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LIPPINCOTT'S GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD.

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A COMPLETE
PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER
OR
GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY
OF THE
WORLD.

CONTAINING NOTICES

OF OVER ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND PLACES.

WITH

RECENT AND AUTHENTIC INFORMATION RESPECTING THE COUNTRIES,
ISLANDS, RIVERS, MOUNTAINS, CITIES, TOWNS, ETC.,
IN EVERY PORTION OF THE GLOBE.

NEW EDITION.

THOROUGHLY REVISED, RE-WRITTEN, AND GREATLY ENLARGED.

BY A NUMBER OF ABLE COLLABORATORS.

PHILADELPHIA:
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
1880.

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PREFACE.

Since the publication of the first edition of Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World, some twenty-five years ago, vast strides have been made in geographical knowledge, both by means of extensive explorations in the Old World and by the settlement and development of the New. During this period, various improvements have been made in the successive editions of the Gazetteer, with the addition of such supplementary matter as for the time being the completeness at which it aimed seemed to demand: yet so great have been the *recent* changes in many parts of the world that it has been found necessary, in the preparation of the present issue, to reconstruct the work *entirely*, in order to eliminate from its pages the names of many places which, after a temporary existence, have been abandoned, to include the vast number of places which have either entirely sprung up since the issue of former editions or have of late, by their growing importance, become entitled to a notice in the work, and to renew the descriptions of those older cities and towns whose enterprise and progress have outrun the accounts hitherto given of them. In the performance of this task the best and most recent foreign works of like character, both in the English and in other tongues, have been freely laid under contribution; reputable works of travel have been diligently consulted; official documents have been largely relied upon; and recourse has been had to what is believed to be the most extensive system of private correspondence ever carried on in the execution of a work of this character, tens of thousands of communications relating to the matter having passed between the editors and their correspondents, both at home and abroad.

It is, perhaps, not too much to hope that with these facilities at command, coupled with some five years of diligent labor on the part of the editors in the preparation of the volume, a work has been produced that shall not be found unworthy of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the earlier editions.

Attention is invited to some of the leading characteristics of the work, which, it is believed, will demonstrate its superiority over any other work of its class now before the public:

I. Orthography.—In regard to the correct spelling of the names of places in our own country and in those other portions of the globe in whose languages Roman letters or characters readily converted into corresponding Roman letters are used, the aim has been to follow the best recognized authority, or, in cases where authorities differ, to give all the various spellings with which the reader would be likely to meet, with references from the less desirable mode to the one under which the description appears. Thus, we give "Appalaga, or Aspalaga," a village of Florida, the corresponding reference being "ASPALAGA, Florida. See APPALAGA;" "Allapaha, or Alapaha," two modes of spelling the name of that river, with a reference in its alphabetical place from the latter spelling to the former; "Annandale, or Anandale," a village of New York; "Pecatonica, or Pekatonica," a village and river of Illinois; "Bluefields, or Blewfields," a town of Nicaragua; "Cassel, or Kassel," a city of Prussia; "Chicoana, or Chicuana," a town of the Argentine Republic, &c.; with thousands of similar cases.

In regard to the orthography of the names of places in countries whose alphabets bear no resemblance to the Roman alphabet, such as the Russian, Turkish, Arabic, Persian, &c., and whose geographical names are in consequence spelled differently by foreign writers of various nationalities (according to the characteristics of their several languages), the best method is believed to be for English writers to adopt a spelling that shall as nearly as possible represent the native pronunciation of the names. In the present work this system has been followed, giving as secondary spellings the forms adopted by writers foreign to us, each of whom is usually found to spell the names as they are pronounced in his own language. In pursuance of this plan we give as a leading spelling of the name of the capital of Fezzan, a country in Africa, "MOORZOOK," the French writers spelling it "Mourzouk" and the German "Murzuk," the orthography of each in the respective languages of the writers representing the same sound. The convenience of this system, and the importance of its general adoption, will be apparent when attention is called to the fact that in recent reputable English works several forms of spelling are given to the name in question, among which are Moorzouk, Mourzook, Murzouk, and Mourzuk, besides the regular French and German spellings, all of which forms seem to have been adopted with an utter disregard to any system. It must be manifest that a work of reference constructed with such a want of system would lose much of its practical utility, as amid such a diversity of spellings as are given to Oriental names generally, the reader would often be at a loss to know under which spelling to look for the desired description of a place. No change, however, has been attempted in those spellings of Oriental names which universal usage appears to have established; such, for instance, as DELHI, KHIVA, &c.

II. PRONUNCIATION.—The importance of this feature, which is believed to have been first prominently brought to the attention of readers in the earliest edition of this work with anything like a successful attempt at a solution of the difficulties attending the undertaking, is so generally acknowledged that only a brief allusion need be made to it here. Manifestly, but one rule can be adopted as a guide to the pronunciation of the names of places in civilized countries, viz., to pronounce them as nearly as possible according to the pronunciation given by the educated people of their localities, except in the case of well-known names like PARIS, VENICE, MADRID, MUNICH, &c., the pronunciation of which among English-speaking people has become so thoroughly Anglicized that for English speakers to give the native pronunciation would be sheer affectation; and in a few instances local pronunciations of a marked character have been noted, which, though perhaps hardly sanctioned by good usage, have become so generally adopted as to require recognition in this work. Such, for instance, are Corinth (locally pronounced ko-rinth′), a village of Vermont, and Chili (local pronunciation chī′lī), a township of New York. The pronunciation of the names of places in uncivilized countries must be mainly learned by comparing the spellings of the names by writers of different nationalities. Thus, in the case of the capital of Fezzan above named, if spelled by French writers Mourzouk and by German writers Murzuk, the pronunciation *moor-zook′* may be regarded as established.

III. Ancient Names.—In a multitude of instances the ancient or classical names of places have been added whenever found to be supported by good authority; and even when, although given in other works of this class, investigation has proved them to be in a measure conjectural, the names have frequently been retained, but followed by a mark of interrogation, the references classing them as *supposed* ancient names. Thus, under Adriatic will be found "(anc. *A′dria* and *Ma′re Adriat′icum*);" under Alicante, "(anc. *Lucen′tum*);" under Angers, "(anc. *Juliom′agus*);" under Antioch, "(anc. *Antiochi′a*);" under Astrabad, "(anc. *Hyrca′nia*);" under Athens, "(anc. *Athe′næ*);" under Azof, "(anc. *Pa′lus Mæo′tis*);" under Baltic, "(anc. *Si′nus Coda′nus*);" under Belgrade, "(anc. *Singidu′num*);" under Beloochistan, "(anc. *Gedro′sia*)," &c., with references generally from the ancient names in their alphabetical places to the modern names under which they occur. Much time and labor have been spent upon this feature of the work, which it is believed will be found of special value to readers of ancient history.

IV. Other features of the work which are believed to be of sufficient importance to warrant mention in this place are (1) the *adjectives* and *appellations of the inhabitants*, derived from the names of countries, cities, &c., and given at the close of the articles on those places; and (2) the signification of many of the geographical names, whenever such signification would convey to the mind of the reader some interesting geographical fact. Thus, under Albania is given "Adj. and inhab. Albanian, al-bå′ne-ạn, or Arnaoot, ar′nå-oot‵;" under Alexandria, "Adj. and inhab. Alexandrian, al-ex-an′dre-ạn, Arab. Skanderanee, skån-dẹr-å′nee;" under Bohemia, "Adj. and inhab. Bohemian," &c.; while as the signification of Australia is given "southern region;" of Bombay, "good harbor;" of Bras d'Or, "arm of gold;" of Buenos Ayres, "good air," &c.

It only remains for the collaborators to express their grateful acknowledgments to the multitude of their correspondents who have so cordially co-operated with them in the preparation of the work.

Philadelphia, March 25, 1880.

EXPLANATIONS.

SIGNS RELATING TO ORTHOEPY.

ā or ả sounds like *a* in *fate*.

ä sounds like *a* in *far*.

ȧ sounds like *a* in *fall*.

â or ă sounds like *a* in *fat*.

a̱ represents the prolonged sound of â.

ạ represents the obscure sound of *a*, as in *organ*.

ai or ay is equivalent to *a* in *fate*.

au and aw have the sound of *a* in *fall*.

ē, é, or ee sounds like *e* in *mete*.

ê or ĕ sounds like *e* in *met*.

ẹ represents the obscure sound of *e*, as in *her, ravel*.

ī or ỉ represents the long sound of *i*, as in *pine*.

ĭ or ì represents the short sound of *i*, as in *pin*.

ị represents the obscure sound of *i*, as in *firm*.

ỏ or ō sounds like *o* in *note*.

ô or ŏ sounds like *o* in *not*.

ö sounds like the French *eu*, or nearly like a prolonged sound of the *e* in *her*.

oo or ōō sounds like *oo* in *pool*.

ŏŏ sounds like *oo* in *wool*.

ou or ŏw is sounded as in *now* and *our*.

ū sounds like *u* in *pure*.

ŭ sounds like *u* in *rut*.

ᴜ (small capital) indicates the sound of the French *eu*, being pronounced nearly like *e* in *her*.

th represents the sound of *th* in *thin*.

ᴛʜ represents the sound of *th* in *this*.

ᴅ (small capital) indicates a sound similar to *th* in *this*.

ɢ and ᴋ (small capitals) indicate the sound of the German *ch*, as in the Scottish word *loch*.

gh represents the sound of *g* hard before *e* and *i*.

ʜ (small capital) indicates a strongly aspirated *h*.

l̄ (*l* liquid) is to be pronounced like *lli* in *million*, blending the sounds of *l* and *y* consonant.

ñ in like manner blends the sounds of *n* and *y* consonant.

ᴍ and ɴ (small capitals) and ɴᵍ are nasal, being similar in sound to *ng*.

ʀ (small capital) has the sound of *rr* in *terror*.

ŵ indicates a sound similar to our *v*.

ABBREVIATIONS.

E.	east or eastern.
N.	north or northern.
S.	south or southern.
W.	west or western.
adj.	adjective.
anc.	anciently.
Arab.	Arabic.
co. or cos.	county or counties.
Dan.	Danish.
Flem.	Flemish.
Fr.	French.
Ger.	German.
Gr.	Greek.
Hun.	Hungarian.
inhab.	inhabitant.
It.	Italian.
L.	Latin.
lat.	latitude.
lon.	longitude.
P. or Pop.	Population.
Port.	Portuguese.
pron.	pronunciation.
Russ.	Russian.
Sp.	Spanish.
Sw.	Swedish.
Turk.	Turkish.

To avoid a repetition of the same name, an ellipsis like the following is frequently employed, "Sᴀɴᴛᴏᴍᴇʀᴀ, *a village of Spain, province and* 8 *miles N.E. of Murcia*," meaning, "in the province of Murcia, and 8 miles N.E. of the city of Murcia."

ABBREVIATIONS OF NAMES OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Ala.	Alabama.
Alaska	Alaska.
Ariz.	Arizona.
Ark.	Arkansas.
Cal.	California.
Col.	Colorado.
Conn.	Connecticut.
Dak.	Dakota.
Del.	Delaware.
D.C.	District of Columbia.
Fla.	Florida.
Ga.	Georgia.
Idaho	Idaho.
Ill.	Illinois.
Ind.	Indiana.
Ind. Ter.	Indian Territory.
Iowa	Iowa.
Kan.	Kansas.
Ky.	Kentucky.
La.	Louisiana.
Me.	Maine.
Md.	Maryland.
Mass.	Massachusetts.
Mich.	Michigan.
Minn.	Minnesota.
Miss.	Mississippi.
Mo.	Missouri.
Mont.	Montana.
Neb.	Nebraska.
Nev.	Nevada.
N.H.	New Hampshire.
N.J.	New Jersey.
N. Mex.	New Mexico.
N.Y.	New York.
N.C.	North Carolina.
O.	Ohio.
Oreg.	Oregon.
Pa.	Pennsylvania.
R.I.	Rhode Island.
S.C.	South Carolina.
Tenn.	Tennessee.
Tex.	Texas.
Utah	Utah.
Vt.	Vermont.
Va.	Virginia.
Wash.	Washington Territory.
W. Va.	West Virginia.
Wis.	Wisconsin.
Wyo.	Wyoming.

In cases where words have more than one accented syllable, the secondary accent is marked thus ‵, and the principal, or primary, thus ′; as in Tᴀɴɢɪᴘᴀʜóᴀ, tan‵je-pạ-ho′. Every letter or combination of letters occurring in the syllabled pronunciation of names is to be pronounced with its proper English sound. The soft sound of *g* is always indicated in added pronunciations by *j*, and *g* has the sound of *g* in *get, give, guess, &c.*; *ch* in pronunciations is always to be sounded like *ch* in *chill, child, choice*.

PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER

OF THE

WORLD.

A.

Aa, åå, a contraction of the old German *Ahha*, and the same with *Aach* or *Ach*, signifies "flowing water." It probably has the same root with the Latin *Aqua*. (See AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.)

Aa, åå or å̱, the name of a multitude of little streams in Germany, Netherlands, France, &c., the principal of which are the following:

Aa, an affluent of the Ems, which it joins at Münster.

Aa, or **Treider-Aa,** trī'dęr-å̱, a river of European Russia, in Livonia, flowing W. into the Gulf of Riga.

Aa, a river of France, department of Nord, flowing into the North Sea near Gravelines.

Aa, a river of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, forms the lakes Baldegg and Hallwyl, and joins the Aar near Aarau.

Aa, or **Sarner-Aa,** såʀ'nęr-å̱, a river of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, traverses Lakes Lungern and Sarnen, and enters the Lake of the Four Cantons near Alpnach.

Aa, a river of the Netherlands, in Brabant, passes Helmond, and joins the Dommel at Bois-le-Duc.

Aa, or **Grande-Aa,** grôɴd-å̱', a river of Belgium, in the province of Antwerp, is a tributary of the Little Nethe.

Aa, or **Straet-van-Aa,** strå̱t-vån-å̱', a hamlet of Belgium, 5 miles S.W. of Brussels. It gives name to a prominent family, often mentioned in the history of Flanders.

Aabenraa, the Danish for APENRADE.

Aach, å̱ᴋ, a town of Baden, 15 miles N.E. of Schaffhausen, on the river of the same name, which falls into Lake Constance. Pop. 914.

Aachen, å̱'ᴋęn, a government of Rhenish Prussia, bordering on the Netherlands and Belgium. Area, 1604 square miles. It is traversed by the Ruhr, is generally fertile, produces much coal and lead, and has large and varied manufactures. Chief towns, Aix-la-Chapelle, Düren, Eupen, and Eschweiler. Pop. (1875) 502,544.

Aachen, a city of Germany. See AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

Aadorf, å̱'dŏʀf, a town of Switerland, canton of Thurgau, on a railway, 3 miles from Frauenfeld. Pop. 2121.

Aafjord, aw-fe-oʀd', a fiord, or bay, and town of Norway, stift of Trondhjem, is the seat of fisheries and of a large coastwise trade. Pop. 1800.

Aagard, aw'gaʀd, a village of Denmark, in North Jutland, 25 miles W.N.W. of Aalborg, celebrated for the battle of St. Jürgens Berg, A.D. 1441.

Aakirkeby, aw-kēēʀ'kęh-bü`, a town of Denmark, island of Bornholm, near the S. coast, with a church of black marble, quarried in its vicinity. Pop. 745.

Aal, awl, a town of Norway, on the Ustedal, 120 miles N.W. of Bergen. Pop. 4500.

Aalborg, awl'boʀɢ, *i.e.* "Eel Castle" (L. *Albur'gum*), a city and seaport of Denmark, in Jutland, on the S. shore of the Lymfiord, near its mouth in the Cattegat. Lat. 57° 2′ 46″ N.; lon. 9° 55′ 38″ E. It is a bishop's see; has a nautical school, a royal castle, a large herring-fishery, and manufactures of gloves, soap, pistols, &c. It exports butter, fish, and grain, and is famous for its horses. Pop. 11,721. The stift of Aalborg, one of the four ecclesiastical divisions of Jutland, has a pop. of 160,000. Area of the amt of Aalborg, a political division, 1133 square miles; pop. 87,089.

Aalbuch, å̱l'bŏŏᴋ, a group of mountains of Germany, in the N.E. part of the Alb or Swabian Alps, in Würtemberg. It has no lofty summits, is largely covered with beech forests, and has two historic peaks,—the Hohenstaufen and the Hohenrechberg, each with its ruined castle, —the former once the seat of an imperial family, and the latter the home of the princes of Hohenrechberg.

Aalen, å̱'lęn, a town and railway junction of Würtemberg, on the Kocher, 40 miles E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 5552.

Aalesund, aw'lęh-soond ("Eel Sound"), a seaport town of Norway. Lat. 62° 24′ N.; lon. 6° 5′ E. Pop. 3658.

Aalsmeer, å̱ls'maiʀ, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 8 miles S.W. of Amsterdam. Pop. 3158.

Aalst, å̱lst, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 3 miles by rail S. of Eindhoven. Pop. 616.

Aalst, a town of Belgium. See ALOST.

Aalten, å̱l'tęn, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, on the Aa, 29 miles E. of Arnhem. Pop. 6084.

Aamodt, or **Aamadt,** aw'mott, a town of Norway, on the Glommen, 86 miles N.N.E. of Christiania. Pop. 3000.

Aar, a river of Prussia. See AHR.

Aar, å̱ʀ (anc. *Obrin'ga*), a river of Switzerland, rises in the Grimsel and Schreckhorn, canton of Bern, forms the remarkable fall of Handeck, traverses the lakes of Brienz and Thun, passes Thun, Bern, Soleure, and Aarau, and falls into the Rhine opposite Waldshut. It is navigable from the Rhine to Thun.—AAR is the name of several German rivers.

Aarafat, a mountain of Arabia. See ARAFAT.

Aarau, or **Arau,** å̱'rŏw, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Aargau, on the Aar, 41 miles N.E. of Bern. Pop. 5449. The tunnel of the Basel & Zurich Railway passes under the town. Aarau has an academy and library, manufactories of ribbons, cotton cloth, mathematical instruments, leather, and vitriol, and a cannon-foundry.

Aarberg, å̱ʀ'bèʀɢ, a town of Switzerland, on an island in the Aar, 12½ miles N.W. of Bern. Pop. 1226.

Aarburg, or **Arburg,** å̱ʀ'bŏŏʀɢ, a town of Switzerland, on the Aar, 6 miles by rail S.W. of Aarau. Pop. 1879.

Aardenburg, å̱ʀ'dęn-bŏŏʀɢ`, a town of the Netherlands, province of Zeeland, 4 miles S.E. of Sluis. Pop. 1685.

Aared, Arid, Ared, å'rẹd, or **Aroudh,** å'rood, sometimes designates a mountain-group or highland of Nedjed, in Arabia, near the Persian Gulf; but more frequently it is used to designate a province in Nedjed, containing Riad, the capital of that country. It has much fertile soil. Pop. over 100,000.

Aargau, å̱ʀ'gŏw (Fr. *Argovie*, aʀ`go`vee'; L. *Argo'via*), a canton of Switzerland, bounded by the cantons of Zurich, Zug, Lucerne, Bern, Soleure, and Basel, and by the Rhine, which separates it from Baden. Area, 503 square miles. Pop. 201,567, more than one-half being Protestants. Surface undulating, and traversed by the Aar, Reuss, and Limmat. Soil well cultivated. Vineyards extensive. Principal manufactures, cottons, silks, and linens; these, with straw hats, cattle, cheese, and corn, form the chief exports. The name, which is German, signifies the "country or district of the Aar." Capital, Aarau.

Aarhuus, oʀ'hooce, a seaport and bishop's see of Denmark, in Jutland, on the Cattegat, at the mouth of the Molle-Aue, 37 miles S.E. of Viborg. Lat. 56° 9′ 27″ N.; lon. 10° 12′ 46″ E. Pop. 15,025. It has a cathedral, a lyceum, museum, and library, various manufactures, and a regular steam communication with Copenhagen.

Aarlanderveen, å̱ʀ'lån-dęr-vain', a town of the Netherlands, in the province of South Holland, 17 miles S.S.E. of Haarlem. Pop. 2828.

Aarle-Rixtel, å̱R'lẹh-rĭx'tẹl, a village of the Netherlands, North Brabant, 3 miles S. of Helmond. Pop. 1540.

Aarmuhle, å̱R'moo-lẹh, a village and railway station of Switzerland, canton of Bern, adjoining Interlachen. Pop., with Interlachen, 1896.

Aaröe, aw'rö`ẹh, a small island of Prussia, Sleswick, in the Little Belt, 10 miles E. of Hadersleben. Opposite the island, on the E. coast of Sleswick, is the village of Aaröesund, aw'rö`ẹ-soond'.

Aaron, a peninsula of France. See SAINT-MALO.

Aaron, ā'rọn, a post-hamlet of Switzerland co., Ind., in Pleasant township, 43 miles W.S.W. of Cincinnati, O. It has a church.

Aaron Lake, a large lake in Millerville township, Douglas co., Minn. It has no outlet.

Aaronsburg, ā'rọnz-bŭrg, a post-village in Haines township, Centre co., Pa., about 20 miles E. of Bellefonte. It has 3 churches, a tannery, carriage-shop, and chair-factory. Pop. about 450.

Aaron's Run, a post-office of Montgomery co., Ky.

Aarschot, a town of Belgium. See AERSCHOT.

Aarum, a village of the Netherlands. See ARUM.

Aas, å̱s, a village of France, Basses-Pyrénées, 18 miles S.E. of Oloron. It has mines of iron and lead. Pop. 404.

Aasgaardstrad, å̱s'gå̱Rd-stråd`, a village of Norway, on the W. side of the Gulf of Christiania. Pop. 460.

Aast, å̱st, a village of France, Basses-Pyrénées, 6 miles S.W. of Montaner. It has a mineral spring. Pop. 209.

Aastad, ah'ståd, a township of Otter Tail co., Minn. Pop. 118.

Aasy, El, a river of Syria. See ORONTES.

Aath, a town of Belgium. See ATH.

Aba, ŏh`bŏh', a town of Hungary, 11 miles S. of Stuhlweissenburg. It has mineral springs. Pop. 2997.

Ababde, å-båb'dẹh, **Shek-Abade,** shåk-å-bå'dẹh, or **Sheik Abadeh,** shå'ik å-bå'dẹh, a village of Middle Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, 8 miles S. of Beni Hassan. Lat. 27° 43′ N.; lon. 30° 57′ E. Near it are the ruins of the ancient *Antinoe,* or *Antinoöpolis,* a city built by the Emperor Hadrian, and named from his favorite Antinous, who was drowned in the Nile. These remains, which are entirely Roman, are supposed to occupy the site of a still more ancient city, named *Besa,* famed for its oracles, and mentioned by Abulfeda under the name of *Ansina,* or *Ansineh,* by which the place is still sometimes designated. Little of it now remains except its theatre, the substructure of various buildings, and the hippodrome without the walls.

Abacaxis, å-bå-kå-shees', a river of Brazil, passes through Lake Guaribas, and falls into the Furo or Mauhe, an affluent of the Amazon. Lat. 4° S.; lon. 58° 30′ W.

Abaco, å'bå-ko, or **Lucaya,** loo-kī'yå, one of the Bahama Islands, 80 miles in length by about 20 in breadth. A natural perforation of the rock at its S.E. point forms a landmark well known to seamen as the *Hole in the Wall.* Lat. of light-house, 25° 51′ 30″ N.; lon. 77° 10′ 45″ W.; elevation, 160 feet. Pop. 2362.

LITTLE ABACO, 28 miles long, lies immediately W. of the N. extremity of the above, which is called, for distinction, "Great Abaco."

Abad, ŏb`ŏd', a village of Hungary, county of Middle Szolnok, on the Theiss. Pop., with Tisza-Szalok, 3890.

Abadeh, å-bå'dẹh, a town of Persia, 110 miles N. of Sheeraz, famed for its gardens of delicious fruit. Pop. 5400.

Abai, or **Abay,** å-bī', a town and harbor on the N.W. coast of Borneo, about lat. 6° 21′ N.

Abai, or **Abay.** See BAHR-EL-AZREK.

Abaite, å-bī'tå, a river of Brazil, flows N.E. into the São Francisco. Length, 135 miles.

Abakansk, å-bå-kånsk', a fortified town of Siberia, government of Yeniseisk, on the Abakan, near its junction with the Yenisei. Lat. 54° N.; lon. 91° 30′ E. It is remarkable for the ancient tombs in its vicinity, which contain carved work of an extraordinary character. Pop. 1000.

Abalak, å-bå-låk', a town of Siberia, S.E. of Tobolsk, on the Irtish; a celebrated place of pilgrimage. Pop. 550.

Aballaba, ancient town of England. See APPLEBY.

Aballo, the ancient name of AVALLON.

Abana, a river of Syria. See BARRADA.

Abancay, å-BÅn-kī', a town of Peru, capital of the department of Apurimac, and of the province of its own name, on the Abancay, 65 miles W.S.W. of Cuzco. Much sugar is raised in the vicinity. Pop. estimated at 5000.

Abanilla, å-BÅ-neel'yå, a fortified town of Spain, 18 miles N.E. of Murcia. Pop. about 4000.

Abano, å-bå'no, a town of Italy, 5 miles S.W. of Padua. Pop. 3439. It is famous for its sulphureous waters and mud baths, much resorted to in cutaneous diseases.

Abasia, å-båsh'e-å, or **Abad'za,** a circle in the Russian government of Kooban, in the Caucasus, on the E. coast of the Black Sea, and S. of Abkasia. It is divided by a mountain-range into two parts,—Great (or Southern) and Little Abasia. Pop. 42,000. See ABKASIA.

Abatagoush, ab-ạ-tạ-goosh', a large bay on Lake Mistassini, North-West Territories, Canada, 333 miles N. of Montreal. On it is a Hudson Bay Company's post.

Abatamagomaw, ab-at-ạ-mạ-go'maw, a lake of the North-West Territories, Canada, 272 miles N. of Montreal, and 10 miles N.W. of Lake Nikouban. It is about 12 miles long and 9 miles wide, and is crowded with low rocky islands. Copper and iron ores are found on the margin, and limestone and building-stones are abundant. Lake Abatamagomaw has its outlet in the S.W. part by one of the branches of the Notaway River.

Abatis Villa, a town of France. See ABBEVILLE.

Abatsho, Abatscho, å-båt'sho, or **Abitsche,** å-bĭt'shẹh, a large town of Africa, on the left bank of the navigable river Benuwe. Lat. 7° 50′ N.; lon. 8° 50′ E.

Abatzkaya, å-båts-kå'yå, a town of Siberia, on the Ishim, 125 miles S.E. of Tobolsk. Pop. 2000.

Aba Uj Vár, ŏh`bŏh' oo`e vå̱R', a county or district of Hungary. Area, 1117 square miles. Pop. 166,666.

Abay, a town of Borneo. See ABAI.

Abb, åbb, a fortified town of Arabia, in Yemen, 80 miles E. of Mocha. Pop. about 4000.

Abbadia, åb-bå-dee'å, a town of Italy, province of Turin, 2 miles W. of Pinerolo. Pop. 1620.

Abbadia, åb-bå-dee'å, a town and port of Brazil, on the Areguitiba, near the Atlantic, 25 miles S.W. of Sergipe.

Abbadia San Salvadore, åb-bå-dee'å sån sål-vå-do'rå, a town of Italy, 17 miles S.W. of Chiusi. Pop. 3685. Near it is the "Abbey of San Salvadore."

Abba-Jaret, or **Abba-Jared.** See ABBA-YARED.

Abbasabad, åb-bå-så-båd', a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, on the Aras (Araxes), 8 miles S. of Nakhchivan.

Abbasanta, åb-bå-sån'tå, or **Aqua Santa,** åk'wå sån'tå, a town of Sardinia, province of Cagliari. Pop. 1399.

Abba-Yared, Abba-Yaret, or **Abba-Jaret,** åb'-bå yå'rêt, a mountain of Abyssinia. Elevation, 14,918 feet.

Abbaye, a village of Switzerland. See L'ABBAYE.

Abbaye (ab'bā`) **Point,** upper peninsula of Michigan, is between Huron and Keweenaw Bays, on Lake Superior.

Abbenrode, åb'bẹn-ro`dẹh, a town of Prussia, 18 miles W.N.W. of Halberstadt. It has paper-mills and iron-works.

Abbeokoota, Abbeokuta, åb-be-o-koo'tå, or **Abbekuta,** åb-be-koo'tå, a large town of Western Africa, capital of the province of Egba, kingdom of Yarriba or Yoruba, 60 miles N.E. of Badagry, in the Bight of Benin. It is built on granite hills of moderate elevation. Its streets are narrow and irregular. Its population was composed of the inhabitants of a number of towns and villages destroyed during a war that took place in 1817; and since that period Abbeokoota has become the important place it now is, being about 2 miles long, and nearly as broad, with a pop. of about 100,000.

Abbeville, åbb`veel' (L. *Abatis Villa*), a fortified town of France, department of Somme, on the Somme, 12 miles from the English Channel, 25 miles N.W. of Amiens, on the Railway du Nord and the Canal de la Somme. Pop. 18,208. It is well built, with houses mostly of brick, some fine public edifices, especially the cathedral, a large cloth-factory founded in 1669, and manufactories of velvet, bonnets, carpets, and cordage. It has a great trade in grain, oil-seeds, wines, &c. Vessels of 150 tons come up the Somme to Abbeville.

Ab'beville, a county in the W.N.W. part of South Carolina, has an area of about 950 square miles, of which about one-fourth is woodland. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Savannah River, which separates it from Georgia, and on the N.E. by the Saluda, and is also drained by Little River. The surface is undulating; the soil is mostly fertile. Cotton, maize, and wheat are the staple products. The county is intersected by the Greenville & Columbia Railroad. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,361,095. Capital, Abbeville. Pop. in 1870, 31,129, of whom 31,035 were natives and 94 were foreigners.

Abbeville, a post-village, capital of Henry co., Ala., about 26 miles S.S.W. of Eufaula. It has a weekly newspaper, an academy, and 4 churches. Pop. about 800.

Abbeville, a post-village, capital of Wilcox co., Ga., on the right bank of the Ocmulgee River, 15 miles from Chauncey Station, and about 150 miles W. of Savannah. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Abbeville, a post-village, capital of Vermilion parish, La., is on the Vermilion River, about 40 miles S. of Opelousas. It has 2 newspapers, and 2 churches. Pop. 545.

Abbeville, a post-village of Lafayette co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 10 miles N. of Oxford. It has 2 churches, a female academy, a school for boys, and several general stores. Pop. about 200.

Abbeville, a post-village, capital of Abbeville co., S.C., is in a township of its own name, on a branch of the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, 107 miles W. by N. from Columbia. Two weekly papers are published here. Abbeville has 6 churches, and a carriage-shop. Pop. of the township, 3034.

Abbeyfeale, ab‛be-fail′, a village of Ireland, co. of Limerick, on the Feale, 12 miles S.W. of Rathkeale. Pop. 993.

Abbeyleix, ab‛be-låce′, a town and parish of Ireland, 9 miles S.S.W. of Maryborough. Pop. of town, 1247.

Ab′beyville, a post-village of Medina co., O., 5 miles from Medina, and about 120 miles N.N.E. of Columbus.

Abbiategrasso, åb-be-å′tå-grås′so, or **Biagrasso,** be-å-grås′so, a town of Northern Italy, on a railway, 14 miles W.S.W. of Milan. Pop. 10,039.

Ab′bieville, a post-office of Denton co., Tex.

Abbitib′bi, a lake of the North-West Territories, Canada, in lat. 49° N., lon. 78° 10′ W. Length, 60 miles; breadth, 20 miles. It is studded with islands, and has its outlet in Abbitibbi River. Elevation, 733 feet.

Abbitibbi, a river of the North-West Territories, Canada, rises in the high lands above Lake Temiscamingue, lat. 48° 10′ N., lon. 79° 30′ W., and after a course of 200 miles joins the Moose River.

Abbondanza, a town of Savoy. See ABONDANCE.

Ab′bot, a post-hamlet of Piscataquis co., Me., in Abbot township, on the Piscataquis River, 12 miles W. of Dover, and 1 mile from the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad. It has a church. The township has manufactures of lumber, flour, and woollen goods. Pop. 712.

Abbot, a township of Potter co., Pa. Pop. 534.

Abbotabad′, a town of India, in the Punjab, 180 miles N.N.W. of Lahore. Pop. 4483.

Abbotsbury, ab′bǫts-bęr-ė, a town of England, co. of Dorset, 8 miles W.S.W. of Dorchester. Pop. of parish, 1065.

Ab′botsford, the celebrated seat of Sir Walter Scott, in Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, on the S. bank of the Tweed, near Melrose Abbey, 28 miles S.E. of Edinburgh.

Ab′botsford, a hamlet of St. Clair co., Mich., in Clyde township, 4 miles from Thornton Railway Station. It has a church.

Ab′bots-Langley (lang′lee), a parish of England, co. of Herts. This is the birthplace of Nicholas Breakspear, afterwards Adrian IV., the only Englishman who ever became pope.

Ab′bott, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Iowa, on the Central Railroad of Iowa, 11 miles N. of Eldora. It has a church.

Abbott, a post-office of Craig co., Va., 18 miles N.W. of Salem.

Ab′bott's, a township of Bladen co., N.C. Pop. 716. It contains Abbottsburg.

Ab′bottsburg, a post-village of Bladen co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 50 miles W.N.W. of Wilmington. It has 2 churches, and turpentine-works.

Ab′bott's Cor′ners, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., about 12 miles S. by E. of Buffalo, near Abbott's Road Station on the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad. It has 2 churches.

Abbott's Creek, Davidson co., N.C., runs southward and enters the Yadkin River.

Abbott's Creek, a post-hamlet of Davidson co., N.C., 7 miles from High Point, and about 32 miles N.E. of Salisbury. It has 2 churches, and 1 distillery.

Abbott's Creek, a township of Forsyth co., N.C. Pop. 753.

Ab′bottsford, a post-village in Rouville co., Quebec, Canada, 9 miles N.W. of Granby. It contains several stores and a saw-mill. Pop. 250.

Ab′bottstown, a post-office of Adams co., Pa., is at the borough of BERWICK.

Abbot Village, a post-village of Piscataquis co., Me., in Abbot township, on the Piscataquis River and the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad, 10 miles west of Dover. It has 1 church, 1 carriage-factory, and a summer boarding-house. Pop. about 200.

Abbot Village, a name applied to the lower or north-western extremity of the village of Andover, Mass. The Shawsheen River affords water-power. Woollen goods and shoe-thread are manufactured here.

Abb's Valley, a post-office of Tazewell co., Va.

Ab′byville, a post-borough of Mecklenburg co., Va., on the Staunton River, 6 miles above Clarksville, and about 1 mile from the Dan River. It has 3 churches.

Abcheron, a peninsula in Russia. See APSHERON.

Abcoude, åb-kŏw′dęh, a village of the Netherlands, on the Vecht, and on the Amsterdam & Arnhem Railway, 14 miles N.W. of Utrecht.

Abdatzk, åb-dåtsk′, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Tobolsk, on the Ishim. Pop. 2000.

Abd-el-Curia, åbd-ĕl-koo′re-å, or **Abd-ul-Koo′ree** (or **-Kouri**), an island in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 11° 55′ N.; lon. 52° 30′ E. It is inhabited by about 70 families of Arabs.

Abd-el-Kooree, Abd-el-Kouri, Abd-ul-Kuri, åbd-el-koo′ree‛, or **Palinu′rus Shoal,** a dangerous reef of rock and coral, off the S. coast of Arabia, in lat. 14° 54′ 50″ N., lon. 50° 45′ 20″ E.; discovered by Captain Haines in 1835. It extends 1850 yards from N.N.E. to S.S.W., with a breadth of from 300 to 600 yards. It is 8½ miles distant from the nearest land, bearing N. by W. Between the shoal and the shore there is a depth of 120 fathoms, but the safest navigation is to seaward.

Abde′ra, a famous Greek city of ancient Thrace, whose ruins are on the Turkish coast of the Ægean Sea, N.E. of the island of Thaso.

Abdera, an ancient town of Spain. See ADRA.

Abdie, ab′dee, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife. Pop. 1164. The battle of Blackearnside, between the Scots, under Wallace, and the English, was fought in this parish.

Abdulpoor′, a town of India, North-West Provinces, district of Ghazipoor. Lat. 25° 50′ N.; lon. 83° 44′ E. Pop. 6634.

Abeakeuta, a town of Africa. See ABBEOKOOTA.

A′bel, a post-office of Hennepin co., Minn.

Abellinum, an ancient city of Naples. See AVELLINO.

Abenberg, å′bęn-bêRG‛, a small town of Bavaria, 16 miles S.S.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1440.

Abendberg, å′bęnd-bêRG‛, a mountain in the Swiss canton of Bern, on the S. shore of Lake Thun. Height, 5600 feet.

Abenheim, å′bęn-hīme‛, a village of Germany, Grand Duchy of Hesse, 4 miles N.W. of Worms. Pop. 1450.

Abensberg, å′bęns-bêRG‛ (anc. *Abusina?*), a manufacturing town of Bavaria, on the Abens, 18 miles S.W. of Ratisbon. It has a castle and mineral baths. Here Napoleon defeated the Austrians, 20th April, 1809. Pop. 1816.

Aberaeron, or **Aberayron,** ab-ęr-å′rǫn, a seaport of Wales, co. and on the Bay of Cardigan, at the mouth of the Aeron, 13 miles S.W. of Aberystwith. Pop. 600.

Aberavon, or **Aberafon,** ab-ęr-å′vǫn, a parliamentary and municipal borough and a railway station of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 6 miles E. of Swansea. Pop. 3574.

Aberayron, a town of Wales. See ABERAERON.

Aberbrothock, a town of Scotland. See ARBROATH.

Ab′ercorn, a post-village in Brome co., Quebec, Canada, on the Missisquoi River, and on the Southeastern Railway, 72 miles S.E. of Montreal. Pop. 200.

Abercrombie, village of Quebec. See SAINTE ADELE.

Ab‛erdare′, a town of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 4 miles S.W. of Merthyr-Tydvil, with stations on the Vale of Neath and Taff Vale Railways. Pop. 37,774. It has extensive collieries and iron- and tin-works.

Ab‛erdeen′, or **Aberdeenshire,** ab‛ęr-deen′shįr, a county of Scotland, having on the N. and E. the North Sea, and on the other sides the counties of Forfar, Perth, Kincardine, Banff, Elgin, and Inverness. Area, 1970 square miles. Pop. 244,603. In the S.W. are some of the highest mountains in Scotland, including Ben Macdhui, 4305 feet. Chief rivers, Dee and Don. More cattle are bred in this than in any other Scotch county. Extensive salmon-fisheries are on the coast and in the Dee. Principal manufactures, woollen, cotton, and linen goods. This county returns two members to the House of Commons.

Ab‛erdeen′ (L. *Aberdo′nia*, or *Deva′na*), a parliamentary and municipal borough and seaport of Scotland, capital of the county of the same name, on the Great Northern Railway of Scotland, between the Don and the Dee, at their entrance into the North Sea, 111 miles by rail N.N.E. of Edinburgh. Lat. of observatory, 57° 8′ 9″ N.; lon. 2° 5′ 7″ W. Pop. of parliamentary borough, 88,108. The parliamentary borough consists of the following towns, viz.:

OLD ABERDEEN, on the Don, here crossed by two stone bridges. The population of this city, as distinct from the parish, is only 1857. Chief buildings, the cathedral, erected about 1357, King's College, founded in 1494, a neat town-house, the trades' hospital, &c. The haven at the mouth of the Don admits only small vessels, and Old Aberdeen, having little trade, depends mostly for support on its university.

NEW ABERDEEN, upon the N. bank of the Dee, near its mouth, 1 mile S. of Old Aberdeen. It is a handsome city, with spacious streets, and houses built of granite. Here are a town-house, court-house, and prison, a cross erected in 1686, a spacious market, two bridges across the Dee, and one over a ravine within the city, many banks, churches, schools, and hospitals, the county-rooms, and Marischal (mar′shal) College, a Free Church divinity school, a fine post-office, and numerous other public buildings. The construction of a granite pier, 2000 feet long, with other improvements, has made the harbor one of the best in this part of Scotland. At its entrance is Girdleness light-house, with two lights. New Aberdeen has flourishing manufactories of cotton, linen, and woollen goods, carpets, machinery, rope, leather, paper, soap, combs, chemicals, hosiery, and sail-cloth, with extensive iron-foundries, breweries, ship-yards, and distilleries; and a large foreign and coasting trade, the latter especially with London, to which it sends salmon, cattle, provisions, and granite. It has regular steam-communication with London, Leith, and Orkney. Aberdeen sends one member to the House of Commons, and its university, with that of Glasgow, sends another. King's College, in Old Aberdeen, and Marischal College, in New Town (founded by George Keith, Earl Marischal, in 1593), together now form the University of Aberdeen, established in 1860.

Ab‵erdeen′, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ark., on White River, about 54 miles S. by E. from Little Rock.

Aberdeen (local pron. ab′er-deen), a post-hamlet of Ohio co., Ind., about 30 miles S.W. of Cincinnati.

Aberdeen, a post-office of Butler co., Ky.

Aberdeen, a post-village of Harford co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 31 miles N.E. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches, and several fruit-canning factories.

Aberdeen, a flourishing city, capital of Monroe co., Miss., on the Tombigbee River, about 28 miles above Columbus, and 540 miles by water from Mobile. A branch railroad 10 miles long connects it with Muldon, a station on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. Steamboats can ascend the river to this point. A tri-weekly paper is issued here. Aberdeen contains a large court-house, the Mississippi Military Institute, 1 bank, 2 female schools (called Edgeworth Hall and Aberdeen Female College), and 5 steam mills. It has several artesian wells, and a magnificent iron bridge over the river. It has an extensive trade in cotton, about 15,000 bales of which are annually shipped here. Pop. in 1870, 2022; in 1878, about 4500.

Aberdeen, a post-office of Pike co., Mo., about 16 miles E. of Bowling Green.

Aberdeen, a post-village of Brown co., O., in Huntington township, on the Ohio River, opposite Maysville, and about 60 miles above Cincinnati. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a large tannery. Pop. 871.

Aberdeenshire, a county of Scotland. See ABERDEEN.

Aberdonia, a Latin name for ABERDEEN.

Aberdour, ab‵ẹr-door′, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 6 miles S.W. of Kirkcaldy. It has a tidal harbor, a castle, and some remarkable antiquities.

Ab‵erdo′vey, a seaport of Wales, in Merionethshire, on the estuary of the Dovey, and on the Welsh Coast Railway, 10 miles N. of Aberystwith. Pop. 1408. It has a good harbor, with a shifting bar.

Aberfeldie, ab‵ẹr-fĕl′dee, a village of Scotland, co. of Perth, on the Tay, and on the Highland Railway.

Aberffraw, ab-ẹr-frŏw′, a seaport and parish of Wales, co. of Anglesea, 5 miles W.N.W. of Newborough.

Aberfoil, ab′ẹr-foil, a post-village of Bullock co., Ala., 6 miles S.S.E. of Union Springs. It has the Aberfoil Academy and 4 churches.

Ab′erford, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, 5 miles S.W. of Tadcaster. Pop. 619.

Aberfoyle, ab‵ẹr-foil′, a village, parish, and defile of the Grampians, in Scotland, co. of Perth. Pop. 432. This is the scene of much of Sir Walter Scott's "Rob Roy."

Abergavenny, ab‵ẹr-gå′ne (L. *Gobanium*), a market-town of Wales, co. of Monmouth, on the Usk, and on a railway, 13 miles W. of Monmouth. Pop. 4803.

Abergeley, ab‵ẹr-ghee′le, a town of Wales, co. of Denbigh, on a railway, 6 miles W.N.W. of St. Asaph. Pop. 3194.

Abergwain, a town of Wales. See FISHGUARD.

Aber-Hondey, a town of Wales. See BRECON.

Ab‵erla′dy, a village of Scotland, on the Firth of Forth, co. and 5 miles N.W. of Haddington. Pop. 477.

Abermaw, a town of Wales. See BARMOUTH.

Abernathy, ab-ẹr-nath′e, a post-hamlet of Cleburne co., Ala., 25 miles W. of Carrollton, Ga. It has 2 churches.

Abernethy, ab′ẹr-neth-e, a town and parish of Scotland, cos. of Perth and Fife, at the estuary of the Tay, 6½ miles S.E. of Perth. Pop. of town, 953. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient metropolis of the Picts: a curious ancient round tower stands in the churchyard.

Abernethy, or **Longtown**, a post-village of Perry co., Mo., about 75 miles S. by E. from St. Louis.

Abersychan, ab′ẹr-suck‵ạn, a town of England, in Monmouthshire, 10 miles N.N.W. of Newport, to which a railway extends. It has iron-works and coal-mines. Pop. 14,569.

Abertam, or **Abertham**, å-bĕʀ′tåm, a town of Bohemia, on the Vistritz, 10 miles N.N.W. of Carlsbad. It has mines of tin, cobalt, and silver. Pop. 2808.

Aber-Tawy, a town of Wales. See SWANSEA.

Abert (å′bẹrt) **Lake**, Oregon, in lat. about 42° 45′ N., lon. 120° W., is about 20 miles long, and 5 miles wide. It has no outlet.

Ab‵eryst′with, a parliamentary and municipal borough, market-town, and seaport of Wales, co. and 33 miles N. of Cardigan, on two railways, and on the Ystwith, at its mouth in Cardigan Bay. Pop. 6898. It has steep but well-paved streets, a theatre, and remains of an ancient castle. It is now a fashionable watering-place. Aberystwith is one of the Cardigan district of boroughs.

Abesher, or **Abechr**, å‵bĕsh′r, called also **Beshe** (supposed to be corrupt forms of ABOO-SHEHR), a town of Soodan, capital of Waday, about lat. 14° N., lon. 21° E.

Abe Spring, a small post-village, capital of Calhoun co., Fla., on or near the Chipola River, about 60 miles W. by S. of Tallahassee.

Abessinien, the German for ABYSSINIA.

Abessinia, a country of Africa. See ABYSSINIA.

Abiad, a name of the White Nile. See BAHR-EL-ABIAD.

Ab′ilene, a post-village, capital of Dickinson co., Kansas, on the Kansas River, and the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 95 miles W. of Topeka. A weekly paper is issued here. Large droves of cattle are brought from Texas to this place. It has a bank and 6 churches.

Abîmes, Les, West Indies. See LES ABÎMES.

Ab′ingdon, a borough and town of England, co. of Berks, on the Ock, where it joins the Thames, and on a branch railway, 51 miles W.N.W. of London. Pop. 5799. It sends one member to the House of Commons.

Ab′ingdon, a post-village of Knox co., Ill., in Cedar and Indian Point townships, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 9 miles S. of Galesburg. It contains Abingdon College (Christian), which was founded in 1855, Hedding College (Methodist Episcopal), 1 bank, 2 newspaper offices, and 5 churches. It has several saw-mills, and manufactures of gloves and organs. Pop. 1700.

Abingdon, a post-village of Jefferson co., Iowa, in Polk township, about 12 miles N.W. of Fairfield. It has 3 churches. Pop. 222.

Abingdon, a post-village of Harford co., Md., 25 miles N.E. of Baltimore, and 4½ miles from Edgewood Railroad Station. It has 3 churches. Pop. 106.

Abingdon, a handsome post-village, capital of Washington co., Va., is pleasantly situated near Walker's Mountain, on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 190 miles W.S.W. of Lynchburg. Two weekly newspapers are published here. It has a seminary for girls, called Martha Washington College, the Abingdon Male Academy, Stonewall Jackson Institute, 2 banks, 5 hotels, a convent, a Catholic academy, and 7 churches. It has also a foundry and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 1500.

Ab′ington, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., in Pomfret township, about 40 miles E. by N. from Hartford. It is on the New York & New England Railroad, 17 miles N.E. of Willimantic. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Abington, a township of Mercer co., Ill. Pop. 931.

Abington, a post-village of Wayne co., Ind., in Abington township, on the east fork of Whitewater River, about 8 miles S.W. of Richmond. Pop. 161; of the township, 833. It has 3 churches and a graded school.

Abington, a post-township of Plymouth co., Mass., about 20 miles S. by E. of Boston. It is intersected by the Plymouth Branch of the Old Colony Railroad, and has manufactures of machinery and of boots and shoes. It contains villages named North Abington and Abington, on the railroad. Pop. about 5000. Abington has a national bank. A weekly newspaper is published in this township, which has 5 churches.

Abington, a post-hamlet of Colfax co., Neb., about 70 miles N.N.W. of Lincoln, and 6 miles from Rogers Station. It has a church.

Abington, or **Waverly**, a post-borough of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western

Railroad, 10 miles N. of Scranton. It contains 4 churches, an academy, and a foundry. Pop. 353. The name of the post-office is Waverly, and that of the railroad station Abington.

Abington, a township of Lackawanna co., Pa. Pop. 2362, exclusive of Abington borough.

Abington, a post-village of Montgomery co, Pa., in Abington township, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, at the junction of the Northeast Pennsylvania Railroad, 10 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has a Presbyterian church. Pop. of township, 2440. Abington township contains the village of Jenkintown, and also an Abington Station on a branch railroad extending from Conshohocken to Oreland.

Abipones, å-be-po'nês, an Indian tribe of the Gran Chaco, Argentine Republic, formerly living in Paraguay, E. of the Paraná. They are Catholics, use the Spanish language, and are at present very few in numbers.

Abiquiu, ab'e-ku', a post-village of Rio Arriba co., New Mexico, about 60 miles N.W. of Santa Fé. It is 5891 feet above the sea. It has a Catholic church.

Abistada (åb-is-tå'då) **Lake,** in Afghanistan, 65 miles S. by W. of Ghuznee, in lat. 32° 35′ N. and lon. 68° E. It is about 18 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, and is supposed to be 7076 feet above the sea. It is shallow and salt. It receives the Ghuznee River, and several smaller streams.

Abitsche, a town of Africa. See ABATSHO.

Abkasia, åb-kåsh'e-å, a region of the Caucasus, on or near the Black Sea, bounded S. by Abasia, with which it is generally confounded; but it is governed by its own prince, subject to the general authority of Russia. The people are mostly Christians, and are kindred to the Circassians. Area, 3000 square miles. Pop. 79,000.——Adj. ABKASIAN, åb-kå'-she-an. Inhab. ABKASIAN, or ABKAS (ABKASE), åb-kås'.

Abla, å'blå, a town of Spain, Granada, province of Almeria, 33 miles N.W. of Almeria. Pop. 2546.

Ableman, Wisconsin. See ROCK SPRINGS.

Ab'ney's, a station in Harrison co., Tex., on the Texas Pacific Railroad, 5 miles W. of Marshall.

Abney's Farm, a post-office of Denton co., Tex.

Abnicum, the Latin name for ANNI.

Abo, a town of Africa. See ABOH.

Åbo, ō'boo, or **Abo,** å'bo, a city and seaport of Russia, until 1819 the capital of Finland, on the Aurajoki, near its entrance into the Gulf of Bothnia. Lat. 60° 26′ 58″ N.; lon. 22° 19′ E. Pop. 22,018. It is an archbishop's see. It was formerly the seat of a university, removed to Helsingfors in 1827. The river is navigable, and its mouth, 3 miles distant, forms a good port, protected by a fortress. Åbo has manufactures, and some trade with Sweden and Southern Europe.

Åbo Archipelago, an extensive group of low rocky islands in the Baltic Sea, spread along the S. and W. coasts of Finland, opposite the city of Åbo, rendering the navigation difficult and dangerous.

Åbo-Björneborg, ō'boo-be-or'nĕh-borg, a government or län of Finland, Russia, on the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland. Area, 9295 square miles. Chief town, Åbo. Pop. in 1875, 318,610.

Aboh, å'bo, **Ibo,** or **Eboe,** ee'bō, a town of Africa, on the Niger (Quorra), 80 miles from the ocean, and 60 miles S.E. of Benin. It is at the head of the delta and in the centre of the palm-oil region. Lat. 5° 40′ N.; lon. 6° 25′ E.

Aboite, a-boit', a river in Allen co., Ind., joins Little River.

Aboite, a post-hamlet of Allen co., Ind., in Aboite township, on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad and Wabash & Erie Canal, 11 miles S.W. of Fort Wayne. Pop. of township, 906.

Abomey, ab'o-må', or **Agbomey,** a town of Africa, capital of Dahomey, 63 miles N. of Whydah. It consists of a collection of villages, surrounded by a moat and an abatis of thorns, and has a large trade in ivory, oil, and gold. Pop. 24,000.

Abondance, å'bôn'dôns', or **Abbondanza,** åb-bon-dån'zå, a town of France, in Upper Savoy, 12 miles S.S.E. of Thonon. Here the *vacheries* cheese is made. Pop. 1438.

Abony, a town of Hungary. See NAGY-ABONY.

Aboo, or **Abu,** ah'boo, a town of India, province of Ajmeer, 50 miles W. by S. of Odeypoor.

Aboo, or **Abu,** a mountain of India, in Rajpootana, 68 miles W. of Odeypoor, is nearly 5000 feet in height. It is a sanitary resort, and is famous for its Jain temple, the Vimla Sah, which is called the finest in India.

Aboo-Arish, or **Abu-Arisch,** å'boo-å'rīsh, a town of Arabia, capital of a state of the same name, 24 miles from the Red Sea. Lat. 17° 40′ N.; lon. 40° 25′ E. Pop. 8000.

Aboo-Girgeh, Abou-Girgeh, or **Abu-Girgeh,** å'boo-jēēr'jẹh, a large Fellah town of Middle Egypt, about two miles W. of the Nile, and 50 miles S. of Beni Sooef. Lat. 28° 30′ N.; lon. 30° 50′ E.

Abookeer, Aboukir, or **Abukir,** å'boo-keer', a village of Egypt, with a citadel, on the promontory at the W. extremity of the bay of the same name, 15 miles N.E. of Alexandria. Near it are the ruins of the ancient *Cano'-pus* or *Cano'bus.*

Abookeer (or **Aboukir**) **Bay,** N. coast of Egypt, between the promontory of Abookeer on the W. and the Rosetta mouth of the Nile on the E., celebrated for Nelson's victory over the French fleet, 1st of August, 1798. In it are Culloden's Reef, and the small island of Abookeer, or Nelson Island.

Aboolonia, Aboulonia, å-boo-lo'ne-å, or **Abullionte,** å-boo-le-on'tå (anc. *Apollo'nia ad Rhyn'dacum*), a village of Asia Minor, on a small island in the Lake of Aboolonia, 20 miles W. by S. of Brusa. It has about 300 houses, a Greek church, and several remains of antiquity.

Aboolonia Lake, of Asia Minor, 18 miles in length by 12 in breadth, 30 miles W. of Brusa. It is studded with small islands, is traversed by the Rhyndacus, and supplies Brusa with fish.

Aboo-Sabel, or **Abu-Sabel,** å'boo-så'bel, a town of Egypt, 18 miles N. of Cairo.

Aboo-Sambool, or **Aboo-Simbel,** a town of Nubia. See IPSAMBOOL.

Aboo-Shehr, a city of Persia. See BUSHIRE.

Abootizh, å-boo-teezh', **Aboutij, Abutige,** or **Abutisch** (anc. *Abotis,* or *Abutis*), a town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, 13 miles S.E. of Sioot, noted for its opium.

Aborrhas, an ancient name of the river KHABOOR.

Abou-Arisch, a town of Arabia. See ABOO-ARISH.

Abou-Girgeh, a town of Egypt. See ABOO-GIRGEH.

Aboukir, a bay of Egypt. See ABOOKEER.

Aboulonia, a lake and village of Asia Minor. See ABOOLONIA.

Abou-Sabel, a town of Egypt. See ABOO-SABEL.

Abou-Samboul, or **Abou-Simbel,** a town of Nubia. See IPSAMBOOL.

Aboutij, a town of Egypt. See ABOOTIZH.

Abra, å'brå, a mountainous province of Luzon, Philippine Islands, near its centre. Pop. 37,266.

Abra, a river of Luzon, reaches the sea on its W. coast. It is navigated by boats, and is serviceable for irrigation.

Abram's Creek, a small stream of Columbia co., N.Y., falls into the Hudson River, 4 miles above Hudson City.

Abrancæ, a Latin name for AVRANCHES.

Abrantes, å-brån'tês (L. *Abran'tium*), a fortified town of Portugal, Estremadura, with a citadel on the Tagus, and on a railway, 80 miles N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 5590.

Abrantes, å-brån'tês, a town of Brazil, 20 miles N.E. of Bahia, near the Atlantic. Pop. 2000.

Ab'rego, a station on the Monterey & Salinas Valley Railroad, near Monterey, Cal.

Abresweiler, åb'rês-wī'lẹr (Fr. *Abreschwiller,* å'brêsh'-vil'lair'), a village of Alsace-Lorraine, 6 miles S.S.E. of Saarburg. It has manufactures of glass and paper. Pop. 1737.

Abriès, å'bre-å', a village of France, department of Hautes-Alpes, 24 miles S.E. of Briançon. Pop. 1202.

Abrincatinus Pagus, supposed ancient name of AVRANCHIN.

Abriola, å-bre-o'lå, a town of Italy, province of Basilicata, 10 miles S. of Potenza. Pop. 3017.

Abrolhos, å-brole'yoce (Port. for "open your eyes," *i.e.,* "breakers ahead"), a group of low rocky islands off the coast of Brazil. Lat. 17° 58′ S.; lon. 38° 42′ W. Another group called Abrolhos lies off the W. coast of Australia, between 28° and 29° S. lat., and is separated from the mainland by Geelvink Channel.

Abronia, ă-bro'nẹ-ạ, a post-hamlet of Allegan co., Mich., and a station on the Kalamazoo Division of the Michigan Southern Railroad, 3 miles S.E. of Allegan. It is also called West Watson.

Abrud-Banya, ob'rood-bån'yŏh, a town of Transylvania, commune of Unter-Weissenburg, 27 miles N.W. of Karlsburg. Pop. 4129. It is celebrated for its gold-mines.

Abruzzo, å-broot'so, a country and former division of Italy, forming the provinces of Chieti, Teramo, and Aquila, respectively known also as Abruzzo Citra, Abruzzo Ulteriore I., and Abruzzo Ulteriore II., between lat. 41° 40′ and 42° 55′ N., on the Adriatic. Area, about 5000 square miles. These provinces, with Campobasso, now form the *compartimento* of Abruzzi and Molise. Area, 6676 square miles. Pop. (1875) 1,302,966.

Abscota, ab-sko'tạ, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Mich., about 15 miles S.W. of Marshall. It has 2 churches, and a broom-factory.

Abse'com, or **Absecon,** a post-village of Atlantic co., N.J., near Absecom Bay, and on the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Atlantic City. It has 2 churches.

Absecom Bay is about 5 miles in circumference, having Absecom Inlet, immediately north of Atlantic City, as its principal entrance. Near the mouth of the Inlet, at Atlantic City (lat. 39° 21′ 55″ N., lon. 74° 24′ 32″ W.) is a brick light-house, with a fixed white dioptric light of the first order, 165 feet above sea-level.

Ab-Sind, the Persian name of the INDUS.

Abu-Arisch, a town of Arabia. See ABOO-ARISH.

Abudos, the Greek name of ABYDOS.

Abu-Girgeh, a town of Egypt. See ABOO-GIRGEH.

Abukir, a town of Egypt. See ABOOKEER.

Abullionte, a village of Asia Minor. See ABOOLONIA.

Abury, a parish of England. See AVEBURY.

Abu-Sabel, a town of Egypt. See ABOO-SABEL.

Abu-Sambul, a village of Nubia. See IPSAMBOOL.

Abu-Shehr, a city of Persia. See BUSHIRE.

Abu-Shehr, a town of Africa. See ABESHER.

Abu-Simbel, a village of Nubia. See IPSAMBOOL.

Abusina, a supposed ancient name of ABENSBERG.

Abutige, a town of Egypt. See ABOOTIZH.

Aby'dos (Gr. Ἄβυδος, *Abūdŏs*), an ancient city of Asia Minor, on the Hellespont, on the site of the modern fort Nagara. Near this place Xerxes and his army crossed over to Europe on a bridge of boats. The story of Hero and Leander has also given an enduring celebrity to Abydos.

Abydos, in Egypt. See ARABAT-EL-MADFOON.

Abyssinia, Abessinia, ab-is-sin'e-ạ, sometimes written **Habessinia** (Arabic, *Habesh*, hå'bĕsh'; Fr. *Abyssinie*, å'bees'see'nee'; Germ. *Abessinien*, å-bes-see'ne-ẹn), a country of Eastern Africa, bounded on the N.E. and E. by the Danakil country (lowlands which border on the Red Sea) and the country of the Somalies (a portion of which lies between it and the Gulf of Aden), on the S. by the country of the Gallas, and on the N.W. by Nubia. Its limits appear to be not well defined, but it may be said to be mostly included between lat. 7° 30′ and 16° N., and between lon. 35° and 42° E., and is about 650 miles long and 550 miles wide. It was comprised in the ancient Ethiopia, and is now called *Itiopia* by the Abyssinians themselves. This region, rising somewhat gradually from the west, but descending most abruptly on the east to waterless plains which lie between it and the Red Sea, is a high table-land, on which groups of mountains rise to great elevations, some of them attaining an altitude of over 15,000 feet above the sea-level. The highest known peaks are those of the Samen or Semyen range, near the course of the Tacazze, Ras Dashan being 15,160 feet and Abba-Yared 14,918 feet high. The table-lands or plateaus are generally from 6000 to 9000 feet high, the city of Adowa, one of the capitals of Tigré, being 6270 feet above the sea. The mountains present rugged and fantastic forms, with sides frequently abrupt and precipitous. The surface is also diversified by fertile valleys and remarkable ravines, which are at some places nearly 4000 feet deep. Among its physical features is Lake Dembea or Tzana, which is near Gondar, and is about 50 miles long. The principal rivers—namely, the Bahr-el-Azrek or Blue Nile, and the Tacazze or Atbara, with their affluents—are tributaries of the Nile. Abyssinia has no navigable streams. Several of its rivers are lost in the sands, and never reach the sea. The Hawash traverses the S.E. part, and enters Lake Aussa. The floods that rush down the Blue Nile and the Atbara in the rainy season contribute largely to the annual inundation of the Lower Nile in Egypt.

The climate of Abyssinia is generally salubrious and agreeable. The rainy season begins about the middle of June, and ends near the 30th of September. The great elevation of the surface and the copious summer rains render the temperature of Abyssinia lower than that of Nubia and Egypt. Volcanic and metamorphic rocks, granite, gneiss, trachyte, sandstone, Jurassic limestone, iron ore, and salt are found here. Among the wild animals are the elephant, rhinoceros, lion, hippopotamus, hyena, buffalo, crocodile, antelope, leopard, and monkey. The domestic animals of this country are horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and mules. Eagles, vultures, hawks, parrots, and other birds are numerous. The cultivated grains are maize, barley, wheat, millet, peas, and teff (*Poa Abyssinica*), a herbaceous plant with grains not larger than the head of a pin. Coffee grows wild, and sugar-cane and cotton are cultivated in favorable localities. The indigenous and cultivated fruits are the date, orange, peach, pomegranate, grape, banana, and lemon. Salt is used as currency or medium of exchange.

Abyssinia consists of three great divisions, Amhara in the central part, Shoa in the south, and Tigré in the north, each being divided into a great number of provinces and minor principalities. Of these divisions Tigré and Amhara constitute one kingdom, and Shoa another, the prince of Tigré having annexed Amhara to his dominions at the close of the war with Great Britain in 1868. The chief towns are Gondar, in Amhara, the nominal capital of all Ethiopia, Ankober, the capital of Shoa, and Adowa, the capital of Tigré. The people are mostly engaged in agriculture and pastoral pursuits, and have made little progress in manufactures or civilization. This country is inhabited by different tribes, who evidently belong to distinct races, but the Abyssinians proper may be considered as the lineal descendants of the great Ethiopian race by which the country was originally settled. They are principally the inhabitants of Tigré, in the province of Hamasen and the districts of Enderta and Geralta; the people of Lasta, a province on the eastern border of the table-land; and the inhabitants of Amhara, Shoa, and Gurâge in the south. Many of them are well formed, with regular features, dark hair, and brown or swarthy complexion. They are ignorant and superstitious, barbarous and warlike. The prevailing religion of this country is a corrupt form of Christianity, which is professed by the reigning princes as well as by a majority of the people. The Christian religion was introduced here about 330 A.D., in the reign of Constantine. The Abyssinians are monophysites, and recognize the Coptic patriarch of Alexandria as the head of their church. Their immediate ecclesiastical ruler bears the title of "Abuna" (our father), and is consecrated at Alexandria. He resides in Gondar. The Abyssinians practise circumcision and polygamy, and regard the Virgin as the queen of heaven and the great intercessor for the sins of mankind. This church is divided into several sects or parties, so inimical to each other that they will not commune together. Their literature is composed almost exclusively of legends of saints and controversial works of theology. Besides the Abyssinians proper are the tribes of Agow, residing chiefly in Lasta and Agowmêder, on the border of the table-land; the Falashas, in the northern uplands; the black Gallas, a fierce and warlike tribe who have invaded the arid table-lands of the south; to whom may be added the Danakil and Adal tribes, inhabiting the dry lowlands claimed by Egypt along the shores of the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean.

In the year 1855 a chief of superior talents obtained the throne of Abyssinia, and took the title of Theodore III., emperor of Itiopia. He gained several victories over the Gallas and other enemies, conquered Shoa, and took Ankober, the capital, maintaining an army of 100,000 to 150,000 men. In 1864, for some fancied insult on the part of the British government, he imprisoned the British consul and other British subjects. A British army, commanded by Sir Robert Napier, invaded Abyssinia in 1868. Theodore shut himself up in Magdala, which the British took by storm in April, 1868, and there found the dead body of the emperor, who is supposed to have killed himself. He was succeeded by Prince Kassai, of Tigré, who was crowned as King Johannes. The estimated population of Abyssinia is about 3,000,000.——Adj. and inhab. ABYSSINIAN, or, in their own language, ITIOPYAVAN, or ITIOPIAVIAN.

Acabonac (ă-kab'ọ-nak) **Harbor,** a body of shoal water, on the N.E. shore of the town of Easthampton, Suffolk co., N.Y., near the eastern extremity of Long Island.

Acade'mia, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa., in Beale township, 8 miles S.W. of Mifflintown. It has an academy, 2 churches, and a flour-mill.

Acad'emy, a post-office and settlement of Fresno co., Cal., 20 miles from Fresno Railroad Station. It has 1 church, and an academy.

Academy, a post-hamlet of Ontario co., N.Y., 8 miles S. of Canandaigua. It has a church.

Academy, a post-office at Hillsborough, Pocahontas co., W. Va., 33 miles from Ronceverte. See HILLSBOROUGH.

Academy Corners, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., 6 miles from Elkland Railroad Station. It has a woollen-mill and a saw-mill.

Aca'dia, or **Acadie,** the original name of NOVA SCOTIA.

Aca'dia Mines, a post-village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, on the Cobequid Mountains, 3 miles from Londonderry. Here are iron- and steel-works. The annual production is about 3000 tons of ore, which is manufactured into pig and bar iron, car-wheels, and cast and spring steel, of the aggregate value of $120,000. The average number of men employed is 300. Pop. 500.

Acajutla, å-kå-HOOT'lå, a seaport town of San Salvador, Central America, on the Pacific, 13 miles S. of Sonsonate: it was once a large town, but is much decayed; yet its trade is important.

Ac'amas Promonto'rium, ancient name of Cape Saint Epiphany.

Acampo, ā-kam'po, a post-hamlet of San Joaquin co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 15 miles N. of Stockton.

Acampsis, a river of Armenia. See Choruk.

Acaponeta, å-kå-po-nå'tå, a considerable town of Mexico, 175 miles N.W. of Guadalajara. Pop. about 2000.

Acapulco, å-kå-pool'ko, a seaport of Mexico, on the Pacific, in the state of Guerrero. Lat. 16° 50′ N.; lon. 99° 48′ W. It has a noble landlocked harbor, and is 300 miles (by a bad road) S.S.W. of Mexico. It is ill built, and its trade, once important, has of late declined. It is a coaling-station for Pacific mail steamers, and ships hides, cedar timber, and fruit, sending to San Francisco some 600 packages of limes per month. Pop. 5000.

Acari, å-kå-ree', a town of Peru, lat. 15° 15′ S., lon. 74° 45′ W., 20 miles from the Pacific. Pop. 6000.

Ac‛arna'nia, a district of Greece, chiefly between lat. 38° 20′ and 39′ N., and lon. 20° 45′ and 21° 30′ E., having N. the Gulf of Arta, and W. the Ionian Sea. With Ætolia it forms a modern department with a population of 121,693.——Adj. and inhab. Acarnanian, ak-ar-nå'ne-ạn.

Acas'to, a post-village of Clarke co., Mo., on Fox River, about 10 miles S. of Keosauqua, Iowa. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of furniture and ploughs.

Acatlan, å-kå-tlån', a village of Mexico, 80 miles S. of La Puebla, on the Yopez.

Acayucan, å-kī‛oo-kån', **Acayucam,** or **San Martin de Acayucam,** sån mar-teen' då å-kī‛oo-kåm', a town of Mexico, 115 miles S.E. of Vera Cruz. Pop. 1902.

Acbarabad, a city of Hindostan. See Agra.

Accadia, åk-kå-dee'å, a town of Italy, 5 miles S. of Bovino. Pop. 4346.

Accettura, åtch-ĕt-too'rå, a town of Italy, 19 miles S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 4232.

Accho, a town of Syria. See Acre.

Acciano, åt-chå'no, a town of Italy, province and 19 miles S.E. of Aquila. Pop. 1892.

Ac'cident, a post-village of Garrett co., Md., about 30 miles W. of Cumberland. It has 2 churches and several stores. Pop. about 300.

Acco, a city of Syria. See Acre.

Ac‛cokeek', a post-office of Prince George's co., Md.

Ac‛comack', a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 480 square miles. It is part of a peninsula, and is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the W. by Chesapeake Bay. It comprises a number of small islands. The surface is level; the soil is sandy. Indian corn, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. Capital, Accomack Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,033,435. Pop. in 1870, 20,409, of whom 20,392 were natives and 17 were foreigners.

Accomack Court-House, or **Drummondtown,** a post-village, capital of Accomack co., Va., is about 95 miles in a direct line E. by N. from Richmond, and 3 miles from the ocean. It has 4 churches. Fish and oysters abound here. The name of its post-office is Accomack Court-House.

Ac‛cord', or **Port Jackson,** a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., 16 miles W.S.W. of Kingston. It has 2 churches, a paper-mill, and a manufactory of millstones. Pop. 300.

Ac‛cotink', a post-village of Fairfax co., Va., 2 miles from Long Branch Station, which is 16 miles S.W. of Washington. It has 3 churches.

Accous, åk‛koo', a town of France, Basses-Pyrénées, 15 miles S. of Oloron. It has a medicinal spring. Pop. 1429.

Accra, Accrah, or **Acra,** åk'krạ, or å'krå, a town and settlement of Africa, in the British colony of Gold Coast, about lat. 5° 35′ N., lon. 0° 12′ W. Pop. about 10,000.

Ac'crington, a town of England, in Lancashire, on the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway, 19 miles N. of Manchester; has large cotton-factories, print-works, coal-mines, &c. It is divided into two parts, Old Accrington and New Accrington. Pop. 21,788.

Accumoli, åk-koo'mo-lee, a town of Italy, 27 miles N.N.W. of Aquila. Pop. 2238.

Ace, a city of Syria. See Acre.

Acebo, å-thå'bo, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, 48 miles N. of Caceres. Pop. 1770.

Ace'quia, a post-office of Douglas co., Col., and a station on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 17 miles S. of Denver.

Acerenza, å-chå-rĕn'zå (anc. *Acheron'tia*), a city of Italy, on the Bradano, 16 miles N.E. of Potenza. Pop. 3838.

Acerno, å-chĕʀ'no, a town of Italy, 14 miles E.N.E. of Salerno, on the site of the ancient *Picen'tia.* Pop. 2945.

Acerra, å-chĕʀ'ʀå (anc. *Acer'ræ*), a town of Italy, a bishop's see, on the Agno, and on a railway, 7 miles N.E. of Naples. Pop. 13,633.

Acerris, a town of ancient Spain. See Gerri.

Acesines, a river of India. See Chenaub.

Achaguas, å-chå'gwås, a town of Venezuela, 50 miles S.W. of San Fernando. Pop. 2000.

Achaia, ạ-kå'yạ, or å-kī'yå (Gr. Αχαια), a district of Greece, in the Morea, extending about 65 miles from E. to W., with a width of from 12 to 20 miles along the S. side of the Corinthian gulf. The interior is mountainous, and the coast low, with few good ports. It forms with Elis a modern nome. Pop. 149,561. Chief town, Patras.——Adj. and inhab. Achaian, ạ-kå'ạn.

Achates, a river of Sicily. See Dirillo.

Acheen, Atcheen, Achen, or **Atchin,** at-cheen' (properly **Atjih**), a town of Sumatra, near its N.W. extremity, capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the river Acheen, near the sea. Lat. 5° 34′ N.; lon. 95° 34′ E. It is built on wooden piles, and is said to comprise 8000 houses. The kingdom of Acheen extends from the river Sinkel, lon. 98° E., to the W. end of the island, with a coast-line as extensive as that of France. Acheen has been for several years at war with the Netherlands, which power claims sovereignty over all Sumatra. It was once a powerful state. Area, 22,000 square miles. Pop. 450,000.——Adj. and inhab. Achinese, atch‛in-eez'.

Acheen or **Achen Head** is the name of the N.W. point of Sumatra.

Achelous. See Aspro-Potamo.

Achen, å'ᴋẹn, a river of Bavaria, falls into Chiem See.

Achen, a country of Sumatra. See Acheen.

Achern, å'ᴋẹrn, a town of Baden, on a river of its own name, and on the railroad from Carlsruhe to Freiburg, 30 miles S.S.W. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 2767.

Acheron. See Mavro-Potamo.

Acheron, a lake of Italy. See Fusaro.

Acherontia, an ancient name of Acerenza.

Achigan. See Saint Roch de l'Achigan.

Achill, ak'il, or **Eagle Island,** an island off the W. coast of Ireland, co. of Mayo. Circumference about 30 miles. Its W. point forms Achill Head, 2222 feet in elevation.

Achill Beg is an island immediately S. of the foregoing.

Achim, åᴋ'ĭm, a village of Prussia, province of Hanover, 10 miles N.W. of Verden. Pop. 2836.

Achiras, å-chee'rås, a town of the Argentine Republic, province of Cordova, 300 miles N.W. of Buenos Ayres. Near it are silver- and copper-mines.

Achmim, a town of Egypt. See Akhmym.

Achmouneyn, a town of Egypt. See Oshmooneyn.

Acho, a city of Syria. See Acre.

Achonry, åk'ŏn-re, a village and parish of Ireland, in county Sligo, 15 miles S.S.W. of Sligo. It is the seat of a Catholic bishop; but the see-house is at Ballaghadereen. Pop. of village, 638.

Achor, ā'kŏr, a post-hamlet of Columbiana co., O., in Middleton township, about 12 miles E. of New Lisbon. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Achris (ak'ris) **Head,** a headland on the W. coast of Ireland. Lat. 53° 33′ N.; lon. 10° 10′ W.

Achsa, a river and village of Russia. See Aksai.

Achtkarspelen, åᴋt-kaʀ'spå-lẹn ("eight chapels"), a commune of the Netherlands, in Friesland. Pop. 9240.

Achtur Kull, åᴋ'tur küll, an old name of Staten Island Sound.

Achtyrka, or **Akhtirka,** åᴋ-tĕĕʀ'kå, a town of European Russia, 60 miles N.W. of Kharkov, on a small river of the same name. Pop. 17,544.

Aci, å'chee, or **Aci Reale,** å'chee rå-å'lå, a town and seaport of Sicily, well built on a height at the mouth of the Aci, 7 miles by rail N.E. of Catania. Pop. 35,787. It is built mostly of lava, and has many fine edifices. It is celebrated for its mineral waters, and for the cave of Polyphemus and grotto of Galatea in its vicinity. It is a bishop's see.

Acigné, å-seen-yå', a town of France, in Ile-et-Vilaine, on the Vilaine, 7 miles E. of Rennes. Pop. 2151.

Acir, a region of Arabia. See Aseer.

Aci Sant' Antonio, å'chee sånt-ån-to'ne-o, a city of Sicily, province of Catania, 7 miles W. of Aci Reale, and at the southern foot of Etna. Pop. 5934.

Acken, a town of Prussia. See Aken.

Ack'er, a post-office of Perry co., Pa., 5 miles N.E. of Newport.

Ack'erman‛ville, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., about 10 miles N. of Easton. It has a church, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a manufactory of school slates.

Ack′erville, a post-village of Washington co., Wis., in Polk township, on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 30 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. It has 1 church.

Ack′ley, a post-village of Hardin co., Iowa, on the Central Railroad of Iowa where it crosses the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, 132 miles W. of Dubuque, and 44 miles S. of Mason City. A weekly newspaper is issued here. It has a convent, a graded school, a bank, 6 churches, a foundry, a machine-shop, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1286.

Ackley, a hamlet of Warren co., Pa., on the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley & Pittsburg Railroad, 44 miles S. of Dunkirk, N.Y., and 2 miles N. of Russellburg, Pa. Lumber, wood, bark, &c., are extensively shipped here.

Ack′lin Island, in the Bahamas, is the largest of the Crooked Island group. It is 45 miles long, and from 1 to 5 miles broad, and is skirted by dangerous reefs. Pop. 370.

Ack′worth, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Iowa, 5 miles E. of Indianola. It has a Friends' church, and the Ackworth Academy, which is under the direction of the Friends.

Acme, ak′me, a post-hamlet of Grand Traverse co., Mich., on the east arm of Grand Traverse Bay, 7 miles N. E. of Traverse City. It has a church, a foundry, and 2 lumber-mills. Pop. about 75.

Ac-Metchet, a town of Russia. See SIMFEROPOL.

Acobamba, å-ko-båm′bå, a small town of South Peru, 42 miles S.W. of Ayacucho.

Aco′ma, a township of McLeod co., Minn. Pop. 454.

Acoma, å-ko′må, or **Acuma,** å-koo′må, a pueblo, or Indian village, of Valencia co., New Mexico, 55 miles W. by S. of Albuquerque, on a sandstone rock, or mesa, 250 feet high, which is ascended by a winding stairway. It has a large Catholic chapel. Pop. about 500.

Aconcagua, å-kon-kå′gwå, a lofty mountain of Chili, South America, a peak of the Andes, having, according to Prof. Guyot, an altitude of 22,422 feet, in lat. 32° 38′ 30″ S., lon. 70° W. It was formerly reported to be a volcano, but recent travellers affirm that it presents no indications of volcanic origin. It is mostly composed of primary or unstratified rocks. The summit is said to be porphyritic.

Aconcagua, a river rising on the S. side of the above, flows S.W., and enters the Pacific 12 miles N. of Valparaiso.

Aconcagua, a province of Chili, extends from the ocean to the E. frontier, and is bounded N. by Coquimbo and S. by Valparaiso and Santiago. Area, 6202 square miles. Pop. in 1875, 132,799.

Aconcagua, Chili. See SAN FELIPE DE ACONCAGUA.

Aconquija, å-kon-kee′HÅ, a mountain of the Argentine Republic, 13 miles W. of Tucuman. Height, 17,000 feet. The name is also given to the whole range between the provinces of Tucuman and Catamarca. It is rich in metals.

Açores, islands of the Atlantic Ocean. See AZORES.

A′corn, a station of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Stony Creek Railroad, 7 miles N. of Norristown.

Acorn Hill, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Va., 14 miles from Winchester. It has 2 churches.

Acoyapa, å-ko-yå′på, a town of Nicaragua, department of Chontales. Pop. 6000.

Acqs, a town of France. See DAX.

Ac‵quack′anonck‵, a township of Passaic co., N.J. Pop. 4368. It contains the town of Passaic.

Acquaformosa, åk′kwå-fOR-mo′så, a village of Italy, in Cosenza, 11 miles S.W. of Castrovillari. Pop. 1755.

Acqualagna, åk′kwå-lån′yå, a village of Italy, on a hill, 8 miles S. of Urbino. Pop. 2761.

Acqua-Negra, åk′kwå-nå′grå, a village of Italy, on a railway, 16 miles W. of Mantua. Pop. 4064.

Acquapendente, åk′kwå-pěn-děn′tå (anc. *Aucula*, or *Acula ?*), a town of Italy, 12 miles N.W. of Orvieto. Pop. 4810. It is a bishop's see.

Acquappesa, åk′kwåp-på′så, a maritime village of Italy, in Cosenza, 11 miles N.N.W. of Paola. Pop. 2114.

Acquarica del Capo, åk′kwå-ree′kå děl kå′po, a village of Italy, 21 miles S.E. of Gallipoli. Pop. 1512.

Acquaro, åk-kwå′ro, a village of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 12 miles S.E. of Monteleone. Pop. 2251.

Acqua Santa, a town of Sardinia. See ABBASANTA.

Acqua-Sparta, åk-kwå-spaR′tå, a town of Italy, on a height, 10 miles S.W. of Spoleto. Pop. 3595.

Acquaviva Collecroce, åk′kwå-vee′vå kol-lå-kro′chå, a town of Italy, 22 miles N.N.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 1789.

Acquaviva delle Fonti, åk′kwå-vee′vå děl′lå fŏn′tee, a town of Italy, province of Bari, 16 miles S.S.W. of Bari. Pop. 7619.

Acquaviva Platani, åk′kwå-vee′vå plå-tå′nee, a village of Sicily, 25 miles W.N.W. of Caltanisetta. Pop. 1805.

Acqui, åk′kwee (anc. *A′quæ*, or *A′quæ Statiel′læ*), a town of Italy, province of Alessandria, on the left bank of the Bormida, 18 miles by rail S.S.W. of Alessandria, is a bishop's see. Pop. 10,083. It is of great antiquity, and has the remains of a Roman aqueduct. It is much frequented for its sulphur baths.

Ac‵qui′a Creek, a deep tidal channel, 10 miles long, in Stafford co., Va., entering the Potomac at a point 18 miles by rail from Fredericksburg. The river-port of Acquia Creek is the terminus of a short branch of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, and before the war was of considerable commercial importance, but is now much decayed. It has an Episcopal church, built before 1750. Building-stone and wood are exported.

Acra, aw′kra, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., about 40 miles S.S.W. of Albany, in Cairo township, is at the base of the Catskill Mountains, and 10 miles from Catskill. It has 2 churches, and several boarding-houses.

Acra, a town of Africa. See ACCRA.

Acre, å′ker or å′ker, **Akka,** åk′kå, or **Saint Jean d'Acre,** såɴᵍ zhôɴᵍ dåk′r (anc. *Ace*, or *Ac′co ?* or *Ptolema′is*), a city and seaport of Syria, on a promontory at the foot of Mount Carmel. Lat. 32° 55′ N.; lon. 35° 5′ E. Pop. about 5000. Acre is famous for the sieges which it has sustained. It was taken by the first Crusaders in 1104, retaken by the Saracens in 1187, and recovered by Richard Cœur de Lion in 1191 and given to the Knights of St. John (in French, *St. Jean*) of Jerusalem, whence it received the name of St. Jean d'Acre. In 1291 it again fell into the hands of the Saracens. Bonaparte attempted to storm this place in 1799, but retreated after a siege of 61 days. It was taken by Ibraheem Pasha in 1832, and again by the combined English and Austrian squadrons in 1840. The Bay of Acre is much frequented by French, Italian, and Austrian vessels. Acre has been celebrated from remote antiquity. Strabo calls it ACE ('Ακή).

Acri, å′kree, a town of Italy, province and 15 miles N.E. of Cosenza. Pop. 10,717.

Acritas, a headland of Greece. See CAPE GALLO.

Ac‵roceran′nian (or **Cerau′nian**) **Mountains** (Albanian, *Chika*, or *Tchika*) are in Albania, on the Adriatic coast. Lat. 40° 15′ N. Highest peaks, Tchika, 6300 feet, and Tchikara, 5470 feet. See CAPE LINGUETTA.

Ac′ro-Corin′thus, or **Ac′ro-Cor′inth,** a precipitous and somewhat conical rock near the city of Corinth, in Greece, on which stood the ancient acropolis, or citadel of the place, and a temple of Venus. It is about 2000 feet above the level of the sea, and is the site of a modern fortification, which is considered one of the strongest in Greece.

Acron, a village of Alabama. See AKRON.

Ac′ron, a post-office of Orange co., Fla.

Acrotirion, å-kro-tee′re-on, a small town of the Grecian Archipelago, on the S.W. side of the island of Santorini.

Acs, åtch, a town of Hungary, on a railway, 6 miles S.W. of Comorn. Pop. 3940, employed in rearing sheep.

Acsa, a town of Turkey. See AK-HISSAR.

Acsád, ot‵chåd′, a village of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs, 16 miles E.N.E. of Debreczin. It has distilleries. Pop. 2645.

Actæ′on Islands, a group of three low, wooded islands in the Pacific, about lat. 21° 23′ S., lon. 136° 32′ W.

Actium, ak′she-um, or ak′te-um, a promontory and town of ancient Greece, situated near the entrance of the Gulf of Arta, on the N. coast of Acarnania. Celebrated for the victory won by Octavius Cæsar over Mark Antony, B.C. 31.

Ac′ton, a village and parish of England, co. of Middlesex, about 8 miles W. of London. Pop. of parish, 8306.

Ac′ton, a station in Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 55 miles N. of Los Angeles.

Acton, a post-village of Marion co., Ind., in Franklin township, on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Indianapolis. It has 3 churches and a high school. Pop. 210.

Acton, a post-hamlet of York co., Me., in Acton township, about 40 miles W. by S. of Portland. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1008.

Acton, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Acton township, near Acton Station on the Boston, Acton & Nashua and the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroads, 13 miles S. by W. from Lowell. It has a church. Pop. of Acton township in 1875, 1708. It contains other villages, named South Acton and West Acton; has a newspaper office, and manufactures of clothing, flour, sash, &c. It is drained by the Assabet River.

Acton, a post-office or hamlet of Meeker co., Minn., in Acton township, about 10 miles W.S.W. of Litchfield. Pop. of township, 630.

Acton, a station in Salem co., N.J., on the Salem Railroad, 3 miles E. of Salem.

Acton, a post-office and station of Richland co., S.C., on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 23 miles S.E. of Columbia.

Acton, a post-village of Hood co., Tex., near the Brazos River, 35 miles S.W. of Fort Worth. It has 3 churches, and a masonic institute.

Ac′ton-Bur′nell, a village and parish of England, co. of Salop, 7½ miles S. of Shrewsbury. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, where Edward I., in 1283, held a parliament. Pop. 372.

Acton Vale, or **Saint André d'Acton,** sånt ôɴɢ‵-drå′ dåk-tôɴɢ′, a post-village in Bagot co., Quebec, Canada, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 55 miles E. of Montreal. It contains 3 churches, 15 stores, 3 hotels, and several mills. Copper-mines are worked in the vicinity. Pop. 500.

Acton West, a post-village in Halton co., Ontario, Canada, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 35 miles from Toronto. It contains several mills, factories, and stores. Pop. 700.

Actopan, åk-to-pån′, a town and district of Mexico; the former 70 miles N.N.E. of the city of Mexico: lat. 20° 17′ 28″ N.; lon. 98° 48′ 52″ W. The pop. of the district consists chiefly of Othomies Indians, of whom there are between 2000 and 3000 families. Pop. of town, 2800.

Acul, å‵kül′, a town and seaport of Hayti, N. coast, 10 miles W. of Cape Français. Lat. 19° 47′ N.; lon. 72° 27′ W.

Acula, an ancient town of Italy. See ACQUAPENDENTE.

Aculco, å-kool′ko, a lake in Chili, 38 miles S.S.W. of Santiago; it is about 9 miles in length, and 3 in breadth.

Aculzingo, å‵kool-seen′go, or **Aculezingo,** å-koo‵-lå-seen′go, a large Indian village of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, S. of Orizaba, near the railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico, with a wonderful railway bridge across a chasm.

Acushnet, ă-kwish′nẹt, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., in Acushnet township, near an inlet of the sea, 4 miles N. of New Bedford, and 1 mile from the New Bedford & Taunton Railroad (Acushnet Station.) The township has 6 churches. Pop. 1059.

Acuto, å-koo′to, a village of Italy, province of Rome, 35 miles E. by S. of Rome, and at the foot of Monte Acuto. Pop. 2247.

Ac′worth, a post-village of Cobb co., Ga., on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, 35 miles N.W. of Atlanta. It has a high school, 4 churches, a tannery, and a flouring-mill; also several mineral springs. A large quantity of cotton is shipped here. Pop. about 800.

Acworth, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.H., in Acworth township, about 45 miles W. of Concord. The township has 3 churches, and manufactures of woollen goods, flour, and lumber. Here are found large specimens of beryl. Pop. of the township, 1050.

Ada, ŏd′ŏh‵, a town of Hungary, co. of Bacs, 30 miles S. of Szegedin, on the Theiss. Pop., with surroundings, 9344.

Ada, ā′dạ, a county in the S.W. part of Idaho, borders on Oregon. It is bounded on the S.W. and W. by Lewis or Snake River, and drained by the Boisé and Payette Rivers. The surface in some parts is hilly; the soil produces wheat, barley, oats, &c. Gold is found near the Payette River. Capital, Boisé City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,041,391. This county produced in 1870 more cereal grain, hay, butter, and potatoes, than any other in Idaho. Pop. in 1870, 2675.

Ada, a post-office of Ottawa co., Kansas, 12 miles W. of Minneapolis.

Ada, a post-village of Ada township, Kent co., Mich., on Grand River, at the mouth of the Thornapple River, and on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, 10 miles E. by S. from Grand Rapids. It has 3 churches, a union school, and 2 flouring-mills. Pop. about 300; of the township in 1870, 1427.

Ada, a post-office and station of Polk co., Minn., on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 30 miles N. of Glyndon.

Ada, a post-office of Choctaw co., Miss., 31 miles E. of Winona.

Ada, a hamlet in the township of Albany, Ray co., Mo., near the village of Orrick.

Ada, a post-village of Liberty township, Hardin co., O., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 15 miles E. of Lima. It has 2 banks, 1 newspaper office, and the Northwestern Ohio Normal School, founded in 1870 and having about 200 pupils. Ada has also 5 churches, and manufactures of flour, lumber, flax, sash, doors, barrels, &c. Pop. about 1500.

Ada, a post-hamlet of Sheboygan co., Wis., in Herman township, 7 miles from Kiel.

Adafoodia, å-då-foo′de-å, a town in the Foolah country, West Africa; lat. 13° 6′ N.; lon. 1° 3′ E. It has a large trade in native produce. Pop. 24,000.

Adaiel, a region of Africa. See ADAL.

A‵dair′, a county in the S.W. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by Middle River, an affluent of the Des Moines, and by the source of the Nodaway. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile. The staple productions are Indian corn, wheat, butter, &c. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad passes along the northern border of the county. Capital, Fontenelle. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,332,342. Pop. in 1870, 3982, of whom 3678 were natives and 304 were foreigners; in 1875, 7045.

Adair, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is intersected by Green River, and also drained by Little Barren River. The surface is hilly or undulating; the soil is moderately fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, and live-stock are the staple products. Capital, Columbia. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 11,065, of whom 11,058 were natives and 7 were foreigners.

Adair, a county in the N.N.E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Chariton River, which runs southward, and by the North Fork of Salt River. The surface is moderately diversified; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, and live-stock are the staple products. Coal and limestone are found here. Forests of the ash, hickory, oak, sugar-maple, &c., cover a large part of this county. It is traversed by the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, and the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Kirksville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,202,000. Pop. in 1870, 11,448, of whom 11,072 were natives and 376 were foreigners.

Adair, a post-hamlet of McDonough co., Ill., in New Salem township, on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 10 miles S. of Bushnell. It has a church.

Adair, a station in the Cherokee country, Indian Territory, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 15 miles S.S.W. of Vinita.

Adair, a post-village of Adair co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 60 miles W. of Des Moines. It has a grain elevator, 3 hotels, and 4 stores.

Adair, a post-office of St. Clair co., Mich.

Adair, a township of Camden co., Mo. Pop. 637.

A‵dairs′ville, a post-village of Bartow co., Ga., on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, 31 miles S. of Dalton, and 68 miles N.N.W. of Atlanta. It has 4 churches, a classical school, a cotton-factory, and 2 flouring-mills. Pop. 603.

A‵dair′ville, a post-village of Logan co., Ky., 12 miles S. of Russellville, and about 36 miles S.W. of Bowling Green. It has an academy, and 2 churches. Pop. 214.

Adairville, a post-hamlet of Kane co., Utah, 240 miles S. of York, and 35 miles N. of the Colorado River.

Adaja, å-DÅ′HÅ, a river of Spain, in Old Castile, rising near Piedrahita, in the Sierra de Avila, falls into the Douro, after a course of between 80 and 90 miles.

Adakaselia, a town of Servia. See ORSOVA.

Adakh, ă‵dăk′, one of the Andreanof Islands, Alaska. It has an active volcano and many hot springs.

Adal, å-dål′, **Adaiel,** or **Adajel,** å-dī-el′, a region of Eastern Africa, around the Bay of Tajoora and Gulf of Aden. It is barren and sickly, but well peopled by a race of warlike nomades. Chief towns, Hoosa and Tajoora. See ADEL and AFAR.

Ada (ā′dạ) **Lake,** in Cass co., Minn., is traversed by the Pine River, an indirect affluent of the Mississippi.

Adalia, å-då′lee‵å, **Atalia, Satalieh,** så-tå′lee‵yẹh, or **Attaliyeh,** a seaport of Anatolia, Asiatic Turkey, on the gulf of the same name. Lat. 36° 52′ 2″ N.; lon. 30° 45′ E. It is pleasantly situated on the slope of a hill. The houses being built circularly around the harbor, the streets appear to rise behind each other like the seats of a theatre. It has a Greek archbishop. Pop. of the town, 8000.

Ad′aline, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., W. Va., 7 miles from Bellton Station. It has 1 church.

Adallum, a town of ancient Spain. See ELDA.

Ad′am, a station in Edgefield co., S.C., on the Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 24 miles N.N.E. of Augusta, Ga.

Adamawa, å-då-maw′å, or **Fumbi′na,** a kingdom or province of Central Africa, in Soodan, between lat. 6° and 11° N., and lon. 11° and 17° E., is traversed by the Benuwe and its tributaries and by the Alantika Mountains. It affords fine pasturage, is populous, and has a large trade in slaves and ivory. Capital, Yola. It is subject to the power of Saccatoo.

Ad′am Bay, on the N.W. coast of Australia, stretches 6 miles inland. It is 10 miles in breadth at the entrance.

Ad′am-jo-Tan‵dar′, a town of Sinde, India, 14 miles E. of Halla. Pop. 3500.

Adams, ad′ạmz, a county in the extreme W. part of Illinois, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 770 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, and is partly drained by Bear and McKee's Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is very fertile. Forests of the ash, elm, hickory, oak, sugar-maple, and other trees cover a large part of the surface. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, horses, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Burlington limestone and another limestone of the Carboniferous Age crop out at Quincy. These are good materials for building. Beds of coal are said to underlie the eastern part of the county. It is intersected by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Toledo, Wabash & Western, and the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroads. Other railroads connect with these at Quincy, the capital of this county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $50,748,596. Pop. in 1870, 56,362, of whom 44,622 were natives and 11,740 were foreigners.

Adams, a county in the E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, has an area of 324 square miles. It is intersected by the Wabash and St. Mary's Rivers. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of the ash, beech, oak, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is fertile. The county is traversed by the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, and butter are the staple products. Capital, Decatur. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,761,720. Pop. in 1870, 11,382, of whom 10,061 were natives and 1321 were foreigners.

Adams, a county in the S.W. part of Iowa, has an area of 432 square miles. It is intersected by the Nodaway River, and partly drained by the Platte River. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile. A large portion of it is prairie-land. The county is traversed by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. Indian corn, hay, and live-stock are the staple products. Capital, Corning. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,125,437. Pop. in 1870, 4614, of whom 4337 were natives of the United States and 277 were foreigners; in 1875, 7832.

Adams, a county in the S.W. part of Mississippi, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of about 480 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, and on the S. by the Homochitto River. The surface is undulating; the soil is very fertile. Forests of the ash, cypress, elm, hickory, magnolia, oak, tulip-tree, tupelo, &c., cover nearly one-third of the surface. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. This county produced in 1870 20,140 bales of cotton. Strata of the tertiary (Eocene) formation underlie part of the soil. Capital, Natchez. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 19,084, of whom 18,408 were natives and 676 were foreigners.

Adams, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, has an area of 576 square miles. The Platte River touches the N.W. part of it. The soil is productive. This county is intersected by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad and the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad. Capital, Juniata. Pop. in 1876, 3940.

Adams, a county in the S. part of Ohio, bordering on Kentucky, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Ohio River, and intersected by Brush Creek. The surface is undulating or hilly, and one-third of it is covered with forests of the ash, beech, hickory, buckeye, white oak, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, butter, and pork are the staple products. Clinton limestone and Niagara limestone (Upper Silurian) crop out in this county. The latter is a good building-stone. Capital, West Union. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,555,481. Pop. in 1870, 20,750, of whom 20,209 were natives and 541 were foreigners. It is connected with Cincinnati by the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad.

Adams, a county in the S. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, has an area of about 540 square miles. It is drained by the Conewago, Bermudian, Latimore, Marsh, and Rock Creeks, the last two of which are head-streams of the Monocacy River. The surface is partly hilly, and is extensively covered with forests of the ash, chestnut, hickory, white oak, wild cherry, &c. The soil is mostly fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, cattle, potatoes, and pork are the staple products. In 1870 it produced 1,005,303 bushels of potatoes,—more than any other county of the state. The South Mountain extends along its N.W. border. Among its mineral resources are good limestone and magnetic iron ore. Mesozoic red sandstone and mica slate underlie a large part of the county. It is partly traversed by the Susquehanna & Potomac Railroad. Capital, Gettysburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $20,552,000. Pop. in 1870, 30,315, of whom 29,622 were natives and 693 were foreigners.

Adams, a county near the central part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Wisconsin River, and drained by Cross Creek. The surface is partly covered with forests of pine and other trees, from which lumber is exported. The staple products of the soil are wheat, Indian corn, butter, &c. Capital, Friendship. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,446,320. Pop. in 1870, 6601, of whom 5351 were natives and 1250 were foreigners; in 1875, 6502.

Adams, a station in Lee co., Ga., on the railroad from Smithville to Albany, 17 miles N. of Albany.

Adams, a post-office of Adams co., Ill., is at Newtown, about 12 miles E.S.E. of Quincy.

Adams, a township of La Salle co., Ill. Pop. 1662. It contains Leland.

Adams, a township of Allen co., Ind. Pop. 2388. It includes New Haven. See Adams Station.

Adams, a township of Carroll co., Ind. Pop. 1149. It contains Lockport.

Adams, a township of Cass co., Ind. Pop. 807.

Adams, a post-village of Adams township, Decatur co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 41 miles S.E. of Indianapolis. It has a graded school, 3 churches, and a carriage-shop. Pop. of township, 2162.

Adams, a township of Hamilton co., Ind. Pop. 2178. It contains Boxley.

Adams, a township of Madison co., Ind. Pop. 1564. It includes Markleville and New Columbus.

Adams, a township of Morgan co., Ind. Pop. 1207. It contains the village of Eminence.

Adams, a township of Parke co., Ind. Pop. 3286. It contains Rockville, the county seat.

Adams, a township of Ripley co., Ind. Pop. 2703. It contains Morris.

Adams, a township of Dallas co., Iowa. Pop. 966.

Adams, a township of Delaware co., Iowa. Pop. 644. It contains the post-office of Tower Hill.

Adams, a township of Keokuk co., Iowa. Pop. 949. It contains Aurora.

Adams, a township of Mahaska co., Iowa. Pop. 889. It contains the post-office of Comet.

Adams, a post-office of Muscatine co., Iowa, and a station on the Muscatine division of the Burlington & Cedar Rapids Railroad, 13 miles W. of Muscatine.

Adams, a township of Wapello co., Iowa. Pop. 1321. It includes Blakesburg.

Adams, a post-township of Berkshire co., Mass., has important manufactures of cotton, wool, iron, paper, &c. The west terminus of the Hoosac tunnel is in this township, which contains the villages of Adams, North Adams, Blackinton, and Maple Grove. Among its prominent features is Mount Greylock (q. v.), which is 3505 feet high, and is the highest point in the state. The township is drained by the Hoosac River, and is intersected by the Pittsfield & North Adams Railroad. Pop. 15,760.

Adams, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., in Adams township, on the Pittsfield & North Adams Railroad, 15 miles N.N.E. of Pittsfield, and 5 miles S. of North Adams. It has 1 national bank, 1 newspaper office, 6 churches, 2 paper-mills, 2 woollen-mills, and manufactures of gingham and cotton warp. Its station is called South Adams, and its post-office is Adams.

Adams, a township of Hillsdale co., Mich. Pop. 1797. It contains the village of North Adams.

Adams, a township of Houghton co., Mich., contains Atlantic Mine. Pop. 670.

Adams, a post-village of Mower co., Minn., in Adams township, on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Austin. It has a church. Pop. of township, 874.

Adams, a township of De Kalb co., Mo. Pop. 879.

Adams, a station in Cheyenne co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, 457 miles W. of Omaha.

Adams, a post-village of Gage co., Neb., on the Nemaha River, near its source, and on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, 29 miles S.S.E. of Lincoln. It has a church.

Adams, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Adams township, and on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 12 miles S.S.W. of Watertown. It has 4 churches, a national bank, the Hungerford Collegiate Institute, a foundry, and a machine-shop. One newspaper is issued here. Pop. 1352; of the township, 3348. The township contains also a village named Adams Centre, and a part of Smithville lies within its limits.

Adams, a township of Champaign co., O. Pop. 1238. It contains the village of Carysville.

Adams, a township of Clinton co., O., contains the village of Ogden. Pop. 883.

Adams, a township of Coshocton co., O. Pop. 1113. It contains Bakersville.

Adams, a township of Darke co., O. Pop. 2291. It contains Bradford and Gettysburg.

Adams, a township of Defiance co., O. Post-office, Adams Ridge. Pop. 1220.

Adams, a township of Guernsey co., O. Pop. 762. It contains Cassell's Station.

Adams, a township of Lucas co., O. Pop. 959. It contains Oak Grove and Everett.

Adams, a township of Monroe co., O. Pop. 1201. It contains the village of Cameron.

Adams, a township of Muskingum co., O. Pop. 727.

Adams, a post-township of Seneca co., O., about 10 miles N.E. of Tiffin. It is traversed by the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad. Pop. 1537.

Adams, a township of Washington co., O. Pop. 1786. It includes Buell's Lowell.

Adams, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pa., about 40 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburg.

Adams, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 973.

Adams, a township of Cambria co., Pa. Pop. 836.

Adams, a township of Adams co., Wis. Pop. 398. It contains the village of Friendship.

Adams, a township, Green co., Wis. Pop. in 1875, 913.

Adams, a post-hamlet of Walworth co., Wis., about 40 miles S.W. of Milwaukee.

Adams Basin, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and the Central Railroad, 13 miles W. of Rochester. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Ad'amsborough, a post-office and station of Cass co., Ind., on the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad, 6 miles E.N.E. of Logansport. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Adam's Bridge, a chain of shoals extending across the Gulf of Manaar, between Ceylon and the peninsula of Hindostan. See Gulf of Manaar.

Adamsburg, a village of Snyder co., Pa., on the Lewistown division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 27 miles W.S.W. of Sunbury. It has a church, and a tannery. The name of its post-office is Beaver Springs.

Adamsburg, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., about 24 miles S.E. of Pittsburg; has 2 churches. Pop. 229.

Adams Centre, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Adams township, on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 9 miles S.S.W. of Watertown. It has a graded school, 3 churches, and manufactures of carriages, furniture, sash, &c.

Adams Centre, a post-office of Adams co., Wis., about 33 miles N.N.W. of Portage City.

Adam's Creek, township, Craven co., N.C. Pop. 1352.

Adams Island, Marquesas Group. See Roapoa.

Adams' Junction, a post-hamlet of Allamakee co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, at the junction of the Dubuque & Minnesota and Waukon & Mississippi Railroads, 23 miles S.E. of Waukon.

Adams' Mills, a post-office of Union co., N.C.

Adams Mills, a post-village of Muskingum co., O., on the Muskingum River, and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, about 16 miles N. of Zanesville. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Adams, Mount. See Mount Adams.

Ad'amson, a post-office of Rooks co., Kansas.

Ad'amson's Harbor, or **Port Es'perance,** a small arm of the sea, on the S. coast of Tasmania.

Ad'amsonville, a hamlet of Jasper co., Iowa, 8 miles S.E. of Newton.

Adams Peak, a post-office of Pottawatomie co., Kansas.

Adam's Peak, a mountain in the centre of Ceylon. Lat. 6° 52′ N.; lon. 80° 32′ E. Height, 7420 feet.

Adams Point or **Cape,** in Oregon, on the S. side of the mouth of the Columbia River. Lat. 46° 12′ N.; lon. 123° 56′ W. It has a light-house.

Adams Ridge, a post-office of Defiance co., O.

Adams Run, or **Osborn,** oz'bọrn, a post-hamlet of Colleton co., S.C., on the Savannah & Charleston Railroad, 23 miles W. of Charleston.

Adams Station, a post-hamlet of Allen co., Ind., in Adams township, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of Fort Wayne. Near it are 2 churches, a steam saw-mill, and a grist-mill.

Adams Station, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., in Bethlehem township, on the railroad from Albany to Duanesburg, 6 miles W. of Albany. It has 2 churches.

Adams Station, a post-village of Robertson co., Tenn., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 10 or 11 miles N.W. of Springfield. It has 2 churches, a tobacco-factory, and a high school. Pop. about 200.

Adamsthal, å'dåms-tål\`, a town of Austria, in Moravia, 9 miles by rail N. of Brünn. It is much visited on account of its caves. Pop. 780.

Ad'amstown, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 64 miles W. of Baltimore. It has a church.

Adamstown, a post-borough of Lancaster co., Pa., in East Cocalico township, about 11 miles S.W. of Reading. It has a church, and manufactories of wool hats. Pop. 431.

Ad'amsville, a post-village in Brome co., Quebec, Canada, 4 miles N. of Brigham. It contains a telegraph office, several mills, and a tannery. Pop. 200.

Adamsville, a hamlet of Pinal co., Arizona, 4 miles W. of Florence. It has a flouring-mill.

Adamsville, a post-office of Bradley co., Ark.

Adamsville, a post-office of Kent co., Del.

Adamsville, a post-village of Fulton co., Ga., on or near the Chattahoochee River, 6 miles W. from Atlanta. It has 2 churches.

Adamsville, a small post-village of Franklin co., Mass., in Colerain township, about 10 miles N.W. of Greenfield. It has good water-power and several mills.

Adamsville, a post-village of Cass co., Mich., in Ontwa township, 8 miles N. of Elkhart, Ind., and about 100 miles S.W. of Lansing. It has a graded school, hotel, flour-mill, saw-mill, and stave-factory. Pop. 104.

Adamsville, a post-office of Greene co., Miss.

Adamsville, Albany co., N.Y. See Adams Station.

Adamsville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., 6 miles E. of Sandy Hill, and about 56 miles N. by E. from Albany. It has a church.

Adamsville, a post-village of Muskingum co., O., in Salem township, about 12 miles N.N.E. of Zanesville. It has 3 churches, and a graded school. Pop. 280.

Adamsville, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., in West Fallowfield township, on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 19 miles S.W. of Meadville. It has 2 churches.

Adamsville, a post-hamlet of Newport co., R.I., in Little Compton, about 12 miles S. of Fall River. Pop. 100.

Adamsville, township, Marlborough co., S.C. P. 1407.

Adamsville, a post-village of McNairy co., Tenn., about 110 miles E. of Memphis, and 4 miles W. of the Tennessee River. It has 2 or 3 stores.

Adamsville, a post-hamlet of Beaver co., Utah, 8 miles W. of Beaver City.

Adamsville, a post-village of Harrison co., W. Va., about 60 miles S.S.E. of Wheeling. It has 2 churches.

Adamsville, a post-hamlet of Iowa co., Wis., in Moscow township, 10 miles E.N.E. of Mineral Point. It has a flouring-mill.

Adamuz, å-då-mooth', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 21 miles N.E. of Córdova, with 3400 inhabitants.

Adana, å\`då'nå (anc. *Bath'næ?*), a city of Asia Minor, capital of a vilayet of its own name, on the right bank of the Syhoon, 30 miles from the sea. Lat. 36° 58′ N.; lon. 35° 12′ E. Pop. about 12,000. It is well built, and has a castle, several remains of antiquity, a bridge over the Syhoon, said to have been built by Justinian, with a trade in wool, cotton, corn, wine, and fruit.

Adana, a vilayet of Asiatic Turkey, lying between the Taurus on the N. and the Mediterranean, with the Gulf of Scanderoon, on the S. Area, 14,222 square miles. Cotton and grain are leading products. Pop. 335,520. Capital, Adana.

Adanad, å-då-nåd', or **Adinatha,** å-de-nå't'hå, a town of India, in Malabar, 25 miles S.S.E. of Calicut.

Adanara, a Malay island. See Adenara.

Adand, ŏd\`ŏnd', a market town of Hungary, county of Sümegh, 18 miles N.E. of Karad. Pop. 1650.

Ad\`ari'o, a post-hamlet of Richland co., O., in Butler township, about 14 miles N. of Mansfield. It has a church.

Adasevecs, ŏd-ŏsh-ĕh-vĕch', or **Adashevce,** a village of Croatia, on the borders of Slavonia, 34 miles W.S.W. of Peterwardein. Pop. 2004.

Adda, åd'då (anc. *Ad'dua*), a river of Northern Italy, rises near Bormio in the Valtellina, flows generally S., traversing Lakes Como and Lecco, and, after a course of 80 miles, joins the Po, 7 miles W. of Cremona.

Addergey, åd-dẹr-gå' or åd-dẹr-ghī', a small town of Abyssinia, kingdom of Tigré. Lat. 13° 35′ N.; lon. 38° 3′ E.

Ad'dieville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ill., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 43 miles from St. Louis. It has a church.

Ad'diewell, a village of Edinburghshire, Scotland, about 16 miles S.W. of Edinburgh. Pop. 1356.

Ad'dington, a county in the S.E. part of Ontario, Canada, on Lake Ontario. Area, 2060 square miles. It is drained by the Napanee River and other streams, and contains several lakes, the principal of which is Beaver Lake. The chief staples are lumber, wool, and the products of the dairy. This county is traversed by the Grand Trunk Railway. Chief town, Napanee. Pop. 23,312.

Ad′dison, a county in the W. part of Vermont, bordering on New York, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain (here 2 or 3 miles wide), is intersected by Otter Creek, and also drained by the New Haven and White Rivers. The surface is partly mountainous, and is diversified with beautiful scenery. Forests of the ash, beech, elm, hickory, pine, oak, sugar-maple, &c., cover nearly one-fourth of the county. The soil is fertile, and mostly adapted to pasturage. Butter, hay, wool, oats, cattle, and lumber are the staple products. Gneiss, quartz, mica slate, and Lower Silurian limestones underlie different parts of the surface. Quarries of white and variegated marble have been opened in this county. Alabaster, galena, and manganese are also found here. It is intersected by the Vermont Central Railroad. Capital, Middlebury. Valuation of real and personal estate, $18,649,575. Pop. in 1870, 23,484, of whom 20,445 were natives and 3039 were foreigners.

Addison, a post-hamlet of Tuscaloosa co., Ala., 8 miles from Clements Railroad Station. It has a church.

Addison, a post-village in Addison township, Du Page co., Ill., 18 miles W. by N. from Chicago, and 3 miles from Elmhurst Station. Here is the "Evangelical Lutheran Teachers' Seminary," organized in 1864. The township has 6 churches. Pop. of township, 1613; of village, about 500.

Addison, a township of Shelby co., Ind. Pop. (exclusive of the city of Shelbyville) 2677.

Addison, a post-hamlet of Humboldt co., Iowa, 12 miles N.W. of Fort Dodge.

Addison, or **Addison Point,** a post-village of Washington co., Me., in Addison township, on an inlet of the ocean, 18 miles W.S.W. of Machias. It has several churches, a carriage-shop, a ship-yard, and a mineral spring. Here is Addison Point Post-Office. Pop. of the township, 1201.

Addison, a post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., in Woodstock township, 20 miles N.W. of Adrian, and 6 miles from Somerset Railroad Station. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. about 400.

Addison, a township of Oakland co., Mich. Pop. 106.

Addison, a post-village in Addison township, Steuben co., N.Y., on the Canisteo River, and on the Erie Railroad, 28 miles W. of Elmira. It has 3 or 4 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, several mills, and an institution called Addison Academy and Union School. It has manufactures of leather, ploughs, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. about 2000. The township contains 5 churches. Pop. of township, 2595.

Addison, Champaign co., O. See CHRISTIANSBURG.

Addison, a small post-village of Gallia co., O., in Addison township, on the Ohio River, about 8 miles above Gallipolis. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1340.

Addison, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., in Addison township, 6 miles from Confluence Railroad Station, and 90 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches and 1 foundry. The township contains 6 churches. Pop. of township, 1456.

Addison, a post-township of Addison co., Vt., about 10 miles N.W. of Middlebury. It is bounded on the E. by Otter Creek, and on the W. by Lake Champlain. Pop. 911. It has 3 churches.

Addison, a post-village of Washington co., Wis., in Addison township, about 37 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. Pop. of township in 1875, 1808. It has 3 churches.

Addison, a post-village of Leeds co., Ontario, Canada, 7 miles from Bellamy's Station. It manufactures flour, lumber, potash, &c. Pop. 200.

Addison Hill, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., about 15 miles S.W. of Corning.

Addison Junction, a station in Essex co., N.Y., on Lake Champlain, at the junction of the Addison Railroad (of Vermont) with the New York & Canada Railroad, near Fort Ticonderoga, and 24 miles N. of Whitehall.

Addison Point, a village of Maine. See ADDISON.

Ad′disville, or **Rich′borough,** a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., in Northampton township, 3½ miles from Hartsville Railroad Station. It has 2 churches. Here is Richborough Post-Office.

Ad‵doo′, or **Adou,** å‵doo′, one of the Maldive Islands, 10 miles in length and 7 in breadth.

Addua, ancient name of a river of Italy. See ADDA.

Adeghem, å′då-ghêm, a village of Belgium, East Flanders, 4 miles by rail W.N.W. of Eecloo. Pop. 3700.

Adel, å-dêl′, or **Somauli,** so-maw′lee, a country of Africa, extending along its coast from Abyssinia to Cape Guardafui, between lat. 8° and 12° N., and lon. 43° and 51° E. Pop. Mohammedan, and subordinate to Egypt. It exports wax, myrrh, ivory, slaves, coffee, gold-dust, and cattle. Chief ports, Zeyla and Berbera. The names Adel and ADAL (which see) are forms of the Abyssinian *Adaiel*, a term designating the Danakil race. See AFAR.

Adel, ā‵dĕl′, a post-office of Berrien co., Ga., 24 miles from Valdosta.

Adel, a post-village, capital of Dallas co., Iowa, on the Raccoon River, 6 miles from De Soto Railroad Station, and about 24 miles W. of Des Moines. It has 1 bank, 2 weekly newspapers, a graded school, 3 churches, and a flouring-mill. Pop. 815; of Adel township additional, 1204.

Adel, a post-office of Sheridan co., Kansas.

Adel, a post-office of Mercer co., Mo.

Adelaida, å-då-lī′då, a post-office of San Luis Obispo co., Cal.

Adelaide, ad′ẹ-lād, a city, the capital of South Australia, on the Torrens River, near its mouth in Gulf St. Vincent. Lat. 34° 55′ S.; lon. 138° 38′ E. Pop. 27,208. It is divided by the Torrens into South and North Adelaide. It was founded in 1836; has regular streets, good shops and hotels, numerous places of worship, a government house, barracks, and theatre, a chamber of commerce, a botanic garden, water- and gas-works, several hospitals, large and varied manufactures, an assay office, and banks. It is the seat of an Anglican and a Catholic bishop. It is the terminus of several railways.

PORT ADELAIDE is situated about 6 miles N.N.W. of the town, and communicates with it by a railway. It is a free port. The harbor is accessible for vessels drawing about 18 feet of water. Pop. 2482.

Adelaide, a river in the N.W. of Australia, falls into Adam Bay, and is navigable 50 miles for vessels drawing 12 feet of water.

Adelaide Islands, or **Queen Adelaide Islands,** a chain of islands S.W. of Patagonia. The westernmost is called Adelaide Island. Lat. 52° S.; lon. 75° W.

Adelante, California. See NAPA JUNCTION.

Adelboden, å′dẹl-bo‵dẹn, a valley and village in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, 24 miles S. of Thun. It has mineral springs and a pretty cascade. Pop. 1532.

Adelebsen, or **Adelepsen,** å‵dẹh-lĕp′sẹn, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 7 miles N.W. of Göttingen. Pop. 1264.

Adélie, å‵då‵lee′, a barren land in the Antarctic Ocean. Lat. 66° 30′ S.; lon. 136° to 142° E. Discovered by D'Urville in 1840.

Ad′eline, a post-village of Maryland township, Ogle co., Ill., 6 miles E. of Foreston Station, and about 22 miles N. of Dixon. It has 4 churches, and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 300.

Ad-el-Jivaz, åd-ĕl-jee‵vås′, a town of Asiatic Turkey, about 15 miles from Akhlat, on the N.W. shore of Lake Van. Coarse cotton cloths are manufactured. Pop. 1500.

Adell, ah-dĕl′, or **Sher′man,** a post-hamlet of Sheboygan co., Wis., in Sherman township, 43 miles N. of Milwaukee. It is at Sherman Station on the Wisconsin Central Railroad. It has a carriage-shop.

Adelmannsfelder, å′dẹl-måns-fĕl‵tẹr, a town of Würtemberg, Germany, 10 miles N.N.W. of Aalen. It manufactures woollens, paper, and metallic goods. Pop. 1659.

Adelnau, å′dẹl-nŏw‵, a town of Prussia, 40 miles N.E. of Breslau. Pop. 1975.

Adelphi, å-dĕl′fee, or **Fratelli,** frå-tĕl′lee (*i.e.*, the "Brothers"), two islands in the Grecian Archipelago, 40 miles W. of Scarpanto, in about lat. 39° N., lon. 24° E.

Adel′phi, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, about 12 miles S.E. of Des Moines City.

Adelphi, a post-village of Ross co., O., in Colerain township, 18 miles N.E. of Chillicothe. It has a graded school, 2 churches, a tannery, and 2 flour-mills. Pop. 417.

Adelsberg, å′dẹls-bêʀɢ‵, a town of Illyria, in Carniola, 22 miles by rail N.E. of Triest. It is remarkable for the stalactite caves in the vicinity, the largest hitherto discovered in Europe. Pop. 1700.

Adelsdorf, å′dẹls-doʀf‵, a village of Austrian Silesia. on the Bielau, 3 miles S. of Freiwaldau. Pop. 1315.

Adelsdorf, a village of Prussian Silesia. It consists of two parts, Upper Adelsdorf (pop. 748) and Lower Adelsdorf (pop. 481), and is 6 miles S.S.W. of Haynau.

Adelsheim, å′dẹls-hīme‵, a town of Baden, 32 miles E. of Heidelberg. Pop. 1531.

Ademuz, å-ᴅå-mooth′, a town of Spain, 62 miles N.W. of Valencia. Pop. 2732.

Aden, å′dĕn or å′dĕn, a town and seaport of Arabia, which since 1839 has belonged to the British, on the E. side of Cape Aden. Lat. 12° 46′ 15″ N.; lon. 45° 10′ 20″ E. Pop. 29,730. Its fortifications, which had fallen into decay, are now greatly extended and improved; and it may be called the Gibraltar of the East. Numerous mosques and other buildings attest its former magnificence. Opposite is the rocky island Seerah, at low water joined to the mainland. Aden, before the rise of Mocha, was the chief trading port of Arabia. It was fortified by the Turks during the reign of Solyman the Magnificent; but before its occupation by the British, it had shrunk into insignificance. In 1839 the town and the peninsula on which it stands were purchased by the East India Company, to be made a depôt for coals and a calling-station for the steamers between India and Suez. The harbors, two in number, are excellent. The region is one of the driest in the world, and there is no vegetation. The water-supply is maintained by the use of the ancient cisterns, in which the scanty rainfall is stored, and by the distillation of sea-water.

Aden, Cape. See Cape Aden.

Aden, Gulf of. See Gulf of Aden.

Adena, ă-dee′nạ, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., O., 8 miles E. of Cadiz. It has a church.

Adenara, or **Adanara,** å-dẹ-nå′rå, an island in the Malay Archipelago, belonging to the Dutch. Lat. 8° 17′ S.; lon. 123° 14′ E. It is about 35 miles long, and 15 broad.

Adenau, å′dẹn-ŏw‘, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 29 miles W. of Coblentz. Pop. 1427.

Aderâr, å‘dẹ-rar′ (*i.e.*, "mountain"), sometimes written **Aderer,** å-dẹ-rair′, a mountainous region of the Western Sahara (Africa), between Timbuctoo and Asben, is inhabited by the Awellemid, a powerful Berber tribe who breed many sheep and camels. It is not to be confounded with Adrâr.

Aderbijan, a region of Persia. See Azerbaijan.

Aderno, å-dêʀ′no, a town of Sicily, at the S.E. foot of Mount Etna, 17 miles N.W. of Catania. Pop. 14,673. It has remains of old walls, and of the ancient *Adra′num.*

Adersbach, å′dẹrs-båᴋ‘, a village of Bohemia, 9 miles W.N.W. of Braunau, celebrated for a collection of high rocks, covering a surface of several square miles. Pop. 690.

Ad′ger's, a station in Fairfield co., S.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 3 miles N. of Winnsborough.

Ad Hall, a post-office of Milam co., Tex., 7 miles W. of Cameron.

Adiaman, å-de-å-mån′, a small town in Asiatic Turkey, 132 miles N.E. by N. of Aleppo; lat. 37° 45′ N., lon. 38° 32′ E. It contains several mosques and 1100 houses.

Adige, ad′e-je (It. pron. å′de-jå; Ger. *Etsch,* etch; L. *Ath′esis*), a river of Northern Italy, formed by numberless streamlets from the Helvetian Alps, which unite at Glurns. It enters Lombardy 13 miles S. of Roveredo, and, flowing S. and E., enters the Gulf of Venice at Porto-Fossone, 13 miles N.E of Adria, after a course of 220 miles. Affluents on the left, the Passer, Eisach, Avisio, and Alpone; on the right, the Noce. The cities of Glurns, Trent, Roveredo, and Verona are on its banks; its navigation is difficult.

Adigetto, å-de-jĕt′tò, is a canal which commences near Badia, Italy, passes Rovigo, and, by means of the canals of Nuortico and Bianco, connects the Adige with the Po.

A′din, Aiden, or **Aidenville,** a post-village of Modoc co., Cal., 120 miles E.N.E. of Reading. Pop. 200.

Adinatha, a town of Hindostan. See Adanad.

Adinjeek, or **Adinjik,** å-din-jeek′, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, near the S. shore of the Sea of Marmora. Lat. 40° 20′ N.; lon. 27° 50′ E.

Adinkerke, å′din-kêʀ‘kẹh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 3 miles by rail W. of Furnes. Pop. 1504.

Adiron′dack, a post-village of Warren co., N.Y., in Horicon township, 60 miles N. of Saratoga Springs. It has a summer hotel and a tannery.

Adirondack, a village of Newcomb township, Essex co., N.Y., 100 miles N.N.W. of Albany, and near Lake Sanford. Iron ore has been mined and smelted here on a large scale; but the establishment has been abandoned. Here is a summer hotel or inn.

Adirondack Mountains, a group of mountains in Clinton, Essex, and Franklin counties, N.Y., are remarkable for grand and picturesque scenery. This group culminates in Mount Marcy, which is in Essex co. and is the highest mountain in the state. Its altitude is 5402 feet above the sea-level. Among the other peaks are Dix's Peak, the Nipple Top, Mount Clinton, and Mount MacIntyre. The foundations and central masses of the Adirondacks are composed of granite, hypersthene, and other primary rocks. They are covered with forests of birch, beech, cedar, hemlock, maple, pine, &c. In this great Adirondack Wilderness are found a large number of lakes. The mountains crowd so closely on the shores of the lakes that only narrow intervales are found between the water and the steep side of the mountain. The Hudson and Saranac Rivers rise among the Adirondacks.

Adirri, a river of Guinea. See Volta.

Adjanta, Adjayanti, or **Adjunta.** See Ajuntah.

Adjyghur, ad-jī-gŭr′, or **Ajegarh,** å-jẹ-gar′, a town and fortress of India, in Bundelcund, 130 miles S.W. of Allahabad. Pop. 5000. It is the capital of a petty native state of the same name, with 45,000 inhabitants.

Ad′kins Mills, a post-office of Wayne co., W. Va., about 28 miles S. of Huntington.

Ad′kinsville, a post-office of Wayne co., W. Va.

Adler Kosteletz, åd′lẹr kŏs′tẹl-ĕts, a town of Bohemia, 14 miles S.E. of Königgrätz. Pop. 3158.

Adlersberg, a mountain of the Tyrol. See Arlberg.

Adlie, åd′lee‘, a town of the principality of Bulgaria, with a pop. of about 4000.

Adlisweil, åd′lĭs-ŵīl, a village of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, 5 miles S. of Zurich. It has large spinning-works, and is exposed to some danger from avalanches. Pop. 1849.

Ad′mah, a post-office of Washington co., Neb.

Ad′miral (or **Salt′springs**) **Island,** in the Gulf of Georgia, British Columbia, is separated from Vancouver Island by Stuart Channel and Sansum Narrows. It is about 14 miles long, has good lands, good ports, coal-seams, and a salt spring.

Admiralty Bay, Alaska. See Behring Bay.

Ad′miralty In′let, in the N.W. part of Washington Territory, connects Puget Sound with the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Its northern part is contiguous to the Gulf of Georgia. It separates the counties of King and Snohomish on the E. from Jefferson and Kitsap on the W. It is navigable for the largest ships, and in some places is nearly 10 miles wide. The shores are steep, and in many places large ships can ride close to the land and load without the intervention of a dock or wharf. See Puget Sound.

Admiralty Island, a large island of Alaska, N.E. of Baranoff Island. Lat. 57° 30′ N.; lon. 134° 15′ W. It is 90 miles long, well timbered, and inhabited by Sitka-kwan Indians. Native copper and coal have been obtained here.

Admiralty Islands, a cluster of islands in the Pacific, N.E. of Papua, the largest 60 miles in length, and in lat. 2° S., lon. 147° 19′ 52″ E. Discovered in 1616.

Admiralty Sound, Terra del Fuego. It extends inland 43 miles S.E., having a width of 7 miles at the entrance, which gradually diminishes to 3 miles.

Admont, åd′mont, a town of Austria, on a railway, and on the Enns, 56 miles N.W. of Grätz. Pop. 948.

Adobetown, å-do′be-tŏwn, a post-office of Madison co., Montana, in Alder Gulch, at Nevada, about 100 miles S. of Helena. Gold is mined here.

Adoni, å-do′nee, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 42 miles N.E. of Bellary.

Adonis, a river of Syria. See Ibraheem.

Adony, å-dõn′, a town of Hungary, on the right bank of the Danube, 28 miles S. of Pesth. Pop. 3814.

Ado′ra, a hamlet of Montague co., Tex., 75 miles from Fort Worth. It has a church.

Adoraim, a Scripture name. See Tanuirath Doora.

Adorf, å′doʀf, the southernmost town of Saxony, on the Elster, 29 miles S.S.W. of Zwickau. Pop. 3133. It has manufactories of cottons, woollens, and musical instruments.

Adorp, å′doʀp, a village of the Netherlands, province and 4 miles N.N.W. of Groningen. Pop. 1370.

Adou, an island of India. See Addoo.

Adour, åd‘ooʀ′ (anc. *At′urus*), a river of France, rises in the Pyrenees, near Barréges, passes Bagnères-de-Bigorre, Tarbes, St. Sever, and Dax, where it becomes navigable, and, after a course of 200 miles, falls into the Bay of Biscay N. of Bayonne. Affluents, Midouze, Gabas, Luy, and Gave de Pau.

Adowa, or **Adova,** å′do-ŵå, a town of Abyssinia, capital of Tigré, at the foot of a hill, 145 miles N.E. of Gondar. Lat. 14° 12′ N.; lon. 39° 5′ E. Pop. 10,000. It is regularly laid out. It has manufactories of cotton and woollen cloths, and is the chief entrepôt of trade between the interior of Tigré and the coast.

Ad′par, a town of Wales, county of Cardigan, on the Teify, opposite Newcastle-in-Emlyn, 8½ miles E.S.E. of Cardigan. Pop. 1473. Adpar unites with Cardigan, Aberystwith, &c., in sending one member to the House of Commons.

Adra, å′dʀå (anc. *Abde′ra*), a town and seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, 60 miles S.E. of Granada, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 6524, chiefly employed in lead-mining.

Adramyti, å‘drå-mee′tee (anc. *Adramyt′tium*), a town and seaport of Asia Minor, 4 miles from the head of the

Gulf of Adramyti, and 83 miles N. of Smyrna. Pop. 4000. It exports olives, wool, and gall-nuts.

Adranos, åd′rạ-nosˋ, or **Ed′renosˋ,** an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, on a river of the same name, 10 miles S.W. of Olympus, and 135 miles N.N.E. of Smyrna. It is now in ruins, but these are of a very imposing character.

Adranum, an ancient town of Sicily. See ADERNO.

Adrâr, åˋdrar′, or **Aderâr,** åˋdẹ-rar′ (*i.e.*, "mountain" in the Berber language), a large oasis of the Sahara, 3 days' journey N.W. of Timbuctoo. It produces salt, dates, grain, and melons. Chief towns, Wadân, Weooft, Shingheti, and Atar. Permanent pop. 7000. See also ADERÂR.

Adrara, å-drå′rå, a village of Italy, 14 miles E. of Bergamo, with an ancient castle. Pop. 1963.

Adria, an ancient name of the ADRIATIC SEA.

Adria, å′dre-å (anc. *Ha′dria*, *Ha′tria*, or *A′tria*), a town of Italy, between the Po and the Adige, 16 miles E. of Rovigo. Pop. 14,138. It has remains of fine edifices, and was anciently a seaport of such consequence as to give its name to the Adriatic, from which it is now 17 miles distant. Adria is the see of a bishop.

Adˋriampatnam′, a maritime town of British India, presidency of Madras, district and 34 miles S.E. of Tanjore.

Adrian, ā′dre-ạn, a small post-village of Hancock co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 24 miles S. of Burlington, Iowa. It has a church and 3 stores.

Adrian, a city, the capital of Lenawee co., Mich., is near the Raisin River, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 73 miles W.S.W. of Detroit, 211 miles E. of Chicago, and 83 miles by railroad S.S.E. of Lansing. A branch railroad, 46 miles long, extends from Adrian to Jackson. Here is Adrian College, which was founded in 1858, and is under the direction of the Methodists. Adrian contains one opera-house, 4 banks, 11 churches, and a high school. It has 1 paper-mill, several foundries, flouring-mills, 2 planing-mills, manufactures of railroad cars, machinery, carriages, furniture, car-trimmings, &c., 2 daily and 3 weekly newspapers, and a public school-house which cost $70,000. Pop. in 1860, 6213; in 1874, 8863. Pop. of the township, 1372.

Adrian, a post-hamlet of Nobles co., Minn., on the railroad between Luverne and Worthington, 19 miles W. of Worthington.

Adrian, a township of Watonwan co., Minn. Pop. 240.

Adrian, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., in Canisteo township, on the New York & Erie Railroad, 32 miles W. of Corning, and 65 miles S. of Rochester. It has a church.

Adrian, a post-village of Seneca co., O., in Big Spring township, on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, 45 miles S.W. of Sandusky City, and 19 miles from Tiffin. It has 3 churches and 1 flour-mill. Pop. 257.

Adrian, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pa., at Montgomeryville, about 7 miles N. of Kittanning.

Adrian, a township of Monroe co., Wis. Pop. 681.

A′driance, a station on the Clove Branch of the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad, in Dutchess co., N.Y., 15 miles N.E. of Dutchess Junction.

Adrianople, ad-re-ạn-ō′p'l, or **Adrinople** (Turkish, *Edreneh*, ĕd′rẹ-nẹh; anc. *Adrianop′olis* or *Hadrianop′olis*; French, *Andrinople*, ôɴᵍˋdrâˋnôp'l′), a city of European Turkey, province of Adrianople, built partly on a hill and partly on the banks of the Toonja, near its confluence with the Maritza, 137 miles N.W. of Constantinople. Lat. 41° 41′ 26″ N.; lon. 26° 35′ 41″ E. Pop. 150,000. It is connected by railways with Constantinople, Dedeagatch, Yamboli, and Sarembey. It is considered as the second capital of the empire. It has an arsenal, a cannon-foundry, and numerous caravansaries and bazaars. The mosque of the Sultan Selim is a splendid structure, with four lofty minarets and a rich interior. It is considered the finest Moslem temple extant. The aqueduct which supplies the city is also a noble structure. Adrianople is the see of a Greek bishop. On the right bank of the Toonja, which is crossed by a fine stone bridge, is the site of the Eski-Serai, the old palace of the sultans (reported to have been burned by the Russians in 1878). Adrianople possesses manufactories of silks, woollens, and linens, has dye-works and tanneries, and an active commerce in manufactured goods, tobacco, wool, attar of roses, and grain. Adrianople was the capital of the Ottoman empire from 1366 to 1453. Hadrianopolis was founded by the Emperor Hadrian.

Adrianople, a vilayet or province of European Turkey, bordering on the Black and Ægean Seas and the Sea of Marmora. Area, 9567 square miles. Capital, Adrianople. Pop. (excluding Constantinople, which has a separate governmental organization), 1,349,894.

Adriatic, adˋre-at′ic (anc. *A′dria* and *Ma′re Adriat′icum*; It. *Mare Adriatico*, må′rå å-drẹ-å′te-ko; Ger. *Adriatisches Meer*, å-dre-å′tish-ẹs maiʀ; Fr. *Mer Adriatique*, maiʀ åˋdreˋåˋteek′), or **Gulf of Venice,** an arm of the Mediterranean, extending from lat. 40° to 45° 46′ N., between Italy, Illyria, and Albania. Length, 500 miles; mean breadth, 100 miles. It is named from the city Adria, and forms on the W. the Gulf of Manfredonia. The name Gulf of Venice is more properly given to the N.W. part. On the E. are the Gulfs of Triest, Fiume, and Cattaro, on the coast of Austria, and of Drin, in Albania. The shores are generally low on the Venetian side, and are covered with unwholesome marshes. On the Dalmatian side the waves dash against enormous rocks and islands which environ the coast, affording to vessels a secure retreat from storms. During summer navigation is safe, but in winter the S.E. winds cause much destruction. The Adriatic receives few rivers of importance, except the Adige and the Po. Its depth, between Dalmatia and the mouths of the Po, is 22 fathoms; but a large part of the Gulf of Triest, and of the Adriatic, opposite Venice, is less than 12 fathoms deep. Farther to the S., where it is less affected by the influx of rivers, the gulf deepens. It has little perceptible tide, except at Venice, where there is a rise of a few feet; and in the narrows at its entrance, where the ebb and flow is well marked. There can be little doubt that its original depth was much greater than it is now, as was also its extent, the former being affected by the deposits, which are rapidly accumulating at the bottom, and the latter by the alluvial tracts forming along its borders. On the W. coast a series of lagoons, formed by long lines of sand-bars, are rapidly filling up and being converted into meadows by mud brought down by the streams. Between the N. point of the Gulf of Triest down to the S. of Ravenna there is an uninterrupted series of accessions of land more than 100 miles in length, which within the last 2000 years have increased from 2 to 20 miles in breadth. The mean rate of advance of the delta of the Po on the Adriatic, between the years 1200 and 1600, was about 27 yards a year; the mean annual gain, from 1600 to 1804, was 76 yards, and at present it exceeds 200 feet.

Adriers, åˋdreeˋaiʀ′, a village of France, department of Vienne, 5 miles E.N.E. of L'Isle-Jourdain. Pop. 1762.

Adro, å′dro, a town of Italy, province and 12 miles W.N.W. of Brescia. Pop. 2392.

Ad Statuas, an ancient town of Spain. See OLIVA.

Adu′lis, Adule, å-doo′lẹh, or **Zulla,** zool′lå, the ruins of an ancient town of Abyssinia, near the head of Annesley Bay, on the W. coast of the Red Sea, 30 miles S.S.E. of Arkeeko. Lat. 15° 15′ N.; lon. 39° 55′ E.

Aduncum, a town of ancient Italy. See DONGO.

Adur, å′dŭr, a river of England, co. of Sussex, flows S., and enters the English Channel at Shoreham.

Aduskelia, a town of Servia. See ORSOVA.

Ad Valles, a town of ancient Italy. See VALLY.

Adˋvance′, a post-office of Boone co., Ind.

Advance, a post-office of Guthrie co., Iowa, 46 miles W.N.W. of Des Moines.

Advance, a post-village of Charlevoix co., Mich., in Eveline township, on Pine Lake, about 16 miles S.W. of Petoskey. It has a flour-mill, a lumber-mill, and 2 stores.

Advance, a post-office or hamlet of Washington co., Neb., on Belle Creek, about 40 miles N.W. of Omaha.

Advance, a post-village of Davie co., N.C., in Fulton township, 14 miles from Lexington. It has a church and a tobacco-factory.

Advance, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., in Washington township, 10 miles N. of Indiana. It has a church.

Adven′ture Bay, a large bay in Bruné Island, off the S.E. coast of Tasmania. It is well sheltered.

Adven′ture Sound and **Har′bor,** E. of Falkland Islands. The former is 20 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 miles in breadth. The latter is in the S. part of the sound.

Ad′vocate Har′bor, a seaport in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on Minas Channel, 33 miles W. of Parrsborough. The harbor is safe and commodious. At Cape d'Or, near here, there are copper-mines. Pop. 600.

Adyeville, ad′e-vĭl, a post-village of Perry co., Ind., in Clark township, 16 miles N. of Troy. It is on Anderson River. It has 1 church, a cigar-factory, a tobacco-factory, a grist-mill, a lumber-mill, and 40 houses.

Ædui Lugdunenses. See LYONNOIS.

Ædui Matisconnenses. See MACONNOIS.

Ægabrum, an ancient name of CABRA.

Ægades, ee′gă-dėz, a group of islands off the W. coast of Sicily, from 15 to 35 miles W. of Trapani, the principal being Favignana, Levanzo, and Maritimo.

Ægæ, the ancient name of AIAS.

Ægean (e-jee'ạn) **Sea,** or **Gre'cian Archipel'ago,** that part of the Mediterranean lying between Asia Minor on the E., Greece and part of Turkey on the W., and the latter country on the N. Its length, from N. to S., is about 400 miles; its breadth, generally, upwards of 200, excepting at Cape Doro, at the S. extremity of the island of Eubœa, where it narrows to 90 miles, but afterwards widens to nearly its former width. Its depth is very great, there being, in many places, at less than a mile from the shore, no bottom to be found with a 200-fathom line. It contains numerous islands, many of which are of volcanic origin; others are composed entirely of pure white marble, their mountain elevations having an average height of from 1500 to 1800 feet.

Ægericus, a supposed ancient name of the Gers.

Ægida, an ancient name of Capo d'Istria.

Ægilia, the ancient name of Cerigotto.

Ægina, Egina, e-jī'nạ, or **Engia,** en'je-ạ, an island of Greece, in the Gulf of Ægina (*Saron'icus Si'nus*), 16 miles S. by W. of Athens. Lat. of Mount St. Elias, on the S. part, 37° 41′ 9″ N.; lon. 23° 30′ E. The island is 8 miles in length, and about the same in breadth. It was anciently celebrated for the splendor of its buildings, among which was the temple of Jupiter, on Mount St. Elias. Pop. 6000.

Ægina, a town of Greece, on the island of Ægina. For some time it was the residence of the Greek senate and governor. Pop. about 3000.

Ægium, the ancient name of Vostizza.

Aeglesberg, an ancient name of Aylesbury.

Ægusa, the ancient name of Favignana and Linosa.

Aegypten, Ægyptus. See Egypt.

Ægyra, the supposed ancient name of Xilo-Castron.

Æiopolis, a town of Asia. See Hit.

Aeltere, ål'tẹ-rẹh, a village of Belgium, on the railway from Ghent to Bruges, 12 miles N.N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 6680.

Æmilia, an Italian province. See Emilia.

Æmilianum, the ancient name of Millau.

Æmona, the ancient name of Laybach.

Ænaria, an ancient name of Ischia.

Aeng-wa, an ancient name of Ava.

Ænipons, the ancient name of Innspruck.

Ænona, the supposed ancient name of Nona.

Ænos, the ancient name of Enos.

Ænusses. See Spalmadore Islands.

Æoliæ Insulæ. See Lipari Islands.

Æolus, Mount. See Mount Æolus.

Aernen, aiʀ'nẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, on the Rhone, 7 miles N.E. of Brieg. Pop. 374.

Aeröe, å'rö'ẹh, written also **Arröe,** an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, 10 miles S. of Funen, 14 miles in length by 5 miles in mean breadth. Pop. 11,776.

Aeröeskiöbing, å'rö-es-kyö'bing (*i.e.*, the "mart of Aeröe"), a town and seaport, capital of the above island, on the N.E. side. Pop. 1583.

Aerschot, or **Aarschot,** ḁʀ'skot, a town of Belgium, province of South Brabant, at an important railway junction, 23 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 4500.

Aerseele, ḁʀ'så-lẹh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 15 miles by rail N.E. of Courtrai. Pop. 3050.

Aertrycke, ḁʀ'trī-kẹh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 8 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 3175.

Aerzen, aiʀt'sẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 5 miles S.W. of Hameln. It has powder-works. Pop. 1453.

Aesch, åsh, a village of Switzerland, canton of Basel-land, 6 miles S. of Basel. Pop. 1368.

Æsernia, the supposed ancient name of Isernia.

Æsis, the ancient name of Iesi.

Æstuarium Vavaris. See Moray Firth.

Æthalia, the ancient name of Elba.

Æthiopia, the Latin name of Ethiopia.

Æthusa, an ancient name of Favignana.

Ætna, a volcano of Sicily. See Etna.

Ætna, ĕt'nạ, a township of Logan co., Ill. Pop. 920. It contains Chestnut.

Ætna, a township of Mecosta co., Mich. Pop. 557. It contains part of Morley.

Ætna, a post-hamlet of Newaygo co., Mich., in Denver township, on White River, about 45 miles N. by W. from Grand Rapids. It has a flour-mill and a lumber-mill. Pop. 75.

Ætna Mills, Massachusetts. See Bemis Station.

Ætolia, e-to'le-ạ, a district of Greece, on the continent, between lat. 38° 17′ and 38° 50′ N., and lon. 21° 10′ and 22° 5′ E., forming with Acarnania one of the governments of the kingdom. It is mostly mountainous, but along the Corinthian gulf barley, rye, and olives are raised. Chief river, the Phidaris. Capital of the government, Missolonghi. ——Adj. and inhab. Ætolian, e-to'le-ạn.

Ætol'ikon, or **Anatol'iko,** a town of Greece, 6 miles N.W. of Missolonghi, on an island in a lagoon. Pop. 2964.

Afar, å'far', or **Danakil,** då-nå'keel, a nomadic people of Eastern Africa, inhabitating the regions known as Dankali, Adal, and Adel. They are of many tribes, and are a finely-formed, warlike race, with crisped hair and nearly black complexion. They are Mohammedans.

Affoltern, åf-fol'tẹrn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 8 miles N.W. of Bern. Pop. 1061. Gross-Affoltern, in the same canton, has 1594 pop.

Affoltern, a village of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, 4 miles N.N.W. of Zurich. Pop. 2020.

Afghanistan, åf-gån'is-tån' ("Afghan-land" or "Afghan-country"), an inland country of Asia, lying between lat. 28° 50′ and 36° 30′ N., and lon. 62° and 72° 30′ E., having E. the Punjab, S. Bhawlpoor, Sinde, and Beloochistan, W. the Persian dominions, and N. Toorkistan, of which it includes a part. Area estimated at 225,000 square miles, and the population at about 5,000,000. From the table-land in the N., varying from 15,000 to 16,000 feet in height (the highest part being the Hindoo-Koosh, 20,493 feet), many mountain-ranges proceed to the S., E., and W. Although by far the greater portion of Afghanistan is a land of deserts and mountains, of inhospitable character, there are many fertile valleys, well watered, covered with clover, thyme, violets, and odoriferous plants, and remarkable for their picturesque beauty. In these spots grain is grown in abundance, and fruits of all kinds abound, including oranges, grapes, pomegranates, apricots, apples, quinces, peaches, pears, plums, almonds, and walnuts. The most extensive of these valleys or plains are those of Cabool and Peshawer; but there is also an exceedingly rich level tract in the vicinity of Herat. A great part of Seistan, in the S.W. part, is a mere desert, as is likewise a large portion of the adjacent country, extending over a space of about 300 miles in length by 100 in breadth.

The climate is various, the cold being often severe in the higher regions, and the heat intense in the lower. The summits of the mountains are often covered with snow, while the summer heat of the plains is almost intolerable. Sebee, in lat. 29° 20′ N. and lon. 67° 58′ E., is regarded as the hottest place in the territory. It is also extremely hot, in the summer, at Candahar, the thermometer being frequently above 110° in the shade; while in winter the inhabitants suffer from cold, fuel being extremely scarce. At Cabool the snow lies for several months together, during which the people remain in their houses and sleep close to the stoves, the thermometer falling to 5° or 6° below zero. The prevailing winds are from the west, and are in general cold; the easterly winds are hot. The climate, on the whole, however, is favorable to the human constitution, and in some parts highly salubrious: diseases are few; the principal are fevers, agues, smallpox, and ophthalmia.

Afghanistan is a sort of feudal monarchy, the crown being hereditary. It is now divided into four principal parts: 1, Caboolistan, or Afghanistan proper, in the N.E., governed by an ameer or khan, subsidized by the British, and recognized by them as sovereign of Afghanistan; 2, Eastern Khorassan, or the kingdom of Herat, which is under an Afghan prince; 3, Khoondooz and Balkh, with Khooloom and the Four Domains, on the N., long regarded as a part of Toorkistan, but now subject to the Afghan power; 4, the Helmund basin, of which the E. part is called Candahar, and the W. Seistan; but a part of Seistan is not under the Afghan sway.

The chief rivers are the Cabool, Helmund, Gomul, Lora, &c., but none is of great size. The morass Hamoon, in the S.W., scarcely belongs to Afghanistan: the only lake of consequence is that of Abistada. The vegetation in the lowlands is like that of India; rice, cotton, the sugar-cane, millet, maize, and turmeric are raised. In the uplands, the timber-trees, herbs, and fruits of Europe grow, and wheat, barley, beans, turnips, mustard, and grasses are cultivated. Cabool excels in the variety and excellence of its fruits. Tobacco is extensively produced. Gold, silver, mercury, iron, lead, copper, antimony, coal, sulphur, and naphtha are met with. Arts and husbandry are in a very low condition; carpets are made at Herat, but other manufactures are few, mostly confined to cotton, woollen, felt, and silk stuffs for home use, with saddlery, harness, and cattle-trappings. Sheep and goats are abundant, producing a fine wool, used in the manufacture of shawls. Imports, coarse cottons, indigo, muslins, silks, and brocade, ivory, wax, sandal-wood, sugar, and spices, from India; horses, gold and silver, and cloth, from Toorkistan; silks, cotton, and embroidery, from Persia; slaves, from Arabia and Abyssinia; silks, tea, porcelain, dyes, and precious metals, overland from China; and dates and cocoanuts, from Beloochistan. The exports consist of madder, assafœtida, tobacco, fruits, and horses, with furs, shawls, and wool, to India; shawls, turbans, indigo, and other Indian produce, to Toorkistan; and the same articles, with Herat carpets, to Persia. The transit trade is considerable, and wholly conducted by means of camels and horses, the employment of wheeled vehicles being impracticable. The population comprises Beloochees, Oozbecks, Husarchs, Eimauks, Persians, and Hindoos; but the great mass are of the Afghan race, and Mohammedans of the Soonite sect. They are classed as Indo-Europeans, and speak the Puchtoo language, which is so harsh that Mohammed called it "the language of hell." There are numerous other languages spoken. Perhaps no people in the world are more turbulent or more impatient of restraint than those of Afghanistan. Chief cities, Cabool, Candahar, Herat, Peshawer, Jelalabad, and Ghuznee.——Adj. and inhab. AFGHAN, åf-gån' or åf-ghaun'.

Afioom, Afioum, Afium, å-fe-oom', or **Afium-Karahissar,** kå`rå'his-saʀ' ("Black Castle of Opium"), a city of Asia Minor, 50 miles S.S.E. of Kutaieh. Pop. about 20,000. It is pretty well built; has a citadel crowning a lofty rock, numerous mosques, chapels, baths, khans, manufactures of felts, carpets, arms, saddlery, stirrups, and a large trade in opium, grown near it, whence its name. Afioom is the seat of an Armenian bishop.

Aflaj, å`flåj', a small hilly Wahabee district of Nedjed, in Arabia, S.W. of Aared. Pop. 16,000. Chief town, Kharfah.

Aflenz, åf'lènts, a village of Styria (Austria), has marble-quarries. Pop. 2645.

Afognak, å-fŏg-nåk', an inhabited island off the coast of Alaska, N. of Kadiak, and separated from the mainland by Shelikoff Strait.

Afragola, å-frå-go'lå, a town of Italy, province and 6 miles N.N.E. of Naples. Pop. of commune, 17,899. It has extensive manufactures of straw bonnets.

Africa, af're-ka̤ (Gr. *Lib'ya;* Fr. *Afrique,* å`freek'; Ger. *Afrika,* å'fre-kå; It., Sp., and Port., *Africa,* å'fre-kå), a continent and vast peninsula connected with Asia by the Isthmus of Suez. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, on the S. by the Southern Ocean, on the W. and S.W. by the Atlantic Ocean. It lies between lat. 37° 20′ N. and 35° S., and between 51° 22′ E. lon. and 17° 33′ W., being about 5000 miles in length from Cape Blanco to Cape Agulhas, which is the most southern point. Its greatest breadth is nearly 4800 miles, from Cape Guardafui, or Ras Jerdaffoon, which is the most eastern point, to Cape Verd, which is the western extremity. The area is estimated at 11,500,000 square miles. The coast-line, which measures about 16,000 miles, is less indented than those of the other continents, and presents few good harbors and no great gulfs or inlets except the Gulf of Guinea, which is only a gradual bend or trending of the shore. The civilization of Africa has been retarded by this compact configuration, which offers no facilities for penetrating into the interior by navigable waters. Africa is nearly all in the torrid zone, and is the warmest of all the continents. The most important capes have been mentioned above, except the Cape of Good Hope, which is near the southern extremity.

Face of the Country.—Among the remarkable physical features of Africa is the desert of Sahara, the largest in the world, extending from Nubia, or the Nile, to the Atlantic Ocean. It is about 3000 miles long, several hundred miles wide, and has an area of about 2,000,000 square miles. The Sahara is not, however, a monotonous plain or an immense expanse of sand. Its uniformity is broken by high tablelands, rocky hills, wadys or ravines, and fertile oases. The rocks found near the surface are mostly granite and sandstone. The barrenness of the soil is caused by the absence of rain. (See SAHARA.) The principal oases of this desert are those of Asben, Fezzan, and Seewah. Between the Sahara and the northwest coast are the fertile and well-watered countries of Algeria and Morocco. In central Africa, between the Sahara and the equator, is a vast table-land, rising by successive terraces from the coast to the interior. The general elevation of this table-land is estimated at about 4000 feet above the sea, but its surface presents great inequalities, from the depressions which are occupied by the great lakes, to the high mountains which rise above its level. A large part of equatorial Africa is a blank on the map, having not yet been explored. This unexplored region is probably the most elevated part of the continent, for here are the sources of the Nile and other great rivers. The principal groups or systems of mountains are the Atlas, in the northwest; the Abyssinian Mountains; the Mountains of Kong, between Guinea and the basin of the Joliba; a range called Lupata, which is the east escarpment of the plateau of South Africa; a system of equatorial mountains culminating in Mounts Kilima-Njaro and Kenia, covered with perpetual snow,—these are sometimes called Mountains of the Moon; the Cameroons Mountains, near the Gulf of Guinea; the Sierra Maxengo, which extends northward from the 16th parallel of south latitude, and is supposed to rise 17,000 feet above the sea. The highest mountain that has been discovered on this continent is Kilima-Njaro (lat. 3° 40′ S., lon. 37° 15′ E.), the height of which is estimated at 18,715 feet (some say 20,000) above the level of the sea. Mount Kenia, which is about lat. 1° S., is computed to be 18,000 feet high. Mount Abba-Yared, a peak of the Abyssinian Mountains, is estimated at 15,000 feet. The highest peak of the Atlas group is Mount Miltseen (or Miltsin), 11,400 feet. Among the remarkable volcanoes are the Cameroons Mountains, on the coast of the Gulf of Guinea, the highest peak of which is 13,700 feet above the sea-level. Africa appears to be less disturbed by volcanic action and earthquakes than the other continents.

Rivers and Lakes.—Compared with America and Asia, this continent is deficient in great navigable rivers. The capabilities of the African rivers as avenues of approach to the interior are comparatively small, most of them being either obstructed by sand-bars at the mouths or by rapids and cataracts at no great distance from the coast. There are two large areas of continental drainage from which no water flows directly to the ocean. The principal rivers are the Nile, the Joliba, Quorra, or Niger, the Senegal, the Congo or Zaire, the Zambezi or Quilimane, the Juba, the Limpopo, the Orange or Gareep, the Atbara, the Blue Nile (Bahr-el-Azrek), the Gambia, the Rio Grande, and the Shari. In Northern Africa there is an area of about 4,000,000 square miles, extending from the Nile valley to the Atlantic, from which not a single river finds its way to the ocean. The Nile (Bahr-el-Abiad) rises near the equator among high mountains, issues from a large lake called Albert Nyanza, flows northward through Sennaar, Nubia, and Egypt, and enters the Mediterranean after a course of about 3500 miles. The Nile is the oldest of historical rivers, and yet its origin remained a mystery or secret almost to the present day. (See NILE.) "Among African rivers," says Sir John Herschel, "the Nile is the only conspicuous one, and is in many respects the most remarkable river in the world,—as the seat of the earliest civilization, as a perpetual witness to the stability of those great natural arrangements by which the wants of one region are supplied by the superfluities of another, and as a geological chronometer by which some insight may be obtained into the duration of the existing order of things antecedent to history." (Physical Geography.) The greatest rivers of Western Africa are the Joliba (Niger), which enters the Gulf of Guinea through the Bight of Benin, and the Congo, which enters the South Atlantic Ocean. Among the large lakes of Africa are the Chad or Tsad, which is in Bornoo or Soodan, under lat. 14° N., and is about 200 miles long; Albert Nyanza, under the equator, about 150 miles long; Victoria Nyanza, one of the sources of the Nile, and intersected by the equator; Lake Nyassa, in the S.E. part, between lat. 11° and 14° S., about 250 miles long; Lake Tanganyika, which is nearly 100 miles S. of Lake Albert Nyanza, and has an area of about 10,000 square miles; Lake Dembea, in Abyssinia; and Lake N'gami, which is near 20° S. lat. and 23° E. lon. For fuller descriptions of rivers and lakes, see separate articles.

Climate.—Africa lies mostly in the torrid zone, and is the hottest of all the continents; but the greatest heat is not found under the equator, for here the heat is tempered by the great elevation of the surface, by the shade of dense forests, and by copious rains, which fall almost incessantly during six or more months of the year. The highest temperature is found in the arid desert of Sahara, and in Nubia, where the Arabs say "the soil is like fire and the wind like a flame." Whirlwinds extremely hot and dry, carrying sand up into the atmosphere, often occur in these deserts. Northern Africa is exposed to hot winds which blow from the Sahara, and are called Sirocco in Morocco, Khamsin in Egypt, and Harmattan in other parts. The western coasts of Africa between the tropics are very unhealthy. The swamps, marshes, and alluvions of the rivers give its climate a fatal distinction for pestilential malaria. About one-third of the Europeans who have endeavored to ascend the Senegal River have perished in the attempt. Many travellers have lost their lives in expeditions to discover the source of the Niger. The year in Africa (except the Sahara) is divided into two seasons, the wet, which is the coldest season, and the dry, which is the period of greatest heat. Some regions, however, have two wet seasons in a year. The winds and rains depend on the movement of the land beneath the sun, or the relative position of the sun, which generally causes rain in tropical regions when it comes to the zenith. In Abyssinia, Bornoo, and Soodan the rainy season is between April and the 1st of October. Near the mouth of the Zambezi, and in other parts of Southern Africa, the rainy season commences in October or November and continues till March. The Guinea Coast has its greater rainy season from March to June, and its lesser rains occur in October and November. The average temperatures of the extreme months of the year at various points in Africa are given in the following table:

	Jan.	July.		Jan.	July.
Cairo..................	55.8	86	Gondokoro (5° N.)...	89.3	78.5
Keneh..................	62	94.3	Ankober, Abyssinia.	52	58
Kooka, Bornoo....	75.6	83.8	Zanzibar..................	83.3	77.1
Sierra Leone......	82	77.5	Cape Town (34° S.)..	74.3	57.6
Mouth of Niger.	86	80.2	Elmina, Gold Coast..	79.7	76.7

Minerals.—Gold, copper, iron, diamonds, salt, limestone, granite, sandstone, trachyte, trap, gneiss, and other metamorphic rocks are found in various places. Gold is, perhaps, the metal most widely distributed. The gold-fields of the Transvaal territory and of the country which extends thence to the Zambezi are numerous, but no yield has as yet been discovered of sufficient quantities to overcome the difficulties of working and of transport to the distant seaports. The diamond-fields in the districts of the Vaal and Orange Rivers are steadily worked, and give good returns.

Vegetable Productions.—In the extreme north, groves of oranges and olives, plains covered with barley, maize, and wheat, forests of evergreen oaks, pines, and cork-trees, intermixed with the fig-tree, cypress, arbutus, sandarach (*Callitris*), and myrtle, form the principal features of the landscape. The region of the Atlas produces 7 or more species of oaks. Among the indigenous and cultivated plants of Egypt are the papyrus, cotton, doum palm, acacia, onion, lotus, tamarind, wheat, and rice. In the arid region which lies S. of the Atlas Mountains and on the borders of Sahara, the date palm (*Phœnix dactylifera*) is very abundant and forms the characteristic feature. It is peculiarly adapted to a hot and dry climate, and flourishes where few other trees could grow. The natives of these regions depend on the date almost entirely for their subsistence, and use the sap of the tree as a beverage. Palms of different species are found in nearly all parts of the continent except the extreme south. The coffee-tree grows in Benguela, Liberia, and Abyssinia, the latter being its native country, and also producing oranges, lemons, and peaches. Senegambia and other tropical regions produce the baobab or monkey-bread tree (*Adansonia digitata*), the trunk of which is said to attain a diameter of 20 feet. The region which lies between lat. 10° N. and 10° S. is mostly covered with dense forests of gigantic trees, and a rank growth of underbrush and creeping plants almost impervious to the rays of a vertical sun. "The climbing plants," says Livingstone, "from the size of whip-cord to that of a man-of-war's hawser, are so numerous that the ancient path is the only passage." Among the valuable productions of the western coast and tropical portions are the cotton-tree, coffee, the *Elæis Guineensis*, which affords palm oil and wine, the cabbage palm, the butter-tree, the banana, the gum copal, the yam, the papaw, the pea-nut (*Arachis hypogæa*), tamarind, and custard-apple. Frankincense, myrrh, cinnamon, and other spices grow in Northeastern Africa. In the temperate parts of South Africa heaths grow in great profusion and are the most characteristic vegetation. About 500 species of heaths, many of which bear beautiful flowers, have been discovered here. "South Africa," says Sir John Herschel, "has a very peculiar and striking vegetation. The *mesembryanthemum* and *stapelia* families are especially abundant, but little conspicuous in comparison with the heaths, which there luxuriate in astonishing profusion, as well as the geraniums and pelargonia. Innumerable bulbous genera and everlastings clothe the sandy flats and mountain terraces with beautiful flowers."

Animals.—Africa is remarkable for the multitude and variety of its animals, and the fauna of this continent differs in many respects from that of the other grand divisions of the globe. Some writers state that there are 250 species of mammals peculiar to Africa. According to Andrew Murray, 472 species of terrestrial mammals are peculiar to this continent, and among them are 94 species of quadrumana, 76 of carnivora, 74 of ungulata, and 121 of rodentia. Among the carnivorous animals are the lion, leopard, panther, hyena, wolf, fox, dog, jackal, ichneumon, caracal, and civet-cat. Lions, leopards, and panthers are numerous in nearly all parts of the continent. A few bears inhabit the Atlas Mountains. The order of pachydermata is represented by the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, zebra, and wild boar. Africa is said to produce about 70 species of ruminantia, among which are the buffalo, giraffe, eland, and 50 or more other species of antelope. Large herds of the eland are found in South Africa. The giraffe, one of the quadrupeds peculiar to Africa, ranges from the limits of the Cape Colony as far as the Sahara and Nubia. The camel is commonly used as a beast of burden in Northern Africa. The gorilla, the most formidable of the apes, is limited to a narrow region of Central Africa. The baboon, chimpanzee, and several species of monkey are found in many parts of the continent. Among the large reptiles is the crocodile, which abounds in the Nile and nearly all the large rivers and lakes. Africa is the chief home of the ostrich, which prefers the desert and open plains. Among the other birds are the vulture, falcon, secretary-bird, quail, partridge, and guinea-fowl, which is the only indigenous bird of the gallinaceous order. Many thousand species of insects are found here. The locust has been from time immemorial the scourge of this continent, which is also infested by termites or white ants, and by venomous flies called zebub and tsetse.

Population and Races.—Between the Mediterranean Sea and lat. 20° N. the population consists largely of tribes or races that are not indigenous, being Arabs, Turks, Moors, and Frenchmen, who have gained possession by conquest. Egypt is in part peopled by Copts, supposed to be descendants of the ancient Egyptians, but probably a mixed race. They profess the Christian religion, and speak a peculiar language called Coptic. A large majority of the African population belongs to two races, perhaps the only primitive or aboriginal races of this continent, the Berbers and the Negroes or Ethiopian race. The Berbers are nomadic tribes who occupy the mountainous regions of Barbary and the Sahara, and are sometimes called Kabyles. The Berber nation or people is one of great antiquity, and ever since the earliest historical period has been spread over all Northern Africa (*Mauritania* and *Numidia*) from the Red Sea to the Straits of Gibraltar. They are athletic, warlike, and addicted to predatory modes of gaining a subsistence. They are zealous Mohammedans. The Berber language has some affinity with the Semitic languages. A part of South Africa is peopled with Hottentots, who are entirely different from the negro race. The color of their skin is olive or dull yellow, resembling a dried tobacco-leaf. They are short in stature, about 4½ feet high, with oblique eyes, thin beard, and high cheek-bones. They are a lively, cheerful, good-humored people, of pastoral habits.

The Ethiopic race occupies Central Africa and nearly all the countries between Cape Colony and the 20th parallel of N. latitude. A line drawn from the mouth of the Senegal to Cape Guardafui passes near the northern limit of the negro population. They are characterized by thick lips, woolly hair, and receding foreheads, with a skin which varies from black to brown. Mohammedanism and Fetishism are the prevailing religions of Africa. Human sacrifices are practised by some tribes on great occasions. Among the principal negro nations are the Mandingoes, the Foolahs, the Yolofs, and the Ashantees. They are in a low state of intellectual development, have made little progress in civilization, and can hardly be said to have any political institutions. The number of languages spoken in Africa is estimated by some writers at 150, and the total population at from 180,000,000 to 200,000,000.

Commerce.—The commerce of Africa, owing to its barbarous state, unhealthy climate, and want of navigable rivers and inlets, has never been in proportion to the extent of its area. The principal articles exported are gold, ivory, palm oil, slaves, gums, wax, feathers, timber, hides, and dates. Large quantities of gum senegal are exported by the Moorish tribes. Civilized nations have endeavored, with partial success, to suppress the exportation of slaves. There is also a very extensive internal trade in slaves. The cowrie, a small shell imported from the Maldive Islands, is the common circulating medium in Central and Southern Africa.

Political Divisions.—The most important divisions are Algeria, Morocco, Tripoli, Tunis, Bambarra, Senegambia, Liberia, Ashantee, Dahomey, Gando, Bornoo, Adamawa, Baghirmi, Loango, Congo, Angola, Benguela, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Madagascar, Mozambique, Zanguebar, Adel, Cazembe, Abyssinia, Darfoor, Kordofan, Waday, Soodan, Sennaar, Nubia, Egypt, Houssa.

European Settlements.—Algeria is a French colony, and the French have possessions on the Senegal and Gambia. The British have settlements at the Cape of Good Hope, Sierra Leone, Natal, and on the Gold Coast. The republic of Liberia was founded by the American Colonization Society for the reception of free negroes. The Portuguese have possessions on the E. coast in Mozambique, and on the W. coast at Angola and Benguela. The Canary Islands belong to the Spaniards, who also have possessions at Fernando Po and Annobon.

History of Discovery.—Northeastern Africa was the home of the first civilized nation of the world,—the Egyptians. The famous and powerful state of Carthage afterwards occupied Northern Africa, which subsequently became a part of the Roman empire. It is supposed that the peninsular form of Africa was known to the ancients, and that the Phœnicians circumnavigated it; but probably none of these nations explored the interior beyond the desert of Sahara. The people who first explored the interior of Northern Africa were the Arabs, who by means of the camel were able to cross the great desert and penetrate to Central Africa. The Portuguese navigators of the fifteenth century were the first to give anything like an accurate outline of the E. and W. coasts and to complete the circumnavigation of Africa. They discovered the Cape of Good Hope in 1487, and Vasco da Gama doubled that cape in 1498. The Dutch planted a colony at the Cape of Good Hope in 1650. Bruce travelled in Abyssinia about 1770. In 1788 a society was formed in London to promote the exploration of Africa. Under the auspices of this society, Mungo Park, Burckhardt, and others made important discoveries. In 1822, Denham, Clapperton, and Oudney crossed the desert of Sahara, and discovered Lake Chad and Bornoo. In 1830, Lander explored the Joliba or Niger to its mouth. The Rev. Mr. Rebmann discovered about 1848 Mount Kilima-Njaro, supposed to be the highest in Africa. In 1849, Dr. Livingstone began to explore South Africa, and discovered Lake N'gami. He spent many years in travel, explored the Zambezi River, and made important contributions to the geography of South Africa. Captains Burton and Speke discovered about 1858–59 Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria Nyanza. In 1864, Sir Samuel Baker discovered Lake Albert Nyanza; in 1866–67 Karl Mauch discovered extensive gold-fields between the Limpopo and Zambezi Rivers; and in 1874–77 H. M. Stanley crossed the continent via the Albert Nyanza, the Victoria Nyanza, and the Congo River.——Adj. and inhab. AFRICAN, af're-kạn (Fr. AFRICAIN, åˋfreˋkåNᵍ', fem. AFRICAINE, åˋfreˋkån'; Ger. AFRIKANISCH, å-fre-kå'nish; inhab. AFRIKANER, å-fre-kå'nẹr).

African, Africain, or **Africaine.** See AFRICA.

African Islands, a group of low islets in the Indian Ocean, N. of the Amirante Islands. Lat. 4° 55' S.; lon. 53° 33' E.

Afrika, Afrikanisch, Afrikaner. See AFRICA.

Afrikiah, or **Afrikiyah.** See MEHDIA.

Afrique, the French name of AFRICA.

Afshars, Afchars, or **Afschars,** åfˋsharz', one of the many tribes of Persia forming classes apart from the original Persians. They are divided into two principal branches, Shamloo (Shamlu) and Kirkloo (Kirklu), and form a numerous tribe, principally residing in towns, and found in the greatest numbers at Abiverd and Kelat.

Af'ton, a post-office of Berrien co., Ga.

Afton, a township of De Kalb co., Ill. Pop. 873.

Afton, a station in the Indian Territory, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of Vinita.

Afton, a township of Cherokee co., Iowa. Pop. 483.

Afton, a township of Howard co., Iowa. Pop. 661.

Afton, a post-village, capital of Union co., Iowa, in Union township, on a railroad, 105 miles W. of Ottumwa. Afton has 2 banks, 2 weekly papers, a union school, 5 churches, a foundry, plough-factory, &c. Pop. 1123.

Afton, a post-township of Sedgwick co., Kansas. P. 429.

Afton, a post-village in Afton township, Washington co., Minn., on Lake St. Croix, 6 miles from Hudson, Wis., and about 16 miles E.S.E. of St. Paul. It has a church, an academy, and several steam saw-mills. Pop. of township in 1875, 964.

Afton, a post-village of Frontier co., Neb., 40 miles from Plum Creek Railroad Station. It has a church.

Afton, a post-village of New Jersey. See COLUMBIA.

Afton, a post-village in Afton township, Chenango co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River and the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 28 miles E. by N. of Binghamton, and 114 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It has 5 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and an academy. Pop. of village, 457; of township, 1931.

Afton, a post-hamlet of Clermont co., O., and a station on the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad, 5 miles E. of Batavia. It has 2 churches, and 2 or 3 stores.

Afton, a post-village and watering-place of Nelson co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad where it crosses or perforates the Blue Ridge, 16 miles S.E. of Staunton. It has a hotel, 2 churches, and several stores. Here is a tunnel 1 mile long in the Blue Ridge.

Afton, a post-village of Rock co., Wis., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 8 miles N. by W. of Beloit, and 39 miles S.S.E. of Madison. It has a church. Pop. 150.

Afvestadt, or **Afvestad.** See AVESTAD.

Afzul-Gurh, Afzalgarh, or **Ufzulgurh,** ŭfˋzŭl-gŭr', a town of Hindostan, Bijnaur district, near the Kumaon Mountains. Lat. 29° 25' N.; lon. 78° 40' E. Pop. 8350.

Aga, å'gå, a low granitic mountain-chain of Arabia, forming part of the N.W. limit of Nedjed.

Agably, or **Aghably,** åˋgå'blee, a town of Africa, oasis of Tooat, on the route from Tripoli to Timbuctoo. Lat. 26° 40' N.; lon. 0° 58' E. It is built of stone, and is said to be well provided with water.

Agadeer, Agadir, å-gå-deer', or **Santa Cruz,** a fortified town and the most southern seaport of Morocco, province of Soos, on the Atlantic, 23 miles S.E. of Cape Ghir. Lat. 30° 26' 35" N.; lon. 9° 35' 56" E. Pop. 1000.

Agadez, Agades, åg'ạ-dêzˋ, **Agdes,** or **Agdas,** åg'dạs, a city of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Asben, in an oasis of the Sahara. Lat. 18° 10' N.; lon. 13° E. Agadez was formerly a large city, with a population of from 50,000 to 60,000, but now estimated not to exceed 8000.

Agalegas, å-gå-lå'gås, or **Galega,** gå-lå'gå, an island in the Indian Ocean, about lat. 10° 21' S., lon. 56° 38' E. It is 11 miles in length.

Agame, å-gå'mêh, a province of Tigré, in Abyssinia, in the N.E. part of that territory, and W. from the great salt plain in which the country terminates N.E.

Agamen'ticus Mountain, in York co., Me., about 4 miles from the ocean, important as a landmark for seamen. The summit is 673 feet above the sea-level.

Agaña, å-gån'yå, or **San Ignacio de Agaña,** sån eeg-nåth'e-o då å-gån'yå, a fortified Spanish town, and capital of Guahan, one of the Ladrones, on its W. coast. It contains several schools and convents, government house, royal magazine, &c. Pop. 5055.

Agangueo, å-gån-gå'o, a town of Mexico, in Michoacan, 20 miles W.N.W. of Morelia, in a mountainous forest and mining district, 8000 feet above the sea. Pop. 1800.

Agar, a town of India. See AUGGUR.

Agarpara, in India. See AGURPARA.

Agarrib, a mountain of Egypt. See AGREEB.

Ag'ate, a station in Elbert co., Col., on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 66 miles E.S.E. of Denver.

Agate, a station in Sweetwater co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 71 miles W. by S. of Rawlins.

Ag'ate Har'bor, in the N. part of the upper peninsula of Michigan, on Keweenaw Point.

Agatha, the ancient name of AGDE.

Agathapolis. See SANT' AGATA DEI GOTI.

Agatho, or **Agatton,** a town of Guinea. See GATO.

Agathyrnum, an ancient town of Sicily. See NASO.

Agattoo, or **Agattú,** å-gåt-too', a small island of the Aleutian group. Lat. 52° 43' N.; lon. 173° 37' W. Called also KROOGLEE (KRUGLI) or CROOKED ISLAND.

Agaunum, Switzerland. See SAINT MAURICE.

Agˋawam', a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., is in Agawam township, about 1 mile W. of the Connecticut River, and 4 miles S.W. of Springfield. Pop. of township, 2248. It has 5 churches, a paper-mill, a woollen-factory, and a brick-yard.

Agawam, Plymouth co., Mass. See EAST WAREHAM.

Agˋawam' River, a small stream of Plymouth co., in the E. part of Massachusetts, which unites its waters with Buttermilk Bay. The Westfield River (q. v.), in Massachusetts, is also called Agawam in the lower part of its course.

Agayak, å-gå-yåk', island, Alaska. See SEVEN ISLANDS.

Agazzano, å-gåts-å'no, a town of Italy, province and 12 miles S.W. of Piacenza. Pop. 2575.

Agbomey, a town of Africa. See ABOMEY.

Agdas, a city of Africa. See AGADEZ.

Agde, ågd (anc. *Ag'atha*), a town of France, department of Hérault, on the Hérault, and on the Railway and Canal du Midi, 2 miles from the Mediterranean, and 30 miles S.W. of Montpellier. Pop. 8829. It is pleasantly situated, but, being built of black basalt, has a grim appearance, and is popularly called "the Black town." It has a college, a school of navigation, and an active coasting trade. Its port is defended by Fort Brescou, on Brescou Island.

Agdeh, åg'dẹh, **Aghda,** or **Augdeh,** a town of Persia, 70 miles W.N.W. of Yezd, on the road to Ispahan.

Agdes, a city of Africa. See AGADEZ.

Agedicum, and **Agedincum.** See SENS.

Agedunum, an ancient name of AHUN.

Agen, å'zhåɴᵍ' (anc. *Agin'num*), a town of France, capital of the department of Lot-et-Garonne, on the Garonne, and on a railway, 73 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 18,887. It has some good public edifices, including the prefecture, two seminaries, a lyceum with a library of 20,000 volumes, and several churches. It has a court of appeal, large sailcloth factory, distilleries, and manufactures of serge, cotton prints, starch, leather, &c., and an ancient cathedral, built partly in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

A'gency, a township of Wapello co., Iowa. Pop. in 1875, exclusive of Agency City, 564.

Agency, a township of Osage co., Kansas, contains Quenemo. Pop. in 1878, 1350.

Agency, a post-village of Buchanan co., Mo., on a railroad, 11 miles S.E. of St. Joseph. It has a church and flouring-mills. Name of station, Agency Ford.

Agency City, a post-village of Wapello co., Iowa, on a railroad, 6 miles E. of Ottumwa. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 630.

Agency Ford, a railroad station, Mo. See AGENCY.

Agen'da, a post-office of Republic co., Kansas, 35 miles from Waterville.

Agendicum, an ancient name of SENS.

Agénois, å'zhå'nwå', or **Agénais,** å'zhå'nå', an ancient district of France, in Guienne. It constituted part of the old kingdom of Aquitaine.

Ager, å-HAIR', a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 25 miles N.N.E. of Lerida, in a valley. Pop. 2000.

Ager Lugdunensis, the Latin name of LYONNOIS.

Ageröe, å'ghẹr-ö'ẹh, an island off the W. coast of Norway, province of Trondhjem. Pop. 4000.

Agerola, å-jå-ro'lå, a town of Italy, province of Naples, 10 miles W.S.W. of Salerno. Pop. 3954.

Agger, åg'ghẹr, a natural water communication between the Lym-Fiord and the North Sea, in Denmark, formed during a storm in 1825.

Aggershuus, åg'ghẹrs-hooss', or **Akershus,** an amt of Norway, stift of Christiania, having an area of 1986 square miles. Pop. 116,365. Capital, Christiania.

Aggersöe, åg'ghẹrs-ö'ẹh, a small island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, 3 miles S.W. of Seeland.

Aggira, a town of Sicily. See AGIRA.

Aggius, åd'je-ooce, a village of the island of Sardinia, 35 miles N.E. of Sassari. Pop. 2658.

Aghably, a town of Africa. See AGABLY.

Aghades, a town of Africa. See AGADEZ.

Agharoon, or **Agharun,** å-gå-roon', or **Khanzir,** kån'zeer (*i.e.*, "hog"), a village of Turkey in Asia, pashalic of Diarbekir, in the mountains of Darkúsh-Dagh.

Aghda, a town of Persia. See AGDEH.

Aghmat, åG'måt', a fortified town of Morocco, on the Wady Enfis, and on the N. declivity of Mount Atlas, 30 miles S. of Morocco. Pop. about 6000.

Aghor, å'GOR, or **Hin-Gol',** a river of Beloochistan, falling into the Arabian Sea. Length, 50 miles.

Aghrim, or **Aughrim,** awg'rim or AWH'rim, a parish of Ireland, co. of Galway, 13 miles N.E. of Loughrea. It is famous for the victory obtained here in 1691 by the troops of William III. over those of James II.

Agincourt, å'zhåɴᵍ'KOOR', or **Azincourt,** å'zåɴᵍ'-KOOR', a village of France, Pas-de-Calais, 13 miles N.W. of St. Pol, near which, on the 25th of October, 1415, the English, under Henry V., defeated a vastly superior French force. Pop. 450.

Aginnum, an ancient name of AGEN.

Agio Strati, å'jo strå'tee, a Turkish island of the Grecian Archipelago, 46 miles W.N.W. of Mitylene.

Agira, Aggira, å-jee'rå, or **San Filippo d'Argiro,** sån fe-lip'po dAR-jee'ro (anc. *Agyrium*), a town of Sicily, province of Catania, 9 miles S.E. of Nicosia. It has extensive marble-quarries. Pop. 11,876.

Ag'la' Chau'kigha'ta, a village of India, in Dacca. Lat. 23° 38′ 18″ N.; lon. 90° 14′ 8″ E. Pop. 4010.

Aglar, a town of Austria. See AQUILEJA.

Agliano, ål-yå'no, a village of Italy, province of Alessandria, near Montegrosso. Pop. 2785.

Aglié, ål'yå, or **Aglia,** ål'yå, a town of Italy, province of Turin, 9 miles S.W. of Ivrea. Pop. 3650. It is beautifully situated upon a hill, and has a splendid royal palace, with parks and gardens.

Aglish, a town of Ireland. See CASTLEBAR.

Agly, å'glee', or **Gly,** glee, a river of France, departments of Aude and Pyrénées-Orientales, falls into the Mediterranean near Bacarès.

Agmondesham, a town of England. See AMERSHAM.

Agna, ån'yå, a town of Italy, province of Padua, 6 miles S.E. of Conselve. Pop. 2797.

Agnadello, ån-yå-dĕl'lo, a village of Italy, province of Cremona, 10 miles E. of Lodi. Here, in 1509, Louis VII. of France gained a victory over the Austrians; and here, in 1705, Prince Eugene was defeated by the Duke of Vendôme. Pop. 1485.

Agnana, ån-yå'nå, a town of Italy, province of Reggio, 3 miles N. of Gerace. Pop. 1195.

Agnano, ån-yå'no, a small lake of Italy, 4 miles W. of Naples, occupying the crater of an extinct volcano. This lake has been drained. Near it are the Grotta del Cane and the sulphur baths of San Germano.

Ag'ner's Hill, a post-office of Rockbridge co., Va.

Ag'nes City, a post-office of Lyon co., Kansas, about 48 miles W.S.W. of Topeka. It is in Agnes City township, 12 miles E. of Council Grove. Pop. of township in 1878, 355.

Ag'new, a hamlet in Swan Creek township, Saginaw co., Mich., on a railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Saginaw City. It has a lumber-mill. Name of the station, Agnew's Mills.

Agnew's Mills, a post-office in Richland township, Venango co., Pa.

Agnew's Station, in Venango co., Pa., is on the Emlenton & Shippenville Railroad, 2 miles E. of Emlenton.

Agno, ån'yo, a river of Italy, an affluent of the Adige from the left. Length, above 50 miles. See ANIO.

Agno, ån'yo, a village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, on Lake Agno, 3 miles W. of Lugano. Pop. 865.

Agnone, ån-yo'nå, a town of Italy, province and 20 miles N.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 11,073. It is celebrated for its copper-works.

Ag'nur', or **Ak'nur',** a town of the Punjab, on the Chenaub, 95 miles N.N.W. of Lahore. Lat. 33° N.; lon. 75° E.

Ago, å'goo, a small island of Sweden, in the Gulf of Bothnia. Lat. 61° 32′ N.; lon. 17° 22′ E.

Agoa Fria, å'gwå free'å (*i.e.*, "cold water"), a town of Brazil, province and 100 miles N. by W. of Bahia.

Agoa de Pão, å'gwå då pŏwɴᵍ, a mountain of the island of St. Michael, Azores, near its centre, 3066 feet high.

Agoa de Pão, a village on the S. shore of the island of St. Michael, 15 miles E. of Ponta Delgada. Pop. 3210.

Agoa Quente, å'gwå kĕn'tå ("hot water" or "hot spring"), a town of Brazil, province of Goyaz, near the mouth of the Rio das Almas, 190 miles N.E. of Goyaz.

Agoas Doces, å'gwås do'cĕs ("sweet water"), a town of Brazil, Minas-Geraes, on a tributary of the São Francisco.

Ago'gebic Lake, in the W. part of the upper peninsula of Michigan. Its outlet joins Ontonagon River. Length, following the bend of the lake, 15 miles; breadth, 2 miles.

Agogna, å-gōn'yå, or **Gogna,** gōn'yå, a river of Italy, rises in Lake Orta, and, flowing S., enters the Po, 16 miles N.E. of Alessandria.

Agon, å'gôɴᵍ', a seaport of France, department of Manche, at the mouth of the Seine, opposite Jersey, and 5 miles W. of Coutances. Pop. 1602.

Agoona, å-goo'nå, a small state of Western Africa, on the Gold Coast, under British protection, between lat. 5° 25′ and 5° 45′ N., lon. 10′ and 40′ W. It is about 30 miles from E. to W., and about 20 from N. to S.

Agordo, å-GOR'do, a town of Italy, in a fruitful plain, 12 miles N.W. of Belluno. It possesses, in the valley of Imperina, rich copper-mines. Pop. 3153.

Agost, å-gost', a town of Spain, in Valencia, 12 miles W. of Alicante. It is of Arab origin, and has an ancient castle and a fountain. Pop. 1969.

Agosta, å-gos'tå, or **Augusta,** ŏw-goos'tå, a city of Sicily, province of Catania, on a peninsula in the Mediterranean, 19 miles by rail N. of Syracuse. Pop. 11,897. In 1693 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake. Exports salt, oil, wines, and honey.

Agows, å'gŏwz', a people of Abyssinia, divided into several distinct tribes, one of which inhabits the fertile country lying immediately W. of the sources of the Blue Nile, in the territory of Amhara; another inhabits the district on the E. bank of the Tacazze, in Tigré; a third occupies a tract on the N. bank of the same river, also in Tigré. The Agow (Agao) language is referred by some authorities to the Indo-European, but by most to the Ethiopic stock. The Agow tribes are mostly Christian; others, like the Falasha, are of the Jewish faith; while others are heathens, of savage habits.

Agra, å'grå, a division of the North-West Provinces of British India. Area, 9020 square miles; population, 5,038,136.

It borders upon Oude, Allahabad, Rajpootana, Meerut, &c. It is a fertile region, and its people are mostly of Aryan stock, speaking the Hindostanee. It is generally flat, and destitute of wood. In many parts there is a deficiency of water. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of indigo, cotton, tobacco, and sugar; wheat and barley, however, form the principal crops, and rice is cultivated in the vicinity of the rivers. Cotton is the staple product. One of its five districts is also called Agra; area, 1908 square miles; pop. 1,096,367.

Agra, å′grå, or **Akbarabad,** åk-bar‵å-båd′, a city of Hindostan, capital of the province of the same name, on the right bank of the river Jumna, 115 miles S.S.E. of Delhi, 740 miles W.N.W. of Calcutta, 630 miles by rail N.N.E. of Bombay, and 1000 miles N. by W. of Madras. Lat. 27° 11′ N.; lon. 78° E. A part of the city is now in a ruinous state, but it still maintains much of its original splendor, and has prospered greatly under English rule. The houses generally are lofty, consisting of several stories; the streets are extremely narrow. Agra contains some fine public buildings of recent date, and some of its more ancient structures are on a scale of great magnificence. Of these the most celebrated is Tauj (or Taj) Mahal, a mausoleum built in the seventeenth century by the Emperor Shah Jehan, in commemoration of his favorite queen. This superb edifice, the finest in India, forms a quadrangle of 190 square yards, with a lofty dome of 70 feet diameter in the centre, and tall minarets rising from the angles. It is built of white marble; and the great central hall is paved with squares of various-colored marble, while the walls, tombs, and screens are ornamented with exquisite mosaic-work. The whole cost of the building is said to have been 3,174,802 pounds sterling. It is surrounded by a garden adorned with fountains and containing a profusion of fine trees and flowering shrubs. It is now in charge of the British government, and is kept in the highest order. Agra has a government college, 3 mission colleges, a medical school, and a splendid mosque. Its trade consists chiefly in the exportation of indigo, silk, and sugar, and the importation of horses, camels, grain, fresh and dried fruits, and manufactured silk and cotton. Pop. 149,008. From 1504 to 1647, Agra was the seat of the Mohammedan empire in India. It was taken by the British in the Mahratta war, October 17, 1803.

Agrakhan, åg-rå-kån′, a cape in the Caspian Sea, Russian territory, lat. 43° 40′ N., lon. 48° 10′ E., with a bay of the same name on the N. side.

Agram, ŏg‵rŏm′, or **Zagrab,** zå‵gråb′ (L. *Zagrabia*), a city of Austro-Hungary, capital of Croatia and Slavonia, is on two railways, and near the Save, 160 miles S.S.W. of Vienna. It is handsome, has many good buildings, including a cathedral and the government house. It is the seat of a Catholic archbishop, and of the superior courts of Croatia, Slavonia, and the Banat; is a centre of South-Slavic learning, and has many seminaries and gymnasia, and several learned societies; manufactures silks and porcelain, and has a large trade. Pop. 19,857; of the county of Agram, 261,124.

Agramunt, å-grå-moont′, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 30 miles N.E. of Lerida, on the Sio. Pop. 2402.

Agrapha, å′grå-få, a village in Corfu. Pop. 1100.

Agrapho, å′grå-fo, a part of the Pindus Mountains in Greece, between Thessaly and Epirus.

Agrate-Brianza, å-grå′tå-bre-ån′zå, a village of Italy, province of Milan, 3 miles E. of Monza. Pop. 3473.

Agreda, å-grå′ᴅå, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 23 miles N.E. of Soria. Pop. 3120. It is divided by the Queiles, which is crossed by a fine bridge.

Agreda, å-grå′då, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Popayan, with gold-mines.

Agreeb, Agrib, å-greeb′, **Agarrib,** å‵gar-reeb′, or **Grarib,** grå-reeb′, **Mount,** or **Jebel Khareeb (Charib, Gharib,** or **Kharib),** jĕb′ĕl ᴋʜå‵reeb′, a mountain of Egypt, about 16 miles inland from the Gulf of Suez. Lat. 28° 12′ N.; lon. 32° 42′ E. It is of a conical form, about 7000 feet high, and can be seen at a distance of 100 miles.

Agres, å′grĕs, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 22 miles N. of Alicante. Pop. 1644.

Agric′ola, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, 8 miles S. of Montezuma, and about 18 miles N.N.E. of Oskaloosa. It has 2 churches.

Agricola, a post-office of Parker co., Tex.

Agricul′tural Col′lege, a post-office of Prince George's co., Md., on the railroad, 29 miles from Baltimore, and about 8 miles N.E. of Washington. Here is the Maryland Agricultural College, with about 150 students.

Agricultural College, Pa. See State College.

Agrigentum, an ancient city of Sicily. See Girgenti.

Agris, å‵gree′, a village of France, department of Charente, 5 miles N.E. of La Rochefoucauld. Pop. 1308.

Agris, ŏg′rẹs, or **Egres,** ĕg′rẹs, a Roumanian village in Hungary, county of Arad. Pop. 2663.

Agropoli, å-grŏp′o-lee, a maritime town of Italy, province and 30 miles S.E. of Salerno. Pop. 2217.

Agtelek, ŏg‵tå‵lĕk′, a village of Hungary, county of Gömör. Pop. 450. Here is the stalactite grotto of Baradla.

Agua Caliente, å′gwå kå-le-ĕn′tå (*i.e.*, "warm water," or "warm spring"), a small settlement in San Diego co., Cal., about 60 miles N.E. of San Diego. It is named from a warm spring in the vicinity.

Aguachapa, å‵gwå-chå′på, a town of Central America, republic of San Salvador, 30 miles from the Pacific, on the road between the city of Guatemala and Sonsonate. Lat. 14° N.; lon. 89° 40′ W.

Aguadilla, å-gwå-ᴅeel′yå, a town and seaport of the island of Porto Rico, on its N.W. coast, 65 miles W. of San Juan. Pop. 8000. The anchorage is good.

Agua Dulce, å′gwå dool′så (*i.e.*, "sweet water"), a creek of Nueces co., Tex., flows into Laguna del Madre.

Agua Fria, å′gwå free′å, a river in Arizona, the largest northern tributary of the Gila. It has at first a northward course, but turns, and thenceforth flows southward, and joins the Gila about lat. 23° 25′ N.

Agua Fria, å′gwå free′å, a village of Mariposa co., Cal., at the W. base of the Sierra Nevada, about 70 miles S.E. of Stockton.

Agua Fria (*i.e.*, "cold spring"), a small village of New Mexico, in Santa Fé co., 6 miles S.W. of Santa Fé. It has a Roman Catholic chapel.

Agua Fria Valley, a post-office of Yavapai co., Arizona.

Aguapehi, å‵gwå-på-hee′, a river of Brazil, rises near lat. 16° 15′ S., and, after a course of about 100 miles, falls into the Jauru, an affluent of the Paraguay.

Aguarico, å‵gwå-ree′ko, a river of Ecuador, rises near the Colombian frontier, and flows in an indirect S.E. course to join the river Napo, traversing several lakes. It is 240 miles in length, and flows in an Indian country.

Aguaron, å-gwå-rōn′, a village of Spain, province of Saragossa. Pop. 2140.

Aguas Calientes, å′gwås kå-le-ĕn′tĕs, a town of Mexico, state of Aguas Calientes, 270 miles N.W. of the city of Mexico. Lat. 22° N.; lon. 101° 45′ W. It stands in a plain upwards of 6000 feet above the sea, and is favorably situated for trade, the road from Zacatecas to Sonora and Durango crossing here the highway from San Luis Potosi to Guadalajara. It has numerous churches, convents, and a hospital, and is surrounded by gardens with olives, vines, figs, pears, &c. In the vicinity are warm springs, from which the town takes its name. Pop. 22,534.

Aguas Calientes, a state of Mexico, on the Anahuac plateau, in the S.E. central part of the country. High mountains abound in the western part, and extensive plains in the east. Among its products are wheat, barley, beans, lithographic and building stone, and precious metals. Capital, Aguas Calientes. Pop. 89,715.

Aguas Calientes, a town and railway station of Peru, 27 miles from Arequipa. Elevation, 9737 feet. It has copious warm sulphur springs.

Agua, Volcan de. See Volcan de Agua.

Agueda, å-gå′ᴅå, a river of Spain, affluent of the Douro, forming part of the boundary of Portugal.

Agueda, å-gå′då, a town of Portugal, district of Aveiro, in Douro, 13 miles S.E. of Aveiro. Pop. 3561.

Agugliano, å-gool-yå′no, a village of Italy, in the March of Ancona. Pop. 2802.

Aguilar de Campo, å-ghe-laʀ′ då kåm′po, a town of Spain, 59 miles N.N.E. of Palencia, on the Pisuerga, surrounded by ruined walls. Pop. 1637.

Aguilar de Campos, å-ghe-laʀ′ då kåm′poce, a town of Spain, 34 miles N.W. of Valladolid. Pop. 1026.

Aguilar de la Frontera, å-ghe-laʀ′ då lå fron-tå′rå, a town of Spain, 22 miles S.S.E. of Cordova, on the Cabra. It has three elegant public squares, a town-hall, several chapels, a hospital, a dismantled Moorish castle, and several schools. It trades in corn and wine. Pop. 12,300.

Aguilas, å′ghe-lås, a town of Spain, in Murcia, on the Mediterranean, 37 miles S.W. of Cartagena, with a small but secure port. It exports grain. Pop. about 5500.

Agüimes, å-gwee′mĕs, a town of the Gran Canaria Island, at the foot of Mount Guayadeque. Pop. 3073.

Agulenitza, å-goo-lå-nit′så, a town of Greece, in the Morea, nome of Messenia, 20 miles S.E. of Gastouni.

Agulhas, å-gool′yås (sometimes improperly written **Lagullas), Cape** and **Bank.** The former is in lat. 34° 51′ 30″ S., lon. 19° 56′ 30″ E., being the southernmost point of Africa, and is situated about 100 miles E.S.E. from the Cape of Good Hope. Its highest part is 455 feet above the level of the sea. A light-house on the cape stands on an elevation about 52 feet above high water; the tower is 70 feet high, and the light is seen for upwards of 18 miles.

Agur, a town of India. See AUGGUR.

Agurpara, or **Agarpara,** å-gạr-på'rå, a town of India, in Bengal, 7 miles N. of Calcutta. It has a church and an orphanage. Pop. 26,801.

Agyrium, a city of ancient Sicily. See AGIRA.

Ahadkoi, å-håd-koy', a village of Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, 6 miles from Ushak. It has ruins supposed to be those of the ancient *Trajanopolis*.

Ahanta, å-hån'tå, a state on the Gold Coast of Africa, extending from the Ancober to the Chama; bounded on the W. by Apollonia, and on the E. by the Fantee territories. It is the richest and most improved district on this coast.

Ahapop'ka, a large lake of Orange and Sumter cos., Fla., one of the sources of the Ocklawaha River.

Ahar, å-har', a town of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, on an affluent of the Koor, 60 miles N.E. of Tabreez. It has 700 houses, enclosed by a ruined wall.

Ahaus, å'hŏwss, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, on the Aa, 27 miles W.N.W. of Münster. Pop. 1690.

Ahii, å‘ee' or ī‘yee', or **Peacock Island,** a small uninhabited island in the Low Archipelago, Paumotu group, Pacific Ocean, surrounded by a coral belt from 200 to 500 feet in breadth. Lat. 14° 35' S.; lon. 143° 8' W.

Ahiolo, å-ʜee'o-lo, **Akhioli,** åᴋ-hee'o-lee', or **Akialee,** å-kee‘å-lee' (anc. *Anchi'ale, Anchi'alus*), a town and seaport of Eastern Roumelia, on the Black Sea, 48 miles S.S.W. of Varna. It has some trade in salt.

Ahlen, å'lẹn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 18 miles S.E. of Münster, on the Werse. It has distilleries, oil-mills, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 3535.

Ahlfeld, or **Alfeld,** ạl'fêlt, a town of Prussia, on the Leine, and on a railway, 27 miles S. of the city of Hanover. It has 3 hospitals, a seminary, and paper- and oil-mills. Pop. 2815.

Ahmar, or **El-Ahmar,** el-åh'mar (the "red mound"), called also **El-Kom,** the site of *Hieraconpolis*, a very ancient city of Upper Egypt, which stood on the W. bank of the Nile, about lat. 25° 10' N., lon. 32° 40' E., nearly opposite El-Kab.

Ahmedabad, å‘med-å-båd' (*i.e.*, "abode of Ahmed"), a city of India, presidency of Bombay, capital of a district of its own name, on the Sabermuttee River, 310 miles by rail N. of the city of Bombay. It was founded in 1412, and was long a splendid Mohammedan capital, but has greatly declined. It has 2 steam cotton-mills and large silk-works. Its great mosque and its Jain temple are fine structures. Here is a famous well, with underground galleries. Pop. in 1872, 116,873.

Ahmedabad, a district of Guzerat province, Bombay presidency, India, at the head of the Gulf of Cambay, lȳing W. of Kaira, and bounded in part by the Guicowar's territories. Area, 3844 square miles. Capital, Ahmedabad. Pop. (1872) 829,637. It is low and hot, but produces much cotton.

Ahmednuggur, å‘med-nug'gŭr, or **Ah‘madna'gar,** a city and fort, capital of a district of the same name, on the Seena, and on a railway, 64 miles N.E. of Poonah. Pop. 32,841. The city, enclosed by a wall, is half a mile from the fort, which is stone built, 1 mile in circuit, and occupied by a British garrison. It was taken by the British under General Wellesley, August 12, 1803. Near it is a fine palace of the former native princes.

Ahmednuggur, a district of British India, province of Guzerat. Lat. 18° 6'–19° 50' N.; lon. 73° 40'–75° 37' E. Area, 6577 square miles. Capital, Ahmednuggur. Pop. 773,938.

Ahmednuggur, a town in the province of Guzerat, on the left bank of the Sabermuttee. Lat. 23° 40' N.; lon. 73° 10' E. Pop. about 10,000.

Ahmednuggur, a town of India, North-West Provinces, 40 miles S.E. of Alighur. Pop. 6740.

Ahmedpoor-Barra, å-med-poor' bar'rå (*i.e.*, "the great"), a town of Bhawlpoor, Hindostan, in a well-irrigated and fertile tract, 30 miles S.W. of Bhawlpoor. Pop. 30,000, It is meanly built, but has a large mosque, a fort, and manufactures of gunpowder, cotton, silks, and scarfs.

Ahmedpoor-Chuta, choo'tå (*i.e.*, "the little"), a town in Hindostan, Bhawlpoor, near the Indus. It is large, and enclosed by mud walls.

Ahmed-Shahee (or **Shahi**). See CANDAHAR.

Ah‘mood', or **Amod,** a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 12 miles N. by W. of Baroach. Pop. 6125.

Ahnapee, or **Ahnepee,** ah-nạ-pee', a thriving post-village and township of Kewaunee co., Wis., on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Ahnapee River, about 100 miles N. of Milwaukee. It contains 6 churches, 6 hotels, 1 newspaper office, 25 stores, 2 tanneries, 2 grist-mills, 2 saw-mills, and 1 furniture-factory. Pop. of the village in 1875, 1038; of the township, 1319.

Ahr or **Aar,** ạʀ, a river of Prussia, in the Rhine province, rising in the Eiffelberg Mountains, and falling into the Rhine near Sinzig, opposite the town of Lintz.

Ahrensbök, å'rẹns-bök‘, a village of Oldenburg, Germany, 10 miles N.E. of Lubeck. Pop. 1882.

Ahrensburg, å'rẹns-bŏŏʀɢ‘, a village of Prussia, in Holstein, 13 miles N.E. of Hamburg. Pop. 1473.

Ahrweiler, aʀ'ŵī‘lẹr, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 23 miles N.W. of Coblentz, on the Ahr, has a large trade in wine, and manufactures of woollens and leather. Pop. 3803.

Ahuachapam, å-whå-chå-påm', a town of San Salvador, Central America, near a lake of the same name, 20 miles N.W. of San Salvador. Pop. 8000, one-half Indians.

Ahun, å‘ŭɴᵍ' or å‘hŭɴᵍ' (anc. *Agedu'num*), a town of France, department of Creuse, 11 miles S.E. of Guéret. Pop. 2450. In its vicinity are coal-mines.

Åhus or **Åhuis,** o'hooss, a village of Sweden, on the Baltic, 12 miles S.E. of Christianstad, of which it is the port, having a good harbor at the mouth of the Helgeå.

Ahwaz, å‘wåz', or **Ah‘wuz'** (written also **Hawaz**), a town of Persia, in Khoozistan, 48 miles S. of Shooster, on the Karoon. Lat. 31° 22' N.; lon. 49° E. Pop. 1600.

Ai, ī, a river of Russia in Europe, province of Orenboorg, rising in the Ural Mountains, flows generally N.W., and falls into the river Oofa, after a course of 170 miles.

Ai, a town of France. See AY.

Ai, ī, a post-hamlet in Fulton township, Fulton co., O., 23 miles W. of Toledo. It has a church.

Aias, ī'ås (anc. *Æ'gæ*), a town of Asia Minor, on the Gulf of Iskanderoon, 35 miles S.E. of Adana.

Aiasaluk, or **Aiasalouk.** See AYASOOLOOK.

Aibling, ī'bling, a town of Upper Bavaria, 28 miles S.S.E. of Munich. It has mineral baths. Pop. 1963.

Aicha or **Aycha,** ī'ᴋå, a village of Bohemia, 19 miles N. by E. of Buntzlau. Pop. 2430.

Aichach, ī'ᴋåᴋ, a town of Bavaria, on the Paar, 11 miles N.E. of Augsburg. Pop. 2551.

Aid, ād, a post-office at Marion, in Aid township, Lawrence co., O. Pop. of township, 1476.

Aidab, ī‘dåb', or **Djidyd,** je-deed', a seaport town of Nubia, on the Red Sea, 171 miles N.W. of Berenice. Lat. 22° 3' N.; lon. 37° 10' E.

Aiden, a village of California. See ADIN.

Aiden (ā'dẹn) **Lair,** a post-hamlet of Essex co., N.Y., in Minerva township, about 95 miles N. of Albany.

Aidenville, a village of California. See ADIN.

Aidin, ī-deen', or **Guzel-Hissar,** gu‘zêl' his‘saʀ', written also **Iden** (anc. *Tral'les*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Asia Minor, on the Mender, 81 miles by railway S.E. of Smyrna. It is 4 miles in circuit, and is the residence of a pasha, and a place of great trade. Bazaars, shaded by trees, line the streets. It contains many fine mosques, churches, and synagogues. Pop. 35,000.

Aidin, a vilayet or province of Turkey, in Asia Minor. Area, 19,950 square miles. Chief towns, Smyrna (the capital), Maneesa, and Aidin. Chief exports, grain, carpets, cotton, figs, raisins, galls, liquorice, opium, sesame, sponges, vallonia, and wool. Pop. 1,040,570.

Aidinjik, ī‘dĭn-jeek', a town of Asia Minor, near the peninsula of Cyzicus and Sea of Marmora, 60 miles W. by N. of Brusa. It has 400 or 500 houses.

Aidlingen, īd'ling-ẹn, a town of Würtemberg, Germany, 6 miles W. of Böblingen. Pop. 1604.

Aidone, ī-do'nå, a town of Sicily, province of Catania, 35 miles S.W. of the city of Catania. Pop. 6418.

Aidos, ī'dos‘, a town of Turkey, in Eastern Roumelia, on a river of the same name, 75 miles N.E. of Adrianople. It has extensive ruins.

Aielgorad, a town of Russia. See AKERMAN.

Aieu, a native name of BOOTAN.

Aigash, å‘gash', or **Aigas,** å-gåss', a beautiful island in Inverness-shire, Scotland, formed by the river Beauly.

Aigen, ī'ghẹn, the name of numerous small places in Austria, Bavaria, and Würtemberg.

Aigle, å'g'l, a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 21 miles by rail S.E. of Lausanne. Black marble is quarried in its vicinity. Pop. 3307.

Aigle, a town of France. See LAIGLE.

Aignan, ån-yōɴᵍ', a village of France, department of Gers, 20 miles N.W. of Mirande. Pop. 1700.

Aigre, aigʀ or êgʀ, a town of France, department of Charente, 20 miles N.N.W. of Angoulême. Pop. 1760.

Aigrefeuille, aig'r'fuȳl' or ĕg'r'fu'yẹh, a village of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 13 miles by rail N. of Rochefort. Pop. 1750.

Aiguebelle, aig'bĕll', a town of France, in Savoy, on the left bank of the Arc, 15 miles by rail E. of Chambéry. It is celebrated for the victory gained by the French and Spaniards over the king of Savoy in 1742. Near it begins the road constructed by Napoleon over Mont Cenis. Pop. 1080.

Aigueblanche, aig'blôɴsh', a village of France, Savoy, birthplace of Peter of Aigueblanche, Bishop of Hereford. Pop. 496.

Aiguefonde, aig'fôɴd', a village of France, department of Tarn, 4 miles W. of Mazamet. Pop. 2041.

Aigueperse, aig'pĕʀss' (L. *A'qua Spar'sa*), a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 11 miles by rail N.N.E. of Riom. Pop. 2540. It has mineral springs.

Aigues-Chaudes. See Eaux Chaudes.

Aigues-Mortes, aig'moʀt' (L. *A'quæ Mor'tuæ*), a town of France, department of Gard, in a marshy tract, on a railway, 3 miles from the Mediterranean, and 21 miles S.W. of Nîmes. It still retains its ancient fortifications, which present a perfect specimen of a feudal fortress. The town is full of mediæval antiquities, and has a trade in fish, wine, salt, soap, &c. It communicates with the sea by the Grand Robine Canal. Pop. 3935.

Aigues-Vives, aig'veev' (L. *A'quæ Vi'væ*), a village of France, in Gard, 15 miles S.S.W. of Nîmes. Pop. 1900.

Aiguille, L', a mountain of France, in Isère.

Aiguillon, å'ghee'yôɴᵍ', a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, at the confluence of the Lot (here crossed by a tubular railway bridge) with the Garonne, 15 miles N.W. of Agen. Pop. 3576.

Aigurande, å'gü'rôɴd', a town of France, department of Indre, 13 miles S.W. of La Châtre. Pop. 1486.

Aijerbangis, ī'yẹr-bång'ghis, a town of the East Indies, on the W. coast of Sumatra, 30 miles S.E. of Natal.

Aijoe Islands, Malay Archipelago. See Aiou.

Aiken, ā'kẹn, a county of South Carolina, bordering on Georgia, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Savannah River, and is intersected by the Edisto River. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the South Carolina Railroad. It was formed in 1871 out of parts of Barnwell and Edgefield counties. Capital, Aiken. P. (1875) 30,304.

Aiken, a village of Minnesota. See Aitkin.

Aiken, a post-village, capital of Aiken co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 17 miles E.N.E. of Augusta, Ga. It is a place of winter resort for invalids from the Northern States, and is said to be growing rapidly. One daily and 1 or 2 weekly papers are published here. Aiken has 7 churches and several schools. Pop. of Aiken township, 2259.

Aiken, a post-office of Bell co., Tex.

Ailah, a town of Arabia. See Akabah.

Ailano, ī-lå'no, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 9 miles W. of Piedimonte. Pop. 1391.

Ailan'thus, a post-office of Ottawa co., Kansas, about 25 miles N. of Salina.

Aillevillers, ail'yẹ'veel'yåʀ', a town of France, department of Haute-Saône, on the Vesoul-Nancy Railway, 20 miles N.W. of Lure. Pop. 2745.

Ailmouth, a town of England. See Alemouth.

Ailsa (åle'sạ) **Craig,** a remarkable island of columnar basalt, at the entrance of the Firth of Clyde, in Scotland, rising to an elevation of 1000 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 55° 15′ N.; lon. 5° 7′ W.

Ailsa Craig, a town in Middlesex co., Ontario, Canada, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 24 miles W. of London. It contains several factories, a printing-office, &c. Pop. 750.

Ailu Islands, Pacific. See Krusenstern Islands.

Ailutaki, ī-loo-tå'kee, or **Whylostacke,** wi-lŏs-tå'ke, one of the Hervey Islands, in the Pacific. Lat. 18° 32′ S.; lon. 159° 24′ W. It is 9 miles long, hilly and fertile; and its encircling coral reef fences it from the sea and makes the anchorage good for small vessels. Its native people are Christians. Pop. 2000.

Aimaraez, or **Aymaraes,** ī-må-rå-es', almost ī-må-rīce', a province of Peru, department of Cuzco, at the foot of the Cordillera de Huambo, about 130 miles long (from N. to S.) by 26 wide. It comprises 50 villages. Pop. 15,000.

Aimargues, å'maʀg', a town of France, department of Gard, on a railway, 12 miles S.W. of Nîmes. Pop. 2830.

Aime- (or **Ayme-**) **la-Côte,** aim- (or ĕm) lå-kôt' (anc. *Axima*), a village of France, in Savoy, 9 miles N.E. of Moutiers. Pop. 1050.

Ain, åɴᵍ (anc. *Danus?*), a river of France, rises in the Jura Mountains, near Nozeroy, and joins the Rhone on the right, 18 miles above Lyons. Length, 118 miles.

Ain, a department in the E. of France, bordering on Switzerland. Area, 2258 square miles. Pop. 365,462. On the E. it is mountainous, and in the S. and W. marshy. The Rhone bounds it on the E. and S., and the Saône on the W.; the Ain traverses its centre. Chief town, Bourg. The number of artificial lakes in the department—the largest not above 2 miles long—exceeds 1600. They are found in the marshy tract called La Dombes, and are maintained for fish-breeding, but at regular intervals are drained off and their beds afford crops of grain.

Ain, åne, or īne, an Arabic word signifying "fountain," forming a part of the names of numerous places in Arabia and North Africa.

Ain, a post-office of Grant co., Ark.

Ainad, ī'nåd', or **Ainaud,** ī'naud', a town and district of Arabia, Hadramaut, on the Wady Hagger, 200 miles N.E. of Aden. Lat. 15° 12′ N.; lon. 47° 10′ W. Pop. 10,000.

Ainada, a town of Turkey. See Inada.

Ainay-le-Château, ī'nå'-lẹh-shâ'tô', a town of France, in Allier, 20 miles N. of Montluçon. Pop. 2200.

Ain-Madi, åne-må'dee', a town of Algeria, built on a hill, about 40 miles W. of Laghouat. Pop. about 500.

Aino, ī'no, **Ainoo,** or **Ainou,** ī'noo, a race of men inhabiting the Kooril Islands, Yesso, Saghalin, and parts of the Siberian province of Primorskaya. The Japanese, Loochooans, and Coreans are believed to be largely of Aino descent. The Ainos are a gentle and inoffensive race, but little elevated above the savage state. They have full beards, and are the "hairy Koorils" of navigators; but the statement that their bodies are entirely covered with hair is an exaggeration. In Japan they are called *Mozin;* in Siberia, *Ghiliak;* and it is asserted that some of the native tribes of Formosa and the Malay Islands are of Aino stock.

Ain-Oonah, åne-oo'nåh, or **Ainune,** ī-noo'nẹh, a haven of Arabia, on the Red Sea, E. of the entrance to the Gulf of Akabah. Lat. 28° 3′ N.; lon. 35° 18′ E. The interior of the haven is about 12 miles long, 6 broad, and from 12 to 13 fathoms in depth; a secure place of shelter.

Ain-Salah, åne- (or īne-) så'låh, or **Insalah,** īn-så'låh, a town of Africa, in the Sahara, district of Tooat.

Ain-Sefisifa, åne-så-fe-se-få', or simply **Sefisifa,** a village of Algeria, 161 miles S.S.W. of Oran. Pop. 400.

Ain-Sefra, åne-sĕf'rå, a village of Algeria, 151 miles S.S.W. of Oran. Lat. 33° 30′ N.; lon. 1° W. Pop. 800.

Ainsty, åne'stee, a district of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Area, 84 square miles. Pop. 53,240, excluding the city of York.

Ainsworth, ānz'wọrth, a post-village of Washington co., Iowa, on a railroad, 32 miles W.S.W. of Muscatine. It has 4 churches, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 350.

Aintab, åne-tåb' (anc. *Antiochi'a ad Tau'rum*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the S. slope of Mount Taurus, 60 miles N.N.E. of Aleppo. Pop. 20,000. It is well built, and abundantly supplied with water. It has large bazaars, and manufactures of goat-skins, leather, and woollen cloths.

Ain-Tacazze, åne-tå-kåt'så (*i.e.*, the "fountain or source of the Tacazze"), a small lake in Abyssinia, in the S. part of Tigré, whence flows the river Tacazze.

Ain-Tedlès, åne-tĕd'lāz, a village of Algeria, province of Oran, 12 miles N.E. of Mostaganem. Pop. 3039.

Ain-Zarbe, åne-zaʀ'bẹh, **Anazarbus,** å-nå-zaʀ'bŭs, or **Anzarba,** ån-zaʀ'bå (anc. *Cæsare'a Augus'ta*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Adana, on the Jyhoon (anc. *Pyr'amus*), 35 miles N.E. of Adana, and formerly a residence of the Christian princes of Antioch.

Aiou, ī'ŏw', (or **Yowl**) **Islands,** a circular group of low isles in the Malay Archipelago, about 100 miles N. by W. from the N.W. extremity of Papua or New Guinea.

Aipe, ī'pẹh, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Tolima, 22 miles N. of Neyva. Pop. 3450.

Air, īr, a town of Bengal, in Shahabad. Pop. 3454.

Air, or **Ahir.** See Asben.

Airaines, å'råne' or å'rĕn', a commune and town of France, department of Somme, 16 miles N.W. of Amiens, with important manufactures. Pop. 2127.

Airasca, ī-rås'kå, a town of Italy, 5 miles E.N.E. of Pinerolo. Pop. 2080.

Aircourt, a town of Ireland. See Eyrecourt.

Airdrie, air'dree, a town of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 11 miles E. by N. of Glasgow, with which it is connected by canal and railway. Pop. 13,448. It is well built, paved, and lighted with gas; has a neat town-house, a public library, banks, and several schools and charities. The iron and coal of its vicinity are very extensively wrought. It unites with Lanark, Hamilton, &c., in sending one member to the House of Commons.

Airds (airdz), **The,** a district of Scotland, co. of Argyle, remarkable for its picturesque scenery.

Aird's Moss, a tract of moorland in Scotland, co. of Ayr, between the Ayr and the Lugar.

Aire, aiʀ, or **Aire-sur-l'Adour,** aiʀ-süʀ-lå'dooʀ' (anc. *Vi'cus Ju'lius,* afterwards *Atu'res*), an episcopal town of France, department of Landes, on the left bank of the Adour, 20 miles by rail S.E. of Mont-de-Marsan. It is well built, and contains a college and a cathedral. It was at one time the capital of the Visigoths. Pop. 4361.

Aire, aiʀ, or **Aire-sur-la-Lys,** aiʀ-süʀ-lå-leece', a fortified town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, on the navigable river Lys, and on three canals, 10 miles by rail S.E. of St. Omer. Pop. 8303. It is well built, has a Gothic church, belfry, barracks, library, and college, and is the seat of varied manufactures.

Aire, air, a river of England, co. of York, joins the Ouse 5 miles N.W. of Goole. Chief affluent, the Calder.

Airey, a village of Ontario. See ALDBOROUGH.

Airey's, air'ĭz, a post-village of Dorchester co., Md., on the Dorchester & Delaware Railroad, 6 miles E. of Cambridge. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Air'field, a post-office of Southampton co., Va.

Air Hill, a post-office of Montgomery co., O., is at Weaver Station, on a railroad, 8 miles W.N.W. of Dayton.

Air Line, a post-office of Hart co., Ga., 6 miles from Hartwell.

Air Mount, a post-hamlet of Yalabusha co., Miss., 12 miles from Coffeeville. It has a church.

Airola, ī-ro'lå, a town of Italy, province of Benevento, 23 miles N.E. of Naples. Pop. 5116.

Airole, ī-ro'lå, a village of Northwestern Italy, province of Porto Maurizio. Pop. 1624.

Airolo, ī-ro'lo (Ger. *Alberweil,* ål'bẹrs-ŵīl'; Romansh, *Eriels,* å're-els), a village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, at the S. end of the St. Gothard railway tunnel, 26 miles N. W. of Bellinzona. Pop. 1724. This was the scene of a battle between the Russians and French, 13th of September, 1799.

Airvault, aiʀ'vō', a town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 23 miles N.N.E. of Parthenay. Pop. 1735.

Air'ville, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., in Lower Chanceford township, about 45 miles S.E. of Harrisburg. It has a church.

Airy Dale, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pa.

Aisne, ain or ēn (anc. *Ax'ona*), a river of France, rises in the department of Meuse, passes Soissons, and is joined by the Oise near Compiègne. Length, 175 miles.

Aisne, a department in the N. of France. Pop. 560,427. Area, 2322 square miles. Surface flat; soil fertile; agriculture good. Chief rivers, Marne in the S., Oise in the N., and Aisne in the centre,—all navigable. Manufactures very important. Principal town, Laon.

Aistersheim, is'tẹrz-hīme', a village of Upper Austria, about 13 miles W. of Wels. Pop. 2175.

Aithiopia, a country of ancient Africa. See ETHIOPIA.

Aithlone, a town of Ireland. See ATHLONE.

Aitkin, āt'kịn, a county in the E. central part of Minnesota, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Mississippi River, and on the S.W. by Lake Mille Lacs. The soil is partly productive. It is intersected by the Northern Pacific Railroad. Among the forest trees is the sugar-maple. Capital, Aitkin or Aiken. Valuation of real and personal estate, $750,573. Pop. in 1870, 178, all of whom were natives; in 1875, 205.

Ait'kin, or **Aiken,** ā'kẹn, a post-village, capital of Aitkin co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 88 miles W. of Duluth, and on the Mississippi River. Steamers ascend the river from this point 150 miles. The lumber trade of this place is important. Pop. of township, 205.

Aitutakai, an island in the Pacific. See AILUTAKI.

Aiv, a village of England. See AVEBURY.

Aivali, Aiwaly, ī-vå'lee (written also **Aiwalik**), or **Kidonia,** kee-dō'nẹ-å (anc. *Heracle'a*), a seaport town of Asia Minor, 28 miles S.W. of Adramyti, on the strait opposite the island of Mitylene.

Aix, ås, or åks (anc. *A'quæ Sex'tiæ*), a city of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, capital of the arrondissement, on a railway, 17 miles N. of Marseilles. Pop. 24,892. The modern town is well built, with squares, fountains, and boulevards. It is the seat of an archbishop, and has a fine cathedral, palace, town hall, court of assizes, academy, a library of 100,000 volumes, museum, college, barracks, public granaries, and numerous public buildings. The hot saline spring used by the Romans exists in a suburb, where are remains of antiquity. Aix has cotton-thread and silk factories, cloth-printing works, and an active trade in fine olive oil and fruits.

Aix, or **Aix-les-Bains,** åks-lå-bâɴᵒ' (anc. *A'quæ Gratia'næ*), a very ancient town of France, in Savoy, on a railway, 8 miles N. of Chambéry, in a fertile and delightful valley near the Lake of Bourget. Pop. 4182. It is much resorted to for its thermal waters, and has numerous remains of antiquity.

Aix d'Angillon, åks dôɴᵒ'zhee'yôɴᵒ', a town of France, in Cher, 12 miles N.E. of Bourges. Pop. 1602.

Aix-en-Othe, åks-ôn-ōt', a town of France, department of Aube, on the Nesle, 15 miles W.S.W. of Troyes. Pop. 2779.

Aixe-sur-Vienne, åks-süʀ-ve'ênn', a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, on the Vienne, and on a railway, 6 miles S.W. of Limoges. Pop. 3308.

Aix-la-Chapelle, åks-lå-shå'pell' (L. *Aquis Granum;* Ger. *Aachen,* å'ĸẹn, *i.e.,* "waters," or "fountains," equivalent to the Latin *Aquæ,* a name given by the Romans to warm springs; see AA), a frontier city of Rhenish Prussia, capital of the government of Aachen, 40 miles W.S.W. of Cologne, on the railway from Liege to Cologne. Pop. in 1875, 79,606. It is surrounded by a wall with ramparts and fosses, and is well built and handsome, with a cathedral founded in 796, a town hall on the site of Charlemagne's palace, several fine churches, celebrated mineral baths (temperature from 111° to 114° Fahr.), many hospitals, a public library, gymnasium, chamber of commerce, and an elegant theatre. As the chief station of the Belgo-Rhenish Railway, connecting with Antwerp, Ostend, and Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle affords an extensive mart to the commerce of Prussia, and is the seat of commercial and factory courts. It is eminent as a manufacturing city, especially of cloth, needles, gloves, leather, chemicals, linen, paints, cutlery, iron, stoneware, &c. Its woollen cloths are highly esteemed on the continent of Europe.

In the market-place is a bronze statue of Charlemagne, whose favorite residence was here, and whose successors in the empire were crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle until the sixteenth century. Two celebrated treaties of peace were concluded here: (1) between France and Spain, by which France secured possession of Flanders, in 1668; and (2) in 1748, which terminated the war of succession in Austria. An international congress was held here in 1818.

Aizenay, å'zẹh-nå', a town of France, department of Vendée, 5 miles N.W. of La Roche-sur-Yon. Pop. 990.

Aja, a city of the Netherlands. See HAGUE.

Ajaccio, å-yåt'cho, or **Ajazzo,** å-yåt'so, a seaport, the capital of Corsica, is situated on its W. coast, at the N. of the gulf of the same name, in lat. 41° 54′ N., lon. 8° 44′ E. Pop. 16,545. It is built in an agreeable situation, with a good port defended by a citadel. It is the see of a bishop, and has a cathedral, courts, medical schools, prison, hospital, a library of 27,000 volumes, and an active trade in wine, oil, and coral. Napoleon Bonaparte was born here on the 15th of August, 1769; the house is still standing.

Ajain, å'zhâɴᵒ', a village of France, department of Creuse, 8 miles E.N.E. of Guéret. Pop. 2027.

Ajan, å-zhån', a country of Africa, extending along its E. coast from Cape Guardafui to Zanguebar, between lat. 4° and 11° N., bounded N. by Adel, E. by the Indian Ocean. Chief towns, Brava, Magadoxo, and Melinda.

Ajasaluk, a village of Asia Minor. See AYASOOLOOK.

Ajazzo, a city of Corsica. See AJACCIO.

Ajeho, a town of Manchooria. See A-SHE-HOH.

Ajello, å-yêl'lo, a town of Italy, 9 miles S.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 3074. It is supposed to replace the ancient *Tilesio.*

Ajello, a small town of Italy, province and 4 miles N.N.E. of Salerno. Pop. 980.

Ajello, a town of Italy, 21 miles S.S.E. of Aquila. Pop. 1630.

Ajello, a town of Illyria, 12 miles S.W. of Göritz. Pop. 1469.

Ajello del Sabato, å-yêl'lo dêl så-bå'to, a village of Italy, province and 3 miles S.E. of Avellino. Pop. 1443.

Ajeta, å-yå'tå, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 8 miles N. of Scalea. Pop. 3380.

Ajistan, å-jis-tån', a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, 80 miles E.S.E. of Kashan. It is large and straggling, is surrounded by gardens, and has a royal palace.

Ajmeer, Ajmere, åj-meer', or **Rajpootana,** råj-poo-tå'nå, a city, capital of the province of Ajmeer, 220 miles S.W. of Delhi. Pop. 34,763. It is regularly built and handsome, has a large bazaar, a college, and English and native schools. It manufactures oil and cotton goods.

Ajmeer, or **Ajmir,** a province of India, in Rajpootana. Lat. 25° 43′–26° 42′ N.; lon. 74° 22′–75° 33′ E. Area, 2661 square miles. Portions are very fertile, but many tracts are barren. Capital, Ajmeer. Pop. 316,032.

Ajofrin, å-HO-freen′, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province and 9 miles S. of Toledo. Pop. 2833.

Ajuda, å-zhoo′då, a Portuguese colony in West Africa. Area, 14 square miles. Pop. 4500.

Ajudhia, a town of India. See OUDE.

Ajun′tah (the "strong pass"), a large fortified town of British India, famous for its rock-hewn temples, 53 miles N. by E. of Aurungabad.

Ajuruoca, å-zhoo-roo-o′kå, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, on the Ajuruoca River, 117 miles N.E. of Rio Janeiro. The district is rich in tobacco, millet, mandioca, sugar-cane, and coffee. Pop. 12,000.

Akabah, å′kå-bå, a fortified village of Arabia, on the E. side of the Gulf of Akabah, near its N. extremity. Lat. 29° 24′ 30″ N.; lon. 35° 6′ E. Its former names, Elana and Ailah, are preserved in the name of the Greek bishopric for the Sinai peninsula. See GULF OF AKABAH.

Ak‵aligur′, a town of the Punjab, between the Chenaub and the Ravee. Lat. 32° 17′ N.; lon. 73° 37′ E.

Akalzik, a city of Russia. See AKHALZIKH.

Akamboe, a country of Africa. See AQUAMBO.

Akan, a township of Wisconsin. See AKEN.

Akarao, å-kå-rå′o, a town and harbor in Banks' peninsula, province of Canterbury, New Zealand; settled by the French. Lat. 43° 54′ S.; lon. 173° 1′ E. Pop. 2722.

Akasee, or **Akasi,** å-kå-see′, a town of Japan, island of Hondo. See also AKHALZIKH.

Akashansk, or **Akaschansk,** å-kåsh-ånsk′, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Irkootsk, on the Onon.

Akassa, å‵kås-så′, **Noon, Noun,** or **Nun,** noon, a town or village of Morocco, at the mouths of the river Noon.

Akassa, a river of Africa. See NOON.

Akaszto, ŏk-ŏss′to, a village of Hungary, county of Pesth, 8 miles N.N.W. of Kis-Körös. Pop. 2423.

Akato, å-kå′to, a town of Japan, island of Hondo.

Akbarabad, a city of India. See AGRA.

Ak-Bashi-Liman, the ancient *Sestos*. See SESTOS.

Ak‵berpore′, or **Ak‵barpoor′,** a town of India, district and 27 miles W. of Cawnpoor. Pop. 5497.

Akchehr, a town of Turkey. See AKSHEHR.

Ak-Deyavin, åk-då-yå-veen′, a village of Syria, 40 miles S.E. of Aleppo, with some remarkable ruins.

Akeer, or **Akir,** å-keer′, a village in the S. part of Palestine, near the right bank of Wady-es-Surar.

Aken, å′kẹn, or **Acken,** åk′kẹn, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe, 25 miles S.E. of Magdeburg. Pop. 5270.

Aken, or **Akan,** ā′kẹn, a post-township of Richland co., Wis., 9 miles from Richland Centre. It has a church and a woollen-mill. Pop. 74.

Akereh, å′kå-rẹh, a town or large village of Asiatic Turkey, Koordistan, on the S. side of the Zebari range, 35 miles N.E. of Mosul. It has about 500 houses.

Akerman, Akkerman, å′kẹr-mån‵, **Akierman,** åk′yẹr-mån‵, or **Aielgorad,** å-yẹ̊l‵go-råd′ (anc. *Ty′ras*), a fortified town of Russia, in Bessarabia, on the right bank of the Dniester, near the Black Sea, opposite Ovidiopol, 28 miles S.W. of Odessa. Lat. 46° 11′ 51″ N.; lon. 30° 21′ 52″ E. Pop. 29,609. It has a port, fisheries, and an extensive trade in salt from adjacent lakes.

Akershus, an amt of Norway. See AGGERSHUUS.

Akersloot, å′kẹr-slōte‵, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 5 miles S. of Alkmaar. Pop. 1319.

Akersund, å′kẹr-soond‵, a town of Sweden, on the N. shore of Lake Wetter, 112 miles W.S.W. of Stockholm.

A′kersville, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Pa., in Brush Creek township, about 34 miles W. of Chambersburg. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Akhah Shehr, å′KÅ shệh′r (**Akhissar?**), a small seaport of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 15 miles S.W. of Ereglee. Some ship-building is here carried on.

Akhalkalaki, å-KÅl-kå-lå′kee, or **Akhalkalak,** å-KÅl-kå-låk′, a town and fort of Russian Armenia, on a tributary of the Koor, 30 miles S.E. of Akhalzikh.

Akhalzikh, Achalzig, or **Akalzik,** å-KÅl-zeeK′, called also **Akiska,** å-kis′kå, and **Akasi,** å-kå′see, a city of Asiatic Russia, in Georgia, on an affluent of the Koor, 103 miles W. of Tiflis. Lat. 41° 40′ N.; lon. 43° 1′ E. Pop. 15,977. It has a castle, a mosque, many churches, a synagogue, and an active trade.

Akhioli, a town of Turkey. See AHIOLO.

Ak-Hissar, a town of Turkey. See KROYA.

Ak-Hissar, åk‵his-saR′ (*i.e.*, "white castle"), or **Ek-Hissar** (anc. *Thyati′ra*), a town of Asia Minor, 58 miles N.E. of Smyrna. Pop. 8000. It has Turkish, Greek, and Armenian dwellings, several khans and bazaars, a Greek school, and remains of antiquity. It exports cotton goods.

Akhlat, åK‵låt′, **Ardish,** aR‵deesh′, or **Khe‵lat′,** a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the W. shore of Lake Van, 35 miles N.W. of Van. It is the see of an Armenian bishop. Pop. 5000.

Akhmym, or **Achmim,** åK-meem′, sometimes **Ekhmym** (anc. *Chem′mis* and *Panop′olis*), a town of Egypt, on the Nile. Lat. 26° 40′ N.; lon. 31° 50′ E. Pop. 10,000.

Akhtiar, a town of Russia. See SEVASTOPOL.

Akhtirka, a town of Russia. See ACHTYRKA.

Akhun, one of the Aleutian Islands. See AKOON.

Akialee, a town of Turkey. See AHIOLO.

A′kin, a post-village of Franklin co., Ill., 16 miles S.W. of McLeansborough. It has 2 churches and a plough-factory.

Akir, a village of Palestine. See AKEER.

Akiska, a city of Russia. See AKHALZIKH.

Akka, åk′kå, a village of Sahara, on the borders of Morocco, in lat. 28° 30′ N., lon. 10′ W. It is a station for the caravans between Morocco and Timbuctoo. Pop. 1000.

Akka, a town of Syria. See ACRE.

Akkrum, åk′krŭm, a village of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, 7 miles E. of Sneek. Pop. 1438.

Aklansk, åk-lånsk′, a garrisoned town of Siberia, government of Yakootsk. Lat. 63° N.; lon. 167° E. Pop. 2000.

Akmetchet, or **Akmedshid.** See SIMFEROPOL.

Ak‵mol‵linsk′, a government of Russia, in Central Asia, on the Kirgheez steppe, bounded N. by Tobolsk, E. by Semipalatinsk, S. by Toorkistan, W. by Toorgai. Cap. Akmollinsk. Area, 210,555 square miles. Pop. 381,900.

Akmollinsk, a town of Asiatic Russia, capital of the government and district of the same name. It is on the river Ishim. Pop. 3130.

Aknur, a town of India. See AGNUR.

Akoat, Akoote, or **Akot,** å-kōt′, a town of India, district and 31 miles N.N.E. of Akola. It has a great trade in cotton. Pop. 14,606.

Akola, å-ko′lå, a city of Hindostan, in the Akola district, 55 miles S.W. of Ellichpoor, on a railway. Pop. 12,236. It has a high school, and is surrounded by extensive ruins.

Akola, a district of Western Berar, India. Lat. 20° 23′–21° 10′ N.; lon. 76° 25′–77° 19′ E. Area, 3396 square miles. Pop. 649,134.

Akoon, Akoun, or **Akun,** å‵koon′, written also **Akhun,** å-KOON′, one of the Fox Group, Aleutian Islands. Lat. 54° 17′ N.; lon. 165° 32′ W. It is an active volcano.

Akoosha, or **Akuscha,** å-koo′shå, a territory and town of Russia, in Daghestan. The former occupies the E. slope of the Caucasus. The town, capital of the district, is situated 55 miles W.N.W. of Derbend. Pop. 5860.

Akootan, Akoutan, or **Akutan,** å-koo-tån′, also written **Akuton,** one of the Aleutian Islands, between Oonimak and Oonalaska, has an active volcano 3332 feet high, has many hot springs, and is said to contain much sulphur.

Akora, å-ko′rå, a town of Afghanistan, on the Cabool River, 10 miles N.W. of Attock.

Akot, a town of India. See AKOAT.

Akoucha, a town of Russia. See AKOOSHA.

Akowaay, å-ko-wå′ī or å-ko-wī′, a town and independent settlement on the Guinea Coast. The former is well built for a town in this part of Africa. Pop. 7000.

Akrabeh, åk′rå‵bẹh, a large town of Palestine, lat. 32° 10′ N., lon. 35° 25′ E.

Akree, or **Akri,** åk′ree, a Moslem village of Palestine, 15 miles W.N.W, of Jerusalem; probably the ancient *Ekron*.

Akreyri, åk-rī′ree, a town of Iceland, on the Eyiafiord. Lat. 65° 40′ N. It has a good harbor, and is, next to Reikiavik, the most important trading-place in Iceland.

Ak′ron, or **Ac′ron,** a post-village of Hale co., Ala., on the Black Warrior River and the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 25 miles S.S.W. of Tuscaloosa. It has a mineral spring, and in the vicinity are 6 churches.

Akron, a post-township of Peoria co., Ill., on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, about 18 miles N. by W. of Peoria. It has abundance of coal and limestone. Pop. 1185.

Akron, a post-village of Fulton co., Ind., in Henry township, about 28 miles N.E. of Logansport. It is 10 miles from Rochester. It has manufactures of cabinet-wares, carriages, chairs, and harness.

Akron, a post-township of Tuscola co., Mich., 20 miles N.N.E. of Vassar. It has 2 churches. Pop. 585.

Akron, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Mo., in Clay township, 20 miles from Leon, Iowa. It has 2 churches.

Akron, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Newstead township, on a branch of the Central Railroad, 16 miles W. of Batavia, and about 24 miles E.N.E. of Buffalo. It has 4 or 5 churches, 2 grist-mills, and manufactures of carriages and cement, the latter having a very wide and high reputation. Pop. 444.

Akron, a beautiful and flourishing city, the capital of Summit co., O., is on the Ohio & Erie Canal at its junction with the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal, and on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad where it crosses the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Delaware Railroad, 40 miles S. by E. from Cleveland, and 246 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It is at the highest point on the Ohio & Erie Canal, and is about 400 feet above the level of Lake Erie. It has an active trade in grain; also extensive manufactures of farming implements, iron castings, canal-boats, machinery, stoneware, flour, cutlery and edge-tools, stoves, &c. Two daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Akron is the seat of Buchtel College (Universalist), founded in 1872, having 8 resident professors. It contains 16 churches, 2 or 3 national banks, a high school, public library, manufactory of gas, 2 paper-mills, 2 manufactories of reapers and mowers, a rolling-mill, several foundries, carriage-factories, and rubber-works. Coal is mined near this city. Pop. in 1860, 3477; in 1870, 10,006.

Akron, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., in Ephrata township, on the Reading & Columbia Railroad, 22 miles W.S.W. of Reading. It has 2 churches.

Aksai, åk-sī′, a river of Circassia, rising on the N.E. slopes of the Caucasus, falls into the Terek, after a course of about 120 miles.

Ak-Sai, a mountain of Russian Toorkistan, in the Kara-Tau range, 14,825 feet high.

Ak-Serai, åk-sẹ-rī′ (*i.e.*, "white palace"), a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Kizil-Irmak, 80 miles N.E. of Konieh. Pop. 5000 (?). It has a castle, and many Saracenic remains.

Akshehr, Akchehr, Akscheher, or **Ak-Sheher,** åk-shĕ′hr′ or åk-shå′hẹr (*i.e.*, "white city"), a city of Asiatic Turkey, district of Karamania, 10 miles S. of the salt lake of the same name, 65 miles N.W. of Konieh. It contains about 1500 houses Akshehr is the *Philomelion* of Strabo.

Aksoo, Aksou, or **Aksu,** åk‵soo′, a town of Eastern Toorkistan, on a river, S. of the Thian-Shan Mountains, 250 miles N.E. of Yarkand. Lat. 41° 7′ N.; lon. 79° E. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs and jasper, and is resorted to by trading-caravans from all parts of Central Asia. Pop. 50,000.

Aksoo, Aksou, or **Aksu,** åk‵soo′, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, 18 miles E. by S. of Brusa.

Aksoo, or **Aksu** ("white river"), the name of several Asiatic rivers, the principal of which traverses Toorkistan; but it is doubtful whether it is an affluent of the Irtish or of the Hoang-Ho.

Akstafa, åk′stå‵få‵, a river and valley of Georgia. The river falls into the Koor from the right, about 32 miles S.S.E. of Tiflis. The valley is volcanic, and is occupied with Armenian villages.

Aksu, a town and river of Turkey. See Aksoo.

Aksum, a town of Africa. See Axoom.

Akteboli, åk-te-bo′lee, a small haven of European Turkey, on the S.W. coast of the Black Sea.

Aku, å‵koo′, a mountain of Nepaul, in the Himalaya. Height, 24,313 feet.

Akun, one of the Aleutian Islands. See Akoon.

Akurka, a town of Russia. See Achtyrka.

Akuscha, a town and territory of Russia. See Akoosha.

Akutan, Akuton, island of Alaska. See Akootan.

Akyab, åk‵yåb′, a town and seaport of British Burmah, in Aracan, on the E. side of the island of Akyab. It has a fine harbor, a large export trade, and is the chief town of Aracan. Pop. 15,281.

Akyab, a large district of Aracan, British Burmah. Area, 4858 square miles. It has much exceedingly fertile soil and extensive forests and jungles. Capital, Akyab. Pop. 282,715.

Ala, å′lå, a town on the island of Sardinia, province of Sassari, district of Ozieri. Pop. 1285.

Ala, å′lå, a town of Austria, Tyrol, on the left bank of the Adige, and on a railway, 10 miles S.S.W. of Roveredo. Pop. 4218, employed in manufactures of silks and velvets.

Alabama, al-ạ-bah′mạ, a river of the state of Alabama, is formed by the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers, which unite on the S. border of Elmore co., about 10 miles N.N.E. of Montgomery. Between this capital city and Selma its general direction is westward. From Selma it runs nearly southwestward, with a very tortuous course, until it unites with the Tombigbee River at the S. extremity of Clarke co. and about 33 miles (in a direct line) N. of Mobile. The stream formed by this junction is the Mobile River. The length of the Alabama from the mouth of the Coosa to the mouth of the Tombigbee is about 300 miles. Steamboats can ascend it to Montgomery at all times except in seasons of unusual drought. The country through which it flows is fertile, and produces large crops of cotton. In the upper part of its course it traverses a large tract of the cretaceous formation.

Alabama (a Muscogee or Creek word, signifying a "place of rest"), one of the Southern States of the American Union, is bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Georgia and Florida, S. by Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by Mississippi. Extreme length, 336 miles; greatest breadth, 200 miles; area, 50,722 square miles. Extreme limits, 30° 31′ and 35° N. lat., and 84° 56′ and 88° 48′ W. lon.

Face of the Country, &c.—The Alleghany and Cumberland Mountains enter the state from the N.E. and N., being separated from each other by the Tennessee River; but they are nowhere much more than 1500 feet high, and to the S. they decline, until in the centre of the state they become mere hills. Southward of this picturesque central hill-region comes the cotton-belt, including the "cane-brake region,"—one of the most fertile tracts of cotton-land in the world. Farther south the "pine woods" occupy a large sparsely populated area, and might produce immense supplies of timber and naval stores. All parts of the state abound in timber-trees, pine, oak, cypress, and red cedar.

Geology and Minerals.—The prevailing formation of the surface in Northern Alabama is Devonian, but in some portions the underlying Silurian strata are exposed, while in other parts of the region N. of the Tennessee there are small detached beds of coal, referred to the true carboniferous era. Much more important, however, are the great coal-fields of the northern central portion of the state. These are continuous along the Alleghanies, through Tennessee, Kentucky, and West Virginia, with the coal region of Western Pennsylvania. The coals of Alabama are bituminous. The coal measures of this state, S. of the Tennessee River, cover 5330 square miles. The Black Warrior coal-field (5000 square miles) runs S.W. from the N.E. corner of the state nearly to the Misssissippi line, and southward to Tuscaloosa. Its coal-seams are mostly thin, but the coal is generally of good quality. To the S.E. of this field lies the Cahawba coal, which is thicker and better than the former, but measures less than 200 square miles. On the N.W. of the Coosa River occurs another coal-field, of about 150 square miles, containing thick beds of clean and excellent coal. At present the out-put of coal is not large, and its principal use is in the manufacture of iron. The iron ores are abundant, excellent, and readily accessible. The Alleghany gold-field has in Alabama its S.W. terminus, and up to 1872 there had been coined in the United States mints $213,750.66 in Alabama gold. Silver, lead, copper, ochre, steatite, fictile clays, kaolin, statuary granite, lithographic stone, fine white and variegated marbles, and numerous other useful minerals, exist in Northern and Central Alabama.

The great cotton-belt of S. central Alabama is mainly of the cretaceous formation, and is highly fertile. The pine-region of the south is principally of the tertiary and the post-tertiary alluvial formation.

Soil, Climate, Public Health.—In general this state is fertile, and in the less productive regions in the hill-country there are as compensations abundant water-power, a healthful and agreeable climate, and numerous mineral springs. The pine-woods region in the south affords, besides forest products, considerable honey, wax, and rice, grows sweet potatoes abundantly, and yields fair returns in cotton and maize, while the dryness of the air and soil and the balsamic aroma of the pines are believed to exert a curative effect in pulmonary diseases. The great river valleys and the central cretaceous belt are exceedingly productive. The most prevalent ailments—principally in the low river intervales—are malarial fevers of varying type, and catarrhal inflammatory diseases. In 1870 the death-rate was reported as only one per year for every 93 inhabitants. The climate is more equable than that of the Northern states. The streams very seldom freeze over, while the summer temperature rarely exceeds 95° F.; but the uniformity of the summer heat renders the climate very oppressive to many persons of northern birth. The hill-regions are, however, much cooler, and the islands of Mobile Bay have delightful sea-breezes and are never oppressively hot.

Internal communication is much facilitated by the navigable streams. High-pressure steamboats ply upon the Mobile River (for 60 miles) and its branches, the Alabama (450 miles) and the Coosa (10 miles; its upper waters have also a navigable reach of much importance), the Tallapoosa (40 miles), the Tombigbee throughout its course in this state (250 miles), and the Black Warrior (150 miles). The Muscle Shoals in the Tennessee River seriously impair its usefulness as a navigable stream. The Chattahoochee is navigated by steamboats some 300 miles from the sea. The only seaport in the state is MOBILE (which see), situated on Mobile Bay, at the mouth of Mobile River. The shallowness of the waters of the bay obliges large vessels to load and discharge their cargoes by means of lighters; but river steamers ply upon the bay, going to New Orleans *via* Grant's Pass, Mississippi Sound, and Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain. The inland steam navigation of the state is not less than 1500 miles; and keel-boats are employed upon some of the smaller streams. The *Railways* of the state in 1879 extended 1830 miles in the aggregate. The value of capital stock of completed railroads in 1878 was $36,448,618; of stock, bonds, and debts, $86,111,741; the net earnings, $1,569,615.

Industrial Interests.—Agriculture has thus far been the leading economic pursuit of Alabama. Cotton is mainly produced in the central cretaceous belt, but is grown throughout the state. Production in 1870, 423,312 bales; in 1876, 533,000 bales. Tobacco is chiefly grown in the N., and in 1870, 151,577 pounds were produced. Indian corn, raised everywhere, in 1870 yielded 16,660,488 bushels. Wheat of a high grade of excellence is grown in the N. and N.E. Rice is an important crop in the S. Marsh and upland rice are both grown, the latter on sandy soils. Wool, dairy and orchard products, honey, wax, oats, pulse, fruit, and sweet potatoes are produced to a considerable extent. In 1870 there were 284 lumber-mills, producing sawed stuff valued at $1,359,083, but the annual production of timber and other forest products has been very much increased since 1870. Coal- and iron-mining, and the smelting and working of iron, received considerable impulse during the late civil war; and, since the war, works of this kind have been carried on at Elyton, Birmingham, Anniston, and other points, on an important scale. The cotton manufacture is receiving much attention. In 1870, 13 cotton-mills produced goods worth $1,088,767, and the aggregate value of all manufactured products was put at $13,220,655. The same census puts the true value of all the real and personal estate at $201,855,841, on which there were raised taxes amounting to $2,982,932, not including national taxes. Of the 32,462,080 acres in the state there were 4,435,618 acres of improved and 7,702,067 acres of unimproved farm-lands, valued at $67,502,433. The shrinkage in the value of cotton-lands since the war has been remarkable, and the amount of cotton produced has fallen off, but not at all proportionately. There were in 1878 10 national banks, with a total capital of $1,648,000, besides 7 state banks, capital about $1,000,000, and 23 private banking-houses. The savings-banks numbered 4, with a business capital of $403,000.

Education, &c.—A well-devised school system was established by the constitution of 1868, but the unsettled condition of public affairs since that time has hitherto impaired its efficiency. White and colored pupils are mostly educated apart from each other. The public schools are free to all between 5 and 21 years of age. There are state normal colleges at Florence, Marion, and Huntsville, besides normal departments in several colleges, and five or more private training-schools. There is a state university at Tuscaloosa, originally well endowed by a grant of lands from the United States. It still retains 500 acres of these lands, containing somewhat productive coal-mines. The State Agricultural and Mechanical College is at Auburn. Among the other institutions are the Southern University, Greensborough, colleges at Marion, Spring Hill, and Talladega, and a medical college at Mobile; and there are professional schools attached to the universities and some of the colleges. There are ten colleges for women, and a number of private schools and academies. Other institutions are the blind asylum, at Mobile; the state institution for the deaf and dumb and the blind, at Talladega; the hospital for the insane, at Tuscaloosa; and the state penitentiary, at Wetumpka.

Counties.—There are sixty-six counties, named as follows: Autauga, Baldwin, Barbour, Bibb, Blount, Bullock, Butler, Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Chilton, Choctaw, Clarke, Clay, Cleburne, Coffee, Colbert, Conecuh, Coosa, Covington, Crenshaw, Cullman, Dale, Dallas, De Kalb, Elmore, Escambia, Etowah, Fayette, Franklin, Geneva, Greene, Hale, Henry, Jackson, Jefferson, Lamar, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Lee, Limestone, Lowndes, Macon, Madison, Marengo, Marion, Marshall, Mobile, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Perry, Pickens, Pike, Randolph, Russell, Shelby, St. Clair, Sumter, Talladega, Tallapoosa, Tuscaloosa, Walker, Washington, Wilcox, and Winston.

Constitution, &c.—The present state constitution, framed in 1868, has been several times amended. The governor is chosen for a term of two years. The general assembly consists of a house of representatives of 100 members, chosen for two years, and a senate of 33 members, chosen for four years. All judges are elective. Voters must have resided in the state six months, and three months in the county where they vote. There is a registry law, and a stringent oath of allegiance to the United States is required of all voters. Alabama sends eight representatives to the Federal Congress.

Cities and Towns.—Of these the principal are Mobile, the commercial emporium of the state (pop. in 1870, 32,034); Montgomery, the state capital (pop. 10,588); Selma, an important railroad centre (pop. 6484); Huntsville, the northern trade centre (pop. 4907); and Eufaula (pop. 3185). Other places of consequence are Talladega, Tuscaloosa, Tuscumbia, and Marion. Birmingham is an iron and coal centre, with several thousand inhabitants.

History.—The French settled near Mobile Bay in 1702, and founded Mobile in 1711. By treaty their lands here soon passed to Spain, and became a part of West Florida; and this coast-tract never became definitely United States territory until 1819, when Florida was purchased by the general government. But by far the greater part of Alabama, together with what is now called Mississippi, was regarded as a part of Georgia, South Carolina claiming a strip 12 miles wide along the southern boundary of Tennessee. In 1798 and 1812 the Mississippi territory (including Alabama) was set off from Georgia and South Carolina, and what is now the state of Alabama was set off from Mississippi in 1817 as a territory, and became a state in 1819. Prominent events of this period were the sanguinary Creek war (1813–14), the subsequent military occupation of Mobile, and the settlement of a colony of French political exiles in Marengo co. In every presidential election before 1861 the state gave democratic majorities; but the whig party was strong and influential, particularly in the N. part of the state. Under the slaveholding system Alabama grew rich and prosperous, the influence of scholars in her public councils was the boast of the state, and she became the first state in the amount of cotton produced yearly. In 1861 an ordinance of secession was passed by a state convention. In that year the provisional government of the Confederate States was organized at Montgomery, which became the temporary capital of the new confederacy. In 1862 the N. portion of the state was occupied by Federal troops. In 1864 the forts at the outlet of Mobile Bay were reduced and the Confederate fleet repulsed by Farragut; and in April, 1865, Selma, Montgomery, and Mobile were taken by the national forces. In the same year a provisional governor was appointed by President Johnson. In 1868 military control was withdrawn, a new constitution having been adopted, and the state was re-admitted to representation in Congress.

The *Population* in 1820 numbered 127,901; in 1830, 309,527; in 1840, 590,756; in 1850, 771,623; in 1860, 964,201; in 1870, 996,992. There were, in 1820, 41,879 slaves, and 571 free colored people; in 1830, 117,594 slaves, and 1572 free colored; in 1840, 253,532 slaves, 2039 free colored; in 1850, 342,844 slaves, 2265 free colored; in 1860, 435,080 slaves, 2690 free colored; in 1870, 475,510 colored persons, and 98 Indians. In 1870 there were 9962 people of foreign birth; and of all the population 488,738 were males and 508,254 were females. The population averages 19.66 to a square mile.

Alabama, a township of Sacramento co., Cal. Pop. 336.

Alabama, or **Alabama Centre,** a post-village in Alabama township, Genesee co., N.Y., 8 miles S. of Medina, and about 30 miles E.N.E. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches. The township contains Oak Orchard Springs, and includes part of the Tonawanda Indian reservation. Pop. 1810.

Alabama, a decayed post-village of Houston co., Tex., on the Trinity River, about 40 miles N. of Huntsville. It has a church.

Alabama, a post-hamlet in Laketown township, Polk co., Wis., about 24 miles N. of Osceola Mills.

Alabama Furnace, a post-village of Talladega co., Ala., on the Rome & Dalton Railroad, 13 miles N. of Talladega. It has a church, and a blast-furnace which employs about 300 men.

Alabas'ter, a post-village in Alabaster township, Iosco co., Mich., on Saginaw Bay, about 45 miles N.N.E. of Bay City. Pop. of the township, 235; of the village, about 350. It has a quarry of gypsum, and a large manufactory of calcined plaster, the works of which cost $250,000.

Alabaster Island, Bahamas. See ELEUTHERA.

Alabat, â-lâ-bât', one of the smaller Philippines, on the E. coast of the island of Luzon, near the head of the extensive inlet at the S. end of the island, which terminates at the Gulf of Lamon. Lat. 14° N.; lon. 122° 13′ E.

Alablee, Alabli, å-lå′blee, or **Halabli,** hå-lå′blee, a village of Turkey, in Anatolia, on the Black Sea, 4 miles S.W. of Ereglee.

Alachua, ạ-lăch′u-ạ, a county in the N. part of Florida, has an area of about 1200 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Santa Fé River, and on the W. by the Suwanee. The surface is level or undulating; the soil is mostly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and molasses are the staple products. This was in 1870 the most populous county of the State. It is intersected by the railroad of the Atlantic, Gulf & West India Transit Co. Capital, Gainesville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 17,328, of whom 17,228 were natives and 100 were foreigners.

Alacrane (al-ạ-kran′) **Islands,** a group in the Gulf of Mexico, about 70 miles N. of Yucatan, on a reef 15 miles in length N. and S., by 12 miles in breadth.

Alacul′sa Creek, Cherokee co., Ga., is a branch of Little River.

Ala-Dagh, å′lå-dåg′ (*i.e.*, "beautiful mountain"), a mountain-chain of Asiatic Turkey, between lat. 39° and 40° N., and lon. 39° and 44° E. It extends W. from Mount Ararat, separating the two heads of the Euphrates.

Aladan (å-lå-dån′) or **Aladine** (a-lå-deen′) **Islands,** a cluster of small islands in the Bay of Bengal, forming part of the Mergui Archipelago.

Alad′din, a post-office of Douglas co., Kansas, about 15 miles S.W. of Lawrence.

Aladdin, a station in Armstrong co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 30 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Aladja-Hissar, Turkey. See ALAJA-HISSAR.

Alaejos, å-lå-å′HOCE, a town of Spain, in Leon, 30 miles S.W. of Valladolid, near the Trabancos. Pop. 3255.

Al‵afi′a (Sp. pron. å-lå-fee′å), a post-village of Hillsborough co., Fla., 23 miles E. of Tampa, and 1 mile from the Alafia River. The surrounding country is covered by pine forests, and has a fertile soil. The orange flourishes here.

Alaganik, ă-lag′ạ-nĭk, a village of Alaska, at the principal mouth of the Atna or Copper River. It is inhabited by Innuit, or Esquimaux.

Alaghez, å‵lå-ghêz′, or **Ali-Ghez,** å‵lee-ghêz′, a volcanic mountain and mountain-range, in the Russian government of Erivan. It lies on the N. side of the great plain of the Araxes. The highest peak rises 13,628 feet.

Alagna, å-lån′yå, a town of Italy, on the Sesia, 13 miles W. of Pavia. Pop. 1268.

Alagoa, å-lå-go′å, a town and district on the S. shore of the island of St. Michael, Azores. Pop. of district, 7800.

Alagoas, å-lå-go′ås, a maritime province of Brazil, deriving its name from various intercommunicating lakes for which it is noted. It lies between lat. 9° and 10° S., is bounded N. and W. by the province of Pernambuco, S. by the province of Sergipe, and comprises an area of 11,642 square miles. Pop. 348,009. Capital, Macayo.

Alagoas, or **Villa do Forte das Alagoas,** veel′lå do foR′tå dås å-lå-go′ås, a city of Brazil, in the above province, on the N. of Lake Manguaba, 140 miles N.E. of Sergipe. It has 8 churches and 2 convents. Pop. 15,000.

Alagon, å-lå-gōn′, a river of Spain, falls into the Tagus about 2 miles N.E. of Alcántara. It is about 120 miles in length, and noted for the size and flavor of its fish.

Alagon, a town of Spain, on the Ebro, and on a railway, 15 miles N.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 2661.

Alahyar-jo-Tandar. See ALLA-YAR-KA-TANDA.

Alai′edon, a township of Ingham co., Mich. Pop. 1293.

Alais, å‵lå′ (anc. *Ale′sia*), a town of France, department of Gard, on the Gardon, at the foot of the Cévennes, 25 miles by railway N.W. of Nîmes. Pop. 19,230. It is in a productive coal-field, and has a college, school of mines, foundries, glass-works, and potteries.

Alaja-Hissar, Aladja-Hissar, å-lå′jå-his‵SAR′, or **Kruschovatz,** kroo′sho-våts‵, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, on the right bank of the Morava, 95 miles S. of Semendria. It is the capital of the circle of Kruschovatz. It has a Greek bishop, and a gymnasium. Pop. 3159.

Alajan, or **Aladjan,** å-lå-jån′, a town of Asia Minor, near the Black Sea, 37 miles S.E. of Sinope.

Alajar, å-lå-HAR′, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 40 miles N. of Huelva. Pop. 1995.

Alajuela, å-lå-HWå′lå, a city of Costa Rica, 29 miles by rail W. by S. of Cartago. Pop. 8000.

Alakananda, å-lå-kå-nån′då, **Aluknanda,** or **Aluknunda,** å‵look-nun′då, a small river, which, issuing from the Himalaya Mountains, unites with the Bhagirathi at Devaprayaga, and forms a source of the Ganges.

Ala-Koi, å‵lå‵koi′ (*i.e.*, "beautiful village"), a village of Asiatic Turkey, on the E. side of Lake Van.

Alaktoo-Kool, Alaktou-Koul, å-låkt′-oo-kool′, or **Ala-Kool,** å‵lå-kool′, called also **Koorghi-Nor,** koor′-ghee-nor′, or **Alakt-Ugul-Nur,** å-låkt′-oo‵gool′-noor′, a lake of Russian Toorkistan. Its centre is near lat. 46° N., lon. 81° 40′ E. It is 40 miles long, and 17 broad.

Alamakee, a county of Iowa. See ALLAMAKEE.

Al′amance, a county in the N. central part of North Carolina, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by Haw River and partly drained by Alamance Creek. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and live-stock are the staple productions. It is traversed by the North Carolina Railroad. Capital, Graham. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,262,040. Pop. in 1870, 11,874, of whom 11,822 were natives and 52 were foreigners.

Alameda, å-lå-må′DÅ (*i.e.*, "a row of poplar-trees"), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 54 miles N.W. of Malaga, on the road from Seville to Granada. Pop. 4369.

Alameda, å-lå-må′då, a county in the W. part of California, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Bay of San Francisco, and is drained by Alameda Creek. The surface is diversified by mountains, fertile valleys, and plains; quarries of granite and limestone have been opened here. Wheat, barley, horses, sheep, and fruits are the staple productions. The evergreen oak and the redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) are indigenous in this county. It is traversed by a branch of the Central Pacific Railroad. The market of San Francisco is partly supplied by the orchards and gardens of Alameda. Capital, Oakland. Valuation of real and personal estate, $23,622,500. Pop. in 1870, 24,237, of whom 14,382 were natives and 9855 were foreigners.

Alameda, a post-village of Alameda co., Cal., on a peninsula on the east side of the Bay of San Francisco, and on the Alameda Branch of the Central Pacific Railroad, 9 miles E.S.E. of San Francisco. It contains 4 churches, a high school, a rope-factory, 1 newspaper office, and many suburban residences. It is connected with San Francisco by a steam ferry. Pop. of Alameda township, 1557.

Alameda, a village of Bernalillo co., New Mexico, on the Rio Grande, 6 miles above Albuquerque. It has a Catholic chapel. Pop. 648.

Alameda, a post-office of Eastland co., Tex., 90 miles from Fort Worth.

Alameda de la Sagra, å-lå-må′DÅ då lå så′grå. a town of Spain, Old Castile, 8 miles from Illescas. Pop. 1312.

Alameda del Valle, å-lå-må′DÅ dĕl vål′yå, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 10 miles from Buitrago.

Al′amo, a post-village of Contra Costa co., Cal., about 24 miles E. by N. of San Francisco.

Alamo, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ind., in Ripley township, about 55 miles W.N.W. of Indianapolis. It has an academy and 3 churches.

Alamo, a post-hamlet in Alamo township, Kalamazoo co., Mich., on a railroad, 8 miles W.N.W. of Kalamazoo. It has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 1131.

Alamo, a post-village, capital of Crockett co., Tenn., about 75 miles N.E. of Memphis. It was formerly called Cageville. It has a court-house, 2 churches, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 450.

Al′amo Mills, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Tex., on a railroad, 38 miles N. of Jefferson.

Alamos, a town of Mexico. See LOS ALAMOS.

Alamo′sa, a post-office of Conejos co., Col., on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 130 miles S.W. of Pueblo.

Alamo′ta, a post-office of Lane co., Kan.

Aland, å′land, or **O′land** (Sw. *Åland*, ō′lånd) **Islands,** an archipelago of 80 inhabited islands, and a vast number of rocks and islets, Russia (Finland), in the Gulf of Bothnia, at its entrance, between lat. 59° 55′ and 60° 32′ N., and lon. 19° and 21° E. Pop. 16,000, mostly Swedes. These islands, taken from Sweden in 1809, are of great military importance to Russia. Near this Peter the Great gained his first naval battle over the Swedes, in 1714. The principal island, called also Aland, has a population of 9000, with a town of Aland; pop. 3000.

Alanno, å-lån′no, a town of Italy, 11 miles S. of Civita di Penne. Pop. 3513.

Alan′thus Grove, a post-village of Gentry co., Mo., on the West Fork of Grand River, 20 miles E. by S. of Maryville. It has a flour-mill and several stores.

Alanthus Hill, a post-office of Hancock co., Tenn.

Alapaevsk, å-lå-på-ĕvsk′, a town of Russia in Asia, government of Perm, on the Alapaika, 48 miles N.W. of Irbit. Pop. 5447.

Alapaha, a river of Georgia. See ALLAPAHA.

Alapoor, or **Alapur,** å-lå-poor′, a town of the Budaon district, British India. Pop. 5347.

Alaqua, al′ạ-quaw, a small river of Florida, flowing into Choctawhatchee Bay.

Alaqua, a small Scotch and Irish settlement in Walton co., Fla., on the above river, about 125 miles W. by N. of Tallahassee.

Al-Araisch, a town of Morocco. See EL-ARAISH.

Alaro, å-lå′ro, a town of Spain, island of Majorca, 12 miles N.N.E. of Palma. Pop. 3576.

Al-Arouan, a town of Africa. See ARAWAN.

Alasea, å-lå-så′å, written also **Alasey** and **Alasej,** å-lå-så′, an important river in the N.E. of Siberia, rises in lat. 67° N., and falls into the Arctic Ocean.

Ala-Shehr, or **Ala-Schehr,** å′lå-shĕh′r′ or å′lå-shå′-hẹr (*i.e.*, the "exalted city;" anc. *Philadelphi′a*, founded 200 years B.C. by Attalus Philadelphus), a walled city of Asia Minor, at the N.E. base of Mount Tmolus, 83 miles by railway E. of Smyrna. Pop. 15,000. It is a Greek archbishop's see, has numerous remains of antiquity, 5 Christian churches, 15 mosques, and an active trade.

Alashgerd, a town of Armenia. See TOPRAK-KULAH.

Alas′ka (called *Aliaska* by the Russians; a corruption of *Al-ay-ek-sa*, "great country," the name given by the native islanders to the mainland), a territory of the United States, bounded N. by the Arctic Ocean, E. by the North-West Territories of Canada, W. and S. by the Pacific Ocean and Behring's Sea and Strait, including also the Alexander, the Kadiak, the Aleutian, the Pribyloff, and many other islands. Its southernmost point is the S. extremity of Amátignak Island (51° 19′ N. lat.). From Dixon's Entrance, the E. boundary passes along Portland Channel to lat. 56° N., where the continent is reached. From this point it follows the Coast Range of mountains to 141° W. lon. The 141st meridian is the E. boundary from this point northward. Its W. limit runs so as to include St. Lawrence Island and the Isle of Attoo (lat. 52° 58′ N., lon. 187° 34′ W.). Point Barrow, lat. 71° 27′ N., lon. 156° 15′ W., is the most northern point of the mainland. The N. coast is low and without good harbors; but the Pacific coast-line is much broken, and excellent anchorage is to be had at many points. Area, 580,107 square miles, of which 31,205 are insular. (Dall.)

Face of the Country.—High mountain-ranges lie S. of lat. 65°, of which the Coast Range contains the loftiest peaks (Mt. St. Elias, 17,000 feet; Mt. Fairweather, 14,782; Mt. Crillon, 13,500; Mt. Iliamna, 12,066). This range terminates with the great peninsula of Aliaska; but the Aleutian Islands may be regarded as the peaks of its submarine continuation. Volcanoes occur both in the Coast Range and upon the islands, but of these only ten are known to have been active in recent years. The so-called Alaskan Mountains are formed by the blending of the N.W. extension of the Rocky Mountains with spurs of the Coast Range. Northward occur the Románzoff Mountains; but the greater part of the N. is a broken and hilly plateau. The N. coast is marked by a low range of hills.

Geology, Minerals.—It is believed that the Rocky Mountains were upheaved in the Jurassic time, while the Coast Range is referred to a relatively late period of the Cretaceous. Great volcanic convulsions must have rent the western coast at the time when were formed the inlets and fiords which so characterize it. Beds of cretaceous and miocene lignites are found, the latter abounding in fossil exogenous trees of existing genera. Remains of existing species of mollusks, and even of mammals, are abundant. In the Yukon Valley there are plentiful remains of species of elephant. In the deeper valleys glaciers are almost everywhere to be seen. Dikes of plutonic rock are common in many parts. Hot and mineral springs abound on the islands as well as the mainland. Most of the Alaskan coal is a tertiary lignite of fair quality. Gold-quartz, silver, petroleum, native copper, copper ores, iron, lead, cinnabar, kaolin, fine garnets, and amber are known to exist. Sulphur is believed to be very abundant. Fossil ivory of some value has been obtained.

Climate, Agricultural Capabilities, Vegetation.—The climate is very much milder than that of corresponding latitudes on the E. coast of America. That of the Aleutian Islands is much like that of the Western Islands of Scotland. In the valley of the great river Yukon (the principal stream and the great highway of the interior) there are large fertile plains and extensive marshes, underlaid by a layer of ice which never melts, even in summer, when the surface is covered by a luxuriant vegetation. The summer on the Pacific coast, even in the far N., is generally warm, sunny, and pleasant, owing to the influence of the warm *Kuro Siwo*, the Gulf Stream of the Pacific, aided by the sunlight of the long Arctic day. On the Upper Yukon the summer heat is really intense. The winter in the S. is by no means very cold. At Sitka, sound ice is never formed, and the winter temperature is about that of Washington, D.C. The rain-fall is copious, and foggy weather is common on the coasts and islands. Hence there are many streams, of which the Yukon, Kuskoquim, Tananáh, Stíkine, and Chilkáht are worthy of mention. The Yukon is navigable in summer some 700 miles. Timber is abundant almost everywhere, but many of the islands and coast regions have few trees, and obtain their timber and fuel from the driftwood which the rivers bring down. The white spruce affords strong, light, and durable spars. But the best timber is the noble yellow cedar, which is of unsurpassed excellence. Balsam fir and hemlock abound. The birch affords good timber. Poplars, willows, and alders are common. Edible berries are abundant, and of many kinds. Grass grows luxuriantly even in the far N. At Fort Yukon, N. of the Arctic circle (lat. 66° 34′), barley, potatoes, and turnips have been grown. Cattle have been introduced upon the islands with an encouraging prospect of success. Cranberries have been exported to California. Fish are abundant in both salt and fresh waters. The cod (not the true cod of the Atlantic), herrings, and a smelt called oulachan, abound, the latter affording a copious supply of oil. Many species of salmon are caught in the streams. Whitefish, much resembling those of the great lakes, are also abundant. Whale-fishing is carried on extensively in Behring Sea and the Arctic. At present the principal revenue of this territory is derived from the fur trade. Fur seals and sea-otters are taken, subject to strict regulations prescribed by the United States government to prevent the extinction of the species. The skins of fox, sable, beaver, lynx, wolverine, bear, wolf, muskrat, deer, and other animals are also procured. The oil of seals and walrus, and the ivory of the latter species, are articles of export.

The *Native Races* are partly of Innuit or Esquimaux stock, and partly of the red Indian race. The Aleutians appear to be a branch of the Innuit, and there are tribes of mixed origin. The Indians are of two great families, each of which comprises several tribes or bands. The Thlinket race is the one most peculiar to Alaska; for the great Tinneh family extends southward and appears to include the Apaches, Comanches, and other far-distant tribes.

History.—Vitus Behring, an officer in the Russian service, in 1728, sailed into the Arctic Sea; but he never saw this coast till 1741, just before his death. The region became a field for Russian maritime adventure and trade, and the pioneers were guilty of many enormities among the peaceable islanders. In 1776, Captain Cook, with Vancouver, Ledyard, Bligh, and other distinguished subordinates, visited these shores. The first Russian bishop was appointed in 1796. The Russian-American Company was chartered in 1799. In 1804, Sitka (New Archangel) was founded by Baranoff, who had long ruled in these regions.

In 1864–67 portions of the country were explored, at a cost of some $3,000,000, by the employees of the Western Union Telegraph Company, with the design of running a telegraph, *via* Behring's Strait, to the Old World; but the success of the Atlantic telegraph caused the ultimate failure of this project. In 1867 the territory was purchased by the United States from Russia for $7,200,000 in gold. Before this time it was generally called Russian America. Its capital is Sitka, on Baranoff Island. In 1870, W. H. Dall estimated the pop. at 29,097, of whom about 2000 were whites and half-breeds. See Dall's *Alaska and its Resources.*

Alaska, a post-village of Morgan co., Ind., about 35 miles S.W. of Indianapolis. It has a church.

Alaska, a post-village of Kent co., Mich., in Caledonia township, on Thornapple River, 14 or 15 miles S.E. of Grand Rapids. It has 1 church, 2 flour-mills, 1 saw-mill, and several stores. Pop. about 300.

Alaska, a station in Northumberland co., Pa., on the Mahanoy & Shamokin Railroad, 7 miles from Shamokin, and 22 miles from Mahanoy City.

Alaska, a post-village of Kewaunee co., Wis., on Lake Michigan, about 110 miles N. by E. from Milwaukee. It is a shipping-point for timber, posts, &c.

Alassio, å-lås′se-o, a seaport town of Italy, Genoa, on the Mediterranean, 4 miles S.W. of Albenga. Pop. 4635.

Alassona, a-lås-so′nå, a town of European Turkey, 35 miles N.E. of Trikhala. Pop. 3000.

Alata, å-lå′tå, a small river in Abyssinia, a tributary of Bahr-el-Azrek, near its confluence with which occurs the celebrated cataract of Alata.

Alata, å-lå′tå, a village in the island of Corsica, about 6 miles N. of Ajaccio. Pop. 665.

Ala-Tagh, a mountain of Turkey. See ALA-DAGH.

Alatali, a town of India. See BHAGWANGOLA.

Alatamaha, a river of Georgia. See ALTAMAHA.

Alateer, or **Alatyr,** å-lå-teeʀ', a river of Russia, rising in the government of Penza, falls into the Soora, after a course of upwards of 125 miles.

Alateer, or **Alatyr,** a town of Russia, 80 miles N.W. of Simbeersk, at the junction of the Alateer and Soora Rivers. Pop. 8085.

Alatri, å-lå'tree (anc. *Ala'trium*), a town of Italy, a bishop's see, 6 miles N. of Frosinone. Pop. 13,681. It has a manufactory of woollen goods, and is of high antiquity, its walls exhibiting remains of cyclopean architecture.

Alattyan, ŏlˋŏtˋyŏn', a village of Hungary, county of Heves. Pop. 2209.

Alatyr, a river and town of Russia. See ALATEER.

Alausi, å-lŏw-see', a valley and town of Ecuador, on the Alausi, 7980 feet above the sea. Pop. of town, 6000.

Alava, å'lå-vå, a province of Northern Spain (one of the three Basque provinces), between lat. 42° 20' and 43° N., comprising an area of 1292 square miles. Capital, Vittoria. Pop. 103,320. The surface is mountainous.

Alaya, å-lī'yå (anc. *Corace'sium*), a decayed town of Asiatic Turkey, on a promontory in the Mediterranean, 100 miles S.S.W. of Konieh. Pop. 2000. It has a good anchorage, but no harbor.

Alayor, å-lå-yōʀ', or **Aleyor,** å-lå-yōʀ', a town in the island of Minorca, belonging to Spain, about 10 miles W.N.W. of Port Mahon. Pop. 4603.

Alazon, å-lå-zon', a river of Russia, joins the Koor 125 miles S.E. of Tiflis, after a S.E. course of 140 miles.

Alb or **Alp,** ålp, called also the **Swa'bian Alps,** a chain of mountains appertaining almost exclusively to Würtemberg, extending S.W. to N.E. 84 miles.

Alba, ål'bå (anc. *Al'ba Pompe'ia*), a town of Italy, on the Tanaro, 35 miles by rail S.E. of Turin. Pop. 10,296.

Alba, a town of Italy, province of Aquila, at the foot of Monte-Velino, 4 miles N. of Avezzano. It is the *Al'ba Fucen'tia* of the Romans.

Alba, a supposed ancient name of ESTELLA.

Al'ba, a township of Henry co., Ill. Pop. 295.

Alba, a post-village of Fillmore co., Minn., in Beaver township, 36 miles S. of Rochester. It has 2 churches.

Alba, a township of Jackson co., Minn. Pop. 142.

Alba, a post-village of Jasper co., Mo., in Mineral township, 5 miles from Oronogo, and about 65 miles W. of Springfield. It has a Friends' meeting.

Alba, a post-borough of Bradford co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, 44 miles N. by E. from Williamsport. It has 2 churches, 1 carriage-shop, and the Alba Iron Paint Works. Pop. 222.

Alba Augusta, the supposed ancient name of APS.

Alba Augusta, an ancient name for ALBY.

Albacete, ål-bå-thå'tå, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 138 miles by rail S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 11,860. It manufactures steel goods, and has large cattle-fairs in September.

Albacete, a province of Spain, in Murcia and New Castile. Area, 5972 square miles. It is in part mountainous, with fertile valleys and plains. Capital, Albacete. Pop. 220,973.

Albacutya Lake, a fresh-water lake of Victoria, Australia, county of Weeah, 10 miles N. of Lake Hindmarsh.

Albade, all'băd, a post-office of Caldwell co., Tex., 20 miles from Austin.

Alba de Tormes, ål'bå då toʀ'mès, a town of Spain, 14 miles S.E. of Salamanca, on the Tormes. Pop. 2360.

Albairate, ål-bī-rå'tå, a village of Italy, province of Milan, 2 miles N.E. of Abbiategrasso. Pop. 2163.

Albala, ål'bå-lå, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 20 miles S.S.E. of Caceres. Pop. 2133.

Albalate del Arzobispo, ål-bå-lå'tå dĕl aʀ-tho-bees'po, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 46 miles S.E. of Saragossa, on an affluent of the Ebro. Pop. 4354.

Alba Lelusiana, the Latin for WISSEMBOURG.

Al'ban, a post-hamlet of Portage co., Wis., in New Hope township, 10 miles N. of Amherst Station. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Albanchez, ål-bån-chĕth', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 28 miles N.E. of Almeria. Pop. 1980.

Albanchez, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 16 miles E. of Jaen. Pop. 1195.

Alban des Hurtières, ålˋbôɴᵒ' dåze üʀˋte-aiʀ', a village of France, 6 miles S. of Aiguebelle. Pop. 1209.

Albanella, ål-bå-nĕl'lå, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 4 miles N.N.E. of Capaccio. Pop. 2414.

Albania, al-bå'ne-ạ (modern Gr. pron. ål-bå-nee'å; Turk. *Arnaoodlik*, *Arnaootleek*, or *Arnaoutlik*, aʀ'nå-ootˋ-leek), called **Shkiperi** (shkip'ẹ-reeˋ) by the natives (from *shkipe*, "a rock"), a mountainous country of European Turkey, between lat. 39° and 43° N., and lon. 19° 5' and 21° 28' E. Extreme length, about 290 miles; breadth, from 40 to 90 miles. Bounded W. and S.W. by the Adriatic and Ionian Seas. It is composed of ridges of mountains, nearly all of which have a direction N.W. and S.E. The principal heights vary from about 2500 to 8500 feet above the sea. Albania has no great rivers. It partakes of the peculiar system of subterranean streams that characterizes Greece. Epirus is especially remarkable for its circular basins, its cavities without water, its ponds and watercourses that disappear at certain seasons. In the import and export trade of Albania, vessels under the British, Austrian, Greek, and Ottoman flags are almost the only ones engaged. The exports are shipped chiefly at Prevesa, Parga, Avlona, Durazzo, &c. The internal trade is carried on by means of pack-horses. Albania is under the government of different Turkish pashas. The people are partly Moslems and partly Christians. The Albanians speak a language of their own, which is not clearly allied to any other known tongue, but is regarded as of the Indo-European stock. They are a warlike race, much given to robbery and brigandage. Population estimated at from 1,200,000 to 1,600,000.——Adj. and inhab. ALBANIAN, al-bå'ne-ạn, or ARNAOOT (ARNAOUT), åʀ'nå-ootˋ; native, SHKIPˋATAR' or SKIPˋATAR'.

Albania, a river of Italy. See ALBEGNA.

Albania, the supposed ancient name of AUBAGNE.

Albano, ål-bå'no (anc. *Alba'num*), an episcopal city of Italy, on the Via Appia, 12 miles by railway S.E. of Rome. Pop. 6297. It is celebrated for beauty of scenery and purity of air, and is a favorite summer resort of the Roman nobility. It comprises the ruins of Domitian's palace and of a prætorian camp, with the modern villas of the princes Barberini, Altieri, &c. It has a large convent, and a museum of antiquities from *Alba Longa*.

Albano, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, province and 11 miles E.S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 2769.

Albano, a lake and mountain of Italy, 13 miles S.E. of Rome. The lake, 6 miles in circumference, is the crater of an extinct volcano, near which are many elegant villas, several grottoes, and the village of Castel-Gandolfo (q. v.). There are many historical monuments in its vicinity; among others, an aqueduct cut in the flank of the mountain by the Romans during their contest with the Veientes in the year 394 B.C., to drain off the waters of the lake, as instructed by the oracle of Delphi.—*Alba Longa* stood on its N.E. margin.—MOUNT ALBANO or MONTE CAVO, on the E., and 2046 feet above the lake, has on its summit the ruins of the temple of Latian Jupiter (*Jupiter Latialis*), commanding a magnificent prospect over the scene of the last six books of the Æneid and of the early history of the Roman state.

Albanum, an ancient name of the city of ALBANO.

Albanville, all'băn-vil, a post-office of Monroe co., Wis., about 45 miles E. of La Crosse.

Albany, ål'bạ-ne, a district of Scotland, usually called BREADALBANE. The second son of the sovereign of Great Britain has occasionally been styled the Duke of Albany.

Al'bany, a river of the North-West Territories, Canada, takes its rise in Lake St. Joseph, lat. 51° N., lon. 90° 20' W., and falls into James's Bay. Total length, 320 miles. About 120 miles from its estuary it spreads into numerous branches extending far to the westward and southward and forming a chain of communication with the waters of Lake Superior, Lake Winnipeg, and Severn River.

Albany, all'bạ-ne, a county in the E. part of New York, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River, and is drained by the Catskill, Normanskill, and Patroon Creeks. The Mohawk River touches the N.E. part of the county. The surface is hilly, and is diversified by a range of highlands called the Helderbergs, which rise nearly 1000 feet above the tide. Forests of the beech, chestnut, elm, hickory, oak, pine, sugar-maple, etc., abound. Hay, butter, oats, potatoes, Indian corn, and cattle are the staple products. Upper Silurian limestone of the Helderberg group crops out in this county, which has also quarries of water-lime and Onondaga limestone. The eastern terminus of the Erie Canal is in this county, which is intersected by the New York Central Railroad and the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad. Other railroads connect with these at Albany, which is the county town and the capital of the state. Valuation of real and personal estate, $152,055,765. Pop. in 1870, 133,052, of whom 93,738 were natives and 39,314 were foreigners; in 1875, 147,530.

Albany, a county of Wyoming Territory, borders on Colorado. It is intersected by the North Fork of the Platte River and by the Laramie River. The surface is finely diversified by high mountains and fertile plains and valleys. The most prominent feature of this county is Laramie Peak, which rises about 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. Here is a vast beautiful open plain or table-land, called Laramie Plain, which produces good pasture. Many cattle and sheep are reared here. Among its minerals are granite and iron ore. This county is intersected by the Union Pacific Railroad. Capital, Laramie. Pop. in 1870, 2021, of whom 1296 were natives.

Albany, a hamlet of Saline co., Ark., 7 miles from Mabelvale. It has 2 churches.

Albany, a post-office of Levy co., Fla.

Albany, a post-village, capital of Dougherty co., Ga., on Flint River, at the mouth of Kinchafoona Creek, 107 miles S.S.W. of Macon. It is on the Southwestern Railroad, and is the west terminus of the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, and the north terminus of a branch of the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad. Cotton is shipped in steamboats at this place, which is the head of navigation. Two weekly papers are published here. Albany has a bank, and 8 churches. Pop. 2101.

Albany, a post-village of Whitesides co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, 5 or 6 miles below Clinton, Iowa, and on the Western Union Railroad, 31 miles N.E. of Rock Island. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a lumber-mill. Pop. 606; of Albany township, 805.

Albany, a post-village of Delaware co., Ind., in Delaware township, on the Mississinewa River, about 10 miles N.E. of Muncie and 40 miles N.N.W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a drug-store, and 3 general stores.

Albany, a post-hamlet of Davis co., Iowa, about 16 miles S.W. of Ottumwa.

Albany, a post-office or hamlet of Nemaha co., Kansas, in Rock Creek township, 2½ miles N. of Sabetha.

Albany, a post-village, capital of Clinton co., Ky., about 125 miles S. of Frankfort, and 4 miles from the N. boundary of Tennessee. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, an academy, a tannery, a steam flour-mill, etc. Pop. 163.

Albany, a landing-place in Caddo parish, La., on a navigable lake, 10 miles from Shreveport.

Albany, a post-township of Oxford co., Me., about 33 miles N.W. of Lewiston. It has 2 churches, and a spool-factory. Pop. 651.

Albany, a post-office and station of Stearns co., Minn., in Albany township, on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 12 miles E. by S. of Melrose. It has a church. Pop. of Albany township, 314.

Albany, a post-village, capital of Gentry co., Mo., in Athens township, on Grand River, or its west fork, about 50 miles N.N.E. of St. Joseph. It has 1 bank, a high school, 2 newspaper offices, 4 churches, a foundry, a flouring-mill, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 607.

Albany, a township of Carroll co., N.H., 74 miles N.E. of Concord; has a church. Post-office, Chocorua. Pop. 339.

Albany, a city, capital of the state of New York, and of Albany co., is on the W. bank of the Hudson River, 142 miles N. of New York. It is at the junction of several railways,—the New York Central & Hudson River, the Boston & Albany, the Albany & Susquehanna, the Rensselaer & Saratoga, &c. Lat. 42° 39′ 3″ N.; lon. 73° 32′ W. The city is well built, with some very fine streets, and several parks and open squares set with trees; and, as viewed from the river, its appearance is imposing. It is an important centre of the Western trade; its railways, with the river (here connecting with the great lakes by the Erie Canal, and with Lake Champlain by the Champlain Canal), giving the city great advantages as a receiving and distributing point, especially for grain, cattle, and lumber. The river is here crossed by two substantial railway bridges. A fine canal basin and docks have been constructed. The city has numerous and extensive iron-foundries, 2 large blast-furnaces, several large boot- and shoe-factories, 15 breweries, and as many malt-houses, and large manufactories of pianos, card-board, glazed and colored papers, metallic wares, &c. Prominent among its public buildings are the new state capitol, one of the most costly structures of its class in the world; the old state hall, a fine structure of white marble; the city buildings; the state normal school; the state geological and agricultural hall, with libraries and two museums illustrating the natural history and resources of the state; the new general government building for post-office, &c.; the Dudley observatory and the medical and law schools, affiliated, since 1871, with Union College, Schenectady, under the title of Union University; the Albany High School, the Albany Academy, the Albany Female Academy, the hospitals, the county penitentiary, the state arsenal, &c. The state library contains over 100,000 volumes. The Albany Institute, the Young Men's Association, with a hall and good library, the St. Agnes School, the Child's Hospital, the House of Shelter, the Orphan Asylum, the Almshouse, and the Lunatic Asylum are among the other institutions of the city. There are also commodious county buildings. Albany has 9 banks and savings institutions, besides private banking establishments. The city has a good and well-managed drainage-system, and is supplied with water from Patroon's Creek by works leading from a reservoir 5 miles distant; but the Hudson River affords a copious supplementary supply, water being pumped by steam for this purpose into the Bleecker reservoir, elevated 246 feet, and to another reservoir, 301 feet high. Albany is the seat of a Catholic and of a Protestant Episcopal bishop, and has about 60 churches, the Catholic cathedral being the largest and handsomest; but several others are elegant structures. Most of the Protestant denominations have places of worship. The Catholics have a system of parochial schools, with two academies, orphanages, hospitals, and several convents. The city has 9 daily, 2 semi-weekly, and 8 weekly newspapers. Street railways extend to every part of the town and to its principal suburbs, among which are West Albany, with extensive cattle-yards; East Albany, or Greenbush, and Bath, on the E. side of the river; and Kenwood, with several educational and benevolent institutions. The Dutch established a trading-post on Castle Island, immediately below the present site of Albany, in 1614. Fort Orange was erected where the city now stands in 1623. The place was subsequently known as Beaver Wyck and Williamstadt. It received the name of Albany (in honor of the Duke of York and Albany, afterwards James II.) when it came into the possession of the English in 1664. It was chartered a city in 1686. Pop. in 1800, 5289; in 1820, 12,630; in 1840, 33,721; in 1850, 50,703; in 1860, 62,367; in 1870, 69,422; and in 1875, 86,013.

Albany, or **Lee,** a village of Athens co., O., in Lee township, about 44 miles E. of Chillicothe, and 10 miles S.W. of Athens. It contains 2 churches, the Atwood Institute, Enterprise Academy (colored), and 1 newspaper office. The name of its post-office is Lee. Pop. about 750.

Albany, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., O., in Washington township, about 37 miles N.E. of Zanesville. It contains 2 churches, the Hartwood Normal Institute, and a flour-mill.

Albany, a post-village, the capital of Linn co., Oregon, on the E. bank of the Willamette River, and on the Oregon & California Railroad, 26 or 28 miles S. of Salem, and 81 miles S. by W. from Portland. Small steamboats ascend the river to this place. It is in an extensive valley, noted for its beauty and fertility. One daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Albany contains a court-house, 7 churches, the Albany Collegiate Institute, and 1 bank. Pop. 1992.

Albany, a post-township of Berks co., Pa., is contiguous to the Kittatinny or Blue Mountain, and is traversed by the Berks & Lehigh Railroad. Albany Station is 23 miles N. of Reading. Albany contains villages named Kempton and Fetherolffsville or Trexler. It has 4 tanneries, 7 grist-mills, and 4 distilleries. Pop. 1510.

Albany, a township of Bradford co., Pa., contains New Albany and Laddsburg. Pop. 1379.

Albany, a village or station of Henry co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Paris.

Albany, a post-village, capital of Shackelford co., Tex., about 135 miles W. of Fort Worth. It has a court-house.

Albany, a post-township of Orleans co., Vt., about 36 miles N. by E. of Montpelier, and 4 miles S.W. of Irasburg. It has an academy, 6 churches, and manufactures of lumber and starch. Pop. 1151.

Albany, a post-village of Green co., Wis., in Albany township, and on Sugar River, 7 miles N. of Brodhead, and about 28 miles S. of Madison. It has several mills, and 2 churches. Pop. of township in 1875, 1150.

Albany, a township of Pepin co., Wis. Post-office, East Pepin. Pop. 375.

Albany, a town and seaport of West Australia, on King George Sound. Lat. 35° 3′ S.; lon. 117° 52′ 40″ E.

Albany and Boston, a station in Houghton co., Mich., on the Mineral Range Railroad, 6 miles N. of Hancock.

Albany Centre, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., Vt., 10 miles from Barton.

Albany Island, off Cape York, Queensland, Australia, is in lat. 10° 40′ S., lon. 142° 35′ E. It is 3 miles long, and 1 mile in breadth, and is fertile and well wooded. The island shelters the excellent port of Somerset or Port Albany.

Albany Lake, in Long Lake township, Hamilton co., N.Y., in the Great Adirondack Wilderness, discharges its waters through Beaver and Black Rivers into Lake Ontario.

Albany Land′ing, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Ky., on Cumberland River, 40 miles S.E. of Glasgow. It has a church.

Alba Pompeia, the ancient name of ALBA.

Albaredo, âl-bâ-râ′do, a village of Northern Italy, 15 miles S.E. of Verona, near the Adige. Pop. 4243.

Albareto di Borgotaro, âl-bâ-râ′to dee boR-go-tâ′-Ro, a village of Italy, province of Parma. Pop. 3733.

Al Baretun, a town of Egypt. See BARETOON.

Albarracin, âl-baR-Râ-theen′, a town of Spain, on the Guadalaviar, 19 miles W.N.W. of Teruel. Pop. 2500.

Al-Bassan, a town of Turkey. See EL-BASSAN.

Albate, âl-bâ′tâ, a village of Italy, 3 miles by rail S.S.E. of Como. Pop. 1383.

Al′baton, a post-hamlet of Monona co., Iowa, in Fairview township, on or near the Missouri River, 7 miles from Sloan Railroad Station.

Al′batross Island, a small island of Bass's Strait, Australia; lat. 40° 22′ S., lon. 144° 39′ E.

Albaugh, Franklin co., N.Y. See ALBURG.

Albay, âl-bī′, a town of Luzon, Philippine Islands, capital of a province, and residence of a governor. The province is fertile, but subject to frequent volcanic eruptions. Pop. 19,546; of the province, 340,000.

Albay Bay or **Gulf,** on the coast of the island of Luzon, one of the Philippines. It is large and secure, and almost landlocked.

Albayda, âl-bī′Dâ, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 12 miles S.W. of San Felipe. Pop. 3200.

Albee, âl′bee, a township of Saginaw co., Mich., 10 miles from Chesaning; has manufactures of lumber. Pop. 197.

Albegna, âl-bĕn′yâ, or **Albania,** âl-bain′yâ (anc. *Albinia*), a river of Italy, rises in Monte Labro, flows S.W., and enters the Mediterranean, 5 miles N. of Orbitello.

Albemarle, a town of France. See AUMALE.

Al‵bemarle′, a county in the central part of Virginia, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the James River, and is drained by the Rivanna and Hardware Rivers. The Blue Ridge extends along the N.W. border of this county, which has a finely diversified surface and abounds with picturesque scenery. The soil is generally fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and tobacco are the staple products of the county. It is intersected by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad and the Virginia Midland & Great Southern Railroad. Thomas Jefferson was born in this county. Capital, Charlottesville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $13,242,985. Pop. in 1870, 27,544, of whom 27,335 were natives and 209 were foreigners.

Albemarle, a post-hamlet of Assumption parish, La., 5 miles from Napoleonville. It is on the Bayou Lafourche, 80 miles above New Orleans. Much sugar is produced here.

Albemarle, a post-village, capital of Stanley co., N.C., about 38 miles E. of Charlotte. It has a church, an academy, and a manufactory of furniture. Pop. about 200; of Albemarle township, 1600.

Albemarle Island, the largest of the Galapagos Islands, in the Pacific Ocean; lat. 0° 56′ S., lon. 91° 38′ W. Summit, 4700 feet in elevation.

Albemarle Sound, in the N.E. part of North Carolina, extends from the mouths of the Chowan and Roanoke Rivers nearly to the Atlantic Ocean, from which it is separated by a long narrow island. It is about 55 miles long from E. to W., and varies in width from 4 to 15 miles. The water is nearly fresh, is rather shallow, and is not affected by the tide. Vessels can pass from this sound into Pamlico Sound, and thence into the ocean. It also communicates with Currituck Sound by an inlet.

Alben, towns of Austria. See PLANINA and ALBONA.

Albendorf, âl′bẹn-doRf‵, a village of Prussian Silesia, 8 miles W.N.W. of Glatz. Near it is the sanctuary of New Jerusalem, said to be visited annually by 80,000 pilgrims.

Albenga, âl-bĕn′gâ (anc. *Al′bium Ingau′num*), a seaport city of Italy, on a railway, 44 miles S.W. of Genoa. Pop. 4247. It has Roman antiquities and feudal edifices.

Albens, âl‵bôNᵍ′, a town of France, in Savoy, on a railway, 6 miles N.N.E. of Aix.

Albera Ligure, âl-bâ′râ le-goo′râ, a village of Italy, province of Alessandria. Pop. 1049.

Alberbury, âl′bẹr-bẹr-e, a parish of England and Wales, counties of Salop and Montgomery. Old Parr was born in this parish in 1483.

Alberca, âl-bĕR′kâ, a town of Spain, 4 miles S. of Murcia. Pop. 1640. The name ALBERCA is also given to a river in Alicante, a mountain in Avila, a town in New Castile (pop. 1270), and a village in Leon (pop. 1701).

Alberche, âl-bĕR′châ, a river of Spain, rises in Old Castile, and, after a course of 150 miles, falls into the Tagus.

Albères (âl-baiR′) **Mountains,** the name of the E. portion of the Pyrenees.

Alberique, âl-bâ-ree′kâ, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 11 miles N. of San Felipe. Pop. 3000.

Alber′ni, a large lumber and saw-mill establishment on Barclay Sound, W. coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia. The Alberni Canal is a long and narrow fiord or channel extending inward from the above-named sound.

Alberobello, âl‵bâ-ro-bĕl′lo, a town of Italy, province of Foggia. Pop. 4408.

Alberona, âl-bâ-ro′nâ, a town of Italy, in a valley, 22 miles W. of Foggia. Pop. 3550.

Alberschweiler, âl‵bẹr-shŵī′lẹr, a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 3 miles E.N.E. of Annweiler. Pop. 2067.

Alberschwende, âl‵bẹr-shŵen′dẹh, a village of Austria, in the Tyrol, 8 miles E.S.E. of Bregenz. Pop. 1847.

Albersdorf, âl′bẹrs-doRf‵, a village of Prussia, in Holstein, 19 miles S.W. of Rendsburg.

Albert, âl‵baiR′ (formerly called **Ancre**), a town of France, department of Somme, on the Railway du Nord, 18 miles N.E. of Amiens, with woollen- and cotton-factories, foundries, saltpetre-works, and paper-mills. Pop. 4019.

Al′bert, a county of New Brunswick, on the Bay of Fundy. This county contains valuable albertite-mines and gypsum-quarries. Capital, Hopewell Cape. Pop. 10,672.

Alber′ta, a township of Benton co., Minn. Pop. 263.

Alberta, a post-office of Meigs co., O., is at Dansville, a hamlet 21 miles from Hamden.

Al′bert Bridge, a post-village in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on Mira River, 12 miles E.S.E. of Sidney. P. 250.

Alberti, âl-bĕR′tee, a village of Hungary, co. of Pesth, 29 miles by rail S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 3319.

Al′bert Lake, in South Australia, Russell co., joins Lake Victoria by a strait at its N. extremity.

Albert Lake, a large lake of Wood and Hamlin cos., Dakota.

Albert Lea (lee), a post-village, capital of Freeborn co., Minn., is finely situated on a small lake of its own name, in Albert Lea township, and on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, 130 miles W. of La Crosse, and about 100 miles S. by W. from St. Paul. The lake is 6 or 8 miles long. Two weekly newspapers are published here. It has 7 churches, 2 banks, a high school, 5 grain elevators, 1 first-class hotel, 1 iron-foundry, 2 brick-yards, 1 brewery, 1 flouring-mill, and 1 planing-mill. Pop. of township, 1897.

Albert Mines, a mining village in Albert co., New Brunswick, 20 miles S. by E. of Moncton. It contains rich and extensive coal- or "albertite"-mines. A tramway, 5½ miles long, connects the mines with Hillsborough, a port of entry. Pop. 200.

Al′bert Nyan′za (native name, as written by Baker, **M'wootan N'zigé**), a great lake of Eastern Central Africa, one of the sources of the White Nile, was first visited by Baker in 1864. It is about 150 miles long, with a breadth of about 50 miles. It is in a rocky region, and is very deep, except in the S. It receives the waters of the Victoria Nyanza (which lies 80 miles southeastward) through the Kari or Somerset River. Elevation, 2720 feet.

Al′berton, or **E′lysville,** a post-village of Howard co., Md., on the Patapsco River and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Elysville Station, 20 miles W. of Baltimore. It has a cotton-factory. The name of its post-office is Alberton. Pop. 300.

Al′berton, a seaport town of Prince Edward Island, Prince co., on the Cascumpeque River, and on the Prince Edward Island Railway, 93 miles N.N.W. of Charlottetown. It contains Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Methodist churches, a Catholic chapel, and several stores and mills. The port, called Cascumpeque or Holland Harbor, is the best on the northern side of the island. Pop. 600.

Alberton, a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, Canada, 12 miles from Hamilton. Pop. 100.

Albertopoli. See ALBERT-VILLE.

Albert River, two rivers of Australia: one, in Queensland, falls into the Gulf of Carpentaria; the other, in Victoria, flows into the Pacific near Port Albert.

Al′bertson, a post-office of Duplin co., N.C., in Albertson township, 18 miles from Mount Olive Station. Pop. of the township, 667.

Albert-Ville, âl‵baiR‵veel′ (It. *Albertopoli*, âl-bĕr-top′-o-le), a town of France, in Savoy, on the river Arly, 12 miles N.E. of Chambéry. It has a normal school, and comprises the former towns of Conflans and L'Hôpital. Pop. 4398.

Al'bertville, a post-office of Marshall co., Ala., at Jones Chapel High School, 21 miles from Atalla.

Albese, ål-bå'så, or **Albesio**, ål-bå'se-o, a village of Italy, 4 miles E.S.E. of Como. Pop. 1492.

Albettone, ål-bêt-to'nå, a village of Italy, in Venetia, 15 miles S. of Vicenza. Pop. 1752.

Albi, ål'bee, a town of Italy, in Calabria, 11 miles N.W. of Catanzaro. Pop. 1997.

Albi, a city of France. See ALBY.

Al'bia, a station in the Indian Territory, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Vinita.

Albia, ăl'be-ạ, a post-village, capital of Monroe co., Iowa, is the S. terminus of the Central Railroad of Iowa, and is on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 25 miles W. of Ottumwa, and 24 miles S.S.W. of Oskaloosa, at the junction of the Albia, Knoxville & Des Moines Railroad. It has a court-house, 1 national bank, 1 other bank, 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, and 6 churches. Pop. 1893.

Albia, a post-office of Washington co., Kansas.

Albia, a village of New York, a suburb of TROY.

Albiano, ål-be-å'no, a village of Italy, province of Massa e Carrara, 16 miles S. by E. of Pontremoli. P. 1260.

Albiano d'Ivrea, ål-be-å'no dee-vrå'å, a village of Italy, province of Turin. Pop. 2060.

Albidona, ål-be-do'nå, a village of Italy, in Cosenza, 20 miles N.E. of Castrovillari, near the Gulf of Taranto.

Albiga, Albigeois, or **Albigenses**. See ALBY.

Albignasego, ål-been-yå-så'go, a village of Italy, 4 miles S. of Padua. Pop. 3170.

Albigowa, ål-be-go'vå, a village of Austria, in Galicia, circle of Rzeszow. Pop. 1269.

Albin, a town of France. See AUBIN.

Al'bin, a township of Brown co., Minn. Pop. 344.

Albi'na, a post-office of Howell co., Mo.

Albina, ål-be'nạ, a post-village of Multnomah co., Oregon, on the Willamette River, 12 miles from its mouth, and 1 mile from East Portland. It has 2 churches, a bank, a foundry and machine-shop, a saw-mill, and a ship-yard. Grain is shipped here in ocean steamers.

Albinea, ål-be-nå'å, a town of Italy, province of Reggio in Emilia, near Scandiano. Pop. 3301.

Albinen, ål-bee'nẹn, or **Arbignon**, ar'been'yôNᵍ', a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, situated on an abrupt mountain over 4000 feet high, and accessible only by a series of nearly perpendicular ladders, which the inhabitants ascend and descend at all hours. Pop. 340.

Albinia, the ancient name of ALBEGNA.

Albinn, the ancient name of ALBYN, meaning Scotland.

Albino, ål-bee'no, a town of Northern Italy, 8 miles N.E. of Bergamo, on the Serio. Pop. 2974.

Albion, ål'be-ọn, the ancient name of Great Britain, said incorrectly to have been given to it on account of the lofty white cliffs on the S. shores of the island.

Albion, ål'be-ọn or ăl'be-ọn, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of Albion River, about 135 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco. It has a lumber-mill, and is mainly supported by the lumber business. Albion River affords an unsafe anchorage. Pop. 115.

Albion, a post-village, capital of Edwards co., Ill., on the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Railroad, 56 miles N.W. of Evansville, Ind. It has 5 churches, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 1000; of Albion township, 2856.

Albion, a post-village, capital of Noble co., Ind., is situated near Elkhart River, on a railroad, about 30 miles N.W. of Fort Wayne, and 128 miles from Chicago. It has 5 churches, a bank, a high school, a newspaper office, a tannery, a flour-mill, and manufactures of sash, blinds, and agricultural machinery. Pop. about 800; of Albion township, about 1000.

Albion, a township of Butler co., Iowa. Pop. 1014.

Albion, a township of Howard co., Iowa. Pop. 620.

Albion, a post-village in Iowa township, Marshall co., Iowa, on the Iowa River and the Central Railroad of Iowa, 7 miles N.W. of Marshalltown. It has 3 churches, and is the seat of the Iowa Central College (Methodist Episcopal). Pop. in 1875, 508.

Albion, a township of Republic co., Kansas, about 25 miles W.N.W. of Washington. Pop. in 1878, 375.

Albion, a post-hamlet in Albion township, Kennebec co., Me., 25 miles N.E. of Augusta. It has 2 churches, 3 stores, a saw-mill, and a planing-mill. Pop. 75; of the township, 1356.

Albion, a post-village in Albion and Sheridan townships, Calhoun co., Mich., on the Kalamazoo River, and on the Michigan Central Railroad, 20 miles W. of Jackson, 96 miles W. of Detroit, and 39 miles S.S.W. of Lansing. The Lansing division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad crosses the Michigan Central Railroad at this point. It has 6 churches, 1 national bank, 2 other banks, a Methodist institution called Albion College (which was founded in 1860, and has about 200 students), a graded school, and a public library. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Albion has also a tannery, a machine-shop, 2 flour-mills, and manufactures of agricultural implements, sash, blinds, and windmills. Pop. about 2400; of Albion township, 2409.

Albion, a post-hamlet of Wright co., Minn., in Albion township, about 45 miles W.N.W. of Minneapolis. Pop. of township, 355.

Albion, a post-village, capital of Boone co., Neb., 40 miles N.W. of Columbus. It has a graded school, 1 newspaper office, 2 churches, and a good flouring-mill.

Albion, a post-village, the capital of Orleans co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and New York Central Railroad, 30 miles W. of Rochester, and 52 miles N.E. of Buffalo. It has 2 national banks, 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, the Albion Academy, and Phipps Union Seminary; also a Catholic academy. Here are several flour-mills and manufactures of iron, &c. Pop. of Albion township, 5447.

Albion, a township of Oswego co., N.Y., traversed by the Rome & Watertown Railroad, contains several manufacturing hamlets. Albion Station (Sand Bank Post-Office) is 36 miles N.W. of Rome. Pop. in 1875, 2479.

Albion, a post-village in Jackson township, Ashland co., O., 3 miles from West Salem, and about 26 miles N.E. of Mansfield. It has 2 churches, a carriage-shop, and a chair-factory.

Albion, a post-borough of Erie co., Pa., on the Beaver & Erie Canal and the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, 26 miles S.W. of Erie. It has a church, a high school, and manufactures of oars and horse-rakes. Pop. about 1000.

Albion, a post-village in Lincoln township, Providence co., R.I., on the Providence & Worcester Railroad, 11 miles N. by W. from Providence, and 1 mile W. of Blackstone River. It has 2 churches and a cotton-factory. Pop. 402.

Albion, a post-village and township of Dane co., Wis., 3 miles from Edgerton, and about 14 miles N. of Janesville. Koshkonong Lake touches the S.E. part of the township. It has an academy and 3 churches. Total pop. 1261.

Albion, a township of Jackson co., Wis. It includes Black River Falls. Pop. in 1875, 2768.

Albion, a township of Trempealeau co., Wis. Pop. 370.

Albion, or **Bol'ton**, a post-village in Cardwell co., Ontario, Canada, on the Humber River, and on a railway, 25 miles from Toronto. It contains 2 telegraph offices, several stores, a flour- and grist-mill, a woollen-mill, an iron-foundry, and has a weekly newspaper. Pop. 1000.

Albion Mines, or **Coal Mines**, or **Stel'larton**, a mining village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on East River, and on the Intercolonial Railway (station called Stellarton), 101 miles N.E. of Halifax, and 6 miles by rail from Pictou Harbor. Here are mines, from which large quantities of coal are raised. The village contains a telegraph office and about 15 stores. Pop. 2000.

Albis, a river of Germany. See ELBE.

Albis, mountains in Switzerland. See ZURICH.

Albissola Marina, ål-bis-so'lå må-ree'nå, a town of Italy, province of Genoa, 2 miles by rail N.E. of Savona, with extensive manufactures of porcelain vases. Pop. 1550.

Albissola Superiore, ål-bis-so'lå soo-på-re-o'rå, a town of Italy, separated from the above by the Sansobia. Pop. 2130.

Albium Ingaunum, the ancient name of ALBENGA.

Albium Intimelium. See VINTIMIGLIA.

Albizzate, ål-bit-så'tå, a town of Italy, province of Milan, 5 miles N. of Gallarate. Pop. 1920.

Alblasserdam, ål-blås'sẹr-dåm', a village of the Netherlands, South Holland, 9 miles S.E. of Rotterdam, on the navigable river Merwede. It has ship-yards. Pop. 3981.

Albocácer, ål-bo-kå'thẹr, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 32 miles N.W. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 1560.

Alboloduy, ål-bo-lo-doo'e, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 20 miles N.N.W. from Almeria, on the left bank of the river Almeria. Pop. 1949.

Albon, ål'bôNᵍ', a town of France, department of Drôme, 5 miles N.N.E. of St. Vallier, near the Rhone. Pop. 2401.

Albona, ål-bo'nå (Ger. *Alben*, ål'bẹn; Illyrian, *Labin*, lå-been'), a town of Istria, 42 miles S.E. of Triest. Pop. 2084.

Albondon, ål-bon-dōn', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 38 miles S. of Madrid. Pop. 3392.

Albonese, ål-bo-nå'så, a village of Italy, province of Padua, 3 miles N.N.W. of Mortara. Pop. 1121.

Alboran, ål-bo-rån', a small island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain. Lat. 35° 56' N.; lon. 3° 0' 40" W.

Alborea, ål-bo-rå'å, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 22 miles N.N.W. of Albacete. Pop. 1721.

Alborg, a town of Denmark. See Aalborg.

Albosaggia, ål-bo-såd'jå, a village of Italy, 3 miles S.S.W. of Sondrio, in the valley of the Adda. Pop. 2088.

Al Bostan, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See El Bostan.

Albox, ål-boʜ', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 40 miles N.N.E. of Almeria, on the banks of the Rambla de Oria, which divides the town into the two quarters of San Francisco and La Lema. It has a prison, hospital, manufactory of pottery, and a fine square. Pop. 3705.

Albrechtsdorf, ål'brĕkts-dŏʀf`, a town of Bohemia, 5 miles E.N.E. of Gablonz; has large glass-works. Pop. 4259.

Albright, awl'brit, a post-hamlet of Preston co., W. Va., on Cheat River, 47 miles W. of Keyser. It has 2 churches. Pop. 100.

Albright's, township, Alamance co., N.C. Pop. 625.

Albrightsville, awl'brīts-vil, a post-hamlet of Carbon co., Pa., about 15 miles N.E. of Mauch Chunk.

Albuera, ål-boo-ā'rå, a river of Spain, province of Badajos, flows into the Guadiana. Length, 50 miles.

Albuera, ål-boo-ā'rå or ål-bwå'rå, or **La Albuera,** lå ål-bwå'rå, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 13 miles S.E. of Badajos, on the river of the same name. On the 16th of May, 1811, the British and allies, under General Beresford, here gained a victory over the French, commanded by Marshal Soult. Pop. 450.

Albufeira, ål-boo-få'e-rå, a seaport town of Portugal, province of Algarve, on the Atlantic, 46 miles E. of Cape St. Vincent. Pop. 4078. Its harbor, which admits the largest vessels, is defended by a citadel and batteries.

Albufera, ål-boo-få'rå, a lake of Spain, on the coast, 7 miles S. of Valencia, 11 miles in length by 4 in breadth. It communicates with the Mediterranean.

Albula, ål'boo-lå, a mountain-pass of Switzerland, Grisons, leads across Mount Albula from the valley of Bergün to the Upper Engadine, and from the basin of the Rhine to that of the Inn. Its highest point is 7713 feet.

Albuñol, ål-boon-yōl', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province of Granada, 35 miles W. by S. of Almeria, near the coast of the Mediterranean. Pop. 4080.

Albuquerque, ål-boo-kĕʀ'kȧ, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 26 miles N. of Badajos. Pop. 7527. It has a castle, and manufactures of cotton and woollen cloths.

Albuquerque, ål-boo-kĕr'kȧ, a post-village, capital of Bernalillo co., New Mexico, on the Rio Grande, about 56 miles S.W. of Santa Fé. It is at an elevation of about 5000 feet above the level of the sea. It has a Catholic church, a house of the Jesuits, and a weekly paper. This place has an extensive trade in wool and hides.

Albuquerque, al`bu-ker'kee, a post-office of Wilson co., Tex.

Albuquerque (ål-boo-kĕʀ'kȧ) **Islands,** or **South-West Keys,** a group in the Caribbean Sea, 110 miles E. of the Mosquito coast. Lat. 12° 4' N.; lon. 81° 50' W.

Alburg, awl'bŭrg, a post-township of Grand Isle co., Vt., about 32 miles N. of Burlington, is a peninsula washed by Lake Champlain on all sides except the N. It is intersected by the Central Vermont Railroad, and contains a post-hamlet and a station of its own name, 16 miles N.N.W. of St. Albans. It has 4 churches. Pop. 1716.

Alburg (incorrectly **Albaugh**), a post-hamlet in Moira township, Franklin co., N.Y., 3 miles from Moira Railroad Station. It has a church.

Alburg Centre, a post-hamlet of Grand Isle co., Vt., on Lake Champlain, about 38 miles N. of Burlington, and 3½ miles from Alburg Springs. It has a church.

Alburg Springs, a post-village in Alburg township, Grand Isle co., Vt., on Lake Champlain and the Central Vermont Railroad, 8 miles E. of Rouse's Point. It has mineral springs, 2 hotels, 2 churches, and an academy.

Alburtis, al-bŭr'tịs, a post-village in Lower Macungie township, Lehigh co., Pa., on a branch of the Reading Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Allentown. It is the south terminus of the Catasauqua & Fogelsville Railroad. It has a church, iron-mines, and 2 blast-furnaces owned by the Thomas Iron Company. Pop. about 800.

Albury, al'bĕr-re, a town of Australia, in New South Wales, at the head of steam navigation on the Murray River, 386 miles by railway S.W. of Sydney, and opposite Wodonga, in Victoria. It has extensive wine-cellars. Pop. 2592.

Albury, a post-village in Prince Edward co., Ontario, Canada, 9 miles from Belleville. Pop. 100.

Albuzzano, ål-boot-så'no, a village of Italy, 4 miles E. of Pavia. Pop. 1558.

Alby, or **Albi,** al'bee or ål`bee' (L. *Albiga, Al'ba Augus'ta*), a city of France, capital of the department of Tarn, on the left bank of the Tarn, 338 miles S. of Paris, and 42 miles N.E. of Toulouse, at the junction of several railways. It is the seat of an archbishop. It is ill built, the streets being narrow and irregular. Besides a tribunal of commerce and a college, there are in the town a museum of natural history, a society of rural economy, trade, and statistics, and a public library of more than 14,000 volumes; also normal schools, a divinity school, a theatre, and barracks. The manufactures are of castings, linen, sacking, cottons, handkerchiefs, and wax candles. The town suffered much in the religious wars of France; and from it the reformers of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, called in French *Albigeois* (ål`bee`zhwå'; Latin, *Albigenses,* al-be-jĕn'sēz), took their name. Pop. 17,470.

Alby, or **Albi,** al'bee (Fr. pron. ål`bee'), a town of France, in Haute-Savoie, on the Cheran, 9 miles S.E. of Annecy. Pop. 1215.

Albyn, or **Albinn,** the ancient (Celtic?) name of Scotland, from Alb or Alp, signifying "highland" or "mountain."

Alcacer do Sal, al-kåss'ĕr do sål (*i.e.,* "salt castle"), (anc. *Salacia*), a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Saldão, 46 miles S.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 2609.

Alcalá de Chivert, ål-kå-lå' dȧ che-vaiɴt', a town of Spain, in Valencia, 29 miles by rail N.E. of Castellon. Pop. 5448.

Alcalá de Guadaira, ål-kå-lå' dȧ gwå-ᴅī'rå, a town of Spain, 7 miles E. of Seville, with a Moorish castle, and an extensive trade in grain. Pop. 7341.

Alcalá de Henares, ål-kå-lå' dȧ ĕn-å'rēs, a walled city of Spain, in New Castile, 17 miles E.N.E. of Madrid, on the right bank of the Henares. Alcalá has 2 colleges, several convents, 2 public libraries, and 3 schools of primary instruction. Cervantes was born here in 1547. Pop. in 1768, 22,000; now 8800.

Alcalá del Jucar, ål-kå-lå' dĕl ʜoo'kaʀ, a town of Spain, in Murcia, on the left bank of the Jucar, 19 miles N. by W. of Albacete. Pop. 1594.

Alcalá de los Gazules, ål-kå-lå' dȧ loce gå-thoo'lēs, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the slope of the Ronda Mountains, 37 miles E. by S. of Cadiz. Pop. 5516.

Alcalá del Rio, ål-kå-lå' dĕl ree'o, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 8 miles N. of Seville, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 2545.

Alcalá del Valle, ål-kå-lå' dĕl vål'yȧ, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 45 miles E. of Cadiz. Pop. 1764.

Alcalá la Real, ål-kå-lå' lå rȧ-ål', a city of Spain, in Andalusia, 30 miles S.W. of Jaen, on the N. side of the Granada Mountains, about 2700 feet above the sea. The chief public buildings are a town- and court-house, a civil hospital, and several convents. Pop. 6738.

Alcamo, ål'kå-mo, a town of Sicily, 22 miles E. of Trapani, picturesquely situated on a hill, with towers and edifices of a Moorish origin. Pop. 20,890. Near it are the ruins of a theatre, and remains of the ancient *Seges'ta.*

Alcanadre, ål-kå-nå'drȧ, a river of Spain, in Aragon, joins the Cinca after a course of about 60 miles.

Alcanar, ål-kå-naʀ', a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 19 miles S. of Tortosa. Pop. 3000.

Alcanede, ål-kå-nå'dȧ, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 12 miles N. of Santarem. Pop. 2568.

Alcañiz, ål-kån-yeeth', a walled town of Spain, in Aragon, province of Teruel, on the right bank of the Guadalupe, 60 miles S.E. of Saragossa. It has a college, hospital, and parish churches. Pop. 7522.

Alcántara, ål-kån'tå-rå (Arab. "the bridge," anc. *Nor'ba Cæsare'a*), a fortified town of Spain, in Estremadura, on the Tagus, near the Portuguese frontier, 35 miles N.W. of Caceres. Pop. 4101. The city derived its name from the magnificent bridge over the Tagus, which was burned by the national troops in 1836.

Alcantara, ål-kån'tå-rå, a river of Sicily, falls into the Mediterranean S. of Taormina.

Alcantara, ål-kån'tå-rå, a seaport town of Brazil, province of Maranhão, on the W. side of the estuary of the Maranhão, near its mouth. Pop. 5500.

Alcantarilla, ål-kån-tå-reel'yå ("the little bridge"), a town of Spain, 5 miles by rail from Murcia. Pop. 4089.

Alcara li Fusi, ål-kå'rå lee foo'see, a town of Sicily, in Messina, 20 miles S.W. of Patti. Pop. 2470.

Alcaraz, ål-kå-råth', a town of Spain, 34 miles W.S.W. of Albacete. It has ruins of an ancient castle, manufactures of woollens, and mines of copper and zinc. Pop. 2907.

Alcassar Ceguer, al-kås'sar thȧ-gaiʀ', a fortified village of Morocco, on the Strait of Gibraltar.

Alcatraz, or **Alcatras,** ål-kå-trås', a rocky islet on the N.W. coast of Africa; lat. 10° 37' N., lon. 15° 21' W.

Alcatraz, ål-kå-tråz', a post-office of San Francisco co., Cal., is on the island of Alcatraz, 4 miles N. of San Francisco. Here is a strongly fortified post, used as a military prison. The island is 1650 feet long, and rises to a height of 130 feet. It has a light-house 36 feet high; lat. 37° 49' 27" N., lon. 122° 24' 19" W.

Alcatrazes, or **Alcatrasses,** ål-kå-trås'sĕs, a group of barren rocks on the E. coast of South America, 20 miles from the mainland; lat. 24° 6' S., lon. 45° 40' W.

Alcaudete, ål-kŏw-då'tå (anc. *Unditu'num?*), a town of Spain, Andalusia, 24 miles S.W. of Jaen. Pop. 5588.

Alcazar (or **Alcacer**) **de San Juan,** ål-kå'thęr då sån Hoo-ån' (almost sån Hwån'), a town of Spain, in New Castile, 45 miles by rail N.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 7800. It has manufactures of soap, gunpowder, and nitre.

Alcaz'ar Kebeer (or **Kebir**), kę-beeR' ("the great palace"), a city of Morocco, 80 miles N.W. of Fez. Pop. 6000. Near it is a bridge (*Alcántara*) where Sebastian, king of Portugal, was defeated and killed, August 4, 1578.

Alceste, ål-sĕst', a small island in the Gulf of Pe-che-lee, 3 miles N.W. of the N.E. point of Shan-Toong.

Alcester, pronounced and sometimes written **Awl'ster,** or **Aw'ster,** a market-town of England, co. of Warwick, at the junction of the Alne and Arrow, on a railway, 13 miles W.S.W. of Warwick. Pop. 2363. It has a fine church, and is a seat of the needle and fish-hook manufacture. Alcester was a place of note before the Conquest.

Al'chie, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va., 18 miles N.W. of Boston Railroad Station. Near it is a church.

Alchuku, a town of Manchooria. See A-SHE-HO.

Alcira, ål-thee'rå (anc. *Sætabicula*), an ancient town of Spain, 25 miles S.W. of Valencia, on an island in the Jucar. Pop. 14,050. It has fine bridges, and near it is a remarkable stalactitic cavern.

Alckmaer and **Alcmaria.** See ALKMAAR.

Alcobaça, ål-ko-bå'så, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 20 miles S.W. of Leiria. Pop. 1458, with an ancient abbey, in which are the tombs of many kings.

Alcobendas, ål-ko-Bĕn'dås, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 10 miles N.N.E. of Madrid. Pop. 1560.

Alcocer, ål-ko-thaiR', a town of Spain, 29 miles S.E. of Guadalajara. Pop. 1630.

Alcoentre, ål-ko-ĕn'trå, a small town of Portugal, 20 miles S.W. of Santarem. Pop. 1305.

Alcofauhatchee. See ULCOFAUHATCHEE.

Alcolea del Rio, ål-ko-lå'å dĕl ree'o, a town of Spain, 25 miles N.E. of Seville, near the Guadalquivir. Pop. 2060. Many small Spanish towns are named Alcolea.

Alcona, ăl-ko'ną, a county in the E.N.E. part of Michigan, has an area of about 625 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Huron, and is intersected by the Au Sable River. The surface is nearly level; the soil is partly fertile. The staple products are wheat, oats, potatoes, &c. Capital, Harrisville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,147,102. Pop. in 1870, 696, of whom 382 were natives and 314 were foreigners; in 1874, 1129.

Alcona, a post-township and hamlet of Alcona co., Mich., is on or near Lake Huron, 9 miles N. of Harrisville, and about 90 miles N. by E. of Bay City. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber. Pop. 319.

Alconchel, ål-kon-chĕl', a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 25 miles N.N.E. of Badajos. Pop. 2651.

Alconera, ål-ko-nå'rå, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 23 miles S. of Almendralejo. Pop. 936.

Alco'ny, a post-hamlet of Miami co., O., 8 miles S.E. of Troy. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Alcora, ål-ko'rå, a town of Spain, 45 miles N.N.E. of Valencia. Pop. 4499. It exports fruit.

Al'corn, a county in the N.E. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 460 square miles. It is drained by the Hatchie River. The surface is undulating or level; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, cotton, live stock, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the Mobile & Ohio and the Memphis & Charleston Railroads. Capital, Corinth. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,239,014. This county was formed in 1870 from Tippah and Tishemingo. Pop. in 1870, 10,431, of whom 10,371 were natives and 60 were foreigners.

Alcoutim, or **Alcotim,** ål-ko-teeNᵍ', a town of Portugal, province of Algarve, on the Guadiana, opposite San Lucar, 25 miles N.E. of Tavira. Pop. 2429.

Alco'va, a small manufacturing village of Newton co., Ga., on Alcova River, 12 miles from Covington. It has a cotton-factory and a flour-mill. It is half a mile from Newton Factory Post-Office.

Alcover, ål-ko-vaiR', a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 10 miles N.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 3006.

Alcovy, a small river of Georgia. See ULCOFAUHATCHEE.

Alcoy, ål-ko'e, a town of Spain, 24 miles N.N.W. of Alicante. Pop. 25,196. It has numerous paper- and woollen-factories, and considerable commercial activity.

Alcoy, a small river of Spain, in Valencia, flowing N.E. about 45 miles into the Mediterranean.

Alcudia, ål-koo'De-å, a town of Spain, island of Majorca, at its N. extremity, 31 miles N.E. of Palma. Pop. 1600.

Alcudia de Carlet, ål-koo'De-å då kaR-lĕt', a town of Spain, 22 miles S.S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 2209. Alcudia is the name of several other Spanish towns.

Alcuescar, ål-kwĕs'kaR, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 28 miles S. of Caceres. Pop. 2422. This was the rendezvous of the allied troops in 1812.

Al'da, a post-village of Hall co., Neb., near the Platte River, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, 162 miles W. of Omaha. It has 2 churches, a college or seminary, a broom-factory, and a flour-mill.

Aldabra, ål-då'brå, a group of little islands in the Indian Ocean; lat. 9° 26' S., lon. 46° 35' E.

Al-Dahna, ål-dåH'nå, a wide sandy plain occupying all the northeastern part of Arabia, bordering on the Turkish pashalic of Bagdad, and extending S. to about lat. 27° N.

Aldan, ål-dån', a river of Siberia, rises in the Aldan Mountains, and joins the Lena in lat. 63° 12' N., lon. 129° 40' E. Length, about 300 miles.

Aldan (ål-dån') **Mountains,** a chain of mountains in E. Siberia, branching off northwestward from the Stanovoi Mountains, from lat. 61° 20' to 67° 30' N. Total length, above 900 miles. Mount Kapitan, the most celebrated summit, is 4263 feet high. According to some geographers, the Aldan Mountains comprise the whole mountain-system in the N.E. part of Asia, including the Kamchatka chain.

Aldaya, ål-dī'å, a town of Spain, 7 miles W. of Valencia. Pop. 2060.

Aldborough, or **Aldeburgh,** åld'bŭr-ŭh, a town of Suffolk, England, between the sea and the estuary of the Alde, 9½ miles by rail S. of Dunwich. It is a watering-place. Crabbe, the poet, was born here in 1754. Pop. 1990.

Aldborough, a town and parish of England, co. of York, on the Ure, 16 miles W.N.W. of York. It is supposed to replace the ancient *Isurium Brigantium.* Pop. 502.

Ald'borough, New Glasgow, or **Airey,** a post-village in Elgin co., Ontario, Canada, on Lake Erie, 14 miles S.S.E. of Newbury. Pop. 150.

Aldbrough, åld'brŭh (?), a parish and village of England, co. of York, East Riding. Pop. 911.

Alde, åld, a river of England, co. of Suffolk, rises near Framlingham, and joins the North Sea at Orford.

Aldea Davila de Duero, ål-då'å då've-lå då doo-å'ro, a town of Spain, 43 miles W. of Salamanca, on the left bank of the Duero. Pop. 1937.

Aldea del Cano, ål-då'å dĕl kå'no, a town of Spain, 15 miles S. of Caceres. Pop. 1408.

Aldea del Rey, ål-då'å dĕl rå (or rå'e), a town of Spain, New Castile, 12 miles S.S.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 2406.

Aldea Galega, ål-då'å gå-lå'gå, a town of Portugal, on the Tagus, 10 miles E. of Lisbon. Pop. 1575.

Aldea Velha, ål-då'å vĕl'yå, a seaport town of Brazil, on the bay and 8 miles S.E. of Espirito Santo.

Aldeas Altas, a town of Brazil. See CAXIAS.

Aldein, ål'dīn', a village of Austria, in the Tyrol, 9 miles N.N.E. of Neumarkt. Pop. 1205.

Aldeire, ål-då'ee-rå, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 8 miles from Guadix. It has lead- and zinc-mines. Pop. 1547.

Alden, ål'dęn, a post-village in Alden township, McHenry co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad (Kenosha Branch), 34 miles E.N.E. of Rockford. It has a church. Pop. of township, 722.

Alden, a post-village in Alden township, Hardin co., Iowa, on the Iowa River and the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, 43 miles E. of Fort Dodge, and 149 miles W. of Dubuque. It has 3 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, and a graded school. Pop. of township, 862.

Alden, a post-village in Alden township, Freeborn co., Minn., on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, 10 miles W. of Albert Lea. It has several stores. Pop. of township, 465.

Alden, a post-village in Alden township, Erie co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad, 20 miles E. of Buffalo. It has 2 or 3 churches, the Cottage Seminary, a tannery, planing-mill, &c. Pop. about 450; of township, 2547. The township contains hamlets named Alden Centre and Crittenden.

Alden, a post-office of King George co., Va.

Alden, a station in Kanawha co., W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 6 miles S.S.E. of Charleston.

Alden, a post-hamlet in Alden township, Polk co., Wis., 40 miles N.E. of St. Paul, Minn. Pop. of township, 937.

Alden Centre, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., in Alden township, near the Erie Railroad, 20 miles E. of Buffalo. It has a church, a cheese-factory, and a grist-mill.

Aldenhoven, ål′dẹn-ho‵vẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 3½ miles S.W. of Jülich. Pop. 2898.

Aldeno, ål-då′no, a village of Austria, in the Tyrol, circle of Trent. Pop., with district, 1528.

Al′den's Cor′ners, a post-office of Dane co., Wis., about 20 miles N.W. of Madison.

Al′denville, a post-hamlet in Clinton township, Wayne co., Pa., 9 miles N.W. of Honesdale. It has 2 churches, a tannery, a grist-mill, &c.

Al′der Branch, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., Tex., 10 miles from Elkhart Railroad Station.

Al′derbrook, a post-village of Independence co., Ark., about 6 miles W. of Batesville. It is 3 miles from a steamboat-landing on White River. It has 2 churches.

Alder Brook, a post-office of Franklin co., N.Y., about 30 miles S.S.E. of Malone.

Alderbrook, a hamlet in Eaton township, Madison co., N.Y., ½ mile E. of West Eaton. It has a woollen-mill.

Alder Creek, a station in Sacramento co., Cal., on the Sacramento Valley Railroad, 19 miles E.N.E. of Sacramento.

Alder Creek, a post-village in Boonville township, Oneida co., N.Y., on the Utica & Black River Railroad, 28 miles N. of Utica. It has 2 churches, a hotel, tannery, &c.

Alder Grove, a post-hamlet of Burt co., Neb., 8 miles from Herman.

Alderley, ål′dẹr-le, a post-hamlet of Dodge co., Wis., on Ashippun Creek, about 32 miles W.N.W. of Milwaukee.

Alderney, ål′dẹr-nė, or **Aurigny,** o-reen-ye′ (anc. *Riduna*), an island in the English Channel, off the coast of Normandy, belonging to Great Britain, 10 miles W. of Cape la Hague. Circumference, about 8 miles. Pop. 2738. It is well cultivated, and noted for its breed of cows. In its centre is a town of the same name. French is the language spoken, and the island has a little legislature of its own.

Alderney, Race of, a strait between the above island and Cape la Hague, dangerous from the strength and rapidity of its tides. See Caskets.

Aldershot, ål′dẹr-shŏt, a town of England, in Hants, on branches of the Southeastern and Southwestern Railways, 3 miles N.E. of Farnham. Here is a great permanent camp, with barracks. Pop. of parish, 13,214, exclusive of the military.

Aldershot, a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, Canada, ½ mile from Waterdown. Pop. 150.

Alderson, ål′dẹr-sọn, a post-village of Summers co., W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 118 miles by rail S.E. of Charleston. It has 2 churches, and a steam sawmill. Pop. about 300.

Alderville, ål′dẹr-vĭl, an Indian post-village in Northumberland co., Ontario, 19 miles N. of Cobourg. Pop. 200.

Aldie, ål-dee′, a post-village of Loudoun co., Va., 12 miles from Leesburg, and about 37 miles W. by N. of the city of Washington. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Aldingen am Neckar, ål′dĭng‵ẹn åm nêk′år, a village of Würtemberg, Germany, on the Neckar, 3 miles S.E. of Ludwigsburg. Pop. 1023.

Aldingen in der Baar (ĭn dêr bạʀ), a village of Würtemberg, Germany, in the Black Forest, 3 miles N.W. of Spaichingen. Pop. 1517.

Al′drich, a post-office of Wadena co., Minn.

Aldrich's Crossing, a post-office of Spottsylvania co., Va., 10 miles by rail W. of Fredericksburg.

Aldstone, åld′stọn or ål′stọn, or **Alston-Moor,** a market town of England, co. of Cumberland, 19 miles by rail E.S.E. of Carlisle. Pop. 2710.

Aledo, å-lå′ᴅo, a town of Spain, 17 miles S.S.W. of Murcia, with ancient Roman walls. Pop. about 1000.

Aledo, ạ-lē′do, a post-village, the capital of Mercer co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 14 miles E. of the Mississippi River, and 37 miles W. of Galva. Two weekly newspapers are issued here. It contains a court-house, 2 banks, 7 churches, an academy, a flour-mill, 2 brick-yards, and a plough-factory. Coal abounds here. Pop. in 1877, 1826.

Alegranza, one of the Canaries. See Allegranza.

Alegrete, å-lå-grå′tå, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 8 miles S.E. of Portalegre. Pop. 1467.

Alegrette, å-lå-grêt′tå, a town of Brazil, 280 miles W. of Alegre, in the province of Rio Grande do Sul. Pop. 1412.

Alegria, å-lå-gree′å, a village of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, on the Oria, 2 miles S.W. of Tolosa. Pop. 1129.

Alei, å-lå′, a river of Siberia, an affluent of the Obi, in the government of Tomsk.

Aleiskoi-Loktevskoi, å-lå′ė-skoy‵ lok-têv′skoy‵, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Tomsk, 137 miles S.W. of Bijsk, and near rich copper-mines.

Aleknagak, å-lêk-nå-gåk′, a large lake of Alaska, whose outlet, the Aleknagak River, a copious stream, falls into the river Nushagak near its mouth.

Aleksandria, å-lêk-sån′dre-å, a town of Russia, in the Caucasus, 10 miles S. of Georgievsk.

Aleksandrov, or **Alexandrov,** å-lêk-sån-drov′, a town and fortress of Russia, in the Caucasus, 43 miles N.W. of Georgievsk.

Aleksandrov, European Russia. See Alexandrov.

Aleksandrovka, or **Alexandrovka,** å-lêk-sån-drov′kå, the name of a great number of small towns in Russia, there being four in the government of Kherson.

Aleksandrovsk, Russia. See Alexandrovsk.

Aleksiepskoe, å-lêk-se-êp′sko-å‵, a town of Russia, government and 110 miles N.E. of Saratov.

Aleksin, or **Alexine,** å-lêx-een′, written also **Aleseina,** a town of Russia, government of Toola, on the Oka, 100 miles S. of Moscow. Two great fairs are held here annually. Pop. 3449.

Alella, å-lêl′yå, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 6 miles from Barcelona, and near the sea. Pop. 1794.

Aleman, å-lå-mån′, a post-office of Socorro co., New Mexico, about 200 miles S. of Albuquerque. Here is a deep well in a desert.

Alemania, the Spanish name of Germany.

Alemania, or **Allemania,** al-e-mān′yạ, a hamlet of Ascension parish, La., 8 miles from Donaldsonville.

Alem′bic, a post-village of Isabella co., Mich., 14 miles N. of St. Louis. Near here are 3 churches.

Ale′mouth, Ail′mouth, or **Alnemouth,** a seaport town of England, co. of Northumberland, where the Alne enters the North Sea, 4 miles S.E. of Alnwick. Pop. 490.

Alemquer, or **Alenquer,** å-lêɴº-kaiʀ′, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the river of the same name, 25 miles N.N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 4368.

Alemquer, or **Alenquer,** å-lêɴº-kaiʀ′, a town of Brazil, 60 miles W.S.W. of Montalegre. Pop. 2700.

Alemtejo, or **Alentejo,** å-lêɴº-tå′zho (*i.e.*, "beyond the Tagus," the speaker being supposed to stand in Lisbon), a former province of Portugal, between lat. 37° 20′ and 39° 40′ N.; now divided into the districts of Beja, Evora, and Portalegre. Area, 9416 square miles. Pop. 342,979. Chief rivers, the Tagus (Tejo) in the N., Guadiana in the E., and Saldão in the S. Principal towns, Evora, Beja, Villa-Viçosa, Portalegre, Elvas, and Estremoz.

Alençon, å-lên′sọn (Fr. pron. å‵lôɴº‵sôɴº′), a city of France, capital of the department of Orne, on the Sarthe, and on the Caen-Mans Railway, 118 miles W.S.W. of Paris, Pop. 16,040. It is well built, with promenades on the site of its ancient walls, a court-house, library, and normal schools. The industry of this town consists of granite-quarrying, tanneries, cider distilleries, bleaching, spinning, and printing. The manufacture of the lace called point d'Alençon still exists. The crystals called Alonçon diamonds are found in its vicinity.

Alenquer, a town of Brazil. See Alemquer.

Alentejo, a province of Portugal. See Alemtejo.

Alepe, a town of India. See Alipee.

Alep′po, called by the natives (Arabs) **Haleb,** or **Haleb es Shabba,** hå′lêb ês shåb′bå (anc. *Cha′lybon* and *Berœ′a*), a city of Asiatic Turkey, capital of a vilayet in the N. of Syria, long one of the principal emporiums of the Ottoman Empire, on the Kowek (anc. *Cha′lus*), 70 miles E. of the Mediterranean. Lat. 36° 11′ N.; lon. 37° 10′ E. Pop. estimated at 70,000; but previously to the earthquake of 1822 it is said to have been upwards of 200,000. The city rose to importance on the destruction of Palmyra, and became the great emporium of trade between Europe and the East. It is encircled by walls, outside of which are large suburbs, the whole being about 7 miles in circumference. Its appearance, on approaching it, is striking and picturesque. Numerous mosques, cupolas, and minarets crowd on the eye; the flat roofs of the houses on the hills rise, one behind another, in a succession of terraces. But on entering the gates much of this pleasing illusion is dispelled. The streets are gloomy and silent, the shops mean-looking, and the baths and fountains heavy, unadorned structures. The houses, however, are substantially built of stone, two or three stories in height, mostly in the Saracenic style, with spacious apartments, large windows, and richly ornamented walls and ceilings. An abundant supply of water is furnished from springs about 8 miles distant, by an ancient aqueduct. The celebrated gardens, 12 miles in length, are situated to the S.E. of the city. Aleppo has a castle, a Mohammedan college with numerous pupils, many Christian churches, several large inns, and extensive warehouses and bazaars. It has four Catholic archbishops, of different rites, and is the seat of Greek and Armenian prelates. Silks, cottons, and gold and silver thread stuffs are prepared; and here are also extensive soap-factories, dye-works, and rope-walks, the last in some vast caverns outside the city. Aleppo has numerous mercantile houses, but its trade has of late years suffered a great decline. Large caravans arrive from Bagdad, Diarbekir, Mosul, Koordistan, and Armenia. Consuls of most European nations reside at Aleppo.——Adj. and inhab. Aleppine, â-lep-peen′; native Halebee, hâ′leb-ee.

Aleppo, a vilayet or province of Asiatic Turkey, forms the N. extremity of Syria, and extends from the Mediterranean to the Euphrates. Area, 40,750 square miles. It is of diversified surface, with much good soil. Chief products, tobacco, grain, wool, oil-seeds, cotton, silk, galls, gums, wax, mohair, skins, soap, &c. Capital, Aleppo. Pop. 535,714.

A‵lep′po, a post-township in the W. part of Greene co., Pa., 8 miles from Cameron, W. Va. It has 4 churches. Pop. 1382. Coal and excellent limestone, and handsome sandstone for builders' use, abound.

Aleria, â-lâ-ree′â, a decayed town of Corsica. It derives its name from the Roman colony of Aleria. Pop. 950.

A‵lert′, a post-hamlet in Jackson township, Decatur co., Ind., 15 miles E. by S. of Columbus. It has a church.

Alert, a post-office of Riley co., Kansas, 14 miles from Clay Centre.

Alert, a post-office of Butler co., O., about 24 miles N.W. of Cincinnati.

Ales, â′lês, an episcopal town in the island of Sardinia, 30 miles N.N.W. of Cagliari. It has a small but elegant cathedral, and mineral springs. Pop. 1208.

Aleshki, â-lêsh′kee, a town of Russia, government of Taurida, on the left bank of an estuary of the Dnieper, opposite Kherson. Pop. 8484.

Alesia. See Alais and Alise-Sainte-Reine.

Alessandria, âl-ês-sân′dre-â (called "Della Paglia," dêl′lâ pâl′yâ, from its first houses having been roofed with straw), a fortified city of Italy, in a sterile plain on the Tanaro, at the junction of several railways, 56 miles E.S.E. of Turin. Pop. 57,079. It is well built, is the see of a bishop, has a cathedral, a college, and a theological seminary, several hospitals and asylums, a gymnasium, and very extensive barracks. It has fabrics of silk, linen, and woollen goods, stockings, and hats, with a large trade, and two great annual fairs. Two miles S.E. of Alessandria, in an extensive plain, is the village of Marengo, celebrated for the great victory gained here by Napoleon over the Austrians, 14th of June, 1800.

Alessandria, a province of Italy, in Piedmont, is enclosed by the provinces of Novara, Pavia, Genoa, Coni, and Turin. Area, 1952 square miles. Capital, Alessandria. Pop. 683,361.

Alessandria del Carretio, âl-ês-sân′dre-â dêl karrâ′te-o, a town of Italy, in Hither Calabria, 17 miles N.E. of Castrovillari. Pop. 1680.

Alessandria della Rocca, âl-ês-sân′dre-â dêl′lâ rôk′kâ, a town of Sicily, province of Girgenti, 3 miles S. of Bivona. Pop. 5361.

Alessano, â-lês-sâ′no, a town of Italy, 19 miles S.W. of Otranto. Pop. 2872.

Alessio, â-lês′se-o, called also **Alise,** â-lè′sâ, **Lesch,** lêsh, **Eshenderasi,** êsh-ên-dêr-â′se, and **Mrtav,** m′r-tâv′ (anc. *Lis′sus*), a town and Catholic bishop's see of Turkey, in Albania, on the left bank and near the mouth of the Drin, 17 miles S.E. of Scutari. Pop. 3000.

Alet, or **Aleth,** â‵lêt′, a town of France, department of Aude, on the Aude, 6 miles S.E. of Limoux. Pop. 1266.

Aletium, a supposed ancient name of Lecce.

Aleutian, or **Aliutian,** ạ-lu′she-ạn, **Islands,** or **Catherina Archipelago,** a long chain of islands belonging to the United States, in Alaska Territory, extending from the peninsula of Aliaska westward towards Kamchatka, and dividing the Sea of Kamchatka, or Behring's Sea, from the Pacific Ocean. They lie in both hemispheres, and extend from lon. 163° to 188° W., the westernmost of the United States islands being Attoo; for the Commander group, to the westward, is Russian, and is not generally regarded as a part of this chain. The Aleutians proper are about 150 in number, and are divided into the Nearer, Rat, Andreanov, Fox, and other groups: they are generally mountainous, and often volcanic. The largest is Oonalaska. The people are an inoffensive race, apparently allied in stock to the Esquimaux, and are members of the Greek Church. Pop. 2000.

Al‵exan′der, a county forming the S. extremity of Illinois, has an area of about 240 square miles. It is bounded on the S. and S.W. by the Mississippi River, and is situated at the mouth of the Ohio. The surface is level and partly subject to inundation; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the Illinois Central Railroad and the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad. Capital, Cairo. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,212,820. Pop. in 1870, 10,564, of whom 9163 were natives and 1401 were foreigners.

Alexander, a county of North Carolina, has an area estimated at 300 square miles. It is drained by the South Yadkin River. The surface is hilly; the soil in some parts is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Taylorville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,305,816. Pop. in 1870, 6868, all natives.

Alexander, a post-hamlet and station of Pulaski co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 13 miles S.W. of Little Rock.

Alexander, a post-village of Burke co., Ga., about 38 miles S. of Augusta. It has a church, an academy, and 2 stores. Pop. 227.

Alexander, a post-village of Morgan co., Ill., on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, 11 miles E. of Jacksonville. It has a church.

Alexander, a post-office of Clay co., Ind.

Alexander, a post-township of Rush co., Kansas, 31 miles S. of Hays City. It has a church. P. in 1878, 440.

Alexander, a station at Crutchfield, Hickman co., Ky., 5 miles S. of Clinton.

Alexander, a post-township of Washington co., Me., about 14 miles S.W. of Calais. It has a church. Pop. 456.

Alexander, a post-office at Ben Lomond Landing, Issaquena co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 70 miles above Vicksburg.

Alexander, a post-village in Alexander township, Genesee co., N.Y., on Tonawanda Creek, and on the Attica Branch of the New York Central Railroad, and the Batavia Branch of the Erie Railroad, 34 miles E. of Buffalo, and 8 miles S. of Batavia. It contains 3 churches, and the Genesee and Wyoming Seminary. Pop. of the township, 1605.

Alexander, a township of Athens co., O. Pop. 1511. Contains Hebbardsville.

Alexander City, a post-village of Tallapoosa co., Ala., on the Savannah & Memphis Railroad, 47 miles N.W. of Opelika. It has 4 churches.

Alexan′der Island, a small island in the Atlantic Ocean, about lat. 69° 30′ S., lon. 75° 0′ W.

Alexander Islands, in Alaska, extend along the coast from Dixon's Entrance (54° 40′ N.) to Cross Sound (58° 25′). The islands number more than 1100. Prince of Wales Island is the largest, and Baranoff, or Sitka, the most important. The inhabitants are mostly Indians of the Tlinket race, and are of various tribes.

Alexander Lake, in Morrison co., Minn., lies a few miles S. of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Alexandersbad, â-lêx-ân′dẹrs-bât‵, mineral springs in Bavaria (Upper Franconia), 17 miles N.E. of Baireuth.

Alexander's Point, a post-village in Gloucester co., New Brunswick, on Shippegan Island, at the entrance to the Bay of Chaleurs, 73 miles W.N.W. of Chatham. Pop. 200.

Alexan′dersville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., O., is on the Miami River and Canal, and on a railroad, 6 miles S. of Dayton.

Alexandretta. See Iskanderoon.

Alexandria, al-ex-an′dre-ạ (anc. *Alexandri′a*; Gr. Αλεξανδρεια; Arab. and Turk. *Iskanderee′yeh*; named from its founder, Alexander the Great), a celebrated city and seaport of Egypt, near the westernmost branch of the Nile, on the Mediterranean, 112 miles N.W. of Cairo, with which it communicates by the Mahmoodeeyeh Canal, by the Nile, and by railway. Another railway connects it with Rosetta. Lat. of Pharos, 31° 12′ 9″ N.; lon. 29° 53′ E. The modern city is built on a peninsula (anciently the island of Pharos), and on the isthmus connecting it with the continent; the ancient city was on the mainland, where its ruins cover a vast extent. Alexandria has a palace of the khedive, a large naval arsenal, naval and military hospitals, a custom-house, tribunal of commerce, the Italian College, and free, mission, normal, and other schools. In the new streets and squares it has more the aspect of a European than of an African or Asiatic city. The Turkish quarter is irregular, but the Frank quarter has many good streets and many splendid buildings, and a fine square. Country-houses line a part of the ancient canal leading to the W. arm of the Nile, which was restored by Mohammed Ali. The city has an excellent new artificial harbor, formed by a breakwater, mole, and quays. Alexandria is the great emporium of Egypt. The principal exports are corn, cotton, wool, gums, rice, dates, sugar, cotton-seed, wheat, beans, senna, and hides. The principal imports are woollen and silk goods, hardware, and machinery, with timber, coal, petroleum, drugs, and colonial products. It has regular steam communication with all the great Mediterranean ports. The city is supplied with water from the Nile, and is in part lighted with gas. It is the seat of several large government and other manufactories in which steam is the motive power. Alexandria was founded in the year 332 B.C. Under the Ptolemies it rose to great distinction for its learning, commerce, wealth, and literature. Even after its subjection to the Roman Empire, it was considered second only to Rome. Its library, founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus, surpassed all others of antiquity, numbering 700,000 volumes, a portion of which was accidentally destroyed by fire during the war with Julius Cæsar, and the remainder, by command of the Caliph Omar, in the year 640. From this period the city fell into decay. Its population, once numbering 600,000 souls, is said to have been reduced to 6000. Since the destruction of the Mameluke power it has been gaining in importance, and especially since Egypt has become a nationality. Pop. in 1872, 212,034, of whom 47,316 were foreigners. Pompey's Pillar and the catacombs at the Necropolis are the most interesting remains of antiquity.——Adj. and inhab. ALEXANDRIAN, al-ex-an′dre-ạn; Arab. SKANDERANEE, skån-dẹr-å′nee.

Alexandria, Piedmont. See ALESSANDRIA.

Alexan′dria, a village of Scotland, county of Dumbarton, on the Leven, 3 miles by rail N. of Dumbarton. Pop. 5063, mostly employed in cotton-printing.

Alexandria, a village of Cape Colony, Africa, capital of Alexandria co., 10 miles from the sea, and about 500 miles E. of Cape Town. Pop. 2000.

Alexandria, the supposed ancient name of MUSJID.

Alexan′dria, a county in the N.E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 35 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Potomac River, which separates it from the city of Washington. The surface is hilly. It is intersected by the Virginia Midland and other railroads. Capital, Alexandria. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,082,337. This county was formerly a part of the District of Columbia, and was retroceded to Virginia by an act of Congress, July 9, 1844. Pop. in 1870, 16,755, of whom 15,772 were natives and 983 were foreigners.

Alexandria, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ala., 5 miles from Weaver's Railroad Station, and about 34 miles N.E. of Talladega. It has 2 churches, an academy, a steam saw-mill, and a cotton-gin.

Alexandria, a post-village in Monroe township, Madison co., Ind., on Pipe Creek, and at the junction of two railroads, 11 miles N. of Anderson. It has 1 bank, a weekly newspaper, and 2 churches. Pop. 287.

Alexandria, or **Spring′dale′,** a hamlet in Alexandria township, Leavenworth co., Kansas, about 12 miles W.S.W. of Leavenworth. It has a Friends' church. Here is Springdale Post-Office. Pop. of the township, 1184.

Alexandria, a post-village of Campbell co., Ky., is 12 miles from Newport, and 13 miles S.S.E. of Cincinnati. It has 5 churches, a grist-mill, and saw-mill. Pop. about 600.

Alexandria, a post-village, capital of Rapides parish, La., on the S. or right bank of Red River, about 200 miles from its mouth, and 170 miles in a direct line, and 360 miles by water, N.W. of New Orleans. The river is navigable by steamboats at all seasons, both above and below this place. Cotton, rice, fruits, and sugar are the chief articles of export. Two weekly newspapers are published here. This was the seat of the University of Louisiana, the edifice of which was destroyed by fire in October, 1869. Pop. 1218. It has a fine court-house, a bank, a convent, 4 high schools, 7 churches, a tannery, oil-mill, &c.

Alexandria, a post-village, capital of Douglas co., Minn., is 38 miles from Melrose, and about 140 miles W.N.W. of St. Paul. It is in close proximity to several little lakes of pure water, and is situated in a fertile country which is like a natural park. It has 6 churches, a bank, a graded school, a newspaper office, 2 breweries, and manufactures of flour, lumber, furniture, machinery, &c. Pop. of Alexandria township, about 1000.

Alexandria, a township of Benton co., Mo. Pop. 921.

Alexandria, a post-village of Clarke co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, near the mouth of the Des Moines, opposite Warsaw, Ill., and 5 miles below Keokuk, Iowa. It is the southeast terminus of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, and is on the Mississippi Valley & Western Railroad. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, a Baptist college, a machine-shop, flour-mills, &c. Pop. about 900.

Alexandria, a post-village of Thayer co., Neb., on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, 167 miles W.N.W. of St. Joseph. It has 2 grist-mills, 4 stores, 2 hotels, &c.

Alexandria, a post-township of Grafton co., N.H., 4 miles from Bristol, and about 32 miles N.N.W. of Concord. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Pop. 876.

Alexandria, a township of Hunterdon co., N.J. It includes the borough of Frenchtown and several villages, and is on the Delaware River. Pop. 4253.

Alexandria, a village of Essex co., N.Y., at the N. end of Lake George, and on or near a branch of the railroad which connects Whitehall with Plattsburg, 88 miles N. of Albany. Pop. 680.

Alexandria, a post-township of Jefferson co., N.Y., on the St. Lawrence River, 25 miles N. of Watertown. It comprises part of the Thousand Islands; also the village of Alexandria. Pop. 3476.

Alexandria, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., near the St. Lawrence River, about 27 miles N. of Watertown. It is opposite the Thousand Islands. It has 2 churches.

Alexandria, a post-village of Licking co., O., in St. Alban's township, on Raccoon Creek and the Ohio Central Railroad, about 24 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. It has 3 churches, a private bank, and 2 carriage-shops. Pop. 303.

Alexandria, a post-borough of Huntingdon co., Pa., on a branch of the Juniata, 100 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg. It is 3 miles from Petersburg Station. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of carriages and wagons. There are 2 iron-forges in the vicinity. Pop. 556.

Alexandria, a post-village of De Kalb co., Tenn., 18 miles S.E. of Lebanon, and about 44 miles E. of Nashville. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of furniture and wagons. Pop. about 700.

Alexandria, a city, port of entry, and capital of Alexandria co., Va., on the right bank of the Potomac River, 7 miles below Washington. The river, here 1 mile wide, forms a commodious harbor sufficiently deep for the largest ships. The city is pleasantly situated on undulating ground, with a fine view of the Capitol at Washington. It is a terminus of the Washington & Ohio Railroad, of the Virginia Midland & Great Southern Railroad, and of the Alexandria Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It contains a court-house, 16 churches, 3 banks, 2 Catholic academies, 3 newspaper offices, and a public library. It has manufactures of cotton, flour, and furniture, several machine-shops, &c. and is lighted with gas. Pop. in 1860, 12,652; in 1870, 13,570.

Alexandria, a village of New South Wales, Australia, near Sydney. Pop. 2123.

Alexandria, a post-village in Glengarry co., Ontario, on the Montreal & Ottawa Junction Railway, 21 miles from Rivière Raisin. It contains an iron-foundry, flour- and saw-mills, a carding-mill, and a tannery, manufactories of cloth, pearl-ash, wagons, &c. Pop. 800.

Alexandria, or **French Village,** or **Cascumpeque,** kås-kŭm-paik′, a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, on a railway, and on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 35 miles from Summerside. It is one of the principal depots of the gulf fisheries. Pop. 150.

Alexandria Bay, a summer resort of Jefferson co., N.Y., is on or near one of the Thousand Islands, in the river St. Lawrence. It has 2 fine hotels, one of which has rooms for about 600 guests. Steamboats ply between this place and Clayton.

Alexandria Junction, a station in Prince George's co., Md., at the junction of the Alexandria & Washington branches of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Washington.

Alexandriana, al‵ex-an-dre-an′ạ, a post-office and station of Mecklenburg co., N.C., on the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad, 13 miles N. of Charlotte.

Alexandria Road, a station in Jefferson co., O., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 8 miles W. of Steubenville.

Alexan′dria Tro′as, called by the Turks **Eskee Stambool** (*i.e.*, "old city"), a small town on the coast of Asia Minor, 4 miles S.E. of the island of Tenedos.

Alexandro′pol, formerly **Goom′ree,** a fortress and town of Russian Armenia, government of Erivan, on the Arpa-Chai, 85 miles S.W. of Tiflis. Pop. 17,272.

Alexandrov, or **Aleksandrov,** å-lĕx-ån‵drov′, a town of Russia, government and 55 miles W.N.W. of Vladimeer, on a railway, and on an affluent of the Kliasma. It has an imperial stud, and a convent. Pop. 5810.

Alexandrov, a town of Russian Poland, 60 miles W. of Warsaw. Pop. 2807.

Alexandrov, a Russian fortress. See ALEKSANDROV.

Alexandrovka, towns in Russia. See ALEKSANDROVKA.

Alexandrovsk, å-lĕx-ån-drovsk′, a fortified town of Russia, on the Dnieper, below its cataracts, government and about 50 miles S. of Yekaterinoslav. Pop. 4000. It is the place of embarkation for products exported by this river to the Black Sea. There are many other Russian towns and stations of the same name.

Alexandrovsky, å-lĕx-ån-drov′skee, or **Aleksandrovskaya,** å-lĕx-ån-drov-skå′yå, a manufacturing depot of Russia, government and 5 miles S.E. of St. Petersburg, on the Neva, with cotton-, flax-, and yarn-factories, sail-cloth, machinery, and a government porcelain-factory.

Alexievskaia, å-lĕx-e-ĕv-skå′yå, a town of Russia, in the Don province, 215 miles N.N.E. of Novo-Cherkask. Pop. 2691.

Alexinatz, å-lĕx′e-nåtz, a town of Servia, on the Morava, 102 miles S.E. of Belgrade. Pop. 3954.

Alexine, Russia. See ALEKSIN and ALEXOPOL.

Alex′is, formerly **Alexandria,** a post-village of Warren co., Ill., in Spring Grove township, on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 12 miles N. by E. of Monmouth, and about 14 miles N.W. of Galesburg. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a plough-factory, a nursery, &c.

Alexis, a post-office of Tunica co., Miss.

Alexis, a post-village of Butler co., Neb., on the Platte River, 7 miles S.E. of Columbus.

Alexis, a station on the New Jersey & New York Railroad, in Ramapo township, Rockland co., N.Y., 34 miles N. of Jersey City.

Alexis, a station on the Detroit, Monroe & Toledo and Canada Southern Railroads, 10 miles N. of Toledo.

Alexisbad, å-lĕx′is-båt`, a resort for mineral waters, in Anhalt, 2 miles W. of Harzgerode.

Alexopol, å-lĕx-o′pol, or **Alexine,** å-lĕx-een′, a town of Russia, government and 40 miles S. of Poltava, on the Orel, having a large annual fair.

Aleybeh, å-lå′bẹh, a village of Western Africa, near the left bank of the Senegal. Lat. 16° 50′ N.; lon. 14° 4′ W. It is a large and populous place.

Aleyor, a town of Minorca. See ALAYOR.

Alf, ålf, a village of Prussia, in the Rhine Province, 4 miles N.W. of Zell. Pop. 1150.

Alfacar, ål-få-kaR′, a town of Spain, in Granada, at the foot of a mountain of the same name. Pop. 1511.

Alfafar, ål-få-faR′, a village of Spain, in Valencia, on a railway, 3 miles S. of Valencia. Pop. 1500.

Alfalu, ŏl-fŏh′loo, or **Györgyö-Alfalu,** dyöR′dyö-ŏl-fŏh′loo, a town of Hungary, in Transylvania, 45 miles E.N.E. of Maros-Vásárhely. It has mineral springs. Pop. 5041.

Alfandega da Fe, ål-fån-då′gå då få, a town of Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes, near the Serra de Bornes. Pop. 1047.

Alfaques, ål-få′kĕs, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, province of Tarragona, on the Bay of Alfaques (*i.e.*, "the bay of the sandbanks"), in the Mediterranean, 14 miles S.E. of Tortosa. It has extensive salt-works.

Alfaro, ål-få′ro, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Ebro, 37 miles S.E. of Logroño. Pop. 5043.

Alfayates, ål-fī-å′tĕs, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 25 miles E.S.E. of Guarda. Pop. 1012.

Alfdorf, ålf′dŏRf, a village of Würtemberg, Germany, 10 miles E.S.E. of Welzheim. Pop. 1600.

Alfeld, a town of Germany. See AHLFELD.

Alfianello, ål-fe-å-nĕl′lo, a village of Italy, province of Brescia, 7 miles S.S.E. of Verola Nuova. Pop. 2140.

Alfiano-Natta, ål-fe-å′no nåt′tå, a town of Italy, province of Alessandria, circle of Casale. Pop. 1496.

Alfidena, ål-fe-då′nå (anc. *Aufide′na*), a town of Italy, province of Aquila, 23 miles S. by E. of Sulmona, on the Sangro. Pop. 1711.

Alfonsine, ål-fŏn-see′nå, a town of Italy, near Ravenna; the birthplace of Vincenzo Monti. Pop. 6969.

Alfonte, ål`fŏnt′, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ind., on the railroad from Indianapolis to Anderson, 24 miles E.N.E. of the former. Pop. 76.

Alfooras, ål-foo′rås, **Alfooroo,** ål-foo′roo, **Harafora,** hå-rå-fo′rå, or **Arafora,** å-rå-fo′rå, a name of probable Portuguese origin, meaning "foreigners," and vaguely applied to the rude and dark or black races of men inhabiting the remoter parts of certain of the Malay islands. They are not true Malays, but their languages appear to have some elements in common with the Malay. From them the Arafoora Sea takes its name.

Alford, ål′fọrd, a town of England, co. of Lincoln, 24 miles by rail N.N.E. of Boston. Pop. 2880.

Al′ford, a post-township and hamlet of Berkshire co., Mass., 10 miles S.S.W. of Lenox, and about 2 miles from the New York state line. It has 1 church. Pop. 430.

Alford, a post-office and station of Susquehanna co., Pa., in Brooklyn township, on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.

Alford's Mill, a post-office of Walton co., Fla.

Al′fordsville, a post-village of Daviess co., Ind., about 33 miles E.S.E. of Vincennes. Pop. 128.

Alfordsville, a post-hamlet of Robeson co., N.C., in Alfordsville township, 9 miles from Red Bank Railroad Station. It has 2 stores and 2 turpentine distilleries. Pop. of the township, 1041.

Alforja, ål-foR′Hå, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 15 miles W. by N. of Tarragona. Pop. 2000.

Alfort, ål`foR′, a hamlet of France, department of Seine, 5 miles S.E. of Paris. Pop. 576.

Alfred, ål′frẹd, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Kansas, 10 miles W. of Baldwin City.

Alfred, a post-village, capital of York co., Me., on the Portland & Rochester Railroad, 32 miles S.W. of Portland, and 20 miles N.E. of Rochester. It has a court-house, 3 churches, a high school, and 4 saw-mills. The township includes a Shaker village. Pop. of Alfred township, 1224.

Alfred, or **Baker's Bridge,** a post-hamlet and station in Alfred township, Alleghany co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad, 67 miles W. of Elmira. (Post-office, Alfred.) The township contains a village named Alfred Centre, and has 4 cheese-factories and 2 churches. Pop. of township, 1381.

Alfred, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., O., in Orange township, about 30 miles S.W. of Marietta.

Alfred Centre, a post-village of Alleghany co., N.Y., 2 miles from the Erie Railroad, and about 10 miles S.W. of Hornellsville. This village contains a church and the Alfred University (Seventh-Day Baptist), also a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and a manufactory of sash and blinds.

Alfreton, ål′fre-tọn, a market-town and parish of England, county and 12 miles N.N.E. of Derby. It is supposed to derive its name from Alfred the Great. The town is irregularly built, and many of the houses are very old. Pop. of town, 3680.

Alfs′borg, a township of Sibley co., Minn. Pop. 334.

Algaba, ål-gå′Bå, or **Algabe,** ål-gå′Bå, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 3 miles from Seville. Pop. 1813.

Algajola, ål-gå-yo′lå, a small fortified town and seaport of Corsica, 6 miles N.E. of Calvi. Pop. 159.

Algan′see, a post-township of Branch co., Mich., about 40 miles S.W. of Jackson, and 10 miles S.E. of Coldwater. It has 3 churches. Pop. 1492.

Algarbia, a province of Portugal. See ALGARVE.

Algarinejo, ål-gå-re-nå′Ho, a town of Spain, 48 miles W. of Granada. Pop. 2650, mostly agricultural.

Algarrobo, ål-gaR-Ro′bo, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 18 miles E.N.E. of Malaga. Pop. 4150.

Algarve, ål-gaR′vå, or **Algar′bia,** a former province of Portugal, with the title of kingdom, now forms the district of Faro. Area, 1872 square miles. Pop. 192,916. On its N. frontier is the Serra de Monchique, ramifications of which cover most of its surface. In the S. are plains yielding aloes, dates, and other tropical products. Some wine is grown, also corn and forage. Exports, dried fruits, kermes, wine, salt, and fish. Chief towns, Tavira, Faro, and Lagos.

Algatocin, ål-gå-to-theen′, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 46 miles W. by S. of Malaga. Pop. 2225.

Algau, Allgau, ål′gŏw, or **Algäu,** ål′goy, a term applied somewhat vaguely to a part of Upper Swabia (Germany), lying near the lake of Constance, in Würtemberg and Bavaria, including also a small part of the Vorarlberg, in Austria. Here lie the *Algäuer-Alpen* (Alps of Algau), a northern prolongation of the Rhætian Alps. They have the river Lech on the E., the Rhine on the W., and decline northward into the Suabian plateau. The highest peaks are in Austrian territory.

Algayda, ål-ghī′då, a town of the island of Majorca, 6 miles S.E. of Palma. Pop. 1910.

Algeciras, or **Algeziras,** al-jez-ee′rạs (Sp. pron. of both, ål-Hå-thee′rås), a seaport town of Spain, in Andalusia, province of Cadiz, on the W. side of the Bay of Gibraltar, opposite to and 6 miles W. of Gibraltar. Lat. 36° 8′ N.; lon. 5° 26′ 5″ W. Pop. 14,229. It is well built, and has a well-frequented harbor. The port is guarded by batteries, and it has a military hospital. The town is supplied with water by an aqueduct. Chief trade, export of charcoal, grain, spirits, stone, cork, and leather. It was the scene of a sanguinary naval engagement between the English and French, 4th July, 1801.

Algemesi, ål-Hå-må-see′, a town of Spain, province of Valencia, near the Jucar, 21 miles S.S.W. of Valencia. Chief products, rice and silk. It has a celebrated annual fair in September. Pop. 5500.

Alger, a city of Africa. See ALGIERS.

Algeria, ål-jee′re-ą (Fr. *Algérie,* ål′zhå′ree′); a French colonial possession, formerly one of the Barbary States, on the N. coast of Africa. It has the Mediterranean on the N., Tunis on the E., and Morocco on the W., while to the S. its boundary is indeterminate, a considerable area of the Sahara being included within the province. Towards Morocco and Tunis also the limits, so far as they are fixed at all, have been but provisionally settled. The area in 1876 was officially placed at about 258,000 square miles; but many of the desert tribes, though tributary and acknowledging the French authority, are scarcely subject to the government of the colony. Pop. in 1876, 2,490,388. The chief towns are Algiers, the capital, Oran, and Constantine. The coast-line extends about 665 miles, from Cape Roux, on the E. (lon. 8° 36′ E.), to about 2° 16′ W. The coast is deficient in good natural harbors. Between the sea and the Little Atlas ranges extend some large plains, such as the Shelliff and the Metidjah. The Little Atlas itself is a confused and irregular succession of mountains or hills, on both sides of which lies the Tell, a fertile tract, a seat of the European agricultural colonies. The name *Tell* often designates the whole maritime slope of the country, and indeed may be applied to any arable tract. Next, the great Plateau extends from E. to W. across the country, mountainous in the E., but consisting in the W. of great saline plains, productive of the valuable esparto or halfa grass, affording salt and pasturage, and having some very fertile basins. S. of the Plateau range the Grand Atlas, the Aurès group, &c., in a succession, but by no means in a regular chain. In general, these slope rapidly southward to the Sahara. A remarkable feature of the desert, shared also by the coast-plains and by parts of the great Plateau, is the presence of *Shott,* or great depressions, sometimes below the sea-level. These commonly afford salt, and in the rainy season they sometimes contain shallow lakes. In the desert there are many fertile oases, especially near the mountains, producing dates and other fruit, grain, pasturage, and some cotton. The French have sunk many artesian wells, which afford great benefit to the Sahara.

The rivers are small, and serviceable chiefly for irrigation, those of the S. being dry in summer; and none of the Saharian streams reach the sea. Towards the coast are many lakes and marshes, some of which have been drained of late, to the great improvement of the public health. The climate is variable. Winter in the mountains is often severe. The simoom prevails at times in the summer, which is in many parts excessively hot.

The mineral productions include iron ore of excellent quality, argentiferous lead ore, copper, antimony, zinc, and mercury, white, green, red, and gray marbles, salt, plastic clay, building-stone, and chalk. Considerable capital is invested in mining. Thermal and mineral springs abound. Fish, fine sponges, and red coral are extensively procured on the coasts. Among the wild animals are the lion, leopard, hyena, fox, jackal, apes, the gazelle, the ostrich, the wild sheep, the wild ox, and numerous small mammals. Venomous serpents abound. Many sheep, horses, and camels are bred, and the ostrich is reared to some extent for its plumes. Halfa, cork, timber, dates, palmetto-fibre, and henna are among the important native products. Wheat, barley, wool, oil-seeds, jujubes, olives, oil, opium, sugar, cotton, flax, oranges, wine, silk, hides, and tobacco are produced, and some of them are largely exported.

The native races of Algeria include the Kabyles or Berbers, who number about 1,000,000, speak their own language, are mostly agriculturists and non-nomadic, and are regarded as descendants of the ancient Numidians; and the Arabs, somewhat more numerous than the Kabyles, and speaking the Arabic with more or less purity. There are also considerable numbers of Moors, Jews, and negroes. All the natives, except the Jews, are of the Moslem faith. The European colonists are mostly French, but of late not a few Italians, Catalans, Alsatians, and Maltese have settled here. Agriculture and grazing are the principal industries, but mining, the fisheries, and manufacturing are not neglected. There are about 340 miles of railway, and some 5700 miles of telegraph-wires, in operation. The country is divided into three provinces, each consisting of a department or civil territory (formed on the model of the French departments) and of a military territory, whose government is administered by a military commandant, assisted by local *bureaux arabes.* French, native, and Franco-Mussulman schools are sustained at the public expense. The Catholic church has an archbishop and 2 bishops in the colony. Notwithstanding the turbulent character of the native peoples and the severe nature of the French administration, it may be doubted whether the country was ever before so prosperous as at present, except while under the Roman authority. At that time it was one of the granaries of the world.

After the fall of Rome, this region was successively subject to Vandal, Byzantine, Saracen, Kabyle, and Moorish sway. The expulsion of the Moors from Spain was the cause of the great extension of Algerine piracy. The pirate Barbarossa may be regarded as the founder of the Algerine state. In the 16th century Algiers claimed Turkish protection, and acknowledged the supremacy of the Porte, and the country was thenceforth regarded as a Turkish regency, but it was at times actually independent. In later years the ruler received the title of Dey. Piracy and Christian slavery were important sources of public and private revenue, and the home government was a cruel despotism. In 1815 the United States navy chastised the Algerines and compelled them to declare the American flag inviolable. In 1816 a fleet of Dutch and English ships bombarded Algiers, and put an end to Christian slavery. In 1830 an insult offered the French consul led to war with France, and the conquest of the country was determined upon. This, however, was only accomplished after many years of bloody war. The name *Algérie* was officially proclaimed in 1842, and in 1847 Abd-el-Kader, who for 14 years had been the principal native leader, was made a prisoner. The Kabyles, and especially the Arabs, have frequently revolted, and their native valor has been much stimulated by hatred for an alien race and by religious prejudices. The recent increase of immigration, with the establishment of civil rule, has given the French a firmer hold upon the country, and renders the administration less expensive and difficult.——Adj. and inhab. ALGERINE, ål′jẹr-een′.

Algeria de Alava, ål-Hå′re-å då å′lå-vå, a town of Spain, province of Alava, 9 miles E. of Vittoria. Pop. 857.

Algérie, the French for ALGERIA.

Algerine, Algérin, Algerino. See ALGIERS.

Algete, ål-Hå′tå, a town of Spain, province of Madrid, near the river Jarama. Pop. 1356.

Algezares, ål-Hå-thå′rès, a town of Spain, in Murcia. Pop. 2315. It exports grain and fruit to Gibraltar.

Algezcerah, or **Algezirah.** See MESOPOTAMIA.

Algeziras, a town of Spain. See ALGECIRAS.

Algezur, or **Aljezur,** ål-zhå-zoor′, a town of Portugal, 23 miles N.N.E. of Cape St. Vincent. Pop. 2280.

Alghero, ål-gå′ro, or **Algheri,** ål-gå′ree, a fortified town and port of the island of Sardinia, on the W. coast, 14 miles S.W. of Sassari. Pop. 9839. It is well defended next the sea, but is commanded by the surrounding mountains. It has a cathedral, convents, and public schools. The port for large vessels is at Porto Corte, 9 miles N.W. of Alghero. It exports wine, grain, wool, skins, anchovies, coral, &c.

Algiers, ål-jeerz′ (Arab. *Al-Jezair,* ål-jå-zair′; Fr. *Alger,* ål′zhair′; Sp. *Argel,* ar-Hêl′; Port. *Argel,* ar-zhêl′; Ger. *Algier,* ål′gheer′; It. *Algieri,* ål-je-å′ree), a city of North Africa, on the W. side of a bay of its own name, on the Mediterranean. Lat. 36° 47′ 3″ N.; lon. 3° 4′ 5″ E. Since 1831 it has been the capital of the French colonial province of Algeria. It is built on the N. slope of Mount Boujarin, which rises about 500 feet above the bay, and the houses are arranged amphitheatrewise. The external aspect of the city is exceedingly imposing, owing not only to its form and position, but also to the whiteness of its houses, which are visible at a great distance. Since the French occupation the city has been transformed from an Oriental town to a place of even more modern aspect than many European cities exhibit, having wide streets and boulevards, fine open squares and gardens, and splendid public buildings, among which are the palaces of the government and of the archbishop, the public library and museum, the grand mosque, and the great military and defensive works. The city is connected by railway with Oran; has an academy, lyceum, and many schools, banks, hospitals, churches, mosques, &c. A considerable quarter, known as the old town, still retains many Oriental characteristics. It has numerous fountains, supplying an abundance of water from the aqueducts and reservoirs above the town. Algiers is the residence of the governor-general and all the leading officers of the Algerine colony. The harbor is a work of immense labor, first formed by Barbarossa in 1530, having a mole 580 feet in length by 140 in width, extending from the mainland to an islet, on which are a strong castle, with batteries, and a light-house. Three long jetties have been added by the French, and there are grand quays and docks for shipping. The commerce of Algiers has risen to great importance; and it has become the entrepôt of four-fifths of the trade with France and other European countries, as well as with other towns of the province. Pop. in 1876, 52,702. ——Adj. and inhab. ALGERINE, ål-jer-een′ (Fr. ALGÉRIN, ål‛zhå‛rånᵍ′; Ger. ALGIERISCH, ål′ghee-rish; It. ALGERINO, ål-jå-ree′no; Sp. ARGELINO, aR-Hå-lee′no).

Algiers, ål-jeerz′, a village of Orleans parish, La., on the S. bank of the Mississippi River (which here runs nearly east), opposite New Orleans, of which it forms the 5th district. It is the E. terminus of Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad, and of the New Orleans & Opelousas Railroad. Ferry-boats ply between Algiers and New Orleans. Here are the Morgan Iron-Works, several ship-yards and dry-docks, 4 floating docks, 2 railroad machine-shops, and a boiler-shop. Algiers has 5 churches. Pop. 2500.

Alginet, ål-je-nět′ or ål-He-nět′, a town of Spain, 10 miles S. by W. of Valencia.

Algoa (al-go′ạ) **Bay,** an extensive bay on the S.E. coast of Africa, Cape Colony, between Capes Recife and Padron, 425 miles E. of the Cape of Good Hope. It is open to south winds, but has good anchorage. The Sunday and Baasher Rivers flow into the bay, and at the mouth of the latter is Port Elizabeth. Lat. of Croix Island, in the bay, 33° 47′ 6″ S.; lon. 25° 46′ 7″ W.

Algoada Point, coast of Malabar. See ALGUADA.

Algodon, ăl′go-don‛, a post-office of Ionia co., Mich., 7 miles S. of Saranac.

Algodonales, ål-go-Do-nå′lěs, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, at the foot of the Sierra de Lijar, 49 miles N.E. of Cadiz. Pop. 3393.

Algodones, ål-go-do′něz, a small village of New Mexico, on the left bank of the Rio Grande, 38 miles S.W. of Santa Fé. It has a church.

Algo′ma, a fertile township of Kent co., Mich. It contains the village of Rockford. Pop. 259.

Algoma, a township of Winnebago co., Wis. Pop. 789, exclusive of Oshkosh, of which city the former village of Algoma forms a part.

Algoma, a district at the W. extremity of Ontario, on Lakes Huron and Superior. It contains rich copper- and silver-mines, and is watered by many streams. Area, 43,150 square miles. Pop. 7018, chiefly Indians. It is the diocese of a bishop (Episcopalian).

Algo′na, a post-village in Algona township, capital of Kossuth co., Iowa, on the East Fork of the Des Moines River, and on the Iowa & Dakota division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 52 miles W. of Mason City, and about 44 miles N. of Fort Dodge. Two weekly papers are published here. Algona has a Methodist college, 5 churches, a bank, and manufactures of flour and furniture. Pop. of Algona township, 1406; of the village, 989.

Al‛gonac′, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., in Clay township, on the St. Clair River, about 36 miles N.E. of Detroit. It has 4 churches, a union school, and steam saw-mills. It is partly supported by ship-building. Pop. 754.

Algon′quin, or **Algon′kin,** a nation of Indians, who, on the first settlement of the Europeans, possessed an extensive domain along the N. bank of the St. Lawrence. The entire nation at present does not number above 600. In a larger sense, and according to the more common use, the name *Algonquin* is applied to the great family or stock of Indian tribes which occupied all the country from the Mississippi to the Atlantic north of the Ohio and southeastward to Cape Fear, but excluding the Iroquois, Winnebagoes, and a few others. To this stock belong many Canadian tribes, also the Blackfeet and Cheyennes of the far West.

Algonquin, a post-village of McHenry co., Ill., finely situated in Algonquin township, on the Fox River and the Fox River Branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 48 miles N.W. of Chicago. It has 3 churches, a graded school, 3 flouring-mills, and several butter- and cheese-factories. Pop. of township, 2157. It contains also the village of Crystal Lake.

Algonquin, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., O., in Union township, 5 miles S. of Carrollton. It has 2 churches.

Algonquin, or **Wright's Corners,** a post-village in Grenville co., Ontario, 5 miles from Maitland. Pop. 100.

Al′good, a post-office of Spartanburg co., S.C.

Alguada or **Algoada** (ål-gwå′då) **Point,** on the coast of Malabar, forming the N. extremity of Goa Bay. Lat. 15° 29′ N.; lon. 73° 50′ E.

Algund, ål′goond, a village of Austria, in the Tyrol, near Meran. Pop., with district, 1468.

Algyö, ŏld′yö, a village of Hungary, county of Csongrad, on the Theiss, 7 miles N.E. of Szegedin. Pop. 2814.

Algyögy, ŏld′yödj, a town of Hungary, in Transylvania, 21 miles S.W. of Karlsburg. Pop. 5051.

Al-Hadhr, ål-håd′r′ (anc. *Ha′tra*), a ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, in Mesopotamia, 60 miles S.S.W. of Mosul, having a circular space 1 mile in diameter enclosed by a bastioned wall, and many remains of buildings and tombs.

Alhama, ål-å′må or ål-hå′må ("the bath"), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 26 miles S.W. of Granada. Pop. 6290. It has ruins of Moorish walls, and near it are the warm baths whence its Arabic name.

Alhama, a town of Spain, 13 miles S.W. of Murcia, with a hospital, a ruined castle, and warm baths. Pop. 3642.

Alhambra, the Moorish palace. See GRANADA.

Alhambra, ål-håm′brå, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 48 miles E.S.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 840.

Alhambra, a town of Spain, 62 miles S.W. of Saragossa, on the Jalon, with celebrated mineral springs and baths, the *A′quæ Bilbilita′næ* of the Romans. Pop. 600.

Alham′bra, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., in Alhambra township, 9 miles from Worden Station, and about 25 miles E. of Alton. It is 1 mile from Green Castle. It has 2 churches. Pop. 101.

Alhambra, a post-hamlet of Trempealeau co., Wis., 6 miles from Whitehall Railroad Station, and about 50 miles N. of La Crosse.

Alhandra, ål-ån′drå, a town of Portugal, on the right bank of the Tagus, 18 miles by rail N.E. of Lisbon, has large fisheries, salt-works, &c. Pop. 2000.

Alhandra, ål-ån′drå, a town of Brazil, 15 miles S.S.E. of Parana-Iba.

Alhaurin de la Torre, ål-ŏw-reen′ då lå toR′Rå, a town of Spain, Granada, 15 miles S.W. of Malaga. Pop. 3425.

Alhaurin el Grande, ål-ŏw-reen′ el grån′då, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 20 miles W. from Malaga. There are 4 squares, a town-house, hospital, numerous fountains, remains of an Arab fortification and of a Roman aqueduct, also marble-, freestone-, and granite-quarries. Pop. 6781.

Alhendin, ål-ěn-deen′, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Dilar, 6 miles S.W. of Granada. Pop. 2275.

Alhucemas, ål-oo-thå′mås, a small island fortress and prison-settlement belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Morocco, 5 miles S.E. of Cape Morro. Lat. 35° 15′ N.; lon. 4° 12′ E. Pop. 311.

Ali, å′lee, an ancient town of Sicily, 15 miles by rail S.S.W. of Messina, with sulphur baths. Pop. 2582.

Alia, å′le-å, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 18 miles S.W. of Logrosan. Pop. 2225.

Alia, å-lee′å, a town of Sicily, province and 34 miles S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 4562.

Ali-Abad, å′lee-å-båd′ (*i.e.*, "the abode or city of Ali"), a town of Persia, in Irak-Ajemee, 85 miles N.E. of Kashan, with 500 houses. Near it is a royal residence.

Ali-Abad, a town of Persia, in Mazanderan, on the Caspian Sea, 30 miles N.W. of Amol.

Ali-Abad, a village of Persia, in Azerbaijan, 65 miles N.E. of Tabreez. Ali-Abad is the name of several other villages in Asia.

Aliaga, å-le-å′gå, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Guadalupe, 23 miles N.E. of Teruel. Pop. 1074.

Aliano, å-le-å′no, a town of Italy, province of Potenza, 43 miles S.W. of Matera. Pop. 1760.

Aliaska, å-le-ås′kå, sometimes written **Aliashka,** a peninsula of Alaska (which see), extending some 450 miles into the Pacific, with an average breadth of 25 miles. It is mountainous, with volcanic peaks. Its people are of the Innuit or Esquimaux stock, and number about 3000.

Ali-Boghan, å′lee-bo‛gån′, a town of Afghanistan, 10 miles E. of Jelalabad, at an elevation of 1900 feet.

Alibunar, å-le-boo-nar′, or **Alibaunar,** å-le-bo-nar′, a town of Croatia, 15 miles N.N.E. of Pancsova, on the borders of a great sandy plain, and near marshes partly drained. It has saltpetre-works, and mills turned by horse-power. A canal connects it with Versecz. Pop. 3706.

Ali-Bunder, å′lee-bŭn′dẹr, a town of Sinde, on the Goonee, in its delta, 76 miles S.S.E. of Hyderabad.

Alicante, å-le-kån′tå or al-e-kant′ (anc. *Lucen′tum*), a city and seaport of Spain, in Valencia, capital of the province of the same name, at the head of an extensive bay, having Cape la Huertas at its N.E. extremity, and Cape Santa Pola on the S., 12 miles apart. It lies in lat. 38° 20′ 7″ N., lon. 0° 26′ W., at the base of a rocky eminence 400 feet high, surmounted by a strong castle, which overlooks it and commands the bay. It is well built; has clean, well-paved streets, and lofty and substantial stone houses, provided with terraces and verandas. It has three general hospitals, a military hospital, a lying-in hospital, orphan-asylum, and house of mercy, a college, a theatre, several extensive storehouses, public baths, and 8 fountains; but the water is not good, being impregnated with the salts of magnesia. Its manufactures consist largely of tobacco, esparto cordage and matting. The chief exports are wine, fruits, esparto, liquorice, and canary-seed. The government has here a cigar-factory, which employs more than

2200 women; and a British company has established in the neighborhood, at the foot of Mount Molinet, works for smelting and refining the ores from the mines of Murcia. The city is the chief port of Valencia, and has many French and English resident merchants. The harbor of Alicante is only a roadstead in a deep bay, small vessels alone being able to approach the quay. The mole has been greatly extended. Alicante is situated on a railway, about 125 miles S. of Valencia. Pop. 31,162.

Alicante, a province of Spain, formed in 1834 of the S. part of the ancient kingdom of Valencia and a small part of Murcia. Area, 2868 square miles. The soil is fertile, producing wine, sugar, rice, oranges, citron, figs, and other fruits. Pop. 440,470.

Alicata, å-le-kå'tå, or **Licata,** le-kå'tå, a seaport of Sicily, province of Girgenti, 25 miles S.E. of Girgenti. Vessels load 1 mile from the town; but an artificial harbor is in construction, and a railway into the interior. It exports some grain and pulse, and much brimstone, chiefly to the United States. In 1876, 33,020 tons of sulphur were shipped. It has 23 churches. Pop. 15,966.

Alice, al'iss, a post-office of Grundy co., Iowa, about 75 miles N.E. of Des Moines.

Alice Castello, å-lee'chå kås-têl'lo, a village of Italy, province of Novara. Pop. 1852.

Alice Superiore, å-lee'chå soo-på-ree-o'rå, a town of Italy, province of Turin, 7 miles W. of Ivrea. Pop. 1050.

Aliceton, al'is-tọn, a post-office of Boyle co., Ky., at North Fork Station on the Knoxville Branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

Alicia, ạ-lish'e-ạ, a post-hamlet and station of Lawrence co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 107 miles N.E. of Little Rock, and 3 miles from Black River. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Alicudi, å-le-koo'dee (anc. *Ericu'sa*), the westernmost of the Lipari Islands. It is conical in form, 6 miles in circumference, and rises abruptly from the sea. It produces sulphur, fruits, and palms. Pop. 450.

Ali'da, a post-hamlet of La Porte co., Ind., in Clinton township, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad where it crosses the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 50 miles S.E. of Chicago, and 14 miles S. of Michigan City. It is a shipping-point for grain.

Alida, a post-office and station of Davis co., Kansas, on the Republican River, 8 miles N.W. of Junction City, on the Junction City & Fort Kearney Railroad.

Alife, å-lee'få (anc. *Alli'fæ* or *Alli'pha*), a town of Italy, in Caserta, 16 miles N.N.E. of Capua. Pop. 3201.

Aligaum, âl-e-gaum', a town of British India, Nizam's dominions, 68 miles S.W. of Ellichpoor.

Al'igerville, a hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., in Rochester township, 7 miles from Rosendale. It has 2 churches.

Ali-Ghez, a mountain of Armenia. See ALAGHEZ.

Alighur, âl'e-gŭr' (native *Aligarh*), a district of India, Meerut division, North-West Provinces, lat. 27° 29'–28° 10' 30'' N., lon. 55° 32' 30''–58° 42' 30'' E. Area, 1954 square miles. It lies between the Ganges and the Jumna. Capital, Coel. Pop. 1,073,106.

Alighur, or **Allyghur,** a fortress of India, on the Calcutta-Delhi Railway, 82 miles from Delhi, and adjacent to the city of Coel.

Aligunge, or **Alligunge,** âl'le-gŭnj' (native *Aliganj*), a town of India, district of Etah, 21 miles N.W. of Futtehghur. Pop. 7912. See also ALLAGUNGE.

Aligunge, or **Se'wan',** or **Aligunge-Sewan,** written also **Aliganj-Sewan,** a town of the Sarun district, province of Bahar, India, on the navigable river Daha, 40 miles N.E. of Chuprah. It manufactures excellent pottery and bronze. Pop. 11,099.

Alijo, å-lee'zho, a town of Portugal, 15 miles E. of Villa Real. Pop. 1672.

Alijos (å-lee'ʜōs) **Rocks,** in the Pacific, lat. 24° 58' N., lon. 115° 48' W., about 200 miles W. of Lower California. They are 112 feet high.

Alila, å-lee'lå, a station in Tulare co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 22 miles S. of Tulare.

Alimena, å-le-må'nå, a town in the island of Sicily, 52 miles S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 4580.

Ali-Mohan, in India. See ALI-RAJPOOR.

Aline, ạ-leen', a post-hamlet of Snyder co., Pa., in Perry township, about 35 miles N. by W. of Harrisburg. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Aline Loch, å-leen' loᴋ, a small arm of the sea, in Argyleshire, Scotland, 3½ miles long, and half a mile broad.

Alingo, the ancient name of LANGON.

Alingsaes, å'ling-sås', a town of Sweden, on a railway, 32 miles S.W. of Wenersborg. Pop. 1837.

Alipee, Alepe, Allepee, Alipi, âl'ẹ-pee', **Al'lapee', Ala'polai',** or **Aulapolay,** aw-lå'po-lā', a town of India, in Travancore, on the Malabar coast, 32 miles S. by E. of Cochin. Lat. 9° 30' N.; lon. 76° 25' E. A canal connects it with the Backwater, a large coast-lake. The town has a large trade in teak, cardamoms, and pepper. Pop. about 10,000.

Al'ipoor', a southern suburb of Calcutta, British India, on the Hoogly. It contains Belvedere House, the residence of the lieutenant-governor, barracks, and a great penitentiary.

Ali-Rajpoor, å'le-råj-poor', or **Ali-Mohan,** å'le-mo'hån', a native state of Rajpootana, India, is 33 miles long and 31 broad. Area, 708 square miles. It is governed by a rajah, tributary to the British. Cap., Rajpoor. Pop. 69,384.

Alisal, a township of Monterey co., Cal. Pop. 2723.

Alise-Sainte-Reine, å'leez'-sâɴt-râne', a village of France, department of Côte-d'Or, 8 miles N.E. of Semur, with iron-mines and mineral waters in its vicinity. This is the ancient *Ale'sia*, described by Cæsar (*Bell. Gallic.* lib. vii.), and taken by him from Vercingetorix. Pop. 786.

Alisonia, a hamlet of Virginia. See ALLISONIA.

Alitak (âl'e-tåk') **Bay,** Alaska, enters Kadiak Island from the S.W., between Capes Alitak and Trinity.

Aliwal, âl-e-wâl', a village in Northwestern India, near the Sutlej, N.W. of Loodianah. Here, on the 28th of January, 1846, General Sir H. Smith, with about 12,000 troops, totally defeated a Sikh army of double that number.

Alixan, å'lix'ôɴᵍ' (L. *Alĕxia'num*), a village of France, in Drôme, 7 miles N.E. of Valence. Pop. 1952.

Al-Jezair, a city of Africa. See ALGIERS.

Al-Jezeereh, or **Al-Jezira.** See MESOPOTAMIA.

Aljezur, a town of Portugal. See ALGEZUR.

Aljubarrota, âl-zhoo-baʀ-ʀo'tå, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 15 miles S.W. of Leiria, on the summit of a mountain. In the neighborhood, John I. of Portugal obtained a signal victory over John I., King of Castile, August 14, 1385. Pop. 2707.

Aljustrel, âl-zhoo-strêl', a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 77 miles S.E. of Lisbon, and 22 miles S.W. of Beja, in an oasis of the barren Campo de Beja. Pop. 2185.

Al-Kaisareeyeh, or **Al-Kaisseria,** âl-kī-ser-ee'-yå, a town in the N.W. part of Morocco, not far from Alcazar Kebeer. Pop. about 8000, of which 500 are Jews.

Al'kali, a station in Keith co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, and on the S. Platte, 20 miles E. of Ogalalla.

Alkali Lake, a small lake, with no outlet, in Iron co., Utah, about lat. 37° 40' N., lon. 113° 10' W.

Al-Katif, a town of Arabia. See EL KATIF.

Alken, âl'kẹn, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, on the railway from Landen to Hasselt, 4 miles S. of Hasselt. Pop. 2900.

Alkmaar, or **Alckmaer,** alk-ma̱ʀ' (L. *Alcma'ria*), an old and important town of Holland, province of North Holland, on a railway, 20 miles N.N.W. of Amsterdam, and 5 miles from the sea. Lat. 52° 37' N.; lon. 40° 44' E. Alkmaar is a clean and regularly built town, intersected by small canals, the banks of which are planted with trees. It is the seat of a court of first resort, and of a tribunal of commerce; is well supplied with educational and scientific institutions, having, besides public schools, a Latin school, a drawing-school, a school of clinical medicine, a natural history and literary society, a gymnasium, a library, a society of science and art, &c. Alkmaar possesses a roomy haven, and carries on a considerable export trade in butter and cheese, the quantity of the latter sold annually in the town being upwards of 4000 tons. This cheese is exported to all parts of Europe, to the West Indies, and to South America. The manufactures consist of salt, soap, vinegar, earthenware, leather, and parchment. Its successful defence against the Spaniards in 1573 gave rise to the saying, "Victory begins at Alkmaar." Pop. 11,384.

Al-Kosh, âl'kosh', a walled, fortified town of Asiatic Turkey, in Koordistan, 15 miles N. of Mosul. Near it, among the mountains, is a Chaldean convent. Pop. 3000.

Alkoven, or **Alkaven,** âl-kŏv'en, a village of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 6 miles E.S.E. of Efferding. Pop., with commune, 3200.

Al-Ksar, a town of Morocco. See ALCAZAR KEBEER.

Allada, âl-lå'då, a town of Dahomey, 35 miles N. of Whydah, between two large lakes. Pop. 8000.

Allagunge, âl'lå-gŭnj', a town of India, North-West Provinces, 11 miles N.E. of Furruckabad. Pop. 5000. See also ALIGUNGE.

Al'lah, a post-office of Hunt co., Texas.

Allahabad, âl-lå-hå-båd' (*i.e.*, the "city of God"), an ancient city of Hindostan, capital of the North-West Provinces, situated near the junction of the Ganges and Jumna, 450 miles N. by W. of Calcutta, at the junction of several railways. Lat. 25° 25′ 26″ N.; lon. 81° 51′ 1″ E. The town was originally built of brick, and its antiquity and former extent are attested by the fact that for several miles around the fort the soil consists of mortar, broken pottery, and brickdust. Among the remarkable buildings are the fort, the Jumma Musjid, or principal mosque, the serai of the Sultan Khusro, and the imperial tombs. The fort completely commands the navigation, and is the chief military depot for the upper provinces. Allahabad is the seat of a superior court of justice, and has a school at which native pupils are taught Persic, Hindostanee, &c. Pop. 105,926.

Allahabad, a division of the North-West Provinces, British India, comprising the districts of Allahabad, Cawnpoor, Futtehpoor, Humeerpoor, Banda, and Jounpoor. Pop. 5,466,116. ALLAHABAD DISTRICT is in lat. 24° 49′–25° 44′ N., lon. 81° 14′–82° 26′ E. Area, 2802 square miles. Capital, Allahabad. Pop. 1,394,245.

Allah-Shehr, a city of Asia Minor. See ALA-SHEHR.

Al′lain, now called **Port Al′len,** a post-village, capital of West Baton Rouge parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 1 mile above Baton Rouge. It is the E. terminus of the Red River Valley Railroad. It has 2 stores.

Allaire, ålˋlåʀ′, a village of France, department of Morbihan, 26 miles E. of Vannes. Pop. 2252.

Allaire, alˋlair′, a post-office of Monmouth co., N.J., and a station on the Farmingdale & Squan Village Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Seagirt.

Alˋlamakee′, or **Alˋamakee′,** the most northeastern county of Iowa, borders on Minnesota. Area, about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, is intersected by the Upper Iowa River, which runs northeastward, and also drained by Yellow River and Paint Creek. The surface presents picturesque scenery, diversified with prairies, bluffs, and forests. The Upper Iowa flows through a narrow winding valley bordered by bluffs which rise nearly 400 feet above the river. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, butter, hay, and pork are the staple products. Timber is abundant here. The rocks which underlie the most of the county are fine Trenton limestone and dolomitic or magnesian limestone, both Lower Silurian. The former is a good building-stone, and contains 94 per cent. of carbonate of lime. The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad traverses the S.W. part of this county. Capital, Waukon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,656,370. Pop. in 1870, 17,868, of whom 11,765 were natives and 6103 were foreigners; in 1875, 19,168.

Alˋlamakee′, a post-office of Allamakee co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River and the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, 61 miles above Dubuque.

Alˋlamu′chee, or **Alˋlamu′chy,** a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.J., about 35 miles W. of Paterson. It has a church, and mines of iron.

Allan, al′lạn, a river of Scotland, county of Perth, joins the Forth 2 miles above Stirling. Length, 18 miles.

Allan, ålˋlòɴᵍ′, a village of France, department of Drôme, 5 miles S.E. of Montélimar. Pop. 1100.

Allan, Bridge of. See BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

Al′lanburg, a post-village in Welland co., Ontario, on the Welland Canal, 5 miles by rail S. of St. Catharines. Pop. 300.

Allanche, ålˋlòɴsh′, a town of France, department of Cantal, 8 miles N.E. of Murat. Pop. 2056.

Alland, ål′lånd, a village of Lower Austria, 8 miles W.N.W. of Baden. Pop. 1250.

Alˋlandale′, a post-office of Banks co., Ga., 4 miles from Lulah Railroad Station.

Alˋlandale′ Mills, or **Lang,** a post-village in Peterborough co., Ontario, on Indian River, 10 miles S.E. of Peterborough. It contains saw- and grist-mills, a carding-mill, and a hoop-factory. Pop. 200.

Allapaha, or **Alapaha,** al-lap′ạ-haw, a river of Georgia, rises in the S. central part of the state. It runs nearly southward through a level sandy tract, passes into Florida, and enters the Suwanee River. Length, 180 miles.

Allapaha, or **Alapaha,** a thriving post-village of Berrien co., Ga., on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 112 miles W. of Brunswick. It has 1 church, 1 newspaper office, and manufactures of chairs, lumber, blinds, &c.

Allapee, a town of Hindostan. See ALIPEE.

Allaputty, or **Allapatti,** ålˋlå-pŭt′tee, an island at the extreme N. of Ceylon, and near the isle of Jaffna. It is covered with palms, and is inhabited by Malabar fishermen. Pop. 1800. Lat. 9° 45′ N.; lon. 80° 2′ E.

Al′lard's Cor′ners, a hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., 2½ miles from Walden Station.

Allariz, ål-yå-reeth′, a walled town of Spain, in Galicia, 13 miles S.E. of Orense. Pop. 1760.

Allarmont, ålˋlaʀˋmòɴᵍ′, a village of France, department of Vosges, 13 miles N.N.E. of St. Dié. Pop. 816.

Allass (ål-låss′) **Strait** is between the islands of Lombok and Sumbawa, in the Malay Archipelago. Length, about 50 miles; breadth, at the narrowest part, 9 miles.

Allassac, ålˋlåsˋsåk′, a town of France, department of Corrèze, 15 miles W. of Tulle. Pop. 1248.

Allˋatoo′na, a post-office and station of Bartow co., Ga., on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, 40 miles N.N.W. of Atlanta. It is near the Allatoona Pass, where General J. E. Johnston made a stand in May, 1864, when pursued by General Sherman, and is surrounded by picturesque scenery. A battle was fought here October 5, 1864, between the Union forces under General Corse and the Confederates under General French.

Allauch, ålˋlōsh′, a town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 6 miles N.E. of Marseilles. Pop. 1386.

Alla-Yar-ka-Tanda, or **Alli-Yar-ka-Tanda,** ål-lẹ-yar-kå-tån′då, a town of Sinde, 20 miles E. of Hyderabad. Pop. 8500. It has cotton manufactures and dye-works.

Alle, ål′lẹh, a river of East Prussia, falls into the Pregel 27 miles above Königsberg. Its length is about 115 miles.

Allée Blanche, ålˋlå′ blòɴsh (*i.e.*, the "white passage"), a lofty valley of Italy, bounded on the N. by the Mont Blanc chain. It owes its name to the deep snow with which it is always covered even in summer.

Al′legan, a county in the S.W. part of Michigan, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Michigan, and intersected by Kalamazoo River. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, butter, hay, and lumber are the staple products of the county. Among the forest trees are the sugar-maple, ash, beech, oak, and tulip-tree. The county is intersected by the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, and a branch of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. Capital, Allegan. Valuation of real and personal estate, $15,795,133. Pop. in 1870, 32,105, of whom 26,519 were natives and 5586 were foreigners; in 1874, 32,381.

Allegan, a post-office of Rice co., Kansas.

Allegan, a post-village, the capital of Allegan co., Mich., is on the Kalamazoo River, at the head of navigation, in Allegan township, and on the Kalamazoo division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 160 miles W. of Detroit, 33 miles S.S.W. of Grand Rapids, and 25 miles N.W. of Kalamazoo. The Michigan Lake Shore Railroad connects it with Grand Haven. Large quantities of lumber sawn in Allegan co. are shipped at this place. It has 2 national banks, 2 newspaper offices, a public library, 3 flouring-mills, 2 planing-mills, 2 saw-mills, an iron-foundry, woollen-mill, car-works, &c., 8 churches, an academy or high school, and 2 superior hotels. It is supplied with water by the Holly system, and has extensive water-power, which is employed in several mills. Pop. in 1870, 2374; of the township, 3642; of the village in 1878, about 4100.

Allegany, a county of New York. See ALLEGHANY.

Alleghany,[*] al-le-gå′nee, a river of the United States, a branch of the Ohio, rises in Potter co., Pa., and, turning northward, makes an extensive détour in Cattaraugus co., N.Y. Having re-crossed the northern boundary of Pennsylvania, it runs southwestward through the oil region to Franklin, Venango co. From this point it flows southeastward to the mouth of Mahoning Creek, below which it pursues a southwest course through Armstrong and Alleghany cos. until it unites with the Monongahela at Pittsburg. The stream formed by this confluence is the Ohio River. The length of the Alleghany is perhaps 350 miles. Small steamboats can ascend it 200 miles or more from Pittsburg. This river traverses a hilly country, in which bituminous coal, petroleum, and pine timber are abundant.

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[*] It is much to be desired that a uniform orthography of this name should be adopted. In New York it is commonly written *Allegany*, in Pennsylvania, *Allegheny*, and in Virginia and the Southern States, *Alleghany*, though nearly all of the works on general geography, even those published in New York and Pennsylvania, spell the name ALLEGHANY. The impropriety, not to say absurdity, of this discrepancy in the spelling of this name will be seen by referring to a representation of New York and Pennsylvania on the same map. We shall there find at times one and the same river named *Allegheny* near its source, while lower down, for the distance of some 40 or 50 miles, it is *Allegany*, and then again *Allegheny* for the rest of its course. If we have occasion to speak of the mountains, we must, according to this method, call them *Allegany* in a description of New York; *Allegheny* in an article on Pennsylvania; and *Alleghany* in treating of Virginia or any of the Southern or Western States.

Alleghany, a county in the N.W. part of Maryland. It is bounded on the S. by the Potomac River and its North Branch. The main Alleghany Mountain traverses this county, the surface of which is also diversified by other high ridges. Here occur broad fertile valleys called *glades*, which are adapted to pasturage and supply superior butter and mutton. Among the mineral resources are bituminous coal, iron ore, limestone, and sandstone. In some years over 2,000,000 tons of excellent coal are mined in the Cumberland district in this county. It is intersected by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Cumberland. Valuation of real and personal estate, $24,328,620. Pop. in 1870, 38,536, of whom 30,567 were natives and 7969 were foreigners. Since 1870 the dimensions of this county have been reduced by the formation of Garrett co.

Alleghany, or **Allegany,** a county in the S.W. part of New York, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is intersected by the Genesee River, which runs northward, and is also drained by the Canisteo River and Angelica and Canaseraga Creeks. The surface is elevated and hilly, with several deep ravines. Forests of the ash, beech, elm, hickory, white oak, pine, sugar-maple, &c., cover more than one-third of the county. The soil is fertile and adapted to pasturage. Hay, oats, cattle, lumber, butter, milk, and wool are the staple products. Devonian sandstones of the Portage and Chemung groups crop out here. Some of these are used for building-stones and grindstones. This county is intersected by the Erie Railroad and the Genesee Canal. Capitals, Belmont and Angelica. Valuation of real and personal estate, $23,893,857. Pop. in 1870, 40,814, of whom 37,268 were natives of the United States; in 1875, 41,721.

Alleghany, a county in the N.W. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is drained by the New River. The surface is mountainous. The Blue Ridge, one of the Alleghanies, extends along the S.E. border of the county. The soil produces some Indian corn, oats, &c. Capital, Gap Civil. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,049,554. Pop. in 1870, 3691, of whom 3687 were natives and 4 were foreigners.

Alleghany, or **Allegheny,** a county in the W. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 750 square miles. The Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers unite near the middle of the county and form the Ohio, which traverses the N.W. part. It is also drained by the Youghiogheny River and Chartiers and Turtle Creeks. The surface is diversified by hills, valleys, and deep ravines, and presents beautiful scenery. The soil of the S.E. part is based on limestone and is very fertile. Oats, maize, hay, butter, wool, potatoes, horses, and cattle are the staple products. 2,635,431 tons of bituminous coal were mined in 1870 in this county near Pittsburg, which is the capital. Here are extensive manufactures of iron, glass, &c. The value of all the products manufactured in this county in 1870 was $88,789,414. The Pennsylvania Railroad connects at Pittsburg with other important railroads. Alleghany was in 1870 the second county of the state in respect to population and wealth. Valuation of real and personal estate, $355,181,070. Pop. in 1870, 262,204, of whom 186,307 were natives and 75,897 were foreigners.

Alleghany, a county of Virginia, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by Jackson's River, a branch of the James River. On the E. border of the county the Cowpasture and Jackson's Rivers unite to form the James. The surface is diversified by mountains and fertile valleys, and the main ridge of the Alleghany Mountains extends along the N.W. border. The Red Sweet Springs are in this county. It is intersected by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Covington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,391,005. Pop. in 1870, 3674, of whom 3566 were natives and 108 were foreigners.

Alleghany, a post-village and mining-camp of Sierra co., Cal., on Kanaka Creek, about 60 miles E.N.E. of Marysville. Pop. in 1870, 240.

Alleghany, or **Allegany,** a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on the Alleghany River, in a township of its own name, and on the Erie Railroad, 61 miles E.S.E. of Dunkirk, and 398 miles from New York city. It contains 1 newspaper office, a Catholic college, convent, and academy, 3 or 4 churches, 2 hotels, 3 steam saw-mills, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. 746; of the township, 2485.

Alleghany, a township of Davidson co., N.C. Pop. 436.

Alleghany (or **Allegheny**), a city of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, opposite Pittsburg. It is the S.W. terminus of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, and is on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. It has many fine residences, numerous and extensive iron- and steel-works, including rolling-mills, locomotive- and machine-shops, and foundries, also several cotton- and woollen-mills, and manufactories of leather, flour, beer, salt, etc. It has 2 theological schools (one United and Reformed Presbyterian, the other Presbyterian), nearly 50 churches, 4 national banks, 4 savings-banks, and several state and private banks. It is the seat of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, of a house of industry, and of a widows' home; has several convents and orphanages, a fine park (containing 100 acres), water-works, and street-railways. Two newspapers, a daily and a weekly, are published here. Pop. in 1860, 28,702; in 1870, 53,180.

Alleghany, or **Allegheny,** a township of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. 2568, exclusive of Aladdin and Leechburg.

Alleghany, or **Allegheny,** a township of Blair co., Pa. Pop. 1913. It contains El Dorado.

Alleghany, or **Allegheny,** a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 890. It has important coal-mines.

Alleghany, or **Allegheny,** a township of Cambria co., Pa. Pop. 1230, exclusive of a part of Chest Springs.

Alleghany, or **Allegheny,** a township of Potter co., Pa. Pop. 625.

Alleghany, or **Allegheny,** a township of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. 1133. It contains Fairhope.

Alleghany, or **Allegheny,** a township of Venango co., Pa. It includes the village of Lambs and the borough of Pleasantville, and produces petroleum. Pop., exclusive of Pleasantville, 1485.

Alleghany, or **Allegheny,** a station in Warren co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 63 miles from Erie, and 3 miles W. of Warren.

Alleghany, or **Allegheny,** a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. 1710. It contains Markle, and Garver's Ferry.

Alleghany, a village of Alleghany co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 5 miles E. of the White Sulphur Springs. Post-office, Alleghany Station.

Alleghany, a station of Montgomery co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 76 miles W.S.W. of Lynchburg. See SHAWSVILLE.

Alleghany (or **Allegheny**) **Bridge,** a post-hamlet of McKean co., Pa., in Eldred township, on the Alleghany River, about 36 miles N. of Emporium. It has 1 church, and manufactures of lumber. The township has 14 steam saw-mills.

Alleghany (or **Allegheny**) **Furnace,** a station in Blair co., Pa., on the Hollidaysburg Branch Railroad, 1 mile S. of Altoona. Half a mile distant is the hamlet of the same name, the seat of iron-works. It is in Logan township.

Alleghany (or **Allegheny**) **Junction,** a station in Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad where it crosses the Alleghany Valley Railroad, near the Alleghany River, 29 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. It is called also West Penn Junction. See LUCESCO.

Alleghany Mountains, a term of various application, sometimes used as synonymous with the Appalachian System (see APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS), but by some writers applied to that portion of the system which is comprised in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina, and which forms the water-shed between the Atlantic and the Mississippi River. In a more restricted sense the Alleghanies include the mountain-ridges of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, except the Kittatinny and South Mountains in Pennsylvania and the Blue Ridge in Virginia. These ridges are remarkable for their parallelism, regularity, rectilineal direction, and evenness of outline. "These mountains," says Guyot, "are curved into arches, either entire or broken on the top, forming a system of long straight parallel ridges of about equal height, with intervening trough-like valleys, justifying a comparison to the folds of a garment. The crest of the ridges, seen at the horizon, appears like a uniform, unindented line, without sharp peaks or deep passes. The main valleys are longitudinal, the transverse valleys being few and unimportant." The general direction of the ridges is nearly parallel with the Atlantic coast. Their average height in Pennsylvania and Virginia is about 2000 or 2400 feet above the tide. They are composed of stratified rocks of the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous ages. From the absence of rocks more recent than the coal formation, geologists infer that the Alleghanies are older than the Alps or the Andes. Their original height has been greatly reduced by denudation or erosion. They are rich in coal and iron ore. Limestone is also abundant in these mountains or in the intervening valleys. Among the valuable forest trees which abound on them are the beech, ash, white oak, chestnut, hickory, white pine, and wild cherry.

Alleghany Springs, a post-office of Montgomery co., Va., 80 miles W. by S. of Lynchburg, and 3 miles from Alleghany Railroad Station, which is on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 77 miles W. of Lynchburg. The springs afford a highly useful saline water, and are much visited in summer. The scenery here is very fine.

Alleghany Station, Va. See ALLEGHANY.

Alleghe, ål-lå′gå, a village of Italy, province of Belluno, on a little lake, 9 miles N. of Agordo. Pop. 1250.

Allegheny, Pa. See ALLEGHANY.

Allegran′za (Sp. *Alegranza*, å-lå-grån′thå), the most northern of the Canary Islands, 10 miles N. of Lanzarote. Lat. 29° 26′ N.; lon. 13° 31′ W. It is an extinct volcano.

Allègre, ål‵laig′r′, a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, 12 miles N.W. of Le Puy. Pop. 1927.

Allègre, a village of France, department of Gard, 7 miles S.E. of St. Ambroix. It has mines of bitumen. Pop. 1250.

Allegrip′pus, a station in Blair co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Altoona.

Al′leguash, a large river of Maine, rises on the border of Somerset and Piscataquis cos., flows S.E. and then N. and N.N.E., traversing many lakes, one of which is called by its own name, and falls into the Walloostook or main St. John, near the N. border of the state. Its valley is chiefly in Aroostook co., and has very few permanent inhabitants. Length, over 200 miles.

Alleins, ål‵låɴᵍ′, a village of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 9 miles E. of Eyguières. Pop. 1180.

Allemagne and **Allemanni.** See GERMANY.

Allemance, al-lẹh-mance′, a post-office of Guilford co., N.C., about 70 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh.

Allemance County. See ALAMANCE.

Al‵lemands′, or **Des Allemands,** dåz al‵lẹh‵månds′, a post-hamlet of St. Charles parish, La., on Bayou Des Allemands and Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad, 32 miles W. of New Orleans. It has a church, and manufactures of cypress wooden-ware and pirogues (boats).

Allemania, a hamlet of Louisiana. See ALEMANIA.

Al′leman's, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., in Gulick township, about 20 miles N. of Altoona. It has a church and a saw-mill. Coal is found here.

Allemond-en-Oysans, ål‵mòɴᵍ′-dòɴ-wå‵zòɴᵍ′, a village of France, department of Isère, in a beautiful valley, about 18 miles S.E. of Grenoble. Pop. 1216.

Al′len, a county in the E.N.E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is drained by the Maumee River, and its branches, the St. Joseph and the St. Mary, which unite at Fort Wayne; also by the Aboite and Crooked Creeks and Eel River. The surface is level; the soil is fertile. Forests of the beech, white ash, elm, hickory, white oak, sugar-maple, black walnut, and other trees cover one-third or more of the county. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, horses, cattle, butter, and pork are the staple products. Lumber is one of the chief articles of export. Devonian rocks underlie part of the soil. It is intersected by the Wabash & Erie Canal, the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Grand Rapids & Indiana, and other railroads. Valuation of real and personal estate, $39,193,500. Pop. in 1870, 43,494, of whom 34,735 were natives and 8759 were foreigners.

Allen, a county in the S.E. part of Kansas, has an area of 504 square miles. It is intersected by the Neosho River and drained by Deer and Elm Creeks. The surface is nearly level or undulating; the soil is fertile. A large portion of the county is prairie. Indian corn, wheat, oats, live stock, and hay are the staple products. It is intersected by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad and the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad. Beds of coal are found here. Capital, Iola. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,913,422. Pop. in 1870, 7022, of whom 6365 were natives and 657 were foreigners; in 1878, 8964.

Allen, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Big Barren River. The surface is nearly level; the soil is moderately fertile. Cavernous limestone abounds in this county, and salt springs are found here. Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Scottsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,906,720. Pop. in 1870, 10,296, of whom 10,287 were natives and 9 were foreigners.

Allen, a county in the W.N.W. part of Ohio, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Auglaize and Ottawa Rivers. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the ash, beech, elm, sugar-maple, and oak abound. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, butter, horses, and wool are the staple products. Upper Silurian limestone of the Helderberg or water-lime group underlies nearly all of this county. It is intersected by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago and the Dayton & Michigan Railroads; also by the Miami & Erie Canal. Capital, Lima. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,664,050. Pop. in 1870, 23,623, of whom 21,557 were natives and 2066 were foreigners.

Allen, a post-village of Yavapai co., Arizona. It has a church.

Allen, a post-township of La Salle co., Ill., about 18 miles S.S.E. of Ottawa. It has a church. Coal is found here. Pop. 877.

Allen, a township of McLean co., Ill. Pop. 1224. It contains Stamford.

Allen, a post-township of Miami co., Ind. Allen Post-Office is at the village of Lincoln (which see). Pop. of the township, 1042.

Allen, a township of Noble co., Ind. Pop. 1754. It contains Avilla and Lisbon.

Allen, a township of Harrison co., Iowa. Pop. 90.

Allen, a township of Polk co., Iowa. Pop. 630. It contains Avon Station.

Allen, a township of Warren co., Iowa, contiguous to Allen in Polk co. Pop. 869. It contains Carlisle.

Allen, a township of Jewell co., Kansas. Pop. in 1875, 257; in 1878, 485.

Allen, a post-office of Lyon co., Kansas, about 40 miles S.W. of Topeka.

Allen, a post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich., in Allen township, 10 miles W.N.W. of Hillsdale, and 1 mile from Allen Station on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. It has 2 churches, a bank, a union school, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. about 700; of the township, 1604.

Allen, a township of Worth co., Mo. Pop. 1352.

Allen, a post-township of Alleghany co., N.Y., 56 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It contains 4 churches. Pop. 777.

Allen, a township of Darke co., O. Pop. 781.

Allen, a township of Hancock co., O. Pop. 969. It contains Van Buren.

Allen, a township of Union co., O. Pop. 1198. It contains Pottersburg.

Allen, a post-office of Cumberland co., Pa., at Churchtown, about 13 miles W.S.W. of Harrisburg.

Allen, a township of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. 815.

Allen, a station in Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Montrose Railroad, 5 miles S. of Montrose.

Allen, a township of Washington co., Pa. It contains Allenport. Much bituminous coal and excellent glass-sand are here obtained. Pop. 815.

Allen, a post-hamlet of Collin co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 24 miles N. of Dallas. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a cotton-gin.

Allen, Bog of. See BOG OF ALLEN.

Allenburg, ål′lẹn-bŏŏʀɢ‵, a town of East Prussia, on the Alle, 30 miles S.E. of Königsberg. Pop. 2426.

Allenburg, a town of Hungary, on the Körös.

Al′len Centre, a post-office of Alleghany co., N.Y., is in Allen township, about 55 miles S.E. of Buffalo.

Allen Creek, a post-office of Oceana co., Mich., 21 miles E. of Pentwater.

Al‵lendale′, a town and parish of England, co. of Northumberland, 33 miles E. of Carlisle, on the East Allen. The inhabitants are employed principally in the lead-mines in the vicinity. Pop. of parish, 5397.

Al′lendale, a post-hamlet of Solano co., Cal., on the Vaca Valley Railroad, 6 miles N. of Vacaville.

Allendale, a post-village of Wabash co., Ill., on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of Vincennes. It has a church, a flouring-mill, 3 warehouses, and 3 general stores. Laid out in 1870. Pop. about 200.

Allendale, a post-hamlet of Green co., Ky., about 70 miles S. of Louisville.

Allendale, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich., 20 miles E. of Grand Haven, and about 75 miles W.N.W. of Lansing. It is in Allendale township. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Pop. 767.

Allendale, a post-village of Worth co., Mo., in Smith township, 35 miles from Hopkins, and about 66 miles N.N.E. of St. Joseph. It has a graded school. Pop. about 200.

Allendale, the station name of ALLENWOOD, N.J.

Allendale, a post-hamlet of Bergen co., N.J., on the Erie Railroad, 25 miles N. of Jersey City. It has 2 or 3 churches, a woollen-mill, &c.

Allendale, a post-office of Jefferson co., N.Y., 14 miles S. of Watertown.

Allendale, a village of Providence co., R.I., in North Providence township, on the Providence & Springfield Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Providence. It has a church, and manufactures of Allendale sheetings and quilts. The nearest post-office is Centredale. Pop. 203.

Allendale, a post-village and township of Barnwell co., S.C., on the Port Royal Railroad, 53 miles S.E. of Augusta, Ga. It has 2 or 3 churches, the Allendale high school, and numerous stores. Pop. of township, 1847.

Allendale, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, on an arm of Lake Simcoe, and on the Northern Railway, 63 miles N.N.W. from Toronto. Pop. 200.

Allendorf, ål′lęn-dorf`, a town of Prussia, on the Werra, 24 miles E. of Cassel. Some wine and silk are produced, and a good deal of tobacco is raised and manufactured. Pop. 2907. Allendorf is likewise the name of numerous villages in Hesse, Prussia, and other parts of Germany.

Al`lenford′, a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, Canada, 13½ miles from Owen Sound. Pop. 150.

Al`lenport′, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., in Allen township, on the Monongahela River, about 30 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has a church. Coal is mined here.

Al′lens, a post-hamlet of Richmond co., Ga., on the Augusta Branch of the Central Railroad of Georgia, about 15 miles S. by E. of Augusta.

Allen's, a post-office of Miami co., O., is at Lena, a hamlet on the Pan Handle Railroad, 10 miles E. of Piqua.

Allen's, a station in Lycoming co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 2 miles E. of Williamsport.

Allen's, a station in Houston co., Tex., on the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Houston.

Al′lensburg, a village of Highland co., O., about 44 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati.

Allen's Creek, a post-office of Monroe co., Ind.

Allen's Creek, N.Y., rises in Wyoming co., runs northeastward through Genesee co., and enters the Genesee River in Monroe co. Length, about 50 miles.

Allen's Creek, a post-hamlet of Amherst co., Va., on the James River, 10 miles from Amherst Court-House.

Allen's Cross Roads, a hamlet of Warren co., Va., on the Shenandoah River, about 28 miles S. of Winchester.

Allen's Fac′tory, a post-village of Marion co., Ala., 35 miles S. of Tuscumbia. It has a church and a manufactory of cotton yarn.

Allen's Fresh, a post-village of Charles co., Md., about 34 miles S. of Washington, D.C. It has 2 churches.

Allen's Grove, a township of Mason co., Ill. Pop. 1199. It contains the villages of Natrona and San José.

Allen's Grove, a post-township of Scott co., Iowa, is traversed by the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, about 20 miles N.N.W. of Davenport. It is bounded on the N. by the Wapsipinicon River. Pop. 684.

Allen's Grove, a post-village of Walworth co., Wis., in Darien township, on the Western Union Railroad, 15 miles E.N.E. of Beloit, and 5 miles from Clinton. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. about 250.

Allen's Hill, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., in Richmond township, about 25 miles S. by E. from Rochester. It has 2 churches, a steam flour-mill, saw-mill, &c.

Allen's Isle, an island at the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria, in Australia. Lat. 17° 5′ S.; lon. 139° 25′ E.

Allen's Mills, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Pa., on Mill Creek, about 11 miles E.N.E. of Brookville.

Allen Springs, a post-office of Lake co., Cal.

Allen Springs, a post-hamlet of Allen co., Ky., 15 miles S.E. of Bowling Green. It has 2 churches and a sulphur spring.

Allen's Spring, a post-office of Pope co., Ill.

Allen's Station, in Haywood co., Tenn., is on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 64 miles N.E. of Memphis.

Allenstein, ål′lęn-stīne`, a town of East Prussia, on the Alle, 65 miles S. of Königsberg. Pop. 5529.

Allen's Store, a post-office of Casey co., Ky.

Allen's Store, a post-office of Tishemingo co., Miss.

Allen's Store, a post-office of Athens co., O.

Al′lenstown, a post-township and station of Merrimac co., N.H., on the Suncook Valley Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Concord. The township is bounded on the W. by the Merrimac River, and has a cotton-factory. Pop. 804.

Al′lensville, a post-hamlet of Switzerland co., Ind.

Allensville, a post-village of Todd co., Ky., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 43 miles S.W. of Bowling Green. It has 3 churches, 2 carriage-shops, and 2 hotels. Pop. about 500.

Allensville, a township of Person co., N.C. Pop. 1120.

Allensville, a post-village of Vinton co., O., in Richland township, about 22 miles E. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a woollen-factory.

Allensville, a post-village of Menno township, Mifflin co., Pa., 10 miles from Mill Creek. It has 3 churches and a woollen-mill. Pop. about 300.

Al′lenton, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ala., about 60 miles S.W. of Montgomery. It is on the Selma & Gulf Railroad, 35 miles S. of Selma. It has 3 churches.

Allenton, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., on the Missouri & Pacific Railroad, 33 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis. It has a church.

Allenton, a post-village of Robeson co., N.C., with a station on the Carolina Central Railroad, 62 miles W.N.W. of Wilmington.

Allenton, a post-hamlet of Washington co., R.I., 22 miles S. of Providence. It has a church. Pop. 50.

Al′lentown, a post-office of Turner co., Dakota.

Allentown, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., in Upper Freehold township, 2½ miles from Newtown Station of the Camden & Amboy Railroad, and about 12 miles E.S.E. of Trenton. It has 6 churches, a fine public school-house, and 2 grist-mills. Pop. about 1400.

Allentown, a post-village of Allen co., O., on Ottawa River, 2½ miles from Elida Railroad Station, and about 88 miles N.W. of Columbus. It has 3 churches. Pop. 90.

Allentown, a former borough of Alleghany co., Pa., about 4 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has been annexed to Pittsburg, and is now the 31st ward of that city.

Allentown, a handsome city, capital of Lehigh co., Pa., on the right bank of the Lehigh River, and on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, about 60 miles N. by W. from Philadelphia, 90 miles E.N.E. of Harrisburg, and 16 miles S.W. of Easton. It is the E. terminus of the East Pennsylvania Branch of the Reading Railroad. The Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad passes along the other side of the river. Allentown is built on high ground and is surrounded by a beautiful and fertile country. The houses are mostly built of brick and stone. The streets are wide, straight, and lighted with gas. It has about 20 churches, 2 high schools, 2 national banks, 2 savings-banks, 3 daily newspapers, and 6 weekly papers, of which 4 are in German. Here is Muhlenberg College, which is under the direction of the Lutherans; also Allentown Female College. The prosperity of the city is largely derived from the manufacture of pig iron and forged and rolled iron. Here are several extensive furnaces, rolling-mills, forges, and iron-foundries. Pop. in 1860, 8025; in 1870, 13,884.

Al′lenville, a post-hamlet of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, 148 miles S. by E. of St. Louis. It has a church and 4 stores.

Allenville, a village of Providence co., R.I., in Smithfield township, on the Providence & Springfield Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Providence. It has a cotton-mill and a church. Pop. 185.

Al′lenwood, a post-office of Monmouth co., N.J., and a station on the Farmingdale & Squan Village Railroad, 5 miles from Farmingdale, and 3 miles from Manasquan.

Allenwood, a station in Union co., Pa., on the Catawissa & Williamsport Railroad, 22 miles S.E. of Williamsport. Here is Cairo Post-Office.

Aller, ål′lęr, a navigable river of Germany, rises near Magdeburg, Prussia, flows N.W., and joins the Weser on the right. Length, about 130 miles.

Al′ler, a parish and village of England, co. of Somerset, 6¼ miles W. by N. of Somerton. Pop. 533.

Al′lerdale, the name of two of the five wards into which the county of Cumberland, England, is divided: they together return two members to the House of Commons.

Allerona, ål-lå-ro′nå, a village of Italy, province of Umbria, 11 miles N.W. of Orvieto. Pop. 1260.

Al′lerton, a station in Piatt co., Ill., on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 26 miles W. by S. of Champaign.

Allerton, a post-village in Warren township, Wayne co., Iowa, on the Southwest Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 154 miles W.S.W. of Muscatine, and about 40 miles S.W. of Albia. It has a national bank, 3 churches, and a newspaper office. Pop. 571.

Allestar, Allistar, or **Alistar,** ål`lęs-tar′, a town in the peninsula of Malacca, kingdom of Queda, on the Queda River. It once contained 2000 houses.

Allevard, ål`var′, a town of France, department of Isère, 23 miles N.E. of Grenoble, on the Bréda. It has important iron-mines. Near it are the ruins of the château Bayard, where was born, in 1476, the chevalier Bayard, "sans peur et sans reproche." Pop. 2051.

Al′leyton, a post-village of Newaygo co., Mich., in Everett township, on White River, and on the Chicago, Michigan & Lake Shore Railroad, 29 miles N.E. of Muskegon, and 11 miles N. of Newaygo. It has 3 churches, 2 banks, a union school, and manufactories of pine lumber, sash, and blinds. Pop. about 400.

Alleyton, a post-village of Colorado co., Tex., on the Colorado River, and the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, 2½ miles E. of Columbus. It has an active trade.

Allgau, a region of the Alps. See ALGAU.

All′good's Mill, a post-office of Noxubee co., Miss., 10 miles from Brookville Railroad Station.

Alli′ance, a flourishing post-village of Stark co., O., on the Mahoning River, and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad where it crosses the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 57 miles S.S.E. of Cleveland, and 83 miles W.N.W. of Pittsburg. Three weekly papers are published here. Alliance has a national bank, 2 other banks, 11 churches, a high school, a rolling-mill, white-lead works, bagging-factory, &c. It is 1 mile from Mount Union College. Pop. in 1860, 1421; in 1870, 4063.

Allier, ål‵le-å′ (anc. *Ela′ver*), a river of France, rises in the forest of Mercoire, and, flowing N.N.W., falls into the Loire about 4 miles W. of Nevers. Its entire length is about 260 miles, for a third of which it is navigable.

Allier, a department in the central part of France, bordering on the Loire, and intersected by the river Allier, from which it takes its name. The surface is undulating, and the soil generally fertile. Timber, wool, cattle, wheat, and leather are exported largely. The vine is but little cultivated. Mines of iron, coal, and antimony, marble- and granite-quarries, and porcelain-clay pits are worked. Two canals and several railways traverse the department. Area, 2762 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 405,783.

Allifæ, a town of Italy. See ALIFE.

Al′liga‵tor, a river of North Carolina, is an inlet which extends from Albemarle Sound southward into Tyrrel co., and into the Alligator Swamp.

Alligator, a township of Tyrrel co., N.C. It has 4 churches and 3 stores. Pop. 778.

Alligator, a township of Chesterfield co., S.C. Pop. 659.

Alligator Lake, a lake of North Carolina, in the Great Swamp, or pocoson, of Hyde co.

Alligator Reef, off the S. coast of Florida, about 30 miles S.E. of Cape Sable. It has a light-house.

Alligator's Rivers (SOUTH and EAST), two rivers of North Australia, which flow into Van Diemen's Gulf at a distance from each other of about 20 miles.

Alligator Swamp, an extensive marshy tract in North Carolina, occupying a great part of the peninsula between Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds. Area, 3000 square miles.

Alligny, ål‵leen‵yee′, a market-town of France, in Nièvre, 12 miles N.E. of Château-Chinon. Pop. 2530.

Allineuc, ål‵lee‵nuc′, a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 4 miles N.N.W. of Uzel. Pop. 1830.

Allinge, ål′ling-ghẹh, a village of Denmark, with a small haven, on the N.E. coast of Bornholm. Pop. 650.

Allipha, the ancient name of ALIFE.

Al′lis Hol′low, a post-office of Bradford co., Pa.

Al′lison, or **Cen′treville,** a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ill., in Allison township, 6 miles from Vincennes, Ind. It has 2 churches. Here is Allison Post-Office. Pop. of the township, 855.

Allison, a post-office of Dubuque co., Iowa, about 24 miles W.N.W. of Dubuque.

Allison, a station in York co., Pa., on the Hanover & York Railroad, 1 mile S.W. of York.

Al‵liso′nia, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Va., 12 miles from Martin's Railroad Station. It has a forge which produces bar-iron from the hematite ore found here.

Al′lison Ranch, a village of Nevada co., Cal., 3 miles from Grass Valley. Here are rich quartz gold-mines and a stamp-mill.

Al′lison's, a station in Washington co., Pa., on the Chartiers Railroad, 25 miles S.S.W. of Pittsburg.

Al′lisonville, a post-village in Prince Edward co., Ontario, 12 miles W. of Picton. Pop. 150.

Allistar, a town of Malacca. See ALLESTAR.

Alliste, ål-lees′tå, a village of Italy, province of Otranto, 11 miles S.S.E. of Gallipoli. Pop. 1620.

Al′liston, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 17 miles S.S.W. of Gilford. It contains a saw-mill, foundry, telegraph office, and several stores. Pop. 250.

Allivioni Cambio, ål-lee‵vee-ō′nee kåm′bė-o, a village of Italy, province of Alessandria. Pop. 1860.

Alli-Yar-ka-Tanda. See ALLA-YAR-KA-TANDA.

All′mantown, a village of Jamaica, near Kingston, the capital. Pop. 1276.

Alloa, al′lo-ạ, a seaport, market-town, and parish of Scotland, county of Clackmannan, on the Forth, at the head of its firth, 25 miles by rail W.N.W. of Edinburgh. Pop. of town, 9362. In the harbor, ships lie beside a stone quay in 24 feet of water at spring tides. Here are ship-building yards, a wet and a dry dock, tile-works, glass-works, and extensive collieries, distilleries, and breweries. Cotton, linen, and woollen goods, and castings, are produced. Chief imports, flax, linseed, grain, timber, and iron. Alloa is supposed to be on the site of the *Alan′na* of Ptolemy.

Allo′a, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Wis., 8 miles from Portage, and about 30 miles N. by W. from Madison. It has a church and a store.

Allodia, the Latin for LES ALLUES.

Allonby, ål′lọn-be, a chapelry of England, co. of Cumberland, on Solway Firth, 9 miles N.N.W. of Cockermouth. Pop. 592.

Allonne, ål‵lŏn′, a village of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 20 miles N. by E. of Niort. Pop. 1900.

Allonne, a village of France, department of Oise, 3 miles S.E. of Beauvais. Pop. 1600.

Allonnes-sur-Montsoreau, ål‵lŏn′ sür mōɴᴳ‵so‵ʀō′, a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 7 miles E.N.E. of Saumur. Pop. 2320.

Allos, ål‵los′, a town of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 10 miles S. of Barcelonnette. Pop. 1205.

Allouagne, al‵loo‵ån′, a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 6 miles W. of Boulogne. Pop. 1450.

Alloue, ål‵loo′, a village of France, department of Charente, 36 miles from Angoulême. Pop. 1500.

Allouez, al′loo-ā, a post-township of Keweenaw co., Mich., on or near Lake Superior, 4 miles from Calumet Railroad Station. It has rich mines of copper, and 2 churches. Pop. about 1200.

Allouez, a township of Brown co., Wis. Pop. in 1875, 279.

Allouville-Bellefosse, ål‵loo‵veel′ bĕl‵fōs′, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 4 miles W.S.W. of Yvetot. Pop. 1200. Here is an enormous hollow oak, with a chapel in its trunk.

Al′loway, a hamlet of Wayne co., N.Y., 2½ miles S. of Lyons. It has 1 flour-mill, 1 saw-mill, and 2 carriage-shops.

Al′loway Kirk, RUINS OF, the scene of Burns's poem of Tam O'Shanter, near the cottage in which the poet was born, 2¾ miles S. of Ayr. On the banks of the Doon, about one-fourth of a mile from the ruin, is an elegant monument in honor of Burns.

Alloway's Creek, of Salem co., N.J., flows into the Delaware River 6 miles S. of Salem.

Al′lowaystown, a post-village of Salem co., N.J., on Alloway's Creek, at the head of navigation, 6 miles E. by S. from Salem, and 1 mile S. from the Salem Railroad (Alloway Station). It has 2 churches, 2 public schools, 2 mills, and a factory for canning fruits. Pop. about 1000.

All′right Island, one of the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Area, 8600 acres. Pop. 838.

All-Saints Bay, or **Bahia de Todos os Santos,** bå-ee′å då to′doce oce sån′toce, a bay on the coast of Brazil, province of Bahia. Lat. 13° 10′ S.; lon. 38° 50′ W. It has two entrances, surrounding the island of Itaparica. The bay is from 90 to 100 miles in circuit, and in it the largest fleet may ride in safety.

Alls′borough, a post-office of Colbert co., Ala.

Allschwyl, ål′shŵil, or **Allschweiler,** ål′shŵī-lẹr, a village of Switzerland, canton of Baselland, on the frontier of Alsace. Pop. 1268.

Allstädt, åll′stĕtt, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, 25 miles W.S.W. of Halle. Pop. 3164.

All′ston, a post-village of Suffolk co., Mass., is in the 25th ward of Boston, on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 3½ miles W. of the city. It is on the S. or right bank of Charles River. It has 3 churches, 5 hotels, 1 pottery, and some car-shops of the railroad. It is noted for its good streets, and is popular as a suburban drive.

Al′lum Bay, a harbor of the Isle of Wight, England. Lat. of light-house, 50° 39′ 54″ N.; lon. 1° 33′ 55″ W.

Allumette (ål‵lu-met′) **Island,** or **Adams,** or **Chapeau,** a post-village in Pontiac co., Quebec, on an island in the Ottawa River, 8 miles from Pembroke. Pop. 250. The island (ILE DES ALLUMETTES) is about 15 miles long, and has on its W. side a great expansion of the river, called Allumette Lake. Area of the island, 70 square miles. Pop. 1500.

Allumiere, ål-loo-mė-å′rå, a village of Italy, province of Rome, 9 miles N.E. of Civita Vecchia. Pop. 1450.

Alluy, ål‵lwee′, a village of France, department of Nièvre, 18 miles W.S.W. of Château-Chinon. Pop. 1280.

All′wood, a post-hamlet of Amherst co., Va., 15 miles from Amherst Court-House. It has a church and 2 stores.

Ally, ål'lee', a village of France, department of Cantal, 8 miles N.E. of Pléaux. It has a mineral spring. Pop. 1160.

Allyghur, a district of India. See Alighur.

Allygunj, a town of India. See Aligunge.

Allyn's (al'lĭnz) **Point,** a station in Ledyard township, New London co., Conn., is the S. terminus of the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, 7 miles S. of Norwich. It is on the E. bank of the Thames River, and is a landing-place for New York steamers.

Alma, ål'må, a little river of Russia, in the Crimea, flows W., and falls into the sea about 20 miles N. of Sevastopol. It is celebrated for a victory of the allied French, English, and Turkish troops over the Russians, Sept. 20, 1854.

Al'ma, a post-village of Crawford co., Ark., in Alma township, on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, 150 miles W.N.W. of Little Rock. It has 1 church, a masonic hall, 1 steam saw-mill, and numerous stores. About 2000 bales of cotton are annually shipped here. Pop. 600.

Alma, a post-office of Santa Clara co., Cal.

Alma, a mining post-village of Park co., Col., on the Platte River, in the South Park, about 90 miles S.W. of Denver. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and large smelting-works. Here are rich mines of gold, silver, and copper. Elevation, 10,453 feet. Pop. about 500.

Alma, a post-village of Alma township, Marion co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 234 miles S.S.W. of Chicago. Pop. of township, 794. It has 2 churches.

Alma, a village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 15 miles E. of St. Louis. It has 3 churches, a pottery, a brick-yard, and a coal-mine. Near it is Ridge Prairie Post-Office.

Alma, a post-office of Whitley co., Ind., on Blue Creek, about 20 miles N.W. of Fort Wayne.

Alma, a post-village, capital of Wabaunsee co., Kansas, is on Mill Creek and in Alma township, about 38 miles W. by S. from Topeka. It has 1 or 2 churches, a newspaper office, a high school, a flouring-mill, and a manufactory of salt. Pop. of township in 1878, 716.

Alma, a flourishing post-village of Gratiot co., Mich., on Pine River, 9 miles N.W. of Ithaca, and 37 miles W. of Saginaw City. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a large flouring-mill, foundry, woollen-mill, saw-mill, &c. It is on the Chicago, Saginaw & Canada Railroad. Pop. about 700.

Alma, or **Black Creek,** a hamlet of Eggleston township, Muskegon co., Mich., 6 miles from Norton Railroad Station. It has a saw- and shingle-mill, and a hotel.

Alma, a post-village, capital of Harlan co., Neb., 50 miles S.W. of Kearney Junction. It has a church and a bank.

Alma, a post-village of Alleghany co., N.Y., in Alma township, about 65 miles W. of Elmira, and 14 miles S. of Belmont. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lumber. Pop. of township, 803.

Alma, a post-office of Ross co., O., about 11 miles S. of Chillicothe.

Alma, a post-office of Rusk co., Tex.

Alma, a post-office of Weber co., Utah.

Alma, a post-hamlet of Page co., Va., 15 miles from Newmarket. It has a church.

Alma, a post-village, capital of Buffalo co., Wis., is on the Mississippi River, at the mouth of the Buffalo River, about 50 miles N.W. of La Crosse, and 9 miles below Wabasha. It has a newspaper office, a bank, a graded school, 3 churches, and manufactures of lumber and machinery. Pop. 886; of Alma township, 550.

Alma, a township of Jackson co., Wis. It contains Merrillan and Alma Centre. Pop. 1319.

Alma, a post-village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 5 miles from Stellarton. It contains an axe-factory. Pop. 100.

Alma, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, 23 miles by rail from Guelph. It contains saw- and planing-mills, and a shingle-factory. Pop. 350.

Alma Centre, a post-village of Jackson co., Wis., in Alma township, on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, 4 miles W. of Merrillan, and 62 miles N.E. of Winona. It has a church. Pop. about 250.

Almachar, ål-må-chaʀ', a town of Spain, in Granada, 18 miles N. by W. of Malaga. Pop. 2409.

Alma City, a post-village of Waseca co., Minn., in Freedom township, on the Le Sueur River, about 20 miles S.E. of Mankato. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Almada, ål-må'då, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Tagus, opposite Lisbon. It has a castle on a rock, a hospital for seamen, and depots for wine. Pop. 4011.

Alma-Dagh, ål'må-dåɢ', or **Akma-Dagh,** åk'må-dåɢ' (anc. *Ama'nus*), a range of mountains in Asiatic Turkey, is a branch of the Taurus system, forming the N. boundary of Syria. Length, 160 miles; width, 30 miles.

Almaden, ål-må-ᴅĕn', or **Almaden del Azogue,** ål-må-ᴅĕn' dĕl å-tho'gå (*i.e.*, "the mines of quicksilver"), a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the Sierra Morena, 55 miles by rail S.W. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 7421. It has an extensive practical school of mines, 2 Latin schools, and 3 hospitals. The quicksilver-mines of Almaden are exceedingly rich; they are "most curious for their natural history, and the most ancient in the known world." About 5000 men are employed in and about the mines.

Almaden, ål-må-den', a township of Santa Clara co., Cal. It contains New Almaden. Pop. 1647.

Almaden de la Plata, ål-må-ᴅĕn' då lå plå'tå (*i.e.*, "the mines of silver;" anc. *Sis'apon* or *Sis'apo*), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 30 miles N.N.E. of Seville. Pop. 1075. Silver-mines were formerly worked in its vicinity.

Almadenejos, ål'må-ᴅå-nå'ʜōs, a town of Spain, in La Mancha, 6 miles from Almaden, on the railway from Badajos to Ciudad Real. It has quicksilver-mines. Pop. 1700.

Almadia (ål-må-dee'å) **Islets,** a ledge of black rocks running out from the extreme point of Cape Verde. Lat. 14° 44′ 30″ N.; lon. 17° 35′ W.

Almagro, ål-må'gro, a city of Spain, in New Castile, 12 miles by rail E.S.E. from Ciudad Real. It is well built, has spacious, well-paved streets, a fine square, a town-hall, hospitals, &c. It has Latin, normal, and primary schools. The inhabitants are engaged in distilling brandy, manufacturing soap, gypsum, and earthenware, and making lace: this last trade occupies no less than 8000 females in this and the neighboring towns and villages. Pop. 10,300.

Almaguer, ål-må-gaiʀ', a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Cauca, 40 miles S.S.W. of Popayan, on a table-land 7440 feet in elevation. It has an extensive trade in Peruvian bark. Pop. 5529.

Almahadia, or **Mahadia.** See Mehdia.

Almahera, a native name of the island of Gilolo.

Alma (or **Grande**) **Island,** an island of Quebec, Canada, between the two outlets of Lake St. John, at the head of Saguenay River.

Almalee, or **Almali,** ål-må-lee', a town of Asia Minor, on the small river Myra, 25 miles from its junction with the sea, and 57 miles W.S.W. of Adalia. Lat. 36° 47′ N.; lon. 29° 50′ E. It is beautifully situated in a valley of the Massacytus Mountains. The appearance of the town is pleasing and picturesque. It is well supplied with water, and has numerous mills, and several tan-yards, dye-works, and factories. Pop. 8000.

Alma Mine, a post-office of Christian co., Mo.

Almansa, ål-mån'så, a city of Spain, in Murcia, 37 miles E. of Albacete. It is a flourishing place, and has manufactures of linen, cotton, and hempen fabrics, brandy, leather, and soap. Near this spot the French, under the Duke of Berwick, gained a victory over the British and Spanish troops, April 25, 1707. Pop. 7334.

Almanzora, ål-mån-tho'rå, a river of Spain, in Andalusia, falls into the Mediterranean. Length, 50 miles.

Almaraz, ål-må-råth', a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 48 miles N.E. of Caceres. The Tagus is here crossed by a bridge, built in 1552. Pop. 746.

Almar'tha, a post-office of Ozark co., Mo., 55 miles S.S.E. of Marshfield.

Almás, ŏl'mạ̊sh', a Wallachian village of Hungary, co. of Arad, 6 miles E. of Butyin. Pop. 2260.

Almás, a town of Hungary, co. of Bacs, 15 miles W. of Theresienstadt. Pop. 8193. Almás, either singly or with various prefixes, is the name of not fewer than 39 places in Hungary, and of numerous places in Transylvania.

Almas, ål'mås, a village of Brazil, province of Goyaz, 60 miles E. of Natividade. Pop. 800.

Almas, or **Rio das Almas,** a river of Brazil, falls into the Maranhão after a course of about 90 miles.

Almás-Mare, ŏl'mạ̊sh'-mŏʀ'ẹh, or **Nagy-** (nŏdj) **Almás,** a village of Hungary, in Transylvania, circle of Karlsburg, has gold-mines. Pop. 1270.

Almazan, ål-må-thån', a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Douro, 15 miles S. of Soria. Pop. 2360.

Almazarron, ål-må-thaʀ-ʀōn', or **Mazarron,** må-thaʀ-ʀōn', a town and port of Spain, 20 miles W. of Cartagena. It is well built, and comprises a convent, school, town- and session-house, prison, &c. Pop. 3745.

Almazora, ål-må-tho'rå, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 3 miles S. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. about 2500.

Alme'da, a post-village of Newton co., Mo., about 50 miles W.S.W. of Springfield, and 1 or 2 miles N. of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad.

Almeda, a station in Beaufort co., S.C., on the Port Royal Railroad. 40 miles N.N.W. of Port Royal.

Almeida, ål-må'e-då, a fortified town of Portugal, in

Beira, on the Coa, 95 miles N.E. of Coimbra. Pop. 6580. Almeida is one of the most important strongholds in the kingdom. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1762, and again by the French in 1810. On the 5th of August, 1811, the allies under Wellington here defeated the French under Massena.

Almeida, ål-må′e-då, a town of Brazil, province of Espirito Santo, at the mouth of the Reis-Magos, about 20 miles N. of Victoria. The town was founded by the Jesuits in 1580. Pop. 4000.

Almeirim, or **Almeyrim,** ål-må-reeɴᴳ′, a town of Portugal, Estremadura, 5 miles S.E. of Santarem. Pop. 3181.

Almelo, ål-må-lō′, a town of the Netherlands, on the Almelo Aa, 25 miles E.S.E. of Zwolle. Pop. 4129.

Alme′na, a post-township of Norton co., Kansas. First settled in 1874; pop. in 1878, 605.

Almena, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co., Mich., in Almena township, 6 miles N.E. of Paw Paw, and about 12 miles W. of Kalamazoo. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a paper-mill. Pop. of the township, 1009.

Almenar, ål-må-naʀ′, or **Almenara,** ål-må-nå′ʀå (Arab. for "watch-tower"), a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 11 miles N. of Lerida. Pop. 2330.

Almenara, ål-må-nå′ʀå, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 18 miles S.S.W. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 1313.

Almendral, ål-men-dʀål′, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province and 20 miles E.S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 1600.

Almendral, a southeastern suburb of Valparaiso, Chili, on a plain called the Almendral. It is more populous than the city proper. Here many merchants reside.

Almendralejo, ål-mĕn-drå-lå′ʜo, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 28 miles S.E. of Badajos. It has well-paved and clean streets, ornamented with arcades and water-courses. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture, weaving, expressing oil, and distilling brandy on an extensive scale. Pop. 9452.

Almenno San Bartolomeo, ål-mĕn′no sån bar-to-lo-må′o, a village of Italy, adjacent to Almenno San Salvatore. Pop. 1670.

Almenno San Salvatore, ål-mĕn′no sån sål-vå-to′-rå, a village of Italy, province of Bergamo, 6 miles N.W. of Bergamo. Pop. 2100.

Al′mer, a township of Tuscola co., Mich. Pop. 745.

Almeria, ål-må-ree′å (anc. *Mur′gis*), a city and port of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Mediterranean, capital of a province of its own name, 104 miles E. of Malaga. It stands S. of the Sierra de Enix, in an extensive and fertile plain. It is in part enclosed by Moorish bastioned walls, about 2 miles in circuit, and is defended seaward by forts. The streets are narrow, tortuous, and ill built, but tolerably paved and clean, principally with houses erected round small court-yards. It is a bishop's see. Almeria has a theological, a classical, and a female college, and an aqueduct. In the bay there is good and safe anchorage, in 12 and 14 fathoms. It exports grapes and other fruits, iron ore, lead, soda, esparto, and charcoal. Pop. 29,426.

Almeria, a fertile province of Andalusia, Spain, bounded E. and S. by the Mediterranean. Area, 3309 square miles. Capital, Almeria. It is mountainous, with much mineral wealth. Pop. 361,553.

Almese, ål-må′så, a village of Italy, province of Turin, on the railway from Turin to Mont Cenis. Pop. 1240.

Almeyda, a town of Portugal. See Almeida.

Almeyda (ål-må′då) **Bay,** on the E. coast of Africa, is in lat. about 13° 30′ S., lon. 40° 30′ E. It has safe and sheltered anchorage.

Almi′ra, a station on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 4 miles from Chicago, Ill.

Almira, a post-township of Benzie co., Mich., 14 miles W. of Traverse City. It has forests of pine and sugar-maple, and several small lakes. Pop. 343.

Almira, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 12 miles from Aurora. It has a woollen-factory. Pop. 100.

Almiran′te, a hamlet of Walton co., Fla., near the Yellow-Water River, about 140 miles W.N.W. of Tallahassee.

Almirante Islands. See Amirante Islands.

Almissa, ål-mis′så, a town of Dalmatia, 15 miles S.E, of Spalatro, on the Adriatic, at the mouth of the Cettina, is renowned for its wines. Pop. 800.

Almkerk, ålm′kĕʀk′, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Alm. Pop. 1604.

Almodovar, ål-mo-do′vaʀ, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 73 miles S.S.W. of Evora. Pop. 3490.

Almodovar del Campo, ål-mo-do′vaʀ dĕl kåm′po, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 16 miles S.W. of Ciudad Real. It has a mint and oil-mills. Pop. 4800.

Almodovar del Rio, ål-mo-do′vaʀ dĕl ree′o, a town of Spain, province of Cordova. Pop, 2110.

Almogia, ål-mo-ʜee′å, a town of Spain, 10 miles N.W. of Malaga. Pop. 7041.

Almoharin, ål-mo-å-reen′, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 32 miles S.S.E. of Caceres. Pop. 2092.

Almonacid de Toledo, ål-mo-nå-theeᴅ′ då to-lå′ᴅo, a village of Spain, province of Toledo, 12 miles S.E. of Toledo. Near it the French defeated the Spaniards, Aug. 11, 1809. Pop. 1218.

Almonacid de Zorita, ål-mo-nå-theeᴅ′ då tho-ree′tå, a town of Spain, 19 miles S.E. of Guadalajara. Pop. 1360.

Almonaster la Real, ål-mo-nås-taiʀ′ lå rå-ål′, a town of Spain, 43 miles N.W. of Seville. Pop. 836.

Almond, å′mọnd, a small river of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh, falling into the Firth of Forth at Cramond.

Almond, a small river of Scotland, co. of Perth, flowing E. to join the Tay near Perth.

Al′mond, a post-office of Randolph co., Ala.

Almond, a post-village of Alleghany co., N.Y., in Almond township, and on the Erie Railroad, 5 miles W. of Hornellsville, and 60 miles S. of Rochester. It has 3 churches, 3 flouring-mills, an academy, and a cheese-factory. Pop. about 700; of township, 1612.

Almond, a post-village in Almond township, Portage co., Wis., about 55 miles N. of Portage City. It has 2 churches and a carriage-shop. Pop. of township, 721.

Almondbury, å′mọnd-bẹr-e, a large village, township, and parish in England, co. of York, West Riding, is 35 miles S.W. of York, and adjacent to Huddersfield (which see). The inhabitants are chiefly employed in cotton-, woollen-, and silk-mills. Pop. of township, 11,669.

Al′mond's, a township of Stanley co., N.C. Pop. 792.

Almones′son, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., in Deptford township, 3 miles from Woodbury. It has a church, a town-hall, and a flour-mill.

Almont, al′mont, a post-village of Lapeer co., Mich., in Almont township, 9 miles N. of Romeo, and about 45 miles N. of Detroit. It has 1 bank, 4 churches, 1 newspaper office, and manufactures of farming-implements, pumps, flour, sash, blinds, &c. The township is partly drained by Belle River. Pop. of township, 2056; of the village, about 1100.

Almont (al′mont) **Station,** a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Iowa, in Elk River township, on the Iowa Midland Railroad, 10 miles N. of Clinton City, and half a mile from the Sabula & Ackley Railroad. It has a church.

Almonte, ål-mon′tå, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in a fertile district, 21 miles E. of Huelva. Pop. 4520.

Almonte, a river of Spain, in Estremadura, falls into the Tagus; entire length, about 75 miles.

Al′monte, or **Ram′say,** a post-village in Lanark co., Ontario, 35 miles by rail W. of Ottawa. It has 4 churches, a branch bank, an iron-foundry, extensive woollen-factories, and great water-power. A weekly newspaper is published in Almonte. Pop. 2080.

Almor, ŏl′mŏr′ (Ger. *Mackenburg*, måk′ẹn-bŏŏʀɢ′), a village of Hungary, in Transylvania, 15 miles N.W. of Hermannstadt. Pop. 1250.

Almora, ål-mo′rå, a town of Northern Hindostan, capital of Kumaon, 85 miles N. of Bareilly. Pop. 6151.

Almoradi, ål-mo-rå-ᴅee′, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the Segura, 28 miles S.S.W. of Alicante. Pop. 1725.

Almoral, al-mo-ral′, a post-village in Oneida township, Delaware co., Iowa, about 36 miles W. of Dubuque, and 4 miles N. of Earlville Railroad Station. It has a church.

Almos, ål′mŏsh′, a village of Hungary, co. of Bihar, 6 miles from Debreczin. Pop. 2020.

Alms House, a station in Jefferson co., Ky., on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Louisville.

Almudevar, ål-moo-då-vaʀ′, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 12 miles S.W. of Huesca. Pop. 2702.

Almuñecar, ål-moon-yå-kaʀ′ (anc. *Sex′i*), a seaport town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Mediterranean, 33 miles S. of Granada. Pop. 4710. Chief trade in cotton, sugar, and export of fruit.

Almunia de Doña Godina, ål-moo′ne-å då dŏn′yå go-ᴅee′nå, a town of Spain, on the right bank of the Grio, 25 miles S.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 3682.

Almwych, a town of Wales. See Amlwch.

Almy, al′mẹ, a post-village of Uintah co., Wyoming, is in the Bear River Valley, 3½ miles from Evanston. It has a church, and a valuable mine of semi-bituminous coal.

Al′myville, a village in Plainfield, Windham co., Conn., on Moosup River, 1 mile from Moosup Station. It has a church, and manufactures of cottons, &c.

Alna, all′na, a post-township of Lincoln co., Me., on the Sheepscott River, at the head of the tide, about 20 miles

S.S.E. of Augusta. It has 2 churches and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 747.

Alne, åln? the name of three small rivers of England, in the counties of Cumberland, Northumberland, and Warwick.

Alnemouth, a town of England. See ALEMOUTH.

Alney, ål'nee, an island in the river Severn, England, co. and half a mile from Gloucester.

Alno, ål'no, an island in the Gulf of Bothnia, 9 miles long by 4 miles broad. Lat. 62° 25′ N.; lon. 17° 20′ E.

Alnovia, a town of Hungary. See JOLSVA.

Alnwick, or **Alnewick,** an'nik, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Northumberland, on the river Alne, from which it derives its name, 32 miles by railway N. of Newcastle. The streets are in general spacious, well paved, and lighted with gas, and the town throughout is abundantly supplied with water. The houses are mostly of freestone, and many of them handsome. Pop. 6218.

Alnwick Castle, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland, adjoins the above town on the N. It covers five acres, and has belonged to the Percy family since the reign of Edward II.

Al-Obeid, a town of Africa. See OBEID.

Aloisdorf, ål'o-ees-dorfˋ, a village of Moravia, 30 miles N.N.W. of Olmütz, with large iron-works. Pop. 2000.

Alonia, å-lo'nee-å, or **Liman Pasha,** le-mån' på'-shåˋ (anc. *Halo'ne*), a small island of Asiatic Turkey, in the Sea of Marmora. It has a town of the same name.

Alon'zaville, a post-office of Shenandoah co., Va.

Alooshta, or **Aluschta,** å-loosh'tå, sometimes written **Alouchta,** an ancient Tartar town of Russia, on the S. coast of the Crimea, 22 miles S.E. of Simferopol. In the sixth century, its castle, which bore the name of Alouston, was repaired by the Emperor Justinian. The ruins of the castle still remain.

Aloota, Alouta, or **Aluta,** å-loo'tå, called also **Alt,** ålt, a rapid river of Transylvania, rises in the Carpathian Mountains, crosses Wallachia, and joins the Danube at Nicopolis, after a course of 270 miles.

Alora, å-lo'rå, a city of Spain, in Andalusia, 24 miles N.W. of Malaga. Agriculture, pressing of oil, and the manufacture of soap are the chief industries. Pop. 8370.

Alore, å-lōr', a large village of British India, presidency of Madras, 17 miles N.W. of Nellore.

Alorie, å-lo'ree, a large town of Western Africa, in Yarriba, 40 miles S.S.W. of Katunga, and 180 miles N.E. of Lagos. Lat. 8° 15′ N.; lon. 5° 46′ E.

Alosno, å-los'no, a town of Spain, 19 miles N.W. of Huelva. Pop. 3061.

Alost, å'lost, or **Aalst,** ålst, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 15 miles by rail W.N.W. of Brussels. It is traversed by the Dender, which has been converted into a canal, from Alost to the Scheldt at Dendermonde, 8 miles below. The handsomest building is the church of St. Martin, one of the finest in Belgium. The chief public institutions besides the college, a handsome structure, are the hospital, the academy of design, the chamber of commerce, and the horticultural society. Corn, oil, and particularly hops, are extensively grown in the neighborhood. Lace, leather, tobacco, beer, spirits, linen, cottons, chemicals, and metallic iron goods are manufactured. Alost was anciently the capital of Imperial Flanders. Pop. 18,978.

Alouchta, a town of Russia. See ALOOSHTA.

Alouta, a river of Europe. See ALOOTA.

Alozayna, å-lo-thī'nå, a town of Spain, in Granada, N.E. of Coin. Pop. 3218.

Alp, a mountain-range of Germany. See ALB.

Alpalhão, ål-pål-yŏwng', a village of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 9 miles N.W. of Portalegre. Pop. 1769.

Alpár, ŏlˋpår', a village of Hungary, co. of Bihar, 5 miles E.S.E. of Grosswardein. Pop. 1050.

Alpár, a village of Hungary, co. of Pesth, on the Theiss, 11 miles N.W. of Csongrad. Pop. 2154.

Alpbach, ålp-båk', a village of the Tyrol (Austria), 4 miles S.S.E. of Rattenberg. Pop. 1024.

Alpedrinha, ål-på-dreen'yå, a village of Portugal, province of Beira, 10 miles S. of Fundão. Pop. 1634.

Alpen, the German for ALPS, which see.

Alpena, al-pe'na, a county in the N.E. part of Michigan, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Huron and Thunder Bay, and intersected by the Nenelaw and Thunder Bay Rivers. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests. Among the products of the soil are oats and potatoes. Lumber is the chief article of export. Capital, Alpena. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,977,460. Pop. in 1870, 2756, of whom 1266 were natives; in 1874, 4807.

Alpena, a post-town, capital of Alpena co., Mich., on Thunder Bay, at the mouth of Thunder Bay River, about 125 miles N. by E. from Saginaw City. It has 7 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 2 banks, a union school, 10 saw-mills, 2 planing-mills, 2 foundries, and 3 shingle-mills. A large quantity of lumber is sawn in the vicinity and shipped at this port. Pop. 3964.

Alpera, ål-på'rå, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 30 miles N.E. of Albacete. Pop. 2815.

Alpes, the Latin and French for ALPS.

Alpes, Basses. See BASSES-ALPES.

Alpes Carnicæ, ancient name of the CARNIC ALPS.

Alpes Cottiæ, ancient name of the COTTIAN ALPS.

Alpes Dinaricæ, Latin name of the DINARIC ALPS.

Alpes, Hautes. See HAUTES-ALPES.

Alpes-Maritimes, ålpˋmåˋreeˋteem', the southeasternmost department of France, consisting of the former *comté* of Nice, ceded to France from Italy in 1860, together with the arrondissement of Grasse, detached from the department of Var. Area, 1518 square miles. On the N. and E., ranges of the Alps divide it from Italy; on the S. it is bounded by the Mediterranean, and on the W. by the departments of Var and Basses-Alpes. It is one of the most picturesque regions in France, having a diversified surface, a mild and agreeable climate, fertile valleys, and well-timbered mountains. It is traversed by several railways. The olive, orange, lemon, citron, and vine flourish here, and the cultivation of flowers for perfumers' use is a leading industry. Grain, timber, tobacco, silk, honey, wax, oil, and soap are largely produced. Copper, lignite, manganese, and lead are mined. One-sixth of the area is covered with forests. Capital, Nice. Pop. in 1876, 203,604.

Alpes Noricæ, Latin name of the NORIC ALPS.

Al'pha, a post-office of Yell co., Ark.

Alpha, a new post-village of Henry co., Ill., in Oxford township, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad where it crosses the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad, 26 miles N.N.E. of Monmouth, and 18 miles W. of Galva. It has 2 churches.

Alpha, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Ind., about 20 miles W.N.W. of Madison.

Alpha, a post-office of Clinton co., Ky.

Alpha, a post-office of Caldwell parish, La.

Alpha, a post-village of Grundy co., Mo., 15 miles from Trenton, and about 16 miles N.N.E. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lumber, ploughs, flour, &c. Pop. about 200. It is also called Nevada.

Alpha, a post-office and station of Eureka co., Nevada, on the Eureka & Palisade Railroad, 40 miles N. of Eureka.

Alpha, a post-village of Greene co., O., on the Dayton & Xenia Railroad, at Harbine's Station, 10 miles E.S.E. of Dayton. It has a church, flour-mill, saw-mill, and oil-mill.

Alphæ, the ancient name of PISA.

Alpharet'ta, a post-village, capital of Milton co., Ga., about 27 miles N. of Atlanta. It has an academy, a church, a tannery, &c. Pop. 126.

Alphen, ål'fen, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Rhine, 7 miles E. of Leyden. Pop. 3171.

Alphen-en-Riel, ål'fen-ĕn-reel, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 11 miles S.E. of Breda. Pop. 1736.

Alpheus, a river of Greece. See ROUPHIA.

Alphonse (alˋfonz') **Islands,** two small islands, surrounded by extensive reefs, situated in the Indian Ocean. The N. point is in lat. 6° 59′ 30″ S., lon. 52° 41′ E.

Alpignano, ål-peen-yå'no, a town of Italy, province of Turin. Pop. 1906.

Alpine, al'peen or al'pīn, a county of California, bordering on Nevada, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is drained by the Stanislaus and Mokelumne Rivers, which rise within its limits. The surface is mountainous, and is mostly covered with forests of spruce and pine trees, which grow to a large size. This county comprises several peaks of the Sierra Nevada, one of which, called Silver Mountain, rises more than 10,000 feet above the sea-level. Silver-mines have been opened in this county, which contains abundance of granite and quartz. Capital, Markleeville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $346,525. Pop. in 1870, 685, of whom 485 were natives and 200 were foreigners.

Alpine, a post-village of Talladega co., Ala., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 99 miles N.N.E. of Selma. It has 2 churches.

Alpine, a post-village of Clark co., Ark., 25 miles S.W. of Hot Springs, and about 80 miles W.S.W. of Little Rock. It has 1 or 2 churches and a steam mill.

Alpine, a station in Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 65 miles N. of Los Angeles.

Alpine, a post-office of Lake co., Colorado.

Alpine, a post-village of Chattooga co., Ga., 12 miles from Valley Head Station, and 44 miles S. by W. of Chattanooga. It has 3 churches and an academy. Pop. about 450.

Alpine, a post-hamlet and station of Fayette co., Ind., on the Whitewater River and the Cincinnati & Whitewater Valley Railroad, 6 or 7 miles S. of Connersville. It has a church, grist-mill, and saw-mill. Pop. about 40.

Alpine, a post-village of Kent co., Mich., in Alpine township, and on the Grand Rapids, Newaygo & Lake Shore Railroad, 8 miles N.N.W. of Grand Rapids. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 300; of township, 1348.

Alpine, a post-village of Fillmore co., Neb., 12 miles from Fairmont. It has 2 churches.

Alpine, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., is near the Palisades of the Hudson, and in Harrington township, about 20 miles N. of New York. It has a church.

Alpine, a post-village of Schuyler co., N.Y., in Catharine township, on Cayuta Creek, 6 miles E. of Havana, and about 18 miles N.N.E. of Elmira. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of flour, lumber, and furniture.

Alpine, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., in Warrington township, about 14 miles S. of Harrisburg.

Alpine City, a post-village of Utah co., Utah, and a station on the American Fork Railroad.

Alpine Depot, a hamlet of Morgan co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 6 miles N. of Berkeley Springs. Fine glass-sand is obtained here.

Alpirsbach, ål′pēĕʀs-båᴋˋ, a town of Würtemberg, on the Kinzig. Pop. 1250.

Alpnach, ålp′nåᴋ, or **Alpnacht,** ålp′nåᴋᴛ, a village of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, on the S.W. arm of the Lake of Lucerne, 8 miles S.S.W. of Lucerne. Pop. 1630. The *Slide of Alpnach* was a remarkable wooden railway, by which timber from Mount Pilatus was formerly conveyed down to the lake.

Al′port, a river port in Victoria co., Ontario, on Lake Muskoka, 4 miles from Bracebridge.

Alpowa, al′poˋwạ, a post-office of Columbia co., Washington, 15 miles W. of Lewiston, Idaho.

Alps, ålps, a range of mountains the most remarkable in Europe in extent, and surpassed in height by the Caucasus alone among European mountains. They form a crescent-shaped chain, covering the greater part of Switzerland, and part of France, Northern Italy, Bavaria, Austria, and Bosnia, forming the central portion of the great mountain-system which, in a manner more or less connected, extends from Cape Finisterre, on the Atlantic, to the Black Sea. The Alps may be said to originate on the shores of the Mediterranean, between Lyons and Nice. Separating the basin of the Rhone from the affluents of the Po, the chain stretches across Switzerland and the Tyrol to the sources of the Drave and the Salzach, where it bifurcates. The N. branch covers the country round Salzburg, in Upper Austria, and proceeds N.E. to Galicia; while the S. branch subdivides on the frontiers of Illyria into two branches, including the basin of the Save, and appears to terminate at the head of the Gulf of Quarnero, at the banks of the Kulpa. From this river, however, a chain stretches S.E. through Dalmatia and Bosnia, lowering down at the river Narenta (an affluent of the Adriatic), which is conventionally assumed as the S.E. boundary of the Alps. From the slopes of the Alps flow, directly or by affluents, the great rivers of Central Europe, the Danube, Rhine, Rhone, and Po. From the Jura Mountains the Alps are separated by the narrow gorge through which the Rhone passes below Geneva, and from the Apennines by the valley of Savona.

The Alps comprise the following divisions. The Western Alps consist of branches which have a general direction from S. to N. They extend, under the name of the Maritime Alps, from the sea to Monte Viso, near the sources of the Po. The Cottian Alps prolong the chain to Mont Cenis, and include Mont Genèvre; and the Graian Alps include Little St. Bernard, and terminate at Mont Blanc. The Eastern Alps, which extend from W. to E., having much greater breadth, are separated into a northern and a southern series; the former comprise the Bernese Alps, on the N. of the valley of the Rhone, the Alps of St. Gall, on the N.W. of the valley of the Rhine, the Noric Alps, extending from Lake Constance to the Kahlenberg, near Vienna, and the Styrian Alps, a small chain between the Noric and Carnic Alps. The southern series is composed of the Pennine Alps, between Mont Blanc and Monte Rosa; the Lepontine Alps, thence to the San Bernardino, near the sources of the Upper Rhine; the Rhætian Alps, which terminate at Monte Croce, near the sources of the Piave; and the Carnic Alps, extending to the lowest part of the river Mur, which separates them from the mountains of Bakony. The Dinaric Alps, N.E. of the Adriatic, link this system to that of Albania and Greece. Mont Blanc, which attains an elevation of 15,810 feet, is the culminating point of the Alps and of all Europe; the other principal summits are Monte Rosa, 15,208 feet, Finster-Aarhorn, in the Bernese Alps, 14,026 feet, Monte Viso, 12,585 feet, the Ortler-Spitze, in the Rhætian Alps, 12,852 feet, the Gross Glockner, in the Noric Alps, 13,100 feet, the Terglou, in the Carnic Alps, 9380 feet, and the Eisenhut (see Styria), in the Styrian Alps.

The passes of the Alps, called in French *cols*, that is, depressions, are roads by which communication is effected between districts on opposite sides of the mountains. They may be divided into three classes: 1, those practicable for wheeled carriages; 2, those practicable for horses or mules; 3, those suited only for foot-passengers. Of the first class, by far the most frequented are the Mont Cenis, 6775 feet high, a route from France to Italy; the Simplon, 6592 feet high, from Valais into Piedmont; the Splügen, 6935 feet high, and the San Bernardino, from the Grisons into Lombardy. Under the Col de Fréjus the Mont Cenis Railway tunnel has been executed; and another tunnel, the St. Gothard, in the Central Alps, is in process of construction. A railway across the Mont Cenis pass has also been in operation. Other passes are the Col de Tenda, in the Maritime Alps, 6160 feet; the pass of Mont Genèvre, in the Cottian Alps, 6560 feet; the pass of the Great St. Bernard, 8150 feet; and the pass of Mount St. Gothard, in the Lepontine Alps, 6976 feet.

The higher Alps are covered with perpetual snow, and present, with their magnificent glaciers, innumerable cascades, and the forests and meadows which cover their flanks, the most imposing and picturesque scenery in Europe. It is calculated that in the Alps there are fields of ice covering an area of 1500 square miles, of 100 feet in thickness. Glaciers are to be met with in various regions, but those of the Alps have been more minutely investigated than any others. They present the appearance of a frozen torrent, frequently several miles in length, traversed by deep rents called crevasses, and are composed of snow frozen into granular ice, or rather of a compound of ice and water more or less yielding, according to the state of wetness or infiltration. Glaciers are by no means stationary, except probably during winter, but continually moving, their rate of progress during summer being from 18 to 24 inches in 24 hours. On their surface they bear large quantities of stones, some of them of enormous size, brought down from the mountain recesses. These heaps are deposited at the foot of the glaciers, and form terminal *moraines*, presenting the geologist with materials for studying the structure of the mountains whence they have been derived. In thickness, glaciers range from a few feet to several hundreds. In the valleys above the glaciers, lakes are sometimes formed, which, bursting their barriers, rush down with destructive fury.

Among the remarkable phenomena connected with the Alps are the whirlwinds, called *tourmentes* (tooʀˋmôɴt′) by the French, and *Guxen* (gŏŏx′ẹn) by the Germans. They arise with great violence, often accompanied by thunder and lightning, tossing the snow in eddying clouds, and frequently setting in motion the still more formidable AVALANCHE. The last (called in French *Lavanche*, låˋvôɴsh′, or *Lavange*, låˋvôɴzh′; German, *Lawine*, lå-ŵee′nẹh, or *Lauwine*, lŏw-ŵee′nẹh) may be described as enormous masses of snow, which, detached by various causes from their original position, roll with tremendous noise and force over rock and precipice, down to the plains below. A touch of the foot, or the slightest motion of the air, even that produced by the sound of a small bell or other instrument, is often sufficient to set the avalanche in motion. The most destructive are those which are composed of hardened snow, and which, rolling or sliding down, carry all before them. From the frequent occurrence of avalanches, some parts of the Alps are entirely uninhabited; and in others large patches of the tallest and strongest trees are left standing, in order to arrest their progress.

The higher ridges of the Alps consist of granite, gneiss, and other primitive rocks, flanked by a wide extent of limestone, sandstone, and slate. The summits ascend considerably above the line of perpetual snow (in this latitude about 8900 feet above the sea): glaciers descend as low as 3400 feet above the sea. Wheat is raised at an elevation of 3600 feet; oats, at 4900 feet; barley, at 5100 feet; pines and larches, as high as 6500 feet above the sea; and the Alpine rose reaches the limit of perpetual snow. The mineral products are chiefly iron, copper, and lead; but quicksilver, rock-salt, and some gold and silver are met with.——Adj. Alpine, ål′pĭn.

Alps, a post-hamlet of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Nassau township, 16 miles S.E. of Troy.

Alps, Lower, in France. See BASSES-ALPES.

Alps, Swabian, mountains. See ALB.

Alps, Upper, in France. See HAUTES-ALPES.

Alps′ville, a village in South Versailles township, Alleghany co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River and the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad, near Coultersville, 21 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has a church, also coal-mines, &c.

Alpuente, ål-poo-ĕn′tå or ål-pwĕn′tå, a town of Spain, 48 miles N.W. of Valencia. Pop. 1165. It was a Roman station, and has many ancient remains.

Alpujarras, or **Alpuxarras,** ål-poo-HAR′RÅs, a mountainous region of Spain, in Granada, extending from the Mediterranean to the Sierra Nevada, divided between the provinces of Granada and Almeria.

Alqui′na, a post-village of Fayette co., Ind., about 20 miles S.S.W. of Richmond; has a church, and lumber-mills.

Al′resford, a market-town of England, co. of Hants, 7 miles N.E. of Winchester. Pop. 1628. OLD ALRESFORD, a parish, co. of Hants, adjoins the above.

Alröe, ål′rö‵ẹh, an island of Denmark, at the mouth of the Horsens-Fiord. Lat. 55° 50′ N.; lon. 10° 5′ E. It contains a village called Alröe-By. Pop. 300.

Alsace, ål‵såss′ (L. *Alsatia,* al-så′she-ạ; Ger. *Elsass,* ĕl′såss), an old German province, having the Rhine on the E., and the Vosges Mountains on the W. Ceded to France in 1648, it formed the French departments of Haut-Rhin and Bas-Rhin until 1871, when it was nearly all restored to Germany and became a part of the new province of Alsace-Lorraine. It now forms the districts of Ober-Elsass (Upper Alsace), area 1353 square miles, pop. 452,642, and Nieder-Elsass (Lower Alsace), area 1844 square miles, pop. 597,850. A large majority of the people speak German.

Alsace, al′săss, a post-township of Berks co., Pa., about 3 miles E. of Reading. It has 2 churches, 1 woollen-mill, and several grist-mills. Pop. 1294.

Alsace-Lorraine, ål‵såss′ loR‵RÅn′ (Ger. *Elsass-Lothringen,* ĕl′såss lōt′ring-ẹn), a province of Germany, under direct imperial government. Formed in 1871 from the territories acquired from the French by the treaty of May 10, it received a definite government in 1874. It is divided into the districts of Ober- and Nieder-Elsass (see ALSACE) and Lorraine (which see). Area, 5603 square miles. It is a fertile and well-timbered region, with great mineral wealth, and with active and varied manufactures. Capital, Strasburg. Chief towns, Strasburg, Mülhausen, Metz, and Colmar. Pop. 1,531,804.

Al-Salik, or **Al-Salih,** ål-så‵leeK′, a town of Arabia, about 2 miles from its S. coast. It has 200 houses. The surrounding country is well cultivated.

Alsásua, ål-så′soo-å, a village of Spain, province of Navarre, on the Northern Railway, at the junction of the Pamplona-Barcelona line. Pop. 1342.

Alsatia, al-så′she-ạ, a landing-place of East Carroll parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 45 miles above Vicksburg, Miss. Here is Illawara Post-Office.

Alsatia, the Latin name of ALSACE.

Alsdorf, åls′doRf, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 8 miles N.N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 1752.

Alsea, ăl‵se′ạ, or **Alse′ya,** a post-village of Benton co., Oregon, on the Alseya River, 35 miles S.W. of Albany. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Alsekh, al′sĕk, or **Behring's** (ber′ingz) **River,** a stream of Alaska, reaches the sea N.W. of Cape Fairweather, by 5 mouths, which are at times covered by the water, forming a lagoon called Dry Bay.

Alsemberg, ål′sẹm-bĕRG‵, a village of Belgium, 9 miles S. of Brussels. Pop. 1183.

Alsen, ål′sẹn, an island of Prussia, Sleswick, in the Baltic, near the mainland. Pop. about 25,000.

Al′sen, a post-office of Clay co., Dakota.

Alsenborn, ål′sẹn-born‵, a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 8 miles E.N.E. of Kaiserslautern. Pop. 1018.

Alseno, ål-så′no, a town of Italy, province and 18 miles E.S.E. of Piacenza. Pop. 4381.

Alsenz, ål′sents, a village of Germany, kingdom of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 20 miles N. of Kaiserslautern. It has coal-mines. Pop. 1589.

Alsey, all′se, a post-village of Scott co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad, 50 miles N. of Alton. It has several churches.

Alse′ya, a small river of Benton co., Oregon, runs nearly northwestward, and enters the Pacific Ocean. It is about 60 miles long.

Alsfeld, åls′fĕlt, a town of Hesse, on the Schwalm, 26 miles E.N.E. of Giessen. Pop. 3612.

Alsheim, åls′hīme, a village of Hesse (Germany), 18 miles N.N.W. of Worms. Pop. 1579.

Al Sibkah, ål sib′kå, or **Lowdeah,** lŏw-dee′ạ (*i.e.,* El Watee′a, "low or marshy ground"), an extensive salt lake of Tunis, lat. 33° 30′ N., lon. 9° E. Length, about 80 miles; breadth, nearly 20 miles. In summer it is dried up, exhibiting nothing but a crust of salt.

Alsleben, åls′lå‵bẹn, a town of Prussian Saxony, in Merseburg, 29 miles S. of Magdeburg. Pop. 2920. ALT (Old) ALSLEBEN, an adjoining village. Pop. 2270.

Alsó, ŏl‵shō′, a Hungarian prefix, signifying "lower," and often seen in the names of towns.

Alsó-Apsa, ŏl‵shō′ ŏp′shŏh‵ (Ger. *Unteropsa,* ŏŏn′tẹr-op′så), a town of Hungary, co. of Marmaros, 7 miles N.N.W. of Szigeth. Pop. 3420.

Alsó-Csernáton, ŏl‵shō′ chĕr‵nå̤′ton‵, a town of Austro-Hungary, Transylvania, circle of Kronstadt. Pop. 2129.

Alsó-Dabas, ŏl‵shō′ dŏb‵ŏsh′, a village of Hungary, co. of Pesth. Pop. 2250.

Alsó-Dios, the Hungarian name of NUSSDORF.

Alsó-Dubrava, ŏl‵shō′ doo-brŏh′vŏh‵, a village of Hungary, co. of Szalad, on the Muraköz, near the junction of the Mur with the Drave.

Alsó-Féher-Vár, ŏl‵shō′ fĕh′ẹr vå̤R (Ger. *Unterweissenburg,* ŏŏn′tẹr-ŵīs′sẹn-bŏŏRG‵), a county of Transylvania. Austro-Hungary, takes its name from its principal town, Karlsburg, which was once called Alsó-Féher-Vár in the Hungarian language. Pop. 227,260.

Alsó-Kosinyé, ŏl‵shō′ ko-seen′yĕ‵, a town of the Croato-Slavonian frontier, Austro-Hungary, 12 miles S. of Ottocsa. Pop. 3120.

Alsó-Kubin, ŏl‵shō′ koo‵been′, a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Arva, 32 miles N.N.E. of Neusohl. P. 1360.

Alsó-Lipnicza, ŏl‵shō′ lĭp‵neet′sŏh‵, a Slovak village of Upper Hungary, co. of Arva, 44 miles N.W. of Kesmark. It has lignite-mines. Pop. 1960.

Alsó-Metzenzéf, ŏl‵shō′ met′sĕn‵zĕf′, or **Untermetzenseifen,** ŏŏn‵tẹr-met′sẹn-sī-fẹn, a German town of North Hungary, co. of Torna, 17 miles W. of Kaschau. It has iron- and copper-mines and furnaces. Pop. 3480.

Alsó-Mislye, ŏl‵shō′ meesh′l′yĕh, a village of Hungary, co. of Aba-uj-Vár, 7 miles from Kaschau. Pop. 1060.

Alsó-Némedi, ŏl‵shō′ nĕ′mĕ‵dee‵, a village of Hungary, co. of Pesth. Pop. 2150 (Calvinists).

Alsó-Pazariste, ŏl‵shō′ pŏh‵zŏh‵reesh′tĕh, a village of Austro-Hungary, Croato-Slavonian military frontier. It has remarkable caves. Pop. 2000.

Alsó-Torya, ŏl‵sho′ tŏr′yŏh‵, a village of Transylvania, Austro-Hungary, 38 miles N. of Háromszék; has sulphur-mines, acid saline springs, and is near the extinct volcano Büdo. Pop. 2150, including the adjacent Felsö-Torya.

Alsó-Vidra, ŏl‵shō′ vee′drŏh‵, a village of Hungary, in Transylvania, co. of Alsó-Féher-Vár; remarkable for its petrifactions. Pop. 2266.

Alsó-Vissó, ŏl‵shō′ vish‵shō′, a village of Hungary, co. of Marmaros, 20 miles S.E. of Szigeth. Pop. 1700.

Alstädde, or **Alstedde,** ål′ståd-dẹh, a village of Westphalia, Prussia, 5 miles N.W. of Ahaus. Pop. 1485.

Alstahoug, åls′tå-hoog‵, a village of Norway, province of Nordland, the most northern bishopric in Europe, on the S. shore of the island of Alsten.

Alstead, al′stĕd, a post-township of Cheshire co., N.H., about 15 miles N. of Keene, contains the villages of Alstead and Alstead Centre. Pop. 1213.

Alstead, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., in Alstead township, 6 miles E.N.E. of Bellows Falls, Vt. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a paper-mill.

Alstead Centre, a post-hamlet of Cheshire co., N.H., in Alstead township, about 14 miles N. by W. of Keene, and 6 miles from Cold River Station. It has a church.

Alsten, ål′stẹn, an island of Norway, province of Nordland. Lat. 66° N.; lon. 13° E. The island is mountainous; one of the Seven Sisters has an elevation of 4379 feet.

Alster, ål′stẹr, a navigable river of Prussia, rises in Holstein, and flows into the Elbe at Hamburg.

Alston, a town of England. See ALDSTONE.

Alston, all′stọn, a post-village of Fairfield co., S.C., on Broad River and on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad at the terminus of the Spartanburg & Union Railroad, 25 miles N.W. of Columbia. It has several churches.

Alswede, åls′ŵå-dẹh, a village of Westphalia, Prussia, 3 miles N.W. of Lübbecke. Pop. 1215.

Alt, ålt, or **Alten,** ål′tẹn, a German word, signifying "old," the prefix of numerous names in Central Europe, as ALT-OFEN, "Old Ofen." Such compounds are sometimes given under the names to which they are prefixed.

Alt, a river of Transylvania. See ALOOTA.

Alta, ål′tå, or **Alte,** a village of Portugal, N. of Loule.

Alta, ål′tạ, a post-village of Placer co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 68 miles N.N.E. of Sacramento. It is 2 miles from the Great American Cañon, and has 2 hotels and several lumber-mills. Gold is found near here.

Alta, a post-hamlet of Peoria co., Ill., in Medina township, on the Rock Island Railroad, 12 miles N. of Peoria.

Alta, a post-village of Buena Vista co., Iowa, in Nokomis township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 59 miles W. of Fort Dodge. It has 2 churches, 2 hotels, and 2 elevators for grain. Pop. 200.

Alta, a post-office of Harvey co., Kansas, in Alta township, 10 miles N. of Burton Railroad Station. The township is drained by the Little Arkansas River. Pop. 417.

Alta, a station in Richland co., O., on the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Mansfield.

Alta, a post-office and mining-camp of Salt Lake co., Utah, is at the head of Little Cottonwood Cañon, 7 miles from Wasatch Railroad Station. It has 1 church and several silver-mines. A horse tramway connects Alta with Wasatch Station.

Alta California, the Spanish for UPPER CALIFORNIA.

Altafulla, ål-tå-fool′yå, a town of Spain, 6 miles E. of Tarragona. Pop. 1150.

Alta Gracia, ål′tå grå′se-å, a town of the United States of Colombia, on the Orinoco, 40 miles S. of Bogota.

Alta Gracia, a town of the Argentine Republic, province of Cordova, 25 miles S.W. of Cordova. Pop. 4000.

Alta Gracia, a town of Venezuela, at the mouth of the Maracaybo Strait.

Altai, ål-tī′, more correctly **Alta Yeen Oola** (*i.e.*, "golden mountain"), a group of mountains projecting into the plains of Siberia from the N.W. angle of the elevated table-land of Central Asia, and lying between the sources of the Irtish on the W. and the Yenisei on the E. At the present day the name Altai is given by natives and Russian settlers to the country occupied by the Kalmuks, and is thus confined in its application within comparatively narrow bounds. European geographers, on the other hand, have used it for a chain of mountains extending continuously from the upper waters of the Irtish E. to Lake Baikal. The Altai Mountains, according to the still wider usage prevailing at present, extend through 6½ degrees of latitude, viz., from the vicinity of Tomsk, at the N. foot of the Alatoo, or from lat. 56° N., to the confluence of the Bookhtarma and Irtish, in lat. 49° 30′ N.; and through 7 degrees of longitude, from the mountains of Kolyvan, in the W. (lon. 82° E.), to the Sayan chain, in the E.

Like all the other great Asiatic ranges, this system may be regarded as a spur or offshoot of the great Pameer plateau, "the dome of the world." It is in fact not a range, but a group composed of many ranges, most of which appear to have a generally E. and W. direction. These ranges occupy about 40,000 geographical square miles of Russian territory; but the Altai Mountains also cover a considerable part of Mongolia, which is Chinese; and some Kalmuks pay taxes to the agents of both empires. The S.W. slopes of the Oobinsk, Oolbinsk, and Toorgoosoon ranges pour some streams into the Irtish, while the N.E. face of the Alatoo range contributes to the Yenisei; but with few exceptions the rivers, which are large as well as numerous, all flow into the main branch of the Obi. The Altai group has been described as a vast promontory, connected on the S. with the mainland of primitive rocks, and surrounded on the other three sides by an ocean of diluvial deposits. The physiognomy of the Altai Mountains in their W. and S. divisions is generally grand and interesting. The rivers, which are very numerous, flow rapidly with full streams; and the forms of the stratified and metamorphic rocks, of the limestones, porphyry, and granite, with the snowy mountains in the distance, lend to the scene the charm of perpetual novelty. The banks of the Katoonya, in the heart of the mountains, present a landscape of most impressive character: an immense wall of rock extending from W. to E. supports fields of perpetual snow and glaciers, from the midst of which rise numerous rocky points; while in the distance are seen the two towering peaks named the Pillars of the Katoonya, which are supposed to be the highest summits of the Altai Mountains. The absolute height of the Pillars has been estimated by Dr. Gebler at 11,723 feet, and by Tchihatcheff at 12,790 feet. The area covered by perpetual snow in the Altai is very considerable, but the height of the snow-line, which is very irregular, does not appear to have been yet ascertained by exact observation. In the S. and more elevated portion of the Altai its general elevation does not, perhaps, fall much short of 8000 feet. The glaciers occupy a large extent, but they never descend far below the snow-line. The Altai Mountains owe their importance chiefly to their mineral treasures, gold, silver, copper, and iron. A variety of porphyry, commonly styled jasper, which is formed in the lathe into handsome vases and takes a fine polish, may be enumerated among the valuable minerals of the Altai.

Alt-Alsleben, a village of Prussia. See ALSLEBEN.

Altamaha, all‵tạ-mạ-haw′, a river of Georgia, is formed by the union of the Ocmulgee and Oconee, which unite at the S. extremity of Montgomery co. It runs southeastward through a level and sandy tract, partly covered with forests of pine-trees, and enters the Atlantic Ocean 12 miles below Darien. It is nearly 150 miles long, and is navigable for small vessels through its whole extent.

Altamaha, a post-office of Tatnall co., Ga.

Altamira, ål-tå-mee′rå, a town of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, 10 miles N.W. of Tampico.

Altamont, a town of Italy. See ALTOMONTE.

Altamont, al′tå-mŏnt, a post-office of Alameda co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 56 miles E. of San Francisco.

Altamont, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Fla., on the Wekiva River, about 75 miles S. of Palatka. It has a church, a steam saw-mill, and several orange-groves.

Altamont, a post-village of Effingham co., Ill., in Mound township, on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad where it crosses the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railroad, 75 miles S.E. of Springfield, and 228 miles from Chicago. It is the S. terminus of the Chicago & Paducah Railroad. It has 5 churches, 1 collegiate institute, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 1200.

Altamont, a post-office of Labette co., Kansas.

Altamont, a post-office and station of Garrett co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 3 miles N.E. of Deer Park. It is about 2700 feet above tide-water.

Altamont, a small post-village of Grundy co., Tenn., about 75 miles S.E. of Nashville. It is on the Cumberland Mountain, and surrounded by interesting scenery. It has a hotel, store, &c.

Altamura, ål-tå-moo′rå, a town of Italy, in the province of Bari, at the foot of the Apennines, 28 miles S.W. of Bari. It is built on the ruins of the ancient *Lupatia.* It has a trade in wine, oil, and wheat. Pop. 17,109.

Altar, ål‵taʀ′, a village of Mexico, in Sonora, about 125 miles (direct) N.N.W. of Guaymas. Pop. 1800.

Alt-Arad, ålt-å′råt (Hun. *O Arad,* o ŏr‵ŏd′), a free city, capital of the county or district of Arad, is a bishop's see, and contains a Greek theological seminary, a Catholic gymnasium, and a Wallachian normal school. It is 59 miles by rail E.S.E. of Szegedin. It manufactures tobacco and snuff, and has an important fair, second only to the fairs of Pesth and Debreczin. Pop. 32,725. See NEU-ARAD.

Altare, ål-tå′rå, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, 10 miles W. of Savona, in the Ligurian Alps. Pop. 1760.

Altata, ål-tå′tå, a port of Mexico, in Cinaloa, on the Gulf of California, at the mouth of the river Culiacan. Lat. 25° 3′ N.; lon. 108° 10′ W.

Altavilla Irpina, ål-tå-vĭl′lå ĭr-pee′nå, a village of Italy, 6 miles N. of Avellino. It has mineral springs. Pop. 3500.

Altavilla Milicia, me-lee′chå, a village and commune of Sicily, 11 miles N.W. of Termini. Pop. 2720.

Altavilla Monferrato, mŏn-fĕʀ-ʀå′to, a village of Italy, province of Alessandria. Pop. 1280.

Altavilla Silentina, see-lĕn-tee′nå, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 10 miles S. of Campagna. Pop. 3110.

Altavilla Vicentina, vee-chĕn-tee′nå, a village of Italy, province and 4 miles S.W. of Vicenza. Pop. 1630.

Al′taville, a hamlet of Calaveras co., Cal., 1 mile from Angel's Camp.

Al′ta Vis′ta, a post-office of Lincoln co., Minn.

Alta Vista (local pron. all′tạ vis′tạ), a post-hamlet of Daviess co., Mo., 5 miles from Winstonville Railroad Station. It has a union church.

Al-tawal, an island of the Red Sea. See ATTAWAL.

Altay, al‵tā′, a post-village of Schuyler co., N.Y., in Tyrone township, about 27 miles N.N.W. of Elmira. It has 1 church, 1 steam flouring-mill, and 2 saw-mills.

Altay Mountains, or **Alta Yeen Oola.** See ALTAI.

Alt-Berun, a town of Prussia. See BERUN.

Alt-Breisach, a town of Germany. See BREISACH.

Alt-Bruchhausen, ålt brŏŏκ‵hŏw′zẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 5 miles W.N.W. of Hoya. Pop. 1111.

Alt-Buntzlau, ålt bŏŏnts′lŏw (*i.e.*, "Old Buntzlau"), a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, opposite Brandeis, 14 miles E.N.E. of Prague. It has a collegiate church, with a monument to St. Wenceslaus, resorted to by pilgrims. See JUNG-BUNTZLAU.

Altbüron, ålt-bü'rŏn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Lucerne, 7 miles N.W. of Willisau. Pop. 1091.

Alt-Czetlicze, a town of Bohemia. See ALT-ZEDLITZ.

Altdamm, ålt'dåmm, a fortified city of Prussia, province of Pomerania, 4 miles E.S.E. of Stettin, where the river Plöne flows into Dammsche-See. Pop. 4298.

Altdorf, a town of Switzerland. See ALTORF.

Altdorf, ålt'doRF, or **Altorf,** ål'toRF, a town of Bavaria, on the Schwarzau, 13 miles E.S.E. of Nuremberg. Pop. 3160.

Altdorf, a village in the grand duchy of Baden, on the high-road from Offenburg to Freiburg. Altdorf is also the name of numerous other unimportant localities.

Altdorf, a village of Prussian Silesia, 2 miles N.W. of Plesse. Pop. 1926.

Altdorf Weingarten, ŵīn'gaR'tẹn, a village of Würtemberg, 2 miles N.E. of Ravensburg. Pop. 2450.

Altea, ål-tå'å, a seaport town of Spain, on a bay of the same name, province and 27 miles N.E. of Alicante, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 5193.

Alt-Eibau, ålt-ī'bŏw, or **Eibau,** a town of Saxony, 5 miles S.E. of Ebersbach. It has large linen-works. Pop. 4598; of the adjacent Neu-Eibau, 864.

Alten, ål'tẹn, a river of Norway, province of Finmark, falls into the Alten-Fiord after a course of about 50 miles.

Altena, ål'tẹ-nå, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 18 miles S.W. of Arnsberg, on the Lenne. Pop. 7122. It has manufactures of needles, gloves, iron, and steel.

Altena, a city of Prussia. See ALTONA.

Altenau, ål'tẹn-ŏw', a mining-town of Prussia, in Hanover, in the Harz Mountains, E. of Clausthal. Pop. 1368. Altenau is also the name of several other villages in Prussia, Bavaria, &c.

Altenbecken, ål'tẹn-bĕk'ẹn, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 9 miles E.N.E. of Paderborn. Pop. 1193.

Altenberg, ål'tẹn-bĕRG' ("old hill"), the name of numerous towns, villages, and districts throughout Germany, of which the only one worthy of being named is in Saxony, 20 miles S. of Dresden, capital of the bailiwick of the same name. It is the seat of local courts of justice. Pop. 2183.

Altenberg, Vieille-Montagne, ve'ål' mòNº'tåñ', **Kalmis,** kål'mĭs, or **Neutral-Moresnet,** nuh'trål' mo'-rĕs'nå', a little neutral district, on the frontier of the Rhine province, Prussia, and of the Belgian province of Liege, with a village of the same names. It is governed conjointly by Prussian and Belgian officials, the Code Napoléon being in force. It pays a tax to each government. Hat-making and zinc-mining are leading industries. Pop. 3000.

Altenbruch, ål'tẹn-brŏŏK', a parish of 7 villages in Prussia, Hanover, 4 miles S.E. of Cuxhaven. Pop. 2158.

Altenburg, duchy. See SAXE-ALTENBURG.

Altenburg, ål'tẹn-bŏŏRG' ("old castle"), a city of Germany, capital of Saxe-Altenburg, 26 miles S. of Leipsic by railway. Lat. 50° 56′ N.; lon. 12° 27′ E. It is built upon several hills, has some fine streets and many handsome edifices, and is the seat of the higher court and government offices. It has a normal school, a fine palace, a museum of art, a gymnasium, a considerable library, hospitals, philosophical, horticultural, historical, and antiquarian societies, a drawing academy, a theatre, &c. The manufactures are of linen, worsted, brandy, starch, porcelain, optical instruments, &c. Pop. 22,263.

Altenburg (Hun. *Magyar Ovar,* mŏd'yŏR' o'vŏR'), a market-town of Hungary, 47 miles S.E. of Vienna, in a marsh, on an island in the Leytha. Pop. 3454. At least 48 places in Germany have the name of Altenburg.

Altenburg, all'tẹn-bŭrg, a post-village of Perry co., Mo., about 90 miles S.S.E. of St. Louis. It is 6 miles W. of Grand Tower, Ill. It has 2 churches, 1 flour-mill, &c.

Altendorf, ål'tẹn-doRF' ("old village"), the name of numerous villages in Bavaria, Austria, Prussia, Saxony, &c.

Altendorf, the name of two villages of Moravia (Austria), one in the circle of Prerau (pop. 1200), another in the circle of Olmütz, with large manufactures (pop. 2130).

Altendorf, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 9 miles E. of Neuhaus. Pop. 1696.

Altendorf, a village of Prussian Saxony, 11 miles W.S.W. of Sangerhausen. Pop. 1245.

Altendorf, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 11 miles S.S.W. of Bochum. It has coal-mines. Pop. 2014.

Altendorf, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, nearly contiguous to the town of Ratibor. Pop. 2990.

Altendorf, a village of the kingdom of Saxony, 4 miles W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 1550.

Altendorf, a village of Switzerland, canton of Schwytz, on the S. shore of Lake Zurich. Pop. 1296.

Altendorf-Frohnhausen, frōn'hŏw-zẹn, a district or suburb, 3 miles E. of Essen, Rhenish Prussia, has many coal-mines, whose output is employed in the iron- and steel-works of Essen. Pop. 10,412.

Altenessen, ål'tẹn-ĕs'sẹn, a suburb of Essen, Rhenish Prussia, 2 miles N. of that city. Much coal is here mined, partly for use in the Essen works and partly for shipment. Pop., with surroundings, 11,000.

Altengaard, ål'tẹn-goRD', a seaport of Norway, Finmark, on the Alten, at the head of a fiord, 53 miles S.S.W. of Hammerfest. Lat. 69° 55′ N.; lon. 23° 6′ 20″ E.

Alten-Gottern, ål'tẹn-got'tẹrn, a village of Prussian Saxony, 24 miles N.W. of Erfurt. Pop. 1591.

Altenharen, ål'tẹn-hå'rẹn, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 8 miles N. of Meppen, on the right bank of the Ems. Pop. 1200.

Altenheim, ål'tẹn-hīme', a village of the grand duchy of Baden, in a rich champaign country. Pop. 2125.

Altenhof, ål'tẹn-hōf', a village of Prussia, Sleswick, 3 miles S.E. of Eckernförde. Pop. 506.

Altenkirchen, ål'tẹn-kēēRK'ẹn (*i.e.,* "old churches"), a fortified town of Prussia, 16 miles N. of Coblentz, on the Wied. Pop. 1472. There are several other places in Germany named Altenkirchen.

Altenmarkt, ål'tẹn-maRkt' (*i.e.,* "old market"), the name of numerous unimportant places in Germany.

Altenmarkt, a village of Bavaria, nearly adjacent to the town of Vilshofen, being just S. of the latter, and 2 miles S. of the Danube. Pop. 1401.

Altenötting, in Germany. See ALT-OETTING.

Altenplatow, ål'tẹn-plå'tov, a village of Prussian Saxony, 2 miles N.W. of Genthin. Pop. 1866.

Altenstadt, ål'tẹn-stått' (*i.e.,* "old town"), the name of seven unimportant places in Bavaria, two in Hesse, one in Würtemberg, and one in Austria.

Altenstadt, or **Altstadt,** ålt'stått, a village of Germany, Lower Alsace, 1 mile S.E. of Weissenburg. Pop. 1217.

Altenstadt, a village of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 5 miles S.E. of Friedberg. Pop. 1053.

Altenstadt, a village of Germany, in Würtemberg, 1 mile N.W. of Geislingen, on the river Fils. Pop. 1365.

Altensteig, or **Altenstaig,** ål'tẹn-stīG', a village of Würtemberg, in the Black Forest, on a steep mountain-side, 10 miles N.W. of Nagold. Pop. 2005.

Altenweddingen, ål'tẹn-ŵĕd'ding-ẹn, a village of Prussian Saxony, 6 miles S.S.E. of Wanzleben. It has lignite-mines, lime-kilns, &c. Pop. 2938.

Alter-do-Cham (or **Chão**), ål-taiR' do shå'òNº (almost shŏwNº), a walled town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 14 miles S.W. of Portalegre. Pop. 2774.

Alter-do-Cham (or **Chão**), ål-taiR' do shå'òNº, a town of Brazil, on the Tapajos, at its junction with the Amazon, 10 miles S. of Santarem.

Altersweilen, ål'tẹrs-ŵī'lẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, 3 miles S.S.E. of Constance. Pop. 1195.

Alterswyl, ål'tẹrs-ŵeel', or **Juchschrot,** yŏŏK'-shrot, a village of Switzerland, canton of Freyburg, 7 miles E. of Freyburg. Pop. 1175.

Altewalde, ål'tẹ-ŵål'dẹh, a village of Prussian Silesia, 7 miles S.S.E. of Neisse. It has lignite-mines. Pop. 1523.

Altgebirg, ålt'ghẹ-bēēRG', a town of Hungary, 120 miles N. of Pesth, and 8 miles from Neusohl. It has mines of argentiferous copper. Pop. 2184.

Alt-Gradiska, ålt-grå-dis'kå, a fortress of Austria, Slavonia, on the Save, opposite Berbir, or Turkish Gradiska, and 24 miles S.W. of Posega. Pop. 1560.

Althæa, the ancient name of ORGAZ.

Alt-Haldensleben, ålt-hål'dẹns-lå'bẹn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 13 miles N.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 2020.

Althammer, ålt'håm-mẹr, a village of Austrian Silesia, 9 miles S.S.E. of Friedeck. Pop. 2315.

Althard, ålt'haRt, a village of Austria, in Moravia, on the Thaya, 5 miles W.S.W. of Jamnitz. Pop. 1150.

Altheim, ålt'hīm, a village of Germany, in Baden, 6 miles S.E. of Waldürn. Pop. 1181.

Althorp (all'thọrp) **Manor,** in the co. of Northampton, England, about 6 miles N.W. of Northampton. It has been possessed by the Spencer family for upwards of three centuries, and is famous for its noble library.

Alt'house, a post-office of Josephine co., Oregon.

Altidona, ål-te-do'nå, a village of Italy, province of Ascoli-Piceno, 6 miles S.E. of Fermo, and near the Adriatic. Pop. 1240.

Altier, ål'te'å', a village of France, department of Lozère, 7 miles N.W. of Villefort. Pop. 1290.

Altilia, or **Altiglia,** ål-teel'yå, a village of Italy, in Hither Calabria, 12 miles S. of Cosenza. Pop. 1194.

Altillac, ål'tee'yåk', a village of France, department of Corrèze, 9 miles S.W. of Mercœur. Pop. 1750.

Altin, or **Altyn,** ål-tin', or **Teletskoi,** or **Teletskoe,** tå-lět-skoi', a lake of Siberia, 320 miles S.S.E. of Tomsk. It is of irregular shape, 75 miles in length from N. to S., by 20 miles in average breadth, and is traversed by a head-stream of the Obi.

Altino, ål-tee'no, a village of Italy, province of Chieti, 10 miles S.W. of Lanciano. Pop. 1819.

Altissimo, ål-tees'see-mo, a village of Italy, province of Vicenza, 4 miles N.W. of Arzignano. Pop. 2124.

Altivole, ål-tee'vo-lå, a village of Italy, province of Treviso, 3 miles S.E. of Asolo. Pop. 2535.

Alt-Jaischwitz, a town of Moravia. See JAISPITZ.

Alt-Karansebes, Austro-Hungary. See KARANSEBES.

Alt-Karlsthal, ålt kaʀls'tål, a village of Austrian Silesia, 12 miles N.N.E. of Freudenthal. Pop. 1996.

Alt-Keer, a village of Hungary. See O KEER.

Alt-Kemnitz, ålt-kěm'nits ("Old Kemnitz"), a town of Prussian Silesia, 33 miles S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1260.

Altkirch, ålt'kēěʀᴋ, a village of Germany, in Upper Alsace, on the Basel-Belfort Railway, 17 miles W. of Basel. It has extensive potteries. Pop. 2955.

Altkloster, ålt'klōs-tẹr, a village of Prussia, province of Posen, 11 miles S. of Wollstein. Pop. 1165.

Altmannsdorf, ålt'måns-doʀf', a village of Austria, 3 miles S. of Vienna. Pop. 1036.

Alt'man's, a station in Hampton co., S.C., on the Port Royal Railroad, 36 miles N.N.W. of Port Royal.

Altmark, ålt'maʀk, a former district of Prussia, to the left of the river Elbe, now a part of the circle of Magdeburg.

Altmark, a village of Prussia, province of Prussia, 6 miles E. of Stuhm. Pop. 1137.

Alt-Morschen, ålt-moʀ'shẹn, a village of Prussia, circle of Cassel, 5 miles S.E. of Melsungen. Pop. 787.

Altmühl, ålt'mül, a river of Bavaria, rises 7 miles N.E. of Rothenburg, passes Leutershausen, Günzenhausen, and Eichstädt, and joins the Danube at Kelheim. The *Ludwigs Canal*, 108 miles long, or canal of the Maine and Danube, between Bamberg on the Regnitz and Dietfurt on the Altmühl, connects the Rhine and the Danube.

Al'to, a township of Lee co., Ill. Pop. 832.

Alto, a post-village of Howard co., Ind., in Harrison township, 5 miles S.S.W. of Kokomo, and 2 miles from the Frankfort & Kokomo Railroad. It has 2 churches, 2 saw-mills, and 1 high school.

Alto, a post-village of Richland parish, La., 10 miles from Rayville. It has 2 churches.

Alto, a post-office of Kent co., Mich., 6 miles from Lowell.

Alto, a post-office of Franklin co., Tenn.

Alto, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Tex., 34 miles N.N.E. of Crockett. It has a church.

Alto, a township and hamlet of Fond du Lac co., Wis. Pop. 1411. The township has 4 churches.

Alto, ål'to, a town of the Argentine Republic, province of Catamarca, 50 miles (direct) N.E. of Catamarca. Pop. 2022. The district of Alto comprises what is called the Sierra de Alto, a mountainous tract belonging to the Andes system. Area, 4200 square miles. Pop. 9450.

Alto Dale, a village of Pennsylvania. See FUNKSTOWN.

Alt-Oetting, ålt-öt'ting (*i.e.*, "Old Oetting"), or **Altenötting,** al'tẹn-öt'ting, a town of Bavaria, 41 miles S.W. of Passau. Pop. 2664. In one of its numerous religious edifices is the tomb of the famous Tilly.

Alt-Ofen, ålt-ŏ'fẹn (*i.e.*, "Old Ofen"), (Hung. *O Buda*, "Old Buda"), a suburb of Buda, in Hungary, on the Danube, just above Buda; has large wharves and steamboat-yards, and a splendid synagogue. Pop., with surroundings, 16,000.

Altomonte, ål'to mon'tå, or **Altamont,** ål'tå-mont', a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 12 miles S.W. of Cassano. Pop. 3142.

Altomünster, ål'to-mün'stẹr, a village of Upper Bavaria, circle of Aichach, has a convent. Pop. 1080.

Alton, all'tọn, a town of England, Hants, on the Wey, 16 miles by rail E.N.E. of Winchester. Pop. 4092.

Alton, all'tọn, a handsome city and river port of Madison co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, 3 miles above the mouth of the Missouri, 21 miles above St. Louis, and 282 miles S.S.W. of Chicago. Lat. 38° 20' N. It is the south-west terminus of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and is on the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad and the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad. It is situated on a high limestone bluff, which rises about 200 feet above the river, and is built on hilly or uneven ground. It contains a Roman Catholic cathedral, a high school, 12 churches, a Catholic hospital, a convent, an academy, 2 national banks, a city hall, and a public library. One daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. It is the seat of a Catholic bishop. Alton has 4 large flouring-mills, 1 woollen-factory, 1 manufactory of church organs, 1 of glassware, several machine-shops, brick-yards, saw-mills, planing-mills, and manufactures of lime, cement, cigars, crackers, farming-implements, carriages, beer, plug tobacco, &c. Here are valuable quarries of limestone. The suburb called Upper Alton (2 miles from the city hall) is the seat of Shurtleff College, which was founded in 1836 and is open to both sexes. It has several spacious buildings. Alton is the market and shipping-point of several counties from which lime, coal, building-stone, and fruits are exported. Pop. in 1860, 6332; in 1870, 8665.

Alton, a post-village of Crawford co., Ind., on the Ohio River, about 28 miles N.E. of Cannelton. It has 3 churches, a saw-mill, and several general stores. Pop. 137.

Alton, or **Perry,** a post-village of Dallas co., Iowa, on the Raccoon River, about 35 miles N.W. of Des Moines.

Alton, a township of Howard co., Iowa. Pop. 661.

Alton, a post-hamlet of Sumner co., Kansas, 50 miles S. of Wichita.

Alton, formerly **Rough and Ready,** a post-village of Anderson co., Ky., 9 miles S. of Frankfort. It has 3 churches, a carriage-shop, &c. Pop. 160.

Alton, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me., in Alton township, on the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad, 23 miles by rail N. of Bangor. The township has a tannery and 2 saw-mills. The soil is fertile. Pop. of the township, 508.

Alton, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., about 16 miles E. of Grand Rapids. Pop. about 80.

Alton, a post-office of Faribault co., Minn.

Alton, a township of Waseca co., Minn. Pop. 651.

Alton, a post-village, capital of Oregon co., Mo., in Piney township, about 160 miles S.S.W. of St. Louis. Pop. 76. It has a church and a newspaper office.

Alton, a post-township of Belknap co., N.H., is bounded on the N. by Winnepesaukee Lake, and intersected by a branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad. It contains villages named Alton and Alton Bay, and has manufactures of lumber, shoes, &c. Pop. 1768.

Alton, or **Alton Corner,** a post-village of Belknap co., N.H., in Alton township, on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 27 miles N.W. of Dover. It has 2 churches, a savings-bank, graded school, &c.

Alton, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., in Sodus township, on the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, 36 miles W.S.W. of Oswego. It has 2 churches, a steam saw-mill, planing-mill, and about 60 residences.

Alton, a post-village of Franklin co., O., on the National Road, 1 mile from the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, on which road is Alton Station, and 9 miles W. of Columbus. It has a church.

Alton, a post-hamlet and station of McKean co., Pa., on the Bradford Branch of the Erie Railroad, 10 miles W. of Smethport, and 1 mile from Buttsville. Coal is mined here.

Alton, a post-village in Cardwell co., Ontario, on the river Credit, 44½ miles by rail N.W. of Toronto. It has good water-power, and contains saw-mills, flour- and grist-mills, an axe-factory, a woollen-factory, cabinet-factories, and a steam shingle- and lath-factory. Pop. 400.

Altona, or **Altena,** ål'tọ-nå, a city and free port of Prussia, in Holstein, on the right bank of the Elbe, a little below Hamburg. It is accessible to sea-going vessels, and has a large trade by rail and river. Among the buildings may be mentioned a gymnasium, with a library of 12,000 volumes, an orphan hospital, a large infirmary, and a city hall. Perhaps the most important manufacture of Altona is that of tobacco. There are also soap- and oil-works, dye-works, sugar refineries, chemical works, vinegar-works, roperies, tanneries, and breweries, famous for their beer. Pop. in 1875, 84,097. Other places in Holstein and 11 in different parts of Germany have the name of Altona.

Altona, al-to'nạ, a post-village of Knox co., Ill., in Walnut Grove township, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of Galesburg, and 148 miles W.S.W. of Chicago. It has 5 churches, a graded school, a bank, and a broom-factory. Pop. 902.

Altona, a post-hamlet of De Kalb co., Ind., in Richland township, 4 or 5 miles N.W. of Auburn. It is 1 mile from Garrett Railroad Station.

Altona, a post-hamlet of Mecosta co., Mich., in Hinton township, 10½ miles from Morley Railroad Station. It has a church, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 80.

Altona, a post-hamlet of Bates co., Mo., about 56 miles S.S.E. of Kansas City. It has a church.

Altona, a post-village of Altona township, Clinton co., N.Y., on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, 36 miles E. of Malone, and about 16 miles N. by W. from Plattsburg. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of iron and lumber. The township has 4 forges, 2 tanneries, and 11 saw-mills. Pop. of township, 3450.

Altona, Wis. See NEW HOLSTEIN and BRIDGE SWITCH.

Altona, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, 4¾ miles from Stouffville. Pop. 100.

Alton (all'tọn) **Bay,** a post-village of Belknap co., N.H., in Alton township, on Lake Winnepesaukee, and on a branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad, 28 miles N.W. of Dover. It has a hotel, a steamboat-landing, and about 20 dwellings.

Alton Corner, a village, New Hampshire. See ALTON.

Alton Hill, a post-office of Macon co., Tenn., 25 miles E.N.E. of Gallatin.

Al'ton Junc'tion, or **Em'erald,** a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ill., 3 or 4 miles E. of Alton, and 21 miles N. by E. of St. Louis. It is on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, at its junction with the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad. It has a manufactory of fire-bricks and tiles.

Altoona, al-too'nạ, a post-office and mining-camp of Trinity co., Cal., 80 miles from Redding. Pop. about 50.

Altoona, a post-village of Polk co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroads, 10 miles N.E. of Des Moines. It has 2 churches.

Altoona, a post-village of Wilson co., Kansas, on the Verdigris River, about 25 miles S.S.W. of Humboldt. It has 1 church, 1 grist-mill, and 1 banking-house.

Altoona, a city of Blair co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the eastern base of the Alleghany Mountains, 117 miles E. of Pittsburg, 237 miles W.N.W. of Philadelphia, and 132 miles W. by N. from Harrisburg. Here the railroad begins to ascend the mountain by a grade so steep that two locomotives are attached to each train. A branch railroad extends from Altoona southward to Henrietta. The scenery between Altoona and the summit is remarkably beautiful. Locomotives and railroad-cars are manufactured here in machine-shops which are the most extensive of all those belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. One daily and 4 weekly newspapers are published here. Altoona is supplied with water by hydraulic works which cost about $300,000. It has 19 churches, viz., 2 Baptist, 2 Catholic, 1 Church of God, 1 Dunkard, 1 Episcopal, 1 German Lutheran, 1 German Reformed, 2 Lutheran, 5 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, and 1 United Brethren; also 1 convent, 1 high school, 1 public library, 1 national bank, 3 other banks, 1 rolling-mill, several planing-mills, iron-works, &c. Pop. in 1860, 3591; in 1870, 10,610; in 1878, about 15,000.

Altoon-Kupree, or **Altun-Kiupri,** ål'toon' kyoo'pree (*i.e.*, "golden bridge"), a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Zab Asfal, 60 miles E.S.E. of Mosul. Pop. 2000.

Alto Pass, a post-village of Union co., Ill., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 41 miles N. of Cairo. It is the highest point on the railroad. Pop. 100.

Altorf, or **Altdorf,** ål'torf, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Uri, near the S. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne, and 9½ miles S. of Schwytz. It has a statue of William Tell, said to mark the place where Tell shot the apple off his son's head. Pop. 2724. Burglen, the reputed birthplace of Tell, is in the immediate vicinity.

Altorf, a town of Bavaria. See ALTDORF.

Alt-Orsova, or **Alt-Orschowa,** ålt-or-sho'ŵå, a village of Hungary, on the left bank of the Danube, 3 miles above Orsova. It is on the Roumanian frontier, and has a custom-house and a quarantine station. Pop. 1090.

Alt-Reusch, a town of Moravia. See REUSCH.

Altringham, all'tring-ạm, or **Altrincham,** a market-town of England, co. of Chester, 8 miles by rail S.W. of Manchester. Pop. 8478.

Altroff, ålt'roff', a village of Germany, in Alsace-Lorraine, 21 miles E.N.E. of Château-Salins. Pop. 1041.

Alt-Ruppin, ålt-roop'peen', a town of Prussia, 2 miles N.E. of Neu-Ruppin. Pop. 2112.

Alt-Saalfeld, ålt-sål'fělt, a village of Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, on the Saale, opposite Saalfeld. Pop. 390.

Alt-Salm, ålt-sålm, or **Vieil-Salm,** vè-ēl' (or vè-åĭ') sålm, a town of Belgium, 31 miles by rail S.E. of Liege, on the Salm, an affluent of the Ambleve. Pop. 2600.

Alt-Sanct-Johann, ålt-sånkt-yo'hån', a village of Switzerland, in St. Gall, 9 miles W. of Wildhaus. Pop. 1545.

Alt-Schialkowitz, Prussia. See SCHIALKOWITZ.

Altschweier, ålt'shŵīr', a village of Germany, in Baden, circle of Baden. Pop. 1101.

Altshausen, ålts-hŏw'zẹn, or **Altschhausen,** åltsh-hŏw'zẹn, a village of Germany, in Würtemberg, 6 miles S.E. of Saulgau. Pop. 2232.

Altsohl, ålt'zōl' (Lat. *Zolium*; Hung. *Zolyom*, or *Zwolen*), a town of Hungary, 72 miles N. of Pesth, on the river Gran, and on the railway from Pesth to Szolna, at the junction of the Rosenberg branch. Pop. 2047.

Altstadt, ålt'stått', a village of Austria, in Bohemia, 8 miles E.S.E. of Neu-Bistritz. Pop. 1360.

Altstadt, a village of Austria, in Moravia, 3 miles from Mährisch-Trübau. Pop. 1250.

Altstadt, a village of Austria, in Moravia, 50 miles N.N.W. of Olmütz. Pop. 1500.

Altstadt, a town of Austria, in Moravia, on the March, opposite Hradisch. Pop. 2086.

Altstadt-Waldenburg, ålt'stått' ŵåld'ẹn-bŏŏrg', or **Alt-Waldenburg,** a southern suburb of the town of Waldenburg, in Saxony. Pop. 1435.

Altstätten, ålt'stět'tẹn, a town of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, on the Rorschach-Chur Railway, 15 miles by rail S. of Rorschach. It has mineral springs. Pop. 7575.

Altstätten, or **Altstetten,** a village of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, 3 miles N.N.W. of Zurich, on the Zurich-Olten Railway. Pop. 1187.

Altstrelitz, ålt-strå'lits, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, in a plain, near the Mühlenbach, which here forms a lake, 58 miles N.N.W. of Berlin. Pop. 2997.

Alt-Treptow, ålt-trěp'tov, a town of Prussia, Pomerania, 17 miles S.S.E. of Demmin, on the Tollen Lake. It has manufactures of woollens and linen, tanneries, and distilleries. Pop. 3930.

Altun-Kiupri, Turkey. See ALTOON-KUPREE.

Altura, ål-too'rå, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the right bank of the Palancia, 25 miles W.S.W. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 2300.

Altu'ras, a county in the S. part of Idaho. It is bounded on the S. by the Snake River, or Lewis Fork of the Columbia, and is drained by the Malade and Boisé Rivers. The surface is diversified by mountains, prairies, and forests. The soil is partly fertile. Wheat, oats, grass, and potatoes are raised here. Rocks of volcanic origin underlie the valley of the Snake River. The great Shoshone Falls are on the border of this county. Gold and silver are the chief articles of export. The value of the gold and silver mined in this county in 1870 was $101,410. Capital, Rocky Bar. Valuation of real and personal estate, $500,000. Pop. in 1870, 689, of whom 286 were natives and 403 were foreigners.

Alturas, a post-village, capital of Modoc co., Cal., 1 mile from Goose Lake, and about 160 miles N.E. of Reading. It has a newspaper office.

Al'tus, a post-office and station of Franklin co., Ark., near the Arkansas River, and on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, 5 miles E. of Ozark.

Alt-Waldenburg. See ALTSTADT-WALDENBURG.

Alt-Warnsdorf, ålt-ŵarns'dorf, or **Warnsdorf,** a town of Bohemia, on the Saxon border, at a railway junction, 15 miles W. of Zittau. It has important mines of brown coal, cotton-mills, print-works, and manufactures of table-cloths. Pop. 13,180.

Altwarp, ålt'ŵarp, a village of Prussia, Pomerania, on the Stettiner-Haff, 10 miles E. of Uckermünde. Pop. 1408.

Altwasser, ålt-ŵås'sẹr, a village of Prussia, 35 miles S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 3588.

Altyn, a lake of Siberia. See ALTIN.

Alt-Zedlitz, ålt-tsěd'litz, or **Alt-Czetlicze,** ålt-chět-lee'chå, a town of Bohemia, 3 miles N.W. of Haida. Pop. 1860.

Altzey, a town of Germany. See ALZEY.

Alum-Bagh, a fort of India, about 4 miles from Lucknow; famous during the mutiny of 1857 for its long defence by Sir James Outram, with a garrison of 3500 men, against a large native force, it being then the only place in Oude held by the British.

Al'um Bank, a post-office of Bedford co., Pa., is at Pleasantville.

Alum Creek, a post-office of Ellsworth co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 8 miles E. of Fort Harker.

Alum Creek, a post-office of Delaware co., O.

Alum Creek, a station in Franklin co., O., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 3 miles E. of Columbus.

Alum Creek, a post-office of Bastrop co., Tex.

Alum Hill, a post-office of Tucker co., W. Va.

Alum Ridge, a post-office of Floyd co., Va.

Alum Rock, a post-office of Clarion co., Pa., about 20 miles S.S.E. of Franklin.

Alum Springs, a post-office and watering-place of Boyle co., Ky., on the Knoxville Branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 4½ miles from Danville, and about 90 miles S.E. of Louisville. Here are chalybeate, sulphur, and magnetic springs.

Alum Springs, Va. See Rockbridge Alum Springs and Jordan Alum Springs.

Alum Well, a post-hamlet of Hawkins co., Tenn., 8 miles N.W. of Rogersville. It has 3 churches, and a seminary. Here are mineral springs.

Alum Wells, a post-office and watering-place of Washington co., Va. It has 1 church.

Alun, a village of Austria. See Nussbach.

Alushta, a town of Russia. See Alooshta.

Aluta, a river of Transylvania. See Aloota.

Alva, ål'vạ, a village of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 7 miles by rail N.E. of Stirling. Pop. 4096.

Al'va, a post-office of Cloud co., Kansas, about 50 miles N.W. of Clay Centre.

Alva'da, or **Alve'da,** a post-hamlet of Seneca co., O., on the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, 7 miles N. of Carey.

Alvaiazere, a village of Portugal. See Alvayazère.

Al'var', **Al'war',** or **Al'wur',** a town of India, capital of the Alvar state, 85 miles S.S.W. of Delhi. Lat. 27° 30′ N.; lon. 77° E. Pop. 52,357.

Alvar, Alwar, Alwur, Me'wat, or **Macher'ry,** a native state of India, in Rajpootana, enclosed by the states of Bhurtpoor and Jeypoor, the district of Goorgaon, &c. It is 75 miles long and about half as wide. Area, 3573 square miles. It is governed by a maharajah under British direction. The people are sometimes called Mewatties. Capital, Alvar. Pop. 778,596.

Alvarado, ål-vå-rå'do, a small town and port of Mexico, 40 miles S.E. of Vera Cruz. The port is capable of admitting vessels of 12 and 13 feet draught.

Alvarado, a river of Mexico, formed by several streams, rising in the mountains of Oajaca, falls into the Gulf of Mexico through the harbor of Alvarado, after flowing a direct distance of 120 miles.

Alvarado, al-vạ-rah'do, a post-village of Alameda co., Cal., on Alameda Creek, about 27 miles S.E. of San Francisco, and 3 or 4 miles E. of the Bay of San Francisco. It has 2 churches, a soap-factory, and a foundry. Pop. 315.

Alvarado, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., Ind., about 40 miles N.N.E. of Fort Wayne. It has a church.

Alvarado, a post-village of Johnson co., Tex., 26 miles from Fort Worth, and about 155 miles N. by E. from Austin City. It has 2 churches, a masonic institute, and several stores. Pop. about 400.

Alvarez, ål-vå-rêz', a village of Portugal, in Beira, 9 miles S. of Arganil. Pop. 3136.

Alvayazere, ål-vī-å-zå'rå, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 31 miles S. of Coimbra. Pop. 1708.

Alveda, a railway station, Ohio. See Alvada.

Alvensleben, ål'vẹns-lå'bẹn, a village of Prussian Saxony, 5 miles S.S.W. of Neu-Haldensleben. Pop. 1060.

Alverca, ål-vêr'kå, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Tagus, 16 miles N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 1705.

Alveringhem, ål'fẹr-ing'ẹm, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 6 miles S.S.E. of Furnes. Pop. 2870.

Alvernia, ål-vêr'ne-å, a village of Italy, on a mountain of its own name, 2 miles N. of Chiusi. Its monastery, founded A.D. 1218 by St. Francis of Assisi, was the cradle of the Franciscan order.

Al'verson, a post-office of Ingham co., Mich., 13 miles E. of Lansing.

Alverson Plat, a hamlet of Johnston township, Providence co., R.I. Pop. 80.

Alvignano, ål-veen-yå'no, a town of Italy, 5 miles N. of Cajazzo. Pop. 3588.

Al'vin, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., in Ross township, on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, where it crosses the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern Railroad, 13 miles N. of Danville. It was laid out in 1875.

Alvin, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Neb., 12 miles from Grand Island.

Alvincz, ŏl'vints', a town of Transylvania, on the right bank of the Maros, 6 miles S.W. of Karlsburg. Pop. 1600.

Al'vinston, a post-village in Lambton co., Ontario, on Big Bear Creek, 35 miles by rail W. from St. Thomas.

Alvi'ra, a post-office of Union co., Pa.

Alviso, al-ve'zo, a post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal., on Coyote Creek, about 1 mile from the southeast end of San Francisco Bay, and 8 or 9 miles N.W. of San José. It has a public hall, a paper-mill, a flour-mill, and several warehouses. Grain and hay are shipped here in schooners. Pop. of Alviso township in 1870, 588.

Alvito, ål-vee'to, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 7 miles S.E. of Sora. Pop. 3985.

Alvito, ål-vee'to, a village of Portugal, on the Lisbon-Beja Railway, 19 miles N.N.W. of Beja. Pop. 1805.

Al'von, a post-hamlet of Greenbrier co., W. Va., 10 miles from the White Sulphur Springs. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of flour and lumber.

Alvor, ål-vōr', a town of Portugal, province of Algarve, on the Alvor, 8 miles N.E. by E. of Lagos. Pop. 2157.

Al'vord, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Oregon, 155 miles from Winnemucca.

Alvorninha, ål-vor-neen'yå, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 54 miles N. of Lisbon.

Alvur, or **Alwur,** Hindostan. See Alvar.

Alyth, å'lith, a market-town of Scotland, cos. of Perth and Forfar, 12 miles W. of Forfar. Pop. 2134.

Alzano di Sotto, ål-zå'no dee sŏt'to, or **Alzano Maggiore,** ål-zå'no måd-jo'rå, a village of Italy, 3 miles N.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 2436.

Alzey, ålt'sī, a town of Hesse, on the Selz, and on a railway, 19 miles S.S.W. of Mentz. Pop. 5240.

Am, åm, a frontier stronghold of Afghanistan, on the Indus, 50 miles N.E. of Attock.

Amacura, å-må-koo'rå, a river of Venezuela, falling into the great southern mouth of the Orinoco in lat. 8° 34′ N. and lon. 60° 7′ W. It is navigable for small vessels to the influx of the Yarakita, lat. 8° N.

Amacusa, an island of Japan. See Amakoosa.

Amadeeyeh, Amadiah, or **Amadieh,** å-må-dee'-yạ, a fortified town of Asiatic Turkey, in Koordistan, on a tributary of the Tigris, 65 miles N.N.W. of Mosul. It is the seat of a Chaldean archbishop.

Amador, å-må-dōr' or am'ạ-dor, a county near the central part of California, has an area estimated at 850 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Cosumnes River, and is also drained by the Mokelumne, which forms part of the southern boundary. The eastern part of the county is mountainous. The surface is diversified by fertile valleys and large forests, from which lumber is procured. Granite, marble, limestone, and gold are found here. The product of the gold-mines in 1870 was valued at $810,510. Barley, wine, and wool are among the staple products of the county. Capital, Jackson. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,428,490. Pop. in 1870, 9582, of whom 5449 were natives and 4133 were foreigners.

Amador, am'ạ-dor, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Kansas, in Clifford township, 14 miles S. by W. of Florence. It has 2 churches.

Amador, a hamlet of Amador township, Chisago co., Minn., on the St. Croix River, about 48 miles N.N.E. of St. Paul. Pop. of township, 150.

Amador City, a post-village of Amador co., Cal., about 42 miles E.S.E. of Sacramento. It has a church. Gold is mined here by 4 companies.

Am'adore', a post-hamlet of Sanilac co., Mich., in Worth township, on the Port Huron & Northwestern Railroad, 20 miles N. by W. of Port Huron, and 4 miles from Lake Huron. It has a church, a graded school, and 3 stores.

Am'agan'set, a post-village and summer resort of Suffolk co., N.Y., is in the E. part of Long Island, nearly 1 mile from the ocean, and 10 miles S.E. of Sag Harbor. It has several churches, and a good shore for bathing.

Amagat, ăm'å-gat, a small island of Alaska, near the coast of Aliaska peninsula. It has hot springs.

Amager, a'må-ghẹr, sometimes erroneously called **Amak,** an island of Denmark, separated from the island of Seeland and the city of Copenhagen merely by the harbor of the latter. Area, about 20 square miles.

Amak (å'mak) **Island,** off the coast of Alaska, lat. 56° 32′ N., lon. 163° W., has a volcanic peak 2000 feet high.

Amakoosa, Amakousa, Amakusa, or **Amacusa,** å-må-koo'så, an island in the Japanese Empire, off the W. coast of the island of Kioo-Sioo.

Amakootan, or **Amakutan.** See Onekotan.

Amakosa, a nation of Kaffres. See Kaffraria.

Amakuchi, a town of Greece. See Amaxichi.

Amalfi, å-mål'fee (L. *Amal'phis*), a decayed city and seaport of Italy, on the Gulf of Salerno, and 23 miles S.E. of Naples. Lat. 40° 38′ N.; lon. 14° 37′ 10″ E. The position of the city is extremely picturesque, extending over the summits of lofty rocks crowned with embattled walls and ruined towers. Its trade has now almost disappeared, and with it the greater proportion of the population, which once exceeded 50,000. Amalfi rose early into importance, having attained the height of its prosperity during the eleventh century, at which time it was the great mart of all kinds of Eastern merchandise. It became an independent republic, and continued to retain its rank as a commercial city for several centuries, when it fell into decay. It is an archbishop's see; has important manufactures of paper, soap, and macaroni; has a fine old cathedral, a naval school, and many antiquities. Pop. 6506.

Amalfi, å-mål′fee, a village of the United States of Colombia, state of Antioquia, 65 miles N.E. of Medellin, in a region rich in gold, timber, and cattle. Pop. 2738.

Amal‘lapooram′, or **Ammalapoor′,** a town of Hindostan, in the Circars, on one of the outlets of the Godavery, 65 miles E.N.E. of Masulipatam. Its inhabitants, who exceed 5000, are engaged in weaving cotton fabrics.

Amalphis, the Latin for AMALFI.

Amalthea, ạ-mal′the-ạ, or more correctly ạ-mal-the′ạ, a village of Franklin co., O., in Blendon township, on Gahanna Creek, 3 miles from Westerville Railroad Station, and about 13 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches and an academy. The name of the post-office is Central College.

Amambahi, å-måm-bå‘ee′, or **Amambay,** å-måm-bī′, a mountain-range and river of Brazil: the former, about 200 miles long, forms the water-shed between the Parana and Paraguay Rivers; and from its eastern slope flows the river to the Parana, which it joins after a course of about 100 miles.

Amana, å-må-nå′, a river of Venezuela, province of Cumana, rises near Urica, and falls into the Gulf of Paria. Length, 140 miles.

Amana, å-må-nå′, a lake in Brazil, formed by a bifurcation of the Tijuaca. It lies in lat. 2° 35′ S., lon. 64° 38′ W., and is about 20 miles long by 10 miles broad. About 8 miles N. of the lake is a village of the same name.

Am′ana, a township of Iowa co., Iowa, is the principal abode of the "Community of True Inspiration," a society of German Protestant Christians, followers to some extent of Böhme and Schwenkenfeld. They removed hither in 1854 from Ebenezer, N.Y. Pop. in 1875, 1624. Post-offices, South Amana and Homestead.

Amanahea, a cape of Africa. See APOLLONIA.

Amance, å‘môɴss′ (anc. *Amen′tia?*), a village of France, department of Meurthe, 37 miles N.W. of Nancy. Pop. 470.

Aman′da, a township of Allen co., O. Pop. 1376. It contains Royalton and New Strasburg.

Amanda, a village of Butler co., O., in Lemon township, on the Miami Canal, about 10 miles N.E. of Hamilton, and 1 mile E. of the Miami River. It is 1 mile from Henderson Railroad Station. It has 2 churches, 1 academy, 1 flouring-mill, and 1 paper-mill. Pop. 226.

Amanda, a post-village of Fairfield co., O., in Amanda township, on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, 110 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati, and 7 miles S.W. of Lancaster. It has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 1547.

Amanda, a township of Hancock co., O. Pop. 1469.

Aman′daville, a post-office of Hart co., Ga.

Amandaville, a hamlet of Cumberland co., Ky., on Crocus Creek, 55 miles E. of Glasgow. It has a church, a grist-mill, and several oil-wells. It is 2 or 3 miles from the Cumberland River.

Amandola, å-mån′do-lå, a town of Italy, 16 miles N.W. of Ascoli. Pop. 4761.

Amandopolis, the ancient name of SAINT-AMAND.

Amanian Gates, a pass of Syria. See BEILAN.

Amanlis, å‘môɴᵍ‘lee′, a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine. Pop. 2409.

Aman's Store, a post-office of Onslow co., N.C.

Amantea, å-mån-tå′å, a fortified seaport of Italy, 15 miles S.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 4480.

Amanus, a mountain of Turkey. See ALMA-DAGH.

Amapala, å-må′på-lå, a port of entry of Honduras, on the Pacific coast, lat. 13° 17′ N., lon. 87° 34′ W., is on the island of Tigre, in the Bay of Fonseca. The harbor is commodious and easy of access, the climate healthful, and the natural scenery beautiful. Pop. about 1000.

Am′aqua, a township of Boone co., Iowa. Pop. 468.

Amarakan′taka, Amarkan′tak, or **Omerkan′tak,** a great plateau of Central India, where the Sone, the Nerbudda, and other streams arise. It has a mean altitude of about 5000 feet, and is covered mainly by forests and jungles, the abode of the Gonds, Koles, and other wild tribes.

Amarante, å-må-rån′tå, a town of Portugal, province of Minho, on the Tamega, a tributary of the Douro, 38 miles N.E. of Oporto. Pop. 1448.

Amarapoora, Amarapura, åm-å-rạ-poo′rạ, or **Um‘merapoo′ra,** a city, formerly capital of the Burmese dominions, on the Irrawaddy, 6 miles N.E. of Ava. In 1800 the population was estimated at 175,000, but, the seat of government having been removed in 1819, it has rapidly declined. Most of its houses are of bamboo.

Amaravati, a town of India. See AMRAWUTTI.

Amar′gosa, a river of Nevada and Southeastern California, twice crossed by the parallel of 36° N. lat., flows into the Death Valley, a desolate region reported to be 150 feet below the sea-level. This valley is also called the Amargosa Desert, and the mountains N.E. of the river's upper course are sometimes called the Amargosa Mountains.

Amargura, å-maʀ-goo′rå, an island and volcano in the South Pacific Ocean, one of the Friendly Islands. Lat. 17° 58′ S.; lon. 174° 16′ W.

Amaribo, å-må‘re-bo′, or **Mana,** må‘nå′, a river in French Guiana, rises about lat. 3° 35′ N., and, after a course of 146 miles, falls into the Atlantic.

Am′asa, a station in Mercer co., Pa., where the Jamestown & Franklin Railroad crosses the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of Jamestown.

Amasia, Amasieh, or **Amasiyah,** å-må′see‘ạ, a city of Asia Minor, on the Yeshil-Irmak (anc. *Iris*), 95 miles N.W. of Seevas, and 63 miles S. by W. of Samsoon. Pop. estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000. It stands on both banks of the river, between almost perpendicular rocks. Many of the houses are built of stone; it has a strong citadel, a fine mosque, well-supplied bazaars, and a considerable trade in silk, fruits, wine, and salt. Outside of the city are the excavated "tombs of the kings," described by Strabo.

Amastra, å-mås′trå, **Amas′erah,** or **Amasreh,** å-mås′rẹh (anc. *Amas′tris*), a fortified seaport town of Asia Minor, on a rocky peninsula in the Black Sea, 60 miles N.E. of Ereglee. Pop. about 800.

Amastra, the ancient name of MISTRETTA.

Amataka, Pacific Ocean. See YORK ISLAND.

Amathonte, å-må-thon′tå (anc. *Am′athus*), a village of the island of Cyprus, near its S. coast, apparently the same place as Old Limasol. See LIMASOL.

Amathus, supposed ancient name of SZALT.

Amatignak (ă-måt′ig-nåk) **Island,** the southernmost land of Alaska Territory, lat. 51° 19′ N., lon. 179° 8′ 30″ W.

Amatitlan, å-må-tee-tlån′, or **Amititan,** å-mee-tee-tån′, a town of Guatemala, capital of a department of the same name, on Lake Amatitlan, 15 miles S. of the city of Guatemala. Lat. 14° 30′ N.; lon. 90° 17′ W. It is irregularly built, and none of the houses have more than the ground story; they are principally constructed of mud. The wells in the town are all brackish; and most of those in the vicinity, particularly in low situations, are boiling hot, but perfectly clear and free from impurities. The inhabitants, nearly all mulattoes and zamboes, are active, industrious, and enterprising. The production of cochineal is a leading employment. Pop. about 10,000.

Amato, å-må′to, a village of Italy, 9 miles E. of Catanzaro. Pop. 1524.

Amatrice, å-må-tree′chå, a town of Italy, province and 22 miles N. of Aquila. It has a manufactory of woollen stuffs, and a school. Pop. 6304.

Amatuli Island, Alaska. See BARREN ISLANDS.

Amaxichi, å-måx-ee′kee, a seaport town of Greece, capital of the island of Santa Maura or Leucadia, on its E. coast, and separated from the castle of Santa Maura by a lagoon about 1 mile across. Pop. of town and citadel, 6000. The harbor, improved by a mole, is adapted only for small craft. Amaxichi is the residence of a Greek archbishop, and near it are remains of cyclopean walls, probably those of the ancient *Leu′cas.*

Amay, å‘må′, a town of Belgium, province of Liege, on the railway from Namur, 14½ miles S.W. of Liege. Pop. 2660.

Amazoc, å-må-sok′, a town of Mexico, state of Puebla, 12 miles S.S.E. of Puebla. It is a large and well-built town.

Amazon, am′ạ-zọn (Sp. pron. åm-å-thōn′), sometimes called **Marañon,** må-rån-yōn′, or **Orellana,** o-rêl-yå′nå, a great South American river, which exceeds in volume every other river on the globe. It rises in the Peruvian Andes by two branches, the Marañon (or Tunguragua) and the Ucayale or Apurimac. The Marañon, which some geographers consider the head-stream or main river, rises in Lake Lauricocha, near the silver-mines of Cerro de Pasco, in lat. 10° 30′ S. and lon. 76° 10′ W. Its source is about 60 miles from the Pacific. It flows nearly northward for about 500 miles, in a continuous series of cataracts and rapids, in a deep valley between the parallel cordilleras of Peru. Striking the boundary of Ecuador about lat. 5° S., it there turns to the right, runs eastward, and forms the boundary between Peru and Ecuador, to its confluence with the Ucayale. Below this junction the Amazon separates Ecuador from Peru as long as these countries are conterminous. It afterwards enters Brazil, flows nearly eastward across the great equatorial plain of the continent, and enters the Atlantic Ocean under the equator. It is the only large river whose course is all near the same latitude. Its length, including the windings, is estimated at 4000 miles. Its breadth is well proportioned to its length. It is 1½ miles wide at Tabatinga, 2000 miles from its mouth, 3 miles wide at the entrance of the Madeira, and 10 miles wide below Santarem, which is 500 miles from the ocean. The average velocity of its current is 3 miles an hour. It is navigable for large ships 2200 miles from its mouth, and opens an easy communication from the Atlantic almost to the foot of the Andes. The area drained by this river and its tributaries is estimated at 2,000,000 square miles. The depth of the Amazon at some places is 50 fathoms. Its average depth below Manáos, which is 1000 miles from its mouth, is 27 fathoms. It enters the sea through an estuary which is about 150 miles wide and encloses a large island named Marajo or Joannes. The volume and impetus of the river are so great that it carries its fresh water unmixed into the sea a distance of about 200 miles. Although it carries down a larger amount of sediment than any other river, it has not formed any delta. "Its vast expanse," says Orton, "presenting below Teffé magnificent reaches, with blank horizons, and forming a barrier between different species of animals; its system of back-channels joining the tributaries and linking a series of lagunes too many ever to be named; its network of navigable waters, stretching over one-third of the continent; its oceanic fauna—porpoises and manatees, gulls and frigate-birds—remind the traveller of a great inland sea. The side-channels through the forest, called by the Indians *igarapés* or canoe-paths, are one of the characteristic features of the Amazon. They often run to a great distance parallel to the great river and intersecting the tributaries, so that one can go from Santarem 1000 miles up the Amazon without once entering it. These natural highways will be of immense advantage for intercommunication." No cataract or waterfall interrupts navigation on the main stream for 2400 miles, and, as a trade-wind blows constantly westward against the current, the navigation up or down has always something in its favor. Including the tributaries, many of which are large navigable rivers, the Amazon opens to the ocean about 10,000 miles of interior navigation for large vessels. According to G. E. Church, "it offers not less than 15,000 miles of waters suitable for steamboat navigation." A decree of the Brazilian government in 1867 opened this navigation to the flags of all European nations. But as yet no busy towns are found along its banks, except Pará, near its mouth. This river flows through a forest unparalleled in extent, an evergreen forest so dense and impenetrable as to defy access except by navigation, and tenanted by innumerable animals, among which the monkey tribe holds a conspicuous place. Here the magnificent trees are draped and festooned with parasitical creepers, climbing plants, tillandsias, lianas, &c. The human population of this region is very sparse. In the most densely peopled part of it there is, according to Orton, only 1 man to every 4 square miles. During the rainy season the river overflows its banks, submerging the country for hundreds of miles. This region produces a great variety of valuable timber. Within an area of half a mile square Agassiz counted 117 kinds of wood, many of which are fitted by their hardness, tints, and beautiful grain for fine cabinet-work. The same naturalist found about 2000 species of fish in the Amazon and its tributaries. "Turtles," says Orton, "are perhaps the most important product of the Amazon, furnishing the best meat on the Upper Amazon." A remarkable feature in the Amazonian fauna is the abundance of cetaceans, porpoises, and manatees through nearly the whole extent of the river.

The Amazon has 12 tributaries each of which is 1000 miles long. The greatest of these is the Madeira. The principal tributaries that enter from the N. are the Napo, the Putumayo, the Japura, and the Rio Negro, here arranged in order as they occur to a person who floats down the stream. Those that are received from the S. are the Ucayale, the Jabari or Yavari, the Jutay, the Juruá, the Teffé, the Purus, the Madeira, the Tapajos, the Xingu, and the Tocantins. These, like the Nile, discharge their waters by several mouths. The Rio Negro is connected with the Orinoco by the Cassiquiare, which is a natural and navigable canal traversing a plain which is too low and level to form a water-shed between the two rivers. The descent of the Amazon is only 2 inches to the mile below the mouth of the Napo, which is 1800 miles in a direct line from the ocean. The Atlantic tide is perceptible at Obidos, 450 miles above the city of Pará. At the mouth of the river is a remarkable tidal phenomenon, called the *bore* or *piroróco* (*proróca?*), which occurs about the time of full moon. The water of the ocean rushes into the river in waves about 15 feet high, moving with a violence and momentum which are dangerous to small craft.

The Indian name of the river, *Amassona*, is said to signify "boat-destroyer." The part of the Amazon above the mouth of the Rio Negro is called *Solimoens* by the natives. The difference between high water and low water is about 50 feet. The Amazon and its branches are subject to an annual rise, which occurs with regularity, but not simultaneously, in all parts. The principal rise or inundation commences about March 1, and continues till June. The Lower Amazon is at its minimum in September or October. The period of high water in the northern affluents is in summer and autumn, but the Amazon receives its largest accession from the southern affluents when the sun is on the south side of the equator, in November, December, and January. The mouth of the Amazon was discovered in 1500 by a Spaniard named Pinzon, but the first European who navigated or explored it was Orellana, who in 1541 descended the stream from the mouth of the Napo to the sea. Agassiz made a scientific exploration of this river in 1865.

Am′azon, a post-office of Franklin co., Neb.

Amazonas, å-må-zo′nås, a vast province of Brazil, bounded N.W. and S.W. by British Guiana, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia, E. by the Madeira and the province of Grão Para. Area, 753,469 square miles. It is bisected by the Amazon and traversed by many of its navigable tributaries, and is mainly covered by dense forests. Capital, Manáos. Pop. in 1872, 57,610, exclusive of many savage Indians.

Amazonas, å-må-so′nås, a department of Peru, bounded N. by Ecuador, E. by the department of Loreto, S. by that of Libertad, and W. by that of Caxamarca. Area, 14,129 square miles. It is traversed by the Ucayale, which is regarded by many as the true Amazon. It contains two provinces, Chachapoyas and Magnas, and is mainly covered by virgin forests. Capital, Chachapoyas. Pop. 34,245.

Amazonas, a territory forming the southernmost part of Venezuela. Area, 13,580 square miles. P. (1873) 23,048.

Amazonas, a South American name for the AMAZON.

Amazo′nia, a post-village of Andrew co., Mo., on the Missouri River, and on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, 9 miles N. of St. Joseph. It has 1 or 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill. Pop. about 250.

Amazuma, å-må-zoo′må, a large town of West Africa, on the Niger, about lat. 5° 10′ N., lon. 6° 10′ E.

Ambabikoi, åm-bå-be-koy′, a village of Lower Egypt, 58 miles N.W. of Cairo.

Ambaca, åm-bå′kå, a town of Angola, Portuguese West Africa, in lat. 9° S., lon. 15° 30′ E., 140 miles E. by S. of Loanda, is the capital of the fertile province of Ambaca, which has a population of 40,000 and rears many cattle. The town has declined, and is now a small place.

Ambacia, an ancient name of AMBOISE.

Ambagamuwa, åm-bå-gå-moo′wå, a town of Ceylon, in the Kandy district. Pop. 3032.

Ambala, a town of India. See UMBALLAH.

Ambalega, åm-bå-lå′gå, a town near the centre of the island of Madura, Malay Archipelago. It is surrounded by fine woods, has a temple, and 4000 inhabitants.

Ambalema, åm-bå-lå′må, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Cundinamarca, on the Magdalena, 60 miles W.N.W. of Bogota, ships excellent tobacco. Pop. 9731.

Amballa, a town of India. See UMBALLAH.

Ambarès, ôᴍˋbåˋrå′, a village of France, department of Gironde, 3 miles N.N.E. of Carbon-Blanc. Pop. 2784.

Ambas, åm′bås (or **Am′boisesˋ**) **Bay,** a fine harbor of Africa, in the Bight of Biafra. Lat. 3° 58′ N.; lon. 9° 15′ E. Here the lofty Cameroons Mountains reach the sea: and the English mission town and sanitarium of Victoria stands near it. The Ambas Islands, small and elevated, lie off the inner port.

Ambatiki, åm-bå-tee′kee, an island in the Pacific, one of the Feejee group, of a dome shape, and rising to the height of 750 feet. Lat. 17° 47′ S.; lon. 179° 10′ W.

Ambato, or **Hambato,** åm-bå′to, a nevado or snowy summit of the Andes, in Peru, immediately N. of Arequipa.

Ambato, åm-bå′to, or **Asiento d'Hambato,** å-se-ēn′to dåm-bå′to, a town of Ecuador, 100 miles S.E. of Quito. It was destroyed in 1698 by an eruption of Cotopaxi, but afterwards became more flourishing than before. It has extensive shoe-manufactories, and an active trade in grain, sugar, and cochineal. Pop. 8000.

Ambau, an island of the Pacific. See AMBOW.

Ambazac, ôᴍˋbåˋzåk′, a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 10 miles N.N.W. of Limoges. Pop. 3231.

Ambelakia, åm-bå-låˋkee′å, or **Ampelakia,** a town of European Turkey, Thessaly, on the S. slope of Mount Ossa, above the pass of Tempe, 15 miles N.E. of Larissa. It was at one time famous for its cotton- and yarn-spinning and dyeing. Pop. about 3000.

Am′ber, a post-hamlet of Mason co., Mich., in Amber township, on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 6 miles E. of Ludington. It has a lumber-mill and a wooden bowl factory. Pop. about 100. The township is intersected by the Marquette River. Pop. 458.

Amber, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Otisco township, on Otisco Lake, about 14 miles S.S.W. of Syracuse. It has a church.

Ambères, a city of Belgium. See ANTWERP.

Amberg, åm′bêʀɢ, a town of Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, on both sides of the Vils, 35 miles by rail E. of Nuremberg. It is well built, has broad and clean streets, and contains a lyceum, gymnasium, theological seminary, normal school, public library, and several hospitals. It has a royal manufactory of arms, and also manufactures of cotton and faïence. Pop. 11,688.

Ambergris (am′bẹr-grees‛) **Key,** an island off the N.E. shore of British Honduras. Length, 20 miles from N.E. to S.W.; average breadth, 3 miles.

Ambérieux, ôᴍ‛bå‛re-ŭh′, a town of France, department of Ain, at an important railway junction, 18 miles S.S.E. of Bourg. Pop. 2954.

Am′berley, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, on Lake Huron, 22 miles from Goderich. Pop. 100.

Am′ber Set′tlement, a hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., 1 mile from South New Berlin. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Am′berson's Val′ley, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Pa., in Fannett township, 16 miles N.W. of Shippensburg.

Am′bersonville, or **Am′berson,** a village in Cherokee co., Ala., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 38 miles S.W. of Rome, Ga. It has several stores and shops, and ships considerable cotton. There are 4 iron-furnaces and 2 churches near the place. The name of the post-office is Spring Garden; that of the station, Amberson.

Ambert, ôᴍ‛baiʀ′, a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, on the Dore, 35 miles by rail S.E. of Clermont. It has extensive paper-works and manufactures of ribbons. Pop. 7517.

Ambia, am′be-å, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Ind., on the Bloomington division of the Wabash Railroad, 34 miles W. by N. of Lafayette; also on the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad. It has several stores.

Ambialet, ôᴍ‛be‛å‛lå′, a village of France, department of Tarn, 10 miles E.N.E. of Alby. Pop. 2833.

Ambiani, an ancient name of AMIENS.

Ambij, åm-bī′, a village of the Netherlands, province of Limburg. Pop. 859.

Ambil, åm-beel′, one of the smaller Philippine islands, 70 miles S.W. of Manila, with a lofty volcanic mountain.

Ambiliates, the supposed ancient name of LAMBALLE.

Amblan, åm-blån′, a town of the Philippines, on the S.W. coast of the island of Negros, at the mouth of the Rio de Amblan. Pop. 3260.

Amblau, or **Amblauw,** åmb‛lŏw′, an island of the Malay Archipelago, 12 miles S.E. of Booro. Lat. 3° 52′ S.; lon. 127° 16′ E. It is 10 miles long, and is dependent on the Dutch government of Amboyna. Pop. about 1000.

Amblecoat, or **Amblecote,** am′bẹl-kote, a village of England, co. of Stafford, N. of Stourbridge. Pop. 2771.

Am′bler, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 15 miles N. of Philadelphia.

Am′bleside, a market-town of England, co. of Westmoreland, 12½ miles N.W. of Kendal. Pop. 1988.

Ambleteuse, ôᴍ‛b′l-tŭz′, a decayed seaport of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, on the English Channel, 6 miles N. of Boulogne. Near it is the granite column which Napoleon erected to the grand army in 1805. Pop. 800.

Ambleve, åm′blå-vẹh, a river of Prussia and Belgium, flows W., and falls into the Ourthe 10 miles N. of Durbuy.

Amboiana, or **Amboina,** Moluccas. See AMBOYNA.

Amboise, ôᴍb‛wâz′ (anc. *Amba′cia*), a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, on the Loire, and on the railway from Orleans to Tours, 14 miles E. of Tours. Pop. 4188. Its ancient castle is memorable in history as the residence of many French kings. Amboise is celebrated for the "*conjuration d'Amboise*," formed against the Guises in 1560. It has extensive manufactures.

Amboise, a cape and island of Africa. See AMBAS.

Ambo′lo, or **Amboule,** åm-bool′, a town of the island of Madagascar, lat. 24° 15′ S., lon. 47° E., in a rich and beautiful valley, on a stream of the same name.

Ambolon, åm-bo-lōn′, one of the Philippine Islands, S.W. of Mindoro. Lat. 12° 9′ N.; lon. 121° 12′ E.

Ambon, ôᴍ‛bôɴᵍ′, a town of France, department of Morbihan, with a small port on the Penerf. Pop. 1747.

Ambonde, a country of Africa. See ANGOLA.

Am‛boor′, a town of British India, presidency and 108 miles W.S.W. of Madras. Pop. about 6000.

Amboule, a town of Madagascar. See AMBOLO.

Ambow, or **Ambau,** åm‛bŏw′, a small island in the South Pacific, one of the Feejee group, 1 mile in length and about half a mile in breadth.

Am‛boy′, a city of Lee co., Ill., is in Amboy township, on Green River, and on the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Rock River Railroads, 117 miles S.E. of Dubuque, 16 miles N.W. of Mendota, and 95 miles W. by S. from Chicago. It contains a town hall, 2 banks, 6 churches, a newspaper office, a high school, 2 flouring-mills, and large repair-shops of the railroad company, which employ 200 men. Pop. 2825; of the township, 1279.

Amboy, a post-hamlet of Miami co., Ind., on the railroad which connects Logansport with Marion, 25 miles E.S.E. of Logansport. It has 2 churches.

Amboy, a post-hamlet of Hillsdale co., Mich., in Amboy township, 14 miles S. of Hillsdale. The township has 2 churches, 5 saw-mills, and 2 grist-mills. Pop. of township, 1232.

Amboy, a township of Cottonwood co., Minn. Pop. 62.

Amboy, N.J. See SOUTH AMBOY and PERTH AMBOY.

Amboy, a village of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Camillus township, on the Erie Canal and New York Central Railroad, 6 miles W. of Syracuse, and 1 mile from Belle Isle Post-Office. It has a church. Pop. 128.

Amboy, a township of Oswego co., N.Y. Pop. 1431. It contains Amboy Centre, Cartersville, and West Amboy.

Amboy, a post-village of Ashtabula co., O., on Conneaut River and the Lake Shore Railroad, 67 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland. It has 2 churches, 2 grist-mills, a cheese-factory, and several cigar-factories. Pop. about 500.

Amboy, a township of Fulton co., O. Pop. 1089.

Amboy Centre, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., in Amboy township, about 27 miles N.N.E. of Syracuse. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of leather and lumber.

Amboy Junction, a station on the Newark & Elizabeth Branch Railroad, 2 miles N. of Elizabeth, N.J.

Amboyna, or **Amboina,** åm-boi′nạ, **Apon,** or **Thau** (Malay, *Ambun,* "dew"), an island in the Malay Archipelago, the most important of the Moluccas, lying E. of Booro. Lat. (Allavy Point) 3° 46′ S.; lon. 127° 59′ E. The island is about 30 miles long, by about 10 miles in breadth at its broadest part. Area, 282 square miles. It is subject to earthquakes, and is of a primitive formation, granite in some localities rising even to the summits of the mountains. Cloves, sago, maize, yams, and fruits are the staple products. In 1796 the island was captured by the British; it was restored to the Dutch in 1801, but was again taken in 1810, and finally restored to Holland in 1814. The government of Amboyna includes, besides the above, Booro, Amblau, Ceram, Manipa, and several smaller islands. Pop. 94,745.

Amboyna, Amboiana, or **Amboyana,** åm-boi-å′nå, capital of the above island and of the Dutch government of Amboyna, on the Bay of Amboyna. (Lat. of Fort Victoria, 3° 41′ 7″ S.; lon. 128° 10′ E.) It is clean, neat, and regularly built, with straight and wide streets. A public garden is attached to the town, and a row of houses, adorned with nutmeg-trees, terminates in a long esplanade. The Bay of Amboyna is about 20 miles long and from 2 to 7 broad, the roads secure and commodious, and the anchorage good, with a depth of from 20 to 45 fathoms. Pop. 13,000.

Ambracia, and **Ambracius Sinus.** See ARTA; also PLASRNCIA (in Spain).

Ambrières, ôᴍ‛bre-aiʀ′, a town of France, department and 6 miles N. of Mayenne, on the Varenne. Pop. 2615.

Ambrim, or **Ambrym,** åm-breem′, an island in the Pacific, New Hebrides, lat. 16° 9′ 30″ S., lon. 167° 50′ E. It is 50 miles in circumference, fertile, and cultivated.

Ambriz, am′briz or åm-breez′, a small Portuguese town and district of Africa, Guinea, with a port at the mouth of the river Ambriz, on the Atlantic Ocean, 70 miles N. of Loanda. It has an extensive trade in ivory, copal, india-rubber, archil, &c.

Ambrizette, åm-bre-zett′ or åm-bre-zĕt′tå, a Portuguese district of Africa, between the Congo and Ambrizette Rivers, with a town on the coast, 30 miles N. of Ambriz.

Ambronay, ôᴍ‛bro‛nå′, a town of France, department of Ain, 15 miles S.E. of Bourg. Pop. 1728.

Am′brose, a post-office of Indiana co., Pa.

Ambro′sia, a post-office of East Baton Rouge parish, La.

Ambrym, an island of the New Hebrides. See AMBRIM.

Ambuim, åm‛boo-eem′, or **Ombe,** ŏm′bẹh, a region in Benguela, West Africa, bounded roughly by the meridians of 14° and 15° E. lon. and the parallels of 10° 40′ and 11° 30′ S. lat. Area, 3000 square miles. It is governed by three native independent chiefs; is traversed by the rivers Longa, Cuvo, and Sumbe; has a rich soil, and exports ivory, wax, copal, and archil. Pop. 75,000.

Ambukol, åm‵boo‵kol′, a village of Nubia, on the Nile. Lat. 18° 4′ 31″ N.; lon. 31° 34′ 46″ E.

Ambun, a native name of AMBOYNA.

Amchit′ka, one of the Aleutian Islands, lat 51° 25′ N., lon. 180° 45′ W. It is large, low, and flat, with one peak 1873 feet high. It contains lignite and kaolin.

Amden, a village of Switzerland. See AMMON.

Amdjherra, a town and state of India. See AMJERAH.

Amealco, å-må-ål′ko, a village of Mexico, state of Querétaro, 42 miles S.E. of Querétaro. Pop. 2000.

Ameca, å-må′kå, a village of Mexico, state of Jalisco, 70 miles S.W. of Guadalajara. Pop. 1500.

Amed, a town of Asia. See DIARBEKIR.

Amee, or **Amî,** å-mee′, a river of India, rises (lat. 27° 8′ N., lon. 82° 38′ E.) in Goruckpoor, flows S.E. 70 miles to a small lake, and thence traverses a fertile plain, reaching the river Raptee below the town of Goruckpoor.

Ameenana, å-mee-nå′nå, a town of Sinde, on an island formed by the Narra and Indus, 12 miles N. of Sehwan.

Ameerabad, or **Amirabad,** å-meer-å-båd′, a town of India, North-West Provinces, district of Furruckabad. Pop. 7096.

Ameerghur, a town of India. See UMEERGHUR.

Ameglia, å-mêl′yå, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, 4 miles S.E. of Lerici. Pop. 1850.

Ameide, å-mī′dẹh, a village of the Netherlands, on the Leck, with a brewery. Pop. 1317.

Ameland, å′me-lånt‵, an island of the Netherlands, in the North Sea, 4 miles N. of the coast of Friesland. It is 13 miles in length by 2 miles in width. Pop. 2287.

Amelia, å-må′le-å, or **Ameria,** å-må′re-å, a town of Italy, 22 miles S.W. of Spoleto. It is the see of a bishop, having a cathedral, 3 churches, and some convents. It was the ancient *Ame′ria,* one of the oldest cities of Umbria. Pop. 7207.

Ame′lia, a county of Virginia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded by the Appomattox River on nearly all sides except the S., and is also drained by Namazine and other creeks. The surface is hilly or undulating; the soil has been impoverished. Tobacco, wheat, &c., are the staple products. It is intersected by the Richmond & Danville Railroad. Capital, Amelia Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,546,059. Pop. in 1870, 9878, of whom 9673 were natives and 205 were foreigners.

Amelia, a post-village of Clermont co., O., in Pierce and Batavia townships, 25 miles E. by S. from Cincinnati. It has 2 churches, a drug-store, and several general stores.

Amelia, a township of Orangeburg co., S.C. Pop. 2040. It contains Lewisville.

Amelia Court-House, a post-village, capital of Amelia co., Va., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 36 miles S.W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Amelia Island is situated on the coast of Nassau co., in the N.E. part of Florida. It is 16 miles in length and 4 in breadth, and is separated from the mainland by a channel from 2 to 4 miles wide. It has 4 light-houses. The soil is generally fertile. See FERNANDINA.

Ame′liasburg, or **Rob′lin's Mills,** a post-village in Prince Edward co., Ontario, at the outlet of Roblin Lake in the Bay of Quinte, 8 miles S. of Belleville. It is a port at which steamers call. Pop. 200.

Amélie-les-Bains, å‵må‵lee′lå‵bâɴɢ′, or **Arles-les-Bains,** aʀl‵lå‵bâɴɢ′, a village of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 3 miles W. of Céret. Pop. 1390.

Am′elith, a locality in Kochville township, Saginaw co., Mich., 5 miles S. of Salzburg Station, has a church.

Am-el-Saghier, a town of Egypt. See GARAH.

Amendolara, å-mên-do-lå′rå, a village of Italy, on the Gulf of Taranto, 25 miles N.E. of Castrovillari. Pop. 1629.

Ameni, or **Ameny,** å‵må′nee‵, one of the Laccadive Islands, lat. 11° 6′ N., lon. 72° 41′ E. Diameter, 1 mile.

Ame′nia, or **Ame′niaville,** a post-village in Amenia township, Dutchess co., N.Y., on the New York & Harlem Railroad, 86 miles N. by E. from New York. It contains 4 churches, the Amenia Seminary, 1 national bank, a condensed-milk factory, a newspaper office, and a manufactory of sash and blinds. The township has mines of iron, and contains villages named Wassaic and South Amenia. Pop. of township, 2795.

Amenia Union, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Amenia township, about 60 miles S.S.E. of Albany. It has 2 churches, a plough-factory, and a hotel. It is partly in the state of Connecticut.

Ameno, å-må′no, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 1 mile E. of Orta. Pop. 1793.

Amentia, the supposed ancient name of AMANCE.

Ameria, a town of Italy. See AMELIA.

America, ạ-mẽr′e-kạ (Fr. *Amérique,* å‵må‵reek′; Ger. *Amerika,* å-må′re-kå; It., Sp., and Port., *America,* å-må′-re-kå), a continent and one of the grand divisions of the globe, sometimes called the New World, was discovered by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, in 1492, but named America in honor of Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine, who visited South America in 1499. It is the longest continuous body of land on the globe, and is larger than any other continent except Asia. It is bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean, on the E. by the Atlantic, on the S. by the Antarctic, and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. It extends from Point Barrow, lat. 71° 24′ N., to Cape Froward, the most southern point of the mainland, about lat. 54° S., Cape Horn being on an island, in lat. 55° 58′ 40″ S. It is about 9000 miles long, having an area estimated at 15,850,000 square miles. America consists of two vast peninsulas, called North and South America, connected by the Isthmus of Darien or Panama, the narrowest part of which is about 28 miles wide. These two peninsulas are similar in outline, being nearly triangular. Both are very broad in the north, and gradually contract towards the south, till they terminate, one in a narrow isthmus and the other in a narrow promontory. Each has a chain of lofty volcanic mountains near its western coast, vast plains in the interior, and a lower ridge of mountains near the eastern side, in which there are no traces of recent volcanic action.

The physical features of America are on the most gigantic scale. Here are the greatest rivers and lakes in the world, the highest mountains, except the Himalayas, the largest number of active volcanoes, and the most magnificent forests. The interior is penetrated by the gigantic rivers Amazon, Mississippi, Columbia, and La Plata, and their affluents, which surpass those of the other continents in length, and still more in facilities for inland navigation. No part of this continent is so far from the ocean as the central regions of Africa and Asia, and it possesses few extensive tracts that are not accessible through its magnificent natural water-courses. The population of America is estimated at 84,000,000.——Adj. and inhab. AMERICAN, ạ-mẽr′e-kạn (Fr. AMÉRICAIN, å‵må‵ree‵kâɴɢ′; Ger. adj. AMERIKANISCH, å-må-re-kå′nish; inhab. AMERIKANISCHER, å-må-re-kå′nish-ẹr).

NORTH AMERICA (Fr. *Amérique du Nord,* å‵må‵reek′ dü nor; Ger. *Nord Amerika,* nort å-må′re-kå; Span. *America Setentrional,* å-må′re-kå så-tên-tre-o-nål′) is a vast peninsula, which some geographers call a continent, and is connected with South America by the Isthmus of Panama. It is bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean, on the E. by the Atlantic, and on the W. by the Pacific. The Gulf of Mexico forms a large part of the southern boundary. This peninsula is very irregular in form, and is deeply indented by bays, gulfs, and inlets, principally from the Atlantic Ocean. Its area is estimated at about 8,892,000 square miles, and its coast-line at 27,500 miles. Its population is reckoned at about 58,000,000. The political divisions are British America, the United States, the republic of Mexico, Balize (a British colony), and the several states of the former republic of Central America, viz., Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador. See CENTRAL AMERICA.

Islands, Bays, and Gulfs.—Between the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea is an extensive archipelago, called the West Indies, which extends eastward from the Gulf of Mexico nearly to the 60th meridian of W. longitude. The largest of these islands are Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica, and Porto Rico, which are known as the Greater Antilles, connected with which to the northeastward are the Bahamas, and to the southward the Lesser Antilles, the whole forming a system which extends from near the southern point of Florida to the coast of Venezuela in South America. The other principal islands are Greenland (*supposed* to be insular), Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and Long Island, in the Atlantic; and Vancouver, Queen Charlotte's, Kadiak, Sitka, and the Aleutian Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. The Arctic Ocean encloses many large but barren islands, of which little is known. The eastern side of this continent is indented by large bodies of water, called Baffin's Bay, Hudson's Bay (a great interior sea), the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which gives entrance to the great lakes, the Bay of Fundy, Chesapeake Bay, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Bay of Honduras. The inlets of the Pacific coast are not so many or so large. The most important of these are the Gulf of California, the Golden Gate, opening into the Bay of San Francisco, Puget Sound, the Gulf of Georgia, Cook's Inlet, and Bristol Bay.

Mountains, Table-lands, &c.—The mountain-ranges of North America form two widely distant highland regions, separated from each other by the vast interior plain which contains the great fresh-water lakes and is drained to the S. by the Mississippi River and its tributaries, to the N.E. by the St. Lawrence, which is the outlet of the great lakes, and to the N. by the Saskatchewan, the Athabasca, the Mackenzie, and numerous smaller streams. This plain extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean, about 2800 miles, and between it and the Pacific Ocean the highest ranges are found, extending nearly N. and S. parallel with the coast of that ocean. A system or chain called the Rocky Mountains, a continuation of the Andes, extends from the Isthmus of Panama to the Arctic Ocean. The Sierra Madre of Mexico is connected with this system, which in the United States forms the continental divide or water-shed between the Pacific and the Mississippi. The highest peaks in North America are Popocatepetl, in Mexico, 17,784 feet high; Mount St. Elias, in Alaska, which is said to be 17,000 feet; Orizaba, in Mexico, 17,380 feet; Mount Brown, 15,990 feet; Mount Hooker, 15,700 feet; Mount Whitney, Cal., 14,898 feet; Mount Fairweather, 14,782 feet. Many other peaks of the Rocky Mountains are more than 14,000 feet, and are covered with perpetual snow. Their sides are generally clothed with forests of fir, pine, and other coniferous trees. (See Rocky Mountains.)

Between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean is a long and lofty range, which is nearly parallel with the coast (and not more than 150 miles from it), and is called in California the Sierra Nevada. Its northern continuation in Oregon and Washington is called the Cascade Range. The highest peak of this range is Mount St. Elias, which is a volcano. Among the remarkable mountains of the Sierra Nevada are Mount Whitney and Mount Shasta (14,440 feet). (See Sierra Nevada.) Between the Sierra Nevada and the Wahsatch Mountains (a range which crosses Utah about midway between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada) is an arid plateau called the Great Basin or Fremont's Basin, which is about 500 miles in extent and has an elevation of nearly 5000 feet. Here are salt lakes which have no outlet, and rivers which send no tribute to the sea. The central part of Mexico is a high table-land, sometimes called Anahuac, the elevation of which is from 6000 to 8000 feet. From this plateau, which is bounded on the E. and W. by high mountains, rise Popocatepetl and other volcanoes. Another large plateau occurs in New Mexico, with an elevation of from 4000 to 6000 feet. About half the area of North America from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains, including part of Canada and Labrador, has been characterized by Humboldt as "an almost continuous region of savannas and prairies." The great fertile basin of the Mississippi is the most characteristic and valuable part of North America. A large part of this plain was originally covered with dense forests.

In North America, as in other continents, the great ocean is bordered by a chain of high mountains, and the lesser ocean, the Atlantic, by a chain or system much inferior in height and in breadth. This is the Appalachian system (or Alleghanies), which determines the trend of the Atlantic coast, to which it is nearly parallel. Its direction is nearly N.E. and S.W. The term Alleghanies is usually confined to that part of this system which is included in Pennsylvania and Virginia, consisting of a series of parallel ridges separated by narrow valleys. The northern part of New York is occupied by a group called the Adirondacks. The highest peak of the Appalachian system is in North Carolina. It is estimated to be 6707 feet high. See Appalachian Mountains.

Rivers and Lakes.—No continent is more amply supplied with large navigable rivers, opening the interior to the commerce of the world. "All the great development of the hydraulic system is on the east side of the Pacific mountain-chain." From the great interior plain the Mackenzie River runs northward to the Arctic Ocean, the St. Lawrence into the Atlantic, and the Mississippi and Rio Grande del Norte southward to the Gulf of Mexico. The Mississippi with its tributaries affords a greater extent of inland navigation than all the rivers of Europe. The other principal rivers are the Missouri, the Arkansas, the Ohio, the St. Lawrence, the Red River, the Kansas, the Colorado, which enters the Gulf of California, the Nelson, the Platte, the Yukon, and the Columbia, which enters the Pacific Ocean. Steamboats ascend the Mississippi to St. Paul, about 2200 miles from its mouth, and they ascend the Missouri to Fort Benton, which is 3900 miles from the Gulf of Mexico and about 2500 miles from the junction of the Missouri with the Mississippi. The length of this river, including the Missouri, is about 4300 miles. "Within a radius of ten miles," says Hayden, "may be found the sources of three of the largest rivers in America,—the Columbia, the Missouri, and the Colorado." The St. Lawrence is the outlet of five great lakes,—namely, Superior, which has an area of about 32,000 square miles, Huron (21,000 square miles), Michigan (about 20,000 square miles), Erie, and Ontario. These constitute the largest collection of fresh water on the globe, are connected by straits and short rivers, and are channels of a very extensive commerce, in which hundreds of steamboats are employed. All the water which issues from four of these lakes plunges over a precipice at Niagara Falls, the most magnificent cataract in the world. The other principal lakes are the Athabasca, the Winnipeg, the Slave Lake, and the Great Bear Lake, in British America; Champlain and Great Salt Lake, in the United States; and Lake Nicaragua, in the state of Nicaragua. The states of Maine, New York, Michigan, Minnesota, Florida, and Oregon contain multitudes of beautiful lakes from 1 to 45 miles in length.

Climate.—The climate is variable, and generally healthy, but is subject to great extremes of heat and cold. The temperature of the Atlantic coast in winter is about 10° lower than that of places of the same latitude in Western Europe; but the climate of the Pacific slope in California and Oregon is milder than that of the Atlantic states. In British America and the Northern United States the winters are long and severe. The north and northwest winds, coming from the Arctic regions, are not obstructed by any chain of mountains, and often reduce the temperature even of the Middle States to 10° or 15° below zero. "The extreme cold of Northeast America," says Sir John Herschel, "is evidently referable to the delivery of the whole circulating water of the Arctic Ocean along its coast, and through the intricacies of Baffin's and Hudson's Bays, and the channels leading into them, deep into the continent."

The difference between the mean summer temperature and that of winter amounts to 44° at Philadelphia and 54° at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. The entire range of the thermometer at San Diego, California, is only 50° Fahr., but in the Atlantic states it is 110° or more. The table-lands of Mexico, though in the torrid zone, have a delightful and temperate climate, except the liability to long droughts. The extremes of heat and cold in the Mississippi Valley are as great as on the Atlantic coast. In Central America the climate of the lowlands is hot and unhealthy. The year is divided into two seasons, the wet and the dry. The sun is vertical in the wet season, which comes between April and October. During this season, sometimes called winter, the sun is almost continually hidden by clouds, and rain often falls in torrents. The dry season lasts from October to April or May.

Geology and Minerals.—Palæozoic strata, Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous, are largely developed in the United States. The Alleghany mountain-system belongs chiefly to the older and newer Palæozoic, the Silurian and Devonian groups of rocks, being flanked on both sides by bands of the Carboniferous series, which on the west expand into extensive coal-fields. "The North American continent," says the Encyclopædia Britannica, "affords an interesting study of the geological changes and adjustments by which the mighty work of preparation for what promises to be a noble development of humanity was slowly effected in the remote epochs of the past. The oldest sedimentary rocks anywhere found on the globe are those which underlie the whole of Canada, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, the Labrador peninsula, and the country N. of Lake Superior." These are called the Laurentian. Metamorphic and tertiary strata occupy a large part of the continent. The Cretaceous system is largely developed in Dakota, Nebraska, Texas, Utah, and other western states and territories.

The Colorado River flows for about 300 miles in a profound chasm between vertical walls which are at some places a mile high. It opens all the series of geological strata down to their granite foundation. Volcanic rocks abound in the Cascade Range and in other regions between the Pacific and the Rocky Mountains. The nucleus of the Sierra Nevada is mostly formed of granite, gneiss, trachyte, &c. Here are rich mines of gold, which also abounds in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, Idaho, California, and Montana, and is found in British Columbia, in Arizona, in the Black Hills of Dakota, in Georgia, and in the Carolinas. There are rich silver-mines in Mexico, Nevada, New Mexico, Montana, Utah, and Colorado. Copper abounds in the upper peninsula of Michigan, on the shores of Lake Superior. Iron, lead, and coal abound in many of the United States. Antimony, cobalt, nickel, platinum, titanium, quicksilver, tin, zinc, &c., are found. Large quantities of petroleum are procured in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky. The greatest known deposits of coal in the world are those of the United States. In Central America, igneous and volcanic rocks abound; among the mineral products are gold, quicksilver, granite, silver, lead, marble, jasper, sulphur, and iron.

Vegetable Productions.—The flora of the eastern part of North America, from the 36th parallel to the Arctic regions, differs from that of Europe in the paucity of umbelliferous and cruciferous plants, in the absence of heaths, and in the abundance of *asters* and *solidagos*. The forests of this region produce many species of oak, maple, ash, beech, birch, cedar, hickory, fir, gum, pine, poplar, wild cherry, willow, chestnut, elm, locust, linden, cypress (*Taxodium*), tulip-tree, walnut, &c. "Of 2891 species of phænogamous plants in the United States, only 385 occur in Northern or temperate Europe." (Herschel.) Among the forest-trees of the Southern United States are the *Magnolia grandiflora* and other magnolias, the live-oak, the deciduous cypress, the long-leaved pine, and the palmetto. North America produces about 45 species of the oak. The flora of Western North America constitutes a distinct region,—that of California, Oregon, Alaska, &c. It is remarkable for the beauty and brilliant color of its flowers, and for the magnitude of its coniferous trees, many of which are peculiar to that region. Among these are the *Sequoia gigantea*, which grows 300 feet high, with a diameter of 30 feet, the redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), the *Pinus ponderosa*, the *Pinus Lambertiana*, the *Abies Douglasii*, and other species of fir. The principal cultivated plants are maize, cotton, wheat, barley, oats, apples, tobacco, rice, sugar-cane, grapes, flax, oranges, potatoes, clover, beans, and peas. The flora of Mexico and Central America is characterized by cactuses and piperaceous plants. The mahogany, logwood, and lignum-vitæ are found in those regions. The most important cultivated plants are maize, sugar-cane, sweet potatoes, indigo, tobacco, and cacao. The vanilla and the cherimoya or chirimoya, a delicious fruit, flourish here.

Zoology.—The indigenous animals of this continent differ greatly from those of the other continents. The species of large carnivorous animals found here are less numerous than those of Africa and Asia. North America has few if any pachydermata, and only one genus of marsupials, the opossum. The most formidable beast of prey is the grizzly bear (*Ursus horribilis*), which is peculiar to this continent. The other principal carnivorous animals are the polar bear, black bear, puma, panther or catamount, wolf, wild-cat, and fox. The order of Ruminantia is represented by the musk-ox, bison or buffalo, elk, antelope, many species of deer, the Rocky Mountain sheep, and the Rocky Mountain goat (so called). Among the smaller quadrupeds are the beaver, badger, marmot, otter, raccoon, porcupine, rabbit, musk-rat, squirrel, and prairie-dog. The class or order of Pinnipedia is represented by the sea-lion, the seal, and the walrus.

The North American species of birds already described amount to nearly 700, of which more than 300 are peculiar. Among the rapacious birds are several species of eagle, the vulture, falcon, hawk, and owl. The wild turkey and mocking-bird are peculiar to North America. The latter, "besides possessing an unrivalled song proper to itself, imitates in perfection, and even surpasses, that of every other species." Among the other birds are the crow, heron, grouse, pigeon, pheasant, swan, wild goose, pelican, lark, robin, cat-bird, thrush, swallow, blue jay, oriole, turtle-dove, humming-bird, sparrow, woodpecker, and bobolink.

Among the reptiles are the alligator and the rattlesnake (*Crotalus*), the latter of which is peculiar to America and is among the most deadly of serpents. The species of fishes found on the coast and in the lakes and rivers are almost innumerable.

Races of Men.—The origin of the indigenous population is unknown. It appears that in pre-historic ages North America was inhabited by partially civilized and agricultural people (mound-builders), who were quite different from the savage and nomadic Indians of modern times. Among the monuments and evidences of their existence are numerous fortifications, mounds, walls of regular masonry, pottery, implements of copper, &c. It is probable that these people became extinct 1000 years before Columbus discovered America. The northern part of this continent is inhabited by the Esquimaux, who call themselves *Innuit*, a race of low stature, about 4½ or 5 feet high, subsisting chiefly on fish, blubber, and the flesh of seals. They are very ignorant and uncivilized. The other aborigines are generally tall, robust, and well proportioned, with prominent cheek-bones, long, coarse, black hair, and thin beard. The complexion of some tribes is copper-red or brown, presenting a considerable diversity of shade. They are nomadic and predatory in habits, subsisting mainly by hunting and fishing, but some tribes cultivate the soil. They are distinguished for their power of endurance and their stoical fortitude and apathy, and are warlike, cruel, and treacherous. Many of the tribes manifest implacable hostility to other tribes, and are engaged in almost continual warfare. They torture prisoners of war, and sometimes burn them at the stake. They often ride on horseback in their predatory expeditions and hunting-excursions. They are in a low state of intellectual development, are averse to the restraints of education and regular industry, and cannot easily be induced to substitute civilized habits and institutions for their wild and primitive mode of life. "They are curious observers, noting everything in silence, with a keen and watchful eye, occasionally exchanging a glance or a grunt with each other, but reserving all comment till they are alone." Some tribes build rude huts called *wigwams*, which are often circular. The number of languages spoken by the aborigines, including those of South America, is estimated at 450. The population of Mexico and Central America consists of creoles, whites, mestizoes, and Indians. The mestizoes are the offspring of white and Indian parents. The women are treated with little respect, and perform the hard labor. Among the inhabitants of the United States are about 4,000,000 persons of the African race. The European or white population of this continent consists mostly of descendants of Anglo-Saxons, Germans, Irish, Scandinavians, and Spaniards.

History.—Columbus discovered Cuba, and other islands, in 1492. John Cabot and his son Sebastian discovered the coast of North America in 1497. It is supposed that Labrador was the part of the continent first seen by the Cabots. About 1500, Gaspar de Cortereal, a Portuguese, explored or visited the coast of Labrador. Ponce de Leon discovered Florida in 1512. In 1524, Giovanni Verrazano, a Florentine navigator, patronized by Francis I. of France, explored about 2000 miles of the eastern coast, including the United States. Cortez, a Spaniard, conquered Mexico and the territory southward, about 1520. French colonies were planted in Canada, and English colonies on the Atlantic coast, but in 1759–60 the former passed under the government of the British, and the latter declared themselves independent in 1776 and established the republic of the United States (for the subsequent history, see UNITED STATES). In 1822 Mexico threw off the Spanish yoke, and has since remained independent; and in 1824 the five states of Central America, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador, united to form a federal republic. The union was dissolved in 1839, since which this region has been a scene of revolution and anarchy.

SOUTH AMERICA (Fr. *Amérique Méridional*, å'må'reek' må'ree'de-o'nal', or *Amérique du Sud*, å'må'reek' dü süd; Ger. *Sud Amerika*, süd å-må're-kå; Span. *America Meridional*, å-må're-kå må-re-de-o-nål'), a vast triangular peninsula, connected on the N.W. with North America by the Isthmus of Panama, is bounded on the N. by the Caribbean Sea, on the N.E. and E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the W. by the Pacific. It extends from lat. 12° 30′ N. to Cape Horn, lat. 55° 59′ S., a distance of about 4800 miles. Its greatest breadth from E. to W. is about 3200 miles. The area is estimated at 6,800,000 square miles, and the coast-line is about 16,500 miles long. Its form is compact, and it is not deeply indented by gulfs or bays. About three-fourths of South America lie in the torrid zone. There are no large islands near its coasts, except Terra del Fuego, Chiloe, and Joannes or Marajo. The population of South America is estimated at 25,500,000.

Political Divisions.—These are Brazil, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, Ecuador, United States of Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia, Chili, Peru, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Patagonia.

Mountains and Plains.—The principal mountain-chain is the Cordillera of the Andes, which extends along the Pacific coast in a N. and S. direction from the Strait of Magellan to the Isthmus of Panama, a distance of about 4500 miles. This continuous chain, which is one of the most prominent physical features of the globe, is nearly parallel to the Pacific Ocean, and is about 100 miles from that ocean. The Andes are the highest mountains of the world except the Himalayas. The height of the porphyritic nevado of Aconcagua, a peak of the Chilian Andes, is computed to be 23,290 feet (some say 22,422). A single straight chain extends in a precise meridional direction from Patagonia nearly to lat. 20° S. From a point near the volcano Sahama (22,350 feet high), it deflects N.W., still following the sea-coast, but it is now flanked by a great parallel chain, the Cordillera Real, which culminates in Mount Sorata (21,286 feet). These chains include between them the plateau of Bolivia, a great table-land, which is 12,900 feet above the sea-level, and contains Lake Titicaca. The Cordillera Real is parallel to the main chain, in which alone the active volcanoes occur. Among these volcanoes are Sahama, Gualateiri (21,960 feet), Chipicani, and Cotopaxi (18,880 feet). The mean elevation of the Andes, according to Humboldt, is 11,830 feet. "Among the colossal mountains of Cundinamarca, of Quito, and of Peru, furrowed by deep ravines, man is enabled to contemplate alike all the families of plants and all the stars of the firmament. . . . There the depths of the earth and the vaults of heaven display all the richness of their forms and the variety of their phenomena."

Brazil is partly occupied by several ranges of mountains, the culminating point of which is Itambe, said to be 8426 feet high. A branch of the Andes, called the Coast chain, or Cordillera of the Coast, extends northeastward through Venezuela to the Caribbean Sea. The highest point of this range is the Silla de Caracas, which has an altitude of 8700 feet. The interior of this continent is occupied by the basin of the Amazon, and by other vast level plains, called *Pampas*. The basin of the Amazon is a plain with an area of about 2,000,000 square miles, having a rich soil and a warm and humid climate. Part of this plain is called *Silvas*, and is covered by an immense primeval forest, so dense and impenetrable as to defy access except by the navigation of the rivers, and tenanted by innumerable animals. The term *Pampas* is applied to the great plains of the Argentine Republic, situated between the Andes and the river Parana and partly bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean. This vast tract is destitute of trees and is not well watered. In the wet season it produces gigantic thistles and long pampas grass, and is overrun by innumerable herds of cattle and horses; in the dry season it becomes a desert, and the vegetation disappears. The area of the Pampas is estimated at 500,000 square miles, excluding those of Patagonia, which are still more sterile. In the basin of the Orinoco are extensive plains, called *Llanos*, which are perfectly level.

Rivers and Lakes.—South America possesses the largest river of the world, the Amazon, which is about 4000 miles long. All the great rivers flow into the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific slope being too narrow to nurture any streams but short mountain-torrents. It is stated that the Amazon discharges a greater volume of water than the eight principal rivers of Asia. It is navigable 2200 miles from its mouth, and opens an easy communication from the Atlantic almost to the base of the Andes. It is connected with the Orinoco by a natural and navigable canal called the Cassiquiare, the surface here being too low and level to form a water-shed between the two basins. The principal tributaries of the Amazon are the Rio Negro, the Putumayo, the Madeira, the Japura, the Purus, the Tapajos, and the Xingu. The northern part of South America is drained by the Orinoco. The other great rivers are the La Plata or Parana, the Paraguay, and the São Francisco. This continent is deficient in lakes. The largest of its lakes is Titicaca, celebrated as the cradle of Peruvian civilization. It is about 100 miles long, 600 feet deep, and 12,795 feet above the sea-level.

Climate.—In the portions which lie in the torrid zone the climate is modified by trade-winds, high mountains, and other local causes. In the basin of the Amazon the climate is not very hot, nor very unhealthy, the heat being tempered by immense forests and the east wind which generally blows up the river. This great plain is remarkable for the small seasonal variation of heat, and enjoys perpetual summer. Here the year is divided into two seasons, the wet and the dry. Excessive rains fall in the months of January, February, March, April, and May, accompanied by violent thunder-storms. The hottest part of South America is the steppes of Caracas, where the highest temperature is about 98° in the shade. Brazil exhibits a considerable variety of climate. Pará, near the mouth of the Amazon, has an equable and delightful climate, with a mean annual temperature of 80°, a maximum of 95°, and a minimum of 68° or 70° Fahr. The mean annual temperature at the city of Buenos Ayres is about 68°. On the west coast, between the Andes and the sea, is a narrow rainless district nearly 1000 miles long.

Geology and Minerals.—Granite forms the foundation of this continent, and gneiss, mica schist, and quartz are found associated with the granite. The great Cordillera of the Andes is composed mainly of granite, gneiss, porphyry, trachyte, basalt, and other igneous rocks. Tertiary beds, together with post-tertiary or alluvial beds, cover the largest part of the great plains or river-basins, and also occur on the seaward flanks of the principal mountain-chains. Humboldt found in Peru vast masses of quartz, 7000 feet high. Red sandstone, carboniferous limestone, and other limestones are largely developed in Brazil and other parts of the continent. Jurassic and triassic rocks are found on the west flank of the Andes. The rich and deep soil of the Pampas is alluvial, deposited in the estuary of the La Plata, the position of which has been changed continually by the gradual upheaval of the country. In the Peruvian Andes coal occurs at the height of 14,750 feet. A large coal-field has been found in Brazil, in the province of Santa Catharina, near the sea. Rich mines of precious metals are found in many parts of South America, especially in Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, and Peru. The silver-mines of Potosi (Bolivia) are celebrated, and silver abounds near Copiapo, in Chili. Gold is found in the Peruvian Andes, in Brazil, and in Chili. The copper-mines of Chili are among the most productive in the world. Brazil possesses important diamond-mines. The finest emeralds are found in Colombia and Venezuela. Iron ore abounds in Brazil and Chili; lead is found in the former, and coal is mined in the latter.

Vegetable Products.—This continent is remarkable for the magnitude of its forests, which are estimated to cover two-thirds of its surface. The basin of the Amazon, and the upper part of that of the Parana, are rich beyond description in forest vegetation. Palms and melastomas are its most characteristic forms. The magnificent evergreen trees are covered, festooned, and draped with parasitical creepers and twining plants, with orchideæ, tillandsias, lianas, &c., and many of them are adorned with brilliant flowers, which are on the tops of the trees. Among the valuable trees are the *Cinchona*, which grows in the highlands of Peru; the *Siphonia elastica*, a native of Brazil, which affords caoutchouc; the *Theobroma Cacao*; the *Araucaria imbricata*, of Chili (260 feet in height); several species of oak, of brazil-wood, and of rose-wood; the cow-tree, of two or more species, yielding a sweet and nourishing fluid like milk. The potato is here indigenous, and grows wild in Peru. The *Mora excelsa*, a native of Guiana, is an excellent timber tree.

Among the vegetable products are coffee, sugar, cacao, indigo, maize, the century-plant (*Agave Americana*), bananas, oranges, pine-apples, araças, cocoanuts, grapes, mangoes, the chirimoya, the guava, mangabas, tapioca, vanilla, and the *maté*, or Paraguay tea. The natives of Bolivia and Peru use large quantities of the narcotic and stimulant *coca*, the leaf of the *Erythroxylon Coca*, a shrub which grows in the tropical valleys near the Andes. The region of arborescent *Compositæ*, extending from the tropic of Capricorn to lat. 40° S., comprises Southern Brazil, Chili, and the Argentine Republic. Among the mountains and table-lands of Peru and Ecuador the fruits and plants of the temperate zone flourish under the equator. "There at a single glance," says Humboldt, "the eye surveys majestic palms, humid forests of bambusa, and the varied species of Musaceæ, while above these forms of tropical vegetation appear oaks, medlars, the sweet-brier, and umbelliferous plants."

Within an area half a mile square in an Amazonian forest Agassiz counted 117 species of trees. The wood of many of these is excellent timber for cabinet-work. Among them are the cedro, or Brazilian mahogany, the black-heart (*Andira aublettii*), the tortoise-shell wood (*Piratinera Guianensis*), the maçaranduba (*Mimusops elata*), which grows 200 feet high, and is good for ship-building and furniture.

Zoology.—The animals of South America are very different from those of Africa, Asia, and North America. The number of formidable beasts of prey is not so great here, the most dangerous animal being the jaguar (*Felis onca*), which resembles a leopard in form and color and exceeds it in length. Among the other carnivorous animals are the puma, or cougar (*Felis concolor*), the ocelot, tiger-cat, and other species of *Felidæ*. The monkey tribe is well represented by many species, which abound in the forests of the tropical regions, and are highly developed tree-climbers, rarely descending to the ground. As they are the most powerful mammals of arboreal habits, they have nearly undisputed possession of these forests. The lama, alpaca, and vicuña are peculiar to South America. Among the other animals are the deer, chinchilla, tapir, armadillo, ant-eater, sloth, peccary, and capybara, an aquatic animal of the order *Rodentia*. Guiana and Brazil are infested by vampires, large bats which are said to suck the blood of sleeping men. The Pampas swarm with wild cattle and horses, supposed to be descended from progenitors that were brought to South America by Europeans. In the tropical marshes are found the boa-constrictor, the scorpion, and a large centipede. The condor frequents the inaccessible peaks of the Andes.

Among the other birds are the eagle, vulture, parrot, curassow, and toucan. The number of species of fish in the South American waters is very great. Agassiz found about 2000 species in the basin of the Amazon.

Population and Races.—The ruling classes in all the South American republics are descendants of Spaniards, and the imperial family of Brazil are Portuguese. A large portion of the population is a mixed race of persons descended from one Spanish parent and one Indian. The aborigines, or Indians, are also numerous. The color of their skin is generally reddish-brown or copper-color. They have long, coarse, black hair, black eyes, aquiline nose, thin beard or no beard. They are ignorant, indolent, uncivilized, and mostly unwarlike, except the Araucanians. The most prominent trait of their character is an imperturbable apathy. The Peruvian Indians, or Quichuas, are mild, gentle, indolent, and reserved. The Araucanians are more intelligent, vigorous, and warlike, and love their liberty. They are skilful in working gold, silver, and other metals. The Pampas Indians are short in stature, but muscular and athletic, with cruel and ferocious dispositions. The Pampas are inhabited by rude and turbulent people called Gauchos, who are mestizoes or half-breeds. They live on horseback, and eat beef almost exclusively. In Brazil the negroes and mulattoes, descended from slaves imported from Africa, constitute one of the largest elements of the population. Brazil is also occupied by numerous tribes of aborigines, who remain in a savage state. They are men of middle stature, robust, and muscular, with long black hair, black eyes, and apathetic or cruel dispositions.

History.—This continent was discovered by Christopher Columbus on his third voyage, in 1498, landing near the mouth of the Orinoco River. Alonzo de Ojeda, a Spaniard, accompanied by Amerigo Vespucci, explored the northern coasts about 1499–1500. Vespucci published a narrative of this voyage. Cabral, a Portuguese navigator, discovered Brazil in 1500. Vincent Pinçon (or Pinzon) is said to have entered the mouth of the Rio de la Plata in 1508. About 1512 Vasco Nuñez de Balboa crossed the Isthmus of Darien and discovered the Pacific Ocean. Pizarro, a Spanish adventurer, conquered Peru about 1532. In 1519, Magellan (or Magalhaens) discovered the straits now bearing his name. The Spaniards conquered nearly all parts of South America except Brazil, which was subject to the King of Portugal until 1822, when an independent empire was established. The Spanish colonies revolted in 1810, and waged a long war of independence against the royalist Spanish armies, establishing the republics of Chili (1817), Colombia (1819), La Plata (1810), Paraguay (1810), and Peru (1821).

America, a post-hamlet of Wabash co., Ind., about 38 miles E. by S. from Logansport. It is 2 miles from La Fontaine Railroad Station.

America, a township of Plymouth co., Iowa. It contains Le Mars, the county seat. Pop. 1235.

America City, a post-village of Nemaha co., Kansas, about 45 miles N.N.W. of Topeka. It is 6 miles S. of Corning Railroad Station.

America Meridional, Spanish for SOUTH AMERICA.

Amer′ican, a township, Sacramento co., Cal. Pop. 416.

Amer′ican Cor′ners, a post-office of Caroline co., Md., 6 miles from Federalsburg.

American Flat, of Storey co., Nev., is on the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, about 3 miles from Virginia. It is a portion of Gold Hill. Silver is mined here.

American Fork, a post-village of Utah co., Utah, on the Utah Southern Railroad, at the junction of the American Fork Railroad, 34 miles S. of Salt Lake City. It has a church, tannery, 2 grist-mills, and several stores. Pop. about 1400.

American Mines, in Marion co., W. Va., is a station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 21 miles N.W. of Grafton, in the Tygart's Valley coal region.

American Ranch, or **An′derson,** a post-hamlet of Shasta co., Cal., on the Oregon division of the Central Pacific Railroad, 23½ miles N. of Red Bluff. It has 1 church. Pop. about 125.

American River, of California, is formed by three branches, called the North, Middle, and South Forks, the first and last of which unite about 3 miles above Folsom, Sacramento co. It runs southwestward about 30 miles, and enters the Sacramento River at the city of Sacramento. The Forks rise in the Sierra Nevada, and run in narrow cañons or ravines which in some places are about 2000 feet deep. The Middle Fork forms the boundary between El Dorado and Placer cos., and enters the North Fork near Auburn. The South Fork intersects the county of El Dorado, and runs nearly westward. The North Fork runs southwestward, and drains part of Placer co. Rich gold-mines occur on the banks of these forks.

America Setentrional, Spanish for NORTH AMERICA.

Amer′icus, a post-town, capital of Sumter co., Ga., on Muckalee Creek and the Southwestern Railroad, 71 miles S.W. of Macon, and 36 miles N. of Albany. It has a masonic female college, a newspaper office, national bank, 2 other banks, and 7 churches. Pop. 3259.

Americus, a post-village of Tippecanoe co., Ind., on the Wabash River and Wabash & Erie Canal, 10 miles N.E. of Lafayette, and 2 miles from Colburn Railroad Station. It has several churches, a graded school, grist-mill, wagon-shop, &c. Pop. 143.

Americus, a post-village of Lyon co., Kansas, is in Americus township, on the Neosho River, and on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad (Neosho division), 8 or 9 miles N.W. of Emporia. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a cheese-factory. Pop. of township in 1878, 1423.

Americus, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Miss.

Americus, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Mo., about 80 miles W. by N. of St. Louis. It has a flour-mill.

Amerika, the German for AMERICA.

Amérique, the French for AMERICA.

Amérique du Nord. See AMERICA.

Amérique Méridionale, and **Amérique du Sud,** the French for SOUTH AMERICA.

Amérique Septentrionale. See AMERICA.

Ameriscoggin, former name of the ANDROSCOGGIN.

Amerkote, åm‵ẹr-kōt′, or **Om‵erkote′,** a town and fort of India, in Sinde, 90 miles E. of Hyderabad. Lat. 25° 19′ N.; lon. 69° 47′ E. It is the birthplace of the Emperor Akbar. The fort is about half a mile from the town.

Amerongen, å′mẹr-ong‵ẹn, a village of the Netherlands, province and 21 miles S.E. of Utrecht. Pop. 2212.

Amersfort, or **Amersfoort,** å′mẹrs-fōrt‵, a town of the Netherlands, province of Utrecht, with a port on the Eem, 12½ miles N.E. of Utrecht. Pop. 13,199. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs, glass, silk, beer, and an active trade in dried herrings, tobacco, and corn.

Amersham, am′er-shạm, or **Agmondesham,** a market-town and parish of England, co. of Bucks, 27 miles S.E. of Buckingham. The poet Waller was born in Coleshill, in this parish. Pop. 3259.

Ames, āmz, a post-village of Story co., Iowa, on the South Skunk River and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at the N. terminus of the Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, 105 miles W. of Cedar Rapids, and 37 miles N. of Des Moines. A weekly paper is published here. This is the seat of the Iowa State Agricultural College, founded in 1869. Pop. 820. Ames has a bank, high school, 3 churches, and manufactures of ploughs, wagons, &c.

Ames, a station in Dodge co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, 54 miles W. of Omaha.

Ames, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., about 48 miles W. by N. of Albany. It contains a union school, 2 churches, 2 flour-mills, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 150.

Ames, a township of Athens co., O. Pop. 1229. It contains Amesville.

Amesbury, āmz′bĕr-ẹ, an uninhabited township of Washington co., Me.

Amesbury, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., is in Amesbury township, and on or near the Merrimac River, 36 miles N. of Boston. It has a high school, national bank, and weekly newspaper. Amesbury township is bounded on the S. by the Merrimac River, and is connected with Boston by the Amesbury Branch of the Eastern Railroad. It has extensive manufactures of carriages and woollen goods, and contains 10 churches. Pop. 3816.

Amesqueta, or **Amezqueta,** åm-ĕs-kå′tå, a village of Spain, 15 miles S.S.W. of San Sebastian. Pop. 1300.

Amestratus, the ancient name of MISTRETTA.

Ames Turnout, a post-office of Union co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 28 miles S.E. of Charlotte.

Amesville, a hamlet, New York. See ULSTER PARK.

Amesville, āmz′vĭl, a post-village of Athens co., O., in Ames township, on Federal Creek, about 30 miles W. of Marietta. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. 162.

Amê′thi, a town of India, in Oude. Lat. 26° 8′ N.; lon. 82° 2′ E. Pop. 7128.

Amfila, a port of Africa. See AMPHILA.

Amfreville, ôᴍ‵frẹh-veel′, a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 4 miles from Rouen.

Amga, åm-gå′, a river of Siberia, government of Yakootsk. It rises in the offshoots of the Yablonoi Krebet Mountains, about lat. 59° N., lon. 126° 30′ E., flows N.E., and falls into the Aldan in lon. 135° E. Length, 460 miles.

Amginsk, åm-gheensk′, a village of Siberia, on the

Amga, which is here about 3000 feet wide. It is a posting-station and ferry on the way between Yakootsk and Okhotsk. Lat. 61° N.; lon. 132° E.

Amhara, åm-hå'rå, a kingdom of Abyssinia. It comprises all the country W. of the Tacazze, and was formerly one of the most powerful states of Abyssinia. The capital is Gondar.——Adj. AMHARIC, am-hår'ik.

Amherst, am'ęrst, a seaport town of British Burmah, on Amherst peninsula, 30 miles S.W. of Maulmain. Lat. 16° 4′ 48″ N.; lon. 97° 45′ 24″ E. Pop. 6580. It was founded in 1826. The harbor is spacious and secure.

Amherst, the northernmost district of Tenasserim, in British Burmah, bounded E. by Siam and W. by the sea. It is mountainous in the E. and alluvial in the W. Area, 15,144 square miles. Capital, Maulmain. Pop. 235,738.

Amherst, am'ęrst, a county in the S. central part of Virginia, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. and S.W. by the James River. The Blue Ridge extends along the N.W. border of the county, and the surface presents beautiful scenery. The soil produces tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, &c. The county is intersected by the Washington City & Virginia Midland Railroad. Capital, Amherst Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,697,891. Pop. in 1870, 14,900, of whom 14,786 were natives and 114 were foreigners.

Amherst, a post-township of Hancock co., Me., 22 miles E. of Bangor, is intersected by Union River. It has a church, tannery, and lumber-mill. Pop. 350.

Amherst, a post-village in Amherst township, Hampshire co., Mass., on the New London Northern Railroad, about 20 miles N. of Springfield, 80 miles W. of Boston, and 4 miles E. of the Connecticut River. It has a national bank, a savings-bank, a high school, a newspaper office, and is the seat of Amherst College, founded in 1821. This college, which is directed by the Congregationalists, is situated on an eminence which commands an extensive and beautiful view. Its Faculty numbers about 20, and it has an annual attendance of about 275 students. Amherst has manufactures of palm-leaf, paper, &c. Here is the Massachusetts Agricultural College, founded in 1867, which has a Faculty of 13 members and an annual attendance of about 100 students.

Amherst, a township of Hampshire co., Mass., is noted for its beautiful scenery and educational institutions. It contains villages named Amherst, East Amherst, North Amherst, and South Amherst, and has 10 churches. Pop. 3937.

Amherst, a post-township of Fillmore co., Minn., about 32 miles S.S.W. of Winona, and 7 miles E. of Preston. It has 1 church. Pop. 1165.

Amherst, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Neb., 33 miles N.W. of Omaha, and 9 miles from Blair. It has 2 churches.

Amherst, a post-village, capital of Hillsborough co., N.H., is in Amherst township, about 28 miles S. by W. from Concord, and 52 miles N.W. of Boston. It is nearly 4 miles N. of Amherst Station on the Boston, Lowell & Nashua Railroad. One weekly paper is published here. It has 3 churches, a high school, and manufactures of essences, flour, picture-frames, &c. Pop. of township, 1353.

Amherst, a township of Erie co., N.Y., contains Williamsville and other villages, has a fine sulphur spring, and produces hydraulic cement. Pop. 4807.

Amherst, a post-village in Amherst township, Lorain co., O., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, about 30 miles W. by S. from Cleveland, and 4 miles S. of Lake Erie. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, and a graded school. Here are quarries of sandstone and manufactories of grindstones. Pop. of township, 2482.

Amherst, a post-village of Portage co., Wis., in Amherst township, on the Waupaca River and the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 48 miles W.N.W. of Menasha, has 4 churches, a high school, and manufactures of cheese, farming-tools, lumber, and flour. The Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad crosses the Wisconsin Central in Amherst township, 70 miles W. of Green Bay. Pop. of township, 1225.

Amherst, a mining-borough in Talbot co., Victoria, Australia, in lat. 37° 8′ S., lon. 143° 40′ E. Pop. 2878.

Amherst, formerly **Fort Lawrence,** a port of entry of Nova Scotia, the capital of Cumberland co., on an arm of Cumberland Bay, and on the Intercolonial Railway, 9 miles from Sackville, N.B., and 138 miles W. by N. of Halifax. It contains the county and railway buildings, about 30 stores, several churches, hotels, mills, and factories, an iron-foundry, 2 tanneries, a weekly newspaper, and a branch bank. It has a large trade especially in lumber and ship-building. Pop. 2000.

Amherst, a port of entry on Amherst Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It has a jail and a custom-house.

Am'herstburg, a port of entry in Essex co., Ontario, on the Detroit River, 5 miles above Lake Erie, and on the Canada Southern Railway, 18 miles from Windsor. It was at one time called Malden. It contains a court-house, a lunatic asylum, 5 places of worship, saw- and grist-mills, an iron-foundry, about 25 stores, and 5 hotels. Steamers run daily between Amherstburg and Detroit. Pop. 1936.

Amherst Court-House, a post-village, capital of Amherst co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 14 miles N. by E. from Lynchburg. A weekly newspaper is published here. It has 2 churches, and a school called Kenmore University. Pop. about 400.

Amherst Depot, a village of Amherst co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 14 miles N. of Lynchburg. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a high school, &c. Pop. about 500.

Amherst Furnace, in Amherst co., Va., on the James River, at Irish Falls, 22 miles from Lynchburg, has manufactures of charcoal pig-iron for car-wheels.

Amherst Island, an island near the entrance to the Bay of Quinte, W. of Kingston, Ontario. Its French name was Isle de Tanti. Pop. 1189.

Amherst Island, one of the Magdalen group, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 140 miles S.E. of Percé. On its S. point is a light-house, exhibiting a powerful revolving light. Lat. 47° 13′ N.; lon. 61° 58′ W. Pop. 1131.

Amherst Islands, a group lying W. of the S.W. extremity of Corea. Lat. 34° 25′ N.; lon. 126° 10′ E.

Amherst Isles, off the coast of Aracan, between Cheduba and the mainland. Lat. 18° 45′ N.; lon. 94° E.

Amherst Junction, a post-hamlet of Portage co., Wis., in Amherst township, 1½ miles N.W. of Amherst village, on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, where it crosses the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 70 miles W. of Green Bay, and 14 miles E. by S. of Stevens Point.

Amherst Rocks, in the Eastern Sea, off the coast of the Chinese province of Kiang, is in lat. 31° 10′ N.

Amicolo'la, a post-office of Dawson co., Ga.

Amicu, å-me-koo', or **Amucu,** å-moo-koo', a lake of South America, near the common frontier of Brazil, Venezuela, and British Guiana, between the rivers Rupununy and Takutu. The country in which this lake is situated was the El Dorado of the days of Queen Elizabeth. It was known as "the great lake with golden banks;" and within a few miles of it was supposed to stand the far-famed, imperial, and golden city of Manoa, the object of the unfortunate expedition of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Amid, or **Amida,** a town of Asia. See DIARBEKIR.

Amiens, am'e-enz (Fr. pron. å`me-åɴɢ'; anc. *Samarabri'va*, afterwards *Ambia'ni*), a town of France, capital of the department of Somme, 84 miles N. of Paris, at the junction of several railways, and on the Somme, which within the town is subdivided into 11 canals and affords great facilities for its numerous manufactures. It was once a place of strength, but its ramparts have been replaced by boulevards, which encircle the town. Amiens is divided into the upper and the lower town. The former has wide and regular streets, with houses built on a uniform plan. The latter has narrow streets, and is throughout so intersected by the ramifications of the Somme, and the numerous bridges over them, as to have made Louis XI. give it the name of "little Venice." The most magnificent edifice of Amiens is its cathedral, founded in 1220. Other buildings of note are the Hôtel de Ville, the Hôtel-Dieu, or general hospital, the grand seminary, with its magnificent stair and columned chapel, the normal school, the museums of art and antiquities, the college, and the Bibliothèque Communale, a handsome edifice, with a peristyle of Doric columns, containing 60,000 volumes. It has several learned societies, and is a literary centre of considerable importance. It is a bishop's see. The Somme is navigable for vessels of 40 or 50 tons. Amiens has extensive manufactures of cotton velvet, kerseymere, serges, plush, drugget, cambric, tapestry, cotton, linen, and woollen stuffs, merinos, silks, machinery, chemicals, beet sugar, paper, milliners' goods, confections, &c. The spinning of flax and worsted is also one of the great staples of Amiens. Pop. 61,063.

Amiens, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 6 miles N.W. of Strathroy. Pop. 130.

Amieville, a'me-vil, a station in Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad and the Youghiogheny Railroad, 30 miles S.E. of Pittsburg.

Amikirrima, å`me-kĕĕr-ree'må, or **Kerama,** kå-rå'må (Chinese, *Koomi-Shan* or *Koumi-Chan*, koo`me-shån'; Jap. *Koumiyama*, koo`me-yå'må), a group of small fertile and populous islets, 25 miles S.W. of Great Loo-Choo Island.

Aminagarh, å'min-ạ-gar', or **Amingarh,** å'min-gar', a town of India, Bombay presidency, in Belgaum. Lat. 16° 2′ N.; lon. 76° E. Pop. 6000.

Amirante (am'e-rant') **Islands** (Port. *Ilhas do Almirante*, eel'yås do ål-me-rån'tå, *i.e.*, "Admiral's Islands"), an archipelago in the Indian Ocean, S.W. of the Seychelles. Lat. of the southernmost island, 6° 53′ 15″ S.; lon. 53° 8′ 24″ E. They consist of two groups of small islands, united by banks of sand and coral, and are claimed by Great Britain.

A'mish, a post-village of Johnson co., Iowa, 16 miles S.W. of Iowa City, in Washington township. It has a church.

Amisia, and **Amisius,** ancient names of Ems.

Amissville, ā'mis-vil, a post-village of Rappahannock co., Va., 12 miles W. of Warrenton, and about 100 miles N. by W. from Richmond. It has 3 churches.

Amisus, an ancient name of Samsoon.

Amite, am-eet', a river which rises in the S.W. part of Mississippi and passes into Louisiana. Its general direction is southward, but after forming the boundary between East Baton Rouge and Livingston parishes it runs eastward until it enters Lake Maurepas. Length, about 100 miles. It is navigable for small steamboats for 50 miles.

Amite, a county in the S.W. part of Mississippi, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is intersected by the Amite River, and bounded on the N.W. by the Homochitto. The surface is uneven; the soil is fertile. Cotton, maize, and sweet potatoes are the staple productions. Capital, Liberty. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,654,338. Pop. in 1870, 10,973, of whom 10,926 were natives and 47 were foreigners.

Amite City, a post-village, capital of Tangipahoa parish, La., on the Tangipahoa River and the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 68 miles N.N.W. of New Orleans. It has 1 or 2 newspaper offices, 5 churches, a female seminary, and a manufactory of cotton-gins. Pop. 910.

Amititan, a town of Guatemala. See Amatitlan.

Am'ity, a post-village of Clark co., Ark., on the Fourche Caddo, 30 miles from Arkadelphia, and about 75 miles W.S.W. of Little Rock. It has 2 churches.

Amity, a township of Livingston co., Ill. Pop. 790.

Amity, a post-village of Johnson co., Ind., in Franklin township, on Sugar Creek, and on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 25 miles S. by E. from Indianapolis. It has a church. Pop. about 150.

Amity, a township of Page co., Iowa. Pop. in 1875, 1152. It contains College Spring.

Amity, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Iowa, about 13 miles N.W. of Davenport. It has 10 houses.

Amity, a post-office of Jewell co., Kansas, 16 miles from Red Cloud, Neb.

Amity, a post-township of Aroostook co., Me., 16 miles S. of Houlton. It has a church. Pop. 311.

Amity, a post-office of De Kalb co., Mo.

Amity, a township of Alleghany co., N.Y., includes Belmont, one of the county seats. Pop. 2021.

Amity, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., in Warwick township, near Pine Island Station, and 30 miles S.W. of Newburg. Tourmaline, epidote, corundum, spinel, and other minerals are found here. It has a church and 2 creameries.

Amity, a village in Pike township, Knox co., O., 6 miles from Howard Station. Here are 3 churches.

Amity, a village of Madison co., O., in Canaan township, on Darby Creek, 3 miles from Plain City Station, and 16 miles N.W. of Columbus. It has a church. Here is West Canaan Post-Office. Pop. 106.

Amity, a post-village of Yam Hill co., Oregon, about 40 miles S.W. of Portland. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 300.

Amity, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. 1646. It contains Douglassville and Amityville.

Amity, a township of Erie co., Pa. Pop. 924. The post-office, Hatch Hollow, is in this township.

Amity, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., in Amwell township, 40 miles S. by W. from Pittsburg. It has 2 churches.

Amity Hill, a post-office of Iredell co., N.C., 6 miles from Troutman's Railroad Station.

Am'ityville, a post-office of Des Moines co., Iowa.

Amityville, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Babylon township, on the South Side Railroad, 31 miles E. of Brooklyn, and ½ mile from the S. shore of Long Island. It has 2 churches, and a manufactory of brushes. Pop. 500.

Amityville, a hamlet of Berks co., Pa., in Amity township, 3 miles from Douglassville.

Amjerah, Amdjherra, or **Amjherra,** åm'jẹr-åh', a Rajpoot state of Malwah, Central India, about lat. 22° 16′–22° 47′ N., and lon. 74° 40′–75° 15′ E. Area, 584 square miles. Opium is the staple product. It is under British protection. Capital, Amjerah. Pop. 57,232.

Amjerah, a town of India, capital of the above, 30 miles N. of Nerbudda. Lat. 22° 32′ N.; lon. 75° E. Pop. 2500.

Amlia, åm'lẹ-ạ, sometimes written **Am'la** or **Amlai,** one of the Aleutian Islands, Andreanov group. Lat. of E. point, 52° 6′ N.; lon. 172° 50′ W.

Amlwch, am'look, a seaport town, borough, and parish of Wales, co. of Anglesey, on its N. coast, 15 miles by rail N.W. of Beaumaris. Pop. of borough, 2968. Near here are the Parys and Mona copper-mines. Amlwch returns, with Beaumaris, &c., one member to the House of Commons.

Ammalapoor, British India. See Amallapooram.

Am'man, or **Am'mon** (anc. *Rab'bah*, the capital of the Ammonites, rebuilt and called *Philadelphi'a* by the Greeks), a ruined city of Syria, on an affluent of the Jordan, 55 miles E.N.E. of Jerusalem. It has numerous remains of Greek edifices.

Am'mendale, a station in Prince George's co., Md., on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Washington.

Ammer, åm'mẹr, a river of Germany, Würtemberg, a tributary of the Neckar, which it joins near Tübingen.

Ammer, or **Amper,** åm'pẹr, a river of Bavaria, rises in the Tyrol, and joins the Isar 2 miles N. of Moosburg.

Ammer, a lake of Bavaria, traversed by the Ammer River, is 10 miles long from N. to S., by 4 miles wide.

Ammergau, åm'mẹr-gŏw', Ober, o'bẹr, and Unter, ŏŏn'tẹr, two adjacent villages of Bavaria, on the Ammer, 9 miles from its source.

Ammerstol, åm'mẹrs-tol', a village of the Netherlands, 14 miles E. of Rotterdam, on the Leck. Pop. 789.

Ammersweier, åm'mẹrs-ŵī'ẹr, **Ammerschwihr,** åm'mêʀ'shveeʀ', or **Marivillier,** må're'vee'yå', a town of Alsace, 3 miles N.W. of Colmar. Pop. 1862.

Ammi-Moussa, åm'me-moos'så, a village of Algeria, 15 miles S.E. of the Inkerman Railway Station, and 65 miles E. of Mostaganem. Pop. 1750.

Am'mitok', an island off the N.E. coast of Labrador, between 70 and 80 miles S.E. of the entrance into Hudson's Strait. Lat. 59° 28′ N.; lon. 63° 0′ W.

Ammon, åm'mon, a village of Switzerland, 8 miles W.N.W. of Wallenstadt. Pop. 1371.

Ammon, a ruined town of Syria. See Amman.

Am'mon, a post-office of Bladen co., N.C.

Ammon, or **Ammonium.** See El-Seewah.

Ammonoosuc, three rivers of New Hampshire. See Upper, Lower, and Wild Ammonoosuc.

Ammonoo'suc Station, in the White Mountain region of New Hampshire, is the lower or basal station of the Mount Washington Railroad, and the terminus of a branch of the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad. Its elevation is 2268 feet above sea-level, and from this point the railroad ascends 3625 feet in 3 miles.

Amo, ā'mo or å'mo, a post-village of Hendricks co., Ind., in Clay township, on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 25 miles W. by S. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches and a graded school.

Amo, a post-office of Miami co., Kansas.

Amo, a township of Cottonwood co., Minn., 8 miles from Windom. Pop. 90.

Amoas, å'mo-ås', or **Amwas,** åm'wås' (anc. *Em'maus* and *Nicop'olis*), a village of Palestine, 10 miles N.W. of Jerusalem.

Amod, a town of India. See Ahmood.

Amol, å'mol', a city of Persia, in Mazanderan, on the Heraz, 12 miles above its entrance into the Caspian, and 20 miles W. by S. of Balfurosh. Pop. in winter, when it is greatest, from 35,000 to 40,000.

Amöneburg, å-mö'nẹh-bŏŏʀɢ', a town of Prussian Hesse, 7 miles E.S.E. of Marburg. Pop. 999.

Amoo, a river of Asia. See Amoo-Darya.

Amoochta, an Aleutian island. See Amookhta.

Amoo-Darya, Amou-Daria, Amu-Darja, å'-moo' dar'yå (Persian, *Jehoon, Jihoon,* or *Jyhun,* jee'hoon', sometimes written *Gihon;* anc. *Oxus,* remotely allied to *Waksoo,* a native name for this stream), a great river of Central Asia, in Toorkistan, rises on the lofty Pameer plateau, near the point where the Himalaya, the Bolor-Tagh, and the Kuenlun Mountains radiate. The Sir-i-Kol is regarded as its source. It is a broad and rapid stream, but is navigable for a great part of its course, and has singularly few obstructions, save from ice in winter. Steamers are employed upon its lower portions. The river flows in a sandy region, and sometimes shifts into new channels. Its waters are largely utilized for irrigation. It enters the Sea of Aral by several mouths, but it is believed by many geographers that it was formerly tributary to the Caspian. All the ancient geographers, indeed, describe it as flowing into the last-named sea; and Arabian authors assign to it such a course as late as the tenth century. Length, 1300 miles.

Amoo-Darya, or **Amoo-Daria,** a government or province of Russia, in Central Asia (Toorkistan), bounded S.W. by the Amoo-Darya River. Area, 39,974 square miles. Pop. 109,585. In 1873 this region was ceded to Russia by the Khan of Khiva.

Amookhta, Amuchta, or **Amoughta,** å-mooK'tå, one of the Aleutian Islands, Fox group, with volcanic peaks. Lat. of the centre, 52° 33′ N.; lon. 170° 45′ W.

Amoor, Amour, or **Amur,** å'moor' (Chinese, *Khé-loontsian;* Manchoo, *Sakhalin-Oola;* Mongol, *Kara-mooran;* the "black river"), a river of Eastern Asia, formed in lat. 53° 20′ N., lon. 121° 50′ E., by the union of the Argoon and the Shilka. Length below the confluence, 1500 miles. It reaches the gulf or channel of Saghalin in lat. 52° 27′ N., lon. 140° E. It is navigable, except in winter, for its entire length by steamers. Its principal tributaries are the Zeia, the Booreia, the Soongaree, and the Oosooree.

Amoor, a province of Asiatic Russia, bounded N. by Siberia proper, E. by a line drawn N. from the confluence of the Amoor and the Oosooree, S. and W. mainly by Chinese Manchooria, from which it is divided by the river Amoor. Area, 173,552 square miles. It is mountainous, with fertile valleys, and produces excellent timber and furs. Capital, Blagovechensk. Pop. 44,400. It has been largely colonized by Cossacks and Siberians.

Amoor, Territory of, a name applied to Russian Manchooria, or the region of Southeastern Siberia acquired from the Chinese and Japanese by the Russians since 1858. It is bounded on the N. by Siberia proper, on the E. by the Seas of Okhotsk and Japan, the coast being Russian as far S. as the river Toomen, which divides it from Corea (the island of Saghalin being now included); on the W. by Chinese Manchooria, the rivers Oosooree, Argoon, Soongaree, and Amoor forming (for the most part) the boundary; and on the N.W. by the government of Transbaikalia. Its area, 905,462 square miles, is over four times that of France. It is divided into the provinces of Amoor and Primorsk.

Amoorang, or **Amourang,** å-moo-rång', a bay and village of the island of Celebes. The bay is on the N.W. coast, in lat. 1° 11′ S., lon. 124° 36′ E. It is about 14 miles long inland, and 6 miles broad. The village lies at the head of the bay, 25 miles S.W. of Menado.

Amorbach, å'mor-båK', a town of Bavaria, at the confluence of the Mudau and the Bilbach, 44 miles S.S.E. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Pop. 2380.

Amorgo-Poulo, å-mor'go poo'lo, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago, S. of Amorgos, about lat. 36° 36′ N., lon. 25° 40′ E.

Amor'gos, or **Amorgo,** å-moR'go, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, one of the Sporades, but included in the nome of the Cyclades, 18 miles S.E. of Naxos. Lat. of capital, 36° 52′ N.; lon. 25° 56′ E. Length, 13 miles; breadth, 6 miles. Pop. 2198. It is mountainous, and produces good oil. Chief town, Amorgos, with the port of Santa Anna on the N.E. shore.

Amorosi, åm-o-ro'see, a village of Italy, province of Benevento, on the Volturno, 8 miles S.W. of Cerreto. P. 1520.

A'mos, a post-office of Harrison co., Mo., 18 miles from Pattonsburg.

Amoskeag, am'ŏs-keg', a village of Hillsborough co., N.H., in Manchester township, on the Merrimac River, 15 miles S. of Concord, is a portion of the city of Manchester. Here are extensive manufactures of cotton goods. The name of the post-office is Amoskeag. It has a graded school and a paper-mill. The Amoskeag Falls afford extensive water-power. It is on the Concord Railroad, 1 mile from Manchester.

Amou, å'moo', a town of France, department of Landes, on the Luy, 13 miles S.W. of St. Sever. Pop. 1821.

Amou, or **Amou-Daria,** river. See AMOO-DARYA.

Amour, a river of Siberia. See AMOOR.

Amourang, a village of Celebes. See AMOORANG.

Amour Point, a headland on the S.E. side of Forteau Bay, Labrador. Lat. 51° 27′ 35″ N.; lon. 56° 50′ 53″ W. On it is a light-house.

Amoy, å-moi', or **Emoui,** a seaport town of China, on an island of the same name, province of Fo-Kien, lat. 24° 10′ 3″ N., lon. 118° 13′ 5″ E., nearly opposite the centre of the island of Formosa. The name is a corruption of the Chinese word *Heamun.* It is situated at the S. end of the island, at the mouth of two united rivers, one of which communicates with the city of Chang-choo-foo, of which Amoy, though itself a large and populous city, is considered merely the port. Amoy is built on a declivity, sloping to the harbor, and, including its suburbs, is about 9 miles in circumference. The streets are narrow and dirty, but many of the buildings are of an extraordinary size. The native imports are rattans, tea, rice, sugar, and camphor from Formosa and Foo-Choo, alum and cotton from Shanghai, and grain, pulse, oil-cake, iron, and a coarse cotton goods from the northern ports. The foreign imports are Bengal and Bombay cotton, cotton goods, cotton yarn, iron, lead, steel, betel-nut, opium, indigo, pepper, rattans, rice, grain, bèche-de-mer, sharks' fins, and buffalo and deers' horns. The native exports are tea, camphor, sugar, sugar-candy, earthenware, paper umbrellas, paper, joss-paper, joss-stick, &c. The merchants of Amoy are distinguished for their enterprise, and are considered among the wealthiest in the empire. Amoy was captured by the British on August 26, 1841, and by the treaty of Nanking, dated August 29, 1842, that port, with others, was opened to their trade. A supplementary treaty, dated October 8, 1843, established a tariff and admitted other foreigners to the same privileges as British subjects. The population—mostly employed in the coasting trade—amounts to about 300,000; pop. of the island, 400,000.

Ampánam, åm-på'nåm, a town of the Malay Archipelago, on the W. coast of Lombok. Lat. 8° 32′ S.; lon. 116° 9′ E. It has a poor roadstead, but considerable trade.

Ampata, åm'på-tå, **Amp'ta,** or **Omp'ta,** a town of Bengal, on the Dammoodah, 22 miles W. of Calcutta. Large vessels can ascend to it, and boats bring down coal from Bancoorah and Burdwan. Pop. 3460.

Ampaza, åm-på'zå, a seaport town of East Africa, Zanguebar, on the island of Patta, in lat. 2° S., lon. 40° 50′ E.

Ampelakia, a town of Turkey. See AMBELAKIA.

Amper, a river of Germany. See AMMER.

Am'persand Mountain, N.Y., a peak of the Adirondacks, is in Franklin co., between Mt. Seward and the Lower Saranac Lake. Altitude, 3432 feet. Its summit commands a beautiful view of the Saranac lake region. At its S. base is a small lake called Ampersand Pond, of which the elevation is 2078 feet.

Ampezzo, åm-pêt'so, a village of Austria, in the Tyrol, 25 miles S.E. of Brixen. Pop. 2979.

Ampezzo, åm-pêt'so, a village of Northern Italy, 11 miles W. of Tolmezzo. Pop. 1896.

Ampfing, åmp'fing, a village of Bavaria, 5 miles by rail W. of Mühldorf. Here Moreau commenced his famous retreat in 1800. Pop. 888.

Amphila, or **Amfila,** åm-fee'lå, a bay and port of the Danakil country, on the Red Sea. Lat. 14° 42′ N.; lon. 40° 22′ E. Off the port lie the Amphila Islands, 13 in number, small, flat, sandy, and uninhabited.

Amphinome (am-fin'o-me) **Shoals,** on the N.W. coast of Australia; lat. 19° 41′ S., lon. 119° 24′ E.

Amphissa, a town of Greece. See SALONA.

Amphitrite (am-fe-trī'tee) **Islands,** a part of the group of the Paracels, in the China Sea, lying to the S.E. of Hainan, near 16° N. lat. and 112° E. lon. They are in two groups, having a deep channel between them.

Am'ping', a treaty-port of Formosa, on its W. coast, is small, and important only as the port for Tai-Wan, the capital, which is 4 miles distant. Amping is partly built of the bricks of an old Dutch fort. It has a custom-house, fort, barracks, and large salterns. Its harbor is very shallow, and most of the trade is carried on by means of catamarans and boats, the ships anchoring at some distance. Chief exports, sugar and rattans.

Amplepuis, ōM'plęh-pwee', a town of France, in Rhône, 19 miles by rail W. of Villefranche. Pop. 6444.

Ampolla, åm-pol'yå, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Gulf of Ampolla, 16 miles E. of Tortosa. Pop. 1800.

Amposta, åm-pos'tå, a town of Spain, on the Ebro, 18 miles from its mouth, and 8 miles below Tortosa. It is near the Valencia-Barcelona Railway, and a canal 6 miles long connects it with San Carlos de la Rapita. Pop. 2816.

Ampt'hill, a market-town of England, on a railway, co. and 8 miles S. by W. of Bedford. Pop. 2220.

Ampudia, åm-poo'De-å, a town of Spain, 18 miles S.W. of Palencia. . Pop. 1072.

Ampuis, ōM'pwee', a village of France, department of Rhône, on the Rhone, 3 miles from Condrieu. Pop. 1861.

Ampurdan, åm-pooR-dån', a district of Spain, province of Catalonia, between the river Ter and the town of Rosas. It is the most fertile district in the province.

Ampurias, åm-poo're-ås, a poor hamlet of Spain, in Catalonia, on the site of a flourishing city (the anc. *Emporiæ*), with a small harbor on the Gulf of Rosas. It is adjacent to, and now a small suburb of, the town of La Escala.

Amran, åm'rån', a walled town of Arabia, Yemen, 25 miles N.N.W. of Sana. Pop. 2000.

Amran, åm‘rån′, a town and fort of Hindostan, in the Guicowar's dominions, Guzerat, 18 miles N.E. of Jooria.

Amran (åm‘rån′) **Mountains,** a range in the S.E. part of Afghanistan, the highest summits of which attain an elevation of 9000 feet.

Amrawutti, åm-ra̤-wŭt′tee, or **Amaravati,** åm-a̤-ra̤-vå′tee, written also **Amraoti,** a city of India, capital of the district of its own name, on the Bombay-Nagpoor Railway, 28 miles S.E. of Ellichpoor. It is a large cotton-mart. Pop. 23,410.

Amrawutti, or **Amaravati,** a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 10 miles N.N.W. of Guntoor, with some Hindoo antiquities, on the S. bank of the Kistnah.

Amrawutti, or **Amraoti,** a district of East Berar, British India. Lat. 20° 23′–21° 7′ N.; lon. 77° 24′–78° 13′ E. Area, 2566 square miles. Capital, Amrawutti. Pop. 407,276.

Am′ree‘, a village of Sinde, on the right bank of the Indus, 18 miles S.S.W. of Sehwan. It was formerly large.

Amreeli, Amrili, åm-ree′le, **Umreyllee,** or **Umreyle,** ŭm-ree′le, a walled town of the Guicowar's dominions, India, on the Kattywar peninsula, 130 miles S.W. of Ahmedabad. Estimated pop. 8000; with suburbs, 32,000.

Amritsir, am-rit′sịr, **Amrit′sur,** or **Amrit′sar,** written also **Umritsir,** ŭm-rit′sịr, a city of the Punjab, in the Baree Doab, 40 miles E. of Lahore, and 330 miles by railway N.W. of Delhi. Lat. 31° 40′ N.; lon. 74° 56′ E. It is of a compact, circular form, about 9 miles in circumference. The shops and bazaars exhibit, in great abundance, the richest products of India. An ample supply of excellent water is obtained from 650 wells. Amritsir has been long celebrated as a holy place, possessing a sacred temple situated on an island in the centre of a reservoir or tank about 150 paces square, constructed in 1581 by Ram Das, the fourth spiritual leader of the Sikhs, who gave to the work the name of "Amrita Saras," or "fount of immortality." But the most remarkable object in the town is the large fortress built by Runjeet Singh, surrounded by a deep ditch of about 2 miles' circuit. A canal was constructed by the same chief from Amritsir to the Ravee, a distance of about 30 miles. The staple manufactures are shawls, silks, and woollen and cotton cloths. Amritsir has also an extensive transit trade with various parts of India, and is an emporium for many of their productions, including large quantities of rock salt. Pop. 135,813.

Amritsir, or **Amritsar,** a division of the Punjab, British India, lying between the Chenaub and the Beas, and bounded N. by Cashmere. It contains the districts of Amritsir, Sealkote, and Goordaspoor. Area, 5333 square miles. Pop. 2,744,870. Area of the Amritsir district, 1556 square miles. Capital, Amritsir. Pop. 832,750.

Amrooah, åm-roo′å, or **Umrohah,** ŭm-ro′å, a town of Rohilcund, British India (North-West Provinces), district and 20 miles N.N.W. of Moradabad. Lat. 28° 54′ N.; lon. 78° 33′ E. Pop. 32,314.

Am′rom, Am′ron, or **Amrum,** åm′rŏŏm, a crescent-shaped island of Prussia (Sleswick), in the German Ocean, about 17 miles from the mainland. Pop. 571.

Amsanctus Lacus. See Lago di Amsancto.

Amschelberg, åm′shẹl-bĕrg‘, a town of Bohemia, 28 miles S. by E. of Prague. It has active and varied manufactures. Pop. 3718.

Ams′den, a post-hamlet of Montcalm co., Mich., in Fair Plain township, 3 miles from Fenwick Railroad Station, and about 44 miles N.W. of Lansing. It has manufactures of flour, lumber, &c. Pop. about 100.

Amsden, a post-office and station of Seneca co., O., on the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Tiffin, and 15 miles from Fremont.

Amsteg, åm′stĕg, a village of Switzerland, on the Reuss, and on the route of the St. Gothard.

Amstel, åm′stẹl, a small river of the Netherlands, North Holland, formed by the union of the Drecht and the Mydrecht, traverses the city of Amsterdam, and enters its harbor after a northward course of about 10 miles.

Amstelveen, åm‘stẹl-vain′ ("turf or turf-lands of the Amstel"), a village of North Holland, near the Amstel, 5 miles S.S.W. of Amsterdam. Pop. 5050.

Am′sterdam (Dutch pron. åm‘stẹr-dåm′), formerly **Amstelredamme,** or **Amsteldamme** (the "dike or dam of the Amstel;" L. *Amsteloda′mum*), an important commercial city, one of the capitals of the kingdom of the Netherlands, at the former confluence of the Amstel with the Y, a lake-like river, now mostly drained; but a small part remains and serves as a port for the city. It has a new artificial harbor on the North Sea, with which it is connected by the great North Sea ship canal, 15 miles long; smaller vessels reach Amsterdam by the canal from the Helder, or may pass the locks in the great dam of the Y, entering from the Zuyder Zee. It is the terminus of important railways and canals. Lat. 52° 22′ 5″ N.; lon. 4° 53′ 2″ E. It is the largest and most important town in Holland, constitutionally its capital, but the residence of the sovereign is at the Hague. Amsterdam stands on soft, wet ground, under which, at the depth of 50 feet, is a bed of sand. Into this sand piles are driven, on which buildings are reared. The city is surrounded by grassy meadows, and on the W. are many saw-mills. Of the principal streets, for length, breadth, and elegance, many vie with those of any capital in Europe. In the centre of most of the streets is a canal, either side of which is lined with broad, brick-paved quays, with rows of trees. The houses are mostly of brick, almost all approached by flights of steps; many are six and seven stories high, pointed at the top, with the gable towards the street, and decorated above with a forked chimney-stack. The city is cut up into islands by the canals, over which there are many bridges, generally with a draw in the centre. The vessels to be seen in all parts of the city, loading and unloading, and passing along the canals; the lifting and lowering of drawbridges; the transit of merchandise on sledges, and the general stir of business, give the streets of Amsterdam a lively appearance. The town is supplied with water mainly from the sand-dunes near Haarlem.

Among the most remarkable buildings is the palace, formerly the town hall. It is a stone edifice, in the form of a parallelogram, 262 feet long, 206 feet broad, and 108 feet high, resting on 13,659 piles driven 70 feet into the ground. It contains a great hall, 111 feet long, 52 feet wide, and 90 feet high, lined with white Italian marble. The justiciary hall, next to the palace, is the finest building in the city. The new *Stadthuis*, the Bourse, the royal museum, and the numerous docks and basins are noteworthy structures. The New Church (*Nieuwe Kerk*), founded in 1408, is 350 feet long, by 210 feet wide across the transepts; the upper part rests on 52 stone pillars, and is lighted by 75 large windows, some of which are finely painted. It contains the tombs of Admiral de Ruyter, of the poet Vondel, and of various other notables. The Old Church (*Oude Kerk*), founded in the fourteenth century, contains the tombs of several Dutch admirals, and an organ said to be second only to that of Haarlem. Amsterdam is remarkable for the number and excellence of its benevolent and charitable institutions.

It possesses many excellent educational institutions, both of a general and a special kind. Like the benevolent institutions, some of them are for particular religious denominations. Among them may be named the *Athenæum Illustre*, with library, botanic garden, school of anatomy, and chairs of art, law, medicine, and theology, the city Latin school, the naval school, the seminaries for educating preachers, and the medical and clinical school. Of institutions of literature, science, and art, there are the royal academy of fine arts, founded in 1820; the music school, founded in 1784; the royal Dutch institution for science, literature, and fine arts; the society of literature and fine arts called *Arti et Amicitiæ;* and that called *Felix Meritis.* The museum of pictures, founded in 1798, contains fine works of Dutch masters, and one of the most remarkable collections of prints in Europe. The excellent Six collection of pictures (a private gallery) is worthy of mention; also the museum Hoop, the museum Fodor, and other fine-art collections.

The principal manufactures include linen, silk, velvets, thread, porcelain, print-goods, chemicals, tobacco, soap, oil, canvas, cordage, the refining of salt, sugar, and other substances, glass-blowing, brewing, and distilling, steam-engines and machinery, iron steamers, and ship-building. Its lapidary work is especially famous. Amsterdam ranks much higher as a trading than as a manufacturing town. Its commerce is immense; and its exchange is one of the chief commercial centres of the world. It is a great emporium for butter, cheese, provisions, spices, gin, fish, and manufactured goods of every class.

The government is vested in a senate or a council of 36 members, and 12 burgomasters. The members of the council hold office during life, and fill the vacancies that occur in their number by their own suffrages. The police system is admirable.

Early in the thirteenth century Amsterdam was a mere fishing-village, with a small castle, the residence of the lords of Amstel. Towards the middle of that century it was constituted a town. The siege and consequent decline of Antwerp in 1585, and the shutting of the navigation of the Scheldt in 1648, were the means of raising Amsterdam to the rank, which it long retained, of the first commercial city in Europe. Among the famous men to whom Amsterdam has given birth may be named Spinosa, the naturalist

Swammerdam, the painters Adrian and William Vandervelde and John and Michael Van Huysum, and Admiral de Ruyter. Pop. 289,982.

Am'sterdam, a township of Hancock co., Iowa. Pop. 200. It contains Upper Grove.

Amsterdam, a hamlet of Marion co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, 3 miles from Pella. It has 2 brick-kilns.

Amsterdam, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., is in Amsterdam township, on the Mohawk River and the New York Central Railroad, 33 miles N.W. of Albany, and 62 miles E. by S. from Utica. It contains 2 national banks, 2 other banks, the Amsterdam Academy, and several churches. Two weekly newspapers are issued here. It has manufactures of carpets, knit goods, springs, and various other articles. Pop. about 6000; of the township, 9064.

Amsterdam, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., O., about 36 miles S.E. of Canton. It has 2 churches. Pop. 89.

Amsterdam, a post-hamlet of Botetourt co., Va., 55 miles W. of Lynchburg. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 90.

Amsterdam, an island of the Pacific. See TONGATABOO.

Amsterdam Island, in the Indian Ocean, about 60 miles N. of the island of St. Paul. Lat. 38° 53′ S.; lon. 77° 37′ E. It is 4¼ miles in length, 2½ miles in breadth, 2760 feet in elevation, and evidently the crater of an extinct volcano, having numerous hot springs.

Amsterdam, New. See NEW AMSTERDAM.

Amstetten, âm'stĕt'tẹn, a village of Austria, near the Ips, 28 miles by rail E.S.E. of Lintz. The French here defeated the Austrians and Russians, Nov. 5, 1805. Pop. 1220.

Amt, a word, found in the German and Scandinavian languages, sometimes designating, in a general sense, any public office or jurisdiction, but used also in some countries, as Denmark and Norway, as the name of a specific administrative division. Thus, Denmark is divided into 18 *amter*. In a similar way Norway is divided into amts, which in all are 20 in number.

Amtchitka, or **Amtschitka.** See AMCHITKA.

Amt-Gehren, a village of Germany. See GEHREN.

Amtzell, âmt'sĕll, a village and castle of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, 4½ miles W.N.W. of Wangen. Pop. 1391.

Amu, a river of Toorkistan. See AMOO-DARYA.

Amucu, a lake of South America. See AMICU.

Amu-Daria, or **Amu-Darja.** See AMOO-DARYA.

Amulgawein, â-mŭl-gạ-wân', a town of Arabia, at the entrance of the Persian Gulf; lat. 25° 35′ N., lon. 55° 42′ E.

Amur, a river of Siberia. See AMOOR.

Amurá Bhauriarí, â-moo-râ' b'haw-ree-â-ree', a village of Bengal, in Chumparun. Pop. 7031.

Amurang, a village of Celebes. See AMOORANG.

Amusco, â-moos'ko, a town of Spain, 11 miles N. of Valencia. Pop. 1832.

Amwas, a village of Palestine. See AMOAS.

Am'well, a post-office of Wayne co., O., is at Russell Station on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 18 miles W. by S. of Akron.

Amwell, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. 1879. It has mines of coal, and contains the villages of Lone Pine and Amity.

Amyoon, or **Amyun,** âm-yoon', a town of Syria, 10 miles S.S.E. of Tripoli.

Amy's (a'mĭz) **Creek,** a post-office, Habersham co., Ga.

Ana, a town of Spain. See ANNA.

Anaa, â'nạ', a group of small coral islands, in the Low Archipelago, Pacific Ocean. Of these, Chain Island (which see) is the most important. The people have been Christianized, and are under French protection.

Anabara, â-nâ'bâ-râ', a river of Siberia, rises about lat. 66° 30′ N., lon. 107° E., and falls into the Arctic Ocean in lat. 72° 40′ N., lon. 112° 30′ E. The Anabara is joined at its embouchure by the Olen or Olia, which runs nearly parallel with it for between 200 and 300 miles. The entire course of the former is about 400 miles.

Anabon, an African island. See ANNOBON.

Anacapa (â-nâ-kâ'pâ) **Island,** the easternmost of the Santa Barbara group, lat. 34° N., lon. 119° 23′ W., off the coast of Ventura co., Cal.

Anacapri, â-nâ-kâ'pree, a town of Italy, island of Capri, at its N.W. extremity, on Mount Solaro, formerly ascended by about 800 steps cut in the rock. Pop. 1675.

Anachoretes, islands of the Pacific. See ANCHORITES.

Anachuana, â-nâ-choo-â'nâ, a village and bay, N. coast of the Isthmus of Panama; lat. 6° 41′ N., lon. 77° 38′ W.

Anaclache, â-nâ-klâ'châ, a nevado or snowy peak of the Bolivian Andes, supposed to be upwards of 18,000 feet high, in lat. 18° 12′ S., lon. 69° 20′ W.

Anaco'co, a post-office of Vernon parish, La.

Anacos'tia, a post-office of Washington, D.C., is at Uniontown, on the Anacostia or East Branch of the Potomac, nearly 1½ miles S.E. of the Capitol. See UNIONTOWN.

Anadar'co, a post-hamlet of Rusk co., Tex., 13 miles from Henderson. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Anadar'ko, a post-office of the Indian Territory, on the Washita River, about 30 miles from the boundary of Texas. Here is an Indian agency, called Wichita Agency.

Anadeer, Anadir, or **Anadyr,** â-nâ'dĕĕr, a river of Northeast Asia, in Siberia, traversing the centre of the Chookchee country, N. of Kamchatka. It rises in Lake Ivachno, about lat. 66° 30′ N., lon. 173° E., flows first W., then E., and falls into an inlet of the Sea of Anadeer (North Pacific), lon. 178° E. Course, about 450 miles. Anadeersk (â-nâ-dĕĕrsk'), the only station on it, is in lat. 65° 10′ N., lon. 167° 10′ E.

Anadia, â-nâ-dee'â, a small town of Brazil, province of Alagoas, 45 miles E. of a city of that name. Pop. 1200.

Anadia, â-nâ-dee'â, or **Arcos,** aʀ'kos, a village of Portugal, 17 miles N. of Coimbra. Pop. 1615.

Anadoli, or **Anadolia,** Asia. See ANATOLIA.

Anadyr, or **Anadir.** See ANADEER.

Anagni, â-nân'yee, a town of Italy, 37 miles E.S.E. of Rome. Pop. 8220. It is the see of a bishop.

Anah, or **Anna,** â'nâ, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 155 miles N.W. of Hillah. Pop. about 3000. It is picturesquely enclosed by rocks and date-groves.

Anaheim, â'nâ-hîme, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Santa Anna River, about 8 miles from the sea, and 25 miles S.E. of Los Angeles. It is in a beautiful valley, and has a genial climate. Large quantities of grapes are produced here from 1500 acres of vineyards. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of farm-implements, wine-casks, &c. Pop. about 1800. The Anaheim Branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad connects this place with Los Angeles. The lands in the vicinity are irrigated by means of ditches.

Anaheim Landing, in Los Angeles co., Cal., is on the Pacific coast, 13 miles W.S.W. of Anaheim. At this point there are warehouses, a lumber-yard, &c., and freight and passengers are landed by means of lighters.

Anahuac, â-nâ-wak', the aboriginal name given by the Aztecs to an extensive plateau or table-land in the central part of Mexico. Its average height is about 7000 feet above the level of the sea. Among the peaks that rise from this plateau is the volcano Popocatepetl, 17,784 feet high. Anahuac is said to comprise more than half of the territory now belonging to Mexico. The term has often been vaguely applied to regions of different extent.

Anahuac, a post-hamlet of Chambers co., Tex., is on or near Galveston Bay, 35 miles N.E. of Galveston.

Anajaz, â-nâ-zhâz', a river of Brazil, island of Joannes or Marajo, falls into the estuary of the Amazon, after a W. course of about 80 miles, in lat. 0° 52′ S., lon. 51° 30′ W.

Anaklia, â-nâ'kle-â, a fortress and seaport of Russia, in Mingrelia, on the E. shore of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Ingoor, 60 miles W.N.W. of Kootais.

Anak-Soongi, â'nâk' soon'ghee, a small state on the W. coast of Sumatra, between the rivers Manjoota and Urie. Its capital is Mocomoco.

Analabu, a town of Sumatra. See NALABU.

Analativoe, an-al'ạ-tee-vō', a small island W. of Jaffnapatam, and near the island of Ceylon.

Analo'mink, a post-office of Monroe co., Pa., is at Spragueville Railroad Station.

Anam, or **Annam,** ân'nâm', called also **Cochin China,** a kingdom or empire of Indo-China, under French protection since 1874, having China on the N., the China Sea on the E., French Cochin China on the S., and Laos and Siam on the W. Its former limits have been greatly reduced by the cession of six provinces to the French, and by the establishment of Cambodia as an independent kingdom under French protection, the present kingdom consisting mainly of Tonquin and a part of Cochin China. The country is by treaty open to foreigners, who are, however, not welcomed by the people. The coast is considerably indented, especially at the mouths of the rivers, where it affords many safe and commodious harbors. The country presents from the sea a varied landscape of bold headlands, picturesque valleys, well-cultivated slopes, and low plains, frequently terminating in sand-hills, with a background of mountains in the distance. Along the coast there are numerous groups of islands.

TONQUIN, the northernmost province, extends along the E. coast from 23° 20′ to about 20° N. It is mountainous, but in the E. is level, terminating towards the sea in an alluvial plain. It is fertile, yielding rice, cotton, fruits, ginger, and spices, with silk- and varnish-trees, areca palms, &c. The principal river is the Sang-Koi, which flows from the interior in a S.E. direction and falls into the Gulf of Tonquin by several outlets. It has numerous tributaries, and several branches are joined together by canals, both for irrigation and for commerce. The other principal streams are the Koa-Gok, or Tonquin, and the Rok-Bok. The climate resembles that of Bengal, but participates in the oppressive heats and disagreeable cold of China. It is subject to typhoons, which sweep the land with inconceivable violence. Tonquin is rich in metals, producing gold, silver, copper, iron, salt, and coal. The principal town or capital is Hanoi, on the Sang-Koi. Chief port, Hai-Fong. Up to a very recent date the sovereign acknowledged a kind of feudal subjection to the Emperor of China.

COCHIN CHINA Proper, lying between Tonquin and the French provinces, is about 90 miles in breadth, bounded on the W. by a range of barren mountains. The country for 10 miles inland is generally sterile, but contains many fertile spots. Its sandy soil also bears productions peculiar to this region: the eagle-wood attains greater perfection here than anywhere else. In the more favored districts, grain, leguminous plants, sugar, and cinnamon are produced in great abundance. The coast is beautiful and grand, being indented with numerous bays, backed by mountains which rise to a height of several thousand feet and are broken into innumerable valleys and ravines. There are a number of rivers, but none of much importance. The capital is Hué.

The province of Champa, or Tsiampa, is now mostly included in French Cochin China.

The geology of Anam presents little variety, its prevailing formations being eozoic, and consisting mainly of granite or sienite, with occasional marble, limestone, and hornblende; but coal-bearing strata are reported, as well as extensive alluvial plains.

Although nominally patriarchal, the government of Anam is actually despotic, even the nobility deriving their name and power from the sovereign. There are two classes of mandarins,—civil and military,—divided into ten orders, two of which compose the king's council. The entire army consists of 120,000 men. Attempts were made many years ago to organize the army upon the European system; but as a military power Anam was never formidable.

The mass of the people are subject to the most abject superstition. The doctrines of Booddha are professed. Veneration for the departed dead is general; and the temples containing their tablets are the most sacred spots of worship. The language resembles the Chinese. It is without inflection, and shows a great mass of monosyllabic words. It is by no means mellifluous, and is spoken with extraordinary rapidity by the natives. In writing, they use the Chinese character. Marriage is a matter of traffic. Polygamy is allowed, but the first espoused is considered the wife. The population of Anam is, according to the Gotha Almanac (1878), 20,000,000.——Adj. and inhab. ANAMESE, an-ạm-eez′, or ANAMITE.

Anamaboe, or **Annamaboe,** å′nå-ma-bō′, a British fort of Africa, on the Gold Coast, 11 miles E.N.E. of Cape Coast Castle. Lat. 5° 10′ N.; lon. 1° 5′ W. Pop. 4500. It is the residence of a governor. It exports palm oil, gold-dust, ivory, and grain.

Ana Maria (å′nå må-ree′å) **Island,** or **Palm Key,** an island off the coast of Manatee co., Fla.

Anambas, å-nåm′bås, a group of small, wooded, and rocky islands in the China Sea, between Borneo and Malacca. Lat. 2° 20′–3° 30′ N.; lon. 105° 22′–106° 29′ E. The people are Mohammedan Malays of bad reputation, subject to the rajah of Lingen. Pop. 1500. Siantan, the largest island, sometimes gives its name to the whole group.

Anamirapucu, å-nå-me-rå-poo-koo′, a river of Brazil, province of Pará, falls into the estuary of the Amazon, in lat. 0° 15′ S., lon. 50° 55′ W. Length, about 200 miles.

Anamooka Island. See ANNAMOOKO.

Anamo′sa, a post-village, capital of Jones co., Iowa, on the Wapsipinicon River at the mouth of Buffalo Creek, and on the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad where it crosses or meets the Iowa Midland Railroad, 54 miles S.W. of Dubuque, and 25 miles E.N.E. of Cedar Rapids. It has 1 national bank, 1 other bank, 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, 5 churches, and manufactures of brooms, carriages, and soap. A state penitentiary is located here. Pop. 1605.

Anamullay, Annamullay, å-nạ-mụl-lå′, **Animallé,** å-ne-mål-lå′, or **Animalaya,** å-ne-mạ-lå′yạ, **Hills,** a group of mountains in Coimbatoor, Southern India, about 65 miles S. of the Neilgherries, nearly 50 miles long from E. to W., and 35 miles in breadth. They are detached from the Western Ghauts, although they are regarded as belonging to the same system. The highest peak is Ancimudi, 8837 feet, the highest point of Southern India. They abound in wild beasts and savage men, and produce teak timber.

Anamullay, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of Coimbatoor, 23 miles S.E. of Paulghautcherry.

Anana, å-nå′nå, a town of Spain, province of Alava, 17 miles W.S.W. of Vitoria. Pop. 836.

Ananˋapoor′, or **Anandapur,** a town of India, in the Keunjhar state, 52 miles N.N.E. of Cuttack.

Ananˋatapoor′, or **Anˋantpoor′,** a town of British India, district and 58 miles S.E. of Bellary. Pop. 4971.

Anandale, a village of New York. See ANNANDALE.

An′andale, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., in Cherry township, about a mile from Anandale Station on the Shenango & Alleghany Railroad, and 26 miles E.S.E. of Mercer. It has a church and a hotel.

Anˋandpoor′, a town of India, Punjab (Jullinder district), on the Sutlej, 150 miles E.S.E. of Lahore. Pop. 6860.

Ananief, or **Ananiev** (Ger. *Ananjew*), å-nån-yev′, a town of Russia, on the Tiligool, 95 miles by rail N. of Odessa. Pop. 11,402.

Ananoor, or **Ananur,** å-nå-noor′, a town of Georgia, on an affluent of the Koor, and on the great road from Tiflis across the Caucasus, 32 miles N. of Tiflis.

Anantpoor, a town of India, See ANANATAPOOR.

Anapa, å-nå-på′, a seaport and fortified town of Russia, in Abasia, on the Black Sea. Lat. 44° 54′ 1″ N.; lon. 37° 18′ 5″ E. The port is tolerably good for small vessels, but the outer road is safely accessible only in the fine seasons.

Anapasheher, a town of India. See ANOPSHEHR.

Anaphe, å-nå′fee, called also **Anaphi, Nanphio,** and **Amphio,** a Greek island of the Ægean, one of the Sporades, but included in the nome of the Cyclades, lat. 36° 26′ N., lon. 25° 47′ E. It is 7 miles long and 2 miles broad, is high and rocky, and produces onions, grain, and honey, but has no port. Pop. of the town of Anaphe, 1000; of the island, 1350.

Anapli, a town of Greece. See NAUPLIA.

Anapu, a river of Brazil. See UANAPU.

Anaqua, å-nå′kwå, a post-hamlet of Victoria co., Tex., near the San Antonio, about 20 miles S. of Victoria.

Anarajapura, Anuradhapura, or **Anooradhapoora.** See ANURAJAHPOORA.

Anar′kali, a suburb of Lahore, British India, and the seat of the civil administration for the Punjab. Pop. 8000.

Anas, the ancient name of the GUADIANA.

Anastasia, an-ạ-stå′she-ạ, an island on the E. coast of Florida, is 18 miles long and 1½ broad. Lat. about 29° 40′ N.; lon. 81° W.

Anata, å′nåˋtå (anc. *An′athoth*), a village of Palestine, 4 miles N.E. of Jerusalem, the reputed birthplace of the prophet Jeremiah. It appears to have been once a place of strength, having remains of ancient walls and columns.

Anatolia, an-ạ-to′le-ạ, or **Anadolia,** å-nå-do′le-å, written also **Anado′li** and **Nato′lia** (probably from the Greek Ἀνατολή, *Anatolē, i.e.*, the "rising," "Orient," or "East"), a name given to the peninsula forming the W. extremity of Asia, and in its most usual application identical with Asia Minor. The judicial division of Anatolia comprehends the Turkish vilayets of Khodavendighar, Aidin, Konieh, Adana, Angora, Kastamoonee, Seevas, Trebizond, and the islands, and in its widest sense appears to include all Asiatic Turkey. Anatolia proper is included between the 36th and 42d parallels of N. lat., and between the 26th and 41st meridians of E. lon.; bounded N. by the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora, and the Dardanelles, W. by the Grecian Archipelago, and S. by the Mediterranean Sea; while its eastern boundary, which is more arbitrary, is usually defined by a line connecting the Alma-Dagh, near the Bay of Iskanderoon, with the Euphrates, and thence up to its source, whence it runs down the Choruk to the Black Sea. Its greatest length, from the Gulf of Adramyti, E. to the Euphrates, somewhat exceeds 700 miles, and its greatest breadth, from Cape Anamoor, in Karamania, to Cape Kerempe, in Anatolia, is about 420 miles. Estimated area, about 270,000 square miles. The N. coast, facing the Black Sea, is bold and steep, but gradually falls as it approaches the Bosporus. The W. coast presents an outline jagged and irregular, with cliffs high and precipitous, and includes the Gulfs of Adramyti, Fouges, Smyrna, Scala-Nova, Mendelia, and Cos, while the S. coast presents a bold, irregular outline, with steep and lofty rocks, its chief bays or indentations being the Gulfs of Makree (or Makri), Phineka, Adalia, and Iskanderoon.

The surface may be termed an elevated plateau dotted with salt lakes, and enclosed by two ranges or offshoots of the Armenian mountain-system,—the Taurus and Anti-

Taurus, running E. and W. not far from the shores of the Levant and Black Sea respectively. The S. range, or Taurus, commences close to the Euphrates, where Akjah-Dagh reaches an elevation of about 10,000 feet, and, running W. with a very irregular course, terminates in the islands of the Grecian Archipelago. It has numerous offsets, which, as well as various portions of the main range, are known by special names, as Allah-Dagh, Bulghar-Dagh, Jebel-Gooreen (Gurin, or Kurin), &c. The N. or Anti-Taurus range stretches from the Choruk W., parallel to the Black Sea, and terminates at the Bosporus (see ANTI-TAURUS). Between these two main ranges there are many smaller ones, some of which attain a great elevation; and, indeed, everywhere lofty mountain-masses, more or less connected, are to be met with. Mount Argæus, or Arjish-Dagh, is 13,000 feet, the highest in Anatolia. Various others attain an elevation of from 7000 to 10,000 feet. The centre of this peninsula is an extensive plateau, averaging about 5000 feet in height, about 250 miles in length from N.E. to S.W., and about 160 miles in breadth, partly drained by the rivers flowing into the Black Sea, but covered also with salt lakes, marshes, and rivers having no visible outlets. The largest rivers of Anatolia flow into the Black Sea, but their courses have been imperfectly explored. The largest are the Kizil-Irmak (anc. *Ha'lys*), the Yeshil-Irmak (anc. *I'ris*), and the Sakareeyah (anc. *Sanga'rius*). The only important rivers flowing towards the Grecian Archipelago are the Bakeer-Chai (anc. *Cai'cus*), the Sarabat (anc. *Her'mus*), and the Mender (anc. *Mæan'der*).

It may be said, generally, that granite, serpentine, and schist form the substance of the upper, and limestone of the lower, regions of Anatolia, trachytic rocks being also found E., which are succeeded on the W. and partly overlaid by black volcanic breccia, with angular blocks of trachyte; while the extreme W. part of the peninsula and its S. coasts consist almost wholly of calcareous rocks. Volcanic cones, and other unquestionable traces of igneous action, extend over a considerable space, and earthquakes still occasionally occur. Anatolia contains also numerous thermal and sulphurous springs. Marble exists in great abundance, an advantage which the sculptors and builders among the early Greek colonists turned largely to account. Coal has been discovered along the coast of the Black Sea, but has not been worked to much extent.

The climate admits of no general description, owing to the diversity in the elevation of the surface. The W. shores have been celebrated in all ages for their genial warmth. The coast facing the Black Sea is almost equally favored as to temperature, and enjoys the additional advantage of frequent rains. The elevated plains of the interior are extremely cold in winter. The climate of Karamania, unlike that of the N. part, is oppressively hot in summer; very little rain falls, and hence from April to November the inhabitants have little water except what is preserved in tanks.

The N. slope of the central plateau so abounds with forests of walnut, box, oak, beech, plane, ash, and other timber that the Turks have called one of its forests the Agatch-Deng'is, or Sea of Trees. It is 120 miles long by 40 miles in breadth. The trees here are of a larger growth than in most other countries under the same parallel, especially in the sheltered valleys of the S.W. Sugar-canes grow in Pamphylia; and wine, olives, cotton, silk, opium, rhubarb, and figs are abundantly raised in the valleys of the S. The flora of Western and Southern Anatolia is extremely beautiful, and will bear comparison with that of Sicily and the S. of Spain. Shrubs and evergreens are abundant,—the latter including the myrtle, which here attains an immense size, bay, daphne, laurel, and a variety of holly. Some of the vast and frigid plains of the interior produce only stunted shrubs, saline plants, wormwood, sage, and ferns.

Wheat, boxwood, salt fish, figs, barley, millet, sesame, rags, oil, cattle, mohair, wool, opium, scammony, hides, galls, oil-seeds, tragacanth, raisins, wax, tobacco, and soap are leading articles of export. Garden vegetables are extensively grown.

The Ottoman Turks form about nine-tenths of the population; nor have they for many centuries varied to any considerable extent from their primitive type. There are many thousands of so-called Turks who are descended from Greek ancestors. About one-twentieth part are Greeks, an unprincipled, dishonest race; and the remainder comprise Jews, Armenians, Koords, and Gypsies, the last of whom are itinerant jobbers and tinkers. The total population has been estimated to be about 4,500,000. Agriculture is in the most rude and primitive state. Roads, as understood in Europe, are wholly unknown, but relays of horses are maintained at distant intervals and are stationed at the large towns on the leading routes. There are three lines of railway, aggregating, in 1876, 220 miles. The principal cities of Anatolia are Smyrna, Trebizond, Iskanderoon, Adramyti, Angora, Seevas, Sinope, Samsoon, Konieh, Kaisareeyeh, and Afioom.——Adj. and inhab. ANATOLIAN, an-ạ-to'le-ạn.

Anatolico, å-nå-tol'e-ko, an island of Greece, government of Ætolia, 6 miles N.W. of Missolonghi, in the Gulf of Patras, and wholly covered by a town of 400 houses.

Anava, å-nå-vå', or **Guanahau,** gwå-nå-hŏw', a river of Brazil, a tributary of the Rio Branco or Parima. Its whole length is about 200 miles.

Anava, the ancient name of CHARDAK.

Anavelhana, å-nå-vĕl-yå'nå, a river of Brazil, an affluent of the Rio Negro. It flows nearly due S., and falls into that river near Taroma. Length, about 220 miles.

Anawauk, an-ạ-wŏk', a post-office of Le Sueur co., Minn., about 20 miles W. of Faribault.

Anazarbus, a town of Turkey. See AIN-ZARBE.

Anazo, å-nå'zō', or **Hanazo,** a considerable river of Abyssinia, formed by the junction of the Melee and the united streams of Ancona and Sabalatte, from which point the Anazo flows nearly due E., taking the name of the Yasso (yås'so) latterly, till it comes within 10 miles of the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, when it sinks into the sand.

Anbar, ån-bar', a town of Russian Toorkistan, 20 miles N.E. of Khiva.

Anbar, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See FELOOJAH.

Ancachs, ån'kåchs', a department of Peru, bounded N. by the department of Libertad, S. by that of Lima, and extending from the Pacific eastward to the head-waters of the Amazon. Area, 17,405 square miles. It is rich in minerals, and is traversed by a railway. Capital, Huaraz. Pop. 284,091.

Ancarano, ån-kå-rå'no, a village of Italy, province of Teramo, 15 miles N.N.E. of Teramo. Pop. 1532.

Ancaster, ang'kạs-tẹr, a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, Canada, 7 miles W.S.W. of Hamilton. It contains a knitting-factory, an iron-foundry, carding- and woollen-mills, and an agricultural implement factory. Pop. 600.

Ancede, ån-så'då, a town of Portugal, on the Douro, 28 miles E. of Oporto. Pop. 3090.

Ancenis, ôɴᵍ'sẹh-nee' (anc. *Andene'sium?*) a town of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, 21 miles by rail N.E. of Nantes. Pop. 4358.

Ancerma, a town of South America. See ANZERMA.

Ancerville, ôɴᵍ'sêʀ'veel', a town of France, department of Meuse, 11 miles S.W. of Bar-le-Duc. Pop. 2120.

Anchiale, and **Anchialus,** ancient names of AHIOLO.

Ancholme, an'cholm, a river of England, co. of Lincoln, flows at first W. past Market-Rasen, and then northward to join the Humber.

Anchorage, angk'ọr-ạj, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ky., on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, 12 miles E. of Louisville. It contains 3 churches, a female seminary, an academy for boys, and a manufactory of hemp bagging. Pop. about 600.

Anchorage, a post-office of Buffalo co., Wis.

Anchor (angk'ọr) **Island,** a small island of New Zealand, on the N. side of the entrance into Dusky Bay.

Anchor Islands, two islands off the E. coast of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, 3 miles E. of Cape Frio.

Anchorites, angk'ọr-ītes, a group of small islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about 280 miles N. of Papua.

Anciaens, åɴᵍ-se-å'ĕɴs, a town of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, near the Douro, 70 miles E.N.E. of Oporto, with thermal springs. Pop. 778.

Ancião, ån-se-å'ôɴᵍ, or almost ån-sŏwɴᵍ', a village of Estremadura, Portugal, 9 miles E. of Pombal. Pop. 2529.

Ancienne Lorette, ôɴᵍ'se-en' lo-rĕtt', a thriving post-village and parish in Quebec co., Quebec, on the Gosford Railway, 9 miles N.W. of the city of Quebec. It has a large lumber trade. Pop. 2233, including 250 Huron Indians.

Anclam, a town of Prussia. See ANKLAM.

An'clote River forms a part of the boundary between Hernando and Hillsborough cos., Fla., and falls into the Gulf of Mexico. Off its mouth are the Anclote Keys.

Anco, ån'ko, a town of Southern Peru, department of Ayacucho, on an affluent of the Apurimac, 40 miles E. of Ayacucho.

Anco'ber, a river of Africa, on the Gold Coast, lat. 4° 54′ N., lon. 2° 16′ 15″ W. See ANKOBER.

Ancohuma, mountain-peaks. See ANDES.

Ancolan (ån'ko-lån') **Islands,** a group of small islands in the North Pacific Ocean, off the N.W. coast of the S. end of Luzon.

Ancona, ån-ko'nå (anc. *Anco'na*, Gr. Ἀγκών, *Ancōn*, *i.e.*, "elbow," "bend," or "angle," in allusion to its position in an angle of the coast), a city and free port of Central Italy, on the Adriatic, 185 miles by railway N.E. of Rome; it is connected also with Bologna and Brindisi by rail. Lat. 43° 37′ 7″ N.; lon. 13° 30′ 5″ E. It is built on the slope of a hill, in an amphitheatre between two hills, on one of which stands the citadel, and on the other the cathedral. It is divided into two parts, the Città Vecchia (chit-tå′ vĕk′-ke-å) and the Città Nuova (chit-tå′ noo-o′vå): the former occupies the higher ground, and is inhabited by the poorer classes; the latter is situated along the shores of the gulf. Ancona is the seat of a civil tribunal, of a military commandant, and of a bishop. It has a college, 2 hospitals, 10 churches, and a lazaretto. Among the most remarkable buildings are the government palace, the town house, the merchants' hall, the cathedral, and on the mole the triumphal Corinthian arch of Trajan, built of Parian marble. Ancona is an entrepôt for European goods for the Levant. The port, which is the only good one on this side the Adriatic between Venice and Manfredonia, is formed by a mole and a breakwater. Ancona is supposed to have been founded by a Doric colony, or by a band of Syracusan patriots, who fled from the tyranny of Dionysius, about 400 years B.C. In the time of Cæsar it fell into the hands of the Romans. The Emperor Trajan and Clement XII. improved and beautified the harbor. In 1798 the city was taken by the French; and in the following year it surrendered to the allied Russian, Turkish, and Austrian army, after a long resistance. Pop. 45,741.

Ancona, a province of Italy, in the Marches, divided into 51 communes. Area, 740 square miles. Capital, Ancona. Pop. in 1871, 262,349. The MARCH OF ANCONA (It. *Marca d'Ancona,* måʀ′kå dån-ko′nå), was an old division of territory in Central Italy, which in the Middle Ages included the country between the duchy of Urbino and the march of Fermo. See MARCHES.

Anco′na, a post-village of Livingston co., Ill., in Reading township, on the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Streator. It has a church, a graded school, and a carriage-shop. Pop. 250.

Anco′ra, a post-village of Camden co., N.J., in Winslow township, on the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, 25 miles S.E. of Camden. It has an industrial school, and manufactures of pearl buttons and phrenological busts. It is ½ mile from the New Jersey Southern Railroad.

An′cram, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., in Ancram township, on the Rhinebeck & Connecticut Railroad, 25 miles from Rhinecliff, and about 17 miles S.E. of Hudson. It has 2 churches, and a paper-mill for straw paper. Pop. of the township, 1715.

Ancram Lead Mine, or **Hot Ground,** a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., in Ancram township, on the Poughkeepsie & Eastern Railroad, 30 miles N.E. of Poughkeepsie. Galena, blende, and copper pyrites are found here. It has a church.

Ancre, a town of France. See ALBERT.

An′croft, a village of England, in Northumberland, 6 miles S. of Berwick. Pop. 1991.

An′crum, a parish and village of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh. In this parish was fought the battle of Ancrum Moors, in 1544, between the Scotch and English.

Ancrum, a post-office of Hamilton co., Fla., on the Suwanee River.

Ancud, ån-kooth′, or **San Carlos de Ancud,** sån kar′lōs då ån-kooth′, a port of Chili, on the N. coast of Chiloe, capital of the province of Chiloe, has a safe and spacious harbor. Lat. 41° 52′ S.; lon. 73° 55′ W. It is much visited by whalemen, and exports hams and wood. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1875, 4366.

Ancy, ôɴᵍ‵see′, a village of France, department of Rhône. Pop. 880. It has manufactures of silk stuffs.

Ancy, ôɴᵍ‵see′, a village of Germany, in Lorraine, 8 miles S.W. of Metz. Pop. 955.

Ancy-le-Franc, ôɴᵍ‵see′-lẹh-frôɴᵍ′, a town of France, department of Yonne, on the Armançon, 10 miles S.E. of Tonnerre. Pop. 1772.

Ancyra, a city of Asia Minor. See ANGORA.

Andacollo, ån-då-kol′yo, a village of Chili, 28 miles S.S.E. of Coquimbo, in a rich mining-district. It has an image of the Virgin which brings hither 20,000 pilgrims yearly. Pop. 1580.

Andad-Khan, ån-dåd-kån′, or **Andejan,** ån-då-jån′, a town of Asiatic Russia, in Ferghana, on the Jaxartes, 55 miles E.S.E. of Khokan. The town is large, and is surrounded with gardens and a moated fort.

Andahuaylas, ån-då-wī′lås, a town of Southern Peru, department of Apurimac, on the Andahuaylas, 60 miles S.E. of Huamanga.

Andaia, a river of Brazil. See ANDAYA.

Andalgala, ån-dål-gå′lå, a town of the Argentine Republic, province of Catamarca, 75 miles N. of Catamarca, in a rich mining and agricultural region. Pop. 3073.

Andali, ån-då′lee, a village of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 12 miles E.S.E. of Catanzaro. Pop. 1292.

Andalusia, an-då-lu′she-ạ (Sp. *Andalucia,* ån-då-loo-thee′å; Fr. *Andalusie,* ôɴᵍ‵då‵lü‵zee′; Ger. *Andalusien,* ån-då-loo′ze-ẹn), the largest of the ancient divisions of the S. of Spain, bounded S.E. and S. by the Mediterranean and the Straits of Gibraltar, S.W. by the Atlantic, and W. by Portugal. It is now divided into the following provinces, which are named from their chief towns: Almeria, Granada, Jaen, Malaga, Cadiz, Cordova, Huelva, and Seville. Andalusia is traversed by the Sierras Morena and Nevada; the climate on the coasts is extremely warm, and the soil is very fertile. The Vandals were established in this country in the fifth century, whence it was called *Vandalusia,* afterwards corrupted into Andalusia. After the dismemberment of the empire of the Caliphs in 1030, Andalusia formed the kingdoms of Cordova, Seville, Jaen, Almeria, Malaga, and Granada, all successively conquered by the kings of Castile. Area, 33,760 square miles. P. 3,261,988.——Adj. and inhab. ANDALUSIAN, an-dạ-lu′she-ạn (Sp. ANDALUZ, ån-då-looth′).

Andalusia, an-dạ-lu′she-ạ, a post-village, capital of Covington co., Ala., on the Conecuh River, about 80 miles S. of Montgomery. It has a church.

Andalusia, a post-village of Rock Island co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, 12 miles below Davenport, Iowa. It has 3 churches. Pop. of Andalusia township, 878.

Andalusia, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., near the Delaware River, and on the railroad from Philadelphia to Trenton, 12 miles N.E. of the former. It has an Episcopal chapel, and schools called Andalusia Hall and Potter Hall.

Andalusie, Andalusien, Andaluz. See ANDALUSIA.

Andaman (an-dạ-man′) **Islands,** a group of islands in the Bay of Bengal, between lat. 10° and 13° N., and nearly under the 93d degree of E. lon., 180 miles S.W. of Cape Negrais. The Great and Little Andaman Islands are separated by Duncan's Passage. Area, 2551 square miles. The native population is scanty, and belongs to a puny race of blacks called Mincopies, who are as degraded savages as any in the world. The islands now form a British convict settlement for East Indian criminals. Chief settlement, Port Blair, on Chatham Island. Pop. 13,500.

Andamarca, ån-då-maʀ′kå, a village of Bolivia, 75 miles S. of Oruro. Pop. 1600.

Andance, ôɴᵍ‵dôɴss′, a village of France, department of Ardèche, on the Rhone, 6 miles S. of Serrières. Pop. 1596.

Andar, a town of Africa. See SAINT LOUIS.

Andaya, or **Andaia,** ån-dī′å, a river of Brazil, rises in the Serra Matta Gorda, and falls into the São Francisco at lat. 18° 10′ S. Length, 120 miles.

Andaye, or **Hendaye,** ôɴᵍ‵då′, a small seaport of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 12 miles S.W. of Bayonne, on the Bidassoa. Pop. about 700.

Andecavi, or **Andegavi.** See ANGERS.

Andeer, ån′daiʀ‵, a town of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, on the Rhine, 14 miles S.S.W. of Chur. Pop. 583.

Andejan, in Asiatic Russia. See ANDAD-KHAN.

Andelfingen, ån′dẹl-fing‵ẹn, a town of Switzerland, 17 miles N.E. of Zurich, on the Thur, here crossed by a railway bridge. Pop. 1935.

Andelle, ôɴᵍ‵dêll′, a river of France, falls into the Seine above Pont-de-l'Arche. Length, 24 miles.

Andelot, ôɴᵍ‵dẹh-lo′, a town of France, in Haute-Marne, 12 miles N.E. of Chaumont. Pop. 1600.

Andelys, a town of France. See LES ANDELYS.

Andematunum, the ancient name of LANGRES.

Andenaes, ån‵dẹ-nås′, a village of the Loffoden Islands, Norway, on the Isle of Andöen. It has large fisheries, and a trade in down and feathers. Pop. 1650.

Andenesium, supposed ancient name of ANCENIS.

Andenne, ôɴᵍ‵dênn′, a town of Belgium, province of Namur, on the Meuse, 11 miles by rail E. of Namur. Pop. 5760. It has manufactures of porcelain and tobacco-pipes.

Andera (or **Anderot**) **Island.** See LACCADIVE ISLES.

Anderab, ån‵dẹr-åb′, or **Inderab,** ĭn-dẹr-åb′, a town of Budukhshan, about 85 miles N.N.E. of Cabool, at the junction of the Anderab and Kiasan. It is a populous place.

Anderabia, a Persian island. See INDERABIA.

Anderlecht, ån′dẹr-lêᴋᴛ‵, a town of Belgium, province of Brabant, arrondissement of Brussels, of which city it forms a suburb on the S.W. Pop. 7465.

Andermatt, ån′dẹr-mått‵, or **Urseren,** ooʀ′sẹ-rẹn, (Ital. *Or′sèra*), a village of Switzerland, in the valley of

Urseren, 18 miles S. of Altorf. Near it is the Devil's Bridge, crossing the Reuss, and forming part of the route across Mount St. Gothard into Italy. Pop. 744.

Andernach, ăn′dẹr-năĸ‘ (anc. *Antunacum* or *Antoniacum*), a town of Prussia, on the Rhine, 10 miles by rail N.W. of Coblentz. It is famous for the production of millstones and trass or cement. Pop. 4482.

Anderot, or **Anderov.** See Laccadive Isles.

An′derson, a county in the E. part of Kansas, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by Pottawatomie Creek. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, horses, cattle, hay, and oats are the staple products. The county contains extensive prairies (about 94 per cent.). It is intersected by the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad. Coal is found here. Capital, Garnett. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,342,026. Pop. in 1870, 5220, of whom 4782 were natives and 438 were foreigners; in 1875, 5809; in 1878, 6000.

Anderson, a county in the N. central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the navigable Kentucky River, and is intersected by Salt River. The surface is partly level, and mostly undulating; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, hemp, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Lawrenceburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,305,870. Pop. in 1870, 5449, of whom 5412 were natives of the United States.

Anderson, a county in the N.W. part of South Carolina, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Saluda, and on the S.W. by the Savannah River. It is also intersected by the Kiowee River. The surface is hilly; the soil is fertile. A large portion of the county is woodland. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. It is traversed by the Greenville & Columbia Railroad. Capital, Anderson Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,968,134. Pop. in 1870, 24,049, of whom 23,965 were natives of the United States; in 1875, 29,127.

Anderson, a county of East Tennessee, has an area estimated at 500 square miles. It is intersected by Clinch River, and also drained by Powell's River. The surface is partly occupied by the Cumberland Mountain. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, oats, and wheat are the staple products. Among the forest trees are the oak, hickory, and sugar-maple. Coal and salt springs are found here. The county is traversed by the Knoxville & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Clinton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,535,442. Pop. in 1870, 8704, of whom 8625 were natives and 79 were foreigners.

Anderson, a county in the E. central part of Texas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Neches, and on the W. by the Trinity River, which is navigable by steamboats. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile. The county is liberally supplied with timber. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the International & Great Northern Railroad, 2 branches of which meet at Palestine. Capital, Palestine. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,668,141. Pop. in 1870, 9229, of whom 9190 were natives and 39 were foreigners.

Anderson, a hamlet in Jackson co., Ala., on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, 10 miles N.W. of Stevenson. Coal and iron are found here.

Anderson, a post-village and township of Mendocino co., Cal., about 120 miles W.N.W. of Sacramento. The name of the post-office is Christine. Pop. 623; of township, 679.

Anderson, Shasta co., Cal. See American Ranch.

Anderson, a hamlet of Santa Rosa co., Fla., on Santa Rosa Sound, about 35 miles E. of Pensacola.

Anderson, a station in Clayton township, Adams co., Ill., on the Keokuk Branch of the Wabash Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Clayton.

Anderson, a township of Clark co., Ill. Pop. 947.

Anderson, a station in Macoupin co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Carlinville.

Anderson, a post-village, capital of Madison co., Ind., is on the West Fork of White River, and on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 175 miles S.S.E. of Chicago, and 35 miles N.E. of Indianapolis. It is also on the railroad which connects Indianapolis with Bellefontaine, O., and is the S. terminus of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad. It has 2 national banks, 1 other bank, graded schools, and 5 churches. Three weekly papers are issued here. Pop. 3126; of Anderson township, 4713. It has also manufactures of carriages, chairs, engines, furniture, sash, &c.

Anderson, a township of Perry co., Ind. Pop. 1136.

Anderson, a township of Rush co., Ind. Pop. 1452.

Anderson, a township of Warrick co., Ind. Pop. 842.

Anderson, a township of Mills co., Iowa. Pop. 531.

Anderson, a post-office of Howard co., Md.

Anderson, a post-office of Pope co., Minn.

Anderson, a post-office of Clinton co., Mo., about 20 miles S.E. of St. Joseph.

Anderson, a hamlet of Warren co., N.J., in Mansfield township, 1 mile from Port Murray Railroad Station. It has 1 church, and a flour-mill on the Musconetcong River.

Anderson, a township of Hamilton co., O., on the Ohio River, above Cincinnati. Pop. 4077. It contains Newtown and Mount Washington.

Anderson, a post-village of Ross co., O., in Union township, on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 9 miles N.W. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches.

Anderson, a township, Williamsburg co., S.C. Pop. 576.

Anderson, a post-office and station of Franklin co., Tenn., on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, 49 miles W. of Chattanooga. It has 2 churches, a tannery, &c.

Anderson, a post-village, capital of Grimes co., Tex., about 68 miles N.N.W. of Houston. It is 10 miles N.E. of Navasota. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. 495.

Anderson, a station in Preston co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 21 miles E. of Grafton.

Anderson, a post-office of Burnett co., Wis., 21 miles from Rush City, Minn.

An′dersonburg, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Pa., about 20 miles N.W. of Carlisle. It has a hotel and several mills.

Anderson Court-House, a post-village, capital of Anderson co., S.C., on a branch of the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, which here connects with the Blue Ridge Railroad, 126 miles W.N.W. of Columbia. It has 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 1 national bank, 1 other bank, and a collegiate institute. Pop. 1579.

Anderson Island, Alaska. See Saint Lawrence.

Anderson River, in British Columbia, enters the Fraser River, from the E., 25 miles above Yale.

Anderson's, a station in Washoe co., Nevada, on the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, 3½ miles S. of Reno.

Anderson's, a township of Caswell co., N.C. Pop. 1544.

Anderson's, a station in Mifflin co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and on the Juniata River, 66 miles by rail N.W. of Harrisburg.

Anderson's Corners, Quebec. See Six Mile Cross.

Anderson's Creek, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Ala.

Anderson's Creek, of Clearfield co., Pa., enters the W. branch of Susquehanna River.

Anderson's Creek, of Indiana, rises in Crawford co., and forms the boundary between Spencer and Perry counties, until it falls into the Ohio near Troy.

Anderson's Ferry, a station in Hamilton co., O., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, and on the Ohio River, 6 miles below Cincinnati.

Anderson's Inlet, or **Venus Bay,** in Victoria, Australia, N. of Bass's Strait, between Capes Liptrap and Patterson, receives Tarwin River.

Anderson's Mills, a post-office of Pickens co., S.C.

Anderson's Mills, a post-office of Travis co., Tex.

Anderson's Springs, a summer resort of Lake co., Cal., in Lower Lake township, 10 miles from the Geysers, and about 80 miles N. of San Francisco. It has medicinal springs, which are resorted to for rheumatism, liver-complaints, paralysis, &c. Elevation, 1950 feet above the sea.

Anderson's Store, a post-office of Caswell co., N.C., 28 miles S. of Danville, Va.

An′dersontown, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Md., about 45 miles E. by S. of Annapolis.

Andersontown, a post-office of York co., Pa.

An′dersonville, a post-village of Sumter co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 60 miles S.W. of Macon. Here many Union prisoners were confined in the civil war. It has 2 churches and a large national cemetery.

Andersonville, a post-village of Franklin co., Ind., in Posey township, about 54 miles E.S.E. of Indianapolis. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 200.

Andersonville, New Jersey. See Anderson.

Andersonville, a manufacturing village in the town of Fine, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 25 miles E.N.E. of Gouverneur Station. Here is Fine Post-Office.

Andersonville, a post-village of Ross co., O., in Union township, on the Ohio & Erie Canal, 6 miles N. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches.

Andersonville, a hamlet of Anderson co., S.C., near the Savannah River, 14 miles W.S.W. of Anderson Court-House. It has a church, a cotton-factory, and a flour-mill.

Andersonville, a post-office of Anderson co., Tenn.

An′derson Wool′len Mills, a hamlet of Union co., Ky., near the Ohio River, 15 miles from Shawneetown, Ill.

Andes, an'diz, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., in Andes township, 12 miles from Delhi, and about 63 miles S.W. of Albany. It has a national bank, an academy or collegiate institute, 1 newspaper office, 2 or 3 churches, and 2 tanneries. Pop. about 500; of township, 2840. It is traversed by the E. branch of the Delaware River.

Andes, an'diz (Sp. *Cordillera de los Andes*, koR-deel-yà'rå dà loce ån'dês), a range of mountains of such vast extent and altitude as to render it one of the most remarkable physical features of the globe. Commencing at Cape Horn, it extends nearly parallel to the Pacific coast throughout South America to the Isthmus of Panama, a distance of about 4500 miles. From this point it is continued, and, under different names, traverses the North American continent from S. to N., terminating in Point Barrow on the Arctic Ocean; extending in all through nearly 130 degrees of latitude, or about 9000 miles. The Andes consist, for the most part, of a series of lofty ridges running more or less parallel to each other, and covering, with their plateaus and declivities, nearly a sixth part of South America. From its S. extremity the main chain runs along the W. shore of Terra del Fuego, and consists of rocky summits, rising in many places to 2000 or 3000 feet, the culminating point of this portion (Mount Sarmiento) being 6910 feet above the sea. The Patagonian Andes run directly northward as far as lat. 42° S., flanked by rocky and mountainous islands in the Pacific, that seem to have been disunited from the mainland by volcanic agency. The Andes of Chili, from lat. 42° to lat. 21° S., form a single chain, dividing itself northward into several ridges. The principal peaks are the volcanoes of Antuco (16,000 feet high), Maypu (15,000 feet high), and Tupungato (15,000 feet high); but the culminating point, not only of this portion, but of the entire range of the Andes, is the nevado of Aconcagua, which rises 22,422 feet above the sea. The line of perpetual snow in these latitudes is about 14,000 feet above the sea. Between the Chilian Andes and the Pacific—a distance varying from 80 to 150 miles—are extensive plains elevated from 1000 to 1500 feet above the sea. In the S. these are mostly clothed with a rich vegetation; but the more elevated mountain-regions are nearly destitute of plants. The Bolivian Andes, forming the central division of the system, extend northward from lat. 21° to lat. 14° S., presenting one immense mass of rocks, stretching in length over 7 degrees of latitude and in breadth from 200 to 250 miles. In this section the chain separates, about lat. 19° S., into two great longitudinal ridges, the E. called the Cordillera Real, and the W. the Cordillera of the Coast. These run parallel to each other, enclosing the table-land of Desaguadero, elevated 12,700 feet above the sea, extending 400 miles in length, and from 30 to 80 miles in breadth along the top of the Andes. These parallel Cordilleras, situated at a distance of about 230 miles from each other, are united at various points by enormous transverse groups, or by single ranges crossing them like dikes. The descent to the Pacific is exceedingly steep; the dip is also very sudden to the E., whence offshoots diverge to the lower plains. The following are some of the principal summits in this portion of the Andes:

	Name.	S. lat.	W.lon.		Feet.
I. CORDILLERA OF THE COAST.	Sahama	18° 7′	68° 52′	…………	22,350
	Parinacota	18° 10′	69° 11′	…………	22,030
	Gualateiri	20° 13′	69° 17′	…………	21,960
	Pomarape	18° 8′	69° 3′	…………	21,700
	Misti	16° 19′	71° 23′	…………	18,538
	Chipicani	17° 43′	69° 47′	…………	19,740
	Sorata	………	………	…………	21,286
II. CORDILLERA OF BOLIVIA OR ANCUMA.	Illimani (*illi*, snow)	16° 38′	67° 49′	N. Peak.	21,060
	"	………	………	S. Peak.	21,149
	Ancohuma	15° 52′	68° 33′	N. Peak.	21,043
	"	………	………	S. Peak.	21,286
	Chachacomani	16° 0′	68° 25′	N. Peak.	20,235
	Supaiwasi, or Huayna Potosi Peak	19° 30′	68° 10′	…………	20,260
	Mesada Nevada	16° 30′	67° 52′	…………	19,356
	Angel Peak	16° 10′	68° 14′	…………	19,060
	Cacaca	16° 25′	68° 58′	…………	18,210
	Cololo	14° 57′	69° 10′	…………	17,930

The highest summits are W. of the Desaguadero. The Peruvian Andes, separated from the Pacific by a desert from 50 to 100 miles broad, extend from lat. 14° to lat. 5° S., and detach two eastern offsets, one of which runs N.W. between the Marañon and Huallaga Rivers, and the other between the Huallaga and the Ucayale, enclosing a plateau 11,000 feet high, called Pasco or Huanuco. The main range, termed the Cordillera of the Coast, runs W.N.W. in a direction parallel to and about 70 miles distant from the Pacific. The Andes of Ecuador commence at lat. 5° S., and run nearly due N. to the table-land of Quito, which is 200 miles long, 30 miles broad, elevated 9600 feet above the sea, and surrounded by the most magnificent series of volcanoes in the world. The E. range comprises the volcanoes of Sangay (17,120 feet), Tunguragua (16,579 feet), Cotopaxi (18,880 feet), Antisana (19,148 feet), and Mount Cayambe (19,535 feet high). On the W. range stands Mount Chimborazo, 21,420 feet above the sea. On the E. side, lat. 2° N., is the mountain-knot of Paramo, from which extend three separate chains: 1, that of Suma Paz, running N.E. past Lake Maracaybo, and terminating near Caracas, on the Caribbean Sea; 2, the chain of Quindiu, extending N.N.E. between the rivers Cauca and Magdalena; and, 3, the chain of Choco, which follows the Pacific coast to the Isthmus of Panama, where it forms the link between the Andes and the Rocky Mountain system of North America. North of the 5th parallel, the only summits within the line of perpetual snow are in the E. chain. The volcano of Tolima, in lat. 4° 46′ N., lon. 75° 37′ W., rises 18,270 feet.

This gigantic mountain-chain is traversed in different parts by passes or roads at heights almost equal to those of the extreme summits of the European ranges. Most of these are narrow, steep, and dangerous. The pass from Arequipa to Puno is 14,660 feet high; and the one leading from Lima to Tarma and Pasco is 15,760 feet, being the highest known pass of the Andes. There are numerous other passes across the Andes, many of which exceed 15,000 feet in height. At best, these are as a rule practicable only for mules and llamas, and in many cases the traveller is carried over upon the backs of natives. A great commercial road runs longitudinally along the Andes from Trujillo to Popayan, not much less than 1000 miles. In Peru railways have been constructed from the sea eastward to the Titicaca basin, across the principal Andean range. The Oroya Railway has a tunnel 15,645 feet above sea-level.

The Andes are composed partly of granite, gneiss, mica, and clay-slate, but chiefly of greenstone, porphyry, and basalt, with limestone, red sandstone, and conglomerate. Salt and gypsum are also found, and seams of coal at a great elevation. The topaz, amethyst, and other gems are abundant. Volcanoes are numerous in the Chilian Andes, where there are no less than nineteen in a state of activity; and the mountains of Ecuador consist altogether of volcanic summits, either now or formerly in active ignition. Hardly any other portion of the globe is subject to such frequent and destructive earthquakes as the countries embosomed within the Andes, and those lying between them and the Pacific. The Andes are celebrated for their mineral riches, producing gold and silver in large quantities, with platinum, mercury, copper, lead, and iron. Except in the far S., glaciers are of rare occurrence in the Andes, being found only in the narrow ravines which furrow the sides of some of the great summits. The limit of perpetual snow reaches the height of 13,800 feet in the W. Cordillera of Chili; near the equator it is 15,000 feet, and in the Bolivian Andes (lat. 21° S.), 17,000 feet above the sea. The potato is cultivated in the Andes at an elevation of 9800 to 13,000 feet. Wheat grows at a height of 10,000 feet, and oats ripen near Lake Titicaca, at an elevation of 12,795 feet.

The name ANDES is derived from the Peruvian word *Anti*, signifying "copper." It was first given to a range near Cuzco, but was afterwards applied to the entire chain.

Andes, Los Andes, or **Santa Rosa de los Andes,** sån'tå rò'zå dà loce ån'dês, a town of Chili, province of Aconcagua, 18 miles by rail E. by S. of San Felipe. Pop. 4445.

Andevooron'to, or **Andevourante,** ån-dẹ-voo-rån'tạ, a large village on the E. coast of Madagascar, near the mouth of a river of the same name. Pop. 2000.

Andhalgaon, an-dal`gå-on', a town of India, Central Provinces, 17 miles N.E. of Bhundara. Pop. 3270.

Andiary, ån-de-å'ree, two villages of Western Africa, in the Bondoo country, near lat. 14° 6′ N., lon. 13° W.

Andiphillo, a town of Turkey. See ANTIPHILO.

Andkhoo, ånd`koo', **Ankkoui,** ån-koo'e, or **Ankoi',** a town of Afghan Toorkistan, capital of the province or oasis of Andkhoo, one of the "Four Domains" of the country, on the N. slope of the Huzareh Mountains, about 70 miles W. of Balkh. It is on one of the great commercial routes between Bokhara and Afghanistan. Pop., composed of Soonee Mohammedans, from 25,000 to 30,000.

Andlau, ånd'lŏw, a village of Germany, Lower Alsace, on the Andlau, an affluent of the Ill, 9 miles N.N.W. of Schlettstadt. Pop. 2024.

Andoain, ån-do-īne′, a town of Spain, in Biscay, on a railway, 6 miles from St. Sebastian. Pop. 1050.

Andöen, ånd′ō-ẹn (*i.e.*, "Duck Island"), one of the Loffoden Islands, off the W. coast of Norway, 20 miles long and 10 miles broad. Lat. 69° 20′ N.; lon. 15° 15′ E.

Andolsheim, ån′dols-hīmeˋ (Fr. pron. ōngˋdolˋzĕm′), a village of Alsace, 3½ miles S.E. of Colmar. It has a consistorial Protestant church. Pop. 970.

Andora, ån-do′rå, or **Marina d'Andora,** må-ree′nå dån-do′rå, a town of Italy, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Genoa, 3 miles by rail S.S.W. of Alassio. Pop. 1848.

Andorno Cacciorna, ån-dor′no kåt-chor′nå, a town of Italy, 13 miles N.E. of Ivrea, on the Cervo. It was the birthplace of the painter Cagliari. Pop. 2354.

Andorossa, a town of Greece. See ANDROUSSA.

Andorra, ån-dor′rå (Fr. *Andorre,* ōngˋdorr′), a neutral country with the name of a republic, situated on the S. slope of the Pyrenees, between the French department of Ariége and the Spanish province of Lerida, extending from lat. 42° 22′ to 42° 43′ N., and from lon. 1° 25′ to 1° 55′ E., surrounded by high mountains, on which the snow lies for six months in the year. Area, 150 square miles. Its climate is cold, but healthy; soil unproductive in grain, but contains many rich mines of iron, and one of lead. The government, a democracy, is vested in 24 consuls, elected by the whole population. It is nominally subject to the suzerainty of France and of the bishop of Urgel. The inhabitants, mostly shepherds, speak the Catalan language. Pop. about 12,000. The independence of this little state dates from Charlemagne, in 790.——Adj. and inhab. ANDORRESE, an-dor-reez′.

Andorra, a small, ancient town, capital of the above republic, at the foot of Mount Montelar, 12 miles N. of Urgel. Pop. about 1000.

Andosilla, ån-do-seel′yå, a village of Spain, in Navarre, 35 miles S.S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 1640.

Andouillé, ōngˋdooˋeeˋyå′, a town of France, department of Mayenne, 6 miles S.E. of Chailland. Pop. 2960.

An′dover, a borough and market-town of England, co. of Hants, 12 miles N.W. of Winchester, and 63 miles by railway W.S.W. of London. Pop. 5501.

An′dover, a post-township of Tolland co., Conn., on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, 23 miles E. of Hartford. It has 2 churches. Pop. 461.

Andover, a post-village of Henry co., Ill., in Andover township, about 25 miles N. by E. from Galesburg. It has 3 churches. Pop. of township, 1767.

Andover, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me., in Andover township, about 45 miles N.W. of Lewiston. The township has 2 churches and several starch-factories. Pop. 757.

Andover, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., is in Andover township, and on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 23 miles N. of Boston, and about 10 miles E. of Lowell. It contains 1 savings-bank, 1 national bank, the Abbott Female Academy, a free public library of 3600 volumes, and a liberally endowed institution called Phillips Academy, which was founded in 1778. It is also the seat of Andover Theological Seminary, which was founded in 1807 and is under the control of the Congregationalists. This seminary has an endowment of $550,000 and a library of about 30,000 volumes. The number of students is nearly 100, and the number of alumni about 2000. It has 12 professors. The "Bibliotheca Sacra," a religious periodical of high reputation, is published here quarterly. The seminary and academy are under the same board of trustees, and have a productive property of about $500,000, and an unproductive property of about $300,000.

Andover township is bounded on the N.W. by the Merrimac River, and is intersected by the Lowell & Lawrence Railroad. It has 2 woollen-factories and 9 churches. It contains also villages named Ballard Vale, Frye Village, and West Andover Village. From Lowell Junction, within the limits of this town, the Lowell & Andover Railroad extends 10 miles to Lowell. Pop. 5097.

Andover, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Mo., 18 miles from Leon, Iowa.

Andover, a post-township of Merrimac co., N.H., about 24 miles N.W. of Concord, is contiguous to Mount Kearsarge. It has manufactures of carriages, lumber, paper, &c., and 3 churches. Pop. 1206. It contains villages named Andover, Potter Place, and West Andover. Andover Post-Office is on the Northern Railroad, 29 miles from Concord.

Andover, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., in Andover township, on the Sussex Railroad, 5 miles S. of Newton. It has 2 churches and an academy, also limestone-quarries and iron-mines. Pop. of township, 1126.

Andover, a post-village of Alleghany co., N.Y., in Andover township, and on the Erie Railroad, 76 miles W. of Elmira, and 16 miles E.S.E. of Belmont. It has 3 or 4 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, grist-mill, tannery, foundry, and manufactures of carriages and furniture. Pop. about 800; of township, 1983.

Andover, a post-village of Ashtabula co., O., in Andover township, on the Franklin division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, at the junction of the Youngstown Branch, 13 miles S.E. of Jefferson. Pop. about 500. The township has 4 churches; also manufactures of cheese and butter. Pop. 921.

Andover, a post-township of Windsor co., Vt., about 28 miles S. by E. of Rutland. It has 2 churches and 2 lumber-mills. Pop. 588.

Andover, or **Tobique,** a post-village in Victoria co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, opposite the mouth of the Tobique River, 50 miles N. of Woodstock. Steamers ply between Andover and Woodstock. Pop. 400.

Andragery, a river of Sumatra. See INDRAGIRI.

Andraix, ån-drå′ĕн, **Andrache,** ån-drach, or **Andraig,** a town on the S.W. coast of Majorca, 8 miles S.S.W. of Palma. Pop. about 2000.

Andrapa, the ancient name of KIR-SHEHR.

Andrarum, ån′drå-rŏŏm, a town of Sweden, 26 miles S. by W. of Christianstad, with alum-works. Pop. 460.

Andrava (ån-drå′vå) **Bay,** Madagascar, E. coast, about 60 miles S.E. of Cape Amber. Lat. (Berry Head) 12° 56′ 8″ S.; lon. 49° 56′ 5″ E.

Andreanov (ån-drå-ån′ov) or **Andreno′vian Islands,** a group of thirty islands in the North Pacific, belonging to the United States, and forming the central division of the Aleutian Islands. Lat. 52° 57′ N.

Andreasberg, ån-drå′ås-bĕrgˋ, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, in the Harz Mountains, 13 miles S.W. of Elbingerode, on the declivity of the Andreasberg, at the S. foot of the Brocken, 1936 feet above the sea. It owes its origin to the mines of iron, silver, lead, copper, cobalt, and arsenic, which exist in the neighborhood. Pop. 3321.

Andreeva, ån-dråˋē-vå′? or **Enderi,** ĕnˋder-ee′, a town of Russia (Caucasus), 40 miles S. of Kizliar. It is the principal town of a Tartar district, loosely governed by chiefs, but really subject to Russia. There are here some Moslem seminaries. Pop. of town, about 12,000.

Andreiev, Andreief, or **Andrejew,** ån-drå-yĕv′, a village of Russian Poland, government of Kielce. P. 2540.

Andrenovian Islands. See ANDREANOV.

Andretta, ånˋdrĕt′tå, a town of Italy, in the Apennines, province and 33 miles E. of Avellino. Pop. 4372.

An′drew, a county in the N.W. part of Missouri, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Nodaway River, and on the S.W. by the Missouri, and is also drained by the Platte River. The surface is undulating; the soil is productive. It contains large forests of hard timber, including the ash, elm, hickory, oak, and sugar-maple. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and live-stock are the staple products. It is intersected by the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad. Capital, Savannah. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 15,137, of whom 14,261 were natives of the United States.

Andrew, a post-village of Jackson co., Iowa, in Perry township, about 27 miles S. of Dubuque. It has 4 churches and 1 carriage-shop. Pop. 264.

Andrew Chapel, a post-office of Madison co., Tenn.

An′drews, a county of Texas, bounded W. by New Mexico, is a part of the Llano Estacado.

Andrews, a station in Camden co., N.J., on the Williamstown Railroad, 5½ miles S.W. of Atco.

Andrews, a post-hamlet of Morrow co., O., in Congress township, 48 miles N. by E. from Columbus. It has a church.

Andrews, a post-office of Spottsylvania co., Va.

An′drews In′stitute, a post-hamlet of De Kalb co., Ala., 4 miles from Collinsville Railroad Station. It has 1 church, and a school called Andrews Institute.

Andrews Mills, a post-hamlet of Darlington co., S.C., 10 miles from Timmonsville. It has 1 church and 1 grist-mill.

An′drews Set′tlement, a post-hamlet of Potter co., Pa., 19 miles from Genesee Railroad Station.

Andrews, St., Scotland. See SAINT ANDREWS.

Andrews Station, a post-office of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 29 miles N. by W. of Los Angeles.

An′drewsville, a mining locality in Carbon co., Pa., 9 miles W. of Mauch Chunk, on the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.'s Railroad.

Andrewsville, a post-village in Lanark co., Ontario, 2½ miles from Merrickville. Pop. 100.

Andrezé, ôɴɢ‘drẹh‘zå′, a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 9 miles N.N.W. of Cholet. Pop. 1400.

Andria, ån′dre-å, a town of Italy, 30 miles W.N.W. of Bari. It is built on a plain, is the seat of a bishop, and has a fine old cathedral, a college, and *monte de piété*. It has a trade in almonds. Pop. 34,063.

Andrichau, a town of Austria. See ANDRYCHOW.

Andrinople, the French for ADRIANOPLE.

Andritz, ån-dreets′, a village of Austria, in Styria, 3 miles N. of Grätz. Pop. 1767.

Andritzena, ån-drit-så′nå, a town of Greece, in Messenia, 20 miles N.E. of Kyparissia. Pop., with vicinity, 7345.

Andro, ån′dro, or **Andros,** ån′drŏs, an island of the Greek Archipelago, the northernmost of the Cyclades, is 25 miles long and 6 miles broad, mountainous and fertile. Chief town, Andro; but the best port is Gaurion, or Gaurio, on the W. Pop. 19,674.

Andro, Andros, or **Cas′tro,** a town of Greece, capital of the island and eparchy of Andro, on the E. coast. It is the see of Greek and Catholic bishops; has a spacious port for small craft, and manufactures silks and carpets. P. 5000.

An‘droscog′gin, a river of the United States, is formed by the junction of the Magalloway River and the outlet of Umbagog Lake. It runs southward through part of Coos co., N.H., crosses the western boundary of Maine, and runs nearly eastward through Oxford co. It afterwards flows southward through Androscoggin co. and enters the Kennebec River about 18 miles from its mouth and 5 miles above Bath. Its length is about 160 miles; drainage-area, 3600 square miles. Total fall of Androscoggin proper, 1256 feet; mean discharge, 15,000,000 cubic feet per hour.

Androscoggin, a county in the S.W. part of Maine, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Androscoggin River, which affords extensive water-power, and it contains several small lakes. A large portion of the county is covered with forests. The soil is productive. Butter, hay, and potatoes are the staple products of the land. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods and shoes. The county is intersected by several divisions of the Maine Central Railroad. Capital, Auburn. Lewiston is the largest city. Valuation of real and personal estate, $23,163,709. Pop. in 1870, 35,866, of whom 32,236 were natives and 3630 were foreigners.

Andros Island, one of the Bahamas, is 90 miles long and from 10 to 40 miles broad. It is generally low and swampy, and is subject to some extent to overflow from the sea, but is well timbered, and exports wood and sponges. It is often spoken of as a group of islands, since the lagoons and marshes divide it into three principal and many minor parts. Pop. 1366, mostly living at Red Bay, in the N.

Andros Island, a fertile island of 4000 acres in the delta of the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers, Sacramento co., Cal. The island has been diked against floods. Post-Office, Isleton.

Androussa, Andrusa, ån-droo′så, or **Andoros′sa,** a town of Greece, in Messenia, 7 miles N.W. of Kalamata.

Andrychow, ån-dree′ᴋov, or **Andrichau,** ån′dre-ᴋŏw‘, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 5 miles W. of Wadowice, on the Wieprz. Pop. 3766, with manufactures of linen.

Andujar, or **Anduxar,** ån-doo′ʜar (anc. *Illitur′gis*), a town of Spain, on a railway, 20 miles N.W. of Jaen, at the foot of the Sierra Morena, on the Guadalquivir. A fine road, lined with trees, leads to the river. Some export trade is done in grain, fruit, and cattle, and in immense numbers of porous pitchers, bottles, and jars for cooling water. It is an unhealthy town, experiencing great extremes of heat and cold. Pop. 15,865.

An‘dulo′, a country of Africa, between lat. 9° 40′ and 11° 10′ S. and lon. 16° 50′ and 17° 40′ E. Area, 2400 square miles. Pop. 40,000. It has great undulating plains, with much forest, and its peaceful and thrifty inhabitants export wax and ivory. The chief river, the Bale, descends from the Bulum-Bulu Steppe, and flows N. to the Kulatu, a principal affluent of the Coanza.

Anduze, ôɴɢ‘düz′, a town of France, department of Gard, on the Gardon d'Anduze, 5½ miles S.W. of Alais. Pop. 5303, mostly Protestants. Its environs are fine, and it has manufactories of hats, silk twist, and leather.

An′dy, a post-office of Monongalia co., W. Va.

Anegada, å-nå-gå′då (Sp. for "drowned" island), the northernmost of the Virgin Islands, British West Indies. Area, 13 square miles. It is low and flat, 10 miles long and very narrow. Much of its surface is liable to be washed by heavy seas. It is surrounded by dangerous reefs, and produces some salt. Pop. 380, mostly wreckers. Lat. 19° N.; lon. between 64° and 65° W.

Aneimudi, or **Aneimadi.** See ANAMULLAY HILLS.

Aneityum Island, in the Pacific. See ANNATOM.

An′ekallu′, An‘ikool′, or **An‘ikal′,** a town of India, in Mysore, 20 miles S.S.E. of Bangalore. Pop. 6612.

Anesus, the ancient name of the river ENNS.

Anet, å‘nå′, a village of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, 9 miles N.E. of Dreux, between the Eure and the Vesgre. Pop. 1418. Near it is Ivry, where Henry IV., in 1590, gained a victory over the armies of the League.

Anet, å‘nå′ (Ger. *Ins*), a village of Switzerland, 22 miles W.N.W. from Berne. Pop. 1541.

Anfe, ån′fêh, a small port of Morocco, S.W. of Sale.

Angam, an island in the Persian Gulf. See ANGAUM.

Angara, ång-gå-rå′, a large river of Siberia, issues from Lake Baikal, at lat. 51° 30′ N., lon. 102° 45′ E., and, passing the town of Irkootsk, pursues a N. and W. course for about 1000 miles, and falls into the Yenisei. One of the tributaries of Lake Baikal is called the Upper Angara.

Angaraes, ån-gå-rå′ês, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, department of Huancavelica.

Angaum, ån-gawm′, or **Angam,** ån-gåm′, called also **Angar** and **Hengam,** an inhabited island at the entrance of the Persian Gulf. Lat. 26° 37′ N.; lon. 55° 54′ E. It is from 5 to 8 miles long.

Angaziya, or **Angazija,** ån-gå-zee′yå, or **Great Comoro,** the largest of the Comoro Islands. See COMORO.

Angecourt, ôɴzh‘koor′, a town of France, department of Ardennes, 5 miles S.W. of Sedan. Pop. 650.

Ange Gardien, ôɴzh går‘dẹ-ôɴɢ′, a post-village and parish in Montmorency co., Quebec, Canada, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 10 miles below Quebec. Pop. 1049.

Ange Gardien, Rouville co., Quebec. See CANROBERT.

Angeja, ån-zhå′zhå, a town of Portugal, Beira, 6 miles N.E. of Aveiro. Pop. 2125.

Angeles, California. See LOS ANGELES.

Angeles, a town of Chili. See LOS ANGELES.

Angelica, an-jel′ị-kạ, a post-village, one of the capitals of Alleghany co., N.Y., is in Angelica township, on a creek of the same name, about 60 miles S.E. of Buffalo, and 20 miles W. of Hornellsville. It contains 5 or 6 churches, the Angelica Academy, 1 national bank, 1 newspaper office, 1 tannery, 1 paper-mill, 2 grist-mills, &c. Pop. about 1000; of the township, 1500. The Genesee River runs through the township.

Angelica, a station in Butler co., Pa., on the Karns City & Butler Railroad, 1½ miles from Karns City.

Angelica, a post-township of Shawano co., Wis., about 20 miles N.W. of the city of Green Bay. It has 4 large lumber-mills. Pop. 236.

Angelina, an‘jel-e′nạ, a river in the E. part of Texas, rises in Smith county, flows in a S.S.E. direction, forms the boundary between Angelina and Nacogdoches counties, and enters the Neches River about 13 miles N.E. of Woodville. Length estimated at 150 miles.

Angelina, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Angelina River, and on the S.W. by the Neches. The surface is undulating and mostly covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton, maize, pork, &c., are the staple products. Capital, Homer. Valuation of real and personal estate, $323,497. Pop. in 1870, 3985, of whom 3976 were natives and 9 were foreigners.

Angel Island, a post-office and military post (Camp Reynolds) of Marin co., Cal., on a small island in the harbor of San Francisco, 2 miles from Saucelito Station.

Angellas, the ancient name of IZNAJAR.

An′gell's Cor′ners, a hamlet of Wayne co., N.Y., 4 miles from Clyde.

An′gellville, hamlet, Mooers township, Clinton co., N.Y.

Angeln, ång′êln, a fertile district of Prussia, in Sleswick, between the Sley and the Flensburg Fiord, is supposed to take its name from the Angles, a Low-German people who colonized and gave its name to England. The inhabitants speak Danish, and are a hardy and industrious race. Pop. 38,000.

An′gelo, a township of Monroe co., Wis. Pop. 681.

Angel Peak, Andes Mountains. See ANDES.

An′gel's, a township of Calaveras co., Cal. Pop. 1748.

Angel's Camp, a post-village of Calaveras co., Cal., about 15 miles N.W. of Sonora, and 60 miles S.E. of Sacramento. Gold is found here in quartz. It has 1 drug-store, 4 general stores, and 2 churches. Pop. about 250.

Angera, ån-jå′rå, a town of Italy, on the E. shore of Lago Maggiore, 38 miles N.W. of Milan, with ruins of a castle, and numerous Roman antiquities. The vicinity furnishes the wine called *rócca*. Pop. 2484.

Angerap, ån′gạ-râp‘, a river of Eastern Prussia, rises in the Mauersee, passes Angerburg, and at Insterburg joins the Inster to form the Pregel.

Angerburg, ång′ẹr-bŏŏʀɢ‵, a town of Prussia, 30 miles S.W. of Gumbinnen, on the Mauersee. It has normal and deaf-mute schools. Pop. 4007.

Angerlo, ång′ʜer-lo‵, a village of the Netherlands, 9 miles E. of Arnhem. Pop. 1671.

Ångermann, ong′ẹr-mån, a river of Sweden, rises near the border of Norway, and, flowing S.E., enters the Gulf of Bothnia, N. of Hernösand. Length, 120 miles.

Ångermannland, ong′ẹr-mån-lånd, or **Angermania,** an old province of Sweden, now part of the province of Hernösand.

Angermünde, ång′ẹr-mün′dẹh, a town of Prussia, 42 miles by rail N.E. of Berlin, on Lake Münde. Pop. 5569.

Angern, ång′ẹrn, a village of Prussian Saxony, 17 miles N.N.E. of Magdeburg. Pop. 1150.

An‵gero′na, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., W. Va., about 36 miles S. by W. of Parkersburg, and 5 miles from the Ohio River. It has a church, grist-mill, saw-mill, &c.

Angers, an′jẹrz, formerly written **Angiers,** Fr. pron. ôɴᵒ‵zhå′ (anc. *Juliom′agus*), a fortified city of France, capital of the department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Maine, just below the junction of the Sarthe and the Mayenne, and 4 miles N. of its junction with the Loire, on the railway from Tours to Nantes, 190 miles S.W. of Paris. Lat. of cathedral, 47° 28′ 17″ N.; lon. 0° 33′ 10″ W. Among its structures are the ruins of a castle, once the stronghold of the Dukes of Anjou, now a powder-magazine, several fine old churches and dwellings, the cathedral, vestiges of a Roman aqueduct, the Hospice St. Jean, founded by Henry II. of England, and the tower of St. Austin. The Maine divides Angers into an upper and a lower town, and its old walls are converted into boulevards, planted with trees and lined with handsome houses. It has several rich museums, a library of 45,000 volumes, a school of arts and trades, a school of painting, a conservatory of music, and many professional and other schools. It is a bishop's see, and is the seat of several learned societies of high repute. It has manufactories of linen and woollen stuffs, cotton and silk twist, and hosiery, sugar and wax refineries, tanneries, and a trade in wine, corn, and slates. Bernier the traveller and David the sculptor were natives of Angers. The population was, in 1670, about 50,000. After the revocation of the edict of Nantes it gradually declined, and in 1789, before the revolution, was 27,596. Since 1815 the prosperity of the city has revived. Pop. in 1876, 56,846.

Angers, ôɴᵒ‵zhå′, a post-village in Ottawa co., Quebec, on the Ottawa River, 14 miles from Ottawa. Pop. 250.

Angerville, ôɴᵒ‵zhẽr‵veel′, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the railway from Paris to Orleans, 11 miles S.W. of Etampes. Pop. 1550.

Angerville, a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, near Havre. Pop. 1025.

Angerville, a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, near Yvetot. Pop. 1346.

Angey Kyoong, ån′je ke-oong′, an island of India, on the Aracan coast, in Hunter's Bay, is 18 miles long and 3 miles wide. It is densely wooded, high, and uninhabited. Lat. 19° 47′–20° 4′ N.; lon. 93° 10′ E.

Anghiari, ån-ghe-å′re (anc. *Cas′trum Angula′re?*), a town of Italy, 10 miles N.E. of Arezzo. Pop. 7064.

Anghiari, or **Angiari,** a village of Italy, on the Adige, 2 miles N.N.W. of Legnago. Pop. 2132.

Angicos, ån-zhee′koce, a town of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Norte, near the Conchas, about 30 miles from its mouth. Pop. of the district, 2000.

Angier, a town of the East Indies. See Anjer.

Angiers, a town of France. See Angers.

Angistri, ån-jis′tree, or **Ankistri,** ån-kis′tree, an island in the Gulf of Ægina, 5 miles S.W. of Ægina.

Ang‵kor′, a town of Siamese Cambodia, capital of a province of the same name, is 5 miles N. of the famous ruins of Angkor- or Nakhor-Vat.

Anglais, the French for English and Englishman.

Angle, ôɴᵒ′g'l, a mountain of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, near which are the springs of Mont d'Or.

Anglès, ôɴᵒ‵glės′, a town of France, department of Tarn, 15 miles S.E. of Castres. Pop. 2680.

Anglesey, or **Anglesea,** ang′g'l-see (anc. *Mo′na*), an island and county of Wales, in the Irish Sea, connected with the county of Carnarvon by bridges across Menai Strait. It is 20 miles long and 17 miles broad. Pop. 51,040. The soil is mostly fertile, and tolerably well cultivated for wheat, barley, and oats, which, with cattle, fish, copper, and lead, are exported to Liverpool, &c. Menai Strait is crossed by a magnificent suspension-bridge, 580 feet between the piers and 100 feet above low-water mark, and by the great Britannia tubular bridge, for the conveyance of railway trains. Anglesea is the *Mo′na* of Tacitus, who represents it as the chief seat of the Druids in Britain, and it has numerous prehistoric remains.

Anglesey, a mining village of Anglesey co., Victoria, Australia, on the river Goulburn. Lat. 37° 12′ S.; lon. 145° 43′ E. Pop. 1030.

Anglet, ôɴᵒ‵glå′, a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 3 miles N.W. of Bayonne. Pop. 3780.

Angleterre, the French name of England.

Angleur, ôɴᵒ‵glur′, a village of Belgium, 3 miles S.E. of Liege, lies between the Meuse and Ourthe. Pop. 1870.

Angoisse, ôɴᵒ‵gwīce′, a village of France, department of Dordogne, 24 miles S.E. of Nontron. Pop. 1130.

Angol, ån-gol′, a town of Chili, capital of Angol territory, 115 miles S.E. of Concepcion, is connected by railway with San Rosendo, 60 miles distant. Pop. 3845.

Angol, a territory of the S. of Chili, in Araucania. Capital, Angol. Area, 2115 square miles. Pop. in 1875, 20,056.

Angola, an-go′lạ, formerly **Don′go** or **Ambonde,** åm-bon′då, a country on the W. coast of Africa, commencing about lat. 8° 20′ S., and extending to the river Coanza, in lat. 19° 20′ S. The country is flat and sterile along the coast, but mountainous in the interior, though nowhere attaining any great elevation. It is copiously watered by various rivers, with their numerous tributaries. Among the former are the Coanza, the Bengo, and the Danda. The nights are cool, and the dews sufficiently copious to promote vegetation. Iron ore is found in various parts of the country; gold and copper also exist. Here are met with nearly all the species of the known wild animals of Africa, including lions, leopards, hyenas, elephants, rhinoceroses, hippopotami, &c. Angola long possessed an infamous notoriety for the extent of its slave-trade. The coast of Angola was discovered in 1486 by the Portuguese, who soon after began to form settlements on the Congo and at various points S. of that river. They still occupy the country, having a number of forts and commercial establishments at different places, in some instances extending many hundreds of miles into the interior, where the Portuguese colonists and natives meet for the purpose of trading. In a larger sense Angola comprises also Benguela and Mossamedes. Estimated pop. 2,000,000.

Angola, an-go′lah, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., Del., on or near the sea, about 44 miles S. by E. from Dover. It has 1 grist-mill and 1 saw-mill.

Angola, a post-village, capital of Steuben co., Ind., in Pleasant township, on the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, 42 miles N. by E. of Fort Wayne. It has 3 churches, 2 banks, and 1 machine-shop. Two weekly papers are issued here. Pop. 1072.

Angola, a post-office of West Feliciana parish, La.

Angola, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Evans township, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 21 miles S.S.W. of Buffalo, and about 2 miles from Lake Erie. It has 2 churches, a union school, and manufactures of carriages, furniture, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. 600.

Angola, a post-office of Pender co., N.C.

Angola Bay Swamp, an extensive marsh in New Hanover, Duplin, and Onslow cos., N.C., separated on the S. by Holly Shelter Creek from the Holly Shelter Swamp.

Angolalla, ån-go-lål′lå, or **Angolala,** a town of Abyssinia, in Shoa, 17 miles W. of Ankober. It holds the second rank as the favorite residence of the sovereign.

Angool, Angul, or **Ungool,** un-gool′, a native state of Orissa, India, under British control, bounded N. by the Central Provinces, E. by Talcher and Hindole, S. by Nursinhpoor, S.W. by the Mahanuddy, and W. by Athmullik. Area, 811 square miles. Pop. 78,374. Capital, Angool.

Angora, an-go′rạ or an-goo′rạ (Turk. *Engoor* or *Engour*, ĕn-gooʀ′; anc. *Ancy′ra*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, 215 miles E.S.E. of Constantinople. Lat. 40° 29′ N.; lon. 33° 20′ E. It is surrounded with ruined walls, and contains a dilapidated castle. There are 17 or 18 khans, and a market-place, once handsome, but now in ruins, considerable remains of Byzantine architecture, and a few relics of earlier times, both Greek and Roman. Angora is celebrated for the long-haired goats bred in its vicinity, the wool of which is largely exported. The items of export next in importance are merino twist and goats' hides, dyestuffs, mastic, tragacanth, and other gums; also honey and wax. Angora is the seat of a Greek and a Catholic Armenian bishop. The population has been variously estimated, but is probably about 35,000, of whom nearly 10,000 are Greeks and Armenians.

Angora, a mountainous vilayet or province of Turkey, in Asia Minor, divided into 16 districts. It has many fertile valleys, exports mohair (sheared from the famous Angora goats), wool, gum tragacanth, opium, and yellow-berries. Area, 26,650 square miles. Capital, Angora. The population, which in 1864 numbered 514,080, was much diminished by the famines of 1874–76.

Ango′ra, a station on the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, 3 miles from West Philadelphia, Pa.

Angornoo, Angornou, or **Angornu,** ån-gor-noo′, written also **Angornow,** a town of Bornoo, Central Africa, 15 miles S.E. of Kooka, near the W. bank of Lake Chad. Pop. 30,000. Though only a straggling collection of mud cabins, it is the centre of a large trade in slaves, cotton, amber, coral, metals, &c.

Angosta, ån-gos′tå, **Angozha, Angoxa,** ån-go′-shå, or **Angoche,** ån-go′shå, a small country of East Africa, claimed by Portugal, has a coast-line of 90 miles, and lies chiefly in the valley of a river of the same name, which is navigable 180 miles. It produces cocoa and sesame oils, coir, peanuts, ivory, copal, and archil. Capital, Angosta, a town of 1000 inhabitants, on the river Angosta, 12 miles from the sea, lat. 16° S., lon. 39° 45′ E. The people are mostly Arabs. Off the coast are the Angosta coral islands, small, low, and well wooded.

Angostura, ån-gos-too′rå, or **Ciudad Bolivar,** see-oo-dåd′ bo-lee′vaʀ, an important commercial town of Venezuela, capital of Guayana, on the right bank of the Orinoco River, 240 miles from the sea. The pass in which Angostura lies is defended by Fort San Rafell, situated on a hill, across the river from the town. From the mouth of the Orinoco to this city the voyage occupies from 20 to 25 days; back again, from 5 to 15 days. Angostura exports cotton, indigo, tobacco, coffee, cattle, &c. It is the see of a bishop, and contains a college. Pop. 8486.

Angoulême, ŏɴᵍ‛goo‛lêm′ or ŏɴᵍ‛goo‛laim′ (anc. *Inculis′ma* or *Iculis′ma*), a city in the W. of France, capital of the department of Charente, on the Charente, and on a railway, 66 miles N.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 25,116. It is situated on an isolated hill, 200 feet above the river, and, being built of white stone, has a clean, cheerful appearance. It has an old castle, a cathedral, court-house, theatre, public library, hospitals, a royal college, numerous paper-mills, distilleries, a cannon-foundry, manufactures of serges and earthenware, and an extensive trade, facilitated by a small port on the Charente.

Angoumois, ŏɴᵍ‛goo‛mwå′, an old province of France, of which the capital was Angoulême, now forming the department of Charente and part of Dordogne.

Angoxa, or **Angozha.** See ANGOSTA.

Angoy′, or **N′goi′o,** a small native state of West Africa, bounded W. by the sea, and S. by the river Congo. Chief towns, Cabenda and Embomma.

Angra, ång′grå, a Portuguese word signifying a "creek," "bay," or "station for ships."

Angra, ång′grå, a seaport town belonging to Portugal, on the S. side of Terceira, and capital of the Azores Islands. Lat. of custom-house, 38° 38′ 9″ N.; lon. 27° 13′ 7″ W. It is well built and regular, and its situation beautiful. There are here magazines of stores for the use of the navy, and for merchant-vessels in distress. Angra is the seat of the local government, and of a bishop's court, which extends its jurisdiction over all the Azores. Its harbor is the only good one in the island. Its chief exports are wine, grain, and fruits. Pop. 11,281.

Angrab, ån-gråb′, a river of Abyssinia, taking its rise in Dembea, falls into the Tacazze in lat. 14° 20′ N.

Angra de Cintra (ång′grå då seen′trå) **Bay** is on the N.W. coast of Africa. The S. part of the bay is in lat. 22° 58′ N., lon. 16° 30′ W. Its extent inland is about 4 miles.

Angra dos Reis (or **Reyes**), ång′grå doce rå′ès (or råze), a seaport of Brazil, on a bay of the same name, 70 miles W. of Rio Janeiro. Lat. 23° 4′ S.; lon. 44° 30′ E. The bay affords anchorage for the largest vessels.

Angra Pequeña (or **Pequenha**), ång′grå på-kån′yå (*i.e.*, "little bay"), or **Santa Cruz,** sån′tå-crooce, a bay on the W. coast of Africa, lat. 26° 38′ 18″ S., lon. 15° E.

An‛grazabad′, or **English Bazaar,** the chief town of the Maldah district, Bengal, on the W. bank of the Mahananda, 55 miles N. of Moorshedabad. It has a fortified magistrate's house and a large trade in provisions. Pop. 12,859.

Angri, ån′gree, a town of Italy, on the railway from Naples to Nocera, province and 11½ miles N.W. of Salerno. Pop. 10,332.

Angrogna, ån-grōn′yå, a town of Italy, 37 miles S.W. of Turin. Pop. 2434.

Anguilla, ang-ghil′la (Sp. *Anguila,* ån-ghee′lå), or **Snake Island,** one of the British West India islands, Leeward Group, 8 miles N. of St. Martin. Area, 35 square miles. Pop. 2773. Off its N.E. coast is the little island ANGUILLETTA.

Anguil′la, a hamlet of Clay co., Ind., on Eel River, about 20 miles S.E. of Terre Haute.

Anguillara, ån-gwil-lå′rå, a village of Northern Italy, 23 miles S. of Padua, on the Adige. Pop. 3987.

Anguillara, a village of Italy, province and 19 miles N.W. of Rome, on Lake Bracciano. Pop. 880.

Angula, a town of British India. See ONGOLE.

Angus, ang′gus, the old name of Forfarshire, Scotland. Its titular earldom belongs to the Duke of Hamilton.

Angus, ang′gus, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 73 miles by rail N. of Toronto. Pop. 400.

Angus, ang′gus, a post-hamlet and station of Navarro co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 6 miles S. of Corsicana.

Anhalt, ån′hålt, a duchy of Germany, surrounded by Prussian territory, chiefly between lat. 51° and 52° N. and lon. 11° and 13° E. Area, 906 square miles. It consists of two principal and four smaller parts, all detached from one another. The reigning family is one of the oldest in Europe. The title of Prince of Anhalt was first conferred in 1213, and in 1586 four ducal lines were established. The line of Anhalt-Zerbst became extinct in 1793; that of Anhalt-Köthen in 1847; the male line of Anhalt-Bernburg in 1863; since which time the former line of Anhalt-Dessau has ruled the reunited state. The country is agricultural, but the mountainous parts of the W. afford timber and metals. The people are mostly Protestants, and elect 36 representatives to a diet. Chief towns, Dessau, the capital, Bernburg, and Köthen. Pop. in 1875, 213,565.

Anhanduhy-Mirim, ån-yån-doo-ee′ me-reeɴᵍ′, and **Anhanduhy-Guazu,** ån-yån-doo-ee′ gwå-zoo′, two rivers in Brazil, province of Matto-Grosso, rising in the Serra Galhano, within 22 miles of each other, and falling into the Rio Vermelho, the former about lat. 20° 30′ S., the latter in lat. 21° 20′ S.; the course of the one being about 150 miles, and that of the other 200 miles.

Anhemby, or **Anhembi.** See TIETE.

Anholt, ån′hōlt, an island of Denmark, N. of Jutland, in the Cattegat. Lat. of the light-house at its N.E. extremity, 56° 44′ 17″ N.; lon. 11° 39′ 8″ E. It is 7 miles in length, by 4 in breadth. Pop. 200.

Anholt, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, on an affluent of the Yssel, 13 miles N.E. of Cleves. Pop. 1715. It is the residence of the Princes of Salm-Salm.

Anhouï, a province of China. See NGAN-HOEI.

Ani, a town of Turkey. See ANNI.

Aniakchak (å′ne-ak-chak) **Bay,** Alaska, enters the peninsula of Aliaska from the S.E. Lat. 56° 45′ N.; lon. 157° W.

Aniane, å‛ne-ån′, a town of France, department of Hérault, on the Corbières, 16 miles W.N.W. of Montpellier. Its old abbey is now a prison. It has manufactures of leather, cottons, soaps, essences, and chemicals. Pop. 3312.

Aniba, å-ne-bå′, a small river of Brazilian Guiana. After a course of 100 miles, it forms, with other small affluents of the Amazon, the island of Ramos, in lat. 2° 36′ S.

Aniche, å‛neesh′, a village of France, department of Nord, 8 miles E.S.E. of Douai, with extensive coal-mines, glass-works, sugar-mills, and chemical works. Pop. 4501.

Anicuns, å-ne-koons′, a small river of Brazil, province of Goyaz, rises in the Serra Escalvada, and, after a course of about 200 miles, falls into the Curumba.

Anieh, a town of Arabia. See ANIZEH.

Aniene, a river of Italy. See TEVERONE.

Anilore, å-ne-lo′rå, a small river of Brazil, province of Pará, falls into the Madeira, lat. 5° 10′ S., lon. 60° 40′ W., after a N.N.W. course of about 130 miles.

Animally, or **Animalaya,** India. See ANAMULLAY.

An′imas City, a new post-village of La Plata co., Col., on the Animas River, about 25 miles S. of Silverton. It has a manufactory of coke. Coal is found near it.

Animas Forks, a post-village of San Juan co., Col., about 20 miles N.N.E. of Silverton. It is surrounded by high mountains and rich silver-mines. It has concentration works, 2 saw-mills, a smelting-furnace, &c. It is chiefly supported by mining silver.

Animas River, or **Rio Animas,** Col., rises near the San Juan Mountains, runs southward through La Plata co., and enters the Rio de San Juan in Taos co., New Mexico. It is about 150 miles long, and is a clear, rapid mountain-stream. Coal is found in the valley of this river.

Aniñon, å-neen-yōn′, a village of Spain, in Aragon, 45 miles from Saragossa. Pop. 1738.

Anio, a river of Italy. See TEVERONE.

Anio, å′ne-o, or **Agno,** ån′yo, a river of Italy, province of Caserta, falls into the Gulf of Gaeta.

Aniooy, å-ne-oo′ė, or **Aniuj** or **Aniuy,** ån-yoo′ė, GREATER and LESSER, two rivers in the N.E. of Siberia, country of the Chookchees. The former rises about lat. 67° 10′ N., and, after a W. course of 270 miles, falls into the Kolyma by three outlets, at lat. 68° N. The latter rises in lat. 66° 30′ N., and, after a N.W. course of about 250 miles, also joins the Kolyma, at nearly the same point with the Greater Aniooy.

Anisus, the ancient name of the river ENNS.

Anita, an-ee′tạ, a post-village of Cass co., Iowa, in Grant township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 68 miles W. by S. from Des Moines. It has a church and a bank. Pop. 325.

Anizeh, åˋnee′zĕh, or **Hanifah,** hå-nee′fạ, a town of Arabia, in Nedjed, lat. 26° 34′ N., lon. 43° 25′ E., at the junction of many caravan-routes, is a place of commercial importance. It is the birthplace of Abd-ul-Wahab, founder of the sect of Wahabees. Pop. about 30,000. ANIZEH or ANEZEH is also the name of a great Bedouin tribe of Northern and Central Arabia and of Syria.

Anjar, ånˋjar′, an uninhabited island of the Persian Gulf, S.W. of Kishm. Lat. 26° 41′ N.; lon. 55° 56′ E.

Anˋjar′, a district and fortified town of West Hindostan, in Cutch, the town and fort situated 10 miles from the Gulf of Cutch. Pop. of the town, 10,000.

Anje-Diva, ån-jẹh-dee′vạ, or **Anjadee′pa,** an island on the Malabar coast, in lat. 14° 45′ N., lon. 74° 15′ E. It is 1 mile long, and belongs to Portugal.

Anjenga, ån-jeng′gạ, or **Anjutenga,** ån-joo-teng′gạ, a seaport of India, in Travancore, about 70 miles N. by W. of Cape Comorin, in lat. 8° 39′ 9″ N., lon. 76° 45′ E.

Anjer, ån′yẹr, written also **Anjier,** a seaport of the Dutch East Indies, on the W. coast of Java, in the Straits of Sunda. Lat. 6° 3′ 10″ S.; lon. 105° 56′ 43″ E.

Anjos, ån′zhoce, a village of Brazil, province of São Pedro do Rio Grande, on a branch of the Jacuhy. Pop. 2653.

Anjou, an′joo, or an-joo′ (Fr. pron. ôɴᵒˋzhoo′), an old province of France, intersected by the Loire, and now forming the department of Maine-et-Loire, and parts of Sarthe, Mayenne, and Indre-et-Loire. Its capital was Angers.

Anjouan, one of the Comoro Islands. See JOHANNA.

Anjutenga, a town of India. See ANJENGA.

Anˋkapil′ly, a considerable town of British India, presidency of Madras, 24 miles W. of Vizagapatam.

Ankara, ån-kå′rå, a country in the N. end of the island of Madagascar, extending on the E. side of the island from Cape Amber to lat. 14° 25′ S., and on the W. side to the river Samberanoo. The country is generally elevated, formed by small hills and plateaus, and cut by deep ravines. The coasts are deeply indented with extensive well-sheltered bays. Agriculture and cattle-raising are the chief occupations of the inhabitants.

Ankassgerry, ån-kås-ghẻr′ree, or **Ankosgerry,** a town of Hindostan, 40 miles S.E. of Bangalore.

Ankeny, ang′kẹ-ne, a post-village and station of Polk co., Iowa, on the Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, 11 miles N. of Des Moines.

Ankenytown, ang′kẹ-ne-tŏwnˋ, a station in Knox co., O., on the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad, 11 miles N. of Mt. Vernon.

Ankkoui, a town of Tartary. See ANDKHOO.

Anklam, or **Anclam,** ån′klåm, a town of Prussia, Pomerania, 47 miles by rail N.W. of Stettin, on the Peene, 7 miles from its mouth in the Stettiner Haff. Pop. 11,440.

Ankleswar, ŭnˋklå-swŭr′, **Anklesar,** or **Ungleysur,** ŭnˋglå-sŭr′, a town of India, district and 5 miles by rail S. of Baroach. Pop. 9414.

Ankober, Ancober, or **Ankobar,** ån-ko′bẹr, a town of Abyssinia, in Shoa, on a mountain, near lat. 9° 34′ N. and lon. 39° 53′ E., at an elevation of 8198 feet. Pop. estimated at 15,000. It consists of clusters of thatched houses, enclosed by stockades, and interspersed with trees. Chief buildings, a royal residence, and several churches.

Ankoi, a town of Tartary. See ANDKHOO.

Ankova, ån-ko′vå, or **Imerina,** e-må-ree′nå, a province of Madagascar, occupying the centre of the island, and the most powerful of all the states in it. It is destitute of wood, and of roads or other means of conveyance, a fact which confines the consumption of its produce, chiefly rice and cotton, to the inhabitants.

Anloo, ån-lō′, a town of the Netherlands, province of Drenthe, 7 miles N.E. of Assen. P., with commune, 3073.

Ann, a township of Cottonwood co., Minn. Pop. 202.

Anna, ån′nå, or **Ana,** å′nå, a town of Spain, 41 miles S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 1660.

Anna, a town of Turkey. See ANAH.

Anna, ån′nạ, a post-village of Union co., Ill., in Anna township, and on the Illinois Central Railroad, 36 miles N. of Cairo, and 21 miles S. of Carbondale. It has 1 bank, 6 churches, 1 graded school, 1 newspaper office, 1 pottery, 1 lime-kiln, and 1 large steam fruit-drying establishment. A state lunatic asylum is located here. Pop. 1269; of Anna township, 2697.

Anna, a post-office of Sibley co., Minn.

Anna, a post-village of Shelby co., O., on the S. line of Dinsmore township, and on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 49 miles N. of Dayton, and 9 miles N. of Sidney. It has 2 churches, 2 hotels, 2 saw-mills, and 2 grain-warehouses.

Anna, an island of the Pacific. See CURRENT ISLAND.

Annaba, a town of Algeria. See BONA.

Anˋnabel′la, a post-office of Sevier co., Utah.

An′nabergˋ (Ger. pron. ån′nå-bĕʀɢˋ), a mining town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Erzgebirge, on a railway, 18 miles S. of Chemnitz. Pop. 11,693. It has mines of silver, tin, and cobalt, manufactories of fine lace and silk ribbons, a lyceum, and a good library. Annaberg is also the name of numerous places throughout Germany.

Annabona, an African island. See ANNOBON.

Annaburg, ån′nå-bŏŏʀɢˋ, a market-town of Prussian Saxony, 12 miles N. of Torgau, has an asylum for soldiers' children. Pop. 1399; of the asylum and royal castle, 485.

An′nadale, a hamlet in Westfield township, Richmond co., N.Y., on the Staten Island Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Edgewater.

Annagance, anˋna-gans′, a post-village in Kings co., New Brunswick, 60 miles by rail N. of St. John. Pop. 100.

Annagh, ån-nå′, two islands of Ireland, province of Connaught, co. of Mayo; one between the island of Achill and the mainland, and the other in Loch Conn.

Annah, a town of Turkey. See ANAH.

An′naly, a township of Sonoma co., Cal. Pop. 2374.

Annam, a country of Asia. See ANAM.

Annamaboe, in Africa. See ANAMABOE.

Anna Mines, a station in Athens township, St. Clair co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Belleville & Southern Illinois Railroad, 31 miles S.E. of St. Louis. Coal is obtained here.

Anˋnamoo′ko, called also **Namoo′ka,** or **Rot′terdam Island,** one of the Friendly Islands. Lat. 20° 15′ S.; lon. 175° 2′ W. The people are Protestant Christians, and number 2000.

An′nan, a borough, seaport, and railway junction of Scotland, 15 miles E.S.E. of Dumfries, on a river of the same name, 1½ miles from the Solway Firth, has cotton-mills, ship-yards, and a coasting-trade. Pop. 3177.

Anˋnandale′, the valley of the Annan, Scotland, co. of Dumfries, a tract of country about 30 miles in length and from 15 to 18 in breadth.

An′nandale, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., in Clinton township, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 50 miles from Jersey City, and about 30 miles N. of Trenton. It has 3 churches, and a manufactory of sash and blinds. Pop. about 500.

Annandale, or **Anandale,** a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., is on the Hudson River, about 95 miles N. of New York, and 2 miles from Barrytown Station. Here is St. Stephen's College (Episcopal). Pop. 347.

Annandale, a village, Pennsylvania. See ANANDALE.

Annandale, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co., Va., 3 miles from Springfield Railroad Station. It has a church.

Annandale, or **Grand River Wharf,** a post-village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, on Grand River, 10 miles from Georgetown. Pop. 150.

Annap′olis, a river of Nova Scotia, expands at its mouth into a wide estuary and falls into the Bay of Fundy, after a course of about 70 miles. It abounds with salmon.

Annap′olis, a post-village of Crawford co., Ill., in Licking township, 14 miles N. by W. of Robinson. It has a church and several stores. Pop. about 150.

Annapolis, a post-village of Parke co., Ind., in Penn township, about 33 miles N.N.E. of Terre Haute. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of pumps and stoneware. Pop. 279.

Annapolis, a city, port of entry, and the capital of Maryland and of Anne Arundel co., is on the S.W. bank of the Severn River, 2 or 3 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, 30 miles S. by E. from Baltimore, and about 40 miles by railroad E. by N. from Washington. Lat. 38° 58′ 50″ N.; lon. 76° 30′ W. It is the southeast terminus of the Annapolis & Elk Ridge Railroad, which connects with the Washington Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It contains the governor's house, a fine state-house, 6 churches, 2 national banks, the United States Naval Academy, St.

John's College (which was founded in 1789, and is partly supported by the state), a house of the Redemptorists, a convent, &c. Four weekly newspapers are published here. The naval academy was established here in 1845, was removed during the civil war, and was re-established in 1865. Annapolis has 12 oyster-packing establishments. This town was founded about 1649, and was first called Providence. In 1708 it was chartered as a city, and received the name of Annapolis in honor of Queen Anne. Pop. 5744.

Annapolis, a post-village of Iron co., Mo., on Big Creek, and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 108 miles S. of St. Louis. It has 2 churches, a lumber-mill, and a mineral spring.

Annapolis, a borough in Liberty township, Crawford co., O., 68 miles N. of Columbus. It has 2 churches, a bank, a printing-office, and 3 schools. Pop. 253. Here is Sulphur Spring Post-Office.

Annapolis, a post-village of Jefferson co., O., about 128 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. It has 3 churches, and 1 steam-mill. Pop. 139.

Annapolis, formerly **Port Royal,** a port of entry of Nova Scotia, at the mouth of the river Annapolis, a fine inlet of the Bay of Fundy, 129 miles W. of Halifax. It is the most ancient settlement in this part of North America, having been founded in 1604 by De Monts, a Frenchman. In the time of Queen Anne it was occupied by the British, whence the name of Annapolis, or City of Anne. It was the seat of government until 1749. A railway extends hence to Windsor, and the town has daily steam communication with St. John, New Brunswick, distant 63 miles. It has a branch bank, a Dominion savings-bank, a reading-room and library, a weekly newspaper, 9 hotels, and about 25 stores. Ship-building is largely engaged in. Pop. 800.

Annapolis, a county of Nova Scotia, having the Bay of Fundy for its N. boundary. It is traversed by the Windsor & Annapolis Railway. The land is of a very superior quality, consisting of diked salt marsh, intervale, and upland. Area, 1350 square miles. Pop. 18,121.

Annapolis Junction, a post-hamlet of Anne Arundel co., Md., on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at its junction with the Annapolis & Elk Ridge Railroad, 20 miles S.W. of Baltimore, and 20 miles from Annapolis.

Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia. See Annapolis.

Annappes, ån‛nåp′, a village of France, department of Nord, 4 miles S.W. of Lannoy, and on the Lille-Tournay Railway. Pop. 2307.

Ann Ar′bor, a city of Michigan, and the capital of Washtenaw co., is pleasantly situated on the Huron River, and on the Michigan Central Railroad, 38 miles W. of Detroit, 38 miles E. of Jackson, and 246 miles E. by N. from Chicago. It has 10 churches, 1 or 2 national banks, 1 savings-bank, a high-school building which cost $60,000, large hotels called the Gregory House and Cook House, 3 breweries, and manufactures of agricultural implements, carriages, furniture, paper, woollen goods, sash, blinds, &c. It is the seat of the University of Michigan, which was founded in 1837 and is liberally endowed by the state, having an annual income of about $75,000. Its students number about 1200, and its Faculty about 35. It comprises colleges or departments of medicine and law, besides the literary department. A building, called University Hall, was erected in 1872 at a cost of $120,000. Connected with the university are an astronomical observatory and a library of 22,000 volumes. Three weekly newspapers are published here, and a bi-weekly paper edited by students of the university. The "Michigan University Medical Journal" is also issued here. Pop. in 1870, 7363; in 1874, 6692, or, including township, 8091.

Ann Arbor, a township of Washtenaw co., Mich. Pop., exclusive of Ann Arbor city, 1399.

Anna, Santa, in South America, &c. See Santa Anna.

An‛natom′, an island in the Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides. Lat. 21° S.; lon. 170° E. Pop. 1500.

An′naton, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Wis., in Clifton township, on Platte River, about 65 miles W.S.W. of Madison. It has a flour-mill.

An′nawan, a post-village of Henry co., Ill., in Annawan township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 146 miles W. by S. from Chicago. Coal is mined here. It has 3 churches, a high school, and a flouring-mill. Pop. of township, 1261.

Anne Arundel, ann ạ-rŭn′del, a county in the central part of Maryland, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Patapsco River, which separates it from Baltimore, on the E. by Chesapeake Bay, and on the W. by the Patuxent River. It is partly drained by the Severn River. The surface is hilly or undulating; the soil is mostly fertile. Among the minerals are red sandstone, serpentine, and iron ore. The staple products of the soil are tobacco, Indian corn, and wheat. It is intersected by the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad and the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad. Capital, Annapolis. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,237,999. Pop. in 1870, 24,457, of whom 23,562 were natives of the United States.

Annecy, ånn‛see′, a town of France, capital of Haute-Savoie, at the N.W. extremity of a lake of the same name, 33 miles by rail N.E. of Chambéry. Pop. 11,554. It has a cathedral, bishop's palace, an old castle, a fine library, a college, a museum, and many factories.

Annecy, a lake of France, 22 miles S. of Geneva, is 9 miles in length from N.W. to S.E., from 1 to 2 miles in breadth, and 1426 feet above the sea. At its N.W. extremity it empties into the Fieran, an affluent of the Rhone.

Annecy le Vieux, ånn‛see′ lẹh ve-ʋh′ (anc. *Bau′tæ?*) a village of France, 2½ miles N.E. of Annecy. Pop. 1344.

Annemasse, ånn‛måss′, a town of France, in Haute-Savoie, on the Arve, 6 miles E. of Carouge. Pop. 1205.

Annesley Bay, in Abyssinia. See Ansley Bay.

Annestown, anz′tŏwn, a village of Ireland, co. and 10½ miles S.W. of Waterford, on a small bay. Pop. 149.

An′net, one of the Scilly Islands, on the S.W. coast of England, off the Land's End.

Anne′ta, a post-hamlet of Parker co., Tex., 21 miles W. of Fort Worth. It has a church.

Annevoye, ånn‛vwå′, a village of Belgium, province of Namur, on the Meuse, N. of Dinant. Pop. 650.

Anneyron, ån‛nå‛rôɴᵍ′, a town of France, department of Drôme, 19 miles N.N.E. of Valence. Pop. 2976.

Anni, or **Ani,** ån′nee (L. *Abnicum*), a ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, 28 miles E. by S. of Kars, on the Arpa-Chai. Until taken by Alp Arslan, in 1064, it was the capital of the Pakradian (Bagratian) kings of Armenia.

Annico, ån-nee′ko, a village of Italy, 8 miles N.W. of Cremona. Pop. 2302.

An′nieville, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Iowa, in Lincoln township, 6 miles S. of Spencer.

An′nin, a township of McKean co., Pa. Pop. 760.

Annin Creek, a post-office of McKean co., Pa., about 30 miles N. of Emporium.

An‛nisquam′, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., is in the N. part of the city of Gloucester, and is on the sea-coast at the mouth of Squam River. It has a fine beach, and a harbor with a light-house, and is a summer resort.

An′niston, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Ala., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 14 miles S.W. of Jacksonville. It has iron-mines, a church, and the works of the Woodstock Iron Company.

Annobon, ån‛no-bōn′ (Port. *Anno Bom,* ån‛no-bôɴᵍ′), a small but beautiful island on the W. coast of Africa. Lat. 1° 24′ S.; lon. 5° 35′ E. It is 4 miles long, and 2 wide, and rises to the height of 3000 feet. Area, 10 square miles. It is covered with rich vegetation. It belongs to Spain. Pop. about 2000. Chief town, San Antonio de Praia.

Annœulin, ån‛nuh‛lâɴᵍ′, a town of France, department of Nord, 11 miles S.E. of Lille. Pop. 3805.

Anno′na, a post-office of Red River co., Tex.

Annonay, ån‛no‛nå′ (L. *Annoneum* or *Annoniacum*), a town of France, department of Ardèche, at the junction of the Cance and the Déaûme, 37 miles S. of Lyons. Pop. 18,445. It has thriving manufactures of glove-leather, and is noted for its paper, gloves, cordage, thread, &c. It has a college, a library, and good public buildings.

Annone, ån-no′nå, a town of Italy, on the Tanaro, and on a railway, 15 miles W.S.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 1609.

Annone di Brianza, ån-no′nå de bre-ån′zå, a village of Italy, province of Como, 6 miles S.W. of Lecco, on the W. bank of the Lake of Annone. Pop. 1263.

Annone Veneto, ån-no′nå vå-nå′to, a village of Italy, province of Venice, 7 miles W. of Portogruaro. Pop. 2030.

Annot, ån‛no′, a town of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 24 miles S.E. of Digne. Pop. 1157.

Annsville, anz′vil, a township of Oneida co., N.Y., contains Taberg, and has important agricultural and manufacturing interests. Pop. 2634.

Annsville, a small hamlet of Westchester co., N.Y., 2½ miles from Peekskill. It has a manufactory of lampblack.

Ann′ville, formerly **Mil′lerstown,** a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., in North Annville township, on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, 5 miles W. of Lebanon. It has 1 bank, a graded school, 3 hotels, 4 flour-mills, 2 coach-factories, several lime-kilns, 6 churches, and extensive quarries of limestone. Here is Lebanon Valley College, founded by the United Brethren in 1866. Pop. about 1500.

Annweiler, ånn′ŵī‛lẹr, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Queich, 7 miles W. of Landau. Pop. 2734. It has ruins of the castle of Triefels.

Ano'ka, a county of Minnesota, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by Rum River. The surface is diversified with forests and small lakes; the soil produces wheat, oats, hay, &c. Lumber is one of the principal products of the county, which is traversed by the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Anoka. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,179,542. Pop. in 1870, 3940, of whom 2868 were natives of the United States; in 1875, 5709.

Anoka, a post-office and station of Cass co., Ind., on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of Logansport, at the junction of the line running to Columbus with that running to Cincinnati.

Anoka, a post-village, capital of Anoka co., Minn., on the Mississippi River, at the mouth of Rum River, and on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 27 miles N.W. of St. Paul. It has 1 bank, 7 churches, and several large steam saw-mills. Two weekly papers are published here. Pop. of Anoka township in 1870, 1498; in 1875, 2420.

Anoo'ila or **Cherry Island,** in the Pacific. Lat. 11° 37' S.; lon. 169° 47' E. Pop. about 200, of the true Polynesian stock.

Anopshehr, Anupshahr, an-ọp-shair', or **Annapasheher,** å-nå-pạ-shĕʜ'hẹr, a town of British India, in Meerut, on the Ganges, 65 miles E.S.E. of Delhi. P. 10,644.

Anor, å'noʀ', a town of France, department of Nord, 10 miles S.E. of Avesnes. Pop. 3637. It has iron-works.

Anost, å'nost', a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 15 miles N.W. of Autun. Pop. 3660.

Anot'to Bay, a port of entry on the N. coast of Jamaica. Lat. 18° 19' N.; lon. 76° 33' W.

Anover de Tajo, å-no-vaiʀ' då tå'ʜo, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 18 miles N.E. of Toledo. Pop. 1809.

Anrath, ån'rạt, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Dusseldorf, 6 miles S.W. of Crefeld. Pop. 3827.

Anröchte, ån'röĸ'tẹh, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 16 miles N.E. of Arnsberg. Pop. 1339.

Ans, ôɴᵍ or åns, a village of Belgium, 1½ miles N.W. of Liege, on the Waremme Railway. Pop. 5874.

Ansbach, a city of Bavaria. See Anspach.

Anse, ôɴs, a village of France, department of Rhône, near the Saône, 13 miles by rail N. of Lyons. Pop. 2036.

Anse aux Griffons, Quebec. See Griffin's Cove.

Anse-Bertrand, ôɴs-bĕʀ'trôɴᵍ', a commune of Guadeloupe, Antilles, on the coast, N. of Grande-Terre. Pop. 4500.

Anse d'Arlet, ôɴs-daʀ'lå', or **Les Anses d'Arlet,** låz-ôɴs-daʀ'lå', a town of the French West Indies, on the S. coast of Martinique, 30 miles from Fort de France. P. 2399.

Anseghem, ôɴs'gôɴᵍ', a town and commune of Belgium, in West Flanders, 12 miles E. of Courtray, on the Audenarde Railway. Pop. 3650.

Anserma Nueva, ån-sĕʀ'må noo-å'vå, a village of the United States of Colombia, 7 miles N.N.W. of Cartago. Pop. 1609.

Ansina and **Ansineh,** former names of Ababde.

Ans'ley Bay, or **Goob Duc'noo',** an inlet of the Red Sea, Abyssinia, extending S. from Dissee Island.

Anso, ån'so', a town of Spain, province of Huesca, 21 miles N.W. of Jaca. Pop. 1700. It exports excellent wool.

An'son, a county in the S. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Rocky River, and on the E. by the Yadkin or Pedee. The surface is undulating or hilly, and extensively covered with forests; the soil is mostly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, &c., are the staple products. Granite is found in this county, which is intersected by the Carolina Central Railroad. Capital, Wadesborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,830,404. Pop. in 1870, 12,428, of whom 12,406 were natives and 22 were foreigners.

Anson, a post-township of Somerset co., Me., about 40 miles N. of Augusta, and on the Somerset Railroad, 22 miles N.N.W. of West Waterville, is bounded on the E. by the Kennebec River. It contains the villages of North Anson and Madison Bridge. It has 4 churches, an academy, and manufactures of cheese, moccasins, &c. Pop. 1745. Anson Post-Office is on the river, 8 miles above Norridgewock.

Anson, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Mo., 4½ miles from Croton, Iowa. It has a church.

Anson, a township of Chippewa co., Wis. Pop. 630.

An'son Bay, in the Canton River, China, on the right bank of the Boca Tigris, at its entrance, between the promontories of Chuen-Pee and An-Ung-Hoy.

Anson Bay, on the N.W. coast of Australia, lat. 13° 30' S., lon. 130° E. It receives the river Daly. There are other bays of the same name in Corea and Tinian.

Ansonia, ån-so-nee'å, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, circle of Gaeta. Pop. 3228.

Anso'nia, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn., is in Derby township, on the east bank of the Naugatuck River, nearly 2 miles from its mouth, and on the Naugatuck Railroad, 15 miles N. by E. from Bridgeport, and 10 miles W. of New Haven, with which it is connected by the New Haven & Derby Railroad. It has a bank, 5 churches, a weekly paper, an iron-foundry, and manufactures of clocks, brass and copper goods, woollen goods, &c. Pop. 2749.

Ansonia, or **Dal'las,** a post-village of Darke co., O., in Brown township, on the railroad connecting Indianapolis with Bellefontaine, 49 miles W. by S. from the latter. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a tile-factory, and manufactures of staves and wheels. Pop. about 900.

Ansonia, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., on Pine Creek, about 3 miles W. of Wellsborough.

Anson's Island, or **Lord Anson's Island,** an island in the South Pacific Ocean, called by the natives Booka. Lat. 5° 0' S.; lon. 154° 34' E.

An'sonville, a post-village of Anson co., N.C., in Ansonville township, 10 miles from Wadesborough. It has several churches, and the Carolina Central College. Pop. of the township, 1343.

Ansonville, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa, in Jordan township, about 28 miles N. by W. from Altoona. It has a church.

Anspach, åns'påĸ, or **Ansbach,** a fortified city of Bavaria, on the Rezat, and on a railway, 25 miles S.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 12,636. It has a royal castle, ancient residence of the margraves of Anspach-Baireuth, two hospitals, a gymnasium, an orphanage, deaf-and-dumb school, a public library of 15,000 volumes, and manufactures of cotton and half-silken stuffs, tobacco, earthenware, playing-cards, cutlery, and white lead.

An'sted, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., W. Va., has coal-mines, and is connected with Hawk's Nest by a narrow-gauge railroad. It is 2½ miles from Hawk's Nest Station.

An'struther (Easter and Wester), two contiguous parliamentary boroughs and parishes of Scotland, co. of Fife, forming, with Kilrenny, a continuous narrow town along the Firth of Forth, 13½ miles S.E. of Cupar. United pop. 4312. Anstruther Easter was the birthplace of the Rev. Dr. Chalmers.

Anta, ån'tå, a town of Peru, 25 miles N.W. of Cuzco. Lat. 13° 25' S.; lon. 70° 35' W.

Anta, ån'tå, a small lake of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, near Cabo Frio.

Antæopolis, the ancient name of Gau-el-Kebeer.

Antafalva, ŏn'tŏh-fŏl'vŏh (Slavic, *Kovocica*), a town of Austro-Hungary, Banato-Servian confines, 18 miles from Pancsova. Pop. 3218.

Antakia, the Turkish name of Antioch.

Antalo, or **Antalow,** ån-tå'lo, a town of Abyssinia, state of Tigré, 160 miles E.N.E. of Gondar.

Antananarivo, Madagascar. See Tananarivoo.

Antang, ån'tång', a village and district of Java, lat. 7° 43' S., lon. 119° 0' E., about 2000 feet above the sea. Pop. of district, 8000 to 10,000.

Antarc'tic Circle, one of the lesser circles of the globe, is parallel to the equator, and is placed 23° 27½' from the S. pole. It marks the N. limit of the S. polar zone.

Antarctic Ocean, the name given to the expanse of water around the South Pole, within the limit of the Antarctic Circle, but frequently used in a more extensive sense to designate the cold oceanic regions in high southern latitudes, without any very positive regard to the limits of the Antarctic Circle. The Antarctic Ocean was long considered impenetrable for ships, on account of the ice, which extends much farther from the pole than in the Arctic Ocean. January 28, 1841, Sir James Ross, in lat. 77° 32' S., lon. 167° E., discovered a volcano 12,400 feet above the sea, which he named Mount Erebus, after one of the ships of the expedition. A little farther E. another was seen, which was named Mount Terror, after the other ship of the expedition. Sir James is of the opinion that no vegetation exists in this high southern latitude, no trace of it having been visible on Franklin Island (12 miles long and 6 broad), in lat. 76° 8' S., lon. 168° 12' E. It would also appear that the seas are comparatively shallow in these regions, the soundings of the Erebus and Terror rarely exceeding 400 fathoms, and being more frequently from 200 to 300. The position of the southern magnetic pole Sir James places in Victoria Land, in lat. 75° 5' S., lon. 154° 8' E. The extreme points which have been reached by navigators are (Biscoe, February 1, 1831) lat. 68° 51' S., lon. 12° E.; (Ross, February 2, 1841) lat. 78° 10' S., lon. 161° 27' W.

Antas, ån'tås, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 40 miles N.E. of Almeria. Pop. 1297.

An'telope, a county in the N.E. part of Nebraska, has an area of 864 square miles. It is intersected by the Elkhorn River. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. Capital, Oakdale. Pop. in 1876, 1303.

Antelope, a township of Mono co., Cal. Pop. 162.

Antelope, a township of Tehama co., Cal. Pop. 320.

Antelope, a post-office of Marion co., Kansas, 12 miles N. of Florence.

Antelope, a post-hamlet of Antelope co., Neb., on Elkhorn River, about 16 miles N.W. of Oakdale.

Antelope, a station in Cheyenne co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, 451 miles W. of Omaha.

Antelope, a post-office of Wasco co., Oregon.

Antelope or **Church Island,** the largest island in the Great Salt Lake, Utah, is 15 miles long, and affords sheep pasturage.

Antelope Creek, of Tehama co., Cal., runs southwestward, and enters the Sacramento at or near Red Bluff.

Antelope Springs, a post-office and watering-place of Hinsdale co., Col., 105 miles from Fort Garland. It has a hot sulphur spring.

An'telope Val'ley, a post-office of Yavapai co., Arizona. Copper and gold are found here.

Antequera, ån-tå-kå'rå (anc. *Antiqua'ria*), a city of Spain, in Andalusia, 28 miles N.N.W. of Malaga. Pop. 27,201. The city, which is clean and well built, has 8 squares, 6 churches, an infirmary, a poor-house, a foundling-hospital, a general hospital, 2 collegiate schools, a theological seminary, numerous convents, several hermitages, and an extramural cemetery. In the old town, which lies higher up the hill than the modern city, there are remains of a Moorish castle, built on Roman foundations. The city is well supplied with good water. There are within its limits water-mills for spinning and weaving woollen fabrics, 10 tanneries, 10 earthenware-factories, and several dyers.

Anterrieux, ôɴᵍˋtêʀ-ʀe-uh' (anc. *Anderitum*), a village of France, department of Cantal. Pop. 245.

Antery, or **Antari,** ånˋtạ-ree', a town of Hindostan, 15 miles S.S.E. of Gwalior.

Antes, an'tẹz, a township of Blair co., Pa. See Antis.

Antes Fort, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., in Nippenose township, on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad at Jersey Shore Station, 12 miles W. of Williamsport. It has a church.

Antestown, Pa., the former name of Bellwood.

Antheit, ôɴᵍˋtåt', a village of Belgium, province of Liege, 3 miles W.S.W. of Huy. It has mines, and lead- and zinc-works. Pop. 2420.

Anthonie's (an'to-niz) **Mill,** a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Mo., 88 miles S.W. of St. Louis. It has an iron-furnace and lumber-mills.

An'thony, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Ind., 6 or 7 miles from Muncie.

Anthony, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., about 40 miles N. of Trenton. It has a church.

Anthony, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 543.

Anthony, a township of Montour co., Pa. Pop. 959.

Anthony, a post-village of Kent co., R.I., in Coventry township, on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, 14 miles S.S.W. of Providence. It has a church, a cotton-mill, a savings-bank, and a national bank. Pop. 755.

Anthony House, a post-office of Nevada co., Cal.

Anthony Kaan, an island of the Pacific. See Oraison.

Anthony's (or **St. Anthony's**) **Nose,** in Montgomery co., N.Y., the extremity of a hill or mountain called the Klips (*i.e.*, "rock" or "cliff"), on the N. bank of the Mohawk, resembling a nose, 300 or 400 feet long.

Anthony's (or **St. Anthony's**) **Nose,** in Putnam co., N.Y., a bold promontory on the E. side of the Hudson, projecting from the S. side of Breakneck Hill, at the N. entrance to the highlands, 57 miles from New York.

An'thony's Tun'nel, a station in Clarion co., Pa., on the Low Grade division of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 80 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

An'thracite, a station, Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Pittsburg.

Antibes, ôɴᵍˋteeb' (anc. *Antip'olis*), a strongly fortified seaport town of France, department of Var, on the Mediterranean, and on a railway, 15 miles S.W. of Nice. Lat. 43° 35′ 9″ N.; lon. 7° 7′ 55″ E. Pop. 6850, mostly employed in fishing, curing fish, and trading in dried fruits and oil. Its port, small but deep, is defended at its entrance by Fort Carré, on a rocky islet, on which is a light-house. On every side the town is environed by olive, orange, and vine plantations. Founded by a Greek colony from Marseilles, B.C. 340.

Anticiacum, the Latin name of Inzago.

Anticosti, an-te-kos'te, a large island of Canada, province of Quebec, in the estuary of the St. Lawrence, between lat. 49° and 50° N. and lon. 62° and 65° W. Area, 3845 square miles. The north coast is high and without harbors, the south shore low and very dangerous. There are 4 light-houses on the island. Anticosti Island is a valuable resort for seal- and bear-hunting, and for salmon-, trout-, cod-, and herring-fishing. There is much excellent soil. On the low lands on the S. coast there exist more than 160 square miles of peat bog, of 2 to 3 feet thickness, and of excellent quality. Marl, plumbago, and other valuable minerals are reported. Pop. 102 in 1870, since which time it has been colonized to some extent.

Antietam (an-tee'tạm) **Creek** rises in Franklin co., Pa., crosses the southern boundary of that state, runs southward through Washington co., Md., and enters the Potomac River about 7 miles N. of Harper's Ferry. A great battle was fought on the banks of this creek, near Sharpsburg, between the Union forces commanded by Gen. McClellan and the Confederates commanded by Gen. Lee, on the 17th of September, 1862. The Union army lost 11,426 killed and wounded, but remained master of the field.

Antignano, ån-teen-yå'no, a town of Austria, in Istria, 32 miles N.W. of Fiume. Pop. 1438.

Antignano, a town of Italy, 9 miles S.W. of Asti, on an affluent of the Tanaro. Pop. 1752.

Antigny, ôɴᵍˋteenˋyee', a village of France, department of Vienne, 2 miles S.W. of St. Savin. Pop. 1042.

Antigonish, anˋtĭgˋoˋneesh', a county in the N.E. of Nova Scotia, bounded N. by St. George's Bay. Area, 500 square miles. Capital, Antigonish. Pop. 16,512.

Antigonish, formerly **Syd'ney,** or **Sid'ney,** a town at the E. extremity of Nova Scotia, in the co. of Antigonish, 40 miles E. of New Glasgow. It is the county town, and the seat of the Catholic bishop of Arichat. It has a large college, a cathedral, a Catholic seminary, a telegraph office, a weekly newspaper, a branch bank, about 20 stores, and 4 hotels. The inhabitants are chiefly of Scotch descent. St. George's Bay, a fine inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is situated opposite the town. It is navigable for vessels drawing 10 feet of water. Pop. 1000.

Antigonish Harbor, a beautiful settlement at the head of St. George's Bay, Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, 43 miles from New Glasgow, commands a fine view of the bay, Cape Breton, and surrounding country. Soil fertile and well cultivated. It contains a post-office, 1 store, 2 saw-mills, and a grist-mill. Pop. 150.

Antigua, ån-tee'gå, one of the British West Indies, colony of the Leeward Islands, is in lat. 17° 2′–17° 13′ N., lon. 61° 44′–61° 58′ W. Area, 108 square miles. It is 20 miles long, and somewhat circular in outline, has a broken and elevated surface, and its soil is fertile, resting upon calcareous and trap rocks. The climate is dry and pleasant; but in summer fearful hurricanes sometimes occur. The province of Antigua (including Barbuda and some minor islands) is the most important member of the general colony of the Leeward Islands, and has a governor and legislature, and an Anglican and a Moravian bishop. Chief exports, sugar, molasses, and rum. The towns are St. John's, the capital, Falmouth, Parham, and English Harbor. Pop. in 1871, exclusive of Barbuda, 34,344, mostly blacks. Antigua was discovered in 1493 by Columbus; settled by the British in 1632. Average sugar crop, 12,000 hogsheads a year.

Antigua, ån-tee'gå, a town in Panay, Philippine Islands. It has a church and a school. Pop. 4219.

Antigua, or **La Antigua,** lå ån-tee'gå, a town of the island of Fuerteventura, in the Canaries. Pop. 1088.

Antigüedad, ån-tee-gwå-ᴅåᴅ', a town of Spain, 15 miles N.E. of Palencia. Pop. 1017.

An'ti-Lib'anus, or **Anti-Leb'anon,** a mountain-range of Palestine, running parallel to and E. of the Lebanon chain, the two enclosing the valley of Cœle-Syria. It becomes detached from Mount Lebanon about lat. 34° N., extends southward to nearly opposite where Lebanon terminates, and there subdivides into two chains, which bound the valley of the Jordan, the Dead Sea, and the Arabah.

Antilles, ånˋteel', or ån-til'lêz (Lat. *Antil'læ;* Fr. *Îles Antilles,* eel-zôɴᵍˋteel'; Sp. *Antillas,* ån-teel'yås; Ger. *Antillen,* ån-til'lẹn), a term applied to a part of the West India Islands consisting of two groups, called the *Greater Antilles* and *Lesser Antilles,* which latter are also named Caribbean Islands. The Greater Antilles comprise Cuba, Jamaica, Hayti, Porto Rico, and several very small isles near their coasts. The Lesser Antilles are numerous small islands, mostly arranged in a long row, which is curved like a crescent, between the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. The principal islands of this group are Trinidad, Tobago, Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Lucia, Martinique, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Antigua, and St. Vincent. Of these, 8 are British, and 2, Guadeloupe and Martinique, belong to France; others belong to the Netherlands, Denmark, &c. See names of the principal islands, also WEST INDIES, LEEWARD ISLANDS, WINDWARD ISLANDS, VIRGIN ISLANDS, &c.

Anti-Milo, ån-te-mee′lo, or **Anti-Melos,** ån-te-mee′-los, an island of the Greek Archipelago, 5 miles N.W. of Milo.

Antioch, an′te-ok (L. *Antiochī′a;* Gr. 'Αντιόχεια; Turk. *Antakia,* ån-tå‵kee′ạ), a city and the ancient capital of Syria, in its N. part, 57 miles W. of Aleppo, on the left bank of the Orontes, about 20 miles above its mouth. Lat. 36° 11′ N.; lon. 36° 9′ 30″ E. Pop. estimated at from 9000 to 15,000. Its ancient walls, varying from 20 to 70 feet in height, enclose an area of uneven ground several miles in circumference. The houses are mostly mean and of slight materials; they differ from those of Eastern towns in general in having sloping roofs. Antioch has 14 mosques; but in this town where the designation of *Christians* was first used there is not at present a single Christian church. Baths and bazaars are numerous, and there are manufactures of coarse pottery, cotton stuffs, and morocco leather; but the culture of silk is the chief industry. Other exports are goats' wool, yellow-berries, and salted eels. The city walls, a ruined aqueduct, 2 bridges, and a portion of pavement, are almost all the remaining vestiges of ancient magnificence. Antioch was founded about 300 B.C., by Seleucus Nicator, and named in honor of his father Antiochus; and, though it suffered severely by successive earthquakes, it maintained its importance till taken by the Saracens in 638. Its ancient population has been estimated at 400,000. Chrysostom computes the population in his time at 200,000, more than one-half of whom were Christians. It was the capital of a Christian principality from 1098 to 1269, since which time it has declined. Some ruins, about 8 miles southwestward, on the S. bank of the Orontes, mark the site of the grove of Daphne and temple of Apollo. A Greek, a Jacobite, and 4 Catholic prelates, of different rites, bear the title of patriarch of Antioch; but all are non-resident.

Antioch, an′te-ok, a post-office of Pickens co., Ala.

Antioch, a post-village of Contra Costa co., Cal., at the E. end of Suisun Bay, and near the mouths of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, about 58 miles by water E.N.E. of San Francisco. Steamboats ply daily between Antioch and that metropolis. Large quantities of grain and coal are shipped here. It has a weekly newspaper, 2 churches, manufactures of pottery, flour, &c.

Antioch, a post-office of Lincoln co., Dakota.

Antioch, a village of Oglethorpe co., Ga., on the Athens Branch of the Georgia Railroad, 24 miles S.E. of Athens. It has 2 churches, a seminary, and 4 stores. Here is Stephens Post-Office.

Antioch, a hamlet in Stewart co., Ga., 25 miles S.S.E. of Columbus, has a church.

Antioch, a small post-village of Troup co., Ga., about 75 miles S.W. of Atlanta.

Antioch, a post-village of Lake co., Ill., in Antioch township, about 52 miles N.N.W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches. The township is drained by Fox River (which here expands into Pishtaka Lake), and contains several lakes and Milburn village. Pop. of township, 1595.

Antioch, a post-village of Huntington co., Ind., in Dallas township, on the Wabash River and the Wabash Railroad, 30 miles S.W. of Fort Wayne. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a grist-mill, 3 saw-mills, &c. Pop. 449.

Antioch, a hamlet of Jay co., Ind., in Pike township, 5 miles S.E. of Portland. It has a church and a saw-mill. Here is Hawkins Post-Office.

Antioch, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ky., 25 miles E. of Bardstown. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Antioch, a township of Wexford co., Mich. Pop. 163.

Antioch, a post-hamlet of Alcorn co., Miss., 10 miles W. of Rienzi. In the vicinity are 4 churches.

Antioch, a post-office of Robeson co., N.C.

Antioch, a township of Wilkes co., N.C. Pop. 704.

Antioch, a post-village of Monroe co., O., in Perry township, 9 miles from the Ohio River, and 30 miles N.E. of Marietta. It has 2 churches and a woollen-mill. Pop. 165.

Antioch, a post-village of York co., S.C., 5 miles from King's Mountain Station. Here is Antioch Academy.

Antioch, a village of Davidson co., Tenn., on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Nashville.

Antioch, a post-office of Lavaca co., Tex.

Antioch, a post-hamlet of Fluvanna co., Va., 16 miles S.E. of Charlottesville. It has a church, a free school, and about 14 houses.

Antioch Bay, a bay of the Mediterranean, between lat. 35° 50′ and 36° 20′ N., and in lon. about 36° E., overlooked on the N. and S. by mountains upwards of 5000 feet in height. The Orontes enters it near its centre. On the N. side are some ruins described as those of Seleucia Pieria, the ancient port of Antioch.

Antioch College, Ohio. See YELLOW SPRINGS.

Antiochetta, ån-te-o-kĕt′tå, a port of Asia Minor, in Karamania, on the Mediterranean, 88 miles S. of Konieh.

Antiochia ad Taurum, the ancient name of AINTAB.

Antiochia Margiana, an ancient town. See MERW.

An′tioch Mills, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ky., about 60 miles S. of Cincinnati, O. It has a church.

Antioco, ån-tee′o-ko, an island in the Mediterranean, near the S.W. coast of Sardinia, 8 miles long and 3 miles broad. Pop. 2219. It has a town of the same name.

Antioquia, ån-te-o-kee′å, or **Santa Fé de Antioquia,** sån′tå få då ån-te-o-kee′å, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Antioquia, on the river Cauca, 190 miles N.W. of Bogota. Pop. 8640. It is the chief commercial town in the state, having an active trade in maize and sugar.

Antioquia, a state in the United States of Colombia, shut in by Bolivar, Santander, Cundinamarca, and Cauca. Area, 22,316 square miles. It has rich ores of the precious metals, and abounds in forests. Capital, Medellin. Pop. 365,974.

Antip′aros, Oliaros, or **Olearos,** o-lee′å-ros, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, nome of Cyclades, 2 miles W. of Paros. Lat. of summit, 36° 59′ 40″ N.; lon. 25° 3′ 27″ E. It is 10 miles long, and 2 miles broad. Pop. 500. It is celebrated for a stalactite cavern near its S. extremity.

Anti-Paxo, an-te-pax′o, a small Greek island in the Ionian Sea, Mediterranean, 1½ miles S.E. of Paxo.

Antiphilo, ån-tee′fe-lo, or **Andiphilo,** ån-dee′fe-lo (anc. *Antiphel′lus*), a small seaport town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Mediterranean, 39 miles S.E. of Telmissus or Makree. Lat. 36° 15′ N.; lon. 29° 40′ E.

Antipodes, an-tip′o-dėz, a group of small uninhabited islands in the South Pacific Ocean, S.E. of New Zealand, so called from being the land most nearly opposite to Great Britain. Lat. 49° 42′ S.: lon. 178° 43′ E.

Antipolis, the ancient name of ANTIBES.

Antiquaria, the ancient name of ANTEQUERA.

Antiquity, an-tik′wẹ-te, a village of Meigs co., O., in Letart township, on or near the Ohio River, about 12 miles above Pomeroy. It has 2 churches, a saw-mill, a coal-mine, and salt-works. Pop. 280.

An′tis, or **An′tes,** a township of Blair co., Pa., 7 miles N.E. of Altoona, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. It has 11 churches, mines of coal and iron, and manufactures of iron, lumber, and wool. Post-office and station, Bellwood. Pop. 1893.

Antisana, ån-te-så′nå, a volcano of the Andes, in Ecuador, 35 miles S.E. of Quito, 19,148 feet in elevation. There is a hamlet of the same name on the mountain, 13,455 feet above the sea.

Anti-Taurus, an‵te-taw′rus, a mountain-chain or series of chains of Asiatic Turkey, extending for some distance parallel to the Taurus chain, whence its name. It commences at Mount Argæus, and proceeds northeastward into Armenia, where its ranges intermix with offsets from the Caucasus and separate the basin of the Euphrates on the S. from the region watered by the Kizil-Irmak and other rivers flowing N. into the Black Sea.

Antium, the ancient name of PORTO D'ANZIO.

Antivari, ån-tee′vå-ree, the sole seaport of Montenegro, on the Adriatic, 14 miles N.W. of Scutari. Before the Russo-Turkish war of 1877–78 it belonged to Turkish Albania; and its acquisition was a substantial gain for Montenegro. There are 400 houses within and 700 without the citadel.

Ant′ler, a post-office of Lake co., Oregon.

Antofagasta, ån-to-få-gås′tå, a seaport of Bolivia, on the Bay of Morena, 85 miles S. of Cobija. It is connected by railway with the rich mines of Caracoles (38 miles E.) and with Salar. It has a branch bank, silver-smelting works, and ships much bullion, ore, and nitrate of soda.

An‵toine′, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ark., on Antoine Creek, about 50 miles N.W. of Camden.

An‵toine′ Creek, Arkansas, runs southeastward, forms the boundary between Clark and Pike cos., and enters the Little Missouri River.

Antoing, ŏɴɢ‵twåɴɢ′, a town of Belgium, in Hainault, on the Scheldt, 3 miles S.S.E. of Tournay. Pop. 2430.

An′ton, a river of England, co. of Hants, rises near

Overton, flows southward, and enters the head of Southampton Water, 4 miles W. of Southampton.

Anton Chico, ån-tōn′ chee′ko, a post-village of San Miguel co., New Mexico, 165 miles S. by W. of El Moro, Col. It has a church, 5 stores, and about 300 families.

Antongil, ån-ton-zheel′, or **Manghabei,** mån-gå-bi′, a bay on the E. coast of Madagascar, 50 miles in length from S. to N., and about 25 miles in width at the entrance. Lat. 16° S.; lon. 50° E.

Anto′nia, a post-office of Jefferson co., Mo.

Antoniacum, the ancient name of ANDERNACH.

Antonienhütte, ån-to′ne-en-hüt`tẹ, a town of Prussian Silesia, 7 miles S.S.W. of Beuthen, on an affluent of the river Oder. It has coal-mines, furnaces, potteries, zinc-paint factories, brick-kilns, and a prison. Pop. 3765.

Antonina, ån-to-nee′nå, a town of Brazil, province of São Paulo, on the bay and 18 miles N.W. of Paranagua.

Antonio, a harbor of Jamaica. See PORT ANTONIO.

Antonivald, or **Antoniwald,** ån-to′ne-vålt`, a village of Bohemia, on the Kamenitzbach, 30 miles N.E. of Buntzlau. It has manufactures of fine glass. Pop. 390.

Antoorah, Antourah, or **Antura,** ån-too′rå, a town of Syria, on the W. slope of Mount Lebanon, 14 miles N.N.E. of Beyroot.

Antraigues, ôɴᵒ`trâg′; a village of France, department of Ardèche, on a volcanic height, 11½ miles W. of Privas. Pop. 1413. Near this is the singular causeway called the *Chaussée des Géants* (*i.e.*, "giants' causeway"), formed by colonnades of basalt, 700 yards in length.

Antrain, ôɴᵒ`trâɴᵒ′, a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 25 miles N.N.E. of Rennes. Pop. 1642.

Antreville, an′tẹr-vil, a post-hamlet of Abbeville co., S.C., 12 miles from Due West Railroad Station. It has 1 church and 1 carriage-shop.

Antrim, an′trim, the northeasternmost county of Ireland, in Ulster, having the Atlantic on the N., the North Channel on the E., the counties of Down and Londonderry on the S. and W., and Lough Neagh on the S.W. Area, 1164 square miles. Pop. 404,015. A part of the surface near the coast is mountainous. In the S.W. much of it is boggy. Coal and some lignite are mined. Chief rivers, the Bann, forming the W., and the Lagan, the S. boundary. The famous Giant's Causeway is on the N. coast of this county. The county sends two members to the House of Commons. Capital, Belfast.

Antrim, a town of Ireland, in the above county, on Six Mile Water, near its mouth in Lough Neagh, 14 miles by rail N.W. of Belfast. Pop., including Massarene, 2005. It has a union work-house, a court-house, and manufactures of linen, calico, hosiery, paper, and malt.

An′trim, a county in the N. part of Michigan, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Grand Traverse Bay of Lake Michigan, and contains several lakes. The surface is partly covered with extensive forests of beech, elm, maple, pine, &c. The soil is fertile, and produces potatoes, wheat, and Indian corn. Lumber is one of the most valuable productions of the county. Capital, Elk Rapids. Valuation of real and personal estate, $920,866. Pop. in 1870, 1985, of whom 1288 were natives and 697 were foreigners. Pop. in 1874, 3002. The county is intersected by the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad.

Antrim, a township of Shiawassee co., Mich. Pop. 985. It contains Glass River.

Antrim, a post-township of Watonwan co., Minn., 8 miles S. of Madelia. Pop. 322.

Antrim, a post-township of Hillsborough co., N.H., on the Contoocook River, about 27 miles W.S.W. of Concord. It has 3 churches and manufactures of table-cutlery, seed-sowers, sewing-silk, bedsteads, &c. Pop. 904.

Antrim, a post-village of Guernsey co., O., in Madison township, about 40 miles E.N.E. of Zanesville. It has 3 churches. Pop. 160.

Antrim, a township of Wyandot co., O. Pop. 1061.

Antrim, a township of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. 3762. It contains the borough of Greencastle, and other villages, and is traversed by the Cumberland Valley Railroad.

Antrim, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., in Duncan township, on the Corning, Cowanesque & Antrim Railroad, 52 miles S. by W. from Corning, N.Y. Bituminous coal is mined near this place, which is mainly supported by operations in coal. Antrim is owned by the Fall Brook Coal Company. Pop. about 1200.

Antrim, a post-village in Carleton co., Ontario, 4 miles from Pakenham. Pop. 130.

Antrim, a post-village in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, 7 miles from Milford. Pop. 150.

Antrim City, a post-hamlet of Antrim co., Mich., on the E. shore of Grand Traverse Bay, 30 miles N.N.E. of Traverse City. It has a flouring-mill.

Antrodoco, ån-tro-do′ko, a town of Italy, province of Aquila, 7½ miles E. of Civita Ducale. Pop. 3781.

Antuco, ån-too′ko, a volcano and town of the Chilian Andes, 140 miles E. of Concepcion. Lat. 26° 50′ S.; lon. 70° 40′ W. The volcano is said to be about 16,000 feet high.

Antunacum, the ancient name of ANDERNACH.

Antura, a town of Syria. See ANTOORAH.

Antwerp, ant′wẹrp (Dutch, *Antwerpen*, ånt′ŵẽrp-ẹn; L. *Antuer′pia;* Fr. *Anvers*, ôɴᵒ`vaiʀ′; Sp. *Ambéres*, åm-ʙå′rês), a city of Belgium, capital of a province of its own name, on the right bank of the Scheldt, 27¾ miles by railway N. of Brussels, and 32 miles E.N.E. of Ghent. Lat. of the cathedral, 51° 13′ 2″ N.; lon. 4° 24′ 2″ E. It is strongly fortified, its walls and other defences completely encompassing the city on the land side, having more than 12 miles of massive ramparts. The appearance of the city is exceedingly picturesque,—an effect produced by its numerous churches, convents, magnificent public buildings, its elaborate and extensive fortifications, the profusion of beautiful trees, and by the stately, antique-looking houses which line its older thoroughfares. Nearly all the streets are tortuous and irregular. Still, many of them, from the elegance of their buildings, are imposing, and the principal ones will bear comparison with any in Europe. The squares, of which there are several, are also fine. At the head of the numerous public buildings stands the cathedral, one of the largest and most beautiful specimens of Gothic architecture in Belgium. It is believed to have been commenced in the middle of the thirteenth century, and to have taken 84 years to finish. Other churches of note are St. James's, St. Andrew's, and St. Paul's. Among the other edifices are the Exchange, built in 1583, the Hôtel de Ville, a splendid structure of marble, the Maison Anseatic, and the palace. Its institutions comprise academies of painting, of the fine arts, and of the sciences, a gallery of sculpture, several picture-galleries and art-museums, containing the finest works of the first masters of the Flemish school, a public library, botanical and zoological gardens, numerous learned societies, schools, hospitals, asylums, and work-houses. Of the docks, dock-yards, and basins constructed by Bonaparte, at an expense, it is said, of $10,000,000, the last only remain. The area of the great basin is 17 acres, and that of the small one 7 acres. They are now converted into commercial docks, and are lined with capacious warehouses. The harbor is one of the finest in the world; it admits vessels of any size, and can easily hold 1000. The principal manufactures of the city are black silks and velvets, soap, leather, spirits, camlets, serges, and flannels. Cotton, linen, lace, carpets, hats, and cutlery are also manufactured to a considerable extent. There are also sugar-refineries, and a good deal of ship-building. The trade and commerce of Antwerp are extensive, and for hides, petroleum, wool, grain, coffee, cotton, coal, oils, timber, iron, and guano it is one of the largest importing places on the continent. Antwerp is a very ancient city, and in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries was the great centre of European commerce: its inhabitants at that time numbered 200,000, and, if we may believe the concurrent testimony of different writers, 500 vessels daily entered its port, and about 2500 ordinarily lay at anchor there. Pop. in 1875, 148,814.

Antwerp, a province of Belgium, bounded N. by the Netherlands, E. by Limbourg, S. by South Brabant, and W. by East Flanders. Area, 1093 square miles. Pop. 538,381. Surface mostly level; principal rivers, the Scheldt and its affluents the Nethe and the Dyle. In the N. are extensive reclaimed heaths; most of the soil is fertile. Products comprise corn, hemp, hops, madder, and turf. Manufactures comprise lace, cotton, silk, and tobacco.

Ant′werp, a township of Van Buren co., Mich. Pop. 2209. It contains Lawton.

Antwerp, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., is in Antwerp township, on Indian River, and on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 23 miles N.E. of Watertown. It contains the Black River Conference Seminary, 1 newspaper office, 1 bank, 5 churches, and manufactures of lumber and iron. Pop. 773. The township has mines of iron ore, and contains a village named Ox Bow. Pop. 3310.

Antwerp, a post-village of Paulding co., O., on the Maumee River, the Wabash & Erie Canal, and the Wabash Railroad, 22 or 23 miles E.N.E. of Fort Wayne, and 71 miles W.S.W. of Toledo. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a furnace for pig-iron, a flour-mill, and a manufactory of hubs and spokes. A newspaper is issued here. Pop. 717.

Antwerp, a locality in the oil country of Clarion co., Pa. It has a pipe-line for oil, running to Oil City.

An-Ung-Hoy′, an island of China, in the Canton River, opposite Tycocktow Island, bounds, with Chuen-Pee Island, the entrance of the Boca Tigris, on the E.

Anurajahpoora, å-noo-rå-jå-poo′rå, **Anaradjapoura**, **Anarajapoora**, å-nå-rå-jå-poo′rå, or **Anurajapoora**, the ancient capital of the island of Ceylon, now a mass of ruins. It lies 48 miles N. of Dambool.

Anvers, the French name of ANTWERP.

Anvik, ån-vik′, a native village of Alaska, on the river Anvik, near its mouth. Pop. 200.

Anvik River, in Alaska, flows into the Yukon, from the W., 220 miles from the sea. Length, 50 miles.

An′vil Block, a post-office of Henry co., Ga.

Anxanum, the supposed ancient name of LANCIANO.

Anxious Bay, on the coast of South Australia. Lat. 32° 12′ S.; lon. 134° 15′ E.

Anxur, the ancient name of TERRACINA.

Anza, ån′zå, a river of Italy, rises on the E. side of Monte Rosa, and falls into the Toce.

Anzano degli Irpini, ån-zå′no dål′yee ēʀ-pee′nee, a village of Italy, in Avellino, 2 miles W. of Accadia. P. 2458.

Anzarba, a town of Turkey. See AIN-ZARBE.

Anzasca, Val d', Italy. See VAL D'ANZASCA.

Anzat-le-Luguet, ŏɴᵒ`zå′lẹh-lü`gå′, a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 9 miles S.W. of Ardes; has mines of arsenic and antimony, also mineral springs. Pop. 1526.

Anzerma, or **Ancerma**, ån-sēʀ′må, a town of Colombia, 170 miles N.N.E. of Popayan, near the river Cauca.

Anzi, ån′zee, a town of Italy, province of Potenza, on a mountain, 11 miles S.S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 3654.

Anzin, ŏɴᵒ`zåɴᵒ′, a town of France, department of Nord, on a railway, 1 mile N.W. of Valenciennes. Pop. 7283. It is the centre of the greatest coal-works in France, and has iron-foundries and machine-shops, brass-works, sugar-refineries, gin-distilleries, and glass-works.

Anzio, Porto d'. See PORTO D'ANZIO.

Anzooan, Anzouan, or **Anzuan**. See JOHANNA.

Aoiz, å-o-eeth′, almost å-weeth′, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 16 miles E.S.E. of Pamplona. Pop. 1196.

Aon′la, a town of India, North-West Provinces, district and 20 miles S.W. of Bareilly. Pop. 9947.

Aor, å′or, **Aur**, ŏwr, **Awar**, å′war, or **Poo′lo-Aur**, an island 47 miles E. of the Malay peninsula. Lat. 2° 29′ N.; lon. 104° 34′ E. Pop. 1400.

Aosta, å-os′tå (anc. *Augusta Præto′ria*), a town of Italy, on the right bank of the Dora Baltea, 49 miles by rail N.N.W. of Turin. Pop. 7669. Among its buildings are a Gothic cathedral, the remains of a Roman amphitheatre, and a fine triumphal arch. Trade in cheese, leather, hemp, and wine. It is a bishop's see. The rich valley of Aosta is celebrated for its forests of pine, extensive mines of iron, copper, lead, and silver, and marble-quarries.

Aous, the ancient name of the river VOYUSSA.

Aouste, å`oost′ (anc. *Augus′ta*), a town of France, on the river Drôme, 17 miles S.W. of Dié. Pop. 1265.

Apache, å-på′chå, a post-office, Colfax co., New Mexico.

Apache (å-på′chå) **Indians**, a tribe of Indians of Mexico, New Mexico, and Arizona. They are of many bands or subdivisions. Those in the United States have been subdued by force after many years of hostility, and placed upon reservations. These people belong to the stock or ethnological division which includes the Shoshones, Navajoes, and the Tinneh of Alaska.

Apache Pass, a post-office of Pima co., Arizona, 90 miles E. of Tucson. Here is Fort Bowie, a military post.

Apácza és Puszta, ŏh`pạ̊t′sŏh` esh pooss′tŏh`, a village of Hungary, Csanad, 20 miles N.W. of Batonya. Pop. 2350.

Apa és Apahegy, ŏh′pŏh` esh ŏp`pŏh`hedj′, a village of Hungary, co. of Szathmar, 14 miles W. of Erdod. Pop. 2780.

Apae, an island of the New Hebrides. See APEE.

Apalachee. See APPALACHEE.

Apalachicola. See APPALACHICOLA.

Apalach′in, a post-village of Tioga co., N.Y., is in Owego township, and on the Susquehanna River, about 8 miles above Owego. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. 300. It is 1 mile from Campbell, on the Erie Railroad.

Apalo′na, a post-office of Perry co., Ind., 40 miles S. by E. of Loogootee.

Apam, å`påm′, a district of Africa, Gold Coast, ceded by the Dutch to England in 1873.

Apamama, å-på-må′må, an island in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Gilbert Group. Lat. 0° 30′ S.; lon. 173° 54′ W.

Apanormia, a town of Greece. See EPANOMERIA.

Apari, or **Aparri**, å-på-ree′, a town in the island of Luzon, in the Philippines, at its N. extremity, on the coast, and at the mouth of the Apari River. Pop. 5990.

Apátfolva, ŏh`pạ̊t′fŏl`vŏh`, a town of Hungary, co. of Csanád, on the Maros, 8 miles S.E. of Mako. Pop. 4000.

Apáti, ŏh`pạ̊′tee`, a Wallachian town of Hungary, co. of Arad, 35 miles N.N.E. of Arad. Pop. 3132.

Apatin, ŏh`pŏh`teen′, a town of Hungary, co. of Bacs, on the left bank of the Danube, 60 miles S. of Baja. It has a trade in hemp, madder, woad, and silk. Pop. 11,047.

Apcheron, a peninsula of Russia. See APSHERON.

Apee, Apae, or **Api**, å′pee, a small island of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific. Lat. 16° 36′ S.; lon. 168° E.

Apeldoorn, å′pel-dōʀɴ`, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Grift, an affluent of the Yssel, 17 miles N.E. of Arnhem, has paper-mills, and manufactures of woollens. Pop. 12,770.

Apenesta, the supposed ancient name of VIESTI.

Apennines, ap′ẹn-nīnz` (It. *Appennino*, åp-på-nee′no; anc. *Apenni′nus Mons*), a mountain-chain which detaches itself from the Maritime Alps at the pass of Cadibona, about lon. 9° E., having a general direction first from W. to E., nearly parallel with the Pennine and Lepontine Alps, from which it is separated by the valley of the Po. In about lon. 12° E. the chain turns towards the S., and traverses the Italian peninsula throughout its entire length, separating near the S. extremity so as to embrace the Gulf of Taranto. The entire length is about 800 miles. The Apennines often present rounded tops and a uniform crest, whence branches descend to the coasts, between which, valleys, such as that of the Tiber, open into extensive plains. But the S. slope of that part of the chain which bounds the Gulf of Genoa is composed of escarpments which rise abruptly from the sea. Among the detached portions of the Apennines are the mountains of Piombino in Tuscany, Mount Albano near Rome, and Mount Vesuvius near Naples. None of the summits attain the limit of perpetual snow. Mount Etna (which may justly be regarded as forming a part of the Apennine system), and Monte Corno (or Monte Cavallo), are the highest points, the former having an elevation of about 10,874 feet, the latter of 9519 feet. The other principal summits are Monte Cimone, in the N. Apennines, 6975 feet, and Monte Amaro, in the S. Apennines, 9131 feet; but the chain in general is much lower. The S.W. part is a volcanic region, comprising Vesuvius, the only active volcano on the continent of Europe, and many thermal springs. On the N. is the volcanic mass of Voltore near Melfi. The constitution of the chain is chiefly calcareous; primary rocks are found only at the two extremities, in Piedmont and Calabria. Iron is found in small quantities, and extensive saliferous deposits occur near Cosenza; but the celebrated marble of Carrara, Seravezza, and Sienna constitutes the chief riches of the Apennines. Below 3200 feet in elevation the flanks of the principal chain are covered with a varied vegetation, of which the orange, citron, olive, and palm form the lower zone; but forests are rare in the Apennines. Above 3200 feet, the mountains are generally devoid of vegetation.

Apenrade, å-pẹn-rå′dẹh, or **Aabenraa**, ạ̊`bẹn-rạ̊′, a seaport town of Prussia, in Sleswick, on a fiord of the same name in the Little Belt, and on a railway, 35 miles N. of Sleswick. Lat. 55° 2′ 46″ N.; lon. 9° 25′ 12″ E. Chief industry in agricultural produce, ship-building, and the transport of goods. Pop. 5933.

A′pex, a post-village of Wake co., N.C., on the Raleigh & Augusta Railroad, 14 miles W.S.W. of Raleigh. It has 2 churches.

Aphroditopolis. See ATFEH.

Api, an island of the New Hebrides. See APEE.

Apia, å′pe-å, a village and harbor in the island of Upolu, Samoan Group, South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 14° 2′ S.; lon. 171° 21′ W. The harbor is small, but safe. It is much resorted to by whalers.

Apiahy, å-pe-å′ee, a village of Brazil, province of São Paulo, 30 miles S.W. of Itapeteninga. Pop. 1306.

Apice, å′pee-chå, a town of Italy, province and 10 miles by rail E. of Benevento. Pop. 3664.

Apipe, å-pee′på, a large island of the Argentine Republic, in the river Paraná, and divided from Paraguay by a channel. Here are the last rapids of the river.

Apiro di Cingoli, å-pee′ro dee cheen′go-lee, a village of Italy, province of Macerata, near the Musone. Pop. 2888.

Apish′apa, or **Apish′pa**, a river of Colorado, rises near the Spanish Peaks, runs northeastward through Las Animas co., and enters the Arkansas River in Bent co., near Apishapa Railroad Station. Length, nearly 150 miles.

Apishapa, a post-hamlet of Las Animas co., Colorado, 73 miles S. of Pueblo, on a river of the same name, near the Spanish Peaks. It has a church, and a school in which the Spanish language is used. It is about 15 miles E. of Apishapa Station on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

Apishapa, a station in Bent co., Colorado, on the Arkansas River, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, near the mouth of the Apishapa, 44 miles E. of Pueblo.

Aplerbeck, å′plẹr-bêk‵, a village in Westphalia, on a railway, 5 miles E.S.E. of Dortmund. Pop. 4173.

Ap′lington, a post-village of Butler co., Iowa, in Monroe township, on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, 123 miles W. of Dubuque. It has a church, several stores, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. about 200.

Apo, å′po, or **Ap′po,** a group of islands, Strait of Mindoro, Malay Archipelago. Lat. 12° 39′ N.; lon. 120° 28′ E.

Apo, å′po, a small island off the S. extremity of Negros Island, one of the Philippines, in lat. 9° N., lon. 123° E.

Apoha′qui, or **Mouth of Mill-Stream,** a post-village in Kings co., New Brunswick, 39 miles by rail N.N.E. of St. John. Pop. 300.

Apol′acon, a township of Susquehanna co., Pa. Pop. 528. It contains Little Meadows.

Apolda, å-pol′då, a town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, on a railway, 9 miles N.E. of Weimar. Pop. 10,507. It has mineral springs, and manufactories of hosiery, bells, &c.

Apolima, å-po-lee′må, one of the smallest of the Navigator's Islands. Lat. 13° 49′ S.; lon. 172° 3′ W.

Apollinopolis Magna, the ancient name of Edfoo.

Apollinopolis Parva, the ancient name of Ghoos.

Apol′lo, a post-borough of Armstrong co., Pa., on the Kiskiminetas River, and on the Western Pennsylvania division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 40 miles E.N.E. of Pittsburg. A bridge here crosses the river, which runs between Apollo and the railroad. Apollo has 5 churches, a graded school, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, a rolling-mill, and a manufactory of fire-brick. Pop. about 1000.

Apollo Bay, an inlet of Bass's Strait, on the S. coast of Australia, Victoria, 60 miles S.W. of Port Phillip Bay.

Apollonia, å-pol-lo′ne-ạ, or **Amanahea,** å-må-nå-hå′å, a district, cape, and fort in Northwest Africa, on the Gold Coast. The district between the rivers Ankober and Assinee is about 53 miles in length from E. to W., and from 10 to 15 miles in breadth. Cape Apollonia is in lat. 4° 59′ N., lon. 2° 35′ W. Fort Apollonia, a British settlement, stands on the beach, about 4 miles from the cape.

Apollonia, the ancient name of Sisebolì.

Apolobamba, å-po-lo-båm′bå, or **Apolabamba,** a town of Bolivia, capital of the province of Beni, on the Tuiche, 165 miles N. of La Paz.

Aponormeria, a town of Greece. See Epanomeria.

Apop′ka, a post-village of Orange co., Fla., is near a large lake of its own name, about 80 miles S. of Palatka. It has a church, a steam lumber-mill, an academy, and several orange-groves.

Apos′tles Islands, in the Strait of Magellan, where it joins the Pacific Ocean, lat. 52° 34′ S., lon. 75° 6′ W. They are twelve in number: hence their name.

Apostles Islands, or **The Twelve Apostles,** a group of 27 islands in Lake Superior, belong to Ashland co., Wis. Among them are Madeline, Presque, Alabama, Austrian, Chapman, Higgins, Outer, Oak, Basswood, Brownstone, Hermit's, Michigan, Shoal, Rice's, Hemlock, Tates', Bear, Devil's, Willey's, Steamboat, Vaughn's, Sand, York, and Raspberry Islands. They have about 200 square miles in land area. Brown sandstone (Potsdam) is extensively quarried on Basswood Island by steam machinery. Lapointe, on Madeline Island, is the only town of importance.

Appalachee, ap-pạ-lah′chee, a river of Georgia, rises in Gwinnett county. It runs nearly southeastward, forms the boundary between Clarke county and Walton county, and enters the Oconee where the Georgia Railroad crosses that river. Length, about 80 miles.

Appalachee Bay, a large, open bay on the S. coast of Florida. Lat. 30° N.; lon. 84° 15′ W. Breadth, about 90 miles; extent inland, 50 miles.

Appalachee or **Apalachee River,** Fla., an arm of Appalachee Bay. See Saint Mark's.

Appala′chian Mountains, otherwise called the **Alleghanies,** a system of mountains in the eastern part of the United States. The term comprises all the mountain-ridges between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi River. The system extends from the province of Quebec to the northern part of Alabama, nearly 1300 miles, and consists of numerous parallel ridges, the direction of which is nearly N.E. and S.W. Among the local names given to these mountains are White Mountains in New Hampshire, Green Mountains in Vermont, Adirondacks in New York, Alleghanies in Pennsylvania, Blue Ridge in Virginia, and Black Mountains in North Carolina. In Pennsylvania, which is near the middle, the mountains, with intervening valleys, occupy a tract about 100 miles wide. Towards the extremities they diminish in width but increase in altitude. Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, is 6288 feet high; Mount Marcy, in New York, 5467, and Mount Mansfield, in Vermont, 4430 feet above the level of the sea. The highest peaks of the whole system are the Black Mountains of North Carolina, one of which, the Black Dome, is 6707 feet. In Pennsylvania they present no high peaks, but nearly straight, parallel ridges, remarkable for their regularity and evenness of outline. "The crest of the ridges seen at the horizon," says Guyot, "appears like a uniform unindented line, without sharp peaks or deep passes."

The Appalachians are mostly composed of stratified rocks, sandstones, shales, and limestones of the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous ages. Granitic or metamorphic rocks form the nuclei of several high peaks in Vermont, New Hampshire, and New York. The Silurian strata are very thick. "In the course of these oscillations," says Prof. Dana, "from the beginning of the Trenton to the close of the Niagara period, 12,660 feet of rock were deposited along the Appalachians." No rock more recent than the coal formation is found on or near their summits. This system of mountains is the secondary axis in the continental system of highlands, determines the trend of the Atlantic coast, and forms the water-shed between the Atlantic and the basin of the Mississippi. Among the remarkable features of the Appalachians are the gaps or chasms through which the Hudson, Delaware, and Potomac Rivers find a passage. Grand and picturesque scenery also occurs among the White Mountains, the Catskills, and the Adirondacks (which see). The Appalachians are mostly covered with forests of good timber, including the ash, beech, hickory, chestnut, white oak and other oaks, sugar-maple, white pine, and wild cherry. They contain inexhaustible deposits of magnetic iron ore, hematite, anthracite and bituminous coal, with some other valuable minerals. The great Appalachian coal-field occupies parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama. This coal-field is about 850 miles long. The area of the coal-beds which can be profitably worked in it is estimated at 60,000 square miles. "The Appalachians," says Dana, "have probably lost by denudation more material than they now contain. The whole Appalachian region consists of ridges of strata isolated by long distances from others with which they were once continuous."

Ap‵pala‵chico′la, a river of Florida, is formed by the confluence of the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers, which unite at the S.W. corner of Georgia. It flows nearly southward, forms the boundary between Calhoun and Liberty counties in Florida, and enters the Gulf of Mexico through Appalachicola Bay. It is about 90 miles long, and is navigable by steamboats through its whole extent.

Appalachicola, a port of entry and capital of Franklin co., Fla., is on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of Appalachicola River, about 80 miles S.W. of Tallahassee. Cotton is shipped at this port. It has 6 churches, and manufactures of lumber. Pop. 1129.

Appalachicola Bay, Florida, lies between St. George's Island and the mainland. The entrance is indicated by a fixed light at the N.W. point of St. George's Island.

Ap‵pala′ga, or **As‵pala′ga,** a post-village of Gadsden co., Fla., on the Appalachicola River, 10 miles below Chattahoochee.

Appanoose, ap‵pạ-noos′ or ap′pạ-noos, a county in the S. part of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Chariton River, and also drained by Soap and Walnut Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified by prairies and extensive woodlands. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, hay, live-stock, and butter are the staple products. Beds of coal are found here. This county is traversed by a branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, which connects with the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad at Centreville, the capital. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,048,703. Pop. in 1870, 16,456, of whom 16,111 were natives and 345 were foreigners; in 1875, 17,405.

Appanoose, a post-township of Hancock co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, 9 miles below Dallas City. It has 3 churches. Pop. 1018.

Appanoose, a post-office of Franklin co., Kansas, 16 miles from Ottawa.

Apparizione, åp-på-rit-ze-o′nå, a town of North Italy, province of Genoa. Pop. 2546.

Appeltern, åp′pẹl-têʀɴ‵, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 4½ miles S.S.W. of Druten. Pop. 3149.

Appennino, the Italian name for the APENNINES.

Appenweier, åp′pẹn-ŵī′ẹr, a town of Baden, on two railways, 8 miles E. of Kehl. Pop. 1479.

Appenzell, åp-pênt-sêll′, a canton in the N.E. of Switzerland, wholly surrounded by the canton St. Gall. Area, 153 square miles. Pop. 60,635. It is subdivided into the Outer and Inner Rhodes, the former having 48,726 inhabitants, nearly all Protestants, and the latter 12,000, nearly all Roman Catholics. Surface mountainous, especially in the S., where Mount Sentis has an elevation of 8232 feet. Chief river, the Sitter, which runs through its centre. The inhabitants of Inner Rhodes are mostly agriculturists; in Outer Rhodes, cotton- and linen-weaving, embroidering, and dyeing are the principal branches of industry. Capital of Inner Rhodes, Appenzell; of Outer Rhodes, Trogen. The government, in both subdivisions, is vested in a grand council, which meets the assembled population once a year for legislative business. Appenzell holds the 13th place in the Swiss Confederation. Chief towns, Trogen, Gais, and Herisau in Outer, and Appenzell in Inner Rhodes.——Inhab. APPENZELLER, ap-pênt-sêl′lẹr.

Appenzell, a town of Switzerland, capital of Inner Rhodes, in the above canton, on the left bank of the Sitter, and 6 miles S. of St. Gall. Pop. 3691, mostly Roman Catholics. It is dirty and ill built, has many religious edifices, a council-house, an arsenal, baths, bleaching-grounds, and a trade in linen fabrics.

Appiano, åp-pe-å′no, a town of Northern Italy, province of Como, 20 miles N.N.W. of Milan. Pop. 2834.

Ap′pian Way, a great road, built by Appius Claudius, the Roman censor, in 313 B.C., from Rome to Capua, 125 miles, but in later years extended to Beneventum and Brundisium. It was built in a very thorough manner, paved with blocks of hewn stone laid on cement, its breadth averaging about 20 feet. Parts have been excavated and found to be still in excellent preservation.

Appignano, åp-peen-yå′no, a town of Central Italy, province and 10 miles N.W. of Macerata. Pop. 2219.

Appignano di Offida, åp-peen-yå′no de of′fe-då, a town of Central Italy, province of Ascoli Piceno. Pop. 1726.

Ap′pin, a wild district of the Scottish Highlands, Argyleshire, on Loch Linnhe, 26 miles N.W. of Inverary.

Ap′pin, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on a railway, 22 miles W.S.W. of London. Pop. 100.

Appingedam, åp‵ping-hạ-dåm′, a town of the Netherlands, 14 miles N.E. of Groningen. Pop. 3730.

Ap′plebachs‵ville, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., in Haycock township, 42 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Appleby, ap′p′l-be (probably the anc. *Aballaba*), a town of England, capital of the county of Westmoreland, on the Eden, and on a railway, 13 miles S.E. of Penrith. Pop. 1989. Chief edifices, the castle, the church of St. Lawrence, the town and shire halls, a grammar-school, founded in 1574, and St. Anne's Hospital for Widows, founded in 1654, by Lady Pembroke.

Appleby, a post-village in Halton co., Ontario, on a railway, 11 miles from Hamilton. Pop. 150.

Apple Creek, Illinois, runs southwestward and westward through Greene co., and enters the Illinois River.

Apple Creek, a small stream of Henry co., Mo., falls into Grand River, an affluent of the Osage River.

Apple Creek, Missouri, rises in Perry co., runs nearly eastward, and enters the Mississippi in Cape Girardeau co.

Apple Creek, a township of Cape Girardeau co., Mo. Pop. 2626. It contains Arnsberg.

Apple Creek, a post-village of Wayne co., O., in East Union township, on the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad, 98 miles N.E. of Columbus. It has 3 churches and a high school. Pop. 300.

Ap‵pledore′, a small seaport of England, co. of Devon, on the Torridge, at its mouth in Barnstaple Bay, 2½ miles N. of Bideford.

Appledore, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Kent, 6 miles S.E. of Tenterden. Pop. 697.

Appledore Island, Maine. See ISLES OF SHOALS.

Ap′plegate, a post-hamlet of Placer co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 46 miles N.E. of Sacramento. It has a quarry of good limestone, and lime-kilns which produce annually about 75,000 barrels of lime.

Applegate, a post-village of Jackson co., Oregon, on Applegate Creek, about 9 miles S.W. of Jacksonville.

Applegate Creek, Oregon, rises in the S. part of Jackson co., runs northwestward, and enters the Rogue River in Josephine co.

Apple Grove, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ala., about 25 miles S. of Huntsville. It has 2 churches.

Apple Grove, a post-office of Ashe co., N.C., 35 miles from Marion, Va.

Applegrove, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., O., on the Ohio River, 18 miles above Pomeroy. It has 2 churches.

Apple Grove, a post-village of Louisa co., Va., on the South Anna River, 1½ miles from Pendleton Railroad Station, which is 55 miles N.W. of Richmond. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Apple Grove, a post-office of Mason co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, 12 miles below Gallipolis, O.

Apple River, of Illinois, flows southwestward through Jo Daviess co., and enters the Mississippi about 7 miles above Savanna, in Carroll co.

Apple River, of Wisconsin, rises in Polk co., runs southwestward, and enters the St. Croix River, in St. Croix co., about 12 miles N. of Hudson. Length, 70 miles.

Apple River, in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, falls into the Bay of Fundy. At its mouth it forms a good harbor.

Apple River, a post-village of Jo Daviess co., Ill., in Apple River township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 21 miles E.N.E. of Galena. It has 3 churches, a bank, a graded school, a carriage-shop, and a plough-factory. Pop. about 700; of the township, 1108.

Apple River, a post-office of Polk co., Wis.

Apple River, a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 42 miles W. of Parrsborough. Pop. 100.

Ap′pleton, a post-village of Knox co., Me., in Appleton township, on George's River, 13 miles N. of Warren Station, and about 28 miles E. of Augusta. It has 2 churches, a tannery, several lumber-mills, and a graded school. Pop. of the township, 1485.

Appleton, a post-hamlet and township of Swift co., Minn., on the Pomme de Terre River, 25 miles S.W. of Benson. It has a flouring-mill. Pop. of hamlet, about 150; of township, 273.

Appleton, a post-office of Harrison co., Miss.

Appleton, a post-village of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., about 90 miles S.S.E. of St. Louis. It has a brewery.

Appleton, a post-office of Butler co., Neb.

Appleton, a post-hamlet of Licking co., O., about 30 miles N.E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches. Pop. 56.

Appleton, a post-hamlet of Barnwell co., S.C., on the Port Royal Railroad, 49 miles E.S.E. of Augusta, Ga.

Appleton, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Tenn., 18 miles S.W. of Pulaski.

Appleton, a city, the capital of Outagamie co., Wis., on Fox River and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 20 miles N. by E. of Oshkosh, 29 miles S.W. of Green Bay, and 213 miles from Chicago. The Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad connects it with Milwaukee, 120 miles distant. It is pleasantly situated on a plateau about 70 feet above the river, and near the rapids called *Grand Chute*, which afford abundant water-power. It has 2 national banks and 8 churches, and is the seat of Lawrence University (Methodist Episcopal), which was founded in 1849. One daily and 3 weekly papers are issued here, also 2 monthly periodicals. It has 4 flour-mills, 2 paper-mills, 3 saw-mills, 1 woollen-mill, and manufactures of chairs, hubs, spokes, staves, and machinery and farm-implements. Pop. in 1870, 4518; in 1875, 6730.

Appleton, a post-village in Lanark co., Ontario, on the Mississippi River, 26 miles S.W. of Ottawa. It has water-power, and several mills and woollen-factories. Pop. 300.

Appleton City, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 58 miles S.W. of Sedalia, and 31 miles N.N.E. of Nevada. It has 2 churches, 2 banks, a high school, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. about 800.

Apple Valley, a post-office of Jackson co., Ga.

Ap′pling, a county in the S.E. part of Georgia, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Altamaha River, and is partly drained by Hurricane Creek. The surface is level; the soil is sandy and not rich. A large portion of it is covered with forests. Indian corn, live-stock, and sweet potatoes are the staple products of this county, which is intersected by the Macon & Brunswick Railroad. Capital, Baxley. Valuation of real and personal estate, $798,265. Pop. in 1870, 5086, of whom 5071 were natives and 15 were foreigners.

Appling, a post-village, capital of Columbia co., Ga., about 28 miles W.N.W. of Augusta. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Appodi, åp-po-dee′, a river of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Norte, rises in lat. 6° 25′ S., flows N.N.E., and enters the Atlantic in lat. 4° 32′ S. Length, 150 miles.

Appolonia, Africa. See APOLLONIA.

Ap‵pomat′tox, a river of Virginia, rises in Appomattox co. Its general direction is eastward. In the lower part of its course it forms the boundary between Amelia and Dinwiddie cos. on the right and Powhatan and Chesterfield cos. on the left, and enters the James River at City Point. Length, about 150 miles. It is navigable for sloops or small steamboats to Petersburg, about 15 miles from its mouth, and by freight-boats to Farmville, 100 miles higher.

Appomattox, a county in the S. central part of Virginia, has an area of about 260 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the James River, and is drained by the head-streams of the Appomattox River. The surface is hilly, and is partly covered with extensive forests; the soil produces tobacco, Indian corn, oats, &c. It is intersected by the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad. The James River Canal passes along the border of the county. Capital, Appomattox Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,478,767. Pop. in 1870, 8950, of whom 8940 were natives and 10 were foreigners.

Appomattox Court-House, a post-village, capital of Appomattox co., Va., about 24 miles E. of Lynchburg. It is 3 miles N. of Appomattox Station on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad. Here Gen. Lee surrendered his army to Gen. Grant, April 9, 1865. It has a church. Appomattox Station is 23 miles E. of Lynchburg.

Ap‵ponaug′, a village in Warwick township, Kent co., R.I., on Warwick Bay and on the Stonington & Providence Railroad, 10 miles S. of Providence. It has 2 churches, a fine hotel, the Oriental Print Works, a woollen-yarn factory, and steam planing-, saw-, and grist-mills. Pop. 703. Here is Warwick Post-Office.

Appon‵egan′sett, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., in Dartmouth township, 3 miles from New Bedford. It has 2 churches.

Ap‵pong′, one of the three large islands N.E. of the coast of Sumatra, in the Straits of Malacca, about 90 miles S. by W. of Singapore.

Appoquin′imink, a small creek of New Castle co., Del., flows eastward into Delaware Bay.

Appoquinimink, a hundred of New Castle co., Del. Pop. 4299. It extends across the state, and includes several villages.

Apremont, å‵prẹh‵mòɴᵍ′, or **Aspremont,** ås‵prẹh‵mòɴᵍ′ (Ital. *Aspromonte,* ås-pro-mon′tå), a village of France, in Alpes-Maritimes, 6 miles N. of Nice. Pop. 1700.

Apricena, å-pre-chå′nå, a town of Italy, province and 23 miles N.N.W. of Foggia, on a railway. Pop. 5368.

Aprigliano, å-preel-yå′no, a town of Italy, province and 5 miles S.E. of Cosenza. Pop. 3857.

Aps, åps (anc. *Al′ba Augus′ta?*), a village of France, department of Ardèche, 12 miles S. of Privas. Pop. 1592.

Apsheron, or **Abscheron,** åp-shå-ron′, written also **Apcheron** and **Abcheron,** a peninsula of the Russian dominions, extending for 40 miles into the Caspian Sea, and terminating in Cape Apsheron. Lat. 40° 32′ N.; lon. 50° 12′ E. It forms the E. extremity of the Caucasian chain, and is of miocene origin, underlaid by coal-bearing Jurassic rocks. Its soil is impregnated with sulphur and inflammable gas. (See Atesh-Ga.) Large quantities of black and white naphtha and petroleum are obtained annually in this peninsula, besides saffron, madder, and salt. On its S. coast is the port of Bakoo.

Apsley (aps′lee) **River,** Australia, colony of New South Wales, rises near lat. 31° S. and lon. 151° 40′ E., flows eastward, and enters the McLeay River. Its course is partly in a great cañon with walls 1000 feet high.

Ap′sley Strait is between Melville and Bathurst Islands, off the N. coast of Australia. Length, 46 miles; breadth, from 1½ to 4 miles. Shores bordered by mangroves.

Apsorus, the ancient name of Lossini.

Apt, åpt (anc. *Ap′ta Ju′lia*), a town of France, department of Vaucluse, on the Calavon, 29 miles E.S.E. of Avignon. Pop. 5940. It is enclosed by old walls, and has a curious cathedral and many Roman antiquities, with manufactures of woollen and cotton stuffs, earthenware, and confectionery. It was embellished by Cæsar.

Ap′to, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 11 miles from Barrie. Pop. 100.

Aptos, ap′tŏs, a post-hamlet of Santa Cruz co., Cal., on the Santa Cruz Railroad, 10 miles E. of Santa Cruz. It has a church.

Apulia, å-pu′le-ą, or **La Puglia,** lå pool′yå, an ancient province of Southern Italy, one of the divisions of Magna Græcia, and at present a *compartimento* of the kingdom of Italy, forming the provinces of Bari, Foggia, and Lecce. Area, 8541 square miles. Pop. in 1875, 1,464,604.

Apu′lia, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Fabius township, on the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad, 19 miles S. of Syracuse. It has a church, a chair-factory, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 181.

Apure, å-poo′rå, a river of Venezuela, and one of the chief tributaries of the Orinoco, rises in the United States of Colombia, near lat. 7° N. and lon. 72° W., flows generally eastward, and joins the Orinoco in lat. 7° 40′ N. and lon. 66° 45′ W. Its affluents, including the Portuguesa and Guarico, are mostly from the N. On it are the towns of Nutrias and San Fernando.

Apure, a state of Venezuela, in the Llanos, bounded N. by the river Apure, E. by the Orinoco, S. by the Meta, and W. by the United States of Colombia. Area, 18,859 square miles. Capital, San Fernando. It is devoted almost entirely to grazing. Pop. 18,635.

Apurimac, å-poo-re-måk′, a river of South America, rises in a lake in the Andes of Peru, in lat. 15° 38′ S., lon. 76° 25′ W., which may be considered the true source of the Amazon. It flows through a mountainous country in a N. direction, and, joining the Ucay or Vilcamayu in lat. 9° 15′ S., lon. 72° 30′ W., forms the Ucayale, the principal head-stream of the Amazon. Its whole course, till it meets the Ucay, is between 500 and 600 miles.

Apurimac, a department of Peru, divided into the provinces of Abancay, Aimaraez, Anta, Andahuaylas, and Cotabambas. Capital, Abancay. Pop. 119,246.

Aqs, a town of France. See Dax.

Aquackanock, New Jersey. See Acquackanonck.

Aquæ, the ancient name of Acqui.

Aquæ Albulæ, supposed ancient name of Solfatara.

Aquæ Augustæ, the ancient name of Dax.

Aquæ Bilbilitanæ, the ancient name of Alhambra.

Aquæ Borvonis. See Bourbonne-les-Bains.

Aquæ Calidæ, the Latin name of Caldas-de-Mombuy.

Aquæ Calidæ, the ancient name of Hammam-Lef.

Aquæ Calidæ, the ancient name of Vichy.

Aquæ Calidæ Ciliorum. See Orense.

Aquæ Convenarum. See Bagnères-de-Luchon.

Aquæ Flaviæ, the ancient name of Chaves.

Aquæ Gratianæ, the ancient name of Aix.

Aquæ Latæ, the supposed ancient name of Igualada.

Aquæ Mortuæ, the Latin name of Aigues-Mortes.

Aquæ Neræ, the supposed ancient name of Neris.

Aquæ Perennes, the Latin name of Epernay.

Aquæ Sextiæ, an ancient name of Aix.

Aquæ Solis, the ancient name of Bath.

Aquæ Statiellæ, the ancient name of Acqui.

Aquæ Tacapitanæ. See El Hammah de Cabes.

Aquæ Tauri, ancient name of Bagni della Porretta.

Aquæ Tibilitanæ. See Hammam-el-Berdaah.

Aquæ Vivæ, the Latin name of Aigues-Vives.

Aquaforte, å‵kwą-for′tẹ, a fishing-settlement and harbor of Newfoundland, 48 miles S. of St. John's. Pop. 213.

Aqua Fria (å′kwą free′ą) **Valley,** a post-office of Yavapai co., Arizona, 16 miles E. of Prescott.

Aquambo, or **Aquamboe,** å-kwâm‵bō′, written also **Akamboe,** a country of Africa, Upper Guinea, E. of the river Volta, with a town of the same name.

Aquapim, å-kwå-peem′ or å-kwå-peeɴᵍ′, a region of the Gold Coast of Africa, about lat. 6° N. and lon. 0°, having S. the Gulf of Guinea. The inhabitants live mostly on yams and dried fish. They have some domestic manufactures, but most of the woven fabrics in use are of English manufacture, and are paid for in palm oil and gold-dust. It is under British protection.

Aquara, å-kwå′rå, a village of Italy, province of Salerno, 16½ miles S.S.E. of Campagna. Pop. 3338.

Aquaria, a supposed ancient name of Eyguières.

Aquas′co, or **Wood′ville,** a post-village of Prince George's co., Md., about 28 miles S.S.E. of Washington, D.C. It has 2 churches.

Aquashicola, ą-kwash′į-ko-lą or ak‵wą-shick′ọ-lą, a post-office of Carbon co., Pa., is at Millport, 2 miles from Lehigh Gap. See Millport.

Aqua Sparsa, the Latin name of Aigueperse.

Aquebogue, ak′kwe-bōg, a village in Riverhead township, Suffolk co., N.Y., west of Riverhead village, has a church, and several stores and shops. Pop. 350, exclusive of Old Aquebogue or Jamesport.

Aqueduct, ak′kwe-dŭct, a station in Perry co., Pa., on the Juniata River, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 18 miles N.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Aquetong, ăk′we-tŏng, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., in Solebury township, 3 miles from Lambertville, N.J. It has a church, a paper-mill, &c.

Aquia Creek, Va. See Acquia Creek.

Aquianum, a supposed ancient name of Evian.

Aquila, å'kwe-lå, a fortified city of Italy, capital of the province of Aquila, on the Aterno, 58 miles N.E. of Rome. Pop. 15,732. This is one of the best-built and most commercial cities in the Abruzzi. It is a bishop's see, has manufactures of paper and linen, and is the seat of a college and an academy. Aquila was built by the Emperor Frederick II. from the ruins of the ancient *Amiter'num*, some vestiges of which city are still traceable.

Aquila, formerly **Abruzzo Ulteriore** (å-broot'so ool-tå-re-o'rå) **II.,** a province of Italy, in the Abruzzi, between the Apennines and the province of Rome. Area, 2509 square miles. Capital, Aquila. Pop. 332,784.

Aquila, the Latin name of LAIGLE.

Aquileja, å-kwe-lå'yå, or **Ag'lar',** a town of Austria, government of Triest, at the head of the Adriatic, 22 miles N.N.W. of Triest. Pop. 828. In the time of the Romans this was the centre of commerce between the N. and S. of Europe; and its population was reckoned at 100,000 before it was taken and burned by Attila. It was then called the *second Rome*, and the Emperor Augustus often resided in it. Many remains of antiquity are found in its vicinity.

Aquil'la, a post-office of Franklin co., Ga., 9 miles N.E. of Carnesville.

Aquino, å-kwee'no (anc. *Aqui'num*), a town and bishop's see of Italy, province of Caserta, on the railway from Rome to Naples, 5 miles N.E. of Pontecorvo. Pop. 2115. It was the birthplace of Juvenal and Thomas Aquinas.

Aquiras, å-kee'rås, a small, poor village of Brazil, but the oldest in the province of Ceará, on the Pacoti, between Lake Aquiras and the ocean.

Aquis Granum. See AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

Aquitaine, ak'we-tåne' (Fr. pron. å'kee'tên'; L. *Aquita'nia*), one of the four great divisions of Gaul as known to the Romans. It subsequently took the name of Guienne, and at present forms the departments of Gironde and Lot-et-Garonne.

Aquitanicus Sinus. See BAY OF BISCAY.

Aquokee, a river of Georgia. See TOCOA.

Aquo'ne, a post-office of Macon co., N.C.

Ara, å'rå, a river of Spain, in Aragon, unites with the Cinca about 25 miles N. of Barbastro. Length, 45 miles.

Arabah, å'rå-bå (Arab. for "desert"), or **The Arabah,** called also **El Ghor,** a valley in Arabia leading from the southern extremity of the Dead Sea to the northern end of the Gulf of Akabah. It is 112 miles long, and has the steep and lofty range of Mount Seir on the east, the western escarpment being less elevated. The same name is given to the great desert between Babylon and Jerusalem.

Arabat, ar'å-båt', a fortress of the Crimea, on the Sea of Azof, 70 miles E.N.E. of Simferopol.

Arabat, a narrow tongue of land, 70 miles long, separating the Sea of Azof from the Putrid Sea. See SIVASH.

Arabat-el-Mad'foon', called also **Madfuneh,** a village of Egypt, 6 miles from the W. bank of the Nile, and 100 miles below Thebes, is on the site of the ancient Abydos. Here is a ruined Memnonium, dedicated to Osiris; and here were found two famous "tablets of Abydos," one now in the British Museum, and the other at Cairo.

Arabe'la, a village of Michigan. See ARBELA.

Arabgheer, Arabgir, å-råb-gheer', or **Arabkir,** å-råb-keer' (anc. *Arabrace?*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Seevas, near the Euphrates, 135 miles S.S.W. of Trebizond. It is enclosed by a forest of fruit-trees, and is reputed to have 6000 houses.

Arabia, ạ-rå'be-ạ, called in poetical language **Araby,** år'ạ-be (Arab. *Jezeeret-* or *Jeziret-el-Arab,* je-zeer'ẹt ẹl å'råb, *i.e.*, "the Isle or Peninsula of the Arabs;" Turk. and Persian, *Arabistan*, å-råb-e-stån', *i.e.*, "Arab country;" Fr. *Arabie*, å'rå'bee'; Ger. *Arabien*, å-rå'be-ẹn; L. *Ara'bia*), the S.W. part of Asia, is encompassed on three sides by the sea, on the N.E. by the Persian Gulf, on the S.E. by the Indian Ocean, and on the S.W. by the Red Sea. Its most S. point—Ras Arah (Cape St. Anthony)—stands in lat. 12° 35′ N., lon. 43° 56′ E. Thirty miles to the W. of it are the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. The most eastern point of Arabia—Ras-al-Had—stands in lat. 22° 23′ N., lon. 59° 55′ E. A line drawn from the head of the Gulf of Suez to that of the Persian Gulf, and marking the limits of the Arabian peninsula on the N., will run nearly in the 30th parallel of N. latitude. But beyond or N. of this line extends a vast desert, which, being occupied chiefly by Arab tribes, is also called Arabia: it is bounded on the E. by the valley of the Euphrates, on the W. by the depressed tract in which lie the Jordan and the Dead Sea, while towards the N. it gradually contracts, till it terminates in about lat. 34° N.; so that Arabia extends in length from N. to S. through 21 degrees of latitude, or nearly 1300 geographical miles, while its average breadth may be about 600 miles. It includes also the peninsula of Sinai, between the Gulf of Suez and that of Akabah. The area does not fall short of 920,000 square miles.

Notwithstanding the interest attaching to a country the inhabitants of which have enacted most important parts in the history of mankind, we still remain very imperfectly acquainted with it. European travellers have hitherto penetrated to a short distance only from its coasts. We know, however, that Arabia, taken collectively, is an arid, sunburnt wilderness,—the hills naked rocks, the plains rough stone or drifting sand. In this dreary waste may be traced, here and there, particularly near the mountains in the S. half of the peninsula, some green spots which receive the benefit of rains; and the wadies or valleys, descending from the rain-collecting heights, figure as so many green lines, more or less strongly marked. But it is seldom that the tracts of cultivated land, even in the plains, attain a width of 20 miles; so that all the irrigated lowlands and all the green wadies, taken together, bear but a small proportion to the whole peninsula.

Arabia is commonly divided into three parts: ARABIA FELIX, or *happy;* PETRÆA, or *stony;* and DESERTA, or *desert.* Arabia Felix borders on the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, and the S. part of the Red Sea; Arabia Petræa lies on the Red Sea, N. of Arabia Felix, and is understood to include the territory N.W. of Arabia Deserta; Arabia Deserta includes all the central portion. Among the Arabians these names are not known. They call Arabia Deserta, Nedjed or Nej'd; Arabia Petræa, El Hejaz; Arabia Felix is divided into Yemen, Hadramaut, Oman, and Lahsa; which will be treated of under their respective heads. The above divisions are very loosely laid down, and the limits have varied considerably at different periods.

The cultivated tracts of Arabia are generally in the vicinity of the mountains, the torrents from which, in the rainy season, collect soil and endow it with fertility. There are also some oases or productive spots, surrounded by deserts, and which seem to indicate that the waters of streams lost in the sands higher up are here brought to the surface. The mountains rise, as far as we have any knowledge of them, at no great distance from the sea-shore, and form a kind of elevated frame, which encloses the greater part of the peninsula. On the W., along the shores of the Red Sea—a distance of 1000 miles—the Arabian mountains are conspicuous throughout, presenting peaked summits of naked rock, from 5000 to 8000 feet in height, and varying from 12 to 60 miles in distance from the coast.

The sterility of Arabia is sufficiently proclaimed when it is stated that that vast country has no considerable and scarcely any permanent rivers. A few small streams, indeed, in Oman, as the Massora and Sib, are said to contain water and to flow throughout the year.

To the extreme dryness of the atmosphere and its freedom from cloud or vapor—conditions tending to accelerate evaporation and the radiation of heat—may be ascribed the remarkable degree of cold occasionally felt in Arabia, and which has given rise to very erroneous conjectures respecting the elevation of that country. At Tayf, not above 3200 feet in absolute elevation, and in lat. 21° 12′ N., snow is said to fall once in every four years; and the mountains in the neighborhood, from 5000 to 6000 feet high, are annually covered with snow. Farther S., ice and snow are of frequent occurrence on mountains from 6000 to 8000 feet in height; while on the opposite side of the Red Sea they are hardly known at the height of 12,000 feet. Yet Muscat, on the coast of Oman, is perhaps the hottest inhabited place on earth,—a distinction which it owes in a measure to its situation beneath bare cliffs, which reverberate the heat. At this place the thermometer in the shade in June generally rises above 100° Fahr. in the afternoon. The heat of Mocha, also, and the adjacent tehâma, is to Europeans insupportable in summer. The violent changes of temperature which occur are prejudicial to health. The humid S. wind, the cold and dry N. wind, and the storms from the E., attended with clouds of fine sand, all bring with them the seeds of disease. The coast of El Hejaz is thought to be particularly unhealthy, and of late the plague, from which Arabia previously boasted to be exempt, has been added to the list of endemic diseases.

The flora of Arabia seems to be made up of contributions from Africa, India, and Armenia, and the date-palm thrives even where the ground is covered with incrustations of salt. On the S. coast, towards Oman, the mango and cocoanut are occasionally met with. Farther inland grow the fig-tree, the tamarind, the almond, and, in Oman, the orange, the lemon, and the citron. With these grow lavender, wormwood, jasmine, and other scented plants. As the mountains are ascended, the vegetation assumes a more European character. Apricots, plums, pomegranates, and grapes are found at the height of from 3000 to 4000 feet; and above these the mountains are covered with forests of juniper. The cotton-plant and the sugar-cane grow in the tehâma or coast-lands; the gum arabic, the aloe, and the *cassia fistula* prefer the hills; and the tree which yields frankincense abounds in the mountains of Shejer or Shehr.

The Arabs cultivate wheat, rice, barley, and *doorrah* or *holcus vulgare,* besides bananas, watermelons, and other garden-produce; but their chief dependence is on their date plantations. These occupy everywhere the irriguous land, the level margin of the stream, the low sea-marsh, or the hollow moistened by land-springs. The borders only of these favored spots, if they admit of having water occasionally led to them, are given up to the cultivation of grain. Near every large date plantation there is ordinarily a fort, with high walls and dry ditch, round which is collected nearly the whole population of the district or *wady.* The cultivation of coffee was introduced into Arabia from Southern Abyssinia; and the best coffee exported from Mocha, even at the present day, is the produce of Abyssinia.

The Bedouin procures his supplies of cloth, oil, and other luxuries in exchange for civet, musk, ostrich-feathers, and other trifles, but chiefly for his horses and camels. The trade in coffee, almonds, balsam, senna, and gums enriches a few proprietors, but the chief mercantile wealth of Arabia always has been derived from the carrying trade. The Arab is the active factor who distributes the cotton cloth of India throughout half-civilized Africa, and carries back ivory, gums, and dyewoods. The productions of Arabia are, as a source of wealth, quite insignificant in comparison with the advantages of occupying the coasts which connect India with Africa and Europe. The pearl banks in the Persian Gulf extend from Bahreïn E. above 300 miles. These give employment to nearly 30,000 men and from 1500 to 2000 boats, yielding some $1,000,000 yearly. There is also some sponge, coral, and pearl fishery in the Red Sea, on the coasts of El Hejaz. On the S. coasts of Arabia the fishermen collect much ambergris and tortoise-shell, with immense quantities of fish, particularly on the coast between Mahrah and Oman.

It seems certain that the trade-routes of the Arabs in the flourishing days of Tyre and Sidon nearly coincided with those followed in the days of the Caliphs, when the caravans started from Bahreïn for Bagdad, and thence crossed the Syrian deserts to Aleppo, Damascus, or Egypt; or from Dhofar and the ports of Hadramaut they passed through Yemen on their way N. The establishment of the Mohammedan religion had the effect of reviving this branch of industry, for the pilgrimage to Mecca, which was enjoined on all true believers, drew crowds from all parts of the Mohammedan world. This conflux of strangers required large supplies, and gave great activity to trade; besides, the pilgrim caravans experienced favor and protection in all Mohammedan countries; and hence the merchants, taking advantage of the security thus enjoyed, united commercial speculation with the work of piety. These caravans (or *kâfilahs,* as the Arabs call them) are at times exceedingly numerous. There are authentic accounts of caravans to Mecca which numbered 120,000 camels. The ordinary commercial caravans rarely exceed 1000 loaded camels.

History.—In early times Arabia was called by the Hebrews *Kedem,* or the "East," and its inhabitants *Benú Kedem,* or people of the East. The name Arabia, when it occurs in the Scriptures, is not applied to the whole peninsula. The doctors of the Koran ascribe the origin of the Arab nation to the sons of Iram (Aram), Ad, Thameed, Jorhum, &c., whose posterity are styled *Arab-el-Arabah,* or thorough-bred Arabs. The sons of Kahtan (Yoktan) are entitled *Mootarabah* (*Mútarabah*), or Arabs by adoption; and the Ishmaelites are named, in a similar sense, Mustarabah. But it may be inferred from the Hebrew Scriptures that some of the posterity of Ham settled in Southern Arabia, which was thus closely connected with the land of Canaan (Phenicia); and this connection is also testified by profane historians. The different branches of the Semitic race, who occupied at an early epoch the Arabian peninsula, spoke different dialects; but the prevalence since acquired by the language of the Koran has for the most part effaced such distinctions. The upper classes in Mahrah, and especially in Dhofar, speak a peculiar language called Ehkili, the ancient Himyaritic. At Mareb, as well as at several places along the S. coast, inscriptions in the Himyaritic tongue and characters (probably the unknown character described by Arab writers under the name of *Musnad*) have been copied; and from the study of them it has been found that the Himyaritic language bore a close resemblance to Syriac and Hebrew, and still more to Ethiopic. Anterior to Mohammed, Himyaritic was the general language of Southern Arabia; but the language of the Koran quickly displaced it. The tribes who now speak Ehkeelee (Ehkili) are to be considered descendants of that portion of the population who rejected the proffered Islám in the first instance, but have since received it. The others lost, with their language, a chief mark of race, but they still retain habits and dispositions which broadly distinguish them from their Ishmaelite neighbors farther N. It would appear that Jews were always numerous in Arabia. Their Scripture found favor with the people, who were quite willing to believe themselves the posterity of Yoktan, or of Abraham. Hence the great majority are probably not Israelites, but descendants of Judaizing Arabs. Jews are to be found in all the chief market-towns of Arabia, except in El Hejaz, where they are forbidden. In Muscat alone they are exempt from insult and vexation. The northern tribes seem to have borrowed from the pantheons of all the nations with whom they came in contact; and the Kaaba is said to have contained at one time 300 idols. But Mohammed put an end to this superstition by establishing a pure monotheism, with which he associated much ritual observance. The Ishmaelites, the fellow-countrymen of Mohammed, hastened to rally round him as soon as success began to gleam on his career, but in the S., where Judaism and Christianity had gained firmer footing, the new creed met with obstinate resistance.

With the diffusion of the new faith a new destiny seemed opened to the Arabs. Within the course of a few generations, Arab dynasties were established from Central Asia and the frontiers of India, to the shores of the Atlantic, in Morocco and Spain. In the flourishing days of the Caliphs the Arab merchant visited China, the interior of Africa, the shores of the Baltic, and Siberia. Arab commerce at one time embraced nearly the whole of the Old World. But this wide-spread superiority was transient. The power of the Caliphs was extinguished, after many a struggle, by that of the Ottomans, and in trade the Arabs were gradually and completely supplanted by Western nations.——Adj. ARABIAN, ạ-rå′be-ạn, ARABIC, år′ạ-bik, and ARABESQUE, år‵ạ-besk′; inhab. ARAB, år′ạb, and ARABIAN.

Ara′bia, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., O., about 14 miles N.E. of Ironton. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Arabian Gulf, a name applied to the RED SEA.

Ara′bian Sea, a large sea on the S.W. coast of Asia, lying between the peninsula of Hindostan on the E. and Arabia on the W. The distance from the Arabian to the Indian coast may be, at the broadest part, about 1500 miles.

Arabicus Sinus, a Latin name of the RED SEA.

Arabie and **Arabien.** See ARABIA.

Arabis, a river of Southern Asia. See POORALLY.

Arabischen Meerbusen, the German for RED SEA.

Arabistan′, an Oriental name of ARABIA, and of the other regions where the Arabs dwell.

Arabkir, a town of Turkey. See ARABGHEER.

Arabo and **Arabona,** ancient names of RAAB.

Ar′aby, a station in Frederick co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 57 miles W. of Baltimore.

Araby, the poetical name of ARABIA.

Aracajú, å-rå-kå-zhoo′, a town of Brazil, capital of the province of Sergipe, on the river Cotindiba, 5 miles from the sea, and 15 miles below Maroim. It has a good anchorage, the bar not admitting ships of more than 12 feet draught. Steamboats ply to Maroim. Chief exports, cotton, sugar, and hides. Pop. 5000.

Aracan, Arrakan, or **Arracan,** år‵rạ-kan′ or å-rå-kån′ (called by the natives *Rakhaing,* rå-KĪNG′ or rå-KĪNᴳ′), a division of British Burmah, extending along the E. side of the Bay of Bengal, between lat. 16° and 21° 33′ N., and lon. 92° and 95° E., having on the E. the Burmese dominions, from which it is separated by the Yoomadung mountain-range, and on the N. the British district of Chittagong. Area estimated at 18,530 square miles. Pop. 488,565. The chief rivers are the Aracan, Myoo, Naaf, and Sandoway, all in some degree navigable. Along the coasts are numerous islands. The soil of the higher grounds is a rich loam; that of the lower and most extensive portion is chiefly argillaceous. Elevated forests, wooded valleys, rivers, and small lakes form the general features of the mountain district. Between the mountains and the sea, thickly-wooded jungles, intersected by rivers, lakes, creeks, and inlets, render communication exceedingly difficult. The chief products are rice, indigo, cotton, timber, salt, oil, buffalo hides and horns, ivory, tobacco, silk, and fruits, which are exported in return for betel and British and Indian manufactures. Iron, coal, and naphtha are found along the coast. Aracan is subdivided into the districts of Akyab, Ramree, Northern Aracan, and

Sandoway; chief town, Akyab; chief military station, Kyook Phyoo. This province was conquered by the Burmese in 1784, and taken from them by the British in 1824. ——Adj. and inhab. ARACANESE, år‘ạ-kan-eez′.

Aracan (officially called *Myo-Houng*), an ancient city, capital of Northern Aracan, on the river Aracan, 50 miles from the sea. Lat. 20° 35′ N.; lon. 93° 3′ 39″ E. It had in 1825 95,000 inhabitants; in 1872 only 3282.

Aracan (or **Kuladyne**) **River** rises in the Burmese dominions, lat. 23° N., lon. 94° E., and, after a generally southward course of 200 miles, enters the Bay of Bengal in Aracan, 15 miles N.E. of Akyab.

Aracati or **Aracaty,** å-rå-kå-tee′, a river-port of Brazil, about 55 miles S.E. of Ceará, on the Rio Jaguaribe (" river of jaguars"), 10 miles from the sea. Lat. 4° 31′ S.; lon. 37° 48′ W. It contains a handsome town hall, a prison, 3 schools, and 5 churches. The principal exports are cotton, sugar, and hides. Pop. about 6000.

Aracati, or **Aracaty,** a river of Brazil, province of Ceará, enters the Atlantic by two mouths, about lat. 3° S. Length, 120 miles.

Aracci Vetus, the ancient name of AROCHE.

Aracena, å-rå-thå′nå, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province of Huelva, 33 miles N.W. of Seville. Pop. 4120.

Aracthus, the ancient name of ARTA.

Araçuahi, å-rå-swå-hee′, a river of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, rises in the Serra Esmeralda, flows N.E., and falls into the Jequitinhonha. Length, about 200 miles.

Arad, ŏr‘ŏd′, a market-town of Hungary, on the Maros, 145 miles S.E. of Pesth, divided by the river into Alt-Arad and Neu-Arad. See ALT-ARAD.

Arad, a county of Hungary, bordering upon Transylvania. Area, 2720 square miles. Pop. 304,713.

Aradea, å-rå-då′å, a village of Italy, province of Lecce, 10 miles E.N.E. of Gallipoli. Pop. 1875.

Aradus, the ancient name of RUAD.

Aræ Flaviæ, supposed ancient name of HEILIGENBERG.

Arafat (ạ‘rạ-fạt′), or **Jebel-er-Rahm,** jĕb′ĕl-ĕr-råh′m (*i.e.*, "the mountain of mercy"), a granite hill of Arabia, 15 miles E. of Mecca. It is about 1 or 1½ miles in circuit, and its summit is nearly 200 feet above the level of the plain. It is one of the principal objects of pilgrimage to Mohammedans, who affirm that it was the place where Adam first received his wife Eve, after they had been expelled from Paradise and separated from each other 120 years. The mountain not being large enough to accommodate all that go annually on pilgrimage, the law declares that the plain in the immediate neighborhood may be regarded as comprised under the term Mount of Arafat.

Arafoo′ra or **Arafura** (å-rå-foo′rå) **Sea,** that part of the Pacific which lies N. of Australia, and is partly enclosed by Papua, the Aroo Islands, Timor Laut, Timor, etc. See ALFOORAS.

Ar′ago, a post-village of Richardson co., Neb., on the Missouri River, 5 miles from Craig, Mo., and about 85 miles below Nebraska City. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a private bank, and a machine-shop. Pop. 364.

Aragon, or **Arragon,** år′rạ-gon (Sp. pron. aʀ-rå-gōn′; Fr. *Aragon*, å‘rå‘gòɴᵍ′; It. *Aragona*, å-rå-go′nå; Ger. *Aragonien*, å-rå-go′ne-ẹn; L. *Arago′nia*), an ancient kingdom of Spain, bounded N. by France, E. by Catalonia, S. by Valencia and New Castile, and W. by the Castiles and Navarre. Length, 225 miles; average breadth, 84 miles; area, 17,973 square miles. It is divided into the provinces of Huesca, Saragossa, and Teruel, and is encompassed by the Pyrenees, the Sierras of Morella, Albarracin, Molina, and Soria, while offsets of these chains traverse the interior in all directions. Several peaks of the Pyrenees rise upwards of 10,000 feet above the sea, their tops covered with perpetual snow. Their sides are clothed with forests, while lower down are rich and extensive pastures, with many beautiful and fertile valleys. The largest level tract is formed by the valley of the Ebro, which, entering on the W., flows S.E., dividing the province into two nearly equal parts. The Guadalaviar, the Jucar, and the Tagus have their sources in the extreme S., and the Aragon in the N.W. On the mountains, and especially among the Pyrenees, it is cold, but becomes much warmer in the valleys. High and piercing winds from the N.W. and S.E. prevail. The flora of Aragon is varied and extensive. Its minerals are marbles, jaspers, coal, copper, iron, lead, quicksilver, cobalt, and alum. Extensive tracts are stony and barren, while others, though capable of cultivation, are neglected. Still, excellent crops are obtained of grain and fruit, saffron, flax, and hemp. Silk-worms are reared in considerable numbers. The commerce is limited. The principal means of transport are the Ebro, the canal of Aragon, and the railways which traverse the country. Pop. 928,718. The kingdom of Aragon was founded in 1034, and was united to the crown of Castile by Ferdinand the Catholic, who married Isabella in 1474.——Adj. and inhab. ARAGONESE, år‘ạ-go-neez′.

Aragon, a river of Spain, rises in the Pyrenees, and, flowing through Navarre, joins the Ebro opposite Alfaro, after a S.W. course of 80 miles. Chief affluent, the Arga.

Aragona, å-rå-go′nå, a town of Sicily, 7½ miles N.N.E. of Girgenti. Pop. 11,424. It has a castle, with paintings and antiquities. Near it is the mud volcano of Maccaluba.

Aragona, Aragonia, Aragonese. See ARAGON.

Aragonia, the Latin name of ARAGON.

Aragua, å-rå′gwå, or **Guzman Blanco,** gooth-mån′ blån′ko, a state of Venezuela, bounded by the states of Carabobo and Guarico and the district of Caracas. It is a very fertile and beautiful region, so elevated as to produce many of the crops of the temperate zone. Area, 2575 square miles. Capital, Aragua. Pop. 94,151.

Aragua, or **Victoria,** a town of Venezuela, capital of the state of the same name, 175 miles S.E. of Caracas, on the W. branch of the river Unare. Pop. 6523.

Aragua, a town of Venezuela, state of Cumana, 50 miles S.E. of the city of Cumana. Pop. 3000.

Araguai, a river of South America. See PILCOMAYO.

Araguari, å-rå-gwå-ree′, a river of Brazil, province of Pará, in Brazilian Guiana, rises in the Serra de Tumcaraque, and falls into the Atlantic in lat. 1° 50′ N. Total course, about 160 miles.

Araguay, å-rå-gwī′, or **Araguaya,** å-rå-gwī′å, a large river of Brazil, rises in the mountains near lat. 18° 10′ S., lon. 51° 30′ W. It flows northward between the provinces of Goyaz and Matto-Grosso, and joins the Tocantins at São João, after a course of 1000 miles, about the middle of which it separates into two arms, enclosing the island of Bananal, 200 miles in length. This river flows through about 13 degrees of latitude, and is navigable 750 miles, or more. The east branch is called the Furo.

Arahal, å-rå-hål′, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 22 miles E.S.E. from Seville. It has 2 squares, 3 churches, schools, hospital, and manufactures of felt hats, soap, gypsum, earthenware, oil, and wine. Pop. 9287.

Araish, a town of Morocco. See EL-ARAISH.

Ara Jovis, the ancient name of ARANJUEZ.

Arakan, a province and river of India. See ARACAN.

Arakhova, å-rå-ko′vå, a village of Greece, nome of Phthiotis and Phocis, on the S. declivity of Mount Parnassus, 15 miles W.N.W. of Livadia. Pop. 2000.

Aral, a river of India. See ARRUL.

Aral (år′al) **Sea,** an extensive lake or inland sea in Asiatic Russia, between about lat. 43° 42′ and 47° 0′ N. and lon. 58° 18′ and 61° 46′ E. Excepting the Caspian, from which it lies from 150 to 200 miles E., and from which it is separated by the plateau of Oost-Oort (Ust-Urt), it is the largest inland sea of the Eastern Hemisphere. Total area, 24,500 square miles. Its length is 265 miles; greatest breadth, 145 miles. It has for many years been diminishing rapidly in area. The W. shore of the Aral Sea is formed by the Oost-Oort plateau, which rises upwards of 600 feet above the level of the lake, but shelves gradually down to the water. No rivers enter the sea on its W. shore; those that enter from the E. and S. are the Sihon or Jaxartes, and the Amoo-Darya or Oxus. The Aral Sea, though not deep, has water sufficient to admit of being navigated by small vessels. Its maximum depth is 37 fathoms. Its waters abound with fish, especially sturgeon, carp, silurus, and herring. Seals are also met with. The water is saltish, though not unpleasantly so; it may be used for culinary purposes, and is drunk freely by horses. In winter it freezes. The Aral Sea lies between the steppes of Kirgheez and Khiva, in the great depression of Western Asia. Its elevation is uncertain, but by recent explorers it is estimated at from 150 to 200 feet above the level of the Caspian, of which, in times remote, it doubtless formed a part. The lake has no visible outlet, and, as its affluents do not furnish a supply of water equal to the amount of evaporation that takes place, it is decreasing in size.

This lake is called by the Kirgheez ARAL-TENGHEEZ, *i.e.*, "island sea" (*aral* signifying "island"), from the multitude of islands which it contains.

Aramengo, å-rå-mĕn′go, a town of Italy, province of Alessandria, 3 miles E. of Cocconato. Pop. 1128.

Aramin′go, formerly a district of Philadelphia co., Pa., but now included within the limits of the city, about 4½ miles N. by E. of the state-house.

Aramingo, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the Reading Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Phœnixville.

Aramon, å‘rå‘mòɴᵍ′, a town of France, department of

Gard, on the Rhone, 15 miles E.N.E. of Nîmes. It has a trade in wine, olives, and oil. Pop. 2670.

Aran, å-rån′, a valley of Spain, province of Lerida, surrounded by the elevated summits of the Pyrenees, and liable to dangerous avalanches.

Aranda-de-Duero, å-rån′då-då-dwå′ro, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 48 miles S. of Burgos, on the Douro. It was in ancient times a fortification of some importance, and still retains part of its walls. Pop. 5197.

Arangua, a river of South America. See DAIMAN.

Aranjuez, å-rån-ʜwêth′ (anc. *A′ra Jo′vis*), a town and royal residence of Spain, on the left bank of the Tagus, in New Castile, 28 miles by railway S.S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 10,725. This town contains palaces, hotels, cafés, and numerous public gardens, spacious streets, and elegant squares, theatres, and bull-rings. It has also a hospital, and an institution for public instruction.

Aransas, ar-an′sạs, a small river of Texas, rises in Bee co., and, flowing southeastward, forms the boundary between San Patricio co. on one side, and Refugio co. on the other, until it empties itself into Aransas Bay.

Aransas, a county of Texas, bounded S.E. by the Gulf of Mexico, and comprising most of the lands adjacent to Aransas Bay and its branches. Capital, Rockport.

Aransas, a post-village of Bee co., Tex., on the Rio Aransas, 40 miles from the sea. It has 2 churches.

Aransas Bay, on the coast of Texas, immediately N. of Corpus Christi Bay. Length, about 18 miles; greatest breadth, 8 miles. Its N.W. part is also called Copano Bay.

Aransas Pass, Texas, the principal entrance to Aransas Bay, serves also as an entrance to Corpus Christi Bay, on the S.W. St. Joseph Island is on the right, and Mustang Island on the left, with Low Island in front. Lat. of light-house 27° 51′ 51″ N.; lon. 97° 2′ 58″ W. It is an important channel of trade, though it has a shifting bar.

Arányos, ŏh‵rạ̊n′yŏsh‵, a river of Austria, Transylvania, passes Thorda, and joins the Maros on the left.

Arányos-Maróth, ŏh‵rạ̊n′yŏsh‵ mŏh‵rot′, a town of Hungary, co. of Barsch, 87 miles N.W. of Buda. Pop. 2130.

Arányos-Medgyes, ŏh‵rạ̊n′yŏsh‵ mĕd‵yĕsh′, a town of Hungary, co. and 14 miles E. by N. of Szathmár. Pop. 2350.

Arapahoe, ạ-rap′ạ-ho, a county in the E. part of Colorado, is drained by the South Fork of the Platte, the Republican Fork of the Kansas River, and by Beaver Creek. The surface of the western part is mountainous. The eastern portion is an extensive arid plain, in which timber and water are scarce. The soil in some parts is productive, and the climate is delightful. The county is partly intersected by the Denver Pacific Railroad, which connects with other railroads at Denver, which is the county town and the capital of Colorado. Gold is found near the western border of the county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,500,000. In 1870 this was the most populous county in Colorado. Pop. 6829, of whom 5129 were natives of the United States.

Arapahoe, a county in the S.W. of Kansas, is partly drained by the Cimarron River. The surface is undulating prairie. Area, 576 square miles.

Arapahoe, a station in Bent co., Col., on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 35 miles E. of Kit Carson.

Arapahoe, a post-hamlet of Furnas co., Neb., 40 miles from Plum Creek Railroad Station. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and 2 or 3 stores.

Arapahoe Indians, a tribe formerly dwelling between the South Fork of Platte River and the head-waters of the Arkansas, but now located in the Indian Territory, and associated with the Cheyennes. The Arapahoes in 1876 were 1703 in number.

Arapahoe Peak, Colorado, a mountain in lat. 40° 1′ 13″ N., lon. 105° 38′ 39″ W. It has an altitude of 13,520 feet above the sea-level.

Arapiles, å-rå-pee′lẻs, a village of Spain, 4 miles S.E. of Salamanca. Pop. 400. This was the scene of a battle in which Wellington defeated the French, July 22, 1812.

Arar, a river of France. See SAÔNE.

Ararat, år′ạ-rat‵, a mountain of Western Asia, in Armenia, forming the point of contact of Russia with Turkey and Persia, to each of which it partly belongs. It lies in the S. portion of the extensive plain of the Aras, about 35 miles broad, and of whose length about 70 miles can be taken in by the eye. It consists of two mountains, the Great Ararat on the N.W., and the Little Ararat on the S.E., their summits being about 7 miles apart. The summit of the Great Ararat lies in lat. 39° 42′ N., lon. 43° 38′ E., and is 17,260 feet above the sea-level and 14,320 feet above the plain of the Aras. The N.E. slope of the mountain is about 14 miles in length, and the S.W. about 20 miles. On the former, visible even from Erivan, 32 miles distant, is a deep, crater-like chasm. The mountain is covered with perpetual snow and ice from about 3 miles from its summit downward in an oblique direction. On the entire N. half, from about 14,000 feet above the sea, it shoots up in one rigid crest to its summit, and then stretches downward, on its S. side, to a level not quite so low, forming what is called the Silver Crest of Ararat. Little Ararat rises 13,093 feet above the sea-level, and 10,140 feet above the plain of the Aras, and is free from snow in September and October. Its declivities are greater and steeper than those of the Great Ararat, and its almost conical form is marked with furrows, that radiate downward from its summit. The top of the Great Ararat was first reached, October 9, 1829, by Professor Parrot.

Ar′arat, a small river of North Carolina, which enters Yadkin River from the N.W., a few miles E. of Rockford.

Ararat, North Carolina. See PILOT MOUNTAIN.

Ararat (local pron. ā-rạ-rat′), a post-hamlet of Ararat township, Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Jefferson Branch of the Erie Railroad, 18 miles N. of Carbondale. The township has 3 churches, and a pop. of 771.

Ararat, a post-office of Patrick co., Va., 40 miles E.S.E. of Max Meadows.

Ararat, a mining borough in Ripon co., Victoria, Australia, on the river Hopkins. Lat. 37° 17′ S.; lon. 142° 57′ E. Pop. 2370.

Araruama, å-rå-rŏw′må, a salt-water lake of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro. Length, from E. to W., 22½ miles; greatest breadth, 7½ miles. It communicates with the sea, to which it lies parallel. Depth, from 26 to 80 feet.

Ararus, the ancient name of the river SERETH.

Aras, å‵rås′ (anc. *Araxes*, å-rax′ẻz), a river of Armenia, rises in the Turkish pashalic of Erzroom, near lat. 41° 30′ N. and lon. 41° 10′ E., flows eastward through Russian Armenia, and joins the Koor 60 miles W. of its mouth in the Caspian. Total course, upwards of 500 miles, very rapid, but often fordable. Chief affluents, Arpa-Chai, Kara-Soo, and Zenghi. On it are the towns of Abbasabad and Hasan-Kaleh.

Arasaig, år‵rạ-såg′, a village, district, and promontory of Scotland, co. of Inverness, on the W. coast.

Arassuahay, or **Arasuahi.** See ARAÇUAHI.

Aratica, å-rå-tee′kå, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 15° 26′ S., lon. 145° 39′ 46″ W. It is 8 miles in length by 5 miles across.

Arau, a town of Switzerland. See AARAU.

Arauca, å-rŏw′kå, a village of the United States of Colombia, state of Boyaca, on the Rio Arauca, a tributary of the Orinoco, near the border of Venezuela. It has a large trade. Pop. 1548.

Araucania, å-raw-kå′ne-å, or **Araucana,** å-raw-kå′nå (Sp. pron. å-rŏw-kå′nå), a territory in the S. part of Chili, between lat. 37° 29′ and 40° 18′ S., having the Andes on the E., and the Pacific on the W. Its entire length is about 200 miles; its breadth, from 90 to 180. It differs little in its physical features or productions from other parts of Chili, but its climate is cooler and much more rainy than that of the north. Its inhabitants, though greatly overrated by the Spanish writers, are one of the most remarkable, perhaps, of all the uncivilized races. With some of the vices common to all nations, the Araucanians possess many noble qualities. They are generous and humane towards the vanquished, courteous, hospitable, benevolent, and grateful; enthusiastic lovers of liberty, and ever ready to sacrifice their lives in the service of their country, the independence of which they maintained for centuries by their indomitable courage and singular aptitude for war, but they have of late mostly submitted to the Chilian authority, and it is stated that their numbers are much reduced. Seeing the evils of which gold is the cause, the Araucanians, after they had expelled the Spaniards from their country, closed their mines, avowing the most profound contempt for that metal. They are susceptible of mental culture, but despise the restraints of civilization. Their oratory is highly figurative and allegorical, at the same time lively, bold, and original. They have little commerce, and all their transactions are conducted by barter. The articles which they usually give in exchange for goods are horses and horned cattle. Polygamy obtains among the Araucanians, and celibacy is considered ignominious. Their religion is simple. They acknowledge a Supreme Being, whom they believe to be attended by some inferior deities, who execute his behests. They believe also in the immortality of the soul.——Adj. and inhab. ARAUCANIAN, å-raw-kå′ne-an.

Arauco, å-rŏw′ko, a province in the S. of Chili, comprising much of the region known as Araucania. Area, including the territories of Lebú and Imperial, 8076 square miles. Pop. in 1875, 51,307.

Arauco, a town of Chili, capital of the above province, on the Bay of Arauco, 230 miles S. by W. of Valparaiso.

Arauco, or **Concepcion de Arauco,** kon-sep-se-ōn' då å-rŏw'ko, a town of the Argentine Republic, province and 60 miles N. of La Rioja. Pop. 3237.

Araules, å'rōl', a village of France, in Haute-Loire, 7 miles S. of Yssingeaux. Pop. 1950.

Araure, å-rŏw'rå, a city of Venezuela, on the Acarigua, an affluent of the Portuguesa, 60 miles E.N.E. of Trujillo. Lat. 9° 17' N.; lon. 69° 28' W. It contains a handsome square and church, and is in a well-watered, fertile district, which yields cotton and coffee and pastures numerous herds of cattle. Pop. 6460.

Arauris, the ancient name of the river HÉRAULT.

Arausio, the ancient name of ORANGE.

Aravulli (ar'ạ-vul'lee) **Mountains,** a low range of mountains which traverse the territory of Ajmeer, from S.S.W. to N.N.E., from lat. 24° to 28° N., or 300 miles.

Arawan, El-Arawan, ėl å-rå-wån', or **Al-Arouan,** ål å-roo-wån', a town of Sahara, 125 miles N. of Timbuctoo. Lat. 18° 55' N.; lon. 3° W.

Araxas, å-rå'shås, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, on the Rio das Velhas. It lies W. of the Matto Gordo mountains. Pop. 4000.

Araxes, a river of Armenia. See ARAS.

Araxes, a river of Persia. See BUNDEMEER.

Arayat, å-ri'åt, a town of the Philippine Islands, in Luzon, 50 miles N.N.E. of Manila. Pop. 7765.

Arba, aʀ'bå', or **L'Arba,** laʀ'bå', a village of Algeria, 12 miles S.S.E. of Algiers. Pop. 3500.

Ar'ba, a post-village of Randolph co., Ind., in Green Fork township, about 14 miles N. of Richmond. It has 2 churches and a carriage-shop.

Arbacoo'chee, a post-hamlet of Cleburne co., Ala., 22 miles from Oxford. It has a church.

Arbe, aʀ'bå, or **Rab,** råb, an island in the Adriatic, Gulf of Quarnero, belonging to Austria, 11½ miles in length. The principal town, of the same name, is on the S.W. side of the island; it is built on a hill, and contains a cathedral and collegiate church. Pop. of island, 4000.

Arbeca, ar-bå'kå, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Urgel canal, 12 miles E.S.E. of Lerida. Pop. 2540.

Arbela, the ancient name of ARBIL.

Arbe'la, or **Arabe'la,** a post-hamlet of Tuscola co., Mich., in Arbela township, about 20 miles S.E. of East Saginaw. Pop. of township, 979.

Arbela, a post-village of Scotland co., Mo., on the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Memphis. It has 2 churches, a pump-factory, and a grist-mill.

Arbela of Galilee, in Palestine, identified by Robinson with Irbid (Arab. *Irbil*), is on the W. side of the Lake of Tiberias, 3½ miles N.W. of Tiberias.

Arbil, ar-beel', or **Erbil,** er-beel' (anc. *Arbe'la*), a walled town of Asiatic Turkey, 40 miles E. by S. of Mosul. Pop. 6000. It has some large mosques, baths, and bazaars. Here Alexander the Great obtained his final victory over Darius, B.C. 331.

Arboga, aʀ-bo'gå, a town of Sweden, on a railway, 30 miles S.W. of Westerås. Pop. 3269. It has an active trade with Stockholm by the Arboga River and Mælar Lake.

Arbois, aʀ'bwå', a town of France, department of Jura, on the Cuisance, and on a railway, 6 miles N.E. of Poligny. Pop. 5275. It is celebrated for its wine, oil, and manufactures of earthenware and paper.

Arboleas, aʀ-bo-lå'ås, or **Arboledas,** aʀ-bo-lå'ᴅås, a town of Spain, 41 miles N.N.E. of Almeria. Pop. 1289.

Arboletes, aʀ-bo-lå'tės, a seaport town of Colombia, on the Gulf of Darien. Lat. 8° 55' N.; lon. 76° 25' W.

Arbon, aʀ'bòɴᵍ' (L. *Ar'bor Fe'lix*), a town of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, 15 miles S.E. of Constance, on Lake Constance. Pop. 1300.

Arbon, a town of Africa. See AREBO.

Ar'bor Hill, a post-office of Adair co., Iowa, on Middle River, about 45 miles W.S.W. of Des Moines.

Arbor Hill, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va., 5½ miles from Staunton.

Arboro, aʀ'bo-ro, a village of Italy, 10 miles N.N.W. of Vercelli. Pop. 1609.

Ar'borville, a post-hamlet of York co., Neb., on the North Blue River, 14 miles S. of Clarksville Railroad Station. It has 1 church.

Ar'bor Vi'tæ, a post-office of Bullock co., Ala., 2 miles from Thomas Station.

Arbos, aʀ'boce, a town of Spain, on a railway, 22 miles N.E. of Tarragona. Pop. 1313.

Arbroath, ar'brōth, formerly **Ab'erbroth'ock,** a seaport and manufacturing town of Scotland, co. of Forfar, at the mouth of the Brothock, whence the name of the town,—the prefix Aber (Gaelic) designating the mouth of a river, or its point of junction with the sea. Lat. 56° 33' 7" N.; lon. 2° 35' W. It is 16 miles N.E. of Dundee, on the Dundee & Arbroath Railway. The houses are generally well built, and the whole town has a prosperous appearance. There are public reading-rooms in the town, with a well-supported public library, and excellent scientific, educational, and charitable institutions. It has 30 spinning-mills, 17 factories, 6 branch banks, and a savings-bank. The principal manufactures are yarn spun from flax and hemp, canvas, brown and bleached linen. leather, cast iron, and bone-dust. The town owes its rise, if not its origin, to an important monastic institution planted here in 1178 by William the Lion. Pop. 20,170.

Arbucias, ar-boo'the-ås, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, 9 miles S.W. of Santa Coloma de Farnes. Pop. 2980.

Ar'buckle, a post-hamlet and station of Colusa co., Cal., on the Northern Railroad, 37 miles N. of Davisville.

Arbuckle, a post-hamlet of Mason co., W. Va., on the Kanawha River, 14 miles E.S.E. of Point Pleasant.

Arbus, aʀ'booce, a village in the island of Sardinia, 30 miles N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 3684, employed in adjacent silver- and lead-mines.

Arc, aʀk, or **Arco,** aʀ'ko, a river of France, Savoy, joins the Isère after a N.W. course of 90 miles.

Arc, a river of France, Bouches-du-Rhône, enters the Etang de Berre after a W. course of about 30 miles.

Arc is also the name of several villages of France, departments of Doubs, Haute-Saône, and Côte-d'Or.

Arcachon, aʀ'kå'shòɴᵍ', a town of France, department of Gironde, 35 miles by rail S.W. of Bordeaux, on the Bassin d'Arcachon. It is an exceedingly popular summer bathing-place, as well as a winter resort for invalids. It has a large steam fishing-fleet, exports naval stores, and is renowned for its extensive oyster-beds. Pop. 3696.

Arcada, ar-ka'dạ, a township of Gratiot co., Mich. Pop. 970. It contains Alma.

Arcada, a township of Lapeer co., Mich. Pop. 621.

Ar'cade', a station in Sacramento co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Sacramento.

Arcade, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., is on Cattaraugus Creek, in Arcade township, 1 mile from Arcade Station on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, and 36 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It has 3 churches, the Arcade Academy, a bank, a newspaper office, a tannery, and a woollen-factory. Pop. about 900; of township, 1742.

Arcade, Adams co., Wis., the former name of ARKDALE.

Arcadia, ar-kå'de-ạ (modern Gr. *Arkadia*, aʀ-kå-dee'å), an ancient independent government, now a nome of Greece, in the centre of the Morea, divided into the departments of Mantinea, Cynuria, Megalopolis, and Gortynia. The country is mountainous, and affords excellent pasturage. Area, 2020 square miles. Pop. 131,740. Capital, Tripolitza. ——Adj. and inhab. ARCADIAN, ar-kå'de-ạn.

Arcadia, a town of Greece. See KYPARISSIA.

Arca'dia, a post-office of Montgomery co., Ala.

Arcadia, a post-office of Hall co., Ga., 4 miles from the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad.

Arcadia, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ill., in Arcadia township, about 33 miles W. of Springfield. It has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 1251.

Arcadia, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ind., in Jackson township, on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, 31 miles N. by E. from Indianapolis. It has a graded school, 3 or 4 general stores, 2 churches, and a furniture-factory. Pop. about 300.

Arcadia, a post-village of Carroll co., Iowa, in Arcadia township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 43 miles W. of Grand Junction. It has a church, a bank, 3 hotels, a graded school, and a furniture-factory. Much grain is shipped here. Pop. about 400; of township, 511.

Arcadia, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Kansas, 15 miles S. by E. from Fort Scott. It has a flour-mill.

Arcadia, a post-village of Bienville parish, La., about 50 miles E. of Shreveport. It has 2 churches, a hotel, and several stores.

Arcadia, a post-hamlet of Manistee co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, about 16 miles N. of Manistee. Pop. of Arcadia township, 226.

Arcadia, a post-village and summer resort of Iron co., Mo., in Arcadia township, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 89 miles S. by W. from St. Louis. It is contiguous to Ironton. It has a church, a large hotel, &c. Pop. 250. Pop. of township, 3058.

Arcadia, a post-hamlet of Valley co., Neb., near the Middle Loup River, 60 miles N. of Kearney Junction.

Arcadia, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., in Arcadia township, and on the Erie Canal, about 30 miles E.S.E. of Rochester, and 1 mile E. of Newark. It has 2 churches. The township is intersected by the New York Central Railroad, and contains the village of Newark. Pop. 5660.

Arcadia, a post-office of Davidson co., N.C.

Arcadia, a township of Halifax co., N.C. Pop. 2898. It contains Halifax.

Arcadia, a post-village of Washington township, Hancock co., O., on the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Findlay. It has 3 churches. Pop. 288.

Arcadia, a post-village of Washington co., R.I., about 27 miles S.S.W. of Providence, and 3 miles from Hope Valley. It has a church and 2 cotton-mills. Pop. 150.

Arcadia, a post-office of Sullivan co., Tenn.

Arcadia, a post-village of Mason co., Washington territory, on an arm or inlet of Puget Sound, 10 miles N. of Olympia. It has some ship-building.

Arcadia, a post-village of Arcadia township, Trempealeau co., Wis., on the Trempealeau River, 47 miles by rail N.W. of La Crosse. It is on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, 23 miles N.N.E. of Winona. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a woollen-factory, 2 flouring-mills, a newspaper office, and 3 hotels. Laid out in 1874. Pop. about 1000; of township, 2832.

Arcadia, a village in Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, on the seashore, 3 miles from Yarmouth. It contains several mills and factories. Pop. 500.

Arcæ, the supposed ancient name of Hyères.

Arcana, ar-kā'nạ, a post-office of Grant co., Ind., about 45 miles S.S.W. of Fort Wayne.

Arca'num, a post-village of Twin township, Darke co., O., on the Dayton & Union Railroad, 26 miles N.W. of Dayton. It has 2 churches, a bank, a normal and graded school, a newspaper office, 2 planing-mills, and a manufactory of sash and doors. Pop. 450.

Arcas, aʀ'kås, a group of small islets or rocks in the Gulf of Mexico. Lat. 20° 12′ 6″ N.: lon. 91° 59′ 2″ W.

Arcas, aʀ'kås, an island of Senegambia, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. Lat. 11° 40′ N.; lon. 15° 38′ W.

Arcata, ar-kā'tạ, a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal., on the north end of Humboldt Bay, about 230 miles from San Francisco, and 8 miles N.E. of Eureka. It has 3 churches and several lumber-mills. Redwood timber abounds here. Steamboats ply between Arcata and San Francisco.

Arce, aʀ'chå, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 10½ miles S.S.W. of Sora. Pop. 3690.

Arc-en-Barrois, aʀk-ôɴᵍ-baʀ'ʀwå', a town of France, in Haute-Marne, 13 miles S.W. of Chaumont. Pop. 1253.

Arcene, aʀ-chå'nå, a village of Italy, province of Bergamo, in a fertile district. Pop. 1724.

Arc-et-la-Maison-du-Bois, aʀk-å-lå-må'zôɴᵍ'dü-bwå', a village of France, in Haute-Saône, closely adjacent to the town of Gray. Pop. 2650.

Arc-et-Senans, aʀk-å-sẹh'nôɴᵍ', a village of France, department of Doubs, at the junction of the Dijon-Neufchâtel and Besançon-Lyons Railways, 9 miles from Quingey. It has important salt-works. Pop. 1425.

Arcevia, ar-chå've-å, a town of Italy, province of Ancona, 40 miles W. of Ancona. Pop. 9051.

Arch, an island of the Pacific. See Ark.

Arch, aʀk, a village of Austria, in Carniola, 5 miles S.W. of Gurkfeld. Pop. 1450.

Archadinskaia, or **Artschadinskaja,** ar'chå-din-skå'yå, a village of Russia, province of the Don Cossacks, 155 miles N.E. of Novo-Cherkask. Pop. 2870.

Archalla, a supposed ancient name of Ereglee.

Archangel, ark-ån'jẹl (Russ. pron. aʀk-ång'ghe̊l), or **Arkhanghelsk,** aʀk-ång-ghe̊lsk', a government of Russia in Europe, extending from the Ural Mountains on the E. to Finland on the W., a distance of about 920 miles, and from Vologda and Olonets on the S. to the Arctic Ocean, about 400 miles. Area, 286,739 square miles. It includes part of Karelia and of Russian Lapland, also the islands of Nova Zembla. The White Sea occupies a large space in its centre. The province is one continuous flat, and nearly an unvaried scene of desolation and sterility, especially in the northern parts, where the ground remains frozen for nine months in the year. Nor are the southern portions much more inviting. Here meagre pastures, marshes, swamps, and extensive forests occupy nearly all the surface, leaving but little for cultivation. Almost the only crops raised are hemp, flax, potatoes, and some rye, neither the climate nor the soil admitting of the cultivation of oats or wheat. The climate is excessively cold in winter and hot in summer, with sudden transitions between the two extremes. The timber forms the principal wealth. Pop. 281,112.

Archangel, a town of Russia in Europe, capital of the above, on the Dwina, 20 miles from its embouchure in the Bay of Archangel, and 670 miles N.E. of St. Petersburg. Lat. 64° 32′ N.; lon. 40° 33′ E. It is ill built, and consists of two principal and irregular streets, connected by narrow lanes and paved with wood. The houses are mostly of wood, and two stories in height. The most remarkable buildings in the town are the great bazaar or mart, and a marine hospital. There are 11 churches, an ecclesiastical seminary, a gymnasium, and schools for navigation and engineering. In or near the town there are a sugar-refinery, a royal dock-yard, some ship-yards for building merchant-ships and coasting-vessels, rope-walks, &c. The harbor is at the island of Solombaly, about a mile from the town, and is usually free from ice only from July to September. The trade of Archangel extends as far as Siberia, and along the coasts of the White Sea, E. and W., but it is greatly dependent on the demand from the more southerly ports of Europe, and especially from England, for corn. The exports consist principally of linseed, flax, tow, tallow, train-oil, bass matting, provisions, feathers, oil-cake, grain, deals, battens and ends, pitch and tar. This is one of the oldest ports in Russia, having been founded in 1584, and was long the only one. It is the seat of an archbishop, and the residence of a civil and a military governor. Pop. 19,936.

Archangel Bay, in Russia, opens to the White Sea, having Cape Keretzkoi on the N.E., and Cape Onega on the S.W., distant from each other 85 miles. It penetrates inland about 65 miles.

Archangel, New (Alaska). See Sitka.

Archangelsk, Russia. See Archangel.

Archangelsk, or **Arkhangelsk,** aʀk-ång-ghe̊lsk', a town of Russia, Orenboorg, 150 miles S.E. of Menselinsk.

Archangelsk, or **Arkhangelsk,** towns of Russia, governments of Yekaterinoslav, Kherson, and Simbeersk.

Archbald, arch'båld, a post-town of Lackawanna co., Pa., in the Lackawanna Valley, and on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, 6 miles S.S.W. of Carbondale, and 10 miles N.E. of Scranton. It has 2 extensive coal-breakers, 3 churches, a graded school, and several hotels. Its prosperity is derived from rich mines of anthracite which are worked in the vicinity. Pop. 2571.

Archbold, arch'bōld, a post-village of Fulton co., O., in German township, on the Lake Shore Railroad (Air-Line division), 40 miles W. by S. from Toledo. It has 4 churches, a saw-mill, and a planing-mill. Pop. 373.

Archelais, a supposed ancient name of Ereglee.

Archena, aʀ-chå'nå, a town of Spain, 14 miles N.W. of Murcia, with extensive warm baths. Pop. 1766.

Ar'cher, a county in the N. part of Texas, drained by the Little Wichita and its branches. It is reported to contain copper and bismuth ores. Area, 900 square miles.

Archer, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla., on the railroad which connects Fernandina with Cedar Keys, 15 miles S.W. of Gainesville. It has a church, several stores, and a manufactory of naval supplies.

Archer, a post-hamlet of Richardson co., Neb., about 90 miles S.E. of Lincoln.

Archer, a township of Harrison co., O., about 3 miles N. of Cadiz. Pop. 726.

Archer, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., O., in North township, 2 miles from New Market Railroad Station, and about 8 miles N.W. of Cadiz. It has 2 churches.

Archer, a station in Laramie co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 8 miles E. by N. of Cheyenne.

Archer Lodge, a post-office of Johnston co., N.C.

Archer's Fork, a post-office of Washington co., O., 20 miles E. by N. of Marietta.

Arches, aʀsh, a village of France, in Vosges, on the Moselle, 10 miles by rail S.E. of Epinay. Pop. 1650.

Archi, aʀ'kee, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 24 miles W. of Vasto. Pop. 3126.

Archidona, aʀ-che-do'nå, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on a railway, 34 miles N. of Malaga, built on the S. slope of a rugged and lofty mountain, 10 miles W.N.W. of Loja. In the neighborhood are rich orchards, giving occupation to many of the inhabitants, who are also employed in weaving, expressing oil, and curing bacon, which they export in large quantities. Pop. 7620.

Archidona, aʀ-che-do'nå, a town of Ecuador, 90 miles E.S.E. of Quito. Pop. 2000.

Archigny, aʀ'sheen'yee', a village of France, department of Vienne, 12 miles S.E. of Châtellerault. Pop. 1875. It is the centre of a community descended from Acadian (Nova Scotian) refugees; founded in 1763.

Archipelago, ar-ke-pel'ạ-go, a name which, although neither its origin nor precise signification have been ascertained, is now generally understood to mean a sea interspersed with numerous islands or islets; but applied more especially to the ÆGEAN SEA (which see).

Archipelago, Eastern. See MALAY ARCHIPELAGO.

Archipel de Hawaii. See HAWAII.

Archipel de la Pérouse. See PÉROUSE ISLANDS.

Archipel de Tahiti, the French of SOCIETY ISLANDS.

Archivel, ar-chė-vel', a town of Spain, in Murcia, 12 miles W.S.W. of Caravaca. Pop. 1465.

Arch Spring, a post-hamlet of Blair co., Pa., in Tyrone township, 2 miles from Union Furnace Station. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a sulphur spring.

Archudi, or **Arkudi,** aʀ-koo'dee, one of the smallest of the Ionian Islands, 4 miles N.N.E. of Ithaca.

Arcidosso, aʀ-che-dos'so, a town of Italy, province of Grosseto, 8 miles W. by N. of Radicofani. Pop. 4691.

Arcisate, aʀ-che-så'tå, a village of Italy, in Como, 3 miles N.N.E. of Varese, and near Lake Lugano. Pop. 1585.

Arcis-sur-Aube, aʀ‵see'süʀ-ōb, a town of France, department of Aube, on the Aube, and on a railway, 16 miles N. by E. of Troyes. Pop. 2784.

Arco, a river of France, in Savoy. See ARC.

Arco, aʀ'ko, a town of Austria, Tyrol, 8 miles W. of Roveredo, on the Sarca. Pop. 1995.

Arcola, aʀ-ko'lå, an ancient town of Italy, province of Genoa, celebrated for its wines. Pop. 4335.

Arcola, ar-ko'lạ, a post-office of Bullock co., Ga.

Arcola, a post-village of Douglas co., Ill., in Arcola township, on the Illinois Central Railroad where it crosses the Paris & Decatur Railroad, 158 miles S. by W. from Chicago, and 40 miles E.S.E. of Decatur. It contains 7 churches, a national bank, and a graded school. Three newspapers are issued here. Pop. of township, 2332.

Arcola, a post-village of Allen co., Ind., in Lake township, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Fort Wayne. It has 2 churches. Pop. 250.

Arcola, a post-hamlet of Monona co., Iowa, near the Little Sioux River, 7 miles E. of Onawa, and about 60 miles N. of Council Bluffs.

Arcola, a post-hamlet of Tangipahoa parish, La., and a station on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 4 miles N. of Amite City. It has a church.

Arcola, a hamlet of Washington co., Minn., on the St. Croix River, 7 miles above Stillwater. It has a steam mill.

Arcola, a post-office of Washington co., Miss.

Arcola, a post-hamlet of Dade co., Mo., 35 miles S.E. of Nevada. It has a church.

Arcola, a post-hamlet of Bergen co., N.J., in Midland township, 2 miles from the Midland Railroad, and 4 miles E. of Paterson. It has a church and a woollen-factory.

Arcola, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.C., about 50 miles N.E. of Raleigh. It has 2 stores.

Arcola, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the Perkiomen Railroad, 3 miles N. of Perkiomen Junction.

Arcola, a post-office of Fort Bend co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, at its junction with the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railroad, 20 miles S. of Houston, and 42 miles from Galveston.

Arcola, a post-office of Loudoun co., Va., about 30 miles W. of Washington, D.C., is at a hamlet named Gum Spring.

Arcole, aʀ-ko'lå, a village of Italy, 15 miles E.S.E. of Verona, on an affluent of the Adige. Pop. 2801. Arcole is celebrated for the victory gained there by Napoleon over the Austrians, November 17, 1796.

Arcona, island of Rügen. See ARKONA.

Arcona, ar-ko'nạ, a hamlet of Jewell co., Kansas, in Washington township, 45 miles S. by W. from Edgar, Neb. It has a church.

Arconate, aʀ-ko-nå'tå, a village of Italy, province of Milan, 11 miles N.N.W. of Abbiategrasso. Pop. 2471.

Arconsat, aʀ‵kôɴᵍ‵så', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 9 miles E. of St. Remy. Pop. 2096.

Arcore, aʀ-ko'rå, a village of Italy, province of Milan, 4 miles N.E. of Monza.

Arcos de la Frontera, aʀ'koce då lå fron-tå'rå, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 30 miles N.E. of Cadiz, on an elevated rock near the Guadalete. The name is derived from its being built in the form of a "bow." The addition *de la Frontera* ("of the frontier or limit") was derived from its position on the old Moorish frontier. Pop. 15,378. It was formerly strongly fortified. Chief manufactures, leather (which is celebrated), caps, hats, esparto grass work, thread, and ropes. There are several villages in Spain and Portugal named Arcos.

Arcos de Valle do Vez, aʀ'koce då vål'lå do vez, a village of Portugal, 15 miles N. of Braga. Pop. 2200.

Arcot, ar‵cot' (NORTH and SOUTH), two contiguous maritime districts of British India, presidency of Madras, comprising the whole country from Coleroon River on the S. to the frontier of the Nellore district on the N., and E. of Cuddapah, Mysore, and Salem, with the exception of the Chingleput district, lying round Madras. United area, 19,925 square miles. Pop. 3,770,192. Surface, low near the sea; inland, hilly, with extensive jungles. Chief rivers, the Coleroon and Palaur; on the N.E. coast is the Pulicat lake. Chief city and towns, Arcot, Vellore, and Cuddalore. Arcot was ceded in 1801 to the East India Company.

Ar‵cot', Arucati, or **Arookatee,** å-roo-kå'tee, a city once the Mohammedan capital of the Carnatic, on the Palaur, and on a railway, 10 miles W. by S. of Madras. Lat. (fort) 12° 54' 14" N.; lon. 79° 22' 23" E. It was first established as capital of the Carnatic in 1716. It was ceded to the East India Company in 1801, along with the whole district. The town, which is inhabited chiefly by Mohammedans, is of modern erection, enclosed by walls, and contains a few buildings worthy of notice. Pop. 53,474.

Arcs, Les, a village of France. See LES ARCS.

Arctias, ark'she-ạs or ark'te-ạs, an island of the Black Sea, coast of Asia Minor, 2 miles W.N.W. of Keresoon.

Arc'tic, a manufacturing village of Kent co., R.I., in Warwick township, on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Providence. It has 2 churches, a large cotton-factory, and a printing-office. The nearest post-office is River Point. Pop. 1173.

Arctic Highlands, a country situated in the N.E. part of Baffin's Bay, on the W. coast of Greenland; discovered, in 1818, by Captain Ross, who gave it the name it now bears. The coast trends S.E. and N.W., extending 110 miles, is ice-bound, and it is only about the bases of the rocks, chiefly granite and gneiss, close by the sea, that a stunted and scanty vegetation is to be seen.

Arctic Ocean (named from *Arc'tos*, Gr. Ἄρκτος, the "Bear," the constellation of which is principally included within the celestial Arctic Circle), the expanse of water that surrounds the North Pole and is a continuation of the Atlantic Ocean, with which it is connected by a wide sea, between Greenland and Norway. It communicates with the Pacific Ocean through Behring's Strait, and comprises all the water or ice within the Arctic Circle, which is 23½ degrees from the North Pole. It washes the northern shores of Asia, Europe, and North America. No navigator has ever reached the centre of this frigid zone, the exploration of which is extremely difficult and perilous. The progress of vessels is obstructed even in summer by immense icebergs and fields of ice. Some of the icebergs are so large that they rise 300 feet above the water in which they float. Here are also masses of floating ice, which have a rapid rotatory motion and dash against each other with tremendous violence. The mercury here sinks 50° or more below zero. Dense fogs, violent storms, and almost perpetual darkness increase the horrors and dangers that beset the navigator of this ocean. For the purpose of discovering a northwest passage, or an open polar sea, many expeditions have been conducted to the Arctic regions without success by Capt. Parry, Sir John Franklin, Dr. Kane, and others. In 1827, Capt. Parry reached a point in lat. 82° 45' and lon. 19° 25' E. This appears to be the highest northern latitude which has ever been visited. Capt. Hall, commander of the "Polaris," by travelling on the ice in a sledge, penetrated to lat. 82° 16' N. in 1871. There is an extraordinary abundance of animal life in the Arctic Ocean, which has also valuable whale-fisheries. The water is extremely clear, shells being visible at the depth of 80 fathoms.

Arcueil, aʀ‵kuʟ', a village of France, department of Seine, 3 miles S. of Paris, on the railway from Paris to Sceaux. Pop. 5034.

Arcy-sur-Cure, aʀ‵see'süʀ-küʀ, a village of France, in Yonne, on a railway, 14 miles S.E. of Auxerre. Pop. 1460.

Ardabeel, Ardabil, or **Ardabyl,** aʀ-dạ-beel', a town of Persia, in Azerbaijan, on the Kara-Soo, 90 miles E. by N. of Tabreez. Pop. 12,000.

Ardagh, aʀ'dåʜ, a village and parish of Ireland, co. of Longford, 6 miles S.E. of Longford. It is a Catholic bishop's see. Pop. of parish, 2337.

Ardahan, aʀ-då-ʜån', or **Ardagan,** aʀ-då-gån', a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, in the district of Kars, acquired by Russia in the war of 1877–78. It is on the Koor, 45 miles N.N.W. of Kars.

Ardales, aʀ-då'lês, a town of Spain, 30 miles N.W. of Malaga. Pop. 3912.

Ardatov, aʀ-då-tov', a town of Russia, government of

Simbeersk, on the Alateer (Alatyr), 14 miles W. of the town of Alateer. Pop. 5090. It has two cathedrals.

Ardatov, a town of Russia, government and 8 miles S.W. of Nizhnee-Novgorod. Pop. 2962.

Ardchattan, ard-ᴋat′tạn, a district of Argyleshire, Scotland, consisting of the united parishes of Ardchattan and Muckairn. Pop. 1790.

Ardea, aʀ-då′å, a village of Italy, 24 miles S. of Rome, and 3 miles from the Mediterranean. This ruined capital of the ancient *Rutuli* occupies the rock on which stood its citadel, where some remains are still traceable. Pop. 300.

Ardebil, or **Ardebyl,** Persia. See ARDABEEL.

Ardèche, aʀ`daish′ or aʀ`dêsh′, a river of France, the largest stream in the department to which it gives its name. Its source is among the Cévennes; and, after a course of 45 miles, amid magnificent natural scenery, it falls into the Rhone about a mile from Pont St. Esprit. In the lower part is the fall of Ray-Pic, above 100 feet high, and below is the Bridge of Arc, a remarkable natural curiosity.

Ardèche, a department in the S.E. of France, between the departments of Loire, Isère, Drôme, Vaucluse, Gard, Lozère, and Haute-Loire. Area, 2110 square miles. The whole department is of a mountainous character. Numerous volcanoes must have been active at no very remote geological period. Several of the craters still exhale mephitic vapors, and warm springs issue from their sides. The streams are the Ardèche, the Erieux, and the Doux. They have all an E. course, and belong to the basin of the Rhone. Among the metals have been found silver, antimony, lead, and iron, which is now extensively wrought, and, in connection with the limestone and valuable coal-fields, supplies furnaces and forges which rank as the most important in France. Basalt is the chief building-stone in the district, but good marble is extensively quarried. The chestnut covers extensive tracts. In the S., both the fig and the olive thrive; and the department abounds with mulberry-trees, which supply food for silk-worms. A large quantity of wine is produced. Cattle, sheep, goats, asses, and mules are largely bred. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Privas, Largentière, and Tournon. Previous to 1790 this territory formed a portion of Vivarais, a dependence of Languedoc. Capital, Privas. Pop. in 1876, 384,378.

Ar`dee′ (*Atherdee,* "town on the Dee"), a town and parish of Ireland, co. of Louth, on the Dee, 12 miles N.W. of Drogheda. Pop. of town, 2972. It has two old castles (one now a court-house), a church of the thirteenth century, a Roman Catholic chapel, work-house, savings-bank, dispensary, and several schools.

Ardekoo, or **Ardeku,** ar`dẹ-koo′, written also **Ardekoun** or **Ardekan,** a town of Persia, in Khorassan, two days' journey N.W. of Yezd. Pop. 5000.

Ardelan, ar-dẹ-lân′, a district of Persia, in Koordistan, forming a part of the province of Irak-Ajemee. Chief towns, Sinna and Kermanshah.

Ardelica, the ancient name of PESCHIERA.

Ar′den, an ancient forest of England, believed to have covered at one time a large part of the midland and eastern counties. No vestiges of it remain, except in certain parish and township names.

Ar′den, a post-office of Buncombe co., N.C.

Arden, a post-office of Washington co., Pa., on the Chartiers Railroad, 3 miles N. of Washington.

Arden, a post-village in Frontenac co., Ontario, 40 miles from Napanee. Pop. 100.

Ardenheim, ar′dẹn-hīme, a station in Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 2 miles N.W. of Huntingdon.

Ardennes, or **Ar′den,** aʀ′dẽn or aʀ`dẽn′, **Forest of** (anc. *Arduen′na Syl′va*). This region, familiar to the readers of Shakspeare (see ARDEN, England), is a vast system of heights and forests, embracing a part of Belgium, parts of the Rhine province of Germany, with districts in Luxemburg and in France, and extending W. to the sources of the Somme, the Oise, the Scheldt, and the Sambre, and E. to the Moselle. The Ardennes of Cæsar's time extended to the Rhine, and consisted of an immense forest. At present the name is confined to the wooded heights which, extending N.W. to S.E. on each side of the Meuse, descend between Sainte-Menehould and Luxemburg, and are finally lost in the plains of the ancient Champagne.

Ardennes, a department in the N.E. of France, formed of the N. part of the old province of Champagne and a small part of the provinces of Picardy and French Flanders, having on the N. and N.E. Belgian Luxembourg, W. the department of Aisne, S. Marne, and E. Meuse. Area, 1955 square miles. Rivers, the Meuse, the Bar, the Vence, the Sormonne, the Aisne, the Aire, the Vaux, and the Retourne. The climate is generally cold and humid; the soil is mountainous, and much wooded in the N. The department contains iron-mines, slate- and marble-quarries, potter's clay, and sand. Abundance of corn is raised in the rich valleys; cider and beer are made, with a little wine. It has manufactures of fire-arms and of metallic wares generally, earthenware, glass, marble goods, woollen cloths, shawls, clock-works, and chemical products. Ardennes is divided into the arrondissements of Mézières, Rethel, Rocroy, Sedan, and Vouziers, its chief towns. Capital, Mézières. Pop. in 1876, 326,782.

Ardenno, aʀ-dẽn′no, a village of Italy, in the Valtellina, 12 miles W. of Sondrio. Pop. 1953.

Ardentes San Martin, aʀ`dôɴᴛ′ sâɴᵍ maʀ`tâɴᵍ′, a commune and village of France, department of Indre, on the Indre, 6 miles S.E. of Châteauroux. Pop. 2450.

Ardes, aʀd, a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, on the Couze, 10 miles S.W. of Issoire. Pop. 1412.

Ardesio, aʀ-då′se-o, an ancient village of Italy, in Bergamo. Pop. 1949. It has extensive marble-quarries.

Ardestan, or **Ardistan,** aʀ`dẹ-stân′, a town of Persia, 86 miles N.E. of Ispahan.

Ard`fert′, a village and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry, 4 miles N.W. of Tralee. Pop. 192.

Ardfin′nan, a village of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, on the Suir, 6½ miles S.W. of Clonmel. Pop. 560.

Ardglass′, a seaport town of Ireland, co. of Down, on the Irish Sea, 6 miles S.E. of Downpatrick. Pop. of town, 613, chiefly engaged in fisheries. The pier has a light-house. This town enjoyed a flourishing commerce during the Lancastrian dynasty.

Ardish, a town of Turkey. See AKHLAT.

Ardistan, a town of Persia. See ARDESTAN.

Ardmeanach, Scotland. See CROMARTY.

Ardmore′, a maritime town of Ireland, co. of Waterford, on Ardmore Head, 4 miles N.E. of Youghal. Pop. 407.

Ard′more, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Lower Merion township, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 7 miles from West Philadelphia. It has a church, a graded school, and manufactures of cotton, wool, and flour. Here is a fine railroad depot, which cost nearly $40,000. This place was formerly named Athensville. Pop. about 900.

Ard`naglass′ Bay, an inlet on the W. coast of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Sligo. It extends inland for 6 miles, and receives the Owenbeg River, and at its head is the town of Ballysadare.

Ardnamurchan, ard-nạ-mŭr′ᴋạn, a very extensive parish of Scotland, cos. of Inverness and Argyle.

Ardnamurchan Point, a cape in Scotland, the westernmost point of the mainland of Britain. It contains a light-house. Lat. 56° 43′ 45″ N.; lon. 6° 13′ 30″ W.

Ardnaree, Ireland. See BALLINA.

Ardoch, aʀ′doᴋ, or **Braco,** brå′ko, a village of Scotland, co. of Perth, 4 miles S.S.W. of Muthill.

Ardore, aʀ-do′rå, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 7 miles by rail S.S.W. of Gerace. Pop. 5141.

Ardoye, aʀ`dwå′, a market-town of Belgium; province of West Flanders, 16 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 6100, engaged in linen-bleaching, brewing, and the manufacture of wax and tallow candles.

Ar′drah, or **Az′em,** a town of Africa, kingdom of Dahomey, lat. 6° 35′ N., lon. 3° 42′ E., about 20 miles from the sea-coast. Pop. 10,000.

Ardres, aʀd′r, a town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 10 miles by rail S.E. of Calais. Pop. 2189. Near this was held, in 1520, the celebrated interview of the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," between Henry VIII. and Francis I.

Ardrishaig′, a village and port of Scotland, in Argyleshire, on Loch Gilp and the Crinan Canal, 19 miles S.S.W. of Inverary. Pop. 1177.

Ardrossan, ar-dros′sạn, a town of Scotland, co. and 16 miles N.W. of Ayr, on the Firth of Clyde, opposite the Isle of Arran. It is now a fashionable bathing-place, with 5 churches, 3 banks, good hotels, and handsome villas; and it communicates by a branch railway with the Glasgow and Ayr lines at Kilwinning, and by steam-packets with Arran, Belfast, and Liverpool. The harbor, formed at an immense expense, is sheltered by a pier and by Horse Island, and has a light-house on the breakwater. The export of coal and iron is important. Lat. 55° 38′ 27″ N.; lon. 4° 49′ 28″ W. Pop. 4228.

Ard′straw, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone, comprising the town of Newtown-Stewart and the villages of Ardstraw and Douglas Bridge.

Arduenna Sylva, the ancient name of ARDENNES.

Ard′wick, a suburb of Manchester, England, and within the bounds of its borough. The Sheffield Railway joins that of Birmingham in this suburb. Pop. 28,066.

Ardz-Room, or **Ardz-Rum.** See Erzroom.

Areas, å-rå′ås, or **São Miguel das Areas,** sŏwng me-ghêl′ dås å-rå′ås, a town of Brazil, in the province of São Paulo, 110 miles N.W. of Rio Janeiro. Pop. 5000.

Ar‛ebo′, Ar‛obo′, or **Arbon,** ar‛bòng′, a town of Africa, in Guinea, 30 miles S.W. of Benin, on the Benin River, 40 miles from its mouth.

Areca Island, in the Strait of Malacca. See Penang.

Arechavaleta, å-rå-chå-vå-lå′tå, a town of Spain, in Guipuzcoa, 27 miles N.E. of Vitoria. Pop. 860.

Arecibo, å-rå-see′bo, a seaport of Porto Rico, Spanish West Indies, on the Rio Arecibo, near the sea, and 45 miles W. of San Juan. It is the capital of the province of Arecibo. Its roadstead is exposed to N. and N.E. winds, and only small vessels can load here. Pop. 11,187.

Arecife, å-rå-see′få (*i.e.*, the "reef"), a seaport town of the Canaries, on the S.E. coast of Lanzarote. Pop. 2500.

Ared, a province of Arabia. See Aared.

Arelas, Arelate, or **Arelatum.** See Arles.

Aremberg-Meppen (å′rem-bêrg‛ mêp′pẹn), a former duchy, situated between Oldenburg and the Netherlands, now a part of Hanover. Area, 740 square miles. It is traversed by the Ems, and consists chiefly of sandy moors and heaths. It gives title to a line of dukes; but the duchy has been mediatized, and has only a nominal existence.

Arena, å-rå′nå, a town of Abyssinia, on Howakel Bay, on the W. shore of the Red Sea, 50 miles S.E. of Arkeeko.

Arena, å-rå′nå, a town of Italy, province of Pavia, 18½ miles by rail N.E. of Voghera. Pop. 3673.

Arena, å-ree′nå, a township of Mendocino co., Cal.

Arena, a post-village of Iowa co., Wis., in Arena township, 1 mile S. of the Wisconsin River, and on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 29 miles W. of Madison. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and a graded school. Pop. about 500; of township, 1930.

Ar‛enac′, a post-hamlet and township of Bay co., Mich., on Saginaw Bay, 28 miles N. of Bay City. Pop. 381.

Arena Comitis. See Gravezande.

Arenas, å-rå′nås, a Spanish word signifying "sands," the name sometimes given to islands, capes, sand-banks, &c.

Arenas de San Pedro, å-rå′nås då sån på′dro, a village of Spain, in Old Castile, 36 miles S.W. of Avila. Pop. 2300.

Ar′endahl, a post-hamlet in Arendahl township, Fillmore co., Minn., about 22 miles S.W. of Winona. The township is intersected by Root River and the Southern Minnesota Railroad. Pop. 946.

Arendal, å′rẹn-dål‛, a seaport town of Norway, 36 miles N.E. of Christiansand, on the Skager-Rack, at the mouth of the Nid-Elv. It is built on islands and rocks projecting into the commodious haven formed within the islands of Tromöe and Hiseröe. The buildings are of wood, clustered in declivities, and scattered up the surrounding heights, one of which is crowned by a handsome church. The town has a commercial and other schools, a custom-house, and yards for ship-building. Near it are iron-mines. Pop. 5800.

Arendonck, å‛rẹn-dònk′, a town of Belgium, 29 miles N.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 3650, employed in stocking- and linen-weaving, and in distilling.

Arendsee, å′rẹnt-så‛, a town of Prussian Saxony, 53 miles N. of Magdeburg, on a lake. Pop. 2143.

Arendtsville, år′ẹnts-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Pa., 7½ miles N.E. of Gettysburg. It has a church, a woollen-mill, 3 stores, &c.

Arensberg, a town of Germany. See Arnsberg.

Arensburg, å′rẹns-bŏŏrg‛, a town of Russia, in Livonia, capital of the island of Oesel, on its S. coast, in the Gulf of Riga. It has an active commerce. Pop. 3256.

Arenskrone, a town of Germany. See Deutsch-Krone.

Arenys de Mar, å-rå-nees′ då mar, a seaport town of Spain, on the Mediterranean, in Catalonia, 25 miles by rail N.E. of Barcelona. Pop. 5385.

Arenys de Munt, å-rå-nees′ då moont, a village of Spain, a little N. of the foregoing. Pop. 1379.

Arenzano, å-rên-zå′no, a village of Italy, 15 miles by railway W. of Genoa. Pop. 3807.

Ar′enzville, a post-village in Arenzville township, Cass co., Ill., on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 80 miles N. of Alton. The township has 4 churches, and a pop. of 884.

Arequipa, å-rå-kee′på, the most southern department of Peru, extending along the Pacific, between lat. 15° and 21° S. and lon. 69° and 75° W., having on the E. and S. Bolivia. Pop. 160,282.

Arequipa, a city of Peru, capital of the department of the same name, 450 miles S.E. of Lima, and about 40 miles from the shores of the Pacific. Lat. 16° 16′ S.; lon. 72° 31′ W. Railways connect it with Mollendo and Puno. It is a bishop's see, and is finely situated, 7775 feet above the sea-level, on the plain of Quilca, on the river Chili, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. It enjoys a delightful climate, and is one of the best-built towns of South America. It has a square ornamented with an elegant bronze fountain, a cathedral, a university, a medical school, several churches, nunneries, convents, a college, and a hospital. The houses and public edifices are all of stone, generally only of one floor, with thick walls and vaulted roofs, to resist the shocks of earthquakes, which are so destructive as to have laid the city in ruins on different occasions. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton stuffs and gold and silver tissue, with an active and flourishing trade. In the vicinity are gold- and silver-mines, and the land round the town is fertile and well cultivated. Pop. about 35,000.

Arequipa, a mountain of Peru. See Misti.

Ares, å′rês, a seaport of Spain, 9 miles N.E. of Corunna, with ruins of extensive fortifications. Pop. 1850.

Ar‛ethu′sa, a celebrated fountain of Sicily, in the city of Syracuse. It springs from the earth under an arch in the rock a short distance from the sea, from which it is separated by the city wall only. The water, described by the ancient writers as pure and sweet, is now brackish from the sea having found access to it.

Arette, å‛rêtt′, a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 11 miles from Oloron. Pop. 2065.

Arevalo, å-rå-vå′lo, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 28 miles N. of Avila, on a railway. Pop. 3114.

Arezzo, å-rêt′so (anc. *Arre′tium*), a city of Italy, Tuscany, capital of the province of its own name, on the Chiana, an affluent of the Arno, 55 miles by rail S.E. of Florence. Pop. 10,400. Its walls are evidently Etruscan, and it abounds in architectural remains of the Middle Ages. Chief edifices, a cathedral, and several other churches rich in works of art; the famous *loggie* of Vasari, in the principal square, comprising a theatre, town hall, hospital, a museum, and a library. It is a bishop's see. Ancient Arretium was famous for its manufacture of terra-cotta and fine red pottery. The principal manufactures of modern Arezzo are silks, woollen stuffs, and pins. The city is celebrated for the great number of eminent men who were born in it.

Arezzo, a province of Italy, in Tuscany, between the provinces of Florence, Pesaro and Urbino, Siena, and Umbria. It is traversed by the Apennines, and has large forests. Area, 1276 square miles. Capital, Arezzo. Pop. 234,645.

Arga, ar′gå, a river of Spain, in Navarre, rising in the Pyrenees, falls into the Aragon, after a course of 60 miles.

Argæus, ar-jee′us (Turk. *Arjish-Dagh*, ar-jeesh′ dåg, or *Erdjish-* (or *Erjish-*) *Dagh*, er-jeesh′ dåg), the loftiest mountain of Asia Minor, 12 miles S. of Kaisareeyeh. Circumference, about 60 miles; height, 13,100 feet. It is isolated, except on the S.E. side, where it is connected with a branch of the Taurus, and its flanks are studded with volcanic cones. The snow-line is 10,700 feet high.

Argamasilla de Alba, ar-gå-må-seel′yå då ål′bå, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 84 miles by rail S.S.E. of Madrid, on the Guadiana. Pop. 1600.

Argamasilla de Calatrava, ar-gå-må-seel′yå då kå-lå-trå′vå, a town of Spain, 13 miles by rail S. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 2186.

Argana Maden. See Arghana-Maden.

Arganda del Rey, ar-gån′då dêl rå′e, a town of Spain, 16 miles S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 3314.

Arganil, ar-gå-neel′, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 28 miles E.N.E. of Coimbra. Pop. 2625.

Ar‛gaum′, a village of Central India, 38 miles W.S.W. of Ellichpoor. Here the troops under the Duke of Wellington (then General Wellesley) totally defeated the Nagpoor forces, November 28, 1803.

Argel and **Argelino.** See Algiers.

Argelès, arzh‛lå′ or ar‛zhẹh-lå′, a town of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, 17 miles S.S.W. of Tarbes. Pop. 1660.

Argelès-sur-Mer, arzh‛lå′ sür mair, a village of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, 12 miles S. of Perpignan by railway, and near the sea. Pop. 2600.

Argens, ar‛zhòng′, a river of France, department of Var, falls into the Mediterranean about 2½ miles S.W. of Fréjus. Course, about 60 miles.

Argenta, ar-jên′tå, a town of Italy, on the Po, 18 miles S.E. of Ferrara. Pop., with a large commune, 16,242.

Argen′ta, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ark., on the Memphis & Little Rock and Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroads, and on the N. bank of the Arkansas River, about 2 miles from Little Rock. It has a church, a public hall, a flour-mill, and 3 large railroad shops. Pop. about 1000.

Argenta, a post-village of Macon co., Ill., on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of Decatur.

Argenta, a station on the Kalamazoo division of the Michigan Southern Railroad, 9 miles N. of Kalamazoo.

Argenta, a post-village of Beaver Head co., Montana, about 14 miles N.E. of Bannock City. Gold and silver are found near this place. It has a smelting-furnace.

Argenta, a station in Lander co., Nevada, on the Central Pacific Railroad and the river Humboldt, 72 miles E. of Winnemucca.

Argentan, aʀˋzhŏɴᵒˋtŏɴᵒ′ (L. *Argenuæ* and *Argentonium Castrum*), a town of France, department of Orne, at the crossing of two railways, 22 miles N.N.W. of Alençon. Pop. 5376. It is well built and clean, and has a normal school, a college, and manufactures of embroideries and lace called *point d'Argentan*, with bleaching-grounds, tanneries, and glove-works.

Argentaria, supposed ancient name of LARGENTIÈRE.

Argentaria Island. See ARGENTIERA.

Argentaro, aʀ-jĕn-tå′ro, or **Egrisoo-Tagh,** eg′re-sooˋ tåɢ, a mountain of Turkey in Europe, one of the highest of the Balkan range between Servia and Macedonia.

Argentaro, aʀ-jĕn-tå′ro, a mountain promontory of Italy, projecting into the Mediterranean at the S. extremity of Tuscany, immediately W. of Orbitello. Its culminating point, *la Cima delle tre Croci*, is 1700 feet high.

Argentat, aʀˋzhŏɴᵒˋtå′, a town of France, department of Corrèze, on the Dordogne, 20 miles S.E. of Tulle. It has coal-mines. Pop. 3242.

Argenteau, aʀˋzhŏɴᵒˋtō′, a village of Belgium, on the Meuse, 6 miles by rail N.E. of Liege. Pop. 755.

Argenteuil, aʀˋzhŏɴᵒˋtuī′ (L. *Argento′lium*), a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, and on a railway, 11 miles N.E. of Versailles. Pop. 8078.

Argenteuil, aʀˋzhŏɴᵒˋtuī′, a county of Quebec, Canada, bounded on the S. by the Ottawa River. Area, 935 square miles. It is watered by the Rouge and North Rivers and several smaller streams. The part bordering on the Ottawa is traversed by the Carillon & Grenville Railway. The projected Northern Colonization Railway will pass through the county. Chief town, Lachute. Pop. 12,806.

Argentiera, aʀ-jĕn-te-å′rå, **Argentaria,** aʀ-jĕn-tå-ree′å, or **Khimoli,** ᴋee′mo-lee (anc. *Cimo′lis* or *Cimo′lus*, and *Echinu′sa*, or "isle of vipers"), an island in the Grecian Archipelago. Lat. 36° 49′ 3″ N.; lon. 24° 33′ 5″ E. It is eighteen miles in circumference, and of volcanic formation, and was anciently famed for its detergent Cimolian earth.

Argentière, aʀˋzhŏɴᵒˋte-aiʀ′, or **L'Argentière,** laʀˋ-zhŏɴᵒˋte-aiʀ′, a commune and hamlet of France, department of Hautes-Alpes, 9 miles S.E. of Briançon, on the right bank of the Durance. Pop. 1149. See COL D'ARGENTIÈRE.

Argentina, aʀ-ʜĕn-tee′nå, a small port and settlement of the Argentine Republic, at the head of Blanco Bay, 390 miles S.S.W. of Buenos Ayres. Pop. 1470.

Argentine, ar′jen-tīne, a post-village of Genesee co., Mich., in Argentine township, 4 miles from Linden Railroad Station, and about 18 miles S.W. of Flint. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. about 200. The township is intersected by the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad. Pop. of the township, 1037.

Argentine Pass, Colorado, a depression of the main or Front Range of the Rocky Mountains. Lat. 39° 37′ 50″ N.; lon. 105° 46′ 30″ W. Elevation, 13,100 feet. It is nearly 2 miles from Gray's Peak.

Argentine (ar′jen-tīne) **Republic** (Sp. *República Argentina*, rå-poob′le-kå aʀ-ʜĕn-tee′nå; Fr. *République Argentine*, råˋpübˋleek′ aʀˋzhŏɴᵒˋteen′; Ger. *Argentinische Confoderation*, aʀ-ɢhĕn-tee′ne-shẹh kon-fö-då-råt-se-ōn′), a South American republic, bounded on the N. by Bolivia, on the E. by Brazil, Uruguay, and the Atlantic Ocean, on the S. by the Atlantic and Patagonia, and on the W. by the Andes, which separate it from Chili. It extends from lat. 22° to 41° S., a distance of about 1300 miles, and is mostly included between 55° and 70° W. lon. Its average breadth is nearly 700 miles. The area is estimated at 900,000 square miles, excluding Patagonia, which is claimed as a part of this republic. The Argentine Republic is nearly all in the temperate zone.

Face of the Country.—This country has no high mountains except the Andes, which extend along the W. boundary for 1300 miles. Among the mountain-peaks which rise between the Argentine Republic and Chili are Aconcagua (22,422 feet high) and Tupungato, the former of which is said to be the highest on the continent. The summits of these peaks are covered with perpetual snow. The northwestern part of the country is occupied by several ranges or branches of the Andes. Between the Cordillera and the great plains are fertile valleys and well-watered hilly regions. The term "Argentine Mesopotamia" is applied to a fertile tract of low land which lies between the rivers Paraná and Uruguay. The northern part of this tract is extensively covered by forests. The central part of the republic is a vast plain called the *Pampas*, which is nearly destitute of forests. The soil of the Pampas is fertile, and produces pasture for immense herds of cattle and horses, which are the principal resources of the natives. This great plain, which is generally level, has a deep alluvial soil, which in the wet season is covered with long grass and gigantic thistles; in the dry season vegetation disappears, and this plain becomes a desert. A stone can hardly be found here for hundreds of miles. The Argentine Republic comprises part of an extensive arid plain or desert called the *Gran Chaco*, which lies on the N. border of the Pampas. Many saline lakes occur in the southern part of the Pampas.

Rivers and Lakes.—The principal rivers are the Paraná, the Paraguay, the Uruguay, the Pilcomayo, and the Vermejo. Several of these unite in the E. part and pour their waters into the Atlantic through a common outlet called the Rio de la Plata, which is a wide estuary rather than a river. At its mouth, between Cape St. Antonio and Cape St. Mary, it is 170 miles wide. Above Montevideo the navigable channel is contracted between sand-banks, and the water on its southern shore is so shallow that vessels of moderate size bound for Buenos Ayres are compelled to anchor 6 or 8 miles from the land. The main branches of the Plata are the Paraná and the Uruguay. The former runs nearly southward after it enters this republic from Brazil. It is about 2200 miles long. Steamboats can ascend the Paraná and its affluent the Paraguay about 1000 miles. The largest affluents of the Paraná are the Paraguay, the Salado, and the Vermejo, which are all navigable. The lower Pilcomayo River forms part of the boundary between Paraguay and the Argentine Republic by a treaty concluded in February, 1876. The great plains called Pampas are not traversed by any important or permanent rivers except the Rio Colorado, which runs southeastward and enters the Atlantic after a course of about 500 miles. Marshes, lagoons, and temporary lakes are numerous in the central and southern plains. Many of these disappear in the dry season, leaving the ground covered with saline deposits. Near the left bank of the Paraná is a large shallow lake of fresh water, called Ibera.

Climate.—The climate is generally healthy. In the extreme northern part the heat is oppressive. The elevated plains of Mendoza enjoy an agreeable and temperate climate, and the wide region between Mendoza and Buenos Ayres has one of the finest climates in the world. The mean annual temperature at Buenos Ayres is about 64° Fahr. The central and southern plains are subject to long droughts. The *pampero*, a violent wind blowing from the S.W. in the dry season, raises clouds of dust that darken the air.

Geology and Minerals.—Granite, gneiss, and porphyry abound in the mountains on the W. border of the republic. The islands of the river Paraná are also granitic. The formation of the Pampas is alluvial. In the southern part of the Pampas occur fossils of gigantic extinct animals called *Megatherium*, *Glyptodon*, &c. Gold, silver, and copper are found in the Aconquija Cordillera, which separates Catamarca from Tucuman. It is stated that mines of silver and copper have been discovered in La Rioja, and mines of gold in the province of Cordova. Among the other minerals are coal, iron, sulphur, and salt. The mineral resources are almost entirely unexplored.

Plants and Animals.—The flora of the Pampas is not rich nor remarkable for variety. The most characteristic plants of the Gran Chaco are thorny mimosas and species of cactus. Palms and other tropical trees are found in Salta and other northern provinces. Extensive forests occur along the river Paraná. The provinces of Cordova, Santiago, and Tucuman are covered with forests of magnificent trees of excellent timber. The maté, or Paraguay tea, is indigenous here. Among the cultivated plants are cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, maize, rice, wheat, grapes, and peaches.

The principal indigenous animals are the jaguar, the puma or cougar, the ounce, the tapir, the capybara, the llama, the armadillo, the ostrich, and the condor. The immense herds of cattle and horses that roam over the Pampas are of European breeds.

Agriculture, Commerce, &c.—The chief wealth of this republic consists in cattle, horses, and sheep. Agriculture is so generally neglected that this nation does not produce sufficient grain or vegetable food for home consumption. The natives look with contempt on foreigners who are employed in agriculture. Small quantities of cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, wheat, maize, and rice are raised. There are no important manufactures. Some of the Indians make blankets, cloth, mantles (*ponchos*), &c., of wool. The chief articles of export are hides, tallow, wool, feathers, bones, sheep, copper, and jerked beef, amounting to about $50,000,000 annually. This republic has 12 lines of railway, with an aggregate length of about 1000 miles. The mines of precious metals are so far from the sea, and so difficult of access, that they have not yet been extensively worked.

Population and Government.—The Spaniards are the dominant race, but are less numerous than the aborigines, who are mostly uncivilized. A large part of the population is composed of mestizoes, or half-breeds, called *Gauchos*, who live on horseback and eat beef almost exclusively. They are employed in taming wild horses and in catching and slaughtering cattle. They pass much time in gaming, smoking, and fighting. The Pampas and Gran Chaco are infested by several tribes of savage Indians of predatory habits and cruel disposition. Considerable numbers of French, Italian, and other European immigrants have recently settled in this republic. The Catholic religion predominates here, but other religions are tolerated. The number of immigrants who came to this country in 1874 was 68,277.

The government is a federal republic, administered by a president, who is elected for a term of 6 years. There are two legislative bodies, the senate and the chamber of deputies. The senate is composed of 2 members from each province. Buenos Ayres is the capital of the republic, which is divided into 14 provinces,—namely, Buenos Ayres, Catamarca, Cordova, Corrientes, Entre Rios, Jujuy, La Rioja, Mendoza, Salta, San Juan, San Luis, Santa Fé, Santiago, and Tucuman. The population, according to the census of 1869, was 1,737,923; or, including residents of Patagonia and other unorganized territory, 1,877,490.

History.—In 1527, Sebastian Cabot, in the service of the King of Spain, entered the Plata and ascended the river Paraná. Don Pedro de Mendoza built a fort on the site of Buenos Ayres in 1535, and explored the interior. Soon after this date the Spaniards founded several towns, and began the conquest of the country. For nearly two centuries these Spanish colonies were governed by the Viceroy of Peru. Revolutionary movements commenced here, as in other American colonies of Spain, about 1810. The people were involved in civil wars, some fighting for the king and others for independence. The deputies of several provinces met in 1816, renounced their allegiance to the King of Spain, and founded a republic under the name of La Plata. Since that time the country has been disturbed by frequent revolutions and civil wars. Two parties, Federalists and Unitarians, contended for mastery. Gen. Rosas was the leader of the Federalists, who opposed a strong central government and desired a federation of states which should be nearly independent. The Federalists were victorious, and Rosas acted as dictator from 1835 to 1852. He was defeated in that year by the united forces of Brazil, Paraguay, and Gen. Urquiza. Rosas went into exile, and Urquiza was elected president. The province of Buenos Ayres seceded in 1853, and initiated another civil war. After Urquiza had gained several victories, Buenos Ayres rejoined the confederation in 1860. Between 1865 and 1870 the allied powers of the Argentine Republic and Brazil waged war against Paraguay.

Argentinische Conföderation, the German for ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Argentolium, the Latin name of ARGENTEUIL.

Argentonium Castrum, the Latin for ARGENTAN.

Argenton-sur-Creuse, aʀˋzhôNᵍˋtôNᵍ′ süʀ kruz (anc. *Argentom′agus*), a town of France, department of Indre, on the Creuze, 20 miles by rail S.W. of Châteauroux. Pop. 5274. It has ruins of an ancient castle, and manufactures of woollen cloths.

Argentoratum, the ancient name of STRASBURG.

Argentré, aʀˋzhôNᵍˋtrȧ′, a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 miles S.S.E. of Vitré. Pop. 2175.

Argentré-sous-Laval, aʀˋzhôNᵍˋtrȧ′ soo lȧˋvȧl′, a village of France, in Mayenne, 6 miles E. of Laval. P. 1564.

Argenuæ, the Latin name of ARGENTAN.

Arghana-Maden, aʀˋgȧ-nȧ′-mȧ′dĕn, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 33 miles N.W. of Diarbekir, on the Tigris, near its source. Pop. about 4000. It has copper-mines.

Arghuri, a village of Armenia. See ARGOOREE.

Argigo, a town of Abyssinia. See ARKEEKO.

Argillite, ar′jil-lite, a post-hamlet of Greenup co., Ky., on the Eastern Kentucky Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of Grayson.

Argine-Po, ar-jee′nȧ-pō, a village of Italy, province of Pavia, 10 miles E.N.E. of Voghera. Pop. 1480.

Argiro-Kastro, Albania. See ARGYRO-CASTRO.

Ar′go (anc. *Gaugodes* or *Gora?*), an island of Nubia, in the Nile, between lat. 19° 10′ and 19° 32′ N. Length, from N. to S., 25 miles; breadth, 5 miles.

Ar′go, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 21 miles N.E. of Birmingham.

Argo, a post-office of Carroll co., Ill., about 30 miles S.W. of Freeport.

Argo, a post-office of Winona co., Minn.

Argo, a post-office of Crawford co., Mo., about 75 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis.

Arˋgol′, a village of France, department of Finistère, 11 miles N.W. of Châteaulin. Pop. 1333.

Argolicus Sinus, ancient name of GULF OF NAUPLIA.

Ar′golis and Cor′inth, a nome of Greece, in the N.E. part of the Morea. Area, 1442 square miles. Capital, Nauplia. Pop. 127,820. The district of Argolis comprises a small part of the ancient *Ar′golis*, and extends along the N. shore of the Gulf of Nauplia.

Argonne, aʀˋgonn′, or **Forest of Argonne,** a region of France, departments of Meuse and Ardennes. It forms a small plateau, partly covered with wood, extending from Toul to Mézières, and separating the basins of the Aisne and the Meuse.

Argoon, or **Argun,** ar-goon′, a river of Asia, rises in a lake in Chinese Tartary, and, flowing from S. to N., separates the Russian and Chinese Empires, and joins the Shilka to form the Amoor. ARGOONSK is a fort of Russia, on the left bank of the Argoon, in lat. 51° 51′ N., lon. 119° 50′ E.

Argoon, or **Argun,** a river in the Russian dominions, Circassia, rises in the Caucasus, flows N.N.E., and joins the Terek in lon. 46° 10′ E.

Argooree, or **Arguri,** aʀ-goo′ree, a village of Russian Armenia, 186 miles S. of Tiflis, on the N.E. slope of Mount Ararat, about 5400 feet above the sea. This was formerly one of the largest and most beautiful villages in Armenia. On July 2, 1840, a great earthquake destroyed the village of Argooree, and the monastery and chapel of St. James, with some 1500 of the inhabitants. Only 114 people escaped.

Argos, ar′gos, a town of Greece, nome of Argolis and Corinth, 6 miles N.N.W. of Nauplia, near the head of its gulf, and 20 miles S.S.W. of Corinth. Pop. with surroundings, 10,620. It is considered the most ancient city of Greece, and was long the capital of Argolis. The ruins of *Argos Amphilochicum*, Acarnania, exist at the S.E. corner of the Gulf of Arta, 15 miles E.S.E. of Vonitza.

Argos, a post-village of Marshall co., Ind., in Walnut township, on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, 8 miles S. of Plymouth, and 110 miles N. of Indianapolis. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of furniture, flour, and lumber. Pop. 800.

Argostoli, aʀ-gos′to-le, a seaport town of Greece, capital of the island of Cephalonia, on its S.W. side, with an excellent port in the Gulf of Argostoli. Lat. 38° 10′ N.; lon. 19° 59′ 3″ E. Here are mills driven by remarkable streams flowing from the sea into crevices or caverns of the island. It is the residence of a Greek bishop. Pop. 8016.

Argouges, aʀˋgoozh′, a town of France, department of Manche, 15 miles from Avranches. Pop. 1392.

Argoun, a river of Asia. See ARGOON.

Argovie, and **Argovia.** See AARGAU.

Arguenon, aʀˋghẹh-nôNᵍ′, a river of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, falls into the English Channel at Le Guildo, 10 miles W.S.W. of St. Malo.

Arguin, aʀ-goo-een′ or aʀ-gween′, an island off the W. of Africa, 25 miles S.E. of Cape Blanco, and about 8 miles from the shore. Lat. 20° 27′ N.; lon. 16° 37′ W. It is 4 miles long and 3 miles broad. The dangerous bank of Arguin extends N. to S. 135 miles, from near Cape Blanco to Cape Mirik. It is the seat of a great fishery. Arguin is claimed by France.

Arguin, a town of West Africa, on the coast, about 50 miles S.E. of Cape Blanco. It was once a French settlement.

Argun, a river of Russia. See ARGOON.

Arguri, a village of Armenia. See ARGOOREE.

Argurokastron, modern Greek for ARGYRO-CASTRO.

Ar′gus, a post-hamlet of Crenshaw co., Ala., about 36 miles S. of Montgomery. It has a church.

Ar′gusville, a post-office of Lassen co., Cal.

Argusville, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., 9 miles N. of Cobleskill, and about 50 miles W. of Albany. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 250.

Argyle, or **Argyll,** ar-ghile′, a county of Scotland, on its W. side, greatly indented by arms of the sea, and having on the N. Inverness-shire, on the E. the counties of Perth and Dumbarton, and on the W. and S. the Atlantic and Irish Channel. It includes the islands of Mull, Islay, Jura, Tiree, Coll, Iona or Icolmkill, Staffa, &c. Area, 3255 square miles, of which nearly a half belongs to the islands. Pop. 75,679. Surface mostly rugged and mountainous. Loch Awe is in this county. Great numbers of cattle are reared here for export to southern markets. Chief towns, Inverary, Campbeltown, and Oban. It returns 1 member to the House of Commons. Argyle gives the title of duke to the head of the Campbell family.

Argyle, ar-ghile′, a station in Clinch co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 15 miles N.E. of Dupont.

Argyle, a post-village of Winnebago co., Ill., in Harlem township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Rockford. It has a church, and an elevator for grain. The village was settled by Scottish immigrants.

Argyle, a post-hamlet of Sumner co., Kansas, on Good River, 20 miles S. of Wichita. It has a church.

Argyle, a post-township of Penobscot co., Me., on the W. bank of the Penobscot River, 20 miles N. of Bangor. It has manufactures of shingles and lumber. Pop. 307.

Argyle, a post-township of Sanilac co., Mich., about 45 miles E. of Bay City. Pop. 122.

Argyle, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., in Argyle township, 45 miles N. by E. from Albany. It contains the Argyle Academy and several churches. Pop. 351; of the township, 2850.

Argyle, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., N.C., about 16 miles W. of Fayetteville.

Argyle, a station in Robeson co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 9 miles W.N.W. of Lumberton.

Argyle, a station name for PETROLIA, Pa.

Argyle, a post-village of Lafayette co., Wis., in Argyle township, on the Pecatonica River, 14 miles E. by N. of Darlington. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. of township, 1154.

Argyle, a post-village and township in Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 19 miles S.E. of Yarmouth. Pop. of township, 1333.

Argyle, a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, 67 miles by rail N.N.E. of Toronto. Pop. 100.

Argyle Landing, a hamlet of Washington co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 2 miles from Greenville.

Argyll, a county of Scotland. See ARGYLE.

Argyro-Castro, aʀ′ghe-ro kås′tro (modern Greek *Argurokastron;* Turk. *Eryree Kastree*), a town of Albania, vilayet of Yanina, on the Deropuli, a tributary of the Voyussa, 47 miles N.W. of Yanina. Pop. about 6000. It is picturesquely situated, and has many mosques, a ruined castle, and a good bazaar. It is celebrated for its snuff.

Ar′i, a post-office of Noble co., Ind.

Aria, the ancient name of eastern provinces of PERSIA.

Ariabinum, supposed ancient name of MÜLHAUSEN.

Arialdunum, supposed ancient name of RUTE.

Ariana, år-ẹ-an′ạ, a township, Grundy co., Ill. P. 337.

Ariano, å-re-å′no, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, in the Apennines, 17 miles by railway E. of Benevento. Pop. 14,347. It has a mountain-fortress, a cathedral, a diocesan school, manufactures of earthenware, and an export trade in wine and in butter.

Aria Palus, the ancient name of HAMOON.

Arica, å-ree′kå, a maritime town of Peru, department of Moquegua, 200 miles S.S.E. of Arequipa. Lat. 18° 28′ S.; lon. 70° 10′ W. It was formerly a much more important place than now. It has manufactures of glass beads, and is the principal port through which the foreign business is carried on with Bolivia. It is connected by railway with Tacna. Pop. of the town, though once estimated at 30,000, is now only about 4000.

Aricati, a town and river of Brazil. See ARACATI.

Arichat, å-re-shåt′, a seaport of Nova Scotia, on Isle Madame. Lat. 45° 28′ N.; lon. 61° 3′ W. It has important fishery establishments, and is the chief town of the county of Richmond. It has a Catholic bishop, a large ladies' seminary, a convent, an English academy, and a good harbor. A lead-mine has been worked at the head of the harbor. Pop. 1058.

Arid, år′id, a group of small islands in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 46° 56′ S.; lon. 47° 30′ E.

Ariége, å‵re-aizh′, a river of France, rises in the Eastern Pyrenees, traverses the departments of Ariége and Haute-Garonne, and joins the Garonne. Length, 90 miles.

Ariége, a department in the S. of France, having S. the Pyrenees and Spain; W., Haute-Garonne; N.E., Aude; and S.E., Pyrénées-Orientales. Area, 1738 square miles. Two-thirds of the province is covered with mountains, which rise from N. to S., and reach their greatest elevation on the extreme frontier in the Pyrenees. The principal summit is Montcalm, 10,611 feet high. The various branches, stretching from E. to W., separate the department into two valleys, the one watered by the Ariége and the other by the Salat. In the N. the climate is mild and temperate; but in the S. the heat is oppressive in summer and the cold extreme in winter. The higher lands in the S. furnish wood and pasturage; the lower are remarkable for their fertility. The vine is cultivated up to the middle of the higher mountains. Large numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats are reared. The staple trade of the department is in iron, the principal mines of which are on the Vicdessos. Lead and copper are procured in various places; also small quantities of silver. Marble, gypsum, slates, and coal are worked. Chief commerce in iron, wood for building, grain, and cheese; and manufactures of steel wares, paper, cotton, and woollen cloth. It is divided into the arrondissements of Foix, Pamiers, and St. Girons. Capital, Foix. Pop. in 1876, 244,795.

Ariel, ā′re-ẹl, a post-office of Wayne co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Coal Company's Railroad, 15 miles W. of Hawley. Here are 2 stations, No. 12 and No. 19, each of which has a stationary engine, one for each of the two lines of the railroad.

Arielli, å-re-êl′lee, a town of Italy, province and 9 miles S.E. of Chieti. Pop. 1203.

Arienzo, å-re-ên′zo, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, on a railway, 18 miles N.E. of Naples. Pop. 3757.

Ariet′ta, a post-township of Hamilton co., N.Y., in the "Great North Woods." It contains Lake Piseco, a resort for anglers and tourists. Pop. 139.

Arigal, å′re-gål, a mountain of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Donegal, 7½ miles E. of Guidore Bay. Height, 2462 feet.

Arime, an ancient name of the island of ISCHIA.

Ariminum, the ancient name of RIMINI.

Ar′ington, a post-village of Atchison co., Kansas, on the Delaware River, 2 miles from Larkin Station, and about 32 miles N.N.E. of Topeka. It has a church and a mill.

Arinos, å-ree′noce, a river of Brazil, province of Matto-Grosso, rises in the Parecis Mountains, takes a N.W. course, and falls into the river Tapajos, an affluent of the Amazon, in lat. 9° 30′ S., lon. 58° 20′ W. Length, about 700 miles.

Arinthod, å‵râɴᵍ‵to′, a town of France, department of Jura, 19 miles S. of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 1255.

Ar′ion, a post-township of Cloud co., Kansas, about 7 miles S.W. of Concordia. Pop. 351.

Aripo, å-ree′po, or **Arip′po,** a village of Ceylon, on its W. coast, 35 miles N.N.E. of Calpentyn. It is the residence of government authorities during the pearl-fishing season.

Arisaig, år-ị-sêk′, a post-village in Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 32½ miles N.E. of New Glasgow. Pop. 150.

Arish, El, a village of Egypt. See EL-AREESH.

Arispe, å-ris′på, a town of Mexico, capital of Sonora, on the Sonora River, in the Sierra Madre. Pop. about 3000. There are extensive ruins N.W. of the town, and numerous mines in its vicinity.

Aris′pe, a township of Bureau co., Ill. Pop. 1216. It includes part of Tiskilwa.

Aris′pie, a post-office of Pottawatomie co., Kansas.

Aristiza′ble Island, British Columbia, in lat. 52° 40′ N., lon. 129° W., lies in Queen Charlotte's Sound, is 27 miles long, and is separated by Laredo Channel from Princess Royal Island.

Arith, å‵reet′, a town of France, in Savoy, near the river Chéran. Pop. 912.

Aritzu, a village of Sardinia. See ARIZU.

Ariza, å-ree′thå, a town of Spain, on a railway, 70 miles S.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 1232.

Arize, å‵reez′, or **Larize,** lå‵reez′, a river of France, after a course of about 25 miles, falls into the Garonne, opposite Carbonne. It traverses Roche-du-Mas, one of the most remarkable caverns of the Pyrenees.

Arizo′na, a territory of the United States, bordering on Mexico, is bounded N. by Utah and Nevada, E. by New Mexico, S. by Mexico, and W. by California and Nevada. The 37th degree of N. lat. is its northern, and the 109th degree of W. lon. its eastern limit, and nearly all the W. border is washed by the navigable Rio Colorado of the West. Area, 113,916 square miles.

Arizona is entirely within the valley of the Colorado, two of whose principal tributaries, the Gila and the Little Colorado, traverse it from E. to W. Many of the streams of the territory flow to a greater or less extent in deeply-eroded chasms or cañons, the most remarkable of which is the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, whose walls for more than 300 miles rise usually from 3000 to 6000 feet sheer from the water's edge; and the passage of boats along this gloomy course can only be effected at extreme peril, owing to the frequency of rocks and rapids. The rainfall of Arizona is small, and mostly occurs in winter. Hence the streams are mainly useful as sources of supply for works of irrigation and for mining purposes. Where irrigation can be effected, the soil usually proves richly productive, even on alkaline plains which were apparently worthless desert; while vast tracts of waste and mountain land have proved to be admirably adapted to wool-growing and cattle-raising, notwithstanding the fact that vegetation is for the most part scanty. Most of the mountain-chains may be regarded as spurs stretching irregularly westward across high and broken plateaus which slope W. and S. from the Rocky Mountains; but there are many isolated and precipitous *mesas* and detached mountain-groups. In the mountains of the N.E. there is a good growth of timber, largely coniferous (pine, cedar, juniper, and fir). Elsewhere the mesquite, cottonwood, various species of cactus, grease-wood, creasote-bush or stinkweed, agave, yucca, and the so-called sage-bush are characteristic plants. Among the remarkable shrubs and trees are the *Fouquiera splendens*, the palo de hierro, the New Mexican locust, the green-bark, or palo verde, the Jerusalem thorn, a peculiar species of plane-tree, and numerous others quite unknown on the Atlantic slope. At one point on the Little Colorado there are more than 1000 cords of silicified wood in one pile; and the Triassic marls, here 1000 feet deep, are filled with petrified coniferous trees, many of the logs being 60 feet in length.

Geology and Minerals.—It is stated that the various cañons of Arizona afford sections of every geological formation known in America, and present unsurpassed facilities for the study of the earth's crust to the depth of some 25,000 feet. There is a vast amount of granitic and plutonic rock in the mountain-ranges, apparently thrown out in dikes and lava-streams of almost every geological age excepting the most recent. Immense lava-beds exist in the N., but at present there are no active volcanoes. The great wealth of the territory consists in its mineral treasures. Gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, sulphur, coal, cinnabar, salt, borax, and other valuable mineral substances abound. The mining and working of gold and silver ores are thus far the leading industrial pursuits. The mines were wrought for many years by Mexican and Spanish proprietors; but the scanty water-supply and the difficulties of transportation have very generally prevented the profitable working of the mines on any large scale. The construction of the Southern Pacific Railway, which is to traverse this territory, must greatly develop the mining interests of Arizona; for in abundance and richness her ores of the precious metals are believed to be unsurpassed.

Climate.—On account of the scanty rainfall, there is a general absence of those catarrhal diseases which result from an overplus of moisture in air and soil. The mountain-regions have a delightfully cool climate. Snow is nowhere perpetual, and is rare except upon mountain-peaks in winter. In the S.W. the summer heat is excessive, and malarial fevers are not unknown upon the bottom-lands of the Lower Colorado. These lowlands, with similar tracts along the Gila and Salt Rivers, constitute perhaps the best agricultural sections of the territory.

From the nature of the country, pastoral occupations must always thrive better than strictly agricultural pursuits. The census returns of 1870 would indicate that wheat, barley, and maize were the principal crops. The Pueblo Indians and other half-civilized tribes have been for an unknown period successfully engaged in agriculture; and the remains of many ancient aqueducts, now dry, show that at a former period irrigation was extensively practised. The number of acres capable of profitable irrigation is officially estimated at 6,000,000 or more, and the area of good pasturage is given as 55,000,000 acres, the whole comprising six-sevenths of the territorial area; but other authorities regard the greater part of Arizona as utterly waste land. The extension of agriculture in California has driven great numbers of flock-masters with their sheep to Arizona, and the number of sheep in the territory is placed at about 2,000,000.

History.—Spanish missions were established in this region before 1600 (?), and long before the advent of the whites there were, as at present, Indian communities which had attained a respectable degree of civilization. Very remarkable ruins of this prehistoric period exist in the territory. These ancient houses, like the *casas grandes* of some of the present half-civilized tribes of Arizona and New Mexico, were simply great tenement-houses of several stories, each containing in some instances hundreds and even thousands of inhabitants. These great structures were built of stone or sun-dried brick, and served for defence against hostile tribes as well as for habitations. Some degree of communism was probably observed. In 1848 all this region N. of the Gila was ceded, together with New Mexico, of which it was then a part, to the United States. In 1853 the Gadsden Purchase, S. of the Gila, was made from Mexico. Of this the greater part now belongs to Arizona. The region was long desolated by the ravages of Indians, and was the abode of many outlawed whites, chiefly Mexican. In 1863 it was organized as a territory.

Counties and Towns.—There are seven counties,—Maricopa, Mohave, Pima, Pinal, Pah-Ute, Yavapai, and Yuma. The chief towns are Tucson, Yuma (opposite Fort Yuma, Cal., on the Colorado), Prescott, the capital, Phœnix, Florence, and Mineral Park.

Education.—There is a system of free public schools established by law, the governor, secretary, and treasurer of the territory being a board of education. There are also county superintendents of schools. Some Indian reservations have special mission-schools, aided more or less directly by the United States government.

Population.—In this region there was reported in 1860 a white population of 6482. In 1870 the population was 9658, exclusive of untaxed Indians, said to number 32,052: in 1876, white population, 30,191; Indians, 26,642. The Indians are of several tribes, and may be divided into village or half-civilized Indians, and the wild or savage tribes. The former are, by treaty with Mexico, citizens of the United States, but in practice they are not regarded as such. Of the wild tribes the Apaches were the most formidable, and were long the terror of the whole region. They have since been subdued by United States troops, and have been broken up into many bands and placed upon reservations, where they are, as a rule, improving in character and civilization. The village Indians are mostly Roman Catholics. The Roman Catholic church is the only strongly organized religious denomination in the territory, which constitutes a vicariate apostolic, and has a missionary bishop whose seat is at Tucson.

Arizona, a post-village of Claiborne parish, La., about 60 miles E.N.E. of Shreveport. It has 2 churches, a cotton-factory, and a seminary. Pop. 400.

Arizona, or **Newton,** a post-hamlet of Burt co., Neb., on the Missouri River, about 44 miles N. by W. from Omaha. It is connected by ferry with Little Sioux, Iowa (River Sioux Station). It has a church.

Arizona City, Arizona, the former name of Yuma.

Arizu, or **Aritzu,** ȧ-rit-soo′, or **Aritzo,** ȧ-rit-zo′, a village of Sardinia, 40 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. 2102.

Arja, aʀ′jȧ, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Bagdad, on the Euphrates, 92 miles N.W. of Bassorah.

Arjeplog, aʀ′yẹ-plog‵, a town of Swedish Lapland, on the Horn-Afvan, 175 miles N.N.E. of Umeå.

Arjish, aʀ‵jeesh′, a river of Roumania, rises in the Carpathian Mountains, and joins the Danube 42 miles S.S.E. of Bucharest. Length, 150 miles.

Arjish, a town on the above river, 90 miles N.W. of Bucharest, with a rich convent, many churches, and a fortress. Pop. 3000.

Arjish, or **Arjish-Dagh.** See Argæus.

Arjona, aʀ-ʜo′nȧ, a town of Spain, Andalusia, 15 miles N.W. of Jaen, has manufactures of pottery. Pop. 4010.

Arjonilla, aʀ-ʜo-neel′yȧ, a market-town of Spain, on a railway, 5 miles N.W. of Arjona. Pop. 3600.

Arjuzanx, aʀ‵zhü‵sȯɴᵍ′, a village of France, in Landes, 18 miles N.W. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 750.

Ark, or **Arch,** aʀk, a small island off the coast of Tasmania. Lat. 43° 17′ S.; lon. 147° 19′ E.

Ark‵abut′la, a post-hamlet of Tate co., Miss., 10 miles from Coldwater. It has a church.

Arkadel′phia, a post-village of Blount co., Ala., 10 miles from Blount Springs. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Arkadelphia, a post-town, capital of Clark co., Ark., on the W. bank of the Ouachita River, and on the Arkansas division of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 65 miles S.W. of Little Rock. It has a bank, 6 churches, a Baptist college, a high school, a plough-factory, salt-works, &c. A newspaper is published here. Pop. 948.

Arkadia, Greece. See Arcadia; also Kyparissia.

Arkan′sas (formerly pronounced ar′kạn-saw‵), a large river of the United States, is an affluent of the Mississippi. It rises on or near Mt. Arkansas, in Colorado, at a height of nearly 10,000 feet, about lat. 39° 20′ N. and lon. 106°

15′ W. It runs southward and southeastward to the Poncho Pass, and passes through a deep cañon 40 miles long to the eastern side of the Front Range. After it has reached the town of Pueblo, its general direction is eastward for about 400 miles. It descends 2408 feet in a distance of 206 miles, from the mouth of the Apishpa River to the Pawnee. It traverses the great treeless arid plains of Colorado and Western Kansas, and near the middle of the latter state changes its course to the southeast. Having crossed the southern boundary of Kansas, it runs southeastward through the Indian Territory, in which it receives large affluents named Cimarron and Canadian Rivers from the right, and the Neosho River from the left. Pursuing a southeast course, it intersects the state of Arkansas, which it divides into nearly equal parts, and enters the Mississippi River at Napoleon, in Desha co. It is not obstructed by falls or rapids after it descends into the plains of Western Kansas. The length of this river is about 2000 miles, and the area of the basin it drains is 189,000 miles. Small steamboats can ascend it about 650 miles from its mouth, except during low water. The difference between high and low water is about 25 feet at Fort Smith, and more at places nearer the mouth.

Arkansas, a S. central state of the American Union, bounded N. by Missouri, E. by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Tennessee and Mississippi, S. by Louisiana and Texas, and W. by Texas and the Indian Territory. Its southern limit is 33° N. lat., and its northern is the parallel of 36° 30′. Area, 52,198 square miles.

The Face of the Country is quite varied. The Ozark Mountains, a broken range of hills, with some peaks of considerable height, extend in a S.W. direction from Missouri as far as the Arkansas River. Outlying members of this hill-system are the Black Hills of the N., the Ouachita Hills of the S., and the Cane Hills of the N.W. The Mississippi river-bottoms are very extensive and usually level, with many marshes and bayous, overflow being prevented by an extensive and costly system of levees and dikes. Westward from this the land rises gently till the hill-country is reached. In the S. are numerous prairie-tracts, while other regions are beautifully diversified with hills and valleys. All parts of the state are finely timbered. There are dense pine forests of great extent; also abundance of white, overcup, and other oaks, hickory, pecan, hornbeam, linn, locust, walnut, chicot, bois-d'arc, cypress, cedar, and many other useful trees. Abundant and very remarkable remains of a prehistoric period exist in the N.E., where dikes, roads, mounds, and relics of old fortifications have been traced.

Minerals.—Coal is known to exist in more than 12 counties, lying on both sides of the Arkansas River. The coals are of a semi-anthracite character, and of a high grade of excellence, but are not extensively wrought. Lignite, said to be of good quality, exists in the S.E. tertiary. The mineral wealth of Arkansas is great. Besides coal there is abundance of rich argentiferous galena, and excellent ores of zinc and iron are known to exist at various points. The valuable novaculite, or hone-stone, is largely obtained. Grindstones, marble, burr millstone, slate, copper ore, granite, and kaolin are among the plentiful mineral treasures of Arkansas. The famous Hot Springs, renowned for their efficacy in a wide range of diseases, are in Garland co., and there are other mineral and thermal waters.

Climate.—The climate of the marshy and flat alluvial districts is hot, and people not acclimated are exposed to severe febrile attacks. But the remainder of the state, and especially the hill-region, has a very pleasant and salubrious climate. Neither the severe N. winds of Texas nor the long droughts of Kansas are experienced here. The Ozark region has a high reputation as a sanitary retreat for persons suffering from pulmonary disease.

Counties and Towns.—Arkansas is divided into 74 counties: Arkansas, Ashley, Baxter, Benton, Boone, Bradley, Calhoun, Carroll, Chicot, Clark, Clay, Columbia, Conway, Craighead, Crawford, Crittenden, Cross, Dallas, Desha, Dorsey, Drew, Faulkner, Franklin, Fulton, Garland, Grant, Greene, Hempstead, Hot Spring, Howard, Independence, Izard, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, La Fayette, Lawrence, Lee, Lincoln, Little River, Logan, Lonoke, Madison, Marion, Miller, Mississippi, Monroe, Montgomery, Nevada, Newton, Ouachita, Perry, Phillips, Pike, Poinsett, Polk, Pope, Prairie, Pulaski, Randolph, St. Francis, Saline, Scott, Searcy, Sebastian, Sevier, Sharp, Stone, Union, Van Buren, Washington, White, Woodruff, Yell. The principal towns are Little Rock, the capital (pop. in 1870, 12,380); Fort Smith, pop. 2227; Van Buren, pop. 3296; Pine Bluff, pop. 2081; and Helena, on the Mississippi, pop. 2249. Other places of consequence are Fayetteville, Hot Springs, Camden, Arkadelphia, Hope, and Texarkana.

Industrial Pursuits.—Agriculture has always been the leading industrial interest, for much of the soil is of unsurpassed fertility. Cotton and corn, produced mainly in the southeastern half of the state, are the most important products. The raising of live-stock is also an important pursuit. Manufacturing has not been until lately tried upon a noteworthy scale. At present there are some manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, leather, lumber, &c.; and for enterprises of this class the state affords excellent facilities. Mining operations have been undertaken at a few points. The working of novaculite, or hone-stone, is already an important pursuit. The commerce of the state is much facilitated by the navigable rivers. These are, besides the Mississippi, the Arkansas, navigable across the entire state; the Ouachita, navigable two-thirds of the year to Arkadelphia; the Red River, which crosses the S.W. angle of the state; the St. Francis, navigable for some 150 miles in high stages of the water; the White River, navigable to Batesville, 400 miles; and the Black River, navigable 100 miles; besides other rivers and bayous adapted to flat-boat navigation.

Railroads connect the principal towns with one another and with the commercial centres of neighboring states.

Education.—The constitution of 1874 provides for the maintenance of an effective system of free public schools. The secretary of state is superintendent of schools, and there are also county superintendents. There is a State Industrial University at Fayetteville, with a normal department and a training-school. Other schools reported are St. John's College, Little Rock; Cane Hill College, Boonsborough; Judson University, Prospect Bluff; and St. Andrew's College, Fort Smith. The state maintains a school for the blind at Little Rock, and a deaf-mute institute, also at Little Rock. There are many private schools and academies in the state, as well as a system of Catholic schools.

The Public Debt.—In 1874 the state debt amounted to $12,108,247, of which $4,400,000 was the old state debt, nearly one-half of which was due the United States. The new debt was incurred for the benefit of railroads, for the construction of levees along the banks of rivers, and for other internal improvements. In 1875, however, the state government repudiated its new debt, on the ground that it was created by alien adventurers.

History.—Arkansas was a part of French Louisiana, which was purchased in 1803 by the United States. It became a portion of Missouri Territory in 1812, and was set off and organized as Arkansas Territory in 1819. The state was admitted to the Union in 1836: it was but slowly developed until 1850, but in the decade following its population was doubled. A state convention in 1861 passed an ordinance of secession (March 4), and before a long time Arkansas became the scene of active military operations. In 1864, the state being held under Federal military sway, an amended constitution was adopted; but the military rule was not relaxed until 1868, when a new constitution was adopted, and Arkansas was re-admitted to congressional representation. The recent great extension of railroads in Arkansas has been followed by a large immigration, and there is reason to believe that the great natural resources of the state will insure a full measure of future industrial prosperity.

Population.—In 1810 this region, then a part of Louisiana, had 1062 inhabitants, exclusive of Indians. In 1820 the population was 14,255; in 1830, 30,388; in 1840, 97,574 (with its present limits); in 1850, 209,897; in 1860, 435,450; in 1870, 484,471. Until a very late period its principal population has been settled near the navigable streams; but the railroads have opened up for settlement large areas of valuable land. In 1870 there were 362,115 whites and 122,169 colored people; and there was a very considerable excess in the number of males as compared with females, as is usually the case in newly-settled communities.

Arkansas, a county in the S.E. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 1050 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by White River, and on the S.W. by the Arkansas River, which is navigable by steamboats, and is intersected by Metoe Bayou. The surface is mostly level; the soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Nearly one-third of this county is occupied by Grand Prairie. Among the forest trees are the ash, hickory, elm, oak, and yellow pine. Capital, De Witt. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,830,313. Pop. in 1870, 8268, of whom 8137 were natives and 131 were foreigners.

Arkansas City, a post-village of Chicot co., Ark., on the Mississippi River and the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railroad, 74 miles S.E. of Pine Bluff. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, manufactures of lumber, and about 300 houses. Its railroad station is called Arkapolis.

Arkansas City, a post-village of Cowley co., Kansas, on the Arkansas River, about 14 miles S. of Winfield. One weekly newspaper is issued here. It has 3 churches, 2 banks, and manufactures of farming-implements, &c.

Arkansas Post, a post-village of Arkansas co., Ark., on the Arkansas River, about 80 miles S.E. of Little Rock.

Ar'kansawˋ, a post-hamlet of Pepin co., Wis., in Waterville township, 22 miles S. by W. of Menomonee. It has a church, and manufactures of furniture, lumber, &c.

Arkapolis, Arkansas. See Arkansas City.

Ark'dale, a post-village of Adams co., Wis., 24 miles N.E. of New Lisbon. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Arkeeko, or **Arkiko,** ar-kee'ko, written also **Argeego,** a seaport of Abyssinia, on a bay of the Red Sea, opposite the island of Massowah. Lat. 15° 35′ N.; lon. 39° 25′ E.

Ar'kell, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, 5 miles from Guelph. Pop. 100.

Arkhangelsk. See Archangel and Archangelsk.

Arkhouri, a village of Armenia. See Argooree.

Arˋkinsk', a Cossack settlement in Siberia, about 30 miles W. of Okhotsk, on the Okhota.

Arklow, ark'lō, a maritime town and parish of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, on the Avoca, 39 miles S.S.E. of Dublin. Pop. 5178.

Ar'koe, formerly **Bridgewater,** a post-hamlet of Nodaway co., Mo., on the railroad between St. Joseph and Maryville, 37 miles N. of St. Joseph. It has 2 churches and 1 grist-mill.

Arko'na, a post-village in Lambton co., Ontario, 7 miles S. of Widder. It contains a foundry, and several mills and factories. Pop. 500.

Arkona, or **Arcona,** aʀ-ko'nå, a promontory on the N. coast of the island of Rügen, in the Baltic. There is here a fixed light. Lat. 54° 40′ 9″ N.; lon. 13° 26′ 2″ E.

Ark'port, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., in Hornellsville township, on the Erie Railroad, 5 miles N.N.W. of Hornellsville. It has a church.

Arkudi, an island of Greece. See Archudi.

Ark'ville, or **Dean's Cor'ners,** a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, 48 miles W.N.W. of Rondout. It has 8 houses and several mills. The station is called Dean's Corners.

Arkwright, ark'rīte, a township of Chautauqua co., N.Y. It contains a church and several butter- and cheese-factories. Pop. 1151. See Arkwright Summit.

Arkwright, a village of Cranston township, Providence co., and Coventry township, Kent co., R.I., on the Pawtuxet River and the Pawtuxet Valley Railroad. It has manufactures of cotton goods. Pop. 242.

Arkwright, a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, 22 miles from Owen Sound. Pop. 150.

Arkwright Sum'mit, a post-hamlet of Arkwright township, Chautauqua co., N.Y., about 22 miles N. of Jamestown.

Arlanc, or **Arlant,** aʀˋlôɴɢ', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 40 miles S.E. of Clermont. Pop. 4167.

Ar'land, a post-office and station of Jackson co., Mich., on the Grand River Valley division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 15 miles N.W. of Jackson.

Arlanza, aʀ-lån'thå, a river of Spain, in Old Castile, rising in the Sierra de Neila, flows W., and joins the Arlanzon after a course of 60 miles.

Arlanzon, aʀ-lån-thōn', a river of Spain, in Old Castile, rises in the Sierra Pineda, and, flowing S.W., falls into the Pisuerga, after a course of 70 miles.

Arlar'ka, a township of Macon co., N.C. Pop. 542.

Arlay, aʀˋlå', a village of France, department of Jura, 7 miles N. of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 1477.

Arlberg, aʀl'bêʀɢˋ, or **Adlersberg,** å'dlęrs-bêʀɢˋ ("eagle's mount"), a branch of the Rhætian Alps, in the W. of the Tyrol and the Vorarlberg.

Arles, arlz (Fr. pron. aʀl; anc. *Ar'elas*, *Arela'te*, or *Arela'tum*), a city of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, on the left bank of the Rhone, where it subdivides to form its delta, at a railway junction, 15 miles from the Mediterranean, and 44 miles N.W. of Marseilles. It is enclosed with old walls, and has streets tolerably regular and spacious. Around the principal square is a series of public buildings, viz., the Hôtel de Ville, containing a public library, the museum, and a Gothic monastery, and in the centre is an ancient obelisk. The celebrated statue of the "Venus of Arles" was discovered in the theatre. The other buildings of note are a cathedral of the seventh century and the church of Notre-Dame. Among its Roman antiquities is an amphitheatre, which is supposed to have surpassed that of Nîmes. Arles has a chamber of commerce, an agricultural society, a college, and a school of hydrography. The chief manufactures are hats, sausages, olive oil, soap, &c. Arles enjoys excellent facilities for trade. The great railway which connects the Mediterranean with the English Channel passes through Arles, while a branch of the same unites the town to Nîmes. In addition to its steam communication on the Rhone, it is connected by canals with Durance and with Port de Bouc. Pop. in 1872, 24,625.

Arlesheim, aʀ'lęs-himeˋ, a small town of Switzerland, about 5 miles S. of the town of Basel. Pop. 967.

Arles-les-Bains. See Amélie-les-Bains.

Arles-sur-Tech, aʀlˋsüʀˋtêsh', a town of France, Pyrénées-Orientales, 20 miles S.W. of Perpignan, has an ancient church, chocolate-works, &c. Pop. 2542.

Arleuf, aʀˋlŭf', a town of France, department of Nièvre, arrondissement of Château-Chinon. Pop. 2617.

Arleux, aʀˋlŭh', a town of France, department of Nord, 6 miles S. of Douai. Pop. 1675.

Ar'lington, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 36 miles W. of Albany. About 5000 bales of cotton are annually shipped here. It has several stores.

Arlington, a post-village of Bureau co., Ill., in Westfield township, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 93 miles W.S.W. of Chicago. It has 3 churches.

Arlington, formerly **Burlington** or **Beech Grove,** a post-village of Rush co., Ind., in Posey township, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 7 miles W.N.W. of Rushville. It has 2 churches, several general stores, and a flour-mill. Pop. 218.

Arlington, a township of Woodbury co., Iowa. Pop. 77.

Arlington, a post-office of Reno co., Kansas.

Arlington, a post-village of Ballard co., Ky., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 20 miles S. by E. of Cairo, Ill. It has an academy, 4 churches, a flour-mill, and several dry-goods stores.

Arlington, formerly **Hookstown,** a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 5 miles N. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches. Here is the Mount Hope Retreat for the insane.

Arlington, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Arlington township, on the Middlesex Central Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of Boston. The name of this village and township was changed in 1867 from West Cambridge to Arlington. It has 5 churches, a savings-bank, and manufactures of pianos, picture-frames, saws, &c. One weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 3906.

Arlington, a township, Van Buren co., Mich. P. 1362.

Arlington, a post-village of Sibley co., Minn., in Arlington township, 12 miles S. of Glencoe. It has 2 stores. Pop. of township, 846.

Arlington, a post-village of Phelps co., Mo., on the Gasconade River and the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, 12 miles W. of Rolla, and 126 miles S.W. of St. Louis. It has 3 stores and 1 church. Pop. of Arlington township, 1190.

Arlington, a post-hamlet of Otoe co., Neb., on the Midland Pacific Railroad, 16 miles W. of Nebraska City.

Arlington, a post-village of Hudson co., N.J., on the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 8 miles from New York City. It has a church and a newspaper office.

Arlington, a post-village of Madison township, Hancock co., O., about 10 miles S. of Findlay, and 80 miles N.N.W. of Columbus. It has 2 churches, a lumber-mill, and 3 or 4 stores. Pop. about 300.

Arlington, a post-office of Wayne co., Pa., 12 miles from Hawley.

Arlington, a post-village of Tarrant co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 18 miles W. of Dallas. It has 2 churches, a seminary, a newspaper office, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. about 300.

Arlington, a post-village of Arlington township, Bennington co., Vt., on the Batten Kill River and the Harlem Extension Railroad, 16 miles N. of Bennington. It has a church and several factories. The township has 4 churches. Pop. of township, 1636. It contains hamlets named East and West Arlington, and has 5 circular-saw-mills, and manufactures of chairs, sash, blinds, &c.

Arlington, a post-village of Alexandria co., Va., on the Washington & Ohio Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Alexandria, and 3 miles from Washington, D.C. It has 3 churches. Near here are two national cemeteries, containing the graves of nearly 16,000 soldiers.

Arlington, a post-township of Columbia co., Wis., and a station on the railroad which connects Madison with Portage, 17 miles S. of Portage. Arlington Post-Office is about 18 miles N. of Madison. It has 3 churches. Pop. 1009.

Arlington Heights (formerly **Dunton**), a post-village of Cook co., Ill., in Wheeling township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 22 miles N.W. of Chicago. It has 3 hotels, 3 churches, a graded school, a foundry, a flour-mill, and a newspaper office. Pop. 1500.

Arlington Heights, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Arlington township, on the Middlesex Central Railroad, 8 miles W.N.W. of Boston. It is situated on a hill which commands a fine view. It has a church, a fine hotel for summer boarders, and manufactures of fancy woodwork, fur goods, and wine-presses.

Arlon, aʀ'lòɴᵒ', or **Arel,** å'rĕl' (anc. *Orolan'num*), a town of Belgium, capital of Belgian Luxembourg, on a railway, 16 miles W.N.W. of Luxemburg. Pop. 5708. It has an academy, athenæum, foundries, manufactures of wool, and an extensive trade in grain.

Arluno, aʀ-loo'no, a village of Italy, province of Milan, 12 miles S.E. of Gallarate. Pop. 3014.

Arma, aʀ'må, or **Santiago de Arma,** sån-te-å'go då aʀ'må, a town of the United States of Colombia, 220 miles N.N.E. of Popayan, on an affluent of the Cauca.

Armação, aʀ-må-sŏwɴᵒ', a town of Brazil, in the island of Santa Catharina. Lat. 27° 30′ S.; lon. 48° 40′ W.

Armada, ar-mā'dạ, a post-village of Macomb co., Mich., in Armada township, and on the Michigan Air Line Railroad, 29 miles S.W. of Port Huron, and about 30 miles (direct) N. of Detroit. It has 4 churches, a union school, and manufactures of cheese, flour, and staves. Pop. 494; of Armada township, 1552.

Armada, a post-office of Buffalo co., Neb.

Ar'madale', a village of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, 2 miles W. of Linlithgow. Pop. 2708.

Armagh, ar'må', a county of Ireland, in Ulster. Area, 512 square miles. Pop. 179,260. Surface mountainous in the S.W., elsewhere flat or undulating. Chief rivers, the Callan, Blackwater, Bann, and Newrywater. It returns 2 members to the House of Commons. Capital, Armagh.

Armagh (*Ard-magha,* "the lofty field"), a city and borough of Ireland, capital of the above county, and the seat of Anglican and Catholic archbishops (each entitled "Primate of all Ireland"), 70 miles N. by W. of Dublin. It is connected by railway with Belfast, is well built, chiefly of hard, red marble; the streets diverge from the cathedral down the sides of a hill, and are clean, lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. It has 2 cathedrals, a number of churches of different denominations, a county court-house, prison, county infirmary, lunatic asylum, bank, a public library with about 15,000 volumes, and observatory. The city has a trade in corn, linen, and yarn. Pop. 8946.

Armagh, ar'mạh, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa., about 56 miles E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches and an iron-foundry. It is 3 miles from Nineveh Station. Pop. 177.

Armagh, a township of Mifflin co., Pa. Pop. 1873. It contains Milroy.

Armagh, or **Saint-Cajetan,** såɴᵒ'kå'zhẹh'tòɴᵒ', a post-village in Bellechasse co., Quebec, 24 miles S.E. of St. Valier. It has a large lumber trade. Pop. 300.

Armagnac, aʀ'mån'yåk', a small territory of France, in the old province of Gascony, now in the departments of Gers, Hautes-Pyrénées, and Tarn-et-Garonne.

Armançon, aʀ'mòɴᵒ'sòɴᵒ', a river of France, rises in the Côte d'Or, and falls into the Yonne 5 miles above Joigny.

Armand, aʀ'mòɴᵒ', or **Saint-Honoré,** såɴt'o'no'ʀå', a post-village in Temisconata co., Quebec, 26 miles from Rivière du Loup *en bas.* Pop. 100.

Armar, a town of India. See Uʀᴍᴜʀ.

Armenia, ar-mee'ne-ạ (Turk. *Erminee'yeh;* Russ. *Armenya;* the *Minni* of the Scriptures), a country of Western Asia, not now politically existing, but of great historical interest. It varied in extent at different epochs, but it may be regarded as lying between lat. 36° 50′ and 41° 40′ N., and lon. 36° 20′ and 48° 40′ E. It was known as Armenia Major and Armenia Minor, or the Greater and the Less Armenia. Armenia Major, commencing at Someisat, stretches along the Euphrates, which bounds it on the W., till near Erzengan, a few miles to the S. of which it leaves the river and keeps the direction of Trebizond as far as the mountains S. of Goomish-Khaneh. It proceeds N.E. along this range, then skirts the N. extremity of the district of Kars, and, passing onward to near Tiflis, runs along the right bank of the Koor, whose course it follows to the Caspian, which now becomes the boundary on the E. Leaving the Caspian, it turns S.W. in the direction of Tabreez, and passes through the districts of Van and Diarbekir, on the frontiers of which it again meets the Euphrates at Someisat. Armenia Minor lies along the range of the Kof-Tagh, which runs W. almost parallel to the Black Sea, and forms its N. boundary as far as a point on the river Halys, or Kizil-Irmak, not far from the Black Sea. Armenia Minor follows the course of this river for about 180 miles, and, continuing S.W., meets the Taurus, which becomes its boundary almost to the sea near Aias, on the W. side of the Bay of Iskanderoon. From this point it sweeps round the S. side of the districts of Adana and Marash, and meets the Euphrates, which thus intersects Armenia almost centrally, and forms the natural boundaries between the two divisions now described. Armenia is now divided between Russia, Persia, and Turkey.

According to the native historians, Aram, the seventh king of the first dynasty, about 1800 B.C. gave a settled character to the kingdom. The Armenians call themselves Haiks or Haikans, and trace their origin to Haico, a contemporary of the Assyrian king Belus. Of the cities of ancient Armenia, some ruins display a good style of architecture. The chief towns are Erivan, Erzroom, Nakhchivan, Van, and Akhalzikh. Of ancient capitals, the most important was Artaxata. The greater part of the surface constitutes an elevated table-land. Mount Ararat, near the centre, rises to an elevation of 17,260 feet. It is watered by the rivers Koor, Aras, Choruk, and the two heads of the Euphrates, and contains the sources of the Tigris, and the three lakes of Van, Ooroomeeyah, and Gookeka. The climate in the higher regions is very cold, while the valleys in summer are scorched with heat. Soil various: it has fertile corn-lands and pastures, and its valleys produce excellent cotton, rice, tobacco, grapes, and other fruits. Copper-, lead-, alum-, and some silver-mines are wrought. The manufactures are unimportant. The native Armenians, estimated at one-seventh of the whole population, are distinguished for enterprise in commercial and banking transactions. They preserve their own language, which is regarded as Indo-European in its relationship. The Armenian Christians mostly belong to an ecclesiastical establishment of their own, similar in many respects to the Greek Church; although many have adhered to the Roman Catholic Church ever since the fifteenth century, but these retain their own rite.——Adj. and inhab. Aʀᴍᴇɴɪᴀɴ, ar-mee'ne-ạn.

Arme'nia, a township of Bradford co., Pa. Pop. 391.

Armenia, a post-township of Juneau co., Wis., 14 miles S.E. of Remington, is bounded on the E. by the Wisconsin River. Pop. 236.

Armenierstadt. See Sᴢᴀᴍᴏs-Uᴊᴠᴀʀ.

Armeno, aʀ-må'no, a town of Italy, 29 miles N.N.W. of Novara. Pop. 1797.

Arment, ar'ment', **Er'ment',** or **Her'mont'** (anc. *Hermon'this*), a village of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, about 8 miles S.W. of Thebes.

Armentières, aʀ'mòɴᵒ'te-aiʀ', a town of France, department of Nord, on the Lys, and on the railway from Calais to Paris, 9 miles N.W. of Lille. Pop. 15,579, employed in manufactures of cotton, linen, lace, thread, leather, soap, iron, oil, brick, and sail-cloth. It has an active trade in cotton goods and agricultural produce.

Armento, aʀ-mèn'to, a town of Italy, province and 27 miles S.S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 2960.

Ar'mians'koi-Bazar, or **Bazar of the Armenians,** a large village in the S. of Russia, government of Taurida, 81 miles S.E. by E. of Kherson.

Ar'midale, a town of Australia, in New South Wales, 313 miles N. of Sydney. It has a newspaper, and is the see of a Catholic bishop.

Armiesburg, ar'mĭz-burg, a post-hamlet of Parke co., Ind., on Big Raccoon Creek, 24 miles N. of Terre Haute, and 1½ miles from Montezuma Station. It has a flour-mill.

Ar'mington, a post-hamlet of Tazewell co., Ill., on the Illinois Midland Railroad, 34 miles S.E. of Peoria, and 24 miles S.E. of Pekin. It has a church.

Armönisch, ar-mö'nish, or **Armenis,** ar'men'ish, a village of Croatia (Austro-Hungary), in the Banato-Roumanian frontier district. Pop. 2002.

Ar'monk, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., in North Castle township, about 35 miles N.N.E. of New York city. It has 2 churches.

Armoree, or **Armorî,** ar-mo-ree', a town of India, district of Chanda, 80 miles S.E. of Nagpoor. Pop. 5672.

Ar'mory Village, Mass., is now a part of the village of Mɪʟʟʙᴜʀʏ.

Ar'mour, a post-hamlet of Brunswick co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 20 miles W.N.W. of Wilmington. It has 2 churches.

Arm'strong, a county in the S. part of Dakota, has an area of 360 square miles. It is intersected by the Dakota or James River. Capital, Milltown.

Armstrong, a county in the W. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is intersected by the Alleghany River, and bounded on the N. by Red Bank Creek and on the S.W. by the Kiskiminetas River. It is also drained by the Buffalo, Cowanshannoc, Crooked, and Mahoning Creeks. The surface is hilly or undulating, and extensively covered with forests; the soil is mostly fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, cattle, and butter are the staple products. The chief mineral resources are petroleum, coal, iron, and limestone. The county is intersected by the Alleghany Valley Railroad. Capital, Kittanning. Valuation of real and personal estate, $26,021,280. Pop. in 1870, 43,382, of whom 39,828 were natives and 3554 were foreigners.

Armstrong, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., on the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern Railroad, 15 miles W. of Alvin. It has a church.

Armstrong, a township, Vanderburg co., Ind. P. 1290.

Armstrong, a post-village of Wyandotte co., Kansas, in Wyandotte township, on the Kansas River, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 1 mile W. of Kansas City. It has 3 churches and a graded school. Here are some machine-shops of the railroad.

Armstrong, a post-office of Freeborn co., Minn.

Armstrong, a station in Hennepin co., Minn., on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 24 miles W. of Minneapolis.

Armstrong, a post-hamlet of Allen co., O., 10 miles from Lima. It has a store and a grist-mill.

Armstrong, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Armstrong, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. 1435. It contains Shelocta.

Armstrong, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 1424. It affords beautiful jet-black marble.

Armstrong, Westmoreland co., Pa. See Armstrong Coal Works.

Armstrong, a post-hamlet of Erath co., Tex., 80 miles N.W. of Waco. It has a church.

Armstrong Coal Works, a village of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Sewickley township, on the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Armstrong Station, 26 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. Here is a coal-mine, in which about 180 men are employed.

Arm'strong's Cor'ners, a post-hamlet of Fond du Lac co., Wis., about 15 miles E.S.E. of Fond du Lac. It has a church.

Armstrong's Grove, a post-township of Emmett co., Iowa. Pop. 192.

Armstrong's Mills, a post-hamlet of Belmont co., O., on Captina Creek and the Bellaire & Southwestern Railroad, about 15 miles S.W. of Bellaire. It has a church, a woollen-factory, and a flour-mill.

Armuchee, ar-muk'e, a post-office of Floyd co., Ga., 10 miles N. of Rome.

Armuijen, a town of Netherlands. See Arnemuyden.

Armyros, aʀ-mee'ros, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, 8 miles N.W. of the Gulf of Volo.

Armyros, a village of Albania, 17 miles S.W. of Arta, on the E. side of the Gulf of Arta.

Arn, a post-hamlet of Bay co., Mich., in Merritt township, on the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Bay City.

Ar'na, or **Ar'ni,** a village of the Grecian Archipelago, on the N.W. shore of the island of Andros. Pop. 1000.

Arna, ar'nå, a town of Africa, at the W. limit of the Libyan desert, on the Kookoo, 420 miles N.E. of Lake Chad.

Arnac-Pompadour, aʀ'nåk'pòᴍ'på'dooʀ', a village of France, in Corrèze, 18 miles N.W. of Brives. Pop. 1400.

Arnal'la, or **Arnell',** an island of India, on the coast of Concan, 35 miles N. of Bombay. It is divided from the mainland by a narrow navigable strait.

Arnaoodlik, Arnaootleek, or **Arnaoutlik.** See Albania.

Arnara, ar-nå'rå, a village of Italy, province of Rome, 6 miles N.W. of Frosinone. Pop. 2019.

Arnau, aʀ'nŏw, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, and on a railway, 17 miles N.E. of Gitschin. Pop. 2258.

Arnaudville, ar'no'vĭl, a post-village of St. Landry parish, La., on the Bayou Teche, 80 miles N.N.W. of Morgan City. It has a church.

Arnay-le-Duc, aʀ'nå'lẹh-dük, a town of France, department of Côte d'Or, 29 miles S.W. of Dijon. Pop. 2567.

Arneburg, aʀ'nẹh-bŏŏʀɢ', a town of Prussian Saxony, 45 miles N.N.E. of Magdeburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 2042.

Ar'neckeville, a post-hamlet of De Witt co., Tex., about 5 miles S. of Cuero. It has a church.

Arnedo, aʀ-nå'ᴅo, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 29 miles S.E. of Logroño. Pop. 3435. It has a considerable trade in fruit and wine.

Arnee, or **Arni,** ar'nee, a town of British India, presidency and 22 miles N.W. of Madras.

Arnee, or **Arni,** a town of British India, presidency and 74 miles S.W. of Madras.

Arnemuyden, aʀ-nẹh-moi'dẹn, almost aʀ-nẹh-mī'dẹn, or **Armuijen,** aʀ-moi'ẹn, a town of the Netherlands, island of Walcheren, 2 miles from Middelburg. Pop. 1697.

Ar'nettsville, a post-hamlet of Monongalia co., W. Va., 8 miles from Fairmont.

Ar'ney, a post-hamlet of Owen co., Ind., about 35 miles S.E. of Terre Haute.

Ar'neytown, a village of Burlington co., N.J., about 14 miles S.E. of Trenton.

Arn'heim, a post-village of Brown co., O., 15 miles N. of Ripley, and about 44 miles E. by S. from Cincinnati. It has 3 churches. Pop. 117.

Arn'hem, written also **Arnheim,** arn'hime, a fortified town of the Netherlands, capital of Gelderland, on the Rhine, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 50 miles S.E. of Amsterdam, with which, and with Utrecht, it is connected by railway. Pop. 34,064. It is an ancient town, is well built, surrounded by country houses and gardens, and has a governor's palace, 3 Protestant and 2 Catholic churches, 4 hospitals, 2 orphanages, a grammar-school, learned societies, courts of assize and commerce, manufactures of woollen, cotton, paper, and tobacco, a good port on the river, and an active trade. In 1586, Sir Philip Sydney died at Arnhem, from a wound received in the battle of Zutphen. In 1795 the town was taken by the French, who were driven out by the Prussians in November, 1813.

Arn'hem Bay, Australia, is a deep inlet on the N.E. coast of Arnhem's Land, near lat. 12° S. and lon. 136° E.

Arnhem's Land, on the N. coast of Australia: the region between the Gulf of Carpentaria and Anson Bay.

Arnis, aʀ'nis, an island and fishing-village of Prussia, on the Sley, 2 miles S. of Cappeln. Pop. 1050.

Ar'no (anc. *Ar'nus*), a river of Italy, in Tuscany, rises in Monte Falterona (Apennines), at an elevation of 4430 feet above the sea, 25 miles N. of Arezzo, flows at first S.E. and then N.W., almost describing a circle, until it receives the Sieve, 10 miles E. of Florence; after which its course is W. to the Mediterranean, which it enters by an artificial mouth, 7 miles below Pisa. Distance from source to mouth, 75 miles. Chief affluents, the Sieve, Chiana, Pesa, Elsa, and Era. Its valley is one of the richest and most beautiful tracts in Italy. Florence, Figline, Empoli, and Pisa are situated on or near the banks of the Arno, which is navigable from the sea to Florence.

Ar'no, a post-office of Douglas co., Mo., about 40 miles S.E. of Springfield.

Ar'nold, a village and parish of England, co. and 4 miles N. by E. of Nottingham. Pop. 4634.

Ar'nold, a post-office of Dougherty co., Ga., 4 miles from Hardaway Railroad Station.

Arnold, or **Ging's Station,** a hamlet of Union township, Rush co., Ind., on the railroad from Cambridge to Columbus, 6 miles N.E. of Rushville.

Arnold, a station in Clay co., Mo., on a railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Kansas City.

Arnold, a post-office of Custer co., Neb.

Ar'nold's, a station in Middlesex co., Conn., on the Connecticut Valley Railroad, about 4 miles S.E. of Haddam, and on the Connecticut River.

Ar'noldsburg, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., W. Va. It has a church.

Arnold's Creek, of Indiana, flows into the Ohio 2 miles below Rising Sun.

Arnoldsdorf, aʀ'nolts-doʀf', a town of Prussia, in Silesia, S.E. of Neisse, with paper-mills. Pop. 1417.

Arnold's Mills, a hamlet of Cumberland township, Providence co., R.I. Pop. 35.

Arnold's Mills, a post-office of Pickens co., S.C., 3½ miles from Easley.

Arnold's Park, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 19 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Arnold's Store, a post-office of Anne Arundel co., Md.

Ar'noldsville, a post-hamlet of Buchanan co., Mo., about 17 miles S.S.E. of St. Joseph. It has 2 stores.

Ar'noldton, a small manufacturing village of Esopus township, Ulster co., N.Y., on Rondout Creek.

Arnon, aʀ'nòɴᵍ', a river of France, falls into the Cher after a N. course of 84 miles.

Ar'not, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., in Bloss township, on a branch of the Tioga Railroad, 4 miles W. by S. of Blossburg, and 34 miles N. of Williamsport. It has 4 churches and extensive manufactures of lumber. Here are rich mines of semi-bituminous coal. Pop. about 3000.

Arn`pri′or, a post-village in Renfrew co., Ontario, on the Madawaska River, near its confluence with the Ottawa, 40 miles by rail W. of Ottawa. It contains several grist-, saw-, and woollen-mills, a printing-office, a branch bank, and has a large lumber trade. There are marble-quarries and iron-mines in the vicinity. Pop. 1714.

Arnsberg, ARNS′bĕRG, or **Arensberg,** å′rẹns-bĕRG`, a city of Prussia, at one time capital of Westphalia, is situated on the spur of a hill half encircled by the Ruhr, on a railway, 44 miles S.S.E. of Münster. It is divided into the old and new town, and has several churches, a normal and an agricultural school, and a gymnasium. In the Middle Ages, Arnsberg was one of the principal seats of the Vehmic court. Pop. 5123.

Arns′berg, a post-hamlet of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., 30 miles from Marquand. It has a church.

Arnsdorf, ARNS′DORF, a village of Prussian Silesia, circle of Hirschberg, with a castle and paper-mills. Pop. 1512.

Arnsdorf is the name of 35 small villages in Germany and Austria.

Arnstadt, ARN′stått, a town of Germany, in Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, on the Gera, and on a railway, 10 miles S. of Erfurt. Pop. 9243, with manufactures of iron, paper, hardware, &c. It has a castle of the Prince of Schwarzburg.

Arnstein, ARN′stīne, a town of Bavaria, on the Werrn, 11 miles N. of Würzburg. Pop. 1597.

Arnswalde, ARNS′ŵål-dẹh, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Stettin & Posen Railway, 20 miles S.E. of Stargard, manufactures hats, cloth, and spirits. Pop. 6521.

Arnus, the Latin for the river ARNO.

Aro, å′ro, or **Ano,** å′no, a large town of West Africa, equidistant from the river Niger on the W., the Old Calabar on the E., and the Bight of Biafra on the S.

Aroa, å-ro′å, a town of Venezuela, on the Aroa, 30 miles from the Gulf of Triste, and 70 miles by rail from Tacácas (or Tucácas), has copper-mines. The Aroa River rises in the sierra, about 50 miles S.S.W. of the town, and, after a course of 80 miles, falls into the Gulf of Triste.

Arobo, a town of Africa. See AREBO.

Aroche, å-ro′chå (anc. *Arac′ci Ve′tus*), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 44 miles N. of Huelva. Pop. 3123.

Arok-Szallas, å′rok`sa̤l`a̤sh′, a village of Hungary, 44 miles E.N.E. of Pesth, and an entrepôt for the trade between that city and Upper Hungary. Pop. 9625.

Arolsen, å′rol-sẹn, a town of West Germany, capital of Waldeck, on the Aar, 21 miles N.N.W. of Cassel. Pop. 2460. It has manufactories of woollen cloth and of leather.

Aroma, ar-o′mạ, a post-village of Kankakee co., Ill., in Aroma township, and on the Kankakee River, about 60 miles S. by W. from Chicago. Pop. of the township, 1100.

Aroma, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Ind., 36 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis. It has a church.

Aroma, a post-hamlet of Dickinson co., Kansas, on Lyon's Creek, about 27 miles S.S.W. of Junction City. It has a church.

Aromatum Promontorium. See CAPE GUARDAFUI.

Aron, å`ròNᵍ′, a river of France, department of Nièvre, joins the Loire near Decize. Length, 25 miles.

Aron, a village of France, 3 miles E. of Mayenne, on an affluent of the Mayenne. It has iron-works. Pop. 1652.

Arona, å-ro′nå, a town of Italy, province and 23 miles N.N.W. of Novara, on the S.W. shore of Lago Maggiore. Pop. 3153. It is well built, and has a high school, several churches, a port and a dockyard on the lake, and is connected with Milan by railway. On a hill in its vicinity is a colossal statue of St. Charles Borromeo.

Arona, å-ro′nå, a town in the island of Teneriffe, Canaries, situated at the foot of Mount Escalona.

Aroo, Arroo, or **Arru** (ar`roo′) **Islands,** a group N. of Australia, lying between lat. 5° 20′ and 6° 55′ S. and lon. 134° 10′ and 134° 45′ E., 80 miles S.W. of Papua, the largest being 80 miles long and 45 miles broad. They are separated by narrow straits. To the E. of the group is an extensive coral reef, where pearls and trepang abound. The inhabitants are a mixture of the Malay and Polynesian negro races, and some have adopted Christianity. The products comprise pearl, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, birds of paradise, and trepang, which are exchanged for calicoes, iron, hardware, arms, and gunpowder. Dobbo, a town on the island of Wamma, inhabited by some Dutch and Chinese merchants, is the greatest mart in the N. of Australasia. Pop. of the group estimated at 60,000.

Arooan, a town of Sahara. See ARAWAN.

Arooat, Arouat, Aruat. See LAGHOUAT.

Arookatee, a city of India. See ARCOT.

Aroondoo, or **Aroundou,** å`roon`doo′, a village of West Africa, on the Senegal.

Aroos′took, a river of Maine, rises in Piscataquis co., runs northeastward through Aroostook co., and enters the St. John River in New Brunswick. Length, 140 miles.

Aroostook, a large county forming the N.E. extremity of Maine, borders on Canada. It is intersected by the river St. John, which forms part of its N. boundary. It is also drained by the Aroostook and several lesser rivers. The surface is partly hilly, and is mostly covered with dense forests, in which the sugar-maple abounds. Area, 6800 square miles. The soil in some parts is fertile. The staple products are oats, hay, butter, potatoes, and lumber. Capital, Houlton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,184,179. Pop. in 1870, 29,609, of whom 22,002 were natives and 7607 were foreigners.

Aroostook, a post-village in Victoria co., New Brunswick, on the Aroostook River, near its confluence with the St. John, 66 miles by rail N. of Woodstock. It has a woollen-mill. Pop. 400.

Arosis, ancient name of a river of Persia. See TAB.

Arouan, a town of Sahara. See ARAWAN.

Arouat, a town of Africa. See LAGHOUAT.

Arouca, å-roo′kå, a town of Portugal, province of Douro, 28 miles S.W. of Lamego. Pop. 2500.

Aroundou, a village of Africa. See AROONDOO.

Arpa-Chai, or **Arpatchai,** ar`på-chī′, a river of Armenia, joins the Aras about 50 miles N. of Mount Ararat. Length, 80 miles.

Arpaia, AR-pī′å, a village of Italy, province of Benevento, 2½ miles E.N.E. of Arienzo, supposed to occupy the site of the Roman *Caudium.*

Arpajon, AR`på`zhòNᵍ′, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 15 miles by rail S.S.E. of Versailles. P. 2790.

Arpajon, a village of France, department of Cantal, 2 miles S.S.E. of Aurillac. Pop. 894.

Arpino, AR-pee′no (anc. *Arpi′num*), a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 6 miles S.W. from Sora. It has a college, several churches and convents, and manufactories of cloths and woollen stuffs, also tanneries, and in the environs is an extensive paper-mill. Arpino was founded by the Volsci, and erected into a municipal town by the Romans, who wrested it from the Samnites. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Marius and Cicero. The surrounding scenery is singularly beautiful. Pop. 11,522.

Arquá, AR-kwå′, or **Arquato,** AR-kwå′to (anc. *Arqua′tum*), a village of Italy, on a railway, 12½ miles S.W. of Padua, among the Euganean hills. Petrarch died at this place, July 19, 1374. Pop. 1131.

Arquá, a village of Italy, 5 miles S.S.W. of Rovigo. Pop. 2870, engaged in silk-culture.

Arqua, AR′kwå, a decayed town of Mexico, state of Zacatecas. It was well built, and formerly contained numerous squares and churches. Pop. about 4000.

Arquata, AR-kwå′tå, a town of Italy, on the Tronto, 17 miles W.S.W. of Ascoli. Pop. 4181.

Arquata, a town of Italy, in Alessandria, on the Scrivia, 8 miles by rail S.E. of Novi. Pop. 2751.

Arquato, a town of Italy, near Padua. See ARQUA.

Arquennes, AR`kĕnn′, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 17 miles N.E. of Mons. Pop. 2225.

Arques, ARK, a river of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, is navigable from Arques to the English Channel.

Arques, a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on the Arques, 3 miles by railway S.E. of Dieppe, with ruins of an ancient castle, an important stronghold in the Middle Ages. In 1589, Henry IV. here conquered the Leaguers under the Duke of Mayenne. Pop. 968.

Arques, a village of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 2 miles S.E. of St. Omer. Pop. 3762.

Arquian, AR`kee`ôNᵍ′, a village of France, department of Nièvre, 10 miles N.N.E. of St. Amand. Pop. 1770.

Arracan, a province and river of India. See ARACAN.

Arragon, an ancient kingdom of Spain. See ARAGON.

Ar′rah, a town of British India, Bengal, district of Shahabad, on a railway, 36 miles W. of Patna. Pop. 39,386.

Arraial de Cocães, AR-RĪ-ål′ då ko-kå′ĕNS, a mining village of Brazil, in the province of Minas-Geraes, about lat. 20° S., lon. 44° W. The houses are neat, and surrounded by gardens filled with orange- and coffee-trees, bananas, &c. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the neighboring gold-mines.

Arraial de Conceição, AR-RĪ-ål′ då kon-så-sŏWNᵍ′, or **Concepcion,** kòn-sĕp-se-òn′, a small village of Brazil, province of Goyaz, 110 miles S.W. of Natividade.

Arraial de Congonhas-de-Sabara, AR-RĪ-ål′ då kon-gòn′yås-då-så-bå-rå′, a mining village of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, about lat. 19° 50′ S., lon. 21° W. Pop. about 2000.

Arraiollos, a town of Portugal. See ARRAYOLLOS.

Arran, år′ran, an island on the W. coast of Scotland, Firth of Clyde, co. of Bute. Area, 185 square miles. It is 20 miles in length, and about 10 miles in breadth. Its appearance is very remarkable, the N. part being crowned with lofty granitic mountains, connected by sharp ridges, and intersected by deep ravines. The highest summit, Goatfell, is 2865 feet high. Pop. 5234.

Ar′ran-Fow′dy, a mountain of North Wales, co. of Merioneth, 9 miles S.W. of Bala, 2955 feet in height.

Arran Isles, or **South Islands of Arran,** a barony in Ireland, co. of Galway, consisting of a group of small islands. Lat. of light on Inishmore, the largest and most northerly, 53° 7′ 38″ N.; lon. 9° 42′ 22″ W. Pop. 3333. The NORTH ISLANDS OF ARRAN comprise the group called the Rosses, off the N.W. coast of Ireland, co. of Donegal.

Ar′ras (Fr. pron. aʀ‵ʀåss′; anc. *Nemetacum* and *Nemetocenna*), a fortified city of France, capital of the department of Pas-de-Calais, and formerly capital of Artois, on the Scarpe, at a railway junction, 35 miles N.E. of Amiens, and 100 miles N.N.E. of Paris. Lat 50° 17′ 31″ N.; lon. 2° 46′ 50″ E. It was strongly fortified by Vauban. It stands partly on a declivity and partly on a flat, and consists of the city, the high town, and the low town. Arras is well built, and has the appearance of a Flemish city. The chief edifices are a citadel, a cathedral, town hall, theatre, arsenal, barracks, a curious belfry, &c. It is the seat of the court of assize and of a bishop, has a college, several professional schools, seminary, schools of design and of belles-lettres, an institution for deaf-mutes, a botanic garden, museums, and a public library of 40,000 volumes. The chief manufactures are cotton thread, calico, hosiery, lace, woollens, beet sugar, earthenware, soap, &c. It has an extensive trade. Pop. 27,329.

Arrayas, aʀ-ʀī′ås, a town of Brazil, province of Goyaz, 120 miles S.E. of Natividade. Pop. about 300.

Arrayollos, aʀ-ʀī-ol′loce, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 11 miles N.N.W. of Evora. Pop. 2090.

Arreau, aʀ‵ʀō′, an ancient town of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, 15 miles S.E. of Bagnères-de-Bigorre. Pop. 1343.

Arrecife. See RECIFE; also ARECIFE.

Arrecifes, aʀ-ʀå-see′fės, a town of the Argentine Republic, province of Buenos Ayres, on the navigable Rio de Arrecifes, and on a railway, 135 miles W. of Buenos Ayres. Pop., with surroundings, 4250.

Ar‵redon′da, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla., on a railway, 104 miles S.S.W. of Fernandina, and 54 miles N.E. of Cedar Keys. It has 3 churches.

Ar′renig‵, a mountain of Wales, co. of Merioneth, 5½ miles W. of Bala, 2809 feet in elevation.

Arresee, aʀ′ʀęh-så‵, a lake of Denmark, Seeland. Lat. 55° 57′ N. It was formerly a bay of the Cattegat, communicating with Roeskilde-Fiord by a small canal.

Arreskov See, aʀ′ʀęs-kov så, a lake of Denmark, in the island of Funen; the largest in the island.

Arretium, the ancient name of AREZZO.

Arriaca, the supposed ancient name of GUADALAJARA.

Arriate, aʀ-ʀe-å′tå, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province of Malaga, 4 miles N.E. of Ronda. Pop. 2954.

Arrifana, aʀ-ʀe-få′nå, a fort, bay, and island on the S.W. coast of Portugal, province of Algarve, the first in lat. 37° 15′ N., lon. 8° 52′ W.

Arrifana de Sousa, Portugal. See PENAFIEL.

Ar′rington, a township of Wayne co., Ill. Pop. 1640.

Arrington, a post-office of Williamson co., Tenn.

Arrington, a post-hamlet of Nelson co., Va., on the Midland Railroad, 25 miles N. by E. from Lynchburg.

Arroas (ar-ro′ås) **Islands,** a group of small islands in the Straits of Malacca, about 35 miles from Sumatra.

Arröe, an island of Denmark. See AERÖE.

Arroe, ar-ro′ (or **Harnish,** har′nish‵), **Islands,** a cluster of islands in the Red Sea, about 30 miles N.W. of Mocha. The S.W. end of the largest, called Great Arroe, or Harnish Island, is in lat. 13° 39′ N., lon. 42° 39′ E.

Arröeskiöbing. See AERÖESKIÖBING.

Arronches, aʀ-ʀon′shės, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, on the Caya, 18 miles N.N.W. of Elvas. Pop. 1700.

Arrondissement, aʀ‵ʀòɴ‵deess‵môɴᵍ′, an administrative division of France and Algeria, larger than the canton, but smaller than the department, and governed either by the departmental prefect or by a sub-prefect. It has also a council, with one member from each of the cantons, and hygienic and other boards.

Arrone, aʀ-ʀo′nå, a village of Italy, in Umbria, 8 miles S. of Terni. Pop. 1650.

Arroniz, aʀ-ʀo-neeth′, a village of Spain, in Navarre, 28 miles S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 1740.

Arroux, aʀ‵ʀoo′, a river of France, departments of Côte d'Or and Saône-et-Loire, joins the Loire. Length, 65 miles.

Ar′row, a river of Wales and England, joins the Lugg near Leominster. Length, 30 miles.

Arrow, a stream of England, rising in the Lickey Hills, co. of Worcester, joins the Alne at Alcester.

Arrow, a lake and river of Ireland, co. of Sligo. The lake is studded with islands, and highly picturesque. The river flows from its N. extremity, and, after a N.W. course of 20 miles, enters Ardnaglass Bay.

Ar′row Lake, in British Columbia, Canada, is an expansion of the Columbia River, about 95 miles long from N. to S. It has the Selkirk Mountains on the E. and the Gold Range on the W., is crossed by the 51st degree of N. lat., and is often regarded as forming two lakes,—Upper and Lower Arrow Lake.

Arrow Lake, on or near the boundary of Lake co., Minn., and of Canada. It discharges its waters by the Arrow River into Lake Superior.

Arrow Rock, a post-village of Saline co., Mo., in Arrow Rock township, on the Missouri River, 18 miles above Boonville, and about 30 miles N.N.E. of Sedalia. It has 4 churches and a bank. Pop. of the township, 3174.

Arrowsic, år-rŏw′sik, a post-office of Sagadahoc co., Me., 5 miles S.S.E. of Bath. It is in Arrowsic township, which is a small island at the mouth of Kennebec River. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 252.

Ar′rowsmith, a post-village of McLean co., Ill., in Arrowsmith township, on the Wabash Railroad, 20 miles E. of Bloomington. It has a church, a graded school, a grain elevator, and several stores. Pop. of the township, 927.

Ar′rowsmith, a mountain of Tasmania. Lat. 42° 7′ S.; lon. 146° 3′ E. It is 4075 feet in elevation.

Arrowsmith, a river of Western Australia, rises in Herschell range, and falls into the sea in lat. 29° 30′ S.

Ar‵roy′o, a station in Elbert co., Col., on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 24 miles N.W. of Kit Carson.

Arroyo, a post-hamlet of Elk co., Pa., on the Clarion River, 10 miles W.S.W. of Ridgway. It has a church, and manufactures of pine lumber. The river here winds between rugged pine-covered hills.

Arroyo del Puerco, aʀ-ʀo′yo dĕl pwĕʀ′ko ("pig brook"), a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 10 miles W. of Caceres. It contains a church in which are several fine paintings, 6 endowed schools, and a hospital. Pop. 5727.

Arroyo Grande, ar-ro′yo grån′de, a post-hamlet of San Luis Obispo co., Cal., 5 miles from the Pacific Ocean.

Arroyo Molinos de Montanches, aʀ-ʀo′yo molee′noce då mon-tån′chės, or **Arroyo del Molino,** aʀ-ʀo′yo dĕl mo-lee′no, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 27 miles S.S.E. of Caceres. Here the French were surprised and defeated by Lord Hill, October 28, 1811. Pop. 1782.

Arru Islands, Australasia. See AROO.

Arrul, Arul, or **Aral,** å′rŭl, a river of India, flows out of the Indus, on the W. side, about lat. 27° 40′ N., 25 miles below Sukkur. It is called the Western Narra until it reaches Lake Munchar (or Manchar), 100 miles below its origin; but in its lower course it is called Arrul. It rejoins the Indus in lat. 26° 24′ N., lon. 67° 56′ E. It is much preferred for navigation during the rainy season to the Indus proper, since its current is moderate, while that of the Indus is swift.

Arsacides Islands. See SOLOMON ISLANDS.

Arsago, aʀ-så′go, a village of Italy, 5 miles S.S.W. of Milan, with ruins of a very ancient temple. Pop. 1038.

Arsamas, or **Arzamas,** aʀ-zå-mås′, a town in Russia, government and 65 miles S. of Nizhnee-Novgorod. Lat. 55° 25′ N.; lon. 43° 20′ E. Pop. 10,517.

Arsenaria, the ancient name of ARZEW.

Ars-en-Ré, aʀz‵ôɴᵍ‵rå′, a town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, on the W. coast of the island of Ré, 17 miles W. of La Rochelle. Pop. 3170.

Arsiè, aʀ-se-å′, a village of Italy, province of Belluno, 3 miles S.W. of Fonzaso. Pop. 6702.

Arsiero, aʀ-se-å′ro, a village of Italy, 6 miles N. of Schio. Pop. 3369.

Arsinoe, a town of Egypt. See MEDINET-EL-FAYOOM.

Arsissa, ancient name of a lake of Asia. See LAKE VAN.

Arsoli, aʀ′so-lee, a village of Central Italy, 13 miles N.E. of Tivoli. Pop. 1830.

Ars-sur-Moselle, aʀ‵süʀ‵mo′zell′, a town of Germany, in Lorraine, 6 miles by rail S.W. of Metz. It has extensive manufactures. Pop. 5330.

Arsunda, aʀ-soon′då, a village of Sweden, on a beautiful lake, 17 miles S.W. of Gefle. Pop. 1918.

Art, a post-office of Clay co., Ind.

Art, aʀt, a French island of the Belep group, Pacific Ocean, about 35 miles from New Caledonia.

Art, or **Arth,** aʀt, a village of Switzerland, 7 miles W.N.W. of Schwytz, at the S. extremity of the Zugersee, and near the foot of Mount Righi. Pop. 2446.

Arta, aʀ′tå (anc. *Arac′thus*), a river of European Turkey, in Albania, rises in Mount Mezzovo, and flows to the Gulf of Arta. Total course, about 60 miles.

Arta, aʀ′tå, **Nar′da,** or **Zar′ta** (anc. *Ambra′cia*), a town of Albania, 42 miles S. of Yanina, on the left bank of the Arta, 7 miles from its mouth. Pop. estimated at from 5000 to 9000, mostly Greeks. It has a large cathedral, a ruined convent of the ninth century, a citadel, with manufactories of cottons, woollens, &c. See Gulf of Arta.

Ar′ta, a town of Majorca, near the N.W. part of the island, on a range of hills which extend E. to Cape Pera. Pop. 4535. Chief industry, manufactures of coarse linen, dyeing, and fishing. Commerce in fruit.

Arta, aʀ′tå, a village of Italy, province of Udine, 21 miles N. of Udine. It has mineral springs. Pop. 2318.

Artace, the ancient name of Artakee.

Artajona, aʀ-tå-ʜo′nå, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 18 miles S. of Pamplona. Pop. 2100.

Artakee, or **Artaki,** aʀˋtå-kee′ (anc. *Ar′tace*), a town of Asia Minor, on the W. shore of the peninsula of Cyzicus (Sea of Marmora), 70 miles S.W. of Constantinople. P. 4000.

Artana, aʀ-tå′nå, a town of Spain, Valencia, 11 miles S.W. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 2611.

Artas, aʀˋtåss′, or **Arˋtoss′,** a beautiful and fertile valley of Palestine, near Bethlehem. It is supposed to occupy the site of the gardens of Solomon. The name is not improbably a corruption of the Latin *hortus*, a "garden."

Artaxata, ar-tax-å′tå, a former capital of Armenia, now a mass of ruins, on the Aras, 68 miles S.S.E. of Erivan.

Artegna, aʀ-tain′yå, a village of Italy, province of Udine, 3 miles S. of Gemona. Pop. 3030.

Arteijo, aʀ-tå′e-ʜo, a village of Spain, in Galicia, with mineral springs, on the Bolano, at its mouth, near Corunna.

Artemesia, Ontario, Canada. See Flesherton.

Artemita, the supposed ancient name of Van.

Artemouth, a river of Madagascar. See Dartmouth.

Artenara, aʀ-tå-nå′rå, a town of the Canaries, near the centre of the island Gran Canaria. Pop. 1075.

Artenay, aʀtˋnå′, a town of France, department of Loiret, on a railway, 13 miles N. of Orleans. Pop. 1015.

Artern, aʀ′tẹrn, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the government of Merseburg, 30 miles W.S.W. of Halle. Pop. 3883, employed in refining salt and nitre.

Artesia, ar-tee′zhẹ-ạ, a township of Iroquois co., Ill., traversed by the Illinois Central Railroad. Pop. 1269.

Artesia, a post-village of Lowndes co., Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, at the junction of the Starkville and Columbus Branches, 14 miles S.W. of Columbus, and 84 miles N. of Meridian. It has a church.

Arth, a village of Switzerland. See Art.

Arthabas′ka, a county in the S. part of Quebec. Area, 685 square miles. It is traversed by the Grank Trunk Railway, and drained by the Nicolet River and its branches. Chief town, St. Christophe d'Arthabaska. Pop. 17,611.

Arthabas′ka Station, or **Victo′riaville,** a post-village in Arthabaska co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk Railway, at its junction with the Three Rivers Branch, 108 miles E. of Montreal. It contains several mills, and has a large lumber trade. Pop. 400. See East Arthabaska.

Arthabaskaville, Quebec. See Saint-Christophe d'Arthabaska.

Arthez, aʀˋtå′, a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 8 miles E.S.E. of Orthez. Pop. 1476.

Arthez d'Asson, aʀˋtå′ dåsˋsòɴᵍ′, a village of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées. Pop. 1427.

Arthon, aʀˋtòɴᵍ′, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 8 miles E. of Pornic. Pop. 2300.

Ar′thur, a post-village of Moultrie co., Ill., on the Illinois Midland Railroad, 9 miles W. of Arcola, partly in Douglas co. It has 1 or 2 churches. Pop. about 250.

Arthur, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ind., in Patoka township, on the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Railroad, 20 miles E. of Princeton. It has a church. Coal is found here. Pop. 120.

Arthur, a village in Wellington co., Ontario, 72 miles by rail W. by N. of Toronto. It is in a fine agricultural district, and has saw-, grist-, flax-, and planing-mills, woollen-, shingle-, and potash-factories, a tannery, and a weekly newspaper. Pop. 900.

Ar′thur, a river of Tasmania, falls into the sea in lat. 41° 10′ S., lon. 144° 40′ E. Length, 60 miles.

Arthur, Great and Little. See Scilly Islands.

Ar′thur Islands, a small group in the Mulgrave Archipelago.

Arthur's, a station in Lexington co., S.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Columbia.

Ar′thursburg, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., in La Grange township, on the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad, 17 miles N.E. of Newburg.

Ar′thur's Seat, a famous hill in Scotland, immediately S.E. of Edinburgh, 822 feet above the sea.

Ar′thur's Seat, a hill on the S. coast of Australia, between Port Phillip and the ocean. Height, 1031 feet.

Ar′thur's Stone, a cromlech on the top of Cefn Bryn, a hill of Wales, Glamorganshire, 9 miles W. of Swansea. It consists of a block of millstone, 14 feet in length, and 7 feet 2 inches in thickness, resting on 8 supporters.

Ar′thurstown, a hamlet of Ireland, co. of Wexford, on Waterford harbor, 7 miles from Waterford.

Artichoke Lake, a post-office of Big Stone co., Minn.

Artlenburg, aʀt′lẹn-bŏŏʀɢˋ, a town of Hanover (Prussia), on the Elbe, 9 miles N.N.E. of Lüneburg. Pop. 887.

Artois, aʀˋtwå′, an old province of France, which, with part of Picardy, forms the present department of Pas-de-Calais. Arras was its capital.

Artoss, a valley of Palestine. See Artas.

Artveen, or **Artvin,** aʀt-veen′, a town of Asiatic Russia, on the Choruk River, here crossed by a bridge, 34 miles S.E. of Batoom, and 60 miles W. of Ardahan. Estimated pop. 5500. It is mostly built of wood, but has some good stone residences, and is a Catholic bishop's see. Chief exports, butter, wax, honey, olives, and oil.

Aruat, a town of Africa. See Laghouat.

Aruba, å-roo′bå, or **Oru′ba,** an island, one of the Dutch Antilles, near the coast of Venezuela. Lat. (of Fort Zoutman) 12° 28′ 30″ N.; lon. 70° 11′ W. Pop. 5670.

Arucas, å-roo′kås, a town on the W. shore of Gomera, one of the Canaries, having a church, chapel, school, and spacious public granary. Pop. 1233.

Arucati, a town of India. See Arcot.

Arudy, åˋrüˋdee′, a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 14 miles S.S.W. of Pau. Pop. 1944.

Arul, a river of India. See Arrul.

Arum, or **Aarum,** å̱′rŭm, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 5 miles S. by E. from Harlingen. Pop. 1168.

Ar′un, a river of England, Sussex, enters the English Channel at Little Hampton. Length, 40 miles.

Arundel, år′un-dẹl, a borough of Sussex, England, on the Arun, and on a railway, 50 miles S.S.W. of London. Its castle is the seat of the Duke of Norfolk. Pop. 2956.

Arupium, name of an ancient town. See Auersberg.

Arva, aʀ′vå, a river of Spain, in Aragon, falls into the Ebro near Tauste.

Arva, å̱ʀ′vŏhˋ, a village of Hungary, N.E. of Alsó-Kubin, on the Arva. Pop. 400.

Arva, the northernmost county of Hungary. Area, 802 square miles. Capital, Alsó-Kubin. Pop. 82,364.

Arva, a river in the N. part of Hungary, flows through the district of Arva into the Waag.

Arva, or **St. John's,** a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Thames River, 6 miles N. of London. It contains a woollen-factory and several mills. Pop. 200.

Arva′da, a post-village of Jefferson co., Colorado, on the Colorado Central Railroad, 8 miles W. of Denver. It has a church.

Arve, aʀv (It. *Arvo*, aʀ′vo), a river of France, rises in the Col de Balme, and joins the Rhone below the Lake of Geneva. Length, 45 miles.

Arvee, Arwee, or **Arvi,** ar′ŵee, a town of India, Central Provinces, capital of a sub-district of the same name, in Nagpoor, is about 50 miles W. by S. of Nagpoor, and has a large cotton-market. Pop. 8256.

Arverni, the ancient name of Auvergne.

Arvert, aʀˋvaiʀ′, a town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 18 miles S.W. of Rochefort. Pop. 2405.

Arveyres, aʀˋvaiʀ′, a village of France, in Gironde, on the Dordogne, 3 miles S. of Libourne. Pop. 1485.

Arveyron, aʀˋvåˋròɴᵍ′, a streamlet in France, Savoy, an affluent of the Arve.

Arvika, a town of Sweden. See Oscarstad.

Arvillard, aʀˋveeˋyaʀ′, a village of France, in Savoy, 3 miles S. of La Rochette. Pop. 1250.

Arvo, the Italian name of the river Arve.

Ar′von, a township of Baraga co., Mich. It contains the post-village of Skanee.

Arvon, a post-hamlet of Arvon township, Houghton co., Mich., on Huron Bay (of Lake Superior), 12 or 14 miles N.E. of L'Anse. It has quarries of slate.

Arvonia, ar-vo′ne-ạ, a post-village of Osage co., Kansas, in Arvonia township, 4 miles from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. It has a church. Arvonia Station is 42 miles S.S.W. of Topeka. Coal is mined here. Pop. of township, 560.

Arvoredo (ar-vo-rā′do) **Island,** on the S.E. coast of Brazil. Lat. 27° 17′ S.; lon. 48° 22′ W.

Arwee, a town of India. See ARVEE.

Arxata, the ancient name of NAKHCHIVAN.

Arys, ā′rĭs, a town of East Prussia, on the Lake of Arys, 55 miles S.S.W. of Gumbinnen. Pop. 1229.

Arzamas, a town of Russia. See ARSAMAS.

Arzana, ard-zā′nā, a town on the island of Sardinia, N. of Cagliari. Pop. 1665.

Arzano, ard-zā′no, a village of Italy, 3 miles N. of Naples. It has some beautiful villas. Flax and hemp are much cultivated in the neighborhood. Pop. 5466.

Arzaw, a town of Algeria. See ARZEW.

Arzberg, arts′bĕrg, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 8 miles E.N.E. of Wunsiedel. Pop. 2108.

Arzen, a supposed ancient name of ERZROOM.

Arzew, ar‵ze-yoo′, or **Arzeo,** ar-zā′o, sometimes written **Arzaw** (Fr. *Arzeu,* ar‵zuh′; anc. *Arsena′ria*), a seaport town of Algeria, 23 miles E.N.E. of Oran, on the Mediterranean. It is a military station, and is connected by railway with the interior. Pop. 2187.

Arzianorum Oppidum, an ancient town. See ERZEN.

Arzignano, ard-zeen-yā′no, a town of Italy, 10 miles W. of Vicenza. Pop. 8130, who manufacture woollen cloths, leather, and silk twist. Near it are coal-mines.

Arzilla, ar-zil′lā or ar-zee′lā, a fortified seaport town of Morocco, province of Fez, on the Atlantic, 23 miles S.S.W. of Cape Spartel. Pop. 600.

Arzo, ard′zo, a village of Switzerland, in Ticino, 14 miles S. of Lugano, with quarries of marble. Pop. 697.

Arzobispo Island, Pacific Ocean. See BONIN ISLANDS.

Arzroom, a city of Turkey. See ERZROOM.

A′sa, or **Five Lakes,** a post-hamlet of Lapeer co., Mich., in Mayfield township, on a branch of the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, at Five Lakes Station, 10 miles from Lapeer. It has manufactures of pine lumber and shingles. Pop. about 150.

Asab, a bay of Abyssinia. See ASSAB BAY.

Asahan, or **Assahan,** ās-sā-hān′, a town on the N.E. coast of Sumatra, capital of a district, and on a navigable river of the same name, 20 miles from the Straits of Malacca.

Asal, a lake of Africa. See ASSAL.

Asam, a province of India. See ASSAM.

Asama-Yama, ā-sā′mā-yā′mā, or **Asama-no-Dake,** ā-sā′mā-no-dāk′, a lofty and very active volcano in Japan, in the island of Hondo.

Asangaro, ās-ān-gā′ro, a town of Peru, N. of Lake Titicaca, on a river of the same name, about 10 miles from its embouchure in the lake. Lat. 15° 30′ S.; lon. 71° 30′ W. Pop. 2000.

Asanja, a village of Servia, near Semendria. Pop. 3140.

Asaro, ā-sā′ro, a town of Sicily, in Catania, on a railway, 9 miles N.E. of Castro-Giovanni. Pop. 3270.

Asarys, a town of Asia. See HESARAB.

Asbach, ās′bāk‵, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 15 miles N. of Neuwied. Pop. 335.

Asben, ās‵ben′, a considerable kingdom of Africa, in the Sahara, about lat. 20° N., lon. 7° E. It is also called Air. Capital, Agadez. Asben is also the name of a town or caravan-station in the kingdom.

Asberg, a town of Germany. See ASPERG.

Asbury, az′bĕr-rẹ, a post-office of Troup co., Ga., 64 miles S.W. of Atlanta. It is at Harrisonville.

Asbury, the station-name of REPAUPO, N.J.

Asbury, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., near the New Jersey Central Railroad, 14 miles E. of Easton, Pa., and 62 miles from New York City. It has 2 churches, 2 flouring-mills, a woollen-mill, &c. See SOUTH ASBURY.

Asbury, a post-hamlet of Tompkins co., N.Y., on the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, 7 miles N. of Freeville. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Asbury, a village of Wake co., N.C., in Carey township, on the North Carolina Railroad, 6 miles W. of Raleigh. It has 2 churches.

Asbury, a post-office of Knox co., Tenn., 6 miles from Knoxville.

Asbury, a post-village of Greenbrier co., W. Va., 9 miles from Alderson. It has 2 churches.

Asbury Grove, a station in Hamilton township, Essex co., Mass., is the terminus of a branch railroad 1 mile long extending to Wenham on the Eastern Railroad. Here a great annual camp-meeting is held.

Asbury Park, a post-village and summer resort of Monmouth co., N.J., in Ocean township, on the Atlantic Ocean and on the New York & Long Branch Railroad, 6 miles S. of Long Branch, and 36 miles S. of New York. It is bounded on the S. by Wesley Lake, which separates it from Ocean Grove. Several of its streets are over 100 feet wide. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a steam saw-mill, and about 250 houses.

Ascalon, as′kạ-lon, **Asculan,** ās‵koo-lān′, or **Ascalaan,** ās‵kā-lạn′ (anc. *Ashkelon*), a ruined seaport of Syria, 40 miles W.S.W. of Jerusalem, and 14 miles N. by W. of Gaza. Lat. 31° 39′ N.; lon. 34° 31′ E. Ascalon was a city of the Philistines, but afterwards fell into the hands of the Jews, and of various other nations in succession. A little to the N. is a small modern village, named *Scalo′na.*

Ascanius Lacus, Asia Minor. See LAKE OF ISNEEK.

Ascawan′a Lake, a lake in Putnam Valley township, Putnam co., N.Y., 2 miles long and 1 mile broad.

Ascea, ā-shā′ā, a village of Italy, near the sea, and 11 miles S.W. of Vallo della Lucania. Pop. 2170.

Ascension, as-sĕn′shŭn, an island in the Atlantic, belonging to Great Britain, 280 miles N.W. of St. Helena. It is 8 miles long. Lat. 7° 55′ S.; lon. 14° 25′ W. Pop. about 400. It is of volcanic origin; one peak is 2870 feet high. It was discovered on Ascension Day, 1501.

Ascension, a parish in the S.E. part of Louisiana, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is intersected by the Mississippi River, and bounded on the N.E. by the Amite. The surface is an alluvial plain, which is lower than the banks of the river, and is subject to inundation. Sugar-cane and Indian corn are the staple products of the soil. Capital, Donaldsonville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,589,685. Pop. in 1870, 11,577, of whom 11,312 were natives and 265 were foreigners.

Ascension, a post-office of Sullivan co., Ind., is at Farmersburg Railroad Station, 16 miles S. of Terre Haute.

Ascension Bay, on the E. coast of Yucatan, N. of Espiritu Santo Bay.

Asch, āsh, the westernmost town of Bohemia, 13 miles by rail N.W. of Eger. Pop. 9405. It has manufactures of cotton hosiery, woollen fabrics, and wire.

Aschach, āsh′āk, a town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 13 miles N.W. of Lintz. Pop. 1460.

Aschafas, islands in the Red Sea. See ASHAFAS.

Aschaffenburg, ash-af′fẹn-burg (Ger. pron. ā-shāf′-fẹn-bŏŏrg‵), a town of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Maine, 23 miles by rail E.S.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 9212. It has a royal residence, collections of art, a library, a Gothic church, a gymnasium, and manufactures of soap, woollens, straw goods, paper, and tobacco.

Asche, or **Assche,** ās′kẹh (Fr. pron. āsh), a town of Belgium, province of Brabant, 6 miles N.W. of Brussels. It has breweries, distilleries, tanneries, and soap-works, and a trade in linen, grain, and hops. Pop. 6095.

Aschendorf, āsh′ẹn-dorf‵, a village of Hanover, Prussia, 26 miles N. of Meppen, near the Ems. Pop. 1752.

Aschersleben, āsh‵ẹrs-lā′bẹn, a town of Prussia, 33 miles by rail S.S.W. of Magdeburg, on the Eine, near its junction with the Wipper. It has a gymnasium, a poor-house, and a foundling hospital. The chief articles produced are frieze, flannel, stockings, leather, earthenware, brandy, beer, and vinegar. Pop. 9212.

Asciano, ā-shā′no, a village of Italy, 20 miles by rail S.E. of Sienna, in the Val d'Ombrone. Pop. 2100.

Ascoli, ās′ko-le (anc. *As′culum Pice′num*), an ancient episcopal city of Italy, in the Marches, on the Tronto, 53 miles S. of Ancona, and 16 miles W. of the Adriatic. Pop. 17,344. It is well built, handsome, and has old walls and a citadel. Chief edifices, a cathedral and numerous other churches; a *palazzo,* containing a museum, library, and theatre; a Jesuits' college, and governor's residence.

Ascoli di Satriano, ās′ko-le dee sā-tre-ā′no (anc. *As′culum*), a town of Italy, 25 miles by rail S. of Foggia. Pop. 6275. It has a castle, a cathedral, and diocesan school.

Ascoli-Piceno, ās′ko-le pee-chā′no, a province of Italy, in the Marches. Area, 809 square miles. It produces wine, silk, lignite, iron, and alabaster. Capital, Ascoli. Pop. 203,004.

Ascona, ās-ko′nā, a village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, on Lago Maggiore, 2 miles S.S.W. of Locarno, has a priests' seminary, dynamite-works, &c. Pop. 1021.

Ascope, ās-ko′pā, or **Ascopea,** ās-ko-pā′ā, a town of Peru, province of Trujillo, 40 miles N. of Trujillo.

As′cot Heath, England, co. of Berks, 6 miles S.W. of Windsor. It is known for its races.

Ascq, āsk, a village of France, department of Nord, 4 miles S.W. of Lannoy. Pop. 2186.

Asculan, a town of Palestine. See ASCALON.

Asculum, an ancient name of ASCOLI DI SATRIANO.

Asculum Picenum, an ancient name of ASCOLI.

Ascut′ney Mountain, Vermont, is an isolated peak in Windsor co., about 2 miles W. of the Connecticut River. Its altitude is 3320 feet above the sea. It is formed of granite and beautiful syenite. It commands an extensive prospect.

Ascut′neyville, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., on the Connecticut River, about 5 miles below Windsor, in Weathersfield township. It has a church.

Asdood, Asdoud, or **Asdud,** ås‵dood′ (anc. *Ash′dod* and *Azo′tus*), a small village of Palestine, on the Mediterranean, 21 miles S. of Jaffa. It was anciently one of the five principal cities of the Philistines.

Aseer, or **Asir,** å‵seeR′, an independent state and tribe of Arabia, occupying the high land on the confines of El Hejaz, Yemen, and Nedjed. It appears to be of recent origin. The limits of Aseer do not admit of being precisely defined. It is situated in the interior of the country, near the 18th parallel of N. lat., and comprises several fertile valleys, the chain of which may extend 80 miles in length. They have probably an elevation of from 3000 to 4000 feet, while the rocky crests around them may rise from 1000 to 1500 feet higher. In the lower valleys the date-palm grows; cotton is also cultivated. Higher up, the date-groves are interspersed with almonds, figs, apricots, peaches, and vines; and the sides of the hills, where they offer any soil, are clothed with juniper. The people are bigoted followers of Abd-el-Wahab, by whom, it is said, they were first converted to Mohammedanism. Principal town, Kolakh.

Aseerghur, å‵seer-gŭr′, or **Hasser,** hås′sẹr, a town and fort of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of Candeish, 12 miles N. of Boorhanpoor. Pop. 2731.

Asek, a town of Persia. See ASK.

Asele, å-så′lå, a parish and village of Asele Lappmark, in Northern Sweden, 110 miles N.W. of Umeå, on the Ångermann River.

Asfi, a town of Africa. See SAFFEE.

Ash, a village of England, in Surrey, on branches of the Southeastern & Southwestern Railways, 4 miles N.E. of Farnham, and near Aldershot. Pop. 1626.

Ash, a township of Monroe co., Mich. Pop. 1746. It contains Athlone.

Ashafas, or **Aschafas,** åsh-å′fås, a group of small islands in the Red Sea. Lat. about 16° N.

Ashangee, or **Achanghi,** åsh-ån′ghee‵, a lake of Abyssinia, in Tigré. Greatest length, about 25 miles; breadth, about 14 miles.

Ashantee, Achanti, åsh‵ån′tee, **As‵san‵tee′,** or **Sianti,** se‵an‵tee′, an extensive and powerful kingdom of Western Africa, on the Gold Coast, Upper Guinea, extending from lat. 5° 0′ to 9° 30′ N., and from lon. 0° 55′ E. to 4° 7′ W.; bounded N. by the Kong Mountains, S. by the British Gold Coast possessions, W. by the Assinie River, and E. by the Volta River. It is thus about 310 miles from E. to W., and nearly the same from N. to S., its general form being compact. It is well watered, the country being intersected by several considerable streams besides those named. The country is in general mountainous, though it has no great elevations. It is covered with dense forests, which are wholly impenetrable, excepting by paths which have been opened in various places with great labor. Ashantee abounds in gold: the richest mines are in Gaman, where the precious metal is found in large pieces, some of about 4 pounds' weight, called rock-gold. The ore is of a deep color, and is dug out of pits from 5 to 9 feet in depth. The Ashantees are warlike and ferocious, with a love for shedding human blood amounting to a passion. Human sacrifices are made with a frequency and an atrocity of circumstances hardly credible. The Ashantees excel in the manufacture of cotton cloths and in the brilliancy of their dyes. They also make good earthenware, leather, and iron, making sword-blades of superior workmanship. But it is in the fabrication of articles in gold that they display the greatest skill. The chief article of export is gold, with ivory and some dye-woods. Their principal imports are muskets, gunpowder, liquors, tobacco, iron, tin, copper, and lead. Their currency is gold in dust and lumps, and the cowrie-shell. The government of Ashantee is a despotism, alleged to be controlled by an aristocracy consisting of four persons, and an assembly of caboceers or captains. The capital is Coomassie. Population estimated at 3,000,000.——Adj. and inhab. ASH‵AN′TEE.

Ashapoo, South Carolina. See ASHEPOO.

Ashawa, ash′ạ-wạ, a post-office and station of Polk co., Iowa, on the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad, 8 miles N.N.W. of Des Moines. It is near the Des Moines River.

Ash′away, a post-village of Washington co., R.I., in Hopkinton township, near the Charles or Pawcatuck River, 4½ miles N.N.E. of Westerly, and 10 miles N.E. of Stonington, Conn. It has a church, a national bank, a savings-bank, a graded school, 2 or 3 woollen-mills, and a manufactory of cordage and twine. Pop. 512.

Ash′borough, a post-village of Clay co., Ind., 8 miles S. of Brazil, and 20 miles E.S.E. of Terre Haute. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a mill, and a coal-mine. Pop. 137.

Ashborough, a post-village, capital of Randolph co., N.C., in Ashborough township, about 70 miles W. of Raleigh It has 1 newspaper office, 2 churches, and a seminary. Pop. 182; of the township, 1172.

Ashbourne, or **Ashburn,** ash′bŭrn, a town of England, on a railway, co. and 12½ miles N.W. of Derby. Pop. 2083. The town is neatly built, and has a large church erected in 1240, a grammar-school, and manufactures of cotton fabrics and lace.

Ashbourne, or **Ashburn,** a village of Ireland, co. of Meath, 14 miles N.N.W. of Dublin.

Ash′bourne, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 7 miles N. of Philadelphia.

Ashburn, a village of Ireland. See ASHBOURNE.

Ash′burn, a post-office and station of Pike co., Mo., near the Mississippi River, 15 miles by rail below Hannibal, on the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad.

Ash′burn, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, 10 miles from Whitby. Pop. 150.

Ash′burnham, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Ashburnham township, on the Ashburnham Railroad, 55 miles W.N.W. of Boston. This railroad connects it with the Fitchburg Railroad, and is 3 miles long. It contains 4 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, the Cushing Academy, and a large chair-factory. The township has 2 cotton-mills, and contains villages named North Ashburnham and Ashburnham Depot. Total pop. 2141.

Ash′burnham, a market-town in Peterborough co., Ontario, on the Otonabee, opposite Peterborough.

Ash′burnham Depot (de′po), a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Ashburnham township, on the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad, at the junction of the Cheshire Railroad and of the Ashburnham Railroad, 11 miles W.N.W. of Fitchburg. It has 5 chair-factories. This place is also called SOUTH ASHBURNHAM.

Ash′burton, a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Devon, on a railway, 16 miles S.W. of Exeter. Pop. 2335. It has woollen-mills, a venerable church, a grammar-school, and numerous charities.

Ash′by, a post-township of Middlesex co., Mass., about 6 miles N. of Fitchburg. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lumber, pails, and tubs. Pop. 962.

Ashby, a post-village of Houston co., Tex., 18 miles from Crockett. It has a church, an academy, a grist-mill, and a steam cotton-gin.

Ashby, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Va., 28 miles from Farmville. It has a general store.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, ash′be-dĕl-ạ-zooch′, a town and parish of England, on a railway, 19 miles N.W. of Leicester. Pop. 7302. It has a ruined castle, in which Mary, Queen of Scots, was once confined; an ancient church, a grammar-school, a theatre, salt-water baths, resorted to by visitors, manufactures of hosiery, hats, and bricks, and iron-smelting-works.

Ash′by's, a station in Franklin co., Ind., on the White Water Valley Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Harrison, Ohio.

Ash′bysburg, a post-village of Webster co., Ky., on Green River, about 40 miles S.S.E. of Evansville, Ind. It has a church and a tobacco-factory.

Ash′by's Mills, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ind., at or near Ashby's Station on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 14 miles S. of Crawfordsville. It is in Clark township. It has a church and a distillery.

Ash Camp, a post-office of Pike co., Ky.

Ash′com, a station in Bedford co., Pa., on the railroad from Mt. Dallas to Bedford, 6 miles E. of Bedford.

Ash Creek, a post-office of Rock co., Minn.

Ash Creek, a post-office of Oktibbeha co., Miss.

Ash Creek, a post-office of Hill co., Tex., 12 miles S.E. of Hillsborough.

Ashdalag, åsh-då-låg′, written also **Achdalagh,** a large and beautiful village in Russian Armenia, about 35 miles N.W. of Erivan, high up on the S. slope of the Alaghez Mountains. It is inhabited exclusively by Christians.

Ashdod, a village of Palestine. See ASDOOD.

Ashe, ash, a county forming the N.W. extremity of North Carolina, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is drained by the New River and its North Fork. A range called Stone Mountains extends along the N.W. border of this county, the surface of which is diversified by mountains and valleys and is mostly covered with forests. The soil produces grass, Indian corn, &c. Capital, Jefferson. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,666,418. Pop. in 1870, 9573, of whom 9569 were natives of the United States.

A-She-Hoh, Ajeho, â`zhęh`ho′, or **Alchuku,** âl-choo-koo′, a city of Manchooria, province of Kirin, 30 miles S. of the river Soongaree. It has a large trade. Lat. 45° 30′ N. Pop. 30,000.

Ash`epoo′,** or **Ash`apoo′, a small river of Colleton co., S.C., which flows into the sea through an estuary called Coosaw River.

Ashepoo, a post-hamlet and station of Colleton co., S.C., on the Ashepoo River, and on the Savannah & Charleston Railroad, 35 miles W. of Charleston.

Ash′ersville, a post-office of Clay co., Ind.

Ash′erville, a post-hamlet of Mitchell co., Kansas, in Asherville township, on Solomon River, 8 miles S.E. of Beloit. Pop. of the township, 308.

Asherville, a post-village of Stoddard co., Mo., 8 miles from Poplin Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Asheville, a village of Alabama. See Ashville.

Asheville, or **Ashville,** ash′vĭl, a flourishing post-village, capital of Buncombe co., N.C., is situated on high ground, about 1 mile E. of the French Broad River, and on the route of the Western North Carolina Railroad and the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap & Charleston Railroad, about 210 miles (direct) W. of Raleigh. It has 5 churches and a tobacco-factory. Three weekly papers are published here. Pop. about 2000.

Ashewa, a hamlet of Iowa. See Ashawa.

Ash′field, or **Ashfield Plain,** a post-village and summer resort of Franklin co., Mass., 32 miles N.N.W. of Springfield. It has 3 churches, an academy, a fire-insurance company, a fine public library, and manufactures of lumber and wooden-ware. Pop. of Ashfield township, 1190.

Ash Flat, a post-hamlet of Sharp co., Ark., about 33 miles N. of Batesville. Near it are several churches.

Ash′ford, a town of England, co. of Kent, 12½ miles S.W. of Canterbury, and 53 miles by rail from London. Pop. 8458. The principal street, nearly half a mile in length, is paved and lighted. The church, once collegiate, is large, and has some superb monuments.

Ashford, a chapelry of England, co. of Derby, on the Wey, 2 miles N.W. of Bakewell. Pop. 713.

Ash′ford, a post-village and township of Windham co., Conn., 32 miles E.N.E. of Hartford. It has 4 churches and the Ashford Academy. General Nathaniel Lyon was born here. Pop. 1241.

Ashford, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in Ashford township, about 34 miles S. by E. of Buffalo, and 9 miles N. of Ellicottville. It has a church, and manufactures of butter and cheese. Pop. of the township, 1891.

Ashford, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis., in Ashford township, about 15 miles S. by E. from Fond du Lac. Pop. of the township, 2006.

Ash Grove, a post-township of Iroquois co., Ill., about 38 miles N. by W. of Danville. Pop. 1146. It contains a village named Glenwood or Pitchin.

Ash Grove, a township of Shelby co., Ill. Pop. 1499.

Ash Grove, a post-office and station of Tippecanoe co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 9 miles N.N.E. of Lafayette.

Ash Grove, a post-village of Davis co., Iowa, in Marion township, 13 miles N.W. of Bloomfield. It has 2 churches.

Ash Grove, a post-office of Rooks co., Kansas.

Ash Grove, a post-village of Greene co., Mo., on Sac River, about 20 miles W.N.W. of Springfield. It has a church, several stores, and a carriage-shop.

Ash Grove, a post-office of Franklin co., Neb.

Ash Grove, a hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., 2½ miles from Cambridge.

Ash Hill, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, Cairo Branch, 9 miles E. of Poplar Bluff Junction. It has a church and a saw-mill. Pop. of Ash Hill township, 491.

Ash′ippun, a post-township of Dodge co., Wis., 35 miles N.W. of Milwaukee, is bounded on the W. by Rock River. It contains a small village named Alderley. The soil is fertile. Pop. 1442.

Ashkelon, the ancient name of Ascalon.

Ash′kum, a post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., in Ashkum township, on the Illinois Central Railroad (Chicago division), 73 miles S.S.W. of Chicago. It has a high school, a newspaper office, 2 churches, 3 grain elevators, a steam flouring-mill, and a banking office. Pop. of the township, 1315.

Ash′land, a county in the N.E. central part of Ohio, has an area of about 390 square miles. It is drained by the Black Fork and Lake Fork of the Mohican or Walhonding River. The surface is hilly in the southern part and undulating in the other parts of the county. Among the forest trees the hickory, oak, ash, and sugar-maple abound. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, cheese, and wool are the staple products. It is intersected by the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. Capital, Ashland. Valuation of real and personal estate, $16,067,439. Pop. in 1870, 21,933, of whom 20,718 were natives of the United States.

Ashland, a county in the N.W. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Lake Superior. It is drained by the Namakagon, the White River, and the head-streams of the Chippewa. The surface is uneven or hilly, and mostly covered with forests. Among the indigenous trees of this county is the sugar-maple. Lumber is one of its principal productions, and iron ore is abundant. It is intersected by the Wisconsin Central Railroad. Capital, Ashland. Valuation of real and personal estate, $167,280. Pop. in 1870, 221, of whom 174 were natives and 47 were foreigners; in 1875, 730.

Ashland, a post-village, capital of Clay co., Ala., about 80 miles N.N.E. of Montgomery. It has 3 churches and 1 academy. Pop. 118.

Ashland, a post-village of New Castle co., Del., on the Wilmington & Western Railroad, 12 miles from Wilmington. Here are large flouring-mills.

Ashland, a post-village of Cass co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad where it crosses the Springfield Branch of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 21 miles W.N.W. of Springfield, and 200 miles S.W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of farm-implements. Pop. 203.

Ashland, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 4 miles E.S.E. of New Castle. It has a church.

Ashland, a township of Morgan co., Ind. Pop. 969.

Ashland, a village of Wabash co., Ind., about 40 miles E. by S. from Logansport. See La Fontaine.

Ashland, a post-village of Wapello co., Iowa, near the Des Moines River and the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, about 11 miles S.E. of Ottumwa. It is 3 miles N. of Eldon Station. It has a church and graded school. Pop. 181.

Ashland, a post-office of Ness co., Kansas.

Ashland, a township of Riley co., Kansas. Pop. 206.

Ashland, a post-village of Boyd co., Ky., on the Ohio River, about 10 miles above Ironton, O. It is the E. terminus of the Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad. It has a national bank, 5 churches, a seminary, and the Norton Iron Works. A weekly paper is published here. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. 1459.

Ashland, a post-hamlet of Aroostook co., Me., in Ashland township, on the Aroostook River, 50 miles N.N.W. of Houlton. It has 2 churches, 3 stores, and manufactures of lumber and cheese. Pop. of the township, 445.

Ashland, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Gunpowder River and on the Northern Central Railroad, 16 miles N. of Baltimore. It has 1 church, about 60 houses, and a furnace for pig-iron.

Ashland, a station in Queen Anne co., Md., on the Queen Anne & Kent Railroad, 7 miles E. of Centreville.

Ashland, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Ashland township, and on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 24 miles W.S.W. of Boston, and 20 miles E. of Worcester. A weekly newspaper is published here. Ashland has 3 churches, manufactures of boots, carriages, paper, &c. Pop. of township, 2211. It is also a terminus of the Hopkinton Railroad, which affords connection with Providence.

Ashland, a post-township of Newaygo co., Mich., is drained by the Muskegon River, and intersected by the Grand Rapids, Newaygo & Lake Shore Railroad. Ashland Post-Office is at Grant Station, and Ashland Station, on that road (with Lake Post-Office), is 8 miles S. of Newaygo. Grain and lumber are exported. Pop. 923.

Ashland, a township of Dodge co., Minn. Pop. 635.

Ashland, a post-village, capital of Benton co., Miss., is 15 miles E. of Michigan City, a station on the Mississippi Central Railroad. It has a newspaper and 2 churches.

Ashland, a post-village of Boone co., Mo., in Cedar township, about 17 miles N.N.W. of Jefferson City. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Ashland, a post-village of Saunders co., Neb., on Salt Creek, 2 miles from its entrance into Platte River, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 24 miles N.E. of Lincoln, and 42 miles by rail S.W. of Omaha. It has 3 churches, 2 flour-mills, and a machine-shop, is an important shipping-point, and has valuable stone-quarries. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 653.

Ashland, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., in Ashland township, on the Pemigewasset River, and on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 45 miles N. of Concord. It has 2 churches, a hotel, a bank, and manufactures of manila paper, leather-board, and woollen goods. The township is bounded on the N.E. by Squam Lake. Pop. of the township, 885.

Ashland, a station in Camden co., N.J., on the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Philadelphia.

Ashland, a township of Chemung co., N.Y., on the Pennsylvania line. Pop. 1080.

Ashland, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., in Ashland township, about 40 miles S.W. of Albany. It is near the Catskill Mountains. It has 4 churches, and a cigar-factory. Pop. of the township, 938.

Ashland, a post-village, capital of Ashland co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 50 miles W.S.W. of Akron, and 196 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It contains 1 national bank, 2 other banks, 2 newspaper offices issuing weekly papers, and 8 churches, and has a manufactory of spring-bed bottoms. Pop. about 3500.

Ashland, a post-village of Jackson co., Oregon, about 18 miles S.E. of Jacksonville, and 114 miles from Roseburg. It has an iron-foundry, 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, a woollen-mill, a newspaper office, and an academy. Pop. about 600.

Ashland, a hamlet of Cambria co., Pa., 6 miles from Gallitzin Station. It has a steam saw-mill and a shingle-mill.

Ashland, a township of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. 758.

Ashland, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Mahanoy & Shamokin Branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 12 miles N.W. of Pottsville, 119 miles N.W. of Philadelphia, and 21 miles W. of Tamaqua. Its prosperity is derived from rich mines of anthracite coal. There are in the vicinity 8 collieries, some of which are very extensive. It contains 11 churches, 3 banks (of which 2 are national), 4 large school-houses, a large public hall, 3 foundries, 3 machine-shops, and a manufactory of railroad-cars. One or 2 weekly newspapers are published here. It has a planing-mill, a distillery, a soap-factory, a plough-factory, &c. Pop. 5714.

Ashland, a village in Scituate township, Providence co., R.I., 4 miles from Hope Station, has a church, and manufactures of cotton goods. Pop. 118.

Ashland, a village of Wayne co., Tenn., on Buffalo River, about 70 miles S.W. of Nashville. It has 2 churches.

Ashland, a post-village of Hunt co., Tex., 28 miles S. of Bonham. It has 3 churches.

Ashland, a post-village of Hanover co., Va., on the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, 17 miles N. by W. from Richmond. It contains the Randolph Macon College, 5 churches, and a newspaper office. Pop. 491.

Ashland, a post-village, capital of Ashland co., Wis., on Lake Superior, at the terminus of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 351 miles by rail N.N.W. of Milwaukee. It has a bank, a newspaper office, 3 churches, and several lumber-mills. Pop. of Ashland township, 268.

Ashland City, a post-village, capital of Cheatham co., Tenn., on the Cumberland River, about 30 miles N.W. of Nashville. It has a court-house and a church. Pop. 121.

Ash'ley, a county in the S.E. part of Arkansas, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of about 860 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Saline and Ouachita Rivers, and intersected by Bartholomew Bayou (navigable by steamboats). The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. A large proportion of the county is woodland. Cotton, Indian corn, and live-stock are the staple products. Capital, Hamburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,266,189. Pop. in 1870, 8042, of whom 7991 were natives and 51 were foreigners.

Ashley, a post-village of Washington co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad where it crosses the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 60 miles E.S.E. of St. Louis, and 99 miles N. of Cairo. It has 3 churches, a bank, 2 flour-mills, a pottery, a brick-yard, &c. Pop. 1030.

Ashley, a post-office of Kent co., Mich.

Ashley, a township of Stearns co., Minn. Pop. 183.

Ashley, a post-village of Pike co., Mo., 6 miles from Bowling Green, and about 75 miles N.W. of St. Louis. It has a seminary, 4 churches, a steam saw-mill, a flouring-mill, &c. Pop. 368.

Ashley, a post-village of Delaware co., O., in Oxford township, on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, 34 miles N. of Columbus, and 24 miles S. by W. from Galion. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. 454.

Ashley, a post-borough of Luzerne co., Pa., in the Wyoming Valley, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey (Lehigh & Susquehanna division), at the junction of the Nanticoke Railroad, 3 miles from Wilkesbarre. It has a graded school, a savings-bank, 3 churches, and some workshops of the railroad company. Here are rich mines of coal. Ashley is surrounded by beautiful scenery. Engines and coal-cars are manufactured here. Pop. about 4500.

Ashley, a river of South Carolina, rises in Colleton co., runs southeastward, and enters Charleston Harbor at the city of Charleston. This city is on a point of land formed by the confluence of the Ashley and Cooper Rivers.

Ashley Falls, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., in Sheffield township, on the Housatonic River and the Housatonic Railroad, 35 miles S. of Pittsfield. It has a church, a hotel, a graded school, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, 2 carriage-shops, &c.

Ashley's Fork, a tributary of Green River, Utah, enters the river on the left, about 25 miles in a direct line above Du Chesne River.

Ash'leyville, a post-hamlet of Hampden co., Mass., in West Springfield township, on the west bank of the Connecticut River, 1½ miles N.W. of Chicopee.

Ash'mead, a post-office of Ellsworth co., Kansas, 12 miles from Ellsworth.

Ash'mont, a station within the limits of Boston, Mass., on a branch of the Old Colony Railroad, 5 miles from its terminus in Boston.

Ash'more, a county of Dakota, bounded on the E. by the Missouri River.

Ashmore, a post-village of Coles co., Ill., in Ashmore township, and on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 37 miles W. of Terre Haute, and 8 miles E. of Charleston. It has 3 churches, a carriage-factory, &c. Pop. about 500; of township, 2088.

Ashmunein, a village of Egypt. See OSHMOONEYN.

Ash'petuck', a small stream of Fairfield co., in the S.W. part of Connecticut, flows into Saugatuck River.

Ash Point, a hamlet of Nemaha co., Kansas, about 25 miles E. of Marysville.

Ash Port, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Tenn., on the Mississippi River, about 48 miles N. of Memphis. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a cotton-gin.

Ash Ridge, a post-office of Brown co., O.

Ash Ridge, a post-office of Richland co., Wis., 14 miles N.N.W. of Richland Centre.

Ashruff, åsh'rŭf', **Ashraf,** åsh'råf', or **Ushruff,** ŭsh'rŭf', a decayed town of Persia, province of Mazanderan, 50 miles W. of Astrabad. It contains about 500 houses, thinly scattered through an extensive jungle. Lat. 36° 41′ 45″ N.; lon. 53° 33′ 53″ E.

Ashtabu'la, the most northeastern county of Ohio, borders on Pennsylvania. Area, about 720 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie, is intersected by Grand River, and is also drained by the Ashtabula and Conneaut Rivers and Pymatuning and Rock Creeks. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified by several low "lake ridges" and terraces. Forests of the ash, beech, elm, white oak, hickory, sugar-maple, &c., cover nearly one-fourth of the county. The soil contains much clay, is fertile, and adapted to pasturage. Hay, oats, butter, cheese, wool, and cattle are the staple products. Devonian shale underlies the greater part of the soil. Among its minerals is Berea grit, a sandstone good for grindstones and for buildings. This county is intersected by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad and the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburg Railroad. Capital, Jefferson. Valuation of real and personal estate, $19,425,000. Pop. in 1870, 32,517, of whom 30,300 were natives and 2217 were foreigners.

Ashtabula, a small river of Ohio, runs northwestward through Ashtabula co., and enters Lake Erie at Harbor, 3 miles N. of the village of Ashtabula. At its mouth is a light-house.

Ashtabula, a post-village and township of Ashtabula co., on the river of the same name, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 54 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland, and 3 miles from Lake Erie. It has 2 national banks, 1 other bank, 2 newspaper offices, and 6 churches. It is a station on the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburg Railroad, 60 miles N. of Youngstown. It has also a rolling-mill, a machine-shop, 2 shaft-factories, and 2 manufactories of sash, blinds, and doors. Pop. of village, 1999; of township, 3394.

Ashtaroth, ash'ta-roth, an ancient city of Syria, named in Scripture as the capital of "Og, king of Bashan," identified with the *Tel el Ashtereh*, pashalic of Damascus, in the Hauran, about 60 miles S.S.W. of Damascus.

Ashto'la (the *Carine* of Nearchus), an uninhabited island of the Indian Ocean, lat. 25° 8′ N., lon. 63° 48′ E., 12 miles from the Mekran coast, in Beloochistan.

Ash'ton, a post-village of Lee co., Ill., in Ashton township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 84 miles W. of Chicago, and 14 miles E. of Dixon. It has 5 churches, a bank, a graded school, 4 grain elevators, a steam flouring-mill, and quarries of fine building-stone. Here is a stone school-house which cost $28,000. Pop. about 1000.

Ashton, a township of Monona co., Iowa. Pop. 129.

Ashton, a post-village of Osceola co., Mich., in Lincoln township, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 76 miles N. of Grand Rapids. It has a church, 2 stores, a saw-mill, and 2 hotels. Pop. about 120.

Ashton, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Mo., on the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, 20 miles W.N.W. of Alexandria. It has a church and a distillery.

Ashton, a post-office of Pender co., N.C., on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, about 17 miles N. of Wilmington.

Ashton, a village of Carbon co., Pa., on the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company's Railroad, 10 miles W. of Mauch Chunk. It has 2 churches. Coal is mined here.

Ashton, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., in Cumberland and Lincoln townships, on the Blackstone River and the Providence & Worcester Railroad, 10 miles N. of Providence. It has 2 churches and a cotton-mill. Pop. 759.

Ashton, a post-office of Sumter co., S.C.

Ashton, a hamlet of San Augustine co., Tex., about 140 miles N.N.E. of Houston. It has a church and a tannery.

Ashton, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis., about 11 miles N.W. of Madison.

Ashton, a post-village in Carleton co., Ontario, on the river Jock, 23 miles S.W. of Ottawa. It contains 5 stores, 2 hotels, a foundry, and a tannery. Pop. 250.

Ashton-in-Mack′erfield, or **Ashton-le-Willows,** a village of Lancashire, England, 2 miles N.W. of Newton. It has coal-mines and cotton-works. Pop. 7465.

Ashton-under-Lyne, a parliamentary borough, manufacturing town, and parish of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Tame, 6½ miles by railway E.N.E. of Manchester. The town is mostly ill built, but it has a large church of the time of Henry V., a good market-house, extensive public baths, workhouse, hospital, 3 banks, a savings-bank, various schools and charities, assembly-rooms, a theatre, and mechanics' institute, with a large Independent chapel, and places of worship for Methodists, Baptists, Unitarians, Catholics, Moravians, and Jews. It is well situated for manufacturing industry, coal being plentiful, and canals from Manchester, Huddersfield, and Derbyshire meeting in the parish. The principal manufactures are cotton-yarn spinning, and weaving calicoes and ginghams by the power-loom. Ashton-under-Lyne sends one member to the House of Commons. The increase of the wealth and population of this town within the last half-century has been very remarkable. Pop. in 1871, 37,389.

Ashuap‘mouchouan′, or **Cha‘mou‘chou‘an′,** a large river of Quebec, rises in the highlands near Mistassini Lake, and, running S.E., enters the W. side of Lake St. John, lat. 48° 39′ N., lon. 72° 10′ W. Length, about 170 miles. A little above the 92d mile it divides into two branches. One of these comes from the N.N.E., and, being the larger, is called the Chief River. The other branch retains the name of the Ashuapmouchouan.

Ashuapmouchouan ("the place where the elk is laid wait for"), a lake of Quebec, 150 miles W. of Lake St. John. Lat. 49° 27′ N.; lon. 73° 55′ W. Length, 10 miles; average breadth, 4 miles. It receives the waters of several lakes, and has its outlet in the river Ashuapmouchouan.

Ashuelot, ash‘yu-e′lọt or ash′we-lot, a river of New Hampshire, runs southwestward through Cheshire co., and enters the Connecticut River about 18 miles S.W. of Keene. Its length is nearly 75 miles.

Ashuelot, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., in Winchester township, on the Ashuelot River and the Ashuelot Railroad, 15 miles S.S.W. of Keene, and 2 miles from Winchester. It has 1 church, 1 hotel, and manufactures of blankets and beaver cloth.

Ash Valley, a post-hamlet of Pawnee co., Kansas, in Walnut township, 10 miles from Larned.

Ash′ville, or **Asheville,** a post-village, capital of St. Clair co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 102 miles S.S.W. of Chattanooga. It has 3 churches, an academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 300.

Ashville, a village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in Harmony township, on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 7 miles W.S.W. of Jamestown, and 20 miles N.E. of Corry, Pa. It has 3 churches and several mills. Pop. 350. The name of its post-office is Harmony.

Ashville, a post-office and station of Pickaway co., O., on the Scioto Valley Railroad, 21 miles S. by E. of Columbus.

Ash‘wanip′i, or **Ham′ilton,** a river of Labrador, has its source near the head-waters of the east branch of the Moisic, and, after a course of 600 miles, enters the Atlantic through Esquimaux Bay or Hamilton Inlet. At its mouth it is nearly 1½ miles wide. About 100 miles up occur the great falls. Six miles above the falls the river suddenly contracts to about 100 yards, then rushing in a continuous rapid again contracts to a breadth of 50 yards ere it precipitates itself over the falls, below which its course for about 30 miles lies between walls of rock that rise sometimes to the height of 300 feet on either side. This fall is reported to exceed in height the Falls of Niagara.

Ash′wood, a hamlet of Maury co., Tenn., 6 miles W. of Columbia. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Ashwood Station, a post-hamlet, Wilkinson co., Miss., on the West Feliciana Railroad, 4 miles S. of Woodville.

Asia, à′she-ạ (not à′zhe-ạ), (Fr. *Asie*, à‘zee′; Ger. *Asien*, à′ze-ẹn; Lat., It., Sp., and Port., *Asia*, à′se-à), the largest of the great divisions of the globe. Its mainland is bounded N. by the Arctic Ocean, S. by the Indian Ocean, E. by the North Pacific, W. by Europe, and S.W. by Africa. Its greatest length is from the Dardanelles to Behring's Strait, a distance of about 7500 miles; its greatest breadth from Cape Severo-Vostochnoi, in Siberia, to Cape Romania, at the S. extremity of the Malay Peninsula, about 5160 miles. Asia is joined to Europe throughout most of its western limit, being in part separated from it by an arbitrary line formed by the Ural Mountains; it is connected with Africa by the Isthmus of Suez. On the E. it is separated from America by Behring's Strait, where the two continents approach within 36 miles of each other. As viewed on a globe, its general shape is roughly triangular. The coasts are irregular, especially on the S. and E., where it is indented by immense bays and gulfs, forming projections of corresponding magnitude. The principal of the former are the Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, and Gulf of Siam, on the S. coast; the Gulf of Tonquin, Yellow Sea, Sea of Japan, Gulf of Tartary, Sea of Okhotsk, and Sea of Anadeer, on the E. coast. On the N., the indentations are equally numerous, but, with the exception of the Gulf of Obi, not of the same extent. The more remarkable peninsulas are those of Hindostan, Malacca, Indo-China, Corea, and Anadeer, on the S. and E. coasts. The principal islands and island groups within the limits of this division of the globe are, on the S. and E., the Laccadives, Maldives, the Chagos Archipelago, Ceylon, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; the Mergui Archipelago, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, and the Sunda and Banda Islands; the Moluccas, Sooloo Islands, Philippines, the island of Hainan, Formosa, Chusan, Hong-Kong, the Japanese Empire, Saghalin (or Saghalien), and the Koorils; on the N., Kotelnoi, Fadievskoi, New Siberia, and (according to Humboldt) Nova Zembla. What is called "Wallace's line" divides the islands of Southeastern Asia from those of Australasia and Polynesia,—a line nearly coinciding with the meridian of 120° E. lon., to the westward of which the plants and animals are for the most part of a distinctly Asiatic type. The mainland of Asia is comprised between lat. 1° 15′ and 78° 20′ N., and lon. 27° E. and 170° W. If its islands are included, its southern limit will extend to lat. 11° S., the southernmost point of Rottee, a small island S. of Timor. The countries comprised within its limits are Asiatic Turkey, Arabia, Persia, Beloochistan, Afghanistan, India, Burmah, Siam, Anam, Malacca, China, Japan, Manchooria, Corea, Mongolia, Thibet, Tartary, and Asiatic Russia: to these, and to the islands above enumerated, the reader is referred for details.

The vast extent of Asia, the diversity of its surface, and its physical structure, render it difficult to give a view of its general conformation at once accurate and intelligible. It may, however, be characterized generally, notwithstanding its enormous elevations, as a flat country, its mean level above the sea not exceeding 1150 feet, while a third part has not more than 255 feet of mean height. The whole of that portion lying N.W. of the Thian-Shan Mountains and N. of the Altai is one prodigious plain or tract of lowland, one-third larger than Europe, the elevation of which is little more than from 200 to 1200 feet. The southern portion, which stretches along the Indian Ocean, is composed, likewise, of comparatively level regions; so is also a great part of the interior, where the plateaus are from 2000 to 4000 feet above the sea. It may be added that the heights of several plateaus of Central Asia have been greatly over-estimated, and that there is little doubt that, if carefully measured, most of them would be found to fall far short of the heights at present assigned them; while no small part of the continent is actually below sea-level. The extensive country N. and E. of the Caspian Sea, and around the Sea of Aral, forms a vast concavity of this character. The prodigious mountain-systems of Asia are no less remarkable than its vast plains and deserts. With the exception of the Ural Mountains, none of any note occur N. of lat. 50° and W. of lon. 120° E.; but E. of that meridian the Aldan Mountains and the Yablonoi and Stanovoi attain a considerable elevation. S. of lat. 50° and N. of lat. 31° are to be found the principal mountain-systems of Asia, consisting of four great ranges, nearly parallel to one another and to the equator; the largest extending, in an almost unbroken line, under the various names of Taurus, Elbrooz, Hindoo-Koosh, and Kuen-Lun, from the Bosporus to China proper, E. of the 100th meridian, forming, as it were, the backbone of the continent. The subsidiary systems lie at various angles to the equator; but, generally speaking, they run parallel to the coasts, the greater number, however, having a direction S.E. to N.W., as in Arabia, Persia, on the coast of Malabar, in the peninsula of Burmah, Anam, and Malacca; while on the coast of Coromandel, in Northern India, China, Manchooria, and N.E. Siberia, the general direction is S.W. to N.E.

The great mountain-systems of Central Asia are the Himalaya, the Altai, the Thian-Shan or Celestial Mountains, and the Kuen-Lun, all, roughly speaking, parallel to the equator, and all offshoots of the great Pameer plateau or steppe, which from its height and magnitude has been called the dome or roof of the world. This region, as well as Thibet, has a general elevation of over 15,000 feet. The Himalaya range, the general course of which is from N.W. to S.E., consists of three parts, the Hindoo-Koosh or Indian Caucasus, which extends from the Paropamisan range, in Afghanistan, to Cashmere, the Himalaya, which stretches from the Valley of Cashmere to Bootan, with a semicircular inflection, and, lastly, the mountains of Bootan and Assam. The highest summit yet ascertained with certainty is that of Mt. Everest, the highest mountain in the world,—over 29,000 feet in height. There are more than 40 rising above 21,000 feet. Most of the passes are above 15,000 feet in height, and some of them 19,000. The line of perpetual congelation is at an elevation, on the S. side, of 12,981 feet, on the N. side, of 16,620 feet; a difference which is supposed to be owing to the greater serenity of the sky on the N. side, the less frequent formation of snow in very cold dry air, and the radiation of heat from the neighboring plains, which are much nearer than those on the S. Vegetation is prolonged on the Himalayas to the height of upwards of 18,000 feet. The system of the Altai surrounds the sources of the Irtish and Yenisei. The Thian-Shan or Celestial Mountains run nearly along the 42d parallel of N. lat., rising in Tartary, and terminating in the Desert of Gobi, in Mongolia. Little is known of the country between the Thian-Shan Mountains and those of the Altai,—a space about 400 miles in breadth. The Kuen-Lun Mountains run nearly parallel with the former range, and in some parts with the Hindoo-Koosh also. They rise a little to the E. of the 100th degree of E. longitude, and, under various names of Hindoo-Koosh, Elbrooz, and Taurus, running W. and N.W., closely skirt the Caspian and Black Seas on the S., terminating to the W. of the latter, thus forming, with the exception of the American Cordillera, the longest line of elevation on the globe. These and other chains will be found noticed in the articles on the countries in which they occur, and more fully described under their own names.

The continent of Asia has few volcanoes in a state of activity, though its islands are crowded with them. In Western Asia the only active volcano existing is Demavend, 70 miles S. of the S. shore of the Caspian. The table-land of Western Asia was at one time the seat of intense commotion, now nearly extinct. In the table-land of Eastern Asia occurs the Thian-Shan, where there are two active volcanoes. In Kamchatka, however, there are no fewer than 9 volcanoes in a state of activity. Earthquakes are frequent and violent in many parts of Asia. The places most subject to these visitations are Asia Minor, the Persian Mountains, the regions between Lake Baikal and the volcano of Ho-Cheoo, in the S.E. of Tartary, the province of Cutch, in India, and especially the great archipelagoes.

The table-lands of Asia, like all the other physical features of that vast continent, are gigantic. That of Iran, in Persia, occupies an area of 170,000 square miles, and is generally from 4000 to 7000 feet above the sea; while that of Thibet comprises 760,000 square miles. The table-lands of the interior are frequently cold and sterile, snow falling through every month of the year. Among the less extensive table-lands are those of the Punjab, of Central India, of the Deccan, and of Mysore. Nearly the whole of Northwestern Asia is one vast plain or undulating surface, occupying upwards of 7,000,000 square miles. The great plain or steppe of Ishim, in Siberia, extends from the E. slope of the S. extremity of the Ural Mountains, across the Tobol, to the Irtish, a distance of about 700 miles. It is covered in part with dense forests. Next to this plain is the steppe of Baraba, occupying the space between the Irtish and the Upper Obi. To the S. of these steppes is another, several hundred miles in extent, lying between the Altai Mountains and the E. confines of Tartary, and including Lake Tengheez. In the E. of China there is an alluvial plain of 210,000 square miles, most of it productive and highly cultivated; and in Hindostan there are plains that extend 2000 miles along the S. slope of the Himalayas. The steppes of Asia generally consist of rich pastures, intermingled with woods, barren sands, lakes, pools, and streams of salt and bitter waters. Deserts are numerous in Asia, and many of them of great extent. The most remarkable is that of the Great Gobi or Shamo (*i.e.*, "sea of sand"), its whole length being probably not under 1200 miles. This is a portion of the great Han-hai, or "dried-up sea" of Central and Eastern Asia, a vast elevated basin, whose waters do not reach the ocean. It is regarded as the bed of a former inland sea. The great salt desert of Irak-Ajemee, in Persia, is about 390 miles in length and 210 miles in breadth. There are, besides, other deserts in this division of the globe, the whole occupying three-tenths of its entire surface.

Asia contains some of the largest rivers in the world. Those in Western Asia are the Euphrates and Tigris; in Eastern Asia, the Amoor, the Hoang-Ho, the Yang-tse-Kiang, the Hong-Kiang, and the Sang-Koi or Tonquin; in Northern Asia, the Obi, the Irtish, the Yenisei, the Lena, the Indighirka, and the Kolyma; in Southern Asia, the Indus and its confluents, the Beas, Ravee, Jhylum, Chenaub, and Sutlej; the Ganges, the Brahmapootra, the Irrawaddy, the Salwin, the Menam, and the Me-Kong. Some of the basins of these rivers are of vast extent. The river of greatest length is the Yang-tse-Kiang, the entire length of which is 2900 miles; that of the Yenisei is 2500 miles.

The largest lake or inland sea of Asia is the Caspian; it has no outlet, is about 750 miles in length from N. to S., and about 230 miles in breadth. Next in extent is the Sea of Aral. The other principal lakes to the E. are Lake Balkash or Tengheez, and Lake Baikal, in Siberia. There are, besides, a number of smaller lakes dispersed over the continent. A great many of them have no outlets, and are consequently salt.

All the precious and useful minerals are found in Asia. Diamonds are found in Bundelcund, the Deccan, the Ural Mountains, Borneo, Ceylon, and other places. Rock-crystals, amethysts, rubies, turquoises, cornelians, lapis-lazuli, topazes, and other precious stones are found in many different quarters. Gold is, perhaps, most abundant in the Altai chain. Silver is a product of China, Asiatic Russia, Anam, and the Japanese and Ottoman Empires; mercury, of China, Thibet, Japan, India, and Ceylon. Tin is met with over all the Malay peninsula, in Burmah, China, and some of the islands of the Malay Archipelago; copper and iron in Japan, Russia, Thibet, Hindostan, Anam, Persia, and Turkey; in most of which countries lead also is found. Coal has been discovered in Northern China, in Bengal, and in some of the islands, and doubtless exists in many localities not yet explored. Salt is very generally diffused over the continent, few extensive districts being altogether destitute of salt lakes or springs; but our knowledge of the distribution of the mineral wealth of Asia, as well as on many other points, is still exceedingly imperfect.

Asia, from its vast extent, stretching from the polar circle to the equator, possesses every variety of climate, from excessive heat to the most intense cold. This variety of climate is further increased by local influences, particularly by the great heights of its table-lands and mountains, by its comparatively compact configuration, and by the great extension of land it presents towards the pole. Beyond the 56th parallel of N. latitude, which includes all Siberia, the ground is permanently frozen, in some places to a great depth, and a degree of cold exceeding 90° below the freezing-point is here of annual occurrence; while in other parts of the same region, such as Tobolsk and Irkootsk, the summers are equal to those of Berlin and Cherbourg, but are succeeded by winters of great severity. The violent winds called typhoons prevail in Southeastern Asia between lat. 4° and 40° N., their sphere of action diminishing westerly to a space included between 13° and 26° N. lat. These destructive winds blow at all seasons, but rarely between May and December. The monsoons, which also prevail in this quarter of the world, extend into Asia, from their central region in the Indian Ocean, as far as lat. 36° N., including China, all Hindostan, the Punjab, and part of Thibet. They blow regularly from the S.W. from April to October, and from the N.E. from October to April; the change being accompanied by heavy rain and violent storms of thunder and lightning. The rainless regions of Asia are of vast extent; one of these extends from Delhi, in Northern Hindostan, to near Nerchinsk, in Southeastern Siberia, a distance of about 2500 miles, with a width of about 1200 miles. It thus includes part of Thibet, the great desert of Gobi, and a part of Mongolia,—a space estimated to comprise 2,000,000 square miles. The other is a continuation of the vast rainless region which, commencing on the borders of Morocco, terminates in Beloochistan, of which it includes the greater part, with a large portion of Persia, the N. part of Arabia, and the S. of Syria.

Vegetation.—The vegetation of Asia is as various as its climate. The extreme S. portions only present all the characteristics of tropical vegetation. A remarkable peculiarity of the flora of Eastern Asia is the prevalence of tropical types throughout the temperate region. No cereals are cultivated in Asia N. of about lat. 62° N. The tea-plant is cultivated in China and Cochin China, between lat. 17° and 35° N., lon. 94° and 120° E., which includes Assam; but it is most successful between the parallels of 25° and 33° N. It is also cultivated in Japan, and in various parts of India. Cotton is grown in India, Burmah, Siam, Anam, and China. Sugar and indigo are produced in India and in the other countries to the E. Ceylon and Java are famed for their coffee. Cinnamon luxuriates in Ceylon, and is grown in Anam; and nutmegs, cloves, and pepper are products of the Malay Archipelago. In the latter, also, the sago-palm attains the highest perfection. The oak, walnut, box, cedar, cocoa-palm, rattan, bamboo, teak, poon, sal, and toon-tree are among the many useful products of Asia.

The quadrupeds of the continent and islands include the elephant, rhinoceros, camel, lion, tiger, leopard, panther, hyena, tapir, wolf, bear, wild boar, hog, dog, antelope, deer, chamois, stag, ox, buffalo, horse, goat, sheep, wild ass, monkey, ape, fox, hare, squirrel, jackal, elk, marten, cat, yak, wild cat, and weasel. The Asiatic lion is confined to a comparatively limited region. The tiger has its chief habitation in the sultry jungles of Bengal and the islands of Java and Sumatra, but it is found as far N. as the Caspian and the Altai Mountains. Among the most remarkable of the Asiatic bears are the Syrian bear, the Thibet bear, and the sun-bear of Sumatra. The buffalo is a native of China, India, Borneo, and the Sunda Islands. The goat of Cashmere and that of Angora produce excellent wool. Among reptiles are crocodiles, the cobra de capello and other poisonous serpents, the python, tortoises, chameleons, &c. The number and variety of birds in Asia are too great to allow of either enumeration or description; they include eagles, vultures, quails, pheasants, starlings, herons, storks, cranes, swans, wild ducks, pelicans, nightingales, &c. In Southeastern Asia and the islands of the Malay Archipelago, birds of the most gorgeous plumage abound. Asia is peculiarly prolific in gallinaceous fowls, some of them possessing most brilliant plumage.

Asia is supposed to have been the cradle of the human race. It contains a vast variety of tribes and nations. The main divisions or families consist of the great Aryan or Indo-European group; the Semitic nations; the Mongolian, including the Uralian-Finnish races, and perhaps the Dravidian families of India; the Malays; and a number of minor groups of uncertain affinity. There are probably not fewer than a thousand languages and well-marked dialects spoken in Asia. It is remarkable that every widely-prevalent religious system is of Asiatic origin. The prevailing religions of Asia are Brahmanism and Booddhism; the former being professed in Hindostan, the latter in China, Japan, Anam, Siam, the Burman Empire, Ceylon, and among the Mongols and Toongooses. In the S.W. of Asia Islamism prevails; and Mohammedans are numerous in India, Malacca, and many parts of the Malay Archipelago.

The term *Asia*, the origin of which is unknown, was first applied to a small province of the peninsula now called Asia Minor, but has since been gradually extended to the whole Asiatic continent. The early history of Asia may be regarded as that of the world. Here the human race is supposed to have been first planted; and here also arose primitive families, tribes, nations, and dynasties, of whose history only a few fragments remain. The course of Asiatic history is too long and its import too weighty to be satisfactorily summed up in a few lines; but it may be believed that the great Anglo-Indian empire in the S., and the less populous but far more extensive Russian dominion in Northern and Central Asia, are to be the most important factors in the history of her near future. These two powers are now the only formidable ones in Asia, save China alone.

Population.—The entire population of Asia is estimated at 820,000,000,—British India containing nearly a fourth of that number. Outside the European colonies there are no trustworthy statistics; but for the Chinese empire alone there is claimed a population of more than 360,000,000. It is safe to say that more than one-half the population of the globe is Asiatic.——Adj. ASIATIC, å'she-at'ik, and ASIAN, å'she-ạn (poetical); inhab. ASIATIC (Fr. ASIATIQUE, å'zee'-å'teek'; Ger. adj. ASIATISCH, å-ze-å'tish, inhab. ASIATE, å-ze-å'tẹh).

Asiago, å-see'å-go, a town of Italy, province of Vicenza, capital of the district termed the "Seven Communes," inhabited by a race of German descent, 22 miles N. of Vicenza. Pop. of district, 29,000; of town, 5493.

Asia Isles, a low, wooded group in the Malay Archipelago, E. of Gilolo. Lat. 1° N.; lon. 131° 17′ E.

Asia Minor. See ANATOLIA.

Asiatic Archipelago. See MALAY ARCHIPELAGO.

Asie, Asien, Asiatic, Asiatique. See ASIA.

Asimagomy, å-se-må-go'mee, a lake in Canada, province of Ontario, lat. 48° 35′ N., lon. 85° 30′ W. It is about 12 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 miles in breadth, and enters the E. extremity of Lake Superior by a stream about 36 miles long.

Asinalunga, å-see'nå-loon'gå, or **Sina Longa,** see'nå lon'gå, a town of Italy, 36 miles by rail from Sienna, on the E. slope of the hill which separates the Val di Chiana and Val d'Ombrone. Pop. 8898.

Asinara, å-se-nå'rå, a small island off the N.W. extremity of the island of Sardinia, lat. 41° 5′ N., lon. 8° 15′ E. It is about 10 miles long. It has a light-house, and a port called Trabuccato (trå-book-kå'to). Pop. 270.

Asir, a state of Arabia. See ASEER.

Asirmintar, å-seer-min-tår', a volcano in Onekotan, one of the Kooril Islands. Lat. 49° 40′ N.; lon. 155° E.

Asisia, an ancient name of ASSERIA.

Ask, åsk, or **Asek,** ås'ẹk, a town of Persia, province of Mazanderan, at the foot of Mount Demavend, 5900 feet above the sea, and 60 miles S.W. of Saree. It is said to comprise from 1000 to 1500 houses.

Askalon, a city of Syria. See ASCALON.

As'kam, a post-hamlet of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Wilkesbarre.

Askeaton, as-kå'tọn, a town of Ireland, co. of Limerick, on the Deel, 17 miles W.S.W. of Limerick. Pop. 2118.

Askeaton, Wisconsin. See HOLLAND STATION.

As'kern, or **As'kerne,** a town of England, co. of York, West Riding,, 7 miles by rail N. by W. of Doncaster. P. 457.

Askersund, ås'kẹr-soond', a town of Sweden, 27 miles S.W. of Örebro, on Lake Wetter. Pop. 1397.

As'kew, or **Dunn's Landing,** a post-village of Lee co., Ark., on the Mississippi, 25 miles above Helena.

Askha, an Aleutian island. See ATKA.

Asköe, åsk'ö'ẹh, a small island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, 2 miles off the N. coast of Laaland. Pop. 150.

Asköe, an island of Norway, lat. 60° 27′ N., separated from the coast by a narrow strait. Pop. 2400.

Asla, ås'lå, **Assela,** ås'sẹh-lå', or **El Asla,** ĕl ås'lå, a village and oasis of Algeria, 149 miles S. of Oran, lat. 33° 32′ N., lon. 0° 30′ W., on a small stream of the same name, which waters the little gardens that compose the principal riches of the inhabitants. Pop. 400.

Asmanshausen, or **Assmannshausen,** ås'måns-hŏw'zẹn, a village of Prussia, in Nassau, on the Rhine, and on a railway, 2 miles N.W. of Rüdesheim. Pop. 772.

Asmildkloster, ås-mĭld-klos'tẹr, a village of Denmark, in North Jutland, on the E. side of Viborg Lake.

Asna, a town of Egypt. See ESNEH.

As'nen, a lake of Sweden, in the laen of Kronoberg, 20 miles long and 15 miles broad. It is navigated by steamboats, and sends its waters to the Baltic by the Morums Au.

Asnières, ås'ne-aiʀ', the name of several villages of France, one of which, on the Seine, is 4 miles from Paris, at the junction of several railways. Pop. 5784.

Aso, å'so, or **Asone,** å-so'nå (anc. *Aso'na*), a river of Italy, enters the Adriatic 7 miles S.E. of Fermo.

Asola, å-so'lå, a fortified town of Italy, 19 miles W.N.W. of Mantua, capital of the district, on the Chiese. It has manufactories of silk twist. Pop. 5865.

Asolo, å-so'lo, an ancient fortified town of Italy, 19 miles N.W. of Treviso. Pop. 5437.

Asone, or **Asona,** a river of Italy. See ASO.

Asooree, the Hindoo for OSSOREE.

Asoph, a sea of Europe. See AZOF.

Asopo, å-so′po, or **Aso′pus,** a river of Greece, in Bœotia, rises S. of Thebes, flows eastward, and enters the Channel of Eubœa. Length, about 24 miles.

Aspadana, the ancient name of ISPAHAN.

Aspalaga, Florida. See APPALAGA.

Aspe, ås′på, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 17 miles W. of Alicante. It has flour-mills, oil-mills, soap-factories, brandy-distilleries, and marble-quarries. Pop. 7185.

Aspe, åsp, a valley of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, extending about 27 miles from S. to N., from Mont Aspe to the ridge of the Pyrenees, near Oloron.

As′pelund, a post-office of Goodhue co., Minn.

As′pen, a post-hamlet of Uintah co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 18 miles S.E. of Evanston. Elevation, 7463 feet. Coal is mined and lumber sawed here.

Aspen Grove, a post-office of Rockingham co., N.C.

Aspen Hill, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Tenn., on the railroad which connects Nashville with Decatur, 88 miles S. of Nashville. It has 2 churches.

Aspen Wall, a post-office of Charlotte co., Va.

As′per, a post-office of Livingston co., Mo., about 9 miles from Bedford Railroad Station.

Asperen, ås′på-rẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 20 miles E. by N. of Dort. Pop. 1447.

Asperg, ås′pêRG, or **Asberg,** a town of Würtemberg, on a railway, 8 miles N. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2039. Near it is the castle of Hohen-Asperg, on a steep rock.

Aspern, or **Gross Aspern,** groce ås′pẹrn, a village of Austria, 5 miles E.N.E. of Vienna, celebrated for a battle fought May 21 and 22, 1809, between the French under Napoleon and the Austrians under the Archduke Charles.

Aspet, ås‘på′, a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 50 miles S.W. of Toulouse. Pop. 2565.

Asphaltites, Lake. See DEAD SEA.

Asphodel, Ontario. See WESTWOOD.

As′pinwall, a post-hamlet of Nemaha co., Neb., on the Missouri River, 9 miles below Brownville.

Aspinwall, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., in Wells township, 16 miles S. by W. of Elmira, N.Y. It has 2 churches.

As′pinwall, or **Colon,** ko-lōn′, a seaport of the United States of Colombia, on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama, 47 miles from Panama, 2000 miles from New York, and nearly equidistant from San Francisco and Valparaiso, being about 3300 miles from each place. The harbor has a depth of water sufficient for the largest ships, and is very spacious. It has semi-monthly communication with both New York and San Francisco by steamers. British, French, and German mail-steamers have a landing here, and also at Panama, the mail being transported across the isthmus at this point. A railroad 47 miles in length, connecting Aspinwall with Panama, was opened February 17, 1855. A large depot has been built near the centre of the town; the track communicates with the wharf at which the steamers land. Aspinwall exports many fine bananas. It was founded about 1850, and is said to contain 2500 inhabitants.

Aspiran, ås‘pe‘rôNG′, a village of France, department of Hérault, on a railway, 5 miles S. of Clermont. Pop. 1435.

Aspot′ogan‘ Harbor, a seaport in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast, 50 miles W. of Halifax.

Asprières, ås‘pre-aiR′, a village of France, department of Aveyron, 14 miles N.N.E. of Villefranche. Pop. 1821.

Aspromonte, the Italian for APREMONT.

Aspro-Potamo, ås-pro-pot′å-mo (*i.e.*, "white river;" anc. *Achelo′us*), the largest river of the kingdom of Greece, rises near Mezzovo in Albania, flows S.S.W., separating Acarnania on the W. from Eurytania, Thessaly, and Ætolia on the E., and enters the Ionian Sea (Mediterranean) 15 miles W. of Missolonghi. Length, 100 miles.

Aspuzi, ås-poo‘zee′, a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Marash, 5 miles S. of Malateeyeh. It is surrounded by gardens and orchards, and is resorted to as a summer residence by the inhabitants of Malateeyeh.

As′py Bay, a hamlet in Victoria co., Nova Scotia, on the coast of Cape Breton Island. It is the place of landing of an Atlantic telegraph cable.

Assab (ås‘såb′) **Bay,** in Abyssinia, about 40 miles N.W. of the narrowest part of the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. It is 16 miles in length, and upwards of 5 miles in width.

As′sabet, a small river of Massachusetts, rises in Worcester co., runs northeastward, and unites with the Sudbury River in Middlesex co., about 1 mile from Concord. The stream formed by this union is the Concord River.

Assaca, ås-så′kå, a province of Africa, on the Gold Coast, with a town of the same name, 5 miles W. of Fort Orange. Pop. estimated at 2000.

Assachinskaya, Assatchinskaya or **Assatchinskaja Sopka,** ås-så-chin-skī′yå sop′kå, an active volcano in Kamchatka. Lat. 52° 2′ N.; lon. 157° 43′ E.

Assahan, a town of Sumatra. See ASAHAN.

Assal, ås‘sål′, a salt lake of Eastern Africa, 25 miles S.W. of Tajoorah, about lat. 11° 40 N. and lon. 42° 40′ E. It is 570 feet below the level of the sea, and of an oval form, 8 miles in length from N. to S., and about 4 miles in breadth. The shores are covered with a thick salt crust, which in most places rests on the ground, the waters having subsided. Numerous caravans resort to this lake to carry away the salt.

As‘sam′, or **Asam,** a province of British India, in the valley of the Brahmapootra, between lat. 22° and 28° 15′ N. and lon. 90° and 98° E. Length, 500 miles; average breadth, about 60 miles. It includes Goalpara, Camroop, Durrung, Nowgong, Seebsaugur, Luckimpoor, Cachar, the Naga Hills, Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, Garrow Hills, &c. Area of Assam, with Sylhet, 55,384 square miles. Pop. in 1872, 4,132,019. In the larger sense the name designates a natural division of country bounded N. by the sub-Himalaya, E. by Burmah, S. by Sylhet, and W. by Bengal. Much of the Brahmapootra Valley is studded over with little conical green hills, rising abruptly from the level plains to the height of from 200 to 700 feet, bounded on the N. and E. by lofty mountains. It contains extensive tracts of well-cultivated land, among which are some districts above the reach of inundation, and suited for crops of all kinds. Though the country is intersected with half-filled channels and stagnant lakes, yet in the dry season it is very susceptible of cultivation, and amply repays any labor and expense bestowed upon it. The soil is, for the most part, composed of rich black mould, though occasionally of red stiff clay.

Assam has a very large number of rivers, tributaries of the Brahmapootra, both from the northern and from the southern mountains. Gold is found in nearly all the mountain-streams that flow into the Brahmapootra, and also in the latter river itself. Iron abounds in most of the hill-countries. Coal has been discovered in several places, and limestone in considerable quantities. There are also mines of precious stones and of amber. In the Naga Hills are brine-springs, and petroleum is found in small quantities.

Very violent storms are frequent during April, May, and June, accompanied with tremendous thunder and lightning, hail-showers, and torrents of rain. The rainy season lasts six months, commencing in April and ending in October. During this season one universal deluge prevails, and all the labors of the field are necessarily suspended.

Rice is the principal crop; sugar-cane grows well, but does not attract much attention. Mustard, cotton, and opium are extensively cultivated. The tea-tree, which grows wild on the mountains in great abundance, has become an important article of cultivation. Coffee, in its natural state, also grows luxuriantly, but attracts little attention. The betel-nut palm is cultivated to a large extent. The rattan grows wild, and forms impenetrable jungles. The plantain grows abundantly on most of the hills. Lac, india-rubber, silk, and ivory are important products.

Wild elephants are numerous; and the forests are inhabited by the rhinoceros. Tigers, leopards, bears, buffaloes, wild hogs, porcupines, flying squirrels, otters, and an infinite variety of monkeys and snakes, are common. The white ant is very destructive. Crocodiles and tortoises are also numerous. Ever since Assam was ceded by Burmah, in 1826, it has been gaining in importance as well as in population. Much British capital is here invested, especially in the tea-culture; but the country is even now very imperfectly developed. Brahminism has superseded Boodhism in this province. The chief town is Gowhatty. The Assamese language resembles the Bengalee.——Adj. and inhab. ASSAMESE, as‘sam-eez′.

Assamareh, ås-så-må′rẹh, a large village of Western Africa, on the Niger, about lat. 5° 58′ N., lon. 6° 45′ E. Cam-wood abounds here, and is an article of commerce.

Assamoo′sick, a post-office of Southampton co., Va.

Assan′pink or **Assun′pink Creek** rises in Monmouth co., N.J., runs northwestward and southwestward, and enters the Delaware River at Trenton.

Assarli, ås-saR′lee, or **Assarlo,** ås-saR′lo, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Roumelia, on the left bank of the Maritza, N.W. of Adrianople.

Assaro, a village of Sicily. See ASARO.

Assatchinskaya. See ASSACHINSKAYA.

Assateague (as‘sạ-teeg′) **Island,** on the E. coast of Northampton co., Va., has a light-house of brick, 129 feet high, lat. 37° 54′ 37″ N., lon. 75° 21′ 4″ W. Northwestward is Assateague Bay (partly in Maryland).

As'sawe Lake, in Cass co., Minn., is traversed by Plantagenet River, and lies a few miles E. of Itasca Lake.

Assaye, or **Assye,** ås-sī', a small town of Hindostan, in the Nizam's dominions, 260 miles N. of Hyderabad. It is memorable as the place where the Duke of Wellington (then General Wellesley) commenced his career of victory, September 23, 1803, by defeating, with 4500 men, the combined forces of Scindia and the Nagpoor Raja, amounting to 30,000 men.

Assche, a town of Belgium. See ASCHE.

Asseerghur, a fort of India. See ASEERGHUR.

Assela, a town of Algeria. See ASLA.

Assé-le-Boisne, as'sà'lẹ-bwån', a village of France, in Sarthe, 3 miles N.N.W. of Fresnay. Pop. 1714.

Asseln, ås'sẹln, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 5 miles E. of Dortmund. It has coal-mines. Pop. 1620.

Assen, ås'sẹn, a town of the Netherlands, capital of the province of Drenthe, on the Hoorn-diep, and on a railway, 15½ miles S. of Groningen. Pop. 6836. It communicates with the Zuyder Zee by the Smilder Canal.

Assendelft, ås'sẹn-dêlft', a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 9½ miles N.W. of Amsterdam. Pop. 3200.

Assenede, ås-sen'ẹ-dẹh, or **Assende,** ås'sôND', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on a railway, 12½ miles N.N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 4200, with woollen- and cotton-manufactures, dye- and soap-works, and breweries.

Assenheim, ås'sẹn-hīme', a town of Germany, in Hesse, 14 miles N.N.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 827.

Assens, ås'sẹns, a maritime town of Denmark, island of Funen, 20 miles S.W. of Odense. Pop. 3581.

Asseria, ås-så-ree'å, or **Podgraje,** a town of Dalmatia, with ruins which show that it has once been a splendid city. It is the *Asisia* of Ptolemy.

Assin, as'seen', a small state in the Ashantee territory, on the Amissa.

Assinee, a river and village of Guinea. See ASSINIE.

Assiniboia, in British America. See MANITOBA.

Assin'iboin, or **Assin'iboine,** a river of North America, rises in the S. part of the British possessions, runs nearly eastward through Manitoba, and enters the Red River of the North at Winnipeg. Length, about 600 miles.

Assiniboin Indians, a Canadian tribe of the Dakota stock, inhabiting parts of Manitoba and the North-West Territories. They are divided into Mountain and Prairie Assiniboins, are few in numbers, and quite peaceable. They are of several bands, or minor tribes.

Assinie, ås'se'nee', a French colonial establishment in Africa, on the river Assinie, which divides the Gold Coast from the Ivory Coast, lat. 5° 7' N. Here the river expands into a large lake, called Ahy. Gold dust, ivory, and skins are exported. None but French vessels are allowed to engage in trade. The river forms a part of the W. limit of Ashantee. Its navigation is impeded by rapids.

Assioot, a city of Egypt. See SIOOT.

Assis'cunk Creek, Burlington co., N.J., falls into the Delaware River a little above Burlington.

Assisi, or **Asisi,** å-see'see, a town of Italy, on a railway, 16 miles S.E. of Perugia. Pop. 3300. It is picturesquely situated on a steep hill, surrounded by battlemented walls and a long line of aqueducts. Its churches are adorned with early specimens of Italian painting. The cathedral is a structure of the eleventh century. There are 20 other churches and 12 monasteries. Assisi has been a bishop's see ever since A.D. 240. It has manufactures of needles and files.

Assmannshausen. See ASMANSHAUSEN.

Asso, ås'so, a village of Italy, 8 miles by rail N.E. of Como, on the Lambro. Pop. 1349.

Asso, ås'so, a town and fort on the N.W. coast of the island of Cephalonia, 15 miles N. of Argostoli. Pop. 600.

Assofoodah, ås-so-foo'då, a town of the Foolah country, West Africa, about lat. 10° 25' N., lon. 2° 35' E. The natives are Mohammedans. Pop. 12,000.

Asson, ås'sôNᵍ', a village of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 3 miles S. of Nay. Pop. 2634.

Asso'net, a village in Freetown, Bristol co., Mass., half a mile from Assonet Station, on the Old Colony Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Fall River. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of guns and tacks.

Assoor, Assour, or **Assür,** as'soor', a town of Nubia, Dongola, on the Nile, about 10 miles N.W. of Meroë, celebrated for the numbers of its pyramids.

Assouan, Assowan, or **Assuan.** See ASSWAN.

Assuapmoussoin. See ASHUAPMOUCHOUAN.

Assuay, a department of Ecuador. See ASUAY.

Assumção, the Portuguese name of ASSUMPTION.

Assumption, as-sŭmp'shŭn, one of the Ladrone Islands, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 19° 41' N.; lon. 145° 27' E. It is 10 miles in circuit. Altitude of summit, 2026 feet.

Assumption, one of the Aldabra group of islands, Indian Ocean. Lat. 9° 46' S.; lon. 46° 34' E.

Assump'tion (Sp. *Asuncion,* å-soon-se-ōn'; Port. *Assumpção,* ås-soom-sŏwNᵍ'), a city of South America, capital of Paraguay, on the Paraguay River, 650 miles N. of Buenos Ayres. Lat. 25° 18' S.; lon. 57° 30' W. It is connected by railway with Paraguary. It is a bishop's see. Founded in 1535 by a colony of Spaniards, from its advantageous position it became in a few years a city of importance. It has a cathedral, a government palace, a public library, a custom-house, a military hospital, and a college. In 1869 the city was bombarded and plundered by the Brazilians. The houses are generally of brick, one story high, and covered with tiles. Some of the streets are paved; and the place presents a neat appearance. The inhabitants trade in tobacco, hides, mandioca, cedar, and especially in *yerba maté,* or Paraguay tea. Pop. 30,000.

Assump'tion, a parish in the S.E. part of Louisiana, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Grand River, and is intersected by Bayou La Fourche, a navigable outlet of the Mississippi River. Lake Verret, 10 miles long, is situated in this parish. The surface is low and nearly level; the soil is alluvial and fertile. Sugar-cane, rice, and maize are the staple products. In 1870 this parish produced 499,135 gallons of molasses, a greater quantity than any other parish in the state. Capital, Napoleonville or Assumption. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,938,474. Pop. in 1870, 13,234, of whom 12,994 were natives and 240 were foreigners.

Assumption, a post-village of Christian co., Ill., in Assumption township, and on the Central Railroad, 23 miles S. by W. from Decatur, and 9 miles N. of Pana. It has 5 churches and 1 newspaper office. P. 590; of township, 1246.

Assumption, or **Napoleonville,** a post-village, capital of Assumption parish, La. See NAPOLEONVILLE.

Assumption, a county, village, and river of Quebec. See L'ASSOMPTION.

Assunpink Creek, New Jersey. See ASSANPINK.

Assur, a town of Nubia. See ASSOOR.

Asswan, Assouan, or **Assuan,** ås-swân', written also **As'sowan', Es'souan', Es'suan', Es'wan',** and **Es'ovan',** a town of Upper Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, remarkable for its commerce, its picturesque situation, and the monuments of antiquity found in its neighborhood. From this place a railway extends to a point above the first cataract of the Nile. Close to it. on the south, are the ruins of the town built by the Arabs on the site of the ancient Syene. Near it are extensive syenite-quarries. Lat. 24° 5' N.; lon. 32° 55' E. Pop. 3500.——Adj. and inhab. ASSWANEE, as-swân'ee.

Assye, a village of India. See ASSAYE.

As'synt, a very extensive maritime parish of Scotland, co. of Sutherland. In this district the Marquis of Montrose was defeated and taken prisoner. Pop. 3006.

Assyria, as-sĭr'e-ạ, a name which is usually appropriated to the first of what are known as the four great empires of the world, but which in geography is more correctly confined to what was called Assyria Proper, and nearly corresponds with the modern Koordistan. Its capital was Nineveh, of which the ancient ruins may still be traced (see NINEVEH); but, though it had many other important cities, even the sites of the greater number are unknown.——Adj. and inhab. ASSYRIAN, as-sĭr'e-ạn.

Assyr'ia, a post-hamlet and township forming the S.E. part of Barry co., Mich., about 34 miles S.W. of Lansing. It has 2 churches. Pop. 1175.

Astabel Sherm Antar, ås-tå'bẹl shêRm ån'taR', or **Istabl Antar,** is-tå'b'l ån'taR', a town of Arabia, in El Hejaz, on the Red Sea. Lat. 26° 24' N. Near it is a good anchor station, in a deep bay formed in coral rocks.

Astaboras, a river of Nubia. See ATBARA.

Astacenus Sinus. See GULF OF ISMEED.

Astacus, a supposed ancient name of DRAGOMESTRE.

Astaffort, ås'tåf'foR', a town of France, Lot-et-Garonne, on the Gers, 12 miles by rail S.E. of Agen. Pop. 2150.

Astapa, a town of Spain. See ESTEPA.

Asta Pompeia, an ancient name of ASTI.

Astara, ås'tå-rå', a frontier town of Russia, in Georgia, upon the river Astara, which forms the boundary between Russia and Persia, and on the Caspian Sea.

Astell's (as'tellz') **Island,** off the N. coast of Australia, at the entrance of Arnhem Bay.

Asten, or **Asthen,** ås'tẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 12 miles E.S.E. of Eindhoven. Pop. 3198.

Astene, ås-tå′nå, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Lys, 2 miles E. of Deynze. Pop. 1430.

Asterabad, a city of Persia. See ASTRABAD.

Asthen, a village of Holland. See ASTEN.

Asti, ås′tee (anc. *As′ta Pompe′ia*), a city of Italy, province of Alessandria, near the Tanaro, and on the Turin & Genoa Railway, 35½ miles E.S.E. of Turin. Another railway connects it with Milan. The town is surrounded with decaying walls, celebrated for their 100 towers, although few of these now remain. It is in general badly built, although it contains many noble mansions; the streets are wide. It is the seat of a bishop, has a royal college, a court of justice, a school of jurisprudence, several fine churches, and a theological seminary, a rich, picturesque building. The cathedral is a venerable Gothic building, in which are numerous fine paintings. The city has some silk-manufactories; but there is otherwise little trade. The vineyards in the vicinity supply the best wines produced in Piedmont. Alfieri was born here in the year 1749. Asti is a town of high antiquity. Pop. 31,033.

Astigi, an ancient name of ECIJA.

As′ton, a township of Delaware co., Pa. Pop. 1845.

Aston Mills, a post-office of Delaware co., Pa.

As′tonville, a hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., 1 mile from Ralston. It has a lumber-mill and an iron-furnace.

As′tor, As′tar, or **Ha′zo,** a province of Cashmere, traversed by the Astor River. It lies between Bultee and Cashmere proper, at the W. end of the Himalaya. Chief town, Astor, a large village at the junction of the Astor and Haripo Rivers.

As′tor, or **Hasara,** hå′så`rå`, a river of Asia, a tributary of the Indus N. of the Himalaya, joining it after a northwestward course.

Astorga, ås-toʀ′gå (anc. *Astu′rica Augus′ta*), a walled town in Spain, 26 miles W.S.W. of Leon, on the Tuerto, and on a railway. Pop. 4810. It has an old castle, is a bishop's see, with a Gothic cathedral, convents, manufactories of linen, cloth, and yarn, and some Roman antiquities. Near it is the Lake of Sanabria, with the insular castle of the Counts of Benavente.

Asto′ria, a post-village of Fulton co., Ill., in Astoria township, and on the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad, 106 miles N. of Alton, and about 50 miles N.W. of Springfield. It has 4 churches. Pop. of township, 2118.

Astoria, a post-office of Wright co., Mo.

Astoria, a former post-village of Queens co., N.Y., is on the East River, nearly 5 miles N.E. of Brooklyn, and 2 miles E. of the Central Park of New York. It is separated from Blackwell's Island by an expansion of the river called Hallett's Cove. It has 7 churches and a manufactory of jewelry. Pop. in 1870, 5204. It now constitutes the 4th and 5th wards of Long Island City.

Astoria, a post-village and port of entry, capital of Clatsop co., Oregon, on the S. bank of the Columbia River, about 10 miles from its mouth, and 70 miles by land N.W. of Portland. It has a new custom-house, 4 churches, and several canneries for salmon. A daily newspaper is issued here. Pop. 639.

Astrabad, ås`trå-båd′, **Asterabad,** ås`tẹr-å-båd′, a city of Persia, capital of a province of its own name, situated at the foot of the N. slope of the Elbrooz range, and on a small stream which falls into Astrabad Bay, in the S.E. part of the Caspian, about 20 miles below. It has a circuit of about 3 miles, and is surrounded by a dry ditch and by a mud wall, or mound, on which a low parapet, loopholed for musketry, has been erected. A great part of the town is in ruins, but the parts still standing have a lively appearance. The large extent of open space within the town, laid out in fine gardens, is one of its attractive features. The manufactures are chiefly confined to a few silk and cotton stuffs. It has several mosques, schools, bazaars, and caravansaries, and a telegraph-station. Its pestilential atmosphere has procured for it the ominous surname of City of the Plague. During the summer rains, no inhabitant whose circumstances enable him to depart remains within it. Astrabad is always governed by a prince. Pop. 20,000.

Astrabad (anc. *Hyrca′nia*), a small but fertile and well-wooded province of Persia, bounded N. by the Caspian. It is a beautiful land, but is very sickly, and exposed to severe Turcoman raids. It is regarded as the most loyal of the provinces. Capital, Astrabad.

Astrakhan, ås-trå-ᴋån′, a city of Russia, capital of a government of its own name, on an elevated island in the Volga, about 30 miles from its embouchure in the Caspian Sea. Lat. 46° 25′ N.; lon. 48° 0′ E. It is irregularly built, with crooked streets, mostly unpaved and dirty. The streets and canals are bordered by trees. The public buildings of note are the archiepiscopal palace, the government offices, and the factory halls for the Russian, Asiatic, and Hindoo merchants. Astrakhan is the seat of Greek and Armenian archbishops. It contains a high court of civil and criminal jurisdiction, a theological seminary, a botanic garden, a gymnasium, a fine cathedral, and several mosques and heathen temples. The manufactures are considerable. The fisheries form the staple trade of the city, immense quantities of fish, caviare, and isinglass being exported to foreign countries. In the fishing-season from 20,000 to 30,000 persons connected with the fisheries resort to the city. The haven of Astrakhan is now so sanded up as to leave only six feet depth of water; so that large vessels have to land their cargoes on an island nearer the Caspian. Steamboats are employed on the river. Pop. 48,220.——Adj. and inhab. ASTRAKHANESE, ås-trå-kạn-eez′.

Astrakhan, a government of Russia in Europe, on the N.W. coast of the Caspian Sea, between lat. 44° 40′ and 49° 45′ N., lon. 43° 5′ and 51° 5′ E., having the Maloi Oozen for its N.E. boundary, and the Manitch for its S.W. It is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Volga, which traverses it from N.W. to S.E. Its coast-line is about 520 miles in length, and is crowded throughout its whole extent with small islands, rocks, and shifting sandbanks. The entire length of the province is 370 miles, its greatest breadth 250. Area, 86,340 square miles. It consists wholly of two vast steppes or plains, separated from each other by the Volga. The soil consists generally of mud, salt, and sand intermixed, and in some parts of extensive salt marshes, rendering it a sterile waste, destitute of wood. A few fertile tracts are met with on the Volga, including some excellent pastures. Here corn is grown, with fruits, herds, vines, tobacco, and cotton. Salt lakes and pools are numerous throughout the province; the largest of the former, Baskoochatskoe, is situated E. of the Volga, and is about 12 miles in length and 5 in breadth. The fisheries of the Volga and Caspian are of great value. Many thousand persons are employed in taking fish, chiefly sturgeon; from the roe and bladder large quantities of isinglass and caviare are manufactured. Pop. 601,513.

Astropalia, an island of the Ægean. See STAMPALIA.

Astros, ås′tros, or **Astro,** ås′tro, a town of Greece, in Arcadia, 15 miles S. of Argos, on the Gulf of Nauplia.

Astudillo, ås-too-ᴅeel′yo, a town of Spain, in Leon, 22 miles N.N.E. of Palencia. It contains 3 churches, a town hall, a convent, and a hospital. Pop. 4500.

Astura, ås-too′rå, a village of Italy, province of Rome, on a peninsula in the Mediterranean (anc. *In′sula Astu′ræ*), at the mouth of the river Astura, 39 miles S.E. of Rome. It has a small harbor, and a lofty tower, supposed to occupy the site of the villa of Cicero, near which he was put to death by order of Antony, B.C. 43.

Asturias, ås-too′re-ås (Fr. *Les Asturies*, lȧz ås`tü`ree′), an ancient division of Spain (now included principally in the modern province of Oviedo), was formerly the kingdom of Asturia, and the only part unconquered by the Moors. It was inhabited by a race who maintained their independence against the Carthaginians, but were subdued by the Romans in the time of Augustus. After the fall of the Roman empire, Spain was overrun by the Goths and Vandals. Upon the Moorish invasion, at the beginning of the eighth century, the mountains of Asturias again became the refuge of those who still struggled against the enemies of Spain; Pelayo was elected king, and shortly after defeated the Moors at Covadonga, in a battle which may be considered as the inauguration of the sanguinary struggle which lasted for eight centuries and ended in the final expulsion of the Moors. In 1388 it became a principality, and was appointed appanage of the heir to the Spanish throne, who also has the title of Prince of Asturias. A remarkable security of person and property has long existed in this country; and one consequence is that the peasantry, instead of congregating in walled towns for protection, live in small farms, and often own the land which they cultivate. The patois spoken by the peasantry differs from the Galician, and is called Bable. Travelling in Asturias is performed on mule- or horseback, the roads being impassable to carriages. ——Adj. and inhab. ASTURIAN, as-too′re-ạn.

Asturica Augusta, an ancient name of ASTORGA.

Asuay, or **Assuay,** ås-soo-ī′ or ås-swī′, a department of Ecuador, length about 644 miles, breadth about 276 miles. It lies on the E. slope and to the E. of the Andes, and stretches E. over the immeasurable plains of the Amazon to the Orinoco and the confines of Brazil. The W. part is covered by the paramo or desert of Asuay, whence the department is named. This paramo is a desert mass of mountains running E. and W., joining the two N. and S.

parallel ranges of mountains, and forms the S. boundary of the plateau of Quito. The department is watered by numerous affluents of the Amazon. Pop. 149,103.

Asuncion, å-soon-se-ŏn′, or **Nueva Esparta,** nwå′-vå es-paʀ′tå, a town of Venezuela, capital of the state of Nueva Esparta, on the N. side of the island of Margarita. Pop. 2758.

Asuncion. See Assumption.

Asuri, the Hindoo for Ossoree.

Aswab′anon, or **Ashwau′banon,** a township of Brown co., Wis., on the Fox River. Pop. 385.

As‘wad′, or **Assâouad,** as‘saw′wåd‘, a great oasis of the Sahara, 6 days' journey N. of Timbuctoo. It is peopled by Arabs, who speak an African language and are subject to Timbuctoo.

Aswada, a river of Guinea. See Volta.

Asylum, a̤-si′lŭm, a station in Mercer co., N.J., on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Trenton. Here is the New Jersey Lunatic Asylum.

Asylum, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., in Asylum township, about 10 miles S.E. of Towanda. It has a church and a grist-mill. The township is bounded on the N.E. by the Susquehanna River. Pop. 1155.

Asyr, a state of Arabia. See Aseer.

Aszalo, ŏs‘så-lo′, a market-town of Hungary, 25 miles by rail S. by W. of Kaschau. Pop. 1600.

Aszod, ŏs′sod‘, a town of Hungary, 22 miles by rail N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 2553.

Atabapo, å-tå-bå′po, a considerable river of Venezuela, rises in lat. 3° 10′ N., lon. 66° 44′ W., flows nearly W. for about 70 or 80 miles, then turning N. falls into the Orinoco at San Fernando. Length, about 140 miles.

Atacama, å-tå-kå′må, the northernmost province of Chili, is bounded by Bolivia on the N., the Argentine Republic on the E., the province of Coquimbo on the S., and the Pacific on the W. Area, 38,742 square miles. It consists partly of sandy desert plains and partly of arid stony hills; but in the S. and among the Andes there are streams, with fertile valleys. The province has rich mines of gold, copper, and silver,—the two latter metals being produced in great abundance. It is traversed by several railways. Capital, Copiapó. Pop. in 1875, 71,498.

Atacama, a maritime department of Bolivia, extending from the Andes to the Pacific. It is a desert region, but contains rich silver-mines, and produces salt and sodic nitrate. With the department of Mejillones it forms the entire seaboard of Bolivia.

Atacames, å-tå-kå′mês, a small seâport town of Ecuador, 15 miles S.W. of Esmeraldas.

A′tahnam or **At′tenam River,** a considerable affluent of the Yakima River, in the S.E. of Washington Territory.

Ataki, å-tå′kee, a town of Bessarabia, European Russia, on the Dniester, opposite Moheelev. Pop. about 7000.

Atalanta, a village and gulf in Greece. See Talanda.

Atalaya, å-tå-lī′å, a town of Brazil, 15 miles S.S.W. of Alagoas, at the mouth of the Alagoas River. Pop. 2000.

Atalaya, a fort of Brazil, 80 miles N.E. of Pará, on the Atlantic, near the mouth of the Pará River.

Atalaya, å-tå-lī′å, a town of the island of Gran Canaria, near Las Palmas, the habitations of which are excavated in regular terraces on the side of Mt. San Antonio. Pop. 2000.

At‘alis′sa, a post-village of Muscatine co., Iowa, in Goshen township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 34 miles W. of Davenport. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. about 300.

Atalla, a village of Alabama. See Attalla.

Atanjauja, a town and river of Peru. See Jauja.

Atany, ŏh‘tåñ′, a village of Hungary, 4 miles N.E. of Hévès. Pop. 2783 (Calvinists).

Ataraipu, å-tå-rī-poo′ (the "devil's rock"), a remarkable isolated pyramidal granitic peak in British Guiana, lat. 2° 55′ N., lon. 58° 48′ W. For 350 feet above its base the mountain is wooded, and for 550 feet more it rises in a pyramidal form, destitute of vegetation.

Atarfe, å-taʀ′få, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 3 miles N.E. of Santa Fé. Pop. 2093.

Atásarai, å-tå‘så-rī′, or **Is‘lampoor′,** a town of Bengal, district and 30 miles S. of Patna. It has a great trade in produce, and especially in tobacco. Pop. 4621.

At‘asco′sa, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of about 1050 square miles. It is intersected by the Atascosa River. The surface is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile, and produces pasture for large herds of cattle. Capital, Pleasanton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $925,847. Pop. in 1870, 2915, of whom 2601 were natives and 314 were foreigners.

Atascosa, a post-hamlet of Bexar co., Tex., 18 miles S.W. of San Antonio.

Atascosa River rises in the S. part of Texas, runs southeastward through Atascosa co., and enters the Rio Frio 3 or 4 miles from its mouth. Length, about 100 miles.

Atash-Khouda, Atash-Kudda. See Atesh-Ga.

Atauai, å-tŏw-ī′, or **Tauai,** tŏw-ī′, also written **Al Kaui, Kauai, Atooi,** and **Atui,** one of the Sandwich Islands, lat. 22° 8′ N., lon. 159° 20′ W., about 240 miles N.N.W. of Hawaii. It is of an oval form, 40 miles long, and more than 24 miles in greatest breadth. Area, 780 square miles. Pop. 4961.

Ataun, å-tŏwn′, a decayed town of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, 8 miles S.S.W. of Tolosa. Pop. 278.

Atax, the ancient name of Aude.

Atbara, ȧt-bå′rå, a territory of Nubia, sometimes called the island of Meroë, it being partially insulated by the river Atbara on the N.E., the Bahr-el-Azrek on the W. and S.W., and the Nile on the N.W.

Atbara (anc. *Astab′oras*), a river of Northeastern Africa, rises in Abyssinia near Lake Dembea, and runs in a N.N.W. direction. It receives a large affluent named Tacazze, traverses Southern Nubia, and enters the Nile at Ed-Damer. Its length is estimated at 450 miles. It is the last tributary that the Nile receives. The Khedive of Egypt has constructed a barrage or dam across the Atbara, near its mouth, to regulate the floods of the region, and especially to exclude the Nile flood from the crops of the Atbara Valley.

Atbo, a town of Egypt. See Edfoo.

Atcha, an Aleutian island. See Atka.

Atchafalaya (atch-af-a̤-lī′a̤) **Bayou,** Louisiana, is an outlet of the Red River or of the Mississippi. It originates at the N. end of Point Coupee parish, where the Red River enters the Mississippi. It runs nearly southward to Chetimaches Lake, from the south end of which it issues and enters the Gulf of Mexico (Atchafalaya Bay) at the S.E. extremity of St. Mary's parish. Length, about 220 miles. It is navigable by steamboats. In times of inundation part of the water of the Mississippi is discharged through this channel. There is danger that the Red River, which now discharges a part of its waters through the Atchafalaya, may make it the principal outlet; and indeed it is believed that this bayou was once a part of the Red River.

Atchak, or **Atcham,** an Aleutian island. See Atka.

Atchera, ȧt-chå′rå, a town of British India, in Bombay, on the Malabar coast, 55 miles N. of Goa.

Atchin, or **Atcheen,** East Indies. See Acheen.

Atchinsk, å-cheensk′, a town of Siberia, government of Yeniseisk, 75 miles W. of Krasnoyarsk, on the Choolim.

Atchinsk, a town of Russia, government of Perm, and in the vicinity of the city of that name.

Atch′ison, a county in the N.E. part of Kansas, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Missouri River, and is intersected by Grasshopper or Delaware Creek. The surface is pleasantly diversified; the soil is fertile. The county contains a large proportion of prairie (about 90 per cent.), and is liberally supplied with timber and building-stone (limestone). Indian corn, oats, hay, and live-stock are the staple products. This county is intersected by several railroads, which are noticed under Atchison city, the capital. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,450,234. Pop. in 1870, 15,507, of whom 12,518 were natives of the United States; in 1878, 20,600.

Atchison, a county forming the N.W. extremity of Missouri, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Nodaway River, and on the W. by the Missouri River, and is intersected by the Nishnabatona and Tarkio Rivers. The surface is partly level and partly undulating; the soil is mostly fertile. This county contains extensive prairies, among which groves or forests are distributed. The staple products are Indian corn, wheat, pork, and live-stock. It is intersected by the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad. Capital, Rockport. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 8440, of whom 7712 were natives of the United States.

Atchison, a city of Kansas, the capital of Atchison co., is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Missouri River, 35 miles above Leavenworth, and 35 miles below St. Joseph. It is at an elevation of 1000 feet above the sea-level. Lat. 39° 34′ N.; lon. 95° 10′ W. Mean annual temperature, 52°. By railroad it is 21 miles from Leavenworth, and 50 miles N.N.E. of Topeka. It is the W. terminus of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, the N.W. terminus of a branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and the E. terminus of the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad and of the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. It is also the E. terminus of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, which extends 480 miles to Granada, Colorado. Another railroad passing along the opposite side of the river connects it with St. Joseph, &c. On the 8 railroads that meet here 72 trains arrive and depart daily, of which 48 are passenger trains. The quantity of freight received by rail in one year is about 770,000,000 pounds.

Atchison has increased rapidly in the last decade, and is the third city of the state in population. It has 12 churches, several public halls, 2 national banks, 3 state banks, a large and fine central school-house, a Catholic college, a convent, 2 daily and 3 weekly newspapers, several large hotels, 3 or 4 flouring-mills, 1 iron-foundry, gas-works, 4 machine-shops, several breweries, and manufactures of lumber, furniture, carriages, candy, steam-engines, &c. A fine iron bridge across the river connects the city with several railroads which terminate on the eastern bank. Pop. in 1870, 7054; in 1875, 12,146.

Atchison, a township of Nodaway co., Mo. Pop. 1219.

Atchison, a post-office of Washington co., Pa., 7 miles from Claysville.

Atchison Junction, a post-office of Platte co., Mo., on the S.W. branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, at the junction of the Atchison Branch, 22 miles N.E. of Leavenworth.

Atchouief, å-choo-yêf′, or **Atschujew,** å-choo-yêv′, a small port in Russia, on the Sea of Azof, about 50 miles N.W. of Yekaterinodar.

Atchu, an island of the Pacific. See Atka.

Atchujeff, å-choo-yêff′, or **Atchu,** å-choo′, an island of Russia, in the Strait of Yenikale.

At′co, a post-village of Camden co., N.J., on the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, at its junction with the New Jersey Southern Railroad (Atsion & Atco Branch) and with the Williamstown Railroad, 20 miles S.E. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches, a glass-factory, and a comb-factory.

Atecca, å-tå′kå, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 5 miles W. by S. of Calatayud, on the Jalon. Pop. 3241.

Ategerat, å-tẹh-ghẹr-åt′, a town of Abyssinia, state of Tigré, 65 miles N.N.W. of Antalo. Pop. 2200.

Ateibeh, Attebe, å-tå′bẹh, or **Otêba,** o-tå′bå, a large and important tribe of Bedouin Arabs, whose territories stretch from near Mecca to the Persian Gulf.

Ateleta, å-tå-lå′tå, a village of Italy, province of Aquila, 23 miles S.E. of Sulmona. Pop. 2519.

Atella, å-têl′lå, a town of Italy, 6 miles S. of Melfi, on the Atella, an affluent of the Ofanto. Pop. 2465.

Atena, å-tå′nå, a village of Italy, province and 45 miles S.E. of Salerno. Pop. 2841.

Aterni and **Aternum,** ancient names of Pescara.

Aterno, å-têʀ′no (anc. *Ater′nus*), a river of Italy, rises in the Apennines, and flows into the Adriatic at Pescara. Length, 80 miles. Below the mouth of the Gizio it is called the Pescara.

Atesh-Ga, Atech-Gah, Atach-Gah, å′tẹsh-gå′, **Atesh-Kooda,** or **Atash-Khouda,** å′tẹsh-koo′då (the "place of fire"), a spot on the peninsula of Apsheron, on the W. coast of the Caspian, 15 miles N.E. of Bakoo, the object of numerous pilgrimages by the Guebers, who worship the fire which issues from it by the ignition of the naphtha with which the soil is impregnated. Atesh-Ga is about one mile in diameter, and from its centre, when the weather is dry, is emitted a yellowish-blue flame.

Atessa, å-tês′så, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 12 miles W.S.W. of Vasto. It has a beautiful collegiate church, several convents, a hospital, and *monts-de-piété*. Pop. 9579.

Ateste, the ancient name of Este.

Atfeh, åt‵fêh′, a village of Lower Egypt, on the W. branch of the Nile, at the mouth of the Mahmoodeeyeh Canal, 88 miles by rail N.N.W. of Cairo.

Atfeh, or **Atfieh,** åt-fee′, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, 40 miles by rail S. of Cairo, supposed to be near the site of the ancient *Aphroditop′olis*. Pop. 4000.

At′glen‵, a post-borough of Chester co., Pa., in Chester Valley, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 47 miles W. of Philadelphia. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a foundry, mill, &c. It was formerly called Penningtonville.

Ath, or **Aath,** ȧt, a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Dender, at the crossing of two railways, 20 miles E. by S. of Tournay. Pop. 8206. It is well built, and has a college, school of design, orphan asylum, town hall, and various manufactures.

Ath‵abas′ca, or **Lake of the Hills,** a lake of the North-West Territories, Canada, is situated 180 miles S.W. of Slave Lake. Lat. 59° N.; lon. 106°–112° W. It is 230 miles in length, and averages 14 miles in width. Near its S.W. extremity it receives the Athabasca River. It discharges its waters northward by Slave River, communicating through Slave Lake and Mackenzie River with the Polar Sea. The shores of the Athabasca to the northward are high syenitic rock; those to the southward are alluvial, but advancing eastwardly they rise into barren sandy hills perfectly divested of vegetable growth. Near the lake are settlements and missions, where wheat is grown with success. This lake is sometimes called Lake of the Mountains (Fr. *Lac des Montagnes*, låk då mòɴᵒ‵tåñ′).

Athabasca, or **Big Athabasca,** a river of the North-West Territories, Canada, draws its waters from the glaciers of Mount Brown, a peak of the Rocky Mountains, and also from a much lower height, called the *Miette* (me-êt′), not far from the Leather or Yellow Head Pass. Length, a little under 1000 miles. There is lignite or coal along either side of the river, found in seams from 15 to 20 feet in thickness. The river is tortuous, and has a N.E. course, and its valley is reported to offer a great extent of arable land. It flows into Athabasca Lake, and is, in fact, the upper portion of the Mackenzie River.

Atha′lia, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., O., is 10 miles from Huntington, W. Va. It has 2 churches.

Athani, a town of India. See Huttany.

Athapas′ka, or **Tin′neh,** a stock or group of North American Indian tribes, embracing the Chippewyans, Dog Ribs, Coppermines, Strongbows, Hares, and many other tribes of British America; also the Kootanies, Carriers, &c., of the Pacific coast, and many of the Alaska Indians. They are represented in the S. by the Apaches, Lipans, Navajoes, and some Mexican tribes. The languages of these tribes are regarded as branches of a common stem, but the limits of the group are as yet not well defined.

Athboy′, a town of Ireland, co. of Meath, on an affluent of the Boyne, 6 miles N.W. of Trim. Pop. 881.

Ath′elney, a small tract of about 100 acres in England, co. of Somerset, 7 miles S.E. of Bridgewater, and formerly an island at the junction of the Tone and Parrot Rivers. Here Alfred the Great took refuge during the Danish invasion, and founded an abbey, about the year 888.

Ath′elstan, or **St. Michael,** a post-village in Huntingdon co., Quebec, 5½ miles from Huntingdon. Pop. 150.

Ath′elstane, a hamlet of Dickinson co., Kansas, 15 miles N. of Abilene. It has a grist-mill, a wagon-shop, and 2 stores.

Athenæ, the ancient name of Athens.

Athenry, ath‵ẹn-rī′, a town of Ireland, in Connaught, 13 miles E. of Galway. Pop. 1194.

Athens, ath′enz (anc. *Āthe′næ*, Gr. Ἀθῆναι, pronounced by the modern Greeks å-thee′nå), the capital of Greece, and not only for ages the centre of European civilization, but still, in many respects, to the scholar and the artist, the most interesting city in the world. Its site, magnificent for scenery, is about 4 miles N.E. of the Gulf of Ægina, in an extensive plain, watered by the Ilissus and Cephissus, and surrounded by hills on all sides, except towards the sea, where it gives a fine view of the gulf and numerous islands. This plain is broken by ridges of limestone, several of which, with their intervening valleys, are partly occupied by the city; while the highest of them rises precipitously and forms the Acropolis or citadel. The chief approaches to Athens are one on the W., by way of Eleusis, over a well-made carriage road, in a plain remarkable for the luxuriant beauty of its oleanders; and another on the S.W., by the harbor of Piræus, along a tract which is now covered with vineyards, olive-yards, and fig-plantations. A railway 7 miles long extends from Athens to the Piræus, built along one of the famous "long walls;" for in its most prosperous days Athens enclosed a large space, including not only the city proper, but also a long, narrow suburb, stretching continuously to the Piræus, and was surrounded by walls which had a circuit of nearly 20 miles. Parts of these walls still remain, particularly on the S. and W.

Athens had once two other ports, both near, namely, Munychia and Zea; and the harbor of Phaleron was at one time more important than either of these; but as the Piræus became the seat of commerce their importance declined.

The Acropolis, or ancient centre of Athens, on which most of its noblest monuments are placed, is an isolated, rocky height, rising 150 feet above the adjacent plain, and 1138 feet above the level of the sea. Its summit is enclosed by walls 2330 yards in circuit. The modern city is built mostly on its W. and N. sides. The palace at the foot of Mount Lycabettus is a quadrangular building, 300 feet in length by 280 in breadth, with two internal courts, a portico of Pentelic marble, and richly-decorated apartments. The university (founded in 1836), a fine modern building, contains an anatomical theatre, a library of 120,000 volumes, and has 60 professors and teachers, and 1300 students. There are, besides, a gymnasium, a military and an ecclesiastical academy, a polytechnic school, a seminary for teachers, a botanic garden, barracks, civil and military hospitals, a cathedral, an English chapel, Protestant and Greek cemeteries, a royal mint, a chamber of representatives, a theatre, and an observatory. It is the residence of the sovereign, and the seat of Greek and Latin archbishops. One of the most important institutions is the Arsakeon, a seminary with an average attendance of 1000 girls. There are also other large and excellent schools.

Athens has few manufactures, and no important trade, though it has an excellent harbor, called by its ancient name of Piræus. It is very deep and capacious, forming a large basin, which is somewhat difficult of entrance. Piræus itself, instead of being a mere suburb, is now an important town. It has been almost entirely built since 1834.

The city is said to have been founded by Cecrops, B.C. 1336; it fell to Rome, B.C. 86; since then it has belonged successively to Goths, Byzantines, Burgundians, Franks, Catalans, Florentines, Venetians, and Turks. Principal antiquities, the Acropolis, or ancient citadel, surmounted by the Parthenon, an edifice of white marble, 228 feet in length by 100 feet in breadth, and still tolerably perfect; the Erechtheum, a building 90 feet in length; remains of the Temple of the Wingless Victory (restored); the Propylæa, or grand entrance in front of the foregoing temples; and the theatre of Herodes Atticus, at the S.W. angle of the Acropolis. N. of the Areopagus is the Temple of Theseus, one of the most perfect monuments of ancient Athens, having 34 remaining Doric columns outside, and containing a rich museum of antiquities. Other interesting points are the Areopagus, or Mars' Hill, where St. Paul addressed the Athenians; the Pnyx, where popular meetings were held; the Eleusinium; the prison of Socrates, and Tower of the Winds; vestiges of the Temple and Theatre of Bacchus, the Grotto of Apollo and Pan, and the extensive Roman baths. Outside of the city, 16 Corinthian columns, 60 feet in height, on a raised platform, remain of the temple of Jupiter Olympius, and near the Ilissus the stadium, or ancient race-course, is still traceable. Athens became the seat of the Greek government (removed hither from Nauplia) in 1835. Pop. in 1871, 44,510. Athens was named in honor of Minerva (in Gr. 'Αθήνη, *Athēne*), who was regarded as the tutelary goddess of the city.——Adj. and inhab. ATHENIAN, â-thee′ne-ạn.

Ath′ens, a county in the S.E. part of Ohio, borders on West Virginia. Area, about 475 square miles. It is intersected by the Hocking River, which enters the Ohio River in this county, and it is drained by Shade River and Federal and Sunday Creeks. The Ohio River forms its southeastern boundary for 4 or 5 miles. The surface is hilly, and diversified with several broad and beautiful valleys; the soil is fertile. Forests of the ash, buckeye, chestnut, hickory, white oak, sugar-maple, and other trees cover nearly one-third of its area. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, hay, butter, and wool are the staple products. Many mines of good bituminous coal have been opened in this county, which also has plenty of carboniferous limestone. It is intersected by the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad and the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad. Capital, Athens. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,474,263. Pop. in 1870, 23,768, of whom 22,916 were natives and 852 were foreigners.

Athens, a post-village, capital of Limestone co., Ala., on the railroad which connects Nashville with Montgomery, 108 miles S. of Nashville, Tenn., and 13 miles N. of the Tennessee River. It has a large brick court-house, 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, the Athens Female Institute, and an institute for boys. Pop. 887.

Athens, a village of Montgomery co., Ala., 25 miles S. of Montgomery. It has 3 churches, an academy, and a tannery. Here is Ramer Post-Office.

Athens, a city of Clarke co., Ga., is situated on the Oconee River, at the N. terminus of the Athens Branch of the Georgia Railroad, 92 miles W.N.W. of Augusta, and 70 miles E. by N. of Atlanta. It is also the S.E. terminus of the Northeastern Railroad. Mean annual temperature, 60°. It is the seat of the University of Georgia (non-sectarian), which was founded by the state in 1801 and has 15 professors and a library of about 20,000 volumes. Here is also the "Georgia State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts," which was organized in 1872. Athens contains a city hall, a court-house, the Franklin College, 10 churches (7 white and 3 colored), 2 banks, 2 hotels, 2 printing-offices, which issue 2 weekly newspapers, 2 or 3 cotton-factories, 1 foundry, 1 flour-mill, 1 manufactory of furniture, &c. It is an important market of cotton, of which about 25,000 bales are received here annually. Pop. about 6000.

Athens, a village of Cook co., Ill. See LEMONT.

Athens, a hamlet of Embarras township, Edgar co., Ill., ¾ mile from Isabel Station.

Athens, a post-village of Menard co., Ill., on the Sangamon River, and on the Springfield & Northwestern Railroad, 13 miles N. by W. from Springfield. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, a pottery, and a saw-mill. Pop. 351.

Athens, or **New Athens,** a village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the Kaskaskia River, and on the St. Louis, Belleville & Southern Illinois Railroad, 30 miles S.E. of St. Louis. The name of the post-office is New Athens.

Athens, a township of Ringgold co., Iowa. Pop. 381.

Athens, a post-hamlet of Jewell co., Kansas, about 100 miles N.W. of Junction City.

Athens, a post-village of Fayette co., Ky., on the railroad from Lexington to Mt. Sterling, 8 miles S.E. from Lexington. It has 2 churches and several stores.

Athens, a post-village of Claiborne parish, La., about 45 miles E.N.E. of Shreveport. It has 2 churches.

Athens, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Me., in Athens township, about 50 miles N. of Augusta, on an affluent of the Kennebec River. It has a church and an academy. The township has several lumber-mills. Pop. 1540.

Athens, a post-village of Calhoun co., Mich., in Athens township, on Nottoway River, 6 miles from Union City, and about 22 miles S.W. of Marshall. It has a church, 2 hotels, a grist-mill, several stores, a foundry, a machine-shop, and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 400; of the township, 1307.

Athens, a hamlet of Monroe co., Miss., 5 miles N.E. of Aberdeen.

Athens, a post-village of Clarke co., Mo., on the Des Moines River, about 20 miles N.W. of Keokuk. The trains of the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad run along the opposite bank of the river. Athens is ½ mile from Croton Station. It has 2 churches.

Athens, a township of Gentry co., Mo. Pop. 2211. It includes Albany and New Castle.

Athens, a post-office of Richardson co., Neb.

Athens, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., is in Athens township, on the W. bank of the Hudson River, opposite the city of Hudson, and 28 miles S. of Albany. A steam ferry-boat plies between this place and Hudson. Helderberg limestone is quarried here and burned for lime. The village has 7 churches, an iron-foundry, and manufactures of glue and ice-tools. It is the southern terminus of a branch of the New York Central Railroad. Pop. about 2000; of Athens township, 3476.

Athens, a post-village, capital of Athens co., O., is in Athens township, on the Hocking River, and on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 76 miles S.E. of Columbus, and 40 miles W. by S. from Marietta. It is the southeast terminus of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad and of the Hocking Canal. It is the seat of the Ohio University, founded by the state in 1804, and of a state asylum for the insane. Two weekly newspapers are published here. It has 1 national bank, 1 other bank, and 5 churches; also 1 planing-mill, and manufactures of furniture, machinery, and water-wheels. Pop. 1696; of township, 3277.

Athens, a township of Harrison co., O. Pop. 1232. It contains New Athens.

Athens, a post-borough of Bradford co., Pa., is in Athens township, on the right bank of the Susquehanna, 2 miles above the mouth of the Chemung, 22 miles S.E. of Elmira, and 15 miles N. of Towanda. It is on the Pennsylvania & New York Railroad, 3 miles from its junction with the Erie Railroad. It has a national bank, a graded school, 6 churches, 2 weekly newspapers, a tannery, a steam brewery, and manufactures of furniture, iron bridges, and farm-implements. Pop. 965; of township, 2256.

Athens, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. 1317. It contains Little Cooley.

Athens, a post-village, capital of McMinn co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 55 miles S.W. of Knoxville, and 56 miles N.E. of Chattanooga. It has a court-house, a bank, and 2 newspaper offices. Here is the East Tennessee Wesleyan University (Methodist), founded in 1867. Athens also has an academy, a female seminary, 7 churches, and a flour-mill. Pop. 974.

Athens, a post-village, capital of Henderson co., Tex., about 190 miles N.N.E. of Austin City. It is 36 miles N.N.W. of Palestine. It has 4 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. 545.

Athens, a post-township of Windham co., Vt., about 18 miles N. of Brattleborough. It has a church. Pop. 295.

Athens Junction, a station in Schenectady co., N.Y., on the New York Central Railroad, 3 miles S.E. of Schenectady, at the junction of the Athens Branch Railroad.

Ath′ensville, a post-village of Greene co., Ill., in Mount Airy township, about 40 miles S.W. of Springfield. It has a town hall, a flour-mill, and 2 general stores.

Athensville, Pa. See Ardmore.

Ath′erley, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, on Lake Simcoe, with a station on the Northern Railroad (Muskoka Branch), 3 miles from Orillia. It contains saw-, grist-, carding-, and fulling-mills. Pop. 400.

Ath′erstone, a town of England, co. of Warwick, and on a railway, 7 miles S.E. of Tamworth. Pop. 3667.

Ath′erton, or **Chow′bent,** a town of England, in Lancashire, 4 miles S.S.W. of Bolton. Pop. 7531, mostly employed in collieries, cotton-factories, and iron-works.

Ath′erton, a post-village of Parke co., Ind., in Otter Creek township, on the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad, 10½ miles N. of Terre Haute. It has a church. Pop. about 150.

Athesis, the Roman name of the Adige.

Athgurh, Athgarh, ath‵gŭr′, or **Aut‵gur′,** a native territory of Orissa, India, on the Mahanuddy. Area, 121 square miles. It is subject to great floods. Pop. 26,366.

Athis, â‵tee′, a town of France, department of Orne, on the Paris & Corbeil Railway, 10 miles S. of Paris. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs and ribbons. Pop. 4140.

Ath′league, a parish and village of Ireland, in Connaught, counties of Roscommon and Galway.

Athlegar, an ancient name of Athy.

Athlone, ath-lōne′ (*Athluan*, "ford of the moon"), a town of Ireland, on both sides of the Shannon, counties of Westmeath and Roscommon, 76 miles by rail W. of Dublin. The castle of Athlone, erected in the reign of King John and enlarged and strengthened in that of Queen Elizabeth, is now strongly fortified in the modern style. The town was incorporated by a charter from James I., and received a further charter from Charles II. The barracks can accommodate 2000 men: to it an ordnance-yard, magazines, an armory with muskets for 15,000 men, and a hospital, are attached. The Shannon is navigated by steamboats, and several railways meet here. The town has active manufactures and trade. Athlone sends one member to the British House of Commons. Pop. of town, 6566.

Ath′lone, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Mich., in Ash township, 3 miles from Carlton Railroad Station, and 10 miles from Monroe. Pop. about 150.

Athmullik, Athmallik, or **Autmallik,** aut-mŭl′lĭk, a tributary state of Orissa, India, partly in lowlands subject to overflow from the river Mahanuddy, which bounds it on the S. and W. Area, 730 square miles. Pop. 14,536.

Athni, a town of India. See Huttany.

Athol, Athole, or **Atholl,** â′thol, a district of Scotland, in the N. part of Perthshire. Area, 450 square miles. It gives the title of duke to the head of the Murray family.

A′thol, a post-office of Sioux co., Iowa.

Athol, formerly **Athol Depot,** a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Athol township, on Miller's River, and on the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad, at its junction with the Springfield, Athol & Northeastern Railroad, 48 miles N.N.E. of Springfield, and 33 miles W. of Fitchburg. It has a high school, several churches, 2 banks, 1 foundry, and manufactures of boots, shoes, woollen cloth, &c. Two weekly newspapers are published in Athol. It is about 1 mile from Athol Centre. Pop. of the township, 4134.

Athol, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.Y., about 62 miles N. of Albany, and 2 miles W. of the Hudson River. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill. It is 1 mile from the Adirondack Railroad.

Ath′ol, a post-village in Glengarry co., Ontario, 20 miles from Alexandria. It contains saw- and grist-mills, 2 pearl-ash factories, and 3 stores. Pop. 150.

Athol, a village on the Intercolonial Railway, in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles from Amherst.

Athol Centre, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Athol township, on Miller's River, and on the Fitchburg Railroad, 32 miles W. of Fitchburg, and 48 miles N.N.E. of Springfield. It has 4 churches, a national bank, a high school, a fine music-hall, and manufactures of boots, shoes, furniture, sash, doors, blinds, and folding settees. Here are the buildings and grounds of the Worcester Northwest Agricultural and Mechanical Societies.

Ath′os (called by the modern Greeks the *Holy Mountain*), a mountain of Turkey, at the extremity of the peninsula of Chalcis, 80 miles S.E. of Salonica, 6778 feet in elevation. Lat. 40° 16′ N.; lon. 24° 10′ E. The flanks of this mountain are occupied by several villages and 22 convents, besides many chapels, cells, and grottoes, which serve as the habitation of more than 3000 monks; those called hermits live in caves. This was the seat of the first seminary of the Greek Church, and its most celebrated theological school; here, also, are preserved remains of famous libraries which have furnished to learned Europe the MSS. of many masterpieces of ancient Greek literature. Vestiges of the canal cut by Xerxes to avoid the dangers of circumnavigating the promontory have been discovered.

Athy, ath-ī′ (anc. *Athlegar*, the "western ford"), a market-town of Ireland, co. of Kildare, on the Barrow, here crossed by a bridge, and on an arm of the Grand Canal, 33½ miles by rail S.W. of Dublin. It is the seat of county assizes, and has trade in corn, butter, and malt. Pop. 4510.

Atibaia, â-te-bī′â, a town of Brazil, province of São Paulo, on a river of its own name, 110 miles S.S.E. of Santos.

Atienza, â-te-ên′thâ, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 48 miles S.W. of Soria. Pop. 2000.

Atina, â-tee′nâ, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 11 miles S.E. of Sora, near the Melfa. It has a convent and a hospital, was formerly a bishopric, and is one of the most ancient towns of Italy. It has some manufactories of carpets. Pop. 4211. Another ancient *Atina* is the present town of Atena (which see).

Atitlan, â-tee-tlân′, a lake, town, and volcano of Central America, 80 miles N.W. of Guatemala. The lake is 24 miles in length from E. to W., by 10 miles in breadth, very deep, and surrounded by lofty mountains. The town (Santiago de Atitlan) is on its S. side, between two volcanoes. Elevation of the volcano of Atitlan, 12,500 feet.

Atjih, a town of Sumatra. See Acheen.

At′ka, or **Atcha,** ât′châ, written also **Atchu, Atcham, Atchak, Atschak,** or **Askha,** one of the Aleutian Islands, of the Andrenovian group, lon. 175° W., about 75 miles long by 10 miles broad. At its E. point is a harbor, near which are a volcano and a hot spring. Pop. 50.

Atkarsk, ât‵kaʀsk′, a town of Russia, 50 miles N.W. of Saratov, on the Atkara River. Pop. 8311.

Atkha, an island of Alaska. See Atka.

At′kins, a post-village of Pope co., Ark., on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, 64 miles N.W. of Little Rock. It has a church, a college, 2 flour-mills, and about 10 stores. Nearly 4000 bales of cotton are shipped here in a year. Pop. about 500.

Atkins, a post-office of St. Clair co., Mich.

Atkins, a station in Laramie co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 14 miles E. of Cheyenne.

At′kinson, a post-village of Henry co., Ill., in Atkinson township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 30 miles E. of Rock Island. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a carriage-factory. Pop. about 600; of the township, 1132.

Atkinson, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Ind., in Oak Grove township, on the Wabash Railroad, and on the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad, 23 miles W. of Lafayette.

Atkinson, a post-township of Piscataquis co., Me., about 32 miles N.N.W. of Bangor. Pop. 810.

Atkinson, a post-township of Rockingham co., N.H., about 20 miles S.E. of Manchester. It has an academy and 2 churches. Pop. 488.

Atkinson Depot (de′pō), a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., N.H., in Atkinson township, on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 4 miles N.N.W. of Haverhill, Mass.

Atkinson Farm, a locality in Oil Creek township, Venango co., Pa., 1 mile from Miller Farm Station. This place has afforded much petroleum.

Atkinson Mills, a post-hamlet of Mifflin co., Pa., about 22 miles S.W. of Lewistown.

At′kinsonville, a post-hamlet of Owen co., Ind., about 32 miles E. by S. of Terre Haute.

At′kins Tank, a post-hamlet of Smyth co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 6 miles E. of Marion.

Atlan′ta, a post-village of Columbia co., Ark., about 45 miles S.S.W. of Camden. It has 3 churches and 2 mills.

Atlanta, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., in Dent township, 5 miles from Ripon Railroad Station. It has a church.

Atlanta, at-lan′ta̤, a flourishing city, capital of Georgia, and seat of justice of Fulton co., is situated on an elevated ridge dividing the waters of the Chattahoochee River from the rivers that flow into the Atlantic, at an altitude of 1100 feet above the level of the sea. It has a remarkably healthy and equable climate, the mean annual temperature being about 60° Fahrenheit, with a cool and salubrious atmosphere. Its latitude is 33° 44′ 58″ N., longitude 84° 30′ W. from Greenwich. It is 7 miles S.E. of the Chattahoochee River. Five railroads centre at Atlanta, viz., the Western & Atlantic, extending 138 miles to Chattanooga; the Central, 294 miles to Savannah; the Atlanta & West

Point, 87 miles to West Point; the Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line, 267 miles to Charlotte, N.C.; and the Georgia, 171 miles to Augusta. All these are trunk lines with numerous connections. Atlanta has an extensive and rapidly increasing trade. The amount of goods sold by jobbers in 1877 was $28,000,000; bales of cotton received and marketed, 105,000. A very large trade is carried on in horses and mules, and the tobacco trade is the largest south of Richmond. In 1877 this trade reached $1,500,000; the shoe trade, $1,000,000. There are 8 banks, with a capital of $1,300,000.

Atlanta has 3 iron-foundries, several large flouring-mills, a rolling-mill, a manufactory of agricultural implements, several paper-mills, numerous small manufacturing establishments, and a large and well-equipped cotton-factory, 251 by 154 feet, built in 1877, with a capacity of 20,000 spindles and 550 looms. There are 3 first-class hotels, all within a few yards of the large Union depot, one of which is 200 by 180 feet, 6 stories above a basement, and cost $600,000. Twenty-five periodicals are published,—2 daily, 11 weekly, 1 semi-monthly, and 11 monthly. There are 40 churches. The chief public buildings are the custom-house, state-house, and opera-house. An excellent system of public schools was organized in 1872. The number enrolled in the schools for 1877–78 was 3700. There are 7 grammar-schools (4 for white children and 3 for colored children), 2 high schools, and several good private schools. Other institutions are the Atlanta University for the education of colored young men and women, Clark Theological School (colored Methodist), 2 medical colleges, and 1 business college. The Young Men's Library is an admirable institution, with attractive rooms, and 8000 volumes.

The principal streets radiate from the centre of the city. There are several lines of street-cars. The city limits comprise a perfect circle, with a diameter of 3 miles, and with its centre at the Union passenger depot. Atlanta was settled in 1840; was incorporated as the village of Marthasville in 1842; as Atlanta, in 1847. Pop. in 1850, 2572; in 1860, 9554; in 1870, 21,879. Present pop. 32,000. The city was captured by the Union troops under Gen. Sherman, September 2, 1864, and the entire business portion of the city was destroyed by them on leaving it about a month later.

Atlanta, a post-village of Alturas co., Idaho, about 60 miles E.N.E. of Boisé City. Gold is found here. Pop. 72.

Atlanta, a post-village of Logan co., Ill., in Atlanta township, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and on the Illinois Midland Railroad, 20 miles S.W. of Bloomington, and 39 miles N.N.E. of Springfield. It is situated on a high and fertile prairie. It has a bank, 5 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school with a building which cost $35,000, 2 steam flouring-mills, 2 hotels, &c. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 2000; of the township, 2339.

Atlanta, a hamlet of Buchanan co., Iowa, is on or near the Wapsipinicon River, about 25 miles N. of Cedar Rapids.

Atlanta, a village of Rice co., Kansas, 7½ miles from Peace, and about 52 miles S.W. of Salina.

Atlanta, a post-hamlet of Winn parish, La., about 24 miles E. by N. of Natchitoches. It has a church.

Atlanta, a post-hamlet of Chickasaw co., Miss., about 30 miles W. of Aberdeen. It has a church.

Atlanta, a post-village of Macon co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 11 miles N. of Macon City. It has a church and 1 or 2 grist-mills.

Atlanta, a post-village of Saline co., Neb., 47 miles W.S.W. of Lincoln. It has 2 churches.

Atlanta, a post-hamlet of Pickaway co., O., on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, 91 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati.

Atlanta, a post-village of Cass co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 27 miles N. of Jefferson, and 31 miles from Texarkana. It has an academy, 4 churches, and a machine-shop. About 5000 bales of cotton are shipped here annually.

Atlan'tic, a county in the S.S.E. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Little Egg Harbor River, and on the S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and is intersected by Great Egg Harbor River. The surface is level; the soil is sandy and rather poor. It contains extensive forests of small pine-trees. It is intersected by the Camden & Atlantic Railroad. Atlantic City, on the coast of this county, is much frequented as a bathing-place. Capital, May's Landing. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,687,491. Pop. in 1870, 14,093, of whom 12,401 were natives and 1692 were foreigners.

Atlantic, a post-village, capital of Cass co., Iowa, in Atlantic township, on the East Nishnabatona River, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 82 miles W. by S. of Des Moines. It has 1 national bank, 1 other bank, 3 printing-offices issuing weekly papers, 2 graded schools, and 5 churches. Pop. of village, 1832; of the township, 2343.

Atlantic, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Mass., in Quincy township, on Boston harbor, 5 miles S. of Boston. It is on the Old Colony Railroad, at the junction of the Granite Branch, which is the oldest railroad in the United States. It has an iron-foundry and a felting-mill.

Atlantic, a seaside resort and station in Revere, Suffolk co., Mass., on the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Boston.

Atlantic, a township of Monmouth co., N.J. Pop. 1713. It contains Colt's Neck, Scobeyville, &c.

Atlantic, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 19 miles S.W. of Meadville. It has 1 church. Pop. about 150.

Atlantic, a post-hamlet of Accomac co., Va., is on or near the sea-coast, 11 miles from Stockton, Md. It has a church and about 12 houses.

Atlantic City, a fashionable summer resort of Atlantic co., N.J., 60 miles S.E. of Philadelphia, is on the Atlantic Ocean, and on a narrow sandy island called Absecom Beach, extending from Great Egg Harbor Inlet on the S. to Absecom Inlet on the N. It is the S.E. terminus of the Camden & Atlantic Railroad (broad gauge) and of the Philadelphia & Atlantic City Railroad (narrow gauge). The island is 10 miles long, ¾ of a mile wide, and is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel or strait. Here is a good beach for bathing; also a high brick light-house, called Absecom Light, near the N. point of the island. Atlantic City was incorporated in 1854. It has 7 churches (1 Catholic, 2 Episcopal, 1 Friends, 2 Methodist, and 1 Presbyterian), a newspaper office, about 700 fine cottages and summer residences, and 75 boarding-houses and hotels, each capable of accommodating from 50 to 750 guests. The principal business street is Atlantic Avenue, which is 100 feet wide, and is crossed at right angles by many other avenues, bearing the names of the states of the Union. There are also avenues named Arctic and Pacific, extending parallel with Atlantic Avenue. Pop. in 1870, 1043.

Atlantic City, a village of Norfolk co., Va., on Tanner's Creek, 1 mile N. of Norfolk. It has a church. It is mainly supported by ship-building and the oyster business.

Atlantic City, a post-village of Carter co., Wyoming, is on the N.E. slope of the Rocky Mountains, near the South Pass. It has 1 public school. Gold is found near this place.

Atlantic Island, in the Pacific, in Micronesia, lat. 1° 5′ N., lon. 16° 5′ E., half-way between the E. extremity of the Caroline group and the S. end of the Ralick chain.

Atlantic Mine, a post-office and mining-village of Houghton co., Mich., in Adams township, 5 miles from Houghton. It has a copper-mine. Pop. about 400.

Atlantic Ocean, a vast expanse of water which separates America from Europe and Africa, and extends from the Arctic to the Antarctic circle. It is only half as large as the Pacific Ocean. The part of it which is enclosed by land on both sides is about 7000 miles long. The greatest breadth is about 4400 miles, and the narrowest part is nearly 1600 miles wide. It is the only ocean widely open at the north, extending from pole to pole, the only ready channel for the exchange of the polar and equatorial waters. It has been compared by Humboldt to a long valley with parallel sides, the projecting body of Africa fitting into the recess of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, as South America and Cape St. Roque fit into the Gulf of Guinea. This ocean is divided by the equator into two portions, the North Atlantic and South Atlantic. The principal islands enclosed by it are the British Islands, the Antilles, Iceland, and Newfoundland. It is remarkable for the extent of the inland seas which are connected with it, namely, the Baltic, the Mediterranean, the Gulf of Mexico, and Hudson's Bay. "The main feature of the Atlantic basin," says Guyot, "seems to be a deep valley which runs with an average depth of 20,000 feet or more, along and parallel to the coasts of the New World. A large swell, over 10,000 feet higher, bearing perhaps the islands of Tristan d'Acunha, St. Helena, Ascension, and, in the North Atlantic, the Azores, separates it from another valley, only 15,000 feet deep, which stretches along and close to the coast of Africa. Both valleys rise northward and are confounded in one basin on the so-called telegraphic plateau between Newfoundland and Ireland, whose average depth is about 12,000 feet, and the greatest 2400 fathoms, or 14,000 feet." The greatest depth of the Atlantic has not been ascertained. Some navigators claim to have made soundings where the water was 45,000 feet deep; but "the methods of sounding employed," says Dana, "have been shown to be unsatisfactory, and the results therefore are valueless." The Challenger expedition of 1873, employing the nearly perfect methods of later years, obtained a maximum depth of 23,250 feet about 100 miles N. of St. Thomas (West Indies.) The principal currents of the Atlantic are the equatorial current and the Gulf Stream. The former flows westward from the Gulf of Guinea, with a velocity of 30 to 70 miles a day. Near Cape St. Roque it divides into two branches, one of which runs southward along the coast of Brazil, and the other flows along the coast of Guiana into the Caribbean Sea. The Gulf Stream originates in the Gulf of Mexico, from which it flows through the Strait of Florida with a velocity of about 80 miles a day. It runs along the coast of the United States, gradually expanding in volume and decreasing in velocity. (See Gulf Stream.) Turning eastward, it crosses the Atlantic to the Azores, and divides into two branches, one of which proceeds to the British Isles. The other branch runs southward to the tropical parts of Africa. The Gulf Stream is distinguished from the other parts of the ocean by its higher temperature and blue color. The confluence of two of these currents in the North Atlantic forms a great whirlpool or eddy, which collects a vast quantity of sea-weed which floats on the surface and has no roots. This part of the sea, which is said to have an area of many thousand square miles, is called the Mar de Sargasso. The botanical name of the weed is *Sargassum bacciferum*. It is rendered buoyant by small air-vessels or bladders attached to the leaves. The southwest wind which is prevalent in the North Atlantic enables a sailing-vessel to make a voyage from New York to Liverpool in about 22 days, whereas the voyage in the opposite direction requires 35 or more days on an average. Four cables have been extended across this ocean to convey electric telegraphs between Europe and the United States, and one from Lisbon to Brazil.

There is no reason to believe that the ancients had any definite or adequate idea of the extent of the Atlantic Ocean, though doubtless in very early times they were familiar with the existence of a great western sea, which—in order to distinguish it from the Mediterranean—the Greeks named 'Ατλαντικὴ θάλασσα (*Atlantikē thalassa*), or 'Ατλαντικὸν πέλαγος (*Atlantikon pelagos*), the "Atlantic sea," or the sea beyond Mount Atlas. Horace calls it (Lib. I. Ode 31) *Atlanticum Æquor*, the "Atlantic [watery] plain."

Atlan'ticville, a post-hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., on the sea-coast, and a station on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, 29 miles S. of New York, and 2 miles N. of Long Branch. It has a church.

Atlanticville, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Southampton township, on the ocean, about 9 miles S. of Riverhead. It has a church. Pop. 179.

At'las, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ill., in Atlas township, about 40 miles S.S.E. of Quincy. The township is on the Mississippi River, and contains a village named Rockport, which is a railroad station. Total pop. 1584.

Atlas, a post-village of Genesee co., Mich., in Atlas township, 5 miles E. of Grand Blanc Station, the latter being 8 miles S. of Flint. It has 2 churches, a woollen-mill, a foundry, a saw-mill, and a flour-mill. Pop. 300.

Atlas, a post-township of Genesee co., Mich., about 10 miles S.E. of Flint. It contains villages named Atlas and Goodrichville, and has 5 churches. Pop. 1316.

Atlas, a post-hamlet of Belmont co., O., in Somerset township, about 38 miles N.N.E. of Marietta. It has 2 churches. Pop. 100.

Atlas Mountains, a mountain-system in North Africa, the S. extremity of which commences near Cape Noon, in lat. 28° 46′ N., on the Atlantic Ocean, and, after traversing Morocco, Algeria, and Tunis, terminates on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, about lon. 11° E. The general course of these mountains is from W.S.W. to E.N.E.; except along the W. coast of Morocco, they form no chains or definite ranges, but consist of a congeries of elevations, sometimes isolated and sometimes connected, with endless branches and offsets, irregularly diffused over nearly the whole N.W. of Africa; but the tendency among recent geographers is to confine the name to the portion W. of Algeria. The Atlas Mountains have been divided generally into two principal and parallel ranges, running nearly E. and W., the one called the Greater and the other the Lesser Atlas; the latter lying towards the Mediterranean, and the former adjoining the Sahara or Great Desert, from which it is separated by low, sandy hills. The entire course of the principal chain may be reckoned at about 1500 miles, measured from Cape Noon, on the Atlantic, to Cape Bon or Ras Adder, on the Mediterranean. Little is known of the heights of the Atlas Mountains. The highest ascertained elevation is that of Miltseen, in Morocco, stated by Captain Washington to be 11,400 feet high; but their general altitude is moderate, as they do not shoot up into lofty peaks, but consist principally of broad ridges and rounded summits. In Algeria, the main crest forms a wide plateau. As respects its geology, our information supplies only the fact that granite, gneiss, and schist appear on the higher peaks, and the lower parts of the ridges are formed of secondary limestone. On the S., the lower ranges are covered with date-palm trees: hence the name of this region, *Beled-el-Jereed* ("the land of dates"). Higher up, gum trees, almonds, and olives abound; while on the table-lands the fruits of Europe are grown in great quantities. Higher still occur forests of immense pines. The mineral riches of the Atlas, so far as known, are silver, antimony, lead, copper, iron, rock salt, saltpetre, &c., but in no part are there extensive mines at present wrought. From the N. and W. slopes flow the principal rivers of Morocco and Algeria to the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea; and from their S. slopes flow numerous streams, which are absorbed in the Sahara.

The name Atlas is said to have been derived from Atlas, King of Mauritania, who, according to ancient fable, having been transformed into a mountain, supported the heavens on his shoulders. From the name of this mountain-region came the name of the Atlantic Ocean.

The ancients used the name in a vague way; and the legendary Atlas, a single peak, cannot now be, and never could be, identified with any mountain in the range; but the ancient geographers seem to have applied the name to several of the coast-hills of Mauritania, especially to some near Cape Spartel and others near Cape Ghir.

At'lean, an unincorporated township, Somerset co., Me.

Atlean Lake, in the uninhabited part of Somerset co., Me., is traversed by the Moose River, one of the head-streams of the Kennebec.

At'lee's Station, a post-office of Hanover co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 9 miles N. of Richmond.

Atlixco, åt-lix'ko, a town of Mexico, state of Puebla, in a very fertile district, celebrated for its fruits and its fine climate, 20 miles S. of Puebla.

At'na or **Copper River,** a large stream of Alaska, reaches the sea about lat. 60° 17′ N., lon. 145° 20′ W., by several mouths. Little is known regarding its course, which is generally southward. From its valley the natives procure large masses of pure copper.

At'nah Indians, a tribe or group of small tribes of Indians, chiefly found in British Columbia. They are probably of the Selish or (so-called) Flathead stock.

Atoka, ạ-to'kạ, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 52 miles N.N.E. of Denison, Tex. Coal is found near it. It has 2 churches. Pop. 400.

Atoka, a post-village of Tipton co., Tenn., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 26 miles N.N.E. of Memphis. It has 3 churches, 2 machine-shops, and a steam mill. Pop. about 500.

Atoko, å-to'ko, one of the smallest of the Ionian Islands. Lat. 38° 30′ N.; lon. 20° 43′ E.

Atoll, å-toll', or **Atollon,** å-tol-lōn', the name applied to the several groups of coral islands composing the Maldive Islands, in the Indian Ocean. In a general sense an atoll or lagoon island is a circular reef or coral formation rising out of the sea and enclosing a lagoon.

Atooi, one of the Sandwich Islands. See Atauai.

Atoque, å-to'kå, a small uninhabited island in the Gulf of Panama.

Atorkoo, or **Atorkou,** å-tor'koo', one of the Kooril Islands. See Itooroop.

Atouguia, å-too-ghee'å, or **Atouquia,** å-too-kee'å, a maritime town of Portugal, with a castle, in Estremadura, 42 miles N. by W. of Lisbon. Pop. 2718.

Atran, å'trån, a small river of Sweden, forms Lake Asunden, and, after receiving several affluents, falls into the Cattegat at Falkenberg.

Atrani, å-trå'nee, a village of Italy, province of Salerno, on the Gulf of Salerno, 1 mile N.E. of Amalfi. Pop. 2434.

Atrato, å-trå'to, a river of South America, in the United States of Colombia, after a northward course of about 200 miles, enters the Gulf of Darien, W. of the Bay of Choco. It is navigable for small vessels to Citará, 140 miles from its source. It has been proposed to connect this river with the San Juan, which flows S., and thus, by means of a canal, to unite the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean.

Atraula, a town of India. See Atrowla.

Atrauli, a town of India. See Attrowlee.

Atrebates, the ancient people of Artois.

Atri, å'tree, or **Atria,** å'tre-å (anc. *Ha'dria* or *Ha'tria Pice'na*), a town of Italy, province and 18 miles S.E. of

Teramo. It is a bishop's see, and has many interesting ancient remains. The Emperor Adrian was originally from this city. Pop. 9397.

Atria, an ancient name of ADRIA.

Atripalda, â-tre-pâl′dâ, a town of Italy, province and 2 miles E.N.E. of Avellino. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs. Pop. 5726.

Atrowla, or **Atraula,** â-trŏw′lâ, a town of India, in Oude, district of Fyzabad, 60 miles N. of Benares. Pop. 5988.

Atschak, an Aleutian island. See ATKA.

Atsena Otie Key, Florida. See CEDAR KEYS.

Atsion, at-si′on, a river of New Jersey, forming a part of the boundary between Atlantic and Burlington counties, unites with the Little Egg Harbor River.

Atsion, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on the Atsion River, and on the New Jersey Southern Railroad at its junction with the Atco Branch and with the Vineland Railroad, 25 miles N.E. of Vineland. It has a church and a cotton-mill.

Attah, ât′tâ, or **Iddah,** id′dâ, a town of Africa, in Guinea, on a high bank near the Niger, 100 miles N.E. of Aboh. Lat. 7° 6′ N. It is surrounded by plantations.

Attakapas, at-tŭk′ạ-paw‵, an extensive and fertile district in the S. part of Louisiana. It produces great quantities of sugar and molasses. The section called Attakapas comprises the parishes of St. Mary, Iberia, Vermilion, St. Martin, and Lafayette; but, although often named in commercial reports, it has no legal existence, and is not mentioned in the census.

Attakembo, ât-tâ-kêm′bo, one of the smallest of the Feejee Islands. Lat. 18° 25′ S.; lon. 179° W.

At′tala, a county in the central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Big Black River, and is intersected by Pearl River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of the beech, hickory, oak, magnolia, &c.; the soil is mostly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, and live-stock are the staple products. The New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad passes along the W. border of this county. Capital, Kosciusko. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,872,720. Pop. in 1870, 14,776, of whom 14,710 were natives and 66 were foreigners.

Attaliyeh, a town of Turkey. See ADALIA.

Attal′la, or **Atal′la,** a post-village of Etowah co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, at the junction of the Eastern Alabama & Cincinnati Railroad, 87 miles S.S.W. of Chattanooga. It is near Lookout Mountain. It has a church, and mines of iron ore, which is shipped here. Coal is also found here. Pop. about 300.

Attam, ât‵tâm′, a considerable town of Africa, on the Old Calabar River, near lat. 6° 37′ N., lon. 9° 5′ E.

Attanagar, ât-tâ-nâ-gar′, a town of India, in Oude, 65 miles E.S.E. of Lucknow. Pop. 6000.

At‵tapul′gus, a post-village of Decatur co., Ga., 10 miles from Climax Station, and about 70 miles S. by W. of Albany. It has 4 churches and an academy. Pop. 267.

Attaram, ât-tâ-râm′, a river in Tenasserim, British Burmah, having its source in the mountains that separate Tenasserim from Siam. It falls into the Gulf of Martaban, after a course of 90 miles.

Attawal, ât-tâ-wâl′ (Arab. *Al-tawal*, *i.e.*, "the long island"), an island of the Red Sea, with a large village, near the Arabian coast, about 120 miles N.W. of Yembo.

Attendorn, ât′tẹn-dorn‵, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 20 miles S.S.W. of Arnsberg. Pop. 1537.

Attenmut, ât′tẹn-moot, a native village of Alaska, in the Nulato Hills, near the sources of the Selawik and Kunguk Rivers.

At′terberry Station, a post-hamlet of Menard co., Ill., on the Springfield & Northwestern Railroad, 28 miles N.N.W. of Springfield. Grain is shipped here.

At′tercliffe, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 1½ miles N.E. of Sheffield, in which borough it is comprised. Pop. 16,574, chiefly colliers and artisans.

Attercliffe, at′tẹr-clif, a post-village in Monck co., Ontario, on the Welland River and the Canada Southern Railway, 8 miles from Canfield.

Attersee, ât′tẹr-sâ′, or **Kammersee,** kâm′mẹr-sâ′, a lake in Austria, 40 miles S.W. of Lintz, 12 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The river Ager flows from its N. extremity. The decaying village of Attersee is situated on the N.W. side of the lake.

Attert, ât-tair′, a village of Belgium, in Luxembourg, on the river Attert, 4½ miles N. of Arlon. Pop. 2650.

Attica, at′tẹ-kạ (Gr. ʼΑττική, *Attikē*), a division of Greece, in the form of a triangle, two sides of which are washed by the Ægean Sea, while the third is separated from Bœotia by the mountains of Cithæron and Parnes. The principal streams are the Cephissus and Ilissus, both very small. Mount Pentelicus, about 10 miles N.E. of Athens, and 3500 feet high, has inexhaustible quarries of excellent marble, and silver, with lead, was and still is obtained from the mines of *Laurium*, near *Sunium*. The chief vegetable productions are the vine and the olive.

Attica and Bœotia, be-o′she-a, a nome of Greece, partly insular and partly mainland. The insular part consists principally of the islands of Salamis and Ægina. The mainland part joins Phocis and Phthiotis on the W. and N., and is connected with the Peloponnesus on the S. by the Isthmus of Corinth. Capital, Athens. Pop. 136,804.

At′tica, a station in Monroe co., Ill., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 19 miles S.E. of St. Louis.

Attica, a post-town of Fountain co., Ind., is finely situated on the S.E. bank of the Wabash River, on the Wabash Railroad, and on the Indiana North & South Railroad, 21 miles W.S.W. of Lafayette, 1½ miles from Williamsport, and about 75 miles W.N.W. of Indianapolis. It has a national bank, 7 churches, a fine public-school building, a foundry, quarries of good sandstone, and manufactures of carriages, ploughs, &c. A weekly paper is issued here. Pop. 2273.

Attica, a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, 8 miles from Knoxville, and about 44 miles S.E. of Des Moines. It has 2 churches and a pottery. Pop. 181.

Attica, a township of Sedgwick co., Kansas. Pop. 222.

Attica, a post-village of Lapeer co., Mich., in Attica township, and on the Eastern division of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 27 miles E. of Flint, and 7 miles E. of Lapeer. It has a church, a graded school, 2 planing-mills, 3 saw-mills, 1 tannery, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 1000; of the township, 1654.

Attica, a post village of Wyoming co., N.Y., in Attica township, on Tonawanda Creek, and on the Erie Railway (Buffalo line), 31 miles E. of Buffalo, at the junction of the Batavia Branch of that road, 43 miles S.W. of Rochester. It is the southern terminus of the Attica Branch of the Central Railroad, which also connects it with Batavia. It has 1 national bank, 1 other bank, 7 churches, the Attica Collegiate Institute, a newspaper office, a tannery, 2 carriage-shops, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1333; of the township, 2546.

Attica, a post-village of Seneca co., O., in Venice township, on an affluent of the Sandusky River, and near the Chicago division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, about 80 miles N. of Columbus, and 16 miles E.S.E. of Tiffin. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, a flour-mill, and manufactures of sash, blinds, and ploughs. Pop. 370.

Attica, a post-hamlet of Green co., Wis., on Sugar River, about 24 miles S. of Madison. It has a church.

Attigny, ât‵teen‵yee′ (anc. *Attini′acum*), a town of France, department of Ardennes, 7½ miles N.W. of Vouziers, on the left bank of the Aisne. Pop. 1820.

Attike, the Greek for ATTICA.

Attil′a, a post-hamlet of Williamson co., Ill., 9 miles N. of Marion.

Attinghausen, ât′ting-hŏw‵zẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Uri, 2 miles S.W. of Altorf. Pop. 520.

Attleborough, at′tẹl-bŭr‵rŭh, a town of England, co. of Norfolk, 14½ miles by rail S.W. of Norwich. Pop. 2064.

Attleborough, at′tẹl-bŭr‵rŭh, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., in Attleborough township, on the Boston & Providence Railroad, and on a branch of the New Bedford Railroad, 31 miles S. by W. from Boston. It has a national bank, a newspaper office, and about 5 churches. The township contains a large village named North Attleborough. Total pop. 9224.

Attleborough, Bucks co., Pa. See LANGHORNE.

Attleborough Falls, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., in Attleborough township, on the Boston & Providence Railroad (Attleborough Branch), 16 miles N.N.E. of Providence. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of jewelry and braid.

Attleborough Junction, a station, Bristol co., Mass., on the railroad from Taunton to Mansfield, at the junction of the Attleborough Branch, 2 miles N. by W. of Taunton.

Attlebury, at′tẹl-bẹr-re, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad, 42 miles N.E. of Newburg. It has a cheese-factory.

Attock′, a small town of Hindostan, in the Punjab, on the Indus, near the mouth of the Cabool River, 40 miles E.S.E. of Peshawer. The Indus is here crossed by a railway bridge, and by a bridge of boats 537 feet in length. Pop. 2000. Here is a fort erected by Akbar in 1581.

Attoo, Attou, or **Attu,** ât-too′, the westernmost of the true, or American, Aleutian Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 52° 58′ N.; lon. 187° 34′ W.

Attoor, ȧt-toor′, a fortified town of British India, presidency of Madras, 25 miles E. of Salem.

At'toyac′, a bayou or creek of Texas, runs nearly southward, forms the boundary between Nacogdoches and San Augustine counties, and enters the Angelina River. It is about 90 miles long.

Attrak, a river of Persia. See Attruck.

Attri, ȧt′tree, or **Atrai,** ȧ′trī, a river of Bengal, rises near Darjeeling, flows due S., and divides into several branches, the principal one of which falls into the Ganges near Pabna, its whole course being upwards of 100 miles.

Attrowlee, or **Atrauli,** ȧt-trŏw′lee, a city of India, in Meerut, Alighur district, 22 miles E.N.E. of Alighur, near the great canal of the Doab. Pop. 15,052.

At'truck′, or **Attrak,** ȧt'trȧk′, a river of Persia, in Khorassan, has a W. course, and enters the Caspian Sea on the E. side, 45 miles N. of Astrabad. It is regarded by Russia as a part of her trans-Caspian boundary.

Attu, an Aleutian island. See Attoo.

Atui, one of the Sandwich Islands. See Atauai.

Atures, ȧ-too′rês, a town of South America, in Venezuela, on the Orinoco, 105 miles N.N.E. of San Fernando.

Aturus, the ancient name of the river Adour.

Atus, a supposed ancient name of the Vid.

At′water, a station in Merced co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Merced.

Atwater, a post-village of Kandiyohi co., Minn., in Genesee township, on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 91 miles W. of St. Paul. It has 2 or 3 churches, 5 stores, a hotel, a grain warehouse, &c.

Atwater, a post-office of Cayuga co., N.Y., on Cayuga Lake, and near the Cayuga Railroad (Atwater Station), 16 miles N.N.W. of Ithaca.

Atwater, a post-hamlet of Portage co., O., in Atwater township, on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 11 miles S. by E. of Ravenna. It has a church, and manufactures of stoneware, &c. Pop. of the township, 1180.

Atwater, a post-hamlet of Dodge co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 5 miles N. of Burnett.

Atwater Centre, a post-hamlet of Portage co., O., in Atwater township, on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, about 50 miles S.E. of Cleveland. It has a church.

At′well, a township of Rowan co., N.C. Pop. 2051.

At′wood, a post-village of Douglas co., Ill., on the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railroad, 9 miles W. of Tuscola. It has a hotel, several stores, and about 40 houses. It is partly in Piatt co.

Atwood, a post-village of Kosciusko co., Ind., in Harrison township, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 6 miles W. of Warsaw. It has 2 churches.

Atwood, a post-office of Antrim co., Mich.

Atwood, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., 13 miles N.W. of Indiana. It has a church.

Atwood, a post-village of Carroll co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 100 miles E.N.E. of Memphis, and 6 miles N.E. of Milan. It has 3 churches, and a tobacco-factory.

At′wood's Key, an island of the Bahamas, 33 miles N. by E. of Acklin Island. Lat. 23° 5′ N.; lon. 73° 43′ W.

Atzara, a village of Sardinia. See Azzara.

Atzendorf, ȧt′sẹn-doʀf', a village of Prussian Saxony, 15 miles S.S.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 2243.

Atzgersdorf, ȧts′ghẹrs-doʀf', a village of Austria, 5 miles S.S.W. of Vienna, on the railway from Vienna to Baden. It has manufactures of chemical products, silks, and wine. Pop. 3628.

Au, ŏw, the name of many villages in Bavaria, Baden, Upper Austria, Switzerland, &c.; and of one in Hungary, co. of Hont, 4 miles S.E. of Schemnitz, with a seat belonging to Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

Auach, a village of Scotland. See Avoch.

Aubagne, ō'bȧñ′ (anc. *Alba′nia?*), a town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, on a railway, 10 miles E. of Marseilles. It has manufactures of pọttery-ware and paper, tile-works, tanneries, &c. Pop. 7408.

Aub'benaub′bee, a township, Fulton co., Ind. P. 745.

Aube, ōb, a river of France, rises in Haute-Marne, passes Clairvaux, Bar-sur-Aube, and Arcis in the department of Aube, and joins the Seine 23 miles N.N.W. of Troyes. Length, 90 miles.

Aube, a department of France, on the Seine, between the departments of Marne, Haute-Marne, Côte-d'Or, Yonne, and Seine-et-Marne; between lat. 47° 55′ and 48° 45′ N.; formed of the S. part of the province of Champagne and a small part of Burgundy. Area, 2351 square miles. Pop. 255,217. Climate mild and humid. Surface mostly level. The soil in the N.W. part is poor and sterile; in the S.E. it is much more productive, especially in cereals and fruits. The rivers are the Seine, the Aube (an affluent of the Seine), the Armance, and the Vannes (an affluent of the Yonne). Many work-horses, cattle, and sheep are reared. The manufacturing industry is active in pottery, cotton stuffs and yarn, hosiery, woollen fabrics, glass, and tiles. Aube is divided into the arrondissements of Troyes, Arcis-sur-Aube, Bar-sur-Aube, Bar-sur-Seine, and Nogent-sur-Seine.

Aubel, ō'bêl′, a town of Belgium, 13 miles N.N.E. of Liege. It has a large weekly market. Pop. 3050.

Aubenas, ōb'nȧ′, or ō'bẹh-nȧs′, a town of France, department of Ardèche, near the Ardèche, 14 miles S.W. of Privas, situated in a magnificent basin, surrounded by the extinct volcanoes of the Vivarois. It has an old castle, silk-mills, and manufactures of woollen cloths, handkerchiefs, and paper. Pop. 7694.

Aubenton, ō'bôɴᵍ'tôɴᵍ′, a market-town of France, department of Aisne, 32 miles N.E. of Laon. Pop. 1549.

Aubervilliers, ō'bêʀ'vee'yȧ′, a village of France, department of Seine, 5 miles N. of Paris, with sugar-refineries and numerous manufactories. Pop. 11,694.

Aubeterre, ōb'taiʀ′, a town of France, department of Charente, 25 miles S. of Angoulême.

Aubière, ō'be-aiʀ′, a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 2 miles S.E. of Clermont. Pop. 3767.

Aubigné, o'been'yȧ′, a village of France, department of Sarthe, on a railway, 6 miles S. of Mayet. Pop. 2375.

Aubigny, ō'been'yee′, a town of France, department of Cher, on the Nère, 27 miles N. of Bourges. Pop. 2545. There are several villages of this name in France.

Aubin, ō'bȧɴᵍ′, or **Albin,** ȧl'bȧɴᵍ′, a town of France, department of Aveyron, 16 miles N.E. of Villefranche. It has extensive mines of coal. Pop. 8863.

Aubonne, ō'bonn′, a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 12 miles W.S.W. of Lausanne. Pop. 1713.

Aubray, aw′bra, a post-office of Craven co., N.C.

Aubrey, aw′brẹ, a post-office and landing of Mohave co., Arizona, on the Colorado River, at the mouth of Bill Williams River, 235 miles above Yuma.

Aubrey, a station in Hamilton co., Kansas, on the Arkansas River, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 90 miles W. of Dodge City.

Aubrey, or **Aubry,** a post-village of Johnson co., Kansas, in Aubrey township, about 38 miles E.S.E. of Lawrence, and 12 miles S.E. of Olathe. It has a church and a high school. Pop. of the township, 1158.

Aubrey, a post-office of Johnson co., Mo.

Aubrey, or **California,** a post-village in Chateauguay co., Quebec, on the English River, 4 miles from St.-Jean-Chrysostome. Pop. 300.

Auburn, aw′bŭrn, immortalized by Goldsmith in his "Deserted Village," is supposed to have been the village of Lishoy, in Ireland, co. of Westmeath, near Lough Rea, 6 miles N. of Athlone. Since the poet's time it has generally received the name of Auburn.

Auburn, aw′bŭrn, a post-village of Lee co., Ala., on the Western Railroad of Alabama, 60 miles E.N.E. of Montgomery, and 6 miles W. of Opelika. Here is the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama, founded by the state in 1872. Auburn has 5 churches, a foundry, &c. Pop. 1018.

Auburn, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Ark., on the Arkansas River, 90 miles below Little Rock. It has a church.

Auburn, a post-village, capital of Placer co., Cal., on the North Fork of the American River, and on the Central Pacific Railroad, 36 miles N.E. of Sacramento, and about 40 miles S.E. of Marysville. It has a private bank, 2 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 2 breweries, and manufactures of wine and the Alden Fruit-Drier. Pop. 800. Gold is found near this place. Eight miles S.E. of Auburn is the remarkable Alabaster Cave.

Auburn, a post-office of Gwinnett co., Ga., 40 miles E.N.E. of Atlanta.

Auburn, a village of Clark co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 22 miles W.S.W. of Terre Haute. The name of its post-office is Clark Centre. Pop. of Auburn township, 602.

Auburn, a station in Cook co., Ill., on the Dummy Railroad, 9 miles S. of Chicago.

Auburn, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., in Auburn township, 15 miles S.S.W. of Springfield. It is on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and has 6 churches, a bank, a newspaper, a graded school, and manufactures of carriages, flour, and farm-implements. Pop. of the township, 1303.

Auburn, a flourishing post-village, capital of De Kalb co., Ind., on Cedar Creek, and on the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad, where it crosses the Fort Wayne, Jackson

& Saginaw Railroad, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 23 miles N. by E. from Fort Wayne, and 5 miles S. by W. from Waterloo. It has a court-house, 2 banks, a graded school, 7 churches, 2 newspapers, 2 flouring-mills, 2 steam saw-mills, 2 planing-mills, and manufactures of cigars, soap, staves, &c. Pop. about 2400.

Auburn, a village of Fayette co., Iowa, in Auburn township, on Turkey River, 5 miles N.W. of West Union, and about 80 miles N.W. of Dubuque. It has 2 churches, a graded school, 2 flour-mills, 1 brewery, 3 stores, &c. The name of the post-office is Douglas. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1103.

Auburn, a post-hamlet of Mahaska co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, about 50 miles E.S.E. of Des Moines.

Auburn, a post-village of Shawnee co., Kansas, in Auburn township, about 15 miles S.W. of Topeka. It has 1 or 2 churches and a cheese-factory. Pop. of township, 656.

Auburn, a post-village of Logan co., Ky., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 18 miles S.W. of Bowling Green, and about 50 miles N. of Nashville, Tenn. It has a high school, 4 churches, and a steam flouring-mill. Pop. 610.

Auburn, a city and the capital of Androscoggin co., Me., is on the west bank of the Androscoggin River, and on the Maine Central Railroad, 35 miles N. of Portland, and 31 miles S.W. of Augusta. The river, which falls 60 feet near this place, separates Auburn from the city of Lewiston, and the Auburn & Lewiston Railroad connects both places with the Grand Trunk Railway. It has a court-house, 6 churches, 2 national banks, 2 savings-banks, the Auburn High School, 2 newspaper offices, a furniture-factory, a large cotton-mill, a tannery, a foundry, and extensive manufactories of boots and shoes. The capital employed in the shoe business in Auburn is $1,000,000. In 1876, 3,665,700 pairs of boots and shoes, valued at $3,000,000, were manufactured here. Pop. 6169.

Auburn, a post-hamlet of Worcester co., Mass., in Auburn township, on the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, 5 miles S. of Worcester. It has 2 churches and a public library. Pop. of township, 1178.

Auburn, formerly **Skinner,** a post-village of Bay co., Mich., 9 miles W. of Bay City, has a church and 2 saw-mills.

Auburn, a hamlet of Oakland co., Mich., in Pontiac township, 3 miles from Pontiac, and about 25 miles N. by W. from Detroit. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a hotel.

Auburn, a station in Dakota co., Minn., on the Hastings & Dakota Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Hastings.

Auburn, a post-hamlet of Hinds co., Miss., about 20 miles S.E. of Vicksburg. It has a church.

Auburn, a post-village of Lincoln co., Mo., about 60 miles N.W. of St. Louis. It has 3 churches and the Auburn Academy. Here is a deposit of fine white sand fit for the manufacture of glass.

Auburn, a post-township and hamlet of Rockingham co., N.H., about 16 miles S.S.E. of Concord. Auburn Station, on the Concord & Portsmouth Railroad, is 8 miles E.N.E. of Manchester. It has 2 churches and 2 lumber-mills. Pop. 815.

Auburn, a post-village of Salem co., N.J., on Oldman's Creek, 23 miles S.W. of Philadelphia, and 4 miles from Swedesborough. It has a church.

Auburn, a city and the capital of Cayuga co., N.Y., is on the Auburn Branch of the New York Central Railroad, where it crosses the Southern Central Railroad, 77 miles E.S.E. of Rochester, 173 miles W. by N. of Albany, and 31 miles S. of Oswego. It is built on both sides of the outlet of Owasco Lake, which lies 2½ miles S.S.E. of the city. The site is undulating, or moderately uneven, and the streets present some deviations from a rectangular plan. Some of the streets are lined with elegant residences and beautiful gardens and shrubberies. The principal public buildings, hotels, and places of business are on Genesee street. They are mostly built of stone or brick.

Auburn is the site of a state prison,—a large stone building 387 feet long, enclosed by a high wall, which measures about 500 feet on each side. The convicts (about 1200 in number) are employed in various mechanic arts and manufactures, and are not confined and isolated each in a separate cell.

Here is a theological seminary, which was founded in 1821, is richly endowed, and is under the direction of the Presbyterians. It has an annual attendance of about 50 students, and a library of 8000 volumes. The Auburn Academic High School, founded in 1866, has an annual attendance of about 160 pupils male and female.

Auburn contains a court-house, 5 or 6 national banks, 14 churches, a state armory, academy of music, and printing-offices which issue 3 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. Among the churches of Auburn are 1 Baptist, 1 Disciple, 2 Episcopal, 3 Catholic, 2 Methodist, 4 Presbyterian, and 1 Universalist. The New York State Asylum for Insane Criminals is located here. Here are manufactures of iron, carpets, wool, flour, &c., for which the outlet affords motive-power. It has also several manufactories of reapers and mowing-machines, which are said to be the most extensive in the Union. The annual value of the agricultural implements made in this county (mostly at Auburn) is about $2,500,000. The statesman Wm. H. Seward resided for many years in this city, and was buried here. Pop. in 1860, 10,986; in 1870, 17,225; in 1875, 18,359.

Auburn, a post-office and station of Wake co., N.C., on the North Carolina Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Raleigh.

Auburn, a township of Crawford co., O. Pop. 910. It contains Waynesburg.

Auburn, a post-hamlet of Geauga co., O., in Auburn township, about 28 miles E.S.E. of Cleveland. It has a church. Pop. of township, 783.

Auburn, a township of Tuscarawas co., O. Pop. 1251. It contains Rogersville.

Auburn, a post-village of Baker co., Oregon, on Powder River, about 12 miles S.W. of Baker City.

Auburn, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River, and on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Pottsville, and 83 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. It is the east terminus of the Schuylkill & Susquehanna Railroad. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, and a broom-factory. Pop. 511.

Auburn, a township of Susquehanna co., Pa. Pop. 2006. See Auburn Centre, and Auburn Four Corners.

Auburn, a post-hamlet of Cannon co., Tenn., 20 miles E. of Murfreesborough. It has a church, an academy, and a flour-mill.

Auburn, a post-office of Ellis co., Tex., 14 miles W. of Waxahatchie.

Auburn, a post-hamlet of Fauquier co., Va., 6 miles from Warrenton. It has a college or seminary for ladies, and a grist-mill.

Auburn, a small village of Montgomery co., Va., 6 miles from Christiansburg. It has one free church, and is situated in a region of great natural beauty.

Auburn, a post-office of Ritchie co., W. Va., is at Newburg.

Auburn, a township of Chippewa co., Wis. Pop. 908.

Auburn, a township, Fond du Lac co., Wis. Pop. 1676.

Auburn, or **Manchester,** a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 12 miles from Goderich. Pop. 200.

Auburn Centre, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., in Auburn township, about 32 miles N.W. of Scranton. It has a church.

Au′burndale, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Charles River, and on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 10 miles W. of Boston. It is a part of the city of Newton. It has a female seminary and 2 churches. Pop. about 500.

Auburndale, a post-village of Wood co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 188 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Pop. 176.

Auburn Four Corners, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., about 30 miles N.W. of Scranton. It has 2 churches.

Auburn Junction, a station in Providence co., R.I., 6 miles S.W. of Providence, on the Stonington & Providence Railroad, at the junction of a branch railroad.

Auburn Mills, a post-office of Hanover co., Va.

Aubusson, ō‛büs‛sòNᵍ′, a town of France, department of Creuse, on a railway, 20 miles S.E. of Guéret, on the Creuse. It has an active trade, a celebrated carpet-factory, and manufactures of woollen stuffs and yarn, velvet, and cotton thread. Pop. 6625.

Auch, ōsh (anc. *Augus′ta*, afterwards *Aus′ci*), a city of France, capital of the department of Gers, on the Gers, and on a railway, 42 miles W. of Toulouse. Pop. 13,087. It stands on the slope of a hill, crowned by a Gothic cathedral; the upper and the lower town are connected by a curious bridge of stairs across the river. The archbishop's palace, prefecture, town hall, seminary, public library, and barracks are fine edifices. Auch is the seat of courts of assize and commerce, a college, &c.; it has manufactures of cottons, linens, coarse woollens, and leather, and a trade in wool, wine, and Armagnac brandy. In the times of Cæsar this city was the capital of the *Ausci.*

Aucheehachee, aw‛chee-hatch′ee, or **Auchenehatchee,** a small river of Georgia. See Little Ocmulgee.

Auchel, o‛shêl′, a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 8 miles S.S.E. of Norrent-Fontes. Pop. 2830.

Auchenairn, ŏᴋ‛ęn-aiʀn′, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, about 3 miles N.E. of Glasgow. At a short distance

S.W. of Auchenairn is Robroyston, where Wallace was betrayed by the "fause Menteath."

Auchinblae, ôᴋ'in-blà', a village of Scotland, co. of Kincardine. Pop. 496.

Auchinleck, af-flek', a village and parish of Scotland, co. and 11 miles by rail E. of Ayr. Pop. 1199. Here are the mansion and old castle of the Boswell family, visited and described by Dr. Johnson in 1773.

Auchterarder, ôᴋ'tẹr-aʀ'dẹr, a town and parish of Perthshire, Scotland, on a railway, 12 miles S.W. of Perth. Pop. of town, 2599. The town is on the Ruthven, an affluent of the Earn. In this parish originated the dispute which led to the secession of the Free Church of Scotland.

Auchtermuchty, ôᴋ'tẹr-muᴋ'tee, a royal burgh and parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, on a railway, 8 miles W.S.W. of Cupar, on the road to Kinross. Pop. of town, 2195.

Aucil'la, a post-office of Thomas co., Ga.

Aucilla, name of railway station at Williamsburg, Fla.

Aucil'la, or **Ocil'la,** a river of Florida, forms the dividing line between Taylor and Jefferson counties, and empties into Appalachee Bay.

Auckland, awk'land, a province of New Zealand, comprising that part of North Island lying N. of lat. 39° S. Area, 25,780 square miles. It is healthful, with a mild and equable climate. Much of the soil is fertile, and the surface is diversified. Kauri gum, timber, wool, New Zealand flax, and cordage are exported. Furniture, soap, castings, boats and coasting-vessels, bricks and pottery, are articles of manufacture. Gold and coal are mined; and iron ore, cement, fire-clay, and petroleum are reported to exist in abundance. The province has several railways. Capital, Auckland. Pop. in 1875, 73,362.

Auckland, a town of New Zealand, capital of Auckland province, on Waitamata Inlet (a deep and capacious harbor). Railways connect it with Onehunga and Mercer. It has a large foreign and coastwise sea-trade; is the seat of Anglican and Catholic bishops; has several daily and weekly papers, a hospital, a lunatic asylum, orphanages, a dispensary, a college affiliated to the New Zealand University, a savings-bank, several churches and charitable institutions, and numerous manufacturing establishments. Kauri gum, timber, fibres, cordage, and wool are exported. Auckland is the third port in the colony in the value of exports and imports. Its exports in one year have amounted to over £2,000,000. Pop. in 1874, 12,775, exclusive of suburbs.

Auckland, England. See Bɪsʜᴏᴘ-Aᴜᴄᴋʟᴀɴᴅ, and Wᴇsᴛ Aᴜᴄᴋʟᴀɴᴅ.

Auckland Bay, a large bay of British Burmah, in Tenasserim, sheltered by some islands of the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 12° 5′ N.; lon. 98° 40′ E.

Auckland Islands, a group of one large and several small islands in the South Pacific Ocean, S. of New Zealand. Lat. 50° 48′ S.; lon. 166° 42′ E. The largest island is about 30 miles long and 15 miles broad, has two good harbors, and is covered with vegetation. They have a good climate and abundant wood and water, but are uninhabited. They are claimed by Great Britain.

Aucula, the supposed ancient name of Aᴄǫᴜᴀᴘᴇɴᴅᴇɴᴛᴇ.

Aucut'ta, one of the Laccadive Islands, off the Malabar coast. Lat. 10° 51′ N.; lon. 72° 17′ E. It is about 3½ miles in length, and half a mile in breadth.

Aude, ōd (anc. *A'tax*), a river of France, rises in the Pyrenees, near Anglès, flows N. to Carcassonne, thence E. to the Mediterranean, which it enters 6 miles E.N.E. of Narbonne. Length, 130 miles, almost wholly within the department of Aude.

Aude, a department of France, formed of part of ancient Languedoc, bounded on the N. by the departments of Hérault and Tarn, on the E. by the Mediterranean, on the S. by Pyrénées-Orientales, and on the W. by Ariége and Haute-Garonne. Capital, Carcassonne. Area, 2340 square miles. Pop. 300,065. Climate variable. Soil generally fertile; surface broken up by mountains and hills; it contains iron-mines, marble-quarries, and mineral waters. The rivers are the Aude, the Lers, the Berre, and the Orbiel, Orbieu, and Cesse, affluents of the Aude. The Canal of Languedoc, or Canal du Midi, intersects this department from W. to E., and the Canal of Robine or Narbonne traverses the E. portion from N. to S. Corn and wine are raised, and form important objects of commerce. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, paper, and ironware, brandy, distilleries, salt-works, and potteries. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Carcassonne, Castelnaudary, Limoux, and Narbonne.

Audegem, ō'dẹh'gôɴᵍ', a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, at a railway junction, 3 miles S.S.W. of Dendermonde. Pop. 1850.

Audenarde, ō'dẹn-aʀd', or **Oudenarde,** ŏw'dẹn-aʀ'dẹh, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 14 miles by rail S.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 6237. It is well built, and has a fine Gothic town hall. Chief industry, tanning and brewing. It is celebrated for the victory gained by Prince Eugene over the Duke of Burgundy, 11th of July, 1708.

Audenge, ō'dôɴzh', a village of France, in Gironde, 23 miles S.W. of Bordeaux, on the Bassin d'Arcachon. P. 1070.

Audenhain, ŏw'dẹn-hīne', a village of Prussian Saxony, 9 miles W.S.W. of Torgau. Pop. 1089.

Audenhove-Sainte-Marie, o'dẹn-ōv'-sâɴt-mâ'ree', a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 3 miles S. of Sotteghem. Pop. 2150.

Audenried, aw'dẹn-reed, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa., in Banks township, on a branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 15 miles N.E. of Mahanoy City, and 3 or 4 miles S. of Hazleton. It has 5 churches, and rich coal-mines.

Aud'enshaw, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, adjoining Ashton-under-Lyne, 4½ miles E. by S. of Manchester. Pop. 5228, employed in hat-making, cotton-printing, and silk-weaving.

Audierne, ō'de-aiʀn', a town of France, in Finistère, on the Bay of Aude, 20 miles W. of Quimper. Pop. 1775.

Audincourt, ō'dâɴᵍ'kooʀ', a town of France, in Doubs, 3 miles by rail S.S.E. of Montbéliard, on the Doubs. It has a Protestant church, iron-foundries, and cotton-spinning. Pop. 3725.

Audrain, aw-drāne', a county in the N. central part of Missouri, has an area of about 675 square miles. It is drained by the Davis Fork of Salt River, and by Rivière au Cuivre, which rises within its limits. The surface is level or undulating; the soil is fertile. A large proportion of the county is prairie, and is well adapted to pasturage. Indian corn, oats, hay, and live-stock are the staple products. Beds of coal are found in this county, which is intersected by the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad and a branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Capital, Mexico. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,503,407. Pop. in 1870, 12,307, of whom 11,720 were Americans.

Audubon, aw'doo-bŏn (more correctly, ō'doo-bŏn), a county in S.W. central Iowa, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Nishnabatona River, an affluent of the Missouri. The South Coon River touches the N.E. part of the county. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is productive. Indian corn, wheat, hay, &c., are the staple products. Capital, Exira. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,686,520. Pop. in 1870, 1212, of whom 1103 were natives; in 1875, 2370.

Audubon, a village of Montgomery co., Ill., in Audubon township, about 48 miles S.S.E. of Springfield. Pop. of township in 1870, 1250.

Audubon, a township, Audubon co., Iowa. Pop. 251.

Audubon, a post-village of Becker co., Minn., on the N. shore of Lake Audubon, and on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 40 miles E. of Fargo. It has 2 churches, 2 hotels, and a newspaper office, and ships much wheat.

Audubon, a post-office of Wise co., Tex., 45 miles N. by W. of Fort Worth.

Audubon Heights, a post-office of Audubon co., Iowa.

Audubon's Peak, Colorado, is a peak of the Rocky Mountains, about 12 miles S. of Long's Peak. It has an altitude of 13,173 feet above the sea-level. The timber-line is at the height of 11,325 feet, below which its slopes are covered with forests. Lat. 40° 5′ 48″ N.; lon. 105° 37′ 26″ W.

Aue, ŏw'ẹh, a town of Saxony, 12 miles by rail S.E. of Zwickau, has an old town house, a school, and a tin-furnace and stamping-mill. In the neighborhood are tin-mines, beds of porcelain earth, and stone-quarries. Pop. 2237.

Aue, the name of several rivers in Germany, particularly of two in Hanover, one of which joins the Aller, near Celle, and the other falls into the Elbe, below Horneburg.

Auerbach, ŏw'ẹr-bâᴋ', a town of Germany, in Saxony, 15 miles S.S.W. of Zwickau. It has manufactures of muslin, calico, lace, needles, and potash. Pop. 4625.

Auerbach, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, on a hill abounding with caverns, 18 miles S. of Baireuth. Pop. 1675.

Auerbach, a town of Germany, in Hesse, on a railway, 12 miles S. of Darmstadt. It has mineral springs. Pop. 1469.

Auersberg, ŏw'ẹrs-bêʀɢ', or **Auersperg,** ŏw'ẹrs-pêʀɢ' (anc. *Arupium?*), a village and castle of Austria, in Carniola, 12 miles S.S.E. of Laybach. Pop. 1000.

Auerstädt, ŏw'ẹr-stêtt', a village of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles W. of Naumburg. Here the French under Davoust vanquished the Prussians, October 14, 1806. Pop. 547.

Auerswalde, ŏw'ẹrz-ŵâl'dẹh, a village of the kingdom of Saxony, 5 miles W.S.W. of Frankenberg. Pop. 1536.

Aufidena, the ancient name of ALFIDENA.

Aufidus, the ancient name of the OFANTO.

Auga, a Latin name of EU.

Augan, ō‵gôɴᵍ′, a village of France, department of Morbihan, 9 miles W. of Guer. Pop. 1825.

Augdeh, a town of Persia. See AGDEH.

Auge, ōzh, or **Vallée d'Auge,** vål‵lå′dōzh′, a country of France, department of Calvados. It is fertile in grain, fruit, and flax, and has excellent pasturage, in which the finest horses and cattle of Normandy are reared.

Augerolles, ō‵zhe̤h-rôll′, a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 8 miles S.E. of Courpière. Pop. 2603.

Auggen, ŏwg′ɢhe̤n, a village of Germany, in Baden, 2 miles W.S.W. of Mülheim. Pop. 1322.

Auggur, awg‵gŭr′, or **A‵gur′,** a town of Hindostan, 40 miles N.E. of Oojein, lat. 23° 43′ N., lon. 76° 1′ E., on a rocky height 1598 feet above the sea. It is surrounded by a stone wall, but is chiefly composed of mud houses. Pop. 30,000.

Aughabey, aw‵ʜå-bå′, an important coal district of Ireland, on the N. border of the co. of Roscommon.

Augher, aw′ʜe̤r, a town and castle of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Tyrone, 2 miles N.E. of Clogher. Pop. 615.

Aughnacloy, awʜ‵na̤-kloy′, a town of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 11 miles N. of Monaghan. Pop. 1465.

Aughrim, Ireland. See AGHRIM.

Aughwick (ŏg′wik) **Mills,** a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., on Aughwick Creek, and on the East Broad Top Railroad, 4 miles from Mount Union Junction. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Augila and **Aujila,** North Africa. See AUJEELA.

Augium, a Latin name of EU.

Auglaize, aw-glāze′ or aw′glaze, a river of Ohio, is formed by two nearly equal branches, which unite in Putnam co., about 20 miles S. of Defiance. It runs nearly northward, and enters the Maumee River at Defiance. One of the branches, called Blanchard's Fork, rises in Hardin co. and runs northward to Findlay, below which its course is westward. The other branch (which is perhaps the main stream) rises in Hardin co., runs southwestward to Wapakoneta, and thence northward to the junction. Each branch is about 100 miles long.

Auglaize, a county in the W. part of Ohio, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Auglaize River, and is drained by the head-streams of the Scioto and St. Mary's Rivers. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile. A large portion of the county is covered with forests, in which the ash, beech, elm, hickory, oak, and sugar-maple abound. The staple products are wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, &c. Upper Silurian limestone of the Helderberg group underlies the greater part of the soil. It is intersected by the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad, and the Miami & Erie Canal. Capital, Wapakoneta. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,429,025. Pop. in 1870, 20,041, of whom 16,860 were natives and 3181 were foreigners.

Auglaize, or **Grand Auglaize,** a small river of Missouri, rises in Laclede co., runs northward, and enters the Osage River in Camden co. The main stream is termed the Grand Auglaize, and also the Grand Glaze. *Branches.*—The Dry Auglaize, named from the circumstance that some of its sources are in the tract called the "Dry Glaze," in Laclede co., after intersecting Camden co., joins the other branch to form the Grand Auglaize. The Wet Auglaise is chiefly comprised in Camden co., and derives its name from the tract called the "Wet Glaze," through which it flows.

Auglaize, a township of Camden co., Mo. Pop. 1330.

Auglaize, a township of Miller co., Mo. Pop. 608.

Auglaize, a township of Allen co., O. Pop. 1696. It contains Westminster and West Newton.

Auglaize, a township of Paulding co., O. Pop. 788.

Auglaize, a post-office of Van Wert co., O., and a station on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 17 miles E. of Van Wert.

Au Gres, or **Au Grais,** ō grāz, a river of Michigan, rises in a lake in Ogemaw co., and flows S.E. into Saginaw Bay. Length, about 50 miles.

Au Gres, or **Au Grais,** a post-village of Bay co., Mich., in Au Gres township, and on a river of the same name, 38 miles N. by E. from Bay City. It has a steam saw-mill. The township borders on Saginaw Bay. Here is a boom for rafting logs. Pop. 123.

Augs′burg (Ger. pron. ŏwgs′bŏŏʀɢ; anc. *Augus′ta Vindelico′rum*), a city of Bavaria, capital of the province of Swabia and Neuburg, at the angle formed by the junction of the Wertach and the Lech, 35 miles N.W. of Munich. Lat. (St. Ulric's Tower) 48° 21′ 42″ N.; lon. 10° 54′ 16″ E. Augsburg has been long distinguished by its commercial spirit and by the activity and industry of its inhabitants, and is the seat of extensive manufactures of cotton, spinning and weaving, flax, silk, machinery, paper, brass, chemicals, watches, jewelry, leather, &c. It contains several gymnasia, art schools, industrial, polytechnic, theological, and other schools, and a splendid picture-gallery. An extensive trade is done in printing, engraving, and bookbinding, and the "Allgemeine Zeitung," the leading journal of Germany, started in 1798, is published here. But the branches of business to which the city owes its importance are banking and stock exchange operations, Augsburg being one of the most influential money markets on the continent. It is also the emporium of the merchandise and the chief mart for the sale of wines of Italy, Switzerland, and the S. of Germany, and hence has an extensive transit trade. It is connected by a railroad with Munich, and, in the opposite direction, with Nuremberg, Bamberg, and Saxony. Augsburg is a place of great antiquity, the Emperor Augustus having established a colony there about 12 B.C. It early took a conspicuous part in the Reformation, with which for a long series of years its history is closely connected. Augsburg is the birthplace of Holbein the elder, and of other eminent artists. Pop. in 1875, 57,210.

Augst, ŏwɢst, two contiguous villages of Switzerland, cantons of Basel and Aargau, on the Rhine, at the influx of the Ergolz, 6 miles E. of Basel, and supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Augus′ta Rauraco′rum.* Pop. 897.

Augstholz, ŏwɢst′hôlts, or **Augstholzbad,** ŏwɢst′-hôlts-bât‵, a bathing-place in Switzerland, near the S. side of Baldegger-See, in the N.E. of Lucerne.

Au′gurville, a village, 4 miles N. of New Haven, Conn.

Augusta, a town of Italy. See AGOSTA.

Augus′ta, a county of Virginia, bordering on West Virginia, has an area of about 880 square miles. It is drained by two head-streams of the Shenandoah, called Middle River and South River. The Blue Ridge extends along the S.E. border of this county, which is a part of the Great Valley of Virginia. The surface is finely diversified with hills and valleys; the soil is calcareous and fertile. Forests of the ash, chestnut, hickory, oak, beech, sugar-maple, wild cherry, &c., cover a large part of the surface. Wheat, hay, Indian corn, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county produced, in 1870, 19,671 tons of hay,—more than any other county of the state. Good Silurian limestone underlies a great part of the soil. Among its other minerals is iron ore. Weyer's Cave is in this county. It is intersected by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Staunton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $16,292,184. Pop. in 1870, 28,763, of whom 28,376 were natives and 387 were foreigners. Anthracite is said to be found here.

Augusta, a post-village, capital of Woodruff co., Ark., on White River, about 65 miles E.N.E. of Little Rock. Cotton is shipped here in steamboats. It has 4 churches, a bank, a high school, a weekly newspaper, and a flour-mill.

Augusta, a hamlet of Santa Clara co., Cal., 5 miles from Santa Clara. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Augusta, a hamlet of Hernando co., Fla., near Brooksville.

Augusta, a handsome city of Georgia, the capital of Richmond co., is on the Savannah River, 231 miles from its mouth, and at the E. terminus of the Georgia Railroad, 171 miles E. by S. from Atlanta, 132 miles by railroad N.N.W. of Savannah, and 137 miles W.N.W. of Charleston. It is the W. terminus of the South Carolina Railroad, and is connected with Savannah by a branch of the Georgia Central Railroad. The Port Royal Railroad extends from this city southeastward 112 miles to Port Royal in South Carolina. Augusta is also the southwestern terminus of the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, and is the head of steamboat navigation on the river. It is the third city of the state in population and wealth. The streets are wide, straight, cross one another at right angles, and are lighted with gas. Three bridges over the river connect Augusta with Hamburg, S.C. It is the seat of the Medical College of Georgia, which was founded in 1832 and has 12 professors. Among the prominent public buildings are the city hall, the Richmond Academy, the masonic hall, the medical college, and the orphan asylum. Augusta contains 22 churches (15 white and 7 colored), 2 hospitals, 1 convent, 5 banks, a high school connected with a system of graded public schools, and a newspaper office. The machine-shops of the Georgia Railroad are located here. This city has 3 large iron-foundries, 3 or 4 cotton-factories (1 of which has 23,000 spindles), 3 large flouring-mills, 1 rope-factory, 3 planing-mills, 1 tobacco-factory, &c. The prosperity of Augusta has been promoted by the construction of a canal, 9 miles long, which was recently enlarged at a cost of nearly $1,000,000, and which affords immense water-power, besides supplying the city with an abundance of water for domestic use. Pop. in 1860, 12,493; in 1870, 15,389; in 1873, 19,891.

Augusta, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., in Augusta township, and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 36 miles N.E. of Quincy. It has 4 churches, a bank, a graded school, and manufactures of carriages, flour, ploughs, brooms, and woollen goods. Coal abounds here. Pop. about 1200; of the township, 1992.

Augusta, a post-village of Marion co., Ind., in Pike township, on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 10 miles N. by W. from Indianapolis. The name of its post-office is New Augusta. It has 3 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. about 400.

Augusta, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ind., in Lockhart township, 34 miles N.E. of Evansville. It has 2 churches.

Augusta, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, in Augusta township, on the Skunk River, 10 miles S.W. of Burlington. It has a church and a grist-mill. Pop. of township in 1875, 537.

Augusta, a post-village of Butler co., Kansas, on Walnut Creek, 20 miles E. of Wichita, and about 75 miles S.S.W. of Emporia. A weekly newspaper is published here. Augusta has a graded school, a bank, and 2 churches.

Augusta, a post-village of Bracken co., Ky., on the Ohio River, about 45 miles above Cincinnati, and 65 miles N.N.E. of Lexington. It is pleasantly situated, and is the largest place in the county. It contains Augusta College, founded in 1825, a bank, and 5 churches. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 960.

Augusta, the capital of Maine and of Kennebec co., is principally situated on the right or W. bank of the Kennebec River, 44 miles from its mouth. Lat. 44° 19′ N.; lon. 69° 50′ W. By railroad it is 62 miles N.N.E. of Portland, and 75 miles S.W. of Bangor. It is at the head of navigation from the sea, and is on the Maine Central Railroad, which here crosses the Kennebec River by a bridge about 900 feet long. The public buildings and the most of the residences are on high ground in the western part of the city. Here is a fine state-house, built of light gray or whitish granite, on an eminence which commands an extensive view. The lower ground adjacent to the river is occupied by mercantile houses, manufactories, &c. This part of the city was nearly all destroyed by fire in September, 1865, but has been rebuilt. Augusta is the seat of an asylum for the insane, a handsome structure of granite, on the E. side of the river. Here is also a United States arsenal. Augusta contains a good court-house, about 10 churches, 3 or 4 national banks, a large cotton-mill, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 5 weekly periodicals. Abundant water-power has been obtained here by a dam in the river, which also improves the navigation above the city. Pop. in 1870, 7808.

Augusta, a post-village of Kalamazoo co., Mich., in Ross township, on the Kalamazoo River, and on the Michigan Central Railroad, 9 miles W. of Battle Creek, and 130 miles W. of Detroit. It has 3 churches, a foundry, a flour-mill, and 2 carriage-shops. Pop. about 700.

Augusta, a township of Washtenaw co., Mich. Pop. 1383. Its post-office is Paint Creek.

Augusta, a post-village, capital of Perry co., Miss., on the Leaf River, about 100 miles in a direct line S.E. of Jackson. It has a church. Pop. 80.

Augusta, a post-village of St. Charles co., Mo., on the N. bank of the Missouri River, about 45 miles W. of St. Louis. It has 3 churches and a flouring-mill. It is 3 miles from Augusta Station, which is at Boles, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

Augusta, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., about 28 miles N.N.W. of Morristown, and on the Sussex Railroad, 2 miles S.E. of Branchville. It has 2 churches, a tannery, a cotton-factory, &c.

Augusta, a post-township of Oneida co., N.Y., about 18 miles S.W. of Utica. It contains the villages of Oriskany Falls, Augusta, and Knoxborough. It has 9 churches, a woollen-factory, 5 grist-mills, and 5 saw-mills. Pop. 2238.

Augusta, or **Augusta Centre,** a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., in Augusta township, 18 miles S.W. of Utica. It has an academy, several churches, and mills. The name of its post-office is Augusta. Pop. 147.

Augusta, a post-village of Carroll co., O., in Augusta township, 5 miles from Kensington Railroad Station, and about 22 miles E.S.E. of Canton. It has 3 churches, a flouring-mill, a carriage-shop, and 4 stores. Coal and limestone abound here. Pop. about 200; of the township, 1015.

Augusta, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., in Lower Augusta township, 5 miles S.E. of Sunbury. It has several churches.

Augusta, a post-village of Houston co., Tex., 136 miles N. of the city of Houston. It has a church, 2 general stores, and 1 or 2 saw-mills.

Augusta, a post-village of Eau Claire co., Wis., on the West Wisconsin Railroad, 160 miles N.N.W. of Madison, and 22 miles E.S.E. of Eau Claire City. It has a bank, 4 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of lumber and flour. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 1056.

Augusta, the ancient name of AOUSTE.

Augusta Auscorum, the ancient name of AUCH.

Augusta Bagiennorum. See BENE.

Augusta Cove, or **War′blington,** a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 20 miles from Summerside. Pop. 180.

Augusta Emerita, the ancient name of MERIDA.

Augusta Prætoria, the ancient name of AOSTA.

Augusta Rauracorum. See AUGST.

Augusta Suessionum, the ancient name of SOISSONS.

Augusta Taurinorum, the ancient name of TURIN.

Augusta Town Hall, Ontario. See CHARLEVILLE.

Augusta Trevirorum, the ancient name of TREVES.

Augusta Veromanduorum. See SAINT-QUENTIN.

Augusta Vindelicorum. See AUGSBURG.

Augustenborg, ŏw′goos-tẹn-BORG‵, a ducal castle and village of Prussia, island of Alsen. Pop. 1089.

Augustenborg, ŏw′goos-tẹn-BORG‵, a factory of Africa, Gold Coast.

Au′gustin Island, Alaska, is situated in Kamishak Bay, near the entrance of Cook's Inlet.

Augustinusga, ŏw-güs-tin-üs′Hå, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 17 miles E. of Leeuwarden.

Augustobona, the ancient name of TROYES.

Augustodunum, the ancient name of AUTUN.

Augustomagus, the ancient name of SENLIS.

Augustonemetum. See CLERMONT-FERRAND.

Augustoritum Lemovicum. See LIMOGES.

Augustovo, or **Augustow.** See SUVALKI.

Augustovo, Augustowo, ŏw-goos-to′vo, or **Augustow,** ŏw-goos-tov′, a town of Russian Poland, in the province of Suvalki, 140 miles N.E. of Warsaw. It is a Catholic bishop's see. Pop. 9354.

Aujeela, Aujila, Augila, aw-jee′lå or ŏw-jee′lå, or **Audja,** ŏw′jå, an oasis and town of Africa, Sahara, on a route between Fezzan and Lower Egypt, 150 miles S.E. of the Great Syrtis. Lat. about 29° 20′ N.; lon. 22° E.

Aula, ŏw′lå, or **Aulla,** ŏwl′lå, a village of Northern Italy, on the Magra, 10 miles N.W. of Carrara. Pop. 5181.

Aulan′der, a post-office of Bertie co., N.C.

Auldearn, awl′dairn, a maritime parish and village of Scotland, co. of Nairn. E. of the village, in May, 1645, Montrose gained the battle of Auldearn. Pop. 350.

Auletta, ŏw-lĕt′tå, a town of Italy, province and 25 miles S.E. of Salerno. Pop. 2997.

Aulla, a village of Italy. See AULA.

Aullagas, ŏwl-yå′gås, called also **Poopo Choro, Pansa,** and **Uros,** oo′ros, a lake of Bolivia, which receives the surplus waters of Lake Titicaca through the Desaguadero. It has no outlet.

Aullville, all′vil, a post-village of Lafayette co., Mo., on the Lexington Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 17 miles S.E. of Lexington. It has several churches and a steam flouring-mill.

Aulnay, ōl‵nå′, or **Aunay,** ō‵nå′, the name of several villages in France.

Aulnay-de-Saintonge, ōl‵nå′dẹh-såNᵍ‵tôNzh′, a village of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 12 miles N.E. of St.-Jean-d'Angély. Pop. 1980.

Aulnay-sur-Odon, ōl‵nå′süR-o‵dôNᵍ′, a town of France, department of Calvados, 18 miles N.E. of Vire, on the Odon. Pop. 1921.

Aulne, ōn, a river of France, in Finistère, passes Châteauneuf-du-Faou and Châteaulin, and enters Brest Road at the promontory of Landevennec.

Aulona, an ancient name of AVLONA.

Aulps, a town of France. See AUPS.

Ault, ō, a town of France, department of Somme, on the English Channel, 17 miles W. of Abbeville. Pop. 1490.

Aultsville, ōlts′vil, a thriving post-village in Stormont co., Ontario, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, and on a railway, 83 miles W. of Montreal. Pop. 300.

Auma, ŏw′må, a town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Weimar, 7 miles S.E. of Neustadt-an-der-Orla. Pop. 2554.

Aumackstown, New Jersey. See CEDAR CREEK.

Aumale, ō‵mål′(formerly **Albemarle,** ål‵bẹh-maRl′), a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on the Bresle, 13 miles E.N.E. of Neufchâtel. Pop. 2229.

Aumale (Arab. *Sook-Ghozlân;* anc. *Auzea*), a walled town of Algeria, 78 miles S.E. of Algiers. It has a hospital, convent, mills, and military depot. Pop. 5100.

Au'man's Hill, a post-office of Montgomery co., N.C.

Au'mick, a lake on the Maganetawan River, in the district of Parry Sound, Ontario, is of very irregular form, and its shores are covered with forests.

Aumnier, awm-neer', a populous town of India, 50 miles W.N.W. of Nagpoor, on the Wurdah.

Aumsville, awmz'vĭl, a post-village of Marion co., Oregon, 4 miles from Turner Station, and about 12 miles S.E. of Salem. It has a church and an academy.

Aunay, ō'nå', towns of France. See AULNAY.

Auneau, ō'nō', a town of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, 14 miles E. of Chartres. Pop. 1735.

Auneuil, ō'nul', a village of France, department of Oise, 9 miles S.W. of Beauvais. Pop. 1124.

Aunis, ō'neece' or ō'nee', an old province in the W. of France, between Saintonge, Poitou, and the Atlantic, forming, with Saintonge, the modern department of Charente-Inférieure. Capital, La Rochelle.

Aups, or **Aulps,** ōps, a town of France, department of Var, 15 miles N.W. of Draguignan. Pop. 2596.

Aur, an island of the East Indies. See AOR.

Aurahi, aw-rå-hee', a town of India, Boglipoor district. Pop. 3717.

Aura'ria, a post-village of Lumpkin co., Ga., about 60 miles N.N.E. of Atlanta. Gold is found here. It has 2 churches and several stamp-mills.

Auras, ŏw'rås, a town of Prussian Silesia, 11 miles N.NW. of Breslau, with a castle. Pop. 968.

Auray, ō'rå', a river-port of France, department of Morbihan, on the Auray, 10 miles W. of Vannes. It is neatly built, and has an excellent port, with fisheries, and cotton-spinning. Pop. 4542.

Aurdale, awr'dāl, a post-township of Otter Tail co., Minn. It has a church. Pop. 287.

Aure, ōR, a river of France, department of Calvados, an affluent of the Drome. Total course, N.N.W., 20 miles.

Aure, a river of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, an affluent of the Eure from the left. Course, E.N.E., 32 miles.

Aure, or **Val d'Aure,** vål dōR, one of the four valleys of Upper Armagnac, Hautes-Pyrénées, in France.

Aure'lia, a post-village of Cherokee co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 66 miles W. by N. of Fort Dodge. It has a bank, 2 elevators, and several stores. Pop. 103.

Aureliacum, an ancient name of AURILLAC.

Aure'lian Springs, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., N.C., 15 miles from Weldon. Here are mineral springs.

Aurelius, aw-reel'yŭs, a post-village of Aurelius township, Ingham co., Mich., on Grand River, 8 miles S.W. of Mason, and about 12 miles S.S.W. of Lansing. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill. Pop. 200; of township, 1330.

Aurelius, a post-township of Cayuga co., N.Y., borders on Cayuga Lake, and is intersected by a branch of the New York Central Railroad (Aurelius Station). It contains the village of Cayuga. Aurelius Post-Office is 4 or 5 miles S.W. of Auburn. Pop. of township, 1982.

Aurelius, a township of Washington co., O. Pop. 799.

Aurelius Station, a post-office of Cayuga co., N.Y., on the New York Central Railroad, between Auburn and Cayuga Bridge.

Aureoli, the supposed ancient name of LORIOL.

Auriac, ō're-åk', a small town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 19 miles S.E. of Toulouse. Pop. 1680.

Aurich, ŏw'rik, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 13 miles N.E. of Emden, with which it is connected by a canal. Pop. 4264. It is well built, and has a castle, Lutheran and Calvinistic churches, a gymnasium, and a public library, also distilleries, manufactures of ropes and tobacco, and an active trade in horses.

Auriesville, aw'reez-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River, about 4 miles below Fonda. It has a church, a brick-yard, and 2 hotels. Much hay is shipped here on the Erie Canal.

Aurignac, ō'reen'yåk', a small town of France, Haute-Garonne, 38 miles S.W. of Toulouse. Pop. 1479.

Aurigny, Channel Islands. See ALDERNEY.

Aurillac, ō'reel'yåk' (anc. *Aureli'acum*), a town of France, capital of the department of Cantal (Auvergne), on a railway, 269 miles S. of Paris. It is situated on the Jordane, is well built, and walled. The houses are covered with slates, and the streets, though irregular, are wide, and are irrigated by the overflowings of a large reservoir at the top of the town, into which two fountains pour their copious supplies. Among the ancient buildings of Aurillac may be mentioned the castle of St. Stephen, the church of St. Geraud, that of Notre-Dame of the thirteenth century, and the college, an extensive pile of buildings, containing a valuable library and a cabinet of mineralogy. The principal manufactures are utensils of copper, jewelry, woollen stuffs, carpets, blondes, lace, and paper. Pop. 11,098.

Auriol, ō're-ol', a village of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 14 miles N.E. of Marseilles. Pop. 4804.

Auronzo, ŏw-ron'zo, a town of Northern Italy, 30 miles N.E. of Belluno, with rich zinc-mines. Pop. 3942.

Aurora, aw-ro'ra, a post-office of Etowah co., Ala., about 55 miles S.S.E. of Huntsville.

Aurora, a post-village of Madison co., Ark., about 40 miles N. of Ozark. It has 3 churches.

Aurora, a city of Kane co., Ill., in Aurora township, on Fox River, and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at its junction with the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, 39 miles W.S.W. of Chicago, 160 miles E.S.E. of Dubuque, and 44 miles N.E. of Ottawa. It is the N.E. terminus of a railroad called the Fox River Line, and a branch railroad extends to this place from Turner. It has increased rapidly in the last decade, and was in 1870 the largest town, except Chicago, in Northern Illinois. It contains 2 high schools, a fine city hall, 20 churches, 3 national banks, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily, 1 semi-weekly, and 3 weekly newspapers, besides a religious weekly journal called the "Free Methodist." Here is the Jennings Seminary (for both sexes), which has about 12 teachers and 300 pupils. It is supplied with water by hydraulic works on the Holly system. Aurora has several machine-shops, 4 flouring-mills, a woollen-mill, a manufactory of silver-ware, 4 manufactories of carriages, and 3 of sash and blinds. Here are workshops of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which employ over 1200 men making cars, &c. Pop. in 1860, 6011; in 1870, 11,162; of Aurora township, 2033.

Aurora, a post-village of Dearborn co., Ind., on the Ohio River, and on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 24 miles W. by S. from Cincinnati, and 4 miles below Lawrenceburg. It contains 8 churches, a national bank, a high school, a brewery, a foundry, a distillery, a nail-factory, and large cooper-shops. A weekly newspaper is published here. Its prosperity is derived chiefly from trade and the navigation of the river. Pop. 3304.

Aurora, a small post-village of Keokuk co., Iowa, about 80 miles E. by S. from Des Moines.

Aurora, a township of Cloud co., Kansas. Pop. 313.

Aurora, a post-office of Jewell co., Kansas, 8 miles from Beloit.

Aurora, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ky., on the Tennessee River, about 40 miles S.E. of Paducah.

Aurora, a post-township of Hancock co., Me., 25 miles E. by N. of Bangor. Pop. 212.

Aurora, a post-hamlet of Steele co., Minn., in Aurora township, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 9 miles S.S.E. of Owatonna, and 77 miles S. of St. Paul. It has a church. Pop. of the township in 1875, 561.

Aurora, a small post-village of Lawrence co., Mo., on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, 31 miles S.W. of Springfield. It has 2 churches.

Aurora, a post-village, capital of Hamilton co., Neb., 20 miles N. of Harvard Railroad Station, and 20 miles S. of Central City. It has several churches.

Aurora, a post-village, capital of Esmeralda co., Nevada, is situated in a mountainous country, about 90 miles S.S.E. of Carson City. Its altitude is said to be about 7400 feet above the sea-level. Gold and silver are found near this place. It has a weekly newspaper. Pop. 160.

Aurora, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., is finely situated on Cayuga Lake, and on the Cayuga Lake Railroad, 16 miles S.S.W. of Auburn, and 25 miles N.N.W. of Ithaca. It has 4 churches, a national bank, a large seminary for young ladies, called Wells College, the Cayuga County Academy, a good hotel, a carriage-factory, and many fine residences. Pop. 450.

Aurora, a township of Erie co., N.Y. Pop. 2577. See EAST AURORA.

Aurora, a post-village of Beaufort co., N.C., in Richland township, 30 miles N.E. of New-Berne. It has 2 churches.

Aurora, a post-village of Portage co., O., in Aurora township, and on the Mahoning division of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 23 miles S.E. of Cleveland. It has 2 churches. Here are extensive manufactures of cheese. Pop. of township, 642.

Aurora, or **Aurora Mills,** a post-village of Marion co., Oregon, on Mill Creek, and on the Oregon & California

Railroad, 29 miles S. of Portland. It has a hotel, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and several stores. It is owned by a German community of peculiar religious opinions.

Aurora, a post-village of Wise co., Tex., 25 miles from Fort Worth. It has a masonic institute and several stores. Pop. about 250.

Aurora, a post-village of Preston co., W. Va., 8 miles from Portland Railroad Station, and 8 miles from Oakland, Md. It has 2 churches and a hotel.

Aurora, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Wis., about 36 miles N.N.W. of Milwaukee.

Aurora, a township of Waushara co., Wis. Pop. 1020. It contains Auroraville.

Aurora, or **Machell's** (mạ-shelz′) **Corners,** a village in York co., Ontario, 30 miles by rail N. of Toronto. It contains 3 churches, a temperance hall, mechanics' institute, printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper, 2 telegraph offices, a foundry, a brewery, several mills and factories, and a fine driving-park. Pop. 1132.

Aurora, an island in the Red Sea, in lat. 25° 15′, and inhabited by Bedouin Arabs.

Aurora, an island in the Pacific, one of the New Hebrides, in lat. 15° 2′ 35″ S., lon. 168° 25′ 15″ E.

Aurora, one of the Society Islands. See MATIA.

Aurora Mills, a post-office of Marion co., Oregon, is at the village of AURORA, which see.

Auro′raville, or **Auro′rahville,** a post-village of Waushara co., Wis., in Aurora township, on Willow Creek, 7 miles N. of Berlin. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a flour-mill, and a cheese-factory.

Auroraville, a township, Anson co., N.C. Pop. 1843.

Aurungabad, ō-rŭng-gạ-bâd′ (*i.e.*, the "abode of Aurungzeb"), a city of Hindostan, Nizam's dominions, 180 miles E.N.E. of Bombay; lat. 19° 54′ N., lon. 75° 33′ E.; in a hollow, in the neighborhood of an extensive marsh, which, in conjunction with a very variable climate, renders the locality unfavorable to health. It is separated from its principal suburb by the Kowlah, across which there are two substantial bridges. When approached from the N., the view of Aurungabad is imposing, its large white domes with gilded points and its lofty minarets appearing to rise from the midst of beautiful groves. The city covers a space of about 7 miles in circumference. It is surrounded by a stone wall with round towers; the streets are broad, some of them paved, and there are many large and good houses; but signs of rapid decay are everywhere visible. The mosques, caravansaries, and other public buildings are of substantial construction. One of the most important edifices, and also in the best state of preservation, is the tomb or mausoleum erected by Aurungzeb (Aurungzebe) to the memory of his daughter. Its domes are of white marble, and clustered like those of the Taj Mahal, but inferior in size, fulness, and splendor. Originally a small village, Aurungabad in 1634 became the seat of the Mogul government, and was afterwards a favorite residence of Aurungzeb, from whom it received its present name. Pop. about 40,000.

Ausa, a town of Africa. See AUSSA.

Au Sable, aw-sâb′l′, a river of Michigan, rises in the N. part of the Lower Peninsula, by several branches which unite in the E. part of Crawford co. It runs nearly southeastward, and enters Lake Huron at Oscoda, in Iosco co. The length of the main stream is about 80 miles. It is much resorted to by anglers, on account of its grayling. Near its mouth is a light-house.

Au Sable, a small river of New York, rises among the Adirondacks, in Essex co., by two branches which unite at Au Sable Forks. Below this point it runs northeastward and forms the boundary between Clinton and Essex cos. until it enters Lake Champlain. It is a rapid river, running in the lower part of its course through a deep chasm. See AU SABLE CHASM.

Au Sable, a township of Grundy co., Ill. Pop. 927. It contains Minooka.

Au Sable, a post-village of Iosco co., Mich., in Oscoda township, on Lake Huron, at the mouth of the Au Sable River, about 65 miles N.N.E. of Bay City. It is contiguous to Oscoda village. Here are two post-offices, namely, Au Sable and Oscoda. Au Sable has 3 churches, a bank, 3 hotels, 6 large lumber-mills, and a sash- and blind-factory. There are forests of pine near this place. Au Sable was incorporated in 1872. Pop. about 1200.

Au Sable, a township of Clinton co., N.Y., contains Keeseville, New Sweden, and other villages. Iron is mined and smelted. A branch railroad, 20 miles long, extends hence to Plattsburg. Pop. 3207.

Au Sable Chasm, or **Birmingham Falls,** a post-village of Essex and Clinton cos., N.Y., on the Au Sable River, 2 miles from Keeseville, and 3 miles from Port Kent Railroad Station. The river here falls about 60 feet and enters a deep and narrow chasm which is nearly 2 miles long, and is noted for picturesque scenery. The vertical walls of the chasm are formed of Potsdam sandstone, and are more than 100 feet high. Here are two first-class hotels, and manufactories of horse-nails, paper, starch, &c.

Au Sable Forks, a post-village of Essex and Clinton cos., N.Y., on the Au Sable River, at the junction of its two branches, about 22 miles S.W. of Plattsburg. It is 3 miles from Au Sable Railroad Station, and is in Black Brook and Jay townships. It has 4 churches, a rolling-mill, a forge, a foundry, and a manufactory of cut nails and horse-nails.

Auscha, ŏw′shâ, a town of Bohemia, 10 miles N.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 1750.

Auschwitz, ŏw′shŵits, or **Oswiecin,** os-ŵe-â′tsin, a town of Austrian Galicia, on a railway, near the Vistula, 33 miles W.S.W. of Cracow. Pop. 3043.

Ausci, an ancient name of AUCH.

Ausejo, ŏw-sâ′HO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 23 miles S.E. of Logroño. Pop. 2167.

Ausona, the supposed ancient name of VICH.

Ausonia, an ancient name of ITALY.

Auspitz, ŏw′spits, a town of Moravia, 18 miles by rail S.S.E. of Brünn. Pop. 3115.

Aussa, ŏw′sâ, or **Houssa,** hŏw′sâ, written also **Hawasa,** a decayed but formerly important town of East Africa, in Adal, 85 miles S.W. of Zeyla, on the salt lake of the same name. It is the seat of some traffic, and the residence of an Afar chieftain or sultan. Pop. from 5000 to 6000.

Aussee, ŏw′sâ′, a town of Austria, in Styria, 8 miles N.E. of Hallstädt. Its rich mines of rock salt have been worked for more than 1000 years.

Aussee, a village and territory in Moravia, Austro-Hungary, 21 miles by rail N.N.W. of Olmutz, formerly belonging to the Prince of Liechtenstein. Pop. 2135.

Aussegg, ŏw′sĕG, **Aussig,** ŏw′siG, **Aussjenad,** ŏws-yâ-nâd′, or **Labem,** lâ-bem′, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, at a railway junction, 11 miles N.W. of Leitmeritz, on the Elbe. It mines and ships much coal, and has numerous manufactories and large boat-yards. Pop. 10,993.

Aussegg, or **Aussig,** a village of Prussian Saxony, government of Merseburg, the headquarters of the Emperor Charles V. before the battle of Mühlberg. Pop. 188.

Aussen, ŏw′sẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government of Treves. It has iron-works. Pop. 1394.

Aust, a village and chapelry of England, co. of Gloucester, 4 miles W.S.W. of Thornbury, on the Severn.

Austen, aws′tẹn, a post-village of Preston co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 115 miles from Wheeling. Here are coal-mines and coke-works. Pop. about 300.

Austerlitz, aws′tẹr-litz (Ger. pron. ŏws′tẹr-lits; Morav. *Slawkow*, slâv′kov), a town of Moravia, 12 miles E.S.E. of Brünn, on the Littawa, with 3452 inhabitants and a splendid castle. It is celebrated for the victory gained by Napoleon over the Emperors of Austria and Russia, December 2, 1805.

Austerlitz, or **East Plainfield,** a post-village of Kent co., Mich., in Plainfield township, on Grand River, 2 miles from Belmont Railroad Station. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Austerlitz, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., in Austerlitz township, about 18 miles E. by N. of Hudson. It has 2 churches and a hotel. Pop. of township, 1442.

Aus′tin, a county in the S.E. central part of Texas, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is intersected by the navigable Brazos River. A large portion of the surface is covered with forests. The soil in the N. part is fertile, and in the S. part is sandy. Cotton, Indian corn, live-stock, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. The county is traversed by the Houston & Texas Central Railroad. Capital, Belleville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,497,870. Pop. in 1870, 15,087, of whom 12,077 were natives and 3010 were foreigners.

Austin, a post-village of Lonoke co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 25 miles N.E. of Little Rock. It has 3 churches, an academy, a mill, &c.

Austin, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., in Cicero township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 6 miles W. of Chicago. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and some clock- and brass-works. Pop. 1500.

Austin, a township of Macon co., Ill. Pop. 713.

Austin, a post-village of Scott co., Ind., on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 35 miles N. of Louisville, Ky., and 4 miles from Scottsburg. It has 2 churches, and a manufactory of staves and heads. Pop. 321.

Austin, a post-office of Dickinson co., Iowa, 22 miles from Sibley.

Austin, a hamlet of Fremont co., Iowa, on the Nishnabatona River, about 50 miles S. by E. from Council Bluffs.

Austin, a post-hamlet and station of Neosho co., Kansas, on the Neosho River and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 13 miles S. of Humboldt. It has a flour-mill.

Austin, a small village of Amboy township, Hillsdale co., Mich., 8 miles from Montgomery Station. Here is White Post-Office.

Austin, a township of Mecosta co., Mich. Pop. 416.

Austin, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., in Groveland township, 44 miles N.N.W. of Detroit, and 3 miles from Davisburg Station. It has a church and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 200.

Austin, a township of Sanilac co., Mich., contains Cumber and Tyre. It has 4 churches, manufactures of lumber, shingles, &c. Pop. 465.

Austin, a city and township, capital of Mower co., Minn., on the Red Cedar River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 101 miles S. of St. Paul, and 161 miles N.N.W. of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The city is the N. terminus of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad. It has 8 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a fine school-house, which cost $35,000, 1 foundry, &c. Three newspapers are published here. It has manufactures of farming-tools, and barrels. Pop. 2599; of township, 669.

Austin, a post-village, capital of Tunica co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, about 45 miles by land S.W. of Memphis. It has 4 churches. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 250.

Austin, a post-village of Cass co., Mo., in Austin township, on Grand River, 12 miles S. of Harrisonville. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a manufactory of farming-implements. Pop. of township, 1366.

Austin, a station in Monroe co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 40 miles S.W. of Hannibal.

Austin, a post-office of Sherman co., Neb.

Austin, a post-town, capital of Lander co., Nevada, is at or near the base of the Toiyabe Mountain range, about 150 miles E. of Virginia City, and 5 miles E. of Reese River. It is situated in an arid and sterile region which is a part of the Great Basin, and is surrounded by mountains and deep cañons. Here are rich silver-mines. A daily newspaper is issued here. Austin has 3 churches, a bank, a quartz-mill, a foundry, a machine-shop, and reduction-works. Pop. 1324.

Austin, a township of Greenville co., S.C. Pop. 1512.

Austin, a post-office of Wilson co., Tenn.

Austin, or **Austin City,** the capital of Texas and of Travis co., is on the left bank of the Colorado River, and on the Austin Branch of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, and the Brazos Branch of the International & Great Northern Railroad, 164 miles W. by N. from Houston, and about 75 miles N.N.E. of San Antonio. Lat. 30° 16′ N.; lon. 97° 42′ W. The river here flows through beautiful scenery. Austin contains the capitol or state-house, the governor's mansion, 11 churches, 4 banks, the Texas Military Institute, a Catholic academy, state asylums for the insane, blind, deaf, and dumb, and a land-office. Two daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place during high water. Pop. 4428.

Austin, Preston co., W. Va. See AUSTEN.

Aus'tinburg, a post-village of Ashtabula co., O., in Austinburg township, on the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburg Railroad, 53 miles N. by W. from Youngstown. It has the Grand River Institute, 4 churches, 2 cheese-factories, 2 flour-mills, &c. Pop. of the township, 1111.

Austinburg, a post-office of Tioga co., Pa.

Aus'tin Lake, a station in Kalamazoo co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 7 miles S. of Kalamazoo.

Aus'tin's Mills, a post-hamlet of Hawkins co., Tenn., on a branch railroad, 3 miles S. of Rogersville. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Austin's Springs, a post-village and summer resort of Washington co., Tenn., on the Watauga River, 10 miles N.E. of Jonesborough. It has a church, a hotel, and 2 medicinal springs.

Aus'tintown, a post-village of Mahoning co., O., in Austintown township, and on the Niles & New Lisbon Branch Railroad, 6 miles S. of Niles, and 5 or 6 miles W. of Youngstown. It has 5 churches. Pop. of township, 1948.

Aus'tinville, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., about 44 miles N. by E. from Williamsport. It has a church.

Austinville, a hamlet of Wythe co., Va., on New River, 10 miles from Max Meadows Railroad Station. It has a church, a lead-mine, and a smelting-furnace for lead.

Austral Archipelago, aws'trạl ar-ke-pel'ạ-go, or **Tooboonai** (too-boo-ī') **Islands,** a group in the Pacific, S. of the Society Islands, and S.W. of the Low Archipelago. Lat. 21° 50′–23° 42′ S.; lon. 155°–147° 11′ W. They are all small, and are, or have been, populous.

Australasia, aws-trạl-à'she-ạ, a division of the globe forming a part of Oceanica, extending between the equator and lat. 47° S., consisting of the continent of Australia, Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania), New Zealand, and those parts of the Malay Archipelago and Polynesia between lon. 130° and 170° E., viz., Papua, the Aroo Islands, Timor Laut, New Britain, New Ireland, New Caledonia, and the Admiralty, Solomon, New Hebrides, and Queen Charlotte's Islands, and, according to some geographers, the Feejee Islands and other groups. It is also called Melanesia ("black islands"), many of its native inhabitants being black. Australasia, signifying "Southern Asia," was formerly regarded as belonging to Asia.

Australia, aws-trå'le-ạ (Fr. *Australie,* ōs'trå'lee'; Ger. *Australien,* ŏws-trå'le-ẹn), (*i.e.,* "southern" region), formerly **New Holland,** the largest island in the world, but often, on account of its vast extent, regarded as a continent, is situated within 10° 47′ and 39° 11′ S. lat., and 113° and 153° 30′ E. lon.; having the Pacific on the E. and S., the Indian Ocean on the W., and the Arafoora Sea on the N. It is 2500 miles in length from E. to W., and measures 1950 miles from N. to S. The area and population of its political divisions (all of them British colonies) and of the whole continent are approximately as follows:

Colonies.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Remarks.
Queensland	678,600	163,517	For 1874.
New South Wales	325,000	584,278	" "
Victoria	88,198	823,449	" 1875.
South Australia, with Northern Territory	914,730	213,271	" 1876.
Western Australia	978,299	26,209	" 1874.
Total	2,984,827	1,810,724	

The above are official estimates for areas; some of them differ widely from other published estimates; and the population is exclusive of the aborigines of the interior, whose numbers are placed at 55,000. Some of the boundary-lines are unsettled; and the above figures include the area and population of the coast islands. The whole area is about that of the United States without Alaska.

The coast-line is some 8000 miles long; and there is a conspicuous paucity of inlets, except on the N., where we find the Gulf of Carpentaria, Van Diemen's Gulf, Queen's Channel, and Cambridge Gulf. On the N.W., Admiralty Gulf, Collier Bay, and King Sound are noteworthy indentations of the coast. Others are Exmouth Gulf and Shark Bay, on the W.; Spencer Gulf, Gulf of St. Vincent, Port Phillip Bay, Encounter Bay, and the Great Australian Bight, on the S.; and Moreton Bay, Hervey Bay, and Broad Sound, on the E. Along the whole E. coast, from Cape York southward, extends a mountain-range called the Australian Alps, with various other local names. This range is 1700 miles long, and has an average height of 1500 feet, and nowhere reaches the perpetual snow-line; but it was long a formidable barrier to communication with the interior. The eastern slope is thus very narrow, and its streams are short and rapid, flowing frequently in deeply-worn cañons; but in many cases their estuaries are deep, and serve as harbors, which otherwise would be almost wholly wanting on this coast. On the W. coast there is a corresponding mountain-range of some extent. Australia is singularly deficient in large rivers. The Murray and its tributaries, the Darling, Murrumbidgee, and Lachlan, are the largest; and the main stream affords a considerable extent of steam navigation. Other considerable streams are Roper and Victoria Rivers, in the N.; the Burdekin, Brisbane, and Fitzroy, in Queensland; Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Fortescue, De Grey, Glenelg, Endeavor, Johnstone, and Prince Regent Rivers, in the W. and N.W. In Victoria the longest streams are the Glenelg, Avoca, Hopkins, Goulburn, Loddon, Wannon, and Wimmera, all inconsiderable, but some of great importance in irrigation and in mining operations. Among the streams of the E. coast are the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Shoalhaven, Clarence, Macleay, and Manning. The streams are in many cases dried up or reduced to a succession of pools in summer. Lakes, both salt and fresh, are somewhat numerous, but many of them dry up in summer.

Geology.—Most of the great geological stages of the world's growth have left their traces in Australia. The great plains of the interior are mostly of tertiary sandstone, and the remains of the same epoch are everywhere abundant, except in the E., where marine deposits of the tertiary age are wanting. Deep accumulations of the drift occur in the S.E., often fossiliferous, and not unfrequently auriferous; but most of the gold is from Lower Silurian strata. The Permian and Triassic rocks have not been observed. In the eastern colonies there are very important areas of true carboniferous formation. The mountains, especially westward, are largely of granite. There are abundant evidences of volcanic action; but it is believed that there is no volcano now active in the whole continent.

Mineral Wealth.—Australia has since 1851 stood in the first rank for the production of gold; but the rich alluvial mines at first worked are now to a great extent exhausted, and the present product is mostly from quartz-reefs. Gold is chiefly worked in New South Wales, Victoria, and, to some extent, in Queensland. Victoria and South Australia, the latter especially, have rich deposits of copper. Queensland and New South Wales lead in the mining of tin. Good iron ore and excellent coal are very abundant in large areas of the eastern colonies. Valuable oil-shales abound. Cinnabar, lead, and silver are reported at various points. Diamonds have been found, and other precious stones occur.

Climate.—The absence of high interior mountains causes a marked deficiency in the rainfall of Australia, except along the eastern border. Consequently there are great areas of desert land, especially southwestward; and many well-settled regions are exposed to hot winds from the interior, which come laden with dust and discomfort, but are not prejudicial to health. In the N. the tropical heats are much modified by a strong monsoon. Australia is singularly free from endemic and zymotic diseases; but in some sections the introduction of irrigation-works is reported to have induced the prevalence of fevers. There is very little snow or ice in Australia, except in the higher southern mountains and during the winter months (which are June, July, and August). On the coast and in the plains frosts seldom occur, even in the extreme south.

Vegetation.—The botany of Australia is very remarkable, comparatively few species being common to Australia and to other quarters of the globe. Vegetation in the E. and N. is much richer than elsewhere. Of timber trees, the genus *Eucalyptus* alone has some 400 species, some of them exceedingly valuable for their timber, bark, or gum; and one of them is believed to afford the tallest trees in the world. Many of the trees are evergreen, and many have vertical leaves and thus cast but little shade. The tewart, jarrah, iron-bark, and blue gum (all *Eucalypti*), the he and she oaks (*Casuarina*), several acacias, and some noble coniferous trees (*Araucaria,* etc.) afford useful timber. In the N. grows the baobab, or gouty-stem (*Adansonia Gregorii*). The grass-tree (a large lily) produces a valuable gum. There are very few native food-plants or useful indigenous fruits. In the desert tracts grows a useless *Spinifex,* the characteristic plant of the waterless regions. The arable parts of Australia have proved well fitted for nearly all the crops of Europe and America. Wheat, barley, maize, the vine, the silk-mulberry, and northward cotton, sugar-cane, and tropical fruits, grow to perfection. European forage plants are to some extent succeeding the native grasses.

Animals.—The zoology of Australia is even more remarkable than its botany. There are 110 known existing species of marsupial mammals here (kangaroos, wombats, phalangers, etc.): indeed, excepting a few American and some extinct species, all the known marsupials are Australasian. Australia has no native carnivora except the dog, unless we so designate the flesh-eating marsupials; and the ruminating beasts, the monkeys, and, indeed, most of the higher animal orders, are wanting. There are over 20 kinds of bats, and several rats; these, with man, the dog, some seals and cetaceans, and the dugong (a marine sirenian, valuable for its oil), are the only native placental mammals. There are two or three bird-like monotremata, of which the duck-billed platypus is the most remarkable. Of the birds we may notice the black swan, the emu, and the brush turkeys, which hatch their young in mounds of fermenting rubbish. There are many parrots, and not a few valuable game-birds. Of reptiles, two species of crocodile occur in the N., and there are many lizards and serpents, most of the latter venomous, and some of them deadly. Batrachians abound; and the sea-fisheries are valuable, as well as those of the river Murray. Several very singular fresh-water fishes have been described. Of the domestic animals, the sheep is the most important; and the wool of Australia ranks as its most valuable commercial product,—surpassing in quantity, and certainly equalling in quality, that of any other country. Horses are largely bred for exportation to India. The camel has been introduced to some extent, and has done good service in the explorations of the interior.

The native peoples of Australia are of many tribes and languages, but appear to be of one original stock, somewhat closely allied to the Papuan, and more remotely to the Negrillo races of the Malay archipelago. They are very degraded, have slender religious notions, and have no agriculture, and no navigation except in the rudest canoes and floats. They practise cannibalism to some extent, and live mainly by hunting and fishing, but devour worms, insects, and such other repulsive objects. Their dwellings and clothing are of the simplest kind. A recent authority states that they learn the English language with wonderful facility and are by no means deficient in good sense. Those of the N. and N.W. stand highest in point of intelligence. They use the spear and the boomerang in war and in hunting.

History.—Australia is mentioned as *Great Java* and as *Terra Australis* by Portuguese and Dutch authorities of the sixteenth century. The Spaniard Torres, and the Dutch explorers Hartog and Tasman, explored large portions of its coast, and gave it the name of New Holland; but no colonization was attempted until 1788, after Cook had examined a large portion of the coast and taken a formal possession of the same as British territory. The Australian colonies were penal institutions, a large share of the settlers being convicts, up to 1837, since which time comparatively few felons have been sent out, and these chiefly to Western Australia,—the sentence being to "penal servitude" instead of to mere "transportation." Some notice of the settlement of each of the colonies will be found under the appropriate headings. Sheep-raising was introduced in 1803, and wool has since been the principal commercial staple of the country. Gold was discovered in 1851, and since that time no small share of the world's supply of that metal has been from this quarter. Where rains are sufficient, and where irrigation is practicable, general agriculture receives profitable attention. New South Wales is becoming the seat of important manufactures. All the colonies are virtually autonomic, but the governors are appointed by the crown, and the home government has certain reserved prerogatives. The recent extension of railway facilities, and the connection of Australia with Asia and Europe by telegraph cable, have much facilitated business. An interesting part of Australian history is the record of interior exploration. This has been going on, in spite of many obstacles, ever since 1800, and is by no means yet complete. The names of Hunter, Oxley, Sturt, Leichardt, Stuart, Mitchell, Eyre, Burke, Wills, Howitt, Warburton, and Forrest are prominent in this connection; and the general result of the work is the establishment of the fact that great areas of the west and centre are hopelessly desert.

Austra'lia, a post-hamlet of Bolivar co., Miss., on the Mississippi River.

Austra'lian Alps, a mountain-range of Australia, in the colonies of Victoria and New South Wales, extending from lat. 38° S., lon. 146° 36′ E., in a N.E. direction for about 200 miles, and forming part of the great Australian chain from Wilson's Promontory to Cape York.

Austrasia, Austrasie. See OSTRASIA.

Austro-Hungary, aws'tro-hŭng'gạ-re, or the **Aus'tro-Hunga'rian Mon'archy** (Fr. *Autriche-Hongrie,* ōˋtreesh'-hòɴᵍˋgree', or *Monarchie Austro-Hongroise,* moˋnarˋshe' ōsˋtro'-hòɴᵍˋgrwåz'; Ger. *Oesterreich-ungarische Monarchie,* ös'tẹr-rīᴋˋ-ŏŏn-gå're-shẹh mo-nar-ᴋe'), an extensive empire of Central Europe, and one of the six great European powers. It is mostly included between lat. 42° and 51° N., and lon. 9° and 26° E. It is bounded on the N. by Prussia and Russian Poland, E. by Russia and Moldavia, S. by Turkey, S.W. by the Adriatic Sea, and W. by Bavaria, Italy, and Switzerland. Capital, Vienna. Area, 247,880 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 35,911,077. This empire is a heterogeneous combination of various states or countries inhabited by peoples differing from one another in race, language, religion, and laws.

Physical Features.—This is the most mountainous country of Europe except Switzerland. Tyrol and Styria, which are in the S.W. part of the empire, are occupied by several groups of Alpine mountains, called the Rhætian, Noric, Carnic, Julian, and Dinaric Alps. The highest mountain in the empire is the Ortler-Spitze, a peak of the Rhætian Alps, which has an altitude of 12,814 feet above the sea-level. The long curvilinear range of the Carpathian Mountains extends along the N.E. border of Hungary, and separates that kingdom from Galicia. The mountains are partly covered with vegetation, and forests of ash, elm, fir, oak, &c. Tyrol has its glaciers, perpetual snow, and avalanches, and abounds in grand and picturesque scenery. The most important river is the Danube, which crosses the W. frontier at Passau, runs southeastward, and forms part of the southern boundary of the empire. The other principal rivers are the Dniester, the Elbe, the Mur, the Theiss, the Oder, the Drave, and the Save. The Vistula forms a small part of the N. boundary. Steamboats navigate the Danube, which is an important commercial highway. The largest lake in the empire is the Balatony or Platten See, 46 miles long. Many other lakes occur in the mountainous districts.

Geology and Minerals.—The Alpine mountains are composed of granite, gneiss, mica-slate, limestone, &c. Large masses of dolomite are found in the Tyrolese mountains. The tertiary formation is largely developed in the plains and lowlands. The granitic mountains of Hungary are rich in gold and silver. This empire surpasses most countries of Europe in mineral resources. The annual product of gold is about 64,000 ounces, and that of silver 1,476,000 ounces. Gold, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, tin, quicksilver, salt, zinc, cobalt, antimony, bismuth, nickel, manganese, chrome, marble, slate, and precious stones are found in various places. Iron is the most important mineral product. Coal and lignite are largely mined.

Climate, Vegetable Productions, &c.—The climate may be divided into three zones, the most northern of which comprises part of Bohemia, Galicia, and Moravia. Here the winters are long and cold, and the staple products are wheat, barley, oats, rye, flax, and hemp. The central zone lies between 46° and 49° N. lat., including Lower and Upper Austria, the greater part of Hungary, &c. Vienna, which is in this zone, has a mean annual temperature of 50°, a maximum of 94°, and a minimum of 2° Fahr. In the southern zone, including Dalmatia, the seasons are more mild and equable. Here the vine, olive, and maize flourish. Nearly one-third of the productive area of the empire is covered with forests of ash, beech, chestnut, elm, oak, pine, &c. The flora of Austro-Hungary is remarkable for its variety, comprising about 4000 species of flowering plants. The soil of the plains and hills is generally fertile. A large portion of it is adapted to the culture of grapes for wine. Hungary produces a celebrated wine called Tokay. Among the wild animals are bears, wolves, wild boars, foxes, deer, lynxes, wild cats, and otters. The number of horses in the country at the latest returns was 3,525,842, and the number of horned cattle 12,704,405. The quantity of grain produced annually is about 400,000,000 bushels.

Industry and Commerce.—The majority of the Austrian people are engaged in agriculture and pursuits connected with the forests. The proportion of those employed in trade and manufactures varies, amounting to 30 per cent. in Lower Austria, 24 per cent. in Bohemia, 22 in Moravia, 19 in Upper Austria, and 14 in Tyrol. The manufactures have made great progress during the last 25 years. Among the manufactured products are cotton, woollen, linen, and silk stuffs, wares of gold, copper, iron, silver, tin, and zinc, leather, paper, beer, chemicals, brandy, porcelain, glassware, and musical instruments. The principal seats of the cotton, woollen, and linen manufactures are in Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Vienna. Bohemia has the most important manufactures of glass and porcelain. The largest manufactories of steel, cutlery, iron, and hardware are in Carinthia, Lower and Upper Austria, Bohemia, and Styria.

This empire is not favorably situated for commerce, on account of its inland position and the small extent of its sea-coast. Triest is its principal seaport. The Danube affords about 800 miles of steam navigation within the limits of Austro-Hungary, and about 10,000 miles of railway have been completed. The chief articles of export are cotton goods, woollen goods, linen, iron, leather, wine, grain, salt, timber, tobacco, and olive oil. The chief articles imported are raw cotton, coffee, cotton goods, iron rails and wrought iron, and tobacco. The value of the exports for 1875 amounted to 496,700,000 florins (1 florin = 47 cents). The imports for that year were valued at 544,400,000 florins. The public debt in January, 1876, was 2,724,192,146 florins.

Races and Religions.—This empire is inhabited by three principal races,—the German or Teutonic (about 9,000,000), the Slavonic (about 16,500,000), and the Magyars or Hungarians (about 5,500,000). The Slavonic race comprises Czechs, Croats, Ruthens, Poles, Slovacks, Serbians, Morlacks, Vinds, and other peoples. There are also many Roumanians. The languages spoken by the different races are German, Slavonian, Magyar, &c.; but French is the diplomatic language of the empire. The Roman Catholic religion is professed by the imperial family and a large majority of the people. The number of Protestants in Hungary is estimated at 2,500,000, and there are large numbers of Jews and members of the Greek Church in different parts of the empire.

Divisions and Government.—The following table gives the area and civil population of the different provinces (or *crown-lands*), of which at present there are 18. The last four in the table are in Transleithania.

Crown-Lands.	Area in square miles.	Pop. in 1876.
Lower Austria	7,655	1,990,708
Upper Austria	4,633	736,557
Salzburg	2,757	153,159
Styria	8,671	1,137,990
Carinthia	4,006	378,705
Carniola	3,857	469,996
Küstenland	3,074	582,079
Tyrol and Voralberg	11,287	878,907
Bohemia	19,983	5,140,544
Moravia	8,555	1,997,897
Silesia	1,981	511,581
Galicia	30,212	5,418,016
Bukowina	4,036	546,518
Dalmatia	4,937	456,961
Hungary	87,045	11,530,397
Transylvania	21,159	2,101,727
Croatia and Slavonia	16,785	1,164,793
Military Frontier	7,239	699,228
Fiume	8	13,314
Total	247,880	35,911,077

The head of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy is the emperor and king, who is also the head of the army and of the executive. The succession is hereditary in the order of primogeniture in the male line of the house of Hapsburg-Lothringen, and, failing this, in the female line. The empire consists of two states or parts,—the empire of Austria (or Cisleithania), in which the dominant race is the German, and the kingdom of Hungary (or Transleithania), in which the Magyar influence predominates.

Each of these has its own parliament and ministers, while the army, navy, and foreign relations are common. These are directed by a controlling body called the Delegations, consisting of 60 members for each state, two-thirds being elected by the lower house and one-third by the upper house of each of the parliamentary bodies. The assent of the emperor is required to give validity to their decisions. The executive is vested in three departments,—a ministry of foreign affairs, a ministry of war, and a ministry of finance. These are responsible to the Delegations.

The parliament of Austria, called Reichsrath, consists of an upper and a lower house. The upper house is composed of princes of the imperial family, of hereditary nobles, of archbishops and bishops, and of life-members nominated by the emperor on account of their meritorious services. The members of the lower house are elected by the vote of all citizens who are of age and possess a small property qualification. The emperor convokes the Reichsrath annually. Military service is compulsory for all citizens who are able to bear arms and have attained the age of 20. A law of 1868 fixed the number of the army on a war footing at 800,000 men, but in time of peace the number is 252,000. For several centuries the Austrian princes of the house of Hapsburg were Emperors of Germany; but in 1806 the old elective empire was abolished, and the hereditary dominions of the Hapsburgs were erected into the Empire of Austria. In succeeding years the western portion of the empire was included in the German Bund, of which Austria was for many years the most influential member. In June, 1866, as competitors for the supremacy of Germany, Austria and Prussia were involved in war; and in the following month the Prussians gained at Sadowa a decisive victory, the result of which was that Austria was excluded from the German Bund and was compelled to cede Venetia to Italy. In 1867 the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy was formed, with a new constitution, containing the above-named conditions.

Autancurry, aw-tạn-kŭr′ree, or **Autuncaray**, a seaport of India, presidency of Madras, 11 miles E. of Ramnad. It has a coasting trade in rice and tobacco.

Autauga, aw-taw′gạ, a county in the central part of Alabama, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Alabama River, and is partly drained by Autauga and Mulberry Creeks. The surface is hilly or undulating; the soil is fertile. A large portion of the county is covered with forests. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. The Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad passes along the W. border of this county, which is also traversed by the South & North Alabama Railroad. Capital, Prattville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,379,744. Pop. in 1870, 11,623, of whom 11,590 were natives and 33 were foreigners.

Autau′gaville, a post-village of Autauga co., Ala., about 25 miles E. of Selma, and 2 miles from the Alabama River. It has 3 churches, 2 cotton-factories, an academy, a flour-mill, and abundant water-power. Pop. about 800.

Auterive, ōˋtẹh-reev′, a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, on the right bank of the Ariége, 16 miles by rail S. of Toulouse. Pop. 3313.

Auteuil, ōˋtŭl′, formerly a village of France, department of Seine, now the 16th arrondissement of Paris.

Authie, ōˋtee′, and **Authion,** ōˋte-ôɴᵍ′, two small rivers of France: the former flows N.W., between the departments of Somme and Pas-de-Calais, and enters the English Channel 25 miles S. of Boulogne, after a course of 35 miles; the latter, in the department of Maine-et-Loire, joins the Loire 4 miles S.E. of Angers, after a W. course of about 35 miles.

Autissiodorum, Autessiodurum. See AUXERRE.

Autlan de la Grana, ŏw-tlân′ då lå grå′nå, a town of Mexico, state of Jalisco, 140 miles S.W. of Guadalajara. It has a trade in cacao, salt, and cochineal. Pop. 4000.

Autolin de Villanueva, ŏw-to-leen′ då veelˋyå-nwå′vå, a village of Spain, in the Asturias, on the sea, 2 miles N. of Navia. Pop. 2500.

Autriche, and **Autrichien.** See AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Autricum, the ancient name of CHARTRES.

Autumn Leaves, a post-office of Wayne co., Pa.

Autun, ōˋtŭɴᵍ′ (anc. *Bibrac′te*, afterwards *Augustodu′num*), a city of France, department of Sâone-et-Loire, on the Arroux, 60 miles N.W. of Mâcon, and 230 miles by rail S.E. of Paris. Pop. 11,684. It is picturesquely seated at the foot of finely-wooded mountains, and has a lofty Gothic cathedral, a college, a bishop's palace, library, museum, seminary, and tribunal of commerce, with manufactures of carpets, serges, cottonades, horse-cloths, leather, flour, pottery, castings, and paper, and a trade in timber, hemp, and cattle. Large masses of its ancient walls remain, with two very beautiful and perfect gates, the ruins of an amphitheatre and of several temples, a pyramid, and numerous fragments of other Roman edifices; it has also a choice collection of ancient medals.

Auvergne, ōˋvaiʀñ′ (anc. *Arver′ni*), an old province of France, forming the present departments of Cantal, Puy-de-Dôme, and a small part of Haute-Loire. It was divided into Upper and Lower Auvergne, and had for capitals, respectively, St. Flour and Clermont.

Auvergne Mountains, a branch of the Cévennes, extending chiefly in the departments of Puy-de-Dôme and Cantal, and separating the basins of the Allier, Cher, and Creuse from those of the Lot and Dordogne. These mountains form extensive and confused groups, which contain the culminating points of the interior of France, viz., Mont Dor, 6188 feet; Cantal, 6093 feet; and Puy-de-Dôme, 4806 feet. They contain a great number of extinct volcanoes, and present sites of most picturesque grandeur. The cone of Mont Dor rises abruptly to a height of several thousand feet, and is composed of scoriæ, pumice-stone, and fine detritus mixed with beds of basalt. The minor volcanoes form an irregular ridge, extending along a platform 18 miles in length. They are generally truncated at the top, and the crater is often entire.

Auvers, ōˋvaiʀ′, a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on a railway, 3 miles E.N.E. of Pontoise. Pop. 1720.

Auvillar, or **Auvillars,** ōˋveelˋyaʀ′ or ōˋveeˋyaʀ′, a town and port of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, on the Garonne, 13 miles by rail W.S.W. of Moissac. Pop. 1745.

Aux Cayes, ō-kå′, **Cayes,** kå, or **Les Cayes,** lå-kå′, a town of Hayti, on the S. coast, 92 miles W.S.W. of Port Republican. It is a bishop's see, and has some trade.

Auxerre, ōˋsaiʀ′ (anc. *Autissiodo′rum*), a city of France, capital of the department of Yonne, 105 miles by rail S.S.E. of Paris, on the Yonne. Pop. 15,497. It is surrounded by vineyards, and by boulevards occupying the site of its ancient walls, and has some good streets, a quay along the Yonne, fine Gothic churches, a curious clock-tower, a public library of 30,000 volumes, museum, college, tribunal of commerce, theatre, normal school, hospital, &c., with a trade in wines, timber, and charcoal, and in hosiery, counterpanes, barrels, and musical strings manufactured here.

Auximum, the ancient name of OSIMO.

Auxon, ōxˋôɴᵍ′ or ōkˋsôɴᵍ′, a town of France, department of Aube, 15 miles S.S.W. of Troyes. Pop. 1605.

Auxonne, ōkˋsonn′, a fortified town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, on the Saône, and on a railway, 17 miles S.E. of Dijon. It has an arsenal, barracks, and magazines, with manufactures of woollen cloth and nails. Pop. 5911.

Auxvasse, ōˋvass′, a post-hamlet of Callaway co., Mo., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 12 miles S. of Mexico. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 100.

Auxy-le-Château, ōkˋsee′lẹh-shâˋtō′, a town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, on the Authie, 15 miles S.W. of St. Pol. Pop. 2950.

Auzances, ōˋzôɴss′, a town of France, department of Creuse, 32 miles S.E. of Guéret. Pop. 1249.

Auzon, ōˋzôɴᵍ′, a village of France, in Haute-Loire, on the Allier, 34 miles N.W. of Le Puy. Pop. 1510.

Ava, å′vå (anc. *Aeng-wa*, "a fish-pond"), a city, formerly capital of the Burmese dominions, on the Irrawaddy, 350 miles N. of Rangoon. Lat. 21° 58′ N.; lon. 95° 58′ 10″ E. It consists of an outer and an inner city, both fortified. Estimated pop. 25,000.

Ava, å′vå, a town of Japan, on the island of Hondo, 50 miles E.S.E. of Tokio, formerly capital of a principality of the same name.

Ava, a town of Japan, on the island of Shikoku, lat. 33° 53′ N., lon. 134° 12′ E., with the best harbor in the island, formerly capital of a principality of the same name.

Ava, kingdom. See BURMAH.

Ava, ah′vah or a′vah, a post-office of Berrien co., Ga., about 50 miles E.S.E. of Albany.

Ava, a post-village of Jackson co., Ill., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 75 miles S.E. of St. Louis. It has a church and several stores. Pop. about 350.

Ava, a post-village of Douglas co., Mo., in Benton township, 35 miles S.E. of Marshfield. It has several stores.

Ava, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., in Ava township, about 16 miles N. of Rome. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of cheese and lumber. Pop. of township, 1160.

Ava, a post-hamlet of Noble co., O., in Noble township, on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 43 miles N. of Marietta. It has a church.

Avach, a village of Scotland. See AVOCH.

Avacha, Avatcha, or **Avatscha,** å-vå′chå, sometimes written **Avatchka,** å-våtch′kå, a town of Kamchatka, on Avacha Bay, 20 miles S. of Avachinskaya Mountain.

Avacha, Avatcha, or **Avatscha,** a bay in the S.E. part of Kamchatka, affording the best harbor on the coast. On it are the towns of Avacha and Petropaulovski, at the latter of which it receives the waters of the Avacha River.

Avachinskaya, Avatchinskaya, or **Awatschinskaja,** å-vå-chin-skī′yå, also called **Mount Avacha,** an active volcano in Kamchatka, in lat. 53° 15′ N., lon. 158° 50′ E.; elevation, 9055 feet. At its summit is a crater several hundred yards in circumference, and on its E. side, at an elevation of 5000 feet, is another crater, similar in origin and appearance to Monte Somma (Vesuvius). In 1827, 1837, and 1855 Avachinskaya was in violent eruption.

Avadsi, a town of Japan. See AVASI.

Availles Limousine, åˋvål′ (or åˋvå′yẹh) leeˋmooˋzeen′, a town of France, department of Vienne, on the Vienne, 17 miles E. of Civray. Pop. 2074.

Av′alanche, a post-hamlet of Vernon co., Wis., in Webster township, 38 miles S.E. of La Crosse. It is on an affluent of the Kickapoo River, and has a woollen-factory.

Avalanche Lake, a small lake in Essex co., N.Y., among the Adirondacks, is at the E. base of Mount McIntyre. Here is a great trap dike, by which "Mount McMartin, which rises boldly from Avalanche Lake, is nearly bisected." The surface of this lake is 2900 feet above the tide.

Aval Island, in the Persian Gulf. See BAHREIN.

Avallon, åˋvålˋlôɴᵍ′ (anc. *Abal′lo*), a town of France, department of Yonne, on the Voisin, and on a railway, 26 miles S.E. of Auxerre. It has an active trade, and manufactures of cloths, thread, leather, and paper. Pop. 5622.

Avalon, av′ạ-lon, a large peninsula, forming the S.E. part of Newfoundland, having Trinity Bay on the N., and Placentia Bay on the S.

Av′alon, a station of Howard co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Baltimore.

Avalon, a post-village of Livingston co., Mo., 13 miles S.S.E. of Chillicothe, and 5 miles from Bedford Station. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a plough-factory.

Avana, a city of Cuba. See HAVANA.

Avar, å-vaR′, or **Avaria,** å-vå′re-å, a name of the khanat of Khorntzak, a native state of the Russian government of Daghestan, in the Caucasus. Area, 585 square miles. Its khan, or prince, is a vassal of the Czar. The Avares are a brave race, probably of Lesghian stock, and are Soonnite Mohammedans. Pop. 30,545.

Avarella, Cape, Cochin China. See Cape Varella.

Avaricum, an ancient name of Bourges.

Avasi, å‛vå′see‛, **Avadsi,** å‛våd′see‛, or **Soomo′to,** a town of Japan, on the island of Avasi. Lat. 34° 21′ N.; lon. 134° 47′ E.

Avasi, Avadsi, or **Awadsi,** an island of Japan, in the strait between Hondo and Shikoku, is 30 miles long. Chief town, Avasi, or Soomoto.

Avas Uj Vár, ŏh‛vŏsh′ oo-e-vå̤R′, a village of Hungary, co. of Szathmár, 13 miles W.S.W. of Szigeth. Pop. 2320.

Avatanak, å-vå-tån′åk, one of the Aleutian Islands, Alaska, in the Fox group.

Avatcha, a town and bay of Kamchatka. See Avacha.

A′vebury, Aiv, or **A′bury,** a village and parish of England, co. of Wilts, 6 miles W. of Marlborough. Its church is of high antiquity, and in the vicinity are interesting prehistoric remains. Pop. 764.

Aveiras de Cima, å-vå′e-rås då see′må, a town of Portugal, 20 miles S.W. of Santarem. Pop. 1884.

Aveiro, å-vå′e-ro, a seaport town of Portugal, province of Beira, on the estuary of the Vouga, 31 miles N.W. of Coimbra. Pop. 6456. It has extensive fisheries, and commerce in salt, fish, oil, wine, and oranges.

Aveiro, å-vå′e-ro, a town of Brazil, on the Tapajos, 70 miles S.E. of Santarem. Lat. 3° 28′ S.; lon. 55° 25′ W.

Avelghem, or **Avelgehem,** å′vẹl-ghêm‛, or å′vẹl-Hêm‛, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Scheldt, and on a railway, 8 miles S.E. of Courtrai. Pop. 3650.

Avella, å-vêl′lå, a town of Italy, 20 miles E.N.E. of Naples. Pop. 3714. Near it are the remains of *Abel′la*, celebrated by Virgil (*Æneid*, vii. 740).

Avellino, å-vêl-lee′no (anc. *Abelli′num*), a fortified episcopal city of Italy, capital of the province of Avellino, 28 miles E. of Naples. Pop. 19,761. It has a cathedral, several churches, a college, a public granary, manufactures of woollen fabrics, paper, macaroni, and sausages, and an extensive trade in hazel-nuts, chestnuts, and corn.

Avellino, formerly **Principato Ultra,** a province of Italy, in Campania, is traversed by the Apennines. It has a broken surface, with many fertile valleys. Area, 1409 square miles. Capital, Avellino. Pop. 375,691.

Ave′na, a post-village of Fayette co., Ill., in Avena township, on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 10 miles E. by N. of Vandalia. It has a church and a grist-mill. Pop. of the township, 1182.

Avenches, å‛vôNsh′, or **Wiflisburg,** ŵif′lis-bŏŏRG‛ (anc. *Aven′ticum*), a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 5 miles S.W. of Morat. Pop. 1835. This was the capital of the Helvetii, and afterwards a flourishing Roman colony, destroyed by the Huns in 447. Its ancient walls can be traced for a circuit of more than 5 miles, and it has many Roman remains.

Avendale, a parish of Scotland. See Avondale.

Aven′ger, formerly **Hickory Hill,** a post-village of Cass co., Tex., 15 miles from Jefferson. It has 3 churches and a steam-mill.

A′vening, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 8 miles from Stayner. It contains 2 woollen-factories, and flour- and saw-mills. Pop. 200.

Avenio, the ancient name of Avignon.

Aventicum, an ancient name of Avenches.

Av′enue, a post-office of Franklin co., O., and a station on the Columbus division of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Columbus.

Avenue, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 22 miles N.E. of Alleghany City.

Avenue City, a post-hamlet of Andrew co., Mo., on the One Hundred and Two River, about 8 miles N.N.E. of St. Joseph. It has a grist-mill. Pop. about 100.

Avenwedde, å′vẹn-ŵêd‛dẹh, a village of Prussia, Westphalia, 32 miles S.W. of Minden. Pop. 3552.

Avenza, å-vên′zå, or **Lavenza,** lå-vên′zå, a town of Italy, on the torrent Avenza, near the sea, 3 miles by rail S.W. of Carrara. It has a port, and ships fine marble. Here is a splendid castle. Pop. 3254.

Avereest, å‛vẹr-aist′, a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 21 miles E.N.E. of Kampen. Pop. 3781.

A′verill, a station in Clay co., Minn., on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 7 miles N. of Glyndon.

Averill, a township of Essex co., Vt. Pop. 14.

Averill's Station, a post-hamlet of Midland co., Mich., on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of Midland, and 25 miles N.W. of East Saginaw. It has a church and a shingle-mill. Pop. about 100.

Avernaköe, å-vêr′nå-kö‛ẹh, a small island of Denmark, near the S. coast of Funen.

Averno, å-vêR′no (anc. *Aver′nus*; Gr. Ἄορνος, "without a bird"), a lake, 10 miles W. of Naples, near the Bay of Baja. It occupies the crater of an extinct volcano about half a mile in diameter, is very deep, and has no outlet. It was anciently surrounded by dense forests, and so unhealthy that it was believed no bird could fly over it without being destroyed, whence its name. Its banks are partly occupied by gardens and vineyards. Agrippa formed a canal between Lake Averno and the sea, but the communication was destroyed by an eruption of Monte Novo in 1538.

Averöe, å′vẹr-ö‛ẹh, an island of Norway, at the entrance to the Stavnœsfiord. Lat. 62° 57′ N. Chief town, Kornstad.

Aversa, å-vêR′så, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 9 miles N. of Naples, on a delightful plain covered with orange-trees. It is a bustling and lively place, spacious and well built. It is the seat of a bishop, and contains 9 churches, several convents, a foundling hospital, and a lunatic asylum. Aversa is famed for its wine, and for its almond cakes, called *torrone*. It communicates with Naples by railway. Pop. 18,248.

A′very, a post-office of Jo Daviess co., Ill.

Avery, a township of Hancock co., Iowa. Pop. 114.

Avery, a township of Humboldt co., Iowa. Pop. 185.

Avery, a post-village of Monroe co., Iowa, in Mantua township, 6 miles E. or S.E. of Albia. It has 2 churches. Coal is mined near this place.

Avery, a post-hamlet of Berrien co., Mich., on the Michigan Central Railroad, 9 miles E. of New Buffalo. It has a steam saw-mill. Pop. about 75.

Avery, a station of Wyoming co., Pa., on the Montrose Railroad, 10 miles N. of Tunkhannock.

A′verysborough, or **A′verasborough,** a small post-village of Harnett co., N.C., on Cape Fear River, about 35 miles S. of Raleigh. It has 1 church. A battle was fought here March 16, 1865, between the Confederates under Gen. Hardee and the Union troops under Gen. Sherman.

Avery's Creek, a post-township of Buncombe co., N.C., 20 miles from Old Fort. Pop. 655.

Avery's Gore, a tract of land in Franklin co., Vt. Pop. 34. This is one of several tracts which in 1791 were granted to Samuel Avery. There is a tract of the same name in Essex co., others in Addison and Chittenden cos.

Avery's Rock Light-House stands at the head of Machias Bay, Me.

Aves, å′vês (or **Bird**) **Island,** an uninhabited island, 147 miles W. of Dominica. Lat. 15° 40′ N.; lon. 63° 38′ W.

Aves (or **Bird**) **Islands,** a small group of the Lesser Antilles, E.S.E. of the island of Buen Ayre, so named from the vast number of birds which frequent them. The only inhabitants are a few fishers.

Avesa, å-vå′så, a village of Italy, 3 miles N. of Verona, near the Adige. Pop. 2053.

Avesnes, å‛vain′, a fortified town of France, department of Nord, on the Helpe, and on a railway, 51 miles S.E. of Lille. It is well built, and has oil-mills, manufactories of soap and leather, and a trade in flax, iron, timber, stone, hops, and cheese. Pop. 3603.

Avesnes le Comte (lẹh kôNt), a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 11 miles W. by S. of Arras. Pop. 1485.

Avesnes-les-Aubert, å‛vain′ låz ō‛bair′, a town of France, in Nord, 6 miles E.N.E. of Cambrai. Pop. 1485.

Avessac, å‛vês‛såk′, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 4 miles E. of St. Nicolas. Pop. 3430.

Avestad, or **Afvestad,** å′vês-tåd‛, a small town of Sweden, on the Dal, 35 miles S.E. of Falun. Pop. 800.

Aveyron, å‛vå‛rôNg′ (anc. *Veronius ?*), a river of France, rises in Aveyron, passes into Tarn-et-Garonne, and joins the Tarn 7 miles N.W. of Montauban. Length, 90 miles.

Aveyron, a department of France, surrounded by the departments of Cantal, Lozère, Gard, Hérault, Tarn, Tarn-et-Garonne, and Lot. Capital, Rodez. Area, 3340 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 413,826. It is one of the most mountainous departments in France. The principal rivers are the Lot, the Truyère, and the Viaur, Tarn, and Aveyron. The soil is not very fertile, and the climate is often severe. Many cattle and sheep are reared, and the celebrated Roquefort cheese forms an important article of export. The coal- and iron-mines here are among the most important in France. Manufactures principally of metallic wares, with leather, woollen stuffs, hosiery, gloves, cotton yarn, and paper. The department is subdivided into the arrondissements of Rodez, Espalion, Millau, Villefranche, and Saint-Affrique.

Avezzano, å-vêt-så'no, a town of Italy, province and 22 miles S. of Aquila. Pop. 5116. It has a palace, and stands near the lately-drained Fucine Lake.

Aviano, å-ve-å'no, a town of Northern Italy, 30 miles W. of Udine, near Monte Cavallo. Pop. 6805.

Aviemore, åv'e-mōr, a village of Scotland, co. of Moray, on the Spey, 25 miles S.E. of Inverness.

Avigliana, å-veel-yå'nå, a town of Italy, 14 miles by rail W. of Turin. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and silk twist. Pop. 3541.

Avigliano, å-veel-yå'no, a town of Italy, province of Potenza, near the bifurcation of the Apennines, 11 miles N.W. of Potenza. Pop. 15,982.

Avignon, å‛veen‛yòɴᵍ' (Sp. *Aviñon,* å-veen-yōn'; It. *Avignone,* å-veen-yo'nå; anc. *Avenio*), a city of France, capital of the department of Vaucluse, situated on the Rhone, here crossed by a suspension bridge, its fine old stone bridge of St. Benezet being now impassable; 403 miles by rail S.S.E. of Paris, and 53 miles N.N.W. of Marseilles. Lat. 43° 57′ N.; lon. 4° 48′ 38″ E. It is a very ancient city, built on a gently undulating surface, and surrounded by lofty walls which are crowned with battlements flanked with square towers and adorned with handsome gates. Along the ramparts is a boulevard planted with elms, from the lofty platform of which, particularly from the Doms,—a rock which starts up abruptly from the Rhone to a height of 180 feet,—a fine view is obtained. The town is well built, but the streets are narrow. Avignon is the seat of an archbishop, and has courts of primary jurisdiction and of commerce, a college, a primary normal school, a public library of 70,000 volumes, an athenæum, a museum of natural history, a collection of pictures and antiquities, a botanical garden, and a school of design. Among its charitable institutions are an asylum for the aged, an orphan hospital, and a lunatic asylum.

The cathedral, a building of great extent, is said to have been founded in the first ages of Christianity, on the ruins of a heathen temple, and, after its destruction by the barbarians of the North, was re-built by Charlemagne. The richly sculptured chapel of the Resurrection is a masterpiece. Several popes officiated in this cathedral, and Innocent VI., Urban V., and Gregory XI. were consecrated in it. The former palace of the popes, now used as a barrack, is a vast irregular Gothic structure, built at different periods, with strong towers, some of them 150 feet high. The church of the Cordeliers and the tomb of Petrarch's Laura were destroyed at the revolution.

The silk-manufacture and the preparation of madder are leading industries. The city has also manufactures of velvet, woollen and cotton goods, chemicals, dyes, matches, machinery, iron, paper, &c., and a trade in wine, brandy, grain, and other articles. Steamers ply to Lyons and Arles.

Avignon is at the junction of several railways. It is supposed to have been founded by the Greeks, who settled at *Massilia,* now Marseilles. After the Romans it passed under the domination of Goths and other Northern barbarians. In 730 it was taken by Saracens, who possessed it till 737. After a variety of fortunes, during which it passed to the Counts of Provence, it was sold in 1348 to Clement VI. From that time Avignon continued to be possessed for more than four centuries by the popes, of whom not fewer than seven reigned in it, besides three others, generally regarded as antipopes, who, on the deposition of Gregory XI., the last of the seven, set up their throne here, and maintained it for 40 years. It was governed by the popes until 1791. Pop. in 1876, 38,008.

Avignonet, å‛veen‛yo‛nå', a town of France, in Haute-Garonne, 23 miles by rail S.E. of Toulouse. Pop. 2048.

Avila, å've-lå (anc. *Obila*), an episcopal city of Spain, in Old Castile, capital of the province of the same name, on the Adaja, and on a railway, 53 miles N.W. of Madrid. It has a cathedral, and manufactories of woollen and cotton fabrics, 2 fine convents, and a seminary. Pop. 6125.

Avila, a province of Spain, the S. part of the former province of Old Castile. Area, 2982 square miles. Pop. (1870) 175,219. Level in the N., but mountainous in the centre and S. Principal rivers, Adaja, Alberete, and Tormés. Chief industry, cattle-rearing. Chief exports, wool and pork.

Avil'da, a post-office of Marion co., Kansas.

Aviles, å-ve-lês' (L. *Flavionaria*), a seaport town of Spain, in Asturias, 10 miles N.W. of Oviedo, at the mouth of the chief branch of the Aviles. Pop. 3297.

Avil'la, a post-village of Noble co., Ind., in Allen township, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad where it crosses the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 22 miles N. by W. from Fort Wayne, and 9 miles W. of Auburn. It has 2 churches. Pop. 138.

Avilla, a post-village of Jasper co., Mo., about 12 miles E.N.E. of Carthage. It has 3 churches.

Avington, New York. See GREENWOOD LAKE.

Aviñon, the Spanish for AVIGNON.

Avintes, å-veen-tês', a town of Portugal, near the right bank of the Douro, forming a suburb of Oporto. Pop. 3992.

Avio, å've-o, a town of the Tyrol, 14 miles by rail S.S.W. of Roveredo, on the Adige. It has manufactories of silk and velvet. Pop. 3183.

Avise, a town of Persia. See HAWEEZA.

Avisio, å-vee'se-o, or **Lavis,** lå-vees', a river of the Tyrol, rises in the glaciers of the Marmolada, flows through the valleys of Fassa, Fiemme, and Cembra, and finally reaches the Adige at Lavis. Length, 60 miles. Its course is in one of the grandest mountain-regions of the Alps.

Aviston, ā'vĭs-tọn, a post-village of Clinton co., Ill., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 34 miles E. of St. Louis. It has a church, a flour-mill, a drug-store, and several general stores. Pop. about 400.

Aviz, å-veez' (anc. *Avisium ?*), a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, on the river Aviz, 27 miles S.W. of Portalegre. Pop. 1256. It gives name to the order of knights of Aviz.

Avize, å‛veez', a town of France, department of Marne, 6 miles S.S.E. of Epernay. It is an entrepôt for champagne wines, which are stored here in vast caves. Pop. 1992.

Avlona, åv-lo'nå, or **Valona,** vå-lo'nå (anc. *Aulona*), a town and seaport of Albania, on the Gulf of Avlona, in the Adriatic, 33 miles S.W. of Berat. Lat. of fort, 40° 27′ 5″ N.; lon. 19° 26′ 5″ E. Pop. about 6000, comprising Christians, Turks, and Jews. Its harbor, which is the best on the Albanian coast, is defended by Cape Linguetta on the S.W., and by the small island of Sasseno on the N.W.

Avoca, å-vo'kạ, or **Ovo'ca,** a valley and river of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, celebrated as the scene and subject of one of Moore's songs. The river is formed by the "Meeting of the Waters," Avonbeg and Avonmore, and after a S.E. course of 6 miles enters the Irish Sea near Arklow.

Avo'ca, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ala., about 22 miles S.E. of Florence.

Avoca, a post-village of Benton co., Ark., 29 miles N. of Fayetteville. Near here are several churches and a flour-mill.

Avoca, a township of Livingston co., Ill., traversed by the Chicago & Paducah Railroad. Pop. 825. Here is Champlin Station.

Avoca, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ind., in Marshall township, 6 miles N.W. of Bedford. It has a church.

Avoca, a post-village of Pottawattamie co., Iowa, in Knox township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 40 miles N.E. of Council Bluffs. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, 2 flouring-mills, and a carriage-shop. Pop. 846.

Avoca, a post-office of Jackson co., Kansas, 16 miles W. by S. from Holton.

Avoca, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Mo., 49 miles S.S.W. of St. Louis.

Avoca, a post-office of Cass co., Neb.

Avoca, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., in Avoca township, on the Conhocton River, and on the Rochester division of the Erie Railroad, 67 miles S. by E. from Rochester, and 8 miles N.W. of Bath. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 492; of township, 1740.

Avoca, a post-office of Bertie co., N.C.

Avoca, a post-village of Iowa co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 48 miles W. by N. from Madison, and about 1 mile S. of the Wisconsin River. It has 3 churches and a high school. Pop. 418.

Avoch, å'vôᴋ, **Avach,** å'våᴋ, or **Auach,** å'wåᴋ, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Ross. Pop. 1114.

Avola, å-vo'lå, a seaport town of Sicily, 13 miles S.W. of Syracuse. Pop. 11,912. It has a tunny-fishery, a refinery of home-grown sugar, and an active trade in corn, cattle, oil, and fruits. It was built after the earthquake of 1693, which destroyed the ancient *Avola.*

Avo'la, a post-hamlet of Vernon co., Mo., 12 miles from Novada. It has a church.

Avon, å‛vòɴᵍ', a village of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 2 miles by rail N.E. of Fontainebleau. Pop. 1323.

Avon, å'vọn, two rivers of Wales, one in Monmouth co., the other in Glamorgan co., both falling into Swansea Bay. Several Scotch rivers of the same name are affluents of the Clyde, Spey, and Annan, and one joins the Forth 2 miles W. of Borrowstounness.

Avon, or **Hampshire Avon,** a river of England, rises near Devizes, flows southward through Wilts and Hants, and enters the English Channel. Length, 65 miles.

Avon, or **Lower Avon,** a river of England, rises near

Tetbury, flows W. through the counties of Gloucester, Wilts, and Somerset, and enters the Bristol Channel 7 miles N.W. of Bristol. Length, 80 miles. It is connected with the Thames by the Kennet & Avon Canal.

Avon, or **Upper Avon,** a river in England, rises at Avon-well, near Naseby, county of Northampton, flows mostly S.W. through the counties of Leicester, Warwick, and Worcester, past Stratford and Evesham, and, after a course of nearly 100 miles, joins the Severn at Tewkesbury. Its affluents are the Alne, Leame, Stour, and Swift.

A′von, a post-hamlet of Hartford co., Conn., in Avon township, on the Farmington River, and on the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, 37 miles N. of New Haven, and 9 miles W. by N. of Hartford. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 987.

Avon, a post-village of Fulton co., Ill., in Union township, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 20 miles S. of Galesburg, and 79 miles N.E. of Quincy. It has a bank, 5 churches, a union school, and a wagon-factory. Pop. about 1100.

Avon, a township of Lake co., Ill. Pop. 1005.

Avon (local pron. ăv′on), a small post-village of Hendricks co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 12 miles W. of Indianapolis. It has a church.

Avon, or **Avon Station,** a post-hamlet of Polk co., Iowa, on or near the Des Moines River, about 6 miles S.E. of Des Moines City. It is on the Indianola & Winterset Branch Railroad. The name of its post-office is Avon Station. Coal is found here.

Avon, a post-township of Coffey co., Kansas. Pop. 383.

Avon, a township of Franklin co., Me., 15 miles N.W. of Farmington. Pop. 610.

Avon, a township of Oakland co., Mich. Pop. 1856.

Avon, a post-hamlet of Stearns co., Minn., in Avon township, on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, Northern Line, 90 miles N.W. of St. Paul. It has a church, and a manufactory of staves and heading. Here are several lakes. Pop. of Avon township, 319.

Avon, a post-hamlet of St. Genevieve co., Mo., about 65 miles S. of St. Louis. It has a church.

Avon, a post-office of Hamilton co., Neb., 8 miles from Central City.

Avon, a post-village and fashionable resort of Livingston co., N.Y., in Avon township, on the right or east bank of the Genesee River, and on the Rochester division of the Erie Railroad, 19 miles S. of Rochester. It is 24 miles E. by S. from Batavia, with which it is connected by the Attica Branch Railroad. It is situated on a terrace about 100 feet higher than the river, and commands a beautiful view. Here are mineral springs, which are visited by many invalids in summer. The Dansville & Mount Morris Railroad extends from this place southward to Dansville. Avon has several good hotels. Pop. 900; of the township, 3038. The township has 6 churches, a foundry, and 2 planing-mills.

Avon, a post-village of Lorain co., O., in Avon township, about 18 miles W. of Cleveland. It has a grist-mill and several general stores. Pop. about 500. The township is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie. Pop. 1924. It contains a village named French Creek.

Avon, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., in North Lebanon township, on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, 2 miles E. of Lebanon. It has a church, a steam grist-mill, 2 warehouses for grain, and 34 dwellings.

Avon, a post-village of Nelson co., Va., 4 miles from Afton Railroad Station, which is 16 miles S.E. of Staunton. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Avon, a township of Rock co., Wis. Pop. 878. It contains Avon Centre.

Avon, a beautiful river of Nova Scotia, rises in Avon Lake, and runs N.N.E. into the Minas Basin. Length, about 30 miles.

Avon, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 17 miles from Ingersoll. Pop. 100.

Avon, å′vǫn, a river in Western Australia, Swan River Colony, has a N.W. course through the counties of Grantham and York, and joins the Swan River at Northam.

Avon Centre, a post-village of Rock co., Wis., in Avon township, on Sugar River, about 15 miles W. of Beloit. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Avondale, åv′ǫn-dāl, a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark, containing Strathaven, 4 miles W. of which the battle of Drumclog, in which Claverhouse was defeated by the Covenanters, was fought June 1, 1697, and is commemorated by a Gothic monument at Drumclog.

Avondale, åv′ǫn-dāl, a post-office of Adair co., Iowa.

Avondale, a post-office of Carroll co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 3 miles W. of Westminster.

Avondale, a post-village of Essex co., N.J., in Franklin township, on the Paterson, Newark & New York Branch of the Erie Railroad, 3½ miles N. of Newark. It has 2 churches and a stone-quarry.

Avondale, formerly **Boyd's Mills,** a post-hamlet and station of Coshocton co., O., in White Eyes township. It has a church.

Avondale, a village of Hamilton co., O., and a suburb of Cincinnati, in Mill Creek township, 2 miles from Avondale Railroad Station, and about 3 miles from the centre of the city. It has 5 churches, a graded school, and many fine residences. Incorporated in 1864.

Avondale, a station in Licking co., O., on the Newark & Somerset Railroad, 8 miles S. of Newark; also on the Licking Summit Reservoir, and on True Lovers' Lake. It is a pleasant summer resort. It has a hotel and a church.

Avondale, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania & Delaware Railroad where it crosses the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, 40 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches, a high school, a foundry and machine-shop, a cheese-factory, and a coach-factory. Pop. about 500.

Avondale, Luzerne co., Pa. See GRAND TUNNEL.

Avondale, a post-village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on the proposed New Glasgow & Louisburg Railway, 20 miles from New Glasgow. Pop. 157.

Avondale, Nova Scotia. See NEWPORT LANDING.

Avon Isles, two islands on Bampton Reef, between Australia and New Caledonia. Lat. 19° 31′ S.; lon. 158° 10′ E.

Avon Lake, a post-office of Lorain co., O., on Lake Erie, about 14 miles W. of Cleveland.

Avon Lake, a pretty sheet of water in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, gives rise to the Avon River.

Av′onmore′, a post-village in Stormont co., Ontario, 18 miles from Cornwall. Pop. 100.

Av′onport, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Avon River, and on the Windsor & Annapolis Railway, 57 miles from Halifax. Pop. 200.

Avon Springs, New York. See AVON.

Avon Station, Iowa. See AVON.

Av′onville, a village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on Wallace River, 12 miles from Wentworth. It has a church, several stores, and saw- and grist-mills. Pop. 200.

Avoyelles, av-oi-elz′, vulgarly, ạ-vī′ẹl, a parish of Louisiana, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is intersected by Red River, which also forms part of its N. boundary. It is partly bounded on the E. by the Atchafalaya Bayou. The surface is nearly level, and is so low that it is subject to inundation. The soil is alluvial and fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Marksville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,000,209. Pop. in 1870, 12,926, of whom 12,613 were natives and 313 were foreigners.

Avranches, åv‛rȯɴsh′ (L. *Abran′cæ*), a town of France, department of Manche, near the Sée, 32 miles S.W. of St. Lô. In the ruins of its cathedral is preserved the stone on which Henry II. of England knelt to receive absolution for the murder of Becket. It has manufactures of lace, a salmon-fishery, and a public library. This city was taken and razed by the Bretons in 1203. In the fourteenth century it fell into the power of the English, who kept it till 1450. In 1562 the Protestants were here defeated by the Catholic party. Pop. 8137.

Avranchin, åv‛rȯɴᴳ‛shåɴᴳ′ (*Abricati′nus Pa′gus?*), an ancient district of France, now comprised in the department of Manche.

Awa, towns of Japan. See AVA.

Awaj, a river of Syria. See BARRADA.

A′wait, a post-office of Franklin co., Tenn., 8 miles from Estill Springs.

Awar, an island in the China Sea. See AOR.

Awasi, or **Awadsi,** Japan. See AVASI.

Awatchinskaya. See AVACHINSKAYA.

Awatska, Kamchatka. See AVACHA.

Aw′righa, or **Ou′raghen,** a powerful tribe of the Tuaricks (Tawarek) of the Sahara; their name, written *Afárik* by some Arabian writers, is thought by many to be the original of the name *Africa*, or at least to be closely allied therewith.

Ax, a town of France. See DAX.

Ax, åks, a town of France, deparment of Ariége, 21 miles S.E. of Foix, on the Ariége, has thermal springs. Pop. 1693.

Ax′bridge, a municipal town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, 9 miles N.W. of Wells. Pop. 830.

Axe, ax, a small river of England, co. of Devon, passes Axminster, and enters the English Channel near Colyton.

Axel, åx′ẹl, a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, on an island in the Scheldt, and on a railway, 22 miles W. of Antwerp. Pop. 2658.

Axholme (aks′ōlm) **Isle,** England, co. of Lincoln, in its N.W. part, is formed by the rivers Trent, Don, and Idle.

Axiaca, the supposed ancient name of OCHAKOV.

Axim, å‵sheeng′ or åx‵im′, a town of Africa, on the Guinea Coast, 73 miles W. of Cape Coast Castle. Lat. 44° 52′ N.; lon. 2° 14′ W. Axim was taken from the Portuguese in 1642, and confirmed to the Netherlands by the treaty of Westphalia; in 1873 it was ceded to the English. Pop. 750.

Axima, an ancient name of AIME-LA-CÔTE.

Axiopolis, the supposed ancient name of GALATZ.

Axius, the ancient name of the VARDAR.

Ax′ley, a township of Johnson co., Ill. Pop. 1199. It includes Belknap.

Ax′minster, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Devon, on the Axe, and on a railway, 24 miles E. by N. of Exeter. Pop. 2861. Its church or minster was founded by King Athelstan, in memory of a battle fought with the Danes in the vicinity. Axminster was formerly noted for its carpet-manufacture. It produces small quantities of woollen cloths and gloves.

Axona, the ancient name of AISNE.

Axoom, Axoum, or **Axum,** åk‵soom′, written also **Aksum** (Gr. Αὐξούμη, *Auxoumē*, Ἀξούμις, *Axoumis*, or Ἀξώμα, *Axōma*), an ancient and decayed town of Abyssinia, state of Tigré, 85 miles N.W. of Antalo. Pop. about 3000. It has a Christian church, in which the chronicles of Axoom are kept. Among its antiquities are a monolith obelisk 60 feet in height and finely sculptured, numerous prostrate obelisks, and an inscription of the fourth century.—Adj. AXUMITIC or AXOOMITIC, ax-oo-mit′ik; inhab. AXUMITE, ax‵oom′īte.

Ax′tell, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Kansas, on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, 24 miles E. of Marysville. It has a cheese-factory.

Ay, or **Aï,** ī, a town of France, department of Marne, near the Marne, 14 miles S. of Reims. Pop. 4149.

Ayacucho, ī-å-koo′cho, a department of South Peru, mostly between lat. 12° and 16° S. and lon. 72° and 76° W., having the department of Junin on the N., Cuzco on the E., and the Andes on the S. and W., shutting it off from the department of Lima. Area, 24,213 square miles. Chief rivers, the Apurimac and its tributaries, the Urubamba, Pampas, and Mantaro. Principal towns, Ayacucho and Anta. Pop. 142,205.

Ayacucho, formerly **Huamanga,** or **Guamanga,** hwå-mån′gå, a town of Peru, capital of the above department, 140 miles W.N.W. of Cuzco. It has a university, a Catholic bishop, a priests' seminary, a hospital, and a trade in cochineal. Pop. 20,000. The name was changed to Ayacucho to commemorate the great victory of December 9, 1824, which was gained at a small place named Ayacucho and broke the power of Spain in South America.

Ayamonte, ī-å-mon′tȧ, a seaport town of Spain, 80 miles W.S.W. of Seville, on the Guadiana, near its mouth, which here forms the boundary between Spain and Portugal. It has 3 public squares, 2 churches, a town house, a well-endowed hospital, and a prison. Pop. 5972.

Ayasoolook, ī-å-soo-look′, written also **Ayasalouk** and **Ajasaluk,** i-å-så-look′, a village of Asia Minor, on the site of the ancient Ephesus. See EPHESUS.

Aybar, ī-baʀ′, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 35 miles S.E. of Pamplona, on the Aragon. Pop. 1024.

Aydelott, ā′dẹ-lot, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Ind., 8 miles from Templeton.

Ayer, air, or **Ayer Junction,** a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Ayer township, near the Nashua River, and on the Worcester & Nashua Railroad where it crosses the Fitchburg Railroad, 35 miles W.N.W. of Boston, and 15 miles S.W. of Lowell, at the junction of the Stony Brook and Peterborough & Shirley Railroads. Ayer has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a high school, an iron-foundry, and manufactures of carriages, farming-implements, leather, lumber, &c. The name of its post-office is Ayer. Pop. of the township, 1872.

Ayerbe y Aldeas, ī-ĕʀ′bȧ e ål-dȧ′ås, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 2 miles N.W. of Huesca. Pop. 2006.

Ayer's (airz) **Flat,** a post-village, Stanstead co., Quebec, 18 miles by rail S.S.W. from Lennoxville. Pop. 200.

Ayer's (airz) **Hill,** a post-office of Potter co., Pa.

Ayer's Village, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., is a part of the city of Haverhill, and is 4½ miles W. of Haverhill Railroad Station. It has a public hall, 1 church, and about 50 dwellings.

Ayersville, airz′vĭl, a post-office of Habersham co., Ga., on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, 86 miles N.E. of Atlanta.

Ayersville, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Mo., about 60 miles N. by E. of Chillicothe. It has a church.

Ayersville, a post-office of Stokes co., N.C.

Ayersville, a post-hamlet of Defiance co., O., 5 miles S.E. of Defiance. It has a church.

Aygacha, ī-gå′chå, a town of Bolivia, on Lake Titicaca, 50 miles by rail W. of La Paz.

Aylesbury, ailz′bẹr-e (Sax. *Aeglesberg*), a parliamentary borough and town of England, capital of the county of Bucks, 38 miles from London by the London & Birmingham Railway and Branch. Pop. 28,760. The town, situated in the rich tract called the Vale of Aylesbury, is noted for the ducks reared here, and for its lace and straw-work. Aylesbury returns 2 members to Parliament.

Aylesford, ailz′fọrd, a parish, railway station, and village of England, co. of Kent, 32 miles from London. The cromlech called Kitscoity-house, now destroyed, was supposed to mark the burial-place of Catigern, who, with his opponent Horsa, was killed here in the third recorded battle between the Britons and Saxons, A.D. 455. Pop. 2100.

Aylesford, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on a railway, 87 miles from Halifax. It has 10 stores. Pop. 200.

Aylesworth, ailz′wọrth, a station in Porter co., Ind., on the Columbus & Indiana Central Railroad, 9 miles N.W. of La Crosse.

Aylett's, ā′lĕts, a post-village of King William co., Va., on the Mattapony River, about 26 miles N.E. of Richmond. It has a church, a machine-shop, a mill, and 4 stores.

Aylmer, āl′mẹr, a lake of the North-West Territories, Canada, near Clinton-Colden Lake, 80 miles N. of the N.E. extremity of the Great Slave Lake. It is 50 miles in length and 30 in breadth.

Aylmer, or **East Aylmer,** a post-town in Ottawa co., Quebec, on Chaudière Lake, 8 miles above Ottawa City. It is the capital of the county and district of Ottawa, and contains several large lumbering establishments, and 4 churches. The steamers running on the Upper Ottawa start from Aylmer. Pop. 1650.

Aylmer, or **West Aylmer,** a post-village in Elgin co., Ontario, on a railway, 64 miles from Canfield. It contains woollen- and carding-mills, a grist-mill, a tannery, a printing-office, and several hotels. Pop. 1400.

Aylsham, ail′shạm, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 12 miles N. by W. of Norwich. Pop. of town, 2346.

Aylwin, ail′win, a post-village in Ottawa co., Quebec, on the Gatineau River, 60 miles from Ottawa. Pop. 150.

Aymara, ī-må-rå′, one of the great tribes of Peruvian Indians, a sister tribe of the Quichua stock; at present probably much reduced in numbers, though estimated to exceed 150,000 of pure blood; found in Peru and Bolivia.

Aymaraez, a province of Peru. See AIMARAEZ.

Ayme, a village of France. See AIME-LA-CÔTE.

Ayodhya, the native name of OUDE.

Ayopaya, ī-o-pī′å, a province of Bolivia, department of Cochabamba, on the N. slope of the Eastern Andes, in the Beni Valley. It is fertile, and affords gold, but is scantily peopled. Capital, Independencia. Pop. 26,179.

Ayora, ī-o′rå, a town of Spain, province and 52 miles S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 4825.

Ayotitan, ī-o-te-tån′, a village of Mexico, in Jalisco, 120 miles S.S.W. of Guadalajara.

Ayotla, ī-ot′lå, a town of Mexico, 20 miles E. of the city of Mexico.

Ayr, air (anc. *Vidogara*), a river of Scotland, rises on the border of Lanarkshire, traverses the co. of Ayr, and enters the sea at Ayr. Length, 33 miles.

Ayr, or **Ayrshire,** air′shir, a maritime county of Scotland, having on the W. the Firth of Clyde, and landward the counties of Renfrew, Lanark, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigton. Area, 1149 square miles. Pop. 200,809. Surface in the E. and S.E. mountainous; elsewhere hilly; and along the coast, especially in the N., there is a good deal of fertile land. Oats, wheat, potatoes, cheese, and turnips are leading products. There are extensive iron-works, and large quantities of coal are raised and exported from Ayr, Troon, and other ports. The woollen-, cotton-, and flax-mills are of great importance; chemicals, machinery, and copper are also manufactured. Ayrshire returns one member to Parliament. The county gives name to a fine breed of cows.

Ayr, a parliamentary borough, seaport town, and parish of Scotland, capital of the above county, on the Ayr, 40 miles by rail S.S.W. of Glasgow. Lat. of light-house, 55° 28′ 17″ N.; lon. 4° 38′ 26″ W. Pop. in 1874, 17,851. The town, of late years, is much improved. The chief edifices are a good county hall, a town house, assembly-rooms, &c.; a Gothic building, 113 feet high, ornamented with a statue of Wallace; an arcade; the mechanics' institute; a theatre; and 2 bridges across the Ayr River,—celebrated by Burns. The harbor, formed by the mouth of the Ayr and two piers, has been greatly improved. Ayr is the terminus of several railways. It has an extensive general trade, rope-works, saw-mills, manufactures of woven goods, carpets, blankets, leather, several banks, and exports of coal and iron. It is a place of fashionable resort, and S. of the town is a race-course of 90 acres. Alloway Kirk and Burns's monument are within 2½ miles of Ayr, on the S. It unites with Campbeltown, Inverary, Irvine, and Oban to send one member to the House of Commons.

Ayr, air, a post-office of Butler co., Kansas, 22 miles from Peabody.

Ayr, a post-hamlet of Goodhue co., Minn., about 24 miles N.W. of Rochester. It has a church.

Ayr, a township of Fulton co., Pa. Pop. 1247.

Ayr, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, at the confluence of Smith's Creek (or river Nith) and Cedar Creek, 7 miles from Paris. It is an important grain and lumber market, possesses good water-power, and contains an iron-foundry, woollen-factory, flouring-mills, a branch bank, and several hotels and churches. Pop. 1300.

Ayrão, ī-rŏwnᵍ′, a market-town of Brazil, province of Pará, 110 miles N.W. of Rio Negro.

Ayrshire, a county of Scotland. See AYR.

Ayton, ī′tọn, a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, 14 miles from Mount Forest. Pop. 150.

Ayuthia, å-yoo′t′hee‵å, **Yuthia,** or **Juthia,** yoo′-t′hee‵å, the ancient capital of Siam, on an island in the river Menam, 54 miles above Bangkok, in lat. 14° 38′. It was once a city of vast extent, but now is chiefly in ruins. Pop. 40,000, including Laotians, Chinese, Siamese, and Malays.

Ayuthia, a form of AYODHA, a Sanskrit name for OUDE, and for the fabled country of the god Rama.

Aywaille, ī-wīl′lẹh, a town of Belgium, province of Liege, 5 miles S.S.W. of Louvegnez. Pop. 3300.

Azaffi, a town of Africa. See SAFFEE.

Azalia, ạ-zā′le-ạ, a post-hamlet of Bartholomew co., Ind., on the East Fork of White River, about 40 miles N.W. of Madison. It has 2 churches. Pop. 91.

Azambuja, å-zåm-boo′zhå, a village of Portugal, 28 miles by rail N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 1980.

Azambuxeira, å-zåm-boo-shå′e-rå, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 11 miles W. of Santarem. Pop. 392.

Azamor, å-zå-mor′, or **Azemmour,** å-zem-moor′, a seaport town of Morocco, 122 miles N.N.W. of Morocco, on the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Morbeya (Umm-er-r'bieh), which forms its harbor, 8 miles N.E. of Mazagan. Lat. 33° 17′ 37″ N.; lon. 8° 15′ W. Pop. variously estimated at from 600 to 3000.

Azangaro, a village of Peru. See ASANGARO.

Azani, å‵zå′nee‵, a ruined city of Asia Minor, on the Rhyndacus, 73 miles S.S.W. of Brusa. Its remains comprise a fine Ionic temple of Jupiter, a theatre 232 feet in diameter, &c. A village of about 60 houses is formed of a portion of its ruins.

Azaughal, å-thŏw-gål′, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 24 miles S.S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 2890.

Azay le Ferron, å‵zå′ lẹh fĕr‵rônᵍ′, a town of France, in Indre, 29 miles W. of Châteauroux. Pop. 1980.

Azay le Rideau, å‵zå′ lẹh ree‵dō′, a town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 13 miles W.S.W. of Tours. Pop. 2108.

Azay-sur-Cher, å‵zå′sür-shair′, a town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 8 miles E.S.E. of Tours. Pop. 1250.

Azcoytia, or **Azcoitia,** ås-ko′e-te-å, a town of Spain, in Guipuzcoa, 16 miles W.S.W. of San Sebastian. Pop. 1470.

Azeglio, åd-zål′yo, a town of Italy, 5 miles S.E. of Ivrea. Fine wines are produced here. Pop. 2198.

Azeitão, å-zå-e-tŏwnᵍ′, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 7 miles W. of Setubal. Pop. 2814.

Azem, a town of Africa. See ARDRAH.

Azerbaijan, Azerbijan, or **Azerbaidjan,** åz-ẹr-bī-jån′, written also **Aderbaijan, Adjerbeidjan,** and **Adubitschan** (anc. *Me′dia Atropate′ne*), the most northerly province of Persia, between lat. 36° and 40° N. and lon. 44° and 48° 40′ E.; bounded on the S. by Persian Koordistan and Irak, on the E. by Ghilan, on the N.E. and N. by the Russian dominions, and on the W. by Turkish Koordistan. Area estimated at 30,300 square miles, and the population at 2,000,000. The surface is mostly mountainous, many ranges varying from 7000 to 9000 feet in height; it contains the mountains of Savalan and Ararat. Its valleys are very fertile, yielding wheat, maize, rice, cotton, hemp, madder, tobacco, and saffron, so that it is reckoned one of the most productive portions of the Persian dominions. The principal rivers are the Aras (anc. *Arax′es*), forming all its N. frontier, and the Kara Soo. Lake Ooroomeeyah is wholly comprised in this province. The chief cities are Tabreez, Ooroomeeyah (Oormiah), Ardabeel, and Khoi.

Aziak, å′ze-ak, or **Sledge Island,** an abrupt rocky island of Alaska, lat. 64° 29′ N., lon. 166° 1′ W., 11 miles from the mainland. It is inhabited by Esquimaux.

Azille, å‵zeel′ or å‵zee′yẹh, a town of France, department of Aude, 15 miles N.E. of Carcassonne. Pop. 1860.

Azimabad, a native name of PATNA.

Az‵imghur′, a district of British India, in the North-West Provinces. Area, 2494 square miles. Pop. 1,531,410. The surface is generally fertile; it is watered by the Goggra, Goomtee, and Ganges. The chief products are sugar, indigo, opium, and cotton and silk goods.

Azimghur, the capital of the above district, province of Allahabad, on the Tons, a navigable tributary of the Ganges, about 75 miles N. by E. of Benares. Pop. 15,893.

Azimgunge, or **Azimganj,** å‵zim-gŭnj′, a large town of India, in Moorshedabad, on the river Bhagirathi, nearly opposite Moorshedabad, is the E. terminus of a railway to Nulhatty, and is the residence of many merchants.

Azincourt, a village of France. See AGINCOURT.

Azio, åd′ze-o, a district and promontory of Greece, in Acarnania, on the S. side of the Gulf of Arta, supposed to indicate the site of the ancient *Actium.*

Azmerigunge, åz-mĕr-e-gŭnj′, a town of India, in Sylhet, on the Soormah, a tributary of the Megna, 85 miles N.E. of Dacca.

Az′of, or **Az′ov** (Russ. pron. å-zov′; anc. *Tan′ais*), a town and fort of Russia, in a detached part of the government of Yekaterinoslav, near the entrance of the Don into the Gulf of Azof, 25 miles E. of Taganrog.

Az′of, Az′oph, or **Az′ov,** SEA OF (Russian, *More Azovskoe,* mo-rå′ å-zov-sko′å; anc. *Pa′lus Mæo′tis*), a body of water in the E. part of Europe, forming the northern subdivision of the Black Sea, with which it is connected by the Strait of Yenikale or Kertch, situated between the parallels of 45° 15′ and 47° 18′ N. and between the meridians of 35° and 39° E.; its length from S.W. to N.E. being about 200 miles, its average breadth about 80 miles, and its area about 14,000 square miles. The N. coast is for the most part bold and craggy; the E. coast, inhabited by Cossacks, is very low; the W. coast is formed by the tongue of land called the Arabat, which divides it from the Sivash or Putrid Sea; while the Crimea and the territory of the Cossacks of the Black Sea form the S. shore. Its greatest depth between Yenikale and Yalta in Yekaterinoslav, on the N. side, is 7½ fathoms, and it diminishes considerably towards the Gulf of Don. Perhaps no body of water of equal extent so abounds with fish: the principal fisheries are along the S. coast, between Cape Dolgava and the Strait of Yenikale; the sturgeon, sterlet, and other fish are prepared in large quantities, affording both caviare and isinglass. The extreme W. part, called the Putrid Sea, is during the greater part of the year little better than a noxious quagmire. The Strait of Yenikale is about 11 miles long and 4 broad, though the navigable channel never exceeds 1 mile in breadth. A new island was raised in the Sea of Azof in 1814, by volcanic eruption. The chief towns on its shores are Taganrog, Mariopol, Kertch, Berdiansk, and Yenikale.

Azores, az′ōrs or az-ōrz′ (Port. *Açores,* å-so′rĕs; Fr. *Iles Açores,* eel‵zå‵sor′; Ger. *Azorische Inseln,* åt-so′rish-ẹh in′sẹln), or **Western Islands,** a series of islands in the North Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Portugal, situated between lat. 36° 59′ and 39° 44′ N. and lon. 31° 7′ and 25° 10′ W., being about 800 miles from the coast of Portugal. They are 9 in number, besides several islets, and arranged in three groups: the N.W. group is composed of the islands of Flores and Corvo; the central group, about 114 miles S.E. of these, consists of Terceira, São Jorge, Pico, Fayal, and Graciosa; and the third group, 69 miles S.E. of the central, of St. Michael and St. Mary. St. Michael is the largest of all the islands. St. Mary is distant from it about 45 miles. The Azores, all of which are of volcanic origin, present a very rugged though picturesque aspect, being lofty, precipitous, and generally of a conical form. The most remarkable of these summits is the Peak of Pico, which shoots up to the height of 7613 feet. Though presenting a very unpromising appearance from the sea, a closer inspection discovers these islands to be covered with vineyards, cornfields, and groves of lemon- and orange-trees. The climate, though humid, is delightful, and brings every sort of vegetable product to perfection. The sugar-cane, coffee-plant, and tobacco grow luxuriantly; and fruits and plants of all kinds and from all countries can be successfully cultivated. The Azores produce wine and brandy, oranges and lemons, the greater part of which find their way to Britain, the remainder being divided between Brazil, Hamburg, and the United States. They also export considerable quantities of coarse linen, salt pork, and beef. Their imports are chiefly, from England, hardware, cotton and woollen stuffs, wearing-apparel, &c.; from the Brazils, rum, coffee, sugar, &c.; from the United States, fish, staves, timber, tar, oil, &c.; from Portugal, salt, tea, and ecclesiastical goods.

The great hinderance to the prosperity of the Azores is their want of good harbors; the only tolerable port being that of Angra, and even that offers little safety except in the fine season; but artificial ports are being constructed for the principal towns. In 1591, an earthquake, which continued 12 days, destroyed the town of Villa Franca in the island of St. Michael; and in 1808 a volcano rose up in the island of São Jorge to the height of 3500 feet, and became extinct after burning with great fury for six days and sending out a flood of lava which overflowed the island. In this archipelago several rocks and volcanic islands have from time to time been thrust up from the bottom of the ocean. Fountains of boiling water also exist in some of the islands. The period of the first discovery of the Azores is not ascertained, but they were known, and several of them were laid down in maps, in the fourteenth century. Little, however, was known of them till the year 1431 or 1432, when a Flemish merchant of the name of Vanderberg was driven by stress of weather on their coasts: having mentioned his discovery on his arrival at Lisbon, the Portuguese government took possession of them, giving them the name of Açores, from the great number of hawks found on the islands,—*açor* being the Portuguese for *hawk*. They were at this period uninhabited, and without animals of any kind, except birds, which were numerous and various. Pop. in 1872, 261,907.——Adj. and inhab. AZORIAN, å-zo′re-ạn.

Azotus, a town of Palestine. See ASDOOD.

Azov, a sea of Russia. See AZOF.

Azpeytia, or **Azpeitia,** ås-på′e-te-å, a town of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, on the Urola, 15 miles S.W. of San Sebastian. Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Jesuits, was born about a mile from Azpeytia, in a house which is still preserved within the walls of a convent. Pop. 2335.

Az′talan, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Wis., in Aztalan township, on Crawfish River, about 27 miles E. of Madison, and 4 miles W. of Johnson's Creek Station. It has a church. The township is intersected by Rock River. Total pop. in 1875, 1312. In Aztalan township are some of the most remarkable prehistoric mounds and earthworks in the state.

Az′tecs, a native race or tribe of American Indians, the dominant people in Mexico at the time of its conquest by Cortez. Their language, called Nahuatl, is still extensively spoken. They had made some progress from the savage state before the advent of the Spaniards, but are believed to have borrowed much from the superior civilization of the Toltecs. Recent critics are disposed to receive the glowing statements of the earlier Spanish historians regarding the wealth and advancement of the Aztecs, and the extent of their power, with much allowance.

Azua, å-zoo′å, a town of the island of Hayti, near its S. coast, 55 miles W. of Santo Domingo. Pop. 1500.

Azuaga, å-thoo-å′gå, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 20 miles E. of Llerena. Pop. 6647.

Azuara, å-thoo-å′rå, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 9 miles S.W. of Belchite. Pop. 2317.

Azuay, a department of Ecuador. See ASUAY.

Azul, å-sool′, a town of the Argentine Republic, province and about 140 miles by rail S. of Buenos Ayres, the centre of a colony of Italians and Basques. Pop. 2114; with surroundings, 7000; of the district of Azul, 25,000.

Azurara, å-zoo-rå′rå, a town of Portugal, province of Minho, on the Ave, 23 miles S.W. of Braga. Pop. 992.

Azurara de Beira. See MANGOALDE.

Azusa, ạ-zoo′sạ, a post-township of Los Angeles co., Cal., 8 miles from El Monte Railroad Station. Pop. 320.

Azzano, åt-så′no, a village of Italy, province of Udine, 10 miles S.E. of Pordenone. Pop. 4320.

Azzara, or **Atzara,** åt-så′rå, a village of the island of Sardinia, 10 miles E. of Busachi. Pop. 1620.

B.

Ba, bå, a word signifying "river," especially used as a prefix to many names of rivers in West Africa, as Ba-Fing, one of the names of the Senegal.

Baab, bå̱b, or **El Baab,** a mountain of Africa, in the Sahara, 120 miles S. of Fezzan, on the route to Lake Chad.

Baaden, a town of Austria. See BADEN.

Baadli, bå̱d′lee, a town of Asiatic Turkey, about 50 miles N. of Mosul. It is the capital of the Yezidees.

Baadsted, a seaport town of Sweden. See BASTAD.

Baagöe, bo′gö‵ẹh, or **Bogöe,** bo′gö‵ẹh, an island of Denmark, between Falster and Seeland. Pop. 550.

Baagöe, or **Bogöe,** a small island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, between Funen and Sleswick, with a village called Baagöby (bog′ö-bü‵).

Baak, Baagk, or **Bagk,** bå̱ᴋ, a village of Prussia, Westphalia, 1 mile by rail N.W. of Hattingen. Pop. 1170.

Baal, a village of the Netherlands. See BAARLE.

Baal′bec, Bal′bec, or **Baal′bek** (the *Baalath* of Scripture, and *Heliop′olis* of the Greeks), a ruined town of Syria, formerly a city of great size and magnificence, situated on the lowest declivity of Anti-Libanus, 43 miles N.W. of Damascus. Lat. 34° 1′ 30″ N.; lon. 36° 11′ E. Its remains comprise three temples, two formed with immense stones, besides numerous columns, altars, and the vestiges of the city walls, 3 to 4 miles in circuit. A great temple, one of the wonders of the world, was erected by Antoninus Pius. Baalbec continued to be a place of great importance down to the time of the Moslem invasion; it was sacked A.D. 748, and pillaged by Tamerlane in 1400. The present village, to the E. of the ruins, has fallen greatly into decay, and contains about 2000 inhabitants. The Greek name of this city, HELIOPOLIS, has the same signification as BAALBEC, *i.e.*, "city of the sun."

Baambrugge, bå̱m′brŭg-ghẹh, a village of the Netherlands, 12 miles N.W. of Utrecht, on the Amstel.

Baar, bå̱ʀ, a village of Switzerland, 2½ miles N. of Zug, has spinning-mills and paper-manufactories. Pop. 3744.

Baarderadeel, bå̱ʀ‵dẹr-å-dål′, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 5 miles S.W. of Leeuwarden.

Baarland, bå̱ʀ′lånt, a village of the Netherlands, island of South Beveland, 14 miles S.E. of Arnemuyden. Pop. 758.

Baarle, bå̱ʀ′lẹh, **Baarle-Nassau,** bå̱ʀ′lẹh-nås′sŏw, or **Baal,** bå̱l, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 12 miles S.S.E. of Breda, adjoining Baarle-Hertog in Belgium. Pop. 2206.

Baarn, bå̱ʀɴ, a village of the Netherlands, province and 12 miles N.E. of Utrecht. Pop. 2524.

Baba, bå′bå‵ (anc. *Lec′tum*), a seaport town of Asia Minor, near its W. extremity. Pop. 4000.

Baba, bå′bå‵, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, on the Salembria, 14 miles N.E. of Larissa. Pop. 2000.

Baba, bå′bå, a town of South America, in Ecuador, 42 miles N. of Guayaquil. Pop. 4000 (?).

Baba, a Malay island. See BABBA.

Bababeg, bå-bå-bĕg′, **Sheher-Babic,** shĕh′hẹr bå′-bik‵, or **Sheher-e-Babec,** shĕh′hẹr ẹh bå′bĕk‵, a town of Persia, province of Kerman, lat. 29° 53′ N., lon. 55° 3′ E. It was formerly a flourishing city, but is now much decayed.

Baba-Dagh, bå′bå‵dăg′, a town of Roumania, in the Dobrudja (which see), on the W. shore of Lake Rassein, 93 miles N.E. of Silistria. Pop. 10,000.

Baba-Dagh (anc. *Mons Cad′mus*), a celebrated mountain in the S.W. part of Asia Minor; also the name of several other mountains in European and Asiatic Turkey.

Babahan, a town of Persia. See BEHBEHAN.

Babahoyo, bå-bå-o′yo, or **Bodegas,** bo-då′gås, a town of South America, in Ecuador, 70 miles N. by E. of Guayaquil, on the Guayas. Pop. 2000.

Bábai, a village of India. See BABYE.

Babakanda, bå-bå-kån′då, a town of the Foolah country, Africa. Lat. 10° 2′ N.; lon. 2° 55′ E. Pop. 10,000.

Babba, båb′bå, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, about 80 miles W. of Timor-Laut. Lat. 7° 50′ S.; lon. 129° 40′ E. Length, 18 miles; average breadth, 6 miles.

Bab′bicombe, a village and popular resort of Devonshire, England, 2 miles N. of Torquay.

Babb's Bridge, a post-office of Rapides parish, La., is at a hamlet called Calhoun's, on Spring Creek.

Babb′town, a post-hamlet of Greenville co., S.C., 20 miles S.E. of Greenville.

Bab′cock's Hill, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., in Bridgewater township, 16 miles S. by W. of Utica.

Babcock's Mills, New York. See South Brookfield.

Babek, a town of Persia. See Bababeg.

Babel (båb′ẹl) **Island,** in Bass's Straits, is contiguous to the E. point of Great Island. Lat. 40° S.; lon. 148° 20′ E.

Bab-el-Mandeb, båb-ĕl-mån′dĕb‵ ("the gate of tears"), sometimes improperly called **Bab-el-Mandel,** a strait uniting the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean, and deriving its name from the dangers of its navigation. Distance across from the cape on the Arabian shore to the coast of Africa, 20 miles. Perim, now occupied by the English, and other small islands, lie off the N. shore. See Cape Bab-el-Mandeb.

Babelthuap, bå‵bĕl-too-åp′, the largest of the Pelew Islands, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 7° 30′ N.; lon. 134° 40′ E.

Babenhausen, bå‵bẹn-hŏw′zẹn, a town of Germany, in Hesse, 12 miles by rail N.E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 2673.

Babenhausen, a town of Bavaria, 34 miles S.W. of Augsburg, where reside the Princes Fugger von Babenhausen. Pop. 1850.

Babhangaon, båb‵hån-gŏwn′, a town of India, district and 40 miles N. of Boglipoor. Pop. 3277.

Babia, the Latin name of the town of Montalto.

Babiacora, bå-be-å-ko′rå, a town of Mexico, in Sonora, on the Sonora River, 50 miles S.S.W. of Arispe. Pop. 600.

Babinagreda, bå-be-nå-grå′då, a village of Austro-Hungary, Slavonia, about 30 miles E. of Brod. Pop. 4421.

Ba′bine Lake, or **Na′ta-Pun′ket,** a large lake of British Columbia, the source of a tributary of the Columbia.

Babinovichi, Babinovitchi, or **Babinowitschi,** bå-be-no-vee′chee, a town of Russia, government and 65 miles N.N.E. of Moheelev, on an affluent of the Düna.

Baboul Bay, Newfoundland. See Bull's Bay.

Babuyan (bå‵boo-yån′) **Islands,** a group of volcanic origin, in the Pacific, just N. of Luzon. They belong to Spain. Chief islands, Calayan and Claro Babuyan.

Babye, or **Babai,** bå‵bī′, a town of India, Central Provinces, in Jubbulpoor, 15 miles E. of Hoshungabad. Pop. 3205.

Bab′ylon (L. *Bab′ylon;* Gr. *Βαβυλών, Babulōn*), one of the oldest and most celebrated cities in the world, the ancient capital of the Babylonio-Chaldean Empire, was situated in an extensive plain, on the Euphrates, 60 miles S. of Bagdad. The modern town of Hillah occupies a portion of its site. Lat. 32° 28′ 30″ N.; lon. 44° 9′ 45″ E. According to Herodotus, the walls of Babylon were 60 miles in circumference, 87 feet thick, and 350 feet high, built of brick, and contained 25 gates of solid brass, and 250 towers. The ruins of Birs-Nimrood are supposed by some writers to be the tower of Babel of the Scriptures, or the Temple of Belus described by Herodotus. The base of this tower measures 2082 feet in circumference; its remains, constructed of the most beautiful brick masonry, are 28 feet in breadth. Babylon was in its glory in the time of Nebuchadnezzar. It was besieged and taken by Cyrus, B.C. 538, and afterwards by Alexander the Great. The most prominent of the remaining ruins are Birs-Nimrood, the Kasr, on the supposed site of the palace of Nebuchadnezzar, and the Mujahlibah, on the river bank, 5 miles from Hillah. Very important additions to our knowledge of its history have been obtained by the translation of its cuneiform inscriptions in recent years.

Bab′ylon, a post-office of Fulton co., Ill., on Spoon River, about 26 miles S. of Galesburg.

Babylon, a post-village and township of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the south shore of Long Island, and on the South Side Railroad, 36 miles E. by S. from Brooklyn. This is the S.E. terminus of the Central Railroad of Long Island. It has 4 churches, 2 weekly newspapers, and the Bay View Institute. Pop. of township, 4539.

Babylonia, bab-e-lo′ne-ą, the ancient name of a province in Middle Asia, now called Bagdad, bounded on the N. by Mesopotamia, E. by the Tigris River, S. by the Persian Gulf, and W. by the Arabian Desert. The country, in ancient times, was famed for its fertility; now it is a desolate waste. See Bagdad and Irak-Arabee.

Baby Poolo (or **Pulo**), bå′bee poo′lo, a cluster of islands in the Malay Archipelago, lat. 3° N., lon. 95° 32′ E.

Bacalar, bå-kå-lar′, or **San Felipe de Bacalar,** sån få-lee′på då bå-kå-lar′, a seaport of Yucatan, at the mouth of the San José, 86 miles N.N.W. of Balize. P. 4000.

Bacalhão, an island off Newfoundland. See Baccalew.

Bacamarte, bå-kå-mar′tå, a village of Brazil, province of Parahiba, 16 miles from Campina Grande.

Bacau, a town of Roumania. See Bakau.

Bac‵calew′, Bacaliau, or **Bacalieu** (Port. *Bacalhão*, bå-kål-yŏwng′, *i.e.*, "codfish"), a small island, N.E. of the Avalon peninsula, Newfoundland. Lat. 48° 9′ N.; lon. 52° 52′ W. Area, 4 square miles.

Baccarat, båk‵kå‵rå′, a town of France, department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, 15 miles S.E. of Lunéville, on a railway, and on the Meurthe. Pop. 5040. Its crystal-works are the most extensive in France.

Bacchiglione, båk-keel-yo′nå (anc. *Medo′acus Mi′nor*, or *Medu′acus Mi′nor*), a river of Italy, rises near Vicenza, passes Padua, and enters the Adriatic 3 miles S. of Chioggia. Length, 55 miles.

Bachan, an island of the East Indies. See Bachian.

Bacharach, bå′kå-råk‵, a town of Prussia, 22½ miles S.S.E. of Coblentz, on the Rhine. Pop. 1687.

Bach′elor, a post-office of Callaway co., Mo., 6 miles from Auxvasse Railroad Station.

Bachelor's Hall, a post-hamlet of Pittsylvania co., Va., 10 miles N.W. of Danville.

Bachelor's Retreat, a post-hamlet of Oconee co., S.C., 5 miles from Westminster Station. It has a church.

Bach Grove, a post-office of Wright co., Iowa, 11 miles from Webster City.

Bachian, Batchian, Batschian, bå‵che-ån′, written by the Dutch **Batjan,** båt‵yån′, also sometimes spelled **Bachan, Batshian,** and **Batsian,** an island of the Dutch East Indies, Molucca Archipelago, in the Ternate group, S.W. of Gilolo. Lat. 0° 35′ S.; lon. 127° 35′ E. Estimated area, 900 square miles. It is mountainous and fertile. The Dutch took it from the Spaniards in 1610.

Bachman, båk′mạn, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., O., 17 miles by rail W.N.W. of Dayton.

Bachman's Mills, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md., about 35 miles N.N.W. of Baltimore.

Bachman's Valley Junction, Pennsylvania. See Valley Junction.

Bachmanville, båk′mạn-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Dauphin co., Pa., 4 miles from Derry.

Bachmut, a town of Russia. See Bakhmoot.

Back‵bone′, a post-hamlet of Sebastian co., Ark., 10 miles S. of Fort Smith.

Backbone, a post-office of Elliott co., Ky.

Backbone Valley, a hamlet of Burnet co., Tex., about 50 miles W.N.W. of Austin.

Back Creek rises in Frederick co., Va., runs northeastward, and enters the Potomac in Berkeley co., W. Va.

Back Creek, a township, Randolph co., N.C. P. 1212.

Back Creek Valley, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Va., 12 miles N.W. of Winchester. It has a church. Here is a summer resort called Valley Home.

Backergunge, or **Bákarganj,** båk-ẹr-gŭnj′, a district of Bengal, in the Ganges delta, bounded S. by the Bay of Bengal, E. by Noakhally, and W. by Jessore. Area, 4939 square miles. It includes some of the Sunderbunds, and is cut by innumerable navigable water-channels. It is very fertile. Capital, Burrishol. Pop. 2,377,433.

Backnang, båk′nång, a town of Würtemberg, 16 miles N.E. of Stuttgart. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, leather, and muslin. Pop. 4472.

Back River, a small stream of Strafford co., N.H., unites its waters with the Piscataqua.

Back's Land, British North America, is a name applied to the region around the Arctic Circle, between lon. 95° and 108° W., explored by Captain Back in 1831.

Back's River, Canada. See Great Fish River.

Back Swamp, a township, Robeson co., N.C. P. 800.

Back′usburg, a post-hamlet of Calloway co., Ky., 11 miles E. of Mayfield. It has a church. Pop. about 50.

Bacoli, bå-ko′lee (anc. *Villa Bauli*), a village of Italy, on the W. shore of the Gulf of Pozzuoli, and 10 miles W. of Naples. Here are interesting remains of antiquity.

Bacolor, bå-ko-lor′, a town of Luzon, capital of the province of Pampanga, 10 miles N.W. of Manila, near the river Pampanga. Pop. 8548.

Bacon, a township of Vernon co., Mo. Pop. 813.

Bacon, a post-office of Coshocton co., O.

Bacon Creek, a post-hamlet of Hart co., Ky., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 66 miles S. of Louisville. It has manufactures of flour, lumber, and tobacco. Pop. 100.

Bacon Hill, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., 5 miles from Gansevoort Railroad Station. It has a church.

Baconsburg, Trumbull co., O. See CORTLAND.

Ba'con's Cas'tle, a post-hamlet of Surrey co., Va., about 56 miles S.E. of Richmond.

Ba'conton, a post-office and station of Mitchell co., Ga., near Flint River, and on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 16 miles S. of Albany. Here are 2 stores.

Ba'con Turn'out, a station in Edgefield co., S.C., on the Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 29 miles N.N.E. of Augusta, Ga.

Bacqueville, or **Basqueville,** båk'veel', a town of France, Seine-Inférieure, 10 miles S.W. of Dieppe. P. 2520.

Bács, or **Batsch,** bạtsh, a county of Hungary, bounded S. and W. by the Danube. Capital, Bács. Area, 3975 square miles. Pop. 576,149.

Bács, or **Batsch,** a town of Hungary, capital of the county of Bács, 148 miles S. of Pesth. Pop. 3666.

Bactria, a country of Asia. See BALKH.

Bac'up, a town of Lancashire, England, on a railway, 6 miles N.N.W. of Rochdale. It has varied and extensive manufactures, quarries, coal-mines, a library, and water-works, and is a place of recent growth. Pop. 17,199.

Bada, the Latin for BADEN.

Badagry, bå-dåg'ree, a British port of Upper Guinea, on the Slave Coast, 50 miles E.N.E. of Whydah. MOUNT BADAGRY, in Upper Guinea, is in lat. 6° 26′ N., lon. 3° 14′ E.

Badajos, bad-ạ-hoce' (Sp. *Badajoz,* bå-DÅ-HŌTH'; anc. *Pax Augus'ta*), a city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name, and of Estremadura, on the Guadiana, at the mouth of the Rivillas, 132 miles by rail E. of Lisbon, and 5 miles from the frontier of Portugal. Pop. 17,960. The streets are narrow and crooked, but well paved and clean, and the houses are good. Principal buildings, a cathedral, several hospitals, an arsenal, and within the citadel a lofty tower. It has manufactures of soap, woollens, and leather, and a brisk trade. Badajos was taken by Soult on the 10th of March, 1811, and by Wellington on the 6th of April, 1812. It is a bishop's see.

Badajos, a province of Spain, in Estremadura, on the Portuguese frontier. It is popularly known as Lower Estremadura. It is rich in metals, and produces wax, silk, wool, and pork. Area, 8687 square miles. Pop. 431,922.

Badakhshan. See BUDUKHSHAN.

Badalona, bå-DÅ-lo'nå, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 6 miles N.E. of Barcelona. Pop. 9525.

Badalucco, bå-då-look'ko, or **Badaluco,** a village of Italy, in Liguria, 12 miles from San Remo. Pop. 2290.

Badaôn, a town of India. See BUDAON.

Bad Axe, a post-village, capital of Huron co., Mich., in Verona township, 45 miles N.E. of Vassar, and 17 miles S. by W. of Port Austin. It has 2 churches, lumber-mill, &c.

Bad Axe, a village of Wisconsin. See LIBERTY POLE.

Bad Axe River, Vernon co., Wis., runs southwestward and enters the Mississippi River about 2 miles above the mouth of the Upper Iowa.

Baddeck', a port of entry of Nova Scotia, capital of Victoria co., Cape Breton Island, on the Bras d'Or, 40 miles W. by S. of Sydney. It has a court-house and jail, 3 churches, 12 stores, and several hotels. Pop. 400.

Bade, the French name of BADEN.

Badeborn, bå'dẹh-BORN', a town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt, 5 miles from Ballenstädt. Pop. 1321.

Bad-Ems, a town of Germany. See EMS.

Baden, bå'dẹn or bå'dẹn (Fr. *Bade,* båd; Sp. and It. *Baden,* bå'dĕn; L. *Ba'da*), GRAND DUCHY OF (Ger. *Grossherzogthum Baden,* groce hĕRT'sōG-toom bå'dẹn), a state of the German Empire, between lat. 47° 32′ and 49° 52′ N. and lon. 7° 27′ and 9° 50′ E., in the angle formed by the Rhine on turning northward at Basel. It is bounded N. by Bavaria and Hesse, E. by Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Hohenzollern, S. by Switzerland, and W. by Alsace-Lorraine and Rhenish Bavaria. Area and subdivisions as follows:

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Pop. in 1875.	Chief Towns.
Lake (Constance)........	1303	276,452	Constance.
Upper Rhine..............	1654	441,493	Freiburg.
Middle Rhine............	1549	387,673	Carlsruhe.
Lower Rhine..............	1314	401,561	Mannheim.
Total.....................	5820	1,507,179	

The country is divided into 11 circles. Surface mountainous, covered for four-fifths of its extent by the Black Forest, with the contreforts which extend from it; the Alp, the Heiligenberg, and the Randen are on the E., and on the S. the Schwarzwald and Odenwald, which bound the eastern valley of the Rhine, from which they rise abruptly and form a chain of plateaus gradually descending towards the north, and varying from 2000 to 4000 feet in elevation. The culminating points are the Feldberg, 4675 feet; the Kandel, 4160 feet; the Blauen, 3822 feet; the Katzenbuckel, summit of the Odenwald, 2300 feet; the Randen, 2600 feet; and the Kaiserstuhl, an isolated volcanic mass near Breisach, 1900 feet. The western part of the territory is a plain, extending between the Rhine and the mountains from Basel to Mannheim. Principal rivers, the Rhine, which forms the S. and W. boundary, the Murg, Kinzig, Weissmain, Neckar, and Danube. The Lake of Constance forms part of the S.E. frontier. The climate is very mild in the valley of the Rhine, and rigorous in the mountain districts. The vine is cultivated at an elevation of 1400 feet. The soil is in general very fertile, especially in the valleys of the Rhine and Neckar. Agriculture supplies the chief wealth of the state, and is conducted with skill.

Barley, wheat, maize, potatoes, fine hemp, flax, and tobacco are raised. The cultivation of fruit is extensively carried on. The produce of wine is of much importance. Mineral products comprise salt from springs, alum, vitriol, sulphur, coal, iron, copper, lead, and a little silver. The duchy is extremely rich in mineral springs. Manufactures have of late materially increased; the principal are cotton-spinning and weaving, ribbon-making, and the production of beet sugar. Important branches of industry in the Schwarzwald are the manufactures of straw plait, wooden ornaments, watches, clocks, jewelry, musical boxes, toys, *schmierseife* (a kind of soap), charcoal, tar, oil of cade, &c. Principal exports, timber, wine, corn, and *kirschwasser,* salt, linen, and cotton goods, wooden clocks, straw hats, and paper. A complete system of railways exists, constructed and operated by the government.

The government is administered by the grand duke, a chamber of peers, and a chamber consisting of 22 deputies from towns and 41 from rural districts; it has the reputation of being tolerant and liberal. The majority of the population is Roman Catholic, but the reigning family is Protestant. The grand duchy possesses an excellent system of public instruction, and the schools are numerous. Attendance at school is obligatory on all children. Baden has two universities, among the most ancient and celebrated in Germany; that of Heidelberg has a faculty for Lutheran and that of Freiburg for Catholic theology. Judicial courts, subordinate to the supreme court at Mannheim, sit at Constance, Freiburg, Mannheim, Offenburg, and Carlsruhe. Baden has 4 votes in the federal council, and her troops form the 14th corps of the German army.

Baden, commonly **Baden-Baden,** bå'dẹn bå'dẹn (anc. *Civ'itas Aure'lia Aquen'sis*), a town and watering-place in the grand duchy of Baden, in a valley of the Schwarzwald, on the Oehlbach, 18 miles S.S.W. of Carlsruhe. The town is 6 miles from the Rhine, and is connected by a branch with the railway from Mannheim to Basel. It is crowned by an old castle, a vast ruined edifice of the tenth or eleventh century. The principal buildings are a church, with the tombs of its margraves, a new castle, with subterranean vaults, a hall of antiquities, a pump-room over the chief spring, the *conversations-haus,* art-gallery, and library. The water is conveyed by pipes to numerous hotels, in which baths are fitted up. There are 13 springs of a saline nature, varying in temperature from 117° to 154° Fahrenheit, containing also iron and free carbonic acid. This is generally considered the most beautifully situated of all the German watering-places. July and August are the months in which it is most frequented, but visitors arrive from May to October. Pop. 10,080.

Baden (anc. *Ther'mæ Helvet'icæ*), a town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the Limmat, 14 miles by rail N.W. of Zurich. Its sulphur-baths (temperature 117° Fahrenheit) are frequented by the Swiss. Pop. 3412.

Baden, or **Baaden,** bå'dẹn (anc. *Ther'mæ Ce'tiæ*), a town of Lower Austria, 12 miles by rail S.S.W. of Vienna, on the Schwächat. It has an imperial castle, many rich private mansions, several hospitals, and famous mineral springs. The springs are sulphurous, and vary in temperature from 92° to 97° Fahrenheit. Pop. 5847.

Baden, bå'dôNᵍ', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 10 miles S.W. of Vannes. Pop. 2639.

Baden, bā'dẹn, a station in San Mateo co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 11 miles S. of San Francisco.

Ba'den, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 6 miles N. of St. Louis. It has 4 churches.

Baden, a hamlet of Gage co., Neb., about 28 miles S. by W. from Lincoln.

Baden, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa., on the Ohio River, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 28 miles by rail N.W. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, a flour-mill, &c.

Baden, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, on a railway, 72 miles W. of Toronto. It contains an iron-foundry, woollen-, flax-, and stave-factories, a brewery, and several stores. Pop. 500.

Baden-Baden, Germany. See Baden.

Baden-Baden, post-office at Millersburg, Ill.

Baden-Hausen, bå`dẹn-hŏw'zẹn, a village of Brunswick, in the Harz, 8½ miles S. of Seesen. Pop. 937.

Badenoch, bå'dẹn-ok`, an extensive Highland district of Scotland, forming the S.E. part of Inverness-shire, and traversed by the river Spey.

Badenweiler, bå`dẹn-ŵī'lẹr, a village of Baden, 2 miles E. of Mülheim, has alkaline thermal springs. P. 471.

Ba'ders, a post-office of Schuyler co., Ill., is at Osceola.

Badgastein, Austria. See Gastein.

Badg'er, a township of Webster co., Iowa. Pop. 479.

Badger, a post-hamlet of Portage co., Wis., in Lanark township, 8 miles S.W. of Waupaca.

Badger Creek, a post-office of Lyon co., Kansas, 6 miles from Emporia.

Badger Hill, a post-office of Tama co., Iowa.

Badger Lake, a post-office of Monona co., Iowa.

Badger Mills, a post-village of Chippewa co., Wis., on the Chippewa River, in Lafayette township, and on the Chippewa Falls & Western Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Eau Claire. It has a large lumber-mill and grist-mill.

Badia, bå-dee'å, a town of Italy, on the Adige, 11 miles W.N.W. of Rovigo. Pop. 5901, who manufacture pottery, and trade in corn, flax, cheese, leather, and silk.

Badia Calavena, bå-dee'å kå-lå-vå'nå, a town of Northern Italy, 14 miles N.N.E. of Verona. Pop. 2303.

Badia Tedalda, bå-dee'å tå-dål'då, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 23 miles N.E. of Arezzo. Pop. 2246.

Badis, a town of Morocco. See Velez de Gomera.

Badito, bå-dee'to, a post-hamlet of Huerfano co., Col., on the Huerfano River, 50 miles S.S.W. of Pueblo.

Badkert, bŏd`kêrt', a town of Hungary, 28 miles S.S.E. of Kecskemet. Pop. 3656.

Badku, a town of Russia. See Bakoo.

Bad Lands. See Mauvaises Terres.

Badne'ra, a town of the Amrawutti district, British India, on the Indian Peninsular Railway. Pop. 6876.

Badnoor, or **Badnur.** See Budnoor.

Badolato, bå-do-lå'to, a town of Italy, in Calabria, on the sea, 15 miles S. of Squillace. Pop. 3932.

Badong, bå`dong', a commercial state on the S. side of the island of Bali, Malay Archipelago. Area, about 100 square miles. It has a seaport town of the same name, with a Dutch settlement, and exports rice, coffee, tobacco, maize, cattle, and pigs, receiving in return European manufactures, opium, and Chinese coin. Pop. 130,000.

Badonviller, bå`dòng`vee`yair', a town of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 19 miles S.E. of Lunéville. Pop. 2069.

Badoor, a river of Beloochistan. See Doostee.

Badr, a town of Arabia. See Bedr.

Badul'la, a military post in Ceylon, 40 miles S.E. of Kandy, and 2100 feet above the sea. It has a fort, barracks, and a hospital.

Baeça, a city of Spain. See Baeza.

Baelegem, bå'lẹh-hêm`, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 9 miles by rail E. by S. of Ghent. Pop. 2700.

Baelen, bå'lẹn, a town of Belgium, in Antwerp, 14 miles S.E. of Turnhout, on the Great Nèthe. Pop. 3425.

Baelen, a village of Belgium, province of Liege, 5 miles N.E. of Verviers, with iron-works. Pop. 2780.

Baena, bå-å'nå, or **Vaena,** vå-å'nå (anc. *Cas'tra Vinia'na?*), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 24 miles S.S.E. of Cordova, on the Marbella. Pop. 11,607.

Baependi, bå-å-pên'dee, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 180 miles W.N.W. of Rio Janeiro.

Baerum, bå'room, a village of Norway, 7 miles W. of Christiania, on a stream of the same name, has iron-forges.

Baesrode, bås-ro'dẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 3 miles by rail E. of Dendermonde. Pop. 2910.

Bæterræ, the ancient name of Béziers.

Bætis, the ancient name of the Guadalquivir.

Baeza, or **Baeça,** bå-å'thå (anc. *Bea'tia*), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 22 miles E.N.E. of Jaen, has numerous churches, monasteries, &c. Its principal edifices are the cathedral, now united to that of Jaen, the university, and the old monastery of St. Philip de Neri. Baeza is the seat of several courts, and possesses a seminary in which both theology and philosophy are taught, an economical society, and several endowed schools. The principal manufactures are cloth, leather, and soap. The sculptor Gaspar Becerra was born here in 1520. Pop. 13,203.

Baeza, bå-å'så, a town of South America, in Ecuador, 90 miles E.S.E. of Quito, on the Coca River. The population has been stated at 600, but the town is said by Orton to consist of only two small houses.

Ba Falemé, a river of Senegambia. See Falemé.

Baffa, båf'få (anc. *Pa'phos,* of which the modern name is a corruption), a town on the S.W. coast of Cyprus, 56 miles W.S.W. of Nicosia. It is defended by a small citadel; the port is accessible only for small boats. It is a Greek bishop's see. Baffa was an important place under the Venetian rule, and occupies the site of the *Nova Paphus* of the ancients. Pop. 1000.

Baffa, a harbor of Guinea. See Bassa.

Baf'fin Land, a great island of British North America, bounded E. by Baffin's Bay, and W. by the Gulf of Boothia, Fox Channel, and Hudson's Strait. It is crossed by the Arctic Circle.

Baf'fin's Bay, a large gulf in the N.E. part of North America, is bounded on the E. by Greenland. It communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by Davis Strait, and with the Arctic Ocean by Lancaster Sound and Smith's Sound. It is about 850 miles long, and extends northward as far as 77° 30′ N. latitude. The greatest width is nearly 400 miles. It is said to be 6500 feet deep in some places. The shores are rocky and precipitous and overlooked by high mountains. This bay was named in honor of William Baffin, who first explored it in 1616. Black whales, seals, and polar bears abound in its waters and on its coasts. Dr. Kane describes the great pack of icebergs that occupies the middle of this bay. There were 250 icebergs of the first magnitude (mostly over 250 feet high) visible at one time.

Baffin's Island, a small island in Fox's Channel, N. branch of Hudson's Bay. Lat. 65° 40′ N.; lon. 83° 29′ W.

Baffin's Islands, three small islands on the E. shore of Baffin's Bay. Lat. 74° 4′ N.; lon. 58° W.

Ba-Fing, a river of Western Africa, the principal head-stream of the Senegal.

Baffo, båf'fo, a town of the Mahee country, Dahomey, Western Africa, at the foot of one of the Kong Mountains.

Baflo, båf-lo', a village of the Netherlands, province of Groningen, 15 miles N.W. of Appingedam. Pop. 2366.

Bafra, bå'frå, a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Seevas, on the Kizil-Irmak, 49 miles S.E. of Sinope. Pop. 2000.

Bagacum, the ancient name of Bavay.

Bagagen, bå-gå-zhêng', a river of Brazil, province of Goyaz, joins the Maranhão about 20 miles above the mouth of that stream. Length, 160 miles.

Bagalen, a region of Java. See Baglen.

Baganga, bå-gång'gå, a seaport town and bay, Malay Archipelago, on the E. coast of the island of Mindanao.

Bagaria, bå-gå-ree'å, or **Bagheria,** bå-gå-ree'å, a town of Sicily, 7 miles E. of Palermo. Pop. 10,651.

Bagdad, båg-dåd' or bag'dad, sometimes written **Bagdat,** a celebrated city of Asiatic Turkey, formerly capital of the Empire of the Caliphs, now capital of the pashalic of the same name, on both banks of the Tigris, 190 miles above its junction with the Euphrates. Lat. 33° 19′ 50″ N.; lon. 44° 22′ 38″ E. The city is of an irregular, oblong form, and about 3 miles in circuit, and, as seen from a distance, has a striking appearance, being surrounded by formidable-looking walls of brick, strengthened with round towers and mounted with cannon. A forest of palm- and date-trees growing around and within the city adds to the picturesque effect. The interior, however, disappoints the expectations which a distant view is calculated to excite. Bagdad was for many ages the great emporium for commerce of all the surrounding countries, but it has of late years much declined. The chief imports are cotton twist, calicoes, shirtings, prints, shawls, woollen cloths, and dyes. The returns are specie, Persian tombak, galls, hides, indigo, pearls, cashmere shawls, coffee, gums, myrrh, &c. Bagdad has few manufactures: the principal are red and yellow leather, both of which are much esteemed, and a kind of plush, of rich and beautiful patterns, which is used by the Turks for covering cushions and sofas. The climate of Bagdad is intensely hot in summer, but on the whole salubrious, although subject during part of the summer to a hot wind, known by the name of *samiel* or simoom. Rain rarely falls later than the beginning of May or earlier than towards the end of

September. Two striking features of this city are the immense numbers of negro slaves and white donkeys that throng the streets. The population, which once exceeded 100,000, is at present officially placed at 40,000. The streets are narrow and irregular, and the houses are meanly built; but some fine old structures remain, comprising the "gate of the talisman," the tomb of Zobeide, the wife of the Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, and the tomb of a Turkish saint of the twelfth century. The edifice of its famous college, founded in 1233, now serves for a caravansary and for the custom-house. A citadel, of no great strength, commands the passage of the Tigris. There are about 100 mosques. The bazaars are large, and abound with most of the goods sold in European markets. This city, built out of the ruins of *Ctesiphon*, was founded by Almanzor in 763, and continued to flourish under succeeding caliphs, until sacked by Hoolâkoo in 1259. It has been held by the Turks since 1638.

Bagdad, bȧg-dȧd′ (anc. *Chaldæ′a, Mesopota′mia*), a vilayet or province forming the S.E. portion of Asiatic Turkey. Length from N.W. to S.E., 630 miles; greatest breadth, about 450 miles. The Euphrates and Tigris flow through the province, and unite at Korna. The country E. of the Tigris includes Koordistan and Khoozistan; the plains of the former are fertile, producing grain and fruit; the latter, possessing a good soil in some parts, is generally a desert waste; it is, however, famed for its dates. The country to the W. of the Euphrates is a flat, arid, sandy desert, destitute of herbage, except near the banks of the river, which are very fertile. The lower part is healthy, producing abundant rice crops. Pop. about 2,000,000.

Bag′dad, a post-village of Shelby co., Ky., on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, 13 miles W.N.W. of Frankfort. It has a church.

Bagdad, a village of Florida. See Blackwater.

Bagdad, a station in Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Alleghany Junction.

Bagdad, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Tenn., about 56 miles E.N.E. of Nashville, has a store and a church.

Bagdad, a post-village of Williamson co., Tex., 12 miles from Round Rock Station. It has 4 churches, 2 steam-mills, 3 stores, and a masonic institute.

Bagdad, a town of Mexico, in Tamaulipas, on the Rio Grande, near its mouth, is ill built, and subject to overflow. It was a prominent seaport in 1861–64, and the seat of a large blockade-running trade with Texas.

Bagdat, bȧg`dȧt′, or **Bagdadshik,** a town of Russia, Transcaucasia, 15 miles S.S.E. of Kootais. Pop. 1600.

Bage, bȧ′zhȧ, a village of Brazil, province of São Pedro do Rio Grande, near Piratinim, on the S. frontier of the province. It has a church and 2000 inhabitants.

Bagé-la-Ville, bȧ`zhȧ′-lȧ-veel′, a town of France, department of Ain, near Bagé-le-Châtel. Pop. 2142.

Bagé-le-Châtel, bȧ`zhȧ′-lẹh-shâ`têl′, a village of France, in Ain, 15 miles W.N.W. of Bourg. Pop. 758.

Bag′enbun Head, a cape of Ireland, co. of Wexford, at the entrance of Bannow Bay.

Bag′gettsville, a post-office of Robertson co., Tenn.

Bagh, a town of Beloochistan. See B'hag.

Baghal, a state of India. See Bagul.

Bagh`erat′, a town of India, in Jessore, 20 miles S.E. of Culna, is on the navigable river Bairab.

Bagheria, a town of Sicily. See Bagaria.

Baghirmi, or **Bagirmi,** bạ-gheer′me, written also **Begharmeh** and **Baghermeh,** a state of Central Africa. in the valley of the Shari, S. of Lake Chad, and S.W. of Bornoo, is about 240 miles long from N. to S., and 150 miles broad. It is level and not unfertile, but is subject to drought. The dominant people are Mohammedan negroes, of a warlike race, and are cruel in the extreme, while the mass of the people are degraded heathens. The country pays tribute to Bornoo and Waday. Capital, Masenia.

Baghistan, a ruin of Persia. See Behistun.

Bagh`ja′la, a town of India, in Bengal, lat. 22° 47′ 38″ N., lon. 88° 47′ 16″ E., 30 miles N.E. of Calcutta. Pop. 9718.

Baghput, or **Bághpat,** bạ̊g`pŭt′, a town of the Meerut district, North-West Provinces, British India, 19 miles N. of Delhi. Pop. 7887.

Baghtschi-Serai. See Bakhchee-Sarai.

Baghulcund, India. See Rewah.

Baglen, or **Bagalen,** bȧg′ạ-len, a fertile Dutch province of Java, near its centre, bounded S. by the ocean. Area, 923 square miles. Pop. 865,470. It exports teak, rice, jute, coffee, tea, fruits, sugar, and many other products.

Bag′ley, a post-office and station of Menominee co., Mich., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 34 miles N. of Menominee.

Bagley, a station in Otsego co., Mich., on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, 117 miles N.N.W. of Bay City.

Bagna, bȧn′yȧ, or **Bagni,** bȧn′yee, a town of Turkey in Europe, 40 miles W. of Philippopolis, on the Maritza.

Bagnacavallo, bȧn`yȧ-kȧ-vȧl′lo, a town of Italy, 11 miles W. of Ravenna. Pop. 3885.

Bagnaja, bȧn-yȧ′yȧ, a village of Italy, 3 miles N.E. of Viterbo. Pop. 2731.

Bagna-Louka, a town of Turkey. See Banialooka.

Bag′nalstown, or **Bag′enalstown,** a town of Ireland, co. and 10 miles S. of Carlow, on the Barrow. P. 2161.

Bagnan, bȧg`nȧn′, or **Baguan,** bȧg`wȧn′, an island off the E. coast of Borneo. Lat. 6° 8′ N.; lon. 118° 30′ E.

Bagnara, bȧn-yȧ′rȧ, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, on the Gulf of Gioja, 16 miles N.E. of Reggio. Pop. 6229. Good wine is produced in the vicinity.

Bagnara, a town of Italy, 20 miles W.S.W. of Ravenna. Pop. 1953.

Bagnasco, bȧn-yȧs′ko, a town of Italy, 25 miles E.S.E. of Coni, on the Tanaro. Pop. 1500.

Bagnères-de-Bigorre, bȧn`yaiʀ′-dẹh-bee`goʀ′ (anc. *Vi′cus Aquen′sis*), a town of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, on the Adour, and on a railway, 13 miles S.S.E. of Tarbes. Pop. 9470. It is a cheerful, clean town, with white houses, shaded promenades, and channels of clear water running through its streets. It has excellent hotels, a public library, a theatre, a concert-room, a college, a hospital, a fine museum, a Protestant church, and manufactures of woollens, linens, and crape called "barèges." There are over 60 quarries of colored marble here, and in the vicinity are numerous fine drives. There are many bathing establishments, the springs varying in temperature from 72° to 124° Fahr. Its waters were resorted to by the Romans, and are still annually visited by thousands of strangers.

Bagnères-de-Luchon, bȧn`yaiʀ′-dẹh-lü`shòɴᵍ′ (the *A′quæ Convena′rum* of the Romans), a town of France, department of Garonne, in the Pyrenees, 5 miles from the Spanish frontier, and 22 miles S.S.W. of St. Gaudens. Pop. 3829. It has celebrated sulphurous thermal springs.

Bagnes-le-Chable, bȧñ`-lẹh-shȧb′l, or **Chable,** called also **Bagnes,** a village of Switzerland, in Valais, on the Dranse, 7 miles S.E. of Martigny. Pop. 4254.

Bagni, a town of Turkey. See Bagna.

Bagni, bȧn′yee, the name of several villages of Italy, so called from their mineral baths.

Bagni, a town of Sicily, 12 miles W.S.W. of Syracuse. Pop. 5628.

Bagni della Porretta, bȧn′yee dêl′lȧ poʀ-ʀêt′tȧ, a village of Italy, 2 miles N.E. of Civita Vecchia, with mineral springs, called by Pliny the *A′quæ Tau′ri*, and a remarkable aqueduct constructed by Trajan.

Bagni di Lucca, bȧn′yee dee look′kȧ, a village of Italy, 11 miles N. of Lucca. Pop. of commune, 9222.

Bagni di Pisa, bȧn′yee dee pee′zȧ, a village of Italy, 4 miles N.E. of Pisa.

Bagni Morba, bȧn′yee moʀ′bȧ, a village of Italy, in Tuscany, 30 miles W.S.W. of Sienna, with mineral springs.

Bagno, bȧn′yo, a town of Italy, province of Florence, 65 miles E. of Florence. Pop. 7538.

Bagno a Ripoli, bȧn′yo ȧ ree′po-lee, a suburb of Florence, Italy, near the Arno, and about 2 miles S.E. of the town. It has many fine villas. Pop. 13,080.

Bagnoles, bȧn`yol′, a village of France, in Orne, 13 miles S.E. of Domfront. It has hot and cold springs.

Bagnolet, bȧn`yo`lȧ′, a village of France, department of Seine, N.E. of Paris, has gypsum-quarries. Pop. 2597.

Bagnoli, bȧn-yo′lee, a town of Italy, 12½ miles N.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 4210.

Bagnoli, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 9 miles S.W. of Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. 3409.

Bagnolo, bȧn-yo′lo, a town of Northern Italy, 7 miles S.S.W. of Brescia. Pop. 3489.

Bagnolo, a town of Northern Italy, in Piedmont, 12 miles N.W. of Saluzzo. Pop. 6357. Many villages of Italy have this name.

Bagnols, bȧn`yol′ (anc. *Bal′nea*), a village of France, department of Gard, 13 miles N.E. of Uzès. Pop. 4876. It has a communal college and hospital, and manufactures of serges, silk, cordage, &c.

Bagnols-les-Bains, bȧn`yol′-lȧ-bȧɴᵍ′, a village of France, in Lozère, 8 miles E.S.E. of Mende.

Bagnone, bȧn-yo′nȧ, a town and commune of Italy, province of Massa e Carrara, 7 miles S.E. of Pontremoli, at the S. base of Mount Orsajo. It contains a large square, a parish church, and a castle. Pop. 5288.

Bagnorea, bȧn-yo-rȧ′ȧ (anc. *Bal′neum Re′gis*), a town of Italy, province of Rome, 20 miles S.S.W. of Orvieto. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 3745.

Bagolino, bå-go-lee′no, a village of Italy, 23 miles N.E. of Brescia. It has iron-forges. Pop. 3791.

Bagoo, a town of Indo-China. See Pegu.

Bagoolee, Bagouly, or **Bagooly.** See Pactolus.

Bagos, bŏh`gŏsh′, or **Hadja-Bagos,** hŏd′yŏh-bŏh`-gŏsh′, a town of Hungary, co. of Bihar, 9 miles S.S.E. of Debreczin. Pop. 2100.

Bagot, bå`go′, a county in the southern part of Quebec, intersected by the Grand Trunk Railway, and having the Richelieu River for its W. boundary. Chief town, St. Liboire. Area, 335 square miles. Pop. 19,491.

Bagot's Bluff, the west point of the island of Anticosti. Lat. 49° 52′ 30″ N.; lon. 66° 22′ 44″ W. On it is a light-house.

Bagotville, bå`go`veel′, or **St. Alphonse de la Grande Baie,** såɴt ål`fòɴs′ dẹh lå gròɴd bå, a post-village in Chicoutimi co., Quebec, at the head of Ha Ha Bay, Saguenay River, 10 miles from Chicoutimi. Pop. 250.

Bagradas, a river of North Africa. See Mejerda.

Bag′shot, a village and chapelry of England, co. of Surrey, 10 miles S.S.W. of Windsor. Pop. 2090.

Baguan, a Malay island. See Bagnan.

Baguer-Morvan, bå`gaiʀ′-moʀ`vòɴᵍ′, a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine. Pop. 2162.

Baguer-Pican, bå`gaiʀ′-pee`kòɴᵍ′, a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine. Pop. 1720.

Bagul, Baghul, or **Bhágal,** bå′gŭl, a small state of the Punjab, India, on the S. bank of the Sutlej, near lat. 31° N. and lon. 77° E. It is feudatory to the British authority, and pays tribute. Pop. 22,305.

Bagurá, a town and district of India. See Bograh.

Bag′well, a post-village of Red River co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 7 miles W. of Clarksville. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lumber and flour.

Bahadra, bå-hå′drå, a town of Northwest India, 120 miles W.N.W. of Delhi.

Bahadurpoor, bå-hå`dŭr-poor′, a town of India, 22 miles S.E. of Baroda.

Bahadurpoor, a town of India, 133 miles S. of Gwalior.

Baha′la, a post-village of Copiah co., Miss., on the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad, about 50 miles S. by W. of Jackson. It has a church, a seminary, and manufactures of pine lumber, sash, blinds, and doors. Pop. about 450.

Bahala Creek, of Mississippi, enters Pearl River in Lawrence co.

Bahama (bạ-hā′mạ) **Banks,** two great areas of shoal water among the Bahama Islands. Great Bahama Bank has the Florida Straits and Santarem Passage on the W., Exuma Sound on the E., and Bahama Channel on the S., and is divided into two unequal parts by the Gulf of Providence, which enters it from the N. Most of the large islands of the group are upon it. Little Bahama Bank is N. of the former, contains Abaco and Great Bahama Islands, and is divided from the larger bank by the Providence Channels.

Bahama Channel, or **The Gulf of Florida,** the narrow sea between the Florida coast and the Bahama Islands, nearly 40 miles long, and about 45 wide. The currents here are strong, running at a rate of from 2 to 5 miles an hour.

Bahama Islands, or **Lucayos,** loo-kī′oce, a group of about 700 islands or rocky islets, belonging to Great Britain, lying N.E. of Cuba, and E. of the coast of Florida, the Gulf Stream passing between them and the mainland. They extend from the Grand Bahama or Mantanilla Cays, in lat. 27° 31′ N. and lon. 79° 5′ W., to the Mouchoir Bank, in lat. 21° N. and lon. 70° 32′ W., a distance of upwards of 600 miles. Generally speaking, they present a flat appearance, are mostly long and narrow, and are formed of calcareous rock. Of the whole group, not more than 25 are inhabited, and some of the largest are but thinly peopled; while others, again, are mostly unexplored. Though the soil is thin and streams almost unknown, the islands generally produce oranges, limes, lemons, esculent vegetables, maize, cotton, &c. The chief exports are cabinet-woods, sponges, fruit, shells, salt, cascarilla bark, arrow-root, &c. The climate is generally fine; but hurricanes and long droughts occur. The general wild vegetation of the Bahamas is a close growth of trees, comprising the madeira, horse-flesh mahogany, croton, lignum-vitæ, pigeon, alum, dyewoods, &c., with an entangled underbrush. In the more southern islands there are natural salt-ponds of great value, the cultivation of which is increasing, but is capable of much further improvement.

The seat of government is Nassau, island of New Providence, one of the most important of the group. Here, also, are the headquarters of the troops. The legislature consists of a governor and council appointed by the crown, and a house of assembly. Education is under the management of a Board of Education. The present inhabitants are chiefly the descendants of American tories, great numbers of whom repaired to these islands, with the remains of their property, at the close of the Revolutionary war. There are also many blacks. Many of the people are wreckers.

One of these islands was the first land discovered by Columbus on his first voyage in 1492, and named by him San Salvador, but whether that San Salvador was the present Cat Island or Watling Island has been a matter of dispute: at present the last-named is generally conceded to be the original San Salvador. At that period the larger Bahamas were peopled by an inoffensive race of Indians, whom the Spaniards removed to work in mines or act as divers in the pearl-fisheries. By this treatment the race became extinct in the course of about fourteen years. The Bahamas then remained uninhabited for nearly a century and a half, when they were colonized by the English in 1629, who were in turn expelled by the Spaniards. The islands subsequently changed masters repeatedly, but were finally ceded to the British in 1783. The principal islands are Grand Bahama, Great and Little Abaco, Andros Island, New Providence, Eleuthera, Cat Island, Great Exuma, Rum Cay, Watling Island, Long Island, Crooked Island, Acklin Island, Atwood's Key, Mariguana, Great and Little Inagua, &c. The population in 1845 was 26,500; in 1871, 39,162.

Bahar, Behar, or **Beyhar,** bẹ-har′, written also **Vihar,** an old division of India, now a province of Bengal. It is divided into ten districts, which are grouped in the divisions of Patna and Boglipoor. Area, 42,417 square miles. Pop. 19,736,101. The province is traversed by the Ganges and other great streams, and by several railways. Bahar was in remote antiquity the cradle of Booddhism, and is therefore regarded as a holy land by many peoples.

Bahar, or **Behar** (Sans. *Vihar*, a "monastery"), a town of Bengal, Patna district, 35 miles S.E. of Patna, has a great inn for Mohammedan pilgrims, and was once a large city, but has greatly declined. Pop. 44,295.

Bahari, bå′ʜạ-ree`, **El Bahari,** or **Lower Egypt,** the northernmost of the three divisions of Egypt proper, including the Nile delta. It is divided into seven prefectures, and in 1872 the population was returned as 2,642,016.

Bahawalpoor, Hindostan. See Bhawlpoor.

Bah`doorgurh′,** or **Bah`adurgarh′, a petty native state of India, 20 miles W. of Delhi. Area, 48 square miles. Pop. 14,982.

Bahia, bå-ee′å, or **São Salvador,** sŏwɴᵍ sål-vå-doʀ′, a city and seaport of Brazil, capital of the province of the same name, beautifully situated in an elevated position on the strip of land forming the E. side of the entrance to All-Saints Bay, immediately within Cape San Antonio, on which is a revolving light 140 feet above sea-level; in lat. 13° 0′ 42″ S., lon. 38° 31′ 42″ W. It is 800 miles N.N.E. of Rio de Janeiro, and the seat of the only archbishop in the empire. It is the terminus of important railway and telegraph systems. It is composed of two parts, the upper (*alta*) and lower (*baixa*), connected by a hydraulic elevator for passengers. There are railways in the principal streets. The buildings (of stone) are high, and, though old, have a cheerful exterior. The upper town stands at an elevation of several hundred feet above the lower town, and the streets connecting the two parts are consequently very steep. This is the larger, finer, and more populous part of the city. Here the wealthier classes dwell, and here are situated the most important public buildings. The general aspect of the upper city is antique. On one of the most commanding heights is situated the finely wooded promenade, from which a magnificent view can be obtained; it overlooks likewise the city and bay, towards which latter it is bordered by a steep precipice.

Bahia exceeds every other city in the empire in the number of its churches, monasteries, and convents. It is abundantly provided with public buildings. The more important are the governor's palace; the archiepiscopal palace, communicating with the cathedral; the mint, court-house, a public and a military hospital, an orphan seminary, a theatre, a granary, a public library, a surgical school, custom-house, arsenal, and various public warehouses.

The harbor is one of the best in America, and is suitable for vessels of any size. The commerce of Bahia consists chiefly in the export of sugar, cotton, tobacco, rum, hides, rosewood, coffee, cacao, and tapioca.

Bahia de Todos os Santos, or All-Saints Bay, was discovered in 1503 by Americus Vespucius. In 1510, Diego

Alvares Corrêa began a settlement, which he named São Salvador, subsequently recognized by the Portuguese government as the capital of Brazil and residence of the governor-general, the first one, Thomaz de Souza, landing in 1549. It continued to be the capital till 1763, when the viceroyalty was transferred to Rio Janeiro. The first printing-press was established in 1811, and the first sugar-mill was introduced from England in 1815. The whale-fisheries of this city were once the greatest in the world, and considerable numbers of whales are still caught in the neighboring seas. Pop. in 1872, 128,929.

Bahia, bå-ee'å, a maritime province of Brazil, bounded W. and N. by Pernambuco, from which it is separated by the Rio São Francisco. It is comprehended between lat. 9° 20′ and 16° 35′ S., and lon. 37° 20′ and 44° 50′ W.; estimated area, 204,803 square miles. The province is traversed from S. to N. by a mountain-range, under various names, Almas, Chapada, &c., at a distance of rather more than 200 miles from the sea, forming the watershed between the rivers that flow E. to the Atlantic and those that flow W. to the Rio São Francisco. Numerous offsets of this chain traverse the province. The principal agricultural products are sugar, cotton, tobacco, coffee, mandioca, rice, beans, and maize. Among its products are Brazil-wood, cedar, elemi, copal, and ipecacuanha, also oranges, mangoes, and many other fruits. Pop. in 1872, 1,379,616.

Bahia Blanca, bå-ee'å blån'kå, an inlet of the Atlantic, on the E. coast of South America, lat. 39° S.

Bahia de Todos os Santos. See All-Saints Bay.

Bahia Honda, bå-ee'å òn'då (*i.e.*, "deep bay"), a harbor of Cuba, N. coast, 60 miles W.S.W. of Havana.

Bahlingen, or **Balingen,** bå'ling-ẹn, a town of Würtemberg, on the Eisach, 38 miles S.W. of Stuttgart. It has some manufactures and trade. Pop. 3212.

Bahlingen, a village of Baden, on the Treisam, N.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 2314.

Bahn, bạ̊n, a town of Prussian Pomerania, on the Thue, 23 miles S. of Stettin. Pop. 3043.

Bahnasa, a town of Egypt. See Behneseh.

Bahr, båʜ'r, the Arabic name for a sea, lake, or river.

Bahrein, båh-råne', **Manama,** må-nå'må, or **Aval Island** (anc. *Ty'los* or *Ty'ros*), in the Persian Gulf, is surrounded by small islands and by shoals, in a bay near the coast of Arabia, 200 miles S. of Bushire. The capital, Manama, is in lat. 26° 14′ N., lon. 50° 36′ 30″ E. Pop. with the island of Maharay, 68,000 (Mohammedans). Bahrein Island, 27 miles long and 10 miles broad, is hilly in the centre, and only half of it is cultivated; but it produces abundance of dates and other fruits, and a small quantity of wheat, barley, and clover. The other chief islands are Arad, Maharay, and Tamahoy. The pearl-fishery here employs during the season a large number of boats. Principal exports, pearls, dates, tortoise-shell, sharks' fins, mats, canvas, and colored cloths, sent to Persia, Arabia, India, and other countries, in return for rice, pepper, timber, iron, spices, coffee, dried fruits, and corn. Some Bahrein ships, of from 140 to 350 tons each, are employed in the India trade. The ruler owes allegiance to Turkey.

Bahr-el-Abiad, båʜ'r-el-å'be-åd ("white river"), the Arabic name of the White Nile, which is the main branch of the Nile. It issues from Lakes Victoria Nyanza and Albert Nyanza, which are under the equator, but its highest sources have not been explored. Its general direction is northward. After a course of about 1800 miles it unites with the Blue Nile at Khartoom, at lat. 15° 37′ N. It is a sluggish stream, and traverses extensive plains partly covered with dense forests which are tenanted by the lion, elephant, hippopotamus, buffalo, rhinoceros, crocodile, and many other animals. Above the mouth of the Sobat it passes through interminable marshes overgrown with tall reeds, where no current is perceptible except during floods. Among the forest trees that abound in the basin of this river are the acacia, baobab, butter-tree, mimosa, palm, and tamarix. Steamboats have ascended the White Nile from Khartoom to Gondokoro, about 1300 miles. At some places the navigation is obstructed by rafts and floating islands, large numbers of which are passing down the stream. "The White Nile," says Sir Samuel Baker, "is a grand river between the Sobat junction and Khartoom, and after passing to the S. of the great affluent the difference in the character is quickly perceived. We now enter upon the region of immense flats and boundless marshes through which the river winds in a labyrinth-like course for about 750 miles to Gondokoro." Its principal affluents are the Sobat, coming from the E., and the Bahr-el-Ghazal, which enters it from the W. near lat. 9° N.

Bahr-el-Aswad, a river of Africa. See Atbara.

Bahr-el-Azrek, båʜ'r-el-åz'rek ("blue river"), or **Blue Nile,** a river of Africa, rises in Abyssinia, near Lake Dembea (through which it flows), at an elevation of about 9000 feet. It runs southeastward, turns to the right, and describes a large semicircle in the highlands of Abyssinia. Its general direction is northwestward. It intersects Sennaar, and unites with the Bahr-el-Abiad at Khartoom, lat. 15° 37′ N. Length, about 900 miles. It is an impetuous stream, and carries a large volume of water supplied by periodical rains. It is navigable nearly 500 miles during high water. Its ordinary width varies from 500 to 1000 yards. The fertility of Lower Egypt is mainly due to the mud or sediment carried down by the Blue Nile and the Atbara.

Bahr-el-Hoo'leh (or **-Huleh**), called in Scripture "the waters of Merom," a lake of Palestine, traversed by the Jordan, is 11 miles N. of the Sea of Galilee, and about 800 feet higher in level. It is 4 miles long, 3½ broad, triangular in outline, and in part overgrown with papyrus.

Bahr-el-Merj, båʜ'r-el-mêʀj (*i.e.*, "lake of the meadow"), called also **Lake of Damascus,** a marshy lake of Syria, 15 miles E.S.E. of Damascus. It receives the Barrada River, but has no outlet.

Bahrenburg, bå'rẹn-bŏŏʀɢˋ, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 20 miles S.W. of Hoya, on the Aue. Pop. 567.

Bahr-Loot, an Arabic name for the Dead Sea.

Bahr-Nil, the Arabic for the Nile.

Bahror, a town of India, in the Alvar state. Pop. 5213.

Bahr-Tieb, a lake of Africa. See Debo.

Bahr-Yoosuf ("Joseph's River"), a stream or canal in Egypt, on the W. side of the Nile, and parallel to that river. The stream proper is navigable at high water. It leaves the Nile near Mellawee, and is 150 miles long; but some writers apply the name to the whole old system of western overflow-channels of the Nile, having a total length of some 350 miles. The Bahr-Yoosuf is by some considered a natural channel.

Bai, bī, a town of Chinese Toorkistan, on the Moossoor (Mousser?), 115 miles E.S.E. of Aksoo. Pop. about 2500.

Baiæ, the ancient name of Baja and Baias.

Baiano, bi-å'no, a village of Italy, province of Avellino, 20 miles E. of Naples. Pop. 2722.

Baias, Bayass, Byass, bīˋåss', or **Payas,** pīˋås' (anc. *Bai'æ*), a small town of N. Syria, 65 miles N.W. of Aleppo, on the Gulf of Iskanderoon. North of it are ruins of the ancient town Issus; and between it and Iskanderoon, 14 miles southward, was fought the second famous battle in which Darius was defeated by Alexander the Great.

Baiboot, Baibout, Baibut, bīˋboot', or **Baiboort,** a town of Asiatic Turkey, 65 miles W.N.W. of Erzroom. Pop. 3000.

Baidyabatty, or **Baidyabati,** bīd-yå-bå'tee, a town of Bengal, India, on the Hoogly, opposite Barrackpoor, and 17 miles by rail N. of Calcutta. It has a dispensary, a great trade in jute and country produce, and manufactures of ropes. Pop. 13,332.

Baie du Febvre, Quebec. See La Baie.

Baiern, the German name of Bavaria.

Baiersbronn, bī'ẹrs-bronnˋ, a village of Würtemberg, Black Forest, 40 miles W.N.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2000.

Baiersdorf, bī'ẹrs-doʀfˋ, a town of Bavaria, on the Regnitz, 4 miles N. of Erlangen. Pop. 1546.

Baie Verte, bå vêʀt, a port of entry in Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, 20 miles from Sackville. Pop. 200. The bay of this name is on the N. side of the isthmus connecting Nova Scotia with the mainland. It is intended to connect it with the Bay of Fundy by a ship-canal 11 miles long.

Baignes-Sainte-Radegonde, bạ̊ɴᵍˋ-såɴtˋ-råˋ-dẹhˋgôɴd', a town of France, department of Charente, 8 miles S.W. of Barbezieux. Pop. 2266.

Baihar, bīˋhar', a town of Bengal, district and 5 miles S. of Mymunsingh. Pop. 3206.

Baikal (bī'kål) **Lake,** or **Holy Sea,** the largest lake of Asia (exclusive of the Caspian and Aral Seas), in Siberia, between lat. 51° 20′ and 55° 30′ N. and lon. 103° and 110° E. It is a crescent-shaped expansion of the Angara. Length, from N.E. to S.W., 397 miles; average breadth, 45 miles; area, 12,500 square miles; height above the sea, 1360 feet. Its depth in the centre exceeds 1800 feet. Its basin is enclosed by the Baikal Mountains (a spur of the Altai system), which often rise up precipitously from the shore. Volcanic agency is active throughout the surrounding country. Scarcely a year elapses without an earthquake. The lake receives numerous affluents, the principal of which are the Upper Angara, Bargoozeen, and Selenga Rivers, and gives origin to the Lower Angara, a chief tributary of the Yenisei. It contains several islands, that of Olkhon, near the N. coast, being 30 miles in length. Lower Baikal forms a part of the great commercial line of communication between China and Russia, and trade is much facilitated by steamboats. Its two ports are Posolskaya and Listwinischnaya, the latter being an excellent harbor. The surface is frozen from November to April. Its seal-, herring-, and sturgeon-fisheries are valuable, and the golomynka (*Callionymus Baicalensis*), a species of fish, yields a great amount of oil.——Adj. BAIKALEAN or BAIKALIAN; bī-kal'e-ạn.

Baikuntapoor, bī-kŭn'tạ-poor', **Baikantpur,** bī-kŭnt'poor', or **Baikathpur,** bī-kŭt-poor', a town of the Patna district, India, on the Ganges, 10 miles by rail S.E. of Patna. It is a place of pilgrimage. Pop. 6088.

Bailah, Baila, or **Bêla,** bā'lå, a town of the Central Provinces, India, on the river Wunna, district and 30 miles S.S.W. of Nagpoor. Pop. 5092.

Bail'don, a village of England, co. of York, West Riding, 7 miles N. of Bradford. Pop. 4784.

Bailen, a town of Spain. See BAYLEN.

Bailey, bā'le, a county in the Panhandle of Texas, bounded W. by New Mexico.

Bailey, a post-village of Muskegon co., Mich., in Casenovia township, on the Grand Rapids, Newaygo & Lake Shore Railroad, at County Line Station, 24½ miles N. of Grand Rapids, and 24 miles E. of Muskegon. It has 2 hotels and 2 lumber-mills. Pop. about 250.

Bailey, a post-office of Shelby co., Tenn., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 20 miles E. of Memphis.

Bailey Junction, a post-village of Grayson co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, at its junction with the Denison & South-Eastern Railroad, midway between Bonham and Sherman.

Bailey's, bā'lĭz, a station in Douglas co., Kansas, on the St. Louis, Lawrence & Western Railroad, 16 miles W.S.W. of Lawrence.

Bailey's, a station in Sherburne co., Minn., on the Mississippi River Branch of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 17 miles N.W. of Anoka.

Bailey's, Pennsylvania. See BAILEYSBURG.

Bailey's Brook, a post-village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 23 miles from New Glasgow. Pop. 250.

Baileysburg, bā'lĭz-bŭrg, or **Bailey's,** a village of Perry co., Pa., on the Juniata River, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 23 miles N.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Bailey's Corners, Ontario. See SHANICK.

Bailey's Creek, a post-office of Osage co., Mo., 9 miles from Chamois Railroad Station.

Bailey's Harbor, a post-township of Door co., Wis., on Lake Michigan, about 65 miles N.E. of the town of Green Bay. It has 1 church. Pop. 398.

Bailey's Mill, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Fla., at Lloyd Station on the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, 18 miles S. of Tallahassee. It has a church and grist- and saw-mills.

Bailey's Mills, a hamlet of Camden co., Ga., on or near the Satilla River, 20 miles S. of Waynesville. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Bailey's Mills, a post-office of Belmont co., O., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 105 miles E. of Columbus. Here is a flour-mill.

Bailey Springs, in Lauderdale co., Ala., are 9 miles from Florence and 6 miles from the foot of the Muscle Shoals. The springs afford somewhat sulphurous saline chalybeate waters of high reputation in the cure of disease. The hotel accommodations are ample, and the surrounding region presents attractive scenery.

Bailey Station, Mo. See HANOVER.

Bai'leysville, a post-office of Wyoming co., W. Va.

Bai'leytown, a station in Porter co., Ind., on the Michigan Southern Railroad, 37 miles E.S.E. of Chicago.

Bai'leyville, a post-village of Ogle co., Ill., in Forreston township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 7 miles S. of Freeport. It has 2 churches and a graded school.

Baileyville, a post-township of Washington co., Me., on the St. Croix River, 8 or 9 miles S.W. of Calais. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. 377. Baileyville Station is on the St. Croix & Penobscot Railroad.

Baileyville, a post-village of Milam co., Tex., 12 miles from Calvert. It has 2 churches near it.

Bail Hangal, India. See BYL HANGAL.

Bailieborough, bå'le-bŭr-ŭh, a town of Ireland, co. and 17 miles S.E. of Cavan. Bailieborough Castle is on the site of the ancient castle of Tonregie. Pop. 1280.

Bailique, an island of South America. See BAYLIQUE.

Bailleul, bâ'yuh', a town of France, department of Nord, near the Belgian frontier, at the junction of several railways, 9 miles E. of Hazebrouck. It is well built, and has the aspect of a Flemish town. It has manufactures of woollens, cottons, lace, beet sugar, and oil. Pop. 12,828.

Bailleul, a village of France, department of Sarthe, 6 miles N.W. of La Flèche. Pop. 1050.

Bail'lie Settlement, a post-settlement in Charlotte co., New Brunswick, 30 miles by rail N. of St. Andrews. Pop. 700.

Baily (bå'le) **Islands,** the most southerly of the Bonin group, in the Pacific. Lat. 26° 30' N.; lon. 142° E.

Baimocz, or **Bajmocz,** bī'mots', a town of Hungary, 40 miles N.E. of Neutra. Pop. 840. It has warm baths.

Bain, bâɴᵒ, a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 18 miles S. of Rennes. Pop. 4266.

Bain, a mountain-range of Asia. See BAYAN.

Bain'bridge, a post-village, capital of Decatur co., Ga., on the Flint River, at the W. terminus of the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad (main line), 236 miles W.S.W. of Savannah. It has 1 bank, and 1 or 2 weekly newspapers. Steamboats ply between this place and the Gulf of Mexico. It contains 6 churches. Pop. 1351.

Bainbridge, a township, Schuyler co., Ill. Pop. 1200.

Bainbridge, a small post-village of Williamson co., Ill., on the Carbondale & Shawneetown Railroad, 15 miles E. of Carbondale. Coal is mined here.

Bainbridge, a township of Dubois co., Ind. Pop. (including Jasper) 2521.

Bainbridge, a post-village of Putnam co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 50 miles S. of Lafayette. It has 3 churches, a bank, an academy, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 700.

Bainbridge, a post-office of Christian co., Ky.

Bainbridge, a post-township of Berrien co., Mich., about 100 miles W.S.W. of Lansing, and 6 miles from Benton Harbor. It has 6 churches. Pop. 1418.

Bainbridge, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Mo., about 28 miles S.E. of St. Joseph. It has a church.

Bainbridge, a post-hamlet of Harlan co., Neb., on Turkey Creek, 39 miles S.S.W. of Kearney Junction.

Bainbridge, a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River, in Bainbridge township, and on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 34 miles N.E. of Binghamton, and 108 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It has 4 or 5 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, an academy, and some iron-works. Pop. 681; of the township, 1931.

Bainbridge, a township of Geauga co., O. It has a church and 3 cheese-factories. Pop. 660. Bissell's Post-Office is in this township.

Bainbridge, a post-village of Ross co., O., on Paint Creek, 19 miles W.S.W. of Chillicothe, and about 70 miles E. by N. from Cincinnati. It has 4 churches, 2 flouring-mills, a high school, and a bank. Pop. 647.

Bainbridge, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in Conoy township, on the Susquehanna River, and on the Columbia Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 18 miles S.E. of Harrisburg, and 91 miles W. of Philadelphia. It has 4 churches. Pop. 762.

Bain'chee, a village of Bengal, Hoogly district, 20 miles by rail N.W. of Hoogly. It has brass-works. Pop. 4538.

Baindt, bīnt, a village of Würtemberg, 5 miles N.N.E. of Ravensburg, with a castle, formerly an abbey of the Cistercians, founded in 1238. Pop. 643.

Bains, bâɴᵒ (*i.e.*, the "baths"), a village of France, department of Vosges, 13 miles by rail S.W. of Epinal. It is much frequented for its baths. Pop. 2348.

Bains, a village of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 4 miles S.W. of Céret. Pop. 1800.

Bains, or **Bain,** bâɴᵒ, a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine. Pop. 2700.

Bains de Rennes, bâɴᵒ dẹh rênn, a village of France, department of Aude, 10 miles S.E. of Limoux. Pop. 315.

Bains-du-Mont-d'Or, bâɴᵒ'-dü'-môɴᵒ'-doʀ', a village of France, Puy-de-Dôme, 20 miles W. of Issoire. Pop. 1193.

Baiocasses, an ancient name of BAYEUX.

Bair, a station in York co., Pa., on the Hanover & York Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of York.

Bairamitsh, bī-rå-mitch' or bī-rå-meetch', a town of Asia Minor, 25 miles N.W. of Adramyti.

Baird's, Kentucky. See BEARD'S STATION.

Baird's Mill, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn., 7 miles from Lebanon. It has 2 churches and a flouring-mill.

Bairds'town, a post-village of Oglethorpe co., Ga., on the Athens Branch of the Georgia Railroad, about 30 miles S.E. of Athens. It has a church.

Bairdstown, a post-office of Sullivan co., Mo., 8 miles from Milan.

Bairdstown, a post-village of Wood co., O., in Bloom township, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 41 miles E. of Defiance. It has 2 churches, 1 planing-mill, &c.

Bairdstown, a village of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Derry township, on the Conemaugh River, ¾ of a mile from Blairsville. Pop. about 250.

Bairea, a town of India. See BYRIA.

Baireuth, bī'ruth (Ger. pron. bī'roit), a city of Bavaria, capital of Upper Franconia, on the Red Main, 126 miles N. of Munich. Lat. 49° 56' N.; lon. 11° 38' E. It is an important railway junction, is well built, and has public fountains and promenades, a palace, opera-house, riding-school, theatre, a Protestant consistory, gymnasia, grammar and diocesan schools, manufactures of cotton and woollen cloths, tobacco and pipes, parchment, leather, and porcelain. Baireuth was formerly the capital of a margraviate. In the neighborhood are the palaces Fantaisie and Hermitage. The first is surrounded by gardens, which are a favorite resort of the inhabitants. In the last is shown the apartment of Frederick the Great, and here his sister, the margravine, wrote her memoirs. In a cemetery at the entrance of the town is a monument erected to Jean Paul Friedrich Richter, who died here in 1825. Baireuth has of late been conspicuous as the place of Wagner's musical festivals. Pop. in 1875, 19,180.

Bairout, or **Bairut,** Syria. See BEYROOT.

Bairro, bī'ʀo, a village of Brazil, province of São Paulo, 4 miles N. of São Sebastião. It has a convent of Franciscans, and the inhabitants, all Indians, are fishermen.

Bairro das Silveiras, bī'ʀo dås seel-vå'e-rås, a village of Brazil, on the N.E. frontiers of the province of São Paulo, near the town of Lorena. Pop. 2000.

Bais, bå, a village of France, on an affluent of the Mayenne, 12 miles E.S.E. of Mayenne. Pop. 2136.

Bais, a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 9 miles S.S.W. of Vitré. Pop. 3017.

Baise, or **Bayze,** båze or bêz, a river of France, flows N. through the departments of Hautes-Pyrénées, Gers, and Haute-Garonne, and joins the Garonne near Aiguillon. Length, 145 miles. The towns of Mirande, Valence, Condom, and Nérac are on its banks.

Baisieux, bå`ze-ᴜh', a village of France, department of Nord, 5 miles S.E. of Lannoy. Pop. 2020.

Baiso, bī'so, a town of Italy, in Emilia, 20 miles S. of Reggio. Pop. 3403.

Baisy-Thy, bå`zee`-tee', a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 15 miles S. of Brussels. Pop. 2340.

Bait'ing Hol'low, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Riverhead township, 6 miles from Riverhead. It has 2 churches and a broom-factory. Pop. about 450.

Baitool, or **Betul,** bå`tool', a district of the Central Provinces, British India, in a hill country, with great forests; about lat. 21° 20'–22° 35' N.; lon. 77° 20'–78° 35' E. Capital, Budnoor. Area, 4118 square miles. Pop. 284,055.

Baitool, or **Betul,** a town of India, in the above district, 112 miles N.W. of Nagpoor. Pop. 4466.

Baix, båx or bå, a village of France, department of Ardèche, 7 miles E. of Privas. Pop. 1224.

Baixas, bêx`ås', a town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 6 miles N. of Perpignan. Pop. 2621.

Baja, bŏh'yŏh`, a town of Hungary, co. of Bács, on the Danube, 90 miles S. of Pesth. It has a gymnasium, Roman Catholic and Greek churches, a synagogue, diocesan school, castle, and a large market for hogs. Pop. 18,110.

Baja, bå'yå, a town of Moldavia, on the Moldava, 65 miles W.N.W. of Yassy.

Baja, bå'yå (L. *Bai'æ*), an ancient city of Italy, 10 miles W. of Naples, on the Bay of Baja. Pop. 800. *Baiæ* was a principal port and favorite watering-place of the ancient Romans.

Baja California, the Spanish for LOWER CALIFORNIA.

Bajada de Santa Fé, bå-ʜå'ᴛʜå då sån'tå få, or **Paraná,** på-rå-nå', a town of the Argentine Republic, capital of Entre Rios, on the Rio Paraná, nearly opposite Santa Fé, and 240 miles above Buenos Ayres. Pop. 6000.

Baja de Rama, bå'yå då rå'må, a town of Wallachia, 68 miles N.W. of Krajova.

Bajaur, or **Bajour,** bå`jawr', a district of Afghanistan, in lat. 35° N. and between lon. 71° and 72° E., separated from the Hindoo-Koosh range on the N. by Kafiristan and Chitral. Estimated area, 370 square miles. Pop. 120,000. It is a fertile plain, enclosed by mountains covered with forests and yielding iron ore of good quality.

Bajaur, or **Bajour,** a town and capital of the above, 130 miles N.E. of Cabool. Lat. 34° 50' N.; lon. 71° 30' E. Pop. 5000.

Bajazid, a town of Armenia. See BAYAZEED.

Bajibo, or **Bajiebo,** bå-jee'bo, **Old** and **New,** two towns of Western Africa, on opposite banks of the Niger. Lat. 9° 31' N.; lon. 4° 25' E.

Bajmocz, a town of Hungary. See BAIMOCZ.

Bajmok, or **Bajmak,** bŏh'ee-mŏk`, a town of Hungary, co. of Bács, 13 miles by rail W.S.W. of Theresienstadt. Pop. 6446.

Bajna, bŏh'ee-nŏh`, a town of Hungary, co. and 16 miles S.W. of Gran. Pop. 2010.

Bakabanya, bŏh`kŏh`bån'yŏh`, a mining town of Hungary, co. of Hont, 10 miles S.W. of Schemnitz. Pop. 3207.

Bakanair, a town and state of India. See BICKANEER.

Bakau, or **Bacau,** bå`kŏw', written also **Bakova** and **Bakoo,** a town of Roumania, in Moldavia, on a railway, 50 miles W.S.W. of Yassy. It has a fine church, a monastery, a promenade, and some fine houses. Pop. 13,118.

Bakeer- (or **Bakir-**) **Chai,** bå`keer'chī (*i.e.*, "copper river") (anc. *Cai'cus*), a river of Asia Minor, falling into the Gulf of Sandarlee, in lat. 38° 45' N., lon. 27° E.

Bakeer-Kooreh-See, or **Bakir-Kureh-Si,** bå`keer'-koo'rẹh-see (*i.e.*, "copper district"), a small town of Asia Minor, near the Black Sea, 70 miles W.S.W. of Sinope. It is supposed to be the *Sandracur'gium* of Strabo.

Ba`kel', a walled town of Senegal, with a large stone fortress and a French garrison, on the Senegal, 350 miles E.S.E. of St. Louis. It is an important mart. Pop. 2495.

Bake Oven, a post-office of Wasco co., Oregon.

Ba'ker, a county in the N.E. part of Florida, has an area of about 625 square miles. It is partly drained by St. Mary's River. The surface is nearly level; the soil is mostly sandy. Cotton and Indian corn are cultivated here. The Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad passes along the S. border of the county. Capital, Sanderson. Valuation of real and personal estate, $162,000. Pop. in 1870, 1325, of whom 1320 were natives.

Baker, a county in the S.W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Flint River, navigable by steamboats. The surface is level, and extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Newton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,179,945. Pop. in 1870, 6843, of whom 6833 were natives.

Baker, a county in the E. part of Oregon, bordering on Idaho. It is bounded on the E. by the Snake or Lewis River, and is also drained by the Malheur, Powder, and Owyhee Rivers. The surface is mountainous or hilly. The valleys and plains produce oats, barley, hay, potatoes, &c. This county has gold-mines the product of which in 1870 was valued at $107,189. These were mostly placer-mines. Silver is also found here. Capital, Baker City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,093,695. Pop. in 1870, 2804, of whom 1757 were Americans; in 1875, 2099.

Baker, a post-office of Hall co., Ga.

Baker, a township of Martin co., Ind. Pop. 1018.

Baker, a township of Morgan co., Ind. Pop. 456.

Baker, a post-office of Jefferson co., Iowa, about 9 miles N. of Fairfield.

Baker, a township of O'Brien co., Iowa. Pop. 199.

Baker, a township of Crawford co., Kansas. Pop. 966.

Baker, a township of Linn co., Mo. Pop. 1269.

Baker, a post-office of St. Clair co., Mo., 22 miles from Clinton.

Baker, a station in Davidson co., Tenn., on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Nashville.

Baker City, a post-village, capital of Baker co., Oregon, on or near Powder River, about 300 miles E. of Salem. It has 3 churches, an academy, and a weekly newspaper. It is surrounded by high mountains. Pop. 312.

Baker Island, in the Pacific (lat. 0° 13' 30" N.; lon. 176° 29' 30" W.), was taken possession of by the United States in 1857. It affords much guano. Water is obtained from the sea by distillation. The anchorage is unsafe. The island has a movable wharf, and is not inhabited.

Baker's, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania & Delaware Railroad, 2 miles from Avondale.

Baker's Bridge, New York. See ALFRED.

Baker's Corner, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Ind., in Adams township, 28 miles N. of Indianapolis. It has a church.

Baker's Cross Roads, a post-office of White co., Tenn., 29 miles from McMinnville.

Baker's Falls, of the Hudson River, are situated on the border of Sandy Hill township, Washington co., N.Y. The river here descends 70 feet in about 100 rods.

Baker's Ferry, a post-office of Elbert co., Ga., on Broad River, 11 miles from its mouth.

Ba'kersfield, a post-village, capital of Kern co., Cal., on Kern River, and near the line of the Visalia division of the Central Pacific Railroad, 300 miles S.E. of San Francisco. Two weekly papers are published here. It has a church, a bank, and a flour-mill. Sumner Railroad Station is 1 mile distant.

Bakersfield, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Vt., in Bakersfield township, about 15 miles E. of St. Albans. It has 3 churches, an academy, and a manufactory of sash and blinds. Pop. of the township, 1403.

Baker's Gap, a post-office of Johnson co., Tenn.

Baker's Grove, a post-office of Barton co., Mo., 15 miles from Nevada.

Baker's Hill, a post-office of Barbour co., Ala.

Baker's Island, Hancock co., Me., a small island in Bluehill Bay, about 24 miles E. of Belfast.

Baker's Mill, a post-hamlet, Rockingham co., Va., 3½ miles from Broadway Station. It has a church, saw-mill, &c.

Baker's Mills, a hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., in Livingston township, 5 miles from Germantown Station. It has a paper-mill and a flour-mill.

Baker's Park, Col., is on the Animas River, nearly adjacent to Silverton, and is surrounded by high mountains of the San Juan range. It is the centre of a great silver-mining district, is about 9 miles long and 1 or 2 miles wide, and is the great and important feature of this region. (See Hayden's Report for 1874.)

Baker's Port, a post-office and station of Hopkins co., Ky., 82 miles E. of Paducah. It is on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad.

Baker's River, a small river of Grafton co., N.H., runs southeastward, and enters the Pemigewasset River about 1 mile above Plymouth.

Baker's Run, a post-office of Hardy co., W. Va.

Baker's Station, a post-village of Davidson co., Tenn., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 17 miles N. of Nashville. It has a church, a steam grist-mill, &c.

Baker's Summit, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Pa., 5½ miles from Roaring Spring Station. It has a church.

Ba'kerstown, a post-village of Alleghany co., Pa., in Richland township, 16 miles N. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches.

Ba'kersville, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., in New Hartford township, about 20 miles W. by N. of Hartford. It has a church and 2 steam saw-mills.

Bakersville, a post-village of Washington co., Md., about 10 miles S. of Hagerstown.

Bakersville, a hamlet of Ozark co., Mo., 100 miles S.E. of Marshfield. It has a flour-mill.

Bakersville, a hamlet of Atlantic co., N.J., 9 miles from Absecom. It has 3 stores, and a church.

Bakersville, a post-village, capital of Mitchell co., N.C., 35 miles N. by W. of Marion. It is surrounded by high mountains, and has a church and a newspaper office.

Bakersville, a post-village of Coshocton co., O., in Adams township, about 35 miles S. of Massillon. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, a woollen-factory, &c.

Bakersville, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Pa., about 54 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg.

Ba'kerton, a village of Cumberland co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, about 40 miles E.S.E. of Glasgow. It has 2 stores.

Ba'kerville, a village of Humphreys co., Tenn., 15 miles from Waverly Railroad Station. It has a church, a steam-mill, a plough-factory, and several stores.

Bakewell, båk'well, a town and railway station of England, co. of Derby, on the Wye, near the Derwent, 8 miles N.W. of Matlock. Pop. 2283. Chatsworth, the princely seat of the Duke of Devonshire, is in the parish.

Bakhchee-Sarai, Bakhtchi-Sarai, or **Bakhtschi-Saraj,** båᴋ'chee-sạ-rī', written also **Bagtche-Serai,** båg'chee-sẹ-rī', a town of Russia, in the Crimea, on the Choruk, 15 miles by rail S.W. of Simferopol. It is the capital in which the Tartar sovereigns of the peninsula long held sway as tributaries of Turkey. The town stands at the bottom of a valley hemmed in by precipitous rocks and watered by a rivulet, and consists almost entirely of a single street, lined with bazaars and workshops. It contains 35 mosques, and is adorned with numerous fountains. The Karaite Jews carry on considerable trade in stuff goods, mercery, and colonial produce. The old palace of the khans, a singular edifice, is in good repair. Pop. 10,528, the majority of whom are of Tartar blood; the rest are Russians, Greeks, Armenians, and Jews.

Bakhmoot, Bakhmout, or **Bakhmut,** båᴋ'moot', a town of Russia, 120 miles E. of Yekaterinoslav. Pop. 16,791. It has coal-mines, and an extensive trade in horses and cattle, and was formerly very important and fortified. In the vicinity are the remains of an ancient Tartar wall.

Bakhoba, a tribe of Africa. See N'GAMI.

Bakhrá, băᴋ'rå', a town of India, Muzufferpoor district, Bengal, 22 miles W. of Muzufferpoor. It has a distillery, saltpetre-warehouse, mosques, and temples. Pop. 3372.

Bakhtegan, or **Bakhteghan,** båᴋ'tå-ɢån', **Lake,** in Persia, province of Fars, 50 miles E. of Sheeraz, is 60 miles in length from E. to W., with an average breadth of 8 miles. It is in part a salt-marsh. It receives at its W. extremity the Bundemeer River. The lake yields for traffic a large quantity of salt, and has no outlet.

Bakhtiyari (båᴋ-tee-yå'ree') **Mountains,** a range of mountains in Southwestern Persia, extending parallel to the rocky ranges of Awa and Laristan. The highest of these rise about 1000 feet above their base.

Bakir-Chai River. See BAKEER-CHAI.

Bakir-Kureh-Si. See BAKEER-KOOREH-SEE.

Bakony-Wald, bŏh'koñ' (or bå-ko'nee) ŵålt (Ger. *Bakonyer-Wald,* bå-kŏn'yẹr-ŵålt', *i.e.,* "Forest of Bakony"), a mountain-range of Hungary, S. of the Danube, between the Raab River and Lake Balatony. Average elevation, 2000 feet.

Bakoo, Bakou, or **Baku,** bå'koo', written also **Badku,** a town of Russia, capital of the government of Bakoo, on the S. shore of the peninsula of Apsheron and W. coast of the Caspian Sea, of which it is one of the most frequented ports. Lat. 40° 21′ N.; lon. 49° 51′ 6″ E. It stands on a declivity, the summit of which is crowned by the palace of the former khans. It is defended by a double wall and deep ditch constructed in the time of Peter the Great, and has strong forts. The town is ill built, streets narrow and crooked, and the houses small. The Maiden's Tower, a light-house, is the most striking object in the place. There are several spacious mosques, public squares, marts, and caravansaries, a Greek and an Armenian church, and some Tartar schools. The chief exports of the town are naphtha, salt, and saffron; in return for which it receives, chiefly from Persia, raw silk and cotton, rich carpets and shawls, rice, &c., and from Europe ironware, cutlery, cotton, linen, and woollen goods. The adjacent island of Salian has important fisheries. The peninsula of Apsheron is celebrated for its petroleum springs. In ancient times it was held in the highest veneration by the Guebers or Parsees, and frequented by thousands of pilgrims. (See ATESH-GA.) They still have temples here, and many of them spend their days in worship and in penitential exercises. Pop. 12,383.

Bakoo, Baku, or **Bakova,** Roumania. See BAKAU.

Bakoo, or **Baku,** bå-koo', a government of Transcaucasia, Asiatic Russia, bounded E. by the Caspian. Capital, Bakoo. Area, 15,092 square miles. Pop. 515,560.

Bakooba, or **Bakuba,** bå-koo'bå, a town of Turkey, vilayet of Bagdad, 30 miles E.N.E. of Bagdad. It is noted for its fine dates and rich pasturage. Pop. 4000.

Bakou, towns of Russia. See BAKOO.

Bakova, a town of Roumania. See BAKAU.

Bakthian, a town of Anam. See KETCHO.

Baktshi-Serai. See BAKHCHEE-SARAI.

Bala, bå'lå, one of the largest of the Batoo Islands; called also POOLO BALA.

Bala, bå'lå, a township and market-town of Wales, co. of Merioneth, near Bala Lake. Pop. 1539.

Bal'a, a post-village of Riley co., Kansas, in Bala township, about 22 miles N. by W. of Junction City. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory. Pop. of township, 463.

Balabac, bå-lå-båk', an island, one of the Philippines, 30 miles S. of Palawan. Lat. 7° 59′ N.; lon. 117° 3′ E.

Bala-Bagh, bå'lå-båɢ', a town of Afghanistan, 13 miles W. of Jelalabad. It is famous for its fruits.

Ba'labal'agan', Ba'labal'aga', or **Little Pa'ternosters,** a group of islands in Macassar Strait, between Borneo and Celebes.

Balabgarh, a town of India. See BỤLUBGURH.

Balachef, or **Balachev.** See BALASHEV.

Balachna, a town of Russia. See BALAKHNA.

Balaclava, a town of Russia. See BALAKLAVA.

Bal'adan', a post-hamlet of McDonald co., Mo., 12 miles S. of Neosho. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Balagansk, bå'lå-gånsk', a town of Siberia, on the Angara, 110 miles N.W. of Irkootsk. Pop. 1035.

Bal'aghaut', or **The Bal'aghauts',** a district of the Central Provinces, British India. Lat. 21°–23° N.; lon. 80°–81° E. It consists in part of a high plateau covered with extensive forests. Area, 2608 square miles. Pop. in 1872, 195,008. The southern portion of Berar is also called Balaghaut; and the same name is given to other sub-alpine tracts in India.

Balagrame, a town of India. See BELGRAM.

Balaguer, bå-lå-gaiR′ (anc. *Bergu'sia*), a town of Spain, 16 miles N.E. of Lerida, on the Segre. It is walled, and has a college, a hospital, and a castle. Pop. 5128.

Balaguères, båˋlåˋgaiR′, a town and commune of France, department of Ariége. Pop. 1199.

Balak-Hissar, a town of Turkey. See BALIKESR.

Balakhna, bå-låK′nå, a town of Russia, government of and about 20 miles N.W. of Nizhnee-Novgorod, on the right bank of the Volga, where it is joined by the Oosola. It has a rampart of earth, with a deep fosse, contains 15 churches and a convent, and has trade in grain. Pop. 3833.

Balaklava, or **Balaclava,** bå-lå-klå′vå, a town of Russia, in the Crimea, on the Black Sea, 38 miles S.S.W. of Simferopol. Lat. 44° 29′ N.; lon. 33° 34′ 40″ E. It has a good port, completely sheltered by lofty hills, with a fortress, and is inhabited chiefly by Greeks. Balaklâva is the port of the *Læstrigonians*, at which Ulysses is said to have touched; and the description of the bay given by Homer is graphic and correct. Under the Genoese it was called Bella Cala, or Cembalo, the latter a modification of the ancient appellation *Symbalon*. Pop. 742. Here a sharp action was fought between the English and Russians, October 25, 1854.

Bala (bå′lạ) **Lake,** or **Pim′blemere,** the largest lake in North Wales, co. of Merioneth. Length, about 4 miles; breadth, 1 mile. The river Dee issues from this lake.

Balambangan, bå-låm-bång-gån′, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N. extremity of Borneo. Lat. 7° 19′ N.; lon. 116° 59′ E. It is uninhabited.

Balan, båˋlôNG′, a village of France, department of Ardennes, 1½ miles S.E. of Sedan. Pop. 1550.

Balanga, bå-lång′gå, a town of Luzon, on the W. side of the Bay of Manila.

Bal′anguineˋ, or **Banˋging′ee,** one of the Sooloo Islands. Lat. 5° 57′ 30″ N.; lon. 121° 39′ E. The island was once a haunt of pirates. It now belongs to Spain.

Balapoor, or **Bálápur,** India. See BALLAPOOR.

Balaruc-les-Bains, båˋlåˋrük′-lå-bâNG, a village of France, in Hérault, with hot sulphur-springs. Pop. 745.

Balasfalva, bŏhˋlŏsh′fŏl′vŏhˋ, a town of Transylvania, 18 miles N.E. of Karlsburg, is the residence of a Greek bishop, and has a gymnasium and normal school. P. 1200.

Balashev, or **Balachef,** bå-lå-shĕf′, a town of Russia, government and 125 miles W. of Saratov. Pop. 7186.

Balˋasinore′, a small native state of India, in Guzerat. Area, 258 square miles. Pop. 41,985. Its capital, Balasinore, is 48 miles N. of Baroda.

Balˋasore′, or **Balˋasor′,** a district of Orissa, British India, lat. 20° 43′ 50″–21° 56′ 30″ N., lon. 86° 18′ 40″–87° 30′ 20″ E., on the Bay of Bengal. It is an alluvial region, divided into the Salt Tract, near the sea, the Arable Tract or Rice country, and the Submontane or Jungle tract. Capital, Balasore. Area, 2028 square miles. Pop. 770,232.

Balasore, or **Valeswa′ra,** a town of India, capital of the above, on the Boorabullung River, 16 miles from its mouth. It was once an important port, but the formation of a bar at the river's mouth has injured the town. It still has a good coasting-trade. Pop. 18,263.

Balassa-Gyarmath, bŏhˋlŏsh′shŏhˋ-dyŏRˋmŏt′, a town of Hungary, co. of Neograd, 40 miles N.N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 6435.

Balatony, bå′lŏhˋtoñˋ, or **Balaton Lake** (Ger. *Platten-See*, plåt′tẹn-så′; anc. *Pelso*), the largest lake in Hungary, 55 miles S.W. of Pesth. Length, from S.W. to N.E., 46 miles; greatest breadth, about 10 miles. Its waters are slightly salt. It is navigated by steamboats. This great lake, or submerged marsh, receives upwards of 30 streams, the largest of which is the Szala; and its surplus waters are carried to the Danube by the Sio and Sarviz.

Balayan, bå-lå-yån′, a bay in the island of Luzon, opposite the N. end of Mindoro Island, about 9 miles long by 6 broad. A village of the same name lies N. of the bay.

Balayan, a province of Luzon. See BATANGAS.

Balazé, båˋlåˋzå′, a village of France, department of Loire, 6 miles N.E. of Vitré. Pop. 1827.

Balbec, a town of Syria. See BAALBEC.

Bal′bec, a post-office of Jay co., Ind., about 40 miles S. of Fort Wayne.

Balbirnie, bål-bịr′nee, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, 7½ miles N. of Kirkcaldy, on the Leven.

Balbrig′gan, a town of Ireland, co. of Dublin, on the Irish Sea, 18½ miles by rail N.N.E. of Dublin. Pop. 2332.

Balby, bål′bee, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 1½ miles S.W. of Doncaster. Pop. 2038.

Balcar′ry, a small seaport of Scotland, on the W. side of the entrance to Auchincairn Bay and Solway Firth, 10 miles E.S.E. of Kirkcudbright.

Balçạs, or **Balsas,** bål′sås (from *balsa*, a "float"), a river of Brazil, rises in the Serra Corvados, which separates Maranhão from Goyaz, and falls into the Parnahiba, in lat. 7° 15′ S., lon. 45° 10′ W. Length, 200 miles.

Balcha′ri, an island of India, one of the Sunderbunds of the Ganges delta, W. of the entrance to Mutla River.

Bal′cony Falls, a post-hamlet of Rockbridge co., Va., on James River where it passes through the Blue Ridge, 28 miles N.W. of Lynchburg.

Bald Creek, a post-office of Yancey co., N.C.

Bald Eagle, a station in Blair co., Pa., on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Tyrone. Post-office name, Olivia.

Bald Eagle, a township of Clinton co., Pa. Pop. 950, exclusive of Mill Hall.

Bald Eagle, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., in Fawn township, 2 miles from Woodbine Railroad Station, and about 24 miles S. by W. of Lancaster.

Bald Eagle Creek, of Pennsylvania, runs northeastward through the middle of Centre co., and enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna at Lock Haven. The valley of this creek is bounded on the S.E. by a long straight ridge called Bald Eagle Mountain, which traverses the counties of Centre and Clinton. This ridge extends southwestward into Blair and Bedford, where it is called Dunning's Mountain.

Baldegg, bål′dĕg, a village of Switzerland, on a lake of the same name, 9 miles N. of Lucerne. The lake is 3½ miles long, 1 mile broad, and 1529 feet in elevation.

Baldenburg, bål′dẹn-bŏŏRGˋ, a small town of West Prussia, 33 miles N.W. of Konitz. Pop. 1200.

Balderas, bål-då′rås, a town of Spain, 30 miles S.S.W. of Leon. Pop. 4320. It has manufactures of leather and hats.

Baldern, bål′dẹrn, a small town of Würtemberg, 9 miles S.E. of Ellwangen. Pop. 594.

Bald′erson, a post-village in Lanark co., Ontario, 6 miles from Perth. Pop. 100.

Bald′face, a granitic mountain of New Hampshire, near the line between Carroll and Coos cos. It is about 15 miles N. of North Conway. Altitude, 3600 feet.

Baldface Mountain, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., N.Y., has an altitude of 3903 feet above the tide.

Bald Friar, a station in Cecil co., Md., on the Columbia & Port Deposit Railroad, 9 miles N.W. of Port Deposit.

Bald Head, a cape on the S.W. coast of Australia, forming the S.W. entrance into King George's Sound. Lat. (of S. point) 35° 7′ S.; lon. 118° 1′ E.

Bald Head, a headland of the United States, in Maine; lat. 43° 13′ N., lon. 70° 34′ 30″ W.

Bald Head, a headland at the S.W. extremity of Smith's Island, N.C.; lat. 33° 51′ N., lon. 78° W.

Baldissero, bål-dis-så′ro, a village of Italy, province of Turin, 14 miles E. of the city of Turin. Pop. 1878.

Baldissero, a village of Italy, province of Cuneo, 8 miles S. of Alba. Pop. 1170.

Baldissero di Roletto, bål-dis-så′ro dee ro-lĕt′to, an old town of Italy, Piedmont, near Pinerolo. Pop. 909.

Baldjik, a town of Turkey. See BALTSHIK.

Bald Knob, a post-office of Boone co., W. Va.

Bald Mount, a post-hamlet of Luzerne co., Pa., in Newton township, 19 miles N.N.E. of Wilkesbarre.

Bald Mountain, California, stands at the N. extremity of Tulare co., and has an altitude of 7936 feet above the sea.

Bald Mountain, Colorado, a peak of the Front Range, has an altitude of 11,493 feet. Silver is found in it.

Bald Mountain, a post-office of Gilpin co., Colorado, is at Nevada.

Bald Mountain, a portion of the Unaka or Smoky Range, having Carter co., Tenn., on the N.W., and Mitchell co., N.C., on the S.E. One of its peaks, called likewise Bald Mountain, is 5552 feet high. There are many other mountains called by this name in Western North Carolina.

Bald Mountain, a hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., in Greenwich township, and 4 miles from Greenwich Station. It has a church and large lime-kilns.

Baldock, bål′dọck, a town and parish of England, co. of Herts, 34 miles by rail W.N.W. of London. Pop. 2055.

Bal′dock, or **Bel′doc,** a post-office and station of Barnwell co., S.C., on the Port Royal Railroad, 44 miles from Augusta, Ga. Pop. of Baldock township, 1176.

Bal′don, or **Baldone,** bål′dò-nẹh, a town of Russia, in Courland, 25 miles E. of Mitau. It has hot baths.

Baldoyle, bål-doyl′, a village and watering-place of Ireland, 6 miles by rail N.E. of Dublin. Pop. 602.

Bald Prairie, a post-village of Robertson co., Tex., 12 miles W. of Marquez. It has 2 churches and 2 stores.

Bald Rock, a post-office of Laurel co., Ky.

Baldshik, a town of Turkey. See BALTSHIK.

Bald'win, a county in the S.W. part of Alabama, has an area of about 1700 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Alabama River, on the E. by the Perdido, on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the W. by Mobile River and Mobile Bay. The surface is nearly level; the soil is sandy and inferior. It produces small quantities of maize, cotton, &c. The county is intersected by the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad. Capital, Daphne. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,220,827. Pop. in 1870, 6004, of whom 5853 were natives and 151 were foreigners.

Baldwin, a county near the central part of Georgia, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is intersected by the Oconee River. The surface is partly hilly; the valley of the Oconee has a fertile soil. Primary rocks are found in the N.W. part of the county, and tertiary strata in the S.E. part. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products, It is traversed by the Central Georgia Railroad. Capital. Milledgeville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,484,252. Pop. in 1870, 10,618, of whom 10,535 were natives and 83 were foreigners.

Baldwin, a post-village of Duval co., Fla., on the Florida Central Railroad where it crosses the Atlantic, Gulf & West India Transit Railroad, 19 miles W. by S. from Jacksonville. It has a church, 2 stores, 2 schools, and a distillery of turpentine. Pop. about 150.

Baldwin, a post-village of Randolph co., Ill., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 45 miles S.E. of St. Louis. It has 3 churches. Coal is found here. Incorporated in 1876.

Baldwin, a post-village of Jackson co., Iowa, on the Clinton & Anamosa Branch Railroad, 24 miles E. of Anamosa. It has 2 churches and several stores. Pop. 300.

Baldwin, a village of St. Mary's parish, La., about 25 miles from Morgan City. It has 2 churches and an institution called "Thompson University."

Baldwin, a township of Cumberland co., Me., on the Saco River, and on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 32 miles W.N.W. of Portland. It has active manufactures. (Post-offices, East, North, and West Baldwin.) Pop. 1101.

Baldwin, a post-office of Baltimore co., Md.

Baldwin, a township of Delta co., Mich. Pop. 261.

Baldwin, a township of Iosco co., Mich. Pop. 1103.

Baldwin, a post-village, capital of Lake co., Mich., is on the Marquette River, and on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 30 miles E. of Ludington. It has a newspaper office and manufactures of lumber and shingles. Pop. 200.

Baldwin, a township of Sherburne co., Minn. Pop. 404. It contains Santiago.

Baldwin, a township of Chemung co., N.Y. Pop. 1006. It contains Hammond Corners, or North Chemung.

Baldwin, a station of Essex co., N.Y., in Ticonderoga township, is the western terminus of a railroad extending to Fort Ticonderoga, 5 miles distant. It is on Lake George, near its outlet, and has a steamboat-landing.

Baldwin, a post-village of Queens co., N.Y., in Hempstead township, on the Southern Railroad of Long Island, 23 miles E. of New York. It has 2 churches. Pop. 500.

Baldwin, a post-office of Clermont co., O.

Baldwin, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. 3104. It has important coal-mines, and contains Hope Church.

Baldwin, a post-office of Butler co., Pa., at FAIRVIEW.

Baldwin, a village of Dauphin co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 2 or 3 miles S.E. of Harrisburg. It has a newspaper office, a manufactory of Bessemer steel, and 4 churches. Pop. about 2000. The name of its post-office is Steelton.

Baldwin, a post-village of St. Croix co., Wis., in Baldwin township, on the West Wisconsin Railroad, 41 miles E. of St. Paul, Minn., and 21 miles E. of Hudson. It has 3 churches, 3 hotels, a graded school, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of lumber, flour, carriages, threshing-machines, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. 602.

Baldwin, a post-village in Addington co., Ontario, 15 miles from Napanee. Pop. 100.

Baldwin City, a post-village of Douglas co., Kansas, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, 15 miles S. of Lawrence. Here is Baker University (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1857. This village has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. about 700.

Baldwin's, a village in Jackson co., Mich., on the railroad from Jackson to Fort Wayne, Ind., 11 miles S.W. of Jackson. It has 2 churches. Pop. 400. The name of the post-office is Horton.

Baldwin's, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Chester Valley Railroad, 2 miles E. of Downingtown.

Baldwin's Mills, a post-office of Waupaca co., Wis., on the Waupaca River, about 35 miles N.N.W. of Oshkosh.

Bald'winsville, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Templeton township, on the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad, 21 miles W. of Fitchburg, and also on the Ware River Railroad, 44 miles N.N.E. of Palmer. It has 2 churches, a savings-bank, a paper-mill, and manufactures of cane-seat chairs, toys, and furniture.

Baldwinsville, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the Seneca River and the Oswego & Syracuse Railroad, 12 miles N.W. of Syracuse, and 23 miles S.S.E. of Oswego. It has a national bank, a state bank, a free academy, 5 large flouring-mills, a foundry, and a woollen-factory. It has also a newspaper office and 5 churches. Pop. 2130.

Baldwinsville, Queens co., N.Y. See BALDWIN.

Bald'winville, a hamlet of Edgar co., Ill., 6 miles N.E. of Paris.

Bald'wyn, a post-village of Lee co., Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 31 miles S. of Corinth. It has 10 stores, 4 churches, an academy, &c. Pop. about 700.

Bald'y Peak, a mountain of the Sangre de Cristo range, is in the S. part of Colorado, near the line between Costilla and Huerfano cos. Altitude, 14,176 feet.

Bâle, a town of Switzerland. See BASEL.

Balearic (băl'e-âr'ik) **Isles** (anc. *Balea'res*), a group of islands in the Mediterranean, between lat. 38° 40′ and 40° 5′ N. and lon. 1° and 5° E., consisting of Majorca, Minorca, Iviça, Formentera, Cabrera, and several islets, and forming an administrative province of Spain. Capital, Palma. United area, 2200 square miles. Pop. 289,225. The climate is temperate and healthy; soil fertile.

Balearis Major. See MAJORCA.

Balearis Minor. See MINORCA.

Balejooree, or **Balijuri,** bå-le-joo'ree, a town of India, North-West Provinces, in Rohilcund, district and 30 miles N. of Moradabad. Pop. 8253.

Balerna, bå-lêʀ'nå, a village of Switzerland, Ticino, 5 miles by rail N.W. of Como. Pop. 1109.

Bal'eshare', an island of Scotland, in the Hebrides, S. of the island of North Uist, Inverness-shire. Pop. 246.

Bale's Mills, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Va., 14 miles E. of Cumberland Gap. It has 1 flour-mill and 1 saw-mill.

Balestrate, bå'les-trå'tå, a town of Sicily, 22 miles W. of Palermo. Pop. 2413.

Baleswar, bål-es-war', a large river of the Ganges delta, leaves the Ganges below Kooshtia, is at first called Garai, next takes the name of Mudhoomattee, and is called Baleswar in its tidal portions; but in the estuary it is frequently named Haringhata. Since 1800 it has become one of the principal outlets of the Ganges.

Bal'fron, a village of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 16 miles W.S.W. of Stirling. Pop. 1085.

Balfurosh, bål'fŭr-ōsh', **Balfroosh, Balfrouch,** or **Balfrusch,** bål-froosh', written also **Balfrush** or **Balfurush** (originally *Barfurush*, the "mart of burdens"), a town of Persia, province of Mazanderan, on the Bahbul, 12 miles from its mouth in the Caspian, and 20 miles W. of Saree. Pop. estimated at 100,000. It is built in the midst of a forest, and is large, straggling, and interspersed with gardens; streets broad and straight, but unpaved; houses mostly of brick. It has numerous bazaars and caravansaries, from 20 to 30 Mohammedan colleges, and a large general trade. It communicates with its port on the Caspian by a good road for wheeled vehicles.

Balga, bål'gå, a village of East Prussia, 24 miles S.W. of Königsberg, on the Frische-Haff. Pop. 983.

Balgach, bål'gåĸ, a village of Switzerland, 11 miles E. of St. Gall, with sulphur springs and baths. Pop. 1419.

Bali, bå'lee, **Bally,** bål'lee, or **Little Java,** an island of the Malay Archipelago, immediately E. of Java. This island is 75 miles in length and 50 miles in greatest breadth. Two mountain-chains traverse it from E. to W. Culminating point, the volcano of Agoong, 12,379 feet high. The island is abundantly supplied with water. Principal exports, rice, cotton, coffee, tobacco, hides, oil, edible birds'-nests, catechu, and cotton cloths and yarn; imports, opium, betel, gold, silver, and ivory. Much coffee is carried to Singapore from the N. coast. Bali is subdivided among eight petty states: of these, Badong, in the S., is the chief. The village system prevails here, as in Java and India, and the Hindoo is the predominant religion. Principal towns, Badong in the S., Bliling in the N., and Karang-Assam on the E. coast. The Strait of Bali, between this island and Java, is, where narrowest, only 3 miles across. The people are of Malay stock, with a written language of their own, called Balinese. Pop. about 800,000.

Bali, bå'le, or **Bal'ly,** a village of Bengal, on the Hoogly, 5 miles by rail N. of Howrah. Pop. 3544.

Bali, a town of Bengal, in Burdwan, on the river Dhalkisor, 40 miles W. by N. of Calcutta. Pop. 8819.

Baliabarda, a town of Greece. See PATRAS.

Baligrod, bå′le-grod‵, a town of Austrian Galicia, 18 miles S.S.E. of Sanok, in the Carpathians. Pop. 900.

Balikesr, bå-lee-kes′s′r, **Balu-Kissar,** bå-loo-kis′-sạr, or **Balik-Shehr,** bå‵lik‵shĕh′hẹr, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 75 miles S.W. of Brusa. It is peopled by Turks and Armenians. Pop. about 12,000.

Baliquatro, bå-le-kwå′tro, the N.W. point of the island of Samar, one of the Philippines; also, a small island in the Strait of San Bernardino, between that point and the island of Luzon. Lat. 12° 40′ N.; lon. 124° 10′ E.

Balize, Belize, bạ-leez′, or **British Honduras** (Mexican-Spanish, *Baliza,* bå-lee′så, said to have been named from one *Wallis,* a buccaneer), a British colony of Central America, bounded N. and N.W. by Campeachy, a Mexican state, E. by the Gulf of Honduras, S. by Guatemala, and W. by Guatemala and Mexico. Land area, 9000 square miles. The coast is low and swampy, fenced from the open sea by lines of keys and islands. The W. frontier is mountainous, and dense forests abound. Mahogany, logwood, and sugar are leading exports. Agriculture is in its infancy. The climate is hot, moist, and unhealthy for white people, yet there are few epidemics, while earthquakes and hurricanes are unknown. The colony has a lieutenant-governor, a legislature, and a privy council. The country is divided into 3 districts, Northern, Balize, and Southern. Chief towns, Balize, the capital, and Corozal, in the extreme N. Pop. in 1870, 24,710, mostly negroes.

Balize, a town, capital of the above colony, on the Bay of Honduras, at the mouth of an arm of the river Balize. Lat. 17° 29′ 18″ N.; lon. 88° 12′ W. It has 7 churches, a court-house, a hospital, a government house, and an iron market-house. It is well built, and consists in part of brick houses, while some of the inferior buildings stand on piles. The anchorage is safe, and the harbor deep and spacious. The surrounding country is swampy. The chief trade is in mahogany, but this has declined; logwood, cedar, cocoanuts, skins, and sugar are also shipped. The exports and imports average about $1,000,000 each per annum. Pop. 4000, mostly blacks.

Balize, a river which rises in Guatemala, and flows N.E. through British Honduras, reaching the Gulf of Honduras near the town of Balize. It is navigable 290 miles.

Balize, bạ-leez′, one of the pilot-towns near the mouth of the Mississippi River, in Plaquemines parish, La. It is a small village, whose houses stand on piles.

Balkan, bål-kån′ (anc. *Hæ′mus*), an important mountain-chain of Europe, extending from the plain of Sophia, in Bulgaria, lon. 23° E., to Cape Emineh, on the Black Sea, and forming the boundary between Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia. The name Kodja Balkan is limited to the portion of the ancient *Hæmus* west of the Balkan of Shipka. The western part of the Great Balkan runs S.S.E. and N.N.W., and is connected with the mountains of Middle Europe by the ranges of Montenegro, Herzegovina, and the Dinaric Alps on the W., and the mountains of Greece on the S. The chain in general is 4900 feet in elevation. It slopes abruptly S. to the alluvial plain of Tatar-Bazardjik and Philippopolis, but terminates more gently on the N. by means of the crests of the Balkan of Etropol. The eastern part of the Balkan consists of a series of minor chains, decreasing in elevation as they approach the plains of the Danube on the N. and the Black Sea on the E. The Emineh Dagh is 2660 feet in elevation. The range is traversed by only one great route, that of the gate of Trajan.

Balkany, bål‵kåñ′, a village of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs, 7 miles S. of Nagy-Kalló. Pop. 3977.

Balkash, bål‵kåsh′, or **Tengheez (Tenghiz),** ten′-geez′, an extensive lake of Asiatic Russia, between lat. 45° and 47° N. and lon. 73° and 80° E. It is situated near the north edge of the great central basin of the continental streams, and receives the waters of the Eelee (Ili) and several smaller streams, but has no outlet. Length, from N.E. to S.W., 345 miles; greatest breadth, 55 miles. It is salt, and is surrounded by uninhabited wastes. It is comparatively shallow.

Balkh, bålk, a province of Central Asia, the ancient kingdom of *Bactria,* now subordinate to the Emeer of Afghanistan, extending between lat. 35° and 37° N. and lon. 64° and 69° E., having on the N. the Amoo Darya, on the E. Budukhshan, on the S. the Hindoo-Koosh Mountains, and W. the desert. Length, about 250 miles; breadth, 120 miles. Capital, Takhtapool.

Balkh (anc. *Zarias′pa* and *Bac′tra*), a city of the above, is on the Adirsiah or Balkh River, 105 miles W. of Khoondooz. The modern town, now almost depopulated, is enclosed by a mud wall, and occupies but a fraction of the surface embraced by the ancient city, the remains of which cover a space 20 miles in circumference.

Balkhan (bål‵ᴋån′) **Bay,** an inlet of the Caspian Sea, between lat. 39° and 40° N. and lon. 53° and 54° E.

Ball, a township of Sangamon co., Ill. Pop. 986.

Balla, bal′lå, a village of Ireland, co. of Mayo, 8 miles by rail S.E. of Castlebar. Pop. 453.

Ballaghadereen, bal‵lạ-ʜạ-då′reen, a town of Ireland, co. of Mayo, 30 miles E.N.E. of Castlebar. Pop. 1496.

Bal′lah, or **El-Bal′lah,** a shallow lagoon or lake on the Isthmus of Suez and traversed by the Suez Canal. It lies between Lakes Timsah and Menzaleh.

Bal′lahac, a hamlet or gold-mining camp of Sierra co., Cal., 60 miles N.E. of Marysville.

Ballahulish, bå-lå-hoo′lish, or **Ballachulish,** bå-lå-ᴋoo′lish, a village and parish of Scotland, counties of Inverness and Argyle, on Lochs Leven and Linnhe, 11½ miles S.S.W. of Fort William. Pop. of village, 994.

Ballan, bål‵lōɴᵍ′, a village of France, Indre-et-Loire, 4 miles S.W. of Tours. Pop. 1160.

Ballantrae, bål‵lån-trå′, a maritime village of Scotland, 28 miles S.S.W. of Ayr. Pop. 515.

Bal′lantrae, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 8 miles from Aurora. Pop. 100.

Bal′lantyne's, a post-village in Frontenac co., Ontario, 8 miles by rail E. of Kingston. Pop. 180.

Ballapoor, or **Balapur,** bå-lå-poor′, a town of the Akola district, Berar, British India, 31 miles S.W. of Ellichpoor. It is celebrated for its turbans. Pop. 12,631.

Ballapoor, or **Chik′ka Ballapoor,** a town of India, province and 130 miles N.E. of Mysore. Pop. 8756.

Ballapoor, or **Dodda Ballapoor,** a town of India, in Mysore, 25 miles N. of Bangalore. Pop. 7445.

Bal‵larat′, a city of Victoria, Australia, 55 miles by rail N.W. of Geelong, on the river Yarrowee. It is well built, is at the junction of three railways, and has several banks, a general hospital, an almshouse, an orphanage, many quartz-mills, and a large product of fine gold. Ballarat is the seat of Anglican and Catholic bishops. It is divided into Ballarat proper (pop. in 1871, 24,308), Ballarat East, a separate municipality (pop. 16,397), and Sebastopol (pop. 6496).

Bal′lard, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River, and on the W. by the Mississippi, and intersected by Mayfield Creek. The surface is nearly level, and mostly covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Blandville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,800,000. Pop. in 1870, 12,576, of whom 12,484 were natives and 92 were foreigners. It is intersected by the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad.

Bal′lard's Falls, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Kansas, on Little Blue River, 10 miles above Waterville.

Bal′lardsville, an incorporated town of Oldham co., Ky., 4 miles from La Grange, has a church, several shops, &c. It is on Floyd's Fork of Salt River.

Bal′lard Vale, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Andover township, on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 21 miles N. by W. of Boston. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of flannel. Pop. about 600.

Ballári, a district and city of India. See BELLARY.

Ballas, bål‵lås′, a town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, about lat. 26° N., lon. 32° 42′ E., celebrated for its earthen jars, called Ballasee, which are much used. Large rafts made of Ballasee jars are floated down the Nile to market.

Ballater, bål′lạ-tẹr, a village of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, 37 miles by rail S.S.W. of Aberdeen. Pop. 691.

Ball Camp, a post-village of Knox co., Tenn., 6 miles from Ebenezer. It has a church, an academy, &c.

Ball Creek, or **Kent City,** a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., in Tyrone township, on the Grand Rapids & Newaygo Railroad, about 20 miles N. of Grand Rapids.

Balleek, Ireland, the former name of BALLINA.

Ballena, bål-lå′nå (native pron. bå-yå′nå), a post-office of San Diego co., Cal., 50 miles N.E. of San Diego.

Ballenas, a village of California. See BOLINAS.

Ballenstädt, bål′lẹn-stĕtt‵, a town of Germany, in Anhalt, on a railway, 15 miles S.E. of Halberstadt. Pop. 4395.

Bal′lentine's Mills, a post-office of Wake co., N.C.

Balleny (bal′lẹ-ne) **Islands,** five small volcanic islands in the Antarctic. Lat. 66° 44′ S.; lon. 163° E.

Balleroy, bål‵lẹh-rwå′, a town of France, department of Calvados, 9 miles S.W. of Bayeux. Pop. 1220.

Balley, Mount, California. See MOUNT BALLEY.

Ball Flat, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ala.

Ball Ground, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ga.

Ball Hill, a hamlet of Carroll co., Ind., 1½ miles from Cutler Railroad Station.

Bal'libay, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., in Herrick township, 3 miles from Rummerfield.

Ballibay, a town of Ireland. See BALLYBAY.

Balliett, bal'lę-et, a post-office of Venango co., Pa.

Bal'liettsville, a post-office of Lehigh co., Pa.

Balligomingo, bal'ę-go-ming'go, a village of Montgomery co., Pa., 1 mile from West Conshohocken Station, and 15 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. It has a church and a woollen-factory. Pop. 470.

Ballina, bål'e-nå' (formerly **Balleek,** "the ford of flags"), a town of Ireland, co. of Mayo, on the navigable river Moy, 18 miles N.N.E. of Castlebar. It has a workhouse, sessions-house, hospital, dispensary, public schools, barracks, and two bridges across the Moy; with breweries, flour-mills, manufactories of snuff and linen, and a trade in cured provisions, fish, &c. Pop. 5551.

Bal'lin'afad, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, 6 miles from Georgetown. Pop. 150.

Bal'linahinch', a barony, parish, demesne, lake, river, seat, and ruined castle of Ireland, 37 miles W.N.W. of Galway. Pop. of barony, 23,969.

Ballinahinch, a town of Ireland, co. of Down, 13 miles by rail S.W. of Belfast. Pop. 1000.

Bal'linakill', a town of Ireland, Queen's co., 11 miles S. of Maryborough. Pop. 745.

Bal'linamore', a village of Ireland, co. of Leitrim, 13 miles N.E. of Carrick-on-Shannon. Pop. 534.

Bal'linamuck', a village of Ireland, 11 miles N.N.E. of Longford. Here the French troops under General Humbert surrendered to the English, September 8, 1798.

Bal'linaskel'ligs (or **Bal'linskel'ligs**) **Bay,** Ireland, co. of Kerry, between Hog Head on the E. and Bolus Head on the W. Breadth, 5 miles.

Ballinasloe, bal'lin-ą-slō', a town of Ireland, counties of Galway and Roscommon, on the Suck, 22 miles S. of Roscommon, and 91 miles by rail W.S.W. of Dublin. The Suck divides it into two portions. The town is neatly built, and has public schools, a lunatic asylum, a court-house and bridewell, market-house, workhouse, and savings-bank, flour-mills, tan-yards, breweries, coach- and hat-manufactories, &c. Here a great annual cattle fair is held in October. Pop. 4619.

Bal'lincol'lig, a town of Ireland, co. of Cork, on the Lee, 5 miles by rail W. of Cork. Pop. 524.

Bal'lingar'ry, a village of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, 20 miles N.E. of Clonmel. Pop. of the town, 339.

Bal'linger's, a station in Lee co., Iowa, on the Keokuk & St. Paul Railroad, 6 miles N. of Keokuk.

Bal'linrobe', a town of Ireland, co. of Mayo, on the Robe, near its mouth in Lough Mask, and 16 miles S.S.E. of Castlebar. Pop. 2408.

Ballinskelligs Bay. See BALLINASKELLIGS.

Ball Knob, a post-hamlet of Hood co., Tex., on the Brazos River, 45 miles S.W. of Fort Worth.

Ball Mountain, a township, Watauga co., N.C. P. 320.

Ballon, bål'lòɴᵍ', a town of France, department of Sarthe, near the left bank of the Orne, 12 miles N.N.E. of Le Mans. Pop. 1720.

Ballo'na, a station in Los Angeles co., Cal., on the railroad from Santa Monica to Los Angeles, 9 miles W. of Los Angeles.

Ballon d'Alsace, bål'lòɴᵍ' dål'såss', one of the loftiest mountains of the Vosges chain, on the boundary between France and Germany, 4101 feet high.

Ballon de Guebwiller, bål'lòɴᵍ' dẹh ghĕb'veel'laiʀ', the French for Mount Gebweiler, or the Sulzer Belchen, the highest mountain of the Vosges chain, in Upper Alsace, Germany, 4690 feet high.

Ballots, bål'lo', a village of France, department of Mayenne, 22 miles from Laval. Pop. 1943.

Ball Play, a post-office of Etowah co., Ala.

Ball Play, a post-office of Monroe co., Tenn.

Ball Point, a post-office of Grainger co., Tenn.

Ball's Bluff, Loudoun co., Va., is on the Potomac River, about 32 miles N.W. of Washington. Colonel Baker was killed in battle here, October 21, 1861.

Ball's Ferry, a post-office of Shasta co., Cal.

Ball's Pond, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., Conn., 6 miles N.W. of Danbury.

Ball'ston, a township of Saratoga co., N.Y. Pop. 1946. It contains Ballston Centre.

Ballston, or **Ballston Spa,** a post-village, the capital of Saratoga co., N.Y., on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, 32 miles N.N.W. of Albany, and 6 miles S.W. of Saratoga Springs. The name of its post-office is Ballston. It has several mineral springs, 2 national banks, 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of paper, axes, cotton goods, scythes, woollen goods, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. 2970.

Ball'ston Centre, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., about 26 miles N.N.W. of Albany. It has a church.

Balls'town, a post-office of Ripley co., Ind.

Balls'ville, a post-office of Powhatan co., Va.

Ball'town, a hamlet of Howe township, Forest co., Pa.

Ball'ville, a village of Sandusky co., O., in Ballville township, on the Sandusky River, 1½ miles S. of Fremont. It has a flouring-mill and a woollen-factory. Pop. of the township, 1731.

Ball'win, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., 5 miles from Maramec Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Bally, bål'lee (*i.e.*, a "town"), a prefix to the names of about 120 towns and parishes in Ireland.

Bal'ly, a town on the E. coast of the island of Lombok, in lat. 8° 40' S., lon. 116° 30' E.

Bally, a town of India. See BALI.

Bally-ath-Cliath, an Irish name of DUBLIN.

Bal'lybay', a town of Ireland, 8 miles by rail S.S.E. of Monaghan. Pop. 1714.

Bal'lybo'fey, a town of Ireland, co. of Donegal, on the Finn, 15 miles by rail W.S.W. of Lifford. Pop. 881.

Bal'lycas'tle, a town of Ireland, co. of Antrim, on a bay, 5 miles W.S.W. of Fair Head. Pop. 1739.

Bal'lyclare', a market-town of Ireland, co. of Antrim, 11 miles N. of Belfast. Pop. 1021.

Bal'lyclough, bal'lę-klŏŭ', a post-office of Dubuque co., Iowa.

Bal'lycroy', a post-village in Cardwell co., Ontario, 9 miles from Bolton. Pop. 100.

Bal'lyduff', or **Man'vers,** a post-village in Durham co., Ontario, 6 miles from Bethany. Pop. 100.

Bal'lygaw'ley, a town of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 3½ miles N.N.W. of Aughnacloy. Pop. 560.

Bal'lyhaise', a town of Ireland, co. and 4 miles N.N.E. of Cavan. Pop. 704.

Bal'lyjamesduff', a town of Ireland, co. and 11 miles S.E. of Cavan. Pop. 714.

Ballykennedy, Ireland. See GRACEHILL.

Bal'lylong'ford, a town of Ireland, co. of Kerry, 5 miles W.S.W. of Tarbert, near the estuary of the Shannon. Pop. 839.

Bal'lymacar'rett, a large suburb of Belfast, Ireland, is in the co. of Down, on the Lagan, opposite Belfast.

Bal'lyma'hon, a town of Ireland, co. of Longford, on the Inny, 11 miles S. by E. of Longford. Pop. 914.

Bal'lyme'na, a town of Ireland, co. of Antrim, on the Braid, 33 miles by rail N.N.W. of Belfast. Pop. 6774. It is well built, and has a market-house, diocesan school, public schools, a bridewell, and a workhouse. It exports linens and potatoes, and has numerous bleaching-grounds, a cotton-mill, a distillery, and branch banks.

Bal'lymo'ney, a town of Ireland, co. of Antrim, 17 miles N.W. of Ballymena. Pop. 2930.

Bal'lymore' Eus'tace, a village of Ireland, co. of Kildare, on the Liffey, 19 miles S.W. of Dublin. Pop. 719.

Bal'lymote', a village of Ireland, co. and 13 miles S.W. of Sligo. Pop. 1180.

Bal'lymote, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 7 miles from London. Pop. 100.

Ballynahinch, Ontario. See GLENVALE.

Bal'lyrag'get, a town of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny, on the Nore, 10 miles by rail N.N.W. of Kilkenny. Pop. 936.

Bal'lysadare', a town of Ireland, 5 miles by rail S.S.W. of Sligo, at the mouth of the Owenbeg. Pop. 392.

Bal'lyshan'non, a town of Ireland, co. of Donegal, on the Erne, at its mouth in Ballyshannon Bay, 25 miles by rail N.W. of Enniskillen. Pop. 2958.

Balm, a post-office of Blount co., Ala.

Balm, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa., in Springfield township, 6 or 7 miles S.S.E. of Mercer, and 3½ miles from Bristow. It has 2 churches and about 18 houses.

Balmaz-Ujváros, bŏl'mŏsh' oo-ee-vå'rŏsh', a town of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs, 14 miles N.W. of Debreczin. Pop. of commune, 9481.

Balmerino, bål-mę-ree'no, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Tay, 6 miles N. of Cupar-Fife. Pop. 717.

Balmoral, bål-mor'ål, a castle of Scotland, on the river Dee, 44 miles W.S.W. of Aberdeen. It is a royal residence.

Balmor'al, a village of Tensas parish, La., 9 miles from Grand Gulf, Miss. It has a church, a steam grist-mill, a saw-mill, &c.

Balmoral, a village of Otter Tail co., Minn., on the S. side of Otter Tail Lake, 20 miles from Perham. It has a flouring-mill.

Balm'ville, a hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., in Newburg township, near the city of Newburg, and about 1 mile from the Hudson River. It has a convent, a Catholic academy, and some fine residences.

Balnea, the ancient name of BAGNOLS.

Ba'loil', or **Bali'ol,** a post-village of Marshall co., Miss., 24 miles S.E. of Memphis. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, a steam cotton-gin, and 2 sorghum-mills.

Balo'tra, a town of India, in Guzerat, 62 miles S.W. of Joodpoor. It is a place of pilgrimage, and has varied native manufactures, and a trade in salt. Pop. 7275.

Balquhidder, bål-kwid'dẹr, a village of Scotland, co. and 34 miles W. of Perth. Pop. 743.

Bal'rampore', a town of India, in Oude, district and 30 miles N.E. of Gonda. Pop. 14,026.

Bal'sall, a town of England, in Worcestershire, is a southeastern suburb of Birmingham. Pop. 13,615.

Balsam (bawl'sạm) **Grove,** a post-office of Transylvania co., N.C.

Balsam Lake, a post-township of Polk co., Wis., on Balsam Lake, about 40 miles N.N.E. of Hudson. Pop. 555.

Balsamo, bål'så-mo, a village of Italy, 6 miles N. of Milan. Pop. 2379.

Balsar, a town of India. See BULSAUR.

Balsas, a river of Brazil. See BALÇAS.

Balsas, a port of Chili. See COQUIMBO.

Balsora, a city of Asia. See BASSORAH.

Balsorano, bål-so-rå'no, a town of Italy, province of Aquila, 6 miles N. of Sora. Pop. 2943.

Bal'sover, or **Bol'sover,** a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, on the Talbot River, 3 miles from Eldon. It has a woollen-factory and saw- and grist-mills. Pop. 300.

Balsthal, båls'tål, a town of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles N.E. of Soleure, on the Dünnern. Pop. 1259. Near it is the celebrated defile of Klus, with a village of the same name, and extensive iron-foundries and forges.

Bal'ta, one of the Shetland Islands, in lat. 60° 45' N., lon. 0° 45' W., immediately E. of Unst, between which and Balta is Balta Sound.

Balta, bål'tå, a town of Russian Poland, in Podolia, on the Kodema, an affluent of the Bug, 132 miles E.S.E. of Kamieniec. It is an important railway junction, and has many soap- and candle-works, and a large trade in cattle, horses, wool, grain, and tallow. Pop. 14,528.

Baltanas, bål-tå'nås, or **Valtanas,** vål-tå'nås, a town of Spain, 14 miles E.S.E. of Palencia. Pop. 2593.

Baltar, bål-taʀ', a village of Portugal, province of Minho, 14 miles E.N.E. of Oporto. Pop. 1332.

Balti, or **Baltee,** a region of Asia. See BULTI.

Baltic, bawl'tik (Ger. *Oestsee,* öst'så, "East Sea;" Fr. *Baltique,* bål'teek'; Sp. and It. *Baltico,* bål'te-ko; L. *Ma're Bal'ticum;* anc. *Si'nus Coda'nus*), a sea of Europe, enclosed on nearly all sides by Sweden, Russia, and Prussia, and communicating with the Cattegat and the North Sea by the Sound and the Great and Little Belts. It extends from Swinemünde in the S. to Torneå in the N., about 900 miles, and from Carlscrona in the W. to Memel in the E., about 180 miles. Its area is 160,000 square miles; and its basin, which receives the drainage of more than a fifth of the surface of Europe, is at least 900,000 square miles. Notwithstanding its great extent, the Baltic has all the characteristics of a great lake. No sea has, in proportion to its size, so great an influx of fresh water: hence it contains but little salt. In proportion to the North Sea, this is found to be as 194 to 373. The N. part of the Baltic is called the Gulf of Bothnia; on the E. are the Gulfs of Finland and Riga, on the S.E. the Gulf of Dantzic, and on the S.W. the Gulf of Lubeck. The Baltic receives the waters of the Motala-Elf, the lakes of Mælar, Onega, and Ladoga, and the Düna, Niemen, Vistula, and Oder, besides numerous smaller streams. The great amount of sand and mud carried down by the rivers has considerably raised the bottom of this sea, and closed to navigation the mouths of many of its streams. The shores and bed of the sea have also a well-ascertained upward movement. The chief islands are the Danish Archipelago, between the coasts of Jutland and Sweden, the islands of Rügen, Bornholm, Œland, Gottland, Dagöe, and Oesel, the group of Åland, and that of Holmon. The Baltic has no tides, or rather the tide is not observable; but the sea is subject to changes of level, depending on the winds, retarding or accelerating the passage of the water through the sound and the belts. Thus, during a N.E. wind the S.W. portion of the sea is often raised as much as 4 feet above the level of the North Sea. But after N.W. gales and during spring tides, the Atlantic rises, and, pouring a flood into the Baltic, commits havoc among the islands of the Danish Archipelago. The great amount of water which flows into the Baltic, especially during the melting of the snow in spring, occasions a general current in the direction of the ocean; and it has been calculated that the number of days in which the water flows outward is in proportion to those in which it flows in an opposite direction, as 24 to 1. During winter this sea is usually frozen along the coasts; and in severe winters a great part of its surface is covered with ice. In 1324 the Baltic was frozen so hard that for six weeks the people travelled between Denmark and Germany on the ice. The Baltic contains abundance of fish, and a great quantity of amber is gathered on its S. shores. The most important ports are St. Petersburg, Riga, Königsberg, Dantzic, Stralsund, Copenhagen, Carlscrona, Stockholm, Gefle, Helsingfors, Memel, and Cronstadt.

Baltic, bawl'tik, a post-village of New London co., Conn., in Sprague township, on the Shetucket River, and on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, 42 miles E.S.E. of Hartford. It has a convent, 2 woollen-factories, and a large cotton-mill.

Baltic, a station in Storey co., Nev., on the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, 1 mile S.W. of Gold Hill.

Baltic Port, or **Baltiiskoi,** bål-te-is-koy', a seaport of Russia, in Esthonia, near the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, 38 miles by rail W. of Revel. Pop. 446.

Baltic Provinces, a name applied to the Russian governments or provinces of Courland, Esthonia, and Livonia, where the German language is spoken by the dominant class. The term is extended also to the government of St. Petersburg (once the Swedish province of Ingria), and is sometimes made to include the grand duchy of Finland.

Baltimore, bawl'tẹ-more or bawlt'ẹ-mọr, a seaport of Ireland, at its S. extremity, co. of Cork, on a small bay, 47 miles S.W. of Cork. Lat. 51° 29' N.; lon. 9° 20' W.

Baltimore, bawl'tẹ-more, a county in the N. part of Maryland, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by Chesapeake Bay, and on the S. and W. by the Patapsco River. It is also drained by Gunpowder River. The surface is diversified by hills, some of which are nearly 800 feet higher than the level of the sea. Among the mineral resources of this county are granite, marble, limestone, soapstone, and iron ore. The soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. Forests of the ash, beech, chestnut, hickory, maple, oak, and other trees cover nearly one-fourth of the surface. It is intersected by several railroads, which are noticed under the city of Baltimore. Capital, Towsontown. This county is the most populous in the state. Valuation of real and personal estate, $401,634,738. Pop. in 1870, 330,741, of whom 264,983 were Americans.

Baltimore, a hundred of Sussex co., Del. Pop. 3380. It is the southeasternmost hundred in the state.

Baltimore, a township of Henry co., Iowa. Pop. 1172. It contains Lowell.

Baltimore, a post-office of Cowley co., Kansas.

Baltimore, a city and port of entry in Baltimore co., Md., on the estuary of the Patapsco River, 12 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, and 250 miles by ship-channel from the sea. Lat. 39° 17' N.; lon. 76° 37' W. It is the terminus of the Baltimore & Ohio, the Northern Central, the Western Maryland, the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, the Baltimore & Potomac, and other railroads. Its harbor is spacious and secure: it has been deepened artificially to a minimum of 24 feet. The facilities for transfer of freight from the railways to the shipping are excellent; and in recent years the city has become one of the leading places of export in the United States, especially for the agricultural products of the West and South. It is built upon a succession of picturesque eminences; and the city and its surroundings are regarded as surpassing nearly every other large city of the United States in variety and elegance. Its principal streets are broad, and traversed by horse-railways; and many of its public and private buildings are noteworthy for size, beauty, and fine situation. There are several parks, and many fine public squares. Among the prominent buildings are the Catholic cathedral, the city hall, the custom-house, the building of the Young Men's Christian Association, the masonic temple, the Rialto (where the stock board meets), and the academy of music. The Washington and Battle Monuments are prominent structures, and have given Baltimore the title of "the monumental city." A shot-tower, 246 feet high, is a very conspicuous object. The city court-house, the exchange, the athenæum, the post-office, the United States court-house, the building of the Maryland Institute and that of the Peabody Institute, as well as some of the railway stations and newspaper buildings, are architectural works of great elegance and magnitude. Of its 286 churches, many are of fine proportions. Clifton, within the city limits, is the site of the richly-endowed Johns Hopkins University and Hospital. With the Peabody Institute are connected an art academy and a conservatory of music. Other institutions are Loyola College, St. Mary's College and Seminary, law and medical schools connected with the University of Maryland, and a large number of public and private schools of every grade. More than 20 periodicals are issued here, including 8 daily newspapers. Among the numerous charitable institutions are three asylums for the insane; the Baltimore Infirmary; a state institution for the blind, and one for deaf-mutes and for the blind (colored); twelve or more Catholic orphanages, asylums, and hospitals; several Protestant and non-denominational hospitals and orphans' homes; an aged women's home (with a fine building); a home for old men; a home of the friendless; a state penitentiary; a jail; a house of refuge, &c. Among the public schools are the Baltimore city college, a state normal school, and 129 graded schools. Boys and girls are instructed separately, and separate schools are also maintained for colored children.

The water-supply is ample. The ordinary supply of water comes from Lake Roland, 7 miles distant, and is supplemented by water brought through an expensive aqueduct from Gunpowder River. Among the parks, that of Druid Hill, just north of the city, is especially fine. Patterson's Park in the E., and Riverside Park in the S. part of the city, are also noteworthy. There are several suburban cemeteries, of which that at Greenmount is the largest.

The leading industrial enterprises are the packing of fruits and oysters, and the manufacture of boots, shoes, cotton goods, flour, fertilizers, bricks, machinery, and metallic wares. The Patapsco and other streams afford unfailing water-power. In times of industrial activity the shipbuilding interest is important.

The export trade of Baltimore, both foreign and coastwise, is of great extent. The grain trade with Europe is of first importance; but naval stores, cotton, provisions, &c., are also extensively shipped. The imports are chiefly European manufactured goods and West Indian and South American products. Baltimore has long been the leading American port in the importation of guano, and in the coffee trade it is also prominent. In 1877 the foreign exports exceeded $40,600,000 in value, while the value of imports was nearly $23,500,000. Steamship lines connect Baltimore with Liverpool, Bremen, and the principal domestic ports.

There were in January, 1878, 24 banks in Baltimore, 14 of which were national banks, and their aggregate capital was $14,606,156, besides which there are savings-banks which had on deposit on January 1, 1878, the sum of $19,994,911. In 1878, Baltimore had 21 insurance companies, including life, fire, and marine companies.

Baltimore was founded in 1729, and incorporated as a city in 1797. The bombardment of Fort McHenry by the British, and the battle of North Point, where the citizens of Baltimore repelled the British advance, were important events of the war of 1812–15. Baltimore is the seat of a Catholic archbishop, the titular primate of the United States.

In 1770 the population was 13,503; in 1800, 26,514; in 1810, 35,538; in 1820, 62,738; in 1830, 80,625; in 1840, 102,313; in 1850, 169,054; in 1860, 212,418; in 1870, 267,354, of whom about 40,000 were colored and nearly 60,000 were of foreign birth. These figures are exclusive of a large suburban population. Pop. by city census of 1873, 302,839.

Baltimore, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mich., in Baltimore township, 40 miles W.S.W. of Lansing, and 10 miles S.S.E. of Hastings. It has a church. Pop. of township, 1216.

Baltimore, a hamlet of Cortland co., N.Y., in Preble township, ½ mile from Preble Station.

Baltimore, a post-village of Fairfield co., O., in Liberty township, on the Ohio & Erie Canal, about 24 miles E.S.E. of Columbus, and 10 miles N. of Lancaster. It has 4 churches, a graded school, and several flouring-mills. Pop. 489.

Baltimore, Montgomery co., O. See WEST BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, a township of Windsor co., Vt., 3 miles N.E. of Gassett's Station. Pop. 83.

Baltimore, a post-village in Northumberland co., Ontario, 5 miles by rail N. of Cobourg. It contains carding- and grist-mills, a woollen-factory, a tannery, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 500.

Baltinglass, bawlt-ing-glass′, a town of Ireland, cos. of Wicklow and Carlow, on the Slaney, 12 miles N.E. of Carlow. Pop. 1241.

Baltique, the French for BALTIC.

Bal′trum, a small low island of Prussia, in the German Ocean, 3½ miles from the coast. Pop. 178.

Baltshik, Baltchik, or **Baltschik,** bâlt`sheek′, written also **Baldshik** and **Baldjik,** bâl`jeek′, a town of Turkey, 18 miles N.E. of Varna, on the Black Sea, near the ruins of *Tomi*, the place of Ovid's exile. Pop. 5000.

Ba′lu, an island of British Burmah, Gulf of Martaban, at the mouth of the Salwin. It is 17 miles long and 8 broad.

Baluchistan, a country of Asia. See BELOOCHISTAN.

Balu-Kissar, a town of Asia Minor. See BALIKESR.

Balvano, bâl-vâ′no, a town of Italy, province and 15 miles W. of Potenza. Pop. 3739.

Balvash′ (or **Poolvash′**) **Bay,** Isle of Man, at the S. end of the island, affords good anchorage and shelter.

Balzola, bâl-zo′lâ, a town of Italy, 5 miles N.N.W. of Casale, with a hospital. Pop. 2992.

Bam, Bahm, or **Bamm,** bậm, a fortified town of Persia, in Kerman, S.E. of the city of Kerman, and S. of the Kermanian desert. Pop. 8000.

Bam′ba, a considerable town, capital of a province of its own name, in Congo, Africa, about 100 miles N.N.E. of Ambriz. The province has mines of salt, silver, copper, lead, and iron.

Bambarra, bam-bâr′rạ, a state of Western Africa, in Soodan, mostly between lat. 12° and 14° N. and lon. 5° and 9° W., having on the S. the Mandingo country, and elsewhere Kaarta, Beeroo, and other states. The surface is mostly a level table-land, traversed from S.W. to N.E. by the Niger, on which are its principal towns, Sego, Sansanding, Yamina, and Bammakoo. The heat is intense. The rainy season lasts from June to November. The shea or butter-tree, bombax or cotton-tree, baobab, oil-palm, date, tamarind, &c., are indigenous; maize, millet, rice, and cassava yield two crops a year. The Bambarras are negroes of the Mandingo race, and tolerably advanced in agriculture: they spin and dye, work in iron and gold, manufacture leather, and carry on trade, exporting iron, cloths, ivory, slaves, and grain, and importing salt, hardware, arms, and cotton goods. The government is oligarchical. Three-fourths of the population are slaves and pagans, but the upper classes profess Mohammedanism.

Bambarra, a town of the Soodan, Africa, on a back-water of the Niger, 115 miles S.S.W. of Timbuctoo. It has an important trade.

Bambecque, bôɴ`bêk′, a village of France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Dunkerque. Pop. 1014.

Bam′ber, a post-hamlet of Ocean co., N.J., in Lacey township, on the Tuckerton Railroad, 24 miles N. of Tuckerton. It has a church, a saw-mill, and several cranberry bogs.

Bamberg, bam′bẹrg (Ger. pron. bâm′bêʀɢ), a town of Bavaria, Upper Franconia, and an important railway junction, 33 miles N. of Nuremberg, is beautifully situated at the foot of a range clothed with orchards and vineyards, and traversed by the Regnitz, the branches of which divide the town into three districts. The communication between these districts is maintained by bridges. The town is partly surrounded by walls. Its handsome houses, spacious and well-lighted streets, with the pleasant walks and the gardens of the environs, make it one of the finest towns in Bavaria. Among the public buildings of note are the Dom Kirche or cathedral, a fine structure in the Byzantine style, founded in 1004, and containing, among other interesting monuments, the curious and richly sculptured tomb of Henry II. and his empress, Cunigunda; the church of St. James, founded in 1073; the upper parish church, or St. Mary's, a handsome Gothic building of a quadrangular form; the church of St. Martin's, a massive structure, in which beauty and grandeur are happily combined, and to which is attached a library rich in manuscripts; the old Benedictine monastery, now converted into a workhouse; the old palace of the bishops of Bamberg; the theatre, the town hall, a lyceum, a normal school, a mechanics' institute, a drawing academy, a royal library containing 150,000 bound volumes, a museum of natural history, a cabinet of natural and experimental philosophy, surgical, anatomical, and other medical schools, the general infirmary, and a lunatic asylum. The principal manufactures of the town are of beer, porcelain, gloves, jewelry, wax, tobacco, starch, musical instruments, marble wares, &c. Large quantities of garden-seeds and of liquorice are raised in the vicinity. Pop. in 1875, 26,951.

Bam′berg, a post-village in Bamberg township, Barnwell co., S.C., is on the South Carolina Railroad, 14 miles W. by N. of Branchville. Pop. of township, 1907.

Bam′berg, or **Wei′mer,** a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, 7 miles from Petersburg. Pop. 150.

Bam`boo′, a post-office of Watauga co., N.C.

Bambook, Bambouk, or **Bambuk,** båm-book′, a country of Africa, in the angle formed by the Falemé and the Senegal, S. of the latter river, E. of Bondoo, and N. of Wooli and Dentila, between lat. 12° 30′ and 14° 30′ N., and between lon. 10° 30′ 15″ and 12° 15′ W. It is supposed to be about 140 miles in length, by 80 to 100 in breadth. It is mountainous, the higher regions being sterile, but the valleys and plains are remarkable for their fertility, and for the exuberance of their vegetation. The enormous baobab, the calabash, and the tamarind, with a great variety of acacias and palm trees, all reach here the utmost limits of their growth and fruitfulness. The soil produces likewise in abundance, and almost without culture, maize, millet, cotton, watermelons, &c. The lowlands yield large crops of rice. Immense herds of wild oxen rove through the forests and plains. Lions and elephants are also numerous, while the rivers swarm with crocodiles. But the most remarkable feature of Bambook is its rich gold-mines. Most of the gold found is given to the Moors in exchange for salt,—a scarce and much-coveted commodity in this part of Africa. Bambook is densely peopled. The natives are Mandingoes, notorious for their ferocity and cruelty. Bambook was at one time, during the fifteenth century, in the possession of the Portuguese; and the French have now several commercial stations in the country, and claim a kind of suzerainty over the native chiefs.

Bamboora, båm-boo′rå, a ruined city of Sinde, in lat. 24° 40′ N., lon. 67° 41′ E., bearing traces of former importance, and supposed to have been identical with Brahminabad, the capital of a kingdom in the tenth century.

Bamborough, bam′bŭr-rŭh, or **Bambrough,** bam′-brŭh, a village of England, co. of Northumberland, 16 miles S.E. of Berwick. Bamborough Castle, founded about A.D. 554, stands on a high rock projecting into the North Sea. Pop. of village, 320; of parish, 3751.

Bamff, a town of Scotland. See BANFF.

Bam`gurh′,** or **Bham`garh′, a town of the Nimar district, India, 8 miles E. of Khundwa. Pop. 8800.

Bamian, bå`mee`ån′, **Bamigan,** or **Baumeean,** a famous valley and pass of Afghanistan, leading into Khoondooz, between the Hindoo-Koosh range and Paropamisan Mountains. Lat. 34° 50′ N.; lon. 67° 48′ E. Greatest elevation of pass, 8496 feet. The whole valley is strewed with the ruins of the city of Bamian or Gulgula, destroyed by the Mongols under Jenghis Khan in 1222.

Bammakoo, båm-må-koo′, a town of Africa, state of Bambarra, on the Niger, 145 miles W.S.W. of Sego.

Bamoo, a town of Burmah. See BHAMO.

Bampoora, Hindostan. See BHANPOORA.

Bamp′ton, or **Bathamp′ton,** a town of England, co. of Devon, 6 miles N. of Tiverton. Pop. 1111.

Bam′ra, a native state of India, bounded E. by the Cuttack Mehals, and enclosed on all sides by other petty states. Area, 1988 square miles. Pop. in 1872, 53,613.

Ban, bån, or **Banovitz,** bån-o-vits′, a town of Northern Hungary, 16 miles S.E. of Trentschin. Pop. 2500.

Banaganpilly, a town of India. See BANGANAPILLY.

Banagher, ban′ạ-ʜer, a town of Ireland, King's co., on the Shannon, 21 miles W.S.W. of Tullamore. Pop. 1206.

Bañak Islands. See BANIAK ISLANDS.

Bañalbufar, bån`yål-boo-faʀ′, a town of the island of Majorca, 14 miles N.W. of Palma. Pop. 533.

Banal-Militärgrenze, bå′nål me-le-taiʀ`grĕnt′sẹh, a division in the S.E. part of Croatia, between the rivers Save, Kulpa, and Una. Area, 800 square miles.

Banam, bå`nåm′, a large village of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, 26 miles S.E. of Angora.

Banana, bạ-nå′nạ, a post-office of Putnam co., Fla.

Banana, a port of Africa, on the N. side of the Congo, near its mouth, has English, French, and Dutch commercial factories. Steamers ply from Rotterdam to this place.

Banana (bå-nå′nå) **Islands,** a group of small islands N.W. of Africa, off Sierra Leone, near Cape Shilling. Lat. 8° 8′ N.; lon. 13° 11′ 42″ W.

Bananal, bå-nå-nål′, a village of Brazil, province of São Paulo, and on the road from São Paulo to Rio Janeiro, near the Parahiba do Sul.

Bananal, a village of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, on the Bananal, an affluent of the Parahiba do Sul.

Bananal, New Beira (bå′e-rå), or **Santa Anna,** a large river-island of Brazil, formed by the river Araguay, in the province of Matto-Grosso, is 200 miles long by about 35 broad, covered with vast forests, and has in its centre a navigable lake said to be about 90 miles long by 30 miles broad. The soil is extremely fertile. The name Bananal was given it from the remarkable increase in the banana-trees planted there by the discoverers in 1773.

Banara, bå-nå′rå, a village of Persia, province of Laristan, 48 miles N.N.W. of Lar.

Banas-Chai, bån′ås-chī′, a river of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, flows S.W. to the Mender (anc. *Mæan′der*), which it joins 45 miles E.S.E. of Ala-Shehr. Length, 70 miles.

Banat, bå-nåt′ (Ger. *Banater Grenze,* bå-nå′tẹr grĕnt′-sẹh), a region of Hungary, consisting of the counties of Temesvar, Torontal, and Krasso, and two military districts, called the German Banat and the Wallacho-Illyrian Banat. Greatest length, from E. to W., 120 miles; greatest breadth, from N. to S., 98 miles. It is bounded by the Danube, Theiss, and Maros on all sides except the E., where it becomes hilly. The other rivers are the Temes, the Nera, the Karasch, and the Alt Bega, so called to distinguish it from the Neu Bega, a canal about 85 miles long, and wholly within the province. The Banat is one of the most fertile districts in Europe. Its wheat has long been famous for quantity and excellence. The vine is extensively planted, and great attention is paid to the rearing of silk. Good cotton also is grown. Coal is the principal mineral, but iron, copper, lead, &c., are found. Though called a banat, it is said that this region never was ruled by a ban. Chief town, Temesvar. Pop. about 1,500,000.

Banat-Komlos, bŏh`nŏt′-kŏm`lŏsh′, a village of Hungary, co. of Torontal, 37 miles S.E. of Szegedin. Pop. 5715.

Banawaram, bå-nå-war-åm′, a town of India, in the Mysore dominion, 77 miles N.N.W. of Seringapatam.

Ban′bridge, a town of Ireland, co. of Down, on the Upper Bann, 7 miles by rail S.W. of Dromore. It is a principal seat of the linen trade, and has extensive cloth- and thread-factories, chemical works, &c. Pop. 5600.

Banbury, ban′bẹr-e, a town of England, co. of Oxford, 21 miles by rail N. of Oxford. It is remarkably neat and clean, has a large church, built in imitation of St. Paul's Cathedral, a scientific school, several foundries and breweries, and is a railway junction. Banbury has long been noted for cakes which bear its name. Pop. 4122.

Banca, Banka, or **Bangka,** bang′kạ, an island in the Malay Archipelago, belonging to the Netherlands, between Sumatra and Borneo. It is about 108 miles long by 64 broad at its N. end, the broadest part; area, 4340 square miles. It has several bays, of which the most important are Mintow and Claba. The surface is hilly; the higher hills are of granite, the lower of red ferruginous earth. In alluvium between these latter are found the tin deposits, discovered first in 1710, and rarely more than 25 feet below the surface. Only a small portion of the island, in the N. end, near the capital, Mintow or Mintao, has yet been explored for this metal, the yield of which is about 4000 tons annually. The Banca tin is the best in the world. Besides this metal, the island yields iron, lead, feldspar, copper, silver, and arsenic, rock-crystal, amethyst, and lignite. Among the vegetable productions may be named dragon's-blood, nutmegs, benzoin, sago, &c. Banca is inhabited by Malays, Chinese, &c. Pop. 54,339.

Banca, a small island group at the N.E. point of Celebes, separated from that island by a narrow strait. The largest island, whence the group takes its name, is in lat. (E. point) 1° 43′ S., lon. 125° 12′ E.

Bancalaan, bån-kå-lån′, a small island in the Malay Archipelago, near the S.W. coast of Palawan. Lat. 8° 15′ N.; lon. 117° 18′ E.

Bancal′is, an island of the East Indies, in a small group off the N.E. coast of Sumatra. It is low and densely wooded. Length, 35 miles; breadth, 10 miles.

Bancallan, a town of Madura. See BANKALAN.

Bancapoor, a town of India. See BANKAPOOR.

Ban′ca Strait, between the islands of Banca and Sumatra, varies from 8 to 20 miles in breadth.

Bance (banss) **Island,** a small fortified island in the estuary of the Sierra Leone River, Western Africa.

Bancoorah, or **Bankura,** ban-koo′rah, a district of India, in Bengal, with Burdwan on the E., and Manbhoom on the W. Capital, Bancoorah. Area, 1338 square miles. Pop. 522,772.

Bancoorah, or **Bankura,** the capital of the above district, is on the river Dhalkisor, 55 miles W. of Burdwan. It has a church, public library, dispensary, court-houses, and government school. Pop. 16,794.

Bancoot′, or **Fort Victo′ria,** a town and fort of British India, 70 miles S.S.E. of Bombay, at the mouth of Bancoot River. It has a small harbor.

Ban′croft, a post-hamlet of Coffey co., Kansas, 12 miles N.E. of Burlington.

Bancroft, a post-office of Aroostook co., Me., in Bancroft township, on the Mattawamkeag River. Bancroft Station, on the European & North American Railroad, is 79 miles N.N.E. of Bangor. Pop. of the township, 177.

Bancroft, a post-hamlet of Berkshire co., Mass., in Middlefield township, on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 33 miles W.N.W. of Springfield. It has 2 churches and a paper-mill.

Bancroft, a station in Marquette co., Mich., on the Marquette & Ishpeming Railroad, 3 miles W. of Marquette.

Bancroft, a post-office of Shiawassee co., Mich.

Bancroft, a post-village of Freeborn co., Minn., in Bancroft township, 45 miles S. of Faribault, and 1 mile N. of the Southern Minnesota Railroad. Pop. of township, 929.

Bancroft, a post-village of Daviess co., Mo., in Lincoln township, about 30 miles N.N.W. of Chillicothe. It has 3 churches.

Bancroft, a post-office of Portage co., Wis., and a station on the Southern division of the Central Railroad, 15 miles S. of Stevens Point. Here is a steam saw-mill.

Ban′da, or **Ban′dah,** a district of the Allahabad division, North-West Provinces, British India. Lat. 24° 59′ 15″–25° 55′ 30″ N.; lon. 80° 2′ 45″–81° 38′ E. Area, 3030 square miles. The river Jumna washes its N. boundary. Capital, Banda. Pop. 697,610.

Banda, a town of India, capital of Banda district, 95 miles W. of Allahabad, on the river Cane or Ken. It is ill built, with a spacious palace for the nawâb. The town has a great trade in cotton. Pop. 27,573.

Banda (bån′då) **Isles,** a group of twelve small but important islands in the Molucca Archipelago, belonging to the Dutch, 50 miles S. of Ceram. Lat. 4° 30′ S.; lon. 129° 50′ E. They are all lofty and volcanic, and the four larger are appropriated to the production of nutmegs and mace, 700,000 pounds of the former and 250,000 pounds of the latter being produced annually. The harbor lies N. of the island of Great Banda, and between it and the islands of Banda Nera and Goonong Apee. It is defended by several forts. On the former of these islands is the governor's residence, and the small town of the same name, the houses in which are chiefly of wood, and roofed with leaves, on account of the earthquakes to which the group is subject. The island of Goonong Apee rises 7880 feet above the sea, and is one of the most active volcanoes in the Archipelago. Pop. of Banda residency, 111,194.

Banda Oriental. See Uruguay.

Banda Sea, in the Malay Archipelago, the space of sea enclosed by the islands of Booro and Ceram on the N., Timor and the Serawatty Islands on the S., Timor Laut, Larat, and other small islands on the E., and the Flores Sea on the W.

Band′ed Peak, or **Mount Hes′perus,** a peak of the San Juan Mountains, in the S. part of Colorado. Altitude, 12,860 feet above the sea-level. It is composed mainly of volcanic rocks, trachyte, and shale.

Ban-de-la-Roche, bôɴᵒ-dẹh-lå-rosh′, or **Steinthal,** stīn′tål, a valley of Alsace, in the Vosges Mountains, the scene of Oberlin's labors. At the entrance to the valley, in the village of Fonday, is the tomb of Oberlin.

Bander, a port or anchorage. See Bunder.

Bandera, bån-dà′rå, a county in the S. central part of Texas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is drained by the Medina River, the valley of which is said to be 15 miles wide. The surface is hilly; the soil is partly productive. Cattle, sheep, Indian corn, and wool are the staple products. Capital, Bandera. Valuation of real and personal estate, $146,181. Pop. in 1870, 649, of whom 545 were Americans. Here are groves of live-oak, pecan, &c.

Bandera, a post-village, capital of Bandera co., Tex., on the Medina River, about 95 miles W.S.W. of Austin, and 45 miles from San Antonio. It has a church.

Banditti (bån-dit′tee) **Isle,** Malay Archipelago, in the strait between Lombok and Bali, 20 miles in circumference. Lat. 8° 50′ N.; lon. 115° 30′ E.

Bandols, bôɴᵒ′dol′, a village of France, in Var, on the Mediterranean, 9 miles W.N.W. of Toulon. Pop. 1814.

Bandon, bån′dọn, a river of Ireland, co. of Cork, rises near Dunmanway, and flows S.E. to the Atlantic, forming the harbor of Kinsale. Length, 40 miles.

Ban′don, or **Ban′donbridge,** a town of Ireland, 20 miles by rail S.W. of Cork, on both banks of the Bandon, a beautiful stream. It has a court-house, market-house, savings-bank, hospital, bridewell, barracks, good schools, and prosperous manufactures. Pop. 6074.

Bandon, a township of Renville co., Minn. Pop. 283.

Bandon, a post-office of Coos co., Oregon.

Ban‵dong′, a town of the East Indies, on the W. coast of Java. Near it is the volcano of Goontoor.

Ban′dy's, a township of Catawba co., N.C. Pop. 727.

Banec, or **Bannec,** bån‵nêk′, an island of France, department of Finistère, between Ushant and the mainland.

Banela, a village of Mississippi. See Benela.

Bañeras, bån-yà′rås, a town of Spain, 27 miles N.W. of Alicante, with an ancient castle. Pop. 2300.

Bañeza, or **La Bañeza,** lå bån-yà′thå, a town of Spain, 26 miles S.W. of Leon. Pop. 2830.

Banff, bamf, or **Banffshire,** bamf′shịr, a maritime county of Scotland, having N. Moray Firth, E. and S. the county of Aberdeen, and W. the counties of Inverness and Moray. Area, 686 square miles. The surface is mountainous, except on the coast, where it is level. The agriculture is excellent, and the soil generally good. Cairngorm Mountain, 4095 feet in height, is mostly in this county. Chief rivers, the Spey, Avon, and Deveron. Cattle-breeding is the principal branch of rural industry. The fisheries are important. Chief towns, Banff, Cullen, and Portsoy. This county returns one member to parliament. Pop. 62,023.

Banff, pronounced and sometimes written **Bamff,** a town of Scotland, capital of the above county, on the Deveron, at its mouth in Moray Firth, 38 miles by rail N.N.W. of Aberdeen. Lat. of pier, 57° 40′ 3″ N.; lon. 2° 31′ 5″ W. The "sea town" stands on an abrupt height on the coast, the "inland town" on the river, and the "castle" between the two. Banff is well built, and has a town house, jail, market-house, grammar-school, custom-house, banks, county buildings, and several fine churches. A bridge over the Deveron unites the town with Macduff. Herrings, salmon, cattle, and grain are shipped hence. Pop. 3557.

Banffi-Hunyad, bŏnf′fee‵-hoon‵yŏd′, a town of Transylvania, 22 miles by rail N.N.W. of Klausenburg. P. 3283.

Bán‵gádu′ni, a coast island of India, one of the Sunderbunds of the Ganges delta, between the rivers Bangaduni and Guasuba, is bounded S. by the sea and N. by a navigable channel.

Ban‵gall′, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Stanford township, on the New York, Boston & Montreal and Poughkeepsie & Eastern Railroads, 19 miles N.E. of Poughkeepsie. It has 2 churches.

Bangalore, bang‵gạ-lore′, a city in Southern India, capital of Mysore, on a table-land nearly 3000 feet in elevation, 70 miles N.E. of Seringapatam. It is enclosed by walls, and has fine public buildings, a college, and spacious gardens. Owing to its salubrity, it is frequented by Europeans, and is furnished with many European shops, with assembly- and reading-rooms, and good barracks. The principal manufactures are of silk and cotton fabrics. It is connected by railway with Madras. Pop. 191,300.

Banganapilly, bång-gạ-nạ-pil′lee, a town of British India, in Madras, 69 miles S.S.E. of Adoni, on the Sooroo.

Bangaon, bång‵gå′ŏn, a town of India, Boglipoor district, Bengal, 65 miles N.W. of Boglipoor. It is an ancient town, the seat of native learning. Pop. 4682.

Bangassi, bång-gås′see, a large town of Western Africa, in the Mandingo country, near the Woolima River.

Bangermow, or **Bangarmao,** bang′ẹr-mŏw‵, a town of India, in Oude, district and 30 miles N.W. of Oonao. Lat. 26° 53′ N.; lon. 88° 50′ E. Pop. 7621.

Bangey, or **Bangavi.** See Bongay.

Bangil, bån-gheel′, a town of Java, 23 miles S. of Soerabaya, having good houses and a spacious market-place.

Bangka, Malay Archipelago. See Banca.

Bang‵kok′, or **Ban‵kok′,** a city, capital of Siam, on the Menam, 20 miles from its mouth. Lat. 13° 38′ N.; lon. 100° 34′ E. It is in a marshy region, but is generally healthy, except in March, April, and May. Steamers ply hence to Singapore and Hong-Kong. Many of the houses are of wood, and stand on posts; and many others are built upon rafts, a single raft often having eight or ten houses upon it. That part of the town where the king and court dwell is walled and is lighted with gas. Some of the creeks are crossed by iron bridges. Here are Baptist, Catholic, and Presbyterian missions and schools. Two newspapers are issued, one in English and one in Siamese. Tinware, bricks, tiles, mats, and fire-crackers are largely manufactured. Sugar, pepper, teak, rice, cardamoms, tin, ivory, cotton, hides, skins, and horns are exported. Value of exports in 1876, $8,000,000; of imports, $7,400,000. Ships of 250 tons come up to the town. There is a demand for piece-goods, hardware, glass, china, opium, &c. Pop. 500,000, two-fifths Siamese, one-fifth Chinese, and the rest Malays, Burmese, Laos, &c.

Bangor, bang′ghẹr ("white choir"), a city of Carnarvonshire, North Wales, at the head of Beaumaris Bay, 9 miles N.E. of Carnarvon. It is at a railway junction, near the Menai Strait, and in a romantic valley, and consists chiefly of one narrow street, nearly a mile in length. The cathedral is an embattled, cruciform structure, with a low, massive tower; and in one of the transepts, service is celebrated in the Welsh tongue. Bangor has an episcopal palace and a deanery, a free school, founded in the reign of Elizabeth, almshouses, a town hall, assembly-rooms, and excellent accommodation for visitors, many of whom resort hither for sea-bathing. It has a trade in slates. Pop. 9859.

Bangor, ban′gor, a seaport town of Ireland, co. of Down, on Belfast Lough, 12 miles by rail E.N.E. of Belfast. It has a market-house, savings-bank, public library, cotton-factories, &c. Pop. 2560.

Ban′gor, a post-village of Blount co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 38 miles N. of Birmingham. Here is Mulberry College (Baptist).

Bangor, a post-village of Butte co., Cal., 13 miles from Oroville. It has a church and a hotel. Gold is found here. Pop. about 150.

Bangor, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Iowa, in Bangor township, about 50 miles N.E. of Des Moines. The township is bounded on the E. by Iowa River, and has beds of coal. It has 2 churches. Pop. 844.

Bangor, a post-hamlet of Coffey co., Kansas, 12 miles S.W. of Burlington. It has a church.

Bangor, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ky., on the Licking River, 68 miles E. of Lexington. It has 1 steam grist-mill and 1 steam saw-mill, and a trade in lumber.

Bangor, a city and port of entry, the capital of Penobscot co., Me., is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Penobscot River, at the mouth of the Kenduskeag, about 60 miles from the ocean. By railroad it is 73 miles N.E. of Augusta, 138 miles N.E. of Portland, and 246 miles from Boston. Lat. 44° 48′ N.; lon. 68° 47′ W. It is on the Maine Central Railroad, and is the W. terminus of the European & North American Railway, which connects it with St. John in New Brunswick, and is also the N. terminus of the Bucksport & Bangor Railroad and the S.E. terminus of the Piscataquis Railroad. A bridge, about 1300 feet long, crossing the Penobscot River, connects Bangor with Brewer. Bangor was in 1870 the most populous city in the state except Portland, and is one of the greatest depots of lumber in the United States. It is the head of navigation on the Penobscot River, which traverses extensive forests of pine, cedar, &c. Large steamboats and ships can ascend the river to this place, where the tide rises 17 feet. The Kenduskeag River here affords abundant water-power, which is employed in numerous mills. Bangor contains a granite custom-house, which cost $201,755, 7 national banks, 2 savings-banks, 13 churches, a high school, 2 daily and 3 weekly newspapers, first-class hotels, 4 foundries with machine-shops, 4 furniture-factories, and several steam planing-mills. Nearly 2000 cargoes of lumber are shipped here during the season of navigation, usually lasting 8 months. The average quantity of lumber exported from Bangor in a year is about 200,000,000 feet. Bangor is also engaged in foreign commerce, the coast-trade, and ship-building. This city is the seat of the Bangor Theological Seminary (Congregational), which was founded in 1820 and has an endowment of $170,000 and a library of 13,000 volumes. About 75 vessels, principally American, clear from Bangor for foreign ports annually, and about 250 vessels engaged in the coast trade, nearly one-half of which are steamers, enter this port. The number of vessels enrolled, registered, and licensed here is about 200, with a tonnage of over 30,000. A dam built across the Penobscot, just above the city, furnishes water for the Holly system of water-works which supplies the city and great motive-power for mills. These works and the dam cost $500,000. Pop. in 1840, 8627; in 1850, 14,432; in 1860, 16,407; in 1870, 18,289.

Bangor, a township of Bay co., Mich., on Saginaw Bay, at the mouth of Saginaw River. Pop. 4892. It contains villages named Banks and West Bay City.

Bangor, a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., in Bangor township, on Black River, and on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 27 miles N.E. of Benton Harbor, and 28 miles W. of Kalamazoo. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, a bank, a blast-furnace, a woollen-mill, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. of village, about 900; of township, 2000.

Bangor, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y., in Bangor township, 6 miles S.W. of Malone. The township is intersected by the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad (Bangor Station), and contains the village of North Bangor. It has 6 starch-factories, 5 creameries or butter-factories, and 4 churches. Pop. 2271.

Bangor, a post-borough of Northampton co., Pa., 14 miles N. of Easton. It has 6 churches, a bank, 16 slate-quarries, 3 manufactories of school-slates, and 1 of roofing-slate, which is exported from Bangor to Europe. Pop. about 1400.

Bangor, York co., Pa. See West Bangor.

Bangor, a post-village of La Crosse co., Wis., in Bangor township, ½ mile S. of the La Crosse River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, 15 miles E.N.E. of La Crosse. It has 3 churches, 3 hotels, a graded school, a machine-shop, a flouring-mill, and a woollen-mill. Pop. of township, 1271.

Bangor, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, 13 miles from Whitby. Pop. 100.

Bang-pa-Kung, bång-på-kŭng′, a river of Siam, rises in the mountains which separate Siam from Cambodia, and flows into the Gulf of Siam. Length, 200 miles.

Bang-pa-So, bång-på-sō′, a town of Siam, near the mouth of the Bang-pa-Kung, lat. 13° 30′ N., lon. 101° 13′ E., 47 miles E.S.E. of Bangkok. Pop. 3500.

Bangs, a post-village of Knox co., O., in Liberty township, on the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad, about 40 miles from Columbus. It has a church. The county infirmary is located here.

Bangs, a post-office of Montgomery co., Va., is at Christiansburg Depot on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad. Near here are 2 churches, several stores, &c.

Banguey, bŏng-gà′, or **Bangui,** an island off the N. extremity of Borneo. Lat. 7° 9′ N.; lon. 117° 6′ E.

Bang\`weo′lo, or **Bem′ba,** a great lake of Africa, about lat. 11°–12° S. and lon. 27° 30′–30° E. It is 150 miles long from E. to W., is elevated about 4000 feet, and discharges its waters through the river Luapula, one of the head-streams of the Congo. It was discovered by Livingstone in 1868.

Banho, bån′yo, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 13 miles N.E. of Viseu. Pop. 1278.

Baniak (bå-ne-åk′) **Islands,** a group off the W. coast of Sumatra, in lat. 2° 20′ N., lon. 96° 40′ E.

Banialooka, Banialouka, Banjaluka, or **Bagna-Luka,** bån-yå-loo′kå, a fortified town of Europe, in Bosnia, on the Verbas, 64 miles by rail E. of Novi-Bazar. It has many mosques, schools, baths, and bazaars, and manufactures of gunpowder and cloth. Pop. 15,000.

Banias, a village of Palestine. See Paneas.

Banias, bå′ne-ås, a village of Syria, 52 miles N.N.E. of Tripoli, on the Mediterranean.

Banilla, bå-neel′lå, two towns of Austria, in Bukowina, one called Moldavian Banilla, pop. 2549, the other Russian Banilla, pop. 3625; the one 31 miles S.W. and the other 33 miles W. of Czernowitz.

Ban′ister, a river in the S. part of Virginia, rises in Pittsylvania co., and, flowing in a southeasterly course, enters the Dan River in Halifax co., about 10 miles below Halifax Court-House.

Banister, Virginia. See Halifax Court-House.

Banjaluka, a town of Turkey. See Banialooka.

Banjermassin, Bandjermassin, Banjarmasin, bån-jẹr-måss′in, **Banjermassing,** or **Bandjermassing,** bån-jẹr-måss′ing, written also **Bandjer** and **Bandermassin,** a Dutch possession in the S.E. of Borneo. It is intersected from N. to S. by a range of mountains, some of which are upwards of 3000 feet in elevation, and watered by several large streams. The inhabitants of Banjermassin are celebrated for the manufacture of all kinds of arms, guns, pistols, swords, &c., which are finished in the most elaborate style. The iron of Doussen (so called from the river of the same name) is employed in the manufacture, and serves in place of money with the aborigines. Excellent coal is extensively worked by the Netherlands government. Gold and diamonds are obtained. Pepper, spices, camphor, rattans, gums, wax, and edible birds′-nests are exported. The people are about one-fifth Mohammedan Malays, with some Chinese, and four-fifths Dyaks. Pop. about 600,000.

Banjermassin, or **Fort Tatas,** in Borneo, the capital of the above, is on the river Banjer, 15 miles from its mouth. Lat. 3° 23′ S.; lon. 114° 37′ E. Banjermassin has an extensive trade with China. The port is not accessible to large ships, and the town is subject to floods: hence the houses stand very generally on piles. Pop. 30,000.

Banjoemaas, bån\`yoo\`måss′, a town of the Dutch East Indies, near the S. coast of Java. Lat. 7° 33′ N.; lon. 109° 20′ E. It is the capital of Banjoemaas residency. Pop. 9000; of the residency, 692,039.

Banjoewangi, a town of Java. See Banyuwangy.

Banka, ban\`kå′, or **Meng-ka,** a town of Formosa, on the Tamsui River, 12 miles from its mouth. At its suburb, Twatatai, are large hongs, stores, tea-chest manufactories, and camphor-presses. Its port is at Tamsui. Pop. 30,000.

Banka, an island, Malay Archipelago. See Banca.

Bankalan, bån\`kå\`lån′, a town of the Dutch East Indies, on the W. coast of the island of Madura, 15 miles N.

of Soerabaya, in Java. It is the capital of a small state of the same name, and the seat of a Dutch vice-residency.

Ban'kapoor′, a town of the Bombay presidency, India, district and 34 miles S.S.E. of Darwar. Pop. 6400.

Bankee, or **Banki,** bang′kee, a small tributary state of Orissa, India, on the S. bank of the Mahanuddy. It is now under direct British control. Area, 116 square miles. Pop. 49,426. Chief town, Bankee, a small place, lat. 20° 21′ 30″ N., lon. 85° 33′ 11″ E.

Bankel, bån'kěl′, an island in the Malay Archipelago, at the entrance into the Bay of Tolo, on the E. coast of Celebes; lat. 2° 20′ S., lon. 122° 50′ E.

Bank′ers, a post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich., in Cambria township, on the Detroit, Hillsdale & Indiana Railroad, at its junction with the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, 94 miles from Detroit, and 4 miles S.W. of Hillsdale. It has a church, a saw-mill, &c. Much grain is shipped here.

Bank′head, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ark.

Bankipoor, or **Bankipur,** bang'ke-poor′, an important English town of India, 5 miles by rail W. of Patna Station, and immediately adjoining Patna. It has a jail, dispensary, Catholic college, and government buildings.

Bank Lick, a post-office and station of Kenton co., Ky., on the Louisville & Cincinnati Railroad, 17 miles S. of Cincinnati. Here is a church.

Bankok, a city of Siam. See BANGKOK.

Banks, a county in the N.E. part of Georgia, has an area of about 285 square miles. It is drained by the Broad River. The surface is hilly, and partly covered with forests; the soil produces Indian corn, cotton, wheat, &c. Capital, Homer. Valuation of real and personal estate, $525,186. Pop. in 1870, 4973, of whom 4972 were natives. The Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad connects this county with Atlanta.

Banks, a township of Fayette co., Iowa. Pop. 277.

Banks, a township of Antrim co., Mich. Pop. 555. It contains Antrim City.

Banks, a post-village of Bay co., Mich., in Bangor township, on the W. bank of Saginaw River, nearly opposite Bay City. It is contiguous to Wenona, and is part of West Bay City. It has manufactures of lumber and salt, a town hall, and a church.

Banks, a post-hamlet of Faribault co., Minn., in Foster township, on Rice Lake, about 18 miles W. of Albert Lea.

Banks, a post-office of Wake co., N.C.

Banks, a township of Carbon co., Pa., including Audenried and Treskow, coal-towns of the Beaver Meadow Basin. Pop. 3982.

Banks, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. 747.

Banks' Island, a large island of British Columbia, in the Princess Royal Group. Lat. of centre, 53° 30′ N.; lon. 130° W. Length, 50 miles.

Banks' Islands, a group of 17 islands in the Pacific, lat. 14° S., lon. 169° W.

Banks' Islands, a group in South Australia, in Spencer's Gulf, lat. 34° 30′ S., lon. 136° 20′ E.

Banks' Land, North America, in the Arctic, lat. 74° N., lon. 116° W., 70 miles S.W. of Melville Island.

Banks' Peninsula, in New Zealand, on Middle Island, near the centre of its E. coast, lat. 43° 40′ S., lon. 173° W. Length, about 50 miles.

Banks' Strait, between Tasmania and the Furneaux Islands, has a breadth of 15 miles.

Banks' Store, a hamlet of Stewart co., Ga., 22 miles from Columbus. It has a church.

Banks′ton, a post-office of Saline co., Ill.

Bankston, a post-office of Dubuque co., Iowa, 9 miles from Farley.

Bankston, a post-hamlet of Choctaw co., Miss., about 42 miles S.S.E. of Grenada. It has a grist-mill.

Banks′ville, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., about 13 miles W. of Norwalk, has 2 churches. It is partly in Greenwich township and partly in Westchester co., N.Y.

Banksville, a post-hamlet of Banks co., Ga., on the Hudson River, 28 miles N. of Athens. It has 2 churches.

Banksville, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Little Sawmill Run Railroad, 3 miles from Pittsburg.

Banmo, a town of Burmah. See BHAMO.

Bann, or **Lower Bann,** a river of the N. of Ireland, issues from Lough Beg, flows N.N.W. and enters the ocean 4 miles S.W. of Portrush. Length, 40 miles.

Bann, or **Upper Bann,** a river of the N. of Ireland, rises in the Mourne Mountains, flows N.W. through the counties of Down and Armagh, and joins Lough Neagh.

Banna, bån′nå, a river of Southern Guinea, rises about 80 miles from the coast, and falls into the sea in lat. 3° 30′ S.

Ban′nack City, a post-village, capital of Beaver Head co., Montana, is near the N.E. base of the Rocky Mountains, and near the source of the Jefferson River, about 60 miles W. by S. from Virginia City. Gold and silver are found near this place, the inhabitants of which are mostly employed in mining. It has a church.

Bannalec, bån'nå'lěk′, a town of France, department of Finistère, 8 miles N.W. of Quimperlé. Pop. 4611.

Bannec, an island of France. See BANEC.

Ban′nen, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., W. Va., 3½ miles from Belton Station. It has a church.

Ban′ner, a post-office and mining-village of San Diego co., Cal., about 45 miles N.E. of San Diego.

Banner, a post-township of Fulton co., Ill., about 22 miles S.W. of Peoria. It is bounded on the E. by the Illinois River. Pop. 1104.

Banner, a post-office of Jackson co., Kansas.

Banner, a post-village of Calhoun co., Miss., 18 miles E. of Water Valley, and about 50 miles S. of Holly Springs. It has 2 churches and several stores.

Banner, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wis.

Banner's Elk, a post-hamlet of Watauga co., N.C., 40 miles N. of Morganton, and about 5 miles from Grandfather Mountain, 5807 feet high. It has a grist-mill.

Ban′nerville, a post-hamlet of Snyder co., Pa., about 16 miles N.E. of Lewistown.

Bannes, bånn, a village of France, department of Ardèche, arrondissement of Largentière. Pop. 2044.

Ban′ning, a post-village of San Bernardino co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, at the end of the San Gorgonio Flume, 80 miles E. of Los Angeles. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Ban′ning's, a station on the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad, 16 miles N.W. of Connellsville, Pa.

Ban′nockburn, a town of Scotland, co. and 2½ miles S. of Sterling, on the Bannock, an affluent of the Forth. It is famous for the great victory gained here, 24th June, 1314, by the Scots, under Bruce, over the English, commanded by Edward II. Pop. 2564.

Ban′nockburn, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, on the Moira, 40 miles N. of Belleville. Pop. 100.

Ban′nock River, Idaho, runs northward in Oneida co., and enters the Snake or Lewis River about 8 miles below the mouth of the Port Neuf River.

Bañolas, bån-yo′lås, a town of Spain, 7 miles N. of Gerona. It has mineral springs, and manufactures of cotton, oil, and paper. Pop. 4729.

Baños, bån′yoce (*i.e.*, "baths"), forms the name, or part of the name, of numerous towns and villages in Spain, of which the following are the most important:

Baños, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 24 miles N. by E. of Jaen. Pop. 2292.

Baños de Cerrato, bån′yoce då thěr-rå′to, or **Baños de Rio Pisuerga,** bån′yoce då ree′o pe-swěr′gå, a town of Spain, in Leon, 6 miles S. of Palencia. Pop. 400.

Baños de Ebro, bån′yoce då å′bro, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 15 miles W. by N. of Logroño. Pop. 460.

Banovitz, a town of Hungary. See BAN.

Banquete, ban-kěh′te (Sp. pron. bån-kå′tå), a post-hamlet of Nueces co., Tex., about 28 miles W. of Corpus Christi.

Bánsbá′riá, Bansber′ia, or **Bansbut′ty (Bánsbatí),** a town of Bengal, on the river Hoogly, 3 miles by rail N. of Hoogly. It has a great native temple and a church, and is a seat of Sanscrit learning. Pop. 7861.

Bans′da, or **Bauns′da,** a native state of India, governed by a rajah, under British supervision. Area, 325 square miles. Pop. 32,154. Its capital, Bansda, is 45 miles S.E. of Surat.

Bansdih, bans′dẹh, or **Ban′si,** a town of India, district and 32 miles N.E. of Bustee. Pop. 6250.

Banswara, or **Banswarah,** bån-swå′rå, a town of Hindostan, capital of a state, 110 miles N.E. of Baroda. It is handsome, and has a large fortress and several temples.

Banswara, a Rajpoot tributary state of India, about lat. 23° 10′–23° 40′ N., lon. 74° 2′–74° 41′ E., 45 miles long from N. to S., and 33 miles broad. It is governed by a maharawal and his feudal chieftains, under British protection. Capital, Banswara. Area, 1440 square miles. Pop. 144,000.

Ban′ta, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 17 miles S.W. of Stockton. It has a warehouse for grain, a hotel, and 2 stores.

Bantallan, bån'tål-lån′, an island in the Malay Archipelago, one of the smallest of the Philippines. Lat. 11° N.; lon. 123° 20′ E.

Bantam, bån'tåm′, a residency of the Dutch East

Indies, forming the W. extremity of the island of Java. Lat. of fort, 6° 1' 39" S.; lon. 106° 10' 41" E. It is divided into 3 regencies,—Ceram (or Sirang), Lebak, and Tjiringin. The chief products are rice, pepper, coffee, sugar, cotton, and indigo. Capital, Sirang. Pop. 607,386.

Bantam, an old and celebrated town of Java, in the province of Bantam, is beautifully situated on a bay and river of the same name, in lat. 6° 1' S., lon. 106° 10' E. The river divides into three arms, the centre one of which passes through the town, the other two bounding it right and left. The only building of note is the mosque or temple, surrounded by a lofty wall. Bantam is one of the oldest and most famous towns in the East, and at one time was the principal mart of the Dutch; but its trade has been transferred to other channels, and it is now a small village.

Ban'tam, a post-village of Clermont co., O., in Tate township, about 24 miles E. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches, 1 newspaper office, 1 carriage-factory, &c.

Bantam Falls, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., on the Shepaug River, near Bantam Lake, and on the Shepaug Railroad, 3 miles S.W. of Litchfield. It has 2 churches and a carriage-factory.

Bantjar, bånt'yar', a town of the Dutch East Indies, on the N. coast of Java, residency of Rembang. It has a fine port, with extensive ship-building docks.

Bantry, ban'tre, a seaport town of Ireland, co. and 44 miles S.W. of Cork, near the head of Bantry Bay. Pop. 2241.

Ban'try Bay, a large bay in the S. of Ireland, co. of Cork, extending for 25 miles inland. Within it are Bear and Whiddy Islands.

Bantu, bån'too, or **Ba-nta,** a great stock or group of African races and languages, having three or more principal divisions, namely, the eastern branch, including the Kaffre and East African languages; the central, to which belong the Bechuana and other groups; and the western, comprising the numerous languages of Lower Guinea. The Banta languages differ much from the true negro tongues; but many of the tribes employing languages of Bantu stock are typical negroes.

Banu, a town and district of India. See BUNNOO.

Ban'well, a parish of England, co. of Somerset, with a fine park belonging to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and a station on the Great Western Railway, 3 miles N.E. of Weston-super-Mare.

Banya. See FELSŐ-BÁNYA and NAGY-BÁNYA.

Banyar-Massin, Borneo. See BANJERMASSIN.

Banyuls des Aspres, bån-yul' dåze âp'r, a commune of France, Pyrénées-Orientales. It is celebrated for the defence which its inhabitants made in 1793, when attacked by 7000 Spaniards, who were compelled to surrender.

Banyuls-sur-Mer, bån-yul'-sür-mair, a town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, with a fishing port in the Mediterranean. Near it are four ancient towers, one of which (the Ban de Caroch) marks the limit between France and Spain. Pop. 304.

Banyuwangy, or **Banjoewangi,** bån-yoo-wång'-ghee, a seaport town and military post on the E. coast of Java, belonging to the Netherlands, in lat. 8° 13' S., lon. 114° 26' E. It is a handsome place, capital of a subresidency or province, and has an extensive trade. Pop. 8000; of Banyuwangy province, 45,097.

Banz, bånts, a village of Bavaria, 3 miles S.W. of Lichtenfels, on the Main, with a palace.

Banza, a town of Africa. See SAN SALVADOR.

Ban-Zardah, bån'zar'då, or **Kalahi-Yezdijird,** kå'lå'hee'-yez'de-jerd', a strong mountain fortress of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, in Mount Zagros, near Zohab, said to be the same as the stronghold of Holwan.

Baol, bå'ol', a state of Western Africa, in Senegambia, having the state of Sin on the S., Cayor on the N., the Jaloof territory on the E., and the Atlantic on the W.

Baonee, bå'o-nee, **Baw'ani,** or **Bow'nee,** a petty native state of India, in Bundelcund, tributary to the British.

Bapaume, bå'pōm' (L. *Bapal'ma*), a fortified town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, on a railway, 14 miles S.S.E. of Arras. It has a communal college, and manufactures of lace, woollens, cottons, and fine thread. Pop. 3174.

Bapaume, a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 2 miles N.W. of Rouen. Pop. 820.

Bap'tist Church, a township of Cabarrus co., N.C. Pop. 1032.

Bap'tist Hill, a village of Ontario co., N.Y., in Bristol township, about 9 miles W.S.W. of Canandaigua. It has 2 churches. Here is Bristol Post-Office.

Bap'tisttown, a small post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., about 28 miles N.N.W. of Trenton, and 3 miles from Frenchtown. It has 2 churches.

Baptist Valley, a post-hamlet of Tazewell co., Va., 30 miles from Saltville. It has a church.

Bar, a town of India. See BARH.

Bar, bar, a river of France, department of Ardennes, rises near Buzancy, and falls into the Meuse below Donchery, forming part of the Canal of Ardennes.

Bar, a village of France, department of Corrèze, 4½ miles N. of Tulle. Pop. 1023.

Bar, bar, a town of Russia, Podolia, 50 miles N.E. of Kamieniec, defended by a citadel built on a rock. Pop. 8077. In 1768 the Poles here formed a confederacy against Russia.

Bara, bå'rå, a river of Afghanistan, joins the Cabool 8 miles N.N.E. of Peshawer, after a N.E. course of 60 miles.

Baraba, bå-rå-bå' (Russ. *Barabinskaïa,* bå-rå-binskå'yå), a vast steppe of Siberia, extending between the Obi and the Irtish. It was colonized by Russia in 1767.

Bara Banki, bå'rå bån'kee, **Nawabganj,** or **Nawabgunge,** nå-wåb-gŭnj', a town of India, capital of the district, 20 miles by rail E. of Lucknow. Pop. 10,496.

Bara Banki, a district of British India, in Oude, lat. 26°–28° N., lon. 81°–82° E. Area, 1735 square miles. The district is mostly a level, marshy plain, traversed by the Goomtee and Gogra Rivers. Pop. 1,101,954.

Baraboo, bair'a-boo, a river of Wisconsin, rises by several branches, which unite in Juneau co. It runs first southeastward, and intersects Sauk co. From the town of Baraboo it flows eastward, and enters the Wisconsin 4 or 5 miles S. of Portage City. Length, nearly 100 miles.

Baraboo, a post-village, capital of Sauk co., Wis., on the Baraboo River, in a township of the same name, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 37 miles N.W. of Madison, and about 18 miles W.S.W. of Portage City. It has a brick court-house, a graded school, a national bank, 2 woollen-factories, 2 grist-mills, a foundry, 2 saw-mills, 2 planing-mills, a newspaper office, 2 carriage-factories, and 7 churches. Pop. about 2500; of the township, 3976.

Barace, the ancient name of BARCELORE.

Barachois de Malbaie, bå'rå'shwå' deh mål'bå', a post-village in Gaspé co., Quebec, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 27 miles S.E. of Gaspé Basin. Pop. 150.

Baracoa, bå-rå-ko'å, a seaport town on the N.E. coast of Cuba. Lat. 20° 21' 36" N.; lon. 74° 29' 31" W.

Barada, a river of Syria. See BARRADA.

Bara'da, a post-hamlet of Richardson co., Neb., near the Missouri, 4 miles from Corning, Mo. It has 2 churches.

Baraga, bair'a-ga, a county in the N.W. part of Michigan, is bounded on the N. by Lake Superior, and on the N.W. by Keweenaw Bay. It is intersected by the Marquette, Houghton & Ontanagon Railroad. Capital, L'Anse.

Baraga, a post-hamlet of Baraga co., Mich., on Keweenaw Bay (at its head or S. end), 2 miles W. of L'Anse. It has 2 hotels, 1 steam saw-mill, and a Catholic church for Indians. Pop. of Baraga township, 402.

Barahat, bå'rå-håt', a town of North Hindostan, in Gurhwal, on the Bhagirathi, 50 miles N.W. of Serinagur.

Baraitche, Hindostan. See BHARAICH.

Barak, bå'råk', the principal river of Cachar, in India, the S. division of which territory it traverses with a very tortuous course. After a S.W. course through Sylhet, it takes the name of Soormah, and becomes at last a tributary of the Megna. Total length, about 350 miles.

Baramba, bå-råm'bå, or **Berum'bah,** a small tributary state of Orissa, India, on the N. bank of the Mahanuddy. Area, 134 square miles. It is governed by a native rajah, under British direction. Capital, Baramba, a small town, lat. 20° 25' 15" N., lon. 82° 22' 41" E. Total pop. 24,261.

Baran, a town of India. See BOOLUNDSHAHUR.

Baranchinsk, Barantchinsk, or **Barantschinsk,** bå-rån-chinsk' or bå-rån-cheensk', a village of Asiatic Russia, government of Perm, 58 miles S.S.W. of Verkhotoorie, with government iron- and steel-works.

Báránd, båh'rånd', a village of Hungary, co. of Bihar, 6 miles E.S.E. of Püspok-Ladany. Pop. 3664.

Baranello, bå-rå-nêl'lo, a town of Italy, province and 5 miles S.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 3334.

Baránoff (bå-rån'őff) **Island,** or **Sit'ka,** one of the Alexander Islands, Alaska. Lat. 57° N.; lon. 135° W. It is about 75 miles long, by 15 miles in average breadth, and is mountainous and densely timbered. Coal has been found on it. On its W. coast is the town of Sitka.

Baranow, bå'rå-nov', a town of Austrian Galicia, 42 miles N.N.E. of Tarnow, on the Vistula. Pop. 1684.

Baranow, bå'rå-nov, a town of Russian Poland, N.W. of Lublin, on the Wieprz. Pop. 1723.

Baranya, bŏh'rŏn'yŏh, one of the counties of Hungary, on the Danube. Capital, Fünfkirchen. Area, 1930 square miles. Pop. 283,506. It is partly mountainous and partly marshy, but very fertile. Chief products, wheat, tobacco, wine, and fruit.

Baranya-Var, bŏh`rŏn′yŏh vâʀ, a village of Hungary, in the above county, 12 miles N.N.W. of Darda. Pop. 1750.

Bar`aset′,** or **Bar`asat′, a town of India, Bengal, 12 miles N.N.E. of Calcutta, consists of numerous villages, close together. It has a court, a dispensary, and schools. Pop. 11,822.

Barataria (bår-rą-tah′re-ą) **Bay,** situated in the S.E. part of Louisiana, extends northward from the Gulf of Mexico, in the parish of Plaquemines. It is about 15 miles long and 6 miles wide.

Barate and **Barathra.** See Kara-Boonar.

Barbacena, baʀ-bå-så′nå, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, in the Serra Mantiqueira, 125 miles N.N.W. of Rio Janeiro, and 3500 feet above the sea.

Barbacoas, baʀ-bå-ko′âs, a seaport town of the United States of Colombia, state of Cauca, on the Pacific, 150 miles N. by E. of Quito. Pop. 5050.

Barbacoas, a small town of Venezuela, state of Guarico, 68 miles S. of Caracas.

Barbadoes, bar-bå′dōz, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, belongs to Great Britain. It is one of the Lesser Antilles, and belongs to the group called Windward. It is 21 miles long. Area, 166 square miles. Bridgetown, the capital of this island, is in lat. 13° 4′ N. and lon. 59° 37′ W. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys; the soil is mostly fertile; and the climate is healthy. The chief articles of export are sugar, rum, and arrowroot. Violent hurricanes occur here and cause great damage. The island is almost encircled by coral reefs, which render the approach to it dangerous to mariners. The majority of the inhabitants are negroes. It has its own legislature, and is the most important member of the colony of the Windward Islands. Pop. in 1871, 162,042.

Barbados, baʀ-bå′doce, an auriferous river of Brazil, province of Matto-Grosso, falls into the Paraguay after a S.E. course of 120 miles.

Barbana, a river of Turkey. See Bojana.

Barbania, baʀ-bå-nee′å, a town of Italy, on the torrent Fandaglia, 17 miles N. of Turin. Pop. 1895.

Barbareen, bar-bå-reen′, a small town and seaport of Ceylon, on the W. coast, 3½ miles S. of Caltura. Lat. 6° 28′ N.; lon. 80° 3′ E. It is a port of entry and export.

Barbarium Promontorium. See Cape Espichel.

Barbary, bar′bẹr-e (anc. *Maurita′nia, Numid′ia, Af′rica Pro′pria,* and *Cyrena′ica*), an extensive region, comprising all the northern portion of Africa, from Egypt to the Atlantic Ocean, and from the Mediterranean to the Sahara, and extending between lat. 25° and 37° N. and lon. 10° W. and 25° E. It is divided by the Atlas Mountains into two regions, that on the N. comprising the four Barbary States, viz., the Empire of Morocco, the province of Algeria, and the beylics of Tunis and Tripoli: the S. region is called the Beled-el-Jereed. Barbary and Egypt formed nearly all of Africa known to the ancients. It was peopled chiefly by Moors, Numidians, and Phœnician colonists, and attained great celebrity under the dominion of the Carthaginians: it was afterwards subject to the Romans, and was occupied for nearly a century by the Vandals. The Arabs took it finally from the Romans (Byzantines), about A.D. 697. The name Barbary appears to have been derived from *Berber.* (See Berbers.) Some, however, derive it from *barbarus* ("barbarian").

Barbastro, baʀ-bås′tro, a walled town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Cinca, 50 miles N.E. of Saragossa. It has a church with some paintings of the sixteenth century, convents, and literary and beneficent associations. Pop. 7800.

Bar′becue, a township, Harnett co., N.C. Pop. 1111.

Barbentanne, baʀ`bōⁿᵍ`tånn′, a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 4 miles S.W. of Avignon, on a railway. Pop. 3213. Its neighborhood produces good wine and fruit.

Bar′ber, a hamlet of Faribault co., Minn., in Barber township, 35 miles S. of Mankato. Pop. of township, 633.

Barber, a post-office of Iowa co., Wis.

Barberino di Mugello, baʀ-bå-ree′no dee moo-jĕl′lo, a town of Italy, 15 miles N. of Florence, on the Sieve. It has extensive manufactures of straw hats. Pop. 9886. In its environs is the royal villa of Caffegiolo, the ancient residence of the Medicis.

Barberino di Val d'Elsa, baʀ-bå-ree′no dee vâl dĕl′så, a town and commune of Italy, province and 20 miles S. of Florence. Here is the palace of the Barberini, the birthplace of Pope Urban VIII. Pop. 10,305.

Barber's, former name of West Butte, Sutter co., Cal.

Bar′ber's, a station in Douglas co., Kansas, on the St. Louis, Lawrence & Western Railroad, 9 miles W. by S. from Lawrence.

Barber's, a station in Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston, Barre & Gardner Railroad, at the crossing of the Worcester & Nashua Railroad, 3 miles N. of Worcester.

Barber's, a station in Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Flemington Branch Railroad, 7 miles S. of Flemington.

Barber's Creek, a post-office of Jackson co., Ga.

Barber's Mills, a post-hamlet of Wells co., Ind., 8 miles W. of Bluffton. It has 2 churches.

Bar′bersville, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ind., 14 miles N.N.E. of Madison.

Bar′berville, a hamlet of Rensselaer co., N.Y., 9 miles S.E. of Troy, has about 12 houses.

Barberville, a hamlet of Hopkinton township, Washington co., R.I., 2 miles from Hope Valley. Pop. 34.

Barbezieux, baʀ`beh-ze-uh′, a town of France, in Charente, 19 miles S.W. of Angoulême. Pop. 3881.

Barbigha, bar-bee′gå, a town of Bengal, in Monghir, 12 miles W.S.W. of Burheya. Pop. 6362.

Barbona, baʀ-bo′nå, a village of Italy, 22 miles S.S.W. of Padua, on the Adige. Pop. 1530.

Barbonne, baʀ`bonn′, a town of France, department of Marne, 5 miles S. of Sézanne. Pop. 1449.

Barbour, bar′bur, a county in the S.E. part of Alabama, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Chattahoochee, and is partly drained by Pea River. The surface is undulating; the soil is mostly fertile. The staple products are cotton, Indian corn, pork, and live-stock. The county is intersected by the Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad, and by the Vicksburg & Brunswick Railroad. Capital, Clayton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,953,446. Pop. in 1870, 29,309, of whom 29,159 were natives of the United States.

Barbour, a county in the S. part of Kansas, has an area of 1134 square miles. It is intersected by Medicine Lodge Creek. About 99 per cent. of it is prairie. The surface is undulating or level. Capital, Medicine Lodge. Pop. in 1875, 366; in 1878, 1388.

Barbour, a county in the N. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by a branch of the Monongahela River called Tygart's Valley River. The surface is hilly, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the oak, hickory, ash, and sugar-maple abound. The soil is generally fertile. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, &c., are the staple products. Capital, Philippi. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,882,280. Pop. in 1870, 10,312, of whom 10,231 were Americans.

Barbour's Mills, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., in the valley of the Loyalsock Creek, 22 miles E.N.E. of Williamsport. It has a church, a hotel, and a lumber-mill.

Bar′boursville, a post-village, capital of Knox co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, about 70 miles N. of Knoxville, Tenn., and 90 miles S.S.E. of Lexington. It has 4 churches. Pop. 438.

Barboursville, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Va., 6 miles N.W. of Gordonsville. It has a church.

Barboursville, a post-village, capital of Cabell co., W. Va., on the Guyandotte River, about 5 miles from the Ohio River, and on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 41 miles W. of Charleston. It has 2 churches. One weekly paper is published here. The name of the post-office is Cabell Court-House. Pop. 371.

Barbourville, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., 6½ miles from Deposit. It has a church.

Barbuda, bar-boo′da, one of the British West India Islands, Leeward group, in the Atlantic, 22 miles N. of Antigua. Lat. about 17° 30′ N.; lon. 62° W. Area, 75 square miles. Products, corn, cattle, tobacco, and sugar. It is politically a dependency of Antigua. Pop. 813.

Bar`buret′, Bar`buret′ta, or **Bar`bura′ta,** one of the Bay Islands, Honduras, lying E. of Ruatan.

Barby, baʀ′bee, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 15 miles S.E. of Magdeburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 5212.

Bar′ca (anc. *Cyrena′ica*), a region of North Africa, between lat. 30° and 33° N. and lon. 20° and 25° E., forming the E. division of Tripoli, and having W. the rest of that dominion, with the Gulf of Sidra (anc. *Syrtis Major*), N. the Mediterranean, E. Egypt, and S. the Libyan waste. On the S. and in the interior it is desert. In many parts it yields crops of corn and presents tracts of fine pasturage; on the mountain-sides are forests of pines, date- and olive-trees, and flowering shrubs. It has no permanent rivers, but numerous mountain-torrents, which flow to the Libyan deserts. The population consists of Bedouin Arabs, with a few Jews in the towns. This region was anciently the seat of the Pentapolis (or "five cities"), viz., Berenice, Arsinoë, Barca, Apollonia, and Cyrene. Barca, so called from the ancient city of *Barca*, was one of the chief granaries on the African coast. The remains of temples, aqueducts, and other great public works, and the discovery of numerous Greek and Roman coins, show the importance which it once attained. All this, however, has long since passed away.

Barcarrota, baR-kaR-Ro'tå, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 19 miles S. of Badajos. Pop. 4660.

Barcellona, baR-chel-lo'nå, a town of Sicily, province and 22 miles W. by S. of Messina. It is a wealthy place, the seat of a gymnasium. Pop., with Pozzo di Goto, 20,464.

Barcellos, baR-sel'loce, a town of Portugal, in Minho, on the Cavado, 9 miles W. of Braga. Pop. 2639.

Barcellos, baR-sel'loce, a town of Brazil, on the right bank of the Rio Negro. Pop. 2484.

Barcelona, baR-så-lo'nå (L. *Bar'cino*; Gr. Βαρκινών), a seaport town of Spain, capital of the province of the same name, in Catalonia, 312 miles E.N.E. of Madrid. Lat. (Mole light) 41° 22′ 36″ N.; lon. 2° 11′ E. Barcelona is the terminus of four railways, and has of late years grown considerably, its N. portion, the new town, being regularly and handsomely built; but in the old town the streets are irregular and narrow. To the E. of the town, and S. of the citadel, is the extensive suburb of Barcelonetta, laid out with great regularity, built chiefly of brick, and occupied by sailors and other seafaring people. Many of the houses of Barcelona itself are also of brick, but most of them, particularly in the new town, are of hewn stone and of an imposing appearance. In recent times great improvements have been made; gas has been introduced, and extensive sewers have been constructed; fountains of the finest water are found in every quarter, and there are several street railways. The principal public edifice is the cathedral, which stands in the highest part of the old town. Its origin dates from the first ages of Christianity, but its present form of Gothic architecture appears to belong to the end of the thirteenth century. There are numerous other churches, several of them ancient and handsome. One of the most remarkable buildings of Barcelona is the Palacio de la Deputacion, where the cortes of the province used to hold their sittings. Of the modern buildings, the principal are the custom-house, the exchange, the theatre, and the prison. The principal educational establishment is the university. In connection with it are numerous schools, in which elementary education is provided for all classes. Theological education is given in the Seminario, while there are establishments for the study of medicine. Charitable and beneficent institutions are numerous. Among literary institutions may be mentioned 4 public libraries and 2 museums, the Academy of Belles-Lettres, the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences, &c., a deaf-mute school, a normal school, &c.

Barcelona is the seat of various manufactures, the principal of which are silks, woollens, cottons, calicoes, lace, and shoes. Other chief exports are iron, copper, fire-arms, cork, fruit, salt, wines, and brandies. Its principal imports are Baltic timber, wax, stockfish, cotton, petroleum, staves, coal, machinery, cacao, coffee, sugar, hides, iron, steel, copper, and iron-ware. The trade of Barcelona has greatly fallen off from what it used to be in former times. The main part of the trade is coasting. The port of the city is commodious, two moles having been built for its improvement.

Barcelona is said to have been founded by the Carthaginians under Hamilcar Barca; hence its name. After the fall of Carthage the Romans first became its masters, then the Goths, who possessed it, with the rest of Catalonia, till the year 714, when it was conquered by the Saracens. In 805 it was retaken from them and governed by French viceroys. In 874 it became an independent earldom, and maintained its independence till the annexation of Catalonia to the crown of Aragon, in the twelfth century. Pop. in 1876, 215,965.

Barcelona, a fertile province of Spain, in Catalonia, reaching from the Mediterranean northwestward to the Pyrenees. Area, 2974 square miles. Capital, Barcelona. Pop. in 1870, 762,555.

Barcelona, or **Nueva Barcelona,** nwå'vå baR-så-lo'nå, a fertile state of the republic of Venezuela, on the Atlantic, and elsewhere bounded by Cumana, Aragua, and Caracas. Capital, Barcelona. Area, 13,812 square miles. Pop. (1873) 101,396.

Barcelona, or **Nueva Barcelona,** a town of Venezuela, capital of the above state, on the Caribbean Sea. Lat. 10° 10′ N.; lon. 64° 47′ W. It is ill built and sickly, and has an indifferent anchorage, but is an important shipping-place. Its new port, called Guzman Blanco, 4½ miles distant, has a safe and spacious harbor. Pop. 7674.

Bar'celo'na, a fishing hamlet of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on Lake Erie, 1 mile from Westfield.

Bar'celo'na City, a silver-mining camp of Nye co., Nevada, 7 miles W. of Belmont. It has 1 hotel and 1 store.

Barceloneta, baR-så-lo-nå'tå, a town of Venezuela, on the Paragua, 100 miles S.S.E. of Angostura.

Barcelonnette, baR'seh-lon-nêtt', a town of France, in Basses-Alpes, 29 miles N.E. of Digne, on the Ubaye. It has a college, a normal school, silk-looms, and woollen-manufactures. Pop. 1683.

Bar'celore', a maritime town of British India, presidency of Madras, on the Malabar coast, N.N.W. of Mangalore. It is the *Barace* of the ancients.

Barchfeld, baRK'fêlt, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 33 miles N.E. of Fulda, on the Werra. Pop. 1722.

Barcino, a Latin name of BARCELONA.

Bar'clay, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Springfield. It has a church and a coal-mine.

Barclay, a post-township of Black Hawk co., Iowa, 20 miles E. of Cedar Falls, is traversed by the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad. Pop. 763.

Barclay, a post-hamlet of Osage co., Kansas, in Arvonia township, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 39 miles S. by W. of Topeka. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a cheese-factory.

Barclay, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., in Barclay township, 16 miles S.W. of Towanda, and about 36 miles N.E. of Williamsport. The Barclay Railroad extends from this place to Towanda. Coal is mined here. Barclay has 2 churches, a public hall, and about 250 dwellings. Pop. of township, 2009.

Bar'clay Junc'tion, in Bradford co., Pa., is at the junction of the Barclay Railroad and the Pennsylvania & New York Railroad, 1 mile S. of Towanda.

Barclay Sound, a large inlet on the W. coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia. Its head is in lat. 50° N., lon. 125° W. It is extended inland from this point in a long fiord, called Alberni Canal.

Bar'claysville, a post-hamlet of Harnett co., N.C., 23 miles S. of Raleigh. It has a church.

Barcus, baR'küce', a village of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, near Mauléon. Pop. 2007.

Bard, baRd, or **Bar'do,** a fortress and village of Italy, on the Dora Baltea, 23 miles S.S.E. of Aosta. Pop. 442.

Bard, a post-office and station of Louisa co., Iowa, on the Cedar or Iowa River, and on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 35 miles N. of Burlington.

Bard, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., in Harrison township, on the Bedford division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 15 miles S. of Bedford. It has a tannery and manufactures of lime.

Bardees, a town of Egypt. See BARDIS.

Bardel, bar'dêl', a town of Japan, on the Bay of Totomi, in the S.E. of the island of Hondo.

Bardenberg, baR'den-bêRG', a village of Rhenish Prussia, 5 miles N.N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 2445.

Bar'der's, a station in Monterey co., Cal., on the Monterey & Salinas Valley Railroad, 12 miles from Monterey.

Bardi, baR'dee, a town of Italy, province of Piacenza, 10½ miles N.N.W. of Borgo Taro. Pop. 6529.

Bardia, baR-dee'å, an island in the Gulf of Siam, near the coast of Lower Siam. Lat. 10° 50′ N.; lon. 99° 50′ E. It is 20 miles in length and 10 miles in breadth.

Bar'dis, or **Bar'dees',** a town of Upper Egypt, 3 miles S.S.E. of Girgeh. The French gave battle here on the 6th of April, 1799.

Bardolino, baR-do-lee'no, a town of Italy, 15 miles W. by N. of Verona, with a port on Lake Garda. Pop. 2400. Near this village, at the battle of Rivoli, January, 1797, Napoleon defeated the Austrians under Alvinczy.

Bar'dolph, a post-village of McDonough co., Ill., in Macomb township, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 33 miles S. by W. from Galesburg, and 6 miles E.N.E. of Macomb. It has 2 churches, a pottery, and a manufactory of fire-bricks and tiles. Pop. about 500.

Bardonecchia, baR-do-nek'ke-å, or **Bardonnêche,** baR'don'nêsh', a village of Italy, 19 miles W. of Susa, at the S. end of the Mont Cenis Railway tunnel. Pop. 1583.

Bardos, baR'dos', a village of France, Basses-Pyrénées, ½ mile from Bidache. Pop. 2542.

Bardowieck, baR'do-week', a town of Prussia, 4 miles N.W. of Lüneburg, on the Ilmenau. Pop. 1400.

Bard's, a station on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Jersey Shore, Pa.

Bardsey, bard'ze, an island of Wales, in the Irish Sea, 37 miles S. of Holyhead. Pop. 84.

Bards′town, a post-village, capital of Nelson co., Ky., nearly 1 mile N. of the Beech Fork of Salt River, 48 or 50 miles S.W. of Frankfort, and 39 miles S.S.E. of Louisville. It is the S.E. terminus of the Bardstown Branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. It is the seat of St. Joseph's Seminary and College (Catholic), and has also an academy, an orphan asylum, a female college, several churches, a newspaper office, 2 flouring-mills, and several distilleries. Pop. 1835.

Bardstown Junction, a post-hamlet of Bullitt co., Ky., 22 miles S. of Louisville. It has a church. Here the Bardstown Branch Railroad connects with the main line.

Bardt, a town of Germany. See BARTH.

Barduli, the supposed ancient name of BARLETTA.

Bardwan, a town of India. See BURDWAN.

Bard′well, a post-village of Ballard co., Ky., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 18 miles S.E. of Cairo, Ill. It has several stores, a saw-mill, and a hotel.

Bard′well's Fer′ry, a post-office and station of Franklin co., Mass., on the Deerfield River, and on the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad, 8 miles W. of Greenfield.

Ba‘ree′ Do‘ab′, in the Punjab, British India, lies between the Beas and the Ravee, and is a seat of the Sikh race. See DOAB.

Barèges, a village of France. See BARRÉGES.

Bareilly, Bareily, or **Bareli,** bår-å′lee, a district of the North-West Provinces, British India, bounded by Nepaul, Oude, Kumaon, Moradabad, &c. Capital, Bareilly. Area, 2982 square miles. Pop. 1,507,139.

Bareilly, or **Bareli,** a city of India, capital of the above district, on the river Jua, 118 miles N.E. of Agra. It has an English college, Persian and Hindoo schools, and manufactures of house furniture and woven fabrics, and is the seat of an important trade. Pop. 102,982.

Barela, bå-rå′lå, a post-hamlet of Las Animas co., Col., 9 miles from El Moro. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

Barendrecht, baʀ′ẹn-drekt, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 10 miles by rail N.W. of Dort. Pop. 2866.

Barentin, bå‘rôɴ‘tåɴ′, a village of France, Seine-Inférieure, on a railway, 10 miles N.W. of Rouen. Pop. 3290.

Barenton, bå‘rôɴ‘tôɴ′, a town of France, department of Manche, 7 miles S.E. of Mortain. Pop. 2768.

Baresville, bairz′vĭl, or **Han′nibal,** a post-village of Monroe co., O., on the Ohio River, about 40 miles N.E. of Marietta. Pop. 359.

Baretoon, or **Al Baretun,** ål bå‘re-toon′, called also **Berek Marsa, Port Mhaddra** (or **Mithr**), and **Port Bardiah** (anc. *Parœto′nium*), a town of Egypt, on the Mediterranean, on the borders of Barca. Lat. 31° 30′ N.; lon. 27° 30′ E. It has a good port.

Bäretsweil, bå′rẹts-wīl‘, or **Baretschweil,** bå′rẹtch-wīl‘, a village of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles E.S.E. of Zurich, with manufactures of cotton and silk. Pop. 2850.

Bare′ville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 4 miles from Bird in Hand, and about 44 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg. It has several churches, a foundry, a machine-shop, and a wagon-shop. Pop. about 250.

Barfel′don, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., in Liberty township, 9 miles S.S.W. of Blossburg. It has a church.

Bar′field, a post-village of Mississippi co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, about 65 miles above Memphis, Tenn. It has a church.

Barfleur, baʀ‘flᴜʀ′, an ancient town of France, department of Manche, on the English Channel, 15 miles E. of Cherbourg. Pop. 1304. About 1 mile N. is a granite lighthouse, 271 feet above the sea, on Cape Barfleur, in lat. 49° 40′ N., lon. 1° 16′ W.

Barfurush, the original name of BALFUROSH.

Barga, baʀ′gå, a village of Italy, on the Serchio, 16 miles N. of Lucca. Pop. of commune, 7664.

Bar′gaintown, a post-village of Atlantic co., N.J., about 10 miles W. by S. from Atlantic City. It has a church, 2 flour-mills, and a saw-mill.

Bargar′ran, a village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 4½ miles N.N.W. of Paisley.

Bargas, baʀ′gås, or **Vargas,** a town of Spain, 5 miles N.W. of Toledo. Pop. 3391.

Barge, baʀ′jå (Fr. pron. baʀzh), a town of Italy, in Piedmont, at the foot of Monte Monbracco, province of Coni, 28 miles S.S.W. of Turin. It has a college, and manufactures of fire-arms, and carries on a brisk trade. Slates are quarried in the neighborhood. Pop. 9972.

Bargemont, baʀzh‘môɴ′, a town of France, in Var, 7 miles N.N.E. of Draguignan. Pop. 1722.

Bar′gersville, a post-office of Johnson co., Ind., about 18 miles S. of Indianapolis.

Bargoozeen, or **Bargouzin,** baʀ-goo-zeen′, a river of Siberia, joins Lake Baikal on the E. Length, 200 miles.

Bargoozeensk, Bargoozinsk, or **Bargusinsk,** baʀ-goo-zeensk′, a town on the above river, 220 miles E.N.E. of Irkootsk. Pop. 636.

Barh, bar, a town of India, in Bahar, on the Ganges, about 35 miles by rail E. of Patna. Pop. 11,050; of its suburb Mohammedpoor, 6089.

Barhampur, a town of India. See BERHAMPOOR.

Bar′hamsville, a post-village of New Kent and James City cos., Va., 6 miles S. of West Point. It has a church.

Barhanpoora, the Hindoo for BOORHANPOOR.

Bar Har′bor, a post-village and summer resort of Eden township, Hancock co., Me., on Frenchman's Bay, and on the E. side of Mount Desert Island, 46 miles S.E. of Bangor. It has 2 churches, a lumber-mill, and 14 hotels.

Barhiyá, a town of India. See BURHEYA.

Bari, bå′ree, formerly **Terra di Bari,** tĕr′rå dee bå′ree, a province of Southern Italy, in Apulia, on the Adriatic, has a level, dry, and fertile surface, producing oil, grain, wine, and fruits. Capital, Bari. Area, 2992 square miles. Pop. 604,640.

Bari (anc. *Ba′rium*), a city and seaport of Italy, capital of the province of Bari, on a peninsula in the Adriatic, 69 miles by rail N.W. of Brindisi. Lat. 41° 7′ 52″ N.; lon. 16° 53′ 4″ E. Its newer parts are well built. Principal buildings, a citadel, cathedral, lyceum, large diocesan seminary, new theatre, large arsenal, corn magazines, and hospitals. It has civil and criminal courts; is an archbishop's see; has a large trade by sea and by railways; manufactures cotton, linen, and silk fabrics, soap, glass, and liquors; and exports corn, oil, and fruits. Its quay and roadstead are good, and the harbor has been much improved of late. Bari, taken by the Normans in the eleventh century, was for a time the capital of Apulia. Pop. 50,026.

Bari, a village of Italy, province and 55 miles N.N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 1579.

Bari, bå′ree, a village of Greece, government of Attica, 12 miles S.S.E. of Athens, near Mount Hymettus.

Bariah, Barreah, bå′re-ạ, or **De‘ogarh′ Barieh,** a protected state of India, presidency of Bombay, with a town of the same name, 50 miles N.E. of Baroda. Area, 813 square miles. Pop. 52,421.

Barile, bå-ree′lå, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 4 miles S.S.E. of Melfi. Pop. 3827.

Barima, bå-ree-må′, a river and headland of British Guiana, about lat. 8° 46′ N., lon. 60° W.

Barinas, or **Varinas,** vå-ree′nås, a town of Venezuela, capital of the state of Zamora, 90 miles S. of Trujillo. Pop. 3950.

Baring, bār′ing, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Me., in Baring township, on the St. Croix River, and on the St. Croix & Penobscot Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Calais. It has 1 church, and manufactures of lumber. Pop. of township, 364.

Baring Cross, a post-village and station of Pulaski co., Ark., on the Arkansas River, opposite Little Rock, and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 200.

Baring Island, in the Arctic Ocean, lat. 71° 5′–74° 37′ N., lon. 114° 20′–125° 30′ W. It is high and rugged, but abounds in reindeer and foxes, and in summer many wild-geese are seen.

Barisal, a town of India. See BURRISOL.

Barisciano, bå-ree-shå′no, a town of Italy, province and 12 miles N.E. of Aquila. Pop. 3467.

Barium, the ancient name of BARI.

Barjac, baʀ‘zhåk′, a town of France, department of Gard, 19 miles N.E. of Alais. Pop. 2511.

Barjols, baʀ‘zhol′, a town of France, department of Var, 11 miles N.N.W. of Brignoles. Pop. 3333.

Barka, or **Barkah,** a town of Arabia. See BURKHA.

Barkada, bar-kah′dạ, a post-office of Drew co., Ark.

Bark Camp Mills, a post-office of Whitley co., Ky., on the Cumberland River.

Bar′ker, a post-office of Ellis co., Tex.

Barker, a township of Broome co., N.Y. Pop. 1441. It contains part of Chenango Forks.

Barker Creek, a post-office of Kalkaska co., Mich.

Bar′ker's, a post-office of Niagara co., N.Y., at Somerset Station on the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad.

Barker's Grove, a hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., in Easton township, ½ mile from Easton Post-Office. Pop. 100.

Bar′kersville, a post-hamlet of Callaway co., Mo., on the Missouri River, 16 miles S. of Fulton.

Barkersville, a post hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., about 36 miles N. by W. of Albany. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and a grist-mill.

Bar'kerville, a post-town in the district of Cariboo, British Columbia, 448 miles from New Westminster. It contains 2 branch banks, a telegraph office, and several churches and stores.

Bar'key, a post-office of Gage co., Neb.

Bar'keyville, a post-hamlet of Venango co., Pa., in Irwin township, about 22 miles S.W. of Oil City. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

Barkham'sted, a post-township of Litchfield co., Conn., about 20 miles N.W. of Hartford, is drained by the Farmington River and intersected by the Connecticut Western Railroad. It has 6 churches, and contains a hamlet named Pleasant Valley. Pop. 1439.

Bark'ing, a town of England, co. of Essex, 7 miles E.N.E. of London, on a railway, near the Thames, has an embattled gateway, remnant of a convent, a church with curious monuments, an ancient market-house, jute-mills, and a considerable transit trade. Pop. 5766.

Bar'kisland, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 5 miles S.S.W. of Halifax. Pop. 2056.

Bark'ley, a township of Jasper co., Ind. Pop. 832.

Barkol, a town of Eastern Toorkistan, about lat. 43° 40' N., lon. 94° E., near the lake of Barkol, which is 14 miles long and 8 miles broad.

Bark River, a station of Delta co., Mich., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 12 miles W. of Escanaba.

Bark River, Wisconsin, issues from a lake in Waukesha co., runs southwestward in Jefferson co., and enters Rock River at Fort Atkinson.

Barks'dale, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va., 38 miles S.S.E. of Lynchburg.

Barksdale Station, Va. See Whitlock.

Bark'ville, a post-office of Delta co., Mich.

Barladu, a town of Roumania. See Berlat.

Bar-le-Duc, bar'lęh-dük', or **Bar-sur-Ornain,** bar-sür-or'nâng', a town of France, department of Meuse, 125 miles by railway E. of Paris, on the Ornain. It has a communal college, a normal school, and a public library, active manufactures of cotton and calicoes, and an extensive commerce in timber from the Vosges for the supply of Paris, and in wine, iron, and wool. It was founded in the tenth century, and was formerly the fortified capital of the duchy of Bar. Pop. 15,175.

Barletta, bar-lĕt'tâ (anc. *Barduli* and *Barolum?*), a seaport city of Italy, province and 33 miles by rail W.N.W. of Bari, on a rocky island in the Adriatic, connected by a bridge with the mainland. Lat. 41° 19' 26" N. It is "hemmed in with regular-built walls and angular towers;" streets wide and well paved, houses lofty and of fine stone. It has a citadel, cathedral, college, and a colossal statue of the Emperor Heraclius. Its harbor, formed by a mole on which is a light-house, admits only small vessels; but it has a considerable trade, exporting corn, wine, oil, fruit, wool, skins, and salt. Pop. 28,638.

Bar'ley Sheaf, a hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., about 3 miles N. of Flemington.

Barlovento, bar-lo-vĕn'to, a town of the Canary Islands, on the island of Palma. Pop. 1558.

Bar'low, a post-village of Washington co., O., in Barlow township, about 12 miles W. of Marietta, and 2 miles from the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. It has 4 churches, a flouring-mill, a saw-mill, a planing-mill, &c. Pop. of the township, 1194.

Barlow Bend, a post-office of Clark co., Ala.

Barlow City, a post-office of Ballard co., Ky.

Barma, or **Barmanie.** See Burmah.

Barmbeck, barm'bĕk, a village of Germany, 3 miles N.E. of Hamburg, contains distilleries, an asylum for the insane, a hospital for the poor, a workhouse, &c. Pop. 7761.

Barmen, bar'mĕn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, in the valley of the Wipper, 27 miles N.N.E. of Cologne. It is in fact a continuation of the town of Elberfeld, to which it is united by a bridge. Its situation is picturesque, but the town itself is not prepossessing. The staple manufactures are ribbons, tapes, silk, cotton and linen fabrics, linen and cotton thread, velvet, lace, steel and plated articles, hardware, chemical products, and earthenware, with establishments for calico-printing famous for the excellence of the dye called Turkey red. The town contains a high school, a deaf and dumb asylum, exchange, banks, a theological school, a music-hall, &c. Pop. in 1875, 86,504.

Bar Mills, a post-hamlet of York co., Me., on the Saco River, and on the Portland & Rochester Railroad, 18 miles W. by S. of Portland.

Bar'more's, a station in Abbeville co., S.C., on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Belton Junction.

Bar'mouth, or **Ab'ermaw,** a town of Wales, co. of Merioneth, on the estuary of the Maw, and on a railway, 7½ miles S.W. of Dolgelly. Pop. 930.

Barmstedt, barm'stĕtt, a market-town of Prussia, Holstein, 14 miles E. of Glückstadt. Pop. 2481.

Bärn, bärn, a town of Austria, in Moravia, 14 miles N.N.E. of Olmutz. Pop. 3268.

Bar'naby Island, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, below Quebec, is 3½ miles in length.

Bar'nagore', **Bar'anagar',** or **Var'ahanagar',** a town of Bengal, 5 miles N. of Calcutta, on the Hoogly.

Bar'nard, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Kansas, in Valley township, on the Osage River, and on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, 31 miles N. of Fort Scott. Coal and good sandstone are found here.

Barnard, a post-township of Piscataquis co., Me., about 45 miles N.W. of Bangor. Pop. 149.

Barnard, a post-office of Charlevoix co., Mich., 22 miles S.W. of Petoskey.

Bar'nard', a post-village of Nodaway co., Mo., on the One Hundred and Two River, and on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad (Marysville Branch), 30 miles N. of St. Joseph. It has a church, a flouring-mill, and several stores. Pop. about 300.

Bar'nard, a post-hamlet and township of Windsor co., Vt., about 20 miles E.N.E. of Rutland. It has 2 churches, a carriage-shop, and lumber-mills. Pop. 1208.

Bar'nard Castle, a town of England, co. of Durham, on the Tees, and on two railways, 21½ miles S.W. of Durham. It has a hospital, founded in 1229 by John Baliol, King of Scotland, and the ruins of a stately castle built by Barnard, the grandfather of Baliol, and manufactures of hats, carpets, and thread, a valuable fine-art museum, and extensive stone-quarries. Pop. 4278.

Barnard Islands, on the N.E. coast of Australia, are within the Great Barrier Reef. Lat. 17° 40' S.

Barnard's, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pa.

Bar'nard's Cross'ing, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., N.Y., on a railroad, in Greece township, 7 miles N. of Rochester, on the Genesee River. It has a church, and a fruit-cannery.

Bar'nardsville, a post-village of Buncombe co., N.C., 16 miles N. of Asheville.

Barnardsville, a post-hamlet of Roane co., Tenn., about 8 miles S.S.W. of Kingston. It has 2 churches.

Barnaul, bar-nŏwl', a town of Siberia, government of Tomsk, on the Barnaul, at its junction with the Obi, 230 miles S.S.W. of Tomsk. It is the capital of a mining district "as extensive as the whole kingdom of Hungary." The town is regularly built, and has public offices, a mint, an observatory, churches, magazines, hospitals, geological and other museums, and many furnaces, at which large quantities of auriferous silver, lead, and copper ores are smelted, and much cast iron is produced. Pop. 12,927.

Bar'negat', a post-village of Ocean co., N.J., on the Tuckerton Railroad, about 15 miles S. of Toms River, and near Barnegat Bay. It has 3 churches.

Barnegat, New York. See Milton Ferry.

Barnegat Bay, New Jersey, washes the eastern border of Ocean co., and is separated from the Atlantic Ocean by long narrow islands or sand-banks called Island Beach and Squan Beach. It is about 22 miles long. Boats can pass from this bay into the ocean through Barnegat Inlet, which is 1 mile wide.

Barnegat Junction, or **Waretown Junction,** a station of Union township, Ocean co., N.J., at the junction of the Toms River & Waretown and Tuckerton Railroads, 14 miles N. of Tuckerton.

Bar'nerville, a post-hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., in Cobleskill township, on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, about 40 miles W. of Albany. It has a church, a woollen-mill, a grist-mill, and a chair-factory.

Barnes, barnz, a county in the E. part of Dakota, has an area of about 1580 square miles. It is intersected by the Northern Pacific Railroad. Capital, Valley City.

Barnes, a township, Buena Vista co., Iowa. Pop. 270.

Barnes, a post-hamlet and station of Washington co., Kansas, on the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, 107 miles W. of Atchison.

Barnes, a station in Madison parish, La., on the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas Railroad, 13 miles W. of the Mississippi River.

Barnes, a post-office of Richland co., O., about 5 miles S. of Mansfield.

Barnes, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Pa., in Sheffield township, 2 miles from Sheffield Railroad Station. It has 3 saw-mills and a grist-mill.

Barnesborough, or **Barnsborough,** barnz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., in Mantua township, on the West Jersey Railroad, 14 miles S. of Camden. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Barnesburg, barnz'bŭrg, post-office, Hamilton co., O.

Barnes' Corners, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., about 12 miles S.S.E. of Watertown. It has several churches, 1 lumber-mill, and a manufactory of farm-implements.

Barnes' Cross Roads, a post-office of Barbour co., Ala., 30 miles S.W. of Clayton.

Barnes' Hotel, a station in Harrison co., Miss., on the Mississippi Sound, and on the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, 2 miles W. of Mississippi City.

Barnes' Store, a post-office of Wilson co., N.C.

Barneston, barnz'tọn, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Waynesburg Branch, 44 miles from Philadelphia. It has 12 houses.

Barnesville, barnz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ala., 45 miles N.E. of Aberdeen, Miss.

Barnesville, a post-village of Pike co., Ga., on the Atlanta division of the Central Railroad, 43 miles W.N.W. of Macon, and 60 miles S. by E. from Atlanta. It is the N.E. terminus of the Upson County Railroad. It has 4 churches, a newspaper, a savings-bank, the Gordon Institute, and a high school. Pop. 754.

Barnesville, a small post-village of Bourbon co., Kansas, on the Little Osage River, about 13 miles N.N.E. of Fort Scott. It has a hotel and a store.

Barnesville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., on the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 33 miles N.N.W. of Washington, D.C. It has 4 churches.

Barnesville, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Minn., on the railroad between Breckenridge and Glyndon, about 33 miles N. of the former.

Barnesville, a village of Reynolds co., Mo., 16 miles S.W. of Annapolis Station. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and 2 stores. Here is Logan's Creek Post-Office.

Barnesville, a post-village of Belmont co., O., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Central Ohio division), 30 miles W.S.W. of Wheeling. It has a national bank, 3 churches, the Olney College (Friends), a newspaper, a foundry, 5 cigar-factories, a planing-mill, a pump-factory, and manufactures of hydraulic cement. Pop. 2063.

Barnesville, a post-hamlet of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Reading Railroad (Little Schuylkill Branch), ½ mile N.E. from East Mahanoy Junction. It has a church.

Barnesville, a hamlet of Gonzales co., Tex., 18 miles from Seguin.

Barnesville, a post-office of Johnson co., Tex.

Barnesville, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va., 8 miles S.E. of Roanoke. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Barnesville, a station in Marion co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 24 miles N.W. of Grafton.

Barnesville, a post-village in Kings co., New Brunswick, 11 miles from Ossekeag. Pop. 150.

Bar'net, or **Chip'ping Bar'net,** a town of England, cos. of Hereford and Middlesex, 11 miles by rail N.N.W. of London. It has a church built in 1400, and a grammar-school founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1573. An obelisk near the town commemorates the battle fought there in 1471 between the Yorkist and Lancastrian armies, when the Earl of Warwick was killed. Pop. 3720.

Bar'net, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vt., on the Connecticut River, in Barnet township, and on the Passumpsic Railroad, 10 miles S. of St. Johnsbury, and 2 miles below the mouth of the Passumpsic River. The township has 7 churches, and manufactures of bobbins, lumber, &c. It contains McIndoe's Falls and Passumpsic. Pop. 1945.

Barnet's, a station in Preble co., O., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 7 miles S. of Eaton.

Bar'nett, a post-village of Warren co., Ga., on the Georgia Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Crawfordville, at the junction of the Washington Branch. It has a fine stone railroad depot, several shops, &c.

Barnett, a township of De Witt co., Ill. Pop. 1078.

Barnett, a township of Forest co., Pa. Pop. 504.

Barnett, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. 223.

Barnett's Mill, a hamlet of Person co., N.C., 20 miles from Boston Depot, Va. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Bar'nettsville, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Mo., 12 miles from Versailles.

Bar'netz, a station on the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad, 25 miles W.S.W. of Harrisburg, Pa.

Barneveld, baʀ'nẹh-vêlt`, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 18 miles N.W. of Arnhem. Pop. 6218.

Barneveld (baʀ'nẹh-vêlt`) **Islands,** in the Southern Ocean, off Terra del Fuego. Lat. 56° S.; lon. 67° W.

Barneville-sur-Mer, baʀn`veel'süʀ-maiʀ (anc. *Crociato'num Por'tus*), a small seaport of France, department of Manche, 15 miles W.S.W. of Valognes. Pop. 1002.

Barn'hardt's Island, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., is in the St. Lawrence River, and in the township of Massena. Area, 2000 acres. It is in a high state of cultivation.

Barnhart's Mills, the post-office name of MILLERSTOWN, Butler co., Pa.

Barn'hill, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ill., in Barnhill township, and on the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railroad, 6 miles S. of Fairfield. The hamlet has a church and a lumber-mill. Pop. of township, 2682.

Bar'noldswick, a town of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles by rail W.S.W. of Skipton. Pop. 3187.

Barnsborough, New Jersey. See BARNESBOROUGH.

Barnsley, barnz'lee, **Black Barnsley,** or **Barnesley St. Mary,** a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 10 miles S. of Wakefield, and 8 miles N. of Sheffield, at the junction of several railways, and on two canals. The houses are mostly of stone. It has a spacious market-place, a grammar-school, a scientific institution, and extensive manufactures of linen yarn, flour, coke, cottons, damasks, drills, glass, iron, and needles, also bleaching-, dyeing-, and coal-works. Pop. 23,021.

Barnstable, barn'stạ-b'l, a county forming the S.E. extremity of Massachusetts, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is a long peninsula, bounded on the E. and S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the N. by Cape Cod Bay. The soil is mostly sandy. The prosperity of this county is derived from commerce, fisheries, and manufactures. It is intersected by the Cape Cod Railroad. Capital, Barnstable. Valuation of real and personal estate, $18,823,039. Pop. in 1875, 32,144, of whom 29,923 were Americans.

Barnstable, a port of entry, capital of Barnstable co., Mass., on a bay of the same name, which is a part of Cape Cod Bay, and on the Old Colony Railroad, 73 miles S.S.E. of Boston. It is in Barnstable township, which contains villages named Cotuit, Centreville, Hyannis, Osterville, West Barnstable, and Marston's Mills, and is bounded on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. Barnstable has a handsome court-house, 3 churches, a high school, a town house, a newspaper office, a savings-bank, and a custom-house. The township has 11 churches, and numerous vessels engaged in the coast-trade and fisheries. Pop. 4302.

Bärnstadt, a town of Bohemia. See SCHATZLAR.

Barnstaple, barn'stạ-p'l, a town of England, co. of Devon, on the Taw, 6 miles from Barnstaple Bay, and on a railway, 34 miles N.W. of Exeter. The town is well built, has a large ancient church, and a grammar-school, endowed in 1649, occupying part of an old monastery, a charity school, an almshouse, and other charities, a mechanics' institute, tanneries, potteries, an iron-foundry, paper-mill, and manufactories of lace and fishing-nets. Chief import, timber. Pop. 11,659.

Barn'stead, a post-township of Belknap co., N.H., about 16 miles E.N.E. of Concord. It is drained by the Suncook River. Pop. 1543.

Barn'ston, a post-village in Stanstead co., Quebec, 4½ miles S.W. of Coaticook. It contains a mechanics' institute and 2 churches. Pop. 250.

Barnstorf, barns'toʀf, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 9 miles N. of Diepholz.

Bar'num, a post-office of Saguache co., Col.

Barnum, a post-village of Webster co., Iowa, on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, 10 miles W. of Fort Dodge.

Barnum, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Wis., in Rome township, 20 miles S. of Grand Rapids. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Bar'num's, a station in Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Port Jervis & Monticello Railroad, 4 miles S. of Monticello.

Bar'numton, a post-office of Camden co., Mo., 45 miles N.N.W. of Lebanon.

Bar'numville, a post-hamlet of Bennington co., Vt., in Manchester township, on the Harlem Extension Railroad, 28 miles S. of Rutland.

Barn'well, a county in the S.W. part of South Carolina, has an area of about 1100 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Edisto River, and on the S.W. by the Savannah. It is also drained by the Combahee River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and mostly covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton, maize, sweet potatoes, and rice are the staple products. It is intersected by the South Carolina Railroad and the Port Royal Railroad. Capital, Barnwell Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,941,090. Pop. in 1870, 35,724, of whom

35,548 were natives and 176 were foreigners. Since 1870 the dimensions of this county have been reduced, and Aiken co. has been formed out of a part of it.

Barnwell, a post-village, capital of Barnwell co., S.C., 10 miles S.W. of Blackville, and 40 miles E.S.E. of Augusta, Ga. It has a newspaper office and 6 churches.

Baro, båˋrō′, a river of Africa, an affluent of the Bahr-el-Abiad, rises in the country of the Wallegas, S.W. of Abyssinia, near lat. 8° N. It is represented as a very large river, the valley of which is inhabited by Shankalahs and frequented by herds of elephants.

Baroach, bå-rōtch′, **Broach,** or **Bharuch,** a district of British India, presidency of Bombay, having on the S. and E. Baroda, and N. and W. the river Mhye and the Gulf of Cambay. Area, 1320 square miles. Pop. 350,322.

Baroach (probably the ancient *Barygaza*), capital of the above district, on the Nerbudda, 200 miles by rail N. of Bombay. It has 2 steam cotton-gins and a large trade in cotton, grain, and seeds, exported to Bombay and Surat. Pop. 36,932. Here is a Brahmanical hospital for sick animals, into which even insects are received.

Baroda, bå-ro′då, or **The Guicowar's Dominions,** a native state of India, in Guzerat. Area, 4399 square miles. It has long been under the rule of a Mahratta chief, with the title of *guicowar* or *gaikwar*, but since 1875 is virtually under British authority. It is a very fertile region. Capital, Baroda. Pop. 1,704,404.

Baroda, a city of India, capital of the above state. Lat. 22° 16′ N.; lon. 73° 14′ E. It is on the railway from Bombay to Ahmedabad, and is walled and fortified. Pop. 140,000.

Barolum, the supposed ancient name of BARLETTA.

Baronda, a state of India. See BERONDA.

Bar′on Island, or **Nu′sa Bar′on,** an island off the S. coast of Java, about 113° 18′ E. lon.

Baros, bå′ros, a town of the Dutch East Indies, W. coast of the island of Sumatra, 250 miles N.W. of Padang.

Barquesimeto, baʀ-kå-se-må′to, a state of Venezuela, bounded N. by the Caribbean Sea. Area, 9352 square miles. Products, corn, coffee, cacao, indigo, hides, and wheat. Capital, Barquesimeto. Pop. 143,818.

Barquesimeto, formerly **Nueva Segovia,** nwå′vå så-go′vẹ-å, a town of Venezuela, capital of the above state, 165 miles W.S.W. of Caracas. It is a bishop's see, and has a college and schools. Pop. 25,664.

Barr, baʀ, a town of Alsace, at the foot of the Vosges, 18 miles S.W. of Strasburg. It is a railway terminus, and has active and varied manufactures. Pop. 5651.

Barr, a township of Daviess co., Ind. Pop. 2758. It contains the village of Montgomery.

Barr, a post-hamlet of Mifflin co., Pa., in Brown township, about 8 miles N.W. of Lewistown.

Barra, bår′rạ or bar′rå, or **Bar′ray,** an island of Inverness-shire, Scotland, in the Outer Hebrides. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 2 to 4 miles. Its people speak Gaelic, and are Romanists. Lat. of Barra Head (light-house), 56° 48′ N.; lon. 7° 38′ W. Pop. 1753. This, with some 20 smaller islands, forms the parish of Barra, or Barra Islands.

Barra, baʀ′ʀå, or **La Barra,** a town of Italy, 3 miles E. of Naples, with many country residences. Pop. 8919.

Barra, bar′rå, a petty state of Northwest Africa, at the mouth of the Gambia, extending about 34 miles along the coast, with a breadth of about 42 miles. It contains a number of considerable villages.

Barraboo, Wisconsin. See BARABOO.

Barracas al Sud, bar-rå′kås ål SOOTH, a suburb of the city of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, southeastward of the town, to which it is joined by railway. Pop. 5645.

Barrackpoor, or **Barrackpur,** barˋrack-poor′ (called by the natives *Chanak*, chå′nåk), a town of India, in Bengal, on the Hoogly, 15 miles by rail N. of Calcutta. It has a fine park, government house, and public school. Pop. 9591.

Bar′racksville, a post-village of Marion co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 72 miles S.E. of Wheeling. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a flour-mill. Pop. 114.

Barracoa, a town of Cuba. See BARACOA.

Barrada, or **Burada,** bar-rå′då (anc. *Chrysor′rhoas*), a river of Syria, rises near 33° 50′ N. lat. and 36° E. lon., flows southward along the Anti-Libanus, and on approaching Damascus is divided into two branches, one of which passes along the N. side of the city, while the other is diverted into eight different channels for watering the city and irrigating its gardens. The former branch, now called Awaj, is the *Phar′par*, and the latter, the main Barrada, is the *Ab′ana* of ancient times. The branches shortly after unite, and the trunk enters the lake of Bahr-el-Merj.

Barra-do-Rio-de-Contas, baʀ′ʀå-do-ree′o-då-kon′tås, a town of Brazil, province and 230 miles S.W. of Bahia. Pop. 3000.

Barra-do-Rio-do-São-João, baʀ′ʀå-do-ree′o-do-sŏwɴᵍ-zho-ŏwɴᵍ′, a town of Brazil, province and 100 miles E.N.E. of Rio Janeiro. Pop. 2000.

Barra-do-Rio-Grande, baʀ′ʀå-do-ree′o-grån′då, a village of Brazil, about 350 miles W. of Bahia, on the São Francisco. Pop. 4000.

Barra-do-Rio-Negro, Brazil. See MANÁOS.

Barrafranca, baʀ-ʀå-från′kå, a town of Sicily, 10 miles S.E. of Caltanisetta. Pop. 8426.

Barrage, baʀˋʀåzh′ (Fr. for "dam"), a village of Egypt, on the Nile, 35 miles by rail N. of Cairo. Here is a great dam, or barrage, with locks and sluices, designed to regulate the Nile flood for purposes of irrigation. Pop. 3017.

Bar′rah, a town of the Benares division, North-West Provinces, British India, district and 17 miles E. of Ghazeepoor. Pop. 5401.

Barra Mansa, baʀ′ʀå mån′så, a town of Brazil, 70 miles N.W. of Rio Janeiro, on the right bank of the Parahiba do Sul. Pop. 6000.

Barran, baʀˋʀôɴᵍ′, a town of France, department of Gers, 7 miles W.S.W. of Auch. Pop. 1570.

Barranca, baʀ-ʀån′kå, a town of the United States of Colombia, on the Magdalena, 50 miles S.E. of Cartagena.

Barranquilla, baʀ-ʀån-keel′yå, a town in the United States of Colombia, state of Bolivar, capital of a province of its own name, on the left bank of the navigable river Magdalena, 15 miles from its mouth. It has a custom-house, 2 churches, 1 bank, 7 foreign consulates, a hospital, 2 printing-offices, a steam saw-mill, and machine-shops. From this point up, some 14 steamers ply upon the Magdalena, and a railway extends hence to Salgar. The town is fast increasing in trade. Pop. 18,000.

Barraux, baʀˋʀō′, a village of France, department of Isère, 22 miles N.E. of Grenoble. Pop. 1450.

Barrax, baʀ-ʀåʜ′, a town of Spain, on an affluent of the Jucar, 23 miles W.N.W. of Albacete. Pop. 2500.

Barray Islands, coast of Scotland. See BARRA.

Barr'd Islands, a group of small islands off the N.E. coast of Newfoundland, 4 miles from Fogo. Pop. 270.

Bar′re, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Barre township, about 20 miles N.W. of Worcester, and 60 miles W. of Boston. It has a national bank, a savings-bank, 5 churches, and manufactures of cotton, wool, straw hats, &c. One weekly newspaper is published here. Barre township is intersected by Ware River, and has a station named Barre Plains, on the Ware River Railroad. Pop. 2460.

Barre, a township of Orleans co., N.Y. Pop. in 1875, 2356. It contains Barre Centre.

Barre, a post-village of Washington co., Vt., in Barre township, on the Barre Branch of the Central Vermont Railroad, 5 or 6 miles S.E. of Montpelier, and on a branch of the Winooski River. It contains 3 churches, a national bank, the Barre Academy, a school called Goddard Seminary, and an iron-foundry. Barre township has a quarry of good granite, and manufactures of forks, ploughs, woollen goods, ice-tools, sash, &c. Pop. 1882.

Barre, a township of La Crosse co., Wis. Pop. 714.

Barreah, a town of India. See BARIAH.

Bar′re Centre, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., N.Y., in Barre township, about 30 miles W. of Rochester. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber and staves.

Bar′ree, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. 1237. It contains Manor Hill, Saulsburg, and Masseysburg.

Bar′re Forge, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Little Juniata River, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 10 miles N.W. of Huntingdon. It has a manufactory of pig-iron and blooms.

Barréges, or **Barèges,** baʀˋʀaizh′, a village and celebrated watering-place of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, on the Gave de Bastan, 3240 feet above the sea, and 12 miles S.S.W. of Bagnères-de-Bigorre. It consists of about 60 houses, most of them abandoned in winter on account of the cold and the danger from avalanches. It is frequented by invalids for its sulphurous springs. In the vicinity is the beautiful cascade of Gavarnie.

Bar′re Junction, a station in Washington co., Vt., at the junction of the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad with the Barre Branch of the Central Vermont Railroad, 2 miles from Montpelier.

Bar′rellville, a station in Alleghany co., Md., on the Cumberland & Piedmont Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Cumberland.

Bar′rel-of-But′ter Island, a skerry or small islet of Scotland, Orkney, off the S. end of Pomona. The tenant pays the proprietor a barrel of butter as rent for the privilege of killing seals on it.

Barre Mills, a post-office of La Crosse co., Wis., about 8 miles E.N.E. of La Crosse.

Bar′ren or **Big Barren River,** of Kentucky, rises in or near Monroe co. It runs northwestward, intersects Warren co., and enters Green River at Woodbury, about 20 miles N.W. of Bowling Green. Length, nearly 120 miles. Small steamboats can ascend it to Bowling Green.

Barren, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is drained by Little Barren River and several creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly; the soil is fertile. A large portion of the county is covered with forests. Indian corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. It is traversed by the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad. Cavernous limestone is abundant in this county. Capital, Glasgow. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,897,008. Pop. in 1870, 17,780, of whom 17,718 were natives and 62 were foreigners.

Barren, a post-office of Harrison co., Ind.

Barren Creek Spring, a post-village of Wicomico co., Md., about 12 miles N.W. of Salisbury. It has 3 churches and a saw-mill; also a medicinal spring.

Barren Fork, a post-hamlet of Izard co., Ark., 50 miles from Newport. It has a church and an academy.

Barren Hill, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., about 10 miles N.N.W. of Philadelphia. It has several hotels and general stores.

Barren Island, a sandy island off the S. shore of Long Island, in the township of Gravesend, Kings co., N. Y.

Barren Island, an island of Newfoundland, on the W. coast of Placentia Bay, 7 miles N.W. of Harbor Buffett.

Barren Island, one of the Hunter Islands, off the N.E. point of Tasmania. Length, 15 miles.

Barren Island, a volcanic island in the Bay of Bengal, E. of the Andaman Isles, 1848 feet in height.

Barren Islands, a group of small islands on the coast of Alaska, at the entrance to Cook's Inlet. The principal are Amatuli and Ushugat.

Barren Lake, a station on the Michigan Central (Air-Line) Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Cassopolis, Mich.

Barren Plain, a post-office of Robertson co., Tenn., 36 miles N. by W. of Nashville.

Barren Springs, a post-office of Fentress co., Tenn.

Bar′re Plains, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Barre township, on Ware River, about 19 miles W.N.W. of Worcester. It is on the Ware River Railroad, 21 miles N.N.E. of Palmer. It has a flouring-mill and factories.

Bar′rett, a post-village of Marshall co., Kansas, on the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, 81 miles W. of Atchison. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and 2 broom-factories.

Barrett, a station in Clearfield co., Pa., on the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Clearfield.

Barrett, a township of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. 930.

Barrett's Junction, a station in Belchertown, Hampshire co., Mass., at the crossing of the Springfield & Athol and New London Northern Railroads, 17 miles N.E. of Springfield.

Barrett's Station, a hamlet of St. Louis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 16 miles W. of St. Louis.

Bar′rettsville, a post-office of Dawson co., Ga., about 50 miles N. of Atlanta.

Barrettsville, a post-office of Hampshire co., W. Va.

Bar′reville, a post-hamlet of McHenry co., Ill., in Nunda township, about 45 miles N.W. of Chicago. It has a flour-mill.

Barrh, a town of India. See Barh.

Barr′head′, a town of Renfrewshire, Scotland, 6 miles by rail S.W. of Glasgow. It has cotton-mills, print-works, and bleacheries. Pop. 6209.

Bar′rie, a town of Ontario, capital of Simcoe co., on Kempenfeldt Bay, Lake Simcoe, 60 miles by rail N.N.W. of Toronto. It has 2 branch banks, 2 newspapers, a woollen-factory, flour-mills, &c. Pop. 3398.

Bar′rier Reef, or **The Great Bar′riers Reef,** off the N.E. coast of Australia, commences with Breaksea Spit, in lat. 24° 30′ S., lon. 158° 20′ E., and extends to Bristow Island, on the coast of Papua, in lat. 9° 15′ S., lon. 143° 20′ E., a distance of 1260 miles. This reef is composed of coral, and rises from a great depth, no bottom having been reached in some places with a line of 285 fathoms.

Barriga Negra, bar-ree′gå nå′grå, a town or village of Uruguay, South America, 85 miles N.E. of Montevideo.

Bar′ringer's, a township, Iredell co., N.C. Pop. 998.

Bar′rington, a township of Cook co., Ill. Pop. 1490. See Barrington Station.

Barrington, a post-hamlet of Strafford co., N.H., in Barrington township, about 25 miles E. of Concord. It has 2 churches and several lumber-mills. Pop. of the township, 1581. Barrington Station is on the Nashua & Rochester Railroad, 42 miles N.N.E. of Nashua, at East Barrington.

Barrington, a post-township of Yates co., N.Y., about 35 miles N.N.W. of Elmira, is bounded on the W. by Crooked Lake. It has 2 churches. The post-office is 8 miles from Penn Yan. Pop. 1506.

Barrington, a post-village and township of Bristol co., R.I., 8 miles S.E. of Providence, is bounded on the S. and W. by Narragansett Bay. It has 3 churches and a brick-yard. Pop. of village, 106; of township, 1185. Barrington Station is at Barrington Centre (which see).

Barrington, a post-village in Huntingdon co., Quebec, 4 miles from Hemmingford. Pop. 125.

Barrington, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Shelburne, 161 miles S.W. of Halifax. Pop. 800.

Barrington Centre, a post-hamlet of Bristol co., R.I., on the Providence, Warren & Bristol Railroad, 8 miles S.S.E. of Providence. Pop. 120.

Barrington Passage, a seaport town in Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, 4 miles E. of Barrington. Pop. 500.

Barrington Station, a post-village of Cook and Lake cos., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 32 miles N.W. of Chicago. It is partly in Barrington township and partly in Cuba. It has 2 hotels and 5 churches; and in the vicinity are several cheese-factories.

Bar′risville, a post-hamlet of Beaver co., Pa., 6 miles from New Brighton.

Bar′ron, a county in the N.W. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 1080 square miles. It is intersected by the Red Cedar or Menomonee River, and also drained by the Hay River. It contains several lakes. The surface is extensively covered with forests; the soil produces oats, potatoes, &c. Capital, Barron. Valuation of real and personal estate, $665,478. Pop. in 1870, 538, of whom 246 were natives and 292 were foreigners; in 1875, 3737.

Barron, a post-office of Jackson co., Oregon.

Barron, a post-village, capital of Barron co., Wis., on Vermilion River, about 5 miles from its mouth, and 40 miles N. of Menomonee. It has a court-house and a newspaper office. Pop. of Barron township, 628.

Bar′ronsfield, a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles from Maccan. Pop. 125.

Barrosa, bar-ro′så, a village of Spain, on the coast of Andalùsia, 16 miles S.E. of Cadiz.

Barrow, bår′rō, or **Borragh,** bor′råh, a river of Ireland, in Leinster, flows generally southward, and joins the Suir to form Waterford harbor.

Bar′row, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad, 51 miles N. by W. of Alton. It has a church.

Bar′row-in-Fur′ness, a borough and port of Lancashire, England, on Morecambe Bay, opposite to and including Walney Island. It is the terminus of several railways, and has some of the largest iron- and steel-works in England, ship-yards, wire and railway-carriage works, flax- and jute-mills, &c. It has excellent docks and harbor-works, and is in part built on land reclaimed from the sea. It was until a few years ago an insignificant village. Pop. in 1871, 18,584.

Bar′row Island, in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 20° 45′ S., lon. 139° 3′ W., was named in honor of Sir John Barrow.

Barrow's Lake, towards the S. of Newfoundland, is about 18 miles long and 2 miles wide. It has its outlet by a river emptying into Fortune Bay.

Barrow's Store, a post-office of Brunswick co., Va.

Bar′row Strait, a channel in the N. part of North America, is about 40 miles wide. The E. part of it is contiguous to Lancaster Sound and Prince Regent Inlet. It communicates with Melville Sound on the W. It is near lat. 74° N., and is included between lon. 84° and 90° W.

Bar′rowsville, a post-hamlet of Bristol co., Mass., in Norton township, on a branch of the New Bedford Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Taunton. It has a church and a cotton-factory.

Barr's, a station in Elk co., Pa., on the Low Grade division of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 19 miles W. of Driftwood. Here is Medix Run Post-Office.

Barr's Landing, a post-hamlet of Lexington co., S.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 18 miles W. of Columbia. It has a turpentine distillery.

Barr's Mills, a village in Stark co., O., on the Tuscarawas Valley Railroad, 12 miles S. by W. of Massillon, in Sugar Creek township. It has 2 churches, a bank, a planing-mill, and a graded school.

Barr's Mills, a post-hamlet of Tuscarawas co., O., in Sugar Creek township, on Sugar Creek, 11 miles W. of Dover. It has 1 or 2 mills.

Barr's Store, a post-township of Macoupin co., Ill., about 25 miles S. of Jacksonville. Pop. 999.

Barrs′ville, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Fla., 14 miles from Lake City.

Barrum ad Albulam, Latin for BAR-SUR-AUBE.

Barrum ad Sequanam, Latin for BAR-SUR-SEINE.

Barry, bår′ree, a county in the S.W. central part of Michigan, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by Thornapple River, and also drained by Fall Creek. The surface is undulating, and is adorned with numerous small lakes. A large portion is covered with forests, in which the ash, beech, oak, sugar-maple, and tulip-tree abound. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, and wool are the staple products. It is traversed by the Grand River Valley division of the Michigan Central Railroad. Capital, Hastings. Valuation of real and personal estate, $11,174,848. Pop. in 1870, 22,199; in 1874, 22,051.

Barry, a county in the S.W. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is drained by White River and Flat Creek. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests of the ash, hickory, oak, yellow pine, &c.; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and live-stock are the staple productions. Among the minerals of this county are carboniferous limestone and lead. Capital, Cassville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 10,373, of whom 10,345 were natives and 28 were foreigners.

Barry, a post-village of Pike co., Ill., in Barry township, on the Wabash Railroad, 19 miles E. of Hannibal, Mo., and 27 miles S.E. of Quincy. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, a graded school, 3 flouring-mills, and a woollen-mill. Pop. 1600; of the township, 2496.

Barry, a post-office of Coffey co., Kansas.

Barry, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., on the Potomac River, the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Berlin Station, 75 miles W. of Baltimore. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Barry, a township of Barry co., Mich. Pop. 1230.

Barry, a post-village of Clay and Platte cos., Mo., 10 miles N. of Kansas City. It has 2 churches. Pop. 150.

Barry, a post-office of Cuyahoga co., O., about 16 miles E. by S. of Cleveland.

Barry, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., in Barry township, about 12 miles W.N.W. of Pottsville, and 44 miles N.N.E. of Harrisburg. Pop. of township, 950.

Barrytown, bår′ree-tŏwn, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Red Hook township, on the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 94 miles N. of New York. It has 3 churches. Pop. 248.

Barryville, bår′ree-vĭl, a post-office of Delaware co., Iowa, about 50 miles W. by S. from Dubuque.

Barryville, a post-office of Macon co., Mo.

Barryville, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Delaware & Hudson Canal, and on the Delaware River (which separates it from Shohola Station on the Erie Railroad), 19 miles W.N.W. of Port Jervis. It has 2 churches, a suspension bridge, and a boat-yard. Pop. about 250.

Barryville, a post-office of Stark co., O., is at Harrisburg, about 10 miles N.E. of Canton.

Bars, a town and county of Hungary. See BARSCH.

Barsac, baʀ‵såk′, a town of France, in Gironde, on the Garonne, 19 miles by rail S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 2870.

Barsch, baʀsh (Hun. *Bars,* bŏʀsh), a town of Hungary, capital of the county, 57 miles N.N.W. of Pesth, and divided by the river Gran into Old and New Barsch (pop. respectively 1000 and 820), formerly a free fortified town. The county of Barsch has 137,191 inhabitants. In the S. it is rich in grain and fruit. The mountains in the N. formerly yielded gold and silver.

Barsi, a town of India. See BURSEE.

Bars′ness, a township of Pope co., Minn. Pop. 153.

Barsöe, baʀ′sö‵ẹh, a small island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, 9 miles N.E. of Apenrade. Pop. 89.

Bar-sur-Aube, baʀ-süʀ-ōb (L. *Bar′rum ad Al′bulam*), an ancient town of France, department of Aube, 33 miles by rail E.S.E. of Troyes, on the Aube. It has a commerce in wine, wood, hemp, and wool. Pop. 4453.

Bar-sur-Ornain. See BAR-LE-DUC.

Bar-sur-Seine, baʀ-süʀ-såne (L. *Bar′rum ad Seq′uanam*), a town of France, department of Aube, 20 miles by rail S.E. of Troyes, on the left bank of the Seine. This was an important town in the Middle Ages. It was the scene of a severe engagement between Napoleon and the allies, 25th May, 1814. Pop. 2798.

Bart, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., in Bart township, about 50 miles W. of Philadelphia. The township has 4 churches, a cotton-factory, and nickel-mines which are the richest in the United States. Pop. of township, 1432.

Bartan, baʀ‵tån′, a town of Anatolia, on the Bartan-Soo (anc. *Parthe′nius*), near its mouth in the Black Sea, 45 miles N.E. of Ereglee. It has 5 mosques. Pop. 6500.

Barten, baʀ′tẹn, a town of East Prussia, 47 miles S.E. of Königsberg. Pop. 1735.

Bartenheim, baʀ′tẹn-hīme‵ (Fr. pron. baʀ‵tẹn-ĕm′), a village of Alsace, Germany, on a railway, 12 miles from Mülhausen. Pop. 1885.

Bartenstein, baʀ′tẹn-stīne‵, a town of East Prussia, 33 miles by rail S.S.E. of Königsberg, on the Alle. Pop. 5879, engaged in the manufacture of linens, woollens, etc.

Bartfa, bŏʀt′fŏh‵, or **Bartfeld,** baʀt′fĕlt, a town of North Hungary, co. of Saros, on the Tepla, 155 miles N.E. of Pesth, is celebrated for its hot baths. Pop. 5303.

Bart′gestown, a post-office of Rice co., Kansas.

Barth, or **Bart,** baʀt, a seaport of Prussia, Pomerania, on the Binnensee, at the mouth of the Barth, 17 miles W.N.W. of Stralsund. Pop. 5774.

Bartholmä, or **Sanct Bartholmä,** sånkt bartol′må, a village of Austria, in Carniola, 8 miles E.N.E. of Neustadtl-Rudolphswerth. Pop. 3786.

Bartholomäussee, Bavaria. See KÖNIGSEE.

Barthol′omew, a county in the S.E. central part of Indiana, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is drained by the Driftwood Fork of White River, and by Clifty and Flat Rock Creeks. The surface is partly level and partly hilly; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and live-stock are the staple products. In 1870 this county produced 1,529,675 bushels of Indian corn,—more than any other county in the state. It is intersected by the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad. Two branches of that road also connect at Columbus, which is the capital. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,661,600. Pop. in 1870, 21,133, of whom 19,700 were Americans.

Bartholomew, Drew co., Ark. See BAXTER.

Bartholomew Bayou, bī′oo, a river of Arkansas, rises in Jefferson co., near Pine Bluff. Its general direction is nearly southward until it crosses the southern boundary of the state and enters Morehouse parish in Louisiana. It runs thence southwestward, and enters the Ouachita River about 13 miles W. of Bastrop. Its length is about 275 miles. It is said to be navigable by steamboats for 200 miles.

Bartholomew's Station, in Washington co., Md., is on the Washington County Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 21 miles S. of Hagerstown.

Bar′tholow's Water Station, in Frederick co., Md., is on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 47 miles W. of Baltimore.

Bar′tleson, a station on the St. Louis, Lawrence & Western Railroad, 3 miles E. of Stanley, Kansas.

Bar′tle's Station, a station in Lawrence co., O., on the Iron Railroad, 12 miles N. of Ironton.

Bart′lett, a station on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, 10 miles N.N.W. of Little Rock, Ark.

Bartlett, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., in Hanover township, on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 29 miles W.N.W. of Chicago. It has a church, a steam grist-mill, a hotel, and several carriage-shops. Pop. about 150.

Bartlett, a post-village of Fremont co., Iowa, on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, 25 miles S. of Council Bluffs. Pop. 106.

Bartlett, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., N.H., in Bartlett township, on the Saco River, and on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 72 miles N.W. of Portland. It has 2 churches, a hotel, and a lumber-mill. Near here is Mount Kearsarge, 3251 feet high. Pop. of the township, 629.

Bartlett, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., in Westmoreland township, 6 miles S. of Rome. It has a church, a cheese-factory, and a lumber-mill. It is on the railroad between Rome and Clinton.

Bartlett, a post-office of Washington co., O., at the village of Plymouth, 18 miles W. of Marietta.

Bartlett, a post-village of Shelby co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of Memphis. It has 4 churches.

Bartlett's Island, Lake Superior. See OUTER ISLAND.

Bartlett Springs, a post-office of Lake co., Cal., on Bartlett Creek, 25 miles by stage N.E. of Lakeport.

Bart′lettsville, a hamlet of Lawrence co., Ind., 5 miles E. of Guthrie Railroad Station.

Bart′leyville, a post-hamlet of Morris co., N.J., and a station on the High Bridge Railroad, 15 miles N.N.E. of High Bridge. It has a foundry and a machine-shop.

Bart′low, a township of Henry co., O. Pop. 126.

Bart′mer, a station in St. Louis co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 6 miles N. of St. Louis.

Bar′to, a village in Berks co., Pa., is the present N. terminus of the Colebrookdale Railroad, 13 miles N. of Pottstown. Here are mines of excellent iron ore.

Bar′told Valley, a post-office of St. Louis co., Mo.

Bartolomäus, an island of the West Indies. See Saint Bartholomew.

Bar′ton, a county in the W. central part of Kansas, has an area of 1332 square miles. It is intersected by the Arkansas River. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is productive. It is traversed by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. About 99 per cent. of this county is prairie. Capital, Great Bend. Pop. in 1870, 2, both foreigners; in 1875, 2099; in 1878, 8251.

Barton, a county in the W.S.W. part of Missouri, bordering on Kansas, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is partly drained by the North Fork of Spring River and several affluents of the Osage River. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. This county contains extensive prairies, among which groves of the oak, hickory, walnut, locust, &c., are distributed. Maize, wheat, and live-stock are the staple products. Coal and limestone are found here. Capital, Lamar. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 5087, of whom 4931 were natives and 156 were foreigners.

Barton, a post-village of Colbert co., Ala., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 134 miles E. by S. from Memphis, 11 miles W. of Tuscumbia, and 2 miles S. of the Tennessee River. It has a church and a cotton-factory.

Barton, a post-village of Phillips co., Ark., on the Arkansas Central Railroad, 13 miles W. of Helena. It has an academy and several churches.

Barton, a station of Burke co., Ga., on the Central Railroad of Georgia, 94 miles N.W. of Savannah.

Barton, a township of Gibson co., Ind. Pop. 1626.

Barton, a post-hamlet of Labette co., Kansas, in Canada township, 11 miles E. of Liberty Railroad Station.

Barton, a post-village of Alleghany co., Md., on the Cumberland & Piedmont Railroad, is in the celebrated Cumberland coal-field, 28 miles S.W. of Cumberland. Coal is mined here by four companies. It has 5 churches, a tannery, and a furniture-factory. Pop. about 2000.

Barton, a township of Newaygo co., Mich. Pop. 404.

Barton, a post-office of Barton co., Mo.

Barton, a station of Cheyenne co., Neb., near the Colorado line, 369 miles W. of Omaha.

Barton, a post-township of Tioga co., N.Y., is on the Susquehanna River, and is partly drained by Cayuta Creek. It contains the large village of Waverly and the post-village of Barton, which is on the Erie and Southern Central Railroads, 23 miles E.S.E. of Elmira. Barton village has a church, a grist-mill, &c. Total pop. 5944.

Barton, a post-office of Anderson co., Tex.

Barton, a post-village of Orleans co., Vt., is on Barton River, in a township of the same name, and on the Passumpsic Railroad, 15 miles S. of Newport, and about 42 miles N.N.E. of Montpelier. It contains the Barton Academy, a national bank, 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a machine-shop. The township has manufactures of carriages, lumber, furniture, sash, &c., and contains a village named Barton Landing. Pop. of township, 1911.

Barton, a post-village of Washington co., Wis., on Milwaukee River, in a deep valley in Barton township, and on the Milwaukee & Fond du Lac Air-Line Railroad, 35 miles N.N.W. of Milwaukee. It has 2 churches, 3 hotels, a convent, an academy, and a flour-mill. Pop. of township, 1350.

Barton City, a township of Barton co., Mo. Pop. 270.

Barto′nia, a post-office of Randolph co., Ind., about 20 miles N. of Richmond.

Bar′ton Land′ing, a post-village of Orleans co., Vt., in Barton township, on Barton River, and on the Passumpsic Railroad, 4 or 5 miles E. of Irasburg, and 9 miles S. of Newport. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of lumber, caskets, carriages, etc. Pop. about 500.

Bar′ton's Creek, a township, Wake co., N.C. P. 1585.

Bar′tonsville, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Pa., in Pocono township, 6 miles W. by N. of Stroudsburg. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills.

Bartonsville, a post-hamlet of Windham co., Vt., on Williams River, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, 43 miles S.S.E. of Rutland. It has a church.

Bar′ton-upon-Hum′ber, a town of England, co. of Lincoln, on a railway, and on the Humber, 6 miles S.W. of Hull. The river is here 6 miles across. It has a trade in corn and flour, and manufactures of ropes, sacking, bricks, and tiles. Pop. 4332.

Bar′tonville, a post-office of Walker co., Ala.

Bartonville, a village of Warren co., N.Y., in Horicon township, 10 miles E. of Riverside Station. It has manufactures of lumber and cabinet-wares.

Bartonville, a station in Frederick co., Va., on the Winchester & Strasburg Railroad, 37 miles S.W. of Harper's Ferry.

Bartonville, a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, 3 miles S. of Hamilton. Pop. 100.

Bartossowice, Austria. See Partschendorf.

Bar′tow, formerly called **Cass,** a county in the N.W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Etowah River. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys, and is mostly covered with forests; the soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and wheat are the staple products. Iron, limestone, and marble are abundant in this county, which is traversed by the Western & Atlantic Railroad and the Rome Railroad. Capital, Cartersville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,804,988. Pop. in 1870, 16,566, of whom 16,491 were Americans.

Bartow, a village, capital of Polk co., Fla., about 44 miles E. of Tampa. It has 2 churches and an academy. The name of its post-office is Peace Creek.

Bartow, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ga., on the Central Railroad. It has a church and an academy.

Bartow Iron-Works, a post-hamlet of Bartow co., Ga., on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, 3 miles S. of Etowah River. It has a church, and a furnace for pig-iron. Pop. 200.

Bartow-on-the-Sound, a post-office of Westchester co., N.Y., in Pelham township, on Long Island Sound. Bartow Station is on the Harlem River Branch of the New York & New Haven Railroad, 9 miles from New York.

Bar′tramville, a post-office of Lawrence co., O.

Bartsch, baʀtch, a river of Prussia, rises in the province of Posen, and enters the Oder above Glogau.

Bart′ville, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., in Bart township, 7 miles from Christiana.

Baru, bå-roo′, an island off the coast of the United States of Colombia, near the port of Cartagena. It is fertile and populous, and has a good port.

Barˋuipoor′, a town or collection of villages in India, Bengal, 16 miles S. of Calcutta. It has a Protestant mission church and an orphanage. Pop. 3231.

Baruth, bå′root, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 31 miles S.E. of Potsdam. Pop. 1897.

Barvas, baʀ′vås, a village of Scotland, Isle of Lewis, Hebrides, co. of Ross. Pop. 501.

Bärwalde, båʀ′ŵålˋdẹh, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 31 miles N.N.E. of Frankfort-on-Oder. Pop. 3765.

Bärwalde, or **Beerwalde,** båʀ′ŵålˋdẹh, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, near Stettin. Pop. 2212.

Barwallah, or **Barwala,** bar-wŏl′lạ, a town of India, 78 miles S.W. of Ahmedabad. Pop. 5813.

Barysz, or **Barycz,** bå′rish, a town of Austrian Galicia, 19 miles E.N.E. of Stanislawow. Pop. 2765.

Bas, bås, or **Batz,** båts, a small island of France, in the English Channel, 15 miles N.W. of Morlaix. It is 3 miles in length, by 2 miles in breadth, and has on it two forts and a revolving light. Pop. 1167.

Bas, a town of France. See Bas-en-Basset.

Basahid, bŏhˋsŏhˋheed′, a village of Hungary, co. of Torontal. Pop. 3727.

Basalt (bạ-sawlt′) **Peak,** Colorado, a peak of the Rocky Mountains, is in lat. 40° 21′ 11″ N., lon. 106° 15′ 12″ W. It has an altitude of 11,906 feet above the sea.

Baˋsantpoor′, a village of India, Muzufferpoor district, Bengal, 20 miles S.W. of Muzufferpoor. Pop. 5130.

Basardschik, or **Basarjeek.** See Hajee-Ogloo-Bazarjeek.

Basberg, a town of Bohemia. See Sebastiansberg.

Baschi Islands. See Bashee Islands.

Bas′co, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 33 miles N.N.E. of Quincy. It has a church, a steam-mill, and several stores.

Bascom, bas′kọm, a post-office of Scriven co., Ga.

Bascom, a post-village of Seneca co., O., on the Chicago division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 6 miles W. by N. from Tiffin. It has 3 churches. Pop. 107.

Basˋdeopoor′, a town of India, Boglipoor district. Pop. 3508.

Baseelan, or **Basilan,** bå-see′lånˋ, one of the largest islands of the Sooloo Archipelago, off the S.W. extremity of Mindanao, from which it is separated by the Strait of Baseelan. It is about 42 miles in length, by 6 average breadth.

Basel, bå′zẹl (Ger. *Basel,* bå′zẹl; Fr. *Basle* or *Bâle,* bâl; L. *Basili′a* or *Basile′a*), a city of Switzerland, capital of the district of Basel Town. It is 43 miles N. of Bern, pleasantly situated on the Rhine, which divides the town into two parts,—GROSS BASEL, or Great Basel, on the left bank, and KLEIN BASEL, or Little Basel, on the right bank. Lat. 47° 34′ N.; lon. 7° 36′ E. Each of these parts is at the junction of several railways. Basel is surrounded by walls, and is tolerably well built; streets irregular, but clean, and plentifully supplied with fountains. The cathedral, built by Henry II. in 1019, has a tower 250 feet high, and is one of the finest churches in Switzerland. The public library contains 100,000 volumes, with many manuscripts, and an interesting collection of paintings and drawings by Holbein. The university, founded in 1459, by Pope Pius II., and reorganized in 1817, with 24 professors, was the first great seminary of learning established in Switzerland. The town has also a normal school, a gymnasium, an elementary polytechnic school, a theological institution, a school of practical agriculture, the Erasmus college, orphanages, a deaf-mute school, a school for Protestant missionaries, a fine museum, and picture-galleries. As a commercial and manufacturing town, Basel is the most important in Switzerland. Its ribbon-manufactories are extensive; and it also produces linen, paper, silks, gloves, leather, jewelry, printed cottons, and turnery ware. Pop. 44,834.

Basel, or **Bâle,** a canton of Switzerland, situated in the N.W., on the frontiers of Alsace and the grand duchy of Baden. Area, 185 square miles. Surface undulating. Principal rivers, the Rhine and its tributaries, the Birz and Ergolz. Corn enough is raised for home consumption, and some wine is produced. Chief manufactures, ribbons, woollens, linens, leather, iron and steel wares. In 1832 it was divided into two portions entirely independent of each other, viz., Basel Town (Bâle Ville), which comprises the city and several surrounding communes (pop. 51,515), and Basel Land (Bâle Campagne), the capital of which is Liesthal, embracing the remaining communes (pop. 55,548).

Base Lake, a post-office of Washtenaw co., Mich., at Dover, a hamlet, 5 miles from Dexter.

Basele, bå-så′lẹh or båˋzail′, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 12 miles N.E. of Dendermonde. In the commune many bricks are made. Pop. 5000.

Baselice, bå-sêl′e-chå, a town of Italy, on a mountain, 21 miles S.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 3868.

Bas-en-Basset, bâz-ôNᵍ-bâsˋså′, a town of France, in Haute-Loire, 11 miles N. of Yssingeaux. Pop. 3022.

Basento, a river of Italy. See BASIENTO.

Bas′ford, a town of England, 1½ miles N. of Nottingham. It manufactures hosiery and lace. Pop. 13,038.

Ba′sham's Gap, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ala., 13 miles from Hartsell's Railroad Station. It has a church.

Ba′shan, a hamlet in East Haddam township, Middlesex co., Conn., 5 miles from Goodspeed's Landing. It has manufactures of cotton goods. Bashan Falls, at this place, are regarded as the highest in the state.

Bashan, a township of Brown co., Minn. Pop. 201.

Bashan, a post-office of Meigs co., O.

Bashˋaw′, a post-township of Burnett co., Wis. P. 65.

Bashee or **Bashi** (båˋshee′) **Islands,** or **Batanes,** bå-tå′nês, a group of islands in the archipelago of the Philippines, between Luzon and Formosa.

Bashi, bash′ī, a post-office of Clark co., Ala.

Bashka, a river of Russia. See VASHKA.

Bashkeers, or **Bashkirs,** bâsh′keerzˋ, a people inhabiting the plains adjoining the South Uralian Mountains, on the confines of Europe and Asia, between the parallels of 52° and 55° 30′ N. lat. and the meridians of 58° and 63° E. lon. The origin of this people is obscure; their language differs but little from that of the Tartars of Kazan; but they are regarded as an offshoot of the Finnish stock. The Bashkeers are in part settled as cultivators of the soil; but many still cling to their ancient nomadic habits. Their territory is fertile. In 1770 they numbered about 160,000 souls; but in 1874 there were nearly a million Bashkeers, according to Major Wood. They are Mohammedans, and as a rule they are very poor and ignorant.

Basht, bâsht, a citadel and village of Persia, province of Fars, 80 miles W.N.W. of Sheeraz.

Basidoh, bå-se-dō′, or **Basˋsadore′,** a village at the west end of the island of Kishm, in the Persian Gulf. Lat. 26° 39′ N.; lon. 55° 22′ E. It is a station for British ships, and has a small bazaar and a hospital.

Basiento, bå-se-ên′to or **Basento,** bå-sên′to (anc. *Casuen′tus*), a river of Italy, in Basilicata, rises in the Apennines, W. of Potenza, flows E.S.E., and enters the Gulf of Taranto, 25 miles W.S.W. of Taranto. Length, 50 miles.

Ba′sil, a post-village of Fairfield co., O., in Liberty township, on the Ohio Canal, about 22 miles E.S.E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and an iron-foundry. Pop. 220.

Basilan, island, Sooloo Archipelago. See BASEELAN.

Basilia and **Basilea,** Latin names of BASEL.

Basilicata, bå-se-le-kå′tå (anc. *Luca′nia*), a *compartimento* of the kingdom of Italy, embracing the single province of Potenza, having on the S.E. the Gulf of Taranto. Capital, Potenza. Area, 4122 square miles. It is mostly mountainous, being traversed by the Apennines, but has a fine plain on the shores of the gulf, watered by several small streams. Chief products, wine, cotton, oil, tobacco, and saffron. Principal towns, Potenza, Francavilla, and Tursi. Pop. in 1875, 517,069.

Basiluzzo, one of the Lipari Islands. See VACCHELUCE.

Ba′singstoke, a borough of England, co. of Hants, 45 miles by rail W.S.W. of London. It has a church built in the reign of Henry VIII., an ancient free school, a bluecoat school, founded in 1646, a market-house, town hall, and jail, and a large trade in corn and malt. By a canal it communicates with the Wey and the Thames. Pop. 5574.

Ba′sin Har′bor, a village of Addison co., Vt., on Lake Champlain, 20 miles S. from Burlington.

Ba′sin Mills, a station in Penobscot co., Me., on the European & North American Railroad, 7½ miles N. of Bangor.

Basin Mountain, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., N.Y., has an altitude of 4905 feet.

Basin Spring, a post-office of Williamson co., Tenn., 12 miles from Franklin.

Basin Springs, a post-office of Grayson co., Tex., 16 miles from Sherman.

Baskahe′gan River, in Maine, rises in a lake of its own name, and empties into the Mattawamkeag.

Basket Station, Sullivan co., N.Y. See DOUGLAS CITY.

Bask′ing Ridge, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., in Bernards township, on the New Jersey West Line Railroad, 26 miles W. of Newark. It has 4 churches, and a manufactory of condensed milk.

Bask′inton, a post-office of Franklin parish, La., 15 miles from Delhi.

Basle, a city of Switzerland. See BASEL.

Bas′netsville, a post-hamlet of Marion co., W. Va., about 10 miles from Fairmont. It has a church.

Basouda, bå-sŏw′dạ, a town of Central India, 150 miles S.W. of Gwalior, said to comprise 2000 houses.

Basque (bask) **Provinces** (Span. *Vascongadas,* vâs-kon-gå′DÂs), a country of Spain, bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay, E. by Navarre, S. by the province of Logroño, and W. by Burgos and Santander. The three Basque provinces are Biscay, capital Bilbao; Guipuzcoa, capital Tolosa; and Alava, capital Vitoria. The Basques are nearly all shepherds. They speak a language called Basque, Euscara, or Escuara, which has little analogy with any other known tongue. The French part of the Basque country is now comprised in the department of Basses-Pyrénées.——Adj. and inhab. BASQUE, bask.

Basqueville, a town of France. See BACQUEVILLE.

Basra, a town of Asia. See BASSORAH.

Bas-Rhin, båˋRÂNᵍ′ ("Lower Rhine"), a former French department, now the district of Lower Alsace, in Germany. See ALSACE.

Bass, a large, insulated, greenstone rock of Scotland, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, 3 miles N.E. of North Berwick, is a mile in circumference, and 420 feet high.

Bassa, bâs′så, **Baf′fa,** or **Buf′fa,** a harbor of Liberia, between Capes Mesurado and Palmas.

Bassadore, a village of Kishm. See BASIDOH.

Bassahir, a state of India. See BUSSAHER.

Bassain, district and towns of Burmah. See BASSEIN.

Bassam, or **Grand Bassam,** grand bâsˋsâm′ or grôNᵍ bâsˋsôNᵍ′, a French town of Africa, Upper Guinea, on the Gold Coast, near the mouth of the river of its own name. It exports palm-oil, peanuts, &c.

Bassam, or **Grand Bassam,** called also **Rio de Sueiro da Costa,** ree′o då swå′e-ro då kos′tå, a river of Western Africa, the mouth of which is on the southern part of the Ivory Coast, in lat. 5° 10′ N., lon. 3° 45′ W.

Bassano, bâs-så′no, an episcopal city of Northern Italy, province and 19 miles N.E. of Vicenza, at the foot of the Alps, near the Brenta. It is surrounded by walls, is well built, and well paved. The inhabitants are noted for their industry, their manufactures and trade in silk fabrics, paper, hats, woollens, and copper-ware. In the private houses, the communal palace, and the churches, are celebrated paintings, especially those of Giacomo da Ponte, surnamed Bassano. It has a picture-gallery, a handsome theatre, and a botanic garden. The printing establishment of Remondini is ancient and celebrated. On September 9, 1796, the Austrians were here defeated by the French. Pop. 13,254.

Bas‘sar′, or **Poo′lo Bas‘sar′**, a small island in the Malay Archipelago, off the N. coast of Ceram. Lat. 2° 45′ S.; lon. 129° 10′ E.

Bassas da India. See EUROPA.

Bassein, or **Bassain**, bås‘såne′ or bås‘sīne′, a district of British Burmah, bounded S. and W. by the Bay of Bengal, and E. by the Irrawaddy. Area, 8954 square miles. The western part is mountainous, but the Irrawaddy delta is an exceedingly fertile region, producing rice, oil-seeds, cotton, and tobacco. Capital, Bassein. Pop. 316,883.

Bassein, or **Bassain**, a town of Burmah, capital of the above, on the Bassein River, a navigable delta-branch of the Irrawaddy. It has a great trade in rice. Pop. 19,577.

Bassein, bås-såne′, a seaport town of India, presidency and 30 miles N. of Bombay, on an island of the same name. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1531, captured by the Mahrattas in 1750, and ceded to the British in 1802.

Bas′senthwaite, a lake of England, in Cumberland, between Skiddaw and Winthorp Brows mountains.

Bas′ses, or **Great Bas′ses**, a ledge of rocks, off the S.E. coast of Ceylon. Lat. 6° 11′ N.; lon. 81° 39′ E. Here is a light-house with a red flashing light.

LITTLE BASSES, 20 miles from the above, is in lat. 6° 52′ N., lon. 81° 58′ E. It has a light-house with a beautiful group of flashing lights.

Basses-Alpes, båss‘ålp′ (*i.e.*, "Lower Alps"), a frontier department of the S.E. of France, bordering on Italy. Area, 2680 square miles. It is chiefly mountainous. The level portion is in the S., but only one-fourth of the land is cultivated. Principal rivers, the Durance and Var. The soil is generally sterile, but between the mountains are valleys which are very fertile. Numerous sheep from neighboring departments are fed on the mountains. Fruit, wine, wool, and grain are staple products. Pop. 136,166.

Basses-Pyrénées, båss-pee‘rå‘nå′ (*i.e.*, "Lower Pyrenees"), a frontier department of France, formed of part of the old province of Béarn, bounded E. by the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, S. by the Pyrenees, W. by the Bay of Biscay, and N. by the departments of Landes and Gers. Area, 2862 square miles. Capital, Pau. Nearly half the surface is covered with pastures and marshes, one-sixth part is occupied by forests, and the rest is fertile. Numerous torrents descend from the mountains. The minerals comprise iron, copper, and marble. The mineral springs of Eaux-Bonnes and Eaux-Chaudes are much frequented, and the salt from the springs of Salies is in repute. Among the products are the oak, gall-nut, and wine; and among animals, the bear, the wolf, and the isard, a species of chamois. Manufactures unimportant; the chief are iron-forging, and the production of linen and paper. Pop. 431,525.

Basse-Terre, båss‘taiʀ′, a seaport town of the West Indies, capital of the French island of Guadeloupe, on its S.W. coast, in lat. 15° 59′ 30″ N., lon. 61° 44′ W. It is the residence of the governor and the bishop, the seat of courts, of a college and seminary, and has several schools and a botanic garden. It has no harbor. Pop. 9480.

Basse-Terre, bass‘tair′, a town of the British West Indies, capital of St. Christopher, one of the Leeward Islands, on its W. coast, in lat. 17° 17′ N., lon. 62° 42′ W. Pop. 8500. Its harbor is defended by several batteries, and it has an active trade in salt and sugar.

Bas′sett, a post-village of Chickasaw co., Iowa, on the Iowa & Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 9 miles E. of Charles City. It has 2 churches. Pop. 359.

Bas′sett's Creek, Ala., runs southwestward in Clarke co., and enters the Tombigbee River.

Bassett's Station, a post-hamlet of Kenosha co., Wis., on the Kenosha & Rockford Railroad, 22 miles W. of Kenosha.

Bassignana, bås‘seen-yå′nå, a town of Italy, 8 miles N.E. of Alessandria. Pop. 3485.

Bass′im, or **Bas′im**, a district of India, in Berar. Area, 1828 square miles. Capital, Bassim.

Bassim, or **Basim**, a town of India, capital of the above district, 50 miles S. of Akola. Pop. 8531.

Bassin, a town of the West Indies. See CHRISTIANSTED.

Bassin d'Arcachon, bås‘såɴᵍ′ daʀ‘kå‘shòɴᵍ′, a bay on the W. coast of France, department of Gironde. It is surrounded by a region of pines, sand-dunes, and marshes, and has never attained great commercial importance, but of late its oyster-plantations have attracted much attention.

Bass Lake, a hamlet of Faribault co., Minn., about 28 miles S. of Mankato.

Bass Lake, a station in Washington co., Minn., on the St. Paul, Stillwater & Taylor's Falls Railroad, 12 miles E.N.E. of St. Paul.

Bass Landing, a post-office of Lake co., Tenn.

Bassorah, bås′so-rå, **Basra**, bås′rå, **Balsora**, bål′-so-rå, or **Bus′sorah** (Arab. a "margin"), a frontier city and river-port of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Bagdad, on the Shat-el-Arab, 70 miles from its mouth in the Persian Gulf, and 270 miles S.E. of Bagdad. Lat. 30° 30′ N.; lon. 47° 34′ 15″ E. It is enclosed by a wall of sun-dried brick from 7 to 9 miles in circumference, the space including rice-fields, date-groves, and gardens, and intersected by canals. With the exception of the English factory, the governor's residence, and a few of the mosques, there are no good edifices. The bazaars are mean, but are stocked with all kinds of goods, Bassorah being the great emporium of the Turkish Empire for Eastern produce; though the neighboring town of Maghil is taking away its trade and population. Ships of 500 tons burden can come up to the city, the trade of which is mostly carried on in Arabian bottoms. Bassorah is a sickly place, and has of late greatly declined in importance. Pop. about 10,000.

Bass River, a township of Burlington co., N.J. Pop. 807. It contains the village of New Gretna.

Bass River, a post-village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, 14 miles from Londonderry. Pop. 300.

Bass's Strait, separating Australia from Tasmania, has an average breadth of 150 miles. It is much encumbered with islands and coral reefs.

Bass Station, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala., on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of Stevenson.

Bass Station, on the Rome Railroad, is 9 miles E. of Rome, Ga., and 14 miles W. of Kingston.

Bass′ville, a hamlet of Brevard co., Fla. It has a church.

Bass Wood, a post-office of Richland co., Wis.

Båstad, bos′tåd, a town of Sweden, on the Cattegat, 60 miles W.N.W. of Christianstad. Pop. 660.

Bastar, a state of India. See BUSTAR.

Bastelica, bås-têl′e-kå, a village of Corsica, 13 miles E.N.E. of Ajaccio. Pop. 2844.

Basti, the ancient name of BAZA.

Basti, a town of India. See BUSTEE.

Bastia, bås-tee′å, a fortified seaport town of Corsica, on its N.E. coast, 95 miles N.N.E. of Ajaccio. This town, the wealthiest and most populous in the island, is built amid olive-, orange-, and citron-gardens, and has a fine appearance from the sea. Bastia is the seat of a school of hydrography, and has a public library with 30,000 volumes, and manufactures of leather, oil, iron, soap, pâtés, and liqueurs, Its trade is chiefly in wine, oil, leather, goats' hair, wax, and coral. Coral-fishing is also carried on to some extent. Of late years Bastia has greatly increased in importance, and has become a centre of an extensive traffic between France, Sicily, Italy, and the Levant. Pop. 21,535.

Bastia, a town of Italy, 14 miles by rail E.S.E. of Perugia. Pop. 3489.

Bastide-d'Armagnac, bås‘teed′ daʀ‘mån‘yåk′, a town of France, in Gers, 27 miles W. of Condom. Pop. 1709.

Bastide-de-Serou, bås‘teed′ dęh sęh-roo′, a town of France, in Ariége, 9 miles W.N.W. of Foix. Pop. 2889.

Bastide-Rouairoux, bås‘teed′ roo‘å‘roo′, a town of France, in Tarn, 21 miles S.E. of Castres. Pop. 2871.

Bastita, the Latin name of LA-BATHIE.

Bastogne, bås‘toñ′, a town of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, 25 miles N. of Arlon. Pop. 2750.

Bas′trop, a county of Texas, near the central part of the state, has an area of about 880 square miles. It is intersected by the Colorado River, which is navigable. The surface is undulating or hilly; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and horses are the staple products. The county is traversed by the Houston & Texas Central Railroad. Capital, Bastrop. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,100,947. Pop. in 1870, 12,290, of whom 11,032 were natives and 1258 were foreigners.

Bastrop, a post-village, capital of Morehouse parish, La., about 124 miles E. by N. of Shreveport, and 28 miles N.E. of Monroe. It has 4 churches, the Morehouse College, a female academy, and a weekly newspaper. Pop. 521.

Bastrop, a post-village, capital of Bastrop co., Tex., on the left bank of the Colorado River, 36 miles below Austin. Cotton is shipped here in steamboats. It has a newspaper office, 5 churches, and a cotton-mill. Pop. about 2000.

Bas′tross, or **Bas′tress**, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pa., in Bastross township, about 9 miles S.W. of Williamsport. It has a church. Pop. of township, 251.

Bas‵urhat′, or **Bus‵seerhat′**, a town of India, in Bengal, 30 miles E.N.E. of Calcutta. Pop. 12,105.

Basu′to Land, a division of Cape Colony, South Africa, at the head of the Orange River basin. Area, 8450 square miles. Pop. in 1875, 127,701.

Baswarage, an island of India. See FORTIFIED ISLAND.

Bataan, bå‵tå-ån′ or bå‵tạn′, a province of Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the W. side of the Bay of Manila. Pop. about 35,000.

Batabano, bå-tå-bå-no′, or **Batavano**, bå-tå-vå-no′, a seaport of Cuba, on its S. coast, 35 miles S.S.W. of Havana, with which it communicates by a railroad. Pop. 2000.

Batac, bå‵tåk′, or **Ba‵tag′**, an island off the N.E. coast of Samar, one of the Philippines. Lat. (N. point) 12° 43′ N.; lon. 125° 5′ E.

Bataillons District, of Hungary. See CSAIKISTEN.

Batala, a town of India. See BUTALA.

Batalha, bå-tål′yå, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 7 miles S.S.W. of Leiria. Pop. 3054.

Batalin, bå-tå-lin′ or bå-tå-leen′, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the E. coast of Celebes. Lat. 1° 20′ S.; lon. 124° E. It is about 25 miles in length.

Batam Island, near Singapore. See BATTAM.

Batan, bå-tån′, an island of the Malay Archipelago, the principal of the Bashee (Batanes) group, belonging to the Philippines. Lat. 20° 30′ N.; lon. 130° E.

Batan, a town of China. See PA.

Batanes, a group of the Philippines. See BASHEE.

Bat‵ang′, a village and seaport on the E. side of the island of Gilolo, Malay Archipelago.

Batang, a native name for the island of BATTAM.

Batangas, bå-tån′gås, a province of the Philippines, island of Luzon, S. of the Bay of Manila, and bounded S. by the Mindoro Strait. It is composed principally of plateaus and fertile meadows, and produces honey, rice, maize, pepper, coffee, cotton, and cacao. Pop. about 225,000.

Batangas, a town, capital of the above province, situated on a bay of the same name, 58 miles S. of Manila. Lat. 13° 35′ N.; lon. 121° 9′ E. It is well situated for trade, the large bay on which it lies opening into the Strait of Mindoro. Pop. of town and district, 17,330.

Batanta, bå-tån′tå, an island off the N.W. end of Papua. Lat. (W. end) 0° 58′ S.; lon. 130° 30′ E.

Bataszek, a town of Hungary. See BATTASZEK.

Batava Castra, an ancient name of PASSAU.

Batavanan, bå-tå-vå-nån′, an island of the Malay Archipelago. Lat. (N. point) 14° 11′ N.; lon. 123° 30′ E.

Batavano, a town of Cuba. See BATABANO.

Batavia, the Latin name of THE NETHERLANDS.

Batavia, bạ-tå′ve-ạ (Dutch pron. bå-tå′ve-å), a city and seaport of Java, capital of the Netherlands Indies and of the residency of the same name, at the mouth of the Jakatra River, on the N. coast of the island, with a free port, extensive and safe. Lat. 6° 8′ S.; lon. 106° 50′ E. The city is connected by railway with Buitenzorg. The older parts of the town are in low ground. Some of the streets have horse-railways, while others have canals in the Dutch style. Batavia was long very unhealthy, but has been much improved by draining and by the erection of handsome suburbs. Mean temperature of the year, 78°.3; winter, 78°.1; summer, 78°.6 Fahr. Temperature at midday, from 80° to 90°; at night, 70° Fahr. It has a stadt-house, exchange, hospital, numerous churches, a mosque, a gymnasium, several Chinese temples, a large club-house termed the *Harmonie*, and a botanic garden. The bay or harbor forms an open but small roadstead of great beauty, and may be entered by the largest vessels. Batavia is the great commercial emporium of the Malay Archipelago, and absorbs by far the greatest part of the trade of Java and Madura. The exports consist mostly of coffee, sugar, pepper, indigo, hides, cloves, nutmegs, mace, tin, rice, rattans, and arrack. Chief imports, linen and cotton goods, woollen stuffs, provisions, wines, metallic wares, and manufactured articles of all kinds from Europe and America; with the products of the Archipelago, China, Siam, Bengal, Japan, and the West Indies. Pop. 99,109; of the residency of Batavia, 517,762.

Bata′via, a post-village of Solano co., Cal., 25 miles W.S.W. of Sacramento, by railroad. Pop. 200.

Batavia, a post-village of Batavia township, Kane co., Ill., on Fox River, 7 miles N. of Aurora, and 36 miles W. of Chicago, with which it is connected by branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. It has 8 churches, a national bank, a newspaper-office, a paper-mill, a foundry, and extensive manufactories of windmills, castings, machinery, &c. Pop. about 3500; of the township, 3018. Here is Bellevue Place, a private asylum for the insane.

Batavia, a post-village of Jefferson co., Iowa, in Locust Grove township, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 13 miles E. of Ottumwa. It has 3 churches. Pop. in 1875, 359.

Batavia, a post-hamlet of Branch co., Mich., in Batavia township, about 65 miles S.S.W. of Lansing. It is on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. It has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 1248.

Batavia, a post-village, capital of Genesee co., N.Y., on Tonawanda Creek, and on the New York Central Railroad, 32 miles W.S.W. of Rochester, and 36 miles E. by N. from Buffalo. A branch of that railroad extends from Batavia westward to Tonawanda and eastward to Canandaigua. It is also on the Attica Branch of the Erie Railway. It contains a court-house, 7 or 8 churches, a convent, 2 national banks, 2 other banks, the Batavia Union School, an arsenal, a public library, 3 weekly newspapers, and manufactures of steam-engines, threshing-machines, ploughs, farming-implements, and sash and blinds. Batavia is the seat of the New York State Institute for the Blind, which was founded in 1868. Pop. 3890; of Batavia township, 6942.

Batavia, a flourishing post-village, capital of Clermont co., O., in Batavia township, on the East Fork of the Little Miami River, and on the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad, 24 miles E. of Cincinnati, and about 100 miles S.W. of Columbus. It has a national bank, 3 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a public school-house which cost $40,000, and a carriage-factory. Pop. about 1200; of the township, 3334.

Batavia, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pa.

Batavia Junction, a station in Columbia township, Hamilton co., O., on the Little Miami Railroad, 9 miles from Cincinnati, at the intersection of the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad.

Batch′ellerville, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Edinburg township, on the Sacondaga River, about 45 miles N.N.W. of Albany. It has a church and manufactures of wooden-ware. Pop. 216.

Batch′elor's Rest, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., Ky., 5½ miles S.E. of Falmouth. It has 2 churches.

Batch‵ewa′na, an Indian village in Ontario, 45 miles from Sault Ste. Marie. Pop. 145.

Batchian Island, East Indies. See BACHIAN.

Bate′ham, a post-office of Sullivan co., Ind.

Bateham, a post-office of Clay co., Kansas.

Bate Island, an island of Western Hindostan, in the Gulf of Cutch. Lat. 22° 26′ N.; lon. 69° 15′ E. It has a good harbor and a famous Hindoo temple.

Bateman (bait′mạn) **Bay**, New South Wales, Australia, on the S.E. coast, 142 miles S.W. of Port Jackson. Lat. 36° 15′ S.; lon. 150° 20′ E.

Batenburg, bå′tẹn-bŭrg‵, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 9 miles W. of Nymwegen, on the Meuse. Pop. 675. It is the *Op′pidum Batavo′rum* of the Romans.

Bates, baits, a county in the W. part of Missouri, bordering on Kansas, has an area of 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Osage River, and also drained by Grand River and Miami Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and woodland; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, horses, and oats are the staple products. It is traversed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. Capital, Butler. Beds of bituminous coal are found in this county. Carboniferous limestone and sandstone underlie parts of the surface. Among the forest trees are the blue ash, elm, hickory, white oak, black walnut, white ash, red oak, and honey-locust. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 15,960, of whom 15,422 were natives and 538 were foreigners.

Bates, a post-office of Sangamon co., Ill., and a station on the Wabash Railroad, 13 miles S.W. of Springfield.

Bates, a station in Wood co., O., on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 6 miles S. of Toledo.

Bates, a township of Greenville co., S.C. Pop. 1400.

Batesburg, baits′bŭrg, a post-village of Lexington co., S.C., on the Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 33 miles W. of Columbia. It has 2 churches, and a quarry of fine granite.

Batesville, baits′vil, a post-office and station of Barbour co., Ala., on the Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad, 15 miles N.W. of Eufaula. Here are 2 churches.

Batesville, a post-village, capital of Independence co., Ark., on White River, about 90 miles N.N.E. of Little Rock, and 100 miles (direct) W.N.W. of Memphis, Tenn. Batesville is the seat of Arkansas College (Presbyterian), founded in 1872, and contains also the Batesville Academy and Soulesbury Institute, 2 weekly newspapers, several flouring-mills, and 7 churches. Pop. 881.

Batesville, a post-village of Ripley co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 54 miles W.N.W. of Cincinnati. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of furniture.

Batesville, a post-village of Panola co., Miss., on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, 59 miles S. of Memphis. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a flour-mill. A large quantity of cotton is shipped here. Pop. about 500.

Batesville, a post-office of Seward co., Neb.

Batesville, a post-office of Noble co., O., about 90 miles E. of Columbus, is at the village of Williamsburg.

Batesville, a post-office of Spartanburg co., S.C., on the Spartanburg & Union Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Spartanburg.

Batesville, a post-village of Albemarle co., Va., 6 miles from Greenwood Railroad Station, and 15 miles W. of Charlottesville. It has 2 churches, 2 grist-mills, and several stores. Here is the Samuel Miller Institute for the poor children of Albemarle co., endowed by the late Samuel Miller with several hundred thousand dollars.

Bath, bât, a town of Hungary, N. of the Danube, co. of Hont, 58 miles N.N.W. of Pesth. Pop. 1400.

Bath, bâth (anc. *A'quæ So'lis*), a city and borough of England, capital of the county of Somerset, on the Avon, here crossed by several bridges, and on three railways, 12 miles E.S.E. of Bristol, and 100 miles W.S.W. of London. Bath was known to the Romans under the name of *Aquæ Solis;* and baths were erected in the reign of Claudius. The city stands enclosed by an amphitheatre of hills, on the W. declivity of which its finest quarters extend in successive terraces; and, being mostly built of white freestone, in a highly-embellished style, it is perhaps the handsomest city in Britain. The principal edifices are the Abbey church, late Gothic style, St. James's, St. Michael's, the guild-hall, city jail, a superb theatre, the freemasons' lodge, club-house, assembly- and concert-rooms, several large hospitals, and the buildings connected with its famous baths. In the W. of the city is the Royal Victoria Park; and it has numerous other places of recreation, among which are the Sidney Gardens. Bath has a grammar-school founded by Edward VI., blue-coat and national schools, a Roman Catholic collegiate establishment, the Bath and West of England Society, a literary and philosophical institution, a library, and a mechanics' institute. The hot springs, to which this city owes its origin, are saline and chalybeate, temperature from 90° to 117° Fah.; they rise immediately on the bank of the river. Bath sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Bath, with Wells, forms a bishopric, comprising all the county of Somerset, except a part of Bristol; but the bishop's palace and cathedral are at Wells. Pop. 52,557.

Bath, a county in the N.E. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Licking River. The surface is partly level and partly undulating; the soil in some parts is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, live-stock, and oats are the staple products. Coal, iron ore, and limestone are found in this county, which also contains medicinal springs, from which its name is derived. Capital, Owingsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,107,584. Pop. in 1870, 10,145, of whom 10,055 were natives and 90 were foreigners.

Bath, a county of Virginia, bordering on West Virginia, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is intersected by the Cowpasture and Jackson's Rivers. The surface is mountainous, and abounds in picturesque scenery. A ridge of the Alleghany Mountains extends along the N.W. border of this county, which is mostly covered with forests. Limestone and iron ore are abundant here. The soil produces good pasture, and contains several medicinal springs. Capital, Bath Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,231,500. Pop. in 1870, 3795, of whom 3750 were natives and 45 were foreigners.

Bath, a station on the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railroad, 36 miles S.E. of Pine Bluff, Ark.

Bath, a post-office and mining camp of Placer co., Cal., 24 miles from Auburn. Gold is found here.

Bath, a post-village of Mason co., Ill., on the Illinois River, in Bath township, and on the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad, 49 miles S.W. of Peoria, and about 40 miles N.W. of Springfield. It has 2 churches, 2 flouring-mills, a graded school, and manufactures of furniture, ploughs, and wagons; also 2 elevators for grain, a large quantity of which is shipped here. Pop. 464; of Bath township, 2124.

Bath, a township of Franklin co., Ind. Pop. 675.

Bath, a hamlet of Union co., Ind., about 24 miles S. by W. from Richmond.

Bath, a city, port of entry, and seat of justice of Sagadahoc co., Me., is situated on the right bank of the Kennebec River, 12 miles from the ocean, 30 miles S. of Augusta, 36 miles N.E. of Portland, and 147 miles N.E. of Boston. The city extends about 2½ miles along the bank of the river, and nearly 1 mile back. It is not laid out with any great regard to regularity. The site slopes gradually towards the E., and, being quite uneven, the streets are generally accommodated to its inequalities. The town is well built, and is lighted with gas. It has a first-class hotel, 5 national banks, 2 savings-banks, and 11 churches, 1 of which—the Central Congregational—cost about $30,000. The Beacon Street Methodist Church is also a handsome edifice. The schools are graded, and are among the very best in the state. The night-school is attended both by boys and by girls. One daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published in the city. In the business of shipping, Bath is surpassed by no city in the United States. The city enjoys superior advantages for navigation, as the river here is seldom frozen in winter. The principal imports are sugar, molasses, iron, hemp, and salt. The manufactures of the place are such as relate chiefly to ship-building. Among these may be mentioned an extensive cordage-factory, two large establishments for making ship-blocks, and 4 steam saw-mills. Bath has steamboat communication with Portland, Augusta, and Boston. It is the terminus of a branch of the Maine Central Railroad, the junction being at Brunswick. Another railroad, the Knox & Lincoln, opens railway communication between Bath and Rockland, a distance of 44 miles, and connects with the Maine Central Railroad. Bath was settled in 1756, and incorporated in 1780. Pop. in 1820, 3026; in 1830, 3773; in 1840, 5141; in 1850, 8020; in 1860, 8076; in 1870, 7371. Present population, estimated, 10,000.

Bath, a post-village of Clinton co., Mich., in Bath township, on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Lansing. It has 3 churches and a lumber-mill. Pop. about 200; of Bath township, 1205.

Bath, a post-township of Freeborn co., Minn. Pop. 662.

Bath, a post-hamlet of Grafton co., N.H., in Bath township, on the Connecticut River, and on the White Mountains Railroad, 94 miles N. by W. of Concord. It has 2 churches, 2 grist-mills, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 1168. The township is drained by the Ammonoosuc River.

Bath, a village and pleasant summer resort of Kings co., N.Y., in New Utrecht township, on Lower New York Bay, 4 miles from Greenwood cemetery. It is connected with Brooklyn by railroad. It has 2 churches.

Bath [ON THE HUDSON], a village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., one of the suburbs of Albany, is in North Greenbush, on the E. bank of the Hudson, and on the Troy & Greenbush Railroad, ¼ mile N. of Greenbush. It has 3 churches, a mineral spring, and a newspaper. Pop. 1465.

Bath, a post-village, capital of Steuben co., N.Y., is in Bath township, on the Conhocton Creek, and on the Rochester division of the Erie Railroad, 75 miles S. by E. from Rochester, and 37 miles N.W. of Elmira. It has a court-house, 5 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, the Haverling Union School, an orphan asylum, 2 weekly newspapers, and manufactures of carriages, &c. The New York State Soldiers' Home is located here. Pop. of Bath township, 6660; of the village, about 3500. The Bath & Hammondsport Railroad extends hence 9 miles to Lake Keuka.

Bath, a post-village of Beaufort co., N.C., in Bath township, on the Pamlico River, about 30 miles N.N.E. of New-Berne. It is 16 miles E.S.E. of Washington. It has 2 churches and several stores. Pop. of the township, 1969.

Bath, a township of Allen co., O. Pop. 1255.

Bath, a township of Greene co., O. Pop. 2684. It includes Fairfield and Osborn.

Bath, a post-township of Summit co., O., about 22 miles S. of Cleveland. Pop. 1034.

Bath, a post-borough of Northampton co., Pa., on the Lehigh & Lackawanna Railroad, 12 miles N. of Bethlehem, and about 10 miles W.N.W. of Easton. It has 3 churches, a savings-bank, a foundry, a tannery, a flour-mill, and a manufactory of farming-implements. Pop. 707.

Bath, a post-hamlet of Aiken co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Augusta, Ga. It has a paper-mill. Bath Turnout is a station on the Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Augusta.

Bath, West Virginia. See BERKELEY SPRINGS.

Bath, a village in Addington co., Ontario, on Lake Ontario, 18 miles W.S.W. of Kingston. It has an iron-foundry, a saw-mill, and several factories. Pop. 600.

Bath, or **Mun'quart,** a post-village in Carleton co., New Brunswick, on the St. John River, 30 miles from Woodstock. Pop. 500.

Bath Al'um, or **Bath Alum Springs,** a post-village and watering-place of Bath co., Va., about 40 miles W.S.W.

of Staunton, 6 miles E.S.E. of Bath Court-House, and 10 miles from Millborough. It is surrounded by mountains.

Bathang, a town of China. See Pa.

Bath Court-House, or **Warm Springs,** a post-village, capital of Bath co., Va., is pleasantly situated in a narrow valley among the Alleghany Mountains, about 64 miles N.W. of Lynchburg, and 130 miles (direct) W.N.W. of Richmond. Here are warm mineral springs, which are much frequented as a summer resort. The water has a constant temperature of about 98° Fahr., and contains sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, &c. The name of the post-office is Bath Court-House. The village has 2 churches and a female seminary.

Bath′gate, a town of Scotland, co. of Linlithgow, 19 miles by rail W.S.W. of Edinburgh. It has a well-endowed academy; also branch banks, manufactures of cottons, glass, paraffin, and flour, and coal- and lime-works. Pop. 4491.

Bath Mills, a station in Parma township, Calhoun co., Mich., on the Michigan Central Railroad, 16 miles W. of Jackson. Here is a grist-mill.

Bathnæ, the supposed ancient name of Adana.

Bath Springs, a post-office of Decatur co., Tenn.

Bath′urst, a city of New South Wales, Australia, capital of Bathurst co., 122 miles by rail W.S.W. of Sydney. It has an Anglican and a Catholic bishop, a hospital and theatre, and is well built, with spacious streets. Pop. 5030.

Bath′urst, a town of West Africa, capital of the British colony of Gambia, on the small island of St. Mary's, at the mouth of the Gambia River, in lat. 13° 28′ N., lon. 16° 35′ W. The principal buildings are the government house, a large hospital for liberated Africans, and Wesleyan schools. The exports comprise gum, wax, hides, ivory, gold, tortoise-shell, rice, cotton, African teak, palm oil, and country cloths. See also Gambia.

Bathurst, a town of South Africa, Cape Colony, district of Albany, 20 miles S.E. of Graham's Town.

Bath′urst, a port of entry, and capital of Gloucester co., New Brunswick, on Bathurst Bay, 175 miles N. by E. of St. John. St. Peter's, or Bathurst village, on the Intercolonial Railway, is connected with Bathurst by a handsome bridge. Bathurst has a number of stores, a large trade, and an important salmon-fishery. Pop. 600.

Bathurst, a tract of land discovered by Sir Edward Parry, in the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 75° N., lon. 100° W.

Bathurst (or **Nep′isiquit**) **Bay,** New Brunswick, an arm of the Bay of Chaleurs, lat. 47° 37′ N., lon. 65° 45′ W.

Bathurst Island, off North Australia, 120 miles W. of Port Essington, and immediately W. of Melville Island. Length, 30 miles.

Bathurst Lake, near the centre of Newfoundland, is 40 miles long from W. to E., by 6 miles across, and discharges its waters eastward by the Exploits River.

Bat‵icalo′, or **Bat‵ticalo′a** (native, *Poliantivoe*), a town of Ceylon, capital of a district, on a small island in a great coast lake or lagoon. Lat. 7° 44′ N.; lon. 81° 52′ E. It has a good haven and active commerce. It is surrounded by cocoanut plantations. Pop. 3353.

Baticalo, Batticola, or **Batticaloa,** a district of Ceylon, in the Eastern Province, on the coast. Capital, Batticalo. Pop. 93,233.

Batignolles, or **Les Batignolles,** lå bå‵teen‵yoll′, a former town of France, on the N.E. of Paris, of which city it is now an arrondissement.

Bat′in, a post-office of Webster co., Neb.

Batindah, bå-tin′då, a town of India, in Rajpootana, 180 miles N.W. of Delhi.

Batiscan, bå‵tees‵kôɴɢ′, or bat‵is-kan′, a river of Quebec, rises in the co. of Quebec, and falls into the St. Lawrence at Batiscan Bridge. Length, about 50 miles.

Batiscan, bå‵tees‵kôɴɢ′, or bat‵is-kan′, or **Sainte Geneviève de Batiscan,** sâɴᴛ zhẹh‵nẹh‵ve-êv′ dẹh bå‵tees‵kôɴɢ′, the chief town of Champlain co., Quebec, on the Batiscan, 6 miles from Batiscan Bridge. Pop. 274.

Batiscan Bridge, a post-village and port of landing in Champlain co., Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, 117 miles N.E. of Montreal. Pop. 250.

Batjan, an island, East Indies. See Bachian.

Bat′ley, a borough of England, co. of York, West Riding, 2 miles E. of Dewsbury, has large mills for shoddy, woollen cloth, and carpet. Pop. 20,868.

Batna, a plain of Arabia. See Tehama.

Batna, båt′nå, a town of Algeria, 80 miles S.S.W. of Constantine. It has a museum, a hospital, and a convent, and stands in a rich and well-wooded region abounding in relics of the Roman period. Pop. 2383.

Bato, bå′to, a town of Luzon, Philippine Islands, on Bato Lake. Lat. 13° 20′ N.; lon. 123° 16′ E. Pop. 2167.

Batoani, a town of Africa. See Batooani.

Baton, an island, Malay Archipelago. See Booton.

Baton Rouge, bat′ọn roozħ (Fr. pron. bâ‵tôɴɢ′ roozh), a city of Louisiana, the capital of East Baton Rouge parish, on the east bank of the Mississippi River, about 130 miles above New Orleans. It is built on a bluff which is about 25 feet above the river when the water is at its highest stage, and commands a fine view of the great river passing through plantations of sugar-cane and groves of tropical trees. This city was the capital of the state from 1847 till 1864, when the seat of government was removed to New Orleans. The Louisiana State University was temporarily located here after its edifice was burned in October, 1869. Two weekly newspapers and 1 tri-weekly are published here. Baton Rouge contains a state prison, an arsenal, and an institution for the education of the deaf, dumb, and blind, which was founded by the state in 1852. On the 5th of August, 1862, General Breckinridge attacked the Union army at this city, but was repulsed. The Union general Williams was killed in this action. Pop. 6498.

Baton Rouge, a post-township of Chester co., S.C., about 54 miles N. by W. of Columbia. Pop. 3098.

Batonya, bŏh‵tŏn′yŏh‵, a town of Hungary, co. of Csanad, 25 miles E.N.E. of Mako. Pop. 8642.

Batoo, Batou, Batu, or **Battoe,** båt‵too′, a group of islands of the Malay Archipelago, off the W. coast of Sumatra, named from the principal island, which is in lat. 0° 10′ N., lon. 98° 40′ E.

Batoo- (or **Batou-**) **Bhara,** bå‵too′ b′hå′rå, written also **Batu-Baru,** bå‵too′-bå‵roo′, a town on the E. coast of Sumatra. Lat. 3° 20′ N.; lon. 97° E.

Batooani, Batouani, bå-too-å′nee, or **Batoa′ni,** a town of Africa, at the E. end of Lake N'gami, where the river Zooga leaves it. Lat. 20° 23′ S.; lon. 23° 30′ E.

Batoom, Batoum, or **Batum,** bå-toom′, a seaport town of Asiatic Russia, on the E. shore of the Black Sea, 4 miles N. of the mouth of the Choruk. Pop. about 5000. Lat. of Cape Batoom, 41° 39′ 24″ N.; lon. 41° 37′ E.

Batoomi, a river of Armenia. See Choruk.

Batoorin, Batourin, or **Baturin,** bå-too-rin′ or bå-too-reen′, a town of Russia, 63 miles E. of Chernigov, on the Seim. Pop. about 5000.

Batroon, or **Batrun,** bå-troon′, a small town and port of Asiatic Turkey, 12 miles S. of Tripoli.

Batsch, a town of Hungary. See Bács.

Batschian, Batshian, or **Batsian.** See Bachian.

Batstad, a town of Sweden. See Båstad.

Bat′sto, a village of Burlington co., N.J., on the Batsto River, about 40 miles S.E. of Camden. The Batsto River falls into Little Egg Harbor.

Bat′ta, Bat′ak, or **Bat′tak,** a race of people in the N. of Sumatra. They have a written language, and can generally read and write, but are gross cannibals. They are probably an offshoot of the Malay stock, but, unlike the Malays, are heathens, and are of peaceable disposition. Some authorities regard them as kindred to the Alfooras. They are very superstitious.

Batta, or **Bata,** bŏh‵tŏh′, a Wallachian town in Hungary, co. of Tolna, on the Danube, 5 miles S.S.E. of Battaszek. Pop. 3364.

Battaglia, or **La Battaglia,** lå båt-tål′yå, a town of Italy, 11 miles by rail S.S.W. of Padua. It has thermal springs and baths. Pop. 3690.

Battahatchee River, Alabama. See Buttahatchie.

Battalah, a town of India. See Butala.

Battam, båt‵tåm′, an island of the Malay Archipelago, W. of Bingtang, and 20 miles S. of Singapore, in lat. 1° 5′ N., lon. 104° E. It is about 28 miles long, and contains a harbor called Boolang Bay.

Battang Island. See Battam.

Battanta, an island near Papua. See Batanta.

Battaszek, båt-tås-sêk′, a market-town of Hungary, co. and 16 miles S. of Tolna. Pop. 6452.

Batteaux, båt‵tō′, a village in Simcoe co., Ontario, on a railway, 3 miles E. by S. of Collingwood. Pop. 120.

Battecol′lah (anc. *Batucala*, *i.e.*, "the round town"), a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of Canara, on the Indian Ocean, 115 miles S.S.E. of Goa.

Battenberg, båt′tẹn-bêʀɢ‵, a town of Hesse, 31 miles N. of Giessen, on the Eder. Pop. 985. It has iron-foundries.

Battenheim (Ger. pron. båt′tẹn-hīme‵; Fr. pron. båt‵tên‵êm′), a village of Alsace, 8 miles N.E. of Mülhausen. Pop. 1195.

Bat′ten Kill, a small river, which rises in Bennington co., Vt., and passes thence into the state of New York. It runs westward through Washington co. until it enters the Hudson at Schuylerville, 10 miles E. of Saratoga Springs.

Bat′ten's Mills, a post-office of Gilmer co., W. Va.

Bat′tenville, a small post-village of Washington co., N.Y., on Batten Kill River, 4½ miles from Greenwich, and 38 miles N.N.E. of Albany. It has 2 churches and a paper-mill.

Battersea, bat′tẹr-see‵, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, on the Thames, 4 miles S.W. of London. It now forms part of that metropolis. Here is the Battersea Park. Pop. 67,218.

Battersea, a post-village of Frontenac co., Ontario, on Loughborough Lake, 16 miles from Kingston. Pop. 350.

Batticaloa, a town of Ceylon. See BATICALO.

Battice, bȧt‵teece′, a town of Belgium, province of Liege, 4 miles N.W. of Verviers. Pop. 4060.

Bat‵ticot′ta, a village on the island of Jaffna, contains a seminary established by American missionaries.

Bat′tle, a market-town of England, co. of Sussex, on a railway, 6 miles N.W. of Hastings. The town consists mostly of a single street, terminated by the fine gateway of its old abbey. In its church are numerous antique monuments and devices. It has a school, a union workhouse, and several gunpowder-mills. It derives its name from the great battle (usually called the battle of Hastings) fought at Senlac, October 14, 1066, by which the Saxon dynasty in England was finally overthrown by William the Conqueror. Battle Abbey, founded by William on the locality where Harold's banner had been planted, was of great extent. Pop. of parish, 3495.

Battleborough, băt′tẹl-bŭr‵rŭh, a post-village of Edgecombe co., N.C., on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 29 miles S. by W. from Weldon, and 133 miles N. of Wilmington. It has 2 churches, 2 steam saw-mills, a plough-factory, and a steam grist-mill. Pop. about 1000.

Bat′tle Creek, a hamlet of Tehama co., Cal., 10 miles from Cottonwood Railroad Station. Pop. of Battle Creek township, 199.

Battle Creek, a post-hamlet of Ida co., Iowa, and a station on the Maple River Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Ida Grove. It has several stores and a flour-mill.

Battle Creek, a post-office of Lincoln co., Kansas.

Battle Creek, Michigan, rises in Eaton co., runs southwestward, and enters the Kalamazoo River at Battle Creek in Calhoun co. It affords durable water-power.

Battle Creek, the largest town of Calhoun co., Mich., is in Battle Creek township, and on the Michigan Central Railroad where it crosses the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad (Peninsular division), 45 miles S.W. of Lansing, 121 miles W. of Detroit, and 163 miles E.N.E. of Chicago. It is on the Kalamazoo River, at the mouth of Battle Creek, which here affords extensive water-power. It contains an opera-house, 9 churches, a high school, an Advent College, 3 banks, 3 flouring-mills, several iron-foundries with machine-shops, and a large hotel called the Potter House. Here is a public school building which cost $80,000. One daily and 4 weekly papers are published here. It has also knitting-mills, 2 manufactories of threshing-machines, 2 of carriages, 1 of hoes, 2 of furniture, etc. Pop. 5323.

Battle Creek, a post-village of Madison co., Neb., about 115 miles N.W. of Omaha, and 28 miles W. of Wisner. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Bat′tlefield, a post-office of Newton co., Miss.

Bat′tleford, a town of Canada, capital of the North-West Territories, at the junction of Battle River with the North Fork of the Saskatchewan, and on the Canadian Pacific Railway, about 525 miles W.N.W. of Winnipeg. Lat. 52° 40′ N.; lon. 108° 35′ W.

Battle Ground, a post-office of Johnson co., Ga.

Battle Ground, a post-village of Tippecanoe co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 6 miles N. of Lafayette. Here occurred the battle of Tippecanoe, where General Harrison defeated an army of Indians, on the 7th of November, 1811. It has 2 churches, a collegiate institute, and a flouring-mill.

Battle Ground, a station in Monmouth co., N.J., on the Freehold & Jamesburg Railroad, 2 miles W.N.W. of Freehold. It is the site of the battle of Monmouth Court-House in the Revolutionary War.

Battle Ground, a post-office of Guilford co., N.C., 6½ miles from Greensborough.

Battle Ground, a post-office, Clarke co., Washington.

Bat′tle Har′bor, in Labrador, near the Strait of Belle Isle, is much frequented by small fishing-vessels in summer, but at other times the tremendous surf (which is said to wash the crests of rocks from 30 to 50 feet high) sometimes renders the anchorage untenable. The harbor is sheltered by the Battle Islands (lat. 52° 16′ N., lon. 55° 32′ W.) and by Grand Cariboo.

Battle Hill, a post-township of McPherson co., Kansas, 28 miles S. by E. of Salina.

Battle Island, a station in Oswego co., N.Y., on the Midland Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Oswego.

Battle Lake, a hamlet of Otter Tail co., Minn., on a lake of its own name, 10 or 11 miles S. of Otter Tail City. The lake is nearly 10 miles long.

Battle Mountain, a post-village and station of Lander co., Nevada, on the Central Pacific Railroad, 84 miles W. by S. of Elko. It has a church, 2 hotels, &c.

Battle's, a station in Hale co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 18 miles S. of Tuscaloosa.

Battle's Wharf, a post-office of Baldwin co., Ala.

Battoe, an island, Malay Archipelago. See BATOO.

Bat′tonville, a post-hamlet of Alachua co., Fla., on the Florida Railroad, 108 miles from Fernandina. It has a lumber-mill and a distillery of turpentine.

Battonya, a town of Hungary. See BATONYA.

Batts′ville, a post-village of Carroll co., Mo., 7 miles from De Witt Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Batu, an island of the Malay Archipelago. See BATOO.

Batucala, the ancient name of BATTECOLLAH.

Batum, a town of Asiatic Russia. See BATOOM.

Baturin, a town of Russia. See BATOORIN.

Baturite, bȧ-too-ree′tȧ (formerly **Montemor Velho**), a town of Brazil, province of Ceará, on a railway, 95 miles S.W. of Aracati. It has a church and a college.

Batz, bȧts, a village of France, Loire-Inférieure, on the Atlantic, 50 miles W.N.W. of Nantes. Pop. 2988. It has interesting antiquities.

Batz, an island of France. See BAS.

Bau, a Feejee island. See AMBOW.

Baubelthouap, Pelew Islands. See BABELTHUAP.

Baucina, bŏw-che′nȧ, a village of Sicily, 25 miles S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 3423.

Bauco, bŏw′ko (anc. *Bovil′læ ?*), a town of Italy, province of Rome, 6 miles E. of Frosinone. Pop. 3846.

Baud, bō, a town of France, department of Morbihan, 13 miles by rail S. of Pontivy. Pop. 5599.

Baudour, bō‵dooʀ′, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 7 miles W. of Mons, is noted for its pottery. Pop. 4370.

Bauerwitz, bŏw′ẹr-ŵits‵, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Zinna, 38 miles by rail S. of Oppeln. Pop. 2403.

Bauff, bŏwf, a post-office of Taney co., Mo.

Baugé, bō‵zhȧ′, a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Couesnon, 23 miles E.N.E. of Angers. Pop. 3562.

Baugé le Vieil, bō‵zhȧ′ lẹh ve-ȧl′, or **Le Vieux Baugé,** lẹh ve-uh′ bō‵zhȧ′, a village of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 1 mile S.W. of Baugé. Pop. 1850.

Baughman, baw′mạn, a township of Wayne co., O. Pop. 2067. It includes part of Marshallsville and part of Orrville; also Burton City.

Baugh's Station, a post-office of Logan co., Ky.

Bau′go, a township of Elkhart co., Ind. Pop. 749.

Baul, bȧ-ool′, a town of Venezuela, state of Cojedes, 40 miles S. of San Carlos. Pop. 10,015.

Bauleah, baw′lẹ-ah, **Beauleah,** or **Rampur Beauleah,** ram′poor bẹ-aw′lẹ-ah (written also **Boyáliyá**), a town of Bengal, on the Ganges, 35 miles N.E. of Moorshedabad, is the capital of the Rajeshahye district. Pop. 22,291.

Baulon, bō‵lòɴᵒ′, a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 16 miles S.W. of Rennes. Pop. 1543.

Bauma, bŏw′mȧ, a village of Switzerland, 16 miles E. of Zurich. Pop. 2963.

Baumanus (bŏw-mȧ′noos) **Cave,** a fine cavern of Germany, in Brunswick, 5 miles S.E. of Blankenburg.

Baumeean, or **Baumian.** See BAMIAN.

Baume-les-Dames, bōm-lȧ-dȧm, a town of France, in Doubs, 18 miles by rail N.E. of Besançon. Pop. 2562.

Baume-les-Messieurs, bōm lȧ mês‵se-uh′ (**Baume-les-Moines,** bōme lȧ mwȧn), a town of France, in Jura, 6½ miles N.W. of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 660.

Baum′gardner, a station in Lancaster co., Pa., on the Quarryville Branch Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Lancaster.

Baumgarten, bŏwm′gaʀ-tẹn, a village of Prussian Silesia, 13 miles N.E. of Glatz. Pop. 1050. Baumgarten is the name of many other villages in Germany.

Baumholder, bŏwm′hol-dẹr, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 12 miles N.E. of Sanct Wendel. Pop. 1708.

Baums′town, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., in Exeter township, 9 or 10 miles E.S.E. of Reading, and 1 mile from Birdsborough. It has 2 churches.

Baunach, bŏw′nȧᴋ, a town of Bavaria, 6½ miles N.N.W. of Bamberg. Near it is the grotto of the Magdalene.

Bauné, bō‵nȧ′, a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 15 miles E.N.E. of Angers. Pop. 1000.

Bauneg (baw'neg) **Beg,** a post-hamlet of York co., Me., in North Berwick township, 40 miles S.W. of Portland.

Baunei, bŏw-nå'e, a village of Sardinia, 76 miles N.E. of Cagliari, near the coast. Pop. 1886.

Baunsda, in India. See BANSDA.

Baure, bŏw'rå, **Baurus,** bŏw'rooce, or **Baures,** bŏw'rês, a river of Bolivia, rises in Lake Guazamire, lat. 15° 18′ S., lon. 62° 30′ W., flows N.W., and falls into the Guapore after a course of about 300 miles.

Bauskea, bŏws'ke-å, a town of Russia, in Courland, with a castle on the Aa, 23 miles S.E. of Mitau. Pop. 4100.

Bautæ, supposed ancient name of ANNECY LE VIEUX.

Bautsch, bŏwtch, or **Budissow,** boo-dis-sov', a town of Moravia, 22 miles N.E. of Olmutz. Pop. 3081.

Bautzen, bŏwt'sẹn, or **Budissin,** boo'dis-sin, a town of Saxony, on the Spree, 31 miles by rail E.N.E. of Dresden. It has a cathedral common to Roman Catholics and Protestants, a gymnasium, 2 public libraries, manufactures of woollen, linen, leather, and paper, and an active trade. Pop. 13,165. The battle of Bautzen, gained by Napoleon over the allies, was fought May 21 and 22, 1813. Klein-Bautzen (*i.e.*, "Little Bautzen") is an adjacent village. Pop. 247.

Bautzen, the easternmost of the four provinces or government-districts of the kingdom of Saxony. Area, 1232 square miles. It is a part of the old district of Upper Lusatia. Pop. in 1875, 339,203, of whom about nine-tenths were Protestants. Capital, Bautzen.

Bauvechain-Tourrines, bōv'shåɴᵍ'-tooʀ'ʀeen', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant. Pop. 1770.

Bavanistye, or **Bavanystie,** bŏh'vŏh'nees'chẹ, a town of Austro-Hungary, in the Banat, 15 miles E.S.E. of Pancsova. Pop. 6120.

Bava'ria (Ger. *Bayern* or *Baiern,* bī'ẹrn; Fr. *Bavière,* bå've-air'; Lat. *Bavaria*), a kingdom of Central Europe, forming part of the German Empire, is the largest German state except Prussia. It consists of two isolated portions separated by Hesse and Baden. The eastern and larger portion is bounded on the N. by Prussia, Saxe-Meiningen, Reuss, and Saxony, on the E. by Bohemia and Austria, on the S. by Tyrol, and on the W. by Würtemberg, Baden, and Hesse. The western portion, called the Palatinate of the Rhine, is bounded on the E. by the river Rhine, and on other sides by Alsace, Prussia, and Hesse. Total area, 29,292 square miles. Capital, Munich. Pop. in 1875, 5,022,390.

Physical Features.—The surface is mostly mountainous and hilly, a range of mountains, called Böhmerwald, extending along the N.E. frontier, and the southern part being occupied by higher mountains, which form part of the system of the Alps. The greatest altitude of the latter is about 9500 feet. In the N. there is a low range called Fichtelgebirge, or Fichtel Mountains, the height of which is 3481 feet. The mountains are extensively covered with forests of good timber. The principal rivers of Bavaria proper are the Danube, the Main, the Inn, the Salza, the Iller, and the Isar. The Rhine is the greatest river of the Palatinate. The portion of the Danube which is within the limits of this kingdom is navigable for steamers. The Danube and the Main, which is also navigable, are connected by the Ludwig's Canal. Numerous lakes are found among the mountains of Southern Bavaria.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—The climate is temperate and healthy, but the winter is severe on the mountains. The soil is generally fertile, especially in the valley of the Danube, and the mountain-sides produce good pasture. Forests cover more than one-fourth of the total area of the kingdom. The staple products of the soil are wheat, barley, rye, oats, hemp, flax, hops, and potatoes. The people are mostly employed in agriculture and the breeding of cattle. Bavaria has many mines of iron and coal, and quarries of good marble, gypsum, and building-stone. Porcelain clay of fine quality is found. Among the other minerals are cobalt, salt, quicksilver, graphite, and manganese. Iron, coal, and salt are the most important mineral products.

Industry, Trade, &c.—Bavaria has extensive manufactures of beer, which is the favorite national beverage. The number of breweries is about 5500. It has also manufactures of glass, linen, woollen stuffs, chinaware, paper, leather, iron, tobacco, wooden-ware, and wine. The principal manufacturing towns are Augsburg, Nuremberg, Bamberg, Hof, and Erlangen. The most important commercial cities are Munich, Augsburg, Nuremberg, Ratisbon, and Würzburg. The chief articles of export are beer, grain, timber, cheese, glass, salt, cattle, hops, madder, and wine. In 1872 this kingdom had about 1600 miles of railway.

Education, Religion, &c.—Public instruction has hitherto been more limited than in the Northern German states. There are 3 universities,—at Munich, Würzburg, and Erlangen,—28 gymnasia (colleges), 10 normal schools, 2 or 3 polytechnic schools, and over 7000 common or public schools. Munich has an academy of sciences and an academy of plastic art. The majority of the people are Catholics, but other churches and sects enjoy full liberty of worship. In 1875 the number of Catholics was 3,573,142; of Protestants, 1,392,120; of Jews, 51,335. The Protestants predominate in Upper and Middle Franconia and in the Palatinate.

Divisions and Government.—Bavaria is a constitutional monarchy, and the form of government is founded partly on long-established usage and partly on a constitutional act of May, 1818. The throne is hereditary in the male line. The executive power is vested in the king, and the legislative power is exercised concurrently by the king and a parliament of two houses. The upper house is composed partly of princes of the blood royal and the heads of noble families. The army forms two corps of the imperial German army, and in time of war is under the command of the Emperor of Germany. The public debt in January, 1876, amounted to 1,088,589,229 marcs.

Bavaria is divided into 8 provinces or circles, the names and population of which in 1875 were as follows: Upper Bavaria, 894,160; Lower Bavaria, 622,357; Palatinate, 641,254; Upper Palatinate, 503,761; Upper Franconia, 554,935; Middle Franconia, 607,084; Lower Franconia, 596,729; Suabia, 601,910. In the federal council of the German empire Bavaria has 6 votes.

History.—This country was governed by dukes for seven centuries, during which it was politically connected with Germany as a frontier province. In 1620 the reigning duke was appointed one of the nine electors of the German empire, and received an important accession of territory. Bavaria was an ally of Napoleon in the war which began in 1805, and fought against the Austrians. The elector received in 1806 from Napoleon the title of king, with an addition of territory. In 1813 he joined the allies, and waged war against Napoleon. At the end of this war the allies ceded or secured to the King of Bavaria the territory which he had acquired about 1805. In the war of 1866 between Austria and Prussia, Bavaria took side with Austria, was defeated, and was compelled to pay 30,000,000 florins for the expenses of the war. In the Franco-German war which began in 1870, the Bavarians fought against France. In November, 1870, the Bavarian government concluded with that of Prussia a treaty by which Bavaria was admitted into the new German empire.

Bava'ria, a station in Saline co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 31 miles W.S.W. of Abilene.

Bavay, bå'vå' (anc. *Bag'acum*), a town of France, in Nord, 14 miles N.N.W. of Avesnes. Pop. 1765.

Baveno, bå-vå'no, a village of Italy, on the W. bank of the Lago Maggiore. Pop. 1760.

Bavière, the French for BAVARIA.

Bav'ington, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., about 22 miles W. by S. from Pittsburg. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Bavispe, or **Babispe,** bå-vis'på, a town of Mexico, state of Sonora, near a river of the same name, an affluent of the Yaqui, 160 miles S.E. of Tucson, Arizona.

Bawani, in India. See BAONEE.

Bawian, or **Bawean,** bå'we'ạn, an island off the N. coast of Java; lat. of centre, 5° 49′ S., lon. 112° 44′ E. Area, 375 square miles. Hot springs abound. It belongs to the Dutch, and is densely peopled.

Baxár, a town of India. See BUXÁR.

Bax'ley, a post-village, capital of Appling co., Ga., on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 70 miles N.W. of Brunswick. It has a church and a distillery of turpentine.

Baxos da India, an island of Africa. See EUROPA.

Bax'ter, a county in the N. part of Arkansas, borders on Missouri. It is intersected by White River, which also forms its S.W. boundary, and it is partly drained by the Big North Fork of that river. The surface is hilly or undulating; the soil is fertile. Capital, Mountain Home.

Baxter, a post-hamlet of Drew co., Ark., on the Bayou Bartholomew, and on the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railroad, 96 miles by rail S.S.E. of Pine Bluff. It has a church, a steam grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Baxter, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Iowa, in Independence township, 13 miles N.N.W. of Newton. It has a church.

Baxter, township, Lac qui Parle co., Minn. Pop. 280.

Baxter, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Pa., on the Low Grade Alleghany Valley Railroad, 4 miles from Brookville. It has 2 churches, 1 carriage-shop, and a saw-mill.

Baxter, a station in Sweetwater co., Wyoming, on the Pacific Railroad, 20 miles E.N.E. of Green River City.

Baxter Mines, a post-village of Newton co., Mo., 2½ miles from Dayton Station of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. It has a mine of lead and zinc, and a smelting-furnace. Pop. about 300.

Baxter's Harbor, a post-village, Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy, 12 miles from Kentville. Pop. 150.

Baxter Springs, a post-village of Cherokee co., Kansas, on Spring River, and on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, 61 miles S. of Fort Scott, and 159 miles S. of Kansas City. It has 5 churches, a national bank, a graded school, a brewery, a flour-mill, and a weekly newspaper. Coal, lead, and zinc are found near here. Pop. 1284.

Bax'terville, a hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., 3 miles from Salem. It has a marble-mill.

Bay, a county in the N.E. part of Michigan, has an area of about 730 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Saginaw Bay, and intersected by Saginaw and Rifle Rivers. The surface is nearly level, and is mostly covered with forests of good timber. The soil is partly fertile. Pine lumber is the chief article of export. The value of the lumber sawed in this county amounts at times to $3,400,000 annually. This county is traversed by the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw division of the Michigan Central Railroad and by the Bay City division of the same. Capital, Bay City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,680,792. Pop. in 1870, 15,900, of whom 8868 were natives and 7032 were foreigners; in 1874, 24,832.

Bay, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, at the mouth of Bay Creek, 12 miles S.E. of Pleasant Hill. It has a church and 3 stores.

Bay, a post-village of Gasconade co., Mo., about 38 miles E. of Jefferson City.

Bay, a township of Ottawa co., O. Pop. 509.

Bay, a hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., in West Salem township, on the Shenango & Alleghany Railroad.

Bay, bī, a lake on the island of Luzon, S. of Manila. It measures about 30 miles both in length and in breadth.

Bayamo, bå-yå'mo, or **San Salvador,** sån sål-vå-dōʀ′, a town in the E. part of the island of Cuba, 60 miles N.W. of Santiago, near the Cauto. Lat. 20° 40′ N.; lon. 76° 55′ W. Pop. about 7000.

Bayan, bī`ån′, or **Bain,** bīne (**Khara-Koola,** kå-rå-koo'lå), a lofty mountain-range in Asia, on the N.E. border of Thibet, a branch of the Kuen-Lun.

Bayão, bå-yŏwɴᵍ′, a town of Brazil, on the Araguay River, 140 miles S.S.W. from Pará, in lat. about 3° S., and lon. 49° W.

Bay'ard, a post-hamlet of Columbiana co., O., on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 12 miles S. of Alliance, at the junction of a branch to New Philadelphia. Pop. 89.

Bayass, a town of Syria. See Baias.

Bayazeed, or **Bayazid,** bī-ạ-zeed′, written also **Bajazid,** a fortified town of Armenia, 150 miles E.S.E. of Erzroom, and 19 miles S.W. of Mount Ararat. Pop. estimated 5000, mostly Koords.

Bayborough, bā'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Pamlico co., N.C., on the navigable Bay River, 18 miles E. of New-Berne. It has a church and 2 steam grist-mills.

Bayborough, a township of Horry co., S.C. Pop. 880.

Bay Branch, a post-office of Emanuel co., Ga., 21 miles S. of Midville Railroad Station.

Bay Bridge, a station 5 miles W. of Sandusky, O., on the Lake Shore Railroad, at the E. extremity of the bridge across Sandusky Bay.

Bay Bulls, a post-town and port of entry in Newfoundland, 19 miles S. of St. John's. Pop. 734.

Bay Centre, a post-office of Pacific co., Washington.

Bay'ches'ter, a station in Westchester co., N.Y., on the Harlem River Branch of the New York & New Haven Railroad, 8 miles from New York.

Bay City, a post-village of Pope co., Ill., on the Ohio River, about 10 miles below Golconda, and 15 miles from Paducah, Ky. It has 2 churches.

Bay City, the capital of Bay co., Mich., is on the right or east bank of the Saginaw River, about 5 miles from Saginaw Bay, 13 miles N. of East Saginaw, 78 miles N.N.E. of Lansing, and 108 miles N.N.W. of Detroit. It is a terminus of the Detroit & Bay City and the East Saginaw Railroads, and is on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad. Its prosperity is derived chiefly from the trade in lumber and the manufacture of salt. It is stated that in 1876, 236,000,000 feet of lumber were sawn here, and 500,000 barrels of salt exported. It has 17 churches, a public library, 2 national banks, 2 other banks, and a high school edifice which cost $75,000. The streets are straight, and cross one another at right angles. The main avenues are 80 or 100 feet wide. The business portions of the city are substantially built of brick. Three bridges over the river connect the city with Wenona and Salzburg. One of these is a railroad bridge built by the Michigan Central Railroad Co. One daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. The city is supplied with pure water from Saginaw Bay by the Holly system of water-works. Bay City was incorporated in 1865. Pop. in 1860, 1583; in 1870, 7064; in 1874, 13,690. On the opposite bank of the river is a village called West Bay City.

Bay City, a post-hamlet of Pierce co., Wis., on Lake Pepin, about 9 miles E. of Red Wing, Minn. It has manufactures of lumber and turned articles.

Bay Creek, a post-office of Gwinnett co., Ga.

Bay de Verds, a large fishing settlement on the north side of Conception Bay, Newfoundland. The fishing-grounds here are the most valuable on the island, employing over 200 boats and 200 seines. The harbor affords good shelter. Pop. 650.

Bay Draw, a station on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, at the crossing of Newark Bay, 2 miles N.E. of Elizabethport, and 7 miles from Jersey City.

Bay East River, of Newfoundland, falls into the Bay East arm of Bay d'Espoir, about lat. 47° 50′ N., lon. 55° 57′ W. It consists of a chain of lakes linked together by rapid streams, and is one of the largest of the south-flowing streams of the island. The tributaries falling into the Bay East River are very numerous.

Bayender, bī'en-dẹr, or **Bainder,** bīnd'ẹr, a town of Asia Minor, 30 miles E.S.E. of Smyrna. Pop. 2000.

Bayern, the German for Bavaria.

Bayeux, bå`yuh′ (anc. *Baiocas'ses*), a city of France, department of Calvados, at a railway junction, 17 miles W.N.W. of Caen, on the Aure. It has a venerable cathedral (in which is preserved the celebrated tapestry of Bayeux, said to be the work of Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror), a communal college, a public library, a tribunal of commerce, manufactories of lace, damasks, calico, cotton yarn, and percales, and a large porcelain-factory. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 9138.

Bayfield, bā'feeld, a county forming the N. extremity of Wisconsin, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Lake Superior, and is partly drained by Iron River. The surface is uneven or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests, in which lumber is procured. Silurian limestone is found in this county. Capital, Bayfield. Valuation of real and personal estate, $375,956. This county was formerly called La Pointe. It comprises several islands in Lake Superior. Pop. in 1870, 344, of whom 288 were natives; in 1875, 1032.

Bayfield, a post-village, capital of Bayfield co., Wis., on Lake Superior, 18 miles N. of Ashland, and about 66 miles E. of Duluth. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a steam lumber-mill. Pop. of township, 1032.

Bayfield, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, on Lake Huron, at the mouth of Bayfield River, 17 miles from Seaforth. Pop. 100.

Bayfield, a post-village in Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, on St. George's Bay, 54 miles from New Glasgow. It has a light-house. Pop. 250.

Bay'ham, or **Rich'mond,** a post-village in Elgin co., Ontario, on Big Otter Creek, 5 miles from Corinth. It contains grist-, carding-, saw-, and shingle-mills, and several stores. Pop. 350.

Bay Hundred, a post-hamlet of Talbot co., Md., on an island in Chesapeake Bay, 22 miles S.S.E. of Annapolis.

Bay Islands, a group of small islands in the Bay of Honduras, near the N. coast of the state of Honduras. They comprise Ruatan, Bonacca, Utilla, Barburet, and Moret. The inhabitants are chiefly colored emigrants from the Cayman Islands. The islands were ceded to Honduras by Great Britain, but are practically independent. Estimated pop. 5000. A trade, chiefly in bananas and cocoa-nuts, is carried on with New Orleans and New York.

Bayla, a town of Beloochistan. See Bela.

Baylen, or **Bailen,** bī-lĕn′, a town of Spain, 22 miles N.N.E. of Jaen. It has a hospital, a convent, glass-works, and a trade in grain and wine. Pop. 7831.

Bay'less, a post-office of Union co., Tenn.

Baylique, bī-lee'kå, or **Maniatuba,** må-ne-å-too'bå, an island off the coast of Brazil, in the estuary of the Amazon, 60 miles S. of Cape North. Length, 16 miles.

Baylis, bā'lis, or **Pine'ville,** a post-village of Pike co., Ill., in New Salem township, on the Hannibal & Naples Railroad, 27 miles E. of Hannibal, Mo. It has a church, a grain elevator, 3 stores, a planing-mill, and about 20 houses. The name of the post-office is Baylis.

Baylor, bā'lŏr, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Brazos River. Capital, Seymour.

Bay′ly’s Creek, a post-office of Harlan co., Ky.

Bay Minette, min-et′, a post-hamlet of Baldwin co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 25 miles N.E. of Mobile. It has a hotel and a distillery of turpentine.

Baynesville, bānz′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Va.

Bay of Arosa, å-ro′så, Spain, in Galicia, on the W. coast, 16 miles S.E. of Cape Finisterre. Lat. 42° 30′ N.; lon. 8° 50′ W.

Bay of Bengal, bĕn-gawl′ (anc. *Ganget′icus Si′nus*), a part of the Indian Ocean, extending between Hither and Farther India, including the sea from Cape Negrais on the E. to the delta of the Godavery on the W., between lat. 16° 30′ and 23° N. Its chief affluents are the Ganges, the Brahmapootra or Megna, and the Godavery. The Sea of Bengal, which is sometimes described as a part of the bay, extends to lat. 8° N., between the islands of Ceylon and Junk-Ceylon. Depth from 4 to 60 fathoms, from the delta to a distance of 100 miles. The tide in the Bay of Bengal, E. of the mouth of the Megna, according to Dr. Hooker, sometimes rises 70 and even 80 feet.

Bay of Betanzos, bå-tån′thoce, in Spain, an inlet of the Atlantic; its branches form the harbors of Ferrol and Corunna.

Bay of Bis′cay (Fr. *Golfe de Gascogne,* golf dẹh gås`-koñ′; anc. *Aquitan′icus Si′nus* and *Gal′licus Oce′anus*), a bay of the Atlantic, extending from Ushant Island, on the W. coast of France, to Cape Ortegal, on the N. coast of Spain. It receives the waters of the Loire, Charente, Gironde, and Adour. Its principal ports are Lorient, Nantes, La Rochelle, Rochefort, Bordeaux, and Bayonne, in France; Pasages, St. Sebastian, Bilbao, Santander, and Gijon, in Spain. Chief islands, Belleisle, Ré, and Oléron, on the coast of France. Its N. and S. coasts are bold and rocky; but on the E., from the mouth of the Gironde to the Adour, the coast is composed of sand dunes and interrupted by numerous lagoons. The depth varies from 20 fathoms on the W. of France to 200 fathoms on the N. of Spain. Navigation is much impeded by the heavy seas produced by N.W. winds and by a current (*Rennel’s*) which sets in from the Atlantic, and, sweeping round the northern coast of Spain, runs N. and N.W. along the western coast of France and enters the Irish Channel.

Bay of Bulls, Newfoundland. See Bay Bulls.

Bay of Cadiz, kā′dĭz, an extensive inlet of the Atlantic, on the S.W. coast of Spain, province of Cadiz, about lat. 36° 30′ N. and lon. 6° 15′ W., bounded S.W. by the peninsula of Cadiz, 5 miles in length, and divided into an outer and an inner bay by the promontory and fort of Matagorda. In the islet of La Caraca, on its E. side, are important arsenals and ship-building yards.

Bay of Cagliari, kål′yå-re, a bay of the Mediterranean, on the S. coast of the island of Sardinia, between Capes Pula and Carbonaro, about 27 miles in breadth at its mouth. It affords secure anchorage. It has artificial salterns, which yield about 6000 tons of salt annually.

Bay of Chaleurs, shå`loorz′ (or **Chaleur,** shå`loor′), (Fr. *Baie des Chaleurs,* bå då shå`lur′), an inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada, having the province of Quebec on the N., and New Brunswick on the S. It measures 90 miles from E. to W.; maximum breadth, 20 miles. It is everywhere deep and well sheltered, and is much frequented for its mackerel-fisheries.

Bay of Dragomestre, drå`go-mĕs′trå, in Greece, is sheltered on the S.W. by the Dragonera Islands.

Bay of Fonseca. See Gulf of Conchagua.

Bay of Fun′dy, an inlet of the Atlantic, separating Nova Scotia from New Brunswick. Length, nearly 170 miles; breadth, varying from 30 to 50 miles. At its upper extremity are Chignecto Bay and Minas Channel, leading to Minas Basin. Passamaquoddy Bay opens into it near its mouth. The Bay of Fundy is deep, but its navigation is dangerous. The tides, which here rise to the height of 71 feet, rush in with such rapidity that swine are often overtaken and drowned while feeding on shell-fish. It comprises the Grand Manan and Long Islands, and receives the St. John and St. Croix Rivers. The city of St. John is on its north coast.

Bay of Gibraltar, jẹ-brawl′tẹr, Spain, is formed by Europa Point on the E. and Point St. Garcia on the W. It is about 6 miles in length and 4½ miles in breadth, with depths varying from 4 to 260 feet. The tide rises 4 and 5 feet. The shipping is protected on the British side by two formidable moles, called the Old and the New Mole, one on the N. and the other on the S. side of the town of Gibraltar. The former runs 1100 feet into the sea; the latter 700 feet. An elbow formed by the shore affords shelter for large vessels in winter, the farthest out lying in 5 and 6 fathoms. Opposite the town of Gibraltar, on the W. side of the bay, is the Spanish town of Algeciras.

Bay of Good Hope, a bay of Alaska, in lat. 66° 30′ N., lon. 161° to 164° W., at the termination of Kotzebue Sound. It contains Chamisso Island.

Bay of Honduras, hon-doo′rås, a wide inlet of the Caribbean Sea, mostly between lat. 16° and 20° N. and lon. 84° and 88° W., having S. Guatemala and Honduras, and W. Balize and Yucatan. It receives the Belize, Motagua, and numerous other rivers, and contains the Bay Islands, with a multitude of islets and reefs, termed keys.

Bay (or **Gulf**) **of Iskanderoon′** (anc. *Si′nus Is′sicus*) extends inland for 45 miles at the angle between Syria and Asia Minor, and on its shores are the Amanian gates of the ancients, the ruins of Baiæ and Ægæ, and the plains of Issus, where Darius was defeated by Alexander.

Bay of Islands, a large, deep, and safe harbor near the N. extremity of North Island, New Zealand, lat. 35° 14′ S., lon. 174° 11′ E., is much visited by American whaleships. On its southern side is the port and town of Russell, with a United States consul.

Bay of Islands, a large bay formed by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the W. coast of Newfoundland, north of St. George’s Bay. Lat. 49° 20′ N.; lon. 58° 15′ W. It receives on the S.E. the Humber, and encloses a great number of small islands.

Bay of Islands, a settlement on a large bay on the western coast of Newfoundland, forming part of what is called the French shore, 55 miles N.E. of Cape St. George. The herring-fishery forms the chief industry of the people of this district, about 30,000 barrels being annually taken. Gypsum in exhaustless quantities, and limestone and marble, are found in the vicinity. Pop. 947.

Bay of Islands Lake, a large lake of Newfoundland, drained by the river Humber.

Bay of Livadostro, liv-å-dos′tro, Greece, is the N.E. termination of the Gulf of Corinth, 14 miles in length by 9 miles in average breadth.

Bay of Nipe, nee′på, on the N.E. coast of Cuba, S.E. of Puerto Naranjo. Lat. 20° 45′ N.; lon. 75° 30′ W. It is easy of entrance, and could hold all the fleets of Europe.

Bay of Ovari, Owari, o-vå′ree, called also **Iseno Umi,** an inlet on the S. side of the island of Hondo, Japan. Length, 25 miles; greatest breadth, 20 miles. Nagoya, a town on its shores, is the capital of the province of Ovari.

Bay of Plen′ty, on the N.E. coast of North Island, New Zealand, between Cape Runaway and Point Mercury, has a central width of about 60 miles.

Bay of Quinte, a large inlet of Ontario, west of Kingston, between the peninsula of Prince Edward on the S. and the mainland on the N. Length, through the various crooked turns it makes, about 50 miles; breadth varies between 6 and 12 miles. An isthmus of a mile at its W. extremity separates the bay from Lake Ontario.

Bay of Saint Mag′nus, a bay on the W. coast of the mainland of Shetland, in Scotland. It is 8½ miles wide at its entrance, expands to 11 miles, and runs 7 miles inland. The island of Papa-Stour is at its mouth.

Bay (or **Gulf**) **of Spezia,** spĕd′ze-å (anc. *Por′tus Lu′næ?*), in Italy, is 7 miles in length, and from 2 to 6 miles wide. It presents fine scenery, contains the quarantine station for Genoa, and on the W. side of its entrance are the islands of Palmaria and Tino.

Bay of Vigo, vee′go, Spain, in Galicia, S. of that of Pontevedra, is about 20 miles in length by 5 miles across at its mouth, and contains the islands of Bayona and Estelas.

Bayona, bå-yo′nå, a seaport of Spain, 13 miles S.W. of Vigo. Pop. 1367. The island of Bayona or Cies (*Insula Cicæ*) is in the Bay of Vigo, 6 miles N.W. of the town.

Bayonne, bå`yonn′ (anc. *Lapur′dum*), a fortified city of France, near its S.W. extremity, department of Basses-Pyrénées, at the confluence of the Adour and Nive, which separate it into three quarters, Great and Little Bayonne and the suburb of St. Esprit, 3 miles from the sea, and 18 miles by rail N.E. of the Spanish frontier at Fontarabia. Lat. 43° 29′ 29″ N.; lon. 1° 28′ 33″ W. It is well built and agreeably situated, with handsome quays and promenades. Its cathedral is small and of the twelfth century, and its citadel is one of the finest works of Vauban. It is a bishop’s see, and has a mint, theatre, schools of commerce and navigation, naval and commercial docks, tribunal and chamber of commerce, distilleries, sugar-refineries, and glass-works, with export trade in timber, tar, cork, hams, chocolate, liqueurs, and cream of tartar. Pop. 27,175.

Bayonne, bā-yon′, a city of Hudson co., N.J., is finely situated on New York and Newark Bays, about 6 miles S.W. of New York. It comprises the former villages of Bergen Point, Centreville, Bayonne, and Salterville (Pamrapo), each having a railway station on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which runs through the city. Bayonne contains 11 churches, 5 public schools, color-works, paint-works, chemical works, petroleum-refineries, and 2 newspaper offices. The Port Johnson Coal Docks are situated on the Kill van Kull, near Bergen Point Station, where several hundred hands are constantly employed in receiving and shipping coal. Bayonne lies S. of Jersey City, being separated therefrom by the Morris Canal, and opposite Staten Island, from which it is separated by the Kill van Kull. About 30 trains run each way daily between Bayonne and New York. Pop. 6500.

Bayou, bī′oo, or, more usually, bī′o, a term confined chiefly to the states of Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, signifying properly any stream which is derived from some other stream or from a lake; in other words, any stream which is not fed by fountains. This term, however, is sometimes given to tidal channels near the coast, or even loosely applied to streams of a different description: it may then be regarded as equivalent to "creek" in its American signification. Bayou is supposed to be a corruption of the French *boyau*, a "gut" or "channel."

Bayou, bī′oo, a township of Ozark co., Mo. Pop. 480.

Bayou Bar′bary, a post-office and store of Livingston parish, La., on a stream of the same name, which is an affluent of the Amite River, 2 miles from a steamboat-landing.

Bayou Bridge, a station on the Mississippi Valley & Ship Island Railroad, 5 miles S. of Vicksburg, Miss.

Bayou Chêne, shain, a post-hamlet of St. Martin's parish, La., about 45 miles N.W. of Morgan City. It has manufactures of sugar.

Bayou Chicot, she‵ko′, a post-office of St. Landry parish, La.

Bayou Goula, goo‵lah′, a post-village of Iberville parish, La., on the Mississippi River, about 32 miles below Baton Rouge. It is on the New Orleans & Texas Railroad, 73 miles from New Orleans. It has 2 churches and 6 stores.

Bayou Labatre, lå-bå′tr, a post-hamlet of Mobile co., Ala., on the Gulf of Mexico, 9 miles S. of St. Elmo Station. It has 2 churches.

Bayou La Chute (shoot), post-office, Caddo parish, La.

Bayou Lacombe, lå‵kòm′, a post-village of St. Tammany parish, La., on a navigable bayou, 9 miles E. of Mandeville, and about 30 miles N.N.E. of New Orleans. It has 2 churches, a saw-mill, and several stores.

Bayou Mallet, mål‵lå′, a hamlet of St. Landry parish, La., 35 miles N.W. of New Iberia. It has 2 stores and a tannery.

Bayou Me′toe, a post-office of Arkansas co., Ark.

Bayou Metoe, a station of Lonoke co., Ark., on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, 18 miles E. of Little Rock, and on a stream of the same name.

Bayou Mills, a post-office of Livingston co., Ky.

Bayou Sara, så‵rå′, a village of West Feliciana parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 36 miles above Baton Rouge. It is a shipping-place for cotton, and is the S. terminus of a railroad to Woodville, Miss. It has 2 churches. Pop. 440. It is contiguous to St. Francisville, upon which it depends for postal accommodations.

Bayou Tunica, post-office, West Feliciana parish, La.

Baypoor, or **Baipur,** bī-poor′, written also **Baypore** and **Beypoor,** a seaport of British India, presidency of Madras, on the W. coast, 15 miles S. of Calicut. It is connected by railway with Madras.

Bay Port, a post-hamlet of Hernando co., Fla., on the Gulf of Mexico, about 110 miles S.W. of Palatka. It has an orange-grove, and is a depot for cedar timber, which is shipped here. Pop. 26.

Bay Port, a post-village of Huron co., Mich., on Saginaw Bay, in Fairhaven and Cassville townships, 40 miles E.N.E. of Bay City. It has 2 lumber-mills and a salt-well.

Bay′port, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Islip township, on the southern shore of Long Island, and on the South Side Railroad, 53 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has a church, 2 ship-yards, and fish-oil works. Pop. 700.

Bay Port, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Va., on an inlet of Chesapeake Bay, 23 miles E. of West Point. It has a steamboat-landing.

Bayreuth, a city of Bavaria. See Baireuth.

Bay Ridge, a post-village and railroad station of Kings co., N.Y., on New York Bay, 7 miles from New York City. It has 2 churches, an inebriates' home, manufactures of straw hats, and many fine residences.

Bay River, or **Stone′wall,** a post-village of Pamlico co., N.C., 15 miles E. by N. of New-Berne. It is on Bay River, an inlet of Pamlico Sound. It has a church, an academy, and a grist-mill.

Bay Roberts, a thriving post-village on Conception Bay, Newfoundland, 8 miles S. of Harbor Grace. It is a port of entry. Pop. 1000.

Bay St. Louis, formerly **Shieldsborough,** a thriving post-town and watering-place, the capital of Hancock co., Miss., on a bay of the Gulf of Mexico, and on the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, 52 miles E.N.E. of New Orleans. It has 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a convent, and a commercial college. Here is a railroad bridge across the Bay of St. Louis. Pop. about 2400.

Bay Set′tlement, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Wis., on Green Bay, 5 miles N.E. of the city of Green Bay. It has a church.

Bay‵shore′, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on Great South Bay, and on the South Side Railroad, 41 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and several stores. Pop. 1200.

Bay Shore, a settlement in Kent co., New Brunswick, 5 miles from Buctouche. Pop. 300.

Bay Side, a station of Cumberland co., N.J., on Delaware Bay, at the S.W. terminus of the Vineland Railroad, 10 miles W. by S. from Bridgeton. Here is a shad-fishery, in which about 50 boats are employed.

Bay Side, a post-village in Flushing township, Queens co., N.Y., on the Flushing & North Side Railroad, 3 miles E. of Flushing. It is near a bay which opens into Long Island Sound.

Bayside, Westmoreland co., New Brunswick. See Reed.

Bay Side View, a station in Cumberland co., N.J., on the Bridgeton & Port Norris Railroad, near the mouth of Maurice River, and on Delaware Bay. It is the present S.E. terminus of the Bridgeton & Port Norris Railroad, 22 miles S.E. of Bridgeton.

Bay Springs, a post-village of Tishemingo co., Miss., 22 miles S. by W. of Iuka. It has several churches, a cotton-mill, a woollen-mill, a high school, &c.

Bay State, a village of Hampshire co., Mass., in Northampton township, 1 mile from Florence. It has a chapel, a graded school, a paper-mill, tack-works, and the factory of the Northampton Cutlery Company.

Bays′water, a hamlet of England, co. of Middlesex, on the Uxbridge Road, 4 miles W. of St. Paul's, now included in London.

Bay′town, a township of Washington co., Minn., on Lake St. Croix. Pop. 920. It contains South Stillwater and Oak Park.

Bay Verte, or **Baie Verte,** bå vêʀt, a bay on the S. side of Northumberland Strait, forming part of the boundary between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Between the head of this bay and Cumberland Basin is an isthmus 11 miles wide.

Bay View, a post-office of Hillsborough co., Fla.

Bay View, a station in Baltimore co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Baltimore.

Bay‵view′, a post-hamlet of Cecil co., Md., near Chesapeake Bay, 3 miles from North East, and 27 miles W.S.W. of Wilmington, Del. It has a church and 2 woollen-mills.

Bay View, a post-office of Essex co., Mass., is on the sea-coast in the N. part of the city of Gloucester, 5 miles from Gloucester Railroad Station. Here are quarries of fine granite, and a church.

Bay View, a station in Erie co., N.Y., on Lake Erie, and on the Lake Shore Railroad, about 7 miles S. of Buffalo.

Bay View, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Va., on Chesapeake Bay, about 40 miles N.N.E. of Norfolk. It has a church.

Bay View, a village in Door co., Wis., in Sturgeon Bay township, separated by Sturgeon Bay from the town of that name.

Bay View, a post-village of Milwaukee co., Wis., on Lake Michigan, 2 miles S. of Milwaukee. It is on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. It has 4 churches, a rolling-mill, blast-furnaces, &c.

Bay Village, a post-village of Cross co., Ark., 40 miles from Forrest City. It has a church, foundry, grist-mill, &c.

Bay′ville, a post-hamlet of Ocean co., N.J., and a station on the Toms River & Waretown Railroad, 4 miles S. of Toms River. It has a church.

Bayville, a post-office of Queens co., N.Y.

Bay′way, a station in Union co., N.J., on the New York and Long Branch Railroad, 2 miles S. of Elizabethport.

Bayze, a river of France. See Baise.

Baza, bå′thå (anc. *Bas′ti*), a city of Spain, Andalusia, 53 miles E.N.E. of Granada. It has a hospital, college, and prison. It is famed in early Spanish history. Pop. 7272.

Bazaar, bạ-zar′, a post-township of Chase co., Kansas, 25 miles S.W. of Emporia. Pop. 364.

Bazaar of the Armenians. See Armianskoi-Bazar.

Bazadois, bå‵zå‵dwå′, an old division of France, now comprised in the departments of Gironde and Lot-et-Garonne. Its capital was Bazas.

Bazar-Khan, bå‵zar-kån′, a town of Asia Minor, 58 miles N. of Makree, is a mart for surrounding villages.

Bazaruto (bå-zå-roo′to) **Islands,** on the E. coast of Africa, 110 miles S. of Sofala. Lat. 21° 37′ S.; lon. 36° E.

Bazas, bå‵zå′ (anc. *Cos′sium,* afterwards *Vasa′tæ*), a town of France, department of Gironde, on a railway, 37 miles S.S.E. of Bordeaux, on the Beuve. Pop. 9534.

Bazeilles, bå‵zaiĺ′ or bå‵zå′yẹh, a village of France, department of Ardennes, 2 miles from Sedan. Pop. 2048.

Bazèle, a village of Belgium. See Basele.

Bazet′ta, a township of Trumbull co., O. Pop. 1240. It contains the village of Cortland.

Bazette, bạ-zĕt′, a post-village of Navarro co., Tex., 14 miles E. of Corsicana, and 4 miles W. of Trinity River. It has 4 churches.

Bazile, bạ-zeel′, a post-hamlet, Knox co., Neb., 40 miles S.W. of Yankton, Dakota. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Bazin, bå-zin′, or **Bez‵inek′** (Ger. *Bösing,* bö′sing), a town of Hungary, co. and 11 miles by rail N.N.E. of Presburg, with mineral springs and baths. Pop. 4300.

Bazine, bạ-zeen′, a post-office of Ness co., Kansas, 30 miles S. by W. of Ellis Railroad Station.

Bazira, Afghanistan. See Bajaur.

Bazoche-Gouet, bå‵zosh′ goo‵å′, a village of France, in Eure-et-Loir, near Nogent-le-Rotrou. Pop. 2037.

Bazouges-la-Pérouse, bå‵zoozh′ lå på‵rooz′, a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 miles N.N.E. of Fougères. Pop. 4160.

Bazzano, båt-så′no, a town of Italy, 11 miles N. of Bologna. Pop. 2918.

Beach, a township of Mower co., Minn. Pop. 101.

Beach′amville, a post-hamlet of Nuckolls co., Neb., 10 miles N.W. of Nelson. It has 2 churches.

Beach Bluff, a station in Essex co., Mass., on the Swampscott & Marblehead Branch of the Eastern Railroad, 2 miles from Swampscott.

Beach′burg, or **South West′meath,** a post-village, Renfrew co., Ontario, 15 miles from Pembroke. Pop. 200.

Beach City, a post-village of Stark co., O., in Sugar Creek township, on the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railroad, 12 miles S. of Massillon. It has a bank, 2 churches, a high school, a flour-mill, and a brick-kiln. Pop. about 300.

Beach Creek, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tenn.

Beach′es Corner, a post-office of Greene co., N.Y.

Beach Glen, a hamlet of Morris co., N.J., on the Hibernia Mine Railroad, 3 miles N.N.E. of Rockaway.

Beach Grove, a post-office of Walker co., Ala., 44 miles N. of Tuscaloosa.

Beach Ha′ven, a summer resort of Ocean co., N.J., is on the Atlantic Ocean, in Eaglewood township, and on Long Beach, 7 miles E. of Tuckerton. Here is a hotel which has room for 300 guests. Long Beach is a narrow island, separated from the mainland by Tuckerton Bay, in which fish and oysters abound.

Beach Haven, a post-village of Salem township, Luzerne co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, 24 miles S.W. of Wilkesbarre. It has 2 churches, a steam flour-mill, &c.

Beach Isle, off the coast of Hancock co., Me. Pop. 9.

Beach Land, a hamlet of Warren co., Miss., 9 miles from Bovina Railroad Station. It has a church.

Beach′mont, a station in Suffolk co., Mass., on the sea-shore, and on the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad, 3 miles N.E. of Boston.

Beach Pond, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Pa., 8 miles E.N.E. of Honesdale. It has 2 churches.

Beach Ridge, a post-office at Hall's Station, Niagara co., N.Y., on the New York Central Railroad, about 20 miles N. by E. of Buffalo.

Beach View, a station in Ocean co., N.J., on the Tuckerton Railroad, 10 miles N. of Tuckerton.

Beach′ville, a post-office of Metcalf co., Ky.

Beachville, a post-office of Williamson co., Tenn.

Beachville, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, on the Great Western Railroad, 22 miles E. of London. It contains 3 churches, saw-, flour-, and shingle-mills, a foundry, and a machine-shop. Pop. 200.

Beachy (beech′ee) **Head,** a headland on the S. coast of England, projecting into the English Channel, 2½ miles S.S.W. of Eastbourne. It consists of chalk cliffs, rising perpendicularly to 564 feet above the sea, and has a lighthouse. Lat. 50° 44′ N.; lon. 0° 13′ E.

Beacon, be′kọn, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, in Oskaloosa township, 2 miles from Oskaloosa Station. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Coal is mined here by 2 companies. Pop. 141.

Beacon, a post-hamlet of Marquette co., Mich., is ¾ of a mile from Champion. Iron is mined here.

Beacon Falls, a post-village in Beacon Falls township, New Haven co., Conn., on the Naugatuck River, and on the Naugatuck Railroad, 9 miles S. of Waterbury. It has a church, a tannery, and a woollen-manufactory.

Beacon Hill, or **Old Beacon,** a mountain in Dutchess co., N.Y., near Fishkill, is one of the highest summits of the Highlands, having an elevation of about 1470 feet.

Beaconsfield, bee′kọnz-feeld or bĕk′ọnz-feeld, a town of England, co. of Bucks, 23 miles W.N.W. of London. Pop. 1524.

Beacull, bee‵kull′ (native *Viacula*), a fort and small town of British India, presidency of Madras, on the Malabar coast, 95 miles N.W. of Calicut.

Beadle, bee′d′l, a county in the E. central part of Dakota. Area, 1260 square miles. It is drained by the Dakota or James River.

Beadle Hill, or **Beadley's Corners,** a hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., in Easton township, 2½ miles from West Cambridge Railroad Station. It has about 25 dwellings. Here is South Easton Post-Office.

Beagle (bee′g′l) **Bank,** an extensive coral sand-bank on the N.W. coast of Australia. Lat. 15° S.; lon. 123° E.

Beagle Island and Reef, an island on the coast of South Australia, about 60 miles N.N.W. from the entrance into Spencer's Gulf. Lat. 34° 49′ S.; lon. 134° 49′ E.

Beale, beel, a township of Juniata co., Pa. Pop. 1039. It contains Academia.

Bealeton, beel′tọn, a post-hamlet of Fauquier co., Va., on the Washington City, Virginia Midland & Great Southern Railroad, 54 miles S.W. of Washington. It has a church.

Bealetown, beel′tŏwn, a hamlet of Juniata co., Pa., in Tuscarora township, 13 miles S.W. of Port Royal. It has grist- and saw-mills. Here is Honey Grove Post-Office.

Beall's (bĕlz) **Mills,** a post-office of Gilmer co., W. Va.

Beallsville, Frederick co., Md. See Harmony.

Beallsville, bĕlz′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md., 2½ miles from Barnesville Station, and about 32 miles N.W. of Washington, D.C. Pop. about 40.

Beallsville, a post-village of Monroe co., O., in Sunbury township, about 40 miles N.N.E. of Marietta. It has 4 churches, 1 high school, 1 flour-mill, and 1 steam saw-mill. It is 10 miles N.E. of Woodsfield. Pop. 324.

Beallsville, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., about 30 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has 1 church and 1 bank. Pop. 297.

Beal′ton, a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, 7 miles from Waterford. Pop. 100.

Beal′ville, a station in Kern co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 89 miles S.E. of Tulare.

Beaman, bee′mạn, a post-village of Grundy co., Iowa, in Clay township, and a station on the Farmers' Union Railroad, 10 miles E. by N. of Liscomb. It has a church.

Beaman, a post-village and station of Pettis co., Mo., in Bowling Green township, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Sedalia. It was formerly called Buncombe, and the post-office Marlin.

Beam′er's Mills, a hamlet of Monroe co., W. Va., 7 miles from Ronceverte. It has a lumber-mill and a woollen-manufactory.

Beaminster, bee′min-stẹr, a market-town of England, co. of Dorset, on the Birt, 15 miles W.N.W. of Dorchester. It is a handsome town, and has manufactures of sail-cloth, tin, iron, copper, and earthenwares. Pop. of parish, 2585.

Beam's Mills, a post-office of Cleveland co., N.C., 5 miles from Cherryville Station. Here is a flour-mill.

Beamsville, beemz′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Darke co., O., about 1 mile from Dawn Railroad Station.

Beamsville, a post-village in Lincoln co., Ontario, 22 miles by rail E.S.E. of Hamilton. It has an iron-foundry, saw-mills, a distillery, a potash-factory, and several carriage-factories. Pop. 1000.

Beamville, beem′vĭl, a post-village of Alleghany co., Pa., in Jefferson township, 3 miles from Pine Creek Railroad Station. It has 3 churches.

Bean Blos′som, the name of the post-office at Georgetown, Brown co., Ind.

Bean Blossom, a township of Monroe co., Ind. Pop. 1316. It includes Mt. Tabor and Stinesville.

Bean Blossom Creek, Indiana, rises in Brown co., runs westward, and enters the West Fork of White River at the N.W. corner of Monroe co.

Bean Creek, or **Tif'fin River,** rises in the southern part of Michigan, runs southward into Ohio, intersects Fulton and Williams cos., and enters the Maumee River at Defiance. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Bean Hill, a village of New London co., Conn., in Norwich township, 1 mile from Yantic Railroad Station. It has 2 churches, and 2 manufactories of blankets and flannels. A street-railway connects it with Norwich.

Bean's Corners, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Me., 2 miles from Wilton Railroad Station, and about 30 miles N.W. of Augusta. It has a church.

Bean's Cove, a post-office of Bedford co., Pa.

Bean's Station, a post-hamlet of Grainger co., Tenn., 10 miles from Morristown, and about 35 miles N.E. of Knoxville. It has a church. Here is a summer resort called Mineral Hill.

Bean'town, a post-hamlet of Charles co., Md., on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad (Pope's Creek Branch), 57 miles S. of Baltimore. Near here are 2 churches.

Beanville, New York. See SHONGO.

Bear, a station in New Castle co., Del., on the New Castle & Frenchtown Railroad, 12 miles S. of Wilmington.

Bear, a post-hamlet of Richland co., Wis., 21 miles N.W. of Richland Centre. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Beara, be-å'rå, a considerable town of British India, 40 miles E.S.E. of Surat.

Bear Branch, a post-hamlet of Ohio co., Ind., about 22 miles E.N.E. of Madison. It has 2 churches.

Bear Branch, a post-office of Linn co., Mo., 10 miles from Brookfield.

Bear Branch, a post-office of De Kalb co., Tenn.

Bear Branch, a post-office of Wyoming co., W. Va.

Bear Brook, a post-village in Russell co., Ontario, 10 miles from Cumberland. Pop. 100.

Bear Camp, a hamlet of Carroll co., N.H., on the Great Falls & North Conway Railroad, 20 miles S. of North Conway. It has a steam saw-mill and 8 or 10 houses.

Bear Camp River, in Carroll co., in the E. part of New Hampshire, falls into Ossipee Lake.

Bear Cañon, kăn'yōn, a post-office of Douglas co., Col., about 28 miles S. of Denver.

Bear Creek, an affluent of the Tennessee, rises in Franklin co., Ala., runs northwestward to the E. border of Mississippi, then turns northward, and enters the Tennessee at the N.W. extremity of Colbert co., Ala.

Bear Creek, Iowa, rises in the E. central part of the state, runs eastward through Poweshiek co., and enters the Iowa River about 1 mile above Marengo.

Bear Creek, Kentucky, rises in Grayson co., runs nearly southwestward, and enters Green River about 14 miles N. of Bowling Green.

Bear Creek, of Lenawee co., Mich., flows into the Raisin River.

Bear Creek, of Pennsylvania, enters the Alleghany River in Armstrong co.

Bear Creek, a post-office of Searcy co., Ark.

Bear Creek, Henry co., Ga. See HAMPTON.

Bear Creek, a township of Christian co., Ill. Pop. 720.

Bear Creek, a township of Hancock co., Ill. Pop. 1117. It contains Basco.

Bear Creek, a township of Montgomery co., Ill. Pop. 1650. It contains Donnellson.

Bear Creek, a township of Jay co., Ind. Pop. 1247. It contains Winchester.

Bear Creek, a township of Poweshiek co., Iowa. Pop. 670, exclusive of Brooklyn.

Bear Creek, a hamlet of Boyd co., Ky., 15 miles from Huntington, W. Va. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Bear Creek, township, Emmett co., Mich. Pop. 368.

Bear Creek, a hamlet of Hinds co., Miss., 14 miles from Terry Railroad Station. It has a church.

Bear Creek, a post-hamlet of Cedar co., Mo., about 36 miles N.N.W. of Springfield. It has a church.

Bear Creek, township, Montgomery co., Mo. P. 2200.

Bear Creek, a post-office of Gage co., Neb.

Bear Creek, a hamlet of Wayne co., N.Y., on Lake Ontario, 4 miles from Ontario Railroad Station. Iron ore is shipped here.

Bear Creek, a post-hamlet of Chatham co., N.C., 12 miles from Egypt Railroad Station. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. of Bear Creek township, 1328.

Bear Creek, a post-office of Scioto co., O.

Bear Creek, a station, Carbon co., Pa., on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 5 miles N. of Mauch Chunk.

Bear Creek, a station in Clarion co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 82 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Bear Creek, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 135.

Bear Creek, a post-office of Parker co., Tex.

Bear Creek, a township of Sauk co., Wis. Pop. 808.

Bear Creek, a post-township of Waupaca co., Wis., 11 miles S.S.E. of New London, and 30 miles N.W. of Appleton. It has 2 churches. Pop. 777.

Beard's (beerds) **Creek,** of Georgia, rises in Tatnall co., and flows southward into the Altamaha.

Beard's Station, a post-office of Oldham co., Ky., on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, 18 miles N.E. of Louisville. Here are 2 stores.

Beards'town, a thriving post-village, capital of Cass co., Ill., in Beardstown township, on the southeast bank of the Illinois River, and on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 112 miles N. of St. Louis, and 46 miles W.N.W. of Springfield. It is a terminus of the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railroad. Two weekly newspapers are published here. It has 7 churches, 2 banks, a graded school, a foundry, a machine-shop, a woollen-mill, &c. Pop. 2528; of the township, 3582.

Beardstown, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Tenn., on Buffalo Creek, about 75 miles S.W. of Nashville.

Bearfield, bair'feeld, township, Perry co., O. Pop. 901.

Bear (bair) **Gap,** a post-office of Columbia co., Pa.

Bear Grove, a township of Fayette co., Ill. Pop. 992.

Bear Grove, a township of Cass co., Iowa. Pop. 500.

Bear Grove, a post-hamlet of Guthrie co., Iowa, in Bear Grove township, 14 miles from Adair Station, and about 60 miles W. of Des Moines. It has 2 stores. Pop. of township, 524.

Bear Gulch, a post-village of Lawrence co., Dakota, in the Black Hills, 250 miles from Bismarck. Gold is mined here.

Bear Head, a post-office of Todd co., Minn.

Bear Hill, a post-office of Montague co., Tex.

Bear, bair (or **Bere**) **Island,** an island off the W. coast of Ireland, in Bantry Bay, 13 miles W. of Bantry.

Bear Island, Alaska. See ST. MATTHEW.

Bear Island, or **McPherson's Ferry,** a post-settlement in Richmond co., Nova Scotia, 4 miles from Port Hawkesbury. Pop. 175.

Bear Island, a post-village in York co., New Brunswick, on the St. John, 24 miles W. of Fredericton. Pop. 250.

Bear Island, in the Northern Ocean, 315 miles S. of Cape South, Spitzbergen. Lat. 74° 30′ N.; lon. 20° E.

Bear Islands, three islands in James's Bay, Canada: one in lat. 54° 24′ N., lon. 80° 50′ W.; another in lat. 54° 32′ N.; the third in lat. 54° 46′ N.

Bear Islands, a group of islands in the North Polar Sea, off the N.E. coast of Siberia, between lat. 70° and 70° 30′ N. and lon. 164° and 168° E.

Bear Isle, off the coast of Hancock co., Me. Pop. 13.

Bear Lake, Canada. See GREAT BEAR LAKE.

Bear Lake, is partly in Rich co., Utah, and is intersected by the S. boundary of Idaho. It is about 20 miles long, 7 miles wide, and 175 feet deep. "It is a beautiful lake," says Hayden, "set like an emerald in the mountains. Not even the waters of the Yellowstone Lake present such vivid coloring."

Bear Lake, a county forming the S.E. extremity of Idaho, borders on Utah and Wyoming. Area estimated at 1100 square miles. It is intersected by Bear River, and comprises the northern part of Bear Lake. Its surface is mountainous. Capital, Paris.

Bear Lake, a post-village of Manistee co., Mich., in Bear Lake township, 5 miles from Lake Michigan, and 18 miles N.E. of Manistee. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lumber and flour. It is on a small lake of the same name. Pop. about 150; of the township, 561.

Bear Lake, a post-hamlet and railroad station of Warren co., Pa., in Freehold township, about 36 miles E.S.E. of Erie, on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Corry. It has 2 churches, a lumber-mill, &c.

Bear Lake Mills, Michigan. See BERLAMONT.

Bear Mountain, Pennsylvania, is situated near the N.E. extremity of Dauphin co. At its foot flows Bear Creek, on which is the Bear Valley Coal Basin. The mountains enclosing Bear Valley rise about 750 feet above the level of the creek.

Béarn, bā'aʀ', an old province of France, of which the capital was Pau, now forming, with a small part of Guienne, the department of Basses-Pyrénées.

Bear Point, a post-village in Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, 8 miles from Barrington. Pop. 200.

Bear River, of California, rises in the Sierra Nevada, runs southwestward, drains part of Nevada co., forms the boundary between Placer and Yuba cos., and enters the Feather River about 20 miles S. of Marysville.

Bear River, of Utah and Idaho, rises in the Uintah Mountains, in the N. part of Utah, and runs first northward. It flows northwestward through Bear Lake co., Idaho, abruptly changes its course to the S., returns into Utah, and enters the Great Salt Lake in Box Elder co., about 16 miles below Corinne. It is nearly 450 miles long, although the direct distance from its source to its mouth is only about 90 miles. Nearly half of it is in Idaho. It is not navigable. Its valley is narrow, and confined by rugged mountains. Coal is found on the banks of this river where the Central Pacific Railroad crosses it. "At the bend of Bear River," says Hayden, "is located the most interesting group of soda springs known on the continent. They occupy an area of about six square miles."

Bear River, of British Columbia, enters the Fraser River in lat. 53° 53′ N., lon. 122° 45′ W.

Bear River, of Nova Scotia, rises in Digby co., and, flowing N.W., falls into Digby Basin; for a part of its course it forms the line between the counties of Annapolis and Digby.

Bear River (EAST SIDE), or **Hills'burg,** a post-village in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, 14 miles from Annapolis.

Bear River (WEST SIDE), a post-village in Digby co., Nova Scotia, at the head of navigation of Bear River, 9 miles from Digby. It has an iron-foundry, tanneries, lumber-mills, and ship-yards. Pop. 900.

Bear River City, a post-office of Box Elder co., Utah.

Bear Run, a station on the Pittsburg, Connellsville & Washington Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Connellsville, Pa.

Bears'dale, a station in Macon co., Ill., on the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Decatur.

Bear Skin, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Va.

Bear's Mouth, post-office, Deer Lodge co., Montana.

Bears'ville, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., in Woodstock township, 12 miles N.W. of Kingston; has 2 saw-mills.

Bear'town, a post-village of Deer Lodge co., Montana, about 70 miles W. by N. of Helena.

Beartown, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., in Caernarvon township, about 17 miles S. of Reading.

Bear Valley, a post-village of Mariposa co., Cal., 30 miles from Merced Railroad Station, and about 84 miles E.S.E. of Stockton. Gold is found here in quartz-veins and placer-mines. It has 2 churches. This is the headquarters of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company.

Bear Valley, a post-office of Wabasha co., Minn.

Bear Valley, a post-hamlet of Richland co., Wis., in Ithaca township, about 10 miles E. of Richland Centre.

Bear Wal'low, a post-village of Hart co., Ky., 4 miles E. of Horse Cave. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Bear Wallow, a post-office of Henderson co., N.C., 20 miles S.S.W. of Old Fort.

Bear Wallow, a post-hamlet of Tazewell co., Va., 40 miles from Saltville.

Bear'ytown, a village of Seneca co., N.Y., in Fayette and Varick townships, 4 miles E. of McDougall Station. It has 3 churches. Here is Fayette Post-Office.

Beas, Biás, bee'ås, or **Beypasha,** bå'pash'å (anc. *Hyph'asis*), one of the great rivers of the Punjab, India, rises in the Himalaya Mountains, 13,200 feet above the sea-level. Lat. 32° 34′ N.; lon. 77° 12′ E. It flows generally southwestward, and joins the Sutlej at Endreesa, 35 miles S.S.E. of Amritsir, after a course estimated at 350 miles. Chief affluents, the Hulku and the Binoa.

Beasley (beez'le) **Hill,** post-office, Johnston co., N.C.

Beasley's (beez'lĭz) **Fork,** a post-office of Adams co., O., 40 miles S. of Hillsborough.

Beason, be'sọn, a post-village of Logan co., Ill., in Oran township, on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 10 miles E. of Lincoln. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Beath, beeth or baith, a parish and village of Scotland, co. of Fife, 5½ miles N.N.W. of Aberdour, with coal- and iron-mines. Pop. 3534.

Beatia, the ancient name of BAEZA.

Beatrice, bee'ạ-treece, a post-village, capital of Gage co., Neb., on the Big Blue River, 40 miles in direct line S. of Lincoln, which by railroad is 51 miles distant. The Beatrice Branch Railroad, 31 miles long, connects it with Crete, a station on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. Here are quarries of magnesian limestone, a good material for building. Beatrice has 5 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, manufactures of cement, flour- and lumber-mills, and a United States land office.

Beattie, bā'tee, a post-village of Marshall co., Kansas, on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, 14 miles E. of Marysville. It has a church, a graded school, a broom-factory, and a cheese-factory.

Beattie's, a station in Coos co., N.H., on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 19 miles S.E. of Island Pond, Vt.

Beattie's Ford, a post-office of Lincoln co., N.C., on the Catawba River, about 20 miles N.N.W. of Charlotte.

Beatty, bā'tee, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Unity township, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 38 miles E. of Pittsburg. It has a large Benedictine abbey, seminary, and convent.

Beatty's, bā'tịz, a station on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 7 miles S. of Michigan City, Ind.

Beattyville, bā'tẹ-vĭl, a post-village, capital of Lee co., Ky., is on the Kentucky River, at the junction of its three forks, about 60 miles E.S.E. of Lexington. It has a court-house. Coal abounds here. Pop. 123.

Beatyestown, or **Beattiestown,** bā'teez-tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.J., 45 miles N. of Trenton, and 3 miles from Hackettstown. It has a hotel and a grist-mill.

Beaty's (bā'tịz) **Mills,** a post-hamlet of Marion co., W. Va., 4½ miles from Mannington Railroad Station. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and a grist-mill.

Beaucaire, bō'kåʀ', a town of France, department of Gard, on the right bank of the Rhone, 13 miles by rail E. of Nîmes, opposite Tarascon, with which it is connected by a suspension bridge, at the head of the Canal de Beaucaire, and near the junction of railways from Avignon to Marseilles, Cette, and Alais. Its annual fair, in July, is attended by merchants from all parts of Europe, and is the most considerable in France. Pop. 8800.

Beaucamps-le-Vieux, bō'kôɴᵍ'-lẹh-ve-ŭh' (*i.e.,* "the Old Beaucamps"), a village of France, department of Somme, 22 miles W. of Amiens. Pop. 1746.

Beauce, bōce (anc. *Bel'sia?*) a district of France, part of the ancient Orléannois, now forming parts of the departments of Loir-et-Cher and Eure-et-Loir.

Beauce, bōce, a county of Quebec, bounded S.E. by the state of Maine. It is watered by the Chaudière River (in which gold is found), and traversed by the Levis & Kennebec Railway. Capital, St. François de la Beauce. Area, 3265 square miles. Pop. 27,253.

Beauchene, bō'shain', a small island in the South Atlantic, 34 miles S. of East Falkland Island. Lat. 52° 55′ S.; lon. 59° 12′ W.

Beaucoup, bo'koop', a small bayou of Caldwell parish, La., flows southeastward into Bayou Castor.

Beaucoup, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ill., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 54 miles E.S.E. of St. Louis. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Beaucoup Creek, Illinois, rises in Washington co., runs southward, intersects Perry co., and enters the Big Muddy River in Jackson co. It is nearly 70 miles long.

Beaucoup Mines, a station in Perry co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Belleville & Southern Illinois Railroad, 2 miles N.W. of Pinckneyville. Here coal is raised and shipped.

Beaucourt, bō'kooʀ', a village of France, on a railway, 10 miles S.S.E. of Belfort. Pop. 3545.

Beaudreau Village, Canada. See BOUDREAU.

Beaufay, bō'få', a village of France, department of Sarthe, 10 miles N.N.E. of Le Mans. Pop. 2021.

Beauford, bō'fọrd, a township of Blue Earth co., Minn., about 12 miles S. of Mankato. Pop. 461.

Beaufort, bō'foʀ', a town of France, Savoy, on the Doron, 33 miles E.N.E. of Chambéry. It has an extensive trade in the *gruyères* cheese. Pop. 2462.

Beaufort (*i.e.,* "fine fort"), a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 16 miles E. of Angers. It has a college, and manufactures of canvas and coarse linens. Pop. 5308.

Beaufort, a village of France, department of Jura, 8 miles S.W. of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 1299.

Beaufort, bō'fọrt, a group of islands in Boothia Gulf, Canada. The N.W. or outer island is in lat. 69° 55′ N., lon. 97° 5′ W.

Beaufort, a bay of Alaska, on the Arctic coast, is in lat. 70° N., lon. 142° W.

Beaufort, bō'fọrt, a county in the E. part of North Carolina, bordering on Pamlico Sound, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is intersected by the Pamlico River, which is here navigable. The surface is level, and partly occupied by swamps; the soil is sandy. The greater part of the county is covered with forests. Cotton, Indian corn, and lumber are the staple products. Capital, Washington.

Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,016,070. Pop. in 1870, 13,011, of whom 12,988 were Americans.

Beaufort, bū'fọrt, a county forming the S. extremity of South Carolina, has an area of about 1650 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Combahee River, on the S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the S.W. by the Savannah River. The surface is nearly level, and mostly covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton, rice, maize, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Port Royal Railroad and the Savannah & Charleston Railroad. It comprises several islands, which produce the sea-island cotton and enclose the good harbor of Port Royal. Capital, Beaufort. Valuation of real and personal estate, $11,669,471. Pop. in 1870, 34,359, of whom 34,200 were natives and 159 were foreigners. Much phosphate of lime is exported from this county.

Beaufort, bū'fọrt, a post-village of Franklin co., Mo., about 55 miles W. by S. of St. Louis, and 10 miles W. of Union. It has 1 flour-mill and 2 general stores.

Beaufort, bō'fọrt, a port of entry, the capital of Carteret co., N.C., is on an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of Newport River, about 90 miles E.N.E. of Wilmington, and 40 miles S.E. of New-Berne. A body of water about 2 miles wide separates it from Morehead, the S.E. terminus of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad. It has a safe harbor, the entrance to which is defended by Fort Macon, which is 1½ miles from Beaufort. It has 5 churches (3 white and 2 colored). Pop. 2430.

Beaufort, bū'fọrt, a port of entry, capital of Beaufort co., S.C., is on Port Royal or Beaufort Island, and on an inlet called Port Royal River, about 14 miles from the ocean, and 55 miles W.S.W. of Charleston. It is a station on the Port Royal Railroad, and is 108 miles from Augusta, Ga., and 4 miles from Port Royal, the termini of that road. It has a good harbor, accessible to vessels drawing 15 feet of water. Cotton, phosphate of lime, and lumber are the chief articles of export. One or 2 weekly newspapers are published here. Beaufort has 1 bank and 7 churches. Pop. 1739; of Beaufort township, 5511.

Beaugency, bōˋzhòɴᵍˋsee' (L. *Belgenci'acum*), a town of France, department of Loiret, on the Loire, 15 miles by rail S.W. of Orleans. It has manufactures of woollens, and an extensive trade in wines. Pop. 5039.

Beau Grand, township, Cheboygan co., Mich. Pop. 366.

Beauharnois, bōˋaʀˋnwå', a county in the S.W. of the province of Quebec, Canada, bounded on the N.W. by the St. Lawrence. Area, 250 square miles. It is drained by the Chateauguay River. The chief staples are oats, wool, and the products of the dairy. The chief town is Beauharnois. Pop. 14,757.

Beauharnois, the chief town of the co. of Beauharnois, Quebec, Canada, on Lake St. Louis (formed by the St. Lawrence), 33 miles S.W. of Montreal. It contains several factories, grist-mills, flax-mills, a pottery, a foundry, a brewery, 2 churches, a convent, printing-office, and a branch bank, and has a large trade. Pop. 1423.

Beaujeu, bōˋzhŭh', a town of France, department of Rhône, on the Ardière, 30 miles by rail N.N.W. of Lyons, with manufactures of paper, cottons, and hats. Pop. 3884.

Beaujolais, bōˋzhoˋlå', a district of France, part of the ancient Lyonnais. Its capital was the town of Beaujeu. It now forms the N. part of the department of Rhône and a small part of Loire.

Beaulieu, bōˋle-ŭh', almost bōlˋyŭh' (*i.e.*, "beautiful place"), a town of France, department of Corrèze, on the Dordogne, 20 miles S. of Tulle. Pop. 2571. Beaulieu is also the name of many other communes and villages of France.

Beaulieu, bew'lee, or **Exe,** ex, a tidal river of England, co. of Hants, rises near Lyndhurst, and enters the English Channel 6½ miles E.N.E. of Lymington.

Beaulieu, or **Exe,** a parish of England, co. of Hants, situated on the river of the same name, at its mouth, 6 miles N.E. of Lymington. Beaulieu has the remains of an abbey, founded by King John. In this sanctuary Margaret of Anjou, and afterwards Perkin Warbeck, took refuge, and within its manorial bounds exemption from arrest for debt is still enjoyed. Beaulieu Station, on the Southwestern Railway, is 9 miles W.S.W. of Southampton.

Beaulieu, a former name of BEWDLY.

Beaulieu, bōˋle-ŭh', a post-village in Montmorency co., Quebec, on the island of Orleans, 4½ miles N.E. of Quebec. Pop. 150.

Beaumarchais, bōˋmaʀˋshå', a town of France, in Gers, 25 miles W.S.W. of Auch. Pop. 1237.

Beaumaris, bō-må'ris, a town of North Wales, capital of the island and co. of Anglesey, near the N. entrance of Menai Strait, 3 miles N. of Bangor. The town is neatly built, and has a free grammar-school, good hotels, town and county halls, a prison, and a custom-house, with remains of a castle erected by Edward I. The Bay of Beaumaris affords safe anchorage, and the town is resorted to for sea-bathing. Pop. 2291.

Beaumont, bōˋmòɴᵍ', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 2 miles S. of Clermont. Pop. 1565.

Beaumont, bōˋmòɴᵍ', a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 19 miles S.E. of Mons. Pop. 2100.

Beaumont, bō-mŏnt', a post-office of Chatham co., N.C., on Rocky River, about 40 miles S.W. of Raleigh.

Beaumont, a post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Tex., on the Neches River, here crossed by a railroad bridge, and on the Texas & New Orleans Railroad, 83 miles E. by N. from Houston. Lumber is shipped here. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, 5 lumber-mills, and 3 shingle-mills. Pop. about 1500.

Beaumont, bōˋmòɴᵍ', a post-village in Bellechasse co., Quebec, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, 9 miles below Quebec. It contains grist- and saw-mills and woollen-factories. Pop. 600.

Beaumont de Lomagne, bōˋmòɴᵍ' dẹh loˋmåñ', a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, on the Gimone, 20 miles S.W. of Montauban. Pop. 5456.

Beaumont-le-Vicomte, bōˋmòɴᵍ'-lẹh-veeˋkòɴt', a village of France, on the Sarthe, 15½ miles N.N.W. of Le Mans. Pop. 2234.

Beaumont-sur-Oise, bōˋmòɴᵍ'-süʀ-wåz (or wīz), a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 20 miles by rail N. of Paris. Pop. 2560. Beaumont is also the name of several other villages and communes in France.

Beaune, bōn (anc. *Vellaunodu'num*), a town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, at the foot of the Côte-d'Or Mountain, on the railway from Paris to Lyons, 23 miles S.S.W. of Dijon. It has a noble hospital, founded in 1443, a fine mediæval church, a library of 35,000 volumes, manufactures of woollen cloth, cutlery, leather, vinegar, and casks, and an extensive trade in the wines of Burgundy. Pop. 10,907.

Beaune-la-Rolande, bōn-lå-roˋlòɴd', a village of France, in Loiret, 26 miles N.E. of Orleans. Pop. 1820.

Beauport, bōˋport', a post-village and parish in Quebec co., Quebec, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, 2 miles below Quebec. It contains large grist-mills, nail- and match-factories, and a lunatic asylum. Pop. 4053.

Beaupré, bōˋprå', a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 20° 17' S.; lon. 166° 17' E.

Beaupréau, bōˋpråˋō', a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Evre, 27 miles S.W. of Angers. Pop. 4434.

Beauquesne, bōˋkån', a village of France, department of Somme, 5 miles S.S.E. of Doullens. Pop. 3003.

Beauregard, boˋrẹh-gard', a village of Copiah co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 44 miles S.S.W. of Jackson, and 1 mile N. of Wesson. One newspaper is published here. It has several saw-mills. Pop. 315.

Beauregard (bōˋreˋgaʀ') **Isles,** several small islands in the river St. Lawrence, opposite Verchères, Quebec.

Beaurepaire, bōˋrẹh-påʀ', a town of France, department of Isère, 14 miles S.E. of Vienne. Pop. 2598.

Beauvais, bōˋvå' (anc. *Bellov'acum* and *Cæsarom'agus*), a city of France, capital of the department of Oise, at the confluence of the Avelon with the Therain, in a rich valley surrounded by wooded hills, 54 miles by rail N.N.W. of Paris. Several branches of the river run through and by the side of the town, forming canals, which are of great service to manufactures. It has clean open streets, and pleasant boulevards; its cathedral is one of the largest in France, but incomplete. Beauvais was formerly fortified. It has a chamber of manufactures, a commercial tribunal, a communal college, a public library, tanneries, dye-works, and manufactures of flannels, woollen cloths, linens, tapestry, velvets, and printed cottons. It is a place of great antiquity, having existed under the Romans. It was besieged in vain by the English in 1443. One of the most remarkable events in its history is the siege which it successfully stood in 1472 against an army of 80,000 Burgundians under Charles the Bold. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 15,542.

Beauvais, bō-vā', a township of St. Genevieve co., Mo. Pop. 1306.

Beauval, bōˋvål', a town of France, department of Somme, 14 miles N.N.E. of Amiens. Pop. 2640.

Beauville, bōˋveel' or bōˋvil', a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 13 miles E.N.E. of Agen. Pop. 1274.

Beauvoir, boˋvŏr', a post-office and station of Harrison co., Miss., on the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad.

Beauvoir-sur-Mer, bōˋvwaʀ'-süʀ-maiʀ, a town of France, in Vendée, 3 miles from the sea, and 30 miles S.W. of

Nantes. Pop. 2668. Beauvoir (*i.e.*, "beautiful view") is the name of several villages of France.

Beauzac, bō′zåk′, a village of France, in Haute-Loire, 12 miles N. of Yssingeaux. Pop. 2818.

Beaver, bee′vęr, a county in Western Pennsylvania, bordering on Ohio, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is intersected by the Ohio River, and is also drained by the Beaver and Little Beaver Rivers and Raccoon and Conequenessing Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly; the soil is generally fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, butter, and wool are the staple products. Limestone, petroleum, and beds of bituminous coal are found in this county, which is intersected by the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. Capital, Beaver. Valuation of real and personal estate, $34,065,895. Pop. in 1870, 36,148, of whom 32,134 were natives and 4014 were foreigners.

Beaver, a county in the S.W. part of Utah, is partly drained by the Beaver River. A range called the Iron Mountains extends along the E. border of the county. A large part of it is an arid plain or table-land in which timber and water are scarce. Wheat, maize, barley, and wool are the staple products of the soil. Iron ore is found here. Capital, Beaver. Valuation of real and personal estate, $118,750. Pop. in 1870, 2007, of whom 1405 were natives and 602 were foreigners.

Beaver, a township of Iroquois co., Ill. Pop. 1278. It contains Donavan.

Beaver, a township of Newton co., Ind. Pop. 637.

Beaver, a township of Pulaski co., Ind. Pop. 489.

Beaver, a township of Boone co., Iowa. Pop. 195.

Beaver, a township of Butler co., Iowa. Pop. 1017.

Beaver, a township of Dallas co., Iowa. Pop. 427.

Beaver, a township of Grundy co., Iowa. Pop. 503.

Beaver, a township of Guthrie co., Iowa. Pop. 539.

Beaver, a township of Polk co., Iowa. Pop. 1692.

Beaver, a township of Cowley co., Kansas. Pop. 376.

Beaver, a township of Republic co., Kansas. Pop. 246.

Beaver, a post-office of Floyd co., Ky.

Beaver, a township of Bay co., Mich. Pop. 170.

Beaver, a station in Delta co., Mich., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 17 miles N. of Escanaba.

Beaver, a township of Newaygo co., Mich. Pop. 200.

Beaver, a township of Fillmore co., Minn. Pop. 511. It contains the post-village of Alba.

Beaver, a post-village of Winona co., Minn., in Whitewater township, on the Minneska, about 22 miles W.N.W. of Winona. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a planing-mill.

Beaver, a post-office of Douglas co., Mo.

Beaver, a station in Phelps co., Mo., on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 120 miles S.W. of St. Louis.

Beaver, a township of Taney co., Mo. Pop. 581.

Beaver, a post-office of Cherokee co., N.C., 41 miles from Sweetwater, Tenn.

Beaver, a station in Beaver Creek township, Greene co., O., on the Dayton & Xenia Railroad, 4 miles W.N.W. of Xenia. It has a distillery and a flour-mill.

Beaver, a township of Mahoning co., O. Pop. 1983. It contains East Lewistown and Lima.

Beaver, a township of Noble co., O. Pop. 1684. It contains Williamsburg.

Beaver, a post-township of Pike co., O., 65 miles S. by E. from Columbus. Pop. 694.

Beaver, a post-borough, capital of Beaver co., Pa., on the north bank of the Ohio River, at the mouth of Beaver River, and on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 27 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. It contains 2 banks, the Beaver Collegiate and Musical Institute, a female seminary, 4 churches, and 3 weekly newspapers. Pop. 1120.

Beaver, a township of Clarion co., Pa., in the oil region. Pop. 1338. It contains Edenburg, Beaver City, Monroeville, and Triangle.

Beaver, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. 958. It contains Beaver Valley and Glen City, and has coal-mines.

Beaver, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. 1177.

Beaver, a station in Dauphin co., Pa., on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, 7 miles E. of Harrisburg.

Beaver, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. 1094.

Beaver, a township of Snyder co., Pa. Pop. 1766. It contains Beavertown.

Beaver, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., Tex., 12 miles from Palestine.

Beaver, a post-village, capital of Beaver co., Utah, on a river of its own name, about 200 miles S. by W. from Salt Lake City. It is 140 miles from York Railroad Station. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, an academy, a woollen-factory, and a tannery. Pop. about 2000.

Beaver, a post-hamlet of Thurston co., Washington, about 10 miles S. of Olympia.

Beaver, a township of Clark co., Wis. Pop. 197.

Beaver, Juneau co., Wis. See Beaver Mill.

Beaver Bank, a post-village in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, 16 miles by rail N. by W. of Halifax. Pop. 100.

Beaver Bay, a post-village, capital of Lake co., Minn., on Lake Superior, 55 miles N.E. of Duluth. It has a lumber-mill. Pop. of Beaver Bay township, 161.

Beaver Brook, a post-office and station of Jefferson co., Col., on the railroad from Golden to Black Hawk, 8 miles W. of Golden.

Beaver Brook, a station in Essex co., Mass., on the Salem & Lawrence Branch Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Salem.

Beaver Brook, a post-office of Sullivan co., N.Y.

Beaver Centre, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., in Beaver township, 4 miles W. of Spring Railroad Station, and about 20 miles N.W. of Meadville. It has 2 churches.

Beaver City, a post-hamlet of Newton co., Ind., about 48 miles N.N.W. of Lafayette.

Beaver City, a post-village, capital of Furnas co., Neb., in the valley of Beaver Creek, 50 miles S.S.W. of Plum Creek. It has a newspaper office, a grist-mill, &c.

Beaver City, a village of Clarion co., Pa., in Beaver township, on the Emlenton & Shippenville Railroad, 1½ miles W. of Edenburg. It has a church, a machine-shop, and about 150 houses. Oil abounds here.

Beaver Cove, Nova Scotia. See Boisdale.

Beaver Creek, of Marengo co., Ala., flows into the Tombigbee River.

Beaver Creek, of Alabama, enters the Alabama from the W. in Wilcox co.

Beaver Creek, of Colorado, rises in Douglas co., runs nearly northward, intersects Arapahoe co., and enters the South Fork of the Platte in Weld co. Length, 100 miles.

Beaver Creek, of Indiana, enters the White River in Martin co.

Beaver Creek, of Iowa, runs first southward, and drains the W. part of Dubuque co. It then runs southeastward through Jones co., and enters the Maquoketa River about 7 miles S.W. of Andrew. Length, nearly 80 miles.

Beaver Creek, of Iowa, rises in the W. central part of the state. It flows southward through Boone co. and southeastward through Dallas co., and enters the Des Moines River about 6 miles above the city of Des Moines. It is nearly 75 miles long.

Beaver Creek, of Iowa, runs eastward, drains the S. part of Butler co., and enters the Cedar River 2 or 3 miles above Cedar Falls.

Beaver Creek, of Kansas, rises in Sherman co., runs nearly northeastward, passes into Nebraska, and enters the Republican River 5 miles above Orleans. It is probably 200 miles long. It flows through extensive treeless plains.

Beaver Creek, of Lenawee co., Mich., flows into Raisin River near Adrian.

Beaver Creek, of Missouri, flows into White River from the left, in Taney co., a few miles below Forsyth. Little Beaver enters the above creek in the same county.

Beaver Creek, of Nebraska, rises in Holt co., runs southeastward, and enters the Loup Fork at Monroe, in Platte co. It is nearly 150 miles long.

Beaver Creek, of Nebraska, rises in Hamilton co., flows eastward through York co., and enters the West Fork of the Big Blue River.

Beaver Creek, of New Mexico and Texas, rises in Colfax co. of the former, runs eastward into Texas, and enters the North Fork of the Canadian River, or unites with another creek to form that fork.

Beaver Creek, of Ohio, runs nearly northeastward through Henry co., and enters the Maumee in Wood co.

Beaver Creek, of South Carolina, enters the Congaree from the right, at the S.E. extremity of Lexington co.

Beaver Creek, of Wisconsin, drains part of Trempealeau co., and enters Black River 5 miles S. of Galesville.

Beaver Creek, a post-office of Dale co., Ala.

Beaver Creek, a station in Fremont co., Colorado, on the Cañon City Branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 23 miles W.N.W. of South Pueblo.

Beaver Creek, a post-hamlet of Bond co., Ill., in Beaver Creek township, 9 miles from Greenville, and about 75 miles S. of Springfield. It has a church. Pop. of township, 1490.

Beaver Creek, a post-village of Washington co., Md., 6½ miles from Hagerstown. It has 3 churches, 3 flour-mills, and 4 stores. Pop. about 300.

Beaver Creek, a post-office of Rock co., Minn., about 10 miles from Luverne. Pop. of Beaver Creek township, 262.

Beaver Creek, a post-office of Ashe co., N.C., 45 miles S. of Marion, Va.

Beaver Creek, township, Jones co., N.C. Pop. 1108.

Beaver Creek, a township of Wilkes co., N.C. Pop. 960.

Beaver Creek, a township of Greene co., O. Pop. 2289. It contains Alpha and Beaver.

Beaver Creek, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad.

Beaver Creek, a post-office of Clay co., Tex.

Beaver Creek, a post-office of Jackson co., Wis.

Beaver Cross′ing, a post-hamlet of Seward co., Neb., about 16 miles S.W. of Seward.

Beaver Dale, a post-office of Lamar co., Ala.

Beaverdale, a post-hamlet of Whitfield co., Ga., 8 miles from Red Clay Railroad Station.

Beaver Dam, a post-hamlet of Kosciusko co., Ind., about 32 miles N.N.E. of Logansport. It has a church.

Beaver Dam, a post-hamlet of Ohio co., Ky., on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, 108 miles S.W. of Louisville. It has a church.

Beaver Dam, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich., 1½ miles from Vriesland Railroad Station. It has a church.

Beaver Dam, a township of Butler co., Mo. Pop. 786.

Beaver Dam, a township of Bladen co., N.C. Pop. 619.

Beaver Dam, township, Cherokee co., N.C. Pop. 763.

Beaver Dam, township, Haywood co., N.C. Pop. 1745.

Beaver Dam, township, Richmond co., N.C. Pop. 635.

Beaver Dam, a post-hamlet of Union co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 34 miles S.E. of Charlotte.

Beaver Dam, township, Watauga co., N.C. Pop. 413.

Beaver Dam, Long Island, N.Y. See WESTHAMPTON.

Beaver Dam, a post-village of Allen co., O., in Richland township, on the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Lima. It has grist-, planing-, and saw-mills.

Beaver Dam (Wayne Post-Office), a village of Erie co., Pa., in Wayne township, 1½ miles from Concord Railroad Station, and 7 miles W. of Corry. It has 4 churches, a cheese-factory, &c.

Beaver Dam, a post-office of Anderson co., S.C.

Beaver Dam, a city of Dodge co., Wis., at the S.E. end and outlet of Beaver Lake, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 63 miles W.N.W. of Milwaukee, 35 miles E. by S. from Portage City, and about 40 miles N.E. of Madison. It contains 12 churches, a national bank, a high school, the Wayland Institute, 2 weekly newspapers, 2 flouring-mills, 2 woollen-factories, and manufactures of carriages and farming-implements. Pop. 3455; of Beaver Dam township, 1501. Beaver Lake is 9 miles long, and from 1 to 3 miles wide.

Beaver Dam Creek, of Georgia, rises in Burke co., and enters Brier Creek.

Beaver Dam Creek, of Georgia, runs southeastward through Elbert co. and enters the Savannah River.

Beaver Dam Creek, of Michigan, rises in Gratiot co., runs eastward, and enters the Shiawassee River about 10 miles S.W. of Saginaw City.

Beaver Dam Creek, of Wisconsin, issues from a lake of the same name in Dodge county. It runs southward, and enters the Crawfish River in the same county.

Beaver Dam Depot, a post-village of Hanover co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 40 miles N.N.W. of Richmond.

Beaver Dam Mills, a post-office of Hanover co., Va.

Beaver Dams, a small village of Queen Anne co., Md.

Beaver Dams, a post-hamlet of Schuyler co., N.Y., in Dix township, 7 miles S.W. of Havana. It has 2 churches.

Beaver Falls, a post-village, capital of Renville co., Minn., in Beaver Falls township, on the Chanah River, about 2 miles from its entrance into the Minnesota River, and 65 miles W.N.W. of Mankato. A newspaper is published here. Pop. of township, 634.

Beaver Falls, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., on Beaver River, 60 miles N. of Utica, and 5 from Castorland. It has a church, 2 stores, 2 large saw-mills, and a tannery.

Beaver Falls, a post-borough of Beaver co., Pa., on the W. bank of Beaver River, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago and Erie & Pittsburg Railroads, 34 miles N.W. of Pittsburg, and about 20 miles S. of Newcastle. The railroad here crosses the river by a bridge which connects this town with New Brighton. It has manufactures of cutlery, paper, &c. (for which the river affords motive power), 2 banks, 8 churches, large file-works, flouring-mills, steel-works, 2 planing-mills, an axe-factory, a shovel-factory, several brick-yards and paper-mills. Nearly 1500 operatives are employed here in manufactures. The capital invested in them is about $2,600,000. Coal abounds in the vicinity. Here are 3 wells of natural gas, which is used in furnaces of factories. The Harmony Society of Economy own and control nearly every establishment in this place. Pop. about 5000.

Beaver Furnace, a small village of Union co., Pa.

Beaver Harbor, a post-village in Charlotte co., New Brunswick, at the mouth of the Magaguadavic River, 10 miles from St. George. Pop. 150.

Beaver Harbor, in British Columbia, near the E. extremity of Vancouver Island, has beds of surface coal.

Beaver Head, a river which rises in the Rocky Mountains, in the extreme S.W. part of Montana, runs northward and northeastward through Beaver Head co., and unites with the Big Hole or Wisdom River about 30 miles N.W. of Virginia City. The stream formed by this junction is the Jefferson River. Gold is found in its valley.

Beaver Head, a southwestern county of Montana, borders on Idaho. It is drained by Big Hole or Wisdom River and Beaver Head River, both of which rise in it. The "Divide," or main range of the Rocky Mountains, extends along the S.W. border of this county. Here is Big Hole Prairie, which is said to be 50 miles long and adapted to pasturage. The plains or lower parts of the surface are nearly 5000 feet above the sea. Gold is the chief article of export, and silver is said to be found. The reported value of the gold mined in this county in 1870 was $366,340. Among its minerals are carboniferous limestone and columnar basalt. Capital, Bannack City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $528,511. Pop. in 1870, 722.

Beaver Hill, a post-office of Overton co., Tenn.

Beaver Island, in the N. part of Lake Michigan, is about 50 miles long. It is the largest of a group of islands which are parts of Manitou co., Mich. It has a light-house.

Beaver Island, Erie co., N.Y., a small island in Niagara River, and in Grand Island township. Area, 30 acres. It has a fine club-house.

Beaver Island, Alaska. See PRIBYLOV ISLANDS.

Beaver Island, a small island on the S.E. coast of Nova Scotia, near Cape Canso. Lat. 44° 49′ 34″ N.; lon. 62° 20′ 13″ W. On it is a light-house.

Beaver Island, township, Stokes co., N.C. Pop. 1247.

Beaver Kill, a creek of New York, rises in Ulster co., runs westward, traverses Sullivan co., and enters the East Branch of the Delaware in Delaware co.

Beaver Kill, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., 5 miles from Westfield Flats Station. It has a tannery.

Beaver Lake, in Newton co., Ind., is about 8 miles long and 4 miles wide, and is the largest lake in the state.

Beaver Lake, in Barron co., Wis., is the principal source of Hay River. See also BEAVER DAM, Wis.

Beaver Lake, a post-office of Minnehaha co., Dakota.

Beaver Lake, a post-hamlet of Ogemaw co., Mich., and a station on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, 62 miles N. by W. of Bay City. It has a lumber-mill.

Beaver Lick, a post-village of Boone co., Ky., 5 miles from Walton Railroad Station. It has a church and 3 stores.

Beaver Meadow, a station in Mobile co., Ala., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and on Chickasabogue River, 25 miles N.W. of Mobile. Half a mile distant is Beaver Meadow village, which has a paper-mill and 2 churches. The name of the post-office is Chickasabogue.

Beaver Meadow, a post-hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., in Otselic township, on the Auburn Branch of the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, about 35 miles S.E. of Syracuse. It has a church.

Beaver Meadows, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa., in Banks township, on the Audenried Branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 13 miles N.W. of Mauch Chunk. Here are mines of anthracite. It has 2 churches and 2 collieries.

Beaver Mill, a post-village of Juneau co., Wis., in Kingston township, on the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, at Beaver Station, 18 miles N.E. of Tomah. It has 1 or 2 lumber-mills.

Beaver Mills, a post-office of Nicholas co., W. Va.

Beaver Pond, a post-hamlet of Lexington co., S.C., 15 miles from Lexington Court-House. It has a church.

Beaver Pond, a post-office of Amelia co., Va., 6 miles from Chula Depot.

Beaver Ridge, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Tenn., 6 miles from Powell's Railroad Station. It has a church, an academy, a store, and a mill.

Beaver River, a small stream which rises in Rockingham co., N.H. It runs southward into Massachusetts, and enters the Merrimac River in Dracut, below Lowell.

Beaver River, of New York, rises near the N.W. corner of Hamilton co., intersects Herkimer co., runs westward, and enters Black River 9 miles N. of Lowville.

Beaver River, of Pennsylvania, is formed by the Mahoning and Shenango Rivers, which unite in Lawrence co., about 3 miles S. of New Castle. It runs southward, and enters the Ohio River in Beaver co. at Rochester. The direct distance from the junction of its branches to its mouth is about 20 miles.

Beaver River, in Grey co., Ontario, takes its rise in a small lake 2 miles S.W. of Flesherton, and finds its outlet at the village of Thornbury, on Georgian Bay.

Beaver River, or **Brook'ville,** a post-village in Digby co., Nova Scotia, 14½ miles N. of Yarmouth. Pop. 150.

Beaver River Corner, a post-village in Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, at the mouth of Beaver River, 13 miles N. by W. of Yarmouth. Shipbuilding is carried on here. Pop. 400.

Beaver Run, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., 2 miles W. of Hamburg. It has manufactures of ploughs and other farm-implements.

Beaver Springs, a post-office of Snyder co., Pa., is at Adamsburg, about 22 miles N.E. of Lewistown.

Beavertail', the southernmost point of Canonicut Island, Newport co., R.I. Lat. 41° 26′ 56″ N.; lon. 71° 23′ 39″ W. It has a granite light-house and a fog-horn.

Beaver Timber, a post-office of Newton co., Ind., 15 miles N. of Kentland.

Beaverton, bee'vẹr-tọn, a hamlet of Lamar co., Ala., 35 miles from Aberdeen, Miss. It has a church.

Beaverton, a small post-hamlet of Boone co., Ill., 4 miles N. of Poplar Grove. It has a grist-mill.

Beaverton, a post-office of Washington co., Oregon, on the Oregon Central Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Portland.

Beaverton, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, on Lake Simcoe, at the mouth of Beaver River, 66 miles by rail N. of Port Hope. It contains an iron-foundry, mills, and factories. Pop. 700.

Beavertown, bee'vẹr-tŏwn, a village of Montgomery co., O., in Van Buren township, 4½ miles from Dayton. It has a church, a graded school, and a quarry of fine limestone.

Beavertown, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa., in Beaver township, on the Lewistown division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 25 miles S.W. of Sunbury. It has 2 churches, a tannery, a foundry, &c.

Beaver Val'ley, a post-office of St. Clair co., Ala.

Beaver Valley, a small post-village of New Castle co., Del., on Brandywine Creek, about 8 miles N. of Wilmington.

Beaver Valley, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Pa., on the Catawissa & Williamsport Railroad, 23 miles E. of Danville. It has 1 or 2 churches, a store, and a mill.

Beaverville, bee'vẹr-vĭl, a post-office of Iroquois co., Ill., is at St. Mary, a hamlet on the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad, 73 miles S. of Chicago. It has a church.

Bebayh-el-Hagar, be-bå'-el-hå'gar, or **Bebek-el-Hadjar,** bå-bĕk' el håd'jar (anc. *Iseum?*) a ruined town of Egypt, 14 miles W.S.W. of Mansoorah, with extensive remains of antiquity.

Bebehan, a town of Persia. See BEHBEHAN.

Bec, or **Le Bec,** lẹh bĕk, a village of France, department of Eure, 2 miles from Brionne. Pop. 653.

Becaguimec, New Brunswick. See HARTLAND.

Becancour, bå`kōɴᵍ`koor', a large river of Quebec, rises in the co. of Beauce, and, flowing through the cos. of Megantic, Arthabaska, and Nicolet, falls into the St. Lawrence at the village of Becancour. Total length, 70 miles.

Becancour, the chief town of Nicolet co., Quebec, is at the mouth of the Becancour River, 80 miles S.W. of Quebec. It has several mills, and a large trade. Pop. 600.

Becancour Station, a post-village in Megantic co., Quebec, on the Nicolet River, 42 miles by rail S.W. of Quebec. Pop. 100.

Becca'ria, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. 1239.

Beccles, bĕk'klz, a town of England, co. of Suffolk, on the navigable river Waveney, at a railway junction, 33 miles N.E. of Ipswich. It has a free school, a grammar-school, a town hall, a large jail, and a theatre. By the river, Beccles maintains an active trade in coals and corn, and a good deal of malting is carried on. Pop. 4844.

Bec-du-Raz, bĕk-dü-råz, or **Point Raz,** a dangerous promontory on the W. coast of France. Lat. 48° 2′ 12″ N.; lon. 4° 43′ 42″ W. There is a light-house on it.

Becerril de Campos, bå-thĕʀ-reel' då kåm'poce, a town of Spain, 19 miles N.W. of Valencia. Pop. 3000.

Bécherel, baish`rĕl', a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 16 miles N.W. of Rennes. Pop. 780.

Bechin, bå'ᴋin, a town of Bohemia, circuit of Tabor, 54 miles S. of Prague. Pop. 2137.

Bechtellsville, bĕᴋ'tẹlz-vĭl, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., in Washington township, on the Colebrookdale Railroad, 11 miles N. of Pottstown. It has a blast-furnace, a grist-mill, a hotel, and about 25 residences.

Bechtheim, bĕᴋt'hīme, a town of Germany, in Hesse, 19 miles S. of Mentz. Pop. 1347.

Bechuanas, Betchuannas, bĕt-choo-å'nạz, written also **Bichuanas** and **Boshuanas,** bosh-oo-å'nạz, a nation of South Africa, inhabiting the country N. of lat. 27° S. and between lon. 22° and 28° E. They are superior to the Kaffres in arts, civilization, and personal appearance, their complexion being of a brighter brown, and their features more European; but they are regarded as of kindred stock, both being offshoots of the Bantu stem. They inhabit large towns, the houses of which are well constructed and remarkable for their neatness. They cultivate the soil, and store their grain for winter consumption. They are of many tribes, some of them now partly Christianized.

Beckaneer, India. See BICKANEER.

Beckenried, bĕk'ẹn-reet`, a village of Switzerland, in Unterwalden, 6 miles N.E. of Stanz, on the Lake of Lucerne. It has a trade in mayenzieger cheese. Pop. 1308.

Beck'er, a county in the N.W. central part of Minnesota. Area, 1440 square miles. It is drained by the Red River of the North, which rises within its limits. The surface is elevated, and is diversified by several lakes, one of which is the source of Red River. The soil is mostly productive. The county is intersected by the North Pacific Railroad. Valuation of real and personal estate, $750,573. Capital, Detroit City. Pop. in 1875, 2256.

Becker, a post-village of Sherburne co., Minn., on Elk River, and on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 56 miles N.W. of St. Paul. It has a grain elevator, a hotel or caravansary for immigrants, and a church. Pop. of township, 440.

Becker's Corners, a post-hamlet of Albany co., N.Y., about 10 miles S. of Albany. It has a church.

Beck'ersville, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., about 10 miles S. of Reading. It has a flour-mill.

Beck'et, or **North Becket,** a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., in Becket township, on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 37 miles W.N.W. of Springfield. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a tannery, a basket-factory, a grist-mill, &c. Here is Becket Post-Office. The township is hilly, and presents attractive scenery. Pop. 1329.

Becket, a post-hamlet of Sanilac co., Mich., 14 miles N. of Capac. It has a church.

Becket Centre, a post-hamlet of Berkshire co., Mass., about 18 miles S.E. of Pittsfield. It has a church.

Beckley, Kentucky. See FLOYD'S FORK.

Beckley, West Virginia. See RALEIGH COURT-HOUSE.

Beck'leysville, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., 7 miles from Parkton Station, and about 28 miles N. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches, a paper-mill, and 26 houses.

Beck's Creek, a post-office of Shelby co., Ill.

Beck's Cut, a station on the Pittsburg, Connellsville & Baltimore Railroad, 6 miles W. of Bridgeport, Bedford co., Pa.

Becks's Grove, a post-office of Brown co., Ind., about 16 miles S.W. of Columbus.

Beck's Mills, a post-office of Washington co., Ind., on Blue River, 6 miles S.S.W. of Salem. Here is a grist-mill.

Beck's Mills, a post-office of Holmes co., O., 8 miles S.E. of Millersburg.

Beck's Mills, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., about 20 miles S.S.W. of Pittsburg.

Beck's Run, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, 4 miles S. of Pittsburg.

Beckstein, bĕk'stīne, or **Bökstein,** bök'stīne, a village of Upper Austria, with gold- and silver-mines in the valley of Gastein.

Beckum, bĕk'kŏŏm, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 23 miles S.E. of Münster. Pop. 1800.

Beck'ville, a hamlet of Montgomery co., Ind., 3 miles N. of New Ross Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Beckville, a station in Caddo parish, La., on the Texas Pacific Railroad, 8 miles W. of Shreveport.

Beckville, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., 3 miles from Cheltenham Station, which is 5 miles from St. Louis. It has 3 churches.

Beckville, a post-hamlet of Panola co., Tex., 25 miles S. of Marshall. It has 2 churches.

Beck'with, a post-office of Plumas co., Cal.

Beckwith, a post-village and station of Jefferson co., Iowa, in Buchanan township, on a railroad, a few miles from Fairfield. It has several churches, a grist-mill, a cheese-factory, &c.

Beckwith, a post-village of Wilson co., Tenn., on the

Tennessee & Pacific Railroad, 9 miles W. of Lebanon. It has 2 churches. The name of its station is Silver Spring.

Becse, bĕt′chẹh, or **Old Becse** (Hung. *O Becse,* ō bĕt′-chẹh), a town of Hungary, co. of Bács, on the Theiss, 50 miles S. of Szegedin. Pop. 14,058.

New, or Turkish Becse (*Uj Becse,* oo′e bĕt′chẹh, or *Török-Becse,* tö̆′rök′-bĕt′chẹh), is on the Theiss, co. of Torontal, 8 miles E. of Old Becse. Pop. 7193.

Becskerek. See Kis-Becskerek and Nagy-Becskerek.

Beczkó, bĕts′ko′, a town of Hungary, co. and 9 miles S.W. of Trentschin. Pop. 2300. It has a ruined castle.

Be′da, a post-office of Ohio co., Ky., is at Buckhorn.

Be′dale′, a market-town of England, co. of York, North Riding, 32 miles by rail N.N.W. of York. It has a church erected in the time of Edward VI., a grammar-school, and 2 hospitals for aged men. Pop. 1026.

Bédarieux, bà′dȧ′re-uh′, a town of France, in Hérault, on the Orb, and on a railway, 20 miles N. of Béziers. It is neatly built, and has manufactures of woollens, paper, silks, glass, hosiery, hats, oil, leather, and cottons. Pop. 8985.

Bédarrides, bà′daʀ′ʀeed′ (anc. *Biturri′tæ*), a town of France, department of Vaucluse, 7 miles by rail N.E. of Avignon, on the Ouvèze. Pop. 3066.

Bedawee, Bedawi, or **Bedaween.** See Bedouin.

Beddgelart, or **Bethgelert,** bĕtʜ-ghĕl′lẹrt, a parish of North Wales, cos. of Carnarvon and Merioneth. Its name is said (but probably without truth) to commemorate the old legend of the dog Gelert. Pop. 1423.

Bed′dington, a post-township of Washington co., Me., 40 miles E. of Bangor. It has saw-mills. Pop. 134.

Bedeekarfee, or **Bedikarfi,** bed-e-kar′fee, a large town of Africa, kingdom of Bornoo, 110 miles W. of Kooka, on the Yeoo. Lat. 12° 45′ N.; lon. 12° 47′ E.

Bedegoona, Bedegouna, or **Bede-Guna,** bĕd′e-goo′nȧ, a town of Africa, kingdom of Bornoo, 130 miles W. by S. of Kooka, and 80 miles S.S.W. of Old Birnie. Lat. 12° 17′ N.; lon. 12° 30′ E.

Bedeque, bẹ-dāk′, or **Centreville,** a post-village of Prince co., Prince Edward Island, on Bedeque or Hatifan Bay, 10 miles S. of Summerside. Pop. 300.

Bed′ford, Beds, or **Bedfordshire,** bed′fọrd-shịr, an inland county of England, enclosed by the counties of Northampton, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Herts, and Bucks. Extreme length, 36 miles; breadth, 23 miles. Area, 461 square miles. Surface generally level, or slightly undulating, except in the S., where it is traversed by the Chiltern Hills. Principal rivers, the Ouse, Ivel, and Lea. Soil producing good crops of wheat, beans, turnips, and garden-produce, which last, with butter, is raised extensively for the London market. Principal manufactures, straw plait, pillow-lace, farm-tools, and machinery. Chief towns, Bedford, Biggleswade, Leighton-Buzzard, Dunstable, and Luton. Several railways traverse the county. It returns 4 members to the House of Commons,—2 for the county, and 2 for the borough of Bedford. Pop. 146,257.

Bedford, a borough of England, capital of the above county, on the Ouse, 50 miles by rail N.N.W. of London. Pop. 16,850. It has 4 parish churches; a famous grammar-school, founded in 1556, with exhibitions to Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, and open to the children of all resident householders; free and blue-coat schools; a hospital, founded in the reign of Edward II.; and 45 almshouses. Bedford has, for its size, more public endowments than any other place in the kingdom. The public buildings are the county hall, jail, house of correction, lunatic asylum, infirmary, penitentiary, a public library, and assembly-rooms. The town has a manufactory of straw plait; but its principal trade, which is carried on by the Ouse with Lynn Regis, is in corn, malt, coals, and timber. It has returned 2 members to the House of Commons since the reign of Edward I.

Bedford, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, near the Bolton & Leigh Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Newton-in-Mackerfield. Pop. 6610, employed in cotton-factories.

Bed′ford, a county in the S. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is drained by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, and by Dunning's and Wills Creeks. The main range of the Alleghany Mountains extends along the W. border of this county, the surface of which is diversified by several high ridges and valleys of limestone formation. The soil of these valleys is fertile. A large portion of it is covered with forests of the chestnut, hickory, oak, sugar-maple, &c. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and rye are the staple products of the soil. Bituminous coal is mined in Broad Top Mountain in this county, which is traversed by the Bedford division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Capital, Bedford. Valuation of real and personal estate, $19,222,505. Pop. in 1870, 29,635, of whom 28,562 were natives of the United States.

Bedford, a county in the S. central part of Tennessee, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is intersected by Duck River, which runs nearly westward. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, horses, cattle, and pork are the staple products of this county, which is intersected by the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. Capital, Shelbyville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,205,820. Pop. in 1870, 24,333, of whom 24,217 were Americans.

Bedford, a county in the S. part of Virginia, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the James River, and on the S. by the Staunton River, and is partly drained by Otter Creek. The Peaks of Otter, two summits of the Blue Ridge, rise on the N.W. border of this county to an altitude of about 4200 feet above the tide. The surface is beautifully diversified, and extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, and oats are the staple products. It is intersected by the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Liberty. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,712,936. Pop. in 1870, 25,327, of whom 25,277 were Americans.

Bedford, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ill., on the Illinois River, about 25 miles S.W. of Jacksonville. It has a church and a mill. Pop. 100.

Bedford, a township of Wayne co., Ill. Pop. 1336. It contains Cisne and Enterprise.

Bedford, a post-village, capital of Lawrence co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 71 miles N.W. of New Albany, and 3 miles N. of the East Fork of White River. Four weekly newspapers are published here. It has a national bank, a graded school, the Bedford Male and Female College, 6 churches, a woollen-mill, 2 planing-mills, a carriage-shop, &c. Pop. about 2000.

Bedford, a post-village, capital of Taylor co., Iowa, in Benton township, on the One Hundred and Two River, and on the Creston Branch of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 225 miles W. of Burlington, and 70 miles N. of St. Joseph, Mo. It has 5 churches, 2 banks, 2 weekly newspapers, and a woollen-mill. Pop. 861.

Bedford, a post-village, capital of Trimble co., Ky., about 5 miles from the Ohio River, and 35 miles N.E. of Louisville. It has 2 churches. Pop. 200.

Bedford, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Bedford township, on the Middlesex Central Railroad, 18 miles N.W. of Boston, also on the Bedford & Billerica Railroad (narrow gauge). It has 2 churches, and manufactures of boots, shoes, brooms, &c. The township is bounded on the W. by Concord River. Pop. of township, 900.

Bedford, a post-township of Calhoun co., Mich., is drained by the Kalamazoo River, and is adjacent to the city of Battle Creek. Pop. 1356. Bedford Station is on the Michigan Central Railroad, 5 miles W. by N. of Battle Creek. Here is a hamlet named Bedford, which has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. about 200.

Bedford, a township of Monroe co., Mich. Pop. 1588. It contains Lambertville.

Bedford, a township of Lincoln co., Mo. Pop. 2325. It contains Troy.

Bedford, a post-village of Livingston co., Mo., on Grand River, and on the railroad which connects Brunswick with Chillicothe, 11 miles S.E. of the latter. It has a church, 3 hotels, 2 tobacco-factories, a steam grist-mill, 3 wagon-factories, &c. Pop. about 450.

Bedford, a post-township of Hillsborough co., N.H., about 18 miles S. of Concord, is bounded on the E. by the Merrimac River. Bedford Station, near the limits of the township, is on the Manchester & North Weare Railroad, 1 mile W. of Manchester. Pop. 1221.

Bedford, a former village of Kings co., N.Y., now a part of Brooklyn.

Bedford, a post-village and semi-capital of Westchester co., N.Y., is in Bedford township, about 40 miles N.N.E. of New York City. It is about 4 miles E. of the New York & Harlem Railroad. It has an academy, a newspaper office, and several churches. (See Bedford Station.) The township contains other villages, named Katonah and Mount Kisco. Pop. of township, 3753.

Bedford, a township of Coshocton co., O., has beds of fine cannel coal. Pop. 918. The post-office is West Bedford.

Bedford, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., O., in Bedford township, and on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Cleveland. It has 3 churches, a town hall, a graded school, and 2 chair-factories. Pop. 828; of the township, 1788.

Bedford, a township of Meigs co., O. Pop. 1645.

Bedford, a post-borough, capital of Bedford co., Pa., on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, and on the Bedford division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 37 miles N.N.E. of Cumberland, Md., about 40 miles S. of Altoona, and 53 miles S.S.W. of Huntingdon, with which it is connected by the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad. It is pleasantly situated near the base of a mountain-ridge, about 1 mile from Bedford Springs, a fashionable summer resort. Two weekly newspapers are published here. It has 8 churches, a fine public school-house, a bank, a foundry, a steam flour-mill, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. 1247; of Bedford township, 2333.

Bedford, a post-office of Bedford co., Tenn., 7 miles from Shelbyville.

Bedford, a post-office of Tarrant co., Tex.

Bedford, a post-village in Missisquoi co., Quebec, on Pike River, 2½ miles from Stanbridge. It contains 3 churches, several stores and hotels, and manufactures of lumber, leather, scythes, &c. Pop. 1200.

Bedford Basin, a post-village in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, at the head of Halifax harbor, with a railway station, 8 miles from Halifax. It contains an extensive woollen-factory, paper-mills, and several stores and hotels. Pop. 150.

Bedford Basin, a magnificent sheet of water of Nova Scotia, connected by a narrow arm, called the Narrows, with Halifax harbor. It is 6 miles long by 4 miles wide.

Bedford Bay, an inlet on the northern coast of Prince Edward Island. See GLENALADALE.

Bed′ford Island, in the South Pacific, lat. 21° 8′ 30″ S., lon. 136° 38′ W., is low and wooded, and apparently a coral reef, enclosing a lagoon.

Bed′ford Lev′el, an extensive tract of flat land on the E. coast of England, embracing nearly all the marshy district called The Fens, and extending into the counties of Cambridge, Northampton, Lincoln, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk, with an area of about 400,000 acres. The Romans formed an immense embankment here, which excluded the tide and rendered the district for a time very fertile, until the sluices became choked and the level was gradually converted into one vast morass. Various attempts were made to drain it in the reigns of Henry VI. and Charles I., and it was finally reclaimed by the Earl of Bedford in the seventeenth century. Under Charles II. its management was intrusted to a corporation, which still exists. This tract produces fine crops of grain, flax, and cole-seed; and vast numbers of wild ducks are caught here by decoys.

Bedford Mills, a hamlet of Bedford co., Va., 4 miles from Bufordville Railroad Station. It has a flouring-mill, a saw-mill, and a brick-yard.

Bedford Mills, Ontario. See NEWBOROUGH.

Bedfordshire, a county of England. See BEDFORD.

Bedford Springs, or **New London,** a post-village of Campbell co., Va., about 10 miles S.W. of Lynchburg. It has 2 churches, an academy, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Bedford Springs, Pennsylvania. See BEDFORD.

Bedford Station, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York & Harlem Railroad, 40 miles N.N.E. of New York. It has a church.

Bedias, or **Bedais,** bee-dīz′, a post-village of Grimes co., Tex., 30 miles E. by N. of Bryan. It has 2 churches.

Bedikarfi, a town of Africa. See BEDEEKARFEE.

Bed′ington, a post-hamlet of Berkeley co., W. Va., on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 6 miles N. of Martinsburg. It has 1 or 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Bedizzole, bå-dit′so-lå, a village of Italy, 9 miles S.E. of Brescia, near the Chiese. Pop. 3805.

Bedja, bĕj′å, a district of Nubia, lying along the W. coast of the Red Sea, and extending N. from Suakin to Cape Camol, between lat. 19° and 22° 30′ N. It is chiefly inhabited by the Bisharye, a tribe of Bedouins.

Bedles, a town of Turkey. See BITLIS.

Bed′lington, a town and parish of Northumberland, England, 4 miles by rail S.E. of Morpeth, of which it forms a part. It has coal-mines and iron-works. Pop. 13,494.

Bed′loe's Island (so called from a former proprietor), in New York harbor, 1½ miles S.W. of the Battery, is the property of the United States. Here is Fort Wood.

Bed′minster, a post-township of Somerset co., N.J., about 15 miles S.W. of Morristown, is drained by the North Branch of the Raritan River. It contains hamlets named Pluckemin, Peapack, and Bedminster. The last is 8 miles N. of Somerville. Pop. 1881.

Bedminster, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., in Bedminster township, about 35 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches, a carriage-shop, &c. The township contains a hamlet named Pipersville. Pop. of the township, 2370.

Bednore, bed`nōr′, a town of Southern India, Mysore dominions, 150 miles N.W. of Seringapatam. It was formerly a city of wealth.

Bedonia, bå-do′ne-å, a town of Northern Italy, 8 miles W. of Borgo Taro, at the foot of Monte Selpi. It has a church, medical college, and elementary schools. Pop. 4787.

Bédouin, bå`dwåɴᵍ′, a town of France, department of Vaucluse, 10 miles from Carpentras. It has manufactures of pottery-ware, and silk-spinning. Pop. 2486.

Bedouin, or **Beduin,** bĕd′oo-in, written also **Bedawee, Bedawi,** and **Ahl Bedoo** ("inhabitants of the open land," so called to distinguish them from *Ahl Hadr*, the "dwellers in towns"), an Arabic name for people of the nomadic tribes of Arabian stock, whether dwellers in Arabia, Africa, or any other country. These clans are partly of southern or "pure Arab" blood, the so-called Arabs of the Arabs, and partly of the northern or supposed Ishmaelite descent (called Mustareb). Professionally they are shepherds and breeders of horses, camels, and other stock; but in many places they are robbers also. Ignorant of books, they are educated in hand and eye, and possess, as a rule, much native intelligence, and a fertile imagination. They are given to inter-tribal warfare and to personal and family feuds; and, although their moral standard is by no means high, they are generally free from the grosser forms of vice, and among the higher classes there are men of much dignity and worth.

Bedoune, a town of Manchooria. See PETOONE.

Bedous, bẹh`doo′, a village of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 12 miles S. of Oloron. Pop. 1100. It has a custom-house, and is near the Spanish frontier.

Bedr (bĕd′r), written also **Badr,** a town of Arabia, in El Hejaz, 175 miles N.N.W. of Mecca. Here Mohammed gained his first battle over the people of Mecca. Pop. 6500.

Bedretto, bå-drĕt′to, a village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, 4 miles W.S.W. of Airolo. Pop. 297.

Bedum, bå′dŭm, a village of the Netherlands, in Groningen, 11 miles W. by S. of Appingedam. Pop. 4323.

Bee, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is drained by the Aransas River and Medio Creek. The surface is nearly level; the soil produces pasture for numerous cattle and sheep, which are the principal productions of the county. Capital, Beeville. Pop. in 1870, 1082, of whom 1021 were natives and 61 were foreigners.

Bee Bayou, bī′oo, a station in Richland parish, La., on the Vicksburg & Shreveport Railroad, 47 miles W. of the Mississippi River.

Bee′be, a post-office of Athens co., O.

Beebe Plain, a post-village in Stanstead co., Quebec, on the Vermont Line, 26 miles by rail from Lennoxville. Pop. 100.

Beebe Plain, a post-office of Orleans co., Vt., contiguous to the above.

Bee′be Sta′tion, a post-village of White co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 33 miles N.E. of Little Rock. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, &c.

Bee Branch, a post-office of Van Buren co., Ark., about 60 miles N. of Little Rock.

Bee Branch, a township of Chariton co., Mo. Pop. 1593. It contains Bynumville.

Bee Caves, a post-hamlet of Travis co., Tex., 17 miles W. by N. of Austin.

Beech, a post-office of Wayne co., Mich., is at Fisher's, 14 miles W. of Detroit.

Beech, a post-office of Licking co., O., 4 miles from Pataskala Railroad Station.

Beech Bottom, a post-office of Webster co., W. Va.

Beech Branch, a hamlet in Beaufort co., S.C., 8 miles from Bronson Station. It has 2 churches.

Beech Cliff, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pa.

Beech Creek, Tennessee, rises in Henderson co., runs eastward through Decatur co., and enters the Tennessee River at Decaturville.

Beech Creek, a post-office of Ashley co., Ark.

Beech Creek, a post-office of Haralson co., Ga.

Beech Creek, a township of Greene co., Ind. Pop. 2059. It contains Newark.

Beech Creek, a post-office of Watauga co., N.C.

Beech Creek, a station in Centre co., Pa., on the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Railroad, 3 miles E. of Snow Shoe.

Beech Creek, a post-borough of Clinton co., Pa., in Beech Creek township, and on a creek of the same name, 8 miles S.W. of Lock Haven, and 1 mile from the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad. It has 2 churches, a tannery, a grist-mill, and 3 saw-mills. Pop. of township, 887.

Beech Creek, a post-office of Logan co., W. Va.

Beech′er, a post-hamlet of Will co., Ill., on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, 45 miles S. of Chicago. It has a church.

Beecher City, a post-village of Effingham co., Ill., in Liberty township, on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 66 miles S.E. of Springfield. It has a church.

Beech Grove, a post-office of Walker co., Ga., 8 miles from Rising Fawn.

Beech Grove, a hamlet of McLean co., Ky., 8 miles from Sebree Railroad Station. Near it are 3 churches.

Beech Grove, a post-village of Coffee co., Tenn., about 50 miles S.E. of Nashville. It has 2 or 3 churches, and a school called Beech Grove College.

Beech Hill, a post-hamlet of Mason co., W. Va., on the Great Kanawha River, about 10 miles S.E. of Point Pleasant. It has 2 stores, and is a shipping-point for timber.

Beech Island, a post-hamlet of Aiken co., S.C., on the Port Royal Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Augusta, Ga.

Beech′land, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ky., 16 miles N. of Lebanon. It has a flour-mill.

Beech Point, a post-hamlet of Obion co., Tenn., 7 miles from Obion Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Beech Ridge, a station in Alexander co., Ill., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 7 miles N. of Cairo.

Beech River, or **Beech Fork of Salt River,** rises near the middle of Kentucky. It runs southwestward and westward with a very tortuous course, intersects Nelson co., and enters the Rolling Fork of Salt River about 9 miles N.E. of Elizabethtown.

Beech Spring, a township of Spartanburg co., S.C. Pop. 3280. It contains Vernonville.

Beech Spring, a post-office of Lee co., Va.

Beech Springs, a post-village of Neshoba co., Miss., 24 miles N. of Newton. It has 2 churches, and an academy.

Beechtown, Union co., O. See FRANKFORT.

Beech′ville (North Branch Post-Office), a post-village of Lapeer co., Mich., in North Branch township, 12 miles N.E. of Lapeer. It has 2 churches, 2 flour-mills, a saw-mill, a foundry, and a sash- and blind-factory.

Beech′wood, a post-office of Crawford co., Ind.

Beechwood, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Mass., in Cohasset township, about 20 miles S.E. of Boston. It has a church and a shoe-factory.

Beech Wood, a post-office of Sullivan co., N.Y.

Beechwood, a post-hamlet of Cameron co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 10 miles W. of Emporium.

Beechwood, a post-office of Sheboygan co., Wis.

Beech Woods, a post-office of Newton co., Ark.

Beech′worth, a village of Victoria, Australia, near Ovens River, 26 miles S.W. of Albury, in a rich quartz-mining region. It has a good trade. Pop. 2866.

Beechy (beech′ee) **Mire,** a post-office of Union co., Ind.

Bee Creek, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ill., in Pearl township, 5½ miles from Pearl Railroad Station.

Bee Creek, a township of Mitchell co., N.C. Pop. 189.

Bee Creek, a post-office of Bledsoe co., Tenn.

Beeder, Bider, Bidar, or **Beder,** bee′dẹr, one of the old provinces of India, between lat. 16° and 20° N. and lon. 76° and 80° E., now included in the Nizam's dominions.

Beeder, a fortified city of India, the former capital of the above, 75 miles N.W. of Hyderabad. It was formerly a great city, and is still a large town.

Beef Island, a small islet of the Virgin Islands, British West Indies, just E. of Tortola.

Bee Fork, a post-office of Reynolds co., Mo.

Beek, baik, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 6½ miles N.E. of Maestricht. Pop. 2515. Beek is also the name of several villages in Belgian Limbourg.

Beek, a town of Rhenish Prussia, circle of Duisburg, near the confluence of the Emsche and the Rhine. Pop. 7310.

Beek′man, or **Beek′manville,** a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Beekman township, 15 miles S.E. of Poughkeepsie. It has a church. The township has beds of marble and mines of iron, and includes part of the Fishkill Mountains. It contains hamlets named Green Haven, Poughquag, and Sylvan Lake. Pop. of the township, 1486.

Beek′man's Cor′ners, a hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., in Sharon township, 3 miles from Seward Station. It has a church. Pop. 20.

Beek′mantown, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., in Beekmantown township, 4½ miles by rail N. of Plattsburg. It has 2 churches and a starch-factory. The township is bounded on the E. by Lake Champlain, and is intersected by the railroad from Plattsburg to Mooers. Pop. 2383.

Beekmantown, or **North Tar′rytown,** a village of Westchester co., N.Y., is a suburb of Tarrytown, on the Hudson River. It has 4 churches, the Irving Institute, and manufactures of edge-tools and shoes. Pop. 2206.

Bee′ler's Station, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., W. Va., 8 miles from Moundsville. It has a church.

Bee′ler's Sum′mit, in Washington co., Md., is a station on the Washington County Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 17 miles S. of Hagerstown.

Bee Lick, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Ky., 10 miles from Crab Orchard. It has a church.

Bee Log, a post-hamlet of Yancey co., N.C., 40 miles N.W. of Marion. It has 2 churches.

Beemah, or **Bhima,** bee′må, a river of Southern India, rises 40 miles N. of Poonah, flows S.E., and joins the Kistnah 15 miles S.W. of Muktul. Length, 400 miles. Chief affluent, the Seena.

Bee′merville, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., about 35 miles N.W. of Paterson. It has a church and a carriage-factory.

Beemster, baim′stẹr, one of the most populous of the *polders* or drained grounds of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 13 miles N. of Amsterdam. It has an area of 8000 acres, with a village called Beemster. Pop. 3817.

Beer, a town of Turkey. See BIR.

Beer-Al′ston, ål′stọn, a town of England, co. of Devon, near the Tamar, 8 miles N.W. of Plymouth.

Beeranah, bee-rå′nå, a village of Hindostan, in the province of Ajmeer, 60 miles N.W. of Hansi.

Beerbhoom, or **Birbhum,** beer‵b′hoom′ (Sanscrit, *Virabhumi,* "land of heroes"), the northernmost district of the Burdwan division, Bengal, enclosed by Burdwan and Moorshedabad districts and the Santal Pergunnahs. Capital, Beerbhoom. Area, 1344 square miles. Pop. 696,943.

Beerbhoom, or **Soo′ry** (**Suri**), a town of India, capital of the above district, lat. 23° 54′ 25″ N., lon. 87° 34′ 23″ E., 52 miles S.W. of Moorshedabad. Pop. 9000.

Beereh-Jeek, a town of Turkey. See BIR.

Beerfelden, baiʀ′fĕl-dẹn, a village of Hesse, on the Mümling, 23 miles E.N.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 2643.

Beerjoon, a town of Persia. See BHIRJAN.

Beernem, baiʀ′nẹm, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 5 miles S.E. of Bruges. Pop. 3900.

Beeroo, Beroo, or **Biru,** bee‵roo′, a kingdom of West Africa, N. of Bambarra.

Beer-Re′gis, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Dorset, 7 miles N.W. of Wareham. Pop. 1336.

Beers, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pa., about 13 miles W.N.W. of Pittsburg.

Beerse, baiʀ′sẹh, or **Beerze,** baiʀ′zẹh, a river of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, an affluent of the Dommel, into which it falls near Boxtel.

Beersheba, bẹ-ẹr′she-bạ (anc. *Bir-es-Seba*), a ruined border town of Palestine, 40 miles S.S.W. of Jerusalem. It was a favorite station of the patriarch Abraham, and the southern limit of the Promised Land.

Beersheba Springs, a post-village of Grundy co., Tenn., on the Cumberland Table Land, is a watering-place, 5 miles N. of Altamont. Here is a chalybeate spring, with a hotel, 1800 feet above the level of Nashville.

Beersville, beerz′vil, a hamlet of Northampton co., Pa., 4 miles from Bath Station, and ½ mile from Petersville Post-Office. It has a store and 13 dwellings.

Beerta, baiʀ′tå, a village of the Netherlands, province and 24 miles E. by S. of Groningen. Pop. 3743.

Beeskow, bå′skov, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 17½ miles S.W. of Frankfort, on the Spree, has kilns and breweries, and manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics. Pop. 4227.

Beesley's (beez′lịz) **Point,** a post-village of Cape May co., N.J., in Upper township, on the sea-coast, at the mouth of Great Egg Harbor River, about 14 miles W.S.W. of Atlantic City. It has 2 churches and a hotel. The houses are on a single street several miles in length.

Bee′son's, a station in Fayette co., Ind., on the Whitewater Valley Railroad, and on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, 5 miles N. of Connersville.

Bee Spring, a post-hamlet of Edmondson co., Ky., 10 miles from Brownsville.

Bee‵sulnug′gur, or **Bis‵na′gar,** a town of India, in Guzerat, 120 miles N.N.W. of Baroda. It is a seat of trade, and has cotton manufactures. Pop. 18,000.

Beesulpoor, or **Bisalpur,** bee‵sŭl-poor′, a town of India, in the Bareilly district, 25 miles S.W. of Bareilly. Pop. 9250.

Beesulpoor, or **Bisalpur,** a town of India, state of Joodpoor, 18 miles E. of Joodpoor. Pop. 4050.

Bees′ville, a post-office of Buckingham co., Va.

Beetgum, bait′gŭm, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 5 miles N.W. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 952.

Bee′town, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., in Beetown township, about 26 miles N.N.W. of Dubuque, and 80 miles W.S.W. of Madison. It has 2 churches, and a furnace for smelting lead. Pop. of township, 1717.

Beeˋtrace′, a post-office of Appanoose co., Iowa, about 18 miles W. of Bloomfield.

Bee′ville, a post-village, capital of Bee co., Tex., on Medio Creek, 28 miles W. of Goliad. It has a court-house, 2 churches, and 2 hotels. Pop. about 200. Its wealth consists mainly of cattle, sheep, and horses.

Befort, a town of France. See BELFORT.

Bega, bå′gŏhˋ, a river of Eastern Hungary, joins the Theiss 21 miles E. of Peterwardein.

Begard, bẹh-gaʀ′, a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 7 miles N.W. of Guingamp. Pop. 4553.

Beg-Bazaar, a town of Asia Minor. See BEI-BAZAR.

Begemder, bẹ-ghĕm′dẹr, a province of Abyssinia, E. of Dembea, about 200 miles long, and 50 or 60 miles wide.

Begharmi, a country of Central Africa. See BAGHIRMI.

Beghram, bĕˋgråm′, a plain and the remains of a city of Afghanistan, 35 miles N.N.E. of Cabool.

Begis, a town of Spain. See BEJIS.

Begkos, bĕg′kosˋ, **Beikos,** or **Beicos,** bå′kos, a large village in Asia Minor, on a bay of its own name in the Bosporus, 8 miles N.N.E. of Scutari. In ancient Greek mythology this locality was the scene of the contest between Pollux and Amycus.

Bègles, bai′g′l, a village of France, in Gironde, 2 miles by rail S. of Bordeaux, on the Garonne. Pop. 4764.

Beg-Sheher, bĕg-shĕʜ′hẹr, **Beg-Shehr,** bĕg-shĕʜ′r′, or **Bey-Sheher,** bå-shĕʜ′hẹr, a lake and river of Asia Minor. The lake (probably the ancient *Coralis* or *Karajeli*), 44 miles S.W. of Konieh, is about 20 miles long, from 5 to 10 miles broad, and contains many islands. It discharges itself into the Soglah Lake, 25 miles S.E., by the Beg-Sheher River; the towns of Beg-Sheher and Kereli are on its E. shore.

Beg-Sheher, bĕg-shĕʜ′hẹr or shaih′hẹr, **Bei-Sheher,** or **Bey-Sheher,** bå-shĕʜ′hẹr, a town of Asia Minor, 38 miles S.W. of Konieh, on both sides of the river Beg-Sheher, here crossed by a stone bridge of seven arches.

Behar, India. See BAHAR, also COOCH BAHAR.

Behbehan, or **Babahan,** bå-bạ-hån′, a walled town of Persia, province of Fars, in a fertile plain, 130 miles W.N.W. of Sheeraz. Pop. 4000.

Behera, bå-ʜå′rå, one of the seven prefectures of Lower Egypt, is a fertile cotton-growing tract, traversed by the Mahmoodeeyeh Canal and the Alexandria-Cairo Railway. Capital, Damanhoor. Pop. 214,293.

Behistun, båˋhis-toon′, **Bisutun,** beeˋsŏŏ-toon′, or **Baghistan,** bågˋis-tån′ (anc. *Mons Bagista′nus*), a mountain-side in Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, 27 miles E. of Kermanshab, with a very remarkable inscription in the cuneiform writing, and minor records in Arabic and Greek. The main inscription, first translated by Rawlinson in 1846, records the exploits of Darius Hystaspes, and dates from the fifth century B.C.

Behle, bå′lẹh, a village of Prussia, 10 miles N.N.W. of Czarnikow. Pop. 2318.

Behneseh, bĕh′nĕs′ẹh, a town of Egypt, on the Bahr-Yoosuf (Joseph's Canal), 48 miles S.S.W. of Beni-Sooef. It has ruins of the ancient *Oxyrynchus*.

Béhobie, båˋōˋbee′, or **Behobia,** bå-ho-bee′å, a hamlet of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, with a custom-house in the pass of the Pyrenees, on the route to Spain. Pop. 200.

Behrend, a town of Prussia. See BERENT.

Behrens, bee′rĕnz, a post-hamlet and station of Champaign co., Ill., in East Bend township, on the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern Railroad, 10 miles W. of Rantoul. It has 2 stores and 8 or 9 houses.

Behring (bee′ring; Dan. pron. bå′ring) **Bay, Yakutat** (yå′koo-tåt) **Bay,** or **Ad′miralty Bay,** Alaska, an inlet of the Pacific, about lat. 59° 45′ N., lon. 139° 45′ W.

Behring Sea, or **Sea of Kamchat′ka,** is that part of the North Pacific Ocean between the Aleutian Islands, in lat. 55° N., and Behring Strait, in lat. 66° N., by which latter it communicates with the Arctic Ocean. It has on its W. side Kamchatka and the Chookchee country, with the Gulf of Anadeer, and on its E. side Alaska, with Norton Sound and Bristol Bay. It contains several large islands, and receives the Anadeer, Yukon, and other large rivers. It is in general shallow, with a muddy bottom. Fogs are almost perpetual in this sea.

Behring's Island, in the S.W. part of Behring Sea, one of the Commander Group, a Russian island, sometimes regarded as one of the Aleutians. Lat. (W. point) 55° 17′ N.; lon. 165° 46′ E. It was named from the navigator Behring, who died on the island, December 8, 1741.

Behring's River, Alaska. See ALSEKH.

Behring Strait, the channel which separates Asia and America at their nearest approach to each other, and connects the Arctic with the Pacific Ocean. Between East Cape (Asia), lat. 66° 6′ N., lon. 169° 38′ W., and Cape Prince of Wales (Alaska), lat. 65° 46′ N., lon. 168° 15′ E., it is 36 miles across. Its depth in the middle is about 30 fathoms. Shores rocky, bare, and greatly indented. It was discovered by Vitus Behring in 1728. It contains the Diomede Islands.

Behut, one of the rivers of the Punjab. See JHYLUM.

Bei-Bazar, bå-bå-zar′, or **Beg-Bazaar,** bĕg-bå-zar′, a town of Asia Minor, on an affluent of the Sakareeyah, 52 miles W. of Angora. Pop. 4750.

Beicos, or **Beikos.** See BEGKOS.

Beiertheim, bī′ẹr-tīmeˋ, a village of Baden, near Carlsruhe, with mineral springs. Pop. 1110.

Beigerland, or **Beijerland.** See BEYERLAND.

Beila, Beilah, or **Beylah,** Beloochistan. See BELA.

Beilan, bå-lån′, a town and pass of Syria, on the E. side of the Gulf of Iskanderoon. The pass, between the mountains Rhossus and Amanus, is considered identical with the Amanian Gates of antiquity. The town, near the crest of the pass, has stone houses and numerous aqueducts. Here the Egyptians defeated the Turks in 1832. Pop. 5000.

Beilen, or **Beylen,** bī′lẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Drenthe, 10 miles S.S.W. of Assen. Pop. of commune, 3910.

Beilngries, bīl′n′greesˋ, a town of Bavaria, on the Altmühl, 18 miles N. of Ingolstadt. Pop. 1620.

Beilstein, bīle′stīne, a town of Würtemberg, 7 miles S.E. of Heilbronn. Pop. 1426.

Beira, or **Beyra,** bå′e-rå, a province of Portugal, between lat. 39° 30′ and 41° 30′ N. and lon. 6° 40′ and 9° 50′ W., having on the E. Spain, and on the W. the Atlantic. Area, 9244 square miles. Pop. in 1875, 1,319,598. Surface mountainous, traversed by the Serra da Estrella; soil not fertile. Chief rivers, the Douro, forming the N. boundary, and the Tagus, on the S. frontier. Products, wine, wheat, barley, maize, olives, and fruits. On the mountains many sheep are pastured, and celebrated cheese is made. Chief towns, Coimbra, Ovar, Aveiro, Viseu, and Lamego. It is divided into five districts, and contains three divisions, Beira-Alta, Beira-Baixa, and Beira-Mar. The heir-apparent to the Portuguese throne has the title of Prince of Beira.

Beirut, Beirout, or **Beiroot.** See BEYROOT.

Beisan, bå′sån (anc. *Bethshan* and *Scythop′olis*), a village of Palestine, near the Jordan, 55 miles N.N.E. of Jerusalem. It consists of 60 or 70 houses, with remains of an acropolis, a Roman bridge, fragments of houses and columns, a theatre, and excavated tombs.

Bei-Shehr, Asia Minor. See BEG-SHEHER.

Beitavend, båˋtå-vĕnd′, a village of Persia, in Irak-Ajemee, 15 miles N.E. of Shooster.

Beiteen, or **Beitin,** a town of Palestine. See BETHEL.

Beit-el-Fakih, båtˋ-el-få′kĕʜˋ ("house of a saint"), a maritime town of Arabia, in Yemen, on the Red Sea, 37 miles N. of Hodeida. Pop. about 8000. It is a large, open town, with a strong citadel, a mosque, and houses of brick and clay. Coffee, wax, gums, coin, pearls, and incense are carried hence by caravans from all parts of Arabia.

Beit-el-Lehm, a village of Palestine. See BETHLEHEM.

Beit-el-Má, båtˋ-el-må′, a village of Syria, on the Orontes, 5 miles S.W. of Antioch, supposed to occupy a portion of the site of the ancient *Daphne*.

Beith, beeth, a town of Scotland, cos. of Ayr and Renfrew, 20 miles by rail N. of Ayr. Pop. 3707.

Beith's (beeths) **Landing,** a post-office of Desha co., Ark., on the Mississippi River.

Beit-Jibreen (**Jibrin**). See ELEUTHEROPOLIS.

Beitoor-el-Foka and **Beitoor-el-Tahta,** villages of Palestine. See BETH-HORON.

Beit′ner's, a station in Grand Traverse co., Mich., on the Traverse City Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Traverse City.

Beitstad, bīt′ståd, a town of Norway, 55 miles N.E. of Trondhjem, on Beitstad-fiord. Pop. 2700.

Beja, bå′zhå (anc. *Pax Ju′lia*), a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 50 miles by rail S.S.W. of Evora. It has a castle, cathedral, hospital, tanneries, and a manufacture of earthenwares, and is a bishop's see. Pop. 6606.

Beja, bå′zhå, a village of Brazil, on the Rio Pará, 35 miles S.W. of Pará.

Beja, or **Begia,** a town of Africa, 60 miles W. of Tunis.

Bejapoor, beˋjạ-poor′ (formerly written **Visiapour**), an old province of Southern India, between lat. 15° and 18° N. and lon. 73° and 78° E., intersected by the Kistnah

River, and bounded southward by its tributary the Toombuddra. It is now subdivided among the dominions of the Nizam, the British districts of Concan, Poonah, Darwar, &c., and the Portuguese territory of Goa.

Bejapoor (**Bijapur,** or **Bijaipur,** formerly **Visiapour,** or **Vijayapura**), a city of India, once the splendid capital of the sovereignty of the same name, but now principally in ruins. Its remains are of a deeply interesting character. It is 245 miles S.E. of Bombay, in the Sattarah district. Pop. 13,245.

Bejapoor, a town of the Guicowar's dominions, 40 miles N. by E. of Ahmedabad. Lat. 23° 37′ N.; lon. 72° 46′ E.

Bejar, bå-HAR′, a town of Spain, 45 miles S. of Salamanca, in the valley of the Sierra de Bejar. It has cloth-manufactories. Pop. 10,683.

Bejar, a county of Texas. See BEXAR.

Bejawer, a state of Hindostan. See BIJAWAR.

Bejer, a town of Spain. See VEJER.

Bejetsk, bå-zhêtsk′, a town of Russia, government and 67 miles N.N.E. of Tver, near the Mologa. It has a large annual fair for corn, iron, silk, and other goods. Pop. 3200.

Bejighur, beeˋje-gŭr′, or **Bijaigarh,** a town of India, in the Alighur district, 18 miles S.E. of Coel. Pop. 5779.

Bejis, or **Begis,** bå-HEES′, a town of Spain, 36 miles W. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 580.

Bejour, a state of Hindostan. See BIJAWAR.

Bejucal, bå-HOO-kål′, a town of the island of Cuba, 15 miles by rail S. of Havana. Pop. 2165.

Bejuma, bå-HOO′må, a town of Venezuela, state of Carabobo, 15 miles S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 7844.

Békés, båˋkêsh′, or **Békésvar,** båˋkêshˋvår′, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, 57 miles S.W. of Debreczin. It has a trade in cattle, corn, and honey. Pop. 22,547; of the county, 209,729.

Bela, or **Vela,** India. See BAILAH.

Bela, Belah, Beila, or **Beylah,** bå′lå, a town of Beloochistan, capital of the province of Loos, near the Poorally River, and 120 miles S. of Khozdar. Pop. 5000.

Bela, bå′lŏhˋ, a town of North Hungary, co. of Zips, 5 miles N.E. of Kesmark. Pop. 2428. See also VALASZKA.

Bela-Banya, a town of Hungary. See DÜLLN.

Belabre, bẹhˋlåbr′, a town of France, department of Indre, 7 miles S.E. of Le Blanc. Pop. 2216.

Belad-el-Djeryd. See BELED-EL-JEREED.

Belaia, bå-lī′å, or **Bielaja,** byå-lå′yå, a river of Russia, rises in the Ural Mountains, in the government of Orenboorg, flows S.E., then N. and N.E., and joins the Kama. Length, about 550 miles.

Belaia Tserkov, or **Belaja Zerkow,** a town of Russia. See BIELAYA TSERKOV.

Belˋair′, a station in Leon co., Fla., on the railroad from St. Mark's to Tallahassee, 4 miles S. of Tallahassee.

Belair, a post-village of Richmond co., Ga., on the Georgia Railroad, 10 miles W. of Augusta. It has a church.

Bel Air, a hamlet of Illinois. See BELL AIR.

Belair, a post-office and plantation of Plaquemines parish, La., 29 miles below New Orleans.

Belair, a post-village, capital of Harford co., Md., 24 miles N.E. of Baltimore, and 15 miles W. of Havre de Grace. Belair has 5 churches, 2 weekly newspapers, the Harford Academy, a carriage-shop, and 3 hotels. Pop. 633.

Bel Air, a small manufacturing village of Berkshire co., Mass., 1½ miles N. of Pittsfield, but within the city limits. It has a woollen-factory.

Belair, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., S.C., 1 mile from the Catawba River, and about 25 miles S. of Charlotte, N.C. It has a church.

Bel Air Road, Baltimore co., Md. See GARDENVILLE.

Belak, the Illyrian for VILLACH.

Belalcazar, bå-lål-kå′thaR, a town of Spain, 43 miles N.N.W. of Cordova. It manufactures woollens. Pop. 4420.

Belaspoor, båˋlås-poor′, a town of India, on the Sutlej, 185 miles N.W. of Delhi.

Belaspoor, Biláspur, beeˋlåsˋpoor′, or **Beˋlaspore′,** a district of the Central Provinces, British India, forms the N. extremity of the Chutteesgurh plateau. Lat. 21° 45′–23° 10′ N.; lon. 81° 30′–83° 15′ E. It is generally hilly, and is traversed by the Mahanuddy. Area, 2089 square miles. Capital, Belaspoor. Pop. 715,398.

Belaspoor, a town of India, capital of the above, on the river Urpa. Lat. 22° 2′ N.; lon. 82° 5′ E. Pop. 6190.

Belaun, be-lawn′, or **Belawan,** be-law′ạn, a small island of the Sooloo Archipelago, about 35 miles S. of the island of Baseelan. Lat. (E. point) 6° N.; lon. 122° 8′ E.

Belbend, Pennsylvania. See BELLE BEND.

Belbeys, or **Belbeis,** bêlˋbåse′, a town of Egypt, on the E. arm of the Nile, 28 miles N.N.E. of Cairo. Pop. 5000.

Belcastro, bêl-kås′tro, a town of Italy, province and 14 miles N.E. of Catanzaro. Pop. 1166.

Belcele, bêl-så′lẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 17 miles E.N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 3100.

Bel′cher, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., 10 miles N. of Salem. It has a church.

Bel′cher Islands, two small groups in Hudson Bay. Lat. 56° N.; lon. 80° W.

Belcher's, a post-office of Prairie co., Ark.

Bel′chertown, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., in Belchertown township, and on the New London Northern Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Amherst, and about 18 miles N.E. of Springfield. It has 3 churches, a high school, a hotel, and a carriage-factory. Pop. of township, 2315.

Belchite, bêl-chee′tå, a town of Spain, 22 miles S.S.E. of Saragossa. Here, June 18, 1809, the French under Suchet defeated the Spaniards under Blake. The town has woollen-manufactures. Pop. 3275.

Beldán′gá, or **Bedan′go,** a village of Bengal, Moorshedabad district. Lat. 23° 56′ N.; lon. 88° 18′ E. P. 6037.

Bel′den, a post-village of Wabash co., Ind., in Lagro township, on the Wabash River and Canal, and on the Wabash Railroad, about 33 miles W.S.W. of Fort Wayne. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Belden, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., in Huron township, on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 15 miles N. of Monroe. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a mineral spring. Pop. 200.

Belden, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., in Colesville township, on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, about 18 miles N.E. of Binghamton.

Belden, a post-village of Lorain co., O., in Grafton township, on the Cleveland & Tuscarawas Valley Railroad, 11 miles S.E. of Elyria. It has 2 churches, an oil-refinery, and several wells of lubricating oil.

Bel′denville, a post-hamlet of Pierce co., Wis., about 20 miles S.E. of Hudson.

Bel′ding, a post-village of Ionia co., Mich., in Otisco township, near the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, and on Flat River, 2 miles from Kiddville Station, and 12 miles N.W. of Ionia. It has 1 or 2 churches, a lumber-mill, a flour-mill, and manufactures of carriages, sash, &c. Pop. about 400.

Beldoc, a village of South Carolina. See BALDOCK.

Beled-el-Jereed, Beled-el-Jerid, Belad-el-Djeryd, Beled-el-Jerede, bêl′ẹd-el-jer-eed′, written also **Biled-ul-Gerid,** bil′ẹd-ŏŏl-jer-eed′ (*i.e.*, "country of dates"), a name given by geographers to that part of the Barbary States which lies in the Sahara. As a descriptive term it is well chosen, but locally it is applied only to the Tunisian part of the region.

Beled-es-Soodan, in Africa. See SOODAN.

Belem, bå-lêNG′, a town of Portugal, 2 miles S. of Lisbon, on the right bank and near the mouth of the Tagus. Lat. of the castle, 38° 40′ N.; lon. 9° 14′ W. It is now a part of LISBON (which see).

Belem, a city of Brazil. See PARA.

Belen, bå-lên′, or **Belem,** bå-lêm′, a town of the Argentine Republic, province and 45 miles W. by S. of Catamarca. Pop. 3820.

Be′len, a post-village, capital of Quitman co., Miss., on the Coldwater, 25 miles W.S.W. of Sardis. It has 2 churches.

Belen, bå-lên′, a post-village, capital of Valencia co., New Mexico, on or near the Rio Grande, about 95 miles S.S.W. of Santa Fé. It has a church, a newspaper office, and several schools.

Belényes, båˋlên′yêshˋ, a town of Hungary, co. of Bihar, on the Körös, 30 miles S.S.E. of Grosswardein. Pop. 2105.

Be′lep Islands, a group lying 25 or 30 miles N. of New Caledonia, in Australasia, and claimed by France. Chief isles, Art, Poot, and Dau-Teama.

Be′lew Creek Mills, a post-office of Forsyth co., N.C.

Belew's Creek, a post-office of Jefferson co., Mo.

Belfast, bêl-fåst′, a seaport and borough of Ireland, 88 miles N.N.E. of Dublin. Lat. 54° 36′ 24″ N.; lon. 5° 56′ 12″ W. It is the second city of Ireland in trade and population, and the first in manufactures. It stands mainly in the county of Antrim, but a large suburb called Ballymacarret is in the county Down, and is connected with the main town by three bridges. Belfast is mostly on low ground, on the Lagan, near its embouchure in Belfast Bay, and, owing to its extremely low position, has nothing imposing in its appearance. The houses, mostly of brick, are well built, and many of them are handsome; the streets are spacious and clean. Its port has been greatly improved of late, and many docks and basins have been constructed.

At the head of the educational institutions is the Queen's College, a magnificent structure of brick and stone, opened for students in 1849. The other educational establishments are the Royal Academical Institution, founded in 1810, the General Assembly's College, Wesleyan and Catholic schools, a botanic garden, the Belfast Academy, and numerous national schools and private seminaries. The charitable and benevolent institutions comprise the poorhouse, medical, surgical, lying-in, and fever hospitals, the lunatic asylum, the deaf and dumb and the blind asylum, the Ulster female penitentiary, and the union workhouse. Other public buildings are the commercial buildings, corn exchange, museum, white and brown linen-halls, theatre, and music hall.

Belfast is the great depot of the linen trade of the North of Ireland, as well as the chief seat of the manufactories of linen. It has also saw-mills, extensive ship-yards, breweries, soap-, glass-, felt-, chemical, and dye-works, foundries and machine-shops, and yards for manufacturing ropes and sail-cloth. The commerce of Belfast is very considerable, and is rapidly increasing. Some of the best iron ships afloat have been built here. The chief articles of export are cotton and linen manufactures, corn, meal, flour, provisions, flax, tow, and horses.

Belfast returns 2 members to Parliament. The country around is extremely beautiful, the lough being a fine object; and the hills which bound it and partly encircle the town are under cultivation, while their slopes are thickly studded with the villas and country-houses of merchants. It is comparatively a modern town, and was erected into a municipal and parliamentary borough about 1610. Numerous railways centre in Belfast. The population is largely Protestant, but the Catholic bishop of Down and Connor has his see-house here. There are many fine churches. In recent growth Belfast far excels all other towns in Ireland. Pop. in 1841, 75,308; in 1861, 119,242; in 1871, 174,412.

Bel`fast′, a post-office of Grant co., Ark.

Belfast, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, on Des Moines River, and on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, 20 miles N.W. of Keokuk. It has a saw-mill and a stave-factory.

Belfast, a city and port of entry, capital of Waldo co., Me., is on the W. side of Penobscot Bay (which is the estuary between the Penobscot River and the ocean), about 35 miles S.S.W. of Bangor, 42 miles E. by N. from Augusta, and 30 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. It is the S.E. terminus of the Belfast division of the Maine Central Railroad, by which route it is 130 miles N.E. of Portland. It is situated on the side of a hill which overlooks a wide expanse of water, and has a good harbor, which is sufficiently deep for the largest ships and is seldom obstructed by ice. Many of the inhabitants are employed in trade, navigation, and ship-building. Hay, granite, and potatoes are the chief articles of export. Belfast has a court-house, 6 churches, a high school, a national bank, a savings-bank, 2 or 3 weekly newspapers, and manufactures of bricks, carriages, machinery, paper, axes, sash, blinds, &c. It was incorporated in 1853. Pop. 5278.

Belfast, a post-office of Baltimore co., Md., about 20 miles N. of Baltimore.

Belfast, a post-village of Alleghany co., N.Y., in Belfast township, on the Genesee River and the Genesee Valley Canal, 10 miles N.W. of Belmont, and about 30 miles S. of Warsaw. It has 3 churches, 1 bank, the Genesee Valley Seminary, and manufactures of carriages, cheese, sash, and blinds. Pop. of the township, 1598.

Belfast, a post-village of Clermont co., O., in Stone Lick township, about 22 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati. It has 2 or 3 stores.

Belfast, a hamlet of Highland co., O., 55 miles E. of Cincinnati. Pop. 72. The name of its post-office is Bell.

Belfast, a township of Fulton co., Pa. Pop. 856.

Belfast, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., about 10 miles N.N.W. of Easton. It has 3 general stores.

Belfast, a village of Marshall co., Tenn., 5 miles from Lewisburg. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Belfast, or **El′don,** a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 24 miles S.E. of Charlottetown. Pop. 150.

Belfast, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 18 miles from Goderich. Pop. 150.

Belfast, a borough of Victoria, Australia, county of Villiers, on a bay called Port Fairy, lat. 38° 23′ S., lon. 142° 14′ E., at the mouth of the river Moyne. It is well built, and has some commercial importance. Pop. 2485.

Belfast Mills, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Va., 12 miles from Saltville. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Bel′field, a post-office of Rush co., Kansas.

Belfield, a station in Greenville co., Va., on the Petersburg Railroad, 42 miles S. of Petersburg.

Bel`font′, a station on the Hecla branch of the Iron Railroad, in Lawrence co., O., 1 mile E. of Ironton.

Bel′ford, a town of England, co. of Northumberland, 14 miles by rail S.S.E. of Berwick. Pop. 1020.

Bel′ford, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 3 miles from Markham. Pop. 200.

Belfort, bĕl`foʀ′, or **Befort,** bå`foʀ′, a fortified town of France, capital of the frontier department of Haut-Rhin, in Alsace. It is situated at the junction of several railways, 38 miles S.S.W. of Colmar. It has a citadel constructed by Vauban, a fine church, a college, and a library, besides foundries and wire-factories. Pop. 8014. The term "territory of Belfort" was applied to the fragment of the department of Haut-Rhin remaining in French possession in 1871, but in 1878 the name Haut-Rhin was restored.

Bel′fort, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., on Beaver River, in Croghan township, 12 miles N.E. of Lowville.

Belfount′ain, or **Bellefon′taine,** a post-village in Cardwell co., Ontario, on the river Credit, 6 miles from Charleston. It has water-power, 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, and a tannery. Pop. 100.

Bel′fry, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the Stony Creek Railroad, 5 miles N. of Norristown.

Belgæ, bĕl′jee, the name given by Cæsar to the inhabitants of one of the three divisions of ancient Gaul. Their territory extended from the Rhine to the Seine, comprising, in addition to the modern Belgium, part of the Netherlands and a large portion of Northeastern France.

Belgard, bĕl′gaʀt, formerly **Bjaligrod,** a town of Prussia, Pomerania, at a railway junction, 16 miles S.W. of Cöslin, on the Persante. It has an old castle, and manufactures of woollen stuffs. Pop. 6303.

Belgaum, or **Belgám,** bĕl-gawm′, a district of the Bombay Presidency, British India. Lat. 15° 30′–16° 15′ N.; lon. 74°–76° 30′ E. Area, 4591 square miles. It is mountainous in the S., but elsewhere very fertile and populous. Capital, Belgaum. Pop. 938,730.

Belgaum, or **Belgám,** a town of India, capital of the above, 41 miles N.W. of Darwar. Pop. 26,947.

Belgenciacum, a Latin name of BEAUGENCY.

Belgentier, bĕl`zhôɴᵒ`te-å′, a town of France, department of Var, 14 miles N.N.W. of Toulon. Pop. 1045.

Belgern, bĕl′ghern, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe, 8 miles S.E. of Torgau. Pop. 3105.

Belgicæ Provinciæ, the Latin for NETHERLANDS.

Belgiojoso, bĕl-jo-yo′so, a town of Northern Italy, 8 miles by rail E.S.E. of Pavia. It is well built, and has a noble castle of the princes of Belgiojoso. Pop. 4011.

Belgium, bĕl′je-ŭm (Fr. *La Belgique,* lå bĕl`zheek′; Ger. *Belgien,* bĕl′ghe-en; anciently a part of *Gal′lia Bel′gica*), a small kingdom of Western Europe, is bounded on the N. by the Netherlands, on the E. by Luxemburg, Rhenish Prussia, and the Netherlands, on the S. and S.W. by France, and on the N.W. by the German Ocean. It lies between lat. 49° 30′ and 51° 30′ N. and lon. 2° 32′ and 6° 7′ E. Its greatest length, on a line drawn from Ostend to Arlon, is 174 miles. Area, 11,373 square miles. It is divided into 9 provinces,—Antwerp, Brabant, East Flanders, West Flanders, Hainaut, Liege, Limbourg, Luxembourg, and Namur. Capital, Brussels. Pop. in 1876, 5,336,185.

Physical Features.—The surface is mostly level, but in some parts is diversified by hills, the most elevated of which are about 2000 feet high and are in the southeastern provinces of Liege, Luxembourg, and Namur. A part of the Ardennes extends from France into Belgium, and separates the basin of the Meuse from that of the Scheldt. These highlands are mostly covered with dense forests. The plains bordering on the sea are flat, and so low that they require dikes to protect them from inundation. The climate is temperate, and similar to that of England, but is a little colder in winter and hotter in summer. The mean annual temperature at Brussels is 50°.6 Fahr.

The principal rivers are the Meuse, Scheldt, Sambre, Demer, Dender, Dyle, Lys, Dommel, Ourthe, and Rupel. The Scheldt is navigable for about 100 miles from its mouth, and is connected by canals with the Seine and Somme. The Meuse is also navigable from its mouth to the point where it enters this kingdom. The inland navigation is facilitated by canals, the total length of which is 376 English miles.

Minerals, Industry, &c.—Belgium is rich in minerals, especially coal, iron, calamine (zinc), lead, manganese, and marble. There are numerous quarries of limestone, granite, slate, and freestone or sandstone. The richest coal-mines are in Hainaut, and there are in the kingdom about 300 coal-mines, producing annually about 15,000,000 tons of coal, a part of which is anthracite. Iron ore abounds in the province of Namur.

The soil is cultivated with care, and is generally productive. The Belgians are noted for their skill in rural economy, and a large part of their country is cultivated like a garden. Among the chief products of the soil are wheat, rye, oats, flax, hops, potatoes, beans, tobacco, and hemp. Cattle and horses form an important part of the wealth of the farmers, the number of cattle in the kingdom being about 1,200,000. Belgium has extensive manufactures of cotton, linen, cutlery, carpets, machinery, paper, woollen cloth, &c. The fine linen of Flanders and the lace of Brabant have a world-wide reputation.

Commerce.—This country is favorably situated for commerce. Antwerp, which has an excellent harbor, was formerly the most important commercial city of Europe, and the trade of Belgium is still prosperous, and is promoted by numerous canals and railroads. The aggregate length of the railroads completed in January, 1877, was 2225 miles. The chief articles of export are coal, iron, linen goods, woollen cloth, flax, machinery, cotton stuffs, paper, glass, lace, fire-arms, hides, raw sugar, zinc, and grain, the exports and imports each amounting to about $500,000,000 a year; but this trade is largely in transit to and from Germany and other countries. The articles imported are wool, cotton, cereal grain, iron, hides, coffee, timber, copper, resins, sugar, silk goods, leather, petroleum, &c. In prosperous times as many as 6000 vessels, with a tonnage of about 2,500,000, enter and leave the ports of Belgium annually.

People, Language, &c.—Belgium is the most densely populated country of Europe, having about 460 inhabitants to the square mile. The population is composed of Flemings, who are of Germanic race, and Walloons, who are of French stock. The Flemings, who are the most numerous, speak the Flemish or Dutch language, but the educated Belgians generally speak French, which is the official language of the court. The Walloons speak a dialect or corrupt form of French. The predominant religion of this kingdom is Roman Catholic, the number of Protestants in it being but about 15,000. The chief cities are Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, Liege, Bruges, Mechlin, Verviers, Louvain, and Tournay. Belgium has universities at Ghent, Brussels, Louvain, and Liege.

Government and History.—The government is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. The succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture, to the exclusion of females. The legislative power is vested in the king, the senate, and the chamber of representatives, who are elected by the people. The press is free, and the people are equal in the eye of the law, which guarantees the freedom of religious worship. The king nominates to civil and military offices, commands the army, declares war, and concludes treaties. The public debt amounts to $225,408,000; the revenue and expenditure to $50,000,000 each.

This country has been the scene of many important events, and the battle-field on which English, French, German, and Spanish armies have often encountered. Since the Middle Ages it has been ruled successively by the dukes of Burgundy, the kings of Spain, and the Austrian sovereigns. It was annexed to France during the revolution which began in 1789, but in 1814 the allies united Belgium and Holland into a kingdom called the Netherlands. In June, 1815, Napoleon was finally defeated at Waterloo, which is in Belgium. The religion, language, and habits of the Belgians rendering them averse to a union with the Dutch, in August, 1830, they revolted against the king and declared Belgium an independent state. On the 4th of June, 1831, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg was elected King of Belgium. A Dutch army invaded Belgium and defeated Leopold in battle in August of that year, but several foreign powers interfered and induced the King of the Netherlands to desist from hostilities.

Bel′gium, a village of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Clay township, on Seneca River, 10 miles N.W. of Syracuse. Here is Clay Post-Office. Pop. 166.

Belgium, a post-township of Ozaukee co., Wis., is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan. It has a station named Belgium, which is on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, 33 miles N. of Milwaukee. It has 2 churches. Pop. 2052.

Belgorod, bĕl-go-rod′, a town of Russia, government and 88 miles by rail S. of Koorsk, on the Donets. It is an archbishop's see, and has numerous churches, &c., and manufactures of leather. Pop. 15,200.

Belgrad, a town of Albania. See Berat.

Belgrade, bel-grȧd′ (anc. *Singidu′num;* Turk. *Bilgraad,* bil-grȧd′; Servian, *Bielgorod,* "white town"), a city, the capital of Servia, on the right bank of the Danube, at the confluence of the Save, just below Semlin, in Austro-Hungary. Lat. 44° 47′ 57″ N.; lon. 20° 28′ 14″ E. It is the largest and best-built city of Servia, and one of the strongest places in Europe. The citadel is on the tongue of land between the rivers, behind which rises the city proper, with antique-looking edifices, a cathedral, a palace, and barracks. Belgrade had formerly an oriental appearance, but new buildings are being constructed, and the bazaars have now glazed shop-windows. It has manufactures of arms, carpets, silk goods, cutlery, and saddlery, a lyceum, and several schools. It has an excellent port, an increasing general trade, and is the entrepôt of commerce between Turkey and Austria, and the seat of a Greek archbishop and of a Catholic bishop.

The military experiences of Belgrade have rendered it famous in history. It was long an object of fierce contention between the Austrians and the Turks. It was besieged by the latter in 1456, and again, with success, in 1522, from which time it was held by them till 1688, when it was retaken. Two years afterwards it was again captured by the Turks. In 1717 it was besieged by Prince Eugene and taken. In 1739 the Turks made a vain attempt to retake Belgrade, but soon after came into possession of it by treaty, retaining it till 1789, when it was taken by the Austrians, who restored it to the Turks in 1791. In 1877 the independence of the country was declared. Pop. in 1874, 27,605.

Belgrade, a town of European Turkey, Roumelia, 13 miles N. of Constantinople, where many opulent inhabitants of that city have country-houses.

Bel′grade′, a post-hamlet of Kennebec co., Me., in Belgrade township, on the Maine Central Railroad, 33 miles N.E. of Lewiston, and 11 miles N. of Augusta. The township has 3 churches, and manufactures of lumber and spools. Pop. of township, 1485.

Belgrade, a township of Nicollet co., Minn. Pop. 612.

Belgrade, a post-village of Washington co., Mo., in Belgrade township, 10 miles N.W. of Iron Mountain, and 10 miles S. of Potosi. It has 3 churches and 3 general stores.

Belgrade Mills, a post-hamlet of Kennebec co., Me., about 16 miles N. by W. from Augusta. It has a church, and manufactures of spools and excelsior.

Bel′gram′, Bil′gram′, or **Balagrame,** a town of India, 58 miles N.W. of Lucknow. Pop. 11,578.

Bel′ha′ven, a village of Scotland, co. of Haddington, ½ mile S.W. of Dunbar. It is a sea-bathing place.

Belici, bȧ′le-che, or **Belice,** bȧ′le-chȧ (anc. *Hyp′sas* or *Hyp′sa*), a river of Sicily, rises 9 miles S. of Palermo, and enters the Mediterranean 15 miles N.W. of Sciacca. Length, 50 miles.

Belida, a town of Africa, in Algeria. See Blidah.

Belin, bẹh-lȧɴɢ′, a village of France, department of Gironde, 25 miles S.S.W. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1807.

Belina, a Latin name for Bilin.

Belin′da, a post-office of Lucas co., Iowa, 10 miles N.E. of Chariton.

Bel′ington, a post-hamlet of Barbour co., W. Va., about 30 miles S. of Grafton. It has 2 churches.

Belitz, or **Beelitz,** bȧ′lits, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 12 miles S.S.W. of Potsdam. Pop. 1738.

Belize, Central America. See Balize.

Belk, bêlk, or **Hum′mock Island,** in the Malay Archipelago, one of the Serangani Islands, lat. 5° 24′ N., lon. 125° 21′ E.

Belknap, bĕl′năp, a county in the S.E. central part of New Hampshire, has an area of about 380 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Winnepesaukee Lake, and on the W. by the Pemigewasset River, and is partly drained by the Suncook River. The surface is diversified by hills, lakes, and forests, in which the ash, elm, beech, oak, and sugar-maple are found. The soil is mostly fertile. Hay, butter, potatoes, and Indian corn are the staple products. It is intersected by the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad. Capital, Laconia. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,751,983. Pop. in 1870, 17,681, of whom 16,994 were natives and 687 foreigners.

Belknap, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Ill., on Cache River, and on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 27 miles N.E. of Cairo. It has a flouring-mill and a saw-mill.

Belknap, a post-village of Davis co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad where it crosses the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 16 miles S. of Ottumwa, and 5 miles N. of Bloomfield. It has a church.

Belknap, a township, Pottawattamie co., Iowa. Pop. 188.

Belknap, a post-hamlet of Chautauqua co., Kansas, 40 miles W. of Independence.

Belknap, Pine co., Minn. See Miller.

Belknap, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., in Wayne township, about 13 miles N.E. of Kittanning. It has 2 churches.

Belknap, a post-hamlet of Young co., Tex., on the Brazos River, 105 miles W.N.W. of Fort Worth.

Belknap Springs, Lane co., Oregon, on the Cascade Range, and on McKenzie River, 65 miles E. by N. of Eugene City. Here are mineral springs, which are visited by invalids.

Belkuchi, bĕlˋkoo′che, a town of the Pabna district, Bengal, 45 miles N.E. of Pabna, on a navigable offshoot of the Brahmapootra. Pop. 5128.

Bell, a county in the S.E. part of Kentucky, borders on Tennessee and Virginia. Area, about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Cumberland River, and is also drained by Straight Creek. The surface is mountainous, and mostly covered with forests. The Cumberland Mountain extends along the S.E. border of this county. Indian corn, oats, grass, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Pineville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,349,919. Pop. in 1870, 3731, of whom 3730 were natives of the United States.

Bell, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is drained by Little River and its branches Leon River and Lampasas Creek. The surface is undulating or hilly; the soil is fertile. A large portion of it is covered with forests. Cotton, cattle, and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Belton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,255,533. Pop. in 1870, 9771, of whom 9687 were Americans.

Bell, a post-office of Washington co., Kansas.

Bell, Highland co., O. See BELFAST.

Bell, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. 918.

Bell, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. 785.

Bell, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. 810.

Bella, bêl′lâ, a town of Italy, province of Basilicata, 14 miles S.S.W. of Melfi. Pop. 5395.

Bellac, bêlˋlâk′, a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 23 miles N.N.W. of Limoges. Pop. 3400.

Bellagio, bêl-lâ′jo (Lat. *Bila′cus*), a town of Italy, 16 miles N.N.E. of Como, at the extremity of the promontory which divides the lakes of Como and Lecco.

Bell Air. In addition to the following, see BEL AIR.

Bell Air, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ill., about 37 miles S.W. of Terre Haute. It has a grist-mill.

Bellair′, a township of Appanoose co., Iowa. Pop. 708.

Bell Air, a post-village of Cooper co., Mo., about 24 miles N.E. of Sedalia, and 3 miles from the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. It has 3 churches.

Bellaire, or **Bell Air,** a city of Belmont co., O., on the Ohio River, 5 miles below Wheeling, 137 miles E. of Columbus, and 26 miles by railroad S. of Steubenville. It is the east terminus of the Central Ohio division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the south terminus of a branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad. Two weekly newspapers are published here. It has 2 banks, 10 churches, also manufactures of window-glass and flint-ware, nails, pig-iron, galvanized ware, and agricultural machines. The city is lighted with gas, and has water-works and a street railway. Coal, limestone, and fire-clay abound here. Pop. in 1860, 1466; in 1870, 4033; in 1875, 8003.

Bella Isola. See BORROMEAN ISLANDS.

Bellamours (bêllˋâˋmoor′) **Bay,** an inlet on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Bellamy's Mills, Lanark co., Ontario. See CLAYTON.

Bellano, bêl-lâ′no, a village of Italy, 14 miles N.N.W. of Lecco, at the mouth of the torrent Pioverna, on which is a cascade, the *Orrido di Bellano*, OR′RE-do dee bêl-lâ′no.

Bellary, or **Ballárí,** bẹl-lah′ree, a district of India, Madras Presidency, lat. 13° 40′–15° 58′ N., lon. 75° 44′–78° 19′ E. Area, 10,857 square miles. It consists mainly of a high plateau between the Eastern and Western Ghauts, and is in large part an almost treeless plain. The little state of Sundoor is enclosed within it. Diamonds are found in Bellary. Pop. 1,652,044.

Bellary, or **Ballárí,** a fortified city of India, capital of the above district, 270 miles by rail N.W. of Madras. It has an orphanage, jail, arsenal, barracks, and many good public and private buildings. Pop. 51,145.

Bellas, bêl′lâs, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 8 miles N.W. of Lisbon, on the Ancelva. It has mineral baths, and a fine castle. Pop. 2717.

Bel′la Syl′va, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., Pa., about 32 miles W. of Scranton. It has a church and several saw-mills.

Bell Branch, a post-office of Wayne co., Mich.

Bellˋbrook′, a post-village of Greene co., O., in Sugar Creek township, on the Little Miami River, 9 miles W. of Xenia, and 11 miles S.E. of Dayton. It has 4 churches and a carriage-shop. Pop. 369.

Bellbuckle, bĕl′bŭck′l, a post-village of Bedford co., Tenn., on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, 50 miles S.S.E. of Nashville. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Bell Centre, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Wis., on the Kickapoo River, 16 miles N.N.W. of Boscobel. It has a saw-mill, 2 stores, &c.

Bell Creek, Goodhue co., Minn. See BELLE CREEK.

Belle Bend, or **Belbend,** a post-hamlet of Luzerne co., Pa., in Salem township, on the Susquehanna River, and on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 22 miles below Wilkesbarre. It has a powder-mill.

Belle Centre, a post-village of Logan co., O., in Richland township, on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, 44 miles N. of Springfield. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of carriages, tin-ware, &c. Pop. 276.

Bellechasse, bêlˋshâss′, a county of Quebec, Canada, bordering on the river St. Lawrence on the N.W., and on the state of Maine on the S.E. Area, 1083 square miles. The chief staples are maple sugar, flax, hay, and oats. Chief town, Berthier-en-Bas. Pop. 17,637.

Bellechasse, Quebec. See BERTHIER-EN-BAS.

Belle Creek, of Nebraska, rises in Burt co., runs southward through Washington co., and enters the Elkhorn River about 9 miles E. of Fremont.

Belle Creek, a post-village of Goodhue co., Minn., in Belle Creek township, about 45 miles S.S.E. of St. Paul. Pop. of township, 1097.

Belle Creek, or **Bell Creek,** a post-village of Washington co., Neb., on the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, 8 miles E. of Fremont, and 28 miles W.N.W. of Omaha. It is on the Elkhorn River, near the mouth of Bell Creek. It has a church, a hotel, an elevator, and a flour-mill. Pop. 200.

Belledune, bêlˋdün′, a post-hamlet in Gloucester co., New Brunswick, on the Bay of Chaleurs, and on a railway, 20 miles W. of Bathurst. Pop. 400.

Belˋleek′, a village of Ireland, co. of Fermanagh, on the Erne, 4 miles E.S.E. of Ballyshannon. Pop. 327.

Belle Flow′er, a post-village of McLean co., Ill., in Belle Flower township, on the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, 71 miles E.N.E. of Springfield. It has a church, several stores, and a grain elevator. Pop. of township, 659.

Bellefont, belˋfont′, a post-village of Nottoway co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 37 miles W. by S. of Petersburg. It has 3 churches and a bank. The name of its station is Blacks and Whites.

Belle-Fontaine, bêlˋfôɴᵍˋtân′, a village of France, in Vosges, 10 miles S. of Epinal. Pop. 2136.

Belle-Fontaine, bêlˋfôɴᵍˋtân′, a hamlet of Switzerland, in Bern, on the Doubs, with extensive iron-works.

Bellefontaine, bêl-fon′tân, a hamlet of Jay co., Ind., 6 miles E. of Portland. It has a church, and a post-office named Hector.

Bellefontaine, Iowa. See BELLE FOUNTAIN.

Bellefontaine, a post-village of Sumner co., Miss., 55 miles W.N.W. of Columbus. It has 3 churches.

Bellefontaine, a post-hamlet of St. Louis co., Mo., 12 miles N.W. of Barrett's Station. There is also a Bellefontaine Station on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 5 miles N.N.W. of St. Louis.

Bellefontaine, a post-village, capital of Logan co., O., on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, 113 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati, and about 50 miles N.W. of Columbus. It is also on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, which extends westward to Indiana and northeastward to Crestline. It has 1 national bank, 1 other bank, a court-house, a union school, 3 newspaper offices, 11 churches, and manufactures of carriages, railroad-cars, and woollen goods. Pop. in 1870, 3182.

Bellefonte, bĕlˋfŏnt′, a post-village of Jackson co., Ala., near the Tennessee River. It is 2 miles from Bellefonte Station, which is on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 46 miles E. of Huntsville. It has 3 churches.

Bellefonte, a post-village of Boone co., Ark., 4 miles from Harrison, and 90 miles from Springfield, Mo. It has 2 churches, a college, a newspaper office, a steam mill, and 2 cotton-gins. Pop. about 500.

Bellefonte, a station in Boyd co., Ky., on the Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad, 2 miles from Ashland. It has an iron-furnace.

Bellefonte, a post-office of Pulaski co., Mo.

Bellefonte, a post-borough, capital of Centre co., Pa., is pleasantly situated on Spring Creek, at the southeastern base of Bald Eagle Mountain, and on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, 26 miles S.W. of Lock Haven, and 47 miles N.E. of Altoona. It derives its name from a large spring, from which pure water is distributed through the town in pipes.

It has a national bank, 2 other banks, the Bellefonte Academy, 10 churches, 2 newspaper offices, iron-works, and manufactures of cutlery, glass, railroad-cars, printing-presses, machinery, &c. This town is a terminus of the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Railroad. Pop. 2655.

Belle Fount′ain, or **Belle-Fon′taine,** a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, in Scott township, on the Des Moines River, about 50 miles E.S.E. of the city of Des Moines, and 12 miles W. of Oskaloosa. It has a church.

Belle Fountain, a post-office of Columbia co., Wis.

Belle Fourche, bĕl foorsh, is the French for "Beautiful Fork," and is a name of the North Fork of the Cheyenne River. It rises in Wyoming, and runs northeastward about 150 miles. Abruptly turning towards the southeast, it passes into Dakota, and receives many tributaries from the Black Hills, which it partly environs. See Cheyenne.

Bellegarde, bĕl`gaʀd′, a hamlet of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Spanish frontier, 17 miles S. of Perpignan.

Bellegarde, a hamlet of France, department of Gard, 10 miles S.E. of Nîmes. Pop. 2820.

Bellegarde, bĕl`gard′, a post-office of Pottawatomie co., Kansas, 13 miles S.S.E. of Irving.

Belleghem, bĕl′lẹh-ʜĕm`, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 3 miles S. of Courtrai. Pop. 2880.

Belle Ha′ven, a post-village of Accomac co., Va., near the sea-coast, about 60 miles N.N.E. of Norfolk. It has a church, a grange-hall, 2 stores, a carriage-shop, &c.

Belle Isle, bĕl ile, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, about 7 miles W. of Syracuse, and 1 mile from Fairmount Railroad Station. It has a church.

Belle Isle, a station in Chesterfield co., Va., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 1 mile W. of Richmond.

Belle Isle, an island in the Atlantic, at the entrance of the Strait of Belle Isle, between Labrador and Newfoundland. Here is a light-house, with a depot of provisions for shipwrecked mariners.

Belle Isle, an island of Conception Bay, Newfoundland. It is 9 miles long and 3 miles broad, and is of remarkable fertility. The cliffs near the sea are imposing, some of them being over 400 feet high. Pop. 500.

South Belle Isle is a small island off the coast of Newfoundland, N. of the entrance to White Bay.

Belle Isle, a post-village in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, 7 miles from Annapolis. It contains a church, 2 stores, a cheese-factory, and a tannery. Pop. 100.

Belle Isle Corner, New Brunswick. See Springfield.

Belleisle-en-Mer, bĕl`eel′-ôɴᵍ-maiʀ, an isle of France, department of Morbihan, in the Atlantic, 8 miles S. of Quiberon Point. Length, 11 miles; greatest breadth, 6 miles. The island is noted for wheat, pilchards, and fine draught-horses. It is nearly surrounded by rocks, and has a good anchorage. Pop. 9871.

Belleisle-en-Terre, bĕl`eel′-ôɴᵍ-taiʀ, a town of France, Côtes-du-Nord, 10 miles W. of Guingamp, on a railway. Pop. 2051.

Belle Isle, Straits of. See Strait of Belle Isle.

Bellem, bĕl′lĕm, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 10½ miles N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 1900.

Bellême, or **Bellesme,** bĕl`lĕm′ or bĕl`laim′, a town of France, department of Orne, 22 miles E.S.E. of Alençon. It has manufactures of linen and cotton. Pop. 3108.

Bellemont, bĕll`mŏnt′, a village of Fayette co., Tenn., 40 miles N.E. of Memphis.

Bellemonte, bĕll`mŏnt′, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pa., 1½ miles from Leaman Place.

Bellenz, the German for Bellinzona.

Belle Oak, a hamlet of Ingham co., Mich., in Locke township, 20 miles E. of Lansing. It has a church, a steam saw-mill, and a manufactory of spring beds. Pop. 102. The name of its post-office is Locke.

Belle Place, a post-office of Iberia parish, La.

Belle Plain, or **Bell Plain,** a post-township of Marshall co., Ill. Pop. 1092. It contains La Rose.

Belle Plain, or **Belle Plaine,** a post-village of Benton co., Iowa, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 34 miles W. by S. from Cedar Rapids, and 34 miles E.S.E. of Marshalltown. It is 2 miles N. of the Iowa River. It has 4 hotels, a national bank, 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 2 flouring-mills, a foundry and machine-shop, and a glove-factory. Pop. 1645.

Belle Plain, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., N.J., on the West Jersey Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Millville. It has a church and a brick-yard.

Belle Plaine, a station in Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 5 miles N. of Chicago.

Belle Plaine, a post-village of Sumner co., Kansas, in Belle Plaine township, on or near the Ninnescah or Good River, 25 miles S. of Wichita.

Belle Plaine, a post-borough of Scott co., Minn., on the Minnesota River, and in Belle Plaine township, on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, 47 miles W.S.W. of St. Paul. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a fine hotel. Pop. of borough, 600; of the township, additional, 1036.

Belle Plaine, a post-village of Shawano co., Wis., in Belle Plaine township, 38 miles N.N.W. of Appleton. The township is drained by Embarras River. It has a church, and a sash- and blind-factory. Total pop. 708.

Belle Point, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., O., on the Scioto River, 24 miles N. by W. of Columbus.

Belle Prairie, prā′ree, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ill., 40 miles S.E. of Centralia. It has 2 churches and a steam grist-mill. Pop. 160.

Belle Prairie, a township, Livingston co., Ill. Pop. 630.

Belle Prairie, a post-office and station of Morrison co., Minn., in Belle Prairie township, on the E. bank of the Mississippi River, and on the Western Railroad of Minnesota, 5 miles N. of Little Falls. Pop. of the township, 419.

Belle Prairie, a post-office of Fillmore co., Neb., 11 miles N. of Belvidere Railroad Station.

Belle Rive, bĕl reev, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ill., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 88 miles E.S.E. of St. Louis. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, &c.

Belle River, Michigan, rises in Lapeer co., runs southeastward, and enters the St. Clair River at Marine City, in St. Clair co. It is nearly 75 miles long.

Belle River, Ontario. See Rochester.

Belle River, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Mich., on a stream of its own name, in Berlin township, about 25 miles W. of Port Huron. It has manufactures of lumber and flour. Pop. about 100.

Belle River, a township, Douglas co., Minn. Pop. 316.

Belle Rivière, re`ve`aiʀ′, a post-village, co. of Two Mountains, Quebec, 33 miles N.W. of Montreal. Pop. 200.

Belle Rivière (called by the Indians *Kouspaganish*), a river of Quebec, rises in a lake of the same name in Chicoutimi co., and falls into the S.E. side of Lake St. John.

Belle Springs, a post-office of Dickinson co., Kansas.

Belle Union, a post-office of Putnam co., Ind.

Belle Valley, a village of Noble co., O., in Noble township, on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 39 miles N. of Marietta. It has 2 stores, and manufactures of flour and lumber. Coal is found here.

Belle Valley, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Erie.

Belleveaux or **Belliveau** (bĕl`ẹ-vo′) **Cove,** a post-village in Digby co., Nova Scotia, on St. Mary's Bay, 25 miles S.W. of Digby. Pop. 200.

Belle Ver′non, a post-hamlet of Wyandot co., O., 15 miles S. of Tiffin, and 8 miles from Upper Sandusky. It has 2 churches.

Belle Vernon, a post-borough of Fayette co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, about 28 miles S. of Pittsburg, and 7 miles N. of Brownsville. It has a bank, 4 churches, a foundry, and 2 manufactories of window-glass. Pop. 906.

Belleview, bĕl`vū′, the former name of Brown's, Ala.

Belleview, or **Bellevue,** a post-hamlet of Talbot co., Ga., 14 miles N. of Geneva Railroad Station. It has 2 churches and 3 business houses.

Belleview, a post-township of Calhoun co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, about 50 miles S.E. of Quincy. Pop. 947.

Belleview, a hamlet of Boone co., Ky., 8 miles from Aurora, Ind. It has a basket-factory. Here is Grant Post-Office.

Belleview, a post-hamlet of Christian co., Ky., 10 miles from Hopkinsville. It has a church.

Belleview, a station in Henry co., Ky., on the Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 23 miles N.W. of Frankfort.

Belleview, a post-office of Blue Earth co., Minn.

Belleview, a township of Morrison co., Minn. Pop. 92.

Belleview, a post-village of Iron co., Mo., about 9 miles N.W. of Ironton, and 5 miles from Iron Mountain. It has 2 or 3 churches.

Belleview, a township, Washington co., Mo. P. 1867.

Belleview, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., on the Swatara River, about 20 miles E.N.E. of Harrisburg.

Belle View, or **Bellevue,** a post-hamlet of Greenville co., S.C., 12 miles from Greenville. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Belleview, or **Bellevue,** a post-hamlet of Davidson co., Tenn., on the Nashville & St. Louis Railroad, 12 miles W. of Nashville. It has a church and 2 stores.

Belleview, a post-hamlet of Rusk co., Tex., about 10 miles N. of Henderson.

Belleville, bĕll`veel′, a former village of France, department of Seine, now a suburb of Paris, and enclosed by fortifications. It stands on an eminence, interspersed with villas and public gardens, and has manufactures of cashmeres, chemical products, soap, and metals. Pop. 57,700.

Belleville, a town of France, department of Rhône, at a railway junction, on the Saône, 8 miles N. of Villefranche. Pop. 3261.

Belleville, bĕl′vĭl, a post-village of Conecuh co., Ala., 8 miles from Sparta, and 75 miles S. of Selma. It has an academy and 2 churches, and is surrounded by pine forests.

Belleville, a hamlet of Sevier co., Ark., 40 miles from Fulton. It has a church.

Belleville, or **Belville,** a township of San Bernardino co., Cal. Pop. 56.

Belleville, or **Bellville,** a post-village of Hamilton co., Fla., about 70 miles E.N.E. of Tallahassee, and 12 miles from Madison Court-House. It has 2 churches.

Belleville, a city of Illinois, the capital of St. Clair co., is situated on high ground, on the St. Louis & Southeastern, the St. Louis, Belleville & Southern, and the Illinois & St. Louis Railroads, 15 miles S.E. of St. Louis, and 110 miles S. by W. from Springfield. A branch railroad extends hence to O'Fallon. It contains 7 or 8 churches, a convent, a national bank, a savings-bank, several breweries, and extensive manufactures of iron, nails, flour, steam-engines, threshing-machines, pumps, drills, &c. A large proportion of the population is German. Two daily German newspapers are published here by parties who also issue weekly editions in German. Here are also printing-offices which issue 2 weekly English newspapers. Belleville has rich mines of bituminous coal, the beds of which are thick and easily accessible. Pop. 8146.

Belleville, a post-village of Hendricks co., Ind., in Liberty township, on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 18 miles W.S.W. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches. Pop. 264.

Belleville, township, Chautauqua co., Kans. Pop. 936.

Belleville, a post-village, capital of Republic co., Kansas, about 75 miles N.N.W. of Junction City. It has 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, and 2 churches. Pop. about 300.

Belleville, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on the Huron River, in Van Buren township, about 28 miles W.S.W. of Detroit. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, 2 grist-mills, 2 saw-mills, and manufactures of carriages, cheese, brooms, and cigars. Pop. about 600.

Belleville, a post-office of Fillmore co., Minn.

Belleville, a hamlet of Cole co., Mo., 8 miles from Centretown Railroad Station. Lead is found near it.

Belleville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Mo., 77 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis.

Belleville, a post-office and mining village of Esmeralda co., Nevada, 135 miles S. by W. of Wadsworth. It has 2 or 3 mills for silver, which is mined here. Pop. 500.

Belleville, a post-village of Essex co., N.J., in Belleville township, on the Passaic River, and on the Newark Branch of the Erie Railroad, 3 miles N. of Newark, and 10 miles from New York City; also on the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad. The Watchung Railroad extends hence to Orange. It has 2 academies, 5 churches, a rolling-mill for copper, and a manufactory of hats. Brass and copper wire are made here. Pop. of township, 3644.

Belleville, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Ellisburg township, on North Sandy Creek, about 33 miles N.E. of Oswego, and 5 miles E. of Lake Ontario. It has the Union Academy of Belleville, 3 churches, and manufactures of carriages, chairs, and furniture.

Belleville, or **Bellville,** a post-village of Richland co., O., on the Clear Fork of the Mohican River, and on the Lake Erie division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 14 miles S. of Mansfield, and 48 miles N. of Newark. It has a bank, 5 churches, a newspaper office, and manufactures of baskets, machinery, &c. Pop. 720.

Belleville, a post-village of Mifflin co., Pa., about 9 miles W. of Lewistown. It has 3 churches, and several mills or factories.

Belleville, or **Bellville,** a post-village, capital of Austin co., Tex., on the Texas & Western Railroad, 59 miles W.N.W. of Houston, and 6 miles W. of the Brazos River. It has 2 academies, and manufactures of furniture, &c.

Belleville, a post-office of Nansemond co., Va.

Belleville, a post-village of Wood co., W. Va., on the Ohio, 18 miles below Parkersburg. It has several churches.

Belleville, a post-village of Dane co., Wis., in Montrose township, on Sugar River, 20 miles S.S.W. of Madison. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a mill. Pop. 132.

Belleville, the capital of the co. of Hastings, Ontario, on the Bay of Quinte, at the mouth of the river Moira, 43 miles by rail W. of Kingston. It is well built, is lighted with gas, and has a good harbor and unlimited water-power. The town contains the county buildings, numerous handsome stores, offices from which 2 daily and 3 weekly newspapers are issued, 9 churches, a convent, common schools, breweries, distilleries, chandleries, foundries, flouring-mills, woollen-factories, sash-, door-, and blind-factories, &c. It is the seat of Albert University. Pop. 7305.

Bellevoir, bĕl`vŏr′, a post-office of Chatham co., N.C., about 30 miles W. of Raleigh.

Bellevous (bell`voo′) **Village,** a post-village in Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, 7 miles from Memramcook. Pop. 200.

Bellevue. See also BELLEVIEW and BELVUE.

Bellevue, bĕl`vū′, a station in New Castle co., Del., on the Delaware River, and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Wilmington. It has a church. Here are granite-quarries, and Belgian blocks are shipped hence.

Bellevue, Talbot co., Ga. See BELLEVIEW.

Bellevue, a post-village of Jackson co., Iowa, is on the Mississippi River, in Bellevue township, and on the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad, 22 miles S.E. of Dubuque, and 38 miles N. by W. from Clinton. It is finely situated on a bank about 30 feet above high-water mark, and has a gravelly beach and a good landing for steamboats. One weekly newspaper is published here. Bellevue has 6 churches, 2 private banks, 2 flouring-mills, and a graded school. Pop. 1623; of the township, additional, 961.

Bellevue, a post-hamlet of Sumner co., Kansas, in Osborn township, 36 miles S. of Wichita.

Bellevue, a post-village, capital of Bossier parish, La., on Lake Bodcau, about 20 miles N.E. of Shreveport. It has 3 churches and a weekly newspaper.

Bellevue, a post-village of Eaton co., Mich., in Bellevue township, on Battle Creek, and on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 32 miles S.W. of Lansing, and 13 miles N.E. of the town of Battle Creek. It has a graded school, 2 churches, a newspaper office, 2 limekilns, a foundry, a grist-mill, and a planing-mill. Pop. 608; of the township, 1899.

Bellevue, a station of Morrison co., Minn., in Bellevue township, on the Western Railroad of Minnesota, 96 miles N.W. of St. Paul. Pop. of township, 79.

Bellevue, a post-village, capital of Sarpy co., Neb., finely situated on the Missouri River, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 10 miles S. of Omaha, and 58 miles E.N.E. of Lincoln. It has 4 churches, a high school, and a manufactory of bee-hives.

Bellevue, a station in Cumberland co., N.J., on the Bridgeton & Port Norris Railroad, 3 miles S. of Bridgeton.

Bellevue, a post-village of Huron and Sandusky cos., O., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 67 miles W.S.W. of Cleveland, 11 miles W. of Norwalk, and 45 miles S.E. of Toledo. It has 2 banks, 2 flouring-mills, 2 foundries, 2 machine-shops, 2 weekly newspapers, 7 churches, and manufactures of carriages, barrels, and ploughs. Pop. about 3500.

Bellevue, a post-office and store, Yam Hill co., Oregon.

Bellevue, a borough of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Ohio River, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. Pop. 384. Here is Robella Post-Office.

Bellevue, a station in Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 1 mile S. of Scranton.

Bellevue, a station within the limits of Philadelphia, Pa., on the Norristown Branch of the Reading Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of the initial station.

Bellevue, hamlet, South Carolina. See BELLE VIEW.

Bellevue, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Utah.

Bellevue, a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

Bellevue, a township of Brown co., Wis. Pop. 711.

Bellevue Mountain, Colorado, a peak of the Elk Mountains, in lat. 39° 1′ N., lon. 107° 1′ W. It has an altitude of 12,350 feet above the sea-level.

Bell Ew′art, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, on Lake Simcoe, 53 miles by rail N. of Toronto. It contains 3 churches, several saw-mills, a foundry, &c. Pop. 600.

Bel′lew's, a station in Shenandoah co., Va., on the Strasburg & Harrisonburg Railroad, 70 miles S.W. of Harper's Ferry.

Belley, bĕl`lā′ (anc. *Bel′lica, Bel′licum,* and *Belli′cium*), a town of France, department of Ain, near the Rhone, 44 miles E. of Lyons. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop. 4700.

Bell Fac'tory, a post-office of Madison co., Ala.

Bellfair Mills, a post-village of Stafford co., Va., 8 miles from Quantico Station. It has manufactures of flour.

Bell Flower, township, McLeah co., Ill. Pop. 659.

Bellheim, bĕll'hīme, a market-town of Bavaria, 5 miles from Germersheim, on the Spiegelbach. Pop. 2679.

Bellica, Bellicum, or **Bellicium.** See BELLEY.

Belligam, bĕlˋle-gâm', a town of Ceylon, on a small but beautiful bay, between Matura and Galle.

Bell'ingham, a market-town of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Tyne, and on a railway, 14 miles N.N.W. of Hexham. Pop. 833.

Bell'ingham, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Mass., in Bellingham township, on the New York & New England and Hopkinton, Milford & Woonsocket Railroads, 32 miles S.W. of Boston. The township contains a village named North Bellingham. Pop. 1247.

Bell'ingham Bay, in Whatcom co., Washington, on the E. side of Rosario Strait, is 14 miles long, 3 miles wide, and with from 3 to 20 fathoms of water. Good lignite is mined at Whatcom and Sehome, on this bay.

Bellingshausen (bĕlˋlings-hŏw'zȩn) **Island,** one of the Society Islands, is in lat. 15° 48' S., lon. 154° 30' W.

Bellinzona, bĕlˋlin-zo'nâ (Ger. *Bellenz,* bĕl'lĕnts; anc. *Bilitio*), a town, one of the capitals of the Swiss canton of Ticino, on the Ticino, and on a railway, 16 miles N. of Lugano. Pop. 2361.

Bell'mont, a post-village of Wabash co., Ill., on the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Railroad, 9 miles W. of Mount Carmel. It has 2 churches.

Bellmore, O. See BELMORE.

Bell'more, a post-village of Parke co., Ind., in Union township, about 7 miles from Rockville, and 30 miles N.E. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches, a graded school, &c.

Bellmore, or **New Bridge,** a village of Queens co., N.Y., in Hempstead township, on the Southern Railroad of Long Island, and on South Oyster Bay, 26 miles E. by S. of Brooklyn. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of carriages, shoes, &c. Near it is Smithville South Post-Office.

Bel'lo, a station in Napa co., Cal., on the California Pacific Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Calistoga.

Bello'na, a post-village of Yates co., N.Y., in Benton township, on the Northern Central Railroad, 18 miles S.E. of Canandaigua, and 6 miles N. of Penn Yan. It has 2 churches.

Bellona, a decayed hamlet of Chesterfield co., Va., 15 miles W. of Richmond. It had formerly a United States arsenal and cannon-foundry.

Bellota, bĕl-lo'tạ, a post-office of San Joaquin co., Cal., 5 miles from Peters Railroad Station.

Bellou-en-Houlme, bĕlˋloo'-ŏɴɢ-hoolm, a village of France, in Orne, 13 miles N. of Domfront. Pop. 2624.

Bellou-sur-Huisne, bĕlˋloo'-süʀ-ween, a village of France, in Orne, 14 miles S.E. of Mortagne. Pop. 857.

Bellovacum, an ancient name of BEAUVAIS.

Bellovar, or **Belovar,** bĕl-lo-vaʀ', a town of Austria, in Croatia, 12 miles S.E. of Kreutz. Pop. 2151.

Bel'lows Falls, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., in Rockingham township, on the Connecticut River, at the northwest terminus of the Cheshire Railroad, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, 52 miles S.S.E. of Rutland, and 100 miles S. of Montpelier. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery. It has 5 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, a seminary called St. Agnes Hall, and a medicinal spring. The river descends about 44 feet near this place, furnishing power for the manufacture of paper, farming-implements, and woollen goods. Pop. 697.

Bellowston, Ontario. See WESTMEATH.

Bel'lowsville, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa., on the Ohio River, and on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, about 3 miles S.W. of Rochester. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of bellows, ropes, and twine.

Bell Park, a post-office of Kankakee co., Ill., is at Palmer Station, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, 64 miles S. of Chicago.

Bell'port, a post-village of Suffolk co., Long Island, N.Y., on Great South Bay, 4 miles S. of Bellport Station, on the Long Island Railroad, and 18 miles W.S.W. of Riverhead. It has 3 churches, marine railways, and 3 stores. Pop. 450.

Bell Road, a station in Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Chester Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Philadelphia.

Bell Rock, or **Inch-Cape,** a reef in the German Ocean, off the E. coast of Scotland, 12 miles S.E. of Arbroath.

Bell Rock, a post-village in Frontenac co., Ontario, 20 miles from Napanee. Pop. 200.

Bell's, a station in Jo Daviess co., Ill., on the Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railroad, 7 miles from Galena.

Bellsborough, bĕlz'bŭr-rŭh, or **Bu'ford,** a post-village of Ohio co., Ky., 8 miles from Riley's Railroad Station. It has a church and a steam-mill.

Bell's Bridge, a post-office of Shasta co., Cal.

Bells'burg, a post-office of Dickson co., Tenn.

Bell's Corners, a post-village in Carleton co., Ontario, on a railway, 8¾ miles from Ottawa. Pop. 100.

Bell's Corners, Ontario. See NORTH WILLIAMSBURG.

Bell's Cross Roads, a post-office of Louisa co., Va.

Bell's Depot, or **Bell'ville,** a post-village of Crockett co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 69 miles N.E. of Memphis. It has 2 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, and manufactures of saddles and wagons. Pop. about 1500.

Bell's Ferry, a post-office of Pitt co., N.C.

Bell's Mill, a post-hamlet of Bates co., Mo., on the Osage River, 20 miles from Pleasanton, Kansas. It has a grist-mill.

Bell's Mills, a post-hamlet of Cleburne co., Ala., 25 miles from Oxford, has a church, and grist- and saw-mills.

Bell's Mills, Blair co., Pa. See BELLWOOD.

Bell's Mills, a post-office of Jefferson co., Pa., on Mahoning Creek, about 45 miles N.W. of Altoona. Bell's Station is on the Low Grade division of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 3 miles E. of Brookville.

Bell's Run, a post-hamlet of McKean co., Pa., 7 miles from Turtle Point Railroad Station. It has a lumber-mill.

Bell's Station, a post-office of Santa Clara co., Cal.

Bell's Store, a post-office of Nevada co., Ark., 22 miles W. of Camden.

Bell's Trace, a village of Carter co., Ky., on the Eastern Kentucky Railroad, at Willard Station, 11 miles S. of Grayson. It has 2 churches.

Bell's Valley, a post-village of Rockbridge co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 28 miles S.W. of Staunton. It has 3 churches.

Bell'ton, a post-village of Hall co., Ga., on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, 67 miles N.E. of Atlanta. It has 3 churches, an academy, and a newspaper office.

Bellton, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 35 miles S.S.E. of Wheeling.

Bell Town, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Tenn., 20 miles S.E. of Sweetwater. It has 2 churches.

Bell Town, the capital of a native chief of Guinea, on the Cameroons River, near its estuary. It is large, and regularly built, consisting of neat bamboo houses. Merchant-vessels may lie in the river quite close to the town.

Belluno, bĕl-loo'no, a province of Italy, in Venetia, enclosed by Udine, Treviso, Vicenza, and the Tyrol, with the Carnic Alps on the N. and N.W. Area, 1263 square miles. Capital, Belluno. Pop. 175,282.

Belluno (anc. *Bellu'num* or *Belu'num*), a city of North Italy, on the Piave, 51 miles N. of Venice. It is enclosed by old walls, and has a fine aqueduct, a cathedral designed by Palladio, a rich hospital, diocesan and high schools, a public library, manufactures of silk fabrics, leather, hats, and earthenware. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 15,509.

Bell'vale, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., about 28 miles S.W. of Newburg. It has a church, a woollen-factory, 2 grist-mills, a chair-factory, &c.

Bell Val'ley, a post-office and station of Noble co., O., on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 39 miles N. of Marietta.

Bellview, bĕlˋvū', a coal-mining hamlet of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, 2 miles below Elizabeth. It has a church.

Bell'ville, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ark., on the Arkansas River, 4 miles from Pine Bluff.

Bellville, Florida and Texas. See BELLEVILLE.

Bellville, a township, Pocahontas co., Iowa. Pop. 282.

Bellville, a hamlet of North Kingston township, Washington co., R.I. Pop. 152.

Bell'wood, or **Bellewood,** bĕl'wood, a hamlet of Dakota co., Minn., 6 miles S. of Hastings. It has a church.

Bellwood, or **Bell's Mills,** a post-village of Antis township, Blair co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Altoona, and at the junction of the Bell's Gap Railroad.

Bellwood, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn., 9 miles from Lebanon. It has a church.

Bellye, bĕl'yĕhˋ, a village of South Hungary, co. of Baranya, 16 miles S.E. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 1300.

Belˋmond', a post-village of Wright co., Iowa, in Belmond township, and on the Iowa River, about 32 miles S.W. of Mason City. One newspaper is published here. It has a church, 1 or 2 banks, a cheese-factory, a soap-factory, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. of township, 399.

Belmont, bĕl'mòɴᵍ', a town of France, department of Loire, 24 miles N.E. of Roanne. Pop. 3872. Belmont is the name also of several other villages of France.

Bel'mont, a county in the S.E. part of Ohio, has an area of about 525 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Ohio River, and is drained by Captina and Indian Creeks. The surface is hilly or undulating; the soil is fertile and arable even on the summits of the hills. Indian corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, butter, and wool are the staple products. Forests of the ash, chestnut, elm, hickory, maple, white oak, and tulip-tree cover nearly one-fourth of the surface. Beds of bituminous coal have been opened in this county, which is intersected by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Capital, St. Clairsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $29,547,000. Pop. in 1870, 39,714, of whom 37,100 were Americans. A branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad terminates at Bellaire, in this county.

Belmont, a post-village of Sumter co., Ala., 6 miles N.W. of Demopolis. It has 2 churches and a school. Pop. about 100.

Belmont, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ark., about 11 miles N.E. of Van Buren. It has a tannery.

Belmont, a post-village of San Mateo co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 25 miles S. of San Francisco. It has several stores.

Belmont, a township of Iroquois co., Ill., traversed by the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. Pop. 833. There is a Belmont Station near the township limits, on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 4 miles E. of Watseka.

Belmont, a township of Warren co., Iowa. Pop. 1145. It contains Taunton.

Belmont, a hamlet of Doniphan co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, 8 miles above St. Joseph, Mo. Pop. 79.

Belmont, a township of Woodson co., Kansas, 20 miles from Humboldt. Pop. 622.

Belmont, a post-village of Bullitt co., Ky., on Salt River, and on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 25 miles S. of Louisville. It has a church, a seminary, and a spoke-factory.

Belmont, a small village of Campbell co., Ky.

Belmont, a post-township and hamlet of Waldo co., Me., 6 miles W.S.W. of Belfast. It has manufactures of barrels and lime-casks. Pop. 628.

Belmont, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Belmont township, on the Fitchburg Railroad, 6 miles W.N.W. of Boston. It has a high school and 2 churches. Belmont has a fertile soil and many market-gardens, which furnish early vegetables for Boston. Pop. of township, 1937.

Belmont, a station in Middlesex co., Mass., on a branch of the Eastern Railroad, ½ mile from Everett and ½ mile from Malden, between which towns it is situated.

Belmont, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., and a station on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 7 miles N. of Grand Rapids. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Belmont, a post-township of Jackson co., Minn., 10 miles from Windom. It has a church and a cheese-factory. Pop. 288.

Belmont, a post-office of Tishemingo co., Miss.

Belmont, a post-village of Mississippi co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, nearly opposite Columbus, Ky. It is the southeast terminus of the Missouri division of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 195 miles by rail and 220 by water below St. Louis. An indecisive battle fought here November 7, 1861, was the first at which General Grant had the chief command.

Belmont, a post-office of Cass co., Neb., about 25 miles N.E. of Lincoln.

Belmont, a post-village, capital of Nye co., Nevada, about 85 miles S.S.E. of Austin, and 12 miles from Mount Jefferson. It is 8400 feet above the level of the sea. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a foundry, and rich silver-mines. Pop. about 600.

Belmont, a post-village of Belknap co., N.H., in Belmont township, 18 miles N. by E. from Concord. It has 2 churches, 2 lumber-mills, and a manufactory of hosiery. Pop. of township, 1165.

Belmont, a post-village, capital of Alleghany co., N.Y., in Amity township, on the Genesee River, and on the Erie Railroad, 366 miles W.N.W. of New York, 92 miles W. of Elmira, and about 68 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It has a court-house, a bank, 6 churches, a newspaper office, several flouring-mills, and a manufactory of mowers and reapers. It was formerly called Phillipsville, which is still the name of its station. Pop. 795.

Belmont, a township of Franklin co., N.Y., including a large tract in the Adirondacks. It contains Popeville, and has iron-mines and several fine lakes. Pop. 2088.

Belmont, a village of New York co., N.Y., is a suburb of Fordham. Pop. 171.

Belmont, a post-village of Belmont co., O., in Goshen township, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 19 miles W. of Bellaire, and 59 miles E. of Zanesville. It has 2 churches. Pop. 287.

Belmont, a station on the Reading Railroad, in Fairmount Park, West Philadelphia, Pa.

Belmont, a post-office and station of Coffee co., Tenn., on the McMinnville & Manchester Railroad, 4½ miles S.W. of Manchester.

Belmont, a post-village of Gonzales co., Tex., on the Guadalupe River, 10 miles from Luling, and about 56 miles S. of Austin. It has a church and a seminary.

Belmont, a post-village of Lafayette co., Wis., in Belmont township, and on a branch of the Mineral Point Railroad, 8 miles W. of Calamine, and about 60 miles W.S.W. of Madison. Here are several mounds about 100 feet high, called the Platte mounds. It has a church, a graded school, and several stores. Pop. about 250; of the township, 1271.

Belmont, a township of Portage co., Wis. Pop. 478.

Belmont, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 13 miles from London. Pop. 250.

Belmonte, bĕl-mon'tȧ, a town of Italy, on the Mediterranean, province and 14 miles S.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 3775.

Belmonte, bĕl-mon'tȧ, a town of Spain, 35 miles S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 2601.

Belmonte, bĕl-mon'tȧ, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 15 miles S. of Guarda. Pop. 1773.

Belmonte, a river of Brazil. See Jequitinhonha.

Belmonte, bĕl-mon'tȧ, a town of Brazil, on the Belmonte River, with a port on the Atlantic. Pop. 600.

Belmonte Mezzagno, bĕl-mon'tȧ mĕt-sȧn'yo, a town of Sicily, 5 miles S. of Palermo. Pop. 3886.

Bel'mont Junc'tion, in Babylon, Suffolk co., N.Y., is on the Central & Southern Railroads of Long Island, 1 mile W. of Babylon Village.

Belmore. See Bellmore.

Bel'more, or **Bell'more**, a post-village of Putnam co., O., in Van Buren township, on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 40 miles S.S.W. of Toledo. It has 2 churches, a union school, a flour-mill, and a stave-factory. Pop. 261.

Bel'more, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 5 miles from Wroxeter. Pop. 200.

Belmul'let, a town of Ireland, co. of Mayo, on Blacksod Bay, 32 miles W. of Ballina. Pop. 849.

Belœil, bĕl'ᴜl', a town of Belgium, 6 miles S. of Ath. Here is the famous château of the Princes of Ligne.

Belœil (bĕl'ᴜl') **Mountain**, in Rouville co., Quebec, Canada, 21 miles E. of Montreal, is about 1500 feet high.

Belœil Station, a post-village in Verchères co., Quebec, 21 miles by rail N.E. of Montreal. Pop. 50. Belœil Village, Quebec, is on the Richelieu River, 1½ miles from Belœil Station. Pop. 300.

Be'loit', a post-village of Lyon co., Iowa, on the Big Sioux River, opposite Canton, Dakota, and about 65 miles N. of Sioux City. It has a newspaper office, a large hotel, and a flouring-mill.

Beloit, a post-village, capital of Mitchell co., Kansas, on the Solomon River, and in Beloit township, about 80 miles W.N.W. of Junction City. It has 3 churches, a bank, a graded school, a newspaper office, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. The river affords extensive water-power at Beloit. Here are quarries of fine white magnesian limestone, a good material for building. Pop. about 800.

Beloit, a post-hamlet of Mahoning co., O., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 6 miles E. of Alliance. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

Beloit, a city of Rock co., Wis., is situated on both sides of Rock River, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad where it crosses the southern boundary of Wisconsin. It is 90 miles W.N.W. of Chicago, 12 miles S. of Janesville, and 48 miles S.S.E. of Madison. The Western Union Railroad extends from Beloit to Racine on one hand, and to Freeport, Ill., on the other. Beloit is built on high ground, with wide and straight streets, which are bordered with numerous shade-trees. It contains 9 churches, some of which are handsome edifices, a high school, 2 national banks, several paper-mills, 2 manufactories of reaping- and mowing-machines, and machine-shops. It is the seat of Beloit College (Congregational), which was founded in 1847 and which has about 150 students and a library of 7200 volumes. The students edit a periodical entitled the "College Monthly." One weekly newspaper is published here. The prosperity of Beloit is mainly derived from its various manufactures, which consist of paper of many varieties, windmills, water-wheels, ploughs, wagons, scales, &c. Pop. 4605.

Beloochistan, Belouchistan, Balouchistan, Baluchistan, or **Belutchistan,** bel-oo`chis-tân′ (anc. *Gedro′sia*), a country of Asia, between lat. 24° 50′ and 30° 20′ N. and lon. 61° 10′ and 68° 38′ E., having on the E. Sinde, N. Afghanistan, N.W. and W. Persia, and S. the Arabian Sea. Area, 106,500 square miles. It contains the provinces of Kelat, Sarawan, Kohistan, Cutch-Gundava, Jhalawan, Loos, and Mekran. Nearly the whole country is mountainous, except in the N.W. and on the coast, its general characteristics being a rugged and elevated surface, barrenness, and deficiency of water. Its mountains in the E. are connected with those of South Afghanistan, and rise to considerable elevation. The rivers are very insignificant, except after heavy rains; the largest, the Doostee, though supposed to have a course of 1000 miles, has been found at its mouth only 20 inches deep and 20 yards in width. The climate is exceedingly varied. In the low plains of Cutch-Gundava and Loos, rice and sugar-cane, with cotton, indigo, and tobacco, are raised; in other parts, wheat, barley, madder, pulse, apples, melons, pomegranates, and assafœtida are the principal products; on some of the mountain-sides the tamarisk and babool attain the size of large trees. In the wide desert of Mekran, where the army of Alexander the Great suffered severe hardships, the date is the only valuable product. Pastures are generally poor, but many sheep and goats are kept, the pursuits of the people being mostly pastoral. The two-humped camel and the dromedary are used as beasts of burden; in the N.W. good horses are bred. Mineral products comprise copper, lead, antimony, iron, sulphur, alum, and sal-ammoniac; but these are turned to little account. Prepared skins, woollen felt and cloths, carpets and tent-covers of goats' or camels' hair, and rude firearms, are all the manufactured products. Sonmeanee is the only seaport. Principal exports, butter or ghee, hides, wool, a few drugs, dried fruits, fish, a little corn, and vegetable oil; imports, British and Indian manufactures, rice, spices, dye-stuffs, and slaves for Muscat.

The inhabitants are divided into two great branches, called Beloochees and Brahooees, differing in their language, figure, and manners, and each subdivided into a number of minor tribes. The Beloochees are tall and well formed, and have small bones, long faces, with prominent features, a dark complexion, and black hair. They are indolent and dissolute, avaricious, vindictive, and cruel. The Brahooees, so called from the words *bah-roh-i* (on the waste), are much shorter and broader than the Beloochees, and have large bones, round faces, and flat features. They are most numerous in the province of Jhalawan, and in the N. and W. parts, but are found everywhere. They have greater physical strength and are less addicted to rapine and predatory violence than the Beloochees. Both races are hospitable, brave, and capable of enduring much fatigue. Both Beloochees and Brahooees are of the Soonnite sect of Mohammedans, and opposed to the Sheeites (Shiites). Neither race possesses a written language, and their early histories have not been preserved. The Beloochee language resembles the modern Persian, the Brahooee the Hindoo. All the Beloochees are excellent marksmen and attached to field-sports. They keep as many slaves as they can maintain, and polygamy is very general.

The whole country is regarded as subject to the authority of the Khan of Khelat. The government is despotic, the khan having power over life, person, and property; but a rude feudalism greatly qualifies his rule, the greater part of the country being held by tribes who acknowledge subjection only to their own chiefs. All the heads of tribes are bound to furnish contingents of men in case of war, as well as to pay tribute,—an obligation which is often evaded. Pop. uncertain, estimated at 450,000.——Adj. and inhab. BELOO′CHEE, or BELOO′CHE.

Beloor-Tagh, or **Belour-Tagh.** See BOLOR-TAGH.

Belorado, bâ-lo-râ′DO, a town of Spain, 25 miles E. of Burgos, on the right bank of the Tiron. Pop. 2380.

Belostok, a town of Poland. See BIALYSTOK.

Belovar, a town of Austria. See BELLOVAR.

Belp, bêlp, a village of Switzerland, canton and 5 miles S.E. of Bern. On its S. side is the Belpberg, a mountain 2940 feet high, containing many petrifactions. Pop. 2045.

Belpasso, bêl-pâs′so, a town of Sicily, 7½ miles N.W. of Catania. Pop. 7620.

Belpech, bêl`pêsh′, a town of France, department of Aude, 13 miles S.W. of Castelnaudary. Pop. 2343.

Bel′per, a market-town of England, co. of Derby, 7 miles by rail N. of Derby. It has a mechanics' institution, a library, and a stone bridge across the Derwent. Belper owes its prosperity to its cotton and silk and cotton hosiery manufactures, which are very extensive. Nails and earthenware are also manufactured here. Pop. 8527.

Bel`pre′, a post-village of Washington co., O., in Belpre township, and on the Ohio River, opposite Parkersburg, W. Va., and 12 miles below Marietta. It is the E. terminus of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 204 miles E. of Cincinnati. A noble railroad bridge crosses the Ohio River at Belpre. Large stock-yards are located here. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of pumps, flour, wool, and stoneware. Pop. 911; of the township, 2462.

Bel′sand Ka`lán′, a village of India, Mozufferpoor district, Bengal, 27 miles N. of Mozufferpoor. Pop. 2971.

Belsano, bĕl-sā′no, a post-hamlet of Cambria co., Pa., 9 miles W. of Ebensburg. It has 2 churches.

Belsia, the supposed ancient name of BEAUCE.

Belton, a village of Georgia. See BELLTON.

Bel′ton, a post-village of Cass co., Mo., in Mount Pleasant township, on the St. Louis, Lawrence & Western Railroad, 16 miles W. of Pleasant Hill. It has 4 churches, a steam flour-mill, and several stores. Pop. about 350.

Belton, a post-village of Anderson co., S.C., on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad at its junction with the Anderson Branch of that road, 117 miles W.N.W. of Columbia, and 25 miles S. by W. from Greenville. It has 3 churches, 2 hotels, &c. Pop. of township, 1364.

Belton, a post-village, capital of Bell co., Tex., on Leon River, about 60 miles N.N.E. of Austin. Two weekly newspapers are published here. It has 2 banks, 8 churches, a masonic institute, 2 newspaper offices, and the Chamberlain Institute. Pop. estimated at 1500.

Bel′tram, a station in Polk co., Minn., on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 16 miles S. of Crookston.

Beltrami, bĕl-tram′e, a county in the N.W. part of Minnesota, is partly bounded on the N. by Red Lake, and on the S.E. by the Mississippi River and Cass Lake. It contains several other lakes. The surface is elevated and partly covered with forests. Valuation of real and personal estate, $112,276. Pop. in 1870, 80, of whom 73 were natives.

Belts, Great and **Little.** The GREAT BELT is a strait forming the central communication between the Baltic and the Cattegat, and separating the island of Funen from Seeland. Its length is 37 miles, its medium breadth 18 miles. The depth of its channel ranges between 6 and 26 fathoms. It has many shoals, and navigation is difficult. In autumn and winter it is often encumbered with drift ice. The LITTLE BELT is a strait forming the western communication between the Baltic and the Cattegat, and separating the island of Funen from Jutland. Its length is 30 miles; its breadth, from 1000 yards to 12 miles; its depth, between 5 and 30 fathoms. The same inconveniences and dangers beset this passage as the former. It is annually frozen up from December to April. The two Belts, with the Sound, form the only communication between the Baltic and the Cattegat.

Belts′ville, a post-village of Prince George's co., Md., on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 28 miles S.W. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches. Iron ore is mined here.

Bel`tur′bet, a town of Ireland, co. and 8½ miles N.N.W. of Cavan, on the Earn. Pop. 1759.

Belur-Tagh, mountains of Asia. See BOLOR-TAGH.

Belvedere, bêl-vâ-dâ′râ, a town of Italy, on the Mediterranean, 32 miles N.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 4858.

Belvedere, a town of Italy, in the Marches, 15 miles W. of Ancona. Pop. 2396.

Belvedere, bêl-vâ-dâ′râ, a hamlet of Saxe-Weimar, near Weimar, with a summer palace of the grand dukes.

Belvedere, a lake of Ireland. See ENNEL.

Belves, bêlv, a town of France, in Dordogne, on a railway, 13 miles S.W. of Sarlat. Pop. 2517.

Belvidere, bĕl`vẹ-deer′, a post-village, the capital of Boone co., Ill., on the Kishwaukee River, in Belvidere township, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad (Freeport Line), 78 miles W.N.W. of Chicago, and 43 miles E. of Freeport. A branch railroad extends from this place northward through Beloit. Belvidere has 2 graded schools, a national bank, 1 other bank, 11 churches, 2 flouring-mills, a plough-factory, and manufactories of cheese, reapers, and boots and shoes. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 3231; of the township, 4410.

Belvidere, a post-office of Monona co., Iowa, on Maple River, and in Belvidere township, 9 miles from Onáwa. Pop. of township, 245.

Belvidere, township, Montcalm co., Mich. Pop. 123.

Belvidere, a post-office and township of Goodhue co., Minn., 10 miles from Red Wing. Pop. 1036.

Belvidere, a post-village of Thayer co., Neb., in the valley of the Big Sandy Creek, and on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, 24 miles N.W. of Fairbury. It has 2 grain elevators and 3 dry-goods stores.

Belvidere, the capital of Warren co., N.J., is on the Delaware River, at the mouth of Pequest Creek, 10 miles below the Water Gap, and on the Belvidere division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 14 miles N.N.E. of Easton. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, 3 flouring-mills, a cotton-mill, 2 carriage-factories, 4 hotels, and a seminary for girls. Two weekly newspapers are published here. The Pequest Creek affords abundant water-power. A bridge crosses the Delaware at Belvidere. Iron ore, slate, limestone, and magnesia are found in the vicinity. Pop. 1882.

Belvidere, a post-village of Alleghany co., N.Y., in Amity township, on the Genesee River, and on the Erie Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Belmont, and 90 miles E. by S. of Dunkirk. It has saw-mills, a church, and a cheese-factory.

Belvidere, a post-village and township of Perquimans co., N.C., on Perquimans River, 40 miles S. of Suffolk, Va. The township has an academy and 3 churches. Pop. 2403.

Belvidere, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Tenn., on the Winchester & Alabama Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Winchester.

Belvidere, a mountainous post-township of Lamoille co., Vt., about 37 miles N. of Montpelier. It has a church and 5 saw-mills. Pop. 369.

Belvidere, a township of Buffalo co., Wis. Pop. 637.

Belvidere Corners, a post-hamlet of Lamoille co., Vt., about 40 miles N.E. of Burlington.

Belvidere Mills, a post-office of Goodhue co., Minn.

Bel'vin, a township of Pitt co., N.C. Pop. 2151.

Belvoir, bee'vẹr, a district of England, cos. of Leicester and Lincoln, 10 miles N.N.E. of Melton-Mowbray. Area, 170 acres. Pop. 180, chiefly dependants of the Duke of Rutland, whose noble seat, Belvoir Castle, stands here.

Bel'voirˋ, a post-office of Douglas co., Kansas, on the St. Louis, Lawrence & Western Railroad, 13 miles W.S.W. of Lawrence.

Belvoir, a village of Missouri. See Schell City.

Belvue, bĕlˋvū', a post-village of Pottawatomie co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 30 miles W.N.W. of Topeka. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Belvue, a post-office of Shawano co., Wis.

Belz, bĕlts, a town of Austrian Galicia, 40 miles N. of Lemberg. Pop. 2670.

Belz, bĕlz, a village of France, department of Morbihan, 19 miles W. of Vannes. Pop. 2103.

Belzig, bĕlt'siɢ, a town of Prussia, 19 miles S.S.E. of Brandenburg. Pop. 2475.

Bem, a post-office of Gasconade co., Mo., about 75 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis.

Bem, a post-office of Green co., Wis.

Be'man, a post-office of Morris co., Kansas, 12 miles from Council Grove.

Bembatoo'ka, called also **Bemˋbatook'** and **Bomˋbetok',** a bay and town on the N.W. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 16° S.; lon. 46° E.

Bem'bridge, a village and watering-place of the Isle of Wight, at its E. extremity, on Brading harbor, consists mostly of elegant residences, surrounded by beautiful scenery.

Beˋment', a post-village of Piatt co., Ill., in Bement township, and on the Wabash Railroad where it crosses the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, 20 miles E. by N. from Decatur, and 166 miles S.S.W. of Chicago. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, a bank, and a flour-mill. Pop. of township, 1471; of the village, about 1000.

Bem'erton, a parish of England, co. of Wilts; celebrated as the home of George Herbert.

Bemfica, bĕm-fee'kå, a town of Portugal, 8 miles N.W. of Lisbon. Pop. 3571.

Bemini (bå-mee'ne) or **Bimini Islands,** a small group of the Bahamas. Lat. 25° 40' N.; lon. 79° 10' W. Pop. 210.

Be'mis, a station of Carroll co., N.H., on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, in the White Mountains, 5 miles S.E. of Crawford's. Here is Mount Crawford Post-Office.

Bemis Station, in Middlesex co., Mass., is on the Watertown Branch of the Fitchburg Railroad, 9 miles W. of Boston.

Be'mus Heights, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Stillwater township, on the W. bank of the Hudson River, 24 miles N. of Albany. Here occurred an engagement between Generals Gates and Burgoyne in September, 1777.

Bemus Point, a post-office and summer resort of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on Chautauqua Lake, 10 miles W.N.W. of Jamestown. Here is a church.

Ben, Bein, or **Bhein,** a Gaelic word, signifying "an elevated summit," and applied, with various distinguishing affixes, to a number of the highest Scottish mountains.

Benabarre, bå-nå-baʀ'ʀå, a town of Spain, 44 miles E. of Huesca. Pop. 2090.

Benacus Lacus. See Lago di Garda.

Bena'da, a post-office of De Witt co., Tex.

Benaguacil, bå-nå-gwå-theel', a town of Spain, province and 11 miles N.W. of Valencia. It has manufactures of linens. Pop. 4240.

Ben-Ahin, bĕnˋ-åˋåɴᵍ', a village of Belgium, province of Liege, 2 miles W. of Huy. Pop. 1850.

Bena'ja, a station in Guilford co., N.C., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 15 miles N. of Greensborough. Elevation, 678 feet.

Benamargosa, bå-nå-maʀ-go'så, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 18 miles E. by N. of Malaga. Pop. 3813.

Benameji, bå-nå-må-ʜee', a town of Spain, 39 miles S.S.E. of Cordova, on the Genil. Pop. 4525.

Benamocarra, bå-nå-mo-kaʀ'ʀå, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 20 miles E. by N. of Malaga. Pop. 4953.

Benanoir', one of the peaks or "paps" of the island of Jura, in Scotland. Elevation, 2420 feet.

Benaocaz, bå-nå-o-kåth', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 60 miles N.E. of Cadiz. Pop. 1960.

Benaojan, bå-nå-o-ʜån', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 42 miles W.N.W. of Malaga. Pop. 2310.

Benares, ben-å'rĕz (anc. *Varanashi*, or *Kasi, i.e.*, "the splendid"), a city of India, capital of the district and division, one of the most ancient and renowned cities in the world, is on the Ganges, 390 miles N.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 25° 7' N.; lon. 83° 4' E. It is the religious capital of the Hindoos, the chief centre of Brahmanical learning, and is a holy place in the opinion of Hindoos and Booddhists alike. It is therefore a great place for pilgrimages, and has many beautiful temples. It is celebrated for its gold filigree-work, its gold-embroidered stuffs, its silks, gems, and shawls, and has a large trade in saltpetre, indigo, sugar, and English goods. The city is an important railway centre, and is the seat of Queen's College, a government school, also of a mission college, normal schools, orphanages, hospitals, and asylums for the insane, for lepers, and for the blind. Here are fine government buildings, and the public gardens are famous. Many Europeans reside here, chiefly in the N.W. suburb of Sekrole or Sikrol. Pop. 175,188.

Benares, a division of the North-West Provinces, British India, comprises the districts of Benares, Mirzapoor, Ghazeepoor, Azimghur, Bustee, and Goruckpoor. Capital, Benares. Area, 18,314 square miles. Pop. 8,178,147.

Benares, a district of the above division, lat. 25° 7'–25° 32' N., lon. 82° 45'–83° 38' E. It is level, calcareous, and mostly of great fertility, and is traversed by the Ganges. Capital, Benares. Area, 996 square miles. Pop. 793,699.

Benasal, bå-nå-sål', a town of Spain, in Valencia, 30 miles N. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 1820.

Benasque, a town of Spain. See Venasque.

Benatek, bå-nå'tĕk, or **Benatky,** bĕn-åt'kee, a town of Bohemia, 21 miles N.E. of Prague. Pop. 1568. Benatek is also the name of several villages in Bohemia.

Ben-Aven, bĕn-å'vẹn, a mountain of Scotland, one of the Grampians, between the cos. of Aberdeen and Banff.

Benavente, bå-nå-vĕn'tå, a town of Spain, 34 miles N. of Zamora. Pop. 4536. It has Roman remains.

Benavente, bå-nå-vĕn'tå, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 27 miles N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 2520.

Benbaun, bĕnˋbawn', a mountain of the Binabola group, Ireland, co. of Galway. Elevation, 2395 feet.

Benbecula, bĕn-bå-koo'lå, one of the Hebrides Islands, between North and South Uist, about 8 miles in length and in breadth. It is low, flat, and little productive. Pop. 1563.

Ben'bow, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Mo., 7 miles from Durham Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Benˋburb', a village of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, on the Blackwater, 5 miles N.W. of Armagh. Pop. 340.

Bencarnum, a supposed ancient name of Lescar.

Bench'ley, a post-hamlet of Robertson co., Tex., on the line of Brazos co., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 8 miles N. of Bryan. It has 2 churches.

Bencoolen, or **Benkoelen,** bĕn-koo'lẹn (native, *Bangkaooloo*, bång-kå-oo'loo), a residency and seaport town of the Dutch East Indies, on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra. Lat. 3° 47' 6" S.; lon. 102° 19' E. The residency comprises 9690 square miles. Pop. 140,126. Pop. of town, 6000.

Bencruachan, bĕn-kroo'ᴋạn, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Argyle, between Lochs Etive and Awe. Its height is estimated at 3670 feet.

Bend, a post-office of Chicot co., Ark.

Bend, a post-office of Texas co., Mo., 25 miles E.S.E. of Lebanon.

Ben Da'vis, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ind., in Wayne township, on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad. It has 2 churches.

Bendemeer, or **Bendemir.** See BUNDEMEER.

Ben'der, or **Bendery,** ben'dẹr-e, a fortified town of Russia, in Bessarabia, on the Dniester, 48 miles from its mouth, and 58 miles by rail W.N.W. of Odessa. It has varied manufactures, and a large trade by the river. In its environs is Varnitza, where Charles XII. took refuge after the battle of Poltava. Bender was taken by the Russians in 1770, in 1789, and in 1809. Pop. 24,443.

Ben'der, a station in Johnson co., Ill., on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 31 miles N.E. of Cairo.

Bender Abbas, a town of Persia. See GOMBROON.

Bender-Bushir, a town of Persia. See BUSHIRE.

Ben'dersville, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., about 28 miles S.W. of Harrisburg. It has 3 churches, a coach-factory, and several stores. Pop. about 300.

Bendorf, bĕn'donf, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the right bank of the Rhine, and on a railway, 4½ miles N. of Coblentz. It is in a mining district, and has iron-forges and manufactures of woollen. Pop. 3045.

Bendramo, bĕn-drå'mo, a town of Asia Minor, on the Sea of Marmora, S. of the peninsula of Cyzicus.

Bendzin, bĕnd'zeen\`, a town of Russian Poland, government and 100 miles by rail S. of Petrikau. Pop. 6231.

Bene, bå'nå (anc. *Augus'ta Bagienno'rum?*), a town of Italy, in Piedmont, province and 18 miles N.E. of Coni. It has a college, a hospital, and a castle. Pop. 6131.

Benebola, a mountain of Ireland. See BINABOLA.

Ben\`edic'ta, a post-township of Aroostook co., Me., 40 miles S.W. of Houlton. It has a church. Pop. 413.

Benedictbeuern, bĕn\`ĕ-dikt-boi'ĕʀɴ, a hamlet of Bavaria, 8½ miles W. of Tölz, with celebrated glass-works and marble-quarries. Pop. 1072.

Bene'la, a post-village of Calhoun co., Miss., on the Yalabusha River, 35 miles E. of Grenada. It has a church.

Beneschau, bå'nẹh-shŏw\`, a town of Bohemia, 24 miles S.S.E. of Prague. Pop. 2074. Several villages in Bohemia and in Prussian Silesia have this name.

Benest, bå\`nĕst', a village of France, department of Charente, 10 miles W. of Confolens. Pop. 1443.

Benestare, bå-nĕs-tå'rå, a town of Italy, in Calabria, near Gerace. Pop. 3173.

Benet, bå\`nå', a village of France, department of Vendée, on a railway, 12 miles S.E. of Fontenay. Pop. 2635.

Benevente, bå-nå-vĕn'tå, a town of Brazil, province of Espirito Santo, 47 miles S. of Victoria, on the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Benevente. The harbor is much frequented, and ship-building is carried on. Pop. 3000.

Benevento, bĕn-å-vĕn'to (anc. *Beneven'tum*), a city of Italy, capital of a province, is situated near the confluence of the Calore and Sabato, about 45 miles by rail N.E. of Naples. It occupies the site of the ancient town, and, except Rome, perhaps no other Italian city can boast of so many remains of antiquity. The Arch of Trajan, now the Porta Aurea, is still nearly perfect. The chief modern buildings are a cathedral, town hall, diocesan school and library, hospitals, and several palaces. It is an archbishop's see, and has manufactures of leather, parchment, and metallic goods. Under the Lombards, Benevento was the capital of a powerful duchy. Pop. 20,133.

Benevento, a fertile province of Italy, in Campania, enclosed by Campobasso, Foggia, Avellino, and Caserta. Capital, Benevento. Area, 676 square miles. Pop. 232,008.

Ben\`evo'la, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., on Beaver Creek, 9 miles S. of Hagerstown.

Ben\`ezet',** or **Ben\`ezette', a post-office and station of Elk co., Pa., in Benezette township, on the Low Grade division of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 16 miles W. of Driftwood. Pop. of township, 902.

Benezet, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the Yardleyville Branch of the North Pennsylvania Railroad (Bound Brook Route), 10 miles N. of Philadelphia.

Benfeld, bĕn'fĕlt\` (Fr. pron. bôɴᵒ\`fĕld'), a town of Lower Alsace, 10½ miles N.N.W. of Schlettstadt. Pop. 2603.

Benfer, Pa. See PAXTONVILLE.

Ben Fick'lin, a small post-village, capital of Tom Green co., Tex., 230 miles N.W. of Austin.

Ben'fieldside, a town and railway junction of Durham, England, 13 miles W.N.W. of Durham. It has paper-mills and iron-works. Pop. 4432.

Ben Frank'lin, a post-office of Murray co., Minn.

Ben Franklin, a post-village of Delta co., Tex., on the North Fork of Sulphur River, about 22 miles S.W. of Paris. It has 5 churches.

Bengal, ben-gawl' (anc. *Bengala*, bĕn-gå'lå), called also **Lower Bengal,** to distinguish it from the former presidency of the same name, a lieutenant-governorship, the largest and most populous of the twelve main divisions of British India, consisting of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, Orissa, and Chuta-Nagpoor. The term "presidency of Bengal," still in popular use, includes also the North-Western Provinces, Oude, the Punjab, and Assam, and is sometimes made to cover British Burmah. Area of Lower Bengal, 194,417 square miles. It is bounded N. by Assam, Bootan, and Nepaul, E. by Burmah, S. by Burmah, Madras, and the Bay of Bengal, and W. by the North-Western and Central Provinces; and thus extends from the Himalayas to the sea. It is traversed by the great rivers Ganges, Brahmapootra, and Mahanuddy, with their many tributaries and offshoots; and numerous canals and railways facilitate internal communication. There is every variety of soil; but the inarable mountains of the frontiers, and the occasional sand-wastes, cover but a relatively small area, and the greater part of the land is an alluvial plain of the richest description; although portions of the Ganges delta are but densely-wooded swampy jungles. The leading industries are agricultural. Rice, wheat, opium, indigo, lac, betel, silk, jute, sugar, cotton, flax, oil-seeds, ginger, pepper, and turmeric are extensively produced. Tea and Peruvian bark are latterly grown to some extent. The elephant, tiger, panther, antelope, and some remarkable species of the ox or buffalo tribe are found in this country; and there are many kinds of deadly serpents. The river-fisheries are extensive. Coal is quite largely wrought, and there are mines of iron and copper.

The people of Bengal are of many races and tribes, but the prominent peoples are of more or less pure Aryan descent, and the principal spoken languages (Bengalee, Hindostanee, Uriya, and Assamese) are classed as Indo-European; but along the eastern and northern frontiers are hill-tribes allied in language to the people of Indo-China and of Thibet; and in the W. and S.W. are many aboriginal and little-civilized peoples of Kolarian and Dravidian stock. Two-thirds of the people are of the Hindoo faith; and of the remainder the large majority are Soonnite Mohammedans. Christianity has made more progress in the wild aboriginal tribes than among the more civilized peoples. The local government is subject to the supervision of the general government of India. The legislative council consists partly of natives; but the civil service is largely in the hands of Englishmen, who give heavy bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties. The people generally are very poor; but the country, with an apparently light rate of taxation, affords a large revenue. The army is small, and consists of about 3000 white and 9000 native troops. Bengal is exceedingly populous; and some of the worst famines and pestilences ever known have had their seat in these regions. The chief manufactures, until recently, have been of domestic character; but mats, rope, gunnybags, oil, &c., have been long produced in large amounts, and, with hides, saltpetre, rice, opium, jute, linseed, lac, and indigo, are leading articles of export. There are many populous towns, of which Calcutta and Patna are the chief. Total pop. in 1872, 64,444,379.

The capital, largest city, and great commercial centre is Calcutta, which is also the capital of the empire of India.

BENGAL PROPER, or the province of Bengal, the eastern portion of the above country, has more than one-half of the above population, and more than one-third of the whole area. It is divided into 28 administrative districts. According to the original usage, only the country between Boglipoor and the sea was called Bengal. Area of the province, 84,198 square miles. Pop. in 1872, 36,564,708.

Ben'gal, a post-office of Bullock co., Ga.

Ben'gal, a post-township of Clinton co., Mich., about 20 miles N. of Lansing, is intersected by the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad. It has a steam saw-mill. Pop. 1200.

Bengawan, a river of Java. See SOLO.

Bengazi, or **Benghasy,** bĕn-gå'zee (anc. *Bereni'ce*), a town of Africa, Barca, on the Gulf of Sidra (anc. *Syr'tis Ma'jor*), 420 miles E.S.E. of Tripoli. Lat. 32° 6′ 8″ N.; lon. 20° 2′ 7″ E. Pop. about 6000. It is situated in a fertile plain, but is miserably built and filthy, and its port is shallow. It has a castle, and a trade with Barbary, Egypt, and Malta in wool, oxen, ostrich-feathers, sponges, sheep, butter, and corn. Near this city traces of ancient buildings are met with buried in the sand.

Bengermow, a town of India. See BANGERMOW.

Ben'gore Head, a promontory on the N. coast of Ireland, co. of Antrim, E. of the Giant's Causeway. Lat. 55° 15′ N.; lon. 6° 30′ W.

Ben'gower, a mountain of the Binabola group, co. of Galway, Ireland. Elevation, 2336 feet.

Benguela, bĕn-gå'lå, a maritime country of Western Africa, claimed by Portugal, between lat. 9° and 16° S., and having N. Angola, from which it is separated by the river Coanza, and W. the Atlantic. Surface mountainous, rising progressively inland by a series of terraces. The principal rivers have all a W. course. The climate is very unhealthy. The thermometer varies from 94° to 105° Fahr. in the shade at noon. The soil is well watered and very productive; little corn is raised, but tropical fruits, vegetables, and cattle are abundant, and fine turtles are obtained on the sea-coast. Mineral products comprise copper, sulphur, petroleum, and gold. Among the natives are fierce savages, whose incursions are much dreaded by the Portuguese. Fetishism is the prevailing superstition. Beasts of prey, including the lion and hyena, are numerous. Benguela, Novo Redondo, &c., on the coast, and a few stations in the interior, are occupied by the Portuguese, whose rule extends little beyond those settlements.

Benguela, New Benguela, or **St. Philip de Benguela** (Port. *São Felipe de Benguela,* sŏwɴᵍ få-lee'på då bĕn-gå'lå), a seaport town, capital of the above, with a noble harbor on the Atlantic. Lat. 12° 33′ 9″ S.; lon. 13° 25′ 2″ E. It is situated in a charming valley. Pop. 3000, of whom one-third are whites and mulattoes. The streets are straight and wide, and the buildings are mostly of clay and palm branches, but there are some good houses. The ruins of Old Benguela, the original capital of the country, are situated on the coast, 130 miles N.N.E. of New Benguela.

Ben'ha, a town of Egypt, in the Galioobyeh province, at an important railway junction, 29 miles N. of Cairo. Pop. 5200.

Ben'ham's Store, a post-hamlet of Ripley co., Ind., 12 miles from Osgood Railroad Station. It has a church, a foundry, &c.

Ben Hill, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ga., about 5 miles from Atlanta. It has a church and a wagon-shop.

Beni, bå-nee', or **Paro,** på'ro, a river of South America, in Bolivia, formed by the junction of the Chuqueapo and Mapiri, in lat. 16° S. and lon. 69° W. It flows mostly northward, through the department of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and in lat. 10° 35′ S. joins the Mamore to form the Madeira, of which it is the main source. It is over 3300 feet wide at its mouth, and 50 feet in depth. The country it traverses is extremely fertile and rich in metals. Affluents, the Coendo, La Paz, Tuche, Masisi, &c. The towns of San Miguel, Mani, and Pueblo de los Reyes are on its banks, in the upper half of its course.

Beni, or **Veni,** vå-nee', a department of Bolivia, deriving its name from the above river, having S. the departments of La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz, N. and E. Brazil, and W. Peru. Chief towns, Trinidad and Loreto. Area, 295,417 square miles. Pop. 153,973.

Benicarlo, bå-nė-kaʀ'lo, a seaport town of Spain, 42 miles N.E. of Castellon de la Plana, on the Mediterranean. It is ill built and mean. It has a ruined castle, a fishing-port, and a trade in wines, which are exported. Pop. 7000.

Benicia, be-nish'e-ạ, a town of Solano co., Cal., on the north side of the Strait of Carquinez, about 40 miles N.E. of San Francisco, and 56 miles S.W. of Sacramento. It is at the head of navigation for the largest ships, and contains the large depot and machine-shops of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. It has also a United States arsenal, 3 churches, a Protestant Episcopal institution called the Missionary College of St. Augustine, a young ladies' seminary, a Dominican monastery, convent, academy, several tanneries, cement-factory, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 1656.

Benidorm, bå-ne-doʀm', a town of Spain, 25 miles N.E. of Alicante, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 3720. Near the coast there is an island of the same name.

Beniganim, bå-ne-gå-neem', a town of Spain, in Valencia, 5 miles S.E. of San Felipe de Jativa. Pop. 3300.

Beni-Hassan, bå'nee-hås'sån, a village of Egypt, 15 miles S.S.E. of Minieh, on the right bank of the Nile. In its environs are numerous rock-hewn tombs.

Beni-Isguen, bå'nee-is`ghĕn', a town of Algeria, in the Sahara, on the Wady Mzab. Lat. 33° 30′ N.; lon. 2° E. It is strongly built, and is surrounded by a rampart. Pop. 5500.

Benin, ben-een', a negro country of Western Africa, in Upper Guinea, on the Bight of Benin (Gulf of Guinea), extending along the coast on both sides of the Benin River, without definite limits, and without political unity. It was once a powerful state; but at present the King of Benin rules only an unimportant district near the town of Benin. The coast is indented with estuaries, some of them of considerable breadth, and studded with islands. The country is flat for some distance inland, when it begins gradually to rise, till it attains a height of between 2000 and 3000 feet. It is very rich in vegetable productions. Cotton is indigenous, and is woven by the women. Human sacrifices are numerous, and cruelty, in most atrocious forms, is characteristic of the people. An extensive traffic in slaves is carried on, and there is a trade in salt, palm oil, and blue coral.

Benin, a large town of Western Africa, capital of the above, lat. 6° 12′ N., lon. 5° 45′ E., on the right bank of the river of the same name. The houses are set down without the slightest regard to order, and often at wide distances from one another. They are built of clay, neatly thatched with reeds or leaves, and kept exceedingly clean. Benin was at one time the great emporium of the district for slaves; but it is now much decayed. Pop. estimated at 15,000.

Benin, Bight of. See Bight of Benin.

Benin River (called by the Portuguese **Rio Formoso,** ree'o foʀ-mo'so), in Western Africa, and assumed by some geographers to be one of the mouths of the Niger, falls into the Gulf of Guinea about lat. 5° 46′ N., lon. 5° 4′ E. It divides into two branches, both of which have been navigated by steamers, the one for a distance of 50 miles, and the other for a distance of 70 miles. The river is 2 miles wide at its mouth, across which is a bar with 12 feet of water at spring tides.

Benioleed, bå`ne-o-leed', or **Beni-Ulid,** bå`ne-oo-leed', a town and valley of Africa, vilayet and 100 miles S.S.E. of Tripoli.

Benisa, bå-nee'så, a town of Spain, 39 miles N.E. of Alicante, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 4234.

Benisalem, bå-ne-så-lĕm', a Spanish town, island of Majorca, 8 miles by rail S.W. of Inca. Pop. 3125.

Benischi, a town of Silesia. See Bennisch.

Beni-Sooef, Beni-Souef, or **Benee-Suweyf,** bĕn`e-swĕf', a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, 62 miles by rail S.S.W. of Cairo. It is the entrepôt for the produce of the rich valley of Fayoom, and has linen- and cotton-mills, carpet-works, and alabaster-quarries. P. 7000.

Ben'jamin, a hamlet of Lewis co., Mo., 8 miles from Canton Railroad Station. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a steam saw-mill.

Ben'jaminville, a hamlet of McLean co., Ill., 1½ miles from Holder Station, which is 10 miles E. of Bloomington. It has a church.

Benkoelen, East Indies. See Bencoolen.

Benkovacs, bĕn`ko`vŏtch', or **Benkovatz,** bĕn`ko`-vŏts', a town of Austro-Hungary, in Dalmatia, 22 miles E.S.E. of Zara. Pop. of commune, 11,537.

Benlawers, bĕn-law'ẹrz, a mountain of Scotland, co. and 32 miles W.N.W. of Perth, on the W. side of Loch Tay, 3945 feet in elevation. It commands a fine view.

Benledi, bĕn-lĕd'dee, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Perth, 4 miles W.N.W. of Callander, 2863 feet in height.

Ben-Lomond, bĕn-lō'mọnd, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Stirling, at the S.W. extremity of the Grampian chain, 27 miles W.N.W. of Stirling. Height, 3190 feet. On the N. this mountain terminates by a precipice 2000 feet in height; on its W. side is Loch Lomond.

Ben-Lo'mond, a mountain of Tasmania, 25 miles E. of Launceston. Elevation, 5000 feet.

Ben Lo'mond, a post-hamlet of Sevier co., Ark., about 70 miles W.S.W. of Arkadelphia.

Ben-Macdhui, bĕn-mak-doo'e, or **Ben-Macdhu,** bĕn-mak-doo', a mountain in Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, on the border of Inverness-shire. Height, 4305 feet.

Benmil'ler, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 6 miles from Goderich. Pop. 150.

Ben-More, bĕn-mōr', a mountain of Scotland, in the Hebrides, island of Mull, 9 miles S.S.W. of Torosay. Height, 3819 feet.

Benmore Head, Ireland. See Fair Head.

Bennebeola, a mountain of Ireland. See Binabola.

Benneckenstein, bĕn-nĕk'ẹn-stīne`, a town of Prussian Saxony, in a detached territory in the Harz, Brunswick, 22 miles S.W. of Halberstadt. Pop. 3355.

Ben'ner, a township of Centre co., Pa. Pop. 1362.

Ben'nersville, the former name of Half Moon, Pa.

Ben'net, a post-office of Arapahoe co., Colorado.

Bennet Island, an island on the N. side of Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland. Pop. 45.

Ben'net's, a station on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 17 miles E. of Paris, Tex.

Ben'net Spring, township, Barnwell co., S.C. P. 1742.

Ben'nett, a station of Cheyenne co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, 28 miles W. of Sidney.

Bennett, a station in Cape May co., N.J., on the West Jersey Railroad, 4 miles N. of Cape May City.

Bennett, a post-office and station of Alleghany co., Pa., is in the borough of Millvale, and on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 2 miles N.E. of Alleghany City, at the junction of the Lawrenceville & Evergreen Railroad.

Bennett, a post-office of Lamar co., Tex.

Bennett's, a station in Sumter co., Ala., on the Central Railroad, 7 miles E. of York. Near it are 2 churches.

Bennett's Bayou, a post-office of Baxter co., Ark.

Bennet's Branch, Pennsylvania, a creek which drains part of Elk co., runs eastward, and enters the Sinnemahoning River in Cameron co.

Ben'nettsburg, a post-village of Schuyler co., N.Y., in Hector township, 5 miles from Watkins, and about 16 miles W. of Ithaca. It has a church. Pop. about 150.

Ben'nett's Cor'ners, also called **Pine Bush,** a post-hamlet of Madison co., N.Y., on Oneida Creek, and on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 4 miles S. by E. of Oneida, and 20 miles W. by S. of Utica. It has a church.

Bennett's Corners, a post-office of Medina co., O.

Bennett's Creek, of Frederick co., Md., flows westward into the Monocacy River.

Bennett's Creek, of North Carolina, flows into the Chowan River from the north at the S. part of Gates co.

Bennett's Creek, a post-office of Steuben co., N.Y., about 20 miles S.W. of Bath.

Bennett's Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Sampson co., N.C., 14 miles from Faison's Depot. It has a church.

Ben'nett's Land'ing, a village of Tunica co., Miss., 23 miles from Hernando. It has a store, a hotel, and a warehouse. Nearly 3000 bales of cotton are shipped here annually.

Bennett's Mill, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Va., 10 miles from Bangs Station. It has a flour-mill.

Bennett's Mills, a post-hamlet of Ocean co., N.J., 10 miles S. of Freehold. It has a grist- and a saw-mill.

Ben'nett's Sta'tion, a post-village of Lancaster co., Neb., on the Midland Pacific Railroad, 17 miles S.E. of Lincoln. It has 3 general stores.

Bennett's Switch, a post-hamlet of Miami co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, 7 miles N. of Kokomo. It has manufactures of furniture and lumber.

Ben'nettstown, a post-office of Christian co., Ky.

Ben'nettsville, a post-office of Etowah co., Ala., on Wills Creek, 5 miles from Attalla.

Bennettsville, Los Angeles co., Cal. See SAVANNAH.

Bennettsville, a small post-village of Clarke co., Ind. Bennettsville Station is on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 10 miles N. of New Albany.

Bennettsville, a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y., 3 miles from Bainbridge, and about 26 miles E.N.E. of Binghamton. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, a tannery, &c.

Bennettsville, a post-village, capital of Marlborough co., S.C., about 95 miles E.N.E. of Columbia, and 13 miles S.E. of Cheraw. It has 5 churches and 2 academies. One weekly newspaper is published here. It is 6 miles E. of Gardner's Bluff, which is on the Great Pedee River.

Ben-Nevis, bĕn-nĕv'is, a mountain of Scotland, and the loftiest in Britain, co. of Inverness, E. of Fort William. Lat. 56° 48′ N.: lon. 5° W. Elevation, 4368 feet. On its N.E. side it terminates by a precipice 1500 feet in height. Extensive views are obtained from its summit.

Ben-Ne'vis, a mountain of Tasmania, about 25 miles E. of Launceston. Height, 3910 feet.

Ben'nezette', township, Butler co., Iowa. Pop. 302.

Ben'nie's Cor'ners, a post-village in Lanark co., Ontario, 4 miles from Almonte. It contains a woollen-factory and mills. Pop. 100.

Ben'ning, a post-hamlet of Washington co., D.C., on the Anacostia River, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Alexandria Branch) and the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 3 miles N. of Alexandria, Va., and 5 miles E. of Washington. It has a race-course.

Ben'nington, a county forming the S.W. extremity of Vermont, bordering on New York, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is drained by the Batten Kill, Deerfield, and Hoosac Rivers. The surface is partly mountainous, presents picturesque scenery, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple, beech, elm, birch, oak, and spruce abound. The soil produces hay, oats, and Indian corn. Among its mineral resources are marble, gneiss, limestone, and ochre. The prosperity of the county is chiefly derived from manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, hosiery, paper, lumber, &c. In the N. part of this county Equinox Mountain rises to the height of 3872 feet above the sea. Visitors can ride in a carriage to its summit, where a summer-house has been built. It is a favorite summer resort. The county is intersected by the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad and the Harlem Extension Railroad. Capital, Manchester. Valuation of real and personal estate, $13,927,385. Pop. in 1870, 21,325, of whom 18,574 were natives and 2751 were foreigners.

Bennington, a post-hamlet of Bear Lake co., Idaho, on the Bear River, about 12 miles N. by E. of Paris. It has a church.

Bennington, a post-office of Edwards co., Ill., 12 miles from Albion.

Bennington, township, Marshall co., Ill. Pop. 1020.

Bennington, a post-village of Switzerland co., Ind., 9 miles N. of Vevay. Pop. 100.

Bennington, a post-office of Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory.

Bennington, a township of Black Hawk co., Iowa. Pop. 735. It contains Blakeville.

Bennington, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, about 22 miles below Des Moines.

Bennington, a post-village of Ottawa co., Kansas, in Bennington township, on the Solomon River, about 48 miles W. of Junction City, and 17 miles from Solomon City. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Bennington, a post-village of Shiawassee co., Mich., in Bennington township, and on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, 22 miles N.E. of Lansing, and 6 miles S.W. of Owosso. It has a lumber-mill and 2 general stores. Pop. about 150; of the township, 1490.

Bennington, township, Mower co., Minn. Pop. 433.

Bennington, a post-township of Hillsborough co., N.H., about 25 miles S.W. of Concord. It has a church, a town hall, and manufactures of cutlery, hoes, paper, shoes, powder, &c. Pop. 401.

Bennington, or **Bennington Centre,** a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., in Bennington township, about 26 miles E. by S. of Buffalo, and 3½ miles from Darien Railroad Station. It has 3 churches and a cheese-factory. Pop. of the township, 2486.

Bennington, a township of Licking co., O. Pop. 907. It includes Appleton.

Bennington, a post-township and hamlet of Morrow co., O., about 34 miles N.N.E. of Columbus, and 5 miles N.E. of Ashley Railroad Station. Pop. 899.

Bennington, Pa. See BENNINGTON FURNACE.

Bennington, a post-village, one of the capitals of Bennington co., Vt., is in Bennington township, on the Harlem Extension Railroad, 55 miles S. by W. of Rutland, and about 35 miles N.E. of Albany, N.Y. It contains 4 churches, a graded school, a national bank, 2 iron-foundries, 4 knitting-mills, a woollen-factory, a pottery, and manufactures of cashmere, machinery, lumber, and chairs. Two weekly newspapers are published here. An observatory has been erected on Mount Anthony, near this place. Pop. 2501. Bennington township contains other villages, named North Bennington and Bennington Centre. Total pop. 5760.

Bennington Centre, a post-village of Bennington co., Vt., is about 27 miles N.E. of Troy, N.Y., and 1 mile W. of the village of Bennington. It has 2 churches and a seminary.

Bennington Furnace, a post-village of Blair co., Pa., in Alleghany township, on the Pennsylvania Railroad (at Bennington Station), 10 miles S.W. of Altoona. It has a church and an iron-furnace.

Bennisch, bĕn'nish, or **Benischi,** bà'nish-e, a town of Austrian Silesia, 13 miles W.N.W. of Troppau. P. 4256.

Bennshausen, bĕns-hŏw'zȩn, a village of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles N.E. of Meiningen. Pop. 1664.

Bennweier, benn'ŵī-ȩr (French, *Bennwihr,* bĕnn'-veen'), a village of Alsace, on the Strasburg & Basel Railway, 3½ miles S. of Colmar. Pop. 1016.

Beno'na, a post-village of Oceana co., Mich., in Benona township, and on Lake Michigan, 15 miles S.W. of Hart, and about 30 miles N.W. of Muskegon. It has a church, and manufactures of flour and lumber. Pop. of the township, 611; of the village, about 150.

Benoob, or **Benoub,** bĕn-oob' (*Om'phis*), a village of Lower Egypt, 14 miles S.W. of Mansoorah, on the eastern arm of the Nile.

Benowm, bĕn-ŏwm', a town of Africa, in Soodan, near lat. 15° 5′ N., lon. 9° W.

Bensa'lem, a post-township of Moore co., N.C., 28 miles from Cameron Railroad Station. Pop. of the township, 1032.

Bensalem, a post-township of Bucks co., Pa., about 20 miles N.E. of Philadelphia, is bounded on the S. by the

Delaware River, and is intersected by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Pop. 2353. It contains villages named Andalusia, Bridgewater, and Eddington.

Bensberg, bĕns′bĕʀɢ, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on a railway, 9 miles E. of Cologne. Pop. 9308.

Bensen, bĕn′sẹn, a town and railway junction of Bohemia, 18 miles N.N.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 2250.

Ben′senville, a post-borough of Du Page co., Ill., in Addison township, on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 16 miles W. by N. of Chicago. In the vicinity are 4 churches and a Lutheran theological seminary.

Bens′fort, a post-village in Northumberland co., Ontario, 9 miles from Millbrook. Pop. 150.

Bensheim, bĕns′hīme, an old fortified town of Hesse, on a railway, 14 miles S. of Darmstadt. Pop. 5079.

Ben′son, a flourishing post-village of Woodford co., Ill., on the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Minonk, and 115 miles S.W. of Chicago. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a cigar-factory, &c.

Benson, a post-office and station of Franklin co., Ky., on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, 5 miles W. of Frankfort.

Benson, a post-village in Benson township, capital of Swift co., Minn., on the Chippewa River, and on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 134 miles W. by N. from St. Paul, and 83 miles S.S.E. of Breckinridge. It is 1037 feet above the level of the sea. It has a church and 2 newspaper offices. Here is an immigrant-house for the use of settlers. Pop. of the township, 688.

Benson, a post-township of Hamilton co., N.Y., about 60 miles N.W. of Albany, is drained by the Sacondaga River. Pop. 320.

Benson, a post-township of Rutland co., Vt., about 18 miles W.N.W. of Rutland, is bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of picture-frames, lumber, &c. Slate abounds here. Pop. 1244.

Benson, a post-office of Dunn co., Wis.

Benson Centre, a post-office of Hamilton co., N.Y.

Benson Grove, a post-hamlet of Winnebago co., Iowa, 18 miles N. of Garner Railroad Station.

Benson Landing, a post-hamlet of Rutland co., Vt., on Lake Champlain, about 22 miles W.N.W. of Rutland.

Ben's Ranch, a post-office of Ellsworth co., Kansas.

Bent, a county in the E.S.E. part of Colorado, is intersected by the Arkansas River, and also drained by numerous affluents of that stream, among which are Apishapa River, Timpas Creek, and Purgatory River. The surface is nearly level. The soil in some parts is adapted to pasturage. The climate is dry and genial. Indian corn, oats, and wool are produced here. Capital, West Las Animas. Valuation of real and personal estate, $351,248. Pop. in 1870, 592, of whom 482 were natives and 110 were foreigners. It is intersected by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad and the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Bentala, bĕn-tå′lå, a town of Senegambia, about 210 miles N.N.E. of Sierra Leone, on a tributary of the Rio Grande.

Bent Branch, a post-office of Pike co., Ky.

Bent Can′yon, a post-office of Las Animas co., Col.

Bent Creek, a post-hamlet of Appomattox co., Va., on James River, 25 miles below Lynchburg.

Bentheim, bĕnt′hīme, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 38 miles W. of Osnaburg, on a railway, and on the Dutch frontier, has manufactures of linen and parchment, with stone-quarries and sulphur baths. Pop. 2202.

Bentinck, Grey co., Ontario. See Durham.

Bentinck (bĕn′tink) **Island,** a low island in the Gulf of Carpentaria, Australia. Lat. 17° S.; lon. 139° 40′ E.

Bentivoglio, ben‵te-vōl′yo, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va., at Lindsay Station on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 15 miles E. of Charlottesville.

Bent′ley, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ill., in Harmony township, on the Keokuk division of the Wabash Railroad, 5 miles S. of Carthage. It has 2 churches and 3 stores.

Bentley Creek, a post-office of Bradford co., Pa., about 14 miles S.S.E. of Elmira, N.Y.

Bentley's Corners, Ontario. See Brougham.

Bent′ley's Springs, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., at Bentley Station on the Northern Central Railroad, 32 miles N. of Baltimore. It has a church, 2 (straw) paper-mills, and a felt-mill.

Bent′leyville, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., in Somerset township, 30 miles S. of Pittsburg, and 9 miles S.S.W. of Monongahela City. It has a church. Pop. 277.

Bent′ly, a post-office of Calhoun co., Miss.

Bent Mountain, a post-hamlet of Roanoke co., Va., about 6 miles from Alleghany Springs.

Benton, ben′tọn, a county forming the N.W. extremity of Arkansas, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is drained by White and Illinois Rivers and other streams. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, pork, &c., are the staple products. Among the forest trees are the hickory, white oak, and yellow pine. Capital, Bentonville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,095,197. Pop. in 1870, 13,831, of whom 13,782 were Americans.

Benton, a county in the W.N.W. part of Indiana, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is drained by Pine and Sugar Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. A large portion of it is prairie. Indian corn, oats, and cattle are the staple products. The county is intersected by the Bloomington division of the Wabash Railroad, and the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad. Capital, Fowler. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 5615, of whom 4929 were natives and 686 were foreigners.

Benton, a county in the E. central part of Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by Cedar River. The Iowa River touches the S.W. extremity of the county, which is partly drained by Prairie Creek. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile. The prairies of this county are more extensive than the woodlands. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and cattle are the staple products. Devonian rocks, covered with a thick deposit of drift, underlie the soil. It is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad. Capital, Vinton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $13,584,774. Pop. in 1870, 22,454, of whom 18,849 were Americans; in 1875, 22,807.

Benton, a county in the central part of Minnesota, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, and is also drained by Elk River. The surface is diversified with prairies and forests; the soil is mostly fertile, and produces wheat, Indian corn, oats, &c. This county is intersected by the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Sauk Rapids. Valuation of real and personal estate, $548,151. Pop. in 1870, 1558, of whom 1075 were natives and 483 were foreigners; in 1875, 1974.

Benton, a county in the N. part of Mississippi, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of nearly 400 square miles. It is partly drained by Wolf River, and is intersected by Tippah Creek. The surface is undulating, and mostly covered with forests of the beech, elm, hickory, magnolia, white oak, tulip-tree, &c.; the soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Ashland. The census of 1870 gives no statistics of this county, which was formed after that year.

Benton, a county in the W. central part of Missouri, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is intersected by the Osage River, and is also drained by the Pomme de Terre and Grand Rivers. The surface is undulating or hilly; the soil is fertile. Among its mineral resources are lead, carboniferous limestone, and Lower Silurian magnesian limestones, which crop out in picturesque bluffs at the Osage River. Some of these are good building-stones. A large portion of the county is covered with forests of the ash, elm, hickory, white oak, black walnut, wild cherry, &c. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Warsaw. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 11,322, of whom 10,198 were Americans.

Benton, a county in the W. part of Oregon, has an area of about 1200 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Willamette River, and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. It is also drained by the Alseya River. The surface is diversified by the mountains and valleys of the Coast Range, which extends through the middle of the county. The soil of the valleys is adapted to pasturage. Wheat, oats, wool, lumber, &c., are the staple products. Capital, Corvallis. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,268,000. Pop. in 1870, 4584, of whom 4341 were Americans; in 1875, 3258.

Benton, a county of West Tennessee, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Tennessee River, navigable by steamboats, and on the N.W. by the Big Sandy River. The surface is nearly level and mostly covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad. Capital, Camden. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,830,343. Pop. in 1870, 8234, of whom 8206 were natives and 28 were foreigners.

Benton, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ala., on the Alabama River, and on the Western Railroad, 31 miles W. of Montgomery. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 300.

Benton, a post-village, capital of Saline co., Ark., on or near the Saline River, and on the Arkansas division of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 23 miles S.W. of Little Rock. It has a court-house, a church, an academy, and a pottery.

Benton, a post-village of Mono co., Cal., on the E. slope of the Sierra Nevada, about 225 miles E. of San Francisco. It has 2 quartz-mills and a silver-mine. Mining is the chief business of the place. Pop. about 400.

Benton, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Fla., near the Suwanee River, 20 miles N. of Lake City. It has a public hall, a cotton-gin, and a grist-mill.

Benton, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., Ill., is on a prairie about 90 miles S.E. of St. Louis, Mo. It is 18 miles E. of Duquoin. It has 3 churches, a bank, a high school, and 2 flouring-mills. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 615.

Benton, a township of Lake co., Ill., the northeastern-most township in the state. Pop. 640. Benton Station, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, is 40 miles N. of Chicago.

Benton, a post-village of Elkhart co., Ind., in Benton township, and on Elkhart River, 8 miles S.S.E. of Goshen. It has 2 churches and a flouring-mill. Pop. 203; of the township, 1188.

Benton, a township of Monroe co., Ind. Pop. 867.

Benton, a township of Benton co., Iowa. Pop. 679.

Benton, a station in Benton co., Iowa, on the railroad from Vinton to Traer, 30 miles by rail N.W. of Cedar Rapids.

Benton, a township of Cass co., Iowa. Pop. 502.

Benton, a township of Des Moines co., Iowa. Pop. 1303.

Benton, a township of Fremont co., Iowa. Pop. 809, exclusive of Eastport and Percival.

Benton, a township of Keokuk co., Iowa. Pop. 1199.

Benton, a township of Lucas co., Iowa. Pop. 703.

Benton, a post-hamlet of Mills co., Iowa, about 25 miles S.E. of Council Bluffs.

Benton, a township of Ringgold co., Iowa. Pop. 431.

Benton, a township of Taylor co., Iowa. Pop. 659, exclusive of Bedford.

Benton, a township of Wayne co., Iowa. Pop. 892.

Benton, a post-township of Butler co., Kansas, about 15 miles W. by S. of El Dorado. Pop. 447.

Benton, or **Benton Station,** a hamlet of Kenton co., Ky., on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 18 miles S. of Covington. It has 2 tobacco-houses.

Benton, a post-village, capital of Marshall co., Ky., on Clark's River, about 25 miles S.E. of Paducah. It has an academy and 3 churches.

Benton, a post-village of Bossier parish, La., 14 miles N. of Shreveport. It has a church and 5 stores. Pop. about 200.

Benton, a post-hamlet of Kennebec co., Me., in Benton township, on the Sebasticook River, and on the Maine Central Railroad, 23 miles N.N.E. of Augusta. Pop. of the township, 1180.

Benton, a township of Berrien co., Mich. Pop. 2524. It includes Benton Harbor.

Benton, a township of Cheboygan co., Mich. Pop. 1488.

Benton, a township of Eaton co., Mich. Pop. 1442.

Benton, a post-office of Washtenaw co., Mich.

Benton, a post-hamlet of Carver co., Minn., in Benton township, on the Hastings & Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 56 miles W. of Hastings, and 18 miles E. of Glencoe. It has 3 stores. Pop. of the township, 1394.

Benton, a post-village of Yazoo co., Miss., about 40 miles N. of Jackson, and 10 miles E. of Yazoo City. It has a church and several stores.

Benton, a township of Adair co., Mo. Pop. 3369. It contains Kirksville, the county seat.

Benton, a township of Atchison co., Mo. Pop. 680.

Benton, a township of Cedar co., Mo. Pop. 1130.

Benton, a township of Christian co., Mo. Pop. 527.

Benton, a township of Crawford co., Mo. Pop. 1184.

Benton, a township of Dallas co., Mo. Pop. 2055. It includes the village of Buffalo.

Benton, a township of Daviess co., Mo. Pop. 1199.

Benton, a township of Douglas co., Mo. Pop. 379.

Benton, a township of Holt co., Mo. Pop. 2226.

Benton, a township of Howell co., Mo. Pop. 809.

Benton, or **Benton City,** a station of Johnson co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 51 miles W. of Sedalia.

Benton, a township of Knox co., Mo. Pop. 1602.

Benton, a township of Linn co., Mo. Pop. 696.

Benton, a township of Newton co., Mo. Pop. 968.

Benton, a township of Osage co., Mo. Pop. 2513.

Benton, a township of Polk co., Mo. Pop. 1650.

Benton, a station in St. Louis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 7 miles W. by S. of St. Louis.

Benton, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Mo., 4 miles from Morley Railroad Station, and about 10 miles S.W. of Commerce. It has a church.

Benton, a township of Wayne co., Mo. Pop. 1291.

Benton, a township of Webster co., Mo. Pop. 768. It contains Henderson.

Benton, a post-hamlet of Saunders co., Neb., on the south bank of the Platte River, about 45 miles N. of Lincoln, and 3 miles from North Bend Station, which is on the Union Pacific Railroad. It has a church.

Benton, a post-township of Grafton co., N.H., about 24 miles N.N.W. of Plymouth, has a mountainous surface. Here are several lumber-mills. Pop. 375.

Benton, a township of Yates co., N.Y., is on the west shore of Seneca Lake, and is intersected by the Northern Central Railroad. Benton Station is 4½ miles N. of Penn Yan. The township contains part of Penn Yan, and the villages of Bellona and Benton Centre. Pop. 2410.

Benton, a village of Green township, Brown co., O., ½ mile from Mount Orab, has a church and a mineral spring.

Benton, a village of Crawford co., O., in Texas township, 12 miles N.W. of Bucyrus. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a union school. Here is Poplar Post-Office.

Benton, a village of Hancock co., in Blanchard township, O., 8 miles from Findlay, and about 50 miles S. of Toledo. The name of its post-office is Benton Ridge. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. about 450.

Benton, a township of Hocking co., O. Pop. 1448. It contains Bloomingville.

Benton, a post-hamlet of Holmes co., O., 24 miles S.W. of Massillon. It has a church. Pop. 99.

Benton, a township of Monroe co., O. Pop. 987. It contains Brownsville.

Benton, a township of Ottawa co., O. Pop. 1152. It contains Graytown.

Benton, a township of Paulding co., O. Pop. 404.

Benton, a township of Pike co., O. Pop. 1119.

Benton, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., in Benton township, and on Fishing Creek, 15 miles from Bloomsburg, and about 30 miles W. of Wilkesbarre. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and manufactures of flour and lumber. Pop. of the township, 1053.

Benton, a township of Lackawanna co., Pa. P. 1055.

Benton, a station in Henry co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 47 miles S.W. of Clarksville.

Benton, a post-village, capital of Polk co., Tenn., is about 40 miles E.N.E. of Chattanooga, and 3 miles S. of the Hiawassee River. It has a court-house, an academy, and 3 churches. Pop. 250.

Benton, a post-village of Atascosa co., Tex., 25 miles from San Antonio. It has 3 churches, and a school called the Benton Institute.

Benton, a post-village of Lafayette co., Wis., is in Benton township, on Fevre River, 14 miles N. of Galena, and about 17 miles E.N.E. of Dubuque. It has 3 churches, and a Franciscan convent. Lead is found here. Pop. of the township, 1681. Benton is on the Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railroad.

Benton, or **Rankin's Mills,** a post-village in Carleton co., New Brunswick, on Eel River, 19 miles by rail S. of Woodstock. Pop. 200.

Benton Centre, a post-village of Yates co., N.Y., in Benton township, 1 mile from Benton Railroad Station, which is 4½ miles N. of Penn Yan. It has 2 churches.

Benton City, a post-hamlet of Audrain co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 6 or 7 miles S.E. of Mexico. It has 2 churches in the vicinity.

Benton Creek, a post-office and station of Dent co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad, 11 miles N. of Salem.

Benton Harbor, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich., in Benton township, on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the St. Joseph River, and on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 60 miles by water E.N.E. of Chicago, and 16 miles N.W. of Berrien Springs. Two weekly newspapers are published here. It is in a great fruit region. Large quantities of fruits and other produce are shipped here in steamboats. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, a graded school, and manufactures of flour, lumber, furniture, fruit-baskets, &c. Pop. about 1400.

Benton Ridge, a post-office of Hancock co., O. See BENTON.

Benton's Ferry, a post-office of Livingston parish, La.

Benton's Ferry, a post-hamlet of Marion co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 17 miles N.W. of Grafton, and on Tygart's Valley River. It has a church.

Ben'tonsport', a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, opposite Vernon, and on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, 39 miles N.W. of Keokuk, and 7 miles E. of Keosauqua. It has 4 churches, a bank, a graded school, a woollen-factory, a flour-mill, &c. Here are quarries of fine limestone and beds of coal. Pop. 338.

Benton Station, in Benton co., Tenn., about 1 mile W. of the Tennessee River, and on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 24 miles N.E. of Paris.

Ben'tonville, a post-village, capital of Benton co., Ark., about 24 miles N. of Fayetteville, and 170 miles N.W. of Little Rock. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a high school, 2 tobacco-factories, and a flouring-mill.

Bentonville, a post-village of Fayette co., Ind., in Posey township, on the railroad between Cambridge & Rushville, about 22 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches and a steam saw-mill. Pop. 150.

Bentonville, a post-village of Johnson co., N.C., about 20 miles W. of Goldsborough, was the scene of a battle between the army of General Sherman and that of General Johnston in March, 1865. It has 3 churches.

Bentonville, a post-village of Adams co., O., in Sprigg township, about 55 miles E.S.E. of Cincinnati, 5 miles from the Ohio River, and 12 miles from Maysville, Ky. It has 3 or 4 churches, a graded school, a chair-factory, and a flour-mill. Pop. 310.

Bentonville, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Va., 10 miles from Front Royal. It has 2 churches.

Bentotte, bĕn-tott', a small town of Ceylon, on Ceylon River, 12 miles S. of Caltura.

Bent's Road Crossing, a station in Bent co., Col., on the Arkansas Valley Railroad, 3 miles S.E. of Kit Carson.

Benuwe, Benué, bĕn-oo-e', **Binoué,** or **Binué,** bĭn-oo-å', formerly called **Chad'da,** or **Tsad'da,** a river of Africa, the principal eastern tributary of the river Niger, which it joins about 230 miles from the sea. It has been navigated by steamer to a point 350 miles above the confluence; but the people on its banks are mostly warlike savages, and the stream has not become a channel of commerce.

Benvanue, bĕn'vạ-noo', a post-hamlet of Clay co., Tex., on Red River, 110 miles W. of Denison.

Benvenue, bĕn'vẹ-noo', a post-hamlet of Dauphin co., Pa., in Reed township, on the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of the Juniata, 1 mile from the Pennsylvania Railroad, and about 15 miles above Harrisburg.

Ben'ville, a post-office of Jennings co., Ind.

Ben Wade, a township of Pope co., Minn. Pop. 409.

Ben Wheel'er, a post-office of Van Zandt co., Tex.

Ben'wood, a small mining village of Clay co., Ind., 2 miles from Knightsville. It has a church. Block coal is mined here.

Benwood, a post-village of Marshall co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 4 miles S. of Wheeling, and opposite Bellaire. It has 2 churches, a rolling-mill, and a blast-furnace.

Ben-Wyvis, bĕn-wī'vis, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Ross, 8 miles N.W. of Dingwall. Height, 2720 feet.

Benzerta, a town of Africa. See Bizerta.

Ben'zie, a county in the N.W. part of Michigan, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is bounded on the W. and N.W. by Lake Michigan, and contains several lakes. The surface is extensively covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple abounds. The soil produces wheat, Indian corn, potatoes, &c. Capital, Benzonia. Valuation of real and personal estate, $461,119. Pop. in 1870, 2184, of whom 1842 were natives and 342 were foreigners; in 1874, 2663.

Ben'zing'er, a township of Elk co., Pa. Pop. 1630, exclusive of St. Mary's. Benzinger Station is on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 13 miles E. of Ridgway. The township has mines of coal.

Benzo'nia, a post-village, capital of Benzie co., Mich., in Benzonia township, about 6 miles E. of Lake Michigan, and 30 miles W.S.W. of Traverse City. It has a church, a newspaper office, several lumber-mills, and a flour-mill. Here is the Grand Traverse College (Congregationalist). Pop. of township, 235.

Beodra, bå-o'drå, a town of Hungary, in the Banat, 47 miles W. of Temesvar. Pop. 4025.

Beowawe, be-o-wah'we, a post-office and station of Eureka co., Nev., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 51 miles S.W. of Elko.

Bequia, bå-kee'å, **Bacoya,** bå-ko'yå, or **Boquio,** bo-kee'o, the northernmost of the Grenadines, British West India Islands, lat. 13° N., lon. 61° 18' W., 8 miles S. of St. Vincent. Length, from N.E. to S.W., 7 miles; breadth, 1½ miles. On its W. side is Admiralty Bay.

Berar, bå-rar', a province or commissionership of British India, in the Deccan, comprising the districts of Akola, Woon, Amrawutti, Bassim, Booldanah, and Ellichpoor. The first three are collectively called East Berar, and the others form West Berar. Area, 17,500 square miles. Its S. portion (Balaghaut) is a hill-region, but the rest is a fertile plain with some barren tracts. The country produces much cotton and millet. Chief towns, Ellichpoor and Amrawutti. Pop. 2,231,565. The old kingdom of Berar was much more extensive.

Berat, bĕr-åt', **Belgrad,** bĕl-gråd', **Bielagorad,** be-å-lå-go-råd', **Arnaoot-** (or **Arnaut-**) **Beligrad,** aʀ-nå-oot'-bĕl-e-gråd', **Arnaout-Beligradi,** aʀ-nå-oot' bĕl-e-grå'dee, or **Velagrada,** vĕl-å-grå'då, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the Ergent, 30 miles N.E. of Avlona. Pop. 10,000, of whom two-thirds are Greeks and one-third Turks. It consists of an upper town or citadel, containing several Greek churches and about 250 houses, and a lower town, with numerous mosques and a good bazaar. Berat is a Greek bishop's see.

Beraun, bå'rŏwn (L. *Berau'na,* or *Berau'num*), a town of Bohemia, on the Beraun River, 20 miles by rail S.W. of Prague. Pop. 4010, employed in potteries, iron-forges, coal-mines, and stone-quarries.

Ber'ber, Dar Ber'ber, El Mekheir, El Mookheiref, or **El Mesherif,** a town of Nubia, on the Nile, near the confluence of the Atbara. Lat. 17° 58' 58" N.; lon. 32° 6' E. It stretches for several miles along the E. bank of the river, and is mostly built of mud huts, but its fine trees and gardens give it a pleasant aspect. Pop. 8000. The names Berber and Dar Berber are often applied to the whole district.

Ber'bera (anc. *Ma'lao*), a seaport of East Africa, on a bay of the Gulf of Aden, 160 miles E.S.E. of Zeyla. Lat. 10° 26' 15" N.; lon. 45° 7' 57" E. An annual fair is held here from October till April, at which from 10,000 to 20,000 persons assemble, and to which coffee, ostrich-feathers, gums, hides, gold-dust, cattle, ivory, and slaves are sent from the interior of Africa, and iron, Indian piece-goods, cotton, rice, &c., from Arabia and other parts. The port is claimed and occupied by Egypt, and has a light-house. The permanent population is very small, but the recent construction of water-works now renders the place habitable. Most of the foreign merchants are from India.

Ber'bers, a name given by the Arabs to the original inhabitants of North Africa, who, however, do not recognize it, calling themselves, in their own languages, Amazeergh or Tamzeerght. In Algeria they are called Kabyles. They are generally hostile to the Arabs, and are much superior to them in industry. They are Mohammedans, but are seldom so strict as the Arabs in the Moslem observances.

Berbice, ber-beece', a county of British Guiana, bounded E. by the Corentyn River, which separates it from Dutch Guiana, W. by Abari Creek, and N. by the sea. It has 95 miles of coast-line, and was once a distinct colony. Exports, sugar, timber, coffee, and rum. Pop. in 1871, 35,557, including New Amsterdam, the chief town.

Berbice River, in the above district, rises in about lat. 3° 30' N., lon. 58° W., having at first a N. and afterwards a N.E. course, between the Essequibo and the Corentyn Rivers, and joins the Atlantic by an estuary 5 miles in width, 10 miles N. of New Amsterdam, in lat. 6° 21' N., lon. 57° 12' W.

Berceto, bĕʀ-chå'to, a picturesque village of Italy, 28 miles S.W. of Parma. Pop., with surroundings, 6283.

Berchem, bĕʀ'ᴋĕm, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 19 miles S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 2310.

Berchem, a village of Belgium, 2 miles S. of Antwerp, on the railway to Brussels. Pop. 660.

Berchem, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 13 miles N.E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1999.

Berching, bĕʀ'ᴋing, a town of Bavaria, on Ludwig's Canal, 30 miles W.N.W. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1467.

Berchtesgaden, bĕʀᴋ'tẹs-gå'dẹn, a market-town of Bavaria, 12 miles S. of Salzburg. Pop. 1763.

Berck-sur-Mer, bĕʀk-süʀ-maiʀ, a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, on the English Channel, 8 miles S.W. of Montreuil. Pop. 3293.

Bercy, bĕʀ'see', a village of France, on the right bank of the Seine, forming a S.E. suburb of Paris. Pop. 14,495.

Ber'dan', a post-village of Greene co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 37 miles N. of Alton; has a church.

Berdiansk, bĕʀ-de-ånsk', a thriving maritime town of Russia, in Taurida, on the N. shore of the Sea of Azof, 150 miles N.E. of Simferopol. It was founded in 1827. Its prosperity is ascribed to the excellence of its port, and to the coal-mines and salt-lakes in its vicinity. The roadstead is the best in the Sea of Azof. A light-house stands at its entrance. Pop. 12,425.

Berdichev, Berditchev, or **Berditschew,** bêʀ-de-chêv', a town of Russian Poland, government of Kiev, on a railway, 24 miles S. of Zhitomeer (Jitomir). It is important for its commerce and its fairs. It has also large manufactures. Pop., mostly Jews, 52,786.

Bere'a, a post-village of Madison co., Ky., about 40 miles S.S.E. of Lexington. Here is an institution entitled Berea College, which was founded in 1858, also a non-sectarian church and a lumber-mill.

Berea, a post-village of Granville co., N.C., on Tar River, 10 miles S. by W. of Oxford. It has a church, a tannery, a flouring-mill, and a coach-factory.

Berea, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., O., on Rocky River, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 13 miles S.W. of Cleveland. Another railroad extends from this place southwestward to Columbus. Berea is the seat of the Baldwin University (Methodist Episcopal), which was founded in 1856. One weekly newspaper is published here. Berea has 7 churches, a national bank, and an extensive quarry of grindstones. Pop. in 1870, 1628.

Berea, a post-hamlet of Ritchie co., W. Va., about 15 miles S. of Harrisville. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Bereczk, bêr`êtsk', a town of Transylvania, 9 miles E.N.E. of Kezdi-Vásárhely. Pop. 4469.

Beree, or **Berie,** ber`ee', a town of India, in the Rohtuk district, Oude, 45 miles W. of Delhi. Pop. 9723.

Beregh, bå`rêg', or **Varmegye,** vŏr`mêd'yẹh, a county of Hungary, west of the Theiss. Chief towns, Bereghszasz and Munkacs. Pop. 159,223.

Beregh, a town of Hungary, in the above county, 14 miles S. of Munkacs. Pop. 1650.

Bereghszasz, bå`rêg`såss', a town of Hungary, co. of Beregh, 27 miles by rail W. of Huszth. It has Roman Catholic, Greek, and Protestant churches. Pop. 6252.

Bereguardo, bå-rå-gwar'do, a village of Italy, 9 miles N.W. of Pavia. Pop. 1249.

Bere Island, Ireland. See BEAR ISLAND.

Berek Marsa, a town of Egypt. See BARETOON.

Beren'da, a post-office and station of Fresno co., Cal., on the Visalia division of the Central Pacific Railroad, 93 miles S.S.E. of Stockton.

Bereng, a valley of Cashmere. See BURENG.

Berenice, the ancient name of BENGAZI.

Ber`eni'ce, a ruined city of Egypt, anciently the emporium of its commerce with India, on a bay of the Red Sea, 20 miles S.W. of Ras-Bernass. It has the remains of a temple of Serapis.

Berent, or **Behrend,** bå'rênt, a town of Prussia, government and 32 miles S.W. of Dantzic. Pop. 4135.

Berény, Jasz, Hungary. See JASZ-BERÉNY.

Beresford, bĕr'ẹs-fọrd, a post-village of Volusia co., Fla., on St. John's River, 75 miles S. of St. Augustine. It has 2 churches, 3 stores, and 1 lumber-mill.

Beresford, or **Sainte-Agathe-des-Monts,** sâɴt-å`gât'-då-mòɴᵍt, a post-village in Terrebonne co., Quebec, 30 miles N.W. of St. Jérôme. Pop. 225.

Beresina, or **Berezina,** bêʀ-ẹ-zee'nå, a river of Russia, government of Minsk, flows generally S., and joins the Dnieper in lat. 52° 28' N. Length, 200 miles. It is navigable, and is connected with the Düna by a canal, which thus establishes a communication between the Baltic and Black Seas.

Beresina, a village of Russia, on the right bank of the Beresina, 48 miles E. of Minsk.

Berestie and **Berestoff,** old names of BREST-LITOVSK.

Berethalom, bå`rå`tå`lom', **Berthalm,** bêʀ'tålm, or **Birthelm,** beer'têlm, a town of Hungary, in Transylvania, 30 miles N.E. of Hermannstadt. Pop. 2225.

Berettyo, bå`rêt'yo`, a river of East Hungary, rises in the Beregh hills, and falls into the Körös near Szarvas. Length, 170 miles.

Berettyo-Ujfalu, bå`rêt'yo`-oo`ee-få`loo', a market-town of Hungary, co. of Bihar, 30 miles by rail N.W. of Grosswardein. Pop. 4800.

Berezina, a river of Russia. See BERESINA.

Berezna, bå-rêz'nå, a town of Russia, on the Desna, government and 20 miles E. of Chernigov. Pop. 9678.

Berezov, or **Berezoff,** bêr-ez-off', written also **Berezow,** a town of Siberia, government and 400 miles N.N.W. of Tobolsk, on the Sosva. Pop. 1561.

Berezov, a gold-mining village of Asiatic Russia, government of Perm, N.E. of Yekaterinboorg.

Berg (DUCHY OF), on the Rhine, between Cologne and Coblentz, formed by Napoleon in 1806, and ceded to Prussia in 1815, is now comprised in Prussian Westphalia.

Berg, bêʀɢ, numerous villages in Germany, the principal of which is in Würtemberg, 1½ miles N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1875.

Berg, a post-office of Buffalo co., Neb.

Berga, bêʀ'gå, a town of Spain, 51 miles N.N.W. of Barcelona. It has a garrison, a hospital, and several convents. Pop. 5600.

Bergama, bêʀ-gå'må (anc. *Per'gamus*), a ruined city of Asia Minor, on the Bakeer-Chai, 42 miles N.N.E. of Smyrna. It has extensive remains of a palace, an amphitheatre, triumphal arches, and bridges, intermixed with huts, burial-grounds, mosques, and khans. Pop. 2500.

Bergamo, bêʀ'gå-mo (anc. *Ber'gomum*), a fortified city of Italy, capital of the province, at a railway junction, 39 miles N.E. of Milan. It is one of the most picturesque cities in North Italy, and has numerous churches and chapels, a cathedral, monasteries, nunneries, a town hall, many charitable institutions, a college, athenæum, academy of the fine arts, diocesan and other schools, a public library, a military asylum, and several theatres, with extensive manufactures of silk, woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, silk twist, and iron goods. It has also large cattle-markets, and a considerable trade in grindstones, quarried in the vicinity. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 37,363.

Bergamo, a province of Italy, in Lombardy, enclosed by Sondrio, Tyrol, Brescia, Cremona, Milan, and Como. Area, 1027 square miles. It is mountainous and wooded in the N., level and fertile in the S. Wine, linen, and silk are leading products. Capital, Bergamo. Pop. 368,152.

Bergantino, bêʀ-gån-tee'no, a town of North Italy, 25 miles W. of Rovigo. Pop. 3268.

Bergedorf, bêʀ'ghẹh-doʀf` (*i.e.*, "hill village"), a town of Germany, belonging to Hamburg, on a railway, 10 miles E.S.E. of Hamburg. Pop. 3600.

Bergeijk, bêʀ'ɢhīke, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 25 miles S. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1758.

Bergen, bêʀ'ghẹn, a fortified city and seaport of Norway, capital of a province, on a peninsula, at the end of a deep bay, on the Atlantic, 190 miles W.N.W. of Christiania. Lat. 60° 24' N.; lon. 5° 18' E. It is well built and picturesque, and has a cathedral, several other churches, hospitals, charitable institutions, a theatre, national museum, diocesan college, naval academy and other schools, and 5 public libraries. Bergen is surrounded by elevated mountains on the land side, which renders the climate humid. It is the seat of a court of secondary jurisdiction, and of one of the three public treasuries of Norway. It has a branch of the Norwegian bank, and is the station of a naval squadron. Its harbor, deep and sheltered, but rocky, is defended by several forts. It has manufactures of earthenware, tobacco, and cordage; distilling and ship-building are carried on. The fishery is, however, the principal employment. Bergen has a large trade in fish, roes, fish oil, blubber, skins, horns, moss, lobsters, timber, iron, and feathers. The foreign trade is mostly with the countries of Northern Europe. Principal imports, corn, brandy and wines, cotton and woollen manufactures, colonial produce, and hemp. Bergen was founded in the eleventh century, and was at an early period a town of the Hanseatic League. The city constitutes an *amt*, or civil province, and is the seat of a Lutheran bishop. It sends four representatives to the storthing, or senate of Norway. Its vicinity is exceedingly picturesque, having mountains on three sides, and the fiord, with its islands, in front. Many villas are scattered along the heights, commanding fine views. Pop. in 1875, 34,384.

Bergen, one of the six *stifts* or dioceses of Norway. Area, 14,812 square miles. Pop. in 1875, 284,135.

Bergen, bêʀɢ'ẹn (Wendish, *Göra*), a town of Prussia, near the centre of the island of Rügen, of which it is the capital, 15 miles N.E. of Stralsund. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and brandy. Pop. 3616.

Bergen, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 34 miles S.W. of Lüneburg. It has linen-manufactures. Pop. 979.

Bergen, bêʀ'ʜẹn, a town of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, on the right bank of the Meuse, 30 miles E.S.E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 4478.

Bergen, the Flemish for MONS, a town of Belgium.

Bergen, bẹr'ghẹn, a county of New Jersey, bordering on New York, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River, and is partly drained by the Hackensack and Ramapo Rivers. The surface is mostly hilly or mountainous. The bank of the Hudson in this county is a vertical or steep rocky wall, called the Palisades, about 480 feet high, composed of an igneous rock called trap. The soil in some parts is fertile. Indian corn, potatoes, hay, butter, &c., are the staple products. The county is intersected by the New York & Oswego Midland, Erie, and Northern New Jersey Railroads. Capital, Hackensack. Valuation of real and personal estate, $35,649,660. Pop. in 1870, 30,122, of whom 23,273 were natives and 6849 were foreigners.

Bergen, a post-hamlet of Allamakee co., Iowa (and partly in Houston co., Minn.), 22 miles N.E. of Decorah. It has a flour-mill.

Bergen, or **Burgin,** a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 30 miles S. of Lexington. It has a church.

Bergen, a post-township of McLeod co., Minn., about 50 miles W. of St. Paul. It is traversed by the South Fork of Crow River. Pop. 878.

Bergen, a post-village of Hudson co., N.J., now a part of Jersey City, about 2 miles W. of Jersey City Post-Office. It was annexed to Jersey City in 1871.

Bergen, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., in Bergen township, and on the New York Central Railroad, 18 miles W.S.W. of Rochester. It has 5 churches and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 500; of township, 1971.

Bergen, a township of Marathon co., Wis. Pop. 159.

Bergen, a post-township of Vernon co., Wis., is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River. Pop. 936.

Bergen Fields, N.J. See SCHRAALENBURG.

Bergen Junction, a station on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and Erie Railroads, 3 miles W. of Hoboken, N.J.

Berg′en-op-Zoom, or more correctly **Berg-op-Zoom,** bêʀɢ′-op-zōme‵, a town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, on the Zoom, near its junction with the East Scheldt, 22 miles by rail W.S.W. of Breda. Lat. 51° 29′ 7″ N.; lon. 4° 17′ 5″ E. It has a good harbor, 2 arsenals, a town house, a Latin school, a school of architecture, manufactures of earthenware, and a considerable trade in anchovies. Pop. 9231.

Bergen (bẹr′ghẹn) **Point,** a post-village of Hudson co., N.J., now a part of Bayonne, on Newark Bay, and on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 8 miles S.W. of New York City, and 3 miles E. of Elizabeth. It has many fine residences and several large hotels. See BAYONNE.

Berger, bẹr′jẹr, a station in Cook co., Ill., on the Columbus & Indiana Central Railroad, 23 miles S. of Chicago.

Berger, a post-village of Franklin co., Mo., on the Missouri River, and on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 75 miles W. of St. Louis. It has 2 or 3 churches and several stores.

Berger, a station in Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 21 miles S.S.E. of Wilkesbarre.

Bergerac, bêʀ‵zhẹh-råk′, a town of France, department of Dordogne, and on the Dordogne River, 30 miles S.S.W. of Périgueux. It has a communal college and a public library, and manufactures of paper, leather, iron- and copper-wares, serges, and hosiery, and exports white wines, liqueurs, and provisions to Bordeaux. Pop. 8679.

Berg′er's Store, a post-hamlet of Pittsylvania co., Va., 8 miles from Whittle Depot. It has a church.

Berg′erville, a post-village in Quebec co., Canada, 3 miles from Quebec.

Berge's (bẹr′jẹz) **Gap,** a post-hamlet of Wise co., Va., in Powell's Valley, 55 miles N.N.W. of Bristol, Tenn.

Bergheim, bêʀɢ′hīme (Fr. pron. bêʀ‵ghêm′), a town of Alsace, 8½ miles N. of Colmar. Pop. 3072.

Bergheim, bêʀɢ′hīme, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on a railway, 14 miles W.N.W. of Cologne. Pop. 1236.

Bergheim, a village of Germany, 4 miles S.E. of Waldeck, with a castle of the Princes of Waldeck. Pop. 239. This is the name also of other villages in Germany.

Berg′holtz, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., in Wheatfield township, 15 miles N. of Buffalo, and 2 miles S. of the Central Railroad. It has a church and 3 stores.

Bergisch-Gladbach, bêʀg′ish-glåd′båᴋ, or **Märk-Gladbach,** märk-glåd′båᴋ, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles by rail N.E. of Cologne. It has large and varied manufactures. Pop. 6195.

Bergomum, the ancient name of BERGAMO.

Bergoo, or **Bergou,** bêr-goo′, an extensive territory in the interior of Africa, generally called WADAY (which see).

Berg-op-Zoom. See BERGEN-OP-ZOOM.

Bergovatz, Berkovatz, bêʀᴋ′o-våts, or **Bergotscha,** bêʀ-got′shå, a town of Bulgaria, 50 miles S.S.E. of Widdin. Pop. 6000.

Bergreichenstein, bêʀɢ-rīᴋ′ẹn-stīne‵, or **Kasz-Persky-Hory,** kŏss-pĕʀsh′kee‵-hoʀ′ee‵, a town of Bohemia, 42 miles W.N.W. of Budweis. Pop. 2200.

Bergstadt, bêʀɢ′stått, a town of Moravia, 19 miles N. of Olmütz. Pop. 1560.

Bergues, bêʀg, a town of France, department of Nord, on the Colne, 5 miles by rail S.S.E. of Dunkerque. It has a communal college, a hospital, and a public library, distilleries, salt- and sugar-refineries, manufactories of soap, tobacco, and earthenware, and commerce in cattle, cheese, and lace. Pop. 5738.

Bergum, bêʀ′ʜŭm or bêʀ′ɢŭm, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on the Bergum Lake, 8 miles E. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 2676.

Bergün, bêʀ′gün, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, on the N. slope of the Albula Mountain, and on the route from Chur to the Engadine. Elevation, 4544 feet. Pop. 418. Below the village is the remarkable valley of the Bergünerstein.

Bergusia, the ancient name of BALAGUER.

Bergusium, the ancient name of BOURGOIN.

Bergzabern, bêʀɢ′tså‵bêrn, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on a railway, 8 miles S.W. of Landau. Pop. 2283.

Berhampoor, bẹr‵am-poor′, or **Barhampur,** bŭr‵-am-poor′, a town of India, capital of the Moorshedabad district, Bengal, on the river Bhagirathi, 170 miles from the sea, and 5 miles S. of Moorshedabad. It has extensive barracks and other public buildings, and a government college and schools. Pop. 27,110.

Berhampoor, a town of the Ganjam district, Madras, British India, 23 miles W. of Ganjam. It is an important military establishment, and has active manufactures of silks, cottons, sugar, and confections; but the native quarter is ill built. Pop. 20,000. See also BOORHAMPOOR.

Beringen, bå′ring-ĕn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 3 miles W. of Schaffhausen. Pop. 1435.

Ber′ing's, a station on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 39 miles N. of Houston, Tex.

Berislav, or **Berislaw,** bå-re-slåv′, a town of Southern Russia, government and 25 miles E. of Kherson, on the Dnieper. Pop. 6495.

Berizina, a village of Algeria. See BRIZINA.

Berja, bêr′ʜå, a town of Spain, 22 miles W. of Almeria, on the Sierra de Gador. Pop. 1074.

Berka, bêʀ′kå, a village of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Weimar, on the Ilm, 6 miles S. of Weimar. Pop. 1648.

Berka, a village of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Weimar, on the Werra, 11 miles W.S.W. of Eisenach. Pop. 1139.

Berkeley, bẹrk′lee, a market-town of England, co. and 15 miles S.S.W. of Gloucester, on an eminence in the vale of Berkeley, near the Severn, and on the Gloucester & Bristol Railway. Berkeley Castle, on an eminence S.E. of the town, is a large irregular pile, regarded as one of the finest feudal structures in the kingdom. Its vale is noted for rich pasturage and "double Gloucester" cheese. Pop. 1161.

Berkeley, bẹrk′lee, a county in the N.E. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Potomac River, and partly drained by Opequan Creek. The surface is diversified by mountains or high ridges. This county comprises a portion of the Great Valley of Virginia. The soil is mostly based on limestone, and is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and butter are the staple products. Iron ore is found in this county. It is intersected by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Martinsburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,373,664. Pop. in 1870, 14,900, of whom 14,261 were natives and 639 were foreigners.

Berkeley, a post-village of Alameda co., Cal., near the Bay of San Francisco, 7 or 8 miles N.E. of San Francisco, and 5 miles N. of Oakland. It is the terminus of the Berkeley Branch of the Northern Railway. Berkeley commands a beautiful view of the bay and the hills around it. It contains 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a state institution for the deaf, dumb, and blind. It is the seat of the University of California, which was founded in 1855 and which is under the control of the state. The number of students is about 300. The university comprises a college of agriculture, and departments of chemistry, engineering, mining, and mechanics.

Berkeley, a station on the Martinsburg & Potomac Railroad, 4½ miles N. of Martinsburg, W. Va.

Berkeley, a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, 97½ miles by rail N.W. of Toronto. Pop. 150.

Berkeley Sound, in East Falkland Island, near its N.E. extremity. Lat. 51° 30′ S.; lon. 57° 56′ W.

Berkeley Sound, British Columbia. See NITINAT.

Berkeley Springs, or **Bath,** a post-village and summer resort, capital of Morgan co., W. Va., is about 34 miles E. of Cumberland, Md., 80 miles N.W. of Washington, D.C., and 4 miles S. of the Potomac River and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Here are medicinal springs, which are frequented by invalids and have a temperature of 74° Fahr.

The name of the post-office is Berkeley Springs. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, and a tannery. Pop. 407.

Ber'key, a post-office of Lucas co., O.

Berk'ley, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ala., 15 miles S.E. of Huntsville. It has 2 churches.

Berkley, a post-township of Bristol co., Mass., about 4 miles S. of Taunton, is bounded on the W. by the Taunton River. It has 2 churches. The noted Dighton Rock is in this township. Pop. 781.

Berkley, a hamlet of Gloucester co., N.J., in Greenwich township, on the Swedesborough Branch of the West Jersey Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Woodbury. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a carriage-shop.

Berkley, a station in Berks co., Pa., on the Berks & Lehigh Railroad, 7 miles N. of Reading.

Berkley, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Pa., in Summit township, 3 miles from Meyersdale. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 69.

Berkley, a village in Cumberland township, Providence co., R.I., on the Providence & Worcester Railroad, adjacent to Lonsdale, is the seat of active manufactures, and has 2 churches. Pop. 544.

Berkley, a flourishing town of Norfolk co., Va., on the Elizabeth River, opposite Norfolk, and on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad. It has 5 churches, 3 ship-yards, an academy, and 4 lumber-mills. A bridge 80 rods long connects Berkley with Norfolk. Pop. about 2200.

Berks, or **Berk'shire,** bẹrk'shir, formerly written and still often pronounced **Bark'shire,** an inland county of England, having on the N. the counties of Oxford and Bucks, on the E. Surrey, on the S. Hants, and on the W. Wilts and Gloucester. Area, 703 square miles. The surface is beautifully varied, and generally well wooded. The Thames forms all its N. boundary; the other principal rivers are its affluents the Kennet and Loddon. A tract of downs extends through its centre; its S.E. and E. parts are occupied by Windsor Forest and Park. The soil is fertile; subsoil, chalk, gravel, and clay. Agriculture is the leading pursuit. Many parts of the county, especially in the vales of the Kennet and the "White-horse," are noted for fertility. Property is greatly subdivided. Few farms consist of more than 500 acres. The manufactures are unimportant: those of woollens, for which the county was once famous, have entirely disappeared. Chief town, Reading. Numerous canals and railways traverse the county. It returns 8 members to the House of Commons, 3 of whom sit for the county. Pop. in 1871, 196,475.

Berks, a county in the S.E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Schuylkill River, and is also drained by Maiden, Tulpehocken, and other creeks. The Kittatinny or Blue Mountain extends along the N.W. border of this county, the surface of which is pleasantly diversified. A large part of it is a fertile limestone valley between the Kittatinny and the South Mountain. Silurian limestone and slate are found here. The staple products of the soil are wheat, Indian corn, oats, live-stock, butter, and hay. Rich mines of iron are worked in this county, which has extensive manufactures of forged and rolled iron, flour, hats and caps, leather, &c. Among the indigenous trees are the hickory, chestnut, and oak. It is intersected by the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad and several of its branches. The Wilmington & Reading Railroad also terminates at Reading, which is the capital. Valuation of real and personal estate, $155,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 106,701, of whom 101,315 were natives, mostly of German descent, and 5386 were foreigners.

Berkshire, bẹrk'shir, a county forming the W. extremity of Massachusetts, extending across the breadth of the State, is drained by the Deerfield, Farmington, Housatonic, Hoosac, and Westfield Rivers, which afford abundant water-power. The surface is partly mountainous and partly hilly. Saddle Mountain, in the N. part, with an altitude of 3505 feet, is the highest point in the state. This county abounds in picturesque scenery. The soil is mostly fertile, and adapted to pasturage and dairies. Forests of the beech, elm, hickory, oak, sugar-maple, &c., cover part of the surface. Butter, cheese, hay, oats, potatoes, &c., are the staple products of the soil. Fine marble, limestone, and iron are abundant in this county, which has important manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, paper, iron, shoes, leather, &c. It is intersected by the Boston & Albany Railroad, the Housatonic Railroad, and the Pittsfield & North Adams Railroad. Area, 1000 square miles. Capital, Pittsfield. Valuation of real and personal estate, $50,381,804. Pop. in 1875, 68,270, of whom 52,985 were Americans. The great Hoosac Tunnel, 5 miles long, is in this county.

Berkshire, a village in Newtown township, Fairfield co., Conn., 2½ miles from Newtown Station, has a church, a comb-factory, and a button-factory.

Berkshire, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., in Lanesborough township, on the Pittsfield & North Adams Railroad, 6 miles N.N.E. of Pittsfield. It has a chapel and a manufactory of window-glass.

Berkshire, a post-village of Tioga co., N.Y., in Berkshire township, on Owego Creek, and on the Southern Central Railroad, 15 miles N.N.E. of Owego. It has 2 churches, 2 saw-mills, an axe-factory, a tannery, &c. Pop. of the township, 1304.

Berkshire, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., O., in Berkshire township, 20 miles N. of E. from Columbus. It has 2 churches. The township contains the village of Sunbury, and is intersected by the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad. It has 5 churches. Pop. of township, 1336.

Berkshire, a post-township of Franklin co., Vt., about 20 miles E.N.E. of St. Albans, is drained by the Missisquoi River. It contains a village named East Berkshire, which is on a branch of the Vermont Central Railroad, and a hamlet named West Berkshire. It has 5 churches. Pop. 1609.

Berkshire Valley, a hamlet of Morris co., N.J., 4 miles N.W. of Dover.

Berlaer, bêʀ'lå̤r, a village of Belgium, province of Antwerp, 9 miles N.E. of Mechlin. Pop. 3700.

Berlaimont, bêʀ`lå`mòɴᵍ', a town of France, in Nord, on the Sambre, 8 miles N.W. of Avesnes. Pop. 2655.

Ber'lamont, a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., on the South Haven division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 25 miles W. by N. of Kalamazoo. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill. Pop. about 125.

Berlanga, bêʀ-lån'gå, a town of Spain, 22 miles S.W. of Soria. Pop. 1810.

Berlanga, a town of Spain, 65 miles S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 4500.

Berlat, Berlad, bêʀ`låt', **Birlat, Byrlat,** bēĕr`låt', or **Barladu,** baʀ`lå`doo', a town of Roumania (Moldavia), 145 miles by rail N.N.W. of Bucharest, has a lyceum, normal and other schools, and a great corn trade. Pop. 26,568.

Berleburg, bêʀ'lẹh-bŏŏʀɢ`, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 28 miles S.S.E. of Arnsberg. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, and near it are iron-forges. Pop. 1858.

Berlengas, bêʀ-lĕn'gås (Fr. *Berlingues,* bêʀ`låɴᵍ'), a group of small rocky islands off the W. coast of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 10 miles N.W. of Peniche. The principal island, Berlenga, is defended by a fortress.

Berlichingen, bêʀ'liᴋ-ing-ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, on the Jaxt, 7½ miles W.N.W. of Künzelsau, the natal place of the family from which sprang the robber-knight Götz von Berlichingen "with the iron hand." Pop. 1199.

Berlikum, bêʀ'le-kŭm, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 5 miles E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2526.

Berlikum, a village of the Netherlands, province of West Friesland, has a large annual fair. Pop. 1592.

Berlin, bẹr'lin (Ger. pron. bêʀ-leen'; L. *Beroli'num* or *Berli'num*), a city, capital of Prussia, and of the empire of Germany, 156 miles E.S.E. of Hamburg, 100 miles N. of Dresden, and about 700 miles N.E. of Paris. Lat. 52° 45′ 16″ N., lon. 13° 23′ 53″ E.; elevation above the sea, 115 feet; mean temperature of the year, 48°.2; summer, 64°.5; winter, 31°.4 Fahrenheit. Berlin is by far the largest town in Germany, and for the beauty and size of its buildings, the regularity of its streets, the importance of its institutions of science and art, and its activity, industry, and trade, is one of the finest cities in Europe. It is built on a sandy plain on both banks of the navigable Spree. The city was formerly walled, and entered by gates, one of which, the Brandenburg gate on its W., is a colossal structure, surmounted by an image of victory, in a car drawn by 4 horses, and one of the most elegant of the kind in Europe. Of the 50 or more bridges which cross the Spree and its branches, the principal are the long bridge, with an equestrian statue of the great elector Frederick William; the Schlossbrücke, or palace bridge, with groups in marble; and Frederick's bridge, consisting of 8 arches and constructed of iron. The city generally is regular and handsome, but the houses are of little elevation. The most celebrated street is that called "Unter-den-Linden," a broad and imposing street, planted with 4 rows of lime-trees, ornamented by an equestrian statue of Frederick the Great, and terminated by the Brandenburg gate at the one end and the royal palace at the other. The other streets most worthy of notice are Friedrich street, Wilhelm street, Paris square, Wilhelms place, Belle Alliance place, the Königgrätz street, and the Gens-d'Armes market. Around the principal squares and streets are grouped numerous public buildings, among which are the royal castle and palace, the arsenal, the university, museums, exchange, opera-house, theatres, and the palaces of the princes. The city is adorned with a very great number of monuments and works of art. Berlin has numerous and excellent hotels and cafés, and its public conveyances are under the best management. In summer droskeys are kept in the streets for hire. Berlin is the great centre of instruction and intellectual development in Northern Germany; its educational establishments are numerous and celebrated. The university, founded in 1809, and comprising schools of jurisprudence, medicine, and philosophy, has had about 4000 students in a single year. There are several gymnasia, Protestant theological seminaries, a military school, schools of artillery, military engineering, architecture, sculpture, painting, and music; a preparatory school of music, and many elementary schools. It has extensive public libraries, among which the royal library, founded in 1650, has 700,000 printed volumes and 15,000 MSS. Among its valuable collections are royal museums of painting, sculpture, antiquities, coins, and medals, 8 public museums, an astronomical and magnetic observatory, and a botanic garden, one of the richest and most complete in Europe. Its celebrated academic institutions comprise the academy of sciences, academy of the fine arts, academy for the encouragement of industry, and the academy of music; a geographical society, founded in 1828, and a society of natural history. Among its charitable institutions are the Hôtel des Invalides, for 300 soldiers and 12 officers, and an orphan hospital. Berlin is the first city in Germany for the variety and importance of its manufactured products. The different articles of industry are cloths, linens, carpets, silks, ribbons, and printed cottons, iron-wares, especially the beautiful cast-iron articles called "Berlin jewelry," paper, porcelain, mathematical and optical instruments, chemical and dye-stuffs, including the celebrated "Prussian blue," and musical instruments. Among its great industrial establishments are the royal iron-foundry and royal porcelain manufactory. The productions of the press in typography, cartography, and lithography are numerous and excellent. For the encouragement of commerce there is a royal bank, a royal mercantile marine (*Seehandlungs-Institut*), established in 1772, and steam-packet companies. All the great railroads in the kingdom meet in Berlin; and its position, on a navigable river connected by canals with the Elbe, Oder, and Vistula, renders communication easy.

Two centuries ago Berlin was a place of little importance. It was confined to the immediate bank of the Spree and the island which divides its channel, and consisted of a series of villages, which have gradually verged into each other and now form its different quarters. The first important improvement was made by the great elector Frederick William, who planted the Unter-den-Linden. Frederick the Great determined to make it worthy of his extended dominions, and proceeded to build upon it, to supply the wants not so much of actual as of an anticipated population. Pop. in 1740, 90,000; in 1840, 331,894; in 1875, 966,858.

Ber'lin, a hamlet of Ashley co., Ark., 52 miles N.E. of Monroe, La. It has 2 churches.

Berlin, a post-office of Colusa co., Cal.; also a station on the Northern Railway, 41 miles N. of Davisville.

Berlin, a post-township of Hartford co., Conn., on the Hartford & New Haven Railroad, 11 miles S.S.W. of Hartford, at the junction of the New Britain & Middletown Branches. It has 4 churches, a savings-bank, manufactures of iron goods, hardware, tools, &c. Pop. 2436. It contains a village named Kensington.

Berlin, a post-office of Richland co., Dakota.

Berlin, a township of Bureau co., Ill. Pop. 1469. It contains Malden.

Berlin, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., 2 miles N. of Berlin Station on the Wabash Railroad, and 16 miles W. by S. from Springfield. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a steam flouring-mill, and a plough-factory. Pop. about 500. Berlin Station is at New Berlin.

Berlin, a hamlet of Clinton co., Ind., about 38 miles N. of Indianapolis.

Berlin, a township of Clinton co., Iowa. Pop. 740.

Berlin, a hamlet of Hardin co., Iowa, in Jackson township, about 65 miles N.N.E. of Des Moines, and 6 miles N.W. of Eldora.

Berlin, a hamlet of Riley co., Kansas, in Grant township, 11 miles from Ogden Railroad Station, and about 20 miles N. of Junction City. It has a cheese-factory.

Berlin, a post-village of Bracken co., Ky., on the Covington, Flemingsburg & Pound Gap Railroad. It has 3 churches, a seminary, and a manufactory of mill machinery. Pop. about 200.

Berlin, a village of Frederick co., Md., is near the village of Barry. Pop. 208. Berlin Station is on the Potomac, 6 miles E. of Harper's Ferry, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 75 miles W. of Baltimore.

Berlin, a post-village of Worcester co., Md., on the Wicomico & Pocomoke Railroad where it crosses the Worcester Railroad, 23 miles E. by S. from Salisbury, and about 7 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. It has 4 churches, an academy or high school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 697.

Berlin, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Berlin township, on the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad, 40 miles W. of Boston. It has 2 churches and a high school. Pop. of township, 987.

Berlin, a township of Ionia co., Mich. Pop. 1659.

Berlin, a township of Monroe co., Mich. Pop. 2026. It contains Newport.

Berlin, a post-village of Ottawa co., Mich., in Wright township, on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, 9 or 10 miles N.W. of Grand Rapids. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, a woollen-mill, and a union school. Pop. about 250.

Berlin, a township of St. Clair co., Mich. Pop. 1131.

Berlin, a post-township of Steele co., Minn., about 40 miles S.E. of Mankato. It is diversified by lakes, prairies, and groves. Pop. 616.

Berlin, a post-hamlet of Gentry co., Mo., 12 miles from Pattonsburg. It has a church.

Berlin, a village of Lafayette co., Mo., on or near the Missouri River, in Dover township. It has several churches and a hemp-factory. Pop. about 350.

Berlin, a township of Coos co., N.H., on the Grand Trunk Railroad. Pop. 529. See Berlin Falls.

Berlin, formerly **Longacoming,** a post-village of Camden co., N.J., in Waterford township, on the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, 17 miles S.E. of Camden. It has 3 churches, 2 wagon-shops, and a graded school.

Berlin, a station in Queens co., N.Y., on the Southern Railroad of Long Island, 1 mile from Jamaica.

Berlin, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Berlin township, on the Harlem Extension Railroad, about 22 miles E. of Albany. It has 2 churches, 5 stores, 2 grist-mills, and manufactures of corks and shirts. Pop. about 400. It is sometimes called North Berlin. The township contains also South Berlin. Pop. of township, 2088.

Berlin, or **Tank'town,** a hamlet of Delaware co., O., in Berlin township, and on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, 20 miles N. of Columbus, and 4 miles by a branch road S.E. of Delaware. It has a church. Pop. of township, 1330. Its post-office is named Tanktown.

Berlin, a township of Erie co., O. Pop. 1741. It contains Ceylon, Berlin Heights, and Berlinville.

Berlin, a post-village of Holmes co., O., in Berlin township, about 85 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of carriages, flour, leather, and wool. Pop. 224; of township, 1007.

Berlin, a village of Jackson co., O., in Milton township, on the Portsmouth Branch of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 50 miles N.E. of Portsmouth. It has a church, an academy, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. 233. The name of its post-office is Berlin Cross Roads.

Berlin, a township of Knox co., O. Pop. 887.

Berlin, a township of Mahoning co., O. Pop. 963. It contains Berlin Centre.

Berlin, a village of Shelby co., O., in McLean township, on the Miami & Erie Canal, about 46 miles N. by W. from Dayton. It has 1 or 2 churches, a flour-mill, a stave-factory, 2 boat-yards, and 2 furniture-factories. Pop. 266.

Berlin, a post-borough of Somerset co., Pa., is near the western base of the Alleghany Mountains, about 52 miles S.S.W. of Altoona, and 70 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 5 churches and a national bank. Bituminous coal abounds here. Pop. 640.

Berlin, a township of Wayne co., Pa. Pop. 1295.

Berlin, a post-village of Marshall co., Tenn., 44 miles S. of Nashville. It has a church and a tan-yard, and is at or near South Berlin Station, Duck River Valley Railroad.

Berlin, a hamlet of Washington co., Tex., 4 miles W. of Brenham.

Berlin, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Vt., 3 or 4 miles S. of Montpelier. It is in Berlin township, which is drained by the Winooski River and intersected by the Central Vermont Railroad. The township has 4 churches, a tannery, and several mills. Pop. 1474.

Berlin, a post-hamlet of Southampton co., Va., about 44 miles W. of Norfolk.

Berlin, a city of Green Lake co., Wis., is in Berlin township, on Fox River, and on a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 24 miles W. by S. of Oshkosh, about 30 miles N.W. of Fond du Lac, and 96 miles by railroad N.N.W. of Milwaukee. Its trade is facilitated by the steam navigation on Fox River. Two weekly newspapers are issued here. Berlin has a high school, a national bank, 8 churches, a woollen-mill, a tannery, and manufactures of caskets, coffins, flour, &c. Pop. of city, 3341.

Berlin, a township of Marathon co., Wis. Pop. 1124.

Berlin, the chief town of Waterloo co., Ontario, on Grand River, and on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 62½ miles from Toronto. It has a bank agency, a telegraph office, 2 newspaper offices, several churches, a button-factory, 2 breweries, and several mills and factories. Pop. 2743.

Berlin, a mining-town of Victoria, Australia, in Gladstone co. Pop. 1714.

Berlin Centre, a post-hamlet of Mahoning co., O., in Berlin township, about 32 miles E. by S. from Akron. It has a college and 2 churches.

Berlinchen, bêʀ'lin-ᴋẹn, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 52 miles N.E. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. 3620.

Berlin Cross Roads, Jackson co., O. See BERLIN.

Berlin Falls, a post-hamlet of Coos co., N.H., in Berlin township, on the Androscoggin River, and on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 98 miles N.W. of Portland. It has a lumber-mill. The river here descends nearly 200 feet in the course of a mile, and presents admirable scenery.

Berlingues, the French for the BERLENGAS ISLANDS.

Berlin Heights, a post-village of Erie co., O., is situated on high ground in Berlin township, 3 miles from Lake Erie, 3 miles S. of Ceylon Railroad Station, and 15 or 16 miles E.S.E. of Sandusky. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a carriage-shop, &c. Pop. about 450.

Berlin Station, Erie co., O. See CEYLON.

Ber'linsville, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., in Lehigh township, about 16 miles N.N.W. of Allentown. It has a church, slate-quarries, and manufactures of slate.

Berlinum, the Latin for BERLIN.

Ber'linville, a post-hamlet of Erie co., O., in Berlin township, 18 miles W. of Oberlin. It has a town hall, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 150.

Bermejo, a river of South America. See VERMEJO.

Bermeo, bêʀ-mà'o, a seaport town of Spain, on the Bay of Biscay, 14 miles N.E. of Bilbao. Pop. 3913.

Ber'mondsey, a parish of England, and a suburb of the metropolis, co. of Surrey, included in the borough of Southwark, on the East. Pop. 80,424, employed in shipbuilding, in extensive tanneries, and in a large retail trade. Bermondsey has a large Roman Catholic population, a convent, and many schools, and other charities.

Bermuda (or **Somers**) **Islands,** or **The Bermudas,** bẹr-moo'dụz, a group of islands in the North Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Great Britain, 580 miles S.E. of Cape Hatteras; situated between lat. 32° 14′ and 32° 25′ N. and lon. 64° 38′ and 64° 52′ W. They lie S.W. and N.E., based on the edge of a coral bank, and only occupy a space of about 18 miles by 6, though said to be 365 in number. They are separated from one another by very narrow channels, and are mostly rocky islets, five only being of any considerable size. They are of difficult access, being enclosed on three sides, N., W., and S., by formidable coral reefs, nearly all under water, and extending in some parts 10 miles from the islands, the only reefs of this description occurring in the whole central expanse of the Atlantic Ocean. The islands have little elevation, and in their general aspect much resemble the West India Islands. The climate is delightful, an uninterrupted spring clothing the fields and trees with perpetual verdure. Severe thunderstorms, however, frequently occur; and when south winds prevail the atmosphere becomes charged with humidity. Almost every description of fruit and vegetable grows here abundantly; the arrow-root is said to be superior to that of any other place. The orange-orchards of the islands are extending and improving. It is remarkable that there are neither springs nor fresh-water streams in the Bermudas, and only a few wells, the water of which is brackish.

Some attention is given to building vessels, generally of cedar, small, swift, and durable. Plaiting straw and the midrib of the palmetto leaf is also carried on to some extent. Principal exports, arrow-root, potatoes, tomatoes, and onions, which are shipped extensively to the United States. The largest harbor is that of St. George's, a beautiful bay, capable of containing a large fleet, but of difficult ingress and egress from the narrowness of its entrance. It is strongly fortified, and generally garrisoned by a regiment of the line, with artillery. The legislature consists of a governor, council, and legislative assembly. The council is composed of 8 members and a president, nominated by the governor, but subject to confirmation by the crown; the house of assembly of 36 members, returned by the nine tribes or parishes into which the islands are divided. An establishment for convicts has been placed on Boaz Island. The capital is Hamilton, on Great Bermuda or Long Island. There is regular steam communication between Bermuda and New York. Pop. in 1871, 12,121.——Inhab. BERMUDIAN, bẹr-moo'de-ạn.

Bermu'da, a post-office of Conecuh co., Ala.

Bermuda, a post-office of Natchitoches parish, La.

Bermu'da Hun'dred, a village of Chesterfield co., Va., on the James River, about 18 miles S.S.E. of Richmond. It has a church.

Bermu'dian, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Pa., in Latimore township, about 22 miles S.S.W. of Harrisburg. It has 2 coach-shops and 2 stores.

Bern, bẹrn (Fr. *Berne,* bêʀn; Ger. *Bern,* bêʀn), a canton of Switzerland, by far the most populous in the Confederation, and the largest in area, excepting the Grisons, situated between lat. 46° 20′ and 47° 30′ N. and lon. 6° 50′ and 8° 27′ E. Bounded N. by France, E. by the cantons Soleure, Aargau, Lucerne, Unterwalden, and Uri, S. by the Valais, and W. by Vaud, Freyburg, and Neufchâtel. Area, 2660 square miles. The country is very mountainous, comprising, in the S., many of the highest points of the Alps, as the Finster-Aarhorn, Jungfrau, Schreckhorn, and Mönch, the terraces and contreforts of which form the Bernese Oberland, celebrated for the beauty of its valleys, the chief of which are the Simmenthal, Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, and Hasli. The N. part of the canton is covered by the Jura Mountains, the two regions being separated by the valley of the Aar. Nearly the whole territory belongs to the basin of the Rhine, and is drained by the Aar and its tributaries. Climate healthy; excessively cold in the region of the Alps, where the perpetual snow forms the most extensive glaciers in Switzerland. The mountains are covered with forests of pine and beech, and the soil is fertile in the valleys. The amount of grain, potatoes, hemp, and flax is insufficient for consumption. The vine is cultivated to a considerable extent in the valleys of the Thiele, and on the lakes Neufchâtel, Bienne, and Thun. Manufacturing and the rearing of cattle are the chief sources of wealth, the cattle of the Emmen and Saane being the best in Switzerland; and the cheese there produced is one of the chief articles of commerce. The horses of the Emmenthal are much esteemed. Among the many mineral springs those of Weissenburg, Blumenstein, Frutigen, and Gurnigel are most frequented. The chief objects of industry are the manufactures of linens and woollens, iron- and copper-wares, watchmaking, and the wooden-wares of the Oberland. The canton is traversed by excellent roads, and steam-packets ply on the lakes and on the river Aar. The educational establishments are numerous and excellent. Pop. in 1876, 528,670, mostly Protestant. Capital, Bern. ——Adj. and inhab. BERNESE, bẹrn-eez'.

Bern or **Berne,** bêʀn (L. *Ber'na*), a town, capital of Switzerland, and of the canton of the same name, mainly built on a small peninsula formed by the Aar, here crossed by several bridges, which connect the old town with its new quarter, 80 miles N.E. of Geneva, and 23 miles S. of Basel. Elevation (of observatory), 1856 feet. It is the terminus of several railways. It is the finest town in Switzerland, and one of the most handsome in Europe; it is entirely built of freestone, and is remarkable for the arcades formed by the houses in all its principal streets, and for its numerous fountains, many of which are ornamented with curious sculpture. It has a Gothic cathedral: a university, founded in 1834; an observatory; a public library with 45,000 volumes and a collection of MSS.; a museum; an arsenal; a mint, in which the coins of several cantons are struck; and many charitable institutions. Its chief industry consists in the manufacture of gunpowder, fire-arms, and mathematical instruments, straw hats, paper, and leather. The property belonging to the corporation is very large; and the revenue suffices not only to defray the public expenses, but also to provide all the citizens with fuel, and still leaves a surplus.

Bern owes its foundation to Berchtold, fifth Duke of Zähringen, who, in 1191, fortified the peninsula on which the town stands, and invited merchants and craftsmen to resort thither for protection. In 1218 it was raised to the rank of a free town of the empire, with extensive privileges. Bern is said to derive its name from *büren,* the plural of the German word *bär* (a bear); and that animal figures on the armorial bearings of the town, as well as on the coins, sign-posts, fountains, and public buildings. For many centuries living bears have been maintained at the public expense as part of the state property. The great majority of the inhabitants are Protestants. Pop. in 1870, 36,001.

Bern, a township of Athens co., O. Pop. 1014.

Bern, a station in Berks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 20 miles S.E. of Pottsville.

Bern, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. 2124.

Berna, the Latin for BERN, a town of Switzerland.

Bernados, a name once given to the BARBADOES ISLANDS.

Bernadotte, bẹr'nạ-dŏt', a post-village of Fulton co., Ill., in Bernadotte township, on Spoon River, 4 miles from Ipava Railroad Station, and about 45 miles W.S.W. of Peoria. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and 4 stores. Pop. of township, 1253.

Bernadotte, a post-township of Nicollet co., Minn., on Swan Lake, 13 miles from Nicollet. Pop. 482.

Ber'nal', a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 4 miles S. of San Francisco, Cal.

Bernalda, bêʀ-nål'då, a town of Italy, province and 46 miles S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 6295.

Bernalillo, bêr-nå-lee'yō, a county of New Mexico, is intersected by the Rio Grande and Rio Puerco. The surface is partly mountainous. A peak, called Mount Taylor, appears to be of volcanic origin. Primary, Silurian, and cretaceous rocks are found in different parts of the county. The soil in some parts is fertile and adapted to pasturage. Irrigation is required in order to raise good crops of grain. There were in this county, in 1870, 126,010 sheep. Capital, Albuquerque. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,350,000. Pop. in 1870, 7591, of whom 7509 were natives.

Bernalillo, a post-village of Bernalillo co.. New Mexico, on the Rio Grande, about 16 miles above Albuquerque. It has a church, a convent, a college, and a manufactory of wine. Pop. 745.

Ber'nard', a post-village of Chicot co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, about 30 miles S. of Arkansas City. It has a church and a steamboat-landing.

Bernar'do, a post-hamlet of San Diego co., Cal., about 34 miles N. by E. of San Diego.

Bernardo Prairie, a post-office and settlement of Colorado co., Tex., 6 miles from Alleyton Railroad Station. It has a church and a tannery.

Ber'nards', a township of Somerset co., N.J. Pop. 2369. It contains Bernardsville and Basking Ridge.

Ber'nardston, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Mass., in Bernardston township, on the Connecticut River Railroad, 7 miles N. of Greenfield. It has a public library, and a school called Powers Institute. The township has 5 churches, also 3 saw-mills. Pop. 991.

Bernard's Town, a post-office of Webster co., W. Va.

Bernards'ville, a post-hamlet and station of Somerset co., N.J., in Bernards township, on the New Jersey West Line Railroad, 27 miles W. by S. of Newark. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Bernau, bêʀ'nŏw, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 13 miles by rail N.E. of Berlin. Pop. 5567, employed in weaving woollen, cotton, and silk stuffs, and in breweries.

Bernay, bêʀ'nå', a town of France, department of Eure, on the Charentonne, at a railway junction, 25 miles W.N.W. of Evreux. It has a communal college, and manufactures of woollen cloths, linens, and yarns. The town is full of old buildings of much antiquarian interest. Pop. 5806.

Bernburg, bẹrn'burg or bêʀn'bŏŏʀɢ, a town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt, on the Saale, 23 miles S. of Magdeburg. It consists of an old and a new town, both enclosed by walls, and has a castle, several churches, council-house, high schools, and orphan asylum. It has manufactures of sugar, iron castings, porcelain, paper, and starch. It is connected by railways with Berlin, Magdeburg, and Dresden. Pop. in 1875, 16,935.

Berne, Switzerland. See BERN.

Berne, bêʀ'nẹh, a town of Germany, duchy and 11 miles by rail E. of Oldenburg. Pop. 694.

Berne, bẹrn, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Ind., in Monroe township, on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad, 33 miles S.S.E. of Fort Wayne. It has 2 churches.

Berne, a post-village of Dodge co., Minn., in Milton township, about 20 miles N.W. of Rochester. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a grist-mill.

Berne, a post-township of Albany co., N.Y., about 18 miles W. by S. of Albany. It contains villages named Bernville or Berne, East Berne, and West Berne. Pop. 2567.

Berne, a township of Fairfield co., O. Pop. 3056. It contains the villages of East Lancaster and Sugar Grove. Berne Station is on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, 5 miles E. of Lancaster.

Berne, Noble co., O. See CARLISLE.

Berne, a post-office of Berks co., Pa.

Berne, or **Drys'daleville,** a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 16 miles from Seaforth. Pop. 100.

Berneck, bêʀ'nĕk, a town of Bavaria, Upper Franconia, 8 miles N.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1355.

Berneck, bêʀ-nĕk', a village of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles E. of St. Gall. It has manufactures of embroidered muslins. Pop. 2137.

Bernera, ber-nå'rå, or **Barnera,** bar-nå'rå, three islands of the Hebrides,—one sometimes called Berneray, the southernmost of the Barra group, another in Harris Sound, and the third on the W. side of the island of Lewis.

Bernese Oberland, Switzerland. See BERN.

Bern'hard's Bay, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., on the N. shore of Oneida Lake, and on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 36 miles E.S.E. of Oswego. It has a church.

Ber'nice, a post-village of Sullivan co., Pa., on the State Line & Erie Railroad, 29 miles S. of Towanda. It has mines of semi-anthracite coal, an enormous coal-breaker, and a steam mill. The coal is described as "free-burning, without clinker."

Bernier, bẹr-neer', a small island of Western Australia, N.W. of Shark Bay. Lat. 24° 50′ S.; lon. 113° 15′ E.

Bernina, bêʀ-nee'nå, a mountain of the Rhætian Alps, Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 36 miles S.E. of Chur, remarkable for its extensive glacier. The Pass of Bernina forms a communication between the Upper Engadine and the Valtelline, at an elevation of 7672 feet.

Bernkastel, bêʀn'kås-tẹl, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 23 miles N.E. of Treves. Pop. 2100.

Ber'non, a village in Woonsocket township, Providence co., R.I., contiguous to Woonsocket village. It has extensive cotton-mills and a church. Pop. 1482.

Bernstadt, bêʀn'stått, a town of Prussian Silesia, on a railway, 22 miles E. of Breslau. It has a ducal castle, and manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics. Pop. 3861.

Bernstadt, a town of Bohemia. See SCHATZLAR.

Bernstein, bêʀn'stīne, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 55 miles N.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 2477.

Bern'ville, or **Berne,** a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., in Berne township, about 20 miles from Albany. It has 5 stores, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and 3 churches. Pop. 250. The name of its post-office is Berne.

Bernville, a post-borough of Berks co., Pa., in Penn township, on Tulpehocken Creek and the Union Canal, 13 miles N.W. of Reading. It has 2 churches, 2 graded schools, a printing-office, a foundry, 2 carriage-factories, a machine-shop, and an active trade in coal, lumber, grain, &c. The houses are mostly built of brick. Pop. about 600.

Berœa (of Syria). See ALEPPO.

Berœa (of Macedonia). See VERIA.

Berolinum, the Latin for BERLIN.

Beronda, or **Baronda,** bạ-ron'då, a petty state of India, in Bundelcund. Area, 275 square miles. Pop. 24,000.

Beroo, a kingdom of Africa. See BEEROO.

Ber'ra-Vol', an independent territory and town of Northern Afghanistan, the town situated in a valley and on a river of the same name, 108 miles N. of Peshawer.

Berre, baiʀ, a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 16 miles N.W. of Marseilles. Pop. 1980.

Ber'reman, a township of Jo Daviess co., Ill. Pop. 559.

Berri, a district in France. See BERRY.

Berrian, bêr're-ân', a town of Africa, in the Sahara of Algeria, 25 miles E. of Gardaia. Pop. about 3500.

Berrien, bĕr'rẹ-en, a county in the S. part of Georgia, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Allapaha River, and on the W. by Little River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees; the soil is sandy, and produces some maize, sweet potatoes, oats, &c. It is intersected by the Brunswick & Albany Railroad. Capital, Nashville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $838,451. Pop. in 1870, 4518, of whom 4510 were Americans.

Berrien, a county forming the S.W. extremity of Michigan, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by Lake Michigan, and is intersected by St. Joseph's River, and partly drained by the Paw Paw River. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with dense forests of the ash, oak, beech, and sugar-maple. The soil is partly a deep rich sandy loam. Wheat, Indian corn, fruits, butter, cattle, horses, and hay are the staple products. The products of the orchards in 1870 were valued at $579,608. The county is intersected by the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad and the Michigan Central Railroad. Capital, Berrien Springs. Valuation of real and personal estate, $25,584,976. Pop. in 1870, 35,104, of whom 30,047 were natives and 5057 were foreigners; in 1874, 35,029.

Berrien, a township of Berrien co., Mich. Pop. 1381.

Berrien Centre, a post-office of Berrien co., Mich., 10 miles N. of Niles.

Berrien's Island, an island of 12 acres' area, in East River, within the limits of Long Island City, N.Y. It lies off Lawrence Point.

Berrien Springs, a post-village, capital of Berrien co., Mich., in Oronoko township, on the St. Joseph River, 10 miles N.W. of Niles, and about 70 miles E. of Chicago. It has 3 churches, a high school, 2 newspaper offices, a planing-mill, and medicinal springs. Pop. 662.

Berrin, ber-reen′, a town of Western Africa, Senegambia, on the Casamanza. Lat. 12° 28′ N.; lon. 16° 28′ W.

Berry, or **Berri,** bĕr′ree (Fr. pron. bĕʀ‵ʀee′), one of the old provinces of France, near its centre, now forming the departments of Cher and Indre; its capital was Bourges.

Ber′ry, or **Clarks′ville,** a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., in Cooper township, on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 12 miles S.E. of Springfield. It has a church. Here are Berry Post-Office and Clarksville Station.

Berry, a township of Dane co., Wis. Pop. 1135.

Berry Creek, a post-hamlet of Butte co., Cal., 17 miles from Oroville. It has a hotel and a saw-mill.

Berry Hill, a post-office of Rockingham co., N.C.

Ber‵ryhill's′, a township of Mecklenburg co., N.C. Pop. 1414.

Ber′ry Islands, a group of well-wooded keys in the Bahamas, about 35 miles N.W. of Nassau. All are small. They are at the N.E. extremity of Great Bahama Bank. Pop. 202. Great Harbor Key is the largest.

Ber′rysburg, a post-borough of Mifflin township, Dauphin co., Pa., in Lykens Valley, about 30 miles N. of Harrisburg. Coal is mined near it. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of chairs and tombstones. Pop. 451.

Berry's Creek, a post-hamlet of Williamson co., Tex., 24 miles from Round Rock Railroad Station. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Berry's Lick, a post-office of Butler co., Ky., 20 miles from Auburn.

Berry's Mill, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Me., in Carthage township, 12 miles from North Jay Station. It has a grist-mill and a lumber-mill.

Ber′ry's Station, or **Ber′ryville,** a post-village of Harrison co., Ky., on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 54 miles S. of Cincinnati, O. It has a church, a seminary, and manufactures of ploughs and wagons. Pop. 235.

Ber′rysville, a post-hamlet of Highland co., O., about 54 miles E. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches. Pop. 78.

Ber′rytown, a post-office of Cass co., Ill.

Ber′ryvale, a post-office and settlement of Siskiyou co., Cal., at the base of Mount Shasta, 77 miles from Redding. Here are 2 hotels.

Ber′ryville, a post-village of Carroll co., Ark., 1 mile from Osage Creek, and about 44 miles N.E. of Fayetteville. It has 3 churches, an academy, and a newspaper office.

Berryville, Harrison co., Ky. See BERRY'S STATION.

Berryville, a post-office of Wayne co., Ky., 6 miles S. of Monticello.

Berryville, a post-hamlet of Otsego co., Mich., 9½ miles from Gaylord Railroad Station. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Berryville, a post-office of Henderson co., Tex.

Berryville, a post-village, capital of Clarke co., Va., in the Shenandoah Valley, 11 or 12 miles E. of Winchester, and about 60 miles W.N.W. of Washington, D.C. It has a bank, 6 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, and a coach-factory. Pop. 580.

Bersimis, bĕʀ‵se‵mee′, or **Betsiamites,** bĕt‵se-å‵-meet′, a post-village in Saguenay co., Quebec, 90 miles N.E. of Tadousac. It is a Hudson Bay Company's post, and inhabited chiefly by Indians. Pop. 552. See BETSIAMITES.

Bertha, a Latin name of PERTH, in Scotland.

Berthalm, a town of Hungary. See BERETHALOM.

Berthelsdorf, bĕʀ′tẹls-doʀf‵, a village of Saxony, 18 miles S.E. of Bautzen. Pop. 1902.

Berthier, bĕʀ‵te-å′, a county in the western part of the province of Quebec, Canada, on the St. Lawrence. Area, 2170 square miles. It is drained by the L'Assomption River. The chief products are woollen goods, linens, flax, oats, and tobacco. Chief town, Berthier-en-Haut. Pop. 19,993.

Berthier-en-Bas, bĕʀ‵te-å′-ŏɴᵍ-bå, or **Bellechasse de Berthier,** bĕll‵shåss′ dẹh bĕʀ‵te-å′, a village in Bellechasse co., Quebec, on the right bank of the river St. Lawrence, and on a railway, 40 miles by water S.E. of Quebec. Pop. 300.

Berthier-en-Haut, bĕʀ‵te-å′-ŏɴᵍ-hō, a river-port of Quebec, the chief town of Berthier co., on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, 45 miles N.E. of Montreal. It has a telegraph-office, a foundry, several tanneries, and a number of stores. Pop. 1433.

Bertholdsdorf, bĕʀ′tŏlds-doʀf‵, a town of Austria, 8 miles S. of Vienna, with an old church, a castle, and warm baths. Pop. 3262.

Berthoud, a town of Switzerland. See BURGDORF.

Bertie, bẹr′tee, a county in the N.E. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Chowan River, and on the S. and W. by the Roanoke. Albemarle Sound touches the S.E. part of the county. The surface is nearly level, and mostly covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. Capital, Windsor. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,996,358. Pop. in 1870, 12,950, of whom 12,947 were natives of the United States.

Bertignat, bĕʀ‵teen‵yå′, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 9 miles from Ambert. Pop. 2127.

Bertincourt, bĕʀ‵tăɴᵍ‵koor′, a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 16 miles S.S.E. of Arras. Pop. 1536.

Bertinoro, bĕʀ-te-no′ro, a town of Italy, 7 miles S.E. of Forli, is celebrated for its wines. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 6540.

Ber′tram, a post-village of Linn co., Iowa, in Bertram township, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 9 miles E. of Cedar Rapids. It has a church, a hotel, and a saw- and flour-mill. Pop. 200. The township is bounded on the S.W. by Cedar River. Pop. 824.

Ber‵trand′, a post-village of Rapides parish, La., on Red River, 10 miles above Alexandria. It has 2 churches.

Ber′trand, a post-village in Niles township, Berrien co., Mich., on the St. Joseph River, and on the South Bend division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 5 miles S. of Niles. It has a church, a flouring-mill, and a brick-yard. Pop. about 300; of township, 1361.

Ber‵trand′, a post-hamlet of Mississippi co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad (Cairo division), 20 miles W.S.W. of Cairo, Ill. It has a church and a steam mill.

Bertrich, bĕʀt′rĭᴋ, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 6 miles S.W. of Cochem, with mineral baths. Pop. 360.

Bertry, bĕʀ‵tree′, a village of France, department of Nord, 18 miles by rail S.E. of Cambrai. Pop. 2933.

Berumbah, a state of India. See BARAMBA.

Berun, bå-roon′ (called **Alt-Berun,** "Old Berun," to distinguish it from the neighboring Neu-Berun), a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 11 miles N.E. of Pless, on Lake Berun. Pop. 1733; of Neu-Berun, 430.

Berut, or **Berout,** a town of Syria. See BEYROOT.

Berutschird, a town of Persia. See BOOROOGIRD.

Bervie, bĕr′vee, or **Inverbervie,** in′vẹr-bĕr‵vee, a town of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, on the North Sea, 8¼ miles S.S.W. of Stonehaven. It is on a railway, near the mouth of the river Bervie, the harbor being at Gourdon, 1 mile S. Pop. 1859.

Ber′vie, a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, 22 miles W. of Walkerton. Pop. 100.

Ber′ville, a post-office of St. Clair co., Mich.

Berwick, or **Berwickshire,** bĕr′rik-shịr, a county of Scotland, forming its S.E. extremity, on the coast of the German Ocean, and bounded on the S. by Northumberland and W. by Haddington and Edinburgh shires. Area, 464 square miles. Its N. part consists of the barren Lammermoor hills; but the district of Lauderdale in the W. and that of the Merse in the S. are level, and among the most fertile and best-cultivated tracts in Britain. The principal rivers are the Tweed and the Eye, with the Leader, Whitadder, Blackadder, and other affluents of the Tweed. Capital, Greenlaw. This county returns one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 36,486.

Berwick, a town of England. See BERWICK-ON-TWEED.

Ber′wick, a post-village of Warren co., Ill., in Berwick township, about 15 miles S.W. of Galesburg. It has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 1066.

Berwick, a post-village of York co., Me., in Berwick township, on Salmon Falls River, ¼ mile from Great Falls Railroad Station, and about 44 miles S.W. of Portland. It has a church and several steam mills. The township is bounded on the W. by Salmon Falls River, and is about 5 miles N.E. of Dover, N.H. It has manufactures of carriages, lumber, furniture, shoes, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. 2291.

Berwick, a station in Newton co., Mo., on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 18 miles N.E. of Neosho.

Berwick, a post-village of Seneca co., O., on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Tiffin. It has a church, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. 188.

Berwick, a borough of Adams co., Pa., in Berwick township, on the East Berlin & Hanover Branch Railroad, about 28 miles S. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a cigar-factory. Pop. 325; of the township, 507. The name of its post-office is Abbottstown.

Berwick, a post-borough of Columbia co., Pa., on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, 43 miles S.W. of Scranton, and 13 miles E.N.E. of Bloomsburg. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery, and has a graded school, a national bank, a newspaper office, 5 churches, 2 potteries, a rolling-mill, 2 foundries, and a car-factory. Pop. about 1500.

Berwick, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, 37 miles by rail W. of Windsor. It contains a church, stores, a grist-mill, steam saw-mills, furniture-factory, &c. Pop. 500.

Berwick-on-Tweed, a borough of England, co. of Northumberland, on the N. bank of the Tweed, at its mouth, and on the North British Railway, 47 miles E.S.E. of Edinburgh. Lat. of the light-house, 55° 46′ N.; lon. 1° 59′ W. The town is surrounded by a wall and fortifications, and is connected with its suburbs, Tweedmouth and Spittal, by a stone bridge of 15 arches and by a railway bridge. It has a decorated Gothic church, built during the commonwealth, a town hall with an exchange and jail attached, a lunatic asylum, theatre, grammar-school, free schools, assembly-rooms, and infantry barracks. The harbor has been recently much improved. The salmon-fishery in the Tweed is very productive. The borough has sent two members to the House of Commons since the reign of Mary. Before the municipal reform, Berwick was a free town, independent of both Scotland and England; but it is now constituted an English county for all purposes except parliamentary elections. Pop. of town, 8731; with its suburbs, 13,282.

Berwickshire, a county of Scotland. See BERWICK.

Ber′wyn, a post-office of Chester co., Pa., at Reeseville.

Berytus, the Latin name of BEYROOT.

Berzelia, bęr-zeel′yą, a post-village of Columbia co., Ga., on the Georgia Railroad, 20 miles W. of Augusta. It has a church, and a manufactory of sash and blinds.

Berzocana de San Fulgencio, bêʀ-tho-kå′nå då sån fool-ʜên′the-o, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 6 miles N.E. of Logrosan. Pop. 1452.

Besalu, bå-så-loo′, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 15 miles N. by W. of Gerona. Pop. 1400.

Besançon, bęh-zôɴᵍ‵sôɴᵍ′ (anc. *Veson′tio*), a city of France, capital of the department of Doubs, 50 miles E. of Dijon, on the Doubs, and on the Canal of the Rhone and Rhine, at the junction of several railways. It is a strongly fortified city, and is well built. The chief edifices are a Gothic cathedral, court-house, town hall, college, arsenal, hospital, barracks, theatre, public library, and museum. There are many Roman antiquities, comprising a triumphal arch and the remains of an aqueduct and amphitheatre. It is an archbishop's see, and the seat of an *académie universitaire*, diocesan school, academy of sciences and arts, schools of artillery and medicine, and deaf and dumb institutions. It is the centre of an extensive manufacture of watches, jewelry, artificial flowers, porcelain, druggets, carpets, and iron wire, and has large breweries. It has a large trade. This city is very ancient, and was a fortified place in the time of Cæsar. It was ceded to Spain by the peace of Westphalia. It was twice taken by Louis XIV., and was united to France in 1678. Pop. in 1876, 54,404.

Besborough (bês′bŭr-rụh) **Island,** Alaska, is in Norton Sound, about lat. 64° 6′ N., lon. 161° 10′ W.

Bes′emer's Depot, a post-hamlet of Tompkins co., N.Y., on the Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, 5 miles S. of Ithaca.

Bes′et, a station in Ford co., Ill., on the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, 11 miles S.W. of Gilman.

Beshek, bå-shek′, or **Betschik,** båt-shik′ (anc. *Bolbe*), a lake of Turkey, in Macedonia, a little E. of the Gulf of Orphano, and 20 miles E. of Salonica. Length, about 14 miles; breadth, 4 miles.

Beshetsk, bå‵shêtsk′, or **Bjeshetsk,** b′yå‵shêtsk′, a town of Russia, government and 70 miles N.N.W. of Tver. Pop. 4621.

Beshika, Bechika, bĕsh′ę-kå, or **Bes′ika,** a bay or roadstead, between the coast of Asia Minor and the N. end of the isle of Tenedos.

Besidiæ, the ancient name of BISIGNANO.

Besigheim, bå′sīɢ-hīme‵, a town of Würtemberg, at the confluence of the Neckar and the Enz, on a railway, 15 miles N. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2364.

Besika Bay, Asia Minor. See BESHIKA.

Besni, bês′nee (anc. *Nisus?*), a town of Asia Minor, 30 miles W.N.W. of Someisat. Pop. 10,000.

Besoeki, a town and province of Java. See BEZOEKI.

Bessan, bês-sôɴᵍ′, a town of France, department of Hérault, 11 miles E. of Béziers, on the Hérault. Pop. 2537.

Bessarabia, bês-są-rå′be-ą or bês-så-rå′be-å, a government of Russia, bounded E. by the government of Kherson, N.E. and N. by Podolia, W. by the Pruth, and S. by the Danube and Black Sea. Area, 18,297 square miles. The surface is uniformly low and flat, except in the N., where it is traversed by some of the contreforts of the Carpathians; the climate is healthy, and the soil very fertile. The principal rivers are the Pruth on the W. and the Dniester on the E. frontier. Wheat, barley, maize, millet, tobacco, hemp, and flax are raised, as well as all kinds of fruit, and wines of good quality; but the greater proportion of profitable land is in pasturage. The manufactures are nearly confined to soap, leather, candles, and spirituous liquors. The principal exports are wool, cattle, tallow, salt, and cheese. The chief towns are Kishenev, Bender, Akerman, Ismail, and Kilia. Bessarabia was ceded by Turkey to Russia in 1812; by the peace of 1856 a portion was united to Roumania; but this was reclaimed by Russia in 1878. Pop. 1,348,932.

Bessasstadir, bês-sås-tå′deer?, or **Bessestad,** bês′-sęs-tåd‵, a small town of Iceland, on the sea-coast, S.W. of Reikiavik, with a gymnasium and a library.

Besse, bêss, a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 20 miles S.S.W. of Clermont. Pop. 1939.

Besse, a village of France, department of Var, 7 miles S.E. of Brignoles. Pop. 1752.

Bess′emer, a station on the Cincinnati & Terre Haute Railroad, at the crossing of the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 32 miles E.S.E. of Terre Haute, Ind.

Bessemer, a post-hamlet of Athens co., O., in York township, connected by a short branch with the Hocking Valley Railroad. It has an iron-furnace.

Bessemer, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and on the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad, 10 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg.

Bessenay, bês‵sęh-nå′, a village of France, department of Rhône, 13 miles W. of Lyons. Pop. 2100.

Bessé-sur-Braye, bês‵så′-süʀ-brå, a town of France, department of Sarthe, 6 miles S. of St.-Calais. Pop. 2156.

Bessines, bês‵seen′, a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, on a railway, 10 miles E. of Bellac. Pop. 2701.

Bessungen, bês-soong′ęn, a southern suburb of the city of Darmstadt, in Hesse, Germany. Pop. 5795.

Bess′ville, a post-hamlet of Bollinger co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 125 miles S. of St. Louis.

Best, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., in Washington township, on the Berks & Lehigh Railroad, 5 miles S. of Slatington. It has a church.

Best Bot′tom, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Mo., on the Missouri River, 1½ miles from Gasconade Station. It has 2 churches.

Bestieros, a town of Portugal. See TONDELLA.

Best′land, a post-office of Essex co., Va.

Best's, a station in Wayne co., N.C., on the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, 9 miles E.S.E. of Goldsborough.

Besuki, a town of Java. See BEZOEKI.

Besulpore, a town of India. See BEESULPOOR.

Besztercze-Banya, Hungary. See NEUSOHL.

Be′ta, a post-office of Fulton co., O., about 30 miles W.S.W. of Toledo.

Bet′aghstown (vulgar, *Bettystown*), a village of Ireland, co. of Meath, on the coast, 3 miles by rail E.S.E. of Drogheda.

Betaisor, bå-tī-sore′, a town and place of pilgrimage in British India, 35 miles S.E. of Agra, on the Jumna. Near it are remains of an ancient Hindoo city.

Betanzos, bå-tån′thoce (anc. *Fla′vium Brigan′tium*), a town of Spain, 10 miles S.E. of Corunna, on the river of the same name, near the Bay of Betanzos. Pop. 5832.

Betchuannas, a nation of Africa. See BECHUANAS.

Beteta, bå-tå′tå, a village of Spain, 48 miles N.N.E. of Cuenca. It has mineral springs. Pop. 1100.

Bethab′ara, a Moravian village of Forsyth co., N.C., 5 miles from Salem. It has a church.

Be‵thal′to, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 8 miles E. of Alton. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a printing-office, and 2 flour-mills. Coal is found here.

Betha′nia, a post-village of Forsyth co., N.C., 8 miles N.W. of Salem, and about 40 miles N. of Salisbury. It has 2 churches and a tobacco-factory.

Bethany, beth′ą-ne (Arab. *El-Azireeh* or *Lazareeyeh*), a village of Palestine, on the E. slope of the Mount of Olives, 2 miles E. of Jerusalem. It is now a poor place, inhabited by some 20 families. The inhabitants show the pretended sites of the houses of Lazarus, of Martha, of Simon the leper, and of Mary Magdalene. The alleged tomb of Lazarus, a large excavation in the rock, is also pointed out. Of Bethphage, a village formerly a little farther E., no trace exists.

Beth′any, a post-office of Pickens co., Ala.

Bethany, a post-township of New Haven co., Conn., about 9 miles N.N.W. of New Haven, is bounded on the W. by Naugatuck River. It has 3 churches. Pop. 1135.

Bethany, or **New Bethany,** a post-village of Jefferson co., Ga., on the Ogeechee River, and on the Central Railroad, 86 miles E. of Macon. It has 3 churches, a lumber-mill, and several stores.

Bethany, a hamlet in South Fork township, Christian co., Ill., 6 miles S.W. of Edinburg Station. It has a church.

Bethany, a post-hamlet of Moultrie co., Ill., on the Chicago & Illinois Southern Railroad, 23 miles N.W. of Mattoon. It has 2 churches and a flouring-mill.

Bethany, Bartholomew co., Ind. See South Bethany.

Bethany, a hamlet of Parke co., Ind., about 34 miles N.N.E. of Terre Haute.

Bethany, a post-village of Osborne co., Kansas, in Bethany township, on the North Fork of Solomon River, about 50 miles N. of Russell. It has 2 churches.

Bethany, a post-office of Owen co., Ky.

Bethany, a post-village of Caddo parish, La., 6 miles from Greenwood Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Bethany, a township of Gratiot co., Mich. Pop. 1063.

Bethany, a post-village, capital of Harrison co., Mo., in Bethany township, and on Big Creek, about 62 miles N.E. of St. Joseph. It has 2 banks, 3 churches, a high school, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. about 1200; of township, 2460.

Bethany, a hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., at Holmdel Station on the New York & Long Branch Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of South Amboy.

Bethany, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., in Bethany township, about 38 miles E. of Buffalo, and 7 miles S.S.E. of Batavia. It has 2 or 3 stores. The township contains a village named Linden, and has 5 churches and a population of 1573.

Bethany, a post-office of Davidson co., N.C.

Bethany, a township of Iredell co., N.C. Pop. 506.

Bethany, a post-village of Butler co., O., in Liberty township, about 10 miles E. of Hamilton. It has 2 churches. Pop. 98.

Bethany, a post-borough of Wayne co., Pa., 3 or 4 miles N. of Honesdale. It has 3 churches. Pop. 202.

Bethany (Tarr's Post-Office), a village of Westmoreland co., Pa., in East Huntingdon township, on the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, 11 miles S. by E. of Greensburg. It has a church, a distillery, a flour-mill, a coal-mine, and about 40 houses.

Bethany, a post-office of York co., S.C.

Bethany, a post-village of Brooke co., W. Va., about 15 miles N.E. of Wheeling, and 6 miles E. of the Ohio River. It has 2 churches. Here is Bethany College (Christian), which was founded in 1841 by Alexander Campbell, and has 9 professors and about 125 students.

Bethany, a post-village in Durham co., Ontario, 24 miles by rail N.N.W. of Port Hope. It has a weekly newspaper and 3 churches. Pop. 300.

Bethany Church, a post-hamlet of Iredell co., N.C., 6 or 7 miles N.E. of Statesville. It has a church and an academy.

Bethayres, beth‵airz′, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the Yardleyville Branch of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 12 miles N. by E. of Philadelphia, at the crossing of the Philadelphia & Newtown Railroad.

Bethel, bĕth′el (Arab. *Beiteen* or *Beitin*, bà‵teen′), a ruined town of Palestine, 10 miles N. of Jerusalem. Its remains consist of many ruined churches and a large reservoir, the whole covering three or four acres on a hill-summit.

Beth′el, a post-hamlet of Wilcox co., Ala., about 50 miles S.W. of Selma. It has 2 churches and 2 stores.

Bethel, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., in Bethel township, and on the Danbury & Norwalk Railroad, at its junction with the Shepaug Railroad, 3 miles S.E. of Danbury, and about 28 miles W. by N. from New Haven. It has a graded school, 3 churches, and extensive manufactures of hats, boots, shoes, tin-ware, and bandboxes. Pop. of township, 2311.

Bethel, a hamlet of Glynn co., Ga., 7 miles N.E. of Waynesville.

Bethel, a township of McDonough co., Ill. Pop. 1040. It contains a part of Fandon.

Bethel, a post-village of Morgan co., Ill., in Bethel township, 1 mile from Chapin Station, and 11 miles W. of Jacksonville. It has 2 churches and a steam mill. Pop. of the township, 1468.

Bethel, a township of Posey co., Ind. Pop. 581.

Bethel, a post-village of Wayne co., Ind., in Franklin township, about 12 miles N.N.E. of Richmond. It has several churches.

Bethel, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Iowa, about 30 miles N.E. of Waverly. Pop. of Bethel township, 484.

Bethel, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Kansas, on Middle Creek, 18 miles from Florence. Limestone is found here.

Bethel, a post-hamlet of Bath co., Ky., 12 miles S.E. of Carlisle, and about 40 miles N.E. of Lexington. It has 2 churches.

Bethel, a post-village and summer resort of Bethel township, Oxford co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 70 miles N.N.W. of Portland. It contains an academy, a savings-bank, several churches, and a superior hotel. It has manufactures of lumber, leather, starch, &c. It is surrounded by fine mountain scenery. The township has 6 churches. Pop. 2286.

Bethel, a post-township of Branch co., Mich., about 65 miles S.S.W. of Lansing. It is intersected by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. Pop. 1348.

Bethel, a post-office of Anoka co., Minn., in Bethel township, about 30 miles N. of Minneapolis. Pop. of the township, 310.

Bethel, a post-office of Jones co., Miss.

Bethel, a post-village of Shelby co., Mo., on North River, 5 miles N. of Shelbyville, and about 38 miles W.N.W. of Hannibal. It has 2 churches, a steam flour-mill, and a tannery. Pop. about 300; of Bethel township, 1224.

Bethel, a village of Herkimer co., N.Y., 8 miles S. of Little Falls. It has a cheese-factory and one church. Pop. 75.

Bethel, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Bethel township, 10 miles from Cochecton Railroad Station, and about 50 miles W. by N. from Newburg. It has a church. The township contains villages named Mongaup Valley and White Lake. Butter is its staple product. Pop. 2674.

Bethel, a township of Cabarrus co., N.C. Pop. 1095.

Bethel, a township of Perquimans co., N.C. Pop. 1128. The hamlet of Bethel, 5 miles S. of Hertford, has a church and 2 mills.

Bethel, a post-office of Pitt co., N.C.

Bethel, a township of Clark co., O. Pop. 3086. It contains Donnelsville, Medway, and New Carlisle.

Bethel, a post-village of Clermont co., O., in Tate township, about 28 miles E. by S. from Cincinnati, and 11 miles from New Richmond. It has 4 churches, a tannery, a grist-mill, a brush-factory, a cigar-factory, &c. Pop. 634.

Bethel, a township of Miami co., O. Pop. 1801. It contains Brandt and Charleston.

Bethel, a township of Monroe co., O. Pop. 1284. It contains Lebanon and Masterton.

Bethel, a station in Tuscarawas co., O. See Haunsburg.

Bethel, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Oregon, 10 or 11 miles N.W. of Salem. It has 2 churches.

Bethel, a post-township of Berks co., Pa., about 22 miles W.N.W. of Reading. It comprises part of the Kittatinny Mountain. Pop. 2285.

Bethel, a township of Delaware co., Pa. Pop. 554. It contains Booth's Corner and Chelsea, and has 2 churches. Clayton, Del., 3 miles distant, is the nearest station.

Bethel, a township of Fulton co., Pa. Pop. 861.

Bethel, a township of Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. 2272. It contains Fredericksburg.

Bethel, a borough of Mercer co., Pa., in Shenango township, 7 miles by rail S.E. of Sharpsburg. It has a steam grist-mill, a planing-mill, a saw-mill, and coal-hoisting works. Coal abounds here. Here is Wheeler Post-Office.

Bethel, a hamlet in Hopkinton township, Washington co., R.I., is ½ mile from Ashaway village, and has a woollen-mill. Pop. 60.

Bethel, a post-hamlet of York co., S.C., in Bethel township, 4 miles from Smith's Turn-Out. It has a church and the Bethel Academy. Pop. of the township, 2330.

Bethel, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Tenn., about 45 miles S. of Columbia.

Bethel, McNairy co., Tenn. See Bethel Springs.

Bethel, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., Tex., about 20 miles W.N.W. of Palestine.

Bethel, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., in Bethel township, on White River, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, 37 miles S. of Montpelier. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and manufactures of ivory buttons, flour, and lumber. Pop. of the township, 1817.

Bethel, a post-office of Mercer co., W. Va.

Bethel Academy, a post-office and academy of Fauquier co., Va., 4 miles from Warrenton.

Bethel Church, Claiborne co., Miss., is 13 miles S.W. of Port Gibson. Here is a church.

Bethel City, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Iowa, in Clay township, 2 miles from Tracy Station. It has a church.

Bethel College. See MACKENZIE, Tenn.

Bethel Corners, a post-hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y., in Ira township, 2½ miles from Ira Station. It has a church.

Bethel Hill, a post-hamlet of Person co., N.C., 12 miles from South Boston, Va. It has an academy.

Bethel Springs, a post-hamlet of Union parish, La., 60 miles N.W. of Monroe. It has a church, a high school, a tannery, and a saw-mill.

Bethel Springs, a post-village of McNairy co., Tenn., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, at Bethel Station, 23 miles N. of Corinth, Miss. It has a church, a high school or academy, and a grist-mill. Pop. about 300.

Bethel Station, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad, 48 miles N.E. of Newburg. It has 2 churches.

Bethes'da, a town of Brecknockshire, Wales, 4 miles S.S.E. of Bangor. It has slate-works. Pop. 6297.

Bethes'da, a post-office of Montgomery co., Md.

Bethesda, a post-village of Belmont co., O., at Burr's Mill Railroad Station. It has 3 churches and a graded school. Pop. about 400.

Bethesda, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., in Martic township, 2½ miles from McCall's Ferry, which is on the Susquehanna River. It has a church.

Bethesda, a township of Marion co., S.C. Pop. 767.

Bethesda, a township of York co., S.C. Pop. 2997.

Bethesda, a post-hamlet of Williamson co., Tenn., 8 miles from Thompson Railroad Station. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Bethgelert, a parish of Wales. See BEDDGELART.

Beth-Ho'ron, UPPER and LOWER (Arab. *Beitoor-el-Foka*, bå'toor'-el-fō'kå, and *Beitoor-el-Tahta*, bå'toor'-el-tåh'tå), two villages of Palestine, 9 miles N.W. of Jerusalem. In the former are some traces of ancient walls, a reservoir, &c., and between the two villages is a pass, down which Joshua drove the Amorite kings (Joshua x. 1–11), and through which has always been the main route for heavy transport between Jerusalem and the coast.

Beth'ia, a township of Marion co., S.C. Pop. 767.

Bethlehem, bĕth'le-hem (*Beit-el-Lehm*, the "house of bread"), a city of Palestine, memorable as the birthplace of the Founder of Christianity. It stands 5½ miles S.W. of Jerusalem. Its people are nearly all Christians, who have successfully resisted Turkish oppression. It is a large, straggling village, with one broad street, at the extremity of which there is a magnificent church, erected in the fourth century by the Empress Helena, over the site (the "Grotto of the Nativity") traditionally celebrated for the birth of the Saviour, and attached to which are large convents, belonging to Roman Catholics, Greeks, and Armenians. All around are a multitude of chapels, erected as memorials of events commemorated in sacred history, and numerous reservoirs and springs to which sacred traditions are attached. On the W. side of the town are the remains of the ancient aqueduct which conveyed water to Jerusalem from several pools near Bethlehem. The country around is extremely fruitful, to which circumstance, doubtless, the town originally owed its name. Pop. 3000.

Beth'lehem, a post-township of Litchfield co., Conn., about 30 miles N.W. of New Haven. It has 3 churches, a woollen-mill, &c. Pop. 750.

Bethlehem, a township of Cass co., Ind. Pop. 993.

Bethlehem, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Ind., on the Ohio River, about 18 miles below Madison. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 50. Pop. of Bethlehem township, 763.

Bethlehem, former name of Carmel, Hamilton co., Ind.

Bethlehem, a post-village of Wayne co., Iowa, in Union township, about 50 miles W.S.W. of Ottumwa. It has 2 churches and a mill.

Bethlehem, a station in Hardin co., Ky., on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, 43 miles S. of Louisville. Here is St. John Post-Office.

Bethlehem, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ky., about 45 miles E.N.E. of Louisville.

Bethlehem, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Md., 7 miles from Easton, and 2 miles from the Choptank. It has a church.

Bethlehem, a post-office of Benton co., Miss.

Bethlehem, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., in Bethlehem township, on the Ammonoosuc River, 3 miles from Bethlehem Station on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad (Mt. Washington Branch), 124 miles N. of Concord, and 22 miles W. of Mt. Washington. It has a superior hotel, the Sinclair House, and several large boarding-houses. Pop. of the township, 998.

Bethlehem, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., in Bethlehem township, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey (at Valley Station), about 12 miles from Easton, Pa. The township has 5 churches. It contains a village named Bloomsbury. Pop. of township, 2211.

Bethlehem, a township of Albany co., N.Y. Pop. 3763. It is contiguous to the city of Albany. See BETHLEHEM CENTRE. Bethlehem Station is on the Athens & Schenectady Railroad, 22 miles from Schenectady.

Bethlehem, a township of Coshocton co., O. Pop. 850. It contains Warsaw.

Bethlehem, a township of Stark co., O. Pop. 2148. It contains Navarre.

Bethlehem, a post-borough and summer resort of Northampton co., Pa., is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Lehigh River, and in Bethlehem township, 5 miles E. of Allentown, 55 miles N. of Philadelphia, and 12 miles S.W. of Easton. It is the N. terminus of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, which here connects with the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad. The Lehigh & Lackawanna Railroad extends from this place northward. It was founded by the Moravians in 1741, and has a school called Moravian Seminary for Young Ladies, and a Moravian theological seminary. One daily and 2 weekly newspapers, and a monthly Moravian periodical in German, are published here. Bethlehem has 2 national banks, 11 churches, and several breweries, tanneries, and mills. A bridge across the river connects this town with South Bethlehem, the seat of Lehigh University (Protestant Episcopal), which was founded in 1866 by Asa Packer, who gave it an endowment of $500,000. In the vicinity are zinc-works, iron-furnaces, rolling-mills, &c. Pop. 4512; or, including South Bethlehem, 8068.

Bethlehem, a post-office of Clarendon co., S.C.

Bethlehem Centre, a post-hamlet of Albany co., N.Y., in Bethlehem township, 5 miles S.W. of Albany.

Bethlehem Hollow, a post-office of Grafton co., N.H., is at Bethlehem Station on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad. See BETHLEHEM.

Beth'nal Green, an Eastern suburb of London, co. of Middlesex, England. Pop. 120,104.

Beth'page, a post-office of McDonald co., Mo.

Bethpage, a village in Oyster Bay township, Queens co., N.Y., on the Long Island Central Railroad, 31 miles S.E. from Long Island City. It has manufactures of brick.

Bethpage, a post-village of Sumner co., Tenn., 11 miles N. of Gallatin. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a tobacco-factory.

Bethpage Junction, in Queens co., N.Y., is on the Central Railroad, 29 miles from Long Island City, at the junction of the Bethpage Branch.

Bethsaida (bĕth-sā'ị-dạ) **of Galilee,** an ancient town of Palestine, which probably stood on the shore of Lake Tiberias; but its site is undetermined.

Bethsaida of Gauloni'tis (afterwards *Ju'lias*) was on the N.E. side of Lake Tiberias, 21 miles S. of Paneas; it is now wholly in ruins.

Bethshan, a village of Palestine. See BEISAN.

Beth-She'mesh, an ancient city of Palestine, the remains of which are supposed by Robinson to be at *Ain Shems*, a village 15 miles W.S.W. of Jerusalem, where are extensive ancient ruins.

Béthune, bå'tün', a strongly fortified town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, at a railway junction, 20 miles N.N.W. of Arras. It has a castle, college, Gothic church, and commerce in cheese, grain, oil, and lint. Pop. 4594.

Bet'ick, in Central Asia, is an important ferry across the Amoo-Darya, 60 miles S.W. of Bokhara. The river here is 650 yards across and from 25 to 29 feet in depth.

Betisbooka, or **Betisbouka,** bå-tis-boo'kå, a considerable river of Madagascar, enters Mozambique Channel (Bembatooka Bay) on its N.W. coast. About 15 miles from its mouth it enlarges into a gulf with numerous islands.

Betlis, or **Bedlis,** Asiatic Turkey. See BITLIS.

Betluga, or **Betlouga.** See VETLOOGA.

Betogabra, a city of Palestine. See ELEUTHEROPOLIS.

Betsiamites, bĕt'se-å'meet', or **Bersimis,** bĕr'se'-mee', a river in Saguenay co., Quebec, falls into the estuary of the St. Lawrence, 200 miles below Quebec. At its mouth are great deposits of black iron-sand. The Betsiamites produces very large salmon. See BERSIMIS.

Bettemburg, bĕt'tĕm-bŭrg', a village of the Netherlands, at a railway junction, 5 miles S.S.W. of Luxemburg. Pop. 1210.

Bettendorf, bĕt′tęn-dorf`, a village of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, 3 miles N.E. of Diekirch. Pop. 1100.

Bettenhausen, bĕt′tęn-hŏw`zęn, a village of Prussia, in Nieder-Hessen, on the Losse. Pop. 1103.

Bettenhausen, a village of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, on the Herpf, near Meiningen. Pop. 804.

Bet′terton, a hamlet and shipping-point of Kent co., Md., on Chesapeake Bay, 4½ miles from Still Pond Railroad Station. It has a church and a steamboat-landing.

Bettiah, bęt-tee′ạ, a town of India, Chumparun district, Bengal, 95 miles N.N.W. of Patna. It is the residence of the Maharajah of Bettiah, and has a Catholic mission and a dispensary. Pop. 19,708.

Bet′tieville, a post-village of Shelby co., Tenn., 2½ miles from Woodstock Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Bettlern, a town of Bohemia. See Zebrak.

Betts′burg, a hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., 2 miles from Afton.

Bettschwanden, bĕtch′wån-dęn, a village of Switzerland, 7 miles S.S.W. of Glarus, on the Linth. Pop. 231.

Betts′ville, a post-village of Seneca co., O., in Liberty township, on the Toledo, Tiffin & Eastern Railroad, 9 miles N.N.W. of Tiffin, and 33 miles from Toledo. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a planing-mill, and a sash- and blind-factory. Pop. 500.

Betwah, bĕt′wå, a river of Hindostan, rises in the Vindhyan Mountains, Bhopaul, flows mostly N.E., and, after a total course of 360 miles, joins the Jumna, 30 miles E.S.E. of Kalpee.

Betul, a district and town of India. See Baitool.

Betulletum, the Latin name of La Biolle.

Beulah, bū′lạ, a post-office of Lee co., Ala.

Beulah, a post-hamlet of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, at its junction with the Iowa Eastern Railroad (narrow gauge), 10 miles W. of McGregor.

Beulah, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Kansas, in Sheridan township, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, 31 miles S. by W. of Fort Scott. It has a high school.

Beulah, a village of Bolivar co., Miss., 5 miles from Riverton Railroad Station. It has 2 churches and a jail. It was once the capital of the county.

Beulah, a post-office of Union co., Miss.

Beulah, a township of Johnston co., N.C. Pop. 1105.

Beulah, a post-office of Greene co., Tenn., on the French Broad River.

Beulah, Goochland co., Va. See Bula.

Beulah, a post-office of Prince William co., Va.

Beulahville, a post-office of King William co., Va.

Beulaville, bū′lạ-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Duplin co., N.C., in Limestone township, 17 miles from Magnolia.

Beusichem, bö′ze-Kĕm`, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 7 miles N.W. of Thiel. Pop. 1731.

Beutelsbach, boi′tęls-båK`, a town of Würtemberg, on the Beutel, 10 miles E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1377.

Beuthen, boi′tęn, a town of Prussian Silesia, 50 miles by rail S.E. of Oppeln, near the Polish frontier. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, glass, earthenwares, and zinc-wares. Pop. 15,710.

Beuthen, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Oder, and on a railway, 13 miles W.N.W. of Glogau. It has manufactures of cloths and straw hats. Pop. 3826.

Beuzeville, buz`veel′, a town of France, in Eure, 7 miles W. of Pont-Audemer. Pop. 2455.

Bevagna, bå-vån′yå, a town of Italy, 18 miles S.E. of Perugia. Pop. 481.

Be′vans, a post-office of Sussex co., N.J., 7 miles from Branchville Station.

Bevedero, bå-vå-då′ro, a considerable lake in the Argentine Republic, province of Mendoza, between lat. 32° 45′ and 34° 17 S., lon. 66° and 66° 32′ W. It is composed of two distinct portions, called the Greater and the Less Bevedero, connected by a river-channel about 8 miles long. The smallest, and most northerly, measures about 22 by 15 miles; and the larger, 40 miles from N. to S., and from 3 to 25 miles from E. to W.

Bev′eland (North and South) (Dutch pron. bå′vęlånt`), two islands of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, in the mouth of the Scheldt, divided westward by a narrow channel from the island of Walcheren. Estimated aggregate area, 120 square miles. South Beveland is the largest and most fertile, and has on it the town of Goes, the capital, and Fort Bath.

Bevensen, bå′vęn-sęn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 13 miles by rail S.S.E. of Lüneburg. Pop. 1613.

Beveren, a town of Belgium. See Bevern.

Beverley, bĕv′ęr-le, a borough of England, co. of York, capital of the East Riding, with a station on the Hull & Bridgewater Railway, 9 miles N.N.W. of Hull. The minster, or college church, was founded about A.D. 700, by the Archbishop of York, St. John of Beverley. The present structure is remarkable for elegance and extent: its W. front has been considered the finest specimen of the perpendicular Gothic in England. St. Mary's church is also a magnificent structure. The town has a very ancient grammar-school, a blue-coat school, a hospital for widows, with numerous other charities, varied manufactures, a theatre, reading-rooms, a mechanics' institution, and a fine market-cross. Its trade is facilitated by a canal communicating with the river Hull. It is the seat of a Catholic bishop. Pop. 10,218.

Beverley, a village of Ontario. See Delta.

Beverloo, bå`vęr-lō′, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 12 miles N.W. of Hasselt. Pop. 1140.

Bev′erly, a post-hamlet of Sebastian co., Ark., 12 miles from Alma Railroad Station. It has a steam flouring-mill.

Beverly, a post-village of Adams co., Ill., in Beverly township, about 25 miles E.S.E. of Quincy. It has a church and a town hall. Pop. of township, 1173.

Beverly, a post-hamlet of Christian co., Ky., 8 miles from Hopkinsville. It has a church and a high school.

Beverly, a station in Somerset co., Md., on the Eastern Shore Railroad, 18 miles N.N.E. of Crisfield.

Beverly, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Beverly township, on a bay or inlet of the Atlantic, and on the Eastern Railroad, 18 miles N.E. of Boston, 2 miles N.N.E. of Salem, at the junction of the Gloucester & Rockport Branch. It is separated from Salem by an inlet of the sea, which is crossed by a bridge. It has a good harbor, a national bank, a savings-bank, a high school, a public library of 5000 volumes, a newspaper office, a masonic lodge, manufactures of shoes, carriages, morocco, potters' ware, bricks, machinery, and paper boxes. Many of the inhabitants are employed in navigation and the fisheries. Beverly owns about 30 vessels engaged in the cod-fishery. The township has 10 churches. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,300,000. Pop. of township, 7330.

Beverly, a post-office of Macon co., Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad (at Round Grove Station), 7 miles E. of Macon.

Beverly, Platte co., Mo. See Beverly Station.

Beverly, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., in Beverly township, on the Delaware River, 15 miles above Philadelphia, and on the Camden & Amboy Railroad. It contains 5 churches, a newspaper office, and numerous residences and cottages of persons who do business in Philadelphia. It has a boarding-school, and manufactures of oil-cloths, woollen goods, and ropes. Pop. 1418; of the township, 2438. Here is a monument to soldiers who were killed in the civil war.

Beverly, a post-hamlet of Anson co., N.C., 6 miles from Wadesborough. It has 2 churches.

Beverly, a post-village of Washington co., O., in Waterford township, on the Muskingum River, about 18 miles N.W. of Marietta. Small steamboats can ascend the river to this place. It has a national bank, the Beverly College (now used as an academy), 5 churches, 3 flouring-mills, 2 woollen-factories, a foundry, and a machine-shop. Pop. 814.

Beverly, a post-office of Coryell co., Tex.

Beverly, a post-village, capital of Randolph co., W. Va., on Tygart's Valley River, about 120 miles E.N.E. of Charleston. It is situated in a valley between two ridges of mountains, and contains 3 churches, the Beverly Academy, a newspaper office, and a lumber-mill.

Beverly Farms, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Beverly township, on the sea-coast, and on the Eastern Railroad (Gloucester Branch), 20 miles N.E. of Boston, and 6 miles from Salem. It has a church.

Beverly Station, a post-village of Platte co., Mo., on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, where it crosses the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Leavenworth. It is near the Missouri River. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and railroad repair-shops.

Bevern, bå′vęrn, or **Beveren,** bå′vęr-ęn, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 5 miles by rail W. of Antwerp. Pop. 6999.

Bevern, bå′vęrn, a village of Germany, duchy of Brunswick, 3 miles N.E. of Holzminden. Pop. 1919.

Beverungen, bå′vęr-ŏŏng`ęn, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 47 miles S.S.E. of Minden, on the Weser. Pop. 1659.

Beverwyk, or **Beverwijk,** bå′vęr-wik`, a town of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 7 miles by rail N. of Haarlem. Pop. 3203.

Bevier, bẹ-veer′, a flourishing post-village of Macon co., Mo., in Bevier township, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 75 miles W. of Hannibal, and 5 miles W. of Macon City. It has 7 churches, a chair-factory, and 5 coal-shafts. The coal-mines of Bevier are among the most valuable in Missouri. Pop. 833; of the township, 1531.

Bevilacqua, bå-ve-låk′kwå, a village of North Italy, 25 miles E. of Verona, with an old castle. Pop. 1483.

Bev′ill's Store, a post-office of Choctaw co., Ala.

Bev′ilport, a hamlet of Jasper co., Tex., on Angelina River, near its union with the Neches, 9 miles W. of Jasper. It has 3 warehouses, 3 stores, and 6 dwellings.

Bev′ington, a post-village of Madison co., Iowa, in Crawford township, on the Indianola & Winterset Branch Railroad, 12 miles E. of Winterset, and 30 miles (by rail) S.W. of Des Moines. It has 2 elevators for grain, 2 stores, &c.

Bev′insville, a village of Todd co., Ky., 20 miles from Allensville. It has 2 churches and a tobacco-factory.

Be′vis, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., O., in Colerain township, about 16 miles N.N.W. of Cincinnati. It has 1 church.

Bevis' Landing, Lewis co., Ky., is on the Ohio River, 18 miles below Portsmouth, O.

Bewdley, būd′lee (originally, *Beaulieu*), a borough of England, co. and 14 miles N.N.W. of Worcester, on two railways, and on the Severn, across which it communicates with its suburb, Wribbenhall, by a bridge. It is the seat of active manufactures. Pop. 3021.

Bew′leyville, a post-village of Breckenridge co., Ky., 18 miles from Muldraugh. It has 2 churches.

Bex, bå, a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, near the right bank of the Rhone, 26 miles by rail S.E. of Lausanne. It has salt-works and sulphur baths. Pop. 2453.

Bexar, bå-ar′ or bå-ʜar′, a county in the S. central part of Texas, has an area of about 1400 square miles. It is intersected by the Medina River, and bounded on the N.E. by the Cibolo River. The surface is hilly or undulating; the soil is partly fertile. A large portion of the county is prairie, which produces pasture for numerous cattle. Capital, San Antonio. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,281,672. Pop. in 1870, 16,043, of whom 10,766 were natives and 5277 were foreigners. It is partly intersected by the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad.

Bex′ar, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ala., 40 miles N.E. of Aberdeen, Miss. It has a church.

Beyas, a river of the Punjab. See BEAS.

Beyed, bå‵ĕd′, a lofty mountain in Abyssinia, kingdom of Tigré; lat. 13° 18′ N., lon. 38° 40′ E. It is covered with perpetual snow. Estimated height, 16,000 feet.

Beyerland, bī′ẹr-lånt‵, **Beigerland,** or **Beijerland,** an island of the Netherlands, between the Old Maas on the N. and Hollands-Diep on the S., 6 miles S. of Rotterdam. Among its villages are Old Beyerland, pop. 4750; New Beyerland, pop. 1350; and South Beyerland, pop. 1728. It is 19 miles long and 10 broad.

Beyhar, an old province of India. See BAHAR.

Beylah, a town of Beloochistan. See BELA.

Beylen, a village of the Netherlands. See BEILEN.

Beypasha, a river of India. See BEAS.

Beyra, a province of Portugal. See BEIRA.

Beyroot, Beyrout, Beirout, bå′root, or **Bairut** (Turk. pron. bī′root‵; that of the Arabs corresponds with the first; Gr. Βηρυτός; L. *Bery′tus*), a seaport town of Syria, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 57 miles W.N.W. of Damascus, and 3 miles S. of Cape Beyroot, which is in lat. 33° 50′ N., lon. 35° 26′ E. Its walls are about 3 miles in circumference, outside of which are suburbs equalling the town in extent. It has some large and well-supplied bazaars, a Protestant college for natives, a fine new aqueduct, affording a copious water-supply, and several mission-schools and convents. Streets narrow, but clean, it being plentifully furnished with springs; and it is said to have derived its original name from the Phœnician deity *Baal Beerith*, "lord of wells." Along the shore are some remains of antiquity, comprising mosaic pavements, columns, and a thick wall. The harbor, protected by a mole, is adapted only for small boats; but in the bay beyond it ships may anchor in from 6 to 11 fathoms, and appropriations have been made for a new artificial port. The town has important manufactures of silk stuffs, and also of gold and silver thread. Much raw silk is produced from the silk-worms raised in the immediate vicinity. Principal exports, silk, galls, madder, gums, paints, grain, rags, wool, sponges, oil-seeds, skins, and oils; imports, muslins, cottons, tin, hardware, cloths, and manufactures of Europe. Beyroot has a very heterogeneous population, derived from nearly all the nations of the Levant. No town in Syria can compare with it in recent growth. Its population in 1840 was about 15,000, but at present is estimated at from 75,000 to 100,000.

Bey-Sheher, Asia Minor. See BEG-SHEHER.

Bezdán, bĕz‵dån′, a town of Hungary, co. of Bács, on the Danube, 20 miles below Mohacz. A canal gives it steamboat communication with the Theiss. Pop. 7573.

Bezghina, a town of Russia. See NOVOFEDOROVKA.

Béziers, bå‵ze-å′ (anc. *Bæter′ræ*), a city of France, department of Hérault, on the Orb, and on several railways, 44 miles S.W. of Montpellier. It is built in a delightful situation, is remarkable for the salubrity of its climate, and has a Gothic church, a college, cavalry barracks, an aqueduct of Roman origin and ruins of a Roman amphitheatre, a public library, tribunal of commerce, agricultural society, and manufactures of silk, hosiery, glass, parchment, gloves, verdigris, and confectionery, with tanneries, and extensive brandy-distilleries; and it is the centre of a considerable trade. In 1209 this city was the scene of a barbarous massacre of the Albigenses. Pop. in 1876, 38,227.

Bezoeki, or **Bezuki,** bẹ-zoo′kee, a province of Java, occupying the whole E. end of that island. It is volcanic and mountainous. Pop. 318,478.

Bezoeki, or **Bezuki,** a town of Java, capital of the above province, on the Strait of Madura, 89 miles E.S.E. of Soerabaya. It has a good trade.

Bezons, bẹh-zôɴɢ′, a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 9 miles N. of Versailles, on the Seine. Pop. 1237.

Bezora, bå-zo′rå, a town of British India, in Madras, 40 miles N.W. of Masulipatam, on the Kistnah. There are here a mosque and numerous Hindoo temples.

Bhabua, b′hå‵boo‵å′, a town of Bengal, in Shahabad, 50 miles S.W. of Buxár. Pop. 5071.

Bhadrakh, a town of India. See BUDDRUCK.

Bhadreswar, b′håd-rĕs-war′, a town of Bengal, on the Hoogly, about 18 miles by rail N. of Calcutta. Pop. 7417.

Bhadrinath, b′håd-rin-åt′h′, a town of North Hindostan, Gurhwal, in a valley of the Himalayas, 80 miles N. of Almora, 10,294 feet above the sea, and remarkable for a temple which is visited annually by a great number of Hindoo pilgrims.

Bhadrinath, a peak of the Himalayas, 17 miles W. of the above town, and 23,441 feet in height. Lat. 30° 42′ N.: lon. 79° 15′ E.

B'hag, Bagh, or **Bhaugh,** b′håg or båɢ, a town of Beloochistan, province of Cutch-Gundava, at the S. entrance of the Bolan pass, 60 miles N.W. of Shikarpoor (in Sinde). Lat. 28° 56′ N.; lon. 67° 54′ E. Pop. about 10,000.

Bhagal, a state of India. See BAGUL.

Bhagalpur, in India. See BOGLIPOOR.

Bhagirathi, b′hå-ghe-rå′tee, two rivers of India: (1) one of the principal head-streams of the Ganges; (2) an important outlet of the Ganges, flows past Moorshedabad and Berhampoor, and at Nuddea takes the name of HOOGLY (which see). In its upper course it becomes shallow in the dry season, but it is a very important channel of trade.

Bhagwango′la, or **Bogwango′la,** a town of Bengal, on an old bed of the Ganges, 10 miles N.E. of Moorshedabad, is the seat of a large trade. New Bhagwangola, or Alatali, 5 miles northeastward, on the new bed of the Ganges, is a great mart for indigo-seed and country produce, the old town being reached by boats at high water only. Pop. about 4000.

Bhamo, b′hå‵mō′, or **Bhanmo,** b′hån‵mō′, a town of Burmah, on the Irrawaddy, 40 miles W. of the Chinese frontier, and 180 miles N.N.E. of Ava. It is enclosed by a stockade, and better built than most Burmese towns. It comprises 500 houses, inhabited by Chinese and Shans. Woollen, cotton, and silk goods are imported from China by winter caravans; and the Shan tribes, who resort to the town, exchange their native products for salt, rice, and *gnapee* (a sauce made of dried fish). OLD BHAMO, the original Shan town, is two days' journey farther up the Tapan, the nearest tributary of the Irrawaddy.

Bhandara, a district of India. See BHUNDARA.

Bhandere, b′han-deer′, a town of the Jhansi district, North-West Provinces, India. Pop. 7518.

Bhangi-Keel, b′hån′jee-keel, a town of the Bunnoo district, Punjab, British India. Pop. 5339.

Bhanpoora, b′hån-poo′rå, a walled town of India, in Indore, 38 miles E. of Neemutch, on the Rewah. It has a fort and palace of the Holkar. Pop. 20,000.

Bharahut, or **Bharahat,** b′hå-rå-hŭt′, a ruined city of India, 120 miles S.W. of Allahabad. Here are interesting remains of the Boodhist period.

Bharaich, b′hå-raitch′, a district of India, province of Oude, lat. 28° 23′–27° 4′ N., lon. 82° 11′–81° 9′ E. Area, 2398 square miles. Its centre is occupied by a plateau, a spur of the sub-Himalaya, at the foot of which is a marshy tract. Capital, Bharaich. Pop. 774,640.

Bharaich, or **Baraitche,** a town, capital of the above, on an affluent of the Goggra, 62 miles N.E. of Lucknow, is a place of great antiquity. It has manufactures of fire-works and native cloth. Pop. 18,889.

Bharko, b'har'ko, a town of India, Boglipoor district. Pop. 3046.

Bhartpur, or **Bharatpura,** India. See Bhurtpoor.

Bhat'gong', **Bhatgáon,** b'håt'gå-ŏn', or **Dhar'mapatan',** a town of India, in Nepaul, lat. 27° 37′ N., lon. 85° 22′ E., 9 miles E. of Khatmandoo. It is a great resort for Brahmans, and is reported to have many Sanscrit libraries. Pop. about 50,000.

Bhatneer, båt'neer', or **Bhutneer,** bŭt'neer', called also **Bhatniar** and **Bhutnair,** a town of India, in Bickaneer, 185 miles W.N.W. of Delhi. Lat. 29° 36′ N.; lon. 74° 12′ E. It is in a desert country, and was once the capital of the Bhatty people, a race of Mohammedan nomads.

Bhattiana, b'håt'tee-å'nå, or **Sirsa,** seer'så, a region which was formerly a district of the Punjab, India, now a part of the Hissar division. Area, 3121 square miles. Its people are largely of the Bhatty race. Chief town, Sirsa. Pop. in 1872, 210,795.

Bhaug, a town of Beloochistan. See B'hag.

Bhaugulpoor, in India. See Boglipoor.

Bhavaneswara, the ancient name of Bhobaneser.

Bhavani-Kudal, b'hå-vå'ne-koo-dål', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 58 miles N.E. of Coimbatoor, at the confluence of the Bhavani and Cavery Rivers. Here are famous temples of Vishnu and Siva.

Bhawan, a town of India. See Bhuwun.

Bhawanipoor, b'hå-wån-e-poor', a town of India, a few miles S.E. of Calcutta. It has several mission schools, a college, and a lunatic asylum for Europeans.

Bhawarah, b'hå-wå'rå, a village of India, Durbungah district, Bengal, ½ mile S. of Mudhoobunee. Pop. 2804.

Bhawlpoor, b'hawl'poor' or bawl'poor', written also **Bhawalpur,** **Bahawalpoor,** and **Da'odapoo'ra,** a native state of India, feudal to the British. Lat. 27° 41′–30° 25′ N.; lon. 69° 30′–73° 58′ E. Area, 22,000 square miles. Length, 310 miles; greatest breadth, 110 miles. It is level, and in part a desert, less than one-fifth being arable. Capital, Bhawlpoor. Pop. 472,791, chiefly Mohammedans.

Bhawlpoor, the capital of the above state, on a branch of the Ghara, and on a railway, 70 miles S. of Mooltan, and 140 miles N.W. of Bickaneer. Lat. 29° 26′ N.; lon. 71° 37′ E. Pop. about 20,000. It is enclosed by gardens and by a mud wall 4 miles in circumference. The houses are meanly constructed of brick, and the khan's residence is a very plain building. Hindoo weavers are numerous. Bhawlpoor is famous for its scarfs and turbans, manufactured by Hindoos; and chintzes and other cotton goods are woven here.

Bheels, beelz, a race of mountaineers of Hindostan, inhabiting the mountains of Candeish and the country along the Nerbudda from the plains of Newaur to those of Guzerat. They differ from the other natives in appearance and manners, are small, have dark complexions, go almost in a state of nudity, and are constantly armed with bows and arrows. They are very brave and warlike, and since the organization of the Bheel Corps by the Indian government they have abandoned predatory habits and are becoming cultivators of the ground.

Bheer, b'heer, a town of India, in Deccan, Nizam's dominion, 70 miles S.S.E. of Aurungabad.

Bhe'rah, a town of India, district and 30 miles N.E. of Shahpoor, on the Jhylum. Pop. 14,514.

Bhewannee, **Bhiwani,** bee-wŏn'nee, or **Bowanee,** bọ-wå'nee, a town of India, in the Rohtuk district. Lat. 28° 45′ N.; lon. 76° 14′ E. Pop. 32,254.

Bhilsa, a town of India. See Bilsa.

Bhimalaputana, the ancient name of Bimlipatam.

Bhimbur, or **Bhimbara,** India. See Bimber.

Bhingar, b'hin'gar', or **Bim'garh',** a town of India, in the Ahmednuggur district. Pop. 5752.

Bhirjan, beer'jån', **Beerjoon,** beer'joon', or **Mihrjan,** meer'jån', one of the easternmost towns of the Persian dominion, in the desert, 180 miles S. of Meshed. It comprises 4000 brick houses, several caravansaries, mosques, and baths, a citadel, and a governor's palace. It has a local repute for the excellence of its carpets; but its inhabitants bear a bad reputation for dishonesty and treachery.

Bhivapoor, b'hee-vå-poor', a town of India, district and 43 miles N.E. of Nagpoor. Pop. 4557.

Bhobaneser, b'ho-bån-ĕs'ẹr, or **Bhuvaneswar,** b'hoo-vån-es'war (anc. *Bhavaneswara*), a town of British India, district of Pooree, in Orissa, 16 miles S. of Cuttack. It has numerous remains of temples and sculptured figures, and a tower 180 feet in height. It is mostly in ruins, but has a good trade in rice and cloth, and is a place of pilgrimage for worshippers of Siva.

Bhoj'pore', or **Bhojpur,** b'hoj'poor', a town of the Shahabad district, Bengal, 8 miles by rail E. of Buxár. It is composed of two parts, Bhojpore Jadid (pop. 3890), and Bhojpore Kadim (pop. 3114), and is nearly contiguous to the larger town of Dumraon.

Bhon'gaon', or **Bhoe'gaon',** a town of India, district and 7 miles N.E. of Mynporee. Pop. 6231.

Bhooj, or **Bhuj,** b'hooj or booj, a strongly fortified city of Hindostan, capital of Cutch, and in a plain near its centre, 35 miles N. of the Gulf of Cutch. Lat. 23° 15′ N.; lon. 69° 52′ E. Pop. 30,000. Its white buildings, intermixed with date-groves, render it externally imposing; and its houses are mostly built within strong, walled enclosures, each presenting the appearance of a separate fort. It has a castellated palace with enamelled domes, numerous temples, a mausoleum, and other public buildings,—the whole enclosed by a wall flanked with towers and furnished with artillery. Bhooj is renowned in India for its manufactures in gold and silver. The fort of the Bhooj was taken by the British in 1819, and both port and town suffered considerably from an earthquake the same year.

Bhopaul, **Bhopál,** or **Bopaul,** bo'pawl, a native state of Central India, in Malwa. Lat. 22° 32′–23° 46′ N.: lon. 76° 25′–78° 50′ E. Length, 157 miles; breadth, 76 miles; area, 6764 square miles. It is uneven, and in part mountainous, but is fertile, and is regarded as the best governed native state in India. Capital, Bhopaul. Pop. 663,656.

Bhopaul, the capital of the above state, 105 miles E. of Oojein, is enclosed by a dilapidated stone wall, outside of which are some large pools, a fort, and a decayed suburb.

Bhot, a Hindoo name of Thibet.

Bhotan, or **Bhootan.** See Bootan.

Bhowanipoor, b'ho-wån-e-poor', a village or station of British India, 96 miles W. of Dinagepoor. Here a great annual fair is held, from April 7 to April 17, at which 100,000 persons often assemble.

Bhownugger, or **Bhaonagar,** b'hŏw'nŭg'gŭr, a seaport and native state of India, on the W. side of the Gulf of Cambay, 51 miles S.W. of Cambay. Area of state, 2784 square miles. Pop. 399,688.

Bhugwar, a river of Beloochistan. See Doostee.

Bhujee, b'hoo'jee, or boo'jee, a petty state of Hindostan, between the Sutlej and the Jumna. Pop. 9000.

Bhundara, or **Bhandara,** b'hŭn'då'rå', a district of the Central Provinces, British India. Lat. 20°–22° N.; lon. 79°–81° E. Area, 3922 square miles. It is largely covered with jungle, has many small lakes, and is infested by wild beasts. The district includes 25 little native tributary states, whose united area is 1509 square miles. Chief town, Bhundara. Pop. 564,819.

Bhundara, or **Bhandara,** a town, the capital of the above, 38 miles E. of Nagpoor, is a neat and healthy place, and has a good local trade. Pop. 11,433.

Bhurtpoor, or **Bhartpur,** b'hŭrt'poor', a state of Rajpootana, Upper India, lat. 26° 48′–27° 51′ N., lon. 76° 54′–77° 49′ E.; is 77 miles long and 50 miles broad; area, 1974 square miles. It is level and fertile, and affords iron. It is governed by a rajah under British supervision. Capital, Bhurtpoor. Pop. 743,710, chiefly Jats.

Bhurtpoor, or **Bhartpur,** b'hŭrt'poor', written also **Bharatpura,** a city, capital of the above, 33 miles W. of Agra. Lat. 27° 12′ N.; lon. 85° 49′ E. Pop. 100,000.

Bhutan, a country of Asia. See Bootan.

Bhutneer, a town of India. See Bhatneer.

Bhutsar, b'hŭt'sar', a town of India, Boglipoor district. Pop. 4633.

Bhuwun, b'hoo'wŭn', a town of the Mozuffernuggur district, North-West Provinces, British India. Pop. 8481.

Bhuvaneswar. See Bhobaneser.

Bia, bee'ŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Pesth, 10 miles S.W. of Buda, with a Reformed church. Pop. 1900.

Biagrasso, a town of Italy. See Abbiategrasso.

Biala, be-å'lå, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the river Biala, which separates it from Bielitz (which see). It is 43 miles W.S.W. of Cracow. Pop. 6535.

Biala, or **Bialo,** a town of Silesia. See Zulz.

Biala, a town of Russian Poland, government and 37 miles E.S.E. of Siedlec. Pop. 5662.

Bialla, be-ål'lå, a small town of East Prussia, 68 miles S. of Gumbinnen. Pop. 1637.

Bialykamien, be-å'le-kå-me-ĕn', a town of Austrian Galicia, 5 miles S.S.W. of Olesko. Pop. 3089.

Bialystok, be-ål'is-tŏk, **Bel'ostok,** or **Bielostok,**

b'yĕl'ŏs-tŏk, a town of Russian Poland, government and 52 miles by rail S.W. of Grodno. It has a gymnasium, a fine park, a palace, and many manufactures. Pop. 16,985.

Biana, be-ån'å, a town of Hindostan, in the Bhurtpoor dominions, 54 miles S.W. of Agra.

Biancavilla, be-ån'kå-vil'lå ("white villa"), a town of Sicily, 14 miles N.W. of Catania, on the declivity of Mount Etna. Exports grain, cotton, and silk. Pop. 12,631.

Bianco, be-ån'ko, or **Bianca,** be-ån'kå, an Italian word, signifying "white," and forming a part of numerous names, as Cape Bianco, "White Cape." See Cape Bianco.

Bianco, be-ån'ko, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 15 miles S.S.W. of Gerace. Pop. 1931. Bianco is also the name of some villages in Italy and the Ionian Islands.

Biandrate, be-ån-drå'tå, a village of Italy, 8 miles W. of Novara. Pop. 1386.

Bianze, be-ånd'zå, a town of Italy, province of Novara, 30 miles by rail N. of Turin. Pop. 3535.

Biapina, a mountain of Brazil. See Ibiapaba.

Biar, be-aʀ', a town of Spain, 30 miles N.W. of Alicante, with a castle and remains of fortifications. Pop. 2963.

Bi'ard Town, a village of Lamar co., Tex., 9 miles from Paris. It has a church and an academy.

Biarritz, be-aʀ`ʀits', a maritime village of France, on the Bay of Biscay, in Basses-Pyrénées, 5 miles by rail S.W. of Bayonne. Pop. 4660. It is a fashionable watering-place.

Biás, a river of India. See Beas.

Biasca, be-ås'kå, a town of Switzerland, in Ticino, 9 miles N. of Bellinzona. Pop. 871.

Bibb, a county in the central part of Alabama, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Cahawba River. The surface is hilly or undulating, and extensively covered with forests; the soil is partly fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Bituminous coal and iron ore are found in this county. The Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad touches the N.W. part of it. Capital, Centreville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,130,089. Pop. in 1870, 7469, of whom 7447 were natives and 22 were foreigners.

Bibb, a county in the central part of Georgia, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is intersected by the Ocmulgee River. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests; the soil is partly fertile. Cotton, maize, and sweet potatoes are the staple products of this county, which is traversed by the Central Georgia Railroad. Other railroads connect at Macon, the capital of the county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,222,508. Pop. in 1870, 21,255, of whom 20,492 were natives and 763 were foreigners.

Bibbiano, bĭb-be-å'no, a town of Italy, in Emilia, province and 10 miles W.S.W. of Reggio. Pop. 5020.

Bibbiena, bĭb-be-å'nå, a town of Italy, province and 16 miles N.N.W. of Arezzo. Pop. 5683.

Bibb Mills Station, a post-office of Bibb co., Ala., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, about 30 miles N. of Selma.

Bibbona, bib-bo'nå, a town of Italy, 6 miles S.E. of Cecina. Pop. 4645. There is a fort of the same name on the Mediterranean, 3½ miles S.W. of the town.

Bibb Springs, a post-office of Bibb co., Ala.

Bibb'ville, a post-hamlet of Bibb co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, about 28 miles E. of Tuscaloosa. It has a manufactory of fire-bricks.

Biberach, bee'bẹr-åᴋ`, a town of Würtemberg, on the Riss, 23 miles by rail S.S.W. of Ulm. Pop. 7091, engaged in weaving, bleaching, tanning, and fur-dressing, and in making toys, lace, beer, paper, bells, etc.

Biberach, a village of Baden, on the Kinzig, 10 miles S.S.E. of Offenburg. Pop. 1245.

Biberich, a village of Prussia. See Biebrich.

Bibiana, be-be-å'nå, a village of Italy, 5 miles W. of Cavor. Pop. 3172.

Bi'ble Grove, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ill., in Bible Grove township, 9 miles N.E. of Louisville. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 998.

Bible Grove, a post-office of Scotland co., Mo., 10 miles from Downing Railroad Station.

Bible Hill, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Tenn. It has a church.

Bib'lis, a village of Hesse, on a railway, 9 miles N.W. of Heppenheim. Pop. 2229.

Bibracte, the ancient name of Autun.

Bibrax Suessionum, supposed ancient name of Laon.

Bic, bĭk, or **Sainte-Cécile-de-Bic,** såɴt-så`seel'-dẹh-bĭk, a post-village in Rimouski co., Quebec, with a fine harbor on the St. Lawrence, 181½ miles by rail below Quebec, and 9 miles W. of Rimouski. Pop. 600.

Bic, or **L'Islet au Massacre,** lee`lå' ō mås`så'k'r, an island on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, opposite the village of Bic, Canada. It is 3 miles long by ¾ mile broad. About two centuries ago 200 hundred Micmac Indians were murdered here by the Iroquois.

Bicanere, a state of India. See Bickaneer.

Biccari, bik'kå-re, a town of Italy, province and 18 miles W.S.W. of Foggia. Pop. 4120.

Bicester, bĭs'tẹr, a town of England, co. and 11 miles N.N.E. of Oxford, on a railway. It has 2 endowed schools and a small lace manufacture. Pop. of parish, 3328.

Bichana, be-chå'nå, a considerable town of Abyssinia, in Amhara, 160 miles S.S.E. of Gondar.

Bichenpour, India. See Bishenpoor.

Bichuanas, a nation of Africa. See Bechuanas.

Bickaneer, Bicanir, Bikánir, or **Bicanere,** bik`ă-neer', a native state of India, in Rajpootana. Lat. 27° 30'–29° 55' N.; lon. 72° 30'–75° 40' E. Area, 17,676 square miles. It is a dismal region, largely covered with sand dunes, and has no permanent streams; but its salt lakes afford a good revenue, and many sheep, camels, and horses are bred. The people are Jats, Bhatties, and Rajpoots, governed by a maharajah under British supervision. Capital, Bickaneer. Pop. 539,000.

Bickaneer, a town, the capital of the above, 240 miles W.S.W. of Delhi. Lat. 28° N.; lon. 73° E. It is walled with stone, and has a strong citadel. Pop. 60,000.

Bick'ley's Mills, a post-village of Russell co., Va., on the Clinch River, 29 miles N.W. of Abingdon. It has a church, 2 grist-mills, 2 saw-mills, and 2 tanneries.

Bick'nell, a post-village of Knox co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 15 miles E.N.E. of Vincennes. It has 3 churches.

Bick'nellsville, a hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., about 30 miles E. of Ogdensburg. It has a church, an iron-foundry, a flouring-mill, and a woollen-mill.

Bicquette (bĭk`kĕt') **Island,** or **Little Bic,** a small island N. of Bic Island, in Canada, ½ mile long by ¼ mile wide. Near its centre is a light-house. A gun is fired every half-hour during fog and snow-storms.

Bicske, beetsh'kĕh`, a town of Hungary, 15 miles W. of Buda. Pop. 4600.

Biczow, a town of Bohemia. See Bidschow.

Bida, bee'då, a town of Africa, capital of the province or kingdom of Nyffé, about lat. 9° 5' N., lon. 6° 5' E.

Bidache, bee`dåsh', a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, near the Bidouze, 20 miles E. of Bayonne. Pop. 2570.

Bidassoa, be-ᴅås-so'å, a small river forming part of the boundary between France and Spain. It rises in Spain, and enters the Bay of Biscay at Fontarabia.

Bid'deford, a city of York co., Me., on the right bank of the Saco River, which separates it from the town of Saco, 6 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, 15 miles S.W. of Portland, and 93 miles N.N.E. of Boston. It is on the Portsmouth, Saco & Portland and Boston & Maine Railroads, each of which connects it with Boston and Portland. Its prosperity is derived chiefly from trade, and manufactures of cotton and woollen goods and machinery. Lumber and cotton goods are the chief articles of export. It has 10 churches, 2 national banks, 1 daily and 2 or 3 weekly newspapers, and several large saw-mills and cotton-mills. The river here falls 42 feet, and affords abundant water-power. Pop. 10,282.

Bid'deford, a village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 20 miles by rail N.W. of Summerside. Pop. 120.

Biddeford Pool, a post-village and bathing-place of York co., Me., on the coast, 6 miles S.E. of Biddeford.

Bid'eford, a seaport town of England, co. of Devon, on the Torridge, 1½ miles above the estuary of the Taw, and on a railway, 8 miles S.W. of Barnstaple. The town consists in part of old brick houses with timber frame-work. It has a stone bridge of 24 arches, a grammar-school, town hall, workhouse, and hospital for aged poor, with manufactures of ropes, sails, and earthenware, tan-yards, and docks. There is a spacious quay near the centre of the town, and about 2½ miles above the bridge the Torrington Canal joins the river. The trade of Bideford was formerly extensive, but its commercial importance has greatly declined. Pop. 6969. Near Bridgeport is the watering-place Appledore.

Bidente, a river of Italy. See Ronco.

Bidghikli, bid-ghik'lee, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 17 miles N. of Adalia. Pop. about 5000.

Bidschow, beetsh'ov, or **New Bidschow** (Bohem. *Biczow*, beetsh'ov), a town of Bohemia, in the circle of the same name, 50 miles E.N.E. of Prague. Pop. 5123.

Bid'well's, a station on the Pittsburg, Connellsville & Washington Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Confluence, Pa.

Bidwell's Bar, a post-village of Butte co., Cal., on the Middle Fork of Feather River, about 34 miles N. by E. from Marysville. Gold is mined here.

Bieber, bee′bẹr, a post-office of Lassen co., Cal.

Biebrich, bee′briK, **Bieberich,** or **Biberich,** bee′-bẹr-iK, a village of Germany, in Prussia, on the right bank of the Rhine, at the terminus of the Taunus Railway, 3½ miles S. of Wiesbaden. Pop., with Mosbach, 6444. It has the finest palace on the Rhine.

Biecz, or **Bietsch,** beetsh, or be-êtsh′, a town of Austrian Galicia, 11 miles W. of Jaslo. Pop. 2335.

Biedenkopf, bee′dẹn-kopf‵, a town of Prussia, province of Hesse-Nassau, on the Lahn, 24 miles N.N.W. of Giessen. Pop. 2746.

Biegel, bee′ghẹl, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Tex., 13 miles from Ledbetter. It has a church and a wagon-shop.

Biehle, bee′lå, a post-office of Perry co., Mo.

Biehle, a station in Union co., Pa., on the Lewisburg, Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad, 3 miles W. of Lewisburg.

Biel, a town of Switzerland. See BIENNE.

Biela, the Bohemian for WEISSWASSER.

Biela, be-å′lå, a town of Bulgaria, on the Jantra, 20 miles S.E. of Sistova. Pop. 2000.

Bielau, bee′lŏw, or **Langenbielau,** lång′ẹn-bee′lŏw, a town of Prussian Silesia, 3 miles S.W. of Reichenbach, composed of several parts, forming a town four miles long, whence the name Laugenbielau ("Long Bielau"). It has cotton-mills, sugar-works, tile-factories, &c. Pop. 12,996.

Bielaya (or **Bielaia**) **Tserkov,** be-å-lī′å tsêr′kov ("white church"), a town of Russia, government of Kiev, near a railway, 44 miles S.S.W. of Kiev. It has a gymnasium, and a great trade in cattle and grain. Pop. 5000.

Bielefeld, bee′lẹh-fêlt‵, a walled town of Prussia, Westphalia, 26 miles S.W. of Minden, on the Minden & Cologne Railway. It is the centre of the Westphalian linen-trade, and has extensive bleaching-grounds, also manufactures of woollen stuffs, thread, leather, iron, glass, cement, soap, tobacco, and meerschaum. Pop. 26,567.

Bielev, or **Bielef,** be-å‵lêv′ (Russ. *Bjelew*), a town of Russia, government and 64 miles S.W. of Toola, on the Oka. It has manufactures of soap, leather, and hardwares, and a considerable trade. Pop. 8123.

Bielgorai, a town of Poland. See BILGORAY.

Bielgorod, be-êl‵go-rod′ (Russ. *Bjelgorod,* "white town"), a town of Russia, government and 73 miles S. of Koorsk, on the Donets. It consists of an old town, a new town, and 3 suburbs, and has 13 churches and 3 monasteries. It owes its name to a chalk-hill in the vicinity. Pop. 15,200. See BELGRADE, BELGOROD, BELGARD, and BOLGRAD.

Bielitz, bee′lits, a town of Austrian Silesia, 18 miles N.E. of Teschen, on the left bank of the Biala River, opposite the town of Biala, in Austrian Galicia, has an extensive trade in fine woollen cloths and cassimeres. It is a railway terminus. It has a castle, hospital, and school, and is the seat of a Protestant consistory. Pop. 10,721.

Bielitza, or **Bielitsa,** be-å-lit′så, a town of Russia, 55 miles E. of Grodno, on the Niemen. Pop. 1000.

Biella, be-êl′lå, a town of Italy, province of Novara, on a railway, and on the Cervo, 38 miles N.E. of Turin. It is a bishop's see, and has several schools, and manufactures of paper, woollen stuffs, and hats. Pop. 11,935.

Bieloe More, the Russian for WHITE SEA.

Bieloi, be-å′loy, a town of Russia, government and 70 miles N.N.E. of Smolensk, on the Obeha, an affluent of the Mezha (Meja). Pop. 6800. BIELOI is the name of other small towns of Russia, and of an island in the Arctic Ocean, government of Tobolsk.

Bielo-Ozero, be-å′lo o-zå′ro ("white lake"), a lake of Russia, government of Novgorod, about lat. 60° 10′ N., lon. 37° 30′ E. Length, 25 miles; breadth, 20 miles. Its waters flow to the Volga by the Sheksna River.

Bielopol, be-å‵lo′pol (Russ. *Bielopolie,* be-å‵lo-pol′yå), a town of Russia, government and 106 miles N.W. of Kharkov, on an affluent of the Seim. Pop. 12,178.

Bielopol, be-å‵lo′pol, a town of European Turkey, in Herzegovina, 28 miles S.W. of Novi-Bazar. Pop. 3000.

Bielostok, a town of Russia. See BIALYSTOK.

Bielozersk, be-å‵lo-zaiRsk′, a town of Russia, government and 250 miles E.N.E. of Novgorod, on the S. shore of the Bielo-Ozero. It is built mostly of wood, and has an active trade in pitch, tallow, cattle, and corn. Pop. 4467.

Bielozersk, a town of Russia, government and 200 miles S.W. of Tobolsk, on the Tobol.

Bielsk, be-êlsk′, a town of Russia, in Grodno, 25 miles S. of Bialystok. It has a fine custom-house. Pop. 3985.

Bielsk, a village of Poland, province and 9 miles N.N.E. of Plock. Pop. 400.

Bieltsy, or **Bielzy,** be-êlt′se, a town of Russia, in Bessarabia, 60 miles N.W. of Kishenev. Pop. 6030.

Bien-Hoa, be‵ĕn′-ho′å (Cochin-Chinese for "great lake"), called also **Talé-Sab,** or "fresh lake," and **Sri Rama,** a lake of Cambodia, partly in Siam, and extending in the wet season 100 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a breadth of 30 miles. It is very shallow in the dry season, but is important on account of its extensive fisheries. It is regarded by all the people with reverence.

Bien-Hoa, a province of French Cochin China, bounded S.E. by the province of Gia-Dinh. In the E. it is mountainous, and its climate is the most equable and healthful in the colony. It is traversed by the navigable river Bien-Hoa, or Dong-Nai. It is divided into 4 inspections or arrondissements, one of which is also called Bien-Hoa. Pop. of inspection, 19,260; of province, 105,915.

Bien-Hoa, a town of Cochin China, capital of the above province, 20 miles N.E. of Saigon, to which a canal and telegraph extend. It has a hospital and a military post.

Bienne, be-ênn′ (Ger. *Biel,* beel), a town of Switzerland, canton and 17 miles N.W. of Bern, at the north extremity of Bienne Lake, and at a railway junction. It is enclosed by old walls, and has a high school, several mills, and manufactures of watches, wire, leather, and cotton. Numerous Roman coins and prehistoric remains have been found in its vicinity. Pop. 8113.

Bienne Lake, a lake of Switzerland, canton and 16 miles N.W. of Bern, and 3 miles N.E. of the Lake of Neufchâtel. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 1 to 3 miles. Elevation above the sea, 1419 feet; greatest depth, 400 feet. It is traversed by the river Thiele, which joins the Aar 4 miles E. of Bienne. Its shores, though pleasing, are not of striking beauty, and its chief interest arises from its containing the island of St. Pierre, the residence of Rousseau in 1765, and from the remains of a prehistoric lake-village on its border.

Bientina, be-ên-tee′nå, a town of Italy, 11 miles E. of Pisa, near the bed of Lake Bientina (now drained). P. 3146.

Bienvenida, be-ên-vå-nee′Då, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 48 miles S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 3400.

Bienville, be-ên′vĭl (Fr. pron. be-åNᵍ‵veel′), a parish in the N.W. part of Louisiana, has an area of about 1050 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Bistineau, and is drained by several affluents of Red River. The surface is undulating, and mostly covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton, maize, and live-stock are the staple products. Capital, Sparta. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,066,065. Pop. in 1870, 10,636, of whom 10,601 were natives of the United States. It has an abundance of pine and oak timber.

Bienville, a station in Washington co., Ala., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 57 miles W. of Mobile.

Bienville, be-åNᵍ‵veel′, a post-village in Levis co., Quebec, 1½ miles from Levis. Pop. 503.

Bieque, a West India island. See VIEQUE.

Bierum, bee-room′, a town of the Netherlands, province of Groningen, 8 miles N.N.W. of Delfzyl. Pop. 3342.

Biervliet, beeR‵vleet′, a town of the Netherlands, Zealand, 13 miles E.N.E. of Sluis. An inundation in 1377 detached Biervliet from the continent. Pop. 2083.

Bies-Bosch, bees-bosk′, a marshy lake of the Netherlands, forming the eastern extension of the branch of the Meuse called Hollands-Diep, between the provinces of South Holland and North Brabant. It contains numerous islands. This lake was formed November 19, 1421, by an inundation which is said to have submerged 72 villages, drowning 100,000 inhabitants.

Bietigheim, bee′tiG-hīme‵, a town of Würtemberg, at a railway junction, 13 miles N.W. of Stuttgart. It has manufactures of cloth, yarn, and carriages. Pop. 3457.

Bietigheim, a village of Baden, 10 miles by rail S.W. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 2031.

Bietsch, a town of Poland. See BIECZ.

Bievène, bee‵vain′, a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 25 miles N.E. of Tournay. Pop. 3170.

Bièvres, be-aiv′r′, a village of France, on an affluent of the Seine, 5 miles S.E. of Versailles. Pop. 1036.

Biezhetz, a town of Russia. See BEJETSK.

Biferno, be-fêR′no, **Tiferno,** te-fêR′no, or **Tiver′no** (anc. *Tifer′nus*), a river of Southern Italy, rises in the Apennines, flows N.E., and enters the Adriatic 3 miles S.E. of Termoli. Length, 40 miles.

Biga, or **Bigha,** bee′gå, a town of Asia Minor, on the Bolki, 42 miles N.E. of Adramyti.

Big‵ahpoor′, a town of India, district and 40 miles S.W. of Lucknow. Pop. 6000.

Big Bar, a post-office of Trinity co., Cal.

Big Barren, a post-hamlet of Claiborne co., Tenn., 30 miles from Knoxville.

Big Barren River, Ky. See BARREN RIVER.

Big Bay Creek, Illinois, drains part of Johnson co., runs southeastward through Pope co., and enters the Ohio.

Big Bay River or **Creek** rises in Middlesex co., Ontario, and falls into the Chenail Ecarté, one of the numerous channels of the river St. Clair. Length, about 100 miles.

Big Beaver, bee'vęr, a post-hamlet of Oakland co., Mich., about 16 miles N. of Detroit. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Big Beaver, a township of Beaver co., Pa. Pop. 1559. It includes New Galilee.

Big Beaver, township, Lawrence co., Pa. Pop. 1406.

Big'bee Bridge, a station in Washington co., Ala., on the Mobile & Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad, 59 miles N. of Mobile, and on the Tombigbee River, opposite Jackson.

Big'bee Val'ley, a hamlet of Noxubee co., Miss., 12 miles from Brooksville. It has 2 colored churches, a steam saw-mill, and a grist-mill.

Big Bend, a post-office of Polk co., Ark.

Big Bend, a post-office of Phillips co., Kansas.

Big Bend, township, Republic co., Kansas. Pop. 464.

Big Bend, a post-office of Avoyelles parish, La.

Big Bend, township of Chippewa co., Minn. Pop. 331.

Big Bend, a post-office of Venango co., Pa.

Big Bend, a post-office of Calhoun co., W. Va.

Big Bend, a post-hamlet of Waukesha co., Wis., on Fox River, about 20 miles S.W. of Milwaukee.

Big Beth'el, a locality of York co., Va., about 10 miles N.W. of Fortress Monroe. Major Winthrop was killed in battle here, June 10, 1861.

Big Black River, of Mississippi, rises in or near Choctaw co., runs southwestward, forms the boundary of Carroll, Holmes, Yazoo, and Warren cos. on the right hand, and Attala, Madison, Hinds, and Claiborne on the left, and enters the Mississippi at Grand Gulf. It flows through a rich plain, which produces large crops of cotton. Length, nearly 250 miles.

Big Black River, of Missouri. See BLACK RIVER.

Big Blue River, an affluent of the Kansas, is formed by three branches, called the North, Middle, and South Forks, which rise in Nebraska. The first and second unite in Seward co., and are joined by the West Fork about 15 miles farther south. The West Fork, which is 100 miles long or more, rises in the S. part of the state, and runs eastward. The Big Blue runs nearly southward, passes into the state of Kansas, and enters the Kansas River at Manhattan. Its length, including one branch, is about 300 miles.

Big Blue River rises in Johnson co., Kansas, runs northeastward, and enters the Missouri River in Jackson co., Mo., about 7 miles below Kansas City. Length, 50 miles.

Big Bone Lick, in Boone co., Ky., a famous salt-lick or spring, 12 miles S. of Burlington. Here many bones of extinct species of animals have been obtained. It is evident that these animals came hither to lick the salt water, and perished in a soil which was then probably marshy.

Big Bot'tom, a post-office of Independence co., Ark.

Big Bottom, a village of Humphreys co., Tenn., on the Duck River, about 5 miles from Johnsonville. It has several churches, a steam flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Big Bow Creek, Cedar co., Neb., runs northeastward, and enters the Missouri River at St. James.

Big Branch, a post-office of Scott co., Va.

Big Brook, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., 19 miles N. of Utica.

Big Brushy, Lavaca co., Tex. See BOVINE.

Big Buffalo, a post-office of Harrison co., W. Va., 12 miles S.W. of Clarksburg.

Big Bull Falls, Wisconsin. See WAUSAU.

Big'by Fork, a post-office of Itawamba co., Miss., on the Tombigbee River.

Big'byville, a hamlet of Maury co., Tenn., 5 miles from Hurricane Railroad Station. It has a church.

Big Cabin, a station in the Cherokee country, Indian Territory, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 3 miles S. of Vinita.

Big Cane, a post-hamlet of St. Landry parish, La., about 20 miles N. by E. of Opelousas. It has 2 or 3 churches.

Big Cedar Creek, of Iowa, flows into Skunk River in Henry co.

Big Cedar Creek, of South Carolina, enters the Broad River from the left, near the N.W. part of Richland co.

Big Clear Creek, a post-hamlet of Greenbrier co., W. Va., 20 miles N. of Alderson Railroad Station. It has 2 churches and 2 grist-mills. Coal is found here.

Big Clif'ty, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Ky., on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, 61 miles S. by W. of Louisville.

Big Coon, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala., in Big Coon Valley, 10 miles from Stevenson Railroad Station.

Big Cove Tannery, a post-office and tannery of Fulton co., Pa., 15 miles from Hancock, Md.

Big Creek, of Greene co., Ala., flows into the Black Warrior River.

Big Creek, of Arkansas, runs nearly southward through Lee and Phillips cos., and enters the White River in the south part of Monroe co.

Big Creek, of Indiana, rises in Ripley co., runs southwestward, and enters Graham's Fork in Jefferson co.

Big Creek, of Kansas, runs eastward through Trego co., intersects Ellis co., and enters the Smoky Hill River about 8 miles S. of Russell. It is nearly 120 miles long.

Big Creek, of Missouri, rises in Harrison co., runs southward, and enters Grand River in Daviess co.

Big Creek, a post-hamlet of Geneva co., Ala., 35 miles S.W. of Blakely, Ga.

Big Creek, a station of Phillips co., Ark., is on the Arkansas Central Railroad, 17 miles W. of Helena.

Big Creek, a post-hamlet of Forsyth co., Ga., 33 miles N.N.E. of Atlanta.

Big Creek, a township of White co., Ind. Pop. 584. It contains Chalmers.

Big Creek, a township of Black Hawk co., Iowa. Pop. 693, exclusive of La Porte.

Big Creek, a township of Ellis co., Kansas. Pop. 678. (Post-Offices, Hays City, Martin, Victoria, and Walker.)

Big Creek, a township of Neosho co., Kansas. P. 755.

Big Creek, a post-office of Russell co., Kansas.

Big Creek, a post-office of Clay co., Ky.

Big Creek, a post-office of Grant parish, La.

Big Creek, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Miss., 21 miles E. of Coffeeville. It has a church.

Big Creek, a township of Cass co., Mo. Pop. 1097.

Big Creek, a township of Henry co., Mo. Pop. 1390.

Big Creek, a township of Taney co., Mo. Pop. 267.

Big Creek, a post-office of Texas co., Mo.

Big Creek, a post-office of Steuben co., N.Y.

Big Creek, a post-office of Stokes co., N.C.

Big Creek, a post-hamlet of Edgefield co., S.C., about 60 miles W. of Columbia.

Big Creek, a post-office and station of Cocke co., Tenn., on the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap & Charleston Railroad, 34 miles S.S.E. of Morristown.

Big Creek Gap, a post-office of Campbell co., Tenn.

Big Cy'press, a bayou or creek, rises in the N.E. part of Texas, and runs southeastward. It drains portions of Titus, Camp, and Upshur cos., and enters Caddo Lake at Jefferson. It is nearly 90 miles long.

Big Dry Creek, a post-hamlet of Fresno co., Cal., 16 miles from Fresno Railroad Station.

Big Dry Wood Creek, Missouri, runs northward in Barton and Vernon cos., and enters the Marmiton River about 9 miles W. of Nevada.

Big Eau Claire (o'klair'), a small river in the N.E. central part of Wisconsin, flows through the E. part of Marathon co., and enters the Wisconsin River about 6 miles below Wausau.

Big Eau Pleine (o'plain'), a river of Marathon co., Wis., runs southeastward, and enters the Wisconsin River in the S. part of that county. It is about 70 miles long.

Big Eddy, Sullivan co., N.Y. See NARROWSBURG.

Big'elow, a post-village of Noble co., Minn., in Bigelow township, on the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, 188 miles S.W. of St. Paul. It is 1607 feet above the level of the sea, and is the highest point between St. Paul and Sioux City. Pop. of township, 191. It has a cheese-factory.

Bigelow, a post-village of Holt co., Mo., on the Tarkio River, and on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, 38 miles N.W. of St. Joseph. It has a church, 2 hotels, 2 drug-stores, &c.

Big Falls, a post-hamlet of Alamance co., N.C., 2 miles from the North Carolina Railroad, and 62 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh. It has a church, a cotton-mill, and a flour-mill on Haw River.

Big Fishing Creek enters the Bald Eagle Creek in Clinton co., Pa., about 4 miles W. of Lock Haven.

Big Flat, a hamlet of Baxter co., Ark. It has a church.

Big Flats, a post-village of Chemung co., N.Y., in Big Flats township, on the Chemung River and on the Erie Railroad, 10 miles N.W. of Elmira. The village has 4 churches, 2 grist-mills, a saw-mill, a creamery, a cigar-factory, &c. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1902.

Big Flats, a post-township of Adams co., Wis., 20 miles from Grand Rapids. Pop. 154.

Big Foot, a hamlet of McHenry co., Ill., is on the line between Illinois and Wisconsin, 5 miles N. of Harvard Junction. It has 2 churches and a carriage-shop.

Big Foot, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ind., 9 miles from Rochester.

Big Foot Prairie, a post-office of McHenry co., Ill.

Big Fork, a post-office of Polk co., Ark.

Big′ga, one of the Shetland islands, in Yell Sound, Scotland.

Big′gar, a town of Scotland, co. and 11 miles E.S.E. of Lanark, on a railway. It consists mostly of one long and wide street, and has a parish church, chapel, bank agency, savings-bank, and subscription libraries. Pop. 1471.

Big′ger, a township of Jennings co., Ind. Pop. 945. It contains San Jacinto.

Big′gerton, a station in Linn co., Mo., on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 3 miles N. of Laclede.

Big Glace Bay, Nova Scotia. See PORT CALEDONIA.

Biggleswade, big′gẹlz-wȧd, a town of England, co. and 9½ miles E.S.E. of Bedford, on a railway, and on the navigable river Ivel. The town is neatly built, and has a manufactory of thread lace. The market is still one of the largest in England for corn. Pop. 4244.

Big Grove, a township of Kendall co., Ill. Pop. 1726. It contains Newark.

Big Grove, a township of Benton co., Iowa. Pop. 786.

Big Grove, a township of Johnson co., Iowa. Pop. 1311.

Big Grove, a post-hamlet of Pottawattamie co., Iowa, about 28 miles E. of Council Bluffs.

Biggs, a post-hamlet and station of Mason co., Ill., on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 9 miles E.S.E. of Havana.

Bigg's Si′ding, a station on the Queen Anne's & Kent Railroad, 20 miles N.E. of Centreville, Md.

Biggs' Station, a post-village of Butte co., Cal., on the Oregon division of the Central Pacific Railroad, 73 miles N. of Sacramento. It has a church. Pop. about 350.

Biggs′ville, a post-village of Henderson co., Ill., in Biggsville township, and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 194 miles from Chicago, and 15 miles E.N.E. of Burlington, Iowa. It has 3 churches, a flouring-mill, a graded school, a brick-yard, and a newspaper office. Pop. 353; of the township, 1406.

Bigha, a town of Asia Minor. See BIGA.

Big Hatchie, hatch′ee, a station in Haywood co., Tenn.. on the Memphis & Louisville Railroad, 48 miles N.E. of Memphis.

Big Hatchie River. See HATCHIE.

Big Hill, a post-office of Calhoun co., Ark.

Big Hill, a station in Gilpin co., Col., on the Colorado Central Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Black Hawk.

Big Hill, a post-office of Madison co., Ky.

Big Hill, a post-hamlet of McNairy co., Tenn., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 14 miles W.N.W. of Corinth. It has a church.

Big Hol′low, a post-office of Greene co., N.Y.

Big Horn, a county in the S.E. part of Montana, is intersected by the Yellowstone River, and also drained by the Powder River. The surface is partly hilly and mountainous. The soil in the long valley of the Yellowstone is generally fertile. Pop. in 1870, 38, of whom 26 were natives.

Big Horn Mountains, a range of mountains in the N. part of Wyoming, on the E. side of the Big Horn River. They are partly composed of Lower Silurian rocks, but the central nucleus is granite. "Some of the more lofty peaks," says Hayden, "are from 8000 to 12,000 feet above the sea, and are covered with perpetual snow." The range is nearly 180 miles long, and has a general trend nearly N.W. and S.E.

Big Horn River rises in the Rocky Mountains in the W. part of Wyoming Territory. It runs in an E.S.E. direction, lat. 43° N., lon. 108° 30′ W., and this first part of its course is called Wind River. It afterwards pursues a northward course, passes through the Big Horn Mountains into Montana, and enters the Yellowstone River about lat. 46° 15′ N., lon. 107° 24′ W. It is the largest affluent of the Yellowstone, and is about 550 miles long. The region traversed by this river is mostly mountainous. Some geographers confine the name Big Horn to the part of the river which is N. of the Big Horn Mountains.

Bight of Benin, ben-een′, the northern portion of the Gulf of Guinea, between the Slave Coast and Calabar River. The coast is iron-bound, and the rivers offer little facility for traffic.

Bight of Biafra, be-af′rạ, an inlet of the Atlantic, on the W. coast of Africa, between Cape Formosa and Cape Lopez, within lon. 5° and 10° E., and containing the islands of Fernando Po, Prince's, and St. Thomas. It receives the Cameroons, Malimba, Mooney, and Old Calabar Rivers.

Big Indian, ind′yạn, a post-office of Cass co., Ind.

Big Indian, a post-hamlet of Ulster co.. N.Y., on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, 36 miles N.W. of Rondout. It has a lumber-mill.

Big Indian Creek, Indiana, drains part of Floyd co., runs southwestward through Harrison co., and enters the Ohio River. It is about 50 miles long.

Big Island, ī′lạnd, a station of Orange co., N.Y., on the Pine Island Branch of the Erie Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Goshen.

Big Island, a township of Marion co., O. Pop. 940.

Big Island, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Va., on James River, and on the James River Canal, 19 miles above Lynchburg. In the vicinity are 2 churches, a flour-mill, an iron-furnace, and the North Bedford Institute. Pop. about 100.

Big Island, Pictou co., Nova Scotia, an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, sheltering the east end of Merigomish Harbor, 7 miles E. of Pictou.

Big I′vey, a township, Buncombe co., N.C. Pop. 1270.

Big Laguna, lȧ-goo′nȧ, post-office, San Diego co., Cal.

Big Lake, a large lake in the marshy region of the S.E. of Missouri and the N.E. of Arkansas, traversed by Little River.

Big Lake, a post-village of Sherburne co., Minn., in Big Lake township, on Elk River and Big Lake, and on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 48 miles N.W. of St. Paul. Pop. of the township, 225. Here is Orlando Post-Office.

Big Laurel, law′rẹl, a post-office of Madison co., N.C., 13 miles N. of Marshall.

Big′ler, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Pa., 7 miles from Gettysburg. It has a church. Pop. 120.

Bigler, a station in Clearfield co., Pa., on the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Clearfield.

Big′ley's Tip′ple, a station on the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad, 18 miles S.E. of Pittsburg, Pa.

Big Lick, a post-office of Howell co., Mo.

Big Lick, a post-hamlet of Stanley co., N.C., in Big Lick township, 20 miles from Concord. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1354.

Big Lick, a township of Hancock co., O. Pop. 1179.

Big Lick, a post-office of Cumberland co., Tenn.

Big Lick, a post-village of Roanoke co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 53 miles W. by S. from Lynchburg, and 7 miles from Salem. It has 4 churches, 2 hotels, a newspaper office, a graded school, an iron-foundry, 4 tobacco-factories, a planing-mill, 6 dry-goods stores, and a large trade in tobacco. Pop. about 500.

Big Lick Junction, in Dauphin co., Pa., is in Lykens township, on the Summit Branch Railroad, 5 miles by rail N.E. from Lykens, and at the junction of a branch extending to Big Lick colliery, 1½ miles distant, where anthracite coal is mined.

Big Mine Run Junction, Schuylkill co., Pa., is on the Mahanoy & Shamokin Railroad, 1 mile E. of Ashland.

Big Mound, a township of Wayne co., Ill. Pop. 1168.

Big Mound, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, about 32 miles N.N.W. of Keokuk. It has a church. Here is a mound 30 feet high on the prairie.

Big Mud′dy, a post-office of Franklin co., Ill., 15 miles S.E. of Duquoin.

Big Muddy River, Illinois, is formed by two branches which rise in Jefferson co. It runs southward and southwestward, intersects Franklin and Jackson cos., and enters the Mississippi River about 5 miles below Grand Tower. Its length is estimated at 140 miles.

Big Neck, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Ill., about 22 miles N.E. of Quincy.

Big Nemaha, a river of Nebraska. See NEMAHA.

Big North Fork, a post-office of Baxter co., Ark.

Big Oak Flat, a post-village of Tuolumne co., Cal., about 66 miles E. by S. from Stockton. Gold is found here. It has a church. Pop. of township, 1249.

Big Opeon′go, a lake in the rear of the co. of Hastings, Ontario, about 40 miles long by 20 miles wide. It abounds with salmon trout.

Bigorre, bee‵GORR′, an old subdivision of Southwestern France, province of Gascony, now forming part of the department of Hautes-Pyrénées. See BAGNÈRES-DE-BIGORRE.

Big Ot′ter, a post-office of Clay co., W. Va.

Big Patch, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Wis., 5 miles S. of Platteville. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Big Pigeon (pĭj′ụn) **River** rises in Haywood co., N.C., runs towards the N. and N.W., passes into Tennessee, and enters the French Broad River in Cocke co. It is nearly 120 miles long.

Big Pine, a post-hamlet of Inyo co., Cal., in Owens River Valley.

Big Pine Creek, Indiana. See Pine Creek.

Big Pine Creek, a post-office of Madison co., N.C.

Big Pine (or **Piney**) **Creek,** Texas, intersects Trinity co., and enters the Neches River at the E. extremity of that county.

Big Pine-Tree Creek, of Kershaw co., S.C., flows into the Wateree, near Camden.

Big Pi′ney, a township of Pulaski co., Mo. Pop. 541.

Big Piney, a hamlet of Texas co., Mo., 35 miles from Rolla. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Big Plain, a post-office of Madison co., O., at California, a hamlet about 18 miles S.W. of Columbus.

Big Plover (plŭv′ęr) **River,** of Wisconsin, rises towards the N.E. part of the state, and flows into the Wisconsin at Portage Court-House.

Big Pond, a post-office of Baxter co., Ark.

Big Pond, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., about 20 miles S. of Elmira, N.Y. It has a church.

Big Prairie, prā′ree, a post-township of Newaygo co., Mich., is drained by Muskegon River. The post-office is 5 miles from Morgan Railroad Station. Pop. 400.

Big Prairie, township, New Madrid co., Mo. P. 1089.

Big Prairie, a post-village of Wayne co., O., and a station on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 13 miles S.W. of Wooster. It has a church.

Big Rap′ids, a city, capital of Mecosta co., Mich., on the Muskegon River, and on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 55 miles N. of the city of Grand Rapids, and 88 miles S. of Traverse City. A branch of the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad connects it with Muskegon. It has 2 banks, 6 churches, 2 weekly newspapers, 2 foundries, 2 machine-shops, several mills, and a furniture-factory. It is an important lumber-market, and has extensive manufactures of lumber, shingles, &c. It was incorporated as a city in 1869. Pop. 3103; of Big Rapids township, 396.

Big Rapids Junction, a station in Muskegon co., Mich., on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 4 miles N. of Muskegon, at the junction of the Big Rapids Branch.

Big Ree′dy, a post-office of Edmondson co., Ky.

Big Ren′ox, a post-office of Cumberland co., Ky.

Big Riv′er, Missouri, drains part of Washington co., runs northward through Jefferson co., and enters the Maramec River about 3 miles S. of Eureka Station on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It is nearly 125 miles long.

Big River, township, Mendocino co., Cal. Pop. 1911.

Big River, a township of Jefferson co., Mo. P. 2033.

Big River, a township of St. François co., Mo. P. 436.

Big River, a post-office of Pierce co., Wis.

Big River Mills, a post-village of St. François co., Mo., on Big River, about 60 miles S. by W. of St. Louis. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Big Rock, a post-hamlet of Kane co., Ill., in Big Rock township, on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, at Blunt Station, 52 miles W. of Chicago. The township has 3 churches. Pop. 829.

Big Rock, a post-village of Scott co., Iowa, in Liberty township, on the Wapsipinicon River, and on the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, 20 miles N.N.W. of Davenport. It has 2 churches and 2 flour-mills.

Big Rock, a post-office of Stewart co., Tenn.

Big Rock, a hamlet of Buchanan co., Va., 70 miles from Saltville. It has a church.

Big Run, a post-village of Athens co., O., in Rome township, on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 26 miles W. by S. from Marietta. It is a shipping-point for coal, petroleum, and timber, which abound here.

Big Run, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa., on Mahoning Creek, about 45 miles N.W. of Altoona. It has a church, a grist-mill, a foundry, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. 206.

Big San′dy, a post-village of Benton co., Tenn., on Big Sandy River and the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 147 miles N.E. of Memphis. It has a church and a mill.

Big Sandy, a post-village of Upshur co., Tex., and a station on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 24 miles W. of Longview Junction. It has a lumber-mill.

Big Sandy Creek, Colorado, drains part of Douglas co., runs southeastward, traverses Elbert co., and enters the Arkansas River in Bent co. It is nearly 200 miles long.

Big Sandy Creek, Indiana, falls into the Ohio in Spencer co.

Big Sandy Creek, Nebraska, rises in Clay co., runs southeastward through Thayer co., and enters the Little Blue River about 12 miles N.W. of Fairbury. It is nearly 70 miles long.

Big Sandy River, Kentucky. See Sandy River.

Big Sandy River, Tennessee, runs in a N.N.E. direction, drains parts of Carroll and Benton cos., and enters the Tennessee River in Henry co., where the Memphis & Louisville Railroad crosses that river. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Big Sandy River, Wyoming, rises in the Wind River Mountains, runs southward, and enters Green River about 22 miles N. of Bryan. Length, nearly 100 miles.

Big Savan′na, a post-office of Dawson co., Ga.

Big Shan′ty, a station in Cobb co., Ga., on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, 28 miles N.W. of Atlanta.

Big Shanty, a station in McKean co., Pa., on the Buffalo, Bradford & Pittsburg Railroad, 19 miles S. of Carrollton, N.Y.

Big Sioux (soo) **River,** rises in the E. part of Dakota, flows nearly southward through Moody and Minnehaha cos., below which it forms the boundary between Dakota and Iowa, and enters the Missouri River at the S.E. extremity of Dakota, about 2 miles above Sioux City. It is about 300 miles long. It traverses fertile undulating prairies.

Big Skin Creek, a post-office of Lewis co., W. Va., 33 miles from Clarksburg.

Big Sni′bar Creek, enters the Missouri River from the right in Lafayette co., Mo., 5 miles above Lexington.

Big South Fork of the Cumberland River rises in or near Fentress co., Tenn. It runs nearly northward into Kentucky, and enters the Cumberland in Pulaski co., about 8 miles S. of Somerset. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Big Spring, a post-township of Shelby co., Ill., about 18 miles S.E. of Shelbyville. Pop. 1755.

Big Spring, a hamlet of Boone co., Ind., in Marion township, 9 miles from Zionsville Railroad Station. It has a church.

Big Spring, a post-office of Wayne co., Iowa.

Big Spring, a post-village of Breckenridge co., Ky., about 40 miles S.S.W. of Louisville. The village, which is partly in Hardin and Meade cos., has a church, and a plough-factory. Pop. 134.

Big Spring, a station in Bullitt co., Ky., on the Bardstown Branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 27 miles S. of Louisville.

Big Spring, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich., about 14 miles N.W. of Grand Rapids.

Big Spring, a post-hamlet of Fillmore co., Minn., 10 miles from Isinour's Station.

Big Spring, a post-office of Montgomery co., Mo.

Big Spring, a post-office and station of Cheyenne co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, 361 miles from Omaha.

Big Spring, a post-office of Jackson co., N.C.

Big Spring, a township of Seneca co., O. Pop. 2084. It includes Adrian and New Riegel.

Big Spring, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Pa., in West Pennsborough township, 3 miles from Newville. It has a church and a flour-mill. Here is a large spring, which turns several mills.

Big Spring, a post-office of Meigs co., Tenn.

Big Spring, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Wis., 9 miles N.E. of Kilbourn City. It has a church.

Big Spring Depot, a post-village and summer resort of Montgomery co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 73 miles W. by S. of Lynchburg. It has a church, 2 hotels, 3 stores, a flour-mill, &c.

Big Springs, Crawford co., Ind., now called Marengo.

Big Springs, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Kansas, about 14 miles W. by N. from Lawrence. It has 2 churches.

Big Springs, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Miss., 17 miles W.N.W. of West Point. It has 2 churches.

Big Springs, a post-hamlet of Logan co., O., on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad.

Big Springs, a post-office of Calhoun co., W. Va.

Big Stone, a county in the W. part of Minnesota, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by Big Stone Lake and the Minnesota River. A large part of it is prairie. Capital, Ortonville. Pop. 305.

Big Stone, a post-hamlet of Big Stone co., Minn., on a lake, 22 miles W.S.W. of Morris.

Big Stone Gap, a post-office of Wise co., Va.

Big Stone Lake forms part of the boundary between Dakota and Minnesota. It is about 25 miles long, and 2 or 3 miles wide. One of the head-streams of the Minnesota River issues from the S.E. end of this lake.

Big Stream, a station in Yates co., N.Y., on the Northern Central Railroad, 15 miles S.S.E. of Penn Yan, and near Glenora.

Big Suamico, Brown co., Wis. See SUAMICO.

Big Tancook, Nova Scotia. See TANCOOK ISLANDS.

Big Thompson, Colorado. See LOVELAND.

Big Thompson (tŏmp'sọn) **Creek,** Colorado, rises in the Rocky Mountains near Long's Peak, runs eastward through Larimer co., and enters the South Fork of the Platte in Weld co., 10 miles above Evans. Length, 67 miles.

Big Tim'ber, a post-office of Riley co., Kansas.

Big Timber Creek, New Jersey, forms part of the boundary between Camden and Gloucester cos., and enters the Delaware River 5 miles below the city of Camden.

Big Tree, a post-office of Greene co., Pa.

Big Tree Cor'ners, a post-office of Erie co., N.Y., at Big Tree Station on the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad, 9 miles S. of Buffalo.

Big Trees, a post-office of Calaveras co., Cal., 40 miles E.N.E. of Milton Railroad Station, and about 60 miles E.N.E. of Stockton. Altitude, 4600 feet. Here is a grove of about 90 enormous trees of the genus *Sequoia*, some of which are 30 feet in diameter and over 300 feet high.

Big Tun'nel, a station in Montgomery co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 80 miles W. by S. of Lynchburg.

Big Val'ley, a post-village of Lampasas co., Tex., 120 miles N.N.W. of Austin. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Big Vermil'ion River, Indiana. See VERMILION.

Big Wal'nut, a station in Franklin co., O., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 7 miles E. of Columbus.

Big Wal'nut Creek rises in the N. central part of Ohio, and enters the Scioto about 12 miles S. of Columbus.

Big Woods, a post-hamlet of Calcasieu parish, La.

Bihacs, or **Bihatch,** bee`hâtch', sometimes written **Bihach** or **Bihacz,** a town of Europe, in Bosnia, on an island in the Unna, 65 miles W. of Banialooka. Pop. 3000.

Bihar, bee`haʀ', a town of Hungary, co. of Bihar, 8 miles N. of Grosswardein. Pop. 2501.

Bihar, a county of Hungary, bounded E. by Transylvania. It is mountainous in the E., and in the W. has large marshes and barren heaths, but is generally fertile. Area, 4279 square miles. Chief town, Debreczin. Capital, Grosswardein. Pop. 555,337.

Biisk, a town of Siberia. See BIJSK.

Bijaigarh. See BEJIGHUR.

Bijanagur, or **Bijnagur,** beej`nå-gŭr', sometimes written **Bijainagar** and **Bisnagur** (anc. *Bijayanagara*, *i.e.*, "city of triumph"), a deserted city of Southern India, presidency of Madras, 30 miles N.W. of Bellary, on the Toombuddra. Lat. 15° 14' N.; lon. 76° 37' E. The city is 8 miles in circumference, and is enclosed by the river and other natural barriers, or by strong walls. Principal edifices, the granite temples of Siva, Krishna, Ganesa, and Rama, and the residence of the rajah. Some singular sculptures are found on the rocks in the Toombuddra. Bijanagur was founded in 1336, and in the sixteenth century was the capital of an extensive kingdom, which was destroyed and its capital sacked by the Mohammedans in 1564.

Bijawar, Bejawer, be-jaw'ẹr, or **Bejour,** be-jŏw'ẹr, a native state of Hindostan, in Bundelcund, with a capital of the same name, 75 miles S.E. of Jhansi. Area, 900 square miles. Pop. 90,000.

Bijbahar, beej`bå-har', or **Vijapara,** vee`jạ-på-rå', a large town of Cashmere, 25 miles S.E. of the city of Cashmere, on the Jhylum. Lat. 33° 37' N.; lon. 76° 4' E.

Bij'na, a petty state of Hindostan, in Bundelcund. Area, 27 square miles. Pop. 2800.

Bijnagur, a city of India. See BIJANAGUR.

Bijnaur, or **Bijnour,** bĭj'nŏwr, a district of the North-West Provinces, British India. Lat. 29° 1'–29° 58' N.; lon. 78° 1'–78° 55' E. Area, 1902 square miles. Capital, Bijnaur. Pop. 737,152.

Bijnaur, a town of India, capital of the above district. Lat. 29° 22' 36" N.; lon. 70° 10' 30" E. Pop. 12,865.

Bijooja Islands, of Africa. See BISSAGOS.

Bijou (be`zhoo') **Ba'sin,** a post-office of El Paso co., Col., in a valley of its own name, 55 miles S.E. of Denver.

Bijou or **Bijoux** (be`zhoo') **Creek,** Colorado, intersects Douglas and Arapahoe cos., runs northward, and enters the South Fork of the Platte River in Weld co. Length, about 150 miles.

Bijou Hills, a post-office of Brulé co., Dakota.

Bijsk, Biisk, or **Biysk,** beesk or be-isk', a town of Siberia, government and 270 miles S. of Tomsk, at the confluence of the Bija and the Katoonia. Pop. 3432.

Bilacus, the Latin for BELLAGIO.

Bilaspur, a town of India. See BELASPOOR.

Bilbao, bil-bå'o, or **Belvao,** bêl-vå'o, often written and pronounced, in English, **Bilboa,** bil'bo-ạ, a city and port of Spain, capital of the province of Biscay, on the Nerva, 6 miles from its mouth, and 28 miles N. of Vitoria. Lat. 43° 14' 3" N.; lon. 2° 56' 5" W. It is connected with the interior by a railway. It is enclosed by lofty mountains, and is well built. A fine promenade borders the river, which is here crossed by several bridges; convents and monasteries are numerous; it has also a large hospital, town hall, arsenal, and slaughter-house. Principal manufactures, hardwares, anchors, leather, paper, hats, tobacco, and earthenware; there are large rope-walks, and docks for ship-building, with iron- and copper-mines in the vicinity. Exports comprise iron, fish, fruits, and iron ore. Bilbao was founded in 1300; at the end of the fifteenth century it became the seat of the famous consulado, originally established at Burgos, and having the highest authority in Spain as a commercial tribunal. Bilbao was besieged 3 years and 10 months by the Carlists, 1872–1876. Pop. 26,357.

Bil'destone, a town and parish of Suffolk co., England, 11½ miles N.W. of Ipswich. Pop. 808.

Bildt, beelt, **Het Bildt,** hĕt beelt, or **'T Bildt,** t'beelt, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 10 miles N.N.W. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 8362.

Biledjik, or **Biledschjik,** bee`lĕd-zheek', a town of Asia Minor, vilayet of Brusa, 100 miles S.E. of Constantinople. Pop. 5000.

Biledulgerid. See BELED-EL-JEREED.

Bilgoray, or **Bielgorai,** beel`go-rī', a town of Russian Poland, 47 miles S.S.W. of Lublin, on the Lada. It has manufactures of hats and leather. Pop. 6168.

Bilgraad, the Turkish for BELGRADE.

Bilgram, a town of India. See BELGRAM.

Bilhour, or **Bilhaur,** bil'hŏwr, a town of the Cawnpoor district, India, lat. 26° 50' N., lon. 80° 9' E. P. 5954.

Biliarsk, bee`le-aʀsk', a village of Russia, government and 68 miles S.E. of Kazan. Pop. 2500.

Bilin, be-leen' (Bohemian, *Bylina*, be-lee'nå; L. *Beli'na*), a town of Bohemia, 5 miles by rail S. of Dux, on the Bila. It has two castles, and mineral springs. Pop. 3863.

Bilinbaevsk, bee-lin-bå-êvsk', a town of Russia, government of Perm, in the Ural Mountains, 30 miles W. of Yekaterinboorg. It has extensive iron-works.

Biliran, be-le-rån', one of the Philippine Islands, N. of Leyte. Lat. 11° 27' N.; lon. 124° 30' E.

Bilitio, the ancient name of BELLINZONA.

Biliui, a river of Siberia. See VILIOOI.

Bilke, beel'kĕh, a town of Hungary, co. of Beregh, 19 miles E.S.E. of Munkacs. Pop. 3633.

Billerbeck, bil'lẹr-bêk`, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, on a railway, 15 miles W.N.W. of Münster. Pop. 1496.

Billerbeck, or **Friedrichshuld,** free'driκs-hŏŏlt`, a village of Prussia, in Pomerania, 9 miles N.N.E. of Rummelsburg. Pop. 290.

Billerica, bĭl'ler-ik-ạ, a handsome post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Billerica township, on the Concord River, and on the Bedford & Billerica Railroad, 2 miles from the Boston, Lowell & Nashua Railroad, and 19 miles N.W. of Boston. It contains 8 churches, a town hall, and an institution called the Howe School. The township contains a village named North Billerica, which has chemical works and 2 woollen-mills. Pop. of township, 1881.

Billerica Mills, Mass. See NORTH BILLERICA.

Bil'lericay, a town of England, co. of Essex, 24 miles E.N.E. of London. Pop. 1451.

Billeton, an island of the East Indies. See BILLITON.

Billiers, beel`yå' or bee`yå', a village of France, in Morbihan, 25 miles S.E. of Vannes. Pop. 955.

Billigheim, bil'liɢ-hīme`, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Klingbach, 4 miles S.S.W. of Landau. Pop. 1320.

Billigheim, a market-town of the grand duchy of Baden, E. of Mosbach. Pop. 931.

Bil'lings, a post-hamlet of Christian co., Mo., on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, 19 miles W.S.W. of Springfield. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Billings, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., in La Grange township, on the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad, 20 miles N.E. of Newburg.

Bil'ling's Bridge, a post-village in Carleton co., Ontario, 3 miles S. of Ottawa. Pop. 100.

Bil'lingsly, a post-village of Washington co., Ark., 12 miles S. of Fayetteville. It has 2 churches.

Bil'lingsport, a hamlet in Gloucester co., N.J., on the Delaware, 12 miles below Camden, and 1 mile N. of Paulsborough.

Bil'lingsville, a post-village of Union co., Ind., in Union township, about 22 miles S. of Richmond. It has a church, and manufactory of farming-implements. Pop. 110.

Billingsville, a hamlet and station of Cooper co., Mo., on the Boonville & Tipton Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 7 miles S. of Boonville. It has a church.

Bil`liton′, Bil`leton′, or **Blitong,** blee`ton′, an island of the Dutch East Indies, between Sumatra and Borneo. Lat. of the N.W. part, 3° 13′ S.; lon. 108° 7′ E. Area, estimated at 1150 square miles. It is surrounded by rocks and islets, and is rich in tin, iron ore, and valuable timber. It exports trepang, birds' nests, tin, sea-weed, tortoise-shell, and wax. Pop. 21,217.

Billiton Passage, between the above island and Borneo, is about 130 miles across, and very dangerous.

Billom, beel`yòɴᵍ′ or bee`yòɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 14 miles E.S.E. of Clermont. It has a communal college, and manufactures of fine pottery. Pop. 4166.

Bil′low, a post-village of Carroll co., Ga., 5 miles W. of Carrollton. It has a church, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, &c.

Bills Creek, Iowa, one of the head-branches of Otter Creek, which it enters between Warren and Lucas cos.

Bill Town, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, 9 miles from Kentville. Pop. 100.

Billwärder-Ausschlag, bĭl′ŵåʀ-dẹr-owsh′lâɢ, and **Billwärder-Steindamm,** stīn′dâm, a town of Germany, territory and 6 miles E.S.E. of Hamburg. It has manufactures of white lead, borax, ship's bread, starch, etc. Pop. 6004. It is in the marshy district called Billwärder, which gives name to several other villages.

Bill Williams (wil′yạmz) **River,** Arizona, drains part of Mohave co., and runs southward to the boundary between Mohave and Yuma cos. It finally flows westward until it enters the Colorado River at Aubrey. Length estimated at 250 miles.

Bilma, bil′mâ, a district of the Kawar valley, Sahara, with a town of the same name, about lat. 18° 40′ N., lon. 14° E. From salt-pools near it a large supply of excellent salt is obtained. The people are Tibboos.

Biloxi, be-lox′ee, a post-village and bathing-place of Harrison co., Miss., on the Gulf of Mexico, and on the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, 80 miles E.N.E. of New Orleans. It has a convent. Pop. 954.

Bilsa, bil′sâ (anc. *Bilvesa*), a town of India, 183 miles S. of Gwalior, on the Betwah. It is enclosed by a stone wall. Excellent tobacco is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 3000.

Bilsee, or **Bilsi,** bil′see, a town of Budaon district, British India. Lat. 20° 9′ N.; lon. 79° E. Pop. 5282.

Bilsen, bil′sẹn, a town of Belgium, Limbourg, at a railway junction, 8 miles S.E. of Hasselt, on the Demer. Pop. 3500. It has manufactures of cutlery and earthenwares, and a convent of the Holy Sepulchre.

Bils′ton, a town of England, co. of Stafford, 2½ miles S.E. of Wolverhampton, on two railways. It is irregularly built, but has many good residences. The manufacturing industry of Bilston is very great. The manufactures include tin, japanned, and enamelled wares of every kind, iron wire, nails, screws, iron gates and palisades, machinery, steam-engines, etc. Pop. 24,188.

Bilvesa, the ancient name of Bilsa.

Bima, bee′mâ, a seaport town of the island of Sumbawa, on its N. coast, 100 miles E. of the town of Sumbawa. It is the residence of the sultan and of a Dutch agent. Chief exports, timber and horses.

Bimaris, supposed ancient name of Entre-deux-Mers.

Bimber, Bhimbur, bim′bẹr, or **Bhimbara,** bim′-bạ-râ, a town of India, in Jamoo, on an affluent of the Chenaub, 100 miles N. of Lahore. It consists of about 1000 low and flat-roofed houses.

Bimbia, bim′bee-â, a river of Western Africa, enters the Bight of Biafra W. of the Cameroons River. On its banks are many populous villages.

Bimini, a group of islands. See Bemini Islands.

Bimlipatam, bim`lị-pâ-tâm′ (anc. *Bhimalaputana*), a town of India, presidency of Madras, 17 miles E.N.E. of Vizagapatam, on the Bay of Bengal. It has a brisk coasting-trade.

Binab, be-nâb′, a town of Persia, in Azerbaijan, on the Sofi-Chai, a tributary of Lake Ooroomeeyah, on the W. side of the lake, and 55 miles S.S.W. of Tabreez. It has about 1500 houses, clean streets, several good caravansaries, and an abundance of water. Around it are orchards and vineyards. Pop. 7500.

Bin`abo′la, Bur`abo′la, Ben`nebeo′la, or **Twelve Pins,** a mountain-range of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway, barony and 5 miles N.E. of Ballinahinch; the culminating point of Knockannahiggen is 2400 feet above the sea.

Binasco, be-nâs′ko, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 11 miles N.W. of Pavia. Pop. 1340.

Bin-Bir-Kilisséh, bin-beeʀ-kil`lis-sĕh′, some ruins in Asia Minor, 20 miles N.N.W. of Karaman, consisting of ancient tombs and portions of early Byzantine churches, by some supposed to be the remains of *Lys′tra*.

Binbrook, or **Hall's Corners,** post-village, Wentworth co., Ontario, 7½ miles S. of Stoney Creek. Pop. 100.

Bin′brooke, a village of England, co. of Lincoln, 7 miles N.E. of Rasen-Market. Pop. 1334.

Binche, bin′ᴋẹh or binᴋ, a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Haine, 10 miles E.S.E. of Mons. It has manufactures of cutlery and hardwares, and a trade in lace, paper, marble, and coal. Pop. 6678.

Bin′chester, a township of England, co. of Durham, 1½ miles E.N.E. of Bishop-Auckland. It is supposed to have been the Roman *Binovium*.

Bindraban, bin`drạ-bân′, or **Bindrabund,** bin`drạ-bŭnd′ (anc. *Vrindavana*), a town of British India, Muttwa district, on the Jumna, 40 miles N.N.W. of Agra. It has several sacred pools and caves, and temples of Krishna, one of which is among the most massive works of Hindoo architecture. Pop. 21,500.

Bingen, bing′ẹn, a town of Germany, grand duchy of Hesse, on the Rhine, at the influx of the Nahe, and at a railway junction, 17 miles W. of Mentz. Its inhabitants manufacture starch and leather and raise superior wines. It owes its origin to the Roman castle of Drusus. Near it the Rhine, breaking through a mountain-chain, narrows to form the Bingerloch, a dangerous rapid. In the neighborhood are Rüdesheim, the castle of Ehrenfels, and the chapel of St. Rochus; and on an island in the Rhine is the *Mausethurm* (*i.e.*, "mouse-tower"), a structure erected for a toll-house in the thirteenth century. Pop. 5938.

Bing′en, a post-office of Adams co., Ind., at or near Williams Railroad Station.

Bingen, a post-hamlet of Mecosta co., Mich., in Morton township, 12 miles E. of Stanwood. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Bingen, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 48 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has a church and a lime-kiln.

Bingenheim, bing′ẹn-hīme`, a town of Hesse, 16 miles N. of Hanau. Pop. 669.

Bingham, bing′ạm, a town of England, co. and 8½ miles E. of Nottingham. Pop. 1629.

Bingham, bing′ạm, a post-township and hamlet of Somerset co., Me., 52 miles N. of Augusta, is bounded on the W. by the Kennebec River. It has manufactures of lumber and starch, and a high school. Pop. 826.

Bingham, a township of Clinton co., Mich. Pop. 2963. It contains St. John's, the county seat.

Bingham, a township of Huron co., Mich. Pop. 664.

Bingham, a township of Leelenaw co., Mich., on Grand Traverse Bay. Pop. 785.

Bingham, a township of Orange co., N.C. Pop. 1604.

Bingham, a post-office of Monroe co., O.

Bingham, a township of Potter co., Pa. Pop. 773.

Bingham Cañon, kăn′yōn, a post-village and mining-camp of Salt Lake co., Utah, on the Bingham Cañon & Camp Floyd Railroad, 34 miles by rail S.W. of Salt Lake. It is in a cañon surrounded by high mountains. It has several churches, a bank, &c.

Bingham Centre, a post-office of Potter co., Pa.

Bingham Junction, a station in Salt Lake co., Utah, on the Utah Southern Railroad, at its junction with the Bingham Cañon & Camp Floyd and the Wasatch & Jordan Valley Railroads, 12 miles S. of Salt Lake City, and 1 mile N. of Sandy Station.

Bingham Lake, a post-village of Cottonwood co., Minn., on the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, 57 miles W.S.W. of Mankato. It is in Lakeside township, on a beautiful lake. Elevation, 1401 feet. It has an elevator and a steam flour-mill. The township contains 37 lakes.

Bingham's, a station in Kent co., Del., on the Kent County Railroad, 4 miles W. of Clayton.

Bingham's Mills, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., N.Y., on the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre Railroad, 7 miles N. of Waverly. It has a lumber-mill and a church.

Bing′hamstown, or **Saleen′,** a village of Ireland, co. of Mayo, on the W. side of Blacksod Bay, 2½ miles S.S.W. of Belmullet. Pop. 154.

Binghamton, bing′ạm-tọn, a post-hamlet of Solano co., Cal., about 28 miles S.W. of Sacramento.

Binghamton, a village of Lee co., Ill., 1 mile E. of Amboy. It manufactures flour and farm-tools. Pop. 200.

Binghamton, a thriving city, the capital of Broome co., N.Y., is pleasantly situated on the Susquehanna River at the mouth of the Chenango, on the Chenango Canal, and on the Erie Railroad, 215 miles N.W. of New York, 59 miles E. of Elmira, and 80 miles S. by E. from Syracuse. It is the southern terminus of the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad, and the southwestern terminus of the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, by which it is 142 miles from Albany. Another railroad extends southward to Scranton. It contains the Dean College, 12 churches, a high school, a Catholic academy, 3 national banks, 2 other banks, the Binghamton Academy, the New York State Asylum for Inebriates, which is about 365 feet long, and built of stone and brick, and manufactures of flour, steam-engines, carriages, leather, and boots and shoes. Three daily and 4 or 5 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1870, 12,692; in 1875, 15,550.

Binghamton, a township of Broome co., N.Y., adjoins the city of Binghamton. Pop. 2434.

Binghamton, a post-hamlet of Outagamie co., Wis., about 14 miles N. by W. from Appleton. It has 2 churches, a saw-mill, and a planing-mill.

Bing'ley, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Aire, and on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 15 miles W.N.W. of Leeds, on a railway. It has a grammar-school founded in the reign of Henry VIII., a court-house, several charities, numerous worsted-, yarn-, cotton-, and paper-manufactories, and some trade in malt. Pop. 9062.

Bingley, bing'lee, a hamlet of Madison co., N.Y., on a railway, 2 miles N. of Cazenovia. It has mills for plaster and waterlime.

Bing'tang', **Bin'tang',** **Bin'tam',** or **Poo'lo-Bin'tam'** (Port. *Bintão*, been'tŏwnᵍ'), an island of the Malay Archipelago, crossed by the equator, and in lon. 104° 4'-104° 13' E. Area, 440 square miles. The products are gambier, ginger, pepper, &c. It belongs to the Sultan of Johore, but is practically under Dutch control.

Binic, bee'neek', a seaport town of France, Côtes-du-Nord, 7 miles N.N.W. of St.-Brieuc. Pop. 2738.

Bink'ley's Bridge, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pa., on Conestoga Creek, 3 miles from Lancaster.

Bin'newater, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., in Rosendale township, on the Wallkill Valley Railroad, 7 miles S.S.W. of Kingston. It has a manufactory of hydraulic cement which produces 600 barrels of cement in a day and employs 150 men. The cement is used for submarine masonry.

Binns, a post-office of Page co., Iowa, 3 miles from Coburg.

Bin'odpoor', a town of India, Backergunge district. Lat. 23° 13' 22" N.; lon. 90° 19' 8" E. Pop. 5850.

Binondo, be-non'do, a suburb of Manila (the capital of the Philippines), from which it is separated by the Pasig River. Pop. 29,211.

Biobio, bee'o-bee'o, the largest river in Chili, rises in the Andes, flows generally W.N.W., and enters the Pacific at Concepcion, after a course of 300 miles. Steamboats navigate it for 100 miles.

Biobio, a province of Chili, in the valley of the river Biobio. Area, 4142 square miles. Pop. in 1875, 76,498.

Bioglio, be-ōl'yo, a village of Italy, 5 miles E.N.E. of Biella. Pop. 2164.

Biograd, the Illyrian name of ZARA-VECCHIA.

Biörneborg, **Björneborg,** be-öʀ'nẹh-boʀg', or **Bersburg,** bërs'booʀg, a town of Finland, on the Kumo, at its mouth in the Gulf of Bothnia, 60 miles N.N.W. of Åbo. Pop. 7346. It is well built, and has some shipbuilding, and an export trade in timber, pitch, tar, and fish.

Biot, be-o', a village of France, department of Var, 3 miles N.N.W. of Antibes. Pop. 1367.

Bioul, be-ool', a town of Belgium, 8 miles N.W. of Dinant, with a castle. Pop. 1520.

Bipontium, the Latin for DEUX-PONTS.

Bir, pronounced and sometimes written **Beer,** beer (Turk. *Bireh-Jik* or *Bee'reh-Jeek;* anc. *Bir'tha*), a walled town of Asiatic Turkey, 120 miles S.W. of Diarbekir, on the Euphrates, 115 miles N.E. of Antioch. Lat. 37° 3' N.; lon. 38° E. It has from 1800 to 2000 houses, with a citadel on a steep rock, and several mosques. Many other small towns in Arabia, &c., have the prefix *Bir*, meaning a "well," and it is the name of a river in Abyssinia, tributary to the Abaï.

Birbhoom, a district of India. See BEERBHOOM.

Bir'chardville, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., about 22 miles S. by W. of Binghamton, N.Y.

Birch Cool'ey, a post-township of Renville co., Minn., on the Minnesota River. Pop. 661.

Birch Creek, a station in Menominee co., Mich., on the Green Bay & Lake Superior Railroad, a few miles N. of Menominee.

Birch Creek, a former name of BERNICE, Pa.

Birch'dale, a township of Todd co., Minn. Pop. 244.

Birch Hill, a village in Warwick township, Kent co., R.I., 1 mile from River Point. It has a church, a foundry, and a machine-shop. Pop. 443.

Birch'ington, a seaport of England, co. of Kent, Isle of Thanet, 3½ miles W.S.W. of Margate, on a railway. In the church are many ancient monuments. Pop. 1137.

Birch Lake, one of a chain of lakes on the line between Minnesota and Canada (Keewatin district), between Knife and Bois Blanc Lakes.

Birch Point, a plantation of Somerset co., Me. P. 2.

Birch River, a post-hamlet of Nicholas co., W. Va., 10 miles from Gauley Bridge. It has an academy.

Birch Run, a small post-village of Saginaw co., Mich., in Birch Run township, and on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 18 miles N. of Flint. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill. Pop. of township, 1213.

Birch Run Ville, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 3 miles from Chester Springs. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Birch'ton, a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, 10 miles by rail N.E. of Lennoxville. Pop. 100.

Birch Tree, post-township, Shannon co., Mo. Pop. 312.

Birch'ville, a village of Nevada co., Cal., 15 miles N.W. of Nevada City. It has a church. Here is a gold-mine, which was rich, but is nearly exhausted.

Birch'wood, a post-hamlet of James co., Tenn., 18 miles N. of Cleaveland.

Bird, post-office, Oceana co., Mich., 12 miles E. of Hart.

Bird Hill, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md., 6 miles from Westminster.

Bird in Hand, formerly **En'terprise,** a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in East Lampeter township, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 8 miles E. of Lancaster. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 250.

Bird Island, ī'lạnd, a small island off the E. coast of Cape Breton Island. Lat. 46° 23' 10" N.; lon. 60° 22' 30" W. On it is a light-house.

Bird Island, one of the Sandwich Islands. Lat. 22° 20' N.; lon. 160° W.

Bird Island, one of the Low Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, near the middle of the group.

Bird Island, a post-office of Renville co., Minn.

Bird Island Cove, a large fishing-settlement on the N. side of Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, 3 miles from Bonavista. Pop. 670.

Bird Islands, West Indies. See AVES ISLANDS.

Bird Islands, of Africa. See CHAOS.

Bird Rocks, a light-house station on one of the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lat. 47° 50' 40" N.; lon. 61° 8' 20" W.

Bird's, a station in Colleton co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 44 miles N.W. of Charleston.

Bird'sall, a post-township of Alleghany co., N.Y., 15 miles N.W. of Hornellsville. It has a cheese-factory, 3 steam saw-mills, and 3 churches. Pop. 797.

Birdsborough, bĭrds'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River, and on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, at its junction with the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Reading. It has 4 churches, 4 iron-furnaces, a rolling-mill, a nail-factory, &c.

Bird's Bridge, a post-office of Will co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Joliet. It is on the Illinois & Michigan Canal.

Birds'dale, a post-office of Bell co., Tex.

Birds'eye, a post-hamlet of Dubois co., Ind., in Jefferson township, 30 miles S.W. of Mitchell. It has a church. Coal is found here.

Birdseye Ridge, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Mo., 13 miles S.E. of Milan. Here is a dairy- and stock-farm of 1200 acres.

Birdshan, a town of Persia. See BHIRJAN.

Bird's Landing, a post-hamlet of Solano co., Cal., 17 miles from Fairfield. It has a hotel and a store. Near it is a wharf on Montezuma Slough.

Bird's Nest, a hamlet of Northampton co., Va., 10 miles from Eastville. It has a church and 2 stores.

Bird Song, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Tenn., about 8 miles S. of Camden.

Bird'song Creek, in the W. part of Tennessee, enters the Tennessee River from the left, in Benton co.

Bird's Point, a station in Mississippi co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, opposite Cairo, Ill., is the eastern terminus of the Missouri division of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 239 miles by rail and 210 by water below St. Louis.

Bird's Run, a post-office and station of Guernsey co., O., on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 15 miles N. of Cambridge.

Bird's Station, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ill., on the Paris & Danville Railroad, 15 miles S. of Robinson.

Birds'town, or **Birds'ton,** a post-hamlet of Navarro co., Tex., 12 miles N.E. of Wortham. It has several churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Birds'ville, a village of Burke co., Ga., 4½ miles N. of Herndon Station. There are in the vicinity a church, a grain-mill, and a cotton-mill.

Birdsville, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 20 miles above Paducah. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Birdsville, a post-office of Cocke co., Tenn., 8 miles from Newport.

Bird'ville, a post-hamlet of Tarrant co., Tex., 30 miles W. by N. from Dallas. It has 2 or 3 dry-goods stores.

Bireh-Jik, the Turkish for Bɪʀ, a town of Turkey.

Bir-es-Seba, an ancient name of Bᴇᴇʀsʜᴇʙᴀ.

Birioossa, Birioussa, or **Biriusa,** be-re-oos'så, a river of Siberia, one of the head-streams of the Ona, an affluent of the Choona, has a N. course of about 200 miles.

Biriootch, Birioutche, be-re-ootch', or **Birjutsch,** beer-yootch', a town of Russia, on the Sosna-Tikhaia, government and 76 miles S.S.W. of Voronezh. Pop. 3062.

Birk'dale, a town of Lancashire, England, 1 mile by rail S. of Southport. Pop. 3375.

Birkenberg, beeʀ'kẹn-beʀg, or **Brezowa Hora,** brå-zo'ŵå ho'rå, a town of Bohemia, circle of Prague. Pop. 2787.

Birkenfeld, birk'ẹn-fĕltˋ or bĕĕʀ'kẹn-fĕltˋ, a principality of Germany, belonging to Oldenburg, but detached from the rest of that duchy, W. of the Rhine, and enclosed by Rhenish Prussia. Area, 194 square miles. The surface is mountainous and well wooded. Principal river, the Nahe, an affluent of the Rhine. Chief products, cattle, iron, flax, hemp, and oil-seeds. It is divided into 3 *amts*,—Birkenfeld, Oberstein, and Nohfelden,—and was ceded to Oldenburg by the treaty of Vienna, in 1815. Pop. in 1875, 37,093, mostly Protestants.

Birkenfeld, a town of Germany, capital of the above, near the Nahe, 25 miles E.S.E. of Treves. Pop. 2245.

Birk'enhead, a thriving town of England, co. of Chester, on the estuary of the Mersey, immediately opposite Liverpool, and 15 miles N.N.W. of Chester. It has wholly risen up since the formation of ship-building docks in 1824, on Wallasey pool, immediately on its N.W. side; and in 1844 a series of magnificent docks were begun on the side of the Mersey, and these have been from time to time very greatly extended. Besides many spacious streets and dwellings, there are a large square, several handsome churches, a medical college, an institute, a church, divinity school, several parks, a market-house 430 feet in length and 130 feet in breadth, a public slaughter-house, immense warehouses, yards for building iron ships, machine-shops, and a great variety of industrial establishments. Coal, guano, and grain are largely imported; and in its vicinity are numerous villas, many of which are the residences of Birkenhead and Liverpool merchants. Birkenhead has railway communication with all parts of England. Pop. in 1871, 45,418.

Birk'enshaw, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 4 miles by rail S.E. of Bradford. Pop. 2033.

Birket, bĕĕʀ'kẹt or bĭʀ'kẹt ("lake"), the name of several lakes and places of Egypt and the East.

Birket-el-Ballah. See Bᴀʟʟᴀʜ.

Birket-el-Hadji, håd'jee, or the "lake of pilgrims," a small lake 10 miles N.E. of Cairo, on the banks of which the pilgrims to Mecca, by way of Suez, assemble on their departure thither, and separate on their return.

Birket-el-Karn (Korn, or **Karoon),** or **Lake of the Horn,** a lake of Egypt, in the Fayoom, is 35 miles long and 7 miles in greatest breadth. It is shallow and brackish, and is fed by two streams from the Nile, but has itself no outlet. It has one considerable island, and its surface is said to be 100 feet below the ordinary level of the Nile. It affords some fish. It was long supposed to be the Lake Mœris of antiquity; but it has been ascertained that the latter was an artificial basin which is now ordinarily dry.

Birket-Loot, the Arabic name of the Dᴇᴀᴅ Sᴇᴀ.

Birket-el-Marioot. See Mᴀʀᴇᴏᴛɪs.

Birk-Fell, a mountain of England, co. of Cumberland, on the S. side of Ullswater, 5 miles N. of Ambleside.

Birk'ner, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 10 miles from East St. Louis, and 4 miles W. of Belleville. It has coal-mines, and is mainly supported by operations in coal. Pop. about 400.

Birks City, a post-hamlet of Daviess co., Ky., on Green River, 10 miles W. of Owensborough. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Bir'ley, a post-hamlet of Chase co., Kansas, 12 miles S. of Cottonwood Railroad Station.

Birmah, or **Birman Empire.** See Bᴜʀᴍᴀʜ.

Birmensdorf, bĕĕʀ'mẹns-doʀfˋ, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau. Pop. 981.

Birmingham, bịrˋming-ạm, one of the principal manufacturing towns of England, co. and 17 miles N.W. of Warwick, 100 miles N.W. of London, and 78¼ miles S.E. of Liverpool. The town, on the Rea, occupies the E. declivity of three hills. In its centre is a handsome quarter, containing the grammar-school of Edward IV., St. Philip's and Christ's churches, Queen's College, Midland Institute, central free library, theatre, and other edifices. The uneven ground on which the town is built facilitates its drainage. The superb town hall, in the classic style, occupies a commanding site; it is built of Anglesea marble, and has a saloon 145 feet in length, 65 feet in breadth, and the same in height. The free grammar-school, founded in 1552, is a richly decorated Gothic edifice, rebuilt in 1834, after the design of Sir C. Barry, at a cost of nearly £50,000. It has a revenue now probably amounting to £11,000 a year. Queen's College, incorporated by royal charter in 1843, and munificently endowed, is in connection with the University of London, and attached to it are a medical school and Queen's Hospital. St. Martin's Church, in the Bull-ring, was built in the eighth century. Other principal buildings are a jail, lunatic asylum, theatre, a general hospital, dispensary, trade and corn exchanges, market-hall, Catholic cathedral, barracks, club-house, Birmingham town and district bank, Midland bank, central post-office, municipal buildings, and central railway station, which last is a point of junction of railways from London, Liverpool, Derby, Worcester, &c. The public institutions comprise a society of artists, with an academy and annual exhibition of paintings; public and free libraries; baths, dining-halls, and clubs; scientific institute, where lectures are given and classes are open for general and scientific education; the Mason College of Science; a college for Dissenters, at Moseley; national and proprietary schools, and a great variety of other educational establishments; deaf-mute and Magdalen asylums; eye and ear and lying-in hospitals; a botanic garden and a horticultural society. There are three public parks. Birmingham has made rapid progress in manufacturing industry within the present century. Its manufactures comprise almost every description of iron and steel goods, brass and iron founding, saddlery, fire-arms, cutlery, gold, silver, plated, bronze, ormolu, and japanned wares, papier-maché goods, toys, jewelry, electro-plated goods, buttons, steel pens, glass, tools, steam-engines, and all kinds of machinery. The annual value of manufactures has been estimated at £4,000,000. Among the manufacturing establishments is the steam-engine factory with which the name of the celebrated Watt is associated, which still bears the name of Soho, though removed from its original site. Wages are higher in Birmingham than in most of the towns of the north of England; and the condition of its artisans is in favorable contrast to that exhibited at many other places, both as to health and prosperity. Birmingham is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop. Land and building societies are numerous. The town is rapidly extending, and the style of architecture now adopted is improving. The immense coal and iron beds of the district by which Birmingham is surrounded are the main source of its manufacturing prosperity, which has also been greatly aided by canals communicating with the Thames, Severn, Mersey, Trent, and Humber, and more recently by railways. This town is supposed to have been a place where arms were manufactured in the time of the ancient Britons; its high commercial importance dates, however, only from the seventeenth century. Pop. in 1871, 343,787; in 1877, 377,436.

Bir'mingham, a post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad where it crosses the South & North Alabama Railroad, 95 miles N.N.W. of Montgomery, and 142 miles S.S.W. of Chattanooga. It has a national bank, a fine court-house, 2 newspaper offices, 6 churches, 2 foundries, 2 flouring-mills, a chair-factory, a saw-mill, and machine-shops of the South & North Alabama Railroad. The court-house cost $60,000. Coal and iron ore abound here. Pop. about 2400.

Birmingham, a post-borough of New Haven co., Conn., is on the Housatonic River, at the mouth of the Naugatuck, and on the Naugatuck Railroad and the New Haven & Derby Railroad, 10 miles W. of New Haven. It is ¼ of a mile from Derby Station, from which it is separated by the Naugatuck River. Steamboats ascend the

Housatonic River to this place. It has 4 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, an iron-foundry, several rolling-mills, a graded school, and manufactures of corsets, woollen hose, skirts, silver-plate, and paper. These factories are partly in Shelton, on the other bank of the river. One weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 2103.

Birmingham, a post-village of Schuyler co., Ill., on La Moin River, in Birmingham township, 6 miles from Plymouth Railroad Station, and about 40 miles N.E. of Quincy. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. of township, 1253.

Birmingham, a post-hamlet and station of Miami co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, 18 miles N. of Peru.

Birmingham, a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, in Union township, about 50 miles W. of Burlington, and 10 miles N. of Keosauqua. It has a bank, an academy, 4 churches, a newspaper office, and manufactures of cheese, ploughs, carriages, and woollen goods. Pop. 626.

Birmingham, a post-village of Marshall co., Ky., on the west bank of the Tennessee River, about 30 miles S.E. of Paducah. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of flour, tobacco, wagons, &c. Pop. 322.

Birmingham, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., in Bloomfield township, on a branch of Rouge River, and on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, 18 miles N.N.W. of Detroit. It has 3 churches, a graded school, iron-works, and manufactures of ploughs, cultivators, &c. Pop. about 700.

Birmingham, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on the north branch of Rancocas Creek, in Pemberton township, and on a railroad, 5 miles E. of Mount Holly. It has 1 or 2 flour-mills, a foundry, and a machine-shop.

Birmingham, a post-village of Erie co., O., on the Vermilion River, 7 miles from Lake Erie, and 38 miles W.S.W. of Cleveland. It has 2 churches, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 300.

Birmingham, or **New Birmingham,** a village of Guernsey co., O., in Monroe township, 37 miles E.N.E. of Zanesville. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a flour-mill. Pop. 210. Here is Milnersville Post-Office.

Birmingham, a former borough of Alleghany co., Pa., is on the left bank of the Monongahela River, nearly 2 miles S. of Pittsburg, of which it is now a part. Its prosperity is derived chiefly from manufactures of glass, iron, &c. It has 2 national banks, 10 churches, and about 12 glass-factories. A bridge across the river connects it with Pittsburg proper. Pop. 8603.

Birmingham, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. 450. It contains Dillworthtown.

Birmingham, a township of Delaware co., Pa. Pop. 765. It contains Chadd's Ford.

Birmingham, a post-borough of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and on the side of a mountain, 17 miles N.E. of Altoona. It has 3 churches, a female seminary, and manufactures of oxide of zinc. Pop. 263.

Birmingham Falls. See AU SABLE CHASM.

Bir‵nagar′, or **Ulá,** oo-lạ̊′, a town of India, Nuddea district, Bengal, lat. 23° 14′ 30″ N., lon. 88° 36′ 10″ E., 65 miles N. of Calcutta. It is a place of pilgrimage, and has a dispensary. Pop. 4499.

Bir′nam, a mountain of Scotland, co. and 12 miles N.W. of Perth, and 12 miles W.N.W. of Dunsinane. It was anciently included in a royal forest, which Shakspeare has immortalized in his tragedy of Macbeth.

Birnbaum, bĕĕʀɴ′bŏwm (Polish, *Miedzychod*, me-ĕd‵-ᴢɪᴋ′od), a town of Prussian Poland, 44 miles W.N.W. of Posen, on the Warta. Pop. 3207.

Bir′nee, or **Old Bir′nie,** a large town of Central Africa, Bornoo, on the Yeoo, 70 miles W. of Kooka. Pop. estimated at 10,000. It covers a space of several square miles, is enclosed by remains of substantial walls, and in the days of its splendor is said to have contained a population of 200,000. NEW BIRNEE is a walled town of Bornoo, 20 miles S. of Kooka.

Bir′ney, a post-office of Bradford co., Pa.

Biron, bee‵rôɴᵍ′, a town of France, Dordogne, 22 miles S.E. of Bergerac. Pop. 501.

Birr, beeʀ, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 3 miles S. of Brugg. Here Pestalozzi commenced his celebrated system of education in 1768. Pop. 509.

Birr, bịr, or **Par′sonstown,** a market-town of Ireland, in Kings co., on a railway, 62 miles W.S.W. of Dublin. It is a well-built town, with a castle belonging to the Earl of Rosse. It was known under the name of Biorra in the sixth century, and in the ninth was the stronghold of the O'Carrols. Here is Lord Rosse's great reflecting telescope. Pop. 4939.

Birresborn, bĕĕʀ′ʀẹs-boʀɴ‵, a hamlet of Rhenish Prussia, about 40 miles by rail N. of Treves. Pop. 947.

Birse, bĕĕʀ′sẹh, a river of Switzerland, canton of Bern.

Birsk, beeʀsk, a town of Russia, government of Orenboorg, on the Belaïa, 50 miles N.W. of Oofa. It has manufactures of silk, woollen, and cotton. Pop. 3841.

Bir′stall, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 7 miles by rail S.W. of Leeds. It has woollen- and worsted-mills, cotton- and silk-factories, and coal- and iron-mines. Pop. 6044.

Birtha, the ancient name of TEKRIT.

Birth′right, a post-hamlet of Hopkins co., Tex., 30 miles from Brookton. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Biru, a country of Africa. See BEEROO.

Bisaccia, be-sât′chå (anc. *Rom′ulæ* or *Rom′ula*), a town of Italy, province and 30 miles E.N.E. of Avellino. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 5342.

Bisacquino, be-såk-kwee′no, **Busaquino,** boo-såk-kwee′no, or **Busacchino,** boo-såk-kee′no, a town of Sicily, 27 miles S. of Palermo, with an extensive trade in grain, oil, and lint. Pop. 8690.

Bisagno, be-sån′yo, a fertile and highly cultivated district in the vicinity of Genoa, gives name to the river which, passing the eastern walls of the city, falls into the Mediterranean near the lazaretto.

Bisalpur, a town of India. See BEESULPOOR.

Bisano, be-så′no, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N.E. extremity of Celebes. Circumference, 20 miles.

Bisanthe, the ancient name of RODOSTO.

Bisayas, be-sī′âs, a name given by the Spaniards to all the Philippine Islands between Luzon and Mindanao.

Biscara, a town of Algeria. See BISKARA.

Biscari, bis′kå-re or bees′kå-re, a town of Sicily, 45 miles W. of Syracuse. Pop. 2843.

Biscarosse, bees‵kaʀ‵ʀoss′, a village of France, department of Landes, 20 miles S.E. of Audenge. Pop. 1875.

Bis′cay, or **Biscaya,** bis-kī′å (Sp. *Vizcaya*, vees-kī′å or veeth-kī′å), one of the three Basque provinces of Northern Spain, bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay, S. by the province of Alava, E. by Guipuzcoa, and W. by Santander. Area, 845 square miles. Capital, Bilbao. Pop. in 1870, 187,926. Under the name of Biscay are sometimes comprehended the three Basque provinces of Biscay, Guipuzcoa, and Alava. See BASQUE.——Adj. and inhab. BISCAY′AN.

Biscay, Bay of. See BAY OF BISCAY.

Biscayne, bis-kain′, a post-office of Dade co., Fla., on Biscayne Bay (which opens into the Atlantic Ocean), 175 miles N.E. of Key West.

Bisceglia, be-shĕl′yå or be-shål′yå, a seaport town of Italy, on the Adriatic, 21 miles by rail W.N.W. of Bari. It has many fine villas, a number of convents, several public reservoirs, a diocesan school, and a theatre. Its port admits only small vessels, and its trade is small. Pop. 21,518.

Bischheim, bish′hīme, a town of Alsace, 2 miles N. of Strasburg. Pop. 3828.

Bischofsburg, bish′ofs-bŏŏʀɢ‵, a town of East Prussia, on the Dimmer, 60 miles S.S.E. of Königsberg. It has manufactures of linen yarn and fabrics. Pop. 3787.

Bischofsheim am Rhein, bish′ofs-hīme‵ åm rīne, or **Rhein-Bischofsheim,** a town of Germany, in Baden, 19 miles S.W. of Rastadt. Pop. 1586.

Bischofsheim am Tauber, bish′ofs-hīme‵ åm tŏw′-bẹr, or **Tauber-Bischofsheim,** a town of Germany, in Baden, 19 miles S.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 2833.

Bischofsheim vor dem Rhön, bish′ofs-hīme‵ fōʀ dĕm rön, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, 40 miles N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1470.

Bischofs-Laak, bish′ofs-lạ̊k‵, a town of Austro-Hungary, in Carniola, 15 miles N.E. of Laybach. Pop. 2050.

Bischofsstein, bish′ofs-stīne‵, a town of East Prussia, 46 miles S.S.E. of Königsberg. It has manufactures of hosiery, leather, and woollen and linen fabrics. Pop. 3498.

Bischofswerda, bish′ofs-ŵĕʀ‵då, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, on the railway from Dresden to Bautzen, 20 miles E.N.E. of Dresden. It has manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics. Pop. 3924.

Bischofswerder, bish′ofs-wĕr‵dẹr (Polish, *Biskupiecz*, bis-koo′pe-ĕtch), a town of West Prussia, on a railway, 25 miles S.E. of Marienwerder. Pop. 2061.

Bischofszell, bish′ofs-tsĕll‵ (*i.e.*, "bishop's cell"), a town of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the Sitter, near the Thur, 11 miles S.S.E. of Constance. Pop. 1624.

Bischof-Teinitz, bish′of-tī′nits, or **Teinitz,** a town of Bohemia, 25 miles S.W. of Pilsen. It has a noble castle and park, manufactories of lace and linens, and glass-works. Pop. 2800.

Bischweiler, bish′ŵī-lẹr (Fr. *Bischwiller*, beesh‵veel‵-

laiʀ'), a town of Alsace, on the Moder, and on a railway, 14 miles N. of Strasburg. It has manufactures of woollen and linen cloths, gloves, and earthenwares. It has also trade in leather, beer, and agricultural produce. In its environs is the rich iron-mine of Mittelhardt. Pop. 9231. See BITSCHWEILER.

Bisenti, be-sĕn'tee, or **Bisento,** be-sĕn'to, a town of Italy, province and 14 miles S.E. of Teramo. Pop. 2796.

Bisentina, be-sĕn-tee'nå, or **Possentina,** pŏs-sĕn-tee'nå, an islet of Italy, in Lake Bolsena.

Bisenz, bee'sĕnts, a town of Moravia, 11 miles S.W. of Hradisch. It has a fine castle and gardens, and grows excellent wines. Pop. 3486.

Bisert, be-saiʀt', or **Vysert,** ve-saiʀt', a river of Russia, government of Perm, rises in the Ural Mountains, and, after a S.W. course of about 80 miles, joins the Oofa a little above Krasno-Oofimsk.

Biserta, a town of Africa. See BIZERTA.

Bish'anpoor' Nar'han Khas, a town of India, district and about 25 miles S.S.E. of Durbungah, near the Little Gunduck River. Pop. 5266.

Bish'op, a township of Effingham co., Ill. Pop. 564.

Bishop, a post-office of Jewell co., Kansas.

Bishop and Clerk, a group of islands in the Pacific, S.W. of New Zealand. Lat. 55° 15' S.; lon. 158° 56' E.

Bishop and Clerks, klarks, a group of rocky islands in St. George's Channel, off the coast of Pembrokeshire, Wales, 5 miles W. of St. David's.

Bishop-Auckland, awk'lạnd, a town of England, co. of Durham, 11 miles by rail S.W. of Durham. It has a palace of the Bishop of Durham, a fine town house, cotton-factories, engine-works, and some collieries. Pop. 8736.

Bish'opbridge, or **Bish'opbriggs,** a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 3 miles by rail N.N.E. of Glasgow. The quarries in its vicinity furnish much of the freestone of which Glasgow is built. Pop. 782.

Bish'op Creek, a township of Inyo co., Cal. Pop. 624.

Bishop Creek, a post-village of Mono co., Cal., 100 miles E. of Mariposa. It has a church.

Bishop Hill, a post-village of Henry co., Ill., in Weller township, on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Galva. It has 2 churches and several stores.

Bish'op's Castle, a borough of England, co. of Salop, 18 miles by rail S.S.W. of Shrewsbury. The town contains remains of a castle of the Bishops of Hereford. Pop. 1805.

Bish'op's Gate, a village in Brant co., Ontario, 7 miles from Brantford. Pop. 200.

Bish'op's Head, a post-office of Dorchester co., Md.

Bish'op's Mills, a post-village in Grenville co., Ontario, 5 miles from Oxford. Pop. 150.

Bish'op's Sta'tion, a post-office of Mason co., Ill., on the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad, 20 miles S.W. of Pekin.

Bish'op's Stort'ford, a town of England, co. and 10 miles by rail E.N.E. of Hertford. Pop. of parish, 6250.

Bish'op Street, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., N.Y., 8 miles from Adams Railroad Station. It has a church.

Bish'op's Walt'ham, a town of England, co. of Hants, 10 miles S.S.E. of Winchester. Pop. 2267.

Bish'opthorpe, a parish of England, co. and 5 miles by rail S. of York. The palace here has been the residence of the Archbishop of York since the destruction of Cawood Castle in the parliamentary war.

Bish'opton, a village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 8 miles by rail E.S.E. of Greenock. Pop. 323.

Bish'opville, a post-village of Worcester co., Md., on an inlet of the sea called St. Martin's River, 2 miles from Selbyville Station, Del. It has a church, an academy, a lumber-mill, and several general stores. Pop. about 250. Many perch and rock-fish are shipped here.

Bishopville, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., O., in Homer township, about 32 miles S. of Zanesville. It has 2 churches.

Bishopville, a post-hamlet and township of Sumter co., S.C., 45 miles E.N.E. of Columbia. It has 3 churches. Pop. 1701.

Bish'op-Wear'mouth, a parish of England, co. of Durham, and forming the S. part of the town of Sunderland. See SUNDERLAND.

Bisignano, be-seen-yå'no (anc. *Besid'iæ*), a town of Italy, province and 14 miles N. of Cosenza. It is defended by a citadel, and contains several convents and churches, a seminary, 2 hospitals, and a house of refuge. Pop. 4450.

Biskara, Biscara, bis'kạ-rå, or **Biskra,** bis'krå, a town of Algeria, Sahara, 214 miles S.E. of Algiers. Lat. 34° 47' N.; lon. 5° 22' E. Pop. 7367.

Biskupiecz, the Polish for BISCHOFSWERDER.

Bis'ley, a town of England, co. of Gloucester, 3½ miles E.N.E. of Stroud. It has a church, an endowed free school, and manufactures of woollens. Pop. of parish, 4985.

Bismarck, bĭz'mark, a post-office of Saguache co., Col.

Bismarck, a post-village, capital of Burleigh co., Dakota, on the Missouri River, and on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 450 miles W. of Duluth. It has a church, a newspaper office, a bank, and in the season of navigation has a heavy trade with the river-stations above and below.

Bismarck, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., in Newell township, on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, at the junction of the Danville Branch with the Indiana division, 10 miles N. of Danville. Pop. about 150.

Bismarck, a post-hamlet of Clayton co., Iowa, in Farmersburg township, 50 miles N.W. of Dubuque, and on the Iowa Eastern Railroad, 5 miles S. of Beulah.

Bismarck, a post-office of Wabaunsee co., Kansas.

Bismarck, a township of Sibley co., Minn. Pop. 181.

Bismarck, a post-village of St. François co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, at the junction of the Missouri division or Belmont Line with the Arkansas division of that road, 75 miles S. by W. from St. Louis. It has manufactures of carriages and lime, and mines of lead (galena). Fine granite is found here.

Bismarck, a post-hamlet of Eaton co., Mich., in Sunfield township, about 25 miles W. of Lansing. It has a cheese-factory. Pop. about 150.

Bismarck, a post-hamlet of Cuming co., Neb., on the Elkhorn River, 6 miles S. from Wisner, and about 72 miles N.W. of Omaha. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Bismarck, a post-hamlet of Huron co., O., in Sherman township, about 12 miles S.W. of Norwalk. It has a church.

Bismarck, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., in Cornwall township, 2 miles W. of Cornwall Railroad Station. It has a church and a manufactory of furniture.

Bis'mark, a town of Prussian Saxony, 37 miles by rail N. of Magdeburg, with 6 yearly markets. Pop. 2065.

Bisnagur, a deserted city of India. See BIJANAGUR.

Bison (bī'sọn) **Peak,** Col., a mountain in lat. 39° 14' 15" N., lon. 105° 29' 50" W.; has an altitude of 12,327 feet.

Bissagos, bis-så'goce, or **Bijoo'ja Islands,** off the W. coast of Africa, consist of 16 large and numerous small islands, between lat. 10° 2' and 11° 55' N. and lon. 15° and 17° W., with many fine ports. They are in part claimed by Portugal. The Bissagos are very unhealthy, and are densely peopled by a savage negro race. The chief products are rice and fruit, and many cattle are reared.

Bissão, bis-sŏwɴɢ', or **Bassão,** bås-sŏwɴɢ', an island and Portuguese settlement, opposite the delta of the Jeba River. Lat. of the fort, 11° 51' N.; lon. 15° 37' 6" W. Pop. 8000. This island was the great stronghold of the Portuguese slave-trade. It has considerable trade in hides, rice, wax, and Gambia produce.

Bis'sell's, a post-office of Geauga co., O.

Bisser, a state of India. See BUSSAHER.

Bissingen, bis'sing-ẹn, a town of Bavaria, 41 miles S. of Anspach. Pop. 459. Bissingen is also the name of several villages of Würtemberg, the principal of which is 19 miles S.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1548.

Bis'solee', or **Bisuli,** bis'soo-lee' (anc. *Visavili*), a town of British India, in the Punjab, on the Ravee, 95 miles N.E. of Lahore. It has a large bazaar, and a vast palace, one of the finest of its kind in the East, and resembling a European feudal mansion.

Bis'sumpoor', Bishnupur, bish'nŭh-poor', or **Bish'enpore'** (anc. *Vishnapura*), a town of the Bancoorah district, Bengal, 77 miles W.N.W. of Calcutta. It has many mosques and temples, with extensive remains of antiquity. A large silk-manufacture and the carving of stone cups and plates are carried on. Pop. 18,047.

Bistagno, bis-tån'yo, a town of Italy, 21 miles S.S.W. of Alexandria. Pop. 2107.

Bistam, bis-tåm', or **Bostam,** bos-tåm', a town of Persia, province of Khorassan, 40 miles S.E. of Astrabad.

Bistineau, bis'tin'ō', a lake, situated near the N.W. extremity of Louisiana, forms the boundary between Bossier and Bienville parishes, and extends N. and S. about 30 miles, following the bendings, with a mean breadth of about 2 miles. The Dorcheat Bayou enters the lake at the N. extremity, and a short outlet connects it with Red River on the S. Steamboats navigate its whole extent.

Bistricza, bis-treet'så, a town of Croatia, 18 miles N.E. of Agram. Pop., with commune, 6117.

Bistritz, bis'trits, a river of Transylvania, rises in the Bistritz Mountains, and joins the Szamos after a W. course of about 50 miles.

Bistritz, a river, rises at the E. extremity of Hungary, flows S.E. through Bukowina and Moldavia, and joins the

Sereth near Bakau. Length, about 110 miles. It is named the "Golden Bistritz," from its auriferous sands.

Bistritz, a fortified town of Transylvania, in Saxonland, on the Bistritz River, 50 miles N.E. of Klausenburg. It has several churches, a gymnasium, grammar-schools, and a considerable trade in cattle. Pop. 7212.

Bistritz, a town of Moldavia, on the "Golden" Bistritz, 60 miles W.S.W. of Yassy. Bistritz is also the name of several villages in Moravia, Bohemia, and Illyria.

Bisuli, a town of India. See BISSOLEE.

Bisutoon, or **Bisutun.** See BEHISTUN.

Bitburg, bit′bŏŏRG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles N.W. of Treves. Near it many Roman antiquities have been discovered. Pop. 2360.

Bitche, a town of Alsace-Lorraine. See BITSCH.

Bitetto, be-tĕt′to, a town of Italy, 10 miles by rail S. of Bari. Pop. 5340.

Bithoor, or **Bithur,** bee`thoor′, a town of India, 12 miles N.W. of Cawnpoor, on the Ganges. Pop. 8322.

Bithyn′ia, an ancient country in the N.W. of Asia Minor, bounded N. by the Black Sea and W. by the Sea of Marmora. It was long a Persian satrapy, was an independent kingdom from 278 to 274 B.C., and then became a Roman province. In 1298 it was conquered by the Turks, who have held the greater part of it ever since. Ancient capitals, Nicomedia and Nicæa.

Bitioog, Bitioug, or **Bitiug,** be-te-oog′, a river of Russia, rises in the southern part of the government of Tambov, and, after a S. course of above 130 miles, joins the Don on the left about 15 miles above Pavlovsk.

Bitlis, bit`lees′ or bit`liss′, or **Betlis,** bet-lees′, written also **Biddis** and **Bedlis,** a town of Asiatic Turkey, 62 miles W. of Van, on the W. side of Lake Van, and 5156 feet above the sea-level. It is irregularly built, and its stone houses give it the appearance of a European town. It contains 3 mosques, 12 convents, some baths and caravansaries, and an old castle. It has manufactures of cotton cloths celebrated for their bright-red dye, also of fire-arms and silver articles, and it exports tobacco of superior quality. Pop. 12,000.

Bitonto, be-ton′to (anc. *Bitun′tum*), a town of Italy, 10 miles W.S.W. of Bari. It is a bishop's see, is handsomely built and thriving, and has a fine cathedral. Excellent wine and oil are raised in the vicinity. Pop. 24,978.

Bitritto, be-trit′to, a town of Italy, 6½ miles W.S.W. of Bari. It has commerce in wine. Pop. 2300.

Bitsch, or **Bitche,** beetch, a town and fortress of Alsace-Lorraine, in a pass of the Vosges, 16 miles E.S.E. of Saargemünd. The fort, on an isolated rock in the middle of the town, is well supplied with water, and is regarded as next to impregnable. In the war of 1870–71 it was besieged and bombarded, but held out against Germany till the end of the war. The town, near a lake, has manufactures of paper and porcelain, and near it are large glass-works. Pop. 3047.

Bitschweiler, beetch′wī`lẹr (in French, *Bitschwiller*, beetch`veel`laiR′), a town of Alsace, 18 miles N.N.E. of Belfort, on the Thuren. It has extensive iron-foundries, manufactures of machinery, and cotton-spinning. Pop. 2842. See BISCHWEILER.

Bit′ter Creek, Wyoming, rises in the Rocky Mountains, runs nearly westward in Sweetwater co., and enters Green River about 1 mile from Green River Station of the Pacific Railroad. Coal or lignite abounds near this creek.

Bitter Creek, a station in Sweetwater co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 212 miles W. of Laramie.

Bitterfeld, bit′tẹr-fĕlt`, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the left bank of the Mulde, at a railway junction, 18 miles N.E. of Halle. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and earthenware, and was founded by a colony of Flemings in the twelfth century. Pop. 4972.

Bitter Lakes, two basins, known respectively as the Great and Small Bitter Lakes, on the Isthmus of Suez, are traversed by the Suez Canal, and together afford 23 miles of the canal's course. The smaller lake is 6 miles N. of Suez, and the larger is between the small lake and Lake Timsah. When the canal was cut these lakes were nearly dry.

Bitter Root Mountains, a range of the Rocky Mountains, extending along the boundary between Idaho and Montana. The range extends from lat. 45° 30′ nearly to 48° N. Gold is found near these mountains, which are mostly composed of granite or eozoic rocks.

Bitter Root River, Montana, rises in the Rocky Mountains, runs northward, drains part of Missoula co., and unites with the Hell Gate River about 3 miles below Missoula. The stream formed by this junction is variously called Bitter Root or Missoula, and is a branch of Clarke's River. The upper part of the Bitter Root is sometimes called St. Mary's River. Gold is found near this river.

Bitter Water, a post-office of San Benito co., Cal.

Bitti, bit′tee, a village of the island of Sardinia, 58 miles S.E. of Sassari. Pop. 3072.

Bittoor, a town of British India. See BITHOOR.

Bituntum, the ancient name of BITONTO.

Bituriges, the ancient name of BOURGES.

Biturritæ, the ancient name of BÉDARRIDES.

Biv′en's Grove, a post-office of Marshall co., Iowa.

Biveri, be-vå′ree, **Biviere,** be-ve-å′rå, or **Lentini,** lĕn-tee′nee, a lake of Sicily, 17 miles W.N.W. of Agosta. In winter it is about 19 miles in circuit, but a great part of it is in summer a pestiferous marsh. It affords much fish.

Biv′ingsville, a village of Spartanburg co., S.C., 5½ miles from Spartanburg Court-House. It has 2 churches, a cotton-factory, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. about 600.

Bivio, a village of Switzerland. See STALLA.

Bivona, be-vo′nå (anc. *Hippo′nium* and *Vi′bo*), a town of Sicily, 21 miles N.N.W. of Girgenti. Pop. 4017.

Biwako, a lake of Japan. See OITS MITSOO.

Biysk, a town of Siberia. See BIJSK.

Bize, beez, a village of France, in Aude, 11 miles N.W. of Narbonne. Pop. 1280.

Bizerta, be-zĕR′tå, or **Benzerta,** bĕn-zĕR′tå (anc. *Hip′po Zir′itus* or *Zar′ytus*), the most northern town of Africa, a fortified seaport of Tunis, at the head of a gulf of the Mediterranean, and at the mouth of a lagoon, 38 miles N.W. of Tunis. It is defended by two castles, but is commanded by adjacent heights. Though its port now admits only small vessels, it was formerly one of the best in the Mediterranean. Its lagoon has important fisheries. P. 8000.

Bizovac, bee`so`våk′, a village of Hungary, in Slavonia, 12 miles W.N.W. of Eszek. Pop. 6663.

Bj. Names of places in Russia, &c., beginning with these letters are referred to BI.

Björkö, byöR′kö, an island of Sweden, in Lake Mælar, about 13 miles from Stockholm. On it are many ruins, and it is supposed that here stood the city of Björkö.

Black, a station on the Northern Railroad of California, 20 miles N. of Davisville.

Black, a township of Posey co., Ind. Pop. 6291. It contains the city of Mount Vernon.

Black, a station in Kent co., Md., on the Kent County Railroad, 14 miles by rail E. by N. of Chestertown.

Black Ash, a post-office of Henry co., O., is at Standley Station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Black Ash, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., 10 miles N.E. of Cochranton. It has a church.

Black Band, a post-office of Tuscarawas co., O., on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 7 miles S. of Dover.

Black Bayou, bī′oo, a small stream of Terre Bonne parish, La., communicates through Atchafalaya Bayou with the Gulf of Mexico. It is navigable by small steamers from the gulf to Tigerville.

Black Bayou, a post-office of Caddo parish, La.

Black Bear, a post-office and mining-camp of Siskiyou co., Cal., 140 miles N.N.E. of Redding. It has a gold-mine and a quartz-mill.

Black′berry, a post-township of Kane co., Ill., about 7 miles N.W. of Aurora. It is traversed by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, Galena division, and contains villages named Blackberry Station and La Fox. Pop. 1173.

Blackberry Ridge, a post-office of Oceana co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, 12 miles S. of Pentwater.

Blackberry Station, a post-village of Kane co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 44 miles W. of Chicago. It has 4 churches, a hotel, and a graded school. Pop. about 400.

Black′bird, or **Omaha** (ō′mạ-haw) **Re`serve′,** a county in the N.E. part of Nebraska, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Missouri River. The surface is undulating; the soil is productive. The census of 1870 furnishes no statistics for this county, except the population, which was 31, besides 969 Indians of the Omaha tribe. Here is the Omaha Reservation, which comprises the whole county.

Blackbird, a post-hamlet of New Castle co., Del., and a station 1 mile distant on the Delaware Railroad, 16 miles N. of Dover. Here is Forest Post-Office.

Blackbird, a village of Blackbird co., Neb., 65 miles by land N. by W. of Omaha, and 3 miles from Missouri River. It is the seat of Omaha Indian Agency. (Post-office name, Omaha Agency.)

Black Bob, a post-office of Johnson co., Kansas.

Black Brook, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., in

Black Brook township, about 22 miles S.W. of Plattsburg. It has 2 churches, 2 saw-mills, and 2 bloom-forges. The township is intersected by the Saranac River, and has mines of iron ore. The surface is mountainous. Total pop. 3561.

Black Brook, a post-township of Polk co., Wis. Pop. 694. It contains Clear Lake Railroad Station.

Black'burn, a borough of England, in Lancashire, at a railway junction, 15 miles E. of Preston, and 30 miles N.N.W. of Manchester. It has extensive cotton- and woollen-mills, machine-works, foundries, and breweries (cotton goods being the leading product), a fine park, a town hall, court-house, and other public buildings. Coal, limestone, and building-stone are here abundant. Pop. 76,339; of parliamentary borough, 82,929.

Black Bush, a post-village in Kings co., Prince Edward's Island, 50 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 100.

Black Buttes, būtes, a station in Sweetwater co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 85 miles W. of Rawlins.

Black Creek, a small stream of Alleghany co., N.Y., flows northeastward, and enters the Genesee River 4 or 5 miles N. by W. of Angelica. The Genesee Valley Canal follows the course of this creek for about 10 miles.

Black Creek, of Johnston co., N.C., flows into the Neuse a few miles below Smithfield.

Black Creek, of Mississippi, rises in Marion co., and, flowing S.E., enters the Pascagoula River near the centre of Jackson co. Length, nearly 120 miles.

Black Creek, South Carolina, rises in Chesterfield co., runs southeastward through Darlington co., and enters the Great Pedee River about 15 miles E. of Darlington Court-House. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Black Creek, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad. Here is a coal-mine.

Black Creek, a post-office of Scriven co., Ga.

Black Creek, a post-office of Grant parish, La.

Black Creek, a station in Mason co., Mich., on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 13 miles E. of Ludington. Here is Ferryville Post-Office.

Black Creek, Muskegon co., Mich. See ALMA.

Black Creek, a township of Shelby co., Mo. Pop. 1418. It contains Shelbyville.

Black Creek, a post-village of Alleghany co., N.Y., in New Hudson township, 5 miles from Cuba Station, and about 56 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory. Pop. about 300.

Black Creek, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., N.C., in Black Creek township, on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 18 miles N. of Goldsborough. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1474.

Black Creek, a post-hamlet of Holmes co., O., in Richland township, 1 mile from the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad. Black Creek Station is at Napoleon, 71 miles N.E. of Columbus.

Black Creek, a township of Mercer co., O. Pop. 1087.

Black Creek, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 569. It contains Gowen Falls, Run City, and part of New London, and has mines of coal.

Black Creek, township, Lexington co., S.C. Pop. 474.

Black Creek, a post-office of Medina co., Tex.

Black Creek, a post-office of Outagamie co., Wis., in Black Creek township, and on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, 23 miles W. of the town of Green Bay. The township has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1009.

Black Creek, Perth co., Ontario. See SEBRINGVILLE.

Black Creek, a post-village in Welland co., Ontario, on Niagara River, 7 miles by rail N.W. of Fort Erie. Pop. 150.

Black Creek Junction, in Carbon co., Pa., is a station on the Hazleton division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad where the Mahanoy division unites with it, 3 miles W. of Penn Haven.

Black Di'amond, formerly **New York,** a post-village of Contra Costa co., Cal., on Suisun Bay, 6 miles from Antioch, and about 40 miles N.E. of San Francisco. It is at the junction of the Sacramento & San Joaquin Rivers. It is a shipping-point for coal, which is mined near this place. It has a brick-yard, and a cannery for salmon, and is connected by railroad with Somersville.

Black Earth, a post-village of Dane co., Wis., in Black Earth township, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 19 miles W. of Madison. It is on a creek of its own name. It has a high school, a newspaper office, 3 churches, and a flour-mill. Pop. of township, 897.

Black Earth Creek, Wisconsin, rises in Dane co., runs northwestward, and enters the Wisconsin River about 7 miles below Mazomanie.

Black'feet Indians, a tribe of aborigines now living in Montana and British America. They comprise the subtribes of Bloods, Piegans, Small Robes, Blackfeet proper, and others, are very generally Roman Catholics, and are now friendly to the whites. There are about 7200 Blackfeet in the United States. The Blackfeet Sioux are of Dakota stock, and entirely distinct from the above.

Black'fish, a small river of Arkansas, flows through Crittenden co. into St. Francis River.

Blackfish, a post-hamlet of Crittenden co., Ark. Blackfish Station is on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, 33 miles W. by S. of Memphis.

Black'foot City, a post-village of Deer Lodge co., Montana, is on the Rocky Mountains, about 32 miles N.W. of Helena. Gold is found here.

Blackfoot Creek, of Oneida co., Idaho, runs northwestward, and enters the Snake River or Lewis Fork about lat. 43° 8′ N. It is nearly 120 miles long. It traverses a mountainous country.

Blackfoot River, Montana, rises in Deer Lodge co., in the Rocky Mountains. It runs nearly southwestward, and unites with the Hell Gate River in Missoula co., about 7 miles above the town of Missoula.

Black'ford, a county in the E.N.E. part of Indiana, has an area of about 200 square miles. It is drained by the Salamonie River. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, &c., are the staple products. It is traversed by the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad. Capital, Hartford. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,250,000. Pop. in 1870, 6272, of whom 6081 were Americans.

Black Forest (Ger. *Schwarzwald*, shwaRts'ŵålt), a mountainous region of Southwestern Germany, in the grand duchy of Baden and the W. of Würtemberg, between lat. 47° 30′ and 49° 30′ N. and lon. 7° 40′ and 9° E., separating the basins of the Rhine and Neckar. It is remarkable for its extensive forests, and its mines of silver, copper, zinc, lead, and iron; in many places it is 3700 feet above the sea, and the Feldberg, 4675 feet in elevation, is the loftiest mountain in Western Germany. The Danube, Neckar, Kinzig, Murg, Eltz, &c., rise in this region, the inhabitants of which are mainly engaged in rearing live-stock, trading in timber, and manufacturing wooden clocks, toys, and woollen fabrics. SCHWARZWALD (Black Forest) is one of the four circles of the kingdom of Würtemberg. Area, 1843 square miles. Capital, Reutlingen. Pop. in 1875, 454,937. It was included in the *Hercyn'ia Syl'va* of the ancient Romans. The mountains of the Schwarzwald were sometimes called *Hercyn'ii Mon'tes.*

Black Fork, a post-office of Scott co., Ark.

Black Fork, Ohio, a branch of the Mohican River, rises in Richland co., runs southeastward, and unites with the Clear Fork in the S. part of Ashland co. It is nearly 70 miles long.

Black Fork of Green River rises in the Uintah Mountains, in the S.W. part of Wyoming. It runs northward, eastward, and southeastward, and enters the Green River about 8 miles S. of the Union Pacific Railroad. It is nearly 120 miles long.

Blackfork, a post-office of Tucker co., W. Va.

Black Fox, a post-office and station of Johnson co., Ark., on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, 1½ miles N. of the Arkansas River, and about 90 miles W.N.W. of Little Rock.

Black Hall, a station in Old Lyme township, New London co., Conn., on the Shore Line Railroad, 15 miles W. of New London.

Black Ham'mer, a post-township of Houston co., Minn., about 30 miles S. of Winona. Pop. 908.

Black Hand, a station and village in Muskingum co., O., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 15 miles N.W. of Zanesville. Near this place the Licking River flows through a remarkable gorge or cañon, and the place takes its name from what is considered to be the impression of a human hand upon a rock. The village is half a mile from the station, and has 2 churches.

Black Hawk, a county in the N.E. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Cedar River, which divides it into two nearly equal sections, and is partly drained by the Wapsipinicon. The surface is undulating; the soil is very fertile. A large portion of this county is prairie. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, horses, cattle, and hay are the staple products. It is intersected by the Iowa division of the Illinois Central Railroad, and by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad. Capital, Waterloo. In 1870 this county produced 1,306,824 bushels of wheat. Valuation of real and personal estate, $11,333,447. Pop. in 1870, 21,706; in 1875, 22,913, of whom 19,222 were Americans.

Black Hawk, a post-office and mining-town of Gilpin co., Col., is situated high on the Snowy or Front Range of the Rocky Mountains, and on the Colorado Central Railroad, 36 miles W. of Denver. It is adjacent to Central City, and near the eastern border of the Middle Park. Here are rich gold-mines, and the smelting-works of the Boston & Colorado Smelting Co. Black Hawk has a daily newspaper, 2 churches, and a graded school. Pop. 1068.

Black Hawk, a station of Rock Island co., Ill., on the Rock Island & Mercer County Railroad, 8 miles S. of Rock Island City. Black Hawk township contains Camden (or Milan), and has a population of 1723.

Black Hawk, a township of Black Hawk co., Iowa. Pop. 763.

Black Hawk, township, Grundy co., Iowa. Pop. 557.

Black Hawk, township, Jefferson co., Iowa. Pop. 988.

Black Hawk, a post-office of Osborne co., Kansas.

Black Hawk, a post-office of Nicholas co., Ky., on the Maysville & Lexington Railroad. Here is a church.

Black Hawk, a post-office of Concordia parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 45 miles above Bayou Sara.

Black Hawk, a post-village of Carroll co., Miss., 20 miles from Vaiden. It has 2 churches, a college, a flouring-mill, a carriage-shop, &c.

Black Hawk, a post-office of Beaver co., Pa., about 33 miles W.N.W. of Pittsburg.

Black Hawk, a post-hamlet of Sauk co., Wis., in Troy township, about 33 miles W.N.W. of Madison. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Black Hawk Creek, Iowa, rises in Grundy co., runs eastward and northeastward, and enters the Cedar River in Black Hawk co., about 1 mile above Waterloo.

Black Head, a cape in England, co. of Cornwall, E. of Lizard Point; lat. 50° N., lon. 5° 7′ W.

Black Head, a cape of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Antrim, N. of the entrance of Belfast Lough; lat. 54° 46′ N., lon. 5° 42′ W.

Black Head, a cape of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare, S. side of Galway Bay; lat. 53° 9′ N., lon. 9° 16′ W.

Black Head, a cape of Scotland, co. of Wigton, 6 miles W.S.W. of Stranraer.

Black Head Peak, Colorado, a peak of the San Juan Mountains, in the S. part of the state. Altitude, 12,514 feet above the sea-level.

Black'heath, an open common in England, co. of Kent, 5 miles S.E. of London, and mostly in the parish of Greenwich, and adjoining its park. It is bordered by numerous handsome villas and rows of houses; and on it is Morden College for decayed merchants. Blackheath is crossed by the Roman Watling Street, and is reached by several railways; on it various remains of the Middle Ages have been discovered. It is a favorite place of holiday resort for the inhabitants of the metropolis.

Black Hills, a range or group of mountains in the S.W. part of Dakota and the N.E. part of Wyoming, between lat. 43° and 45° N. and lon. 103° and 105° W. Harney Peak, the highest of this group, has an altitude of 7403 feet above the level of the sea. They are covered with extensive forests of pine and other coniferous trees. The *Pinus ponderosa* abounds here. The Azoic rocks, which form their central mass, are flanked with strata of Potsdam sandstone. Hayden found Carboniferous strata resting on those of the Potsdam period. "The nucleus," says Hayden, "is massive feldspathic granite." Gold, good carboniferous limestone, lead, and other minerals are found among these mountains. The gold is found in connection with quartz and metamorphic slate. This group is environed by two branches of the Cheyenne River. This region is well wooded and well watered, produces excellent natural pasture, and is well adapted to the dairy business. "To a settler in a new country," says Jenney, "no question is of greater importance than the purity and abundance of the supply of water; and in this respect the Black Hills are unequalled by any region in the Great West." "The Black Hills are an oasis of verdure among the open and level plains. A luxuriant growth of grass spreads over the whole region." The soil in the valleys and parks is very fertile.

Black Horse, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., about 28 miles N. of Baltimore. It has a woollen-mill, an academy, and 2 churches.

Black Horse, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 46 miles W. of Philadelphia.

Black'inton, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., in Adams and Williamstown townships, on the Troy & Boston Railroad and the Hoosac River, 3 miles W. of North Adams, and 2 miles E. of Williams College. It has a church, a public library, a graded school, and a manufactory of fancy cassimere.

Black Island, one of the sea-islands of McIntosh co., Ga. Pop. 15.

Black Island, an island at the entrance to Exploits Bay, Newfoundland, 15 miles from Twillingate.

Black Isle, an island of Hancock co., Me., in the entrance to Blue Hill Bay.

Black Isle, in Scotland. See CROMARTY (the shire).

Black Jack, a hamlet of Sebastian co., Ark., 30 miles from Fort Smith. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Black Jack, a post-village of Douglas co., Kansas, about 16 miles S.S.E. of Lawrence. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a wagon-factory.

Black Jack, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Miss., 14 miles S. of Saulsbury, Tenn. It has a church.

Black Jack, a post-office of St. Louis co., Mo.

Black Jack, township, Richmond co., N.C. Pop. 799.

Black Jack, a post-hamlet of Robertson co., Tenn., 12 miles from Springfield. It has 10 families.

Black Jack Grove, a post-village of Hopkins co., Tex., 35 miles from Mineola. It has 4 churches, 2 flour-mills, a seminary, and a broom-factory.

Black Jack Springs, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Tex., 10 miles from Schulenburg.

Black Lake, of Natchitoches parish, La., is formed by a bayou of its own name, and discharges its waters through Saline Bayou.

Black Lake, New York, is in the W. part of St. Lawrence co., about 7 miles S. of Ogdensburg. It is 20 miles long, and is quite narrow in proportion to its length. Indian River enters the south end of this lake, the shores of which are low. The water is discharged by a short outlet, which runs from the north end into the Oswegatchie River.

Black Lake, a post-hamlet of Muskegon co., Mich., on Black Lake, in Norton township, and on the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 5 miles S. of Muskegon. It has 2 saw-mills.

Black Lake Bayou, Louisiana, drains parts of Claiborne and Bienville parishes, runs southward, and enters Black Lake in Natchitoches parish. It is 100 miles long.

Black'land, a post-office of Rockwall co., Tex.

Black Land Cottage, post-office, Vernon parish, La.

Black'lands, a post-village in Restigouche co., New Brunswick, 10 miles by rail from Dalhousie. Pop. 250.

Black'ley, or **Blake'ly,** a township of England, co. of Lancaster, 4 miles N. of Manchester. Some of the largest dye-works in England are established here. Pop. 5073.

Blackleysville, black'liz-vil, a post-village of Wayne co., O., in Plain township, 8 miles W.S.W. of Wooster. It has 2 churches.

Black Lick, or **Smith'ville,** a post-village of Franklin co., O., on the Pittsburg & Columbus Railroad, 10 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. It has 2 stores and a church. The name of its post-office is Black Lick.

Black Lick, a township of Cambria co., Pa. Pop. 646.

Black Lick, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. 1016.

Black Lick, a post-office of Wythe co., Va.

Black Lick Creek, of Pennsylvania, enters the Conemaugh in Indiana co.

Black Lick Station, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa., on the Indiana Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 12 miles S. of Indiana borough. It has 2 churches, coal-works, and manufactures of tiles.

Black Log Mountain, Pennsylvania, extends from the Juniata River southwestward, along the S.E. boundary of Mifflin co., separating it from Juniata co.

Black'ly's Corners, a post-office of Van Wert co., O.

Black'man, township, Jackson co., Mich. Pop. 1368.

Black'man's Mills, a post-office of Sampson co., N.C.

Black'mar, a post-office and station of Saginaw co., Mich., on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 12 miles S.E. of East Saginaw. It has a steam saw-mill and a shingle-mill.

Black Mingo (ming'go), a post-office of Williamsburg co., S.C.

Black'mon's, a station in Russell co., Ala., on the Mobile & Girard Railroad, 30 miles S.W. of Columbus, Ga.

Black'monton, a post-office of Carroll co., Miss., 10 miles from Vaiden.

Blackmore, Mount. See MOUNT BLACKMORE.

Black Mountain, Colorado, a peak of the Rocky Mountains, about 32 miles N.W. of Cañon City. Altitude, 11,626 feet. It is near lat. 38° 43′ N.

Black Mountains, a group of mountains in the W. part of North Carolina, mostly in Yancey co. They are the highest mountains of the Appalachian system. Some portions of this group are only about 5 miles W. of the Blue Ridge. According to the measurement of Thomas L. Clingman, one of the peaks rises 6941 feet above the level of the sea. This is sometimes called Clingman's Peak. Another peak, measured by Prof. Guyot and called by him the Black Dome, has an altitude of 6707 feet, and is now generally conceded to be the highest peak in the state. This was formerly known as Mitchell's Peak. There are 12 peaks which are higher than Mount Washington, N.H. Among their names are Sandoz Knob, Balsam Cone, and Hairy Bear. Extensive forests of fir and other evergreen trees grow on these mountains.

Black′ness, a village of Scotland, co. of Linlithgow, on the Firth of Forth, 14 miles W.N.W. of Edinburgh.

Black Oak, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ala.

Black Oak, a post-office of Izard co., Ark.

Black Oak, a station in Daviess co., Ind., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 168 miles W. of Cincinnati.

Black Oak, township, Mahaska co., Iowa. Pop. 1056.

Black Oak, a station in Alleghany co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 16 miles S.W. of Cumberland.

Black Oak, a post-office of Goodhue co., Minn.

Black Oak, a post-hamlet of Caldwell co., Mo., 16 miles from Breckenridge.

Black Oak Point, a post-hamlet of Hickory co., Mo., 45 miles W.N.W. of Lebanon. It has a church.

Black Oak, a post-office of Hopkins co., Tex., 24 miles from Mineola.

Black Point, a post-hamlet of Marin co., Cal., on the sea-coast.

Black‵pool′, a town of England, in Lancashire, on the sea, 20 miles by rail W. of Preston. It has a park, library, pier, a fine parade, and good public buildings, and is much visited for sea-bathing. Pop. 6100.

Black Riv′er, Michigan, rises in Sanilac co., runs southward and southeastward, and enters the St. Clair River at or near Port Huron. It is nearly 80 miles long.

Black River, Missouri, drains the greater part of Johnson co., and runs northeastward to Saline co., through which it flows in an E. direction. It enters the La Mine River in Cooper co., about 10 miles W. of Boonville. It is nearly 100 miles long. Two affluents, called Dan's Fork and Salt Fork, enter it from the N. or left hand.

Black River, or **Big Black River,** rises in the S.E. part of Missouri, and runs nearly southeastward to Poplar Bluff. After it has passed into Arkansas its general direction is southwestward. It enters the White River, of which it is the largest affluent, at Jacksonport, Ark. Its whole length is nearly 400 miles. Small steamboats can ascend about 100 miles from its mouth.

Black River, New York, rises near the line between Hamilton and Herkimer cos. It drains the N.E. part of Oneida co., intersects Lewis co., and passes thence to Jefferson co., through which it runs westward until it enters Lake Ontario about 8 miles below Watertown. It is nearly 200 miles long. At Lyon's Falls, in Lewis co., this river falls 63 feet, below which cataract it is navigable 40 miles to Carthage. Boats can pass from this river to the Erie Canal through the Black River Canal, which extends from Rome to Lyon's Falls.

Black River, North Carolina, runs southward in Sampson co., and enters the South River on the east border of Bladen co.

Black River, Ohio, drains part of Medina co., runs northward through Lorain co., and enters Lake Erie about 12 miles below Elyria, which is on the bank of this stream.

Black River, South Carolina, drains parts of Sumter and Clarendon cos., runs southeastward through Williamsburg co., and enters the Waccamaw River about 3 miles from Georgetown. Length, nearly 150 miles.

Black River, a small stream of Orleans co., Vt., runs in a N.N.E. direction, and enters Lake Memphremagog. Vermont has another small Black River, which drains the S. part of Windsor co. and enters the Connecticut River.

Black River, Wisconsin, rises in Taylor co., and runs southward through Clark co. to Neillsville, below which its general direction is southwest. It passes by Black River Falls, intersects Jackson co., and enters the Mississippi River 15 miles above La Crosse. It is 200 miles long.

Black River, a river of Jamaica, after a tortuous southward course of 33 miles enters Black River Bay in the Caribbean Sea. At its mouth is Black River, a port of entry.

Black River, of Charlevoix co., Quebec, runs through a very extensive and fertile tract of land, and enters the St. Lawrence opposite Hare Island, 20 miles above the mouth of the Saguenay.

Black River, a large river of Quebec, enters the Ottawa from the N. after a course of 128 miles. It runs through a heavily-wooded country.

Black River, a post-hamlet of Alcona co., Mich., 90 miles N. by E. of Standish. It has a shingle-mill.

Black River, a township of Butler co., Mo. Pop. 492.

Black River, township, Reynolds co., Mo. Pop. 1280.

Black River, a township of Wayne co., Mo. Pop. 743.

Black River, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on Black River, and on the Utica & Black River Railroad, 6 miles E.N.E. of Watertown. It contains 3 churches, a chair-factory, and a flouring-mill. It has abundant water-power. Pop. about 350.

Black River, township, Cumberland co., N.C. P. 760.

Black River, a township of Lorain co., O., on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Black River, about 26 miles W. of Cleveland. Pop. 838. See LORAIN.

Black River, township, Georgetown co., S.C. Pop. 960.

Black River, a post-village in Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, 50 miles S.E. of New Glasgow. Pop. 100.

Black River, a post-village in St. John co., New Brunswick, on the Bay of Fundy, 17 miles from St. John. Ship-building is engaged in here. Pop. 200.

Black River Chapel, a post-hamlet of Sampson co., N.C., on the Black (or South) River, about 30 miles from its mouth. It has a church.

Black River Falls, the capital of Jackson co., Wis., is on Black River, and on the West Wisconsin Railroad, 127 miles N.N.W. of Madison, and 55 miles S.E. of Eau Claire. It has a number of saw-mills and flour-mills, for which the river affords motive power. It contains a bank, 2 newspaper offices, 7 churches, a high school, a sash- and blind-factory, and 5 hotels. Pop. 1101.

Black River Station, or **St.-Agapit-de-Beaurivage,** såNt-å‵gå‵pee′-dẹh-bō‵re-våzh′, a post-village in Lotbinière co., Quebec, 21 miles by rail S.W. of Quebec.

Black Rock, Ireland. See DUBLIN.

Black Rock, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., Conn., on Long Island Sound, 3 miles from Bridgeport. It has a church and a large hotel.

Black Rock, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., about 24 miles N. by W. of Baltimore.

Black Rock, a former village of Erie co., N.Y., on the Niagara River where it issues from Lake Erie, 2 miles N. of Buffalo. It is now a part of Buffalo. Here is a railroad station called Black Rock.

Black Rock, a post-hamlet of Cleveland co., N.C., 8 miles from Buffalo Railroad Station. It has an academy. In the vicinity there are 3 churches.

Black Rock, a hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., near the Schuylkill River, 1½ miles from Phœnixville.

Black Rock, a post-office of York co., Pa., and a station on the Bachman's Valley Railroad, 4 miles N. of Melrose, Md.

Black Rock, a post-office of Grant co., W. Va.

Black Rock, a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 7 miles from Parrsborough. Pop. 150.

Black Run, a post-office of Muskingum co., O.

Black's, a station in Venango co., Pa., on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, 97 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburg.

Blacks and Whites, Virginia. See BELLEFONT.

Blacks′burg, a post-village of Montgomery co., Va., 8 miles from Christiansburg, and about 75 miles W.S.W. of Lynchburg. It has a bank, and 5 churches. Here is the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College. Pop. 950.

Black's Corners, Michigan. See IMLAY.

Black or **Euxine** (ūk′sin) **Sea** (Fr. *Mer Noire,* maiR nwaR; anc. *Pon′tus Euxi′nus;* Turk. *Kara Dengis,* kå′rå dĕng′is), a great inland sea between Europe and Asia, between lat. 40° 45′ and 46° 45′ N. and lon. 27° 30′ and 41° 50′ E. Extreme length, 700 miles; greatest breadth, 380 miles. Area, 168,500 square miles. Its drainage-area is about 940,000 square miles. It is surrounded by Russia, Roumania, and Asiatic and European Turkey, and communicates by the Strait of Yenikale with the Sea of Azof on the N.E., and by the Bosporus with the Sea of Marmora in the S.W. The shores of the Euxine are bold and high on the N.E., E., and S.W., but flat on the N. and N.W.; its depth varies from 4 to 48 fathoms near its shores, but in the middle no soundings have been obtained at 160 fathoms. The water has on the average only one-half the salinity of the ocean. It has numerous small ports; but the only gulf of importance is that of Kerkinit, between the Crimea and the continent of Russia. There are several islands near the mouth of the Danube, but few elsewhere. The chief affluents are the Danube, Dniester, Bug, Dnieper, the Don (by the Sea of Azof and the Strait of Yenikale), and the Kooban in

Europe; and the Kizil-Irmak and Sakareeyah in Asia. It is calculated that the Black Sea receives one-third of the running waters of Europe; but investigation shows that the opinion that the Sea of Marmora is lower than the Euxine is founded in error. The Black Sea has no tide; it is liable to frequent storms, such as are generally met with in great lakes and enclosed seas; but its navigation is so far from being dangerous, as was formerly represented, that probably no sea of equal extent is more safe. The amount of evaporation which takes place in the Black Sea must be very great, as the discharge by the Bosporus is wholly insufficient to account for the disposal of the immense quantities of water passed into it by its rivers.

Black's Gap, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Pa., in Greene township, 2½ miles from the Mont Alto Railroad. It has a woollen-mill and mines of iron.

Black′shear, a post-village, capital of Pierce co., Ga., about 2 miles N. of the Satilla River, and on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 86 miles S.W. of Savannah. It has 3 churches, an academy, 4 lumber-mills, and 4 turpentine-distilleries. Pop. about 800.

Black's Mills, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Manalapan River, about 24 miles E. of Trenton, and 2 miles from Manalapan Railroad Station. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Black′sod Bay, an extensive inlet on the coast of Ireland, co. of Mayo. Lat. 54° 5′ N.; lon. 10° W.

Black Springs, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ark., 45 miles from Arkadelphia. It has a church.

Black′springs′, a post-office of Palo Pinto co., Tex.

Black's Ridge, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Va.

Black's Station, a post-hamlet of Yolo co., Cal., on the California Pacific Railroad, about 26 miles N.W. of Sacramento.

Black's Station, a post-hamlet of York co., S.C., on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, 29 miles N.E. of Spartanburg.

Black′stairs, a mountain-range of Ireland, forming part of the boundary between the counties of Carlow and Wexford. Mount Leinster, 2610 feet, is the highest peak.

Black Stocks, a post-village of Chester co., S.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 53 miles N. of Columbia. It has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 479.

Black′stone, a post-village of Livingston co., Ill., in Sunbury township, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 88 miles S.W. of Chicago. It has a church.

Blackstone, a post-village, partly in a township of the same name, in Worcester co., Mass., and partly in Providence co., R.I., is on Blackstone River, and on the Providence & Worcester Railroad where it crosses the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, 18 miles N. by W. from Providence, and 36 miles S.W. of Boston. It has 6 churches, a large manufactory of cotton prints, and manufactures of woollen goods, scythes, and shoddy. Pop. about 5000; of the township, 4640. The township contains villages named East Blackstone and Millville.

Blackstone, in North Smithfield township, Providence co., R.I., is that portion of the above village of Blackstone which lies in Rhode Island. Pop. in 1875, 364; of the adjacent village of Waterford, R.I., 285.

Blackstone River rises in Worcester co., Mass., and runs southeastward. It traverses the N.E. part of Rhode Island, and enters Providence River near the city of Providence. The part of this river which is in Rhode Island is called the Pawtucket or Seekonk River. It affords abundant water-power, which is employed in numerous manufactories. Length estimated at 75 miles.

Black Sturgeon, stŭr′jun, a river of Ontario, enters the N. extremity of Black Bay, in Lake Superior. The Black Sturgeon is a rapid stream, and one of the largest rivers entering Lake Superior. It passes through several lakes.

Black Sturgeon Lake, on a river of the same name, in the district of Algoma, Ontario. It is about 13 miles in length by 2 wide, and comes within 1 mile of the southern arm of Black Sturgeon Bay on Lake Nipigon.

Blacks′ville, a post-village of Monongalia co., W. Va., about 36 miles S.E. of Wheeling. It is on the southern boundary of Pennsylvania. It has 2 churches, a woollen-factory, and a planing-mill. Pop. about 150.

Black Swamp, a post-office of Sandusky co., O., is at a village named Hessville.

Black′ville, a post-hamlet of Conway co., Ark., on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad. It has a church.

Blackville, a post-village of Barnwell co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 90 miles W.N.W. of Charleston, and 30 miles E.S.E. of Aiken. It has a newspaper office, 2 banks, 4 churches, and a basket-factory. Pop. of Blackville township, 2327. Here are several mineral springs.

Black′wall′, a suburb of the English metropolis, co. of Middlesex, at the confluence of the Lee and the Thames, 4 miles E.S.E. of St. Paul's. Here are the East and West India docks. A railway 3¾ miles in length connects Blackwall with the city of London. Vast iron ship-building yards have sprung up within a few years, and the first iron-clad ships of the navy were built here.

Black Wal′nut, a hamlet of Ogle co., Ill., 2 miles from Byron.

Black Walnut, a post-hamlet of St. Charles co., Mo., on the Missouri River, 10 miles E.N.E. of St. Charles. It has 2 churches.

Black Walnut, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania & New York Railroad, and on the left bank of the Susquehanna, 19 miles N.W. of Tunkhannock.

Black Walnut, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va., about 30 miles E. of Danville.

Black Warrior (wŏr′yŭr) **River** rises in the N. part of Alabama, and runs generally southwestward. It drains parts of Blount, Jefferson, and Tuscaloosa cos., and enters the Tombigbee River at the S. extremity of Greene co., about 1 mile above Demopolis. It is nearly 300 miles long, and flows through an extensive coal-field. Steamboats can ascend it to Tuscaloosa or farther. The term Locust Fork is sometimes applied to that part of the Black Warrior which is above the mouth of the Mulberry River.

Black′water, a river of Ireland, co. of Cork, rises about 16 miles N.E. of Killarney, and enters the sea at Youghal, after a course estimated at 100 miles. Cappoquin, Mallow, Fermoy, Lismore, and Youghal are on its banks.

Blackwater, a river of Ireland, in Ulster, falls into Lough Neagh at its S.W. corner. Caledon and Charlemont are the principal towns on its banks.

Black′water (anc. *Iduman′ia*), a river of England, co. of Essex, rises near Saffron-Walden, flows southeastward, and, after uniting with the Chelmer, falls into the arm of the North Sea called Blackwater Bay.

Blackwater, a river of England, co. of Hants, forms part of the boundary between that county and Berks, and joins the Loddon 5½ miles S.W. of Wokingham.

Blackwater, a neat village of England, co. of Hants, at its N.E. extremity, on the Blackwater River, 13 miles by rail S.E. of Reading.

Black Water, a village of Walker co., Ala., about 44 miles N.W. of Birmingham. It has 2 churches, a saw-mill, and a woollen-mill.

Black′water, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., Del., 6½ miles from Frankfort Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Blackwater, formerly **Bag′dad,** a post-village of Santa Rosa co., Fla., on Pensacola Bay, at the mouth of Blackwater River, 2 miles below Milton. It has a church, 2 saw-mills, a ship-yard, and a manufactory of sash and blinds. Pop. about 600.

Blackwater, a post-hamlet of Wolfe co., Ky., 35 miles E. by S. of Mt. Sterling. It has a church.

Blackwater, post-township, Cooper co., Mo. Pop. 548.

Blackwater, a township of Pettis co., Mo. Pop. 1603. It contains Dunksburg.

Blackwater, a township of Saline co., Mo. P. 1784.

Black Water, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Tenn., 18 miles from Rogersville. It has 2 churches and a seminary.

Black Water, a post-office of Lee co., Va.

Blackwater, a hamlet of Princess Anne co., Va., 23 miles from Norfolk. It has 2 churches.

Blackwater, or **Black River,** New Hampshire, runs southeastward in Merrimac co., and enters the Contoocook River about 8 miles N.W. of Concord.

Blackwater River, a small river of Virginia, rises in the Blue Ridge, runs eastward through Franklin co., and enters the Staunton River.

Blackwater River, Virginia, drains parts of Surry and Sussex cos., runs first southeastward, then southward, forms the E. boundary of Southampton co., and enters the Nottoway River at the line which separates Virginia from North Carolina.

Black′watertown, a village of Ireland, co. Armagh, on the Blackwater, 3 miles S.S.W. of Moy. Pop. 253.

Black′well, a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 33 miles E. of Las Animas, Col.

Blackwell's, a township of Polk co., N.C. P. 1179.

Blackwell's Island, in the city of New York, a long, narrow island of 120 acres, in the East River, between New York and Long Island City. It is the site of several public asylums and hospitals, and of a city penitentiary. At its N. extremity is a light-house.

Blackwell's Mills, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., N.J., on the Millstone River, 2 miles from Millstone Railroad Station. It has a flour-mill.

Blackwell Station, a post-hamlet of St. François co., Mo., on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, 51 miles S. of St. Louis.

Black Wolf, a station in Ellsworth co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and on the Smoky Hill River, 7 miles N. by W. from Ellsworth.

Black Wolf, a post-office of Scott co., Tenn.

Black Wolf, township, Winnebago co., Wis. Pop. 897.

Black'wood River, in Western Australia, flows successively W. and S., and enters Flinders Bay.

Black'woodtown, a post-village of Camden co., N.J., in Gloucester township, on Big Timber Creek, 12 miles S. by E. from Camden, and 4 miles from Kirkwood Station. It has 3 churches, a foundry, a flour-mill, a county almshouse, and a new county insane asylum.

Bla'den, a county in the S. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is intersected by the Cape Fear River, and is bounded on the N.E. by South River. The surface is nearly level, and is mostly covered with forests, in which the pine abounds. The soil is sandy and inferior, but produces some Indian corn and sweet potatoes. Tar and turpentine are the chief articles of export. This county is traversed by the Carolina Central Railroad. Capital, Elizabethtown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,479,400. Pop. in 1870, 12,831, of whom 12,813 were natives and 18 were foreigners.

Bla'denborough, a post-village of Bladen co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 55 miles W.N.W. of Wilmington. It has 3 turpentine-distilleries and several stores. Pop. of Bladen township, 1005.

Bla'den Land'ing, Choctaw co., Ala., is on the Tombigbee River, 4 miles from Bladen Springs.

Bla'densburg, a post-village of Wapello co., Iowa, on Cedar Creek, about 10 miles E.N.E. of Ottumwa. It has 2 churches and an Odd-Fellows' hall. Pop. about 200.

Bladensburg, a post-village of Prince George's co., Md., on the Alexandria Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and on the east branch of the Potomac, about 5 miles N.E. of Washington. It has 5 churches, an academy, and a flour-mill. Pop. 410. William Wirt was born here.

Bladensburg, a post-village of Knox co., O., in Clay and Jackson townships, 13 miles S.E. of Mount Vernon. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, &c.

Bla'den (or **Bladon's**) **Springs,** a post-village of Choctaw co., Ala., 85 miles N. of Mobile. It is near the Tombigbee River. It has 4 churches, an academy, a tannery, and several mineral springs.

Blaen-Honddan, blin-hon'THan, a hamlet of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 3 miles N.N.W. of Neath. Pop. 1900.

Blagnac, blån'yåk', a town of France, Haute-Garonne, 2 miles N.N.W. of Toulouse. Pop. 1729.

Blagovechensk, Blagovetchensk, blå-go-vå-chĕnsk', or **Blahovietchensk,** blå-Ho-ve-å-chĕnsk', written also **Blagoweschtschenzk** ("annunciation"), a town of Russian Asia, capital of the Amoor government, on the river Amoor. Lat. 50° 15′ 14″ N.; lon. 127° 38′ E. Pop. 3107.

Blain, blåNG, a town of France, Loire-Inférieure, 20 miles N.N.W. of Nantes, on the Isac, and on the canal between Nantes and Brest. Pop. 6865.

Blain, a post-village of Perry co., Pa., in Jackson township, about 40 miles W. by N. from Harrisburg. It has 4 churches, 2 flour-mills, and 1 or 2 tanneries. Pop. about 250.

Blaine, a post-office of Buena Vista co., Iowa.

Blaine, a post-office of Pottawatomie co., Kansas.

Blaine, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ky., 13 miles from Willard, and 7 miles N.W. of Louisa. It has a church.

Blaine, a post-hamlet and township of Aroostook co., Me., 26 miles from Houlton. It has 3 stores. Pop. 496.

Blaine, a post-office of Gage co., Neb.

Blaine, a post-office of Portage co., Wis.

Blaine Creek, Kentucky, runs northeastward through Lawrence co., and enters the Sandy River on the E. boundary of the state.

Blain's Cross Roads, post-office, Grainger co., Tenn.

Blainville, blåNG'veel', a village and commune in France, in Manche, 6 miles W. of Coutances. Pop. 1704.

Blair, a county near the central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is drained by the Frankstown Branch of the Juniata and by the Little Juniata River. The main range of the Alleghany Mountains extends along the N.W. border of this county, the surface of which is mostly mountainous. It contains several fertile valleys based on limestone. Wheat, Indian corn, and oats are the staple products of the soil. Iron ore is abundant here, and large quantities of pig-iron, blooms, and forged and rolled iron are prepared in this county. It is intersected by the Pennsylvania Railroad and several branches of the same. Capital, Hollidaysburg. Chief city, Altoona. Valuation of real and personal estate, $30,594,870. Pop. in 1870, 38,051, of whom 34,711 were Americans.

Blair, a township of Clay co., Ill. Pop. 857.

Blair, a post-village of Randolph co., Ill., about 12 miles N. of Chester, and 6 miles S. of Sparta. It has 2 churches.

Blair, a post-village of De Kalb co., Ind., on the St. Joseph River, at St. Joe Station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 11 miles E. of Auburn, and 25 miles N.E. of Fort Wayne. It has a grain elevator. Pop. about 200.

Blair, township, Grand Traverse co., Mich. Pop. 371.

Blair, a post-village, capital of Washington co., Neb., on the Omaha & Northwestern Railroad at its junction with the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, 30 miles N.N.W. of Omaha, and 3 miles W. of the Missouri River. It has a bank, 4 churches, a graded school, 2 newspaper offices, a flouring-mill, 2 wagon-factories, 2 large elevators, 3 hotels, and about 20 stores. Pop. 885.

Blair, a township of Blair co., Pa. Pop. 1571.

Blair, a post-office of Hancock co., W. Va.

Blair, a post-hamlet of Trempealeau co., Wis., on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, 43 miles N.E. of Winona, Minn. It has 2 churches, a planing-mill, &c.

Blair, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, 2 miles from Preston. It has a woollen-factory. Pop. 100.

Blair-Athol, Scotland. See Athol.

Blair City, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pa.

Blair Fur'nace, a station in Blair co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 3 miles N.E. of Altoona.

Blair-Gow'rie, a town of Scotland, co. of Perth, 16 miles by rail N.N.E. of Perth. Pop. 5252.

Blair Logie, blair lo'ghee, a small village of Scotland, 3 miles N.E. of Sterling, is much resorted to by invalids on account of the salubrity of its climate.

Blair's, a station in Doniphan co., Kansas, in Washington township, on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, 9 miles W. of St. Joseph, Mo.

Blair's, a station on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, 20 miles S. of Pittsburg, Pa.

Blairs'burg, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Iowa, in Blairsburg township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, about 32 miles E. of Fort Dodge. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 453.

Blair's Corners, a post-hamlet of Clarion co., Pa., in Beaver township, on the railroad between Emlenton and Shippenville. It has a church and 2 hotels. Oil is produced here.

Blair's Gap, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tenn.

Blair's Mills, a post-office of Morgan co., Ky.

Blairs'town, a post-village of Benton co., Iowa, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 24 miles W.S.W. of Cedar Rapids, and 10 miles N. of Marengo. It has a ladies' seminary, 4 steam elevators, a flour-mill, 5 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, an academy, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 714.

Blairstown, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., in Blairstown township, on the Paulinskill, and on the Blairstown Railroad, 12 miles from Delaware Station. It has 2 churches, the Blairstown Academy, and manufactures of carriages and sash and blinds. Pop. of the township, 1379.

Blairs'ville, a post-village, capital of Union co., Ga., about 90 miles N.N.E. of Atlanta. It is surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery, and has a church, and 2 quartz-mills. Gold is found near this place in quartz rock.

Blairsville, a post-office of Williamson co., Ill.

Blairsville, a small post-village of Posey co., Ind., 12 miles N.W. of Evansville. It has a flour-mill and a wagon-factory.

Blairsville, a post-borough of Indiana co., Pa., on Conemaugh River, and on the Pennsylvania Canal and the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 57 miles direct or 64 miles by rail E. of Pittsburg, and 66 miles W. of Altoona. It is the southern terminus of the Indiana Branch Railroad. A bridge crosses the river here. Blairsville has 6 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a convent, the Blairsville Ladies' Seminary, a foundry, 2 flouring-mills, 2 tanneries, a woollen-mill, and coke-works. Here coal is found. The workshops of the railroad are located here. Pop. 1054.

Blairsville, a post-village of York co., S.C., 9 miles from Yorkville. Pop. 487.

Blairsville Intersection, a village of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Derry township, on the Pennsylvania Railroad (main line), at the junction of the Western Pennsylvania division, 3 miles S.E. of Blairsville, and 63 miles W. of Altoona. It has a church. (Post-Office, Branch Junction.)

Blair's Wharf, a post-office of Prince George co., Va.

Blair'ton, a post-village in Peterborough co., Ontario, on Marmora Lake, 35 miles from Peterborough. Pop. 350.

Blaisois, blåˋzwå', a former division of France, in Orléannois, of which Blois was the capital, now forming a great part of the department of Loir-et-Cher.

Blaison, blåˋzôNᵍ', a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 10 miles S.E. of Angers, on the Loire. Pop. 979.

Blake, a township of Colleton co., S.C. Pop. 2255.

Blake'ley, or **Port Blake'ley,** a post-village of Kitsap co., Washington, on Puget Sound, 10 miles W. of Seattle. It has a large lumber-mill. Pop. about 300.

Blake'ly, a township of England. See BLACKLEY.

Blake'ly, a village of Baldwin co., Ala., on the Tensas River (here navigable), near its mouth. Blakely Station is on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 5 miles E. of Mobile, and 8 miles N. of Blakely, which has a church, and manufactures of tar, rosin, turpentine, and lumber. Blakely was founded in 1816, and was for a time a prosperous place, but has greatly declined in importance.

Blakely, a post-village, capital of Early co., Ga., about 55 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches, a high school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of leather and lumber.

Blakely, a post-village of Scott co., Minn., on the Minnesota River, and on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, 52 miles W.S.W. of St. Paul. It has 3 stores. Pop. of Blakely township, 720.

Blakely (Peckville Post-Office), a borough of Lackawanna co., Pa., in Blakely township, and on the Lackawanna River, 7 miles N.E. of Scranton. It is on the railroad between Carbondale and Scranton, at Peckville Station. Here are mines of anthracite coal. It has 2 churches and a sash-factory. Pop. 659. The township contains also the boroughs of Archbald, Olyphant, Dickson, Winton, and Gibsonburg. Pop. 767.

Blake'ney, a seaport of England, co. of Norfolk, 7 miles E. of Wells. It has an ancient church, and some fine remains of antiquity. Its harbor affords good shelter. Pop. of parish, 817.

Blake's, a station on the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, 9 miles E. of Paxton, Ill.

Blakes'burg, a post-village of Wapello co., Iowa, in Adams township, 12 miles S.E. of Albia, and about 14 miles W.S.W. of Ottumwa. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a flour-mill. Pop. 236.

Blake's Ferry, a post-office of Randolph co., Ala.

Blake's Mills, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Tenn. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Blakeville, a post-hamlet of Black Hawk co., Iowa, about 15 miles E.N.E. of Cedar Falls.

Blamont, blåˋmôNᵍ', a town of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 18 miles E. of Lunéville. Pop. 2287.

Blamont, a town of France, department of Doubs, 8 miles S.S.E. of Montbéliard. Pop. 720.

Blanca, blång'kå, a town of Spain, 20 miles N.W. of Murcia. Pop. 1530.

Blan'ca Peak, a mountain of Costilla co., Col., about 6 miles N. of Fort Garland, is the highest peak of the Sierra Blanca group or Sangre de Cristo Range. Its altitude, according to Prof. Hayden, is 14,464 feet above sea-level. It is supposed to be the highest mountain in Colorado.

Blanch'ard, a station on the North & South Railroad of Georgia, 10 miles N. of Columbus, Ga.

Blanchard, a post-township of Piscataquis co., Me., about 20 miles W. of Dover. Pop. 164.

Blanchard, a township of Hancock co., O. Pop. 1304. It contains Benton Ridge.

Blanchard, a township of Hardin co., O. Pop. 1250. It contains the village of Dunkirk.

Blanchard, a township of Putnam co., O. Pop. 1593. It contains Gilboa.

Blanchard, a post-office of Centre co., Pa., is at EAGLEVILLE (which see).

Blanchard, or **Blanch'ardville,** a post-village of Lafayette co., Wis., in Blanchard township, on the east branch of the Pecatonica River, about 33 miles S.W. of Madison. It is 20 miles E. of Mineral Point. It has a church, a newspaper office, a grist-mill, and 2 stores. The name of its post-office is Blanchardville. Pop. 455; of township, 529.

Blanchard's Fork of the Auglaize rises in Hardin co., O. It intersects Hancock co., runs westward in Putnam co., and unites with the Auglaize River about 15 miles W. of Ottawa. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Blanche, blanch, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Tenn., about 90 miles S. of Nashville. It has 2 churches.

Blanch'ester, a post-village of Clinton co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 41 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati. A branch railroad extends from this point to Hillsborough, 21 miles. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 513.

Blanch'land, a village of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Derwent, 9 miles S.S.E. of Hexham, with the remains of an abbey founded in 1165.

Blanch'ville, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Kansas, 7 miles from Waterville.

Blanc, Mont. See MONT BLANC.

Blanco, blång'ko, or **Blanca,** blång'kå, a Spanish word, signifying "white," and forming a part of various names in different parts of the world.

Blanco, blang'ko, a county near the central part of Texas, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is intersected by the Perdinales (or Pedernales) River, and also drained by the Rio Blanco. The surface is hilly or undulating; the soil is fertile. Cattle, Indian corn, and cotton are the staple products. Capital, Blanco. Valuation of real and personal estate, $249,599. Pop. in 1870, 1187, of whom 1079 were natives and 108 were foreigners.

Blanco, a post-hamlet of Monterey co., Cal., in Alisal township, 1 mile from the Southern Pacific Railroad. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Blanco, a post-village, capital of Blanco co., Tex., on the Blanco River, 50 miles W. by S. from Austin. One weekly newspaper is published here. Blanco has a church, a money-order post-office, 3 flouring-mills, &c. Gold and copper are said to be found here.

Blanco, a river of Spain. See GUADALAVIAR.

Bland, a county in the S.W. part of Virginia, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is drained by Walker's and Wolf Creeks, affluents of New River. The surface is partly mountainous, and is mostly covered with forests of oak, hickory, sugar-maple, chestnut, and other trees. The soil of the valleys produces wheat, Indian corn, oats, &c. Capital, Seddon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $797,432. Pop. in 1870, 4000, of whom 3986 were natives and 14 were foreigners.

Bland, a post-office of Gasconade co., Mo.

Bland Court-House, a post-office of Bland co., Va., is at SEDDON (which see).

Bland'ford, or **Blan'ford,** a post-township of Hampden co., Mass., about 20 miles W. by N. of Springfield. Pop. 964. It contains a hamlet called Blandford Centre, which has 2 churches.

Blandford, the eastern suburb of Petersburg, Va., within the city limits, but belonging to the co. of Prince George. It has a cotton-factory, a distillery, and tobacco-works; also a celebrated old church, and 2 chapels.

Bland'ford, a post-village of Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, 44 miles W. of Halifax. Pop. 100.

Blandford, or **St.-Louis-de-Blandford,** sâNᵍˋ-looˋee'-dẹh-blôNᵍˋfôn', a post-village of Arthabaska co., Quebec, Canada, 8 miles from Stanford. Pop. 150.

Bland'ford Fo'rum, a borough of England, co. of Dorset, on the Stour, here crossed by 3 bridges, and near the ford called by the Romans *Trajec'tus Belanien'sis*, 17 miles N.E. of Dorchester. The town is very neatly and regularly built, with a church in the Grecian style. It has a town hall and a neat theatre, free grammar and blue-coat schools, almshouses, and a manufacture of shirt-buttons. It is on a railway. Pop. 1536.

Blan'dinsville, a post-village of McDonough co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 26 miles S.E. of Burlington, Iowa, and 64 miles W. by S. from Peoria. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, a grain elevator, 2 steam flour-mills, a steam saw-mill, and 4 churches. Pop. 1565. It is near the boundary between Hire and Blandinsville townships. Pop. of the latter, 1707.

Blan'don, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., in Maiden Creek township, on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, 8 miles N.N.E. of Reading. It has a rolling-mill and 2 flour-mills.

Blandona, the ancient name of ZARA-VECCHIA.

Bland's, a post-office of Saline co., Ark.

Bland'ville, a post-village, capital of Ballard co., Ky., on Mayfield Creek, about 28 miles W.S.W. of Paducah, and 4 or 5 miles E. of the Mississippi River. It has 2 churches and a college. Pop. 385.

Blañes, blån'yès, a seaport town of Spain, 22 miles S. of Gerona, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 5900.

Blan'ford, a town of Massachusetts. See BLANDFORD.

Blangy, blôNᵍˋzhee', a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 13 miles N.E. of Neufchâtel. Pop. 1681.

Blankenberghe, blån′kẹn-bèRGˋ, a town and railway junction of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the English Channel, 9 miles N.W. of Bruges. It is a fashionable bathing-place, with a cursaal, a paved beach 1 mile long, a new artificial port, and a light-house. Pop. 2350.

Blankenburg, blån′kẹn-bŏŏRGˋ, a town of Germany, duchy and 50 miles by rail S.E. of Brunswick. It has a ducal palace, a gymnasium, and some factories. Pop. 3853.

Blankenburg, a town of Germany, duchy of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Rhine, 13 miles S.S.W. of Sondershausen. Pop. 1351.

Blankenburg, blån′kẹn-bŏŏRGˋ, a hamlet of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 19 miles S.W. of Thun.

Blank′endale, a station on the Louisville, Harrod's Creek & Westport Railroad, 5 miles from Louisville, Ky.

Blankenese, blån′kẹn-åˋsẹh, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, on the Elbe, 6 miles by rail W. of Altona. Pop. 3336, mostly mariners and fishermen.

Blankenhayn, blån′kẹn-hīneˋ, a town of Germany, grand duchy and 9 miles S.S.E. of Weimar. Pop. 2241.

Blankenstein, blån′kẹn-stīneˋ, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 24 miles N.E. of Dusseldorf, on a railway, and on the Ruhr. Pop. 1319.

Blank′et, a post-office of Brown co., Tex.

Blanket Hill, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pa.

Blank′inship's Mill, a hamlet of McDonough co., Mo., 11 miles from Neosho. It has a grist- and a saw-mill.

Blanquefort, blôNKˋfoR′, a village of France, in Gironde, 6 miles by rail N.W. of Bordeaux. Pop. 2227.

Blanquefort, a village of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 29 miles N.N.E. of Agen. Pop. 1592.

Blanquilla, blån-keel′yå, an island of the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, 74 miles N.N.E. of Tortuga, and having on its W. coast the village of Agueda.

Blan′sett, a post-office of Scott co., Ark.

Blantyre, blån-tīre′, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 8 miles by rail S.E. of Glasgow. Here are cotton-mills and dye-works. Pop. 393; of Blantyre Works, 1304.

Blanzac, blôNGˋzåk′, a town of France, department of Charente, 12 miles S.S.W. of Angoulême. Pop. 918.

Blanzy, blôNGˋzee′, a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, on the Canal du Centre, and on a railway, 18 miles S.E. of Autun. Pop. 3215.

Blar′ney, a village of Ireland, co. and 4 miles N.W. of Cork, on a rivulet of the same name. The beauty of its surrounding scenery has been rendered famous in song. In its castle is reported to be a wonderful stone, the kissing of which has been popularly believed to have the power of imparting that peculiar style of eloquence termed "blarney."

Blascon, the ancient name of BRESCOU.

Blasendorf, in Transylvania. See BALASFALVA.

Blasewitz, blå′zẹh-ŵitsˋ, a village of Saxony, 5 miles S.S.E. of Dresden, on the left bank of the Elbe. Pop. 1577.

Blask′et Islands, a group of rocky islands on the W. coast of Ireland, at the entrance of Dingle Bay.

Blatna, a town of Bohemia. See PLATTEN.

Blaton, blåˋtòNG′, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 15 miles S.E. of Tournay. Pop. 2780.

Blaubeuren, blŏwˋboi′rẹn, a town of Würtemberg, on the Blau, 10 miles by rail W.N.W. of Ulm. Pop. 2216.

Blau′veltville, a post-hamlet of Rockland co., N.Y., in Orangetown township, on the Erie Railroad, and on the Nyack & Northern Railroad, 26 miles N. of New York. It has 2 churches.

Blaw′enburg, a small post-village of Somerset co., N.J., 14 miles N. by E. from Trenton. It is ½ mile from Skillman Station of the New York & Philadelphia Railroad. It has a church. Blawenburg Station is on the Mercer & Somerset Railroad, 7 miles from Pennington.

Blaye, blå (anc. *Bla′via*), a town of France, department and on the right bank of the Gironde, 24 miles N.N.W. of Bordeaux. It has a strong modern citadel, theatre, hospital, agricultural society, &c., with considerable exports of wine, brandy, corn, fruits, and soap. Its harbor is defended by forts, and is much frequented. Pop. 4761.

Bleach′ery, a station in Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston & Lowell and Salem & Lowell Railroads, 1 mile S. of Lowell.

Bleachery, a station in Middlesex co., Mass., on the Watertown Branch of the Fitchburg Railroad, 1 mile E. of Waltham.

Bleak′wood, a post-hamlet of Newton co., Tex., 45 miles N. of Orange.

Bleckede, or **Blekede,** blĕk′åˋdẹh, a town of Hanover, 12 miles E. of Lüneburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 739.

Bledsoe, blĕd′so, a county in the S.E. central part of Tennessee, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is drained by the Sequatchie River. The surface is hilly or mountainous. Indian corn, oats, and wheat are cultivated here. Capital, Pikeville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,712,553. Pop. in 1870, 4870, of whom 4858 were natives of the United States.

Bledsoe, a post-village of Lee co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, about 40 miles below Memphis. It has 2 churches and a steamboat-landing.

Bledsoe's Lick, Tennessee. See CASTALIAN SPRINGS.

Bleeck′er, a post-township of Fulton co., N.Y., about 50 miles N.W. of Albany. It has 4 churches and several tanneries. Pop. 970.

Blegno, or **Blenjo,** blĕn′yo or blån′yo, a river of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, flows S. and joins the Ticino near Biasca. It gives its name to the Val di Blegno.

Bleiberg, blī′bèRG, or **Bleibach,** blī′båK, a village of Illyria, 7 miles W. of Villach. The lead-mines at Bleiberg are the most extensive in Austria, and yield annually from 33,000 to 35,000 cwt. of excellent metal. Pop. 4601.

Bleicherode, blīˋKẹr-o′dẹh, a town of Prussian Saxony, near the Wipper, 10 miles by rail S.W. of Nordhausen.

Bleistadt, blī′stått, a mining town of Bohemia, 14 miles N.N.E. of Eger. Pop. 900.

Bleistein, a town of Bavaria. See PLEISTEIN.

Bleiswijk, blīse′wīke, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 7 miles N. of Rotterdam. Pop. 1452.

Blekinge, a province of Sweden. See CARLSCRONA.

Bleling, blee′ling, written also **Baliling, Buleleng, Bliling, Blelling,** &c., a small principality and its capital, on the N. side of the island of Bali. The town, in lat. 8° 15′ S., lon. 115° 5′ E., is the second on the island.

Blencoe, blen′ko, a post-office and station of Monona co., Iowa, on the Sioux & Pacific Railroad, 67 miles S.S.E. of Sioux City.

Blen′don, a post-hamlet of Sedgwick co., Kansas, in Attica township, 12 miles from Wichita.

Blendon, a post-township of Ottawa co., Mich., about 15 miles S.W. of Grand Rapids. Pop. 639. Blendon Station is in Olive township, on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 31 miles N. of Grand Junction.

Blendon, a post-township of Franklin co., O., about 10 miles N. by E. of Columbus, is traversed by the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Columbus Railroad. Pop. 1771. It contains a village named Westerville.

Bléneau, blåˋnō′, a village of France, department of Yonne, 29 miles W.S.W. of Auxerre. Pop. 2058.

Blenheim, blĕn′im (Ger. *Blindheim*, blĭnt′hīme), a village of Bavaria, 23 miles N.N.W. of Augsburg, famous for the victory gained near it by the English and Imperialists over the French and Bavarians (called by the French the battle of Höchstedt), August 2, 1704. Pop. 714.

Blenheim, blĕn′im or blĕn′hīme, a township of Schoharie co., N.Y., 12 miles S.W. of Middleburg. It has 2 churches and several manufactories. Pop. 1170.

Blenheim, Kent co., Ontario. See RONDEAU.

Blenheim, a town of New Zealand, capital of Marlborough province, at the junction of the Opawa and Omaka Rivers, both navigable for vessels of 100 tons. It has a bi-weekly newspaper. Great quantities of tallow, skins, flax, and wool are shipped by water from this place to Port Underwood. A railroad extends hence to Picton, 18 miles.

Blenheim (blĕn′im) **Park** (formerly **Woodstock Park**), a district of England, co. of Oxford, 62½ miles W.N.W. of London. Area, 2940 acres, being the demesne attached to Blenheim House, the seat of the Duke of Marlborough. This edifice was given by the nation to the Duke of Marlborough, in honor of whose great victory, in 1704, it received its name.

Blenjo, a river of Switzerland. See BLEGNO.

Blenk′insop, a township of England, co. of Northumberland, 17 miles W. of Hexham. Pop. 664.

Blenˋnerhas′sett's Island, a small island in the Ohio, 2 miles below Parkersburg, W. Va. This island, once the property of Harman Blennerhassett, is famous in connection with the enterprises of Aaron Burr.

Blenneville, blĕnn′vĭl, a seaport town of Ireland, co. of Kerry, 1½ miles S.W. of Tralee. Pop. 389.

Blenod-les-Toul, blẹh-no′ lå tool, a village of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 5 miles S.S.W. of Toul. Pop. 1364.

Blen's Creek, township, Forsyth co., N.C. Pop. 817.

Bléré, blåˋrå′, a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 16 miles by rail E.S.E. of Tours, on the Cher. Near the town is the famous castle of Chenonceaux, on a kind of bridge across the Cher, and having a long gallery which leads from one side of the river to the other. It is in perfect preservation. Many fine pictures decorate the interior. Pop. of Bléré, 3561.

Bles'sington, a town of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, near the Liffey, 18 miles S.W. of Dublin. Pop. 409. It gave the title of Earl to the Gardner family, the widow of the last of whom was the well-known authoress, the late Countess of Blessington.

Bles'sington, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, Canada, 7 miles from Shannonville. Pop. 250.

Bletch'ingly, a town of England, Surrey, 18 miles by rail S. of London. Pop. of parish, 1916.

Bletisama, the ancient name of LEDESMA.

Bléville, blà'veel', a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 2 miles N. of Havre. Pop. 1712.

Blevio, blà've-o, a village of Italy, near the Lago di Como, with numerous elegant villas. Pop. 815.

Blew'fields, Central America. See BLUEFIELDS.

Blidah, or **Blida,** blee'då, a town of Algeria, on the Metidjah, 30 miles by rail S.W. of Algiers. Pop. 8113.

Blieskastel, or **Bliescastel,** blees'kås-tĕl', a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Blies, 5½ miles by rail W. of Deux-Ponts. Pop. 1542.

Bligh's (blīz) **Islands,** a group of the Feejee Archipelago, Pacific Ocean, named after their discoverer in 1789.

Bligny-sur-Ouche, bleen'yee'-sür-oosh, a town of France, in Côte-d'Or, 9 miles N. of Beaune. Pop. 1390.

Bliling, a town of the East Indies. See BLELING.

Blindheim, a village of Bavaria. See BLENHEIM.

Blins'mon, a post-office of Moody co., Dakota.

Bliskowice, a town of Moravia. See LISPITZ.

Bliss' Corners, a station on the Rochester & State Line Railroad, 9 miles S. of Gainesville, N.Y.

Bliss'field, a post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., on Raisin River, in Blissfield township, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 10 miles E.S.E. of Adrian, and on the Canada Southern Railroad, 59 miles S.W. of Detroit. It has a bank, a graded school, 2 churches, a newspaper office, a flouring-mill, a foundry, a stave-factory, and manufactures of furniture, carriages, tobacco, and lumber. Pop. of township, 2048; of village, about 1600.

BLISSFIELD JUNCTION is 2 miles W. of the village, on the above-named railroads.

Bliss'ville, a hamlet in Lisbon township, New London co., Conn., 1 mile from Taftville Station. It has manufactures of cotton warps and twine.

Blissville, a village of Queens co., N.Y., is a part of Long Island City. It has a church, a manufactory of tombstones, a large compressed-yeast factory, bone-boiling works, a distillery, and an oil-refinery. It is on the navigable Newtown Creek, 1 mile by rail E. of Hunter's Point.

Blissville (Fredericton Junction Post-Office), a village of Sunbury co., New Brunswick, 22 miles S.S.E. of Fredericton, at the junction of the European & North American and Fredericton Railways. Pop. 300. The neighboring village of South Branch Oromocto (pop. 200) has a post-office called Blissville.

Blitar, a town of Java. See BRINDIOK.

Blitong, a Malay island. See BILLITON.

Bliv'en's Mill, a post-hamlet of McHenry co., Ill., in Burton township, on Nippersink Creek, about 54 miles N.N.W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory.

Blizhni, bleezh'nee, or **Nearer Islands,** the westernmost group of the true or American Aleutian Islands.

Block Creek, township, Wilson co., N.C. Pop. 1474.

Block'er, a post-office of Logan co., Ark.

Block'er's, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.C., 12 miles from Fayetteville. It has 2 churches.

Blocker's, township, Edgefield co., S.C. Pop. 1035.

Block House, Tioga co., Pa. See LIBERTY.

Block House, a post-office of Klikitat co., Wash.

Block Island, formerly **Man'isees,** in the Atlantic Ocean, is about 9 miles from the mainland of Rhode Island, to which it belongs. It is 7 or 8 miles long. A light-house has been erected at its northern end, lat. 41° 13' N., lon. 71° 35' W. Pop. 1147. See NEW SHOREHAM.

Block'ley, a former township of Philadelphia, Pa. It still gives name to a hospital and almshouse in West Philadelphia.

Blocksberg, a mountain in Germany. See BROCKEN.

Blocks'burg, a post-hamlet of Humboldt co., Cal., 120 miles N. of Cloverdale. It has 2 hotels. Pop. about 150.

Block'ville, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., about 66 miles S.S.W. of Buffalo. It is 2½ miles from Ashville Railroad Station. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 200.

Blodg'et's Mills, a post-hamlet of Cortland co., N.Y., and a station on the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Cortland. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a planing-mill.

Blodg'ett, a post-office and station of Scott co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 29 miles N.W. of Belmont. It has a church.

Bloemendaal, bloo'mẹn-dâl, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 1½ miles N.N.W. of Gouda.

Bloemendaal, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 3 miles N. of Haarlem, is one of the finest villages in the province. Pop. 3554.

Bloemfontein, bloom'fon'tīne, the capital of the Orange Free State, South Africa, 285 miles W. by N. of Port Natal. It is the seat of an Anglican bishop. Pop. 1100.

Blois, bloi, or, more correctly, blwå, a city of France, capital of the department of Loir-et-Cher, on both sides of the Loire, 112 miles S.W. of Paris, and 35 miles by rail S.W. of Orleans. Blois is picturesquely situated on a steep slope, crowned by its ancient castle. It is a bishop's see, and has a tribunal of commerce, a college, a normal school, a diocesan seminary, a botanic garden, and a public library. The most remarkable edifices are the hôtel de ville and the episcopal palace. The castle of Blois is celebrated from its historical associations, but has been rebuilt and extended so that nothing remains of its original structure except the Gothic tower. The town is of great antiquity, and was formerly the capital of an extensive county. There is here an ancient aqueduct cut in the rock by the Romans; it is still used for supplying the town with water. The magnificent dikes for the protection of the valleys from the encroachments of the Loire commence at Blois. It has manufactures of gloves and porcelain, and an extensive trade in wine, timber, and brandy. Pop. in 1872, 19,860.

Blokulla, blo-kool'lå, a small island of Sweden, in the Baltic, between Oland and the mainland.

Blokzyl, blok'zīle, a town of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, with a port on the E. coast of the Zuyder Zee, 15 miles N.N.W. of Zwolle. Pop. 1665.

Blomberg, blom'bĕRG, a village of Germany, in Lippe, on the Distel, 40 miles S.W. of Hanover. Pop. 2104.

Blonie, blòn'yà, a town of Poland, 16 miles W. of Warsaw. Pop. 1327.

Blood's Depot, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., on the Rochester division of the Erie Railroad, 55 miles S. of Rochester. It has a church and a union school.

Blood'ville, a hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Milton township, nearly 1 mile from Ballston Spa. It has a manufactory of axes and scythes.

Blood'worth's, a post-office of Wilkinson co., Ga.

Blood'y-Far'land, a promontory of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Donegal, on its N.W. coast, 5 miles W.S.W. of the island of Innisboffin.

Bloody Run, Pennsylvania. See EVERETT.

Bloom, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., in Bloom township, on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, where it crosses the Joliet division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 33 miles S. of Chicago. It has 2 churches. Pop. of Bloom township, 1213.

Bloom, a township of Osborne co., Kansas. Pop. 200.

Bloom, a township of Fairfield co., O. Pop. 2071. It contains Lithopolis, Greencastle, and Jefferson.

Bloom, a township of Morgan co., O. Pop. 987. It contains Eagleport.

Bloom, a township of Scioto co., O. Pop. 2203. Bloom Station is on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, Portsmouth division, 20 miles N.E. of Portsmouth. The township includes Webster.

Bloom, a township of Seneca co., O. Pop. 1492.

Bloom, a township of Wood co., O. Pop. 1394. It contains Bairdstown.

Bloom, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. 315.

Bloom, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. same as that of BLOOMSBURG, with which its limits are identical.

Bloom, a township of Richland co., Wis. Pop. 1299.

Bloom Centre, a post-hamlet of Logan co., O., in Bloomfield township, about 25 miles N.E. of Piqua. It has a church.

Bloom'dale, a post-village of Wood co., O., in Bloom township, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Chicago division), 20 miles W. by N. of Tiffin. It has manufactures of brooms and lumber.

Bloom'er, a post-hamlet of Sebastian co., Ark., about 18 miles E.S.E. of Fort Smith.

Bloomer, a township of Montcalm co., Mich. Pop. 1816. It contains Carson City.

Bloomer, a township of Chippewa co., Wis. P. 1260.

Bloomer, a post-office of Chippewa co., Wis., is at VANVILLE (which see).

Bloomer Centre, a post-office of Montcalm co., Mich.

Bloom'ery, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., W. Va., 17 miles from Paw Paw Railroad Station. It has an iron-furnace, a woollen-mill, a tannery, 3 stores, and mines of brown hematite.

Bloom'field, a post-office and steamboat-landing of Madison co., Ala., on the Tennessee River, 20 miles S. of Huntsville.

Bloomfield, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Ark., about 28 miles N.W. of Fayetteville. It has 2 dry-goods stores and a church.

Bloomfield, a township of Nevada co., Cal., contains North Bloomfield, and has produced much gold. Pop. 636.

Bloomfield, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal., about 48 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco. It has 3 churches, a tannery, a steam grist-mill, and 2 hotels.

Bloomfield, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., in Bloomfield township, on the Connecticut Western Railroad, 5½ miles N.W. of Hartford. The township has a high school and 4 churches. Pop. of the township, 1473.

Bloomfield, a hamlet of Edgar co., Ill., 3 miles S. of Chrisman.

Bloomfield, a post-village of Johnson co., Ill., on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 37 miles N.N.E. of Cairo. It has 2 churches, a plough-factory, and a grist-mill. Many peaches, pears, plums, &c., are shipped here.

Bloomfield, a post-village, capital of Greene co., Ind., in Richland township, about 1 mile E. of the West Fork of White River, and 44 miles S.E. of Terre Haute. Two weekly newspapers are published here. It has 3 churches, a bank, a seminary, and a sash- and door-factory. Pop. 656.

Bloomfield, a township of La Grange co., Ind. Pop. 2254. It includes the town of La Grange.

Bloomfield, a township, Clinton co., Iowa. Pop. 1364.

Bloomfield, a post-village, capital of Davis co., Iowa, is in Bloomfield township, on a high prairie, 1 mile S. of Fox River, and on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad at its junction with the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 85 miles W. by S. from Burlington, and 21 miles S. of Ottumwa. It has a national bank, 2 other banks, 8 churches, and 2 flour-mills. It contains also the Southern Iowa Normal and Scientific Institute. Three or 4 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 969; of township, additional, 1570.

Bloomfield, a township of Polk co., Iowa. Pop. 1309.

Bloomfield, township, Winneshiek co., Iowa. P. 1188.

Bloomfield, a post-office of Elk co., Kansas, 45 miles W.N.W. of Independence.

Bloomfield, township, Mitchell co., Kansas. Pop. 300.

Bloomfield, a post-village of Nelson co., Ky., about 37 miles S.S.E. of Louisville, and 11 miles N.E. of Bardstown. It has 4 churches and a carriage-factory. Pop. 435.

Bloomfield, a township of Huron co., Mich. Pop. 148.

Bloomfield, a township of Oakland co., Mich. Pop. 1912. It contains Birmingham.

Bloomfield, township, Fillmore co., Minn. P. 1013.

Bloomfield, a post-village, capital of Stoddard co., Mo., about 130 miles S. by E. from St. Louis, and 8 miles N. of Dexter City. It has a church, a seminary, 2 flour-mills, and a newspaper office. Pop. 379.

Bloomfield, a post-village of Essex co., N.J., in Bloomfield township, on the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, and on the Newark & Bloomfield Railroad, 4 miles N.N.W. of Newark, and 12 miles N.W. of New York City. The Morris Canal passes the village. One weekly newspaper is published here. Bloomfield has 5 churches, a savings-bank, and manufactures of organs, woollen goods, &c. Pop. of the township, 4580.

Bloomfield, a village of Coshocton and Holmes cos., O., is mostly in Clark township, 8 miles S. of Millersburg. It has 2 churches, an academy, a flouring-mill, and a planing-mill. The name of its post-office is Clark.

Bloomfield, a township of Jackson co., O. Pop. 1775. It contains Vega, Pattensville, and Winchester.

Bloomfield, a village of Jefferson co., O., in Wayne township, 1½ miles from Bloomfield Station (which see). It has 3 churches and a flouring-mill. Here is Bloomingdale Post-Office. Pop. 146.

Bloomfield, a township of Logan co., O. Pop. 655.

Bloomfield, a post-hamlet of Morrow co., O., 36 miles N.N.E. of Columbus.

Bloomfield, a hamlet of Muskingum co., O., 4 miles from New Concord Railroad Station, and about 18 miles N.E. of Zanesville. It has 2 churches and a seminary. Pop. 98. The name of its post-office is Sago.

Bloomfield, Pickaway co., O. See South Bloomfield.

Bloomfield, a township of Trumbull co., O. Pop. 798. Bloomfield Station is on the Ashtabula & Youngstown Railroad, 29 miles S. of Ashtabula.

Bloomfield, or **Ore Bank,** a station in Bedford co., Pa., the terminus of a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad from Roaring Spring, 3 miles distant. Bloomfield is 20 miles by rail S. of Altoona. Iron is mined here.

Bloomfield, a post-township of Crawford co., Pa., about 15 miles N.N.W. of Titusville. Pop. 1262. It contains Lincolnville.

Bloomfield, Perry co., Pa. See New Bloomfield.

Bloomfield, a post-office of Cooke co., Tex.

Bloomfield, a post-township of Essex co., Vt., about 36 miles N.E. of St. Johnsbury, is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River. Pop. 455.

Bloomfield, a post-village of Loudoun co., Va., 6 miles from Round Hill Railroad Station. It has 2 churches and a seminary.

Bloomfield, a township of Walworth co., Wis., on the Illinois line. Pop. 1107. It contains Genoa.

Bloomfield, township, Waushara co., Wis. Pop. 1358.

Bloomfield, a post-village in Kings co., New Brunswick, 27 miles by rail N.E. of St. John. Pop. 200.

Bloomfield, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Ontario, Canada, on Great Sandy Bay, Lake Ontario, 42 miles S.W. of Kingston. Pop. 400.

Bloomfield, Ontario. See South Monaghan.

Bloomfield Centre, a hamlet in Bloomfield township, Oakland co., Mich., on or near the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Pontiac.

Bloomfield Junction, New Jersey, is 1 mile N.W. of Newark, and 3 miles from Bloomfield, at the junction of the Newark & Bloomfield with the Morris & Essex Railroad.

Bloomfield Station, a hamlet (Fair Play Post-Office) in Jefferson co., O., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 18 miles W. of Steubenville, and 1½ miles from Bloomfield village.

Bloom'ingburg, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Mamakating township, on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 77 miles N.N.W. of New York, and on the Delaware & Hudson Canal. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Bloomingburg, a post-village of Fayette co., O., in Paint township, on a branch of Sugar Creek, about 35 miles S.W. of Columbus. It has 3 churches, the Bloomingburg Academy, and a carriage-shop. Pop. 312.

Bloom'ingdale, a post-village of Chambers co., Ala., about 85 miles N.E. of Montgomery. It has 2 churches and a cotton-factory.

Bloomingdale, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Dakota, 10 miles from Vermilion. It has a flour-mill and a store.

Bloomingdale, a post-village of Du Page co., Ill., in Bloomingdale township, about 25 miles W.N.W. of Chicago, and 2 miles from Roselle Railroad Station. It has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 1141.

Bloomingdale, a post-village of Parke co., Ind., in Penn township, about 65 miles W. of Indianapolis. It has the Bloomingdale Academy, a Friends' meeting-house, a flouring-mill, and a manufactory of stoneware.

Bloomingdale, a post-office of Barton co., Kansas.

Bloomingdale, a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., in Bloomingdale township, and on the South Haven division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 23 miles W. of Kalamazoo, and 17 miles E. of South Haven. It has a church, a newspaper office, and manufactures of lumber and wooden bowls. Pop. of the township, 1690.

Bloomingdale, a post-village of Passaic co., N.J., in Pompton township, on Pequannock Creek, and on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, 10 miles N.W. of Paterson, and 24 miles N.N.W. of Newark. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and manufactures of rubber goods, paper, &c.

Bloomingdale, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., in St. Armand township, about 37 miles S.W. of Plattsburg, and 5 miles N.W. of Whiteface Mountain. It has a starch-factory and a grist-mill.

Bloomingdale, Jefferson co., O. See Bloomfield.

Bloomingdale, a post-hamlet of Luzerne co., Pa., in Ross township, about 20 miles W. of Wilkesbarre. It has a church.

Bloomingdale, a post-village of Vernon co., Wis., in Clinton township, 20 miles S. of Norwalk, and 30 miles S.E. of La Crosse. It has a tannery and a grist-mill.

Bloomingdale, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, 5 miles by rail N.E. of Berlin. Pop. 100.

Bloom'ing Grove, a post-village of Franklin co., Ind., in Blooming Grove township, about 28 miles S.S.W. of Richmond. It has a church, a pottery, a saw-mill, and a pump-factory. Pop. 130; of township, 801.

Blooming Grove, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Kansas, on the Osage River, about 30 miles N. of Fort Scott. It is 3 miles from Barnard Station of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad. It has 2 flour-mills.

Blooming Grove, a post-office of Waseca co., Minn., in Blooming Grove township, about 28 miles S.E. of Mankato. The S. line of the township is 3 miles from Waseca Railroad Station. Pop. of the township, 673.

Blooming Grove, a township of Orange co., N.Y., about 50 miles N.N.W. of New York, is intersected by a railroad which connects Newburg with Warwick. It contains Craigsville and Oxford Depot. Pop. 2465.

Blooming Grove, a hamlet of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in North Greenbush township, about 3 miles E. of Albany. It has a church. Pop. about 150. Here is De Freestville Post-Office.

Blooming Grove, a village of Morrow co., O., in North Bloomfield township, 5 miles S.E. of Galion. It has 2 churches. Pop. 113.

Blooming Grove, a township of Richland co., O. Pop. 1199. It contains Rives.

Blooming Grove, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Pa., in Blooming township, 17 miles S.S.E. of Honesdale. It has a large tannery and a grist-mill. It is near the Blooming Grove Park, which has an area of nearly 12,000 acres, with a fine club-house. The township has several lakes, and abounds in fish and game. Pop. 378.

Blooming Grove, a post-hamlet of Navarro co., Tex., 15 miles W. of Corsicana.

Blooming Grove, township, Dane co., Wis. P. 1030.

Bloom'ingport, a post-village in Washington township, Randolph co., Ind., 8½ miles from Lynn. It has 2 churches.

Blooming Prairie, prā'ree, a post-village of Steele co., Minn., in Blooming Prairie township, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 15 miles N. of Austin, and 86 miles S. of St. Paul. It has 3 churches, a bank, and a flouring-mill. Pop. 320; of township, additional, 272.

Blooming Rose, a post-office of Phelps co., Mo., 35 miles S. by W. of Rolla.

Bloom'ingsburg, a post-village of Fulton co., Ind., on the Tippecanoe River, in New Castle township, about 40 miles S. of South Bend. It has a church, a flour-mill, &c.

Bloom'ington, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Ark., 60 miles from Pierce City, Mo. It has a church.

Bloomington, a post-office of Bear Lake co., Idaho.

Bloomington, a flourishing city of Illinois, the capital of McLean co., is on the Chicago & Alton Railroad at the junction of its Jacksonville division, and on the Northern division of the Illinois Central Railroad, and the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 44 miles N. of Decatur, 45 miles E.S.E. of Peoria, 59 miles N.N.E. of Springfield, and 126 miles S.S.W. of Chicago. It is the western terminus of the Bloomington division of the Wabash Railroad, and is one of the most important railroad centres in the state. It has a new stone court-house, which cost $100,000. Here is the Illinois Wesleyan University (Methodist Episcopal), which was founded in 1857 and has 17 instructors and about 125 students. The Illinois State Normal University is 2 miles N. of this city, at NORMAL (which see). The streets are lighted with gas. Bloomington contains 15 churches, the Major Female College, a Catholic academy, 6 banks, an opera-house, a high school, the machine-shops of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, which employ nearly 1000 men, and mills and factories of various kinds. Here are printing-offices which issue 2 daily newspapers and 5 weekly papers, one of which is in German. It has water-works which supply an abundance of water derived from a well dug in the prairie. A stand-pipe 204 feet high is connected with the water-works. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1860, 7075; in 1870, 14,590; present estimated pop. 24,000.

Bloomington, a post-village, capital of Monroe co., Ind., is in Bloomington township, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 97 miles N.N.W. of New Albany, and 60 miles by railroad S.S.W. of Indianapolis. It contains a court-house, 9 churches, a national bank, printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers, a foundry, and manufactures of woollen goods, staves, &c. It is the seat of the Indiana University, which was founded in 1828 by the state and has a library of 6000 volumes. Pop. 1032; of the township, 2860.

Bloomington, township, Decatur co., Iowa. Pop. 367.

Bloomington, a township of Muscatine co., Iowa. Pop. 1156, exclusive of the city of Muscatine.

Bloomington, a post-office of Ringgold co., Iowa.

Bloomington, township, Butler co., Kansas. Pop. 384.

Bloomington, a post-village of Osborne co., Kansas, in the Solomon Valley, 40 miles N. of Russell Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Bloomington, a post-village of Garrett co., Md., on the North Branch of the Potomac, at the mouth of Savage River, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 30 miles S.W. of Cumberland. It has a church and rich coal-mines. Four companies operate in coal near this place.

Bloomington, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn., in Bloomington township, near the Minnesota River, and about 18 miles S.W. of St. Paul. Bloomington Station is on the S. side of the river, in Scott co., and on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, 22 miles S.W. of St. Paul. Pop. of the township, 769.

Bloomington, or De Kalb, a village of Buchanan co., Mo., in Bloomington township, 12 miles S. of St. Joseph. Pop. 224; of township, 1487. Here is De Kalb Post-Office.

Bloomington, a post-village of Macon co., Mo., 3 miles from Bevier, and 6 or 7 miles N.W. of Macon City. It has 2 churches and a high school. Pop. 156.

Bloomington, a hamlet of Webster co., Mo., 15 miles S.E. of Marshfield. It has a church and a seminary. Here is Waldo Post-Office.

Bloomington, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., Neb., on the Republican River, 45 miles by rail S. of Kearney. It has 2 hotels, a United States land-office, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 200.

Bloomington, a hamlet of Somerset co., N.J., in Franklin township, on the Raritan River, ¼ mile from Bound Brook. It has several churches.

Bloomington, a post-village of Clinton co., O., in Wilson township, about 56 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church. Pop. 119.

Bloomington, a post-hamlet of Clearfield co., Pa., about 33 miles N. of Altoona.

Bloomington, a hamlet and watering-place of Putnam co., Tenn., 50 miles E. of Lebanon. It has a church and a mineral spring.

Bloomington, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., in Bloomington township, about 10 miles W. of Lancaster, and 33 miles N.N.W. of Dubuque, Iowa. It has 3 churches, a bank, a graded school, a carriage-shop, a flour-mill, and 5 general stores. Pop. 365; of the township, 1209.

Bloomington Ferry, a post-hamlet of Hennepin co., Minn., on the Minnesota River, about 20 miles W.S.W. of St. Paul.

Bloom'ing Val'ley, a post-borough of Crawford co., Pa., 6 miles N.E. of Meadville. It has an academy, 2 churches, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 500.

Bloom'ingville, a post-hamlet of Erie co., O., 8 miles S. of Sandusky, and 1 mile from Prout's Railroad Station.

Bloomingville (South Bloomingville Post-Office), a village of Hocking co., O., about 45 miles S.S.E. of Columbus. It has a church and a grist-mill. Pop. about 200.

Blooms'burg, a post-borough, capital of Columbia co., Pa., on Fishing Creek, 1 mile N. of the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, 56 miles W.S.W. of Scranton, 12 miles E.N.E. of Danville, and 80 miles by railroad N.N.E. of Harrisburg. It contains 10 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, the Bloomsburg State Normal School, 2 or 3 iron-furnaces, several good hotels, and 4 foundries. Three weekly newspapers are published here. The trade of Bloomsburg is facilitated by a canal connected with the Susquehanna River. The buildings of the normal school cost about $150,000. Pop. 3341.

Bloomsburg, the former name of TURBEVILLE, Va.

Bloomsburg, a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, on Black Creek, 5 miles N.E. of Simcoe. Steamers run hence to Port Ryerse, on Lake Erie. Pop. 100.

Blooms'bury, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., in Bethlehem township, on the Musconetcong River and the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 8 miles S.E. of Easton, Pa., and about 12 miles S. of Belvidere. It has 2 churches, 2 flouring-mills, a bank, and a foundry.

Blooms'dale, a post-village of St. Genevieve co., Mo., in Jackson township, 6 miles from the Mississippi River.

Bloom Switch, a post-office at Bloom Station, Scioto co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 20 miles E. by N. of Portsmouth.

Bloom'ville, a post-village in Kortright township, Delaware co., N.Y., on the main (west) branch of the Delaware River, 8 miles E. of Delhi. It has a church. It is surrounded by hills, valleys, and rich dairy farms.

Bloomville, a post-village of Seneca co., O., in Bloom township, on the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Tiffin. It has an academy, 3 churches, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 700.

Blos'erville, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Pa., about 10 miles W. by N. of Carlisle.

Bloss, a township of Tioga co., Pa., containing the important coal-mining town of Arnot. Pop. 4008. Since 1870 the township has been much reduced in area.

Bloss'burg, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., in Hamilton township, on the Tioga River, and on the Corning, Cowanesque & Antrim Railroad, 41 miles S. of Corning, N.Y., and about 33 miles N. of Williamsport. Its prosperity is derived mainly from mines of semi-bituminous coal. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, 2 machine-shops, a foundry, a tannery, and manufactures of window-glass, lumber, sash, &c. Pop. about 3500.

Blos'som, a post-office of Erie co., N.Y.

Blossom Hill, a post-office of Princess Anne co., Va.

Blossom Prairie, prā'ree, a post-hamlet and station of Lamar co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 10 miles E. of Paris. It has a church and a seminary.

Bloss'ville, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., in Annsville township, on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, at Taberg Station, 11 miles N.W. of Rome. It has a paper-mill and 3 saw-mills.

Blotsheim, blots'hīme (Fr. pron. blots'ĕm'), a village of Alsace, 4 miles W. of Hüningen. Pop. 2441.

Blount, blŭnt, a county in the N. part of Alabama, has an area of 980 square miles. It is drained by the headstreams of Black Warrior River, one of which is called the Mulberry Fork. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests of good timber. Indian corn, cotton, wheat, &c., are the staple products. Coal is found here. This county is intersected by the South & North Alabama Railroad. Capital, Blountsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $961,690. Pop. in 1870, 9945, of whom 9934 were natives of the United States.

Blount, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Holston River, navigable by steamboats, and on the S.W. by the Little Tennessee River. The surface is diversified by Chilhowee Mountain and Iron or Smoky Mountain, which extends along the S.E. border. A large part of the county is covered with forests of the oak, pine, &c. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staple products. Marble, limestone, and iron ore are found here. Capital, Marysville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,746,681. Pop. in 1870, 14,237, of whom 14,180 were natives and 57 were foreigners.

Blount, a post-township of Vermilion co., Ill., about 5 miles N.W. of Danville. It contains a village named Higginsville. Pop. 1532.

Blount's Creek, a post-office of Beaufort co., N.C.

Blount's (or **Blunt's**) **Ferry,** a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Fla., on the Suwanee River, 18 miles E.N.E. of Jasper. It has a church.

Blount Spring, a post-village and summer resort of Blount co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad where it crosses the Mulberry River, 34 miles N. of Birmingham. It has a mineral spring, 3 churches, an academy, and 2 flour-mills. Pop. about 300.

Blount Station, Kane co., Ill. See BIG ROCK.

Blounts'ville, a post-village, capital of Blount co., Ala., about 50 miles S. of Huntsville, and 16 miles from Blount's Spring. It has a court-house and 2 churches. Pop. about 300.

Blountsville, or **Bluntsville,** a post-village of Henry co., Ind., in Stoney Creek township, about 27 miles N.W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches and 3 or 4 stores. Pop. 178.

Blountsville, a post-village, capital of Sullivan co., Tenn., about 100 miles E.N.E. of Knoxville, and 9 miles S.W. of Bristol. It has a court-house, an academy, and 3 churches. Pop. 180.

Blount Town, a hamlet and shipping-point of Calhoun co., Fla., on the Appalachicola River, 30 miles below Chattahoochee. It has 2 churches.

Blow'ing Rock, a post-office of Watauga co., N.C.

Blow'out, a post-office of Llano co., Tex.

Blücher, a town of Prussia. See BÜDERICH.

Bludenz, bloo'dĕnts, a town of Austria, on the Ille, 12 miles by rail S.E. of Feldkirch. It has a castle, and alum-works. Pop. 2466.

Bludowitz, bloo'do-vits, a town of Austrian Silesia, 10 miles W. of Leschen, consisting of 3 contiguous villages,—OBER, ō'bẹr, MITTEL, mit'tẹl, and NIEDER, nee'dẹr, Bludowitz. Pop., respectively, 910, 703, and 2650.

Blue, a post-office of Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory.

Blue, a township of Pottawatomie co., Kan. Pop. 591.

Blue, a township of Jackson co., Mo. Pop. 3603, exclusive of the city of Independence.

Blue Ball, a post-office of Scott co., Ark.

Blue Ball, a hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., about 30 miles E. of Trenton. See TURKEY.

Blue Ball, a post-office of Butler co., O.

Blue Ball, a station in Clearfield co., Pa., on the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, 20 miles S.E. of Clearfield. Elevation, 1513 feet. Much fire-clay is shipped hence.

Blue Ball, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., 20 miles E.N.E. of Lancaster.

Blue Bayou, bī'oo, of Louisiana, flows S.E., on the boundary between Terre Bonne and La Fourche parishes, and enters the Gulf of Mexico. It traverses a flat, swampy district, in which there is but little arable land.

Blue Bell, a post-office of Guernsey co., O., on the Eastern Ohio Railroad, 50 miles N. of Marietta.

Blue Bell, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., in Whitpain township, 2 miles from Penllyn Station, which is 17 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches.

Blue Cañon, kăn'yōn, a post-hamlet and station of Placer co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 78 miles N.E. of Sacramento. It has 1 or 2 lumber-mills.

Blue Creek, a post-office of White co., Ga.

Blue Creek, a township of Adams co., Ind. Pop. 280.

Blue Creek, a post-office of Franklin co., Ind.

Blue Creek, a post-office of Adams co., O., 9 miles N. of Rome.

Blue Creek, a township of Paulding co., O. Pop. 163.

Blue Creek, a station in Box Elder co., Utah, on the Central Pacific Railroad, 44 miles N.W. of Ogden, and on Blue Creek, which flows into the Great Salt Lake.

Blue Cut, a post-hamlet of Jones co., Iowa, on the Iowa Midland Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Anamosa. It has 2 warehouses for grain.

Blue Eagle, a post-office of Clay co., Mo.

Blue Earth, a county in the S. part of Minnesota, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is partly bounded on the N. by Minnesota River, is intersected by Blue Earth River, and also drained by the Cobb and Watonwan Rivers. The surface is undulating, and is diversified by prairies, forests, and small lakes. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, oats, Indian corn, hay, and butter are the staple products. It has plenty of timber, among which are the ash, white oak, sugar-maple, and elm. Limestone is abundant in this county, which is traversed by the Winona & St. Peter Railroad and the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad. Capital, Mankato. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,214,178. Pop. in 1870, 17,302, of whom 12,148 were natives and 5154 were foreigners; in 1875, 20,942.

Blue Earth City, a post-village, capital of Faribault co., Minn., on Blue Earth River, about 40 miles S. of Mankato. It is in a township of the same name. It has a court-house, a graded school, a bank, 4 churches, 2 grist-mills, and 14 stores. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. of the township, 1177.

Blue Earth (or **Mankato**) **River,** Minnesota, rises near the S. boundary of the state. It runs northward, drains Faribault co., intersects Blue Earth co., and enters the Minnesota River 2 miles above Mankato. Length, estimated at 90 miles.

Blue Eye, a post-office of Stone co., Mo.

Blue'fields, or **Blew'fields,** a river and town of the Mosquito Territory, Nicaragua, the river entering an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, in lat. 12° N., lon. 83° W., after an eastward course of several hundred miles, for the last 80 miles of which it is navigable. At its mouth is the town, on a commanding height, with a good harbor. Pop. 500.

Blue Gap, a post-hamlet of Coleman co., Tex., 20 miles N.W. of Coleman. It has a chair-factory.

Blue Grass, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., about 3 miles from Potomac Railroad Station, and 21 miles N.N.W. of Danville.

Blue Grass, a post-office of Fulton co., Ind.

Blue Grass, a post-village of Scott co., Iowa, in Buffalo and Blue Grass townships, about 10 miles W. of Davenport. It has 3 churches, a bank, and several factories. Pop. of the township, 1389.

Blue Hill, a post-office of Mitchell co., Kansas.

Blue Hill, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., is in Blue Hill township, on an inlet of the sea called Blue Hill Bay, 15 miles from Bucksport, and about 34 miles S.S.E. of Bangor. It has 2 churches, the Blue Hill Academy, manufactures of lumber, and 3 granite-quarries. Fluor-spar and apatite are found here. Pop. of the township, 1707.

Blue Hill, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Mass., in Milton township, 2 miles from Mattapan Railroad Station.

Blue Hill Falls, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Me., on an inlet of the sea, in Blue Hill township, 17½ miles

S.S.E. of Bucksport, has a copper-mine, and manufactures of fish-barrels, and of fish oil from porgies taken in the vicinity.

Blue House, a hamlet of Colleton co., S.C., 3 miles N. of Whitehall Railroad Station. It has a turpentine-distillery and a church.

Blue Island, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., in Calumet and Worth townships, on Calumet River, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 15 miles S. of Chicago, also on the Dummy Railroad, and on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, 20 miles from the initial station at Chicago. It has a high school, 6 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. about 2400.

Blue Island, a village of Saline co., Neb., on the Big Blue River, and on the Beatrice Branch of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 30 miles S.S.W. of Lincoln.

Blue Jack′et, a station in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 12 miles N. of Vinita Junction.

Blue Knob, a post-hamlet of Blair co., Pa., 5 miles S.W. of Newry.

Blue Lake, township, Muskegon co., Mich. Pop. 297.

Blue Lick, a post-office of Franklin co., Ala.

Blue Lick, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Ind., in Union township, 2 miles from Memphis. It has 2 churches.

Blue Lick Springs, a post-village and watering-place of Nicholas co., Ky., is on the Licking River, about 48 miles N.E. of Lexington. Here are mineral springs, the water of which is exported. It has 2 churches.

Blue Mill, a post-office of Jackson co., Mo.

Blue Mound, township, McLean co., Ill. Pop. 1219.

Blue Mound, a post-village of Macon co., Ill., in Blue Mound or Pleasant View township, and on the Wabash Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of Decatur. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 450; of township, 1089.

Blue Mound, township, Livingston co., Mo. P. 1048.

Blue Mound, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis., in Blue Mound township, about 24 miles W. by S. from Madison. Pop. of the township, 1090.

Blue Mounds, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Kansas, in Blue Mound township, about 27 miles N.W. of Fort Scott. It has a nursery. Pop. of the township, 523.

Blue Mounds, post-township, Pope co., Minn. P. 177.

Blue Mountain, a post-office of Stone co., Ark.

Blue Mountain, a post-office of Tippah co., Miss.

Blue Mountain, Pennsylvania. See KITTATINNY.

Blue Mountains, a long range in the N.E. part of Oregon. The northern extremity of this range is near lat. 46° N., from which it extends southwestward through Umatilla co. Forests of pine and fir grow on these mountains, which are composed chiefly of granitic rocks.

Blue Mountains, a range in the eastern portion of Jamaica. The principal ridge extends from E. to W., and varies in height from 5000 to above 6000 feet.

Blue Mountains, a range in Eastern Australia, New South Wales. Lat. 33°–34° S.; lon. 150°–151° E.

Blue Point, a post-office of Effingham co., Ill., on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, 5 miles N. of Altamont.

Blue Point, a station on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Portland, Me., and on Saco Bay.

Blue Point, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on Great South Bay, in Brookhaven township, on the Long Island Railroad, 1 mile W. of Patchogue. It has 2 churches. Good oysters abound here. Pop. 321.

Blue Rapids, a post-town of Marshall co., Kansas, on the Big Blue River, at the mouth of the Little Blue River, and on the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, 95 miles W. of Atchison, and about 36 miles N. of Manhattan. It is in Blue Rapids township. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, a paper-mill, a bank, an oil-mill, and large flouring- and woollen-mills, for which the river affords water-power. Pop. of the township, 1247.

Blue Ridge, a long mountain-ridge of Virginia and North Carolina, is the southeasternmost ridge of the Alleghanies or Appalachian Mountains. Its direction is nearly N.E. and S.W. The ridge, which in Maryland and Pennsylvania is called South Mountain, is a continuation of the Blue Ridge, which extends southwestward through Georgia to Alabama. Among the highest points of this ridge in Virginia are the Peaks of Otter, 4200 feet above the sea-level. Silurian limestone and sandstone are abundant in this ridge. Forests of the ash, hickory, chestnut, oak, maple, and other trees cover a large portion of it.

Blue Ridge, a post-office of Fannin co., Ga.

Blue Ridge, a township of Piatt co., Ill. Pop. 1120. It contains Mansfield.

Blue Ridge, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Ind., in Liberty township, 6 or 7 miles E. of Shelbyville. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Blue Ridge, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Mo., about 60 miles E.N.E. of St. Joseph. It has a church.

Blue Ridge, a post-township of Henderson co., N.C., near the mountain of the same name. It has 2 churches. Pop. 1354.

Blue Ridge, a township of Macon co., N.C. Pop. 157.

Blue Ridge, a township of Watauga co., N.C. Pop. 460.

Blue Ridge, a post-office of Collin co., Tex.

Blue Ridge, a post-office of Botetourt co., Va.

Blue Ridge Furnace, a station in Frederick co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and on the Potomac, 4 miles below Harper's Ferry.

Blue Ridge Spring, a post-office and summer resort of Botetourt co., Va., at Blue Ridge Station on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 42 miles W. of Lynchburg.

Blue Ridge Summit, a post-village and summer resort of Franklin co., Pa., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 17 miles E.N.E. of Hagerstown, Md., on the Blue Ridge, at Mason and Dixon's Line. It has 4 large hotels.

Blue River, Colorado, rises near Quandary Peak and Mount Lincoln, runs in a N.N.W. direction, and enters the Grand River near the W. border of the Middle Park. Length, 59 miles.

Blue (or **Big Blue**) **River,** Indiana, rises in Henry co., runs southwestward, and drains parts of Rush and Shelby cos. About 1 mile below Edinburg it unites with Sugar Creek to form the East Fork of White River.

Blue River, of Southern Indiana, rises in Washington co., runs southwestward, drains part of Harrison co., and enters the Ohio River about 1 mile above Leavenworth. It is nearly 90 miles long.

Blue River, Nebraska. See BIG BLUE RIVER.

Blue River, of Grant co., Wis., runs northward, and enters the Wisconsin River at Blue River Railroad Station.

Blue River, a township of Hancock co., Ind. P. 1125.

Blue River, a township of Harrison co., Ind. Pop. 1198. It contains Hancock.

Blue River, a township of Henry co., Ind. Pop. 862.

Blue River, township, Johnson co., Ind. Pop. 2573.

Blue River, a post-office of Washington co., Ind.

Blue River, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Wis., in Waterstown township, on the Wisconsin River, at the mouth of Blue River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 63 miles W. of Madison. Pop. 40.

Blue River, a township of Grant co., Wis. Pop. 826.

Blue River Peak, Colorado, a mountain in lat. 39° 46′ 9″ N., lon. 106° 20′ W. Its altitude is about 13,000 feet above the sea-level.

Blue Rock, a post-hamlet of Muskingum co., O., in Blue Rock township, 11 miles S.S.E. of Zanesville. The township is bounded on the W. by the Muskingum River, and has 5 churches, and a pop. of 1093.

Blue Rock, a post-office of Chester co., Pa., is at Springfield Railroad Station, 20 miles S. by E. of Reading.

Blue's Crossing, a post-office of Moore co., N.C.

Blue Spring, a post-hamlet of Gordon co., Ga., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 25 miles N. of Rome.

Blue Spring, a post-office of Randolph co., W. Va.

Blue Spring Run, a post-office of Alleghany co., Va.

Blue Springs, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Mo., about 22 miles E.S.E. of Kansas City. It has 2 churches.

Blue Springs, a post-village of Gage co., Neb., on the Big Blue River, 10 miles from Beatrice, and about 50 miles S. of Lincoln. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 300.

Blue Springs, Tennessee. See ERIE.

Blue Spring Station, a post-office of Bradley co., Tenn., on the Cleveland & Dalton Branch Railroad, 10 miles S. of Cleveland.

Blue-Stack Mountain, Ireland, Ulster, co. of Donegal, near Glenties, has an elevation of 2213 feet.

Blue Stem, a post-office of Russell co., Kansas.

Blue′stone, a small river in the S. part of West Virginia, flows northeastward through Mercer co., and falls into the New River, 5 miles above the mouth of the Greenbrier.

Blue Stone, a post-office of Tazewell co., Va.

Blue Stores, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., 5 miles from Livingston Railroad Station.

Blue Sul′phur Springs, a post-office and summer resort of Greenbrier co., W. Va., 9 miles from Alderson Railroad Station. It has mineral springs.

Blue′vale, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, on Maitland River, 16 miles by rail S.E. of Lucknow. It contains several stores and hotels, 3 churches, and saw-, grist-, carding-, and shingle-mills. Pop. 300.

Blue Val'ley, a post-hamlet of York co., Neb., about 45 miles W. of Lincoln.

Blue'ville, a village of Christian co., Ill., in Buckhart township, on the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 17 miles S.E. of Springfield.

Blue Wing, a post-office of Granville co., N.C.

Bluff, a township of Johnson co., Ill. Pop. 1325. It contains Edinburg.

Bluff, a township of Monroe co., Ill. Pop. 925.

Bluff, a post-office of Fayette co., Tex.

Bluff Centre, a post-office of Clay co., Dakota.

Bluff City, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ala., on the Tennessee River, 14 miles above Decatur. It has a mill and a cotton-gin. Much cotton is shipped here annually.

Bluff City, a post-office of Nevada co., Ark.

Bluff City, a post-office of Schuyler co., Ill., on the Illinois River.

Bluff City, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 12 miles from Henderson.

Bluff Creek, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Ind., on White River, about 15 miles S. by W. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches.

Bluff Creek, township, Monroe co., Iowa. Pop. 906.

Bluff Creek, a post-office of East Feliciana parish, La.

Bluff Dale, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ill., in Bluff Dale township, about 40 miles N.N.W. of Alton. It has 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 1440.

Bluff Dale, a post-office of Erath co., Tex.

Bluff Hall, a station in Adams co., Ill., on the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, 10 miles S.S.E. of Quincy.

Bluff Harbor, a seaport of the province of Otago, New Zealand, on Foveaux Strait, 20 miles by rail S.E. of Invercargill. It ships many railway ties and much produce.

Bluff Point, a post-office of Jay co., Ind.

Bluff Point, a post-hamlet of Yates co., N.Y., on Keuka Lake, 4½ miles S.W. of Penn Yan. It has a church. Many grapes are produced here.

Bluff Point, a post-office of Hickman co., Tenn.

Bluff'port (South Pultney Post-Office), a hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., on Keuka Lake, 16 miles N.N.E. of Bath. It has a church, a carriage-shop, and a grape-box factory.

Bluffs, a post-village of Scott co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, at its junction with the Hannibal & Naples Railroad, 17 miles W. of Jacksonville, and 4 miles E. of Naples. It has 2 churches.

Bluff Siding, a station on the Green Bay & Minnesota and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, 2 miles from Winona, Minn.

Bluffs Mills, a hamlet of Cumberland co., N.C., 7 miles from Fayetteville. It has 2 churches and a cotton-factory.

Bluff Spring, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ala., 16 miles N.E. of Goodwater Railroad Station. It has a flour-mill, a carding-machine, and a church.

Bluff Springs, a post-office of Escambia co., Fla., on the Pensacola Railroad, 39 miles N. of Pensacola.

Bluff Springs, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Ill., on the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of Beardstown. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Bluff Springs, a post-office of Hickman co., Tenn.

Bluff Springs, a post-office of Travis co., Tex.

Bluff'ton, a post-hamlet of Yell co., Ark., on the Fourche La Fave River, 40 miles S.W. of Dardanelle. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Bluffton, a post-village of Clay co., Ga., 10 miles from Arlington. It has a church and an academy.

Bluffton, a post-village, capital of Wells co., Ind., on the S. bank of the Wabash River, and on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, 24 miles S. of Fort Wayne, and 41 miles N. by E. from Muncie. It has 5 churches, a national bank, a union school, 2 newspaper offices, 6 saw-mills, 2 planing-mills, a woollen-mill, and 3 carriage-shops. Pop. about 2000.

Bluffton, a post-village of Winneshiek co., Iowa, on the Upper Iowa River, in Bluffton township, 12 miles N.N.W. of Decorah. It has a graded school. The river is bordered by limestone bluffs. Pop. of the township, 870.

Bluffton, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Kansas, 18 miles from Salina. It has a church.

Bluffton, a post-village of Muskegon co., Mich., in Lakeside township, on Lake Michigan, 5 miles from Muskegon City. It has 3 large lumber-mills. Pop. about 200.

Bluffton, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Mo., on the Missouri River, 2 miles from Morrison Station of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

Bluffton, a post-village of Allen co., O., in Richland township, on the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of Lima, and 52 miles W.S.W. of Fremont. It has a bank, 5 churches, and a newspaper office. Pop. 489.

Bluffton, a post-village of Beaufort co., S.C., near the sea-coast, about 22 miles N.E. of Savannah. It has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 2047.

Bluffton, a post-village of Llano co., Tex., is on or near the Colorado River, 45 miles from Round Rock Railroad Station. It has 2 churches and several mills.

Bluff'ville, a post-office of Ellsworth co., Kansas.

Blum, a station on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 18 miles N. of Poplar Bluff, Mo.

Blumenstein, bloo'mẹn-stīne', a village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, at the foot of the Stockhorn, 5 miles W. of Thun, with mineral springs. Pop. 933.

Blumenthal, bloo'mẹn-tål', a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 11 miles N.W. of Bremen, near the Weser, with a small port. Pop. 371. Blumenthal is also the name of other villages in Germany.

Blum'field, a post-township of Saginaw co., Mich., about 10 miles E. of East Saginaw. Pop. 1165.

Blumfield Junction, a post-hamlet of Saginaw co., Mich., in Blumfield township. Pop. 100.

Blunt, Kane co., Ill. See BIG ROCK.

Blunt's Ferry, Florida. See BLOUNT'S FERRY.

Blunt's Spring, Alabama. See BLOUNT'S SPRING.

Blyham, or **Blijham,** blī'hâm, a village of the Netherlands, in Groningen, 3 miles S.W. of Winschoten. P. 810.

Blyth, or **Blythe,** blīTH, a seaport town of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Blyth River, at its mouth, 11 miles by rail N.N.E. of Newcastle. It has a good harbor, a light-house in lat. 55° 7′ N., lon. 1° 30′ 2″ W., a dry-dock, a custom-house, and exports coal, iron, and salt. Pop. 2918.

Blyth, or **Blythe,** a river of England, co. of Suffolk, rises near Laxfield, and enters the North Sea near Southwold. On it are the towns of Blythburgh and Halesworth.

Blyth, or **Blythe,** a river of England, co. of Northumberland, flows into the North Sea at Blyth.

Blyth, blīTH, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 10¾ miles from Clinton. It contains several stores and hotels, grist-, saw-, shingle-, and planing-mills, woollen-, carding-, and cabinet-factories, and a brick-field. Pop. 700.

Blythe, blīTH, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 1924, exclusive of Middleport and New Philadelphia.

Blytheville, blīTH'vĭl, now a part of Joplin, Mo.

Blythewood, blīTH'wood, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., S.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad. It has 2 churches, a female college, and a distillery of turpentine.

Bly'ville, a post-office of Knox co., Neb., 10 miles S.W. of Yankton, Dakota.

Bo, or **Po,** a group of seven islands in the Malay Archipelago, E.S.E. of Gilolo. Lat. 1° 17′ S.; lon. 129° 18′ E.

Boa Bahia, a city of India. See BOMBAY.

Boad, or **Bod,** bōd, a tributary state of Orissa, India, bounded N. by the Mahanuddy, and surrounded in great part by native states in Madras and the Central Provinces. Area, 2064 square miles, including the Khond Mals, a tract under British authority,—Boad proper being under a native rajah. Pop. of the Khond Mals, 51,810; of Boad proper, 57,058. Capital, Boad, a small town on the Mahanuddy.

Boadilla de Rioseco, bo-å-THeel'yå då re-o-så'ko, a town of Spain, 26 miles N.N.W. of Palencia. Pop. 1180.

Bo'a Island, in Ireland, co. of Fermanagh, is the largest island in Lough Erne. Acres, 1400.

Boali, bo-å'lee, **Bovali,** bo-vå'lee, **Bouali,** boo-å'le, or **Loango,** lo-ang'go, a town of Africa, capital of Loango, on the river Boali, near the sea. Lat. 4° 30′ S.; lon. 12° 1′ E. It is a sickly place, but exports dye-woods, ivory, and the other products of Guinea. Pop. about 15,000.

Boalsburg, bōlz'bŭrg, a post-village of Centre co., Pa., in Harris township, and in Penn Valley, about 40 miles E.N.E. of Altoona, and 12 miles S. of Bellefonte. It contains 4 churches. Pop. 371.

Board Camp, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Ark., 75 miles W. of Hot Springs. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a grist-mill.

Board Land'ing, a post-office of Horry co., S.C.

Boardman, bōrd'man, a township of Clayton co., Iowa. Pop. 1709, exclusive of El Kader.

Boardman, township, Kalkaska co., Mich. Pop. 127.

Boardman, a post-township, Mahoning co., O., 5 miles S. of Youngstown. It has 3 churches. Pop. 817.

Boardman, a post-village of St. Croix co., Wis., in Richmond township, on Willow River, and on the North Wisconsin Railroad, 11 or 12 miles N.E. of Hudson. It has 2 flouring-mills, a saw-mill, and 2 stores.

Board Tree, a post-office of Marshall co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 39 miles S.E. of Wheeling.

Boardville, a village of New Jersey. See ERSKINE.

Boat'land, a post-office of Fentress co., Tenn.

Boavista, bo-å-vees'tå, or **Bonavis'ta** (*i.e.*, "fine view"), an island of Africa, the easternmost of the Cape Verd Islands. Lat. of N.W. point, 16° 13' 18" N.; lon. 22° 56' 24" W. It is of a pentagonal form, 20 miles in length. The surface is flat, with two basaltic peaks in the centre. The island is very dry, and cultivation is neglected, the population being chiefly occupied in the collection and export of archil and salt. It has a railway, and 8 ports for large vessels. Chief towns, Rabil (the capital) and Porto Sal Rey. Pop. 2534.

Bo'az, a post-hamlet of Graves co., Ky., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 14 miles S. of Paducah, on or near Mayfield Creek. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Boaz, a post-hamlet of Richland co., Wis., in Dayton township, 9 miles W. of Richland Centre. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Bob, a hamlet of Saline co., Ark., 7 miles from Benton Railroad Station. It has a church.

Bobbio, bob'be-o, a town of Italy, on the Trebbia, 24 miles S.W. of Piacenza. It is a bishop's see, and has a once famous library. Pop. 4632.

Bobcaygeon, bob-kā'jun, a village in Victoria co., Ontario, between Sturgeon and Pigeon Lakes, 18 miles N. of Lindsay. A canal passes through the village, connecting the above lakes and giving important water communication. Bobcaygeon is a great lumber depot. It contains saw- and planing-mills, and a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper. Steamers run regularly between here and Lindsay and other important towns. Pop. 1000.

Bob Creek, a post-office of Chippewa co., Wis.

Bo'ber, a river of Prussian Silesia, rises on the Bohemian frontier, flows N.N.W., and joins the Oder at Crossen. Length, 115 miles. Chief affluent, the Queiss, on the left.

Bober, a river of Poland. See BOBR.

Boberka, bo'bẹr-kå', or **Bobrka,** a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 21 miles S.E. of Lemberg. Pop. 2750.

Bobersberg, bo'bẹrs-bêʀɢ', a town of Prussia, Brandenburg, 17 miles S. of Crossen, on the Bober. Pop. 1546.

Bobia, bo'be-ạ, or **Pi'rate Isle,** a populous island of Africa, in the Bay of Amboises, coast of Guinea. It was once a large island, but is continually decreasing by the action of the waves.

Bo'bil'ee, or **Bobil'ly,** a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 36 miles W.N.W. of Chicacole.

Bobingen, bo'bing-ẹn, a village of Bavaria, 36 miles W.N.W. of Munich. Pop. 1703.

Böblingen, böb'ling-ẹn, a town of Würtemberg, 11 miles S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 3826.

Bobr, bo'b'r, a navigable river of Poland, tributary to the Narew. Its length is about 50 miles.

Bobrinetz, or **Bobrinez,** bo'bree-nêtz', a town of Russia, 100 miles N. of Kherson. Pop. 6553.

Bobrka, a town of Austrian Poland. See BOBERKA.

Bobrov', or **Bo'broff',** a town of Russia, 60 miles S.E. of Voronezh, on the Bitioog. Pop. 3134.

Bobrowi, an island of Alaska. See PRIBYLOV ISLANDS.

Bobruisk, bo-broo-isk', a town of Russia, government and 88 miles S.E. of Minsk, on the Beresina. Pop. 24,681.

Bob'town, a hamlet of Greene co., Pa., in Dunkard township, 18 miles S.W. of Uniontown.

Bobtown, a post-hamlet of Marion co., W. Va., 2½ miles from Benton's Ferry.

Bo'ca, a post-village of Nevada co., Cal., on the Truckee River, and on the Central Pacific Railroad, 27 miles S.W. of Reno. It has a church, a bank, a brewery, a large lumber-mill, and a newspaper office.

Boca, bo'kå (*i.e.*, "mouth, inlet, or entrance"), a term applied to numerous straits and rivers.

Boca Chica, bo'kå chee'kå (*i.e.*, "little mouth or entrance"), a deep but narrow entrance to the port of Cartagena, Colombia, 28 miles S.W. of the town.

Boca del Dragon, bo'kå dêl drå-gōn' (*i.e.*, "dragon's mouth"), a passage, in Colombia, state of Panama, leading from Lake Chiriqui into the Caribbean Sea.

Boca del Toro. See BOCAS DEL TORO.

Boca de Maypu, bo'kå då mī-poo', a port of Chili, province of Santiago, on the sea, at the mouth of the Maypu. It is connected by a railway with San Antonio, 3 miles distant.

Boca de Navios, bo'kå då nå've-oce (*i.e.*, "entrance for ships"), the southern and largest mouth of the Orinoco River, South America.

Bocage, or **Le Bocage,** lẹh bo'kåzh', an old district of France, in Normandy, of which Vire was the capital. It is now included in the department of Calvados.

Bocage, part of the department of La Vendée, France, so called on account of the great quantity of wood with which it is covered.

Boca Grande. See CHARLOTTE HARBOR, Fla.

Bocaina, bo-kī'nå, a mountain-range of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro. It is an offset of the Orgãos or Organ Mountains.

Bocairent, bo-kī-rênt', or **Bocayrente,** bo-kī-rên'tå, a town of Spain, 30 miles N.N.W. of Alicante. It has manufactures of cloth, soap, and paper. Pop. 4400.

Bocas del Toro, bo'kås dêl to'ro, a port of the United States of Colombia, state of Panama, on an island of the same name, and on one of the entrances to that magnificent harbor, the Bay of Chiriqui. The town is in lat. 9° 25' N., lon. 82° 12' W. It exports cocoanuts, sarsaparilla, india-rubber, and turtle-shell. Pop. 3000.

Boca (or **Bocca**) **Tigris,** bok'kå tee'gris, or **The Bogue,** the entrance to the Canton River, China, about lat. 22° 45' N., lon. 113° 35' E. All the estuary of the river southward of this is called the "Outer Waters." The Bogue has on its E. side the islands An-Ung-Hoy and Chuen-Pee, on its W. Tycocktow Island, and in its centre the rocky islets North and South Wantung,—all fortified.

Bocca di Cattaro. See GULF OF CATTARO.

Bocchetta (bok-kêt'tå) **Mountain,** one of the West Apennines, traversed by the road from Genoa to Novi. The summit of the pass is 2556 feet high.

Bocchigliero, bok-keel-yå'ro, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 12 miles S.S.E. of Rossano. Pop. 3179.

Bochnia, boᴋ'ne-å, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 25 miles by rail E.S.E. of Cracow. It has several churches, a gymnasium, and mines of rock salt. Pop. 8040.

Bochold, or **Bocholt,** both pronounced boᴋ'ôlt, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 44 miles W. of Münster, on the Aa. It has a castle, and manufactures of cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics, hosiery, and brandy. There are extensive iron-works in its vicinity. Pop. 6125.

Bochum, boᴋ'ōōm, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 35 miles by rail N.E. of Dusseldorf. It has coal-mines, and manufactures of woollen cloths, cassimeres, hardwares, steel, coke, carpets, etc. Pop. 28,368.

Bockau, bok'kŏw, a town of Saxony, 4 miles W.N.W. of Schwarzenberg. Pop. 1854.

Bockenem, bok'kẹn-êm, a town of Hanover, in Prussia, 16 miles S.S.E. of Hildesheim. Pop. 1862.

Bockenheim, bok'kẹn-hīme', a town of Prussia, 3 miles by rail N.W. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. It has manufactures of piano-fortes, jewelry, and iron-ware. Pop. 8476.

Bockfluss, bok'flōōss, a town of Lower Austria, with a castle, 15 miles N.W. of Marchegg. Pop. 1540.

Bocognano, bo-kôn-yå'no, a village of the island of Corsica, 20 miles N.E. of Ajaccio. Pop. 1324.

Bocza, bot'så, a town of Hungary, co. of Liptau, 11 miles S.E. of Verbicz. Pop. 1385.

Bod, a state of India. See BOAD.

Bodami Castrum, the Latin for BODMANN.

Bodcau (bod'kŏw) **Lake,** of Bossier parish, in the N.W. part of Louisiana. Bodcau Bayou or River enters the N.E. extremity, and also forms the outlet by which the water is discharged from the other end into Red River. Length, about 20 miles; greatest breadth, 3 or 4 miles.

Bodcau Bayou or **River,** of Arkansas and Louisiana, rises in the S.W. part of the former state, and, flowing southward into Louisiana, enters Red River in Bossier parish, after passing through Bodcau Lake.

Bodega, bo-då'gå, township, Sonoma co., Cal. P. 1407.

Bodega Corners, a village of Sonoma co., Cal., in Bodega township, about 54 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco. It has 2 churches, 8 stores, and manufactures of cheese and redwood lumber. Here is Smith's Ranch Post-Office.

Bodega Roads, a station in Sonoma co., Cal., on the Northern Pacific Coast Railroad, 64 miles W.N.W. of San Francisco. It is near Bodega Bay, the entrance to which from the sea is in lat. 38° 18' 20.37" N., lon. 123° 2' 28.8" W. The bay itself is of a very irregular shape. Length, perhaps 10 miles; greatest breadth, 4 or 5 miles. It is a good anchorage in summer, small vessels being able to cross the bar at high water. There was a settlement of Russians established at Bodega Roads in 1812.

Bodegas, a town of Ecuador. See BABAHOYO.

Bodegraven, bo'dẹh-grå'vẹn, a village of the Netherlands, on the Rhine, 12 miles S.E. of Leyden. Pop. 3036.

Bo'denham, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Tenn., 70 miles S. by W. from Nashville. It has a grist-mill and a store.

Boden-See, Germany. See LAKE OF CONSTANCE.

Bodenstadt, bo'dẹn-stått', a town of Moravia, 19 miles E.N.E. of Olmutz. Pop. 1487.

Bodenstein, a town of Austria. See POTTENSTEIN.

Bodenwerder, bo′dẹn-ŵêʀ′dẹr, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Weser, enclosed by the territory of Brunswick, 12 miles S.E. of Hameln. Pop. 1307.

Bodersweier, bo′dẹrs-ŵī′er, a village of Baden, 4½ miles S.S.W. of Bischofsheim. Pop. 1103.

Bodie, bo′dee, a post-village of Mono co., Cal., in Bridgeport township, about 100 miles from Carson City, Nev. It has a bank, a newspaper office, and 2 mills for gold ore. Here are rich gold-mines. Pop. about 1000.

Bodincomagus, a town of ancient Italy. See CASALE.

Bodinesville, bō′dīnz′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, 20 miles N. of Williamsport. It has a church, a tannery, and a saw-mill.

Bod′ley, a post-hamlet of Lucas co., O., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 5 miles W. of Toledo.

Bodmann, bod′månn (L. *Bodami Castrum*), a village of Baden, on the Lake of Constance, 42 miles N.W. of Bregenz, with ruins of an ancient castle, the former residence of the lieutenants (*Bote-mann* or *Bodmanro*, *i.e.*, "messenger" or "*legatus*") of the Carlovingian kings, whence the lake was named Bodman-See or Boden-See. Pop. 891.

Bod′min, a borough of England, capital of Cornwall, 14 miles by rail S.E. of Wadebridge, and 232 miles W.S.W. of London. The town consists of a long street, situated between two hills. It has a grammar-school founded by Queen Elizabeth, a mayoralty house, a court-house, a jail and house of correction, a lunatic asylum, a market-house, and a corn-market. The chief manufacture is of shoes. It sends one member to the House of Commons. Bodmin was at one time the seat of the Bishop of Cornwall; it is now one of the stannary towns. Pop. 4672.

Bododriga, the supposed ancient name of BOPPARD.

Bodöe, bo′dö′ẹh, a small seaport of Norway, nearly opposite the S. extremity of the Loffoden Islands. Pop. 253.

Bodrogh-Keresztur, bo′drog′-kå′rês′tooʀ′, a town of Hungary, co. of Zemplin, on the Bodrogh, a tributary of the Theiss, 3 miles N.W. of Tokay. Pop. 1870.

Bodrum, a town of Asia Minor. See BOODROOM.

Bod′y Camp, a post-office of Bedford co., Va., 9 miles from Liberty.

Bod′y's Island, a long, narrow, and low strip of sand, separating Albemarle and Roanoke Sounds (N.C.) from the Atlantic. Its S. extremity is at Oregon Inlet, 2 miles N. of which is a light-house 150 feet high, lat. 35° 48′ 47″ N., lon. 75° 33′ 20″ W., the tallest structure of the kind in the United States.

Boeger's Store, a post-office of Osage co., Mo.

Boen, bwôɴᵍ, a town of France, department of Loire, 9 miles N.N.W. of Montbrison. Pop. 1895.

Boeo Cape, Sicily. See CAPE BOEO.

Bœotia, be-o′she-ạ, or **Viotia** (modern Gr. pron. ve-o-tee′å; Gr. Βοιωτία, *Boiōtia*), a district, anciently a republic, of Greece, bounded E. by the Eubœan Channel, and S. by Attica, with which it forms a nome in the kingdom of Greece. (See ATTICA.) Surface well watered and fertile. Mount Helicon is on its S.E. border.

Boerchenville, ber′chen-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Mo., 23 miles from Sedalia. It has 2 churches.

Boerne, ber′nee, a post-village, capital of Kendall co., Tex., on the Rio Cibolo, 30 miles N.W. of San Antonio. It has 2 churches. Boerne was founded in 1851 by Germans. It has a genial climate, and is a resort for invalids.

Boeroe, an island, Malay Archipelago. See BOORO.

Boerum, a village of the Netherlands. See BURUM.

Bœuf, bĕf (Fr. pron. buf), a station in Assumption parish, La., on Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad, 7 miles E. of Brashear.

Bœuf, a township of Franklin co., Mo. Pop. 3910.

Bœuf, a township of Gasconade co., Mo. Pop. 1277.

Bœuf Bayou, bĕf bī′oo, drains part of Chicot co., Ark., and passes thence into Louisiana. It runs southwestward through West Carroll and Richland parishes, and enters the Ouachita River at the south extremity of Franklin parish. Its length is estimated at 200 miles. It is navigable during high water.

Bœuf Creek, a post-office of Franklin co., Mo.

Bœuf River, a post-office of Caldwell parish, La.

Bog, two rivers of European Russia. See BUG.

Bo′gan or **New-Year River** (the "Allan Water" of Oxley), a river of New South Wales, Australia, rises in Harvey range near lat. 33° S., lon. 148° 30′ E., flows generally N.W., and joins the Darling River about lat. 30° S., lon. 146° E. Total course, 450 miles.

Bo′gansville, a township of Union co., S.C. P. 1891.

Bo′gard′, a township of Daviess co., Ind. Pop. 1170.

Bogard, a township of Henry co., Mo. Pop. 1117.

Bogard Mound, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Mo., 8 miles from Carrollton. It has a church.

Bogarra, bo-gaʀ′ʀå, a town of Spain, 32 miles S.W. of Albacete. Pop. 1200.

Bo′gart, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, 28 miles N.N.E. of Belleville. Pop. 100.

Bogdan, the Turkish name of MOLDAVIA.

Bogdoin Dabassoo (or **Dabassu**), bog′doin då-bås′soo, a salt lake of Russia, government of Astrakhan, at the foot of the mountain Bogdo Oola, 14 miles E. of Chernoyarsk. It is about 10 miles long and 6 miles broad.

Bogdo Kuren. See OORGA.

Bog′do Oo′la, a mountain of South Russia, in the N.W. of the government of Astrakhan. It rises abruptly out of the flat steppe, and is held sacred by the Kalmucks. Its summit contains fragments of mussel limestone, but is chiefly composed of rock salt. LITTLE BOGDO OOLA is another hill, 25 miles to the N.

Bogen, bo′ghẹn, a town of Bavaria, on the Danube, at the foot of the Bogenberg, 6 miles E. of Straubing. Pop. 1300.

Bogenberg, bo′ghẹn-bêʀɢ′, a mountain of Bavaria, having upon it a village of the same name, with a chapel, a celebrated place of pilgrimage. Pop. 643.

Bogenhausen, bo′ghẹn-hŏw′zẹn, a village of Bavaria, 2 miles N.E. of Munich, with a royal observatory. P. 972.

Bogense, bo′ghẹn-sẹh, a seaport of Denmark, on the N. coast of the island of Funen. Pop. 1000.

Bo′gerville, a post-office of Jasper co., Ga.

Bog′gan's, a station of Anson co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 48 miles E.S.E. of Charlotte.

Boggs, a township of Centre co., Pa. Pop. 2135, exclusive of Milesburg.

Boggs, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. 784.

Boggs' Mill (Glenbrook Post-Office), a hamlet of Lake co., Cal., 32 miles from Calistoga. It has a lumber-mill and a mineral spring.

Boggs' Run, a station in Ohio co., W. Va., 2 miles S. of Wheeling, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Boggs′town, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Ind., on Sugar Creek, and on the Cincinnati & Martinsville Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Franklin. It has 3 churches, a steam saw-mill, and about 12 residences.

Boggs′ville, a village of Accomac co., Va., on a navigable inlet of the sea. It has a church and a saw-mill. Produce is shipped here.

Boghas Kieui (or **Kewee**), bo′gåz′ kå′wee, or **Koi** (identified with the anc. *Pterium*), a village of Asia Minor, pashalic of Seevas, 88 miles S.W. of Amasia. Here are portions of a large temple and of a cyclopean wall, and 2 fortresses, besides various bas-reliefs.

Boghaz, the Turkish for BOSPORUS.

Bo′gia, or **Bo′gias,** a post-hamlet of Escambia co., Fla., on the railroad from Pensacola to Pollard, Ala., 32 miles N. of Pensacola. It has a church.

Bogie, bo′ghee, a river of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, flows northward, and joins the Deveron near Huntly.

Bogle, bō′g′l, a township of Gentry co., Mo. Pop. 991.

Bog′lipoor′, Bhaugulpoor, or **Bhágalpur,** bawg′ŭl-poor′, a town of India, capital of the district, on the Ganges, and on a railway, 105 miles N.W. of Moorshedabad. Pop. in 1872, 69,678. It has remarkable Jain temples, and is the seat of a large trade.

Boglipoor, Bhaugulpoor, or **Bhágalpur,** a division of the province of Bahar (Bengal), consisting of the districts of Boglipoor, Monghir, Purneah, and the Santal Pergunnahs. Area, 18,685 square miles. Pop. 6,613,358. Boglipoor *district* is enclosed by Nepaul, Purneah, the Santal Pergunnahs, Tirhoot, and Monghir. Capital, Boglipoor. Area, 4268 square miles. Pop. 1,826,290.

Bog′nor, formerly **Hothamp′ton,** a town and bathing-place of England, co. of Sussex, on a railway, 6 miles S.E. of Chichester. It is sheltered from N. winds, and has many pleasant residences, but is accessible only to small coasting-vessels. Pop. 2811.

Bogodookhov, Bogodoukhov, or **Bogodukhov,** bo-go-doo-kov′, a town of Russia, government and 39 miles N.W. of Kharkov. Pop. 9999.

Bogöe, two islands of Denmark. See BAAGÖE.

Bog of Allen, the general name applied to a series of bogs in Ireland stretching across the centre of the country from Wicklow Head to Galway on the S., and from Howth Head to Sligo on the N. But the name is especially given to the great morasses of Kildare and King's counties.

Bogoochar, Bogoutchar, or **Bogutschar,** bo-goo-chaʀ′, a town of Russia, government and 138 miles S.S.E. of Voronezh, near the Don. Pop. 5151.

Bogooslav, Bogouslav, or **Boguslaw,** bo-goo-slåv′, a town of Russia, government and 70 miles S.S.E. of Kiev, on the banks of the Rossa. Pop. 6000.

Bogoroditsk, bo-go-ro-ditsk′, a town of Russia, government of Toola, 40 miles S.E. of Toola. It has a royal castle, and a trade in honey and flax. Pop. 7290.

Bogoslo′va, or **Bogosloff′,** a small island and volcano of Alaska, N.W. of Oonalaska, 1000 feet high. Lat. 53° 52′ N.; lon. 167° 39′ W.

Bogoslovsk, bo-go-slovsk′, a village of Russia, in the Ural Mountains, government and 185 miles N.E. of Perm.

Bogota, bo-go-tå′, formerly **Santa Fé de Bogota,** sån′tå få då bo-go-tå′, a city, capital of the United States of Colombia, and of the state of Cundinamarca, and the see of an archbishop, is situated on the San Francisco River, on an elevated plain, 8863 feet above the sea, at the foot of two lofty mountains, with a delightful climate, resembling a perpetual autumn; the temperature rarely exceeding 59° Fahr. Lat. 4° 35′ 48″ N.; lon. 74° 13′ 45″ W. The streets are narrow, but regular, crossing one another at right angles. The principal street, Calle Real, is very handsome, terminating at one end in a square, formed by the palace of the president, the cathedral, the custom-house, &c. Bogota being subject to earthquakes, the houses are low and strongly built of sun-dried brick. Traffic is carried on in the streets by mules, no vehicles of any kind being employed. The religious structures of the city are disproportionately numerous. Bogota contains a university, a large but unfinished (1878) federal capitol, a school of chemistry and mineralogy, a public library, an observatory, a botanic garden, and a theatre. It has manufactures of soap, cloth, leather, and the precious metals, and an active trade. The environs of Bogota are highly interesting. The Rio Francisco, which traverses the city, joins the Rio Bogota in the centre of the plain, and the conjoint waters descend in a S.W. direction through a ravine nearly 20 miles long. At the cataract of Tequendama the cleft between the rocks is only 36 feet wide, and the waters descend in an unbroken mass 650 feet. About 20 miles from the falls is the natural bridge of Iconozo or Pandi, formed by two rocks that unite the opposite sides of a deep mountain-cleft, 300 feet above a small torrent. The Campo contains also coal-fields, and, towards the N. border, the rich salt-mines of Zipaquirá. Here also is Lake Guatavita, into which it is supposed the ancient inhabitants threw their treasures when conquered by the Spaniards. Bogota was founded by Quesada in 1538, and made an archbishopric in 1561. It was formerly capital of the Spanish viceroyalty of New Granada. Pop. 50,000.

Bogo′ta, a station in Bergen co., N.J., on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, ⅗ of a mile S.E. of Hackensack.

Bog‘rah′, Bog‘ra′, or **Bog‘ourah′,** written also **Bag‘urá′,** a district of Bengal, in the valley of the Brahmapootra and partly within its delta system. Area, 1491 square miles. It is fertile and well timbered, but in part marshy. Capital, Bograh. Pop. 689,467.

Bograh, Bogourah, or **Bagurá,** a town of India, capital of the above district, on an affluent of the Attri. Lat. 24° 51′ N.; lon. 89° 26′ E. Pop., with suburbs, 5872.

Bogue, bōg, a post-hamlet of Columbus co., N.C., in Bogue township, on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 39 miles W. of Wilmington. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of naval stores. Pop. of township, 1393.

Bogue Chit′to, a small river, rises in Lincoln co., Miss., runs in a S.S.E. direction, and enters Pearl River in St. Tammany parish, La. It is also called Chitto Bayou.

Bogue Chitto, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 65 miles S. by W. from Jackson. It has a church.

Bogue Ho′mo Creek, Mississippi, runs southward through Jones co., and enters the Leaf River in Perry co.

Bogue, The, in China. See Boca Tigris.

Bo′gus, a post-hamlet of Siskiyou co., Cal., about 120 miles from Reading.

Boguslaw, a town of Russia. See Bogooslav.

Bogwangola, a town of India. See Bhagwangola.

Bohain, bo‘ȃNᵍ′, a town of France, department of Aisne, 12 miles by rail N.N.E. of St. Quentin. Pop. 5501.

Bohan′non, a station in Jefferson co., Ky., on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, about 6 miles S.W. of Louisville.

Bohemia, bo-hee′me-ạ (Ger. *Böhmen,* bö′mẹn; Fr. *Bohême,* bo-aim′), a political and administrative province and nominal kingdom of Austro-Hungary, Cisleithanian division, between lat. 48° 33′ and 51° 3′ N. and lon. 12° and 16° 46′ E.; bounded N. by Saxony and Prussian Silesia, E. by Prussia and Moravia, S. by Lower Austria, and W. by Bavaria. Length, from E. to W., 210 miles; breadth, from N. to S., 171 miles. Area, 19,983 square miles. The territory forms an extensive upland valley, with an inclination to the N.W. It is surrounded on all sides by mountains, and belongs almost exclusively to the basin of the Elbe, by which stream the country is drained through a single defile on the Saxon frontier.

Four chains of lofty mountains constitute the natural boundaries of the Bohemian basin. N. and N.E. it is separated from Silesia by the Riesengebirge, one of the principal branches of the Sudetic chain, of which the highest peaks are the Riesenkoppe or Schneekoppe (snow-top), 5394 feet: the double-capped Brunnberg or Bornberg, 5007 feet; and the Sturmhaube, 4756 feet. N. and N.W. it is separated from Saxony by the Erzgebirge, which are parted N.E. from the Riesengebirge by the defile through which the Elbe leaves Bohemia. W. and S.W. it is separated from Bavaria and the archduchy of Austria by the Böhmerwald, which at its N.W. extremity is separated from the Erzgebirge by the depression through which the Eger flows. This chain, uniting at its S.W. extremity with the Böhmerwald and at its N.E. with the Riesengebirge, completes the circle of mountains by which Bohemia is enclosed. The Moravian chain is of gentle acclivity, of the average height of 3281 feet, and separates the basin of the Elbe and Moldau from that of the Danube. Several offsets from these chains, of inferior height, intersect the kingdom.

One of the chief sources of the country's wealth has been its valuable minerals, found chiefly in the Erzgebirge and the spurs of the Fichtelgebirge. Of gold and silver it now yields little. But it produces coal, lignite, cinnabar, tin, bismuth, copper, zinc, nickel, lead, manganese, litharge, sulphur, alum, iron, arsenic, chrome, sulphate of iron and copper, and plumbago; some of these in considerable quantity. Precious stones, glass-sand, granite, freestone, grindstones, millstones, porcelain earth, and potters' clay are obtained in various parts.

Bohemia has no large lakes, but it is said to possess 20,000 ponds and 160 mineral springs. Of these last may be specified the saline chalybeate springs of Franzensbrunnen, and of Marienbad and Giesshübel; the warm alkaline aperient springs of Carlsbad and Töplitz (166° and 99° Fahrenheit, respectively); the bitter cathartic waters of Sedlitz, Saidschitz, and Püllna; and the sulphurous springs of Töplitz.

Three-fifths of the people are Czechs, a Slavic race, with a language of their own, a well-developed literature, and strong national feelings. Both the Czechs and the Germans here are very generally Roman Catholics.

The climate is in general healthy, and warmer in the low districts, the central parts, and towards the N. than in the S. In the Böhmerwald the snow is often found 12 feet deep, and lies till the middle of April; in some of the other ranges it remains throughout the whole year.

Except in the lofty mountain-ranges, the soil of Bohemia is generally fertile, more especially in the N. and N.E. The principal crops raised are rye and oats, about equal in quantity; barley and wheat, about half the two former. Potatoes and turnips are grown extensively, and considerable quantities of legumes, poppies, rape and clover seeds, flax, and hemp. Of the hops, which are good, a large portion is sent to Bavaria. Fruit is abundant on the lower grounds; and in the warmer localities the vine ripens, and yields about 250,000 gallons of wine. The breed of sheep is now greatly improved, and the wool excellent. The rearing of poultry and bees is extensively prosecuted.

In manufacturing industry this country has long been one of the most important provinces of the empire. The chief seat of this industry is in the north and among the German population of the mountains; it consists principally in thread, linens, cotton, iron, woollens, glass, paper, beet-sugar, spirits, porcelain, woodenware, metallic goods, leather, &c. Glass has been a staple article of Bohemian manufacture since the thirteenth century, although it is not supposed to be so flourishing now as it was formerly. About one-third of the entire population of the kingdom, it is estimated, are employed in the various manufactures.

The Elbe and the Moldau are navigated by steam-packets, and the country is everywhere traversed by railways.

The Emperor of Austria bears the title of King of Bohemia, and is crowned at Prague. The Roman Catholic is the religion of the state, and the other sects are only tolerated. Bohemia possesses numerous establishments for public instruction. The University of Prague is one of the most ancient and celebrated in Europe. There are many learned societies in Bohemia, with which are connected public libraries, botanic gardens, and scientific collections; and it has charitable institutions in all the principal cities.

Bohemia derives its name from the Boii, a Celtic people, who settled in the country about 600 years B.C., and who were expelled in the time of Augustus by the Marcomanni. About the middle of the sixth century a numerous army of Czechs entered the country and subdued it. The first duke known to us by name is Przemislas, a peasant whom the Princess Libussa married in A.D. 632 and raised to the throne. In 1061 the Emperor Henry IV. gave the royal title to the Dukes of Bohemia. After many vicissitudes, Bohemia fell to the House of Austria, in the person of Ferdinand the Archduke, brother of Charles V., and brother-in-law of Louis II., King of Hungary and Bohemia, who was killed in 1526 in a battle with the Turks, near Mohacs. At this period Bohemia possessed a comparatively free constitution, and most of its inhabitants were Protestants. In consequence of the encroachments of the succeeding emperors on the religious liberties of the Protestants, serious disturbances arose. But the battle of the White Mountain, fought in November, 1620, put an end to the hopes of the Protestants, who were subjected by their conquerors, the Austrians, to a persecution scarcely paralleled in history. The Protestant religion, held by three-fourths of the people, became wellnigh extinct; the free constitution was totally subverted. More than 30,000 families, including many of the nobility, all the Protestant ministers and teachers, numerous mechanics, &c., were forcibly driven into exile or had their estates and property confiscated. On the death of Charles VI. (1740), Charles Albert, Elector of Bavaria, claimed the crown, but Maria Theresa succeeded, after an arduous struggle, in securing possession of the kingdom. The Czechs in 1868–70 engaged in insurrectionary movements having in view the restoration of their nationality; but these movements were suppressed without serious difficulty. Pop. in 1869, 5,140,544.——Adj. and inhab. BOHE′MIAN (Ger. adj. BÖHMISCH, bö′mish; inhab. BÖHME, bö′mẹh).

Bohemia, bo-hee′me-ạ, a hamlet of Islip township, Suffolk co., N.Y., 2 miles S. of Lakeland Station (Long Island Railroad). It is inhabited principally by Germans or Bohemians, and has manufactures of cigars.

Bohemia, a post-office of La Crosse co., Wis.

Bohemia Mills, a hamlet of Cecil co., Md., 2½ miles from Middletown, Del., and 3 miles from Warwick, Md. It has a flour-mill and a woollen-mill.

Böhmen, Böhmisch. See BOHEMIA.

Böhmerwald, bö′mẹr-wålt` (*i.e.*, "Bohemian Forest"), a chain of mountains in Europe, between Bohemia and Bavaria, extending S.W. to N.E., and separating the basins of the Elbe and the Danube. Length, about 120 miles; mean breadth, 25 miles. The principal summits are the Aber, 4848 feet, and the Rachelberg, 4743 feet in elevation. It is the *Sylva Gabreta*, forming part of the Hercynian forest, of the Romans. It is very wild and broken and steep towards Bavaria, with a much gentler slope towards Bohemia.

Böhmisch Brod. See BROD.

Böhmisch Leipa. See LEIPA.

Böhmisch Tribau, a town of Austria. See TRÜBAU.

Bo`hol′, one of the Philippine Islands, between Zebu and Leyte, and 70 miles N.W. of Mindanao. Lat. 10° N.; lon. 124° E. Length, 40 miles; average breadth, 30 miles. Pop. about 120,000.

Bo`hon′, a post-village of Mercer co., Ky., 6 miles from Harrodsburg. It has a church.

Bohorodczany, bo-ho-rot-chăñ′, a town of Austrian Galicia, 12 miles S.S.W. of Stanislawow. Pop. 3438.

Bohus, boo′hoos, a district of Sweden, now a part of the læn of Gothenburg and Bohus.

Boi-Abad, boy-å-båd′, a town of Asia Minor, on the Kara Soo, 45 miles S.S.W. of Sinope. It has numerous mosques, several inns, and a hill fort.

Boiceville, boyss′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., in Olive township, on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, 17 miles W. of Kingston. It has a carriage-factory.

Boiestown, boys′tŏwn, a post-village in Northumberland co., New Brunswick, on the S.W. branch of the Miramichi River, 38 miles N. of Fredericton. Pop. 250.

Boil′ing Spring, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., in South Middleton township, on the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad, 19 miles W.S.W. of Harrisburg. It has 4 churches, 2 hotels, iron-mines, and manufactures of pig-iron and blooms.

Boiling Spring, a township of Lexington co., S.C. Pop. 354. It contains Barr's Station.

Boiling Springs, a post-office of Wilcox co., Ala.

Boil′ston, a post-office of Henderson co., N.C.

Boiotia, the Greek for BŒOTIA.

Boipeba-Velha, bo-e-på′bå-vĕl′yå, a town of Brazil, province and 65 miles S.W. of Bahia, on the island of the same name.

Bois Blanc (boy blånk; Fr. pron. bwå blôɴᵍ) **Island,** an island of Cheboygan co., Mich., in Lake Huron, 10 miles S.E. of Mackinaw. It is about 10 miles long and 3 miles broad, and has a light-house on its E. end.

Bois Blanc Island, a long narrow island in the Detroit River, opposite Amherstburgh, Ontario. On its S. point is a light-house.

Bois Blanc Lake, on the border of Lake co., Minn., is traversed by the Canada line.

Bois Brulé, boy bru-lā′ (Fr. pron. bwå brü`lå′), a post-hamlet of Perry co., Mo., 8 miles S. of Chester, Ill. Pop. of Bois Brulé township, 1337. It has a church.

Bois Brulé River, or simply **Brulé River,** forms part of the boundary between Marquette co., Mich., and Oconto co., Wis. It runs in an E.S.E. direction, and unites with the Michigamme River at the N.W. extremity of Menominee co., Mich.

Bois′dale, or **Beaver Cove,** a post-village in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on Little Bras d'Or Lake, 26 miles from Sydney. Pop. 500.

Bois d'Arc, bō`dark′, a township of Montgomery co., Ill. Pop. 1177.

Bois d'Arc, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Mo., about 12 miles N.W. of Springfield.

Bois d'Arc Creek, Ellis co., Tex., flows eastward into Trinity River.

Bois d'Arc River, of Texas, also called **East Fork** of the Trinity, rises in the N. part of the state, and, flowing southward, enters Trinity River in Kaufman co.

Bois-de-Lessines, bwå-dẹh-lĕs`seen′, a village of Belgium, Hainaut, 28 miles N.E. of Tournay. Pop. 1639.

Boisé, or **Boisée,** local pron. boi′ze, Fr. pron. bwå-zå′, a county in the W. part of Idaho, is drained by the Payette, which rises in it. The surface is mostly mountainous. A portion of the highlands is covered with forests of pine. The chief resources of this county are mines of gold, the product of which in 1870 was valued at $375,441. Limestone abounds here. Capital, Idaho City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,405,017. Pop. in 1870, 3834, of whom 1183 were natives and 2651 were foreigners.

Boisé City, the capital of Idaho Territory and of Ada co., is on the Boisé River, at the head of a fertile valley, about 50 miles S.W. of Idaho City. Lat. 43° 36′ N.; lon. 116° 20′ W. The situation is beautiful. The city contains a prison, a United States assay-office, a national bank, a school called St. Michael's Institute, 5 private schools, a printing-office which issues a weekly and a tri-weekly newspaper, and 4 churches. Gold is found here, and is the chief article of export. Boisé City became the capital of Idaho in 1864. It is in close proximity to Fort Boisé. Pop. about 2000.

Boisé (or **Boisée**) **River,** of Idaho, is sometimes called Big Wood River. It rises by several branches in Alturas co. The main stream runs westward through Ada co., and enters the Snake or Lewis River on the W. border of Idaho. Gold is found near its branches and in the upper part of the Boisé basin.

Bois′fort, or **Boist′fort,** a post-office of Lewis co., Washington, 14 miles from Newaukum Station.

Bois-Guillaume, bwå-ghee`yōme′ (*i.e.*, "William's woods"), a village of France, Seine-Inférieure, 2 miles N. of Rouen. Pop. 4046.

Bois-le-Duc, bwå-lẹh-dük′ (Dutch, *'S Hertogenbosch*, "the duke's wood"), a fortified city of the Netherlands, capital of North Brabant, at the junction of the Dommel and the Aa, 28 miles by rail S.S.E. of Utrecht. It is about 5 miles in circumference, well built, and intersected by several canals. Its buildings comprise one of the finest churches in the Netherlands, a town hall, a grammar-school, a college, an academy of arts, an arsenal, several hospitals, and a prison. It has manufactures of linens, thread, needles, cutlery, and mirrors, with breweries and distilleries, and a considerable trade. It is the seat of a Catholic archbishop. It was founded in 1184 by a duke of Brabant, in a wood, whence its name. Pop. in 1876, 24,538.

Boisleux, bwå`luh′, a village of France, on a railway, 4 miles S.W. of Arras. Pop. 688.

Boissezon, bwå`sẹh-zôɴᵍ′, a village of France, in Tarn, 7 miles E.S.E. of Castres. Pop. 2702.

Boissy, bwå`see′, or **Boissy Saint Léger,** bwå`see′ sâɴᵍ lå-zhå′, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 10 miles S.E. of Paris. Near it are the superb château of Gros-Bois and many handsome country-houses. Pop. 937. Other villages of France have the name Boissy.

Boitza, a village of Austria. See OCHSENDORF.

Boitzenburg, or **Boizenburg,** boit′sẹn-bŏŏʀɢ`, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the right bank of the Elbe, and on a railway, 34 miles S.W. of Schwerin. It has a wool-market, manufacturing establishments, ship-building docks, &c. Pop. 3581.

Boitzenburg, or **Boizenburg,** a village of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 52 miles N. of Berlin. Pop. 955.

Bojana, bo-yå'nå (anc. *Barba'na*), a river of European Turkey, flows from the Lake of Scutari, and enters the Adriatic 8 miles S. of Scutari. Length, 65 miles.

Bojano, bo-yå'no (anc. *Bovia'num*), a town of Italy, a bishop's see, 10 miles S.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 5606.

Bojanowo, bo-yå-no'vo, a town of Prussian Poland, 44 miles N.N.W. of Breslau. Pop. 2017.

Boka, bo'kŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Torontal, on the Temes, 33 miles S.S.W. of Temesvar. Pop. 2100.

Boke's Creek, a township of Logan co., O. Pop. 1344. It contains West Ridgway.

Boke's Creek, a post-office of Union co., O., is at Summerville, a hamlet about 40 miles N.W. of Columbus.

Boke's (or **Boque's**) **Creek,** Ohio, drains parts of Logan and Union cos., runs nearly eastward, and enters the Scioto River 6 or 7 miles N.W. of Delaware.

Bokhara, Bochara, bo-kå'rå, **Boukara, Buchara,** boo'KÅ'RÅ, or **Bucharia,** boo-kå're-å, sometimes called **Oozbekistan,** or **Uzbekistan,** ooz'bĕk'is'tån', "land of the Oozbeks" (the anc. *Sogdia'na*, and *Transoxia'na*, including also a part of anc. *Bactria*), called also **Great Bucha'ria,** a country of Central Asia, in Toorkistan. In a wide sense the term Bokhara includes a portion of Northern Afghanistan; and indeed some authors appear to make it synonymous with the name Toorkistan; but the khanate of Bokhara at present is a relatively small state, under Russian control, separated from Afghan Toorkistan by the Amoo-Darya. Area, 100,000 square miles. It is inhabited mainly by peoples of Turkish stock and of many tribes, the Oozbeks predominating. The Zerafshan is the principal river. Cotton, tobacco, indigo, wool, silk, grain, fruits, and vegetables are raised extensively; and fine horses, shawl-goats, asses, and camels are largely bred. The mineral wealth of the country is believed to be great. Trade is chiefly with Russia, and is carried on by caravans. Capital, Bokhara. Pop. about 1,000,000.——Adj. and inhab. BOKHARIAN, bo-kå're-ạn, and BUKHARIAN, bu-kå're-ạn; also BOKHARESE, bo'kå-reez'.

Bokhara ("the treasury of sciences"), a city of Central Asia, capital of the above, near the Zerafshan River, 130 miles W.S.W. of Samarcand. Lat. 39° 48′ N.; lon. 64° 26′ E. It is in a flat country, among hills, is 8 miles in circumference, enclosed by earthen ramparts, entered by 12 gates, and intersected by canals. The streets are very narrow, and the houses mostly small and flat-roofed. In the centre is the citadel, containing the palace and the residences of the state officers. Bokhara is said to have 365 mosques, several of great architectural beauty, and 80 colleges, this city having been long famous as a seat of Mohammedan learning. Pop. 30,000.

Bokol, bo'kol', a large village of Senegambia, near the Senegal River, in lat. 16° 24′ N., lon. 15° 24′ W.

Bökstein, a village of Austria. See BECKSTEIN.

Bolabola, bo'lå-bo'lå, or **Borabora,** bo'rå-bo'rå, written also **Bonabona,** bo'nå-bo'nå, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, situated N.W. of Tahiti, and nearly 30 miles in circumference, well wooded and populous. It is a high peak, once volcanic, and now fenced from the sea by a ring of coral islets.

Bo'land's, a post-office of Itawamba co., Miss.

Bolaños, bo-lån'yoce, a town of Mexico, in Jalisco, 65 miles N.N.W. of Guadalajara, remarkable on account of the silver-mines in its neighborhood.

Bolan (bo'lån') **Pass,** a defile in the mountains of Beloochistan, consisting of a succession of ravines, about 55 miles in aggregate length (from near Dadur to Shawl), on the route from the Lower Indus to the table-land of Afghanistan. Lat. 29° 30′ to 29° 52′ N.; lon. between 67° and 67° 40′ E. The greatest elevation is 5793 feet. The Bolan River rises in this pass at 4494 feet above the sea.

Bo'lar Springs, a post-village of Bath co., Va., 30 miles from Millborough Railroad Station. It has 2 churches, a mineral spring, a hotel, and a lumber-mill.

Bolawadun, or **Bolavadin.** See BULAVADEEN.

Bolbe, the ancient name of BESHEK, a lake of Turkey.

Bolbec, bol'bĕk', a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on the railway from Paris to Havre, and on the Bolbec, which furnishes abundant water-power, 21 miles E.N.E. of Havre. It is well built, and ornamented with fountains, and is the seat of large and thriving manufactures of cotton fabrics, also woollen- and linen-factories, dye-works, and tanneries. Pop. 10,143.

Bolbitine, or **Bolbitinum.** See ROSETTA.

Bolckow, bŏl'ko, a post-village of Andrew co., Mo., on the One Hundred and Two River, and the Creston Branch of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, 26 miles N. of St. Joseph. It has 2 churches. Pop. 250.

Bold Branch, a post-hamlet of Abbeville co., S.C., 12 miles S.W. of Abbeville Court-House.

Bold Brook, a village in Russia township, Herkimer co., N.Y., with several saw-mills and box-factories.

Bold Spring, a post-office of Franklin co., Ga.

Bold Spring, a post-office of Humphreys co., Tenn.

Bold Springs, a post-office of McLennan co., Tex., 17 miles N. of Waco.

Bolechow, bo-lå'kov, a town of Austrian Galicia, 14 miles S. of Stry, on a branch of the Dniester. Pop. 2300.

Bolerium Promontorium. See LAND'S END.

Boles, bōlz, a post-office of Scott co., Ark.

Boles, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Mo., at Augusta Station on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill. Pop. of Boles township, 5183, including the village of Pacific. See AUGUSTA.

Bolesville, bōlz'vĭl, a post-office of Pope co., Ark.

Bo'ley Spring, a post-office of Fayette co., Ala., 34 miles N. of Tuscaloosa. Coal is found here.

Bolgary, bol-gå'ree, a village of Russia, 60 miles S. of Kazan, on the Volga. Pop. 900.

Bol'grad', a town of Russia, in Bessarabia, 25 miles N. of Ismail, on Lake Yalpookh. Pop. 9000.

Boli, or **Boly,** bo'lee (anc. *Hadrianop'olis*), a town of Asia Minor, 76 miles N.W. of Angora. It is a poor place, with a dozen mosques and a ruined castle. Pop. 8000.

Boligee, bo-le-jee', a post-office and station of Greene co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 10 miles S. of Eutaw.

Bol-Ilmen, bol-il-mĕn', or **Manitch,** må-neetch', called also **Bolchai Ilmen** and **Great Liman,** a lake in Russia, formed by the Manitch, between the governments of Don Cossacks and Stavropol. It is a long, narrow, irregular expanse of brackish water, stretching nearly 50 miles from S.E. to N.W.

Bolinas, bo-lee'nas, or **Ballenas,** bå-yå'nås, a post-village of Marin co., Cal., on Bolinas Bay, about 18 miles N.W. of San Francisco. It has 2 or 3 churches. Produce is shipped here. Bolinas Bay is a safe anchorage in summer, the lagoon being readily accessible to small craft, except in heavy weather.

Bolingbroke, bo'ling-brook, a town of England, co. of Lincoln, 3½ miles W.S.W. of Spilsby. It has remains of the castle in which Henry IV. was born. Pop. 987.

Bolingbroke, bo'ling-brook, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ga., on the Macon & Western Railroad, 15 miles W.N.W. of Macon. It has several stores.

Bo'lington, a post-office of Loudoun co., Va., 4 miles from Berlin Railroad Station, Md.

Bolivar, bo-lee'vaR, a state of the United States of Colombia, on the Atlantic, between the states of Panama and Magdalena. Area, 21,345 square miles. Capital, Cartagena. Chief commercial centre, Barranquilla. Pop. 241,704.

Bolivar, a national territory of the United States of Colombia. Pop. 7751.

Bolivar, a state of Venezuela, on the Caribbean Sea. Area, 5515 square miles. Capital, Petare. Chief port, La Guayra. It is a mountainous region, producing much coffee. Pop. 129,143.

Bolivar, bŏl-ẹ-var' or bŏl'ẹ-vạr, a county in the N.W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, and is partly drained by the Sunflower River. The surface is slightly undulating, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton is the staple product, and Indian corn is cultivated. Capital, Rosedale. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,333,977. Pop. in 1870, 9732, of whom 9542 were natives and 190 were foreigners.

Bolivar, a station in Jackson co., Ala., on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Stevenson.

Bolivar, a township of Benton co., Ind. Pop. 776.

Bolivar, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Md., about 60 miles W. by N. of Baltimore.

Bolivar, a post-village of Bolivar co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 15 miles from Chicot, Ark., and about 125 miles N.N.W. of Jackson. It has a church.

Bolivar, a post-village, capital of Polk co., Mo., 30 miles N. by W. from Springfield, and about 85 miles S. of Sedalia. It has a bank and 3 churches. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 635.

Bolivar, a post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., in Bolivar township, about 70 miles W. of Elmira. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1002.

Bolivar, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., O., in Lawrence township, on the Tuscarawas River, and on the Ohio Canal, 13 miles below Massillon, and 32 miles S. of Akron. It has 4 churches. Pop. 413.

Bolivar, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Conemaugh River, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 59 miles E. of Pittsburg. It has a town hall, a church, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and 3 kilns for fire-bricks. Pop. 298.

Bolivar, a post-village, the capital of Hardeman co., Tenn., is on the Mississippi Central Railroad, where it crosses the Hatchie River, 28 miles S.S.W. of Jackson, and about 68 miles E. by N. from Memphis. It is at the head of navigation on the river. One weekly newspaper is published here. Bolivar has a steam-mill, a woollen-factory, the St. James Female College, and 8 churches. Pop. 889.

Bolivar, a post-village of Denton co., Tex., on Clear Creek, 12 miles N. by W. of Denton. It has a church.

Bolivar, a village of Jefferson co., W. Va., near the Potomac River, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 1 mile from Harper's Ferry Station. It has 2 churches.

Bolivar City (Ciudad Bolivar). See ANGOSTURA.

Bolivar Point, in Chambers co., Tex., at the N. side of the entrance to Galveston Bay, is the W. extremity of a long and low peninsula. It has a light-house. Lat. 29° 22′ N.; lon. 94° 45′ 34″ W.

Bolivia, bo-liv′e-ạ (Sp. pron. bo-lee′ve-å; Fr. *Bolivie*, bo‵le‵vee′), formerly called **Upper Peru,** a South American republic, is bounded on the N. and E. by Brazil, on the S. by the Argentine Republic, and on the W. by Peru and the Pacific Ocean. It is mostly included between lat. 10° and 23° S. and between lon. 58° and 71° W., and is about 1100 miles long and 800 miles wide. Area estimated at 850,000 square miles. Pop. about 2,000,000. Capital, Oruro.

Physical Features.—Western Bolivia is the highest and most mountainous country of the two Americas. It comprises two parallel chains of the Andes, the main chain, and a more eastern chain called the Cordillera Real. These two chains meet near the volcano of Sahama, which is 22,350 feet high. The highest peaks of the Cordillera Real are Sorata (21,286 feet) and Mount Illimani, said to be 21,149 feet high. The elevation of the line of perpetual snow on these mountains is about 17,000 feet. Among the remarkable features of Bolivia is the great table-land, which contains Lake Titicaca, has an elevation of 12,900 feet, and is enclosed between the Cordillera Real and the main chain of the Andes. This lake is about 120 miles long and 700 feet deep; and its valley includes Lake Aullagas, which receives the surplus waters of Lake Titicaca, through the river Desaguadero, but has itself no outlet.

In the N.E. part of Bolivia is an extensive plain or lowland covered with tropical forests, in which are found many species of valuable timber trees. This plain is well watered by the affluents of the Madeira, which rise in the Andes. The principal rivers are the navigable Paraguay, which flows southward along the eastern frontier; the Pilcomayo, which flows southeastward and enters the Paraguay; the Mamoré, the Rio Beni or Paro, the Guapore, and the Mochupa. The last four belong to the basin of the Amazon.

Climate and Productions.—Bolivia lies in the torrid zone, but has a great variety of climate, depending on the elevation of the land. The mountains are covered with perpetual snow, and in the highest table-lands there is frost every night of the year, but the air is dry and pure. At Potosi, which has an elevation of about 13,400 feet, the nights are always piercingly cold, but the rays of the sun are hot and powerful between 2 and 5 P.M. Between the altitude of 9500 and 11,000 feet the climate is temperate and wheat and maize are cultivated. Perpetual summer reigns in the lowest region, called *Yunga*, comprising all below 5000 feet, which produces all tropical fruits and vegetation. The northern plains have a hot and humid climate, and are covered with dense forests. Among the indigenous plants are the palm, the cinchona, the *Theobroma Cacao*, the bamboo or *Bambusa*, the maté or Paraguay tea, and the *Erythroxylon* or coca. Bolivia also produces balsam, bananas, caoutchouc or rubber, vanilla, copal, coffee, cotton, sugar, potatoes, maize, tobacco, the chirimoya, farina, and sarsaparilla. The Bolivians chew large quantities of the coca-leaf, which is a powerful stimulant.

Geology and Minerals.—Granite, porphyry, and trachyte abound in the Bolivian Andes. Silurian strata are largely developed in different parts. This republic is noted for the variety and richness of its mineral resources, having numerous mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, mercury, and iron. Coal is found in the departments of Beni and Chuquisaca. The silver-mines of Potosi have long been celebrated, and are among the richest in the world. These mines are near the summit of a mountain which is 15,977 feet high. Silver was first discovered here in 1545; but at present the most productive silver-mines are those of Caracoles, which are near the sea and are accessible by railway. Gold is found in the Andes, and in several departments. The development of the mineral resources of Bolivia has been hindered by the distance of the mines from navigable water, and the expense of transporting the ore or metal to the coast. The departments of Atacama, Chuquisaca, and Oruro are rich in copper; and in the dry coast region saliter and crude borax are abundant. Among the indigenous animals are the jaguar, tapir, peccary, armadillo, sloth, guanaco, llama, alpaca, chinchilla, monkey, and vicuña. The alpaca and llama are domesticated, and exist in large numbers in the high table-lands and mountains. Multitudes of wild cattle roam over the grassy plains called *campos*.

Commerce, &c.—This state is not favorably situated for foreign commerce, possessing only a small extent of seaboard, and that in a desert behind which the lofty Cordillera forms an almost impassable barrier. Thus the richest provinces are nearly isolated and debarred from intercourse with foreign countries. There are few if any good roads in this country, and carriages or wheeled vehicles are almost unknown. Bolivia has in operation, however, 3 short railways, and one of the main outlets of Western Bolivia is the Peruvian railroad from Lake Titicaca to the seaport of Mollendo. The chief articles of export are silver, gold, alpaca wool, guano, coffee, cinchona bark, cacao, nutria and chinchilla fur, leather, hides, copal, vanilla, and nitrate of soda. The value of the products exported in one year is about $6,000,000.

Races, Government, &c.—The population is mostly composed of aborigines or Indians, and mixed races, called *mestizoes*, *zamboes*, and mulattoes, who have some Spanish blood mixed with Indian or negro. Some of the Indians are civilized, especially the Aymara and Quichua tribes, who are remnants of the great Inca nation and inhabit the highlands of Western Bolivia. They are gentle, indolent, reserved, timid, and apathetic. The eastern plains are inhabited by tribes of wild Indians who have no sympathy or affinity with the Aymaras and Quichuas. The predominant religion of Bolivia is Roman Catholic, and the prevailing language is Spanish. The republic is divided into 11 departments, namely, Atacama, Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Melgareja, Mejillones, Oruro, Potosi, Santa Cruz, and Tarija. The public debt in 1875 amounted to about $18,000,000, according to the Almanach de Gotha.

This republic was founded in 1825, and named in honor of Simon Bolivar, the Liberator. The territory included in the new state was previously called Upper Peru. The constitution, which was approved by Bolivar, secured religious toleration, civil liberty, and equal rights. The executive government consists of a president, a vice-president, and three secretaries of state. The legislative functions are exercised by three chambers,—the senate, the chamber of tribunes, and the chamber of censors. The censors are appointed for life. Bolivia has been disturbed by frequent revolutions and civil wars.

Bolkenhain, bol′kẹn-hīne‵, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Neisse. Pop. 2634.

Bolkhov, bol-ᴋov′, or **Bol‵khoff′,** a town of Russia, government and 30 miles N. of Orel, on the Noogra. It is well built, and has manufactures of leather, gloves, hats, and hosiery, with a trade in hemp, linseed oil, tallow, and hides. Pop. 18,385.

Boll, bȯll, a village of Würtemberg, 5 miles S.W. of Göppingen, with mineral springs and baths. Pop. 1450.

Bollate, bol-lå′tå, a town of Italy, province and 6 miles N.W. of Milan. Pop. 4997.

Bollène, or **Bollenne,** bol‵lain′, a town of France, department of Vaucluse, 22 miles N. of Avignon. It has silk-spinning and manufactures of castor-oil. Pop. 5693.

Bol′ling, a post-village of Butler co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 53 miles S.S.W. of Montgomery. It has a church, and a large lumber-mill.

Bollingen, bol′ling-ẹn, or **Bolligen,** bol′lig-ẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 2 miles N.E. of Bern. It has mineral baths, and an insane asylum. Pop. 3828.

Boll′inger, a county in the S.E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is partly drained by Castor River. The surface is hilly or uneven, and a large part of it is covered with forests; the soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, pork, &c., are the staple products. Beds of kaolin and iron ore are found in this county, which is intersected by the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad.

Capital, Marble Hill, sometimes called Dallas. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,106,000. Pop. in 1870, 8162, of whom 7823 were natives and 339 were foreigners.

Boll'inger's Mills, a post-hamlet of Bollinger co., Mo., 15 miles S.W. of Lutesville.

Bolling's (bowl'ings) **Landing,** a post-hamlet of Buckingham co., Va., on the James River, 4 miles from Scottsville.

Bollullos del Condado, bol-yool'yoce dĕl kon-då'ᴅo, a town of Spain, 20 miles N.E. of Huelva. Pop. 3529.

Bollweiler, bòl'ŵī-lẹr (French, *Bollwiller*, bòll'vee'-yaiռ'), a village of Alsace, 7 miles by rail N.N.W. of Mülhausen. Pop. 1227.

Bolm, bòlm, or **Bullom,** bŭl'lọm, a district of British West Africa, S.S.E. from the peninsula of Sierra Leone, extending N. from the Sherboro River to Yawry Bay, and intersected nearly in the centre by the 8th parallel of N. lat.

Bol'men, a lake of Sweden, 53 miles N.N.W. of Christianstad, 20 miles long by 7 miles broad. In it is the island of Bolmsö. Pop. 1090.

Bologna, bo-lòn'yå (Fr. *Bologne*, bo'loñ'; Sp. *Bolonia*, bo-lo'ne-å; anc. *Felsi'na*, *Bono'nia*), a city of Italy, capital of a province of the same name, and of Emilia, finely situated in a plain, at the crossing of two important railways, 24 miles S.E. of Modena, and 27 miles S.W. of Ferrara. Lat. 44° 29' 54" N.; lon. 11° 21' E. Elevation, 205 feet above the sea. It forms an oval, enclosed by a brick wall, about 2 miles in length by 1½ miles in breadth, entered by 12 gates, and intersected by the Reno Canal. The city is interesting for its rich colonnades, affording a shelter from the sun and rain, its well-paved streets, noble institutions, and intelligent population. Its university, one of the most ancient in Europe (founded 1119), had at one time 10,000 students. It has an academy of fine arts, with rich galleries of painting and sculpture, a grand school of music, a library with 200,000 volumes, cabinets of natural history, an observatory, a botanic garden (one of the richest in Europe), and a museum of antiquity. The principal churches are San Stefano, one of the oldest in Italy; the cathedral, a fine edifice of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with paintings by the Caracci; San Petronio, with magnificent works; San Domenico, San Bartolommeo, &c., many of which date from the early centuries of the Christian era. The other principal edifices are the *palazzo publico*, the podestà palace, numerous fine private palaces, the famous tower of Asinelli, 272 feet high, built in 1110, and the leaning tower of Garisenda. Bologna has numerous hospitals, theatres, and schools, manufactures of crape, chemical products, wax candles, musical instruments, paper, silks, velvets, cards, and sausages, and a considerable trade. The city abounds in works of art of the highest interest. It is an archbishop's see. Bologna takes a prominent place in the ancient and mediæval history of Italy. It was originally an Etruscan town. Pop. in 1871, 89,104.

Bologna, a fertile province of Italy, in Emilia, enclosed by Ferrara, Ravenna, Modena, and Florence. Capital, Bologna. Area, 1392 square miles. Pop. 439,232.

Bolonchen, bo-lon-chĕn', a village of Mexico, state of Yucatan, 50 miles N.E. of Campeachy. It derives its name from two Maya words, *bolen*, "nine," and *chen*, "wells,"—nine wells having formed from time immemorial the centre of a population, and these wells being in the plaza of the village. At a short distance from the village is a very remarkable cave. Pop. 7000.

Bolongo Islands, India. See Broken Islands.

Bolor-Tagh, bo'loʀ'-tåg', sometimes written **Belur-Tagh** or **Beloor-Tagh,** a great mountain-chain of Central Asia, which separates the Chinese Empire on the E. from Khoondooz and Kafiristan on the W. It extends between lat. 35° and 45° N. and lon. 70° and 75° E., forming a part of the table-land of Pameer, connected with the Hindoo-Koosh on the S. and the Thian-Shan Mountains in the centre. Its culminating points, between lat. 35° and 40°, are supposed to exceed 19,000 feet in elevation. The term is vaguely used.

Bolo'ta, a hamlet of San Joaquin co., Cal., 6 miles from Peters Railroad Station.

Bolotana, bo-lo-tå'nå, a town of Italy, island of Sardinia, 28 miles E. of Bosa. Pop. 2905.

Bol'sa, a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Hollister, Cal.

Bolsas, bol'sås, a river of Mexico, after a long westerly course, in a part of which it separates the states of Mexico and Michoacan, enters the Pacific Ocean 225 miles S.W. of Mexico.

Bolsena, bol-så'nå (anc. *Volsin'ii* or *Volsin'ium*), a town of Italy, 20 miles N.N.W. of Viterbo, on the northern shore of the Lake of Bolsena. It was one of the 12 Etruscan cities, and there are extant interesting remains of the Roman period. Pop. 2690. The Lake of Bolsena (*Lacus Volsiniensis*) is 10 miles long and 8 miles broad, and discharges its waters by the Marta River S.W. into the Mediterranean. In it are the islands of Bisentina and Martana.

Bolsheretsk, bol-shĕr-ĕtsk', **Bolchcrietz,** bol-shĕr-yĕtz', or **Bolscherezk,** bol-shĕr-ĕzk', a seaport town of Kamchatka, 120 miles W. of Petropaulovski. Pop. 487.

Bolshoy'a, or **Bolschaja-Reka,** bol-shå'yå-rå'kå, one of the largest rivers of Kamchatka, flowing into the Okhotsk Sea.

Bolson de Mapimi, bol-sōn' då må-pee'mee, a wild and rocky district in the N. part of Mexico, in the state of Durango. Area, nearly 60,000 square miles. It is peopled only by Indian tribes.

Bol'sover (often pronounced bŏw'zẹr), a town of England, co. of Derby, 6 miles E. of Chesterfield. It has important stone-quarries, an ancient church, with a fine sepulchral chapel of the Cavendish family, and a castle, still habitable. Pop. 1819.

Bolsover, Victoria co., Ontario. See Balsover.

Bol'ster's Mills, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., 9 miles W. of Oxford. It has 1 or 2 saw-mills.

Bolsward, bols-ŵant', a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 14 miles S.W. of Leeuwarden. It has a Latin school, manufactures of woollens, and a large trade in butter. Pop. 4747.

Boltaña, bol-tån'yå, a town of Spain, Aragon, 30 miles N.E. of Huesca, on the Ara. Pop. 1005.

Bolton, or **Bolton le Moors,** bōl'tọn le moors, a large manufacturing town and borough of England, co. of Lancaster, at the junction of several railways, 12 miles N.W. of Manchester, and 175 miles N.N.W. of London. It is well supplied with water, and of late years has grown rapidly in wealth and population. Principal edifices, an ancient parish church, several handsome chapels of ease, numerous dissenting places of worship, a grammar-school founded in 1641, a charity school endowed in 1693, 2 town halls, 2 cloth-halls, a neat exchange, a theatre, assembly- and concert-rooms, &c. It has several good libraries, a mechanics' institute, daily and Sunday schools, and several large charity endowments. The woollen manufactures of Bolton, introduced by Flemings in 1337, were in a flourishing state before the reign of Henry VIII., but the town has since become one of the principal seats of the English cotton manufacture. Bolton has also large paper-, flax-, and saw-mills, chemical works, and foundries. The numerous coal-pits wrought in the vicinity, with canal carriage to Manchester, have greatly promoted the prosperity of the town. Bolton sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1871, 82,853.

Bolton, bōl'tọn, a post-township of Tolland co., Conn., traversed by the Providence, Hartford & Fishkill Railroad. Bolton Station on that road is 17 miles E. of Hartford. It has a paper-mill, granite-quarries, and 2 churches. P. 576.

Bolton, Cobb co., Ga. See Boltonville.

Bolton, a township of Cowley co., Kansas. Pop. 868.

Bolton, a station in Baltimore co., Md., on the Northern Central Railroad, 1 mile from Baltimore.

Bolton, a post-township of Worcester co., Mass., on the Nashua River, and on the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad, 43 miles by rail W. by N. of Boston. It has a high school and 3 churches. Pop. 987.

Bolton, or **Bolton Depot,** a post-village of Hinds co., Miss., on the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad, 27 miles E. of Vicksburg. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a steam gin, and a wagon-factory. About 8000 bales of cotton are annually shipped here. Its post-office is Bolton Depot, but the name of the village is Bolton.

Bolton, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Mo., 20 miles N.W. of Trenton. It has 2 churches.

Bolton, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.Y., in Bolton township, and on the W. shore of Lake George, about 15 miles W. of Whitehall. The township has 4 churches, and manufactures of leather. Pop. of the township, 1123.

Bolton, a post-office of Brunswick co., N.C.

Bolton, a post-township of Chittenden co., Vt., is intersected by the Winooski River, and traversed by the Central Vermont Railroad. Bolton Post-Office and Station is on that road, 18 miles W.N.W. of Montpelier. It has manufactures of lumber and butter-tubs. Pop. 711.

Bolton, Cardwell co., Ontario. See Albion.

Bolton Centre, or **Kimbolton,** a post-village in Brome co., Quebec, on the Missisquoi River, 14 miles from Waterloo. Pop. 200.

Bolton Corners, Ontario. See COTSWOLD.

Bolton Depot, Mississippi. See BOLTON.

Boltonville, bōl'tọn-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Cobb co., Ga., on the Chattahoochee River, and on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, 6 or 7 miles N.N.W. of Atlanta.

Boltonville, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Vt., in Newbury township, 34½ miles E. by S. of Montpelier, on the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Boltonville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Wis., 7 miles N.E. of Barton Station, and about 28 miles S.E. of Fond du Lac. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Bolt's Corners, a hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y., in Scipio township, ¾ of a mile from Scipio Railroad Station.

Bolt's Fork, a post-office of Boyd co., Ky.

Bolundshuhur, India. See BOOLUNDSHAHUR.

Bolva, bŏl'vå, a river of Russia, rises in the N.W. of the government of Kalooga, and, after a S. course, joins the Desna near Briansk.

Bolzano, a town of Germany. See BOTZEN.

Bo'man's Bluff, a post-office of Henderson co., N.C.

Bomarsund, bo'mąr-soond', improperly written **Bomersund,** formerly an important fortress of Russia, on the S.E. side of the island of Aland. Lat. 60° 12' 40" N.; lon. 20° 15' E. The little village of BOMAR is in the immediate vicinity. Bomarsund was taken by the allied fleets of England and France, August 16, 1854, and the fortifications were blown up by the conquerors.

Bomba, bom'bå, a village of Italy, province of Aquila, 18 miles W.S.W. of Vasto. Pop. 2200.

Bombay, bŏm'bā' (Port. *Bom Bahia*, bŏɴᵍ bå-ee'å, or *Boa Bahia*, bo'å bå-ee'å, *i.e.*, "good harbor," but this etymology is questioned by many), a city, seaport, and capital of the presidency of the same name, on the island of Bombay (now artificially converted into a peninsula, all of which is included in the municipal limits). Lat. 18° 56' N.; lon. 72° 53' E. Its northern parts are sparsely built. Since the opening of its extensive railway communications, and the development of cotton-culture in India, Bombay has wonderfully increased in wealth and importance. At present it far surpasses Madras, and presses closely upon Calcutta, in these respects. It is well built, with spacious streets, fine public and mercantile buildings, and all the sanitary improvements of a European capital. There are large cotton-mills, tanneries, dye-works, and shops for metal-work, as well as native distilleries. The chief exports are cotton, grain, and opium. Bombay is the seat of an Anglican bishop and of a university. It is connected by railways with most of the large cities of India, and by telegraph cable and by steamer lines *via* Suez with Great Britain. Many of its leading merchants are Parsees. In point of health and comfort few places in India excel Bombay. In the new town are Elphinstone College, Sir J. Jejeebhoy's hospital, the Byculla church and club, the house of correction, the theatre, and the great Hindoo temple of *Momba Devi*. On the S.W. the fort is connected by Colabba causeway with the island of Colabba, on which are the light-house, observatory, lunatic asylum, some mercantile buildings, and a stone pier. The harbor of Bombay is unequalled for safety in all India. It affords good anchorage for ships of the largest burden; on it are also excellent building- and other docks for ships of the first class. Pop. in 1872, 644,405.

BOMBAY ISLAND, on which the city is situated, is one of a cluster of islands, and the largest of all, except Salsette, with which it has long been connected by a mound and arched stone bridge; and since the construction of the railway embankments it has become a peninsula. Area, 22 square miles. It is 11 miles long from N. to S., and 3 miles broad, formed by two ranges of rock of unequal length, running parallel to each other on opposite sides of the island. The interior was formerly liable to be overflowed by the sea, which is now prevented by substantial works and embankments, but the lower parts are still covered with water during the rainy monsoon. On the S.W. the island terminates in a rocky peninsula 60 feet high, called Malabar Point, stretching far into the sea. It is adorned with a pleasing variety of country-seats, interspersed with groves of cocoanut-trees, and traversed in all directions by good roads. Magnificent views are obtained from this point. The S.E. extremity of the island again terminates in a similar but much longer projection. Here, also, are a number of spacious houses, most of which are surrounded by small gardens and overshadowed by mangoes, palms, and tamarinds. This island is, next to Madras, the oldest of the British possessions in the East. It was occupied by Portugal in 1522, and was given to Charles II. of Great Britain in 1661 as part of the dowry of his queen.

Bombay, a governorship or presidency of British India, bounded W. by the Arabian Sea, and enclosed elsewhere by Beloochistan, the Punjab, Rajpootana, Indore, the Central Provinces, Berar, the Nizam's country, Madras, and Mysore. Area, including Sinde, 190,512 square miles, of which 67,370 belong to native states. The country is marked by several mountain-ranges, the most important being the Western Ghauts, extending along the coast. The well-marked districts called the Carnatic, the Deccan, the Concan, Guzerat, and Sinde are among the natural divisions of the country. The principal rivers are the Indus, the Nerbudda, and the Taptee. The Runn of Cutch, a singular arm of the sea, periodically converted into a marshy desert tract, is a most remarkable natural feature. Rice, several sorts of millet, wheat, oil-seeds, cotton, and other fibres, teak, and salt are among the staple products. The governorship is divided into 24 administrative districts. There are some 2000 miles of railway and about 5000 miles of telegraph-wire in operation. Manufacturing is quite largely carried on by the natives, and has of late been undertaken on an important scale, European machinery and capital being employed. Capital, Bombay. Pop. in 1872, 23,133,688.

Bom'bay', a post-hamlet of Franklin co., N.Y., in Bombay township, about 15 miles W.N.W. of Malone. It has a church. The township contains a village named Hogansburg, and has 4 churches, and includes a part of the St. Regis Indian reservation. Pop. 1397.

Bombay Hook Island, Kent co., Del., has Delaware Bay on the E., and is divided from the mainland by Duck Creek. At its N. end stands a light-house, lat. 39° 21' 46" N., lon. 75° 30' 19" W. Bombay Hook Station, on Delaware Bay, is connected by rail with Clayton, and is a sea-bathing resort and steamboat-landing.

Bombazine (bŏm'bą-zeen')(or **Bom'aseen'**) **Lake,** Rutland co., Vt., is nearly 12 miles W. of Rutland. It is about 8 miles long and 1½ miles wide.

Bombetok, a bay of Madagascar. See BEMBATOOKA.

Bomersund, Russia. See BOMARSUND.

Bom-Fim, bŏɴᵍ-feeɴᵍ (*i.e.*, "good end"), a village of Brazil, province and 95 miles S.E. of Goyaz. Pop. 800.

Bom-Fim, a village of Brazil, province and 65 miles W. of Rio Janeiro. Pop. 3000. Bom-Fim is the name of other villages in the provinces of Minas-Geraes (pop. 2000), Maranhão, and Bahia.

Bom-Jardim, bŏɴᵍ-zhaʀ-deeɴᵍ' (*i.e.*, "good garden"), a town of Brazil, province and 210 miles S. of Ceará. Pop. 6000, half of whom are Indians.

Bom-Jardim, a village of Brazil, province of Bahia. Pop. 1200.

Bom-Jesus, bŏɴᵍ-zhå'soos, the name of numerous places in Brazil, all unimportant. Among them are a village in the province of Pernambuco, three villages in the province of Bahia, and an island on the Bay of Rio Janeiro.

Bommel, bom'mẹl (Dutch, *Zalt Bommel*, zălt bom'mẹl), a town of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, on the Waal, 25 miles E. of Dort.

Bommel, or **Den Bommel,** dĕn bom'mẹl, a village of the Netherlands, island of Overflakkee, 7 miles W. of Willemstad. Pop. 1465.

Bommel-Fiord, bom'mẹl-fe-oʀd', a strait between the islands of Storen and Bommel-Oe (bom'mẹl-ŏ'ẹh), on the W. coast of Norway. Lat. 59° 40' N.; lon. 5° 20' E.

Bommelwaard, bom'mẹl-ŵặʀt', an island of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, between the Waal and the Maas, on which is the fortress of Loevenstein.

Bomst, bomst, a town of Prussia, province and 50 miles by rail W.S.W. of Posen. Pop. 2272.

Bom-Successo, bŏɴᵍ-soos-så'so, or **Ibituruna,** ee-be-too-roo'nå, a village of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 250 miles N.E. of Villa Rica. See also PORTO CALVO.

Bon, Cape. See CAPE BON.

Bona, or **Bonah,** bo'nå (Fr. *Bône*, bon; Arab. *Annaba* or *Beled-el-Anab*; anc. *Hip'po-Re'gius*), a fortified seaport town of Algeria, 85 miles N.E. of Constantine, on a bay of the Mediterranean, near the mouth of the Seibous. Lat. 36° 53' 58" N.; lon. 7° 46' 5" E. It is the terminus of two railways. The town is French in character, having greatly outgrown its ancient walls, and has many new squares, markets, bazaars, shops, cafés, reading-rooms, a theatre, &c., manufactures of native clothing, soap, tapestry, and saddlery, and an excellent trade in iron ore, cork, corn, wool, hides, wax, and coral. S. of Bona are the ruins of *Hippo-Regius*, once the see of St. Augustine. Bona has regular steam communication with Marseilles, Cette, Algiers, and Tunis. It has a fine new artificial port. Pop. in 1872, 16,196.

Bonabona, Society Islands. See BOLABOLA.

Bonacca, bon-ak′kå, or **Guanaja,** gwå-nå′ʜå, one of the Bay Islands, Caribbean Sea, Honduras, 30 miles N. of Cape Honduras. Lat. 16° 28′ N.; lon. 85° 55′ W. It is about 9 miles long and from 1 to 3 miles broad, and has a port called Bonacca.

Bon Accord, Johnson co., Iowa. See SOUTH LIBERTY.

Bonai, bo‵nī′, the southernmost of the tributary states of Chuta-Nagpoor, Bengal, is enclosed by the native states of Gangpoor, Bamra, and Keunjhar, and the Singbhoom district. Area, 1297 square miles. Pop., 24,832. It is a mountain region, and is heavily timbered. It is governed by a rajah under British direction. Capital, Bonai Gurh (or Garh), a village of 300 houses, lat. 28° 49′ N., lon. 85° E.

Bon‵air′, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 5 or 6 miles N.W. of Cresco.

Bonair, a station of Bucks co., Pa., on the Northeast Pennsylvania Railroad, 17 miles N. of Philadelphia.

Bon Air, a former village of White co., Tenn., on the Cumberland Mountains, 8 miles E. of Sparta. It had a mineral spring, and was a noted place of summer resort, but was burned during the war. Near it are mines of coal.

Bon-Air, an island, West Indies. See BUEN-AYRE.

Bonan′za, a post-village of Lake co., Oregon, about 90 miles E. by S. from Jacksonville. It has a saw-mill and a fish-oil factory.

Bo′naparte, a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, in Bonaparte township, and on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, 35 miles N.W. of Keokuk. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, an academy, and manufactures of flour, woollen goods, sash, doors, and blinds. Here is a large woollen-factory, employing nearly 90 hands. Pop. 1000; of the township, 1349.

Bon Aqua, ăk′wạ, a post-hamlet of Hickman co., Tenn., about 40 miles W.S.W. of Nashville, has a church. It is near the Bon Aqua mineral springs. Bon Aqua Station is on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 39 miles W. of Nashville.

Bonati, bo-nå′tee, a town of Italy, 3 miles N.E. of Policastro. Pop. 3038.

Bonaventura, South America. See BUENAVENTURA.

Bonaventure, bon‵å‵vĕn‵tūr′, a river of Quebec, empties into the Bay of Chaleurs, near New Carlisle. Length, 75 miles. It can be ascended to its source in canoes. It is a fine salmon stream. Its banks are covered with pines.

Bonaventure, a county of Quebec, Canada, separated by the river Restigouche and the Bay of Chaleurs from New Brunswick. Chief town, New Carlisle. Area, 3290 square miles. Pop. 15,923.

Bonaventure, Quebec. See NEW RICHMOND.

Bonaventure Island, an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and in Gaspé co., Quebec, opposite Percé. It is 2½ miles long by ¾ of a mile wide, and is well settled. It forms a natural breakwater between Percé and the gulf.

Bonaventure River, a post-village in Bonaventure co., Quebec, on the Bay of Chaleurs, 10 miles N.W. of New Carlisle. Pop. 150.

Bon′aville, a post-hamlet of McPherson co., Kansas, 23 miles from Salina. It has a church.

Bonavista, an island of Africa. See BOAVISTA.

Bonavis′ta, the chief town of the district of Bonavista, Newfoundland, on the east coast, 100 miles N. by W. of St. John's. It is a port of entry, and one of the oldest settlements in Newfoundland. Pop. 2600.

Bonavista Bay, on the E. coast of Newfoundland, lat. 48° 42′ N., lon. 53° 8′ W. There are many small islands and rocks in the bay, rendering the navigation both dangerous and intricate.

Bon′brook, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Va., about 44 miles W.S.W. of Lynchburg.

Bond, a county in the S.W. central part of Illinois, has an area of about 390 square miles. It is intersected by Shoal Creek. The Kaskaskia River touches its S.E. extremity. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and numerous tracts of timber. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and live-stock are the staple products. Beds of coal are found in this county, which is intersected by the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad. Capital, Greenville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,706,196. Pop. in 1870, 13,152, of whom 11,980 were natives and 1172 were foreigners.

Bond, a township of Lawrence co., Ill. Pop. 1087.

Bond, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Kansas, in Clinton township, 5 miles from Clinton Railroad Station.

Bondeno, bon-då′no (anc. *Padi′num*), a town of Italy, 11 miles W.N.W. of Ferrara. Pop., with surroundings, 13,454.

Bond Head, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 6 miles from Bradford. It contains a telegraph-office, a foundry, and a grist-mill. Pop. 500.

Bond Head Harbor, Ontario. See NEWCASTLE.

Bond Hill, a post-office and station in Hamilton co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Cincinnati.

Bon′din, post-township, Murray co., Minn. Pop. 55.

Bondoo, or **Bondou,** bon‵doo′, a country in Senegambia, bounded N. by Galam, W. by Foota-Damga, E. by the Falémé, which separates it from Bambook, and S. by Tenda-Maie; extent about 97 miles N. to S., and 89 miles E. to W. It is mostly flat, and is watered by numerous small streams. It is well cultivated, producing cotton, millet, maize, indigo, pistachio-nuts, tobacco, &c. Vegetation is exuberant, and there are extensive forests. Iron abounds, but is not worked, and also some gold is obtained. The people have horses, cattle, and sheep. Wild beasts are numerous. The natives are spirited, brave, and (for Africans) industrious; weaving is carried on to some extent, chiefly of long and narrow slips of cotton, which, besides being made up into garments, serve as currency. The Bondoo people are chiefly Foolahs, but include several tribes; many of them can read and write Arabic, and nearly all are Mohammedans. Pop. about 1,500,000.

Bond's, a station in McCracken co., Ky., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 5 miles S. of Paducah.

Bond's, a seaside resort of Ocean co., N.J., in Eaglewood township, on Long Beach Island, 2 miles by steamer from Long Beach.

Bond's Mills, a post-hamlet of Twiggs co., Ga., 3 miles from No. 18 (Reid's) on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Bond's Mills, a hamlet of Anderson co., Ky., on Salt River, 19 miles S. of Frankfort. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Bond's Mills, a post-office and station of Wexford co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 6 miles N. of Cadillac. Here is a lumber-mill.

Bond's Mines, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Mo., 35 miles from Tipton Railroad Station. It has lead-mines.

Bond's Sta′tion, a post-office of Shelby co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 15 miles N.E. of Memphis.

Bond's Vil′lage, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., in Palmer township, on the Swift River, and on the Springfield, Athol & Northeastern Railroad, 19 miles E.N.E. of Springfield. It has a church, a cotton-factory, a paper-mill, a grist-mill, &c.

Bondu′el, a post-hamlet of Shawano co., Wis., 20 miles N. of Seymour Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Bondues, bòɴᵍ‵dü′, a town of France, department of Nord, 5 miles N. of Lille. Pop. 3300.

Bond′ville, a post-office and station of Champaign co., Ill., on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 7 miles W. of Champaign. It has a church.

Bondville, Mass. See BOND'S VILLAGE.

Bondville, a post-hamlet of Bennington co., Vt., in Winhall township, 11 miles E. of Manchester. It has a church, a tannery, and a manufactory of chair-stocks.

Bondy, bòɴᵍ-dee′, a village of France, department of Seine, 7 miles by rail E.N.E. of Paris, near the forest of Bondy, with numerous country residences. Pop. 1623.

Bône, a town of Algeria. See BONA.

Bone Cave, a post-office of Van Buren co., Tenn., 8½ miles from Spencer.

Bonefro, bo-nà′fro, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, 6½ miles S.S.E. of Larino. Pop. 4453.

Bone Gap, a post-hamlet of Edwards co., Ill., 7 miles N. of Albion. It has 2 churches.

Bonei, a state of India. See BONAI.

Bonesecour Bay. See BONSECOURS BAY.

Bone Springs, a post-office of Reno co., Kansas.

Bon′fils Station, a post-hamlet of St. Louis co., Mo., on the Missouri River, and on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 20 miles N.W. of St. Louis. It has a church.

Bonfouca, bon‵foo′kå, a post-office of St. Tammany parish, La.

Bong, or **Pong,** a province of Burmah. See PONG.

Bon‵gard′, a post-office of Carver co., Minn.

Bongard's Corners, a post-village in Prince Edward co., Ontario, on Quinte Bay, 9 miles from Picton. Pop. 200.

Bongay, Bangey, bon-gå′, or **Bangavi,** bån-gå′vee, an island of the Malay Archipelago, on the E. coast of Celebes; lat. (S. point) 2° 10′ S., lon. 123° 53′ E. It gives name to a group of about 100 islets.

Bongo, Philippine Islands. See Bunwool.

Bongoos, bon‘goos′, a town of Sumatra, W. coast, on a bay of the same name, a few miles S. of Padang.

Bonham, bon′ạm, a post-village, capital of Fannin co., Tex., is on Bois d'Arc Creek, in a fertile prairie, and on the Texas & Pacific Railroad (Trans-Continental division), 27 miles E. of Sherman. It lies about 11 miles S. of Red River, and 70 miles N.N.E. of Dallas. It has 6 churches, a bank, a college, 2 flour-mills, and manufactures of harness, wagons, &c. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 2000.

Bon′hill, a village of Scotland, co. and 3 miles N. of Dumbarton. Smollett was born at Bonhill Mansion-House in 1721. Pop. 2510.

Bonhomme, bon-hom′, a county in the S.S.E. part of Dakota, has an area of about 525 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Missouri River. The surface is mostly prairie; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the chief products. Capital, Bonhomme. Valuation of real and personal estate, $335,000. Pop. in 1870, 608, of whom 392 were natives and 216 were foreigners.

Bonhomme, a post-village, capital of Bonhomme co., Dakota, on the north bank of the Missouri River, 22 miles W. of Yankton. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office.

Bonhomme, a post-township of St. Louis co., Mo., includes the villages of Ballwin and Manchester. Pop. 6162.

Bonhomme, Col du. See Col du Bonhomme.

Boni, bo′nee, or **Bony** (called by the inhabitants **Sewa**), a territory in the S.W. peninsula of the island of Celebes, on the west side of the gulf of the same name, N. of Boolekomba, about 80 miles in length, and stretching from a half to two-thirds across the peninsula. The N. part is beautiful and fertile, producing rice, sago, and cassia. The inhabitants excel in the working of gold, iron, and cotton, in which they trade with the whole archipelago. The ancient institutions of Boni are remarkable for their near approach to constitutional monarchy, but the country is now a Dutch colony. Its people are of the Bugis race, and are Mohammedans, with a written language. Chief town, Boni. Lat. 1° 37′ S.; lon. 126° 32′ E. Pop. 200,000.

Bonie, a state of India. See Bonai.

Bonifacio, bo-ne-fâ′cho, a fortified seaport town of Corsica, on a small peninsula in the strait of same name, 85 miles by road S.S.E. of Ajaccio. It has a secure harbor, an arsenal, a light-house, and a considerable trade. Pop. 3496.

Bonifati, bo-ne-fâ′tee, a town of Italy, province and 28 miles N.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 3329.

Bonilla, bo-neel′yâ, a town of Spain, 28 miles W.N.W. of Avila. Pop. 556.

Bonillo, bo-neel′yo, a town of Spain, 34 miles W.N.W. of Albacete. Pop. 4220.

Bonin, bo-neen′, or **Arzobispo** (aʀ-so-bees′po) **Islands,** a group in the Magellan Archipelago, North Pacific, between lat. 26° 30′ and 27° 44′ N. and lon. 140° and 143° E., consist of three groups, the most northerly called Parry Islands, and the most southerly, Baily Islands. The principal of the central group are Peel and Kater Islands, at the former of which some English and other Europeans are settled, as well as some natives of the Sandwich Islands. The Japanese have a claim upon these islands, and have made some attempts at colonization. Area, 32 square miles. Pop. of Japanese colony in 1876, 69.

Bonito, bo-nee′tò, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 6 miles S.W. of Ariano. Pop. 3507.

Bonmahon, a village of Ireland. See Bunmahon.

Bonn, bonn, a village of Switzerland, 4 miles N. of Freyburg, on the Saane, with mineral springs.

Bonn, bonn (L. *Bon′na*), a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the left bank of the Rhine, 15 miles S.S.E. of Cologne, with which it communicates by the river and by railway. Bonn is the seat of a celebrated university, founded in 1818, and occupying an old castle of the Electors of Cologne. It has a library of 200,000 volumes, with a museum of Rhenish antiquities. Connected with the university are an observatory, a rich botanic garden, and museum of natural history with an extensive collection of minerals, and a school of agriculture, with an experimental farm, at the château of Poppelsdorf. Bonn has an active commerce, and manufactures of cotton, silk, and tobacco. It is a very ancient town, and has a venerable cathedral and town hospital; it has also many private educational establishments. Its environs are very beautiful. It is the seat of an Old Catholic bishop. Pop. in 1875, 28,075.

Bonn, a post-office of Gage co., Neb.

Bonn, a hamlet of Washington co., O., in Salem township, 2 miles from Whipple Railroad Station. There are 2 or 3 churches about 1 mile from Bonn.

Bonn′afon, a station within the limits of Philadelphia, Pa., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 4 miles from its initial station.

Bonnat, bon‘nâ′, a town of France, department of Creuse, 11 miles N. of Guéret. Pop. 2712.

Bonneau's (bon-nōz′) **Depot,** a small post-village of Charleston co., S.C., on the Northeastern Railroad, 37 miles N. of Charleston. It has a church and 3 stores.

Bonneauville, bon′no-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Pa., about 36 miles S. by W. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches and a plough-factory.

Bonne (bōn) **Bay,** on the W. coast of Newfoundland, is a deep indentation running southeastward into the land, about lat. 49° 30′ N., lon. 58° W. At the distance of about 6 miles from the entrance it splits into two parts, the East Arm and the South Arm. It is much frequented by United States and Nova Scotia fishermen on account of its herring.

Bonnechere (bōn‘shair′) **Point, Castleford,** or **Ferrall's Landing,** a post-village in Renfrew co., Ontario, on the Ottawa, at the mouth of Bonnechere River, and 6 miles by rail N.W. of Sand Point. Pop. 100.

Bonnefemme, bōn‘faim′, a township of Howard co., Mo. Pop. 1249.

Bonne Femme Creek, of Missouri, flows through the middle of Howard co., and, passing the county seat, falls into the Missouri River about 6 miles below Booneville.

Bon′ner, a post-office of Jackson parish, La.

Bon′nersville, a post-office of Ransom co., Dakota.

Bonnétable, bon‘nâ‘tâb′l′, a town of France, department of Sarthe, on the Dives, and on a railway, 15 miles N.E. of Le Mans. Pop. 4855.

Bonnet Carré, bon′nẹt kâr′ree or bon‘nâ′ kar‘râ′, a post-village, capital of St. John Baptist parish, La., on the right bank of the Mississippi River, about 44 miles above New Orleans, and 1½ miles from the New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad. It has a newspaper office.

Bonne Terre, bōn tair, a post-office of St. François co., Mo.

Bonneval, bonn‘vâl′, a town of France, in Eure-et-Loir, on the Loir, 19 miles S.S.W. of Chartres. Pop. 3016.

Bonneville, bonn‘veel′ (L. *Bonnop′olis?*), a town of France, in Haute-Savoie, on the right bank of the Arve, 15 miles by rail E.S.E. of Geneva. Pop. 2127.

Bonneville, bon′vĭl, a station in Weber co., Utah, on the Central Pacific Railroad, 9 miles N. of Ogden.

Bon′nie Brook, a hamlet of Butler co., Pa., in Summit township, on the Karns City & Butler Railroad, 4 miles E. of Butler. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill. Coal and oil are found near it.

Bonnières, bon‘ne-aiʀ′, a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 43 miles by rail E.N.E. of Paris. Pop. 839.

Bonnieux, bon‘ne-ᴜh′, a village of France, department of Vaucluse, 6 miles S.W. of Apt. Pop. 2534.

Bönnigheim, bön′nig-hīme‘, a town of Würtemberg, 19 miles N.N.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2447.

Bon′niwell's Mills, a post-office of Meeker co., Minn.

Bonnopolis, a town of France. See Bonneville.

Bon′not's Mills, a hamlet of Osage co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 112 miles W. of St. Louis.

Bonny, bon‘nee′, a town of France, in Loiret, on the Loire, 12 miles by rail S.E. of Gien. Pop. 2567.

Bon′ny Eagle, ē′g′l, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., on the Saco River, about 20 miles W. of Portland. It has a church, a lumber-mill, &c.

Bonny, or **Boni,** a town of Africa, on the E. bank of the Bonny River, near its mouth. It stands in a pestilential swamp, and is inhabited by degraded savages, but exports much palm oil, and once had a great trade in slaves.

Bon′ny River, one of the arms of the Niger delta between the Old and New Calabar Rivers, enters the Bight of Biafra in lat. 4° 30′ N. and lon. 7° 10′ E. The country around this river is a swamp, little above the level of the ocean, and very unhealthy.

Bono, bo′no, a village of the island of Sardinia, 44 miles S.E. of Sassari. Pop. 2836.

Bo′no, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ind., on the East Fork of White River, in Bono township, 2½ miles from Tunnelton Station, and about 44 miles N.W. of New Albany. Pop. of the township, 1005.

Bonoa, bo-no′â, an island of the Malay Archipelago, with a Dutch trading-station, 12 miles N.W. of Ceram.

Bononia, the ancient name of Bologna.

Bonorva, bo-nᴏʀ′vâ, a village of the island of Sardinia, 28 miles S.S.E. of Sassari. Pop. 5208.

Bon′pas‘, a township of Richland co., Ill., about 10 miles S.E. of Olney. Pop. 891.

Bonpas Creek, Illinois, rises in Richland co., runs southward, and forms the boundary between Edwards and Wabash cos. until it enters the Wabash River at Grayville.

Bon′sacks, a post-village of Roanoke co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 47 miles W. of Lynchburg. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a woollen-mill.

Bonsecours or **Bonesecours** (boneˋse-koor′) **Bay,** Alabama, a triangular arm on the E. side of Mobile Bay.

Bonsville, Oxford co., Ontario. See Chesterfield.

Bonthain, bonˋtīne′ or bonˋt′hīne′, a town of the island of Celebes, in a territory of the same name, at the S. extremity of the W. peninsula, with a Dutch fort and a good harbor, 35 miles S.E. of Macassar. Lat. 5° 29′ N.; lon. 119° 53′ E.

Bonˋton′, a post-hamlet of Kendall co., Tex., 40 miles from San Antonio. It has a church.

Bo′nus, a post-village and township of Boone co., Ill., 8 miles N.E. of Belvidere. The township contains Garden Prairie. Pop. 1164.

Bony, a territory of the island of Celebes. See Boni.

Bonyhad, bŏnˋyŏd′, a town of Hungary, co. of Tolna, 20 miles N.E. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 5610.

Boo, a group of islands. See Bo.

Boo′by Island, a rock in Torres Strait, lat. 10° 36′ S., lon. 141° 52′ 50″ E., containing a depot of provisions and water left by vessels passing, for the use of those who have been wrecked.

Boodroom, Boudroum, boˋdroom′, or **Bodrun,** boˋdroon′ (anc. *Halicarnas′sus*), a town of Asia Minor, on the north shore of the Gulf of Cos, 96 miles S. of Smyrna. Lat. 37° 2′ 21″ N.; lon. 27° 25′ 18″ E. It has a small but good harbor, in which ships of war are built. The streets are narrow and dirty; bazaars poor; houses of stone, and interspersed with gardens. Principal edifices, a castle, built by the knights of Rhodes, a governor's residence, and some mosques, with extensive remains of antiquity.

Boodroom, a ruined city of Anatolia, 6 miles S. of Isbarta, having remains of 7 or 8 temples, a theatre, &c.

Boo′dy, a post-village of Macon co., Ill., in Blue Mound township, on the Wabash Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Decatur. It has several churches.

Boofareek, Boufarik, or **Bufarik,** boo-få-reek′, a beautiful town of Algeria, 22 miles by rail S.S.W. of Algiers. It has a celebrated weekly fair. Pop. 5288.

Boogoolma, Bougoulma, or **Bugulma,** boo-gool′må, a town of Russia, government of Orenboorg, 130 miles W.S.W. of Oofa. It has an active trade in cotton and woollen fabrics, and two large annual fairs. Pop. 5455.

Boogooroosian, Bougourouslan, or **Buguruslan,** booˋgoo-roos′lån, a town of Russia, government and 177 miles E. of Samara. Pop. 7440.

Booinsk, Bouinsk, or **Buinsk,** boo-insk′ or bo-eensk′, a town of Russia, government and 68 miles N.N.W. of Simbeersk. Pop. 4165.

Boojnoord, Boudjnourd, or **Budschnurd,** boojˋ-nooʀd′, a town of Persia, in Khorassan, 160 miles E.N.E. of Astrabad. Lat. 37° 28′ N.; lon. 57° 15′ E. Pop. 8000.

Bookaria, boo-kå′re-å, a town of Sierra Leone, 100 miles N.N.E. of Freetown. Lat. 9° 38′ N.; lon. 12° 31′ W.

Boo′ker's Landing, a steamboat-landing in Queen Anne co., Md., 9 miles from Centreville.

Boo′ker's Mill, a post-office of Tyler co., W. Va., 12 miles from West Union.

Bookhtarminsk, Boukhtarminsk, or **Bukhtarminsk,** booᴋ-taʀ-minsk′, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, government and 480 miles S.S.W. of Tomsk, on the Irtish, at the influx of the Bookhtarma River. Pop. 800.

Bookit Barisan, or **Bukit Barisan,** boo′kit båˋre-sån′, a chain of mountains in Sumatra, running the whole length of the island.

Boolak, Boulac, or **Bulak,** booˋlåk′, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, at the divergence of its Pelusiac branch, 1 mile N.W. of Cairo, of which it forms a suburb, and opposite the island of the same name. It is the port of Cairo, at which ships navigating the Nile discharge their cargoes. It has large cotton spinning-, weaving-, and printing-works, a school of engineering, a noble museum of antiquities, a great paper-mill, and the national printing, lithographic, and machine-shops. Across the Nile is the town of Boolak-el-Dakroor, with a railway junction.

Booldanah, Bouldanah, or **Buldana,** bool-då′nå, a district of British India, in West Berar, with capital of the same name. Area, 2807 square miles. Pop. 365,779.

Boolekomba, boo-le-kom′bå, a territory of the S.W. part of the island of Celebes.

Boolekomba Point (called also **Cape Lassoa** or **Borak**), the S.E. point of the W. peninsula of Celebes. Lat. 5° 35′ S.; lon. 120° 27′ E.

Boolundshahur, booˋlŭnd-shå′hŭr, or **Bulandshahr,** booˋlŭnd-shar′, a district of India, in Meerut (North-West Provinces). Lat. 28° 3′–28° 43′ N.; lon. 77° 28′–78° 32′ E. Principal rivers, the Ganges and Jumna. Area, 1910 square miles. Capital, Boolundshahur. Pop. 936,593.

Boolundshahur, Boolundshuhur, or **Bulandshahr,** called also **Burrun** and **Baran,** bŭr-run′, a town, capital of the above, in lat. 28° 24′ N., lon. 77° 56′ E., is on the Kalee Nuddee, and on the road from Delhi to Bareilly. Pop. 14,804.

Boom, bōme, a town of Belgium, 10 miles S. of Antwerp, on the Rupel. It has the most extensive brick- and tile-works in the kingdom. Pop. 10,064.

Boom′er, township, Pottawattamie co., Iowa. P. 557.

Boomer, a post-office of Wilkes co., N.C.

Boona, or **Búná,** boo′nå, a town of the Umballah district, Punjab, British India. Pop. 8351.

Boonarbashee, Bounarbachi, or **Bunarbaschi,** boo′narˋbå′shee, a small river of Asia Minor, traversing the plain of Troy. It is identified by some authors with the *Scamander* of Homer, and by others with the *Simois;* but, according to Schliemann, neither are correct.

Boonarbashee, Bounarbachi, or **Bunarbaschi,** a village of Asia Minor, at the extremity of the plain of Troy, 12 miles S.S.E. of the Sigæan promontory. It has been supposed by some to be on the site of ancient Troy.

Boondee, Boundi, or **Bundi,** boon′deeˋ, a state of Hindostan, tributary to the British, in Rajpootana. Lat. 24° 58′–25° 55′ N., lon. 75° 23′–76° 36′ E. Area, 2291 square miles. Principal towns, Boondee and Patun. Pop. 224,000.

Boondee, a city of Hindostan, capital of the above state, 88 miles S.E. of Ajmeer. It consists of a new and an old town, the former enclosed by a high stone wall. Old Boondee, W. of the foregoing, is large, but decaying.

Boone, boon, a county in the N. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 725 square miles. It is traversed by White River, and also drained by Crooked Creek. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, pork, and live-stock are the staple products. Capital, Harrison. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,883,225. This county was formed in 1869 of parts of Carroll and Marion. Pop. in 1870, 7032, of whom 7018 were Americans.

Boone, a county in the N. part of Illinois, bordering on Wisconsin, has an area of 270 square miles. It is intersected by the Kishwaukee River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified by prairies and woodlands; the soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies part of the surface. This county is traversed by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Capital, Belvidere. Valuation of real and personal estate, $11,700,000. Pop. in 1870, 12,942, of whom 10,145 were Americans.

Boone, a county near the central part of Indiana, has an area of about 410 square miles. It is drained by Eagle and Sugar Creeks. The surface is partly level and partly undulating, and is extensively covered with forests of the oak, ash, beech, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is deep and fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, horses, cattle, wool, &c., are the staple products of this county, which is intersected by the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad. Capital, Lebanon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $18,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 22,593, of whom 22,188 were Americans.

Boone, a county in the W. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Des Moines River, and also drained by Beaver and Montgomery Creeks. The surface is undulating; the soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and hay are the staple products. Beds of coal are found in this county, which is traversed by the Iowa division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Capital, Boonesborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,946,870. Pop. in 1870, 14,584, of whom 11,676 were natives and 2908 were foreigners; in 1875, 17,351.

Boone, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and W. by the Ohio River, which here makes the "Great North Bend." The surface is mostly hilly; the soil is fertile, and is based on blue or Trenton limestone of the Silurian formation. Indian corn, wheat, pork, and hay are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad. Capital, Burlington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,666,666. Pop. in 1870, 10,696, of whom 10,231 were Americans.

Boone, a county in the N. central part of Missouri, has an area of about 640 square miles. It is bounded on the

S.W. by the Missouri River, and on the E. by Cedar Creek, and is intersected by Roche Percée Creek. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is diversified by prairies and tracts of timber, which is abundant. The soil is highly productive. The staple products are Indian corn, wheat, oats, pork, and cattle. Among the forest trees are the white ash, elm, hickory, sugar-maple, blue ash, black walnut, white oak, and wild cherry. Carboniferous limestone and magnesian limestone (Lower Silurian) underlie parts of the soil, and supply good materials for building. Bituminous coal is found in this county. A branch railroad connects Columbia, which is the capital, with the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad. Valuation of real and personal estate, $15,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 20,765, of whom 20,439 were Americans.

Boone, a county in the E. central part of Nebraska, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is traversed by small affluents of the Loup River. The surface is an undulating prairie. Pop. in 1876, 1099. Capital, Albion.

Boone, a county in the S.W. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is drained by Coal River and its forks. The surface is partly hilly and partly mountainous, and is mostly covered with forests. The soil in some parts is fertile, and produces Indian corn and pasture. Beds of bituminous coal have been opened in this county. Capital, Madison. Valuation of real and personal estate, $810,419. Pop. in 1870, 4553, of whom 4502 were Americans.

Boone, a township of Boone co., Ill. Pop. 1536.

Boone, a township of Cass co., Ind. Pop. 1262.

Boone, a township of Crawford co., Ind. Pop. 494. It comprises Alton.

Boone, a township of Harrison co., Ind. Pop. 1870. It contains Laconia.

Boone, a township of Madison co., Ind. Pop. 1078. It includes Independence.

Boone, a township of Porter co., Ind. Pop. 1215.

Boone, a township of Warrick co., Ind. Pop. 4042. It includes Booneville, the county seat.

Boone, or **Montana,** a city of Boone co., Iowa, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 121 miles W. of Cedar Rapids, and about 38 miles N.N.W. of Des Moines. It contains a high school, a national bank, 2 other banks, 6 churches, 2 foundries, 3 grist-mills, 4 carriage-shops, a woollen-mill, and a glove-factory. Two or 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Bituminous coal is mined near this place. The name of its post-office is Boone, but it is called Montana in the United States census-table. P. 2332.

Boone, a township of Dallas co., Iowa. Pop. 836.

Boone, a township of Hamilton co., Iowa. Pop. 2262. It includes Webster City, the county seat.

Boone, a township of Wright co., Iowa. Pop. 178.

Boone, a township of Bates co., Mo. Pop. 1257.

Boone, a township of Crawford co., Mo. Pop. 839.

Boone, a township of Douglas co., Mo. Pop. 839.

Boone, a township of Franklin co., Mo. Pop. 1655.

Boone, a township of Greene co., Mo. Pop. 1692.

Boone, a township of Maries co., Mo. Pop. 692.

Boone, a township of Texas co., Mo. Pop. 323.

Boone, a township of Wright co., Mo. Pop. 123.

Boone, a post-office of Boone co., Neb., 40 miles N.W. of Columbus.

Boone, a township of Davidson co., N.C. Pop. 1311.

Boone, a post-village, capital of Watauga co., N.C., 85 miles W.N.W. of Salisbury. It is near the N.W. base of the Blue Ridge. It has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 737.

Boone Court-House, West Virginia. See MADISON.

Boone Furnace, a post-hamlet of Carter co., Ky., 18 miles from Grayson. It has a church and an iron-furnace.

Boone River, Iowa, runs southward, drains parts of Wright and Hamilton cos., and enters the Des Moines River 20 miles S.E. of Fort Dodge. Length about 100 miles.

Boonesborough, boonz'bŭr-rụh, a post-village, capital of Boone co., Iowa, is about 1 mile E. of the Des Moines River, 40 miles N.N.W. of the city of Des Moines, and 2 miles W. of the city of Boone, which is a station on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. It is surrounded by a hilly country, in which coal is abundant. It has 7 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, and manufactures of carriages and farm-implements. Pop. 1532.

Boone's Mill, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Va., about 18 miles S. of Big Lick. It has a flour-mill.

Boonesville, a post-office of Albemarle co., Va.

Booneville, boon'vĭl, a post-village of Logan co., Ark., on the Petit Jean River, about 38 miles S.E. of Fort Smith. It has 2 churches and a steam flour-mill.

Booneville, a post-village of Pueblo co., Col., on the Arkansas River, about 20 miles below Pueblo.

Booneville, or **Boonville,** a post-village, capital of Warrick co., Ind., on the Lake Erie, Evansville & Southwestern Railroad, 18 miles E.N.E. of Evansville. It has a court-house, a national bank, 4 churches, a graded school, 2 newspaper offices, a flouring-mill, 2 tobacco-stemmeries, and a plough-factory. Pop. 1039.

Booneville, a post-village of Dallas co., Iowa, in Boone township, 15 miles W. of Des Moines, and nearly 2 miles N. of the Raccoon River. It is on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. It has a church.

Booneville, or **Boonesville,** a post-village, capital of Owsley co., Ky., on the South Fork of the Kentucky River, about 60 miles S.E. of Lexington. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a saw-mill. Pop. 111.

Booneville, or **Boonville,** a post-village, capital of Prentiss co., Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 21 miles S. of Corinth, and 308 miles N. by W. of Mobile. It has 4 churches, a female institute, a high school, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 700.

Booneville, or **Boonville,** a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., in Booneville township, on the Black River Canal, and on the Utica & Black River Railroad, 35 miles N. of Utica, and 24 miles N. by E. of Rome. It has 2 banks, 5 churches, a union school, and manufactures of gloves, chairs, leather, lumber, cheese, churns, &c. One weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 1418; of the township, 4118.

Booneville, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Pa., about 16 miles S.E. of Lock Haven. It has 2 churches.

Booneville, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Tenn., 9 miles from Kelso Railroad Station. It has a church.

Boon Grove, a post-office of Porter co., Ind., 7 miles S. of Valparaiso.

Boon Hill, a township of Johnston co., N.C. Pop. 1445. Boon Hill Station is on the North Carolina Railroad, 12 miles N.W. of Goldsborough.

Boon Island, 10 miles E. of York, Me., is a granite ledge, swept by heavy seas, and having a stone light-house 123 feet high, with a fixed white light. Lat. 43° 7′ 16″ N.; lon. 70° 28′ 16″ W.

Boon Lake, township, Renville co., Minn. Pop. 313.

Boonsborough, boonz'bŭr-rụh, a post-village, Washington co., Ark., about 40 miles N. of Fort Smith. It contains Cane Hill College (Cumberland Presbyterian, founded in 1868), and 2 churches. Pop. about 250.

Boonsborough, Iowa. See BOONESBOROUGH.

Boonsborough, a hamlet of Clark or Madison co., Ky., on the Kentucky River, 9 miles from Winchester. Pop. about 80. Daniel Boone erected a fort here in 1775 and defended it with success against the Indians.

Boonsborough, a post-village of Washington co., Md., about 15 miles N.W. of Frederick, and 10 miles S. by E. from Hagerstown. It is pleasantly situated at the N.W. base of the South Mountain or Blue Ridge. It has a high school, 6 churches, a newspaper office, and manufactures of gloves, ploughs, and shoes. Pop. 1100.

Boonsborough, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Mo., 6 miles from Estill Railroad Station. It has a church.

Boonsborough, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Va., 8 miles N.W. of Lynchburg. It has 2 churches.

Boon's Camp, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Ky., 10 miles N.E. of Paintsville.

Boon's Creek, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Tenn., 8 miles from Jonesborough. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Boon's Ferry, a post-office of Clackamas co., Oregon.

Boon's Ferry, a post-office of Tyler co., Tex.

Boonshill, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Tenn., 12 miles from Fayetteville. It has an academy and a church.

Boon's Lick, township, Howard co., Mo. Pop. 1686.

Boon's Path, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Va., 40 miles from Whitesburg, Tenn. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Boon's Station, a township of Alamance co., N.C. Pop. 1100.

Boons'ville, a post-office of Wise co., Tex.

Boon'ting Islands, or **Pulo-Boonting,** poo'lo-boon'ting, a group of small islands in the Malay Archipelago. The most southern is in lat. 5° 45′ N., lon. 100° 20′ E.

Boon'ton, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., in Boonton township, on the Rockaway River, on the Morris Canal, and on the Boonton Branch of the Morris & Essex Railroad, 15 miles W. of Paterson, 32 miles N.W. of New York, and 9 miles N.N.E. of Morristown. It has 5 churches, a high school, a newspaper office, an iron-furnace, a large rolling-mill, and manufactures of silk hats, flour, cut nails, wrought nails, &c. Pop. of the township, 3458.

Boon'ville, a post-hamlet of Mendocino co., Cal., 30 miles from Cloverdale. It has a church, a store, and a hotel.

Boonville, or **Booneville,** a city, capital of Cooper co., Mo., on the right or S. bank of the Missouri River, about 225 miles by water from St. Louis, and 100 miles by land E. of Kansas City. It is the N. terminus of the Boonville Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which branch connects with the main line at Tipton. The main line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad crosses the Missouri River by a bridge at this place, which is 35 miles N.E. of Sedalia. It is situated on a bluff nearly 100 feet above high-water mark. It contains a national bank, 2 other banks, 9 churches, the Cooper Institute for ladies, an iron-foundry, and manufactures of earthenware, wine, woollen goods, &c. Three weekly newspapers (one of which is German) are published here. Coal-mines have been opened near Boonville. Pop. 3506.

Boonville, a post-hamlet of Yadkin co., N.C., 32 miles W. of Winston. It has 2 churches and a tobacco-factory. Pop. of Boonville township, 1058.

Boorabullung, or **Burabulang,** boo'rå-bŭl'lŭng (*i.e.,* "Old Twister"), a tortuous stream of Orissa, India, whose mouth is in lat. 21° 28′ N., lon. 87° 5′ E. It is tidal for 23 miles, and the town of Balasore is on its banks.

Boo-Regreb, Bou-Regreb, or **Bu-Regreb,** boo-rẹh-grêb' (anc. *Sa'la?*), a river of Morocco, enters the Atlantic at Rabatt, 108 miles W. of Fez, by a mouth 500 yards across, within which is a dock-yard.

Boorghas, Bourghas, boor`gås', written also **Bourgas** and **Burghaz,** a seaport town of Europe, in Eastern Roumelia, on a promontory in the Gulf of Boorghas (Black Sea), 76 miles N.E. of Adrianople. It has an extensive manufactory of clay pipes and bowls, with a trade in iron and provisions. Pop. 5000. The Gulf of Boorghas is 14 miles in length, runs from E. to W., and has a depth of from 5 to 12 fathoms.

Boorghas, Bourghas, or **Burghaz,** a village of Asia Minor, 12 miles N.E. of Abydos.

Boorhanpoor, Bourhanpour, or **Burhánpur,** boor'han-poor', a town of the Nimar district, Central Provinces, India, 2 miles from Lal Bagh Railroad Station. and 280 miles N.E. of Bombay. It is famous for its flowered silks, brocades, and muslins, and for its manufacture of gold and silver wire; but the place has greatly declined in importance. Pop. 29,303. (See also BERHAMPOOR.)

Boorlos, or **Bourlos,** boor'los`, a lagoon of Lower Egypt, in the Delta of the Nile, about 5 miles E. of Rosetta. Length, from W. to E., 38 miles; average breadth, 17 miles. It communicates with the Mediterranean by a single channel, and is connected with the Nile by several canals.

Boornabat, Bournabat, or **Burnabat,** boor-nå-båt', a village of Asia Minor, 4 miles N.E. of Smyrna, at the head of its gulf. It is a favorite summer residence of the merchants and consuls of Smyrna.

Booro, Bouro, boo'ro`, **Boeroe,** or **Buru,** boo'roo`, an island of the Malay Archipelago, mostly between lat. 3° and 4° S. and lon. 126° and 127° E., 50 miles W. of Ceram. It is claimed by the Dutch. Estimated area, 1970 square miles, and population 60,000. It is mountainous and well watered, produces sago, fruits, dye-woods, and the best cajeput oil, and abounds with deer and babyroussa hogs. On its N. side is Cajeli Bay, with a good anchorage.

Booroogird, Burugird, Boorojerd, Boorojird, or **Bouroudjird,** boo-roo-jerd', a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, 90 miles S.S.E. of Hamadan. Pop. 12,000.

Boosempra, boo-sêm`prå', a navigable river of the Gold Coast, Africa.

Boossa, or **Boussa,** boo'så, a large town of Central Africa, W. of Soodan, capital of a principality of the same name, on an island in the Niger, about lat. 10° 14′ N., lon. 5° 20′ E. Pop. (estimated) 10,000. It spreads over a wide space enclosed by a wall. Here Mungo Park died.

Boos Station, a post-office of Jasper co., Ill.

Bootan, Boutan, Butan, boo`tån', **Bhoutan, Bhután, Bhotan,** b'hoo`tån', or **Pho`tan'** (native name, *Aieu*), a kingdom of Asia, in the Eastern Himalaya, bounded N. by Thibet, E. by the lands of various petty independent tribes, S. by Assam and the Julpigoree district, and W. by Sikkim. It is a region of the grandest forest-clad mountains, with deep intervening valleys. Area, about 15,000 square miles. The Bhutias (the dominant tribe) are physically a fine race, allied in language and blood to the Thibetans; but the country is ill governed, and the people everywhere degraded. They are Booddhists, and have two rulers,—the Dharm Rajah, or spiritual chief, and the Deb Rajah, or temporal ruler,—but the office of neither is hereditary. Capitals, Tassisudon and Poonukka. Chief exports, woollens, gold-dust, horses, salt, silk, and musk. All the crops of temperate climates do well here, as well as rice, cotton, &c. Copper, iron, and gold are obtained. The winters of the higher valleys are very severe. In 1864–65 a large share of the country was conquered by the British. Pop. about 35,000.

Booth, Herkimer co., N.Y. See GRANT.

Boothauk, boo`t'hawk', a fortified village of Afghanistan, 12 miles E. of Cabool. The Pass of Boothauk is 5 miles long, and in its narrowest parts is 50 yards wide, hemmed in by perpendicular cliffs 500 feet high.

Booth'bay, a post-village and summer resort of Lincoln co., Me., on the Atlantic Ocean, and in Boothbay township, at the mouth of the Damariscotta River, 12 or 13 miles S. of Wiscasset, and 13 miles S.E. of Bath. It has a good harbor, which is open all winter, and derives its prosperity mainly from trade and fisheries. It has 2 superior hotels, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, &c. The township contains a village named North Boothbay, and has 6 churches. Pop. of the township, 3200.

Booth'by Hill, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., 1 mile from Short Lane Station on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad.

Booth Corner, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., in Bethel township, ½ mile from the Delaware River, and 4 miles from Linwood. It has a church.

Boothia Felix, boo'the-ą fe'liks, a peninsula, is the most northern part of the mainland of North America. It is bounded on the E. by Boothia Gulf, on the N. by Bellot Strait, and on the W. by Franklin Channel. The magnetic pole is in this peninsula, the northern point of which is about lat. 72° N.

Boothia Gulf, in Northern Canada, a southward continuation of Prince Regent Inlet, which separates Boothia Felix from Cockburn Island and Melville Peninsula. It is about 310 miles in length from N.E. to S.W., with a breadth varying from 60 to 100 miles.

Booth's, a station in Hardin co., Ky., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 32 miles S. of Louisville.

Booth's Mill, a post-office of Floyd co., Va.

Booth's Point, a post-office and steamboat-landing of Dyer co., Tenn., on the Mississippi River, 16 miles W. of Dyersburg.

Booths'ville, a post-village of Marion co., W. Va., 56 miles S.E. of Wheeling. It has 3 churches. Pop. 125.

Bootle, boo'tẹl, a town of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Irish Sea, and on a railway, 5 miles S.S.E. of Ravenglass. In the vicinity are the Parney and Bootle Falls and Black-comb Mountain. Pop. of parish, 765.

Bootle-cum-Lin'acre, a borough of Lancashire, England, at the mouth of the Mersey, 3 miles N.W. of Liverpool, of which it is a suburb. Several railways meet here. Pop. 16,185.

Booton, Boeton, or **Bouton,** boo'ton', written also **Baton,** and **Butung,** an island of the Malay Archipelago, S.E. of the island of Celebes. Lat. 5° S.; lon. 123° E. Estimated area, 1800 square miles. The island is elevated, and fertile in rice, maize, and tropical fruits. The town Booton is at the southwest extremity of the island. The Strait of Booton, from 15 to 20 miles in width, separates this island from Pangansane and Celebes.

Boozoolook, Bouzoulouk, or **Buzuluk,** boo-zoo-look', a town of Russia, government and 145 miles N.W. of Orenboorg, on the Samara. It has manufactures of cotton and silk. Pop. 9932.

Bopaul, a state and city of Hindostan. See BHOPAUL.

Bopfingen, bop'fing-ẹn, a town of Würtemberg, on the Eger, 7 miles by rail W. of Nordlingen. Pop. 1550.

Boppard, or **Boppart,** bop'part (anc. *Bodob'riga?*), a town of Rhenish Prussia, 9 miles by rail S. of Coblentz, on the left bank of the Rhine. It owed its origin to a fort built by Drusus. It has two fine Gothic churches, a female seminary, manufactures of cotton cloths and yarns, and an active transit trade. Pop. 4977.

Boque's Creek, Ohio. See BOKE'S CREEK.

Boquet or **Bouquet,** bo-kā', a river of New York, rises among the Adirondacks, in Essex co., runs northeastward, and enters Lake Champlain about 10 miles S.W. of Burlington, Vt. It is nearly 60 miles long. Its branches interlock with those of the Hudson River.

Boquet, or **Bouquet,** a village of Essex township, Essex co., N.Y., 3 miles N. of Whallonsburg. It has a grist-mill and a union church.

Boquet, bo-kā', a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 17 miles N.E. of Alleghany City.

Boquet, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pa.

Borabora, Society Islands. See Bolabola.

Boraholm, bo′ra̧-holm, an uninhabited island of the Orkney group.

Bor\`ard′, a post-office of Butler co., Pa., at New Hope.

Borås, bo′ros, a town of Sweden, 50 miles by rail S.E. of Wenersborg. Pop. 3110.

Bo\`rasambar′, a native principality of India, attached for certain administrative purposes to the district of Sumbhulpoor. Area, 750 square miles. It is almost entirely a wild jungle, inhabited by aboriginal tribes. Pop. 19,203.

Bo′rax Lake, in Lake co., Cal., just E. of Clear Lake, from which it is separated by a dike of obsidian. Many warm mineral springs are found in its vicinity. Its waters are highly saline, and crystals of borax are largely gathered from its bottom.

Borba, bor′bå, a village of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 17 miles W.S.W. of Elvas. Pop. 3500.

Borba, bor′bå, a town of Brazil, in the province of Pará, on the Madeira, 95 miles S.S.W. of Manaos.

Borbetomagus. See Worms.

Borborema, bor-bo-rå′må, a mountain-range in Brazil, forming the S. boundary of the province of Ceará.

Borcette, a town of Prussia. See Burtscheid.

Borchloen, a town of Belgium. See Looz.

Borculo, Borkulo, bor\`koo-lo′, or **Borkelo,** bor\`-kęh-lo′, a town of the Netherlands, 15 miles E. of Zutphen. Pop. 4155.

Bord-à-Plouffe, bord\`-å-ploof′, a post-village in Laval co., Quebec, on Isle Jésus, 10 miles N.W. of Montreal. It has several stores and hotels, and a good trade in lumber and cattle. Pop. 1200.

Bordeaux, bor\`dō′ or bor′do, formerly written **Bourdeaux,** boor\`do′ (L. *Burdig′ala*), a city in the S.W. of France, capital of the department of Gironde, on the Garonne, 60 miles from its mouth, and chiefly on its left bank, and at the junction of several railways, 358 miles S.S.W. of Paris. Lat. 44° 50′ 19″ N.; lon. 0° 34′ 32″ W. It is one of the most flourishing cities of Europe in point of industry, commerce, and the cultivation of the arts and sciences. It is an archbishop's see, the seat of a university academy, a school of medicine, college, normal school, school of navigation, and a mint. In the old part of the city the streets are crooked and narrow, but the new quarters, the allées, and the many public edifices are of great beauty and elegance. Among the most remarkable of these are the remains of the palace of Gallienus; the cathedral, a fine Gothic structure; the church of the Feuillants, which contains the tomb of Montaigne; the great theatre built by Louis XVI., one of the finest in Europe, seated for 4000 persons; the exchange; the former archiepiscopal palace; the Hôtel de la Marine; the triumphal arch of the port of Bourgogne, the magnificent bridges across the Garonne, and the noble system of public hospitals. Under the name of *Burdigala*, this was a rich and important place at the time of the conquest of the country by the Romans, who made it the capital of the 2d Aquitania, and it was embellished by the emperors.

Situated on a navigable river, in this part about 2600 feet broad and from 60 to 90 feet deep, Bordeaux takes rank next after Marseilles and Havre among the ports of France, both in foreign and in coastwise trade. It has also a great trade by rail. Its harbor or basin, formed by the Garonne, is capable of containing 1200 ships of any size, and is accessible for ships of 600 tons at all times of the tide; it has docks and building-yards for every size of vessels. It has manufactures of all kinds, especially of tobacco, vinegar, liqueurs, and chemical products; sugar- and saltpetre-refineries, distilleries, cotton- and woollen-spinning, manufactures of printed calicoes, and iron-foundries. Its commerce extends to all parts of the world. Its principal exports are wines, brandy, and fruits; its chief imports, colonial merchandise, cotton goods, iron, coal, and timber. Pop. in 1875, 215,140.

Bordeaux, bor-do′, a post-township of Abbeville co., S.C. Pop. 2232.

Bordeaux, a post-office of Laramie co., Wyoming.

Bordelois, or **Bordelais,** bord\`lå′ or bor\`dęh-lå′, an old subdivision of France, which formed part of the province of Guienne, and of which Bordeaux was the capital. It now forms the greater part of the department of Gironde, and a portion of Landes.

Bordelonville, bor′dęh-lon-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Avoyelles parish, La. It has 2 stores, a steam saw-mill, and a cotton-gin.

Borden, bŏrd′ęn, a county of Texas, in the N.W., on the Staked Plain. Area, 900 square miles.

Borden, a post-village of Fresno co., Cal., on the Visalia division of the Central Pacific Railroad, 104 miles S.S.E. of Stockton. It is at the head of the Fresno River irrigation canals. It has 2 hotels and 2 stores. Pop. about 100.

Borden, a post-village of Colorado co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, 9 miles W. of Columbus.

Borden Shaft, a station in Alleghany co., Md., on the Cumberland & Piedmont Railroad, 2½ miles S.W. of Frostburg. Here a bed of excellent blacksmith's coal 9 feet thick is wrought.

Borden Springs, a post-office of Cleburne co., Ala.

Bordentown, bor′dęn-tŏwn, a borough of Burlington co., N.J., on the Delaware River, 6 miles below Trenton, and on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, 28 miles E.N.E. of Philadelphia, and 9 miles N.E. of Burlington. The railroad passes in a deep cut under several of the streets. This town contains 8 churches, the Bordentown Female College, a newspaper office, a bank, and several iron-foundries and machine-shops. Here is a house which was formerly the residence of Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon I. Steamboats ply daily between this town and Philadelphia. Pop. 6041, which includes a small township of same name.

Bor′der, a hamlet of Newton co., Mo., 7 miles from Neosho. It has 2 churches.

Bordères, bor\`dair′, a village of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, 29 miles S.S.E. of Tarbes. Pop. 465.

Bor′der Plains, a post-hamlet of Webster co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, about 12 miles S.E. of Fort Dodge. Coal abounds here.

Bordesholm, bor′dęs-holm\`, a village of Prussia, Holstein, 12 miles by rail S.S.W. of Kiel. Pop. 520.

Bord′ley, a post-village of Union co., Ky., 18 miles W. of Sebree. It has 2 churches.

Bordöe, bor′dö\`ęh, one of the Faröe Islands, belonging to Denmark. It has a port called Klack. Pop. 358.

Bor′doville, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Vt., 5 miles from Enosburg Falls Railroad Station. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Boreas (bo′re-ås) **Mountain,** a peak of the Adirondacks, is in Essex co., N.Y. It is 3726 feet high. Boreas Creek rises near its base, and enters the Hudson River in the S.W. part of Essex co.

Boreas River, a post-office of Essex co., N.Y., on a stream of the same name, 13 miles E. of Newcomb.

Boree, or **Bori,** bo\`ree′, a town of India, district and 19 miles by rail S.W. of Nagpoor, with large dye-works. Pop. 3370.

Boree, or **Bori,** bo\`ree′, a fortified town of Afghanistan. Lat. 30° 55′ N.; lon. 68° 35′ E.

Bo\`reel′ or **Fri′ar Islands,** a group of small islets S.E. of Tasmania. Lat. 43° 32′ S.; lon. 147° 21′ E.

Bore′lia, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, 15 miles from Oshawa. Pop. 300.

Borello, the supposed ancient name of Laureana.

Bore′man, a post-hamlet of Wood co., W. Va., 4½ miles from Parkersburg. It has 2 churches.

Bo′ren's Mills, a post-office of San Augustine co., Tex.

Boreray′, two small islands of the Hebrides, one a mile N. of North Uist, the other 2 miles N. of St. Kilda.

Boreta, bo\`re\`tå′, a post-office of St. Landry parish, La., on the Bayou Bœuf, 90 miles N.N.W. of Morgan City.

Borgå, or **Borgo,** bor′go, a town and Lutheran bishop's see, in Finland, province of Nyland, on the Gulf of Finland, near the mouth of the river Borgå or Vorgå. It has a fine cathedral and gymnasium, with some mills, and a trade by sea. Pop. 3410.

Borgentreich, bor′gęn-trīk\`, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 21 miles N.N.W. of Cassel. Pop. 1546.

Borgerhout, bor′gęr-hŏwt\`, a town of Belgium, an eastern suburb of Antwerp. Pop. 10,787.

Borgetto, bor-ghĕt′to, a town of Sicily, province and 13 miles W.S.W. of Palermo. Pop. 5977.

Borghetto, bor-gåt′to or bor-ghĕt′to, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 7 miles S. of Lodi. Pop. 5328.

Borghetto, a town of Italy, on the Mincio, 15 miles S.W. of Verona. It has a castle and a fortified causeway.

Borghetto, a village of Italy, 43 miles E.S.E. of Genoa. Pop. 1838.

Borgholm, borg′holm, a town of Sweden, island of Oland, with a harbor, 2 miles N.E. of Kalmar. Pop. 773.

Borgholz, borg′hŏlts, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 56 miles S.E. of Minden, on the Bever. Pop. 1162.

Borgholzhausen, borg′hŏlts-hŏw\`zęn, a town of Prussia, 30 miles W.S.W. of Minden. Pop. 1085.

Borgia, bor′jå, a town of Italy, province and 6½ miles S.W. of Catanzaro. It was almost wholly destroyed by an earthquake in 1783. Pop. 4069.

Borgne, born, a lake, or rather bay, situated in the

S.E. part of Louisiana, 12 miles E. of New Orleans, communicates with the Gulf of Mexico on the E., and is connected with Lake Pontchartrain on the W. by means of the Rigolets Pass, about 10 miles long. Length, about 60 miles; greatest breadth, 26 miles.

Borgo, boʀ′go, a village of Austria, on the Brenta. Pop. 4092. There are villages of the same name in Cephalonia, Greece, and Corsica. Borgo ("town") is a prefix to the names of many places in Italy.

Borgo a Buggiano, boʀ′go å bood-jå′no, a town of Italy, 27 miles by rail W.N.W. of Florence, in the Val di Nievole. It has numerous silk-mills. Pop. 2358.

Borgo Forte, boʀ′go foʀ′tå, a town of Italy, 7 miles by rail S. of Mantua. Here is a railway bridge across the Po. Pop. 3900.

Borgo Lavezzaro, boʀ′go lå-vėt-så′ro, a town of Italy, 8 miles by rail S.S.E. of Novara. Pop. 2839.

Borgomanero, boʀ‵go-må-nå′ro, a town of Italy, 20 miles by rail N.N.W. of Novara, near the Agogna. Pop. 8731. It is well built, and has a commercial college.

Borgo Mozzano, boʀ′go mot-så′no, a town of Italy, on the Serchio, 6 miles N.N.E. of Lucca. Pop. 9604.

Borgoña and **Borgogna.** See Burgundy.

Borgoo, or **Borgou,** boʀ-goo′, a kingdom of Africa, in Soodan, W. of the Quorra, about lat. 10° N., lon. 4° E. The principal towns are Boossa, Kiama, and Niki.

Borgoo, Borgu, bor-goo′, or **Borku,** bor-koo′, a district of Africa, in Soodan, about lat. 17°–20° N. and lon. 18°–21° E. It is in part mountainous, and in part a desert basin of drifting sand, with irrigated and fertile limestone valleys. Some of the tribes are nomadic Arabs.

Borgo San Dalmazzo, boʀ′go sån dål-måt′so, a town of Italy, 5 miles S.W. of Coni. Pop. 4054.

Borgo San Donino, boʀ′go sån do-nee′no, a walled town of North Italy, 9 miles by rail N.W. of Parma. It is a bishop's see, with a fine old cathedral, a divinity school, and silk-works. Pop. 10,855.

Borgo San Lorenzo, boʀ′go sån lo-rên′zo, a town of Italy, on the Sieve, 19 miles N.E. of Florence. Pop. 4192.

Borgo San Sepolcro, boʀ′go sån så-pol′kro, a town of Italy, a bishop's see, on the Tiber, 15 miles E.N.E. of Arezzo. Its cathedral and numerous churches are adorned with fine works of art. Pop. 8068.

Borgo Sesia, boʀ′go så′se-å, a town of Italy, 25 miles N.W. of Novara. Pop. 3642.

Borgo Taro, boʀ′go tå′ro, a town of Italy, 36 miles S.W. of Parma. Pop. 3000.

Borgo Ticino, boʀ′go te-chee′no, a town of Italy, 27 miles by rail N. of Novara. Pop. 2200.

Borgou, Africa. See Borgoo.

Borgo Vercelli, boʀ′go vêʀ-chêl′lee, a town of Italy, 3 miles by rail N.E. of Vercelli. Pop. 3197.

Bori, a town of Afghanistan. See Boree.

Borinage, bo‵ree‵nåzh′, a small district of Belgium, province of Hainaut, important for its coal-mines. It comprises the communes of Jemmapes, Quaregnon, Hornu, Pâturages, Frameries, &c. Pop. about 32,000.

Bo‵rispol′, a town of Russia, government of Poltava, 20 miles S.E. of Kiev. Pop. 5959.

Borissoglebsk, bo-ris-so-glêbsk′, a town of Russia, government and 100 miles S.S.E. of Tambov. Pop. 8619.

Borissoglebsk, a town of Russia, government and 23 miles N.W. of Yaroslav, on the Volga. Pop. 12,254.

Borissov, bo-ree′sov, a town of Russia, government and 38 miles by rail N.E. of Minsk, on the Beresina. Near this the disastrous passage of Beresina was effected by the French, 26th and 27th of November, 1812. Pop. 5223.

Borja, boʀ′ʜå, a town of Spain, Aragon, 39 miles W.N.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 5400.

Borja, boʀ′ʜå, a town of South America, in Ecuador, on the Amazon, just E. of Santiago, and at the head of navigation, 2600 miles distant from the sea.

Borjas, boʀ′ʜås, an ancient town of Spain, 10 miles E.S.E. of Lerida. Pop. 3313.

Borkai, boʀ-kī′, or **Borgui,** boʀ-ghee′, a bay in the Arctic Ocean, on the Siberian coast, between lat. 70° 4′ and 72° N., lon. 129° and 133° E.

Borkal, boʀ′kål, or **Berkel,** bêʀ′kẹl, a river of Rhenish Prussia and the Netherlands, flows W. through Gelderland, and joins the Yssel at Zutphen. Length, 60 miles.

Borkelo, a town of the Netherlands. See Borculo.

Borken, boʀ′kẹn, a town of Germany, in Prussian Westphalia, 34 miles W.S.W. of Münster, on the Aa. Pop. 3066.

Borken, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 20 miles by rail S.S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 1180.

Borku, a country of Africa. See Borgoo.

Borkulo, a town in the Netherlands. See Borculo.

Borkum, boʀ′kŏŏm, an island in the North Sea, belonging to Prussia, at the mouth of the Ems, 26 miles N.W. of Emden. Lat. of light-house, 53° 35′ N.; lon. 6° 41′ E. The island is low, and divided into two parts by a narrow channel. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 2 miles. Pop. 573.

Bormes, boʀm, a village of France, department of Var, 20 miles E.N.E. of Toulon. Pop. 2178.

Bormida, boʀ-mee′då, a river of Italy, joins the Tanaro near Alessandria, after a N.E. course of 28 miles.

Bormio, boʀ′me-o (Ger. *Worms*, ŵoʀms), a town of Northern Italy, 29 miles N.E. of Sondrio, near the Adda. Pop. 1686. N. of Bormio, at Molina, on the Adda, are the salt baths called Bagni di Bormio (bån′yee dee boʀ′me-o).

Borna, boʀ′nå, a town of Saxony, 16 miles by rail S.S.E. of Leipsic. It has manufactures of woollen cloths and earthenwares. Pop. 5751.

Borne, boʀ′nẹh or boʀn, a village of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, 4 miles N.E. of Delden. Pop. 3632.

Borneo, bor′ne-o (native, *Poo′lo Kalamantin*, kạ-låm‵mån‵tin′, or *Klemmantan*, klêm‵mån‵tån′), the largest island in the world, excepting Australia, is in the Malay Archipelago, lat. 7° N.–4° 20′ S., lon. 109°–118° E. The island lies about half in the northern and half in the southern hemisphere, and is of roughly hexagonal outline, with an area of 12,745 square miles, the coast-line being broken by comparatively few bays and inlets. Much of the interior is little known. The centre seems to be a plateau from which diverge several mountain-chains, of which the principal one runs from S.W. to N.E. along the longest axis of the island. Between the mountain-ranges are alluvial plains, which towards the ocean are often swampy; and these plains and swamps are at many points rapidly encroaching upon the shallow seas. Borneo is for the most part a seething jungle, densely clad with rich and varied vegetation. Its copious rains feed numerous streams, several of which afford considerable reaches of navigable water. The heat is not generally oppressive, but as a whole the island has a bad reputation in respect to health. The mineral wealth of Borneo is great. Considerable gold is obtained here; also some coal, and great quantities of antimony. Diamonds are occasionally found, and mercury, salt, petroleum, tin, copper, and iron are known to exist. Among the wild animals are the panther, the bear, the orang-outang, and other apes, the rhinoceros, the elephant (probably introduced), deer of several kinds, wild swine, wild oxen, civets, and many others. Insects and reptiles are exceedingly abundant, the flying frog being one of the rarest of the known species.

Of the native races of men, the Dyaks are the most remarkable and least civilized; but the Malays have long been the dominant race on the coasts. The seaports are largely peopled by Chinese and their half-breed descendants. The vegetable products of the island include excellent timber of many kinds, some cotton, palm-fibre, sago, camphor, gutta-percha, betel, nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, gambir, rattans, and rice; and nearly all the tropical fruits here attain the highest perfection. The western, southeastern, and part of the eastern coasts are claimed by the Dutch, and governed by them, in part directly, and in part through native chiefs and sultans. The remainder of the island is chiefly under the Sultan of Borneo (whose country is called Borneo Proper; also Brunai, Bruni, or B'rni), but his realms constitute no political unity, and he has at most but a rude feudal authority over the numerous petty rajahs and sultans of the coast regions, and no authority at all in the interior. Sir James Brooke, the noted rajah of Sarawak, was a nominal vassal of the Sultan of Borneo; and through him the English influence became a dominant one and the extension of the Dutch authority was checked. He also did much to suppress piracy. The Sultan of Sooloo also rules some portion of the Bornean coast. The prevailing religion of Borneo is Mohammedanism, except among the Dyaks, who are idolaters. The old Dyak custom of collecting human heads is dying out; and according to Mr. Wallace the people, though exceedingly rude and ignorant, are highly truthful and moral, and naturally intelligent. The pop. of Dutch Borneo in 1871 was placed at 1,183,974; and that of the remainder is estimated at 1,000,000.——Adj. and inhab. Bor′nean.

Borneo, bor′ne-o, **Brunai,** broo′nī, or **B'rni,** bẹr‵-nee′, a town near the N. coast of Borneo, and on the river Brunai, in lat. 52° 30′ N., lon. 114° 52′ E. It is built on piles in the river, and defended by batteries, and is the capital of the sultanate of Borneo or Brunai. It has a large trade and fishery, with considerable and varied native manufactures. Pop. 20,000.

Bornhem, boʀn′hẹm, a town and commune of Belgium, province of Antwerp, on the Scheldt, 15 miles by rail N.W. of Mechlin. Pop. 4770.

Bornholm, boʀn′holm (anc. *Borringia?*), an island of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, 90 miles E. of Zealand, and 25 miles S. of the southernmost point of Sweden. Its most northern point is Cape Hammeren, on which is a light-house 279 feet high, in lat. 55° 17′ 4″ N., lon. 14° 46′ 30″ E. It is about 23 miles long by 18 broad; area, 230 square miles. In general, the coast is high, presenting perpendicular cliffs, close to which is deep water. Where cliffs do not prevail, reefs and sand-banks stretch out to sea, rendering approach dangerous. The island has no good or secure harbor, but the best is at Rönne, the capital, on the S.W. side. Excepting a heath-tract near the centre, the land is generally fertile. Good building-stone and marble are quarried and exported, and coal is likewise raised and used to some extent, but it is of an inferior quality. The island has long been famous for its rock crystals. Agriculture, cattle-rearing, fishing, and seafaring afford the chief support of the inhabitants. Pop. 29,304.

Born′holme, a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, 5 miles from Mitchell. Pop. 100.

Borno, boʀ′no, a large village of Italy, 32 miles N.E. of Bergamo, on the Oglio. Pop. 2499.

Bornoo, Bornou, or **Bornu,** bor‘noo′ (native, *Kanowra*), a country of Central Africa, in Soodan, between lat. 10° and 15° N. and lon. 12° and 18° E., having N. Kanem and Sahara, E. Lake Chad and Baghirmi, S. Mandara, and W. Houssa. Lake Chad appears to receive all the waters of Bornoo. The chief rivers are the Shary from the mountains of Mandara, and the Yeoo from those of Houssa. The climate is excessively hot. The dry season is from April to October, and the rainy season during the remainder of the year. The whole country is flat, and by far the greater part is covered with underwood, coarse grass, and creeping and climbing plants, while around Lake Chad and for a considerable distance west and south it is alluvial and marshy. The chief productions are millet, barley, beans, maize, cotton, and indigo. The principal wealth of the inhabitants is in slaves and cattle, and the horses of Bornoo are greatly prized. The chief exports are slaves, gold-dust, and civet. The mass of the people (Kanowry) are negroes, who profess fetishism, and are divided into tribes speaking different idioms. The dominant race (Shouas) are of Arab descent, and Mohammedans. Principal towns, Kooka, Cherwa (since 1873 the residence of the sovereign), Angornoo, Deegoa, and Old and New Birnee.——Adj. and inhab. Bor‘nooese′.

Bornos, boʀ′noce, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 28 miles N.E. of Cadiz, on the Guadalete. Pop. 4530.

Bornou, or **Bornu.** See Bornoo.

Borodino, bor-o-dee′no (Russ. pron. bo-ro-de-no′), a village of Russia, government and 75 miles W.S.W. of Moscow, on the Kologa, an affluent of the Moskva, celebrated for the dear-bought victory gained by the French over the Russians on the 7th of September, 1812.

Bor‘odi′no, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Spafford township, near Skaneateles Lake, about 18 miles S.W. of Syracuse. It has a church and a wagon-shop.

Borongo Islands. See Broken Islands.

Boroojird, a town of Persia. See Booroogird.

Borotinko, a town of Bohemia. See Saatz.

Borou, island, Malay Archipelago. See Booro.

Borough, bŭr′ro, township, Beaver co., Pa. Pop. 379.

Bor′oughbridge, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Ure, and on a railway, 17 miles N.W. of York. It has a handsome market-cross, and 3 branch banks. Many Roman and British antiquities have been found here, the most curious of which are the three rude stone obelisks called the "Devil's Arrows," about half a mile S. of the town. Pop. 857.

Borovitchee, Borovitchi, or **Borowitschi,** bo-ro-vit′chee, a town of Russia, government and 96 miles E.S.E. of Novgorod, on the Msta, an affluent of Lake Ilmen. Pop. 9108. It has a trade in salt, coal, and limestone.

Borovsk, bo-rovsk′, a town of Russia, government and 50 miles N.N.E. of Kalooga, on the Protva. It has manufactures of sail-cloth and leather. Pop. 8826.

Boroz, a town of Hungary. See Jenö.

Borragh, a river of Ireland. See Barrow.

Borringia, the supposed ancient name of Bornholm.

Borriol, boʀ-ʀe-ōl′, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 4 miles N.N.W. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 2700.

Bor′ris, or **Bur′ris-Id′rone,** a village of Ireland, county and 16 miles S. of Carlow. Pop. 601.

Bor′ris-in-Os′sory, a town of Ireland, in Queen's co., 7 miles E.S.E. of Roscrea. Pop. 562.

Borris-O'Kane, a town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, 12 miles S.W. of Birr. Pop. 842.

Borris-O'Leagh, bor′ris-o-lå′, a town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, 6 miles S.S.W. of Templemore. Pop. 772.

Borromean (bor-ro-mee′ạn) **Islands,** a group of four small islands of Italy, in the Bay of Tosa (the W. arm of the Lago Maggiore), viz.:

Isola Bella, ee′so-lå bêl′lå, the most celebrated of the group, formerly barren and sterile, was, in 1671, transformed into a delicious garden, rising in terraces, in the form of an amphitheatre, enclosing a magnificent palace. The garden contains fine tropical plants, and the palace is adorned with paintings and statues.

Isola Madre, ee′so-lå må′drå, the largest, is covered with orange- and citron-trees, and gardens of exotic plants. This is by many considered the pleasantest of all the islands.

Isola San Giovanni, ee′so-lå san jo-vân′nee, or Isolina, e-so-lee′nå, is the northernmost, and is occupied by gardens and fertile fields.

Isola Superiore, ee′so-lå soo-på-ree-o′rå, or Isola dei Pescatori, ee′so-lå då′e pês-kå-to′ree (*i.e.*, "the Fishermen's Island"), is inhabited by fishermen, whose village covers the whole island.

Bor′rowdale, a chapelry of England, co. of Cumberland, 7 miles S.S.W. of Keswick. Here is a famous mine whence was formerly obtained the best plumbago. Pop. 397.

Bor‘rowstounness′, or **Boness,** bō-nêss′, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Linlithgow, on a railway, and on a low peninsula in the Firth of Forth, 17 miles W.N.W. of Edinburgh. The streets are narrow, and the houses low and old-fashioned. The harbor is safe, and some ship-building and trade in coal and salt from the vicinity are carried on. The town has also distilleries, and manufactures of earthenware, soap, and vitriol. The coal-mines extend under the Forth, so as almost to meet those of the opposite side. Pop. 4256.

Borsa, boʀ′shŏh‘, a village of Hungary, co. of Marmaros, 47 miles S.E. of Szigeth, on the Viso. Pop. 4460.

Borsna, or **Borzna,** boʀz′nå, a town of Russia, government and 45 miles E.S.E. of Chernigov. Pop. 8129.

Borsod, boʀ‘shod′, or **Borschod,** boʀ′shot, a county of Hungary, is on both sides of the river Sajo, and is one of the most fertile in the kingdom. Chief products, grain, wine, and fruits; cattle are extensively reared, and its commerce is important. Area, 1369 square miles. Capital, Miskolcz. Pop. 195,037.

Borssele, boʀs‘så′lẹh, or **Bramsale,** bʀåm-så′lẹh, originally two islands of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, but now part of South Beveland, joined by means of gradual acquisitions from the river and the sea.

Borst's, a station in El Paso co., Col., on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 58 miles S. of Denver.

Borst's, a station on the Schoharie & Middleburg Railroad, 2½ miles from Middleburg, N.Y.

Bort, boʀ, a town of France, department of Corrèze, on the Dordogne, 14 miles S.S.E. of Ussel. Pop. 2693. It has an active trade in horses and cattle.

Borth′wick, a parish of Scotland, co. and 12 miles by rail S.E. of Edinburgh. Borthwick Castle, a strong fortress, built in the fifteenth century, was famous in the civil wars.

Bortigali, boʀ-te-gå′lee, a village of Sardinia, 40 miles S.E. of Sassari. Pop. 985.

Borumba, a state of India. See Baramba.

Bo′rup, a station in Polk co., Minn., on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 20 miles N. of Glyndon.

Borysthenes, a river of Russia. See Dnieper.

Borzonasca, boʀd-zo-nås′kå, a village of Italy, 10 miles N.N.E. of Chiavari. Pop. 4346.

Bos, one of the Philippine Islands. See Ebus.

Bosa, bo′så, a town of the island of Sardinia, 30 miles S. of Sassari, at the mouth of the Termo, on the W. coast. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral and a diocesan school. Its harbor is safe, being sheltered by the island of Bosa. Pop. 6706.

Bos′castle, a town of England, co. of Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, 4 miles N. of Camelford. Pop. about 800.

Boscawen, commonly pronounced bosk′woin, a post-village of Merrimac co., N.H., in Boscawen township, on the Merrimac River, and on the Northern Railroad, 10 miles N. by W. of Concord. It has manufactures of bricks, furniture, chairs, flannel, shoes, &c. The township contains Fisherville. Pop. 1637.

Bos′cawen Island, a small island of the Pacific Ocean, Navigator's group. Lat. 15° 50′ S.; lon. 173° 35′ W.

Boschmans, a race of Africa. See Bushmen.

Bosco, bos′ko, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 7 miles S.S.E. of Alessandria. Pop. 3661.

Bos′cobel, an extra-parochial liberty of England, co. of Salop, 6 miles E.N.E. of Shiffnall. The manor-house here was the retreat of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, 3d September, 1651. For greater security, the king passed the next day concealed in a thick oak-tree which grew near, from an acorn of which the present "Royal oak," at Boscobel, has sprung.

Bos′cobel, a post-hamlet of Westchester co., N.Y., in Cortlandt township, on the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 37 miles N. of the Grand Central Depot, New York. It has a church. Station name, Cruger.

Boscobel, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., in Boscobel township, on the S. bank of the Wisconsin River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 70 miles W. of Madison, and 28 miles E. by N. from Prairie du Chien. It has a national bank, 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, a foundry, 2 flouring-mills, and a woollen-mill. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place. Pop. 1509; of the township, 1978.

Bosco Reale, bos′ko rå-å′lå, a village of Italy, just E. of Bosco Tre-Case. Pop. 4842. See Bosco.

Bosco Tre-Case, bos′ko trå-kå′så, a town of Naples, Italy, on the southern declivity of Mount Vesuvius. Pop. 4653. It is nearly contiguous to the town of Torre dell' Annunziata.

Bosdarros, bos`daʀ`ʀo′, a village of France, Basses-Pyrénées, 8 miles S. of Pau. Pop. 1861.

Boshuanas, a nation of Africa. See Bechuanas.

Bösing, a town of Hungary. See Bazin.

Bosjean, bo`zhôɴɢ′, a village of France, Saône-et-Loire, 12 miles N. of Louhans. Pop. 954.

Bosjesmans. See Bushmen.

Boskoop, bos-kōp′, a village of the Netherlands, South Holland, 9 miles S.E. of Leyden. Pop. 2397.

Boskowitz, bos′ko-ŵits`, a town of Moravia, 21 miles by rail N. of Brünn. It has manufactories of Prussian blue, alum, vitriol, glass, potash, and liqueurs. Pop. 3907.

Bosland, Kansas. See Wilson.

Bos′mitch, a river and village of Persia: the river, an affluent of that which passes Tabreez; and the village, on its banks, 12 miles E. of Tabreez.

Bosna, boz′nå, a river of Bosnia, after a tortuous northward course of 150 miles, joins the Save, 24 miles E. of Brod. Principal affluents, the Ussora, Krivaga, and Spressa. The towns of Jepee, Maglai, and Doboi are on its banks.

Bosna Serai, bos′nå sẹ-rī′, also written **Seraio,** sẹ-rī′o, **Seraievo,** or **Serajevo,** sẹ-rī-yå′vo, a town of Europe, capital of Bosnia, on the Migliazza, an affluent of the Bosna River, 122 miles S.W. of Belgrade. It is well built, though most of the houses are of wood. It is defended by a strong citadel, and was formerly surrounded by walls, now in ruins. It has manufactories of fire-arms, jewelry, leather, and woollen goods, and is a principal entrepôt for the commerce of South Germany, Turkey, and the contiguous Austrian provinces. In the vicinity are extensive iron-mines and the mineral baths of Seraïevsko. The town derives its name from an old palace (*serai*) built by Mọhammed II. Its population is about 50,000.

Bosnia, boz′ne-å (called **Bosna,** boz′nå, by the Turks), a territory of Europe, formerly a Turkish vilayet, but in 1878 occupied and still (1879) administered by Austro-Hungary, between lat. 42° 30′ and 45° 15′ N., and enclosed by Dalmatia, Slavonia, Banat, Servia, Albania, and Montenegro. Area estimated at 24,000 square miles. The surface is almost wholly mountainous, traversed by the chain of the Dinaric Alps, and covered by its contre-forts and those of the Julian Alps, rising in many places upwards of 6000 feet. A great part of it is situated in the basin of the Danube. The southern portion (Herzegovina) is watered by the Narenta, which flows into the Mediterranean. The soil is in general ill suited for cultivation, except in the valley of the Save. On the slopes of the Dinaric Alps are extensive oak forests, yielding valuable timber, and the pasturage is excellent. Wheat, barley, and maize are raised in sufficient quantity for home consumption, and in the southern districts flax, tobacco, wines, and olives. Fruits are in great abundance, especially prunes, which grow wild and are largely exported. The rearing of cattle and swine is an important branch of agriculture, and the sheep furnish a celebrated kind of wool. Manufacturing industry is limited to fire-arms, leather, woollen and cotton stuffs, and gunpowder. Chief exports, leather, hides, wool, goats' hair, honey, cattle, timber, and mineral waters. Imports, colonial produce, silks, paper, salt, and oil. The transit trade is considerable between Turkey and the Austrian states. The roads are very bad, and in general only practicable for beasts of burden. Capital, Bosna Serai. Pop. 1,275,000, very largely Mohammedan, but mostly of Slavic stock.—Adj. and inhab. Bosnian, boz′ne-ạn, Bosniak, or Bosniote.

Bos′porus (less correctly written **Bos′phorus**) (Turk. *Boghaz,* bo`gåz′; L. *Bos′porus Thra′cius*), called also the **Strait of Constantinople,** a narrow passage which connects the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmora, and separates Europe from Asia. It is about 17 miles long, and varies in width from half a mile to 1¼ miles. A surface-current sets constantly through it from the Black Sea, running with great violence and rapidity when the wind is from the N.E., but hardly perceptible when it blows from the opposite quarter, namely, the S.W., and there is a pretty constant reverse current under this outward flow. The depth of water is considerable, and the navigation safe. The scenery along the banks of the channel is extremely beautiful, with magnificent summer residences, most of them on the Asiatic side, handsome houses and noble gardens being thickly distributed over the vicinity of the strait on both sides. At the narrowest part of the channel, about 8 miles from its southern entrance, occur the two castles or forts called respectively Roomelee (Roumeli) Hissar and Anadoli Hissar,—the former on the western or European side, and the latter on the eastern or Asiatic. The Bosporus was in ancient times remarkable for its tunny-fishery, which is still a source of profit. Constantinople stands on its W. side, at its outlet, and partly on the Sea of Marmora, opposite Scutari. The Bosporus of Constantinople is called the Thracian Bosporus, to distinguish it from the Cimmerian Bosporus, now called the Straits of Yenikale.

Bosque, bos′kå, a county in the N.E. central part of Texas, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Brazos River, and intersected by Bosque River. The surface is hilly or undulating, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, cotton, cattle, and horses are the staple products. Capital, Meridian. Valuation of real and personal estate, $830,969. Pop. in 1870, 4981, of whom 4704 were Americans. Ash-, cedar-, pecan-, walnut-, and oak-trees abound here.

Bosque River, Texas, rises in Erath co., runs south-eastward through the middle of Bosque co., and enters the Brazos River at Waco. It is about 150 miles long.

Bosqueville, bos-kå-veel′, a village of McLennan co., Tex., 6 miles N. of Waco, and 1 mile from the Bosque River. It has a church, and the Bosque Male and Female College. Pop. about 150.

Bos′sardsville, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., in Hamilton township, 7 miles from Stroudsburg. It has a church, a large quarry of limestone, and several lime-kilns.

Bossier, bos-seer′ (Fr. pron. bos`se`å′), a parish in the N.W. part of Louisiana, has an area of about 780 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Red River, and on the S.E. by Lake Bistineau. Lake Bodcau is included within this parish. The surface is mostly covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Belleview. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,168,062. Pop. in 1870, 12,675, of whom 12,616 were natives and 59 were foreigners.

Boss′ler, a station on the Henrietta Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 23 miles S.E. of Altoona, Pa.

Bossut-les-Walcourt, bos`sü′-lå-vål`kooʀ′, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 14 miles S. of Charleroi. Pop. 735.

Bostam, a town of Persia. See Bistam.

Bostan, a town of Turkey. See El Bostan.

Bost Hill, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ill., 9 miles E. of Hillsborough. It has a church.

Bos′tick, a station in Talbot co., Ga., on the South-western Railroad, 35 miles E. of Columbus.

Bos′tick's Mills, a post-office of Richmond co., N.C.

Boston, bos′tọn, a borough of England, co. of Lincoln, in a rich agricultural district on the estuary of the Witham, 5 miles from the sea, and 28 miles S.E. of Lincoln, at the junction of three railways. The town is divided into two parts by the Witham, here crossed by an iron bridge. It is well built, paved, and lighted, and abundantly supplied with good water. Its parish church, built in 1309, is the largest without aisles in the kingdom: length, 291 feet; breadth, 99 feet. The tower, 291 feet in height, resembles that of Antwerp cathedral, and forms a landmark visible 40 miles distant. Boston has a grammar-school founded in 1554, blue-coat and numerous other schools, a town hall, a union poor-house, house of correction, custom-house, large market-house, and vauxhall, with assembly-rooms, public libraries, banks, manufactories of sailcloth, canvas, and sacking, 3 iron-foundries, and shipyards. Vessels of 300 tons unload in the town, whence the navigation is continued to Lincoln by small steamers and barges. Boston sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. 14,526.

Boston, a village of England, co. of York, West Riding, 3 miles S.S.E. of Wetherby, in a valley on the Wharfe.

Boston, bos'tọn, a post-village of Thomas co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 188 miles W.S.W. of Savannah, and 48 miles E. of Bainbridge. It has 5 churches and an academy.

Boston, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ind., in Boston township, 7 miles S. of Richmond. Pop. of township, 894.

Boston, a post-village of Elk and Chautauqua cos., Kansas, 13 miles S. by W. of Elk City, and 55 miles W. of Parsons. It has 3 churches, a high school, a bank, and a newspaper office.

Boston, a post-village of Nelson co., Ky., on the Beech River, and on the Knoxville Branch of the Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern Railroad, 35 miles S. of Louisville. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Boston, a hamlet of Whitley co., Ky., 28 miles from Careyville, Tenn. It has a church and an academy. See also Boston Station.

Boston, a city of the United States, capital of Massachusetts and of Suffolk co., on a bay called Boston Harbor, which forms the inner bight of Massachusetts Bay, at the mouth of the Charles and Mystic Rivers. Lat. 42° 21′ 27.6″ N.; lon. 71° 3′ 30″ W. The original town stood upon a peninsula called Shawmut, and afterwards Tremont or Trimountain, from its three conspicuous hills, of which only one—Beacon Hill—now remains, while the city now includes the island of East Boston (Noddle's Island), and the peninsular suburbs of South Boston and Charlestown, besides the former towns of Dorchester, Roxbury (or Boston Highlands), West Roxbury, and Brighton, with the villages of Jamaica Plain, Neponset, Allston, Mattapan, &c. The cities of Cambridge, Newton, Somerville, and Chelsea are near suburbs, and there are many large towns (such as Brookline, Belmont, and Everett) in close proximity. Great amounts of land have been reclaimed from the harbor and its branches and are now covered with substantial and costly buildings. The principal areas of this character are on the borders of Back Bay and South Bay, and are so extensive as to have deprived the original site of much of its peninsular character. Several large tracts of low ground have been recently elevated, the houses being raised at public expense. The city is the terminus of many railroads, of which the principal are the Old Colony, the Boston & Providence, the New York & New England, the Boston & Albany, the Fitchburg, the Boston & Lowell, the Boston & Maine, the Eastern, and the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn, and in the outskirts of the city runs the Grand Junction Railway, which connects with most of the other railways and facilitates the transfer of freight. Sixteen bridges, besides the railway bridges, connect the suburban portions with the main city, while East Boston and Chelsea are reached by steam ferries. Boston is one of the best-built cities in the United States. The streets in the older portion, once singularly irregular in their course, have been very generally straightened, at great expense, but are still far from having the dead and wearisome regularity of many younger towns. Most of the principal streets are traversed by horse-railways, which extend for many miles, connecting nearly all the suburban towns with Boston. Among the public buildings and institutions are the state-house, with a conspicuous gilded dome (fronting on the Common, a small but well-kept park, to which the Public Garden is a more recent annex), the Old State-House (built in 1712), Christ church (1723), Faneuil Hall (1748), King's Chapel (1754), the free public library, having, with its branches, some 368,000 bound volumes, 220,000 pamphlets, and large collections of MSS. and engravings, the custom-house, the post-office, masonic and Odd-Fellows' halls, the Music Hall, with a great organ, one of the largest and best in the United States, the Boston Athenæum, with a fine library and art collections, the Lowell Institute, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (comprising a society of arts, a museum, and a school of industrial science and art), the High and Latin Schools, the Chauncy Hall School, the Boston Museum (a theatre), the Studio Building, the buildings of the Massachusetts Historical Society and the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, the Horticultural Hall, the Roman Catholic cathedral, the Boston Theatre, Globe Theatre, Park Theatre, and smaller theatres, the Art Museum, the city hall, the United States court-house, the county court-house and jail, the city prison, the Massachusetts General Hospital, the medical college, the city hospital, the Carney, children's, women's, homœopathic, lying-in, St. Elizabeth's, St. Joseph's, and other hospitals, institutions for the insane, for the poor, for homeless children, and for feeble-minded youth, the Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, South Boston, the Consumptives' Home, Dorchester, and a large number of asylums, orphanages, protectories, and the like, twelve or more of them under Catholic patronage, and not less than that number sustained by other denominations or by voluntary associations. Some of the public charity institutions occupy buildings situated on islands in the harbor. Several of the railroad depots are very fine and costly buildings, that of the Boston & Providence Railroad being one of the handsomest and most complete structures of the kind in the country. There are several valuable legal, theological, and other libraries, owned by private societies. The custom-house, post-office, masonic hall, United States court-house, &c., are fine buildings. The city has several beautiful public squares, and these in some instances are adorned with statuary, fountains, or appropriate monumental works. Boston has a large number of fine hotels. There are about 220 churches and chapels in the city, of which 26 are Baptist, 31 Congregationalist, 26 Unitarian, 24 Episcopalian, 28 Methodist, and 28 Roman Catholic. Several of the churches are architecturally very fine. Among the most noted churches are the Roman Catholic cathedral, the First Unitarian, the Arlington Street, the Park Street, Central church, the New Old South, Trinity church, the Worcester Street Methodist, and St. Paul's church. Boston is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop and of the Protestant Episcopal bishop of Massachusetts. The public school system is one of the most elaborate and costly to be found anywhere. It embraces institutions of every grade, from the primary to the high, normal, and Latin schools. There are 9 public high schools, 49 grammar-schools, and 115 primary schools, employing in all about 1100 teachers. Special attention is given to art studies in the public schools. The private and parish schools of the city are also many. Boston College (Catholic), Boston University (Methodist, and organized upon a novel plan), the Massachusetts Medical College (which, with other professional schools, is affiliated to Harvard University), the homœopathic college, and law, divinity, and music schools (all connected with Boston University), are also here. Charlestown is the seat of a large United States navy yard. Boston has many manufactories of various kinds of goods, such as machinery, furniture, fertilizers, farm-implements, boots and shoes, type, chemicals, musical instruments, and the like, but it is as a commercial centre that she won and has maintained her eminence. The shoe and leather, wool, fish, ice, and domestic dry-goods trades are here leading interests. Her commerce with India, China, and Liverpool, though less important than before 1861, is still extensive. The harbor is excellent, and the wharves, warehouses, and other shipping facilities are not surpassed. Steamers ply hence to Europe and to the principal ports of the United States and Canada. Boston has a large trade with the West Indies and with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the coastwise traffic is important. The importation and refining of sugars is a valuable industry. Much capital has been expended for the protection and extension of harbor facilities. The inner harbor is completely sheltered, not difficult of access, and is seldom encumbered with ice. Several large works have been constructed for its defence, Forts Independence, Warren, and Winthrop being the most important. The channel is well lighted, the celebrated structure on Minot's Ledge being the outermost and highest of its 4 light-houses. The operations for the preservation and improvement of the harbor, which have been in part carried on at the expense of the state and the city, and in part by the United States authorities, comprise sea-walls on the E. fronts of the islands in the harbor (upon which the sea had made great inroads), and dredging in the approaches to the port, and in the harbor itself. The harbor has a minimum depth of 23 feet above mean low tide, and certain flats on its borders are to be filled, while in order to compensate for the loss of capacity thus occasioned, and to preserve the scouring effect of the tides in the ship-channel, it is intended to construct large basins in the low grounds to the N.W. of the city. The harbor covers 75 square miles, and has several arms, such as South Bay, Dorchester Bay, and Back Bay, the last of which is regarded as an expansion of Charles River, the principal stream flowing into the harbor. The Mystic and Neponset Rivers also flow into the harbor. The insular suburb of East Boston has extensive manufactories, but is especially important for its docks, wharves, and elevators, which are the best in the city.

The water-supply is abundant, and comes chiefly from Cochituate and Mystic Lakes by aqueducts, without pumping, except in the works for distribution; and a subsidiary supply is taken from Sudbury River. The reservoirs and principal works connected with the water-supply are in the southwesterly suburbs. Boston has 64 national banks, with nearly $60,000,000 in aggregate capital, 16 savings-banks, a clearing-house, a board of trade, a stock board, &c. Many of the banks and insurance companies occupy buildings of great elegance. Boston is the head-quarters of numerous mining and other industrial corporations operating, in many cases, in far-distant regions. The name of Trimountain was changed to Boston in 1630; and it is believed to have been first settled by white men in 1623. This town early became the seat of a large and profitable commerce, and took an active part in the events which led to the war of independence.

Prominent events in its history have been the expulsion of the royal governors, 1689; the witchcraft troubles, 1692; the great fires of 1676, 1679, and 1711; the Boston massacre, 1770; the destruction of the tea in Boston harbor, 1773, and the consequent passage of the Boston Port bill by the British parliament; the siege of Boston by the provincials, 1775–76; the battle of Bunker Hill, within the present city limits, 1775; the granting of the city charter, 1822; the absorption of the surrounding towns and cities by annexation in 1867; and the great fire of 1867, and, later, that of 1872. Boston was so named in honor of Boston in Lincolnshire, England, several leading men among the founders of the town having been natives of Lincolnshire.

The city has long been noted for the interest taken by its citizens in literature, science, and art, and in questions of social and humanitarian interest. There are about 250 literary, educational, scientific, charitable, musical, and art associations, many of them incorporated and endowed. There are also a number of social, literary, and political clubs; to which new organizations are constantly being added. The number of newspapers and periodicals here published is about 200, of which 7 are issued daily and the remainder weekly, monthly, or quarterly. It is the seat of several large book-publishing and printing establishments.

The great fire of 1872, which destroyed property valued at over $80,000,000, led to great changes in the laying-out of streets; and the burnt district has been rebuilt in greatly improved style. This fire burned over about 65 acres, densely covered with public and mercantile buildings. The population of Boston in 1800 was 24,937; in 1810, 33,250; in 1820, 43,298; in 1830, 61,391; in 1840, 93,383; in 1850, 136,881; in 1860, 177,840; in 1870, 250,256; in 1875, 341,919, the gain during the last interval having been in part due to the annexation of adjacent suburbs. A large proportion of the business and industrial classes live outside the city limits.

Few American cities have suburbs with finer natural advantages than those of Boston possess; and most of the suburban towns are handsomely and substantially built, with pleasant and well-shaded streets. The cemeteries of Mount Auburn and Forest Hills are near the city, and are noted for their beauty and extent. The outer harbor is filled with islands, and the coast of the mainland near the city is mostly elevated and rocky, with many picturesque localities, much resorted to in summer. The climate is healthful, except for the prevalence of pulmonary diseases. Rough and disagreeable E. winds prevail to some extent, but the heat of summer is modified by the fine sea-breezes which prevail here.

Boston, a township of Ionia co., Mich. Pop. 1893. It contains Saranac.

Boston, a post-village of Christian co., Mo., in Marion township, 30 miles from Springfield. It has lead-mines and smelting-furnaces.

Boston, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Boston township, in a narrow valley, about 20 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo. It has 4 churches, a cheese-factory, and a manufactory of cow-bells. Pop. of the township, 1577.

Boston, a hamlet of Belmont co., O., about 45 miles E. of Zanesville.

Boston, Clermont co., O. See OWENSVILLE.

Boston, a post-village of Boston township, Summit co., O., about 12 miles N. of Akron. The township is intersected by the Cuyahoga River and the Ohio Canal. It has a cheese-factory and several stores. Pop. 1142.

Boston, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., Pa., in Elizabeth township, about 13 miles S.E. of Pittsburg, and on the Youghiogheny River. opposite Ellrods Station of the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad.

Boston, a township of Darlington co., S.C. Pop. 1913.

Boston, a post-office of Williamson co., Tenn.

Boston, a post-village, capital of Bowie co., Tex., about 10 miles S. of Red River, and 80 miles N.N.W. of Shreveport, La. It has 3 churches and an academy. Pop. 273.

Boston, a post-office of Culpeper co., Va., 10 miles from Culpeper.

Boston, a village and station of Halifax co., Va., on the Dan River, and on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 32 miles E.N.E. of Danville. A line of boats connects it with Clarksville. The name of its post-office is South Boston Depot.

Bos′ton, a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, on Boston Creek, 11 miles from Brantford. Pop. 100.

Boston Centre, a village in Boston township, Erie co., N.Y., 20 miles S. of Buffalo. It has a church, tannery, saw-mills, &c. Here is Patchin Post-Office.

Boston Corners, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., in Ancram township, on the New York & Harlem Railroad, 100 miles N. of New York. It is also on the Poughkeepsie & Eastern and Rhinebeck & Connecticut Railroads, 37 miles N.E. of Poughkeepsie.

Boston Highlands, Massachusetts. See ROXBURY, and BOSTON.

Bosto′nia Junc′tion, a station in Clarion co., Pa., on the Low Grade division of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 83 miles N.E. of Pittsburg, at the junction of two short branches with the main line.

Boston Mills, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Kansas, on Spring River, 4 miles S. of Brownsville Railroad Station. It has a flour-mill and a manufactory of farming-tools.

Bostonnais, bos‵tŏn‵nȧ′, also called **Bastonnais,** bȧs‵tŏn‵nȧ′, and **Croche,** krŏsh, a river of Quebec, rises in the co. of Quebec, and, after a W.S.W. course of over 60 miles, joins the river St. Maurice. It has many rapids and falls. The LITTLE BOSTONNAIS (Fr. *Petite Rivière Bostonnais*, pe̤h-teet′ re‵vee-aiʀ′ bos‵ton‵nȧ′) rises in the co. of Portneuf, Quebec, and, after a generally W. course of 40 miles through several lakes, joins the St. Maurice a few miles S. of the mouth of the Bostonnais.

Boston Ravine, a mining-camp of Nevada co., Cal., in Grass Valley township, ½ mile from Grass Valley Station. It has a rich quartz-mine of gold.

Boston Station, a post-office of Pendleton co., Ky., on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 31 miles S. of Covington.

Boston Store, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ind., about 22 miles S.S.W. of Lafayette. It has a church.

Bostra, a town of Syria. See BOZRAH.

Bost's Mills, a post-office of Cabarrus co., N.C., 8 miles from Concord. Here are a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Bosville, bō‵veel′, a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 3 miles S.E. of Cany. Pop. 1150.

Boswell, bŏz′well, a post-village of Benton co., Ind., in Grant township, on the railroad between Lafayette and Bloomington, Ill., 29 miles W. by N. of Lafayette. It has a church and a newspaper office.

Boswell, a post-hamlet of Mahoning co., O., in Goshen township, about 8 miles E. of Alliance. It has 2 churches.

Bos′worth, or **Mar′ket Bos′worth,** a town of England, near the Ashby Canal, 11½ miles W. of Leicester, It has manufactures of straw goods and worsted stockings. About 2 miles S. of Bosworth, on the 22d of August, 1485, was fought the battle of Bosworth Field, which terminated the Wars of the Roses, with the life of Richard III. Pop. 949.

Bos′worth, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, 13 miles from Elora. It contains a grist-mill. Pop. 150.

Boswyl, bos′ŵeel, or **Bosweil,** bos′ŵīl, a town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 3 miles N.W. of Muri. Pop. 1230. It is a place of pilgrimage.

Böszörmeny, bö‵söʀ‵mȧñ′, a town of Hungary, co. of Bihar, 18 miles N.W. of Grosswardein. Pop. 3000.

Böszörmeny, or **Hajdu-Böszörmeny,** hŏ‵ee-doo‵-bö-söʀ‵mȧñ′, a town of Hungary, capital of the Haiduck district, 11 miles N.W. of Debreczin. It has Protestant and United Greek churches. Pop. 17,400.

Botafogo, bo-tȧ-fo′go, a village of Brazil, 4 miles S.W. of Rio Janeiro, on a bay of the same name, communicating with the Bay of Rio Janeiro. This village is composed of fine country-houses and hotels, ranged in a semicircle round the margin of the bay.

Botal′lack Mine, a locality of England, on the W. coast of Cornwall, 7 miles W. of Penzance. Here is a noted mine of tin and copper, extending far under the sea; and the place is much visited by tourists on account of the remarkable scenery of the coast.

Botany (bot′a̤-ne) **Bay,** a bay on the E. coast of Australia, New South Wales, 5 miles S. of Sydney. Lat. 34°

S.; lon. 151° 15′ E. It is 1 mile wide at its entrance, but farther inland the breadth is 3 miles; length, 5 miles, with good anchorage in from 4 to 7 fathoms water. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1770, and derived its name from the new plants then observed on its shores. It gave name to an English penal colony, the germ of the present New South Wales.

Botch′aroff Lake, a large lake of Alaska. Its waters flow westward into Bristol Bay.

Botchka, botch′kå, a village of Asiatic Russia, on the Choruk, N. of Artveen, and 30 miles S. of Batoom. P. 1500.

Botel Tobago, bo-tel′ to-bå′go, an island in the China Sea, 45 miles S.E. of Formosa. Lat. 22° N.; lon. 121° 40′ E. South of it is the island Little Botel.

Botesdale, bots′dàle, a town of England, co. of Suffolk, 7 miles W.N.W. of Eye. Pop. 579.

Botetourt, bot′e-tọrt, a county of Virginia, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is intersected by James River, and also drained by Craig's Creek. The surface is diversified by mountain-ridges and fertile valleys. The Peaks of Otter, two summits of the Blue Ridge, are on the S.E. border of this county. Wheat and Indian corn are the staple products of the soil. The Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad passes through the S. part. Capital, Fincastle. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,744,317. Pop. in 1870, 11,329, of whom 11,296 were Americans.

Botetourt Springs, a post-village of Roanoke co., Va., 8 miles from Salem. It has 2 churches, a mineral spring, and a seminary for girls called Hollins Institute.

Bothnang, bot′nång, a village of Würtemberg, 1 mile W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1725.

Both′nia (Sw. *Botten*, bot′tẹn), a country of Northern Europe, N. and W. of the Gulf of Bothnia, formerly belonging entirely to Sweden, but now divided into Russian Bothnia, E. of the Torneå, comprised in Finland, and Swedish Bothnia. See Westerbotten and Norrbotten.——Adj. and inhab. Bothnian, both′ne-ạn.

Both′well, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, on the Clyde, 8½ miles S.E. of Glasgow. It is situated in Bothwell parish, where are extensive collieries and iron-works, with freestone-quarries, the remains of Bothwell Castle, Bothwell Bridge, the scene of an action between the Covenanters and royal forces in 1679, and a church with a tower 120 feet high. Pop. 1209.

Both′well, a county in the W. part of Ontario, bounded on the S.E. by Lake Erie and on the W. by Lake St. Clair. Area, 577 square miles. It is traversed by the Great Western and Canada Southern Railways, and is famed for its oil-wells. Chief town, Bothwell. Pop. 20,701.

Bothwell, a village in Bothwell co., Ontario, on the river Thames, 42 miles by rail S.W. of London. It is in the centre of the oil region, and contains oil-refineries, saw-mills, a woollen-factory, a sash- and door-factory, and has 2 weekly newspapers, and a number of stores. Pop. 995.

Bothwell, a small village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 30 miles from Georgetown. Pop. 100.

Bot′kins, a post-village of Shelby co., O., in Dinsmore township, on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 7 miles S. of Wapakoneta, and 52 miles N. of Dayton. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Bot′land, a post-hamlet of Nelson co., Ky., 6 miles S.E. of Bardstown. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

Botoschani, or **Botouschany.** See Botuschany.

Bots′ford, a station of Fairfield co., Conn., on the Housatonic Railroad, 15 miles N.N.W. of Bridgeport.

Bottineau, botˋtẹh-nō′, an unorganized county in the N. part of Dakota, borders on Canada. Area, 1848 square miles.

Bottle (bot′t'l) **Run,** a hamlet of Alleghany co., Md., 7 miles from Cumberland, borders upon Pennsylvania. It has a tannery and a store.

Botts′ford, a hamlet of Sumter co., Ga., 13 miles W. of Americus.

Botts′ville, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., 5 miles from Ligonier. It has 2 churches.

Botuschany, or **Botooschani,** bo-too-shå′nee, written also **Botouschany,** a town of Roumania, 59 miles by rail N.N.W. of Yassy. It carries on a considerable trade with Germany in wine, cattle, wool, honey, wax, and tobacco. Pop. 39,941.

Botzen, or **Bozen,** bot′sẹn (It. *Bolzano*, bol-zå′no), a town of Austria, at the confluence of the Talfer and the Eisach, 35 miles by rail N.N.E. of Trent. It is built in the Italian style, and has a gymnasium; it is protected from inundations by a strong dike 2 miles in length. Its inhabitants manufacture linen and silk fabrics, silk twist, hosiery, leather, &c.; they carry on an active transit trade. Near it is the castle of Tyrol, which gave its name to the district. Botzen is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Roman *Pons Drusi*. Pop. 9537.

Bötzlingen, böts′ling-ẹn, a hamlet of Switzerland, canton of Uri, on the Reuss, 3 miles S. of Altorf, and the place of the annual cantonal assembly.

Bouafle, boo-åf′l′ or bwåf′l, a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 14 miles N.W. of Versailles. Pop. 942.

Bouaye, boo-å′ or bwå, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 8 miles S.W. of Nantes. Pop. 1397.

Bouc, or **Port de Bouc,** poʀ dẹh book (*oo* as in *moon*), a hamlet of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, at the S.E. terminus of the canal extending from Arles to the Mediterranean. Pop. 700.

Boucé, booˋså′, a village of France, department of Orne, 7 miles S.W. of Argentan. Pop. 1250.

Bouchain, booˋshâɴᵒ′, a town of France, in Nord, on the Scheldt, 15 miles by rail S.E. of Douai. Pop. 1504.

Bouchea, booˋshẹ-å′ (local pron. bŏŏsh′ẹe), a post-hamlet of St. Croix co., Wis., on the Willow River, and on the North Wisconsin Railroad, about 8 miles N.E. of Hudson. It has a flouring-mill and a saw-mill.

Bouchemaine, booshˋmån′, a village of France, Maine-et-Loire, where the Maine joins the Loire. P. 1200.

Boucherville, booˋshairˋveel′, a village in Chambly co., Quebec, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, 9 miles below Montreal. Pop. 767.

Bouches-du-Rhône, boosh-dü-rōn′ (*i.e.*, "mouths of the Rhone"), a department of the S.E. of France, a part of Provence. Area, 2195 square miles. The chief rivers and canals are the Rhone, which separates into several branches between Arles and the sea, forming a delta called Ile de la Camargue; the Durance, affluent of the Rhone; the navigable canal of Arles and Bouc, the canal from the Durance to Marseilles, and the canal of Craponne; the principal marshes are the *Etangs* de Berre and de Valcares. There are numerous small islands, the chief of which are Pomègue and Ratoneau, opposite Marseilles. Climate dry and warm; surface interspersed with mountains, and bordered S. by marshes, which are generally drained, and very fertile in some parts. The plain of Crau, stony and sterile, extends S.W. to the left of the Delta. Wine is exported, and silk, almonds, olives, figs, and dried grapes are important products. Cattle, horses, and sheep are extensively raised, and the tunny-fishery is considerable. The department contains marble-quarries, coal-mines, salt marshes, and mineral waters, and has an active export and import trade. It has manufactures of soap, olive oil, chemical products, perfumes, and brandy; and sugar- and sulphur-refineries. Capital, Marseilles. Pop. in 1875, 556,379.

Bouches, boosh, was the prefix to the names of several departments of the French Empire under Napoleon, viz.:

Bouches de l'Elbe, boosh dẹh lålb ("mouths of the Elbe"), composing the territory of Hamburg, with parts of Luxemburg, Holstein, Hanover, and Brunswick. Capital, Hamburg.

Bouches de l'Escaut, boosh dẹh låsˋkō′ ("mouths of the Scheldt"), included the province of Zealand. Capital, Middelburg.

Bouches de l'Yssel, boosh dẹh lisˋsål′ ("mouths of the Yssel"), included the province of Overyssel. Capital, Zwolle.

Bouches du Rhin, boosh dü råɴᵒ ("mouths of the Rhine"), included the eastern part of Dutch Brabant. Capital, Bois-le-Duc.

Bouches du Weser, boosh dü våˋzaiʀ′ ("mouths of the Weser"), included the territory of Bremen, and parts of Oldenburg and Hanover. Capital, Bremen.

Bouckville, bŏwk′vĭl, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., on the Chenango Canal, and the Utica Branch of the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, about 22 miles S.W. of Utica. It has a church, a large cider-mill, &c.

Boudjnourd, a town of Persia. See Boojnoord.

Boudreau (booˋdrō′) or **Beaudreau** (boˋdrō′) **Village,** a post-village of Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, on the Petitcodiac, 11 miles from Memramcook. Pop. 100.

Boudroum, Asia Minor. See Boodroom.

Boudry, booˋdree′, a village of Switzerland, 5 miles by rail S.W. of Neufchâtel, on Lake Neufchâtel. Pop. 1683.

Boué, boo-å′, a village of France, department of Aisne, arrondissement of Vervins, near Nouvion. Pop. 1257.

Boufarik, a town of Algeria. See Boofareek.

Bouffioulx, boofˋfe-oo′, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 4 miles E. of Charleroi. Pop. 2009.

Boug, a river of Poland. See Bug.

Bougainville, booˋgåɴᵒˋveel′, a bay of Patagonia, in the Strait of Magellan. Lat. 53° 25′ S.; lon. 7° 13′ W.

Bougainville Island, Solomon group, in the Pacific, between lat. 5° 30′ and 7° 2′ S., and about lon. 155° E.

Bougainville Strait, between the islands of Espiritu Santo and Mallicollo, New Hebrides.

Bougere, boo`zhaiʀ′, a post-office of Concordia parish, La., is on the Mississippi River, at Bougere's Landing.

Boughton, bŏw′tọn, a post-office and station of Nevada co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 27 miles S.W. of Arkadelphia. It has a church, a steam saw-mill, a grist-mill, and a planing-mill.

Boughton, a station in Venango co., Pa., on the Oil City & Titusville Railroad, 3 miles S. of Titusville.

Bougiah, boo`jee′å (Fr. *Bougie*, boo`zhee′; anc. *Sal′dæ?*), written also **Bugia** and **Boujayah,** a town of Algeria, 113 miles E. of Algiers, on a bay of the same name in the Mediterranean, with an artificial port. It has an extensive trade in oil and wax, and it gave its name to the wax candle (bougie), for the manufacture of which it has long been celebrated. It was in ancient times an important town, and has extensive ruins. Pop. 3273.

Bougival, boo`zhee`vål′, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 4 miles N. of Versailles. Pop. 2316.

Bougoulma, a town of Russia. See BOOGOOLMA.

Bouguenais, boog`nå′, a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 4 miles S.W. of Nantes. Pop. 3709.

Bouie (boo′ee) **River,** a small stream of Mississippi, flows into Leaf River in Perry co.

Bouillante, boo`yôɴt′, a town of the French colony of Guadeloupe, Antilles Islands, on the W. coast, 8 miles N.N.W. of Basse-Terre. It has a good anchorage, and is celebrated for its hot springs. Pop. 2863.

Bouillé-Loret, bool`yå′ (or boo`yå′) lo`rå′, a village of France, Deux-Sèvres, 8 miles N.N.W. of Thouars. Pop. 1210.

Bouillon, bool`yôɴᵒ′ or boo`yôɴᵒ′ (L. *Bullo′nium*), a town of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, on the Semoy, 16 miles W.S.W. of Neufchâteau. It was the capital of the duchy possessed by Godfrey of Bouillon, the leader of the first crusade. Pop. 2760.

Bouin, boo-åɴᵒ′ or bwåɴᵒ, an island off the west coast of France, department of Vendée, 22 miles S.W. of Nantes. It has salt-works, and produces grain. The village of Bouin has a good port. Pop. of village, 1477; of commune, 2776.

Bouinsk, a town of Russia. See BOOINSK.

Boukhara and **Boukharie.** See BOKHARA.

Boukhtarminsk. See BOOKHTARMINSK.

Bouk′night's Ferry, a post-office of Edgefield co., S.C.

Boukovina, a division of Austria. See BUKOWINA.

Boulac, Boulak, or **Boulaq.** See BOOLAK.

Boulay, boo-lå′ (Ger. *Bolchen*, bol′ĸẹn), a town of Lorraine, 15 miles by rail E.N.E. of Metz. Pop. 2492.

Boulder, bōld′ẹr, a county in the N. part of Colorado, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is drained by Boulder, Coal, and St. Vrain Creeks. The surface is mountainous. Long's Peak, one of the Rocky Mountains, rises on the N.W. border of this county. The soil in some parts is fertile, and produces wheat, oats, &c. Gold is found here in quartz rock. Among its mineral resources are iron ore, tellurium, and roofing-slate. The mountains are partly covered with forests of fir and pine. This county has also rich mines of silver and an abundance of good tertiary coal. It is connected with Denver by the Colorado Central Railroad. Capital, Boulder. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,623,055. Pop. in 1870, 1939, of whom 1721 were natives and 218 were foreigners.

Boulder, a post-village, capital of Boulder co., Col., is on Boulder Creek, on the Colorado Central Railroad, and on the Denver & Boulder Valley Branch of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 40 miles N.W. of Denver. It is near the east base of the Rocky Mountain range, and about 22 miles S.E. of Long's Peak. Rich mines of gold and of lignite have been opened near it. It has 3 churches and 2 banks, and is the seat of the state university. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 3000.

Boulder, a township of Linn co., Iowa. Pop. 893. It includes Prairieburg.

Boulder Creek, a post-office of Santa Cruz co., Cal., is at Lorenzo.

Boulder Creek, Colorado, is formed by 3 branches, the North, Middle, and South Boulder, which rise very near Arapaho Peak, and unite in Boulder co. The main stream runs northeastward, and enters St. Vrain Creek. Coal and silver are found on this creek, which is about 70 miles long, including one branch.

Boulder or **Bouldir Island,** one of the Aleutian chain, half-way between the Nearer and the Rat Islands.

Boulder Pass, Colorado, a pass in the main range of the Rocky Mountains, at an elevation of 11,613 feet. Lat. 39° 36′ 15″ N.; lon. 105° 41′ W.

Boulder Valley, a post-village of Jefferson co., Montana, in a valley about 28 miles S. of Helena, and near the main range of the Rocky Mountains. Gold and silver are found near this place.

Bouldin (bōld′in) **Island,** a post-hamlet of San Joaquin co., Cal., on the San Joaquin River, 20 miles from Banta Station.

Boulebani, boo`le-bå′nee, a town of Africa, capital of Bondoo, near the Falemé; lat. 14° 20′ N., lon. 12° 24′ W. Pop. 3000.

Boulogne, boo`lòn′ or boo`loñ′, or **Boulogne-sur-Mer,** boo`loñ′-süʀ-maiʀ (anc. *Gesoriăcum*, afterwards *Bono′nia*), a town of France, Pas-de-Calais, on the English Channel, at the mouth of the Lianne, and at the head of the railway from Amiens to Boulogne, 156 miles N.N.W. of Paris, and 22 miles by rail S.W. of Calais. Lat. 50° 44′ 32″ N.; lon. 1° 36′ 15″ E. It is divided into the Upper and Lower towns. The first, on a hill, whence the English coast is distinctly visible, is well, though irregularly, built, and has a feudal citadel and ramparts, a cathedral, and a town hall. The Lower, or new town, stretching from the Upper town to the sea, is newly and regularly built, and is more populous. It has fine public baths, with ball- and concert-rooms, a communal college, a theatre, a museum, a hospital, a custom-house, and barracks. Boulogne has English churches, excellent hotels, a great number of boarding-schools (both French and English), a school of navigation, a tribunal of commerce, societies of agriculture, commerce, and arts, and is the seat of important and varied manufactures. Steamers ply hence to Folkestone, England; and the foreign trade of the town is important. Its fisheries are extensive, but the town is mainly indebted for its prosperity to its English residents. The port is formed by piers stretching out only to low-water mark, but the tide rises upwards of 16 feet, and ships find good anchorage about half a mile from the harbor. There is also a wet dock, with other harbor improvements. Pop. in 1875, 40,075.

Boulogne, boo`loñ′, a village of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 44 miles S.W. of Toulouse. Pop. 2403.

Boulogne, a town of France, department of Seine, near the right bank of the Seine, 4½ miles W. of Paris. Here is a public park called *Bois de Boulogne*, which is the finest promenade in the environs of Paris, but which suffered greatly during the war of 1870–71. Pop. 18,687.

Bouloire, bool`waʀ′, a town of France, department of Sarthe, 15 miles E. of Le Mans. Pop. 2200.

Boulonnois, or **Boulonnais,** boo`lon`nå′, a former division of France, in Picardy, of which the capital was Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Boulton, bōl′tọn, a station in Henrico co., Va., on the Richmond & Fredericksburg Railroad, 2 miles N.W. of Richmond.

Boul′ware, a township of Gasconade co., Mo. Pop. 983.

Boundary, bŏwn′dạ-rẹ, a post-hamlet of Jay co., Ind., in Pike township, about 37 miles N. of Richmond.

Boundary Creek, or **Harris's Corner,** a post-village in Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, 10 miles by rail W. of Moncton. Pop. 100.

Boundary Peak, Colorado, a mountain of the Sangre de Cristo Range, in the S. part of the state. It has an altitude of 12,840 feet above the level of the sea.

Bound Brook, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., in Bridgewater township, on the Raritan River, at the mouth of Green Brook; on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 5 miles E. of Somerville; on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 44 miles from Easton; and on the New York & Philadelphia New Line, 31 miles from New York, and 57 miles from Philadelphia. It has 4 churches and an academy. P. 556.

Boundi, a state of India. See BOONDEE.

Bounds, a post-office of Wayne co., Mo.

Bou-Noura, boo`-noo′rå, a town of the Algerian Sahara; lat. 32° 28′ N., lon. 2° E.; partly ruined. Pop. 500.

Boun′ty Islands, a group of islands in the South Pacific, S.E. of New Zealand. Lat. 47° 44′ S.; lon. 90° W.

Bouquet, village and river, New York. See BOQUET.

Bourbeuse (boor`buz′) **Creek,** Missouri, is formed by several branches, which drain parts of Maries, Phelps, and Gasconade cos. The main stream is mostly in Franklin county, in which it runs with a very tortuous course, and enters the Maramec River about 8 miles S.E. of Union. It affords much water-power.

Bourbon, boor′bọn, a county in the S.E. part of Kansas, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is drained by the Marmiton and Little Osage Rivers. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. It contains extensive prairies, with groves of timber distributed along the streams. The staple products are Indian corn, wheat, cattle, and oats. Valuable beds of bituminous coal have been opened in this county, which is intersected by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad. Capital, Fort Scott. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,119,236. Pop. in 1870, 15,076, of whom 13,868 were Americans; in 1878, 17,741.

Bourbon, a county in the N.E. central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is drained by the South Licking River and Hinkston Creek. The surface is undulating; the soil is very fertile, and is based on fine Silurian limestone. Indian corn, wheat, horses, and cattle are the staple products. This county, which is part of the so-called "Garden of Kentucky," produced, in 1870, 1,229,515 bushels of Indian corn, and more than any other county of the state. It is intersected by the Kentucky Central Railroad and Maysville & Lexington Railroad. Capital, Paris. Valuation of real and personal estate, $23,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 14,863, of whom 14,334 were Americans.

Bourbon, a township of Douglas co., Ill., traversed by the Paris & Decatur Railroad. Pop. 1457. There is a Bourbon Station near this township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 4 miles N. of Arcola.

Bourbon, a post-village of Marshall co., Ind., in Bourbon township, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 95 miles E.S.E. of Chicago, and 53 miles W.N.W. of Fort Wayne. It contains 2 churches, Salem College (Baptist), which was founded in 1870, and a newspaper office. It has manufactures of carriages, furniture, and lumber. Pop. about 1200; of the township, 2794.

Bourbon, a township of Boone co., Mo. Pop. 2384.

Bourbon, a township of Callaway co., Mo. Pop. 1590.

Bourbon, a post-village of Crawford co., Mo., on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, 78 miles S.W. of St. Louis. It has a church.

Bourbon, Isle of. See Reunion.

Bourbon-Lancy, booʀˋbòɴᵍ'-lòɴᵍˋsee', a town, France, in Saône-et-Loire, 26 miles W.N.W. of Charolles. Pop. 3203.

Bourbon-l'Archambault, booʀˋbòɴᵍ'-laʀˋshòᴍˋbō', a town of France, in Allier, 13 miles W. of Moulins. It was capital of the seigniory of Bourbon, from the lords of which originated the royal families of that name. Pop. 3724.

Bourbonnais, booʀˋbonˋnà', an old province in the centre of France, now forming the department of Allier and a part of Cher. Its capital was Moulins.

Bourbonnais, boorˋbonˋnā', a township of Kankakee co., Ill. Pop. 2068.

Bourbonnais Grove, a post-village of Kankakee co., Ill., 2½ miles from Kankakee, is the seat of the college of St. Viateur, of a convent, and of large Catholic schools. It has a church.

Bourbonne-les-Bains, booʀˋbonn'-là-bàɴᵍ (anc. *A'quæ Borvo'nis*), a town of France, in Haute-Marne, 24 miles E.N.E. of Langres, at the confluence of the Borne and Apance. It has some fine promenades and fountains, and magnificent establishments connected with its saline hot springs, numerous public baths and saloons, and a vast military hospital. Pop. 4185.

Bourbon-Vendée. See La-Roche-sur-Yon.

Bourbourg-Campagne, booʀˋbooʀ'-kòᴍˋpàñ', a village of France, 1 mile W. of Bourbourg-Ville. Pop. 2492.

Bourbourg-Ville, booʀˋbooʀˋveel', a town of France, department of Nord, on a railway, 9 miles S.W. of Dunkirk. Pop. 2431.

Bourbriac, booʀˋbre-àk', a village of France, in Côtes du Nord, 6 miles S.S.W. of Guingamp. Pop. 4454.

Bourdeaux, a city of France. See Bordeaux.

Bourdeaux, booʀˋdō', a town of France, department of Drôme, 26 miles S.S.E. of Valence. Pop. 1262.

Bourdeilles, booʀˋdà'yeh or booʀˋdàl', a town of France, in Dordogne, on the Dronne, 16 miles N.E. of Périgueux. Pop. 1404.

Bourˋdoin', a township of Texas co., Mo. Pop. 316.

Bou-Regreb, a river of Morocco. See Boo-Regreb.

Bourgachard, booʀˋgàˋshaʀ', a town of France, in Eure, 13 miles E. of Pont-Audemer. Pop. 1198.

Bourganeuf, booʀˋgàˋnuf', a town of France, in Creuse, 20 miles W. of Aubusson, on the Thaurion. Pop. 3549.

Bourg-Argental, booʀgˋ-aʀˋzhòɴᵍˋtàl', a town of France, in Loire, 32 miles S.E. of Montbrison. Pop. 3411.

Bourgas, Eastern Roumelia. See Boorghas.

Bourg-Dieu, a town of France. See Déols.

Bourg-d'Oysans, booʀˋ-dwàˋzòɴᵍ', a town of France, in Isère, on the Romanche, 18 miles S.E. of Grenoble. Pop. 2773.

Bourg-du-Péage, booʀˋ-dü-pàˋàzh', a town, France, in Drôme, on the Isère, opposite Romans, with dye-works and manufactures of silks. Pop. 4903.

Bourg-en-Bresse, booʀgˋ-òɴᵍˋ-bress', a town of France, capital of the department of Ain, 25 miles E.S.E. of Mâcon, at the crossing of two railways. It has a communal college, a normal school, a monument in honor of Joubert, a hospital, a church founded by Margaret of Austria and containing her tomb, a library of 25,000 volumes, a botanic garden, and a fine monument to Bichat by David d'Angers. It has considerable commerce. Pop. 12,015.

Bourges, booʀzh (anc. *Avar'icum*, afterwards *Bitur'iges*), a city in the centre of France, capital of the department of Cher, 144 miles S. of Paris, on the Canal du Berry, and on the Railway du Centre, at the junction of the Auron, the Yèvre, the Langis, and the Moulon. Lat. 47° 4' 59" N.; lon. 2° 32' E. It is a very ancient town. It has a college, a normal school, a public library, a magnificent cathedral founded in the thirteenth century (one of the finest structures in Europe), a noble hôtel de ville, manufactures of cloth and cutlery, and commerce in grain, hemp, and the porcelain of Foecy. It is an archbishop's see. It has a large arsenal, a foundry of cannon, and other important military establishments, designed to render Bourges the arsenal of France and the centre of national defence. The city is of high antiquity. Six centuries before the Christian era it was the capital of Celtic Gaul. It has figured largely in history ever since the days of Julius Cæsar; but since 1500 its relative importance has been much diminished. Pop. in 1875, 35,785.

Bourget, booʀˋzhà', or **Châtillon,** shâˋteeˋyòɴᵍ', a lake of France, in Savoy, 7 miles W.N.W. of Chambéry. It is 11 miles in length by 2 miles in width, and discharges its waters into the Rhone by the canal of Savières.

Bourget, a town of France, in Savoy, at the S. extremity of the above lake, 7 miles W.N.W. of Chambéry, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 1709.

Bourghas, Eastern Roumelia. See Boorghas.

Bourg-la-Reine, booʀˋ-làˋ-rain', a town of France, in Seine, 5 miles S.W. of Paris. Pop. 1831.

Bourg-Lastic, booʀˋ-làsˋteek', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 26 miles W.S.W. of Clermont. Pop. 1740.

Bourg-les-Valence, booʀˋ-làˋ-vàˋlòɴss', a town of France, in Drôme, ½ mile N. of Valence. Pop. 3536.

Bourgneuf-en-Retz, booʀˋnuf'-òɴᵍ-rets, a seaport town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 24 miles S.W. of Nantes. Pop. 2837.

Bourgogne. See Burgundy.

Bourgoin, booʀˋgwàɴᵍ' (anc. *Bergu'sium*), a town of France, in Isère, on the Bourbre, 7 miles W. of La-Tour-du-Pin. It has manufactures of calicoes, beet-root sugar, and paper. Pop. 4850.

Bourg-St.-Andéol, booʀˋ-sàɴᵍˋ-tòɴᵍˋdàˋol', a town of France, department of Ardèche, on the Rhone, 35 miles S. of Privas. Pop. 4332.

Bourg-St.-Maurice, booʀˋ-sàɴᵍˋ-mōˋreece', a town of France, in Savoy, on the Isère, 13 miles N.E. of Moutiers, near the Little St. Bernard Pass. Pop. 2522.

Bourg-sur-Gironde, booʀˋ-süʀˋ-zheeˋròɴd', a town of France, department of Gironde, on the Dordogne, 14 miles N. of Bordeaux. Pop. 2712.

Bourgueil, booʀˋgŭl' (anc. *Burgo'lium*), a town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 27 miles W.S.W. of Tours. Pop. 3304.

Bourguignon ("Burgundian"). See Burgundy.

Bour'land's Store, a post-hamlet of Nevada co., Ark., 17 miles from Prescott Station. It has a church.

Bourlos, a lagoon of Egypt. See Boorlos.

Bourmont, booʀˋmòɴᵍ', a town of France, in Haute-Marne, 22 miles E.N.E. of Chaumont. Pop. 872.

Bournabat, Asia Minor. See Boornabat.

Bourne, bōrn, a town of England, co. of Lincoln, near the Fens, at a railway junction, 34 miles S.S.E. of Lincoln. It has a fine Gothic church, a town hall, an endowed school, a hospital and almshouse, a workhouse, a bank, tan-yards, and a trade in wool and malt, facilitated by a canal to Boston. Many Roman coins have been found here. Pop. 3098.

Bournemouth, bōrn'muth, a village of England, co. of Hants, 6 miles by rail W. by S. of Christ Church. It lies on the coast, and, having become a place of fashionable resort for bathing, many tasteful villas have sprung up.

Bourneville, bōrn'vĭl, a post-village of Ross co., O., in Twin township, on Paint Creek, 11 miles W.S.W. of Chillicothe. It has 3 or 4 churches, a flour-mill, and a carriage-shop. Pop. 208.

Bourn's Land'ing, a hamlet of Mendocino co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, 43 miles W.N.W. of Cloverdale.

Bouro, an island of the Malay Archipelago. See Booro.

Bourtange, bŏwʀ′tång`ʜẹh or booʀ`tôɴzh′, a town and strong fortress of the Netherlands, in the Bourtanger Morass, 31 miles S.E. of Groningen. Pop. 360.

Bourtanger Morass, bŏwʀ′tång`ʜẹr (or booʀ′tång`ẹr) moo-råss′, an extensive morass or swamp, upwards of 40 miles in length, on the confines of Germany and the Netherlands, on the Ems.

Bou Sada, boo så′då, a town of Algeria, lat. 35° 33′ N., lon. 4° 9′ E., in a fertile site, in the midst of an arid plain, among the Atlas Mountains. Pop. 4269.

Boussa, a town of Africa. See Boossa.

Boussac, boos`såk′, a town of France, in Creuse, 20 miles N.E. of Guéret. Pop. 1011.

Boussières, boos`se-aiʀ′, a village of France, in Doubs, 9 miles S.W. of Besançon. Pop. 222.

Boussole (boo`sol′) **Strait** is the channel which connects the Sea of Okhotsk with the Pacific, in the centre of the Kooril Islands. Lat. 46° 30′ N.

Boussu, boos`sü′, a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 7 miles by rail W. of Mons, on the Haine. Pop. 6638.

Boutan, a state of India. See Bootan.

Bout de l'Isle. See Sainte Anne Bout de l'Isle.

Bouton, one of the Malay Islands. See Booton.

Boutonne, boo`tônn′, a river of France, in Deux-Sèvres and Charente-Inférieure, joins the Charente, 8 miles E. of Rochefort, after a S.W. course of 65 miles.

Boutonville, bŏw′tọn-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Westchester co., N.Y., 3 miles W. of Ridgefield, Conn.

Boutte, boot, a post-office and station of St. Charles parish, La., on Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad, 24 miles W. of New Orleans.

Boutwell, bŏwt′well, a post-office of Edgefield co., S.C., 23 miles N.W. of Augusta, Ga.

Bouvignes, boo`veeñ′, a village of Belgium, province and 14 miles S. of Namur, on the Meuse. Pop. 1000.

Bouvines, boo`veen′, a village of France, department of Nord, 6 miles S.E. of Lille. Pop. 590.

Bouxviller, the French for Buchsweiler.

Bouzonville, a town of Lorraine. See Busendorf.

Bouzoulouk, a town of Russia. See Boozoolook.

Bova, bo′vå, a town of Italy, in Calabria, province and 18 miles by rail E.S.E. of Reggio. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 3438.

Bovali, a town of Africa. See Boali.

Bovenden, bo′vẹn-dẹn, a town of Hanover, Prussia, 4 miles by rail N. of Göttingen. Pop. 1527.

Boves, bo′vĕs, a town of Italy, province and 4 miles S. of Coni. Pop. 3268.

Boves, bov, a village of France, in Somme, on the Railway du Nord, 4 miles S. of Amiens. Pop. 1828.

Bo′vey Tra′cey, or **South Bovey,** a village of England, co. of Devon, on a railway, 3 miles W. of Chudleigh, noted for its lignite-mines and its clay-pits and potteries. Pop. of parish, 2133.

Bovianum, the ancient name of Bojano.

Bovi′na, a post-village of Warren co., Miss., on the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad where it crosses the Big Black River, 10 miles E. of Vicksburg. It has 3 churches, a broom-factory, &c.

Bovina, a post-township of Delaware co., N.Y., about 58 miles S.W. of Albany. It has 3 churches. Pop. 983.

Bovina, a township of Outagamie co., Wis. Pop. 974.

Bovina Valley, a post-office of Delaware co., N.Y.

Bo′vine, a hamlet of Gibson co., Ind., on Patoka Creek, 8 miles E.N.E. of Princeton. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Bovine, bo-veen′, or **Big Brushy,** a post-village of Lavaca co., Tex., 16 miles N.E. of Cuero. It has 2 churches. The name of its post-office is Bovine.

Bovine, a station in Box Elder co., Utah, on the Central Pacific Railroad, 117 miles by rail W. of Brigham City.

Bovine (bo-veen′) **Bend,** a post-hamlet of Austin co., Tex., on the W. bank of the Brazos River, 8 miles from East Bernard Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Bovino, bo-vee′no (anc. *Vibi′num*), a town and bishop's see of Italy, province and 18 miles by rail S.S.W. of Foggia; famous for its brigandage. Pop. 7088.

Bovolenta, bo-vo-lĕn′tå, a village of Italy, government of Venice, 10 miles S.S.E. of Padua. Pop. 3081.

Bow, England. See Stratford-le-Bow.

Bow, a post-township and hamlet of Merrimac co., N.H., is bounded on the E. by the Merrimac River. It has 2 churches. Pop. 745. Bow Post-Office is 5 miles S. of Concord.

Bowanee, a town of India. See Bhewannee.

Bow Creek, a post-office of Phillips co., Kansas.

Bowden's, bŏw′dẹnz, a post-office of Duplin co., N.C., on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 58 miles N. of Wilmington.

Bowdenville, bō′dẹn-vĭl, post-office, Smith co., Kan.

Bowditch (bŏw′ditch) **Island,** an island in the Pacific, lat. 9° 20′ S., lon. 171° 4′ W., of coral formation, 8 miles long and 4 miles broad. It was discovered by Wilkes's exploring expedition, January 29, 1841.

Bowdoin, bō′dẹn, a township of Sagadahoc co., Me., about 22 miles S.S.W. of Augusta. It has 4 churches. The surface is hilly. Pop. 1345.

Bowdoin Centre, a post-hamlet of Sagadahoc co., Me., in Bowdoin township, 4½ miles from Bowdoinham Railroad Station. It has a church and a high school.

Bowdoinham, bō′dẹn-hăm, a post-village of Sagadahoc co., Me., in Bowdoinham township, on the Maine Central Railroad (Augusta division), 8 miles N. of Brunswick, and 35 miles N.E. of Portland. It is nearly 2 miles W. of Merry Meeting Bay, an expansion of the Kennebec River, which forms the E. boundary of the township. It has 3 or 4 churches, a national bank, and manufactures of lumber, clothing, and plaster. Pop. of the township, 1804.

Bowdon, bō′dọn, a post-village of Carroll co., Ga., 12 miles from Carrollton, and about 60 miles W.S.W. of Atlanta. It contains 3 churches, the Bowdon College, and a flour-mill. Gold is found near this place. Pop. 350.

Bowdre, a township of Douglas co., Ill. Pop. 1313. It contains Hugo.

Bowen, bō′ẹn, township, Colleton co., S.C. Pop. 1467.

Bowen, Illinois. See Bowensburg.

Bowen, Hastings co., Ontario. See Mill Point.

Bowen Island, in British Columbia, is in the Gulf of Georgia, at the entrance of Howe Sound.

Bowensburg, bō′ẹnz-bŭrg, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., in Chili township, on the Keokuk Branch of the Wabash Railroad, 27 miles by rail S.E. of Keokuk, Iowa. Bowen is the name of this railroad station. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a steam flour-mill, &c.

Bowen's (bō′ẹnz) **Corners,** a post-office of Oswego co., N.Y., 14 miles S. of Oswego.

Bowen's Mills, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mich., 6 miles S. of Middleville Station. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Bowen's Mills, a post-office of Richland co., Wis.

Bowen's Prairie, prā′ree, a post-hamlet of Jones co., Iowa, 32 miles S.W. of Dubuque. It has 2 churches.

Bowen's Ridge, a post-office of Jackson co., Ark.

Bowen Station, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., on the Grand River Valley Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of Grand Rapids.

Bowentown, bō′ẹn-tŏwn, a station of the New Jersey Southern Railroad, in Cumberland co., 3 miles S.W. of Bridgeton.

Bowenville, bō′ẹn-vĭl, a post-village of Carroll co., Ga., about 40 miles S.W. of Atlanta. It is on the Savannah, Griffin & North Alabama Railroad, 1 mile from Whitesburg. It has 2 churches, a cotton-factory, a paper-mill, a machine-shop, &c.

Bowenville, a station in the city of Fall River, Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, 48 miles S. of Boston, at the junction of the Fall River, Warren & Providence Railroad.

Bowenville, a hamlet of Fauquier co., Va., on the Rappahannock River, and on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 51 miles W. by S. of Alexandria. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Bower, bŏw′ẹr, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Neb., about 50 miles S.S.W. of Lincoln.

Bower, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pa., is at Lewisville, a hamlet about 35 miles N.N.W. of Altoona.

Bow′erbank, a plantation, Piscataquis co., Me. P. 83.

Bowerhill, bŏw′ẹr-hil`, a station in Scott township, Alleghany co., Pa., on the Chartiers Railroad, ½ mile S. of Woodville. Here are mines of soft coal.

Bower Hill, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., about 17 miles S. by W. from Pittsburg.

Bowers, bŏw′ẹrz, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ind., on the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of Crawfordsville.

Bowers Hill, a post-office of Norfolk co., Va., on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Portsmouth.

Bower's Mills, Lawrence co., Mo. See Lyons.

Bower's Station, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of Reading. It has a church.

Bowerston, bŏw′ẹrz-tọn, a post-village of Harrison co., O., on the Pittsburg & Columbus Railroad, 40 miles W. of Steubenville. It has 2 churches and a newspaper.

Bowersville, bŏw′ẹrz-vĭl, a post-village of Hart co., Ga., about 38 miles N.N.E. of Athens. It has 2 stores, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 150.

Bowersville, a post-village of Greene co., O., in Jefferson township, about 30 miles E.S.E. of Dayton. It has 3 churches. Pop. 193.

Bow'ery Beach, a post-office and summer resort of Cumberland co., Me., on the ocean, 7 miles S. of Portland. It has a church and a superior hotel.

Bow'fell, a mountain of England, co. of Westmoreland, 8 miles W.N.W. of Ambleside. Elevation, 2911 feet.

Bowie, boo'ee, a county forming the N.E. extremity of Texas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Red River, and on the S. by the Sulphur Fork of that river. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is mostly covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Boston. Valuation of real and personal estate, $575,031. Pop. in 1870, 4684, of whom 4654 were natives and 30 were foreigners. It is intersected by the Texas & Pacific Railroad.

Bowie, a post-office and station of Chicot co., Ark., on the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railroad, 85 miles S.S.E. of Pine Bluff.

Bowie, a post-village of Prince George's co., Md., on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, at its junction with the Pope's Creek Branch, 25 miles S.S.W. of Baltimore, and 16 miles from Washington.

Bowie's Creek, a post-office of Harnett co., N.C.

Bow (or **Harp**) **Island,** an island of the Low Archipelago, Pacific Ocean. Lat. of the N.E. point, 18° 6′ 18″ S.; lon. 140° 51′ 15″ W. It is of coral formation, 30 miles in length by 5 miles in breadth, and bow-shaped.

Bow Lake, a post-hamlet of Strafford co., N.H., in Strafford township, on a small lake, about 24 miles E. of Concord. It has a church.

Bow'lan, a township of Shannon co., Mo. Pop. 156.

Bow'land Forest, in England, cos. of York (West Riding) and Lancaster, 10 miles N.W. of Clitheroe, has an area of 25,700 acres.

Bowler's (bō'lẹrz) **Wharf,** a post-office and steamboat landing of Essex co., Va., on the Rappahannock River, about 40 miles from its mouth.

Bowlesville, bōlz'vĭl, a post-village of Gallatin co., Ill., 4 miles S.W. of Shawneetown, and 3 miles from the Ohio River. It has a church. Coal is mined near here. Pop. about 200.

Bowlesville, a post-office of Albemarle co., Va.

Bowling, bō'ling, a township of Rock Island co., Ill. Pop. 952.

Bowling Green, a village of Fayette co., Ill., in Bowling Green township, about 50 miles S. of Decatur. Pop. of the township, 1097.

Bowling Green, a post-village of Clay co., Ind., in Washington township, on the Eel River, about 24 miles E. by S. from Terre Haute. It has a bank, 3 churches, a graded school, 2 flour-mills, 2 carriage-shops, and a newspaper office. Good coal is mined near this place. Pop. 606.

Bowling Green, a city, the capital of Warren co., Ky., is on the Barren River, and on the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, 114 miles S. by W. from Louisville, and 71 miles N. by E. from Nashville. One branch of the railroad connects it with Nashville, and another with Memphis, and, being at the head of navigation, it is an important shipping-point. It contains a college, a national bank, 2 other banks, a woollen-factory, several mills, a foundry, a Catholic academy, 11 churches, and gas-works and water-works. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 4574.

Bowling Green, a township of Chariton co., Mo. Pop. 1496.

Bowling Green, a township of Pettis co., Mo. Pop. 2467. It contains Smithton.

Bowling Green, a post-village, capital of Pike co., Mo., on the Chicago & Alton and the St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk Railroads, 12 miles S.W. of Louisiana, and 32 miles S. by E. from Hannibal. It has 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and a bank. Pop. about 1000.

Bowling Green, a township of Licking co., O. Pop. 1042. It includes Brownsville and Linnville.

Bowling Green, township, Marion co., O. Pop. 903.

Bowling Green, a post-village, capital of Wood co., O., in Centre and Plain townships, 24 miles S. by W. from Toledo, and about 30 miles W. of Fremont. It is connected with Tontogany by the Bowling Green Railroad. It has 3 churches, a bank, a graded school, a sash- and blind-factory, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 1200.

Bowling Green, a post-office of York co., S.C.

Bowling Green, a post-village, capital of Caroline co., Va., is on the Mattapony River, and near the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad (Milford Station), 44 miles N. of Richmond. It has 3 churches and a coach-factory. Pop. 395.

Bow'lingsville, a post-office of Union co., S.C.

Bowlusville, bŏw'lŭs-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Clark co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 8 miles N. of Springfield. It is also on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad. Pop. 70.

Bowman, bō'mạn, a township of Sullivan co., Mo. Pop. 581.

Bowman, a station in Carbon co., Pa., on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Mauch Chunk.

Bowman's, a station in Somerset co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Connellsville & Baltimore Railroad, 43 miles S.E. of Connellsville.

Bowman's Creek, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pa., is at the village of Monroe.

Bowmansdale, bō'mạnz-dȧl, a station on the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad, in Cumberland co., Pa., 9 miles S.W. of Harrisburg.

Bowmansville, bō'mạnz-vĭl, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Lancaster township, about 12 miles E. by N. of Buffalo, and 2 miles from the New York Central Railroad. It has a church, a tannery, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. about 250.

Bowmansville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in Brecknock township, about 12 miles S.S.W. of Reading. It has a tannery and a grist-mill.

Bowmanville, bō'mạn-vĭl, a hamlet of Cook co., Ill., in Jefferson township, 1 mile from Rose Hill Railroad Station. It has a high school and a brewery.

Bowmanville, a port of entry in Durham co., Ontario, with an excellent harbor on Lake Ontario, 42 miles by rail N.E. of Toronto. It contains the Ontario bank, an agency of the Royal Canadian bank, and a mechanics' institute. It has 3 weekly newspapers, several churches and hotels, and manufactories of iron castings, machinery, woollens, hoop-skirts, furniture, carriages, leather, boots and shoes, cabinetware, &c. Pop. 3000. Its landing is 2¼ miles from the town, and is known as Port Darlington.

Bow Mills, a post-village of Merrimac co., N.H., in Bow township, on the Merrimac River, 2½ miles S. of Concord. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill. Pop. about 200.

Bowmore, a village of Ontario. See DUNTROON.

Bowne, bŏwn, a post-township of Kent co., Mich., 20 miles S.E. of Grand Rapids. It has 4 churches. Pop. 1240.

Bow'ness', a village of England, co. of Westmoreland, on Lake Windermere, 7½ miles by rail W.N.W. of Kendal. Pop. 1415.

Bo'wood, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 7 miles S. by E. of Ailsa Craig. Pop. 170.

Bowser, bŏw'zẹr, a hamlet in Licking township, Blackford co., Ind., on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, 6 miles S. of Hartford City. It has a heading-factory.

Bow'town, a plantation of Somerset co., Me. Pop. 14.

Bow Valley, a post-hamlet of Cedar co., Neb., about 18 miles S.E. of Yankton, Dakota. It has a church.

Box, a township of Cedar co., Mo. Pop. 1307.

Boxberg, box'bĕRG, a small town of Baden, 5 miles by rail S.W. of Königshofen. Pop. 666.

Boxborough, box'bŭr-rŭh, a township of Middlesex co., Mass., traversed by the Fitchburg Railroad, 24 miles from Boston. Pop. 318.

Box El'der, a county in the N.W. part of Utah, bordering on Idaho. It is intersected by Bear River, and bounded on the S.E. by Great Salt Lake, which extends into the middle of the county. The surface is partly mountainous, and the Wahsatch Mountain range extends along its E. border; the soil of the valleys produces some wheat, barley, &c. It is intersected by the Central Pacific Railroad. Capital, Brigham City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $600,000. Pop. in 1870, 4855, of whom 2795 were Americans. This county comprises part of the Salt Lake Desert.

Box Elder, a station in Arapahoe co., Col., on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 21 miles E. of Denver.

Box'ford, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Boxford township, 1 mile from Boxford depot on the Danvers & Newburyport Railroad, which is 28 miles N. of Boston. It has a church. The township has 2 churches, 3 grist-mills, and 3 saw-mills. Pop. 847. See WEST BOXFORD.

Boxford Station, in Essex co., Mass., is on the Salem & Lawrence Railroad, in North Andover township, near the line of Boxford, and 5 miles S.E. of Lawrence.

Box Grove, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 3½ miles from Markham. It has good water-power, a woollen-factory, a saw-mill, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 150.

Box Hill, in England, co. of Surrey, 2 miles N.E. of

Dorking, forms part of the range of Northdowns, and is remarkable for a flourishing wood of box-trees.

Box'ley, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ind., in Adams township, about 30 miles N. of Indianapolis.

Boxmeer, box`maiʀ', a village of the Netherlands, North Brabant, 28 miles E.S.E. of Bois-le-Duc, near the Meuse. Pop. 2082.

Box Spring, a post-office and station of Talbot co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 23 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. It has a church.

Box Springs, a station in Eureka co., Nev., on the Eureka & Palisade Railroad, 28 miles S. of Palisade.

Box's Station, a post-office of Humphreys co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 12 miles E. by N. of Camden.

Boxtel, box'tẹl, a village and railway junction of the Netherlands, North Brabant, on the Dommel, 6 miles S. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 4788.

Box'ville, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ky., 14 miles from Sebree. It has a tobacco-factory.

Boxville, a post-hamlet of Lavaca co., Tex., 30 miles from Columbus. It has a church.

Boyacá, bo-yå`kå', a state of the United States of Colombia, bounded E. by Venezuela, and traversed by the Andes. Area, 33,351 square miles. Its eastern part is level. The best emeralds are obtained at Muso, in this state. Capital, Tunja. Pop. in 1870, 482,078.

Boyacá, a village of the United States of Colombia, state of Boyacá, 5 miles S. of Tunja, celebrated for the victory gained by Bolivar over the Spaniards, 7th August, 1819, which secured the independence of Colombia.

Boyana, bo-yå'nå, a bay and town on the N.W. coast of Madagascar, about 70 miles E. of Cape St. Andrew.

Boyce, boiss, a station in Hamilton co., Tenn., on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, 7 miles E. of Chattanooga.

Boyce's, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Chartiers Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of Pittsburg.

Boyd, a county in the N.E. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 100 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Ohio River, and on the E. by the Big Sandy River. It is intersected by the Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests. Beds of coal are found here. Capital, Catlettsburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,239,177. Pop. in 1870, 8573, of whom 8009 were natives and 564 were foreigners.

Boyd, a post-office of Walker co., Ala.

Boyd, a post-office of Dallas co., Mo.

Boyd, a township of Transylvania co., N.C. Pop. 448.

Boyd Farm, a station in Venango co., Pa., on the railroad from Oil City to Titusville, 8 miles N. of Oil City.

Boyd Lake, a post-hamlet of Piscataquis co., Me., on a small lake, and on the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad, 16 miles E. of Dover. It has a lumber-mill and an excelsior-factory.

Boyd's, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., on the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 29 miles N.W. of Washington, D.C. It has a church. Pop. about 200.

Boyd's, a station on the Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Railroad, 1 mile E. of Danville, Pa.

Boyd's Creek, a post-hamlet of Sevier co., Tenn., on the French Broad River, about 20 miles E. of Knoxville. It has a church.

Boyd's Landing, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River. It has 2 churches.

Boyd's Mills, Ohio. See Avondale.

Boyd Station, a post-village of Harrison co., Ky., on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 51 miles S. by E. from Cincinnati, O. It has a church, 2 general stores, &c.

Boyd's Switch, a post-hamlet and station of Jackson co., Ala., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 31 miles E. of Huntsville. It has a lime-kiln.

Boyd's Tavern, a post-office of Albemarle co., Va.

Boyds'ton's Mills, a post-office of Kosciusko co., Ind., 10 miles N.E. of Warsaw. Half a mile distant is the hamlet of Webster, with two churches.

Boyds'ville, a post-village of Clay co., Ark., about 14 miles from Corning. It has several stores.

Boydsville, a post-hamlet of Graves co., Ky., 20 miles from Mayfield. It has 2 churches.

Boydsville, a village of Weakley co., Tenn., 18 miles E. of Dresden.

Boyd'ton, a post-village, capital of Mecklenburg co., Va., about 70 miles S.W. of Petersburg, and 4 miles N. of the Roanoke River. It has 3 churches, a female college, a bank, a newspaper office, a coach-factory, and a tobacco-factory. Pop. about 800.

Boyd'town, a port of New South Wales, Australia, on Twofold Bay, a harbor of refuge, about lat. 37° 6' S., lon. 149° 58' E.

Boy'er, a township of Crawford co., Iowa. Pop. 224.

Boyer, a township of Harrison co., Iowa. Pop. 674.

Boyer, a station in Adams co., Pa., on the Littlestown Railroad, 24 miles S.W. of York.

Boyer River, Iowa, rises in Sac co., runs southwestward through Crawford and Harrison cos., and enters the Missouri River about 20 miles above Council Bluffs. It is nearly 130 miles long.

Boyer's Station, a post-office of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Southwest Railroad, 27 miles W. of Fort Madison.

Boy'ertown, or **Boy'erstown,** a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Colebrookdale Railroad, 48 miles N.W. of Philadelphia, and about 16 miles E. of Reading. It contains the Kallynean Academy, Mt. Pleasant Seminary, a bank, 4 churches, iron-mines, and manufactures of carriages and machinery. One weekly German newspaper is published here. Pop. 690.

Boyer Valley, a township of Sac co., Iowa. P. 234.

Boy'kin's, a station on the Camden Branch of the South Carolina Railroad, in Kershaw co., S.C., 9 miles S. of Camden.

Boykin's Depot, a post-village of Southampton co., Va., on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, 55 miles W.S.W. of Portsmouth. It has a church and a coach-factory.

Boyle, boil, a town and parish of Ireland, co. of Roscommon, on the river Boyle, 8 miles by rail N.W. of Carrick-on-Shannon. Pop. of the town, 3347.

Boyle, boil, a county in Central Kentucky, has an area of about 180 square miles. It is drained by Dicks River and the sources of Salt River. The surface is undulating; the soil is deep and fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Limestone is abundant in this county, which is intersected by a branch of the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad and the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. Capital, Danville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,560,437. Pop. in 1870, 9515, of whom 9369 were natives and 146 were foreigners.

Boyle, a post-hamlet and station of Jefferson co., Kansas, on the Kansas Central Railroad, 30 miles W. of Leavenworth. It has a church and 2 stores.

Boy'ler's Mill, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Mo., 30 miles S. by E. of Sedalia. It has a flour-mill. Lead is mined here.

Boyleston, boilz'tọn, a post-office and station in Clinton co., Ind., on the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, 6 miles E. of Frankfort.

Boyleston, a post office of Henry co., Iowa.

Boylston, boilz'tọn, a post-hamlet of Worcester co., Mass., in Boylston township, 12 miles N. by E. of Worcester. It has a church, a town hall, and a cotton-factory. The township has a manufactory of vinegar. Pop. of township, 895.

Boylston, a township of Oswego co., N.Y. Pop. 1132. The name of the post-office is Boylston Centre.

Boylston Centre, a post-hamlet of Worcester co., Mass., in Boylston township, about 38 miles W. of Boston.

Boylston Centre, a post-office of Oswego co., N.Y.

Boylston Station, in Suffolk co., Mass., is within the limits of Boston, and on the Boston & Providence Railroad, 3 miles from the city proper. At this place are a brewery, a tannery, and a union chapel.

Boyne, boin, a river of Ireland, in Leinster, rises in the Bog of Allen, near Carbery, flows generally N.E., and 4 miles below Drogheda enters the Irish Sea. It is navigable at high water for vessels of 200 tons to Drogheda. About 2⅔ miles W. of Drogheda, an obelisk marks the spot where William III., on the 1st of July, 1690 (O.S.), gained the victory known as the "Battle of the Boyne."

Boyne, a river of Eastern Australia, enters Hervey's Bay in lat. 24° 30' S., lon. 152° E.

Boyne, boin, a post-office of Charlevoix co., Mich., at Spring Harbor, a hamlet 15 miles S.E. of Charlevoix.

Boyne, a post-village in Halton co., Ontario, 3 miles from Milton. Pop. 120.

Boyne Falls, a post-hamlet of Charlevoix co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 15 miles S. of Petoskey. It has a saw-mill.

Boyne Valley, township, Charlevoix co., Mich. P. 81.

Boyn'ton, a post-hamlet of Tazewell co., Ill., in Boynton township, about 25 miles S.S.E. of Peoria. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 820.

Boynton, a post-office of Sullivan co., Mo.

Boynton, or **Sandy Ridge,** a station in Centre co., Pa., on the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, 20 miles S.E. of

Clearfield. Here are coal-mines. The post-office name is Sandy Ridge.

Boyn'tonville, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Pittstown township, 15 miles N.E. of Troy. It has 2 churches and 2 hotels. Pop. about 140.

Bozeman, bōz'mạn, a post-village, capital of Gallatin co., Montana, is in a mountainous country, about 95 miles S.S.E. of Helena, and 3 miles W. of Fort Ellis. It is on a small affluent of the Gallatin River. In a notice of Fort Ellis, Prof. Hayden says, "It is surrounded with beautiful scenery, with a climate that can hardly be surpassed in any country." Bozeman has a national bank and 2 weekly newspapers. Gold is found near this place. Pop. 168.

Bozeman Creek, Gallatin co., Montana, issues from Mystic Lake, which is 6468 feet above the sea-level. It runs northwestward, and enters the East Fork of the Gallatin River near Bozeman. In the upper part of its course it rushes through a deep cañon, and falls, by several cascades, about 500 feet in a distance of ¼ of a mile.

Bozrah, boz'rå (more properly, **Bos'tra**), a ruined town of Syria, pashalic and 76 miles S.S.E. of Damascus. It is situated on the plains, in the S.E. extremity of the Hauran. It gives title to a United Greek bishop.

Bozrah, an ancient town of Idumæa, probably stood at Busseireh, an Arab village, 30 miles S.W. of the Dead Sea.

Boz'rah, a post-township of New London co., Conn., about 4 miles W. of Norwich. It contains Bozrahville and Fitchville. Bozrah Post-Office is at Fitchville. Pop. 984.

Boz'rahville, a post-village of New London co., Conn., in Bozrah township, about 30 miles E.S.E. of Hartford. It has a church and a cotton-factory.

Bozzolo, bot'so-lo, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 16 miles W.S.W. of Mantua. Pop. 3966.

Bra, brå, a town of Italy, at a railway junction, 25 miles S.E. of Coni. It has a gymnasium, foundries, manufactures of silk, and a large trade. Pop. 13,509.

Braa, a river of Prussia. See BRAHE.

Braake, a town of Germany. See BRAKE.

Brabant, brå-bant' or brab'ant (Fr. pron. brå`bòɴᵍ'; Dutch, *Braband*, brå-bånt'; Sp. *Brabante*, brå-bån'tå), an old duchy of the Netherlands, which formed part of the circle of Burgundy, in the German Empire. After the truce in 1609, it was divided into Spanish Brabant, now forming the provinces of South Brabant and Antwerp in Belgium, and Dutch or North Brabant, which belongs to the Netherlands. See NORTH BRABANT and SOUTH BRABANT.

Bracara Augusta, the ancient name of BRAGA.

Bracciano, bråt-chå'no, a town of Italy, 17 miles N.W. of Rome. It is situated on the W. shore of the lake of the same name, which is 22 miles in circumference and gives rise to the Arrone (åʀ-ʀo'nå :—anc. *A'ro*). Pop. 2807.

Brace'bridge, a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, on the N. branch of the Muskoka River, 125 miles N. of Toronto. It contains 2 printing-offices, a sash-factory, grist-mill, saw-mills, woollen-factory, 4 hotels, 4 churches, a court-house, and a registry office. The Lake Muskoka steamers call daily during the season. Pop. 700.

Brace'ville, a post-village of Grundy co., Ill., in Braceville township, and on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 61 miles S.W. of Chicago. Coal is mined here. Pop. of the township, 1188.

Braceville, a post-hamlet of Trumbull co., O., in Braceville township, and on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 33 miles E.N.E. of Akron. The township is intersected by the Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad. Pop. of township, 954.

Brachelen, brå'ᴋå-lẹn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 9 miles N.W. of Jülich. Pop. 2657. It has paper-mills.

Bracigliano, brå-cheel-yå'no, a town of Italy, province and 10½ miles N. of Salerno. Pop. 3056.

Brack'en, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, bordering on Ohio, has an area of about 200 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River, and on the S. by the North Fork of Licking River. The surface is undulating or hilly, and partly covered with forests; the soil is mostly fertile. Tobacco and Indian corn are the staple products. Limestone underlies this county. Capital, Brookville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 11,409, of whom 10,769 were Americans.

Bracken, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co., Ind., about 30 miles W. by S. of Fort Wayne. It has a steam saw-mill.

Bracken, a post-office of Webster co., Mo.

Brackenheim, brå'kẹn-hīme`, a town of Würtemberg, 21 miles N.N.W. of Stuttgart, on the Zaber. Pop. 1584.

Brack'entown, a post-office of Sumner co., Tenn.

Brack'ettville, a post-village, capital of Kinney co., Tex., about 125 miles W. of San Antonio. Pop. 232.

Brack'ley, a town of England, co. of Northampton, on the Ouse, and on a railway, 8½ miles E.S.E. of Banbury. Pop. 2154.

Brackley Point, a village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 13 miles by rail N.E. of Charlottetown. P. 150.

Brack'ney, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., 9 miles from Binghamton. It has a church and a tannery.

Brackwede, bråk'ŵå`dẹ, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 3 miles S. of Bielefeld, on a railway. Pop. 3158.

Brackweder-Senne, Prussia. See SENNE.

Braclaw, a town of Prussia. See BRATSLAV.

Braco, a village of Scotland. See ARDOCH.

Braczlaw, a town of Austria. See LUNDENBURG.

Bradano, brå-då'no (anc. *Brada'nus*), a river of Italy, in the Basilicata, rises in the Apennines, flows S.E. 60 miles, and enters the Gulf of Taranto on the N.W.

Brad'bury Isle, off the coast of Hancock co., Me. P. 6.

Brad'dock, or **Braddock's Field,** a post-borough of Alleghany co., Pa., on the right bank of the Monongahela River, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. Here General Braddock was defeated and killed by the French and Indians in 1755. It has 6 churches, a bank, a large manufactory of steel rails, employing 700 men, and 1 of railroad-cars. Pop. 1290.

Brad'dyville, a post-hamlet of Page co., Iowa, on the Nodaway River, 12 miles S. of Clarinda. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Bra'den, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Ill., 8 miles S.W. of McLeansborough.

Bra'den's Knobs, a post-hamlet of Bledsoe co., Tenn., on the Cumberland Mountain, 30 miles from McMinnville. It has a mineral spring.

Bra'den Station, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Tenn., on the Memphis & Louisville Railroad, 32 miles N.E. of Memphis. It has 2 churches.

Bra'denville, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pa., is at the village of St. Clair.

Brad'field, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 7 miles N.N.W. of Sheffield. Pop. 11,252.

Bradford, brad'fọrd, a borough of England, co. of York, West Riding, on an affluent of the Aire, and on a branch of the Leeds & Liverpool Canal, 8 miles W. of Leeds, at the junction of several railways. The town is built entirely of stone. Its streets are mostly narrow, but are well paved and lighted. It has a handsome exchange, a cloth-hall, a court-house, a jail, a mechanics' institute, several banks, numerous schools, charitable institutions, and places of religious worship. Its rapid advance is attributable to its position in the great manufacturing district of Yorkshire, and to the abundance of coal and iron in its vicinity. Bradford is the principal seat of the worsted yarn and stuff manufactures in England, and the great mart for long wools. Broad and narrow cloths, wool-cards, and ivory and horn combs are made in great quantities. The cotton, silk, mohair, and alpaca manufactures have also contributed much to the growth of the town. Pop. in 1871, 145,830.

Brad'ford, a village in Simcoe co., Ontario, on the Holland River, a stream flowing into Lake Simcoe, 42 miles by rail N.N.W. of Toronto. It has several churches, a woollen-mill, grist-mill, saw-mill, iron-foundry, &c., a branch bank, and a weekly newspaper. Pop. 1130.

Brad'ford-ON-AVON, or **Great Bradford,** a town of England, in Wiltshire, on a railway, 6 miles E.S.E. of Bath, and on both sides of the Avon. It has important cloth-works, banks, and stone-quarries. Pop. 4871.

Bradford, brad'fọrd, a county in the N.E. part of Florida, has an area of about 475 square miles. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil produces Indian corn and cotton. The county is intersected by the Atlantic, Gulf & West India Transit Railroad. Capital, Lake Butler. Valuation of real and personal estate, $446,797. Pop. in 1870, 3671, of whom 3665 were natives and 6 were foreigners.

Bradford, a county in the N.N.E. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of about 1150 square miles. It is intersected by the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, and is also drained by Tioga River and Towanda and Wyalusing Creeks. The surface is diversified with hills of moderate height, and is extensively covered with forests of the beech, oak, ash, chestnut, pine, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is fertile. Butter, hay, oats, cattle, wheat, maize, and buckwheat are the staple products. In 1870 this county produced more butter and more hay than any other county of the state. The quantity of butter was 3,704,709 pounds. Devonian sandstone is abundant here. This county is intersected by the Lehigh Valley

Railroad and the Northern Central Railroad. Among its mineral resources are bituminous coal and iron ore. Capital, Towanda. Valuation of real and personal estate, $35,535,510. Pop. in 1870, 53,204, of whom 48,978 were natives and 4226 were foreigners.

Bradford, a post-village of Coosa co., Ala., about 50 miles N. by E. from Montgomery, and 5 miles N.E. of Kellyton Railroad Station. It has a manufactory of osnaburgs and cotton yarn, and an academy.

Bradford, a post-village of White co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 66 miles N.E. of Little Rock.

Bradford, a township of Lee co., Ill. Pop. 1086.

Bradford, Sangamon co., Ill. See Bradfordton.

Bradford, a post-village of Stark co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 129 miles W.S.W. of Chicago, and 38 miles N. of Peoria. It has 4 churches, a bank, a high school, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 600.

Bradford, a post-village of Harrison co., Ind., in Morgan township, about 15 miles W.N.W. of New Albany.

Bradford, or **New Bradford** (Monon Post-Office), a village of White co., Ind., in Monon township, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 31 miles N. of Lafayette. It has a church. Pop. 196.

Bradford, a post-village of Chickasaw co., Iowa, in Bradford township, and on the Little Cedar River, 2 miles from Nashua Railroad Station, and about 32 miles N. of Cedar Falls. It has an academy and 2 churches. The township contains the village of Nashua, and is intersected by the Red Cedar River. Pop., exclusive of Nashua, 1077.

Bradford, a post-hamlet of Bracken co., Ky., 4 miles S.W. from Augusta.

Bradford, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Bradford township, 20 miles N.N.W. of Bangor. It has 2 churches, a high school, and manufactures of carriages, leather, and lumber. Pop. of township, 1487.

Bradford, a post-village of Bradford township, Essex co., Mass., on the right bank of the Merrimac River, opposite Haverhill, and on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 32 miles N. of Boston, at the junction of the Haverhill Branch of the Newburyport & Danvers Railroad. A railroad bridge across the river connects it with Haverhill City. It contains the Bradford Academy, a high school, and a church. Pop. of the township, 2347.

Bradford, a post-office of Midland co., Mich., 10 miles S.W. from Midland.

Bradford, a township of Isanti co., Minn. Pop. 227.

Bradford, a post-hamlet of Saunders co., Neb., about 22 miles N. of Lincoln.

Bradford, a post-village of Merrimac co., N.H., in Bradford township, on the Concord & Claremont Railroad, 27 miles W. by N. of Concord. It has 2 hotels and a church. Pop. of the township, 1081.

Bradford, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., in Bradford township, about 25 miles N.W. of Elmira, and 10 miles E. of Bath. It has 2 churches, a saw-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. of the township, 991.

Bradford, Darke co., O. See Bradford Junction.

Bradford, a post-village of Miami co., O., on Greenville Creek, and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 10 miles W. of Piqua. It is at the junction of two branches of the railroad. It has 4 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. about 1000. See Bradford Junction.

Bradford, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. 1172.

Bradford, a flourishing post-borough of McKean co., Pa., in Bradford township, on the Buffalo, Bradford & Pittsburg Railroad. It is connected by another railroad with Olean, N.Y. It is 63 miles S.E. of Dunkirk, N.Y. It has a bank, 3 churches, a newspaper office, a machine-shop, 5 saw-mills, and many oil-wells. Pop. of the township, 1446.

Bradford, a post-office and station of Gibson co., Tenn., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 35 miles N. of Jackson. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Bradford, a post-village of Orange co., Vt., in Bradford township, on the Connecticut River, and on the Passumpsic Railroad, about 30 miles S.E. of Montpelier, and 12 miles S. by W. from Wells River. It contains the Bradford Academy and Union High School, a bank, 2 churches, 2 newspaper offices, an iron-foundry, a paper-mill, a grist-mill, a sash-factory, &c. Pop. of the township, 1492.

Bradford, a township of Rock co., Wis. Pop. 981. It contains Emerald Grove.

Bradford Centre, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., in Bradford township.

Bradford Centre, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Vt., in Bradford township, on Waits River, about 28 miles S.E. of Montpelier, and 4 miles W. of Bradford Railroad Station. It has a lumber-mill.

Bradford Junction, a village of Darke co., O., in Adams township, about 85 miles N. of Cincinnati. It is on the railroad between Piqua and Union City, 10 miles W. of Piqua. It is contiguous to Bradford, a village of Miami co. Pop. 243.

Bradford Lake, a post-hamlet of Otsego co., Mich., on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, 108 miles N.N.W. of Bay City. It has a lumber-mill.

Bradford Springs, a township of Sumter co., S.C. Pop. 1142.

Brad'fordsville, a post-village of Marion co., Ky., on the Rolling Fork of Salt River, and on the Knoxville Branch Railroad, about 80 miles S.S.E. of Louisville. It has 2 churches and a college. Pop. 155.

Brad'fordton, a post-hamlet of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, at Bradford Station, 5 miles W. of Springfield. It has 2 churches.

Brad'fordville, a post-office of Leon co., Fla.

Brad'gate Park, a parish of England, co. and 5 miles N.W. of Leicester. It has ruins of a noble mansion, in which Lady Jane Grey was born, A.D. 1537.

Bra'ding, a town near the E. extremity of the Isle of Wight, England, co. of Hants, 7 miles E.S.E. of Newport.

Brad'ley, a county in the S.S.E. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is intersected and bounded on the S.E. by the Saline River, and is bounded on the S.W. by the Washita, and on the W. by the Moro River. The surface is mostly covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Among the forest trees are the ash, beech, oak, and yellow pine. Capital, Warren. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,963,280. Pop. in 1870, 8646, of whom 8624 were natives and 22 were foreigners.

Bradley, a county of East Tennessee, bordering on Georgia, has an area of about 330 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Hiawassee River. The surface is partly hilly, and mostly covered with forests; the soil of the valleys is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, and live-stock are the staple products of this county, which is intersected by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad. Capital, Cleaveland. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,073,428. Pop. in 1870, 11,652, of whom 11,607 were natives and 45 were foreigners.

Bradley, a post-office of Dorsey co., Ark.

Bradley, a post-village and township of Jackson co., Ill., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 77 miles N.N.W. of Cairo. Pop. 1297.

Bradley, a township of Penobscot co., Me., on the E. bank of the Penobscot, 45 miles above Bangor. Shingles and lumber are sawn here. Pop. 866.

Bradley, a post-hamlet of Allegan co., Mich., in Wayland township, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 24 miles S. of Grand Rapids. It has a church. Pop. about 200.

Bradley, a post-office of Oktibbeha co., Miss.

Bradley's, a station in Cambria co., Pa., on the Ebensburg & Cresson Railroad, 3 miles E. of Ebensburg.

Bradley's Mills, a post-village of Perry co., Miss., 31 miles from State Line Station. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Bradley Springs, a post-office, Ellsworth co., Kan.

Brad'leyville, a post-office of Taney co., Mo.

Brad'ner, a post-office of Wood co., O., on the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, 24 miles S. by E. of Toledo.

Brad'ninch, or **Brains,** a town of England, co. of Devon, 8½ miles by rail N.N.E. of Exeter. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence, consists mostly of neat thatched houses, and has an ancient church, a guild hall with a jail, paper-mills, and manufactures of woollen stuffs. Pop. of parish, 1914.

Brad'rick, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., O., in Union township, 2½ miles from Huntington, W. Va. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

Bradsberg, an amt of Norway. See Bratsberg.

Brad'shaw, a post-office of Yavapai co., Arizona.

Bradshaw, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ill., 9 miles E. of Anna. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Bradshaw, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Tenn., 11 miles from Pulaski.

Bradshaw, a post-office of McDowell co., W. Va.

Bradshaw, a station in Preston co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 29 miles E. of Grafton.

Bradshaw's Creek, a post-office of Roanoke co., Va.

Bradstowe, a town of England. See Broadstairs.

Bradt'ville, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Wis., 4 miles from Bridgeport Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Brad'well, a township and station of England, co. of Bucks, 3 miles by rail E.S.E. of Stony Stratford. P. 2409.

Bradwell, a hamlet of England, co. of Derby, 3½ miles N.N.E. of Tideswell. Pop. 1141.

Bra'dy, a township of Kalamazoo co., Mich., intersected by the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad and the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad. Pop. 1400. It contains the post-village of Vicksburg.

Brady, a township of Saginaw co., Mich. Pop. 687.

Brady, a post-hamlet of Guernsey co., O., in Jefferson township, 9 miles from Cambridge. It has a church and a steam grist-mill.

Brady, a township of Williams co., O. Pop. 1681. It includes West Unity.

Brady, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 600.

Brady, a township of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. 263, exclusive of East Brady, which is a borough.

Brady, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. 2009.

Brady, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. 904. Post-office, Airy Dale.

Brady, a post-office of Indiana co., Pa., is at the borough of Marion, 14 miles N.N.E. of Indiana.

Brady, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 394.

Brady, a post-village, capital of McCulloch co., Tex., about 130 miles N.W. of Austin.

Brady Island, a post-office of Lincoln co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, 268 miles W. of Omaha.

Brady's, Md. See BRADY'S MILLS.

Brady's, a station in Northumberland co., Pa., on the Shamokin Branch of the Northern Central Railroad, 1 mile E. of Shamokin. Anthracite coal is mined here.

Brady's, a post-office of Richland co., Wis.

Brady's Bend, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., is in a small township of the same name, on the Alleghany River, and on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 68 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburg, and 55 miles S. of Franklin. It contains 9 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and extensive iron-works. It is surrounded by a hilly and picturesque country, in which coal and iron ore abound. Pop. of the township, 3619; of the village, about 3000.

Brady's Creek, Tex., runs eastward through McCulloch co., and enters the San Saba River in San Saba co.

Brady's Mills, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., Md., on the Potomac River, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Cumberland. It has a grist- and a saw-mill.

Bra'dyville, a post-village of Adams co., O., 7 miles N.E. from Maysville, Ky. It has a church.

Bradyville, a post-village of Cannon co., Tenn., 8 miles S.W. of Woodbury.

Brae, brā, a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 35 miles by rail N.W. of Summerside. Pop. 300.

Braemar, brāˋmar', the westernmost and highland portion of the district of Mar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. It has 7 or more peaks over 3500 feet high, of which Ben Macdhui is the loftiest. It is much visited by tourists, and is famed for its red deer, its forests, and its gems (amethysts, beryls, and cairngorms). Pop. 1566.

Braemar, brāˋmar', a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, 8 miles from Woodstock. It contains a woollen-factory, a cheese-factory, and a saw-mill. Pop. 100.

Braf'ford's Store, a post-office of Knox co., Ky.

Braga, brå'gå (anc. *Brac'ara Augus'ta*), a city of Portugal, capital of the province of Minho, on two railways, 35 miles N.E. of Porto. It is surrounded by old walls, and is the see of an archbishop, who is titular primate of Portugal. It has a fine Gothic cathedral, an archbishop's palace, a hospital, a college, several schools, many fountains, and some Roman ruins. It has manufactures of fire-arms, jewelry, cutlery, and hats. In its vicinity is the sanctuary of Jesus do Monte, visited by many pilgrims. Pop. 18,467.

Bragança, or **Braganza,** brå-gån'så, a town and bishop's see of Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes, near the N.E. frontier, on the Ferrenza, 26 miles N.W. of Miranda. It is partly fortified, has a citadel, a college, and manufactures of velvet and other silk fabrics, and had formerly some silver-mines. Pop. 4503.

Bragança, or **Braganza,** brå-gån'så, an ancient town of Brazil, province and 100 miles N.E. of Pará, on the Caite, near its mouth, in the bay of the same name. Lat. 1° S.; lon. 47° 20' W. It has several churches and a prison, and the river is navigable up to it at high water. Pop. of town and district, 6000.

Bragança, or **Braganza,** a town of Brazil, province and 50 miles N.E. of São Paulo. It has a church. Its district is fertile, feeds numbers of cattle and pigs for the Rio Janeiro market, and has a number of sugar-mills. Pop. 10,000.

Bragernaes, Norway. See DRAMMEN.

Bragˋgado'cio, a township of Pemiscot co., Mo. P. 90.

Bragg's, a post-hamlet of Lowndes co., Ala., 13 miles E. of Minter. It has 2 churches.

Bragg's Island, one of a group of islands on the W. side of Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland. Pop. 36.

Bragg's Village, a hamlet of Ontario co., N.Y., 3 miles from East Bloomfield. It has a grist- and a saw-mill.

Bragg'ville, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Hollister township, on the Milford Branch of the Boston & Albany Railroad, 30 miles S.W. of Boston.

Brag Town, a village in Latimore township, Adams co., Pa., 7 miles S. of Dillsburg. It has a church and several shops and stores.

Brahe, brå'ẹh, or **Braa,** brạ̊, a river of Prussia, flows S. and joins the Vistula above Fordon. It is connected with the Netze by the Canal of Bromberg, and thus unites the Oder and the Vistula.

Brahestad, brå'hės-tådˋ, a seaport town of Russia, Finland, 36 miles S.W. of Uleåborg, on the Gulf of Bothnia. It has a trade in pitch and tar. Pop. 2560.

Brahilov, bråˋheeˋlov', **Braˋiloff',** or **Brailow.** bråˋee-lov', called also **Ibrail, Ibrahil,** eeˋbrå-eel', and **Braila,** brå-ee'lå, a town and the principal port of Roumania, in Wallachia, on the Roumanian Railway, and on the Lower Danube, 103 miles N.E. of Bucharest. Its warehouses are extensive, its harbor is securely sheltered by a small island, and it has a good trade. Pop. 28,272.

Brahmanber'ia, or **Bráhmanba'ria,** a town of Bengal, in Tipperah, on the river Titás. Lat. 23° 57' 45" N.; lon. 91° 8' 38" E. Pop. 12,364.

Brahmapoo'tra, or **Brahmaputra,** brahˋmạ-poo'-trạ, formerly written **Burrampoo'ter** (anc. *Dyardanes*, or *Oedanes*), a great river of India. Its principal head-stream, the Sanpoo or Dihong, rises on the plateau of Thibet, flows eastward 1000 miles, turns the eastern flank of the Himalayas, and enters British India at the N.E. angle of Assam, lat. 27° 45' N., lon. 95° 30' E. It is joined by the Dibong and by another smaller stream, regarded by the Hindoos and some others as the true Brahmapootra. This river rises in the Brahmakoonda valley, near the E. extremity of the Himalaya, and is considered a very sacred stream by the Hindoos. The Brahmapootra finally becomes blended with the Ganges and the Megna in a great delta-system, forming an immense number of navigable channels, and flowing at last into the Bay of Bengal. The main stream has a strong current, but is serviceable for extensive steam navigation. In the rainy season the river overflows its banks. Total length, 1800 miles.

Brahooic (brå-hoo'ik) **Mountains,** a name given to the Hala Mountains, between Beloochistan and Sinde.

Brahpur, bråˋpoor', a town of the Shahabad district, Bengal. Pop. 3143.

Braic-y-Pwll, brī'kẹ-pool, a headland in North Wales, co. of Carnarvon. Lat. 52° 47' N.; lon. 4° 48' W.

Braid'en Town, a post-office of Manatee co., Fla.

Braid'wood, a post-village of Will co., Ill., in Reed township, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 58 miles S.W. of Chicago, and 20 miles S. by W. from Joliet. It has printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers; also 6 churches. Several mines of bituminous coal have been opened here.

Braila, Brailoff, or **Brailow.** See BRAHILOV.

Brainard, brā'nạrd, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Iowa, in Pleasant Valley township, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 42 miles N. by E. of Independence.

Brainard, Minn. See BRAINERD.

Brainard, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Neb., on the Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad. Pop. about 100.

Brainard, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Nassau township, on Kinderhook Creek, and on the Harlem Extension Railroad, 12 miles N. of Chatham Village, and about 18 miles S.E. of Albany. It has 2 churches, the Transylvania Institute, and a manufactory of cotton prints.

Brainard's, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.J., on the Delaware River, 7 miles below Belvidere. It is on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, at Martin's Creek Station.

Brainard's Corners, a hamlet in Exeter township, Ulster co., N.Y., 2 miles E. of West Exeter. It has a cheese-factory.

Braine-la-Leude, brån-lå-lud, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 12 miles S. of Brussels. It has manufactures of cotton cloths and starch. Pop. 5578.

Braine-le-Comte, brån-lẹh-kônt or brėn-lẹh-kônt, a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, at a railway junction, 13½ miles N.N.E. of Mons. Pop. 6336.

Brainerd, brä′nęrd, a post-village, capital of Crow Wing co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific Railroad, at the junction of the Western Railroad of Minnesota, and on the Mississippi River, 115 miles W.S.W. of Duluth, and 137 miles E.S.E. of Moorehead. It is one of the principal stations on the railroad between Duluth and the Red River of the North. One weekly newspaper is published here. It has railroad-shops, a saw-mill, a bank, good hotels, and 5 churches. Pop. 930.

Brainerd, N.Y. See BRAINARD.

Brainerd's Mill, a hamlet of Tuscarawas co., O., 6 miles S.E. of Uhricksville.

Brains, a town of England. See BRADNINCH.

Brain′tree, a market-town of England, co. of Essex, 18 miles by rail E. of Bishop-Stortford, on an eminence, adjoining the village of Bocking. It has a spacious Gothic church, and manufactures of crape, silk, and straw goods. Pop. of parish, 4790.

Brain′tree, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., in Braintree township, on the Old Colony Railroad, at its junction with the Granite Branch and with the South Shore Railroad (operated as a branch of the Old Colony), 10 miles S. of Boston. It has several churches, a savings-bank, a public library, a newspaper office, and Thayer Academy, which has a fund of $200,000. Pop. of the township, 3948. The township has granite-quarries, and manufactures of boots, carpets, paper, organs, shovels, twine, tacks, &c. It contains villages named South Braintree and East Braintree.

Braintree, a post-township of Orange co., Vt., 25 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. Pop. 1066. Braintree Station is at West Braintree, on the Central Vermont Railroad, 25 miles S. of Montpelier Junction.

Brain′trim, a township of Wyoming co., Pa. Pop. 620.

Brake, brå′kå, a town of Germany, in Oldenburg, on the Weser, 25 miles by rail N.W. of Bremen, is the seat of ship-building and of a trade by sea. It has cloth-factories and large docks. Pop. 3800.

Brakel, brå′kęl, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, on a railway, 42 miles S.S.E. of Minden. Pop. 2607.

Brakel, Belgium. See NEDER BRAKEL and OP BRAKEL.

Bra′ley's, a station in Bristol co., Mass., on the Taunton & New Bedford Railroad, 7 miles N. of New Bedford.

Bralin, brå-leen′, a town of Prussian Silesia, on a railway, 39 miles E.N.E. of Breslau. It has a custom-house and manufactures of cloths. Pop. 1763.

Bra′man Hill, a post-office of Wyandotte co., Kansas.

Bra′man's Corners, a post-hamlet of Schenectady co., N.Y., in Duanesburg township, about 30 miles W. by N. of Albany. It has 2 churches and 18 dwellings.

Bra′manville, a village in Millbury township, Worcester co., Mass., ½ mile from Millbury village. It has a church and 2 cotton-mills.

Brambach, bråm′båκ, a town of Saxony, near Bohemia, 11 miles by rail N. of Eger. Pop. 1502.

Brambanan, bråm-bå′nån, a ruined town in the island of Java, province and 30 miles from Sọọrakarta, famous for its magnificent remains of temples of stone.

Bramble, bram′b'l, a county in the S.E. part of Dakota, has an area of 504 square miles. It is intersected by the Dakota River.

Bram′lette, a station of Woodson co., Kansas, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad (Neosho division), 7 miles S. of Neosho Falls.

Bramlette, a village of Gallatin co., Ky. It has a church, a drug-store, 2 general stores, and a mineral spring. Bramlette Post-Office is 2 miles distant, at Liberty Station, a village of Carroll co., on the Louisville & Cincinnati Railroad, 48 miles S.W. of Cincinnati.

Bramma, the native name of BURMAH.

Bramp′ton, a town of England, co. of Cumberland, 8½ miles by railway E.N.E. of Carlisle. It has a town hall, a grammar-school, breweries, and manufactures of checks and ginghams. Pop. 2617.

Bramp′ton, a post-hamlet of Delta co., Mich., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at Day's River Station, 14 miles N. of Escanaba.

Bramp′ton, the chief town of the co. of Peel, Ontario, 21 miles by rail N.W. of Toronto. It contains 4 churches, an iron-foundry, several factories, stores, hotels, &c., and is an important grain and flour market. Pop. 2900.

Bramsale, islands of the Netherlands. See BORSSELE.

Bramsche, bråm′shęh, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 10 miles N.N.W. of Osnaburg, on the Haase. Pop. 1849.

Bramstedt, bråm′stėtt, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, 26 miles N. of Hamburg. Pop. 2114.

Brancaleone, brån-kå-lå-o′nå, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 23 miles S.S.W. of Geraee. Pop. 1323. It was partially destroyed by earthquake in 1783.

Branch, a county in the S. part of Michigan, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 504 square miles. It is intersected by the St. Joseph River, and also drained by the Coldwater. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with small lakes, "oak openings," and dense forests, in which the ash, beech, oak, elm, and sugar-maple abound. The soil is a fertile sandy loam. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, butter, and wool are the staple products. The county is traversed by the Air-Line division of the Michigan Central Railroad, and by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. Capital, Coldwater. Valuation of real and personal estate, $17,376,032. Pop. in 1870, 26,226, of whom 24,518 were natives of the United States; in 1874, 25,726.

Branch, a township of Stanislaus co., Cal. Pop. 787.

Branch, a post-office of Paulding co., Ga.

Branch, a township of Marion co., Kansas. Pop. 700.

Branch, a post-hamlet of Mason co., Mich., on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 19 miles E. of Ludington. Pop. of Branch township, 139.

Branch, a township of Chisago co., Minn. Pop. 181. It contains North Branch Station.

Branch, a station on the Saratoga & Schenectady Railroad, at the head of Ballston Lake, 8 miles N. of Schenectady, N.Y. Here is South Ballston Post-Office.

Branch, a station in Mercer co., Pa., on the Jamestown & Franklin Railroad, 1 mile W. of Stoneborough Junction.

Branch, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 1200. It contains Llewellyn, and has coal-mines.

Branch, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis., on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Manitowoc. It has manufactures of beer, flour, and furniture.

Branchburg, a township of Somerset co., N.J. Pop. 1251. It contains North Branch Depot and a part of North Branch.

Branch Dale, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., in Reilly township, on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, about 10 miles W. of Pottsville. It has a church.

Branch Hill, a post-village of Clermont co., O., in Miami township, on the Little Miami Railroad, 20 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 300. A fine wire suspension bridge over the Little Miami River connects Branch Hill with the village of Symmes.

Branch Junction, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pa., at BLAIRSVILLE INTERSECTION (which see).

Branch′port, a village of Monmouth co., N.J., on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, and on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 1 mile N. of Long Branch, on an inlet of the sea. Oysters abound here. Pop. about 200.

Branchport, a post-village of Yates co., N.Y., at the north end of the western branch of Keuka Lake, about 48 miles S.S.E. of Rochester, and 9 miles S.W. of Penn Yan. It has 3 or 4 churches, a mill, and a carriage-shop.

Branch's, a station in Johnson co., Ind., on the Fairland, Franklin & Martinsville Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Franklin.

Branch's Store, a post-hamlet of Duplin co., N.C., 14 miles S.E. from Mount Olive Station. It has two stores.

Branch′ton, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, 6 miles by rail N. by W. of Harrisburg. It has a woollen-factory. Pop. 250.

Branch Vil′lage, a hamlet in North Smithfield township, Providence co., R.I., 2 miles from Blackstone village, Mass. It has manufactures of shoddy and flocks. Pop. 30.

Branch′ville, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ala., about 30 miles N.E. of Birmingham. It has 2 churches.

Branchville, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., Conn., on the Danbury & Norwalk Railroad, at the junction of the Ridgefield Branch, 11 miles S. of Danbury. It has a church, and manufactures of carriages and ice-tools.

Branchville, a village of Mitchell co., Ga., 10 miles S.W. from Camilla. It has a church, a seminary, 2 stores, and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 200.

Branchville, a post-office of Perry co., Ind.

Branchville, a post-office of Prince George's co., Md., and a station on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Washington.

Branchville, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., in Frankford township, at the terminus of a branch of the Sussex Railroad, 9 miles N. of Newton. It has 3 hotels, 2 churches, 3 stores, and 3 flour- and feed-mills in which water-power is employed. Pop. about 500.

Branchville, a hamlet of Union co., N.J., 2 miles N. of Westfield Station. It has a church and 2 flour-mills.

Branchville, a post-office of Erie co., Pa.

Branchville, a post-village of Orangeburg co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 62 miles W.N.W. of Charleston, and 68 miles S. of Columbia. It is at the junction of two branches of railroad, one of which extends to Camden and the other to Augusta. It has 3 churches. Pop. 366; of Branchville township, 1339.

Branchville, a post-office of Bedford co., Tenn.

Branchville, a post-office and station of Southampton co., Va., on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, 62 miles W.S.W. of Norfolk.

Branchville Junction, a station in Sussex co., N.J., on the Sussex Railroad, at the junction of the Branchville Branch, 3 miles N. of Newton, and 6 miles from Branchville.

Branco, a river of Bolivia. See MAGDALENA.

Branco, brång'ko, one of the Cape Verd Islands, S. of Santa Luzia.

Branco, brång'ko, a river of Brazil, an affluent of the Rio Grande, province of Bahia, rises in the Serra Dura, lat. 11° 25′ S., lon. 46° 10′ W., flows S.E. 120 miles, and is navigable to Tres-Barras, a distance of 40 miles.

Branco, a river of Brazil, rises in the Parima Mountains, and flows S. 400 miles to the Rio Negro, which it joins near lat. 1° 20′ S.

Brand, brånt, a town of Saxony, 23 miles S.W. of Dresden. Pop. 2512.

Brandeis, brån'dīce, a town of Bohemia, 13 miles E.N.E. of Prague. Pop. 3647.

Brandeis-am-Adler, brån'dīce-åm-åd'lẹr, a town of Bohemia, 25 miles by rail E. of Pardubitz, on the Stille-Adler. Pop. 1672.

Bran'denburg (Ger. pron. brån'dẹn-bŏŏʀɢˋ; Fr. *Brandebourg,* brånˋdẹ-booʀ'), a province of Prussia, in the centre of the kingdom, between lat. 51° 25′ and 53° 34′ N. and lon. 11° 25′ and 16° 10′ E.; bounded N. by Mecklenburg, N.E. by Pomerania, E. by the provinces of Prussia and Posen, S. by Silesia and the kingdom of Saxony, and W. by the provinces of Saxony and Hanover. Area, 15,403 square miles. Surface flat and sandy, but diversified by numerous lakes. It is situated in the basins of the Elbe and the Oder, and watered by these rivers and numerous affluents, among which the Warta, Bober, Neisse, and Weise, affluents of the Oder, and the Havel, Spree, and others, affluents of the Elbe, are navigable. The chief crops are buckwheat, rye, potatoes, hemp, flax, honey, tobacco, and hops. Sheep are extensively reared, and wool is an important product. The principal mineral products are salt, iron, gypsum, alum, and vitriol. There are numerous mineral springs. The manufactures, in great variety, are carried on in the principal towns, and the province has many breweries, distilleries, tanneries, potash-, charcoal-, lime-, and sulphur-works. Trade is facilitated by numerous canals, excellent post-roads, and railways from the capital in all directions. Capital, Berlin. Pop. in 1875, 3,126,411.

Brandenburg, brån'dẹn-bŏŏʀɢˋ, a town of Prussia, in the province of the same name, on the Havel, and on the Berlin & Magdeburg Railway, 37 miles W.S.W. of Berlin. It is enclosed by walls, and divided by the river into an old and a new town, between which, on an island, is the quarter called "Venice," having many buildings which deserve notice for their antiquity and works of art. Brandenburg has a realschule, a gymnasium, a *Ritter Akademie,* a college, and a public library; in the market-place is the Rolandsaüle, a column formed of a single stone 18 feet in height. It has manufactures of woollens, linens, hosiery, and paper, breweries, tanneries, and an active commerce by land and water. Pop. in 1875, 27,371.

Brandenburg, a village of Prussia, 13 miles S.W. of Königsberg. Pop. 1434.

Bran'denburg, a post-village, capital of Meade co., Ky., on the Ohio River, about 40 miles below Louisville. It has an academy, 2 churches, and manufactures of flour and stoneware. Pop. 427.

Brandenburg, New. See NEW BRANDENBURG.

Bran'don, a town of England, co. of Suffolk, on the Little Ouse or Brandon River, and on a railway, 70 miles N.N.E. of London. It has a grammar-school. Pop. 2216.

Bran'don, a mountain, headland, bay, and village of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry. The mountain, 22 miles W. of Tralee, terminates N.E. in the headland which forms the W. limit of Brandon Bay, an arm of Tralee Bay. The bay is formed between Brandon Head on the W. and a neck of land on the E. which separates it from Tralee Bay. The village is on the W. side of Brandon Bay, 10 miles N.E. of Dingle.

Bran'don, a post-office and station of De Kalb co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 56 miles S.S.W. of Chattanooga.

Brandon, a station in Rush co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 4 miles W.N.W. of Rushville.

Brandon, a post-village of Buchanan co., Iowa, in Jefferson township, about 38 miles N.W. of Cedar Rapids. It has 2 churches.

Brandon, a township of Jackson co., Iowa. Pop. 1101. It contains Canton.

Brandon, a post-township of Oakland co., Mich., 12 miles N. of Pontiac. It contains Ortonville. Pop. 1170.

Brandon, a post-village of Douglas co., Minn., in Chippewa township, 16 miles N.W. of Alexandria. It is finely situated, and has considerable trade.

Brandon, a post-village, capital of Rankin co., Miss., on the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad, 13 miles E. of Jackson. Several thousand bales of cotton are shipped here annually. It has a newspaper office, an academy, 6 churches, and a savings-bank. Pop. 756.

Brandon, a township of Franklin co., N.Y., is a large tract in the Adirondack Mountains. Pop. 742.

Brandon, a post-village of Knox co., O., in Miller township, about 40 miles N.E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches and a steam lumber-mill.

Brandon, a post-office of Hill co., Tex., 32 miles W. by S. from Corsicana.

Brandon, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt., in Brandon township, on the Rutland division of the Central Vermont Railroad, 17 miles N. by W. of Rutland, and 51 miles S. of Burlington. It is about 1 mile E. of Otter Creek, which intersects the township. It has 5 churches, 2 national banks, 2 hotels, a graded school, and manufactures of wool, iron, spools, leather, &c. Two weekly newspapers are published here. The township has quarries of fine marble, and mines of iron, kaolin, and lignite. Pop. of township, 3571.

Brandon, a post-office of Prince George co., Va.

Brandon, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis., in Metomen township, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 76 miles N.W. of Milwaukee, and about 18 miles W. by S. from Fond du Lac. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, a flour-mill, a plough-factory, &c. Pop. about 600.

Brandon Church, a post-hamlet of Prince George co., Va., 22 miles E. of Petersburg. It has 2 churches.

Brandon River, England. See OUSE.

Bran'don's, a station in Adams co., Miss., on the Natchez, Jackson & Columbus Railroad, 11 miles E. of Natchez.

Bran'don's Fer'ry, a station in Venango co., Pa., on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and on the Allegheny River, 19 miles by rail S. of Oil City.

Bran'donville, a post-hamlet of Schuylkill co., Pa., in East Union township, on the Catawissa & Williamsport Railroad, 20 miles W.N.W. of Tamaqua.

Brandonville, a post-village of Preston co., W. Va., 70 miles E.S.E. of Wheeling. It has a church. Pop. 100.

Brandt, or **Brant,** a post-township of Erie co., N.Y., on Lake Erie, about 24 miles S. by W. of Buffalo. It is intersected by the Lake Shore Railroad. Pop. 1378.

Brandt, a post-village of Miami co., O., in Bethel township, about 13 miles N.N.E. of Dayton. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. 240.

Brandt, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., in Harmony township, on the Erie Railroad (Jefferson Branch), 33 miles N. of Carbondale. It has a church, a tannery, a chair-factory, a brick-yard, &c.

Brandt Lake, of Warren co., in the N.E. part of New York, discharges its waters by Schroon River. Its length is about 6 miles.

Brandt's, a station on the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad, 14 miles S.W. of Harrisburg, Pa.

Bran'dy Brook, a station in Clinton co., N.Y., on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, 27 miles E. of Malone.

Brandy Camp, a post-hamlet of Elk co., Pa., 10 miles S.E. from Ridgway.

Brandy City, a mining-camp of Sierra co., Cal., 75 miles N.E. of Marysville. It has gold-mines and a saw-mill.

Brandy Creek, a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, 12 miles from Simcoe. Pop. 100.

Brandy Gap, a station in Harrison co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Parkersburg Branch, 10 miles W. of Clarksburg.

Brandy Pots, several small islets in the St. Lawrence, lying off the N.E. end of Hare Island, below Quebec.

Brandy Station, a post-village of Culpeper co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 62 miles S.W. of Washington. It has 2 churches. Several cavalry fights occurred here in the civil war.

Bran′dywine, a former village of New Castle co., Del., now the 9th ward of the city of Wilmington, is on Brandywine Creek. It has 2 churches, 3 flour-mills, a stave-factory, a cotton-mill, and a brick-yard. A bridge across the creek connects it with Wilmington.

Brandywine, a hundred of New Castle co., Del., contiguous to the city of Wilmington. It is the northeasternmost hundred in the state. Pop. 3180.

Brandywine, township, Hancock co., Ind. Pop. 1061.

Brandywine, township, Shelby co., Ind. Pop. 1224.

Brandywine, a post-office and station, Prince George's co., Md., on Pope's Creek Branch of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 51 miles S. by W. of Baltimore.

Brandywine, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, 3 miles N.W. of Coatesville.

Brandywine, a post-office of Pendleton co., W. Va.

Brandywine Creek drains part of Chester co., Pa., flows thence southeastward into New Castle co., Del., and unites with the Christiana Creek at Wilmington. It runs through beautiful scenery. On its banks, near Chadd's Ford, Pa., General Howe defeated General Washington on the 11th of September, 1777.

Brandywine Creek, of Indiana, rises in Hancock co., and flows southwestward into Blue River, a few miles below Shelbyville.

Brandywine Manor, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., in West Brandywine township, 7 miles W. of Downingtown, and 1 mile from Manor Railroad Station. It has a church and a public hall.

Brandywine Mills, a hamlet in Northfield township, Summit co., O., 3 miles S.W. of Macedonia. It has a flour-mill, and is at the falls of Brandywine Creek.

Brandywine Springs, Delaware. See FAULKLAND.

Brandywine Summit, a post-office and station of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, 27 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia.

Bran′ford, a post-borough and watering-place of New Haven co., Conn., in Branford township, on Long Island Sound, and on the Shore Line Railroad, 8 miles E.S.E. of New Haven. It has a safe harbor, several good hotels, 3 churches, a graded school, a granite-quarry, and manufactures of locks and malleable iron. The township has 5 churches. Pop. of the township, 2488.

Branksea Island, in England. See BROWNSEA.

Branksome, a place in Scotland. See BRANXHOLM.

Branna, brån′nå, a village of Bohemia, 2½ miles E. of Starkenbach. Pop. 2400.

Bran′non's Station, a hamlet of Geneva co., Ala., 11 miles S. from Newton.

Brans′ford, a post-hamlet of Tarrant co., Tex., 11 miles from Arlington. It has a church and a wagon-shop.

Bransk, brånsk, a town of Russia, 31 miles S.S.W. of Bialystok, on the Noortchek (Nourtschek). Pop. 1030.

Brant, Erie co., N.Y. See BRANDT.

Brant, a county of the province of Ontario, W. of Lake Ontario. Area, 420 square miles. It is drained by the Grand River, and traversed by the Grand Trunk, Great Western, and Canada Southern Railways. The chief staples are lumber, wool, hops, grain, and the products of the dairy. Chief town, Brantford. Pop. 32,259.

Brant, a township of Saginaw co., Mich. Pop. 482.

Brant, a post-hamlet of Calumet co., Wis., 5 miles N.W. of Chilton.

Brantas, a river of Java. See KEDIRI.

Brant′ford, a post-office of Washington co., Kansas.

Brantford, a hamlet of Sherburne co., Minn., on the Mississippi River, nearly opposite St. Cloud.

Brantford, a town of Canada, a port of entry, and capital of the co. of Brant, Ontario, at a railway junction, 24 miles S.W. of Hamilton, on Grand River, which is navigable to within 2½ miles of the town, for which distance a canal has been opened, affording water-communication with Lake Erie. Brantford has several branch banks and insurance companies, churches of 10 denominations, printing-offices from which 2 daily and 2 weekly newspapers are issued, about 80 stores, a handsome stone court-house, a widows' and orphans' home, and other public buildings. The buildings and shops of the Grand Trunk Railway are on a very extensive scale, occupying 11 acres. Among the manufactures are brass and iron castings, tin and japanned ware, sashes and blinds, engines and machinery, agricultural implements, and stoneware. The streets are lighted with gas. Pop. 8107.

Brant′ingham, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., 6 miles from Glensdale.

Brant Lake, a post-office of Lake co., Dakota.

Brant Lake, New York. See BRANDT LAKE.

Brantôme, brôɴᵒ`tôm′, a town of France, department of Dordogne, 16 miles N. of Périgueux. Pop. 2591.

Branx′holm, or **Brank′some,** the ancient seat of the Dukes of Buccleugh, Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, on the Teviot, 3 miles S.W. of Hawick. It has acquired renown as the scene of Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel."

Bras d'Or, brå doʀ ("Arm of Gold"), a tideless salt-water lake in Cape Breton Island, 50 miles in length and 20 miles in breadth. Its depth varies from 12 to 60 fathoms, and it forms a secure roadstead. The entrance is divided into two passages by Boularderie Island; the southern passage is 25 miles long and from ¼ to 3 miles in breadth, but is not navigable for large vessels; the northern is 25 miles long and from 2 to 3 miles wide, with 60 fathoms of water. Sea-fisheries of every kind are carried on in the Bras d'Or. In several of its large bays ships are loaded with timber. Its southern end communicates by a ship-canal with St. Peter's Bay, ½ mile distant, thus bisecting the island.

Brashear, a village of Louisiana. See MORGAN CITY.

Brashear, brash′eer, or **Paul′ville,** a post-village of Adair co., Mo., on the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, 11 miles W. of Edina. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill. Pop. 100.

Brash′er, a township of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., is intersected by the St. Regis River, and contains villages named Brasher Falls and Brasher Iron Works. Pop. 3486.

Brasher Centre, a hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., has a church, a starch-factory, and a saw-mill.

Brasher Falls, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Brasher township, on the St. Regis River, and on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, 36 miles E. by N. from Ogdensburg. It has extensive water-power, 3 churches, an iron-foundry, a woollen-mill, and a manufactory of farming-implements. Pop. 450.

Brasher Iron Works, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Brasher township, on Deer River, about 20 miles W. by N. from Malone, and 30 miles N.E. of Canton. It has an iron-furnace and a church. Pop. 250.

Brasile, Brasilia, Brasilien. See BRAZIL.

Brasparts, brås`paʀ′, a town of France, department of Finistère, 9 miles N.E. of Châteaulin. Pop. 2984.

Brass, bråss, a river and town of Africa, in Guinea, the river being one of the arms of the Niger delta, and the town on this arm in lat. 4° 35′ N., lon. 6° 16′ 2″ E.

Brassac, brås`såk′, a village of France, department of Tarn, 12 miles E. of Castres. Pop. 2007.

Brass Castle, a hamlet of Warren co., N.J., 3 miles from Washington. It has a grist-mill and a brick-yard.

Brasschaet, brås′skåt`, a village of Belgium, province and 7 miles N.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 2850.

Brass′field's, township, Granville co., N.C. P. 3015.

Brassfield's, a post-hamlet of Wake co., N.C., on the North Carolina Railroad, in Cedar Creek township, 20 miles N.W. of Raleigh.

Brasso, or **Brassovium.** See KRONSTADT.

Brass′town, a hamlet of Towns co., Ga., 45 miles N. of Bellton.

Brasstown, a post-office of Cherokee co., N.C.

Brasstown, a township of Clay co., N.C. Pop. 395.

Bratislavia, the Latin for BRESLAU.

Brats′berg, an amt in the S. of Norway, stifts of Christiania and Christiansand, on the sea-coast. Area, 5706 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 83,186.

Brats′berg, a post-hamlet of Fillmore co., Minn., 5 miles S. from Rushford.

Bratslav, bråts-låv′, written also **Bratzlaf** (Pol. *Braclaw*, bråts′låv), a town of Russia, in Podolia, on the Bug, 110 miles E. of Kamieniec. Pop. 4905.

Brattia, the ancient name of BRAZZA.

Brat′tleborough, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., in Brattleborough township, on the Connecticut River, about 1 mile below the mouth of West River, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, 77 miles S.S.E. of Rutland, 110 miles S. of Montpelier, and 119 miles W.N.W. of Boston. It has a bridge across the Connecticut River; 2 national banks, 2 savings-banks, 7 churches, a graded school, a large manufactory of parlor organs, and manufactures of carriages, furniture, and machinery. It is the seat of the Vermont Asylum for the Insane. One monthly periodical and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. of the township, 4933.

Brat′ton, a post-village of Nemaha co., Neb., about 30 miles S. of Nebraska City. It has 2 churches.

Bratton, a township of Mifflin co., Pa. Pop. 852.

Brat'tonville, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., about 40 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Brätz, brêts, a town of Prussia, in Posen, 10 miles S.S.E. of Meseritz, on the Obra. Pop. 1657.

Bratzkoi, bråts-koy', a town of Siberia, government and 250 miles N.W. of Irkootsk, at the confluence of the Oka and Angara. Lat. 55° 34′ N.; lon. 101° 47′ E.

Braubach, brŏw'båᴋ, a town of Prussia, 10 miles by rail W.S.W. of Nassau, on the Rhine. Pop. 1735.

Brauersville, brŏw'ẹrz-vĭl, post-office, Benton co., Mo.

Braunau, brŏw'nŏw, a town of Austria, 60 miles by rail W. of Lintz, at the junction of the Salza and the Inn. Pop. 2767.

Braunau, a town of Bohemia, 33 miles N.E. of Königgrätz, has a gymnasium, a Benedictine abbey, and extensive manufactures. Pop. 4245.

Braunfels, brŏwn'fêls, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 37 miles E.N.E. of Coblentz. Pop. 1645.

Braunhirschen, brŏwn'hĕĕʀ`shẹn, a village of Lower Austria, near Vienna. Pop. 9937.

Bräunlingen, broin'ling-ẹn, a town of Baden, 29 miles E.S.E. of Freiburg, on the Brigach. Pop. 1660.

Braunsbach, brŏwns'båᴋ, a town of Würtemberg, 6 miles S.E. of Künzelsau. Pop. 882.

Braunsberg, brŏwns'bêʀɢ, a town of Prussia, 35 miles by rail S.W. of Königsberg, on the Passarge, near its mouth in the Frische Haff. It is the residence of the Bishop of Ermeland, with a theological seminary (Roman Catholic), and manufactures of woollen cloth and yarn, and a trade in corn and timber. Pop. 10,471.

Braunsberg, a town of Moravia, 38 miles N.E. of Prerau. Pop. 3265.

Braunschweig, Germany. See Brunswick.

Braunseifen, brŏwn'sī-fẹn, a town of Austria, in Moravia, 18 miles N.N.E. of Olmutz. Pop. 2714.

Brava, brå'vå, a town of Eastern Africa, coast of Zanguebar, 110 miles S.W. of Magadoxo. It carries on a trade with India and Arabia.

Brava, the southernmost of the Cape Verd Islands (lat. 14° 49′ N., lon. 24° 45′ W.), is 7 miles long and 6 miles broad. It is rocky, dry, and healthful, with an industrious population. The town of Brava, or São João Baptista, on the E. coast, is visited by whale-ships, and supplies many good seamen. Palm-leaf hats are manufactured here. Area, 45 square miles. Total pop. 6483.

Bravo, brå'vo, a post-office of Allegan co., Mich., at the village of Sherman.

Bravo del Norte, Rio. See Rio Grande.

Braw'ley, a post-office of Scott co., Ark.

Brax'ton, a county in the central part of West Virginia, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by Elk River, and also drained by the Little Kanawha. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests; the soil is generally fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staple products. Beds of coal are found here. Capital, Braxton Court-House, or Sutton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 6480, of whom 6430 were Americans.

Braxton, a township of Colleton co., S.C. Pop. 1971.

Braxton Court-House, or **Sutton,** a post-village, capital of Braxton co., W. Va., on Elk River, about 56 miles E.N.E. of Charleston. It has a church, a newspaper office, a foundry, a tannery, and a flouring-mill.

Bray, a parish of England, co. of Berks, on the Thames, containing part of the town of Maidenhead, and famous as the abode of "the Vicar of Bray." Pop. 5755. In the Thames here is Monkey Island.

Bray, a town of Ireland, cos. of Dublin and Wicklow, on the Bray, at its mouth, 12 miles by rail S.S.E. of Dublin. It has a hospital, a harbor for small sloops, and some manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics. Pop. 6077.

Bray, brå, a river of France, between Sarthe and Loir-et-Cher, joins the Loire at Sougé.

Bray, a small district of France, in the old province of Normandy, now included in the department of Seine-Inférieure. Bray is also the name of several other places in France.

Bray'field, a post-office of Franklin co., Ill.

Bray-sur-Seine, brå-süʀ-sån, a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, on the Seine, 10 miles S.S.W. of Provins. Pop. 1508.

Brayton, brā'tọn, a station in Bristol co., Mass., on the Fall River, Warren & Providence Railroad, 2 miles W. of Fall River.

Bray'ton's Cor'ners, a hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., 7 miles from Trenton Railroad Station.

Brazeau, brå`zō', a township of Perry co., Mo. Pop. 2281. It contains Altenburg and Wittenburg.

Brazil, brå-zil' (Port. and Spanish pron. brå-zeel' or brå-seel'; Fr. *Brésil,* brå`zeel'; Ger. *Brasilien,* brå-zee'-le-ẹn; Ital. *Brasile,* brå-see'lå; Lat. *Brasil'ia*), a vast empire of South America, occupying nearly one-half of that continent, and principally in the torrid zone, is bounded on the N. by Guiana, Venezuela, and the United States of Colombia, on the N.E., E., and S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the W. by Peru, Bolivia, and Paraguay. It extends from lat. 4° N. to 33° 41′ S., and is mostly included between lon. 35° and 70° W. Its greatest length is about 2600 miles, and the extent of its coast-line is nearly 3800 miles. The coast-line is not deeply indented by bays or inlets, but the outline of the empire is very irregular. Area, officially estimated at 3,288,000 square miles, or exceeding by some 50,000 square miles the area of the United States exclusive of the territory of Alaska. Capital, Rio Janeiro.

Mountains and Plains.—The eastern and southern portions are generally mountainous and hilly. The highest and most important ranges are the Serra do Espinhaço and the Serra da Mantiqueira, which are nearly parallel to the coast, and extend between 18° and 23° S. lat. The greatest altitude of these is not much over 9000 feet. The Organ Mountains near Rio Janeiro are remarkable for picturesque scenery and rich vegetation. A low range called Serro do Mar extends from Rio Janeiro nearly to lat. 29° S., and is parallel to the coast, from which it is only a few miles distant. Extensive table-lands are found in the interior of Brazil, to which belongs also the vast plain traversed by the Amazon and its tributaries. This plain, called *Silvas,* is almost perfectly level, has a deep rich soil, and is covered with dense primeval and evergreen forests. "From the grassy steppes of Venezuela," says Orton, "to the treeless pampas of Buenos Ayres, expands a sea of verdure, in which we may draw a circle of 1100 miles in diameter which shall include an evergreen unbroken forest."

Rivers.—No country exceeds this in the number and magnitude of navigable rivers, which form a complete network and render the most central parts of the empire easily accessible. To Brazil belongs the greater part of the Amazon, which surpasses in volume every other river on the globe. It flows nearly eastward across the great equatorial plain, and is the only great river whose course is all near the same latitude. It enters Brazil at Tabatinga (which is about 2000 miles from its mouth), and is navigable for large vessels in all parts of its course below that point. The principal affluents of the Amazon, which all enter it at a very acute angle, are the Rio Madeira, the Rio Negro, the Tapajos, the Xingu, the Japura, and the Purus, which afford a great extent of navigable waters. The mouths of all these are in Brazil, which also includes the greater part of their course. The other large rivers are the Tocantins, which flows northward, the San Francisco, which drains the eastern part, the Paraná, which flows southwestward, the Paraguay, a tributary of the Paraná, the Araguay, the Paranahiba, and the Uruguay. These are mostly navigable for steamers. Brazil has comparatively few large lakes.

Climate.—This empire is nearly all in the torrid zone. The climate is generally healthy. In the great plain of the Amazon the heat is tempered by immense forests, a large expanse of water, and the trade-wind, which almost constantly blows up the river. This equatorial plain enjoys perpetual summer, and here the year is divided into only two seasons, the wet and the dry. The rainfall is excessive during the wet season, which begins about December 15 and continues nearly six months. The mean annual temperature on the banks of the Amazon is about 81°. Pará, which is scarcely 2° from the equator, enjoys an agreeable climate, the maximum temperature of which is 95° and the minimum about 70° Fahr. At Rio Janeiro the mean annual temperature is about 74°. The prevalent winds of the greater portion of Brazil are the trade-winds, which blow from the east and carry an abundant supply of moisture from the ocean to the interior.

Geology and Minerals.—The mountains of Brazil are mostly composed of gneiss and granite. Gneiss is exposed at the cataracts of the Madeira, the Tapajos, the Tocantins, and the Xingu, and it is probable that this rock underlies nearly all the table-lands and highlands. The valley of the Amazon is remarkable for the uniform character of its geology. "From the Andes to the Atlantic," says Prof. Orton, "and from the Falls of the Madeira to the Orinoco, scarcely anything is visible but clays and sandstones. The fundamental rock is metamorphic, chiefly gneiss and granite." In the valley of the Upper San Francisco River are limestone caverns containing many bones of extinct animals, such as the megatherium, mastodon, and glyptodon. Devonian and Carboniferous rocks are found in parts of this empire. Among its mineral resources are diamonds, emeralds, rubies, topazes, gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, coal, mercury, and sulphur. The diamond-mines of Brazil are perhaps the most important in the world. The richest gold-mines of this empire are in the province of Minas-Geraes, near Ouro Preto. Gold is found in quartz, in drift gravel, and in alluvial sands. Iron abounds in nearly all the provinces. Rich copper-mines are found in the provinces of Goyaz, Matto-Grosso, and Rio Grande do Sul. Silver is found alloyed with gold at several places. Coal is mined at several points in the S., and is of the carboniferous age, and highly bituminous. It is an excellent gas and steam coal.

Vegetation.—The vegetation is extremely luxuriant, and is composed of a great multitude of species. The great plain, traversed by the Amazon and its tributaries, is covered by a dense, primeval, and impenetrable forest, in which gigantic trees are entwined, draped, and festooned by parasitical creepers, climbing plants, lianas, &c. No region in the world produces such a quantity and variety of useful and ornamental timber. Within an area of half a mile square Agassiz counted 117 species of trees. Palms, bananas, and tree-ferns are forms of beauty peculiar to a tropical forest. Nearly 75 species of palm are found in the valley of the Amazon, including the Carnahuba palm, from which valuable wax is procured. Here are several species of Leguminosæ, which grow to a great size. To this order belong the Brazil-wood, a species of *Cæsalpinia*, which is used as a red dyestuff, and the *Andira aubletii*, which affords durable ship-timber. Among the other Brazilian trees are the *Siphonia elastica* (caoutchouc-tree), the *Theobroma Cacao*, the rosewood-tree, or *jacaranda*, the mahogany, and the cocoa-nut palm. The best fruits are the pineapple, the mango, the banana, the alligator pear (*Persea gratissima*), the guava, the papaya, the orange, and the *Anona squamosa*, called *ata* or *pinha*. The most important plants cultivated for food, &c., are coffee, sugar, cotton, cocoa, rice, maize, tobacco, bananas, yams, and mandioca or cassava, which yields farina and tapioca. The last is indigenous, and is the plant on which the Indians and other natives mainly depend for subsistence. The root, which is the part used for food, contains a deadly poison, which is easily expelled by the action of fire. The value of the annual product of coffee is nearly $60,000,000, much more than that of any other plant cultivated in Brazil. The *Ilex curitibensis*, which yields *maté* or Paraguay tea, is indigenous in the southern provinces. Many valuable medicinal plants are natives of this country. Among the valued native products are sarsaparilla, copal, copaiba, ipecacuanha, pareira brava, jaborandi, piassaba, guarana, &c. The cultivation of tea is an industry of recent introduction, but of much promise.

Animals.—The number of species of animals is very large. The most dangerous beasts of prey are the jaguar, the puma or cougar, the tiger-cat, the wolf, and the ocelot. The forests are tenanted by immense numbers of monkeys, whose habits are arboreal. Several species of deer are found on the open plains. Among the other animals are the tapir, the armadillo, the peccary, the capybara, the alligator, the sloth, the ant-eater, and the boa-constrictor. The Brazilian birds are celebrated for the beauty of their plumage, especially the parrots and humming-birds, which are said to be more numerous here than in any other country. Here is found the *Uraponga*, campanéro or tolling-bell bird, whose metallic tones resound through the forest like the strokes of a hammer on an anvil. About 2000 species of fish are found in the Amazon River, which also swarms with alligators, turtles, porpoises, and manatees.

The principal domestic animals are horned cattle, horses, and mules. Immense herds of cattle and horses are pastured on the plains of the interior. The cattle are caught with the lasso, and killed for the hides and tallow.

Commerce and Industry.—The chief articles of export are coffee, sugar, tobacco, cotton, diamonds, caoutchouc, hides, dyewoods, cocoa, and rum. The quantity of coffee exported from Rio Janeiro in one year—1875–76—was 2,823,120 bags, or 166,884 tons. In 1875, 103,324 bags of coffee were exported from Bahia. The total value of exports for 1873–74 was 189,698,000 milreis (1 milreis = 54½ cents). The principal articles imported are cotton goods, glass, paper, wine, linen, iron, and wheat flour. The value of the imports for 1873–74 was 152,742,000 milreis. The manufactures of this empire are not very extensive. It has numerous foundries, hat-factories, distilleries of rum, and manufactures of cotton, soap, machinery engines, farming-implements, jewelry, leather, &c. According to Orton, there are only 2 saw-mills on the Amazon between Pará and the Andes, which are about 2500 miles apart. In 1876 there were 22 lines of railway, the aggregate length of which was 1030 miles.

Religion, Government, &c.—The Roman Catholic is the established religion, but other forms of worship are tolerated if practised privately. The emperor, in the capacity of grand master of the military and religious order of Christ, appoints all the bishops. Convents are numerous and rich.

The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy. The executive power is vested in the emperor, who also exercises the *moderating* power,—that is, he can appoint the senators, dissolve the chamber of deputies, appoint or dismiss at will the ministers of state, suspend the judges, nominate bishops, declare war, &c. The legislative power is vested in two houses, the senate and the chamber of deputies. The senators are appointed for life, and the deputies for a term of four years. The emperor rewards services by titles of marquis, count, and baron. The Portuguese language is generally spoken, and is the language of the court, but outside of the towns the *lingoa geral*, a modification of the language of the Tupi-Guarani Indians, is very prevalent.

The public debt in 1875 amounted to 659,555 *contos* = about 359,457,475 dollars. The revenue in that year exceeded the expenditure.

The imperial navy in 1875 consisted of 58 steam-vessels and 3 sailing-vessels. The number of the army in time of peace is fixed at 16,000 men.

Races and Population.—The negroes imported from Africa in great numbers constitute a large element of the population. The gradual emancipation of slaves has been progressing since September, 1871, when a law was enacted that every child born of slave parents after that date should be free. The free population consists of Indians, mamelucos (a mixture of Indians with whites), mestizoes (in whom negro blood is mixed with Indian), creoles, and white persons of European descent. The aborigines, who live in the great forests and plains of the interior, remain in a savage or uncivilized state. The number of slaves in 1872 was 1,476,567. Great sums of money have been expended in planting colonies of European (chiefly German) immigrants, but these experiments, though persistently followed, have had but a small measure of success.

Brazil is divided into 20 provinces, the names, areas, and population of which, according to the census of 1872, are given in the following table:

Provinces.	Square miles.	Population.
Alagoas	11,642	348,009
Amazonas	753,469	57,610
Bahia	204,803	1,379,616
Ceará	50,262	721,686
Espirito Santo	17,030	82,137
Goyaz	263,373	160,395
Maranhão	141,651	359,040
Matto-Grosso	668,655	60,417
Minas-Geraes	237,481	2,039,735
Pará	412,467	275,237
Parahyba	20,346	376,226
Paraná	108,557	126,722
Pernambuco	46,257	841,539
Piauhy	81,779	202,222
Rio de Janeiro	18,490	782,724
Municipio Neutro		274.972
Rio Grande do Norte	20,130	233,979
Rio Grande do Sul	110,216	434,813
Santa Catharina	18,924	159,802
São Paulo	90,541	837,354
Sergipe	12,038	176,243
Total	3,288,110	9,930,478

The chief cities are Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Belem or Pará, Maranhão, and São Paulo.

History.—Brazil was discovered by Vincent Yanez Pinçon, a companion of Columbus, in 1499 or 1500. In the next year the Portuguese commander Pedro Alvarez Cabral was driven by adverse winds so far from his track that he landed on the coast of Brazil and took formal possession of it for his sovereign. The country was gradually colonized by the Portuguese, who formed a settlement at Rio Janeiro in 1567. The Dutch and Spaniards at different times attacked and destroyed some of their settlements, but the Portuguese retained possession of the country. When Napoleon invaded Portugal and announced that the house of Braganza had ceased to reign (1807), the Portuguese sovereign or regent resolved to take refuge in Brazil, where he, with all the royal family, arrived in January, 1808. In 1815 Brazil was raised to the rank of a kingdom, and became the head of its own mother country, the monarchy being henceforth styled the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarve. In 1821 the king, John VI., returned to Portugal, leaving his son Dom Pedro as regent. Revolutionary movements were initiated by many Brazilians, who desired a separation from the mother country. Dom Pedro proclaimed the independence of Brazil in 1822, and assumed the title of emperor. In 1831 he abdicated the throne in favor of his son Dom Pedro II., a minor, who was crowned in 1841, and who has enjoyed a prosperous reign. In 1865 war was declared against Brazil and the Argentine Republic by Lopez, dictator of Paraguay. The act was followed by a severe struggle of five years' duration, at the end of which time Paraguay had lost nine-tenths of her male population, and her ruler was slain. Since 1870, Paraguay, much reduced in area, has been little more than a Brazilian province, though nominally independent.

Bra'zil', a post-village of Clay co., Ind., on the St. Louis, Vandalia, Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, 16 miles E.N.E. of Terre Haute, and 57 miles W.S.W. of Indianapolis. It is in a small township of the same name. Its prosperity is derived chiefly from mines of block-coal and the manufacture of pig-iron. Here are extensive iron blast furnaces and numerous shafts or collieries of block-coal, which is an excellent fuel for the purpose of smelting iron ore. Brazil is the most populous place in Clay co. It has 6 churches, 2 banks, 3 hotels, 3 newspaper offices, 2 graded schools, a pottery, a flour-mill, and manufactures of boilers, chairs, terra-cotta, &c. Pop. 2186; of the township, 2772.

Brazil, a post-village of Gibson co., Tenn., 9 miles S.W. from Trenton. It has an academy and 3 churches.

Brazils', a post-hamlet of Saline co., Ark., 20 miles N. of Benton. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Brazito, brå-zee'to, a post-hamlet of Cole co., Mo., 14 miles S.W. from Jefferson City. It has 2 churches.

Brazoria, brå-zo'rẹ-ạ, a county in the S.E. part of Texas, has an area of about 1250 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Gulf of Mexico, and is intersected by the Brazos and San Bernard Rivers. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the live-oak abounds; the soil is alluvial and sandy. Cotton, cattle, and Indian corn are the staple products. The county is partly traversed by the International & Great Northern Railroad. Capital, Brazoria. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,681,554. Pop. in 1870, 7527, of whom 7165 were Americans.

Brazoria, a post-village, capital of Brazoria co., Tex., on the right or W. bank of the Brazos River, about 25 miles from its mouth, and 60 miles W.S.W. of Galveston. Steamboats can navigate the river above and below this place. It contains a college and 5 churches. Pop. 725.

Brazos, brå'zōs, a large river of Texas, rises in a high table-land called the Staked Plain, in the N.W. part of the state. It flows eastward to Baylor co., below which its general direction is nearly southeastward. It intersects the counties of Young, Palo Pinto, Hood, Somerville, McLennan, Falls, Fort Bend, and Brazoria, and forms the boundary between other counties. It enters the Gulf of Mexico in Brazoria co., about 40 miles S.W. of Galveston. It is nearly 950 miles long, and is said to drain an area of 34,000 square miles. Steamboats can ascend it during high water about 250 miles. It runs through extensive fertile prairies, in which cotton and cattle are the staple products.

Brazos, a county in the E. central part of Texas, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Navasota River, and on the S.W. by the Brazos River. The surface is undulating or uneven; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and cattle are the staple products of this county, which is intersected by the Houston & Texas Central Railroad. Capital, Bryan. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,493,571. Pop. in 1870, 9205, of whom 8911 were Americans. Among its indigenous forest trees are the ash, elm, hickory, oak, and pecan.

Brazos Bottom, a hamlet of Burleson co., Tex., 15 miles from Bryan. It has a church.

Brazos Island, Cameron co., Tex., is a coast island of sand, nearly destitute of vegetation, and without good water. It extends 10 miles S. from Brazos Santiago to Boca Chica, both of which are narrow inlets communicating with the lagoon which divides the island from the mainland. Boca Chica is sometimes so choked with sand that the island becomes a peninsula.

Brazos Peak, Colorado, a peak of the San Juan Mountains, in the S. part of the state. Altitude, 11,214 feet.

Brazos Point, a post-hamlet of Bosque co., Tex., on the Brazos River, 40 miles S. from Fort Worth. It has a church.

Brazos Santiago, san-te-å'go, a post-hamlet of Cameron co., Tex., on Brazos Island, in the Gulf of Mexico, about 22 miles N.E. of Brownsville. It was submerged by a cyclone in 1874, and entirely washed away. It has a light-house, and an inlet to the lagoons within the coast islands. The inlet has some coasting trade; but its entrance is encumbered by a shifting bar.

Brazza, bråt'så (anc. *Brat'tia*), an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 8 miles S. of Spalato. Area, 170 square miles. Surface mountainous and rugged; but the island is industriously cultivated, and yields oil, figs, almonds, saffron, wine, cheese, and honey. Principal villages, Milna and Neresi. The channel of Brazza, between it and the mainland, is from 7 to 8 miles across, affording secure anchorage. Pop. 15,497.

Breadal'bane, a district of Scotland, comprising the western part of the co. of Perth. Although traversed by the Grampians, it has good roads and bridges. The scenery of Loch Tay and other situations is highly picturesque. Chief proprietor, the Marquis of Breadalbane.

Bread Loaf, a post-hamlet of Addison co., Vt., 10 miles S.E. of Middlebury. Here are lumber-mills.

Brea'dysville, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., in Warminster township, on the Northeast Pennsylvania Railroad, about 20 miles N. by E. of Philadelphia.

Break'abeen, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., on Schoharie River, about 40 miles W. by S. from Albany. It has 2 churches, a foundry, and a flour-mill.

Break'neck, a hamlet of Putnam co., N.Y., 1 mile from Cold Spring.

Breakneck, a post-office of Butler co., Pa., is at Evansburg, about 22 miles N. by W. of Pittsburg.

Break'sea Spit, a reef 18 miles in length, on the E. coast of Australia, stretching N. from Sandy Cape. Lat., N. point, 24° 24′ S.; lon. 153° 18′ E.

Bréal, brå'ål', a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 10 miles S.W. of Rennes. Pop. 2170.

Breast (or **Teton,** tẹ-tôɴᵍ') **River,** Montana, rises in Deer Lodge co., runs eastward, and enters the Missouri River in Choteau co., about 10 miles below Fort Benton. It is nearly 200 miles long.

Breath'edsville, a post-village and railroad station of Washington co., Md., 7 miles S. of Hagerstown, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Washington County Branch). It has 4 churches, a seminary, a carriage-shop, a flour-mill, and 2 nurseries.

Breathitt, brĕth'it, a county in the E. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the North and Middle Forks of Kentucky River. The surface is diversified by hills and fertile valleys, and is mostly covered with forests of good timber. Indian corn is the staple product of the soil. Beds of coal and iron ore are found here. Capital, Jackson. Valuation of real and personal estate, $650,780. Pop. in 1870, 5672, all of whom were Americans.

Bréauté, brå'ō'tå', a town of France, Seine-Inférieure, 15 miles N.E. of Havre. Pop. 1320.

Breaux (bro) **Bridge,** a post-village of St. Martin's parish, La., on the Bayou Teche, 25 miles S.S.E. of Opelousas. It has 2 churches, a saw-mill, and 2 cotton-gins.

Brecey, brẹh-så', a town of France, department of Manche, 27 miles S.W. of Saint-Lô. Pop. 2300.

Brechar, one of the Scilly Islands. See BREHAR.

Brèche-de-Roland, braish-dẹh-ro'lôɴᵍ', a defile of the Pyrenees, between France and Spain, 11 miles S. of Luz, at an elevation of 9500 feet above the sea. It forms a difficult passage, from 200 to 300 feet wide, in a rocky wall from 300 to 600 feet high. Its name, signifying the "breach of Roland," is derived from a tradition that Roland opened the breach by a blow of his sword.

Brechin, brĕᴋ'in, a borough of Scotland, co. of Forfar, on the South Esk, 7½ miles by railway W.N.W. of Montrose. It stands on an abrupt declivity, and some of its streets are very steep; but it is well built. Its cathedral, founded in the twelfth century, has a spire 128 feet in height, and now serves as the parish church; attached to it is a remarkable round tower. The other edifices consist of various chapels, the town house, the public schools, and some remains of an ancient hospital. It has manufactures of linens, paper, spirits, &c. Brechin unites with Montrose in sending one member to the House of Commons. It is the seat of an Anglican bishop. Pop. 7959.

Brechin, brĕk'in, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, 10 miles from Beaverton. Pop. 100.

Brecht, brĕᴋt, a town of Belgium, 14 miles N.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 2600.

Breck'enridge, a county of Kentucky, bordering on

Indiana, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Ohio River, and on the S. by Rough Creek, and also drained by Sinking Creek. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of the hickory, ash, oak, tulip-tree, &c.; the soil is fertile. Tobacco, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. The rock which underlies this county is cavernous limestone, in which occurs a large cavern called Penitentiary Cave, and a creek which flows underground for several miles. Capital, Hardinsburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 13,440, of whom 13,254 were natives and 186 were foreigners.

Breckenridge, a post-village, capital of Summit co., Col., is in the Middle Park, about 17 miles N.E. of Mt. Lincoln, and 70 miles W. by S. from Denver. It has a court-house, 2 hotels, and 2 general stores. Gold and silver are found near this place.

Breckenridge, a post-hamlet of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Springfield. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Breckenridge, a village of Harrison co., Ind., in Franklin township, 14 miles W. of New Albany. It has a church, 2 stores, and a wooden-shoe factory.

Breckenridge, a post-village of Gratiot co., Mich., in Wheeler township, on the Saginaw Valley & St. Louis Railroad, 28 miles W. of East Saginaw. It has 1 or 2 lumber-mills and 2 churches. Pop. about 200.

Breckenridge, a post-village, capital of Wilkin co., Minn., the head of navigation on the Red River of the North, at the point where it first touches the west boundary of the state, and at the mouth of the Bois des Sioux River. Steamboats ascend the Red River to this place. It is the west terminus of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, and is 217 miles W.N.W. of St. Paul. Elevation, 953 feet. It has a church. About 300 flat-boats are built here every season to transport goods to Winnipeg.

Breckenridge, a post-village of Caldwell co., Mo., in Breckenridge township, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 61 miles E. of St. Joseph, and 15 miles W. of Chillicothe. It has a bank, 2 newspaper offices, 5 churches, 2 furniture-factories, a flour-mill, and a school-house which cost $20,000. Pop. about 1100; of the township, 1336.

Breckenridge, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 23 miles N.E. of Alleghany.

Breckenridge, a post-village, capital of Stephens co., Tex., 100 miles W. of Fort Worth. It was laid out in 1876. Pop. about 400.

Breckenridge, a post-office of Raleigh co., W. Va.

Breckerfeld, brĕk′kẹr-fĕlt\`, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 14½ miles E. of Elberfeld. Pop. 1661.

Breckin′ioc Mere, Llangorse (LAN\`gors′) **Lake,** or **Llyn Safaddu,** LIN så-fåTH′e, a lake of the co. of Brecon, one of the largest lakes in Wales. Interesting remains of lake-dwellings have been discovered here, and an old tradition says that a town is buried under its waters. It is 2 miles long and 1 mile broad.

Breck′nock, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. 813.

Brecknock, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. 1600.

Brecknock Beacon, Wales. See VANA.

Brecks′ville, or **Bricks′ville,** a post-village of Cuyahoga co., O., in Brecksville township, 15 miles S. by E. of Cleveland, and 2 miles W. of the Cuyahoga Valley Railroad. It has 2 churches, a high school, 2 steam saw-mills, and 2 cheese-factories. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1007.

Breck′ville, a hamlet of Madison co., Miss., 4 miles from the Mississippi Central Railroad. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a store.

Brec′on, Breck′nock, or **Breck′nockshire,** an inland county of South Wales, enclosed by the counties of Cardigan, Radnor, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Monmouth, and Hereford. Area, 719 square miles. The surface is mountainous. The Wye forms all the northern boundary; the other rivers, the Usk and its affluents, water many small but fertile valleys. The principal products are oats, barley, wheat, wool, butter, cheese, and cattle. The breed of sheep is small, but of excellent quality. Principal towns, Brecon, Crickhowell, and Builth. The Welsh language is used in parts of the county. Pop. in 1871, 59,901.

Brec′on, Breck′nock, or **Ab′er-Hon′dey,** a borough of Wales, capital of the co. of Brecon, on the Usk, at the junction of three railways, 14 miles S. of Builth. It has a picturesque site and many well-built houses, a collegiate church, the old castle, an arsenal, a collegiate school, and an academy. Its public promenades are noted for their beauty. Brecon has a brisk general trade, but no manufactories of importance. It sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 5845.

Breda, brå-då′, a town of the Netherlands, province of Brabant, in a wide marsh, on the Merk, at a railway junction, 24 miles W.S.W. of Bois-le-Duc. Its defences are capable of being increased by flooding the surrounding country. The town is regularly and well built, and has ramparts planted with trees. It contains a citadel, rebuilt by William III. of England, a town hall, a court-house, an arsenal, a magnetic observatory, a Latin school, and manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics and of musical instruments. It is a Catholic bishop's see. It was taken by Prince Maurice of Nassau in 1590, by the Spaniards under Spinola in 1625, and by the French in 1793, and is celebrated for the association of nobles formed in 1566, under the name of "the Compromise of Breda," and for the congresses of 1667 and 1746. Pop. 14,675.

Bre′da, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Iowa, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 12 miles N.W. of Carroll. It has 2 stores. Pop. 75. The name of the post-office is Brede.

Bredevoort, brå\`dẹh-vōRT′, a town of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, on the Bredevoorter-Aa, in a marshy district, 30 miles S.E. of Arnhem. Pop. 1025.

Bre′dinsburg, a post-hamlet of Venango co., Pa., in Cranberry township, 1 mile from Reno, and near the Allegheny River. It has a church. Petroleum is found here.

Bredons, brẹh-dôɴᵍ′, a village of France, department of Cantal, 1½ miles S.W. of Murat. Pop. 1002.

Bredslawa, a town of Austria. See LUNDENBURG.

Bredstedt, brĕt′stĕtt, a village of Sleswick, near the North Sea, and 24 miles W.S.W. of Flensborg. Pop. 2133.

Brée, brå, a town of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 18 miles W. of Roermond. Pop. 2120.

Breede, brå′dẹh or breed, a river of South Africa, in Cape Colony, rises about lat. 33° 10′ S. and lon. 19° 30′ E., and, after a southeastward course, enters the sea at Port Beaufort. It is the deepest and one of the largest rivers of the colony; but its navigation is impeded by a bar at its mouth.

Breed′ings, a post-hamlet of Adair co., Ky., about 30 miles E. of Glasgow. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill.

Breed's, a post-village of Fulton co., Ill., in Orion township, on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 23 miles S.W. of Peoria. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 150.

Breeds′ville, a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., in Columbia township, on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 15 miles E. of South Haven, and 4 miles S.W. of Grand Junction. It has a union school, 2 tanneries, a flouring-mill, 2 saw-mills, &c. Pop. 255.

Breese, a village of Clinton co., Ill., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, and near Shoal Creek, 39 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo. It has 2 churches and 2 flouring-mills. Post-office, Shoal Creek Station. Pop. 489.

Breese, a post-office of Greene co., Ill., about 50 miles W.S.W. of Springfield. It is at the village of Wilmington.

Brees′port, a post-village of Chemung co., N.Y., on Newtown Creek, and on the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Elmira. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of cheese, flour, leather, woollen goods, &c.

Breeze Lake, a post-office of Lorain co., O.

Bregaglia, Switzerland. See VAL BREGAGLIA.

Bregançon, brẹh-gôɴᵍ\`sôɴᵍ′, a fortified islet of France, in Var, 20 miles E. of Toulon, in the Bay of Hyères.

Bregello, a town of Italy. See BRESCELLO.

Bregenz, or **Bregentz,** brå′ghĕnts (anc. *Brigan′tium* or *Brigan′tia*), a frontier town of Austria, Tyrol, capital of Vorarlberg, at the eastern extremity of the Lake of Constance, and on a railway, 80 miles W.N.W. of Innspruck. It has some manufactures, and an active trade. Pop. 3686.

Brehal, brå\`ål′, a town of France, department of Manche, 12 miles S.S.W. of Coutances. Pop. 1538.

Bre′har, or **Bry′her,** one of the Scilly Islands, co. of Cornwall, England, 30 miles W. of Land's End. Pop. 104.

Brehat, brå\`å′, an island of France, in the English Channel, off the coast of Bretagne, 4 miles N. of Paimpol. It has a light-house. Pop. 1212.

Brehna, brå′nå, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, 12 miles by rail N.E. of Halle. Pop. 2166.

Breil, brål (Ital. *Breglio,* brål′yo), a town of France, in Alpes-Maritimes, 20 miles N.E. of Nice. Pop. 2595.

Breinigsville, brī′nĭgs-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Catasauqua & Fogelsville Railroad, 14 miles S.W. of Catasauqua; has a coach-factory and an iron-mine.

Breisach, or **Alt-Breisach,** ålt-brī-zåK′ (Fr. *Brisach,* bree\`zåk′), a town of Germany, duchy of Baden, on the right bank of the Rhine, immediately opposite Neu-Breisach. It has a handsome cathedral. Pop. 2355.

Breisgau, brīce′gŏw, an old division of Germany, in the S.W. of Swabia. It was long held by the Counts of Breisach, and was afterwards united to the dominions of Austria. It was ceded in 1806 chiefly to Baden, with small portions to Switzerland and Würtemberg.

Breitenbach, or **Gross Breitenbach,** grōce brī′tẹn-båK‘, a town of Germany, in Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 23 miles N. of Coburg. Pop. 2513.

Breitenbach, a village of Prussia. Pop. 851.

Breitenbach, a village of Switzerland, canton and 14½ miles N. of Soleure. Pop. 610.

Breitenbach, a village of Alsace (Elsass-Lothringen), 3 miles N. from Weiler. Pop. 1259.

Breitenfeld, brī′tẹn-fĕlt‘, a village of Saxony, 4 miles N. of Leipsic, remarkable for two battles gained by the Swedes during the Thirty Years' War; the first, September 7, 1631; the other, November 2, 1642. Pop. 209.

Brejo, brå′zhò, a town of Brazil, province and 210 miles S.W. of Maranhão (São Luiz). Pop. 3000.

Brellington, a town of England. See Bridlington.

Brembio, brĕm′bee‘o, a village of Italy, province of Milan, 9 miles S.E. by S. of Lodi. Pop. 2981.

Brembo, brĕm′bo, a river of Northern Italy, rises in a series of lakes, between the province of Bergamo and the Valtelline, flows S., and joins the Adda on the right.

Bremen, brĕm′ẹn (Ger. pron. brå′mẹn; Fr. *Brême,* braim or brĕm; L. *Bre′ma*), one of the free cities or Hanse towns of Germany, on both banks of the Weser, 59 miles S.W. of Hamburg. Lat. 53° 4′ 36″ N.; lon. 8° 48′ 54″ E. It is at the junction of several railways. The city is divided by the river into the old town on the right and the new town on the left bank. In the former, the older streets are often narrow and crooked, and the houses are decorated in the style of the Middle Ages. The river is crossed by an old and a new bridge; the quays are extensive, and the ramparts form agreeable promenades. The principal buildings are St. Peter's church, or the *Dom Kirche,* the church of St. Ansgarius, a town hall, an old Gothic building, the observatory of Olbers, a museum, a high school, a gymnasium, a school of commerce and navigation, a school of design, and a public library. Bremen has an extensive foreign trade (especially with North America), much of which is conducted at the ports of Bremerhaven and Vegesack. Bremen is a principal port for the shipment of emigrants, and is one of the greatest tobacco-markets in the world; it imports also much petroleum. It is the headquarters of the North German Lloyds steamship lines. Chief exports, linen and woollen goods, dried fruit, rags, grain, oak bark, glass, and provisions. The chief industry of Bremen consists in shipbuilding, and manufactures of woollens and cottons, paper, starch, colors, and cigars; it has also extensive sugar-refineries, beer-breweries, and distilleries. It is a free port.

Bremen first rose into note about the year 788, when it was made a bishopric by Charlemagne. Subsequently it was elevated to the dignity of an archbishopric, which, at the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648, was secularized in favor of Sweden. After various political changes, the city was taken by the French in 1806. In 1815 it was restored to its old franchises by the Congress of Vienna. Pop. 102,532.

The republic of Bremen now forms an integral part of the German empire. Area, 97 square miles. It consists principally of a level sandy tract surrounding the city of Bremen, and divided by the river Weser, the towns of Bremerhaven and Vegesack occupying each a small detached territory. Bremen does not belong to the Zollverein, but pays a special tax for its privilege of free trade. It sends a representative to the imperial diet, and has a vote in the federal council. Capital, Bremen. Pop. in 1875, 142,200, chiefly Protestants.

Bremen, Duchy of (Ger. *Herzogthum Bremen,* hĕrt′sòG-toom brå′mẹn), an old duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony. In 1719 it was sold to the Duke of Brunswick. Chief towns, Verden and Stade. The town of Bremen was not comprised in it: it now belongs to Prussia, and forms part of the province of Hanover.

Bre′men, a township of Cook co., Ill. Pop. 1501. It contains the village of New Bremen.

Bremen, or **Ran′dolph,** a post-village of Randolph co., Ill., on the Iron Mountain, Chester & Eastern Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Chester. It has 2 churches, a drug-store, and 2 other stores. Here is Bremen Post-Office.

Bremen, a post-village of Marshall co., Ind., in German township, on Yellow River, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 89 miles from Chicago, and about 18 miles S. by E. from South Bend. It has several churches, a woollen-mill, and manufactures of lumber, furniture, &c.

Bremen, a post-office of Marshall co., Kansas.

Bremen, a post-village of Muhlenburg co., Ky., about 56 miles N.W. of Bowling Green. It is 5 miles W. by N. from South Carrollton Railroad Station.

Bremen, a township of Lincoln co., Me., 35 miles S.S.E. of Augusta, on Muscongus Cove and Broad Bay Sound. Its people are engaged in maritime pursuits. Pop. 797.

Bremen, a post-office of Wabasha co., Minn.

Bremen, a former village of St. Louis co., Mo., on the Mississippi, 4 miles above St. Louis, of which city it now forms a part.

Bremen, Anglaize co., O. See New Bremen.

Bremen, a post-village of Fairfield co., O., in Rush Creek township, on Rush Creek, and on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, 38 miles S.W. of Zanesville, and 10 miles E. of Lancaster. It has 2 churches. Pop. 265.

Bre′mer, a county in the N.E. part of Iowa, has an area of 432 square miles. It is intersected by the Cedar and Wapsipinicon Rivers. The Shell Rock River touches the S.W. part of it. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile. A large proportion of it is prairie. Wheat, Indian corn, and oats are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad. Capital, Waverly. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 12,528, of whom 10,056 were natives and 2472 were foreigners; in 1875, 13,220.

Bremer, a township of Delaware co., Iowa. Pop. 838.

Bremerhaven, brå′mẹr-hå‘fẹn, a town of Germany, 34 miles by rail N.N.W. of the city of Bremen, on the right bank of the estuary of the Weser, at the mouth of the Geeste, in a small detached part of the territory of Bremen. This thriving port, built by Bremen in 1830 for the accommodation of large vessels connected with its trade, has an outer harbor, a dock, and an inner harbor, great wet- and dry-docks, and a hospitium for emigrants. The difference between the lowest ebb and the highest flood is 26 feet, but the average rise does not exceed 10 feet. Pop. 12,129.

Bremerlehe, brå′mẹr-lå‘ẹh, a town of Prussia, province of Hanover, 36 miles W.S.W. of Stade. Pop. 6080.

Bremervorde, brå′mẹr-foR‘dẹh, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Oste, 30 miles N.N.E. of Bremen. It has distilleries, paper- and leather-manufactories, and an active commerce by canals. Pop. 2903.

Bremgarten, brĕm′gaR‘tẹn, a town of Switzerland, canton and 2 miles N. of Bern. Pop. 1088.

Bremgarten, a town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the Reuss, 14½ miles E.S.E. of Aarau. Pop. 1628.

Bremgarten, a village of Baden, 12 miles S.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 592.

Bre′mo Bluff, a post-hamlet of Fluvanna co., Va., on the James River, 25 miles S. of Charlottesville. It has a grist-mill.

Bre‘mond′, a post-village of Robertson co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 143 miles N.N.W. of Houston, and 123 miles S. of Dallas. It is the south-eastern terminus of the Waco Branch Railroad. It has 4 churches, a bank, and a high school.

Brenditz, brĕn′dits, a village of Moravia, 2 miles N.N.W. of Znaim. Pop. 640.

Brendola, brĕn′do-lå, a village of Northern Italy, 6 miles S.W. of Vicenza. Pop. 3147.

Breneau, a river of Idaho. See Bruneau.

Bren′ford, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Del., with a station on the Delaware Railroad, 8 miles N. of Dover.

Breng, a valley of Cashmere. See Bureng.

Brenham, brĕn′ạm, a post-town, capital of Washington co., Tex., on the Austin Branch of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 93 miles E. of Austin, and 72 miles W.N.W. of Houston. It has 8 churches, the Live-Oak Female Seminary, an opera-house, 3 banks, a foundry, several carriage-shops, and a planing-mill. A daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. About 25,000 bales of cotton are received here annually. Pop. 2221.

Brenne, brĕnn, a river of France, in Côte-d'Or, joins the Armançon on the right near St.-Remy.

Brenner, brĕn′nẹr, a mountain of Austria, one of the culminating points of the Tyrol, between the Inn, the Aicha, and the Adige. Elevation, 6788 feet.

Brenner, a post-hamlet of Doniphan co., Kansas, on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, 13 miles N. of Atchison.

Brenner, a post-office of Lyon co., Minn.

Breno, brå′no, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 35 miles N.E. of Bergamo, on the Oglio. In its vicinity are extensive stalactite grottos. Pop. 3133.

Brent, brĕnt, a river of England, cos. of Herts and Middlesex, enters the Thames at Brentford.

Brent, a river of England, co. of Somerset, enters the Bristol Channel near Bridgewater.

Brenta, brĕn'tå (anc. *Medo'acus* or *Medu'acus Ma'jor*), a navigable river which rises in the Tyrol, and traverses Lombardy, passing Bassano, feeds the Canal of Brentelle, supplies the Brenta Morta Canal, called, in its lower course, Brenta Magra, and, under the name of Brenta Nova or Brentone, feeds the Bacchiglione and several canals, and enters the Adriatic at Brondolo. Length, 90 miles.

Brent'ford, a town of England, and the nominal capital of the co. of Middlesex, on the Thames, here crossed by a bridge leading to Kew, and on two railways, 7½ miles W. of London. The river Brent divides the town into Old and New Brentford. Here are great water-works (for London) with a stand-pipe 226 feet high. The town has some trade, and is the seat of varied manufactures. Pop. 11,091.

Bren'ton, a township of Ford co., Ill. Pop. 1073. It contains Piper City.

Bren'ton Bay, an inlet on the N. coast of Melville Island, Australia, between Smoky Point and Point Byng. It abounds with turtle.

Brentonico, brĕn-to-ne'ko, a village of Austria, Tyrol, 6½ miles S.W. of Roveredo, on the N. slope of Monte Baldo, with quarries of marble. Pop. of commune, 4025.

Brents'ville, a post-village, capital of Prince William co., Va., on Occoquan Creek, about 35 miles W.S.W. of Washington, D.C. It has a church, a court-house, a jail, and 2 stores.

Brent'wood, a town of England, co. of Essex, on a railway, 17 miles E.N.E. of London. Pop. 3737.

Brent'wood, a post-office of Wayne co., Ga., on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 55 miles N.W. of Brunswick.

Brentwood, a post-township of Rockingham co., N.H., about 15 miles W.S.W. of Portsmouth. Pop. 895.

Brentwood, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Islip township, on the Long Island Railroad, 42 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has a church, 2 nurseries, and about 40 houses. Pop. 200.

Brentwood, a post-village of Williamson co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, 12 miles S. of Nashville. It has a woollen-mill.

Brent'wood, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 1½ miles from New Lowell. Pop. 200.

Brenz, brĕnts, a town of Würtemberg, 10 miles S.E. of Heidenheim, on the Brenz. Pop. 843.

Brescello, brå-shĕl'lo, or **Bregello,** brå-jĕl'lo (anc. *Brixel'lum*), a town of Italy, in Emilia, province and 18 miles N.W. of Reggio, on the Po. Pop. 4852.

Brescia, brĕsh'e-ạ or brĕsh'å (anc. *Brix'ia*), a city of Italy, capital of the province of Brescia, 60 miles E.N.E. of Milan, on the Garza, at a railway junction. It is handsome, flourishing, and enclosed by ramparts, now dismantled. Principal buildings, the new cathedral, entirely of marble, begun in 1604, the old cathedral, and a baptistery, both very old structures, numerous churches, richly adorned with works of art, the bishop's palace, hall of justice, on the site of an ancient temple, a large theatre, the Broletto, or old palace, and several private palaces, with numerous fountains, and remains of antiquity. In a Roman edifice, excavated in 1822, a fine museum of antiquities has been deposited. It has a public library with a collection of rare MSS., a college, an athenæum, and many endowed charitable establishments. The arms and cutlery made here are renowned, and have long been considered the best in Italy. Brescia has also manufactures of silk, woollen, and linen fabrics, paper, and leather. Near it are large iron-works and oil-mills; and its wine enjoys repute.

Brescia was the seat of a school of painting of great merit, to which many eminent artists belonged. The city is of great antiquity, having been the chief town of the Cenomani, a Gallic tribe, and in mediæval and modern history it figures prominently. Pop. 38,906.

Brescia, a province of Italy, in Lombardy, having the Tyrol on the N. and the Lago di Garda on the E. Area, 1784 square miles. Capital, Brescia. Pop. 456,023.

Brescou, brĕs`koo' (anc. *Blas'con*), a small island of France, department of Hérault, near the town of Agde, with a port, and a small fort, 15 miles W.S.W. of Cette.

Brésil, the French for Brazil.

Breskens, brĕs'kẹns, or **Bresjes,** brĕs'yĕs, a village of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, 5½ miles S. of Middelburg, on the West Scheldt. Pop. 1491.

Breslau, brĕs'law or brĕs'lŏw (L. *Bratisla'via*), written also **Breslaw,** a city of Prussia, capital of the province of Silesia, on the Oder, at the junction of numerous railways, 190 miles S.E. of Berlin. Lat. 51° 6′ 57″ N.; lon. 17° 2′ 33″ E. It is divided by the Oder into the old and the new town, surrounded by planted walks, and united by numerous bridges. It has many fine squares and good public edifices; the latter comprise the cathedral, founded in the twelfth century, St. Elizabeth's church, with a spire 364 feet in elevation, several other churches richly ornamented, the old town house, built in the fourteenth century, the governor's house, bishop's palace, mint, exchange, barracks, and university buildings. In one of the squares is a colossal bronze statue of Blücher. The university, transferred hither from Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1811, has a library of 300,000 printed volumes and 2300 manuscripts. Breslau has other libraries, 4 gymnasia, an astronomical and a magnetic observatory, a botanic garden, schools of industry, of surgery, of architecture, and of arts, Roman Catholic and Protestant colleges, and numerous charitable establishments. It is the great emporium for the linens of Silesia, for which it has four annual fairs of eight days each, and the greatest mart for wool in Germany. It has manufactures of linen, woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics, spirits, lace, needles, plate, jewelry, earthenware, colors, soap, alum, starch, snuff, and sealing-wax; and an extensive trade in mining produce, timber, flax, hemp, madder, wool, corn, and oxen, and in Hungarian wines and other merchandise. It has an active trade on the Oder and by railway. Except Berlin and Hamburg, it is the largest city in the German Empire. Pop. in 1811, 63,237; in 1875, 239,050.

Breslau, brĕs'lŏw, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Southside Railroad, 33 miles from Brooklyn. It is in Babylon township, and is handsomely laid out. Pop. 1200, mainly Germans.

Breslau, brĕs'lŏw, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, 4 miles by rail N.E. of Berlin. Pop. 200.

Bresle, brail, a small river of France, between the departments of Somme and Seine-Inférieure, enters the English Channel at Le Treport. Length, 35 miles.

Bresles, brail, a village of France, department of Oise, 10 miles E. of Beauvais. Pop. 357.

Bressa, brĕs'sạ, or **Bressay,** brĕs'så, one of the Shetland Islands, E. of Mainland, from which it is separated by Bressay Sound. Lerwick is supplied with peat, and the whole of Shetland with slates, from this island. Pop. 878.

Bressanone, the Italian for Brixen.

Bresse, brĕss, an old division of France, in Burgundy (capital, Bourg), now comprised in the department of Ain. It was obtained by exchange from Savoy in 1601.

Bressuire, brĕs`sweeʀ', a town of France, in Deux-Sèvres, at a railway junction, 35 miles N. of Niort. P. 3286.

Brest (L. *Bres'tum;* Fr. pron. the same as the English), a city of France, department of Finistère, about 40 miles N.N.W. of Quimper, and 389 miles by rail W. of Paris, on the N. shore of a small gulf called the Road of Brest. Lat. (of observatory) 48° 23′ 32″ N.; lon. 4° 29′ 25″ W. It is a fortified city of the first class. It is encircled by ramparts which, being planted with trees, form agreeable promenades, and afford a fine view of the harbor and shipping. From its natural advantages, the extent of its various establishments, and its means of defence, Brest is one of the first naval ports of Europe. The outer road is one of the finest in the world, and has no superior in the safety and excellence of its anchorage. It communicates with the sea by a single passage, called the Goulet, 1750 yards broad. In the middle of this channel rise the Mingan Rocks, which contract the entrance and oblige ships to pass immediately under the batteries. From this entrance to the mouth of the Elon the roadstead is about 6 miles in length. Its diameter varies considerably, from the irregularity of the shores, but in some places it is 3 miles. Its inner harbor is one of the most secure in Europe. It has large basins, extensive quays, arsenals, vast magazines, building-yards, large barracks and storehouses. The city, built on the slopes of hills, is divided by the port into two parts, which communicate by a fine bridge; that on the right is called *Recouvrance.* The upper and lower parts of the town are connected by steep streets, and in some places only by stairs. Brest has important educational establishments, a medical school, a naval school, a college, a school of hydrography, a public library, a botanic garden, and an observatory. The port has little trade, and its manufactures, outside the arsenals, are not large. The merchant-shipping is small in extent. A telegraph cable extends hence to Duxbury, Mass. Richelieu was the first to take advantage of the natural capabilities of the port for a naval station, and in 1631 commenced the fortifications. Pop. in 1876, 66,828.

Brest, a hamlet of Monroe co., Mich., on Lake Erie (Brest Bay), 5 miles E. of Monroe. It is the seat of an important fishery, and has an excellent harbor and a steam saw-mill. It was formerly a place of great promise.

Brest-Litovsk, brĕst-lee`tŏvsk' (Polish, *Brzesc* or *Brzest,* bzhĕsts), formerly **Berestie,** and **Berestoff,** a town of Russian Poland, 131 miles S. of Grodno, at the junction of the navigable rivers Mukhovetz and Bug, and of several railways. It is the seat of an Armenian bishop, and has a great trade by river, canal, and railway. Pop. 22,493.

Breszno Banya, a town of Hungary. See Bries.

Bresztovacz, brĕs`to`vâts′, a town of Hungary, co. of Bács, 14 miles E.S.E. of Apatin. Pop. 3760.

Bretagne, brẹh-tâñ′ or brit′ạn (in English, *Brittany*, brit′tạ-ne, and sometimes *Little Britain*: see Great Britain), an old province in the N.W. of France, forming an extensive peninsula between the English Channel and the Atlantic Ocean, now comprised in the departments of Finistère, Côtes-du-Nord, Morbihan, and Loire-Inférieure. It was divided into Haute-Bretagne, the capital of which was Rennes, and Basse-Bretagne, capital, Vannes. Its people are largely Celts, of the Cymric branch, and very generally speak the Armorican language, which resembles the Welsh. It long preserved its sovereigns, who bore, successively, the titles of kings, counts, and dukes. It was united to France by the marriage of Charles VIII. with Anne, daughter of the last duke, Francis II., in 1491.——Adj. and inhab. Breton, brit′ụn.

Bretenoux, brĕt-noo′, a town of France, department of Lot, 22 miles N.N.W. of Figeac, on the Cère. Pop. 922.

Breteuil, brẹh`tul′, a town of France, department of Eure, 16 miles S.W. of Evreux, on the Iton. Pop. 2942.

Breteuil, a town of France, department of Oise, on a railway, 16 miles N.N.E. of Beauvais. Pop. 2802.

Brétigny, brå`teen`yee′, a village of France, in Eure-et-Loir, 6 miles by rail S.E. of Chartres. Pop. 127.

Bre′ton, a township of Washington co., Mo. Pop. 2396. It includes Potosi.

Breton (brit′tọn) **Bay,** West Australia, 18 miles N. of Perth. The river Garban discharges itself into the bay.

Breton, Cape. See Cape Breton.

Bretten, brĕt′tẹn, a town of Germany, in Baden, 13 miles E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 3433.

Brett′land, a post-office and mining village of Athens co., O., in York township, on the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, 28 miles S.E. of Lancaster. Here are 2 coal-mines. Its station is called Lick Run.

Bretz′ville, a post-hamlet of Dubois co., Ind., in Jackson township, about 46 miles S.E. of Vincennes. It has a church.

Breukelen, brö′kĕl-ẹn, a village of the Netherlands, 8 miles N.N.W. of Utrecht, on the Vecht, and on the Amsterdam & Arnhem Railway. Pop. 1833. Brooklyn, N.Y., was first named Breukelen, in commemoration of this place.

Bre`vard′, a county in the S.E. part of Florida, is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the S.W. partly by Lake Okechobee. The surface is level, low, and partly occupied by swamps, in which the cypress-tree flourishes. The soil is mostly sandy. Many cattle are reared in this county. Capital, St. Lucie. Valuation of real and personal estate, $240,000. Pop. in 1870, 1216, of whom all were natives.

Brevard, a hamlet in Gaston co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 18 miles N.W. of Charlotte. There are cotton-mills in the vicinity, also 2 churches. Here is Stanley's Creek Post-Office.

Brevard, a post-village, capital of Transylvania co., N.C., is in Brevard township, and in the French Broad Valley, 30 miles S.S.W. of Asheville. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a flour-mill. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery. Pop. of the township, 784.

Bréven, or **Brévent,** brå`vôNº′, a mountain of the Pennine Alps, Savoy. Its summit, 8500 feet above the sea, is the best place to take a view of the whole of Mont Blanc.

Brevig, brå′vig, a town of Norway, 11 miles W.N.W. of Laurvig, on the Langesund-Fiord. Pop. 2000.

Bre`voort′ Station, a post-office of Kings co., N.Y., is a branch of the Brooklyn Post-Office.

Brew′er, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., is in Brewer township, on the Penobscot River, opposite Bangor, with which it is connected by a bridge, and on the Bucksport & Bangor Railroad. It contains 3 churches, a savings-bank, a planing-mill, and a number of saw-mills, in some of which steam-power is used; it has also a tannery and a graded school. Pop. of the township, 3214.

Brew′er's Mills, a post-office of Marshall co., Ky.

Brewer's Mills, a post-village in Frontenac co., Ontario, on Rideau Canal, 17 miles N.E. of Kingston. P. 150.

Brew′ersville, a post-village of Jennings co., Ind., on Sand Creek, 30 miles N.N.W. of Madison. It has a church.

Brew′erton, a post-village of New York, is partly in Onondaga co. and partly in Oswego co. It is on the Oneida River, at the west end of Oneida Lake, and on the Syracuse Northern Railroad, 15 miles N. of Syracuse. It has 2 churches, a planing-mill, and a vinegar-factory. Pop. 518.

Brewerton, a post-office of Laurens co., S.C.

Brew′er Village, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Brewer township, on the E. bank of the Penobscot River, and on the Bucksport & Bangor Railroad, 2½ miles below Bangor. It has a church, 3 large saw-mills, 2 brick-yards, and 2 grist-mills.

Brew′erville, a village of Sumter co., Ala., 2 miles from Coatopa Station, and 8 miles S.E. of Livingston. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Brewerville, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, about 18 miles N.W. of Chester.

Brew′ington, township, Clarendon co., S.C. Pop. 199.

Brew′ster, a station in Pike co., Ill., on the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, 29 miles S.S.E. of Quincy.

Brewster, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., in Brewster township, on Cape Cod Bay, and on the Old Colony Railroad, 90 miles S.E. of Boston. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of stockings. Pop. of the township, 1259.

Brewster or **Brewster's Station,** a post-village of Putnam co., N.Y., on the New York & Harlem Railroad, 53 miles N.N.E. of New York, and about 11 miles W. of Danbury, Conn. It has 3 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, a hat-factory, a manufactory of condensed milk, a mine of iron ore, 15 stores, and 2 carriage-shops. Pop. about 1400.

Brewster, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 28 miles from Goderich. Pop. 100.

Brew′ton, a post-office of Escambia co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 75 miles N.E. of Mobile.

Brezolles, brẹh-zoll′, a town of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, 13 miles W.S.W. of Dreux. Pop. 906.

Brezowa, brå-zo′ŵå, a town of Hungary, co. of Neutra, 10 miles N.W. of Leopoldstadt. Pop. 6430.

Briançon, bre-ôNº`sôNº′ (anc. *Brigan′tium*), a town of France, Hautes-Alpes, on the right bank of the Durance, 55 miles N.E. of Gap, near the Italian frontier; a fortified place, a kind of Alpine Gibraltar. It stands on an eminence at the foot of the Col de Genèvre, at the point where two small rivers unite and form the Durance. It is 4284 feet above the level of the sea, and is one of the highest towns in France. Its numerous fortified positions are connected by underground galleries. Briançon has manufactures of cotton goods, cutlery, and lead-pencils. It has a trade in what is called Briançon chalk, and in various forest products. The Briançon manna is made from larch resin. Pop. 3698.

Briançonnois, or **Briançonnais,** bre-ôNº`son`nå′, an old district of France, in Dauphiné, the capital of which was Briançon.

Briansk, bre-ânsk′, a town of Russia, on the Desna, 70 miles W.N.W. of Orel. It has 16 churches, a monastery, with a seminary, a cannon-foundry and manufactory of small arms, and factories for rope, tallow, bricks, flour, tobacco, beer, spirits, &c. Pop. 13,881.

Bri′ant, or **Bry′ant,** a post-village of Jay co., Ind., in Bear Creek township, on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad, about 7 miles N. of Portland. It has a church, and manufactures of staves and heading. Pop. about 250.

Bri′ar Bluff, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ill., in Colona township, on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 14 miles E. of Rock Island. Coal is mined here.

Briar Creek, a post-office of Logan co., Ark.

Briar Creek, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. 1077, exclusive of Berwick.

Briare, bre-aʀ′ (anc. *Brivodu′rum*), a town of France, department of Loiret, on the Loire, at the head of the Canal de Briare, 6 miles by rail S.E. of Gien. Pop. 4775.

Bri′arfield, a village of Bibb co., Ala., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 51 miles N. of Selma. It has a rolling-mill and a furnace for pig-iron.

Briatexte, bre-å`tĕxt′, a town of France, in Tarn, on the Dadou, 6 miles N.E. of Lavaur. Pop. 1403.

Briatico, bre-å′te-ko, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 15 miles N.N.E. of Nicotera. Pop. 3321.

Bribiesca, bre-ve-ĕs′kå, a town of Spain, 20 miles N.E. of Burgos, on the Oca. Pop. 3310.

Bribir, bre`beeʀ′, a town of Croatia, near the sea, and 18 miles S.E. of Fiume. Pop. 4150.

Bricherasio, bre-kå-rå′se-ō, a town of Italy, province of Turin, 5 miles S.W. of Pinerolo. Pop. 3502.

Brick, a township of Ocean co., N.J. Pop. 2724. It contains the village of Bricksburg.

Brick Chap′el, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Ind., 5 miles N. from Greencastle. It has a church.

Brick Church, a hamlet of Prince George's co., Md., on the Pope's Creek Line of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 10 miles S. of Bowie. There is a church in the vicinity.

Brick Church, a post-office of Guilford co., N.C.

Brick Church, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Tenn., 11 miles N.E. from Pulaski. It has a church.

Brick'erville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 5 miles N.E. from Litiz Station. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a machine-shop.

Brick'ey's Landing (Cliff Post-Office), St. Genevieve co., Mo., is on the Mississippi River, 12 miles above St. Genevieve. It has a steamboat-landing and a flour-mill.

Brick'land, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Va.

Brick Meet'ing-House, a post-village of Cecil co., Md., 10 miles N.E. from Port Deposit, and 6 miles S. from Oxford, Pa. It has 3 churches and 1 or 2 flour-mills.

Brick Mill, a post-hamlet of Blount co., Tenn., 10 miles S. of Maryville. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Bricks'burg, a post-village of Ocean co., N.J., in Brick township, and on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, 22 miles S.W. of Long Branch, and about 33 miles E.S.E. of Trenton. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a machine-shop, and a foundry. One weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. estimated at 900.

Brick Store, a post-office of Lee co., Va.

Brick Tav'ern, a post-office of Kent co., Mich.

Brick'ville, a hamlet of Lawrence co., Ala., ½ mile S. of the Tennessee River, and about 10 miles E. of Florence.

Brick'yard, a village in Barrington township, Providence co., R.I. It has extensive manufactures of bricks. Pop. 140.

Brick Yards, a station of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Fitchburg Railroad, 5 miles from Boston, at the junction of the Watertown Branch.

Bricquebec, breek'bĕk', a town of France, department of Manche, 8 miles W.S.W. of Valognes. Pop. 3622.

Bride, a river of Ireland, in Munster, cos. of Cork and Waterford, flows eastward, and joins the Blackwater 8 miles N. of Youghal. Length, 25 miles.

Bride, a river of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, joins the Lee 6 miles W. of Cork. Length, 11 miles.

Bridesburg, brīdz'bŭrg, a suburb of Philadelphia, is on the Delaware River, in the 25th ward, and on the Philadelphia & Trenton Railroad, about 7 miles N.E. of Independence Hall. Here is a United States arsenal.

Bridge, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Kansas, on Gypsum Creek, 15 miles S.E. of Salina. It has a church.

Bridgeborough, brĭj'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., in Cinnaminson township, on Rancocas Creek, 11 miles N.E. of Camden, and ½ mile from Riverside Station. It has a church.

Bridge Creek, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Mo., about 20 miles N.W. of Brunswick. It has a church.

Bridge Creek, a post-hamlet of Geauga co., O., in Auburn township, 8 miles N.E. from Mantua Station. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Bridge Creek, a post-office of Wasco co., Oregon.

Bridge Creek, a township of Eau Claire co., Wis. Pop. 844, exclusive of Augusta.

Bridge'hamp'ton, a township of Sanilac co., Mich. Pop. 1185. It contains Carsonville and Forester.

Bridgehampton, a post-village of Southampton township, Suffolk co., N.Y., on Long Island, about 2 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and 18 miles E.S.E. of Riverhead. Bridgehampton Station is on the Long Island Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Sag Harbor. Pop. of parish, 1334.

Bridge Junction, a station in East St. Louis, Ill., where centre various railroads which cross the Mississippi River to St. Louis.

Bridge Land'ing, or **Murrell's' Point,** a hamlet in Webster parish, La., at the head of steam navigation on Dorcheat Bayou, and 28 miles N.E. of Shreveport. It has a steam cotton-gin and a grist-mill, and is a shipping-point of some importance. The Dorcheat is here bridged. Nearest post-office, Minden.

Bridgend, bri'jend', a town of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, on the Ogmore, at the junction of several railways, 6 miles W.N.W. of Cowbridge. Pop. 3539.

Bridgenorth, brĭj'north (anc. *Brugia* or *Bruges*), a borough of England, co. of Salop, on the Severn, 18 miles by rail S.E. of Shrewsbury. The town consists of an upper and a lower part, connected by a bridge of six arches. The upper town is picturesquely built on a rock, crowned by an ancient castle. Bridgenorth has a grammar-school founded in 1503, 2 almshouses, an ancient town hall, a jail, a theatre, a public library, worsted- and nail-manufactories, slips for boat-building, a large market, and an extensive trade by the Severn. Pop. 5876.

Bridgenorth, brĭj'north, a post-village in Peterborough co., Ontario, on Lake Chemong, 7 miles N.W. of Peterborough. Pop. 150.

Bridge of Al'lan, a village of Scotland, co. and 3 miles by rail N. of Stirling, on the Allan. It has a saline mineral spring, much frequented. Pop. 3055.

Bridgeport, brĭj'pōrt, a post-village of Jackson co., Ala., on the Tennessee River, and on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 28 miles W. by S. from Chattanooga, at the junction of a branch railroad to Jasper, Tenn. Two steamboats ply between this place and Decatur.

Bridgeport, a post-village, capital of Mono co., Cal., about 200 miles E. by N. from San Francisco, and 12 miles N. of Castle Peak, a peak of the Sierra Nevada. It has a church. Pop. 60.

Bridgeport, a township of Nevada co., Cal., contains Cherokee, Birchville, and other gold-mining camps. P. 1829.

Bridgeport, a village in Green Valley township, Solano co., Cal., on the California Pacific Railroad, 8 miles E. of Napa Junction. It has a church, a box-factory, and a public school. Its post-office name is Cordelia.

Bridgeport, a city, seaport, and one of the capitals of Fairfield co., Conn., is on a small inlet of Long Island Sound, at the mouth of Pequonnock River, and on the New York & New Haven Railroad, 57 miles N.E. of New York, 17 miles W.S.W. of New Haven, and 53 miles S.S.W. of Hartford. It is the south terminus of the Housatonic Railroad, connecting it with Pittsfield, Mass., and of the Naugatuck Railroad, which extends to Winsted. It has a safe harbor for small vessels, and has considerable coasting trade. In the northwest part of the town is an eminence called Golden Hill, which commands a beautiful view of the sound and is occupied by many elegant residences. Bridgeport contains about 15 churches, 5 national banks, several savings-banks, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily, 1 semi-weekly, and 3 weekly newspapers, one of which last is in German. Here are extensive manufactures of carriages, sewing-machines, hardware, machinery, leather, ammunition or projectiles, woollen goods, &c. Steamboats ply daily between this port and New York. Bridgeport is a port of entry. It has fine public parks, and a system of street railways. In 1870 this was the third city of the state in population, numbering 18,969; pop. of township, 19,835. The area of the city has since been increased.

Bridgeport, Cook co., Ill., is on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 3 miles S.W. of Chicago, of which city it is a suburb. Here is a Catholic reform school.

Bridgeport, Douglas co., Ill. See HUGO.

Bridgeport, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ill., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 13 miles W. of Vincennes, and 136 miles E. of St. Louis. It has 4 churches, a mill, and 4 general stores. Pop. 435.

Bridgeport, a village of Washington co., Ill., is about 25 miles E. by S. from Belleville, and 1 mile from Okawville Station on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad. It has 3 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. 511. The name of its post-office is Okawville.

Bridgeport, a post-village of Marion co., Ind., in Wayne township, on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 9 miles W.S.W. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches.

Bridgeport, a post-village of Franklin co., Ky., about 5 miles S.W. of Frankfort. It has several churches near it, and a distillery.

Bridgeport, a post-office of Frederick co., Md., about 50 miles N.W. of Baltimore.

Bridgeport, or **Bridgeport Centre,** a village of Saginaw co., Mich., on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of East Saginaw. It is in Bridgeport township, and near Cass River. It has 2 churches, a high school, and manufactures of lumber and salt. Pop. about 500; of township, 1241. Its post-office is Bridgeport Centre.

Bridgeport, a post-village of Warren co., Mo., on the Missouri River, about 65 miles W. of St. Louis. Pop. of Bridgeport township, 822.

Bridgeport, a post-hamlet of Gloucester co., N.J., on the Delaware Shore Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Woodbury, and about 18 miles S.W. of Camden. It has 2 churches.

Bridgeport, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., in Sullivan township, on Chittenango Creek, about 12 miles N.E. of Syracuse, and 1½ miles S. of Oneida Lake. It has 2 churches and a flouring-mill. Pop. 217.

Bridgeport, a station in Queens co., Long Island, N.Y., on the Southern Railroad, 1 mile S. of Valley Stream Junction.

Bridgeport, a post-village of Belmont co., O., on the Ohio River, opposite Wheeling (with which it is connected by a handsome suspension bridge), and on the River division of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 4 miles N. of Bellaire, and 140 miles E. of Columbus. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad here crosses the river on a bridge. Bridgeport has a national bank, 3 churches, a glass-factory, and a nail-factory. Pop. 1178.

Bridgeport, a hamlet of Montgomery co., O., on the Miami River, about 12 miles below Dayton.

Bridgeport, Wayne co., O., is now called BURBANK.

Bridgeport, a village of Polk co., Oregon, on an affluent of the Willamette River, 24 miles S.W. of Salem.

Bridgeport, a village of Bedford co., Pa., on Wills Creek, and on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, and the Bedford & Bridgeport Railroad, 15 miles N. of Cumberland, Md. It has 2 or 3 churches and a manufactory of fire-brick. It is an important station. Here is Hyndman Post-Office.

Bridgeport, a small village of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, opposite Harrisburg, and on the Northern Central and Cumberland Valley Railroads. A bridge crosses the river at this place, which is 2 miles from Harrisburg, 83 miles from Baltimore, and ½ mile from Wormleysburg Post-Office. It has 2 large hotels and 2 locomotive engine-houses.

Bridgeport, a borough of Fayette co., Pa., on the east bank of the Monongahela River, at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek, 30 miles direct and 60 miles by water S. of Pittsburg, and ½ mile S.W. of Brownsville. It is on the national road or turnpike. Two bridges cross the river and creek at this place. It has 5 churches, a bank, 2 flour-mills, 2 saw-mills, a high school, and manufactories of boilers, sash, and doors. Steamboats ply daily between this place and Pittsburg. Pop. 1199.

Bridgeport, a village of Franklin co., Pa., in Peters township, on Conococheague Creek, 4 miles N. by E. of Mercersburg. It has a church, a flour-mill, a graded school, and a coach-factory. Its post-office is Bridgeport Mills.

Bridgeport, a post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River, opposite Norristown, with which it is connected by a bridge. It is the east terminus of the Chester Valley Railroad, which connects here with the Reading Railroad, and is 16 miles from Philadelphia. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of cotton goods, bricks, railroad-cars, jeans, and earthenware. Pop. about 2500.

Bridgeport, a post-office of Cocke co., Tenn., and a station on the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap & Charleston Railroad, 27 miles S.E. of Morristown.

Bridgeport, a post-office of Wise co., Tex.

Bridgeport, a post-village of Harrison co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 87 miles E. of Parkersburg, and 5 miles E. of Clarksburg. It has 3 churches, a woollen-mill, and a planing-mill. Large quantities of stock (cattle, &c.) are shipped here. Pop. 400.

Bridgeport, a post-village of Crawford co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 7 miles E.S.E. of Prairie du Chien. Pop. 363.

Bridgeport, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, on Grand River, 2 miles N. of Berlin. It has good water-power, a woollen-factory, saw- and grist-mills, and several stores and hotels. Pop. 700.

Bridgeport, a post-village in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 15 miles by rail N.E. of Sydney. Here are extensive coal-mines. Pop. 300.

Bridgeport Centre, Mich. See BRIDGEPORT.

Bridgeport Mills, Franklin co., Pa. See BRIDGEPORT.

Bridger, brĭj′ẹr, a station in Uintah co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 42 miles (by rail) N.E. of Evanston.

Bridger's Pass, a defile or depression in the Rocky Mountains, in the S.W. part of Wyoming. The Overland Emigrant and Mail Route crossed the mountain by this pass before the Pacific Railroad was opened. On each side of the pass precipitous rocks of granite and sandstone rise like walls about 2000 feet high. It is near lat. 41° 30′ N.

Bridger's Peak, a peak of the Gallatin Range, in Gallatin co., Montana. Its height is estimated at 9000 feet above the sea-level. "The carboniferous limestones," says Hayden, "form with their upturned edges the very summit of the Gallatin Range, including Bridger's Peak, Union Peak, &c." The central beds of limestone are nearly vertical, and are flanked by Jurassic and Cretaceous strata. It is in lat. 45° 47′ N.

Bridges, brĭj′ẹz, a township of Ozark co., Mo. Pop. 532.

Bridge's Corner, a post-office of Washington co., Me.

Bridge Switch, or **Alto′na,** a station 3 miles N. of La Crosse, Wis., on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, which here crosses the Mississippi River to La Crescent.

Bridgeton, brĭj′tọn, a post-office of Shelby co., Ala., at Bold Springs, a hamlet 11 miles E. of Birmingham.

Bridgeton, a post-village of Parke co., Ind., on Raccoon Creek, about 20 miles N.E. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Bridgeton, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., in Bridgeton township, about 40 miles N.W. of Portland, and 2 miles W. of Long Pond. It has a savings-bank, several churches, a high school, an iron-foundry, a tannery, several woollen-factories, &c. One weekly newspaper is published here. The township contains North Bridgeton, and has 7 churches. Pop. about 1500; of the township, 2685.

Bridgeton, a post-hamlet of Newaygo co., Mich., is on the Muskegon River, in Bridgeton township, about 12 miles N.E. of Muskegon. It has a saw-mill and a shingle-mill. Pop. of township, 366.

Bridgeton, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 15 miles N.W. of St. Louis. It has 3 churches and an academy. Pop. about 500.

Bridgeton, a city, port of entry, and capital of Cumberland co., N.J., is on both sides of Cohansey Creek, on the Vineland Railroad, and a branch of the West Jersey Railroad, 38 miles S. of Philadelphia, and 11 miles W.S.W. of Vineland. The Bridgeton & Port Norris Railroad extends from this place southeastward to the mouth of Maurice River, more than 20 miles. It contains the West Jersey Academy, 13 churches, a national bank, the South Jersey Institute, organized in 1870, a rolling-mill, a nail-factory, glass-works, and an iron-foundry, and has manufactures of woollen goods, leather, machinery, carriages, &c. Here are printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers and 3 monthly papers, one of which is agricultural. Steamboats can ascend the Cohansey to this place. Pop. 6830.

Bridgeton, a hamlet of Washington co., Oregon, on the Tualatin River, about 15 miles S.S.W. of Portland, and near Middleton.

Bridgeton, a borough of Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River. Here is a bridge across the river. Pop. 944.

Bridgeton, a post-office of York co., Pa., on the Peach Bottom Railroad, 27 miles S.E. of York.

Bridgetown, brĭj′tōwn, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Md., 6 miles W. of Goldsborough.

Bridgetown, a village of Hamilton co., O., in Green township, 2 miles from Glenmore Railroad Station. It has 2 churches, a broom-factory, and a carriage-shop.

Bridgetown, a hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., in Rockhill township, 1 mile from Perkasie Railroad Station. P. 250.

Bridgetown, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Va.

Bridgetown, a post-village in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, at the head of navigation of Annapolis River, 14 miles by rail E.N.E. of Annapolis. It has excellent water-power, an iron-foundry, a tannery, and a printing-office issuing a paper. Bridgetown is a port of entry. Pop. 800.

Bridgetown, a village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, at the head of navigation of Grand River, 30 miles E. of Charlottetown. Pop. 400.

Bridgetown, the capital of the island of Barbadoes, on the W. coast. Lat. 13° 4′ N.; lon. 59° 37′ W. It stretches along the N. shore of Carlisle Bay, is well built, and surrounded by plantations. It has a college, water-works, a jail, council-house, good shops, and a market well supplied with provisions. About 1 mile distant is the governor's house, and 2 miles S. of the town are barracks, with a spacious parade-ground, and an arsenal. It is the seat of an Anglican bishop, and has a large commerce. Pop. 18,957.

Bridge Valley, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., in Warwick township, on Neshaminy Creek, 3 miles S.E. of Doylestown. It has a church.

Bridgeville, brĭj′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Pickens co., Ala., 26 miles N. from Gainesville. It has 2 churches.

Bridgeville, a post-hamlet of Humboldt co., Cal., 90 miles N.N.W. from Cloverdale.

Bridgeville, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., near the Nanticoke River, and on the Delaware Railroad, 76 miles S. by W. from Wilmington. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of phosphate and husk-mattresses. Pop. 300.

Bridgeville, a post-village of Gratiot co., Mich., in Washington township, on Maple River, 11 miles N. of St. John. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Pop. about 150.

Bridgeville, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., in Oxford township, on Pequest Creek, and on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 4 miles by rail E. of Belvidere. It has a flour-mill and about 20 houses.

Bridgeville, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., on Neversink River, about 20 miles N. of Port Jervis, and 4 miles E. by S. from Monticello. It has a church.

Bridgeville, a post-hamlet of Muskingum co., O., on the Central Ohio or Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 10 miles E.N.E. of Zanesville. It has 2 churches. Pop. 45.

Bridgeville, a post-village of Upper St. Clair township, Alleghany co., Pa., on Chartiers Creek, and on the Chartiers Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Pittsburg. It has a church, a hotel, and a flour-mill. Coal is mined here. Pop. 450.

Bridgeville, a post-village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles S. of New Glasgow. Pop. 100.

Bridgewater, brĭj′wå-tẹr, a borough of England, co. of Somerset, on the Parret, 7 miles from its mouth, and 29½ miles by rail W.S.W. of Bristol. The town is neatly built, remarkably clean, and well supplied with water. It has an ancient Gothic church (containing a fine altar-piece), a grammar-school, almshouse, infirmary, market-house, jail, court-house, and banks. The quays are accessible to vessels of 700 tons, but the entrance of the river is difficult. Good docks have been constructed, and the town has a foreign and coastwise trade. A canal connects Bridgewater with Taunton. Pop. 10,259.

Bridgewater, brĭj′wå-tẹr, a post-township of Litchfield co., Conn., about 10 miles N.E. of Danbury, is bounded on the S.W. by the Housatonic River, and traversed by the Shepaug Railroad. It has 2 churches, and a hamlet named Southville. Pop. 877.

Bridgewater, a township of Clay co., Iowa. Pop. 396.

Bridgewater, a post-hamlet and township of Aroostook co., Me., 20 miles N. of Houlton. It has 2 churches, a tannery, a cheese-factory, &c. Pop. 605.

Bridgewater, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., in Bridgewater township, and on the Old Colony Railroad, 27 miles S. of Boston, and 32 miles N. by E. from Fall River, near the junction of the Abington & Bridgewater Railroad. It contains the Bridgewater State Normal School, and the Bridgewater Academy; also a savings-bank, and a manufactory of cotton-gins. One weekly newspaper is published here. The Taunton River forms the S.E. boundary of the township. It has 7 churches, and manufactures of cotton, iron, paper, augers, &c. The township is the seat of the state workhouse. Pop. of the township, 3969.

Bridgewater, a post-village of Bridgewater township, Washtenaw co., Mich., on the Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern Railroad, 17 miles S.W. of Ypsilanti, and about 16 miles S.W. of Ann Arbor. The township is intersected by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, and by Raisin River. Pop. of the township, 1089.

Bridgewater, a township of Rice co., Minn. Pop. 1479. It contains Dundas.

Bridgewater, a post-township of Grafton co., N.H., about 7 miles S. of Plymouth, is bounded on the E. by the Pemigewasset River. Pop. 453. Bridgewater Station, at the N. extremity of the township, is on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 3 miles S.E. of Plymouth.

Bridgewater, a township of Somerset co., N.J. Pop. 5883. It includes Somerville, the county seat; also Raritan and Bound Brook.

Bridgewater, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on the Utica, Chenango & Susquehanna Railroad, 18 miles S. of Utica, and on the Richfield Branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. It is on a branch of the Unadilla River. It has a bank and 4 churches. Pop. 230; of the township, 1309.

Bridgewater, a post-office and station of Burke co., N.C., on the Western North Carolina Railroad, 12 miles W. of Morganton.

Bridgewater, a post-township of Williams co., O., 58 miles W. of Toledo. It has 3 churches. Pop. 1207.

Bridgewater, a borough of Beaver co., Pa., on the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Beaver River, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 27 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. A bridge across the Beaver River connects it with Rochester. It has 4 churches, an academy, 2 foundries, 2 tanneries, 2 planing-mills, a machine-shop, 2 saw-mills, &c. Pop. 1119. Here is West Bridgewater Post-Office.

Bridgewater, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., in Bensalem township, 1 mile from the Delaware River. It is at Schenck's Railroad Station, 15 miles N.E. from Philadelphia. It has a chapel.

Bridgewater, a station in Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, 17 miles from Philadelphia.

Bridgewater, a township of Susquehanna co., Pa. Pop. 1459, exclusive of Montrose, the county seat.

Bridgewater, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., in Bridgewater township, on the Otta Quechee River, about 16 miles E. of Rutland. It has a church and a woollen-mill. Pop. of the township, 1141.

Bridgewater, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va., on North River, and on the Valley Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Harrisonburg. It has several churches, a graded school, and manufactures of carriages, flour, woollen goods, &c. Pop. about 500. Here is a money-order post-office.

Bridgewater, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, 30 miles N. of Belleville. It has valuable water-power, a flour-mill, saw-mill, woollen-factory, tannery, chair- and cabinet-factory, an iron-foundry, a scythe- and edge-tool-factory, a town hall, and several stores and hotels. P. 450.

Bridgewater, a post-village in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, on the La Have River, 12 miles W. of Lunenburg. It has a branch bank, a printing-office, saw-, grist-, and carding-mills, an iron-foundry, tannery, 20 stores, 3 hotels, 5 churches, &c., and a large export of wood, lumber, staves, and bark. Pop. 1000.

Bridg′man, a post-hamlet of Berrien co., Mich., in Lake township, on Lake Michigan, and on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 13 miles S. of St. Joseph. It has a lumber-mill, a church, a drug-store, a stave-factory, &c. Pop. about 200.

Bridgville, Waterloo co., Ontario. See FREEPORT.

Bri′dle Creek, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Va., 40 miles S. by W. from Wytheville.

Brid′lington, or **Brel′lington** (usually pronounced, and often written, **Bur′lington**), a town of England, co. of York, East Riding, including the market-towns of Bridlington and Bridlington Quay, 6 miles W. of Flamborough Head, and 26 miles by rail N.N.E. of Hull. Bridlington consists chiefly of a long narrow street, and has the remains of a priory, built in the thirteenth century, now the parochial church, a town hall, a commercial exchange, and numerous chapels. Bridlington Quay, on a fine bay, 1 mile S.E. of the above, is well built of brick, has many good hotels, a mineral spring, baths, and lodging-houses, and is frequented during summer for sea-bathing. Its harbor is formed by two handsome piers, and it has an active export trade in corn. A large spring on the beach supplies the town with water. Total pop. 6203.

Brid′port, a borough of England, co. of Dorset, on the Brit or Bride River, here crossed by several bridges, and 18 miles by rail N.W. of Dorchester. The town consists of three principal streets, and has many handsome houses, a Gothic church, a town hall, prison, market-house, branch bank, almshouse, mechanics' institute, with manufactories of sail-cloth, shoe-thread, lines, nets, &c., and an extensive trade coastwise and to the Baltic. The harbor, on the Channel, admits vessels of 250 tons. Pop. 7670.

Brid′port, a post-township of Addison co., Vt., about 8 miles W. of Middlebury, and 6 miles E. by N. from Crown Point, N.Y., is bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain. It has 3 churches and an academy. Pop. 1171.

Briec, bre-ĕk′, a village of France, department of Finistère, 7 miles W.S.W. of Quimper. Pop. 5592.

Brie-Comte-Robert, bree\`-kôɴᴛ\`-ro\`baiʀ′, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, on a railway, 11 miles N.N.W. of Melun. Pop. 2692.

Brieg, breeɢ, a town of Prussian Silesia, 27 miles S.E. of Breslau, on the Oder, at a railway junction. It is well built, with fine promenades on the former ramparts, and has a gymnasium, a good library, and manufactories of linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics. Pop. 15,382.

Brieg, Brig, or **Brigue,** breeɢ, a town of Switzerland, canton of Valais, on the Rhone, 31 miles E.N.E. of Sion, at the commencement of the Simplon Pass. P. 1076.

Briel, breel (Fr. *Brielle,* bre-ĕll′), often called **The Brill,** brĭl, a fortified seaport town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the island of Voorn, on the Meuse, at its mouth, 14 miles W. of Rotterdam. It has many military magazines and a good harbor. Pop. 4058.

Brienne, or **Brienne-le-Château,** bre-ĕnn′-lẹh-shâ\`tō′, called also **Brienne-Napoléon,** bre-ĕnn′-nå\`-po\`lå\`ôɴᵍ′, a town of France, department of Aube, near the right bank of the Aube, 14 miles N.W. of Bar-sur-Aube. Here Napoleon, on the 29th of January, 1814, defeated the Allies in a bloody battle. Pop. 1886.

Briénon, bre\`å\`nôɴᵍ′, a village of France, department of Yonne, 10 miles E. of Joigny. Pop. 2485.

Briensburg, brī′ĕnz-bŭrg, a post-village of Marshall co., Ky., 8 miles from Calvert City. It has 3 churches.

Brienz, bre′ĕnts, a village of Switzerland, canton and 30 miles E.S.E. of Bern, on the N. shore of Lake Brienz, and at the foot of the Brienzergrat Mountain. Pop. 2605.

Brienza, bre-ĕn′zå, a town of Italy, province and 4 miles S.W. of Potenza. Pop. 4878.

Brienzer-See, bree′ĕnt-sẹr-så ("Lake of Brienz"), in

Switzerland, is formed by the river Aar, above the Lake of Thun. Length, 8 miles. It is surrounded by mountains, and the torrents which flow from them form several cascades, the principal of which is the fall of the Giessbach.

Bri'er Creek, Georgia, drains part of Richmond co., runs S.E., intersects Burke and Scriven cos., and enters the Savannah in the latter county. Length, about 140 miles.

Brier Creek, a post-office of Wilkes co., N.C., on the Yadkin River, 35 miles N. from Statesville.

Bri'erfield, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, on a railway, 3 miles N.N.E. of Burnley. It has cotton-mills. Pop. 3115.

Brierfield, a village of Alabama. See Briarfield.

Bri'er Hill, a village of Pike co., Ala., 15 miles N.W. of Troy. It has 2 churches and an academy. The name of its post-office is Olustee Creek.

Brier Hill, a post-hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Morristown township, on the Black River & Morristown Railroad, 5½ miles S. from Morristown, and about 15 miles S.S.W. of Ogdensburg. It has 2 churches, and a manufactory of sash and blinds.

Brier Hill, a station in Mahoning co., O., 2 miles N. of Youngstown, is on the Painesville & Youngstown, the Atlantic & Great Western (Mahoning division), and the Ashtabula & Youngstown Railroads. Here is obtained much excellent furnace-coal, of a kind resembling splint and block coal.

Brier Island, an island of Nova Scotia, in the Bay of Fundy, at the S.W. extremity of Digby Neck. Lat. of light-house, 44° 14′ 57″ N.; lon. 66° 23′ 2″ W. On it is the village of Westport. Pop. 643.

Bri'erly Hill, a town of England, in Staffordshire, 2 miles by rail N.N.E. of Stourbridge. It has potteries, brick-kilns, and glass-works. Pop. 11,046.

Bries, breece, or **Brisen,** bree'zẹn (Hun. *Breszno Banya,* brěss'no bån'yŏh), a town of Hungary, co. of Sohl, on the Gran, 22 miles E.N.E. of Neusohl. It contains a college and a grammar-school. Pop. 11,776.

Briesen, bree'sẹn, a town of Prussia, on a railway, 23 miles E. by S. of Kulm. Pop. 3623.

Brietzen, a town of Prussia. See Wrietzen.

Briey, bre-à', a town of France, department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, 14 miles N.W. of Metz. Pop. 1952.

Briezen, a town of Prussia. See Briesen.

Briga, bree'gå, a village of Italy, 30 miles N.E. of Nice, on the Livenza. Pop. 1615.

Brigantine (brĭg'ạn-teen) **Island,** about 6 miles N. of Atlantic City, N.J., lies between Brigantine and New Inlets, and is a summer resort. Here are 2 hotels.

Brigantinus Lacus. See Lake of Constance.

Brigantium, or **Brigantia.** See Bregenz and Briançon.

Briggs, a post-hamlet of Washington co., O., on the Ohio River, about 10 miles below Marietta.

Brigg's Corners, a post-village in Queens co., New Brunswick, at the head of navigation of Salmon River, 95 miles N. of St. John. It contains grist- and saw-mills, and several stores. Coal is found in the vicinity. Pop. 500.

Briggs Lake, a post-office of Sherburne co., Minn.

Briggs'ville, a hamlet of Berkshire co., Mass., 2 miles N. of North Adams. It has a woollen-factory.

Briggsville, a post-office of Madison co., N.C.

Briggsville, a post-hamlet of Luzerne co., Pa., about 22 miles S.W. of Wilkesbarre. It has several churches.

Briggsville, a post-village of Marquette co., Wis., 11 miles N.W. of Portage City. It has 2 churches.

Brigham, brĭg'ạm, a post-village in Brome co., Quebec, 8 miles by rail N.W. of West Farnham. It contains saw-mills, a tannery, and a sash-factory. Pop. 200.

Brigham (brĭg'ạm) **City,** a post-office of Yavapai co., Arizona.

Brigham City, a post-village, capital of Box Elder co., Utah, at the west base of the Wahsatch range of mountains, on the Utah Northern Railroad, and near the Central Pacific Railroad (2½ miles from Brigham Station), 8 miles S.E. of Corinne, and 56 miles N. of Salt Lake City. It has a church, a seminary, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 1315.

Brig'house, a town of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles by rail E.S.E. of Halifax. Pop. 6370.

Bright, a post-office of Dearborn co., Ind., is at Saltillo.

Bright, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, 18 miles by rail S.E. of Stratford. Pop. 500.

Brighton, bri'tọn (formerly **Brighthelmstone**), a town of England, co. of Sussex, on the English Channel, 47 miles S. of London. Lat. 50° 50′ N.; lon. 0° 8′ W. It is the terminus of several railways. The town, sheltered on the N. and N.E. by the South-downs, extends for 3 miles along the coast, fronted by a sea-wall about 60 feet in height, which forms a magnificent promenade, and occupying declivities on both the E. and W., with a central valley, in which are the "Pavilion," a palace built in an Oriental style by George IV. when Prince of Wales, the fine church of St. Peter, and the open space termed the Steyne. It consists almost wholly of elegant streets, squares, and terraces built in a style equal to the best in the metropolis. The principal structures are the suspension chain-pier, extending 1014 feet to the sea, another pier for promenades, a series of jetties or moles, St. Peter's church, numerous other churches, the county hospital, town hall, theatre, assembly-rooms, various baths, and many excellent hotels. It has several large and well-conducted charitable institutions, a fine park, and is the seat of the Brighton College, for the sons of noblemen, opened in 1847. Its fisheries supply large quantities of fish to the London markets. The manufactures are few, and the trade mostly local. It is abundantly supplied with water, and well drained and lighted. Brighton sends two members to the House of Commons. In the time of George II. it was a mere fishing-village, and it owed its rise to the partiality displayed for it by George IV., since whose day it has been the most fashionable watering-place in England. Pop. in 1801, 7339; in 1876, 100,632.

Brighton, brī'tọn, a post-village of Sacramento co., Cal., on the American River, and on the Central Pacific Railroad, 6 miles E. of Sacramento City, also on the Sacramento Valley Railroad. It has a distillery of brandy. Pop. of Brighton township, 909.

Brighton, a post-office of Union co., Dakota.

Brighton, a post-village of Macoupin co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 11 miles N. of Alton, and 33 miles from St. Louis. It has a bank, 7 churches, a graded school, a flour-mill, and manufactures of farming-implements. One weekly newspaper is published here. Coal abounds in the vicinity.

Brighton, a post-office of La Grange co., Ind., is at the village of Lexington.

Brighton, a township of Cass co., Iowa. Pop. 617. It contains Marne.

Brighton, a post-town of Washington co., Iowa, in Brighton township, and on the Southwestern division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 51 miles W.S.W. of Muscatine, and 15 miles N.N.E. of Fairfield. It is 1 mile S. of Skunk River, which intersects the township. It has a graded school, a national bank, a newspaper office, 6 churches, and manufactures of bricks, flour, &c. Pop. of township, about 1500.

Brighton, a hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., is in Deering township, 1½ miles W. of Portland. Here are a few shops and dwellings, and the Deering town house.

Brighton, a post-township of Somerset co., Me., about 56 miles N. of Augusta, and 20 miles from Skowhegan. It has an axe-factory and a church. Pop. 627.

Brighton, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md., near the Patuxent River, about 25 miles W.S.W. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches.

Brighton, a post-village of Suffolk co., Mass., on Charles River, and on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 5 miles W. of Boston. It is intersected by the Grand Junction Railroad to East Boston. It has 2 national banks, 7 churches, 10 hotels, an abattoir, and an important cattle-market. One weekly newspaper is published here. Brighton Post-Office is a branch of Boston Post-Office. Pop. of the township in 1870, 4967. In 1874 it became a portion of Boston, and is now the 25th ward of that city.

Brighton, a post-village of Livingston co., Mich., on Ore Creek, in Brighton township, and on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 43 miles W.N.W. of Detroit, and 42 miles E.S.E. of Lansing. It has a bank, 4 churches, a high school, a money-order post-office, a foundry, a flour-mill, 2 carriage-factories, &c. One weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. about 900; of the township, 1737.

Brighton, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Mo., about 20 miles N. of Springfield.

Brighton, a hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., 1 mile W. from Andover. It has a cheese-factory.

Brighton, a township of Franklin co., N.Y., in the Adirondacks. Pop. 247.

Brighton, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., in Brighton township, on the Erie Canal, and the New York Central Railroad, 4 miles E.S.E. of Rochester Station. It has a church. Total pop. in 1870, 4304; in 1875, 2964, a portion of the territory having been annexed to the city of Rochester in 1874.

Brighton, a hamlet of Otsego co., N.Y., 2 miles from Richfield Springs. It has a church.

Brighton, a village of Cuyahoga co., O., in Brooklyn township, 4 miles from Cleveland. It has 3 churches, 2 tanneries, &c. It is separated by a small creek from the village of Brooklyn.

Brighton, a station within the limits of Cincinnati, O., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, the Marietta & Cincinnati, and the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroads, 3 miles from the initial station in Cincinnati of the last-named road.

Brighton, a post-township of Lorain co., O., about 40 miles S.W. of Cleveland. Pop. 508.

Brighton, a township of Beaver co., Pa. Pop. 844, exclusive of the boroughs of Beaver and Bridgewater.

Brighton, a post-hamlet of Hampton co., S.C., about 44 miles N. of Savannah, Ga. It has a church.

Brighton, a station in Lincoln co., Tenn., on the Winchester & Alabama Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Fayetteville.

Brighton, a post-village of Tipton co., Tenn., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 30 miles N. of Memphis. It has a church, a steam flour-mill, a saw-mill, a carriage-shop, and a steam cotton-gin.

Brighton, a township of Essex co., Vt., on the Grand Trunk Railroad. Pop. 1535. It contains the village of Island Pond.

Brighton, a post-township of Kenosha co., Wis., about 20 miles W.S.W. of Racine. It has 2 churches. Pop. 1066.

Brighton, a township of Marathon co., Wis. Pop. 582.

Brighton, a port of entry in Northumberland co., Ontario, on Presqu'ile Harbor, Lake Ontario, 92 miles by rail E.N.E. of Toronto. It has several saw-mills, a plaster-mill, grist-mills, and a tannery. Pop. 1357.

Brighton, Nova Scotia. See HEAD OF ST. MARY'S BAY.

Brighton, a town of Bourke co., Victoria, Australia, on Port Phillip Bay, 8 miles by rail S. of Melbourne. It is a bathing-place. Pop. 3059.

Brighton Park, a station in Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad. See FACTORYVILLE.

Bright's Corners, a hamlet of Carroll co., Miss., 10 miles S.W. of Carrollton. It has 2 stores.

Bright's Creek, a post-office of Polk co., N.C.

Bright Seat, a post-office of Prince George's co., Md.

Bright Star, a post-hamlet of Miller co., Ark., 12 miles S.E. from Lanark, Tex.

Bright Star, a post-office of Douglas co., Ga.

Brights′ville, a post-hamlet and township of Marlborough co., S.C., 9 miles S.W. from Laurel Hill, N.C. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. 857.

Bright′wood, a post-village of Washington co., D.C., near the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 3 miles N. of Washington. It has a church, a public hall, a superior hotel, and 2 or 3 stores. Brightwood Station is 4 miles from Washington.

Brightwood, a post-village of Marion co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, 4½ miles N.E. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a stove-foundry, manufactures of organs and school-furniture, and large car-shops of the railroad company.

Brightwood, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., on the Connecticut River Railroad, 1½ miles N. of Springfield Railroad Station, is the N. suburb of the city of Springfield. Here are manufactures of cars, axles, and brass goods.

Brignais, breen`yå′, a town of France, in Rhône, 7 miles S.S.W. of Lyons, on the Garon. Pop. 1953.

Brignano, breen-yå′no, a village of Italy, 10 miles S. of Bergamo. Pop. 2958.

Brignoles, breen`yol′ or breen`yȯl′, a town of France, department of Var, in a fine valley, 25 miles W.S.W. of Draguignan. It is well built, and has several fine squares, a divinity school, a normal school, manufactures of silk and leather, and trade in wines, brandy, liqueurs, olives, and prunes. Pop. 5376.

Bri′gus, a port of entry, capital of the district of Brigus, Newfoundland, on Conception Bay, 38 miles N.W. of St. John's. Its harbor is small, but safe. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the cod-fishery. Pop. 2000.

Brihuega, bre-wå′gå, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 20 miles E.N.E. of Guadalajara, on the Tajuña. It has manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics. Here, in 1710, the French, under the Duke de Vendôme, defeated the Allies under Lord Stanhope. Pop. 4578.

Bri′ley's Brook, or **Chis′holm,** a post-village in Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, 4 miles from Antigonish. Pop. 250.

Brill′hart, a post-office of York co., Pa., and a station on the Northern Central Railroad, 5 miles S. of York.

Brilliant, brĭl′yạnt, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Brillion, brĭl′yụn, a post-village of Calumet co., Wis., in Brillion township, on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, 20 miles E. of Appleton. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lime and lumber. The township is intersected by the Wisconsin Central Railroad, and contains Forest Junction. Pop. 1173.

Brill's Junction, a station in Hudson co., N.J., on the Newark & New York Railroad, 7 miles W. of New York, and on the Newark & Elizabeth Branch Railroad.

Brilon, bree′lon, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 22 miles E. of Arnsberg. Pop. 4519.

Brim′field, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill., in Brimfield township, and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 33 miles E.S.E. of Galesburg, and about 18 miles (direct) N.W. of Peoria. It has 6 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. about 550; of the township, 1547.

Brimfield, a post-village of Noble co., Ind., in Orange township, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 25 miles E.S.E. of Goshen, and 98 miles W. of Toledo, O. It has a church, a graded school, a saw-mill, 2 carriage-shops, and 6 stores. Pop. about 450.

Brimfield, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., in Brimfield township, on the Chicopee River, 6 miles S.E. of Brimfield Station on the Boston & Albany Railroad. This station is at WEST BRIMFIELD (which see). Brimfield has a free high school, liberally endowed. The township has 4 churches and a pop. of 1201.

Brimfield, a post-hamlet of Portage co., O., in Brimfield township, about 10 miles E. by N. from Akron. The township has 3 churches and a pop. of 913.

Brindiok, brin`do-ok′, or **Blitar,** blee`tar′, a town of Java, 70 miles S.W. of Soerabaya.

Brindisi, brin′de-se or breen′de-se (Gr. Βρεντέσιον, *Brĕntēsion ;* Lat. *Brundi′sium* or *Brundu′sium*), a city and seaport of Italy, province of Lecce, at the head of a bay in the Adriatic, 45 miles E.N.E. of Taranto. It was anciently one of the most important maritime cities of Italy, and its chief port for communication with Greece. It had become an insignificant town, but of late it is recovering much of its ancient importance. Its port has been cleared of silt, and new moles, quays, and docks have been constructed; it has become an important railway terminus, and steamers ply hence to the chief ports of the Levant. It is an archbishop's see. Pop. 13,755.

Brin′dletown, a hamlet of Ocean co., N.J., in Plumstead township, 3 miles S. of New Egypt. It has a church and a lumber-mill, and is near the head of Crosswick Creek. In the vicinity are many cranberry plantations, also a fine pond or lake.

Brindletown, a post-office of Burke co., N.C.

Bring′hurst, a post-village of Carroll co., Ind., in Monroe township, on the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, 20 miles S.W. of Logansport. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a brick-yard, and a lumber-mill.

Bringle's Ferry, a post-office of Davidson co., N.C.

Brinjeveram, a town of India. See VIRANCHIPOORA.

Brink′er, a station in Butler co., Pa., on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Butler.

Brink′erhoff`ville, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad, 8 miles N.E. from Dutchess Junction. It has a church.

Brink′erton, a post-office of Clarion co., Pa.

Brink′land, a post-office of Bladen co., N.C.

Brink′ley, a post-village of Monroe co., Ark., on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, 65 miles E. of Little Rock. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and a large lumber-mill. Pop. about 600.

Brink′ley's, a station in Brunswick co., N.C., on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 18 miles W. by N. of Wilmington. Here is Robeson Post-Office.

Brink′leyville, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., N.C., 15 miles N.W. from Enfield. It has a church, a steam grist-mill, and 2 stores.

Brink′man, a post-office of Vernon co., Wis.

Brink′worth, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, 21 miles N.W. of Belleville. Pop. 100.

Brin′ley's Station, a post-office of Preble co., O., on the Dayton & Western Railroad, 32 miles W.N.W. of Dayton.

Brins′ley, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 4 miles from Ailsa Craig. Pop. 100.

Brin′sonville, a post-office of Burke co., Ga., at Cushingville Station on the Central Railroad, 4 miles W. of Millen.

Brin′ton, a post-office and station of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and on the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad, 12 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg. Here is a manufactory of steel rails.

Brinton, a post-village of Salt Lake co., Utah, 7 miles S.E. from Salt Lake City.

Briocum, the supposed ancient name of SAINT-BRIEUC.

Briones, bre-o′nĕs, a town of Spain, 18 miles W.N.W. of Logroño, on the Ebro. Pop. 3233.

Brioni (bre-o′nee) **Islands,** a group of small islands in the Adriatic, on the coast of Istria.

Brionne, bre-onn′ (anc. *Brio′nia*), a town of France, in Eure, 15 miles by rail N.E. of Bernay. Pop. 3550.

Brioude, bre-ood′ (anc. *Briva′ta*), a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, on the Allier, 60 miles by rail N.W. of Le Puy. It has a church in the Byzantine style, a communal college, and a public library. Pop. 4576.

Briovera, a supposed ancient name of SAINT-LÔ.

Brisach, a town of Germany. See BREISACH.

Brisbane, briz′bain, a town of Australia, capital of Queensland, on the navigable river Brisbane, 25 miles from its mouth. It is the centre of the colonial railway system, has fine public buildings, a botanic garden, flourishing manufactures, and is the seat of Anglican and Catholic bishops. It exports hides, wool, cotton, and tallow. Pop. in 1861, 5225; in 1871, 19,413, including suburbs; in 1876, 28,061.

Brisbane River, in Australia, Queensland, enters Moreton Bay near lat. 27° 30′ S., lon. 153° 15′ E.

Brisben, or **Brisbin,** briz′bẹn, a post-hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., in Greene township, on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 16 miles S. of Norwich. It has a church, and a sash- and blind-factory.

Briscoe, bris′ko, a county in the Panhandle of Texas, traversed by the head-streams of the Red River. Area, 900 square miles.

Briscoe, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Bethel township, 8 miles W.S.W. from Liberty Falls. It has 2 lumber-mills.

Briscoe Run, a post-office of Wood co., W. Va.

Brisen, a town of Hungary. See BRIES.

Brisighella, bre-se-ghĕl′lå, a large town of Italy, province and 28 miles S.W. of Ravenna. It is situated in a valley watered by the Lamone, and has manufactures of silk, and mineral springs. Pop. 12,281.

Brissac, brees‵såk′, a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 9 miles S.E. of Angers. Pop. 992.

Brissago, bris-så′go, a town of Switzerland, in Ticino, on Lago Maggiore, 5 miles S.W. of Locarno. Pop. 1298.

Brissarthe, brees‵sart′, a village of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 20 miles N.N.E. of Angers. Pop. 997.

Bris′ter, a post-office of Columbia co., Ark.

Bris′tersburg, a post-office of Fauquier co., Va.

Bristoe, bris′to, a post-hamlet and station of Prince William co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 31 miles W. of Alexandria. General Hooker and General Ewell fought a battle here August 27, 1862. Another action occurred here October 14, 1863.

Bristol, bris′tọl, a city of England, a county of itself, but lying within the limits of Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, on the Avon, at its confluence with the Frome, 8 miles from Bristol Channel, and 118 miles by rail W. of London. Several railways meet here. Bristol is one of the leading British ports in the foreign trade. It is noted for its fine public buildings, among which are the cathedral, the guild hall, the museum and library, the exchange, two colleges, the famous Muller's Orphan House, numerous fine churches, the public hospital, and other charities. Large ships can ascend the river to the city, where spacious docks, quays, and ship-yards have been constructed; and at Kingroad, or Avonmouth, there are additional facilities for unloading and freighting ships. It is the seat of numerous schools, and of large and varied manufactures, prominent among which are those of metallic wares, soap, shoes, leather, hats, glass, bricks, spirits, stays, cottons, and chocolate. It is the fourth town of Great Britain in amount of customs revenue. Pop. in 1871, 182,557. The name Bristol seems to be derived from *Briestow*, an old Saxon name of this city, which may be literally translated "breach-place;" *i.e.*, the place or town of the breach or chasm through which the Avon finds a passage to the sea. The ancient British name was Caer-Odor, the "city of the breach."

Bris′tol, a county in the S.E. part of Massachusetts, has an area of about 520 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Buzzard's Bay, and is drained by the Taunton River and other streams. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of the beech, white ash, hickory, white oak, elm, and other trees; the soil produces hay, potatoes, &c. Several inlets on the coast of this county afford good harbors, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in navigation and fisheries. The prosperity of this county is partly derived from important manufactures of cotton goods, nails, shovels, forged and rolled iron, machinery, &c. It is intersected by the railroads which connect Boston with Providence, New Bedford, and Taunton, which is the capital. Valuation of real and personal estate, $105,522,355. Pop. in 1870, 102,886, of whom 79,574 were natives and 23,312 were foreigners; in 1875, 131,087, of whom 91,346 were natives of the United States.

Bristol, a county in the E. part of Rhode Island, has an area of about 28 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by Mount Hope Bay, and on the S.W. by Narragansett Bay, which afford great facilities for navigation. It is intersected by the Providence, Warren & Bristol Railroad. The soil is fertile. This county has considerable manufactures of cotton goods, india-rubber and elastic goods, &c. Capital, Bristol. Valuation of real and personal estate, $13,288,962. Pop. in 1870, 9421; in 1875, 11,019, of whom 8245 were natives of the United States.

Bristol, a post-hamlet of Larimer co., Col., on the Colorado Central Railroad, 15 miles N. of Fort Collins.

Bristol, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., in Bristol township, on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, 18 miles W.S.W. of Hartford, and 15 miles N.N.E. of Waterbury. It has 2 banks, several foundries, machine-shops, and manufactures of clocks and water-wheels. A weekly newspaper is published here. Copper is found in the township, which has 3788 inhabitants and 7 churches.

Bristol, a post-village, capital of Liberty co., Fla., on the Appalachicola River, about 50 miles W. of Tallahassee. It has 2 churches.

Bristol, a post-village of Kendall co., Ill., in Bristol township, and on the N.W. bank of Fox River, about 12 miles below Aurora. The river separates it from Yorkville. It has 2 mills, 2 churches, and a high school. Pop. of the township, 1352. See BRISTOL STATION.

Bristol, a post-village of Elkhart co., Ind., is on the St. Joseph River, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 9 miles E.N.E. of Elkhart, and 10 miles N. of Goshen. It has a bank, a graded school, 3 churches, and a flour-mill. Pop. 681.

Bristol, a township of Greene co., Iowa. Pop. 514.

Bristol, a post-village of Worth co., Iowa, in Bristol township, about 20 miles S. of Albert Lea, Minn. It has 2 stores and a wagon-factory. Pop. about 100; of the township, 650.

Bristol, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me., in Bristol township, about 18 miles E. of Bath, and 3 miles from the sea. The township is a peninsula, bounded on the S. by the ocean, and on the W. by the Damariscotta River. It has manufactures of lumber and oil, and villages named Round Pond and Pemaquid. Pop. 2916. The township has 8 churches, also 5 lumber-mills.

Bristol, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md., on the E. bank of the Patuxent River, 5 miles from Upper Marlborough Station, and about 18 miles S.W. of Annapolis. It has 2 stores.

Bristol, a post-township and hamlet of Fillmore co., Minn., about 45 miles S.W. of Winona, and 12 miles N. of Cresco, Iowa. It has 2 churches and 2 flouring-mills. The township is drained by the Upper Iowa River, and contains a village named Granger. Pop. 1006.

Bristol, a hamlet of Bollinger co., Mo., 12 miles from Cornwall Railroad Station. It has a church and a pottery.

Bristol, a post-village and summer resort of Grafton co., N.H., in Bristol township, on the Pemigewasset River, and on the Bristol Branch of the Northern Railroad, 34 miles N. by W. of Concord. It has a high school, a savings-bank, 3 churches, 2 paper-mills, and manufactures of flannel, gloves, &c. Pop. of the township, 1416.

Bristol, a post-township of Ontario co., N.Y. Pop. 1597. Bristol Post-Office is at Baptist Hill.

Bristol, a post-hamlet of Bladen co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, at Council Station, 33 miles W.N.W. of Wilmington. It has manufactures of rosin, turpentine, and wagons.

Bristol, a post-township of Morgan co., O., has 4 churches. Pop. 1469. The post-office is about 22 miles S.E. of Zanesville.

Bristol (Maholm Post-Office), a village of Perry co., O., in Pike township, 1 mile from Bristol Station, and about 4 miles S. of New Lexington. It has 2 churches. Coal is mined near it.

Bristol, a township of Trumbull co., O. Pop. 983.

Bristol, a post-borough of Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River, nearly opposite Burlington, and on the New

York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 20 miles above Philadelphia, and 10 miles S.S.W. of Trenton. It is the largest town in Bucks co., and is the southern terminus of the Delaware Canal. It contains 1 Catholic and 6 Protestant churches, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, a machine-shop, rolling-mill, flouring-mill, gas-works, and 2 manufactories of sash and blinds. Pop. 3269.

Bristol, a port of entry and capital of Bristol co., R.I., is on Narragansett Bay, and on the Providence, Warren & Bristol Railroad, 15 miles S.S.E. of Providence, and 13 miles N. of Newport. It is in Bristol township, which is a peninsula surrounded by water on all sides except the north, and is separated from the city of Fall River by Mount Hope Bay. It has a high school, 2 national banks, 2 savings-banks, 7 churches, a ship-yard, a sugar-refinery, 2 cotton-mills, and manufactures of rubber goods, &c. This town may be reached by the Old Colony Railroad *via* BRISTOL FERRY (which see). A weekly newspaper is published here. Near Bristol is an eminence called Mount Hope, which affords a beautiful view of the bay. Pop. of village, 5063; of the township, 5828.

Bristol, a post-village of Sullivan co., Tenn., is on the boundary between Tennessee and Virginia, 130 miles E.N.E. of Knoxville, and 15 miles S.W. of Abingdon. It is contiguous to Goodson, which is in Virginia, and it is the S.W. terminus of the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, which here connects with the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad. It has 5 or 6 churches, a national bank, a woollen-factory, a weekly newspaper, and a monthly periodical. Here is King College (Presbyterian), founded in 1868.

Bristol, a post-office of Ellis co., Tex.

Bristol, a beautiful post-village of Addison co., Vt., in Bristol township, on the New Haven or Bristol River, about 27 miles S. by E. of Burlington. It has 3 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, and manufactures of coffins, ploughs, staves, &c. Pop. of the township, 1365.

Bristol, Virginia. See BRISTOL, Tenn., and GOODSON.

Bristol, a township of Dane co., Wis. Pop. 1137.

Bristol, a post-village of Kenosha co., Wis., in Bristol township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 12 miles W. of Kenosha. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1137.

Bristol, New Brunswick. See GREAT SHEMOGUE.

Bristol, York co., New Brunswick. See KINGSCLEAR.

Bristol, a village in Queens co., Nova Scotia, opposite the town of Liverpool. Pop. 150.

Bristol, or **Bristol Mills,** sometimes called **Bristol Corners** and **Ink′erman,** a post-village in Pontiac co., Quebec, on the river Ottawa, 45 miles above Ottawa City. Pop. 200.

Bristol Bay, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, Alaska, between Cape Newenham and the peninsula of Aliaska. Lat. 54° N.; lon. 160° W.

Bristol Centre, a post-hamlet of Ontario co., N.Y., about 9 miles S.W. of Canandaigua. It has 2 churches.

Bristol Channel, an arm of the Atlantic, entering between St. Ann's Head on the N. and Land's End on the S., extending into the S.W. part of Great Britain, between Wales and the S.W. counties of England. At its eastern extremity it terminates in the estuary of the Severn, and it contains Milfordhaven, Carmarthen Bay, and Swansea Bay on the N., and Barnstaple, Porlock, and Bridgewater Bay on the S. Its tides flow rapidly, and, meeting with the currents of the Severn, cause the phenomenon called the bore.

Bristol Ferry, a station in Newport co., R.I., on the Old Colony Railroad, 11 miles N. of Newport. It is on the island of Rhode Island, and is connected by ferry to Bristol.

Bristol Springs, formerly **Cold Springs,** a post-hamlet of Ontario co., N.Y., in South Bristol township, 1 mile W. of Canandaigua Lake, and 15 miles S. of Canandaigua. It has a grist-mill and 2 saw-mills. Pop. about 100.

Bristol Station, a post-village of Kendall co., Ill., in Bristol township, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 47 miles W.S.W. of Chicago. It has a church. Pop. about 200.

Bris′tolville, or **Bristol,** a post-village of Trumbull co., O., in Bristol township, on the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburg Railroad, 11 miles N. of Warren. It has a union school, 4 churches, and 2 cheese-factories. The name of its post-office is Bristolville.

Bristo′ria, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa., 9 miles N.E. from Cameron Station, W. Va. It has 3 churches, a saw-mill, &c.

Bristow, bris′to, a post-village of Butler co., Iowa, in West Point township, 12 miles W. of Clarksville Station, which is 24 miles N.N.W. of Cedar Falls. It has 2 churches, 3 dry-goods stores, &c. Pop. about 200.

Bristow, a post-hamlet of Osborne co., Kansas, 30 miles N. by E. from Russell Station. It has a church. Pop. 100.

Bristow, a hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., on the Newcastle & Franklin Railroad, at Nelson Station, 18 miles N.N.E. of Newcastle.

Bristow, a post-office of Maury co., Tenn.

Bristow Station, a small post-village of Warren co., Ky., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 5 miles E.N.E. of Bowling Green. It has 2 tobacco-houses.

Bristow Station, Virginia. See BRISTOE.

Britain, or **Britannia.** See GREAT BRITAIN.

Britain, New. See NEW BRITAIN.

Britannia, brĭ-tan′ne-ạ, a post-village in Peel co., Ontario, 6 miles from Brampton. Pop. 100.

Britannia (brĭ-tan′ne-ạ) **Islands,** a group in the Pacific Ocean, N.E. of New Caledonia, the largest of which (Uea) is 30 miles in length.

Britannia Secunda, the ancient name of WALES.

Brit′ish Amer′ica, in its most extended sense, includes the Dominion of Canada, Labrador, Newfoundland, the Bermudas, Balize, the British West India islands, British Guiana, and the Falkland Islands; but in ordinary usage only the three first named in the above list are so designated. The term is much less used than it was before the formation of the Canadian Dominion.

Brit′ish Bur′mah, a country of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, bounded N. by the kingdom of Burmah, E. by Siam, S. by the Indian Ocean, and W. by the Indian Ocean, the Bay of Bengal, and the Chittagong division of Bengal. Area, 88,556 square miles. It is divided into 3 commissionerships or provinces, Aracan, Pegu, and Tenasserim, and is traversed by the rivers Irawaddy, Salwin, and many other navigable streams. Rice, sesamum, cotton, and teak are leading products. Tin and coal are found in Tenasserim, and petroleum has for many years been procured near Rangoon. The prominent race is the Burmese; but the Talaings or Peguans, and several tribes of Karens, are numerous. Many of the latter have become Christians. The prevailing religion is Booddhism. Chief towns, Rangoon, Maulmain, and Bassein. Pop. in 1872, 2,747,148.

British Channel. See ENGLISH CHANNEL.

Brit′ish Colum′bia, a province of the Dominion of Canada, on the Pacific coast of North America, extending from the Rocky Mountains westward, bounded S. by the United States, and limited on the N. by the 60th degree of N. lat. At the head of Smoky River, about lat. 54° 40′ N., its E. boundary leaves the Rocky Mountain crest, and follows the meridian of 120° W. lon. northward. Area, 390,344 square miles. It includes Vancouver, Queen Charlotte's, and many minor islands. A large part of its surface is mountainous and densely timbered. Gold-mining has thus far been a leading pursuit. Tertiary anthracite and bituminous coal are abundant, and are exported to some extent. Timber, furs, fish, and fish oil are the other principal products. There are considerable tracts of arable land; and in the S.W., where the principal settlements are, the climate is mild in winter and cool in summer. The rainfall is large. Chief towns, New Westminster, and Victoria, the capital. The colony has its own legislature and government, and sends three senators and six members of the house of commons to the parliament of Canada. Pop. in 1871 (including many Indians and half-breeds), 33,586.

Brit′ish Com′bo, a territory in the British colony of Gambia, West Africa, adjacent to the town of Bathurst. It is a part of the peninsula between the sea and the estuary of the river Gambia.

British Empire. See GREAT BRITAIN.

British Guiana, ghe-ä′nȧ, a territory on the N. coast of South America, belonging to Great Britain, and considered to extend from the mouth of the Orinoco, 8° 45′ N. lat., as far southward as 0° 40′ N. lat., and from 57° to 61° W. lon., having E. Dutch Guiana, S. Brazil, and W. Venezuela. Area, 85,422 square miles; but the possession of much of this has been disputed by Brazil and Venezuela. The surface of the country near the ocean is a rich alluvial flat, extending in mud banks into the sea, and inland from 10 to 40 miles, then ascending by successive terraces to the Sierras Pacaraima and Acarai, on the S.W. and S. frontiers; while near the W. boundary Mount Roraima rises to an elevation of 7500 feet. The principal rivers are the Essequibo, Demerara, Berbice, and Corentyn, the last forming its E. border. On the low grounds the climate is unhealthy. Dense forests clothe the interior. There are two rainy seasons on the coast,—the greater, from December to February, followed by a lesser till April, when the great rains prevail again from May till the end of July. In the interior there is only one rainy season,—from April till the middle of August. The temperature ranges from 75° to 90°; mean temperature of the year, 81° Fahr. The prevailing wind is N.E., changing in the rainy season to W. The vegetation is luxuriant. Rice, sugar-cane, maize, wheat, cacao, vanilla, tobacco, and cinnamon are raised. The exports chiefly consist of sugar, rum, molasses, timber, shingles, and cotton,—considerably more than half of which are sent to Great Britain. The imports are cottons, casks, machinery, beer and ale, butter, iron, rice, &c. The government is vested in a governor, council, and the orders of the sovereign in council. The colony is divided into the counties of Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo. Chief towns, Georgetown the capital, and New Amsterdam. The African negroes are much more numerous than the Europeans. The aboriginal Indians are estimated at 7000. During 1870, 52,598 emigrants arrived here from Great Britain, and many laborers have been brought from the East Indies, Madeira, China, &c. Pop. in 1871, 193,491.

Brit'ish Hol'low, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Wis., in Potosi township, about 12 miles W. by S. of Platteville. It has a church.

British Honduras, Central America. See BALIZE.

British India. See INDIA.

British Sound, Madagascar. See DIEGO SAURIEZ.

Britt, a post-office and station of Hancock co., Iowa, on the railroad which connects Mason City with Algona, 21 miles E. of Algona. Pop. of Britt township, 50.

Brittain, brit't'n, a post-office of Rutherford co., N.C.

Brittany, a province of France. See BRETAGNE.

Brittnau, britt'nŏw, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 2 miles S. of Zofingen. Pop. 2382.

Britton, Indiana. See NEW BRITTON.

Brit'ton's Neck, a post-township of Marion co., S.C., on the Great Pedee River, 22 miles S. of Marion Court-House. It has 3 churches. Pop. 884.

Britt's, a township of Robeson co., N.C. Pop. 1159.

Britt's Landing, a post-office of Perry co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River.

Britts'ville, a post-hamlet of Cloud co., Kansas, on Solomon River, 50 miles N.W. of Solomon City. It has a church, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, &c.

Brittsville, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., Tenn., on the Hiawassee River, 35 miles N.E. of Chattanooga. It has 2 churches.

Brivata, the ancient name of BRIOUDE.

Brivé, bree'vå', a river of France, in Loire-Inférieure, joins the Loire above St.-Nazaire. Length, 30 miles.

Brives-la-Gaillarde, breev-lå-gåh'yard', a town of France, department of Corrèze, at a railway junction, 20 miles S.W. of Tulle. It is built of stone, enclosed by planted boulevards, and has a communal college, manufactures of woollens, muslins, silk, handkerchiefs, and cotton yarn, with bleaching-works, distilleries, and an active trade in brandy, wine, chestnuts, cattle, and truffles. Pop. 8417.

Briviesca, a town of Spain. See BRIBIESCA.

Brivio, bree've-o, a town of Italy, on the Adda, 22 miles N.E. of Milan. Pop. 2092.

Brivodurum, the ancient name of BRIARE.

Brix, breex, a village of France, department of Manche, 5½ miles N.W. of Valognes. Pop. 2289.

Brix, a town of Bohemia. See BRÜX.

Brixellum, the ancient name of BRESCELLO.

Brixen, brix-ẹn (It. *Bressanone*, brês-så-no'nå), a fortified town of Tyrol, S. of the Alps, 40 miles by rail S.S.E. of Innspruck, on the route by the Brenner Pass. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, several public schools, and near it are some iron- and steel-works. Pop. 4349.

Brixham, brix'ạm, a town of England, co. of Devon, on the S.W. side of Torbay, 30 miles by rail S. of Exeter. It has an ancient church, large schools, a good harbor, and vessels employed in the coasting-trade, besides numerous boats engaged in fisheries. Pop. 4941.

Brixia, the ancient name of BRESCIA.

Brizina, bre-zee'nå, or **Berizina,** bĕr-e-zee'nå, a village of Algeria, in the Sahara, 256 miles S.W. of Algiers. It contains about 50 houses, begirt with a wall.

B'rni, a town of Borneo. See BORNEO (town).

Brno, a city of Austria. See BRÜNN.

Broach, a city and territory of India. See BAROACH.

Broadalbin, brawd-ål'bin, a post-township of Fulton co., N.Y. Pop. 2409. It contains the village of Fonda's Bush, where is Broadalbin Post-Office.

Broad Axe, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., 1½ miles from Ambler Railroad Station.

Broad Bay, of Scotland, is situated on the N.E. side of the island of Lewis. Length, 7 miles; breadth, from 3 to 4 miles. Lat. 58° 20′ N.; lon. 6° 10′ W.

Broad Bay, a township of Forsyth co., N.C. Pop. 993.

Broad Brook, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., in East Windsor township, near Scantic River, and on the Connecticut Central Railroad, 14 miles N.N.E. of Hartford. It has 3 churches, a woollen-mill, &c.

Broad Cove, a village in Digby co., Nova Scotia, on Digby Neck, near St. Mary's Bay, 6 miles S.W. of Digby. Pop. 200.

Broad Cove, or **Cherry Hill,** a post-village in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 20 miles S.W. of Lunenburg. Pop. 300.

Broad Cove Intervale, a post-village in Inverness co., Nova Scotia, on Cape Breton Island, 10 miles N.E. of Mabou. Pop. 250.

Broad Cove Marsh, a post-village in Inverness co., Nova Scotia, on Cape Breton Island, and on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 20 miles N.E. of Mabou. Pop. 150.

Broad Creek, a hundred of Sussex co., Del. Pop. 3480. It is on the Delaware Railroad, and contains several villages.

Broad Creek, a hamlet of Pamlico co., N.C., 28 miles E. of New-Berne. It has a grist-mill and a steam saw-mill.

Broad Creek Neck, a post-office of Talbot co., Md.

Broad'ford, a small village of Scotland, Isle of Skye, 15 miles S.W. of Portree.

Broad'ford, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River, and on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad at the junction of the Mt. Pleasant & Broadford Railroad, 55 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg, and 2 miles N.W. of Connellsville. It has 2 churches, a distillery, &c. Coal is mined here.

Broadford, a post-hamlet of Smyth co., Va., 6 miles N. by E. from Saltville.

Broad'ford'ing, a hamlet of Washington co., Md., 5 miles from Hagerstown. It has 1 or 2 churches and a flouring-mill.

Broadha'gen, or **Brodha'gen,** a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, 5 miles from Carronbrook. It has a saw-mill, a flax-mill, a rope-factory, a soap- and candle-factory, and a weekly newspaper. Pop. 200.

Broad'haven, a small bay on the W. coast of Ireland, co. of Mayo, between Benwee and Errishead, 11 miles N.W. of Bangor.

Broad'head, a post-village of Rock Castle co., Ky., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Mount Vernon. It has 2 churches, a lumber-mill, and several stores.

Broadkiln, brawd'kil, a hundred of Sussex co., Del., on Delaware Bay. Pop. 2419.

Broad'lands, a post-office of Champaign co., Ill.

Broad Mountain, Pennsylvania, is a ridge which extends through Schuylkill co. It is the northern boundary of the Pottsville coal basin, which it separates from the Mahanoy basin. It is about 5 miles wide, and has a broad. flat top. Rich mines of anthracite coal have been opened in its sides or at its base. The western part or extension of this ridge is called Locust Mountain.

Broad Mountain, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pa., is at New Castle, 7 miles N. of Pottsville.

Broad Mouth Creek flows into Saluda River, near the northern extremity of Abbeville co., S.C.

Broad Rip'ple, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ind., on White River, about 9 miles N. of Indianapolis. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Broad River rises in the Blue Ridge, in North Carolina, and drains parts of Rutherford and Cleveland cos. in that state. Passing into South Carolina, it runs in a S.S.E. direction, and forms the boundary between York, Chester, and Fairfield cos. on the E., and Union, Newberry, and Lexington on the W. It unites with the Saluda at Columbia to form the Congaree River. Length estimated at 220 miles.

Broad River, of Georgia, rises in the N.E. part of the state, runs southeastward, drains Franklin and Madison cos., and enters the Savannah River at the N. end of Lincoln co.

Broad River, a township of McDowell co., N.C. Pop. 399.

Broad River, a township of Lexington co., S.C. Pop. 1116.

Broad River, a township of York co., S.C. Pop. 1455.

Broad River, a small village in Queens co., Nova Scotia, 8 miles from Liverpool. Pop. 130.

Broad Run, of Loudoun co., Va., flows northward, and enters the Potomac 10 miles S.E. of Leesburg.

Broad Run, a small stream in the N.E. part of Virginia, rises in Fauquier co., flows southeastward, and unites with Cedar Run to form the Occoquan River, about 1 mile below Brentsville. It is a valuable mill-stream.

Broad Run, a post-office of Frederick co., Md.

Broad Run, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Wilmington & Western Railroad, 18 miles W. of Wilmington.

Broad Run Station, a post-office of Fauquier co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 43 miles W. of Alexandria. It has 2 churches.

Broad Shoals, a post-office of Floyd co., Va.

Broad Sound, an inlet on the E. coast of Australia, in lat. 22° 30′ S. Length, 50 miles; breadth, 22 miles.

Broad′stairs (formerly **Bradstowe**), a town of England, co. of Kent, on the E. coast of the Isle of Thanet, 2 miles by rail N. of Ramsgate. Pop. 1926.

Broad Top, a township of Bedford co., Pa. It includes Coaldale. Pop. 1626.

Broad Top, a post-borough of Huntingdon co., Pa., is on or near the mountain of the same name, on the East Broad Top Railroad, and near the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, 32 miles S. of Huntingdon. Coal is mined here. It has 2 churches. Pop. 327.

Broad Top Mountain, Pennsylvania, is in the N.E. part of Bedford co. and S.W. part of Huntingdon. Here are mines of good coal which contains about 75 per cent. of fixed carbon. The Broad Top coal region is an isolated coal-field, and has an area of 80 square miles. The coal is sent to market by the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad.

Broad‵view′, a post-office of Saline co., Kansas.

Broad′way, a station in Middlesex co., Mass., on the Saugus Branch of the Eastern Railroad, 6 miles N. of Boston.

Broadway, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., on the Morris Canal and Pohatcong Creek, and on the Morris & Essex Railroad, 10 miles E.N.E. of Easton, Pa. It has a church and a woollen-mill.

Broadway, a station in Queens co., N.Y., on the Long Island Railroad, 2 miles E. of Flushing.

Broadway, a post-office of Moore co., N.C.

Broadway, a post-hamlet of Union co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 26 miles N.E. of Urbana. It has a church.

Broadway, township, Anderson co., S.C. Pop. 1378.

Broadway Depot, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va., on the railroad which connects Staunton with Winchester, 38 miles N.N.E. of Staunton. It has 3 churches, 3 stores, &c.

Broad′well, a post-village of Logan co., Ill., in Broadwell township, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 21 miles N.E. of Springfield, and 7 miles S.W. of Lincoln. It has 2 churches. Pop. 194; of the township, 920.

Broadwell, a post-office of Harrison co., Ky.

Broadwell, a station on the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad, 13 miles E. by N. from Cincinnati, O.

Broadwell's Store, a post-office of Natchitoches parish, La.

Brock, a post-hamlet of Darke co., O., in York township, about 20 miles W.N.W. of Piqua. It has 2 churches.

Brock, a post-office of Greene co., Pa.

Brocken, brok′kẹn, or **Blocksberg,** bloks′bĕʀɢ, a mountain of Prussia, province of Saxony, 20 miles W.S.W. of Halberstadt, in the Harz Mountains, of which it is the culminating point, 3740 feet above the level of the sea. This mountain is the scene of the optical phenomenon called the "Spectre of the Brocken."

Brock′ett's Bridge, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., N.Y., 8 miles N.E. from Little Falls. It has 2 churches.

Brockhagen, brok‵hå′ɢhẹn, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 32 miles S.W. of Minden. Pop. 1898.

Brock′port, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., in Sweden township, on the Erie Canal, and on the New York Central Railroad, 17 miles W. by N. of Rochester, and 39 miles E. of Lockport. It contains 7 churches, a state normal school, founded in 1866, a national bank, 1 other bank, a manufactory of pumps, several mills, and 2 large manufactories of reapers and mowers. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 4000.

Brockport, a post-hamlet of Elk co., Pa., 14 miles S.S.E. from Ridgway. It has 2 lumber-mills.

Brock's Gap, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 12 miles S. of Birmingham.

Brock′ton (formerly **North Bridgewater**), a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., in Brockton township, on the Old Colony Railroad, 20 miles S. of Boston. It has a national bank, a savings-bank, and 9 churches. It is the largest town in the county, has extensive manufactures of boots, shoes, and other goods, and is a place of great wealth and enterprise. Pop. 10,578.

Brock′ton, or **Broc′ton,** a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., near Lake Erie, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Dunkirk, and 14 miles N. of Mayville. It is the northern terminus of the Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburg Railroad. It has a bank, 3 churches, a tannery, a grist-mill, and a basket-factory. At the railway station, ¾ of a mile distant, is a hamlet called Brocton Junction, or Salem-on-Erie, which is the seat of a co-operative and religious association called "the Brotherhood of the New Life." Pop. 329.

Brock′ton, or **Lip′pincott,** a post-village in York co., Ontario, 3 miles from Toronto. It has a rope-factory and several stores. Pop. 250.

Brock′town, a post-office of Pike co., Ark.

Brock′ville, a hamlet of Orleans co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, ½ mile from Murray Station. It has 4 houses.

Brockville, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Schuylkill Valley Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of Pottsville. A branch railroad leads hence to the Brockville coal-mines.

Brockville, a post-office of Spottsylvania co., Va., on a railroad, 14 miles W. of Fredericksburg.

Brockville, a port of entry and the chief town of the united counties of Leeds and Grenville, Ontario, at the foot of the Lake of the Thousand Islands, on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, 125 miles S.W. of Montreal. It is an important station on the Grand Trunk Railway, the southern terminus of the Brockville & Ottawa Railway, and a port of call of steamers plying on the St. Lawrence. The streets are well laid out, lighted with gas, and adorned with numerous handsome buildings. The town contains a large number of stores, and has manufactures of stoves, hardware, white lead, buck and kid mitts, sash and blinds, a foundry and machine-shop, several tanneries, flouring-mills, saw-mills, &c. There is also a manufactory of sulphuric acid and superphosphate of lime, the materials for which are found in the vicinity of the town. Two weekly newspapers are published in Brockville. It is connected by steam ferry with Morristown, N.Y. Pop. 5102.

Brock′way, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., in Brockway township, 6 miles N. of Emmett Railroad Station, and about 22 miles W.N.W. of Port Huron. It has 2 churches, a tannery, a woollen-mill, &c. The township contains a village named Brockway Centre. Total pop. 1570.

Brockway, a post-township of Stearns co., Minn., 9 miles N.W. from St. Cloud. Pop. 568.

Brockway Centre, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., in Brockway township, on Mill Creek, 25 miles W.N.W. of Port Huron, and about 60 miles N. by E. from Detroit. It has 3 churches, a foundry, a woollen-mill, a flour-mill, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. about 400.

Brockway's Mills, a post-hamlet of Piscataquis co., Me., 7 miles S.W. of Dover.

Brock′wayville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa., in Snyder township, on a small affluent of Clarion River, 18 miles S. of Ridgway. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and 2 or 3 lumber-mills.

Brockwear, a village of England. See BROOKSWAR.

Brocomagus, supposed ancient name of BRUMATH.

Brod, or **Böhmisch** ("Bohemian") **Brod,** bö′mish brōt, a town of Bohemia, 20 miles by rail E. of Prague. Pop. 3141.

Brod, or **Dentsch** ("German") **Brod,** doitsh brōt, called also **Nemecky-Brod,** nĕm-ets′kẹ brōd, a town of Bohemia, at a railway junction, 60 miles S.E. of Prague. Pop. 4987.

Brod, or **Slavonisch** (slå-fō′nish) **Brod,** a town of Hungary, in Slavonia, on the Save, opposite Turkish Brod. Pop. 3362.

Brod, or **Ungarisch** ("Hungarian") **Brod,** ŏŏn-gå′rish brōt, a town of Moravia, 9 miles E.S.E. of Hradisch. Pop. 3210.

Brod, called also **Turkish Brod** (Hung. *Török-Brod;* Ger. *Türkisch Brod*), a town of Europe, in Bosnia, on the Save, opposite Slavonisch Brod, and 88 miles N.N.W. of Travnik. Pop. 4200.

Brod′beck's, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., 1½ miles from Green Ridge Railroad Station.

Brodhagen, Perth co., Ontario. See BROADHAGEN.

Brod′head, a post-hamlet of Allegheny co., Pa., in Chartiers township, on Chartiers Creek, and on the railroad between Pittsburg and Steubenville. It has 2 churches.

Brodhead, a station in Northampton co., Pa., on the Lehigh & Lackawanna Railroad, 7 miles N. of Bethlehem.

Brodhead, a post-village of Green co., Wis., in Decatur township, on Sugar River, and on a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 19 miles W. by S. from Janesville, and 34 miles S. of Madison. It has a high school, 5 churches, a national bank, a steam planing-mill, and manufactures of carriages, ploughs, corn-planters, &c. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 1428.

Brod'head's Bridge, a station in Ulster co., N.Y., on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, 17 miles W.N.W. of Rondout.

Brodhead's Creek, Monroe co., Pa., runs southward, passes by Stroudsburg, and enters the Delaware River nearly 1 mile above the Water Gap.

Brod'headville, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., in Chestnut Hill township, about 22 miles N.N.W. of Easton. It has an academy, 2 stores, and a hotel.

Bro'dick Bay, a village in the island of Arran, Scotland. Adjoining the village is Brodick Castle, a seat of the Duke of Hamilton. The scenery is highly picturesque.

Brod'ie's Landing, a post-office, Decatur co., Tenn.

Brodincz, a town of Prussia. See STRASBURG.

Bro'dy, a frontier town of Austrian Galicia, 58 miles by rail E.N.E. of Lemberg. It is the seat of a great trade. Pop. 18,890.

Broek, brŏŏk, or **Broek-in-Waterland,** brŏŏk-in-wâ'tęr-lânt, a village of the Netherlands, North Holland, 6 miles N.E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 1566.

Brog'den, a township of Wayne co., N.C. Pop. 2560.

Broglie, brog'lee', a town of France, in Eure, 8 miles S.W. of Bernay. Pop. 1252.

Brogueville, brōg'vĭl, formerly **Union,** a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., in Chanceford township, 3 miles from Brogueville Station, and about 12 miles S. of Columbia. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Brogueville Station, York co., Pa., is on the Peach Bottom Railroad, 16 miles S.E. of York. Here is Parke Post-Office.

Bro'ken Ar'row, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Ala., 15 miles S. of Ashville. It has coal-mines and 2 churches.

Broken Arrow, a village of Walton co., Ga., 7 miles W. of Monroe. It has a church.

Broken Bay, a fine inlet of the South Pacific, in New South Wales. Lat. 33° 35' S.; lon. 151° 17' E. At its W. extremity it receives the Hawkesbury River.

Brok'enburg, a post-hamlet of Spottsylvania co., Va., about 50 miles N.N.W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches.

Bro'ken Island, an island of China, on the N.W. extremity of the island of Chusan.

Broken Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the N. coast of Papua. Lat. 2° 40' S.; lon. 134° 50' E.

Broken Islands, a group of islands, sometimes called Borongo or Bolongo, in the Bay of Bengal, off the coast of Aracan; they are three in number, and are situated immediately to the south of Aracan River.

Broken Rock, a station in Clarion co., Pa., on the Low Grade division of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 76 miles by rail N.E. of Pittsburg.

Broken Straw, a post-hamlet of Chautauqua co., N.Y., is at Grant Station on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 14 miles W. of Jamestown. Here are 2 churches, a steam grist-mill, and a steam saw-mill.

Broken Straw, a township of Warren co., Pa. Pop. 1048, exclusive of Youngsville. Broken Straw Station is on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 62 miles S.E. of Erie.

Broken Straw Creek, Pennsylvania, runs southeastward in Warren co., and enters the Alleghany River 5 miles W. of Warren.

Broken Sword, a post-village of Crawford co., O., in Holmes township, 8 miles N. of Bucyrus. It has 3 churches.

Bromberg, brom'bĕRG, a town of Prussia, on a railway, and on the Brahe, 69 miles N.E. of Posen. It has a gymnasium and a normal school, with manufactures of chiccory, tobacco, Prussian blue, linen and woollen fabrics, and an active transit trade. The Bromberg Canal connects the Vistula with the Oder and Elbe, by uniting the rivers Netz and Brahe. Pop. 31,308.

Brome, a county of Quebec, bounded on the E. by Lake Memphremagog, and on the S. by the state of Vermont. Area, 835 square miles. This county is drained by a number of streams, and is traversed by the Southeastern Railway. Capital, Knowlton. Pop. 13,757.

Brome, or **Brome Corner,** a post-village in Brome co., Quebec, 5 miles by rail S.W. of Knowlton. It has 2 saw-mills, a planing-mill, and 2 churches. Pop. 250.

Bromemere, brōm'meer', a post-village in Brome co., Quebec, 5 miles S. of Waterloo. Pop. 150.

Brome Mountain, a bold elevation of about 1000 feet near West Shefford, Brome co., Quebec.

Brome Woods, Brome co., Quebec. See IRON HILL.

Bromley, brum'lee, a town of England, co. of Kent, on the Ravensbourne, 10 miles by two railways S.E. of London. The town consists mostly of a single, neatly-built street, on the road from London to Tunbridge. It has a large church, containing the monuments of several bishops of Rochester, and a handsome and well-endowed college, founded in 1666. Pop. of parish, 10,674.

Bromp'ton, a western suburb of the metropolis of England, co. of Middlesex, 1 mile W.S.W. of Hyde Park Corner. It has several handsome squares and terraces. Pop. 28,654.

Brompton, a hamlet of England, co. of Kent, enclosed within the line of Chatham Fortifications. It stands on a height above Chatham Dockyard, is a part of the parliamentary borough of Chatham, and comprises a fine naval hospital and barracks. Pop. 8424.

Brompton, a chapelry of England, co. of York, North Riding, 1½ miles N.N.E. of Northallerton. Here was fought the "Battle of the Standards," in which the Scots were defeated by the English, A.D. 1138. Pop. 1364.

Brompton Falls, or **St. Francis Mills,** a post-village in Richmond co., Quebec, on the river St. Francis, 6 miles by rail N.W. of Sherbrooke. It has several saw-mills, a paper-mill, and a large lumber trade. Pop. 500.

Brömsebro, bröm'sĕ-broo, a hamlet of Sweden, 29 miles S.W. of Kalmar, near the mouth of the Brömse.

Broms'grove, a town of England, co. of Worcester, 12 miles S.S.W. of Birmingham. The town consists chiefly of a long street; it has some good houses, a fine old church, an art school, a neat town hall, and manufactures of nails, buttons, malt, needles, and linen. Its grammar-school has scholarships in Worcester College, Oxford. Pop. 6967.

Bromwich, England. See WEST BROMWICH.

Brom'yard, a town of England, co. and 13 miles N.E. of Hereford, near the Frome. Pop. of parish, 2978.

Bron'co, a post-office of Nevada co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 14 miles N.E. of Truckee.

Brondolo, bron'do-lo, a village of Northern Italy, at the S. extremity of the island of the Lido, 3 miles S. of Chioggia, on the Brenta Nuova.

Broni, bro'nee, a village of Italy, 15 miles E.N.E. of Voghera, near the Po. Near it is the castle of Broni, famous for the victory gained by Prince Eugene over the French in 1703. Pop. 4814.

Bronnitza, bron-nit'sâ, a town of Russia, government and 28 miles S.E. of Moscow, on the Moskva. Pop. 3284.

Bron'son, a post-village, capital of Levy co., Fla., on a beautiful lake, on the railroad of the Atlantic, Gulf & West India Transit Company, 24 miles S.W. of Gainesville. It has 2 churches, a high school, a lumber-mill, 6 cotton-gins, and 2 grist-mills. Pop. about 300.

Bronson, a post-village of Branch co., Mich., in Bronson township, and on the Michigan Southern Railroad, 12 miles W.S.W. of Coldwater, and 145 miles E. of Chicago. It has 5 churches, a graded school, manufactures of lumber, flour, staves, heading, &c., and a money-order post-office. Pop. of the township, 2114; of the village, about 800.

Bronson, a township of Huron co., O. Pop. 980.

Bronson's Station, S.C. See BRUNSON.

Bronte, bron'tâ, a town of Sicily, 22 miles N.N.W. of Catania, at the W. foot of Mount Etna. It has a college, and manufactures of woollens and paper. Pop. 12,092.

Bronte, bron'te, a post-village in Halton co., Ontario, at the entrance of Twelve Mile Creek, in Lake Ontario, 26 miles by rail S.W. of Toronto. Pop. 550.

Bronx River, a small river which rises in Westchester co., N.Y., runs southward, and enters Long Island Sound at the city of New York. The lower part of it forms the boundary between Westchester co. and the northeastern suburb of that city.

Bronx'ville, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., in Eastchester township, on the New York & Harlem Railroad, 15½ miles N.N.E. of New York. It has a church, and a manufactory of carriage-axles. Pop. about 150.

Broo'ang' (or **Buren'do**) **Pass,** a pass through the Himalaya Mountains, on the course of the Sutlej, 15,095 feet above sea-level. Lat. 31° 23' N.; lon 78° 12' E.

Brook, a post-hamlet of Newton co., Ind., 10 miles N.E. from Kentland.

Brook'bury, a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, 26 miles N.E. of Lennoxville. Pop. 100.

Brook'dale, a post-office of Rush co., Kansas, 20 miles N. of Larned. Pop. of township, 66.

Brookdale, a post-village of Essex co., N.J., in Bloomfield township, 1 mile from Peru Railroad Station, which is 5 miles S. of Paterson. It has 2 churches.

Brookdale, a station in Monroe co., N.Y., on the Rochester & State Line Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Rochester.

Brook Dale, a post-hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 3 miles from North Stockholm. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

Brookdale, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., 2½ miles from Conklin Station, and about 11 miles S. of Binghamton, N.Y. It has 3 saw-mills.

Brooke, a county in the N. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 75 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Ohio River. The surface is hilly; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and wool are the staple products. Beds of coal are found in it. Capital, Wellsburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,980,134. Pop. in 1870, 5464, of whom 5066 were natives of the United States.

Brooke′land, a post-office of Sabine co., Tex.

Brooke's Mills, a station on the railroad from Altoona to Henrietta, 7 miles S. from Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Brooke's Station, a post-office of Stafford co., Va., on the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, 9 miles N. of Fredericksburg, at the junction of the Acquia Creek Branch.

Brookeville. See Brookville.

Brook′field, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., in Brookfield township, and on the Housatonic Railroad near its junction with the Danbury Branch, 29 miles N. by W. from Bridgeport, 9 miles N.N.E. of Danbury, and 2 miles S.W. of the Housatonic River, which forms the N.E. boundary of the township. It has several churches, and manufactures of hats, knives, &c. Pop. of township, 1193.

Brookfield, a post-office of Moody co., Dakota.

Brookfield, a post-office and station of Berrien co., Ga., on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 50 miles E. by S. of Albany.

Brookfield, a township of La Salle co., Ill. Pop. 1230.

Brookfield, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Indianapolis. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Brookfield, a township of Clinton co., Iowa. Pop. 994. It contains Delmar.

Brookfield, a township of Worth co., Iowa. Pop. 448.

Brookfield, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Brookfield township, and on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 23 miles W. by S. from Worcester, and 31 miles E.N.E. of Springfield. It is near Chicopee River, which intersects the township. It has a high school, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, and several manufactories of carriages and shoes. The township has 5 churches, and contains a village named East Brookfield. Pop. 2660.

Brookfield, or **Brookfield Centre,** a post-hamlet in Brookfield township, Eaton co., Mich., 22 miles S.S.W. of Lansing. Pop. of township, 1104.

Brookfield, a township of Huron co., Mich. Pop. 171.

Brookfield, a township of Renville co., Minn. Pop. 58.

Brookfield, a post-village of Linn co., Mo., in Brookfield township, on Yellow Creek, and on the Hannibal & St. Joseph and Burlington & Southwestern Railroads, 104 miles W. of Hannibal, and 26 miles E. of Chillicothe. It contains 5 churches, a bank, machine-shops and round-house of the railroad, 2 large hotels, 2 newspaper offices, and a public school-house which cost $20,000. Coal is mined here. Pop. 402; of the township, 2321.

Brookfield, a post-township of Carroll co., N.H., about 35 miles N.E. of Concord. It is traversed by the Wolfborough Branch Railroad. Pop. 416.

Brookfield, formerly **Clark′ville,** a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., in Brookfield township, about 22 miles S. by W. of Utica. It has 3 churches, a bank, a graded school with an academic department, a tannery, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 500.

Brookfield, a post-township of Madison co., N.Y., on the Unadilla River, about 22 miles S.S.W. of Utica. It contains the villages of Brookfield or Clarkville, Leonardsville, and North Brookfield. Pop. 3516.

Brookfield, a township of Noble co., O. Pop. 978.

Brookfield, Stark co., O. See West Brookfield.

Brookfield, a post-village of Trumbull co., O., in Brookfield township. It has 6 churches, and in the vicinity are extensive coal-mines. Pop. of the township, 2657. Brookfield Station is on the Youngstown Branch of the Lake Shore Railroad, 11 miles N.N.E. of Youngstown, and 3 or 4 miles W. of Sharon, Pa.

Brookfield, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Tioga co., Pa., about 30 miles S.W. of Corning, N.Y. It has 4 churches. Pop. 885.

Brookfield, a post-village of Orange co., Vt., in Brookfield township, about 16 miles S. of Montpelier. The township contains a village named East Brookfield, and has 4 churches. It has manufactures of cheese, hay-forks, &c. Pop. 1269.

Brookfield, a post-hamlet of Pacific co., Wash., on the Columbia River, 40 miles below Kalama. It has a cannery for salmon, which are caught here.

Brookfield, a township of Waukesha co., Wis. Pop. 2228. See Brookfield Centre.

Brookfield, a post-village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, 53 miles by rail N. of Halifax. It contains 3 stores and a tannery. Pop. 150.

Brookfield Centre, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., Conn., in Brookfield township, 1 mile from Brookfield Junction. It has 2 churches.

Brookfield Centre, Mich. See Brookfield.

Brookfield Centre, a post-hamlet of Waukesha co., Wis., in Brookfield township, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 14 miles W. of Milwaukee. It is at the junction of two divisions of that road.

Brookfield Junction, in Brookfield township, Fairfield co., Conn., is on the Housatonic Railroad, at the junction of the Danbury Branch, 27 miles N.W. by N. from Bridgeport.

Brook′ha′ven, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 128 miles N. of New Orleans, and 55 miles S. by W. from Jackson. It has 4 churches and a female college. Two weekly newspapers are published here. It is surrounded by pine forests. Pop. about 2000.

Brookhaven, a large township of Suffolk co., N.Y., is bounded on the N. by Long Island Sound and on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and is intersected by the Long Island Railroad. It contains the villages of Patchogue, Port Jefferson, Brookhaven, Setauket, &c. The soil in some parts is fertile. Pop. 11,451.

Brookhaven, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Brookhaven township, about 60 miles E. of Brooklyn, near the Long Island Railroad. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 350.

Brook′ings, a county of Dakota, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is drained by the Big Sioux River. The surface is undulating or hilly, and mostly destitute of forests. It contains a number of small lakes; the soil is fertile. Capital, Medary. Pop. 163.

Brook′land, a post-hamlet of Potter co., Pa., 25 miles E. of Port Alleghany.

Brook′landville, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., and a station on the Green Spring Branch of the Northern Central Railroad, 10 miles N.N.W. of Baltimore. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Brook′lin, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., in Brooklin township, on the Atlantic Ocean, about 44 miles S. by E. from Bangor. It has 2 churches, a town hall, and a high school. It is mainly supported by the fisheries and trade. Pop. of the township, 966.

Brooklin, a hamlet in Ray township, Macomb co., Mich., 7 miles S.E. of Romeo. It has a church, a saw-mill, a store, and several shops. The name of its post-office is Davis.

Brooklin, a post-office of Robeson co., N.C.

Brooklin, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, 6 miles by rail from Whitby. It contains 4 large flouring-mills, a tannery, an iron-foundry, several furniture-factories, &c. Pop. 650.

Brookline, brook′lĭn, a post-township and village of Norfolk co., Mass., is about 4 miles S.W. of Boston, and is bounded on the N.E. by the estuary of Charles River. It is the terminus of the Brookline Branch of the Boston & Albany Railroad, is intersected by the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, and is connected to Boston by a street railway. It has 6 churches, a bank, and a fine town hall. Here are numerous elegant villas and country-seats, surrounded by beautiful gardens, parks, and shrubberies. It has a manufactory of philosophical instruments, and a weekly newspaper office. Pop. 6675.

Brookline, brook′lĭn, a post-township and hamlet of Hillsborough co., N.H., about 12 miles W. of Nashua. It contains 2 churches, and has manufactories of furniture. Pop. 741.

Brookline, a township of Windham co., Vt., 6 miles W. of Putney. Pop. 203.

Brookline Junction, a station within the limits of Boston, Mass., on the Boston & Albany Railroad, at the junction of the Brookline Branch, 2 miles from the initial station in Boston.

Brookline Station, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Mo., on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Springfield. It has 2 churches.

Brooklyn, brook′lĭn, a post-hamlet of Conecuh co., Ala., on the Sepulga River, about 100 miles E.N.E. of Mobile. It has a church and about 12 families.

Brooklyn, a former post-village of Alameda co., Cal., on the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay, 9 miles E. of the city of San Francisco, and 1 or 2 miles S.E. of Oakland. It is on the San José Branch of the Central Pacific Railroad. It is now a part of Oakland, and is sometimes called East Oakland. It contains 5 churches, a newspaper office, 2 tanneries, 2 carriage-factories, 2 terra-cotta works, &c. A bridge over a small estuary or inlet connects East Oakland with the other part of the city. Pop. 1603.

Brooklyn, a post-village and township, capital of Windham co., Conn., about 42 miles E. of Hartford, and 2 miles W. of the Quinebaug River, which is the east boundary of the township. It contains a court-house, a national bank, a savings-bank, 5 churches, 2 hotels, a circulating library, manufactories of silk, of cotton goods, of gold pens, and of spectacles, and many fine residences. Pop. of the township, 2354.

Brooklyn, a post-office of Lincoln co., Dakota, 27 miles N.N.E. of Vermilion.

Brooklyn, a hamlet of Linn co., Kansas, about 55 miles S.S.E. of Lawrence.

Brooklyn, a township of Lee co., Ill. Pop. 1235. Brooklyn Station is on the Chicago & Rock River Railroad, 46 miles W. of Aurora. The township contains Compton.

Brooklyn, a hamlet of Massac co., Ill., on the Ohio River, 4 miles below Paducah, Ky. It has a church, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and 4 stores. Pop. 100. The name of its post-office is Pellonia.

Brooklyn, a station on the Mississippi River, and on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis, Indianapolis & St. Louis, and several other railroads, 1 mile N. of East St. Louis, Ill.

Brooklyn, a post-village of Schuyler co., Ill., in Brooklyn township, on La Moin River, about 44 miles E.N.E. of Quincy. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1071.

Brooklyn, a post-village of Morgan co., Ind., in Clay township, on White Lick Creek, and on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 20 miles S.S.W. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches, a flouring-mill, and a money-order post-office. Pop. estimated at 600.

Brooklyn, a post-village of Poweshiek co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 70 miles E. by N. from Des Moines, and 106 miles W. of Davenport. It has 2 banks, a graded school, a steam mill, several grain-elevators, a printing-office which issues a weekly newspaper, and 6 churches. Pop. 1109.

Brooklyn, a post-office of Butler co., Ky.

Brooklyn, a village of Campbell co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 2 or 3 miles above Cincinnati.

Brooklyn, a hamlet of Jessamine, Mercer, and Woodford cos., Ky., on the Kentucky River, 3½ miles from Scott's Railroad depot. It has a saw-mill and a planing-mill.

Brooklyn, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md., on the Patapsco River, about 5 miles S. of Baltimore.

Brooklyn, a post-village of Jackson co., Mich., on Raisin River, in Columbia township, and on the Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern Railroad, 66 miles W.S.W. of Detroit, and 15 miles S.E. of Jackson. It has a bank, 3 churches, a graded school, a foundry, a flour-mill, and manufactures of farming-implements and fanning-mills. P. 544.

Brooklyn, a township of Hennepin co., Minn., is bounded on the N.E. by the Mississippi River, and is about 16 miles N.W. of St. Paul. Pop. 876.

Brooklyn, a post-hamlet of Tippah co., Miss., 7 miles from Ripley. It has a church.

Brooklyn, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Mo., 27 miles W. of Princeton. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Brooklyn, a hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., at the outlet of Lake Hopatcong, 1 mile N. of Port Morris.

Brooklyn, a city, seaport, and capital of Kings co., N.Y., at the W. end of Long Island, 146 miles S. of Albany, and 226 miles N.E. from Washington. Lat. of the navy yard, 40° 51′ 30″ N.; lon. 73° 59′ 30″ W. A strait, called the East River, ¾ of a mile wide, and connecting Long Island Sound with New York Bay, separates Brooklyn from New York City, and the navigable Newtown Creek separates it from Long Island City on the N.E. The northeastern part of Brooklyn consists mainly of the former city of Williamsburg, and still retains that name, but is also called "Brooklyn E. D." (East Division). North of Williamsburg, and bordering on Newtown Creek and the East River, lies Greenpoint, now also a part of Brooklyn; while S.W. of Williamsburg lies Wallabout Bay, upon which is situated the United States Navy Yard. Farther south is an irregular bluff called "the Heights," 70 feet above the level of the sea, giving a magnificent view of New York City and harbor, and occupied by fine residences and churches, many of the former being of surpassing elegance and surrounded by yards adorned with beautiful gardens and shrubbery. South of the Heights, on New York Bay, is South Brooklyn, or "Gowanus," much of which is low and marshy. At the S.E. extremity of the city, situated upon a high ridge and overlooking New York Bay, New York City, and Brooklyn, with views of Jersey City, Staten Island, and the Atlantic Ocean, is the well-known Greenwood Cemetery, containing about 400 acres; while on the same ridge (now termed "the Hill"), which extends in a N.E. direction to Long Island Sound, parallel to and at a distance of about 2 miles from the East River, is situated Prospect Park, covering 570 acres, the cost of which, including its adornments and the two great boulevards connected with it, one of which extends to the beach at Coney Island and the other to East New York, has been about $12,000,000. Here is Ridgewood Reservoir, from which the city is largely supplied with water, and here also are some of the finest streets of Brooklyn.

Eight or more lines of steam ferry-boats connect the various sections of Brooklyn with New York, and other lines connect it with Jersey City. The East River Suspension Bridge, not yet finished (1878), designed to accommodate railway-traffic, as well as foot-passage and carriages, extends from Brooklyn to New York. This is the longest suspension bridge in the world, having a total length of 5987 feet, with a river span of 1595 feet and a breadth of 85 feet. Brooklyn is the terminus of branches of the main Long Island railway system, connecting it with Greenport and Sag Harbor and all the principal points on Long Island, while "Annex" boats transfer passengers to and from the trunk railroad lines at Jersey City and also connect with the Albany and Boston boats. Five or more railways connect it with Coney Island, thus placing that famous bathing-ground within easy reach of the residents of the city. The system of street and suburban railways is very extensive. Freight-cars are also brought to its docks and warehouses by floats and steam-tugs, great numbers of which are employed in this business. Much of its freight comes in canal-boats down the Hudson River.

The Atlantic Dock, on Buttermilk Channel, opposite Governor's Island, and 1 mile S. of Fulton Ferry, and the Erie and Brooklyn Basins, all in South Brooklyn, are among the most extensive works of the kind in the United States, and are lined with immense storehouses for grain and other freight, forming, perhaps, the largest grain-depot in the world. The Atlantic Dock, erected by a company incorporated in 1840, with a capital of $1,000,000, embraces within the piers 40.86 acres. The Erie and Brooklyn Basins have areas respectively of 60 and 40 acres. The United States Navy Yard occupies about 40 acres of ground, which is enclosed on the land side by a high stone wall, and contains, besides the residences of the officers, extensive ship-houses, workshops, and a large amount of military stores. Here is an extensive dry-dock, which cost about $1,000,000.

Brooklyn has a water front of 10 miles, a circumference of 22 miles, and an area of 16,000 acres. Its manufacturing interests are large and varied. The refining of sugar and petroleum, and the manufacture of glass, chandlery, clothing, carpets, cordage, chemicals, paints, linseed oil, oil-cloth, metallic wares, tobacco, castings, steam boilers, hats, wire, lace, buttons, paper, and felt goods, are extensively carried on. A very important industry is the loading and unloading of ships and the storage of freight, such as grain, provisions, petroleum, and the like. Greenpoint is extensively engaged in the building and repairing of ships, and immense manufacturing interests are located in the old city of Williamsburg.

Brooklyn has 4 national and 8 other banks, 15 savings-banks, two of which—"The Brooklyn" and "The Williamsburg"—have each deposits of $10,000,000, 3 daily, 4 weekly, 2 bi-weekly, and 9 monthly periodicals.

Among the public buildings are the court-house, which cost $543,000, the old city hall, the new municipal building, erected at a cost of $200,000, academy of music, with a seating capacity of 2400, academy of design, Brooklyn library, city jail, city hospital, house of correction, almshouse, lunatic asylum, deaf-mute asylum, &c. The charitable institutions comprise homes for destitute children, for newsboys, for the aged, for the idiotic and deformed, and numerous orphanages, dispensaries, infirmaries, and hospitals. The city has 279 churches, some of them being buildings of great architectural merit; 58 public schools, with 90,000 pupils, employing 1150 teachers, and costing

$1,100,000 yearly; 2 medical colleges, a Catholic college and priests' seminary, numerous convents, often with schools attached, and many private and incorporated academies and seminaries. Of the churches there are 30 Baptist, 21 Congregational, 16 Dutch Reformed, 49 Episcopal, 6 Jewish, 14 Lutheran, 57 Methodist, 29 Presbyterian, 41 Roman Catholic, &c. It is the seat of the Catholic bishop of Brooklyn and of the Protestant Episcopal bishop of Long Island. The environs of the city are very fine.

In 1776 the battle of Long Island, so disastrous to us, was fought upon ground now partly within the city limits, and at Wallabout Bay, in the Revolutionary War, were stationed the English prison-ships, in which it is said nearly 12,000 Americans perished from close confinement and other ill treatment. The bodies of the sufferers were hastily buried upon the shore, with little care except to conceal them from sight. In 1808, their bones, which were beginning to be washed from their graves, were taken up and placed in thirteen coffins, inscribed with the names of the thirteen original states, and then deposited in a common vault, beneath a building erected for the purpose, on Hudson avenue, near the navy yard. In 1873 the remains were placed in a tomb in Fort Green Park, Myrtle avenue.

Brooklyn was incorporated in 1646 by the Dutch authorities of New Amsterdam (now New York), and named Breukelen, from a town of the same name in the Netherlands. It was incorporated as a township under its present name in April, 1806, and as a city, having the same limits as the township, 6 miles long and 4 miles wide at its greatest breadth, in 1834. In 1855, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Bushwick were united under one government. The city is now divided into 25 wards, and ranks as the third in the United States in population. Pop. in 1810, 4402; in 1820, 7175; in 1830, 15,396; in 1840, 36,233; in 1850, 96,838; in 1860, 266,661; in 1865, 296,112; in 1870, 396,099; in 1875, 484,616.

Brooklyn, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., O., in Brooklyn township, about 3 miles S. of Cleveland. It is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Cuyahoga River, and on Big Creek. It has 3 churches, a high school, a newspaper office, and 1 or 2 tanneries. Riverside Cemetery is within the limits of Brooklyn. Pop. 648. The township contains other villages, named Brighton and Lyndale. Total pop. 3712.

Brooklyn, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Waynesburg Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 38 miles W. of Philadelphia.

Brooklyn, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., in Brooklyn township, about 28 miles N. by W. from Scranton, and 2 miles W. of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. It has a carriage-shop, a grist-mill, and 4 stores. Pop. of the township, 1128.

Brooklyn, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Tex., 45 miles S.S.W. of Shreveport, La. It has a church.

Brooklyn, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va., 19 miles E. of Danville. It has 2 churches and a tobacco-factory.

Brooklyn, a hamlet of Hancock co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, opposite Yellow Creek, O. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Brooklyn, a post-village of Green co., Wis., in Brooklyn township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 15 miles S. of Madison. It has a church and a cheese-factory. Pop. of the township, 1138.

Brooklyn, a township of Green Lake co., Wis., on the N. shore of Green Lake. Pop. 1399.

Brooklyn, a village in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, 2 miles from Middleton. Pop. 150.

Brooklyn, a village in Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, 2 miles from Yarmouth. Pop. 250.

Brooklyn, Hants co., Nova Scotia. See NEWPORT.

Brooklyn, or **Her'ring Cove,** a post-village in Queens co., Nova Scotia, on the E. side of Liverpool harbor, 2½ miles from Liverpool. Pop. 300.

Brooklyn, or **Mus'grave Harbor,** a village on the W. side of Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, 10 miles from Indian Arm. It has a good harbor. Pop. 203.

Brooklyn Centre, post-office, Hennepin co., Minn.

Brooklyn Lake, a post-office of Bradford co., Fla.

Brooklyn Village, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., O., in Brooklyn township, is a suburb of Cleveland, and 3½ miles from that city. It has 3 churches.

Brook Neal, a post-village of Campbell co., Va., on the Staunton River, about 30 miles S. by E. of Lynchburg. It has a church, a newspaper office, and manufactures of leather, ploughs, and tobacco.

Brooko, or **Bruko,** broo'ko, a territory of Northwestern Africa, in the S.E. part of Senegambia.

Brooks, a county in the S. part of Georgia, bordering on Florida, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Ocopilco River, and bounded on the E. by the Withlacoochee. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. It is intersected by the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad. Capital, Quitman. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,983,259. Pop. in 1870, 8342.

Brooks, a post-office of Grant co., Ark.

Brooks, a post-village of Adams co., Iowa, on the Nodaway River, and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 4 miles W.S.W. of Corning. It has a church.

Brooks, a township of Buena Vista co., Iowa. P. 68.

Brooks, a station in Jefferson co., Ky., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 14 miles S. of Louisville.

Brooks, a post-hamlet of Waldo co., Me., in Brooks township, on the Belfast division of the Maine Central Railroad, 12 miles N.N.W. of Belfast. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a carriage-shop. The township has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 868.

Brooks, a township of Newaygo co., Mich. Pop. 1180. It includes the town of Newaygo.

Brooks, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Oregon, on the Oregon & California Railroad, 8 miles N. of Salem. It has a church.

Brooks'burg, a hamlet in Jefferson co., Ind., on the Ohio River, 7 miles above Madison. It has a church.

Brooks' Crossing, a station in Ulster co., N.Y., on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, 15 miles W.N.W. of Rondout.

Brooks' Grove, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., N.Y., about 44 miles S.S.W. of Rochester.

Brook'side, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., in Mendham township, 4½ miles W. of Morristown. It has a distillery, a woollen-factory, and a flour-mill.

Brookside, a station in Franklin co., Pa., on the Mont Alto Railroad, 5 miles from Chambersburg.

Brookside, a village and station in Schuylkill co., Pa., is the present N.W. terminus of the Lebanon & Tremont Railroad, 2 miles W. of Tower City. Anthracite coal is mined and shipped here.

Brookside, a post-village of Oconto co., Wis., in Pensaukee township, near Green Bay, 4 miles from Pensaukee Village. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Brookside Station (also a post-office) is on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 9 miles S.S.W. of Oconto.

Brooks' Station, in the District of Columbia, is on the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 3 miles N.W. of Washington.

Brooks' Station, a post-village of Fayette co., Ga., on the Savannah, Griffin & North Alabama Railroad, 12 miles W. of Griffin. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Brooks' Station, a hamlet of Bullitt co., Ky., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 13 miles S. from Louisville. The name of its post-office is Mt. Vitio.

Brooks Station, a post-office of Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston, Barre & Gardner Railroad, 13 miles N.N.W. of Worcester.

Brooks'ton, a post-village of White co., Ind., in Prairie township, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 13 miles N. of Lafayette. It contains the Brookston Academy, 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 406.

Brookston, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.C., 4 miles E. from Henderson Railroad Station.

Brookston, a post-village of Forest co., Pa., in Howe township, 7 miles S.E. from Sheffield Railroad Station. It has a lumber-mill, and a large tannery which produces 90,000 sides of sole-leather in a year. Pop. about 400.

Brookston, a post-village of Lamar co., Tex., and a station on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 8 miles W. of Paris. It has a church and 3 stores.

Brooks' Vale, a post-office of New Haven co., Conn.

Brooks'ville, a post-office of Blount co., Ala.

Brooksville, a village of Coosa co., Ala., 16 miles S.W. from Alexander City. It has a church. Here is Equality Post-Office.

Brooksville, a post-village, capital of Hernando co., Fla., about 90 miles S. of Gainesville. It has a church and 4 business-houses. Oranges abound here.

Brooksville, Georgia. See BROOKS' STATION.

Brooksville, or **Brookville,** a post-village, capital of Bracken co., Ky., about 40 miles S.E. of Cincinnati, and 8 miles S. of the Ohio River. It has 4 churches, a steam saw-mill, and 4 tobacco-warehouses. Pop. 348.

Brooksville, a post-office of Iberville parish, La.

Brooksville, a post-township of Hancock co., Me., is a peninsula in Penobscot Bay, 22 miles from Bucksport, and about 32 miles S. of Bangor. It has 4 churches, 3 grist-mills, and 3 saw-mills. Pop. 1275.

Booksville, a post-hamlet of Addison co., Vt., in New Haven township, on Otter Creek, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, 4 miles N. of Middlebury. It has a church and a manufactory of edge-tools.

Brooksville, a village of Calhoun co., W. Va., on the Little Kanawha River, 28 miles S. of Harrisville. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Brooks'war, or **Brock'wear,** a village of England, co. of Gloucester, on the Wye, 5 miles N. of Chepstow.

Brook Vale, a post-hamlet of Clear Creek co., Col., 9 miles S.E. from Idaho Springs, and 11 miles from the top of Mount Evans.

Brook Vale, a post-office of Broome co., N.Y.

Brook Valley, a post-hamlet of Morris co., N.J., 5½ miles N. of Boonton. It has a church.

Brook Village, Nova Scotia. See SHEA'S RIVER.

Brook'ville, a post-office and station of Worth co., Ga., on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 14 miles E. of Albany. Here is a church.

Brookville, a post-hamlet of Ogle co., Ill., in Brookville township, 7 miles from Polo, and about 20 miles S. of Freeport. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 746.

Brookville, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., Ind., in Brookville township, on the Whitewater River, at the mouth of its East Branch, and on the Cincinnati & White Water Valley Railroad, 41 miles N.W. of Cincinnati, and about 32 miles S. of Richmond. It contains a graded school, a national bank, 2 paper-mills, 2 machine-shops, 2 flouring-mills, and 4 churches. It is connected with the Ohio River by the Whitewater Canal. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 1600. Pop. of the township, 4207.

Brookville, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Iowa, 8 miles from Fairfield, and about 18 miles E. by N. from Ottumwa. It has 2 churches.

Brookville, a post-village of Saline co., Kansas, in Spring Creek township, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 133 miles W. by S. from Topeka, and 62 miles W.S.W. of Junction City. It has a round-house for the railroad, a money-order post-office, and several stores. Pop. 201.

Brookville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., 20 miles from Washington, D.C., and about 27 miles W.S.W. of Baltimore. It has the Brookville Academy, 3 churches, 2 mills, 2 carriage-shops, &c. Pop. about 200.

Brookville, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Mass., in Holbrook township, about 18 miles S. of Boston, and 1 mile from the Old Colony Railroad. It has 2 churches.

Brookville, a small post-village of Noxubee co., Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 206 miles N. by W. from Mobile. It has 2 churches.

Brookville, a hamlet of Queens co., N.Y., in Oyster Bay township, 3 or 4 miles from Syosset Railroad Station. It has a church, a carriage-shop, and a charitable institution called the Jones Institute.

Brookville, a post-village of Montgomery co., O., in Clay township, on the Dayton & Union and Dayton & Western Railroads, 13 miles W.N.W. of Dayton. It has 2 churches, a graded school, 4 stores, a carriage-factory, and 3 warehouses for grain. Pop. about 450.

Brookville, a post-borough, capital of Jefferson co., Pa., on Red Bank Creek, and on the Low Grade division of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 104 miles N.E. of Pittsburg, and about 42 miles S.E. of Oil City. It has a graded school, a national bank, 1 other bank, and 6 churches. Three weekly newspapers are published here. It has also 2 foundries, 3 grist-mills, 3 planing-mills, a machine-shop, a woollen-factory, 2 furniture-factories, and 5 hotels. Pop. about 2500.

Brookville, a post-hamlet of St. Croix co., Wis., on the Eau Galle River, 3 miles from Woodville Railroad Station, and about 27 miles E. by S. from Hudson. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Brookville, a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on Minas Basin, 15 miles from Parrsborough. P. 100.

Brookville, Nova Scotia. See BEAVER RIVER.

Brookville, Halton co., Ontario. See NASSAGAWEYA.

Broom'all, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Pa., in Marple township, 3 miles S.W. of Bryn Mawr. It has a church.

Broome, a county in the S. part of New York, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is intersected by the Susquehanna River, and is partly drained by the Chenango and Tioughnioga Rivers and the main branch of the Delaware River. The surface is undulating or hilly, presents several broad valleys, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Oats, butter, cattle, hay, potatoes, leather, and lumber are the chief products of the county. It is intersected by the Erie Railroad. Several other railroads connect at Binghamton, which is the capital. Devonian sandstone is abundant here. Among the forest trees are the ash, elm, beech, hickory, sugar-maple, white oak, and other oaks. It had in 1870, 118,103 acres of woodland. Valuation of real and personal estate, $21,521,822. Pop. in 1870, 44,103, of whom 40,058 were natives and 4045 were foreigners; in 1875, 42,149.

Broome, a township of Schoharie co., N.Y. Pop. 1705.

Broome Centre, a post-hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., in Gilboa township, 11 miles N.E. from Moresville. It has 2 churches.

Broomfield, a township of Isabella co., Mich., about 60 miles W. of Bay City. Pop. 84.

Broomfield, a post-office of Sherman township, Isabella co., Mich. See CORNING.

Broom Hill, a station in Clarke co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 14 miles N. of New Albany.

Broomsgrove, England. See BROMSGROVE.

Broom'town, a post-village of Cherokee co., Ala., about 30 miles W.N.W. of Rome, Ga. It has 2 churches.

Broons, brōɴᵒ, a town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 15 miles S.W. of Dinan. Pop. 2546.

Broos, a town of Transylvania. See SZASZVAROS.

Broquiès, bro`ke-å', a village of France, department of Aveyron, 22 miles S. of Rodez. Pop. 990.

Bro'ra, a river of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, after a S.E. course through several lakes, enters the Moray Firth at the village of Brora, 4 miles N.E. of Golspie.

Broseley, brōz'le, a town of England, co. of Salop, on the Severn, and on a railway, 13 miles S.E. of Shrewsbury. Pop. of parish, 4639, engaged in coal- and iron-mines, in foundries, in potteries, and in making tobacco-pipes.

Bros'ley, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Mo., 7 miles S. from West Line Railroad Station.

Bros'na, GREAT and LITTLE, two small rivers of King's co., Ireland, tributary to the Shannon.

Bros'ville, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va., about 20 miles W. of Danville. It has 2 churches and 2 tobacco-factories. Pop. about 350.

Brotherfield, brŭᴛʜ'ẹr-feeld, a post-office of Turner co., Dakota.

Brother's Valley, a township of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. 1597, exclusive of Berlin.

Brotherton, brŭᴛʜ'ẹr-tọn, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., on the Missouri River, opposite St. Charles City, and on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 20 miles N.W. of St. Louis. It is at the east end of a great railroad bridge which connects it with St. Charles. It has a church, a bank, and a grist-mill.

Brothertown, brŭᴛʜ'ẹr-tŏwn, a post-township of Calumet co., Wis., about 16 miles N.E. of Fond du Lac, is bounded on the W. by Lake Winnebago. It has 2 churches. Pop. 1692.

Brotterode, brot-tẹr-o'dẹh, a town of Germany, in Prussian Hesse, 7 miles N. of Schmalkalden. Pop. 2794.

Brötzingen, bröt'zing-ẹn, a town of Germany, in Baden, 2 miles W. of Pforzheim. Pop. 3331.

Brotz'manville, a post-office of Warren co., N.J.

Brou, broo, a town of France, in Eure-et-Loir, on the Ozanne, 22 miles S.W. of Chartres. Pop. 2338.

Brouage, broo`åzh', a hamlet of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 10 miles S.S.W. of Rochefort. Pop. 601.

Brough, brŭf, a town of England, co. of Westmoreland, 7½ miles E.S.E. of Appleby. It has an old church, an endowed school, a branch bank, and the ruins of a castle. Pop. of parish, 1397.

Brough, brŭf, a post-office of Dallas co., Iowa.

Brougham, brōō'ạm, or **Bent'ley's Cor'ners,** a post village in Ontario co., Ontario, 12 miles from Whitby. Pop. 300.

Broughhead, a village of Scotland. See BURGHHEAD.

Broughshane, brŏh`shain', a town of Ireland, co. of Antrim, 3½ miles E.N.E. of Ballymena. Pop. 738.

Broughton, brŭᴋ'tọn, a village of Scotland, co. of Peebles, on the Tweed, 9 miles S.W. of Peebles.

Broughton, brō'tọn, or **St. Pierre de Broughton,** sâɴᵒ pe`aiʀ' dẹh brō`tôɴᵒ', a post-village in Beauce co., Quebec, 54 miles S. of Quebec. Pop. 200.

Broughton, brō'tọn, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Ill., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 12 miles S. of McLeansborough. It has a saw-mill.

Broughton, a township, Livingston co., Ill. Pop. 823.

Brough'ton-in-Fur'ness, a town of England, co.

of Lancaster, on the Duddon, and on a railway, 29 miles N.W. of Lancaster. Pop. 1085.

Broughton Island, one of the sea-islands of McIntosh co., Ga. Pop. 71.

Broughty (braw′tee) **Ferry,** a village of Scotland, co. of Forfar, on the Firth of Tay, opposite Ferryport-on-Craig, to which a steam railway ferry plies. It is handsome, and greatly resorted to as a bathing-place by the inhabitants of Dundee, which is 3 miles distant. Broughty Castle, on its S.E. side, was an ancient fortress. Pop. 5817.

Brousa, or **Broussa.** See Brusa.

Brouwershaven, brŏw′ŵẹrs-hå‵vẹn, a town of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, on the N.W. coast of the island of Schouwen, near the sea. Pop. 1803.

Brow′er, a post-office of Berks co., Pa., at Unionville.

Brow′ers, a township of Randolph co., N.C. Pop. 781.

Brow′er's Mills, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., N.C., 17 miles E. of Ashborough. It has a flour- and a saw-mill.

Brown, a county in the W. part of Illinois, has an area of about 320 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Illinois River, and on the N.E. by La Moin River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and woodland; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Wabash Railroad. Capital, Mount Sterling. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,727,024. Pop. in 1870, 12,205, of whom 11,357 were Americans.

Brown, a county in the S. central part of Indiana, has an area of 320 square miles. It is drained by Bean Blossom and Salt Creeks. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn and wheat are the staple products. Capital, Nashville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 8681, of whom 8529 were Americans.

Brown, a county in the N.E. part of Kansas, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is drained by the Delaware and Wolf Rivers and Walnut Creek. The surface is diversified with prairies and groves; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and cattle are the staple products of this county, which is intersected by the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad. Capital, Hiawatha. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,340,800. Pop. in 1870, 6823, in 1875, 8928; in 1878, 10,446.

Brown, a county in the S. part of Minnesota, has an area of about 460 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Minnesota River, and is intersected by the Big Cottonwood River. The surface is diversified with prairies, small lakes, and woodlands; the soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. Capital, New Ulm. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,161,440. Pop. in 1870, 6396, of whom 3311 were Americans; in 1875, 9815. It is traversed by the Winona & St. Peter Railroad.

Brown, a county in the S.S.W. part of Ohio, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Ohio River, and is drained by the East Fork of Little Miami River and by White Oak Creek. The surface is mostly undulating, and extensively covered with forests of the ash, buckeye, hickory, oak, and other trees; the soil is very fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, wheat, butter, and oats are the staple products. Silurian limestone is abundant in this county. Capital, Georgetown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $15,961,419. Pop. in 1870, 30,802, of whom 28,631 were natives and 2171 were foreigners. It is intersected by the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad.

Brown, a county in the N. central part of Texas, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Colorado River, and is traversed by the Pecan River. A range called the Comanche Mountain extends along the N.E. border. The soil is adapted to pasturage, and many cattle are reared here. Capital, Brownwood. Pop. in 1870, 544, of whom 543 were Americans.

Brown, a county in the N.E. part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 520 square miles. It is partly bounded on the N. by Green Bay (of Lake Michigan), and is intersected by the Neenah or Fox River, and also drained by the Duck and Suamico Rivers. The surface is extensively covered with dense forests of pine, oak, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, oats, &c. Lumber is the chief article of export. This county is intersected by the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Capital, Green Bay. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,163,888. Pop. in 1870, 25,168; in 1875, 35,373.

Brown, a station in Terrell co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Dawson.

Brown, a township of Champaign co., Ill. Pop. 1090.

Brown, a township of Hancock co., Ind. Pop. 1329.

Brown, a township of Hendricks co., Ind. Pop. 1233.

Brown, a township of Martin co., Ind. Pop. 1048.

Brown, a township of Montgomery co., Ind. Pop. 2126. It includes Brown's Valley and Waveland.

Brown, a township of Morgan co., Ind. Pop. 1673. It includes Mooresville.

Brown, a township of Ripley co., Ind. Pop. 2234. It contains Cross Plains.

Brown, a township of Washington co., Ind. Pop. 1521.

Brown, a township of Linn co., Iowa. Pop. 1327.

Brown, a township of Manistee co., Mich. Pop. 526.

Brown, a township of Carroll co., O. Pop. 2022. It includes Malvern and Minerva.

Brown, a township of Darke co., O. Pop. 1239. It contains Dallas.

Brown, a township of Delaware co., O. Pop. 1108. (Post-office, Leonardsburg.)

Brown, a township of Franklin co., O. Pop. 819. It contains Brownson's.

Brown, a township of Knox co., O. Pop. 1242. It contains Brownsville.

Brown, a township of Miami co., O. Pop. 1639. It contains Fletcher and Lena.

Brown, a township of Paulding co., O. Pop. 1140.

Brown, a township of Vinton co., O. Pop. 1297.

Brown, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 347.

Brown, a township of Mifflin co., Pa. Pop. 1192.

Brown, a township of Darlington co., S.C. Pop. 1598.

Brown Branch, a post-office of Taney co., Mo.

Brown Creek, a post-office of Union co., N.C.

Brown Deer, a station in Milwaukee co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 14 miles N. of Milwaukee.

Browne Hill, a post-hamlet of Wythe co., Va., 10 miles S. from Max Meadows Railroad Station. It has a church and an iron-furnace.

Brown′field, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., on the Saco River, in Brownfield township, and on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 43 miles N.W. of Portland. It has manufactures of lumber, wooden-ware, &c. The township has 3 churches, and a pop. of 1323.

Brown Hamp′ton, a hamlet of McLean co., Ky., about 20 miles S.W. of Owensborough. It has 2 churches.

Brown′helm, a post-village of Lorain co., O., in Brownhelm township, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 24 miles E. of Sandusky. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, and a stone-quarry. The township is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie. Total pop. 1461.

Brown Hill, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., in Rockdale township, about 18 miles N.N.E. of Meadville. It has a church.

Brown′ing, a post-village of Schuyler co., Ill., in Browning township, on the Illinois River, and on the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad, 9 miles N. of Beardstown, and 10 miles E. of Rushville. It has 2 churches and a mill. Pop. 214; of the township, 2139.

Browning, a post-office of Carroll co., Iowa.

Browning, a post-village and railroad station of Linn co., Mo., on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 12 miles N. of Linneus. It has 2 churches and a planing-mill.

Browning's Mill, a village in Exeter and Richmond townships, Washington co., R.I., 3½ miles from Wood River Station. It has a yarn-mill. Pop. 60.

Brown′ingsville, a post-office of Bracken co., Ky.

Brown′ington, a village of Henry co., Mo., in Osage township, 10 miles from Clinton. It has a church, a graded school, and several stores. Pop. about 300.

Brownington, a post-hamlet and township of Orleans co., Vt., 2 miles from Barton Landing, and about 7 miles N.E. of Irasburg. It has an academy, 2 churches, a lumber-mill, &c. Pop. 901.

Brown‵marsh′, a township of Bladen co., N.C. Pop. 800. It contains Clarkton.

Brown Moun′tain, a post-office of Stokes co., N.C.

Brown's, a post-office and station of Dallas co., Ala., on the Alabama Central Railroad, 21 miles W. of Selma. It has a church.

Brown's, a station on the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Railroad, 5 miles W. of Mt. Carmel, Ill.

Brown's, a station and village in Berrien co., Mich., on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 16 miles S.S.W. of St. Joseph. It has a saw-mill and a cheese-factory. (Post-office, Sawyer.)

Brown's, a station in Carson co., Nev., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 70 miles N.E. of Reno, and near the Humboldt Lake.

Brown's, a station in Washoe co., Nev., on the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, 9 miles S. of Reno.

Brown's, a station in Jefferson co., O., on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 6 miles N. of Steubenville.

Brown's, a station in Preble co., O., on the Dayton & Western Railroad, 24 miles W.N.W. of Dayton.

Brown's, a station on the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad, 6 miles S.E. from Pittsburg, Pa.

Brown's, a post-hamlet of Beaver co., Pa., in Economy township, 4 miles E. from Baden Station.

Brown's, a station in Northampton co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 2 miles N. of Catawissa Junction.

Brown's Bluff, a hamlet of Gregg co., Tex., 4 miles from Longview, near the Sabine River.

Brownsborough, brownz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Madison co., Ala., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Huntsville. It has 2 churches.

Brownsborough, a post-village of Oldham co., Ky., 16 miles N.E. of Louisville. It has 2 churches, 2 wagon-shops, and a seminary. Pop. about 250.

Brownsborough, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Oregon, 100 miles S.S.E. of Roseburg, has a store. Pop. 30.

Brownsborough, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Tenn., 4 miles S.E. of Limestone Railroad Station. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Brownsborough, a post-office of Henderson co., Tex.

Brown's Bridge, a post-office of Forsyth co., Ga.

Browns'burg, a post-village of Hendricks co., Ind., in Lincoln township, on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, and on White Lick Creek, 14 miles W.N.W. of Indianapolis. It has 4 churches and a chair-factory. Pop. about 900.

Brownsburg, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Minn., 14 miles S. from Windom. It has a flour-mill.

Brownsburg, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., on Delaware River, 13 miles above Trenton. It has a church.

Brownsburg, a post-village of Rockbridge co., Va., 24 miles S.W. of Staunton. It has a tannery, a grist-mill, 2 stores, &c. Pop. about 250.

Brown's Corners, Ontario. See Rosemont.

Brown's Corners, post-office, Huntington co., Ind.

Brown's Corners, Crawford co., O. See Lykens.

Brown's Cove, a post-office of Albemarle co., Va.

Brown's Creek, North Carolina, runs northeastward through Anson co., and enters the Yadkin River about 10 miles N.E. of Wadesborough.

Brown's Creek, a post-office of Winston co., Ala.

Brown's Creek, a township of Jewell co., Kansas. Pop. 368.

Brown's Creek, former name of Mount Clare, W. Va.

Brown's Crossing, a post-office of Baldwin co., Ga.

Brown's Cross Roads, post-office, Clinton co., Ky.

Brown's Cross Roads, a post-office of Randolph co., N.C.

Browns'dale, a post-village of Mower co., Minn., in Red Rock township, on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, 104 miles W. of La Crosse. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, a graded school, a money-order post-office, and 8 stores. Pop. about 500.

Brownsdale, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa., in Penn township, 8 miles S.S.W. of Butler. It has 2 churches.

Brown'sea (or Brank'sea) Island, in England, co. of Dorset, 1½ miles S. of Poole, at the E. end of Poole Harbor. Pop. 151.

Brown's Grove, a post-hamlet of Pawnee co., Kansas, 18 miles from Kinsley Railroad Station.

Brown's Hill, a station in Aiken co., S.C., on the Port Royal Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Augusta, Ga.

Brown's Knob, a post-office of Buncombe co., N.C.

Brown's Mill, a post-office of Cook co., Ill.

Brown's Mill, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., W. Va., 9 miles N. from Wilsonburg Station.

Brown's Mills, a post-village and summer resort of Burlington co., N.J., on Rancocas Creek, about 13 miles E. of Mount Holly. It has a church, a grist-mill, a lumber-mill, a hotel, and 2 boarding-houses.

Brown's Mills, a post-office of Washington co., O.

Brown's Mills, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Pa., in Antrim township, on or near the Cumberland Valley Railroad, about 9 miles S. by W. of Chambersburg. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Brown's Mills, Mifflin co., Pa. See Reedsville.

Brown's Mills, a post-office of Lee co., Tex.

Brown'son, a station in Cheyenne co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, 9 miles N.W. of Sidney.

Brownson's, a station and village in Brown township, Franklin co., O., on the Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad, 12 miles N.W. of Columbus. It has a church.

Brown's Point, a former village of Monmouth co., N.J., now a part of Keyport.

Browns'port, a village of Decatur co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, 45 miles S. of Johnsonville. It has a church, an iron-mine, and a blast-furnace. Here is Brownsport Furnace Post-Office.

Brown's Station, in Montgomery co., Ala., is near the Tallapoosa River, and on the Montgomery & West Point Railroad, 19 miles E. of Montgomery.

Brown's Station, a post-office of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Railroad, 25 miles W. of Sabula.

Brown's Station, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Mo., on the Columbia Branch Railroad, about 10 miles N. of Columbia. It has a coal-mine, a store, and a hotel.

Brown's Station, in Burlington co., N.J., is on the Mt. Holly, Lumberton & Medford Railroad, 1 mile S. of Lumberton.

Brown's Station, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, 11 miles W. of Kingston.

Brown's Station, in Warren co., N.C., is on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, 26 miles W. of Weldon.

Brown's Store, a post-office of Union co., S.C.

Brown's Store, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Va., about 5 miles S.S.E. from Heathsville.

Brown's Summit, a post-hamlet of Guilford co., N.C., is a station on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 12 miles N. of Greensborough.

Browns'town, a post-village of Fayette co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 76 miles E.N.E. of St. Louis. It was formerly called Cumberland. It has 2 churches.

Brownstown, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., Ind., in Brownstown township, 1 mile S.E. of the Driftwood or East Fork of White River, and on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 98 miles W. by S. from Cincinnati, O., and about 46 miles N. of New Albany. It has 4 churches, an academy, and manufactures of flour, lumber, sash, &c. One weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. about 900; of the township, 2580.

Brownstown, a township of Wayne co., Mich. Pop. 2490. It contains Flat Rock.

Brownstown, township, Davidson co., N.C. Pop. 987.

Brownstown, a hamlet of Brown co., O., 20 miles S.S.W. of Hillsborough.

Brownstown, a hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., in West Earl township, 2½ miles from Akron Railroad Station. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Brownstown, a post-village of Kanawha co., W. Va., and a station on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 10 miles S.S.E. of Charleston. It is at the head of low-water navigation on the Great Kanawha, 68 miles from its mouth. It has a church and a coal-mine.

Brown's Valley, a post-office and mining village of Yuba co., Cal., 12 miles N.E. of Marysville. It has a church.

Brown's Valley, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ind., on the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, 41 miles N.E. from Terre Haute. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Brown's Valley, a post-office of Traverse co., Minn.

Browns'ville, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ala.

Brownsville, a locality in Lonoke co., Ark., 27 miles E. of Little Rock. Here a smart action took place, August 25, 1863, between the Confederate and Union forces.

Brownsville, a post-office of Yuba co., Cal., 30 miles N.E. from Marysville.

Brownsville, a mining camp of Clear Creek co., Col., 10 miles S. of Georgetown. Altitude, about 10,000 feet above the sea-level. Near it are several rich silver-mines.

Brownsville, a post-hamlet of Paulding co., Ga., 18 miles S.W. of Marietta. It has a church and an academy.

Brownsville, a station of White co., Ill., on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Carmi.

Brownsville, a post-village of Union co., Ind., in Brownsville township, on the east branch of the Whitewater River, and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 33 miles N.W. of Hamilton, O. It has 3 churches, 2 flour-mills, and manufactures of furniture, &c. Pop. of the township, 900.

Brownsville, a village of Mitchell co., Iowa, on Little Cedar River, 10 miles N.E. from Osage. It has a grist-mill, a general store, and a hotel.

Brownsville, a post-village of Cherokee co., Kansas, in Shawnee township, on Spring River, and on the Memphis, Carthage & Northwestern Railroad, 21 miles N. of Carthage, Mo. Here is Messer Post-Office and Station.

Brownsville, a post-village, capital of Edmondson co., Ky., on Green River, at the mouth of Nolin Creek, 12 miles from the Mammoth Cave, and about 20 miles N.E. of Bowling Green. It has a church and the Green River Academy. Coal is found here.

Brownsville, a post-village of Piscataquis co., Me., in Brownsville township, on Pleasant River, 4 miles N.N.E. of Sebec, and about 42 miles N. by W. of Bangor. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of slate. Pop. of the township, 860.

Brownsville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., on the Washington County Branch Railroad, 19 miles S. of Hagerstown. It has a church.

Brownsville, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Mich., in Calvin township, at the outlet of Diamond Lake, 5 miles S.E. of Cassopolis, and 165 miles S.W. of Detroit. It has a flouring-mill. Pop. about 100.

Brownsville, or **Brownville,** Lenawee co., Mich., is now a part of the village of Tecumseh.

Brownsville, a post-village of Houston co., Minn., in Brownsville township, on the Mississippi River, and on the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, 12 miles S. of La Crosse, Wis., and about 32 miles S.S.E. of Winona. It has several warehouses for grain, which is shipped here, also a graded school, 5 churches, 2 breweries, 2 flour-mills, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 805.

Brownsville, a village of Hinds co., Miss., 20 miles N.W. of Jackson. It has 2 churches.

Brownsville, a post-village of Saline co., Mo., on Black River, about 22 miles N.W. of Sedalia. It has 3 churches and 2 banks. One weekly newspaper is published here. Near the village is a remarkable sweet spring. Brownsville Station, on the Lexington Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, is 33 miles S.E. of Lexington.

Brownsville, Nebraska. See Brownville.

Brownsville, or **Brownville,** a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., is in a township of the same name, on Black River, and on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 3 miles N.W. of Watertown. It has 4 churches, 2 grist-mills, 2 iron-foundries, a cotton-factory, a woollen-mill, &c. The township borders on Lake Ontario. Pop. of village, 450; of township, 2876.

Brownsville, a hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., about 5 miles from Wurtsborough Railroad Station.

Brownsville, a post-office of Granville co., N.C.

Brownsville (Maple Post-Office), a hamlet of Brown co., O., 20 miles S.E. from Batavia. It has 2 churches.

Brownsville, a village of Knox co., O., in Brown township, 7 miles S. of Loudonville. It has a church and a carriage-shop. Here is Jelloway Post-Office.

Brownsville, a post-village of Licking co., O., in Bowling Green township, about 42 miles E. of Columbus, and 15 miles W. of Zanesville. It has 3 churches. P. 384.

Brownsville, a post-village of Monroe co., O., in Benton township, 5 miles from the Ohio River, and about 25 miles N.E. of Marietta. It has 4 churches and a high school. The name of its post-office is Jolly. Pop. 120.

Brownsville, a post-village of Linn co., Oregon, on the Calapooya River, about 22 miles S.E. of Albany. It has an academy, a money-order post-office, 4 churches, a woollen-mill, a grist-mill, and manufactures of carriages, sash, &c. A newspaper is published here.

Brownsville, a post-borough of Fayette co., Pa., on the right or E. bank of the Monongahela River, 30 miles (direct) S. of Pittsburg, and about 16 miles W. of Connellsville. A fine bridge across the river connects it with West Brownsville. Brownsville is at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek, which separates it from the borough of Bridgeport. It has manufactures of window-glass, iron, steam-engines, machinery, &c., 2 national banks, 5 churches, and several flouring-mills. A weekly newspaper is published here. Steamboats ply daily between this place and Pittsburg. Coal is mined near it. Pop. 1749.

Brownsville, Mercer co., Pa. See Sandy Lake.

Brownsville, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, about 1 mile W. of Shenandoah.

Brownsville, a post-township of Marlborough co., S.C., on the Pedee River, about 90 miles E.N.E. of Columbia. It has 4 churches. Pop. 1597.

Brownsville, a post-village, capital of Haywood co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 56 miles E.N.E. of Memphis, and 28 miles W. of Jackson. It is nearly 6 miles N. of the Hatchie River, which is navigable, and it is a shipping-point for cotton, of which 20,000 bales are shipped here annually. It has 9 churches, a female college (Baptist), a Methodist female institute, a bank, a cotton-factory, a foundry, &c. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 3500.

Brownsville, a port of entry, and capital of Cameron co., Tex., is on the north bank of the Rio Grande, about 35 miles from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico, and 300 miles S.S.W. of Galveston, opposite the Mexican town of Matamoras. Its prosperity is derived chiefly from trade and the steamboat navigation on the river. The Rio Grande Railroad connects it with Point Isabel, 22 miles distant. It contains a custom-house, a college, a convent, 2 churches, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 2 or 3 weekly newspapers. Brownsville is the seat of a Catholic vicar-apostolic. Here was the site of Fort Brown, which the Mexicans attacked without success in May, 1846. P. 4905.

Brownsville, a post-hamlet of Windsor co., Vt., in West Windsor township, 6 miles W. of Windsor Railroad Station, and about 30 miles E.S.E. of Rutland. It has 2 churches and 2 lumber-mills.

Brownsville, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, 13 miles from Ingersoll. Pop. 100.

Brownsville, York co., Ontario. See Schomberg.

Brown's Wells, a watering-place of Copiah co., Miss., 145 miles N. of New Orleans, and 5 miles from Martinsville Railroad Station. It has a hotel, 6 cottages, and springs which are said to have curative properties.

Brown'town, a post-office of Brown co., O., about 40 miles E. of Cincinnati.

Browntown, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., 1 mile from Wyalusing Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Browntown, a post-office of Warren co., Va.

Brown'ville, a village of Lee co., Ala., on the Chattahoochee River, opposite Columbus, Ga., with which it is connected by a bridge, and on the Western Railroad, adjacent to Girard. It has 2 churches and 12 stores. Pop. about 1800.

Brownville, or **Brownsville,** a post-village, capital of Nemaha co., Neb., is on the Missouri River, 22 miles by land S.S.E. of Nebraska City, and 80 miles E.S.E. of Lincoln, with which it is connected by the Nebraska Railroad. By water it is nearly 120 miles below Omaha. The site is elevated about 35 feet above the water, and is partly enclosed by bluffs, which are not far from the river. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, a state bank, a graded school, and several mills or factories. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 2400.

Brownville, a hamlet of Ontario co., N.Y., 3 miles from West Farmington Station. It has a saw-mill.

Brown'wood, a post-village, capital of Brown co., Tex., is near the S.W. base of the Comanche Mountain, and about 140 miles N.W. of Austin. It has a newspaper office. Here are groves of oak, elm, ash, pecan, &c. Pop. about 500.

Brox'burn, a village of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, on a railway, 12 miles W. of Edinburgh. Pop. 1457.

Broylesville, broilz'vĭl, a village of Washington co., Tenn., 2 miles from the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad. It has a church, 2 flour-mills, and 2 saw-mills.

Brozas, bro'thȧs, a town of Spain, 24 miles N.W. of Caceres. It has an old castle. Pop. 5560.

Brozzi, brot'see, a town of Italy, 6 miles W. of Florence, on the Arno, with straw-hat works. Pop. 8830.

Bru'ar, a small river of Scotland, co. of Perth, joins the Garry 2 miles W.S.W. of Blair-Athol.

Bruay, brü'ȧ', a village of France, department of Nord, 3 miles from Valenciennes. Pop. 3870.

Bruce, a township of La Salle co., Ill. Pop. 1921. It includes Streator.

Bruce, a post-office of Moultrie co., Ill., and a station on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, 6 miles S. of Sullivan Junction.

Bruce, a township of Benton co., Iowa. Pop. 651.

Bruce, a township of Macomb co., Mich. Pop. 2045.

Bruce, a station in Marquette co., Mich., on the railroad from Marquette to Ishpeming, 5 miles W. of Marquette.

Bruce, a township of Guilford co., N.C. Pop. 1034.

Bruce, a station in York co., Pa., on the Peach Bottom Railroad, 25 miles S.E. of York.

Bruce, a county in the N.W. part of Ontario, on Lake Huron. Area, 1638 square miles. It is drained by the Saugeen River, and traversed by two railways. Capital, Walkerton. Pop. 48,515.

Bruce'field, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 6 miles from Seaforth. Pop. 250.

Bruce Mines, a post-village in the district of Algoma, Ontario, on the N. shore of Lake Huron, opposite the island of St. Joseph, 45 miles S.E. of Sault Ste. Marie. It contains 3 churches and 5 stores, and copper-mines, which are very extensive. Pop. 1298.

Bruce'port, a post-village of Chehalis co., Washington, on Shoalwater Bay, about 60 miles W.S.W. of Olympia. It has a church. Oysters are exported from this place to San Francisco.

Bruce's, a station in Knox co., Tenn., on the Knoxville & Charleston Railroad, near Knoxville.

Bruce's Lake, a hamlet of Fulton co., Ind., 8 miles E. of Winamac.

Bruce′ton Mills, a post-office of Preston co., W. Va.

Bruce′town, or **Wadesville,** a post-village of Clarke co., Va., 1 mile from Wadesville Station, on the railroad between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, and 9 miles E.N.E. of Winchester. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of flour, woollen goods, and brooms. The name of its post-office is Wadesville.

Bruce′ville, a post-office of Bullock co., Ala.

Bruceville, a post-office of La Salle co., Ill.

Bruceville, a post-village of Knox co., Ind., in Washington township, on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Vincennes. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Bruceville, a station and village in Carroll co., Md., on the Frederick & Pennsylvania Line Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Taneytown, at the crossing of the Western Maryland Railroad, 49 miles from Baltimore. Here the Big Pipe Creek is spanned by a fine iron bridge. The village has manufactures of phosphates and agricultural tools. Nearest post-office, York Road.

Bruceville, a hamlet of Rosendale township, Ulster co., N.Y., 1 mile N.E. of High Falls. It has a cement-mill and several kilns. Pop. about 60.

Bruchsal, brŏŏK′sål, a town of Germany, grand duchy of Baden, on the Salzbach, at a railway junction, 12 miles N.E. of Carlsruhe. It has a fine palace, a gymnasium, a hospital, and barracks. Pop. 9762.

Bruck, a village of Scotland. See BRUGG.

Bruck, brük, or brŏŏk, a town of Lower Austria, on the Leytha, 23 miles by rail S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 4203.

Bruck, a small town of Austria, in Styria, at the confluence of the Mur and the Mürz, and at a railway junction, 25 miles N.N.W. of Grätz. Pop. 2444.

Brück, brük, a town of Prussia, 17 miles S.E. of Brandenburg. Pop. 1377.

Bruck, brŏŏk, a town of Bavaria, 2 miles S.S.W. of Erlangen, on the Regnitz. Pop. 1205. There are numerous villages of this name in the different states of Germany.

Brückenau, brük′kẹn-ŏw‵, a town of Bavaria, on the Sinn, 36 miles N. of Würzburg, with a royal castle, and 2 paper-mills. Pop. 1669. About 2 miles distant, in the Sinn Valley, are the baths of Brückenau.

Brucomagus, supposed ancient name of BRUMATH.

Brüel, brü′ĕl, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 12 miles N.E. of Schwerin. Pop. 2012.

Bruellet's, a township of Edgar co., Ill. Pop. 1086.

Bruff, a town of Ireland, co. and 14½ miles S.S.E. of Limerick. Pop. 1687.

Brugelette, brü‵zhẹh-lĕtt′, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Dender, 14 miles by rail N. of Mons. Here are a Jesuit college and a great orphanage. Pop. 1627.

Bruges, bru′jiz (Fr. pron. brüzh; Dutch, *Brugge*, brüg′ghẹh, or *Bruggen*, brŭg′ghẹn, *i.e.*, "bridges;" Ger. *Brügge*, brüg′ghẹh; L. *Bru′gæ*), a city of Belgium, capital of the province of West Flanders, at the junction of several railways and of numerous large canals, 55 miles N.W. of Brussels. Lat. 51° 12′ 30″ N.; lon. 3° 13′ 44″ E. Bruges is surrounded by walls and defended by an old citadel; it is one of the most flourishing commercial cities in the kingdom. It owes its name to the number of bridges (upwards of 50) which cross its canals, and is remarkable for the many fine Gothic buildings which it contains, richly decorated with sculpture and paintings; among which are the church of Notre Dame, with the tomb of Charles the Bold, the cathedral of St. Sauveur, the palace of justice, the Halle, with a Gothic belfry and the finest chimes in Europe, the hospital of St. John, and the Hôtel de Ville. It is the seat of a bishop, and has a tribunal of commerce, an athenæum, college, theological seminary, academy of painting and sculpture, a public library, schools for blind, deaf, and dumb, an exchange, &c. Bruges has manufactures of lace (which is celebrated), linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, cordage, tobacco, and soap; also numerous distilleries, breweries, tanneries, dye-works, sugar- and salt-refineries, and ship-building yards. Through the canals, it has direct intercourse with several ports in Europe.

In 837, Bruges was fortified by Count Baldwin of the Iron Arm; and it was first walled in 1053. Early in the fourteenth century the city had waxed rich and powerful, and in the Hanse League it took the leading rank as the central mart of Middle Northern Europe. Under the house of Burgundy, Bruges still increased in riches and power. In 1430, Philip the Good here instituted the order of the Golden Fleece. Unhappily, the pride and turbulence of the citizens grew nearly commensurate with their prosperity. In 1488, they rose in rebellion against Duke Maximilian, and laid hands on his person. The severe measures of repression which ensued gave the first blow to the city's prosperity, from which time it declined; and its ruin was afterwards nearly completed by the Duke of Alva and Philip II. Its population once exceeded 200,000. Pop. in 1875, 47,961.

Bruges, brüzh, a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 12 miles S.S.E. of Pau. Pop. 1671.

Brugg, brŏŏG, or **Bruck,** brŏŏk, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the Aar, 9 miles by rail N.E. of Aarau. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by conical towers, and stands on a portion of the site of the ancient *Vindonissa*, remains of which are traceable. Near it is the ruined castle of Hapsburg. Pop. 1338.

Brugge, or **Bruggen.** See BRUGES.

Bruggen, brŏŏg′ghẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 3 miles by rail S.W. of St. Gall.

Bruggen, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 9 miles S.W. of Kempen. Pop. 1398.

Brugh's (brūz) **Mill,** a post-office of Botetourt co., Va.

Brugia and **Bruges,** ancient names of BRIDGENORTH.

Brugnato, broon-yå′to, a town of Italy, province of Genoa, 7 miles N.E. of Levanto, on the Vara. Pop. 808.

Bruguière, La. See LABRUGUIÈRE.

Brühl, brül, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 8 miles S.S.W. of Cologne, on the railway to Bonn. Pop. 2993.

Brühl, a village of Lower Austria, 12 miles S.S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 1383.

Bru′in, a post-office of Madison co., Ind.

Bruin, a station in Parke co., Ind., at the crossing of the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad and the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railroad, 19 miles E. by N. of Montezuma.

Bruin, a post-office of Elliott co., Ky.

Bruin, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., in Parker township, on the Parker & Karns City Railroad, 6 miles from Parker. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a soap-factory. Petroleum is found near this place. The name of the station is Martinsburg.

Bru′ington, a post-office of King and Queen co., Va.

Bru′insburg, a steamboat-landing of Claiborne co., Miss., on the Mississippi River.

Bruko, a territory of Africa. See BROOKO.

Brulé, broo‵lå′, a station in Keith co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, and on the South Platte River, 9 miles W. of Ogalalla.

Brulé City, a post-village, capital of Buffalo co., Dakota, on the Missouri River.

Brulé Harbor, Nova Scotia. See POINT BRULÉ.

Brûlon, brü‵lòɴᵍ′, a town of France, department of Sarthe, 19 miles N.N.W. of La Flèche. Pop. 1629.

Bru′ly (or **Brusly**) **Landing,** a post-village of West Baton Rouge parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 130 miles above New Orleans. It has a church. P. about 150.

Brumath, broo‵måt′, or **Brumpt,** broompt (anc. *Brucom′agus?* or *Brocom′agus?*) a town of Alsace, on the Zorn, 11 miles by rail N.N.W. of Strasburg. Pop. 5619.

Brum′field Station, a post-office of Boyle co., Ky., 17 miles by rail E. of Lebanon.

Brum′fieldville, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., in Amity township, about 12 miles E. by S. of Reading. It has 2 churches.

Brum′ley, a post-hamlet of Miller co., Mo., about 40 miles S. by W. of Jefferson City. Lead is found here.

Brummen, brŭm′mẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Yssel, 14 miles by rail N.E. of Arnhem. Pop. 6337.

Brum′met's Creek, a township of Mitchell co., N.C. Pop. 217.

Brumow, a town of Bohemia. See BRAUNAU.

Brunai, a country in the island of Borneo. See BORNEO.

Brun′didge, a post-village of Pike co., Ala., 12 miles E. of Troy.

Brundisium, or **Brundusium.** See BRINDISI.

Bruné, broo-nå′, **Bruni,** or **Brunai,** broo-nī′, an island in the colony of Tasmania, separated from the mainland by D'Entrecasteaux Bay. It is 32 miles long, narrow, and of exceedingly various outline. Area, 140 square miles. Lat. 43° 30′ S.; lon. 147° 30′ E.

Bruneau, broo‵nō′, a small river of Idaho, runs nearly northward in Owyhee co., and enters the Snake River near lat. 43° N. and lon. 116° W.

Bruneau Valley, a post-office of Owyhee co., Idaho.

Bruneck (broo'nĕk'), or **Brunecken,** broo-nĕk'ẹn (Ital. *Brunecco,* broo-nĕk'ko), a town of Austria, Tyrol, about 50 miles by rail S.E. of Innspruck. Pop. 1878.

Bruner, Calhoun co., Ala. See SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Bru'nersburg, a post-hamlet of Defiance co., O., 2 miles W. of Defiance. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a flour-mill.

Brunet, brü'nȧ', an island at the entrance of Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, 25 miles N.E. of Miquelon. It has a light-house. Pop. 80.

Bruni, a country in the island of Borneo. See BORNEO.

Bruniquel, brü'nee'kĕl', a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 41 miles by rail E. of Montauban. Pop. 1634.

Brünn, brünn (Slavic, *Brno, i.e.,* "ford"), a fortified city of Austria, capital of Moravia, on a declivity at the confluence of the Schwarza and the Zwittau, 70 miles N.N.E. of Vienna, and 116 miles S.W. of Prague. It is the terminus of several railways. Lat. 49° 11′ 39″ N.; lon. 16° 36′ 54″ E. The city is separated by its boulevards and cultivated grounds from several suburbs, and was formerly defended by the citadel of Spielberg, afterwards a prison, in which Silvio Pellico was confined. Streets narrow and crooked, but well paved and lighted. Brünn has numerous fine buildings, including the cathedral, St. Jacob's and other churches, the *landhaus,* the barracks (a vast pile, formerly a Jesuits' college), the city hall, theatre, and palaces. Brünn is the seat of a bishop. It has philosophical, theological, diocesan, and normal schools, a gymnasium, and a great number of educational and charitable establishments. Its manufactures of woollen goods are extensive. Cotton goods, silk, glass, soap, tobacco, and machinery are also manufactured; and its tanneries and leather-factories are important. The city is the centre of a large trade between Bohemia and Austria and the countries N. and E. of the Carpathian Mountains. Brünn is an ancient town; its citadel was blockaded by the Hungarians in 947, and the town itself was besieged by the Swedes in 1645, and by the Prussians in 1742. Pop. 73,771.

Brunn-am-Gebirge, brŏŏn-ȧm-gạ-bēĕʀ'ɢhẹh, a town of Austria, 7 miles by rail S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 2070.

Brunnen, brŏŏn'nẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 3½ miles S.W. of Schwytz, near the mouth of the Muotta, in the Lake of Lucerne. Here the deputies of the three original cantons, Uri, Schwytz, and Unterwalden, laid the basis of the Republic, December 9, 1315.

Brunnens, The (Ger. *Die Brunnen,* dee brŏŏn'nẹn, *i.e.,* "the springs"), is the name applied to the watering-places of Germany, &c., collectively.

Brun'nerville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in Warwick township, 2½ miles from Litiz Railroad Station, which is 27 miles S.W. of Reading. It has a church, an iron-foundry, and manufactures of threshing-machines.

Bru'no, a township of Butler co., Kansas. Pop. 294.

Brunot, bru'no, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Mo., 6 miles E. of Des Arc Railroad Station. It has a church. Copper and lead are found here.

Brunsbüttel, brŏŏns'büt-tẹl, a maritime town of Prussia, in Holstein, on the Elbe, near its mouth, 15 miles N.W. of Glückstadt. Pop. 1086.

Brunshausen, brŏŏns-hŏw'zẹn, a village of Hanover, on the Elbe, 15½ miles N.N.E. of Stade. Pop. 234.

Brun'son, or **Bron'son,** a post-village of Hampton co., S.C., on the Port Royal Railroad, 50 miles N.N.W. of Port Royal. It has 3 churches and a newspaper office.

Brunstatt, brŏŏn'stȧt' or brŭn'stȧt', a village of Alsace, 3 miles S. of Mülhausen. Pop. 2362.

Bruns'wick (Ger. *Braunschweig,* brŏwn'shwig; L. *Brunop'olis*), a city of Germany, capital of the duchy of the same name, at a railway junction, 35 miles S.E. of Hanover. Lat. 52° 16′ 11″ N.; lon. 10° 31′ 29″ E. It is of somewhat antiquated appearance, many of the houses being of wood and from 300 to 400 years old. The city was formerly fortified, but the ramparts have been levelled, planted with trees, and converted into promenades. The principal public buildings are the palace, the ancient cathedral, the mansion-house, the house of the legislative assembly, the mint, arsenal, opera-house, town hall, trades' hall, and others. Besides these there are public statues, monuments, and other objects of interest. The museum possesses an excellent gallery of paintings, comprising many works of the greatest masters, and a good collection of classical antiquities and works of art. The city contains 10 churches, including the cathedral. The educational institutions are the college, gymnasia, a seminary for teachers, a college of anatomy and surgery, a *realschule,* and several other schools. Among the charitable institutions, which are numerous, are a general and a lying-in hospital, a deaf and dumb asylum, and an orphan asylum. The principal manufactures of Brunswick are of linen, woollen, hardware, tobacco, chemicals, mineral colors, gloves, beer, china, papier-maché, leather, &c. Pop. in 1875, 65,938.

Brunswick, DUCHY OF (Ger. *Herzogthum Braunschweig,* hĕʀt'sŏg-toom' brŏwn'shwig), a duchy of Germany, forming an integral part of the empire. It consists of three larger and six or seven smaller divisions, detached from one another and surrounded by foreign possessions. The principal division, containing Brunswick, the capital, is of a compact and oval form, with the exception of a narrow strip towards the N.E. On the N., W., and S.W. it is surrounded by Hanover, and on the S. and E. by Prussian Saxony. The second larger division is a long irregular belt, stretching from E. to W. across South Hanover, which of course forms its N. and S. boundaries, while on the E. it is bounded by Prussian Saxony and on the W. by Rhenish Prussia, Hanover, and Waldeck. To the S.E. of this division lies the third, also irregular in shape, traversed by the Harz Mountains, and surrounded by territories almost entirely Prussian. Of the smaller divisions, Thedinghausen, Bodenberg, Haringen, Oelsburg, Kalvörde, and a patch of land near the village of Seinsfeld, are within Prussian territory. The united area is 1425 English square miles, exclusive of mediatized possessions in other states.

The surface is generally hilly. Brunswick proper has a considerable extent of level land. The principal rivers are the Ocker, Leine, and Weser. The principal mineral products are gold, silver, antimony, lead, zinc, copper, sulphur, vitriol, alum, coal, marble, alabaster, limestone, gypsum, potters' clay, asbestos, agate, jasper, and salt. In the Harz Mountains asphalt and other bituminous substances are found. The chief manufactures are of iron, linen, and camlets; dyeing, spinning, and brewing are also carried on to a considerable extent; and oil- and saw-mills are numerous. The industrial resources of the country are carefully and judiciously cultivated by the government. The constitution of Brunswick is a limited monarchy. The legislature is composed of the duke and a representative assembly. The legislature must assemble at least once every three years, for which period the taxes are voted. The public debt is moderate, and the duke is one of the wealthiest princes of Europe. The people are nearly all Protestants, and commonly speak Low German dialects. Capital, Brunswick. Pop. in 1875, 327,493.

Brunswick, brŭnz'wik, a county in the S.E. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the E. by Cape Fear River. The surface is level, and partly occupied with swamps; the soil is sandy. Indian corn, rice, pine lumber, tar, and rosin are the chief products of the county, which is intersected by the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad. Capital, Smithville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,848,852. Pop. in 1870, 7754, of whom 7727 were natives and 27 were foreigners.

Brunswick, a county of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Meherrin River, and bounded on the N.E. by the Nottoway River. The surface is undulating and is extensively covered with forests. Tobacco, Indian corn, and wheat are the staple products. Capital, Lawrenceville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,877,603. Pop. in 1870, 13,427, of whom 13,422 were Americans.

Brunswick, a post-village, port of entry, and capital of Glynn co., Ga., on an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, called St. Simon's Sound, 12 miles from the bar, and about 80 miles S.S.W. of Savannah. It is the east terminus of the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, and is 186 miles S.E. of Macon, with which it is connected by the Macon & Brunswick Railroad. A steamer plies daily between Brunswick and Fernandina, a weekly steamer and a line of packets connect it with New York, and the steamers from Savannah to Jacksonville touch here. Brunswick has 6 churches, 2 weekly newspapers, manufactures of naval stores, yellow-pine lumber, and cypress staves, and a considerable export trade in cotton. Pop. about 3500.

Brunswick, a post-hamlet of Peoria co., Ill., 4 miles from Farmington Railroad Station. It has a church.

Brunswick, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ind., in Hanover township, 10 miles from Crown Point.

Brunswick, a post-village in Brunswick township, Cumberland co., Me., is on the right bank of the Androscoggin River, at the head of navigation, 29 miles N.E. of Portland, 9 miles W. of Bath, and about 6 miles N. of Casco Bay. It is on the Maine Central Railroad, at the junction of the Bath Branch, and is the south terminus of the Androscoggin Railroad, which connects it with Lewiston. A bridge across the river connects it with Topsham. The falls or rapids of the river here afford abundant water-power. Brunswick has 3 national banks, 1 other bank, a cotton-mill, a paper-mill, and several other mills and factories. One weekly newspaper is published here. This is the site of Bowdoin College (Congregational), which was founded in 1798 and has 15 resident professors and a library of 35,000 volumes. The Maine Medical School is affiliated to this college. The township contains 9 churches. Pop. 1449; of the township, 4687.

Brunswick, a post-village, capital of Kanabec co., Minn., on Snake River, about 60 miles N. of Minneapolis. It has 2 stores, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. The lumber interest predominates here, and pine timber is abundant. Pop. 388.

Brunswick, a post-office and steamboat-landing of Warren co., Miss., on the Mississippi River.

Brunswick, a post-village of Chariton co., Mo., on the north bank of the Missouri River, about 2 miles below the mouth of the Grand River, 290 miles by water from St. Louis, and 90 miles by railroad E. by N. from Kansas City. It is on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, at its junction with the Chillicothe & Omaha Branch Railroad. It is the most populous place in Chariton co., and has 10 churches, a high school, and a bank. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 1645.

Brunswick, a station on the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Carson, Nev.

Brunswick, a township of Rensselaer co., N.Y., contiguous to the city of Troy. Pop. 3237. It contains Centre Brunswick.

Brunswick, a post-village of Medina co., O., in Brunswick township, about 20 miles S.S.W. of Cleveland. Pop. of the township, 980.

Brunswick, a post-township of Essex co., Vt., is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River. Pop. 221.

Brunswick, township, Eau Claire co., Wis. Pop. 706.

Bruns'wick, a borough and northeastern suburb of Melbourne, Australia, is adjacent to that city. Stone-cutting and brick-making are the chief industries. Pop. 4388.

Brunswick Bay, on the N.W. coast of Australia, in lon. 125° E., receives the Prince Regent River.

Brunswik, or **Brunswyk,** brŏŏns'wĭk, a village and parish of Prussia, Holstein, near Kiel. Pop. 1180.

Bruntrut, a town of Switzerland. See PORENTRUY.

Bru'ree, a village of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Limerick, 4 miles N.W. of Kilmalloch. The Irish bards here held their half-yearly meetings till 1746. Pop. 520.

Bru'ry Island, an inhabited islet E. of the mainland of the Shetland Islands.

Brusa, or **Broussa,** broo'så, written also **Bursa,** boor'så (anc. *Pru'sa ad Olym'pum*), a city of Asia Minor, capital of the vilayet of Khoodavendighiar, at the N. foot of Mount Olympus, 57 miles S.S.E. of Constantinople. Pop. probably 60,000. It is beautifully situated in a very fertile neighborhood, and has a magnificent external appearance. Its houses are built mostly of earth or wood; its streets are narrow, but very clean, and it is one of the most agreeable cities in the East. It has between 200 and 300 mosques, large bazaars, numerous khans and colleges, several churches and synagogues, Armenian and other schools, and extensive suburbs. Its mineral baths have been famous; they are of various kinds and temperatures, and mostly under cover of fine buildings. The city contains various remains of antiquity. Brusa is one of the most flourishing commercial emporiums in the Turkish dominions. Its principal trade is in raw silk; and it has manufactures of satin, cotton cloths, carpets, tapestry, gauze, and cotton twist, with a traffic in corn, opium, and meerschaum. It is the seat of a Catholic bishop. The trade with the interior is facilitated by caravans from Constantinople and Smyrna; that by the sea is carried on from the port of Moodania. Brusa was anciently the capital of Bithynia, and after the capture by Orchan in 1356 it continued to be the capital of the Turkish sultans until Amurath removed his seat of empire to Adrianople.

Brüsau, brü'sŏw, a town of Moravia, 31 miles W.N.W. of Olmutz. It is celebrated for its fine flour. Pop. 1060.

Bruselas, the Spanish name of BRUSSELS.

Brush, a post-office of Mercer co., Mo.

Brush Creek, Ohio, rises in Highland co., and runs southward through Adams co. into the Ohio River. Another Brush Creek rises in Adams co. and enters the Scioto River in Scioto co.

Brush Creek, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ala., 12 miles from Greensborough. It has 2 churches and 2 stores.

Brush Creek, a post-office of Butte co., Cal.

Brush Creek, a post-village of Fayette co., Iowa, in Fairfield township, on the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, 115 miles N.N.W. of Davenport. It has a church, a money-order post-office, a foundry, a machine-shop, a newspaper office, a graded school, an elevator, &c.

Brush Creek, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad (at Neutral Station), 6 miles N. of Baxter Springs.

Brush Creek, a post-township of Faribault co., Minn., about 20 miles W. of Albert Lea. Pop. 541.

Brush Creek, a village of Laclede co., Mo., on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 47 miles N.E. of Springfield.

Brush Creek, a post-office of Chatham co., N.C.

Brush Creek, a township of Yancey co., N.C. Pop. 495.

Brush Creek, a township of Highland co., O. Pop. 1601. It contains Sinking Springs.

Brush Creek, a township of Jefferson co., O. Pop. 697. It contains Monroeville.

Brush Creek, a post-township of Muskingum co., O., about 7 miles S. of Zanesville, is bounded on the N.E. by the Muskingum River. Pop. 1292.

Brush Creek, a township of Scioto co., O. Pop. 1410. It contains Mount Joy.

Brush Creek, a hamlet of Scioto co., O., in Rush township, on the Scioto River and Ohio Canal, 8 miles N. of Portsmouth.

Brush Creek, a post-hamlet of Beaver co., Pa., 5½ miles N.E. from Rochester.

Brush Creek, a township of Fulton co., Pa. Pop. 876. It contains Akersville.

Brush Lake, a station in Champaign co., O., on the Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad, 14 miles N.W. of Urbana.

Brush'land, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., in Bovina township, 9 miles from Delhi, and about 60 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It has 3 churches.

Brush Mountain, Pennsylvania, a ridge in the N. part of Blair co., S.W. of Bald Eagle Mountain.

Brush Prairie, a post-office of McLeod co., Minn.

Brush Prairie, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Wash., 18 miles N. from Portland, Oregon. It has a church and 2 saw-mills.

Brush Siding, a station in Clarke co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 5 miles E. of Osceola.

Brush'ton, formerly **Brush's Mills,** a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y., in Moira township, on the railroad from Ogdensburg to Lake Champlain, 11 miles W. of Malone. It has 4 churches, 2 tanneries, a basket-factory, 3 saw-mills, and a manufactory of sash and blinds.

Brushton, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 6 miles E. of Pittsburg.

Brush Valley, a township of Indiana co., Pa., which crosses the Chestnut Ridge, and contains the village of Mechanicsburg, where is Brush Valley Post-Office. Pop. 1606.

Brush'ville, a hamlet of Genesee co., N.Y., in Batavia township, 4 miles from Batavia. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a large canning-factory.

Brushville, a post-hamlet of Waushara co., Wis., about 27 miles W.N.W. of Oshkosh. It has a lumber-mill.

Brush'y, a post-office of Hickman co., Tenn.

Brushy Creek, a post-office of Jones co., Miss.

Brushy Creek, a post-township of Anderson co., S.C. Pop. 1752.

Brushy Creek, a post-office of Anderson co., Tex.

Brushy Fork, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Ill., about 24 miles W.N.W. of Paris. It has 2 churches.

Brushy Fork, a station in Doddridge co., W. Va., on the Middle Island Railroad, 11 miles S. of Smithton.

Brushy Fork of the Ouachita, a name given to that part of the Ouachita River which is in Polk and Montgomery cos., Ark. It rises in Polk co. and flows eastward.

Brushy Lake, a post-office of Cross co., Ark.

Brushy Mountain, township, Wilkes co., N.C. P.434.

Brushy Prairie, a post-office, Ind. See SPRINGFIELD.

Brushy Run, a post-office of Pendleton co., W. Va.

Brush'yville, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Ark., 6 miles from Sheridan.

Brusly Landing, La. See BRULY LANDING.

Brusque, brüsk, a town of France, in Aveyron, 12 miles S. of St. Affrique, on the Dourdou. Pop. 1180.

Brus'sels (Dutch, *Brussel*, brŭs'sęl; Fr. *Bruxelles*, brü'-sěll'; L. *Bruxel'læ* or *Brusola;* Ger. *Brüssel*, brüs'sęl; It. *Brusselle*, broos-sěl'lå; Sp. *Bruselas*, broo-så'lås), a city of Europe, capital of Belgium and of the province of Brabant, on the Senne, at the junction of several railways and canals. Lat. of the observatory, 50° 51′ 11″ N.; lon. 4° 21′ 10″ E. Climate temperate, humid, and very variable, but healthy. Brussels is built partly on a hill 220 feet above the sea-level, and partly on a flat, through which the Senne flows beneath an arched covering which supports a new boulevard. It is the most important city in the kingdom, and the chief seat of public instruction and industry, the residence of the courts, the seat of the legislative assemblies, courts of appeal, and chamber of commerce. Brussels is remarkable for the number and richness of its ancient buildings; and from the elegance of its new quarters it ranks among the finest cities of Europe. It consists of an upper or new and a lower or old town, the former of which is the fashionable quarter and contains the royal palace, the government offices, and the finest streets and hotels; it is well supplied with water, and has many richly-sculptured fountains. Between the city and the walls, and intermediate to the suburbs, are the broad promenades and drive, replacing former ramparts called boulevards. These are 9 in number, and shaded with double rows of lime-trees. Of the ancient fortifications no relic remains, except the Porte de Hal, a baronial-looking barbacan, erected late in the fourteenth century, which long served in later days as a prison. Every part of Brussels exhibits a congeries of twisted streets, with the exception of those recently formed, mostly near the royal palace. Several of these are really handsome. A number of irregular areas, called places, or marchés when used as markets, are to be found at intervals through the city, which, however, is in general far too closely built. The only exception is in the extramural quarters, Leopold and Louise, beyond the Boulevard du Régent.

Its principal squares are the Place Royale, Place de la Monnaie, with the mint, theatre, and exchange, the Place des Martyres, the Place du Grand Sablon, the Grand Place in the lower town, in which is the Hôtel de Ville, a noble Gothic edifice, in the grand hall of which the abdication of Charles V. took place in 1555. The present modern edifices are the palace of the chambers, the king's palace, the palace of the fine arts, formerly the residence of the dukes of Brabant and of the governors-general of Austria, rebuilt in 1746, and now occupied by the public library and museum; the former palace of the Prince of Orange, remarkable for its interior decorations; the church of Notre Dame de Bon Secours, and that of Grand Béguinage, both of the seventeenth century, and the theatre. The ancient buildings comprise the Hôtel de Ville, one of the noblest buildings of the kind in Europe, with a spire of open stone-work 364 feet in height; several churches, in general decorated with rich sculptures and paintings, the finest of which is the cathedral of Ste. Gudule, built in 1273, and celebrated for its painted glass, numerous statues, and a finely-carved pulpit; the church of Notre Dame de la Chapelle, commenced in 1134, and that of Notre Dame des Victoires, of the thirteenth century; the Broot-Huys, or old Hôtel de Ville, and several gates of its ancient walls. The finest promenades are the Allée Verte, along the canal from Brussels to the Scheldt, and the park, an extensive enclosure near the royal palace, laid out with avenues of trees and ornamented with statues. This was the scene of the chief struggle in the revolution of 1830. Three miles N. is the country palace of Laeken. Brussels has numerous and excellent establishments of public instruction, a free university, founded in 1834, primary normal school, polytechnic school, an academy of painting, sculpture, and engraving, a royal school of music, a school of deaf, dumb, and blind, established in 1834, and numerous primary schools and schools of industry. Among its rich scientific and literary establishments are the astronomical observatory, one of the finest in Europe, and a magnetic observatory, the general depot for the archives of the kingdom, the public library, containing 234,000 volumes and 25,000 MSS., the museum of painting, natural history, and antiquities, and an excellent botanic garden. It has an academy of belles-lettres, an exhibition of paintings, and another for the productions of national industry. Among its private collections are the library of the Bollandists, and that of the geographical establishment of Vandermaelen, containing 20,000 volumes and a rich collection of maps, in connection with a school of geography and a museum of natural history.

Brussels is the seat of the principal banks and of the only mint of the kingdom, and has a savings-bank and many wealthy charitable institutions. It is one of the great centres of Belgian industry, and it is still celebrated for its lace, considered the finest in the world; its other chief manufactures are of fine linens, damask, silk, and cotton ribbons, gold and silver embroidery, hats, paper, machinery, jewelry, and mathematical and musical instruments. It has also establishments for coach-building and cabinet-making, manufactures of chemical products, soap, porcelain, and crystal, and extensive sugar-refineries and breweries. It has many large typographical and lithographic establishments, which are chiefly employed in reprints of works published in France.

The Emperor Otho dated a decree *apud Brusolam*, in 976. But the town was not of consequence enough to be fortified till 1044, when Lambert Balderic, Count of Louvain and Brussels, built a wall, with seven gates, around it; and it was of small account till Flanders passed into the hands of princes of the house of Austria, when it became, in 1507, the usual seat of government for the entire Low Countries.

Brussels was taken in 1706 by the Duke of Marlborough, and by the French, under Marshal Saxe, in 1747. The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, gave back Brussels to the Austrians. In 1794, General Dumouriez took possession of it for the French Republic. It remained in the possession of the French from 1794 until 1814 as capital of the department of the Dyle. The Prussians took possession of Brussels February 1, 1814. September 11, 1815, William of Orange-Nassau was inaugurated at Brussels as King of the Netherlands. It then became one of the capitals of the new kingdom, alternating with The Hague as the residence of the court. At length, September 23, 1830, burst out at Brussels the revolution which established the kingdom of Belgium, and Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, elected King of the Belgians by the national congress, June 4, 1831, made his public entry into Brussels as the sole capital of his new kingdom. Pop. in 1800, 76,425; in 1876, 183,080, or, including 8 adjacent faubourgs, 384,848.

Brus′sels, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ill., 25 miles from Jerseyville. It has a church, a convent, and academy.

Brussels, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Mo., 18 miles from Wentzville. It has a church.

Brussels, a post-township of Door co., Wis., about 25 miles N.E. of the city of Green Bay. Pop. 675.

Brus′sels, an incorporated village in Huron co., Ontario, on the river Maitland, and on the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railroad, 40 miles from Kincardine. It contains 6 churches, 6 hotels, 2 saw-mills, 2 grist-mills, an iron-foundry, a woollen-factory, a door- and sash-factory, a cheese-factory, a planing-mill, 17 stores, and a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper. Pop. 1000.

Brüssow, brü′sov, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on Lake Brüssow, 12 miles N.E. of Prenzlow. Pop. 1540.

Brusthem, brŭs′têm, a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, 10 miles N.W. of Tongres, noted for a signal defeat of the Liégeois, by Charles the Bold, in 1467. Pop. 1099.

Bru′ton, a town of England, co. of Somerset, 10 miles by rail S.S.W. of Frome. Pop. 1691.

Bru′ton, a post-office of Wood co., Tex.

Bruttium, Bruttii, ancient names of CALABRIA.

Bru′tus, or **Maple River,** a post hamlet of Emmett co., Mich., 18 miles N.E. from Petoskey. It has good water-power, and forests of pine, sugar-maple, &c.

Brutus, a township of Cayuga co., N.Y., containing the village of Weedsport, and traversed by the New York Central and Southern Central Railroads and the Erie Canal. Pop. 2831.

Brüx, brüks, or **Brix,** a town of Bohemia, at a railway junction, 14 miles N. of Saatz, on the Bila. It has a gymnasium, coal-mines, and manufactures of salts. The mineral spring of Sedlitz is in its vicinity. Pop. 5972.

Bruxelles, or **Bruxellæ.** See BRUSSELS.

Bruyères, brü`yaiʀ′, a town of France, department of Vosges, 13 miles E.N.E. of Epinal. Pop. 2386.

Bruyères-sous-Laon, brü`yaiʀ′-soo-lå`ôɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Aisne, 3 miles S.S.E. of Laon. Pop. 1076.

Bruynswick, broins′wik or brīns′wik, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., in Shawangunk township, about 16 miles W.N.W. of Newburg. It has a church.

Bruz, brüz, a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 6 miles S.W. of Rennes. Pop. 2836.

Bry′an, a county in the E.S.E. part of Georgia, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, has an area of about 470 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Ogeechee River, and is intersected by the Cannouche River. The surface is mostly level, and extensively covered with pine forests; the soil is sandy. Rice is the chief product of this county, which is traversed by the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad. Capital, Eden. Valuation of real and personal estate, $565,371. Pop. in 1870, 5252, of whom 5247 were Americans.

Bryan, a hamlet of Saline co., Mo., about 30 miles N.N.E. of Sedalia.

Bryan, a township of Surry co., N.C. Pop. 1032.

Bryan, a post-village, capital of Williams co., O., on the Air-Line division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 53 miles W.S.W. of Toledo, and about 42 miles N.N.E. of Fort Wayne, Ind. It has a court-house, a national bank, a money-order post-office, a machine-shop, and 5 churches. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 2284.

Bryan, a post-village, the capital of Brazos co., Tex., is on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 100 miles N.W. of Houston, about 85 miles (direct) E.N.E. of Austin, and 6 miles E. of the Brazos River. It has 2 banks, 6 churches, a fine court-house, a chair-factory, a carriage-shop, a steam saw-mill, a grist-mill, and is the seat of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. Two weekly newspapers are published in the village. About 15,000 bales of cotton are annually shipped here. Pop. estimated at 3600.

Bryan, a post-office and station of Sweetwater co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 285 miles W. of Laramie, and 13 miles W. of Green River City.

Bryan's, a station in Callaway co., Mo., on the railroad from Jefferson City to Mexico, 42 miles N. by E. from Jefferson City.

Bry'anston, or **Good'wood,** a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 12 miles N. of London. Pop. 100.

Bry'ansville, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., on the Peach Bottom Railroad, in Peach Bottom township, 32 miles S.E. of York.

Bry'ant, a post-office of Saline co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 17 miles W.S.W. of Little Rock.

Bryant, a post-village of Fulton co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 6½ miles from Lewiston, and 8 miles S.S.W. of Canton. It has several churches, and 3 stores. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 300.

Bryant, a village of Jay co., Ind. See Briant.

Bryant, a station in Buchanan co., Iowa, on the Milwaukee division of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 46 miles N. of Cedar Rapids.

Bryant, a post-village of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Iowa Midland Railroad, 17 miles N.W. of Clinton. It has 2 hotels, a public hall, and a church. Pop. 200.

Bryant, a post-office of Butler co., Kansas.

Bryant, a post-office of Fillmore co., Neb., 3 miles from Davenport Railroad Station.

Bry'antown, a post-hamlet of Charles co., Md., about 30 miles S.S.E. of Washington, D.C. It has a church.

Bry'antsburg, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ind., 8 miles N. of Madison.

Bry'ant's Creek, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ind., 10 miles S. of Martinsville. It has a church.

Bryant's Fork (of White River) drains parts of Douglas and Ozark cos., Mo., and enters the Big North Fork about 8 miles E. of Gainesville.

Bryant's Pond, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., in Woodstock township, on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 62 miles N. by W. of Portland. It has 2 churches, a carriage-shop, and a tinware-shop.

Bryant's Store, a post-office of Knox co., Ky.

Bry'antsville, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ind., in Spice Valley township, 7 miles from Mitchell. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Bryantsville, a post-village of Garrard co., Ky., 25 miles S. of Lexington. It has a church. Pop. about 175.

Bryantsville, a post-hamlet of Plymouth co., Mass., 2 miles from South Hanson Railroad Station. It has 2 churches and a shoe-factory.

Bry'antville, a post-office of Cobb co., Ga.

Bry'ar Hill, a station on the Chicago & Canada Southern Railroad, 26 miles S.S.W. of Detroit, and 10 miles W. of Slocum Junction, Mich.

Bry'don's, a station in Garrett co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 30½ miles S.W. of Cumberland.

Bryher, one of the Scilly Islands. See Brehar.

Bryn-Mawr, brŭnˋmŏwr', a town of Wales, in Brecconshire, on two railways, 10 miles E.N.E. of Merthyr-Tydvil. It has iron-works. Pop. 5739.

Bryn-Mawr (local pron. brĭnˋ-mar'), a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 10 miles W.N.W. of Philadelphia. It has 4 churches, a superior hotel, 2 first-class boarding-houses, and a money-order post-office. The village consists mostly of elegant country-seats and cottages of citizens of Philadelphia.

Bry'son, formerly **Har'grave,** a post-village of Quebec, capital of Pontiac co., on the Ottawa River, at the head of Calumet Falls, 60 miles N.W. of Ottawa. Pop. 250.

Brzesc, bzhĕsts, a town of Poland, government and 94 miles W.N.W. of Warsaw, on an affluent of the Vistula.

Brzesc-Litewski, Brzesc, or **Brzest,** a town of Poland. See Brest-Litovsk.

Brzesnica, bzhĕs-neet'så, a town of Poland, 66 miles S.E. of Kalisz. Pop. 980.

Brzesnitz, bzhĕs'nits, or **Brzesnice,** bzhĕs-neet'så, a town of Bohemia, 40 miles S.W. of Prague. Pop. 2016.

Brzestitz, a town of Bohemia. See Przestitz.

Brzezany, bzhå-zhå'nee, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the Zlota-Lipa, 54 miles S.E. of Lemberg. It has a castle, a gymnasium, and manufactures of leather, sail-cloth, and linen fabrics. Pop. 4734.

Brzezeny, bzhå-zhå'nee, a village of Poland, 12 miles S.S.E. of Kalisz.

Brzezyn, bzhå'zin, a town of Poland, 63 miles S.W. of Warsaw. It has woollen-manufactures. Pop. 6040.

Brzozov, bzho'zov, a town of Austrian Galicia, 10 miles N.W. of Sanok. It has manufactures of cloth. Pop. 2650.

Bu, bü, a town of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, 7 miles N.E. of Dreux. Pop. 1286.

Bua, boo'å, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, immediately opposite Trau. It produces dates, wine, olives, and asphaltum. Pop. 3700. Chief town, Bua or Santa Croce. Pop. 1380.

Buache, bu'åk or boo-åsh', or **Garden Island,** an island of Western Australia, in the Indian Ocean, 5 miles from the mainland; between which and the island is Cockburn Sound. Length, 6 miles.

Buarcos, boo-ar'koce, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, on the sea-coast, 24 miles W. of Coimbra. Pop. 2817.

Bubˋak', a village of Sinde, on the borders of Beloochistan, and on the N.E. shore of Lake Munchar. Lat. 26° 6' N.; lon. 66° 52' E. Pop. 5000.

Bubas'tis (Scripture *Pi-beseth;* modern *Tel Basta*), a ruined city of Lower Egypt: the remains, situated on an arm of the Nile, at its delta, 14 miles N. of Belbeys, comprise extensive mounds and ruins of temples.

Bubbio, a town of Italy. See Bobbio.

Bubendorf, boo'bẹn-dorfˋ, a village of Switzerland, in Basel Land, 10 miles S.E. of Basel. Pop. 1377.

Bubion, boo-be-ōn', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 35 miles S.E. of Granada. Pop. 702.

Bublitz, boo'blits, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 23 miles S.E. of Cöslin. Pop. 4251.

Bubry, büˋbree', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 17 miles N.N.E. of Lorient. Pop. 3493.

Bucˋatun'na, or **Buckˋatun'na,** a post-village of Wayne co., Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad where it crosses Bucatunna Creek, 71 miles N. by W. from Mobile. It has 2 churches and a distillery of turpentine.

Bucatunna Creek, of Mississippi, runs southward through Clarke co., and enters the Chickasawha River in Wayne co. It is about 90 miles long.

Buccaneer (bŭkˋkån-eer') **Archipelago,** a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, near the N.W. coast of Australia. Lat. 16° S.; lon. 123° 30' E.

Buccari, book-kå'ree, a free seaport town of Austria, in Croatia, on an inlet of the Gulf of Quarnero, 5 miles by rail E.S.E. of Fiume. Pop. 2116. It has a good harbor, at the opposite extremity of which, 5 miles S.E., is the village of Buccarizza.

Buccheri, book-kå'ree, a town of Sicily, province of Syracuse, 25 miles N.W. of Noto. Pop. 4223.

Bucchianico, book-ke-å'ne-ko, a town of Italy, province and 4 miles S.E. of Chieti. Pop. 4163.

Buccina, a supposed ancient name of Levanzo.

Buccinarian (bootˋchee-nå're-ån) **Islands,** a group of small islands off the N.E. coast of Sardinia. Caprera is the most noted of these.

Buccino, boot-chee'no, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, on the Botta, here crossed by a Roman bridge, 14 miles E. of Campagna. Pop. 5500. In its vicinity are quarries of fine marble.

Buccleugh, bŭk-klu', an old parish of Scotland, co. of Selkirk, now in the parish of Ettrick. It gives the title of duke to the head of the Scott family. Buccleugh is also the name of a suburban parish of Edinburgh.

Bucellas, boo-sĕl'lås, a village of Portugal, in Estremadura, 14 miles N. of Lisbon. Pop. 2074.

Buch, büsh, an old district of France, in the Bordelais, now comprised in the department of Gironde. Capital, La Teste de Buch.

Buchan, bŭk'ạn, a district of Scotland, cos. of Aberdeen and Banff.

Buchan, Bullers of. See Bullers of Buchan.

Buchanan, bŭk-an'ạn, a county in the N.E. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Wapsipinicon River and Buffalo Creek, and the Cedar River touches its S.W. extremity. The surface of the county is undulating; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, cattle, and oats are the staple products. A large portion of the county is prairie. Among the forest trees are the ash, elm, hickory, white oak, maple, and black walnut. Devonian limestone underlies a large part of the surface. It is traversed by the Dubuque & Sioux City Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad. Capital, Independence. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,126,184. Pop. 17,034, of whom 14,402 were Americans; in 1875, 17,315.

Buchanan, a county in the W.N.W. part of Missouri, bordering on Kansas, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Missouri River, and intersected by the Platte River. The surface is extensively covered with forests of hard timber; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, pork, and oats are the staple products. It is intersected by the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, with which other railroads connect at St. Joseph, the capital of the county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $20,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 35,109, of whom 28,796 were natives and 6313 were foreigners.

Buchanan, a county in the S.W. part of Virginia, bordering on Kentucky, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is drained by the Louisa Fork and Russell Fork of Sandy River. The surface is hilly and extensively covered with forests. The soil produces some Indian corn, pasture, &c. Capital, Grundy. Valuation of real and personal estate, $455,457. Pop. in 1870, 3777, all of whom were natives.

Buchanan, a post-hamlet of Fresno co., Cal., about 25 miles S. of Mariposa.

Buchanan, a post-village, capital of Haralson co., Ga., about 50 miles W. of Atlanta. It has a church.

Buchanan, township, Jefferson co., Iowa. Pop. 1157.

Buchanan, a township of Page co., Iowa. Pop. 907.

Buchanan, a hamlet of Taylor co., Iowa, in Polk township, 7 miles from Hopkins, Mo. It has a church. Pop. about 75. The name of its post-office is Siam.

Buchanan, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ky., 10 miles from Rush Station. It has 2 churches.

Buchanan, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich., in Buchanan township, on the St. Joseph River, and on the Michigan Central Railroad, 6 miles W. of Niles, and 87 miles E. of Chicago. It has a graded school, a national bank, 6 churches, a fine public school-house, a newspaper-office, a foundry, 3 flouring-mills, 3 saw-mills, manufactories of furniture, &c. Pop. 1702; of the township, 2880.

Buchanan, a township of Atchison co., Mo. Pop. 905.

Buchanan, a post-hamlet of Bollinger co., Mo., on Castor River, about 120 miles S. of St. Louis. It has 2 churches. Iron ore abounds here.

Buchanan, a township of Douglas co., Mo. Pop. 430.

Buchanan, a township of Sullivan co., Mo. P. 1104.

Buchanan, a post-office of Granville co., N.C.

Buchanan, a village of Pike co., O., in Pebble township, 9 miles from Waverly. It has 2 churches. The name of its post-office is Pee Pee.

Buchanan, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Tenn., 15 miles from Paris. It has a church and an academy.

Buchanan, a post-village of Botetourt co., Va., on the James River, and on the James River Canal, in a beautiful valley, about 38 miles W.N.W. of Lynchburg. A bridge across the river connects it with Pattonsburg. Here are several stores and mills, and 4 churches.

Buchanan, a township of Outagamie co., Wis. P. 981.

Buchanan's Road, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Waynesburg Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 18 miles from Downingtown.

Buchan-Ness, bŭĸ'ạn-ness', the most eastern headland of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, 2½ miles S. of Peterhead. It has a light-house, lat. 57° 28′ N., lon. 1° 46′ W. Near this are the "BULLERS OF BUCHAN" (which see).

Bucharest, Bukharest, or **Bukhòrest,** bu'ko-rĕst', written also **Boo'karesht',** or **Bukuresci** (*i.e.*, "the city of enjoyment"), a city of Southeastern Europe, capital of Roumania, in a swampy plain on the Dimbovetza. Lat. 44° 25′ 39″ N.; lon. 26° 5′ 24″ E. It resembles a large village, the houses being surrounded with gardens, and is mostly irregular, but some of its streets are well paved and lighted with gas. It has a Catholic bishop and a Greek metropolitan. There are many churches and monasteries, a foundling and other hospitals, a university, a college, a museum with a public library, a metropolitan seminary, and other schools. Bucharest is a great entrepôt for commerce. Its chief trade is in grain, building-timber, wool, salt, and wax. It is at the junction of two railways. Many newspapers are issued here, and a street-railway is in operation. The town has increased rapidly in importance of late. Pop. in 1872, 221,805.

Bucharia, a territory of Central Asia. See BOKHARA.

Buchau, boo'ĸŏw, a town of Bohemia, 13½ miles E.S.E. of Elbogen. Pop. 1260.

Buchau, a town of Würtemberg, 7 miles S.E. of Riedlingen. Pop. 2244.

Buchberg, bŏŏĸ'bêʀɢ, a town of Austria, 15 miles W. of Neustadt, at the foot of the Schneeberg. Pop. 2249.

Buchen, boo'ĸẹn, a town of Baden, 29 miles E.N.E. of Heidelberg. Pop. 2180.

Buchen, a village of Prussia, at a railway junction, 8 miles N.N.E. of Lauenburg. Pop. 281.

Buchholz, bŏŏĸ'hòlts, a town of Saxony, on a railway, 8 miles S.E. of Grünhain, on the Lehm. Pop. 5247.

Buchholz Französisch, booĸ'hòlts frånt-sö'zish (*i.e.*, "French Buchholz"), a village of Prussia, 6 miles N. of Berlin. Pop. 1154.

Buchholz Wendisch, booĸ'hòlts ŵĕn'dish, a village of Prussia, 36 miles S.E. of Potsdam. Pop. 1138. Buchholz is also the name of several villages in Germany.

Buchhorn, Germany. See FRIEDRICHSHAFEN.

Buchlowitz, bŏŏĸ'lo-ŵits', a town of Austria, in Moravia, 6 miles W. of Hradisch. Pop. 2069.

Buchlyvie, bŭĸ-lī'vee, a village and burgh of Scotland, co. and 13 miles W. of Stirling. Pop. 339.

Buchman, or **Buckman,** bŭk'man, a post-township of Morrison co., Minn. Pop. 119.

Buchorest, a town of Roumania. See BUCHAREST.

Buch'ra'on, or **Buch'roon',** a town of India, 28 miles S.W. of Lucknow. Pop. 6018.

Buchsweiler, bŏŏĸs'ŵī-lẹr (Fr. *Bouxviller*, bŏŏks'-ve'yaiʀ'), a town of Germany, Lower Alsace, 15 miles N.E. of Zabern. It has extensive manufactures. Pop. 3371.

Buchtel, Isabella co., Mich., now called LOOMIS.

Bucine, boo-choo'nå, a village of Italy, in Arezzo, 25 miles S.E. of Florence, on the Ambra. Pop. 3168.

Buck, a township of Edgar co., Ill. Pop. 794.

Buck, a township of Hardin co., O. Pop. 1259.

Buck, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., 4 miles W.S.W. of Quarryville.

Buck, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 574. It contains Goldsborough.

Bucka'ria, a township of Halifax co., N.C. P. 1782.

Buckatunna, Miss. See BUCATUNNA.

Buckau, bŭk'aw, a post-office of Cuming co., Neb.

Buckau, bŏŏk'ŏw, a town of Prussian Saxony, adjacent to the city of Magdeburg. It has large and varied manufactures. Pop. 9696.

Buck Creek, of Indiana, flows through Marion co., and enters Sugar Creek in Shelby co.

Buck Creek, of Harrison co., Ind., flows into the Ohio at Mauckport.

Buck Creek, of Henry co., Ind., flows into the West Fork of White River at Yorktown.

Buck Creek, Ohio. See LAGONDA CREEK.

Buck Creek, a post-office of Scriven co., Ga.

Buck Creek, township, Hancock co., Ind. Pop. 1227.

Buck Creek, a village in Washington township, Tippecanoe co., Ind., on the Wabash Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Lafayette. In the vicinity are 2 churches.

Buck Creek, a post-office of Bremer co., Iowa.

Buck Creek, a station in Jefferson co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, at the crossing of Buck Creek, in Rural township, 7 miles N.W. of Lawrence.

Buck Creek, a post-office of Owsley co., Ky.

Buck Creek, a post-office of Greene co., Miss.

Bückeburg, bük'kẹh-bŏŏʀɢ, a town of Germany, capital of the principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, on the Aue, an affluent of the Weser, 6 miles by rail E.S.E. of Minden. It is well built, and has a castle, a park, a gymnasium, a normal school, and a public library. Pop. 4832.

Bucken, bŏŏk'kẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 3 miles S.W. of Hoya. Pop. 992.

Buck'eye, a post-office of Clay co., Ala.

Buckeye, a hamlet of Shasta co., Cal., about 7 miles N. of Shasta.

Buckeye, a hamlet of Yolo co., Cal., 13 miles W.S.W. of Woodland. It has a church and a store. Pop. of Buckeye township, 860.

Buckeye, a post-office of Johnson co., Ga.

Buckeye, a township of Stephenson co., Ill. Pop. 1761.

Buckeye, a township of Hardin co., Iowa. Pop. 215.

Buckeye, township, Dickinson co., Kansas. Pop. 317.

Buckeye, a post-office of Garrard co., Ky.

Buckeye, a post-office of Jasper co., Mo., 8 miles N. of Carthage.

Buckeye, a post-office of Hamilton co., Neb.

Buckeye, a post-office of Summit co., O.

Buck Eye, a station in Preston co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 25 miles E. of Grafton.

Buckeye Centre, a post-office of Stephenson co., Ill.

Buckeye Cottage, a post-hamlet of Perry co., O., about 20 miles S.W. of Zanesville. It has 2 stores.

Buckeye Cove, a post-office of Pocahontas co., W. Va.

Buckeystown, buk'iz-tŏwn, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., 6 miles S. of Frederick City, and 1 mile from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It has 2 churches and a tannery. Buckeystown Station is on the above railroad, 62 miles W. of Baltimore.

Buckfastleigh, bŭk'fast-le, a town of England, co. of Devon, on the Dart, 2 miles by rail S.S.W. of Ashburton. Pop. of parish, 2638.

Buck'field, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., in Buckfield township, on an affluent of the Androscoggin River, and on the Rumford Falls & Buckfield Railroad, 48 miles N. of Portland. It has 2 churches, a hoe-factory, &c. Pop. about 450; of the township, 1494.

Buck Grove, a post-office of Jackson co., Kansas.

Buckˋhan'non, a small river of West Virginia, runs northward through Upshur co., and enters the Tygart's Valley River in Barbour co., 4 or 5 miles S. of Philippi.

Buckhannon, a post-village, capital of Upshur co., W. Va., on the Buckhannon River, about 90 miles E.N.E. of Charleston. It has an academy, 5 churches, a steam grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a newspaper office. Pop. 475.

Buck'hart, a township of Christian co., Ill. Pop. 2028. It contains Taylorsville and other villages.

Buckhart, a township of Fulton co., Ill. Pop. 1577.

Buckha'ven, a fishing village of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 9½ miles S. of Cupar-Fife. P. 2187.

Buck Head, a post-office of Morgan co., Ga., on the Georgia Railroad, 75 miles E.S.E. of Atlanta.

Buck Head, a post-office of Fairfield co., S.C.

Buck Hollow, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Vt., in Fairfax township, 8 miles S.E. of St. Albans. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Buck Horn, a post-office of Pike co., Ala.

Buck Horn, a post-office of Stone co., Ark.

Buck Horn, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Ill. It has 2 churches. Pop. of Buck Horn township, 1050.

Buck Horn, a hamlet of Ohio co., Ky., 5 miles N.W. of Hartford. It has a church. Here is Beda Post-Office.

Buck Horn, a post-office of Webster parish, La.

Buck Horn, a post-office of Cumberland co., N.C.

Buck'horn, a township of Harnett co., N.C. Pop. 1438.

Buckhorn, a township of Wake co., N.C. Pop. 1694.

Buck Horn, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., in Hemlock township, 3½ miles N.W. of Bloomsburg. It has 2 churches, 2 tanneries, a graded school, a slate-quarry, and an iron-mine.

Buck Horn, a post-office of Austin co., Tex.

Buckhorn, Nansemond co., Va. See Purvis.

Buckhorn, a post-office of Adams co., Wis.

Buckhorn Island, Erie co., N.Y., is in Niagara River, and in Grand Island township. Area, 75 acres.

Buckie, bŭk'kee, a fishing village of Scotland, co. and 17½ miles W. of Banff, on the North Sea. Pop. 3803.

Buckingham, a county of England. See Bucks.

Buckingham, bŭk'ing-am, a borough of England, co. of Bucks, on the Ouse, and on two railways, 15 miles N.W. of Aylesbury, and 52 miles N.W. of London. The town is surrounded by the Ouse, here crossed by 3 stone bridges, and consists mostly of small brick houses. It has a grammar-school, founded by Edward VI., a green-coat and a national school, 2 ancient hospitals, a town hall, a prison, and paper- and corn-mills. The making of bobbin lace employs a portion of the female population. Buckingham was made a borough in the reign of Henry VIII. It sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. of town, 1612; of municipal borough, 3703.

Buck'ingham, a county in the S. central part of Virginia, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and N.W. by the James River, and on the S. by the Appomattox River. The surface is partly hilly, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil produces tobacco, Indian corn, and wheat. The James River Canal passes along the border of the county, which has several quarries of slate. Gold is also found here. Capital, Maysville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,358,394. Pop. in 1870, 13,371, of whom 13,257 were Americans.

Buckingham, a post-hamlet of Hartford co., Conn., in Glastonbury township, 9 miles E.S.E. of Hartford. It has a church.

Buckingham, a hamlet of Tama co., Iowa, in Buckingham township, near Wolf Creek, about 25 miles S. of Cedar Falls. Pop. of the township, 668.

Buckingham, a post-office of Bucks co., Pa., is at Centreville, in Buckingham township, which is 1 mile N.E. of Doylestown. The township has 5 churches. Pop. 2910.

Buckingham, a township of Wayne co., Pa., on the Delaware River. Pop. 1127.

Buckingham, a village in Ottawa co., Quebec, on the Rivière du Lièvre, near its outlet into the Ottawa, 18 miles E.N.E. of Ottawa. It has about 18 stores. A plumbago-mine is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1301.

Buckingham Court-House, or **Maysville,** a post-village, capital of Buckingham co., Va., is on Slate Creek, about 63 miles (direct) W. of Richmond. It has 3 churches and a savings-bank. Pop. about 300.

Buckingham Mines, a post-village of Buckingham co., Va., 5 miles E. of Buckingham Court-House.

Buckinghamshire, a county of England. See Bucks.

Buckinn, a village of Illinois. See North Alton.

Buck Knob, a post-office of Scott co., Ark.

Buck'land, a post-hamlet of Hartford co., Conn., in Manchester township, on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, about 8 miles E. by N. of Hartford. It has a paper-mill and a satinet-factory.

Buckland, a post-office of Allamakee co., Iowa.

Buckland, a post-township of Franklin co., Mass., 10 miles W. of Greenfield, is on the Troy & Greenfield Railroad, and is bounded on the N. by Deerfield River. It contains the village of Buckland, which is 2 miles S. of Buckland Station, and a part of Shelburne Falls. Pop. 1921.

Buckland, a post-office of Gates co., N.C., 5 miles N. from Gatesville.

Buckland, a post-village of Auglaize co., O., in Logan township, on the Auglaize River, and on the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Lima. It has a church, a carriage-factory, and a saw-mill.

Buckland, a post-hamlet of Prince William co., Va., 3 miles from Thoroughfare Station. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Buckland, or **Notre Dame Auxiliatrice,** nòt'r dåm oˋzeelˋyåˋtreece', a post-village in Bellechasse co., Quebec, 27 miles S.S.E. of St. Charles. It contains grist-, saw-, and carding-mills, and 3 stores. Pop. 350.

Buckland Four Corners, a small village in Buckland township, Franklin co., Mass., on the border of Ashfield township. It has good water-power, and manufactures of lumber, coffins, &c.

Buckland River, or **Kung-uk,** kŭng'ŭk, a considerable river of Alaska, flows into Eschscholtz Bay, an arm of Kotzebue Sound.

Buckley, or **Bulkley,** buk'le, a post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad (Chicago division), 93 miles S. by W. from Chicago. It has a bank, a drug-store, 4 general stores, 3 churches, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 800.

Buck'lin, a post-office of St. Francis co., Ark.

Bucklin, a post-village of Linn co., Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 94 miles W. of Hannibal, and 36 miles E. of Chillicothe. It has a church, a seminary, a money-order post-office, and manufactures of furniture, ploughs, &c. Pop. about 450.

Buck Lock, a station in Dauphin co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and on the E. bank of the Susquehanna, 11 miles below Harrisburg.

Buck Lodge, a station in Sumner co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 36 miles N.E. of Nashville.

Buckman, Morrison co., Minn. See Buchman.

Buck'manville, a post-office of Bucks co., Pa.

Buck Mountain, or **Clif'ton,** a mining post-village of Carbon co., Pa., on the line of Luzerne co., in Lausanne township, on the Drifton Branch Railroad, 2 miles S.E. of Eckley. Here is a colliery.

Buck Mountain, in Pennsylvania. See Nescopeck.

Buck'ner, a post-office of the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory.

Buckner, or **Buckner's Hill,** a post-village in Fort Osage township, Jackson co., Mo., on the railroad from Lexington to Independence, 13 miles E. of the latter town.

Buckner, a post-office of Fayette co., Tex.

Buckner's Mills, a hamlet of Taney co., Mo., about 55 miles from Springfield.

Buckner's Station, a post-hamlet of Oldham co., Ky., on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, 23 miles N.E. of Louisville. It has a church.

Buckner's Station, a post-office of Louisa co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 47 miles N.W. of Richmond.

Buckow, bŏŏk′kov, a town of Prussia, 26 miles N.W. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. 1663.

Buck Prairie, a township of Lawrence co., Mo. Pop. 1514. It includes Marionsville.

Buck Ridge, a steamboat-landing of Tensas parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 10 miles above Grand Gulf.

Buck Run, a post-office of Adams co., O.

Bucks, bŭx, **Buckingham,** bŭk′ing-ạm, or **Buckinghamshire,** bŭk′ing-ạm-shịr, an inland county of England, having N. the co. of Northampton, E. Bedford, Hertford, and Middlesex, S. Berks, and W. Oxford. Area, 730 square miles. Surface in the N. undulating, in the S. occupied by the Chiltern Hills, and in the centre by the vale of the Aylesbury, one of the most fertile tracts in Britain. The Thames forms its S. boundary; other rivers are the Thame, Ouse, and Colne. The sheep of the vale of Aylesbury are noted for the weight and fineness of their fleeces. The county supplies large quantities of butter, cattle, lambs, poultry, &c., to the London markets. Chief towns, Aylesbury (the capital), Buckingham, Great Marlow, and Chipping Wycombe. There are few manufactures. The county formed part of ancient Mercia. Pop. in 1871, 175,879.

Bucks, a county in the S.E. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New Jersey, has an area of about 580 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. and S.E. by the Delaware River, and is drained by Neshaminy and Tohickon Creeks. The surface is generally undulating; the soïl is fertile and well cultivated, agriculture being the most important branch of industry. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, and cattle are the staple products of the county, which also supplies large quantities of milk, vegetables, &c., for the market of Philadelphia. It is intersected by the North Pennsylvania Railroad, the Philadelphia & Trenton Railroad, and the New York & Philadelphia New Line. Among the minerals of this county are limestone, gneiss, Triassic red sandstone, plumbago, and titanium. It has also quarries of sandstone valuable for building. Capital, Doylestown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $68,942,801. Pop. in 1870, 64,336, of whom 60,290 were natives and 4046 were foreigners.

Bucks, a post-office of Columbiana co., O.

Bucks, a township of Tuscarawas co., O. Pop. 1127.

Bucks, a township of Horry co., S.C. Pop. 1481. It contains Bucksville.

Bucks Bridge, a hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on Grass River, 2½ miles S. of Madrid Railroad Station, which is 17 miles E. of Ogdensburg. It has 2 churches, 2 saw-mills, and a planing-mill.

Buck‘shoal′, a township of Yadkin co., N.C. Pop. 1390.

Buck Shoal, a post-office of Halifax co., Va.

Buckshu′tem, a hamlet in Cumberland co., N.J., on the Bridgeton & Port Norris Railroad, 16 miles S.E. of Bridgeton.

Buck Skin, a post-hamlet of Gibson co., Ind., about 22 miles N. by E. of Evansville. It has a church.

Buck′skin, a township of Ross co., O. Pop. 2229. It contains South Salem.

Buckskin Mountain, Colorado, a peak of the Park Range, is in lat. 39° 20′ N., lon. 106° 8′ W. It has an altitude of 14,022 feet above the level of the sea.

Bucks Mills, a post-office of Hancock co., Me.

Buck Snort, a post-office of Fayette co., Ala.

Bucks′port, a landing of Humboldt co., Cal., on Humboldt Bay, in lat. 40° 46′ 37″ N., lon. 124° 10′ 43.8″ W. Pop. of Bucksport township, 388.

Bucksport, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., is in Bucksport township, on the east bank of the Penobscot River, about 20 miles below Bangor, and 16 miles N.E. of Belfast. It has a good harbor, accessible to large ships, and many of its inhabitants are engaged in ship-building. It contains several churches, a national bank, and a Methodist school called the East Maine Conference Seminary, a carriage-factory, and a moccasin-factory. It is the terminus of the Bucksport & Bangor Railroad. Pop. of the township, 3433.

Bucksport Centre, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., on the E. bank of the Penobscot, and on the Bucksport & Bangor Railroad, 5 miles above Bucksport.

Buck's Ranch, a post-hamlet of Plumas co., Cal., 45 miles from Oroville. Gold is found near this place.

Bucks′town, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Pa., 12 miles N. of Berlin. Coal is found here.

Bucks′ville, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., in Nockamixon township, about 44 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has a church.

Bucksville, a post-village of Horry co., S.C., on the Waccamaw River, 10 miles S. of Conwayborough. It has 2 churches, a steam lumber-mill, and a turpentine-distillery.

Buck′ton, a post-office of Warren co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad (Manassas division), 6 miles W. of Front Royal.

Buck′tooth, a station in Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 1½ miles W. of Salamanca.

Buck′town, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., Md., about 10 miles S.S.E. of Cambridge. It has a church.

Buck Val′ley, a post-office of Fulton co., Pa.

Buck′ville, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., 2 miles S.W. of Tamaqua, is the terminus of a branch of the Schuylkill Valley Railroad, and has important coal-mines. It has 15 houses and 2 coal-breakers.

Bucostenum, the Latin for BUXTON.

Bucquoy, bük‘kwå′, a town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 10 miles S. of Arras. Pop. 1958.

Buctouche, bŭk‘toosh′, a post-village in Kent co., New Brunswick, on Buctouche River, 21 miles N.N.E. of Shediac. It contains 8 stores, 2 hotels, a saw-mill, and ship-yards. Pop. 500.

Bucy′rus, a post-town, capital of Crawford co., O., in Bucyrus township, on the Sandusky River, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 12 miles W. of Crestline, 60 miles E. of Lima, and about 65 miles N. of Columbus. It contains a court-house, 9 churches, 2 banks, 3 newspaper offices, a large public school-house, and manufactures of machinery, portable engines, railroad-cars, farming-implements, &c. A fossil mastodon was found near this place in 1838. Pop. 3066; of the township, 4184.

Buczacz, or **Butschatsch,** boo′chåtch, a town of Austrian Galicia, 33 miles E.N.E. of Stanislawow. It has a Greek church and a gymnasium. Pop. 8523.

Buczowic, or **Buczowice.** See BUTSCHOWITZ.

Buda, bu′dạ (Hun. pron. boo′dŏh‘; Ger. *O′fen;* Slavic, *Budin,* boo′deen; L. *Buda;* Fr. *Bude,* büd), a city of Hungary, 130 miles S.E. of Vienna, on the right bank of the Danube, opposite Pesth, with which it is connected by a suspension bridge. Lat. 47° 29′ 12″ N.; lon. 19° 3′ 10″ E. The city shares with Pesth the rank of capital of the kingdom. It stands on the slope of a hill, and is built in the form of an amphitheatre: in its centre is the fortress enclosing the royal palace, in which are the insignia of Hungarian royalty, and the buildings of the central administration. The other principal edifices are the cathedral, the garrison church, 2 Gothic monuments, the convents of St. Elizabeth, St. Florian, and the Capuchins, and the palaces of many of the Hungarian nobility. Buda has an observatory on the summit of the Blocksberg, one of the best furnished in Europe, a gymnasium, and several libraries. Connected with the arsenal is a cannon-foundry. The city has manufactures of cloth, leather, silks, and velvets, and an extensive commerce in wine. It also has excellent baths in connection with the hot sulphur springs from which the name Ofen ("oven") is derived (temperature 117.5° F.). It is an important railway terminus. OLD BUDA (*O-Buda* or *Alt Ofen*; see ALT-OFEN), though not at any part in actual contact with the modern Buda, is undoubtedly its embryo. Buda was taken in 1541 by the Turks, and it continued to be the seat of a pasha until 1686, when it was retaken by the Austrians. Pop. 53,988.

Bu′da, a post-village of Bureau co., Ill., in Concord township, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at the junction of a branch which extends southward to Rushville. It is 46 miles E.N.E. of Galesburg, and 118 miles W.S.W. of Chicago. It has 5 churches, 2 banks, a graded school, and a flouring-mill. Coal is found near here.

Buda-Keszi, boo′dŏh‘-kĕ′see‘, a town of Hungary, co. of Pesth, 5 miles W. of Buda. Pop. 2909.

Budaon, boo-då-on′, **Budayoon,** or **Budaun,** boo-då-oon′, written also **Badaon** and **Badawan,** a town of India, capital of the Budaon district, is 30 miles S.S.W. of Bareilly. Pop. 33,322.

Budaon, or **Budaun,** a district of the North-West Provinces (Rohilcund division), lat. 27° 38′–28° 29′ N., lon. 78° 21′–79° 35′ E. Area, 2005 square miles. It is a level and fertile region, watered by the Ganges and its tributaries. Capital, Budaon. Pop. 934,348.

Buddha-Gaya, bood′d′hå-gå′yå, a widely spread collection of ruins in British India, Gaya district, Bengal, 40 miles S.W. of Bahar. It is resorted to by pilgrims, and is supposed to have been once the centre of the Booddhic religion.

Buddruck, or **Bhadrakh,** bŭd‘drŭk′ (anc. *Vadarica*), a town of India, in Orissa, district and 40 miles S.W. of Balasore. Pop. 7801.

Budd's Creek, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Md.

Budd's Lake, a post-hamlet and summer resort of

Morris co., N.J., in Mount Olive township, 2 miles from Stanhope Railroad Station, which is 10 miles W. of Dover. It has a church.

Budd Town, a post-hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., about 7 miles S.E. of Mount Holly. It has a church.

Buddu, bood'doo, a town of Guinea, on the Niger, 37 miles N.W. of the mouth of the Benuwe. Pop. 4000.

Buddua, a town of West Africa. See Kakundy.

Budduso, bood-doo'so, a village in the island of Sardinia, 40 miles E. of Sassari. Pop. 2424.

Bude, a seaport of England, co. of Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, 1½ miles W. of Stratton. Pop. 766.

Bude, the French for Buda.

Budel, bü'dẹl, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 12 miles S.E. of Eindhoven. Pop. 2031.

Büderich, bü'dẹr-iᴋ, or **Blücher,** blü'ᴋẹr, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Rhine, opposite Wesel. P. 2601.

Büdesheim, bü'dĕs-hīme\`, a village of Hesse, 1 mile S.E. of Bingen. Pop. 2187. Büdesheim is the name also of several other villages in Hesse and Rhenish Prussia.

Budgebudge, or **Bajbaj,** bŭj\`bŭj', a town of Bengal, on the Hoogly, 10 miles S.S.W. of Calcutta.

Budhu Chuk (or **Chak**), boo'd'hoo chŭk, a town of India, Boglipoor district. Pop. 4659.

Budin, boo'din, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, 9 miles S. of Leitmeritz, on the Kleine-Eger. Pop. 1343.

Budin, the Slavic for Buda.

Büdingen, bü'ding-ẹn, a town of Germany, in Hesse, on a railway, 28 miles S.E. of Giessen. Pop. 2478.

Budissin, a town of Saxony. See Bautzen.

Budnoor, or **Badnur,** bud\`noor', a town of India, capital of the Baitool district, 70 miles N.W. of Nagpoor. Pop. 3437.

Büdos-Hegy, bü\`dosh'hĕj or hĕd'yẹ, a mountain of Transylvania, near its E. border, in lat. 46° 12′ N., and 7340 feet in elevation. It is remarkable for extensive sulphur springs and caverns.

Budrawar, boo\`drạ-war' ("stronghold of Booddha"), a town of India, in the Punjab, near the Chenaub, 107 miles N.E. of Lahore. Pop. 2000. Lat. 32° 53′ N., lon. 75° 28′ E.; elevation, 5000 feet.

Budrio, boo'dre-o, a town of Italy, 12 miles N.E. of Bologna. Pop. 2000.

Budua, boo-doo'â, the southernmost town of the Austrian Empire, in Dalmatia, 10 miles S.E. of Cattaro, on a peninsula in the Adriatic. It has a roadstead, sheltered by the island of San Nicolo. Pop. 900.

Budukhshan, or **Badakhshan,** bŭd-ŭᴋ-shân', a territory of Asia, forming a part of Afghan Toorkistan, between lat. 36° and 38° N. and lon. 69° and 75° E., and consisting of the W. declivity of the Bolor-Tagh, and the valleys of some of the head-streams of the Amoo-Darya, of which the Budukhshan River is the principal. Its scenery and natural products are highly interesting. It contains ruby mines and massive cliffs of lapis-lazuli. Its inhabitants are mostly Tadjiks, Mohammedans of the Sheeah (Shiah) sect, speaking the Persian language. Its capital is Budukhshan. Pop. about 65,000.

Budukhshan, or **Fyzabad,** fī-zâ-bâd', a town of Central Asia, capital of the above territory, 180 miles N.E. of Cabool. Lat. 37° 2′ N.; lon. 74° 20′ E. It was once an independent sovereignty, and a place of great importance, celebrated particularly from early times for the valuable mines of balas-ruby in its neighborhood.

Budweis, bŏŏd'wīce, or **Budwitz,** bŏŏd'ŵits, a town of Bohemia, on the Moldau, 77 miles S. of Prague. Pop. 20,100. It is a bishop's see, is well built, and partially fortified, and has a handsome council-house, a cathedral, several other churches, a gymnasium, philosophical academy, and a high school, with flourishing manufactures of woollen cloths, muslins, damasks, and saltpetre. Railways connect it with Pilsen, Gmünd, and Sanct Valentin.

Budweis, Budwitz, bŏŏd'ŵits, or **Budweitz,** bŏŏd'ŵīts, a town of Austria, in Moravia, 17 miles W.N.W. of Znaim. Pop. 2360. It has a castle and several suburbs. It is sometimes called Mährisch Budwitz (mâ'rish bŏŏd'ŵits), "Moravian Budwitz," to distinguish it from the above, or Bohemian Budwitz.

Budzanow, bood-zâ'nov, a town of Austrian Galicia, 7 miles N. of Czortkow. Pop. 4661.

Buech, bü-aish' or bwĕsh, a river of France, rises in the department of Drôme, and flows into the Durance at Sisteron, Basses-Alpes, after a course of 53 miles. Petit Buech, pẹh-tee' bü\`aish', is an affluent of the above.

Bu'el, a post-township of Sanilac co., Mich. Pop. 236.

Buel, a mining post-hamlet of Elko co., Nev., 5 miles S. of Tecoma. Silver is found here.

Buel, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., N.Y., 36 miles E.S.E. of Utica. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Buel's Gore, a tract of land in Chittenden co., Vt. Pop. 29.

Buell's Lowell, a village of Washington co., O., in Adams township, on the Muskingum River, 10 miles N. of Marietta, and 1 mile E. of Lowell. It has 5 churches, an academy, a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, a foundry, and a tannery. Pop. 350.

Buelow, bū'lo, a village of Hillsborough co., Fla., 140 miles S. of Arredondo. It has 2 churches and the Summerlin Institute.

Buena, bū-e'nạ, a post-office of Van Wert co., O.

Buena Ventura, Cal. See San Buena Ventura.

Buenaventura, bwâ-nâ-ven-too'râ, a town of Mexico, state of Chihuahua, 140 miles N.W. of the city of Chihuahua. Lat. 29° 55′ N.; lon. 106° 30′ W. It is small, but well built, and contains about 1500 inhabitants. About 10 miles N.W. from the town there are very extensive ruins, called Casas Grandes. An area of several square miles is covered with the remains of buildings, which, from their number, are supposed to have contained a population of at least 20,000 or 30,000. Fine earthenware jars have been excavated here, as well as images made of baked earth.

Buenaventura, a port of the United States of Colombia, state of Cauca, on the Bay of Choco. Lat. 3° 48′ N.; lon. 77° 30′ W. The town is badly built, dirty, and poor, with a hot, wet, and sickly climate, but is the port for the fertile and healthy valley of the Cauca. The people are mostly blacks.

Buena Vista, bwâ'nâ vees'tâ or bo'nạ vis'tạ (*i.e.*, literally "good or fine view"), a celebrated battle-field of Mexico, situated about 90 miles S.W. of Monterey, and 10 miles from Saltillo. It consists for the most part of mountain-ridges, narrow defiles, and impassable ravines. Here, February 22 and 23, 1847, Gen. Taylor, at the head of less than 5000 United States troops, a large portion of whom were raw volunteers, totally defeated 20,000 Mexicans under Santa Anna. The former lost only 267 killed, and 479 wounded and missing. This action is sometimes called the battle of La Angostura, from the name of a pass occupied by a detachment of Taylor's army at the commencement of the battle, 1½ miles N.E. of Buena Vista. Buena Vista is the name of several other places in Mexico.

Buenavista, or **San Pedro de Buena Vista,** sân pâ'dro dâ bwâ-nâ-vees'tâ, a village in the island of Teneriffe, lat. 28° 16′ N., lon. 16° 58′ W., on an elevated plain, 925 feet above the sea. It is well built, has a spacious square, a church, several chapels and schools. Pop. 2300.

Buena Vista, bū'nạ vis'tạ, a county in the N.W. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is partly drained by the Little Sioux River. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. A large portion of the county is prairie. Wheat, Indian corn, and oats are the staple products. It is intersected by the Iowa division of the Illinois Central Railroad. Capital, Storm Lake. Valuation of real and personal estate, $742,500. Pop. in 1870, 1585; in 1875, 3561.

Buena Vista, a post-office of Monroe co., Ala.

Buena Vista, a post-office of Ouachita co., Ark.

Buena Vista, a post-office of Amador co., Cal.

Buena Vista, township, Stanislaus co., Cal. Pop. 357.

Buena Vista, a post-village, capital of Marion co., Ga., about 110 miles S. of Atlanta, and 36 miles E.S.E. of Columbus. It has a court-house, 4 churches, and a high school. Pop. 525.

Buena Vista, a township of Schuyler co., Ill. P. 1152.

Buena Vista, a post-hamlet of Stephenson co., Ill., 11 miles N. of Freeport.

Buena Vista (Linn Grove Post-Office), a village of Adams co., Ind., in Hartford township, on the Wabash River, 5 miles from Berne Railroad Station. It has a church, a grist-mill, 2 saw-mills, a drug-store, &c.

Buena Vista, a hamlet of Franklin co., Ind., 8 miles S.W. of Laurel. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Buena Vista, a decayed village of Gibson co., Ind., on White River, 4 miles N.E. of Hazleton.

Buena Vista, a village and station of Hamilton co., Ind., in Jackson township, on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, 34 miles N. of Indianapolis, and 5 miles S. of Tipton. It has 3 churches. Here is Shielville Post-Office.

Buena Vista, a hamlet of Harrison co., Ind., about 20 miles S.S.W. of New Albany.

Buena Vista, a post-office of Monroe co., Ind.

Buena Vista, a township of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River. Pop. 285. Buena Vista Station is at

North Buena Vista, on the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, 23 miles N.W. of Dubuque.

Buena Vista, a post-office of Clinton co., Iowa.

Buena Vista, township, Jasper co., Iowa. Pop. 1024.

Buena Vista, a station in Lee co., Iowa, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, 3 miles N.W. of Keokuk, at the junction of the Keokuk & St. Louis Railroad.

Buena Vista, a post-hamlet of Garrard co., Ky., 12 miles from Lancaster.

Buena Vista, a post-hamlet in Buena Vista township, Saginaw co., Mich., on the E. side of Saginaw River, and about 6 miles E. from East Saginaw. It has a lumber-mill. Pop. 100. The township contains a hamlet named Trostville, and has a population of 1292.

Buena Vista, a post-hamlet of Chickasaw co., Miss., about 15 miles W. of Aberdeen. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Buena Vista, a township of Atlantic co., N.J., contains villages named Newtonville, New Germany, Cedar Lake, Downsville, Landisville, and Buena Vista. The latter has 2 churches, and is 1 mile from Landisville Railroad Station. Pop. of township, 948.

Buena Vista, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., in Howard township, about 10 miles W.S.W. of Bath. It has a church.

Buena Vista, a post-office of Duplin co., N.C.

Buena Vista, Fayette co., O. See Moon's.

Buena Vista (Freestone Post-Office), a village of Scioto co., O., in Nile township, on the Ohio River, 17 miles below Portsmouth, and 90 miles above Cincinnati. It has 3 churches, 4 stores, &c. Here are quarries of good building-stone called "Buena Vista Freestone," which is shipped to distant parts of the United States. Pop. about 600.

Buena Vista, a post-hamlet of Tuscarawas co., O., about 15 miles S.E. of Millersburg.

Buena Vista, a post-village of Polk co., Oregon, on the W. bank of the Willamette River, 7 miles from Jefferson Railroad Station, and 16 miles from Salem. It has 3 churches, a graded school, 4 warehouses for grain, and manufactures of stoneware, wagons, paints, &c. Pop. about 400.

Buena Vista, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., in Elizabeth township, on the Youghiogheny River, and on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, 26 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. It has a church, a flour-mill, and 60 houses. Coal is mined here. Its station is on the opposite side of the river, in Westmoreland co.

Buena Vista, Bedford co., Pa. See New Buena Vista.

Buena Vista, a village of Butler co., Pa., in Fairview township, 3 miles from Karns City. It has 2 churches and several oil-wells. Here is Peachville Post-Office.

Buena Vista, a post-village of Greenville co., S.C., on the Ennoree River, 6 miles from the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad. It has a church and a cotton-factory.

Buena Vista, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Tenn., 5 miles from Hollow Rock Station. It has a church.

Buena Vista, a post-village of Shelby co., Tex., 35 miles S.E. of Henderson. It has 2 churches.

Buena Vista, a hamlet of King and Queen co., Va., 7 miles from West Point.

Buena Vista, a post-township of Portage co., Wis., and a station on the Southern division of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 10 miles S. of Stevens Point. Pop. 726. It contains a village named Keene.

Buena Vista, township, Richland co., Wis. P. 1086.

Buen Ayre, bwĕn ī′rå, or **Bon Air,** a Dutch West Indian island, on the Venezuela coast, 30 miles E. of Curaçao. Lat. 12° 20′ N.; lon. 68° 27′ W. It is 20 miles long and 4 broad. It has 4 villages and a savings-bank, and manufactures of salt and charcoal. Products, aloes, divi-divi, guaiacum, brazil-wood, donkeys, and some cattle. Phosphate of lime is reported to exist. The climate is dry and the island poor. Pop. in 1872, 4246, of whom 400 were white.

Buenos Ayres, bo′nọs å′riz or bo′nọs-airz, or **Santissima Trinidad de Buenos Ayres,** sån-tis′see-må tre-ne-dåd′ då bwå′noce ī′rĕs, a city of South America, capital of a state of its own name, and of the Argentine Republic, is situated on the west side of the La Plata estuary, here 30 miles wide, and about 150 miles from the sea. (The name Buenos Ayres was given it by its founder, Mendoza, and signifies "good air.") Lat. 34° 35′ 5″ S.; lon. 58° 22′ W. It is the objective point and terminus of several railways, and stands on a perfectly level plain. It is regularly laid out, all its streets crossing one another at right angles, and nearly all have street railways, of which the total length exceeds 80 miles. The granite with which the streets are paved is obtained from the island of Martin Garcia, on the opposite side of the river. The houses are built of brick, and whitewashed, and almost every house has a garden, and many have balconies with lattice-work containing shrubs and flowers. The windows of the houses towards the streets are generally two in number, having an iron grating, which gives them a gloomy and prison-like appearance. The floors were formerly paved with brick, the use of wood in their construction being avoided as much as possible; but of recent years great numbers of houses have been built in European style. The principal square, or Plaza de la Victoria, is situated about two squares from the river, and immediately behind the fort, which is now principally used for firing salutes, and contains the public military offices. In the centre of the square is a monument erected in honor of South American independence, and surrounding it are handsome buildings, including the cathedral, the archbishop's palace, the cabildo or hall of justice, the police office, &c. The cathedral is a very large and rich edifice, covering nearly half a square. The other public buildings are a house of representatives, built in imitation of the American hall of Congress, a military depot called the Retiro, a custom-house, hospitals, a foundling hospital, &c. It is the seat of a university, of several ecclesiastical colleges, and of many professional and other schools. Several other literary and scientific institutions have been established here, including a society for the promotion of natural philosophy and mathematics, one of medicine, and another of jurisprudence, and an association for the promotion of agriculture. Some 20 periodicals are published here, several of them being dailies.

The trade, and consequently the prosperity, of Buenos Ayres, is much impeded on account of the difficulty of navigating the La Plata, and the want of a safe and commodious harbor. Large vessels, drawing above 12 feet of water, cannot come nearer than 5 or 6 miles; vessels of less draught generally go into the inner roads and anchor about a mile and a half from the city. The surf on the beach is very heavy when the wind blows from the S.E.; and another danger arises from the pamperos, sudden and violent gusts of wind, which sweep across the pampas and the river from the Andes with tremendous fury. For these reasons it is proposed to establish a port for the city at Ensenada, on the estuary of the La Plata, 35 miles by railway S.E. of Buenos Ayres. The climate is moist and variable, but regarded as healthy, though severe epidemics of yellow fever sometimes occur, and rheumatic affections are very prevalent. Buenos Ayres is the commercial metropolis of the republic. It exports large quantities of hides, horns, bone-ash, bones, beef, tallow, hair, and other cattle products, ostrich feathers, wool, live-stock, &c. The environs of the city for 2 or 3 miles are very beautiful, consisting of well-cultivated fields, and enlivened by numerous country residences called *quintas;* the most wealthy have their country-seats surrounded with gardens. The majority of the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres are descendants of Spaniards who have settled in the country during the last three centuries; but there are many foreigners here. Pop. in 1869, 177,787.

Buenos Ayres, the most populous and most flourishing of the provinces of the Argentine Republic, extends from Bahia Blanca, 39° S., along the Atlantic Ocean to the S. bank of the Paraná River, which it follows to within 30 miles of Rosario. This river separates it from the province of Entre Rios. Area, 72,972 square miles. Pop. in 1869, 495,107. The N. includes a portion of the eastern Pampas, and is flat, with lakes and swamps. The S. part comprehends the low hills of the Sierras del Vulcan and Ventana. Principal rivers, the Rio Salado and Quequen. Climate humid and variable; ice seldom occurs; mean summer heat 90° Fahr. Occasionally there are years of excessive drought. The soil is fertile in many places, but there is not a thousandth part under cultivation. Hides, hair, horns, phosphates, wool, bones, beef-extract, ostrich feathers, tallow, and jerked beef are the chief exports; horses, mules, and asses are also exported. Formerly the cultivation of the soil was so neglected that grain was required from abroad; now wheat is exported to some extent. In 1875 there were 643 miles of railway in the province.

Bufarik, a town of Algeria. See Boofareek.

Buff, a post-office of Benton co., Mo.

Buffa, a harbor of Liberia. See Bassa.

Buffalo, an island off the E. coast of Cochin China. Lat. 14° 11′ N.; lon. 109° 16′ E.

Buffalo, a point or cape on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra. Lat. 3° 58′ S.

Buffalo, a group of detached rugged rocks in the Bay of Bengal, about 20 miles due N. of Cape Negrais. Lat. from 16° 19′ to 16° 22′ 30″ N.; lon. 94° 12′ E.

Buffalo, a small island off the E. coast of China, Chusan Archipelago. Lat. 29° 42′ N.; lon. 120° 15′ E.

Buf′falo, a county of Dakota, is bounded on the N. by Hyde co., E. by Wetmore co., S. by Brulé co., and W. by the Missouri River. Pop. in 1870, 246.

Buffalo, an unorganized county in the W. part of Kansas. Area, 576 square miles. It is drained by the Pawnee Fork of the Arkansas River.

Buffalo, a county in the S. central part of Nebraska, has an area of 875 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Platte River, and is intersected by the Loup Fork of the same. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and small tracts of timber; the soil is fertile, and produces Indian corn, wheat, oats, &c. This county is intersected by the Union Pacific Railroad. Capital, Gibbon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $784,569. Pop. in 1870, 193; in 1876, 4396.

Buffalo, a county in the W. part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Mississippi River, and on the W. by the Chippewa, and is intersected by Buffalo Creek. The surface is diversified and partly covered with forests; the soil is mostly fertile. Wheat, oats, and live-stock are the staple products. Among the rocks of this county is magnesian limestone (Lower Silurian). Capital, Alma. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,439,838. Pop. in 1870, 11,123; in 1875, 14,219, of whom 8762 were Americans.

Buffalo (station-name, Buffalo Wallow), a post-office of Chambers co., Ala., on the East Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 22 miles N. of Opelika.

Buffalo, a post-office of Weld co., Col.

Buffalo, Glynn co., Ga. See Mount Pleasant.

Buffalo, a township of Ogle co., Ill. Pop. 3524. It includes the village of Polo.

Buffalo, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 14 miles E. of Springfield. It has 2 churches and a carriage-factory. Pop. 263.

Buffalo, a township of Buchanan co., Iowa. Pop. 602.

Buffalo, a township of Linn co., Iowa. Pop. 559.

Buffalo, a post-village of Scott co., Iowa, in Buffalo township, and on the Mississippi River, 10 miles below Davenport. It has 4 churches, a glass-factory, a pottery, and a saw-mill. Pop. 453; of township, additional, 1284.

Buffalo, a township of Barton co., Kansas. Pop. 640.

Buffalo, a township of Cloud co., Kansas. Pop. 388.

Buffalo, Gove co., Kansas. See Hill Gove.

Buffalo, a township of Jewell co., Kansas. Pop. 588.

Buffalo, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Kansas, 14 miles from Chanute, and about 60 miles W. by S. from Fort Scott.

Buffalo, a post-hamlet of La Rue co., Ky., 6 miles S.E. of Hodgensville. It has a church, a saw-mill, and 3 dry-goods stores. Pop. about 100.

Buffalo, a post-village, capital of Wright co., Minn., is in Buffalo township, 45 miles W.N.W. of St. Paul. It is on Buffalo Lake, and is about 8 miles S.W. of the Mississippi River. It has new county buildings, a hotel, a church, and 2 lumber-mills. Pop. of the township, 597.

Buffalo, a post-village, capital of Dallas co., Mo., in Benton township, 35 miles N. by E. of Springfield, and 3 miles W. of the Niangua River. It has a court-house and 2 churches. A weekly newspaper is published here. P. 278.

Buffalo, a township of Morgan co., Mo. Pop. 543.

Buffalo, a township of Newton co., Mo. Pop. 785.

Buffalo, a township of Pike co., Mo. Pop. 2880.

Buffalo, a post-office of Furnas co., Neb.

Buffalo, a city, port of entry, and seat of justice of Erie co., N.Y., is situated at the eastern extremity of Lake Erie, in lat. 42° 53′ N., lon. 78° 55′ W., being 352 miles W. of Albany by the Erie Canal (300 miles by the New York Central Railroad), 460 miles N.W. of New York by the Buffalo, New York & Erie Railroad, 22 miles S.S.E. of Niagara Falls, 182 miles N.E. of Cleveland by the Cleveland & Erie and Buffalo & State Line Railroads (103 miles by water), and 290 miles N. by E. of Detroit. It has railway connections with Goderich on Lake Huron, 159 miles distant, via the Buffalo & Lake Huron Railroad, with Detroit and Sarnia via the Great Western Railway, and with Toronto and Montreal via the Grand Trunk Railway.

The city has a water front of about 5 miles, being about 2½ miles on the lake and 2½ miles on the Niagara River. The site on the lake front gradually rises, and at the distance of about 2 miles becomes an extended undulating plain 50 feet above the water-level of the harbor. A portion of the river front is a bold bluff 60 feet above the water-level of the river and of the Erie Canal, which passes near it. The more elevated portion of the site affords fine views of the city, Niagara River, the Canada shore, the lake and bay, and the hilly country to the S.E. Buffalo, in the main, is handsomely built. Its streets are broad and straight, and for the most part intersect one another at right angles. Main street, extending about 3 miles, Niagara street, 4 miles, and Delaware street, 3 miles, are particularly worthy of mention. About 1½ miles above the point where the waters of the lake merge in the Niagara River, Buffalo Creek enters the lake from the E. and the Erie Canal from the N.W., being nearly parallel in their passage through the city and harbor. The streets in the more elevated portions of the city are bordered with a profusion of shade-trees, and the more important avenues have many fine residences. Shade-trees also adorn the public squares—five in all, named Niagara, Lafayette Place, Washington, Franklin, and Delaware Place—and Terrace Park.

Favorably located for business, and with many advantages as a place of residence, Buffalo shows a ratio of increase in population considerably above the average of that of cities in the eastern and older portion of the United States, taking rank as the eleventh in population in the census of 1870. It is divided into 13 wards, and governed by a mayor and 26 aldermen; the other city officers are a treasurer, comptroller, city attorney, superintendent of education, city engineer, overseer of the poor, and 3 assessors. It claims to be the cleanest, best lighted, and healthiest city in the United States, with the best water and the best and most complete sewerage; it has an ample water-supply, obtained from the Niagara through a tunnel extending nearly to the middle of the river; an efficient police department; a paid fire department, which is well equipped and is assisted by 3 volunteer hook-and-ladder companies and a volunteer protection company; a fire and police alarm telegraph, with 70 miles of wire, and signal-stations and alarm-gongs at all necessary points; gas is supplied by three private companies, telephonic facilities extend to various sections of the city, and there are several lines of street railway. The public buildings include the United States custom-house and post-office (which also accommodates the United States courts), the state arsenal, the county court-house and prison, the city hall and jail, the general hospital, several hospitals and infirmaries under private or church control, a commodious insane asylum, numerous orphan and other asylums, 4 of which are under general public control, a fine hall and library building of the Young Men's Association, 76 churches, and a large number of educational buildings and other edifices of a more or less public character. The city has 3 national banks, 6 state banks, and 5 savings-banks. Besides the Young Men's Association, already alluded to, which has a library of about 30,000 volumes and real estate to the value of $250,000, there are many associations of a benevolent or literary character, including a Charity Organization Society, a German Young Men's Association, the Grosvenor Library, Young Men's Christian Union, a Roman Catholic Young Men's Association, a Society of Natural Sciences, a historical society, a law association, medical societies, a mechanics' institute, an academy of fine arts, a firemen's benevolent association, a Lutheran benevolent association, and numerous lodges of free masons, Odd-Fellows, &c. The distinctively educational institutions belonging to or located in Buffalo are quite numerous, including a state normal school and about 50 public schools, with an average of 353 teachers and 21,808 pupils, a medical college, and a number of collegiate schools, academies, &c., controlled and conducted by various church denominations and by private individuals. The city has a magnificent public park, and there is a tastefully laid-out cemetery of 75 acres, called the Forest Lawn, in the suburbs. There are 19 newspapers published in Buffalo,—of which 5 are English and 4 German dailies, and 10 weeklies, 3 of the latter being sectarian. There are also 7 monthly periodicals.

Buffalo is an important and prosperous centre of trade, and has extensive manufactures. Its commerce has steadily increased for many years,—a fact due to its location at the foot of the great chain of lakes, and to its being the terminus of the Erie Canal and of several railroad lines, viz., the New York Central and two of its branches, the Erie Railway, the Buffalo & Lake Huron Branch of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Canada Southern. It has easy and more or less direct railroad communication with Philadelphia, Chicago, the Canadian markets, and nearly all other desirable points. There is a board of trade, organized in 1844 and incorporated in 1857. Grain is the most important article of commerce, and the facilities for handling and storing it are unexcelled by those of any other city on this continent: the growth of this branch of trade may be estimated by the fact that it was only in 1843 that Joseph Dart built the first grain-elevator here, and but thirty years later, in 1873, there were 32 elevators, with a capacity for storing 7,415,000 bushels and facilities for transferring nearly 3,000,000 bushels per day. The growth of this interest within forty years may be calculated from the record of receipts and exports, which shows for the successive decades: receipts, 1836 to 1845, 41,851,483 bushels; 1846 to 1855, 174,717,437 bushels; 1856 to 1865, 432,390,318 bushels; 1866 to 1875, 571,255,254 bushels; 1876 to 1879, four years, 276,123,628 bushels. During the same period the exports have kept pace with the receipts. The live-stock trade of Buffalo has thus far stood second to grain, but bids fair to exceed it ere long. In the amount of business done in this branch of trade it ranks third among the cities of the Union. The city has also a large trade in anthracite and bituminous coal, received from Pennsylvania and distributed both westward and eastward; and extensive improvements have recently been made in the facilities for handling and shipping this commodity. The fact that the lake shipments of coal westward during the season of 1879 amounted to 612,976 tons, against 325,676 tons in 1878, indicates the rapid growth of this branch of the city's commerce. The lumber-trade is large, the receipts in 1879 amounting to 207,531,000 feet, exceeding those of 1878 by 30,000,000 feet.

In iron and steel manufacturing and working, Buffalo ranks next to Pittsburg, Pa. The census of 1870 showed in Erie co. (and but a very small percentage was outside of Buffalo) 1429 establishments engaged in manufactures, having $13,043,790 capital, employing 13,274 persons, at an annual cost for wages of $4,946,414, using raw materials to the value of $15,274,440, and producing an aggregate of $27,446,683. Of the total products of the manufacturing establishments of the city, $5,471,000 were in iron and steel, besides $1,252,445 in machinery and $499,305 in agricultural implements; $2,240,330 in malt and distilled liquors; $1,981,932 in flour, &c.; $1,786,441 in lumber, sawed and planed, besides $225,950 in doors, sash, blinds, &c., and $590,719 in furniture; $1,701,044 in tanned and dressed leather, besides $696,010 in boots and shoes; $600,821 in malt; $502,244 in metallic wares; $427,481 in gas; $400,711 in tobacco, cigars, &c.; $363,257 in carriages and wagons; $341,599 in soap and candles; $311,821 in boats, &c.; $286,800 in cooperage; $278,800 in bricks; $271,000 in vinegar, &c.

The total debt of the city on the 1st of January, 1879, was $7,514,264.72; and the assessed valuation of property was $88,876,545 (real estate, $80,929,165; personal property, $7,947,380).

Buffalo, originally laid out by the Holland Company in 1801, became in 1812 a military post. It was burnt in December, 1813, when of the 200 houses composing the village all but two were destroyed by the British and Indians. By act of Congress $80,000 was voted to compensate the sufferers for the loss sustained. In April, 1832, it was incorporated as a city, and in 1852 the charter was amended so as to include Black Rock. The act of the legislature was ratified by the people in 1853, and on the first day of January, 1854, it went into operation. Pop. in 1810, 1508; in 1820, 2095; in 1830, 8653; in 1840, 18,213; in 1850, 42,261; in 1860, 85,500; in 1870, 117,714; present pop. estimated at 150,000.

Buffalo, a township of Caldwell co., N.C. Pop. 792.

Buffalo, a post-hamlet of Guernsey co., O., in Valley township, 1½ miles from the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, and 50 miles N. of Marietta.

Buffalo, a township of Noble co., O. Pop. 780.

Buffalo, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 1495. Buffalo Station is on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 20 miles S.E. of Butler.

Buffalo, a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. 779.

Buffalo, a township of Union co., Pa. Pop. 1521.

Buffalo, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., 8 miles W. of Washington. It has a church. Pop. of township, 1189. The township has beds of coal.

Buffalo, a township of Kershaw co., S.C. Pop. 1764.

Buffalo, a post-office of Humphreys co., Tenn.

Buffalo, a post-village of Leon co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 34 miles S.W. of Palestine. It has 3 churches, a high school, a newspaper office, a brewery, and several dry-goods stores.

Buffalo, a station in Fayette co., W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and on the Great Kanawha River, 69 miles by rail S.E. of Charleston.

Buffalo, a post-village of Putnam co., W. Va., on the Great Kanawha River, about 22 miles from its mouth, and 30 miles N.W. of Charleston. It has 3 churches, a flouring-mill, and a high school. Coal is found near this place. Pop. 321.

Buffalo, a post-village in Milton township, Buffalo co., Wis., on the Mississippi River, about 20 miles above Winona. It has 2 churches. Pop. 275.

Buffalo, a township of Buffalo co., Wis., on the Mississippi River. Pop. 588, exclusive of Fountain City.

Buffalo, a township of Marquette co., Wis. Pop. 732.

Buffalo Bayou, bi'oo, a small river of Texas, runs eastward through Harris co., and enters Galveston Bay (through the estuary of San Jacinto River) about 20 miles (direct) E.S.E. of Houston. Steamboats can ascend from its mouth to Houston.

Buffalo Bluff, a post-office of Putnam co., Fla.

Buffalo Cove, a post-office of Caldwell co., N.C.

Buffalo Creek, Georgia, runs southward in Washington co., and enters the Oconee River where the Georgia Central Railroad crosses that river.

Buffalo Creek, Iowa, runs southeastward, drains parts of Buchanan, Delaware, and Linn cos., and enters the Wapsipinicon River at Anamosa. Length, about 100 miles.

Buffalo Creek, Minnesota, runs eastward through McLeod co., and enters the South Fork of Crow River at the W. border of Carver co. It is about 70 miles long.

Buffalo Creek, Mississippi, runs westward through Wilkinson co. into the Mississippi River.

Buffalo Creek, New York, is formed by Cayuga, Cazenove, and Seneca Creeks, which unite in Erie co. It runs nearly westward, and enters Lake Erie at the city of Buffalo, which is built on both sides of this creek.

Buffalo Creek, Pennsylvania, runs southward, drains parts of Armstrong and Butler cos., and enters the Allegheny River at Freeport.

Buffalo Creek, Perry co., Pa., runs in an E.N.E. direction, and enters the Juniata River about 7 miles N.E. of New Bloomfield.

Buffalo Creek, Union co., Pa., runs eastward, and enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna at Lewisburg.

Buffalo Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Union co., Pa., about 6 miles W. by S. of Lewisburg.

Buffalo Ford, a post-office of Randolph co., N.C.

Buffalo Forge, a post-hamlet of Rockbridge co., Va., 9 miles S. of Lexington.

Buffalo Fork of White River rises in Newton co., Ark., runs eastward and northeastward, intersects Searcy co., and enters White River in the N. part of the state. It is nearly 125 miles long.

Buffalo Fork, a post-hamlet of Kossuth co., Iowa, 12 miles N.E. of Algona.

Buffalo Furnace, a village of Armstrong co., Pa., 7 miles W. of Kittanning. It has a woollen-factory, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Buffalo Gap, a post-village of Custer co., Dakota.

Buffalo Gap, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 11 miles W. of Staunton. It has a church, and 2 blast-furnaces for pig-iron.

Buffalo Grove, a post-office of Lake co., Ill.

Buffalo Grove, a post-village of Buchanan co., Iowa, on Buffalo Creek, 8 miles from Winthrop Railroad Station, and about 48 miles N. of Cedar Rapids. It has a church, a steam mill, and 2 stores.

Buffalo Heart, a post-hamlet of Sangamon co., Ill., in Buffalo Heart township, on the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Springfield. It has a church. Pop. of township, 538.

Buffalo Knob, a hamlet of Pike co., Mo., in Prairieville township, 10 miles S.E. of Bowling Green. It has 2 churches and a drug-store.

Buffalo Lake, Wisconsin, a narrow lake, or, properly, an expansion of Neenah River, in Marquette co., about 10 miles long, communicates with Pacawa Lake.

Buffalo Lake (Fr. *Lac du Buffle*, lȧk dü büff'l), the name of three lakes of British North America; one in lat. 66° 20′ N., lon. 113° W., another in lat. 56° N., lon. 113° 45′ W., and the third in lat. 52° 15′ N., lon. 112° 10′ W.

Buffalo Lick, a post-office of Poinsett co., Ark.

Buffalo Lick, a township of Chariton co., Mo. Pop. 1267.

Buffalo Lick, a post-office of Roane co., W. Va.

Buffalo Lith'ia Springs, a post-village and watering-place of Mecklenburg co., Va., 12 miles E. of Scottsburg Railroad Station, and 110 miles S.W. of Richmond.

Buffalo Mills, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Pa., on the Bedford division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 24 miles N. of Cumberland, Md. It has 2 churches.

Buffalo Mills, a post-office of Rockbridge co., Va.

Buffalo Mountain, Pennsylvania, is situated in the N. part of Union co., N. of Buffalo Creek, an affluent of the West Branch of the Susquehanna.

Buffalo Paper-Mill, a post-hamlet of Cleveland co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad (Shelby division), 50 miles W. of Charlotte. It has a church and a paper-mill.

Buffalo Peak, Colorado, a mountain of the Park Range, lat. 38° 59′ 30″ N., lon. 106° 7′ 15″ W. It has an altitude of 13,541 feet above the sea-level.

Buffalo Plains, formerly a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., 5 miles from the city of Buffalo, but now forming a part of the 12th ward of that city. A branch of the New York Central Railroad passes through it. It has a church, an almshouse, and a manufactory of cement.

Buffalo Prairie, a post-township of Rock Island co., Ill., 10 miles E. of Muscatine, is bounded on the N. by the Mississippi River. It has 5 churches. Pop. 1291.

Buffalora, boof-fâ-lo′râ, or **Boffalora,** bôf-fâ-lo′râ, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 25 miles N.N.W. of Pavia, on the Ticino. Pop. 1598.

Buffalo Ridge, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Tenn., 7 miles N. of Jonesborough. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Buffalo Ridge, a post-office of Patrick co., Va.

Buffalo River, of Africa. See UMZINYATI.

Buffalo River, Tennessee, drains parts of Lewis and Wayne cos., runs northward through Perry co., and enters Duck River about 20 miles from its mouth. Length, about 100 miles.

Buffalo River (or **Creek**), of Wisconsin, drains the N. part of Trempealeau co., and runs southwestward through Buffalo co., until it enters the Mississippi River at Alma.

Buffalo Rock, a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 10 miles E. of La Salle, Ill.

Buffalo Run, a post-hamlet of Centre co., Pa., in Patton township, about 12 miles S.W. of Bellefonte. It has a church.

Buffalo Shoals, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., W. Va., 8 miles from Huntington. It has a grist-mill.

Buffalo Springs, a post-office of Park co., Col.

Buffalo Springs, a post-office of Clay co., Tex.

Buffalo Valley, a post-village of Putnam co., Tenn., 30 miles E. of Lebanon. It has several churches and mills.

Buf′faloville, a post-hamlet of Spencer co., Ind., about 36 miles E.N.E. of Evansville. It has a church and several stores.

Buffalo Wallow, Alabama. See BUFFALO.

Buff′ington, a post-office of Stoddard co., Mo.

Buffington, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. 877.

Buffon, büf′fòNG′, a village of France, in Côte-d'Or, 11 miles N. of Semur-en-Auxois. It has iron-foundries. The seigniory of this village belonged to the illustrious Buffon, and was by him erected into a *comté.*

Bu′ford, a post-village of Gwinnett co., Ga., on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, 37 miles N.E. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Buford, a post-office of Macoupin co., Ill.

Buford, a post-hamlet of Ohio co., Ky., 8 miles from Riley's Railroad Station. It has a church, a steam mill, and 3 stores.

Buford, a post-village of Highland co., O., in Clay township, about 40 miles E. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of furniture and wagons.

Buford, a township of Union co., N.C. Pop. 1158.

Buford, a station in Albany co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 27 miles W. of Cheyenne.

Buford's Bridge, a post-hamlet and township of Barnwell co., S.C., 18 miles S.S.E. of Blackville. Pop. of Buford's Bridge township, 1385. It has 4 churches.

Bu′ford's Station, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, 69 miles S. of Nashville.

Bu′fordville, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Va., at or near Buford's Gap, a station on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 37 miles W. of Lynchburg, in the Blue Ridge. It has 2 hotels and a flour-mill.

Bug, Boug, boog, or **Bog** (anc. *Hyp′anis*), a river of Russia, governments of Podolia and Kherson, flows mostly S.E., and enters the estuary of the Dnieper, 30 miles W. of Kherson. Total course, 340 miles. Affluents, the Siniookha, Radima, and Ingool. The towns of Bratslav, Olviopol, Vosnesensk, and Nikolaiev are on its banks, and it is navigable from the sea to Vosnesensk.

Bug, Boug, or **Bog,** a river of Russian Poland, forming a great part of the eastern frontier of Poland, rises in Galicia, near Zloczow, flows generally N. to Brest-Litovsk, and thence N.W., and joins the Vistula 18 miles N.W. of Warsaw, after a course of upwards of 300 miles. Chief affluents, the Mukhovetz, Tsna, and Narew. The towns of Zloczow, Wlodawa, Brest-Litovsk, Drohitsin, Wyszkow, &c., are on its banks. The Brest-Litovsk Canal, which unites the Mukhovetz and Pira Rivers, connects it with the Dnieper.

Buga, boo′gâ, a town of South America, in the United States of Colombia, state of Cauca, 105 miles N.N.E. of Popayan. Pop. 6600.

Buga, a town of South America, in the United States of Colombia, 45 miles N.E. of Popayan.

Bugarach, bü′gâ′râsh′, a village of France, department of Aude, 12 miles S. of Limoux. Pop. 790.

Bugey, bü′zhâ′, a small territory of France, in the old province of Burgundy, now comprised in the department of Ain. Its capital was Belley.

Buggenhout, bŭg′gen-hŏwt′, a village of Belgium, province of Flanders, 5 miles by rail E. of Dendermonde. Pop. 4600.

Buggiano, bood-jâ′no, a town of Italy, province of Lucca, 27 miles W.N.W. of Florence. Pop. 10,706.

Bughat, bug′hât′, a Sikh state, in India, under British protection, between the Sutlej and Jumna Rivers, W. of the Sirmore Valley. The surface is hilly. Principal forts, Rajghur and Tuxhal. Pop. 3240.

Bug Hill, post-township, Columbus co., N.C. Pop. 513.

Bughis Bay, in Celebes. See GULF OF BONI.

Bugia, or **Bugiah,** a town of Algiers. See BOUGIAH.

Bugis, boo′gheez′, a people of the Malay Archipelago, chiefly inhabiting Macassar and Boni, in the island of Celebes. They are muscular, middle-sized, and of a light-brown color, some being even fair.

Bugs′by's Corners, a hamlet of Monroe co., N.Y., in Chili township, 1½ miles from Chili Station.

Bugulma, a town of Russia. See BOOGOOLMA.

Buguruslan, a town of Russia. See BOOGOOROOSLAN.

Bühl, bül, a village of Alsace-Lorraine, 6 miles S.S.W. of Colmar. Pop. 2593.

Bühl, bül, a town of Germany, in Baden, 25 miles S.S.W. of Carlsruhe, on the railway thence to Kehl. Pop. 2838. It has manufactures of leather, and large weekly markets.

Bühler, bü′ler, a village of Switzerland, canton of Appenzell, 3 miles S.S.W. of Trogen. Pop. 1605.

Build′was, a parish of England, co. of Salop, on the Severn, here crossed by a fine iron bridge, 3½ miles N.N.E. of Wenlock. Here are beautiful remains of Buildwas Abbey.

Builth, or **Llan′fair,** a town and railway junction of Wales, co. of Brecon, on the Wye, 12 miles S.W. of New Radnor. Pop. 1059.

Buinsk, a town of Russia. See BOOINSK.

Buironfosse, bü′ee′ròNG′foss′ or bwee′ròNG′foss′, a village of France, in Aisne, 9 miles N.W. of Vervins. P. 1400.

Buis, or **Le Buis,** leh bü-ee′ (or bwee), a town of France, in Drôme, 10 miles S.E. of Nyons. Pop. 2350.

Buitenpost, boi′ten-post′, a village of the Netherlands, Friesland, 16 miles E. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 919.

Buitensluis, boi′ten-slois′, or **Numansdorp,** noo′mâns-dorp′, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 25 miles S. of Rotterdam. Pop. 2828.

Buitenzorg, boi′ten-zorg′, a town of Java, capital of the province, 36 miles by rail S. of Batavia. It has a splendid palace of the governor-general, a prison, and one of the finest botanic gardens in the world.

Buitenzorg, a province or assistant-residency of the Dutch in Java. It comprises one of the healthiest and pleasantest parts of the island. Pop. 361,283.

Buitrago, boo-ee-trâ′go, an ancient town of Spain, 40 miles N. of Madrid. Pop. 825.

Bujalance, boo-hâ-lân′thâ, a town of Spain, 17 miles E. of Cordova. It is well built, and has a college, a Latin school, 2 other schools, 2 hospitals, and extensive manufactures of woollens, leather, &c. Pop. 8946.

Bujaleuf, bü′zhâ′luf′, a village of France, in Haute-Vienne, 18 miles E. of Limoges, on the Vienne, at the mouth of the Maude. Pop. 2086.

Buk, book, a town of Prussia, province and 15 miles by rail W.S.W. of Posen. It has manufactures of cloth and shoes. Pop. 2670.

Bukaa, an Arabic name of CŒLE-SYRIA.

Bukharest, the capital of Roumania. See BUCHAREST.

Bukharia, or **Bucharia,** bu-kâ′re-a, a name given to a wide extent of territory in Central Asia, comprising the E. part of Independent Tartary and the W. part of Chinese Tartary, the latter subdivision being called Little Bukharia. See TOORKISTAN, BOKHARA, KHOKAN.——Adj. and inhab. BUKHARIAN or BUCHARIAN, bu-kâ′re-an.

Bukhtarminsk, Russia. See BOOKHTARMINSK.

Bukit Barisan, Sumatra. See BOOKIT BARISAN.

Bukken, book'ken, an island of Norway, on the W. coast, province of Christiansand, lat. 59° 12′ N., lon. 5° 22′ E., with a village of the same name. The *Bukke* or *Bukken-Fiord* is an arm of the sea, extending about 35 miles inland, with a breadth of from 10 to 15 miles.

Bukkur, bŭk'kŭr, written also **Bukhu,** an island and fort of Sinde, in the Indus, between the towns of Roree on the E. and Sukkur on the W. bank, 165 miles N.N.E. of Hyderabad. Lat. 27° 41′ N.; lon. 68° 52′ E.

Bukkur, or **Bhakkar,** bŭk'kŭr, a town of the Punjab, India, district and 17 miles S.S.E. of Dera Ismaeel Khan. Pop. 5554.

Bukowina, or **Bukovina,** boo'ko-vee'nå, a duchy or crown-land of the Austrian Empire (Cisleithanian division), bounded N. and N.W. by Galicia, E. by Russia and Roumania, S. by Moldavia, and W. by Hungary and Transylvania. Area, 4036 square miles. It is a fertile province, with extensive forests, and the name itself is derived from the abundance of beech-trees. The Emperor of Austria is Duke of Bukowina, and the immediate head of government is called the president. Two-fifths of the people are Ruthenians, and of the remainder a large majority are Roumanians. Capital, Czernowitz. Pop. in 1876, 548,518.

Bu'la, a post-village of Goochland co., Va., 15 miles S.W. from Fredericks Hall Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Bulacan, boo-lå-kån', a town of Luzon, in the Philippine Islands, capital of a province of the same name, on the river Bulacan, 20 miles N.W. of Manila. It has manufactures of sugar, silks, and carpets. Pop. about 10,000.

Bülach, bü'läK, a town of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles N. of Zurich. Pop. 1655.

Bulak, a town of Egypt. See BOOLAK.

Bulama, boo-lå'må, one of the Bissagos Islands, Africa, 20 miles S. of Bissao. Lat. 11° 34′ N.; lon. 15° 33′ W. It is about 20 miles in length by 10 miles in breadth. Previous to 1794 it was the site of a British settlement, but it is now claimed by Portugal.

Bulandshahr, a town of India. See BOOLUNDSHAHUR.

Bulavadeen, or **Bulavadin,** boo-lå-vå-deen', written also **Bolavadin** (anc. *Polyb'otus*), a town of Asia Minor, 28 miles E.N.E. of Afioom. Pop. 3000, who are all Mohammedans.

Bulga, bool'gå, a mountain and town of Abyssinia, in Shoa, 26 miles S.S.E. of Ankober.

Bulgaria, bŏŏl-gå're-ą (Fr. *Bulgarie*, bül'gå'ree'; Ger. *Bulgarien*, bŏŏl-gå're-ĕn; anc. *Mœ'sia Infe'rior*), a principality of Europe, extending between lat. 42° 8′ and 44° 20′ N. and lon. 22° 40′ and 28° 40′ E., separated N. by the Danube from Roumania, and S. chiefly by the Balkan Mountains from Eastern Roumelia, having W. Servia and E. the Black Sea. Area, 35,000 square miles. Capital, Sophia. Surface mountainous in the south, level in the north, generally well wooded, and abounding with rich pasture. Principal river, the Danube, with its tributaries, the Isker, Vid, Jantra (or Yantra), and Osma, and the Kamchik and Pravadi, which enter the Black Sea. Chief products, cattle, tallow, hides, hemp, flax, skins, timber, and attar of roses. In the vicinity of Silistria a surplus of corn is produced, but in some other parts less is raised than is required for home consumption, and the rearing of live-stock is the chief branch of industry. The Bulgarians are by many authors assigned with confidence to the Finnish race, while others consider them Slavic. They are doubtless of mixed descent; but their language is essentially South Slavic, with copious Turkish elements. Of the total pop. (about 2,500,000), some 1,500,000 are Bulgarians; the rest are Circassians, Roumanians, Jews, Armenians, Albanians, Gypsies, &c. The Bulgarians are chiefly of the Greek faith; but some are Mohammedans, and a part are Catholics (United Bulgarians), of a special branch called the Bulgarian rite; they manufacture common woollens, rifle-barrels, and morocco leather, in addition to their rural occupations, and are favorably distinguished by industrious habits from the Turks, by whom they have been much oppressed. From the seventh century till 1018, and again from 1196 to the middle of the fourteenth century, Bulgaria formed an independent kingdom; but it then became subject to Hungary, and was finally conquered by the Turks in 1392. In 1878 it was decided by the Congress of Berlin to make Bulgaria an autonomic principality, tributary to Turkey but to be ruled by a Christian prince. At the same time the N.E. part (the Dobrudja) was detached and given to Roumania. ——Adj. and inhab. BULGARIAN, bŏŏl-gå're-an.

Bulger, bŭl'jer, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., in Smith township, on the Pittsburg & Columbus Railroad, 23 miles W. by S. of Pittsburg.

Bulger's Mills, a post-office of Tallapoosa co., Ala.

Bulgnéville, bül'ñå'veel', a town of France, in Vosges, 12 miles S.S.E. of Neufchâteau. Pop. 1808.

Bu'lin's Si'ding, a station in Weld co., Col., on the Boulder Valley Railroad, 25 miles E. of Boulder.

Bulkley, Illinois. See BUCKLEY.

Bull'ard's, a post-office and station of Twiggs co., Ga., on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 15 miles S. of Macon.

Bullard's Bar, a post-office of Yuba co., Cal.

Bullas, bool'yås, a town of Spain, 32 miles W. of Murcia. Pop. 4470. It has many Roman remains.

Bull Creek, of Taney co., Mo., enters White River near the middle of the county.

Bull Creek, a post-office of Tatnall co., Ga.

Bull Creek, a post-hamlet of Wood co., W. Va., near the Ohio River, about 8 miles N. of Parkersburg. It is a shipping-point for petroleum.

Bulle, bŏŏl'ęh, a town of Switzerland, canton and 14 miles S. of Freiburg. It is on a railway, and is the chief entrepôt for Gruyère cheese. Pop. 2274.

Bullers of Buchan, bŭl'lęrz ov bŭK'an, a small fishing village of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, 22 miles N.N.E. of Aberdeen. Close by the village is the natural curiosity called the Bullers of Buchan, a group of singular rocks and seaworn caverns.

Bulles, büll, a town of France, department of Oise, 6 miles N.N.W. of Clermont. Pop. 966.

Bull Head, a post-office of Greene co., N.C.

Bullina, bool-yee'nå or boo-lee'nå, a small stream of Yucatan, falls into the sea opposite Cancun Island, near 21° N. lat. and 87° W. lon.

Bullion, bŏŏl'yŭn, a mining post-village of Elko co., Nev., 28 miles S.W. from Elko. Pop. about 200. Bullion Station, in Eureka co., is on the Eureka & Palisade Railroad, 8 miles S. of Palisade, and several miles W. of Bullion.

Bullion, a post-village of Venango co., Pa., in Clinton township, 1 mile from Kennerdell, and 3 miles from Scrub Grass Railroad Station. It has a church, a bank, and several oil-wells, and is mainly supported by the oil business.

Bullionville, bŏŏl'yŭn-vĭl, a post-office and mining camp of Lincoln co., Nev., on the Nevada Central Railroad, about 20 miles from Pioche. Silver is found here.

Bullitt, bŏŏl'it, a county of Kentucky, adjacent to the Ohio River, has an area of about 230 square miles. It is drained by Salt River and its East Fork. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Iron ore is found in it. Capital, Shepherdsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 7781, of whom 7578 were Americans.

Bullitt's Bayou, bī'oo, a post-office of Concordia parish, La.

Bull'ittsville, a post-office of Boone co., Ky.

Bull Mountain, a post-office of Marion co., Ala.

Bull'ock, a county in the S.E. part of Alabama, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is partly drained by the sources of Pea River. The surface is nearly level or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests of ash, cypress, hickory, white oak, &c. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Union Springs. This county is intersected by the Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad and the Mobile & Girard Railroad. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,389,830. Pop. in 1870, 24,474, of whom 24,388 were Americans.

Bullock, or **Bull'och,** a county in the E. part of Georgia, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Ogeechee River, and on the S.W. by the Cannouchee River. The surface is level, and mostly covered with forests of pine; the soil is sandy. Cotton, Indian corn, sugar-cane, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Statesborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,200,000. Pop. in 1870, 5610, of whom 5599 were natives.

Bullock, a post-hamlet of Crenshaw co., Ala., 24 miles S.S.W. of Troy. It has a church.

Bullock Creek, a post-township of York co., S.C. Pop. 3068. It includes Blairsville.

Bullock's Corners, a village in Wentworth co., Ontario, ½ mile from Dundas. It contains grist-, flouring-, and cotton-batting-mills, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 150.

Bull Pond, township, Barnwell co., S.C. Pop. 2400.

Bull Run, in the N.E. part of Virginia, forms the boundary between Fairfax and Prince William cos. until it enters the Occoquan River, 14 miles from its mouth. This stream gives its name to two battles: the first was fought July 21, 1861; the second, August 29 and 30, 1862. In both actions the Union army was defeated.

Bull Run, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Tenn., on the Knoxville & Ohio Railroad, at Heiskell's Station, 12 miles N. of Knoxville. It has 2 churches.

Bull Run, a post-office of Fairfax co., Va.

Bull's Bay, or **Baboul Bay,** a bay of Newfoundland, in lat. 47° 25′ N., lon. 52° 20′ W. See Bay Bulls.

Bull's Bay, a large inlet on the coast of Charleston co., S.C., between Bull's Island and Raccoon Keys.

Bull's City, a post-office of Osborne co., Kansas, in Sumner township, on the South Fork of Solomon River.

Bull's Ferry, a village of Hudson co., N.J., in Weehawken township, on the Hudson River, about 4 miles N. of Hoboken. It has 2 churches and a brewery.

Bull's Gap, or **Rogersville Junction,** a post-office and station of Hawkins co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad at its junction with the Rogersville & Jefferson Railroad, 13 miles E. of Morristown.

Bull's Head, a post-office of Dutchess co., N.Y.

Bull's Island, a station in Hunterdon co., N.J., at Raven Rock (which see), on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of Lambertville. Near it is an island of the same name, in the Delaware River.

Bull′skin, a township of Fayette co., Pa. Pop. 1657.

Bull's Mills, Delaware. See Pepper's Store.

Bull Swamp, a post-township of Lexington co., S.C., 18 miles from Lexington Court-House. It has 4 churches. Pop. 933.

Bull′town, a hamlet of Franklin co., Ind., in Posey township, 5 miles W. of Laurel. It has a stone-quarry.

Bulltown, a post-hamlet of Braxton co., W. Va., 48 miles from Clarksburg. It has salt-works.

Bull′ville, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., on the Middletown & Crawford Railroad, 10 miles N. of Middletown. It has 2 churches.

Bulola, boo-lo′lå, a river of Africa, in Senegambia, which enters the Atlantic opposite the Bissagos Islands.

Bulola, a town of Senegambia, on a branch of Bulola River, 60 miles from the sea; lat. 11° 31′ N., lon. 14° 20′ W.

Bulsaur, bŭl‵sawr′, **Bulsar,** or **Balsar,** bŭl‵sar′, a town of British India, on the Gulf of Cambay, district and 42 miles by rail S. of Surat. It has cotton-mills and a good trade by sea. Pop. 11,675.

Bulstrode, or **Sainte Valérie de Bulstrode,** sâɴt vå‵lå‵ree′ dẹh bool‵strōd′, a post-village in Arthabaska co., Quebec, on Wolfe River, with a station on the Grand Trunk Railroad (Three Rivers Branch), 11 miles from Arthabaska. It has 2 saw-mills and a grist-mill. Pop. 120.

Bulsun, bŭl‵sŭn′, a Sikh state of Northern India, under British protection, between the Sutlej and the Jumna, in lat. 31° N., lon. 77° E. Pop. 4892.

Bulti, bŭl′tee‵, **Balti, Baltee,** bål′tee‵, **Bultistan,** or **Baltistan,** bŭl‵te-stån′, called also **Little Thibet,** and **Iskardoh,** is-kar-do′, a state of Central Asia, a dependency of Cashmere, but N. of the Himalayas, between lat. 34° 40′ and 35° 30′ N., lon. 74° 40′ and 76° 20′ E., and surrounded, except on the S.W., by the Chinese dominions. Area, estimated at 12,000 square miles. Pop. estimated at 75,000. It consists of a part of the upper valley of the Indus, having a general elevation of 6000 or 7000 feet above the sea, and enclosed by mountains which rise 6000 or 8000 feet higher. The climate is very cold in winter, and the soil requires careful culture to enable it to produce corn, &c.; European fruits are, however, plentiful. The animals comprise the sha, large-horned goat, sheep, musk-deer, and ibis; arsenic and sulphur are among the mineral products. The inhabitants are of Mongolian race, and Mohammedans of the Sheeah sect; until the late Sikh conquest they lived under a hereditary chief, termed the gylfo. The principal town is Iskardoh.

Bulubgurh, or **Bulabgarh,** bŭl‵ŭb-gŭʀ′, written also **Bul‵lumghur′,** a town of the Delhi district, British India, 29 miles S. of Delhi. Pop. 6281.

Bulwer, bŏŏl′wẹr, a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, 9 miles by rail N.E. of Lennoxville. Pop. 150.

Bulwudun, or **Bulawadin.** See Bulavadeen.

Bumm, a fortified town of Persia. See Bam.

Bumpass, bŭm′pạs, a post-office and station of Louisa co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 45 miles N.N.W. of Richmond. Fine tobacco is shipped here.

Bum′pus Mills, a post-office of Stewart co., Tenn.

Bunahee, bŭn‵å-hee′, a town of British India, 30 miles S.S.E. of Ajmeer.

Bunaisor, a town of India. See Bhobaneser.

Bunarbashi, Asia Minor. See Boonarbashee.

Bu‵nasar′, a small river of Morocco, which discharges its waters into a lake 20 miles N.W. of Mequinez.

Bunawe, bŭn-aw′, a village of Scotland, co. of Argyle, 17 miles N.N.W. of Inverary. It has a quay on Loch Etive, a salmon-fishery, and iron-works.

Bunce′ton, a post-village of Cooper co., Mo., on the Boonville Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 15 miles S. of Boonville. It has a church and the Parish Institute.

Bunch, a post-office of Davis co., Iowa, at Paris Railroad Station.

Bunch's Switch, a station on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, 76 miles S.W. of Louisville, Ky.

Bunck′ley, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Miss., on the Homochitto River, 10 miles S.W. of Meadville.

Buncombe, bŭng′kọm, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is intersected by the French Broad River, and bounded on the E. by the Blue Ridge. The surface is diversified with mountains and valleys, and is mostly covered with forests. The soil of the valleys is fertile and adapted to pasturage. Indian corn, wheat, and butter are the staple products. Capital, Asheville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,810,114. Pop. in 1870, 15,412, of whom 15,318 were Americans.

Buncombe, a post-office of Johnson co., Ill.

Buncombe, a post-office of Dubuque co., Iowa, 10 miles S. of Dubuque.

Buncombe, a township of Sioux co., Iowa. Pop. 201.

Buncombe, a post-office of Union co., Miss.

Buncombe, a post-hamlet of Lafayette co., Wis., is at or near Gillett's Station of the Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railroad, 11 miles N. of Galena.

Buncombe Ridge, a hamlet of Lawrence co., Ark., 8 miles from Walnut Ridge Railroad Station.

Buncra′na, a town of Ireland, co. of Donegal, on Lough Swilly, 11 miles N.N.W. of Londonderry. Pop. 117.

Bund, Switzerland. See Grisons.

Bundala, boon-då′lå, a town of India, in the Amritsir district. Pop. 5287.

Bünde, bün′dẹh, a village of Germany, in Hanover, 5 miles N. of Weener. Pop. 1767.

Bünde, a village of Germany, in Prussian Westphalia, 7 miles N.N.W. of Herford. Pop. 2052.

Bundelcund, Bundlecund, or **Bandelkand,** bŭn‵dẹl-kŭnd′, also written **Bundelkhand,** boon‵dẹl-kŭnd′, a territory of the North-Western Provinces, India, partly belonging to the British, and partly to native chiefs tributary to the British, mostly between lat. 24° and 26° 26′ N. and lon. 78° and 81° 33′ E., having W. the Gwalior dominions, and on other sides various petty territories and districts. It is traversed by the Vindhyan Mountains. The principal rivers are the Dussaun, Betwah, and Cane, tributaries of the Jumna, which bounds it on the N. The chief towns are Jhansi, Bandah, and Chatterpoor. In it are the diamond-mines of Panna.

Bundemeer, or **Bundemir,** bun-dẹ-meer′ (anc. *Arax′es*), a river of Persia, province of Fars, enters Lake Bakhtegan about 55 miles E. of Sheeraz, after a S.E. course of 150 miles. It is rapid, and often inundates its banks.

Bunder, bŭn′dẹr, or **Bander** ("a port or anchorage"), is the name of many small bays on the coasts of Arabia and elsewhere in Southwestern Asia.

Bunder-Abbassee, Persia. See Gombroon.

Bunder Boshavir, a city of Persia. See Bushire.

Bun′der (or **Ban′der**) **Sheikh** (shå′ik), a small port of Southern Arabia, about 12 miles W. of Aden.

Bunder (or **Bander**) **Vik‵kur′,** a seaport and village of Sinde, in the delta of the Indus, 55 miles S.E. of Kurrachee. Pop. about 1200.

Bundi, a state and city of Hindostan. See Boondee.

Bun′doran, a village and watering-place on the N.W. coast of Ireland, co. of Donegal, on Donegal Bay, and on a railway, 4½ miles S.W. of Ballyshannon. Resident pop. 744.

Bundroes, bŭnd‵rōz′, a village of Ireland, co. of Donegal, about 1 mile W.S.W. of Bundoran.

Bundwara, a town of India. See Bhundara.

Bundysburg, bŭn′diz-bŭrg, a post-office and station in Geauga co., O., on the Painesville & Youngstown Railroad, 31 miles N.W. of Youngstown.

Bundy's Crossing, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., on the Oswego River, and on the Midland Railroad, 7 miles S.S.E. of Oswego. It has a church.

Bun′gay, a market-town of England, co. of Suffolk, on the Waveney, and on a railway, 30½ miles N.N.E. of Ipswich. It has a market-place, theatre, assembly-rooms, bath-house, branch banks, some manufactures of hemp, and a trade, by the Waveney, in corn, malt, coal, lime, &c. Pop. 3832.

Bung'er's Mill, a hamlet of Greenbrier co., W. Va., 8 miles from Ronceverte. It has a flour-mill.

Bunkara River, Colorado. See Grand River.

Bunk'er Hill, a post-village of Macoupin co., Ill., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 37 miles N.N.E. of St. Louis, Mo., and 16 miles N.E. of Alton. It has a bank, 6 churches, a newspaper office, an academy, and manufactures of farming-implements and carriages.

Bunker Hill, a post-village of Miami co., Ind., in Pipe Creek township, on Pipe Creek, and on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad where it crosses the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 67 miles N. of Indianapolis. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, and manufactures of furniture and lumber. Pop. about 800.

Bunker Hill, a post-village of Russell co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 224 miles W. of Lawrence, and 6 miles N. of the Smoky Hill Fork. It has a newspaper office and 3 churches.

Bunker Hill, a celebrated height in Charlestown, Mass. (now a part of Boston), famous, in connection with Breed's Hill, as the place where a battle was fought between the British and American forces, June 17, 1775. A granite shaft 220 feet high, erected on Breed's Hill to commemorate this battle, is known as Bunker Hill Monument.

Bunker Hill, a post-township of Ingham co., Mich., about 22 miles S.S.E. of Lansing. It contains a hamlet named Fitchburg, and 3 churches. Pop. 925.

Bunker Hill, a post-office of Smith co., Miss.

Bunker Hill, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., Mo., 15 miles W. by N. from Canton. It has a church.

Bunker Hill, a post-office of Hamilton co., Neb.

Bunker Hill, a post-office of Butler co., O., 9 miles W. from Hamilton.

Bunker Hill, a post-hamlet of Lebanon co., Pa., on the Swatara River, and on the Lebanon & Tremont Branch Railroad, 6 miles N.N.W. of Lebanon. It has 2 churches.

Bunker Hill, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Tenn., 12 miles E. from Pulaski. It has a church and a steam saw-mill. Pop. 60.

Bunker Hill, a village of White co., Tenn., about 20 miles N.E. of McMinnville. It has large potteries.

Bunker Hill, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Va., 5 miles S. from Liberty. It has 2 churches.

Bunker Hill, Berkeley co., W. Va. See Mill Creek.

Bunker's Island, in the Pacific. See Jarvis Island.

Bunma'hon, or **Bonma'hon,** a maritime village of Ireland, in Munster, co. and 14 miles S.W. of Waterford. Pop. 602. Near it are the mines of Knockmahon.

Bun'ner's, a post-office of Marion co., W. Va.

Bunnoo, or **Banu,** bŭn'noo', a district of British India, in the Punjab, lat. 33° 15'–32° 11' N., lon. 72° 1'–70° 27' E. It is traversed by the Indus. Area, 3148 square miles. It is fertile in grain, cotton, and sugar-cane. Pop. 287,547.

Bunnoo, Banu, or **Ed'wardesabad',** a town of India, in the above, 95 miles S.S.E. of Peshawer. Pop. 3185.

Bunn's Bluff, a post-office of Orange co., Tex., is on the Neches River, about 15 miles N. of Beaumont.

Bunn's Level, a post-hamlet of Harnett co., N.C., 15 miles N.E. from Manchester Station.

Buñol, boon-yōl', a town of Spain, 24 miles W. by S. of Valencia. It has manufactures of paper. Pop. 5000. Near it are some remarkable stalactitic caves.

Buñola, boon-yo'lå, a town of the island of Majorca, 9 miles N.N.E. of Palma. Pop. 2500.

Bun'tingford, a market-town of England, co. of Herts, on a railway, 11½ miles N.N.E. of Hertford.

Buntwalla, bŭnt-wŏl'lå, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 16 miles E. of Mangalore.

Bun'tyn, a hamlet of Shelby co., Tenn., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 5 miles E. of Memphis. In the vicinity are residences of persons doing business in Memphis.

Buntzlau, bŏŏntz'lŏw, a town of Prussian Silesia, 24 miles W.N.W. of Liegnitz, on the Bober. It has a large orphan asylum, a normal school, and manufactures of earthenware and hosiery. Pop. 9960.

Buntzlau, towns of Bohemia. See Alt-Buntzlau and Jung-Buntzlau.

Bun'wool, or **Bon'go,** one of the Philippine Islands, in the great southern inlet of Mindanao. Lat. 7° 14' N.; lon. 124° 10' E.

Buochs, boo-ox' or bwoks, a village of Switzerland, in Unterwalden, on the S. of the Lake of Lucerne. Pop. 1524.

Buonabitalco, boo-ŏn'å-be-tål'ko, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 9 miles S. of Sala. Pop. 2906.

Buonalbergo, boo-ŏn'ål-bĕʀ'go, a town of Italy, province of Benevento, 7 miles N.W. of Ariano. Pop. 3441.

Buonconvento, boo-ŏn'kon-vĕn'to, a village of Italy, province and 15 miles S.S.E. of Siena, on the Ombrone. Pop. 3408.

Burabola, a mountain of Ireland. See Binabola.

Burada, a river of Syria. See Barrada.

Burano, boo-rå'no, an island and town of Northern Italy, in the Adriatic, 5 miles N.E. of Venice. Pop. 4699.

Buras, a post-office of Plaquemines parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 70 miles below New Orleans.

Burazjoon, or **Burasjun,** boo'rås-joon', a town of Persia, in Fars, 22 miles N.N.E. of Bushire.

Bur'bage's Mill, a station on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 44 miles W. of Brunswick, Ga.

Bur'bank, a post-village of Clay co., Dakota, on the Missouri River, and on the Dakota Southern Railroad, 32 miles E. by S. of Yankton. It has a church, a broom-factory, and an elevator for grain.

Burbank, a post-township of Kandiyohi co., Minn., 20 miles N. of Willmar. Pop. 371.

Burbank, a post-village of Wayne co., O., in Canaan township, on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 30 miles W.S.W. of Akron. It has 3 churches, an academy, and a manufactory of butter-tubs. Pop. 258.

Bur'bois, post-township, Gasconade co., Mo. Pop. 800.

Burch'ard, a county in the S.E. central part of Dakota, has an area of 720 square miles.

Burch's, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., in Algoma township, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 19 miles N. of Grand Rapids. It has 2 lumber-mills. Pop. about 150.

Burch'ville, a township of St. Clair co., Mich. Pop. 716. It contains Lakeport.

Bur'dekin, a river of Australia, in Queensland, falls into Cleveland Bay near Cape Upstart.

Burdell', a township of Osceola co., Mich. Pop. 421.

Bur'dett', a post-hamlet of Bates co., Mo., 14 miles from Freeman Railroad Station.

Bur'dette', or **Bur'dett',** a post-village of Schuyler co., N.Y., in Hector township, on the eastern shore of Seneca Lake, 22 miles N. of Elmira, and 3 or 4 miles N.E. of Watkins Glen. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 450.

Bur'dick, a post-office and station of Porter co., Ind., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 45 miles from Chicago.

Bur'dickville, a post-hamlet of Leelenaw co., Mich., on Glen Lake, near Lake Michigan, 22 miles W.N.W. of Traverse City. Firewood is shipped here in steamboats.

Burdickville, a hamlet of Hopkinton township, Washington co., R.I. Pop. 55.

Bur'diehouse, a village of Scotland, co. and 3½ miles S. of Edinburgh. Here many fossil fishes and plants of the coal formation are found in the limestone.

Burdigala, the ancient name of Bordeaux.

Burdur, or **Bourdour,** boor'door', written also **Bouldour,** a large town of Asiatic Turkey, in Anatolia, 68 miles N. of Adalia.

Burdwan, or **Bardwán,** bŭrd'wŏn', a town of India, capital of the district, 74 miles by railway N.W. of Calcutta. It has the palace and gardens of the Maharajah of Burdwan, and a group of 108 temples; also a dispensary, a newspaper, and several schools. Pop., with immediate suburbs, 32,321.

Burdwan, or **Bardwán** (anc. *Vardaman*, "productive"), a district of Bengal, enclosed by the Santal Pergunnahs, Beerbhoom, Moorshedabad, Nuddea, Hoogly, Midnapoor, Bancoorah, and Manbhoom. Area, 3523 square miles. Capital, Burdwan. Pop. 2,034,745.

The *division* of Burdwan includes the above, also Midnapoor, Hoogly, Beerbhoom, and Bancoorah districts. Area, 12,719 square miles. Capital, Hoogly. Pop. 7,286,957.

Bure, a river of England, co. of Norfolk, flows S.E., and joins the Yare at Yarmouth. Length, 40 miles.

Bureau, bū'ro, a county in the N.W. part of Illinois, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Illinois River, intersected by Green River, and also drained by Spoon River and Bureau Creek. The surface is nearly level, or undulating; the soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, hay, pork, and butter are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Princeton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $25,000,000. The scarcity of timber is compensated by beds of bituminous coal which have been opened in this county. Pop. in 1870, 32,415, of whom 26,182 were natives and 6233 were foreigners.

Bureau, a township of Bureau co., Ill. Pop. 1145.

Bureau Creek, Illinois, rises in Lee co., and runs southwestward to the middle of Bureau co. It next turns eastward, and enters the Illinois River at Hennepin. It is about 65 miles long.

Bureau Junction, a post-village of Bureau co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, at its junction with the Peoria Branch of the same, 15 miles W. of La Salle, and 46 miles N.N.E. of Peoria. It has a large hotel, 2 stores, &c. Pop. about 500.

Bu-Regreb, a river of Morocco. See Boo-Regreb.

Bu′rem's Store, a post-village of Hawkins co., Tenn., on the Holston River, 6 miles from Rogersville. It has 3 churches, 2 stores, and manufactures of flour, lumber, chairs, &c. The river here affords abundant water-power.

Büren, bü′ręn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 10 miles E. of Soest, on the Alme. Pop. 2133.

Büren, a town of Switzerland, canton and 14 miles N.W. of Bern, on the Aar. Pop. 1153.

Buren, bü′ręn, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 4 miles N.W. of Thiel. Pop. 1911.

Burendo Pass, Himalaya Mountains. See Brooang.

Bureng, bŭr-ĕng′, **Bereng,** bęr-ĕng′, or **Breng,** brĕng, a valley of Cashmere, extending from S.E. to N.W., between lat. 33° 20′ and 33° 30′ N. and lon. 75° 10′ and 75° 26′ E., containing numerous subterraneous water-channels, and abounding in springs of great force and volume.

Bur′ford, a market-town of England, co. and 17 miles W.N.W. of Oxford. It has a fine church, a free school, a bank, and manufactures of rugs, saddlery, &c. It gives the title of earl to the Duke of St. Albans. Pop. 1403.

Bur′ford, or **Clear′mont,** a post-village in Brant co., Ontario, 9 miles from Brantford. It contains 3 churches, 5 stores, and several mills. Pop. 600.

Bur′ford's, a station in Amherst co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 5 miles N. of Lynchburg. Here is Harris Creek Post-Office.

Bur′fordville, a post-hamlet of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., 8 miles from Laflin Railroad Station. It has a flouring-mill.

Burg, bŏŏrg, or **Le Bourg,** lęh-boor, a village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 10 miles S.W. of Basel.

Burg, bŏŏrg, a town of Prussian Saxony, 13 miles by rail N.E. of Magdeburg, on the Ihle. It has numerous woollen-factories, a machine-factory, foundry, dye-works, and manufactures of glue and snuff, with 3 Protestant churches, a grammar-school, and a hospital. Pop. 15,184.

Burg, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Wipper, 16 miles N.N.E. of Cologne. Pop. 1599.

Burg, a maritime town of Prussia, in Sleswick-Holstein, on the island of Femern. Pop. 2443. Burg is also the name of several villages in Denmark, Austria, Switzerland, and the Netherlands.

Burgas, a town of Eastern Roumelia. See Boorghas.

Burgau, bŏŏr′gŏw, a town of Bavaria, 23 miles by rail W.N.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 2071.

Burgau, a village of Styria, on the Hungarian frontier, 29 miles E. of Grätz. Pop. 1174.

Bur′gaw Depot, a post-village of Pender co., N.C., on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 22 miles N. of Wilmington. It has 2 or 3 churches and an academy.

Burgberg, the German for Ditro-Varhegy.

Burgbernheim, bŏŏrg′bĕrn′hīme, a town of Bavaria, 16 miles by rail N.W. of Anspach. It has a good trade in cattle, and several tanneries. Pop. 1770.

Burg, De, a town of the Netherlands. See De Burg.

Burgdorf, bŏŏrg′dorf (Fr. *Berthoud*, bĕr-too′), a town of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles by rail N.E. of Bern, on the Emmen. Pop. 5078. It has a castle, formerly a place of strength, a library, hospital, and manufactures of ribbons and silk. Near it are the baths of Sommerhaus.

Burgdorf, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Aa, 13 miles by rail S. of Celle. Pop. 3025.

Burgeo, bŭr′ghe-o, a port of entry of Newfoundland, on one of the Burgeo Islands; capital of the district of Burgeo and La Poile. It has a good harbor, a valuable fishery, and is much resorted to by vessels for supplies. Pop. 650.

Burgeo Islands, a group of islands in British North America, off the S. coast of Newfoundland. Lat. (S.W. point) 47° 33′ N.; lon. 57° 44′ W.

Bur′gess, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Iowa, about 40 miles S. by W. of Dubuque. It has a church.

Burgess, a post-office of Charlevoix co., Mich.

Burgess, a post-office of Dinwiddie co., Va., 7 miles S. of Petersburg.

Burgess' Store, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Va., near Chesapeake Bay, and 15 miles S. of Point Lookout. It has a church.

Bur′gessville, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, 11 miles S.S.E. from Woodstock. It contains a woollen-factory and a cheese-factory. Pop. 200.

Burg′et's Corner, a post-office of Clinton co., Ind.

Burg′ettstown, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 27 miles W.S.W. of Pittsburg. It has 3 churches, a union school, a printing-office, and manufactures of coaches, flour, and furniture. Coal is mined here. Here are two post-offices, Cardville and Burgettstown, half a mile apart.

Burg′ettville, a post-hamlet of Shasta co., Cal., 80 miles from Redding.

Burghas, a town of Eastern Roumelia. See Boorghas.

Burghaun, bŏŏrg′hŏwn, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 11 miles N. of Fulda, on the Haun. Pop. 1149.

Burghausen, bŏŏrg-hŏw′zęn, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, on the Salzach, 58 miles E. of Munich. It has breweries, manufactures of cloth, and trade in leather and salt. Pop. 3131.

Burgh′-Head, a maritime village of Scotland, co. and 10 miles by rail N.W. of Elgin. Pop. 1308.

Burgh Hill, a post-village of Trumbull co., O., in Vernon township, on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 43 miles S.W. of Meadville, Pa., and about 18 miles N. of Youngstown. It has 2 churches, a drug-store, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 500.

Burgh-in-the-Marsh, a town and parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 18 miles by rail N.E. of Boston. It has a church and a branch bank. Pop. of parish, 1236.

Burgh- (brŭf) **on-the-Sands,** a parish of England, co. of Cumberland, 6 miles by rail W.N.W. of Carlisle. A pillar here marks the place where King Edward I. died, A.D. 1307. (Several of the Burghs of England are pronounced brŭf in popular parlance.)

Burghorn, bŭrg′horn, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, near Alkmaar. Pop. 1885.

Burgi, the Latin for Burgos.

Burgio, boor′jo, a town of Sicily, district of Bivona, 28 miles N.W. of Girgenti. Pop. 5063.

Burgk, bŏŏrk, a village of Germany, in Saxony, 5 miles S.W. of Dresden. Pop. 1199.

Burgk, a hamlet of Reuss-Greiz, 4 miles N. of Saalburg, on the Saale, with a castle of the princes of Reuss. Near it are the important iron-mines of Burgkhammer. P. 196.

Burgkunstadt, bŏŏrg-kŏŏn′stätt, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, and on a railway, with a castle and beer-breweries, 24 miles N.E. of Bamberg. Pop. 1248.

Bürglen, bürg′lęn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Uri, 1½ miles E. of Altorf, and deserving notice as the reputed birthplace of William Tell. Near it is the chapel of Notre Dame of Loretto, a celebrated place of pilgrimage.

Bürglen, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, 12 miles E. of Frauenfeld, with an ancient castle. Pop. 1160.

Burglengenfeld, bŏŏrg′leng-ęn-fĕlt′, a town of Bavaria, 15 miles N.N.W. of Ratisbon. Pop. 2829.

Burgo, boor′go, a town of Spain, 36 miles W. of Malaga, on the Ardales. Pop. 3018. In its environs are ruins of a Roman amphitheatre.

Burgo de Osma, boor′go dā os′mā, a town of Spain, 28 miles W. of Soria, and 1 mile N. of Osma. Pop. 2607.

Burgolium, the ancient name for Bourgoin.

Bur′goon′, a post-village of Sandusky co., O., in Jackson township, on the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Fremont; also on the Toledo, Tiffin & Eastern Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Tiffin. It has a church, an elevator, a fine hotel, &c.

Burgos, boor′goce, a province of Spain, in Old Castile, between lat. 41° 32′ and 43° 19′ N. Area, 7082 square miles. The surface is very elevated, and is traversed by a series of mountain-ranges. Pop. 357,846.

Burgos, boor′goce (L. *Bur′gi*), a city of Spain, capital of the above province and of Old Castile, on the Arlanzon, and on the railway from Valladolid to Bayonne, 130 miles N. of Madrid. Lat. 42° 20′ 28″ N.; lon. 3° 44′ 35″ W. The town is clean and handsome, but damp and cold, with many characteristics of an old Castilian city; it is built in an irregular semicircle, portions of its old walls remaining on the side of the river, which is here crossed by three fine stone bridges. All the streets have good side pavements. Places of promenade are numerous, but the one most frequented is the Espolon, which is laid out in spacious walks. Burgos, up to the commencement of the sixteenth century, shared with Toledo the honor of being the royal residence; and its public buildings attest its former greatness. The most remarkable structure is the cathedral, one of the finest buildings of the kind in Europe. It was commenced in 1221, on the site of a royal palace which Ferdinand III.

gave up for that purpose, but was not finished for several centuries. Burgos has numerous other churches and a Franciscan convent worthy of notice, a nunnery with peculiar privileges, a castle, now in ruins, various hospitals and charitable institutions, a bronze statue of Charles III, in a square surrounded by arcades, besides a triumphal arch in memory of Ferdinand Gonzales, and a monument to "the Cid." Burgos is an archbishop's see, and the seat of a college, a school of surgery, and some manufactures of leather, woollens, and hats. Its trade in manufactured goods and its fairs, &c., have, however, greatly declined. Before the removal of the court to Madrid, Burgos contained thrice its present population. The Peninsular War, during which the possession of it was repeatedly and keenly contested, added greatly to its disasters, but of late years it has increased somewhat in population. Pop. 24,246.

Bur'goyne', or **Stark's Corners,** a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, 23 miles from Walkerton. Pop. 180.

Burgstadt, bŏŏʀg'stătt, a town of Saxony, 35 miles by rail S.E. of Leipsic. It has manufactures of stockings and linens; and woollen- and cotton-printing. Pop. 4628.

Bürgstein, bürɢ'stīne, or **Birkstein,** bĕĕʀk'stīne, a village of Bohemia, about 25 miles N.E. of Leitmeritz. It is the depot for the sale of glasswares.

Burgsteinfurt, a town of Westphalia. See STEINFURT.

Burgthal, a village of Switzerland. See BURG.

Burguete, booʀ-gā'tā, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 15 miles N.E. of Pamplona, in the valley of Roncesvalles. Here Charlemagne was defeated in 778. See RONCESVALLES.

Bur'gundy (Fr. *Bourgogne,* booʀ'gon'; L. *Burgun'dia;* Ger. *Burgund,* bŏŏʀ-gŏŏnt'; Sp. *Borgoña,* boʀ-gon'yā; It. *Borgogna,* boʀ-gōn'yā), one of the largest and most important of the former provinces of France, now forming the departments of Côte-d'Or, Saône-et-Loire, Yonne, part of Ain, and part of Aube. In more ancient times Burgundy was the name of a kingdom, which included much more than the above province, occupying the whole basin of the Rhone. Its most ancient inhabitants were the *Ædui,* fully described by Cæsar; but its name of Burgundy is derived from one of the northern nations, called, in Latin, *Burgundi* or *Burgundiones,* who established themselves there in the beginning of the fifth century. After the subversion of their kingdom, the province was erected into a dukedom, and long made an important figure in history under the dukes of Burgundy. The male line having become extinct in 1477, on the death of Charles the Bold at the siege of Nancy, his son-in-law, Louis XI., succeeded to the dukedom, which has since formed part of France.——Adj. and inhab. BURGUN'DIAN.

Burgwaldniel, a village of Prussia. See WALDNIEL.

Burhampooter River. See BRAHMAPOOTRA.

Burhampore, a town of India. See BOORHANPOOR.

Burheya, or **Barhiyá,** bŭr-hee'yā, a town of Bengal, in Monghir, near the Ganges, and about 60 miles by rail W. of Monghir. Pop. 10,405.

Burias, boo're-ās, one of the Philippine Islands, 20 miles S.S.E. of Luzon. Lat. 13° N.; lon. 123° E.

Burin, bü'rǎɴɢ', a post-town and port of entry, on the west side of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 162 miles W. of St. John's. It has a fine harbor, with two entrances. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries. Pop. 1850.

Burk, a post-office of Benton co., Iowa.

Burka, a town of Arabia. See BURKHA.

Burke, bŭrk, a county in the E. part of Georgia, has an area of about 1250 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Savannah River, and on the S. by the Ogeechee River. The surface is nearly level; the soil is mostly fertile. A large portion of the county is covered with forests. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Central Railroad of Georgia. Limestone is found here. Capital, Waynesborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,178,000. Pop. in 1870, 17,679, of whom 17,648 were Americans.

Burke, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Catawba River and by the Western North Carolina Railroad. The surface is hilly, and the Blue Ridge extends along the N.W. border. A large portion of this county is covered with forests. The soil produces good pasture, Indian corn, oats, &c. Capital, Morganton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,031,012. Pop. in 1870, 9777, of whom 9766 were Americans.

Burke, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y., in Burke township, on the railroad between Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain, 8 miles E.N.E. of Malone. It has several churches, 2 starch-factories, and a saw-mill. The township has 6 churches. Pop. of the township, 2116.

Burke, a post-township of Caledonia co., Vt., about 50 miles N.E. of Montpelier, is drained by the Passumpsic River, and traversed by the Passumpsic Railroad. It contains small post-villages named Burke, East Burke, and West Burke. Burke village has a church. The township has 5 other churches, and a population of 1162.

Burke, a township of Dane co., Wis. Pop. 1121.

Burke Centre, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., N.Y., in Burke township, 9 miles N.E. of Malone. It has 2 churches.

Burkersdorf, bŏŏʀ'kers-dorf', or **Purkersdorf,** a village of Austria, 10 miles by rail W. of Vienna. Pop. 1423.

Burke's Garden, a post-office of Tazewell co., Va., on Clinch Mountain, 30 miles N.W. from Wytheville.

Burke's Mills, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va., 2 miles from Weyer's Cave Railroad Station. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. 125.

Burke's Station, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 14 miles W. of Alexandria. It has a church.

Burkesville, bŭrks'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ill. Burkesville Station is on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 28 miles S. by E. of East St. Louis.

Burkesville, a post-village, capital of Cumberland co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, about 65 miles E.S.E. of Bowling Green, and 95 miles (direct) S.S.W. of Lexington. It contains a court-house, a bank, a newspaper office, Alexander College, and 3 churches. Pop. about 500.

Bur'kettsville, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., O., 11 miles from Ansonia Station. It has a church.

Burkeville, bŭrk'vĭl, Franklin co., Mass., is in Conway township, and is a part of the village of Conway. It has a woollen-manufactory.

Burkeville, a post-village of Newton co., Tex., about 145 miles N.E. of Houston. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Burkeville, Virginia. See BURKSVILLE.

Burkha, or **Burka,** bŭʀ'kạ, written also **Barkah** and **Varaque,** a maritime town of Arabia, dominions and 45 miles N.W. of Muscat. Pop. 4000.

Burkhardtsdorf, bŏŏʀk'haʀts-doʀf', a village of Saxony, 7 miles S. of Chemnitz. Pop. 2951.

Bur'kittsville, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., is at the east base of the Blue Ridge, about 12 miles W.S.W. of Frederick, and 2 miles from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It has 3 churches and a female seminary. Pop. 293.

Burk's Fork, a post-office of Floyd co., Va.

Burk's Landing, a village of Coahoma co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 25 miles below Helena, Ark. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Burks'ville, or **Burkeville,** a post-village of Nottoway co., Va., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad where it crosses the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 52 miles W. of Petersburg, and 53 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a military academy, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 500.

Burksville, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Wash., 10 miles S. of Snake River, and 40 miles W. of Lewiston, Idaho. It is in a fertile prairie.

Burk'ville, a post-office and station of Lowndes co., Ala., on the Western Railroad, 5 miles E. of Lowndesborough.

Burlats, büʀ'lā', a town of France, department of Tarn, 5 miles E.N.E. of Castres. Pop. 1794.

Burleigh, bur'le, a county in the N. central part of Dakota, is bounded on the W. by the Missouri River. It is intersected by the Northern Pacific Railroad. Capital, Bismarck.

Burleigh, a post-village in Peterborough co., Ontario, on the Otonabee River, 28 miles from Lakefield. Pop. 120.

Bur'leson, a county near the central part of Texas, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Brazos River, and is partly drained by Yegua Creek. The surface is undulating or hilly, and extensively covered with woodlands. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and cattle are the staple products. Capital, Caldwell. Valuation of real and personal estate, $999,060. Pop. in 1870, 8072, of whom 7897 were Americans.

Burleson, a post-village of Franklin co., Ala., on Big Bear Creek, 33 miles S.S.W. of Tuscumbia. It has an academy and 3 churches.

Bur'ley's Mills, a hamlet of Belmont co., O., 4 miles from Bridgeport. It has a flour-mill.

Burlingame, bur'ling-gām, a post-village, capital of Osage co., Kansas, is in Burlingame township, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 27 miles S.S.W. of Topeka, and 34 miles N.N.E. of Emporia. It has 3 churches, several mills, a bank, a pottery, and a newspaper office. Coal is mined here. Pop. 655; of the township, 1673.

Burlingame, a post-hamlet of Merrick co., Neb., on the Loup River, about 16 miles N.W. of Central City.

Burlingame, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Mamakating township, about 12 miles N. of Middletown. It has a church, a creamery, a distillery, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. It is 3 miles from Thompson Ridge Station.

Bur'lingham, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., O., in Bedford township, 13 miles S. of Athens. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Burlington, a town of England. See BRIDLINGTON.

Bur'lington, a county of New Jersey, is bounded on the S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the N.W. by the Delaware River. Area, about 725 square miles. It is partly drained by Little Egg Harbor River and Rancocas Creek. The surface is nearly level, and the soil is fertile in the N.W. part, but other portions have a light sandy soil, and are covered with extensive forests of pine, oak, &c. Marl is abundant here. Indian corn, hay, wheat, potatoes, butter, and oats are the staple products of the soil. This county sends large quantities of vegetables to the market of Philadelphia. It is intersected by the New Jersey Southern and the Camden & Amboy Railroads; and other shorter lines of railroad connect at Mount Holly, the capital of the county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $46,984,047. Pop. in 1870, 53,639, of whom 49,597 were Americans.

Burlington, a post-office of Boone co., Ark.

Burlington, a post-hamlet of Hartford co., Conn., in Burlington township, about 16 miles W. of Hartford. The township is drained by Farmington River. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of screws, woollen goods, &c. Pop. 1319. Burlington Station is on the Collinsville Branch of the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, 33 miles from New Haven.

Burlington, a post-township of Kane co., Ill., 12 miles W. of Elgin. Pop. 919.

Burlington, a post-village of Carroll co., Ind., in Burlington township, on Wild Cat Creek, about 22 miles S. of Logansport. The township has 6 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 1198.

Burlington, Delaware co., Ind. See NEW BURLINGTON.

Burlington, former name of ARLINGTON, Rush co., Ind.

Burlington, a flourishing city of Iowa, capital of Des Moines co., is pleasantly situated on the Mississippi River, 45 miles above Keokuk, 82 miles below Davenport, and 207 miles by railroad W.S.W. of Chicago. It is the E. terminus of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad and the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad extends from this town northward 261 miles to Austin. Here also terminates a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and the Burlington & Northwestern Railroad extends hence to Winfield. Burlington contains 13 churches, a public library, 3 national banks, a high school, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily, a tri-weekly, a semi-weekly, and 3 weekly newspapers. It has manufactures of machinery, farming-implements, flour, railroad-cars, carriages, &c. In 1870 Burlington was the third city of the state in population and commercial importance. The bluffs on which many of the residences are built command a good view of the river, which is here a broad and beautiful stream, running southward. The houses are mostly built of brick and stone. A railroad bridge crosses the river at this place. Here is Burlington University (Baptist), which was founded in 1853. Pop. in 1860, 6706; in 1870, 14,930; in 1875, 19,987; of Burlington township, 2809.

Burlington, a city, capital of Coffey co., Kansas, is in Burlington township, on the right bank of the Neosho River, and on the Neosho division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 28 miles E.S.E. of Emporia, and about 60 miles S. by W. of Topeka. It has 7 churches, a bank, a woollen-factory, and a flour-mill. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 975; of the township, 467.

Burlington, a post-village, capital of Boone co., Ky., is about 15 miles W.S.W. of Cincinnati, and 6 miles S. of the Ohio River. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, and an academy. Pop. 277.

Burlington, a post-township and hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., 36 miles N.N.E. of Bangor. Pop. 553.

Burlington, a post-township of Middlesex co., Mass., 12 miles N.N.W. of Boston. It has a church and a public hall. Pop. 650.

Burlington, a post-village of Calhoun co., Mich., on the St. Joseph River, in Burlington township, about 55 miles S.W. of Lansing, and near the Michigan Central Railroad. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a flouring-mill, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. of the township, 1524. Burlington Station is on the Air-Line division of the above railroad, 27 miles N.E. of Centreville.

Burlington, a township of Lapeer co., Mich. P. 954.

Burlington, a township of Becker co., Minn. P. 161.

Burlington, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Mo., on Missouri River, 15 miles above Jefferson City; has 2 churches.

Burlington, a city and port of entry of Burlington co., N.J., is on the Delaware River, 20 miles above Philadelphia, and 11 miles S.S.W. of Trenton. It is on the Amboy division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and is 7 miles N.N.W. of Mount Holly, with which it is connected by a short railroad. The river, which is here nearly one mile wide, separates it from the borough of Bristol. The streets are wide, straight, level, well shaded with trees, and lighted with gas. Burlington contains 11 churches, a national bank, a seminary for girls, called St. Mary's Hall, and Burlington College (Episcopalian), founded in 1846. Two weekly newspapers are published here. This place was first settled in 1667, and was then named New Beverly. It has several manufactories of shoes. Pop. 5817.

Burlington, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., in Burlington township, 11 miles W. by N. of Cooperstown. It has 2 churches. The township has 7 churches and a cheese-factory. Pop. of the township, 1530.

Burlington, Clinton co., O. See NEW BURLINGTON.

Burlington, a post-village of Lawrence co., O., in Fayette township, on the Ohio River, about 15 miles above Ironton, and 4 miles from Huntington, W. Va. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 200.

Burlington, a township of Licking co., O. Pop. 1061. It contains Homer.

Burlington, a post-borough of Bradford co., Pa., in Burlington township, on Sugar Creek, 10 miles W. of Towanda, and about 44 miles N.N.E. of Williamsport. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill. Pop. 203; of the township, which contains a village named Luther's Mills, 1375.

Burlington, a village of Montague co., Tex., near the Red River, and 80 miles W. of Denison. It has a church.

Burlington, the most populous city of Vermont, and the capital of Chittenden co., is finely situated on the eastern shore of Lake Champlain, about 1 mile W. of the Winooski River, 40 miles W.N.W. of Montpelier, and 80 miles by water N. of Whitehall. Lat. 44° 29′ N.; lon. 73° 15′ W. It is a port of entry, and is on the Vermont Central Railroad, which connects it with Rutland, Montpelier, and Ogdensburg, N.Y. It is surrounded with beautiful scenery, and is partly built on an eminence which is nearly 300 feet higher than the lake and commands magnificent views of the Adirondack Mountains and the intervening wide expanse of water. The part of the city next to the lake is but little elevated above its surface. Near the middle of the city is a public square, around which are located the handsome court-house, post-office, and principal hotels. It has a good harbor, which is protected by a breakwater constructed by the government of the United States. Here is a light-house, on Juniper Island. Burlington contains 2 national banks, 8 churches, the Vermont Episcopal Institute, a custom-house, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. It is the seat of the State Agricultural College, founded in 1865, and of the University of Vermont, which was founded about 1800, is not under the control of any sect, and is open to both sexes. It occupies 4 spacious buildings, standing on a pleasant site, which is about 280 feet higher than the lake. A medical college is connected with the university. Burlington has a free library of 12,000 volumes, and a large hospital, which was founded by Miss Mary Fletcher and cost $175,000. It is the see of a Catholic bishop and of a Protestant Episcopal bishop. It has an orphan asylum, 2 savings-banks, several machine-shops, large planing-mills, and manufactures of cotton, flour, carriages, furniture, lumber, steam fire-engines, cigars, spools, blinds and doors, mantels, and stoneware. This is one of the largest lumber markets in the United States. Burlington was founded in 1783, and incorporated as a city in 1864. Pop. in 1860, 7713; in 1870, 14,387.

Burlington, a post-hamlet of Mineral co., W. Va., on Patterson's Creek, 13 miles S. of Keyser. It has a church.

Burlington, a post-village of Racine co., Wis., on Fox River, in Burlington township, and on the Western Union Railroad, 27 miles W. by S. from Racine, and about 34 miles S.W. of Milwaukee. It is at the mouth of the outlet of Geneva Lake, and has several flouring-mills, in which water-power is used. It has a national bank, a state bank, a high school, 5 churches, a newspaper office, 2 foundries, a woollen-mill, and manufactures of threshing-machines and of ploughs and wagons. The township contains several small lakes. Pop. 1589; of the township, 2837.

Burlington, a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 35 miles W. from Charlottetown. Pop. 150.

Burlington, Nova Scotia. See KENNETCOOK.

Burlington, formerly **Wellington Square,** a village in Halton co., Ontario, on Lake Ontario, 32 miles by rail S.W. of Toronto. It contains several hotels, stores, a saw-mill, and a grist-mill. Large quantities of lumber and grain are shipped from this port. Pop. 700.

Burlington Flats, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., in Burlington township, 10 miles W. of Cooperstown. It has 3 churches and a high school.

Bur′mah, Bur′ma, or **Bir′mah,** otherwise called the **Burmese Empire,** or **Kingdom of Ava** (native, *Myamma*, me-åm′må, *Byamma*, be-åm′må, or *Bramma*, bråm′må; called by some French geographers *Birmanie*, *Barmanie*, or *Barma;* Chinese, *Meen-teen*, me`ĕn′-te`ĕn′), was formerly the most extensive and powerful state in Farther India, but since the wars of the Burmese with the British its territories have been comprised within lat. 19° 30′ and 28° 15′ N. and lon. 93° 2′–100° 40′ E. Area, 190,521 square miles. It is bounded N. by Assam and Thibet, E. by China and the Shan country, S. by British Burmah, and W. mainly by Aracan, Hill Tiperah, Muneepoor, and Assam. It is enclosed on most sides by mountain-ranges, in elevation from 2000 to 5000 feet above the sea, its central part consisting of the basin of the Irrawaddy. The climate is considered healthful. From May till the middle of September the rainy season continues; from that time till March the weather is delightful, the temperature seldom exceeding 75°; in April and May the heat becomes very great, but is soon mitigated by the rain. Annual fall of rain, from 150 to 200 inches. The soil is of high fertility; but except near the towns most of it lies waste, or is only irregularly tilled, and agriculture is generally in backward condition. Rice is the chief crop S.; pulses, Indian millet, and maize are raised in the N. Other products are cotton, indigo, yams, sweet potatoes, tobacco, capsicums, gourds, oil-plants, bananas, and other fruits, betel nut and leaf, sugar-cane, onions, garlic, and (in the N.) tea. Teak and other valuable woods abound, and palm and bamboo are also plentiful. Oxen, buffaloes, and goats are the principal domestic animals, and the elephant is domesticated; a good breed of horses is also reared. The gold and silver obtained in the empire have been estimated to amount in value to upwards of $1,000,000. Fine marble, serpentine, amber, sapphires, and other gems, iron, petroleum, jade, copper, tin, lead, antimony, sulphur, nitre, and coal are also found.

In physical form the Burmese are more allied to the Mongolians of Eastern Asia than to the Hindoos. Their figure is short, robust, and fleshy, cheek-bones large, and eyes obliquely placed. The hair is black, coarse, and lank; color of skin light brown or yellowish. The language is somewhat allied to the Chinese. They are of a gay disposition, and fond of amusements, but less civilized than the Hindoos or Chinese. They excel in boat-building, and they cast bells, work in gold and silver, and dye silk and other fabrics, weave silk and cotton goods, and manufacture lacquered wares, paper, coarse earthenwares, and some other articles, in a respectable manner. The government is hereditary and despotic; the sovereign is assisted by a council of the nobility, over whom he has a kind of feudal jurisdiction, and the titles of the latter are not hereditary. The religion of the mass of the inhabitants is Booddhism; a few Christians and Jews are to be found among the population, and the Karens and other wild tribes are worshippers of spirits, but not idolaters.

Education, in so far as reading and writing are concerned, is very general. The public revenue is derived from a tithe from duties on imports and exports, a royal monopoly of marble, amber, the precious metals, and gems above a certain size, a poll-tax on the unsettled tribes, &c.; and the fiscal system is "replete with uncertainty, rapacity, and violence." Capital, Mandalay. Pop. about 4,000,000.——Adj. and inhab. BIR′MAN or BUR′MAN, and BIRMANESE, bịr`-man-eez′, or BURMESE, bŭr-meez′. See BRITISH BURMAH.

Burnbrae, bŭrn′brā, a post-village in Northumberland co., Ontario, 28 miles from Belleville. Pop. 200.

Bur′nersville, a post-hamlet of Barbour co., W. Va., 21 miles S.E. of Clarksburg. It has a church.

Bur′net, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Colorado River, which also traverses the S. part. The surface is hilly; the soil is fertile, and produces pasture for large numbers of cattle. Indian corn and cotton are cultivated here. Capital, Burnet. Valuation of real and personal estate, $484,718. Pop. in 1870, 3688, of whom 3632 were Americans.

Burnet, a post-village, capital of Burnet co., Tex., is 50 miles N.W. of Austin, and about 10 miles E. of the Colorado River. It has a newspaper office. Pop. 280.

Bur′nett′, a county in the N.W. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Minnesota. It is bounded on the N.W. and W. by the St. Croix River, intersected by the Namekagon, and also drained by Yellow and Shell Rivers. The surface is uneven, and is covered with extensive forests of pine, &c. Capital, Grantsburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $538,832. Pop. in 1870, 706; in 1875, 1456.

Burnett, a post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal., near the Southern Pacific Railroad, about 12 miles S. of San José. Pop. of Burnett township, 802.

Burnett, a post-office of Vigo co., Ind., at Milton Station on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Terre Haute.

Burnett, a post-office of Hopkins co., Ky.

Burnett, a station in Butler co., Pa., on the Shenango & Alleghany Railroad, 2 miles from Hilliard.

Burnett, a post-township of Dodge co., Wis., 4 miles N. of Juneau, is bounded on the E. by Lake Horicon, and intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Pop. 1091. It contains a village named Burnett's Station.

Burnett, a post-office of Dodge co., Wis., 2 miles from Burnett Station.

Burnett (Burnett Station Post-Office), a post-village of Dodge co., Wis., on the west shore of Horicon Lake, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad where it crosses the Northern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 59 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 200.

Burnett's, a station in Stanislaus co., Cal., on the Oakdale Branch of the Stockton & Copperopolis Railroad, 2 miles N.W. of Oakdale.

Burnett's, a station in Henry co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 13 miles E. of Rock Island.

Burnett's Creek, Ind. See BURNETTSVILLE.

Burnett Station, a post-office of Johnson co., Mo., 16 miles S. of Warrensburg.

Burnett Station, Wisconsin. See BURNETT.

Burnettsville, a village of White co., Ind., in Jackson township, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 12 miles W. of Logansport. It has 3 churches and an academy. Pop. 270. The name of its post-office is Burnett's Creek.

Burnettsville, a post-village of Somerset co., Md., at Marion, on the Eastern Shore Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Crisfield.

Bur′ney Val′ley, a post-office of Shasta co., Cal.

Burn′ham, or **Burnham Village,** a post-village of Waldo co., Me., in Burnham township, on the Sebasticook River, and on the Maine Central Railroad, at the junction of the Belfast Branch with the main line, 41 miles W. by S. of Bangor, and 34 miles N.W. of Belfast. The name of its post-office is Burnham Village. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lumber, sole leather, and staves. Pop. of the township, 788.

Burnham's, a station of the Connecticut Central Railroad, near the E. bank of the Connecticut River, 3½ miles N.E. of Hartford.

Burn′hamsville, a hamlet and township of Todd co., Minn., 20 miles from Melrose. It has manufactures of lumber, sash, and fanning-mills. Pop. 204.

Burn′ham-West′gate, a town of England, co. of Norfolk, 32 miles N.W. of Norwich, on a railway. P. 1012.

Burn′ing Bush, a post-office of Bedford co., Pa.

Burn′ing Springs, a post-village of Wirt co., W. Va., on the Little Kanawha River, about 30 miles S.S.E. of Parkersburg. It has 2 churches, a high school, a money-order post-office, machine-shop, &c. Petroleum is procured here.

Burn′ingtown, a post-township of Macon co., N.C., 50 miles from Walhalla. It has 3 churches. Pop. 320.

Burn′ing Well, a station in Venango co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 23 miles S. of Oil City.

Bur′nip's Corners, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich., in Salem township, 14 miles N. of Allegan. It has a church, 2 hotels, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and 3 stores.

Burn Island, an island off the west coast of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 5 miles from Paradise. Pop. 53.

Burnley, bŭrn′lee, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Burn, at a railway junction, 22 miles N. of Manchester. Burnley has numerous dissenting places of worship, a free grammar-school, several other schools and charities, manufactures of cotton and woollen fabrics, and of machinery, with iron- and brass-foundries, breweries, tanneries, and rope-walks. Its manufacturing prosperity, which is mainly owing to the abundance of coal in the vicinity, has been further promoted by the Leeds & Liverpool Canal, which nearly encircles the town. Pop. 40,487.

Burn'ley, or Grimshawe's Mills, a post-village on Mill Creek, in Northumberland co., Ontario, 14 miles from Colborne. It contains grist-, saw-, and shingle-mills. Pop. 250.

Burns, a post-township of Henry co., Ill., 9 miles E. of Cambridge. Pop. 1144.

Burns, a post-township of Shiawassee co., Mich., about 20 miles S.W. of Flint, is drained by the Shiawassee River. It contains a village named Byron, and has a woollen-mill, and manufactures of flour and lumber. Pop. 1498.

Burns, a post-hamlet of Shiawassee co., Mich., in Burns township, on the Shiawassee River, 2 miles from Bancroft Railroad Station. It has a grist-mill, a store, &c.

Burns, a post-township of Anoka co., Minn. Pop. 486. It has several small lakes.

Burns, a village in Burnstown township, Brown co., Minn., on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 29 miles W.S.W. of New Ulm. It has several stores, a hotel, and 2 wheat elevators. Here is Springfield Post-Office.

Burns, a post-township of Alleghany co., N.Y., is intersected by the Erie Railroad. It contains a village named Canaseraga and a hamlet named Burns Station, and has 6 churches and several saw-mills. Pop. 1613.

Burns, a post-township of La Crosse co., Wis., is bounded on the S. by the La Crosse River. It has a church and a cheese-factory. Pop. 991. Burns Post-Office is 7 miles N. of Bangor Railroad Station.

Burns, a station in Laramie co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 26 miles E.N.E. of Cheyenne.

Burn'side, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., in East Hartford township, on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, 4 miles E. of Hartford. It has a church, and 3 paper-mills (on Hockanum River), which produce writing and book papers. Paper was made here in 1776.

Burnside, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., in Pilot Grove township, on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 6 miles N. of Carthage, and 20 miles S. of Burlington, Iowa. It has 2 churches, a college, and a drug-store.

Burnside, a station in Johnson co., Ill., on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 50 miles N.E. of Cairo.

Burnside, a post-office of Clinton co., Ind., near the Frankfort & Kokomo Railroad, about 10 miles N.E. of Frankfort.

Burnside, a station on the Fairland, Franklin & Martinsville Railroad, 2 miles S.W. of Fairland, Ind.

Burnside, a post-hamlet of Lapeer co., Mich., in Burnside township, about 60 miles N. of Detroit. The township contains Deanville. Pop. of township, 1429.

Burnside, a township of Goodhue co., Minn. Pop. 402.

Burnside, a hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., 3 miles from Campbell Hall Station. It has a flour-mill and a store.

Burnside, a township of Centre co., Pa. Pop. 386.

Burnside, a post-borough of Clearfield co., Pa., in Burnside township, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, about 30 miles N.W. of Altoona. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1624.

Burnside, a post-office of Buffalo co., Wis.

Burnside, a township of Trempealeau co., Wis. Pop. 1040. It contains Independence.

Burns Mills, a post-office of Bedford co., Pa.

Burns Station, a hamlet of Alleghany co., N.Y., in Burns township, on the Erie Railroad, 8 miles N.N.W. of Hornellsville. It has a church, a saw-mill, 2 stores, &c. Pop. about 100. Here is Burns Post-Office.

Burns Station, a post-hamlet of Dickson co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 37 miles W. of Nashville. It has a church.

Burns Station, a station on the Gulf, Western Texas & Pacific Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Cuero, Tex.

Burns'town, a township of Brown co., Minn. Pop. 406. It contains Burns.

Burns'town, a post-village in Renfrew co., Ontario, on the Madawaska River, 15 miles W. of Arnprior. Pop. 100.

Burns'ville, a post-hamlet and station of Dallas co., Ala., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 9 miles N. of Selma. It has 3 churches.

Burnsville, a post-village of Bartholomew co., Ind., about 10 miles E.S.E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches.

Burnsville, a township of Dakota co., Minn. Pop. 401.

Burnsville, a post-village of Tishemingo co., Miss., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Corinth. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 350.

Burnsville, a township of Anson co., N.C. Pop. 1038.

Burnsville, a post-village, capital of Yancey co., N.C., in Burnsville township, about 110 miles W. of Salisbury, and 8 miles N.W. of Clingman's Peak. It is in a mountainous country, and has 1 or 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 505.

Burnsville, a post-hamlet of Braxton co., W. Va., 43 miles from Clarksburg. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Pop. 125.

Burnt Cabins, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Pa., in Dublin township, about 20 miles W. by N. of Chambersburg. It has 2 churches, and the Sidney Institute.

Burnt Chim'ney, a post-hamlet of Rutherford co., N.C., 18 miles W. of Shelby. It has a church and 2 stores.

Burnt'coat', a large island of Hancock co., Me., off the entrance to Blue Hill Bay.

Burnt Corn, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ala., 17 miles N.W. from Evergreen. It has 2 churches and 2 stores.

Burnt Fac'tory, a post-hamlet of Spartanburg co., S.C., 15 miles W. of Union Court-House. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Burnt Hills, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., 8 miles S. of Ballston Spa. It has a carriage-shop, &c.

Burnt House, a post-office of Ritchie co., W. Va.

Burnt'island, commonly pronounced brŭnt-ī'lạnd, a town of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 6½ miles N.N.W. of Leith. It is chiefly occupied in the fisheries, in curing herrings, and in distilling. It is clean and well built, and has a town house, school-house, and the best harbor on the Firth, with a low-water pier, a light-house, and docks. It is a railway station, and is connected by railway ferry with Granton, 5 miles distant. Pop. 3265.

Burnt Island, or **Goreloi,** go're-loy', one of the Aleutian Islands, Andreanov group. On it is an active volcano, said to rise 8000 feet above the sea.

Burnt Island, a small island of Knox co., Me., between Monhegan Island and the mainland.

Burnt Island, a small island in Isle au Haut township, Hancock co., Me.

Burnt Island, one of a group of islands on the W. side of Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland. Pop. 130.

Burnt Island, one of a group of islands off the southern coast of Newfoundland. Pop. 160.

Burnt Mills, a post-office of Tishemingo co., Miss.

Burnt Or'dinary, a post-hamlet of James City co., Va., 10 miles from West Point. Near here are 2 churches and an academy.

Burnt Pine, a post-office of Beaver Head co., Montana.

Burnt Prairie, prā'ree, a post-hamlet of White co., Ill., in Burnt Prairie township, about 15 miles S.W. of Albion. It has a church. The township is drained by the Little Wabash River. Pop. of township, 2186.

Burnt Ranch, a post-office of Trinity co., Cal. Here is a gold-mine.

Burnt River, Union co., Oregon, runs eastward, and enters the Snake or Lewis River at the eastern boundary of the state. It is about 100 miles long.

Burnt Swamp, township, Robeson co., N.C. P. 1511.

Burote, Burrouth, or **Barot,** bŭr-ōt', a town of the Meerut district, North-West Provinces, India. Lat. 29° 6' N.; lon. 77° 20' E. Pop. 8081.

Burr, a post-office of Vernon co., Wis.

Burra, bŭr'rạ, a small island of Scotland, belonging to the Shetland group.

Burra Burra, bŭr'rạ bŭr'rạ, a district of South Australia, 80 miles N. of Adelaide, with rich copper-mines.

Bur'rageville, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Ashburnham township, on the Cheshire Railroad, at North Ashburnham Station, 14 miles N.W. of Fitchburg. It has manufactures of chairs and lumber, and 2 hotels for summer visitors.

Burrampoor, bŭr'ram-poor', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 10 miles S.W. of Ganjam. It has a large bazaar or market-place, a street occupied by weavers, and several remarkable Hindoo temples.

Burrampooter. See Brahmapootra.

Bur'rard Inlet, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Gulf of Georgia, 9 miles N. of New Westminster. Its harbor, one of the finest on the Pacific coast, is 9 miles in length, easy of access for vessels of any size, deep and safe. Burrard Inlet is a centre of the timber trade, and is spoken of as the western terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway. Pop. 500, exclusive of 700 Indians.

Burray, bŭr'rā, a small island of Scotland, belonging to the Orkney group.

Bur'rell, a township of Decatur co., Iowa. Pop. 1053.

Burrell, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. 964.

Burrell, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. 1374, exclusive of Blairsville.

Burrell, a post-township of Westmoreland co., Pa., about 15 miles N.E. of Pittsburg, is bounded on the N.W. by the Alleghany River. Pop. 1819. It contains a village named Parnassus, on the Alleghany Valley Railroad.

Burriana, boor-re-â′nâ, a town of Spain, 8 miles S. of Castellon de la Plana, on the Rio Seco, 1 mile from its mouth in the Mediterranean. Pop. 6204.

Bur′rillville, a post-township of Providence co., R.I., about 20 miles N.W. of Providence, is intersected by the Providence & Springfield Railroad. It has manufactures of cotton goods, woollen goods, &c., and a national bank. Pop. 5249. It contains villages named Pascoag, Oakland, Harrisville, Mohegan, Mapleville, and Glendale.

Burris Idrone, Ireland. See Borris Idrone.

Burrisol, Burrisaul, bŭr-e-sawl′, or **Barisâl,** bŭr′e-sâl′, a town of India, capital of Backergunge district, Bengal, on a delta-island of the Ganges, and on a navigable river or channel of the same name, 120 miles E.N.E. of Calcutta. Pop. 7684.

Bur′ritt, a township of Winnebago co., Ill. Pop. 991.

Bur′ritt's Rapids, a post-village in Grenville co., Ontario, on the Rideau Canal, 10 miles W. of Kemptville. It has good water-power, and contains saw-, shingle-, and grist-mills. Pop. 400.

Burr Oak, a township of Mitchell co., Iowa. Pop. 588. It contains Brownville.

Burr Oak, a post-village of Winneshiek co., Iowa, in Burr Oak township, 13 miles N. of Decorah, and about 100 miles N.W. of Dubuque. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a cheese-factory. Pop. of the township, 946.

Burr Oak, a township of Doniphan co., Kansas, on the Missouri River. Pop. 1074.

Burr Oak, a post-hamlet of Jewell co., Kansas, in Burr Oak township, about 50 miles S.S.W. from Edgar, Neb. It has 2 stores, a money-order post-office, a broom-factory, and a saw-mill. Pop. of township, 386.

Burr Oak, a post-village of St. Joseph co., Mich., in Burr Oak township, on or near Prairie River, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 6 miles E. of Sturgis, and 18 miles W.S.W. of Coldwater. It has 4 churches, a union school, a banking-house, a stave-factory, and a flour-mill. Pop. 724; of the township, 1949.

Burr Oak, a post-office of Otoe co., Neb.

Burr Oak, a post-hamlet of La Crosse co., Wis., in Farmington township, about 22 miles N.E. of La Crosse. It has 2 churches and a plough-factory.

Burr Oaks, a post-office of Ford co., Ill., 1 mile from Burr Oaks Station, which is on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, 8 miles N. of Gibson.

Burr Oak Valley, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Mo., 16 miles N.E. of Troy. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Burroughs′, bŭr′rŭz, a station in Mercer co., N.J., on the Mercer & Somerset Railroad, 9 miles by rail N.W. of Trenton.

Bur′rows, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Ind., on the Wabash Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Logansport. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Burrow's Park, a post-office of Hinsdale co., Col.

Burr's Ferry, a post-hamlet and steamboat-landing of Vernon parish, La., on the Sabine River, 100 miles above Orange Railroad Station, Tex.

Burr's Mills, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., N.Y., 4 miles S.S.E. of Watertown. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Burr's Mills, a station in Belmont co., O., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 20 miles W. of Bellaire.

Burrs′ville, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Md., 10 miles W.S.W. of Harrington, Del. It has 2 churches.

Burr′ton, a post-hamlet of Harvey co., Kansas, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 18 miles W. of Newton.

Burrun, a town of India. See Boolundshahur.

Burr′ville, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn., in Torrington township, on the Naugatuck Railroad, 4 miles S. of Winsted.

Burrville, a hamlet of Ocean co., N.J., in Brick township, 5 miles E. by S. from Bricksburg.

Burrville, a post-office of Sevier co., Utah.

Bursa, a city of Asia Minor. See Brusa.

Burscheid, boor′shite, a manufacturing town of the Rhine province, Prussia, on a railway, 6 miles S. of Solingen. Pop. 5708.

Bursee, or **Barsi,** bŭr′see, a town of India, Sholapoor district, Bombay presidency, 127 miles by rail E.S.E. of Poonah. It is a great cotton-mart. Pop. 17,334.

Burslem, bŭrs′lem, a town of England, co. of Stafford, and the principal town in the district called "The Potteries," 3 miles N.N.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyne, on a railway, and adjoining Stoke-upon-Trent. It has many large factories, convenient dwelling-houses of the work-people, and villas of proprietors, with a neat town hall, news-room, police office, old and new churches, and numerous dissenting chapels. As early as the seventeenth century it was, as it is at present, a leading place in the production of earthenwares. Pop. 25,562.

Bur′sonville, a post-office of Monroe co., Ala.

Bursonville, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., 6 miles S.S.W. of Riegelsville, N.J.

Bursztyn, boorsh′tin, a town of Austrian Galicia, on a railway, and on the Lippa, 20 miles S.W. of Brzezany. It has Roman Catholic and Greek churches. Pop. 4216.

Burt, a county in the E.N.E. part of Nebraska, has an area of about 525 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Missouri River, and is drained by Logan's Creek. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile. A large portion of the county is prairie, and the streams are bordered with groves of hard timber. Wheat, Indian corn, and oats are the staple products. Sandstone is found here. Capital, Tekamah. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,471,796. Pop. in 1870, 2847, of whom 2334 were natives and 513 were foreigners; in 1876, 4354.

Burt, a township of Cheboygan co., Mich. Pop. 126.

Burt Lake, a post-office of Sheboygan co., Wis.

Bur′ton, a post-office of Rabun co., Ga.

Burton, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Ill., in Burton township, about 10 miles E. of Quincy. It has a church and a store. Pop. about 130. Pop. of the township, 1423.

Burton, a township of McHenry co., Ill., on the Wisconsin line. Pop. 216. Post-office, English Prairie.

Burton, a station of Wapello co., Iowa, on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 7 miles S. of Ottumwa.

Burton, a township of Genesee co., Mich. Pop. 1260, exclusive of that part of Flint which lies in this township.

Burton, formerly **Mun′gerville,** a post-hamlet of Shiawassee co., Mich., in Middlebury and Owosso townships, on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, about 6 miles W. of Owosso. It has 1 or 2 lumber-mills.

Burton, a post-village and station of Howard co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 20 miles N. by E. of Booneville. It has a coal-mine, a drug-store, a plough-factory, a tobacco-factory, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 150.

Burton, a post-village of Geauga co., O., in Burton township, 30 miles (direct) E. of Cleveland, and 2 miles from Burton Station, which is on the Painesville & Youngstown Railroad, 21 miles S. by E. of Painesville. It has a bank, 2 churches, and a newspaper office. Pop. of the township, 1004.

Burton, a post-village of Washington co., Tex., on the Austin Branch of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 81 miles E. of Austin. It has an academy and 2 churches. Pop. about 200.

Burton, a post-hamlet of Wetzel co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 48 miles S.S.E. of Wheeling. It has a flour-mill and a woollen-mill.

Burton, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Wis., in Waterloo township, on Grant River, 4 miles from Waupaton (Iowa), and about 22 miles N. by W. of Dubuque. It has a church.

Burton, a post-village in Sunbury co., New Brunswick, on the St. John River, 18 miles E. of Fredericton. Pop. 1030.

Burton City, a post-village of Wayne co., O., in Baughman township, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, at Fairview Station, 3 miles E. of Orrville, and 11 miles W. by N. of Massillon. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a woollen-mill.

Burtonia, bŭr-to′ne-a, a post-village of Washington co., Miss., on the Yazoo River, 185 miles above Vicksburg. It has 2 churches.

Bur′ton-in-Ken′dal, a town and parish of England, cos. of Westmoreland and Lancaster, 10 miles S. of Kendal. Pop. of parish, 2038.

Bur′ton-on-Trent, a town of England, cos. of Stafford and Derby, on the Trent, which is here crossed by a bridge, and at the junction of several railways, 11 miles S.S.W. of Derby. It has a grammar-school, a large infirmary, a handsome town hall, assembly-rooms, a workhouse, a library, and large breweries of excellent ale, for which the town has long been famous. Its trade is promoted by the Grand Trunk Canal, connecting the Mersey with the Trent, which latter river is navigable from the Humber to this town. Pop. 23,748.

Burton's, a post-office of Tishemingo co., Miss.

Burton's, a hamlet in Goshen township, Belmont co., O., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 4 miles E. of Barnesville. It has a church. Here is Pugh Post-Office.

Burton's Bend, a post-office of Furnas co., Neb.

Burton's Hill, a post-office of Greene co., Ala.

Burton Station, a post-hamlet of Geauga co., O., on the Painesville & Youngstown Railroad, 21 miles S. by E. of Painesville.

Bur'tonsville, a post-office of Montgomery co., Md.

Burtonsville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., N.Y., on the Schoharie River, about 34 miles W. by N. of Albany. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, a woollen-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 160.

Bur'tonton, a post-office of Copiah co., Miss.

Burtonview, bur`ton-vū', a post-office and station of Logan co., Ill., on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 12 miles E. of Mason City.

Bur'tonville, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., Ky., 16 miles S.S.E. from Maysville. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Burtonville, a hamlet of Clinton co., O., in Union township, 3 miles S. of Wilmington. It has a grist-mill.

Burtscheid, bŏŏʀt'shīte, or **Borcette,** beʀ`sètt', a town of Rhenish Prussia, a southeastern suburb of Aix-la-Chapelle. It has manufactures of cloth, cassimeres, iron, machinery, yarn, and Prussian blue, with celebrated hot sulphur springs. Pop. 10,081.

Burt'ville, a post-hamlet of Potter co., Pa., 5 miles E.S.E. from Port Alleghany. It has a church.

Buru, an East Indian island. See BOORO.

Burugird, a town of Persia. See BOOROOGIRD.

Burum, bü'rŭm, or **Boerum,** boo'rŭm, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 11 miles S.E. of Dokkum. Pop. 1655.

Buruncum, the supposed ancient name of WORRINGEN.

Burwannee, or **Burwani,** bŭr-wân'nee, a native state of Central India, on the S. of the Nerbudda. Area, 1380 square miles. Capital, Burwannee, a town on the Nerbudda, 72 miles W.S.W. of Indore. Total pop. 22,217.

Bur'well, a village of England, co. of Cambridge, 4 miles N.W. by W. of Newmarket. Pop. of parish, 2106.

Bur'well's Bay, an expansion of James River, Virginia, in Isle of Wight co., about 15 miles above Norfolk.

Burwha, buʀ'wâ, a negro town of Central Africa, kingdom of Bornoo, on the W. bank of Lake Chad, 80 miles N.N.W. of Kooka. Lat. 13° 52′ N.; lon. 13° 58′ E. It covers an extent equal to 3 square miles, being surrounded by a wall 14 feet high, fronted by a ditch. Pop. about 5000.

Burwick, York co., Ontario. See WOODBRIDGE.

Bur'wood, a post-office of San Joaquin co., Cal.

Bur'wur Sa`gar',** or **Bur'wa Sa`ga', a town of India, Jhansi district, Bundelcund, lat. 25° 23′ N., lon. 78° 48′ E., on the shores of a great artificial lake. Pop. 6255.

Bury, bẹr'ree, a borough of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Irwell, 8½ miles N.N.W. of Manchester by railway. The town has, in late years, been much improved; it possesses handsome churches, a grammar-school and numerous other schools, public libraries, a mechanics' institution, a news-room, and a horticultural society. It has important manufactures of cottons, woollens, and machinery, and calico-printing and bleaching establishments. In the vicinity are extensive coal-mines. Since the Reform Act it has sent a member to the House of Commons. Pop. 38,596.

Bury St. Ed'munds, or **St. Ed'mundsbury,** a town of England, co. of Suffolk, on the Larke, at a railway junction, 24 miles N.W. of Ipswich, and 60 miles N.E. of London. The town, on a gentle eminence, in a healthy and richly cultivated district, is remarkably clean, well built, and cheerful. Principal edifices, St. Mary's church, a fine Gothic structure; St. James's, near which is a belfry 80 feet in height, and one of the finest remains of Saxon architecture extant in Britain; the shire hall, guild hall, wool-hall, market-cross, theatre, concert- and assembly-rooms, county jail, house of correction, Suffolk General Hospital, East Suffolk Hospital, &c. The grammar-school, founded by Edward VI., enjoys a high repute. The town contains numerous almshouses and other charities, a mechanics' institution, a library, and a botanic garden, and has some remains of a celebrated abbey, to which the body of King Edmund was transferred in 933. It is the seat of a large trade in wool, corn, butter, and cheese. Pop. 14,928.

Burza, booʀt'sâ, or **Burzen,** bŏŏʀt'sẹn, a river of Transylvania, an affluent of the Aloota.

Burzenland, bŏŏʀt'sẹn-lânt`, a mountainous region of Hungary, in Transylvania, forming the district of which Kronstadt is the capital.

Burzet, büʀ`zâ', a town of France, department of Ardèche, 14 miles N. of Largentière. Pop. 2760.

Busacchino, or **Busaquino,** Sicily. See BISACQUINO.

Busachi, boo-sâ'kee, a town of Sardinia, on the Tirsi, 11 miles N.E. of Oristano. Pop. 1940.

Busaco, boo-sâ'ko, a hamlet and convent of Portugal, province of Beira, 20 miles N.N.E. of Coimbra. Here, September 27, 1810, the French under Massena were repulsed by the English under Wellington.

Büsbach, büs'bâᴋ, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 6 miles E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 3927.

Bus'bee, a post-office of Buncombe co., N.C., 7 miles S. of Asheville.

Busca, boos'kâ, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 9 miles N.W. of Coni, on an affluent of the Po. It has a college, a hospital, and botanic gardens. Pop. 9533.

Büschdorf, a town of Hungary. See PUSPOKY.

Buse, a township of Otter Tail co., Minn. Pop. 234.

Bu'senbark's, a station on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, 6 miles N. of Hamilton, O.

Busendorf, boo'sẹn-doʀf` (Fr. *Bouzonville,* boo`zôɴᵍ`-veel'), a town of Lorraine, 18 miles E.S.E. of Thionville, on the Nied. Pop. 1775.

Busento, boo-sen'to (anc. *Busenti'nus*), a river of Italy, flows by Cosenza, and enters the Gulf of Busento (or Policastro) near the town of Policastro. It is a small stream, memorable for having been turned aside that a grave might be dug in its bed for the great Alaric. After his burial the waters were led back to their former course.

Buseo, boo-sâ'o, or **Buseu,** boo-sâ'oo, a town of Roumania, in Wallachia, on a railway, 60 miles N.E. of Bucharest. It is a Greek bishop's see. Pop. 11,106.

Bush, a station in Downer's Grove township, Du Page co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 20 miles W. of Chicago.

Bush'berg, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mo., in Joachim township, on the Mississippi River, and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 25 miles S. of St. Louis.

Bush'bury, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Neb., 9 miles S.W. of South Bend.

Bush Creek, a township of Wayne co., Ill. Pop. 1470.

Bush Creek, a township of Gasconade co., Mo. Pop. 566.

Bush Creek, a township, Highland co., O. Pop. 1601.

Busheab, boo`shẹ-âb', an island in the Persian Gulf, 11 miles from its N. coast. Lat. 26° 50′ N.; lon. 53° 12′ E. It is low and flat; at its W. extremity is a small town.

Bush'ey, or **Bush'y,** a royal park of England, co. of Middlesex, on the Thames, adjoining Hampton Court, 12 miles by rail S.W. of London. Area, 1110 acres. It is traversed by superb avenues of limes and chestnuts.

Bush'field, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 16 miles from Clinton. Pop. 200.

Bush Hill, a post-village of Randolph co., N.C., 3 miles from High Point Railroad Station. It has an academy, a steam tannery, and manufactures of sash, blinds, &c. Pop. about 200.

Bushire, boo-sheer' (properly, **Aboo-Shehr,** â-boo-shêh'r or â-boo-shaih'r, "father of cities"), a seaport city of Persia, and its principal entrepôt on the Persian Gulf, at the N. extremity of a sandy peninsula. Lat. 29° N.; lon. 50° 52′ E. Pop. (estimated) 20,000, mostly Persians, Arabs, and Armenians. On the land side it is protected by a wall with round towers, and on the other sides is enclosed by the sea, which on the N. forms a harbor. Being built of white stone, and furnished with hollow turrets for ventilation, it has a handsome appearance; but its streets are narrow and unpaved, it is ill supplied with water, good houses are very few, and its public buildings inferior. Ships of 600 tons are obliged to lie in a roadstead 6 miles from the city. Bushire has, however, a large trade with India, importing thence rice, indigo, sugar, cotton goods, and other manufactures, with steel, spices, porcelain, coffee, bullion, &c. The principal exports are raw silk, wool, shawls, horses, carpets, silk goods, dried fruits, grain, wine, turquoises, pearls, assafœtida, and gall-nuts. The anchorage is indifferent, but is the best on the coast. It consists of an outer road exposed to the N.W. winds, and a safe inner harbor with 4½ fathoms of water, 2½ miles from the town.

Bush'kill, a small creek of Pennsylvania, runs nearly southward in Monroe co., and enters the Delaware River about 12 miles N.E. of the Water Gap. Another Bushkill Creek runs southward in Northampton co., and enters the Delaware at Easton.

Bushkill, township, Northampton co., Pa. Pop. 1901.

Bushkill, a post-village and summer resort of Pike co., Pa., in Lehman township, on the Delaware River, at the mouth of Bushkill Creek, 12 miles N.E. of Stroudsburg. It has 2 churches, 2 tanneries, 2 grist-mills, and 2 saw-mills. Near this place is a fine cascade called Bushkill Falls.

Bushkill Centre, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Pa., 7 miles N. by E. of Bath. It has a church and a hotel.

Bush'man's River, South Africa, Cape Colony, flows generally S.E., forming the boundary between the districts of Uitenhage and Albany, and enters the Indian Ocean in lon. 26° 37′ E.

Bush′men (Dutch, *Bosjesmans*, bos′yẹs-månz‘; native, *Saan* or *Saab*), a race of rude and degraded South African savages, apparently (but somewhat doubtfully) allied to the Hottentots. They are undersized, but very active, living principally by the chase. It is possible that they are kindred to some of the dwarfish races of Central Africa.

Bush‘mills′, a small town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Antrim, on the Bush, 8 miles N.E. of Coleraine. Pop. 1008.

Bush′nell, a post-town of McDonough co., Ill., in a small township of the same name, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad where it crosses the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 28 miles S. by W. from Galesburg, 52 miles W.S.W. of Peoria, and 71 miles N.E. of Quincy. It is also on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad. It has 5 churches, a national bank, a high school, a public library, printing-offices which issue 1 or 2 weekly newspapers, a plough-factory, and a pump-factory. Pop. 2003; of the township, about 2800.

Bushnell, a post-office of Sumner co., Kansas.

Bushnell, township, Montcalm co., Mich. Pop. 1380.

Bushnell, a station in Cheyenne co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, near the Wyoming line, and 463 miles W. of Omaha.

Bushnell Centre, a post-office of Montcalm co., Mich.

Bushnell's Basin, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, about 11 miles S.S.E. of Rochester.

Bush′nellsville, a post hamlet of Greene co., N.Y., 2½ miles N. of Shandaken Railroad Station. It has a high school, a chair-factory, and 2 summer boarding-houses.

Bush River, a small stream flowing S.E. through Newberry district, S.C., into the Saluda River.

Bush's, a station in Boone co., Mo., on the Columbia Branch of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Centralia.

Bush's Mill, a post-office of Gallia co., O.

Bush's Store, a post-office of Laurel co., Ky.

Bush′ville, a station in Phillips co., Ark., on the Arkansas Central Railroad, 10 miles W. of Helena.

Bushville, a hamlet of Banks co., Ga., 10 miles N.E. of Harmony Grove.

Bushville, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., 4 miles S. of Liberty Falls Railroad Station. It has a saw-mill.

Bushville, a post-office of Bradford co., Pa.

Bush′wick, a former town of Kings co., N.Y., now included in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. Bushwick Station is on the Southern Railroad of Long Island, 2 miles from the initial station in Brooklyn.

Bushy, a royal park of England. See BUSHEY.

Bush′y, a township of Saline co., Ill. Pop. 1040.

Bushy Fork, a post-office of Person co., N.C. Pop. of Bushy Fork township, 1425.

Bushy Glen, a post-hamlet of Roanoke co., Va., 6 miles from Big Lick Railroad Station. It has a church.

Busigny, bü‘zeen‘yee′, a village of France, department of Nord, 12 miles S.E. of Cambrai. Pop. 3540.

Businessburg, biz′nes-burg, a post-village of Belmont co., O., in Mead township, about 10 miles S.W. of Bellaire. It has 2 churches and 2 steam-mills. Pop. about 200.

Busk, boosk, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the Bug, 32 miles E.N.E. of Lemberg. Pop. 4221.

Buskerud, boos′kẹr-ood‘, an amt of Norway, in the stift of Christiania. Area, 5659 square miles. Capitals, Drammen and Kongsberg. Pop. in 1875, 101,867.

Bus′kirk's Bridge, a post-village of Washington and Rensselaer cos., N.Y., on the Hoosac River, 1 mile N. of Buskirk Station of the Troy & Boston Railroad, and 22 miles N.E. of Troy. It has 3 churches.

Busko, boos′ko, a town of Poland, 44 miles N.E. of Cracow. It has mineral springs and baths. Pop. 800.

Bussaher, or **Bassahir**, bŭs′så-her‘, also called **Bis′ser**, a tributary Rajpoot state of India, bounded E. by Thibet, and further enclosed by Gurhwal and various hill states. It is traversed by the Sutlej, and is very mountainous. Capital, Rampoor. Pop. 90,000.

Bussang, büs‘sôɴɢ′, a village of France, in Vosges, on the Moselle, 14 miles S.E. of Remiremont. Pop. 2115.

Busseerhat, a town of India. See BASURHAT.

Büsserach, büs′sẹr-åᴋ‘, a village of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles N. of Soleure. Pop. 602.

Busserolles, büs‘sẹh-rôll′, a village of France, department of Dordogne, 10 miles N. of Nontron. Pop. 2772.

Bus′seron, a township of Knox co., Ind., with a station on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, 45 miles S. of Terre Haute. Pop. 1283.

Busseron Creek, Indiana, runs southwestward through Sullivan co., and enters the Wabash River in Knox co., 12 miles above Vincennes. It is about 50 miles long.

Busseto, boos-så′to, a town of Italy, on the Ongina, an affluent of the Po, 17 miles N.W. of Parma. It has potteries and silk-works. Pop., with commune, 8632.

Bus′sey, a mining post-village of Marion co., Iowa, in Liberty township, on the Albia, Knoxville & Des Moines Railroad, 14 miles N.W. of Albia. It has a church, a flour-mill, and 5 stores. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 200.

Bus′seyville, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Wis., on Koshkonong Lake, about 16 miles N. of Janesville. It has a grist-mill and a cheese-factory.

Bussière, büs‘se-aiʀ′, several towns or villages of France, in the central and W. departments: the principal, BUSSIÈRE DUNOISE, büs‘se-aiʀ′ dü‘nwåz′, is in the department of Creuse, 7½ miles N.W. of Guéret. Pop. 2767.

Bussnang, bŏŏss′nång, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Thurgau, on the left bank of the Thur, opposite Weinfelden. Pop. 2130.

Bussolengo, boos-so-lĕn′go, a village of Italy, 9 miles W.N.W. of Verona. Pop. 3013.

Bussoleno, boos-so-lå′no, a town of Italy, 5 miles by rail E. of Susa, on the Dora. Pop. 2319. In its environs are quarries of green marble.

Bussorah, Asiatic Turkey. See BASSORAH.

Bustar, or **Bastár**, bŭs′tar, a feudatory state of the Central Provinces, India. Lat. 20° 10′–17° 40′ N.; lon. 80° 30′–82° 15′ E. Area, 13,000 square miles. It is governed partly by a rajah and partly by his feudal chiefs, and pays a tribute to the British. Five-eighths of the population consist of wild hill-men. The forests are extensive, and the country, though a high flat plateau, with some mountains, is very sickly. Pop. 78,856.

Bus′tard Bay, a bay on the E. coast of Australia, in lat. 24° 4′ S., lon. 151° 50′ E.

Bustee, or **Basti**, bŭs′tee, a town of India, capital of the district, 40 miles W. of Goruckpoor. Pop. 5087.

Bustee, or **Basti**, a district of India, Benares commissionership, North-West Provinces, lat. 26° 23′–27° 30′ N., lon. 82° 17′–83° 19′ 30″ E., having Nepaul on the N., and the river Goggra on the S. Area, 2787 square miles. Capital, Bustee. It is a rich marshy plain. Pop. 1,472,994.

Busti, bŭs′ti, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Iowa, about 19 miles N.E. of Charles City. It has a church.

Busti, bus′ti, or **Busti Corners**, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in Busti township, about 32 miles S. of Dunkirk, and 7 miles S.W. of Jamestown. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill. Pop. 278; of the township, 1822. Chautauqua Lake touches the N. part of the township, which has 3 saw-mills and a basket-factory.

Bustleton, bŭs′s'l-tọn, a post-village of Philadelphia co., Pa., in the 23d Ward, on Pennypack Creek, at the N.W. terminus of a branch of the Philadelphia & Trenton Railroad, 11 miles N.N.E. of Independence Hall. It has 4 churches, calico print-works, and manufactures of axes, hatchets, &c. Bustleton Post-Office is a branch of the Philadelphia Post-Office.

Busto-Arsizio, boos′to-aʀ-seed′ze-o, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 19 miles by rail N.W. of Milan. It has a cotton thread factory and an active trade. Pop. 12,909.

Busuluk, a town of Russia. See BOOZOOLOOK.

Büsum, bü′sŏŏm, a seaport town of Prussia, in Holstein, on the North Sea, 36 miles N.W. of Glückstadt. Pop. 1971.

Busvagon, boos-vå-gōn′, one of the Philippine Islands, Malay Archipelago, 50 miles S.W. of Mindoro. Length, about 50 miles; average breadth, 12 miles.

Butala, Battalah, or **Batala,** bŭt′å-lå, a town of India, in the Amritsir division, North-West Provinces, district and 19 miles S.S.W. of Goordaspoor. Pop. 28,725.

Butan, a state in India. See BOOTAN.

Butcher Ranch, a post-office of Placer co., Cal.

Butch′er's Island, a small island off the W. coast of India, in Bombay Harbor, situated between Salsette and Caranja Islands.

Butcher Spring, a post-hamlet of Claiborne co., Tenn., 38 miles N.E. from Caryville Station. It has 2 churches.

Bute, an island of Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, forming, with Arran, &c., the county of Bute, and separated from Argyleshire by a winding channel (the Kyles of Bute). It is in length about 16 miles, and from 3 to 5 in breadth. Area, about 60 square miles. Its northern part is mountainous and rugged; its centre and southern parts are undulating, with a pretty fertile soil. In the centre are three small lakes,—Lochs Fad, Ascog, and Quein. On its E. coast is the town of Rothesay, beautifully situated, and Mount-stuart, the seat of the Marquis of Bute. Pop. 10,064.

Bute, or Buteshire, būt′shir, a county of Scotland, composed of Arran, Bute, the Cumbrays, Holy Isle, Pladda, and Inchmarnoch, the whole between lat. 55° 32′ and 55° 56′ N. and lon. 4° 52′ and 5° 17′ W. Area, 225 square miles. Chief town, Rothesay, on Bute Island. Pop. 16,977.

Bute, a post-village in Megantic co., Quebec, 2 miles from Becancour Station. Pop. 150.

Bute Inlet, a great fiord or bay of British Columbia, with high rocky walls. Its entrance from the Gulf of Georgia is sheltered by Valdes Island. The head of this inlet is one of the proposed termini of the Canada Pacific Railway, but its waters are too deep to afford safe anchorage. On its border a great glacier reaches the sea.

Butera, boo-tä′rä, a town of the island of Sicily, 19 miles S.S.E. of Caltanisetta. Pop. 5732.

Buteshire, Scotland. See BUTE.

Buthrotum, an ancient town of Turkey. See BUTRINTO.

Buti, boo′tee, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 9½ miles E. of Pisa. Pop. 5029. Its vicinity produces excellent olives.

But′ler, a county in the S. part of Alabama, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is drained by the Sepulga and Pigeon Rivers. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests; the soil is moderately fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pine lumber are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad. Capital, Greenville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,471,910. Pop. in 1870, 14,981, of whom 14,902 were Americans.

Butler, a county in the N.E. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by Shell Rock River, the West Fork of Cedar River, and Beaver Creek. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile. A large portion of the county is prairie. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staple products of this county, which is traversed by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad and the Iowa division of the Illinois Central Railroad. Capital, Butler Centre. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,028,670. Pop. in 1870, 9951; in 1875, 11,734, of whom 10,111 were Americans.

Butler, a county in the S. part of Kansas, has an area of 1428 square miles. It is drained by Walnut and White Water Creeks. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile. The county contains extensive prairies, with groves growing on the banks of the creeks. About 95 per cent. of it is prairie. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and cattle are the staple products. Capital, El Dorado. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,200,000. Pop. in 1870, 3035; in 1875, 9852; in 1878, 14,175.

Butler, a county in the S.W. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by Green River, which is navigable by steamboats. The surface is hilly, and is extensively covered with forests of good timber; the soil is fertile. Tobacco, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Morgantown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,802,920. Pop. in 1870, 9404, of whom 9380 were Americans.

Butler, a county in the S.E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 575 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the St. Francis River, and intersected by Big Black River. The surface is nearly level, and partly covered with forests of cypress, yellow pine, and poplar or tulip-tree. Indian corn, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad and its branches. Capital, Poplar Bluff. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,110,000. Pop. in 1870, 4298, of whom 4265 were Americans.

Butler, a county in the E. part of Nebraska, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Platte River, and is partly drained by the Big Blue River. The surface is undulating prairie; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, and oats are the staple products. Capital, David City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $217,341. Pop. in 1870, 1290, of whom 1102 were Americans; in 1876, 4730.

Butler, a county in the S.W. part of Ohio, bordering on Indiana, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is intersected by Miami River, and is also drained by Mill, St. Clair, and Seven Mile Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, barley, oats, and butter are the staple products. Lower Silurian limestone, valuable for building, is abundant in this county, which is intersected by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago Railroads. Capital, Hamilton. Among the forest trees are the buckeye, beech, elm, hickory, white ash, and white oak. Valuation of real and personal estate, $42,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 39,912, of whom 33,002 were Americans.

Butler, a county in the W. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 800 square miles. The Alleghany River touches the N.E. and S.E. parts of this county, which is partly drained by Conequenessing and Slippery Rock Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of the ash, beech, elm, hickory, oak, &c.; the soil is mostly fertile. Oats, butter, wheat, Indian corn, hay, and wool are the staple products. Among the mineral resources are petroleum, coal, iron, and limestone. This county is partly traversed by a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and by the Parker & Karns City Railroad. Capital, Butler. Valuation of real and personal estate, $27,292,655. Pop. in 1870, 36,510, of whom 32,571 were Americans.

Butler, a post-village, capital of Choctaw co., Ala., 100 miles (direct) N. of Mobile, and 30 S.E. of Meridian, Miss. It has a church, an academy, a wagon-shop, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 250.

Butler, a post-village, capital of Taylor co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 50 miles E.N.E. of Columbus, and 80 miles (direct) S. of Atlanta. It has a college, a newspaper office, and 3 churches.

Butler, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ill., in Butler township, on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 8 miles E. of Litchfield, and 63 miles N.E. of St. Louis. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, an elevator, and 3 general stores. Pop. 1648; of the township, 2107.

Butler, a township of Vermilion co., Ill. Pop. 925.

Butler, a post-village of De Kalb co., Ind., is on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, at the terminus of the Eel River Railroad, 8 miles E. of Waterloo, and 33 miles N.N.E. of Fort Wayne. It has a high school, a newspaper office, 3 churches, and manufactures of carriages, chairs, flour, and iron castings.

Butler, a township of De Kalb co., Ind. Pop. 1209.

Butler, a township of Franklin co., Ind. Pop. 1488.

Butler, a township of Miami co., Ind. Pop. 1535. It includes Peoria and Santa Fe.

Butler, a township of Butler co., Iowa. Pop. 807, exclusive of Clarksville.

Butler, a township of Calhoun co., Iowa. Pop. 247.

Butler, a township of Jackson co., Iowa. Pop. 817. Post-office, Garry Owen.

Butler, a post-office of Keokuk co., Iowa, 12 miles N. of Ottumwa.

Butler, a township of Scott co., Iowa. Pop. 892.

Butler, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Kansas, in Sherman township, 16 miles W. of Waterville. It has a church.

Butler, a post-village of Pendleton co., Ky., on the Kentucky Central Railroad, and on the Licking River, 28 miles S. of Covington. It has 5 stores, 2 hotels, a grist-mill, and nearly 40 houses. Pop. about 300.

Butler, a post-office of Baltimore co., Md.

Butler, a post-township of Branch co., Mich., about 30 miles S.W. of Jackson, and 6 miles N.E. of Coldwater. It has 2 lumber-mills and a flour-mill. Pop. 1389.

Butler, a post-village, capital of Bates co., Mo., in Mount Pleasant township, about 66 miles S. of Kansas City, and 38 miles N.E. of Fort Scott, Kansas. It has 4 churches, a national bank, an academy, and a woollen-mill. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Coal abounds near this place. Pop. about 2000.

Butler, a township of Harrison co., Mo. Pop. 748.

Butler, a township of Pemiscot co., Mo. Pop. 298.

Butler, a township of St. Clair co., Mo. Pop. 646.

Butler, a township of Wayne co., N.Y. Pop. 2166.

Butler, a post-office of Rutherford co., N.C.

Butler, a township of Columbiana co., O. Pop. 1558. It contains Damascus.

Butler, a township of Darke co., O. Pop. 1524. It contains Castine.

Butler, a township of Knox co., O. Pop. 701.

Butler, a township of Mercer co., O. Pop. 1301.

Butler, a township of Montgomery co., O. Pop. 2153. It contains Chambersburg, Vandalia, and Little York.

Butler, a post-village of Richland co., O., in Worthington township, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a planing-mill. The name of the station is Independence.

Butler, a township of Richland co., O. Pop. 768.

Butler, a township of Adams co., Pa. Pop. 1333. Post-office, Bigler.

Butler, a flourishing post-borough, capital of Butler co., Pa., is in a township of the same name, on the Conequenessing Creek, about 26 miles direct N. of Pittsburg, but the distance by railroad is 50 miles. It is the S.W.

terminus of the Butler & Karns City Railroad. The Butler Extension Railroad extends 23 miles southeastward from this place, and connects with the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. Butler has a national bank, 2 other banks, the Witherspoon Institute, 7 churches, a woollen-mill, 3 carriage-factories, a graded school, and 3 weekly newspaper offices. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 3500.

Butler, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 1423. It contains Upper Lehigh, Hughesville, Drums, &c.

Butler, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. It includes Ashland, Girardville, Preston, and other mining towns of the Mahanoy anthracite region. Pop., exclusive of Ashland, 5905.

Butler, a township of Darlington co., S.C. Pop. 1099. It contains Dove's Depot.

Butler, a township of Greenville co., S.C. Pop. 1646.

Butler, a post-office of Johnson co., Tenn., 17 miles S. of Taylorville.

Butler, a post-village of Freestone co., Tex., near the Trinity River, 16 miles S.W. of Palestine. It has 3 churches.

Butler, a post-hamlet of Milwaukee co., Wis., in Wauwatosa township, about 8 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Butler Centre, a post-village, capital of Butler co., Iowa, in Jefferson township, 9 miles N. from Parkersburg Railroad Station, about 100 miles N.N.E. of Des Moines, and 1 mile N. of the West Fork of Cedar River. It has 3 churches and a money-order post-office. Pop. 152.

Butler Centre, a post-office of Butler co., Neb.

Butler Centre, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., N.Y., in Butler township, about 20 miles N.N.W. of Auburn. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Butler Junction, a station on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, ½ mile W. of Freeport, Pa., at the junction of the Pittsburg Branch Railroad.

Butler's, post-township, Edgefield co., S.C. Pop. 2080.

Butler's Ford, a post-office of Montgomery co., N.C.

Butler's Landing, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Tenn., on the Cumberland River, 45 miles S.S.E. of Glasgow, Ky. It has a church.

Butler Springs, a post-village and watering-place of Butler co., Ala., 14 miles W. of Greenville.

Butler's Switch, a post-office and station of Jennings co., Ind., on the railroad between Madison & Columbus, 19 miles N.N.W. of Madison.

But'lersville, a post-hamlet of Allen co., Ky., about 20 miles S.S.E. of Bowling Green, has a church and a flour-mill.

But'lerville, a post-hamlet of Lonoke co., Ark., 8 miles E. from Austin Railroad Station. It has 1 or 2 churches and a grist-mill. Pop. about 100.

Butlerville, a post-village of Jennings co., Ind., in Campbell township, on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 66 miles W. of Cincinnati, and 7 miles E. of North Vernon. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of furniture, wagons, &c. Pop. about 500.

Butlerville, a post-village of Tama co., Iowa, on the Iowa River, 1½ miles from Montour Railroad Station, and about 56 miles N.E. of Des Moines. It has a church, a graded school, a grist-mill, and a quarry of oölite marble or limestone.

Butlerville, Oneida co., N.Y., is a part of the city of Utica. It is bounded on the N. by the Erie Canal, on the E. by Wylie street, on the S. by Columbia street, and on the W. by Schuyler street. Here is a hospital for old people, endowed by Mr. T. K. Butler.

Butlerville, a post-village of Warren co., O., in Harlan township, 1½ miles from Level Station, and about 80 miles S.W. of Columbus. It has 2 churches. Pop. 191.

Butlerville, a post-office of Salt Lake co., Utah.

But'ool', a town of India, 64 miles N. of Goruckpoor.

Bütow, bü'tov, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 58 miles E. of Cöslin. Pop. 440.

Butrinto, boo-trin'to, a maritime town of European Turkey, at the mouth of a river, immediately opposite Corfu, and on the other bank of which are remains of the ancient *Buthro'tum*. Pop. 1500. The Lake of Butrinto, N. of the town, is 5 miles long by 2 miles broad.

Butschatsch, a town of Galicia. See BUCZACZ.

Butschowitz, or **Buczowic,** boo'cho-vits', a town of Moravia, 18 miles E. of Brünn. Pop. 2990.

But'tahatch'ie, a small river, which rises in Marion co., Ala., runs southwestward through Monroe co., Miss., and enters the Tombigbee River about 12 miles S. of Aberdeen. It is nearly 120 miles long.

Butte, būte, a county in the N. part of California. It is bounded on the W. by the Sacramento River, and is drained by the Feather River and its North and Middle Forks. The surface is partly level and partly hilly and mountainous. A large portion of it is covered with pine forests. The soil is generally fertile and well watered. Wheat, barley, wool, and hay are the staple products. The prosperity of this county is derived chiefly from agriculture. It has also hydraulic and placer gold-mines, the product of which in 1870 was valued at $199,250, and gold worth $15,225 was obtained from quartz rock. It is intersected by the Oregon division of the Central Pacific Railroad. Capital, Oroville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,222,830. Pop. in 1870, 11,403, of whom 7428 were Americans.

Butte, a township of Colusa co., Cal. Pop. 604.

Butte, a township of Sierra co., Cal. Pop. 1182.

Butte, a township of Sutter co., Cal. Pop. 1359.

Butte City, a post-hamlet of Colusa co., Cal., on the Sacramento River, 26 miles from Chico. Much grain is shipped here.

Butte City, a post-office and mining village of Deer Lodge co., Montana, near a range of high mountains, about 65 miles S. by W. of Helena. It has several hotels, furnaces, stores, and a newspaper office. Here are rich mines of gold and silver, which are taken from quartz rock.

Butte Creek, California, runs nearly southwestward through Butte co., forms part of the boundary between Colusa and Sutter cos., and enters the Sacramento River about 5 miles below Colusa.

Butte Creek, a post-office of Marion co., Oregon.

Butte des Morts (local pron. bū dẹ mōr; Fr. pron. büt dȧ moʀ), a post-village of Winnebago co., Wis., on the left bank of Fox River, about 7 miles N.W. of Oshkosh, and 2 or 3 miles E. of Winneconne. It has several stores and a church. Pop. 166.

Buttelstädt, boot'tẹl-stĕtt', a town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, 4 miles S.W. of Buttstädt. Pop. 947.

But'ter Creek, Oregon, runs northward, and enters the Umatilla River in Umatilla co.

Butter Creek, a post-office of Umatilla co., Oregon.

But'terfield, a station in Watonwan co., Minn., on the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, 130 miles S.W. of St. Paul. Pop. of Butterfield township, 90.

But'terfly, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., 3 miles W. of Mexico. It has a cheese-factory.

But'ter Hill, in Orange co., N.Y., a steep eminence on the W. side of the Hudson, opposite to Breakneck Hill. Height, about 1530 feet.

Butter Island, Hancock co., Me., is in Penobscot Bay. Pop. 12.

Butterley, bŭt'tẹr-le, a hamlet of England, co. of Derby, 3 miles S. of Alfreton.

Buttermere, bŭt'tẹr-meer, a chapelry of England, co. of Cumberland, 7½ miles S.W. of Keswick. Lake Buttermere is about 1¼ miles in length by ½ mile in width, and is surrounded by sublime mountain scenery.

But'termilk Channel, New York Harbor, separates Governor's Island from the city of Brooklyn.

Buttermilk Falls, Orange co., N.Y., a small cascade on the W. bank of the Hudson, 2 miles below West Point. See HIGHLAND FALLS.

Buttermilk Falls, Wyoming co., Pa. See FALLS.

But'ternut, a post-hamlet of Ashland co., Wis., on Butternut Lake, and on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 54 miles S.S.E. of Ashland.

Butternut Creek, Otsego co., N.Y., runs southwestward, and enters the Unadilla River 6 miles from its mouth.

Butternut Grove, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, and on the Beaver Kill River, about 24 miles S. of Delhi. It has a tannery and 3 saw-mills.

Butternuts, or **Gil'bertsville,** a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., on Butternut Creek, and in Butternuts township, about 45 miles S. of Utica. It has a bank, 4 churches, a newspaper office, the Gilbertsville Academy, and manufactures of bricks, sash, blinds, &c. The township is bounded on the W. by the Unadilla River. The name of its post-office is Gilbertsville. Pop. 675; of Butternuts township, 2046.

Butternut Valley, a post-township of Blue Earth co., Minn. Pop. 647.

But'terville, a hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., 2 miles from New Paltz. It has a Friends' meeting.

But'terworth, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, 3 miles E. of Rochdale. Pop. 7923, chiefly employed in cotton- and woollen-factories. It contains the town of Milnrow and part of Littleborough.

But'terworth's, a station in Warren co., O., on the Little Miami Railroad, 2 miles N. of Loveland.

Buttes, bütt, a village of Switzerland, canton and 19 miles S.W. of Neufchâtel, in a narrow valley surrounded by high mountains, which render the sun invisible during three months in the year. Pop. 1468.

Butte (būte) **Valley,** a hamlet of Butte co., Cal., 6 miles S.E. of Chico.

Butte Valley, a post-office of Huerfano co., Col.

Buttevant′, a market-town of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, on the Arobeg, 3½ miles W. of Doneraile. P. 1756.

Butteville, būt′vĭl, a post-village of Marion co., Oregon, is on the Willamette River, 24 miles N. of Salem. Grain is shipped here by the river. Pop. about 100.

Buttigliera, boot-teel-yâ′râ, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 16 miles N.W. of Asti. Pop. 2630.

Buttigliera Uriola, boot-teel-yâ′râ oo-re-o′lâ, a village of Italy, province of Turin. Pop. 1291.

Buttisholz, boot′tiss-hôlts‵, a village of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles N.W. of Lucerne. Pop. 1596. Near here is a mound called the *Engländerhübel,* or "English hillock," which contains the bones of 3000 Englishmen, followers of Ingelram de Coucy, Duke of Bedford, who, while devastating the Swiss cantons, was defeated by the peasants.

But′ton, a post-township and hamlet of Ford co., Ill., about 5 miles E. of Paxton. Pop. 610.

But′ton-Ness, a prominent headland of Scotland, on the northern side of the entrance into the Firth of Tay. Lat. 56° 28′ N.; lon. 2° 40′ W. Here are two light-houses.

But′tonwood, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pa.

Butts, a county near the central part of Georgia, has an area of about 180 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Ocmulgee River. The surface is hilly or uneven; the soil produces cotton and Indian corn. Capital, Jackson. Valuation of real and personal estate, $834,323. Pop. in 1870, 6941, of whom 6927 were Americans.

Butts' Store, a post-office of Johnson co., Ark.

Buttstädt, bŏŏt′stêtt, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, 11 miles N.N.E. of Weimar. Pop. 2462.

Butts′ville, a post-office of Grundy co., Mo.

Buttsville, a mining village of McKean co., Pa., is on the Bradford Branch of the Erie Railroad, 1 mile from Alton Post-Office. It has a coal-mine and about 40 houses.

Buttz′ville, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.J., on Pequest Creek, 1 mile from Bridgeville Railroad Station, and 4 miles E. of Belvidere. It has a church, a flour-mill, and about 20 houses.

Buturlinovka, a town of Russia. See PETROVSKAIA.

Butyin, boot′yeen, or **Buttzen,** boot′tsen, a town of Hungary, co. and 37 miles N.E. of Arad. Pop. 3192.

Butz, bŏŏts, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 7 miles N. of Aarau.

Butzbach, bŏŏts′bâĸ, a town of Germany, in Hesse, 11 miles S. of Giessen. It has manufactures of flannels, hosiery, and leather. Pop. 2617.

Bützow, büts′ŏv, a town of North Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Warnow, 18 miles by rail S.W. of Rostock. It has manufactures of paper and playing-cards. Its old episcopal residence is now a prison. Pop. 4710.

Butz′town, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Pa., 2 miles N.W. of Freemansburg.

Buxár, or **Baxár,** bux‵ar′, a city of Bengal, in Shahabad, on the Ganges, 75 miles by rail W. of Patna. It is held to be a very sacred place by the Hindoos. Pop. 13,446. Here, October 22, 1764, Sir Hector Munro defeated Kasim Ali in a great battle.

Buxentum, an ancient name of POLICASTRO.

Buxtehude, bŏŏx‵tẹh-hoo′dẹh, a town of Hanover, in Prussia, 13 miles S.E. of Stade, on the Este, near its mouth in the Elbe. It has manufactures of starch, leather, snuff, and wax-lights. Pop. 2788.

Bux′ton (L. *Bucostenum*), a town and watering-place of England, co. of Derby, 31 miles by rail W.N.W. of Derby, and 160 miles N.N.W. of London. It is in a deep valley, and consists of an old and a new town, the latter containing many fine buildings, excellent hotels and shops, an elegant church, public and private baths, assembly-rooms, several schools, and a library. The "Old Hall," once the residence of Mary Queen of Scots, is now an inn. The saline waters in the lower town are from a hot and a cold spring within a few inches of each other; there is also a chalybeate spring. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of alabaster, spar, and other ornaments. The vicinity abounds with fine scenery. Pop. 3717.

Bux′ton, a post-office and station of Clinton co., Ill., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 4 miles W. of Carlyle.

Buxton, a post-township of York co., Me., 15 miles W. of Portland, is bounded on the W. by the Saco River, and traversed by the Portland & Rochester Railroad. It contains villages named Buxton Centre and West Buxton, and has a cotton-mill, 7 churches, a bank, and extensive manufactures of lumber. Pop. 2546.

Buxton, a post-village in Kent co., Ontario, 12 miles from Chatham. Pop. 100.

Buxton Centre, a post-village of York co., Me., in Buxton township, on the Portland & Rochester Railroad, 15 miles W. of Portland. It has a church, a shoe-factory, &c.

Buxy, bük‵see′, a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 9 miles S.W. of Châlons. Pop. 2063.

Buyerstown, bi′ẹrz-tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., 2 miles N. of Gap Railroad Station.

Buytrago, a town of Spain. See BUITRAGO.

Buyukdere, or **Bujukdere,** boo-yook-dâ′râ, a town of Turkey, on the European shore of the Bosporus, 10 miles N. by E. of Constantinople. It is famous for its picturesque beauty. The upper part is occupied by the summer residences and gardens of the European ambassadors, and the lower by Greeks, Armenians, and Turks.

Buzançais, bü‵zôɴᵍ‵sâ′, a town of France, department of Indre, on the Indre, 13 miles N.W. of Châteauroux. In its vicinity are iron-works. Pop. 4986.

Buzancy, bü‵zôɴᵍ‵see′, a town of France, Ardennes, 25 miles S.E. of Mézières. It has a castle, and a Saracenic edifice of the twelfth century. Pop. 821.

Buzen, boo′zẹn, or **Bizen,** bee′zẹn, a province of Japan, in the N. of the island of Kioo-Sioo, and separated from Hondo by the Strait of Van der Capellen, here scarcely 1 mile across. It lies between lat. 33° 23′ and 34° N., lon. 130° 40′ and 131° 23′ E., and comprises 23 islands, all unimportant. Pop. 331,878.

Buzet, bü‵zâ′, a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 7 miles N. of Nérac. Pop. 1391.

Buz′zard's Bay, Massachusetts, is an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, from which it extends northeastward about 30 miles. Its width varies from 5 to 10 miles. It washes the coast of Barnstable co. on the E., and Bristol and Plymouth on the N.W. The Elizabeth Islands, arranged in a row along its S.E. side, separate it from Vineyard Sound.

Buz′zard's Roost, a post-hamlet of Twiggs co., Ga., on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 25 miles S.E. of Macon. Pop. 50.

Byamma, a native name of BURMAH.

By′am Mar′tin's Island, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 19° 40′ 22″ S. and lon. 140° 22′ 28″ W.

By′arsville, a post-office of Cleveland co., N.C., 13 miles from Shelby.

Byass, a town of Syria. See BAIAS.

Byberry (bī′bẹr-re) **Post-Office,** Pa., is a branch of Philadelphia Post-Office, about 14 miles N.N.E. of Independence Hall. The former township of Byberry is now a precinct of the 23d ward of Philadelphia.

Byblus, the ancient name of JEBAIL.

Byers, bī′ẹrz, a post-office and station of Arapahoe co., Col., on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 41 miles E. of Denver.

Byers, a post-office and station of Mecosta co., Mich., in Colfax township, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 4 miles S. of Big Rapids.

Byers, a station in Uwchlan township, Chester co., Pa., is the terminus of the Pickering Valley Railroad, which extends northeastward 11 miles to Phœnixville.

Byer's Island, in the Pacific. See PATROCINIO.

Byer's Station, a post-office of Jackson co., O., at the village of Ellsworth.

By′ersville, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., N.Y., 6 miles N.W. of Dansville. It has a church.

Byesville, bīz′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Guernsey co., O., on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 5 miles S.S.E. of Cambridge. It has a flour-mill and a lumber-mill on Wills Creek.

By′field, a post-office and station of Essex co., Mass., in Newbury township, on a branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Newburyport. It has an academy and a church. Byfield is an old ecclesiastical parish, in the townships of Newbury, West Newbury, and Rowley.

Byha′lia, a post-village of Marshall co., Miss., 34 miles S.E. of Memphis, Tenn., and about 16 miles W.N.W. of Holly Springs. It has an academy, a female institute, and 3 churches. Pop. 300.

Byhalia, a post-office of Union co., O.

By′ington, a post-hamlet of Pike co., O., 23 miles E.S.E. of Hillsborough.

Bykund, bī‵kŭnd′, a ruined city in Toorkistan, 23 miles S.W. of Bokhara. It has remains of high antiquity.

Byl Hangal, or **Bail Hangal,** bīl hang′gạl, a town of India, Bombay presidency, in Belgaum, 48 miles S. of Darwar. Pop. 8655.

Bylina, the Bohemian for BILIN.

Bylœ, the supposed ancient name of GOOMISH.

Bylot's Bay, in the Atlantic. See BAFFIN'S BAY.

Bynadu, the Hindoo name of WYNAAD.

Byng, or **Hal'dimand,** a post-village in Haldimand co., Ontario, on Grand River, near Dunnville. Pop. 150.

Byng Inlet, a post-village in the district of Algoma, Ontario, at the mouth of the Maganetawan River, on the north shore of Georgian Bay, 90 miles N. of Collingwood. It contains large saw-mills. A steamer from Collingwood calls here every week. Pop. 307.

By'numville, a post-hamlet of Chariton co., Mo., 15 miles S. of New Cambria Railroad Station. It has 2 stores.

Byopolis, the supposed ancient name of EPILA.

By'ram, a post-hamlet of Hinds co., Miss., on the Pearl River, and the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 9 miles S. by W. of Jackson. It has 2 churches. Pop. 75.

Byram, a township of Sussex co., N.J. Pop. 1332.

By'ramghaut', a town of Oude, on the Goggra, 34 miles N.E. of Lucknow.

By'ram River, in the S.W. part of Connecticut, enters Long Island Sound on the boundary between that state and New York.

Byrd, a township of Cape Girardeau co., Mo. Pop. 2112. It includes Jackson.

Byrd, a township of Brown co., O. Pop. 1251. It contains Decatur.

Byrd's Store, a post-office of Brown co., Tex.

Byrds'ville, a post-hamlet of Columbus co., N.C., 5 miles N.E. from Maxwell's Railroad Station.

Byrd'town, a village of Somerset co., Md., 1½ miles from Crisfield. It has 2 churches, an academy, and several stores. Pop. about 600.

Byria, Byrria, or **Bairea,** bī'rẹ-å, a town of India, Ghazeepoor district, on the Ganges. Lat. 25° 29′ N.; lon. 78° E. Pop. 6766.

Byrne, bụrn, a post-office of Putnam co., Tenn.

Byrnesville, bẹrnz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Mo., 5 miles S. of Eureka Railroad Station. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a wagon-shop.

Byrneville, bẹrn'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ind., on Indian Creek, 14 miles W. by N. of New Albany. It has 2 churches.

By'romville, a post-office of Dooly co., Ga.

By'ron, a post-village of Houston co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 17 miles S.W. of Macon. It has 3 churches.

Byron, a post-village of Ogle co., Ill., in Byron township, on the W. bank of Rock River, and on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 88 miles W. by N. of Chicago. It has 4 churches, a bank, a graded school, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. about 700; of the township, 1093.

Byron, a hamlet of La Porte co., Ind., about 20 miles W. of South Bend.

Byron, a township of Buchanan co., Iowa. Pop. 996.

Byron, a post-office of Humboldt co., Iowa.

Byron, a post-office of Woodson co., Kansas, 12 miles W. of Neosho Falls.

Byron, a post-township of Oxford co., Me., about 55 miles W.N.W. of Augusta. Pop. 242.

Byron, a township of Kent co., Mich. Pop. 1504. It contains Byron Centre.

Byron, a post-village of Shiawassee co., Mich., in Burns township, on the Shiawassee River, 4½ miles S. by W. of Gaines Railroad Station, about 60 miles N.W. of Detroit, and 20 miles S.W. of Flint. It has a flour-mill, an iron-foundry, 3 churches, a graded school, a lumber-mill, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 600.

Byron, a post-village of Olmsted co., Minn., in Kalmar township, on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 9 miles W. of Rochester. It has a graded school, a newspaper office, 2 churches, and a manufactory of fanning-mills. Pop. 221.

Byron, a township of Waseca co., Minn. Pop. 310.

Byron, a post-office of Osage co., Mo.

Byron, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., in Byron township, on the New York Central Railroad, 25 miles W.S.W. of Rochester. It has 2 churches, a high school, manufactures of farming-implements and flour, and several mineral springs. Pop. of the township, 1703.

Byron, a post-hamlet of Greene co., O., in Bath township, about 11 miles E. by N. of Dayton. It has a church.

Byron, a post-hamlet of Fond du Lac co., Wis., in Byron township, about 8 miles S. of Fond du Lac. Pop. of the township, 1346.

Byron, a township of Monroe co., Wis. Pop. 331.

Byron, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on the river Thames, 6 miles from London. It has 2 woollen-factories. Pop. 125.

Byron Centre, a post-village of Kent co., Mich., in Byron township, on the Michigan Southern Railroad, Kalamazoo division, 12 miles S. of Grand Rapids. It has a town hall, a church, a saw-mill, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 200.

Byron's Bay, E. coast of Labrador, North America, is in lat. 54° 40′ N., lon. 57° 30′ W.

Byron's Island, of the Mulgrave Archipelago, in the Pacific. Lat. 1° 18′ S.; lon. 177° 20′ E. It is low, densely wooded, and was discovered by Admiral Byron in 1765.

Byrria, a town of India. See BYRIA.

Byske, büs'kå or bis'kêh, a river of Sweden, falls into the Gulf of Bothnia in lat. 64° 57′ N., after a direct S.E. course of 110 miles. At its mouth is the town of Byskea.

Bytown, the former name of OTTAWA, Canada.

Byturney, Bytarnee, Baitarni, bi-tŭr'nee, **Baitarani,** or **Vaiturani,** vī-tŭr'ạ-nee, a river of Hindostan, rises in the state of Keunjhar, and, after a S.E. course of from 300 to 400 miles, falls into the Bay of Bengal, in Orissa, in lat. 20° 47′ N. Area of basin, 3100 square miles. It is a great river in the rainy season, and is regarded as sacred by the Hindoos.

Byzantium, be-zan'she-um (Gr. Βυζάντιον, *Buzantion*, or Βυσάντιον, *Busantion*), an ancient city on the site of the modern Constantinople. See CONSTANTINOPLE.——Adj. and inhab. BYZANTINE, be-zan'tin, and BYZANTIAN, be-zan'she-ạn.

Byzia, supposed ancient name of VIZA.

C.

Caacaty, kå'kå-tee', an Indian village, 77 miles E. by S. of the city of Corrientes, Argentine Republic. Pop. 2722.

Cababuri, kå-bå-boo-ree', a river of Brazil, formed by the junction of the Mataraca and Baria, pursues a S. course for 120 miles, and falls into the Rio Negro at lat. 0° 10′ S., lon. 66° 30′ W.

Cabaça, kå-bå'så, a town of Africa, South Guinea, in the country of Congo. Lat. 6° S.; lon. 11° 30′ E.

Cabado, a river of Portugal. See CAVADO.

Cabagan, kå-bå-gån', a town of the Philippine Islands, in the province of Cagayan, at the N. extremity of the island of Luzon. Pop. 11,100.

Cabalaba, kå-bå-lå'bå, a river of Dutch Guiana, a tributary of the Corentyn, which it joins about lat. 5° N., lon. 57° 3′ W. It is extremely winding in its course, and its water is of an ochreous color.

Caballos, Puerto Caballos, pweʀ'to kå-val'yoce, or **Port Cor'tez,** a small town of Honduras, on the N. coast, lat. 15° 49′ N., lon. 87° 57′ W., and 56 miles by rail N. of Santiago.

Caballos, a town of Peru. See NASKA.

Cabalunga, kå-bå-loon'gå, a town of the island of Samar, one of the Philippines.

Cabanes, kå-ʙå'nês, a town of Spain, 12 miles N.E. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 2056.

Cabapuana, kå-bå-poo-å'nå (called also erroneously **Campuan Reritigba** and **Muribeca**), a river of Brazil, province of Espirito Santo, rises in the Serra de Pico, and falls into the Atlantic in lat. 21° 25′ S., after a direct course of 80 miles.

Cabar'rus, a county in the S.W. central part of North Carolina, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by Rocky River. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests; the soil in some parts is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staple agricultural products, and among its minerals are copper, gold, barytes, blende, and galena. This county is intersected by the North Carolina Railroad. Capital, Concord. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,641,832. Pop. in 1870, 11,954, of whom 11,919 were natives of the United States.

Cabatuan, kå-bå-too-ån′, a town of the Philippines, island of Panay, and province of Iloilo. Pop. 20,000.

Cabazera, kå-bå-zå′rå, a town of the Philippines, in Luzon, province of Cagayan. Pop. 12,000.

Cabazon, kå-bå-zōn′, a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 93 miles E. by S. of Los Angeles, Cal.

Cabbage (kăb′bij) **Farm,** a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Va., 25 miles from Warrenton, N.C.

Cabbagetown, a hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., 12 miles E. by S. of Trenton.

Cabeço de Vide, kå-bå′so då vee′då, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 15 miles N.E. of Aviz. Pop. 1028.

Cab′ell, a county in the S.W. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Ohio River, and intersected by the Guyandotte River. The surface is hilly or uneven, and is mostly covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staple products of this county, which is intersected by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Barboursville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,048,420. Pop. in 1870, 6429, mostly natives.

Cabell Court-House. See BARBOURSVILLE.

Cabellio, the ancient name of CAVAILLON.

Cabellos da Velha, kå-bĕl′loce då vĕl′yå, a bay of Brazil, province of Maranhão. It is about 8 miles square, and is interspersed with islands and sand-banks, rendering it difficult of access. It is intersected by lat. 1° 40′ S.

Cabenda, Kabenda, kå-bĕn′då, or **Kabin′da,** a seaport town of Western Africa, in Angoy, 40 miles N. of the mouth of the river Congo. Its harbor had formerly an export trade in slaves, ivory, and wax.

Cab′ery, a post-hamlet of Kankakee co., Ill., in Norton township, 15 miles W. of Chebanse. It has a church.

Cabes, kå′bẹs, or **Khabs,** kåbs, more correctly **Gabes,** gå′bẹs (anc. *Tac′apa*, *Tacape*, or *Capis*), a seaport town of Tunis, 200 miles S. of the town of Tunis, at the mouth of the ancient *Triton*. It exports henna, &c. See GULF OF CABES.

Cabeza del Buey, kå-bå′thå dĕl boo-å′ (or bwå), a town of Spain, 86 miles E.S.E. of Badajos. It has manufactures of woollens and linens. Pop. 6300. There are several small towns in Spain called Cabeza and Cabezas.

Cabezas de San Juan, kå-bå′thås då sån ʜoo-ån′, a town of Spain, 27 miles S. of Seville. It is very ancient, and has a Moorish castle. Pop. 4650.

Cabezon, kå-bå-thōn′, a town of Spain, 7 miles N.N.E. of Valladolid, on the Pisuerga. Pop. 1365.

Cabezuela, kå-bå-thoo-å′lå, a town of Spain, Estremadura, 16 miles N.E. of Plasencia, on the Jerte. P. 1801.

Cabiao, ka-ʙe-ŏw′, a town of the island of Luzon, in the province of Pampanga, N.W. of Manila. Pop. 4940.

Cabillonum. See CHÂLONS-SUR-SAÔNE.

Cab′in Creek, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Ark., on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, 95 miles N.W. of Little Rock, and 2 miles N. of the Arkansas River. It has a steam grist-mill.

Cabin Creek, a post-office of Lewis co., Ky., is at GLENVILLE.

Cabin Creek, a post-office of Montgomery co., N.C., 30 miles from Rockingham.

Cabin Hill, a post-office of Delaware co., N.Y., 8 miles S.S.E. of Delhi.

Cabin Hill, a post-hamlet of Shenandoah co., Va., 8 miles from Edinburg.

Cabin John, a post-office of Montgomery co., Md.

Cabin Point, a post-village of Surry co., Va., 10 miles from Waverly Station, which is 21 miles S.E. of Petersburg. It has 2 churches and 2 stores.

Cabira, the ancient name of SEEVAS.

Cable, kā′b′l, a post-village of Mercer co., Ill., at the terminus of the Rock Island & Mercer County Railroad, 26 miles S. by E. of Rock Island. It has about 60 houses. Mining coal is the principal business of this place.

Cable, a post-village of Champaign co., O., on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 38 miles W.N.W. of Columbus. It has 2 churches.

Cable City, a post-office and mining camp of Deer Lodge co., Montana, about 70 miles S.W. of Helena. Altitude, about 7000 feet. It has 2 quartz-mills.

Ca′ble Island, a small island of Ireland, co. of Cork, in the Atlantic, 5 miles S.S.W. of Youghal.

Cabo da Roca, the Portuguese for CAPE ROCA.

Cabo de Boa Esperança. See CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cabo de Gata, the Spanish for CAPE GATA.

Cabo de Palos, the Spanish for CAPE PALOS.

Cabo de Peñas, the Spanish for CAPE PEÑAS.

Cabo do Norte, Brazil. See CAPE NORTH.

Cabo Frio, kå′bo free′o (*i.e.*, "cool cape"), a city and seaport of Brazil, N.E. of the cape of the same name (see CAPE FRIO), province and 75 miles N.E. of Rio Janeiro. It has a college, established in 1840. The town is at the S.E. extremity of Lake Araruama, and is connected with the continent by a bridge. Climate unhealthy. It has an extensive commerce in salt. Pop. 3500.

Cabool, kåb-ool′, written also **Caboul, Cabul, Caubul,** and **Kabul,** a town of Asia, capital of Afghanistan, on the Cabool River, 82 miles N.N.E. of Ghuznee. Lat. 34° 30½′ N.; lon. 69° 6′ E. Its streets are narrow and dirty, and so crossed by gates as to divide the town, in case of tumult or war, into many separate fortresses. There are few large public buildings, and the houses are generally mean. Cabool has a good trade, and is famous for its fruit. The place is well supplied with water, and, owing to the presence of the ameer with his court and a military force, generally presents a lively appearance. Pop. about 60,000.

Caboolistan′, or **Cabool,** a province in the N.E. of Afghanistan, including that part which is under the direct control of the ameer. Area, 100 square miles.

Cabool River, or **Jui-Shir,** joo′ee-shir, the only large tributary of the Indus from the W., rises near lat. 34° 21′ N. and lon. 68° 20′ E., at an elevation of 8400 feet, and, after an eastward course of 320 miles, and the addition of many tributaries, joins the Indus near Attock. The towns of Cabool, Jelalabad, and Lalpoor are on its banks.

Ca′born's, a post-hamlet of Posey co., Ind., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 13 miles W. of Evansville. It has a church.

Cab′ot, a post-village of Lonoke co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 22 miles N.E. of Little Rock. It has a church and 4 business houses.

Cabot, a post-village of Washington co., Vt., in Cabot township, about 18 miles N.E. of Montpelier. It has 3 churches, a woollen-mill, and a carriage-factory. Pop. of the township, 1279.

Cabot's Head, the extreme point of a promontory separating Lake Huron from Georgian Bay.

Cabotville, a former name of CHICOPEE, Mass.

Caboul, a town of Afghanistan. See CABOOL.

Cabra, kå′brå (anc. *Ægabrum*), a town of Spain, 30 miles S.S.E. of Cordova. It has an endowed college, a Latin and a normal school, a hospital, a Dominican convent, and manufactures of tiles, bricks, linens, and soap. Its neighborhood produces wine of superior quality. Pop. 11,076. Several small towns in Spain, and one of the Nicobar Islands, have the name of Cabra.

Cabra, a town of Africa. See KABRA.

Cabra del Santo Cristo, kå′brå dĕl sån′to krees′to, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 28 miles S.E. of Jaen. Pop. 2146.

Cabras, kå′brås, a small but fruitful island of the Philippines, between Luzon and Mindoro.

Cabras, kå′brås, a village in the island of Sardinia, 5 miles N.W. of Oristano. Pop. 3719.

Cabra (kå′brå) **Spring,** a post-office and sheep-ranch of San Miguel co., New Mexico.

Cabrera, kå-brå′rå (anc. *Capra′ria*), one of the Balearic Islands, in the Mediterranean, 9 miles S. of Majorca. It has a fort and a harbor, and is used by the Spanish government as a place of exile. Cabrera is also the name of several villages and a river of Spain.

Cabrera, one of the Ionian Islands. See KABRERA.

Cabriel, kå-bree-ĕl′, a river of Spain, in New Castile, joins the Jucar after a course of about 130 miles.

Cabrobo, a village of Brazil. See QUEBROBO.

Cabrutte, one of the Laccadive Islands.

Cabul, a town of Afghanistan. See CABOOL.

Caçapaba, kå-så-på′bå, a town of Brazil, capital of a district of the same name, province of Rio Grande do Sul, 150 miles W.S.W. of Porto Alegre. Pop. 3500.

Cac′apon (often pronounced kå′pon) or **Great Cac′apon River,** West Virginia, rises in Hardy co. It runs in a N.N.E. direction, intersects Hampshire and Morgan cos., and enters the Potomac River about 5 miles from Berkeley Springs. It is nearly 130 miles long. About 8 miles W. of this river is a ridge called Cacapon Mountain, which is in Hampshire co.

Caccamo, kåk-kå′mo, a town of Sicily, province and 18 miles S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 7203.

Caccavone, kåk-kå-vo'nå, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, 3 miles S.W. of Agnone. Pop. 2752.

Caccuri, kåk-koo'ree, a village of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 20 miles N.W. of Cotrone. Pop. 1178.

Caceres, kå'thå-rês, a province of Spain, in Estremadura. Area, 7018 square miles. It belongs wholly to the basin of the Tagus. Pop. 302,455.

Caceres (anc. *Cas'tra Cæcil'ia*), a town of Spain, in Estremadura, capital of the above, 24 miles W. by N. of Trujillo. It is divided into the old and the new town. The old town occupies the top of a hill, and is surrounded by a strong wall defended by towers and having five gates. The new town is built round the old, and forms the more important portion. The houses are well constructed; the streets steep, and with few exceptions narrow and ill paved. Its principal square is lined with good houses, shops, and public buildings, and in the centre is a handsome promenade. The public edifices are its churches, a town house, session-house, hospitals, 2 prisons, a theatre, and normal and other schools; besides which it has a Jesuits' college, convents, and palaces, an alcazar or castle, and a bull-ring. Linen, cloth, baize, hats, leather, ropes, soap, earthenware, wine, and oil are manufactured, and it has a trade in cattle, bacon, wool, manufactured goods, &c. Pop. 13,466.

Caceres, kå'så-rês or kå'thå-rês, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Antioquia, 110 miles N. of Popayan.

Caceres, or **Nueva Caceres,** noo-å'vå kå'så-rês, a town and bishop's see of the Philippines, island of Luzon, on the S.E. coast, 175 miles S. of Manila. Pop., with the suburbs, Santa Cruz and Tabuco, 12,000.

Cachao, a city of Anam. See KETCHO.

Cachar, kå-char', a district of India, in Assam, about lat. 24°-26° N., lon. 92° 30'-93° 30' E. Area, 1285 square miles; of the Cachar Hills (additional), 3175 square miles. It produces large amounts of tea for export, and is in part mountainous, with fertile plains. Rice and cotton are also leading products. Capital, Silchar. Pop. 205,027, excluding the hill-tract.

Cache, kash, a county in the N. part of Utah, bordering on Idaho, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Bear River. The surface is partly mountainous. This county comprises a large part of the fertile Cache Valley, which extends 60 miles N. and S. and is 7 miles wide on an average. This valley is bounded on each side by high ridges of carboniferous limestone, is watered by numerous creeks, and is adapted to pasturage. Wheat, oats, wool, and butter are the staple products. Bear River runs across Cache Valley, and irrigates only a small part of it. Capital, Logan. Valuation of real and personal estate, $873,000. Pop. in 1870, 8229, of whom 5121 were Americans.

Cache, kash, a river of Arkansas, rises in the extreme northeastern part of the state, and runs southwestward. It drains parts of the counties of Greene, Craighead, Jackson, and Woodruff, and enters White River at Clarendon, Monroe co. Its length is estimated at 230 miles.

Cache, a river of Illinois, drains parts of Johnson, Pulaski, and Alexander cos., and enters the Ohio River about 6 miles N. of Cairo. It is nearly 70 miles long.

Cache Creek, California, issues from the S.E. end of Clear Lake, runs southeastward through Yolo co., and enters the Sacramento River about 5 miles above Charleston. It is nearly 70 miles long.

Cache Creek, a small post-village of Yolo co., Cal., 12 miles W. of Woodland, and about 35 miles W.N.W. of Sacramento. It has a church. Pop. of township, 3067.

Cache la Poudre (kåsh lå poo'd'r) **Creek,** Colorado, rises in the Snowy Range, runs southeastward through Larimer co., and enters the South Fork of the Platte in Weld co. near Greeley. It is nearly 120 miles long. The valley of this creek is very fertile.

Cachemire, a French spelling of CASHMERE.

Cacheo, kå-shå'o, or **Cacheu,** kå-shå'oo, a Portuguese settlement in Senegambia, Africa, near the coast, and on the Cacheo, 85 miles S.S.E. of Bathurst.

Cacheo, a city of Anam. See KETCHO.

Cacheville, kåsh'vĭl, a village of Yolo co., Cal., on Cache Creek, and on the California Pacific Railroad. It has a church, 2 hotels, 3 stores, a flouring-mill, and 2 wagon-shops. Here is Yolo Post-Office.

Cachias, a town of Brazil. See CAXIAS.

Cachimayo, kå-che-mī'o, a river of Bolivia, flows into the Pilcomayo, after a course of 340 miles.

Cachoeira, or **Caxoeira,** kå-sho-å'e-rå, a Brazilian word signifying "waterfall," given as a name to several towns and villages of South America.

Cachoeira, or **Caxoeira,** a populous and commercial city of Brazil, 60 miles N.W. of Bahia, on the Paraguaçu. Chief exports, tobacco and coffee. Pop. of district, 15,000.

Cachoeira, or **Caxoeira,** a town of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Sul, 220 miles N.W. of Rio Grande.

Cachoeira Grande, grån'då, a fortified town of Brazil, province of Pará, on the Tocantins. Pop. 4000.

Cacongo, kå-kong'go, a town of Western Africa, in Angola, capital of a petty state, 35 miles S.E. of Loango.

Cacouna, kå‘koo‘nå', a post-village in Temiscouata co., Quebec, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 131 miles below Quebec. It is a fashionable watering-place. The village contains an extensive hotel, a smaller one, several cottages, boarding-houses, handsome villas, stores, and churches. Pop. 641.

Cac'tus, a post-hamlet of Norton co., Kansas, 50 miles N. of Ellis Station of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Cactus, a post-office of Davidson co., Tenn.

Cactus Hill, a post-hamlet of Wise co., Tex., on Trinity River, 40 miles N.W. of Fort Worth.

Cadalen, kå‘då‘lôɴᵍ', a town of France, department of Tarn, 5 miles S.E. of Gaillac. Pop. 2004.

Cadaques, kå-då'kês, a town of Spain, 32 miles N.E. of Gerona, with a port on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2530.

Cad‘aret'ta, a post-hamlet of Sumner co., Miss., 20 miles from Duck Hill Railroad Station. It has a church.

Cad'do, a parish forming the N.W. extremity of Louisiana, has an area of about 1050 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Red River, and contains Soda Lake, which communicates with Caddo Lake, which is partly in Texas and partly in this county. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and cattle are the staples. In 1870 this county produced 26,387 bales of cotton. It is intersected by the Texas & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Shreveport. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,813,850. Pop. in 1870, 21,714, of whom 20,933 were Americans. Caddo has forests of yellow pine and oak.

Caddo, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 31 miles N.E. of Denison, Tex. It has a church, a high school, and a newspaper office. Coal, lead, and other minerals are said to abound here.

Caddo, a post-office of Stephens co., Tex.

Caddo'a, a station in Bent co., Col., on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 16 miles E. of Las Animas.

Caddo Creek, or **Fourche** (foorsh) **Caddo,** Arkansas, drains part of Montgomery co., runs southeastward through Clark co., and enters the Ouachita River about 5 miles N. of Arkadelphia. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Caddo Gap, formerly **Centreville,** a post-village of Montgomery co., Ark., on Caddo Creek, 40 miles N.W. of Arkadelphia. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Caddo Grove, a post-village of Johnson co., Tex., 10 miles N. of Cleburne. It has 4 churches and a seminary.

Caddo Lake forms part of the boundary between Marion and Harrison cos., Tex., and is about 20 miles long. The eastern part of it is in Caddo parish, La., and communicates with Soda Lake. These lakes are navigable by steamboats, which can pass from them into Red River.

Caddo Peak, a post-office of Callahan co., Tex.

Cadeac, kå‘då‘åk', a village of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, 15 miles S.W. of Arreau, on the Nesle. Pop, 426. It has hot sulphur springs and baths.

Cadenet, kå‘dẹh-nå', a town of France, department of Vaucluse, 31 miles S.E. of Avignon. Pop. 2675.

Cadereita, kå-då-rå'tå or kå-då-rå'e-tå, a town of Mexico, state and 42 miles E. of Queretaro. Pop. 4000. In its vicinity silver-mines are worked.

Cad'er-Id'ris, the loftiest mountain in Wales, except Snowdon, is in the county of Merioneth, 4 miles S. of Dolgelly. It ascends precipitously to a height of 2914 feet.

Caderousse, kå‘dẹh-rooce', a town of France, department of Vaucluse, on the Rhone, 15 miles N.N.W. of Avignon. Pop. 3111.

Cade's, a station in Williamsburg co., S.C., on the Northeastern Railroad, 72 miles N. of Charleston.

Cade's Cove, a post-office of Blount co., Tenn.

Cadet, kạ-dĕt', a post-office and station of Washington co., Mo., on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, 57 miles S.S.W. of St. Louis. It has 2 churches. Large quantities of lead and barytes are shipped here.

Cade'ville, a post-office of Ouachita parish, La.

Cadillac, kå‘dee‘yåk', a town of France, in Gironde, on the Garonne, 18 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 2569.

Cad‘illac', formerly **Clam Lake,** a post-village of Wexford co., Mich., on Clam Lake or River, and on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 98 miles N. of Grand Rapids, and about 36 miles S. by E. from Traverse City.

It is an important market for lumber. A weekly newspaper is published here, and it has a bank, 4 churches, 3 saw-mills, and 2 planing-mills, and manufactures of machinery and furniture. Pop. about 1400.

Cadiz, kå'diz (Sp. pron. kå'deeth; Fr. *Cadix*, kå'deex'; anc. *Ga'des*), a city and seaport of Spain, capital of a province of its own name, on the isle of Leon, off the S.W. coast of Andalusia, 60 miles N.W. of Gibraltar, and 64 miles S. of Seville. Lat. 36° 32′ N.; lon. 6° 17′ 15″ W. It stands on a narrow tongue of land, which projects about 5 miles N.N.W. into the sea; it is surrounded on three sides by water, and is strongly defended both by nature and by art. The entrance to its capacious bay is commanded by forts, while on the other sides large vessels cannot approach within three-fourths of a mile of the city. The city itself is surrounded by walls of great height and thickness, flanked with towers and bastions. It is the terminus of two railways, and is a bishop's see. The houses are constructed of freestone, generally of three, sometimes of four, stories, and are often surmounted by lofty towers. One of the most conspicuous objects in Cadiz is the light-house of San Sebastian, 172 feet above the ground. The principal edifices are the old cathedral, one of the most regular buildings in Cadiz; the new cathedral, of marble; and several nunneries, convents, and theatres.

Among benevolent establishments may be named the Casa de Misericordia, a magnificent hospital and lunatic asylum; the female hospital, and numerous other hospitals and infirmaries; and the house of refuge of San Servando and San German, where destitute children or young criminals are instructed. The principal educational institutions are the medical school, the seminary of San Bartolomeo, several schools, and an academy of fine arts. The bay, which is formed by the peninsula and the mainland, is spacious, and affords good anchorage. *La Caraca*, the royal dockyard, is situated at the bottom of the inner bay, about 6 miles from the city, and is defended by the cross-fire of two forts. It contains three spacious basins and twelve docks or slips. The trade of Cadiz is less extensive than formerly. The chief article exported is sherry wine. Salt is another article of export. The chief imports are staves, tobacco, hides, cacao, indigo, cochineal, dyewoods, sugar, codfish, and coals.

Cadiz was founded by the Phœnicians, and early became a commercial town of great importance. It fell into the hands of the Carthaginians in the first Punic War; in the second Punic War it voluntarily surrendered to the Romans. Its inhabitants received the Roman franchise from Julius Cæsar. The city has been often besieged. It was taken in 1596 by Lord Essex. In 1823 it surrendered to the French. Pop. 57,020.——Adj. and inhab. GADITA'NIAN (Sp. GADITANO, gå-DE-tå'no).

Cadiz, one of the three provinces into which the ancient kingdom of Seville, in Spain, has been divided. It is bounded N. by the provinces of Huelva and Seville, E. by Malaga, and S. and W. by the Strait of Gibraltar and the Atlantic. Area, 2816 square miles. Pop. 426,499.

Cadiz, kā'dĭz, a post-village of Henry co., Ind., in Harrison township, 6 miles from New Castle, and about 36 miles W.N.W. of Richmond. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a tile-factory.

Cadiz, a post-village, capital of Trigg co., Ky., on Little River, about 55 miles E.S.E. of Paducah, and 9 miles E. of the Cumberland River. It has 5 churches, 2 seminaries, a flour-mill, and manufactures of furniture, ploughs, wagons, &c. A weekly newspaper is issued here. Pop. 680.

Cadiz, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on Ischua Creek, about 48 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo, and 1½ miles from Franklinville Railroad Station. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Cadiz, a post-village, capital of Harrison co., O., in Cadiz township, about 44 miles S.S.E. of Canton, and 22 miles N.W. of Wheeling, W. Va. It is surrounded by a fertile country, which is moderately hilly and contains mines of bituminous coal. It is the southern terminus of the Cadiz Branch of the Pittsburg & Columbus Railroad. It has 2 national banks, 4 or 5 churches, a union school, and a savings-bank. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 1435; of the township, 2704.

Cadiz, a post-hamlet of Green co., Wis., in Cadiz township, 10 miles S.W. of Monroe. It has a church. The township is traversed by the Pecatonica River. Pop. 1349.

Cadiz, kå'diz, a small town of South America, in Venezuela, on the S. coast of the island of Cubagua.

Cadiz Junction, a village in German township, Harrison co., O., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, at the junction of the Cadiz Branch, 25 miles W. of Steubenville, and 8 miles N. of Cadiz. It has a church. The name of the post-office is Means.

Cad'mus, a post-office of Linn co., Kansas.

Cadomus, or **Cadomum,** the Latin for CAEN.

Cadore, kå-do'rå, or **Pieve di Cadore,** pe-å'vå dee kå-do'rå, a town of Northern Italy, on the Piave, 22½ miles N.N.E. of Belluno. Pop. 3164. In 1797 the French here gained a victory over the Austrians.

Cadosia (kạ-do'she-ạ) **Summit,** a station in Delaware co, N.Y., on the Midland Railroad, 12 miles S.E. of Walton.

Cadosia Valley, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., on the Midland Railroad, near Hancock. It has a tannery.

Ca'dott', a post-office of Chippewa co., Wis.

Cadotte (kạ-dŏt') **Pass,** Montana, is in Deer Lodge co., about lat. 47° N., and 40 miles N.W. of Helena. It is a depression in the main range of the Rocky Mountains.

Cad'ron, a post-office and station of Faulkner co., Ark., on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, 35 miles N.W. of Little Rock.

Cadron Creek, Arkansas, runs southwestward, drains parts of Conway and Faulkner cos., and enters the Arkansas River about 12 miles E. of Lewisburg.

Cadsand, kåt-sånt', **Cadzand,** kåd-zånt', or **Cassandria,** kås-sån'dre-å (Ital. *Gazzante*, gåd-zån'tå), an island of the Netherlands, in Zealand, at the mouth of the West Scheldt, with a town of the same name, 5 miles N. of Sluis. Pop. 1192.

Cadvalonga, Philippines. See CATBALOGAN.

Cadwal'lader, a post-hamlet of Tuscarawas co., O., in Perry township, 40 miles S. of Canton. It has 2 churches.

Ca'dy, a post-hamlet of Macomb co., Mich., in Clinton township, 2 miles from Frazer Railroad Station. It has a church, a store, and a hotel.

Cady, a post-village of St. Croix co., Wis., in Cady township, 3 miles S. of Hersey Railroad Station, which is about 28 miles E. of Hudson. It has manufactures of lumber and shingles. Pop. of the township, 331.

Cadyna, the supposed ancient name of NIGDEH.

Ca'dy's Falls, a post-hamlet of Lamoille co., Vt., on the Lamoille River, 1 mile S. of Hyde Park.

Cadytis, the supposed ancient name of JERUSALEM.

Ca'dyville, or **El'sinore',** a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., in Plattsburg township, on the Saranac River, 10 miles W. of Plattsburg. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lumber and iron.

Cæcina, the ancient name of CECINA.

Caen, kôNº (L. *Cado'mus* or *Cado'mum*), a city of France, capital of the department of Calvados (Normandy), 148 miles W.N.W. of Paris, in a valley, at the confluence of the Orne with the Odon, 10 miles from the English Channel, and at the terminus of a railway. Lat. 49° 11′ 12″ N.; lon. 0° 21′ W. The streets are broad, regular, and clean. The town is traversed by a canal supplied by the Odon and employed to drive the machinery of numerous manufactories. The houses are generally well built, of an excellent freestone which is extensively quarried in the vicinity and exported to foreign countries under the name of Caen stone. The public walks are beautiful, especially the Cours, a splendid avenue about a mile in length. Caen has numerous fine churches and other buildings, which are admirable specimens of the Norman style of architecture. Among these are the cathedral of St. Etienne, or *Abbaye aux Hommes*, containing the tomb of William the Conqueror, who founded it in 1066; the church of the Trinity, or the *Abbaye aux Dames*, founded by Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, in 1066; and the church of St. Nicholas. One of the finest churches in Caen is that of St. Pierre, whose tower, as well as part of the nave and the three porches, was built in 1308. Other buildings and institutions are the hotel of the préfecture, in the Italian style; the Palais de Justice, the remains of the castle built by William the Conqueror; the Hôtel-Dieu; the Hôtel Valois; the public library, with 50,000 volumes; museum, cabinet of natural history, botanical garden, custom-house, &c. Caen is the seat of a court of first resort, and of commerce, an academy of arts and sciences, an *académie universitaire*, with faculties of sciences, literature, and law, a school of medicine, school of hydrography, deaf and dumb institution, normal school, school of design, and other institutions for the promotion of the arts, sciences, and literature.

Caen has manufactures of hats, lace, flannels, linen, cotton goods, gloves, shot, porcelain, leather, paper-hangings, cutlery, oils, &c.; some ship-building is also carried on. There is a considerable trade in grain, wine, brandy, cider, clover-seed, hemp, cattle and horses, fish, salt provisions, iron, steel, hardware, and grindstones. Nothing certain is known of the origin of Caen. In 912, when Neustria was ceded to the Normans, it was a place of importance. William the Conqueror, and his wife Matilda, adorned it with many edifices. It became the capital of Lower Normandy. In 1346 it was taken and pillaged by Edward III. of England. It was again taken by the English in 1417, and wrested from them in 1450 by Dunois. Pop. in 1876, 41,181.

Cæne, an ancient name of SENN.

Cænepolis, the ancient name of KENEH.

Cænys, the ancient name of CAPE CAVALLO.

Caer, kå′er (Celtic, "a castle"). For names with this prefix, not mentioned below, see CAR.

Caer-Caradoc, kẹr-kạ-rad′ọk, or **Crad′ock-Hill,** in England, co. of Salop, is near the confluence of the Clun and the Teond. On it are the vestiges of the camp which the celebrated Caractacus defended against the Roman general Ostorius, and whence its name is derived.

Caerdiff, a borough of Wales. See CARDIFF.

Caerdydd, the Welsh for CARDIFF.

Cære, the ancient name for CERVETERE.

Caergwrle, kạr-goor′lå, a borough of Wales, co. of Flint, 5 miles by rail N.N.W. of Wrexham. Pop. 860.

Caergybi, a town of Wales. See HOLYHEAD.

Caerlav′erock, or **Carlav′erock,** a parish of Scotland, co. and 5 miles S.S.E. of Dumfries, on the Solway Firth. Here is Caerlaverock Castle, the ruined seat of the Maxwells, described in Scott's "Guy Mannering."

Caerleon, kẹr‵le′on (*i.e.*, "castle of the legion;" anc. *Is′ca Silu′rum*), a town of England, co. of Monmouth, on the Usk, 2½ miles N.E. of Newport. It is interesting as the ancient capital of *Britannia Secunda* (modern Wales), and as having been a place of importance in the twelfth century. Various Roman antiquities have been discovered in and around the town. Caerleon is famous as one of the traditional capitals of King Arthur's realms. Pop. 1306.

Caermarthen, in South Wales. See CARMARTHEN.

Caernarvon, a town of North Wales. See CARNARVON.

Caernarvon, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. 927.

Caernarvon, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. 1566. It contains Churchtown.

Caer-Odor, the ancient British name of BRISTOL.

Caer-Peris, the ancient name of PORTCHESTER.

Caerphilly, kạr-fil′lee or kạr-fith′lee, a town of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 7 miles N.N.W. of Cardiff. Pop. 634.

Caerwys, kīr′wis, a town of Wales, co. of Flint, on a railway, 4½ miles S.W. of Holywell. Pop. 804.

Cæsaraugusta, the ancient name of SARAGOSSA.

Cæsar (or **Cesar,** see′zẹr) **Creek,** a township of Dearborn co., Ind. Pop. 556.

Cæsarea, ses-ạ-ree′ạ, **Kaisareeyeh,** or **Kaisariah,** kī-så-ree′ạ, a small haven of Palestine, in lat. 32° 23′ N., lon. 34° 44′ E., 55 miles N.N.W. of Jerusalem. It is now a mass of shapeless ruins, encompassed by a low wall of gray stone. Water being good and abundant, coasting-vessels often put in here. The ancient city was founded by Herod the Great, B.C. 22, and was the scene of several interesting events mentioned in Scripture. In A.D. 635 the Saracens captured it, and they retained the place till 1101, when it was taken by the Crusaders. Cæsarea was also the ancient name of the modern city of KAISAREEYEH.

Cæsarea, a post-village in Durham co., Ontario, 18 miles N. by W. of Bowmanville. Pop. 200.

Cæsarea, the ancient name of CHERCHELL.

Cæsarea, an ancient name of JERSEY.

Cæsarea Augusta, the ancient name of AIN-ZARBA.

Cæsarea Philippi, the ancient name of PANEAS.

Cæsaris Mons, the Latin name of KAISERBERG.

Cæsarodunum, the ancient name of TOURS.

Cæsaromagus, an ancient name of BEAUVAIS.

Cæsar's (see′zẹrz) **Creek,** rises towards the S.W. part of Ohio, and enters the Little Miami in Warren co.

Cæsar's Creek, township, Greene co., O. Pop. 1114.

Cæsarville, see′zẹr-vil, a hamlet of Johnston township, Providence co., R.I., 2 miles from Manton.

Caffa, a town of Russia. See KAFFA.

Caffarelli (kåf-få-rĕl′lee) **Islands,** a part of the Buccaneer Archipelago, at the entrance of King's Sound. Lat. 16° 3′ S.; lon. 123° 16′ E.

Caffraria, a country of Africa. See KAFFRARIA.

Caffristan, a country of Asia. See KAFIRISTAN.

Cafsa, a town of Africa. , See GAFSA.

Cagayan, kå-ghī-ån′, an extensive province at the N. extremity of the island of Luzon. Pop. about 90,000.

Cagayanes, kå-ghī-å′nĕs, a group of small islands in the Sooloo Sea. Lat. 9° 35′ 30″ N.; lon. 121° 15′ 30″ E.

Cagayan-Sooloo, kå-ghī-ån′-soo‵loo′, or **Cagayan de Jolo,** an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Sooloo Sea. Lat. 6° 58′ 5″ N.; lon. 118° 28′ 11″ E.

Ca′gel's Mill, a post-office of Pope co., Ark.

Cage′ville, a former name of ALAMO, Tenn.

Caggiano, kåd-jå′no, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 14 miles N. of Diano. Pop. 4245.

Cagle's (kā′gl'z) **Mills,** a post-hamlet of Randolph co., N.C., 11 miles from Troy. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Cagli, kål′yee, a town of Italy, in the Marches, 13 miles S. of Urbino, at the confluence of the Bosso and Cantiano. It has a trade in tanned and dressed leather. Remains of the ancient *Callis* have been discovered near it, but the modern town dates from the thirteenth century. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 10,213.

Cagliari, kål′yå-re (anc. *Car′alis* or *Cal′aris*), a city, the capital of the island of Sardinia, on an extensive bay of its S. coast. Lat. of the tower of St. Pancracio, 39° 13′ 14″ N., lon. 9° 7′ 48″ E. The ancient city, situated on a low hill, comprises the citadel, viceregal palace, cathedral, and most of the residences of the nobility. The Marina, extending to the shore, is a well-built quarter, containing the dwellings of most of the merchants and foreign consuls, with warehouses, arsenal, lazaretto, and mole. The town is the southeastern terminus of a system of railways. Cagliari has about 30 churches, upwards of 20 convents, hospitals, a female orphan asylum, a public library with 22,000 volumes, college, university, theatre, mint, several museums, and prisons. Its harbor is one of the safest in the Mediterranean. Cagliari has manufactures of cotton fabrics, cake saffron, gunpowder, soap, furniture, leather, &c. It exports grain, vegetables, salt, oil, wine, cheese, flax, hides, saffron, and rags. It is the seat of a royal court, of a tribunal of commerce, and the residence of the viceroy and of an archbishop. Pop. 33,039. It has remains of a Roman amphitheatre and of an aqueduct, and some vestiges of the Greek city founded before the Roman dominion.

Cagliari, a province of Italy, comprising the southern part (more than half) of the island of Sardinia. Area, 5224 square miles. Capital, Cagliari. Pop. 393,208.

Cagnano, kån-yå′no, a town of Italy, province of Foggia, on the Garganian Promontory, 25 miles N.E. of Foggia. Pop. 4135.

Cagnano, a town of Italy, province and 10 miles N.W. of Aquila. Pop. 2180.

Cagnes, kåñ, a village of France, department of Var, near the Mediterranean, 10 miles W. of Nice. Pop. 1928.

Cagsana, kåg-så′nå, a town of the Philippines, province of Albay, near the S. extremity of Luzon.

Caguan, kå-gwån′, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Cundinamarca, on the Caguan River, a tributary of the Japura, 120 miles S.S.W. of Bogota.

Cahaba, a river of Alabama. See CAHAWBA.

Cahabon, Cajabon, or **Caxabon,** kå-HÅ-vōn′, a town of Guatemala, province of Vera Paz, on the Rio Dulce, 25 miles N.E. of Coban. Pop. 6000.

Cahaw′ba, a river of Alabama, drains parts of Jefferson and Shelby cos. It runs southwestward through Bibb co., and southward through Perry co., and enters the Alabama River at Cahawba in Dallas co. It is about 200 miles long, and is navigable for small boats. Coal is found in its basin.

Cahawba, or **Cahaba,** kạ-haw′bạ, a decayed post-village of Dallas co., Ala., on the Alabama River, at the mouth of the Cahawba River, 10 miles S.W. of Selma. It has 3 churches and several artesian wells. Cotton is shipped here in steamboats. Pop. 431.

Cahete, kå-å′tå, or **Villanova da Rainha,** veel-lå-no′vå då rå-een′yå, a town of Brazil, in Minas-Geraes, 25 miles S.E. of Sabara. Pop. 6000.

Cahide, kå-ee′då, a town of Portugal, in Minho, 30 miles by rail N.E. of Oporto.

Cahir, or **Caher,** kåh′hẹr or kare, a small island near Ireland, co. of Mayo, 4½ miles from the shore.

Cahir, or **Caher,** an island of Ireland, 3½ miles S. of Clare Island.

Cahir, or **Caher,** a town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, on the Suir, 6 miles by rail W. of Clonmel. Pop. 2694.

Cahirciveen, or **Cahirsiveen,** kah′hẹr-se-veen′, a town of Ireland, co. of Kerry, 2½ miles E.N.E. of Valentia. Pop. 1925.

Cahirconlish, kah′hẹr-kon′lish, a village of Ireland, co. and 9 miles E.S.E. of Limerick. Pop. 432.

Cahirconree, kah′hẹr-con-ree′, a mountain of Ireland, co. of Kerry, on the isthmus between Tralee Bay and Castlemains Harbor. Height, 2784 feet.

Cahla, Kahla, kå′lå, or **Kahle,** kå′lạ, a village of Germany, in Saxe-Altenburg, 15 miles by rail N.E. of Rudolstadt. Pop. 2781.

Cahoes, or **Cahoos,** New York. See COHOES.

Caho′ka, a post-village, capital of Clark co., Mo., on the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, 19 miles W. of Keokuk, Iowa. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, a high school, a savings-bank, and manufactures of cigars, brooms, ploughs, and wagons.

Caho′kia, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, and on the Mississippi River, 4 miles from East St. Louis, is inhabited by descendants of the French, who settled here in 1682. In the vicinity are many remarkable mounds of prehistoric date.

Cahokia Creek, Illinois, rises in Macoupin co., runs southwestward through Madison co., and enters the Mississippi River at East St. Louis, opposite St. Louis, Mo. It is about 80 miles long.

Cahors, kå‛OR′ (anc. *Divo′na*), a town of France, capital of the department of Lot, on a rocky peninsula, almost enclosed by the river Lot, and on a railway, 60 miles N. of Toulouse. The principal edifices are a cathedral, a vast mediæval building with two cupolas, the prefecture, theatre, a public library containing 15,000 volumes, and three remarkable towers on one of the bridges. Cahors is the seat of an *académie*, a national college, normal school, and chambers of commerce and manufactures. It has manufactures of woollens, cotton yarn, leather, paper, and stoneware, an active trade in wines, brandy, truffles, and rural produce, and several large annual fairs. Cahors is supposed to have been the capital of the *Cadurci* before the conquest of Gaul by Cæsar. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1872, 13,061.

Cah′to, a post-hamlet of Mendocino co., Cal., about 75 miles from Cloverdale.

Cahul, a town of Russia. See KAGOOL.

Cahuzac, kå‛ü‛zåk′, several villages of France; the principal in Tarn, 12 miles N.N.W. of Alby. Pop. 1691.

Caiasso, or **Caiazzo.** See CAJAZZO.

Caicos, or **Caycos,** ki′kōce, a group of islands, geographically a part of the Bahamas, but politically with Turk's Islands a dependency of Jamaica. They are separated by Caicos Passage from MARIGUANA, and by Turk's Islands Passage from TURK'S ISLANDS (which see). P. 2845.

Caicus, the ancient name of BAKEER-CHAI.

Caieta, Cajeta, ancient names of GAETA.

Caiffa, a town of Palestine. See HAIFA.

Cai-Fong, a city of China. See KAI-FONG.

Caihapoyas, a town of Peru. See CHACHAPOYAS.

Cailas, a mountain-region of Thibet. See KAILAS.

Cailloma, or **Caylloma,** kīl-yo′må, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, department and 85 miles N.N.E. of Arequipa.

Caillou (kå-yoo′ or kail‛loo′) **Lake,** Louisiana, is in Terre Bonne parish, about 2 miles N. of the Gulf of Mexico. The Grand Caillou Bayou runs through this lake (which is 10 miles long) into the Gulf.

Caimanera, kī‛må-nå′RÅ, a port of Cuba, on Cumberland Harbor, is connected by railway with Guantanamo, 15 miles distant, of which place it is the port. Vessels of any draught can enter the harbor, and those of 14 feet can lie at the wharf and receive their lading from the railway-cars. It is a healthy place.

Caiman Islands. See CAYMANS.

Cain, a township of Fountain co., Ind. Pop. 1802. It contains Hillsborough.

Cainesville, kānz′vĭl, a post-village of Harrison co., Mo., on the Crooked Fork of Grand River, 12 miles from Princeton, and about 80 miles N.E. of St. Joseph. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a flour-mill.

Cain‛hoy′, a village of Charleston co., S.C., on the Wando River, 16 miles N.E. of Charleston. It has 2 churches. Pop. 318.

Caino, kī′no, a village of Italy, province and 9 miles N.N.E. of Brescia. Pop. 761.

Cain's, kānz, a post-hamlet of Gwinnett co., Ga., 8 miles E. of Buford Railroad Station.

Cain's, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., 6 miles N.W. of Coatesville.

Cain's, a township of Marion co., S.C. Pop. 1007.

Cain's River, a stream issuing from York co., New Brunswick, falls into the Miramichi 14 miles above the mouth of the Bartholomew. Length, about 100 miles.

Cain's River, a post-village in Northumberland co., New Brunswick, 30 miles S.W. of Newcastle. Pop. 100.

Cain's Store, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ky.

Cainsville, kānz′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn., 13 miles N.E. of Murfreesborough. It has 2 churches.

Cainsville, or **Cayuga Heights,** a post-village in Brant co., Ontario, on Grand River, 3 miles by rail E. of Brantford. Pop. 300.

Cain′town, a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, 4 miles from Mallorytown. It contains a saw-mill. Pop. 250.

Cain′ville, a post-hamlet of Rock co., Wis., in Magnolia township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 27 miles S. of Madison. It has 2 churches.

Caipha, a town of Syria. See HAIFA.

Ça Ira, så ee-rå′, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Va., on Willis River, 60 miles W. of Richmond. It has a church.

Cairiris, kī-re-reece′, or **Jabitaca,** zhå-be-tå′kå, a mountain-range of Brazil, province of Pernambuco, forming the N. boundary of the basin of the São Francisco. Length, about 300 miles.

Cairiris Novos, kī-re-reece′ no′voce, a mountain-range of Brazil, forming part of the boundary between the provinces of Rio Grande do Norte and Parahyba.

Cairiris Velhos, kī-re-reece′ vêl′yoce, a mountain-range of Brazil, forming part of the boundary between the provinces of Parahyba and Pernambuco.

Cairn, kårn, or **Carnry′an,** a village of Scotland, co. of Wigton, on Loch Ryan, 10 miles N.W. of Glenluce. A small river in the county of Dumfries has this name.

Cairn′aple, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Linlithgow. Height, 1498 feet.

Cairney (kåre′nee) **Hill,** a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, 3 miles W. of Dunfermline. Pop. 435.

Cairn‛gorm′, a mountain of Scotland, cos. of Banff and Moray, 4095 feet above the sea. It is snow-capped for the greater part of the year, and, among other minerals, produces the topazes known as "Cairngorm stones."

Cairngorm, or **Mount Hope,** also called **Katesville,** a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 9 miles S.W. of Strathroy. Pop. 150.

Cairo, kī′ro (*El Masr*, el mås′r, or *Musr*, of the Egyptians, properly *Misr; El Kahireh*, el kå′he-rå, "the victorious," of the Arabs; Fr. *Le Caire*, leh kaiN), the capital city of Egypt, and seat of government, near the right bank of the Nile, and 5 miles from the commencement of its Delta. Lat. 30° 2′ 4″ N.; lon. 31° 15′ 36″ E. Pop. in 1872, 349,833. Climate healthy; the heat is great in summer, the temperature moderate in winter. Mean temperature of the year 72°.2, of winter 58°.5, of summer 85°.1 Fahr. It never snows, and very seldom rains, but dew is abundant. The city proper is built on a slope at the foot of one of the lowest ridges of the chain of Jebel Mokattem, and is the largest and most populous city in Egypt. It is the chief centre of Mohammedan learning, and in architecture and general appearance is one of the most characteristic of Oriental cities. The newer portions are chiefly built in European style, with wide streets and boulevards. The city is the terminus of several railways, and is provided with gas and an abundant water-supply. The old parts of the town have narrow and crooked streets, and are ill kept and badly paved; but there are hundreds of beautiful mosques, and many old residences of great elegance. Cairo is divided into 10 quarters, communicating by gateways. The highest part of the ridge is occupied by a citadel, which contains the arsenal, mint, and public offices. The citadel is commanded by forts placed on the extremity of the chain of Mokattem. The principal suburbs are Boolak and El Masr-Aatik or Old Cairo.

Among the institutions of Cairo are the old Mohammedan university, with over 11,000 students; professional, mission, and other schools in great numbers, many of them sustained, and others assisted, by government; a number of hospitals and asylums; the palaces of the khedive, the public offices, and some fine hotels kept by Europeans. In the suburbs are numerous manufactories. The commerce of Cairo is large, the town being the great entrepôt of the Central African trade by way of the Nile and the railways.

The present city was founded by the Arabs about A.D. 970; its citadel was built by Saladin in 1176; it was the capital of the sultans of Egypt till the time of the Turkish conquest in 1507; since that time it has been the residence of the pashas, governors of the province; it was taken by the French in 1798, and held by them for 3½ years.—— Adj. and inhab. CAIRINE, kī-reen′; Arab. MUS′REE.

Cairo, kī′ro (anc. *Co′rium*), a town of Italy, 12 miles by rail W.N.W. of Savona, on the Bormida. Pop. 3641. The French here gained a victory over the Austrians in 1794.

Cairo, kā′ro, a post-village of Thomas co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 22 miles E. of Bainbridge. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a turpentine-distillery. Pop. about 300.

Cairo, a city of Illinois, the capital of Alexander co., is situated at the southern extremity of the state, on a low point of land at the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio

Rivers, about 180 miles below St. Louis. It is the southern terminus of the Illinois Central and Cairo & St. Louis Railroads, and is 365 miles S.S.W. of Chicago. The Cairo & Vincennes Railroad extends from this place northeastward to Vincennes. These lines connect here with the Mississippi Central and St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroads, which terminate on the opposite banks of the two rivers, from which passengers are carried across in steamboats. The site of Cairo was subject to inundations, which retarded its growth, until it was protected by a lévee built at great expense. The position is very advantageous for trade and navigation, and the town has increased rapidly since 1860. It contains 2 national banks, a stone custom-house which cost $271,260, 9 churches, and a convent and Catholic academy. Two daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. During the civil war Cairo was a depot for supplies and an important military point. Pop. in 1860, 2188; in 1870, 6267.

Cairo, a hamlet of Putnam co., Ind., about 12 miles N. of Greencastle.

Cairo, a post-village of Louisa co., Iowa, about 31 miles N. by W. from Burlington, and 8 miles from Wapello. It has a church and 3 stores.

Cairo, a post-village of Henderson co., Ky., 11 miles from the Ohio River, and 11 miles S. of Henderson. It has a church, an academy, a steam grist-mill, and 3 stores.

Cairo, a township of Renville co., Minn. Pop. 393.

Cairo, a post-village of Randolph co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 16 miles S. of Macon City. It has a church and 4 stores.

Cairo, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., in Cairo township, 6 miles from the Catskill Mountains, 10 miles from Catskill Station, and about 30 miles S.S.W. of Albany. It has 3 churches, 2 large hotels, a paper-mill, &c. Pop. about 400. The township is traversed by Catskill Creek, has 3 flouring-mills, and presents beautiful mountain-scenery. Total pop. 2246.

Cairo, Allen co., O. See WEST CAIRO.

Cairo, a post-hamlet of Stark co., O., 7 miles N. of Canton. It has a church.

Cairo, or **Uniontown,** a post-hamlet of Union co., Pa., in Gregg township, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, at Allenwood Station, on the Catawissa & Williamsport Railroad, 22 miles below Williamsport. It has 2 churches. Its post-office is Cairo.

Cairo, a post-village of Crockett co., Tenn., 10 miles N. of Bell's Depot. It has an academy, 3 or 4 churches, &c.

Cairo, a decayed village of Sumner co., Tenn., 5 miles S.E. of Gallatin.

Cairo, a post-office of Jasper co., Tex.

Cairo, a post-village of Ritchie co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 29 miles E. of Parkersburg. It has 4 churches and a normal school. Pop. about 300.

Cairo Forge, a hamlet of Greene co., N.Y., in Cairo township, 1 mile from Cairo. It has a flour-mill.

Cairston, town and parish, Scotland. See STROMNESS.

Cairwan, a town of North Africa. See KAIRWAN.

Caistor, kå′stor, a town of England, co. of Lincoln, 11 miles S.W. of Grimsby. Its ancient church stands on the site of *Thongceaster,* a Roman station, said to have been rebuilt by Hengist on as much land as the hide of an ox cut into thongs would cover. Pop. 225.

Caistor (anc. *Ven′ta Iceno′rum*), a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 4 miles S. of Norwich. Many Roman urns have been found in this place, the ancient capital of the Iceni.

Cais′torville, a post-village in Lincoln co., Ontario, on Chippewa Creek, 8 miles E. of Canfield. Pop. 100.

Cait‘awist′ky Creek, of North Carolina, unites with Pollacasty Creek in Hertford co., and flows into Chowan River from the S.W.

Caith′ness, the most northerly county of Scotland, having W. and N. the county of Sutherland, E. the North Sea, and N. the ocean. Area, 712 square miles. The surface is mountainous in the W. and S.; elsewhere it is flat or undulating, consisting of extensive moors. The fishery is the principal branch of trade, and from 150,000 to 200,000 barrels of fish are annually cured for export. Agriculture has of late been much extended. Principal towns, Wick and Thurso. In the Middle Ages this part of Scotland belonged for some time to the King of Norway. Many of its inhabitants are of Scandinavian descent. Pop. 39,992.

Caivano, kī-vå′no, a town of Italy, 8 miles N.E. of Naples. Pop. 10,682.

Cajabon, a town of Guatemala. See CAHABON.

Caja de Muertos. See CAXA DE MUERTOS.

Cajahiba, kå-zhå-ee′bå, a small island of Brazil, W. side of All Saints' Bay, opposite the mouth of the Serigi.

Cajamarca, a city of Peru. See CAXAMARCA.

Cajamarquilla, Peru. See CAXAMARQUILLA.

Cajarc, kå‘zhaʀk′, a town of France, department of Lot, 19 miles E.N.E. of Cahors. Pop. 1942.

Cajatambo, a town of Peru. See CAXATAMBO.

Cajazzo, kå-yåt′so, or **Caiasso,** kī-ås′so (anc. *Cala′-tia*), a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 10 miles N.E. of Capua. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 5892.

Cajeta, or **Caieta,** a town of Italy. See GAETA.

Cajou, kå-joo′, or **Katju′ri,** a branch of the Mahanuddy River, which separates at Cuttack, and terminates principally in the river Devi.

Cal‘abar′, a maritime district of Western Africa, between the river Benin and Formoso and the Rio del Rey, with the Kong Mountains in the rear, the Niger passing through its centre; but the name is of somewhat indefinite application. The coast here is a projecting line between the Bights of Benin and Biafra. The country is flat, and closely intersected by rivers, most of them, with the exception of Old Calabar, being delta-arms of the Niger; much vegetable matter and silt are discharged by these mouths. The climate is extremely deleterious, and the coast generally inhospitable, there not being a light-house or single harbor of refuge. Tornadoes are frequent, and of the most violent character. A large portion of the inhabitants of this district are slaves, and are employed chiefly in cultivating the provision grounds, or in various kinds of labor connected with the palm-oil trade, in which the chiefs are engaged.

Calabar River, the wide estuary of three rivers, called Old Calabar, Cross, and Qua. It opens into the Bight of Biafra in lat. 5° N., lon. 8° 20′ E. As to which of the streams is the true Calabar, opinions differ. All are navigable, and communicate freely with one another by creeks. The Old Calabar is the smallest. On its left bank, 6 miles from its mouth, is Duke Town, and 5 miles N.N.W. of the latter, on a small deltoid branch of the river, is Creek Town; these are the seats of interesting missions, and the natives have made considerable progress in civilization. NEW CALABAR RIVER is believed to be a delta-arm of the Niger. It flows S.E., and enters the Bight of Biafra in lat. 4° 30′ N., lon. 7° 7′ E., W. of Bonny.

Calabozo, or **Calaboso,** kå-lå-bo′so, a town of Venezuela, capital of the state of Guarico, 120 miles S.S.W. of Caracas. It is a bishop's see, and has a college and some fine buildings. Pop. 5618.

Calabria, ka-lå′bre-a or kå-lå′bre-å (anc. *Brut′tium* or *Bruttio′rum A′ger*), a *compartimento* of Italy, forming the southwestern extremity or sub-peninsula of the mainland of that kingdom; but the Calabria of antiquity was the southeastern fork or sub-peninsula. The modern Calabria is divided into the provinces of Cosenza, Catanzaro, and Reggio, respectively known also as Calabria Citeriore, Calabria Ulteriore II., and Calabria Ulteriore I. It is a mountainous country, with a fertile soil, producing oil, wine, silk, cotton, grain, manna, and fruits. Area, 6663 square miles. It is subject to earthquakes.

Calabritto, kå-lå-brit′to, a town of Italy, on the Sele, 10 miles N.E. of Campagna. Pop. 2975.

Calaceite, kå-lå-thå′e-tå, a town of Spain, 75 miles N.E. of Teruel. Pop. 2404.

Calacte, or **Calacta.** See CARONIA.

Caladunum, supposed ancient name of MIRANDELLA.

Calaf, kå-låf′, a town of Spain, 46 miles N.W. of Barcelona. Pop. 1311.

Calah, a city of Asia. See HOLWAN.

Cal′ahan, or **Cal′ahain,** a post-hamlet of Davie co., N.C., 20 miles N.N.W. of Salisbury. It has a church, and manufactures of flour and tobacco. Pop. of Calahan township, 1232.

Calahan, Texas. See CALLAHAN.

Calahorra, kå-lå-oʀ′ʀå (anc. *Calagur′ris*), a city of Spain, in Old Castile, 24 miles by rail S.E. of Logroño, on the Ebro. Calahorra is famous for the siege it sustained from Pompey, B.C. 72, by whom it was taken after an obstinate resistance. Portions of its ancient walls, towers, and aqueducts still remain. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 7106.

Calahorra, or **La Calahorra,** a town of Spain, province and 34 miles E. of Granada. Pop. 1616.

Calais, kål′is (Fr. pron. kå‘lå′; L. *Cale′tum* or *Cale′sium*), a town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, on the Strait of Dover, 26 miles E.S.E. of Dover, and 20 miles N.E. of Boulogne, at the terminus of a railway from Lille. Lat. of the new light-house, 50° 57′ 45″ N.; lon. 1° 51′ 18″ E.; height, 190 feet. The town and harbor are defended by a castle and several forts, and by means of sluices the whole adjacent country may be laid under water. Calais is regularly built and clean, with wide and well-paved streets, and houses chiefly of brick. In the great square are the town hall, and an elegant belfry 118 feet in height. Other remarkable structures are the Hôtel Dessin, now a museum, the theatre, public baths, the Hôtel de Guise, the barracks, and a public library with 12,000 volumes. The harbor is formed by two moles, which are continued seaward by wooden piers, the whole being about three-quarters of a mile in length. At ebb tide it is nearly dry, and has not a greater depth than 15 or 18 feet at high water. A tower in the centre of the town serves as a light-house. There is good anchorage ground from 2 to 3 miles N.W. of the harbor. Calais is one of the principal ports for the debarkation of travellers from England, there being daily communication with Dover by steamboat, and several times a week with London and Ramsgate. The city has very important manufactures of bobbinet, which employ about 900 looms and 6000 operatives. Numerous mills have been erected, and the inner ramparts have been removed to make way for the factories. There are also oil- and soap-works, tanneries, and a salt-refinery. Vessels are built here and fitted out for the cod-, mackerel-, and herring-fisheries. A considerable trade is carried on in spirits, salt, oil, grain, wine, eggs, hemp, wood, coal, &c. In 1347, Calais was taken by Edward III. of England, after a siege of 11 months. It remained in the hands of the English from 1347 to 1558. In 1558 it was taken by the Duke of Guise. Pop. in 1872, 19,843; of the southern suburb of St.-Pierre-lès-Calais, 20,409.

Calais, kål′is, a city of Washington co., Me., is on the St. Croix River, which is part of the boundary between the United States and Canada. It is at the head of navigation, about 12 miles from Passamaquoddy Bay, 82 miles E.N.E. of Bangor, and 27 miles N.N.W. of Eastport. Several bridges crossing the river connect it with St. Stephen's in New Brunswick, a station on the New Brunswick & Canada Railroad. Calais is the southeastern terminus of the St. Croix & Penobscot Railroad. It contains 10 churches, a national bank, the Calais Academy and High School, a public library, and printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers. Its prosperity is mainly derived from shipbuilding and trade in lumber, large quantities of which are sawn in the vicinity and exported from Calais. Pop. 5944.

Calais, a post-village of Monroe co., O., about 36 miles N.N.E. of Marietta. It has 2 churches. Pop. 126.

Calais, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Vt., in Calais township, 10 miles N.N.E. of Montpelier. The township has a woollen-factory and 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 1309.

Calaisis, kåˋlåˋzee′, a district of France, in the old province of Picardy, now in the department of Pas-de-Calais. It was occupied by the English from 1349 to 1558.

Calamata, a town of Greece. See KALAMATA.

Calamianes (kå-lå-me-å′nês) **Islands,** a group of the Philippines, midway between Mindoro and Palawan. Lat. 12° N.; lon. 120° E. CALAMIAN, the principal island, is about 35 miles in length, by 15 miles in breadth.

Cal′amine, a post-village of Sharpe co., Ark., 28 miles from Walnut Ridge Railroad Station. It has a church, 2 stores, and a furnace for smelting zinc, a mine of which has been opened here.

Calamine, a post-hamlet of La Fayette co., Wis., on the Pecatonica River, and on the Mineral Point Railroad, 9 miles S. of Mineral Point, at the junction of the Platteville Branch.

Calamo, kå′lå-mo, a small island of the Ionian group, between Santa Maura and the continent.

Calamo, a small island of Asia Minor. See KALIMNO.

Calamocha, kå-lå-mo′chå, a town of Spain, 38 miles N. of Teruel, near the Jiloca. Pop. 1830.

Calamota, kå-lå-mo′tå, a small island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 6 miles W.N.W. of Ragusa.

Cal′amus, or **Cal′mus,** an incorporated post-village of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 30 miles W. of the city of Clinton. It has a church, a drug-store, and several general stores. Pop. about 300.

Calamus, a post-hamlet of Valley co., Neb., 85 miles from Grand Island.

Calamus, a township of Dodge co., Wis. Pop. 1112.

Calamus River, Nebraska, rises in the N. central part of the state, runs nearly southeastward, and enters the Loup Fork of the Platte or the North Loup River. It traverses arid plains nearly destitute of forest trees.

Calañas, kå-lån′yås, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 20 miles N. of Huelva. Pop. 2711.

Calanca, kå-lån′kå, a valley of Switzerland, in Grisons, between the Val di Blegno and the Val Misocco.

Calanda, kå-lån′då, a town of Spain, 62 miles N.E. of Teruel, on a small river of its own name. Pop. 3658.

Calandsoog, kåˋlånt-sōg′, a village of the Netherlands, on the North Sea, 9 miles S. of Helder.

Calang, kå-lång′, sometimes written **Callam,** a town of the Malay Peninsula, state and S.E. of Salangore, on the river Calang, 20 miles from its mouth in the Strait of Malacca. Near it are some tin-mines.

Calanna, kå-lån′nå, a town of Italy, in Calabria, 7 miles N.E. of Reggio. Pop. 2166.

Calanna, a town of Africa. See CALLANA.

Calantan, Malay Peninsula. See KALANTAN.

Calantiga (kå-lån-tee′gå) **Islands,** a group of islands on the N.E. coast of Sumatra. Lat. 0° 30′ S.; lon. 104° E.

Calap, kåˋlåp′, an island of the Pacific, Gilolo Passage, west of the island of Popa. Lat. 1° 15′ S.; lon. 129° 30′ E.

Calapan, kå-lå-pån′, a town of the Philippine Islands, capital of Mindoro, on its N.E. coast, 85 miles E.S.E. of Manila. Pop. 2790.

Calapoo′ya (or **Callapoo′ya**) **River,** Oregon, rises in the Cascade Range, runs westward and northwestward through Linn co., and enters the Willamette about 7 miles N. of Albany. Length, about 130 miles.

Calaris, the ancient name of CAGLIARI.

Calascibetta. See CALATA-SCIBETTA.

Calasparra, kå-lås-par′rå, a town of Spain, 40 miles N.W. of Murcia. It has manufactures of cloths, flour, and oil, and trades in cattle. Pop. 2667.

Calata Bellota, kå-lå′tå bêl-lo′tå, a town of Sicily, on a river of the same name (anc. *Crimisus*), 10 miles N.E. of Sciacca, and near the site of the ancient *Tricala*.

Calatabiano, kå-lå′tå-bee-å′no, a town of Sicily, 15 miles N. by E. of Aci Reale. Pop. 3172.

Calata Fimi, kå-lå′tå fee′mee, a town in the N.W. part of Sicily, 8 miles S.W. of Alcamo. Pop. 9095.

Calatagirone, or **Calata Hieronis.** See CALTAGIRONE.

Calatanazor, kå-lå-tå-nå-thōr′, a town of Spain, 10 miles S.W. of Soria. Pop. 1300.

Calata-Scibetta, kå-lå′tå-she-bêt′tå, a town of Sicily, 15 miles N.E. of Caltanisetta. Pop. 5791.

Calatavuturo, a town of Sicily. See CALTAVUTURO.

Calatayud, kå-lå-tå-yood′, a town of Spain, on the Jalon, province and 55 miles by railway S.W. of Saragossa. It has an imposing external appearance, but is dilapidated and dull. The chief manufactures are common woollens, brown paper, and leather. Pop. 9830. Near Calatayud are some mineral springs, stalactitic caverns, and the remains of *Bilbilis*, the birthplace of Martial. The town is of Moorish origin, and its name in Arabic signifies "Job's castle."

Calathe, the supposed ancient name of GALITA.

Calatia, a town of Italy. See CAJAZZO.

Calatrava, kå-lå-trå′vå, or **Santiago de Calatrava,** sån-te-å′go då kå-lå-trå′vå, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 20 miles W. by S. of Jaen. Pop. 1464.

Calatrava la Vieja, kå-lå-trå′vå lå ve-å′hå (anc. *Oretum* or *Oria*), a ruined city of Spain, on the Guadiana, 65 miles S.E. of Toledo. The military order of Calatrava was founded here.

Calaveras, kal-ạ-vå′ras, a river in the N. central part of California, rises among the hills at the foot of the Sierra Nevada in Calaveras co., and, flowing in a general southwesterly course, falls into the San Joaquin River about 15 miles below Stockton.

Calaveras, a county in the central part of California, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Mokelumne River, and on the S.E. by the Stanislaus, and is partly drained by the Calaveras River. The surface is diversified with high hills, valleys, deep cañons, and "rolling prairies," and presents beautiful scenery. It contains forests of the oak, pine, and other trees, which here grow to a great size; also a grove of mammoth trees (*Sequoia gigantea*), which attract many visitors. Granite, quartz, limestone, and slate abound here. This county has rich copper-mines and gold-mines. The value of the gold mined in this county in 1870 was $1,115,803, of which $556,274 was obtained from placer-mines. Capital, San Andreas. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,791,749. Pop. in 1860, 16,299; in 1870, 8895, of whom 4677 were Americans.

Calayan, kå-lå-yån′, one of the Babuyan Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, 60 miles N. of Luzon. It is 15 miles long.

Calbe, two towns of Prussia. See KALBE.

Calbis, the supposed ancient name of the TAVOOS.

Calbuco, kål-boo′ko, or **El Fuerte,** êl foo-ên′tå or êl fwêr′tå, a small town of Chili, on the coast of the island of Chiloe, 35 miles E.N.E. of Ancud. Pop. 2506.

Calbur′ga, or **Kulbur′ga,** a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dominions, 65 miles by rail S.E. of Solapoor. It is now unimportant, but it has been successively the capital of Hindoo and Mohammedan sovereignties. Pop. 6000.

Calca, a town of Peru. See Zamora.

Calcahcen, kål-kå-sěn', a town of Yucatan, 30 miles E.S.E. of Merida.

Calcar, or **Kalkar,** kål'kar, a small town of Rhenish Prussia, 7 miles S.E. of Cleves, on the Rhine. Pop., including Old Calcar, 2725.

Calcasieu, kal'kạ-shu', a river of Louisiana, rises in Vernon parish, and runs southeastward into Rapides parish. In the last half of its course it flows southwestward, traverses Calcasieu parish, and enters the lake of the same name, from which it passes into the Gulf of Mexico. It is about 230 miles long, and is navigated by steamers and lumber-schooners for 100 miles.

Calcasieu, a parish in the S.W. part of Louisiana, bordering on Texas. It is intersected by the Calcasieu River, and bounded on the W. by the Sabine River. The surface is nearly level, and is partly occupied by savannas or open plains, which produce pasture for cattle. Cotton is raised here in small quantities. Capital, Lake Charles. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,227,130. Pop. in 1870, 6733, of whom 6608 were Americans.

Calcasieu Lake, Louisiana, is in Cameron parish, about 4 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. It is nearly 20 miles long and 5 miles wide. It is an expansion of the Calcasieu River, which enters its northern end and issues from the southern side.

Calci, kål'chee, a village of Italy, 5½ miles E. of Pisa, on the Monte Pisano. Near it is the celebrated chartreuse of Pisa or Calci, called La Certosa. Pop. 5515.

Calcian'a, a station in Wayne co., N.Y., on the Ontario Southern Railroad, 7½ miles S. of Sodus Point.

Calcinaja, kål-che-nå'yå, a town of Italy, 12 miles E. of Pisa, near the Arno. Pop. 3527.

Calcinate, kål-che-nå'tå, a village of Italy, 10 miles E.S.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 3527.

Calcinato, kål-che-nå'to, a town of Italy, 11 miles S.E. of Brescia, on the Chiese. Pop. 3699.

Calcio, kål'cho, a town of Italy, 16 miles S.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 2888.

Calcken, kål'kẹn, or **Calken,** a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 8 miles E. of Ghent. Pop. 4900.

Calcut'ta, a city, capital of British India and of Bengal, is situated on the E. bank of the river Hoogly, 80 miles from the sea, in lat. 22° 33′ 47″ N., lon. 88° 23′ 34″ E., opposite the town of Howrah, to which a floating bridge extends. It is the terminus of several railways and numerous canals. Calcutta is the seat of an immense trade by sea and river, being the natural outlet for the great valleys of the Ganges and Brahmapootra. There are numerous jetties and warehouses, excellent systems of drainage and water-supply (which have changed the city from one of the sickliest to one of the healthiest places in Asia), a university, 3 government and 5 mission colleges, an art school, a medical school, several learned societies, numerous hospitals, a botanic garden, a noble government house, a fire department, an excellent native police force, &c. The town is lighted by gas. It is the seat of an Anglican bishop. The native portion, or Black Town, is in general built of slight materials. Large ships can ascend the river to this port, the channel being preserved and improved by liberal public expenditures. Calcutta is the largest emporium of trade in Asia. The chief imports are cotton goods, linens, silks, hardware, pig-metals, silver (coined and in ingots), wines, spirits, and salt. The exports are far greater than the imports, and consist of jute, opium, indigo, rice, hides, cotton, tea, raw silk, saltpetre, matting, gunny-bags, &c. There is also a large local and native trade in rice, sugar, pottery, oil-seeds, brass goods, betel, pawn, bamboos, timber, provisions, and native household wares. It is the seat of active manufactures, chiefly carried on in households by natives. Pop. of the city proper in 1872, 447,601; of immediate suburbs, 257,149; of North suburban town, 27,263; South suburban town, 62,632; of Howrah, 97,784. Total, 892,429, exclusive of several populous towns which are almost continuous with the suburbs just enumerated.

Calcut'ta, a post-village of Clay co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 21 miles E.N.E. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches.

Calcutta, a post-office of Douglas co., Kansas.

Calcutta, a post-village of Columbiana co., O., in St. Clair township, 4 miles N. of East Liverpool. It has 3 churches.

Caldaro, kål-då'ro, or **Kaltern,** kål'tẹrn, a town of Austria, in Tyrol, 8 miles S.W. of Botzen. Pop. 1412.

Caldas, kål'dås (*i.e.*, Agoas or Aguas Caldas, å'gwås kål'dås, "warm waters," or "warm springs"), several small towns of Portugal, Spain, &c., so called from their warm springs.

Caldas, kål'dås, or **Caldas da Rainha,** kål'dås då rå-een'yå, a town of Portugal, 58 miles N. of Lisbon. Pop. 2268.

Caldas, kål'dås, a town of Brazil, in Minas-Geraes, with hot sulphur springs.

Caldas del Rey, kål'dås děl rå, a town of Portugal, 24 miles S. of Santiago.

Caldas de Mombuy, kål'dås då mom-boo-ee' (anc. *A'quæ Cal'idæ*), a town of Spain, 14 miles N. of Barcelona, with thermal baths and some antiquities. Pop. 3596.

Caldas de Oviedo, kål'dås då o-ve-å'do, a town of Spain, finely situated near Oviedo.

Calder, a parish of Scotland. See Cawdor.

Calder, kål'dẹr, a river of England, co. of York, West Riding, joins the Aire at Castleford. Length, 40 miles.

Calder, a river of England, co. of Lancaster, joins the Ribble near Whalley.

Calder, or **Calderbridge,** a hamlet of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Calder, 3 miles S.S.W. of Egremont.

Cald'er, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 8 miles from St. Thomas. Pop. 120.

Caldera, kål-då'rå, a small town of South America, in the Argentine Republic, 22 miles N.E. of Salta.

Caldera, kål-då'rå, a port of Costa Rica, on the Pacific, near the head of the Gulf of Nicoya.

Caldera, kål-då'rå, a seaport of Hayti, on its S. coast, 50 miles S.W. of Santo Domingo.

Caldera, kål-då'rå, a seaport of Chili, province of Atacama, on a fine bay, and connected by rail with Copiapo, 50 miles distant. It has a church, machine-shops, large copper-smelting works, and a mole at which vessels of 600 tons can lie. Cargoes are discharged by steam-machinery. The country around it is a perfect desert, and water is obtained from the sea by distillation. Borax, copper, silver, and rich ores are shipped hence, and the export and import trade is large. Pop. 3000.

Caldewgate, kål'du-gate, a suburb of the city of Carlisle, England, co. of Cumberland, intersected by the Carlisle & Newcastle Railway. Pop. 10,662.

Caldiero, kål-de-å'ro, a village of Northern Italy, 9 miles E. of Verona, so called from its thermal springs. The Archduke Charles gained a victory here over Massena in 1805. Pop. 2292.

Cald'well, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 330 square miles. It is drained by Tradewater and Livingston Creeks. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, wheat, and pork are the staple products. The county is intersected by the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad. Capital, Princeton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,225,000. Pop. in 1870, 10,826, of whom 10,735 were natives and 91 were foreigners.

Caldwell, a parish in the N. central part of Louisiana, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Bœuf Bayou, and intersected by the Ouachita River, navigable by steamboats. The surface is moderately diversified, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The staple products are cotton and Indian corn. Capital, Columbia. Valuation of real and personal estate, $868,249. Pop. in 1870, 4820, of whom 4804 were Americans.

Caldwell, a county in the N.W. part of Missouri, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is intersected by Shoal Creek. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. Capital, Kingston. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 11,390, of whom 10,715 were Americans.

Caldwell, a county in the N.W. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Blue Ridge, and on the S. by the Catawba River, and is also drained by the Yadkin River, which rises within its limits. The surface is partly mountainous, and is mostly covered with forests. The soil produces good pasture, Indian corn, and wheat. Capital, Lenoir. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,907,964. Pop. in 1870, 8476, of whom 8472 were Americans.

Caldwell, a county in the S. central part of Texas, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the San Marcos River. The surface is undulating, and is extensively covered with tracts of timber. The soil is fertile. Cattle, cotton, and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Lockhart. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,229,084. Pop. in 1870, 6572, of whom 6373 were Americans. The Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad traverses the S. part of this county.

Caldwell, a post-office and station of St. Clair co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad.

Caldwell, a post-hamlet of Appanoose co., Iowa, in Caldwell township, on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 110 miles W.S.W. of Burlington. It has 2 churches and a mill. Coal is mined here. Pop. of township, 1414.

Caldwell, a post-hamlet of Sumner co., Kansas, about 50 miles S. by W. from Wichita. It has 2 churches. Pop. of Caldwell township, 184.

Caldwell, a township of Missaukee co., Mich. P. 84.

Caldwell, a post-village of Gage co., Neb., is on the Big Blue River, and on the railroad which connects Beatrice with Crete, 6 miles N.W. of Beatrice, and 44 miles S. of Lincoln. It has water-power and a flouring-mill.

Caldwell, a post-village of Essex co., N.J., in Caldwell township, 3½ miles from Montclair Station, 9 miles N.W. of Newark, and 8 or 9 miles S.W. of Paterson. It has 2 churches and a high school. Here is the Essex County Penitentiary. The township is bounded on the W. by the Passaic, and contains Clinton and Verona. Total pop. 2727.

Caldwell, or **Lake George,** a post-village, capital of Warren co., N.Y., is finely situated at the S. end of Lake George, in Caldwell township, about 60 miles N. of Albany, 20 miles S.W. of Whitehall, and 9 miles N. of Glenn's Falls. It is a celebrated summer resort, and is surrounded by beautiful scenery. It has a court-house, 2 churches, and 6 hotels, one of which, the "Fort William Henry," will accommodate 500 guests. Pop. of the township, 1267. Steamboats navigate the lake, which is studded with hundreds of islands. The name of the post-office is Lake George.

Caldwell, a station in Franklin co., O., on the Baltimore & Ohio and the Scioto Valley Railroad, 3 miles E. of Columbus.

Caldwell, a post-village, capital of Noble co., O., in Olive township, on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 36 miles N. of Marietta, and about 32 miles E.S.E. of Zanesville. It has a national bank, 3 churches, and a sash- and door-factory. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Iron ore, coal, and salt are found near this place. Pop. about 600.

Caldwell, a township of Newberry co., S.C. P. 1791.

Caldwell, a post-village, capital of Burleson co., Tex., about 66 miles E.N.E. of Austin, and 22 miles S.W. of Bryan. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a school called the Normal Institute.

Caldwell, W. Va. See Green Brier Bridge.

Caldwell Institute, a post-village of Orange co., N.C., in Little River township, 4 miles from the North Carolina Railroad. It has a seminary named Caldwell Institute, and in the vicinity are several churches.

Caldwell Prairie, a post-hamlet of Racine co., Wis., in Waterford township, 10 miles E.S.E. of Eagle Railroad Station. It has a church.

Caldwell's, a township of Catawba co., N.C. Pop. 1101. It contains Chronicle.

Caldwell's, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co., N.C., on the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad, about 20 miles N. of Charlotte. It has 2 churches, a saw-mill, &c.

Caldwell's Landing, a hamlet of Rockland co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, 48 miles above New York. Drain-pipes are made here.

Caldy, kål′dee, a small island of Wales, co. of Pembroke, off its S. coast, 2 miles S. of Tenby, has a light-house.

Cale, an ancient name of Oporto.

Calebee Creek, Ala. See Caleebee.

Cal′edon, a town of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 9½ miles N.N.E. of Monaghan. It has large corn-mills. Pop. 579.

Cal′edon, a village of Cape Colony, Africa, 50 miles W.S.W. of Zwellendam. It has mineral baths. Pop. 724.

Cal′edon, or **Charleston Station,** a post-village in Cardwell co., Ontario, 41 miles N.W. of Toronto. Pop. 300.

Cal′edon Bay, Australia, an inlet on the W. side of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lat. 12° 40′ S.; lon. 136° 40′ E.

Caledon East, or **Pais′ley,** a post-village in Cardwell co., Ontario. Pop. 200.

Cal′edon River, in Africa, is an affluent of the Nu-Gariep, which it joins in lat. 30° 18′ S., lon. 26° 17′ E.

Caledonia, the ancient name of Scotland.

Caledo′nia, a county in the N.E. part of Vermont, bordering on New Hampshire, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Connecticut River, intersected by the Passumpsic, and also drained by the Lamoille River. The surface is partly mountainous, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the ash, beech, hickory, elm, oak, and sugar-maple abound. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Butter, hay, oats, potatoes, lumber, and maple sugar are the staple products. Granite and mica slate are abundant in this county, which is traversed by the Connecticut & Passumpsic Rivers Railroad. Capital, St. Johnsbury. Valuation of real and personal estate, $18,092,569. Pop. in 1870, 22,235, of whom 19,544 were Americans.

Caledonia, a post-village of Union co., Ark., 25 miles S.S.W. of Champagnolle. It has a church and an academy.

Caledonia, a post-village, capital of Traill co., Dakota, on the Red River of the North, at the mouth of Goose River, 40 miles N. of Moorhead. It has a church, a court-house, a flour-mill, and 2 stores. Wheat is shipped here in steamboats.

Caledonia, or **Caledonia Station,** a post-village of Boone co., Ill., in Caledonia township, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at the crossing of the Kenosha & Rockford Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of Rockford, and 12 miles S.E. of Beloit. It has several stores. Pop. of township, 1345.

Caledonia, a village of Pulaski co., Ill., on the Ohio River, and on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 14 miles above Cairo. It has a church. Pop. 222. The name of its post-office is Olmsted.

Caledonia, a post-village of Ringgold co., Iowa, on a head-stream of the Grand River, 30 miles W.S.W. of Leon. It has a church, 2 hotels, and 3 stores.

Caledonia, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Kansas, ¾ of a mile from Sand Creek.

Caledonia, a post-office of Trigg co., Ky.

Caledonia, a post-hamlet of West Carroll parish, La., on the W. bank of Bayou Macon, 12 miles from Lake Providence. It has 2 churches. Pop. 100.

Caledonia, a township of Kent co., Mich., is about 50 miles W. of Lansing, and is traversed by the Thornapple River. It contains a hamlet named Alaska, and a village named Caledonia Station, which is on the Grand River Valley Railroad, 16 miles S.E. of Grand Rapids. Pop. 1680.

Caledonia, a township of Shiawassee co., Mich. Pop. 1839, exclusive of Corunna.

Caledonia, a post-village, capital of Houston co., Minn., in Caledonia township, about 32 miles S. of Winona, and 20 miles S.W. of La Crosse, Wis. It has a court-house, a bank, a graded school, the Caledonia Academy, a newspaper office, 5 churches, and a manufactory of wagons and sleighs. Pop. 872; of the township, additional, 985.

Caledonia, a post-hamlet of Lowndes co., Miss., about 17 miles N.N.E. of Columbus.

Caledonia, a post-village of Washington co., Mo., in Bellevue township, about 70 miles S.S.W. of St. Louis, and 8 miles from Irondale Railroad Station. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, a pottery, &c. The township contains the Bellevue Collegiate Institute.

Caledonia, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., is in Caledonia township, on the New York Central Railroad, and on the Attica Branch of the Erie Railroad, 59 miles E. of Buffalo, and 20 miles S.W. of Rochester. It has 2 or 3 churches, 2 mills, and manufactures of farming-implements, sash, and doors. Pop. 597; of the township, 1981.

Caledonia, a township of Halifax co., N.C. Pop. 2118.

Caledonia, a post-office of Moore co., N.C.

Caledonia, a post-village of Marion co., O., in Claridon township, on the Whetstone River, and on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 26 miles W.S.W. of Mansfield, and 9 miles N.E. of Marion. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, 2 planing-mills, and a union school. It is also on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad. Pop. 419.

Caledonia, a post-village of Elk co., Pa., on Bennett's Creek, and on the Alleghany Valley Railroad (Low Grade division), 23 miles S.W. of Driftwood. It has a church and several lumber-mills, and a splendid bed of coal.

Caledonia, a station of Henry co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 20 miles S.W. of Paris.

Caledonia, a post-hamlet of Rusk co., Tex., 25 miles S.E. of Henderson. It has a church.

Caledonia, a post-office of Goochland co., Va.

Caledonia, township, Columbia co., Wis. Pop. 1223.

Caledonia, a post-township of Racine co., Wis., bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan, and intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads. It has 5 churches. Pop. 2847. Caledonia Station (on both roads) is 15 miles S. of Milwaukee.

Caledonia, township, Trempealeau co., Wis. Pop. 510.

Caledonia, a township of Waupaca co., Wis. Pop. 929.

Caledonia, a post-village in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on Little Glacé Bay, 16 miles E. of Sydney. Extensive coal-mines are worked here. Pop. 250.

Caledonia, or **Seneca,** a village in Haldimand co., Ontario, on the Grand River, at the junction of the Grand Trunk and Hamilton & Lake Erie Railways, 16 miles S.W. of Hamilton, and 17 miles E.S.E. of Brantford. It has excellent water-power, saw- and grist-mills, a foundry and machine-shop, a woollen-mill, and a weekly newspaper. P. 1246.

Caledonia, a post-village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 27 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 200.

Caledonia Corner, a post-village in Queens co., Nova Scotia, 38 miles S.E. of Annapolis. Pop. 400.

Caledonia Mills, a post-village in Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, 56 miles E. of New Glasgow. Pop. 120.

Caledonian Canal, Scotland, cos. of Inverness and Argyle, connects the North and Irish Seas, extending N.E. and S.W., through the great Glen of Caledonia, from the Murray Firth to Loch Eil, through Lochs Ness, Oich, and Lochy. Length, 60½ miles, of which the lochs compose 37½ miles, and the canal 23 miles. It is not navigable for vessels of over 17 feet draught.

Caledonia Springs, a post-village and watering-place in Prescott co., Ontario, 9 miles from L'Orignal, and 72 miles W. by S. of Montreal. It has good hotel accommodation and medicinal springs. Pop. 100.

Caledonia Station, Illinois. See CALEDONIA.

Caledonia Station, a post-village of Kent co., Mich., on the Grand River Valley Railroad, and near the Thornapple River, 15 or 16 miles S.S.E. of Grand Rapids. It has 2 churches, 5 stores, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 200.

Cal'eebee or **Cal'ebee Creek,** Alabama, rises in Macon co., runs in a W.N.W. direction, and enters the Tallapoosa River on the line between Elmore and Macon cos.

Calella, kå-lêl'yå, a town of Spain, 30 miles S.E. of Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 3529.

Calenberg. See KALENBERG.

Calentes Aquæ, the Latin for CHAUDES-AIGUES.

Calenzana, kå-lên-zå'nå, a village of the island of Corsica, 5 miles S.E. of Calvi. Pop. 2608.

Calera, kå-lå'rå, a village of Spain, in New Castile, 8 miles S.W. of Talavera, near the Tagus. Pop. 2938.

Cale'ra, a post-village of Shelby co., Ala., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad where it crosses the South & North Alabama Railroad, 63 miles N. by E. from Selma, and 33 miles S. of Birmingham. Coal and limestone are found near this place. It has a church and 2 lime-kilns.

Cales, the ancient name of CALVI.

Calestano, kå-lês-tå'no, a town of Italy, 20 miles S.S.W. of Parma. Pop. 2961.

Caletum, or **Calesium,** the Latin for CALAIS.

Calewatta River, Australia. See DARLING.

Calf (kåf) **Creek,** a post-office of Searcy co., Ark.

Calfkiller, a post-office of Putnam co., Tenn.

Calfkiller Creek, Tennessee, runs southwestward through White co., and enters the Caney Fork of the Cumberland River.

Calf of Man, a small island in the Irish Sea, immediately off the S.W. extremity of the Isle of Man. Lat. of the light-house, 54° 3' N.; lon. 4° 49' W.

Calf Pasture River, Virginia, rises in Augusta co., runs southward through Rockbridge co., and enters the James River at the base of the Blue Ridge. It is about 100 miles long. The lower part of it is called North River.

Calhoun, kal-hoon', a county in the N.E. part of Alabama, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Coosa River. The surface is diversified with high ridges or hills and fertile valleys, and is extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees. Cotton, Indian corn, and wheat are the staple products of the soil. Among its mineral resources are iron, limestone, and marble. This county is intersected by the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad. Capital, Jacksonville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,679,655. Pop. in 1870, 13,980, of whom 13,898 were Americans.

Calhoun, a county in the S. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Moro River, and on the S.W. by the Ouachita River. A large portion of the surface is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Hampton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $734,708. Pop. in 1870, 3853, of whom 3845 were Americans.

Calhoun, a county in the N.W. part of Florida, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Apalachicola River, and on the S.W. by the Gulf of Mexico. The surface is nearly level; the soil is sandy, and produces a little Indian corn and cotton. Capital, Abe Spring. Valuation of real and personal estate, $220,000. Pop. in 1870, 998, of whom 996 were Americans.

Calhoun, a county in the S.W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 330 square miles. It is intersected by Ichawaynochaway Creek, an affluent of Flint River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and sugar-cane are the staple products. Capital, Morgan. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 5503, of whom 5496 were Americans.

Calhoun, a county in the S.W. part of Illinois, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is a narrow peninsula, bounded on the E. by the Illinois River, and on the W. by the Mississippi River. The soil is fertile. Indian corn and wheat are the staple products of this county, which is liberally supplied with timber and limestone. Capital, Hardin. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,593,216. Pop. in 1870, 6562, of whom 5347 were Americans.

Calhoun, a county in the N.W. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by the Coon or Raccoon River, and by several creeks. The surface is undulating; the soil produces Indian corn, wheat, and grass. The Iowa division of the Illinois Central Railroad passes through the N.E. part of the county. Capital, Lake City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,406,982. Pop. in 1870, 1602, of whom 1348 were Americans; in 1875, 3185.

Calhoun, a county in the S. part of Michigan, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by the St. Joseph's and Kalamazoo Rivers, and also drained by Battle Creek. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and forests or open groves of the ash, beech, white oak, sugar-maple, hickory, and other trees. The soil is a fertile sandy loam. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, wool, and butter are the staple products. Devonian sandstone underlies this county. It is intersected by the Michigan Central Railroad and the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad. Capital, Marshall. Valuation of real and personal estate, $30,083,800. Pop. in 1870, 36,569, of whom 32,366 were Americans; in 1874, 35,655.

Calhoun, a county in the N. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is intersected by the Yallabusha River and Loosascoona Creek. The surface is nearly level, and mostly covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Pittsborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 10,561, of whom 10,533 were Americans.

Calhoun, a small county in the S. part of Texas, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Guadalupe River, and on the N.E. by Lavaca and Matagorda Bays, and is traversed by the Gulf, West Texas & Pacific Railroad. The surface is level; the soil is sandy. Cattle are the staple products of the county. Capital, Indianola. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,609,616. Pop. in 1870, 3443, of whom 2774 were Americans.

Calhoun, a county in the central part of West Virginia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is intersected by the Little Kanawha River. The surface is partly hilly, and is mostly covered with forests; the soil produces grass, Indian corn, &c. Bituminous coal is found in this county. Capital, Grantsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $577,791. Pop. in 1870, 2939, of whom 2926 were Americans.

Calhoun, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 28 miles S.S.W. of Montgomery. It has a church. About 3000 bales of cotton are shipped here in a year.

Calhoun, a post-village of Columbia co., Ark., about 35 miles S.W. of Camden.

Calhoun, a post-village, capital of Gordon co., Ga., on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, 78 miles N.N.W. of Atlanta, and 20 miles S. of Dalton. It has 2 churches, an academy, 2 hotels, a planing-mill, a flour-mill, and numerous stores. One weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. about 800.

Calhoun, or **Fairview,** a post-village of Richland co., Ill., in Madison township, about 7 miles S. by E. of Olney. It has 2 churches and a wagon-shop. Pop. 160. Here is Calhoun Post-Office.

Calhoun, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Iowa, 14 miles W. of Gowrie Station. It has a church.

Calhoun, a township of Calhoun co., Iowa. Pop. 828. It includes Lake City.

Calhoun, a township of Harrison co., Iowa. Pop. 365.

Calhoun, a post-village, capital of McLean co., Ky., on Green River, opposite Rumsey, about 65 miles N.W. of Bowling Green, and 44 miles S.S.E. of Evansville, Ind. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, and a flour-mill. The river is navigable at all seasons.

Calhoun, a post-village of Madison co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 7 miles S. of Canton. It has several churches.

Calhoun, a station in Franklin co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 59 miles W. of St. Louis.

Calhoun, a post-village of Henry co., Mo., on Tebo Creek, and on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 28 miles S.W. of Sedalia. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of stoneware, hubs, and spokes. Pop. about 450.

Calhoun, Nebraska. See FORT CALHOUN.

Calhoun, a post-office of Transylvania co., N.C.

Calhoun, a post-village of McMinn co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad where it crosses the Hiawassee River, 42 miles E.N.E. of Chattanooga. It has a church and a woollen-factory. Pop. 232.

Calhoun, a post-office of Barbour co., W. Va., 6 miles from Philippi.

Calhoun's Mills, a post-township of Abbeville co., S.C., 40 miles N.W. of Augusta, Ga., and 12 miles from Abbeville Station. It has 8 churches. Pop. 2208.

Calhoun's Station, a post-office of Bullock co., Ala.

Cali, kå-lee′, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Cauca, 70 miles N. by E. of Popayan. Lat. 3° 25′ N.; lon. 76° 30′ W. It lies on a western declivity of the Andes, near the Cauca. The inhabitants are engaged in the transit trade from the interior to the Pacific. Pop. 4000.

Caliadeh, kå-le-å′dẹh, a village of India, Gwalior dominions, 5 miles N. of Oojein, with a curious Mohammedan palace on an island in the Sipra River.

Caliana, the supposed ancient name of CARANJA.

Caliano, or **Calliano,** kå-le-å′no, a town of Austria, Tyrol, 9 miles by rail S. of Trent, on the Adige. Pop. 1023.

Calice di Vara, kå′le-chå dee vå′rå, a town of Italy, province of Massa e Carrara, 11 miles S. of Pontremoli. It is commanded by a castle, and has oil-mills. Pop. 3250.

Calico Rock, a post-hamlet of Stone co., Ark., 65 miles W. of Walnut Ridge Station.

Cal′icut, or **Kol′ikod,** a town of the Malabar district, Madras presidency, on the W. coast of India, 560 miles S. of Bombay. Lat. 11° 15′ N.; lon. 75° 52′ E. It was formerly a Portuguese colony, but has been in English hands since 1792. It has a large trade with Arabia and Persia, although its anchorage is but an open roadstead. Pop. 47,960, chiefly Mohammedans, of partial Arabian stock. It ships cocoa oil, coir, betel, pepper, ginger, teak, saffron, sandal-wood, cardamoms, and wax.

Cal‵ien′te, a post-office and station of Kern co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 252 miles S.S.E. of Stockton.

Cal′ifon‵, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., in High Bridge and Tewkesbury townships, on the High Bridge Railroad, 5 miles N.N.E. of High Bridge. It has 2 churches, 2 grist-mills, and 2 saw-mills.

California, kal-e-for′ne-ạ, a state of the American Union, bordering on the Pacific, is bounded N. by Oregon, E. by Nevada and Arizona, S. by Mexico (Lower California), and W. by the Pacific Ocean, its N. and S. limits being the parallels 32° 28′ and 42′ N. lat. The Colorado of the West washes the southernmost portion of its E. boundary, dividing it from Arizona; and its sea-coast has a general N.W. and S.E. trend. Area, 188,961 square miles, nearly equal to the areas of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio combined. Capital, Sacramento.

Surface, Coast-Line, &c.—A most conspicuous feature of California scenery is its vast mountain-system. Along its eastern boundary extends the lofty SIERRA NEVADA, or Snowy Mountain range (which see), averaging some 70 miles in breadth, and embracing among its peaks some of the highest points in the United States. Along the California coast extends the COAST RANGE (which see), and at the Tejon Pass in the S. and in the N. near Mount Shasta these two mountain-systems are linked with each other by transverse ranges. Between these ranges lies the magnificent valley of the rivers Sacramento and San Joaquin, renowned for its beauty and fertility. The marvellous Yosemite Valley (see YOSEMITE), and other valleys, whose scenery is scarcely less wonderful, are situated on the western slope of the great Sierra, while the E. slope is rich in mineral treasures. None of the scanty streams of this section discharge their waters into the sea, and its somewhat numerous lakes are in many instances filled with complex alkaline solutions. Of these Mono Lake is one of the most remarkable. S. of the Tejon Pass lies Southern California, whose climate is so finely adapted to the growth of subtropical fruits. The extreme N. is an elevated mountain region, densely timbered, especially near the sea, with a broken surface, and a much colder and more rainy climate than any other portion of the state possesses. The coast-line is nowhere deeply indented, except by the Humboldt, San Francisco, and San Diego Bays, which afford the best harbors in the state, that of San Francisco being of the first importance. Of much less consequence are the ports of Crescent City, Bodega, Trinidad, San Pedro, San Luis, Monterey, Santa Cruz, and Half Moon Bays. San Pedro and Suisun Bays form an eastern extension of the Bay of San Francisco, and through them the navigable rivers Sacramento and San Joaquin discharge their waters. Excepting these two rivers and some of their larger tributaries, there are very few streams in the state whose navigation is at all practicable.

Climate.—Extending for more than 700 miles from N. to S., California presents a very great variety of climatic conditions. The winter climate of the northern mountains is severe, and the rainfall of the N.W., especially in winter, is very large. The climate of the section W. of the Coast Mountains, especially northward, is damp, foggy, and quite cold, even in summer, more particularly at night. E. of these mountains the winter climate is very delightful, especially in the S. and in the great central valley; but in summer the greater part of California is parched and dried, so scanty is the rainfall and so extreme the heat. But the nights are almost everywhere cool, and the dryness of the air, with the constant prevalence of breezes, prevents the heat from becoming oppressive. The climate of California, as a whole, is one of the finest in the world. In the great central valley an extensive system of irrigation has been inaugurated, and has greatly extended the area of cultivable land, already large. In the S., water is very generally brought upon the cultivated lands by long ditches, and in some places artesian wells have been successfully employed. Large portions of the S.E. are too hot and dry for successful agriculture. Excepting some malarial tracts on the rivers, California is exempt from endemic diseases. Southern California is resorted to by invalids as a sanitarium.

Geology and Mineral Wealth.—The great geological features of the state are—(1) The extensive lava-field of the N.E., and smaller fields of the same general character much farther S., along the Sierras. These give evidence of comparatively recent volcanic action, although there are now no active volcanoes. Further evidence of this kind is afforded by the old craters on some of the mountains, by the occasional earthquakes, and by the thermal and sulphur springs and the sulphur-bearing strata found at various points. (2.) The metamorphic and eozoic formation of the N.W., whose southern line extends irregularly from Cape Mendocino to Mount Shasta; and the southeastern extension of the same, which occupies a great part of the area of the Sierras, as far S. as the Tejon, and is prolonged irregularly southward by the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains. (3.) The tertiary and post-tertiary of the valleys of the Sacramento, San Joaquin, and the Salinas Rivers; and (4) the cretaceous, which occupies considerable areas, mostly upon and along the Coast Range. The coal of Monte Diablo is of cretaceous or tertiary origin, and, though not of a high grade of excellence, is the best and most abundant thus far wrought in the state. It is stated that in California gold has been found in strata of almost every geological age; but the most productive gold-regions are reported to be the detached Jurassic and triassic fields which skirt or rest upon the Sierra at various points. For the first 16 years after the discovery of gold in California (1848–1864) the average yearly export of gold, according to published estimates, must have been not less than $56,000,000; and, although it is evident that there is a large falling off latterly in the outcome of gold-mining in the state, private estimates of high value place the annual gold-yield for 25 years at an average of nearly $40,000,000. Besides gold and coal, considerable silver-quartz, cinnabar, copper ore, borax, and sulphur are obtained. Rock salt, soda, iron ore, antimony, excellent fuller's earth, asphalt, and petroleum are among the other valuable mineral substances which the state abundantly affords. The cinnabar-mines are rich and especially important. They are found in the Coast Mountains. Tin ore exists at several points.

Natural History.—Both the flora and the fauna of the state are strongly characteristic. Among the trees we may enumerate the mammoth tree (*Sequoia gigantea*), a comparatively infrequent species, remarkable for the prodigious size of some of its examples; the redwood of the N.W. (*Sequoia sempervirens*), a very valuable timber tree; sixteen species of pine, six of fir, four of cypress, twelve of oak, one of walnut, a plane-tree, an ash, several maples, and many scarcely less important trees. There is, however, a deficiency of hard-wood timber. Many fine flowering and evergreen shrubs are peculiar to this coast. A wild oat

(*Avena fatua*), the introduced alfalfa or lucern, and pin-grass (*Elodium*), a geraniaceous plant, are among the most important forage-plants of California. Among the remarkable animals are the grizzly bear, the puma, known as the California lion, the big-horn or mountain sheep, several species of deer, fox, and wolf, several seals, including the so-called sea-lion, numerous rodents, and a very large number of species of birds (among which we may mention the road-runner or ground cuckoo, the California quail, &c.). Among the numerous fishes are several kinds of trout and salmon, and in some of the northern streams the taking of salmon is an important industry. On some islands off the coast sea-birds' eggs are largely obtained as food. There are several species of rattlesnake, and many harmless serpents. In some portions grasshoppers have been very destructive at times, and in some southern localities insects so abound at certain seasons as to be very annoying and destructive.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Among these are the Geysers (thermal springs) of Sonoma co.; the Great Trees of Mariposa and Calaveras; Shasta Butte; the stupendous cataracts of Fall River, in Butte co.; the quicksilver-mines of New Almaden, New Idria, &c.; the lakes Tahoe and Donner; Borax Lake, Clear Lake; the upper valley of the Kern River, with its remarkable mountain-scenery; Yosemite; Lake Tulare; the picturesque northern coast; the southern counties, famous for the growing of sub-tropical fruits, and much visited as sanitary resorts; while the more adventurous traveller will be abundantly repaid for visiting Mono Lake, the Death Valley, the Mojave and Colorado Deserts, the great mountains of the Sierra, and the Lava Beds of Modoc co.

Agriculture.—The soil of a large portion of California is deep, rich, and very profitably cultivated; and for several years past the state has been more famous for her vast fields of the best of wheat, her great wool-production, her fine fruits, and the products of her generous vineyards, than for the less valuable precious metals which she has produced in so lavish measure. Before the American occupation, hides and other cattle-products were the chief exports; and after it became a state, agriculture was neglected until the gradual failure of small mining operations became apparent. Sheep-farming early attracted attention, and up to this time it is still largely carried on, and in some years the wool-clip has amounted to 24,000,000 pounds. Some estates have as many as 100,000 sheep each; but the system of rearing small flocks, with a mixed plan of agriculture, is coming into favor. Wheat-growing is carried on very extensively. Ploughing generally begins in December; sowing begins at once, and may be continued all winter. There are no rains after April 15, as a rule. In May the harvest begins. The heads of wheat alone are gathered, and threshing is done on the field. The yield sometimes amounts to over 13,000,000 bushels. The production of grapes, of both native American and European varieties, is very largely carried on, and wine-making is an important industry, the product in favorable seasons realizing some 5,000,000 gallons of wine and 150,000 gallons of brandy. Raisins, prunes, dried figs, and other dried fruits are extensively prepared in various parts of California. In the S. oranges, lemons, and other tropical fruits are raised, while almonds, English walnuts, olives for oil and pickles, citrons, pomegranates, &c., are successfully grown. Tobacco, Indian corn, barley, hops, peanuts, &c., are produced largely in various parts. Cotton has done well in several places, as well as the sugar-beet. Silk-culture has been tried with success. Marin co. has a large dairy business. Grapes, pears, cherries, and other fruits are sent in great quantities to the East by rail. The common potato does not succeed well, except near Humboldt Bay. Tea- and coffee-raising has been experimentally tried, with favorable results. Market-gardening is chiefly in the hands of Chinese immigrants, who are very expert in the business. In the S. honey of excellent quality is very extensively produced.

Manufactures and Commerce.—The manufacturing interests of California are of growing importance, embracing flour, lumber, and woollens. California blankets have a high reputation for fineness and durability. Wine, brandy, cigars, tobacco, iron and metallic wares, and machinery are the leading manufactured articles. The fisheries are carried on chiefly from San Francisco, and considerable capital is invested. Most of the commerce of the state is carried on at San Francisco. There is a coasting trade to Puget Sound and Oregon, and a foreign trade to British Columbia, Panama, Liverpool, Australia, China, and Japan. With the Atlantic ports there is a trade *via* Cape Horn, as well as by the Panama route and by rail.

The number of miles of railway in 1878 was 2080. The Central Pacific Railroad, with numerous branches and subsidiary lines, is the largest railway corporation.

Counties.—California has (1878) 52 counties, viz., Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Fresno, Humboldt, Inyo, Kern, Lake, Lassen, Los Angeles, Marin, Mariposa, Mendocino, Merced, Modoc, Mono, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tulare, Tuolumne, Ventura, Yolo, and Yuba. The census of 1870 makes the principal towns to have the following population: San Francisco, 149,473; Sacramento, the capital, 16,283; Oakland, 10,500; Stockton, 10,066; San José, 9089; Los Angeles, 5728; Marysville, 4738; Santa Cruz, 2561; San Diego, 2300.

Education.—The school system of California has been inaugurated on a scale proportionate to the magnitude of the natural and industrial features of the state. In 1876 there were 135,335 children between 5 and 17 attending public, and 15,344 attending private schools. The total amount paid for teachers' salaries was $2,149,435.70; the total expense for the year, $2,749,729.46. In 1876 the legislature appropriated $1,475,101 for common schools; the county and local school taxes are in the aggregate quite as much more. Female teachers doing the same work as male teachers receive the same pay. Colored children have separate schools. A state normal school is at San José, and there is a good number of private schools for secondary instruction, including a system of Roman Catholic schools. The public high schools have two departments, one of them preparatory for the state university. There are some 18 institutions known as universities and colleges, of which a part are merely private or denominational high schools. The University of California, at Berkeley, a state institution, is the largest educational establishment on the Pacific coast. It includes schools of letters, agriculture, mechanics, mining, engineering, chemistry, medicine, and pharmacy, and a course of popular instruction, the three last-mentioned at San Francisco. There are also medical, theological, business, art, industrial, prison, military, cosmopolitan, mission (Chinese, Indian, &c.), and other schools. Public education is presided over by a state superintendent of schools, and there are also county and city superintendents. Women are eligible to educational offices. The munificent gifts of Mr. James Lick for educational purposes (1874) should here be mentioned.

Population.—The population of California in 1850 was 92,597; in 1860, 379,994; in 1870, 582,031, of whom 499,424 were white, 4272 colored, 29,025 Indian, and 49,310 Chinese and other Asiatics. The white males outnumbered the females in nearly the ratio of 3 to 2. The disparity of the sexes among the Chinese was much more strongly marked, being in the ratio of 12 to 1. The number of Chinese immigrants has very largely increased since the census; but, as a rule, they are only temporary residents, and very few become citizens of the United States. They are exceedingly thrifty and industrious, but it is felt by many that their presence in the state seriously complicates the industrial and social problems of the day.

Government.—The state constitution was adopted in 1850. The governor is chosen for a term of two years. The legislature consists of a senate of 40, chosen for 4 years (one-half elected every 2 years), and a house of representatives, 80 in number, chosen for 2 years. All judges of courts are elected by the people, and serve for a limited term of years. Every voter must be a United States citizen, resident 6 months in the state, and 30 days in the election district where he votes.

Banks, &c.—There were in 1878 10 national (gold) banks, with a total capital of $43,000,000, and 68 state banks, of which 11 were savings-banks, besides a very large number of private banking-houses. The rates of interest in California, formerly very high, have not diminished as much as the recent changes in financial affairs would appear to demand, for the state is still a field of large industrial and speculative ventures, of which the possible rich returns give to money a high value in the market.

History.—California was the New or Upper California of the Spaniards and Mexicans, so called to distinguish it from the Californian peninsula, which is still held by Mexico. Its coast was visited by Cabrillo in 1542, by Drake in 1578 (he named it New Albion), and by Sebastian Viscayno in 1602. In 1769 the Franciscans planted colonies at San Diego. In 1776 they established the Mission Dolores at San Francisco, and ere long they had more than 20 of these agricultural missions, which they carried on by the aid of the Indians, whom they converted and brought to a condition of vassalage, or at best to a state of submissive pupilage. The country had after this a large export trade in wool and hides, and the fathers of the mission became very wealthy. After 1822, when Mexico was free from Spanish domination, Mexican and other settlers began to come in. Fremont's expeditions (1842 and 1859) aroused no small interest in Upper California, and some thousands of Americans entered the country in consequence. In 1846, during the Mexican war, Commodores Sloat and Stockton occupied the most important points along the coast, and, with aid from General S. W. Kearney and Colonel Fremont, made conquest of the territory, which was confirmed to the United States by the convention of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1848 gold was discovered, and the rush of adventurers to California began. In 1849 a state constitution was framed, and in 1850 the state was admitted to the Union. The progress of the state, since the final overthrow (1855) of the ruffian element, which was so largely drawn to California in the early years of the gold excitement, has been steady in all that constitutes material, commercial, and social advancement.

California, a township of Starke co., Ind. Pop. 251.

California, a township of Coffey co., Kansas. P. 438.

California, a post-village of Campbell co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 8 miles from Butler Railroad Station. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 130.

California, a station in Madison parish, La., on the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas Railroad, 10 miles W. of the Mississippi River.

California, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Md.

California, a post-township and hamlet of Branch co., Mich., about 14 miles S. by E. of Coldwater, is traversed by the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad. It has 2 churches. Pop. 841.

California, a post-village, capital of Moniteau co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 150 miles W. of St. Louis, and 39 miles E. of Sedalia. It has a national bank, 7 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, a paper-mill, 3 flouring-mills, and a woollen-mill. Pop. about 2000.

California, a post-hamlet of Currituck co., N.C., on Powell's Point and Currituck Sound, 60 miles S.S.E. of Norfolk, Va.

California, a township of Pitt co., N.C. Pop. 3626.

California, a post-village of Hamilton co., O., in Anderson township, 3½ miles from Columbia, which is a suburb of Cincinnati. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a stove-foundry.

California, a village of Madison co., O., about 20 miles S.W. of Columbus. Pop. 112.

California (Flat Post-Office), a village of Pike co., O., in Marion township, about 20 miles N.N.E. of Portsmouth. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a flour-mill, and a woollen-factory.

California, a post-borough of Washington co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, 30 miles S. of Pittsburg, and 5 miles below Brownsville. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, coal-mines, and a boat-yard. Here is the Southwestern Normal School. Steamboats ply daily between this place and Pittsburg. Pop. 659.

California, Quebec. See Aubrey.

California Corners, Ontario. See Mongolia.

California Junction, in Cincinnati township, Harrison co., Iowa, on the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, at the junction of the Iowa and Nebraska divisions of that road, 70 miles S. of Sioux City. From this point cars are ferried across the Missouri to Nebraska. Post-office name, Yazoo.

California, Lower or **Old** (Sp. *Baja* or *Vieja California*, bå′ʜå or ve-å′ʜå kå-le-foʀ′ne-å), a territory of Mexico, on the W. coast, and formed of a peninsula lying from N.W. to S.E., about 750 miles long by from 30 to 150 broad, and extending from Cape St. Lucas, its most S. point, lat. 22° 52′ N., lon. 109° 53′ W., to lat. 32° 30′ N.; bounded N. by the State of California, E. by the Gulf of California, and S. and W. by the Pacific Ocean. Area, 61,544 square miles. The peninsula is traversed throughout by a continuation of the Sierra Nevada, from 1000 to nearly 5000 feet high, the culminating peak, Cerro de la Giganta, being 4900 feet. It has 2 extinct volcanoes, and a number of springs of hot water and of bitumen; earthquakes are frequent. This mountain-range is almost bare of verdure. Along the mountain-foot the ground is sandy or stony and covered with cactuses. Among the ridges and protected hollows are a few spots of soil, formed generally of decomposed lava. Water and soil are seldom met with at the same place. Where, however, this happens to be the case, the fertility is immense. Only two streams fall from its mountains into the Gulf of California, both near the middle of the peninsula, and only three into the Pacific; and none of them are large. In the interior are springs, sending forth abundant streams, which run along a rocky course and are absorbed in the porous soil or lost in subterranean channels. For about 80 miles N. from Cape San Lucas the air is mild, being tempered by the sea-breeze; from this section N. to Loreto, lat. 26° 16′ N., the heat is excessive; but thence N. the air is cooler. The temperature of summer on the coast of the Pacific ranges from 58° to 71°; the sky is peculiarly clear, of a deep blue, and perfectly cloudless. In winter the rains are severe, but of short duration, and accompanied by violent winds. During the rains the thermometer falls as low as 50°. The variety of climate, however, is great. The fertile spots of Lower California yield maize, manioc, wheat, beans, peas, and esculent roots, excellent grapes, from which wine is made, oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, prunes, dates, plantains, pine-apples, &c. The mountains feed a few sheep and goats; and to a small extent horses, cattle, mules, and pigs are reared. The sea is stored with fish in incredible abundance and variety; among them may be named halibut, turbot, skate, pilchard, thornback, mackerel, barbel, bonitos, soles, lobsters, tunnies, anchovies, and oysters. The pearl oyster is obtained in the gulf, and was formerly much more extensively fished than at present. Gold is supposed to abound. The chief towns are La Paz, the capital, near the S.E. extremity of the peninsula, and Loreto, in about lat. 26° 12′ N., lon. 112° 7′ W. Lower California was discovered by Hernando de Grixalva in 1534. In 1642 the Jesuits formed establishments in it; they taught the natives the art of cultivating the ground, and raised them greatly in the scale of civilization. In the reign of Philip V., more especially subsequent to 1744, the Spanish establishments in California increased, and became very considerable. In a very few years the Jesuits built 16 villages in the interior of the peninsula; but in 1767 they were expelled, and the administration was committed to monks of the Dominican order, who have not maintained the same career of usefulness as their predecessors. Pop. in 1875, 23,195, of whom probably 4000 are Indians.

Calig, kå-leeg′, or **Calix,** kå-leeʜ′, a town of Spain, 38 miles N.E. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 3620.

Calimera, kå-le-må′rå, a town of Italy, 13½ miles N.W. of Otranto. Pop. 2472.

Calimere (kå\`lè-meer′) **Point,** a cape on the coast of India. Lat. 10° 17′ N.; lon. 79° 5′ E.

Caling\`apatam′, a seaport town of India, in Madras, on the Bay of Bengal, 16 miles E.N.E. of Chicacole.

Calipujang, kå-le-poo-yång′, a harbor of the island of Java, on the S. coast, inside of the islands of Noosa-Kembangan and Noosa-Ré, in lat. 7° 33′ S., lon. 106° 30′ E.

Calistoga, kå-lis-to-gå′, a post-village of Napa co., Cal., on the California Pacific Railroad, 66 miles N. of San Francisco. It is a summer resort, situated in a valley enclosed by mountains and remarkable for picturesque scenery. It has warm mineral springs, 6 hotels, with bathing-houses, and 2 churches. It is 5 miles from the Petrified Forest, which consists of large petrified trees lying on the ground.

Calitri, kå-lee′tree, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, near the Ofanto, 7 miles E.N.E. of Conza. Pop. 6629.

Calizzano, kå-leet-så′no, a village of Italy, on the Bormida, 14 miles S.W. of Cairo. Pop. 2782.

Calken, a town of Belgium. See Calcken.

Calkinsville, kawk′inz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Isabella co., Mich., 8 miles S. of Clare. It has a church.

Cal′la, a village of Pawnee co., Neb., 12 miles S.W. of Table Rock Station. It has 3 churches and a stone-quarry.

Callac, kål\`låk′, a town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 37 miles W.S.W. of St. Brieuc. Pop. 3307.

Cal\`lacand′, a town of India, presidency of Madras, 30 miles N. of Cape Comorin.

Cal\`lacoil′, a town of India, presidency of Madras, 60 miles S.S.W. of Tanjore.

Callaghan's, kal′lạ-ʜạnz, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Covington. It has a church and a manufactory of gloves.

Callahan, kal′lạ-hăn, a county in the N.W. central part of Texas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is partly drained by the Pecan River. The surface is diversified by high hills or mountains, among which are East Caddo Peak and West Caddo Peak. Capital, Callahan.

Callahan, a post-village of Nassau co., Fla., on the Atlantic, Gulf & West India Transit Railroad, 27 miles W.S.W. of Fernandina, and 20 miles N.W. of Jacksonville. It has 2 churches. It is surrounded by forests of pine.

Callahan, North Carolina. See Calahan.

Callahan, a village, capital of Callahan co., Tex., 140 miles W.S.W. of Fort Worth. It has a church. Here is Deep Creek Post-Office.

Callahan's Ranch, a post-hamlet of Siskiyou co., Cal., 80 miles from Redding. It has a church.

Callain, or **Callam.** See CALANG.

Cal′lan, a town of Ireland, co. and 8 miles S.W. of Kilkenny. Pop. 2389.

Callana, kå-lå′nå, or **Calanna,** kå-lån′nå, a town and mountainous district of Africa, in Soodan. The mountains form part of the Bataka Range, a branch of the Mountains of Kong. The town of Callana is about 450 miles S.S.E. of Timbuctoo, in lat. 11° 12′ N., lon. 2° W.

Cal′lanan, a post-office of Hamilton co., Iowa.

Callanan's Corners, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., 12 miles S.S.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches.

Cal′lander, a village of Scotland, co. and 30 miles W.S.W. of Perth. Pop. 1870.

Cal′lands, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Va.

Callao, kå‵lŏw′, an island of Cochin China. Lat. 15° 48′ N.; lon. 108° 30′ E. It has a town on its S.W. shore.

Callao, kål-lå′o or kål-yå′o, a town of Peru, and its principal seaport, on the Pacific Ocean, 6 miles by rail W. of Lima. Lat. 12° 4′ S.; lon. 77° 13′ W. Its anchorage, partly sheltered by two islands, has been further improved by harbor-walls, floating- and wet-docks, and a good mole. It has gas-works, sugar-refineries, machine-shops, steam-cranes for loading and unloading ships, is well fortified, and ships much guano, sugar, wool, &c. Pop. 34,492.

Callao, a department of Peru, adjoining that of Lima. Pop. 34,492.

Cal′lao, a post-village of Macon co., Mo., in Callao township, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 9 miles W. of Macon City, and 79 miles W. of Hannibal. It has 3 churches. Pop. 310; of township, 1643.

Callapooya, a river of Oregon. See CALAPOOYA.

Callas, kål‵lås′, a town of France, department of Var, 5 miles N.E. of Draguignan. Pop. 2006.

Callaway, or **Calloway,** kal′la-way, a county in the S.W. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Tennessee River, and is also drained by Clark's River. The surface is partly level and partly hilly; the soil is fertile. Tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Murray. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 9410, of whom 9403 were Americans. This county has large forests of hard timber.

Callaway, a county in the E. central part of Missouri, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Missouri River, and on the W. by Cedar Creek, and also drained by Loutre River. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests. Nearly one-half of the county is prairie. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, cattle, tobacco, and pork are the staple products. This county has large beds of bituminous coal and fine limestone (Lower Silurian). It is intersected by a branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Capital, Fulton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 19,202, of whom 18,498 were Americans.

Callaway, a post-office of Bell co., Ky.

Callaway, a station in Callaway co., Mo., 4 miles N. of Fulton, and on the railroad from Jefferson City to Mexico.

Callaway, a township of St. Charles co., Mo. P. 1745.

Callaway's, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Va., 25 miles S. of Big Lick. It has a church and a tobacco-factory.

Callenberg, kål′len-bĕʀɢ‵, a village of Saxony, district of Waldenburg. Pop. 1450.

Callenberg, a village of Saxony, adjacent to the town of Lichtenstein. Pop. 2824.

Cal′lender, a post-office and station of Webster co., Iowa, on the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad, 15 miles S. of Fort Dodge.

Cal′lensburg, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., in Licking township, on the Clarion River, about 22 miles S. by E. from Oil City. It has an academy, 2 churches, and a carriage-shop. Pop. 255.

Cal′lensville, a decayed hamlet of Pendleton co., Ky., ½ mile from Morgan Railroad Station. It has 2 stores and a church.

Callewatta River, Australia. See DARLING.

Calliagna, kål-le-ån′yå, a village, island of St. Vincent, West Indies, on its S. coast, 2 miles S.E. of Kingstown.

Callian, kål‵le-ŏɴɢ′, a town of France, in Var, 14 miles N.E. of Draguignan. Pop. 1478.

Callianee, kal‵le-an-nee′, or **Cal‵lian′,** a town and railway junction of India, capital of the Tannah district, 32 miles N.E. of Bombay. It has some trade in cocoa-nuts, oil, coarse cloths, and earthenwares. Pop. 12,800.

Calliano, kål-le-å′no, a village of Italy, province of Alessandria, 12 miles S.W. of Casale. Pop. 2956.

Cal‵licoon′, a post-township of Sullivan co., N.Y., about 20 miles N.W. of Monticello. It has 9 churches, and manufactures of leather and lumber. It contains a village named Jeffersonville, and post-hamlets named Callicoon and Youngsville. Pop. 2487.

Callicoon Creek, Sullivan co., N.Y., enters the Delaware River at Callicoon Depot.

Callicoon Depot, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Delaware township, on the Delaware River and the Erie Railroad, 48 miles N.W. of Port Jervis. It has 3 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. about 600.

Calliere, kal‵le‵aiʀ′, a village in Charlevoix co., Quebec, 21 miles from Murray Bay. Pop. 200.

Callierville, kal′yer-vĭl, a post-village of Chilton co., Ala., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 28 miles N. by E. of Selma. It has 2 churches, a cotton-factory, and a grist-mill.

Callies, kål-lees′, a town of Prussia, 58 miles E.S.E. of Stettin. Pop. 3246.

Callifiæ, the supposed ancient name of CARIFE.

Cal‵ligray′, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, in Harris Sound, 3 miles E. of Bernera, 2 miles long.

Callinger, Kallinger, kal′lin-jer, **Kalleenjur,** or **Kallindshar,** a town and hill-fortress of British India, 90 miles W.S.W. of Allahabad, on a table-land, 1200 feet above the adjacent plains. The town stands at the N. foot of a hill, the summit of which is enclosed by walls 5 miles in circumference, and was taken by the British in 1812.

Cal′lington, or **Kel′lington,** a town of England, in Cornwall, 10 miles S. of Launceston. Pop. 2173.

Calliope, kal-li′o-pe (local pron. kal′le-ōp), a post-hamlet of Sioux co., Iowa, 40 miles N. of Sioux City.

Callipolis, the ancient name of GALLIPOLI.

Cal′lisburg, a post-office of Cooke co., Tex.

Calliste, an island of Greece. See SANTORINI.

Calloo, kål-lō′, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 6 miles W.N.W. of Antwerp. Pop. 2678.

Callosa de Ensarria, kål-yo′så då ĕn-saʀ-ʀee′å, a town of Spain, 26 miles N.E. of Alicante. Pop. 3900.

Callosa de Segura, kål-yo′så då så-goo′rå, a town of Spain, 27 miles S.W. of Alicante. Pop. 3900.

Cal′loway, a post-hamlet of Upshur co., Tex., 12 miles N.N.E. of Hawkins Railroad Station. It has a manufactory of stoneware.

Call's Fort, a post-village of Box Elder co., Utah, on the Utah Northern Railroad, 6 miles N. of Corinne, and 8 miles N.N.W. of Brigham City, at the base of the Wahsatch range. It has a church.

Call′ton, a post-office of Caldwell parish, La.

Callundborg, Denmark. See KALLUNDBORG.

Calmar, a city of Sweden. See KALMAR.

Cal′mar, a post-village of Winneshiek co., Iowa, in Calmar township, at the junction of two branches of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 47 miles E. by N. from Charles City, and about 12 miles S.W. of Decorah. It has a bank, a graded school, and a church. Pop. of the township, 1760.

Calmar, a post-hamlet of McPherson co., Kansas, 11 miles S. of Brookville.

Calmina, kal-mee′nå, a town of Africa, in Dahomey, 15 miles S.E. of Abomey. Pop. about 15,000.

Calmpthout, kåmt′hŏwt, a village of Belgium, 12 miles by rail N. of Antwerp. Pop. 2258.

Cal′mucks, or **Kal′mucks,** written also **Calmacks,** an Asiatic people, a branch of the Mongols, inhabiting the countries of Upper Asia, and from the Hoang-Ho to the Volga. They live in tents, and have no fixed abode, but move from place to place with their herds.

Calmus, a village of Iowa. See CALAMUS.

Caln, kăln, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., in Caln township, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 34 miles W. of Philadelphia. It has a Friends' meeting. The township is a part of Chester valley, and has some iron-works. Pop. 984.

Calne, kån, a town of England, in Wiltshire, on a railway, 16 miles E. of Bath. Pop. 2468.

Cal′no, a post-office of Warren co., N.J.

Calo′ma, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Iowa, in Franklin township, about 30 miles S.S.E. of Des Moines. It has a church.

Calore, kå-lo′rå (anc. *Ca′lor*), a river of Italy, falls into the Volturno near Sant' Agata dei Goti.

Calore, or **Negro,** nå′gro (anc. *Tan′ager*, or *Ca′lor*), a river of Italy, joins the Sele near Eboli.

Calosso, kå-los′so, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 11 miles S.S.E. of Asti. Pop. 2587.

Ca′low, a hamlet of England, co. of Derby, 1½ miles E. of Chesterfield. Pop. 561.

Calpe, the ancient name of GIBRALTAR.

Calpee, a town of British India. See KALPEE.

Calpel′la, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal., on the Russian River, 6 miles N. of Ukiah, and about 110 miles W.N.W. of Sacramento. It has placer gold-mines. Pop. of Calpella township, 807.

Calpeni, one of the Laccadive Islands. See KALPENI.

Calpentyn, kål-pęn-tīne′, a peninsula of Ceylon, on its W. coast. During the N.E. monsoon it becomes an island.

Calpentyn, or **Kalpentyn,** kål-pęn-tīne′, written also **Kalpitiya,** and **Kalpitaje,** a town of Ceylon, on the W. coast, 93 miles N. of Colombo. Lat. 8° 14′ N.; lon. 79° 53′ E. It contains a bazaar and 8 places of worship. The harbor is not accessible to vessels exceeding 100 tons, even at the highest tides, so that they are obliged to unload at Mutwal and to send cargoes to Calpentyn in small vessels. Calpentyn was acquired by the Portuguese in 1544, and was in 1640 captured by the Dutch, who remained till 1795, when it was surrendered to the British. Pop. 4500.

Calsi, kål′see, a village and mart of Northern Hindostan, in Gurhwal, at the confluence of the Jumna and Tonse, 43 miles N.N.E. of Seharunpoor.

Caltagirone, kål-tå-je-ro′nå, or **Calatagirone,** kå-lå′tå-je-ro′nå (anc. *Calata Hieronis?*), a city of Sicily, province and 32 miles S.W. of Catania, on a hill, and with its suburbs occupying considerable ground. It is one of the wealthiest and most commercial towns in the island. It contains several churches and convents, a college, hospital, and orphan asylum, and is the seat of a bishop. The inhabitants are esteemed the best workmen in Sicily in the useful arts. The manufactures comprise pottery and cotton fabrics. The town was fortified by the Saracens, and taken from them by the Genoese. Pop. 25,978.

Caltanisetta, kål-tå-ne-set′tå, a city of Sicily, in a fertile plain near the Salso, 28 miles N.E. of Girgenti. Pop. 26,156. It is well built, has handsome public buildings, and is a bishop's see. In its vicinity are mineral springs and extensive sulphur-works. Caltanisetta is supposed to occupy the site of the *Nissæ* of the Romans.

Caltanisetta, a province of Italy, in the S. central part of Sicily, bounded S. by the sea. Area, 1455 square miles. Capital, Caltanisetta. Pop. in 1871, 230,066.

Caltavuturo, kål-tå-voo-too′ro, a town of Sicily, province and 38 miles S.E. of Palermo, built by the Saracens, who called it *Kalat-abi-thaur.* Pop. 5318.

Caltura, kål-too′rå, or **Kalutara,** a town of Ceylon, at the mouth of the navigable river Kaluganga, on its W. coast, 26 miles by canal S.E. of Colombo, with an active trade. A great number of vessels belong to the port, and trade with Madras and the Coromandel coast.

Caluire, kål‵weeR′, a village of France, 3 miles N.N.E. of Lyons, of which it constitutes a suburb. Pop. 9182.

Cal′umet, a county in the E. part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Winnebago, and is drained by the Manitowoc River. The surface is mostly covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple occurs; the soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. Silurian limestone and sandstone are abundant in this county. It is traversed by the Wisconsin Central Railroad. Capital, Chilton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,879,810. Pop. in 1870, 12,335, of whom 7661 were natives and 4674 were foreigners; in 1875, 15,085.

Calumet, a township of Cook co., Ill. Pop. 1253. It contains part of Blue Island.

Calumet, a post-village of Houghton co., Mich., in Calumet township, on the Mineral Range Railroad, 42 miles N. of L'Anse, at the terminus of the Calumet & Torch Lake Railroad. It has a bank, 4 churches, and a famous copper-mine, said to be the richest in the world. It employs about 1800 men, yielding a product in 1876 of 13,200 tons, valued at nearly $5,000,000. Pop. of the township, 5219.

Calumet, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Mo., 8 miles S.E. of Louisiana. It has a church. Pop. of Calumet township (which contains Clarksville), 5185.

Calumet, a post-office of Jefferson co., O., is on the Ohio River, at ELLIOTTSVILLE.

Calumet, township, Fond du Lac co., Wis. Pop. 1372.

Calumet Harbor, a post-hamlet of Fond du Lac co., Wis., in Calumet township, on the E. shore of Lake Winnebago, about 13 miles E.S.E. of Oshkosh. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Calumet Island, a post-village and parish in Pontiac co., Quebec, on the Ottawa River, 17 miles from Portage du Fort, and 72 miles N.W. of Ottawa. Pop. 1080.

Calumet (or **Calumick**) **River** rises in the N.W. part of Indiana, and drains parts of La Porte and Porter cos. It runs westward into Cook co., Ill, and enters Lake Michigan by two mouths, one of which is at South Chicago, Ill., and the other in Lake co., Ind.

Caluso, kå-loo′so, a town of Italy, province of Turin, 11 miles by rail S. of Ivrea. Pop. 6161.

Calvados, kål‵vå‵dos′ or kål-vå′dôs, a department in the N.W. of France, part of Lower Normandy, having N. the English Channel, S. the department of Orne, E. Eure, and W. Manche. Area, 2145 square miles. The surface is hilly in the S., with extensive plains and fertile valleys. Chief rivers, the Orne, Toucques, Dives, Seulles, Dromme, and Vire. Principal products are coal, gray marble, freestone, cold mineral waters, corn, fruit, cider, hemp, lint, and timber. Pasturage is abundant, and many horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs are reared; herring-curing is an important industry. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Bayeux, Caen, Falaise, Lisieux, Pont-l'Evêque, and Vire. Capital, Caen. Pop. in 1876, 450,220.

Cal′vary, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Ga., 11 miles S. of Whigham Station. It has a church. See HARRELL.

Calvary, a village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 10 miles N. of Chicago, and 1 mile from Lake Michigan. Here is Calvary cemetery.

Calvary, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., O., in Homer township, about 30 miles W. by N. of Marietta.

Calvary, a township of Clarendon co., S.C. Pop. 1152.

Calvary, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis., in Marshfield township, on the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad, 13 miles E. of Fond du Lac, and 1½ miles from a village named Mount Calvary, which has 2 churches. Here is Calvary College (a Catholic ecclesiastical school), also a Capuchin convent.

Calvello, kål-vĕl′lo, a town of Italy, province and 12 miles S. of Potenza. Pop. 5800.

Calventura (kål-vĕn-too′rå) **Islands,** two groups of islets in the Bay of Bengal, off the coast of British Burmah, in lat. 17° N., lon. 94° E.

Cal′verley, a town of England, York, West Riding, 6 miles by rail N.W. of Leeds. Pop. 3195; of parish, 34,308.

Cal′vert, a county in the S. part of Maryland, has an area of about 240 square miles. It is a peninsula bounded on the E. by Chesapeake Bay, and on the W. by Patuxent River, which enters the bay at the S. extremity of the county. The surface is undulating; the soil is moderately fertile. Tobacco and Indian corn are the staple products. Marl is abundant. Capital, Prince Frederick. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,100,000. Pop. in 1870, 9865, of whom 9840 were Americans.

Calvert, a station on the Mobile & Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad, 32 miles N. of Mobile, Ala.

Calvert, a post-village, capital of Robertson co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 129 miles N.N.W. of Houston, and about 85 miles N.E. of Austin. It has 6 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, and a manufactory of cotton-seed oil. Pop. about 1500.

Cal′vert, or **Ka′ven,** a group of small islands in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 8° 54′ N.; lon. 170° 49′ E.

Calvert City, a post-village of Marshall co., Ky., on the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad, 17 miles E. by S. of Paducah. It has a church, 2 stores, &c.

Calvert Island, British Columbia. Lat. 51° 30′ N.; lon. 128° 10′ W.

Cal′verton, a post-hamlet of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island Railroad, and on Peconic River, 3 miles W. of Riverhead.

Calverton Mills, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., 1 mile from the limits of Baltimore city. It has a church, a newspaper office, and several flouring-mills.

Calvert's Store, a post-hamlet of Kemper co., Miss., 23 miles from Meridian. It has 2 churches, a high school, and 3 stores.

Calvi, kål′ve, a town of Corsica, on its N.W. coast, on the Gulf of Calvi, 38 miles W.S.W. of Bastia. Pop. 2175. It has a good harbor and roadstead, and a strong citadel.

Calvi (anc. *Ca′les*), or **Calvi Risorta,** re-soR′tå, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 7½ miles N.N.W. of Capua. It is a bishop's see, but its bishop resides at Pignataro. Pop. 2862.

Calvia, kål′ve-å, a town of Spain, island of Majorca, 6 miles W. of Palma. Pop. 2007.

Calvillo, kål-vee′yo, or **Valle de Huajucar,** vål′yå då wå-HOO-KAR′, a town of Mexico, state and 39 miles W. of Aguas Calientes. Pop. 5000.

Cal′vin, a post-township of Cass co., Mich., about 18 miles E. of Niles. It has a rich soil, and forests of ash, beech, elm, oak, sugar-maple, &c. Pop. 1627. It contains Brownsville and Day.

Calvin, a post-office of Stanley co., N.C.

Calvin, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., in Union township. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Calvin's Corners, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., about 10 miles S. of Meadville.

Calvisano, kål-ve-så'no, a town of Italy, province and 15 miles S.S.E. of Brescia. Pop. 3735.

Calvisson, kål'vee'sôɴᵍ', a town of France, department of Gard, 10 miles S.W. of Nîmes. Pop. 2121.

Calvizzano, kål-vit-så'no, a village of Italy, 5 miles N.W. of Naples. Pop. 1925.

Calvo Mons, the supposed ancient name of CAUMONT.

Cal'vy, a post-office and station of Franklin co., Mo., in Calvy township, on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, 44 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis. The township is drained by the Maramec River. Pop. 2100.

Calw, or **Kalw,** kålv, a town of Germany, in Würtemberg, on the Nagold, and on a railway, 20 miles W.S.W. of Stuttgart. It has manufactures of woollens. Pop. 5882.

Cal'wood, a post-office of Callaway co., Mo.

Caly, kå'lee or kå'lee, a river of Hindostan, rises in the province of Gurhwal, and falls into the Ganges on the western confines of Oude, in lat. 27° 10′ N., lon. 79° 45′ E.

Calypsean Archipelago, kạ-lip'se-ạn ar-ke-pel'ạ-go, a name sometimes given to a group of islands in the Mediterranean, including Malta, Gozo, Comino, Cominotto, &c. They belong to Great Britain.

Calzada, or **Casas de Calzada,** kå'sås då kål-thå'ᴅå, a village of Spain, 42 miles S. of Salamanca.

Calzada, or **Calzada de Calatrava,** kål-thå'ᴅå då kå-lå-trå'vå, a town of New Castile, 15 miles S. by E. of Ciudad Real. Linen and woollen fabrics, cloths, blonde lace, oil, and wine are made. Pop. 3840.

Calzada de Don Diego, kål-thå'ᴅå då don de-å'go, a village of Spain, 16 miles S.S.W. of Salamanca. Pop. 324.

Calzada de Oropesa, kål-thå'ᴅå då o-ro-på'så, a town of Spain, 28 miles W. of Talavera. Pop. 2107.

Cam, or **Gran'ta,** a river of England, after a course of about 40 miles, joins the Ouse 3½ miles S. of Ely.

Cam, a river of England, co. of Gloucester, tributary of the Severn.

Camacho, or **Camaxo,** kå-må'sho, a large and several small lakes of Brazil, province of Santa Catharina, connected with one another by natural canals. They lie S. of the river Tubarão, and are commonly named Jaguaruna (zhå-gwå-roo'nå), Gurupaba (goo-roo-på'bå), and Santa Martha.

Camacuan, kå-må-kwån', sometimes written **Içabaquam,** ee-så-bå-kwåɴ', a river of Brazil, rising on the W. frontier of the province of Rio Grande do Sul, flows E., and, after a course of about 150 miles, enters the Lake of Patos by several mouths.

Cama do Lobos. See CAMERA DO LOBOS.

Camajore, kå-må-yo'rå (anc. *Cam'pus Ma'jor*), a town of Central Italy, 11 miles N.W. of Lucca. Pop. 6735.

Ca'mak', or **Ca'mack',** a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ga., on the Georgia Railroad at its junction with the Macon & Augusta Railroad, 47 miles W. of Augusta, and 4 miles N. of Warrenton. It has a church.

Camamu, kå-må-moo', a bay, island, and town of Brazil, province of Bahia. The bay is 75 miles S.W. of Bahia. The island, in the bay, is also called Ilha das Pedras (eel'yå dås på'drås; *i.e.*, "isle of rocks"). The town, on the river Acarahi, entering the bay, has some trade.

Camana, kå-må-nå', a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, in the department of Arequipa, is situated on the Camana, near its mouth, about 60 miles S.W. of Arequipa. Pop. of the town, about 2000.

Caman'che, a post-village of Calaveras co., Cal., near the Mokelumne River, and about 42 miles S.E. of Sacramento. It has 3 general stores and several gold-mines.

Camanche, a post-village of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, in Camanche township, 1 mile from Camanche Station on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 4½ miles S.W. of Clinton, and about 32 miles by water above Davenport. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a brewery, and manufactures of soap, gloves, lumber, mittens, &c. Pop. 758; of the township, 495 additional. In 1860 Camanche was visited by a tornado, which killed 35 persons.

Camanche Indians. See COMANCHE INDIANS.

Camano (kå-må'no) **Island,** Washington, is separated from Whidby Island by a narrow channel, which communicates with Puget Sound. It is a part of Island co., and is about 14 miles long.

Camapuan, kå-må-poo-ån' or kå-må-pwån', a river of Brazil, in Matto-Grosso, one of the head-streams of the Taquari, an affluent of the Paraguay. Length, 70 miles.

Camaracum, the ancient name of CAMBRAI.

Camaran, an island of Arabia. See KAMARAN.

Camaranca, or **Kamaranka,** kå-må-rång'kå, a river of Africa, has its sources in the Kong Mountains, near lat. 9° N., lon. 9° 15′ W. It pursues a S.W. course of about 250 miles, and falls into Yawry Bay, on the coast of Sierra Leone.

Camarata, or **Cammarata,** kåm-må-rå'tå, a town of Sicily, 36 miles by rail S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 4907.

Camarès, kå-må-rês' or kå'må'rå', a town of France, department of Aveyron, on the Dourdou, 16 miles S. of Saint-Affrique. Pop. 1526.

Camaret, kå'må'rå', a village of France, in Finistère, with a small port on the Aulne, near its mouth in the Atlantic, 8 miles S.W. of Brest. Pop. 1232.

Camargo, kå-maʀ'go, a village of Spain, province and 6 miles S. of Santander. Pop. 2750.

Camargo, kå-maʀ'go, a town of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, on the San Juan, near its junction with the Rio Grande, 180 miles by road E. by N. of Monterey. It is at the head of steam navigation. Lat. 26° 10′ N.; lon. 98° 30′ W. It has a church, and is the site of the old Spanish mission San Augustin Laredo. Pop. 5000.

Camar'go, a post-village of Douglas co., Ill., in Camargo township, on the Indiana & Illinois Central Railroad, 42 miles E. of Decatur. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a flouring-mill. Pop. about 400; of the township, 1808.

Camargo, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ky., 5 miles S.E. of Mount Sterling. It has a church.

Camargo, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., about 1 mile from Quarryville Railroad Station.

Camargo, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Tenn., 8 miles S.W. of Fayetteville. It has a church.

Camargos, kå-maʀ'goce, a village of Brazil, in Minas-Geraes, 6 miles N. of Mariana. Pop. 1000.

Camargue Island. See LA CAMARGUE.

Camariñas, kå-må-reen'yås, a town of Spain, 43 miles W.S.W. of Corunna, on the Bay of Camariñas, on which it has a harbor. Pop. about 1200.

Camarota, kå-må-ro'tå, a village of Italy, in Avellino, 7 miles W.S.W. of Policastro. Pop. 3083.

Cam'as Valley, a post-office of Douglas co., Oregon, 25 miles S.W. from Roseburg.

Camatagua, kå-må-tå'gwå, a town of Venezuela, state of Aragua, 50 miles S. of Caracas. Pop. 5716.

Camaxo, a lake of Brazil. See CAMACHO.

Cam'ba, a post-office of Jackson co., O., at Irwin's, on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 6 miles S. of Jackson.

Camba'luc, and **Cambalu'** (Mongol. *Kaan-baligh*), mediæval names of PEKING, the capital of China.

Cambay, or **Kambay,** kam'bå', a town of India, capital of the state of Cambay, on the Gulf of Cambay, and on the Mahee River, 230 miles N. of Bombay. The tides here rise 30 feet, and at low water no ships can approach: hence the town, well built, and once important, has greatly declined. It still ships some cotton. Pop. 33,710. The native *state* of Cambay is in Guzerat, and is tributary to Baroda. Area, 350 square miles. Pop. 83,510.

Cambello, kåm-bêl'lo, a village of the island of Ceram, on the shore. Though difficult of approach for ships, it is frequented by traders.

Camberwell, kam'ber-wẹll, a parish of England, and suburb of the metropolis, co. of Surrey, 2 miles S. of St. Paul's. Pop. in 1870, 111,306.

Cambiano, kåm-be-å'no, a village of Italy, province and 9 miles by rail S.E. of Turin. Pop. 2697.

Cambil, kåm-beel', a town of Spain, province and 13 miles S.S.E. of Jaen, on the Matavexis. Pop. 2646.

Cam'bing', a small island in the Malay Archipelago, off the N. coast of Timor.

Cambo, kôɴ'bo', a watering-place of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 9½ miles S.S.E. of Bayonne. Pop. 1467.

Cambodia, kam-bo'de-ạ, **Cam'boge',** **Cambo'ja,** or **Pontaipret,** pon-tī-pret', a town of Siam, the ancient capital of Cambodia, on both sides of the Mekong. Lat. 12° 4′ N.; lon. 105° 4′ E. It is now greatly decayed, but the ruins attest its ancient greatness.

Cambodia, or **Kamboja,** a kingdom of Indo-China, bounded W. by the Gulf of Siam, and further enclosed by Siam, Anam, and French Cochin China. The kingdom is one of great antiquity, and once had a wide area, but had been largely conquered by the Siamese and Anamites, and what was left was practically a Siamese province, when in 1864 the French re-established its freedom from Siam and took the reorganized state under their own protection. Present area, 32,250 square miles. It is traversed by the river Mekong, and contains the great lake Bien-Hoa. Chief exports, gamboge, cardamoms, eaglewood, gums, hides, fish, fish oil, and ivory. Capital, Pnompenh. Pop. in 1874, 945,954.

Cambodia (or **Camboja**) **Point,** the southeastern-most point of Siam, lat. 8° 40′ N., lon. 104° 55′ E., at the entrance (N. side) of the Gulf of Siam.

Cambodia (or **Camboja**) **River.** See MEKONG.

Cambodunum, or **Campodunum,** the supposed ancient name of KEMPTEN, a town of Bavaria.

Cambon, kȯɴ‵bȯɴᵍ′, a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 5 miles N. of Savenay. Pop. 1467.

Camboorie, or **Kamburi,** kåm-boo′ree‵, a town of Siam, 120 miles N.N.W. of Bangkok, at the confluence of the See-sa-wat and May-mannoi Rivers.

Camborne, kam′bọrn, a town of England, co. of Cornwall, 13 miles by rail N.E. of Penzance. Pop. 7757, mostly employed in copper-, tin-, and lead-mines.

Camborne, or **Spring Mills,** a post-village in Northumberland co., Ontario, 6 miles N. of Coburg. Pop. 120.

Cam′bra, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., 10 miles from Shickshinny Station, and about 36 miles S.W. of Scranton. It has a church and 2 general stores.

Cambrai, or **Cambray,** kam‵brå′ (Fr. pron. kȯɴ‵-brå′; anc. *Camara′cum*), a town of France, department of Nord, on the navigable river Scheldt, 32 miles by rail S.S.E. of Lille. Pop. in 1872, 22,897. It is the seat of an archbishop, and has a citadel, a cathedral in which is a monument to Fénelon, a town hall, a college, and a public library with 35,000 volumes and 1000 manuscripts. It has a diocesan and numerous other schools, and a tribunal of commerce. Most of its best buildings, with its ancient cathedral, were destroyed during the Revolution. It has long been famous for its fine linen fabrics, thence called *cambrics*, and has also manufactures of linen thread, lace, and soap. It has commerce in wool, flax, butter, and hops.

Cambray′, a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, 49 miles by rail N.W. of Port Hope. Pop. 250.

Cambrésis, kåm‵brå‵seece′, an old subdivision of French Flanders, of which Cambrai was the capital, now comprised in the department of Nord.

Cambria, an ancient name of WALES.

Cam′bria, a county in the S.W. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is drained by Conemaugh, Clearfield, and Chest Creeks. The main range of the Alleghany Mountains extends along the S.E. border of this county, which is a high table-land, having an uneven or hilly surface, extensively covered with forests of pine, oak, chestnut, hickory, sugar-maple, &c. It has valuable beds of coal and iron ore. Iron and lumber are the chief articles of export. The county is intersected by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Valuation of real and personal estate, $11,329,220. The Cambria Iron Works produced in 1870 forged and rolled iron valued at $5,539,419. Pop. in 1870, 36,569, of whom 29,470 were Americans. Capital, Ebensburg.

Cambria, a post-village of San Luis Obispo co., Cal., near the ocean, about 30 miles N.W. of San Luis Obispo. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, a money-order post-office, a college, and a rich mine of quicksilver.

Cambria, a station in Monroe co., Ill., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 31 miles S.S.E. of East St. Louis.

Cambria, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Iowa, in Washington township, 7 miles from Humeston Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Cambria, a township of Hillsdale co., Mich. Pop. 1519. It contains Cambria Mills.

Cambria, a township of Blue Earth co., Minn. P. 337.

Cambria, a post-township of Niagara co., N.Y., about 20 miles N. of Buffalo, is intersected by the New York Central Railroad and by a terrace called the Mountain Ridge. It contains 5 churches, and remains of a remarkable ancient fortification. Pop. 2022. Part of Pekin village is in Cambria.

Cambria, a post-borough of Cambria co., Pa., on Conemaugh Creek, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 77 miles E. of Pittsburg, and 1 mile N.W. of Johnstown. The Cambria Iron Company has here a large establishment for the manufacture of forged and rolled iron for railroads, employing about 1600 men. They produce in a week about 1800 tons of iron and steel rails. Cambria has also 3 banks, 6 churches, and manufactures of cement, fire-bricks, and woollen goods. Four newspapers are issued here. Pop. 1744.

Cambria, a township of Cambria co., Pa. Pop. 1086, excluding Ebensburg.

Cambria, a post-village of Columbia co., Wis., in Courtland township, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 18 miles E. of Portage City. It has a money-order post-office, 4 churches, a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, and manufactures of reapers, harvesters, and wagons. Pop. 502.

Cambria, a post-village in Argenteuil co., Quebec, 9 miles W. of St. Jerome. It contains 2 churches, a saw-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. 700.

Cambria Mills, a post-village in Hillsdale co., Mich., in Cambria township, on Palmer Creek, 7 miles S. of Hillsdale. It has a church, a hotel, and a drug-store. Pop. about 400.

Cambria Station, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., in West Pikeland township, on Pickering Creek, and on the Pickering Valley Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Phœnixville.

Cambridge, or **Cambridgeshire,** kāme′brĭj-shịr, an inland county of England, in its E. part, having N. Lincolnshire, E. Norfolk and Suffolk, S. Essex and Herts, W. Bedford, Huntingdon, and Northamptonshire. Area, 822 square miles. Surface, except on the S., marshy and flat, but very generally drained by canals and steam-pumps. (See ELY and BEDFORD LEVEL.) Chief rivers, the Ouse, Cam, Nene, and Larke, most of them flowing principally in recent artificial channels. The county is a rich agricultural region. Chief towns, Cambridge, the capital, Newmarket, Wisbeach, and the city of Ely. It sends (exclusive of its boroughs) three members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1871, 186,906.

Cambridge, kāme′brĭj (anc. *Gran′ta; L. Cantabri′gia*), a town of England, capital of the above county, and the seat of one of the great English universities, situated on both sides of the Cam, at the junction of several railways, 49 miles N.N.E. of London. The town, in an extensive flat, embosomed among lofty trees, has, with few exceptions only, narrow, winding, and irregularly built streets; but its colleges are noble edifices. Principal buildings connected with the town, St. Mary's and Trinity churches, St. Sepulchre's, St. Clement's, St. Edward's, St. Benedict's; a grammar-school, founded in 1516; a national school, with 600 pupils; numerous almshouses; a general hospital; theatre in the suburb of Barnwell; the shire hall, town hall, and jail, enclosing remains of the ancient castle; a union workhouse, and a house of correction and industry, founded in 1628 by Hobson, the eccentric carrier. Cambridge has flour-mills, breweries, rope- and twine-yards, brick- and tile-works, carries on trade by the river with Lynn, chiefly in timber, and is a depot for corn, butter, and rape oil, forwarded by land to the London markets. It is divided into 5 wards, is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and councillors, and is the seat of county assizes and quarter and petty sessions. Cambridge (independent of its university) sends two members to the House of Commons.

The University of Cambridge, founded at an uncertain period in the Middle Ages, consists now of 17 colleges and halls. Each college is a body corporate, internally governed by its own statutes and maintained by the endowments of the several founders and benefactors. Some of the college buildings are among the most interesting and venerable piles in the kingdom; but many of them have lately been reconstructed, and adapted to the wants of the present day. As in Oxford, candidates for university honors rely more on the teaching of private tutors for instruction than on that of the professors. Mathematics (though not to the exclusion of classical and other learning) forms an important branch of study at Cambridge. Newton, Bacon, and many of the greatest divines and poets of Britain conferred lustre on this school. The prizes open to the university at large amount annually to £1200, and at the different colleges to not less than £300. The general income of the university amounts to about £12,000 a year, and that of the colleges in the aggregate to a little more than £200,000 per annum, of which sum upwards of £20,000 is vested in scholarships and exhibitions. The university sends two members to the House of Commons, who are chosen by the senate.

Cambridge is a town of great antiquity; in Domesday Book, where it is described as an important place, it is called Grentebrige, from one of the names of the river, the present name, derived from the modern name of the river Cam, being comparatively recent. In 871 it was burnt by the Danes, and again in 1010. It was the scene of events which have become matters of history, and of some military experiences in the time of Cromwell. Of the ancient castle built by William the Conqueror, on the site of a Roman station, and some years used as a county jail, only the gateway now remains. Pop. 30,078.

Cambridge, kāme′brĭj, a post-office of Dallas co., Ala.

Cambridge, a post-village, capital of Henry co., Ill., in Cambridge township, on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, 30 miles S.E. of Rock Island, and 61 miles N.N.W. of Peoria. It has a bank, 6 churches, a graded school, and a flouring-mill. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. of the township, 1682.

Cambridge, Indiana. See CAMBRIDGE CITY.

Cambridge, a post-village of Story co., Iowa, in Union township, on the South Skunk River, 10 miles S.S.W. of Nevada, and about 22 miles N. of Des Moines. It has 2 or 3 churches, a grist-mill, and a drug-store. Pop. 200.

Cambridge, a post-township and hamlet of Somerset co., Me., 10 miles W. of Dexter Railroad Station, and about 40 miles W.N.W. of Bangor. It has manufactures of lumber and flour. Pop. 472.

Cambridge, a post-village, capital of Dorchester co., Md., is on the S. bank of the navigable Choptank River, about 18 miles from its mouth, and 40 miles S.S.E. of Annapolis. The river is here 2 or 3 miles wide. Cambridge contains 5 churches, 2 academies (1 for each sex), and printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers. It is the W. terminus of the Dorchester & Delaware Railroad, which extends 33 miles to Seaford. Steamboats ply between Cambridge and Baltimore 3 times a week. Many shad, oysters, and herring are exported from this place. Pop. 1642.

Cambridge, a city and semi-capital of Middlesex co., Mass., separated from Boston by Charles River, in lat. 42° 22′ 21″ N., lon. 71° 7′ 38″ W. It comprises "Old Cambridge," the seat of Harvard University, East Cambridge (formerly Lechmere Point), Cambridgeport, about midway between Old Cambridge and Boston, and the district called North Cambridge. Old Cambridge, or Cambridge proper, 3 miles W. from Boston, is delightfully situated in the midst of a beautiful plain, extending from Charles River. The streets are generally broad and shaded with lofty elms. Many of the dwellings stand at considerable distances from one another, and are surrounded with spacious yards, ornamented with shrubbery and evergreens. The principal object of interest in the place is Harvard University, the oldest and best-endowed collegiate institution in the United States. It was founded in 1638, and derives its name from the Rev. John Harvard, who bequeathed it a legacy of about £780. Its funds at the present time amount to about $3,700,000. Besides the collegiate department proper, the university embraces a law school, a theological school, a medical school, a dental school, a scientific school, a school of agriculture and horticulture, an astronomical observatory, a botanic garden, herbarium and arboretum, a library, a museum of comparative zoölogy, and a museum of archæology and ethnology. The buildings occupied by the university are 28 in number, 25 of which are in Cambridge, the other 3 being in Boston. The most prominent are Memorial Hall, containing the dining-hall, the academic theatre, and a monumental hall in honor of the graduates and students of the university who served in the army and navy of the United States during the war of 1861–5; University Hall, containing recitation- and lecture-rooms; Harvard Hall, containing the cabinets of physical apparatus, and the lecture- and recitation-rooms for physics; Gore Hall, a fine granite structure, having in it the college library of 163,000 volumes; the Appleton Chapel; the zoölogical museum; and Boylston Hall, containing the mineral museum and chemical laboratories. In addition to these there are Divinity Hall, occupied by the theological students, Dane Hall, occupied by the law school, Lawrence Hall, occupied by the scientific school, and other buildings for the accommodation of students. The institution has a botanical garden of about eight acres, stored with a choice selection of shrubs and plants, both native and exotic; and one of the most powerful telescopes in the country. The lectures to medical students are given at the Medical College in Boston. Besides the old (Unitarian) Divinity School noticed above, there is an Episcopalian school of theology in Cambridge. In 1875 the alumni of Harvard amounted to 8741, a greater number than those of any other college in the Union. There are within the limits of the city about 25 churches, a first-class hotel, 6 banks, 2 savings-institutions, a fire-insurance company, and various literary and charitable associations. See CAMBRIDGEPORT and EAST CAMBRIDGE.

Cambridge is one of the oldest towns in New England, having been settled in 1630. It first took the name of Newtown, which was soon after changed for its present one. The Bay Psalm-Book, the first book printed in British America, was issued here by Stephen Day in 1640; and printing is still one of the principal industries of the place. During the Revolutionary War the American army was encamped in Cambridge while the British had possession of Boston. The British troops that surrendered under Burgoyne at Saratoga were quartered here in 1777 as prisoners of war. Pop. in 1830, 6072; in 1840, 8409; in 1850, 15,215; in 1860, 26,060; in 1875, 47,838.

Cambridge, a post-township and hamlet of Lenawee co., Mich., 12 miles N.W. of Adrian, and 3 miles from Brooklyn Railroad Station. It has 3 churches. Pop. 1089.

Cambridge, a post-village, capital of Isanti co., Minn., is in Cambridge township, on Rum River, about 44 miles N. of Minneapolis. It has 2 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of flour, lumber, and ploughs. Pop. of the township, 605.

Cambridge, a post-village of Saline co., Mo., on the Missouri River, about 44 miles N. by E. from Sedalia, and 18 miles below Brunswick. It has a church, a bank, 2 tobacco-factories, and a flouring-mill. Pop. 375.

Cambridge, a township of Coos co., N.H., on the Maine line. Pop. 28.

Cambridge, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., in a valley, on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, 35 miles N.N.E. of Albany, and 12 miles S. of Salem. It is partly in Cambridge township, but mostly in White Creek. It contains the Cambridge Washington Academy, a national bank, 7 churches, a foundry, 2 grist-mills, a saw-mill, and a newspaper office. Pop. 1530. The township is traversed by the Greenwich & Johnsonville Railroad. Stations, South Cambridge and West Cambridge.

Cambridge, a post-village, capital of Guernsey co., O., in Cambridge township, on Wills Creek, and on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad where it crosses the Central Ohio division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 59 miles N. of Marietta, 24 miles E.N.E. of Zanesville, and 85 miles E. of Columbus. It has 6 churches, 2 national banks, a foundry, a pottery, a steam flour-mill, and several salt-furnaces. Four weekly newspapers are published here. Coal is mined near this place, which is surrounded by verdant hills. It has a public school-house which cost $75,000. Pop. about 3000; of the township, 3624.

Cambridge, a borough of Crawford co., Pa., in Cambridge township, on French Creek, and on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 14 miles N.N.E. of Meadville, and 26 miles S. of Erie. It has 5 churches, a private bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, a large cheese-factory, a tannery, a saw-mill, and 2 planing-mills. Pop. about 900. The name of its post-office is Cambridgeborough.

Cambridge, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., 2 miles from Honey Brook Railroad Station, and about 44 miles W.N.W. of Philadelphia. It is partly in Chester co.

Cambridge, a post-village of Clay co., Tex., 105 miles W. of Sherman. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Cambridge, a post-village of Lamoille co., Vt., in Cambridge township, on the Lamoille River, about 24 miles E.N.E. of Burlington, and 3 miles from Cambridge Junction, or Jeffersonville. It has a money-order post-office, 2 churches, and manufactures of furniture and lumber. Pop. nearly 400; of the township, 1651.

Cambridge, a post-village of Dane co., Wis., in Christiana township, on the Koshkonong River, 22 miles E.S.E. of Madison. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill, also 3 churches, a graded school, and a woollen-factory.

Cambridge, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, on Minas Basin, 22 miles from Newport. Pop. 100.

Cambridge, or **Sharp's Bridge,** a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on Cornwallis River, 7 miles from Kentville. Pop. 180.

Cambridgeborough, Pa. See CAMBRIDGE.

Cambridge City, a post-village of Wayne co., Ind., on the Whitewater River, and on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad where it crosses the Pan-Handle Railroad, and on the Cincinnati & Whitewater Valley Railroad, 15 miles W. of Richmond, and 53 miles E. of Indianapolis. It is also the N. terminus of the Whitewater Canal; and another railroad extends hence southwestward to Columbus. The village has 6 churches, a national bank, a machine-shop, car-works, and manufactures of flour, beer, lumber, furniture, sash, blinds, &c. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 2162.

Cambridge Gulf, in Northwestern Australia, between Capes Dussejour and Domett, lat. 14° 45′ S., is 20 miles wide at its entrance, and runs 75 miles inland.

Cambridge Junction, Vt. See JEFFERSONVILLE.

Cambridgeport, formerly a separate village of Middlesex co., Mass., but now forming that part of the city of Cambridge which is situated on the estuary of Charles River, opposite to and W. of Boston, with which it is connected by a bridge. It contains the city hall, 11 churches, 3 national banks, a convent, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of reed-organs, boilers, soap, books, cordage, &c.

Cambridgeport, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., in Grafton township, 7 miles W.N.W. of Bellows Falls. It has a church, a woollen-factory, and 2 soapstone-mills.

Cambrils, kåm-breels', a seaport of Spain, 8 miles S.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 2140.

Camburg, a town of Germany. See KAMBURG.

Cam'bus, a village of Scotland, co. of Clackmannan, 2 miles W. of Alloa.

Cam'buslang, a village of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, 5 miles by rail S.E. of Glasgow. Pop. of parish, 3740.

Cambyna, kam-bī'nạ, or **Kabeina,** kạ-bī'nạ, an island of the Malay Archipelago, 15 miles S. of Celebes. Lat. 5° 21' S.; lon. 121° 57' E. Length, 20 miles; breadth, 15 miles.

Cam'den, a county in the S.E. part of Georgia, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S. by St. Mary's River, and is intersected by Satilla River. The surface is level; the soil is sandy. A large portion of the county is covered with pine forests. Rice is the chief product. Capital, St. Mary's. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,100,000. Pop. in 1870, 4615, of whom 4559 were Americans.

Camden, a county in the S. central part of Missouri, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is intersected by the Osage River, and also drained by the Niangua and Grand Auglaize Rivers. The surface is undulating or hilly. The bluffs and terraces of the Niangua and Osage Rivers are picturesque. Forests of the ash, elm, hickory, white oak, black walnut, wild cherry, &c., cover a large part of the surface. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, pork, and wheat are the staple products. Among its minerals are iron ore, lead, and Lower Silurian magnesian limestone, which is a good material for building. Capital, Linn Creek. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 6108, of whom 6032 were Americans.

Camden, a county of New Jersey, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Delaware River, and is drained by Great Egg Harbor River and Cooper's and Big Timber Creeks. The surface is nearly level; the soil is mostly sandy, but the N.W. part is a fertile loam. The staple products are Indian corn, potatoes, sweet potatoes, &c. This county supplies large quantities of vegetables, strawberries, and other small fruits for the market of Philadelphia. It has valuable beds of marl, and is intersected by the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, the Philadelphia & Atlantic City Railroad, the New Jersey Southern Railroad, and the West Jersey Railroad. Capital, Camden. Valuation of real and personal estate, $31,328,554. Pop. in 1870, 46,193, of whom 40,592 were Americans.

Camden, a county in the N.E. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 250 square miles, comprising the southern part of the Dismal Swamp. It is bounded on the S.E. by Albemarle Sound, and on the S.W. by Pasquotank River. The surface is level, and is partly covered with forests of cypress and cedar, from which good timber is procured. The soil produces Indian corn and sweet potatoes. Capital, Camden. Valuation of real and personal estate, $788,218. Pop. in 1870, 5361, of whom 5353 were Americans.

Camden, a post-village, capital of Wilcox co., Ala., about 36 miles S.S.W. of Selma, and about 4 miles S. of the Alabama River. It has a court-house, 5 churches, and a female seminary. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 750.

Camden, a post-village, capital of Ouachita co., Ark., on the right bank of the Ouachita River, at the head of navigation (low water), about 100 miles S.S.W. of Little Rock. Steamboats of middle or large size ascend the river (in winter and spring) to this place, which is supported chiefly by trade and navigation. Camden has a newspaper office, 8 churches, a bank, a foundry, a flouring-mill, and a woollen-factory. About 25,000 bales of cotton are annually shipped here. Pop. 1612.

Camden, a post-village of Kent co., Del., on the Delaware Railroad, 51 miles S. of Wilmington, and 3 miles S. of Dover. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a factory for canning fruits. Pop. about 800.

Camden, a post-village of Schuyler co., Ill., in Camden township (which is intersected by the La Moin River), about 12 miles W. of Rushville, and 40 miles E.N.E. of Quincy. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 150; of the township, 1173.

Camden, a post-village of Carroll co., Ind., in Jackson township, on Deer Creek, and on the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, 14 miles S.W. of Logansport. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a bank, 3 flour-mills, a saw-mill, and a planing-mill. Pop. 476.

Camden, a village of Jay co., Ind., in Penn township, on the Salamonie River, about 44 miles S. of Fort Wayne. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a tannery, a flouring-mill, 2 saw-mills, and 2 carriage-shops. The name of its post-office is Pennville. Pop. about 600.

Camden, a post-village of Knox co., Me., on the W. shore of Penobscot Bay, in Camden township, about 18 miles from the ocean, 8 miles N.N.E. of Rockland, and 40 miles E.S.E. of Augusta. It has several churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and manufactures of anchors, capstans, pumps, woollen goods, &c. A large quantity of lime is exported from Camden. The township contains villages named Rockport and Rockville, and has 10 churches. Pop. of the township, 4512.

Camden, a post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich., in Camden township, on the (projected) Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad, 16 miles S.W. of Hillsdale, and 3 miles from Montgomery. It has a church, a high school, a flour-mill, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. about 300.

Camden, a post-township of Hillsdale co., Mich., about 40 miles S.S.W. of Jackson, is traversed by the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad. It contains villages named Camden and Montgomery. Pop. 1995.

Camden, a village of Kent co., Mich., about 22 miles S.E. of Grand Rapids.

Camden, a township of Carver co., Minn. Pop. 660.

Camden, a post-village of Lyon co., Minn., in Lynd township, 9 miles S.W. of Marshall. It has a flour-mill.

Camden, a post-village of Madison co., Miss., about 44 miles N.N.E. of Jackson. It has 3 churches and 3 stores.

Camden, a township of De Kalb co., Mo. Pop. 1359. It contains Maysville.

Camden, a post-village of Ray co., Mo., in Camden township, on the Missouri River, and on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 36 miles E.N.E. of Kansas City, and about 14 miles by water above Lexington. It has several stores, a flour-mill, and a church. Coal is mined here. Pop. 357; of the township, 3347.

Camden, a post-village of Seward co., Neb., is on the Big Blue River, 1 mile from the mouth of the West Blue, 7 miles N. of Crete, and about 20 miles W.S.W. of Lincoln. It has a flour-mill.

Camden, a city and port of entry, capital of Camden co., N.J., on the Delaware River, opposite Philadelphia, to which it is connected by five lines of steam ferry-boats. It stands upon nearly level ground, its river-front extending from Cooper's Creek on the north to Newton Creek on the south, the latter separating it from Gloucester City. Cooper's Creek is navigable beyond the city limits. Camden is a terminus of the Camden & Amboy, Camden & Burlington County, Camden & Atlantic, Philadelphia & Atlantic City, West Jersey, and Camden, Gloucester & Mt. Ephraim Railroads. It has 31 churches, a commodious city hall, good county buildings, a public hospital, a children's home, a colored orphanage, a dispensary, 2 national banks, a trust and savings fund, numerous building associations, and 1 daily and 3 weekly newspapers. Its streets are laid out at right angles, and there are lines of street railway. Camden is the seat of active and varied manufactures, having seven iron-foundries (among them some of the largest class), several woollen- and cotton-mills, a nickel-refinery, and large manufactures of paints, dyes, fertilizers, machinery, sheet-metal goods, shawls, oil-cloths, stoves, lumber, steel pens, &c. It has several ship-yards, dry-docks, and marine railways. Near the city limits is the Camden Abattoir. There is a copious supply of water pumped from the Delaware at Pavonia. Pop. in 1850, 9478; in 1860, 14,358; in 1870, 20,045; since which time the population has been much increased by the annexation of a large part of the township of Newton.

Camden, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on Fish Creek, in Camden township, and on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 18 miles N.W. of Rome, and about 30 miles N.E. of Syracuse. It has a bank, 2 tanneries, 2 rake-factories, 4 manufactories of furniture, a woollen-mill, 5 churches, a union school, and a foundry. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 1703; of the township, 3558.

Camden, a post-village, capital of Camden co., N.C., is on the navigable Pasquotank River, about 18 miles from its entrance into Albemarle Sound, and 40 miles S. of Norfolk, Va., with which it is connected by canal.

Camden, a township of Lorain co., O. Pop. 858.

Camden, a post-village of Preble co., O., in Somers township, on Seven Mile Creek, and on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago Railroad, 44 miles N. of Cincinnati, and 26 miles S.E. of Richmond, Ind. It has water-power, and several flour-mills and saw-mills, also 3 churches and a high school. Pop. 648.

Camden, a station in Mifflin township, Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, 17 miles S. of Pittsburg. Here are extensive coal-mines.

Camden, a post-village, capital of Kershaw co., S.C., is about 1 mile E. of the Wateree River, which is navigable by steamboats, and 32 miles N.E. of Columbia. It is the northern terminus of the Camden Branch of the South Carolina Railroad, and has a court-house, 7 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. A battle was fought here between General Greene and Lord Rawdon in April, 1781. Pop. 1007.

Camden, a post-village, capital of Benton co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 87 miles W. of Nashville. It has a court-house, 3 churches, and a newspaper office. Pop. 148.

Camden, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., W. Va., 29 miles from Clarksburg. It has a store.

Camden Bay, in Alaska, is on the Arctic Ocean, lat. 70° N., lon. 145° W.

Camden Court-House, N.C. See CAMDEN.

Camden Crossing is on the Wilmington & Columbia Railroad, 13 miles S.W. of Sumter, S.C., at the crossing of the Camden Branch of the South Carolina Railroad.

Camden East, or **Clark's Mills,** also called **Clarkesville,** a post-village in Addington co., Ontario, on the Napanee River, 9 miles N.E. of Napanee. It has great water-power and several mills. Pop. 500.

Camden Junction, a station in Baltimore co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 4 miles from Baltimore.

Camden Mills, Illinois. See MILAN.

Camden Point, a post-village of Platte co., Mo., on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 18 miles N.E. of Leavenworth, Kansas. It has a church. Pop. 77.

Camden Station, Delaware. See WYOMING.

Camden-Town, England, a suburb of London, co. of Middlesex, 3½ miles N.W. of St. Paul's. Pop. 17,943.

Cam′denville, a village of Anderson co., Ky., on Salt River, 15 miles from Frankfort. It has a church, a flour-mill, an academy, and a lumber-mill. Pop. about 150.

Cam′elford, a town of England, in Cornwall, on the Camel, 11 miles N.N.E. of Bodmin. Here was fought the famous battle between King Arthur and his nephew Modred, A.D. 543.

Cam′elon, a village of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 1½ miles W.N.W. of Falkirk. Pop. 1838. Old Camelon, a little northwestward, was an ancient port on the Carron, supposed to be the Roman *Ad-Vallum.*

Cam′elot, a steep hill in the parish of Queen's Camel, Somersetshire, England, 5 miles E.N.E. of Ilchester. Here are some remains of remote antiquity; and the place is identified by tradition with Camelot, one of the capitals of the legendary King Arthur.

Cam′el's Hump, a peak of the Green Mountains, in Vermont, is about 20 miles S.E. of Burlington, and 2 or 3 miles S. of the Winooski River. It has a height of 4088 feet.

Camen, kå′mẹn, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 8 miles by rail S.W. of Hamm. Pop. 3728.

Camenz, or **Kamenz,** kå′mênts, a town of Saxony, on the Black Elster, 20 miles by rail N.E. of Dresden. It has manufactures of earthenware, tobacco, and starch, several dye-works and tanneries, numerous mills, and 4 churches. Pop. 6406.

Cam′era, a post-office of Pender co., N.C., is at Leesburg Station on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 33 miles N. of Wilmington.

Camera (or **Ca′ma**) **do Lobos,** kå′må-rå do lo′boce, a maritime village of Madeira, a few miles W. of Funchal, in a picturesque valley.

Camerano, kå-må-rå′no, a town of Italy, province and 9 miles S. of Ancona. Pop. 3709.

Cameri, kå-må′ree, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 4½ miles N.E. of Novara. Pop. 3935.

Camerino, kå-må-ree′no (anc. *Cameri′num*), a city of Italy, province of Macerata, 41 miles S.W. of Ancona. It has a cathedral, an archbishop's palace, monasteries and convents, a university, founded in 1727, and a silk-factory. It was anciently an important city. Pop. 11,880.

Camerlata, kå-mêr-lå′tå, a village of Italy, province and 2 miles by rail S. of Como. Pop. 2220.

Cam′eron, a parish forming the S.W. extremity of Louisiana, has an area of about 1500 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and is intersected by the Calcasieu Lake, an expansion of Calcasieu River. The surface is nearly level, and is partly occupied by savannas or open plains, which produce pasture for cattle. The soil is mostly sandy. Capital, Cameron. Valuation of real and personal estate, $321,100. Pop. in 1870, 1591, of whom 1538 were Americans.

Cameron, a county in the N.W. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 375 square miles. It is intersected by the Sinnemahoning Creek. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests of chestnut, pine, oak, and other trees; the soil produces grass, oats, Indian corn, &c. It is traversed by the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. Capital, Emporium. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,200,000. Pop. in 1870, 4273, of whom 3507 were Americans. The Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad terminates at Emporium.

Cameron, a large county forming the S. extremity of Texas, is bounded on the E. by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the S. by the Rio Grande, which separates it from the Mexican state of Tamaulipas. The surface is nearly level; the soil produces pasture for numerous cattle, which are the chief article of export. This county has several salt lakes or lagoons from which salt is procured. Capital, Brownsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,731,972. Pop. in 1870, 10,999, of whom 4027 were Americans.

Cameron, a station in Kern co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 119 miles S.S.E. of Tulare.

Cameron, a post-village of Scriven co., Ga., on the Ogeechee River, and on the Georgia Central Railroad, 55 miles N.W. of Savannah. It has 2 churches.

Cameron, a post-village of Warren co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 9 miles W.S.W. of Galesburg, and 7 miles E. of Monmouth. It has 3 churches and 4 stores. Coal abounds here.

Cameron, or **Lees′burg,** a post-hamlet of Cameron parish, La., on the east bank of Calcasieu River, 2 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, and 90 miles E.N.E. of Galveston, Tex. The name of its post-office is Cameron.

Cameron, a post-village of Clinton co., Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad where it crosses the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 35 miles E. of St. Joseph, and 41 miles W. of Chillicothe. It has 7 churches, 2 banks, and a graded school, with a brick school-house which cost $35,000. One weekly newspaper is published here. It is the largest town in the county. Pop. about 2400.

Cameron, a post-office of Hall co., Neb.

Cameron, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., in Cameron township, on the Canisteo River, and on the Erie Railroad, 41 miles W. by N. from Elmira, and 12 miles S.S.W. of Bath. It has a church and 3 stores. Pop. 161; of the township, 1612.

Cameron, a post-village of Moore co., N.C., in Greenwood township, on the Raleigh & Augusta Railroad, 57 miles S.W. of Raleigh. It has 1 or 2 churches, 2 hotels, a tannery, 4 turpentine-distilleries, and 5 stores.

Cameron, a post-village of Monroe co., O., in Adams township, about 40 miles N.E. of Marietta, was formerly called Jamestown. It has 3 stores. Pop. 145.

Cameron, a post-village of Cameron co., Pa., on the Sinnemahoning River, and on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of Emporium. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lumber.

Cameron, township, Northumberland co., Pa. P. 603.

Cameron, a post-village, capital of Milam co., Tex., on Little River, 10 miles N. of Rockdale Railroad Station, about 66 miles N.E. of Austin, and 24 miles W.S.W. of Calvert. It has 7 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 2 banks, a female college, a college for boys, a tannery, and manufactures of carriages, farming-implements, and wine. Pop. 4873.

Cameron, a station on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 4 miles from Alexandria, Va.

Cameron, a station in Jefferson co., W. Va., on the Winchester & Potomac Railroad, 13 miles S.W. of Harper's Ferry.

Cameron, a post-village of Marshall co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 28 miles S. by E. from Wheeling. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, and a flouring-mill. Pop. about 1000.

Cameron Mills, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad and Canisteo River, in Rathbone township, 17 miles S.E. of Hornellsville. It has a church, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a cheese-factory.

Cameron's Cone, Colorado, a mountain of the Front Range, in lat. 38° 59′ N., lon. 104° 58′ 30″ W. It has an altitude of 11,460 feet above the sea-level.

Cameroons, kam-er-oons′, or **Camerones,** kå-må-ro′nês, a river of Western Africa, Upper Guinea, which, after a S.W. course of uncertain length, enters the Bight of Biafra, near lat. 4° N., lon. 9° 40′ E., by an estuary 20 miles in width, which contains several large islands. About 90 miles from the sea it forms a cataract, as do several of its affluents, in passing through the Cameroons Mountains. On its banks are many populous villages.

Cameroons Mountains, a chain in Western Africa, the culminating point being in lat. 4° 13′ N., lon. 9° 10′ E., 13,700 feet in elevation. It is covered nearly to the summit with trees of luxuriant growth. See CAPE CAMEROONS.

Camerota, kå-må-ro′tå, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 17 miles S. by E. of Vallo. Pop. 3083.

Cameta, kå-må′tå, or **Camuta,** kå-moo′tå, a town of Brazil, on the Tocantins, 85 miles S.W. of Pará.

Camicianæ Aquæ. See CASTEL TERMINI.

Camicus, the ancient name of PLATANI.

Camiguin (kå-me-gheen′) **Island,** one of the Babuyan Islands, Malay Archipelago, lat. 18° 54′ N., lon. 121° 53′ E., from 7 to 9 miles long, high and hilly. The southern part is formed of a high mountain, formerly a volcano, visible at 60 miles' distance. The shore is lined with coral rock. On the western side is the port of San Pio Quinto.

Camiguin Island, one of the smallest of the Philippines, N.W. of Mindanao. Lat. 8° 59′ N.; lon. 124° 20′ E.

Camil′la, a post-village, capital of Mitchell co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 26 miles S. of Albany. It has 4 churches and a high school. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 289.

Camilla, a post-village in Cardwell co., Ontario, on Nottawasaga River, 6 miles from Orangeville. Pop. 100.

Camil′lus, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., is in Camillus township, on the Otisco outlet or Nine Mile Creek, and on the New York Central Railroad, 8 miles W. of Syracuse, and about 1 mile S. of the Erie Canal. It has 4 churches, a union school, a large flour-mill, a woollen-factory, &c. Pop. 598; of the township, 2613. The township contains also Amboy and Belle Isle.

Caminha, kå-meen′yå, a town of Portugal, 27 miles N.W. of Braga, on the Minho. Pop. 2250.

Camisano, kå-me-så′no, a small town of Italy, province and 8½ miles E.S.E. of Vicenza. Pop. 4044.

Camisano, a small town of Italy, in Cremona, 5 miles N.N.E. of Crema. Pop. 1107.

Cam`lapoor′, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, contiguous to the ruins of BIJANAGUR (which see), of which city it probably once formed a part. Near it are two magnificent Hindoo temples.

Cammarata, a town of Sicily. See CAMARATA.

Cammeer, a town of Persia. See KAMEER.

Cammin, Kammin, kåm-meen′, or **Kamin,** kå-meen′, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 38 miles N.N.E. of Stettin, near the Baltic. Pop. 5261.

Camoghe, kå-mo′gå, a mountain of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, on the borders of Italy, 7 miles N. of Lago di Lugano. It has an elevation of 8800 feet.

Camogli, kå-môl′yee, a town of Italy, province and 18 miles by rail E.S.E. of Genoa, on a high rock overlooking the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 4985.

Cam′olin, a town of Ireland, co. of Wexford, on the Bann, 6½ miles by rail S.W. of Gorey. Pop. 483.

Camonica, kå-mon′e-kå, or **Valle Camonica,** vål′-lå kå-mon′e-kå, a valley of Italy, province of Bergamo, formed by two branches of the Rhætian Alps, and stretching 50 miles from N.N.E. to S.S.W., along both branches of the Oglio, and as far as the Lake of Iseo. The inhabitants, now about 50,000, were anciently called *Camuni.*

Camorta, kå-moʀ′tå, **Car Morta,** kaʀ moʀ′tå, or **Nicavari,** ne-kå-vå′ree, one of the Nicobar Islands, Gulf of Bengal. Lat. 8° 2′ N.; lon. 93° 40′ E. Length, 16 miles; breadth, from 2 to 5 miles. It is separated by a narrow channel from Nancowry, and, along with that island, forms Nancowry Harbor, which is well sheltered and capacious.

Camot, a village of Switzerland. See CIAMOT.

Camp, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, bounded on the N. by the Big Cypress Bayou. The surface is extensively covered with forests of the oak, pine, and other trees; the soil is fertile. Capital, Pittsburg.

Camp, a township of Polk co., Iowa. Pop. 1366.

Camp, a township of Renville co., Minn. Pop. 579.

Campagna, a division of Italy. See CAMPANIA.

Campagna, kåm-pån′yå, a town of Italy, province and 20 miles E. of Salerno, in the midst of high mountains. Pop. 9813. It is a bishop's see.

Campagna, a village of Northern Italy, 12 miles S.W. of Venice. Pop. 1300.

Campagnac, kôᴍ`pån`yåk′, a village of France, in Aveyron, 23 miles E. of Rodez. Pop. 1230.

Campagna di Roma, kåm-pån′yå dee ro′må, an old province of Italy, nearly corresponding in limits to the ancient *Latium,* extending along the W. coast from Civita Vecchia to Astura and the Pontine Marshes, and inland to the Alban and Sabine Hills, Rome being near its centre. Length, about 70 miles; greatest breadth, 40 miles. It is an undulating region, rising to 200 feet above the sea, and is skirted on the Mediterranean by a strip of marsh-land from 2 to 3 miles in breadth. Once the richest and most populous country in the world, it is now nearly destitute of inhabitants, except in a few scattered towns.

Campagnatico, kåm-pån-yå′te-ko, a town of Italy, province and 15 miles N.E. of Grosseto. Pop. 5143.

Campagnola, kåm-pån-yo′lå, a village of Italy, in Emilia, 12 miles N.N.E. of Reggio. Pop. 3495.

Campan, kôᴍ`pôɴᵍ′, a town of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, on the Adour, 17 miles S. by E. of Tarbes. Pop. 3924.

Campaña, kåm-pån′yå, an island off the western coast of Patagonia, lat. 48° 30′ S. and lon. 75° 30′ W., separated from Wellington Island by Fallos Channel. Length, about 55 miles; breadth, 10 miles.

Campana, kåm-på′nå, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 7 miles S.W. of Cariati. Pop. 2247.

Campaña, kåm-pån′yå, or **Compana,** kom-på′nå, a town of the Argentine Republic, on the river Paraná, 45 miles by rail N.W. of Buenos Ayres.

Campana, or **La Campana,** lå kåm-på′nå, a town of Spain, 37 miles E.N.E. of Seville. Pop. 5374.

Campanario, kåm-på-nå′re-o, a town of Spain, Estremadura, 62 miles E. of Badajos. It manufactures linen, esparto ropes, wine, and oil. It has trade in grain, wool, and esparto. Pop. 6145.

Campanet, kåm-på-nêt′, a town of Spain, island of Majorca, 22 miles N.E. of Palma. Pop. 2191.

Campanha, kåm-pån′yå, a city of Brazil, in Minas-Geraes, 150 miles S.W. of Ouro Preto. Pop. 6600.

Campania, kåm-pån′yå (Lat. *Campania;* Ital. *Campagna*), a *compartimento* of the kingdom of Italy, comprising the provinces of Avellino, Benevento, Caserta, Naples, and Salerno. Area, 6937 square miles. It comprises the district called Campania in ancient times; but afterwards that name was applied to the CAMPAGNA DI ROMA (which see). Pop. 2,754,592.

Campa′nia Fe′lix, and **Campagna Felice,** kåm-pån′yå få-lee′chå, names sometimes given to a part of Italy corresponding to the province of Caserta.

Camp Apache, å-på′chå, a U.S. military post in Arizona, lat. 34° N., lon. 109° 45′ W., on White Mountain River.

Cam′par`, a river and town of the island of Sumatra, on its E. coast, 75 miles S.W. of Singapore.

Campauna, kåm-pŏw′nå, a town of the state of Boyacá, United States of Colombia, 45 miles W. of Tunja. Pop., with surroundings, 5000.

Camp Baker, a post-office and military post of Meagher co., Montana, in the Belt range of mountains, 18 miles N.E. of Diamond City.

Camp Beale's Springs, in Mohave co., Arizona, a United States military post, lat. 35° 16′ N., lon. 114° W.

Campbell, kam′ẹl, a county in the N.W. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Chattahoochee River. The surface is undulating; the soil in some parts is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Gold and iron have been found in this county. It is intersected by the Atlanta & West Point Railroad. Capital, Fairburn. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,890,500. Pop. in 1870, 9176, of whom 9151 were Americans.

Campbell, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 170 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River, which separates it from Cincinnati, and on the W. by the Licking River. The surface is partly undulating; the soil is fertile, being based on Silurian (Trenton) limestone. Indian corn, oats, and wheat are the staple products. Capital, Newport. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,724,696. Pop. in 1870, 27,406, of whom 20,270 were Americans.

Campbell, a county of East Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky, has an area of about 360 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by Clinch River, and is also drained by several small affluents of the Cumberland River. The surface is mountainous and mostly covered with forests. A portion of the Cumberland Mountain is comprised in this county. It is connected with Knoxville by the Knoxville & Ohio Railroad. Indian corn, oats, bituminous coal, and grass are the staple products. Capital, Jacksborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,049,333. Pop. in 1870, 7445, of whom 7416 were Americans.

Campbell, a county in the S. part of Virginia, has an area of about 580 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by James River, and on the S. by Staunton River. The surface is hilly and extensively covered with forests; the soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, oats, and wheat are the staple products. Among the minerals of this county are granite and iron ore. It is intersected by the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad and the Virginia Midland Railroad. Chief town, Lynchburg. Capital, Campbell Court-House, or Rustburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,053,612. Pop. in 1870, 28,384, of whom 27,795 were Americans.

Campbell, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Ark., 17 miles S. by E. from Little Rock, near the Arkansas River.

Campbell, a post-office of Coles co., Ill., is at FARMINGTON (which see).

Campbell, a township of Jennings co., Ind. P. 1563.

Campbell, a township of Warrick co., Ind. P. 1437.

Campbell, a station in Delta co., Mich., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, about 10 miles S.E. of Centreville.

Campbell, a post-township and village of Ionia co., Mich., 24 miles E.S.E. of Grand Rapids. The village is 9 miles S. of Saranac. It has a saw-mill. Total pop. 1179.

Campbell, a post-office of Wilkin co., Minn., on Rabbit River, and on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 16 miles S.S.E. of Breckenridge.

Campbell, a township of Douglas co., Mo. Pop. 413.

Campbell, a township of Greene co., Mo. Pop. 8694. It includes the city of Springfield.

Campbell, a township of Steuben co., N.Y. Pop. 2090. It contains Campbelltown.

Campbell, Butler co., Pa. See CAMPBELL'S STATION.

Campbell, a station in York co., Pa., on the railroad from York to Columbia, 6 miles E.N.E. of York.

Campbell, a station in Albemarle co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 11 miles W. of Charlottesville.

Campbell, a township of La Crosse co., Wis., on the Mississippi River. Pop. 906, exclusive of La Crosse.

Campbell Court-House, or **Rust′burg,** a small post-village, capital of Campbell co., Va., about 10 miles S. by E. from Lynchburg. It has 2 churches.

Campbellford, kam′ęl-ford, a post-village in Northumberland co., Ontario, on the river Trent, 20 miles N. of Brighton. It has excellent water-power, several grist-mills, a tannery, woollen- and carding-mills, &c. Pop. 1000.

Campbell Hall, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., on a branch of the Erie Railroad, 5½ miles N. of Goshen. It has a butter- and cheese-factory.

Campbell Hill, a post-village of Jackson co., Ill., in Bradley township, on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 75 miles N.N.W. of Cairo. It has a church, a flour-mill, and 3 stores. Pop. about 300.

Campbell (kam′ęl) **Island,** in the Pacific, lat. 52° 33′ 26″ S., lon. 169° 8′ 41″ E., is 36 miles in circumference, mountainous, and has several good harbors. It is volcanic, and its flora is very interesting.

Campbell's, kam′ęlz, a station in Christian co., Ill., on the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Springfield.

Campbell's, a station in Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York & New England Railroad, main line, 22 miles S.W. of Boston, Mass.

Campbell's, a station in Middlesex co., N.J., on the railroad from New Brunswick to Jersey City, 5 miles N.E. of New Brunswick.

Campbell's, a station in Guernsey co., O., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 9 miles E.S.E. of Cambridge.

Campbell's, a station in Maury co., Tenn. See FOUNTAIN CREEK.

Campbell's Bridge, a post-office of Marion co., S.C., on the Little Pedee River.

Campbellsburg, kam′ęlz-bŭrg, a post-village of Washington co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 45 miles N.W. of New Albany. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of flour and farming-implements.

Campbellsburg, a post-village of Henry co., Ky., on the Louisville & Cincinnati Railroad, 41 miles E.N.E. of Louisville. It has 3 churches.

Campbell's Corners, post-office, Ogemaw co., Mich.

Campbell's Cross, or **Dublin,** a post-village in Peel co., Ontario, 8 miles N. by W. of Brampton. P. 150.

Campbell's Mills, a post-office of Windham co., Conn.

Campbellsport, kam′ęlz-port, a post-hamlet of Portage co., O., 3 miles from Ravenna. It has a church.

Campbellsport, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis., in Ashford township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 13 miles S.S.E. of Fond du Lac. It has 2 churches.

Campbell's Station, a hamlet of Butler co., Pa., in Parker township, on the Parker & Karns City Railroad, 6 miles from Parker Junction.

Campbell's Station, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Tenn., about 12 miles S.W. of Knoxville. It has a church and a tannery. Admiral Farragut was born here.

Campbellstown, kam′ęlz-tŏwn, a post-office of Preble co., O., at Florence, a station on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago Railroad, 10 miles E.S.E. of Richmond, Ind.

Campbellsville, kam′ęlz-vĭl, a post-village, capital of Taylor co., Ky., 18 miles S. of Lebanon, and about 66 miles S.S.W. of Lexington. It has 3 churches, an academy, 4 tobacco-warehouses, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. 900.

Campbellsville, a post-office of Yazoo co., Miss.

Campbellsville, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Tenn., about 56 miles S. by W. from Nashville. It has a church and an academy.

Campbellton, kam′ęl-tŭn, post-office, Jackson co., Fla.

Campbellton, a post-village of Campbell co., Ga., on the Chattahoochee River, about 20 miles S.W. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches. Pop. 119.

Campbellton, a post-office of Franklin co., Mo.

Campbellton, a town of Restigouche co., New Brunswick, on the estuary of the Restigouche River, 16 miles by rail W. of Dalhousie. It is the northernmost town in the province, and contains 12 or 15 stores, 3 hotels, and several mills, and has a trade in lumber and fish. Pop. 600.

Campbellton, a village in Oxford co., Ontario, 14 miles from Ingersoll. Pop. 100.

Campbellton, or **Clifton,** a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 43 miles N.W. of Summerside. Pop. 150.

Campbelltown, kam′ęl-tŏwn, or **Campbell,** a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., on the Conhocton River, in Campbell township, and on the Rochester division of the Erie Railway, 26 miles W.N.W. of Elmira. It has several saw-mills, a tannery, and 4 churches.

Campbelltown, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., in Londonderry township, 3 miles S. of Palmyra, and about 18 miles E. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches.

Campbelltown, a hamlet and station of Barnwell co., S.C., on the Port Royal Railroad, 50 miles N.N.W. of Beaufort. It has a church. Here is Sanders Post-Office.

Campbellville, kam′ęl-vil, a post-office of Sullivan co., Pa., about 32 miles N.E. of Williamsport.

Campbellville, a post-village in Halton co., Ontario, 14 miles N.W. of Wellington Square. It has a woollen-factory, saw-mills, and a flour-mill. Pop. 200.

Campbelton, kam′ęl-ton, a village of Scotland, co. and 9 miles N.E. of Inverness, on Beauly Firth. It is resorted to as a bathing-place in summer.

Campbeltown, kam′ęl-tŏwn, a town of Scotland, in Argyleshire, on the peninsula of Kintyre, 38 miles W. by S. of Ayr. It has a good harbor and some fisheries. Here are over 20 distilleries. Coal has been wrought near the town. Pop. 4593; of the parish, 8580.

Camp Bid′well, a United States military post in Modoc co., Cal. Lat. 41° 51′ 14″ N.; lon. 120° 8′ 45″ W.

Camp Bowie, Arizona. See APACHE PASS.

Camp Branch, a township of Cass co., Mo. P. 1258.

Camp Branch, a station in Pettis co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Sedalia.

Camp Branch, township, Warren co., Mo. Pop. 901.

Camp Brown, a post-office and military post of Sweetwater co., Wyoming, near Fremont's Peak, 150 miles N. of Green River Railroad Station. Lat. 43° N.; lon. 109° W.

Camp Call, a post-office of Cleveland co., N.C.

Camp Chase, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., O., on the Columbus & Springfield Railroad, 5 miles W. of Columbus.

Camp Clarke, a post-office of Cheyenne co., Neb.

Camp Colorado, kol-o-rah′do, a post-village of Coleman co., Tex., on an affluent of the Colorado River, about 150 miles N.N.W. of Austin.

Camp Creek, a post-office of Union co., Ga.

Camp Creek, a station on the St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk Railroad, 6 miles from Hannibal, Mo.

Camp Creek, a post-office of Otoe co., Neb.

Camp Creek, a post-office of Burke co., N.C.

Camp Creek, township, Rutherford co., N.C. P. 1007.

Camp Creek, a township of Pike co., O. Pop. 743.

Camp Creek, a post-office of Lane co., Oregon.

Camp Creek, a post-office of Greene co., Tenn.

Camp Creek, a post-office of Floyd co., Va.

Camp Creek, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., W. Va., 20 miles from Hinton. It has a church.

Camp′den, or **Chip′ping-Camp′den,** a town of England, co. and 30 miles by rail N.E. of Gloucester. Pop. 2013.

Camp Den′nison, a station in Clermont co., O., on the Little Miami Railroad, 16 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati.

Camp Douglas, dŭg′las, a United States reservation and military post, 3 miles E. of Salt Lake City, Utah, at the base of the Wahsatch Mountains.

Camp Douglas, a post-office and station of Juneau co., Wis., on the West Wisconsin Railroad where it crosses the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 13 miles N. of Elroy, and 30 miles E. of Sparta. Here are 2 hotels.

Campeachy, or **Campeche,** kam-pee′che (Mex. *Campeche,* kåm-på′chå), a town of Mexico, capital of the state of Campeachy, on the bay of the same name, 90 miles S.S.W. of Merida. Lat. 19° 50′ N.; lon. 90° 33′ W. It is enclosed by bastioned walls, and built of stone. Its houses are generally good, public buildings tasteful, and markets well supplied. It has 6 churches, as many convents, a college, theatre, and ship-building docks. The town derives its importance from the export of logwood, termed Campeachy-wood, and wax. The wood is cut especially on the banks of the Rio Champoton, S. of the town; and the wax is procured from the wild stingless bees which are found in the country. The other products are salt, rice, and sugar; marble of good quality is found. The only important manufacture is that of cigars. The harbor is capacious, but shallow, and vessels drawing more than 6 feet of water must anchor 3 miles from the shore. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, vessels measuring 100 feet of keel are built here. The climate is healthy and agreeable. Pop. 18,000.

Campeachy, or **Campeche,** a state of Mexico, including part of the peninsula of Yucatan. It is bounded N.W. by the Gulf of Campeachy, N. by the state of Yucatan, and S. by Guatemala. Area, 25,827 square miles. There are many ruined Indian towns in this state, which is at present scantily peopled. Chief products, logwood and wax. Capital, Campeachy. Pop. in 1873, 80,366.

Campeachy Bay. See GULF OF CAMPEACHY.

Campegine, kåm-på′je-nå, a town of Italy, in Emilia, 8 miles W. of Reggio. Pop. 3351.

Camp Elk′water, a post-office of Randolph co., W. Va.

Cam‵pel′lo, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., in Brocton township, on the Old Colony Railroad, 21½ miles S. of Boston. It has 2 churches, and extensive manufactures of boots and shoes.

Camperduin, kåm‵pẹr-doin′, or **Kamp** (sometimes written, in English, **Cam‵perdown′**), a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 27 miles N.W. of Amsterdam, in the North Sea, celebrated for Admiral Duncan's victory. The name Camperduin properly designates the extensive *downs* or *dunes* near Kamp.

Camperiacum, the Latin for CHAMBÉRY.

Camp′erton, a post-office of Wilson co., Tenn., 2½ miles from Tucker's Gap Station. Here is a woollen-mill.

Camp Gas′ton, a military post of Humboldt co., Cal., is on an Indian reservation.

Camp′gaw, a station in Bergen co., N.J., on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, 9 miles N. of Paterson.

Camp Grant, a post-office and military post of Pima co., Arizona, at the foot of Mount Graham, 110 miles N.N.E. of Tucson.

Camp Grant, a post-office of Humboldt co., Cal.

Camp Grove, a post-hamlet of Stark co., Ill., 6 miles from Castleton Railroad Station. It has a church.

Camp Ha′german, a post-office of Warren co., O.

Camp Hal′leck, a post-office and military post of Elko co., Nevada, 12 miles S. of Halleck Station of the Central Pacific Railroad. Pop. 160.

Camp Han′cock, a United States military post at Edwinton, near Bismarck, Dakota.

Camp Har′ney, a post-office and United States military post of Grant co., Oregon, 75 miles S. of Cañon City.

Camp Hill, a post-village of Tallapoosa co., Ala., on the Savannah & Memphis Railroad, 22 miles N.W. of Opelika. It has 2 churches and a masonic hall.

Camp Hill, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., in East Pennsborough township, 3 miles W. of Harrisburg, and ½ mile from the Cumberland Valley Railroad (Whitehall Station). It has a soldiers' orphan school, several churches, and manufactures of axles and carriages. Pop. about 500.

Camp Hualapai, hŏŏ-ål-å-pī′, or hwål-å-pī′, a post-office of Yavapai co., Arizona.

Campi, kåm′pee, a town of Italy, province and 7 miles W.N.W. of Lecce. Pop. 4990.

Campi, a town and commune of Italy, 7 miles N.W. of Florence. It has a fine old castle, and manufactures of straw goods. Pop. 11,642.

Campiglia, kåm-peel′yå, a town of Italy, 33 miles N.W. of Grosseto, with a fine church of marble. Pop. 5143.

Campillo de Altobuey, kåm-peel′yo då ål-to-boo-å′, a town of Spain, 40 miles S.S.E. of Cuenca. Pop. 2800.

Campillo de Arenas, kåm-peel′yo då å-rå′nås, a town of Spain, 18 miles S. of Jaen. Pop. 1600.

Campillos, kåm-peel′yoce, a town of Spain, 33 miles N.W. of Malaga. Pop. 5700.

Campina, or **Kimpina,** kåm-pee′nå, a town of Roumania, 32 miles N.W. of Ploesti. It has important petroleum-wells, and near it are salt-works. Pop. 3065.

Campina Grande, kåm-pee′nå grån′då, a town of Brazil, 80 miles W. of Parahyba. Pop., with district, 5000.

Campinas, kåm-pee′nås, a city of Brazil, in a sugar-growing district, 50 miles N. of São Paulo. Pop. 6400.

Campine, kåm‵peen′ (Dutch, *Kempen,* kĕm′pẹn, or *Kempenland,* kĕm′pẹn-lånt‵), an extensive sandy tract, forming part of the provinces of Antwerp, Limbourg, and Brabant, in Belgium, and continued into the Netherlands. It has of late been largely reclaimed.

Camp′ing Creek, of South Carolina, flows into Saluda River in Lexington co.

Campio Formio, kåm′pe-o foʀ′me-o, or **Campo Formido,** kăm′po foʀ-mee′do, a market town of Italy, in Friuli, 66 miles N.E. of Venice, on the Canal of Roja. It is famous for the peace concluded here in 1797 between Austria and France. Pop. 2086.

Camp Iz′ard, a post-office of Marion co., Fla.

Camp Knox, a post-hamlet of Green co., Ky., 33 miles S.W. of Lebanon. It has 2 churches.

Camp Lake, a township of Swift co., Minn. Pop. 162.

Campli, kåm′plee, a town of Italy, province and 5 miles N. of Teramo. Pop. 7771.

Camplong, kôᴍ‵plôɴᵍ′, a village of France, department of Hérault, 4 miles N.N.W. of Bédarieux. Pop. 1340.

Camp Lowell, lō′ẹl, a United States military post in Pima co., Arizona, 7 miles N.E. of Tucson.

Camp McDer′mitt, a post-office and United States post of Humboldt co., Nevada, 80 miles N. of Winnemucca.

Camp McDow′ell, a military post on the Verde River, about 27 miles E.N.E. of Phœnix, Arizona.

Camp Mills, a post-office of Gwinnett co., Ga.

Camp Mojave, mo-håv′, a United States military post in Mohave co., Arizona, on Colorado River, at Beale's Crossing. Lat. 35° 6′ N.; lon. 114° 31′ W.

Camp Nel′son, a post-hamlet of Jessamine co., Ky., on the Kentucky River, 8 miles S. of Nicholasville. This place was an important United States military depot 1862–65.

Campo, kåm′po, a village on the S.W. coast of the island of Elba, 7 miles S.W. of Porto Ferrajo. Pop. 1700.

Campo, kåm′po, a village of Italy, in Calabria, 7 miles N.N.W. of Reggio. Pop. 2239.

Campo, kåm′po, a post-village of San Diego co., Cal., about 40 miles E.S.E. of San Diego.

Campobasso, kåm-po-bås′so, a city of Italy, capital of a province, 55 miles N.N.E. of Naples. Pop. 14,090. It has considerable trade, and manufactures cutlery and arms.

Campobasso, called also **Molise,** mo-lee′så, and **Sannio,** sån′ne-o (anc. *Sam′nium*), a province of Italy, *compartimento* of Abruzzi and Molise. Area, 1778 square miles. It is broken by ridges of the Apennines. Pop. in 1871, 364,208. Capital, Campobasso.

Cam′po Bel′lo, a post-hamlet of Spartanburg co., S.C., in Campo Bello township, on the Spartanburg & Asheville Railroad, 18 miles N. of Spartanburg. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 2951.

Cam′po Bel′lo, an island 8 miles long, belonging to New Brunswick, in the Bay of Fundy, at the entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay. Between the main ship-channel and the northern entrance into Head Harbor is a fixed light, 60 feet above high-water mark. Lat. 44° 57′ 40″ N.; lon. 66° 54′ 10″ W. Pop. 1073.

Campo Bello, or **Welsh Pool,** a port of entry of New Brunswick, on Campo Bello Island, opposite Eastport and Lubec, Me. A good trade is done here in smoked fish. It is a favorite resort of tourists. Pop. 500.

Campobello, kåm-po-bĕl′lo, a town of Sicily, province of Trapani, 8 miles E.S.E. of Mazzara. Pop. 5575.

Campobello di Licata, kåm-po-bĕl′lo dee lee-kå′tå, a town of Sicily, province of Girgenti, 15 miles N. of Alicata, with sulphur-mines. Pop. 6301.

Campo Bianco, kåm′po be-ån′ko, a mountain in the island of Lipari, formed of volcanic scoriæ and pumice-stone.

Campo de Criptana, kåm′po då kreep-tå′nå, a town of Spain, 50 miles N.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 6100. It has manufactures of coarse cloths, and trade in grain and fruit.

Campo di San Pietro, Austria. See FELDKIRCH.

Campodunum, the ancient name of KEMPTEN.

Campo Formio (or **Formido**). See CAMPIO FORMIO.

Campo Freddo, kåm'po frĕd'do, a town of Italy, province and 16 miles N.W. of Genoa. Pop. 3387.

Campo Grande, kåm'po grån'då, a village of Portugal, near and N. of Lisbon, with numerous villas. P. 1500.

Campo Largo, kåm'po laʀ'go, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, on the Rio Grande, 70 miles from its mouth in the São Francisco. Pop. 3000.

Campolieto, kåm-po-le-å'to, a town of Italy, province and 8 miles N.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 2274.

Campo Mayor, kåm'po mī-oʀ' (*i.e.*, "great plain"), a fortified town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 9 miles N.E. of Elvas. Pop. 5162.

Campo Mayor, kåm'po mī-oʀ', a town of Brazil, province of Piauhy, 145 miles N.E. of Oeiras. Pop. 5400.

Campo Mayor de Quixeramobim, kåm'po mī-oʀ' då ke-shå-rå-mo-beeɴᵍ', a town of Brazil, province of Ceará, 185 miles S.S.W. of Fortaleza. Pop., with district, 8000.

Campo Reale, kåm'po rå-å'lå, a town of Sicily, province of Trapani, 12 miles S.E. of Alcamo. Pop. 3849.

Campos, kåm'poce, or **Campos dos Goitacazes,** kåm'poce doce go-e-tå-kå'sĕs, formerly **São Salvador dos Campos,** sŏwɴᵍ sål-vå-dōʀ' doce kåm'poce, a city of Brazil, province and 155 miles N.E. of Rio Janeiro, on the Parahiba do Sul, near its mouth in the Atlantic. The city is situated in the midst of fertile plains, which produce an abundance of sugar-cane, yielding the best sugar grown in Brazil. Small steamboats ascend the river to Campos. Pop. 19,520.

Campos, kåm'poce, a town of the island of Majorca, 21 miles S.E. of Palma. Pop. 4129.

Campo San Pietro, kåm'po sån pe-å'tro, or **Campo Sampiero,** kåm'po såm-pe-å'ro, a town of Italy, 13 miles N. of Padua. Pop. 3315.

Camposanto, kåm-po-sån'to, a town of Italy, province of Modena, on the Panaro, S.W. of Finale. Pop. 3204.

Campo Seco, kåm'po så'ko, a post-village and township of Calaveras co., Cal., about 1 mile S. of the Mokelumne River, and 50 miles S.E. of Sacramento. Gold and copper are found here. The growth of this village has been retarded by scarcity of water. Pop. of the township, 960.

Camp Parole, pạ-rōl', a station in Anne Arundel co., Md., on the Annapolis & Elk Ridge Railroad, 2½ miles from Annapolis.

Camp Point, a post-village of Adams co., Ill., in Camp Point township, and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at its junction with the Wabash Railroad, 21 miles E.N.E. of Quincy. It has 5 churches, a bank, the Maplewood High School, a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, a large flouring-mill, &c. Pop. of the township, 2130.

Camp Polk, pōk, a post-office of Wasco co., Oregon, near the Cascade Range, 100 miles E. of Albany.

Camp Release, re-leece', a post-township of Lac qui Parle co., Minn. Pop. 256.

Camp Ridge, a post-office and station of Williamsburg co., S.C., on the Northeastern Railroad, 8 miles N. of Kingstree. Here is a church.

Camp Rob'inson, a post-office and military camp of Nebraska, at Red Cloud Indian Agency, 70 miles N.E. of Fort Laramie.

Camprodon, kåm-pro-dōn', a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 32 miles N.W. of Gerona, on the Ter. Pop. 1239.

Camp San Sa'ba, a post-office of McCulloch co., Tex.

Camp Sher'idan, a post-office of Nebraska.

Camp'sie, a village of Scotland, on a railway, co. and 15 miles S.W. of Stirling.

Camp'sie-Fells', Scotland, a range of hills N. of the above village, rising to a height of 1500 feet.

Camp Smith, a post-office of Colbert co., Ala.

Camp Spring, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ala., 20 miles from Hillsborough. It has a church.

Camp Springs, a post-office of Prince George's co., Md.

Camp Stambaugh, stam'baw, a post-office and military post of Sweetwater co., Wyoming, 3 miles from Atlantic City, and about 105 miles from Bryan Railroad Station. Lat. 42° 30' N.; lon. 109° W.

Camp Stock'ton, a post-office and military post of Pecos co., Tex., 150 miles from Presidio del Norte. Here are several stores. Lat. 30° 50' N.; lon. 102° 35' W.

Camp Sup'ply', a post-office and military post of Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, 91 miles S. of Dodge City, Kansas.

Camp Thom'as, a post-office and military station of Pima co., Arizona, on the Gila.

Campti, kamp'tẹ, a post-village of Natchitoches parish, La., on Red River, 100 miles below Shreveport. It has 3 churches.

Camp'ton, a post-township of Kane co., Ill., about 40 miles W. of Chicago. Pop. 957.

Campton, a post-office of Delaware co., Iowa, about 20 miles N.E. of Independence.

Campton, a post-village, capital of Wolfe co., Ky., about 65 miles E.S.E. of Lexington. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, a distillery, and an academy.

Campton, a post-township of Grafton co., N.H., 6 miles N. of Plymouth, is intersected by the Pemigewasset River. It contains a post-village named Campton Village, also several summer boarding-houses. It is a favorite resort for artists, and presents picturesque scenery. Pop. 1226.

Campton, a post-hamlet of Spartanburg co., S.C., 9 miles S.W. of Spartanburg.

Campton Village, a beautiful post-village of Grafton co., N.H., in Campton township, on the Pemigewasset River, about 9 miles N. of Plymouth. It has a church, a woollen-mill, and several summer boarding-houses.

Camp'tonville, a post-village of Yuba co., Cal., 45 miles N.E. of Marysville. It has a bank, 2 churches, a money-order post-office, and several stores. Gold is found here. Pop. about 500.

Camp'town, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., on Wyalusing Creek, 5 miles from Wyalusing Station, and about 40 miles N.W. of Scranton. It has a church, several mills, an academy, 3 stores, and about 40 houses.

Campuan Reritigba, Brazil. See CABAPUANA.

Campu-Lungu, Roumania. See KIMPOLUNG.

Campus Major, the ancient name of CAMAJORE.

Campus Munitus, an ancient name of CHAMOUNI.

Campus Stellæ. See SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA.

Campveer, a town of the Netherlands. See VEER.

Camp Verde, vĕʀ'då, a post-office and military post of Yavapai co., Arizona, 41 miles S.E. of Prescott. Lat. 34° 37' N.; lon. 111° 54' W.

Camp'ville, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn., on the Naugatuck River, and on the Naugatuck Railroad, 14 miles N. of Waterbury. It has a lumber-mill.

Campville, a post-village of Tioga co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Erie Railroad, 7 miles E. of Owego. It has a church.

Camp Wash'ington, a township of Stanislaus co., Cal. Pop. 281.

Camp Wat'son, a post-office of Grant co., Oregon.

Camro'den, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., in Floyd township, 13 miles N.W. of Utica. It has 2 churches.

Camroop, or **Kamrup,** kåm'roop', a district of Assam, in British India, traversed by the Brahmapootra. Area, 3631 square miles; but the name was formerly applied to a much larger region, including a part of Bengal. Camroop is a flat and fertile country. Capital, Gowhatty. Pop. 561,681.

Cam'sing'moon', a seaport of China, province of Canton, half-way between Macao and Boca Tigris, on the island of Keeow, 35 miles N. of Hong-Kong. Lat. 22° 30' N.; lon. 113° 40' E. Pop. about 5000.

Camtoos, kåm-tōce' or kam-toos', or **Gam'toos',** a river of Southern Africa, in Cape Colony, rises in the Nieuwveld Mountains, and enters the sea 20 miles S.W. of Uitenhage. Length, about 200 miles.

Camurano, kå-moo-rå'no, a village of Central Italy, in the Marches, 5 miles S. of Ancona.

Camuscia, kå-moo'shå, a village of Italy, in Tuscany, province and 14 miles S.E. of Arezzo.

Can, a post-hamlet of Huron co., Mich., in Grant township, about 40 miles E. by N. of Bay City.

Cana, kå'nạ (Arab. *Cana-el-Jelil,* kå'nå-el-jel-eel'), a ruined town of Palestine, supposed to be the scene of the miracle recorded in John, on a declivity, 6 miles N. of Nazareth, and 13 miles S.E. of Acre. Another village, KEFR KENNA, has also been supposed to be the Cana of the New Testament. It is 3½ miles N.E. of Nazareth.

Cana, a village of Palestine, pashalic of Acre, 5 miles S.E. of Tyre, and probably the *Kanah* of Joshua xix. 28.

Cana, a town of Africa. See CANAMINA.

Ca'na, a post-hamlet of Butte co., Cal., in the Sacramento Valley, on the Central Pacific Railroad, Oregon division, 53 miles N.N.W. of Marysville. It has a church.

Cana, a post-hamlet of Jennings co., Ind., in Marion township, 24 miles W. by N. of Madison.

Cana, a post-hamlet of Davie co., N.C., 25 miles N. of Salisbury. It has a church.

Canaan, kå'nạn or kå'nạ-an, a name applied in Scripture to the Promised Land of the Israelites. See PALESTINE.

Canaan, kā'nạn, a township of Litchfield co., Conn., on the Housatonic River and Railroad. It contains Falls Village, Huntsville, and South Canaan. Pop. 1257.

Canaan, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., in North Canaan township, on the Housatonic River, and on the Connecticut Western Railroad where it crosses the Housatonic Railroad, 73 miles N. of Bridgeport, and 55 miles W.N.W. of Hartford. It has a savings-bank and a newspaper office. The township has 4 churches, 3 furnaces for pig-iron, a quarry of white marble, and 6 lime-kilns.

Canaan, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ind., in Shelby township, 12 miles N.N.E. of Madison. It has 2 churches, a high school, a cigar-factory, and 22 dwellings.

Canaan, a township of Henry co., Iowa. Pop. 928.

Canaan, a post-village of Somerset co., Me., in Canaan township, about 40 miles W. of Bangor. It has a church and several saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 1472.

Canaan, a post-office of Benton co., Miss.

Canaan, a post-township, Gasconade co., Mo. P. 1107.

Canaan, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., in Canaan township, 2 miles from Canaan Station on the Northern Railroad. It has an academy and a newspaper office. The township has 5 churches and several lumber-mills. Pop. of the township, 1877. See also EAST CANAAN.

Canaan, a post-township of Columbia co., N.Y., about 20 miles N.E. of Hudson, is intersected by the Boston & Albany Railroad. It contains a post-village named Canaan Four Corners, a Shaker community, and a hamlet named Canaan Centre. Pop. 1702.

Canaan, Columbia co., N.Y. See CANAAN FOUR CORNERS.

Canaan, a township of Athens co., O. Pop. 1543. See CANAANVILLE.

Canaan, a township of Madison co., O. Pop. 729. It contains Amity.

Canaan, a township of Morrow co., O. Pop. 1109.

Canaan, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., O., in Canaan township, about 24 miles W.S.W. of Akron. It has an academy and 2 churches. The township contains a village named Burbank, which is on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, also 11 churches. Total pop. 1997.

Canaan, a station in Blair co., Pa., on the Hollidaysburg Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 4 miles W. of Hollidaysburg.

Canaan, a township of Wayne co., Pa., about 9 miles W. of Honesdale. Pop. 680. It contains the post-borough of Waymart.

Canaan, a post-township of Essex co., Vt., forming the N.E. extremity of the state. It is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River. It contains a hamlet named Canaan, which has 2 churches and 2 lumber-mills. Pop. 419.

Canaan Centre, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., in Canaan township, near the Boston & Albany Railroad, 33 miles S.E. of Albany. It has a church.

Canaan Four Corners, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., in Canaan township, on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 34 miles S.E. of Albany. It has a church and 2 carriage-factories. The station at this place is called Canaan. Pop. about 400.

Canaan Road, or **Tre′mont′,** a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, 5½ miles from Kentville. Pop. 250.

Canaan Valley, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn., in North Canaan township, 2½ miles from East Canaan Railroad Station. It has 2 stores and a mill.

Canaanville, kā′nạn-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Athens co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 7 miles E. of Athens. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Canada (kan′ạ-dạ), THE DOMINION OF, a federal union of provinces and territories, comprising all the British possessions in North America, except Newfoundland, the West India Colonies, and Balize. It is bounded E. by the Atlantic Ocean, Davis's Strait, and Baffin's Bay; W. by Alaska and the Pacific Ocean; N. by the Arctic Ocean; and S., S.E., and S.W. by the United States. The divisions of Canada, and their areas, are as follows:

	Area in square miles.
Province of Ontario	107,780
Province of Quebec	193,355
Province of New Brunswick	27,322
Province of Nova Scotia	21,731
Province of Prince Edward Island	2,133
Province of Manitoba	13,969
Province of British Columbia	390,344
North-West Territories, including East Main	1,919,502
District of Keewatin	395,306
Islands of the Arctic, about	311,700
Islands of Hudson's Bay	23,400
Land area of the Dominion	3,406,542

Face of the Country.—The Appalachian chain is continued northeastward along the Atlantic coast, under various names, the Notre Dame Mountains of Southeastern Quebec being a direct extension of the Green and White Mountain systems of New England. The Cobequid Range in Nova Scotia is an outlying parallel range to the S.E. North of the St. Lawrence occur the mountains called Laurentides, extending irregularly from the W. extremity of Lake Superior to the coast of Labrador, and indefinitely northward, probably reaching the Arctic at several points. These mountains and hills have a forbidding climate and a scanty soil, but some parts produce good timber. S. of the St. Lawrence they are represented by the Adirondacks. They are of extremely ancient geologic ages, being of Laurentian and Huronian formation. The immediate valley of the St. Lawrence and the lakes, westward to Georgian Bay, is generally of highly fertile character. To the W. of Hudson's Bay extensive "barren grounds" occur, while the East Main or Labrador peninsula is reported to have a climate more severe than that of Greenland, and a soil scarcely arable at any point. The province of Manitoba, with most of the North-West Territories, lies within that great plain which is the northward extension of the Mississippi valley. Though generally exposed to the fury of Arctic winds, this region has a climate much milder than might be expected. The elevation is much less than that of the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the soils are calcareous, deep, and friable. Wheat produces abundantly as far N. as lat. 60°, the climate to the northwestward appearing to undergo a remarkable amelioration. The Rocky Mountain region is almost entirely within the limits of British Columbia,—a province whose climate, on the seaboard and in the valleys, is singularly mild. The great rivers of Canada are the St. Lawrence, flowing to the Atlantic; the Saskatchewan, to Hudson's Bay; the Mackenzie, to the Arctic; and the Fraser River, to the Pacific. The rivers Yukon and Columbia also rise in Canadian territory. The mineral wealth of Canada is great. Gold has been largely mined in British Columbia, and to some extent in Nova Scotia and elsewhere in Canada. Nova Scotia affords excellent bituminous coal. The Vancouver's Island coal is a lignite of good quality, and Queen Charlotte's Island has remarkable beds of tertiary anthracite. The coal-bearing strata of Wyoming and Colorado are believed to be continuous northward through Canada. Northwestern Ontario has rich silver-bearing copper ores. Other Canadian minerals of value are gypsum, rock salt, marls, albertite, iron ores (in great abundance), phosphatic rock, marble, peat, and oil-shales. Petroleum is obtained at several points chiefly in southwestern Ontario. (Further notices of minerals, climate, geology, and topography are given under the names of the different provinces.)

Productions.—The vast extent of Canada, and the great variety of its soils and climate, cause much diversity in its natural productions. The southeastern provinces, with Quebec and Ontario, are by far the best developed and most thickly settled. They are still for the most part densely timbered; and lumber, with other forest products, is one of the leading articles of export. The Pacific slope is also a forest region; but its trees are almost entirely of species unknown on the Atlantic slope. The cultivated plants include all or nearly all those grown in the Northern United States. Some regions, like Prince Edward Island, are of very marked fertility. Although the winter is longer than in the United States, and spring and autumn shorter, the summer, or growing season of plants, is in all the settled portions long enough for the development of most cereals, including even maize. Among the native animals are the black, white, and grizzly bears, deer of several species (including the reindeer, moose, wapiti, and others), the buffalo, musk-ox, and antelope. The fur-trade has in the far north one of its principal seats. Among fur-bearing animals are the beaver, muskrat, sable, fisher, mink, ermine, otter, seal, and others. The sea-otter and fur-seal are taken, though sparingly, on the Pacific coast. Hudson's Bay and the Arctic abound in whales. The white whale occurs in the St. Lawrence and its estuary. The ornithology of the Dominion is very rich. Its fisheries are of the first importance, and the catch includes cod, mackerel, herring, salmon, ling, trout, halibut, and other valuable species. The *manufacturing industry* of Canada is principally confined to the provinces long since settled. The sawing of lumber, and the manufacture of potash, flour, leather, oils, fertilizers, paper, machinery, and woollen and cotton goods, are important interests; and since the organization of the Dominion government other manufactures have been extensively developed. Ship-building is largely carried on in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Water-power is almost everywhere abundant.

Public Works.—Canada has an admirable system of canals, navigable by vessels of large tonnage, and mostly constructed at public expense. By means of these, sea-going vessels can go up the St. Lawrence to the great lakes; and the construction of a few more short and comparatively inexpensive links will connect this great chain of navigable waters with Lake Winnipeg and the Northwest. The railway system of Canada is extensive, and is largely owned by the general government. The Canadian Pacific Railway, now in construction at public cost, is designed to connect the Pacific coast with the general railway system of Canada. Postal communication is maintained in all the inhabited parts of the Dominion, and there is a system of postal savings-banks. The *commerce* is extensive. In the tonnage of her shipping she excels all other countries except Great Britain, France, and the United States. The largest export trade is to Great Britain, and the chief import trade is from the United States.

Government.—The sovereign of the British empire is represented in Canada by a governor-general, and the Dominion is represented in London by an agent-general. The governor-general is assisted by a privy council, or ministry of thirteen, with the following titles: 1, prime minister and minister of public works; 2, president of the council; 3, minister of justice; 4, minister of militia and defence; 5, minister of customs; 6, minister of finance; 7, minister of inland revenue; 8, minister of the interior; 9, minister of marine and fisheries; 10, postmaster-general; 11, secretary of state; 12, minister of agriculture; 13, receiver-general. The chief magistrates of the provinces are called lieutenant-governors, and are appointed by the governor-general. Each province has its own ministry and legislature. The Canadian parliament consists of a senate (whose members are named by the governor-general, and who hold office for life), and of a house of commons, whose members are elected by the people for terms of five years,—each province being proportionately represented in either house. There is no state church. The relative numerical strength of denominations in 1871 was as follows: Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Anglican, Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran, Congregational, &c. Each province has its own school laws and its own system of jurisprudence,—English common law prevailing, except in Quebec and Manitoba, where a code based principally on the civil or Franco-Roman law is in force; but there are Dominion courts of appeal. The salary of the governor-general is $50,000 per annum. The public debt in 1877 amounted to nearly $140,000,000, chiefly incurred for public works. The revenue is derived from customs, excise, public railways, canals, postal- and bill-stamps, &c. The decimal money system prevails in the Dominion, the dollar of Canada being of nearly the same value as that of the United States. The *history* of Canada is that of its constituent provinces up to 1867, when the present federal union was effected. Manitoba and the North-West Territories were admitted in 1870, the Dominion government having purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company its former governmental rights over those regions. In 1871 British Columbia entered the confederacy, and Prince Edward Island followed in 1873. The district of Keewatin was formed in 1877. The chief towns and cities are Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Halifax, St. John, Hamilton, Ottawa (the capital), London, and Kingston. Pop. in 1871, 3,686,639. (For further details see names of respective provinces.)

Can'ada, a township of Labette co., Kansas. Pop. 318.

Canada, a post-office of Pike co., Ky.

Cañada, a village of New Mexico. See La Cañada.

Canada, a hamlet of Genesee co., N.Y., in Bethany township, 4 miles S.E. of Batavia. It has a church.

Canada Creek, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy, 9 miles N. by E. of Waterville. There is a light-house on Black Rock, at the entrance to this harbor. Pop. 180.

Canada Lake, of Fulton co., N.Y., is in Caroga township, about 12 miles N.W. of Gloversville. It is 3 miles long. Here is a large hotel amidst beautiful scenery.

Canada Road, a post-office of Somerset co., Me.

Canada Southern Junction, in Lucas co., O., is the junction of the Wabash and Canada Southern Railroads, 3 miles from Toledo.

Can'adaville, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Tenn., 9 miles N. of Collierville. It has a church and 2 stores.

Canad'away Creek, of Chautauqua co., N.Y., flows into Lake Erie.

Canaden'sis, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., on Brodhead's Creek, about 32 miles S.E. of Scranton. It is 3 miles from Oakland Railroad Station. It has 2 churches, a hotel, a tannery, and a lumber-mill.

Canaderaga (kan-ạ-dạ-raw'gạ) **Lake,** New York, in the N. part of Otsego co., is between 3 and 4 miles long, and 1½ miles wide. Its outlet joins that of Otsego Lake.

Canadian (kạ-nȧ'de-ạn) (or **North**) **Channel,** one of the two passages (N. and S.) into which the estuary of the St. Lawrence is divided by the island of Anticosti. It is about 30 miles in breadth, and contains numerous islands, the principal of which are the Mingan Islands.

Cana'dian River rises in the N.E. part of New Mexico, runs eastward through the northwestern part of Texas, and passes into the Indian Territory. Its general direction is eastward. It enters the Arkansas River about 45 miles above Fort Smith, Ark., and 30 miles S. of Tahlequah. Its length is estimated at 900 miles. It is rather shallow, and not important for navigation. Its largest affluent is the Rio Nutria, or North Fork of the Canadian, which, after a course of about 600 miles, enters the Canadian nearly 35 miles from its mouth. The course of this North Fork is nearly parallel with that of the main river, and is all in the Indian Territory.

Canadice, kan'ạ-dīs', a post-township of Ontario co., N.Y., is bounded on the E. by Honeoye Lake, and on the W. by Hemlock Lake. It has a church. Pop. 832. Canadice Post-Office is about 30 miles S. of Rochester.

Canadice Lake, in the S.W. part of Ontario co., N.Y., is nearly 3 miles long. It lies in a deep gorge 2 or 3 miles E. of Hemlock Lake.

Cana-el-Jelil, the Arabic for Cana.

Canajoharie, kan-ạ-jo-hår'ree, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., is on the S. bank of the Mohawk River, on the Erie Canal, in Canajoharie township. It is 55 miles W.N.W. of Albany by the New York Central Railroad, which passes along the other bank of the river. It contains 6 churches, an academy, a national bank, 1 other bank, and a newspaper office. A bridge across the Mohawk connects this place with the village of Palatine Bridge. Pop. 1822; of the township, 4248.

Canal, kạ-nal', a post-office of Warrick co., Ind., is at the village of Millersburg.

Canal, a station in Cecil co., Md., on the Columbia & Port Deposit and Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroads, 2 miles N.W. of Port Deposit.

Canal, a post-township of Venango co., Pa., about 9 miles N.W. of Franklin, is bounded on the S.W. by French Creek. It has 4 churches. Pop. 980.

Canala, or **Kanala,** kå'nå'lå', lately called **Napoléonville,** nå'po'lå'ôɴɢ'veel', a town of the French colony of New Caledonia, on a fine bay on the N.E. side of the island, about 50 miles N.W. of Nouméa. It has a prison.

Canal Do'ver, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., O., in Dover township, on the Tuscarawas River, at the mouth of Sugar Creek, on the Ohio Canal, and on the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railroad, 22 miles S. of Massillon, and 100 miles N. of Marietta. It is the north terminus of the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, and a branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad extends to this place. It has 6 churches, an iron-furnace, 2 banks, a rolling-mill, 2 flouring-mills, a boiler-factory, a tannery, and a newspaper office. Pop. 1593. The name of its station is Dover.

Canale, kå-nå'lå, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 24 miles S.E. of Turin. It has saline springs. Pop. 3091.

Canales, kå-nå'lês, a town of Spain, 36 miles S. by W. of Valencia, at the confluence of the rivers Cañolas and Santos. Pop. 2604.

Canal Fulton, fŏŏl'tọn, a post-village of Stark co., O., in Lawrence township, on the Tuscarawas River, and on the Ohio Canal, the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railroad, and the Massillon & Clinton Railroad, 9 miles N.N.W. of Massillon, and about 14 miles S. of Akron. A large quantity of wheat is shipped here. It has 8 churches, a union school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of farm-implements, sash, &c. Pop. 1048.

Canal Lew'isville, a post-village of Coshocton co., O., in Tuscarawas township, on the Ohio Canal, 2½ miles from Coshocton. It has 2 churches.

Canal Win'chester, a post-office of Franklin co., O., at the village of Winchester. See Winchester.

Canamina, kå-nå-mee'nå, or **Ca'na,** a town of Africa, in Dahomey, about 12 miles S. of Abomey. Pop. 10,000. It is the residence of the great Fetish, the holy city of the Dahomans. The king has two spacious mansions here, where he assists in annual human sacrifices.

Canandaigua, kan-ạn-då'gwạ, a post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., in Medina township, on Tiffin River, 4½ miles S. of Clayton Railroad Station, and about 15 miles S.W. of Adrian. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, 1 or 2 steam saw-mills, and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 250.

Canandaigua, a beautiful post-village, capital of Ontario co., N.Y., is situated in a township of its own name, at the northern end and outlet of Canandaigua Lake, and on the Auburn Branch of the New York Central Railroad, which connects here with the Northern Central Railroad, 28 miles S.E. of Rochester, 22 miles W. by N. from Albany, and 69 miles N.N.W. of Elmira. It is also the east terminus of the Canandaigua & Niagara Bridge Railroad. The site is elevated, and commands a beautiful view of the lake, which is navigated by steamboats. Here are many handsome residences, with gardens and ornamental grounds. Canandaigua contains a fine court-house, 6 churches, the Canandaigua Academy, the Ontario Female Seminary, a union school, a national bank, several other banks, a lunatic asylum, a Catholic orphanage, a brewery, a spoke-factory, &c. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 4862; of the township, 7765.

Canandaigua Lake, New York, is mostly in Ontario co., and forms part of the western boundary of Yates co. It is about 15 miles long, extending in a nearly N. and S. direction. The greatest breadth is about 2 miles. The shores of this lake present beautiful scenery. It occupies a valley of erosion excavated in rocks of the Hamilton and Portage groups. The surface of the water is 668 feet above the level of the sea. From its north end issues the Canandaigua Outlet, which runs northeastward to Lyons, in Wayne co., where it unites with Mud Creek to form the Clyde River. Good fish are found in the lake.

Cananea, kå-nå-nå′å, a maritime town of Brazil, province of São Paulo, on a small island in a bay of its own name. Lat. 25° S. Pop. 2000, suburbs included.

Cananore, kån-ạ-nōr′ (anc. *Canura*), a seaport town on the Malabar coast of India, at the head of a small bay, 53 miles N.N.W. of Calicut. It has, with its suburbs, about 11,000 houses, and is the capital of a territory comprising most of the Laccadive Islands and now under British authority. It has an active trade: imports, horses, piece goods, almonds, sugar, opium, silk, benzoin, and camphor; exports, pepper, cardamoms, sandal-wood, coir, and shark-fins. Pop. 31,070.

Canara, or **Kanara,** districts of India. See NORTH CANARA and SOUTH CANARA.

Ca‵nard′, or **Lower Canard,** a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, at the mouth of the Canard River, 4 miles from Port Williams Station. Pop. 300.

Canaries, kạ-nå′rėz, or **Canary Islands** (Sp. *Canarias*, kå-nå′re-ås; Fr. *Iles Canaries*, eel kå‵nå‵ree′; Ger. *Kanarische Inseln*, kå-nå′rish-ẹh in′sėln; anc. *Fortuna′tæ In′sulæ, i.e.,* "Happy Islands"), an archipelago in the North Atlantic Ocean, about 60 miles from the W. coast of Africa, between lat. 27° 40′ and 29° 25′ N. and lon. 13° 25′ and 18° 16′ W. They consist of 7 principal islands and many islets, arranged in the following order from E. to W: Lanzarote and Fuerteventura, with the islets of Graciosa, Santa Clara, Allegranza, and Lobos; Gran Canaria, Teneriffe, Gomera, Palma, and Ferro. Area of the whole, 2980 English square miles. The coasts of these islands are rocky and abrupt, and they are covered with mountains, some of which attain a great elevation, the Pico de Teyde in Teneriffe being 12,182 feet. Their geological formation is most singular and interesting: it consists of a continuous series of volcanic mountains, which rise in a circular form from the coast around a principal crater, which serves as an axis. The surface presents a succession of mountains and plains, extinct craters and fertile valleys. There are no rivers, but numerous torrents. The tropical heat is moderated by the sea-breezes, and the climate is equable. Winter is almost unknown. In October, the warmest month, the temperature varies from 78° to 87° Fahrenheit; and in January, the coldest, it is from 60° to 66° Fahrenheit, near the sea, decreasing with the elevation. The rainy season commences in November and continues till February; during the dry season, from April to October, the weather is uniformly fine, and the trade-winds blow steadily. E. and S.E. winds are the scourge of these islands: blowing over the burning plains of Africa, they carry a hot and extremely dry air, which destroys vegetation and induces disease. In 1704 the Canaries suffered severely from this cause. Fresh water is scarce, especially in the S. parts of the islands. The vegetation of these islands is not less interesting than their geological formation. The productions are cochineal, oil, grain, archil, barilla, silk, wine, raisins, potatoes, sugar-cane, and fruits, and the surrounding seas abound in fish. The principal foreign trade is carried on with the United States, England, and Hamburg, and there is much commerce between the different islands. Wine was formerly one of the chief products, but, a fatal disease having attacked the vines, comparatively few grapes are now raised. The goat is among the most valuable animals; all the domestic animals of Europe are naturalized. The camel and the ass are used as beasts of burden. Among birds are the vulture, bustard, pheasant, wood-pigeon, red partridge, and thistle-finch or canary-bird. The inhabitants are of European origin, mostly Spanish; but many of the people claim partial descent from the Guanches, the old native race. Pop. in 1870, 283,859. Since 1493 these islands have belonged to Spain. The capital of the whole archipelago is Santa Cruz de Teneriffe.——Inhab. CANARIAN, kạ-nå′re-ạn.

Canar′sie, a post-village and summer resort of Kings co., N.Y., in Flatlands township, on Jamaica Bay, 3½ miles by rail S.E. of East New York, and about 7 miles S.E. of Brooklyn. It has 2 churches and several hotels. Boats are built here.

Canas, kå′nås‵, a province of Peru, in the department of Cuzco.

Canaseraga, kan-ạ-sạ-raw′gạ, a post-village of Alleghany co., N.Y., in Burns township, on Canaseraga Creek, and on the Erie Railroad, 70 miles W.N.W. of Elmira. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, 2 hotels, a planing-mill, a saw-mill, a manufactory of bee-hives, &c. Pop. about 900.

Canaseraga, a village of Sullivan township, Madison co., N.Y., on the New York Central Railroad, 1 mile E. of Chittenango. It has a grist-mill, a store, a hotel, a church, and 25 dwellings. Pop. 150.

Canaseraga Creek, New York, drains parts of Alleghany and Steuben cos., runs nearly northward, and enters the Genesee in Livingston co., about 4 miles S.W. of Geneseo.

Canasto′ta, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., in Lenox township, on the Erie Canal and New York Central Railroad, 32 miles W. of Utica, and 21 miles E. of Syracuse. It is the N. terminus of the Cazenovia and Canastota Railroad. It contains 4 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a graded school, manufactures of optical and astronomical instruments and pocket cutlery, and 2 carriage-shops. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. about 2000.

Canastota Creek, Madison co., N.Y., runs northwestward, and enters Oneida Lake.

Canastra, kå-nås′trå, a mountain-range of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, stretching S.E. from the S. termination of the Serra Matto Gordo, which forms part of the boundary between Goyaz and Minas-Geraes.

Canatix, a supposed ancient name of FELANICHE.

Cañavaral de Alconeta, kån-yå-vå-rål′ då ål-ko-nå′tå, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, 23 miles N. by E. of Caceres. Pop. 2207.

Cana Verde, kå′nå vėʀ′då, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 12 miles from Tamandua. Pop. 3000.

Canavezes, kå-nå-vå′zės, a town of Portugal, province of Minho, 10 miles E.N.E. of Penafiel. Pop. 1500.

Canawan′gus, more correctly **Canawau′gus,** a post-hamlet of Livingston co., N.Y., on the Genesee Valley Canal, 18 miles S. by W. of Rochester, and 1½ miles from Avon Station. It has 2 large warehouses for grain.

Can′borough, a post-village in Haldimand co., Ontario, 35 miles S.E. of Hamilton. It has 3 stores. Pop. 200.

Can′by, a post-office of Modoc co., Cal.

Canby, a post-hamlet of Adair co., Iowa, 6 miles S. of Casey Railroad Station.

Canby, a post-office of Owen co., Ky.

Canby, a post-village of Yellow Medicine co., Minn., on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 11 miles by rail E. of the Dakota line.

Canby, a post-village of Clackamas co., Oregon, is on the Willamette River, and on the Oregon & California Railroad, 25 miles S. of Portland. It has a church, and manufactures of ploughs, wagons, barrels, &c.

Canby, a post-office of Columbia co., Pa., 5 miles from Bloomsburg.

Cancale, kôɴᵍ‵kål′, a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, on a bay of the same name, 8 miles E.N.E. of St. Malo. Good anchorage is found between it and some rocks off the shore, from which oysters are fished. Pop. 3814.

Cancao, kån‵kŏw′, **Kang-Kao,** kång‵-kŏw′, or **Ha-Tian,** hå‵-tee-ån′, called also **Potai-mat** and **Ponthiamus,** a seaport town of French Cochin China, on a river, near its mouth in the Gulf of Siam. Lat. 10° 15′ N.; lon. 105° E. It has an active commerce in timber and iron.

Cancellara, kån-chėl-lå′rå, a town of Italy, province and 8 miles N.E. of Potenza. Pop. 3107.

Canchipura, the ancient name of CONJEVERAM.

Cancoupa, kån-koo′pạ, a town of India, Mysore dominions, 24 miles N.N.W. of Chitteldroog.

Cancun, kån-koon′, an island of Yucatan, near the mouth of the Bullina, is about 8 miles long by 1¼ broad.

Candahar, or **Kandahar,** kån‵då-haR′, called by the Afghans **Ahmed-Shahee** (**Ahmed Shahi**), åh‵mêd′-shå′hee‵, a fortified city and the capital of Central Afghanistan, in a fertile plain, 3484 feet above the sea, 200 miles S.W. of Cabool. Lat. 32° 37′ N.; lon. 66° 20′ E. Pop. variously stated at from 25,000 to 100,000, mostly Afghans, but including many Persians, Oozbeks, Beloochees, Jews, and Hindoos. It is enclosed by walls, 3¾ miles in circumference, and by a ditch; and it has a citadel on its N. side. Two principal streets, about 50 yards broad, and lined with shops, traverse the interior in opposite directions, intersecting at its centre. Houses mostly of wood, with domed or flat roofs; thoroughfares filthy, though the place is well supplied with water from canals and wells. Various manufactures are carried on in Candahar, and its transit trade is considerable. Its vicinity is well watered by canals, and produces the finest fruits, with corn, tobacco, madder, &c. Candahar is supposed to have been originally founded by Alexander the Great. It was taken by Tamerlane in 1384, and by Shah Abbas of Persia in 1620.

Candala′ra, a post-office of Esmeralda co., Nev.

Candé, kôNG‵då′, a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 11 miles S.W. of Segré, on the Endre. Pop. 1998.

Candeas, a river of Brazil. See JAMARI.

Candeish, or **Khandeish,** kån-dåsh′, a district of British India, Bombay presidency, about lat. 20° 10′–21° 58′ N., lon. 73° 37′–76° 20′ E. Area, 9311 square miles. It is traversed by the Nerbudda and the Taptee, whose valleys are fertile; but there is much jungle. Chief town, Dhoolia. Pop. 778,112.

Candela, kån-då′lå, a town of Italy, province and 22 miles S. of Foggia. Pop. 5090.

Candela, kån-då′lå, a village of Mexico, 53 miles S.E. of Coahuila.

Candelaria, kån-då-lå′re-å, a rocky islet and reefs in the Pacific, Solomon group. Lat. 6° 16′ S.; lon. 159° 20′ E.

Candelaria, kån-då-lå′re-å, a bay on the N.E. coast of the Isthmus of Panama, W. of Choco Bay, at the mouth of the Atrato. Lat. 8° 10′ N.; lon. 77° W.

Candelaria, kån-då-lå′re-å, a town of the Argentine Republic, province of Corrientes, on the Paraná, nearly opposite Itapua (in Paraguay).

Candelaria, kån-då-lå′re-å, a seaport town of the Canaries, on the E. coast of the island of Teneriffe.

Candelario, kån-då-lå′re-o, a town of Spain, in Leon, 40 miles S. of Salamanca. Pop. 2329.

Candelaro, kån-då-lå′ro, a river of Italy, rises in Mount Liburno, and, after a S.E. course of about 40 miles, enters the Adriatic 3 miles S. of Manfredonia.

Candeleda, kån-då-lå′Då, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 42 miles S.W. by S. of Avila, at the point of junction with New Castile and Estremadura. Pop. 5000.

Candelo, kån-då′lo, a town of Italy, 3½ miles S.E. of Biella, on the Cervo. Pop. 2606.

Candes, kôND, a town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 7½ miles W.N.W. of Chinon, on the Loire. Pop. 630.

Candhar, kån‵dar′, or **Gundhara,** gŭn-d′hå′rå, a town of India, 80 miles S.E. of Jeypoor.

Candhar, a town of India, Nizam's dominion, 60 miles N. of Beeder.

Candia, an island in the Mediterranean Sea. See CRETE.

Candia, kån′de-å, or **Megalo-Kastron,** meg‵å-lo′-kås′tron, sometimes written **Megalo-Kastro** (anc. *Ma′tium*), the largest city of Crete, near the centre of its N. coast. Lat. 35° 21′ N.; lon. 25° 8′ 9″ E. Pop. 15,000, nearly all Mohammedans. Its massive fortifications, decayed docks, arsenal, arched vaults for galleys, and a large cathedral were constructed by the Venetians. Its harbor, formed by two moles, each terminating with a fort, is now so choked as to be available only for vessels drawing 8 feet of water; and its trade is much less important than that of Khania. Streets wide and roughly paved; houses well built, and interspersed with gardens and fountains. Principal edifices, the pasha's palace, bazaars, mosques, a synagogue, a light-house, and public baths. The chief manufacture is that of soap. Candia was taken from the Venetians by the Turks in 1669. It is the seat of a Greek archbishop and of a Latin bishop.

Candia, kån′de-å, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 20 miles S. of Novara. Pop. 2739.

Can′dia, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in Candia township, on the Concord & Portsmouth Railroad, 12 miles E.N.E. of Manchester. The township has 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 1456.

Candia Village, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., N.H., in Candia township, 15 miles S.E. of Concord.

Candida Casa, an ancient name for WHITHORN.

Candie, a French name of the island of CRETE.

Can′dlemas Islands, in the South Atlantic Ocean, near Sandwich Land. Lat. 57° 10′ S.; lon. 30° W.

Can′dor, a post-village of Tioga co., N.Y., in Candor township, on Catatunk Creek, and on the railroad which connects Ithaca with Owego, 10 miles N.N.W. of Owego, and about 30 miles E.N.E. of Elmira. It contains 4 churches, the Candor Free Academy, a national bank, a newspaper office, 2 tanneries, a woollen-factory, a foundry, and a machine-shop. Pop. about 1500; of the township, 4208.

Candor, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., in Robison township, 1 mile from Bulger Station. It has a church.

Candy, a town of the island of Ceylon. See KANDY.

Cane, kain, or **Ken,** a river of India, in Bundelcund, joins the Jumna 23 miles from Banda, after a N.E. course of 250 miles.

Canea, a seaport town of Crete. See KHANIA.

Caneadea, kan-e-ay′de-a̤, a post-village of Alleghany co., N.Y., in Caneadea township, on the Genesee River, which is here entered by Caneadea Creek, and on the Genesee Valley Canal, about 54 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It has 2 flour-mills, a cheese-factory, a public hall, and 2 churches. Pop. 236; of the township, 1732. The township contains Oramel.

Cane Creek, of Benton co., Ala., flows into Coosa River a little below the Ten Islands.

Cane Creek runs southward through Butler co., Mo., and enters the Big Black River in Clay co., Ark. It is nearly 80 miles long.

Cane Creek, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Ala., 17 miles S.W. of Jacksonville. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill. Coal is found here.

Cane Creek, post-township, Butler co., Mo. Pop. 323.

Cane Creek, a post-office of Chatham co., N.C.

Cane Creek, township, Lancaster co., S.C. Pop. 1756.

Cane Creek, a post-office of Monroe co., Tenn.

Caneghem, kån′e̤-Hêm‵, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 15 miles N.E. of Courtrai. Pop. 1840.

Cane Hill, a post-hamlet of Cedar co., Mo., 40 miles N.W. of Springfield.

Cane Islands, or **Kalib Rocks,** two rocky islands in the Mediterranean, off the N. coast of Tunis, 5½ miles from Cape Zibeeb. Lat. 37° 37′ N.; lon. 10° 30′ E.

Canel, kå-nêl′, a town of Africa, in Senegambia, on an affluent of the Senegal, 30 miles S.E. of Sedo. P. 6000. (?)

Canelas, kå-nå′lås, sometimes written **Caneles,** kå-nå′lês, a small mining town of Mexico, state and 110 miles N.W. of Durango, on the S.W. slope of the Sierra Madre. Near it veins of mercury have been discovered.

Canelli, kå-nêl′lee, a town of Italy, 13 miles S.E. of Asti, near the Belbo. Pop. 4072.

Can′emah‵, a village of Clackamas co., Oregon, on the Willamette River, 1 mile above Oregon City, and on the Oregon & California Railroad. It has a church and a steam saw-mill.

Cane Ridge, a post-office of Bourbon co., Ky.

Cane Ridge, a post-office of Claiborne parish, La.

Cane Ridge, a post-office of Van Buren co., Tenn.

Cane Savan′nah, a station in Sumter co., S.C., on the Wilmington & Columbia Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Sumter Court-House.

Cane's Falls, a hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., 1½ miles from Fort Ann. It has a woollen-factory.

Cane Spring Depot, a post-office of Bullitt co., Ky., on the Bardstown Railroad, 28 miles S. of Louisville.

Canesteo, a township of Minnesota. See CANISTEO.

Canet de Mar, kå-nêt′ då maR, a town of Spain, 26 miles N.E. of Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. P. 3301.

Cañete, kån-yå′tå, a seaport town of Northern Peru, capital of a province of its own name, department and 85 miles S.E. of Lima.

Cañete de las Torres, kån-yå′tå då lås toR′Rês, a town of Spain, 25 miles E. of Cordova. Pop. 2410.

Cañete-la-Huergina, kån-yå′tå-lå-wêR-Hee′nå, a town of Spain, 27 miles E. of Cuenca. Pop. 1230.

Cañete-la-Real, kån-yå′tå-lå-rå-ål′, a town of Spain, 44 miles N.W. of Malaga. Pop. 4800. It has a trade in fruits and wine.

Caneva, kå-nå′vå, a market-town of Northern Italy, province and 37 miles W. of Udine. Pop. 5045.

Cane Valley, a post-hamlet of Adair co., Ky., 34 miles S. of Lebanon. It has a church and a tobacco-factory.

Ca′ney, a post-hamlet of Nevada co., Ark., 22 miles W. of Camden. It has 2 stores.

Caney, a station in the Choctaw country, Indian Territory, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 40 miles N.N.E. of Denison, Tex.

Caney, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Kansas, in Caney township, 20 miles W. of Coffeyville. It has a church. Pop. of township, 925.

Caney, a post-office of Morgan co., Ky.

Caney, a post-office of Ozark co., Mo.

Caney, a post-office of Matagorda co., Tex.

Caney Bayou, bī′oo, a small stream of Texas, enters the Gulf of Mexico on the line between Brazoria and Matagorda cos.

Caney Branch, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Tenn., 13 miles S.W. of Greeneville. It has a tannery.

Caney Creek Mine, a station in Muhlenburg co., Ky., on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, 154 miles S.W. of Louisville, in the western coal-region of Kentucky.

Caney Fork of the Cumberland River rises in Cumberland co., Tenn. It runs westward to the S.W. extremity of White co., from which point it flows in a N.N.W. direction, and enters the Cumberland River at Carthage. Its length is about 150 miles.

Caney Fork, a township of Jackson co., N.C. P. 951.

Caney Gap, a post-office of Clinton co., Ky.

Caney River, of Kansas, runs nearly southeastward through Chautauqua co. into the Indian Territory. The lower part of it is called the Little Verdigris River.

Caney River, a township of Yancey co., N.C. P. 1202.

Caney Spring, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Tenn., 35 miles S. of Nashville. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Ca′neyville, township, Chautauqua co., Kan. Pop. 875.

Caneyville, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Ky., on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, 83 miles S.S.W. of Louisville.

Can′field, a post-village of Boulder co., Colorado, on the Boulder Valley Railroad, 10 miles E. of Boulder. It has mines of lignite coal.

Canfield, a station in Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, Wisconsin division, 12 miles N.W. of Chicago.

Canfield, a post-office of Fillmore co., Minn., about 50 miles S.W. of Winona.

Canfield, a post-village, capital of Mahoning co., O., in Canfield township, on a branch of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 17 miles S. of Warren, and about 10 miles S.W. of Youngstown. It has 5 churches, a bank, a union school, a carriage-factory, a tannery, and a newspaper office. Coal abounds in the vicinity. Pop. 640; of the township, 1513.

Can′field, a post-village in Haldimand co., Ontario, at the junction of the Grand Trunk (Buffalo & Goderich Branch), Canada Air-Line, and Canada Southern Railways, 46 miles W. of Buffalo, N.Y. Pop. 400.

Canfoo, or **Canfu,** kån-foo′, called **Kanpoo** by the Chinese, an ancient town of China, province of Che-Kiang, at the head of a considerable bay, 32 miles S.W. of Chapoo. It was originally the port of Hang-Chow-Foo, but is now deserted.

Canfranc, kån-frånk′, a town of Spain, province of Huesca, on a frequented route between France and Spain, in the Pyrenees, 9 miles N. of Jaca.

Cangallo, kån-gål′yo, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, in the department of Cuzco, on one of the head-branches of the river Apurimac, about 150 miles W. of Cuzco.

Cangas de Onis, kån′gås då o-neece′, a town of Spain, 35 miles E.S.E. of Oviedo. Pop. 1600.

Cangas de Tineo, kån′gås då te-nå′o, a town of Spain, 32 miles W.S.W. of Oviedo. Pop. 1113.

Cangayang, island, Java Sea. See KANGELUNG.

Cangozima, or **Kangozima,** kån-go-zee′må, properly **Kagosheema,** or **Kagoshima,** kå-go-shee′må, a town of Japan, capital of the province of Satsuma, on a large bay at the S. end of the island of Kioo-Sioo. It was for many years the capital of the feudal prince Satsuma, and had armories and a cotton-factory. It has an excellent harbor, with a light-house. Pop. 200,000.

Cangrejos, kån-grå′HOCE, or **Crab Island,** an island of Venezuela, at the mouth of the Orinoco. Lat. 8° 50′ N.; lon. 60° 18′ W.

Canguçu, kån-goo-soo′, a town of Brazil, on a river of the same name, province and 70 miles N.W. of Rio Grande do Sul. Pop. about 6000.

Caniapuscaw, kan‵e-ap′us-kaw‵, or **Koksoak,** kok′-so-ak‵, a lake of Labrador, is 70 miles long, with a breadth varying from 8 to 35 miles. Its N. end is in lat. 54° 45′ N., lon. 67° W. It occupies a central part of the peninsula, and is nearly equidistant from the St. Lawrence, Ungava, and Hamilton Inlets, being 350 miles from each.

Caniapuscaw, or **Koksoak,** a river of Labrador, issuing from a lake of the same name, running N. by W., falls into Ungava Bay, Hudson's Strait, in lat. 59° N. Total course, about 400 miles.

Canicatti, kå-ne-kåt′tee, a town of Sicily, 15 miles E.N.E. of Girgenti, on the Naro. Pop. 20,908. In its environs are extensive sulphur-mines.

Canie, kå‵nee′, an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the N. coast.

Canigou, kå‵ne‵goo′, a mountain of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 24 miles S.W. of Perpignan. It is one of the loftiest of the Pyrenees. Height, 9137 feet.

Caniles, kå-nee′lês, a town of Spain, 29 miles S.W. of Granada. It has linen-manufactures. Pop. 2260.

Canillas, kå-neel′yås, a modern commercial town of Spain, 22 miles E.N.E. of Malaga. Pop. 2247.

Caninde, kå-neen′då, a river of Brazil, province of Piauhy, falls into the Parnahiba. Length, about 200 miles.

Canino, kå-nee′no, a town of Italy, 20 miles W.N.W. of Viterbo. It has celebrated baths, and gave the title of prince to Lucien Bonaparte.

Can‵isbay′, a parish of Scotland, co. of Caithness.

Canis′nia, a small lake in the N.W. part of Louisiana, about 4 miles S.W. of Red River, into which it flows.

Can‵iste′ar, a mining hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., in Vernon township, 3 miles N. of Stockholm. It has a church.

Caniste′o, or **Caneste′o,** a post-township of Dodge co., Minn., about 15 miles W. by S. of Rochester. P. 858.

Canisteo, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., is on Canisteo River, at the mouth of Bennett's Creek, in a township of its own name, and on the Erie Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Hornellsville. It has a bank, 2 churches, a flour-mill, an academy, a tannery, a foundry, a chair-factory, a planing-mill, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 1500; of the township, 2955.

Canisteo River, New York, rises in Alleghany co., runs southeastward in Steuben co., and enters the Tioga River about 5 miles S.W. of Corning. It is about 60 miles long, and flows in a deep valley. The Erie Railroad is laid along its left bank from its mouth to Hornellsville, 38 miles.

Can′ister Islands, three islets of the Mergui Archipelago, Indian Ocean. Lat. 13° N.; lon. 98° E.

Canjayar, kån-HĪ-AR′, a town of Spain, 34 miles W. of Almeria, E. of the Sierra Gador. Pop. 837.

Can′mer, or **Cran′mer,** a village of Hart co., Ky., 9 miles E. of Rowlett's Railroad Station. It has 3 stores and a seminary. Pop. 225.

Can′na, one of the Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Argyle, 7 miles S.W. of Skye. Length, 4½ miles. Pop. 48.

Can‵nannee′ Creek, Georgia, flows into the Ocmulgee River, in Irwin co.

Canne, kån′nå, a village of Italy, province of Bari, near the Ofanto, 8 miles W.S.W. of Barletta, on the site of the field of *Cannæ*, still called the "Campo di Sangue," kåm′po dee sån′gwå (*i.e.*, "field of blood"), where Hannibal gained a memorable victory over the Romans, B.C. 216.

Canne, kånn or kån′nẹh, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 10 miles E.N.E. of Tongres. Pop. 800.

Can′nelburg, a post-office of Daviess co., Ind., is at Clark's Station, on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. Here is a coal-mine.

Can′nelton, a post-village, capital of Perry co., Ind., on the Ohio River, 70 miles above Evansville, and about 145 miles S. by W. from Indianapolis. It contains 6 churches, a graded school, a court-house, a cotton-mill, a quarry of sandstone, a pottery for stoneware, a paper-mill, a chair-factory, a foundry, and manufactures of beer, flour, lumber, &c. Two weekly newspapers are published here. The coal-mines of Cannelton (which have been opened many years) appear to be inexhaustible, producing coal that is extensively used in steamboats. Pop. 2481.

Cannelton, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa., in Darlington township, on a short railroad which connects with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 45 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches, and a manufactory of railroad-cars. It has mines of cannel coal.

Cannelton, a station in Fayette co., W. Va., on the Great Kanawha and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 27 miles (32 miles by water) above Charleston. Here are fine beds of workable coal, aggregating 29 feet in thickness, and including a fine gas-coal and a splint- or block-coal of the first excellence.

Cannelton, a post-village of Kanawha co., W. Va., on the Great Kanawha River, and on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, about 8 miles S. by E. of Charleston. It has a church and rich coal-mines. Six coal companies operate within 2 miles of Cannelton.

Cannes, kånn, a town of France, department of Var, on the Mediterranean, 22 miles by rail S.W. of Nice. Pop. in 1872, 9618. It stands on a declivity facing the sea and surrounded by orange- and olive-plantations. It has an old Gothic castle, and a good quay, but an indifferent port. Exports, anchovies, fruits, and corn. It is a winter resort, and has over 50 hotels. Napoleon landed at Cannes from Elba on the 1st of March, 1815.

Cannetello, kån-nå-tĕl′lo, a village of Italy, 8 miles N. of Reggio, in the Strait of Messina. Pop. 2230.

Canneto, kån-nå′to, a town of Italy, 20 miles W. of Mantua, on the Oglio. Pop. 3753.

Canneto, a town of Italy, 9 miles S. of Bari. Pop. 3094.

Cannif′ton, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, on the river Moira, 3 miles N. of Belleville. It has excellent water-power, a woollen-factory, tanneries, saw-mills, flouring-mills, a pottery, &c. Pop. 600.

Can′ning, or **Mudge Hollow,** a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, on the river Nith, 4 miles from Paris. It has a woollen-factory, and saw- and grist-mills. Pop. 130.

Can′ning, Port Can′ning, or **Mut′la** (**Matla**), a town of India, Bengal, 28 miles by rail S.E. of Calcutta, with an excellent harbor on the river Mutla, in the Ganges delta. Great sums of money have been expended in developing this port, but its trade and population are very small.

Can′ning, a seaport of Nova Scotia, Kings co., on Habitant River, 10 miles N.E. of Kentville. It has several ship-yards. Pop. 600.

Can′nington, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, on Beaver River, 59 miles by rail N.N.E. of Toronto. It has a brewery, woollen-mill, door- and sash-factory, shingle-mill, saw- and grist-mills, 3 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 800.

Cann Islands, a group of small islands off Newfoundland, 16 miles from Fogo.

Cannobio, a town of Italy. See Canobbio.

Can′nock, a coal-mining town of Staffordshire, England, 8 miles by rail N. of Walsall. Pop. 6650.

Can′non, a county in the central part of Tennessee, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is drained by a small affluent of the Cumberland River. The surface is hilly or uneven; the soil is productive. Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Woodbury. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,759,297. Pop. in 1870, 10,502, of whom 10,493 were Americans.

Cannon, a post-office of Bell co., Ky.

Cannon, a township of Kent co., Mich. Pop. 1205. It contains Cannonsburg.

Cannon, a post-office of Tooele co., Utah.

Cannon Ball River rises in the W. part of Dakota, runs in an E.N.E. direction, and enters the Missouri River at Fort Rice, lat. 46° 30′ N. It is nearly 150 miles long.

Cannon City, a post-hamlet and township of Rice co., Minn., 4 miles N.E. of Faribault. It has 3 churches. Pop. 1064.

Cannon Falls, township, Goodhue co., Minn. P. 1766.

Cannon River, Minnesota, rises among several lakes, near the S. border of Lesueur co. It runs northeastward through Rice co., drains parts of Dakota and Goodhue cos., and enters the Mississippi River about 1 mile above Red Wing. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Cannon River Falls, a post-village of Goodhue co., Minn., is on Cannon River, in Cannon Falls township, about 36 miles S. by E. from St. Paul. It has a money-order post-office, 4 churches, 4 flouring-mills, a newspaper office, and a graded school. The river here affords great water-power. Pop. about 1500.

Cannon's, a township of Newberry co., S.C. Pop. 1224.

Can′nonsburg, a post-hamlet of Boyd co., Ky., 2 or 3 miles S.W. of Catlettsburg. It has a church.

Cannonsburg, a post-village of Kent co., Mich., in Cannon township, on Bear Creek, about 14 miles N.E. of Grand Rapids. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 200.

Cannonsburg, a post-village and station of Jefferson co., Miss., on the Natchez, Jackson & Columbus Railroad, 14 miles E. of Natchez. It has 2 churches.

Cannonsburg, Carroll co., O. See Dell Roy.

Cannonsburg, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., O., in Union township, 24 miles N.E. of Lima. It has 2 churches. It is 3 miles from Rawson Railroad Station.

Cannonsburg, or **Canonsburg,** a post-borough of Washington co., Pa., on Chartiers Creek and the Chartiers Railroad, 22 miles S.S.W. of Pittsburg. It has a bank, an academy, 2 newspaper offices, 5 churches, a woollen-factory, &c. The Western Pennsylvania State School of Reform, with buildings which cost about $350,000, is located 1½ miles from this borough. Pop. 641.

Can′non's Fer′ry, a hamlet of Sussex co., Del., on the Nanticoke River, 5 miles S.W. of Seaford. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Cannon's Mill, a post-hamlet of Columbiana co., O., 5 miles N.N.W. of East Liverpool. It has a flour-mill.

Cannon's Station, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., Conn., in Wilton township, on the Danbury & Norwalk Railroad, 8 miles N. of Norwalk. It has a church, and a manufactory of brass wire.

Can′nonsville, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., in Tompkins township, on the Coquago or Delaware River, about 33 miles E. of Binghamton. It is 8 miles above Deposit. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a tannery, and a flour-mill. Pop. 319.

Cannouchee (kan-noo′chee) **River,** Georgia, rises in Emanuel co., runs southeastward, and enters the Ogeechee River in Bryan co., about 18 miles S.W. of Savannah. It is about 150 miles long.

Cannstadt, kånn′stått, a town of Würtemberg, 4 miles by rail N.E. of Stuttgart. It is the entrepôt for traffic on the Neckar, and has manufactures of woollens, cottons, tobacco, vinegar, &c., with dyeing-establishments. In the vicinity are mineral springs, forming a favorite resort, and close by are the royal seats of Bellevue and Rosenstein. Pop. 11,084.

Canobbio, Cannobio, or **Canobio,** kå-nob′be-o, a town of Italy, on the W. side of Lago Maggiore, 17 miles S.W. of Bellinzona. Pop. 2581.

Canobus, ancient ruins in Egypt. See Abookeer.

Canoe, ka̤-noo′, a station in Escambia co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 49 miles N.E. of Mobile.

Canoe, a township of Winneshiek co., Iowa. Pop. 883.

Canoe, a hamlet of Clarion co., Pa., on Clarion River, about 14 miles N.E. of Parker City.

Canoe, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. 998. It contains Locust Lane.

Canoe Camp, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., in Richmond township, on the Tioga River and the Tioga Railroad, 27 miles S.S.W. of Elmira, N.Y. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Canoe Creek, township, Rock Island co., Ill. P. 413.

Canoe Creek, a post-village of Blair co., Pa., in Frankstown township, at Flowing Spring Railroad Station, which is 9 miles E. of Hollidaysburg. It has 2 churches.

Canoe Place, a village of Southampton township, Suffolk co., Long Island, on an isthmus between Peconic and Shinnecock Bays. It has 28 dwellings, a tavern, store, and church, and is 1 mile E. of Good Ground.

Canoe Ridge, a post-office of Jefferson co., Pa.

Cano′ga, a post-village of Seneca co., N.Y., is in Fayette township, ½ mile W. of Cayuga Lake, and about 12 miles W.S.W. of Auburn. It has 2 churches and 2 flour-mills. Here is a large spring, which affords water-power.

Caño Guaraguan, kån′yo gwå-rå-gwån′, a mouth of the Orinoco River, South America, enters the Atlantic 55 miles N.W. of the Naviros, or great southern mouth.

Cano′la, a post-office of Elk co., Kansas, 47 miles W. of Independence.

Canoma, kå-no-må′ or kå-no′må, a river of Brazil, province of Pará, an affluent of the Madeira, which it joins on the right in lat. 3° 58′ S., after a N.W. course of upwards of 200 miles' direct distance, and passing through Lake Canoma, about 35 miles long by 12 miles broad.

Cañon, kån-yōn′, a Spanish word signifying "tube" or "channel," applied in Mexico and South America to narrow and deep river-channels.

Cañon (kån′yōn) **City,** a village or mining camp of Trinity co., Cal., about 44 miles N.W. of Shasta. Gold is found here. Pop. 130.

Cañon (or **Canyon**) **City,** the capital of Fremont co., Col., is on the Arkansas River, a few miles below the Grand Cañon of the Arkansas, about 95 miles S. by W. from Denver, and 40 miles W.N.W. of Pueblo. It is near the E. base of the Rocky Mountains, and is on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad (Arkansas Valley Branch). A rich mine of good coal or lignite has been opened near this place, and petroleum is found in the vicinity. It has 6 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a union school, a flouring-mill, and a wagon-factory. The state penitentiary is located here. It has a delightful climate, and is surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery. Copper, iron, and limestone are found in the vicinity. Pop. about 1000.

Cañon (or **Canyon**) **City,** a post-village, capital of Grant co., Oregon, is situated near the Blue Mountains, and near John Day's River, about 220 miles E.S.E. of Portland. It has a newspaper office, an academy, and 3 churches. Gold is found here.

Canon′icut (or **Conan′icut**) **Island,** in Narragansett Bay, R.I., 2 miles long and about half a mile wide. It constitutes the town of Jamestown. Pop. 488.

Canonsburg, Pennsylvania. See CANNONSBURG.

Canoochee, a river of Georgia. See CANNOUCHEE.

Canoo′chee, a post-office of Emanuel co., Ga.

Can‘oon′, a town of British India, 80 miles W.S.W. of Delhi. It is situated in the midst of a desert.

Canopus, or **Canobus.** See ABOOKEER.

Canosa, kå-no′så, a town of Italy, province of Bari, 13 miles S.W. of Barletta. Pop. 14,905. It has the tomb of Bohemond, Prince of Antioch, and the remains of the ancient *Canusium.*

Canossa, kå-nos′så, a town of Italy, in Emilia, 11 miles S.W. of Reggio, with a castle, in which the Emperor Henry IV. performed penance before Pope Gregory VII., in 1077.

Canouan, kå-noo′ån, one of the Grenadine Islands, British West Indies. Lat. 12° 43′ N.; lon. 61° 21′ W.

Canouge, a town of India. See KANOJE.

Cano′va, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Mich., 10 miles N. of Emmett Railroad Station. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Canquaga (kan-kwah′gạ) **Creek,** of Erie co., N.Y., falls into Lake Erie, about 20 miles S.S.W. of Buffalo.

Canrobert, kôɴᵍ‘ro‘baiʀ′, or **Ange Gardien,** ôɴzh gaʀ‘de-ôɴᵍ′, a post-village in Rouville co., Quebec, 5 miles from West Farnham. Pop. 255.

Cansanare, a territory of the United States of Colombia. See CASANARE.

Can′so, or **Cape Canso,** a seaport in Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on Chedabucto Bay, 32 miles E. by S. of Guysborough. It contains 8 stores and several churches and hotels. An American consul resides here. Pop. 1136. See GUT OF CANSO.

Canstatt, a town of Germany. See CANNSTADT.

Canta, kån′tå, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, department and 50 miles N.E. of Lima.

Cantabrian (kån-tå′bre-ạn) **Mountains,** in the N. of Spain, form a prolongation of the Pyrenees, and extend from these mountains in the E. to Cape Finisterre on the W., about lat. 43° N. The chief divisions of the chain are the Sierras d'Aralar, Salvada, Ordunte, Anaña, Sejos, Albas, Peña-mellara, the mountains of Asturias, Sierra de Mondoñedo, Quadramon, and Tecyra. Some of the summits attain an elevation of 10,000 feet.

Cantabrigia, the ancient name of CAMBRIDGE.

Cantagallo, kån-tå-gål′lo, a town of Brazil, 85 miles by rail N.E. of Rio Janeiro. Pop. 4200.

Cantal, kôɴᵍ‘tål′, a central department of France, the S. part of the old province of Auvergne. Area, 2245 square miles. It is entirely mountainous, occupied by the mass of Cantal and its contreforts; culminating point, Plomb de Cantal, one of the four principal mountains of Auvergne, 6093 feet in elevation. The surface is almost covered with the débris of extinct volcanoes; it furnishes marble and coal, and has numerous mineral springs. The chief rivers are the Alagnon, affluent of the Allier; Truyère and Celle, affluents of the Lot; and the Cère, affluent of the Dordogne. The soil is infertile, except in some of the valleys; the declivities of the mountains afford excellent pasturage. The chief manufactures are cheese (the most celebrated of which is called Roquefort), linens, and paper. The department forms the arrondissements of Aurillac, Mauriac, Murat, and St.-Flour. Capital, Aurillac. Pop. in 1876, 231,086.

Cantalapiedra, kån-tå-lå-pe-å′drå, a town of Spain, 25 miles E.N.E. of Salamanca, with 1530 inhabitants.

Cantalejo, kån-tå-lå′ʜo, a town of Spain, province and 18 miles N.N.E. of Segovia. Pop. 1400.

Cantalice, kån-tål′e-chå, a town of Italy, province of Aquila, 6 miles N. of Civita Ducale.

Cantalupo, kån-tå-loo′po, a town of Italy, province and 13 miles W.S.W. of Campobasso. The French here defeated the Neapolitans in 1798. Pop. 2590.

Canteleu, kôɴᵍ‘tẹh-luh′, a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 3 miles W. of Rouen. Pop. 3145.

Cantenac, kôɴᵍ‘tẹh-nåk′, a village of France, 10 miles N. of Bordeaux. Pop. 942.

Canterbury, kan′tẹr-bẹr-e (anc. *Durover′num* or *Darver′num;* afterwards called *Cantua′ria*), a city, borough, and county of itself, in England, within the co. of Kent, on the Stour, 53 miles E.S.E. of London, at the junction of several railways. Lat. 51° 16′ 48″ N.; lon. 1° 4′ 31″ E. It is situated in a rich vale, and has four main streets, branching from a centre at right angles. Its cathedral, erected in the twelfth and two following centuries, on the site of the first Christian church built in Saxon England, is in the form of a double cross, with a central and two western towers, and presents a magnificent union of almost every style of Christian architecture. The choir is the largest and one of the finest in the kingdom, and the pavement of the chapel of the Holy Trinity is worn into hollows by the knees of the innumerable pilgrims who here worshipped at the shrine of Thomas à Becket. Among other interesting tombs here is that of the Black Prince. A fine chapter-house and a valuable library are attached to the cathedral, under which is a spacious crypt, used as a French Protestant church since the reign of Elizabeth. It has a grammar-school, founded by Henry VIII., for 50 scholars, numerous other endowed schools, a hospital for poor brethren, Jesus Hospital, founded in 1595, another hospital, an infirmary, an ancient guildhall, an exchange, large barracks, a theatre, and philosophical institution, with a library and museum. A fine ancient gateway, and some remains of St. Augustine's Abbey, of a Norman castle, and of the old Chequers Inn, immortalized by Chaucer, may be specified as objects of interest. In the vicinity are woollen-mills; but the chief business is the export of agricultural produce, especially of hops and of brawn. Canterbury was formerly noted for its silk-manufactures and for its damask linen. It sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1871, 20,962.

Canterbury was, previous to the Roman invasion, a place of note as a religious institution; it was made a principal station by the Romans, and subsequently became the capital of the Saxon kingdom of Kent, under the name of Caer-Cant, hence Cantuaria and Canterbury. The archbishopric, founded A.D. 597, has had nearly 100 archbishops, the most famous of whom have been St. Augustine, the founder of the see, St. Dunstan, Stigand, Lanfranc, Anselm, Becket, Cardinal Pole, Cranmer, Laud, and Tillotson. The Archbishop of Canterbury is "primate of all England," and the first peer of the realm. He crowns the sovereign in Westminster Abbey, and among other privileges has that of conferring degrees in divinity, law, and physic.

Canterbury, kan′tẹr-bẹr-e, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., in Canterbury township, on the Quinebaug River, 3 miles from Plainfield Junction, and about 14 miles N.N.E. of Norwich. It has 2 grist-mills and a church. The township has 3 churches and a cotton-mill, and has a station on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, 50 miles by rail E. of Hartford. Total pop. 1543.

Canterbury, a post-village of Kent co., Del., 8 miles S. of Dover, on the Delaware Railroad. It has a church, and a factory for canning fruits, &c.

Canterbury, a post-hamlet of Merrimac co., N.H., in Canterbury township, on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 10 miles N. of Concord. The township is bounded on the W. by the Merrimac River. It has 4 churches. Pop. 1169.

Canterbury, or **Corn′wall,** a village and summer resort of Orange co., N.Y., in Cornwall township, 5 miles S. of Newburg, and nearly 2 miles W. of the Hudson River. It has 3 churches, a savings-bank, and several large hotels. The name of its post-office is Cornwall, and the village is almost contiguous to CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.

Canterbury, a province of New Zealand, on the E. side of the Middle Island. Area, 13,580 square miles. The coast region is chiefly open, plain land; but the interior is mountainous, with dense forests. There are several railways. Capital, Christchurch. Pop. in 1874, 71,316.

Canterbury, a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, 30 miles N.E. of Lennoxville. Pop. 150.

Canterbury, or **Eel River,** a post-village in York co., New Brunswick, at the outlet of Eel River into the St. John, 8 miles E. from Canterbury Station. Pop. 150.

Canterbury Station, a post-village in York co., New Brunswick, 28 miles by rail S. of Woodstock. There are several saw-mills in the vicinity.

Cantiano, kån-te-å′no, a town of Italy, in the Marches, 20 miles S. of Urbino, on the river Cantiano, and on the road from Rome to Pesaro. Pop. 3237. Near it are the ruins of the ancient *Luccola.*

Cantillana, kån-teel-yå′nå, a town of Spain, 18 miles N. of Seville, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 4850.

Cantire, or **Cantyre, Mull of.** See KINTYRE.

Canton, kan-ton′ (Chin. *Kwang-Chow-Foo* or *Sang-Ching,* the "provincial city"), a city of China, and the great commercial emporium of the province of Quang-Tong, on the left bank of the Canton or Pearl River (*Choo-Kiang*), about 80 miles from its mouth in the China Sea. Lat. 23° 6′ 9″ N.; lon. 113° 15′ E. Mean temperature of the year, 69°.9; winter, 54°.8; summer, 82° Fahrenheit. Canton, with its suburbs, occupies the N. bank of the river, extending inland nearly to a row of heights commanding it on the N. and N.E., but between which and the city is a broken ravine; to the S. lies an alluvial plain, formed by the delta of the river. The city is enclosed by a wall of brick, on a foundation of red sandstone, 6 or 7 miles in circumference, and entered by 12 gates; it is unequally divided, by another wall with 4 gates, into the old and the new town, in the former of which are the residences of most of the high officers, the public arsenal, &c. The walls are in some places mounted with cannon. On the N. heights are 4 strong forts, and on some islands in the river are other forts, termed the "Dutch" and the "French Folly." Various detached batteries also guard the approach to the city by the river. The suburbs are nearly as large as the city itself. On the S. they stretch all along the river-side; and at their S.W. corner are the *hongs*, formerly the European quarter,—a range of buildings about 1½ furlongs in length, built upon a flat raised on piles, and separated from the river by a quay 100 yards in breadth, called Respondentia Walk. The new artificial island of Sha-Mien is the principal European quarter, but all parts of the city are open to foreigners. Near the quay is another small space, about 50 or 60 yards square, walled in and laid out as a garden. Contiguous to the hongs are Old and New China streets, and Hog lane: the two former are among the best streets in the suburbs: the last is a filthy, narrow lane, well known to foreign seamen, and where many disturbances between them and the Chinese have arisen.

The city and the suburbs are laid out and built after one fashion. The streets are narrow and crooked, varying from 2 to 16 feet but averaging 7 or 8 feet in width, paved and flagged, each closed by gates guarded at night, and each of the trading thoroughfares appropriated to one trade. Several canals intersect the city, and are crossed by stone bridges. The houses are mostly of brick, but also of stone, mud, and wood, with flat roofs and terraces, floored with hardened mud, stone, or tiles, and the place of window-glass is commonly supplied by paper, mica, or thin shell. The residences of the wealthy inhabitants are built within a walled court, and are richly furnished; those of the middle classes, in which about one-third of the population reside, have no courts; and those of the lower orders, which are numerous along the banks of the canals and in the suburbs, are wretched mud hovels. A large part of the population resides on the water; and for 4 or 5 miles opposite the city, and both above and below, the river is crowded with vessels and rafts of all kinds, on many of which large numbers of poultry are reared. Upwards of 120 temples are enumerated in Canton, the principal being the remarkable Booddhist temple of Ho-Nan, on an adjacent large island. Within the old city are other considerable temples, and a Mohammedan mosque, with a dome and minaret 160 feet in height; and outside of the walls, on the N., is a lofty pagoda. Canton has several hospitals, a grand hall for the examination of candidates for literary honors, 14 high schools, and about 30 colleges, 3 of which have each 200 students. The manufactures are various and extensive, and the shops are filled with articles of Chinese workmanship. 17,000 persons are said to be employed in silk-weaving, 50,000 in the manufacture of all kinds of cloth, and upwards of 4000 in shoemaking. Great numbers of individuals work in wood, stone, iron, and brass, and the book trade is considerable.

Until 1843, all the legitimate foreign trade of China was conducted at Canton, and its amount was estimated (inclusive of the trade by junks with adjacent countries) at $80,000,000 annually. The chief exports are tea, raw and manufactured silk, cassia, matting, palm-leaf fans, firecrackers, sugar, chinaware, canes, preserves, &c. The exports in some years exceed $25,000,000 in value, and are always enormously in excess of the imports. The markets abound with all kinds of live-stock for food, including dogs, cats, owls, hawks, rats, &c., suitable only for Chinese consumers; but provisions of all kinds are generally abundant and cheap. Canton is well supplied with water from reservoirs and springs.

There are no wheeled carriages in use in the streets of Canton, but their absence is amply compensated by the nimble sedan-bearers. Men of wealth generally appear abroad in sedan-chairs, taking up nearly the whole breadth of the narrow street, to the great annoyance of the foot-passengers. But the river presents scenes still more curious and interesting. The prodigious number of boats with which the surface is crowded, sometimes amounting to nearly 100,000, is the first thing that strikes the eye. A large number of these—as many, it is said, as 40,000, containing a population of 200,000—are fixed residences, and most of them moored stem and stern in rows. The inhabitants are called Tankia, or boat-people, and form a class in some respects beneath the other portions of the community, with many customs peculiar to themselves. The dwelling- or family-boats are of various sizes, the better sort being from 60 to 80 feet long and about 15 feet wide. But by far the handsomest of the boats are the *hwa-ting*, or flower-boats. The form of these is very graceful, and their raised cabins and awnings are fancifully carved and painted.

The climate of Canton is, upon the whole, salubrious. The heat in summer is sometimes very great, the thermometer occasionally rising from 90° to 100° Fahr. in the shade; but the average of the whole year is 72°. In July and August the average is from 80° to 88°, and in January and February from 50° to 60°. Ice, however, sometimes forms in shallow vessels, a line or two in thickness. Woollen clothes are worn and fires are comfortable during January and February, but the Chinese do not warm their houses.

Canton is the oldest city in the S. of China, and since its foundation it has undergone many changes. The Chinese historians say they are able to trace their city for 2000 years, when it was called Nan-Woo-Ching, "the martial city of the south," and was surrounded by a stockade made of bamboo and mud. One of its earliest names, and which is still used in its books, was Yang-Ching, "the city of rams." On the 26th of May, 1841, the Chinese troops were totally defeated, and both the river defences and the hill-forts above Canton captured by the British forces, who, however, did not enter the city, a truce having been forthwith agreed to upon the payment of £6,000,000 by the vanquished. In 1847 the Bogue Forts were again captured by the British, and a new convention agreed to. The English captured the city by assault in 1858. Canton has been frequently devastated by fires. Pop. estimated at 1,500,000.——Adj. and inhab. CANTONESE, kan'ton-eez'. See CANTON RIVER.

Can'ton, a post-office of Sharpe co., Ark.

Canton, a post-township of Hartford co., Conn., is drained by Farmington River, and intersected by the Connecticut Western Railroad. It has 7 churches, a savings-bank, an academy, and manufactures of axes, edge-tools, &c. It contains a village named Collinsville, and a post-hamlet named Canton, which is on the railroad, 14 miles S.E. of Winsted. Pop. 2639.

Canton, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co., Dakota, on the Big Sioux River, opposite Beloit, Iowa, and 41 miles by rail W.N.W. of Sheldon, Iowa. It has a church, a money-order post-office, 2 hotels, and 11 stores. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 500.

Canton, a post-village, capital of Cherokee co., Ga., on the Etowah River, about 40 miles N. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office, and is surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery. Pop. 214.

Canton, a post-town of Fulton co., Ill., in Canton township, on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad where it crosses the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 25 miles W.S.W. of Peoria, and 27 miles E. of Bushnell. It contains 8 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, a high school, and a woollen-factory. Two weekly newspapers are published here, and coal-mining is carried on. Pop. 3308; of the township, 4472.

Canton, a post-village of Washington co., Ind., in Washington township, about 27 miles N.N.W. of New Albany, and 2 miles from the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of carriages and furniture. Pop. about 300.

Canton, a township of Benton co., Iowa. Pop. 978, exclusive of Shellsburg.

Canton, a post-village of Jackson co., Iowa, in Brandon township, on the Maquoketa River, 8 miles N. of Monmouth, and about 28 miles S.S.W. of Dubuque. It has a chair-factory and a flour-mill.

Canton, a post-township of McPherson co., Kansas, 27 miles N. of Newton. Pop. 306.

Canton, a village in Kenton co., Ky., on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 14 miles S. of Covington. It has a church.

Canton, a post-village of Trigg co., Ky., on the east bank of the Cumberland River, about 46 miles E.S.E. of Paducah. It has 2 churches, an academy, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 320.

Canton, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., in Canton township, on the Portland & Oxford Central Railroad, 30 miles N. by W. of Lewiston. It has an academy and several mills. The township is traversed by the Androscoggin River, and has 3 churches. Pop. 984.

Canton, a station in the city of Baltimore, Md., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, about 2 miles E. of the initial station at Baltimore. It has extensive wharves and warehouses, owned chiefly by the Canton

Company, and is connected by the Union Railroad with the principal depots in the city.

Canton, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., in Canton township, on the Neponset River, which affords water-power, and on the Boston & Providence Railroad, at the junction of the Stoughton Branch, 14 miles S. of Boston. It has 5 churches, a national bank, a high school, a savings-bank, and manufactures of sheet copper, cotton goods, machinery, bar iron, woollen jackets, axles, &c. Pop. of the township, 4192.

Canton, a township of Wayne co., Mich., is intersected by the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad. Pop. 1332.

Canton, sometimes called **Sheldon,** a post-hamlet in Canton township, Wayne co., Mich., is a station on the Michigan Central Railroad, 22 miles W. of Detroit. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 80.

Canton, a township of Fillmore co., Minn. Pop. 1233.

Canton, a post-village, capital of Madison co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 23 miles N.N.E. of Jackson, and 89 miles S. of Grenada. It has a bank and 8 churches. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 1963.

Canton, the largest town of Lewis co., Mo., is on the Mississippi River, and on the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad, about 20 miles above Quincy, Ill., 22 miles S. of Keokuk, and 180 miles above St. Louis. It contains 10 churches, a bank, a graded school, and a college, entitled "Christian University;" also 3 flouring-mills, 3 planing-mills, a large lumber-mill, &c. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 2363.

Canton, a post-office of Meagher co., Montana.

Canton, a post-village of Stanton co., Neb., on the Elkhorn River, about 90 miles N.W. of Omaha.

Canton, a post-village of Salem co., N.J., 9 miles S.S.E. of Salem. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 100.

Canton, a village of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, and New York Central Railroad, at Memphis Station, 12 miles W. of Syracuse. The name of its post-office is Memphis. It has a church and a cheese-factory. Pop. 223.

Canton, a post-township of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., is intersected by Grass River. It contains besides Canton, the county town, the villages of Hermon, Morley, and Rensselaer Falls. It has 12 churches, and manufactures of axes, leather, flour, and lumber, and produces much butter and cheese of superior quality. Pop. 6018.

Canton, a post-village, capital of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., is in Canton township, on Grass River, and on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 59 miles N.E. of Watertown, and 18 miles E.S.E. of Ogdensburg. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, a bank, the Canton Academy, and the St. Lawrence University (Universalist), which was founded in 1856 and has a library of 7000 volumes. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Canton has extensive manufactures of flour and lumber, a foundry, an axe-factory, a tannery, &c. Pop. about 2000.

Canton, a city and the capital of Stark co., O., is finely situated on Nimishillen Creek, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 101 miles W.N.W. of Pittsburg, 9 miles E. of Massillon, and 56 miles S.S.E. of Cleveland. It contains a court-house, 14 churches, a high school, a national bank, 3 other banks, and printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers. Here are the works of the Wrought-Iron Bridge Company, and several large manufactories of farming-implements (including reapers and mowing-machines), which are the most extensive in the state. Canton has also several iron-foundries, paper-mills, machine-shops, woollen-factories, the Canton Steel Works, and manufactures of cutlery, stoves, ploughs, fire-proof safes, portable engines, soap, &c. The other chief articles of export are wheat, maize, oats, and coal. Pop. in 1860, 4041; in 1870, 8660; present pop. about 13,000.

Canton, a post-borough of Bradford co., Pa., in Canton township, on the Northern Central Railroad, 40 miles N. by E. from Williamsport, and 38 miles S. of Elmira, N.Y. It has a bank, 5 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, a foundry, a lumber-mill, &c. Minnequa Springs, a summer resort, and Alba are in Canton township. Pop. 710; of the township, 1840.

Canton, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. 592.

Canton, a post-village, capital of Van Zandt co., Tex., about 90 miles W. of Marshall, and 58 miles E.S.E. of Dallas. It has a church and 3 stores. Pop. 183.

Canton, a post-hamlet of Marion co., W. Va., 4½ miles E. of Fairmont.

Canton, a township of Buffalo co., Wis. Pop. 712.

Canton, a post-village in Durham co., Ontario, 5 miles from Port Hope. Pop. 200.

Canton, Middlesex co., Ontario. See CASHMERE.

Canton, Ontario co., Ontario. See PICKERING.

Canton Centre, a post-hamlet of Hartford co., Conn., in Canton township, about 15 miles N.W. of Hartford. It has a church.

Canton Island, or **Mary Island,** in the Pacific (lat. of N. point, 2° 44′ 35″ S., lon. 171° 42′ W.), is a large, low atoll, reported to contain much guano; but the quality is not good. It is uninhabited.

Can'tonment, a station in Escambia co., Fla., on the Pensacola Railroad, at the junction of the railroad to Muscogee Mills, 15 miles N. of Pensacola.

Canton Point, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me., in Canton township, on the Androscoggin River, 66 miles N. of Portland.

Canton River (Chinese, *Choo-Kiang,* or "Pearl River"), of China, is the lower part of the Pe-Kiang, which has a navigable course for 300 miles farther inland, through the provinces of Quang-Tong and Kiang-See, in China, and is joined about 4 miles W. of Canton by a branch from the Si-Kiang: opposite Canton it is as wide as the Thames at London Bridge, equally crowded with shipping, and deep enough for ships of 1000 tons' burden; but foreign ships (except steamers) come up only as far as Whampoa, about 15 miles lower, loading and unloading by means of native boats. At about 40 miles below Canton it is called the Boca Tigris, and widens there into a large estuary, termed the "Outer Waters." All around and below Canton it forms a multitude of islands, including Ho-Nan, Whampoa, French, Dane, Junk, Tycocktow, An-Ung-Hoy, Chuen-Pee, and Tiger Island, on which great quantities of rice are grown and numerous forts are placed. See BOCA TIGRIS.

Cantorbéry, the French for CANTERBURY.

Cantoria, kån-to're-å, a town of Spain, 34 miles N.N.E. of Almeria, on the Almanzor. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs. Pop. 2624.

Can'trall, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., in Fancy Creek township, on the Springfield & Northwestern Railroad, 10 miles N. of Springfield. It has a church, a grain-elevator, and a manufactory of farm-implements. Pop. 200.

Cantrelle, kån'trĕl', a hamlet of St. James parish, La., is on or near the Mississippi River, ½ mile from St. James Railroad Station. It has a church.

Can'trell's Cross Roads, a hamlet of McMinn co., Tenn., 8 miles S.E. from Athens. It has a church.

Can'tril, a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, in Jackson township, on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 64 miles W. by S. of Burlington. It has a church and several stores. Pop. 187.

Cantuaria, the ancient name of CANTERBURY.

Canturio, kån-too're-o, or **Cantu,** kån-too', a town of Italy, 5 miles S.E. of Como. Pop. 2345.

Cantyre, a peninsula of Scotland. See KINTYRE.

Canuma, kå-noo-må', a lake of Brazil, province of Pará, connected with the Amazon. Lat. (N. end) 2° 30′ S.; lon. 58° 45′ W. It is 30 miles long by 10 miles broad.

Canura, the ancient name of CANANORE.

Canusium. See CANOSA.

Can'vey Island, a low island of England, co. of Essex, in the Thames, 30 miles below London. Area, 240 acres.

Can'ville, a township of Neosho co., Kansas, on the Neosho River, about 40 miles W.S.W. of Fort Scott. It is intersected by the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad. Pop. 513.

Cany, kå'nee', a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 40 miles N.W. of Rouen. It has manufactures of linen, cotton, yarn, and oil. Pop. 1870.

Ca'ny Hol'low, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Va., 35 miles N. of Rogersville Station, Tenn. It has a graded school.

Canyon City. See CAÑON CITY.

Canyon (kån'yōn) **Creek,** a post-office of Lewis and Clarke co., Montana.

Canyon Ferry, a post-office of Meagher co., Montana, on the Missouri, 100 miles above the Great Falls.

Can'yonville, a village of Douglas co., Oregon, 27 miles S. of Roseburg. It has a church, 2 hotels, 3 stores, 2 flour-mills, and 2 lumber-mills. Here is North Canyonville Post-Office, which name is now often applied to the village.

Canzano, kån-zå'no, a village of Italy, 6 miles E.S.E. of Teramo. Pop. 1901.

Canzo, kån'zo, a town of Italy, 10 miles N.E. of Como, with many silk-manufactories. Pop. 1912.

Caorle, kå-OR'lå, an island and village in the Adriatic, 29 miles N.E. of Venice. Pop. 2719.

Caorso, kå-OR'so, a village of Italy, 10 miles E. of Piacenza, at the confluence of the Chiavenna and Zeno, affluents of the Po. Pop. 3307.

Ca'pac, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., in Mussey township, on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 21 miles E. of Lapeer, and 27 miles W. by N. from Port Huron. It has a church, a graded school, a cheese-factory, a money-order post-office, a stave-factory, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 500.

Capaccio, kå-påt'cho, a town of Italy, province and 25 miles S.E. of Salerno, near the ruins of *Pæstum.* Pop. 3945. It is the residence of a bishop, whose cathedral is at Old Capaccio, a village 2½ miles N.N.W.

Cap and But'ton Isles, two small isles in the Strait of Sunda; the one in lat. 5° 58′ S., lon. 105° 48′ E., the other in lat. 5° 49′ S., lon. 105° 48′ E.

Capannoli, kå-pån-no'lee, a village of Italy, 16 miles S.E. of Pisa. Pop. 3110.

Capannori, kå-pån-no'ree, a town of Italy, 5 miles by rail E. of Lucca. Pop. 2467.

Cap Au Gris, kåp ō gree, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Mo., on the Mississippi, 40 miles N.W. of St. Louis.

Capay, kå-på', a post-hamlet of Yolo co., Cal., 34 miles W.N.W. from Sacramento.

Capbern, kåpˋbaiRn', or **Capvern,** kåpˋvaiRn', a village of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, on a railway, 8 miles E.N.E. of Bagnères, with sulphur springs. Pop. 783.

Cap Chat, kåp shå, or **Cape Chatte,** shåt, a post-village and parish in Gaspé co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 48 miles from Matane. It forms the extreme N.W. of the district of Gaspé, and has a revolving light. Lat. 49° 5′ 50″ N.; lon. 66° 45′ 50″ W. Pop. 930.

Cap de la Magdeleine, kåp dẹh lå mågˋdẹh-låne', a post-village in Champlain co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 81 miles above Quebec. Pop. 200.

Capdenac, kåpˋdẹh-nåk', a town of France, department of Lot, on a railway, 3 miles S.E. of Figeac. Pop. 1602.

Cap des Rosiers, kåp då roˋze-å', a post-village and parish in Gaspé co., Quebec, between Gaspé Bay and the St. Lawrence, 19 miles from Gaspé. Pop. 714.

Cape. For all Capes not undermentioned, see their respective names.

Cape Abcheran, in Russia. See CAPE APSHERON.

Cape Ac'worth, in the W. part of Prince of Wales Land, N. of Osborne Bay. Lat. 72° 35′ N.; lon. 103° 45′ W.

Cape A'den, a rocky peninsula on the S. coast of Arabia, rises to 1776 feet in height, stretches into the ocean 5 miles, varying in breadth from 2 to 3½ miles, is connected with the mainland by a sandy isthmus ¾ of a mile broad, and has a harbor on either side, both good, especially that on the N.W.

Cape Agrakhan, å-grå-Kån', in the N.E. part of Georgia, on the Caspian Sea. It forms the E. boundary of the Gulf of Agrakhan. Lat. 43° 35′ N.; lon. 48° 10′ E.

Cape Agulhas, å-gool'yås (*i.e.*, "Cape Needles"), on the S. coast of Africa, E. of the Cape of Good Hope. This is the most southern point of Africa. Lat. 34° 51′ 30″ S.; lon. 19° 56′ 30″ E.

Cape Aia, å'yå, on the S. coast of Russia, extending into the Black Sea. Lat. 44° 25′ N.; lon. 33° 35′ E.

Cape Airy, å'ree, the S.W. part of Cornwallis Land, in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 74° 55′ N.; lon. 96° 50′ W.

Cape Al'bert, in the E. part of Ellesmere Land, on Smith's Sound. Lat. 79° 20′ N.; lon. 78° W.

Cape Alexan'der, on the N. coast of Canada, at the entrance of Dease Strait. Lat. 68° 55′ N.; lon. 106° 45′ W.

Cape Al'fred, the S.E. extremity of Victoria Land, on Victoria Strait. Lat. 69° 40′ N.; lon. 101° 20′ W.

Cape Alice, ål'iss, on the coast of Calabria, on the Gulf of Taranto. Lat. 39° 25′ N.; lon. 17° 15′ E.

Cape Am'ber (**Ambre,** åm'bẹr, or **Am'bro**), the N. extremity of Madagascar. Lat. 11° 57′ S.; lon. 49° 19′ E.

Cape Ambriz, åm-breez', on the W. coast of Africa. Lat. 8° 2′ S.; lon. 13° 10′ E.

Cape Anamoor (or **Anamour**), å-nå-moor', a headland of Asia Minor. Lat. 36° 1′ N.; lon. 32° 50′ E.

Cape An'derson, the E. point of the island of St. Lawrence, at the entrance of Behring Strait. Lat. 63° N.; lon. 168° 30′ W.

Cape Anguilla, an-gwil'lạ, on the coast of Newfoundland. Lat. 47° 54′ N.; lon. 59° 17′ W.

Cape Aniva, åˋne-vå', on the S. coast of Saghalin, E. of the Bay of Aniva. Lat. 46° 10′ N.; lon. 144° 20′ E.

Cape Ann, the E. extremity of Essex co., Mass., 31 miles N.E. by E. of Boston. Thatcher's Island, about 2 miles E. of the southern point, forms the northern limit of Massachusetts Bay. On it are 2 fixed lights, about a third of a mile apart, and 90 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 42° 38′ 18″ N.; lon. 70° 34′ 42″ W. On this promontory are the towns of Gloucester and Rockport.

Cape Anne, the N.W. extremity of North Somerset, at the entrance of Peel Sound. Lat. 74° 5′ N.; lon. 95° W.

Cape Apollonia, ap-ol-lo'ne-ạ, written also **Appo-lo'nia,** in Africa, on the coast of Guinea. Lat. 4° 58′ 45″ N.; lon. 2° 35′ 5″ W.

Cape Apsheron, åpˋshe-rŏn' (or **Abcheran**), in the E. part of Georgia, on the Caspian Sea. Lat. 40° 32′ N.; lon. 50° 12′ E.

Cape Ar'ago, formerly **Cape Greg'ory,** Oregon, is on the Pacific, in Coos co., lat. 43° 21′ N., lon. 124° 20′ W. Cape Arago light is on an island joined to the cape by a bridge.

Cape Armi, aR'mee (It. *Capo dell' Armi,* kå'po dĕll aR'mee), a headland of Italy, on the S. coast of Calabria. Lat. 37° 57′ N.; lon. 15° 40′ E.

Cape Arn'hem, in Australia, the N.W. point of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lat. 12° 17′ S.; lon. 137° E.

Cape Ar'rowsmith, a headland of Australia, on the W. shore of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lat. 13° 15′ S.; lon. 136° 32′ E.

Cape Arruba (or **Arubah**), ar'roo-bå, on the S. coast of Persia. Lat. 25° 8′ N.; lon. 64° 30′ E.

Cape Baba, bå'bå, on the W. coast of Anatolia. Lat. 39° 29′ N.; lon. 26° 4′ E.

Cape Bab-el-Mandeb, båb-el-mån'dĕb (formerly *Jebel-Manhali,* jĕb'ẹl-månˋhåˋlee'), on the N. side of the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, is a conical, basaltic rock, 865 feet in height. Lat. 12° 41′ N.; lon. 43° 32′ E. Soundings in North Strait, 8, 12, and 16 fathoms; Centre Strait, 178 and 185 fathoms. The passage of North Strait, in ordinary weather, is generally preferred. See BAB-EL-MANDEB.

Cape Bainetta, bī-nĕt'tå, on the S. coast of Hayti, near a village of the same name.

Cape Bajadore. See CAPE BOJADOR.

Cape Banks, in Eastern Australia, at the N. entrance to Botany Bay.

Cape Barbas, baR'bås, on the W. coast of Africa. Lat. 22° 15′ N.; lon. 16° 40′ W.

Cape (or **Ras**) **Bardistan,** baRˋdis-tån', on the coast of Persia, in the Persian Gulf.

Cape Barfleur, baRˋfluR', on the coast of France, 18 miles E. of Cherbourg. On it is a granite light-house, 271 feet above the sea. Lat. 49° 40′ N.; lon. 1° 16′ W.

Cape Ba'ring, in the N.W. part of Wollaston Land, at the entrance of Russell Gulf. Lat. 70° N.; lon. 117° 20′ W.

Cape Bar'row, in the N. part of British America, on the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 68° 5′ N.; lon. 111° W.

Cape Bath'urst, in British America, on the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 70° 30′ N.; lon. 127° 30′ W.

Cape Béarn, båˋaRn', a promontory of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Mediterranean. Lat. 42° 31′ N.; lon. 3° 7′ 30″ E. Its summit is Mount Béarn, on which is a light-house 751 feet above sea-level.

Cape Beata, bå-å'tå, on the S. coast of Hayti. Lat. 17° 42′ N.; lon. 71° 20′ W.

Cape Beaufort, bō'fọrt, a headland of Alaska. Lat. 69° N.; lon. 163° W.

Cape Berkeley, bẹrk'le, the N.W. point of Prince of Wales Land. Lat. about 74° N.; lon. 102° W.

Cape Bianco, be ån'ko (*i.e.*, "White" Cape), on the S. coast of Sicily. Lat. 35° 28′ N.; lon. 13° 15′ E.

Cape Bianco, on the N. coast of Corsica, a little W. of Cape Corso. Lat. 42° 58′ N.; lon. 9° 18′ E.

Cape Bianco, on the S. coast of Corfu. Lat. 39° 20′ N.; lon. 20° 10′ E.

Cape Bianco, a headland on the S.W. coast of Cyprus. Lat. 34° 20′ N.; lon. 32° 41′ E.

Cape Bird, the S. extremity of North Somerset, on Victoria Strait. Lat. 71° 53′ N.; lon. 95° W.

Cape Bis'marck, a promontory on the E. coast of Greenland. Lat. 76° 40′ N.; lon. 17° 10′ W.

Cape Blanco, blån'ko (*i.e.*, "White" Cape), a name applied to many headlands, of which the following are some of the most important:

Cape Blanco, a headland of Syria, on the coast of the Mediterranean. Lat. 33° 12′ N.; lon. 35° 10′ E.

Cape Blanco, on the coast of Anatolia, in the Mediterranean. Lat. 38° 14′ N.; lon. 26° 18′ E.

Cape Blanco, on the N. coast of Tunis. Lat. 37° 20′ N.; lon. 9° 50′ E.

Cape Blanco, on the S. coast of the island of Majorca. Lat. 39° 21′ N.; lon. 2° 52′ E.

Cape Blanco, in the W. part of Sahara, Africa, on the Atlantic. Lat. 20° 47′ N.; lon. 16° 58′ W. It is, next to Cape Verd, the westernmost point of Africa.

Cape Blanco, on the W. coast of Morocco. Lat. 33° 6′ N.; lon. 8° 40′ W.

Cape Blanco (or **Or′ford**), a lofty headland, the westernmost point of Oregon, in Curry co. Lat. 42° 50′ N.; lon. about 124° 32′ W. It has a light-house.

Cape Blanco, on the coast of Peru. Lat. 4° 19′ S.; lon. 81° W.

Cape Blanco, on the coast of Costa Rica, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. about 9° 20′ N.; lon. 86° 6′ W.

Cape Blanco, or **Cape San Jorge,** sån hor′hå, on the E. coast of Patagonia. Lat. 47° S.; lon. 66° W.

Cape Blanco de Santa Maria, blån′ko då sån′tå må-ree′å, on the W. coast of Lower California. Lat. 29° 28′ N.; lon. 115° 20′ W.

Cape Boeo, bo-å′o (anc. *Lilybæ′um Promonto′rium*), the W. point of Sicily, about 1 mile W. of Marsala. Lat. 37° 48′ 10″ N.; lon. 12° 25′ 10″ E. This cape, being the point of Sicily nearest to ancient Carthage, early became a naval station, and near it was fought a naval battle between the Romans and Carthaginians, 241 B.C., when the victory gained by the former put an end to the first Punic War.

Cape Bojador, boj-ạ-dōr′, or **Boxeador,** bo-hå-å-dōr′, in the island of Luzon, 20 miles from its N. extremity, in about lat. 18° 32′ N., lon. 120° 39′ E.

Cape Bojador, boj-ạ-dōr′ (Port. pron. bozh-å-dōr′), a bold headland of Western Africa, the termination of a range of the Atlas Mountains, in lat. 26° 7′ N., lon. 14° 29′ W. For False Cape Bojador, see Cape False.

Cape Bolinao, bo-lin-å′o, on the W. coast of Luzon. Lat. about 16° 27′ N.; lon. 119° 30′ E.

Cape Bolt′head, England, a southern point of the county of Devon. Lat. 50° 13′ N.; lon. 3° 49′ W.

Cape Bo′lus Head, Ireland, on the W. side of the entrance into Ballinaskelligs Bay. Lat. 51° 48′ N.

Cape Bon, or **Ras-Adder,** rås-åd′der, the northernmost point of Africa, on the Mediterranean, 58 miles N.E. of Tunis. Lat. 37° 4′ N.; lon. 10° 53′ E.

Cape Bonavis′ta, on the E. coast of Newfoundland, forming the S.E. limit of a bay of the same name. Lat. 48° 42′ N.: lon. 53° 8′ W.

Cape Borak, Celebes. See Boolekomba Point.

Cape Boruca, bo-roo′kå, on the Pacific, near the boundary between Costa Rica and the United States of Colombia. Lat. 8° 24′ N.; lon. 88° 55′ W.

Cape Bougainville, boo‘gång‘veel′ or boo‘gan-vill′, on the N.W. coast of Australia, N.E. of Admiralty Gulf. Lat. 13° 52′ S.; lon. 126° 12′ E.

Cape Bougainville, a headland on the E. coast of Tasmania, forming the W. entrance to Oyster Bay. Lat. 42° 30′ S.; lon. 148° E.

Cape Bourbon, boor′bọn, the S.W. point of Kerguelen Land. Lat. 49° 32′ S.; lon. 68° 35′ E.

Cape Bowden, bō′dẹn, in the W. part of North Devon, on Wellington Channel. Lat. 75° N.; lon. 92° 15′ W.

Cape Boxeador, in Luzon. See Cape Bojador.

Cape Breton, brit′tọn or brit′ŭn, a county of Nova Scotia, on the island of Cape Breton, bounded on the S. and E. by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 2022 square miles, a large part of which is covered with beds of coal. Capital, Sydney. Pop. 26,454.

Cape Breton, an island at the eastern extremity of Nova Scotia, mostly between lat. 45° and 47° 5′ N. and lon. 60° and 61° 30′ W. It is separated from the mainland by the narrow Gut of Canso. Extreme length from north to south, 100 miles; extreme breadth, 85 miles; area, 3120 square miles. The first settlement in this island (which was united under the same government with Nova Scotia in 1819) was made in 1712 by the French, who fortified Louisburg. In 1745 the English captured Louisburg. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, Cape Breton was restored to France, but it was soon after finally attached to the British possessions. The island is very irregularly shaped, and is greatly indented with bays. An inlet, called *Bras d'Or*, entering Cape Breton on the east, renders every part of its interior accessible by water; and a ship-canal, half a mile in length, from the Bras d'Or to St. Peter's Bay, now bisects the island. The two divisions thus created are in striking contrast, the northern portion being high, bold, and steep, while the south is low, intersected by numerous inlets, and diversified with moderate elevations. The northern division, at its termination in North Cape, rises to the height of 1800 feet. The Bras d'Or Lake is 50 miles in length and 20 miles in breadth; its depth of water varies from 12 to 60 fathoms, and it is very secure and navigable. The climate is not so rigorous as that on the adjoining continent. Maize and other grains are raised, but the corn produced is insufficient for home consumption. Marble, granite, limestone, primitive slates, gypsum, salt, and coal are found, the latter in abundance and of a superior quality. The coal deposits of Cape Breton occupy not less than 120 square miles. Short railways connect the coal-mines with the port of Sydney. There are also rich deposits of iron ore. Cape Breton has long been celebrated for its fisheries. The forests furnish large quantities of excellent ship-timber, and ship-building constitutes an important and lucrative business.

Cape Breton is divided into 4 counties,—Richmond, Inverness, Victoria, and Cape Breton,—and sends eight members to the Provincial Legislature, and five to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1871, 75,483. A headland on the east coast of the island is called Cape Breton.

Cape Brett, brĕt, on the E. coast of New Zealand, forming the N.E. point of the Bay of Islands. Lat. 35° 10′ S.; lon. 174° 22′ E.

Cape Broyle, broil, a large fishing settlement in the district of Ferryland, Newfoundland, on the strait shore, 38 miles S. of St. John's. Pop. 465.

Cape Bul′len, the southernmost point of North Devon, in Lancaster Sound. Lat. 74° 25′ N.; lon. 85° W.

Cape Burela, boo-rå′lå, a headland on the N. coast of Galicia, in Spain, extending into the Bay of Biscay.

Cape Buzo, bood′zo (anc. *Promontorium Corycum?*), the N.W. extremity of the island of Crete. Lat. about 35° 38′ N.; lon. 23° 35′ E.

Cape By′am Mar′tin, the N.E. extremity of Cockburn Land. Lat. 73° 20′ N.; lon. 77° W.

Cape Cabaleria (or **Cavaleria**), kå-vå-lå-ree′å, a promontory on the N. coast of Minorca. Lat. 40° 5′ N.; lon. 4° 12′ E.

Cape Cabron, kå-brōn′, the N.E. point of the peninsula or island of Samana, in the West Indies.

Cape Caccia, kåt′chå, on the W. coast of Sardinia, 18 miles from Alghero.

Cape Caglia, Greece. See Cape Matapan.

Cape Calvi, kål′vee, a high barren mountain on the N. coast of Corsica. Lat. 42° 41′ N.; lon. 8° 42′ E.

Cape Camaron, kå-må-rōn′, on the N. coast of Honduras. Lat. 16° N.; lon. 85° W.

Cape Cambodia, kåm-bo′de-ạ, the S. extremity of Cambodia, in the Gulf of Siam.

Cape Cam‘eroons′ (or **Camarones,** kå-må-ro′nĕs), on the coast of Guinea, is an island in the estuary of the river of the same name, near lat. 4° N., lon. 9° 40′ E. It was named by the Portuguese from the vast quantity of shrimps (*camarones*) taken in the adjacent sea.

Cape Campanella, kåm-på-nĕl′lå, a headland of Italy, 20 miles S. of Naples, opposite the island of Capri; it bounds the Gulf of Naples on the S.E.

Cape Campbell, kam′ẹl, on the E. coast of New Zealand. Lat. 41° 42′ S.; lon. 174° 25′ E.

Cape Canav′eral, on the E. coast of Florida, 135 miles S.E. by S. of St. Augustine. The light is a revolving one. Lat. 28° 27′ N.; lon. 80° 33′ W.

Cape Candy, kan′dee, a headland of the island of Celebes, on the N. coast.

Cape Canso (or **Canseau**), kan′sō, the S.E. extremity of Nova Scotia. Lat. 45° 17′ N.; lon. 61° W.

Cape Cantin, kån-teen′, on the W. coast of Morocco, extending into the Atlantic. Lat. 32° 35′ N.; lon. 9° 12′ W.

Cape Cap′el, the S.E. extremity of Bathurst Land, in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 75° N.; lon. 98° W.

Cape Cap′ricorn, on the N.E. coast of Australia. Lat. 23° 18′ S.; lon. 151° 43′ E.

Cape Carbonaro, kar-bo-nå′ro, on the S. coast of Sardinia. Lat. 39° 5′ N.; lon. 9° 35′ E.

Cape Carthage, kar′thij, a promontory of Africa, in the Mediterranean. Lat. 36° 52′ 22″ N.; lon. 10° 21′ 49″ E. Traces of the celebrated city of Carthage are found on the promontory north of the lagoon of Tunis.

Cape Carvoeiro, kar-vo-å′e-ro, on the W. coast of Portugal. Lat. 39° 22′ N.; lon. 9° 27′ W.

Cape Carvoeiro, a headland on the S. coast of Portugal. Lat. 37° 7′ N.; lon. 8° 26′ W.

Cape Cataluña (or **Catalugna**), kå-tå-loon′yå, on the N. coast of Majorca. Lat. 39° 55′ N.; lon. 3° 13′ E.

Cape Catharine, kath′ạ-rin, on the W. coast of Africa, in the Atlantic. Lat. about 2° S.

Cape Catoche, kå-to′chå, a headland forming the N.E. extremity of Yucatan. Lat. 21° 36′ N.; lon. 87° 6′ W. This is the point where the Spaniards first landed on the American continent, and within 6 miles of which, according to the authority of Bernal Diaz, they saw a large town, which they named Grand Cairo.

Cape Cavaleria. See Cape Cabaleria.

Cape Cavaliere, kå-vå-le-å′rå, on the Mediterranean coast of Turkey. Lat. 36° 7′ 30″ N.; lon. 33° 43′ 42″ E.

Cape Caval'lo (It. *Capo di Cavallo*, kå'po dee kå-vål'-lo, or *Coda di Volpe*, ko'då dee vol'på; anc. *Cæ'nys*), a promontory of Italy, extending into the Straits of Messina. Lat. 38° 14′ N.; lon. 15° 42′ E.

Cape Caxines, kå-нee'nês, or **Ras-Aconada**, rås-å-ko-nå'då, written also **Aconatter**, a promontory which forms the W. point of the Bay of Algiers. Lat. 36° 50′ N.; lon. 3° E.

Cape Cebera (or **Cevera**), så-vå'rå, on the coast of Catalonia, being the most northeasterly land in Spain. Lat. 42° 26′ N.; lon. 3° 10′ E.

Cape Cebera (or **Cevera**), of Spain, on the coast of Valencia. Lat. 37° 58′ N.; lon. 0° 46′ E.

Cape Chapeau Rouge, shå`pō' roozh, a headland in Placentia Bay, Newfoundland. It is rugged and precipitous, rising to a height of about 800 feet.

Cape Charles, the southern point of Northampton co., Va., at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, 25 miles N.N.E. of Norfolk. The light-house is N.E. from Cape Charles, on Smith's Island, and shows a flashing light. Lat. 37° 3′ N.; lon. 76° 2′ W.

Cape Charles, on the northern coast of Labrador, at the entrance of the Straits of Belle Isle. Lat. 52° 15′ N.; lon. 55° 20′ W.

Cape Chatham, chat'ạm, on the S.W. coast of Australia. Lat. 35° 3′ S.; lon. 116° 35′ E.

Cape Chelagskoy, che-låg`skoi', on the N. coast of Siberia. Lat. 70° 10′ N.; lon. 170° 30′ E.

Cape Chelyuskin. See Chelyuskin Peninsula, and Cape Severo-Vostochnoi.

Cape Chignecto, shig-nĕk'to, written also **Chigniton**, a headland of Nova Scotia, at the head of the Bay of Fundy. Lat. 45° 24′ N.; lon. 64° 37′ W.

Cape Chudleigh, chŭd'lee, a headland on the N. coast of Labrador, at the entrance of Hudson's Straits. Lat. 60° 12′ N.; lon. 65° 25′ W.

Cape Church'ill, a headland on the western shore of Hudson's Bay. Lat. 58° 48′ N.; lon. 93° 12′ W.

Cape Clar'ence, a headland at the northern extremity of Jones Sound. Lat. 76° 45′ N.; lon. 77° 45′ W.

Cape Clarence, the N.W. point of North Somerset, at the entrance of Barrow Strait. Lat. 73° 50′ N.; lon. 90° 10′ W.

Cape Clear, the most southern headland of Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork, on an island having a light-house on an abrupt cliff, 455 feet above the sea. Lat. 51° 26′ N.; lon. 9° 29′ W.

Cape Cleve'land, a headland on the N.W. coast of Australia, in lat. 19° 10′ 10″ S., lon. 146° 57′ 56″ E.

Cape Coadera, ko-å-då'rå, a headland of Venezuela. Lat. 10° 50′ N.; lon. 66° 10′ W.

Cape Coast Castle, or **Ca'bo Cor'so**, a town of the Gold Coast colony, British West Africa, partly built on a low rocky cape. Lat. 5° 5′ 25″ N.; lon. 1° 13′ 38″ W. There are four or more forts and a light-house. Most of the native houses are very mean and filthy; but there are good public and other buildings. The town has a large trade in palm oil, &c. Pop. 10,000.

Cape Cockburn, kō'bŭrn, a headland in the northern part of British America. Lat. 68° 50′ N.; lon. 115° W.

Cape Cod, Massachusetts, is on the Atlantic coast, and is nearly coextensive with Barnstable co. The term is usually applied to a long, narrow, sandy peninsula which extends between the ocean and Cape Cod Bay and has a form somewhat like a letter L or a bended human arm. This peninsula is about 65 miles long, and extends first eastward, then northward, and finally curves towards the W. On its extremity, called Race Point, is a revolving light, 155 feet above the sea, in lat. 42° 3′ 40″ N., lon. 70° 14′ 48″ W, Cape Cod contains Yarmouth, Barnstable, Truro, Provincetown, Hyannis, and Harwich. Provincetown is on the extreme point of the peninsula, 116 miles by rail and 50 miles by steamer E.S.E. of Boston.

Cape Colborne, kōl'bŭrn, is in the S. of Victoria Land, Arctic Ocean. Lat. 68° 50′ N.; lon. 105° 10′ W.

Cape Colonna, ko-lon'nå (*i.e.*, "column;" anc. *Su'nium Promonto'rium*), the most southern point of Attica, Greece. Lat. 37° 38′ 32″ N.; lon. 24° 1′ 45″ E. Its summit is crowned by the ruins of a temple, 269 feet above the sea, of which 16 columns of white marble are still standing, whence the name of the cape.

Cape Colonni, ko-lon'nee, the southern point of the island of Samos. Lat. 37° 35′ N.; lon. 26° 48′ E.

Cape Colony, officially called **The Colony of the Cape of Good Hope**, a colony of Great Britain, forming the southernmost part of the continent of Africa. Area of colony proper, 181,592 square miles. It is divided into an eastern division (76,244 square miles) and a western division (105,348 square miles), which respectively contain 22 and 48 districts. Besides the above there are extensive and irregular outlying divisions, such as Basuto Land, British Kaffraria, Fingoland, Griqualand, and Transvaal (the latter country, once a republic, having been annexed in 1877), giving the colony in 1878 an area of 329,495 square miles by official estimate. The Walfish Bay country, which was annexed in 1878, with other countries to the eastward, has an additional area of 750,000 square miles. The Cape region, settled by the Dutch in 1652, passed in 1806 into British possession. Its white inhabitants are mainly of Dutch descent, but many English, Germans, and French have settled here. The natives (Hottentots, Bushmen, Kaffres, Negroes, and Bechuanas) are a majority. There are also many people of Malay and mixed descent. The country is of diversified aspect, and is fertile, except where droughts prevail: these, however, are common, and in the far north give the land a desert character. Thorny shrubs, heaths, and bulbous flowering plants abound, and constitute a marked feature of the vegetation. The climate, especially southward, is generally agreeable.

Among the native animals are lions, buffaloes, antelopes of many species, the giraffe, the zebra, the quagga, the dauw, the hyrax, the elephant, the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, the ostrich (now largely bred for its plumes), and the secretary-bird; but many of these are now rare.

The sovereign of Great Britain appoints the governor of this colony, and has a veto on its legislation. The government is otherwise purely representative. Cumulative voting is allowed at elections. The Roman or civil law is in force. Much has latterly been done towards developing the resources of the country by railways and telegraphs, and schools and colleges have been established on a liberal scale. Thus far the leading pursuits are agricultural, pastoral, and mercantile. Wool is the great staple at present. Some of the Cape wines are of the highest excellence. Other staple exports are aloes, copper ore, diamonds (from Griqualand and the Transvaal), grain, cotton, ostrich plumes, dried fish, mohair, hides, dried fruit, skins, and ivory. Capital, Cape Town. Pop. of colony proper in 1875, 496,381; of the whole territory in 1877 (official estimate), 1,142,782.

Cape Colville, kol'vĭl, a headland of New Zealand, at the N.E. entrance of the river Thames. Lat. 36° 26′ S.; lon. 175° 20′ E.

Cape Com'bermere, in Ellesmere Land, Baffin's Bay. Lat. 77° 5′ N.; lon. 75° 45′ W.

Cape Comfort, kŭm'fọrt, a headland of Southampton Island, on Hudson's Bay. Lat. 64° 55′ N.; lon. 82° 30′ W.

Cape Com'orin, the southern extremity of India, in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 8° 5′ N.; lon. 77° 30′ E.

Cape (or **Point**) **Concep'tion**, the S.W. extremity of Santa Barbara co., Cal. Lat. 34° 26′ N.; lon. 120° 25′ W.

Cape Cormachitti. See Cape Khromachitti.

Cape Corn'wall, a headland on the S.W. coast of Cornwall, England, about 4 miles N. of Land's End.

Cape Corrientes, kor-re-ên'têṣ, on the E. coast of Africa. Lat. 23° 48′ S.; lon. 35° 40′ E.

Cape Corrientes, on the S.W. coast of Mexico. Lat. 20° 22′ N.; lon. 105° 35′ W.

Cape Corrientes, kor-re-ên'têṣ, South America, on the Pacific coast of the United States of Colombia. Lat. 5° 50′ N.; lon. 77° 15′ W.

Cape Corrientes, a headland near the S.W. extremity of Cuba. Lat. 21° 45′ N.; lon. 84° 30′ W.

Cape Corrubedo, kor-roo-bå'do, on the W. coast of Galicia, Spain. Lat. 42° 35′ N.; lon. 9° 5′ W.

Cape Corso, kor'so (anc. *Promonto'rium Sa'crum*), forms the N. extremity of the island of Corsica.

Cape Cove, a post-village in Gaspé co., Quebec, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 9 miles from Percé. Pop. 200.

Cape Cove, a small village in Digby co., Nova Scotia, near Cape St. Mary, 18 miles from Yarmouth. Pop. 120.

Cape Craw'ford, in the N. part of Cockburn Land, at the entrance of Admiralty Inlet. Lat. 73° 45′ N.; lon. 87° W.

Cape Creux, kruh (L. *Promonto'rium Cru'cis*; Sp. *Cabo de Creus*, kå'bo då krå'ooce), the most E. point of Spain, forming the W. limit of the Gulf of Lyons.

Cape Crillon, kril-lon', the most S. point of the island of Saghalin, on the Strait of La Pérouse. Lat. 45° 54′ 12″ N.; lon. 141° 58′ E.

Cape Crio. See Cape Krio.

Cape Cruz, krooce, on the S. coast of Cuba. Lat. 19° 47′ N.; lon. 77° 42′ W.

Cape Cullera, kool-yå'rå, on the E. coast of Spain. Lat. 39° 9′ N.; lon. 0° 20′ 41″ W.

Cape Dall, dåll, a headland of Alaska. Lat. 61° 22′ N.; lon. 166° 24′ W.

Cape da Roca, Portugal. See Cape Roca.

Cape Dartuch, dan-took′, on the W. coast of Minorca. Lat. 39° 56′ N.; lon. 3° 45′ E.

Cape Delgado, dĕl-gå′do, on the E. coast of Africa, Quiloa, in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 10° 5′ S.; lon. 41° E.

Cape Deme′trius, a headland of Thessaly, on the Gulf of Salonica. Lat. 39° 18′ N.; lon. 23° 20′ E.

Cape Denbigh, dĕn′bee, on the W. coast of Alaska, the extremity of a peninsula in Norton Sound. Lat. 64° 17′ N.; lon. 161° 53′ W.

Cape Deseada, då-så-å′då (or **Desire**), on the S.W. coast of Patagonia, at the entrance of the Straits of Magellan from the South Pacific Ocean.

Cape Désespoir, då`sĕs`pwaR′, a bold promontory at the northeast entrance of the Bay of Chaleurs, Gaspé co., Quebec. A light-house has been erected on this cape.

Cape Desire′, the E. extremity of Nova Zembla. Lat. 76° 25′ N.; lon. 76° E.

Cape Desola′tion, Greenland, is the S.W. extremity of Nunar-Soak Island. Lat. 61° 50′ N.; lon. 48° 10′ W.

Cape Desolation, a headland of Terra del Fuego, on one of its W. islands. Lat. 55° 45′ 40″ S.; lon. 71° 37′ 10″ W.

Cape de Verd Islands. See Cape Verd.

Cape Diamond, dī′mọnd, the extremity of a promontory of Quebec, at the confluence of the St. Charles with the St. Lawrence, rises abruptly 333 feet above the river. On this promontory stands the citadel of Quebec. On the W., and nearly on a level with the ramparts, are the plains of Abraham, where, in 1755, the English, under Wolfe, gained a signal victory over the French, under Montcalm, in which engagement both the commanders were slain.

Cape Digby, dig′bee, on the E. coast of Kerguelen Land. Lat. 49° 3′ S.; lon. 70° 34′ E.

Cape Diggs, in British America, on the channel leading from Hudson's Bay to Hudson's Strait. Lat. about 62° 45′ N.; lon. 79° W.

Cape Direc′tion, a cape on the N.E. coast of Australia, in York Peninsula. Lat. 12° 51′ S.; lon. 143° 33′ E.

Cape Direction, a cape of Tasmania, forming the E. entrance to the Derwent. Lat. 43° 3′ S.; lon. 147° 34′ E.

Cape Disappoint′ment, the S.W. extremity of Washington Territory, at the mouth of the Columbia River.

Cape Disappointment, a headland on the S. coast of the island of South Georgia, in the Atlantic Ocean.

Cape Dis′cord, on the E. coast of Greenland. Lat. 61° 10′ N.; lon. 44° 30′ W.

Cape Domesne or **Domesnes,** do-main′, a headland of Russia, on the W. side of the Gulf of Livonia, S. of the island of Oesel. Lat. 57° 46′ N.

Cape Don′da, on the N.W. coast of the island of Celebes. Lat. 0° 48′ N.; lon. 119° 57′ E.

Cape Donna Maria, don′nå må-ree′å, on the W. coast of Hayti. Lat. 18° 40′ N.; lon. 74° 27′ W.

Cape Doro, do′ro (It. *Capo d'Oro,* kå′po do′ro; anc. *Caphareus*), a rocky and dangerous coast at the S.E. extremity of Negropont. Lat. 38° 9′ N.; lon. 24° 35′ E.

Cape Drepano, drĕp′å-no, or **Drepani,** drĕp′å-ne, at the S. extremity of Longos Peninsula, in the Ægean Sea. Lat. 39° 56′ N.; lon. 24° 2′ E.

Cape Drom′edary, on the S.E. coast of Australia, is in lat. 36° 18′ S., lon. 150° 14′ E.

Cape Ducato, doo-kå′to, the S. extremity of Santa Maura, one of the Ionian Islands. Lat. 38° 33′ 30″ N.; lon. 20° 32′ 45″ E. It is the ancient promontory of *Leucadia.* The poetess Sappho is said to have thrown herself from the top of this promontory.

Cape Dudley Diggs, a promontory on the W. coast of Greenland. Lat. 76° 15′ N.; lon. 69° 7′ W.

Cape Dundas, dŭn-dass′, the N. extremity of Prince of Wales Land, at the W. entrance of Barrow Strait. Lat. 74° N.; lon. 100° W.

Cape Dunglison, dŭng′glĭ-sọn, projecting from Grinnell Land into Smith Sound. Lat. 78° 42′ N.; lon. 77° 5′ W. Named in honor of Dr. Dunglison of Philadelphia.

Cape Dyer, dī′ẹr, in the W. part of Prince of Wales Land, at the entrance of Ommaney Bay. Lat. 73° 20′ N.; lon. 101° 30′ W.

Cape East, on the E. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 15° 8′ S.; lon. 50° 25′ E.

Cape East, New Zealand. See Cape Wai Apoo.

Cape Eg′mont, on the S.E. coast of Prince Edward Island, at the entrance of Egmont Bay. Lat. 46° 28′ N.; lon. 64° 10′ W.

Cape Eliz′abeth, a township of Cumberland co., Me., including a suburb of Portland, is on the sea, and on the Boston & Maine, Portland & Ogdensburg, and Portsmouth, Saco & Portland Railroads, 1 mile S. of Portland. It has a state reform school, 6 churches, a high school, and important manufactures, including lead-works, oil-refineries, and rolling-mills. Pop. 5106. The cape which gives name to the township has 2 light-houses. Lat. 43° 33′ 56″ N.; lon. 70° 11′ 41″ W. The township contains Knightsville, Lygonia, Ferry Village, Cape Elizabeth Depot, &c. A ferry and two free bridges connect it with Portland.

Cape Elizabeth is the N. extremity of Saghalin island, in the Sea of Okhotsk. Lat. 54° 24′ N.; lon. 142° 47′ E.

Cape Elizabeth, Alaska, is E. of the entrance to Cook Inlet. Lat. 59° 8′ N.; lon. 151° 3′ W.

Cape Elizabeth Depot, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., on Casco Bay, in Cape Elizabeth township, on the Eastern Railroad, 1 or 2 miles S. of Portland. It has a church and a high school.

Cape Emineh, ĕm′ee′nĕh, in the E. part of Eastern Roumelia, forming the termination of the Balkans, on the Black Sea. Lat. 42° 40′ N.; lon. 27° 55′ E.

Cape Engaño, ĕn-gån′yo (*i.e.,* "deception"), on the E. coast of Hayti. Lat. 18° 35′ N.; lon. 68° 20′ W.

Cape Engaño, en-gån′yo, at the N.E. extremity of the island of Luzon, in lat. 18° 40′ N., lon. 122° 20′ E.

Cape Enragé, ŏNᵍ`rå`zhå′, a headland on Chignecto Bay, New Brunswick. Lat. 45° 35′ N.; lon. 65° 55′ W. It has a light-house.

Cape Espartel. See Cape Spartel.

Cape Espichel, ĕs-pe-shĕl′ (anc. *Barba′rium Promonto′rium?*), a promontory on the W. coast of Portugal, 21 miles S. by W. of Lisbon. Lat. 38° 25′ N.; lon. 9° 13′ W. It is crowned by a small chapel and a light-house, the latter 617 feet above the sea.

Cape Espiritu Santo, es-pîr′e-too sån′to, on the N. extremity of Samar, one of the Philippine Islands. Lat. 12° 40′ N.; lon. 125° 35′ E.

Cape Espiritu Santo, ĕs-pîr′e-too sån′to, on the N.E. coast of Terra del Fuego, at the entrance to the Strait of Magellan. Lat. 52° 35′ S.; lon. 68° 40′ W.

Cape Estaca, ĕs-tå′kå, the most N. point of Spain, E.N.E. of Cape Ortegal. Lat. 43° 48′ N.; lon. 7° 38′ W.

Cape Eter′nity, an imposing promontory, 1890 feet high, on the south shore of the Saguenay River, 39 miles from its mouth. It is a great attraction to tourists. The water near its base has been ascertained by measurement to be a thousand feet deep.

Cape Fair, a post-village of Stone co., Mo., on James River, 18 miles S.E. of Logan Railroad Station. It has a church.

Cape Fairweath′er, on the W. coast of North America. Lat. 58° 55′ N.; lon. 138° W.

Cape Fal′con (It. *Falcone,* fål-ko′nå), on the W. coast of Sardinia. Lat. 41° N.; lon. 8° 13′ E.

Cape False, or **False Cape Bojador,** a headland on the N.W. coast of Africa. Lat. 26° 25′ N.; lon. 14° 12′ W.

Cape False, on the coast of Honduras, 32 miles N.W. of Cape Gracias-á-Dios. Lat. 15° 13′ N.; lon. 83° 22′ W.

Cape False, in Africa, on the W. coast of Sierra Leone. Lat. 8° 26′ N.; lon. 13° 18′ W.

Cape False (Fr. *Cap Faux,* kåp fō), on the S. coast of Hayti. Lat. 17° 45′ N.; lon. 71° 40′ W.

Cape Fare`well′, the S. extremity of Greenland, bounding the E. entrance to Davis Strait. Lat. 59° 49′ N.; lon. 43° 54′ W.

Cape Farewell, on the N.W. coast of Tavai-Poenamoo, one of the New Zealand islands. Lat. 40° 31′ S.; lon. 172° 47′ E.

Cape Faro, få′ro (anc. *Pélo′rum Promonto′rium*), the N.E. extremity of the island of Sicily, bounding, with the opposite coast of Calabria (rock of Scylla, &c.), the narrowest part of the Strait of Messina. Lat. of light-house, 38° 15′ 50″ N.; lon. 15° 40′ 40″ E. The cape is fortified.

Cape Fartash, far′tåsh′ (or **Fartak,** far`tåk′), a promontory on the S. coast of Arabia. Lat. 15° 38′ N.; lon. 52° 20′ E.

Cape Fear, North Carolina, is on the Atlantic coast, and is the S. extremity of Smith's Island, which is at the mouth of Cape Fear River. Here is a light-house, with a light 110 feet above the sea, in lat. 33° 50′ N., lon. 77° 57′ W. This cape is the most southern point of the state.

Cape Fear, a township of Chatham co., N.C. P. 2285.

Cape Fear, a township of New Hanover co., N.C. Pop. 996.

Cape Fear River, North Carolina, is formed by the Deep and Haw Rivers, which unite at Haywood, in Chatham co. It runs southeastward, intersects the cos. of Harnett, Cumberland, and Bladen, and enters the Atlantic Ocean at the S. extremity of New Hanover co., and at Cape Fear. It is about 250 miles long, excluding the branches, and is the largest river whose course is all in this state. Steamboats can ascend it in all seasons to Fayetteville, about 130 miles from its mouth. It runs mostly through a level and sandy district.

Cape Ferrato, fĕʀ-ʀå′to, on the S.E. coast of Sardinia. Lat. about 39° 18′ N.; lon. 9° 40′ E.

Cape Fer′ro, or **Ras-Hadid,** rås-hå-deed′, on the N. coast of Algeria, being the E. point of Storah Bay. Lat. 37° 5′ N.; lon. 7° 10′ E.

Cape Figari, fe-gå′ree, is on the N.E. coast of Sardinia, forming the N. entrance of the Gulf of Terra Nova.

Cape Finistère, or **Finisterre,** fin-is-taiʀ′, the most W. headland of France. Lat. 48° 20′ N.; lon. 4° 50′ W

Cape Finisterre, or **Finistère,** fin-is-taiʀ′ (Sp. *Finistierra,* fe-nis-te-ĕʀ′ʀå; anc. *Promonto′rium Ne′rium, Ar′tabrum,* or *Cel′ticum*), the most W. headland of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Lat. 42° 54′ N.; lon. 9° 16′ W.

Cape Fino, fee′no, is on the coast of Genoa, 17 miles E.S.E. of Genoa.

Cape Flat′tery, a high promontory, the N.W. extremity of Lewis co., Washington, bounded by the Strait of Juan de Fuca on the N.E. and the Pacific Ocean on the S.W. Lat. about 48° 45′ N.; lon. 124° 30′ W.

Cape Flin′ders, North America, on Kent Peninsula, at the entrance of Coronation Gulf. Lat. 68° 15′ N.; lon. 109° 15′ W.

Cape Flor′ida, the E. point of Key Biscayne, 330 miles S. by E. of St. Augustine, Florida. Lat. of the lighthouse, 25° 39′ N.; lon. 80° 9′ W.

Cape Fo′go, a small fishing settlement on Fogo Island, Newfoundland, 9 miles from Fogo. Pop. 40.

Cape Formentor, foʀ-mĕn-tōʀ′, the N. point of the island of Majorca, at the N. entrance of the Bay of Pollenza. Lat. 39° 57′ N.; lon. 3° 16′ E.

Cape Formosa, for-mo′sa̧ (or **Formo′so**), on the W. coast of Africa, so called from its beautiful appearance. Lat. 4° 15′ N.; lon. 6° 10′ E.

Cape Foulweath′er, a point of Tillamook co., Oregon. Lat. about 44° 16′ N.; lon. 124° 5′ W.

Cape Foul′wind′, on the W. coast of New Zealand. Lat. 41° 45′ S.; lon. 171° 30′ E.

Cape Fox, on the N. coast of Anticosti Island. Lat. 49° 22′ N.; lon. 62° 10′ W.

Cape Français, frŏɴᵍ′så′, the N. point of Kerguelen Land. Lat. 48° 40′ S.; lon. 69° E.

Cape Français, Hayti. See Cape Haytien.

Cape Frank′lin, at the N.W. extremity of Kent Peninsula, on Dease Strait. Lat. 68° 40′ N.; lon. 109° W.

Cape Frederick VII., in the N. part of Prudhoe Land, in Kane Basin. Lat. 79° 40′ N.; lon. 70° 15′ W.

Cape Freels, on the E. coast of Newfoundland. Lat. 49° 38′ N.; lon. 53° W.

Cape Fréhel, frå′ĕl′, on the coast of France, 13 miles W. by N. of St.-Malo. Lat. 48° 41′ N.; lon. 2° 19′ W. Upon it is a revolving light, 246 feet above the sea.

Cape Friend′ship, near the E. extremity of Bougainville Island, in the Pacific. Lat. 6° 44′ S.; lon. 155° 40′ E.

Cape Frio, free′o (Port. *Cabo Frio,* kå′bo free′o; *i.e.,* "Cool Cape"), a promontory on the coast of Brazil, 80 miles E. of Rio Janeiro, consists of a huge oval mass of granite. Elevation, 1570 feet. Lat. 22° 59′ 9″ S.; lon. 41° 57′ 2″ W. It has a light-house.

Cape Froward. See America.

Cape Fullerton, fŏŏl′ẹr-tọn, on Hudson's Bay. Lat. 64° 10′ N.; lon. 88° 20′ W.

Cape Gale′na, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Mo., on Osage River, 10 miles N. of Linn Creek. Lead is found here.

Cape Galera, gå-lå′rå, on the N.W. coast of the United States of Colombia. Lat. 11° N.; lon. 75° 20′ W.

Cape Galera, gå-lå′rå, the E. point of the island of Trinidad. Lat. 10° 45′ N.; lon. 60° 30′ W.

Cape Gallo, gål′lo, a headland on the N. coast of Sicily, 7 miles N.N.W. of Palermo.

Cape Gallo, gål′lo (anc. *Ac′ritas*), a headland of Greece, Morea, forming the S. extremity of Messenia.

Cape Gamaley, gå-må-lå′, a headland of Japan, on the W. coast of the island of Hondo, near its N. extremity. Lat. 40° 38′ N.; lon. 139° 49′ E.

Cape Gardafui, in Africa. See Cape Guardafui.

Cape Gar′ry, in the S. part of North Somerset, British America, forming the S. boundary of Creswell Bay. Lat. 72° 23′ N.; lon. 93° 30′ W.

Cape Gaspé, gas′pe or gås-på′, a headland of Quebec, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lat. 48° 45′ N.; lon. 64° 10′ W. At its E. extremity it forms the N. boundary of the Bay of Gaspé.

Cape Gata, gå′tå (Sp. *Cabo de Gata,* kå′ʙo då gå′tå), a promontory of Spain, on the coast of Granada, forming the E. limit of the Gulf of Almeria. Formerly this cape was a place of resort for Moorish corsairs lurking for Spanish vessels. Lat. 36° 43′ N.; lon. 2° 22′ W.

Cape Gatto, gåt′to (anc. *Cu′rias Promonto′rium?*), a promontory on the S. coast of Cyprus. Lat. 34° 34′ N.; lon. 33° 8′ E.

Cape George, on the N. coast of the island of South Georgia. Lat. 54° 17′ S.; lon. 36° 32′ W.

Cape George, a post-village in Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, on the E. side of Cape St. George, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 20 miles N. of Antigonish. Pop. 200.

Cape George, or **George′ville,** a post-village in Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, on the W. side of Cape St. George, 40 miles N.E. of New Glasgow. Pop. 200.

Cape Ghir (or **Gheer**), gheer, a headland of Morocco, on the Atlantic, 63 miles S.S.W. of Mogadore. Lat. 30° 37′ N.; lon. 9° 52′ E.

Cape Girardeau, jee-rar-do′, a county in the S.E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, and is partly drained by Whitewater Creek. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of ash, oak, beech, elm, hickory, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Trenton limestone crops out in this county, which has also quarries of crystalline limestone (Upper Silurian). This is called Cape Girardeau marble, and is a good material for building. The county is intersected by the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad. Capital, Jackson. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,105,000. Pop. in 1870, 17,558, of whom 14,721 were natives and 2837 were foreigners.

Cape Girardeau, a city of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, about 140 miles below St. Louis, and 44 miles above the mouth of the Ohio River. It is the seat of St. Vincent's College (Catholic), which was founded in 1844, and of the Southeastern Missouri Normal School, which has about 230 students. Three weekly newspapers (one in German) are published here. The city has a bank, 9 churches, 3 breweries, 2 flouring-mills, a woollen-mill, a foundry, 3 cigar-factories, &c. Pop. 4582. Extensive beds of pure white clay are found near this town.

Cape Gloucester, glos′tẹr, a high promontory on the N.E. coast of Australia. Lat. 20° 1′ S.; lon. 148° 26′ E.

Cape Golovatchef, Golovatchev, or **Golowatscheff,** go-lo-vå-chĕf′, a headland on the N.W. coast of the island of Saghalin. Lat. 52° 32′ N.; lon. 141° 54′ E.

Cape Good Success′, on the S. coast of Terra del Fuego, extending into the Straits of Le Maire.

Cape Gracias-á-Dios, grå′se-ås-å-dee′oce (*i.e.,* "Thanks to God"), a headland on the Mosquito coast, at the boundary between Honduras and Nicaragua. Lat. 14° 55′ N.; lon. 83° 15′ W.

Cape Graf′ton, on the N.E. coast of Australia, bounds Trinity Bay on the S. Lat. 16° 51′ S.; lon. 145° 50′ E.

Cape Gregory, a former name of Cape Arago.

Cape Grey, Missouri. See Cap Au Gris.

Cape Grim, the N.W. extremity of Tasmania, and the S. boundary of the W. entrance to Bass's Strait. Lat. 40° 43′ S.; lon. 144° 42′ E.

Cape Grim′ington, on the E. coast of Labrador. Lat. 58° 55′ N.; lon. 61° 45′ W.

Cape Grin′nell′, a headland of North Devon, on Wellington Channel. Lat. 75° 30′ N.; lon. 92° 25′ W.

Cape Gris-Nez, gree-nå′, *i.e.,* "gray nose" (anc. *It′ium Promonto′rium*), a headland of France, in Pas-de-Calais, being the nearest point of the French shore to that of Britain (South Foreland). It has a revolving light, 195 feet high. Lat. 50° 52′ 12″ N.; lon. 1° 35′ 15″ E.

Cape Guardafui, gwar-då-fwee′, or **Gardafui,** gar′da̧-fwee′ (Arab. *Ras-Jerdaffoon,* rås-jer′då-foon′; anc. *Aro′matum Promonto′rium*), the most E. point of Africa, at the entrance of the Gulf of Aden. Lat. 11° 50′ N.; lon. 51° 20′ E.

Cape Gwadel, gwå-dĕl′, or **Ras-Noo,** rås-noo′, a peninsula of Beloochistan, on the Indian Ocean, 95 miles S. of Kedje. It is about 6 miles in breadth. Lat. 25° 12′ N.; lon. 62° 18′ E.

Cape Hackness′, a headland of Scotland, co. of Orkney, on the S.E. coast of the island of Shapinshay.

Cape Haitien. See Cape Haytien.

Cape Halkett, hål′ket, a headland of Alaska, on the

Arctic Ocean, in lat. 70° 48′ N., lon. 151° 55′ W., bounds Harrison Bay on the W.

Cape Ham′ilton, on the W. coast of Wollaston Land, in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 68° 30′ N.; lon. 116° 30′ W.

Cape Hamrah, håm′rå, or **Maverah,** måv′er-å (Arab. *Ras-el-Hamrah,* rås-ĕl-håm′rå; anc. *Promonto′rium Hippi?*), on the N. coast of Algeria. Lat. 37° N.; lon. 7° 50′ E.

Cape Hang′lip, on the S. extremity of Africa, and E. side of False Bay. Lat. 34° 22′ S.; lon. 18° 40′ E.

Cape Har′dy, on the N. part of Prince of Wales Land, at the entrance of Barrow Strait. Lat. 73° 53′ N.; lon. 97° 30′ W.

Cape Hath′erton, the W. extremity of Prudhoe Land, in Smith Sound. Lat. 78° 30′ N.; lon. 75° 30′ W.

Cape Hat′teras, North Carolina, is part of a long sand-bank or island separated from the mainland by Pamlico Sound. Here is a light raised 190 feet above the sea, in lat. 35° 15′ N., lon. 75° 31′ W. The violent storms that often occur on this coast render the navigation dangerous.

Cape Hay, a headland at the N.E. point of Cockburn Land, in Lancaster Sound, near lon. 77° W.

Cape Haytien, hå′te-en, called also **Le Cap,** lẹh kåp, formerly **Cape Français,** frôNᵍ‘så′, **Cabo Santo,** kå′bo sån′to, and **Cape Hen′ry,** a seaport town of Hayti, on its N. coast, 90 miles N. of Port au Prince. Lat. 19° 40′ N.; lon. 69° 54′ W. Previous to the Haytian revolution it was a handsome city, and it still has some fine buildings, with a secure harbor, and a considerable trade with the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany. It is a bishop's see. Pop. about 12,000.

Cape Henlo′pen, on the E. coast of Delaware, at the entrance of Delaware Bay, on the S.W. side, 13 miles S.S.W. of Cape May. On it is a fixed light, 182 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 38° 47′ N.; lon. 75° 5′ 30″ W. A beacon-light also stands at the extreme N. end of the cape, three-fourths of a mile distant.

Cape Henriet′ta Mari′a, in British America, the dividing line on the W. between Hudson's and James's Bays. Lat. 55° 10′ N.; lon. 82° 30′ W.

Cape Hen′ry, on the N.E. coast of Virginia, at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, on the S. side, 12 miles S. by W. of Cape Charles. Lat. 36° 56′ N.; lon. 76° 4′ W. On it is a fixed light, 120 feet above the level of the sea.

Cape Henry, a town of Hayti. See CAPE HAYTIEN.

Cape Hillsborough, hilz′bŭr-rŭh, a headland on the N.E. coast of Australia. Lat. 20° 53′ 40″ S.; lon. 149° 0′ 15″ E.

Cape Honduras, hon-doo′rạs, or **Punta del Castillo,** poon′tå dĕl kås-teel′yo, a headland on the N. coast of Honduras. Lat. 16° N.; lon. 86° 16′ W.

Cape Hope Advance′, a headland of British America, on Hudson's Strait. Lat. 61° 45′ N.; lon. 72° 10′ W.

Cape Horn, hoRN, written also **Hoorn,** the most S. point of America, on the last island of the Fuegian Archipelago, in lat. 55° 58′ 40″ S., lon. 67° 16′ W. It is a lofty, steep, bare, black rock, with pointed summits. It was named by Schouten, its discoverer, in 1616, in honor of his birthplace, Hoorn (hōRN), in the Netherlands. Nine miles N.E. of Cape Horn is FALSE CAPE HORN.

Cape Howe, hŏw, the most S.E. point of Australia, 280 miles S.W. of Sydney. Lat. 37° 30′ S.; lon. 150° 5′ E. See WEST CAPE HOWE.

Cape Humos, hoo′moce, a headland of Chili, at the S. mouth of the Maule. Lat. 35° 22′ S.

Cape Inje (or **Indjeh**), in′jĕh, the most N. point of Anatolia, extending into the Black Sea. Lat. 42° 8′ N.; lon. 34° 57′ E.

Cape Isabella, ĭz-ạ-bĕl′lạ, a headland of Boothia Felix. Lat. 69° 26′ N.; lon. 93° 51′ W.

Cape Isabella, in the E. part of Ellesmere Land, at the entrance of Smith's Sound. Lat. 78° 10′ N.; lon. 78° W.

Cape Island, ī′lạnd, the southern extremity of New Jersey, formerly separated by a small creek from the mainland. It is 3 or 4 miles long, and from ½ to 1 mile wide.

Cape Island and **Cape Island City,** former names of CAPE MAY, N.J.

Cape Island, a small island off Cape Bonavista, Newfoundland, 3 miles from Bonavista. Pop. 83.

Cape Jerémie, zhĕr‘å-mee′, on the N.W. coast of Hayti, 18 miles E. of Cape Donna Maria. Lat. 18° 16′ N.; lon. 74° 12′ W.

Cape Jesus Maria, Hå′soos må-ree′å, in Uruguay, N. of the estuary of the Rio de la Plata, 40 miles N.W. of Montevideo.

Cape John, a headland of Nova Scotia, on Northumberland Strait. Lat. 45° 40′ N.; lon. 64° 10′ W.

Cape John, a post-village on the above headland, in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 15 miles from Pictou. Pop. 300.

Cape Jourmain, zhooR‘mâNᵍ′, a headland of New Brunswick, on Northumberland Strait. Lat. 46° 10′ N.; lon. 63° 49′ 30″ W. On it is a light-house.

Cape Juby, joo′bee, of Africa, on the W. coast of Sahara, opposite Fuerteventura, one of the Canary Islands, is a low, sandy point. Lat. 27° 57′ 50″ N.; lon. 12° 55′ W.

Cape Kalakria, kå-lå-kree′å, or **Gulgrad Booroon** (or **Burroun**), gul-gråd′ boo-roon′, in the E. part of Bulgaria, on the Black Sea. Lat. 43° 23′ N.; lon. 28° 30′ E.

Cape Kalogria, kå-lo-gree′å, or **Papas,** på-pås′, at the N.W. extremity of Morea, Greece, at the S. entrance of the Gulf of Patras. Lat. about 38° 12′ N.; lon. 21° 24′ E.

Cape Kardash′, on the S.E. coast of Asia Minor, at the W. entrance to the Gulf of Iskanderoon. Lat. 36° 34′ N.; lon. 35° 22′ E.

Cape Ka′ter, in the S.W. part of Cockburn Land, on the Gulf of Boothia. Lat. 71° 53′ N.; lon. 90° W.

Cape Kaye, kå, a promontory in the W. part of Cockburn Land, N. of Fury and Hecla Strait. Lat. 72° 20′ N.; lon. 93° 30′ W.

Cape Kerempe, kå-rĕm′pẹh (anc. *Caram′bis*), a headland of Asia, on the N. coast of Anatolia, extending into the Black Sea. Lat. 42° 2′ N.; lon. 33° 20′ E.

Cape Khelidonia, Kĕl-e-do-nee′å, a headland of Asiatic Turkey, forming the N. point of the Gulf of Adalia, near lat. 36° 9′ N., lon. 30° 26′ E.

Cape Khersonese, Ker′sọn-eece, in the S. part of Russia, on the Black Sea. Lat. 44° 35′ N.; lon. 33° 20′ E.

Cape Khromachitti, Kro-må-kit′tee, on the N. coast of Cyprus. Lat. 35° 23′ N.; lon. 33° E.

Cape Khynzyr, Kin‘zeer′, a headland on the S. coast of Syria, at the entrance to the Gulf of Iskanderoon. Lat. 36° 17′ N.; lon. 35° 48′ E.

Cape Kirpe, kĕĕr′pẹh, on the N. coast of Anatolia, extending into the Black Sea. Lat. 41° 15′ N.; lon. 30° 18′ E.

Cape Krio, kree′o, on the S.W. coast of Anatolia, at the entrance to the Gulf of Cos. Lat. 36° 41′ N.; lon. 27° 23′ 5″ E.

Cape Krio, the most S. part of the island of Crete. Lat. 36° 16′ N.; lon. 23° 31′ E.

Cape Krio, the W. point of Cyprus. Lat. 35° 16′ N.; lon. 23° 30′ E.

Cap′el, a parish of England, co. of Surrey.

Cape Lady Franklin, a headland on the S.W. part of Wollaston Land, on the Arctic Ocean, at the entrance of Dolphin and Union Strait. Lat. 68° 30′ N.; lon. 113° W.

Cape La Hague, lå haig (Fr. pron. lå hâg), sometimes improperly written **La Hogue,** a headland of France, in Manche, forming the N.W. extremity of the peninsula of Cotentin, in the English Channel, 16 miles N.N.W. of Cherbourg. Lat. of the light-house, 49° 43′ 22″ N.; lon. 1° 57′ 6″ W. It is often confounded with CAPE LA HOGUE, on the opposite side of Cotentin, 10 miles N.E. of Valognes.

Cape Lahou, lå-hoo′, a headland of Africa, on the Ivory Coast, with a town of the same name near it. Lat. 5° 16′ N.; lon. 5° 18′ W.

Cape La Hune, lå hün, a prominent headland on the S. coast of Newfoundland, 23 miles E. of Burgeo. It forms the point of a fine inlet called La Hune Bay.

Cape Lassoa, Celebes. See BOOLEKOMBA POINT.

Cape Lastres, lås′trĕs, on the N. coast of Spain, Bay of Biscay. Lat. 43° 33′ N.; lon. 5° 20′ W.

Cape Lean, or **Loop Head,** on the W. coast of Ireland, at the mouth of the Shannon.

Cape Leeuwin, lee′win or lå′ŵin, the most S.W. point of Australia. Lat. 34° 32′ S.; lon. 115° 6′ E.

Cape Leuca or **Santa Maria di Leuca,** sån′tå må-ree′å dee lå′oo-kå (anc. *Iapy′gium,* or *Salenti′num Promonto′rium*), on the coast of Italy, at the S.E. entrance to the Gulf of Taranto. Lat. 39° 47′ N.; lon. 18° 24′ E.

Cape Leveque, lẹh-vaik′, on the N.W. coast of Australia. Lat. 16° 20′ S.; lon. 123° E.

Cape Lew′is, in the W. part of Greenland, on Baffin's Bay. Lat. 75° 35′ N.; lon. 58° 40′ W.

Capel Gar′mon, a township of North Wales, co. of Denbigh, 4½ miles S. of Llanrwst.

Cape Licosa, le-ko′så, a promontory of Italy, forming the E. side of the entrance to the Gulf of Salerno. Lat. 40° 14′ N.; lon. 14° 53′ E.

Cape Lindesnaes. See NAZE.

Cape Linguetta, lin-gwĕt′tå, a headland of European Turkey, about 40 miles E.N.E. from Otranto, at the entrance into the Adriatic. Lat. 40° 26′ 17″ N.; lon. 19° 17′ E.

Cape Lis′burne, on the W. coast of Alaska, extending into the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 68° 56′ N.; lon. 163° 34′ W.

Cape Lithada, le-thå′då, a headland of Greece, forming the N.W. extremity of Eubœa.

Cape Liv′erpool is the name of a headland on the S. side of the entrance to Lancaster Sound, British North America, and of another bounding the inlet Liverpool Bay, Arctic Ocean, North America, immediately S.W. of Cape Bathurst. Lat. about 70° N.; lon. 129° W.

Capell, ka̤-pel′, a post-office of Napa co., Cal.

Capellades, kå-pĕl-yå′dĕs, an episcopal town of Spain, 30 miles N.W. of Barcelona. Pop. 3066.

Capellen, kå-pĕl′le̤n, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 5 miles N.E. of Geldern. Pop. 1809.

Capelle-op-den-Bosch, kå-pĕl′le̤h-op-den-bosk, a village of Belgium, in South Brabant, 11 miles N. of Brussels, on the railway between Mechlin and Ghent. P. 2500.

Cape Look′out, E. of North Carolina, 85 miles S.W. of Cape Hatteras. Elevation of the light, 150 feet. Lat. 34° 37′ N.; lon. 76° 31′ W.

Cape Lookout, Yamhill co., Oregon, in lat. about 45° 30′ N., lon. 124° W.

Cape Lookout, in Hudson's Bay. Lat. 55° 30′ N.; lon. about 85° 40′ W.

Cape Lookout, a headland on the E. coast of Patagonia, extending into the Atlantic.

Cape Lopatka, lo-påt′kå, in Asia, forming the S. extremity of Kamchatka. Lat. 51° 2′ N.; lon. 156° 46′ E. On it is a mountain which bears the same name.

Cape Lopez, lo′pĕz, on the coast of Africa, the S. point of the Bight of Biafra. Lat. 0° 36′ S.; lon. 8° 43′ E.

Cape Louis, loo′is, a headland on the W. coast of Kerguelen Land. Lat. 48° 50′ S.; lon. 68° 18′ E.

Cape Louis Philippe, loo′ee fil′lip, in the S. part of Wollaston Land, in Coronation Gulf. Lat. 68° 35′ N.; lon. 109° 45′ W.

Cap′el's Mills, a post-hamlet of Richmond co., N.C., 16 miles N.N.E. of Rockingham. It has 2 grist-mills.

Cap′elton, a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, 4½ miles by rail from Lennoxville. Pop. 200.

Cape Lucas, Lower California. See Cape Saint Lucas.

Cape Mabou, må‵boo′, a post-settlement in Inverness co., Nova Scotia, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 11 miles N.N.E. of Mabou. Pop. 150.

Cape Maguari, må-gwå-ree′, South America, the N.E. point of the island of Marajo, at the mouth of the Amazon. Lat. 0° 16′ S.; lon. 48° W.

Cape Maisi, in Cuba. See Cape Maysi.

Cape Mal‵abar′, at the S.E. extremity of Massachusetts. Lat. 41° 34′ N.; lon. 69° 55′ W.

Cape Malek, må-lĕk′ (or **Malecca,** må-lĕk′kå, anc. *Ci′amon Promonto′rium*), on the N. coast of Crete. Lat. 35° 37′ N.; lon. 24° 9′ E.

Cape Malia, må′le-å, or **Sant' Angelo** (anc. *Ma′lea Promonto′rium*), on the S. coast of the Morea. Lat. 36° 27′ N.; lon. 23° 12′ E.

Cape Manambatou, mån-åm-bå-too′, on the E. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 13° 5′ S.; lon. 49° 50′ E.

Cape Martello, mar-tĕl′lo, the S. point of the island of Eubœa. Lat. 37° 56′ N.; lon. 24° 33′ E.

Cape Matala, må-tå′lå, the most S. headland of Crete and of Europe. Lat. 34° 55′ N.; lon. 24° 45′ E.

Cape Matapan, må-tå-pån′ (anc. *Tæ′narum* or *Tæna′rium Promonto′rium*), the southernmost extremity of the Morea, Greece, and of continental Europe. Lat. 36° 23′ N.; lon. 22° 29′ E.

Cape Maverah, coast of Algiers. See Cape Hamrah.

Cape May, on the Atlantic coast, at the entrance of Delaware Bay, and about 2 miles S. of the city of Cape May, is the most southern point of New Jersey. Lat. 38° 56′ N.; lon. 74° 57′ W. Here is a revolving light, 150 feet above the level of the sea. See Cape May Point.

Cape May, a county forming the S. extremity of New Jersey, has an area of about 240 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the W. by Delaware Bay. The surface is level; the soil is alluvial and partly sandy. The southeastern portion is occupied by marshes and lagoons, connected by inlets with the ocean. Indian corn, wheat, and grass are the staple products. This county is intersected by the West Jersey Railroad. It has a valuable deposit of white cedar trees, which have probably been buried for centuries but are still sound. Capital, Cape May Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,599,383. Pop. 1870, 8349, of whom 8148 were Americans.

Cape May, a city and fashionable watering-place of Cape May co., N.J., is on the Atlantic Ocean, at the southern extremity of the state, about 2 miles N. of the cape of the same name. It is 82 miles by railroad S. by E. from Philadelphia, or about 100 miles by water. It is the southern terminus of the West Jersey Railroad. Two daily newspapers are published here in July and August, and two weekly papers in all seasons. It has 6 churches. This place is a very popular summer resort, and has numerous large hotels and boarding-houses and many summer cottages.

Cape May Court-House, the capital of Cape May co., N.J., is on the West Jersey Railroad, 70 miles S.S.E. of Philadelphia, 3 miles from the ocean, and 11 miles N. of Cape May City. It has a court-house, 2 churches, and a carriage-shop. Pop. 1248.

Cape May Point, formerly **Sea Grove,** a borough and watering-place of Cape May co., N.J., about 2 miles S. of Cape May city. It contains over 100 houses, and several hotels and boarding-houses. Over twenty-five families make it their permanent home. Here is Cape May light-house.

Cape Maysi (or **Maisi**), mī-see′, the E. extremity of Cuba. Lat. 20° 15′ N.; lon. 74° 7′ W.

Cape Mayumba, må-yoom′bå, on the W. coast of Africa. Lat. 3° 35′ S.

Cape Melville, mĕl′vĭl, a promontory of Greenland, forming the W. boundary of Melville Bay.

Cape Mendocino, men-do-see′no, on the Pacific coast, is the most western point of California. It is in Humboldt co., in lat. 40° 26′ N., lon. 124° 24′ W., and has a flashing light, 428 feet above sea-level.

Cape Mesurado, mĕs-oo-rå′do, in Africa, is on the W. coast of Liberia, at the mouth of a small river of the same name, on which is situated the town of Monrovia. Lat. 6° 19′ N.; lon. 10° 50′ W.

Cape Midiah, me-dee′å, in Roumania, on the Black Sea. Lat. 44° 22′ N.; lon. 28° 50′ E.

Cape Milazzo, me-låt′so, a headland on the N. coast of Sicily. Lat. 38° 17′ N.; lon. 15° 15′ E.

Cape Mirik, mee′rik, or **Mirk,** meerk, a headland of Western Africa. Lat. 19° 22′ 14″ N.; lon. 16° 20′ 36″ W.

Cape Mondego, mon-då′go, a headland on the W. coast of Portugal, at the mouth of the Mondego River. Lat. 40° 12′ N.; lon. 8° 53′ W.

Cape Monte Christi, mon′tå kris′tee, on the N. coast of Hayti. Lat. 19° 54′ N.; lon. 71° 45′ W.

Cape Monte Santo, mon′tå sån′to, in Turkey, the S.E. extremity of Athos. Lat. 40° 13′ N.; lon. 24° 23′ E.

Cape Monze, mon′zĕh, or **Ras-Moarree,** mo-ar′ree, a headland forming the W. extremity of Sinde and the E. frontier of Beloochistan. Lat. 24° 51′ N.; lon. 66° 37′ E.

Cape Mount, a headland of Western Africa. Lat. 6° 46′ N.; lon. 11° 15′ W.

Cape Mount, a river of Western Africa, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 6° 44′ N., lon. 11° 25′ W.

Cape Nabon, nå‵bon′ (or **Nabend,** nå‵bend′), a headland of Persia, on the coast of the Persian Gulf. Lat. 27° 33′ N.; lon. 52° 39′ E.

Cape Nao, nå′o, on the coast of Valencia, Spain, is 47 miles S.S.E. of Alicante. Lat. 38° 44′ N.; lon. 0° 12′ E.

Cape Napier, nå′pe̤-er, is in the S. part of Prince Albert Land, at the entrance of Russell Gulf. Lat. 70° 30′ N.; lon. 116° 40′ W.

Cape Naturaliste, nåt-oo-ral-leest′, a headland of Australia, forming the W. side of Géographe Bay. Lat. 33° 31′ 45″ S.

Cape Nau, nå′oo (anc. *Lacin′ium Promonto′rium*), a headland of Southern Italy, forming the E. extremity of Catanzaro, 6 miles S.E. of Cotrone. Here Hannibal is said to have embarked on leaving Italy, B.C. 202.

Cape Naze, or **Lindesnaes.** See Naze.

Cape Ned′dick, a post-hamlet of York co., Me., in York township, on the sea-coast, about 14 miles N.E. of Portsmouth, N.H. It has a church, a woollen-factory, &c.

Cape Neddick (or **Neddock**) is a headland a few miles S.W. of the above, and 35 miles S.W. of Portland.

Cape Negrais, ne-grīce′, a headland on the coast of British Burmah. Lat. 16° 1′ 30″ N.; lon. 94° 12′ E.

Cape Negro, nee′gro or nå′gro, Africa, on the S.W. coast of Benguela. Lat. 15° 45′ S.; lon. 11° 49′ E.

Cape Negro, Africa, on the N.W. coast of Tunis. Lat. 37° 8′ N.; lon. 9° 5′ E.

Cape Negro, a post-village in Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, on a headland in the Atlantic Ocean, 7 miles E.S.E. of Barrington. Pop. 350.

Cape Negro Island, a small island and light-station at the entrance to Cape Negro Harbor, Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles E.S.E. of Barrington. Pop. 150.

Cape Noir, nor (Fr. pron. nwar), South America, on the island of Noir, off the S.W. coast of Terra del Fuego. Lat. 54° 30′ S.; lon. 73° 5′ 40″ W. It is a high steep rock.

Cape Noli, no′lee, a headland of Italy, on the coast of Genoa. Lat. 44° 12′ N.; lon. 8° 23′ E.

Cape Noon, Noun, or **Nun,** noon, Africa, on the W. coast of Morocco. Lat. 28° 45′ N.; lon. 11° 5′ W.

Cape Nooniagmo (or **Nouniagmo**), noo-ne-åg′mo, a headland forming the N.E. extremity of Lawrence Bay, on the coast of Asia, near the point where it approaches nearest to America, about lat. 65° 20′ N., lon. 171° W.

Cape Nordkyn, noʀt′kin\`, the most N. point of the mainland of Europe, in Norwegian Lapland, 45 miles E. of North Cape. Lat. 71° 6′ N.

Cape Nor′man, a headland on the N. extremity of Newfoundland, in the Straits of Belle Isle. Lat. 51° 38′ N.; lon. 55° 53′ 40″ W. On it is a light-house.

Cape North, a celebrated promontory, forming the northernmost point of Europe, and situated on the N. extremity of the island of Mageröe, which is separated from the mainland of Norway by a narrow channel. Lat. 71° 10′ 12″ N.; lon. 25° 46′ E. It consists of a long row of precipitous rocks jutting out into the sea, and terminating above, partly in pyramidal peaks, and partly in a kind of table-land, at the height of about 1200 feet.

Cape North (or **Sievernoi,** se-å\`vêʀ-noi′), a headland on the N. coast of Siberia. Lat. 68° 56′ N.; lon. 179° 9′ W.

Cape North, the N.E. extremity of the island of Cape Breton. Lat. 47° 2′ N.; lon. 64° 5′ W.

Cape North (Port. *Cabo do Norte,* kå′bo do noʀ′tå), South America, on the E. coast of Brazil, at the northernmost mouth of the Amazon. Lat. 1° 51′ N.; lon. 50° 10′ W.

Cape North, on the N. coast of Prince Edward Island, Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lat. 47° 5′ N.; lon. 64° 5′ W.

Cape North or **O\`too′** (**Otou**), the N. extremity of New Zealand. Lat. 34° 22′ S.; lon. 173° E.

Cape Northum′berland, on the S. coast of Australia. Lat. 38° 5′ S.; lon. 140° 37′ E.

Cape Nose, Africa. See Ras-Bernass.

Cape Noun, Morocco. See Cape Noon.

Cape Nouniagmo. See Cape Nooniagmo.

Cape Novosilzov, no-vo-sil-zov′, a headland of Japan, on the W. coast of the island of Yesso. Lat. 43° 14′ 30″ N.; lon. 140° 25′ 30″ E.

Cape Nun, Morocco. See Cape Noon.

Cape of Good Hope, or **Cape Peak,** a celebrated promontory of South Africa, on the S. extremity of the Table Mountain, having Table Bay on the E., and the Atlantic on the W., 30 miles S. of Cape Town, lat. 34° 22′ S., lon. 18° 29′ E., and forming a bold promontory rising nearly 1000 feet above the sea. This cape, celebrated in the annals of navigation, was discovered in the year 1486 by the Portuguese navigator Bartholomew Diaz, who, not being able to double it, and having encountered much bad weather in its neighborhood, gave it the name of *Cabo dos Tormentos* (kå′bo doce toʀ-mên′toce), or "Cape of Tempests." John II., King of Portugal, considering this point as the goal of that gradual circumnavigation of the African continent which had long engaged the attention of the Portuguese, gave it, instead, the title of *Cabo de Boa Esperança* (kå′bo då bo′å ês-på-rån′så), or "Cape of Good Hope." Shortly after, November 20, 1497, Vasco da Gama succeeded in doubling it, and was the first European who by this route reached the Indian Ocean. See Cape Colony.

Cape Omman′ey, Alaska, is the S. point of Baránoff Island, at the entrance to Christian Sound. Lat. 56° 10′ N.; lon. 134° 34′ W.

Cape Or′ange, in the Straits of Magellan, on the coast of Terra del Fuego. Lat. 52° 35′ S.; lon. 69° 30′ W.

Cape Orford, Oregon. See Cape Blanco.

Cape Ortegal, oʀ-tå-gål′, a headland of Spain, in the N. part of Galicia. Lat. 43° 45′ N.; lon. 7° 56′ W.

Cape Ortegal, on the S.E. coast of New Munster, New Zealand, lat. 43° 45′ S., lon. 172° 7′ E., the inhabitants being nearly the antipodes of those of Cape Ortegal in Spain.

Cape Otoo, New Zealand. See Cape North.

Cape Otran′to, on the W. side of the Strait of Otranto, which connects the Adriatic with the Mediterranean Sea. Lat. 40° 8′ N.; lon. 18° 29′ E.

Cape Ot′way, a headland on the S.W. coast of Australia. Lat. 38° 51′ S.; lon. 143° 45′ E.

Cape Pailluri (or **Paillouri**), på-loo′ree, a promontory of Turkish Roumelia, at the S. extremity of the peninsula of Cassandra. Lat. 39° 55′ N.

Cape (or **Point**) **Palinuro,** på-le-noo′ro (anc. *Palinu′ri Promonto′rium*), a headland of Italy, N.W. of the entrance to the Gulf of Policastro. Lat. 40° N.; lon. 15° 15′ E. It is sometimes called Cape Spartimento.

Cape Palmas, pål′mås, a headland of Liberia, surmounted by a fixed light. Lat. 4° 22′ 6″ N.; lon. 7° 44′ 15′ W. It gives name to a diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Cape Palmerston, på′mẹr-stọn, a headland of East Australia. Lat. 21° 30′ S.; lon. 149° 30′ E.

Cape Palos, på′loce (Sp. *Cábo de Palos,* kå′ʙo då på′loce), a headland of Spain, on the coast of Murcia. Lat. 37° 34′ N.; lon. 0° 40′ W.

Cape Papas, in Greece. See Cape Kalogria.

Cape Par′ry, British North America, is on the Arctic Ocean, near lat. 69° N., lon. 123° 35′ W. It terminates a promontory bounding Franklin Bay on the E.

Cape Parry, on the W. coast of Greenland, on the S. head of Whale Sound, near the N. extremity of Baffin's Bay. Lat. 77° 6′ N.; lon. 71° 23′ W.

Cape Parry, on the E. coast of Greenland. Lat. 72° 22′ N.; lon. 22° 2′ W.

Cape Passaro (or **Passero**), pås′sạ-ro (anc. *Pachy′num Promonto′rium*), at the S.E. extremity of Sicily, 26 miles S.S.W. of Syracuse. Lat. 36° 41′ 30″ N.; lon. 15° 7′ E. It is a low rocky point, forming the E. side of the cove of Porto Palo.

Cape Patani (or **Patany**), på-tå′nee, on the E. coast of the Malay Peninsula, at the entrance to the Gulf of Siam. Lat. 7° 4′ N.; lon. 101° 5′ E.

Cape Patience, på′shẹnss, Asia, on the S.E. coast of the island of Saghalin. Lat. 49° N.

Cape Peak, Africa. See Cape of Good Hope.

Cape Pecora, på′ko-rå, on the W. coast of Sardinia. Lat. 39° 27′ N.; lon. 8° 27′ E.

Cape Pel′lew, the N. point of North Island, Sir Edward Pellew group. Lat. 15° 30′ S.; lon. 137° 2′ E.

Cape Peloro, Sicily. See Cape Faro.

Cape Pem′broke, on the S. coast of Southampton Island, Hudson's Bay.

Cape Peñas (or **Pegnas**), pên′yås (Sp. *Cabo de Peñas,* kå′ʙo då pên′yås, *i.e.,* "Cape of Rocks"), a headland of Spain, on the coast of Asturias. Lat. 43° 41′ N.; lon. 5° 53′ W.

Cape Peñas, pên′yås, on the N.E. coast of Terra del Fuego. Lat. 53° 50′ S.; lon. 67° 35′ W.

Cape Pengepell, pĕng\`gẹh-pĕl′, a N.W. promontory of Kamchatka. Lat. 59° 20′ N.; lon. 160° 10′ E.

Cape Pera, på′rå, on the E. coast of Majorca. Lat. 39° 42′ N.; lon. 3° 32′ E.

Cape Perpet′ua, in Benton co., Oregon. Lat. about 44° 15′ N.; lon. about 124° 10′ W.

Cape Pila, pee′lå, a headland on the S.E. coast of Cyprus. Lat. 34° 55′ N.; lon. 34° 10′ E.

Cape Pil′lar, on the N.W. coast of Terra del Fuego, forming the S.W. entrance into the Straits of Magellan from the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 52° 45′ S.; lon. 74° 47′ W. It is a very elevated mass of rocks, which terminate in two cliffs, in the shape of towers, inclining to the N.W.

Cape Pil′lar, the southeasternmost headland of Tasmania. Lat. 43° 12′ S.; lon. 148° 7′ E.

Cape Pine, a headland, with a light-house, on the southern part of the peninsula of Avalon, Newfoundland, 15 miles S.W. of Trepassey.

Cape Poge (or **Pogue**), poag, the N. end of Chappaquiddick Island, immediately E. of Martha's Vineyard. It has a fixed light, 55 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 25′ 10″ N.; lon. 70° 27′ W.

Cape Polo, on the coast of Sardinia. See Cape Pula.

Cape Porpoise, por′pụs, a post-village of York co., Me., in Kennebunkport township, on the Atlantic Ocean, 24 miles S.S.W. of Portland. It has a church. Lat. 43° 21′ N.; lon. 70° 25′ W. Many of its inhabitants are employed in fisheries. Pop. about 400.

Cape Port′land, one of the most northerly points of Tasmania. Lat. 40° 45′ S.; lon. 147° 56′ E.

Cape Prince of Wales, a remarkable promontory, forming the most W. point of North America, in Behring Strait. Lat. 65° 33′ 30″ N.; lon. 167° 59′ 10″ W.

Cape Prior, pre-ōʀ′, Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Lat. 43° 33′ N.; lon. 8° 15′ W.

Cape Pula, poo′lå (sometimes written **Polo**), on the S. coast of Sardinia, at the S.W. extremity of the Gulf of Cagliari. Lat. 39° 3′ N.; lon. 9° 2′ E.

Cape Race, the S.E. extremity of Newfoundland. Lat. 46° 40′ N.; lon. 52° 54′ W. It has a light-house, exhibiting a revolving light 180 feet above the sea.

Cape Rad′stock, a headland of Australia, at the entrance of Anxious Bay. Lat. 32° 12′ S.; lon. 134° 15′ E.

Cape Rafael, rå-få-êl′, on the N.E. coast of Hayti. Lat. 19° 2′ N.; lon. 68° 53′ W.

Cape Ray, the S.W. point of Newfoundland. Lat. 47° 35′ N.; lon. 59° 15′ W.

Cape Rena, rå′nå, the S.E. point of the island of Skyros. Lat. 38° 46′ N.; lon. 24° 40′ E.

Cape Ren'nel, the N. extremity of North Somerset, on Barrow Strait. Lat. 74° 10′ N.; lon. 93° 15′ W.

Cape Resolu'tion, a headland of British America, near the entrance of Hudson's Strait. Lat. 61° 29′ N.

Cape River, or **Vaunks,** called also **Rio de Segovia,** ree'o då så-go've-å, a large river of Nicaragua, enters the Caribbean Sea at Cape Gracias-á-Dios, after a N.E. course, estimated at from 250 to 300 miles, through a territory mostly of high fertility. It is navigable from the sea for a considerable distance, beyond which its course is impeded by numerous cataracts and shallows. The city of Segovia is near its source.

Cape Riv'ers, the N.W. point of the island of Celebes. Lat. 1° 20′ N.; lon. 120° 40′ E.

Cape Rizzuto, rit-soo'to, on the S.E. coast of Calabria. Lat. 38° 54′ N.; lon. 17° E.

Caper'naum, an ancient city of Palestine, supposed to have been at Khan-Minyeh, on the W. shore of Lake Tiberias, 5½ miles N.W. of Tiberias. Here is a copious spring called *Ain-el-Zin.* This place is identified by some writers with Capernaum, the *Capharnaum* of Josephus, while others place its locality at *Tell-el-Hum,* 3½ miles to the N.E.

Cape Rob'ertson, the S. extremity of Prudhoe Land, in Whale Sound. Lat. 78° N.; lon. 72° 20′ W.

Cape Roca, ro'kå (Port. *Cabo da Roca,* kå'bo då ro'kå), on the W. coast of Portugal, called also *The Rock of Lisbon.* Lat. 38° 45′ N.; lon. 9° 34′ W.

Cape Rodoni, ro-do'nee, on the coast of Albania, in the Adriatic. Lat. 45° 55′ N.; lon. 19° E.

Cape Romain', South Carolina, a very low point of land, destitute of trees or shrubbery, 37 miles N.E. of Charleston. There is a flashing light, 150 feet above the level of the sea, on the E. end of the Great Raccoon Key, bearing S. by W. from the cape. Lat. 33° 1′ N.; lon. 79° 22′ W.

Cape Ro'man or **Romano,** ro-må'no, a low point on the W. coast of Florida, 312 miles S.S.E. of Tallahassee. Lat. 25° 54′ N.; lon. 81° 54′ W.

Cape Romania, ro-må-nee'å, the southernmost point of Malacca and of Asia, is in lat. 1° 18′ N., lon. 104° 15′ E.

Cape Romanzoff, ro-mån'tsoff. on the W. coast of Alaska, near the entrance of Behring Strait.

Cape Roxo, rox'o or ro'sho, on the W. coast of Africa. Lat. 12° 16′ N.; lon. 16° 45′ W.

Cape Roxo, rox'o or ro'ʜo, on the S.W. coast of Porto Rico, near lat. 17° 50′ N., lon. 67° 5′ W.

Cape Rozier, ro'zeer (Fr. pron. ro'ze-å'), a headland in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 9 miles from Gaspé. Lat. 48° 51′ 57″ N.; lon. 64° 12′ W. It has a light-house.

Cape Ro'zier, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Me., on Penobscot Bay, 12 miles E.S.E. of Belfast. It is on a point of land which projects into the bay.

Cape Run'away, on the E. coast of New Zealand. Lat. 37° 32′ S.; lon. 178° 12′ E.

Cape Sabine, sab'in, in the E. part of Ellesmere Land, on Smith Sound. Lat. 78° 45′ N.; lon. 77° 30′ W.

Cape Sa'ble, the S.E. extremity of Nova Scotia. Lat. 43° 26′ N.; lon. 65° 38′ W.

Cape Sable, Florida, the most S. point of the mainland of the peninsula. Lat. 24° 50′ N.; lon. 81° 15′ W.

Cape Sable Island, the S.W. extremity of Nova Scotia. Lat, 43° 26′ N.; lon. 65° 38′ W. It has a light-house, exhibiting a powerful revolving light. Pop. 1636. It is not to be confounded with SABLE ISLAND.

Cape Sable Island, a post-village on the above island, 5 miles from Barrington. Pop. 600.

Cape Sacratif, så-krå-teef', Spain, on the coast of Granada. Lat. 36° 40′ N.; lon. 3° 28′ W.

Cape Saint Andrew, sent an'droo (It. *Capo di Sant' Andrea,* kå'po dee sånt ån-drå'å), on the E. coast of Sicily. Lat. 37° 47′ N.; lon. 15° 20′ E.

Cape Saint Andrew, on the W. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 16° 10′ S.; lon. 45° 26′ E.

Cape Saint Ann, Africa, the extreme N.W. point of Sherbro Island, coast of Sierra Leone. Lat. 7° 34′ N.; lon. 12° 57′ W.

Cape Saint Ann, a headland on the N.W. coast of Africa, about 35 miles S.S.E. of Cape Blanco. Lat. 20° 30′ N.; lon. 17° W.

Cape Saint An'thony, on the S.W. coast of Arabia, near the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. Lat. 12° 35′ N.; lon. 43° 56′ E. Its summit is 2772 feet above the sea.

Cape Saint Antonio. See CAPE SAN ANTONIO.

Cape Saint Augustine, sent åw'gus-teen, on the W. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 23° 35′ S.; lon. 43° 30′ E.

Cape Saint Augustine (Port. *Santo Agostinho,* sån'to å-gos-teen'yo), the most E. headland of South America, on the coast of Brazil. Lat. 8° 21′ S.; lon. 34° 56′ W. This was the first land discovered in South America; seen by Pinçon, A.D. 1500.

Cape Saint Augustine (Sp. *San Augustin,* sån ŏw-goos-teen'), a headland on the coast of the United States of Colombia. Lat. 10° 14′ 6″ N.; lon. 80° 49′ 35″ W.

Cape Saint Augustine, a headland at the S.E. extremity of the island of Mindanao. Lat. 6° 4′ N.; lon. 126° 13′ E.

Cape Saint Blas. See CAPE SAN BLAS.

Cape Saint Epiphany, e-pif'ạ-ne, or **Saint Epipha'nius** (anc. *Ac'amus Promonto'rium*), the N.W. extremity of Cyprus, near lat. 35° 14′ N., lon. 32° 17′ E.

Cape Saint Fran'cis, a headland of Africa, on the coast of Cape Colony, W. of St. Francis Bay. Lat. 34° 10′ S.; lon. 24° 52′ 45″ E.

Cape Saint Francis, on the E. coast of Newfoundland, on the E. side of Conception Bay. Lat. 47° 48′ N.; lon. 52° 51′ W.

Cape Saint George, the S. promontory of the island of New Ireland. Lat. 4° 45′ S.; lon. 152° 40′ E.

Cape Saint George, on the S.E. coast of Australia. Lat. 35° 10′ S.; lon. 150° 59′ E.

Cape Saint George, the S. extremity of Kerguelen Land. Lat. 49° 54′ S.; lon. 70° 10′ E.

Cape Saint George, on the W. coast of Newfoundland, at the entrance to St. George's Bay. Lat. 48° 29′ N.; lon. 59° 16′ W.

Cape Saint George, on the N.E. coast of Nova Scotia, at the W. entrance to a bay of its own name. Lat. 42° 52′ N.; lon. 61° 52′ W.

Cape Saint George, the southern point of St. George's Island, S. of Franklin co., Fla. On it is a fixed light, 65 feet high. Lat. 29° 35′ N.; lon. 85° 4′ W.

Cape Saint James, on the S.E. coast of French Cochin China, extending into the China Sea, near lat. 10° 32′ N., lon. 107° 5′ E.

Cape Saint James, the S. extremity of Prevost Island, and of the Queen Charlotte group, British Columbia. Lat. about 52° N.; lon. 131° W.

Cape Saint John, the E. point of Staten Island, off Terra del Fuego, near lat. 54° 46′ S., lon. 63° 45′ W.

Cape Saint Jorge (or **San Jorge**). See CAPE BLANCO.

Cape Saint Law'rence, the N. extremity of Cape Breton, extending into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lat. 47° 5′ N.; lon. 60° 35′ W.

Cape Saint Lucas, sent loo'kạs, the S. extremity of Lower California. Lat. 22° 44′ N.; lon. 109° 54′ W.

Cape Saint Mary, Africa, on the W. coast of Senegambia, forming the S.W. entrance to the estuary of the Gambia. Lat. 13° 30′ N.; lon. 16° 41′ W.

Cape Saint Mary, Africa, on the S.W. coast of Benguela. Lat. 13° 25′ S.; lon. 12° 33′ E.

Cape Saint Mary, on the southern coast of Newfoundland, between Placentia and St. Mary's Bay. Lat. 46° 50′ N.; lon. 54° 15′ W. It has a light-house.

Cape Saint Mary, on the S.W. coast of Nova Scotia, forming the southern headland of a bay of the same name. Lat. 44° 7′ N.; lon. 6° 15′ W. It has a light-house.

Cape Saint Mary, a headland of South America, on the E. coast of Uruguay. Lat. 34° 39′ S.; lon. 54° 9′ W.

Cape Saint Mary, the S. extremity of Madagascar. Lat. 25° 38′ 54″ S.; lon. 45° 42′ E.

Cape Saint Mary, on the S.E. coast of the island of New Ireland. Lat. 4° 2′ S.; lon. 153° 18′ E.

Cape Saint Nic'olas (Fr. pron. såɴᵍ nee'ko'lå'), on the N.W. extremity of Hayti. Lat. 19° 51′ N.; lon. 73° 27′ W.

Cape Saint Paul, Africa, on the Slave Coast. Lat. 5° 45′ N.; lon. 0° 53′ E.

Cape Saint Roque, rōk or ro'kå, a promontory on the N.E. coast of Brazil. Lat. 5° 28′ S.; lon. 35° 16′ W. After Cape St. Augustine, it is the most E. point of South America.

Cape Saint Sebastian. See CAPE SEBASTIAN.

Cape Saint Thad'deus, a headland of Kamchatka. Lat. 62° 40′ N.; lon. 179° 44′ 40″ E.

Cape Saint Thomas (Port. *Cabo de São Thomé,* kå'bo då sŏwɴᵍ to-må'), a headland on the S.E. coast of Brazil, near lat. 22° S., lon. 41° W.

Cape Saint Vin'cent (Port. *São Vicente,* sŏwɴᵍ ve-sen'tå; anc. *Promonto'rium Sa'crum*), the S.W. extremity of Portugal. Lat. 37° 2′ 9″ N.; lon. 9° W.

Cape Saint Vincent, on the W. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 21° 50′ S.; lon. 43° 20′ E.

Cape Saint Vincent, on the E. coast of Terra del Fuego. Lat. 54° 38′ S.; lon. 65° 15′ W.

Cape Salimone (or **Salamone**), så-lạ-mo'nee, the E. point of Crete. Lat. 35° 20′ N.; lon. 26° 20′ E.

Cape Salinas, så-lee'nås, the S. extremity of the island of Majorca. Lat. 39° 16' N.; lon. 3° 7' E.

Cape (or **Point**) **Salines,** så`leen', a promontory on the E. coast of Martinique, near lat. 14° 25' N., lon. 61° W.

Cape Samana, så-må-nå', the E. extremity of Samana Island. Lat. 19° 18' N.; lon. 69° 8' W.

Cape (or **Point**) **Sambar,** såm-bar', the S.E. extremity of Borneo. Lat. 3° 52' S.; lon. 110° 15' E.

Cape Samboangan, såm-bo-ån-gån', on the S.W. coast of Mindanao Island. Lat. 6° 43' N.; lon. 122° 10' E.

Cape Sambro, såm'bro, on the S.E. coast of Nova Scotia, has a light-house. Lat. 44° 30' N.; lon. 63° 32' W.

Cape (or **Point**) **Sampanmanjo,** såm-pån-mån'yo, the N. extremity of Borneo. Lat. 7° 5' N.; lon. 116° 52' E.

Cape San Antonio, sån ån-to'ne-o, a headland of Spain, on the coast of Valencia, forming the N. extremity of the Bay of Jabea. Lat. 38° 48' 5'' N.; lon. 0° 10' E.

Cape San Antonio, sån ån-to'ne-o, the W. extremity of Cuba. Lat. 21° 51' 5'' N.; lon. 84° 57' 2'' W.

Cape San Antonio, sån ån-to'ne-o, a headland of Brazil, at the entrance to the Bay of Bahia. Lat. 13° 0' 7'' S.; lon. 38° 31' 7'' W. Here is a light 140 feet high.

Cape San Antonio, sån ån-to'ne-o, an elevated promontory of Buenos Ayres, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, S. side. Lat. 36° 19' S.; lon. 56° 45' W.

Cape San Antonio, sån ån-to'ne-o, a peak at the N.E. extremity of the island of Koonasheer, one of the Kooril group, near lat. 44° 29' N., lon. 146° 8' E.

Cape San Blas, sån blås (or **Saint Blas**), a low point of land extending about 2 miles from the S. coast of Florida, 125 miles S.E. of Pensacola. It has a revolving light, 65 feet high. Lat. 29° 39' N.; lon. 85° 21' W.

Cape San Blas, sån blås, a headland on the N. coast of the Isthmus of Panama, at the N.W. entrance to San Blas Bay. Lat. 9° 35' N.; lon. 78° 58' W.

Cape San Diego, sån de-å'go, a headland of South America, bounding on the W. the Straits of Le Maire. Lat. 54° 33' S.; lon. 65° 14' W.

Cape Sand'wich, on the coast of Hinchinbrook Island, Queensland. Lat. 18° 13' S.; lon. 146° 19' E.

Cape San'dy, on the E. coast of Australia, at the entrance to Hervey Bay. Lat. 24° 45' S.; lon. 153° 45' E.

Cape San'dy, a post-office of Crawford co., Ind., on the Ohio River, 8 miles below Leavenworth. Here is a steamboat-landing.

Cape San Francisco, sån från-sees'ko, on the W. coast of Ecuador. Lat. 0° 40' N.; lon. 80° 5' W.

Cape San Ildefonso, sån eel-då-fon'so, on the E. coast of Luzon, Philippine Islands. Lat. 15° 15' N.; lon. 121° 56' E.

Cape San Ju'an (Sp. pron. sån hoo-ån') is the N.E. extremity of the island of Porto Rico; also the S. point of Vancouver's Island, in British Columbia, bounded S. by the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

Cape (or **Point**) **San Julian,** sån ju'le-ạn or sån hoo-le-ån', South America, on the E. coast of Patagonia, at the entrance to San Julian's Bay. Lat. 49° 15' S.

Cape San Loren'zo, South America, on the W. coast of Ecuador. Lat. 1° S.; lon. 80° 52' W.

Cape San Marco, sån mar'ko, on the S.W. coast of Sicily. Lat. 37° 29' N.; lon. 13° 5' E.

Cape San Marco, sån mar'ko, on the W. coast of Sardinia, at the N. entrance to the Gulf of Oristano. Lat. 39° 52' N.; lon. 8° 23' E.

Cape San Martin, sån mar-teen', Spain, in Valencia, a headland on the Mediterranean, 10 miles S.E. of Denia.

Cape San Nicolo, sån nee-ko-lo', on the W. coast of Sardinia. Lat. 39° 25' N.; lon. 8° 28' E.

Cape Santa Catalina, sån'tå kå-tå-lee'nå, on the W. coast of Central America, 70 miles S.S.W. from Nicaragua. Lat. 10° 35' N.

Cape Santa Lucia, sån'tå loo-see'å, the W. extremity of Cambridge Island, off the W. coast of Patagonia. Lat. 51° 25' S.; lon. 75° 12' W.

Cape Santa Maria, sån'tå må-ree'å, South America, on the S.E. coast of Uruguay, near the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. Lat. 33° 40' S.; lon. 54° 15' W.

Cape Santa Maria di Leuca. See Cape Leuca.

Cape Sant' Angelo, Greece. See Cape Malia.

Cape Santa Pola, sån'tå po'lå, Spain, on the S.E. coast of Valencia, 12 miles S.W. of Alicante, near lat. 38° 13' N., lon. 0° 32' W.

Cape Santiago, sån-te-å'go, a headland on the W. coast of Luzon, in the Philippines.

Cape San Vito, sån vee'to, a headland forming the N.W. extremity of Sicily, at the W. entrance to the Gulf of Castel-a-Mare. Lat. 38° 14' N.; lon. 12° 47' E.

Cape Sassoso, sås-so'so (*i.e.,* "rocky" cape; anc. *Promonto'rium Di'um*), on the N. coast of Crete. Lat. 35° 35' N.; lon. 25° 7' E.

Cape Saun'ders, on the N.E. coast of the island of South Georgia. Lat. 54° 10' S.; lon. 36° 57' W.

Cape Saun'ders, on the S.E. coast of New Munster, New Zealand. Lat. 45° 55' S.; lon. 170° 35' E.

Cape Sebastian, se-bås'chạn, a headland on the N.W. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 12° 28' S.; lon. 48° 40' E.

Cape Sedano, så-då'no, the E. extremity of Java, N. of the entrance to Bali Strait. Lat. 8° S.; lon. 114° 30' E.

Cape Selenia, så-lẹ-nee'å, a promontory on the N.E. coast of Asia, in the Sea of Anadeer. Lat. 62° 42' 30'' N.; lon. 177° 49' 48'' E.

Cape Selinti (or **Selinty**), se-lin'tee, on the coast of Asia Minor, 32 miles N.W. of Cape Anamoor. Near it are the village of Selinty and the mines of Trajanopolis.

Cape Serdze Kamen, sĕrd'zẹh kå'mẹn?, on the N.E. coast of Siberia, at the entrance of Behring Straits. Lat. 66° 45' N.; lon. 170° 30' W.

Cape Severo-Vostochnoi, så-vå'ro vos-tok'noi (written also **Sievero-Vostochnii,** s'yå-vå'ro vos-tok'-ñee), **Cape Chelyuskin,** or **North-East Cape,** the northernmost point of Chelyuskin Peninsula and of Asia. See Chelyuskin Peninsula.

Cape Shackleton, shåk'ẹl-tọn, in the W. part of Greenland, off Baffin's Bay. Lat. 73° 45' N.; lon. 56° 30' W.

Cape Sierra Leone, se-ĕr'rạ le-o'nee, on the W. coast of Africa, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lat. 8° 30' N.; lon. 13° 18' W.

Cape Sievernoi, Russian Asia. See Cape North.

Cape Sigri, see'gree, the W. extremity of the island of Mitylene. Lat. 39° 26' N.; lon. 25° 45' E.

Cape Silleiro, seel-yå'e-ro, Spain, on the W. coast of Galicia, near the mouth of the Rio de Vigo. Lat. 42° 7' N.; lon. 8° 54' W.

Cape Sisar, se-sar', on the N.W. coast of Borneo. Lat. 3° 40' N.; lon. 112° 20' E.

Cape Skagen, skå'ghẹn, or **The Skaw,** skaw, the N. extremity of Jutland, Denmark. Lat. of light-house, 57° 43' 8'' N.; lon. 10° 36' 5'' E. Near it is a small town of the same name. Pop. 1619.

Cape Skil'lo, on the coast of Greece, at the entrance to the Gulf of Ægina. Lat. 37° 27' N.; lon. 23° 36' E.

Cape Skropha, skro'få, on the W. coast of Greece, the N.W. headland of the entrance to the Gulf of Patras. Lat. 38° 18' N.; lon. 21° 8' E.

Cape Small Point, Me., on the W. side of the entrance to the Kennebec. Lat. 43° 40' 30'' N.; lon. 69° 48' 48'' W.

Cape Solan'der, in East Australia, bounds Botany Bay on the S.

Cape So`rell', Tasmania, W. side of the entrance into Macquarie Harbor. Lat. 42° 10' S.; lon. 115° 11' E.

Cape Southamp'ton, the S. extremity of Southampton Island, on Hudson's Bay, near lat. 63° N., lon. 84° W.

Cape Spada, spå'då (anc. *Tit'yrus Promonto'rium?*), a promontory near the N.W. extremity of Crete, between the Gulfs of Khania and Kisamos. Lat. 35° 42' N.; lon. 23° 43' E.

Cape Spartel, spar-tĕl', or **Espartel,** ĕs-par-tĕl', Africa, on the N.W. coast of Morocco, at the entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar, 1043 feet above the sea. Lat. 35° 49' N.; lon. 5° 56' W.

Cape Spartimento, spar-te-mĕn'to, a headland of Italy, on the S.E. coast of Salerno, at the N. entrance to the Gulf of Policastro. Lat. 40° N.; lon. 15° 15' E.

Cape Spartivento, spar-te-vĕn'to, Italy, at the S.E. extremity of Catanzaro. Lat. 37° 57' N.; lon. 16° 5' E.

Cape Spartivento, on the S. coast of Sardinia. Lat. 38° 52' N.; lon. 8° 50' E.

Cape Spear, a lofty headland of Newfoundland. Lat. 47° 31' N.; lon. 52° 57' W. It has a light-house.

Cape Split, a headland of Nova Scotia, extending into the Bay of Fundy. Lat. 45° 22' 40'' N.; lon. 64° 15' W.

Cape Spulico, spoo'le-ko, on the S.E. coast of Italy, in the Gulf of Taranto. Lat. 39° 57' N.; lon. 16° 36' E.

Capestang, kå`pĕs`tông' (anc. *Cap'ut Stag'ni*), a town of France, in Hérault, 9 miles W. of Béziers, on the Canal du Midi, and near Lake Capestang. Pop. of commune, 2618.

Capesterre, kå`pĕs`tair', a town of the West Indies, on the S.E. coast of the island of Marie-Galante.

Capesterre, La, Guadeloupe. See La Capesterre.

Capestrano, kå-pĕs-trå'no, a small town of Italy, province and 22 miles S.E. of Aquila. Pop. 3374.

Cape Sunium, Greece. See Cape Colonna.

Cape Ta'ble, the E. extremity of the peninsula of

Tera Kako, on the coast of New Ulster, one of the New Zealand islands. Lat. 39° 7′ S.; lon. 178° 10′ E.

Cape Table, on the N. coast of Tasmania. Lat. 40° 56′ S.; lon. 145° 42′ E.

Cape Tafelneh, tå-fel′nẹh, of Morocco, 5 miles N.W. of Tafelneh, is a headland, 780 feet above the sea.

Cape Taimoor, Taimour, Taimur, or **Taymour,** tī′moor′, a headland of Siberia, extending into the Arctic Ocean, 120 miles S.W. of Cape Severo-Vostochnoi, next to which it is the northernmost promontory of Asia.

Cape Talabo, tå-lå′bo, on the E. coast of Celebes, at the entrance to the Bay of Goonong-Tella. Lat. 0° 50′ S.; lon. 123° 57′ E.

Cape Tarkhan, taR-KȧN′, the westernmost point of the Crimea, extending into the Black Sea. Lat. 45° 20′ 7″ N.; lon. 32° 29′ 7″ E. It has a light-house.

Cape Temoel, tå-mo-ėl′, on the W. coast of Celebes, near the equator. Lon. 119° 25′ E.

Cape Tennez, tėn-nėz′, on the N. coast of Algeria. Lat. 36° 34′ N.; lon. 1° 23′ E.

Cape Teulada, tė-oo-lå′då, on the S. coast of Sardinia, at the E. entrance to the Gulf of Palmas. Lat. 38° 51′ 9″ N.; lon. 8° 39′ 2′ E.

Cape Three Points, Africa, on the S. coast of Guinea. Lat. 4° 48′ N.; lon. 2° 5′ W.

Cape Tiburon, te-boo-rōn′, on the coast of South America, at the entrance to the Gulf of Darien. Lat. 8° 45′ N.; lon. 77° 20′ W.

Cape Tiburon, te-boo-rōn′, on the S.W. coast of Hayti. Lat. 18° 20′ N.; lon. 74° 29′ W.

Cape Tindaro, tin′då-ro, a headland on the N.E. coast of Sicily, in the Gulf of Patti, 4 miles E.N.E. of Patti. Near it are the remains of the ancient *Tyn′daris.*

Cape Tiñoso, teen-yo′so, Spain, on the coast of Murcia. Lat. 37° 30′ N.; lon. 1° 16′ W.

Cape Topalo-Polo, to-på′lo-po′lo, called by Captain Cook **Cape Turnagain,** on the S.E. coast of the North Island of New Zealand. Lat. 40° 30′ S.; lon. 176° 42′ E.

Cape Tormen′tine, a headland of New Brunswick, in Northumberland Strait, 22 miles from Sackville. A submarine telegraph cable crosses the strait here to Cape Traverse, Prince Edward Island.

Cape Torres, toR′Rės, Spain, on the N. coast of Asturias. Lat. 43° 37′ N.; lon. 5° 44′ W.

Cape Tortosa, toR-to′så, Spain, forming the N. extremity of the island of Buda, off the coast of Catalonia. Lat. 40° 40′ N.; lon. 0° 47′ E.

Cape Tourmente, tooR′mȯNt′, a headland on the N.W. side of the St. Lawrence, 33 miles below Quebec.

Cape Town, a city of Africa, capital of the Cape Colony, on Table Bay, and at the foot of Table Mountain, 30 miles N. of the Cape of Good Hope. Its streets are well paved and lighted, and the town has a good water-supply. The principal buildings are a government house, court-houses, art gallery, exchange, library, post-office, the old castle, a fine museum, the new parliament house, the university, the Roman Catholic cathedral, &c. There are also an Anglican college, a government (South African) college, several hospitals, a botanic garden, a public herbarium, a noble astronomical observatory, and a system of street railways, &c. The town is the terminus of several railways, and has fine new docks and a breakwater. It is an important port of call, but in point of trade falls below Port Elizabeth. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic and an Anglican bishop, the latter of metropolitan rank. Pop. in 1875, 33,239; with suburbs, 45,240.

Cape Townshend, town′zend, on the coast of Queensland. Lat. 22° 15′ S.; lon. 150° 45′ W.

Cape Trafalgar, traf-ạl-gaR′ (anc. *Promonto′rium Juno′nis*), a headland of Spain, on the S.W. coast of Cadiz. Lat. 36° 10′ N.; lon. 6° 1′ W. In the memorable engagement off Cape Trafalgar, October 21, 1805, the English, under Lord Nelson, who was killed in the action, gained a complete victory over the combined French and Spanish fleets.

Cape Trav′erse, a post-village and headland of Prince Edward Island, in Northumberland Strait, 9 miles from Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick, 33 miles W. by S. from Charlottetown. In winter, communication is had with New Brunswick by means of an ice-boat, which crosses from here to Cape Tormentine tri-weekly. Pop. 250.

Cape Tribula′tion, on the N.E. coast of Australia, at Trinity Bay, near lat. 16° 6′ S., lon. 145° 21′ E.

Cape Trinity, trin′e-te, on the S. coast of the island of Kadiak, in the Pacific, near lat. 57° N., lon. 154° W.

Cape (or **Point**) **Trionto,** tre-on′to, on the coast of Italy, extending into the Gulf of Taranto. Lat. 39° 35′ N.; lon. 16° 50′ E.

Cape Turnagain. See Cape Topalo-Polo.

Cape Vancouver, van-koo′vẹr, on the S.W. coast of Alaska. Lat. 60° 30′ N.; lon. 163° 30′ W.

Cape Van Diemen, van dee′mẹn, the most N. point of Melville Island. Lat. 11° 8′ S.; lon. 130° 20′ E.

Cape Vani, vå′nee, on the N.W. coast of the island of Milo. Lat. 36° 45′ N.; lon. 24° 22′ E.

Cape Varella, vå-rėl′lå, on the E. coast of Cochin China, in the China Sea. Lat. 12° 55′ N.; lon. 109° 25′ E.

Cape Vaticano, vå-te-kå′no, on the coast of Italy. Lat. 38° 37′ N.; lon. 15° 51′ E.

Cape (or **Point**) **Venus,** vee′nŭs, on the N. coast of Tahiti. Lat. 17° 29′ 2″ S.; lon. 149° 29′ W.

Cape Verd or **Verde,** vẹrd (Fr. *Cap Vert* or *Verd,* kåp vaiR, *i.e.,* "green cape"), the westernmost cape of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean, between the rivers Senegal and Gambia. Lat. 14° 43′ N.; lon. 17° 34′ W. Named from a group of enormous baobab-trees crowning its summit. On its point is the French town of Dakar.

Cape Verd (or **Verde**) **Islands** (Port. *Ilhas Verdes,* eel′yås vėR′dės, *i.e.,* "green islands;" Ger. *Inseln des Grünen Vorgebirges,* in′sėln dės grü′nẹn fōR-gȧ-bēēR′ghẹs) are situated in the Atlantic Ocean, 320 miles W. of Cape Verd, between lat. 14° 45′ and 17° 13′ N. and lon. 22° 45′ and 25° 25′ W. The archipelago consists of the following islands, Sal, Boavista, Mayo, Santiago, Fogo, Brava, Grande, Rombo, São Nicolao, Santa Luzia, Branco, Razo, São Vicente, and Santo Antonio, with several smaller islets. Area, 1680 square miles. They are disposed in a southern or windward and a leeward group. They serve as a penal colony. The white population in the archipelago is to the colored as 1 to 20. The surface of the islands is in general mountainous, and some of their peaks have a considerable elevation. The volcano of Fogo is 9157 feet in height. The soil is extremely various, but mostly fertile; the absence of trees and the scarcity of water are the causes of frequent and severe distress. Climate very hot, but tempered by the sea-breezes; mean temperature of May and August, 70°.9; April to September, 70°; during the other months, 65° Fahr.; the mornings and evenings are cool, and dews abundant. Chief products, fruits, maize, beans, coffee, sugar, tobacco, cotton, archil, red coral, salt, and oil-nuts. Cattle are extensively reared, and dried and salted provisions form a considerable article of export. Goats and pigs are abundant. Asses and mules are the only beasts of burden. Fowls are abundant in most of the islands; serpents and venomous reptiles are unknown; whales abound in the neighboring seas, and are fished by Americans. Amber is found on all the coasts, which are frequented by turtles. The natives are quiet and docile, but extremely indolent. The Portuguese language is corrupted into a jargon called *lingua creoula.* Agriculture and the preparation of salt are the chief branches of industry; linens, pottery-ware, soap, and leather are manufactured in some of the islands. These islands, together with the Portuguese possessions on the continent of Africa, near Cape Roxo, constitute the province of Cape Verd, the capital of which is Porto Praya. The province is under a governor-general. The Roman Catholic is the only form of worship. Pop. in 1875, 90,704.

Cape Verga, vẹr′gạ, on the S.W. coast of Africa. Lat. 10° 18′ N.; lon. 14° 28′ W.

Cape Victo′ria (or **Vic′tory**), South America, on the W. coast of Patagonia.

Cape Vidio, vee′de-o, Spain, on the coast of Asturias. Lat. 43° 38′ N.; lon. 6° 19′ W.

Cape Villano, veel-yå′no, Spain, on the N.W. coast of Galicia. Lat. 43° 9′ N.; lon. 9° 10′ W.

Cape′ville, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Va., on Chesapeake Bay, about 34 miles N.N.E. of Norfolk.

Cape Vin′cent, a post-village and port of entry of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Cape Vincent township, and on the St. Lawrence River where it issues from Lake Ontario, 25 miles N.W. of Watertown, and 12 miles by steam-ferry S.E. of Kingston, Canada. It is the terminus of a branch of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad. It has 4 churches, a brewery, a flour-mill, a planing-mill, a steam-boat-landing, and a newspaper office. This place has important fisheries. Pop. 1269; of the township, 3188.

Cape Vir′gin, a headland of South America, on the coast of Patagonia, at the N. entrance to the Strait of Magellan. Lat. 52° 24′ S.; lon. 68° 22′ W.

Cape Viscardo, vis-kaR′do, on the N. coast of the island of Cephalonia. Lat. 38° 28′ N.; lon. 20° 35′ E.

Cape Voltaire, vol-tair′, a headland of Northwestern Australia, bounding Admiralty Gulf on the W. Lat. 14° 15′ S.; lon. 125° 40′ E.

Cape Voltas, vol′tås, South Africa, at the mouth of the Orange River. Lat. 28° 44′ S.; lon. 16° 32′ E.

Cape Wai-Apoo (or **Wai-Apou**), wī-å-poo′, or **East Cape,** the E. point of New Ulster, New Zealand. Lat. 37° 42′ S.; lon. 178° 38′ E.

Cape Walk′er, in the W. part of Greenland, on Baffin's Bay. Lat. 75° 50′ N.; lon. 59° 30′ W.

Cape Wal′singham, North America, N. of the entrance into Cumberland Straits. Lat. 66° N.; lon. 61° W.

Cape West, on the W. coast of New Munster, one of the New Zealand Isles. Lat. 45° 54′ S.; lon. 166° 40′ E.

Cape Wiles, wīlz, South Australia, bounds Sleaford Bay on the W. Lat. 34° 57′ S.; lon. 135° 38′ E.

Cape Wrath forms the N.W. extremity of Scotland. Lat. 58° 37′ N.; lon. 5° 1′ W. It is a pyramid of gneiss, having on it a light-house, with a light 400 feet high.

Cape Ycacos, e-kå′koce, a headland on the N. coast of Cuba, bounding the Bay of Matanzas on the N.E. Lat. 23° 9′ N.; lon. 81° 10′ W.

Cape York, the N. point of Australia, on the E. of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lat. 10° 41′ 6″ S.; lon. 142° 34′ E.

Cape York, in the W. part of Greenland, on Baffin's Bay. Lat. 75° 55′ N.; lon. 67° W.

Cape Zaffarana, dzåf-få-rå′nå, on the N. coast of Sicily, 11 miles E. of Palermo, on the E. side of its bay, E. point in lat. 38° 6′ 5″ N., lon. 13° 34′ E.

Cape Zambrona, dzåm-bro′nå, on the W. coast of Calabria, near the S. entrance to the Gulf of Santa Eufemia. Lat. 38° 46′ N.; lon. 16° 3′ E.

Cape Zibeeb, ze-beeb′, or **Ras-Sidi-Ali-al-Shusha,** rås-see′dee-å′lee-ål-shoo′shå, in Africa, on the N. coast of Tunis. Lat. 37° 13′ N.; lon. 10° E.

Cap Faux, the French for Cape False.

Caphareus, the ancient name of Cape Doro.

Capibari, kå-pe-bå-ree′, a town of Brazil, 120 miles W. of São Paulo, on a stream of its own name. Pop. 2000.

Capibari, a river of Brazil, province of São Paulo, a tributary of the Tiete, an affluent of the Paraná.

Capibaribe, kå-pe-bå-ree′bå, a river of Brazil, province of Pernambuco, rising in lat. 7° 50′ S., lon. 37° 45′ W., flowing E. and S., and falling by two mouths into the Bay of Recife. Total course, about 200 miles direct.

Capio′ma, a post-hamlet of Nemaha co., Kansas, in Capioma township, 10 miles S. of Sabetha, and about 55 miles N. of Topeka. Pop. of the township, 533.

Capistrano, kåp-is-trå′no, a post-hamlet of Los Angeles co., Cal., 28 miles S.E. of Anaheim. It has a church.

Capistrello, kåp-is-trĕl′lo, a small town of Italy, 3½ miles W. of Lake Fucino. Pop. 2065.

Capitanata, kå-pe-tå-nå′tå, a former province of Italy, now called Foggia.

Capitium, or **Capytium.** See Capizzi.

Cap′itol City, a post-office and mining village of Hinsdale co., Colorado, 135 miles from Alamosa. It has silver-mines and smelting-works.

Capitol Mountain, Colorado, a peak of the Elk Mountains, in lat. 39° 9′ N., lon. 107° 4′ 40″ W., 13,997 feet above the level of the sea. It is composed of eruptive or igneous rocks, and is very precipitous.

Capivari, kå-pe-vå-ree′, a town of Brazil, province of Rio Janeiro, 24 miles N.W. of Cabo Frio. Pop. 3500.

Capiz, or **Capis,** kå-peece′, a city of the Philippines, capital of the province of Capiz, a part of the island of Panay. The town is on the N. coast of the island, and is the residence of a Spanish governor. It is mostly built of wood, and is defended by a small fort. Pop. 11,000; of the province, 272,292.

Capizzi, kå-pit′see (anc. *Capy′tium* or *Capi′tium*), a town of Sicily, 19 miles W.N.W. of Bronte. Pop. 4029.

Ca′pleville, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Tenn., about 14 miles S.E. of Memphis. It has a church and an academy.

Cap′linger's Mill, a post-office of Cedar co., Mo.

Capo dell' Armi, the Italian for Cape Armi.

Capo di Cavallo, the Italian for Cape Cavallo.

Capo di Faro, Sicily. See Cape Faro.

Capo di Sant' Andrea. See Cape Saint Andrew.

Capo d'Istria, kå′po dis′tre-å (anc. *Ægida*), a fortified town of Austria, on a rock in the Gulf of Triest, 8 miles S.W. of the city of Triest. It was once the capital of Venetian Istria, and it has numerous churches, a gymnasium, and a prison. Its harbor is little frequented. Pop. 9169.

Capo d'Oro, the Italian for Cape Doro.

Capodrisi, kå-po-dree′see, a village of Italy, province and 3 miles S.W. of Caserta. Pop. 2809.

Ca′pon Bridge, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., W. Va., on the Capon River, 19 miles W. by N. of Winchester, Va. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. about 125.

Capon Iron-Works, a post-office of Hardy co., W. Va., 33 miles W. by S. of Winchester. Here is a blast-furnace for iron; also a forge.

Capon Road Depot, a post-office of Shenandoah co., Va., on the Valley Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 23 miles S.S.W. of Winchester.

Capon Springs, a post-office and watering-place of Hampshire co., W. Va., 15 miles from Capon Road Station.

Caposelle, kå-po-sĕl′lå, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 13 miles N.N.E. of Campagna. Pop. 4094.

Capoue, the French for Capua.

Cappadocia, kap-pạ-do′she-ạ, an ancient province of Asia Minor, now in Asiatic Turkey, between lat. 37° 16′ and 39° 28′ N. and lon. 32° 50′ and 39° E. It was subdued by the Persians under Cyrus, and after the time of Alexander was governed by kings of its own till A.D. 17, when Tiberius reduced it to a Roman province. Christianity was early propagated in Cappadocia.—Adj. and inhab. Cappadocian, kap-pạ-do′she-ạn.

Cappadocia, kåp-på-do′che-å, a village of Italy, province of Aquila, 8 miles W.S.W. of Avezzano. Pop. 2186.

Cappaghwhite, kåp‛påʜ-white′, a town of Ireland, co. and 7 miles N. of Tipperary. Pop. 637.

Cap‛paho′sic, a post-office of Gloucester co., Va.

Cappanacushy, kåp‛pạ-nạ-koo′shee, a group of islets in Ireland, co. of Kerry, 3 miles W. of Kenmare. On the opposite mainland are the remains of Cappanacushy Castle.

Cappel, or **Kappel,** kåp-pĕl′, a village of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles S.S.W. of Zurich. Here Zwinglius was killed in a skirmish, October 11, 1531. Pop. 732.

Cappeln, kåp′pẹln, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 9 miles N.E. of Osnaburg. Pop. 776.

Cappeln, a village of Prussia, Sleswick, on the Sley, 15 miles S.E. of Flensborg. Pop. 2609.

Cap′peln, a post-hamlet of St. Charles co., Mo., about 40 miles W. of St. Louis. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Cap‛poquin′, a town of Ireland, co. of Waterford, on the Blackwater, 4 miles E.N.E. of Lismore. Pop. 1526.

Capp's Creek, a post-village of Newton co., Mo., in Newtonia township, 6 miles from Pierce City. It has 2 churches and a flouring-mill.

Capp's Ford, a post-office of Claiborne co., Tenn.

Capracotta, kå-prå-kot′tå, a town of Italy, province and 27 miles N.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 3238.

Capraja, kå-prå′yå (anc. *Capra′ria* or *Capra′sia*), an island of Italy, in the Mediterranean, with a port on the E. side, 17 miles E. of the N. extremity of Corsica. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 1½ miles. Pop. 476.

Caprara, kå-prå′rå, the northernmost of the islands called Tremiti, in the Adriatic. It has a port.

Capraria, the ancient name of Capraja.

Capraria, one of the Balearic Isles. See Cabrera.

Caprarola, kå-prå-ro′lå, a town of Italy, 9 miles S.E. of Viterbo, with a castle on the slopes of Mount Cimino, unrivalled as a specimen of the fortified architecture of the sixteenth century. Pop. 5369.

Caprasia, the ancient for Capraja.

Capreæ, an ancient name of Capri.

Caprera, kå-prå′rå, an island in the Mediterranean, off the N.E. coast of Sardinia. Length from N. to S., 5 miles. It is the home of Garibaldi.

Caprese, kå-prå′så, a town of Italy, 13 miles N.E. of Arezzo, the birthplace of Michael Angelo. Pop. 2098.

Capri, kå′pree (anc. *Cap′reæ*), an island of Italy, at the S. entrance of the bay, and 20 miles S. of the city, of Naples. Length, 4½ miles. It is mountainous, coasts steep and nearly inaccessible, except near Capri, a small fortified town, with a large seminary, and a population of 2332, on its S. side. On the coast is the stalactitic cave called the "Grotto of Nymphs;" and the island contains numerous Roman ruins, and is much visited for its singular beauty.

Capri, kå′pree, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 10 miles W. of Sebenico.

Capriata, kå-pre-å′tå, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 7 miles S.W. of Novi. Pop. 2660.

Capriati, kå-pre-å′tee, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 5 miles E.S.E. of Venafro. Pop. 894.

Cap′ricorn Islands, a group off the E. coast of Australia, on the tropic of Capricorn. Lon. 151° 15′ E.

Caprino, kå-pree′no, a town of Italy, 10 miles W.N.W. of Bergamo, with silk-manufactures. Pop. 1660.

Caprino, a town of Italy, 15 miles N.W. of Verona. Pop. 5480.

Ca′pron, a post-village of Boone co., Ill., in Boone township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 70 miles N.W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, a money-order post-office, and a drug-store. Pop. about 550.

Cap Rouge, kåp roozh, a post-village in Quebec co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 9 miles above Quebec. It has a pottery, several stores and hotels, and a large trade in lumber. Pop. 800.

Caprus, a river of Turkish Koordistan, See ZAB.

Capryke, kå-prī'kẹh, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 13 miles N.N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 3600.

Capsa, a town of Africa, Tunis. See GAFSA.

Cap Saint-Ignace, kåp såɴt-een'yåss', a post-village in Montmagny co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 56 miles by rail below Quebec. It contains several stores and mills. Pop. 300.

Capsali, kåp-så'lee, a town of the Greek island of Cerigo, near the S. side, upon the slope of a mountain. It has a commodious harbor, and is a bishop's see. Pop. 1500.

Cap Santé, kåp sôɴᵍ'tå', formerly **La Sainte Famille,** lå såɴt få'meel', the chief town of the county of Portneuf, Quebec, is on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 31 miles above Quebec. It contains several stores, hotels, and mills. Pop. 400.

Cap'tain's Harbor, a port of Alaska, island of Oonalaska; next to Sitka and Kadiak, the most important place in the territory. It has a hot sulphur spring, and is the seat of considerable trade.

Capti'na, a post-hamlet of Belmont co., O., in York township, 4 miles from the Ohio River, and about 11 miles S.W. of Bellaire. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Captina Creek, Belmont co., O., runs eastward, and enters the Ohio River at the S.E. corner of that county.

Capua, kap'u-ạ or kå'poo-å (anc. *Casili'num*), a city of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, on the Volturno, 20 miles by rail N. of Naples. Pop. 13,145. It was fortified by Vauban, and is still an important fortress. It was built by the Lombards in 855 out of the ruins of ancient Capua, the remains of which, about 2 miles E., include a gate and portions of a large amphitheatre. The modern town is the seat of an archbishop, and has a cathedral with antique columns; it comprises 18 parish churches, several convents, a royal college, military school, hospitals, and public fountains. The ancient Capua, one of the finest and most agreeable cities of Italy, was of such extent as to be compared to Rome and Carthage. Hannibal wintered here after the battle of Cannæ. It was a favorite place of resort of the Romans, on account of its agreeable situation and its climate; and many ruins attest its ancient splendor.

Capua, kå'poo-å, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Panama, S.W. of Chorrera.

Capul, kå-pool', one of the Philippine Islands, off the N.W. coast of Samar. Lat. 12° 31' N.; lon. 124° 9' E.

Capurso, kå-pooʀ'so, a town of Italy, 7 miles S.E. of Bari. Pop. 2400.

Ca'put, a post-office of Barton co., Mo.

Caput Stagni, the ancient name of CAPESTANG.

Capvern, a village of France. See CAPBERN.

Capytium, the ancient name of CAPIZZI.

Caqueta, a river of South America. See JAPURA.

Ca'ra, an islet of Scotland, co. of Argyle, off its W. coast, immediately S. of Gigha.

Cara, an island in the Gulf of Siam. See KOH-KRAH.

Carabanchel Alto, kå-rå-vån-chêl' ål'to, and **Carabanchel Bajo,** kå-rå-vån-chêl' bå'ʜo, two villages of Spain, in New Castile, 3 miles S. of Madrid. Pop., respectively, 1512 and 1214.

Carabaya, kå-rå-bī'å, a province of Peru, in the department of Puno. It contains mines of silver and gold.

Carabobo, kå-rå-bo'bo, a maritime state of Venezuela, extending S.E. from the eastern arm of the Andes, and bounded S. by Cojedes. Area, 2247 square miles. It is very fertile, and produces coffee and sugar. Capital, Valencia. Pop. in 1873, 117,605.

Caraca, kå-rå'kå, a mountain-range of Brazil, in Minas-Geraes, N. of the city of Mariana. It is a portion of the Cordillera of Mantiqueira, being one of its highest ranges.

Caracal, a town of Roumania. See KARAKAL.

Carácas, kå-rå'kås, or **Santiago de Leon de Carácas,** sån-te-å'go då lå-ōn' då kå-rå'kås, a city and capital of Venezuela and of its federal district, lat. 10° 30' N., lon. 67° 4' W., 16 miles S.S.E. of La Guayra. It has a pleasant and healthful climate, is well built, with regular streets crossing at right angles, a fine cathedral, 20 churches, and a university. It is an archbishop's see, has good public buildings, and is well supplied with water. It has frequently suffered from earthquakes. Pop. in 1873, 48,897.

Carácas, or **The Federal District,** a small territory of Venezuela, comprising the city of Caracas and its environs. Area, 7 square miles. Pop. in 1873, 60,010. The former state of Caracas is now called BOLIVAR.

Carácas, kå-rå'kås, a group of small, uninhabited islands in the Caribbean Sea, coast of Venezuela, a little W. of Cumana.

Carache, a town of Morocco. See EL-ARAISH.

Caracoles, or **La Placilla de Caracoles,** lå plå-seel'yå då kå-rå-ko'lês, a town of Bolivia, province of Atacama, about 50 miles E. of Antofagasta, and connected with Cobija, Antofagasta, and Mejillones by railways. Here are some of the richest silver-mines in the world.

Caraglio, kå-rål'yo, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 6 miles W. of Coni, on the Grana. It has manufactures of silks, and 5 annual fairs. Pop. 3240.

Cara-Hissar. See KARA-HISSAR and AFIOOM-KARA-HISSAR.

Caralis, the ancient name of CAGLIARI.

Caramagna, kå-rå-mån'yå, a village of Italy, province of Coni. Pop. 3461.

Caraman, kå'rå'môɴᵍ', a town of France, in Haute-Garonne, 9 miles N. of Villefranche. Pop. 2277.

Caraman, a town of Asia Minor. See KARAMAN.

Caramania, Asia Minor. See KARAMANIA.

Caramanico, kå-rå-må'ne-ko, a town of Italy, province and 17 miles S.W. of Chieti. Pop. 2865.

Carambis, the ancient name of CAPE KEREMPE.

Caramnassa, or **Karamnasa,** kå-råm-nås'så, a river of British India, tributary to the Ganges, and separating the districts of Shahabad and Benares. It is regarded with abhorrence by the Hindoos, who consider contact with its waters sufficient to undo all their good works. Hence its name, "the destruction of pious works." It dries up in February, but is navigable a part of the year.

Caranga, the supposed ancient name of CORINGA.

Carangamite, or **Corangamite,** kạ-rån-gå-meet', a salt-water lake in the S. of Australia, in Victoria, 50 miles W. of Geelong. Area, 76 square miles. It is upwards of 90 miles in circumference; to the S. it is so shallow as to be fordable for a distance of 15 miles. It has no outlet.

Carang Assem, kå-rång' as'sêm', a town of the island of Bali, on Lombok Strait. Lat. 8° 42' S.; lon. 116° 34' E.

Caranja, kå-rån'jå (anc. *Caliana ?*), an island of India, in Bombay harbor, about 8 miles E.S.E. of the city. It is nearly circular, and 4 miles in diameter.

Carano, kå-rå'no, a village of Austria, in Tyrol, 21 miles N.E. of Trent. Pop. 804.

Carapella, kå-rå-pêl'lå, a river of Italy, province of Foggia, after a N.E. course of 48 miles, enters the Adriatic 9 miles S. of Manfredonia. Near its mouth it sends eastward a branch to the Lagoon of Salpi.

Caraquette, kå'rå'kĕt', a port of entry in Gloucester co., New Brunswick, on Caraquette Bay, an inlet of the Bay of Chaleurs, 48 miles E.N.E. of Bathurst. It is an important fishery station. There is a light-house on Caraquette Island at the entrance to the harbor. Pop. 1000.

Cararia, the ancient name of CARRARA.

Carasco, kå-rås'ko, a village of Italy, 2½ miles N.E. of Chiavari. Pop. 1982.

Carate, kå-rå'tå, a town of Italy, 15 miles N. of Milan. Pop. 4362.

Caratova, a town of Turkey. See KARATOVA.

Caratraca Spring. See CARRATRACA SPRINGS.

Caratuez, a river of Brazil. See POTI.

Caravaca, kå-rå-vå'kå, a town of Spain, 39 miles N.W. of Murcia, on an affluent of the Segura. Pop. 6840. It has convents and hospitals, a college, and a ruined castle.

Caravaggio, kå-rå-våd'jo, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 16 miles by rail S. of Bergamo. Pop. 5880. It is the birthplace of the painters Polidoro Caldara and Michael Angelo Merigi, both named *Caravaggio* from this town.

Caravajales, kå-rå-vå-ʜå'lês, a town of Spain, in Leon, 16 miles N.W. of Zamora. Pop. 577.

Caravajales de la Encomienda, kå-rå-vå-ʜå'lês då lå ên-ko-me-ên'då, a town of Spain, in Leon, 40 miles N.W. of Zamora.

Caravanchel, villages of Spain. See CARABANCHEL.

Caravellas, kå-rå-vêl'lås, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, on the Bay of Caravellas. Lat. 17° 49' S.; lon. 39° 26' W. Pop. 5000.

Carballo, kaʀ-bål'yo, a village of Spain, province and 22 miles S.W. of Corunna. Pop. 1004.

Carbarien, kaʀ-bå-re-ĕn', a port of Cuba, near Remedios (q. v.), and the terminus of a railway to Remedios and Espiritu Santo.

Car'bery, a small island of Ireland, in Dunmanus Bay.

Carbet, or **Le Carbet,** lẹh kaʀ'bå', a town of Martinique, on the W. side of the island, is a southern suburb of St. Pierre. South of the town is the *Piton de Carbet*, a volcanic mountain 3923 feet high.

Car'bon, a county in the E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 390 square miles. It is intersected by the Lehigh River, and also drained by the Mahoning, Quakake, and other creeks. The surface is mountainous, and the county is bounded on the S.E. by the Kittatinny Mountain. It is remarkable for wild and picturesque scenery, but does not contain much fertile or arable land. The chief article of export is anthracite coal of superior quality. Near the top of Mauch Chunk Mountain is a bed of coal about 50 feet thick. As many as 400,000 tons of coal have been mined in this county in a year. It is intersected by the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad. Capital, Mauch Chunk. Valuation of real and personal estate, $20,475,666. Pop. in 1870, 28,144, of whom 21,180 were Americans.

Carbon, a county of Wyoming, bordering on Colorado. It is intersected by the North Fork of the Platte River, and is also drained by Powder, Medicine Bow, and Sweetwater Rivers. The surface is diversified by mountains, valleys, and elevated plains. This county comprises a large part of Laramie Plain, a fertile plateau which is about 8000 feet above the level of the sea. (See LARAMIE.) The S.W. part of the county is occupied by the Rocky Mountains. It is intersected by the Union Pacific Railroad, and has extensive beds of bituminous coal, from which 50,000 tons have been mined in a year. Capital, Rawlins. Pop. in 1870, 1368, of whom 745 were Americans.

Carbon, a post-village of Clay co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 20 miles E.N.E. of Terre Haute. Block-coal is mined here. Carbon has 3 churches, 3 hotels, a graded school, a brick-kiln, a flouring-mill, and manufactures of heading and staves. Pop. about 700.

Carbon, a post-village of Adams co., Iowa, 8 miles from Corning. It has a church and a flour-mill. Coal is mined here.

Carbon, a station in Webster co., Iowa, on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, a few miles E. of Fort Dodge.

Carbon, Crawford co., Kansas. See EDWIN.

Carbon, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Kansas, on the Kansas Central Railroad, 8 miles E. of Holton.

Carbon, a coal-mining hamlet of Macon co., Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 3 miles E. of Macon.

Carbon, a post-office of Carbon co., Pa.

Carbon, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. 2233. It includes Coalmont, Broad Top, Robertsdale, Dudley, and Barnettstown.

Carbon, a station in Ohio co., W. Va., on the Wheeling & Pittsburg Railroad, 4 miles E. of Wheeling.

Carbon, a post-village of Carbon co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 84 miles N.W. of Laramie. A mine of coal or lignite has been opened here. Pop. 244.

Carbonara, kaʀ-bo-nå'rå, a town of Italy, province and 36 miles E. of Avellino. Pop. 2986.

Carbonara, a town of Italy, province and 4 miles S. of Bari. Pop. 4870.

Carbonara, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, 22½ miles S.E. of Mantua, on the Po. Pop. 1381.

Carbonara, kaʀ-bo-nå'rå, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the Voyussa, 10 miles E.N.E. of Avlona.

Carbon Black, a post-office of Butler co., Pa., is at Saxonburg Railroad Station.

Carbon-Blanc, kaʀ'bòɴᵍ'-blòɴᵍ, a village of France, department of Gironde, 5 miles N.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 839.

Carbon Centre, a post-office of Vernon co., Mo.

Carbon Centre, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., in Clearfield township, on the Karns City & Butler Railroad, 6 miles from Butler. It has 2 churches and several oil-wells.

Carbon Cliff, a post-village of Rock Island co., Ill., in Hampton township, on Rock River, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroads, 10 miles E. of Rock Island City. It has a church, and a large manufactory of fire-bricks and odd-shaped bricks for cupolas, &c.

Car'bondale, a station on the Amador Branch of the Central Pacific Railroad, 20 miles E. of the junction at Galt, Cal.

Carbondale, a post-village of Jackson co., Ill., in Carbondale township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, which connects here with the Grand Tower & Carbondale Railroad, 57 miles N. of Cairo. It is the west terminus of the Carbondale & Shawneetown Railroad, and contains the Southern Illinois Normal University, founded in 1869, 2 banks, 5 or 6 churches, a flour-mill, and a woollen-mill. Two weekly newspapers are published here, and coal is mined near the place. Pop. about 1500; of the township, 3370.

Carbondale, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ind., 7 miles N.W. of Williamsport.

Carbondale, a post-village of Osage co., Kansas, in Ridgeway township, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad at its junction with the St. Louis, Lawrence & Western Railroad, 17 miles S. by W. from Topeka, and 10 miles N.N.E. of Burlingame. It has 2 churches and a flouring-mill. Large quantities of coal are mined here and exported. Pop. about 1200.

Carbondale, a village of Athens co., O., 4 miles from Mineral City. Coal is mined here.

Carbondale, a city of Lackawanna co., Pa., situated on the Lackawanna River, near the north end of the Lackawanna Valley, 16 miles N.N.E. of Scranton, and 15 miles W. of Honesdale. It is on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, and is the south terminus of the Jefferson Branch Railroad, which connects with the Erie Railroad at Susquehanna. It contains 8 churches, a national bank, 2 graded schools, a Catholic academy, a savings-bank, printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers, 3 foundries, a brewery, and 2 planing-mills. Here are beds of coal (anthracite) about 20 feet thick. These mines are owned by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, who send large quantities of coal to New York. It is drawn by steam-engines on inclined planes over Moosic Mountain, which is about 850 feet higher than the valley. Much coal is also transported to Binghamton by the Jefferson Branch Railroad. Pop. 6393.

Carbone, kaʀ-bo'nå, a town of Italy, province and 39 miles S.S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 1945.

Car'bonear', a port of entry on Conception Bay, Newfoundland, 4 miles N. of Harbor Grace. It has 15 or 16 stores. Pop. about 2000.

Carbonera el Mayor, kaʀ-bo-nå'rå ĕl mī-yōʀ', a town of Spain, 8 miles N.N.W. of Segovia.

Carbon Hill, a post-office of Davis co., Iowa.

Carbon Junction, a station in Crawford co., Kansas, on the Joplin Railroad, 11 miles S.E. of Girard, at the junction of the Carbon Branch Railroad.

Carbonne, kaʀ'bonn', a village of France, in Haute-Garonne, 25 miles S.S.W. of Toulouse. Pop. 2484.

Carbon Run, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., on the Barclay Railroad, 2 miles W. of Barclay. Semi-bituminous coal is mined here. Pop. about 450.

Carcabuey, kaʀ'kå-bwå', a town of Spain, 36 miles S.E. of Cordova. Pop. 3700.

Carcajente, kaʀ-kå-ʜĕn'tå, a town of Spain, province of Valencia, at a railway junction, 12 miles N.N.E. of San Felipe. Pop. 7280. It is well built and prosperous. It has linen- and woollen-manufactures, and many Roman and Moorish remains have been discovered here.

Carcassonne, kaʀ'kås'sonn' (anc. *Car'caso*), a city of France, capital of the department of Aude, on the Aude, and on the Canal du Midi, at a railway junction, 55 miles S.E. of Toulouse. Pop. 23,600. It is divided by the river into the old city and the new town. The new town is regularly laid out, well built, traversed by running streams, furnished with marble fountains, and has many handsome squares. The aqueduct bridge of Tresquel is ornamented with a marble column to the memory of Riquet the engineer. The old city stands on elevated ground, and is interesting as retaining unchanged, to a great extent, the aspect of a fortress of the Middle Ages. It is enclosed by walls of great solidity, portions of which are supposed to be as old as the time of the Visigoths; and it contains the castle and the old cathedral. The other principal edifices in Carcassonne are the new cathedral, with a fine spire, the public library of 20,000 volumes, prefecture, town hall, hospitals, theatre, barracks, and church of St. Vincent. Carcassonne is a bishop's see, and has a communal college, a normal school, and a tribunal of commerce. It has been celebrated since the twelfth century for its manufactures of woollen cloths, which are still important, and it has also manufactures of paper, leather, soap, hosiery, cotton cloth, wadding, ironware, and pottery.

Carcavellos, kaʀ-kå-vĕl'loce, a village of Portugal, in Estremadura, 11 miles W.N.W. of Lisbon.

Carcelen, kaʀ-thå-lĕn', a town of Spain, 23 miles E.N.E. of Albacete. Pop. 1312.

Carcès, kaʀ'så', a town of France, in Var, on the Argens, 18 miles W.S.W. of Draguignan. Pop. 2749.

Carchá, kaʀ-chå', or **San Pedro Carchá,** sån på'dʀo kaʀ-chå', a town of Guatemala, a few miles N. of Coban, is said to have a population of 36,000.

Carcul'la, a town of British India, 27 miles N.N.E. of Mangalore, with a ruined palace of the rajahs of Tulaya.

Cardaillac, kaʀ'dål'yåk' or kaʀ'då'yåk', a town of France, in Lot, 31 miles N.E. of Cahors. Pop. 1273.

Carden, kaʀ'dẹn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 18 miles S.W. of Coblentz. Pop. 659.

Cardenas, kaʀ'då-nås, a seaport town of Cuba, on the N. side of the island, 120 miles E. by S. of Havana. Its harbor has from 5 to 6 fathoms of water, and good anchorage. Railway and telegraph connect it with Matanzas and Havana. Pop. 3500.

Cardeñosa, kaʀ-dĕn-yo'så, a town of Spain, 8 miles N.W. of Avila. Pop. 800.

Car'den's Bluff, a post-office of Carter co., Tenn.

Carden's Bottom, a post-office of Yell co., Ark.

Cardiff, or **Caerdiff,** kar'diff (Welsh, *Caerdydd*, kå'er-diᴛʜ), a borough and port of Wales, capital of Glamorganshire, on the estuary of the Severn, at the mouth of the Taff, 170 miles by rail W. of London. It is the terminus of several railways, and a great point for the shipment of coal, iron and steel rails, and tin-plate. Steamers ply hence to New York and other leading ports. Several capacious docks, basins, and piers increase its facilities for shipping. It has a noble old castle, fine public and private buildings, and numerous iron-mills, ship-yards, &c. One of its suburbs is the ancient city of Llandaff. Pop. of Cardiff in 1800, about 1000; in 1871, 39,536, or, including suburbs, 56,911.

Car'diff, a post-office of Mitchell co., Iowa.

Cardiff, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., 10 or 11 miles S. of Syracuse. It has a church. Pop. 147.

Cardigan, or **Cardiganshire,** kar'de-gạn-shịr, a county of South Wales, having on the W. Cardigan Bay. Area, 693 square miles, of which scarcely more than one-third is arable. The surface is level on the coast, in the interior mountainous, but interspersed with fertile valleys. Plinlimmon, 2463 feet in height, is in its N.E. part. Its chief rivers are the Teify, Dovy, Ridol, Ystwith, Arth, and Towy. Silver-bearing ores of lead are profitably wrought. Chief towns, Cardigan, Aberystwith, Lampeter, and Adpar. It returns one member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1871, 73,441.

Cardigan, a borough of Wales, capital of the above county, on the Teify, 5 miles from its entrance into St. George's Channel, 23 miles N.E. of Haverford-West, and 36 miles by rail N.W. of Carmarthen. It has two stone bridges across the Teify, an old and stately church, the remains of an ancient castle famous in Welsh history, a grammar-school founded in 1765, a county hall, a jail, and a branch bank. There is a considerable coasting-trade. The chief imports are coal, limestone, and timber. Exports, slates, oats, butter, &c. Vessels exceeding 300 tons can enter the harbor, but a bar at its mouth renders the passage dangerous in rough weather. Pop. 3461.

Car'digan, a post-village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 22 miles E. of Charlottetown. It contains several mills and ship-yards. Pop. 150.

Cardigan Bay, an inlet of St. George's Channel, Wales, between Brach-y-Pwll and Stumble Headlands. It receives the rivers Maw, Dovy, Ystwith, Yiron, and Teify. The island of Bardsey is near its northern extremity.

Cardiganshire. See Cardigan.

Cardinale, kaʀ-de-nå'lå, a town of Italy, province and 21 miles S.S.W. of Catanzaro. Pop. 3313.

Car'dington, a post-village of Morrow co., O., in Cardington township, on the Eastern Branch of the Olentangy River, and on the railroad which connects Cleveland with Columbus, 40 miles N. of the latter. It has a union school, a national bank, a banking-house, 4 churches, 2 flouring-mills, and a woollen-mill. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 918; of the township, 2199.

Cardington, a village of Delaware co., Pa., in Upper Darby township, on Cobb's Creek, 1 mile from Fernwood Station, which is 4 miles S.W. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of cotton and woollen goods.

Cardiotissa, or **Kardiotissa,** kaʀ-de-o-tis'så, a small island belonging to the kingdom of Greece, between Sikino and Policandro. Lat. 36° 38′ N.; lon. 25° E.

Cardito, kaʀ-dee'to, a village of Italy, 7 miles N. of Naples. Pop. 4180.

Cardiva, kaʀ-dee'vå, one of the Maldive Islands, Indian Ocean. Lat. 5° N.; lon. 73° 40′ E.

Cardona, kaʀ-do'nå, a town of Spain, 44 miles N.W. of Barcelona. Pop. 3060. It is interspersed with cypress gardens, and has defensive works. S.W. of the town is a mountain of rock salt, 500 feet in elevation, which affords an inexhaustible supply of absolute purity, and so hard that it has to be blasted: vases, crucifixes, and other articles are turned of this material. The mountain is homogeneous, and the only one of the kind known in Europe.

Car'dross, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Dumbarton, on the Clyde, 3 miles by rail W.N.W. of Dumbarton. Robert Bruce died here, June 7, 1329. Pop. 331; of parish, 7080.

Cards'ville, a post-office of Jones co., Ga.

Cardsville, a post-hamlet of Itawamba co., Miss. It has a church.

Carduchi. See Koordistan.

Card'ville, a post-office of Washington co., Pa., is at the village of Burgettstown.

Card'well, a county in the central part of Ontario. Area, 380 square miles. It is drained by the Credit River, and traversed by the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway. Pop. 16,500.

Careggi, kå-rĕd'jee, a village of Italy, 3 miles N. of Florence, with numerous villas, and an ancient grand-ducal residence of the Medici family.

Carelia, a district of Russia. See Karelia.

Carencro, kå`rôɴᵒ`kro', a post-office of La Fayette parish, La.

Carennac, kå`rĕn`nåk', a town of France, department of Lot, 35 miles N.N.E. of Cahors. Pop. 1020.

Carentan, kå`rôɴᵒ`tôɴᵒ', a town of France, in Manche, near the mouth of the Tante, 17 miles by rail N.N.W. of Saint-Lô. Pop. 3056. It has old fortifications, and a curious Norman church.

Carentoir, kå`rôɴᵒ`twaʀ', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 35 miles E.N.E. of Vannes. Pop. 4665. It trades in cider and butter.

Caresana, kå-rå-så'nå, a village of Italy, province of Novara, 8 miles S.S.E. of Vercelli. Pop. 3375.

Ca'rey, a post-village of Wyandot co., O., in Crawford township, on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad at its junction with the Findlay Branch, and on the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, 50 miles S. by E. of Toledo, 16 miles S.W. of Tiffin, and 16 miles E.S.E. of Findlay. It has a bank, 5 churches, a newspaper office, a union school, a foundry, a planing-mill, and a sash-factory. Pop. 692.

Carey's, a station in Sussex co., Del., on the Junction & Breakwater Railroad, 12 miles S. of Milford.

Carey's, a post-office of Cumberland co., Ky.

Carey's Ferry, a post-office of Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, on the Neosho River.

Careyville. See Caryville.

Cargados, kaʀ-gå'dōce, **Garayos,** gå-rī'yōce, or **Naz'areth Islands,** a group of 3 small isles in the Indian Ocean, 312 miles N.E. of the Mauritius, of which colony they are a dependency. They produce cocoa-nuts, and have a scanty population.

Carghèse, or **Cargese,** kaʀ`gaiz', a village of Corsica, 12 miles N.N.W. of Ajaccio, on the Gulf of Sagone. Pop. 1063. This commune was a Greek colony, and its church service follows the Greek rite.

Carhaix, kaʀ`å' (anc. *Vorga'nium?*), a town of France, department of Finistère, near the Hyères, 37 miles N.E. of Quimper. Pop. 2365. It is the birthplace of the brave La Tour d'Auvergne.

Carhuamayo, kaʀ-wå-mī'o, a town of Peru, 16 miles S. of Pasco, lat. 11° 5′ S., lon. 75° 45′ W., and 13,087 feet above the level of the sea.

Cariaco, kå-re-å'ko, or **San Felipe de Austria,** sån få-lee'på då ŏws'tre-å, a town of Venezuela, 40 miles E. of Cumana, in a plain watered by the Cariaco River, near the Gulf of Cariaco. Lat. 10° 30′ N.; lon. 63° 40′ W. Pop. 7000.

Cariaco, a West India island. See Carriacou.

Cariati, kå-re-å'tee (anc. *Pater'num*), a town of Italy, province of Caserta, on the Gulf of Taranto, 20 miles by rail E.S.E. of Rossano. Pop. 3439. It is surrounded by old walls, and has a cathedral and a seminary. It is a bishop's see.

Caribbean or **Carribbean** (kår`rib-bee'ạn) **Sea,** that portion of the Atlantic Ocean lying between the Caribbees or Leeward and Windward Islands on the E., Central America on the W., the islands of Hayti or San Domingo and Cuba on the N., and the United States of Colombia and Venezuela on the S. It communicates with the Gulf of Mexico by a passage of about 120 miles in width between Cape Catoche, in Yucatan, and Cape San Antonio, the most westerly point of Cuba. Its southern shores are generally high and rocky, and contain some gulfs of considerable extent. Being but little encumbered with rocks or islands, its navigation is for the most part clear and open.

Caribbees, kår'rib-bēz, or **Lesser Antilles,** usually divided into the Windward and Leeward Islands, with some minor groups; a section of the West India Islands.

Car'iboo, a post-office of Butler co., Kansas, 20 miles S. of Peabody.

Cariboo Island, off the N.E. coast of Nova Scotia, near the entrance to Pictou harbor, 5 miles N. of Pictou. Lat. 45° 44′ N.; lon. 62° 46′ W.

Cariboo Point, a peninsula on the N. shore of Lake Huron, famed on account of the hieroglyphics which have been painted upon its brow by the Indians. In the vicinity are found large and beautiful agates.

Caribou, kâr'ị-boo, a post-village of Boulder co., Colorado, on the Snowy Range, 20 miles W. of Boulder. Altitude, 9905 feet. It has rich silver-mines, 2 hotels, and 1 or more quartz-mills. Pop. about 500.

Caribou, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me., on the Aroostook River and the Aroostook Railroad, 54 miles N. of Houlton. It has a church, 2 hotels, a grist-mill, and manufactures of lumber, starch, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. of Caribou township, 1410.

Carical, a town of India. See CARRICAL.

Carife, kå-ree'få (anc. *Callifæ?*), a town of Italy, province of Avellino, in the Apennines, 11 miles S.S.E. of Ariano. It has a college. Pop. 2400.

Carignan, kå'reen'yōɴᵍ', a town of France, in Ardennes, 26 miles by rail E.S.E. of Mézières. Pop. 2051.

Carignano, kå-reen-yå'no, a town of Italy, province and 11 miles S. of Turin. Pop. 4665. It is enclosed by old walls, and has a commercial college, a handsome church, and manufactures of silk twist and confectionery. Carignano (in French, *Carignan*) gives the title of prince to a branch of the royal family.

Carillon, kå'reel'yōn', a post-village in Argenteuil co., Quebec, on the Ottawa River, 51 miles from Montreal. It is a port of landing, and the S.E. terminus of a railway extending to Grenville. Pop. 500.

Carilocus, the ancient name of CHARLIEU.

Carimata (kå-ree-må'tå) **Islands** (Malay, *Kurimata*), a group of over 100 islands in the Billiton Passage, W. of Borneo. Between Grand Carimata (the largest) and the island of Billiton is the Carimata Strait.

Car'imo'na, a small river or creek of Minnesota, rises in Mower co., runs nearly eastward into Fillmore co., and enters the Root River about 8 miles N.E. of Preston.

Carimona, a post-village of Fillmore co., Minn., in Carimona township, on a branch of Root River, about 40 miles S.W. of Winona. It has a flour-mill and 2 general stores. Pop. of the township, 894.

Carimon Islands. See GREAT and LITTLE CARIMONS.

Carimon Java, kå're-mon' jå'vå, an island in the Malay Archipelago, 20 miles in circumference. Lat. 5° 50' S.; lon. 110° 34' E.

Carine, an ancient name of ASHTOLA.

Cariñena, kå-reen-yå'nå, a town of Spain, 30 miles S.S.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 3350.

Carinhenha, kå-reen-yěn'yå, a river of Brazil, rising in the province of Goyaz, in the Serra Tabatinga, flows E., forming the boundary-line between the provinces of Bahia and Minas-Geraes, and falls into the São Francisco. Length, 160 miles direct.

Carinhenha, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, on the São Francisco, at the mouth of the Carinhenha, 52 miles N. of Salgado. Pop. 2000.

Carini, kå-ree'nee, a town of Sicily, 12 miles W.N.W. of Palermo. Pop. 9585. It is beautifully situated on the small river of the same name. Among its public buildings is a Gothic castle. Near it are the ruins of *Hycsara*.

Carinola, kå-re-no'lå, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 20 miles E. of Gaeta. Pop. 900; with commune, 7640. Its vicinity produces excellent wine.

Carinthia, kạ-rin'the-ạ, **Kärnthen,** or **Kärnten,** kaiʀn'tẹn, a crown-land and titular duchy of Austro-Hungary, in Cisleithania, enclosed by Salzburg, Styria, Carniola, Göritz, Italy, and the Tyrol. Area, 4006 square miles. Capital, Klagenfurth. Two-thirds of its people are Germans, and one-third of Slavic race. Pop. in 1876, 378,705. Its surface is mountainous. Principal river, the Drave. Chief lake, the Klagenfurth.——Adj. and inhab. CARINTHIAN, kạ-rin'the-ạn.

Caripe, kå-ree'på, a town and valley of Venezuela, 40 miles S.E. of Cumana.

Car'isbrook, a post-office of Furnas co., Neb.

Car'isbrooke, a village and parish of the Isle of Wight, England, 1½ miles S.W. of Newport. The castle, a British fortress prior to the Roman invasion, was taken by Cerdic the Saxon in 530; afterwards it was held by the Normans, and its fortifications were extended by Queen Elizabeth. It is a magnificent structure, and was the prison of Charles I. for 13 months. Within its walls is a remarkable well, 200 feet in depth. The church was built by the first Norman lord of the island, and, with the castle and village, is singularly picturesque.

Caritamini, a river of Brazil. See CATRIMANI.

Carl, a post-township and hamlet of Adams co., Iowa, about 66 miles S.W. of Des Moines. Pop. of hamlet, 75; of township, 534.

Carla-le-Compte, kaʀ'lå'-lẹh-kōɴt, a town of France, in Ariége, 11 miles W. of Pamiers. Pop. 1869.

Car'lee, a village of India, presidency of Bombay, 34 miles N.W. of Poonah, famous for some remarkable cave-temples, the principal of which is one of the finest excavations of its kind in India, having an arched roof supported by sculptured pillars.

Carlentini, kaʀ-lěn-tee'nee, a town of Sicily, 19 miles N.W. of Syracuse. It was founded by the Emperor Charles V. Pop. 5756.

Carlet, kaʀ-lět', a town of Spain, 19 miles S. of Valencia, on the Requeña. Pop. 4300.

Carleton, or **Carlton,** karl'tọn, a post-village of Monroe co., Mich., in Ash township, on the Chicago & Canada Southern Railroad where it crosses the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 11 miles N. of Monroe, and 29 miles S.W. of Detroit. It has 2 saw-mills, a flour-mill, and a stave-factory. Pop. 250.

Carleton, a post-village of Thayer co., Neb., on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, 31 miles N.W. of Fairbury. It has a church and a union school.

Carleton, karl'tọn, a county in the eastern part of Ontario, has an area of 649 square miles. It is traversed by a railroad extending from Prescott to Ottawa, and by the Canada Central Railway. Capital, Ottawa. Pop. 43,284.

Carleton, a county in the western part of New Brunswick, bounded on the W. by the river St. John. It contains deposits of iron ore, and is intersected by the New Brunswick & Canada Railway. Area, 1250 square miles. Capital, Woodstock. Pop. 19,938.

Carleton, a post-village in Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, 16 miles from Yarmouth. Pop. 775.

Carleton, a post-village in Bonaventure co., Quebec, at the foot of the Tracadièche Mountains, on the S. shore of the Bay of Chaleurs, 5 miles N.E. of Dalhousie, New Brunswick. The bay opposite the village affords a safe refuge for shipping. Carleton has a great herring-fishery, a branch bank, and 4 stores. Pop. 500.

Carleton, a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 33 miles W. of Charlottetown. Pop. 200.

Carleton, a suburb of the city of St. John, New Brunswick, on the western side of the harbor, immediately opposite the city. It has a number of steam saw-mills, a foundry, many fine residences, a public hall, 7 churches, schools, &c. A large portion of its inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries. A steam-ferry maintains communication with the city every fifteen minutes. Carleton is the eastern terminus of the European & North American Railway.

Carleton, a village in Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, 9 miles from Shelburne. Pop. 1044.

Carleton Place, a town in Lanark co., Ontario, at a railway junction, on the Mississippi River, 21 miles N. by E. of Perth, and 28 miles S.W. of Ottawa. It has great water-power, several saw-mills, a shingle-mill, a woollen-factory, 4 churches, and a weekly newspaper. Steamers ply on the Mississippi River. Pop. 1205.

Carleton's Store, a post-village of King and Queen co., Va., 10 miles from Sweet Hall Railroad Station. It has a church, a grist-mill, &c.

Car'lile Springs, a station on the Cañon City Branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 20 miles W. by N. from Pueblo, Colorado.

Car'lin, a township of Calhoun co., Ill. Pop. 534.

Carlin, a post-village of Elko co., Nevada, on the Humboldt River, and on the Central Pacific Railroad, 440 miles E.N.E. of Sacramento. It has a public library and some machine-shops of the railroad. Pop. 295.

Car'lingford, or **Car'linford,** a town of Ireland, co. of Louth, on the southern shore of Carlingford Bay, 10 miles E.N.E. of Dundalk. It has the remains of a castle and of a Dominican friary. Pop. 971.

Car'lingford, a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, 8 miles S.W. of Sebringville. It has saw-mills and grist-mills. Pop. 100.

Carlingford Bay is an inlet of the Irish Sea, between the cos. of Louth and Down, 11 miles in length by 3 miles in its greatest breadth.

Car'lington Mountains are situated on the S. side of the above bay, and rise to 1935 feet in height.

Car'linville, a post-village, capital of Macoupin co., Ill., is in Carlinville township, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 38 miles S. by W. from Springfield, and 33 miles N.N.E. of Alton. It is 1 or 2 miles N. of Macoupin Creek. It is the seat of Blackburn University (Presbyterian), which was organized in 1867. Carlinville has a national bank, 2 other banks, 2 newspaper offices, 8 churches, 3 flour-mills, and a woollen-mill. Pop. 2500; of the township, 5808.

Carlinwark, Scotland. See Castle Douglas.

Carlisle, kar-līl′ (anc. *Luguvallio* or *Luguvallum*), a city of England, capital of the county of Cumberland, near the confluence of the Eden, Caldew, and Petrie Rivers, at the junction of seven railways, 300 miles N.N.W. of London, and 60 miles W.S.W. of Newcastle. Its principal streets diverge from an irregularly shaped market-place, and are wide and well paved. The cathedral, which is situated on an elevated site, has a tower 130 feet in height, and a fine eastern window. The castle, built by William Rufus, on an eminence beside the Eden, is now used for a barrack and armory. The other chief structures are four bridges,—one across the Eden, a handsome bridge of 10 arches,—the town hall, guild hall, council-chamber, jail, news-rooms, court-houses, railway buildings, banks, infirmary, a grammar-school, an academy for the encouragement of arts and mechanics' institutions, a theatre, assembly-rooms, several libraries, and extensive manufactories of cotton goods, print- and dye-works, iron-foundries, breweries, tanneries, and hat-factories. Carlisle is a bishop's see. The city corporation consists of a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors. The town sends two members to the House of Commons. Its see, founded by Henry I., comprises parishes in Cumberland and Westmoreland. Carlisle was originally a Roman station, called *Luguvallum*, abbreviated by the Saxons to Luel, to which was put the prefix Caer, or "city," whence Carlisle. It was destroyed by the Danes in the ninth century, and subsequently restored by William Rufus, who built its castle. Pop. in 1871, 31,074.

Carlisle, kar‵līl′, a post-village of Prairie co., Ark., on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, 31 miles E. of Little Rock. It has a flour-mill, &c. Pop. about 200.

Carlisle, St. Joseph co., Ind. See New Carlisle.

Carlisle, a post-village of Sullivan co., Ind., in Haddon township, on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, 36 miles S. of Terre Haute. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, a flour-mill, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 499.

Carlisle, a post-village of Warren co., Iowa, in Allen township, on North River, and on a branch railroad which connects Des Moines with Indianola, 10 miles S.E. of Des Moines. It has 4 churches, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 400.

Carlisle, a post-village, capital of Nicholas co., Ky., on the Maysville & Lexington Railroad, 36 miles N.E. of Lexington. It has a bank, a court-house, the Kentucky Normal School, 4 churches, and a newspaper office. Pop. 606.

Carlisle, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Mass., 5 miles N. of Concord. The township is bounded on the E. by the Concord River. It has 2 churches. Pop. 548. Carlisle Station, near the western limit of the township, is on the Framingham & Lowell Railroad.

Carlisle, a post-hamlet of Eaton co., Mich., in Kalamo township, 6½ miles W. of Charlotte. It has a grist-mill and a manufactory of bedsteads, croquet-sets, carts, &c.

Carlisle, a post-hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., in Carlisle township, 6 miles N. of Cobleskill, and about 40 miles W. of Albany. It has a church. The township has a furnace, a tannery, a cheese-factory, &c. Pop. of the township, 1634.

Carlisle, a hamlet of Brown co., O., in Jackson township, about 45 miles E. by S. of Cincinnati. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Carlisle, a hamlet of Holmes co., O., in Walnut Creek township, about 22 miles S.S.W. of Massillon. It has a church.

Carlisle, a township of Lorain co., O. Pop. 1219. It contains Laporte.

Carlisle, a village of Noble co., O., in Stock township, 10 miles E. of Caldwell, and about 25 miles N. by E. of Marietta. It has a church and a wagon-shop. Coal is found here. Pop. 218. The name of its post-office is Berne.

Carlisle, a post-borough, capital of Cumberland co., Pa., is pleasantly situated in the long and fertile Cumberland Valley, 19 miles W.S.W. of Harrisburg, 33 miles N.E. of Chambersburg, and 125 miles W. of Philadelphia. It is on the Cumberland Valley Railroad (which connects it with Harrisburg), and is at the north terminus of the South Mountain Railroad. It is the seat of Dickinson College (Methodist), founded in 1783, which has a library of 30,000 volumes. Carlisle contains a town hall, 15 churches, United States barracks, 2 banks, 4 newspaper offices, 2 machine-shops, a large shoe-factory, a foundry, and manufactures of carriages and cars. This town was shelled by the Confederates July 1, 1863. Pop. 6650.

Carlisle, a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, 13 miles from Hamilton. It has an iron-foundry. Pop. 100.

Carlisle, Middlesex co., Ontario. See Falkirk.

Carlisle Centre, a post-hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., 3 miles from Howe's Cave Railroad Station.

Carlisle Springs, a post-office and summer resort of Cumberland co., Pa., 4 miles N. of Carlisle. It has a mineral spring.

Carlisle Station, a post-hamlet of Warren co., O., in Franklin township, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, 44 miles N. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 200.

Carl Junction, Missouri. See Joplin Crossing.

Carlo, an island in the Gulf of Bothnia. See Karlo.

Car′locksville, a post-hamlet of Rutherford co., Tenn., 8 miles N.E. of Fosterville Railroad Station. It has about 20 families.

Carloforte, kaʀ-lo-foʀ′tå, a town of Italy, on the island of San Pietro, near the S.W. coast of Sardinia. Pop. 3405. It has fisheries and salt-works.

Carlopago, kaʀ-lo-på′go, or **Carlobago,** kaʀ-lo-bå′go, a seaport of Croatia, on the Adriatic, opposite the Dalmatian island of Pago. It has an active trade in wine, timber, and fish. Pop. 1200.

Carlopoli, kaʀ-lop′o-le, a town of Italy, province and 12½ miles N.N.W. of Catanzaro. Pop. 2200.

Carlos, a township of Douglas co., Minn. Pop. 131. It contains Lake Carlos.

Carlota, or **La Carlota,** lå kaʀ-lo′tå, a town of Spain, 17 miles S.S.W. of Cordova. It is one of the German colonies founded in 1767. Pop. 1350.

Carlot′ta, a post-hamlet of Page co., Va., 4 miles E. of Luray. There are several churches in its vicinity.

Car′low, a county of Ireland, in Leinster, encircled by the counties of Kildare, Wicklow, Wexford, Queens, and Kilkenny. Area, 346 square miles, of which about 295 square miles are arable. Surface, except in the S., flat or gently undulating. Principal rivers, the Barrow and Slaney. Agriculture is more advanced than in most Irish counties. Dairy farms are numerous, and the breed of cows is excellent. Granite is found, also flagstones and potter's clay. Chief towns, Carlow, Bagnalstown, and Tullow. Exclusive of its capital, it sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. 51,650.

Carlow (originally *Catherlogh*, kath′er-lōʜ‵), a town of Ireland, capital of the above, at the confluence of the Burren with the navigable river Barrow, 56 miles by rail S.S.W. of Dublin. It is clean and well built, and has 2 handsome bridges, the ruins of a strong Anglo-Norman castle, a Protestant parish church, an elegant Catholic church, a college for divinity students, 2 nunneries, a court-house, a jail, a lunatic asylum and infirmary, a fever hospital, workhouse, barracks, &c. It has flour-mills and breweries, sends a member to Parliament, and is the seat of the Catholic bishop of Kildare. Pop. 7842.

Car′low, or **Smith's Hill,** a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 7 miles from Goderich. Pop. 100.

Carlowitz, or **Karlowitz,** kaʀ′lo-vits (Hun. *Karlovácz*, kaʀ‵lo‵våts′), a town of Austro-Hungary, in Slavonia, 7 miles S.E. of Peterwardein, on the right bank of the Danube. It is well built, but much scattered, stretching along the banks of the river like a large village rather than a town. It contains a Greek cathedral, a Roman Catholic gymnasium, a Greek theological seminary and lyceum, a German school, a normal school, and a hospital, and is the seat of a Greek archbishop. The palace of the archbishop contains a valuable library. Pop. 4419.

Car′lowville, a hamlet of Dallas co., Ala., 2 miles from Minter Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Carl Place, a hamlet of Queens co., N.Y., in North Hempstead township, 3 miles from Mineola.

Carls′bad (Ger. *Karlsbad*, kaʀls′båt, or *Kaiserkarlsbad*, kī′zẹr-kaʀls‵båt, formerly called *Wary*, ŵå′ʀee), a town of Bohemia, on the Töpel, near its junction with the Eger, 70 miles N.N.W. of Prague, famous for its hot springs. Pop. 7276; but during the season the population often amounts to 20,000. Mean temperature of the year, 46°; winter, 36°.3; summer, 63°.7 Fahrenheit. It is the most aristocratic watering-place in Europe. The town, which belongs to the Emperor of Austria, occupies the bottom of a narrow valley, between steep granite mountains, and consists mainly of lodging-houses and hotels for visitors. It has one handsome street, the *Kunststrasse*, in connection with a granite bridge to the railway station across the Eger, a theatre, a hospital, and several reading-rooms. The springs contain a great amount of carbonate and sulphate of soda; and the *Sprudel*, temperature 165° Fahrenheit, deposits so much incrustation, and is forced upwards with such violence, that fresh orifices have to be continually bored to prevent explosions and damages to the town. The *Mühlbrunnen*, temperature 138° Fahrenheit, furnishes most of the water used for drinking. Vapor baths have been constructed over the *Hygienquelle*. There are several other noted hot wells here; but all, according to a popular theory, derive their waters from a common reservoir. The public walks are much admired. The baths are frequented from June to September.

Carls'burg, a hamlet of Cumberland co., N.J., in Deerfield township, 2 miles from Bridgeton.

Carlsburg, Transylvania. See KARLSBURG.

Carlscrona, kaʀls-kroo'nå, or **Blekinge,** blå'king-ẹh, a læn or province in the S. of Sweden, between lat. 56° and 56° 30′ N. and lon. 14° 30′ and 16° E., having S. and E. the Baltic, W. Christianstad, N. Kronoberg, and N.E. Kalmar. Area, 1164 square miles. It is called the garden of Sweden. Pop. 134,005. Principal towns, Carlscrona and Carlshamn.

Carlscrona, or **Karlskrona,** kaʀls-kroo'nå, in English sometimes called **Carlscroon',** a fortified town of Sweden, and the principal station of the Swedish navy, capital of the above, on 5 small islands in the Baltic, connected by bridges with one another and the mainland, 55 miles E. of Christianstad. Lat. of S. point, 56° 9′ 5″ N.; lon. 15° 35′ 2″ E. It is the terminus of a railway to Wexio. It has an extensive and safe harbor, sufficient for the largest ships, and 3 entrances, the principal defended by strong forts. The town is well built, partly of brick, but principally of wood; it is separated by a wall from an extensive naval arsenal and dock-yard. Chief edifices, the churches, council-house, and public schools. It has manufactures of naval equipments, linen cloths, tobacco, and refined sugar, and an export trade in metals, potash, and other produce. Pop. in 1876, 17,290.

Carlsdal, kaʀls'dål`, the name of some extensive iron-works, with a cannon-foundry and manufactures of arms, in Sweden, læn and 22 miles N.W. of Örebro.

Carlshafen, a town of Germany. See KARLSHAFEN.

Carlshamn, or **Karlshamn,** kaʀls'håm, a town of Sweden, 26 miles W. of Carlscrona, on the Baltic, at the terminus of a railway. It is regularly built, and has a good market-place, manufactures of sail-cloth, tobacco, and hats, building-docks, a small but secure port, and an active trade in iron, timber, potash, pitch, and tar. Pop. 5492.

Carlshoff, karls'hoff, an island in the North Pacific. Lat. 15° 40′ N.; lon. 145° 38′ W. It is about 18 miles in circumference, and has a lake in the centre.

Carlsö, kaʀl'sö, a small Swedish island in the Baltic, W. of Gothland. Lat. 57° 19′ 39″ N.; lon. 18° E.

Carlsruhe, or **Karlsruhe,** kaʀls'roo` ("Charles's Rest"), a city of Germany, capital of the grand duchy of Baden, at the junction of several railways, 4 miles E. of the Rhine, and 39 miles W.N.W. of Stuttgart. Its principal streets converge towards the palace as a centre, facing which is a fine circus, with the government offices. The grand-ducal palace has a tower commanding a fine view, a museum, and a library of 110,000 volumes. Other principal edifices are the grand-ducal stables, the theatre, the palace of the Margraves, polytechnic school, Protestant and Catholic churches, a synagogue, council-house, the hall of representatives, mint, post-office, barracks, arsenal, a deaf-mute asylum, cannon-foundry, museum, club-house, and hospitals, including one richly endowed by the tailor Stultz (in return for which he was created a baron). Carlsruhe is supplied with water by an aqueduct, and ornamented with several public fountains and a stone pyramid, under which the founder of the city was buried. The gardens of the palace form the chief public promenade. Public institutions comprise a lyceum, military, medical, and veterinary schools, academies of architecture, painting, and music, a botanic garden, a society of arts, and numerous literary associations. Manufactures of jewelry, gloves, tobacco, carpets, snuff, chemical products, furniture, and carriages are carried on, but the chief resources of the inhabitants arise out of the presence of the court and aristocracy. Considerable transit trade is carried on by means of the Rhine and the railways. Carlsruhe is a modern city, its foundation having been laid in 1715, by Charles William, Margrave of Baden. Pop. in 1875, 42,895.

Carlsruhe, a town of Prussian Silesia, 18 miles N.N.W. of Oppeln. Pop. 2132.

Carlsruhe, or **Karlsruhe,** a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, 10 miles from Walkerton. Pop. 150.

Carlstad, kaʀl'stått, **Vermland,** or **Wermland,** vêʀm'lånt, a læn or province of Sweden, mostly between lat. 59° and 61° N. and lon. 12° and 14° 30′ E., having S. Lake Wener, W. Norway, E. Örebro, and N.E. Fahlun. Area, 7346 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 268,557. The province comprises some rich iron-mines.

Carlstad, a town of Sweden, capital of the above læn, on the N. shore of Lake Wener, 160 miles by rail W. of Stockholm. It has a handsome cathedral, a college with library and observatory, a town house, governor's residence, freemasons' hall, theatre, club, and cabinet of natural history. It exports copper, iron, corn, salt, and timber. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1874, 7412.

Carlstadt, Germany. See KARLSTADT.

Carlstadt, karl'statt, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., in Lodi township, on the New Jersey & New York Railroad, 9 miles N. of Jersey City, and 4 miles from Hackensack. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of watch-cases, artificial flowers, sash and blinds, and the works of the Vulcan Hardware Company. A newspaper is published here in German. Pop. about 2000.

Carls'ton, a township of Freeborn co., Minn. Pop. 438. It contains part of Freeborn Lake.

Carl'ton, a county in the N.E. part of Minnesota, has an area of 865 square miles. It is intersected by the St. Louis River, and also drained by the Kettle and Nemadji Rivers. The surface is uneven, and extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees. It is traversed by the Northern Pacific Railroad. Capital, Thomson. Valuation of real and personal estate, $221,940. Pop. in 1870, 286; in 1875, 495.

Carlton, a township of Tama co., Iowa. Pop. 844.

Carlton, a post-office of Dickinson co., Kansas.

Carlton, a township of Barry co., Mich. Pop. 1089.

Carlton, Nebraska. See CARLETON.

Carlton, a post-township of Orleans co., N.Y., is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, and intersected by the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad. It contains Carlton and Carlton Station. Pop. 2406.

Carlton, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., in Carlton township, on Oak Orchard Creek, 1½ miles from Carlton Station of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, and 32 miles W.N.W. of Rochester. It has 2 churches.

Carlton, a post-hamlet of Yam Hill co., Oregon, on the Oregon Central Railroad, 43 miles by rail S.W. of Portland. It has a church.

Carlton, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., on French Creek, and on the railroad which connects Meadville with Franklin, 14 miles S.S.E. of Meadville.

Carlton, a post-hamlet of Kewaunee co., Wis., in Carlton township, is on Lake Michigan, 26 miles E.S.E. of the town of Green Bay. It has 2 mills and a church. Pop. of the township, 1412.

Carlton, a village in York co., Ontario, 5 miles by rail S.W. of Toronto. Pop. 150.

Carlton Centre, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mich., 7 miles N. of Hastings. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Carlton Park, a station in Passaic co., N.J., on the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 21 miles N.W. of Jersey City.

Carlton's Store, Va. See CARLETON'S STORE.

Carlton Station, a post-office of Orleans co., N.Y., on the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, 47 miles E. by N. of Lewiston.

Carl'tonville, a station in Essex co., Mass., on the Salem & Lawrence Branch of the Eastern Railroad, 1 mile from Salem.

Car'luke, a borough of Scotland, co. and 5 miles N.W. of Lanark. It has cotton-mills, coal-, iron-, and lime-works, and a handsome church. Pop. 3423.

Carlyle, kar`līl', a post-village, capital of Clinton co., Ill., is on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad where it crosses the navigable Kaskaskia or Okaw River, 47 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo., and about 14 miles N.W. of Centralia. It has a bank and 5 churches. Two weekly newspapers (1 in German) are published here. It has also a graded school, and manufactures of ploughs, wagons, &c. Pop. about 2400.

Carlyle, a post-office and station of Allen co., Kansas, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, 5 miles N. of Iola, and 13 miles N. of Humboldt. It has 2 churches.

Carlyle, a station in Gove co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 87 miles W.N.W. of Hays City.

Carly'on, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., N.Y., and a station on the Lake Ontario division of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 41 miles E. by N. of Lewiston. It has a church.

Carmagnola, kaʀ-mån-yo'lå, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Po, at a railway junction, 16 miles S. of Turin. It is well built; its principal squares and streets are ornamented with porticos; and it has a fine Gothic church, a massive tower, formerly part of a castle, manufactures of jewelry, and an active trade in silk, flax, corn, cattle, &c. Pop. 12,799.

Carman, an island, Gulf of Siam. See Koh-Sama.

Car'man, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, and on the railroad between Carthage and Burlington, Iowa, 6 miles S. of Burlington. It has a church, 3 stores, and a carriage-factory.

Carmana, a Persian town. See Kerman.

Carmania, a Persian province. See Kerman.

Carmarthen, Caermarthen, kạr-mar'ᴛʜẹn, or **Carmarthenshire,** kạr-mar'ᴛʜẹn-shịr, a county of Wales, having S. the Bristol Channel. Area, 947 square miles. Surface hilly, interspersed with productive valleys; on the E. it is bounded by mountains, one of which, the Van, rises 2596 feet. Chief rivers, the Towy, Cothy, and Taf. Agriculture is the leading employment. Grain, hay, wool, and live-stock are produced. Iron, lead, coal, and lime are the chief mineral products. Several railways connect the mines of the interior with the coast. Chief towns, Carmarthen, Llandovery, Kidwelly, and Llanelly; exclusive of which it sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. 115,710.

Carmarthen, kạr-mar'ᴛʜẹn (anc. *Caer Fryddyn,* kå'ẹr frŭᴛʜ'in; Lat. *Maridu'num*), a borough of South Wales, capital of the above county, on the Towy, 8 miles above its mouth, and at an important railway junction, 23 miles N.W. of Swansea. Streets steep and irregular; houses mostly well built. Principal edifices, a large parish church, guild hall, market-house, jail, custom-house, and theatre. The town has a grammar-school and a Presbyterian college, docks for small vessels, and an active export trade in corn, butter, timber, bark, slates, &c. The Towy is navigable to the town for vessels of 200 tons' burden. In conjunction with Llanelly, it sends one member to the House of Commons.

Carmarthen Bay, a large inlet of Bristol Channel, Wales, between St. Goven's Point, co. of Pembroke, and Worms Head, co. of Glamorgan, and having N. the co. of Carmarthen. It receives the Taf and Towy Rivers. Caldy Island, in this bay, has a light-house, 210 feet above the sea, in lat. 51° 37′ 56″ N., lon. 4° 40′ 57″ W.

Carmaux, kaʀ'mō', a town of France, in Tarn, 11 miles by rail N. of Alby, on the left bank of the Cérou. Pop. 4361. There are extensive coal-mines in its vicinity.

Carmel, kar'mẹl, a famous mountain of Palestine, forming the extremity of a range of hills which extend N.W. from the plain of Esdraelon, rounding the Bay of Acre on its S. side, and terminating in a steep promontory in the Mediterranean. Elevation, about 1500 feet; lat. 32° 51′ 10″ N.; lon. 34° 57′ 42″ E. It is mentioned in Scripture as the place where Elijah destroyed the prophets of Baal. The rock is limestone, containing numerous caverns, and there has long stood a convent near its summit, inhabited by monks, thence called Carmelites. The brook Kishon enters the sea near the N. base of the mountain. On the summit of Carmel are pines and oaks, and farther down are olives and laurels. The old convent, destroyed by the Turks in 1821, has been rebuilt.

Car'mel, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ind., 15 miles N. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a tile-factory.

Carmel, a post-office of Cloud co., Kansas, 21 miles W.N.W. of Clay Centre.

Carmel, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Carmel township, on the Maine Central Railroad, 14 miles W. of Bangor. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber, &c. Pop. of the township, 1348.

Carmel, a township of Eaton co., Mich. Pop. 1013, exclusive of Charlotte.

Carmel, a post-village, capital of Putnam co., N.Y., in Carmel township, 55 miles N. of New York City, and 4 or 5 miles N.E. of Lake Mahopac. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, a national bank, the Drew Seminary and Female College, and 2 superior hotels. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Here is a lake called Gleneida, which has an area of 170 acres. Pop. 590; of the township, 2801.

Carmel, a post-office of Highland co., O.

Carmel, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Tenn., 10 miles from Adams Station. It has a church.

Carmen, kaʀ'mên (Sp. for "garden"), an island of Mexico, in the Gulf of Mexico, 90 miles S.W. of Campeachy, at the entrance of Lake Terminos.

Carmen, an island in the Gulf of California, immediately opposite Loreto. It contains a large salt lake, with a solid crust of salt several feet thick.

Car'men, a township of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kildare, 6 miles E. of Athy. Here are druidical remains.

Carmen, or **El Carmen,** ĕl kaʀ'mên, or **Patagones,** på-tå-go'nês, also called **Carmen de Patagones,** a town of the Argentine Republic, on the Rio Negro, 18 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic, and 500 miles S.W. of Buenos Ayres. Lat. 40° 36′ S.; lon. 63° 18′ W. Pop. 2000. It exports hides, feathers, skins, beef, salt, and Patagonian mantles.

Carmen, a town of the United States of Colombia, department of Cauca, province of Antioquia.

Carmen de las Flores, kaʀ'mên då lås flō'ʀês, or **Flores,** a town of the Argentine Republic, state of Buenos Ayres, about 140 miles by rail S.W. of Buenos Ayres.

Carmi, kar'mī, a post-village, capital of White co., Ill., is in Carmi township, on the Little Wabash River, and on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad where it crosses the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 109 miles E.S.E. of Belleville, and 101 miles N.E. of Cairo. It has 4 churches and a bank. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. of the township, 3669.

Carmichael, or **Carmichael's,** kar'mī-kẹlz, a post-borough of Greene co., Pa., is about 44 miles S. of Pittsburg, and 2 miles W. of the Monongahela River. It has a bank, 3 churches, 3 hotels, an academy, a foundry, and a flour-mill. Coal abounds here. Pop 491.

Carmichael, a township of Marion co., S.C. Pop. 910.

Carmignano, kaʀ-meen-yå'no (anc. *Carminia'num*), a town of Italy, in the Val d'Ombrone, 13 miles W.N.W. of Florence. Pop. 1906.

Carmo, the ancient name of Carmona.

Carmöe, or **Karmöe,** kaʀm'ö'ĕh, an island of Norway, 20 miles N.W. of Stavanger, in the North Sea, at the entrance of Bukke-Fiord. Lat. 59° 20′ N.; lon. 5° 15′ E. Length, 21 miles; average breadth, 5 miles. Pop. 7000.

Carmona, kaʀ-mo'nå (anc. *Car'mo*), a city of Spain, 18 miles N.E. of Seville. Pop. 20,074. It is picturesquely situated on an isolated hill, enclosed by old Moorish walls. Among its edifices are a ruined fortress, a church with a remarkable tower, the college, partly of Moorish architecture, a fine Moorish gateway, and the Cordova gate. It has manufactures of woollen and hempen fabrics, hats, glue, soap, and leather, and an annual fair. Near it are oil-mills.

Car Morta, in the Gulf of Bengal. See Camorta.

Carnabat, kar-nå-båt', a town of European Turkey, 70 miles N.E. of Adrianople, on the road to Shoomla, and on the S. slope of the Balkan Mountains. Pop. 2000.

Carnac, kaʀ'nåk', a village of France, department of Morbihan, on the ocean, 25 miles S.E. of Lorient. Pop. 2864. The druidical (or ante-druidical) monuments in its vicinity consist of more than 5000 granite blocks in the form of obelisks, resting on their points, and disposed in eleven rows parallel with the coast.

Carnadero, kaʀ-nå-då'ro, a station in Santa Clara co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 2 miles S. of Gilroy, at the junction of the Pajaro Branch.

Car'nahan, a hamlet in Brooklyn township, Lee co., Ill., on the Chicago & Rock River Railroad, 45 miles W. of Aurora.

Carnaprayaga, kar-nå-prī-å'gå, a village of India, district of Gurhwal, 30 miles E.N.E. of Serinagur, and one of the principal holy places of Hindoo pilgrimage.

Carnarvon, Caernarvon, kẹr-nar'vọn, or **Carnarvonshire,** kẹr-nar'vọn-shịr, a county of Wales, forming the northwesternmost angle of the mainland. Area, 577 square miles, two-thirds of which is unfit for cultivation. Surface altogether mountainous, and traversed by some of the loftiest ranges in Britain. (See Snowdon and Penmaen-Mawr.) Principal river, the Conway. Oats and barley are raised in the valleys, but the chief branch of rural industry is the rearing of cattle, sheep, and ponies. Mining is the leading industry. Principal mineral products, copper, lead, slate, and coal. Principal towns, Carnarvon, Bangor, and Pwllheli; exclusive of which it sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1871, 106,121.

Carnarvon, or **Caernarvon** (anc. *Segon'tium*), a town of Wales, capital of the above, on the E. side of Menai Strait, at a railway junction, 8 miles S.W. of Bangor. It is a walled town, outside of which are suburbs of double its extent, many handsome villas, a bathing establishment, and a fine terrace-walk along the strait. At the W. end of the town is the magnificent castle built by Edward I. The harbor admits vessels of 400 tons' burden. Principal exports, slate and coal. Pop. 9449.

Carnarvon, a post-village in Peterborough co., Ontario, 41 miles from Bobcaygeon. Pop. 100.

Carnarvon Bay is that portion of St. George's Channel which washes the W. coasts of the Welsh counties of Carnarvon and Anglesea. Breadth of entrance, between

Holyhead and Braic-y-Pwll, 35 miles. It communicates with Beaumaris Bay by Menai Strait.

Carnat'ic, one of the old subdivisions of India, extending along its E. coast, between lat. 8° and 16° N. and lon. 77° and 81° E., constituting formerly the dominions of the nabobs of Arcot, and now forming districts under the British presidency of Madras. Bounded on the E. by the Bay of Bengal, having a coast-line of 560 miles; greatest breadth, 110 miles. The country was regarded as forming three divisions,—the Northern, Central, and Southern Carnatic. The climate is the hottest in India. Few provinces of India can exhibit so many large temples, and other evidences of former wealth and civilization, as the Carnatic. Its fortresses were also exceedingly numerous, but these are now falling rapidly into decay. The Carnatic was conquered by the British in 1783, but was not finally ceded to them till 1801.

Carndonagh, karn-don'aʜ, a town of Ireland, co. of Donegal, 16 miles N. of Londonderry. Pop. 737.

Carneros, kar-nå'roce, a hamlet of Napa co., Cal., 4 miles from Napa Railroad Station.

Carnesville, karnz'vĭl, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., Ga., about 90 miles E.N.E. of Atlanta. It has a court-house, a jail, 2 churches, a high school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 266.

Carnet, kaʀ'nå', a village of France, department of Manche, 15 miles S. of Avranches. Pop. 998.

Car'new, a town of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, 7 miles W. of Gorey. Pop. 801.

Car'ney, a station in Unity township, Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 6 miles E. of Greensburg.

Carney, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, at Mehoopany Station of the New York & Pennsylvania Railroad, 12 miles by rail N.W. of Tunkhannock. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Carngham, karn'gam, a mining town of Grenville co., Victoria, Australia, on Baillie's Creek, 15 miles W. of Ballarat. Pop. 1693.

Car'ni, an ancient Celtic people of Carniola and Carinthia.

Car'nic Alps (anc. *Al'pes Car'nicæ*), one of the smaller divisions of the Alps, extending along the N.E. border of Italy into Carniola.

Carnicobar', the northernmost of the Nicobar Islands, in the Bay of Bengal. Lat. 9° 10′ N.; lon. 92° 48′ E. It is about 40 miles in circumference, low, densely wooded, and very productive, but unhealthy.

Carnières, kaʀ'ne-aiʀ', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 10 miles W. of Charleroi. Pop. 3420. It has extensive coal-mines, iron-foundries, and manufactures of nails, employing 300 workmen.

Car'nifex Ferry, a locality in Nicholas co., W. Va., on Gauley River, 8 miles S. of Nicholas Court-House. Here occurred a sharp action, September 10, 1861, between the Union forces under Gen. Rosecrans and the Confederates under Gen. J. B. Floyd.

Carnio'la (Ger. *Krain*, krīn), a crown-land and duchy of Austro-Hungary, in Cisleithania, enclosed by Styria, Croatia, Triest, Göritz, Istria, and Carinthia. Area, 3857 square miles. It is traversed by spurs of the Alps, and abounds in caverns. The quicksilver-mines of Idria are in this province, which also produces wine, timber, maize, and millet. The people are chiefly of Slavic nationalities. Capital, Laybach. Pop. in 1876, 469,996.——Adj. Carnio'lan, or Car'nic.

Carnoul, or **Curnoul.** See Kurnool.

Carnoustie, kar-noo'stee, a maritime village of Scotland, co. of Forfar, 6½ miles by rail S.W. of Arbroath. Pop. 3012.

Carn'sore Point, the S.E. extremity of the Irish mainland, in Leinster, 12 miles S.S.E. of Wexford. It was the *Hieron* of Ptolemy.

Carns'ville, a post-office of Carroll co., Tenn.

Caro, kå'ro, a post-village, capital of Tuscola co., Mich., in Indian Fields township, on Cass River, and on the Caro Branch of the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Vassar, and about 30 miles E. of East Saginaw. It has 2 churches, a bank, a graded school, a money-order post-office, a brick court-house, a newspaper office, a foundry, 2 saw-mills, 2 grist-mills, and a planing-mill. Pop. about 900.

Caroburgus, a Latin name of Cherbourg.

Caroche, kå-ro'chå, a town of Venezuela, state and 20 miles N.N.E. of Trujillo.

Caro'ga, a township of Fulton co., N.Y., in the Great North Woods. It has several fine lakes, and manufactures of leather and lumber. Pop. 884.

Caroga, a hamlet of Fulton co., N.Y., 7½ miles from Gloversville. It has a church, a tannery, and saw-mills.

Carolina, kår-o-lī'nạ, a colonial settlement in North America, made by the English about the middle of the seventeenth century. North and South Carolina originally constituted but one colony; they were, however, divided in 1729, and since the Revolution have formed two separate states. See North Carolina and South Carolina.——Inhab. Carolinian, kår'o-lin'e-ạn.

Carolina, a post-office of Washington co., Miss.

Carolina, a post-office of Marion co., S.C.

Carolina, a post-hamlet of Haywood co., Tenn., about 36 miles W. by N. of Jackson. It has 2 churches.

Carolina, in Spain, &c. See La Carolina.

Carolina Mills, a post-village of Washington co., R.I., on the Usquapaug or Beaver River, and 1 mile from Carolina Station on the Stonington & Providence Railroad, which is 33 miles from Providence. It has a church, a graded school, and a manufactory of cassimeres. Pop. 378.

Carolinas, the Spanish for Caroline Islands.

Car'oline, a county in the E. part of Maryland, bordering on Delaware, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is intersected by Choptank River, and is partly drained by Tuckahoe River. The surface is nearly level; the soil is mostly sandy. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staple products. It is traversed by the Maryland & Delaware Railroad. Capital, Denton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,239,452. Pop. in 1870, 12,101, of whom 12,026 were Americans.

Caroline, a county in the E. central part of Virginia, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Rappahannock River, and on the S.W. by the North Anna, and is intersected by the Mattapony River. The surface is undulating or hilly, and extensively covered with forests. Indian corn, tobacco, and wheat are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad. Capital, Bowling Green. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,510,230. Pop. in 1870, 15,128, of whom 15,076 were Americans.

Caroline, a post-office of Le Sueur co., Minn.

Caroline, a post-township of Tompkins co., N.Y., 12 miles E.S.E. of Ithaca. Its surface is hilly, and presents beautiful scenery. It is intersected by the railroad which connects Ithaca with Oswego, and contains Caroline Centre, Mott's Corners, and Speedsville. Pop. 2129.

Caroline, a hamlet of Seneca co., O., in Venice township, 1 mile from Attica. Pop. about 100.

Caroline, a post-office of Shawano co., Wis.

Caroline Centre, a post-hamlet of Tompkins co., N.Y., in Caroline township, 12 miles S.E. of Ithaca.

Caroline Depot, a post-office of Tompkins co., N.Y., on the Cayuga & Susquehanna Railroad, 21 miles from Owego, and 12 miles S.E. of Ithaca.

Car'oline Island, one of the Marquesas group, in the Pacific. Lat. 9° 57′ S.; lon. 150° 25′ W.

Car'oline Islands, or **New Philippines** (Sp. *Carolinas*, kå-ro-lee'nås, or *Nuevas Filipinas*, noo-å'vås fe-le-pee'nås), a great archipelago of the Pacific Ocean, claimed by Spain, but practically independent. They are regarded as including the Pelew Islands in the W. and the Mulgrave Archipelago in the extreme E.; but the Carolines proper lie between these extremes, and contain hundreds of small islands, arranged in 48 recognized groups. In its widest sense the name Caroline Islands is nearly synonymous with Micronesia.

Carolinensyhl, kå-ro-lee'nẹn-zeel, a village of Germany, in Hanover, on the North Sea, 34 miles N.E. of Emden. Pop. 988.

Caromb, kå'rôɴᵍ', a town of France, Vaucluse, 4 miles N.E. of Carpentras. Pop. 2508.

Carondelet, kạ-ron'dẹ-lā (Fr. pron. kå'ʀôɴᵍ'dẹh-lå'), a former village of St. Louis co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, below St. Louis. In 1860 it was merged in the 1st ward of that city, and it is now called South St. Louis. Carondelet is the name of a station on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 6 miles S. of St. Louis. It is the terminus of the Carondelet Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Carondelet is also the name of a township in St. Louis co. Pop. 5387.

Caro'nia (anc. *Calac'te*, or *Calac'ta*), a town of Sicily, on the N. coast, 22 miles E. of Cefalu. Pop. 3893.

Carony, or **Caroni,** kå-ro-nee', a river of Venezuela, rises in the Sierra Pacaraima, and, after a northward course of 400 miles, joins the Orinoco 85 miles E. of Angostura. Its rapidity and cataracts render it innavigable.

Car'oor', a town of British India, district and 100 miles by rail E. of Coimbatoor, on the Cavery River. Pop. 9380.

Carora, kå-ro'rå, or **Caroro,** kå-ro'ro, a town of Venezuela, state of Barquesimeto, 100 miles S.W. of Coro, and 50 miles E. of Lake Maracaybo, on the Tocuyo. Lat. 10° 13′ N.; lon. 70° 26′ W. It is tolerably well built, and contains a handsome parish church, a Franciscan convent, and a hermitage. Pop. 5000.

Carotto, kå-rot'to, a village of Italy, 5½ miles S.W. of Castel-a-Mare, on the Bay of Naples, with a school of navigation. Pop. 4870.

Carouge, kå'roozh', a town of Switzerland, canton and 1½ miles S. of Geneva, on the Arve. Pop. 5870. It is finely situated, and surrounded by elegant villas. It has manufactures of thread, watches, clay pipes, and leather.

Carovigno, kå-ro-veen'yo, a town of Italy, in Lecce, 19 miles W.N.W. of Brindisi. Pop., with commune, 4790.

Carovilli, kå-ro-vil'lee, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, 10 miles N.N.E. of Isernia. Pop. 3090.

Carp, a station in Marquette co., Mich., on the railroad from Marquette to Ishpeming, 11 miles W. of Marquette.

Carp, a post-village in Carleton co., Ontario, 22 miles S.W. of Ottawa. Pop. 150.

Carpane, kaʀ-på'nå, or **Carpanedo,** kaʀ-på-nå'do, a village of Italy, in Venetia, 23 miles N.N.E. of Vicenza.

Carpaneto, kaʀ-på-nå'to, a town of Italy, province and 13 miles S.E. of Piacenza. It contains a medical and two elementary schools. Good grain and wine of a very fine quality are produced here. Pop. 5308.

Carpathian or **Karpathian** (kaʀ-på'the-ạn) **Mountains** (Ger. *Karpathen,* kaʀ-på'tẹn; anc. *Car'pates*), a range of mountains of Europe, chiefly in Austro-Hungary, which, commencing at New Orsova, on the Servian frontier, where the bed of the Danube is all that separates it from Mount Hæmus, proceeds first N.E., and then E. to the frontiers of Roumania, where it turns, first to the N.W., then W., and finally S.W., as far as Presburg, enclosing the plains of Hungary, and forming a semicircular belt nearly 800 miles long by 250 miles broad. The Carpathian chain may be divided into two great sections, the East and the West Carpathians; the former curving from the mouth of the Nera, which falls into the Danube 41 miles E. of Belgrade, to the source of the Theiss, and forming the boundary between Austro-Hungary and Roumania; the latter proceeding from the sources of the Theiss and the Pruth, and terminating on the banks of the Danube W. of Presburg, and forming the boundary between Hungary and Galicia. The greatest heights of the East Carpathians are—Ruska Poyana, 9909 feet; Garluvipi, 9587 feet; Buthest, in Transylvania, near Kronstadt, 8695 feet; Retirzath, 8502 feet; and Lentschitz, 8456 feet. The greatest heights of the West Carpathians are in the Tatra Range, namely, the Kriwan, 8029 feet; the Viszoka, 8312 feet; the Csabi, same height; and in the mountains of Lomnitz, the Eisthalerspitze, 8521 feet; the Grüneseespitze, 8203 feet; the Hundsdorferspitze, 8318 feet; and the peaks of Lomnitz, 8462 feet.

The outer bend of the Carpathians is much steeper than that which descends towards the valleys of Transylvania and Hungary. The mountain-branch which, stretching N.W., separates the basin of the Dniester from that of the Saane, also forms the line of separation between the basin of the Baltic and that of the Black Sea. The only important rivers which actually rise in the chain are the Vistula, the Dniester, and the Theiss.

Basalt frequently occurs, but no distinct traces of volcanoes have been found. The Carpathian Range is rich in minerals, including gold, silver, quicksilver, copper, and iron. Salt occurs in beds, which have sometimes a thickness of 600 or 700 feet and are apparently inexhaustible. Vegetation also is vigorous. On the plateaus fruit is grown at the height of 1500 feet. Higher up, the mountain-steeps are covered with forests of pine, some of them at as great a height as 5500 feet. The limit of vegetation seems to be about 6000 feet. Above this a few lichens may be found, but in general nothing is seen but bare steep rocks.

Carpathus, or **Carpathos.** See Scarpanto.

Carpenedolo, kaʀ-på-nå-do'lo, a town of Italy, province and 21 miles S.E. of Brescia, near the Chiese. It contains 4 churches and 2 hospitals, and has manufactures of silk. Pop. 5253.

Carpentaria, Gulf of. See Gulf of Carpentaria.

Car'penter, a station in Jackson co., Ala., on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, 2 miles N.E. of Bridgeport, and 26 miles by rail W. of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Carpenter, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 26 miles N.E. of St. Louis, Mo. It has 2 churches and a grain-elevator.

Carpenter, a township of Jasper co., Ind. Pop. 1081. It contains Remington.

Carpenter, a post-village of Mitchell co., Iowa, on the railroad between Mason City and Austin, Minn., 19 miles S. of Austin. Pop. about 175.

Carpenter, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, 34 miles N. of Williamsport. It has a lumber-mill.

Carpenter, a station in Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 12 miles W. of Greensburg.

Carpenteria, kar-pen-tẹ-ree'å (Sp. *Carpinteria,* kaʀ-pin'tå-ree'å), a post-village of Santa Barbara co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, 9 miles E. of Santa Barbara. It has 2 churches.

Car'penter's, a station on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 18 miles N.E. of Mobile, Ala.

Carpenter's, a station in Richland parish, La., on the Vicksburg & Shreveport Railroad, 40 miles W. of the Mississippi River.

Carpenter's, a station of Lapeer co., Mich., on the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, 6 miles N. of Lapeer. It has a lumber-mill.

Carpenter's Eddy, a post-office of Delaware co., N.Y., on a branch of the Delaware River.

Carpenter's Landing, New Jersey, is now called Mantua.

Carpenter's Mills, a post-office of Franklin co., N.C.

Carpenter's Point, a village of Orange co., N.Y., in Deer Park township, on the Neversink River, 1 mile from Port Jervis Station. It is on the boundary of three states,—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. Pop. 250.

Carpenter's Store, a post-office of Clinton co., Mo.

Car'pentersville, a post-village of Kane co., Ill., on Fox River, in Dundee township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 6 miles N. of Elgin, 1 mile N. of Dundee, and 44 miles W.N.W. of Chicago. It has a bank, and important manufactures of woollen goods, iron, &c. The river is spanned by a fine iron bridge. Pop. 500.

Carpentersville, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Ind., in Franklin township, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 18 miles S. of Crawfordsville. It has 2 churches.

Car'penterville, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., in Greenwich township, on the Delaware River, and on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, 6 miles S. of Easton. It has a flour-mill, 2 saw-mills, and 10 lime-kilns.

Carpentras, kaʀ'pôɴᵍ'tråss' (anc. *Carpentorac'te*), a city of France, department of Vaucluse, 16 miles by rail N.E. of Avignon, on the Auzon, in a fertile district at the foot of Mont Ventoux. It is surrounded by walls, flanked with towers, and has four gates. Most of the houses are well built, and supplied with water from the fountains in the public squares. Outside of the walls is a broad esplanade, planted with trees. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, a Gothic edifice; a museum; the *Porte d'Orange;* the palace of justice; a Roman triumphal arch; the hospital, erected in 1751; theatre; prisons; and a public library, containing 25,000 volumes, 2000 MSS., 6000 medals, and various antiquities. The aqueduct, a massive structure, which crosses the valley of the Auzon by 48 arches, and supplies the town, was finished in 1734. Carpentras is the seat of a communal college. There are brandy- and essence-distilleries, manufactories of sulphuric acid, glue, verdigris, cotton and silk yarn, madder-mills, tanneries, and dye-works. A trade is carried on in oil, fruit, almonds, madder, wax, honey, &c. Pop. 10,848.

The Romans embellished Carpentras with many edifices, of which the ravages of the Goths, Vandals, and Saracens have left few traces. In 1313, Pope Clement V. fixed his residence here and made it the seat of the Pontifical See. The present walls were built by Pope Innocent VI., fifty years after that event.

Carpetani Montes. See Sierra de Guadalupe.

Carpi, kaʀ'pee, a town of Italy, 9 miles by rail N.N.W. of Modena. It has a citadel, a majestic cathedral, a bishop's palace, and manufactures of silk. Pop. 17,724.

Carpi, a town of Northern Italy, 28 miles S.E. of Verona, on the Adige, with a citadel. Here, in 1701, the French were defeated by the troops under Prince Eugene.

Carpignano, kaʀ-peen-yå'no, a village of Italy, province and 12 miles N.W. of Novara, on the Sesia. P. 2199.

Carpignano, a village of Italy, province of Lecce, 8 miles N.E. of Otranto. Pop. 1428.

Carpineti, kaʀ-pe-nå'tee, a town of Italy, 23 miles S.W. of Modena. Pop. 4519.

Carpineto, kaʀ-pe-nå'to, the name of several villages in Central Italy.

Carpino, kaʀ-pee'no, a town of Italy, province of Foggia, on Mount Gargano, 22 miles N.E. of San Severo.

Pop. 6216. Carpino is also the name of a mountain in Calabria, W. of Cosenza, and of an affluent of the Tiber.

Carpinone, kaʀ-pee-no'nå, a town of Italy, province and 19 miles W. of Campobasso. Pop. 5308.

Carpio, kaʀ'pe-o, a town of Spain, 15 miles E.N.E. of Cordova, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 2690.

Carp Lake, a township of Ontonagon co., Mich., in the copper region. Pop. 76.

Carquefou, kaʀk'foo', a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 6 miles N.N.E. of Nantes. Pop. 2897.

Carquinez, kar-kee'nẹs, a strait of California, is between the counties of Contra Costa and Solano. It connects San Pablo Bay with Suisun Bay, and is about 8 miles long. The narrowest part of it is nearly 1 mile wide. Large sea-going vessels can pass from San Francisco through this strait as far as Benicia, which is near the E. end. All the water flowing from the great central valley of the state from the Sierra Nevada passes through this strait.

Carr, a post-office and station of Weld co., Colorado, on the Denver Pacific Railroad, 20 miles south of Cheyenne.

Carr, a township of Clarke co., Ind. Pop. 692.

Carr, a township of Jackson co., Ind. Pop. 1665. It contains Medora.

Carra, kår'rạ, a barony of Ireland, co. of Mayo. Length, 22 miles; breadth, 8½ miles. On its N. boundary are Loughs Cullen and Con; on its S., Loughs Carra and Mask, forming picturesque scenery. Pop. 28,611. See LOUGH CARRA.

Carræ, or **Charræ.** See HARRAN.

Carranca, kaʀ-ʀån'kå, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, between Baependi and São João del Rei.

Car'ran-tu'al, Carn-tu'al, Ghar'ran-tu'el, or **Cairn'toul',** the highest mountain of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry, in the MacGillicuddy Reeks, 5 miles S.W. of Killarney. Elevation, 3414 feet.

Car'rar', a considerable town of India, in Deccan, 30 miles S.E. of Sattarah, 86 miles S.S.E. of Poona, with two elegant pagodas and a small fort.

Carrara, kaʀ-ʀå'rå (anc. *Cara'ria*), a city of Italy, 59 miles S.W. of Modena. Pop., with suburbs, 23,827. It has a college, many studios of artists, an academy of fine arts, and an active industry in the preparation of marble. Chief edifices, collegiate church, church of Madonna delle Grazie, and palace. The streets are ornamented with elegant fountains. At Monte Sagro, in its environs, are quarries which since the time of the Romans have furnished valuable statuary marble. The principal quarries, those of Torano, employ upwards of 1200 men. The port is at Avenza, 3 miles distant by rail.

Carratraca (kar'rạ-trå'kạ) **Springs,** a village in Prescott co., Ontario, 40 miles E. of Ottawa, and 5 miles S. of Brown's wharf, on the river Ottawa. It has springs whose waters are noted for their medicinal qualities.

Carratunk, Maine. See CARRITUNK.

Carr Creek, township, Mitchell co., Kansas. Pop. 274.

Carrea Potentia, the ancient name of CHIERI.

Carreira (kaʀ-ʀå'e-rå) **Islands,** a small island group of Spain, off the coast of Galicia, province of Corunna, 22 miles N.W. of Vigo.

Carretão, kaʀ-ʀå-tŏwɴᵍ', a town of Brazil, 120 miles E.N.E. of Goyaz. The inhabitants are chiefly devoted to mining.

Carriacou, kar're-å-koo', the largest of the Grenadine Islands (British West Indies), 20 miles N.E. of Grenada. Length, 7 miles; breadth, from 2 to 4 miles. It is well cultivated; chief crop, cotton. On its W. side is Hillsborough town and harbor, lat. 12° 27′ N., lon. 61° 30′ W. P. 2850.

Carribbean Sea, in the Atlantic. See CARIBBEAN SEA.

Carrical, or **Karikal,** kar-re-kål', a town of India, belonging to France, on the coast of Coromandel, 152 miles S. of Madras. Lat. 10° 55′ N.; lon. 79° 53′ E. It is at the mouth of a delta-arm of the Cavery, and has cotton-manufactures, ship-yards, a college and a seminary, and a large trade in rice. Pop., including the whole colony (area, 50 square miles), 92,445. The town itself is now small.

Car'rick, a division of Ayrshire. See AYRSHIRE.

Car'rick, a post-town of Alleghany co., Pa., ½ mile from Castle Shannon Railroad, and about 5 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has 4 churches and a glass-factory. Pop. 200.

Carrickaquicy, Ireland. See CARRIG-O-GUNNEL.

Carrick-a-Rede, kår'rik-ạ-reed', an insulated basaltic rock, in co. Antrim, Ireland, 4½ miles N.W. of Ballycastle, separated from the mainland by a chasm 60 feet wide.

Car'rickbeg', formerly **Car'rickmacgrif'fin,** a town of Ireland, co. and 14 miles N.W. of Waterford, on the Suir, here crossed by a bridge which connects it with Carrick-on-Suir. Here is a curious old ruined abbey. Pop. 2108.

Car'rickfer'gus, a town of Ireland, within the co. of Antrim, but forming, with its environs, a county of itself, on Belfast Lough, 9 miles by rail N.N.E. of Belfast. The parish church, containing noble monuments, including those of the Chichester family, once communicated by a still existing subterraneous passage with the castle of Joymount. Carrickfergus Castle, erected in 1128, still maintained as an arsenal and mounting some cannon, is on a rock projecting into the lough. Other principal edifices are a jail, court-house, branch bank, and several schools and charitable establishments. Vessels of 100 tons can unload at the pier, but the trade is not flourishing. Near the town are flax-mills, bleach-works, distilleries, and a large bed of rock salt. The borough sends one member to the House of Commons. Area of county, 207 square miles. It has great fisheries. The people are mostly Protestants. Pop. of town, 4212; of county, or borough, 9367.

Car'rick Fur'nace, a post-office of Franklin co., Pa., in Metal township. Here is an iron-furnace.

Carrickmacgriffin, Ireland. See CARRICKBEG.

Car'rickmacross' (or **Magh'eross'**), a town of Ireland, co. of Monaghan, 12 miles S.W. of Dundalk. Here are ruins of a castle built by the Earl of Essex; also a savings-bank, bridewell, and some manufactories. Pop. 2063.

Car'rick-on-Shan'non, a town of Ireland, capital of the co. of Leitrim, on the Shannon, across which it communicates with a suburb in the co. of Roscommon by a bridge, 19 miles by rail N.N.W. of Longford. It has a court-house, barracks, and some trade by river, rail, and canal. Pop. 1587.

Car'rick-on-Suir (shure), a town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, on the Suir (here crossed by a bridge to Carrickbeg), 13 miles by rail E. of Clonmel. It was formerly enclosed by walls, and has a parish church of high antiquity, a Catholic chapel, a nunnery (with a large school), a monastery, a castle, a prison, hospital, and manufactures of woollens and linens. Vessels of considerable burden approach the town, which has an export trade in corn, slates, &c. Pop. 6563.

Car'rick's Ford, a crossing of the Cheat River, near St. George, Tucker co., W. Va. Here Gen. R. B. Garnett was defeated and killed by the Federal troops, July 13, 1861.

Car'rico, a post-office of Frontier co., Neb.

Car'rier's, a station in Jefferson co., Pa., on the Low Grade division of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 13 miles E. of Brookville.

Car'rier's Mills, a post-office of Saline co., Ill., on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 61 miles N.E. of Cairo.

Car'rigaholt', a village of Ireland, co. of Clare, on the estuary of the Shannon, 10 miles W. of Kilrush. It has a pier which is frequented by fishing-craft. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle. Pop. 430.

Carrigain, Mt. See MOUNT CARRIGAIN.

Car'rigaline', or **Bea'ver,** a village and parish of Ireland, co. and 8 miles S.E. of Cork, on Cork harbor, with marble- and slate-quarries. The village is now unimportant. Pop. of parish, 4683.

Car'rig-o-Gun'nel, or **Car'rickaqui'cy,** a village of Ireland, co. and 5 miles W.S.W. of Limerick.

Carrigtohill, kår'rig-toʜ'hil, almost kår'rig-toil', a village of Ireland, co. of Cork, 3 miles W. of Middleton. It has an ancient church, and in the parish are subterraneous chambers within circular intrenchments called Danish camps. Pop. 700.

Carrigufoyle, kår're-gạ-foil', a small island of Ireland, co. of Kerry, in the estuary of the Shannon, 2 miles N. of Ballylongford, with a castle.

Carril, kaʀ-ʀeel', a town of Spain, in Galicia, 10 miles N.W. of Pontevedra, near the mouth of the Ulla. P. 1046.

Carrillon, Canada. See CARILLON.

Car'rington, a post-hamlet of Callaway co., Mo., on the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad, 18 miles N. of Jefferson City. It has 3 stores.

Carrion, kaʀ-ʀe-on', a river of Spain, rises in the mountains of the Asturias, flows S., and falls into the Pisuerga 22 miles N.E. of Valladolid.

Carrion de Calatrava, kaʀ-ʀe-on' då kå-lå-trå'vå, a town of Spain, 9 miles N.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 3120.

Carrion de los Cespedes, kaʀ-ʀe-on' då loce thes-på'ᴅês, a town of Spain, 14 miles W. of Seville. P. 2012.

Carrion de los Condes, kaʀ-ʀe-on' då loce kon'dês, a town of Spain, 21 miles N. of Palencia, on the Carrion. Pop. 3497. It is enclosed by ruinous walls, and has 9 churches, with convents and hospitals.

Carriovacou, one of the West Indies. See CARRIACOU.

Car'ritunk, a post-township of Somerset co., Me., on the Kennebec River, 38 miles N.N.W. of Skowhegan. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. 214.

Carrizal Alto, kar-ree-sål' ål'to, a town of Chili, province of Atacama, 25 miles by rail E. of Carrizal Bajo. Here is one of the richest copper-mines in the world. Pop. 3681.

Carrizal Bajo, kar-ree-sål' bå'ʜo, a seaport of Chili, province of Atacama, 140 miles N. of Coquimbo. It is connected by rail with Carrizal Alto, and ships copper and ores.

Carrizo, kar-ree'so, a small post-village, capital of Zapata co., Tex., on the Rio Grande, about 70 miles below Laredo.

Carroll, kår'rọl, a county in the N.W. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is intersected by Kings River and White River. The surface is undulating; the soil produces Indian corn, wheat, pasture, &c. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,468,360. Capital, Berryville. Pop. in 1870, 5780, of whom 5771 were Americans.

Carroll, a county in the W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 460 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Chattahoochee River, and is drained by the Tallapoosa River. The surface is partly hilly, and extensively covered with forests; the soil in some parts is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Granite is found here. Capital, Carrollton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,800,000. Pop. in 1870, 11,782, of whom 11,768 were Americans. It is traversed by the Savannah, Griffin & North Alabama Railroad.

Carroll, a county in the N.W. part of Illinois, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Iowa, and is partly drained by Elkhorn Creek and Plum River. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile. A large proportion of the county is prairie. Indian corn, wheat, oats, butter, and pork are the staple products. Lead has been found here. This county is intersected by the Western Union Railroad. Capital, Mount Carroll. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,265,000. Pop. in 1870, 16,705, of whom 14,215 were Americans.

Carroll, a county in the N.W. central part of Indiana, has an area of about 380 square miles. It is intersected by the Wabash River, and also drained by the Tippecanoe and Wild Cat Rivers. The surface is partly level and partly undulating; the soil is fertile. A large portion of it is covered with forests of the oak, beech, walnut, sugar-maple, and other trees. The staple products are wheat, Indian corn, oats, and pork. This county is traversed by the Wabash Railroad and the Wabash & Erie Canal. Capital, Delphi. Valuation of real and personal estate, $14,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 16,152, of whom 15,405 were Americans.

Carroll, a county in the W. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by the Raccoon (or Coon) River and the Middle Coon and Nishnabatona Rivers. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, and grass are the staple products. It is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Capital, Carrollton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,210,447. Pop. in 1870, 2451, of whom 2134 were Americans; in 1875, 5760.

Carroll, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 185 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River, and intersected by the Kentucky River. The surface is partly undulating, and high hills occur near the Ohio River. The soil is based on Trenton limestone, and is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, and wheat are the staple products. The Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad passes along the S.E. border. Capital, Carrollton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,815,214. Pop. in 1870, 6189, of whom 5899 were Americans.

Carroll, a former parish of Louisiana, has been divided into two parts, namely, EAST CARROLL and WEST CARROLL.

Carroll, a county in the N. part of Maryland, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is drained by the Patapsco River, which rises in it, and by Pipe Creek. The surface is hilly; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. Mines of copper and iron ore have been opened in this county, which is intersected by the Western Maryland Railroad and the Frederick & Pennsylvania Railroad. Capital, Westminster. Valuation of real and personal estate, $21,366,192. Pop. in 1870, 28,619, of whom 27,416 were Americans.

Carroll, a county near the central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Big Black River, and is partly drained by small affluents of the Yazoo River. The surface is nearly level, or undulating, and is mostly covered with forests of the beech, magnolia, hickory, white oak, tulip-tree, &c.; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad. Capital, Carrollton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,856,000. Pop. in 1870, 21,047, of whom 20,741 were Americans.

Carroll, a county in the N.W. central part of Missouri, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Grand River, and on the S. by the Missouri River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified by extensive prairies and forests of oak, hickory, black walnut, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county has abundance of limestone, coal, and sandstone. It is intersected by the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad. Capital, Carrollton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 17,446, of whom 16,624 were Americans.

Carroll, a county in the E. part of New Hampshire, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by Lake Winnepesaukee, and is drained by the Ossipee and Saco Rivers. It contains several small lakes. The surface is partly mountainous, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the ash, elm, hickory, white oak, and sugar-maple abound. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Hay, Indian corn, potatoes, and butter are the staple products. Among the minerals of this county are granite, lead, and silver. It is partly intersected by the Portsmouth, Great Falls & Conway Railroad. Capital, Ossipee. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,457,441. Pop. in 1870, 17,332, of whom 17,156 were Americans.

Carroll, a county in the E. part of Ohio, has an area of about 440 square miles. It is drained by Conotten, Yellow, and Sandy Creeks. The surface is diversified by hills of moderate height, and is extensively covered with forests of the ash, chestnut, hickory, oak, &c.; the soil is fertile. Oats, Indian corn, wheat, wool, and butter are the staple products. Beds of bituminous coal and iron ore are found in this county. It is intersected by the Tuscarawas Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, and by the Ohio & Toledo Railroad. Capital, Carrollton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $13,650,000. Pop. in 1870, 14,491, of whom 13,706 were Americans.

Carroll, a county of West Tennessee, has an area of about 630 square miles. It is intersected by the Big Sandy River, and also drained by the South Fork of Obion River. The surface is nearly level, and is mostly covered with forests; the soil is very fertile. Indian corn, cotton, wheat, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, and by the railroad which connects Memphis with Louisville. Capital, Huntingdon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,354,230. Pop. in 1870, 19,447, of whom 19,366 were Americans.

Carroll, a county in the S.W. part of Virginia, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Blue Ridge, and is drained by New River. The surface is partly mountainous, and is mostly covered with forests. The soil in some parts is adapted to pasturage. Indian corn and oats are also cultivated here. Copper and lead are said to be found in this county. Capital, Hillsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,188,402. Pop. in 1870, 9147, of whom 9135 were Americans.

Carroll, a township of Vermilion co., Ill. Pop. 2032. It contains Indianola.

Carroll, a post-office of Carroll co., Ind., about 15 miles S. of Logansport.

Carroll, or **Carroll City,** a post-village of Carroll co., Iowa, is in Carroll township, on the Middle Coon River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 93 miles N.E. of Council Bluffs, and 55 miles W. of Boone. It has 4 churches, a flour-mill, 5 hotels, and numerous stores and warehouses. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1875, 812; of township, 196 additional.

Carroll, a township of O'Brien co., Iowa. Pop. 176.

Carroll, a township of Tama co., Iowa. Pop. 575.

Carroll, a post-township of Penobscot co., Me., about 55 miles N.E. of Bangor. Pop. 632.

Carroll, a post-office of Baltimore co., Md., at Scull Town, and a station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 2 miles from Baltimore. It is the seat of a Passionist monastery and a Catholic hospital.

Carroll, a township of Platte co., Mo. Pop. 2691. It contains Platte City.

Carroll, a township of Reynolds co., Mo. Pop. 605. It contains Centreville.

Carroll, a township of Texas co., Mo. Pop. 519.

Carroll, a village of Dawson co., Montana, on the Missouri River, near the head of navigation. It has trade in furs and hides. Steamboats ascend the river to this place.

Carroll, a township of Coos co., N.H., in the White

Mountain region. Pop. 378. Area, 24,640 acres. Post-office, Twin Mountain. It has a church, and is traversed by the Portland & Ogdensburg and Mount Washington Branch Railroads.

Carroll, a township of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Pennsylvania line. Pop. 1827. It contains Fentonville and Frewsburg.

Carroll, a post-village of Fairfield co., O., in Greenfield township, on the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, 23 miles E.S.E. of Columbus. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a drug-store. Pop. about 200.

Carroll, a township of Ottawa co., O. Pop. 1036.

Carroll, a township of Cambria co., Pa. Pop. 1780, exclusive of Carrolltown.

Carroll, a post-office of Clinton co., Pa.

Carroll, a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. 1425.

Carroll, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. 3178, exclusive of Monongahela. It contains Monongahela City and Columbia, and affords coal and excellent flagstone.

Carroll, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. 898, exclusive of Dillsburg.

Carroll, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Tenn., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 1 mile from Oakfield, and 7 miles N. of Jackson. It has 2 churches.

Carroll's, Cowlitz co., Washington. See CARROLLTON.

Carroll's Prairie, a post-office of Hopkins co., Tex.

Carroll's Switch, a station on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, 88 miles S.W. of Louisville, Ky.

Car'rollsville, a post-office of Olmsted co., Minn.

Carrollton, kår'rọl-tọn, a post-village, capital of Pickens co., Ala., on Lubbub Creek, 95 miles N.W. of Selma, and 35 miles W. of Tuscaloosa. It has 3 churches, the Carrollton Institute, and a newspaper office.

Carrollton, a post-village, capital of Carroll co., Ark., on Long Creek, about 130 miles N.N.W. of Little Rock, and 90 miles from Springfield, Mo. It has a church, a seminary, and a flour-mill. Pop. 113.

Carrollton, a post-village, capital of Carroll co., Ga., on the Little Tallapoosa River, about 50 miles W.S.W. of Atlanta, and on the Savannah, Griffin & North Alabama Railroad, 60 miles from Griffin. It contains a court-house, 5 churches, the Carroll Masonic Institute, 2 newspaper offices, 2 planing-mills, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 1200.

Carrollton, a post-village, capital of Greene co., Ill., is in Carrollton township, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 33 miles N.N.W. of Alton, and 34 miles S. by W. from Jacksonville. It has 6 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, 3 flouring-mills, 2 machine-shops, a foundry, and a carriage-factory. Pop. of the township, 2760.

Carrollton, a township of Carroll co., Ind. P. 1046.

Carrollton, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 18 miles E. by S. from Indianapolis. It has a church, a seminary, and a grist-mill.

Carrollton, a post-village of Carroll co., Iowa, is on or near the Middle Coon River, 70 miles W.N.W. of Des Moines. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 125.

Carrollton, a post-village, capital of Carroll co., Ky., is on the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Kentucky River, 12 miles above Madison (Ind.), and 44 miles by land N.E. of Louisville. It has a court-house, a bank, 7 churches, a newspaper office, a cotton-factory, a woollen-mill, and a seminary. Pop. 1098. Carrollton Station (English Post-Office), on the Louisville & Cincinnati Railroad, 50 miles N.E. of Louisville, is at some distance from the town.

Carrollton, a post-village of Jefferson parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 7 miles above New Orleans, of which city it forms a part since 1873. It has 4 churches, the Leland University (colored), a female orphan asylum, 3 newspaper offices, and manufactures of earthenware and lumber. It is connected with New Orleans by a railway operated by fireless engines. Pop. 6495.

Carrollton, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 30 miles N.W. of Baltimore. It has water-power and mills for plaster.

Carrollton, a post-village of Saginaw co., Mich., is on the Saginaw River, in Carrollton township, and on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, 2 miles N. of East Saginaw. It has a church and manufactures of lumber and salt. Pop. about 600; of the township, 1343.

Carrollton, a hamlet of Fillmore co., Minn., in Carrollton township (which is traversed by the Southern Minnesota Railroad), about 32 miles S.W. of Winona. The township contains the village of Lanesborough and a total population of 2036.

Carrollton, a post-village, capital of Carroll co., Miss., 95 miles N. of Jackson, and 20 miles S.S.W. of Grenada. It has a college, 4 churches, a cotton-factory, and a newspaper office. Pop. 377.

Carrollton, a post-village, capital of Carroll co., Mo., is on or near the Waconda Creek, and on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad, 66 miles E.N.E. of Kansas City. It has 2 banks, 8 churches, a convent, and a woollen-mill. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 1832.

Carrollton, a post-hamlet of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in Carrollton township, on the Alleghany River, and on the Erie Railroad at its junction with the Buffalo, Bradford & Pittsburg Railroad, 52 miles S.E. of Dunkirk. The township contains a village named Limestone. Pop. of the township, 1218.

Carrollton, a post-village, capital of Carroll co., O., is about 24 miles S.E. of Canton, and 70 miles N.E. of Zanesville, on the Ohio & Toledo Railroad, which connects with the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad at Oneida. It has 2 banks, 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a union school, a carriage-factory, a tannery, &c. Pop. 813.

Carrollton, a village of Montgomery co., O., on the Miami River, and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and Cleveland, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroads, 8 miles S.S.W. of Dayton. Pop. 350. The name of its post-office is Carrollton Station.

Carrollton, a post-village and station of Dallas co., Tex. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Carrollton, or **Carroll's,** a station of Cowlitz co., Washington, on the Columbia River, and on the North Pacific Railroad, 4 miles N. of Kalama. Here is a steamboat-landing.

Carrollton Station, Kentucky and Ohio. See CARROLLTON.

Car'rolltown, a post-borough of Cambria co., Pa., 18 miles W.N.W. of Altoona. It has a church and a Benedictine convent, also a tannery and a flour-mill. Pop. 621.

Car'ron, a river and village of Scotland, co. of Stirling, the river entering the Firth of Forth 3 miles E.N.E. of Falkirk. On its N. bank, 2 miles N.E. of Falkirk, is the village, with the Carron Iron-Works. Pop. 1088.

Car'ronbrook, a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, 17 miles by rail N.W. of Stratford. It has saw- and planing-mills, a stave-factory, a soap- and candle-factory, a pottery, a sash-factory, and salt-works. A newspaper is published here. Pop. 1000.

Car'ronshore, a village of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 2 miles N.E. of Carron. Pop. 966.

Carrothers, kår-rŭth'ẹrz, a post-office of Seneca co., O., and a station on the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad, 16 miles S.E. of Tiffin.

Carrouges, kaʀ`ʀoozh', a town of France, department of Orne, 15 miles N.W. of Alençon. Pop. 1972.

Car`rowmore', a lake of Ireland, co. of Mayo, 4 miles N.E. of Tulloghan Bay. It contains several isles, and flows through the river Munhin into the Owenmore.

Carr Rock is in the North Sea, off Fife-Ness, Scotland, in lat. 56° 17' N., lon. 2° 35' W., with a beacon 11 miles W.S.W. of Bell Rock light-house.

Carr's, karz, a post-office and shipping-point of Lewis co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 22 miles above Maysville.

Carr's Creek, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., is at Young's Station on the Oswego Midland Railroad, 4 miles E. of Sidney Plains. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Carr's Station, a post-office of Hancock co., Ga., on the Macon & Augusta Railroad, 40 miles N.E. of Macon.

Carrsville, karz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Ky., 30 miles N.E. of Paducah. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Coal is found here.

Carrsville, a station in Baltimore co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 5 miles from Baltimore.

Carrsville, a post-village of Henry co., Mo., 8 miles N. of Clinton. It has a church, a normal institute, and a flouring-mill. Coal is mined here.

Carrsville, a post-village of Isle of Wight co., Va., on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, 31 miles W.S.W. of Norfolk. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Carru, kåʀ-ʀoo', a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 6 miles N.N.E. of Mondovi. Pop. 3899.

Carr'ville, a post-office of Washington co., Tenn.

Carrville, a post-village in York co., Ontario, on a branch of the Don River, 20 miles N. of Toronto. Pop. 100.

Car'ryall, a township of Paulding co., O. Pop. 1087.

Carrying Place, Ontario. See MURRAY.

Carse of Falkirk, fål-kirk', a district in Scotland, cos. of Linlithgow and Stirling, extends along the Firth of Forth from Borrowstounness to Airth.

Carse of Gowrie, gŏw'ree, a very fertile district in Scotland, co. of Perth, extends for 15 miles between the Tay and the Sidlaw Hills.

Carse of Stir'ling, a district in Scotland, extending from Buchlyvie to the E. extremity of the co. of Stirling, consists of a rich agricultural tract of 30,000 acres.

Cars Fork, a post-office of Letcher co., Ky.

Carshal'ton, or **Casehor'ton,** a village of England, co. of Surrey, on the Epsom Railway, 10 miles S.S.W. of London. Pop. of parish, 3668.

Cars'ley's Church, a post-office of Surry co., Va.

Carsoli, kar'so-lee (anc. *Carseoli*), a town of Italy, province of Aquila, 40 miles E.N.E. of Rome. Pop. 5527.

Car'son, a county in the Panhandle of Texas. Area, 900 square miles. It is traversed by the North Fork of Red River.

Carson, a station on the Mobile & Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad, 56 miles N. of Mobile, Ala.

Carson, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ark.

Carson, a station in Madison co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 17 miles N.E. of St. Louis.

Carson, a post-office of Brown co., Kansas.

Carson, a township of Cottonwood co., Minn. Pop. 161.

Carson, a post-hamlet of Huron co., O., on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, 17 miles N.N.E. of Crestline.

Car'sonby, a post-village in Carleton co., Ontario, 25 miles S. of Ottawa. Pop. 175.

Car'son City, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., in Bloomer township, 14 miles N. of Pewamo, and about 18 miles S.E. of Stanton. It has 2 or 3 churches, a newspaper office, a union school, 2 banks, a grist-mill, 2 saw-mills, and 2 sash- and blind-factories. It exports much pine lumber. Here is a money-order post-office. Pop. estimated at 800.

Carson City, the capital of the state of Nevada, and of Ormsby co., is situated near the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada, 3 miles W. of Carson River, 12 miles E. of Lake Tahoe, and 21 miles S. by W. from Virginia City. Lat. 39° 10′ N.; lon. 119° 43′ W. It is surrounded by grand mountain scenery, and is on the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, 31 miles S. of Reno. Gold and silver are found near this place. Two daily newspapers are published here. Carson City has 2 banks, 4 churches, a United States mint, and several mills for extracting gold and silver. The workshops, round-house, and general offices of the railroad are located here. Pop. 3042.

Carson Pass, Alpine co., Cal., is a defile or depression in the Sierra Nevada. It is 7972 feet above sea-level.

Carson River, a small river which rises on the E. slope of the Sierra Nevada, near the boundary between California and Nevada. It runs northward and northeastward, intersects the cos. of Douglas, Ormsby, and Lyon (in Nevada), and enters Carson Lake. Its length is estimated at 170 miles. Carson Lake, which is in Churchill co., Nevada, has no outlet. Its diameter or greatest extent is about 12 miles. Silver is found near Carson River.

Carson's Creek, a post-office, Transylvania co., N.C.

Carson's Landing, a village of Bolivar co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, about 75 miles W. by N. of Grenada. It is contiguous to Concordia Post-Office. Here are 3 churches and 6 general stores. About 6000 bales of cotton are annually shipped here.

Car'sonville, a hamlet of Taylor co., Ga., 11 miles N.N.E. of Howard. It has 2 churches and 2 stores. P. 110.

Carsonville, a hamlet of Sanilac co., Mich., 39 miles N. by W. of Port Huron. It has 2 stores. The name of its post-office is Farmer's.

Carsonville, a post-office of Iron co., Mo., 10 miles from Irondale.

Carsonville, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., in Jefferson township, 7 miles from Cross Roads Station. It has 2 churches.

Carsonville, a post-office of Grayson co., Va.

Carsonville, a post-village in Kings co., New Brunswick, 13 miles from Apohaqui. Pop. 150.

Cart, two rivers of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, which unite and enter the Firth of Clyde 6 miles below Glasgow.

Cartagena, or **Carthagena,** kar-tạ-jee'nạ (Sp. pron. kaʀ-tå-ʜå'nå; French, *Carthagène*, kaʀ'tå'zhån'; anc. *Cartha'go No'va*, or "New Carthage," it having been a principal colony of the Carthaginians), a city and the chief naval arsenal of Spain, on a noble bay of the Mediterranean, province and 27 miles by rail S.S.E. of Murcia. Lat. 37° 36′ 5″ N.; lon. 0° 56′ 36″ W. Pop. 54,318. It occupies the declivity of a hill and a small plain extending to the harbor, which is protected from winds by surrounding heights. Its harbor has been much improved by the construction of moles. An island on the S., as well as the city, is strongly fortified. The city, though dull and unhealthy, has good streets and houses, numerous churches and convents, a marine school, large royal hospital, foundling hospital, town hall and custom-house, observatory, theatre, circus, &c. In its W. division are docks for building men-of-war, an arsenal, and a floating-dock. Its port communicates with the Segura River by the Lorca Canal. Its manufactures of cordage and canvas, with trade in barilla and agricultural produce, have decayed, but it still has a valuable tunny-fishery and a glass-factory and smelting-works. The copper-, lead-, zinc-, and iron-mines of Cartagena were originally wrought by the Carthaginians. Cartagena was taken by Scipio B.C. 208, at which period, according to Livy, it was one of the richest cities in the world. It was ruined by the Goths; and its modern importance dates only from the time of Philip II. It ships mostly lead, copper, zinc, and iron ores, sulphur, and esparto. It is a bishop's see.

Cartagena, or **Carthagena,** kar-tạ-jee'nạ (Sp. pron. kaʀ-tå-ʜå'nå), a city and seaport of the United States of Colombia, capital of the state of Bolivar, on a small sandy peninsula connected with the continent by an artificial neck of land. Lat. 10° 25′ 36″ N.; lon. 75° 34′ W. On an island, communicating with the city by means of a wooden bridge, is a suburb called Xiximani. Both the former and the latter are surrounded by strong fortifications of freestone; and at a short distance from the city, on the mainland, is an eminence about 150 feet high, on which is a strong fort. The bay, which is landlocked and has smooth water, extends from N. to S. 7 miles, and affords excellent anchorage. There were two entrances to the port,—the Boca Grande, close to the town, and the Boca Chica, many miles farther S. Two strong castles defend Boca Chica, which is the principal entrance.

The town and suburbs are well laid out. The houses are generally of stone, two stories high, with balconies and lattices of wood; and the streets, though not spacious, are straight, well paved, and lighted with gas. It is a bishop's see, and has a naval arsenal. Among the public buildings are churches and convents, a general and a military hospital, a town hall, a theatre, a circus, and a college. The weather is excessively hot and insalubrious. Leprosy is common, and yellow fever often makes fearful ravages. The trade of Cartagena, at one time considerable, has declined very much in consequence of the rivalship of the ports of Santa Marta and Barranquilla. Exports, cotton, sugar, divi-divi, balsams, cinchona, cacao, vegetable ivory, coffee, &c. The pop., formerly much greater, is about 9000.

Cartago, kaʀ-tå'go, a river and bay of Nicaragua, on the Mosquito Coast: the river rises about lat. 14° 37′ N., and, after a N.N.E. course of about 45 miles, enters the bay, which is a large lagoon communicating with the Caribbean Sea, in lat. 15° 20′ N. and extending between lon. 83° 35′ and 84° 15′ W.

Cartago, a town of Costa Rica, 20 miles E. of San José. It is connected by rail with Alajuela, and has trade in coffee. Pop. 4000.

Cartago, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Antioquia, in the valley of the Cauca, on the Viega, 150 miles W. of Bogota. Pop. 3000.

Cartama, kaʀ-tå'må, a town of Spain, 21 miles W. of Malaga, on the Guadaljore. Pop. 4000.

Cartaya, kaʀ-tī'yå, a town and port of Spain, in Andalusia, 9 miles W.N.W. of Huelva, on the Piedra. It has a prison, a hospital, a custom-house, docks for ship- and boat-building, and a marine store-house. The bulk of the people are fishermen. Pop. 4970.

Car'tecay, a post-hamlet of Gilmer co., Ga., about 70 miles N. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches.

Car'ter, a county in the N.E. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is drained by Little Sandy River and Tygart's Creek, and is traversed by the Eastern Kentucky Railroad. The surface is hilly. The soil of the lowlands produces Indian corn, oats, &c. Coal is abundant here. Capital, Grayson. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,535,599. Pop. in 1870, 7509, of whom 7423 were Americans.

Carter, a county in the S. part of Missouri, has an area of about 480 square miles. It is intersected by Current River. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is partly covered with pine forests. The soil produces Indian corn, tobacco, oats, &c. Among the minerals of this county are copper, iron, and limestone. Capital, Van Buren. Valuation of real and personal estate, $980,000. Pop. in 1870, 1455, of whom 1444 were Americans.

Carter, a county in the N.E. part of Tennessee, has an area of about 390 square miles. It is intersected by the

Watauga River, and is bounded on the S.E. by the Iron Mountain. The surface is diversified by mountains and valleys, and is mostly covered with forests of good timber. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, oats, grass, and live-stock are the staple products. Iron ore is abundant in this county. Capital, Elizabethtown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,463,246. Pop. in 1870, 7909, of whom 7887 were Americans.

Carter, a township of Spencer co., Ind. Pop. 1420.

Carter, a post-hamlet of Iowa co., Iowa, 14 miles N. of Harper Railroad Station. It has a flour-mill.

Carter, a township of Carter co., Mo. Pop. 760.

Carter, a station of Lafayette co., Mo., on the railroad from Independence to Lexington, 6 miles W. of the latter.

Carter, a post-office and station of Uinta co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 389 miles W. of Cheyenne.

Carter Camp, a post-office of Potter co., Pa.

Carter Creek, a post-office of Clay co., Kansas, 15 miles from Clay Centre.

Carter Dome, a mountain of Coos co., N.H., about 8 miles S. of Gorham Railroad Station. Altitude, 4830 feet.

Carteret, kaʀ`tẹh-rå′, a village of France, in Manche, on a bay of the same name in the English Channel, opposite Jersey. Pop. 525.

Car′teret, a county in the S.E. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 440 square miles. It is bounded on the S. and S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the N.E. by Pamlico Sound. It comprises several low islands on the sea-coast. The surface is level, and extensively covered with pine forests; the soil is sandy, and produces a little cotton and maize. It is intersected by the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad. Capital, Beaufort. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,288,994. Pop. in 1870, 9010, of whom 8940 were Americans.

Car′teret, an island of the South Pacific, in Solomon Archipelago. Lat. 8° 50′ S.; lon. 160° 48′ E.

Carter-Fell, Scotland. See CHEVIOT HILLS.

Car′ter Hill, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa., 6 miles N.W. of Corry.

Car′ter's, a post-office of Murray co., Ga.

Carter's Bridge, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va., 6 miles S. of Red Hill Railroad Station.

Car′tersburg, a post-village of Hendricks co., Ind., in Liberty township, on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 17 miles W. by S. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. about 250.

Carter's Creek, a post-office of Lancaster co., Va.

Carter's Creek Station, a post-office of Maury co., Tenn., on the railroad between Nashville and Columbia, 38 miles S. by W. of Nashville.

Carter's Crossing, a township of Sumter co., S.C. Pop. 947.

Carter's Depot, a post-hamlet of Carter co., Tenn., on the Watauga River, and on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 20 miles S. by W. of Bristol. It has a church and 2 flouring-mills.

Carter's Furnace, a post-hamlet of Carter co., Tenn., 14 miles E. of Carter's Depot. It has 2 churches and an iron-furnace.

Carter's Island, a hamlet of Bedford co., Va., on Staunton River, 18 miles from Liberty.

Carter's Mill, a post-office of Gregg co., Tex.

Carter's Mills, a post-office of Reynolds co., Mo.

Carter's Mills, a post-hamlet of Moore co., N.C., 1 mile from Deep River, and 12 miles N.W. of Carthage. It has a flouring-mill.

Carter's Mills, a post-office of Patrick co., Va.

Carter's Station, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Tenn., 7 miles N.E. of Midway Railroad Station. It has a church.

Carter's Store, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ala., 100 miles N.E. of Montgomery. It has a church.

Carter's Store, a post-office of Washington co., Ark., 12 miles S. of Fayetteville.

Car′tersville, a post-village, capital of Bartow co., Ga., on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, 47 miles N.W. of Atlanta, and 30 miles E.S.E. of Rome. It is the N.E. terminus of the Cherokee Railroad. Two weekly newspapers are published here. It has 6 churches, a high school, a female seminary, and manufactures of carriages, furniture, and sash and blinds. Cotton and pig-iron are shipped here. Pop. 2232.

Cartersville, a post-office of Tishemingo co., Miss., 7 miles S. of Iuka.

Cartersville, a hamlet of Monroe co., N.Y., in Pittsford township, on the Erie Canal and New York Central Railroad, 2 miles E. of Pittsford. It has a distillery.

Cartersville, a post-hamlet of Darlington co., S.C., on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 63 miles E. of Columbia. It has a church and 2 turpentine-distilleries.

Cartersville, a post-hamlet, Parker co., Tex., 28 miles W.N.W. of Fort Worth. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Cartersville, a post-village of Cumberland co., Va., on the James River, 46 miles W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches. Tobacco is shipped here by the James River Canal. Pop. about 150.

Car′terville, a post-village of Williamson co., Ill., on the Carbondale & Shawneetown Railroad, 9 miles E. of Carbondale. It has a church and a coal-mine. Coal-mining is the principal business of this place.

Carterville, a post-village of Jasper co., Mo., in Joplin township, 4 miles from Pittsburg Station. It is contiguous to Webb City. It has a carriage-factory, a smelting-furnace for lead, and several steam-engines for draining the lead-mines which have been opened here. Pop. about 700.

Carterville, a hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., in Amboy township, 5 miles S.W. of Williamstown. It has a church.

Carthage, kar′thij (L. *Cartha′go;* Gr. Καρχηδών, *Karchēdōn*), the ancient capital of a famous country of the same name in Northern Africa, the site of which is a few miles N. of the city of Tunis, on the N. part of a small peninsula. Lat. 36° 55′ N.; lon. 10° E. About thirty years after the destruction of Carthage City (B.C. 146), the Romans attempted to establish a colony on its site, which did not prosper; but a second, under the name of *Colonia Carthago,* rose into importance, and became the first city of Roman Africa. In 439, the Vandals, under Genseric, seized it. It was retaken by Belisarius in 553, but was finally destroyed by the Saracens in 698. The few ruins that exist belong to the Roman city. Hardly a trace remains of the Carthaginian metropolis. In 1841 a monument was set up in the locality by the French, in memory of their king Louis IX. (St. Louis), who died of the plague, May 25, 1270, while besieging the city of Tunis.

Carthage, kar′thĭj, a post-village of Hale co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 15 miles S. of Tuscaloosa, and near the Black Warrior. It has 2 churches.

Carthage, a post-village, capital of Hancock co., Ill., in Carthage township, on the Keokuk Branch of the Wabash Railroad, 15 miles E. of Keokuk, and 40 miles N.N.E. of Quincy, with which it is connected by the Carthage division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which road extends hence northward to Burlington. It has a national bank, 7 churches, printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers, a high school, and a college. Pop. about 2500.

Carthage, a post-village of Rush co., Ind., in Ripley township, on the Blue River, 34 miles E. of Indianapolis. It has water-power, a flour-mill, a steam saw-mill, a woollen-mill, a pump-factory, a bank, 3 churches, and a graded school. Pop. 481.

Carthage, a post-office of Campbell co., Ky.

Carthage, a township of Franklin co., Me. Pop. 486.

Carthage, a post-village, capital of Leake co., Miss., on the Pearl River, 33 miles E.N.E. of Canton, and 50 miles N.E. of Jackson. It has 3 churches, an academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 400.

Carthage, a flourishing town, capital of Jasper co., Mo., is ½ mile S. of Spring River, on the Memphis, Carthage & Northwestern Railroad, 27 miles N.W. of Pierce City, and about 60 miles W. of Springfield. It has a court-house, a graded school with a building which cost $40,000, 7 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, 4 newspaper offices, 3 large flouring-mills, a foundry, a machine-shop, a woollen-mill, and manufactures of carriages, ploughs, &c. The Spring River affords abundant water-power. Lead is mined near this place. The chief products exported from Jasper co. are lead, wheat, corn, pork, and wool. Pop. estimated at 5000.

Carthage, a post-village of Wilna township, Jefferson co., N.Y., is finely situated on Black River and on the Utica & Black River Railroad, at the junction of the main line with the Carthage & Morristown division, 74 miles N. of Utica, and 17 miles E. of Watertown. It contains 7 churches, an academy or graded school, a bank, several tanneries, 2 iron-furnaces, a house of Augustinian monks, and manufactures of carriages, machinery, lumber, iron, flour, wooden-ware, churns, knit goods, &c. A weekly newspaper is published here. A bridge across the river connects this place with West Carthage. Pop. about 2500.

Carthage, a post-village, capital of Moore co., N.C., in Carthage township, 56 miles S.W. of Raleigh. It has 3 churches, 2 academies, and a manufactory of buggies. Pop. of the township, 1786.

Carthage, a township of Athens co., O. Pop. 1272.

Carthage, a post-village of Hamilton co., O., on Mill Creek, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, and on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, 10 miles N. of Cincinnati. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of writing-fluid and fruit-cans.

Carthage, a post-village, capital of Smith co., Tenn., on the right bank of the Cumberland River, at the mouth of the Caney Fork, 50 miles E. by N. from Nashville. Produce is shipped here in steamboats. It has a new court-house, 2 churches, 2 academies, and a newspaper office. Pop. 477.

Carthage, a post-village, capital of Panola co., Tex., 30 miles S. of Marshall, and 44 miles S.W. of Shreveport, La. It is nearly 6 miles S.W. of the Sabine River. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office.

Carthage Junction, Illinois. See East Burlington.

Carthage Landing, or **New Carthage,** a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Fishkill township, on the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, at Low Point Station, 4 miles above Newburg. It has 2 churches and a steam flour-mill. Pop. 241.

Car'thage'na, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., O., 10 miles S. of Celina, with a church and a seminary for Catholic priests. It has 3 or 4 stores.

Carthagena, Colombia. See Cartagena.

Carthago, the ancient name of Carthage.

Carthago Nova, the ancient name of Cartagena.

Cart'mel, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, on Morecambe Bay, 12 miles by rail N.W. of Lancaster.

Cartoogachayo, township, Macon co., N.C. P. 480.

Cart'wright, a township of Sangamon co., Ill. Pop. 1851. It contains Pleasant Plains and Richland.

Cart'wright, or **Too'ley's Corners,** also called **Williamsburg,** a post-village in Durham co., Ontario, 15 miles N.N.W. of Bowmanville. Pop. 200.

Cartwright's, a post-office of Lane co., Oregon.

Carupano, kå-roo-på'no, a seaport town of Venezuela, state and 57 miles N.E. of Cumana, within a few miles of Cariaco. Lat. 10° 40′ N.; lon. 63° 22′ W. A battery on an eminence defends the port. It has a good roadstead, a light-house, and a wharf. Pop. 5000.

Carusa, the ancient name of Gherzeh.

Caruthersville, ka̤-ru'ᴛʜe̤rz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Pemiscot co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, 125 miles below Cairo, Ill. It is a shipping-point for corn, cotton, &c.

Carvalho, kaʀ-vål'yo, a town of Portugal, in Beira, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, 16 miles S.E. of Coimbra. Pop. 1420.

Carvar, a town of India. See Carwar.

Car'ver, a county in the S.E. central part of Minnesota, has an area of about 370 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Minnesota River, and is partly drained by the South Fork of Crow River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified by prairies and many small lakes. About half of it is covered with forests, in which the ash, elm, oak, and sugar-maple abound. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. It is intersected by the Hastings & Dakota Railroad. Capital, Chaska. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,430,230. Pop. in 1870, 11,586; in 1875, 13,033.

Carver, a post-township of Plymouth co., Mass., about 20 miles N.N.E. of New Bedford. Pop. 1092. It has 4 churches, and contains a village named South Carver.

Carver, a post-village of Carver co., Minn., is on the Minnesota River, and on the Minneapolis & St. Louis and Hastings & Dakota Railroads, 23 miles S.W. of Minneapolis, and 2 miles above Chaska. A short branch railroad connects it with the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad at Merriam. It is in a small township of the same name. Steamboats ply between this place and St. Paul. It has 3 or 4 churches, a newspaper office, a brick-yard, and a money-order post-office. Pop. of the township, 606.

Carver's Creek, township, Bladen co., N.C. Pop. 996.

Carver's Creek, a township of Cumberland co., N.C. Pop. 1391.

Carver's Harbor, a post-village of Vinal Haven township, Knox co., Me., on an island in Penobscot Bay, about 14 miles E.S.E. of Rockland. It has a money-order post-office, 2 churches, a high school, and a granite-quarry.

Car'versville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., in Solebury township, nearly 2 miles from the Delaware River, and 32 miles N. by E. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a coach-factory.

Car'verton, a post-hamlet of Luzerne co., Pa., in Kingston township, 2 miles from Wyoming Railroad Station. It has a church.

Car'ville's Station, a station on the Queen Anne & Kent Railroad, 5 miles E. of Centreville, Md.

Carvin-Épinoy, kaʀ'vâɴɢ'-â'pee'nwâ', a town of France, Pas-de-Calais, on a railway, 20 miles N.N.E. of Arras. Pop. 6546. It has manufactures of sugar and starch.

Carvoeiro, or **Peniche.** See Cape Carvoeiro.

Car'war', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, at the mouth of the Cauly River in the Indian Ocean, 50 miles S.S.E. of Goa. In former times it was an important seat of commerce. Pop. 13,263.

Ca'ry, a post-village of Wake co., N.C., 8 miles W. of Raleigh. Here the Raleigh & Augusta Railroad connects with the Richmond & Danville Railroad. It contains a high school and 2 churches.

Cary, a village of Ohio. See Carey.

Cary Cut, a station in Middlesex co., Mass., on the Eastern Railroad, at the junction of the Grand Junction Railroad, 5 miles N. of Boston.

Ca'rysfoot Island, in the Pacific Ocean, is a coral reef encircling a lagoon, in lat. 20° 44′ S., lon. 138° 22′ W.

Ca'rysfort, Macred'din, or **Moycree'din,** a town of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, 5 miles S.W. of Rathdrum.

Ca'rysfort Reef, a coral reef off the S. point of Florida, lat. 25° 13′ 15″ N., lon. 80° 12′ 45″ W., with a light-house 112 feet high.

Cary Station, a post-hamlet of McHenry co., Ill., in Algonquin township, near Fox River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad (Wisconsin division), 38 miles N.W. of Chicago. Pop. 100.

Ca'rysville, a post-village of Champaign co., O., in Adams township, 6 miles N.N.W. of St. Paris Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Carytena, kå-re-tee'nå, a village of Greece, in Arcadia, 17 miles W. of Tripolitza, near the Carbonaro.

Ca'rytown, a hamlet of Montgomery co., N.Y., 5 miles from Esperance.

Ca'ryville, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Mass., in Bellingham township, on the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, 28 miles S.W. of Boston. It has a satinet-factory.

Caryville, or **Cary** (Oakfield Post-Office), a village of Genesee co., N.Y., in Oakfield township, 6 miles N. of Batavia. It has 3 churches, the Cary Collegiate Institute, and manufactures of carriages and farming-implements.

Caryville, or **Careyville,** a post-village of Campbell co., Tenn., on the Knoxville & Ohio Railroad, 38 miles N.N.W. of Knoxville, and 3 miles from Jacksborough. Coal is mined near this place. It has a church.

Casa, kas'a̤, a post-office of Perry co., Ark.

Casaba, kå-så'bå, **Cassaba,** or **Kassaba,** kås-så'bå, a town of Asia Minor, 30 miles (by railway 63 miles) N.E. of Smyrna. It has two handsome mosques and a bazaar. It is renowned for its pears and melons, which, with cotton, raw silk, and cotton manufactures, compose its principal exports. Pop. 12,000.

Casaba, Cassaba, or **Kassaba,** a town of Asia Minor, 54 miles S.S.E. of Konieh. It is enclosed by ruinous walls, is mostly built of stone, has a good bazaar, and presents many traces of former prosperity.

Casablanca, a town of Morocco. See Dar-al-Baida.

Casa Blanca, kå'så blån'kå, a hamlet or settlement of Goliad co., Tex., 44 miles from Victoria. It has 2 churches.

Casa Branca, kå'så brån'kå, a town and railway junction of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 49 miles S.W. of Estremoz. There is another place of this name, 17 miles N.W. of Estremoz.

Casa Branca, kå'så brån'kå, a town of Brazil, province of São Paulo. Pop. 3000.

Casa Branca, a village of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes. Pop. 2000.

Casacalenda, kå-så-kå-lěn'då, a town of Italy, province and 18 miles N.E. of Campobasso. It has 3 churches, one of which is in Tuscan style, and a convent. Pop. 6248.

Casaccia, kå-såt'chå (Ger. *Kasätsch*, kå-sětch'), a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, S. of Mount Septimer, and 13 miles N.E. of Chiavenna. Pop. 80.

Cas'ady's Corner, a post-office of Webster co., Iowa.

Casaida, the supposed ancient name of Ita.

Casalanguida, kå-så-lån'gwe-då, a village of Italy, province of Chieti, 11 miles S.W. of Vasto. Pop. 3026.

Casal Bellotto, kå-sål' běl-lot'to, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 23 miles E.S.E. of Cremona. Pop. 1340.

Casal Bordino, kå-sål' boʀ-dee'no, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 7 miles N.W. of Vasto. Pop. 4745.

Casal Bore, kå-sål' bo'rå, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 7 miles N.W. of Ariano. Pop. 2333.

Casal Borgone, kå-sål' boʀ-go'nå, a town of Italy, 14 miles E.N.E. of Turin. Pop. 2476.

Casal Buttano, kå-sål′ boot-tå′no, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 8 miles N.N.W. of Cremona. Pop. 3932.

Casal Cipriani, kå-sål′ che-pre-å′nee, a town of Italy, province and 6½ miles W. of Campobasso. Pop. 1790.

Casal di Principe, kå-sål′ dee prin′che-på, a town of Italy, province and 14 miles S.W. of Caserta. P. 3529.

Casal Duni, kå-sål′ doo′nee, a town of Italy, province and 21 miles S. of Campobasso. Pop. 2515.

Casale, kå-så′lå (anc. *Bodincom′agus?*), a town of Italy, in Alessandria, at a railway junction, on the right bank of the Po, 18 miles N.N.W. of Alessandria. The citadel, founded in 1590 by Duke Vicenzo, was one of the strongest in Italy. The castle or palace is still standing, but the ramparts have been converted into promenades, and the defences are now insignificant. The cathedral is said to have been founded in 742. There are several other churches, a seminary, convents, two hospitals, an orphan hospital, college, public library, theatre, corn magazine, several silk-spinning-mills, a parade, and a public garden. The trade of the town is inconsiderable. Casale is the seat of a bishop. It was the capital of the ancient marquisate or duchy of Montferrat. Pop. 27,514.

Casale, a village of Italy, 7 miles S.E. of Treviso. Pop. 2803.

Casale Corte Cerro, kå-så′lå kor′tå chĕr′ro, a town of Italy, province of Novara, on the Strona. Pop. 2145.

Casale della Trinità, kå-så′lå dĕl′lå tree-nee-tå′, or **Trinitàpoli,** tree-nee-tå′po-lee, a town of Italy, province of Foggia, on Lake Salpi, 25 miles by rail E.S.E. of Foggia. There are salt-works in the neighborhood. Pop. 6648.

Casale di Lecce, kå-så′lå dee lĕt′chå, a town of Italy, province and 34 miles S.S.E. of Aquila. Pop. 1158.

Casale lo Sturno, kå-så′lå lo stoor′no, a town of Italy, in Avellino, 1 mile N.E. of Frigento. Pop. 2403.

Casale Nuovo, kå-så′lå noo-o′vo, a town of Italy, province of Pisa, 16 miles N. of Campiglia. Pop. 1097.

Casal Maggiore, kå-sål′ måd-jo′rå, a town of Italy, 22 miles E.S.E. of Cremona, on the Po. Pop., with commune, 16,090. It has manufactures of glass, earthenware, and cream of tartar.

Casalnocetto, kå-sål-no-chĕt′to, a village of Italy, 6 miles E.N.E. of Tortona. Pop. 1283.

Casalnovo, kå-sål-no′vo, or **Casalnuovo,** kå-sål-noo-o′vo, a town of Italy, in Calabria, 9 miles N.W. of Nicastro, near the Savuto. Pop. 1610.

Casalnuovo, kå-sål-noo-o′vo, a town of Italy, in Calabria, 14 miles E.N.E. of Castrovillari, near the Gulf of Taranto. Pop. 2000.

Casalnuovo, a town of Italy, province and 6 miles by rail N.E. of Naples. Pop. 3706.

Casalnuovo, a town of Italy, province of Foggia, 15 miles S.W. of San Severo. Pop. 3342.

Casal-Pusterlengo, kå-sål′-poos-tĕr-lĕn′go, a town of Italy, province of Milan, at a railway junction, 13 miles S.E. of Lodi, on the Brembiolo. It has manufactures of linen, silk goods, and earthenware, and a trade in Parmesan cheese, which is here made. Pop. 6207.

Casaltrinità. See CASALE DELLA TRINITÀ.

Casalvecchio, kå-sål-vĕk′ke-o, a town of Italy, province and 25 miles W.N.W. of Foggia. Pop. 2144.

Casalvecchio, a village of Sicily, on a mountain, 23 miles S.W. of Messina. Pop. 2446.

Casalvieri, kå-sål-ve-å′ree, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 7 miles S.S.E. of Sora. Pop. 4332.

Casamanza, kå-så-mån′zå, or **Cazamance,** kå′zå′-mônss′, a river of Senegambia, enters the Atlantic 60 miles S. of the Gambia River. On the N. side of its entrance, at Carabane, the French have a trading-station.

Casamarciano, kå-så-mar-chå′no, a village of Italy, province of Caserta, 1½ miles N.E. of Nola. Pop. 1824.

Casamassima, kå-så-mås′se-må, a town of Italy, 13 miles S. of Bari. Pop. 6553.

Casamicciola, kå-så-mit-cho′lå, a town of Italy, 12 miles S.W. of Pozzuoli, at the foot of Mont′ Epomeo. Pop. 3953. It has thermal springs and baths.

Casan, a government in Russia. See KAZAN.

Casanare, kå-så-nå′rå, a river of the United States of Colombia, issues in the mountains of Chita, and, after an E. course of about 180 miles through immense plains, falls into the Meta a little E. of the confluence of the Chire, lat. 5° 58′ N. It is navigable for small craft.

Casanare, a town of the United States of Colombia, on the above river. Lat. 5° 56° N.; lon. 71° 50′ W. Pop. 900, chiefly Indians.

Casanare, a national territory of the United States of Colombia, extending from the E. slope of the Andes to the Orinoco. Pop. 26,066.

Casandrino, kå-sån-dree′no, a village of Italy, 6 miles N. of Naples. Pop. 2528.

Casanova, kå-så-no′vå, a town of Italy, province and 2 miles N.W. of Caserta. Pop. 4823.

Casano′va, a post-office of Fauquier co., Va.

Casapulla, kå-så-pool′lå, a town of Italy, 3 miles N.W. of Caserta, on the road to Capua. Pop. 2845.

Casarabonela, kå-så′rå-bo-nå′lå, a town of Spain, 29 miles W.N.W. of Malaga. Pop. about 4000.

Casarano, kå-så-rå′no, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 12 miles S.E. of Gallipoli. Pop. 4358.

Casar de Caceres, kå′sar då kå′thå-rĕs, a town of Spain, 10 miles N.N.W. of Caceres. Pop. 4510, employed in linen-weaving and manufactures of leather.

Casares, kå′så-rĕs, a town of Spain, 52 miles W.S.W. of Malaga. It has manufactures of leather and brandy. Pop. 4500.

Casariche, kå-så-ree′chå, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 52 miles E. of Seville, on the Yeguas. Pop. 2120.

Casarza, kå-sard′zå, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, 6 miles S.E. of Chiavari. Pop. 2555.

Casas de Ibañez, kå′sås då ee-bån′yĕth, a town of Spain, 25 miles N.E. of Albacete. Pop. 1910.

Casas de Millan, kå′sås då meel-yån′, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, 20 miles N. by E. of Caceres, on the right bank of the Tagus. Pop. 1437.

Casas de Ves, kå′sås då vĕs, a town of Spain, 32 miles N.E. of Albacete, on the Gabriel. Pop. 1720.

Casas Grandes, kå′sås grån′dĕs, a town of Mexico, state of Chihuahua, 35 miles S. of Llanos, surrounded by ruins. Present pop. about 3000.

Casätch, a town of Switzerland. See CASACCIA.

Casate-Nuovo, kå-så′tå-noo-o′vo, a village of Italy, 18 miles N. by E. of Milan. Pop. 2682.

Casbeen, or **Casbin,** a town of Persia. See KASBIN.

Cascade, kas-kād′, a station in Nevada co., Cal., among the Sierras, on the Central Pacific Railroad, 20 miles W. of Truckee.

Cascade, a post-village of Dubuque co., Iowa, on Beaver Creek, partly in Cascade township, about 24 miles S.W. of Dubuque. It has a money-order post-office, several churches, and a plough-factory. Pop. about 500; of Cascade township, 1029.

Cascade, a station on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, in Antrim co., Mich., 34 miles S. by W. from Petoskey.

Cascade, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., in Cascade township, on Thornapple River, 3 miles from Ada Station, and 10 miles S.E. of Grand Rapids. It has water-power and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 1050.

Cascade, a post-township of Olmsted co., Minn., is contiguous to Rochester, and is intersected by the Winona & St. Peter Railroad. It is bounded on the E. by a branch of the Zumbro River. Pop. 731.

Cascade, a post-office and station of Cayuga co., N.Y., on the Southern Central Railroad, 13 miles S. of Auburn.

Cascade, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 595.

Cascade, a post-hamlet of Pittsylvania co., Va., 20 miles W. of Danville. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, 3 tobacco-factories, &c. Pop. about 100.

Cascade, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., in Lyndon township, on Milwaukee River, near its source, 3 miles from Waldo Railroad Station, and about 44 miles N. by W. from Milwaukee. It has 3 churches, 2 flour-mills, a cheese-factory, 2 hotels, &c. Pop. 253.

Cascade Junction, a station in Marquette co., Mich., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 19 miles S.E. of Negaunee, at the junction of a branch extending to the Cascade Mines.

Cascade Range, a long and lofty mountain-range of Oregon and Washington, extends in a N. and S. direction, nearly parallel with the Pacific coast. It is continuous or connected with the Sierra Nevada of California. The distance between this range and the Pacific Ocean is about 110 miles in Oregon, and from 120 to 160 miles in Washington Territory. Among the highest peaks are Mount Hood, Mount Jefferson, Mount Pitt, Mount Baker, Mount Rainier or Takoma, and Mount St. Helen's. The first three are in Oregon, and the others in Washington. According to Whitney, Mount Hood is 11,934 feet high, and Mount St. Helen's is said to rise 12,000 feet above the sea-level. Lava abounds in this range, which appears to be composed chiefly of volcanic and igneous rocks. It is extensively covered with forests of good timber, including the fir and pine. The Columbia River passes through this range (near its middle) by a series of rapids and cascades at the Dalles. Magnificent and picturesque scenery abounds among these mountains, the name of which is derived from the cascades of the Columbia River.

Cascades, kas-kādz′, a post-village, capital of Skamania co., Washington, is on the north bank of the Columbia River, about 160 miles from its mouth. Here are falls or rapids which obstruct the navigation of the river. Passing through the Cascade Range, the river is here contracted into a channel about 200 feet wide.

Cascade Valley, a post-office of Broome co., N.Y.

Cascaes, kås-kå′ěs, almost kås-kå′ěngs, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Atlantic, 15 miles W. of Lisbon. Pop. 2500.

Cascante, kås-kån′tå (anc. *Cascan′tum*), a town of Spain, in Navarre, 53 miles S. of Pamplona. Pop. 3913.

Cascavel, kås-kå-věl′, a town of Brazil, near the Serra Cascavel, province and 40 miles S.W. of Ceará. Pop. 8960.

Cascia, kå′shå, a town of Italy, in Umbria, 13 miles E. of Spoleto. Pop. 4735.

Casciano, a village of Italy. See San Casciano.

Casciano dei Bagni. See San Casciano dei Bagni.

Cascina, kå-shee′nå, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, on the Arno, 8 miles by rail E.S.E. of Pisa. It has manufactures of cotton and linen goods. Pop. 1970.

Cas′co, a post-township of Cumberland co., Me., about 25 miles N.W. of Portland, is bounded on the S. by Sebago Lake. It contains a hamlet named Casco, and has 2 churches, and manufactures of lumber, &c. Pop. 998.

Casco, a township of Allegan co., Mich. Pop. 1219. The name of its post-office is West Casco.

Casco, a post-township and hamlet of St. Clair co., Mich., about 32 miles N.N.E. of Detroit. Pop. 1976. The hamlet is about 3 miles from Columbus Railroad Station.

Casco, a post-office of Franklin co., Mo.

Casco, a post-township of Kewaunee co., Wis., about 14 miles E. of the city of Green Bay. Pop. 1399.

Casco, a post-hamlet of Kewaunee co., Wis., on the Kewaunee River, in Pierce township, 20 miles E. of the city of Green Bay. It has a saw-mill and a planing-mill.

Casco Bay is on the coast of Maine, and forms the S.E. boundary of Cumberland co. The city of Portland is on this bay, which extends about 20 miles northeastward from that place. The number of little islands in this bay is said to be 300 or more.

Casco Pier, a hamlet of Kewaunee co., Wis., in Pierce township, on Lake Michigan, 27 miles E. of Green Bay. It has a lumber-mill.

Cascumpèque, Prince Edward Island. See Alexandria.

Caselle, kå-sěl′lå, a town of Italy, 8 miles N.N.W. of Turin, on the Stura. It has manufactures of silk twist and paper. Pop. 3880.

Caselle, a town of Italy, 6½ miles S.W. of Lodi. Pop. 1064.

Caselle Landi, kå-sěl′lå lån′dee, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, 19 miles S.E. of Lodi. Pop. 2595.

Casellina, kå-sěl-lee′nå, a suburb of Florence, Italy, 2 miles W. of the city. Pop. of district, 13,942.

Caseneuil, a town of France. See Casseneuil.

Caseno′via, or **Casno′via,** a post-village of Muskegon co., Mich., on the E. border of Casenovia township, on the Grand Rapids, Newaygo & Lake Shore Railroad, 21 miles N. of Grand Rapids, and about 20 miles E. of Muskegon. It is partly in Kent co. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1529.

Caserta, kå-sěʀ′tå, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, at a railway junction, 17 miles N. by E. of Naples, and 6 miles S.E. of Capua. Pop. 29,451. It has numerous churches, a hospital, a military school, and fine barracks; its principal edifices are a royal palace and an aqueduct, both constructed by Vanvitelli for Charles III. The palace is one of the most magnificent royal residences in Europe, and comprises a chapel, and a large theatre, decorated with columns from an ancient temple of Serapis. The park is of vast extent. The gardens are supplied with water conveyed by a fine aqueduct from Airola, nearly 27 miles distant. Near Caserta is the silk-factory of St. Lencio, which produces the fabric called *gros de Naples*.

Caserta Vecchia, kå-sěʀ′tå věk′ke-å ("Old Caserta"), is a small town, 3 miles N.E. of Caserta. Pop. 1200. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral and an episcopal palace.

Caserta, formerly **Terra di Lavoro,** těʀ′ʀå dee lå-vo′ro, a fertile province of Italy, the ancient *Campania Felix*, bounded S.W. by the Mediterranean. Area, 2307 square miles. It produces much corn, oil, wine, and silk. Capital, Capua. Pop. in 1871, 697,403.

Casevel, kå-så-věl′, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 30 miles by rail S.W. of Beja.

Case′ville, a post-village of Huron co., Mich., is in Caseville township, on Saginaw Bay, at the mouth of Pigeon River, 48 miles N.E. of Bay City. It has 2 churches, 4 hotels, a newspaper office, a graded school, 4 lumber-mills, a blast-furnace, and several salt-works. It has a good harbor. Pop. of the township, 1042.

Ca′sey, a county in the S. central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by Green River. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests. Indian corn, pork, and oats are the staple products. Capital, Liberty. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,897,638. Pop. in 1870, 8884, of whom 8868 were Americans.

Casey (local pron. kå′ze), a post-village of Clark co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 35 miles W.S.W. of Terre Haute. It has 2 or 3 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and a money-order post-office. Pop. (estimated) 800.

Ca′sey, a post-village of Guthrie co., Iowa, in Thompson township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 52 miles W. by S. from Des Moines. It has 2 churches, 2 banks, a money-order post-office, and a newspaper office. Pop. estimated at 600.

Casey Creek, a post-office of Adair co., Ky.

Ca′seyville, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 9 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo. It has a church. Coal is mined here.

Caseyville, a post-village of Union co., Ky., on the Ohio River, about 60 miles above Paducah, and 35 miles by land S.W. of Henderson. It has a bank, a high school, 5 churches, and manufactories of flour and tobacco. Coal is mined here. Pop. 520.

Caseyville, a post-office of Lincoln co., Miss.

Cashan, a town of Persia. See Kashan.

Casheen′ Bay, Ireland, co. of Galway, is on the W. side of the island of Garomna.

Cash′el, a city of Ireland, co. and 13 miles E. by N. of Tipperary, and 49 miles N.N.E. of Cork. It stands in the centre of a rich agricultural district, at the foot of the Rock of Cashel, a limestone height, on which is a most interesting assemblage of ruins, consisting of a round tower, a chapel of Saxon and Norman architecture, the ancient cathedral, a castellated palace, and the ruins of an abbey. Principal edifices, the cathedral and parish church, nunnery, Roman Catholic and other chapels, the infirmary, hospital, national school, town commissioner's house, court-house, barracks, and the archbishop's palace, containing a good library. Cashel is the see of a Catholic archbishop and an Anglican bishop. Pop. 4562.

Cash′el, or **Crosby's Corners,** a post-village in York co., Ontario, 8 miles N.E. of Richmond Hill. Pop. 100.

Cash′er's Valley, a post-township of Jackson co., N.C. Pop. 509.

Cashgar, Chinese Toorkistan. See Kashgar.

Cash Hill, a post-office of Greenville co., S.C.

Cash′ie, a small river of North Carolina, flows S.E. through Bertie co., and enters Roanoke River about 10 miles from its mouth. It is navigable for sloops to Windsor.

Cashmere, Kashmir, Kachemir, or **Cachemire,** kåsh-meer′, written also **Kaschemir** and **Kachmir,** a country of India, comprised between lat. 33° 27′ and 34° 37′ N. and lon. 74° 30′ and 76° 14′ E. Area of Cashmere proper, estimated at 4500 square miles; but latterly the name is frequently applied to the whole of the Gholab Singh dominions, including Cashmere proper, Bulti, Ladakh (or Western Thibet), Gilghit, Punch, and Jummoo. The sovereign is called the "Maharajah of Jummoo and Cashmere." Total area, 68,000 square miles. It is governed by a maharajah under British supervision, and has a total pop. of 1,534,972. Cashmere proper, or the Vale of Cashmere, with its surrounding mountains (pop. 491,846), consists mainly of an extensive valley of an irregular oval form, lying N.W. and S.E., from 5500 to 6000 feet above the sea, and surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, secondary ranges of the Himalayas. The alluvial plain in the bottom of the valley is estimated at 75 miles long by 40 miles broad. The mountain-range which encloses the valley is, on the N., called the Durawur and Kubiama Mountains; N.E., the Haramuk and Sonamurg Mountains; E., the snowy Panjal; S., the Futi Panjal and Panjal of Banihal; and W., the Pir Panjal. Excepting S.W. of the capital, Serinagur, their summits appear to be covered with perpetual snow. The highest peak seems to be the Pir Panjal, 15,000 feet high, on the S.W. boundary of the valley; and on the N.E. the Haramuk is 13,000 feet. Iron has been found abundantly, imbedded in limestone; lead is worked, and copper is known to exist in the valley. Plumbago abounds in the Pir Panjal; excellent limestone exists in the form of fine black marble. The valley is entered by passes, which are practicable for horses, but none of them for wheeled carriages. The most important are the Baramula and Punch, on the W. frontier, the latter 8500 feet high, Banihal, on the S., 9690 feet, and Nabog, on the E., all practicable at all seasons of the year. Cashmere is watered by the Jhylum or Behut, which, rising in the mountains of the S.E. frontier, flows N.W. through the centre of the valley, receiving numerous streams from both sides. The principal lakes are the Dal or City Lake (Lake of Cashmere), close by the capital, 6 miles long by 4 miles broad; the Manasa Bul; and the Great Wulur Lake, which is merely a shallow expansion of the Jhylum, 20 miles long by 9 miles broad. The smaller lakes are Opun and Wusikara, and numerous small expanses of water in the mountains. The whole of the valley is thus most admirably supplied with the means of irrigation.

The soil is in general exceedingly fertile. Rice is the principal crop, the returns being in favorable seasons as high as fifty- or sixty-fold. Wheat, barley, millet, buckwheat, and maize are cultivated. Great quantities of saffron of excellent quality are exported. Among the natural productions the most valuable is the *Singhara*, or water-nut, the seed of *Trapa bispinosa*, on which the poorer inhabitants subsist. It grows in the Wulur Lake, from which about 60,000 tons are annually taken. The principal fruits are apples, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, &c. Among the finest trees of Cashmere are the *deodar*, or Himalayan cedar, the chunar (*Platanus orientalis*), the poplar, and the lime, all of which attain a great size and luxuriance, and the chestnut-tree, growing to a size far exceeding that of the American variety. Maple, willow, and white thorn are common, and, on the mountains, birch, alder, and pine. Flowers of various kinds and of surpassing beauty grow everywhere in vast profusion, especially roses.

Cashmere has long been celebrated for its shawls. The wool used in their manufacture is of two kinds, one obtained from the tame goat and the other from the wild goat, wild sheep, and other wild animals. This country has long been famous for its gun- and pistol-barrels. Paper and leather are also manufactured, both of superior quality. Lacquered ware of the most beautiful description and nicest workmanship is likewise among the products of Cashmere; and the lapidaries excel in taste and skill. The attar of roses made in the valley is considered superior to any other.

The greater part of the population are Mohammedans. In physical qualities the natives of Cashmere excel all other branches of the great Indian nation, being tall, robust, and handsomely formed. In disposition they are lively, witty, and good-humored. Their language is a dialect of Sanscrit, containing a large admixture of Persian, in which the records and correspondence of government are written. In 1586, Cashmere was subjugated by the Emperor Akbar, and was incorporated in his empire. The Afghans vanquished it in 1752, and held it till 1819, when it was conquered by the Sikhs, and continued under the dominion of the Maharajah of the Punjab till 1846, since which period it has been under the protection of the British. The provinces not included in the valley are noticed under their alphabetical heads.——Adj. and inhab. Cashmerian, kåsh-mee're-ạn.

Cashmere, capital of the above. See Serinagur.

Cash'mere', or Canton, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Thames, 4 miles N.E. of Bothwell. P. 100.

Cash Point, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tenn.

Cash River, Illinois. See Cache.

Cash's, a station in Chesterfield co., S.C., on the Cheraw & Darlington Railroad, 6 miles S. of Darlington.

Cash'town, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., in Franklin township, 8 miles W. by N. of Gettysburg. Pop. 100.

Cash'up, a locality in Venango co., Pa., 2 miles N.E. of Rouseville. It at one time afforded much petroleum.

Cash'ville, a post-hamlet of Spartanburg co., S.C., in Reedville township.

Casilinum, the ancient name of Capua.

Casino. See Monte Casino.

Casinum Aquinium. See San Germano.

Casio e Casola, kå'see-ò å kå'so-lå, a town of Italy, province and 29 miles S.W. of Bologna. Pop. 3101.

Cask'aid', a post-hamlet of Putnam co., O., on the Auglaize River, about 13 miles W. of Ottawa.

Cask'ets, a dangerous group of rocks in the English Channel, 7 miles W. of Alderney. On the highest is a lighthouse, in lat. 49° 43′ N., lon. 2° 22′ W.

Cas'ky's Station, a post-village of Christian co., Ky., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 5 miles S. of Hopkinsville. It has 2 churches and 4 stores.

Cas'ner Station, a post-office of Macon co., Ill., on the Indiana & Illinois Central Railroad, 9 miles E. of Decatur.

Casnovia, Michigan. See Casenovia.

Caso, a Turkish island. See Caxo.

Casola, kå'so-lå, a town of Italy, 3 miles E. of Castel-a-Mare. Pop. 2452.

Casola, a village of Italy. See Casio e Casola.

Casole, kå'so-lå, a village of Italy, province and 15 miles W. of Sienna. Pop. 4374.

Casoli, kå'so-lee, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, on a mountain, 17 miles S.S.W. of Chieti. Pop. 6028.

Ca'son, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Ind., 36 miles W.N.W. of Indianapolis.

Cason, a post-hamlet of Morris co., Tex., on the East Line & Red River Railroad, 36 miles W.N.W. of Jefferson. It has a church.

Casorate, kå-so-rå'tå, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 11 miles N.W. of Pavia. Pop. 3447.

Casoria, kå-so'ree-å, a town of Italy, 6 miles by rail N. of Naples. It has 4 fine churches. Silk is produced in the neighborhood. Pop. 9338.

Cas'par, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal., on the sea-coast, 75 miles N.W. of Cloverdale. It has a good harbor for schooners, a large lumber-mill, a hotel, 3 stores, and a tannery. Pop. 196.

Cas'par's, a post-office of Washington co., Ill.

Caspe, kås'på, a town of Spain, province of Saragossa, 12 miles N.N.E. of Alcañiz, on the left bank of the Guadalupe, near its confluence with the Ebro. It has paved streets, a handsome Gothic collegiate church, several chapels, a town hall and prison, a hospital, and several public fountains. It has manufactures of wine, oil, and soap, and some trade in grain and cattle, but the mining of coal and iron is the chief industry. Pop. 9410.

Cas'per, a township of Union co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad. Pop. 2718. See Cobden.

Caspian (kås'pe-ạn) **Sea** (anc. *Ma're Cas'pium vel Hyrca'nium;* Gr. Κασπία Θάλασσα), a large inland sea or salt lake, lying between Europe and Asia, or, more precisely, between lat. 36° 55′ and 47° 30′ N. and lon. 46° 48′ and 55° 25′ E. Greatest length from N. to S., 760 miles; greatest breadth, S. part, about lat. 45° N., 270 miles; narrowest part, opposite Cape Apsheron, 150 miles. Bounded N. and W. by Russia and Persia, E. by the Kirgheez steppe and Khiva, and S. by Persia. Area, 180,000 square miles, draining in Europe alone an extent of 850,000 square miles. Although at some points the Caspian attains a depth of 500 fathoms, it is remarkable for its shallowness generally, especially along its shores, where it seldom exceeds 3 feet for a distance of 100 yards from the land. Its E. and W. coasts, particularly the former, are deeply indented with bays and gulfs, while the southern shores are almost unbroken. The principal bays on the eastern side are Emba Bay, Mertvoi Gulf, Karasoo Inlet, Manghishlak Gulf, Bay of Alexander, Kenderlinsk Gulf, Kara-Boghaz, and Balkhan Bay. On the opposite side occur the Gulfs of Kizil Agrakhan and Kooma, with several less marked indentations; but the only important one on the southern coast is Astrabad Bay. The surface of the Caspian is 84 feet below the ocean-level.

The Caspian contains numerous islands, but not many of any great extent. The largest are on the Asiatic side, the greatest number on the European, particularly about the mouths of the Volga and along the coasts to the N.E. and S.W. of them, where they lie in countless numbers, most of them, however, being mere islets.

The waters are salt, though not nearly so much so as those of the ocean; but the remarkable landlocked gulf of Kara-Boghaz is intensely salt. The Caspian has no tides and no outlets, its superfluous waters being carried off solely by evaporation. In the region of the Volga, including the territory from the river S.E. to the Emba and S.W. to the left bank of the Soolak, the whole seaboard is composed of recent alluvium deposited by the streams.

Sturgeons and sterlets are caught in the Caspian in great quantities; and there are also salmon, perch, Silurus, two kinds of carp, and porpoises. Seals abound in the upper coasts, and tortoises between the mouths of the Volga and the Ural. The mollusca are few in species. The chief fishery for sturgeon is at and near Astrakhan. Many thousand persons are employed in the Russian Upper Caspian fisheries; and the annual amount of caviare obtained may be stated at 800,000 pounds, besides 20,000 pounds of isinglass, the produce of upwards of 700,000 sturgeons. The number of seals annually taken is nearly 100,000.

The only ports of importance on the Caspian are Astrakhan, Derbend, Bakoo, Salian, Balfurosh, and Astrabad. The navigation is at all times difficult and often perilous. Steam-packets have been established, and there is a Russian naval force in the Caspian, composed of 19 vessels, all of which are steamers.

The basin of the Caspian is most extensive on the N. and W., from which it receives the Ural, the Volga, the Terek, the Koor, and numerous other streams of less note. By means of a canal cut near Tver, in Russia, between the head-streams of the Volga and the rivers Tvertsa and Schlina, water communication is established between the Caspian and the Baltic. S., the basin of the sea is limited by the Elbrooz Mountains; and E. the sandy wastes send to it only short streams, and none of great volume; though on this side it evidently at one time received the Amoo Darya, now flowing into the Sea of Aral. Indeed, the Caspian and Lake Aral were doubtless at one period united.

The notices of early commerce upon or by way of the Caspian are few and uncertain, but communication between Western Europe and India was carried on partly by its waters about the middle of the thirteenth century.

Caspii Montes. See Elbrooz Mountains.

Cass, a county in the E. part of Dakota, bordering on Minnesota, is bounded on the E. by the Red River of the North, and drained by Maple River. Area, 1770 square miles. It is intersected by the Northern Pacific Railroad. The soil is fertile. Capital, Fargo.

Cass, a county in the W. part of Illinois, has an area of about 375 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Sangamon River, and on the N.W. by the Illinois River. The surface is nearly level; the soil is very fertile. A large portion of the county is prairie, and it has extensive tracts of woodland. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and live-stock are the staple products. It is intersected by the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, and by the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad. Capital, Beardstown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,901,844. Pop. in 1870, 11,580, of whom 9711 were Americans.

Cass, a county in the N. central part of Indiana, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is intersected by the Wabash River, and also drained by Eel River and Deer Creek. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests. A large portion of the county is prairie. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, grass, &c., are the staple products. It is traversed by the Wabash Railroad, the Wabash & Erie Canal, and the railroad from Indianapolis to Chicago. Quarries of building-stone have been opened in this county. Capital, Logansport. Valuation of real and personal estate, $20,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 24,193, of whom 21,573 were Americans.

Cass, a county in the S.W. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Nishnabatona River, and also drained by the Nodaway and by Turkey Creek. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and hay are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Lewis. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,082,832. Pop. in 1870, 5464; in 1875, 10,552, of whom 9232 were Americans.

Cass, a county in the S.W. part of Michigan, bordering on Indiana, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is drained by the St. Joseph and Dowagiac Rivers. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with prairies, oak openings, and forests of the ash, beech, hickory, sugar-maple, oak, &c. The forests occupy about one-third of the county. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the Michigan Central Railroad and the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad. Capital, Cassopolis. Valuation of real and personal estate, $17,434,288. Pop. in 1870, 21,094, of whom 19,677 were Americans; in 1874, 20,525.

Cass, a large county in the N. central part of Minnesota. The Mississippi River, rising on the N.W. border of the county, and making a great détour, forms its boundary on the N., the N.E., and the S.E. It is also bounded on the S. by the Crow Wing River, and comprises numerous lakes, the largest of which is Leech Lake, about 28 miles long. Lumber is one of the chief products of this county. The Northern Pacific Railroad passes along the southern border. Capital, West Brainerd. Pop. in 1870, 380, of whom 363 were Americans; in 1875, 239.

Cass, a county in the W. part of Missouri, bordering on Kansas, has an area of about 680 square miles. It is drained by Grand River and several of its affluents. The surface (largely prairie) is undulating; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, pork, cattle, and hay are the staple products. Coal, limestone, and sandstone are found here, and the ash, hickory, white oak, and black walnut timbers abound. The county is intersected by the Osage division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. Capital, Harrisonville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 19,296, of whom 18,557 were Americans.

Cass, a county in the E. part of Nebraska, has an area of about 560 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Platte River, and on the E. by the Missouri River, which separates it from Iowa, and is partly drained by Weeping Water Creek. The surface is undulating; the soil is deep, calcareous, and fertile. The greater portion of it is prairie. Groves of hickory, oak, black walnut, and other trees occur near the rivers. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and hay are the staple products of the soil. Carboniferous limestone is abundant in this county, which is traversed by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. Capital, Plattsmouth. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,199,856. Pop. in 1870, 8151, of whom 6843 were Americans; in 1876, 10,787.

Cass, formerly **Davis,** a county in the N.E. part of Texas, bordering on Arkansas, is bounded on the N. by the Sulphur Fork of Red River. The surface is undulating: the soil is fertile. It is intersected by the Texas & Pacific Railroad. In 1870 this county had 182,000 acres of woodland. Cotton and corn are its staple products. Capital, Linden. Pop. in 1870, 8875.

Cass, a post-office of Franklin co., Ark.

Cass, a post-office of Du Page co., Ill.

Cass, a township of Fulton co., Ill. Pop. 1283. It contains Smithfield.

Cass, a township of Clay co., Ind. Pop. 470. It contains Poland.

Cass, township, Dubois co., Ind. It contains Holland.

Cass, a township of Greene co., Ind. Pop. 819. It contains Newberry.

Cass, a township of La Porte co., Ind. Pop. 1214.

Cass, a township of Ohio co., Ind. Pop. 772.

Cass, a township of Pulaski co., Ind. Pop. 460.

Cass, a post-township of Sullivan co., Ind., 6 miles from Sullivan Railroad Station. Coal is found here. Pop. 1488.

Cass, a township of White co., Ind. Pop. 451.

Cass, a township of Boone co., Iowa. Pop. 808.

Cass, a township of Cass co., Iowa. Pop. 1008. It contains Lewis.

Cass, a township of Cedar co., Iowa, traversed by the Iowa River. Pop. 595.

Cass, a township of Clayton co., Iowa. Pop. 1175.

Cass, a township of Guthrie co., Iowa. Pop. 1194, exclusive of Panora.

Cass, a township of Hamilton co., Iowa. Pop. 538.

Cass, a township of Harrison co., Iowa. Pop. 256.

Cass, a township of Jones co., Iowa. Pop. 775.

Cass, a township of Shelby co., Iowa. Pop. 116.

Cass, a township of Wapello co., Iowa. Pop. 787. It includes Chillicothe and Happy Hollow, and has coal-mines.

Cass, a township of Douglas co., Mo. Pop. 410.

Cass, a township of Greene co., Mo. Pop. 1531.

Cass, a township of Stone co., Mo. Pop. 592.

Cass, a township of Texas co., Mo. Pop. 779.

Cass, a township of Hancock co., O. Pop. 759.

Cass, a township of Muskingum co., O. Pop. 851. It contains Adams's Mills.

Cass, a township of Richland co., O. Pop. 1274. It contains Shiloh.

Cass, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. 599, exclusive of Cassville.

Cass, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 4621. It includes Heckscherville, Glen Carbon, and other coal towns.

Cassaba, two towns of Asia Minor. See Casaba.

Cassadaga, kas'sạ-dah'gạ, the name of a small lake and a creek in Chautauqua co., N.Y. The lake is 3 or 4 miles long. The creek issues from the lake, runs S.E., and enters the Conewango Creek 5 miles E. of Jamestown.

Cassadaga, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in Stockton township, on Cassadaga Lake, and on the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley & Pittsburg Railroad, 14 miles S. of Dunkirk. It has a church, 2 hotels, and 3 stores. Pop. 225.

Cassala, or **Kasala,** kås-så'lå, a town of Nubia, province of Taka, on the Gash, an affluent of the Atbara, 300 miles S.S.W. of Suakin, at the junction of three telegraph lines. It has a trade in gum arabic, hides, and ivory, and is peopled by Arabs. Pop. 5000.

Cassandra, or **Kassandra,** kås-sån'drå (anc. *Palle'ne*), a peninsula of European Turkey, province of Roumelia, between the Gulfs of Salonica and Cassandra. It is 25 miles in length, terminating in Cape Pailluri. Its greatest breadth is about 12 miles.

Cassandra, or **Kassandra** (anc. *Torona'icus Si'nus*), a gulf of Turkey in Europe, in Roumelia, setting up between two peninsulas, the extremities of which are called Cape Pailluri and Cape Drepano.

Cassan′dra, a post-office of Walker co., Ga.

Cassandria, Netherlands. See Cadsand.

Cassan′dria, a post-office of Avoyelles parish, La.

Cassano, kås-så′no, a town of Italy, province and 34 miles N. of Cosenza. Pop. 9035. It stands in the concave recess of a steep mountain, around a rock on which are the ruins of an ancient castle; it is well built, and has a bishop, a diocesan school, a hospital, and some mineral springs. Its inhabitants manufacture macaroni, leather, table-linens, yarn, and fabrics of cotton and silk.

Cassano, a town of Italy, province and 18 miles S.S.W. of Bari. Pop. 4594.

Cassano, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 9 miles S.W. of Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. 1265.

Cassano Magnago, kås-så′no mån-yå′go, a village of Italy, Lombardy, 23 miles N.W. of Milan. Pop. 2888.

Cassano-sopra-Adda, kås-så′no-so′prå-åd′då, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, 17 miles E.N.E. of Milan, on the railway to Brescia. It has extensive silk-works. Pop. 5363.

Cassano Spinola, kås-så′no spe-no′lå, a village of Italy, 10 miles S. of Tortona. Pop. 1400.

Cassaro, kås-så′ro, a town of Sicily, 18 miles W. of Syracuse. Pop. 1694.

Cassay, a state of India. See Muneepoor.

Cass Bridge, a post-office of Saginaw co., Mich., on Cass River.

Cass Centre, a hamlet of Cass co., Iowa, in Bear Grove township, 10½ miles S.E. of Atlantic.

Cass City, a post-village of Tuscola co., Mich., in Elkland township, on or near Cass River, about 40 miles E. of Bay City. It has a graded school, a flour-mill, and manufactures of furniture, sash, and blinds. Pop. about 200.

Cass′coe, a post-office of Arkansas co., Ark.

Cassel, or **Kassel,** kås′sel (anc. *Castel′lum Catto′rum*), a city of Prussia, capital of the province of Hesse-Nassau, is situated on both banks of the Fulda, 91 miles N.N.E. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. It is divided into the Altstadt or Old Town, the Ober Neustadt or Upper New Town, the Unter Neustadt or Lower New Town, with the Wilhelmshöhe and Frankfort suburbs on the left bank of the river, and the Leipsic suburb on the right bank. The two portions of the town are connected by a stone bridge across the Fulda. The Old Town stands close to the river-banks, and consists of narrow and dirty streets; while the new part, built upon an elevation, is airy, with spacious streets and handsome houses.

The Upper New Town contains a number of squares, in the principal of which, the Friedrich's Platz, stands the palace, an indifferent structure, and next to it the museum, the handsomest building in the town, containing a library with 120,000 volumes and many valuable MSS. In the same edifice is a collection of antiquities, many of them rare objects of art and *virtù*, including some interesting Roman remains, coins, prints, and models. Cassel has a picture-gallery of great value.

In the Old Town are the old town hall, the government buildings, the Stadtau, appropriated to public amusements; St. Martin's church, with the catacombs beneath it, in which the remains of the sovereigns of Hesse-Cassel are deposited; an orphan hospital and asylum, an arsenal and foundry, and a house of correction. In the Upper New Town there are, besides the buildings spoken of above, the mint, a cadet academy, a lyceum, a normal and civic school, a theatre, a hospital, and an infirmary. The Lower New Town contains an ancient fortress, now used as a state prison; an orphan asylum, an infirmary, a lying-in hospital, house of correction, and common prison. In the Leipsic suburb are a hospital and an infirmary; in the Frankfort suburb, a house of industry; and in the Wilhelmshöhe suburb, a large hospital. Near the town is the palace of Wilhelmshöhe.

Cassel has several churches (principally Lutheran), also academies for painting, sculpture, &c., an observatory, and associations for the promotion of agriculture and manufactures. Its trade is important. Its manufactures comprise cotton, silk, and woollen fabrics, damask, linen, kid gloves, carpets, porcelain, musical instruments, gold and silver lace, earthenware, lacquered wares, hardware, leather, &c. There are many fine walks and public gardens in the vicinity. Cassel was the capital of Hesse-Cassel (Electoral Hesse) until 1866, when that state was absorbed by Prussia. Pop. in 1875, 53,043.

Cassel, a town of Germany. See Castel.

Cassel, kås‘sĕl′ (anc. *Castel′lum*), a town of France, department of Nord, 27 miles N.W. of Lille. Pop. 4242. It stands on an isolated hill, 550 feet in height, which, from the flatness of the adjacent country, commands an extensive view. It has oil-mills, salt-refineries, and an active trade in cattle, butter, and poultry. Cassel was formerly fortified, and has been the scene of important military events.

Cas′sel, a post-office of Cottonwood co., Minn.

Cassel′la, a post-office of Mercer co., O.

Cassel′lo, a station in Lake co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 20 miles S.E. of Chicago.

Cas′sell Prairie, a post-office of Sauk co., Wis.

Cas‘sell's′, a station in Adams township, Guernsey co., O., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 4 miles W. of Cambridge. It has a Presbyterian church.

Cas′selman, or **Castleman,** a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, 96 miles S.E. of Pittsburg.

Cas′selton, a post-office and station of Cass co., Dakota, on the North Pacific Railroad, 20 miles W. of Fargo.

Cassen, kås-sĕn′, or **Kassan,** kås-sån′, a town of East Africa, territory of Bertat, a country lying W. of the S.W. portion of Abyssinia, on the Toomat.

Casseneuil, kåss‘nul′, a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 5 miles N.W. of Villeneuve-sur-Lot. Pop. 1976.

Cassim Pasha, kås′sim på‘shå′, a large suburb of Constantinople, European Turkey, on the northern shore of the "Golden Horn," separated from Galata on the E. by extensive burying-grounds. It comprises the imperial dock-yard of Tershanna, the great naval arsenal of the capital, and the palace of the capitan-pasha.

Cassinasco, kås‘se-nås′ko, a village of Italy, Piedmont, province of Alessandria. Pop. 1151.

Cassine, kås-see′nå, a town of Italy, 14 miles by rail S.S.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 5030.

Cas′sin's Run, a post-office of Harford co., Md.

Cas‘sipoor′, Cas‘sipore′, or **Kash‘ipur′,** a town of the Cawnpoor district, British India. Pop. 4663.

Cassiquiare, kås-se-ke-å′rå, or **Cassiquiari,** kås-se-ke-å′ree, a deep rapid river of Venezuela, forming the S. bifurcation of the Orinoco, by which that river has navigable communication with the Rio Negro. It leaves the Orinoco in lat. 3° 10′ N., lon. 66° 20′ W., and, after a S.W. course of 128 miles, falls into the Rio Negro near San Carlos. By means of this river communication is established over an immense tract of South America, it being practicable to sail from the interior of Brazil to the sea, through the Amazon, the Orinoco, and their affluents.

Cassis, kås‘see′, a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, on the Mediterranean, 10 miles (29 miles by rail) S.E. of Marseilles. It has a harbor, defended by an ancient castle, ship-building yards, a trade in fruits and wine, and a coral-fishery. Pop. 2976.

Cassiterides. See Scilly Islands.

Cass Lake, Michigan, is in Oakland co., 1 or 2 miles S.W. of Pontiac. It is nearly 4 miles long.

Cass Lake, Minnesota, is on the N. border of Cass co., and is an expansion of the Mississippi River, which issues from the N.E. part of it. The lake has a roundish form, and its diameter is about 16 miles.

Cassner, Illinois. See Casner Station.

Cassolnovo, kås-sol-no′vo, a village of Italy, 10½ miles S.E. of Novara. Pop. 5430.

Cassop′olis, a post-village, capital of Cass co., Mich., is on Diamond Lake, and on the Air-Line division of the Michigan Central Railroad where it crosses the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 107 miles E. of Chicago, 14 miles N.E. of Niles, and 98 miles W.S.W. of Lansing. It has a graded school, 3 churches, a national bank, a planing-mill, a foundry, and manufactures of furniture, sash, blinds, &c. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 728.

Cass River, Michigan, rises in Sanilac co., and runs southwestward through Tuscola co. Flowing thence nearly westward, it enters the Saginaw River 4 or 5 miles above the city of Saginaw. It is nearly 150 miles long, and traverses forests, in which much pine lumber is procured.

Cass Station, a post-office of Bartow co., Ga., on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, 52 miles N.W. of Atlanta.

Cass′town, a post-village of Miami co., O., 4 miles E. of Troy, and about 10 miles S.E. of Piqua. It has 3 churches, a carriage-factory, and a grist-mill. Pop. 241.

Cass′ville, a post-office of Newton co., Ark.

Cassville, a post-village of Bartow co., Ga., 7 miles from Cartersville, and 2 miles from Cass Station. It has 3 churches and 3 stores.

Cassville, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, 59 miles N. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches.

Cassville, a station in Lake co., Ind., on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, at Le Roy, 6 miles S.E. of Crown Point.

Cassville, a post-village, capital of Barry co., Mo., on Flat Creek, 50 miles S.W. of Springfield. It contains a court-house and several stores. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 287.

Cassville, a post-hamlet of Ocean co., N.J., in Jackson township, 46 miles E.N.E. of Camden. It has 2 churches.

Cassville, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., in Paris township, on Sauquoit Creek, about 12 miles S. of Utica, and ½ mile from Richfield Junction. It has a church, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 152.

Cassville, a post-office of Harrison co., O.

Cassville, a post-borough of Huntingdon co., Pa., about 15 miles S. of Huntingdon. It has 3 churches, a tannery, and a pottery. Pop. 416.

Cassville, a post-hamlet of Monongalia co., W. Va., about 54 miles S.E. of Wheeling. It has 2 churches.

Cassville, a hamlet of Wayne co., W. Va., on the Big Sandy River, opposite Louisa, Ky., and 30 miles S. of Huntington. Here is Fort Gay Post-Office.

Cassville, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., in Cassville township, on the Mississippi River, 28 miles above Dubuque, and about 90 miles W.S.W. of Madison. Lead and other products are shipped here in steamboats. It has a church, a money-order post-office, a carriage shop, and a saw-mill. Pop. 600; of the township, 1386.

Castagna, kås-tån'yå, a town of Italy, in Teramo, 15 miles N.W. of Cività di Penne. Pop. 1113.

Castagnaro, kås-tån-yå'ro, a village of Italy, 6 miles S.E. of Verona, on the Adige. Pop. 2780.

Castagneto, kås-tån-yå'to, a town of Italy, province and 30 miles S.E. of Salerno. Pop. 2354.

Castagneto, a village of Italy, 39 miles S.S.E. of Pisa, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2650.

Castagnole, kås-tån-yo'lå, a village of Italy, province of Turin, 14 miles N.E. of Pinerolo. Pop. 2263.

Castagnole, a village of Italy, province of Alessandria, 18 miles S. of Casale. Pop. 2547.

Castagnole delle Lanze, kås-tån-yo'lå dêl'lå lån'zå, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Alessandria, 12 miles S. of Asti. Pop. 3668.

Casta'lia (Gr. Κασταλία), now called **St. John's Fountain,** a famous spring near Delphi, and at the foot of Parnassus. It was sacred to Apollo and the nine muses.

Casta'lia, a post-village of Winneshiek co., Iowa, in Bloomfield township, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 32 miles W. by N. from McGregor. It has 3 churches.

Castalia, a post-village of Nash co., N.C., in Castalia township, about 40 miles N.E. of Raleigh. It has 2 churches.

Castalia, a post-village of Erie co., O., on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Sandusky; has 2 churches, a graded school, and a flour-mill.

Casta'lian Springs, a post-village of Sumner co., Tenn., about 8 miles E. of Gallatin. It has several mineral springs, stores, and schools.

Castalio. See Castellon de la Plana.

Castalla, kås-tål'yå, a town of Spain, 24 miles N.W. of Alicante, on the river Castalla. Pop. about 2500.

Castambool, or **Castambul.** See Kastamoonee.

Casta'na, a post-hamlet of Monona co., Iowa, in Kennebec township, on Maple River, 10 miles E. by N. of Onawa. It has a flour-mill.

Castanares, kås-tå-nå'rês, a town of Spain, province and 4 miles E. of Burgos.

Castanares de las Cuevas, kås-tå-nå'rês då lås kwå'vås, a town of Spain, 11 miles S.S.W. of Logroño.

Castanares de Rioja, kås-tå-nå'rês då re-o'ʜå, a market town of Spain, 24 miles W. of Logroño.

Castañeira, kås-tån-yå'ee-rå, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 20 miles N. of Lisbon, on the Tagus. P. 876.

Castañeiro, kås-tån-yå'ee-ro, a village of Portugal, in Beira, 11 miles S.E. of Lamego. Pop. 614.

Castano, kås-tå'no, a town of Italy, 21 miles W.N.W. of Milan. Pop. 3513.

Castasegna, kås-tå-sån'yå, a village of Switzerland, in Grisons, 7 miles N.N.E. of Chiavenna. Pop. 228.

Casteggio, kås-têd'jo (anc. *Clastid'ium*), a town of Italy, Piedmont, 5½ miles by rail E.N.E. of Voghera. Pop. 3220. Here, in the second Punic War, Clastidium surrendered to Hannibal, and near the town is a remarkable spring called *Hannibal's Spring.* The battle of Montebello, in which the French routed the Austrians, June 9, 1800, was fought between Casteggio and Voghera.

Castel, or **Kastel,** kås-têl', written also **Cassel,** a town of Hesse, on the Rhine, and on the Taunus Railway, opposite Mentz. Pop. 5245.

Castel Alto, kås'têl ål'to, a village of Italy, province and 6 miles E. of Teramo. Pop. 1124.

Castel-a-Mare, kås-têl'-å-må'rå, or **Castellamare di Stabia,** kås-têl'lå-må'rå dee stå'bee-å, a city and seaport of Italy, on the S.E. side of the Bay of Naples, and 17 miles by railway S.E. of the city of Naples. Pop. 18,305. It is at the foot of a hill, on which stood the ancient *Stabiæ*, near which Pliny the elder met his death during the eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79. Castel-a-Mare is a bishop's see, and has mineral springs, a palace, a military hospital, hotels and lodging-houses, a dock-yard, and a handsome quay. It has manufactures of linen, silk, and cotton fabrics, sail-cloth, and leather; and its small harbor is defended by forts. Many of its inhabitants are engaged in the coral-fishery.

Castel-a-Mare, kås-têl'-å-må'rå, a seaport of Sicily, 20 miles E. of Trapani, near the head of the Gulf of Castel-a-Mare. Pop. 11,280. It exports wine, cotton, fruit, manna, and sumach. Near it are the remains of the ancient *Segesta.*

Castel-a-Mare, a town of Italy, province of Teramo, near the Adriatic, 12 miles E. of Cività di Penne. P. 5358.

Castel-a-Mare della Bruca, kås-têl'-å-må'rå dêl'-lå broo'kå, a village of Italy, province of Salerno, on the Mediterranean, 22 miles N.W. of Policastro.

Castel-Aragonese, Sardinia. See Castel-Sardo.

Castel-Arquato, kås-têl' aʀ-kwå'to, a town of Italy, in Parma, 19 miles S.E. of Piacenza, on the Larda. It contains a fine Gothic church, a hospital, cavalry barracks, medical and other schools, and an ancient castle. Pop. 4266.

Castel Baldo, kås-têl' bål'do, a village of Italy, 21 miles S.W. of Padua, on the Adige. Pop. 2647.

Castel Belforte, kås-têl' bêl-foʀ'tå, a town of Italy, 7 miles N.E. of Mantua. Pop. 2200.

Castel Bolognese, kås-têl' bo-lòn-yå'så, a town of Italy, 22 miles W.S.W. of Ravenna. Pop. 2456.

Castel Bottacio, kås-têl' bot-tå'cho, a town of Italy, province and 14½ miles N. of Campobasso. Pop. 1815.

Castel Buono, kås-têl' boo-o'no, a town of Sicily, near Palermo, in the Madonian Mountains, 8 miles S.E. of Cefalù. Pop. 8306. It has mineral springs.

Castel Clementino, kås-têl' klêm-ên-tee'no, a village of Italy, in the Marches, 17 miles E. of Camerino.

Castel Cucco, kås-têl' kook'ko, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 21 miles W.N.W. of Treviso. Pop. 1474.

Castel Culier, kås'têl' kü'le-å', a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 4 miles S.E. of Agen.

Castel d'Agogna, kås-têl' då-gòn'yå, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 16 miles S.S.E. of Novara.

Castel de Franchi, kås-têl' då från'kee, a town of Italy, in Avellino, on the Calore, 7½ miles S.W. of Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. 2689.

Castel Delfino, kås-têl' dêl-fee'no (Fr. *Château Dauphin*, shå'tō' dō'fåɴᵒ'), a town of Italy, Piedmont, 28 miles W.N.W. of Coni, at the foot of Monte Viso. Pop. 1350.

Castel dell' Abate, kås-têl'dêl-lå-bå'tå, a town of Italy, in Salerno, 12 miles S.W. of Capaccio. Pop. 4396.

Castel della Pietra, kås-têl' dêl'lå pe-å'trå, a town of Italy, 6 miles N.E. of Roveredo, on the Adige.

Castel del Monte, kås-têl' dêl mon'tå, a town of Italy, province and 19 miles E. of Aquila. Pop. 2179.

Castel del Piano, kås-têl' dêl pe-å'no, a town of Italy, 28 miles N.E. of Grosseto. Pop. 3150.

Castel del Rio, kås-têl' dêl ree'o, a town of Italy, 33 miles W.S.W. of Ravenna. Pop. 2690.

Castel Dieri, kås-têl' de-å'ree, a town of Italy, province and 23 miles S.E. of Aquila. Pop. 1378.

Castel di Rada, Italy. See Rada-nel-Chianti.

Castel di Sangro, kås-têl' dee sån'gro, a town of Italy, province and 53 miles S.E. of Aquila. It has a manufactory of carpets. Pop. 5118.

Castel-Fabi, kås-têl'-få-bee', a town of Spain, in Valencia, near Ademuz.

Castel Fidardo, kås-têl' fee-daʀ'do, a town of Central Italy, Marches, 11 miles S. of Ancona. Pop. 6338.

Castel Fiorentino, kås-têl' fe-o-rên-tee'no, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 18 miles S.W. of Florence, on the Elsa. Pop. 7227.

Castel Follit, kås-têl' fol-yit', a town of Spain, 17 miles N.W. of Gerona. It was formerly fortified, and was several times besieged by the French under Louis XIV.

Castel-Forte, kås-têl'-foʀ'tå, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 14 miles N.E. of Gaeta. Pop. 3212.

Castel-Franc, kås'têl' frôɴᵒ, a town of France, department of Lot, 11 miles W.N.W. of Cahors. Pop. 750.

Castel-Franco, kås-têl'-från'ko (anc. *Fo'rum Gallo'-*

rum), a town of Italy, province and 16 miles W.N.W. of Bologna. Pop., with commune, 12,460.

Castel-Franco, a fortified town of Italy, province and 15 miles W. of Treviso, on the Musone. Pop. 10,607. Principal buildings, a castle and a cathedral. It has silk and woollen manufactures.

Castel-Franco, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 21 miles N.E. of Benevento. Pop. 2500.

Castel-Franco di Sotto, kås-tĕl'-från'ko dee sot'to, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 26 miles S.W. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 4299.

Castel-Gandolfo, kås-tĕl'-gån-dol'fo, a village of Italy, on the N.W. side of Mount Albano, 14 miles S.E. of Rome. It is picturesquely situated on a volcanic peak, 431 feet above the lake, and comprises among its numerous villas the summer residence of the Pope. Pop. 1916.

Castel-Goffredo, kås-tĕl'-gof-frå'do, a town of Italy, Lombardy, 13 miles N.W. of Mantua. Pop. 4063. It has a hospital and manufactures of silk.

Castel-Gomberto, kås-tĕl'-gom-bĕʀ'to, a village of Northern Italy, 7½ miles N.W. of Vicenza. Pop. 2772.

Castelgrande, kås-tĕl'grån'då, a town of Italy, 21 miles N.W. of Potenza. Pop. 3377.

Castelguelfo, kås-tĕl'goo-ĕl'fo, a village of Italy, province and 6 miles W.N.W. of Parma, on the Taro. It has a fine castle, taken in 1407 by a Guelph captain.

Castel-Guglielmo, kås-tĕl'-gool-yĕl'mo, a village of Italy, 12 miles W.S.W. of Rovigo. Pop. 3012.

Castel-Jaloux, kås'tĕl'-zhå'loo', a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, on the Avance, 17 miles N.W. of Nérac. Pop. 3182. It has iron- and copper-forges, and manufactures of paper, glass, and woollen fabrics.

Castell', a post-hamlet of Llano co., Tex., on the Llano River, about 90 miles W.N.W. of Austin. It has a church.

Castellabate. See Castel dell' Abate.

Castellamare, Italy. See Castel-a-Mare.

Castellamonte, kås-tĕl'lå-mon'tå, a town of Italy, 10 miles S.W. of Ivrea. It has a castle, a large market-place, and manufactures of earthenware. Pop. 5997.

Castellana, kås-tĕl-lå'nå, a town of Italy, province and 26 miles S.E. of Bari. Pop. 8715.

Castellaneta, kås-tĕl-lå-nå'tå, a town of Italy, 24 miles by rail N.W. of Taranto. Pop. 8358. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral and charitable establishments.

Castellanne, kås'tĕl'lån', a town of France, in Basses-Alpes, on the Verdon, 20 miles S.E. of Digne. Pop. 1842.

Castellaro, kås-tĕl-lå'ro, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Porto Maurizio. Pop. 932.

Castellaro Lagusello, kås-tĕl-lå'ro lå-goo-sĕl'lo, a town of Italy, 14 miles N.N.W. of Mantua.

Castellarquato, Italy. See Castel-Arquato.

Castel-Lastua, kås-tĕl'-lås-too'å, a village of Dalmatia, 22 miles S.E. of Cattaro, on the Adriatic.

Castellazzo, kås-tĕl-låt'so, a town of Italy, 5 miles S.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 6049.

Castel-Leone, kås-tĕl'-lå-o'nå, a village of Italy, 16 miles N.W. of Cremona. Pop. 6795.

Castelletto al Po, kås-tĕl-lĕt'to ål po, a village of Italy, province of Pavia. Pop. 546.

Castelletto d'Orba, kås-tĕl-lĕt'to doʀ'bå, a village of Italy, 6½ miles S.W. of Novi. Pop. 934.

Castelletto Merli, kås-tĕl-lĕt'to mĕʀ'lee, a village of Italy, province of Alessandria. Pop. 1631.

Castelletto Scazzoso, kås-tĕl-lĕt'to skåt-so'so, a village of Italy, province of Alessandria. Pop. 1717.

Castelletto sopra Ticino, kås-tĕl-lĕt'to so'prå te-chee'no, a village of Italy, 19 miles N. of Novara, on the Ticino. Pop. 4367.

Castelletto Stura, kås-tĕl-lĕt'to stoo'rå, a village of Italy, province and 6 miles E. of Coni. Pop. 1100.

Castellina, kås-tĕl-lee'nå, a village of Italy, province and 19 miles S.S.E. of Pisa. Pop. 2138.

Castellina, a village of Italy, 9 miles N.N.E. of Sienna. Pop., with commune, 3910.

Castellio, an ancient town of France. See Châtillon.

Castell-Llubi, a town of Spain. See Llubi.

Castel-Llychwr, kås'tĕl *thl*ɪᴋ'oor, written also **Loughor,** a borough of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 6½ miles by rail W. by N. of Swansea. Pop. 765.

Castello, a town of Italy. See Città di Castello.

Castello Branco, kås-tĕl'lo brån'ko, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 64 miles S.E. of Coimbra. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 5579.

Castello d'Aci, kås-tĕl'lo då'chee, a town of Sicily, province and 4 miles N.E. of Catania, on the Mediterranean.

Castello della Baronia, kås-tĕl'lo dĕl'lå bå-ro-nee'å, or **Baronia,** bå-ro-nee'å, a village of Italy, province of Avellino, 10½ miles S.E. of Ariano. Pop. 1685.

Castello de Vide, kås-tĕl'lo då vee'då, a village of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 11 miles N. of Portalegre. Pop. 5279. It is walled, and has a castle, several churches, and a manufactory of woollen cloths.

Castello di Quatro, kås-tĕl'lo dee kwå'tro, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 4 miles by rail N. by W. of Florence. It has a summer palace, with extensive gardens and parks.

Castello di San Cataldo, kås-tĕl'lo dee sån kå-tål'-do, a town of Italy, province and 7 miles N.E. of Lecce.

Castello Melhor, kås-tĕl'lo mĕl-yōʀ', a village of Portugal, province of Beira, on the left bank of the Douro, 5 miles N. of Castel-Rodrigo.

Castellon de Ampurias, kås-tĕl-yōn' då åm-poo'-re-ås, a town of Spain, 21 miles N.N.E. of Gerona, on the Muga. Pop. 3000.

Castellon de la Plana, kås-tĕl-yōn' då lå plå'nå, a province of Spain, in Valencia, bounded N. by the provinces of Teruel and Tarragona, E. by the Mediterranean Sea, S. by Valencia, and W. by Teruel. Area, 3049 square miles. Pop. in 1870, 296,222.

Castellon de la Plana (anc. *Castalio?*), a city of Spain, capital of the above, 40 miles by rail N.N.E. of Valencia, and 4 miles from the sea, in an extensive and fertile plain, irrigated by the Mijares, whose waters, through an ancient aqueduct cut through solid rock, are conveyed 5 miles into the town. The houses are in general well built and commodious, and the streets wide, straight, clean, and, though unpaved, many of the more important have good footpaths. It has 9 squares, a church wherein are good paintings, statues, &c., Latin, normal, and other schools, a hospital, theatre, barracks, orphan asylum, bull-ring, 2 prisons, several convents, &c. The manufactures are linen, woollen, and hempen fabrics, sail-cloth, ropes, paper, soap, glass, earthenware, fire-arms, brandy, wine, oil, &c. Much attention is paid to the rearing of silk-worms. The imports comprise sugar, coffee, alcohol, cotton, hides, vinegar, and salt fish, and the exports are hemp, grain, fruits, and manufactured goods. The vessels frequenting the port are numerous, but small, and the anchorage is but indifferent. Castellon was taken from the Saracens in 1233 by James I. of Aragon. Pop. 21,929.

Castellone, kås-tĕl-lo'nå, a town of Italy, on the Appian Way, and on the Gulf of Gaeta, 6½ miles N.E. of Gaeta. Pop. 978.

Castellote, kås-tĕl-yo'tå, a town of Spain, 55 miles N.E. of Teruel. Pop. 1520.

Castellucchio, kås-tĕl-look'ke-o, a village of Italy, 7½ miles W. of Mantua. Pop. 4040.

Castelluccia, kås-tĕl-loot'chå, a village of Italy, province and 27 miles E.S.E. of Salerno. Pop. 2980.

Castelluccio, kås-tĕl-loot'cho, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 6 miles S.W. of Sora. Pop. 1610.

Castelluccio Aqua Borrana, kås-tĕl-loot'cho å'kwå boʀ-ʀå'nå, a town of Italy, province and 20 miles N.E. of Campobasso, on the S. slope of Monte della Sibilla, 4763 feet high, the loftiest village in the Apennines. Pop. 2831.

Castelluccio Inferiore, kås-tĕl-loot'cho in-få-re-o'rå, a town of Italy, 32 miles S.W. of Tursi. Pop. 3151.

Castelluccio Superiore, kås-tĕl-loot'cho soo-på-re-o'rå, a town of Italy, Basilicata, immediately N.W. of Castelluccio Inferiore. Pop. 3153.

Castellum Cattorum, the ancient name of Cassel.

Castellum Pucinum, the ancient name of Duino.

Castellum Vetus, the Latin for Castelvetere.

Castel-Madama, kås-tĕl'-må-då'må, a village of Italy, province and E.N.E. of Rome. Pop. 2716.

Castel-Maggiore, kås-tĕl'-måd-jo'rå, a town of Italy, 8 miles by rail N.E. of Bologna. Pop. 4083.

Castelmary, kås'tĕl'må'ree', a village of France, department of Aveyron, 31 miles from Rodez. Pop. 1088.

Castelmoron, kås'tĕl'mo'ròɴᵍ', a town of France, Lot-et-Garonne, on the Lot, 17 miles S.E. of Marmande. P. 875.

Castelnau, kås'tĕl'nō', a fortress of France, department of Gard, 8 miles S. of Uzès.

Castelnaudary, kås'tĕl'nō'då'ree' (anc. *Sostom'agus*), a town of France, department of Aude, at a railway junction, 22 miles W.N.W. of Carcassonne. Pop. 9584. It stands on an eminence, and is built in the form of an amphitheatre. To the S. the Canal du Midi forms a basin, surrounded by quays, warehouses, and yards for building vessels. It has many windmills, and manufactures of woollen and silk fabrics, cotton twist, and crockery. It was founded by the Visigoths, on the site of the ancient *Sostomagus*, under the name of *Castrum Novum Arianorum*, of which its present name is a corruption.

Castelnau de Brassac, kåsˋtĕlˋnō′ dęh bråˋsåk′, a town of France, in Tarn, 30 miles S.E. of Alby. Pop. 4192.

Castelnau de Médoc, kåsˋtĕlˋnō′ dęh måˋdok′, a town of France, 16 miles N.W. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1645.

Castelnau de Montmirail, kåsˋtĕlˋnō′ dęh mòɴᵍˋmeˋrål′, a town of France, 17 miles N.W. of Alby. Pop. 2569.

Castelnau Magnoac, kåsˋtĕlˋnō′ månˋyo-åk′, a town of France, 21 miles N.E. of Tarbes. Pop. 1581.

Castelnau Montratier, kåsˋtĕlˋnō′ mòɴᵍˋtråˋte-å′, a town of France, 12½ miles S.S.W. of Cahors. Pop. 4027.

Castelnau Rivière Basse, kåsˋtĕlˋnō′ reeˋve-aiʀ′ båss′, a town of France, 25 miles N.W of Tarbes. Pop. 1141.

Castelnovo, kås-tĕl-no′vo, a town of Italy, province and 10 miles W. of Verona. Pop. 3381.

Castelnovo, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 13 miles N.E. of Gaeta.

Castelnuovo, kås-tĕl′noo-o′vo, a seaport of Austro-Hungary, Dalmatia, 11 miles W. of Cattaro. It is commanded by two forts and defended by a citadel. Pop. 6105.

Castelnuovo, a town of Italy, province and 14 miles S.E. of Chieti. Pop. 3333.

Castelnuovo Bocca d'Adda, kås-tĕlˋnoo-o′vo bok′-kå dåd′då, a village of Italy, province and 23 miles S.E. of Lodi. Pop. 2157.

Castelnuovo d'Asti, kås-tĕlˋnoo-o′vo dås′tee, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 15 miles N.W. of Asti. Pop. 3303.

Castelnnovo dei Monti, kås-tĕlˋnoo-o′vo då′e mon′-tee, a town of Italy, in Modena, 20 miles S.S.W. of Reggio. Pop. 5792.

Castelnuovo della Daunia, kås-tĕlˋnoo-o′vo dĕl′-lå dŏw′nee-å, a town of Italy, province and 24 miles W.N.W. of Foggia. Pop. 3312.

Castelnuovo di Ceva, kås-tĕlˋnoo-o′vo dee chå′vå, a town of Italy, 12 miles E.S.E. of Mondovi. Pop. 442.

Castelnuovo di Garfagnana, kås-tĕlˋnoo-o′vo dee gaʀ-fån-yå′nå, a town of Italy, on the Serchio, 43 miles S.W. of Modena. Pop. 4841.

Castelnuovo di Magra, kås-tĕlˋnoo-o′vo dee må′-grå, a town of Italy, province of Genoa, 11 miles E. of La Spezia, in the valley of the Magra. Pop. 2852.

Castelnuovo di Sotto, kås-tĕlˋnoo-o′vo dee sot′to, a town of Northern Italy, on the Canal of Castelnuovo, 10 miles N.W. of Reggio. Pop. 5961.

Castelnuovo di Val-di-Cecina, kås-tĕlˋnoo-o′vo dee vål-dee-chå-chee′nå, a town of Italy, province of Pisa, 13½ miles S. of Volterra. Pop. 1319.

Castelnnovo Scrivia, kås-tĕlˋnoo-o′vo skree′ve-å, a town of Italy, 13 miles E.N.E. of Alessandria. Pop. 6920.

Castelorizo, kås-tĕl-lo-reed′zo, or **Castel-Rosso,** kås-tĕl′-ros′so, also written **Kasteloryzo,** a small island off the S. coast of Asia Minor, 19 miles S.E. of Patara. Lat. 36° 7′ 30″ N.; lon. 29° 40′ E.

Castel-Pagano, kås-tĕl′-på-gå′no, a village of Italy, province and 12 miles S.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 2801.

Castel-Petroso, kås-tĕl′-på-tro′so, a village of Italy, province and 20 miles W. of Campobasso. Pop. 2655.

Castel-Rodrigo, kås-tĕl′-ro-dree′go, a small fortified town of Portugal, province of Beira, near the Spanish frontier, 32 miles N.E. of Guarda. Pop. 464.

Castel-Rosso, a town of Greece. See KARYSTO.

Castel-Rosso, Asia Minor. See CASTELORIZO.

Castel-Rotto, kås-tĕlˋrot′to, or **Castelruth,** kåsˋ-tĕl-root′, a village of Austria, Tyrol, 14 miles N.E. of Botzen, on a mountain near the Eisach. Pop. 1037.

Castel-Sagrat, kåsˋtĕl′-såˋgrå′, a town of France, 23 miles W.N.W. of Montauban. Pop. 1337.

Castel San Giorgio, sån joʀ′jo, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 8 miles by rail W. of San Severino. Pop. 4696.

Castel San Niccolò, sån neek-ko-lo′, a town of Italy, province and 20 miles N.N.W. of Arezzo. Pop. 5445.

Castel San Pietro, sån pee-å′tro, a town of Italy, province and 14 miles by rail S.E. of Bologna. Pop. 12,330.

Castel-Saraceno, kås-tĕl′-så-rå-chå′no, a town of Italy, province and 33 miles S. of Potenza. Pop. 1344.

Castel-Sardo, kås-tĕl′-saʀ′do, formerly **Castel-Aragonese,** kås-tĕl′-å-rå-go-nå′så, a fortified seaport of Sardinia, on its N. coast, 16 miles N.E. of Sassari. It stands on a nearly isolated rock, and has a harbor. Pop. 1931.

Castel-Sarrasin, kåsˋtĕl′-saʀˋʀåˋsåɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, near the Garonne, 12 miles by rail W. of Montauban. Pop. 6835. It was formerly fortified, and has manufactures of serge and worsted stockings, and an active trade in corn raised in its vicinity.

Castel-Termini, kås-tĕl′-tĕʀ′me-ne (anc. *Camicia′næ A′quæ?*), a town of Sicily, 16 miles N. of Girgenti. It has extensive mines of sulphur and rock salt. Pop. 8918.

Castelvetere, kås-tĕlˋvĕt′å-rå (L. *Castel′lum Ve′tus, i.e.,* "old castle;" anc. *Cau′lon* and *Caulo′nia*), a town of Italy, in Calabria, near the Mediterranean, 47 miles N.E. of Reggio. It has a castle and 5 churches. Pop. 7270.

Castelvetere, a town of Italy, province of Benevento, 18 miles E.S.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 4248.

Castelvetere, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 10 miles W. of Sant' Angelo. Pop. 2629.

Castelvetrano, kås-tĕlˋvå-trå′no, a town of Sicily, 29 miles S.E. of Trapani. Pop. 20,420.

Castenedolo, kås-tå-nå-do′lo, a town of Italy, province of Milan, 6½ miles S.E. of Brescia. Pop. 3651.

Castéra-Lectourois, kåsˋtåˋrå′-lĕkˋtooʀˋwå, a town of France, in Gers, 2½ miles N. of Lectoure. Pop. 765.

Castéra-Verduzan, kåsˋtåˋrå′-vĕʀˋdüˋzòɴᵍ′, a village of France, in Gers, 23 miles N. of Auch. It possesses sulphur and chalybeate springs. Pop. 1080.

Castets, kåsˋtå′, a village of France, in Gironde, on the Garonne, 9 miles N. of Bazas. Pop. 1320.

Castets, a village of France, in Landes, 12 miles N.N.W. of Dax. Pop. 2081.

Castiglia, the Italian for CASTILE.

Castiglione, kås-teel-yo′nå, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 11½ miles S.E. of Lodi, near the Adda. Pop. 3679.

Castiglione, a town of Italy, 21 miles N.W. of Lucca. Pop. 3526.

Castiglione, a town of Italy, province and 4½ miles N.N.E. of Cosenza. Pop. 1318.

Castiglione, a town of Italy, in Calabria, 10 miles W. of Nicastro. Pop. 1208.

Castiglione, a town of Sicily, 25 miles N. by E. of Catania. Pop. 8654. It is famed for its filberts.

Castiglione, a town of Italy, in Umbria, 22 miles W. of Perugia, on the Lake of Perugia. Pop. 9380.

Castiglione (anc. *Gabii*), a village of Italy, province and about 12 miles E. of Rome. It has interesting remains of antiquity.

Castiglione, a town of Italy, province of Massa-e-Carrara, 21 miles N.W. of Lucca. Pop. 3526.

Castiglione, a town of Italy, province and 25 miles S.S.E. of Bologna. Pop. 4383.

Castiglione dei Gati, kås-teel-yo′nå då′ee gå′tee, a town of Italy, 26 miles S.W. of Bologna. Pop. 2000.

Castiglione della Pescaia, kås-teel-yo′nå dĕl′lå pĕs-kī′å, a town of Italy, 12 miles W. of Grosseto, on the Mediterranean, at the outlet of Lake Castiglione. P. 1911.

Castiglione della Stiviere, kås-teel-yo′nå dĕl′lå ste-ve-å′rå, a town of Lombardy, 22 miles N.W. of Mantua. Pop. 5237. It is noted for the decisive victory gained here by the French over the Austrians in 1796.

Castiglione d'Orcia, kås-teel-yo′nå doʀ-chee′å, a town of Italy, province of Sienna, on the Orcia, 8 miles S.E. of Monte-Alcino. Pop. 2276.

Castiglione Fiorentino, kås-teel-yo′nå fe-o-rĕn-tee′no, a town of Italy, 10 miles by rail S.E. of Arezzo. Pop. 12,935. It has a Piarist college and orphan asylum.

Castiglione (kås-teel-yo′nå), **Lake of,** a lagoon of Tuscany, province of Sienna, N. of Grosseto, about 10 miles in length by from 1 to 3 miles in breadth: it was formerly much larger, but a great part of it has been drained. It receives the Bruna and other small rivers, and disembogues into the Mediterranean by a short channel close to Castiglione della Pescaia. It affords abundance of fish; but its banks are very unhealthy and mostly depopulated.

Castiglione Messer Marino, kås-teel-yo′nå mĕs-såʀ′ må-ree′no, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 22 miles S.W. of Vasto. Pop. 4056.

Castiglione Messer Raimondo, kås-teel-yo′nå mĕs-såʀ′ rī-mon′do, a town of Italy, province and 17 miles S.E. of Teramo. Pop. 3572.

Castilblanco, kås-teel-blån′ko, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 15 miles E.S.E. of Logrosan. Pop. 2023. Castilblanco is the name of several other places in Spain.

Castile, kås-teel′ (Sp. *Castilla,* kås-teel′yå; Fr. *Castille,* kåsˋteel′; Ger. *Castilien,* kås-tee′le-ęn; It. *Castiglia,* kås-teel′yå), a former kingdom of Spain, occupying the great central table-land of the peninsula, composed chiefly of tertiary formation, and elevated 2300 feet above the level of the sea. In the tenth century this region was a country of which Burgos was the capital; at the commencement of the eleventh century it was erected into a kingdom, and was successively extended by the addition of the kingdoms of Leon, Estremadura, and Andalusia. The marriage of Ferdinand, King of Aragon, with Isabella of Castile, in 1474, united under one sceptre all the Christian states of Spain, and the conquest of Granada, in 1492, led to the establishment of the kingdom of Spain. From the great importance of Castile, as the centre of the kingdom, the name of CASTILIAN is often used to indicate Spaniards in general. See NEW CASTILE and OLD CASTILE.——Adj. and inhab. CASTILIAN, kås-til′yạn (Sp. CASTILLANO, kås-teel-yå′no).

Castile, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., in Castile township, and on the Erie Railroad, 57 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo, and 9 miles S.S.E. of Warsaw. It has a bank, a union school, 4 churches, a newspaper office, and a manufactory of farming-implements. Pop. 712. The township is bounded on the E. by the Genesee River, which here flows between steep banks about 300 feet high. Pop. 2277.

Castilla, Castille, and **Castilien.** See CASTILE.

Castilla la Nueva, the Spanish for NEW CASTILE.

Castilla la Vieja, the Spanish for OLD CASTILE.

Castillian (kas-til′yạn) **Springs,** a summer resort of Holmes co., Miss., 3 miles from Durant Railroad Station. It has 2 churches, and mineral springs containing alum and sulphates of lime, magnesia, and potash.

Castillo, kås-teel′yo, an islet of the Grenadine group, British West Indies, about lat. 12° 48′ N., lon. 61° 30′ W.

Castillo de Garci-Muñoz, kås-teel′yo då gar′-the-moon-yōth′, a town of New Castile, 27 miles S.S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 1123.

Castillo de las Guardas, kås-teel′yo då lås gwar′-dås, a town of Andalusia, 30 miles N.W. of Seville. P. 1719.

Castillo de Locubin, kås-teel′yo då lo-koo-been′, a town of Spain, 18 miles S.W. of Jaen. Pop. 3971.

Castillon, kås‵tee‵yôɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Ariége, 7 miles S.W. of St.-Girons, on the Lez. Pop. 1054.

Castillon, a town of France, department of Gironde, on the right bank of the Dordogne, 25 miles by rail E. of Bordeaux. It has manufactures of nails, cords, cottons, and woollens. Pop. 3597.

Castillonès, kås‵tee‵yo‵nå′, a town of France, Lot-et-Garonne, 17 miles N.N.W. of Villeneuve-sur-Lot. P. 1279.

Castine, kas-teen′, a post-village and port of entry of Hancock co., Me., is in Castine township, on the E. side of Penobscot Bay, about 33 miles below Bangor, and 12 miles by water E. of Belfast. It has a good harbor for large ships, and is partly supported by ship-building and fisheries. Here is the Eastern State Normal School. Castine has 3 churches and a brick-yard. Pop. of township, 1303.

Castine, a post-village of Darke co., O., in Butler township, about 30 miles W.N.W. of Dayton. It has a tannery and 2 general stores. Pop. 177.

Castione, kås-te-o′nå, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, province and 20 miles N.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 1146.

Castione, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, province and 4 miles W. of Sondrio. Pop. 1388.

Castle, kas′sẹl, a post-office of Randolph co., Ind.

Castle, township, McPherson co., Kansas. Pop. 181.

Castlebar, kas‵sẹl-bar′, or **Ag′lish,** a town of Ireland, capital of the co. of Mayo, on the Castlebar River, 10 miles by rail E.N.E. of Westport. It stands on a plain of bog and pasture, and, excepting its main street and a square, it is ill built and paved. Principal edifices, the parish church, the castle, a handsome Catholic chapel, the court-house, a linen-hall, and barracks. It has some breweries, and a trade in linens and rural produce. It was taken in 1798 by the French, who subsequently abandoned the place on the approach of Lord Cornwallis. Pop. 3508.

Cas‵tlebar′, or **Ting′wick,** a post-village in Richmond co., Quebec, 3½ miles N.E. of Danville. Pop. 150.

Cas′tle-Bel′lingham, a town of Ireland, co. of Louth, 4½ miles N. of Dunleer. Pop. 537.

Castleberry, kas′sẹl-bĕr-re, a post-office and station of Conecuh co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 89 miles E.N.E. of Mobile.

Cas′tle-Blake′ney, or **Kil‵laso′lan,** a village of Ireland, co. of Galway, 18 miles S.E. of Tuam.

Castle-Blayney, kas′sẹl-blå′nee, a town of Ireland, co. of Monaghan, 15 miles by rail W.N.W. of Dundalk, at the W. extremity of Lough Blayney. Pop. 1809.

Cas′tle-Ca′rey, a town of England, co. of Somerset, 14 miles by rail N.E. of Yeovil. Pop. of parish, 2021.

Cas′tle-Ca′ry, a hamlet of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 9 miles by rail W.S.W. of Falkirk. It is supposed to have been the ancient *Coria Damniorum.*

Cas′tle-Combe, a village of England, co. of Wilts, 6 miles N.W. of Chippenham.

Cas′tle-Co′mer, a town of Ireland, co. and 10 miles N.N.E. of Kilkenny. Pop. 1321.

Cas′tle-Con′nel, or **Stradbal′ly,** a town of Ireland, co. and 8 miles by rail N.N.E. of Limerick, on the Shannon. Pop. 478.

Castle Craig, a post-office of Campbell co., Va.

Castle Creek, a post-office of Owyhee co., Idaho.

Castle Creek, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., in Chenango township, about 9 miles N. of Binghamton. It has 2 churches, 2 stores, &c.

Castle-Der′mot, or **Tris‵tleder′mot,** a town of Ireland, co. of Kildare, on the Lear, 6 miles N.N.E. of Carlow. It has numerous antiquities. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Leinster. Pop. 727.

Castle-Douglas, kas′sẹl-dŭg′lạs, a town of Scotland, 9 miles by rail N.E. of Kirkcudbright. It is well built. Its original name was Carlinwark. Pop. 2274.

Cas′tle-E′den, a village of England, co. and 10 miles by rail S.E. of Durham. Pop. of parish, 693.

Castle Fin, a post-village of York co., Pa., in Chanceford township, on the Peach Bottom Railroad, 31 miles S.E. of York. It has a church, a flour-mill, and an iron-forge.

Cas‵tle-Finn′, a town of Ireland, co. of Donegal, on the Finn, 5 miles by rail S.W. of Lifford. Pop. 382.

Cas′tleford, a town of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, at an important railway junction, 7 miles N.E. of Wakefield. Pop. 6268.

Castleford, Ontario. See BONNECHÈRE POINT.

Cas′tle-Greg′ory, a town of Ireland, co. of Kerry, on Tralee Bay, 12 miles W. of Tralee. Pop. 561.

Castle Grove, a post-office or hamlet of Jones co., Iowa, in Castle Grove township, about 7 miles N. of Anamosa. Pop. of the township, 707.

Castle Hayne, hāne, a post-office of New Hanover co., N.C., on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 9 miles N. of Wilmington.

Castle Hill, a post-office of Aroostook co., Me., 12 miles S.W. of Caribou. Pop. of Castle Hill plantation, 237.

Castle-Island, an islet of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, in Roaring-Water Bay, N. of Cape Clear.

Castle-Island, a town of Ireland, co. of Kerry, 11 miles E.S.E. of Tralee. Pop. 1767.

Castle-Lyons, kas′sẹl-lī′ọnz, a village of Ireland, co. of Cork, 2 miles N.E. of Rathcormack. Pop. 546.

Castlemaine, kas′sẹl-māne, a borough in Talbot co., Victoria, Australia, on Forest Creek, and on the railroad from Melbourne to Echuca, 77 miles N.N.W. of Melbourne, in a mountainous gold-region. It has an asylum for the poor, a hospital, foundry, and several banks. Pop. 6935.

Castleman (kas′sẹl-man) or **Cas′selman's River,** Pennsylvania, drains part of Somerset co., runs southwestward, and enters the Youghiogheny River at Confluence Station. It is about 50 miles long.

Castleman's Ferry, a post-office of Clarke co., Va., on the Shenandoah River.

Cas‵tlemar′tyr, a town of Ireland, co. and 18 miles by rail E. of Cork, on the Maine. Pop. 536.

Cas′tlemore, a post-village in Peel co., Ontario, 11 miles from Weston. Pop. 200.

Castle Peak, California, is a peak of the Sierra Nevada, and stands on the boundary between Mono and Tuolumne cos., 12 miles N. of Mount Dana. Its altitude is about 13,000 feet above the sea-level. Lat. about 38° 5′ N. It is partly covered with forests of fir and pine.

Castle Peak, Colorado, is the highest peak of the Elk Mountains, 14,115 feet above the sea-level. Lat. 39° 0′ 30″ N.; lon. 106° 38′ 40″ W. It has a conical summit.

Cas′tle-Pol′lard, a town of Ireland, co. of Westmeath, 11 miles N. of Mullingar. Pop. 932.

Castle-Rea, or **Castlereagh,** kas‵sẹl-rå′, a market-town of Ireland, co. and 16 miles by rail W.N.W. of Roscommon, on the Suck. Pop. 1146.

Castlereagh (kas‵sẹl-rå′) **River,** of Australia, flows N.W. and joins the Darling in lat. 30° S., lon. 147° 20′ E.

Castle-Ri′sing, a town of England, co. of Norfolk, 4 miles S.S.E. of Lynn-Regis. It has the remains of a castle, formerly the seat of the Earls of Arundel. Pop. 379.

Castle (kas′sẹl) **Rock,** a post-village, capital of Douglas co., Col., on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 33 miles S. of Denver. It has a newspaper office, 2 hotels, &c.

Castle Rock, a post-hamlet of Dakota co., Minn., in Castle Rock township, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 33 miles S. of St. Paul. It has a church, an elevator, and a store. Pop. of the township, 746.

Castle Rock, a post-hamlet of Osage co., Mo., in Jackson township, on the Osage River, about 8 miles S. of Jefferson City. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Castle Rock, a station in Summit co., Utah, on the Union Pacific Railroad, in the Echo Cañon, 20 miles S.W. of Evanston, Wyoming. It takes its name from a vast rock which is thought to resemble a ruined castle.

Castle Rock, a post-office and station of Cowlitz co., Washington, on the Cowlitz River and the Northern Pacific Railroad, 20 miles N.N.W. of Kalama.

Castle Rock, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Wis., 12 miles S.E. of Boscobel, and about 60 miles W. of Madison. It has a flour-mill. Here is a rock 250 feet high.

Castle Shan′non, a post-village of Alleghany co., Pa., in Baldwin township, on the Pittsburg & Castle Shannon Railroad, 7 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has a church, a Methodist camp-ground, and about 60 houses.

Cas′tleton, a village of England, co. of Derby, 13 miles W. by S. of Sheffield, at the bottom of a rugged eminence, on which stands the ancient Peak Castle, erected by William Peveril, natural son of the Conqueror. There are many remarkable natural curiosities in the neighborhood, the most extraordinary of which is the Peak Cavern, or Devil's Cave, consisting of a series of subterraneous chambers, which can be explored only by torchlight. Pop. 678.

Castleton, kas′sẹl-tọn, a post-village of Stark co., Ill., in Penn township, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 133 miles W.S.W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches, 2 general stores, &c. Pop. about 250.

Castleton, a post-village of Marion co., Ind., in Lawrence township, on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, 11 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis. It has a church, a graded school, and a carriage-factory.

Castleton, a post-hamlet of Reno co., Kansas, in Castleton township, on the Ninnescah River, 13 miles E. of Hutchinson. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 307.

Castleton, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., ½ mile from Rowlandsville Station. It has a church and a mill.

Castleton, a township of Barry co., Mich. Pop. 1966.

Castleton, Ontario co., N.Y. See Seneca Castle.

Castleton, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Schodac township, on the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 9 miles S. of Albany. It has 2 churches, a national bank, 2 paper-mills, and a manufactory of screws. Pop. 580.

Castleton, a township of Richmond co., N.Y., forms part of the N. side of Staten Island. It contains the villages of Tompkinsville, New Brighton, Castleton Corners, &c., has a Sailors' Snug Harbor, extensive dye-works, a home for the children of mariners, and is connected by ferries with New York City. Pop. 11,007.

Castleton, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt., is on Castleton River, in a township of the same name, and on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, 11 miles W. of Rutland. It is at the junction of two branches of the railroad which connect it with Whitehall and other towns in New York. It contains a state normal school, 5 churches, the Castleton Seminary, and a national bank. Here are manufactures of carriages, woollen goods, &c. The township comprises the village of Hydeville, and has quarries of marble and slate. Total pop. 3243.

Castleton, a post-hamlet of Rappahannock co., Va., 10 miles N.N.W. of Culpeper.

Castleton, a post-village in Northumberland co., Ontario, 6 miles N.N.W. of Colborne. It has manufactures of carriages, shingles, and bricks, and several mills. Pop. 400.

Castleton Corners, post-office, Richmond co., N.Y.

Castleton River, Vt., is a small stream which runs westward in Rutland co., and enters the Poultney River on the W. boundary of the state, 6 miles W. of Castleton.

Cas′tletown, a village of Scotland, co. of Caithness, on Olrick Bay, near the N. point of Great Britain. Pop. 911.

Cas′tletown, or **Cas′tletown Bereha′ven,** a town of Ireland, co. of Cork, on the W. side of Bantry Bay, opposite Bear Island, 18 miles W. of Bantry. Pop. 1002.

Castletown (Manx, *Bully* (or *Bally*) *Cashtel*), the capital of the Isle of Man, in the S. extremity of the island, on the W. shore of Castletown Bay. It is supposed to be the most ancient town on the island. In the centre is a large square, with a market-house; St. Mary's church faces the parade, and King William's College is in the vicinity. Castle Rushen, said to have been built in 960, and once the residence of royalty, now a prison and barracks, stands on a rock in the centre of the town. Here is the residence of the governor of the island. Pop. 2320.

Castletown-Roche, rōch, a town of Ireland, co. of Cork, on the Awbeg, 8 miles W.N.W. of Fermoy. Pop. 801.

Cas′tletowns′end, a town of Ireland, co. of Cork, on the W. side of Castlehaven Bay, 4 miles E.S.E. of Skibbereen. Pop. 474.

Cas′tleville, a post-office and mining-camp of Custer co., Dakota, in the Black Hills. Gold is found here.

Castleville, a post-office of Buchanan co., Iowa.

Cas′tle-Wel′lan, a town of Ireland, co. of Down, 5 miles S.W. of Clogh. Pop. 763.

Cas′tlewood, a station on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, in St. Louis co., Mo., 23 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis.

Cas′tor, a village of England, co. of Northampton, 4 miles by railway W. of Peterborough. Pop. 680. Castor is the *Durobrivæ* of Antoninus.

Cas′tor, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ill., 10 miles W. of Fairfield. It has 2 churches.

Castor, a post-office of Caldwell parish, La.

Castor, a post-hamlet of Bollinger co., Mo., in Fillmore township, 10 miles S. of Marquand.

Castor, a township of Madison co., Mo. Pop. 1000.

Castor, a township of Stoddard co., Mo. Pop. 2785. It contains Bloomfield.

Cas′tor, an island of Quebec, at the N.W. end of Lake St. Peter, which is an expansion of the river St. Lawrence.

Castor, a village of Ontario. See Russell.

Castor Bayou, bi′oo, Louisiana, rises in Jackson parish, runs in a general southward direction, and enters the Dugdemona River on the boundary between the parishes of Catahoula and Winn. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Casto′ria, a township of San Joaquin co., Cal. Pop. 1184. It contains French Camp.

Cas′torland, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., on the Utica & Black River Railroad, 8 miles S. of Carthage.

Castor River, Missouri, drains parts of the cos. of Bollinger, Wayne, and Stoddard, runs mostly southward and southeastward in a low, level, and swampy district, and enters a large lake in New Madrid co.

Castor Sulphur Springs, a post-village of Catahoula parish, La., on Castor Bayou, 60 miles S. by W. of Monroe. It has 2 churches, a lumber-mill, and medicinal springs, which are much frequented.

Cas′torville, a hamlet of Stoddard co., Mo., on the Castor River, 10 miles N.W. of Bloomfield. It has a church, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and 2 stores.

Castra Augustana. See Straubing.

Castra Cæcilia, the ancient name of Caceres.

Castra Corneliana. See Gellah.

Castra Regina, an ancient name of Ratisbon.

Castra Viniana, supposed ancient name for Baena.

Castremonium, supposed ancient name of Castro.

Castres, kåst′r, a town of France, department of Tarn, on both sides of the Agout, 25 miles S.E. of Alby. Pop. 21,357. It is the most populous town in the department, and is an important railway junction. Though generally ill built, it has some good edifices, including the old episcopal palace, now the town hall, a public library, a church with works of art, a theatre, barracks, and exchange. It is the seat of a Protestant consistory, and has important manufactures of cassimeres, military clothing, cotton goods, copper wares, glue, soap, paper, and leather. Coal, iron, lead, and copper are mined in its vicinity, and the town has an active trade in wool, liqueurs, and confectionery.

Castres, a town of France, in Gironde, 11 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 739.

Castri, kås′tree, a village of Greece, in Phocis, occupying a portion of the site of ancient *Delphi*, on the southern declivity of Mount Parnassus, 7 miles E. of Salona. About 250 yards E. is the famous Castalian Spring.

Castricum, a village of Holland. See Kastrikum.

Castries, kås′tree′, a town of France, in Hérault, 7 miles N.E. of Montpellier. Pop. 1415.

Castries, kås′tree′, or **Port Castries,** a town and port of entry of the British West Indies, capital of the island of St. Lucia, on its W. coast, with a good port and extensive commerce. Pop. 4300.

Castro, kås′tro, a town of Italy, 10 miles S.W. of Otranto, on the Adriatic. It has an old castle, a harbor for small vessels, and some export trade.

Castro (anc. *Castremo′nium?*), a village of Italy, province and 25 miles W.N.W. of Viterbo.

Castro, a village of Italy, province of Rome, 9 miles S. of Frosinone. Pop. 3684.

Castro, kås′tro (anc. *Mityle′ne*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of the island of Mitylene, on its E. coast, 55 miles N.W. of Smyrna. It extends in a semicircle around a shallow harbor, and has a large castle, several churches, convents, and mosques. In its suburbs are many vestiges of the ancient Mitylene. It is the seat of a Catholic archbishop (Armenian rite). Pop. 6000.

Castro, Greece and Turkey. See Andro and Scio.

Castro, kås′tro, a town of Brazil, province of São Paulo, W. of the Serra do Mar, and 85 miles N.W. of Curitiba. Pop. of the district, 8000.

Castro, kås′tro, a town of Chili, on the E. coast of the island of Chiloe, at the head of a fine bay of the same name. Its port is good, and it carries on some trade. Pop. 405.

Cas′tro, a county in the N.W. of Texas, traversed by the Red River. Area, 900 square miles.

Castro-Contrigo, kås'tro-kon-tree'go, a town of Spain, 40 miles S.W. of Leon, on the Eria. Pop. 903.

Castro Daire, kås'tro dī'rå, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 18 miles S.S.W. of Lamego. Pop. 3183.

Castro del Rio, kås'tro dȧl ree'o, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 16 miles S.E. by S. of Cordova, on the Guadajoz. The ancient part of the town is surrounded by a dilapidated wall, flanked with towers, and entered by one gate, which was defended by an Arab castle, now ruinous. The modern portion is outside the walls. Most of the streets are wide and regular, lined with well-built houses and handsome public edifices. Its parish church is spacious, has three naves and a lofty tower, and here are two colleges, several hospitals, a town hall, prison, store-house, and cemetery. It has manufactures of linen, woollen, and hempen fabrics, earthenware, tiles, bricks, lime, brandy, wine, and oil; and a trade in wheat, cattle, honey, &c. Pop. 8900.

Castrogiovanni, kås'tro-jo-vån'nee (anc. *En'na*), a city of Sicily, on a table-land in the centre of the island, 4000 feet above the sea, and 13 miles N.E. of Caltanisetta. Pop. 14,411. Though healthy, well supplied with water, and in a fertile tract, it is in decay, and its chief edifice is a feudal fortress. *Enna* was celebrated in antiquity as the birthplace of Ceres and the site of her most famous temple. About 5 miles distant is the Lake of Pergusa, where Proserpine, according to the poets, was carried off by Pluto.

Castrojeriz, kås'tro-ʜå-reeth' (anc. *Castrum Cæsaris?*), a town of Spain, 18 miles W. of Burgos. Pop. 2124.

Castro Laboreiro, kås'tro lå-bo-rå'e-ro, a town of Portugal, in Minho, 32 miles N.E. of Ponte-de-Lima, on an elevated plateau near the frontiers of Spain. It contains an old ruined castle, and, owing to its great height, is considered the coldest place in Portugal. Pop. 2092.

Castro Marim, kås'tro må-reeɴᵍ', a town of Portugal, in Algarve, in the S.E. corner of the kingdom, on the Guadiana, 15 miles N.E. of Tavira. Pop. 3573.

Castronuovo, kås'tro-noo-o'vo, a town of Sicily, 25 miles N. of Girgenti. Pop. 4313. Near it are quarries of fine marble.

Castronuovo, a town of Italy, province and 34 miles S.S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 3050.

Castropignano, kås'tro-peen-yå'no, a town of Italy, province and 5 miles W.N.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 3209.

Castropol, kås-tro-pol', a seaport of Spain, province and 58 miles W.N.W. of Oviedo, near the mouth of the Ribadeo, in the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 811.

Castro-Reale, kås'tro-rå-å'lå, a city of Sicily, on the Castro, 12 miles S.W. of Milazzo. Pop. 7660.

Cas'tro's, a station in Santa Clara co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 13 miles N.W. of San José.

Castro-Urdiales, kås'tro-ooʀ-de-å'lės, a seaport of Spain, province and 27 miles E. of Santander, on the Bay of Biscay. It has walls, bastions, and an old castle; its harbor is safe, and it has extensive fisheries. Pop. 3391.

Castroverde, kås'tro-vêʀ'då, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 26 miles S. of Beja. Pop. 3400.

Castrovillari, kås'tro-vil-lå'ree, a town of Italy, in Calabria, 7 miles W.N.W. of Cassano. Pop. 9396. In its vicinity the cheese called *cacio cavallo* is made.

Cas'troville, a post-village of Monterey co., Cal., is 2 miles from the Bay of Monterey, and on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 110 miles S.S.E. of San Francisco, and 8 miles N.W. of Salinas. It has 2 churches, a money-order post-office, and a newspaper office. Pop. 436.

Castroville, a post-village, capital of Medina co., Tex., on the Medina River, 25 miles W.S.W. of San Antonio. It has 2 stone churches, a convent, 2 grist-mills, a saw-mill, and manufactures of beer and wine. Many of the residences are built of stone, which is quarried here. Pop. 515.

Castro-Vireyna, kås'tro-ve-rå'e-nå, or **Castro-Virryna,** kås'tro-veeʀ-ʀee'nå, a town of Peru, department and 112 miles S.W. of Ayacucho, on the W. slope of the Andes; so elevated that its people often suffer from cold.

Castrum Angulare. See Anghiari.

Castrum Cæsaris. See Castrojeriz.

Castrum de Arcubus, the Latin name for Les Arcs.

Castrum de Corcis, supposed ancient name of Cuers.

Castrum Delfsilianum, the Latin for Delfzyl.

Castrum de Modino. See Le Muy.

Castrum Deusonis. See Duisburg.

Castrum Duni. See Dun-le-Roi.

Castrum Lauri. See Cortemaggiore.

Castrum Lucii, supposed ancient name of Chalus.

Castrum Mutilum. See Modigliana.

Castrum Novum, ancient name of Giulia.

Castrum Novum Arianorum. See Castelnaudary.

Castrum Thigernum. See Thiers.

Castua, kås-too'å, a town of Austro-Hungary, on the peninsula of Istria, near the Gulf of Quarnero, 34 miles S.E. of Triest. It was the capital of the ancient Liburnia, but is now decayed. Pop. 541.

Castuera, kås-too-å'rå, a town of Spain, 68 miles by rail E.S.E. of Badajos, near the Guadaleja. Pop. 6250. It has trade in fruit and wine.

Casuentus, the ancient name of the Basiento.

Caswell, kaz'wel, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia, has an area of about 380 square miles. It is drained by Dan River and several small affluents of the same. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Tobacco, Indian corn, oats, and wheat are the staple products. The Richmond & Danville Railroad passes through the N.W. part of the county. Capital, Yanceyville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,056,558. Pop. in 1870, 16,081, of whom 16,072 were Americans.

Caswell, a township of New Hanover co., N.C. P. 1087.

Caswell, a post-hamlet of Lafayette co., Miss., about 16 miles E.N.E. of Oxford. It has several churches.

Catac, the ancient name of Cuttack.

Catahoula, kat'ạ-hoo'lạ, a parish in the central part of Louisiana, has an area of about 1250 square miles. It is intersected by the Ouachita River, and bounded on the W. by Saline Bayou. The surface is nearly level, or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is partly fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Harrisonburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,233,562. Pop. in 1870, 8475, of whom 8366 were Americans.

Catahoula Lake, Louisiana, is in Catahoula parish, and is about 15 miles long.

Catalauni, or **Catalaunum.** See Châlons-sur-Marne.

Catali'na, a post-town and port of entry on the N.W. side of the entrance to Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, 60 miles N.N.W. of St. John's. It has a good harbor, with a lighthouse. In the town is a fine Anglican church. Pop. 1300.

Catalonia, kat-ạ-lo'ne-ạ (Sp. *Cataluña,* kå-tå-loon'yå; Fr. *Catalogne,* kå'tå'loñ'; It. *Catalogna,* kå-tå-lòn'yå; Ger. *Catalonien,* kå-tå-lo'ne-ẹn), a former province, now a captain-generalcy, in the N.E. of Spain, bounded N. by Andorra and the Pyrenees, W. by Aragon, S. by Valencia, and E. by the Mediterranean. Length, 185 miles; greatest breadth, 130 miles; but the breadth diminishes southward to 23 and 22 miles. Area, 12,613 square miles. Its capital is Barcelona; it is divided into the provinces of Barcelona, Tarragona, Lerida, and Gerona. It is extremely mountainous, being intersected by contreforts of the Pyrenees, which separate it into numerous small valleys. Near its centre, Monserrat, remarkable for its curious form, is 3919 feet in elevation. All the higher mountains of Catalonia are perpetually covered with snow, and the lower hills with wood. The valleys are verdant, and generally watered by a rivulet. The coasts, about 190 miles in extent, are bold and rugged; the surface is well watered. Chief rivers, the Ebro, the Llobregat, and the Ter. This is the best cultivated portion of Spain; every variety of bread-corn is raised. Among its mineral riches are copper, zinc, manganese, lead, and coal; there are salt-works on the coast, and a salt-mine at Cardona. The manufacturing industry of this district has long been famous, and is still the most important in the kingdom. The principal articles produced are woollens, cotton, silk, and leather, paper, cordage, and fire-arms. The Catalans speak a peculiar language, distinct from the Castilian.

Catalonia was anciently under the dominion of the Romans, who were afterwards dispossessed by the Goths, and they again by the Moors. It was finally reconquered by the Spaniards, when it was divided into departments and governed by counts. The national liberties were secured by the Code of Usages, and the people were represented by local parliaments. In 1040 the sovereignty became hereditary, and in 1137 the province was united to Aragon by the marriage of Ramon Berenguer IV. with Petronila, the heiress of the former. Turbulent and impatient of restraint, the subsequent history of the Catalans presents a series of rebellions. Philip V., after the capture of Barcelona in 1714, suppressed their ancient cortes and curtailed their liberties. The principal towns are Barcelona, Tarragona, Gerona, Lerida, Reus, Manresa, Tortosa, &c. Pop. in 1870, 1,768,408. ——Adj. and inhab. Cat'alan and Catalonian, kat-ạ-lo'ne-ạn (Sp. Catalan, kå-tå-lån').

Cataloo'chee, or **Cataloocha,** a post-township of Haywood co., N.C., 48 miles from Newport, Tenn. P. 198.

Cataluña, the Spanish for CATALONIA.

Cata′ma Creek, of Montgomery co., Ala., enters the Alabama River about 12 miles W. of Montgomery.

Catamarca, kå-tå-maʀ′kå, a province of the Argentine Republic, between lat. 25° and 29° S. and lon. 66° and 69° W., having W. the Andes, separating it from Chili, and on other sides the provinces of Salta, Tucuman, Cordova, and La Rioja. It is extremely fertile, and produces corn, cattle, cotton, and red pepper. The province abounds in valuable minerals. Area, 42,180 square miles. Capital, Catamarca. Pop. 79,962.

Catamarca, or **San Fernando de Catamarca,** sån fĕʀ-nån′do då kå-tå-maʀ′kå, the capital of the above, is on a small stream, 275 miles N.W. of Santiago, in lat. 27° 30′ S., lon. 68° W. It is well built, and has a large trade. Pop. 5718.

Catana, the ancient name of CATANIA.

Catanduanes, kå-tån-doo-å′nĕs, one of the Philippine Islands, near the S.E. coast of Luzon, 40 miles long and 15 miles broad. It is fertile and well cultivated.

Catania, kå-tå′ne-å (anc. *Cat′ana* or *Cat′ina*), a city of Sicily, on its E. coast, 54 miles by rail N.N.W. of Syracuse. Lat. 37° 28′ 20″ N.; lon. 15° 5′ 15″ E. It is beautifully situated at the foot of Etna, its despoiler and its benefactor. The very substance which has ravaged its plains has been changed into a soil of high fertility.

The city has a noble appearance from the sea, and is internally very handsome, with regular and spacious streets paved with lava, of which material the numerous public buildings are constructed, the latter being faced with magnesian limestone and enriched with marbles. A natural mole of lava encloses the harbor, and an expensive artificial breakwater has been built. Principal edifices, the cathedral, the senate-house, the government pawn-bank, a Benedictine convent of vast extent and with a superb church and a large museum, &c., numerous other convents, 50 churches, some of which are very splendid, several charitable establishments, foundling and lying-in hospitals, and a Magdalen asylum. In a fine square near the cathedral is a lava statue representing an elephant bearing an obelisk, believed to be a genuine antique. The university, founded in 1445, has a large revenue, and its library and museums are open on holidays to the public. Catania has a college of arts and numerous private museums; it is an archbishop's see, the seat of high civil and criminal courts, and is invested with various privileges. It has extensive manufactures of silk fabrics, and of wares in lava and amber; besides which goods it exports corn, macaroni, potatoes, olives, figs, raw silk, wine, soda, manna, cantharides, and snow from Mount Etna. The harbor is not adequate to the importance of the city, but it is generally full of small craft. It is small, and during a strong sirocco no ship can enter.

Catania is supposed to have been founded by the Phœnicians. It was occupied by the Romans, and by them adorned with edifices of great magnificence, most of which, however, have been destroyed by earthquakes and by lava. The ruins of the amphitheatre, which was more extensive than any other edifice of the same kind now known to exist, are still to be seen; as also the remains of the theatre, baths, aqueducts, sepulchral chambers, hippodrome, and several temples. Besides being destroyed by the earthquake of 1693, the town again suffered from a similar calamity in 1783, 1818, and 1846. Pop. in 1871, 84,379.——Adj. and inhab. CATANIAN, kå-tå′ne-ạn.

Catania, a province of Italy, in Sicily, having on the E. the sea. Area, 1970 square miles. Capital, Catania. Pop. 495,415.

Catanzaro, kå-tån-zå′ro, a city of Italy, capital of the province of Catanzaro, on a mountain near the Gulf of Squillace, 33 miles S.S.E. of Cosenza. Pop. 24,900. Many of its principal buildings were destroyed by the earthquake of 1783; it has a cathedral, a castle, a royal academy of sciences, diocesan school, college, and foundling hospital, with a government pawn-bank and other charitable institutions. It is the seat of a bishop, and has manufactures of silk, velvet, and woollen fabrics, and an active trade in agricultural produce.

Catanzaro, sometimes called **Calabria Ulteriore** (or **Ultra,** ool′trå) **II,** kå-lå′brẹ-å ool-tå-rẹ-o′rå så-kon′då, a province of Italy, *compartimento* of Calabria. Area, 2307 square miles. It has the Mediterranean on the W., and the Gulf of Taranto on the E. Capital, Catanzaro. Pop. in 1871, 412,226.

Catapuliche, kå-tå-poo-lee′chå, a river of South America, rises on the E. side of the Chilian Andes, about lat. 39° 15′ S., and, after a course of 58 miles, falls into the Rio Negro about lat. 40° 3′ S.

Cat′aract, a post-hamlet of Owen co., Ind., on Eel River, about 34 miles E. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches. The river falls 60 feet near this place. Coal is found here.

Cataract, a post-village of Monroe co., Wis., in Little Falls township, on Big Creek, 10 miles N. of Sparta, and about 30 miles N.E. of La Crosse. It has a church, a grist-mill, a town hall, 3 stores, and a cheese-factory.

Cataract, or **Church's Falls,** a post-village in Cardwell co., Ontario, on the river Credit, 3½ miles from Alton. It has 2 woollen-mills, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, a brewery, and a flax-mill. Pop. 200.

Cataraqui, kå`tå`rå`kee′, or **Waterloo,** a post-village in Frontenac co., Ontario, 2 miles W. of Kingston. Pop. 300.

Catarrh, kạ-tar′, a post-office of Chesterfield co., S.C.

Catarroja, kå-taʀ-ʀo′ʜå, a town of Spain, 6 miles S. of Valencia. Pop. 4430, engaged in raising rice and fishing.

Catas Altas, kå′tås ål′tås, a village of Brazil, in Minas-Geraes, 20 miles N.N.E. of Ouro Preto. Pop. 3000. In its vicinity are iron-mines.

Cat`asau′qua, a post-borough of Lehigh co., Pa., is on the left or E. bank of the Lehigh River, 3 miles above Allentown, and 60 miles N. of Philadelphia. It is on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, at the junction of the Catasauqua & Foglesville Railroad. It contains 10 churches, a national bank, 4 hotels, a graded school, 2 machine-shops, 1 or 2 rolling-mills, 2 iron-foundries, gas-works, manufactures of fire-bricks and railroad-cars, and 6 blast-furnaces of the Crane Iron Company. Two weekly newspapers are published here. The Lehigh Valley Railroad passes along the opposite bank of the river. Pop. 2853.

Cat`atonk′, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., N.Y., on the Cayuga & Susquehanna Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Owego. It has a church, a tannery, and a saw-mill.

Catau′la, a post-office of Harris co., Ga., on the North & South Railroad of Georgia, 15 miles N. of Columbus.

Cataw′ba, a county in the W. central part of North Carolina, has an area of 375 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and N.E. by the Catawba River, and is drained by the Little (or South) Catawba. The surface is hilly or undulating; the soil produces Indian corn, oats, grass, &c. Granite is found here. This county is intersected by the Western North Carolina Railroad. Capital, Newton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,159,836. Pop. in 1870, 10,984, of whom 10,974 were Americans.

Catawba, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., Ky., on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 37 miles S. of Cincinnati. It has a church and a store.

Catawba, a post-hamlet of Caldwell co., Mo., 9 miles from Breckenridge. It has a church.

Catawba, a post-village of Catawba co., N.C., on the Western North Carolina Railroad, and on the Catawba River, 38 miles W. by N. of Salisbury. It has an academy, 2 churches, 2 cotton-factories, and a manufactory of iron.

Catawba, a post-village of Clarke co., O., 12 miles from Springfield, and about 35 miles W. of Columbus. It has 2 churches. Pop. 318. Catawba Station is on the Cleveland, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of Springfield.

Catawba, a township of York co., S.C. Pop. 2893.

Catawba, a post-office of Roanoke co., Va.

Catawba Island, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., O., in a township of its own name, on Lake Erie, 7 miles from Gypsum Railroad Station, and 12 miles N.W. of Sandusky. It has manufactures of wine. Pop. of township, 515.

Catawba (or **Great Catawba**) **River** rises at the Blue Ridge, in Western North Carolina. It flows eastward and drains parts of Burke, Catawba, and Iredell cos. From the last it runs southward into York co., S.C., and it forms the boundary between Chester and Lancaster cos. until it reaches Rocky Mount, S.C. Below this point the stream is called the Wateree River. The Catawba is nearly 300 miles long. Gold is found near this river. An affluent, called the Little (or South) Catawba, intersects Lincoln and Gaston cos., and enters the Catawba River from the right about 15 miles S.W. of Charlotte.

Catawba River, a post-office of York co., S.C.

Catawba Springs, a township of Lincoln co., N.C. Pop. 2097.

Catawis′sa, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Mo., on Maramec River, and on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, 42 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis. It has a plough-factory, &c.

Catawissa, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., is in Catawissa township, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Catawissa Creek, 9 miles E. of Danville, and 4 miles S. of Bloomsburg. It is on the Catawissa & Williamsport Branch of the Reading Railroad. Another railroad connects it with Sunbury and with Wilkesbarre; and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad runs near the place. Station, Catawissa Bridge. It has a bank, a paper-mill, 2 flour-mills, 1 or 2 foundries, car-shops, and 5 churches. Pop. of the township, 1614.

Catawissa Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Schuylkill co., runs northwestward, and enters the North Branch of the Susquehanna River at Catawissa, in Columbia co.

Catawissa Junction. See Milton, Pa.

Catawissa Mountain, Pennsylvania, on the S. side of Catawissa Creek, is principally included in Columbia co., between its southeastern limit and the Susquehanna River.

Catbalogan, kåt-bå-lo-gån′, written also **Cadvalonga,** kåd-vå-lon′gå, a town of the Philippines, on the island of Samar, at the mouth of a small river near the centre of the W. coast. It is regularly built, and is the residence of a Spanish alcalde. Pop. 6000.

Catch, the French for Cutch.

Catch′ings, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Tenn., on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, 96 miles S.E. of Nashville.

Cat Creek, a post-hamlet of Lowndes co., Ga., 12 miles from Valdosta.

Cateau-Cambresis, kå′tō′-kōᴍ′brẹh-see′, or **Le Cateau,** lẹh kå′tō′, a town of France, department of Nord, on a railway, 14 miles E.S.E. of Cambrai. Pop. 9974. It is well built, and has manufactures of shawls, merinoes, and calicoes, and important coal-mines. The treaty of Cateau-Cambresis, between Philip II. of Spain and Henry II. of France, was signed here in 1559.

Cateran Loch, a lake of Scotland. See Loch Katrine.

Caterli, kå′tẹr′lee′, a town of Turkey, on the Sea of Marmora, 175 miles N.N.E. of Smyrna.

Cates Station, a post-office of Todd co., Minn., on Long Prairie River, 11 miles S. of Motley Railroad Station.

Cat′fish, a post-office of Oswego co., N.Y.

Catfish, a hamlet of Blair co., Pa., 2 miles from Hollidaysburg.

Catfish, a post-hamlet of Clarion co., Pa., in Madison township, on the Alleghany River, and on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 71 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburg. It has a church and coal-mines.

Catfish Creek, South Carolina, runs southward in Marion co., and enters the Great Pedee River.

Catfish Landing Bluff, a village of Livingston parish, La., on the Amite River, 21 miles W. of Ponchatoula. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of staves and heading. Here is Maurepas Post-Office.

Catfish Point, a post-office of Bolivar co., Miss.

Catfish River, Wis., is the outlet of four lakes which are in Dane co., and are called Mendota, Menona, Waubesa, and Kegonsa. It runs southeastward and enters Rock River in Rock co., about 10 miles above Janesville. It affords abundant water-power.

Cath′arine, a post-hamlet of Schuyler co., N.Y., in Catharine township, 3 miles S.E. of Havana, and about 15 miles N. of Elmira. It has 2 churches and a tannery. The township contains other hamlets, named Alpine and Odessa. Pop. of the township, 1521.

Catharine, a township of Blair co., Pa. Pop. 907.

Catharine Lake, a post-hamlet of Onslow co., N.C., on a lake, about 35 miles S.W. of New-Berne. It has 2 stores and a turpentine-distillery.

Cathar′pin, a post-hamlet of Prince William co., Va., 4 miles N. of Gainesville Railroad Station.

Cathay, a mediæval name for China and eastern Tartary.

Cath′cart, or **Syd′enham,** a post-village in Brant co., Ontario, 6 miles from Princeton. Pop. 160.

Cathe′dral Peak, California, is a granitic peak of the Sierra Nevada, in the N.E. part of Mariposa co. It is near lat. 37° 50′ N., and is about 11,000 feet high. The Merced River rises near the base of this grand landmark.

Cath′erine, or **Catherine's,** a group of three small low islands, in the Pacific Ocean, Gilolo Passage. Lat. 0° 39′ S.; lon. 129° 11′ E.

Catherine, or **Catherine's,** several small islets off the extreme S. point of Boothia Felix, Northern Canada. Lat. 69° 20′ 37″ N.; lon. 94° 31′ 55″ W.

Catherlogh, the original name of Carlow.

Cath′erton, a post-office of Webster co., Neb.

Cath′ey's Creek, a township of Transylvania co., N.C. Pop. 515.

Cath′lam′et, a post-village, capital of Wahkiakum co., Washington, on the Columbia River, 40 miles below Kalama, and about 70 miles S.S.W. of Olympia. It has a salmon-fishery and canning-factory, and 3 boat-shops.

Cath′lapoo′tle River, Washington, rises in Skamania co., among the mountains, runs nearly southwestward, and enters the Columbia River in Clarke co., about 14 miles below the mouth of the Willamette. It is nearly 100 miles long. The South Fork of the Cathlapootle rises in Skamania co., and enters the Cathlapootle on the left hand, about 3 miles from its mouth.

Catillon, or **Catillon-sur-Sambre,** kå′tee′yōɴᵍ′-süʀ-sâmb′r, a village of France, in Nord, 19 miles E.S.E. of Cambrai. It has manufactures of thread. Pop. 1243.

Catina, an ancient name of Catania.

Catinguinha, a town of Brazil. See Valença.

Cat Island, Crittenden co., Ark., is a steamboat-landing on the Mississippi River, 20 miles below Memphis.

Cat Island, or **Guanahani,** gwå′nå-hå′nee, one of the Bahama Islands, long regarded as the San Salvador of Columbus and the first discovered land of the New World, but that honor is now conceded to Watling Island. It is 36 miles long, and from 3 to 7 miles broad. Pop. 2378.

Cat Island, a small island of Canada, in Lake Huron, lying between the Isle of Cove and Horse Island.

Cat Island, at the entrance of Lake Borgne, La., is 5 miles W. of Ship Island.

Cat Kays, or **Cat Keys,** a group of islets off Great Bahama Bank, the largest 70 miles S.S.W. of the nearest point of Great Bahama Island, and 10 miles from the Bemini Islands. It has a light-house, with a tower 55 feet in height. Lat. 25° 34′ 30″ N.; lon. 79° 18′ 24″ W.

Catlen's Mills, Tenn. See Richardson's Mills.

Cat′lett, a post-village of Fauquier co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 45 miles from Washington, D.C. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Cat′lettsburg, a post-village, capital of Boyd co., Ky., on the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Big Sandy, about 12 miles above Ironton, O., and 115 miles E. by N. from Lexington. It has a bank, 3 churches, a graded school, a grist-mill, and 4 saw-mills. A weekly newspaper and a religious paper are published here. Pop. 1019.

Catlettsburg, a post-hamlet of Sevier co., Tenn., on Pigeon River, 16 miles from Strawberry Plains. It has a grist-mill, a cotton-gin, and a carriage-shop.

Cat′lin, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., in Catlin township, on the Wabash Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Danville. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a money-order post-office. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 400; of the township, 1826.

Catlin, a post-village of Parke co., Ind., in Raccoon township, on the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, 18 miles N.N.E. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Coal is mined here.

Catlin, a post-township of Chemung co., N.Y., about 10 miles N.N.W. of Elmira, with which it is connected by the Northern Central Railroad. Pop. 1342.

Catmandoo, capital of Nepaul. See Khatmandoo.

Ca′to, a post-village of Crawford co., Kansas, about 15 miles S. of Fort Scott. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Cato, a hamlet of Pulaski co., Ky., 1 mile from the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, and 15 miles from Hall's Gap Station. It has 2 churches.

Cato, a post-hamlet of Montcalm co., Mich., in Cato township, about 38 miles N.N.E. of Grand Rapids. It has manufactures of lumber and pumps. Pop. of township, 739.

Cato, a post-village of Rankin co., Miss., 16 miles S. of Brandon. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a lumber-mill. Here are large pine forests.

Cato, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., on the N. border of Cato township, and on the Southern Central Railroad, 18 miles N. of Auburn. It is partly in Ira township. It has 3 churches, a machine-shop, a flour-mill, a plough-factory, &c. The township is bounded on the S. by Seneca River. Pop. of Cato township, 2097.

Cato, a post-hamlet of Manitowoc co., Wis., in Cato township, on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, 12 miles W.N.W. of Manitowoc. It has a church. The township is intersected by the Manitowoc River, and contains Clark's Mills. Pop. of the township, 1906.

Catoc′tin, a station in Frederick co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 71 miles W. of Baltimore, and on the Potomac River.

Catoctin Creek, of Frederick co., Md., runs southward, and enters the Potomac River about 9 miles below Harper's Ferry. About 4 miles E. of it is Catoctin Mountain, a ridge extending N. and S.

Catoctin Furnace, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., 12 miles N. of Frederick City, and 3 miles S. of Mechanicstown. It is on or near the Catoctin Mountain. It has 3 furnaces for pig-iron, and a grist-mill.

Cato'ma, a station on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Montgomery, Ala.

Ca'ton, a post-township of Steuben co., N.Y., about 12 miles W. by S. of Elmira, borders on Pennsylvania. It contains a village named Caton Centre. Pop. 1635.

Caton Centre, a village of Steuben co., N.Y., in Caton township, 7 miles S. of Corning. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 150. The name of its post-office is Caton.

Ca'tonsville, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., 8 miles W. of Baltimore. It has a convent, a ladies' academy, a brewery, a cigar-factory, and several stores. Pop. 500.

Catoo'sa, a county in the N.W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 180 square miles. It is drained by Chickamauga Creek. The surface is hilly and mostly covered with forests. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staple products of the soil. This county is intersected by the Western & Atlantic Railroad. Capital, Ringgold. Valuation of real and personal estate, $928,873. Pop. in 1870, 4409, of whom 4395 were Americans.

Catoosa Springs, a watering-place of Catoosa co., Ga., 8 miles E. of Ringgold. Here are excellent saline chalybeate springs, with good hotels.

Cat'rail, Dividing Fence, or **Picts' Work'-ditch,** a name applied to the remains of a fosse and double rampart, with round forts at intervals, in Scotland, cos. of Selkirk and Roxburgh, and which is supposed to have been a line of defence raised by the Britons against the invading Saxons. It commences 1 mile W. of Galashiels, extends S. by E. to the Cheviots, and is from 20 to 24 feet in breadth.

Catral, kå-trål', a town of Spain, 20 miles S.W. of Alicante. It has linen-manufactures. Pop. 1447.

Catrimani, kå-tre-må'nee, or **Caritamini,** kå-re-tå-mee'nee, a river of Brazil, province of Pará, rising in a range which forms a continuation of the Serra Carumani, about lat. 2° N., and, after a S.E. course of about 100 miles, falling into the Rio Branco, near Carmo, in lat. 0° 28' N., lon. 62° 8' W. It is encumbered by rocks and cataracts.

Ca'trine, a village of Scotland, co. of Ayr, parish of Sorn, on the Ayr, 2½ miles S.S.E. of Mauchline. It has cotton-mills. Pop. 2584.

Cats'kill, a post-village, capital of Greene co., N.Y., is pleasantly situated on the W. bank of the Hudson River, at the mouth of Catskill Creek, 34 miles below Albany. It contains a court-house, 6 or more churches, 2 national banks, the Catskill Free Academy, printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers, and several large hotels. Here are manufactures of woollen goods and various other products, a paper-mill, and several stone-yards and ice-houses. Pop. 3791; of the township (which contains another village, named Leeds), 8020. See CATSKILL STATION.

Catskill Creek, New York, drains part of Albany co., runs southeastward through Greene co., and enters the Hudson River at Catskill. It is nearly 50 miles long.

Catskill Mountains, New York, a group of the Appalachian system, principally in Greene co., but extending into the N.W. part of Ulster co. The highest mountains of this group are Round Top and High Peak, the former rising 3804 feet above the sea, and the latter about 3720 feet. They are composed partly of old red sandstone of the Devonian age. This rock was formed in a later period of geological history than any other in New York. Their summits are broad and rocky, and their declivities steep. These mountains abound in magnificent and picturesque scenery, diversified by high precipices, cataracts, and deep ravines bordered by almost perpendicular cliffs. The eastern base of this group is about 7 miles W. of the Hudson River. On a terrace of Pine Orchard Mountain, about 12 miles W. of the village of Catskill, is the Mountain House, a summer resort, which is annually visited by thousands of tourists. This hotel is nearly 2400 feet higher than the Hudson River, of which it commands an extensive and beautiful view.

Catskill Station, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, opposite Catskill, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 33 miles S. of Albany, and 109 miles N. of New York City. Here is a church.

Cat Spring, a post-hamlet of Austin co., Tex., 15 miles N.E. of Alleyton. It has a sugar-mill.

Cattack, a city of India. See CUTTACK.

Cat'tarau'gus, a county in the W. part of New York, has an area of about 1230 square miles. It is intersected by the Alleghany River, is bounded on the N. by Cattaraugus Creek, and also drained by the Conewango and Ischua Creeks. The surface is elevated and hilly, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the ash, beech, oak, pine, and sugar-maple abound. The soil is fertile and adapted to pasturage. Butter, oats, hay, lumber, potatoes, and live-stock are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Erie Railroad and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. Devonian sandstones underlie the soil. Capital, Little Valley. Valuation of real and personal estate, $20,620,578. Pop. in 1870, 43,909, of whom 38,244 were Americans; in 1875, 48,477.

Cattaraugus, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in New Albion township, on the Erie Railroad, 31 miles E.S.E. of Dunkirk. It has a bank, a church, 3 saw-mills, a flour-mill, about 50 houses, a tannery, a cheese-factory, &c.

Cattaraugus Creek, New York, runs westward, forms the boundary between Cattaraugus and Erie cos., and enters Lake Erie at the N. extremity of Chautauqua co., about 12 miles N.E. of Dunkirk. It is nearly 70 miles long. In some places it runs in a gorge between rocky cliffs that are almost vertical, and 150 feet high.

Cattaro, kåt'tå-ro, a seaport town of Austro-Hungary, in Dalmatia, at the S.E. extremity of the Gulf of Cattaro, 38 miles S.E. of Ragusa. Lat. 42° 25' 24" N.; lon. 18° 46' 30" E. It is situated at the foot of steep limestone rocks, is strongly fortified, surmounted by a castle, and surrounded with walls. It is the see of a Catholic bishop, has a cathedral and a Greek church, and is the seat of courts. Its harbor is spacious, but the trade is inconsiderable. It was founded in the sixth century, on the site of the Roman *Acrivium*, and was formerly the capital of a republic of the same name. Pop. 2017.

Cattegat, or **Kattegat,** kat'te-gat', a large arm of the North Sea, has Sweden on the E. and Jutland on the W., unites with the Skager Rack on the N., and communicates, by the sound and the Great and Little Belt, with the Baltic on the S. Its length from N. to S. is about 150 miles, and its central breadth nearly 90 miles. It is of very unequal depth, and is not only shallow towards its shores, but also has sandbanks which are dangerous to navigation. The only islands of any consequence it contains are Lasöe, Anhalt, and Samsöe.

Cattenon, kåt'tẹh-nòɴᵍ' (Ger. *Kattenhowen*, kåt'tẹn-ho'vẹn), a village of Germany, in Alsace, 5 miles N.E. of Diedenhofen. Pop. 1043.

Cat'terick, the supposed ancient *Catarac'tonum*, a village of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Swale, 5 miles by rail S.E. of Richmond. Pop. 666.

Catti, a people of ancient Germany. See HESSEN.

Cattolica, kåt-tol'e-kå, a town of Sicily, 14 miles N.W. of Girgenti. It has sulphur-mines. Pop. 6381.

Cattolica, or **La Cattolica,** a village of Italy, province of Forli, 9 miles by rail S.E. of Rimini, near the Adriatic. It was named from the Athanasian bishops having retreated thither from the Arian council of Rimini in 359.

Cattorum Castellum. See CASSEL.

Caturigæ, an ancient town of France. See CHORGES.

Catus, kå'tüce', a town of France, department of Lot, 9 miles N.W. of Cahors. Pop. 1595.

Catusiacum, the supposed ancient name of CHAOURCE.

Cauambe, kŏw-åm'bå, or **Gaume,** gŏw'må, a river of Brazil, province of Pará, falling into the Rio Branco in lat. 2° 53' N., lon. 61° 10' W.

Caub, kŏwb, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Rhine, 10 miles by rail below Bingen. Pop. 2098.

Caubul, a city of Afghanistan. See CABOOL.

Cauca, kŏw'kå, a river of the United States of Colombia, rises in that part of the Andes called Paramo de Guanacas, and, after a course of about 600 miles from S. to N. between the central and west Cordilleras of the Andes, falls into the Magdalena at Tacaloa, in lat. 9° 25' N. The valley of the Cauca is one of the richest, most fertile, and most populous districts in South America.

Cauca, a state of the United States of Colombia, bounded W. by the Pacific, and traversed by the Andean coast range. It is by far the largest of the states in area (257,462 square miles). Capital, Popayan. Pop. in 1871, 435,078.

Caucasus, kaw'kạ-sŭs, or **Cauca'sia,** a lieutenancy and military conscription of the Russian empire, consisting of the government of Stavropol and the military districts of Terek and Kooban (Ciscaucasia), and the governments and districts of Bakoo, Daghestan, Yelisavetpol, Erivan, Kootais, Sookhoom, Chernomorsk, Tiflis, Sakhatal, and Kars. The ten districts last named together form what is called Transcaucasia; but Daghestan and part of Bakoo are on the European slope of the Caucasus. Capital, Tiflis. Area, 178,839 square miles. Pop. in 1871, 5,749,509.

Caucasus (Gr. Καύκασος), a lofty range of mountains in Russia, the centre chain of which stretches N.W. to S.E. for about 700 miles between the Black Sea and the Caspian and there forms the boundary between Europe and Asia. From this chain numerous branches are thrown off, one of them to the N. proceeding through the lieutenancy of Caucasus into Astrakhan and onward to the banks of the Volga, while the branches to the S. traverse Georgia and connect with the mountains of Ararat. The highest point in the range is Mount Elbrooz, which stands near the middle of the central chain, and has an altitude of 18,526 feet. Koshtan Tau (17,100 feet) and Dych Tau (16,925 feet) are believed to occupy the second and third places. The next highest is Mount Kasbek, 16,546 feet, across which is the Eng or Dariel Pass (called the Caucasian Gates, or Krestowaja Gora), which gives Russia her only carriage-communication with her Transcaucasian domains, except that along the Caspian coast. The N. side of the range is much more abrupt than the S. Stratified rocks appear at the bottom of the mountains, and rise to a considerable height on their sides. These rocks consist chiefly of thick beds of limestone, conglomerate, and clay slate. Higher up are seen immense crystalline masses, composed of granite, syenite, serpentine, &c. Highest of all is trachytic porphyry, which forms the great body of all the principal summits of the central range. The limit of perpetual snow in the Caucasus is 11,000 feet, and hence, as some of the mountains rise from 5000 to over 7000 feet above this, there is an extensive range for glaciers. Scarcely a single lake of any extent is to be found in the Caucasus, and the scenery thus remains destitute of that which constitutes one of the most magnificent features in the Alps of Switzerland. Numerous cascades tumble down the N. steeps of the Caucasus, but none of them are remarkable either for volume or for height, and the only rivers of any consequence which are fed by them are the Terek, the Kooban, and the Koor.

Vegetation is very vigorous. Magnificent forest trees clothe the higher mountain-slopes almost to an incredible height; lower down, all the finer fruit trees of the climate are found growing in wild luxuriance; while lower still, where human labor can be made available, almost any degree of culture, however imperfect, is rewarded with an abundant crop. The ordinary cereals grow 7000 feet above sea-level, while valuable shrubs, plants, and flowers, in almost endless variety, deck the valleys and lower plains.

The inhabitants include a great variety of tribes, the principal of which are the Circassians (now expatriated), Georgians, Chechenees, Ossetes, Lesghians, and Abkasians. Derived from a variety of stocks, and speaking a variety of languages, they are all distinguished by love of freedom, and in bodily constitution are robust and elegantly framed.

The animals are numerous. The aurochs, a species of bison, is still found in the mountains; the forests are full of fur-bearing animals, and all the rivers abound in fish. Formerly numerous herds of cattle were reared in the valleys. The chain contains no active volcanoes, but is frequently visited by earthquakes. The minerals comprise copper, lead, iron, sulphur, and coal. All the passes between Europe and Asia are guarded by Russian fortresses.

Caucasus, Indian. See Hindoo-Koosh.

Caudebec, kōd‵bêk′, a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Seine, at the influx of the Caudebec River, 22 miles W.N.W. of Rouen, and 28 miles E. of Havre. It has manufactures of cottons, and an active commerce. It was formerly the capital of the Pays de Caux. Pop. 2181.

Caudebec-lès-Elbeuf, kōd‵bêk′-låze-êl‵buf′, a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on the Oison. It is an eastern suburb of Elbeuf, and has important manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 10,715.

Caudéran, kō‵då‵rōɴᵍ′, a village of France, in Gironde, 2 miles W. of Bordeaux. Pop. 3871. It contains the military hospital of Bordeaux.

Caudete, kŏw-då′tå, a town of Spain, province and 50 miles E.S.E. of Albacete. Pop. 6500.

Caudry, kō‵dree′, a village of France, in Nord, 10 miles by rail S.E. of Cambrai. It has manufactures of tulle lace.

Caufiristan, a country of Asia. See Kafiristan.

Caughdenoy, kŏk-ẹ-noy′, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., in Hastings township, on the Oneida River, and on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 25 miles S.E. of Oswego. It has a church and a grist-mill. Pop. 220.

Caughnawaga, kaw-nå-wå′gạ, or **Sault Saint-Louis,** so-såɴᵍ′-loo‵ee′, a post-village in Laprairie co., Quebec, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, opposite Lachine. It is 10 miles by rail above Montreal, at the N. terminus of a railway to Mooers, N.Y. It is inhabited by Indians of the Iroquois tribe. Pop. 1650.

Caulabagh, kaw‵lå-båg′, or **Kal‵labagh′,** a town of the Punjab, Bunnoo district, 68 miles S.E. of Peshawer. Lat. 33° 12′ N.; lon. 71° 35′ E. It is built on terraces close by the Indus. In the vicinity are huge masses of rock salt, in which and in alum the town has a trade. Pop. 6419.

Caulksville, kawks′vĭl, a post-office of Logan co., Ark.

Caulon, or **Caulonia.** See Castelvetere.

Caumont, kō‵mōɴᵍ′ (anc. *Cal′vomons ?*), a town of France, in Calvados, 12 miles S.S.W. of Bayeux. Pop. 1075.

Caumont, a town of France, in Eure, 16 miles E. of Pont-Audemer. Pop. 844.

Caumont, a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 4 miles S. of Marmande. Pop. 1023.

Caumont, a village of France, in Vaucluse, on the Durance, 18 miles from Avignon. Pop. 2020.

Caunpoor, British India. See Cawnpoor.

Cauquenes, kŏw-kå′nês, a town of Chili, capital of the province of Maule, about 60 miles by rail S. of Chillan. Pop. in 1875, 6013.

Cauquenes, Baths of, some remarkable mineral springs of Chili, 62 miles S.S.E. of Santiago.

Caura, kŏw′rå, a considerable river of Venezuela, in Guyana, is formed by the junction of the Yurani, Erevato, and Merewari, which rise in the Sierra Parima, flows N., and falls into the Orinoco in lat. 7° 40′ N., lon. 66° 15′ W. Length, about 150 miles.

Caurium, the ancient name of Coria.

Caussade, kō‵såd′, a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 12½ miles N.E. of Montauban. Pop. 2490. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs and beet-root sugar.

Cauten, kŏw-tên′, or **Imperial,** im-på-re-âl′, a river of Chili, has its sources on the W. slope of the Andes, in about lat. 38° 44′ S., and flows nearly due W. into the Pacific Ocean, lat. 38° 48′ S. Length, about 180 miles. It has six tributaries, some of them not much inferior to itself.

Cauterets, kō‵tẹh-rå′, a village and watering-place of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, 25 miles S.S.W. of Tarbes. It stands in a fertile basin, 2900 feet above the sea, enclosed by rugged mountains, and has hot sulphur springs.

Cauterskill, kaw′tẹrz-kĭl, a hamlet in Catskill township, Greene co., N.Y., at the junction of the Cauterskill and Catskill Creeks, 2 miles from Catskill.

Cauterskill Creek (formerly **Kaater's Kil**) has its source in two small lakes near the summit of the Catskill Mountains, and joins the Catskill Creek at Cauterskill. In the early part of its course it forms a series of remarkable falls and cascades, the most celebrated, known as the Cauterskill Falls (half a mile from its source), having two separate falls of 180 and 80 feet respectively, and forming with the rapids immediately below an aggregate descent of over 300 feet. Lower down it traverses the *Clove*, a noted ravine abounding with falls, cascades, and pools. Length of the creek, about 20 miles.

Cauth′ron, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Ark., 45 miles from Fort Smith.

Cauto, kŏw′to, a river of Cuba, near the E. extremity, has its sources in the Sierra de Cobre, and falls into the Bay of Buena Esperanza. Length, 70 miles.

Cauvery, a river of India. See Cavery.

Caux, or **Pays de Caux,** på dẹh kō, a small district of France, in the old province of Normandy, of which the capital was Caudebec, and afterwards Dieppe. It is now comprised in the department of Seine-Inférieure.

Cav′a, an island of the Orkney group. Lat. 58° 55′ N.; lon. 3° 8′ W. It is upwards of 3 miles in circumference.

Cava, kå′vå, a town of Italy, in Novara, 4 miles by rail S.W. of Pavia. Pop. 795.

Cava, or **La Cava,** lå kå′vå, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, in the valley of Fenestra, 6 miles by rail N.W. of Salerno. It is the seat of a bishop, and contains a cathedral, other churches, a convent, a house of refuge, a hospital, and a seminary. Silk, cotton, and linen are manufactured here and in the numerous small villages that surround the town. Pop. 20,612. About one mile from Cava is the magnificent Benedictine convent of the Trinity.

Cavado, kå-vå′do, or **Cabado,** kå-bå′do, a river of Portugal, rises in the Serra de Gerez, on the frontiers of Galicia, and enters the sea at Esposenda. Length, 65 miles.

Cavaglia, kå-vål′yå, a town of Italy, 30 miles N.E. of Turin. Pop. 2348.

Cavaillon, kå‵vå‵yōɴᵍ′ (anc. *Cabel′lio*), a town of France, in Vaucluse, on the Durance, at a railway junction, 15 miles S.E. of Avignon. Pop. 8034. It has a town hall, a former cathedral, with a curious cloister, the remains of a Roman arch, and varied manufactures.

Cavalcante, kå-vål-kån′tå, a town of Brazil, province and 300 miles N.E. of Goyaz, with gold-mines and gold-washings in the river Almas. Pop. 4000.

Cavalese, kå-vå-lå′sȧ, a town of the Austrian Tyrol, 22 miles N.E. of Trent, on the Avisio. Pop. 2529.

Cavalho, kå-vål′yo, a small island on the W. coast of Africa. Lat. 11° 1′ 30″ N.; lon. 15° 41′ 15″ W.

Cav‵alier′, a post-office of Pembina co., Dakota.

Cavaller-Maggiore, kå-vål′lèʀ-måd-jo′rå, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, between the Maira and the Grana, at a railway junction, 27 miles N.E. of Coni. Pop. 5516.

Cavallo, a town of European Turkey. See KAVALA.

Cavallo, Monte, Italy. See MONTE CORNO.

Cavally, kå-vål′lee, a town of Africa, coast of Guinea. Lat. 4° 21′ 12″ N.; lon. 7° 35′ 35″ W.

Cav′an, a county of Ireland, in Ulster, having N. the co. of Fermanagh, E. Monaghan, S. Meath, Westmeath, and Longford, S.W. Leitrim. Area, 746 square miles. Surface, mountainous on the borders, enclosing an open country, interspersed with bogs. The principal rivers are the Woodford and Upper Erne. Chief loughs, those of Gawnagh, Shillin, &c., some highly picturesque. Granite schists and Silurian rocks prevail. Soil light and poor, except near the lakes and rivers. Coal, iron, copper, and lead are met with, also excellent marl and fuller's earth. Cavan sends two members to the House of Commons. Capital, Cavan. Pop. 140,735.

Cavan, a town, the capital of the above, 26 miles by rail S.S.E. of Enniskillen. It has some good edifices, including a court-house, a barracks, an infirmary, a public promenade, and a prison. Pop. 3380.

Cavan, kå‵vôɴᵍ′, a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 5 miles S.E. of Lannion. Pop. 2010.

Cav′an, a post-village in Durham co., Ontario, 65 miles N.E. of Toronto. Pop. 100.

Cavanas, kå-vå′nås, a port or harbor of Cuba, on the N.W. coast of that island, 38 miles S.W. of Havana. Lat. 23° 5′ N.; lon. 82° 55′ W. It is a fine deep bay, having its entrance between two extensive reefs, with anchorage for hundreds of ships.

Cavarzere, kå-vaʀ-zå′rå, a village of Northern Italy, on the Adige, 11 miles S.W. of Chioggia. Pop., with commune, 14,979.

Cavaso, kå-vå′so, a village of Italy, province and 20 miles N.W. of Treviso. Pop. 2517.

Cave, kå′vå, or **Cavi,** kå′vee, a town of Italy, province of Rome, 2 miles S.E. of Palestrina. Pop. 3425.

Cave, a post-office of Franklin co., Ill., about 20 miles N.E. of Marion.

Cave, a hamlet of Crawford co., Ind., 4 miles N.E. of Leavenworth. It has a flour-mill. Here is the noted Wyandot Cave.

Cave, a post-office of White co., Tenn.

Cave City, Arkansas. See CAVE CREEK.

Cave City, California. See MAMMOTH CAVE.

Cave City, a post-village of Barren co., Ky., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 85 miles S. of Louisville, and about 6 miles S.E. of the Mammoth Cave. It has 2 churches. A daily stage runs hence to the Cave. Pop. 387.

Cave Creek, a post-office of Newton co., Ark., at a village named Cave City, 60 miles N. of Russellville. Lead is found here.

Cave in Rock, a post-village of Hardin co., Ill., on the Ohio River, 20 miles below Shawneetown. It has 2 churches. The river here flows along the base of a perpendicular cliff, in which is a remarkable cave, once the haunt of robbers. Pop. of Cave township, 869.

Cave Mills, a post-office of Dickson co., Tenn, 6 miles from Gillem's Station. Here is a large cave.

Cav′endish, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., in Cavendish township, on the Black River, and on the Central Vermont Railroad (Rutland division), 30 miles S.E. of Rutland. It has several churches. The township contains a village named Proctorsville, and has a quarry of serpentine marble. Pop. of the township, 1823.

Cavendish, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 24 miles N.W. of Charlottetown. Pop. 200.

Cave Pump, a post-office of Camden co., Mo.

Caver′na, a post-village of Hart co., Ky., at Horse Cave Station on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 81 miles S. of Louisville. It has a national bank and a church. Pop. 479.

Caverna, a post-hamlet of McDonald co., Mo., 32 miles S. of Neosho. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Cavery, kaw′vẹr-e, or **Cauv′ery** (anc. *Chaberis*), a river of India, Deccan, rises near lat. 13° 10′ N. and lon. 76° E., flows tortuously southeastward, and, after a course of about 470 miles through the territory of Mysore and the Madras presidency, enters the sea by numerous mouths in the district of Tanjore, the most northerly of which is the Coleroon. It is not navigable for large vessels, but is the most useful river in India for agricultural purposes.

Caverypauk, kaw-vĕr-ẹ-pawk′, a town of British India, presidency and 57 miles W.S.W. of Madras, district of North Arcot. Its great tank (8 miles long and 3 miles broad) is a fine work constructed for irrigation.

Cav‵erypo′ram, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 83 miles N.E. of Coimbatoor, on the banks of the Cavery. Pop. 6530.

Cavesa (kå-vå′så) **Creek,** Texas, flows into the San Antonio River about 8 miles W. of Goliad.

Cave Spring, a post-office of Fayette co., Ala.

Cave Spring, a post-village of Floyd co., Ga., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 16 miles S.W. of Rome. Here are the Hearn Manual Labor School and an institution for deaf and dumb under the control of the state. It has a newspaper office, a mineral spring, and 7 churches.

Cave Spring, a post-office of Butler co., Kansas.

Cave Spring, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Mo., 13 miles N. of Dorchester Station, which is 6 miles W. of Springfield. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Cave Spring, a post-village of Carter co., Tenn., 4 miles S.E. of Johnson City. It has a church, the Buffalo Institute, and 2 flouring-mills.

Cave Spring, a post-village of Roanoke co., Va., 5 miles from the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Cave Spring Station, a post-village of Logan co., Ky., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 34 miles W.S.W. of Bowling Green. It has a church, an academy, and manufactures of brooms and tobacco.

Cave′town, a post-village of Washington co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 8 miles E. of Hagerstown. It has a church and a tannery. Pop. 181.

Cavetown, a post-office and mining-camp of Meagher co., Montana. Gold is found here.

Cav′ettsville, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pa.

Cavi, a town of Italy. See CAVE.

Caviana, kå-ve-å′nå, an island of Brazil, province of Pará, in the mouth of the Amazon, under the equator. Length, 35 miles; breadth, 20 miles. It is level, fertile, and stocked with cattle. On its S.E. side is the small town of Roberdello.

Cavilcum, the supposed ancient name of TORROX.

Cav‵ilier′, or **Cav‵ileer′,** a county of Dakota, bounded on the N. by Manitoba. Area, 1448 square miles.

Cavité, kå-ve-tå′, a fortified seaport town of Luzon, Philippines, in the bay and 10 miles S.S.W. of the city of Manila. Pop. of town, 5115; of port, 550. It has an arsenal, and is the capital of the province of the same name, residence of the governor, and head naval depot of the Spanish possessions in the East. It has a manufactory of cigars. The province of Cavité is flat, and has no important rivers. Chief products, rice, sugar, indigo, and coffee. Pop. 173,193.

Cavo, Monte, Italy. See ALBANO.

Cavor, or **Cavour,** kå-voʀ′ or kå-vooʀ′, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 7 miles S.S.E. of Pinerolo. It has manufactures of silk twist, linens, and leather, and near it are slate- and marble-quarries. Pop. 7283.

Caw Caw, a township of Orangeburg co., S.C. P. 934.

Caw′dor, or **Cal′der,** a parish of Scotland, cos. of Nairn and Inverness, 3½ miles S.W. of Nairn. Cawdor Castle, here, is an imposing feudal fortress, in which Lord Lovat remained long concealed, and in which, it is said, King Duncan was murdered by Macbeth.

Caw′dor, a post-village in Addington co., Ontario, 34 miles N.E. of Napanee. Pop. 100.

Cawiah, Cal. See KAWEAH.

Cawk′er City, a post-village of Mitchell co., Kansas, in Cawker township, on the North Fork of Solomon River, about 100 miles W.N.W. of Junction City. It has 2 churches, a United States land-office, a high school, a newspaper office, and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 550.

Cawnpoor, Caunpoor, Cawnpur, kawn‵poor′, or **Caun‵pore′,** a district of British India, North-West Provinces, having E. the Ganges, separating it from Oude, and on other sides the districts of Etawah, Futtehpoor, Bundelcund, &c. Area, 2336 square miles. It is mostly within the Doab of the Ganges and Jumna. Principal towns, Cawnpoor, Bilhour, Bithoor, and Akberpoor or Akbarpoor. Pop. 1,156,055.

Cawnpoor, Cawnpur, or **Caunpore,** a town of India, capital of the above, on the Ganges, 115 miles N.W. of Allahabad, and 1000 miles by water from the sea. It is at the junction of two railways, has extensive military cantonments, a floating bridge across the Ganges, many fine European and other buildings, and is noted for its leatherwork, jewelry, and gloves. Pop. in 1872, 122,710; or, excluding the military quarters, 98,476.

Cawood, kå′wood, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Ouse, 18 miles N.E. of Leeds. Its castle, of which little remains, was long the residence of the archbishops of York, and was the place to which Wolsey retired after his fall. Pop. of parish, 1179.

Caxa (or **Caja**) **de Muertos,** kå′ʜå då moo-ĕʀ′tos (*i.e.*, "the coffin" or "dead-chest"), a small island in the Caribbean Sea, off the southern coast of Porto Rico, about 6 miles from the shore. Lat. 17° 50′ N.; lon. 66° 31′ W.

Caxamarca, or **Cajamarca,** kå-ʜå-maʀ′kå, formerly **Caxamalca,** a town of Peru, capital of a department of its own name, 90 miles by rail E. of Pacasmayo. It is an important seat of trade and manufacture, and figures prominently in Peruvian history. Altitude, 9400 feet. Pop. 12,000.

Caxamarca, or **Cajamarca,** a department of Peru. Area, 14,188 square miles. Pop. 213,391.

Caxamarquilla, kå-ʜå-maʀ-keel′yå, a town of North Peru, 70 miles E. by S. of Caxamarca, province of Pataz, in the valley of the Upper Amazon. Pop. 8000.

Caxatambo, or **Cajatambo,** kå-ʜå-tåm′bo, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, in the department of Junin, on the W. slope of the Andes, 140 miles N. of Lima. The province contains mines of silver. Pop. of the town, about 6000.

Caxias, or **Cachias,** kå-shee′ås, formerly **Aldeas Altas,** ål-då′ås ål′tås, a town of Brazil, province of Maranhão, on the Itapicuru, 150 miles from its mouth.

Caxim′bas Bay, a small enclosed bay on the western coast of Florida, in Monroe co., in about lat. 26° N. and lon. 82° W.

Caxo, kåx′o, **Caso,** or **Kaso,** kå′so, a Turkish island in the Grecian Archipelago; lat. (S.E. point) 35° 19′ N., lon. 26° 50′ E.; 13 miles long, and 5 or 6 miles broad. Surface uneven and rocky. Pop. 4500. It is the ancient *Casus.*

Caxoeira, Brazil. See Cachoeira.

Cax′ton, a town of England, co. and 9½ miles W. of Cambridge, on the Ermine Street. Pop. 631.

Caxton, St. Maurice co., Quebec. See Saint Élie.

Cay, Kay, or **Key** (Sp. *Cayo*, kī′yo), a name principally employed among the West Indies and in the adjacent seas, and designating any small and low island.

Cayambe, kī-åm′bå, **Cayambi,** kī-åm′bee, or **Cayambeurcu,** kī-åm-bå-ᴏᴏʀ-koo′, a lofty mountain in Ecuador, in the Andes, directly under the equator, lon. 78° 10′ W., 45 miles N.E. by E. of Quito. It is of a beautiful square-topped conical form, and rises to a height of 19,535 feet. From its geographical position and elevation, it forms one of the most remarkable landmarks on the globe, and its summit is covered with perpetual snow.

Cayari River. See Madeira.

Cayce Station, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ky., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 16 miles S. by E. of Columbus. It has 2 stores.

Caycos Islands. See Caicos.

Cayenne, kå-yĕnn′ or kī`ĕnn′, a town of South America, capital of French Guiana, on the W. point of an island of the same name, at the mouth of the Cayenne or Oyaque River, in the Atlantic. Lat. 4° 56′ 5″ N.; lon. 52° 20′ W. It is built mostly of wood, and consists of an old town, with the government house and Jesuits' college, and the new town, with wide streets, large warehouses, and good residences, between which two divisions is a large open space planted with orange-trees. The harbor is shallow, has two quays, and is protected by a fort and several batteries. Cayenne is the seat of a governor, and is a penal settlement for French political and criminal offenders. It is exceedingly unhealthy. The exports include cotton, coffee, sugar, cacao, cabinet-wood, cloves, skins, isinglass, roucon-paste, rum, vanilla, &c.; but the exportation of native gold has of late far exceeded them all in value. Pop. 10,000.

Cayenne Island is situated in the Atlantic Ocean, and separated from the continent by a narrow channel. It is 30 miles in circumference, and its chief products are sugar, cotton, coffee, and fruits.

Cayes, a town of Hayti. See Aux Cayes.

Cayes-de-Jacmel, kå`-dẹh-zhåk`mĕl′, a town of Hayti, on the Jacmel River, 20 miles S. of Port au Prince.

Cayeux, kå`yᴜʜ′, a town of France, in Somme, on the English Channel, 16 miles W. of Abbeville. Pop. 2451.

Caylloma, a town of Peru. See Cailloma.

Caylus, kå`lüce′, a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 25 miles N.E. of Montauban. Pop. 4950.

Cayman Brac, kī′mån bråk, the easternmost of the group called Caymans, West Indies. It is 10 miles long and 1 mile wide, low in the W., but high and rocky to the eastward. It is well wooded, but has few inhabitants.

Cayman, Lake, of Mexico. See Mapimi Lake.

Caymans, kī-manz′, or **The Caymans,** a group of 3 islands in the British West Indies, 150 miles W.N.W. of Jamaica, of which they are politically a dependency. The islands (Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, and Cayman Brac) are well wooded and produce much turtle. Area, 225 square miles. Chief town, Boddentown. Pop. 2500, mostly on Grand Cayman.

Caymites, kī`meet′, two small islands in the West Indies, off the western coast of Hayti, called the Grand and the Little Caymites. Lat. about 18° 39′ N.; lon. 73° 40′ W. A bay formed by the larger island and the main affords safe and commodious anchorage.

Caymito, kī-mee′to, a river of the United States of Colombia, state of Panama, enters the Bay of Panama 10 miles W. of Chorrera.

Cayo Cocas, kī′o ko′kås, an island belonging to Cuba, just N.W. of Cayo Romano. Area, 28 square miles.

Cayo Largo, kī′o laʀ′go, a fertile island in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Cuba. It is situated E. of the Isle of Pines, and has an area of 32 square miles.

Cayor, or **Kayor,** kī-ōʀ′, a maritime state of Northwestern Africa, between the mouth of the Senegal and Cape Verd. It produces cotton, indigo, millet, and gums. Its capital is Macaye, on the Condamel, in lat. 15° 10′ N., lon. 16° 30′ W. The inhabitants are Joloffs and Mohammedans. Pop. 150,000.

Cayo Romano, kī′o ro-må′no, a long, narrow island on the N. coast of Cuba, divided into two parts by a channel about half a mile wide; length, 66 miles; average breadth, 2½ miles; area, 172 square miles. It produces timber, horses, and cattle. It belongs to Cuba.

Cayote, kå-yo′tå, a hamlet of Dawson co., Neb., near the Platte River, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, 239 miles W. of Omaha. It has 2 churches.

Cayote Creek, Calaveras co., Cal., enters the Stanislaus River. It is crossed by two natural bridges.

Cayo Verde, kī′o vĕʀ′då, or **Green Kay,** an islet of the Bahama group. Lat. 22° N.; lon. 75° 10′ W.

Cayru, kī-roo′, a town of Brazil, on the small island of the same name, 50 miles S.W. of Bahia. Pop. 800.

Cayster, kå-is′tẹr (Turk. *Kootchook′ Men′der*, *i.e.*, "little Mæander"), a river of Asia Minor, after a westerly course of 75 miles, enters the Gulf of Scala Nova, 35 miles S.E. of Smyrna. Near its mouth are the ruins of Ephesus.

Cayucos, kå-yoo′koce, a hamlet and shipping-port of San Luis Obispo co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, about 18 miles N.W. of San Luis Obispo. It has a large wharf.

Cayu′ga, a county in the central part of New York, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, partly on the W. by Cayuga Lake, and is intersected by Seneca River. Among its physical features is Owasco Lake, about 10 miles long. The shores of Cayuga and Owasco Lakes present beautiful scenery. The surface is undulating, and diversified with high ridges and deep ravines; the soil is very fertile. Wheat, barley, Indian corn, oats, butter, and wool are the staple products. In 1870 this county produced 732,140 bushels of barley, and more than any other county in the state. Forests of the ash, beech, elm, hickory, white oak, sugar-maple, &c., are found here. Gypsum, Onondaga limestone, corniferous limestone, and other rocks of the Devonian and Silurian ages are abundant. This county is intersected by two branches of the New York Central Railroad, by the Southern Central Railroad, and by the Erie Canal; and another railroad extends along the E. shore of Cayuga Lake. Capital, Auburn. Valuation of real and personal estate, $65,120,255. Pop. in 1870, 59,550, of whom 50,312 were Americans. Pop. in 1875, 61,213.

Cayuga, a post-village of Livingston co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Pontiac, and 87 miles S.S.W. of Chicago. It has a church and 2 stores.

Cayuga, a post-hamlet of Hinds co., Miss., about 20 miles S.E. of Vicksburg. It has 2 churches.

Cayuga, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., is in Aurelius township, on the eastern shore of Cayuga Lake, at the N. terminus of the Cayuga Southern Railroad, and on the Auburn Branch of the New York Central Railroad, 11 miles W. of Auburn. It has 4 churches, a new hotel, and a malt-house. The railroad trains here cross the lake on a bridge nearly a mile long. Steamboats ply daily between Cayuga and Ithaca. Pop. 700.

Cayuga, the chief town of Haldimand co., Ontario, is situated on Grand River, on two railways, 25 miles S. of Hamilton. It contains the county buildings, a number of stores and hotels, and issues 2 weekly newspapers. It has a large export trade in timber and grain. Pop. 803.

Cayuga Creek, New York, is an affluent of Buffalo

Creek. It rises in Wyoming co., runs northwestward in Erie co., and unites with another branch about 3 miles S.E. of Buffalo.

Cayuga Heights, Ontario. See CAINSVILLE.

Cayuga Lake, a long, deep, and beautiful lake of New York, forms the boundary between Cayuga and Seneca cos., having its head or upper end at Ithaca, near the middle of Tompkins co. It is 38 miles long, and has an average width of 2 miles, the greatest breadth being about 3 miles and the greatest ascertained depth 390 feet. Its basin is excavated in Silurian and Devonian rocks, and its banks are mostly perpendicular cliffs, which are from 10 to 60 feet high. Numerous deep and picturesque ravines have been formed by the streams running down the inclined planes or ridges which rise on each side of the lake to the height of 600 feet. The surplus water is discharged by an outlet which issues from the northern end of the lake, and unites with Clyde River to form the Seneca River. Steamboats ply daily on this lake between Ithaca and Cayuga Bridge.

Cayu'ta, a post-township of Schuyler co., N.Y., 15 miles N.N.E. of Elmira, is drained by Cayuta Creek. P. 669.

Cayuta Creek rises in Schuyler co., N.Y., in a small lake of its own name. It runs first southeastward, drains parts of Chemung and Tioga cos., and enters the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania, 2 or 3 miles above Athens.

Cayu'taville, a post-hamlet of Schuyler co., N.Y., in Hector township, 9 miles from Havana. It has a church.

Caywood, kā'wood, a post-office and station of Washington co., O., on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 7 miles N.N.E. of Marietta.

Cazalla de la Sierra, kå-thål'yå då lå se-ĕʀ'ɴå, a town of Spain, province and 39 miles N.N.E. of Seville, in the Sierra Morena. Pop. 6852. It has manufactures of linen, and numerous religious edifices and ruined villas, with Roman and Arabic antiquities.

Cazaubon, kå'zō'bòɴᵒ', a town of France, in Gers, on the Douze, 40 miles N.W. of Auch. Pop. 2798.

Ca'zaville, a post-village in Huntingdon co., Quebec, 6 miles S. of St. Anicet. Pop. 100.

Cazbin, a town of Persia. See KASBIN.

Cazembe, kå-zĕm'be (more correctly "The Cazembe's Country,"—Cazembe being the title of its chief, himself the vassal of the Molua king), a country of Africa, little known to Europeans, its centre being near lat. 10° S., lon. 30° E. Manioc, maize, copper, iron, and ivory are among its chief products, and slaves are reported to be sent from it to Benguela and Angola. Area, about 120,000 square miles. It is a fertile region, with savage inhabitants.

Caz'eno'via, a post-village in Cazenovia township, Woodford co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 22 miles N.E. of Peoria, and 132 miles from Chicago. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 990.

Cazenovia, a post-village of Cazenovia township, Madison co., N.Y., is on Cazenovia Lake and Chittenango Creek, also on the Syracuse & Chenango Railroad, and on the Cazenovia, Canastota & De Ruyter Railroad, 20 miles S.E. of Syracuse. It contains 6 churches, a bank, the Oneida Conference Seminary (Methodist), a newspaper office, and a manufactory of mowers and reapers. There are in or near this village a paper-mill, a woollen-factory, and several other mills. Pop. 1718; of the township, 4256. The township contains a village named New Woodstock.

Cazenovia, a post-village of Richland co., Wis., in Westford township, 10 miles W. from Reedsburg Station, and about 54 miles W.N.W. of Madison. It has an iron-furnace, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Cazenovia (or **Cazenove**) **Creek,** New York, runs northwestward in Erie co., and unites with Cayuga Creek to form Buffalo Creek.

Cazenovia Lake is in Madison co., N.Y., and is 3 or 4 miles long.

Cazères, kå'zaiʀ', a town of France, in Haute-Garonne, on the left bank of the Garonne, 35 miles by rail S.S.W. of Toulouse. Pop. 2633.

Cazères, a village of France, in Landes, on the Adour, 10 miles by rail S.E. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 1000.

Cazes-Mondenard, kåz'-mòɴᵒ'dẹh-naʀ', a village of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 22 miles N.W. of Montauban. Pop. 3027.

Cazorla, kå-thoʀ'lå, a city of Spain, in Andalusia, 41 miles E. of Jaen, on the northern slope of the Sierra Cazorla. It is well built, and possesses spacious squares, one of which is adorned with a fine fountain. The town and court houses are large and well constructed. The other public edifices are a parish church, a hospital, a prison, a theatre, and various convents. The city is defended by two castles, both in good preservation. In the environs, watered by the Vega, are gardens and public walks. Cazorla is a place of great antiquity, and was formerly populous. Pop. 4980.

Cazouls-lès-Béziers, kå'zool'-lå-bå'ze-å', a town of France, in Hérault, 6 miles N.W. of Béziers. Pop. 2840.

Cazza, kåt'så, a small island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 14 miles W. of the island of Lagosta.

Cazziola, kåt-se-o'lå, a small island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 4 miles W. of the island of Lagosta.

Cea, så'å, a village of Portugal, in Beira, 28 miles W.S.W. of Guarda. Pop. 2199.

Cea, thå'å, a small river of Spain, rises in the N.E. part of Leon, and falls into the Esla about 4 miles N.E. of Benavente, after a course of about 60 miles.

Cea, a town of Spain, 32 miles E.S.E. of Leon, on the river of same name. Pop. 524.

Ceará, så-å-rå', **Ciará,** or **Siará,** se-å-rå', a maritime province in the N. of Brazil, extending between lat. 2° 40' and 7° 25' S. and lon. 37° 40' and 41° 30' W. Area, 50,262 square miles. It is traversed on the W. boundary by the Serra Ibiapaba. The province abounds in medicinal plants, and its minerals include gold, iron, copper, and salt. Capital, Fortaleza. Pop. in 1872, 721,686.

Ceará, a town of Brazil. See FORTALEZA.

Cearfoss, keer'fŭs, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., about 7 miles N.W. of Hagerstown.

Ceba, the ancient name of CEVA.

Cébazat, så'bå'zå', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 5 miles N. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 2044.

Cebenna, or **Cebenna Mons.** See CÉVENNES.

Cebolla, or **Cevolla,** thå-vōl'yå, a town of Spain, 25 miles W.N.W. of Toledo, near the Tagus. Pop. 2110.

Cebolletta, så'bōl-yĕt'tå, a village of Valencia co., New Mexico, 40 miles W. of Albuquerque. It has a church and a manufactory of blankets.

Cebreros, thå-brå'roce, a town of Spain, 21 miles S.S.E. of Avila, on the Alberche. It has manufactures of leather and cloth, and trade in grain and wine. Pop. 3201.

Cebu, a city of the Philippine Islands. See ZEBU.

Ceccano, chĕk-kå'no, a village of Italy, 5 miles S. of Frosinone, on the Sacco. Pop. 6999.

Ce'cil, a county which is the N.E. part of Maryland, and is situated at the head of Chesapeake Bay, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Susquehanna River and Chesapeake Bay, and is intersected by the Elk River. The surface is undulating; the soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and hay are the staples. This county has quarries of granite at Port Deposit. Iron, chrome, and slate are also found in it. It is intersected by the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad and the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. Capital, Elkton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $14,703,747. Pop. in 1870, 25,874, of whom 24,814 were Americans.

Cecil, a post-hamlet of Paulding co., O., on the Wabash Railroad, at the junction of the Paulding & Cecil Railroad, 14 miles S.W. of Defiance. Pop. about 100.

Cecil, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., 2 miles W. of Greer's. It has 2 churches. Cecil township contains the Western Pennsylvania Reform School, and a pop. of 1102.

Cecil'ia, a post-office of Howard co., Iowa.

Cecil'ian, a post-village of Hardin co., Ky., on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, 46 miles S. of Louisville, at the junction of the Elizabethtown Branch. It contains a Catholic school, called Cecilian College, 2 or 3 churches, a steam mill, 2 stores, and 20 dwellings.

Ceciliano, chå-che-le-å'no, a village of Central Italy, in the Sabine Mountains, 8 miles E. of Tivoli, with remains of cyclopean walls not identified with any known city of antiquity.

Ce'cilton, a post-village of Cecil co., Md., 44 miles E.N.E. of Baltimore, and 2 or 3 miles N. of Sassafras River. It has 3 churches and 4 or 5 general stores. Pop. 462.

Cecina, chå-chee'nå (anc. *Cæci'na*), a river of Italy, joins the Mediterranean at the village of Cecina.

Ceclavin, thå-klå-veen', a town of Spain, 35 miles N.W. of Caceres. It has trade in fruit and grain, and numerous flour-mills. Pop. 5300.

Ce'dar, a county in the E. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Cedar River, and the Wapsipinicon River touches its N.E. extremity. The surface is undulating, and is diversified by prairies and groves of the ash, hickory, white oak, black walnut, and other trees; the soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, oats, pork, and butter are the staple products. The rocks which underlie the soil are Devonian and Upper Silurian limestones, covered with a thick deposit of drift. This county is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern

Railroad. Capital, Tipton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $22,662,408. Pop. in 1870, 19,731, of whom 17,389 were Americans; in 1875, 17,879.

Cedar, a county in the S.W. part of Missouri, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is intersected by the Sac River, and also drained by the Little Sac and Horse Creek. The surface is hilly, and is mostly covered with forests of the ash, hickory, white oak, black walnut, &c.; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and live-stock are the staple products. Carboniferous limestone is found here. Capital, Stockton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 9474, of whom 9370 were Americans.

Cedar, a county in the N.E. part of Nebraska, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Missouri River, and is drained by Big Bow Creek. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staple products. The rocks of this county are of the cretaceous formation. Capital, St. James. Valuation of real and personal estate, $437,333. Pop. in 1870, 1032, of whom 572 were Americans; in 1876, 2421.

Cedar, a township of Knox co., Ill. Pop. 2153, including a part of Abingdon.

Cedar, a township of Benton co., Iowa. Pop. 1109.

Cedar, a township of Black Hawk co., Iowa. Pop. 635.

Cedar, a township of Cherokee co., Iowa. Pop. 331.

Cedar, a township of Floyd co., Iowa. Pop. 496.

Cedar, a township of Greene co., Iowa. Pop. 369.

Cedar, a township of Jefferson co., Iowa. Pop. 737.

Cedar, a township of Johnson co., Iowa. Pop. 939.

Cedar, a township of Lee co., Iowa. Pop. 843.

Cedar, a township of Lucas co., Iowa. Pop. 755.

Cedar, a post-township of Mahaska co., Iowa, about 10 miles S.E. of Oskaloosa. Pop. 1174. It contains Fremont.

Cedar, a township of Mitchell co., Iowa. Pop. 934.

Cedar, a township of Monroe co., Iowa. Pop. 734.

Cedar, a township of Muscatine co., Iowa. Pop. 383.

Cedar, a township of Pocahontas co., Iowa. Pop. 290.

Cedar, a township of Van Buren co., Iowa. Pop. 917.

Cedar, a township of Washington co., Iowa. Pop. 883.

Cedar, a township of Cowley co., Kansas. Pop. 200.

Cedar, a township of Jackson co., Kansas. Pop. 795. It contains North Cedar.

Cedar, a station in Johnson co., Kansas, on the St. Louis, Lawrence & Western Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Olathe.

Cedar, a post-office of McPherson co., Kansas.

Cedar, a township of Smith co., Kansas. Pop. 487.

Cedar, a township of Wilson co., Kansas. Pop. 745.

Cedar, a post-office of Pike co., Ky.

Cedar, a township of Osceola co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Cedar, a township of Martin co., Minn. Pop. 285.

Cedar, a township of Boone co., Mo. Pop. 5020. It contains Ashland.

Cedar, a township of Callaway co., Mo. Pop. 2453. It contains New Bloomfield.

Cedar, a township of Cedar co., Mo. Pop. 788.

Cedar, a station in Elko co., Nev., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 212 miles W. of Ogden.

Cedar, a station in Eureka co., Nev., on the Eureka & Palisade Railroad, 34 miles N. of Eureka.

Cedar, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Tex., 12 miles N. of Schulenburg Railroad Station. It has a church.

Cedar Bayou, bī′oo, a post-hamlet of Harris co., Tex., about 30 miles E.N.E. of Houston. It has 3 churches and a lumber-mill.

Cedar Bend, a post-office of Gage co., Neb.

Cedar Bluff, a post-village of Cherokee co., Ala., on the Coosa River, about 35 miles W. of Rome, Ga. It has 2 churches and several stores.

Cedar Bluff, a post-hamlet of Cedar co., Iowa, on the Red Cedar River, 30 miles below Cedar Rapids.

Cedar Bluff, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Miss., 12 miles W. of West Point. It has 2 churches.

Cedar Bluff, a post-office of Texas co., Mo.

Cedar Bluff, a post-office of Union co., S.C.

Cedar Bluff, a post-hamlet of Tazewell co., Va., 30 miles N. of Saltville. It has a church, a mineral spring, and manufactures of flour and lumber.

Cedar Bluffs, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Kansas, on Beaver Creek, 60 miles N. of Buffalo Railroad Station.

Cedar Bluffs, a post-office of Saunders co., Neb., 5 miles from Fremont.

Ce′darburg, a post-village of Ozaukee co., Wis., in Cedarburg township, about 1 mile W. of the Milwaukee River, and on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 23 miles N. of Milwaukee. It has 4 churches, 2 grist-mills, and manufactures of cassimeres, flannels, gloves, shawls, sash, &c., also valuable stone-quarries. Pop. of township, 2644.

Cedar Chapel, a post-office of Hardeman co., Tenn.

Cedar City, a post-village of Callaway co., Mo., is on the Missouri River, near the mouth of Cedar Creek, and on a branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, ½ mile N. of Jefferson City. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office.

Cedar City, a post-village of Iron co., Utah, is on the rim of the Great Basin, about 24 miles S.W. of Parowan.

Cedar Cliff, a post-office of Alamance co., N.C.

Cedar Creek, Alabama, drains part of Lowndes co., runs N.W., and enters the Alabama River in Dallas co.

Cedar Creek, Indiana, runs southeastward, drains parts of De Kalb and Noble cos., and enters the St. Joseph River in Allen co., 10 miles N.E. of Fort Wayne. It is nearly 50 miles long.

Cedar Creek, Iowa, drains parts of Lucas, Monroe, and Marion cos., runs northeastward, and enters the Des Moines River about 12 miles W.S.W. of Oskaloosa.

Cedar (or **Big Cedar**) **Creek,** Iowa, runs southeastward through Wapello and Jefferson cos., and enters the Skunk River in Henry co., 7 miles W. of Mount Pleasant. It is nearly 90 miles long.

Cedar Creek, Missouri, runs southward, forms the entire boundary between Boone and Callaway cos., and enters the Missouri River about 1 mile above Jefferson City.

Cedar Creek, Ocean co., N.J., runs nearly eastward, and enters Barnegat Bay.

Cedar Creek, South Carolina, forms part of the boundary between Chesterfield and Darlington cos., and enters the Great Pedee River.

Cedar Creek, Texas, rises in Kaufman co., runs southward, and enters the Trinity River in Henderson co., about 15 miles S.W. of Athens. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Cedar Creek, Virginia, rises in Shenandoah co., runs mostly N.E., and enters the North Fork of the Shenandoah River 3 or 4 miles E. of Strasburg. Cedar Creek Station (Post-office, Meadow Mills) is on the Winchester & Strasburg Railroad, 46 miles S.W. of Harper's Ferry. In this vicinity occurred the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, between the Union forces under General Sheridan and the Confederates under General Early.

Cedar Creek, a post-office of Scott co., Ark.

Cedar Creek, a hundred of Sussex co., Del., on Delaware Bay and the Milford & Junction Railroad. Pop. 3544.

Cedar Creek, a post-office of Tatnall co., Ga.

Cedar Creek, a township of Allen co., Ind. Pop. 1713. It contains Leo.

Cedar Creek, a post-hamlet of De Kalb co., Ind., on the Eel River Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Auburn. It is on a creek of the same name.

Cedar Creek, a township of Lake co., Ind., bounded S. by the Kankakee River. Pop. 1326.

Cedar Creek, a post-office of Greene co., Iowa.

Cedar Creek, a post-office of Cowley co., Kansas.

Cedar Creek, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mich., in Hope township, about 15 miles N.E. of Kalamazoo. It has a church, a grist-mill, and 2 or 3 stores.

Cedar Creek, township, Muskegon co., Mich. P. 291.

Cedar Creek, township, Wexford co., Mich. Pop. 248.

Cedar Creek, a post-office of Taney co., Mo.

Cedar Creek, a township of Wayne co., Mo. Pop. 379. (Post-office, Brunot.)

Cedar Creek, a post-office of Cass co., Neb.

Cedar Creek, a station of Cass co., Neb., on Platte River, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 14 miles W.N.W. of Plattsmouth.

Cedar Creek, or **Williamsburg,** a post-village of Ocean co., N.J., on Cedar Creek, 2 miles from Barnegat Bay, and on Toms River Branch Railroad, 6 miles S.S.E. of Toms River. It has a church and a hotel. Here is Cedar Creek Post-Office.

Cedar Creek, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., N.C., in Cedar Creek township, on the Cape Fear River, 11 miles S.E. of Fayetteville. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 2358.

Cedar Creek, township, Lancaster co., S.C. P. 1505.

Cedar Creek, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Tenn., 13 miles S.S.W. of Greeneville. It has a church.

Cedar Creek, a post-hamlet of Bastrop co., Tex., about 18 miles S.E. of Austin.

Cedar Creek, a post-office of Whitman co., Washington, 4 miles N. of Palouse.

Cedar Creek, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Wis., in Polk township, 30 miles N.N.W. of Milwaukee. It has a flour-mill, a woollen-factory, and a saw-mill.

Cedar Creek Landing, a post-office of Perry co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River.

Cedar Dale, a post-office of Sanilac co., Mich.

Cedar Dale, a post-office of Pender co., N.C.

Cedar Dale, a village in Ontario co., Ontario, 3 miles by rail W. of Oshawa. It contains a scythe-, hoe-, and fork-factory. Pop. 250.

Cedar Falls, a city of Black Hawk co., Iowa, is in Cedar Falls township, on the Cedar River, and on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad where it crosses the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad, 99 miles W. of Dubuque, 93 miles E. of Fort Dodge, and 60 miles N.W. of Cedar Rapids. It has a bridge across the river, 8 churches, a union school, a national bank, 3 other banks, 3 flouring-mills, a saw-mill for which the river affords motive power, and manufactures of carriages and pumps. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 3270; of the township, 1224.

Cedar Falls, a post-village of Franklin township, Randolph co., N.C., on Deep River, 25 miles S. of Greensborough. It has 2 churches, a cotton-mill, &c. Pop. 200.

Cedar Falls, a post-office of Greenville co., S.C.

Cedar Falls, a post-village of Dunn co., Wis., in Taintor township, on Red Cedar or Menomonee River, about 5 miles above Menomonee, and 3 miles from Menomonee Station. It has a large lumber-mill and 2 stores.

Cedar Farm, a post-office of Harrison co., Ind., on the Ohio River.

Cedar Ford, a post-office of Butler co., Kansas.

Cedar Fork, a post-hamlet of Menominee co., Mich., on Green Bay, at the mouth of Cedar River, 33 miles N. of Menominee. It has a lumber-mill and a steamboat-landing. Pop. 200.

Cedar Fork, a post-office of Franklin co., Mo.

Cedar Fork, a township of Wake co., N.C. Pop. 1533. It contains Brassfield's.

Cedar Fork, a post-office or hamlet of Claiborne co., Tenn., 33 miles N.N.W. of Morristown.

Cedar Grove, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ala.

Cedar Grove, a post-village of Walker co., Ga., 10 miles W. of Lafayette, and 27 miles S. by W. of Chattanooga. It has 2 churches, 2 tanneries, and a grist-mill.

Cedar Grove, a post-village of Franklin co., Ind., on the Whitewater River, and on the Cincinnati & Whitewater Valley Railroad, 34 miles N.W. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Cedar Grove, a station in Chase co., Kansas, on the Cottonwood River, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 100 miles S.W. of Topeka.

Cedar Grove, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., 5 miles from Germantown Railroad Station. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Cedar Grove, a station on the Milton Branch of the Old Colony Railroad, 5½ miles S. of the initial station in Boston, Mass.

Cedar Grove, a post-village of Pontotoc co., Miss., 14 miles W.N.W. of Tupelo. It has 3 churches. Pop. 172.

Cedar Grove, a post-village of Essex co., N.J., in Caldwell township, on the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 18 miles N.W. of Jersey City. It has a cotton-factory and a brush-factory.

Cedar Grove, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.C., in Cedar Grove township, 8 miles N. of Hillsborough. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 2047.

Cedar Grove, a post-hamlet of Hocking co., O., 10 miles S.W. of Logan. It has 2 churches.

Cedar Grove, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., in East Providence township, on the east shore of Narragansett Bay, and on the Providence, Warren & Bristol Railroad, 5 miles below Providence. It has a church and a large hotel. Pop. 168.

Cedar Grove, a post-office of Laurens co., S.C.

Cedar Grove, a post-office of Carroll co., Tenn.

Cedar Grove, a station of Shelby co., Tenn., on the Memphis & Louisville Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Memphis.

Cedar Grove, a hamlet of Kaufman co., Tex., 18 miles N.E. of Kaufman. It has 2 churches and a seminary.

Cedar Grove, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Va., 5 miles N. of Winchester. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Cedar Grove, a post-hamlet of Sheboygan co., Wis., on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, 38 miles N. of Milwaukee. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Cedar Grove, a post-village in York co., Ontario, on the Rouge River, 4 miles from Markham. Pop. 150.

Cedar Grove Mills, a post-office of Franklin co., Va.

Cedar Hill, a post-village of Nevada co., Ark., 10 miles E. of Hope. It has a seminary and several churches.

Cedar Hill, a post-hamlet of Gwinnett co., Ga., 18 miles from Buford Station. It has a church.

Cedar Hill, a post-office of Jefferson co., Mo.

Cedar Hill, a post-office of Saunders co., Neb.

Cedar Hill, a post-hamlet of Albany co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, about 8 miles below Albany. It has a church, 2 stores, and a grist-mill.

Cedar Hill, a post-hamlet of Anson co., N.C., 13 miles N. of Wadesborough.

Cedar Hill, a post-office of Fairfield co., O.

Cedar Hill, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on a branch of the Schuylkill Valley Railroad.

Cedar Hill, a small village of Spartanburg co., S.C., 2 miles from Greer's Station of the Air-Line Railroad. It has a church, a cotton-factory, and a flour-mill.

Cedar Hill, a post-village of Robertson co., Tenn., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 36 miles N.N.W. of Nashville. It has 2 churches and a flouring-mill.

Cedar Hill, a post-hamlet of Dallas co., Tex., 18 miles S.W. of Dallas. It has a church and 18 families.

Cedar Hollow, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Chester Valley Railroad, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bridgeport.

Cedar Island, near the entrance to Sag Harbor, N.Y., has a light-house, lat. 41° 2′ 26″ N., lon. 72° 15′ 19″ W.

Cedar Junction, a post-office of Johnson co., Kansas, is at De Soto Junction Station on the Kansas Midland Railroad, at its junction with the St. Louis, Lawrence & Western Railroad, 20 miles W. of Kansas City.

Cedar Key Bay, an open bay on the W. coast of Florida, in Levy co., immediately S. of Wacasassa Bay. It receives the Withlacoochee River.

Cedar Keys, a post-village of Levy co., Fla., on Way Key and Atsena Otie Key, on the gulf coast, 155 miles from Fernandina, and about 124 miles S.S.E. of Tallahassee. It is the southwest terminus of the Atlantic, Gulf & West India Transit Railroad, and is the principal distributing point for the gulf coast of Florida. The keys are connected by a ferry. It has 4 churches, 1 or 2 hotels, a newspaper office, and manufactures of pine lumber and cedar pencils. Pop. 440. Cedar Key light-house, on Seahorse Key, is in lat. 29° 5′ 49″ N., lon. 83° 4′ 46″ W.

Cedar Lake, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ind., 8 miles S.S.W. of Crown Point. It has about 20 houses.

Cedar Lake, a post-hamlet of Montcalm co., Mich., and a station on the Chicago, Saginaw & Canada Railroad, 54 miles W. of Saginaw. It has a lumber-mill and a shingle-mill.

Cedar Lake, a station in Hennepin co., Minn., on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Minneapolis, at the junction of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, in the midst of a circle of fine lakes. Here are a mineral spring and a large summer hotel.

Cedar Lake, a post-township of Scott co., Minn., 35 miles S.W. of St. Paul. Pop. 803.

Cedar Lake, a post-office of Atlantic co., N.J., on the Vineland Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Vineland.

Cedar Lake, a post-hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., in Litchfield township, 5 miles E. of Clayville. It has a church.

Cedar Lake, a post-office of Waushara co., Wis.

Cedar Lake, a post-village in Digby co., Nova Scotia, 14 miles N. of Yarmouth. Pop. 150.

Cedar Lane, a post-office and station of Lancaster co., Pa., in East Earl township, on the Waynesburg Branch Railroad.

Cedar Lane, a post-office of Greene co., Tenn.

Cedar Mill, a post-office of Washington co., Oregon.

Cedar Mills, a post-township of Meeker co., Minn., 14 miles S. of Litchfield. Pop. 252. It has a church.

Cedar Mills, a township of Renville co., Minn. P. 1708.

Cedar Mills, a post-office of Adams co., O.

Cedar Mills, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Tex., 18 miles W.N.W. of Denison. It has a church, a steam flour-mill, and a steam lumber-mill.

Cedar Mines, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 3 miles W. of Albia. Coal is mined here.

Cedar Mountain, a post-office of Transylvania co., N.C., 30 miles N.N.W. of Greenville, S.C.

Cedar Mountain, a locality in Culpeper co., Va., 2 miles W. of Mitchell's Station. Here General Banks was defeated by the Confederates, Aug. 9, 1862.

Cedar Mountains, a mountain-range in Africa, Cape Colony, extending from lat. 31° 57′ to 32° 24′ S., and nearly along the meridian of 19° E. They are of remarkably picturesque appearance, with peaks varying from 1600 to 5000 feet above sea-level.

Cedar Plains, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ala., about 35 miles S.S.W. of Huntsville. It has an academy and several churches.

Cedar Point, a station in Elbert co., Col., on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and on the Great Divide, 77 miles S.E. of Denver.

Cedar Point, a post-hamlet of Chase co., Kansas, near the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, about 38 miles W.S.W. of Emporia. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Cedar Point, a post-office of Page co., Va.

Cedar Point Landing, a post-office of Goochland co., Va.

Cedar Rapids, a city of Linn co., Iowa, on the Cedar River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad where it crosses the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 81 miles W. of Clinton, 79 miles S.W. of Dubuque, and 98 miles N.N.W. of Burlington. It is the southwest terminus of the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad. A bridge crosses the river here. This town has increased rapidly since 1860. It is lighted with gas, and has 2 national banks, a high school, the Coe Collegiate Institute, 12 churches, 4 grist-mills, 2 large breweries, and manufactures of machinery, carriages, and agricultural implements and machines, and printing-offices which issue a daily and 3 weekly newspapers and 2 monthly agricultural journals. The rapids of the river furnish motive power for several mills. Pop. in 1860, 1830; in 1870, 5940; in 1875, 7179.

Cedar Ridge, a post-office of Marshall co., Ala.

Cedar Ridge, a post-hamlet of Whitfield co., Ga., 5 miles from Dalton. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Cedar (or **Red Cedar**) **River,** Michigan, rises in Livingston co., runs nearly westward in Ingham co., and enters the Grand River at Lansing. Length, 60 miles.

Cedar (or **Red Cedar**) **River** rises in the S. part of Minnesota, and runs southward through Mower county into the state of Iowa. Its general direction is S.S.E. It intersects the counties of Mitchell, Floyd, Bremer, Black Hawk, Benton, Linn, and Cedar, in Iowa. Having reached a point only 9 miles from the Mississippi River, it turns abruptly and runs southwestward through Muscatine county, and enters the Iowa River at Columbus Junction. Its length is estimated at 400 miles. It runs through undulating prairies remarkable for fertility.

Cedar River, a station in Muscatine co., Iowa, on the Muscatine division of the Burlington & Cedar Rapids Railroad, near the Cedar River, and 11 miles W. of Muscatine.

Cedar Rock, a post-township of Franklin co., N.C., 22 miles E. of Franklinton Railroad Station. Pop. 1112.

Cedar Run, a post-office of Grand Traverse co., Mich.

Cedar Run, a post-hamlet of Alexander co., N.C., 26 miles N.W. of Statesville.

Cedar Run, a post-office of Muskingum co., O.

Cedar Run, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pa.

Cedar Run, Virginia, rises in Fauquier co., flows E., and unites with Broad Run 3 miles E. of Brentsville.

Cedars, a post-village in Vaudreuil co., Quebec, on the river St. Lawrence, 29 miles by rail S.W. of Montreal. The Cedar Rapids are nearly opposite the village. Pop. 300.

Ce′darsburg, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., W. Va., 25 miles S.W. of Quinnimont. It has a church. Coal is found here.

Cedar Shoal, a post-office of Chester co., S.C.

Cedar Shoals, a village of Newton co., Ga., on Yellow River, 3 miles from Covington. It has 2 churches, a cotton-mill, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Cedar Springs, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ala.

Cedar Springs, a post-village of Early co., Ga., 30 miles S.W. of Arlington. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Cedar Springs, a post-office of Allen co., Ky.

Cedar Springs, a post-village of Kent co., Mich., in Nelson and Solon townships, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 21 miles N.N.E. of Grand Rapids. It has a bank, 3 churches, a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, a union school, and several lumber-mills, shingle-mills, &c. Pop. about 1200.

Cedar Springs, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa., on Fishing Creek, 5 miles S.S.W. of Lock Haven. It has a grist-mill and a store.

Cedar Springs, township, Abbeville co., S.C. P. 1503.

Cedar Springs, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S.C., on the Spartanburg & Union Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Spartanburg, and about 90 miles N.W. of Columbia. It has a church, and an institution for the education of the deaf, dumb, and blind, founded by the state in 1855.

Cedar Springs, a post-office of Marion co., Tenn.

Cedar Springs, a post-office of Smyth co., Va.

Cedar Town, a post-village, capital of Polk co., Ga., about 62 miles W.N.W. of Atlanta. Here are the Cherokee Iron-Works. It has 5 churches, a high school, 2 newspaper offices, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. 323.

Cedar Tree, a post-office of Choctaw co., Miss.

Ce′darvale′, a post-village of Chautauqua co., Kansas, in Jefferson township, on Big Caney Creek, 16 miles W. of Sedan. It has a grist-mill and a steam saw-mill, a money-order post-office, and several stores. Pop. about 200.

Cedarvale, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., about 9 miles S.W. of Syracuse. It has a church.

Cedar Valley, a post-hamlet of Black Hawk co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 9 miles S.S.E. of Waterloo. It has a church.

Cedar Valley, a post-hamlet of Taney co., Mo., 40 miles S. of Springfield. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Cedar Valley, a post-office of Hamilton co., Neb., 2 miles S. of Platte River.

Cedar Valley, a post-office of Caldwell co., N.C.

Cedar Valley, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., O., 8 miles N.N.W. of Wooster. It has 2 churches.

Cedar Valley, a post-office of Travis co., Tex., 15 miles S.W. of Austin.

Cedar Valley, a post-village of Utah co., Utah, 14 miles W. of Lehi. It has a church. Pop. about 300.

Cedar Valley, a post-office of Monongalia co., W. Va.

Cedar View, a post-office of Sussex co., Va.

Ce′darville, a hamlet of Hale co., Ala., 10 miles N. of Macon Station. It has a church and 3 stores.

Cedarville, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ark., 10 miles N. of Van Buren. It has a church.

Cedarville, a post-hamlet of Modoc co., Cal., 190 miles N.N.W. of Reno, Nevada. It has a church.

Cedarville, a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill., in Buckeye township, 6 miles N. of Freeport. It has 3 or 4 churches, a grist-mill, 2 carriage-shops, and a public hall. Pop. estimated at 600.

Cedarville, a post-village of Allen co., Ind., on the St. Joseph River, in Cedar Creek township, 10 miles N.E. of Fort Wayne. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. about 200.

Cedarville, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Kansas, in Harvey township, on the North Fork of the Solomon River, and on the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, 48 miles W.N.W. of Beloit. It has a graded school.

Cedarville, township, Menominee co., Mich. Pop. 242.

Cedarville, a post-hamlet of Martin co., Minn., in Cedar township, on Cedar Lake, 16 miles S.S.W. of St. James Railroad Station.

Cedarville, a post-hamlet of Dade co., Mo., 33 miles S.E. of Nevada. It has a church.

Cedarville, a post-hamlet of Sherman co., Neb., 30 miles N. of Kearney Junction.

Cedarville, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., in Fairfield township, on the Bridgeton & Port Norris Railroad, 7 miles S. of Bridgeton. It has several churches, a graded school, and a steam saw-mill.

Cedarville, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., in Columbia township, about 14 miles S.S.E. of Utica. It has 1 or 2 churches, a tannery, a cheese-factory, and about 50 families. Cedarville Station is on the Richfield Springs Branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 9 miles N.W. of Richfield Springs.

Cedarville, a post-village of Greene co., O., in Cedarville township, and on the Little Miami Railroad, 47 miles W.S.W. of Columbus, and 8 miles E.N.E. of Xenia. It has 3 churches, a money-order post-office, a union school, and manufactures of furniture, lime, wagons, &c. Pop. 753; of the township, 2361.

Cedarville, a hamlet of Washington co., O., on the Ohio River, 2 miles below Belpre. It has a church, and a post-office named Rockland. Pop. about 140.

Cedarville, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., in North Coventry township, 2 miles from Pottstown. It has a church.

Cedarville, a village of Lehigh co., Pa., in South Whitehall township, 4 miles W. of Allentown. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, &c. Here is South Whitehall Post-Office.

Cedarville, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Va., 2 miles from Riverton Railroad Station. It has an academy, a church, and a grist-mill.

Cedarville, a post-office of Chehalis co., Wash.

Cedar Wood, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ind., 24 miles W. by S. of New Albany.

Ce′dron, a post-office of Lincoln co., Kansas.

Cedron, a post-hamlet of Clermont co., O., about 34 miles S.E. of Cincinnati.

Cefalù, chå-få-loo′ (anc. *Cephalæ′dium*), a town of Sicily, 44 miles (by road 50 miles) E.S.E. of Palermo, on the N. coast of the island. Pop. 10,194. It stands at the foot of a lofty conical mountain, on which are the ruins of an ancient Phœnician edifice and a Saracenic castle. Its port is small, and its trade inconsiderable. In its vicinity are rich marble-quarries. It is a bishop's see, and has a grand cathedral, a museum, and a large fishery.

Cegama, thå-gå′må, a town of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, 14 miles S. by W. of Tolosa.

Ceglie, chål′yå, a city of Italy, province of Lecce, 27 miles W. of Brindisi. It has numerous churches and 2 annual fairs. Pop. 11,990.

Cehegin, thå-å-ʜeen′, a town of Spain, province and 37 miles W.N.W. of Murcia. It has manufactures of paper, and commerce in wine and fruits. Pop. 6200.

Ceicer-de-Mer, så`saiʀ′-dẹh-maiʀ, an island off the S.E. coast of Cochin China, 41 miles S. of Ceicer-de-Terre. It is about 5 miles long.

Ceicer-de-Terre, så`saiʀ′-dẹh-taiʀ, a small island off the S.E. coast of Cochin China, called by the natives Hon-Cau, lies in lat. 11° 13′ N., lon. 108° 48′ E.

Ceilhes, så`lå′, a town of France, in Hérault, 4 miles W.N.W. of Montpellier, on the Orbe. Pop. 964.

Ceiram, a Malay island. See CERAM.

Celano, chå-lå′no, a town of Italy, province and 28 miles S.S.E. of Aquila, near the former bed of Lake Fucino. Pop. 5908.

Celano, Lake, South Italy. See FUCINE LAKE.

Celanova, thå-lå-no′vå, a town of Spain, 12 miles S. of Orense, with a Benedictine monastery. Pop. 1300.

Celaya, a city of Mexico. See ZELAYA.

Cel′bridge, a town of Ireland, co. of Kildare, on the Liffey, 12 miles W. of Dublin. It contains a church, a workhouse, a hospital, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 1391.

Celebes, sĕl′e-bes (native, *Negree-Orang-Boogis*, and also *Tana-Boogis*, or *Tanah-Mangkesser*, contracted into *Macassar*), an island in the Malay Archipelago, between Borneo on the W. and the Moluccas on the E., extending from lat. 1° 45′ N. to 5° 52′ S. and from lon. 118° 45′ to 125° 17′ E. Area, 71,791 square miles. CELEBES is properly the name of the E. part only, and MACASSAR of the W. It mainly consists of four large peninsulas, stretching to the E. and S. and separated by three deep gulfs. Of these peninsulas, that of Menado on the N. sweeps E. and N.E. for 400 miles, with a breadth varying from 12 to 60 miles; that of Bulante, on the E., is 160 miles long, and from 30 to 95 miles broad; the S.E. peninsula has about the same length and breadth as the latter; and that of Macassar, on the S.W., forms a parallelogram, 200 miles long and 65 miles broad. They are all formed by chains of mountains running from a common central territory, 150 miles long and 105 miles broad. The Gulf of Tominie or Goonong-Tella, on the N.E., is 240 miles long, and widens from 55 miles at its mouth to 100 miles at its farther extremity; that of Tomaiki or Tolo, on the E., has, on the contrary, a wide mouth and narrow upper end; and that of Macassar or Boni, on the S., washes the E. side of Macassar for 200 miles, and varies in breadth from 35 to 80 miles. Celebes abounds in the most picturesque and varied scenery and the most beautiful and magnificent tropical vegetation. The northern part of the country has many active volcanoes.

Mountains, Lakes, and Rivers.—Lampoo-Batang is reckoned the highest mountain in Celebes, being about 11,000 feet high. The largest lake is supposed to be in the central part of the island. But the most important is that of Tapara-Karaja or Labaya, in the S.W. It communicates W. by navigable streams with the sea, and E. with the Gulf of Boni, and is the seat of an early native civilization which sent its ramifications over the whole archipelago. The largest river, the Chinrana, flows from that lake, and is navigable for European vessels for some distance, and by the native *prahus* as far as the lake. On the S. coast there are many rivers navigable for some miles from the sea.

Climate, Mineralogy, &c.—Though cut by the equator, and wholly under the torrid zone, Celebes is thought remarkably healthy, the natives often enjoying a vigorous old age, and Europeans living longer than anywhere else in the East. Its extreme heats are tempered by the sea-breezes, by rains, and by the north winds that prevail for part of the year. The east monsoon lasts from May to November, and the west during the remaining months. The soil generally consists of a bed of vegetable mould, from 10 to 20 feet thick, lying on decomposing volcanic débris. Gold is found in the northern peninsula, which is often convulsed by earthquakes, and abounds in sulphur. Copper of good quality occurs at various points, and in Macassar tin also. Diamonds are sometimes found, and precious stones are carried down in the torrents.

The island is entirely destitute of the large carnivorous animals, nor has it the elephant, the rhinoceros, or the tapir. Deer and wild hogs abound, with the babyroussa, and herds of antelopes. Pouched animals, unknown in the Sunda Islands, here first occur, also a singular ruminating animal, the *Anoa depressicornis*. The *Tarsius spectrum* hides itself in the moist woods of the plains, and is held in superstitious awe by the natives. Here are found the chameleon and the flying dragon. Among the serpents are the python, 30 feet long, and the cobra de capello. Among domesticated animals are horses, buffaloes, goats, sheep, and pigs.

Dense woods clothe the mountain-sides; and in these are found the oak, the teak, the cedar, the upas, the clove- and nutmeg-trees, the sago and other palms, the pepper-vine, the sandal-wood, the mango, the banana, the silk-cotton tree, the *badeau*, from which the Macassar oil is extracted, fustic-wood, ebony, the betel-nut tree, and ginger plant. Among plants requiring cultivation are the coffee-tree, indigo, cacao, sugar-cane, the manioc root, benzoin, and tobacco. Mountain rice is cultivated, and also maize.

The Alfooras of the interior have been driven inwards by invaders of the coasts. But by far the finest race in Celebes are the Boogis, supposed to have come originally from Borneo. Like the Dyaks, they are a handsome race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays, to which last they are far superior in point of honesty, energy of character, and general conduct.

The more civilized inhabitants profess Mohammedanism. Several independent nations inhabit Celebes, and their most usual form of government is the federal and republican, combined with the monarchical and elective principle. The native princes recognize the authority of the Dutch, who have had a footing in Celebes ever since they expelled the Portuguese, in 1660, with the exception of the four years' occupation by the British. Much public respect is paid to women, and they occasionally reign as queens.

In 1512 the Portuguese found but few Mohammedans; and it was not until a century afterwards that Moslemism was generally adopted. The Dutch missionaries have Christianized a small percentage of the natives. The population is thought to be about 2,000,000.

The CELEBES SEA is that part of the Pacific Ocean which is enclosed by Celebes on the S., Borneo on the W., the Sooloo Islands and Mindanao on the N., and a number of small islands on the E.

Celeia, a town of Austria, in Styria. See CILLY.

Celenza, chå-lĕn′zå, a town of Italy, province and 30 miles W.N.W. of Foggia. Pop. 3877.

Celenza, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 17 miles S.S.W. of Vasto. Pop. 1874.

Celestial Mountains. See THIAN-SHAN.

Cel′estine, a post-hamlet of Dubois co., Ind.. about 34 miles N. of Cannelton.

Celethrum, or **Celetrum.** See KASTORIA.

Celeusum, the supposed ancient name of KELHEIM.

Celi′lo, a station in Wasco co., Oregon, on the S. bank of the Columbia River, 14 miles above The Dalles, with which it is connected by a railroad. The name of its post-office is Des Chutes.

Celi′na, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ind., about 22 miles N. by E. of Cannelton.

Celina, a post-office of Dent co., Mo., 10 miles W. of Salem.

Celina, a post-village, capital of Mercer co., O., is in Jefferson township, on the Wabash River, on the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad, 30 miles S.W. of Lima, and 105 miles W.N.W. of Columbus. It has a court-house, 2 banks, 3 churches, and 2 planing-mills. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 859.

Celina, a post-village, capital of Clay co., Tenn., is on the Cumberland River, just below the mouth of Obey's River, about 77 miles E.N.E. of Nashville. It has a new court-house. Produce is shipped here in steamboats.

Cella, chĕl′lå, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 4 miles S.W. of Asti. Pop. 902.

Cellæ, the ancient name of CHELLES.

Celle, tsĕl′lẹh, or **Zell,** tsĕl, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Aller, which here becomes navigable, 23 miles by rail N. of Hanover. It is well built and paved, and has several churches, an old castle, a gymnasium, and manufactures of wafers, chiccory, linen, hosiery, soap, tobacco, brandy, and yarn. In its castle park is the mausoleum of Matilda, Queen of Denmark. Pop. 16,126. CELLE or ZELLE (signifying, probably, "cell") is the name of numerous communes and villages in Germany, France, &c.

Celle, chĕl'lå, a town of Italy, on the Gulf of Genoa, 4 miles by rail N.E. of Savona. Pop. 1971.

Cellé, a river of France. See SELLÉ.

Cellerfeld, a town of Hanover. See ZELLERFELD.

Cellino, chĕl-le'no, a town of Italy, province of Teramo, 12 miles S.E. of the city of Teramo. Pop. 3660.

Cellino, a town of Italy, province and 15 miles N.W. of Lecce. Pop. 1391.

Cellio, chĕl'le-o, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 4½ miles S.E. of Varallo. Pop. 3051.

Ce'lo, a post-office of Yancey co., N.C.

Celorico, så-lor'e-ko, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 11 miles N.W. of Guarda, near the Serra Estrella. Pop. 2333.

Celsa, the supposed ancient name of SOLSONA.

Cembalo, a former name of BALAKLAVA.

Cembra, tsĕm'brå, a town of Austria, 9 miles N.E. by N. of Trent, on the Avisio. Pop. 1701.

Cem'entville, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Ind., on the Jefferson, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, at Five Mile Station, 5 miles N. of Jeffersonville. It has a cement-factory.

Cem'etery, a station in Santa Clara co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of San José.

Cemetery, a station in Middlesex co., Mass., on the Andover & Lowell Railroad, 2 miles E. of Lowell.

Cemetery, a station on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, in Albany co., N.Y., 4 miles N. of Albany.

Cemetery, a post-office of Shelby co., Tenn., at National Cemetery Station on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Memphis. Here is a national cemetery.

Cemmaes, kĕm'å-ĕs, a village of Wales, co. of Montgomery, 7 miles by rail N.E. of Machynlleth.

Cenchreæ, the ancient name of KENKRIS.

Ceneda, chå-nå'då (anc. *Cene'ta*), a town of Italy, province and 22 miles N. of Treviso. Pop. 8200. It is a bishop's see, and has a citadel and a cathedral, with sulphur springs, and manufactures of linens, woollens, and paper.

Cenia, thå'ne-å, a town of Spain, province of Tarragona, 15 miles S.W. of Tortosa. Pop. 2550.

Cenis, Mont. See MONT CENIS.

Cenomani, the ancient name of LE MANS.

Cenomania, the supposed Latin name of MAINE.

Cenon-la-Bastide, sẹh'nòɴᵍ'-lå-bås'teed'; a village of France, Gironde, on the Gironde, opposite Bordeaux, of which it forms a part. Pop. 6817.

Centallo, chĕn-tål'lo, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 7 miles by rail N. of Coni, on the left bank of the Grana. The remains of its walls, towers, and castle attest its former importance. Pop. 4887.

Cen'tenary, a post-office of Marion co., S.C.

Centen'nial, a post-office of Sumner co., Kansas.

Centennial, a post-office of Buffalo co., Neb.

Centennial, a post-office of Adams co., Pa.

Centennial, a post-office of Panola co., Tex., 30 miles S.W. of Shreveport.

Centennial, a post-office of Monroe co., W. Va.

Centennial, a post-office and gold-mining camp of Albany co., Wyoming, 30 miles W. of Laramie City.

Center. For names not given below, see CENTRE.

Center, or **Centre,** a post-village, capital of Shelby co., Tex., 50 miles S.E. of Henderson. It has a court-house, a high school, 3 stores, and 3 churches. Pop. about 450.

Center, a post-office of Monongalia co., W. Va.

Center, a post-office of Rock co., Wis., in Center township, 8 miles W. of Janesville. The township is traversed by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Pop. 1041.

Centerville. See CENTREVILLE.

Cento, chĕn'to, a town of Italy, in Emilia, 16 miles N.N.W. of Bologna, on the left bank of the Reno. Pop. 19,180. It is the birthplace of the painter Guercino, whose house is preserved without alteration. The Canal of Cento, 30 miles in length, passes this town, and connects Bologna with Ferrara.

Centorbi, chĕn-toʀ'bee, or **Centuripe,** chĕn-too'ree-på (anc. *Centu'ripæ* or *Centu'ripi*), a town of Sicily, 19 miles W.N.W. of Catania, on a rugged mountain. Pop. 7526. Around it are ruins of *Centuripæ*, and great numbers of antique gems, coins, and vases are here found.

Cento'ria, a village of Kearney co., Neb., on the Platte River, 3 miles S.E. of Kearney Junction.

Cen'tral, a station in Terre Bonne parish, La., on the Houma Branch of the Louisiana & Texas Railroad, 63 miles W.S.W. by rail from New Orleans.

Central, a post-office of Big Stone co., Minn.

Central, a township of Franklin co., Mo. Pop. 2271. It contains Moselle and Fairview.

Central, a township of Jefferson co., Mo. Pop. 1789.

Central, a post-township of St. Louis co., Mo., about 10 miles W. of St. Louis. It has 8 churches, and manufactures of flour, wine, cigars, baskets, &c. Here are forests of the ash, elm, hickory, and oak. Pop. 8923.

Central, a post-office of Columbia co., Pa.

Central, a station in Garvin township, Pickens co., S.C., on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Seneca City, S.C. It has 2 churches.

Central Academy, a post-office of Panola co., Miss.

Central America, a name applied by geographers to that part of the North American continent which lies between the Isthmus of Panama and that of Tehuantepec. It includes the Spanish-American republics of Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, and the British colony of Balize, with a small part of the state of Panama, in the United States of Colombia; and the state of Chiapa, as well as the peninsula of Yucatan (both Mexican), is geographically united to it. Indeed, some writers regard Mexico as a whole as forming a part of Central America. In the narrower sense, Central America is an irregular mass of land lying between the Caribbean Sea on the E. and the Pacific Ocean on the S.W., and having the Gulf of Mexico on the N.W. and N. It is a mountainous region, with many high plateaus of limited extent, and containing many volcanoes. Earthquakes are not infrequent. The climate is hot and moist, but in the highland regions is much better than near the sea. A large part of the land is covered with dense timber. The people are chiefly of the Indian and Hispano-Indian stock. Agriculture is a leading pursuit. Chief products, cacao, indigo, coffee, india-rubber, mahogany, sarsaparilla, hides, deerskins, fruits, tortoise-shell, &c. The progress of these countries has been much hindered by frequent political revolutions. The mineral wealth is considerable, but is not much developed. Gold is wrought in Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and elsewhere, but coffee-planting is the only occupation in which much capital is invested. (See names of the particular countries above enumerated.)

Central Bedeque, be-daik', a village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 9 miles from Summerside. Pop. 125.

Central Bridge, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., on Schoharie Creek, at the mouth of the Cobleskill, and on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, at the junction of the Schoharie Valley Railroad, 36 miles W. of Albany, and 4 or 5 miles N. of Schoharie. It has 1 or 2 churches, 2 mills, and a manufactory of agricultural implements.

Central Chebogue, she-bōg', a post-village in Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, 2½ miles from Yarmouth. P. 400.

Central City, a village of Santa Barbara co., Cal., 30 miles S. of San Luis Obispo. It has a church. Pop. 100.

Central City, the capital of Gilpin co., Colorado, is situated in a narrow valley at the E. base of the Snowy Range, and on the Colorado Central Railroad, 40 miles W. by N. from Denver. Its prosperity is chiefly derived from its gold-mines, which are very rich. The Gregory lode, which crops out near the lower end of this city, was the first discovered in Colorado, and has been worked ever since with profit. This city has an opera-house, several quartz-mills, 3 banks, a graded school, and 6 churches. One daily and 1 or 2 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 2360. It is adjacent to Black Hawk.

Central City, a post-office and mining town of Lawrence co., Dakota, in the Black Hills, 280 miles S.W. of Bismarck. It has a bank, a daily newspaper, and about 20 quartz-mills for gold, which is mined in the vicinity. Pop. about 4000.

Central City, a post-village of Central City township, Marion co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 1 mile N. of Centralia, and 1 mile S. of the junction of the Chicago Branch. It has a church and several schools. Pop. about 350; of the township, 833.

Central City, a post-village of Linn co., Iowa, in Maine township, on the Wapsipinicon River, about 20 miles N.N.E. of Cedar Rapids. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 200.

Central City, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., Kansas, 8 miles W. of Garnett. It has a saw-mill and a church.

Central City, a post-village of Putnam co., Mo., 12 miles W. by S. of Unionville. It has a church.

Central City, a post-village, capital of Merrick co., Neb., on Platte River, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, at Lone Tree Station, 132 miles W. of Omaha. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and a flour-mill.

Central College, Ohio. See AMALTHEA.

Central Depot, a village of Montgomery co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 97 miles W. of

Lynchburg. It has 2 churches, and a post-office named Lovely Mount. The workshops of the railroad are located here. Pop. about 200.

Central Falls, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., in Lincoln township, on the Blackstone River, and on the Providence & Worcester Railroad, 4½ miles N. of Providence. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, several cotton-mills, and manufactures of machinery, leather, &c., for which the river furnishes water-power. Pop. 4644.

Central Ferry, a post-office of Columbia co., Washington, on Snake River, 60 miles below Lewiston, Idaho. Here is a steamboat-landing.

Central House, a post-hamlet of Butte co., Cal., on or near Feather River, 16 miles N. of Marysville. It has a church.

Centra'lia, a city of Marion co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, at the junction of the Chicago Branch with the Northern division, 113 miles N. of Cairo, 252 miles S.S.W. of Chicago, and 66 miles E. of St. Louis. It contains 7 churches, a national bank, a high school, and machine-shops and repair-shops of the railroad company. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Large quantities of peaches are sent to market from this place. Pop. 3190.

Centralia, a post-office of Dubuque co., Iowa.

Centralia, a post-village of Nemaha co., Kansas, in Home township, on the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, 62 miles W. by N. from Atchison, and about 10 miles S. by W. from Seneca. It has 2 churches, a graded school, 2 hotels, a grist-mill, and several stores.

Centralia, a post-village of Boone co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, at the N. terminus of the Columbia Branch Railroad, 14 miles W.N.W. of Mexico, and 22 miles N.N.E. of Columbia. It has 3 churches, a high school, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 400.

Centralia, a post-borough of Columbia co., Pa., on a branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 2 miles N. of Ashland, 12 miles W. of Mahanoy City, and 20 miles S.E. of Danville. It has 4 churches. It is mainly supported by operations in coal, which is mined here. Pop. 1342.

Centralia, a post-village of Trinity co., Tex., 28 miles E. of Lovelady Railroad Station. It has a church.

Centralia, a post-village of Wood co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River, nearly opposite Grand Rapids, and on the Wisconsin Valley Railroad where it crosses the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, 46 miles N.E. of Tomah. It has a graded school, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and manufactures of shingles, pails, furniture, and staves. Pop. 800.

Centralia, or **Dev'on,** a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 10 miles from Lucan. Pop. 150.

Central India Agency, a political agency of British India, bounded on the N. by Rajpootana, the North-West Provinces, and Oude, E. by Chuta-Nagpoor, S. by the Central Provinces, and W. by the Bombay Presidency. Area, 90,000 square miles. It consists of 71 native states, of which Gwalior, Indore, Rewah, and Bhopaul are the principal. It is supervised by a British agent. Pop. about 8,000,000.

Central In'stitute, a post-hamlet of Elmore co., Ala., 12 miles N.E. of Elmore Railroad Station.

Central Is'lip, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Islip township, on the Long Island Railroad, 44 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has 2 churches and about 50 houses.

Central Kings'clear', a post-settlement in York co., New Brunswick, on the St. John River, 11 miles above Fredericton. Pop. 150.

Central Lake, a post-township of Antrim co., Mich., 27 miles N.E. of Elk Rapids. Pop. 535.

Central Mad'awas'ka, a post-office of Aroostook co., Me.

Central Mills, a post-office of Dallas co., Ala.

Central Mine, a post-village of Keweenaw co., Mich., 15 miles E.N.E. of Calumet. Here is a rich copper-mine.

Central Mor'risa'nia, a station of the New York & Harlem Railroad, within the limits of New York City, 7½ miles N. of the Grand Central Depot.

Central On'slow, a post-village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, on Cobequid Bay, 3 miles from Truro. P. 200.

Central Park, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., in Cicero township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 4½ miles W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches, and machine-shops of the railroad.

Central Park, a post-office of Gallatin co., Montana.

Central Park, a post-hamlet of Queens co., N.Y., on the Long Island Railroad, 30 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has 2 churches.

Central Plains, a post-hamlet of Fluvanna co., Va., 22 miles S. of Charlottesville.

Central Point, a post-office of Merced co., Cal.

Central Point, a village of Goodhue co., Minn., is a suburb of Lake City, which is on Lake Pepin. Pop. 150.

Central Point, a post-office of Jackson co., Oregon.

Central Point, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Va., 16 miles E. of Milford Railroad Station. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Central Provinces, a chief-commissionership of British India, of irregular outline, and lying mostly within lat. 17° 50′–24° 30′ N. and lon. 76°–85° E. It is divided into the commissionerships of Chutteesgurh, Jubbulpoor, Nagpoor, and Nerbudda, which are again divided into 19 districts. Exclusive of these subdivisions, there are 15 small feudatory native states. The whole country consists of table-lands rising terrace-like from the lower surrounding regions. The soil and surface are exceedingly various, and the natural resources, though great, are imperfectly developed. Capital, Nagpoor. Area, 113,797 square miles; of British districts, 84,048. Pop. in 1872, of British districts, 8,201,519; of native states, 1,049,710: total, 9,251,229.

Central Square, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., in Hastings township, on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad where it crosses the Syracuse Northern Railroad, 18 miles N. of Syracuse, and 27 miles S.E. of Oswego. It has 3 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. 359.

Central Station, in Suffolk co., Mass., is within the limits of Boston, and on the Dedham Branch of the Boston & Providence Railroad, 6½ miles by rail from the city proper. Here are many fine suburban residences.

Central Station, a post-village of Doddridge co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 52 miles E. of Parkersburg, and 3 miles from West Union. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and manufactures of lumber, tobacco, &c. Pop. about 400.

Central Valley, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., in Monroe township, on the Newburg & New York Railroad, 48 miles N. of Jersey City *via* the Erie Railroad. It has a Friends' meeting, a seminary, and a carriage-factory.

Central Valley Junction is in Chenango co., N.Y., 15 miles N.N.W. of Binghamton, on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, at the junction of the Central Valley Railroad.

Central Village, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., in Plainfield township, on the Quinebaug River, at the mouth of the Moosup River, and on the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, 19 miles N.N.E. of Norwich. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a town house, and several cotton-mills.

Central Village, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., in Westport township, 12 miles W.S.W. of New Bedford. It has 2 churches and a carriage-shop.

Centre. For names not given below, see CENTER.

Centre, a county which is the most central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 1050 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the West Branch of the Susquehanna and by Moshannon Creek, and is intersected by Bald Eagle Creek. The surface is diversified by several ridges of the Alleghany Mountains, and by fertile valleys. A large part of the county is covered with forests, and more than half of it is arable land. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass are the staple products of the soil. Iron ore and limestone are abundant here, and large quantities of forged and rolled iron, blooms, and pigs are exported. This county is intersected by the Bald Eagle Valley division of the Pennsylvania Railroad and by the Tyrone & Clearfield Branch. Capital, Bellefonte. Valuation of real and personal estate, $25,063,560. Pop. in 1870, 34,418, of whom 32,888 were Americans.

Centre, a post-village, capital of Cherokee co., Ala., is ¾ of a mile W. of the navigable Coosa River, and about 76 miles S.E. of Huntsville. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. about 300.

Centre, a post-office of Sharp co., Ark.

Centre, a township of Sacramento co., Cal. Pop. 461.

Centre, a station in Clarke co., Ga., on the Northeastern Railroad, 6 miles N. of Athens.

Centre, a post-office of Schuyler co., Ill.

Centre, a station in Tazewell co., Ill., on the Illinois Midland Railroad, 32 miles S.E. of Peoria.

Centre, a township of Boone co., Ind. Pop. 3885. It includes the town of Lebanon.

Centre, a township of Dearborn co., Ind. Pop. 4699. It includes Aurora and Cochran.

Centre, a township of Delaware co., Ind. Pop. 4375. It includes the city of Muncie.

Centre, a township of Grant co., Ind. Pop. 2641. It includes Marion.

Centre, a township of Greene co., Ind. Pop. 1870.

Centre, a township of Hancock co., Ind. Pop. 3495. It includes the town of Greenfield.

Centre, a township of Hendricks co., Ind. Pop. 2795. It includes Danville.

Centre, a township of Howard co., Ind. Pop. 2857. Centre Post-Office is at Tampico.

Centre, a township of Jennings co., Ind. Pop. 2633. It includes North Vernon.

Centre, a township of Lake co., Ind. Pop. 1932. It contains Crown Point.

Centre, a township of La Porte co., Ind. Pop. 1147, exclusive of La Porte city.

Centre, a township of Marion co., Ind. Pop. 4274, exclusive of Indianapolis.

Centre, a township of Marshall co., Ind. Pop. 4830. It contains Plymouth.

Centre, a township of Martin co., Ind. Pop. 1170.

Centre, a township of Porter co., Ind. Pop. 1394, exclusive of Valparaiso.

Centre, a township of Posey co., Ind. Pop. 955.

Centre, a township of Ripley co., Ind. Pop. 1581.

Centre, a township of Rush co., Ind. Pop. 1645.

Centre, a township of St. Joseph co., Ind. Pop. 717.

Centre, a township of Starke co., Ind. Pop. 555. It includes Knox.

Centre, a township of Union co., Ind. Pop. 1896. It includes Liberty.

Centre, a township of Vanderburg co., Ind. Pop. 1689, exclusive of the city of Evansville.

Centre, a township of Wayne co., Ind. Pop. 2855. It includes Centreville.

Centre, a township of Allamakee co., Iowa. Pop. 1184.

Centre, a township of Appanoose co., Iowa. Pop. 1220, exclusive of Centreville.

Centre, a township of Cedar co., Iowa. Pop. 1542, exclusive of Tipton.

Centre, a township of Clinton co., Iowa. Pop. 1226. (Post-office, Elvira.)

Centre, a township of Decatur co., Iowa. Pop. 935, exclusive of Leon.

Centre, a township of Dubuque co., Iowa. Pop. 1228. It contains Lattner's.

Centre, a township of Emmett co., Iowa. Pop. 115.

Centre, a township of Fayette co., Iowa. Pop. 560.

Centre, a township of Guthrie co., Iowa. Pop. 808.

Centre, a township of Henry co., Iowa. Pop. 1989, exclusive of Mt. Pleasant.

Centre, a township of Monona co., Iowa. Pop. 274.

Centre, a township of O'Brien co., Iowa. Pop. 391.

Centre, a post-office of Page co., Iowa.

Centre, a township of Pocahontas co., Iowa. Pop. 100.

Centre, township, Pottawattamie co., Iowa. Pop. 836.

Centre, a township of Wapello co., Iowa. Pop. 2970, exclusive of Ottumwa.

Centre, a township of Winnebago co., Iowa. Pop. 652.

Centre, a township of Atchison co., Kansas. Pop. 1750.

Centre, a post-township of Chautauqua co., Kansas, 30 miles W. of Independence. Pop. 818.

Centre, a station on the St. Louis, Lawrence & Western Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Carbondale, Kansas.

Centre, a township of Cloud co., Kansas. Pop. 333.

Centre, a township of Dickinson co., Kansas. Pop. 556. It is divided by the Kansas River. It contains Detroit and Enterprise.

Centre, a township of Doniphan co., Kansas, on the Missouri River. Pop. 2288. It contains Troy, the county seat.

Centre, a township of Elk co., Kansas. It contains a part of Boston.

Centre, a township of Jewell co., Kansas. Pop. 427. It contains Jewell Centre, the county seat.

Centre, a township of Lyon co., Kansas. Pop. 444.

Centre, a township of Marion co., Kansas. Pop. 1109. It includes Marion Centre.

Centre, a township of Marshall co., Kansas. Pop. 429. (Post-office, Reedsville.)

Centre, a township of Norton co., Kansas. Pop. 340. It includes Norton Centre, Weston, and Leota.

Centre, a township of Ottawa co., Kansas. Pop. 672. It contains Minneapolis.

Centre, a township of Pottawatomie co., Kansas. Pop. 719. (Post-office, Laclede.)

Centre, a township of Reno co., Kansas. Pop. 177. (Post-office, Reno Centre.)

Centre, a township of Rush co., Kansas. Pop. 106.

Centre, a township of Russell co., Kansas. Pop. 382. It includes Bunker Hill.

Centre, a township of Smith co., Kansas. Pop. 698. It includes Smith Centre.

Centre, a township of Wilson co., Kansas. Pop. 598, exclusive of Fredonia.

Centre, a township of Woodson co., Kansas. Pop. 402. It includes Kalida.

Centre, a post-village of Metcalfe co., Ky., about 96 miles S. of Louisville. It has 3 churches.

Centre, sometimes called **Hoyt's Corners,** a post-hamlet of Eaton co., Mich., 15 miles N. of Charlotte. It has a saw-mill and 2 stores. Pop. about 100.

Centre, a township of Murray co., Minn. Pop. 83.

Centre, a post-office of Attala co., Miss., 14 miles S.E. of Kosciusko.

Centre, a township of Buchanan co., Mo. Pop. 1918. It contains the village of Agency.

Centre, a township of Dade co., Mo. Pop. 1568. It contains Greenfield.

Centre, a township of Greene co., Mo. Pop. 1681.

Centre, a township of Hickory co., Mo. Pop. 1245. It contains Hermitage, the county seat.

Centre, a township of Knox co., Mo. Pop. 2416. It includes Edina, the county seat.

Centre, a post-village of Ralls co., Mo., in Centre township, 10 miles S.W. of New London. It has a drug-store and 3 other stores. Pop. of the township, 726.

Centre, a township of Vernon co., Mo. Pop. 2603.

Centre, a township of Camden co., N.J. Pop. 1718. It contains Mount Ephraim.

Centre, a station on the New York Central Railroad, between Albany and Schenectady, 8½ miles from each place.

Centre, a township of Chatham co., N.C. Pop. 1255.

Centre, a post-office of Guilford co., N.C.

Centre, a township of Stanley co., N.C. Pop. 1065.

Centre, a township of Carroll co., O. Pop. 1227. It includes Centreville.

Centre, a township of Columbiana co., O. Pop. 2895. It contains New Lisbon.

Centre, a township of Guernsey co., O. Pop. 1016.

Centre, Lawrence co., O. See CENTRE FURNACE.

Centre, a township of Mercer co., O. Pop. 1255. It contains Neptune.

Centre, a township of Monroe co., O. Pop. 2585. It contains Woodsfield.

Centre, a post-office of Montgomery co., O., is at the village of Phillipsburg, about 16 miles N.W. of Dayton.

Centre, a township of Morgan co., O. Pop. 1353. It contains Elizabeth.

Centre, a township of Noble co., O. Pop. 1703. It contains Sarahsville.

Centre, a township of Williams co., O. Pop. 1628. It contains Melbern.

Centre, a township of Wood co., O. Pop. 1331. It contains a part of Bowling Green.

Centre, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. 1529. It contains Centreport.

Centre, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 843.

Centre, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. 1322.

Centre, a township of Greene co., Pa. Pop. 1777. It affords coal, limestone, iron ore, and excellent sandstone. (Post-offices, Rogersville and Rutan.)

Centre, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. 1555. It contains Homer City.

Centre, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Pa., in Madison township, 18 miles S.W. of Newport. It has a tannery.

Centre, a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. 1121.

Centre, a township of Snyder co., Pa. Pop. 885.

Centre, a township of Oconee co., S.C. Pop. 1910.

Centre, a post-village of Pickens co., S.C., on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, at Central Station, 26 miles W.S.W. of Greenville. It has 2 churches.

Centre, a township of Richland co., S.C. Pop. 1124.

Centre, a post-office of Tooele co., Utah.

Centre, a township of Outagamie co., Wis. Pop. 1559.

Centre, a post-township of Rock co., Wis., about 8 miles W. of Janesville, is intersected by the railroad which connects Beloit with Madison. Pop. 1041.

Centre Augus'ta, a post-village in Grenville co., Ontario, 12 miles from Prescott. Pop. 100.

Centre Barn'stead, a post-hamlet of Belknap co., N.H., in Barnstead township, about 17 miles E.N.E. of Concord.

Centre Bart'lett, a post-office of Carroll co., N.H.

Centre Bel'pre', a post-office of Washington co., O., on the Ohio River, 4 miles below Belpre.

Centre Bend, a post-office of Morgan co., O., on the Muskingum River.

Centre Ber'lin, a small post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., on the Harlem Extension Railroad, 32 miles N. of Chatham Village, and about 20 miles E. of Albany.

Centre Bridge, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., in Plumstead township, on the Delaware River, about 24 miles above Trenton, N.J. It has several stores.

Centre Brook, a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn., in Essex township, on the Connecticut Valley Railroad, about 26 miles E. of New Haven, and 1 mile W. of Essex. It has a church, and manufactures of bits, ivory, bone goods, &c.

Centre Bruns'wick, a post-hamlet of Rensselaer co., N.Y., 4 miles N.E. of Troy. It has 2 churches.

Cen'treburg, a post-village of Knox co., O., in Hillier township, on the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad, 31 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, 2 saw-mills, a planing-mill, &c. Pop. about 300.

Centre Cambridge, kăm'brĭj, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., in Cambridge township, 1 mile from West Cambridge Railroad Station. It has a church.

Centre City, a post-village, capital of Chisago co., Minn., on Chisago Lake, and in Chisago Lake township, 8 miles W. of Taylor's Falls, and 6 miles from Chisago City. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, 2 stores, and a saw-mill.

Centre City, a post-office or hamlet of Hamilton co., Tex., about 100 miles W. of Waco.

Centre Con'way, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H., in Conway township, on the Saco River, and on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 55 miles W.N.W. of Portland. It has a church, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and 30 houses.

Centre Creek runs westward through Jasper co., Mo., and enters Spring River in Cherokee co., Kansas. It is nearly 70 miles long.

Centre Creek, a post-township of Martin co., Minn., 8 miles S.W. of Winnebago City. Pop. 267.

Centre Creek, a township of Jasper co., Mo., about 66 miles W. of Springfield. Pop. 765.

Centre Cross, a post-office of Essex co., Va.

Cen'tredale, a post-office and station of Cedar co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 30 miles S.S.E. of Cedar Rapids. It has an elevator.

Centredale, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the Providence & Springfield Railroad, 6½ miles N.W. of Providence. It has 2 churches, a cotton-mill, a hotel, a carriage-factory, a free public library, a graded school, and a public hall. Pop. 209.

Centre Eff'ingham, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., N.H., in Effingham township, about 10 miles N.E. of Ossipee. It has a church and a manufactory of clothing.

Cen'trefield, a hamlet of Ontario co., N.Y., 4 miles W. of Canandaigua. It has a church.

Centrefield, a post-hamlet of Highland co., O., in Fairfield township, on Paint Creek, 3 miles S. of East Monroe. It has 2 churches. Pop. 128.

Centre Furnace, a village of Lawrence co., O., in Elizabeth township, on the Iron Railroad, 13 miles N. of Ironton. It has a church, and a furnace for pig-iron.

Centre Groton, a post-office of New London co., Conn.

Centre Grove, a township of Dickinson co., Iowa. Pop. 543. It contains the village of Spirit Lake.

Centre Grove, a post-hamlet of Dubuque co., Iowa, in Julien township, 3 miles from Julien Railroad Station. It has a church.

Centre Grove, township, Guilford co., N.C. Pop. 1110.

Centre Grove, a post-office of Person co., N.C.

Centre Grove, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Tenn., 6 miles from Fosterville Railroad Station. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Centre Hall, a post-village of Centre co., Pa., in Penn's Valley, 8 miles from Bellefonte, and about 24 miles S.S.W. of Lockhaven. It has 4 churches, a bank, a foundry, a machine-shop, &c. A weekly paper is published here. Pop. about 350.

Centre Har'bor, a post-office and summer resort of Belknap co., N.H., at the N.W. extremity of Winnepesaukee Lake, and in Centre Harbor township, 43 miles N. of Concord. It has 2 churches, 2 hotels, and numerous boarding-houses. Steamboats ply daily between this place and other villages on the lake. Pop. of the township, 446.

Centre Hill, a post-office of Limestone co., Ala.

Centre Hill, a post-hamlet of White co., Ark., 13 miles N.W. of Kensett Railroad Station. It has an academy.

Centre Hill, a post-hamlet of Hartford co., Conn., 5½ miles N. of New Hartford Railroad Station. It has a church.

Centre Hill, a post-office of Howell co., Mo.

Centre Hill, a hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., in Solebury township, 2 miles from Stockton, N.J.

Centre Hill, a post-village of Centre co., Pa., in Potter township, 10 miles S.E. of Bellefonte. It has a church, a tannery, and 2 general stores.

Centre Hill, a post-office of Orangeburg co., S.C.

Centre Junction, a post-village of Jones co., Iowa, is on the Clinton & Anamosa Branch Railroad where it crosses the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, 10½ miles E. of Anamosa. It has a church, a newspaper office, a machine-shop, a steam-mill, and a bed-spring factory.

Centre Leb'anon, a post-hamlet of York co., Me., in Lebanon township.

Centre Lincolnville, a post-village of Waldo co., Me., in Lincolnville township, 14 miles N. of Rockland. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lime. Pop. about 300.

Centre Lisle, or **York'shire,** a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., in Lisle township, 3 miles from Lisle Station, and about 50 miles S. of Syracuse. It has 2 or 3 churches, a large tannery (of sheep-skins), and a lumber-mill.

Centre Lov'ell, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Oxford co., Me., in Lovell township, on Kezar Lake, about 54 miles N.W. of Portland. It has 2 churches, a spool-factory, a graded school, &c.

Centre Marsh'field, a post-hamlet of Plymouth co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, 32 miles S.E. of Boston.

Centre Mill, a post-office and grist-mill of Hood co., Tex., 10 miles N. of Granbury.

Centre Mills, a post-hamlet of Centre co., Pa., in Miles township. It has a flour-mill.

Centre Mills, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Va., 6 miles S.E. of Central Depot; has a church and a flour-mill.

Centre Mont'ville, a post-office of Waldo co., Me.

Centre More'land, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa., 15 miles N. of Wilkesbarre. It has 3 churches and 2 stores.

Centre Moriches, mo-rich'ez, a post-village and watering-place of Suffolk co., N.Y., is in Brookhaven township, about 10 miles S.W. of Riverhead, and ½ mile from East Bay, an inlet of the ocean. It has 2 churches, 2 hotels, 2 large boarding-houses, and 4 stores. Pop. about 600.

Centre Mound, a post-office of Republic co., Kansas.

Centre of Grav'ity, a small village of Abbeville co., S.C., 1 mile from Centreville.

Centre Os'sipee, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., N.H., in Ossipee township, on Ossipee Lake, and on the railroad between Ossipee and North Conway, 4 miles N. of the former. It has a church, manufactures of excelsior, sash, blinds, &c., and about 30 houses.

Centre Point, a post-village, capital of Howard co., Ark., about 38 miles N.N.W. of Fulton. It has 1 or 2 churches, an academy, a saw-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. about 200.

Centre Point, a post-office of Knox co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Galesburg.

Centre Point, a post-village of Clay co., Ind., 8 miles S.S.E. of Brazil, and about 22 miles E. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a flour-mill. Pop. 226.

Centre Point, a post-village of Linn co., Iowa, in Washington township, on the railroad which connects Cedar Rapids with Independence, 18 miles N.N.W. of Cedar Rapids, and 2 miles N.E. of Cedar River. It has a money-order post-office, 2 churches, a bank, a graded school, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 800.

Centre Point, a post-office of Monroe co., Ky.

Centre Point, a post-office of Tallahatchee co., Miss.

Centre Point, a post-hamlet of Atchison co., Mo., 10 miles N.E. of Rockport.

Centre Point, a hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., in Greenville township, 4 miles from Unionville.

Centre Point, a post-hamlet of Brown co., O., about 6 miles N.W. of Ripley.

Centre Point, a village of Shelby co., O., about 40 miles N. by W. from Dayton. Pop. 444.

Centre Point, a post-office of Henderson co., Tenn.

Centre Point, a post-village of Kerr co., Tex., on the Guadalupe River, 50 miles N.W. of San Antonio. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 200.

Cen'treport, a hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, 2 miles from Port Byron. It has a manufactory of grain-cradles. Pop. about 150.

Centreport, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Huntington township, on the Long Island Railroad, 40 miles E. of Brooklyn. It is on Centreport Harbor, an inlet of Long Island Sound. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 250.

Centreport, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., in Centre township, 2 miles from Mohrsville Railroad Station, which is 10 miles N. of Reading. It has a church, 2 stores, 2 carriage-shops, &c.

Centre Ridge, a post-hamlet of Woodson co., Kansas, 12 miles W. of Humboldt.

Centre River, Wisconsin, rises in Brown county, runs southeastward, and enters the Manitowoc River about 6 miles from its mouth.

Centre River, a post-office of Manitowoc co., Wis.

Centre Road, a station in Geauga co., O., on the Painesville & Youngstown Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Painesville.

Centre Road Station, a post-office of Crawford co., Pa., on the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad (at Summit Station), 39 miles S.S.W. of Erie.

Centre Rut′land, a small post-village of Rutland co., Vt., in Rutland township, on Otter Creek, and on the Central Vermont and the Troy, Salem & Rutland Railroads, 1½ miles W. of Rutland. Here are quarries of fine marble.

Centre Sand′wich, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H., in Sandwich township, about 22 miles N. of Laconia. It has 3 churches, a savings-bank, a normal institute, &c.

Centre Sher′man, a hamlet of Chautauqua co., N.Y., 2 miles from the village of Sherman.

Centre Sid′ney, a post-office of Kennebec co., Me.

Centre Square, a post-hamlet of Switzerland co., Ind., 17 miles E.N.E. of Madison. It has 3 churches. Pop. 75.

Centre Square, a station in Gloucester co., N.J., on the Delaware Shore Railroad, 14 miles S.W. of Woodbury.

Centre Square, New York. See Redfield.

Centre Square, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on Stony Creek Railroad, about 5 miles N.N.E. of Norristown. It has a church.

Centre Star, a post-hamlet of Lauderdale co., Ala., 14 miles from Florence, and 2 miles from the Muscle Shoals. It has a church.

Centre Straf′ford, a post-hamlet of Strafford co., N.H., in Strafford township, 9 miles W. of Rochester. It has an academy and a church.

Cen′treton, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ind., on White River, and on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 22 miles S.W. of Indianapolis. It has a wagon-shop.

Centreton, a hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., 1 mile from Masonville. It has a manufactory of phosphate.

Centreton, a post-hamlet of Salem co., N.J., about 9 miles N. by E. of Bridgeton, and 1 mile E. of the West Jersey Railroad. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Centreton, a post-village of Huron co., O., in Norwich township, on the Huron River, and on the railroad which connects Sandusky with Mansfield, 27 miles S. of Sandusky. It has a church.

Cen′treton, a post-village in Northumberland co., Ontario, 8 miles N. of Grafton. Pop. 150.

Cen′tretown, a post-hamlet of Ohio co., Ky., 5 miles N.W. of McHenry Railroad Station. It has a church.

Centretown, a post-village of Cole co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 48 miles E. of Sedalia. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a plough-factory.

Centretown, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., about 16 miles S.W. of Franklin.

Centre Tuf′tonborough, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., N.H., in Tuftonborough township, about 8 miles W.S.W. of Ossipee.

Centre Val′ley, a post-hamlet of Hendricks co., Ind., in Liberty township, 5 miles S.E. of Clayton. It has a church and about a half-dozen houses.

Centre Valley, a post-office of Cass co., Neb.

Centre Valley, a post-hamlet of Otsego co., N.Y., 4 miles W. of Sharon Springs. It has 2 churches.

Centre Valley, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., in Upper Saucon township, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 45 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has 2 hotels, 2 mills, several lime-kilns, and about 50 dwellings.

Cen′treview′, a post-village of Johnson co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 58 miles S.E. of Kansas City. It has 3 churches, a high school, and a flouring-mill.

Centre View, a post-village of Monroe co., O., in Jackson township, near the Ohio River, 32 miles N.E. of Marietta. It has 2 churches.

Centreview, a post-office of Dauphin co., Pa.

Centre View, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va., on or near the Staunton River, 8 miles from Clover Railroad Station. It has a church, a normal school, and 3 stores.

Centre Vill′age, a post-hamlet of Charlton co., Ga., about 40 miles S.W. of Brunswick. It has a church and a manufactory of naval stores.

Centre Village, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., in Colesville township, on the Susquehanna River, and on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 121 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It has a tannery and a flour-mill. Pop. 146.

Centre Village, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., O., 6 miles S.E. of Galena Station, and about 20 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches and a carriage-shop.

Centre Village, a post-village in Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, 13 miles from Sackville. Pop. 100.

Cen′treville, a post-village, capital of Bibb co., Ala., on the Cahawba River, about 45 miles N. by W. from Selma. It has a fine brick court-house, a church, and an academy.

Centreville, Montgomery co., Ark. See Caddo Gap.

Centreville, a post-village of Alameda co., Cal., in a beautiful valley, about 35 miles S.E. of San Francisco. It is 2 miles from Niles Railroad Station. It has a college and several churches.

Centreville, a mining village of Butte co., Cal., 12 miles from Chico. It has manufactures of wine and brandy. Grapes abound here.

Centreville, a village of Fresno co., Cal., 17 miles E. of Fresno. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Centreville, a hamlet of Humboldt co., Cal., on or near the Pacific Ocean.

Centreville, a mining camp of Shasta co., Cal., 4 miles from Clear Creek. Gold is found here.

Centreville, a post-office of Lake co., Col.

Centreville (Hamden Post-Office), a village of New Haven co., Conn., in Hamden township, on the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, 6 miles N. of New Haven. It has manufactures of cotton goods, &c.

Centreville, a post-village of Turner co., Dakota, on the Vermilion River, 26 miles N. of Vermilion. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Centreville, a post-village of New Castle co., Del., 3 miles from Greenville Railroad Station, and about 7 miles N.N.W. of Wilmington. It has 2 churches.

Centreville, a post-hamlet of Leon co., Fla., 10 miles N.E. of Tallahassee. It has a church and several stores.

Centreville, a post-office of Gwinnett co., Ga.

Centreville, a post-village of Boisé co., Idaho, about 10 miles N.W. of Idaho City. Gold is found here.

Centreville, Lawrence co., Ill., is more properly called Allison (which see).

Centreville, a post-hamlet of Piatt co., Ill., about 15 miles W. of Champaign City.

Centreville, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the Illinois & St. Louis Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of St. Louis, and 7 miles N.W. of Belleville. It contains 3 churches, 2 steam flouring-mills, and several public schools. Pop. 1116. Here is Centreville Station Post-Office. See also Millstadt.

Centreville, a hamlet of Allen co., Ind., 12 miles S.E. of Fort Wayne.

Centreville (Lewis Post-Office), a hamlet of Vigo co., Ind., in Pierson township, about 18 miles S.S.E. of Terre Haute. It has 2 wagon-shops. Pop. about 100.

Centreville, a post-village of Wayne co., Ind., is on Noland's Fork of Whitewater River, and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 5 miles W. of Richmond. It has 5 churches, a graded school, a national bank, a newspaper office, and manufactures of organs and of boots and shoes. It was formerly the capital of the county. Pop. 1077.

Centreville, a post-village, capital of Appanoose co., Iowa, in Centre township, on the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad at its junction with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 125 miles W.S.W. of Muscatine, and about 33 miles S.W. of Ottumwa. It has a court-house, 5 churches, 2 national banks, a foundry, a flouring-mill, a woollen-factory, and 3 weekly newspaper offices. Coal and limestone are abundant here. Pop. 1226.

Centreville, a post-office of Linn co., Kansas, on Sugar Creek, in Centreville township, about 55 miles S.S.E. of Lawrence. Pop. of the township, 640.

Centreville, township, Neosho co., Kansas. Pop. 794.

Centreville, a post-village of Bourbon co., Ky., 8 miles N.W. of Paris, and about 15 miles N.E. of Lexington. It has 3 churches, a seminary, and several stores.

Centreville, a hamlet of Catahoula parish, La., about 22 miles W. by S. of Harrisonburg. It has a church. Here is Funny Louis Post-Office.

Centreville, a post-village of St. Mary's parish, La., on the navigable bayou Teche, 5 miles below Franklin. It has 8 stores and 4 churches. Pop. about 300.

Centreville, township, Washington co., Me. Pop. 145.

Centreville, a post-village, capital of Queen Anne co., Md., is on an inlet or creek which opens into Chesapeake Bay, about 36 miles by water S.E. of Baltimore. It is the southwestern terminus of the Queen Anne & Kent Railroad. It contains 5 churches, the Centreville Academy, 2 carriage-factories, and a foundry. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 915.

Centreville, a post-hamlet of Barnstable co., Mass., in Barnstable township, on the Atlantic Ocean, 4 miles W. of Hyannis. It has a church.

Centreville, a village of Maple Ridge township, Delta co., Mich., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 30 miles N. of Escanaba. Here is Lathrop Post-Office.

Centreville, a township of Leelenaw co., Mich., on Lake Michigan. Pop. 1274.

Centreville, a post-village, capital of St. Joseph co., Mich., on Prairie River, and on the Air-Line division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 64 miles W.S.W. of Jackson, and 30 miles S. of Kalamazoo. It has a national bank, 4 churches, a union school, a newspaper office, 2 foundries, and manufactures of knit goods, &c. Pop. 749.

Centreville, a post-hamlet of Anoka co., Minn., in Centreville township, 3 miles W. of Centreville Station, which is on the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad, 17 miles N. of St. Paul. It has a church. The township contains Rice Lakes, a summer resort. Pop. of the township, 729. Centreville Station is in Washington co.

Centreville, Winona co., Minn., is now called Witoka.

Centreville, a post-village of Amite co., Miss., about 44 miles S.S.E. of Natchez.

Centreville, a village of Newton co., Miss., 9 miles from Lake Railroad Station. It has 2 churches, 2 steam lumber-mills, and forests of pine.

Centreville, a post-village, capital of Reynolds co., Mo., about 22 miles S.W. of Ironton. It has a newspaper office and 3 churches. Pop. 32.

Centreville, a post-hamlet of Meagher co., Montana, about 36 miles S.E. of Helena. It has a church.

Centreville, Dodge co., Neb. See Everett.

Centreville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Neb., on Salt Creek, about 16 miles S. of Lincoln. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Centreville, a village of Camden co., N.J., is a part of the 8th ward of Camden. It is divided from Camden proper by Little Newton Creek and a marsh, and from Gloucester by Newton Creek. It extends nearly a mile eastward from the Delaware River, is on the West Jersey Railroad, 2 miles S. of its terminal station in Camden, is also on the Camden, Gloucester & Mt. Ephraim Railroad, and is the W. terminus of the Philadelphia & Atlantic City Railroad. Its W. portion is also known as Stockton. The village has 3 or 4 churches. It is connected with Camden by a street-railway.

Centreville, a station in Cumberland co., N.J., on the Bridgeton & Port Norris Railroad, 18 miles S.E. of Bridgeton, and 2 miles from Port Norris.

Centreville, a village in Hudson co., N.J., on the New Jersey Central Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of New York. It is a part of Bayonne.

Centreville, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., 2½ miles from Neshanic Railroad Station, and about 22 miles N. of Trenton. It has a church.

Centreville, a hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., near Raritan Bay, 1 mile from Holmdel Station.

Centreville, a station in Passaic co., N.J., on the Newark Branch of the Erie Railroad, at Richfield.

Centreville, a hamlet of Warren co., N.J., in Knowlton township, 10 miles N.N.E. of Belvidere.

Centreville, a post-village of Alleghany co., N.Y., in Centreville township, about 44 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It has 3 churches. Pop. 167; of the township, 997. Here are 3 cheese-factories.

Centreville, a hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y., 1 mile from Milan. It has a saw-mill.

Centreville, Chautauqua co., N.Y. See Portland.

Centreville, Clinton co., N.Y. See Mooers Forks.

Centreville, a village of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Clay and Cicero townships, 3 miles from Clay Railroad Station, and 6 miles N. of Syracuse. It has 2 churches and 2 stores. Pop. 289. Here is Plank Road Post-Office.

Centreville, a former name of Turner's, N.Y.

Centreville, a hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., in Corning township, ½ mile from Painted Post.

Centreville, a village of Ulster co., N.Y., in Lloyd township, 3 miles from Lloyd Post-Office. It has a church, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, 2 stores, &c.

Centreville, a hamlet of Westchester co., N.Y., ¾ of a mile from Westchester Railroad Station. It has several churches and a Catholic protectory.

Centreville, a village of Belmont co., O., in Smith township, about 16 miles S.W. of Wheeling, W. Va. It has 2 or 3 churches. Pop. 167. Here is Demos Post-Office.

Centreville (Lee's Creek Post-Office), a hamlet of Clinton co., O., in Wayne township, about 56 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church.

Centreville (Thurman Post-Office), a village of Gallia co., O., in Raccoon township, about 16 miles W.N.W. of Gallipolis. It has 4 churches, a bank, a union school, a flouring-mill, and a planing-mill.

Centreville, a hamlet of Guernsey co., O., 5 miles N.E. of Cambridge. It has 2 churches. The name of its post-office is Midway.

Centreville (Spencer Post-Office), a hamlet of Medina co., O., in Spencer township, 10 miles from Wellington Station. It has 2 churches and 3 stores. Pop. about 100.

Centreville, a post-village of Montgomery co., O., in Washington township, and in the Miami Valley, about 10 miles S. by E. from Dayton. It has 3 churches, and valuable quarries of limestone, of which its houses are built.

Centreville, a hamlet of Morgan co., O., in Centre township, 10 miles W. of Dexter City. It has a church. Here is Moscow Mills Post-Office.

Centreville, a former name of Swanton, Fulton co., O.

Centreville, a village of Bedford co., Pa., in Cumberland Valley township, 16 miles S. of Bedford. It has 2 churches. Here is Cumberland Valley Post-Office.

Centreville, a hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., 3 miles S. of Wellsburg, N.Y. It has manufactures of brooms, picture-frames, &c.

Centreville, a village of Bucks co., Pa., in Buckingham township, about 30 miles N. of Philadelphia. The name of its post-office is Buckingham.

Centreville, a borough of Butler co., Pa., in Slippery Rock township, about 44 miles N. of Pittsburg, and 16 miles E. by N. from New Castle. It has 5 churches, a savings-bank, a tannery, a foundry, a steam saw-mill, and 5 stores. Pop. 366. The name of its post-office is Slippery Rock.

Centreville, a station in Butler co., Pa., on the Shenango & Alleghany Railroad, 18 miles S.E. of Mercer.

Centreville, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Chester Valley Railroad, 6 miles W.S.W. of Bridgeport.

Centreville, a post-borough of Crawford co., Pa., on Oil Creek, and on the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad, 10 miles N. of Titusville. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a grist-mill, &c. Oil is found near it. Pop. 322.

Centreville, Cumberland co., Pa. See Dickinson.

Centreville, a village of Elk co., Pa., in Fox township, on the Daguscahonda Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Ridgway. It has 2 or 3 churches, a high school, a tannery, a brewery, and several coal-mines. The name of its post-office is Kersey.

Centreville, a village of Indiana co., Pa., on the Conemaugh River, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, ½ mile from New Florence Station, and 64 miles E. of Pittsburg. It has a church and about 30 houses.

Centreville (Stone Church Post-Office), a village of Northampton co., Pa., in Upper Mt. Bethel township, 4 miles from Portland Railroad Station. It has 3 churches and a tannery.

Centreville, a hamlet of Perry co., Pa., in Liverpool township, about 28 miles N.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Centreville, a village of Washington co., Pa., 6 miles W. of Brownsville. It has a church. Here is East Bethlehem Post-Office.

Centreville, a post-village of Kent co., R.I., in Warwick township, on the Pawtuxet River, 12 miles S.S.W. of Providence, and about ½ mile S. of Centreville Station of the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad. Here are manufactures of cotton and woollen goods. It has a national bank, a savings-bank, and a church. Pop. 767.

Centreville, a village in Hopkinton township, Washington co., R.I., adjacent to Rockville. It has a brick cotton-mill, with 4064 spindles and 68 looms. Pop. 74.

Centreville, township, Anderson co., S.C. Pop. 1880.

Centreville, a post-office of Laurens co., S.C.

Centreville, a post-village, capital of Hickman co., Tenn., on Duck River, about 50 miles S.W. of Nashville. It has an academy and 2 churches. Pop. 175.

Centreville, a post-village, capital of Leon co., Tex., 14 miles S.E. of Jewett Station, and about 130 miles N.E. of Austin. It has a church and a seminary. Pop. 221.

Centreville, or **Centerville,** a post-village of Davis co., Utah, on Great Salt Lake, and on the Utah Central Railroad, 11 miles N. of Salt Lake City. It has a church.

Centreville, a hamlet of Accomack co., Va., 2 miles from Onancock. It has 2 stores.

Centreville, a post-village of Fairfax co., Va., 25 miles W. by S. from Washington, D.C. It has 2 churches. The battle of Bull Run was fought near here, July 21, 1861.

Centreville (Shakleford's Post-Office), a village of King and Queen co., Va., 2½ miles from West Point. It has 4 stores, 3 coach-factories, &c.

Centreville, a village of Lewis co., Washington, on the North Pacific Railroad, 54 miles N. of Kalama. It has 2 churches; also two stations, one called Centreville, and the other Skookumchuck. Here is Skookumchuck Post-Office.

Centreville, Snohomish co., Washington. See STANWOOD.

Centre Ville (Indian Creek Post-Office), a village of Monroe co., W. Va., 11 miles S.E. of Talcott Railroad Station. It has 2 churches, 2 flouring-mills, and 2 stores.

Centreville, a hamlet of Upshur co., W. Va., 43 miles S. of Clarksburg. It has several churches.

Centreville, a hamlet of Wayne co., W. Va., 12 miles from Huntington. It has 3 churches. Coal is found here.

Centreville (Hika Post-Office), a village of Manitowoc co., Wis., in Centreville township, on Lake Michigan, 1 mile from the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, and 12 miles N. of Sheboygan. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a brewery. Pop. of township, 1604.

Centreville, a post-hamlet of Trempealeau co., Wis., 5 miles N. of Trempealeau Station. It has 2 churches.

Centreville, a post-village in Addington co., Ontario, on Whelan's Creek, 17 miles N.N.E. of Napanee. Pop. 300.

Centreville, a post-village in Albert co., New Brunswick, on the Petitcodiac River, 14½ miles below Moncton. Pop. 200.

Centreville, a post-village in Carleton co., New Brunswick, 20 miles N. by W. of Woodstock. Pop. 600.

Centreville, or **Trout Cove,** a post-village in Digby co., Nova Scotia, 14 miles S.W. of Digby. Pop. 200.

Centreville, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, 4 miles from Kentville. Pop. 250. NEW GERMANY, Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, is sometimes called Centreville.

Centreville, a village in Oxford co., Ontario, on a branch of the Thames, 2 miles from Ingersoll. Pop. 150. For other places in Ontario which are sometimes called Centreville, see LUTON, NORHAM, and SOUTH MONAGHAN.

Centreville, Prince Edward Island. See BEDEQUE.

Centreville Mills, a post-office of Anderson co., S.C.

Centreville Pike, Indiana. See OLIVE HILL.

Centreville Station, a post-office of St. Clair co., Ill., is at the village of CENTREVILLE.

Centreville Station, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Fallsburg township, on the Oswego Midland Railroad, 26½ miles N.N.W. of Middletown. It has 2 stores.

Centre Waterborough. See WATERBOROUGH CENTRE.

Centre White Creek, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., in White Creek township, 25 miles N.E. of Troy, and 2 miles from the Troy & Boston Railroad. It has a church.

Centrop'olis, a post-village of Franklin co., Kansas, in Centropolis township, 10 miles N.N.W. of Ottawa. It has a church, a steam grist-mill, and a steam saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 783.

Centum Cellæ, the ancient name of CIVITA VECCHIA.

Centuripæ, or **Centuripi.** See CENTORBI.

Ceos, the ancient name of ZEA.

Cephalædium, the ancient name of CEFALÙ.

Cephalonia, sêf-å-lo'ne-å (It. pron. chêf-å-lon'e-å and chêf-å-lo-nee'å; modern Gr. Κεφαλονία, kêf-å-lo-nee'å; anc. Gr. Κεφαλληνία; L. *Cephalle'nia*), or **Kephalo'nia,** called also **Kephallinia,** kêf-å-lee-nee'å, an island of the Mediterranean, one of the largest of the Ionian Islands, belonging to Greece. It is a few miles W. of the mainland, and about 3 miles from Ithaca, between lat. 38° 4′ and 38° 29′ N. and lon. 20° 21′ and 20° 49′ E. Length, 32 miles; breadth, from 5 to 12 miles. Area, 302 square miles. The surface is generally mountainous. A calcareous ridge traverses the island from N.W. to S.E., the highest summit of which, called Oros Ainos, is about 5000 feet above the sea-level. This lofty peak was anciently crowned by a temple of Jupiter, of which no trace remains, the mountain being now covered with wood. The only plain in the island of any extent is in the S.W., near Argostoli: it is about 6 miles in length, and is planted with vines. There are other fertile spots, but the soil is in general thin. The coast-line is deeply marked with indentations, the principal of which are the bays of Samos, Zola, and Argostoli: the last extends about 7 or 8 miles inland, and has good anchorage. The principal produce of the island is currants, of which large quantities are exported. The other products are wheat, oil, wine, cotton, flax, salt, oranges, lemons, figs, and carobs. Many of the inhabitants are brought up to the medical profession and afterwards emigrate for practice to Turkey. The greater part of the population are of the Greek Church; the others are of the Latin Church, and have a bishop and several convents of Franciscans.

Cephalonia was known anciently by various names, being called *Samos* in the Odyssey, and *Tetrapolis* by Thucydides. In 189 B.C. the island came under the Roman dominion, and became subject to the Byzantines 'till the twelfth century, falling afterwards, successively, to the Normans, Venetians, Turks, and again to the Venetians, who retained possession of it till 1797. By the peace of Tilsit, in 1809, the French obtained it, but were soon after driven out by the English, under whose protection it remained till 1864, when it was annexed to Greece, of which kingdom it forms a nome. Chief towns, Argostoli and Lixuri. Pop. in 1870, 77,382. ——Adj. and inhab. CEPHALONIAN, sêf-ạ-lo'ne-ạn.

Cephis'sia, or **Me'las,** a river of Greece, rises in Phocis, 15 miles N.W. of Salona, flows E., forming the N. boundary of Bœotia, and enters Lake Topolias 8 miles E.N.E. of Livadia.

Cephis'sia, or **Kephis'sia,** a village of Greece, 12 miles N.E. of Athens, with a grotto dedicated to the saints, also a mosque, and many fine remains of antiquity.

Cephis'sus, or **Cephi'sus** (Gr. Κήφισσος or Κήφισος), a river of Greece, in Attica, rises beneath Mount Parnes, and, after a S.W. course of about 25 miles, enters the Gulf of Ægina, 5 miles W.S.W. of Athens.

Ceppaloni, chêp-på-lo'nee, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 6½ miles S. of Benevento. Pop. 2888.

Ceprano, chå-prå'no (anc. *Fregel'læ*), a town of Italy, 11 miles S.E. of Frosinone. Pop. 4538.

Ce'ra, an island of the Malay Archipelago, W. of Timor Laut. Lat. 8° 10′ S., lon. 130° 55′ E., and 20 miles in circuit.

Ceral'vo, a post-hamlet of Ohio co., Ky., on Green River, 3 miles from Rockport Railroad Station, which is 117 miles S.W. of Louisville.

Ceram', or **Zeram'** (Port. pron. så-rå'ōɴᵒ or så-rŏwɴᵒ'), called by the natives **Sirang,** see'rång', or **Ceiram,** så-e-rŏwɴᵒ', an island in the Malay Archipelago, the second largest of the Moluccas, lies between Booroo on the W. and Papua on the E., and immediately N. of Amboyna. It stretches from lat. 2° 47′ to 3° 50′ S. and from lon. 127° 51′ to 123° 56′ E. Area, 10,000 square miles. The island is imperfectly known. It is traversed by mountain-ranges rising from a table-land of considerable elevation and sending down innumerable streams to the sea. The mountains vary from 6000 to 8000 feet in height, and that called Noosahelî rises to 9250 feet. The vegetation is luxuriant and gigantic. The sago-palm, in particular, is more abundant here than in any of the adjoining islands. It grows 100 feet high, and, instead of 400 pounds, as at Amboyna, a single tree will sometimes yield 1200 pounds of starch. Clove- and nutmeg-trees grow wild, and the woods abound in magnificent forest trees. Near the E. end, on the N. side, is the village of Waroo, on the bay of the same name, about lat. 3° 25′ S., lon. 130° 40′ E.

The coasts are peopled by bold and enterprising Malay fishermen and traffickers, who carry the produce of their fisheries to the Sunda Islands and Singapore. The interior is peopled by the Alfooras, of a race identical, apparently, with those of Celebes. Christian missionaries have made numerous converts along the coasts. The country is governed by native chiefs under Dutch supervision.

The aborigines of Ceram are mostly idolaters, and the coast population generally Mohammedans. Notwithstanding its superabundant fertility, Ceram is very thinly peopled. The present population is estimated at 195,000.

Cerami, chå-rå'mee, a town of Sicily, province of Catania, 17 miles W. of Bronte. Pop. 5145.

Ceram' Laut, lŏwt, or **Serang' Laut** ("Seaward Ceram"), a cluster of small islands in the Malay Archipelago, lying off the E. end of the island of Ceram, from which they are separated by the island and strait of Keffing. The chief island is about 5 miles long, is mountainous, and belongs to the Dutch. Lat. 3° 48′ S.; lon. 131° E.

Cerano, chå-rå'no, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 8½ miles E.S.E. of Novara. Pop. 4097.

Cerasus, the ancient name of KERESOON.

Ceraunii Montes. See ACROCERAUNIAN MOUNTAINS.

Cerbalus, a river of Italy. See CERVARO.

Cer'bat', a post-village of Mohave co., Arizona, 6 miles S. of Mineral Park. It has silver-mines and reduction-works.

Cerchiara, chêʀ-ke-å'rå, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 9 miles E.N.E. of Castrovillari. Pop. 2268.

Cercidius, the supposed ancient name of the LIAMONE.

Cercina, the ancient name of KERKINI.

Cercine, the supposed ancient name of the TAKINOS.

Cercinetis Sinus. See GULF OF KERKINIT.

Cerda, chêʀ'då, a town of Sicily, 3 miles by rail S.E. of Termini. Pop. 4013.

Cerdagne, sêʀ'dåñ', an old division of Europe, in the Pyrenees, partly in the French department of Pyrénées-

Orientales, and partly in the Spanish provinces of Barcelona, Gerona, and Lerida.

Cerdeña, the Spanish for SARDINIA.

Cerdon, sêʀ‵dôɴᵍ', a town of France, in Ain, 14 miles S.E. of Bourg. Pop. 1775.

Cère, saiʀ, a river of Southern France, departments of Cantal and Lot, rises in the Plomb-de-Cantal, and, after a W. course of about 55 miles, joins the Dordogne near Bretenoux. Aurillac is on one of its affluents.

Cerea, chå-rå'å, a town of Italy, 19 miles S.S.E. of Verona. It has the remains of an ancient castle, and is the seat of an annual fair. Pop. 5600.

Cerebelliaca, the ancient name of CHABEUIL.

Cere'do, a post-village of Wayne co., W. Va., is on the Ohio River, 6 miles below Huntington, and about 15 miles above Ironton, O. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, a large saw-mill, and a planing-mill. Pop. about 300.

Cerences, sa‵rôɴss', a town of France, in Manche, 9 miles S. of Coutances. Pop. 2162.

Cere Novo, chå'rå no'vo (*i.e.*, "New Cære"), a small village of Italy, 3½ miles E. of CERVETERE (which see).

Ceres, seers, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 3 miles S. of Cupar-Fife. Pop. 1111.

Ceres, chå'rês, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 22 miles N.W. of Turin. Pop. 1942.

Ceres, se'rez, a post-office and station of Stanislaus co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad (Visalia division), 24 miles S.E. of Lathrop, and 4 miles S. of Modesto.

Ceres, a post-hamlet of Clayton co., Iowa, about 40 miles N.W. of Dubuque. It has a church.

Ceres, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., N.Y., on Oswayo Creek, in Genesee township (partly in Ceres township, Pa.), about 10 miles S.E. of Olean. It has a church and 2 lumber-mills. Pop. nearly 200.

Ceres, a township of McKean co., Pa., on the New York line. Pop. 798.

Ceresco, sẹ-rês'ko, a post-village of Calhoun co., Mich., on the Kalamazoo River, on the line between Emmett and Marshall townships, and on the Michigan Central Railroad, 5 miles W. of Marshall, and about 42 miles S.W. of Lansing. It has 3 churches, a union school, a flouring-mill, a saw-mill, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 450.

Ceresco, a township of Blue Earth co., Minn. P. 523.

Ceresco, a post-office of Lyon co., Minn., 10 miles from Marshall.

Ceresco, a post-village of Saunders co., Neb., about 20 miles N. of Lincoln. It has a church.

Ceresius Lacus. See LAGO DI LUGANO.

Ceresole, chå-rå-so'lå, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 13½ miles N.W. of Alba. Pop. 1780. In its vicinity the French gained a celebrated victory over the Imperialists, April 14, 1544.

Céret, så‵rå', a frontier town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 18 miles S.W. of Perpignan. Pop. 3737. It was formerly fortified, and has manufactures of corks, leather, and copper-wares.

Ceriana, chå-re-å'nå, a village of Italy, 5 miles N. of San Remo. Pop. 2381.

Cerignola, chå-reen-yo'lå, an episcopal town of Italy, province and 24 miles S.E. of Foggia. It has a college, several convents, and a hospital. The inhabitants manufacture linen. In 1503 the Spaniards here defeated the French, when the Duke de Nemours, who commanded the latter, was slain. Pop. 21,739.

Cerigo, chêr'e-go (anc. Latin, *Cythe'ra ;* Gr. Κύθηρα, pronounced by the modern Greeks kith'e-rạ), the southernmost of the Ionian Islands, belonging to Greece, in the Mediterranean, off the S. extremity of the Morea, between lat. 36° 7′ and 36° 23′ N., and in lon. about 23° E. Area, 116 square miles. Pop. 10,637. Shores abrupt and dangerous to shipping. Surface mostly mountainous and rocky. More cattle are reared here than in any other of the Ionian Islands. Chief crops, wheat, maize, pulse, cotton, flax, wine, olive oil, and honey. Principal town, Capsali, at its S. extremity. The people are of Greek origin, and are all of the Greek Church. Cerigo was celebrated in ancient times for the worship of Venus; and near the fortress of San Nikolo are some ruins of the ancient city of *Cythera* and its temples. Cerigo was long subject to the Lacedemonians, and belonged in turn to Macedon, Egypt, Rome, and Venice.

Cerigotto, chå-re-got'to, or **Ogilia,** o-jil'e-å (anc. *Ægila*), a small island of the Mediterranean, midway between Cerigo and Crete, and belonging to Greece. Length, 5 miles; breadth, from 1 to 3 miles.

Cérilly, så‵ree‵yee', a town of France, department of Allier, 24 miles W.N.W. of Moulins. Pop. 2691.

Cerina, Tzerina, chå-ree'nå, or **Djerines** (anc. *Cerin'ia, Ceryne'ia,* or *Cero'nia*), a town of Cyprus, on its N. coast, 10 miles N. of Lefkosia. It has an indifferent port, and ancient quarries and catacombs.

Cerisy, sẹh-ree‵zee', several communes and villages of France, in Normandy, the principal in the department of Manche, 10 miles S.W. of Saint-Lô. It has the church of an abbey founded by Robert of Normandy in 1030, and completed by William the Conqueror. Pop. 2016.

Cerizay, sẹh-ree‵zå', a town of France, in Deux-Sèvres, 9 miles W. of Bressuire. Pop. 1457.

Cermignano, chêʀ-meen-yå'no, a village of Italy, province of Teramo, 12 miles N.N.W. of Penne. P. 2535.

Cernay, a town of Germany. See SENNHEIM.

Cerne-Abbas, sẹrn-ab'bạs, a town of England, co. of Dorset, 7½ miles N. of Dorchester. Pop. of parish, 1174.

Cernetz, or **Zernetz,** tsêʀ'nêts, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, in the Lower Engadine, 31 miles S.E. of Chur. Pop. 603.

Cernilow, tsêʀ'ne-lov, a village of Bohemia, circle of Königgrätz, near Smirits. Pop. 1514.

Cernogora, the native name of MONTENEGRO.

Cernowitz, or **Cernovic,** tsêʀ'no-vits, a town of Bohemia, 14 miles E.S.E. of Tabor. Pop. 2000.

Cernusco-Asinario, chêʀ-noos'ko-å-se-nå're-o, a town of Italy, 7 miles N.E. of Milan, on the Canal of Martesana. Pop. 4770.

Ceronia, the ancient name of CERINA.

Cerreto, chêʀ-ʀå'to, a town of Italy, province of Benevento, on the Apennines, 22 miles N.E. of Capua. Pop. 6089. It is well built, and has a cathedral with fine paintings, a college church, and a diocesan school.

Cerreto, a town of Italy, in Umbria, 11 miles N.E. of Spoleto, on the Nera. Pop. 1644.

Cerreto Guidi, chêʀ-ʀå'to gwee'dee, a town of Italy, province of Florence, 4 miles N.W. of Empoli. Pop. 6061.

Cerri, a village of Italy, in Tuscany. See ZERI.

Cerro, chêʀ'ʀo, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, 13 miles N.N.E. of Venafro. Pop. 2465.

Cerro Azul, seʀ'ʀo å-thool', a town of Peru, with a port on the Pacific, about 75 miles S.S.E. of Callao.

Cerro del Andevalo, thêʀ'ʀo dêl ån-då-vå'lo, a town of Spain, 25 miles N. of Huelva. Pop. 3190. It has manufactures of linens and coarse woollens.

Cerro de las Juntas, Mexico. See QUIOTEPEC.

Cerro de Pasco, sêʀ'ʀo då pås'ko, called also simply **Pasco,** a town of Peru, department of Junin, on a railway, 138 miles N.E. of Lima, 13,673 feet above the sea-level. It is the seat of rich silver-mines. Pop. from 12,000 to 16,000.

Cerro Frio, a town of Brazil. See SERRO FRIO.

Cerro Gordo, sêʀ'ʀo goʀ'do, a mountain-pass through which the National Road conducts from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, 60 miles N.W. of the former. This pass was taken possession of by the Mexicans, 13,000 strong, under Santa Anna, in the spring of 1847, and the heights on either side were strongly fortified, for the purpose of interrupting the march of the United States troops, numbering 9000, under General Scott, from Vera Cruz to the capital of Mexico. The battle was fought on the 18th and 19th of April, and resulted in the total defeat of Santa Anna's army.

Cer'ro Gor'do, a county in the N. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by Lime Creek and the West Fork of Cedar River. The surface is nearly level, or undulating; the soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, and cattle are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Central Iowa Railroad, and by a branch of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Capital, Mason City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,341,522. Pop. 6683, of whom 5604 were Americans.

Cerro Gordo, a post-office and mining camp of Inyo co., Cal., on a high mountain. It has silver-mines and smelting-works. Pop. of Cerro Gordo township, 474.

Cerro Gordo, a village, capital of Holmes co., Fla., about 100 miles (direct) W.N.W. of Tallahassee. It is on the navigable Choctawhatchee River. Pop. 672.

Cerro Gordo, a post-village of Piatt co., Ill., in Cerro Gordo township, on the Wabash Railroad, 12 miles E.N.E. of Decatur. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and 2 flour-mills. Pop. of the township, 1650.

Cerro Gordo, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ind., 7 miles S.W. of Winchester.

Cerro Gordo, a post-office of Jewell co., Kansas.

Cerro Gordo, a post-township of Lac qui Parle co., Minn. Pop. 265.

Cerro Gordo, a post-village of Columbus co., N.C., on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 58 miles W. of Wilmington. It has a church and several stores.

Cerro Gordo, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, about 10 miles below Savannah. It has a grist-mill and a steamboat-landing.

Cerro Gordo Azul, in Peru. See Cerro Azul.

Cerro Gordo de Potosi, sĕʀ'ʀo goʀ'do dȧ po-to-see', a famous metalliferous mountain of Bolivia, immediately S.W. of Potosi. Elevation, 16,037 feet.

Cerro Gordo Morado Negro, sĕʀ'ʀo goʀ'do mo-rå'do nȧ'gro, two mountains of South America, in the Argentine Republic, department of La Rioja. One of them is said to yield gold-ore.

Cer'ros, an island of the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Lower California, in lat. 28° 12' N., lon. 115° 20' W. Length, N. to S., 30 miles; breadth, 5 miles. Coasts greatly indented; surface rugged and barren.

Cersus, or **Kersus,** Syria. See Merkez.

Certa, or **Serta,** sĕʀ'tå, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 32 miles S.E. of Coimbra. Pop. 3912.

Certaldo, chĕʀ-tål'do, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 18½ miles by rail S.W. of Florence, on the Elsa. Pop. 7120. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Boccaccio.

Ceru'lean Springs, a post-village of Trigg co., Ky., 12 miles N.N.E. of Cadiz, and 16 miles N.W. of Hopkinsville. It has 2 churches, 2 stores, a grist-mill, &c. Here is a sulphur spring which is much frequented.

Cervaro, chĕʀ-vå'ro (anc. *Cerbalus*), a river of Italy, rises in the Apennines near Ariano, and, after a N.E. course of 50 miles, enters the Gulf of Manfredonia.

Cervaro, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 22 miles S.E. of Sora. Pop. 4836.

Cervasca, chĕʀ-vås'kå, a village of Italy, 5½ miles S.W. of Coni, near the left bank of the Stura. Pop. 2686.

Cervatos de la Cueza, thĕʀ-vå'toce dȧ lå kwȧ'-thå, a town of Spain, 23 miles N.N.W. of Palencia. P. 821.

Cerveira, or **Villa-Nova da Cerveira,** vil'lå-no'vå då sĕʀ-vȧ'e-rå, a town of Portugal, province of Minho, 16 miles by rail N. of Vianna, on the Minho. Pop. 2300.

Cervera, thĕʀ-vȧ'rå, a town of Spain, 28 miles by rail E. of Lerida. Pop. about 5000. It stands on a conspicuous height, is well built, and enclosed with old walls. The principal edifices are those of its former university (transferred to Barcelona), and some handsome churches and convents.

Cervera, a town of Spain, 58 miles N. of Palencia. Pop. 1858.

Cervera del Rio Alhama, thĕʀ-vȧ'rå dĕl ree'o ål-å'må, a town of Spain, province of Logroño, 18 miles S. of Calahorra. Pop. 3586.

Cervetere, chĕʀ-vĕt'ȧ-rȧ, or **Cervetri,** chĕr-vȧ'tree, *i.e.*, Cere Vetere, *Cære Vetus*, "Old Cære" (anc. *Cæ're*), a village of Italy, in the Campagna, 27 miles W. of Rome. Cære was in antiquity one of the 12 great cities of Etruria. Its acropolis is occupied by the modern village, and remains of Pelasgic walls and Etruscan tombs still exist. P. 1883.

Cervia, chĕʀ've-å, a town of Italy, in Emilia, 13½ miles S.S.E. of Ravenna, on the Adriatic. Its salt-works in the adjoining marshes are important. Cervia is a bishop's see. Pop. 5733.

Cervicales, chĕʀ-ve-kå'lĕs, or **Cipricaglie,** che-pre-kål'yȧ, a group of small islands in the Mediterranean, S.E. of the island of Corsica. Lat. 41° 33' N.

Cervinara, chĕʀ-ve-nå'rå, a town of Italy, province and 12 miles N.W. of Avellino. Pop. 8047.

Cervin, Mont. See Mont Cervin.

Cervione, chĕʀ-ve-o'nȧ, a town on the E. coast of Corsica, 26 miles S. of Bastia. Pop. 1509.

Cervoli, chĕʀ-vo'lee (anc. *Columba'ria?*), a small island of Italy, in the Mediterranean, 5 miles E. of Elba.

Ceryneia, an ancient name of Cerina.

Cerza Maggiore, chĕʀd'zå måd-jo'rȧ, a village of Italy, province and 7 miles S.S.E. of Campobasso.

Cerza Piccola, chĕʀd'zå pik'ko-lå, a village of Italy, province and 6 miles S. of Campobasso.

Cesana, chȧ-så'nå, a village of Italy, province and 11 miles S.W. of Belluno. Pop. 2430.

Cesano Maderno, chȧ-så'no må-dĕʀ'no, a village of Italy, 10 miles N. by W. of Milan, on the Seveso. P. 1903.

Ce'sar Creek, a township of Dearborn co., Ind. P. 556.

Cesarea. See Cæsarea.

Cesaro, chȧ-så'ro, a town of Sicily, on a hill, 7½ miles N.W. of Bronte. Pop. 4348.

Cesena, chȧ-sȧ'nå, a town of Italy, province of Forli, 12 miles by rail S.E. of Forli, on the Emilian Way. Pop., with suburbs, 35,870. Principal buildings, the town hall in the great square, the Capuchin church, with a fine painting by Guercino, the library founded in 1452 and rich in MSS., a cathedral, and a large theatre. It is a bishop's see. Popes Pius VI. and VII. were both natives of this town. The adjacent Benedictine monastery has a fine church. The sulphur- and vitriol-works of Bologna and Rimini are supplied with sulphur from the mines S. of Cesena.

Cesenatico, chȧ-sȧ-nå'te-ko, a town of Italy, in Emilia, 9 miles E.N.E. of Cesena, on the Adriatic. Pop. 6178. It is partly enclosed by walls, and has a small harbor.

Cesi, chȧ'see, or **Cesio,** chȧ'se-o, a village of Italy, 7 miles N.N.E. of Narni. Near it is the Grotta del Vento, whence a strong current of wind issues. Pop. 1582.

Cessenon, sĕs'seh-nôɴᵍ', a village of France, in Hérault, 15 miles E. of St. Pons, on the Orbe. Pop. 1950.

Cess'ford, a village of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, 6 miles N.E. of Jedburgh. Here is an ancient castle, famous in the border wars.

Cess'na, a township of Hardin co., O. Pop. 752.

Cessna, a post-office of Bedford co., Pa., and a station on the Holderbaum Branch of the Bedford & Bridgeport Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Bedford.

Cesson, sĕs'sôɴᵍ', a village of France, in Ile-et-Vilaine, 3 miles E. of Rennes, on the Vilaine. Pop. 2626.

Cestona, thĕs-to'nå, a village of Spain, in Guipuzcoa, 11 miles S.W. of San Sebastian, near the Urola.

Cestos, a river of Liberia. See Sestos.

Céton, sȧ'tôɴᵍ', a town of France, in Orne, 23 miles S.S.E. of Mortagne. Pop. 1060.

Cetona, chȧ-to'nå, a village of Italy, province of Sienna, 10 miles S.W. of Chiusi. Pop. 3989. It is built around the foot of Mount Cetona, and has a castle, a rich collection of Etruscan antiquities, a palace, &c.

Cetraro, chȧ-trå'ro, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, with a small fishing-port on the Mediterranean, 24 miles N.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 6473.

Cette, sĕtt (anc. *Mons Se'tius* or *Se'tium Promonto'rium*), a town of France, department of Hérault, at the head of the railway from Beaucaire, on a tongue of land separating the salt lagoon of Thau from the Mediterranean, 19 miles by rail S.W. of Montpellier. Lat. of light-house, 43° 23' 48" N.; lon. 3° 42' 16" E. Pop. 24,177. It is a fortress of the first class, defended by a citadel, and is well built: the principal edifices are the church of St. Louis, the public baths, and library. Its harbor is spacious and secure, from 16 to 19 feet in depth, and is formed by two piers with a breakwater in front, defended by forts on either pier. A broad and deep canal, bordered with quays and warehouses, connects the port with the lagoon and with the Canal du Midi, and with canals leading to the Rhone, by which means Cette carries on an extensive traffic. The imports comprise inferior wine from Spain, pitch, sulphur, timber, cotton and wool, colonial produce, &c. The exports consist of wine, brandy, almonds, verdigris, salt from adjacent salt-works, syrups, liqueurs, soap, perfumery, and glass-wares, the products of its own factories. Cette has a large foreign and coastwise trade, and also an active oyster- and anchovy-fishery. The principal articles manufactured in Cette are grape sugar, spirits, perfumes, syrups, soap, and casks. It has also glass-works and ship-building yards. There are large establishments for the rectification of wines for export. Salt-works were established in the vicinity in 1789, and are now producing salt of a very superior quality. Cette is the residence of various consuls, and has a tribunal of commerce, a school of navigation, a commercial college, and a communal college. It is of modern origin, having been founded by Louis XIV., in 1666, at the base of the ancient *Mons Setius* (whence its name).

Cettina, tsĕt-tee'nå, a river of Austria, Dalmatia, rises in the Dinaric Alps, about lat. 44° N., and falls into the Adriatic at Almissa. Length, 50 miles.

Cettinje, chĕt-teen'yȧ, written also **Cetinje, Zetinje, Cettin,** chet-teen', and **Cettigno,** chĕt-teen'yo, a town and capital of Montenegro, 17 miles E.N.E. of Cattaro. It is the residence of the prince and the bishop. It has a prison and a library. Pop. about 1200.

Ceuta, su'tạ (Sp. pron. thȧ'oo-tå; anc. *Septa?*; Moorish, *Sebta*), a seaport town of Africa, belonging to Spain, in Morocco, opposite and 17 miles S.S.E. of Gibraltar. Lat. (Mount Acho) 35° 54' 4" N.; lon. 5° 16' 6" W. The castle occupies the highest point of a mountain (the ancient *Abyla*, and one of the Pillars of Hercules, the rock of Gibraltar being the other) at the extremity of the peninsula. On the narrow isthmus at the opposite extremity is another strong citadel; and between the two is the town, which has a cathedral, several convents, a hospital, a convict establishment, and schools. Ceuta has many points of resemblance to Gibraltar; it is well supplied with water, and, if properly garrisoned, would be all but impregnable. It is the chief of the Spanish *presidios* on the African coast, the seat of a royal court, and the residence of a military governor. It was taken from the Moors by Portugal in 1415, and has belonged to Spain since 1640. Pop. 10,395.

Ceva, chå'vå (anc. *Ce'ba*), a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 26 miles E. of Coni, on the Tanaro. Pop. 4929. It stands at the foot of a rock on which is a dismantled citadel. It has manufactures of silk twist, and a trade in cheese.

Cévennes, så'vènn' (anc. *Ceben'na* or *Ceben'na Mons*), a range of mountains in the S. of France, commencing at the Canal du Midi, W. of Carcassonne, and running N.N.E. to the Canal du Centre. They are divided into the South and North Cévennes: the former, under the names of the Montagnes Noires, Espinouse, Garrigues, and Lozère, extend over 120 miles to Mont Lozère, where the chain forms a group called Monts du Gévaudan, which sends several contreforts to the N. and S. The North Cévennes take the names of Monts Vivarais, Lyonnais, Forez, and Charolais. The Loire, Allier, Lot, Aveyron, Tarn, Hérault, Gard, and other rivers have their sources in these mountains, the S. portions of which contain many extinct volcanoes and present many deep fissures in the higher valleys. The highest points are Mezin, 5794 feet, and Lozère, 4884 feet above the level of the sea. The Cévennes served as a retreat for numerous Protestant families after the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

Cévennes, an old country of France, which formed the N.E. part of Languedoc. Capital, Mende. It was divided into Gévaudan, Velay, Vivarais, and Cévennes proper, the last now chiefly included in the department of Gard.

Cevero-Vostochnoi. See Cape Severo-Vostochnoi.

Cevico de la Torre, thå-vee'ko då lå tor'rå, a town of Spain, Leon, 12 miles S.S.E. of Palencia. Pop. 2072.

Cevolla, a town of Spain. See Cebolla.

Ceylon, see-lon' or sĭl-ōn' (native, *Singhala*, sing-gå'lå; anc. *Taprob'ane*), an island of the Indian Ocean, forming a crown colony of Great Britain. Separated from peninsular India by a strait called the Gulf of Manaar, it is entirely independent of the British Indian government. It lies between lat. 5° 55′ and 9° 51′ N., lon. 79° 41′ 40″ and 81° 54′ 50″ E. Length, N. and S., 271 miles; greatest breadth, 137 miles. Area, including some small coast-islands, 24,702 square miles. It is generally mountainous, except in the N., where the country is a wide plain. Piduru Talagala, 8295 feet high, is the loftiest peak. The island forms, as a whole, one of the most beautiful regions in the world. The soil, for the most part not highly fertile, is still, under the influence of abundant moisture and of an otherwise propitious climate, admirably adapted to the production of the great staples of the island, which are coffee, cinnamon, cocoanut oil, coir, rice, tobacco, &c. Irrigation is extensively practised. The native agriculture is well conducted, and there are many English planters. Some tea and cinchona bark are produced. Gold, iron, and precious stones are among the minerals. Plumbago is largely obtained here, and fine ornamental woods are also exported. Among the wild animals are the elephant, several species of deer, monkeys, bears, and panthers. Pearl oysters (of two distinct genera) abound on the coast, and the fishery affords in some years a handsome revenue. The dominant race of people are the Singhalese, who, though Boodhists, have a rigid system of caste. The Tamils are mainly of the Brahmanic religion, and there are many Mohammedans (Moormen), chiefly of Arabic descent. Among the wild tribes are the degraded Veddahs. The Portuguese (1517–1658) and the Dutch (1638–1796) had large possessions here, and there are not a few of their descendants in the country. The government is administered by a British governor, who, like the other principal officers, is appointed by the crown. The governor has unusually large powers. There is a system of public education. Several railways are in operation. The principal towns are Colombo, Jaffna, Kandy, and Galle. Pop. in 1871, 2,406,695.

Ceylon, se'lon, a post-office and station of Erie co., O., in Berlin township, on Lake Erie, and on the Lake Shore Railroad, 13 miles E.S.E. of Sandusky City.

Ceylon, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa., in Cumberland township. Here coal is mined. It has a store.

Ceylon, a township of St. Croix co., Wis.. Pop. 348.

Cèze, sèz or såz, a river of France, in Gard, joins the Rhone 6 miles W. of Orange. Length, 50 miles.

Cezimbra, så-zeem'brå, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Atlantic, 18 miles S. of Lisbon. Pop. 3085.

Chaam, kåm, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 10 miles S.S.E. of Breda. Pop. 1358.

Chabanais, shå'bå'nå', a town of France, in Charente, on the Vienne, 30 miles N.E. of Angoulême. Pop. 1733.

Chabarova, chå-bå-ro'vå, a town on the Arctic coast of Siberia, at the point nearest to the island of Vaigats.

Chaberis, the ancient name of the Cavery.

Chabeuil, shå'buĪ' (anc. *Cerebelliaca*), a town of France, in Drôme, 7 miles E.S.E. of Valence, on the Véoure. It has manufactures of silk. Pop. 4461.

Chabkan, or **Tchabkan,** chåb'kån', written also **Djabkan** and **Tschagan Tokoi,** a river of the Chinese dominions, in the Khalkas country, after a generally W. course, estimated at 500 miles, enters Lake Ike-Aral-Nor near lat. 48° N., lon. 90° E.

Chablais, shå'blå' (It. *Sciablese*, shå-blå'så), a former province of Savoy, on the Lake of Geneva, between the Vallese and the Genevese.

Chabliak, Tchabliak, chåb'le-åk', **Sabliak,** såble-åk', **Sziabak,** see'å-båk', or **Tchiabak,** chee'å-båk', a town of Montenegro, 18 miles N. of Scutari, at the entrance of the Moratsha into the Lake of Scutari. It is stated to comprise 250 houses.

Chablis, shå'blee', a town of France, department of Yonne, 9 miles E. of Auxerre, on the Serein. Pop. 2339. In its vicinity is produced the wine called *Chablis*.

Chabon, a village of Santo Domingo. See Quiabon.

Chabris, shå'bree', a town of France, in Indre, 30 miles N. of Châteauroux. Pop. 3111.

Chabur, or **Chaboras,** a river. See Khaboor.

Chacabuco, chå-kå-boo'ko, a town of Chili, 25 miles N. of Santiago de Chile, on the Colina.

Chacahoula (shå'kå-hoo'lå) **Station,** a post-village of Terre Bonne parish, La., on the Louisiana & Texas Railroad, 61 miles W.S.W. from New Orleans. It is on the Chacahoula Bayou, which is dry in summer. It has several stores and sugar-mills.

Chacao, chå-kå'o or chå-kŏw', a small town of Chili, with a good port, on the N. coast of the island of Chiloe, 16 miles N.E. of Ancud.

Chacao Strait, a narrow channel in South America, between the coast of Chili and the N. side of Chiloe.

Chace's, a station in Bristol co., Mass., on the Middleborough & Taunton Railroad, 7 miles E. of Taunton.

Chachacomani, chå-chå-ko-må'nee, a mountain-peak of the Andes, in Bolivia. Lat. 16° S.; lon. 68° 25′ W. Height, 20,235 feet.

Chachapoyas, chå-chå-po'yås, or **Chacapoyas,** chå-kå-po'yås, improperly written **Caihapoyas,** sometimes called **San Juan de la Frontera,** sån ju'ạn (or sån hoo-ån') då lå fron-tå'rå, a town of Peru, capital of the department of Amazonas, and of a province of its own name, 70 miles N.E. of Caxamarca. It is a bishop's see. It has a university, a fine cathedral, and a grand plaza, and is clean and well paved. Pop. 6000.

Chaco, El Gran. See El Gran Chaco.

Chad, Tchad, or **Tschad,** chåd, written also **Tsad,** a lake of Central Africa, between Bornoo on the W., Kanem on the N.E., and Baghirmi on the S.E.

The N.W. shore of Lake Chad, where it reaches farthest W., and not far from its N. limit, lies in about lat. 14° 15′ N., lon. 12° 50′ E. From N. to S. it has probably an extent of 120 or 150 miles. Its width, from E. to W., was estimated by Denham to be 130 miles; but Overweg, relying chiefly on native information, reduces this to 60 or 80 miles, for its area varies from 10,000 square miles in the dry season to about 50,000 in December. Overweg embarked on the lake at Maduari, a boat-harbor a little to the E. of Kooka, made his way through narrow channels between small islands covered with reeds, in which hippopotami find shelter, and at last entered the Inkibul, or open water. Steering N.E. for two days, he reached a labyrinth of islands, the largest of which did not exceed 5 miles in length. On one of these islands (Belarigo) he spent four days, being treated with the greatest kindness by the natives. He then sailed farther E., still among islands, with now and then a view of the open sea, but was dissuaded by the islanders from landing on the E. side.

The inhabitants of the islands in the middle and on the N.E. side of the lake are the Biddumas, an independent, piratical nation, of mixed origin, their islands having afforded a refuge to the persecuted of surrounding nations. They are well made and active, with jet-black complexions and regular features. Some of the islands are densely peopled. Cattle and goats are abundant; corn and cotton are the chief objects of cultivation.

The mean elevation of Lake Chad is about 1150 feet, but it is subject to great changes of level. The country around it is everywhere low, and, on its W. and S. shores at least, extremely fertile. This great fresh-water lake is comparatively shallow, its depth being found to vary from 8 to 15 feet. It is stocked with fish, water-fowl, turtle of enormous size, and crocodiles. Lake Chad receives, besides many small streams, the Yeoo, which flows into it from the hills of Houssa in the W., with a course of perhaps 400 miles. It descends rapidly, and is dry at its mouth during five months of the year. Its chief tributary is the Shari, a great and navigable river, descending through Baghirmi.

Lake Chad has ordinarily no outlet, but at extreme high water its surplus is sometimes poured into a great basin called Bodele, 300 miles northeastward, by a broad channel known as the Bahr-el-Gazal.

Chadda, a river of Africa. See BENUWE.

Chadd's Ford, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., on Brandywine Creek, and on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, which here crosses the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, 30 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia, and 13 miles N. of Wilmington. It has a church, a hotel, and a grist-mill. The battle of Brandywine was fought here, September 11, 1777.

Chadi-Leubu, chå'dee-lê-oo-boo', a river of the Argentine Republic, forming a continuation of the Atuel, and entering the Rio Salado in lat. 36° 40′ S.

Chadobets, Tchadobetz, or **Tschadobetz,** chå-do-bêts', a river of Siberia, rises in the government of Yeniseisk, not far from the N.W. frontiers of Irkootsk. It flows very circuitously, describing almost a semicircle, and, after a course of about 200 miles, joins the Angara at Chadobsk.

Chad'wick, a post-hamlet of Ionia co., Mich., on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 13 miles N.W. of Ionia. It has a church.

Chadwick's Mills, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., in New Hartford township, on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 8 miles S. of Utica. It has a cotton-mill.

Chæronea, kêr-o-nee'ạ, a ruined city of Greece, in Bœotia, 5 miles N. of Livadia, famous for a victory gained by Philip of Macedon over the Athenians and Thebans, 338 B.C., and for Sylla's victory over the general of Mithridates, B.C. 86. Its remains comprise an ancient theatre, one of the most perfect in Greece, an aqueduct, and a small temple. On a portion of the site stands the village of Kapurna, with a church in which are some interesting antiquities; and about 1 mile distant is the mutilated colossal lion surmounting the sepulchre of the Bœotians who fell at the battle of Chæronea.——Adj. and inhab. CHÆRONEAN, kêr-o-nee'ạn.

Chaffarine Islands. See ZAFFARIN ISLANDS.

Chaf'finville, a village of Holden township, Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston, Barre & Gardner Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of Worcester. It has a woollen-mill.

Chagny, shånˋyee', a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, at a railway junction, 10 miles N.W. of Châlon-sur-Saône. Pop. 3876. It has quarries of stone and manufactures of glass, oil, flour, &c.

Cha'gos Islands, an extensive archipelago in the Indian Ocean, being a southward extension of the Maldive group. Lat. 5°–8° N.; lon. 71°–73° E. They are all small, of coral formation, and are disposed in many minor groups. In the S.E. is an island called Chagos, Grand Chagos, or Diego Garcia. The islands are claimed by Great Britain, and are scantily peopled. Chief product, cocoanut oil.

Chagres, chå'grês, a town of the United States of Colombia, on the N. coast of the Isthmus of Panama, at the mouth of Chagres River. Lat. 9° 18′ N.; lon. 79° 59′ W. It is a mere collection of huts, miserable and extremely unhealthy, with a harbor for vessels drawing 10 or 12 feet water. The entrance to the harbor is rather difficult, requiring a fair wind; but when the vessel has once entered it is perfectly secure.

Chagres River, of the United States of Colombia, rises about 30 miles N.E. of Panama, flows at first W., and then N., and enters the Caribbean Sea near lat. 9° 18′ 13″ N. It traverses a fertile country, and below the influx of the Trinidad its depth varies from 16 to 30 feet; but its navigation is impeded by numerous falls and by its great rapidity. Affluents, the Pequeni, Trinidad, and Gatun.

Chagrin (shạ-green') **Falls,** a post-village of Cuyahoga co., O., on the Chagrin River, about 18 miles E.S.E. of Cleveland. It is 5 miles by rail N. of Solon, on the Painesville, Canton & Bridgeport Railroad. It has 5 churches, several iron-foundries, excellent flagstone-quarries, 2 banks, and manufactures of machinery, steam-engines, woollen goods, paper, &c. The river here affords water-power (which is employed in several mills), and flows through picturesque scenery. One weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 1016; of township, 1371.

Chagrin (or **Chagrine**) **River,** Ohio, rises in Geauga co., near Chardon, and runs S.W. to Chagrin Falls. From this point it flows N. through Cuyahoga co., and enters Lake Erie in the W. part of Lake co.

Chahan, or **Tchahan,** chåˋhån', called also **Tchaˋhan'-Souˋbarˋkan'-Khoˋton',** a town of Mongolia, about 200 miles N.N.E. of Peking. Lat. 41° 55′ N.; lon. 119° 5′ E. It has a summer palace of the Chinese emperor.

Chaharbag, chå-haʀ-båg', a town of Afghanistan, 30 miles N. of Cabool. It has a manufactory of swords, gun-barrels, and cutlery.

Chaibassa, or **Chaibasa,** chī-bås'å, a town of India, capital of the Singbhoom district, 100 miles W. of Midnapoor. Pop. 4200.

Chaillac, shåˋyåk', a town of France, in Indre, 17 miles S.E. of Le Blanc. Pop. 2643.

Chaillac, a village of France, in Haute-Vienne, 5 miles N.N.E. of Rochechouart, on the Vienne. Pop. 1221.

Chailland, shåˋyôɴᵍ', a town of France, in Mayenne, on the Ernée, 11 miles N.N.W. of Laval. Pop. 2340.

Chaille-les-Marais, shåĭ-lå-måˋrå', a village of France, in Vendée, 28 miles S.E. of La Roche-sur-Yon. Pop. 2487.

Chaillevette, shåˋyẹh-vêtt', a seaport of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 6 miles S. of Marennes. Pop. 935.

Chain Dam, a station in Northampton co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 3 miles S.W. of Easton.

Chain Island, or **Anaa,** an island in the Pacific, in the Anaa group, Low Archipelago, 207 miles E.N.E. of Tahiti. Lat. 17° 23°′ S.; lon. 145° 38′ W.: 12 miles long.

Chain Lake Centre, a post-office or hamlet of Martin co., Minn., about 50 miles S.S.W. of Mankato. Here are several little lakes.

Chain of Rocks, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Mo., in Monroe township, 8 miles N.N.E. of Wentzville Station. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Chainpoor, chīnˋpoor', **Chayanpoor,** chīˋån-poor', or **Chyneˋpore',** a town of the Shahabad district, Bengal, 39 miles S.E. of Benares. Pop. 4029.

Chainpoor, a town of India, Sarun district. P. 3044.

Chaires, a station in Leon co., Fla., on the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, 12 miles E. of Tallahassee.

Chair'ville, a hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., 1½ miles from Medford. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Chai-Ya, shī'yåˋ, a maritime town of Siam, on the E. side of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. 9° 30′ N.; lon. 99° 30′ E.

Chakha (chå'kå) **Mountains,** a range in Abyssinia, forming the S. boundary of Shoa, and the water-shed between the Nile and Hawash Rivers.

Chakni, a town of India, Boglipoor district. P. 3368.

Chakowul, or **Tschekawal,** chĕk-ŏw'ạl, a town of India, Punjab, district and 48 miles S. by W. of Rawil-Pinde. Pop. 5764.

Chala, chå'lå, a port of Peru, province of Arequipa, on the Pacific, about lat. 15° 50′ S., lon. 74° W.

Chalabre, shåˋlåb'r', a town of France, in Aude, on the Lers, 24 miles S.W. of Carcassonne. Pop. 2218.

Chalain Mew, a town of Burmah. See SILLAH MEW.

Chalais, shåˋlå', a town of France, in Charente, 18 miles S.E. of Barbezieux, on the Tude. Pop. 775.

Chalamari, a town of India. See CHILMARY.

Chalamont, shåˋlåˋmôɴᵍ', a town of France, department of Ain, 19 miles E. of Trévoux. Pop. 1147.

Chalançon, shåˋlôɴᵍˋsôɴᵍ', a town of France, department of Ardèche, 16 miles S.W. of Tournon. Pop. 1144.

Chalatdere, Tchalatdere, chå-låt-då'rå, or **Salatdere,** såˋlat-då-rå' (anc. *Grani'cus*), a river of Asiatic Turkey, rises on the E. side of Mount Ida, and falls into the Sea of Marmora after a N.N.E. course of 45 miles.

Chalbak, Tchalbak, or **Tschalbak,** chålˋbåk', written also **Chelbasie** and **Tchelbasie,** chêlˋbå'see, a river of Russia, rises in the W. of the Caucasus, enters the country of the Cossacks, flows W., expanding into several lakes, and falls into the Sea of Azof. Length, 150 miles.

Chalbuanca, chål-boo-ån'kå, a town of Peru, 80 miles S.W. of Cuzco, province of Aimaraez, on an affluent of the Apurimac.

Chalcedony Butte, kal'se-do-ne būte, Colorado, a mountain in lat. 38° 47′ 50″ N., lon. 105° 41′ W. It has an altitude of 10,400 feet above the sea-level.

Chalcis, kal'sis, **Chalkis,** kål'kis, or **Neg'ropont** (Turk. *Eg'ripoˋ* or *Egˋripos'*), a town of Greece, capital of Eubœa, on the Euripus, at its narrowest part, here crossed by a bridge, 17 miles N.E. of Thebes. It has a large citadel and a glacis, beyond which is the town, enclosed on the land-side by old walls, and having many edifices of Venetian construction, with mosques, barracks, and schools. In and around the town are remains of antiquity. Pop. 6447.

Chalco, chål'ko, a town of Mexico, 25 miles by rail S.E. of Mexico, on the Lake of Chalco, a basin 9 miles in length by 6 miles in width.

Chaldea, kal-dee'ạ, the name given to an ancient territorial division of Asia, on the borders of the Euphrates, the extent of which has varied much at different times. In some parts of the Old Testament the name Chaldea appears to be a designation for the whole Babylonian Empire; and, in accordance with this, some of the oldest profane writers, and particularly Berosus, speak of Babylon as a great resort of the people inhabiting Chaldea. Ultimately, however, the term was much restricted in meaning, and Chaldea was used to designate only a particular district at the S.W. extremity of Babylonia, extending along the Persian Gulf and upwards between the right bank of the Euphrates and Arabia.——Adj. and inhab. CHALDEAN, kal-dee'ạn.

Chaleur (or **Chaleurs**) **Bay.** See BAY OF CHALEURS.

Chal'fant's, a post-office and station of Perry co., O., in Hopewell township, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Straitsville division), 19½ miles S.S.E. of Newark.

Chal'fin Bridge, a post-office of Monroe co., Ill.

Chal'font, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., in New Britain township, on Neshaminy Creek, and on the Doylestown Branch of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 6 miles W. of Doylestown. It has 2 churches, 2 hotels, and 2 flour-mills. Pop. about 250.

Chal'font St. Giles, sẹnt jīlz, a parish of England, co. of Bucks, 3 miles S. of Amersham. William Penn, the founder of the colony of Pennsylvania, is buried in its Friends' cemetery. During the plague in 1665, Milton made this parish his residence, and here he finished his great poem, "Paradise Lost."

Chal'grove, a parish of England, co. of Oxford, 5 miles N.N.E. of Wallingford. In 1643 the Parliamentary forces were defeated here by royal troops under Prince Rupert, and the patriot Hampden was mortally wounded.

Chalk (chawk) **Bluff,** a post-office of Marion co., Ala.

Chalk Bluff, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ark., on St. Francis River, 30 miles S.S.W. of Dexter City, Mo. It has 2 churches.

Chalki (kål'ke) **Island,** one of the Prince's Islands, Sea of Marmora, 13 miles from Constantinople. It is the second largest of the whole group, and the most beautiful. There are three convents on it, one of which is now a college.

Chalk (chawk) **Lev'el,** a post-township of St. Clair co., Mo., 8 miles N.W. of Osceola. Pop. 851.

Chalk Level, a post-office of Harnett co., N.C.

Chalk Level, a post-hamlet of Pittsylvania co., Va., about 28 miles N. of Danville. It has a church and a tannery.

Chalk Mound, a post-office of Wabaunsee co., Kansas.

Chalk Mountain, a post-office of Somerville co., Tex.

Chalk'y Bay, an inlet near the S W. extremity of New Munster, one of the New Zealand Islands. Lat. 46° S.; lon. 166° 20' E. It is separated on the S.E. by the peninsula of Garden Island from Preservation Bay, and on the N.W. by another peninsula from Dusky Bay. Length, about 16 miles. The shores are very much indented, and it has deep water throughout, with several good harbors, including Port Chalky.

Challa, chål'lå, a pass of the East Cordillera of the Bolivian Andes, 14,700 feet above sea-level. Lat. 17° 40' S.

Challans, shål`lòɴᵍ', a town of France, in Vendée (in Les Sables d'Olonne), 23 miles N.W. of La Roche-sur-Yon. Pop. 1775.

Challes, shåll, a village of France, in Sarthe, 11 miles S.E. of Mans. Pop. 1290.

Challonois, or **Challonais,** shål`lo`nå', an old division of France, in the province of Burgundy, now comprised in the department of Saône-et-Loire. Its capital was Châlon-sur-Saône.

Chal'mers, a township of McDonough co., Ill. Pop. 1484, exclusive of Macomb. It contains a part of Macomb and a part of Fandon.

Chalmers, a post-village of White co., Ind., in Big Creek township, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 17 miles N. of Lafayette. It has a church and a broom-factory.

Chalmers Port, New Zealand. See PORT CHALMERS.

Châlon. See CHÂLON-SUR-SAÔNE.

Chalonnes-sur-Loire, shå`lonn'-sür-lwaʀ', a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, 12 miles by rail S.W. of Angers. Pop. 6505.

Châlons-sur-Marne, shå`lòɴᵍ'-süʀ-maʀn (anc. *Catalau'ni*, *Catalau'num*, or *Duro-Catalau'num*), a city of France, capital of the department of Marne, in an open country, on the railway from Paris to Strasburg, and on the right bank of the Marne, here crossed by a fine stone bridge, 106 miles E. of Paris, and 25 miles by rail S. of Rheims. Lat. 48° 57' 22" N.; lon. 4° 21' 42" E. Elevation, 270 feet. Pop. 17,692. It is enclosed by old walls, and irregularly built. Chief edifices, the cathedral, a large Greco-Gothic structure, the town hall and prefecture, both good buildings, the churches of Notre-Dame and St. Alpin, the barracks, arch of St. Croix, and a school of arts and trades. Outside of the city is a fine planted promenade, termed the *Jard*. Châlons is a bishop's see, and has a diocesan school, a commercial tribunal, schools of geometry, design, &c., a botanic garden, a theatre, scientific collections, a public library of 28,000 volumes, and manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, with extensive tanneries, cooperages, and dye-factories. Early in the Christian era it was one of the most important commercial cities of Europe, and it still has an active trade in wine, corn, wool, hemp, rape oil, and the products of its factories. In its vicinity Tetricus was defeated by the troops of Aurelian; and Attila was vanquished by the Romans and their allies in the great battle of Châlons, A.D. 451. From the tenth century it formed a kind of independent state, governed by its bishops, till 1360, when it was united to the crown.

Châlon-sur-Saône, or **Châlons-sur-Saône,** shå`lòɴᵍ'-süʀ-sōn (anc. *Cabillo'num*), a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, capital of the arrondissement, on the right bank of the Saône, at the commencement of the Canal du Centre, and at the crossing of two important railways, 36 miles N. of Mâcon. Elevation, 584 feet. Pop. 19,982. It is well built; and a handsome quay, lined by good houses, stretches along the Saône, which here becomes navigable for steamboats. Principal structures, the cathedral, St. Peter's church, the Hôtel de la Préfecture, the town hall, the Hospice St.-Laurent and Hospital of St. Louis, and an obelisk to the memory of Napoleon I., a fine granite column, a supposed relic of the Roman period. Châlon has a school of design, a public library, a college, a theatre, public baths, large glass-factories, iron-works, manufactories of chemical products, farina, &c. It is the centre of a considerable trade, and exports wine, timber, charcoal, iron, and limestone to other parts of France.

Cæsar had grain-magazines at Cabillonum. It became the capital of Burgundy under Gontram, and was later the capital of the Challonois.

Chaloo, chå`loo', a village of Thibet, midway between two lakes, about 60 miles S.S.E. of Teshoo-Loomboo. Lat. 28° 20' N.; lon. 89° 25' E.

Chalosse, shå`loss', an old division of France, in the province of Gascony. Its capital was Saint-Sever. It is now comprised in the department of Landes.

Chalus, shå`lüce' (anc. *Cas'trum Lu'cii?*), a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, 17 miles S.W. of Limoges, on the Tardoire. It consists of an upper and a lower town, in the former of which are the remains of the castle beneath which Richard I. of England was mortally wounded in 1199. Near it is the ruined fortress of Montbrun. Pop. 2181.

Chalusus, the supposed ancient name of the TRAVE.

Chalybeate (ka-lĭb'e-ait) **Springs,** a post-office and summer resort of Meriwether co., Ga., 21 miles W. of Thomaston. Here are 2 hotels.

Chalybes, Connecticut. See ROXBURY STATION.

Chalybon, the ancient name of ALEPPO.

Cham, a Coptic name of EGYPT.

Cham, kåm, a village of Switzerland, at the N. end of the Zugersee, 3 miles by rail W.N.W. of Zug.

Cham, kåm, a town of Bavaria, on the Cham, and on a railway, 30 miles N.E. of Ratisbon. Pop. 2920.

Cham, shåm, a town of Siam, on the Gulf of Siam, 70 miles S.W. of Bangkok.

Chama, chå'må, a river of Venezuela, enters Lake Maracaybo, lat. 9° N. and lon. 72° W., near its S. extremity, after a N. course of about 75 miles.

Chama, shå'må, a river of Guinea, enters the Atlantic 26 miles W.S.W. of Cape Coast Castle, after a S. course of 75 miles. At its mouth is the village of Chama.

Chamaka, a town of Russia. See SHAMAKA.

Chamalari, a mountain of India. See SHUMALARI.

Chamalières, shå`må`le-aiʀ', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 2 miles W. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1259.

Chamba, a town of India. See CHUMBA.

Chamberet, shôᴍ`brå' or shôᴍ`bẹh-rå', a market-town of France, in Corrèze, 21 miles N.N.W. of Tulle. Pop. 2864.

Chamberiacum, an ancient name of CHAMBÉRY.

Chamberlain, chām'bẹr-lin, a post-office of Allen co., Ind., 7 miles N.E. of Fort Wayne.

Chamberlain Landing, a hamlet of West Baton Rouge parish, La., on the W. bank of the Mississippi, 2 miles from Baton Rouge.

Chamberry, a town of France. See CHAMBÉRY.

Chambers, chām'bẹrz, a county in the E. part of Alabama, has an area of about 660 square miles. It is partly bounded on the E. by the Chattahoochee River, and is also drained by the Tallapoosa River. The surface is extensively covered with forests; the soil is mostly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and wheat are the staple products. It is intersected by the Western Railroad of Alabama. Capital, Lafayette. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,218,770. Pop. in 1870, 17,562, of whom 17,504 were Americans.

Chambers, a county in the S.E. part of Texas, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the W. by Galveston Bay, and is intersected by Trinity River. The surface is nearly level; the soil is sandy. Cattle are the staple product of the county. Capital, Wallisville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $325,435. Pop. in 1870, 1503, of whom 1438 were Americans.

Chambers, a station on the Youghiogheny Railroad, about 2 miles from Sewickley, Pa.

Chambers, a station on the Utah Western Railroad, 12 miles W. of Salt Lake City.

Chambersburg, chăm′bẹrz-bŭrg, a post-village of Pike co., Ill., about 55 miles W. of Springfield. It is in Chambersburg township, which is bounded on the S.E. by the Illinois River. The village has 2 churches, a flour-mill, 2 stores, &c. Pop. about 300; of the township, 788.

Chambersburg, a hamlet of Fountain co., Ind., on Coal Creek, and on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 8 miles E. of Covington.

Chambersburg, a post-village of Orange co., Ind., 10 miles from Orleans, and about 38 miles W.N.W. of New Albany. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 200.

Chambersburg, a post-office of Clarke co., Mo.

Chambersburg, in Mercer co., N.J., is the seat of a house of the Minor Conventuals of St. Francis. It has an academy and a hospital conducted by ladies of the Franciscan Tertiary order.

Chambersburg, township, Iredell co., N.C. Pop. 949.

Chambersburg, a hamlet of Gallia co., O., in Clay township, on the Ohio River, 10 miles below Gallipolis. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a planing-mill. Here is Eureka Post-Office.

Chambersburg, Ohio. See NEW CHAMBERSBURG.

Chambersburg, a post-village of Montgomery co., O., in Butler township, on the Miami River, and on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 7 miles N. of Dayton. Pop. 165.

Chambersburg, a hamlet of Baker co., Oregon, 6 miles W. of Baker City. It has a grist-mill and a store.

Chambersburg, a post-borough, capital of Franklin co., Pa., is pleasantly situated in an extensive and fertile valley on the East Branch of the Conecocheague Creek, and on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 52 miles W.S.W. of Harrisburg, 22 miles N. of Hagerstown, and 157 miles W. of Philadelphia. The houses are mostly built of brick and stone. It contains a court-house, 13 churches, the Chambersburg Academy, a national bank, 1 other bank, 4 breweries, 2 iron-foundries, manufactures of woollen goods, furniture, paper, carriages, farming-implements, flour, and leather, and a seminary for girls which is called Wilson College and was founded in 1870. Three weekly newspapers are published here. A large part of it was burned by the Confederate army in 1864. The shops of the Cumberland Valley Railroad are located here. Pop. 6308.

Chambers Court-House, Ala. See LAFAYETTE.

Chambers Creek, Texas, drains part of Ellis co., runs southeastward into Navarro co., and unites with Waxahatchie Creek to form Pecan Creek.

Chambers Creek, a post-hamlet of Ellis co., Tex., about 42 miles S. of Dallas. It has 3 churches.

Chambers Island, one of the sea-islands of McIntosh co., Ga. Pop. 115.

Chamber's Island, in Green Bay, Lake Michigan, is a part of the township of Gibraltar, Door co., Wis.

Chambersville, chăm′bẹrz-vĭl, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ark., about 80 miles S. of Little Rock. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Chambersville, a post-office of Dade co., Mo.

Chambersville, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa., in Rayne township, 7 miles N. of Indiana. It has a church.

Chambertin, shôᴍ`bêʀ-tâɴᵍ′, a famous vineyard of France, Côte-d'Or, 6 miles S. of Dijon. It produces the finest Burgundy wine.

Chambéry, shôᴍ`bå`ree′, or **Chamberry** (Ital. *Ciamberi*, shâm-bå′ree; L. *Chamberi′acum* or *Camperi′acum*), a city of France, capital of the department of Savoy, on the Laisse, 45 miles by rail S.S.W. of Geneva. Pop. 19,950. It is irregularly laid out, and dull. Public walks replace its levelled fortifications. The principal buildings are the old castle of the dukes of Savoy, a cathedral, convents, and barracks. It is an archbishop's see, and seat of the superior tribunal; and it has a Jesuits' college, societies of agriculture and commerce, a public library with 25,000 volumes, many charitable institutions, a monument to General De Boigne, manufactories of silk, gauze, and other fabrics, lace, hats, leather, and soap, and a trade in metals, liqueurs, and the wines of its vicinity. In its vicinity is the château of Charmettes, once the residence of Rousseau.

Cham′blissburg, a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

Chambly, shôᴍ`blee′, a town of France, in Oise, 20 miles S.S.E. of Beauvais. Pop. 1424.

Chambly, shâm′blee (Fr. pron. shôᴍ`blee′), a county of the province of Quebec, bounded on the W. by the St. Lawrence, and on the southeast by the Richelieu River. Area, 157 square miles. The chief products are oats, hay, flax, wool, and tobacco. Capital, Longueuil. Pop. 10,498.

Chambly, a river of Quebec. See RICHELIEU.

Chambly Basin, a post-village in Chambly co., Quebec, on the Richelieu River, and on the Montreal, Chambly & Sorel Railway, 1 mile from Chambly Canton, and 15 miles S.E. of Montreal. It has extensive water-power, a large hospital, a college, and a number of stores. Pop. 778.

Chambly Canton, a post-village in Chambly co., Quebec, on the W. side of the Richelieu River (which here expands into a beautiful lake), between the rapids and the E. side of St. John's Canal, 16 miles S.E. of Montreal. It contains saw-, grist-, paper-, carding-, and woollen-mills, and possesses fine water-power. Pop. 600.

Chambon, shôᴍ`bôɴᵍ′, a town of France, department of Creuse, on the Tardes, 26 miles E. of Guéret. Pop. 2262. It is supposed to have been the capital of the *Cambovicenses*.

Chambon, a village of France, in Haute-Loire, 10 miles S.E. of Yssingeaux. Pop. 2211.

Chambon-Feugerolles, shôᴍ`bôɴᵍ′-fŭh`zhẹh-roll′, a town of France, department of Loire, 5 miles by rail S.W. of Saint-Etienne. It has mines of coal, and manufactures of paper, steel, woollen cloth, &c. Pop. 6954.

Chambord, shôᴍ`boʀ′, a village of France, in Loir-et-Cher, 8 miles E. of Blois, on the Cosson. It has a magnificent château, formerly one of the finest royal castles in France. The park, which is about 21 miles in circumference, and surrounded by walls, is one of the finest in Europe. It belongs to the Count de Chambord.

Chamboulive, shôᴍ`boo`leev′, a village of France, department of Corrèze, 12 miles N.N.W. of Tulle. P. 3011.

Chambray, a town in the island of Gozo. See GOZO.

Cham-Callao, Tcham-Callao, or **Tcham-Callao,** shâm`kâl-lŏw′, an island off the E. coast of Cochin China, 30 miles E.S.E. of Tooron. Lat. 15° 54′ N.; lon. 108° 28′ E. It is well cultivated, and has a village and a small harbor on its S.W. side. The False Cham-Callao is an islet, 20 miles southeastward.

Chamcook, sham′cook, a post-village in Charlotte co., New Brunswick, 5 miles by rail N. of St. Andrews. P. 150.

Chamelco, chå-mĕl′ko, a town of Guatemala, in Alta Vera Paz. Pop. 3000.

Chame (chå′må) **Point,** a headland on the S.W. coast of the Isthmus of Panama. Lat. 8° 40′ 18″ N.; lon. 79° 40′ W.

Chamisso (shå-mis′so) **Island,** Alaska, is in Kotzebue Sound, near the head of the Bay of Good Hope. Lat. 66° 13′ 12″ N.; lon. 161° 46′ W. Shores steep, except on its E. side. Its highest point is 231 feet above the sea-level.

Chamo, or **Shamo,** a desert of Asia. See GOBI.

Chamois, sham′me, a post-village of Osage co., Mo., on the Missouri River, and on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 100 miles W. of St. Louis. One weekly newspaper is published here. Chamois has 3 churches, a tobacco-factory, a nursery, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. about 800.

Chamoo′ry, a town of India, in Berar, on the Wyne-Gunga River, 85 miles S.E. of Nagpoor.

Chamoreril, a lake of Asia. See CHUMOREREEL.

Chamoulari, a mountain of Asia. See SHUMALARI.

Chamouni, shå`moo-nee′, or **Chamonix,** shå`mo-nee′, a valley of France, in Upper Savoy, forms the upper part of the basin of the Arve, above the valley of Servoz. Length, from N.E. to S.W., 12 miles; breadth, from 1 to 6 miles; elevation above the sea at the village of Chamouni, 3425 feet. This valley is the most celebrated in the Alps for picturesque sites and wild grandeur. It is bounded on the S. by the mass of Mont Blanc, and N. by Mont Breven and the Aiguilles Rouges, part of the range which separates Savoy from the Valais. The glaciers which descend into the valley from Mont Blanc, among which is the Mer de Glace, are the grandest in the Alps. The climate of the valley is extremely rigorous in winter, which lasts from October to May, during which time snow usually covers the lower ground to the depth of 3 feet. The summer is short and warm. The soil is infertile, but, being well cultivated, it produces a considerable supply of grain and fruits; cattle are extensively reared, and the honey is excellent.

Chamouni, or **Chamonix**, or **La Prieuré**, lâ preuh'rà', the principal village of the valley of Chamouni, is situated on the right bank of the Arve, 12 miles E. of Sallenche. Pop. 2415. It has good inns, and supplies guides and mules for visiting the sublime scenery in its vicinity.

Champa, a province of Anam. See ANAM.

Champagne, shôᴍ'pâñ', an old French province, of which the capital was Troyes, now forming the greater portion of the departments of Ardennes, Marne, Aube, and Haute-Marne, and part of those of Aisne, Seine-et-Marne, and Yonne. This country was long governed by native princes, and was united to the crown of France by the marriage of Philippe le Bel with Jeanne de Navarre in 1286. It was divided into Upper and Lower Champagne, the first of which comprised the districts of Remois, capital Rheims, Perthois, capital Vitry-le-François, Rethelois, capital Rethel, and the principality of Sedan; and the second, Champagne proper, capital Troyes, Vallage, capital Joinville, Bassigny, capital Langres, and Le Senonais, capital Sens.

Champagne, a district of France, in the departments of Charente and Charente-Inférieure, forming part of the arrondissements of Saintes, Jonzac, and Cognac. It is celebrated for its wines and brandy.

Champagney, shôᴍ'pân'yà', a town of France, Haute-Saône, 25 miles by rail E.N.E. of Vesoul. Pop. 4620. In its vicinity coal is worked, and cherries for kirschwasser are largely cultivated.

Champagnole, shôᴍ'pân'yol', a town of France, department of Jura, on the Ain, and on a railway, 18 miles E.N.E. of Lons-le-Saulnier. It has manufactories of nails and iron wire. Pop. 3366.

Champagnolle, sham'pan-yol', a post-hamlet of Union co., Ark., on the Ouachita River, about 30 miles S.E. of Camden. It has 3 general stores, a masonic lodge, and about 20 residences.

Champaign, sham-pāne', a county in the E. part of Illinois, has an area of about 975 square miles. It is drained by the Sangamon, Kaskaskia, and Vermilion Rivers, which rise within its limits. The surface is nearly level; the soil is deep and highly productive. The greater part of the county is prairie, and it had in 1870 16,780 acres of woodland. Indian corn, oats, wheat, horses, pork, and butter are the staple products. It is intersected by the Wabash Railroad, the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, and the Illinois Central Railroad (Chicago division). Coal is the most valuable mineral found here. Capital, Urbana. Valuation of real and personal estate, $22,719,680. Pop. in 1870, 32,737, of whom 28,725 were Americans.

Champaign, a county in the W. central part of Ohio, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by Mad River, and is also drained by Lagonda Creek. The surface is partly undulating and partly level; the soil is very fertile. Forests of the ash, beech, hickory, oak, sugar-maple, &c., cover rather more than one-fourth of the surface. Silurian limestone is found here. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by 3 railroads, the Atlantic & Great Western, the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis. Capital, Urbana. Valuation of real and personal estate, $19,648,235. Pop. in 1870, 24,188, of whom 22,724 were Americans.

Champaign, a city of Champaign co., Ill., on the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad where it crosses the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, at the junction of the Havana extension of the latter road, 128 miles S.S.W. of Chicago, 48 miles E.S.E. of Bloomington, and 33 miles W. of Danville. It contains 10 churches, a national bank, 3 other banks, the Champaign Female Seminary, and the Illinois Industrial University, founded in 1868, endowed by a national land grant, and open to both sexes. Champaign has manufactures of furniture and wagons, and 3 newspapers are issued there. This town has increased rapidly in the last decade. Pop. 4625.

Champanagur, cham-pạ-nạ-gŭr', a town of Bengal, 3 miles W. of Boglipoor.

Champaran, a district of India. See CHUMPARUN.

Champaubert, shôᴍ'pō'baiʀ', a village of France, in Marne, 27 miles W.S.W. of Châlons. Pop. 288.

Champdeniers, shôᴍ'dẹh-ne-à', a town of France, in Deux-Sèvres, 4 miles N. of Niort. Pop. 1372.

Champeix, shôᴍ'pà', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 16 miles S.S.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1801.

Champigny, shôɴ'peen'yee', several villages of France, the principal in the department of Seine, 8 miles by rail E.S.E. of Paris. Pop. 2353.

Cham'pion, a post-village of Marquette co., Mich., in Michigamme township, on the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, 30 miles W. of Marquette. It has a church, an iron-furnace, and mines of iron ore. Pop. about 600.

Champion, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Champion township, near Black River and the Utica & Black River Railroad, 15 miles E. of Watertown, and 4 miles from Carthage. The township contains a village named West Carthage, and has 7 churches. Pop. of the township, 2246.

Champion, a post-office and station of Trumbull co., O., in Champion township, on the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburg Railroad, 5 miles N. of Warren. Pop. of the township, 820.

Champion, a post-office of Fayette co., Pa.

Champion Bay, a bay of Australia, on the S.W. coast of Gelvink Channel. Lat. 28° 47′ S.; lon. 114° 36′ E.

Champion City, a post-office of Franklin co., Mo., 10 miles from Sullivan Station.

Champion Hills, a locality in Hinds co., Miss., 25 miles E. of Vicksburg. Here General Grant defeated General Pemberton in a bloody battle, May 16, 1863.

Champlain, sham'plāne', a post-township of Clinton co., N.Y., is bounded on the E. by Lake Champlain, and is the extreme northeastern part of the state. It contains the villages of Champlain, Rouse's Point, and Perry's Mills. Total pop. 5311.

Champlain, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., is on the Chazy River, in Champlain township, and on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, 114 miles E. by N. from Ogdensburg, 4 miles W. of Rouse's Point, and about 20 miles N. of Plattsburg. It contains 4 churches, the Champlain Academy, a national bank, 2 foundries, a carriage-factory, a planing-mill, &c. Two newspapers are published here. Lumber is exported from this place by the Chazy River, which is navigable. Pop. 1850.

Champlain, a county in the northwest part of Quebec, bordering on the St. Lawrence. Area, 4512 square miles. It is traversed by the St. Maurice River, and contains numerous rivers and lakes. Capital, Batiscan. Pop. 21,643.

Champlain, a post-village in the above county, on the river St. Lawrence, 64 miles by rail S.W. of Quebec It contains a church, a convent, 5 stores, a light-house, and several mills. Pop. 400.

Champlain, Lake, forms the eastern boundary of Clinton and Essex cos. of New York, which it separates from Vermont. Its head is at Whitehall, Washington co., N.Y., from which point it extends northward to the boundary which separates Quebec (Canada) from New York and Vermont. The direct distance from its head to its northern end is about 100 miles. The southern part of it is narrow, less than 1 mile wide in many places. The northern part encloses several large islands, and is nearly 14 miles wide. The greatest ascertained depth, according to Emmons, is 600 feet. Its surface is 93 feet higher than the level of the sea. The surplus water is discharged into the St. Lawrence by the Richelieu River, which issues from the northern end of the lake. It receives from Vermont the Lamoille, Missisquoi, and Winooski Rivers, and Otter Creek. Its largest affluents from the western side are the Saranac, Au Sable, and Chazy Rivers. The shores of this lake are remarkable for grand and beautiful scenery. From the steamboats that navigate it the tourist has a good view of the Adirondacks on the west and the Green Mountains on the other side. It is an important channel of navigation, and is connected with the Hudson River by the Champlain Canal, which extends from Whitehall to Albany. On the 11th of September, 1814, Captain McDonough defeated and captured a British flotilla on this lake, near Plattsburg.

Champ'lin, a station in Livingston co., Ill., on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Pontiac.

Champlin, a post-hamlet in Champlin township, Hennepin co., Minn., on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, nearly opposite Anoka, and 17 miles above Minneapolis. It has 2 churches, a flouring-mill, &c. Pop. of township, 411.

Champlitte, shôᴍ'pleet', a town of France, in Haute-Saône, 29 miles W. of Vesoul. Pop. 2740.

Champney's Island, one of the sea-islands of McIntosh co., Ga. Pop. 137.

Champniers, shôᴍp'ne-à', a town of France, in Charente, 5 miles N.N.E. of Angoulême. Pop. 3560.

Champoeg, Oregon. See NEWELLSVILLE.

Champoton, chăm-po-tōn', a village of Mexico, at the mouth of the river Champoton, Campeachy Bay, 35 miles S.S.W. of Campeachy.

Champrond, shôɴᵒ`prôɴᵒ′, a town of France, in Eure-et-Loir, 13 miles E.N.E. of Nogent-le-Rotrou. Pop. 845.

Champrond, a village of France, in Sarthe, 28 miles S.E. of Mamers, with iron-foundries. Pop. 187.

Champsaur, shôɴᵒ`soʀ′, a district of France, in Dauphiné, now comprised in the departments of Hautes-Alpes and Drôme. Chief town, St.-Bonnet-le-Château.

Champsecret, shôɴᵒ`sẹh-krå′, a town of France, in Orne, 4½ miles E.N.E. of Domfront. It has manufactures of linen and iron-foundries. Pop. 3595.

Champtercier, shôɴᵒ`têʀ`se-å′, a village of France, in Basses-Alpes, 4 miles W. of Digne. Pop. 328. It was the birthplace of Gassendi.

Champtocé, shôɴᵒ`to`så′, a town of France, Maine-et-Loire, near the right bank of the Loire, 15 miles W.S.W. of Angers. Pop. about 2000. Here are the remains of the castle of Gil de Retz, a savage seigneur of the fifteenth century, the original "Bluebeard."

Champtoceaux, shôɴᵒ`to`sō′, a village of France, 18 miles W.S.W. of the above. Pop. 1563.

Chamusca, shå-moos′kå, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Tagus, 13 miles N.E. of Santarem. P. 3000.

Cha′na, a post-village of Ogle co., Ill., in Pine Rock township, on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, 95 miles W. of Chicago, and 6 miles S.E. of Oregon. It has a church. Pop. about 300.

Chanac, shå`nåk′, a town of France, in Lozère, on the Lot, 8 miles S.W. of Mende. Pop. 1664.

Chanak-Kalessi, shå`nåk′-kå-lês`see′, or **Chanaka-Lasy,** called also **Chanak Kalä** and **Kaläi Sultanié,** a town of Asia Minor, on the Dardanelles, 23 miles S.W. of Gallipoli, occupying a flat point opposite the Castle of Europe (Chelit Bawri, kå-leet′ baw′ree`). It has potteries, and exports wood, galls, wool, wheat, and earthenware. P. 6000.

Chañarcillo, chån-yaʀ-seel′yo, a town of Chili, province of Atacama, connected by rail with Pabellon, 26 miles distant. Here are rich silver-mines, with smelting-works.

Chancay, chån-kī′, a seaport of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, department of Lima, at the mouth of the Chancay River in the Pacific, 43 miles by rail N.N.W. of Lima.

Chanceaux, shôɴᵒ`sō′, a town of France, in Côte-d'Or, 18 miles E. of Semur. Pop. 732.

Chanceford, chănts′fọrd, a post-township of York co., Pa., about 40 miles S.E. of Harrisburg, is bounded on the N.E. by the Susquehanna River. It contains Brogueville and Collinsville, and an academy. Pop. 2500.

Chance Island, a small island in the Bay of Bengal, on the W. coast of Lower Siam. Lat. (highest peak) 9° 22′ N.; lon. 97° 53′ E.

Chan′cellorsville, a post-office of Spottsylvania co., Va., near the S. bank of the Rappahannock River, about 70 miles N. by W. from Richmond, and 11 miles W. of Fredericksburg. Here the Confederate general Lee defeated General Hooker, May 2 and 3, 1863.

Chan′da, or **Chan′dah,** a town of India, capital of a district, 80 miles S.S.E. of Nagpoor. It is walled with stone, and has manufactures of cottons, silks, brass-ware, leather, and bamboo goods. Pop. 16,233.

Chanda, a district of the Central Provinces, British India. Lat. 19° 7′–20° 51′ N.; lon. 78° 51′–80° 51′ E. Area, 9700 square miles. It is hilly, with fine teak forests and much uncultivated land. Cotton and silk are leading products. Coal and iron abound. Capital, Chanda. Pop. 534,431.

Chan`dahnee′,** or **Chin`nanee′, a town in the Punjab, 76 miles S. of Serinagur.

Chan′daller, a post-office of Keokuk co., Iowa.

Chandeleur (shan`dẹ-loor′) **Bay** or **Sound,** on the S.E. coast of Louisiana, between St. Bernard parish and the Chandeleur Islands.

Chandeleur Islands, Louisiana, are E. of Chandeleur Bay, and about 65 miles N. by E. of the mouth of the Mississippi. On the N. end of the northernmost island is a fixed light, 55 feet high. Lat. 30° 3′ N.; lon. 88° 51′ W.

Chandercona, a town of Bengal. See CHUNDRAKONA.

Chan`deree′, Chen`daree′, or **Chin`daree′,** a large district of Hindostan, in Malwah, N.E. corner, 90 miles in length and 70 miles in breadth.

Chanderee, a town in the above district, 113 miles S. of Gwalior, of considerable size. It has a strong hill-fort.

Chandergiri, chån-dẹr-ghêr′ree, a town of India, presidency of Madras, 50 miles N. of Arcot.

Chandernagore, shån`dẹr-nå-gōʀ′, or **Chandernagar,** shån`dẹr-nå-gaʀ′ (the "city of sandal-wood:" popularly called in India **Chundernagore**), a French colonial town of India, on the Hoogly, 16 miles N.N.W. of Calcutta. It has greatly declined in trade and population. Pop. in 1871, 23,277.

Chandi, a town of Nubia. See SHENDY.

Chand′ler, a post-office and station of Warrick co., Ind., on the Lake Erie, Evansville & Southwestern Railroad, 13 miles E. of Evansville.

Chandler, a township of Manitou co., Mich., consists of islands in Lake Michigan. Pop. 153.

Chandler's, a station on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Lansing, Mich.

Chandler's Grove, post-office, Montgomery co., N.C.

Chandler's Valley, a post-office of Warren co., Pa.

Chand′lersville, a post-village of Muskingum co., O., in Salt Creek township, 10 miles E.S.E. of Zanesville. It has 2 churches and a tannery. Pop. 241.

Chand′lerville, a post-village of Cass co., Ill., is in Chandlerville township, on the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad, 24 miles N. of Jacksonville, and about 1 mile S. of the Sangamon River. It has a bank, a graded school, and 4 churches. Pop. 401; of the township, 1047.

Chandlerville, a post-hamlet of Merrimac co., N.H., in Newburg township, on Lake Sunapee, and on the Concord & Claremont Railroad, at Mount Sunapee Station, 6½ miles S.E. of Newport. It has a steam saw-mill.

Chandode, chån`dōd′, a large town of India, in Baroda, on the Nerbudda, 35 miles E.N.E. of Baroach.

Chan`dore′, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, commanding an important pass, 130 miles N.E. of Bombay. Pop. 7000.

Chand`poor′, a town of the Bijnaur district, British India, 68 miles N.E. of Delhi. Pop. 12,033.

Chandrakona, a town of Bengal. See CHUNDRAKONA.

Chañeral, chån`yå-rål′, a seaport of Chili, province of Atacama, 48 miles N. of Caldera. It is the terminus of railways, and ships much copper ore. It is in a desert, and its water is supplied from the sea by distillation. P. 3084.

Chañeral, an island off the coast of Chili, about 185 miles S. of the port of the same name.

Cha′neysville, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., 16 miles S. of Bedford. It has 2 churches and a woollen-factory.

Chaneyville, a post-office of Calvert co., Md.

Chang, chång, a prefix to the names of numerous cities and towns of China.

Changama, or **Chungamah,** chŭn-gå′må, a town of India, 115 miles S.W. of Madras, at the end of a pass, to which it gives its name. It has a lofty pagoda.

Chang Bhukar, or **Chang Bhakar,** chăng bŭk′kạr, a native state of Chuta-Nagpoor, British India, bounded N., W., and S. by Rewah. Lat. 23° 29′–23° 55′ 30″ N.; lon. 81° 37′–82° 23′ 30″ E. Area, 906 square miles. It is mostly a hilly jungle tract, governed by a native rajah, who pays a small tribute to the British authorities. Capital, Janakpoor, a small village, lat. 23° 43′ N., lon. 81° 50′ E. Total pop. 8919.

Chang-Cha, a town of China. See CHANG-SHA.

Chang-Cheun-Cham, chång-che-oon′-chåm, or **St. John's Island,** on the S. coast of China, province of Quang-Tong. Lat. (S. point) 21° 15′ N.; lon. 112° 50′ E. It is about 15 miles in length.

Chang`choo`foo′, written also **Chang-Chow,** and (by Germans) **Tschang-Tscheu** (or **-Tschau**), a city of China, province of Fo-Kien, 36 miles S.W. of Amoy, which is its port. Lat. 24° 35′ N.; lon. 117° 50′ E. It is in a valley embosomed in hills and intersected by a river, here crossed by two bridges, one of which is of singular construction, being built on 25 piles of stones, about 30 feet apart and 20 feet high. Large beams are laid from pile to pile; these again are crossed by smaller ones, which are covered with earth, and then paved with enormous blocks of granite, some of which are about 45 feet long and 2½ feet broad. This structure is about 9 feet wide; half its length on both sides is occupied with shops. The city is surrounded by a wall, 4½ miles in circumference, the inside of which is planted with large trees. In the wall, a gate forms an entrance for foot-passengers, and a canal for boats is placed at each of the cardinal points. The streets are from 10 to 12 feet wide, and many of them are well paved; the shops are numerous and well furnished, and the houses in general two stories high. It has two famous but dilapidated temples. This is the great centre of the silk-manufacture of the province, and the streets present an animated appearance. In the suburbs, which are extensive, there are large tile- and sugar-manufactories. Pop. of city, exclusive of suburbs, estimated at from 800,000 to 1,000,000.

Chang-Choo-Foo, written also **Tchang-Tchoo-**

Foo and **Tschang-Tschu-Fe,** a city of China, province of Kiang-Soo, 75 miles S.E. of Nanking. Lat. 31° 55′ N.; lon. 121° 43′ E.

Changé, shôɴᵍ`zhå′, a village of France, department of Sarthe, 4 miles E.S.E. of Le Mans. Pop. 2544.

Changé, a village of France, department of Mayenne, 2½ miles N. of Laval. Pop. 1896.

Change Islands, a group in the district of Twillingate and Fogo, Newfoundland, 8 miles from Fogo. P. 520.

Changeri, ᴋån′ghẹr-ee`, an extensive monastery in Turkish Armenia, pashalic of Erzroom, 20 miles N.W. of Moosh, with a church said to have been built A.D. 304.

Changeri or **Changri,** Anatolia. See KANKAREE.

Change′water, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.J., in Washington township, on the Musconetcong River, and on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 17 miles N.E. of Easton, Pa. It has manufactures of flour and lime.

Chang-Hai, a city of China. See SHANG-HAI.

Chang-Loo, a town of Japan. See FITATS.

Chang-Mai, chång`mī′, a town of Asia, in Laos, on the Me-kong. Lat. 20° 16′ N.; lon. 99° 2′ E. Pop. 25,000.

Chang-Ping, a town of China. See CHONG-PING.

Changri, Anatolia. See KANKAREE.

Chang-se-Tschou. See SHANG-SE-CHOO.

Chang-Sha, chång-shå′, a city of China, province of Hoo-Nan, on the Heng-Kiang, 50 miles S. of its embouchure in Lake Tong-Ting-Hoo. Lat. 28° 18′ N.; lon. 113° E.

Chang- (or **Tchang-**) **Te,** chång tå, a town of China, in Hoo-Nan, capital of a department, near the S.W. extremity of Lake Tong-Ting-Hoo. Lat 29° N.; lon. 112° E.

Chang-Wha, or **Tschang-Wa,** chăng-whå (or -wå), a walled town of Formosa (Chinese Empire), on its W. coast, about opposite Amoy. Pop. 60,000.

Chan`has′sen, township, Carver co., Minn. P. 1156.

Chani, a lake of Siberia. See CHANY.

Chaniers, shå`ne-å′, a village of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 4 miles from Saintes. Pop. 2566.

Chanka, shank′ah, a post-office of Davison co., Dakota.

Chan-Kiang, a city of China. See CHING-KIANG-FOO.

Chan`nahatch′ee, a post-office of Elmore co., Ala.

Channahon, shan′ạ-hŏn, or **Du Page,** a post-hamlet of Will co., Ill., in Channahon township, on the Des Plaines River and the Illinois & Michigan Canal, about 10 miles S.W. of Joliet. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 1164.

Channakalasy, Asia Minor. See CHANAK-KALESSI.

Chan`naram′be Creek, Minnesota, drains part of Pipe Stone county, runs S., and enters the Rock River in Rock co.

Channel or **Port aux Basques,** pon`tō`båsk′, a port of entry of Newfoundland, near the S.W. angle of Newfoundland, 300 miles W. of St. John's. It is the most westerly town of importance on the island. It has several stores. The inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries. Pop. 584.

Channel of Corfu (kor-foo′), an arm of the Mediterranean, between the island of Corfu and the mainland of Epirus, about 30 miles in length from N. to S., and varying in breadth from 2 to 16 miles. Corfu and Butrinto are the chief towns on its banks.

Chan′nel Islands, a group of islands in the English Channel, off the N.W. coast of France, the principal being Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Jethou, Sark, and Herm (which see). They are the only portions of Normandy now belonging to the English crown, to which they have remained attached ever since the Conquest. They have been fortified at an immense expense, and their defence in time of war has to be wholly defrayed by Britain. The people employ dialects of the French language, have their own legislative bodies, and retain their ancient laws and customs. Pop. in 1871, 90,563.

Channel, The. See ENGLISH CHANNEL.

Channi-Khan-Digot, chån′ne-ᴋån-de-got′, a thriving town in Bhawlpoor, India, 18 miles N.E. of Khanpoor. Lat. 28° 50′ N.; lon. 70° 54′ E.

Chan′ningville, a former village of Dutchess co., N.Y., 1 mile E. of the Hudson River, and 65 miles N. of New York. Pop. 1350. It is now part of Wappinger's Falls.

Chan-Si, a province of China. See SHAN-SEE.

Chantabon, a town of Siam. See CHANTIBUN.

Chantar, chån`tar′, or **Shan`tar′,** an island in the Sea of Okhotsk.

Chantelle, shôɴᵍ`têll′, a town of France, in Allier, 9 miles N. of Gannat, on the Bouble. Pop. 2073.

Chantenay, shôɴᵍ`tẹh-nå′, a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, 2 miles by rail W. of Nantes. It has forges, foundries, and manufactures of brandy, boneblack, &c. Pop. 9066.

Chantenay, a village of France, in Nièvre, 15 miles S.E. of Nevers. Pop. 2093.

Chantenay, a village of France, in Sarthe, 15 miles N. of La Flêche. Pop. 1426.

Chantibun, or **Chantabon,** shån`tạ-bŭn′, a town in Siam, on a river, near the Gulf of Siam, 175 miles S.E. of Bangkok. It exports from 30,000 to 40,000 piculs of pepper annually, with cardamoms, rosewood, dyewoods, ship-timber, hides, ivory, horns, and gums; and near it are mines of precious stones. Many junks from Canton load at this port. Pop. 30,000.

Chan`tier′, a post-office of Stanley co., Dakota.

Chantilly, shån-til′lee or shôɴᵍ`tee`yee′, a town of France, department of Oise, on the Nonette, 25 miles by rail N.N.E. of Paris. Pop. 3461. It has celebrated manufactures of lace and porcelain, and a hospital; but it owes its interest to its ruined castle and noble domain, long the seat of the Condé family. This castle, one of the finest in France, was destroyed during the Revolution of 1793, but the splendid stables remain, and the park-grounds and château are full of historic memorials. The Forest of Chantilly comprises 6700 acres; in it are several buildings of interest, and races are held here annually in May.

Chantilly, shan-tĭl′lee, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Mo., about 48 miles N.W. of St. Louis.

Chantilly, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co., Va., about 20 miles W. of Washington, D.C. A battle was fought here, September 1, 1862, at which General Philip Kearney was killed. Chantilly has 2 or 3 stores.

Chantonnay, shôɴᵍ`ton`nå′, a town of France, in Vendée, 17 miles E. of La Roche-sur-Yon. Pop. 3429.

Chan-Toung, a province of China. See SHAN-TOONG.

Chantrigné, shôɴᵍ`treen`yå′, a town of France, department and 7 miles N.E. of Mayenne. Pop. 2012.

Chan′try Island, an island of Canada, on the E. coast of Lake Huron, about 1 mile off Saugeen. Lat. 44° 29′ 30″ N.; lon. 81° 23′ 20″ W. On it is a light-house.

Chanu, shå`nü′, a village of France, in Orne, 9 miles N. of Domfront. Pop. 2622. It has extensive manufactures of hardware, and quarries of building-stone.

Cha`nute′, a post-village of Neosho co., Kansas, is ¾ of a mile from the Neosho River, in Tioga township, on the Neosho division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, 95 miles S. of Lawrence, and 9 miles S. of Humboldt. It has a bank, 3 churches, a graded school, 2 steam saw-mills, and a newspaper office. Pop. 448.

Chanute, a post-hamlet of Fentress co., Tenn., about 40 miles S.S.W. of Somerset, Ky. It has a church and a seminary.

Chany, Tchani, or **Tschani,** chå′ne, a lake of Siberia, governments of Tomsk and Tobolsk, near lat. 55° N., lon. 78° E. Length, 65 miles; greatest breadth, 40 miles.

Chanyus′ka River, Minnesota, rises in Jackson co., runs eastward through Martin co., and enters the Blue Earth River in Faribault co., 1 mile above Winnebago.

Chanza, chån′thå, a frontier river between Spain and Portugal (Andalusia and Alemtejo), which, after a S.S.W. course of 55 miles, joins the Guadiana near Alcoutim.

Chao de Couce, shå′o då koo′så or ko-oo′så, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on a hill, 25 miles N.E. of Leiria. Pop. 1376.

Chao-Hing, a city of China. See SHAO-HING.

Chao-Khing, a city of China. See SHAO-KING.

Chao-Naiman-Soome, Tchao-Naiman-Soume, or **Tschao-Naiman-Sume Khoton,** chå′o-nī`-mån′-soo′må ko-ton′, called also **Do`lennor′, To`lon-Noor′,** or **Do`lonfoor′,** a city of Mongolia, 165 miles N. by W. of Peking, in lat. 42° 25′ N., lon. 116° 18′ E. It is of vast extent, being a collection of houses without regard to regularity; the streets are narrow and crooked; there is an indifferent footpath on each side for pedestrians, but carriages and beasts of burden force their way through a mass of mud. The principal edifices are the Booddhist temples, which are numerous. The inhabitants are renowned throughout Tartary and Thibet for the statues in iron and brass which they turn out from their foundries; and all countries addicted to the worship of Booddha are furnished by them with idols, bells, and the vessels employed in their ceremonies. The commerce of the place is also extensive. Russian merchandise is brought to it from Kiakhta. The Tartars bring herds of oxen, camels, and horses, in exchange for which they receive tobacco, cloth, and tea. Merchants from the province of Shan-See are extremely numerous. The population is said to be very great.

Chao-Nan, a town of China. See SHAO-NAN.

Chaoossy, Tchaoussy, or **Tschaussy,** chå-oos′-

see, written also **Tchaouzy,** a town of Russia, government and 25 miles E.S.E. of Moheelev. Pop. 4947.

Chaos (shå'os) or **Bird Islands,** rocky islets of Africa, at the entrance of Algoa Bay, 35 miles E. of Port Elizabeth.

Chao-Tchoo, chå'o-choo', or **Tchao-Cheou-Fou,** chå'o-chå-oo'-foo, a city of China, province of Quang-Tong, on the Han-Kiang, here crossed by a bridge, near its entrance in the China Sea.

Chao-Tchou, or **Chao-Tcheou-Fou,** a city of China. See SHAO-CHOO.

Cha-Ou-Fou, a city of China. See SHAO-WOO.

Chaource, shå'oorss', a town of France, in Aube, on the Armance, 16 miles S. of Troyes. Pop. 1514.

Chapada, shå-på'då, a town of Brazil, province of Maranhão, on the Rio Grajehu. Pop. 1000.

Chapada, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, N.E. of Fanado. Pop. 2800.

Chapada de Santa Anna. See GUIMARAENS.

Chapala, chå-på'lå, a lake of Mexico, between the states of Michoacan and Guadalajara. Lat. 20° 20′ N.; lon. 102°–103° 25′ W. Estimated area, 1300 square miles. It contains many islands, and is traversed by the Rio Grande.

Chapari, chå-på-ree', a river of Bolivia, rises in the mountains of Cochabamba, and, after a course of about 100 miles, joins the Mamore in the parallel of 17° 5′ S.

Chapeau. See ALLUMETTE ISLAND.

Chapeau Pela, a post-office of Tangipahoa parish, La.

Chapeco, a river of Brazil. See XAPECO.

Chap'el, a post-office of Nicholas co., Ky.

Chapel, a station on the Brookline Branch of the Boston & Albany Railroad, within the city limits of Boston, Mass., $2\frac{8}{10}$ miles from the initial station in Boston.

Chapel, or **Chaple,** a post-office of Howell co., Mo.

Chap'el-en-le-Frith, a town of England, co. of Derby, at a railway junction, 4½ miles N. of Buxton. It has manufactures of cotton and paper, lead- and coal-mines, and lime-works. Pop. 3718.

Chapel Grove, a hamlet of Essex co., Va., 14 miles N. of Lester Manor Railroad Station. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Chapel Hill, a post-office of Chambers co., Ala.

Chapel Hill, a post-office of Sevier co., Ark.

Chapel Hill, a post-village of Douglas co., Ga., 12 miles N.W. of Fairburn. It has 3 churches.

Chapel Hill, a post-office of Allen co., Ky.

Chapel Hill, a post-hamlet of Hinds co., Miss., about 26 miles S.W. of Jackson. It has a church.

Chapel Hill, a post-village of Lafayette co., Mo., in Snibar township, about 32 miles E.S.E. of Kansas City. It has a church.

Chapel Hill, a post-hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., about 25 miles S. of New York City, 9 miles N.W. of Long Branch, and ½ mile E. of the New Jersey Southern Railroad. It is on an eminence 700 feet above tide-water, and commands a beautiful view of the ocean and the villa-crowned heights of Staten Island. It has a church.

Chapel Hill, a post-village of Orange co., N.C., in Chapel Hill township, 28 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh. It is the seat of the University of North Carolina, which was founded in 1789 and first opened in 1795. The plan of this university includes 8 colleges, of which 2 have been fully organized, namely, the college of literature and the arts and that of philosophy. Chapel Hill has 6 churches and several dry-goods stores. P. 1000; of township, 2799.

Chapel Hill, a post-hamlet of Perry co., O., about 24 miles S. of Zanesville. It has several churches. Coal is mined near this place.

Chapel Hill, a post-village of Marshall co., Tenn., about 32 miles S. by E. from Nashville. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a plough-factory.

Chapel Hill, a post-village of Washington co., Tex., on the Austin Branch of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 103 miles E. of Austin, and 62 miles W.N.W. of Houston. It is the seat of the Chapel Hill Female College (Methodist) and the Soulé University. It has 5 churches, and manufactures of carriages and furniture. Pop. 602.

Chap'el-Iz'od, a town of Ireland, co. and 3 miles W. of Dublin, on the Liffey. Pop. 880.

Chap'elsburg, a hamlet of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in Humphrey township, 10 miles S.W. of Franklinville Railroad Station.

Cha'peze', a station in Bullitt co., Ky., on the Bardstown Branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, a few miles N.W. of Bardstown.

Cha'pin, a post-village of Morgan co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad where it crosses the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 10 miles W. of Jacksonville, and 58 miles E. of Hannibal, Mo. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 350.

Chapin, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Iowa, on the Central Railroad, 65 miles N. of Marshalltown.

Chapin, a hamlet of Ingham co., Mich., in Vevay township, on the railroad between Jackson & Lansing, 17 miles S. by E. of Lansing. It has a carriage-shop. Here is Eden Post-Office.

Chapin, post-township, Saginaw co., Mich. Pop. 278.

Cha'pinville, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn., on the Connecticut Western Railroad, in Salisbury township, 59½ miles by rail W. of Hartford, and near the Twin Lakes.

Chapinville, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., on the Canandaigua Outlet, and on the New York Central Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Canandaigua. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Chapinville, a post-office of Crawford co., Pa.

Chap'lin, a post-hamlet of Windham co., Conn., in Chaplin township, 9 miles N.E. of Willimantic. It has a church, a paper-mill, &c. Pop. of the township, 704.

Chaplin, a post-village of Nelson co., Ky., on Chaplin's Fork of Salt River, 15 miles E.N.E. of Bardstown, and about 42 miles S.E. of Louisville. It has 2 churches, a high school, and 25 dwellings.

Chaplin's Fork, or **Beech River,** Kentucky, runs southwestward and forms the boundary between Nelson and Washington cos. See BEECH RIVER.

Chap'man, a township of Clay co., Kansas. Pop. 625.

Chapman, a post-village of Dickinson co., Kansas, on the Smoky Hill River, at the mouth of Chapman's Creek, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 12 miles W.S.W. of Junction City. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Chapman, a township of Ottawa co., Kansas. P. 222.

Chapman, a post-village of Merrick co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, 142 miles W. of Omaha, and 2 or 3 miles N. of the Platte River.

Chapman, a post-hamlet of Stark co., O., 3 miles S.W. of Massillon. It has a church and a coal-mine.

Chapman, a township of Clinton co., Pa. Pop. 1301.

Chapman, Lehigh co., Pa. See LITZENBERG.

Chapman, a borough of Northampton co., Pa., on the Lehigh & Lackawanna Railroad, 15 miles N. of Bethlehem. It has 2 churches, a machine-shop, about 60 dwellings, and a manufactory of roofing-slate, mantles, table-tops, cisterns, &c. Here are large slate-quarries. The name of its post-office is Chapman Quarries. Pop. 388.

Chapman, a post-hamlet of Snyder co., Pa., in Union township, on the Susquehanna River, 3 miles below Herndon. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Chapman, a township of Snyder co., Pa., is bounded on the E. by the Susquehanna River. Pop. 1007.

Chapman, a post-village in Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, 20 miles from Shediac. It contains 2 churches, a store, 5 saw-mills, and 2 grist-mills. Pop. 400.

Chapman Quarries, a post-office of Northampton co., Pa., is at the borough of Chapman.

Chapman's Creek, Kansas, rises in Cloud co., runs southeastward through Clay co., and enters the Kansas River 12 miles above Junction City. Length, 60 miles.

Chapman's Creek, a station in Dickinson co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, at Chapman.

Chapman's Mills, a post-office of Gallia co., O.

Chapman's Run, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Pa., about 25 miles N.E. of Cumberland, Md.

Chap'manville, a post-office of Logan co., W. Va.

Chapniers, a town of France. See CHAMPNIERS.

Chapola River, Florida. See CHIPOLA.

Chapoo, chå'poo' or shå'poo', a town of China, province of Che-Kiang, on the N. side of the estuary of Tsien-Tang-Kiang, 50 miles N.E. of Hang-Chow-Foo, with which it has good canal communication. Lat. 30° 40′ N.; lon. 120° 30′ E. Extensive suburbs, the principal seat of trade, stretch along the shore; and half a mile in their rear is the walled town, 5 miles in circumference, enclosed within which is the "Tartar" town. The harbor is shallow, and the tides very rapid; but the roadstead has deep water, and the Chinese trade with Japan is conducted from this port.

Chapour, the French for SHAPOOR.

Chappaqua, shap'pa-kwaw', a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., in New Castle township, on the New York & Harlem Railroad, 33 miles N. of New York. It has a Friends' boarding-school and 3 churches. Here was the country-residence of Horace Greeley. Pop. about 400.

Chap'pel, a station in Cheyenne co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, 27 miles E. of Sidney.

Chap′pel's Bridge, a post-hamlet, Newberry co., S.C., on the Saluda River, and on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, 65 miles W. by N. of Columbia. It has 2 churches.

Chapple Corners, a post-hamlet of Mason co., Mich., 14 miles N.E. of Ludington.

Chap‛rung′, a town of Thibet, on the Sutlej, 55 miles S.W. of Garoo. Lat. 31° 27′ N.; lon. 79° 33′ E.

Chap′tico, a post-hamlet of St. Mary's co., Md., on a creek or inlet near the estuary of the Potomac, about 40 miles S. by E. of Washington, D.C. It has a church.

Chapultepec, châ-pool‛tâ-pêk′, a strong fortress of Mexico, situated about 2 miles S.W. of the metropolis. It consists of a rock rising to the height of 150 feet and crowned by a castle. Inside the castle were the military college of Chapultepec and the buildings connected with it. Chapultepec was taken by the army under General Scott on the 12th and 13th of September, 1847, and previous to the capture of the city of Mexico.

Chapul′tepec, a post-village of Blount co., Ala., 12 miles N. of Springville Railroad Station. It has 2 churches and an academy. Coal and iron ore abound here.

Charalan, châ-râ-lân′, a town of the United States of Colombia, 140 miles N.N.E. of Bogota.

Charamakotan, Kooril Islands. See Karamakotan.

Charapoto, châ-râ-po′to, a town of Ecuador, 110 miles W.S.W. of Quito, near the Bay of Charapoto, Pacific Ocean.

Char‛bar′, or **Choubar,** choo‛bar′, a well-sheltered bay of Beloochistan, in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 25° 20′ N.; lon. 60° 30′ E. On the E. side of its entrance is the town of Charbar, with 1500 inhabitants, enclosed by an earth rampart and garrisoned by the Imâm of Muscat. N. of this are the ruins of the Portuguese settlement of Teez, probably the *Tiz* of Edrisi, and the *Trosi* of Nearchus.

Charbonnier, shaʀ‛bon‛ne-â′, a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 9 miles S. of Issoire. Pop. 2212.

Charbonnières, shaʀ‛bon‛ne-aiʀ′, a village of France, in Rhône, 4 miles W. of Lyons. Pop. 602.

Charcas, a city of Bolivia. See Chuquisaca.

Chard, a town of England, co. of Somerset, 12 miles S.E. of Taunton, at a railway junction. It has a handsome church, a town hall, a hospital, a workhouse, and considerable manufactures of lace, woollen goods, and iron- and brass-wares. Pop. 2400.

Charda, or **Tchardah,** chaʀ′dâ, a small town of Servia, 50 miles N.W. of Sophia.

Chardak, chaʀ‛dâk′ (anc. *Anava*), a lake of Asia Minor, 35 miles E. of Degnizli. Lat. 37° 55′ N.; lon. 30° E. Length, from E. to W., 16 miles; breadth, from 3 to 4 miles. Great quantities of salt are collected from it; and the village of Chardak is near its W. extremity.

Chardak, or **Tchardak,** chaʀ‛dâk′, a small town of Roumania, 27 miles N.N.E. of Hirschova.

Chardon, shar′dọn, a post-village, capital of Geauga co., O., in Chardon township, about 30 miles E. by N. from Cleveland, and 12 miles S. of Painesville. It is on the Painesville & Youngstown Railroad, and is pleasantly situated on high ground. It contains 2 banks, a union school, and 4 churches. Dairy products are its chief articles of export. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 885; of the township, 1772.

Charedj, an island of the Persian Gulf. See Karak.

Charente, shâ‛rôɴᴛ′, a river of France, rises in Haute-Vienne, about 14 miles N.W. of Chalus, flows generally W., and, after a course of more than 200 miles through Charente and Charente-Inférieure, enters the Atlantic opposite the island of Oléron. Principal affluents, the Boutonne on the right, and the Touvre and Né on the left. The towns of Civray, Ruffec, Angoulême, Jarnac, Cognac, Saintes, Tonnay-Charente, Rochefort, and Soubise are on its banks. It is navigable for 130 miles from the sea, to Montignac, and for steamers as high as Angoulême.

Charente, a department of France, situated between lat. 45° 10′ and 46° 8′ N., and surrounded by the departments of Charente-Inférieure, Deux-Sèvres, Vienne, Haute-Vienne, and Dordogne. Area, 2295 square miles. Surface undulating; it contains many deep caverns; hilly in the N.E., where there are many shallow lakes. Principal rivers, the Charente and Vienne. Soil calcareous, dry, and moderately good, but the corn produced barely suffices for home consumption. Vineyards comprise 278,130 acres, but the wines are inferior. The Cognac and Jarnac brandies are from this department. Woods extensive, and chestnuts form an important crop. The other products are grain, potatoes, hemp, flax, and truffles. Iron and gypsum are the principal mineral products; iron-forging, paper-making, distilling, and tanning the main branches of manufacturing industry. Capital, Angoulême. Charente is divided into five arrondissements, Angoulême, Barbezieux, Cognac, Confolens, and Ruffec. Pop. in 1876, 373,950.

Charente-Inférieure, shâ-rôɴᴛ′-âɴɢ‛fâ‛ree-ᴜʀ′, a maritime department of Western France, having W. the Bay of Biscay, S. the estuary and department of Gironde, and on other sides the departments of Vendée, Deux-Sèvres, Charente, and Dordogne. Area, including the islands of Ré and Oléron, 2650 square miles. Surface level; soil generally fertile. Principal rivers, the Charente, Boutonne, and Sèvre-Niortaise. Corn and wine are produced, the greater part of the latter being converted into brandy or vinegar. Pastures good, and live-stock plentiful. The salt-works along the coast, and the pilchard-, oyster-, and other fisheries, are important. Exclusive of ship-building in the government dock-yards of Rochefort, &c., the principal manufactures are of glass, earthenware, leather, chemicals, woollens, and soap. Capital, La Rochelle. This department is divided into six arrondissements, La Rochelle, Jonzac, Marennes, Rochefort, Saintes, and St.-Jean-d'Angély. Pop. in 1876, 465,628.

Charenton, shâ‛rôɴɢ‛tôɴɢ′, a town of France, department of Seine, on the right bank of the Marne, on a railway, 5 miles S.E. of Paris. Pop. 7141. It is pleasantly situated, and has many country-houses. A bridge of 10 arches across the Marne, which has been frequently the scene of conflicts for the possession of the capital, is guarded by two forts, forming part of the fortifications of Paris. Here is a large national lunatic asylum.

Charenton, a town of France, department of Cher, on the Berri Canal, 27 miles S.S.E. of Bourges. Pop. 699.

Charenton, shar‛rẹn-ton′ (Fr. pron. shâ‛rôɴɢ‛tôɴɢ′), a post-office of St. Mary's parish, La.

Charenzat, shâ‛rôɴɢ‛zâ′, a village of France, Puy-de-Dôme, 23 miles W.N.W. of Riom. Pop. 1911.

Charies, a town of Turkey. See Karyes.

Char‛ikar′, a town of Afghanistan, 36 miles N. of Cabool. Pop. 5000. It is flourishing, and has an active commerce in coarse cotton cloths, and a transit trade across the Hindoo-Koosh.

Charing (chair′ing) **Cross,** or **Cook's Corners,** a post-village in Kent co., Ontario, 54 miles by rail E. by N. of Amherstburg. Pop. 150.

Chariton, châr′ẹ-tọn, a county in the N. central part of Missouri, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is intersected by the Chariton River, is bounded on the S.W. by the Missouri and on the W. by Grand River. It is also drained by the Muscle River. The surface is undulating; the soil is very fertile. The county contains extensive prairies, among which forests of the ash, hickory, oak, elm, black walnut, &c., are profusely distributed. Indian corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Bituminous coal and limestone are abundant in this county. It is intersected by the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad. Capital, Keytesville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 19,136, of whom 17,941 were natives and 1195 were foreigners.

Chariton, a township of Appanoose co., Iowa. P. 885.

Chariton, a post-village, capital of Lucas co., Iowa, is on the Chariton River, in a township of its own name, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 55 miles W. of Ottumwa, and about 50 miles S.S.E. of Des Moines. The Chariton Branch of the railroad above-named extends southwestward from this point. Chariton has a national bank, 8 churches, a foundry, and a carriage-factory. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 2174; of the township, additional, 973.

Chariton, a township of Chariton co., Mo. Pop. 651.

Chariton, a township of Howard co., Mo. Pop. 4043. It includes the town of Glasgow.

Chariton, a township of Macon co., Mo. Pop. 1269. It contains College Mound.

Chariton, a township of Randolph co., Mo. Pop. 1699.

Chariton, a township of Schuyler co., Mo. Pop. 833.

Chariton River rises in the S. part of Iowa, and drains parts of Lucas, Wayne, and Appanoose cos. It crosses the boundary between Iowa and Missouri, runs southward through Adair, Macon, and Chariton cos., and enters the Missouri River 4 or 5 miles above Glasgow. It is about 250 miles long. The East Chariton River runs southward through Macon co., intersects Randolph co., and enters the Chariton 1 mile from its mouth. It is nearly 100 miles long. Another stream, called the Middle Branch, runs southward between the two rivers just described and enters the East Chariton 10 miles S.E. of Keytesville, Mo.

Charjooee, Tcharjui, or **Tschardschui,** char‛joo-ee′, a town of Toorkistan, khanat and 65 miles S.W. of Bokhara, 6 miles S. of the Amoo-Darya, and on the main route between Bokhara and Persia. Pop. 5000. It has a fort, a bazaar, and some trade.

Charkov, a government of Russia. See KHARKOV.

Char'lemont, a town of Ireland, co. and 6 miles N.N.W. of Armagh, on the Blackwater River, here crossed by a bridge connecting it with Moy. Pop. 391.

Charlemont, shaʀ'lẹh-mòɴᵒ', a hamlet and fortress of France, department of Ardennes, on the left bank of the Meuse, opposite Givet, near the Belgian frontier.

Char'lemont, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., in Charlemont township, on Deerfield River, and on the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad, 8 miles E.S.E. of the Hoosac Tunnel, and 15 miles E.S.E. of North Adams. It has 4 churches and manufactures of lumber. Pop. of the township, 1029.

Charlemont, a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

Charleroi, shar'lẹ-roi', or **Charleroy,** shaʀ'lẹh-rwå', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Sambre, at the junction of six railways, 23 miles E. of Mons. It has extensive coal-mines, iron-foundries, cutlery-, glass-, and nail-factories, brick-yards, woollen cloth and yarn factories, a great fortress, now dismantled, and a large prison. It is connected with Brussels by canal. Pop. 12,150.

Charles, a county in the S. part of Maryland, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is bounded on the S. and W. by the Potomac River, and on the E. by the Patuxent River. The surface is moderately uneven and extensively covered with forests. Indian corn, tobacco, and wheat are the staple products. Capital, Port Tobacco. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,351,302. Pop. in 1870, 15,738, of whom 15,661 were Americans. It is traversed by the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad.

Charlesbourg, sharlz'boorg', the capital of the co. of Quebec, Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 4 miles below Quebec. It has an extensive lumber and general trade, and contains a convent. Pop. 800.

Charlesburg, charlz'burg, post-office, Calumet co., Wis.

Charles City, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 180 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Chickahominy and on the S. by the James River. The surface is undulating or hilly, and nearly half of it is covered with forests. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staple products. Capital, Charles City Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,057,545. Pop. in 1870, 4975, of whom 4945 were Americans.

Charles City, the capital of Floyd co., Iowa, is on the Cedar River, 40 miles N. by W. of Cedar Falls, 27 miles E.S.E. of Mason City, and 110 miles (direct) W.N.W. of Dubuque. The Iowa & Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad here intersects the Cedar Falls and Minnesota, or Illinois Central, Railroad. It has a national bank, 1 other bank, a high school, 7 churches, and manufactures of carriages, flour, machinery, ploughs, tools, sash, blinds, &c. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 2166.

Charles City Court-House, a hamlet, capital of Charles City co., Va., is about 1 mile N. of James River, and 28 miles S.E. of Richmond. It contains a court-house, jail, &c.

Charles Island, one of the Galapagos, 20 miles long from N. to S., and 15 miles broad. Lat. 1° 15′ 24″ S.; lon. 90° 31′ 45″ W.

Charles Island, an island off the S. coast of Spitzbergen. Lat. (S. point) 78° 13′ N.; lon. 11° 55′ E.

Charles Island, an island of North America, in Hudson's Strait. Lat. (E. point) 62° 44′ N.; lon. 74° 18′ W.

Charles Island, an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near its N. coast. Lat. 50° 12′ N.; lon. 63° 15′ W. It is 3 miles long and 1½ miles broad. On its N. side it has a safe though confined harbor.

Charles-John's-Town, Sweden. See HAPARANDA.

Charles Mix, a county in the S.E. part of Dakota, is bounded on the S.W. by the Missouri River. Area, about 975 square miles. The surface is partly covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Valuation of real and personal estate, $73,300. Pop. in 1870, 152, of whom 135 were Americans, exclusive of a reservation of Yankton Indians, which includes nearly all of the county.

Charles River, Massachusetts, rises near the boundary between Middlesex and Worcester cos. It drains part of Norfolk co., runs towards nearly every point of the compass, and enters or expands into the estuary which separates Boston from Cambridge. Length, estimated at 75 miles. The direct distance from its source to its mouth is about 25 miles. It affords motive power for many factories, and is navigable to Watertown, 7 miles from Boston.

Charles River Village, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Mass., in Needham township, on Charles River, and on the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, 14 miles W.S.W. of Boston. It has a paper-mill.

Charleston, charlz'tọn, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 3 miles S.W. of Dunfermline. It has a harbor, lime-works, and export of coal. Pop. 749.

Charleston, a village of England, in Cornwall, on its S. coast, 1½ miles from St. Austell. Its harbor is defended by a battery, and it exports porcelain clay artificially prepared.

Charleston, the capital of the British West Indian island of Nevis, on its N.W. coast. Pop. 2000.

Charleston, charlz'tọn, a county in the S.E. part of South Carolina, has an area of about 1850 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Santee River, and on the S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and is partly drained by the Cooper and Ashley Rivers. The surface is level, and is extensively covered with forests of pine, palmetto, and other trees. The soil is mostly sandy, and in some parts is fertile. Cotton, rice, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. It is intersected by the South Carolina Railroad and the Northeastern Railroad. This is the most populous county in the state. Fine sea-island cotton is produced on several islands which belong to this county. Extensive deposits of phosphate of lime are found here. Capital, Charleston. Pop. in 1870, 88,863.

Charleston, a post-village of Franklin co., Ark., 20 miles S.W. of Ozark, and about 24 miles E.S.E. of Fort Smith. It has a church, a masonic institute, and a steam flour-mill.

Charleston, a post-office of Merced co., Cal.

Charleston, a station in San Joaquin co., Cal., on the Stockton & Visalia Railroad, 6 miles E. of Stockton.

Charleston, a post-village, capital of Coles co., Ill., in Charleston township, and on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 145 miles E.N.E. of St. Louis, Mo., 45 miles W. of Terre Haute, and 11 miles E. of Mattoon. It has 5 churches, 2 national banks, a high school, 2 flour-mills, a woollen-mill, 2 newspaper offices, a public school building which cost $50,000, and manufactures of brooms, carriages, ploughs, and stoves. It is supplied with water brought from Embarras River, which is 2½ miles distant. Pop. 2849; of the township, 4472.

Charleston, a hamlet of Hancock co., Ind., on Sugar Creek, about 27 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis.

Charleston, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, in Charleston township, about 28 miles W.S.W. of Burlington. It has 4 general stores. Pop. 188; of the township, 1162. The township has 3 churches.

Charleston, a post-hamlet of Greenwood co., Kansas, in Salt Springs township, on Fall River, 40 miles W. of Humboldt.

Charleston, township, Washington co., Kan. P. 225.

Charleston, a hamlet of Hopkins co., Ky., about 50 miles S. of Henderson.

Charleston, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., in Charleston township, about 26 miles N.N.W. of Bangor. It has an academy. The township has manufactures of carriages and lumber. Pop. of the township, 1191.

Charleston, a township of Kalamazoo co., Mich. Pop. 1200. It contains Galesburg.

Charleston, a post-hamlet of Sanilac co., Mich., in Delaware township, near Lake Huron, 55 miles N. of Port Huron. It has a flour-mill and a large steam saw-mill.

Charleston, a post-village, capital of Tallahatchee co., Miss., about 130 miles N. of Jackson, and 40 miles S.W. of Oxford. It has 2 churches, a brick court-house, a masonic hall, a hotel, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 600.

Charleston, a post-village, capital of Mississippi co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad (on both the Cairo and the Belmont division), 178 miles S.S.E. of St. Louis, about 7 miles from the Mississippi River, and 15 miles S.W. of Cairo. It has 3 churches, an academy, a flour-mill, &c. Two or 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 635.

Charleston, a post-village of Gage co., Neb., 12 miles from Hanover Station, Kansas. It has a public hall, a saw-mill, and a newspaper office.

Charleston, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., N.Y., in Charleston township, 9 miles S. of Fonda. It has a church. The township contains Burtonville. Pop. of the township, 1403.

Charleston, a post-village, capital of Swain co., N.C., on the Little Tennessee River, and near the Smoky Mountain, about 60 miles S.E. of Knoxville, Tenn.

Charleston, Clark co., O. See SOUTH CHARLESTON.

Charleston, Chester co., Pa. See CHARLESTOWN.

Charleston, a hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., in Jefferson township, 2½ miles from Neshannock Station. It has a church and a steam saw-mill. Here is Hill Post-Office.

Charleston, a post-township of Tioga co., Pa., about 2 miles E. of Wellsborough. It contains the coal-mining town of Antrim, and has dense forests of hemlock and 6 saw-mills. Pop. 2014.

Charleston, a port of entry, capital of a county of its own name, and the largest city of South Carolina, is situated on a tongue of land between the rivers Ashley and Cooper, which unite immediately below the town and form a good and spacious harbor, communicating with the ocean at Sullivan's Island, 7 miles below. It is 118 miles N.E. of Savannah, 580 miles S.W. of Baltimore, and 540 miles from Washington. Lat. 32° 46′ N.; lon. 79° 57′ W. Cooper and Ashley Rivers are from 30 to 40 feet deep, the former 1400 and the latter 2100 yards wide. The ground on which the city is built is elevated 8 or 9 feet above the level of the harbor at high tide, which rises about six feet, flowing by the city with a strong current, thus contributing to its salubrity. It has a water-front of 9 miles. A sandbar extends across the mouth of the harbor, affording, however, two entrances, of which the deepest, near Sullivan's Island, has 18 feet of water at low tide. The harbor is defended by Castle Pinckney and Fort Sumter, each on an island, the former 2 and the latter 6 miles below the city, and also by Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island.

Charleston is regularly built, and extends about 3 miles in length and nearly 1½ miles in breadth. The streets, many of which are 60 or 70 feet broad, and bordered with beautiful shade-trees, pass, for the most part, parallel to one another, from the Cooper to the Ashley River, and are intersected by others nearly at right angles. Many of the houses are of brick, some of which are in a style of superior elegance; others are of wood, neatly painted, and embowered during the summer season amid a profusion of foliage and flowers. The dwellings are often furnished with piazzas extending to the roof and ornamented with vines or creepers, while the gardens attached to them are adorned with the orange, peach, and other choice trees and shrubs.

The principal public buildings are the new custom-house, the city hall, the court-house, the citadel, the academy of music, the orphan asylum, and the arsenal. The custom-house is a handsome edifice, built of granite and white marble. At the southern extremity of the city is a small park, called the Battery or White Point Garden, which is a popular place of promenade. The most important educational and literary institutions are the Charleston College (non-sectarian), which was founded in 1785 and reorganized in 1837; the Medical College of South Carolina, which was founded in 1833; the high school; a normal school for girls; and the Charleston Library, founded in 1748. The Charleston College has an excellent museum of natural history.

Charleston contains 40 churches, 29 white and 11 colored. Among the former are 3 Baptist, 4 Catholic, 8 Episcopal, 3 Lutheran, 3 Methodist, and 4 Presbyterian. St. Michael's church (Episcopal) is a remarkable brick structure, with a steeple 180 feet high, and a chime of bells which were imported from England in 1764. Among the benevolent institutions are the city hospital, the Confederate Home for Widows, the almshouse, the asylum for the aged and infirm, and the orphan asylum, which is liberally endowed and can accommodate 300 children. There are also Catholic orphan asylums, and a convent. Charleston is the seat of a Catholic bishop. Two daily newspapers are published here, also several weekly papers. This city has 3 large public halls, 3 national banks, 4 state banks, 2 savings-banks, 5 machine-shops, 7 cotton-presses, several grist-mills and ship-yards, a bagging-factory, a good dry-dock for large ships, and extensive manufactures of phosphate of lime, which abounds in the vicinity.

Charleston is the most commercial city of South Carolina, and has an advantageous position for trade, having a harbor deep enough for the largest ships. The chief articles of export are cotton, rice, phosphate, naval stores, and lumber. The quantity of cotton received here in the year ending August 31, 1877, was 445,677 bales, and was greater than in any other year since the civil war. During the same year 47,395 tierces of rice, 220,638 barrels of rosin, and 51,997 casks of turpentine were received here. Among the exports of that year were 74,545 tons of crude phosphate and 45,756 tons of manufactured phosphate. The total value of the foreign exports from this port in the year ending June 30, 1875, was $19,655,966. This city has a large wholesale trade in dry-goods, clothing, drugs, &c. Steamships ply regularly between this port and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Florida. Three railroads meet here,—the South Carolina, the Northeastern, and the Savannah & Charleston. Steam ferry-boats run from this city to Sullivan's Island,—a popular summer resort, with a good beach for bathing. Charleston has two lines of horse-cars, one of which transports freight from the farms on the neck to the wharves. A light-house at the entrance of Charleston harbor exhibits a revolving light, 125 feet high.

This city was founded about 1677. A few years after that date a company of French Huguenots, exiled for their religion, settled at this place. On the 28th of June, 1776, a British squadron attacked the garrison on Sullivan's Island, consisting of 400 men under Colonel Moultrie, who defended the place with success. Charleston was afterwards besieged by Sir Henry Clinton from April 1, 1780, to May 12, when it was surrendered by General Lincoln. On the 12th of April, 1861, the Confederates initiated the civil war by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, which they took the next day. In April, 1863, a Federal fleet of nine iron-clad vessels, commanded by Admiral Dupont, attacked the fortifications of Charleston without success. After a long siege the place was evacuated by the Confederates, February 17, 1865. Pop. in 1800, 18,711; in 1820, 24,780; in 1840, 29,261; in 1860, 40,522; in 1870, 48,956, of whom 22,749 were white and 26,207 were colored; in 1875, 56,540.

Charleston, a post-village of Bradley co., Tenn., on the Hiawassee River where the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad crosses that stream, 41 miles E.N.E. of Chattanooga, and 71 miles S.W. of Knoxville. It has 2 churches, a bank, and a high school.

Charleston, a post-hamlet of Delta co., Tex., about 30 miles S. of Paris. It has a church.

Charleston, a post-hamlet of Wasatch co., Utah, 20 miles N.E. of Provo City. It has a church.

Charleston, a township of Orleans co., Vt. Pop. 1278. It contains the villages of East and West Charleston, and has an academy and active manufactures.

Charleston, or **Kanawha Court-House,** a city of West Virginia, the capital of Kanawha co., is situated on the Great Kanawha River, at the mouth of Elk River, and on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 369 miles W.N.W. of Richmond, about 66 miles S. of Parkersburg, and 52 miles E. of Huntington, which is on the Ohio River. Lat. nearly 38° 21′ N.; lon. 81° 31′ W. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place in all stages of water. It contains 1 or 2 national banks, 1 other bank, St. Mary's Academy (Catholic), 10 churches, and printing-offices which issue 4 weekly newspapers, besides the "Baptist Record" and a monthly agricultural paper; also a stone state-house built about 1870. Large quantities of bituminous coal and salt are procured near this place. Pop. 3162.

Charleston, a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, on Charleston Lake, 18 miles from Brockville. Pop. 80.

Charleston, a village in Queens co., Nova Scotia, on Port Medway River, 12 miles from Liverpool. Pop. 150.

Charleston, or **Cal'edon,** a post-village in Cardwell co., Ontario, on a railway, 41 miles from Toronto. It contains 5 stores, 3 hotels, a grist-mill, and 2 churches. Pop. 300.

Charleston, or **Dickens,** a post-settlement in Carleton co., New Brunswick, 15 miles from Woodstock. P. 150.

Charleston, Quebec. See Hatley.

Charleston Four Corners, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., N.Y., about 12 miles S. of Fonda. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Charleston of Aboyne, a village of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, parish of Aboyne, on the Dee, 27½ miles W. of Aberdeen. It has 6 annual fairs. In its vicinity is Aboyne Castle.

Charlestown, charlz'tŏwn, a post-village, capital of Clarke co., Ind., is in Charlestown township, nearly 3 miles W. of the Ohio River, 14 miles N.N.E. of Louisville, Ky., and 14 miles N.E. of New Albany. A branch of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad connects it with Cincinnati, O. It has 4 churches, an academy, a court-house, printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers, a flour-mill, and a coffin-factory. Pop. 2204; of the township, 3294.

Charlestown, a post-village of Cecil co., Md., on an inlet called North-East River, at or near the N. extremity of Chesapeake Bay, and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 43 miles E.N.E. of Baltimore. It has a church. Pop. 223.

Charlestown, Massachusetts, a former city, merged in 1873 into Boston, of which it now forms a part, contains Bunker Hill monument, a state prison, a United States navy-yard, fine churches and public buildings, and has extensive sugar-refineries and other industrial establishments, besides many warehouses. Its water-front is partly upon Boston harbor, and partly upon Charles and Mystic Rivers, which divide it from Boston proper and from Chelsea respectively. These rivers are crossed by fine bridges. Charlestown has a station at the crossing of the Boston & Maine and Fitchburg Railroads, 1 mile from Boston, and a branch of the Eastern Railroad extends hence to Somerville. The peninsula on which Charlestown stands is connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus called Charlestown Neck. Pop. 33,556. See Boston.

Charlestown, a post-township of Redwood co., Minn. Pop. 250.

Charlestown, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.H., in Charlestown township, on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, 8 miles above Bellows Falls, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, 10 miles S. of Claremont. It has a national bank, a high school, and several churches. The township has manufactures of boots and shoes, and contains a hamlet named North Charlestown. Pop. of the township, 1741.

Charlestown, a post-township of Portage co., O., about 40 miles S.E. of Cleveland, is intersected by the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. It contains a hamlet named Charlestown, which is 3 miles from Freedom Station, and has 2 churches. Pop. 675.

Charlestown, a village of Chester co., Pa., in Charlestown township, on Pickering Creek, 3½ miles S.W. of Phœnixville. It has 2 churches and a woollen-mill. Here is Pickering Post-Office. Pop. of the township, 907.

Charlestown, a post-township of Washington co., R.I., is bounded on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and intersected by the Stonington & Providence Railroad. It has 5 churches. Pop. 1054, of whom about 100 are Narragansett Indians.

Charlestown, a post-village, capital of Jefferson co., W. Va., is in the Shenandoah Valley, about 3 miles W. of the Shenandoah River, and 10 miles S.W. of Harper's Ferry, and on a branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 91 miles W. of Baltimore. It has a court-house, 2 banks, 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 2 academies, and a machine-shop. Pop. 1593.

Charlestown, township, Calumet co., Wis. Pop. 1267.

Charlestown, a station on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 236 miles N.N.W. of Milwaukee, and 14 miles N. of Dorchester.

Charlesville, charlz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Pa., in Colerain township, 7 miles S. of Bedford.

Charlesville, Ontario. See Aultsville, Enniskillen, and Haydon.

Charlesworth, charlz'wọrth, a post-hamlet and railroad station of Eaton co., Mich., in Hamlin township, on the Lansing division of the Michigan Southern Railroad, 22 miles S. of Lansing. It has a lumber-mill.

Charleval, shaʀ'lẹh-vâl', a town of France, in Eure, 9 miles N.N.W. of Les Andelys. Pop. 1457.

Charleville, shaʀ'lẹh-veel', called **Libreville,** leeb'r'-veel', under the first republic, a town of France, department of Ardennes, 1 mile N.N.E. of Mézières, with which it communicates by a bridge and railway across the Meuse. Pop. 12,059. It is well built, clean, and handsome; it has a college, an ecclesiastical school, a public library, and a theatre. Since the seventeenth century, when it ceased to be a fortress, it has become thriving. It has manufactures of copper goods, hardware, firearms, and nails, with a port on the river, and active trade in wine, spirits, coal, iron, and slates.

Charleville, shar'lẹ-vil', a town of Ireland, co. of Cork, 22 miles by rail S. of Limerick. Pop. 2482.

Charleville, or **Augusta Town Hall,** a post-village in Grenville co., Ontario, 7 miles from Prescott. Pop. 200.

Charlevoix, shar'lẹh-voi', a county in the N. part of Michigan, bordering on Lake Michigan, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is partly bounded on the N. by Little Traverse Bay, and is deeply indented by several inlets of the lake. The surface is extensively covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple abounds. The soil produces wheat, Indian corn, oats, &c. Capital, Charlevoix. Valuation of real and personal estate, $208,030. Pop. in 1870, 1724, of whom 1188 were Americans; in 1874, 2360. It is traversed by the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad.

Charlevoix, a post-village, summer resort, and capital of Charlevoix co., Mich., is in a township of the same name, on Lake Michigan, 16 miles W.S.W. of Petoskey, and about 46 miles N.N.E. of Traverse City. It has a church, a graded school, a lumber-mill, and an extensive trade in wood. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. of township, 623.

Charlevoix, shar'lẹh-voi', a county in the N.E. part of Quebec, having the St. Lawrence for its S. boundary. Area, 1959 square miles. Capital, St. Paul's Bay. Pop. 15,611.

Char'lie Hope, a post-office of Brunswick co., Va.

Charlieu, shaʀ'lẹ-uh' (anc. *Caril'ocus*), a town of France, department of Loire, 38 miles N. of Montbrison. Pop. 3890, employed in manufactures of cotton and linen.

Char'lieville, a post-office of Richland parish, La.

Char'loe, a small post-village of Paulding co., O., on the Auglaize River and the Miami Canal, about 64 miles S.W. of Toledo. It has a flour-mill and a lumber-mill.

Charlois, shaʀ'lwâ', a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Meuse, 2 miles S.S.W. of Rotterdam. Pop. 2053.

Char'lo's Cove, a post-village in Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, 40 miles S. of Guysborough. Pop. 100.

Charlotte, shar'lŏt, a county in the S. part of Virginia, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Roanoke River. The surface is undulating or hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. Tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Richmond & Danville Railroad. Capital, Smithville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,510,230. Pop. in 1870, 14,513, of whom 14,488 were Americans.

Charlotte, a township of Livingston co., Ill. Pop. 746.

Charlotte, a post-village of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Iowa Midland Railroad, 14 miles W.N.W. of Lyons, and on Deep River, about 35 miles N. by E. of Davenport. It has 3 churches, 2 flour-mills, and a county almshouse.

Charlotte, a post-township of Washington co., Me., 12 miles S. of Calais. Pop. 467.

Charlotte, a post-village, capital of Eaton co., Mich., is on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad where it crosses the Grand River Valley Railroad, 35 miles N.W. of Jackson, 19 miles S.W. of Lansing, and 59 miles E.S.E. of Grand Rapids. It has a high school, a national bank, 6 churches, 2 foundries, a planing-mill, 2 newspaper offices, 2 flouring-mills, a large stave-factory, and manufactures of barrels, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. 2631.

Charlotte, a township of Bates co., Mo. Pop. 1289.

Charlotte, a township of Chautauqua co., N.Y. Pop. 1706. It contains Charlotte Centre and Sinclairville.

Charlotte, a post-village and summer resort of Monroe co., N.Y., in Greece township, on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Genesee River, and on a branch of the New York Central Railroad, 7 miles N. of Rochester. The Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad also passes through this place. It has a light-house, 3 churches, an iron-furnace, several ship-yards, and grain-elevators. The steamboats which navigate the lake touch daily at this place, which is the lake-port of Rochester. Pop. about 1500.

Charlotte, a village of Niagara co., N.Y., in Newfane township, 8½ miles N. of Lockport. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 300. Here is Newfane Post-Office.

Charlotte, a city of North Carolina, and the capital of Mecklenburg co., is on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, 265 miles E.N.E. of Atlanta, 44 miles S.S.W. of Salisbury, and 110 miles N. of Columbia, S.C. It is the northern terminus of the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, and the southern terminus of the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad. It is the seat of the Biddle University (Presbyterian), organized in 1867. It contains a court-house, 10 churches, 2 academies, 3 national banks, a branch mint, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 4 weekly newspapers. Here are manufactures of carriages, machinery, cotton goods, farm-implements, tobacco, iron castings, &c. Pop. 4473.

Charlotte, a post-village, capital of Dickson co., Tenn., 8 miles N. of Dickson Railroad Station, and about 40 miles W. of Nashville. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a tobacco-factory. Pop. 276.

Charlotte, a village of Chittenden co., Vt., in Charlotte township, on the Central Vermont Railroad, 12 miles S. of Burlington. The township is bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain. It has 4 churches. Pop. 1430.

Charlotte, a county in the S.W. part of New Brunswick, bounded on the S. by the Bay of Fundy and Passamaquoddy Bay, and on the W. and S.W. by Maine, from which it is separated by the St. Croix River. Grand Manan, Campo Bello, and Deer islands belong to this county. The chief industry of the inhabitants is directed to commerce, ship-building, lumbering, and the fisheries. The county is traversed by the New Brunswick & Canada Railway. Capital, St. Andrews. Pop. 25,882.

Charlotte Amalie, shar'lott' â-mâ'le-ẹh, or **St. Thomas,** sẹnt tom'ạs, a town of the island of St. Thomas, and the seat of government of the Danish West Indies. Pop. about 18,000, of whom three-fourths are blacks. It is built chiefly on three hills, which are spurs of a high mountain. It has an excellent harbor and an extensive trade.

The town has 6 churches, and a local, a savings-, and an English colonial bank. It has a daily and 2 semi-weekly newspapers, gas-works, a government house, and 3 hospitals, and is connected by telegraphs with the continent. See SAINT THOMAS.

Charlotteburg, shar′lŏt-burg, a post-village of West Milford township, Passaic co., N.J., on the Pequannock Creek, and on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, at the junction of the Green Pond Railroad, 23 miles W.N.W. of Paterson. It has 4 churches, a marble-quarry, and a manufactory of implements and tools of various kinds.

Charlotte Centre, a post-hamlet of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in Charlotte township, 4 miles from Sinclairville Station. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. See SMITHVILLE.

Charlotte Fur′nace, a post-office of Carter co., Ky.

Charlotte Hall, a post-village of St. Mary's co., Md., on the Southern Maryland Railroad, about 40 miles S.S.E. of Washington, D.C. It has an academy.

Charlotte Har′bor, an inlet on the E. coast of Labrador, British North America, 60 miles N. of the Strait of Belle Isle, about lat. 53° N.

Charlotte Har′bor, Florida, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, from which it extends into the interior of Manatee co. about 25 miles. It is shallow, scarcely more than 10 feet deep. Good oysters and fish are found here.

Charlotte Harbor, a post-hamlet of Manatee co., Fla., on a bay of its own name, which opens into the Gulf of Mexico, about 160 miles N. of Key West.

Charlotte Islands. See QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS.

Charlottenbrunn, shaʀ-lot′tẹn-brŏŏn‘, a town of Prussian Silesia, 42 miles S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1279.

Charlottenburg, shaʀ-lot′tẹn-bŏŏʀɢ‘, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Spree, 3 miles W. of Berlin, with which it communicates by railways, and by a straight avenue bordered by villas. It has breweries, chemical works, steam cotton-mills, cotton-print works, manufactures of hosiery, &c. It is handsomely built, and has 2 palaces, and a park with statues of the Elector Frederick William and his son Frederick I. It is a favorite place of holiday resort. Pop. 25,847.

Charlotte River, an affluent of the Susquehanna, forms part of the boundary between Otsego, Schoharie, and Delaware counties, New York.

Charlottesville, shar′lŏts-vĭl, a post-village of Hancock co., Ind., in Jackson township, on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 30 miles E. of Indianapolis. It has 3 churches. Pop. 414.

Charlottesville, a post-village, capital of Albemarle co., Va., is on the Rivanna River, on the Washington City & Virginia Midland Railroad, and on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 97 miles W.N.W. of Richmond, 39 miles E.S.E. of Staunton, and 61 miles N.N.E. of Lynchburg. It contains 9 churches, 2 national banks, the Albemarle Female Institute, the Charlottesville Institute for boys, and printing-offices which issue 2 or 3 weekly newspapers. One mile W. of this place is the University of Virginia, which was planned by Thomas Jefferson about 1820 and endowed by the state, and which has 18 professors, an average number of about 400 students, and a library of 37,000 volumes. It is unsectarian. Charlottesville has also a woollen-factory, a cigar-factory, and agricultural works. Pop. about 4000.

Charlottetown, the capital of Prince Edward Island, and of Queens co., is on the Hillsborough River, near the southern coast. Lat. 46° 15′ N.; lon. 63° 7′ W. It is well built, and contains the government buildings, post-office, court-house, market, public hall, athenæum, exchange, drill-shed, Prince of Wales, St. Dunstan's and Methodist colleges, normal school, convent, lunatic asylum, jail, and 9 churches. A semi-weekly and 5 weekly newspapers are here published. The town also contains 3 banks, a savings-bank, a woollen-factory, iron-foundry, ship-building yards, &c. The streets, which are lighted with gas, are wide and well laid out. It is on a railway which connects it with the principal towns and villages on the island. It is a Catholic bishop's see. Pop. 8807.

Charlotte Town, West India islands. See ROSEAU.

Charlotteville, shar′lŏt-vĭl, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., on Charlotte River, in Summit township, about 50 miles W. by S. from Albany. It contains a church, 3 stores, a grist-mill, a carriage-shop, a saw-mill, &c.

Charlotteville Centre, Ontario. See WALSH.

Charl′ton, an island of Canada, in James's Bay. Lat. 52° N; lon. 79° 50′ W.

Charl′ton, a county in the S.E. part of Georgia, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Satilla and St. Mary's Rivers. The surface is level, the soil is sandy. A large part of it is occupied by swamps and forests. The land produces a little cotton and Indian corn. Capital, Traders Hill. Valuation of real and personal estate, $400,000. Pop. in 1870, 1897, of whom 1891 were Americans.

Charlton, a post-hamlet of Worcester co., Mass., in Charlton township, 16 miles S.W. of Worcester, and 3 miles S. of the Boston & Albany Railroad. It has 3 churches. The township has manufactures of satinet, blankets, &c. Pop. of the township, 1852.

Charlton, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Charlton township, about 25 miles N.W. of Albany. It has 2 or 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 1589.

Charlton, a village of Clinton co., Pa., in Pine Creek township, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 1 mile from Wayne Station. It has 2 stores, a tannery, a hotel, and a cigar-factory. Pop. 131.

Charlton City, a post-hamlet of Worcester co., Mass., in Charlton township, 2 miles S. of Charlton Depot. It has a church, a graded school, and manufactures of blankets, cassimere, and sash.

Charlton Depot, a post-hamlet of Worcester co., Mass., in Charlton township, on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 57 miles W. by S. of Boston.

Charl′ton-next-Woolwich (wŏŏl′ich), a village of England, co. of Kent, 8 miles by rail S.E. of London, of which it is a suburb. It is on elevated ground near the Thames, and has an interesting church and a stately manor-house. Pop. 7699.

Charly, shaʀ‘lee′, several villages of France; the chief in Aisne, 42 miles S.S.W. of Laon. Pop. 1677.

Charmes-sur-Moselle, shaʀm-süʀ-mo‘zêll′, a town of France, in Vosges, on the Moselle, 15 miles N.W. of Épinal. Pop. 3090. It has manufactures of lace, and extensive tanneries.

Charmey, shaʀ‘må′ (Ger. *Galmis*, gål′mis), a village of Switzerland, 14 miles S. of Freyburg. Pop. 1012.

Char′mouth, a village of England, co. of Dorset, at the mouth of the Char in the English Channel, 2 miles N.E. of Lyme-Regis. Pop. 644.

Charneux, shaʀ‘nuh′, a village of Belgium, 10 miles E. of Liege. It has manufactures of cloth. Pop. 2200.

Charny, shaʀ‘nee′, a town of France, in Yonne, 15 miles S.W. of Joigny. Pop. of commune, 1580.

Charo, chå′ro (anc. *Matlatzin′go*), a town of Mexico, state of Michoacan, at the foot of the Sierra Otzumatlan, upward of 6000 feet above the sea-level. It carries on a considerable commerce. Pop. 6242.

Charolais, France. See CHAROLOIS.

Charolles, shå‘roll′, a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 30 miles by rail W.N.W. of Mâcon. Pop. 3295. It stands between two hills, one crowned by a ruined castle. It is well built, and has manufactures of crockery, oil, plaster, &c., and trade in cattle, wine, and grain.

Charolois, shå‘ro‘lå′, or **Charolais,** shå‘ro‘lå′, an old subdivision of France, in Burgundy, now in the department of Saône-et-Loire. Its capital was Charolles.

Charonne, shå‘ronn′, a village of France, in Seine, adjoining Paris on the E. Pop. 12,000. It has manufactures of chemical products, wax candles, and colors.

Charost, shå‘rost′, a town of France, department of Cher, 15 miles S.W. of Bourges. Pop. 1546.

Charpey, shaʀ‘på′, a town of France, in Drôme, 9 miles E. of Valence. Pop. 2503.

Charrette, shar-ret′, a township of Warren co., Mo. Pop. 2690. It contains Dutzow and Marthasville.

Charroux, shaʀ‘roo′, a town of France, in Vienne, 30 miles S. of Poitiers. Pop. 1943. Here are the remains of a monastery founded in 785 and endowed by Charlemagne.

Chars, shaʀ, a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 11 miles N.W. of Pontoise. Pop. 1008.

Charshumba, char-shŭm′bạ, written also **Charshambah, Tscharschambe,** or **Tcherchembeh,** a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Yeshil-Irmak (called also Charshambah Soo), 10 miles from the Black Sea. Lat. 41° 11′ N.; lon. 36° 40′ E. Pop. 7000.

Char Tar‘apoor′, a village of India, district and near the town of Pabna. Pop. 4275.

Char′ter Oak, a post-township of Crawford co., Iowa, 12 miles from Dowville Railroad Station. Pop. 63.

Charter Oak Park, a station in Hartford co., Conn., on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, 3 miles S.W. of Hartford.

Chartiers, char‘teerz′, a borough of Allegheny co., Pa., about 7 miles S.W. of Pittsburg. It is on Chartiers Creek, which separates it from the large village of Mansfield, and is connected with Pittsburg by railroad.

Chartiers, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pa., in Stow township, 4 or 5 miles W.N.W. of Pittsburg.

Chartiers, a township of Alleghany co., Pa., on the south side of the Ohio River, about 3 miles below Pittsburg, is bounded by Chartiers Creek, and has beds of coal. Pop. 2269.

Chartiers, a station of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 22 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Chartiers, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. 1870, exclusive of Cannonsburg. It has mines of soft coal.

Chartiers, a station in Canton township, Washington co., Pa., on the Wheeling & Pittsburg Railroad, 4 miles W. of Washington, Pa.

Chartiers Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Washington co., runs nearly northeastward into Alleghany co., and enters the Ohio River 4 miles below Pittsburg. The Chartiers Railroad follows the course of this creek.

Chartres, shaRt'r (anc. *Au'tricum*), a city of France, capital of the department of Eure-et-Loir, on a steep declivity beside the Eure, at a railway junction, 54 miles S.W. of Paris. Lat. 48° 26′ 53″ N.; lon. 1° 29′ 20″ E. Pop. 19,442. It has a celebrated Gothic cathedral, the most perfect in France (built about 1200), two other remarkable churches, an episcopal palace, vast barracks, occupying an old convent, a theatre, and portions of its old fortifications, comprising two gates. In one of the squares is an obelisk to the memory of General Marceau. It has a society of agriculture, a public library of 50,000 volumes, manufactories of hosiery, hats, and leather, *pâtés* in great repute, and its weekly markets are the largest in France for corn and flour. Chartres was long held by the English, from whom it was taken by Dunois in 1432.

Chartreuse, France. See La Grande-Chartreuse.

Char'wah‵, a town of India, Gwalior dominions, 67 miles N.E. of Boorhanpoor.

Charybdis, the ancient name of Galofaro.

Charytch, or **Tcharytch,** chå-ritch', a river of Siberia, rises in the Altai Mountains, in the S. of the government of Tomsk, and joins the Obi near Bijsk, after a very rapid and winding course of about 220 miles.

Chascomus, chås-ko-mooce', a town of the Argentine Republic, province of Buenos Ayres, about 200 miles by rail S.S.E. of the city of Buenos Ayres. Pop. 3317.

Chase, a county in the E. central part of Kansas, has an area of 750 square miles. It is intersected by the Cottonwood River, and also drained by Diamond Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies, and groves of hickory, hackberry, cottonwood, walnut, &c., growing near the streams. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and cattle are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. Capital, Cottonwood Falls. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,870,000. Pop. in 1875, 3116; in 1878, 3798.

Chase, a county in the S.W. part of Nebraska, borders on Colorado. The surface is nearly level, and mostly destitute of timber.

Chase, a post-office of Benton co., Ind., and a station on the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, 26 miles N.W. of Lafayette.

Chase, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Iowa, on the Iowa River, about 14 miles N.W. of Iowa City.

Chase, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 15 miles N.E. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches and 4 stores.

Chase, a post-village of Lake co., Mich., in Chase township, on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 41 miles E. of Ludington, and 7 miles W. of Reed City. It has a church, 2 saw-mills, and an active trade in lumber. Pop. of the township, 476.

Chase, a post-hamlet of Athens co., O., 10 miles S. of Athens. It has a church.

Chase, a post-hamlet of McLennan co., Tex., 9 miles N.E. of Waco. It has a church.

Chase'burg, a post-hamlet of Vernon co., Wis., on Raccoon Creek, 15 miles S.E. of La Crosse.

Chase City, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., Va., 21 miles S. of Keysville Station, and 94 miles S.W. of Richmond. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, and 3 warehouses for tobacco.

Chase's Lake, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., 7 miles N.E. of Glendale Railroad Station. It has a hotel for summer boarders, and 2 saw-mills.

Chase's Mills, a post-hamlet of Androscoggin co., Me., in Turner township, 12 miles N. of Auburn.

Chase's Mills, a post-hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on Grass River, 8 miles N. of Madrid Station. It has a church, a tannery, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Chase's Mills, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., on the Tioga River, 3½ miles from Fall Brook. It has a saw-mill.

Chase's Wharf, a post-office of Lancaster co., Va., on Chesapeake Bay.

Chase'ville, a post-hamlet of Duval co., Fla., on the St. John's River, 8 miles from Jacksonville.

Chaseville, a post-hamlet of Otsego co., N.Y., in Maryland township, on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 68½ miles W. of Albany. It has a church.

Chaseville, a post-hamlet of Noble co., O., in Seneca township, about 34 miles N. of Marietta.

Chaseville, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Tenn., 14 miles S.S.W. of Camden.

Chasgo, villages of Afghanistan. See Shasgo.

Chashe-Lo-Um-Boo, Thibet. See Teshoo-Loomboo.

Chas'ka, a post-village, capital of Carver co., Minn., is in Chaska township, on the north bank of the Minnesota River, and on the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad at its junction with the Hastings & Dakota Railroad, 21 miles S.W. of Minneapolis, and 29 miles E. of Glencoe. It has a money-order post-office, 2 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, and a graded school. Pop. of the township, 967.

Chaskoi, or **Chasskoi,** shås‵ko'ee, a town of Turkey, the chief town of the district, 25 miles E. of Adrianople, with warm springs. Pop. 5000.

Chasma, or **Chassma,** Kås'må, a river of Croatia, after a tortuous westerly course of 55 miles joins the Lonya 16 miles S.W. of Bellovar. Near their junction is the village of Chasma, or Chassma. Pop. 460.

Chasselas, shås‵seh-lå', a village of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 8 miles S.W. of Mâcon. Pop. 351.

Chasseloup-Laubat. See Fort de France.

Chasseneuil, shås‵seh-nuh'ye or shås‵nuĩ', a town of France, in Charente, 18 miles S.W. of Confolens. It has mines of iron. Pop. 2162.

Chasseral, shås‵seh-râl', a mountain of the Jura range, in Switzerland, canton of Bern, 9 miles W. of Bienne. Elevation, 5280 feet.

Chasseron, shås‵seh-rôNᵍ', a mountain of the Jura range, between the French department of Doubs and the Swiss canton of Vaud, 6 miles N.W. of Yverdun.

Chassma, a river and village of Croatia. See Chasma.

Chas‵tain', a post-office of Itawamba co., Miss.

Chatal Boorgas, or **Tchatal Bourgas,** chå‵tål' booR‵gås', a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 23 miles S.W. of Viza.

Chatalcha, or **Tchatalcha,** chå-tål'chå, a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 30 miles N.W. of Constantinople.

Chat'ata, a post-village of Bradley co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 35 miles E.N.E. of Chattanooga. It has 2 churches, an academy, a flouring-mill, and 4 stores. Pop. 125.

Chatauque, New York. See Chautauqua.

Chat‵awa', a post-village of Pike co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 92 miles N. of New Orleans. It has a church and a convent, a seminary, and a house of the Redemptorists, and is a popular summer resort for New Orleans families.

Châteaubriant, shâ‵tō‵bre-ôNᵍ', a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 40 miles N.N.E. of Nantes. Pop. 4834. It is built around the remains of a castle founded in 1015, and has manufactures of woollen stuffs and confectionery, with trade in iron, timber, oil, and corn.

Château-Chalon, shâ‵tō'-shå‵lôNᵍ', a town of France, in Jura, 6 miles N. by E. of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 608.

Château-Chinon, shâ‵tō'-shee‵nôNᵍ', a town of France, Nièvre, near the Yonne, 37 miles E. of Nevers. Pop. 2713.

Château-Dauphin, the French for Castel-Delfino.

Château-d'Œx, shâ‵tō'-dèx, or **Château-d'Oyes,** shâ‵tō'-dwå, a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 22 miles E. of Lausanne, on the Saane. Pop. 2513.

Château-d'Oléron, France. See Le Château.

Château-du-Loir, shâ‵tō'-dü-lwaR, a town of France, in Sarthe, 23 miles S.S.E. of Le Mans, near the Loire. It has manufactories of linens, twist, and leather. Pop. 2945.

Châteaudun, shâ‵tō‵dŭNᵍ', a town of France, in Eure-et-Loir, near the Loir, 26 miles by rail S.S.W. of Chartres. Pop. 6781. It has a castle, partly of the tenth century, a town hall, a communal college, and a public library; also tanneries and manufactories of blankets.

Chateaugay, shat-o-gā', a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y., is on the Chateaugay River, in a township of the same name, and on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, 12 miles E.N.E. of Malone, and 45 miles W. of Rouse's Point. It has 5 churches. Pop. about 500; of the township, 2727. The township has 5 butter-factories, 5 starch-factories, and a cheese-factory.

Chateaugay Lake, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., N.Y., in Belmont township, 12 miles E. of Malone. It has a church, and manufactures of starch, butter, shingles, &c.

Chateaugay Lake, in Franklin co., N.Y., is an expansion of Chateaugay River. It is in two parts, the upper and lower lakes,—the latter nearly 5 miles long and quite narrow, the former 8 miles long and 5 miles wide. It is navigated by a steamboat, used for carrying iron ore.

Chateaugay River rises in New York in a small lake of its own name, which is on the line between Clinton and Franklin cos. It runs northwestward into the province of Quebec, where it flows northeastward, and enters the St. Lawrence River about 14 miles above Montreal.

Châteaugiron, shâ`tō`zhee`rôɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 9 miles S.E. of Rennes. Pop. 1581.

Château-Gonthier, shâ`tō′-gôɴᵍ`te-à′, a town of France, on the Mayenne, 17 miles S.S.E. of Laval. Pop. 7048. It has a fine Gothic church, several hospitals, and manufactories of linen and woollen fabrics, and bleaching-grounds.

Chateauguay, or **Chateaugay,** shâ`tō`gà′, a county in the S.W. part of Quebec, rich in agricultural resources. Area, 250 square miles. It is watered by the Chateauguay and English Rivers, which furnish water-power. Capital, Sainte Martine. Pop. 16,166.

Chateauguay, formerly **St. Joachim,** a post-village in Chateauguay co., Quebec, on Chateauguay River, 24 miles S. of Montreal, and 9 miles from Beauharnois. It has 2 churches, a convent, 4 stores, &c. Pop. 900.

Chateauguay Basin, Quebec, is a post-village, 2 miles from the above. Pop. 200.

Château-Haut-Brion, shâ`tō′-hō-bre`ôɴᵍ′, a hamlet of France, in Gironde, celebrated for its fine growths of Bordeaux wine.

Château-Lafitte, shâ`tō′-lâ`feet′, a hamlet of France, in Gironde, producing one of the finest of Bordeaux wines.

Château-Landon, shâ`tō′-lôɴᵍ`dôɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 16 miles S. of Fontainebleau. Pop. 2778.

Château-Latour, shâ`tō′-lâ`tooʀ′, two contiguous vineyards of France, on the Gironde, near Pauillac, which yield fine growths of claret wine.

Château-la-Vallière, shâ`tō′-lâ-vâl`le-aiʀ′, a town of France, Indre-et-Loire, 19 miles N.W. of Tours. P. 1175.

Châteaulin, shâ`tō`lâɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Finistère, 13 miles by rail N. of Quimper. Pop. 3259.

Château-Margaux, shâ`tō′-maʀ`gō′, a famous vineyard of France, on the Gironde, 14 miles N.W. of Bordeaux. It produces fine claret wine.

Châteaumeillant, shâ`tō`mà`yôɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Cher, 21 miles S.S.E. of Bourges. Pop. 3130.

Châteauneuf-de-Mazenc, shâ`tō`nŭf′-dẹh-mâ`zôɴᵍ′, a town of France, 9 miles E. of Montélimar. P. 1833.

Châteauneuf-de-Randon, shâ`tō`nŭf′-dẹh-rôɴᵍ`dôɴᵍ′, a town of France, 12 miles N.E. of Mende. P. 1465.

Châteauneuf-du-Faou, shâ`tō`nŭf′-dü-fâ`oo′, a town of France, in Finistère, on the Aulne, 17 miles N.E. of Quimper. Pop. 3008.

Châteauneuf-du-Rhône, shâ`tō`nŭf′-dü-rōn, a town of France, in Drôme, 5 miles S. of Montélimar, on the Rhone, opposite Viviers. Pop. 2082.

Châteauneuf-en-Bretagne, shâ`tō`nŭf′-ôɴᵍ-brẹh-tâñ′, a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 6 miles S.E. of Saint-Malo. Pop. 673.

Châteauneuf-en-Thymerais, shâ`tō`nŭf′-ôɴᵍ-tee`mẹh-rà′, a town of France, in Eure-et-Loir, 15 miles N.W. of Chartres. Pop. 1489.

Châteauneuf-sur-Charente, shâ`tō`nŭf′-süʀ-shâ`rôɴᴛ′, a town of France, on the Charente, at a railway junction, 11 miles W.S.W. of Angoulême. Pop. 3541.

Châteauneuf-sur-Cher, shâ`tō`nŭf′-süʀ-shàʀ, a town of France, on an island in the Cher, 12 miles N.W. of Saint-Amand. Pop. 2993.

Châteauneuf-sur-Loire, shâ`tō`nŭf′-süʀ-lwaʀ, a town of France, in Loiret, 14 miles by rail E.S.E. of Orleans. Pop. 3264.

Châteauneuf-sur-Sarthe, shâ`tō`nŭf′-süʀ-saʀt, a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Sarthe, 15 miles N.N.E. of Angers. Pop. 1683.

Châteauneuf-Val-de-Bargis, shâ`tō`nŭf′-vâl-dẹh baʀ`zhee′, a town of France, in Nièvre, 16 miles S.E. of Cosne. Pop. 2147.

Château-Ponsat, shâ`tō′-pôɴᵍ`sà′, a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, 9 miles E. of Bellac, on a railway, and on the Gartempe. Pop. 3809.

Château-Porcien, shâ`tō′-poʀ`se-âɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Ardennes, on the Aisne, 26 miles S.W. of Mézières. Pop. 1819.

Château-Renard, shâ`tō′-rẹh-naʀ′, a town of France, in Loiret, 10 miles E.S.E. of Montargis. Pop. 1502.

Château-Renard, a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 19 miles N.E. of Arles. Pop. 5409.

Château-Renault, shâ`tō′-rẹh-nō′, a town of France, Indre-et-Loire, 17 miles by rail N.E. of Tours. Pop. 3978.

Château Richer, shâ`tō′ re`shà′, a post-village and parish in Montmorency co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 15 miles below Quebec. It has a lumber- and flour-trade, and is a favorite resort of sportsmen. Pop. 1618.

Châteauroux, shâ`tō`roo′, a town of France, capital of the department of Indre, in a plain on the Indre, and 88 miles by rail S. by W. of Orleans. Pop. 16,858. Principal edifice, the castle (long the prison of the Princess of Condé, niece of Richelieu), which now serves for the town hall. It is the seat of a court of assize, chambers of commerce and manufactures, and a society of arts and agriculture. Its manufactures comprise woollens, army cloth, cutlery, hats, hosiery, paper, and parchment; it has also an active trade in woollen yarn, leather, iron, and lithographic stones.

Châteauroux, a village of France, department of Hautes-Alpes, 3 miles N.N.E. of Embrun. Pop. 1772.

Château-Salins, a town of Lorraine. See Salzburg.

Château-Thierry, shâ`tō′-te-èʀ`ree′, a town of France, in Aisne, on the Marne, 58 miles by rail E.N.E. of Paris. Pop. 6519. It stands on a declivity crowned by the remains of a castle founded by Charles Martel in 720.

Château-Villain, shâ`tō′-veel`lâɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Haute-Marne, 11 miles S.W. of Chaumont. Pop. 1434.

Chateer- (or **Chatir-**) **Dagh,** a mountain of Russia. See Crimea.

Chat-el-Arab, river. See Shat-el-Arab.

Châtelaudren, shâ`tèl`ō`drôɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 10 miles W. of Saint-Brieuc. Pop. 1261.

Châteldon, shâ`tèl`dôɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 9 miles N. of Thiers. Pop. 1900.

Châtelet, shâ`tẹh-là′, a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Sambre, opposite Châtelineau, 4 miles E. of Charleroi. It has manufactures of woollens and leather. Pop. 5660.

Châtelet, or **Le Châtelet,** lẹh shâ`tẹh-là′, a town of France, department of Cher, 11 miles S.S.W. of Saint-Amand. Pop. 1157.

Châtelhérault, an old spelling of Châtellerault.

Châtelineau, shâ`tèl`ee`nō′, a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Sambre, 4 miles by rail E. of Charleroi, and opposite Châtelet. It has many foundries. Pop. 5193.

Châtellerault, shâ`tèll`rō′, a town of France, in Vienne, capital of the arrondissement, on the Vienne, across which it communicates with a suburb by a stone bridge, 20 miles by rail N.N.E. of Poitiers. Pop. 13,363. It is one of the principal seats of the manufacture of French cutlery. It has a fine Gothic church, an old castle (whence its name), a theatre, exchange, hospital, national manufactory of arms, and a large trade in millstones, wines, dried fruits, and agricultural produce.

Châtel-Saint-Denis, shâ`tèl′-sâɴᵍ-dẹh-nee′, a village of Switzerland, canton and 23 miles S.W. of Freyburg, with a castle on the Vevaise River. Pop. 2326.

Châtel-Sâint-Denis-sur-Moselle, shâ`tèl′-sâɴᵍ-dẹh-nee′-süʀ-mo`zèll′, a town of France, in Vosges, on the Moselle, 11 miles by rail N. of Epinal. Pop. 1266.

Châtelus, shâ`tẹh-lüce′, a village of France, in Creuse, 12 miles N.E. of Guéret. Pop. 1329.

Châtenay, shâ`tẹh-nà′, a village of France, in Seine, 5 miles S.S.W. of Paris. Pop. 942.

Châtenois, shâ`tẹh-nwà′, a village of France, 5 miles S. of Belfort. Pop. 960.

Châtenois, a town of France, in Vosges, 7 miles S.E. of Neufchâteau. Pop. 1482.

Châtenois, or **Châtenoix,** Alsace. See Kestenholz.

Chat′field, a post-village of Fillmore co., Minn., in Chatfield township, on Root River (or one of its branches), about 22 miles S.E. of Rochester, and 32 miles W.S.W. of Winona. It has several churches, a graded school, a bank, 2 flouring-mills, a woollen-factory, and a newspaper office. Pop. of the township, 1768.

Chatfield, a post-township of Crawford co., O., 10 miles N. of Bucyrus. Pop. 1247. It contains Richville, a hamlet.

Chatfield, a post-hamlet of Navarro co., Tex., 6 miles E. of Rice Railroad Station. It has a church.

Chatham, chat′ạm, a borough of England, on the E.

bank of the Medway, 30 miles by rail E.S.E. of London. It is adjacent to Rochester, Brompton, and Gillingham. It is flanked on the E. and S. by heights partly built on, and crowned with several forts. The town is well paved and lighted, and has many good shops, a noble dock-yard, a fine parish church, a modern building, embodying a small part of the original Norman structure, a charity hospital, a seamen's and other hospitals, and a literary institution, with a museum. The military and naval establishments, separated from the town by a line of fortifications, comprise large and very handsome infantry, marine, engineer, and artillery barracks, a school for engineers, and a noble marine hospital, the dock-yard, and arsenal. The dock-yard contains tide-docks and building-slips for vessels of the largest size, with saw-mills, forges, machinery-works, roperies, ordnance-ranges, an armory, and a large prison. The population of Chatham is mostly engaged in the military and naval establishments, or in the trade arising out of the presence of the government works. Pop. in 1871, including Brompton and Gillingham (close suburbs), 45,792.

Chatham, chat'am, a county in the S.E. part of Georgia, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Savannah River, on the S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the S.W. by the Ogeechee River. The surface is level; the soil is mostly sandy, and in some parts is fertile. Rice is the staple product. This county is intersected by the Central Railroad of Georgia, the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, and the Savannah & Charleston Railroad. A large part of it is covered with forests of pine, cypress, and other trees. Capital, Savannah. Valuation of real and personal estate, $25,257,940. Pop. in 1870, 41,279, of whom 37,363 were Americans.

Chatham, a county in the central part of North Carolina, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is drained by the Deep and Haw Rivers, which unite in the S.E. part and form the Cape Fear River. The surface is undulating, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is productive. Indian corn, cotton, wheat, oats, pork, and butter are the staple products. Beds of coal have been opened in this county, which has also a copper-mine. It is intersected by the Raleigh & Augusta Railroad. Capital, Pittsborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,915,582. Pop. in 1870, 19,723, of whom 19,648 were Americans.

Chatham, a township of Middlesex co., Conn., on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, and on the Boston & New York Air-Line Railroad, 9 miles E. of Middletown (Cobalt Station). The township has ores of cobalt, and is the seat of active manufactures. Pop. 2771.

Chatham, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., in Chatham township, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 9 miles S.S.W. of Springfield. It has 3 churches, a graded school, an elevator, a money-order post-office, a flouring-mill, &c. Pop. about 650; of the township, 1460.

Chatham, a post-office of Buchanan co., Iowa, 4 miles N. of Jesup Railroad Station.

Chatham, a post-village of Bracken co., Ky., 16 miles W. of Maysville. It has a church, an academy, and a manufactory of farming-implements.

Chatham, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., is in Chatham township, and on the ocean, at the southeastern point of the peninsula called Cape Cod, 7 miles E. of Harwich Railroad Station, and about 20 miles E. of Barnstable. It has a high school, a newspaper office, 4 churches, a tolerable harbor, and is supported mainly by navigation and fisheries. Pop. of the township, 2274. The township contains a hamlet named South Chatham.

Chatham, a post-township of Wright co., Minn., about 40 miles W.N.W. of Minneapolis. Here are forests of the ash, elm, maple, oak, &c. Pop. 224.

Chatham, a post-township of Carroll co., N.H., about 30 miles N. of Ossipee. Its surface is hilly or mountainous. It has a church. Pop. 445.

Chatham, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., in Chatham township, on the Morris & Essex Railroad, 15 miles W. of Newark, and 6 miles S.E. of Morristown. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of paper, baskets, &c. The township contains the village of Madison, and 2 academies. Total pop. 3715.

Chatham, a post-township of Columbia co., N.Y., is intersected by Kinderhook Creek and the Boston & Albany and Harlem Extension Railroads. It contains post-villages named Chatham, North Chatham, East Chatham, Chatham Centre, Chatham Village, &c. Total pop. 4501.

Chatham, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., in Chatham township, on the Harlem Extension Railroad, 133 miles N. of New York. It has a church, a furnace, a saw-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. about 200.

Chatham, a post-village of Licking co., O., in Newton township, 7 miles N. of Newark, and about 35 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. It has a church, a grist-mill, a tannery, &c. Pop. 156.

Chatham, a township of Medina co., O., containing Chatham Centre. Pop. 980.

Chatham, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., in London Grove township, on the Pennsylvania & Delaware Branch Railroad, 3 miles N. of Avondale, and about 36 miles W. by S. from Philadelphia. It has a tannery and several churches.

Chatham, a township of Tioga co., Pa. Pop. 1575.

Chatham, a post-village, capital of Pittsylvania co., Va., is on a branch of the Banister River, and on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 18 miles N. of Danville, and 48 miles S. by W. of Lynchburg. It has a savings-bank, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a high school, 5 churches, a foundry, a cigar-factory, 3 tobacco-factories, &c. Pop. about 800.

Chatham, a port of entry in Northumberland co., New Brunswick, on the Miramichi River, 12 miles from its mouth, and on a branch of the Intercolonial Railway, 6 miles from Newcastle, and 84 miles W. of Shediac. It is the largest town on the north shore of the province, and contains several handsome buildings, including a cathedral, a hospital and college, 4 churches, masonic and temperance halls, printing-office, steam mills, foundries, and ship-yards. It is a Catholic bishop's see. Much lumber and fish are shipped from here. The harbor is capable of accommodating vessels of the largest tonnage. Pop. 3000.

Chatham, Argenteuil co., Quebec. See Cushing.

Chatham, the chief town of the county of Kent, Ontario, is situated on the river Thames, 67 miles by rail S.W. of London. It contains the county buildings, 8 churches, 2 printing-offices, 3 saw-mills, 5 grist-mills, 3 woollen-mills, 5 foundries, a planing-mill, pot- and pearl-asheries, machine-shops, soap-, candle-, and other factories, a brewery and distillery, and numerous stores. A very extensive export trade is done in grain, pork, and other country produce, and in lumber, square timber, railroad-ties, staves, and cord-wood. Pop. 5873.

Chatham Centre, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., in Chatham township, on Kinderhook Creek, and on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 20 miles S.S.E. of Albany. It has a church and a paper-mill for straw-paper.

Chatham Centre, a post-hamlet of Medina co., O., in Chatham township, about 24 miles W. of Akron. It has 2 churches.

Chatham Four Corners. See Chatham Village.

Chatham Hill, a post-hamlet of Smyth co., Va., on the North Fork of the Holston River, 12 miles N. of Marion. It has a church and a flouring-mill. Pop. about 100.

Chatham Island, off the W. coast of Patagonia, 30 miles S. of Wellington Island.

Chatham Island, one of the Galapagos Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Coal has been discovered here.

Chatham Islands, a group in the Radack Chain, in the North Pacific Ocean. Lat. 9° N.; lon. 179° 50′ E.

Chatham Islands, a group in the Pacific, about 380 miles E. of New Zealand. Lat. of Cape Young, 43° 48′ S.; lon. 176° 58′ W. They consist of Chatham (Wairikaori), Pitt, and some smaller islands, the first being about 90 miles in circumference and containing a brackish lake 25 miles long and 7 miles broad. Coasts rocky; surface undulating and fertile, but often marshy; products similar to those of New Zealand. They belong to Great Britain, and are a dependency of the colony of New Zealand. Pop. 130.

Chatham Port, an inlet on the E. coast of the South Andaman Island, in the Bay of Bengal.

Chatham Port, a post-hamlet of Barnstable co., Mass., on the sea-coast, about 90 miles S.E. of Boston.

Chatham Run, a post-office of Clinton co., Pa.

Chatham Sound, Alaska, lat. 56° 30′ N., lon. 133° W., separates George III. and Prince of Wales Archipelagoes.

Chatham Valley, a post-office of Tioga co., Pa., at the hamlet of Shortsville.

Chatham Village, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., is partly in Chatham township, 24 miles S.S.E. of Albany, and 128 miles N. of New York. It is on the Boston & Albany Railroad, and is the northern terminus of the New York & Harlem Railroad, which here connects with the Harlem Extension Railroad; and a branch of the first-mentioned road extends hence to Hudson. It is sometimes called Chatham Four Corners; but the name of its post-office is Chatham Village. It contains 4 churches, a national bank, a machine-shop, a paper-mill, iron-foundries, a graded school, an academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 2000.

Châtillon, shâ'tee'yòɴᵉ', a town of Italy, 15 miles by rail E. of Aosta, on the Dora Baltea. Pop. 2833.

Châtillon, a lake of France. See BOURGET.

Châtillon, shâ‵tee‵yòNᵍ′, a town of France, in Drôme, 32 miles E.S.E. of Valence. Pop. 1236.

Châtillon (anc. *Castellio?*), a town of France, in Rhône, 9 miles S.S.W. of Villefranche. Pop. 1201.

Chatillon, shâ‵tee‵yòNᵍ′, a post-village in Yamaska co., Quebec, 12 miles S.W. of St. Celestin. Pop. 200.

Châtillon-de-Michaille, shâ‵tee‵yòNᵍ′-dẹh-mee‵shâl′, a town of France, in Ain, 26 miles E.S.E. of Bourg.

Châtillon-en-Bazois, shâ‵tee‵yòNᵍ′-ôNᵍ-bâ‵zwâ′, a town of France, in Nièvre, 15 miles W. of Château-Chinon, on the Aron. Pop. 1179.

Châtillon-en-Vendelais, shâ‵tee‵yòNᵍ′-ôNᵍ-vòNᵍ‵dẹh-là′, a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 8 miles N. of Vitré. Pop. 1510.

Châtillon-lès-Dombes, shâ‵tee‵yòNᵍ′-là-dòMb, a town of France, in Ain, 16 miles N.N.E. of Trévoux, on the Chalaronne. Pop. 3046.

Châtillon-sur-Colmont, shâ‵tee‵yòNᵍ′-süR-kol‵mòNᵍ′, a town of France, department and 11 miles W.N.W. of Mayenne. Pop. 2526.

Châtillon-sur-Indre, shâ‵tee‵yòNᵍ′-süR-âNd′R, a town of France, in Indre, on the Indre, 27 miles W.N.W. of Châteauroux. Pop. 3875.

Châtillon-sur-Loing, shâ‵tee‵yòNᵍ′-süR-lwâNᵍ, a town of France, in Loiret, 13 miles S.E. of Montargis. Pop. 2474.

Châtillon-sur-Loire, shâ‵tee‵yòNᵍ′-süR-lwaR, a town of France, in Loiret, 44 miles E.S.E. of Orleans. Pop. 3226.

Châtillon-sur-Marne, shâ‵tee‵yòNᵍ′-süR-maRn, a town of France, in Marne, on the Marne, 29 miles W.N.W. of Châlons. Pop. 847.

Châtillon-sur-Saône, shâ‵tee‵yòNᵍ′-süR-sōn, a town of France, in Vosges, 9 miles S.S.E. of Lamarche. Pop. 632.

Châtillon-sur-Seine, shâ‵tee‵yòNᵍ′-süR-sàne, a town of France, in Côte-d'Or, 48 miles N.N.W. of Dijon, on a railway, and on the Seine. It has good public buildings, with a castle and a park, and manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, hats, leather, flour, and paper. Pop. 4860.

Châtillon-sur-Sèvre, shâ‵tee‵yòNᵍ′-süR-saiv′R, a town of France, in Deux-Sèvres, 14 miles W.N.W. of Bressuire, on the Sèvre-Nantaise. Pop. 1537.

Chat′moss, an extensive morass of England, co. of Lancaster, now largely reclaimed, about 10 miles W. of Manchester. Area, about 6000 acres.

Chatonnay, shâ‵ton‵nà′, a town of France, in Isère, 15 miles E.S.E. of Vienne. Pop. 2728.

Chatou, shâ‵too′, a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the Paris & Saint-Germain Railway, 3 miles E. of Saint-Germain. Pop. 3192.

Chatra, a town of India. See CHITTRA.

Châtres, the former name of ARPAJON.

Chatsk, a town of Russia. See SHATSK.

Chat‵soo′, a decayed town of India, 24 miles S.S.E. of Ajmeer.

Chats′worth, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, and perhaps the most splendid private residence in England, is situated in the county of Derby, in a beautiful park, 10 miles in circumference, watered by the Derwent, 3½ miles N.E. of Bakewell. The mansion is in the Ionic style. The furniture, books, paintings, and statuary which it contains are extremely choice, and in the gardens is a conservatory, with water-works considered to be, with the exception of those at Versailles, the first in Europe. In the earlier mansion of Chatsworth, Mary Queen of Scots spent a considerable portion of her captivity.

Chats′worth, a post-village of Livingston co., Ill., in Chatsworth township, on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 79 miles E. of Peoria, and about 44 miles E.N.E. of Bloomington. It has a bank and 4 churches, a money-order post-office, and manufactures of windmills and corn-huskers. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 909; of the township, 1622.

Chatsworth, or **Johntown,** a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, 109 miles by rail N.W. of Toronto, and 12 miles from Owen Sound. It has 3 churches, an iron-foundry, a saw-mill, a flouring-mill, and several stores and machine-shops. Pop. 450.

Chat‵tahoo′chee, a county in the W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Chattahoochee River. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Cusseta. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,208,110. Pop. in 1870, 6059, of whom 6052 were Americans.

Chattahoochee, a post-village of Gadsden co., Fla., is near the confluence of the Chattahoochee & Flint Rivers, 41 miles W.N.W. of Tallahassee. It is on the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, and is the seat of the state penitentiary. It has a church, a lunatic asylum, and 2 stores. It has a resident population of about 100.

Chattahoochee River rises in Habersham co., Ga., and runs southwestward to West Point, where it strikes the eastern boundary of Alabama. Below this point it runs nearly southward, and forms the west boundary of Georgia until it unites with the Flint River at the S.W. extremity of the state last named. The river formed by this confluence is the Appalachicola. The Chattahoochee is about 500 miles long. Small steamboats can ascend it to Columbus, which is 300 miles or more from the Gulf of Mexico. Gold is found near the upper part of this river.

Chattahoochee River, a hamlet of Chambers co., Ala., 3 miles from West Point, Ga. It is on or near the Chattahoochee River, and has a cotton-factory and an iron-foundry, with a machine-shop.

Chattahoochee River, a station in Gadsden co., Fla., on the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad (its present W. terminus), 3 miles from the town of Chattahoochee, and on the river of the same name.

Chat′tan, or **Chat′ton,** a post-office of Adams co., Ill., and a station on the Keokuk Branch of the Wabash Railroad, 10 miles N.N.W. of Clayton.

Chat‵tanoo′ga, a city of Tennessee, and the capital of Hamilton co., is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Tennessee River, 151 miles S.E. of Nashville, 112 miles S.S.W. of Knoxville, and 138 miles N.N.W. of Atlanta. It is the S. terminus of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, the southeastern terminus of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, and the northeastern terminus of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, which extends 295 miles to Meridian. It is connected with the towns of Georgia by the Western & Atlantic Railroad, and is one of the termini of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad. It is surrounded by high hills and picturesque scenery, several valleys and intervening ridges converging to this point. Steamboats can navigate the river above and below this place, which is very favorably situated for trade and manufactures, having mines of coal and iron in its vicinity. Chattanooga has churches of all the leading denominations, a large hotel, which is said to be one of the best in the Southern states, the Chattanooga Female Institute, and a system of public schools. The amount of capital invested in manufactures here in 1873 was $2,142,000. It contains 3 banks, 2 cotton-factories, a manufactory of railroad-cars, 5 sash and blind factories, 2 steel-works, several machine-shops, 3 rolling-mills, an iron-foundry, 2 tanneries, a steam saw-mill, a blast-furnace, and the workshops of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad. Two daily and 2 or 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Among the products of its manufactories are pumps, soap, leather, railroad-iron, steel, woollen goods, furniture, and carriages. This town was occupied by the Union army September 9, 1863, and was almost entirely destroyed during the civil war. General Grant gained a victory at Missionary Ridge, a few miles from Chattanooga, on November 24, 1863. This is sometimes called the battle of Chattanooga. Incorporated as a city in 1851. Pop. in 1860, 2545; in 1870, 6093; in 1878, about 12,000.

Chattanooga Creek rises in Walker co., Ga., runs nearly northward, and enters the Tennessee River at Chattanooga.

Chatterawah, a river of Kentucky. See SANDY RIVER.

Chat′teris, a town of Cambridgeshire, England, 10 miles by rail N.W. of Ely. Pop. of parish, 4765.

Chat‵terpoor′, or **Chut‵trapore′** (native, *Chhatrapur*), a petty native state of India, in Bundelcund, with a capital town of same name, 73 miles S.E. of Jhansee. Area, 1240 square miles. Pop. 120,000.

Chat‵too′ga, a county in the N.W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is partly drained by the Chattooga River. The surface is diversified by mountains and fertile valleys, and is mostly covered with forests. The soil produces Indian corn, wheat, and pasture. Among the minerals of this county are iron ore, limestone, and marble. Capital, Summerville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,400,000. Pop. in 1870, 6902, of whom 6893 were Americans.

Chattooga, a small river which drains part of Chattooga co., Ga., runs southwestward, and enters the Coosa River in Cherokee co., Ala.

Chattooga, a township of Oconee co., S.C. Pop. 596.

Chattooga River rises in North Carolina, runs southwestward, and forms the boundary between Rabun co., Ga., and Oconee co., S.C., until it unites with the Tallulah. The stream formed by this union is the Tugaloo River.

Chat'too'gaville, a post-office of Chattooga co., Ga.

Chat'tra (anc. *Kshetra*), a town of India, in Nepaul, in lat. 26° 53′ N., lon. 87° 4′ E., with a temple of Vishnu, greatly resorted to by devotees.

Chau-Abad, Beloochistan. See CHARBAR.

Chauchina, chŏw-chee′nå, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 12 miles from Granada. Pop. 1833.

Chaudes-Aigues, shōd-zaig′ (Lat. *Calen'tes A'quæ,* "warm water"), a town of France, in Cantal, 12 miles S.S.W. of Saint-Flour. Pop. 1948. It is an old, rustic town, in a narrow gorge, with remarkable hot springs, varying in temperature from 98° to 212° Fahr., which are extensively used for baths, washing, and warming the houses of the town.

Chaudefontaine, shōd'fòɴɢ'tån′ (*i.e.,* "warm spring"), a village of Belgium, province and 4 miles by rail S.E. of Liege, on the Vesdre. Pop. 973. It has thermal springs: temperature, 104° Fahr. The village is finely situated, and its baths are well frequented.

Chaudière, shō'de-aiʀ′, a lake of Ontario and Quebec, is an expansion of the river Ottawa, immediately above Ottawa City. Length, 18 miles; extreme breadth, 5 miles. It contains a number of islets, and terminates in the Great and Little Chaudière, two extraordinary cataracts. The principal falls are 60 feet high by 212 feet wide.

Chaudière, a river of Quebec, rises in Lake Megantic, and joins the St. Lawrence 7 miles above Quebec, after a N.N.W. course of 102 miles. Its course is frequently interrupted by picturesque islands. The banks are, in general, high and precipitous, and near its mouth are the Chaudière Falls, upwards of 100 feet high.

Chaudière Junction, or **Saint Etienne,** såɴt-å'-te-ĕn′, a post-village at the junction of the Levis Branch with the Grand Trunk Railway, in Levis co., Quebec, 9 miles S.E. of Quebec. Pop. 776.

Chaudoc, shō'dŏk′, or **Nangiang,** nån'zhång′, a western province of the French colony of Cochin China, bordering on Cambodia. Pop. 342,241.

Chauffailles, shōf'fål′, a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 24 miles W.S.W. of Mâcon. Pop. 1993. It has manufactures of linens.

Chau'ga, a post-office of Oconee co., S.C., 7 miles from Walhalla.

Chaumont, shō'mòɴɢ′, a town of France, capital of the department of Haute-Marne, on a height between the Marne and Suize, about 150 miles by rail E.S.E. of Paris. Pop. 8491. The streets are steep, but it is well built and possesses good public edifices. It has a tribunal of commerce, a public library, manufactures of woollens, leather, cutlery, and gloves, and a considerable trade in iron and iron-wares.

Chaumont, a town of France, in Oise, 14 miles S.W. of Beauvais. Pop. 1269.

Chaumont, a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, 9 miles W. of Saint-Julien. Pop. 683.

Chaumont, sho'mo′, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on Chaumont Bay, a part of Lake Ontario, in Lyme township, and on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 12 miles N.W. of Watertown. It has a good harbor, large fisheries, and quarries of fine limestone; also 2 churches, and manufactures of cheese, flour, and lumber. Pop. 370.

Chaumont-sur-Loire, shō'mòɴɢ′-sür-lwan, a village of France, in Loir-et-Cher, on the Loire, 10 miles S.W. of Blois. Pop. 1000.

Chaun'cey, a post-hamlet of Dodge co., Ga., on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 66 miles S.S.E. of Macon. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and large pine forests.

Chauncey, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ill., in Petty township, 8 miles N. of Sumner Station. It has 2 churches.

Chauncey, an incorporated village of Tippecanoe co., Ind., on the Wabash River, in Wabash township, ¾ of a mile from Lafayette. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a broom-factory, and a flour-mill. Here is an agricultural college called Purdue University.

Chauncey, a post-village of Athens co., O., in Dover township, on the Hocking River and Canal, 1 mile from Salina Railroad Station, and about 37 miles W. of Marietta. Coal is here mined, and salt is made from the brine of salt-wells. Pop. 201.

Chauny, shō'nee′, a town of France, in Aisne, mostly on an island in the Oise, at a railway junction, 21 miles W.N.W. of Laon. Pop. 8982. It has an active trade in cider, linen cloths, and hosiery; and it is a depot for charcoal and timber.

Chaussey, shō'så′, or **Iles Chausey,** eel shō'zå′, a group of bare and rocky islands in the English Channel, 8 miles from the coast of France, opposite Granville. They supply kelp and excellent granite.

Chaussin, shō'såɴɢ′, a town of France, in Jura, 9 miles S.S.W. of Dôle, near the Doubs. Pop. 525.

Chautauqua, shạ-taw′kwą, a county in the S.S.E. part of Kansas, has an area of 650 square miles. It is drained by Big Caney and Middle Caney Creeks. The surface is level; the soil is fertile, the staple product being Indian corn. It was organized in 1875. Capital, Sedan. Pop. 9246.

Chautauqua, a county forming the W. extremity of New York, has an area of about 1060 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by Lake Erie, and is drained by the Cassadaga, Conewango, and French Creeks. Among its physical features is Chautauqua Lake, which is about 16 miles long. The surface is pleasantly diversified, and is extensively covered with forests in which the ash, beech, oak, elm, and sugar-maple abound. The soil is fertile and adapted to pasturage and dairies. Oats, hay, butter, cattle, wheat, and cheese are the staple products. Devonian sandstone and limestone boulders are found here, also springs of carburetted hydrogen gas. This county is intersected by the Erie Railroad, the Atlantic & Great Western, Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburg, and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroads. Capital, Mayville. Dunkirk and Jamestown are the largest towns. Valuation of real and personal estate, $48,607,170. Pop. in 1870, 59,327, of whom 50,045 were Americans; in 1875, 64.869.

Chautauqua, a township of Chautauqua co., N.Y. Pop. 3153. It includes Mayville, the county seat.

Chautauqua Lake, a post-office and summer resort of Chautauqua co., N.Y., is on a lake of the same name, about 10 miles N.W. of Jamestown. Here are 2 large hotels and about 30 cottages.

Chautauqua Lake, New York, is in Chautauqua co., 7 or 8 miles from Lake Erie. It is 16 or 18 miles long, extending from Mayville southeastward nearly to Jamestown, which is about 3 miles from the foot of the lake. It is 1291 feet above tide-water, and 726 feet higher than Lake Erie. The width varies from 1 to 2½ miles. It is navigated by steamboats. Its outlet issues from the southeastern end and enters Conewango Creek. "A remarkable feature in Chautauqua county," says Prof. Hall, "is the existence of the lake of the same name, the northern extremity of which is only 8 miles distant from Lake Erie, and yet empties its waters by the Conewango, Alleghany, Ohio, and Mississippi into the Atlantic. It is a beautiful sheet of water, bounded on its eastern side by gravelly sloping banks, and on the west by more level and in some places marshy shores."

Chauvigny, shō'veen'yee′, a town of France, in Vienne, 18 miles N.W. of Montmorillon, on the Vienne. It has manufactures of druggets. Pop. 1911.

Chaux-de-Fonds, or **La Chaux-de-Fonds,** lå shō-dẹh-fòɴɢ, a town of Switzerland, 9 miles by rail N.W. of Neufchâtel. It is situated at the foot of a narrow and savage gorge of the Jura, at an elevation of 3070 feet above the sea. With Locle, this is the chief seat of the manufacture of watches of the canton. Pop. 19,930.

Chaux- (or **La Chaux-**) **du-Milieu,** shō-dü-mee'-le-ŭh′, a village of Switzerland, 9 miles S.S.W. of Chaux-de-Fonds. Pop. 941.

Chavanges, shå'vôɴzh′, a town of France, in Aube, 19 miles E. of Arcis-sur-Aube. Pop. 973.

Chaves, shå′vệs (anc. *A'quæ Fla'viæ*), a town of Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes, 44 miles W. of Braganza, on the Tamega, here crossed by a Roman bridge of 18 arches. It has hot saline springs. Pop. 4871.

Chaves, shå′vês, or **Villa do Ecuador,** veel′lå do ek-wå-dōʀ′, a town of Brazil, province of Pará, on the N. coast of the island of Marajo, at the mouth of the Amazon. Lat. 0° 20′ S.; lon. 49° 40′ W.

Chaves, or **Santa Anna de Chaves,** sån′tå ån′nå då shå′vês, the capital town of the island of St. Thomas, Gulf of Guinea, on the N.E. side. Pop. 2000.

Chaville, shå'veel′, a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 1 mile E. of Versailles. Pop. 2310.

Chayanta, chī-ån′tå, a town of Bolivia, department and 55 miles N. of Potosi.

Chayar, chī-yar′, a town of Chinese Toorkistan, on the Chayar River. Lat. 41° 5′ N.; lon. 83° E.

Chayenpoor, a town of India. See CHAINPOOR.

Chay-Fang, or **Tche-Fang,** chå-fång′, a town of China, province of Yun-Nan, on the Lung-Tchuen, 125 miles W. by S. of Shun-Ning. Lat. 24° 13′ N.; lon. 98° 10′ E.

Chazelles-sur-Lyon, shå'zĕll′-süʀ-le-òɴɢ′, a town of France, in Loire, 16 miles E. of Montbrison. Pop. 4716.

Chazy, shaz'ee′, a post-village of Chazy township, Clinton co., N.Y., on the Little Chazy River, 14 miles N. of Plattsburg. It has 3 churches and an academy. The township is bounded on the E. by Lake Champlain, and intersected by a railroad which connects Plattsburg with Rouse's Point. It has manufactures of cheese, lime, lumber, and starch, and contains villages named Sciota and West Chazy. Total pop. 3074.

Chazy Lake, Clinton co., N.Y., is about 4 miles long, and 20 miles W. of Lake Champlain.

Chazy River, New York, rises in Chazy Lake, in Clinton co., runs northeastward, and enters Lake Champlain about 4 miles S. of Rouse's Point. A bed of Lower Silurian limestone, which crops out near this river, is called Chazy limestone.

Chea'dle, a town of England, co. of Stafford, 8 miles E.S.E. of Stoke-on-Trent. Coal and limestone abound in the vicinity. Copper-, brass-, and tin-works, and a manufacture of cotton tape, are carried on. Pop. 2929.

Cheag-Tchu, a village of China. See CHEK-CHOO.

Cheap Hill, a post-office of Cheatham co., Tenn.

Cheap'side, a post-village in Haldimand co., Ontario, 13 miles from Cayuga. Pop. 100.

Cheapstow, a village of Ontario. See CHEPSTOW.

Che`aput', a town and military post in Sinde, 102 miles N. by E. of Hyderabad. Lat. 26° 52' N.; lon. 68° 34' E.

Cheatham, cheet'ạm, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Cumberland River, and also drained by Harpeth River. The surface is undulating, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, and pork are the staple products. It is traversed by the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad. Capital, Ashland City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $758,535. Pop. in 1870, 6678, of whom 6652 were Americans.

Cheatham's Ferry, a hamlet of Lauderdale co., Ala., on the Tennessee River, 15 miles below Florence. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Cheat Mountain, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., W. Va., about 60 miles S. of Grafton. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a seminary.

Cheat River, West Virginia, rises by several forks near the south border of Randolph co., runs northward, intersects Tucker and Preston cos., and enters the Monongahela River at the S.W. extremity of Fayette co., Pa. Length, about 150 miles. It runs through a hilly country, in which bituminous coal is found. Its branches are called the Dry, Glade, and Laurel Forks. The upper part of the main stream is called Shaver's Fork.

Cheb, the Bohemian for EGER.

Chebanse, she-banss', a post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., in Chebanse township, and on the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, 64 miles S.S.W. of Chicago, and 64 miles N.N.E. of Champaign. It is partly in Kankakee co. It has 2 banks, 4 churches, a graded school, a manufactory of washing-machines, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 1000; of township (which contains Clifton), 2530.

Chebeague (she-beeg') **Island,** a post-office of Cumberland co., Me., on an island in Casco Bay.

Chebogue, Nova Scotia. See CENTRAL CHEBOGUE.

Cheboksari, Tscheboksary, chȧ-bok-saʀ'ẹ, or **Tcheboksar,** chȧ-bok-saʀ', a town of Russia, government and 75 miles W.N.W. of Kazan, on the Volga. It is built mostly of wood, and has a cathedral, a monastery, a town hall, salt-magazines, and some manufactures. Pop. 3564.

Cheboygan, she-boy'gạn, a county in the N. part of Michigan, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Huron, and is intersected by Cheboygan River. The surface is diversified with lakes and forests. The soil produces oats, grass, &c. Lumber is the chief article of export. Capital, Cheboygan. Valuation of real and personal estate, $448,140. Pop. in 1870, 2196, of whom 1245 were Americans; in 1874, 3070.

Cheboygan, a post-village, capital of Cheboygan co., Mich., is in Benton township, on Lake Huron, at the mouth of the Cheboygan River, 35 miles N.E. of Petoskey. It has a bank, 3 churches, a graded school, 6 saw-mills, a planing-mill, a grist-mill, and a foundry. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 2000.

Cheboygan River, Michigan, rises in Otsego co., runs northward through Cheboygan co., and enters Lake Huron at its upper end, at the village of Cheboygan.

Chebyn, a village of Egypt. See SHEYBEEN.

Checa, chȧ'kȧ, a town of Spain, 77 miles E.N.E. of Guadalajara. Pop. 1251.

Chechen, Tchetchen, or **Tschetschen,** chȧ-chĕn', an island of the Caspian Sea, off its W. coast, near Cape Agrakhan.

Chechentsi, Tchetchentzi, or **Tschetschentzi,** chȧ-chĕnt'see, a people of the E. part of Circassia, whose country lies between lat. 42° 30' and 43° 40' N. and lon. 44° 30' and 46° 30' E., having N. the river Terek, E. Daghestan, W. Kabardah, and S. the Caucasus chain, dividing it from Georgia. Cattle-rearing is the chief occupation. The population is mostly Mohammedan, and the people speak a very peculiar language and number about 120,000.

Chechersk, Tchetchersk, or **Tschetschersk,** chȧ-chĕʀsk', a town of Russia, government and 75 miles S.S.E. of Moheelev. Pop. 3500.

Che-Ching, chȧ`ching', several towns of China, provinces of Ho-Nan, Kiang-See, and Pe-Chee-Lee.

Checiny, kĕt-see'nee, a town of Poland, 9 miles S.W. of Kielce, on the Czarna. There are quarries of fine marble in its vicinity. Pop. 5194.

Checo, chȧ'ko, a village of Chili, province of Coquimbo, 6 miles E. of Copiapo, with copper-mines.

Checo'tah, a station in the Creek country, Indian Territory, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 136 miles N.N.E. of Denison.

Chedabucto (shed`ạ-buk'to) **Bay,** an indentation of the N.E. coast of Nova Scotia, at the S. entrance to the Gut of Canso. It is much frequented by fishermen.

Ched'dar, a village and parish of England, in Somersetshire, 2 miles by rail S.E. of Axbridge. It is famed for its cheese. Pop. 2200.

Cheduba, che-doo'bȧ, an island of India, in Aracan, in the Bay of Bengal. Lat. 18° 52' N.; lon. 93° 27' E. Area, 250 square miles. The soil is fertile, producing good crops of rice, hemp, cotton, sugar, and tobacco, and its cattle and petroleum are esteemed. The island was taken from the Burmese in 1824. Pop. 10,000.

Chee-Choo, chee`choo', or **Tchi-Tcheoufou,** chee`chȧ-oo`foo', a city of China, province of Ngan-Hoei, near the Yang-tse-Kiang, 20 miles N.E. of Ngan-King.

Cheefood (**Tchifoud,** or **Tschifud**) **Kale,** chee-food' kȧ-lȧ', a town of the Crimea, 2 miles from Bakhchee-Sarai, on a limestone height, inhabited by Karaite Jews.

Cheekeeree, a river of Manchooria. See CHIKIRI.

Cheek's Creek, a township of Montgomery co., N.C. Pop. 960.

Cheektowa'ga, or **Chictawau'ga,** a post-township and hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., about 6 miles E. of Buffalo, is intersected by the New York Central Railroad and by the Erie Railroad. It has manufactures of furniture and force-pumps. Pop. 2298.

Cheera, Tchira, or **Tschira,** chee'rȧ, a city of Chinese Toorkistan, 75 miles E.S.E. of Khoten. Pop. 10,000.

**Chee`run',** or **Cherand,** chȧ`rŭnd', a town of British India, Bengal, on the Ganges, 7 miles E. of Chuprah.

Cheese'land, a post-hamlet of Angelina co., Tex., about 22 miles N. of Homer. It has 2 churches.

Cheeta, Tchita, or **Tschita,** chee'tạ, a town of Asiatic Russia, capital of Transbaikalia. Pop. 2728.

Cheetapoor, India. See SEETAPOOR.

Chee'ver, a post-hamlet of Dickinson co., Kansas, in Cheever township, 12 miles N. of Abilene. Pop. of township, 245.

Chef-Boutonne, shĕf boo`tonn', a town of France, in Deux-Sèvres, 24 miles S.E. of Niort. Pop. 1953.

Chef Menteur, shĕf môɴᵍ`tür', a station in Orleans parish, La., on the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, 20 miles E. by N. of New Orleans, on the peninsula between Lakes Borgne, Catharine, and Pontchartrain. Near the Chef Menteur inlet stands Fort Macomb.

Chefonte, shee`foɴt', written also **Chifuncte,** a small river of Louisiana, flows S. into Lake Pontchartrain.

Che-Foo, or **Tschifu,** chee-foo', a treaty-port of China, on the N. coast of the Shan-Toong promontory. Lat. 37° 35' N.; lon. 121° 22' E. It has a good harbor, a fine climate, and an active trade. Pop. 30,000.

Chegog'gin, a village in Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 8 miles from Yarmouth. Pop. 300.

Cheha'lis, a county in the W. part of Washington, has an area of about 1600 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, and is intersected by the Chehalis River. The surface is diversified with hills and valleys, and forests in which the fir, spruce, ash, maple, &c., are found. The soil is mostly fertile. Wheat, oats, potatoes, grass, and butter are the staple products. Capital, Montesano. Valuation of real and personal estate, $202,329. Pop in 1870, 401, of whom 381 were Americans.

Chehalis, a post-village of Lewis co., Washington, is on or near the Chehalis River, and on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 50 miles N. of Kalama, and about 30 miles S. of Olympia. Coal is found here.

Chehalis Point, a post-office of Chehalis co., Washington.

Chehalis River, Washington, drains parts of Lewis and Thurston cos., and runs northwestward to the mouth of the Satsop River. Below this point it runs westward through Chehalis co. and enters Gray's Harbor. It is about 120 miles long. Its valley is very fertile, and varies in width from 15 to 50 miles. Small steamers can ascend it 45 miles or more during high tide.

Cheˋhaw', a small river of South Carolina, flowing into St. Helena Sound.

Chehaw, a station in Macon co., Ala., on the Montgomery & West Point Railroad, 39 miles E. by N. of Montgomery, at the junction of the Tuskegee Railroad.

Chehl, or **Chehel,** chĕʜ'l ("forty"), a prefixed name of several localities in Asia, to which curious Mohammedan legends are attached.

Chehl-Bucha-Gum, chĕʜ'l-boo'chå-goom ("the forty lost children"), a place of pilgrimage in Afghanistan, 6 miles S.W. of Ghuznee.

Chehl-Dochtur, chĕʜ'l-doᴋ'toorˋ ("the forty virgins"), a shrine in Afghanistan. Lat. 35° 7' N.; lon. 62° 9' E.

Chehl-Tan, chĕʜ'l-tån, or **Kohi-Chihulton,** ko'-hee-cheeˋhul-ton' ("mountain of forty bodies"), a lofty mountain in Beloochistan, immediately S. of Mustung. Lat. 29° 40' N.; lon. 66° 55' E.

Chek-Choo or **Cheag-Tchu,** chå'åg-choo, a village of China, in Hong-Kong, on a bay, near the S. extremity of the island. Pop. 800, employed in trade and farming.

Che-Kiang, or **Tche-Kiang,** chĕˋke-ång', a maritime province of China, mostly between lat. 27° and 31° N. and lon. 117° and 123° E., having E. the Pacific Ocean, and on other sides the provinces of Kiang-See, Ngan-Hoei, and Fo-Kien. Area, 39,150 square miles. Surface greatly diversified, and the province is traversed by the Great Canal. Coasts abrupt and greatly indented. It is one of the most fertile provinces of China. Silk is the principal article of export; other products are tea in the S., and cotton, indigo, fruits, camphor, and coal. Its manufactures of silks, crape, gold and silver stuffs, and paper, are in high repute throughout the empire, and large quantities of fermented liquors are made. Che-Kiang, comprising the Chusan Islands, is divided into 11 departments. Chief cities, Hang-Chow-Foo, Ning-Po, Shao-Hing, Wen-Chow, and Chapoo. Pop. 26,256,784.

Cheksna, a river of Russia. See Sheksna.

Cheˋlan', a lake of Washington, is about 30 miles long and 4 or 5 miles wide. The 48th parallel of N. lat. passes nearly through its middle. An outlet about 5 miles long issues from it and enters the Columbia River.

Chelebi- (or **Tchelebi-**) **Bazar,** chĕl'ęh-bee-bå-zar', a town of Bosnia, 25 miles E.N.E. of Bosna-Serai.

Chelek, chåˋlĕk', a village of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Diarbekir, 15 miles S.W. of Sert.

Chelekhor Lake, a lake of Alaska. See Iliamna.

Cheliabinsk, Tcheliabinsk, or **Tscheljabinsk,** chĕl-yå-binsk', a town of Russia, government of Orenboorg, 70 miles N.N.W. of Troitsk. Pop. 5187.

Chelicoot, Chelicout, or **Chelicut,** chĕlˋe-koot', a town of Abyssinia, in the kingdom of Tigré, 10 miles E. of Antalo.

Chelidoniæ, the ancient name of Khelidonia.

Chelif, a river of Algeria. See Shelliff.

Cheligoff, or **Cheligov.** See Shelikoff.

Chelin'dreh, a seaport of Asia Minor, 40 miles W.S.W. of Selefkeh.

Chelles, shĕll (anc. *Cel'læ*), a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, near the Marne, 10 miles E. of Paris. Pop. 1914. It had formerly one of the most celebrated abbeys in France, founded by the queen of Clovis.

Chelˋlumbrum', or **Chulˋlumbrum',** a town of India, presidency of Madras, 103 miles S.E. of Arcot, near the mouth of the Coleroon River. Pop. 10,000.

Chelm, ᴋĕlm, called also **Kholm** and **Great Chelm,** a town of Russian Poland, 42 miles E.S.E. of Lublin. Pop. 4874. It has a fine convent, a Catholic college, a gymnasium, and a Greek seminary. It is the seat of a Catholic bishop of the Ruthenian rite.

Chel'mer, a river of England, co. of Essex, rises near Thaxted, and flows S.E. by Dunmow and Chelmsford to Maldon, where it joins the Blackwater.

Chelmsford, chĕmz'fọrd, a town of England, capital of the county of Essex, at the confluence of the Chelmer and Cann Rivers, crossed here by several fine bridges, 29 miles by rail E.N.E. of London. The town is well built and lighted; many of its houses have gardens. Principal buildings, the parish church, a stately fabric in the decorated style, the grammar-school, founded by Edward IV., a handsome county hall, elegant assembly-rooms and corn exchange, county jail and house of correction, theatre, and public library. The town is the seat of assizes and local courts. It has no manufactures, but its retail trade and grain-markets are extensive. Pop. 9318.

Chelms'ford, a post-township of Middlesex co., Mass., about 24 miles N.W. of Boston, is bounded on the N. by the Merrimac River. It is intersected by the Framingham & Lowell, Stony Brook, and Lowell & Nashua Railroads, and contains villages named Chelmsford, North Chelmsford, and West Chelmsford. It has manufactures of machinery, woollen goods, &c; also 7 churches. Pop. 2372.

Chelmsford, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Chelmsford township, on the Framingham & Lowell Railroad, 3½ miles S.W. of Lowell. It has several churches.

Chelona, ke-lo'nå, a mountain on the N. frontier of Greece, 15 miles E.S.E. of Arta, on the E. of the Gulf of Arta, 6312 feet in elevation, and named from a supposed resemblance to a tortoise.

Chelsea, chĕl'see, a town of England, co. of Middlesex, forming a populous S.W. suburb of London, on the N. bank of the Thames, here crossed by bridges, 4½ miles W.S.W. of St. Paul's. It has many handsome thoroughfares and terraces; among the former are Sloane street, the King's Road, and the line of old mansions along the river, termed Cheyne Walk. Its principal edifice is the noble Hospital for Superannuated Soldiers, founded in the time of Charles II., and completed by Sir Christopher Wren in 1692. Near it is the Military School, founded by the Duke of York in 1801, and in which children of soldiers are maintained and educated. The new parish church is a most elegant modern edifice, in the decorated Gothic style; the old church, a plain brick structure, with monuments to Sir Thomas More and to Sir Hans Sloane. A normal school of the Church of England, water-works for the supply of London, the Cadogan Chain Pier, and several floor-cloth factories are worthy of mention. Pop. of Chelsea parish, 71,089; of parliamentary borough, 258,050.

Chelsea, chĕl'see, a post-village of Tama co., Iowa, near the Iowa River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 41 miles W. of Cedar Rapids. It has a manufactory of half-bushels, a hotel, and an elevator. Pop. 300.

Chelsea, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Kansas, on Walnut Creek, and in Chelsea township, about 55 miles S.W. of Emporia. Pop. of the township, 287.

Chelsea, a township of Kennebec co., Me., on the Kennebec, 5 miles S.E. of Augusta. It has a United States soldiers' asylum (National Military Home Post-Office) at Togus Springs, and manufactures lumber, brick, &c. P. 1239.

Chelsea, a city of Suffolk co., Mass., is a northeastern suburb of Boston, and is about 3 miles from the state-house, on the Eastern Railroad. It is separated from Charlestown and Boston proper by the estuary of Mystic River, and is bounded on the S.E. by Chelsea Creek, which separates it from East Boston. A long bridge across Mystic River connects it with Charlestown, and steam-ferries run to Boston. Here is a United States marine hospital. Chelsea has printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers, a city hall, 15 churches, an academy of music, a masonic hall, a national bank, a savings-bank, a public library, and manufactures of furniture, stoves, machinery, rubber goods, oil, &c. Pop. 20,737.

Chelsea, a post-village of Washtenaw co., Mich., in Sylvan township, on the Michigan Central Railroad, 55 miles W. of Detroit, and 21 miles E. of Jackson. It has a bank, 5 churches, a newspaper office, a union school, a foundry, a pump-factory, a brick-yard, and manufactures of ploughs, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. 1013.

Chelsea, a hamlet of Richmond co., N.Y., on Staten Island Sound, in Northfield township, 6 miles N.W. of Richmond Station. It has a church.

Chelsea, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Pa., in Bethel township, about 8 miles W. of Chester. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Chelsea, a post-village, capital of Orange co., Vt., in Chelsea township, on the East Branch of White River, about 22 miles S. by E. from Montpelier. It has a national bank, an academy, 2 churches, and a manufactory of boots and shoes. Pop. of the township, 1526.

Chelsea, a post-village of Taylor co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 244 miles N.W. of Milwaukee, and 22 miles S. of Worcester. It has a lumber-mill. Several small lakes and forests of good timber occur near this place.

Chelsea, a post-village in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles W. of Bridgewater. Pop. 200.

Chelsea, a post-village in Ottawa co., Quebec, on the Gatineau, 9 miles N.W. of Ottawa. It has saw-mills and an extensive lumber-trade. Pop. 400.

Cheltenham, chĕlt'nạm, a town of England, 8 miles by rail E.N.E. of Gloucester, and 90 miles W.N.W. of London, on the Chelt, a tributary of the Severn, in a beautiful vale, sheltered from the N. and E. by the Cotswold and other hills. It has a noble high street, numerous elegant terraces, squares, and villas, interspersed with trees and gardens. The saline springs, to which it owes its increase, are frequented by a host of fashionable visitors. They are 4 in number. The parish church, an ancient Gothic structure, is surrounded by fine avenues; and here are 4 or 5 handsome subordinate churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, a synagogue, a grammar-school founded in 1574, 2 colleges, a normal school, a female orphan asylum, a general hospital and dispensary, mechanics' and literary and philosophical institutions, a zoological garden, a theatre, assembly- and concert-rooms, and a market-house. Pop. 44,519.

Cheltenham, chĕl'tẹn-ạm, a post-hamlet of Prince George's co., Md., and a station on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad (Pope's Creek line), 48 miles S. of Baltimore. It has a church. Here is a reform school for colored children.

Cheltenham, a former post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 5 miles W. of St. Louis Court-House. It has been annexed to St. Louis. Here are 2 churches, a county asylum for the insane, and extensive manufactures of crucibles, fire-bricks, retorts, &c. Fire-clay abounds here.

Cheltenham, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on Tacony Creek, in Cheltenham township, 8 miles N. of Philadelphia. The township contains villages named Ashbourne and Shoemakertown, and is intersected by the North Pennsylvania Railroad. It has an iron-furnace or forge, and 2 or 3 manufactories of spades and hammers. The surface is undulating, and diversified by hills which are beautiful sites for residences and on which many fine villas have been erected. Pop. 2462. Cheltenham Station on the Philadelphia, Newtown & New York Railroad, 9 miles N. of Philadelphia, is on the border of this township, in Philadelphia co. Here is Oxford Church Post-Office.

Cheltenham, a post-village in Peel co., Ontario, on the river Credit, about 30 miles W.N.W. of Toronto. It has saw- and flouring-mills. Pop. 250.

Chelten Hills, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8 miles N. of Philadelphia.

Chelva, chĕl'vå, a town of Spain, 38 miles N.W. of Valencia. Pop. 4400.

Chelyuskin (chĕl-yŏŏs'kĭn) **Peninsula,** the extreme N. of the mainland of Siberia, is about 50 miles wide, and extends upwards of 100 miles into the Arctic Ocean. At the extreme point is Cape Chelyuskin, or Severo-Vostochnoi.

Chem, Tchem, chĕm, or **Tchem-Pira,** chĕm pee'-rå, a river of the Chinese Empire, rises near the centre of Manchooria, flows N.N.E., then W., and joins the Amoor after a course of about 100 miles.

Chemainus, she-mi'nus, a seaport of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, 56 miles N. of Victoria.

Chembar, Tchembar, or **Tschembar,** chĕm-bar', a town of Russia, government and 66 miles W.S.W. of Penza. Pop. 3948.

Chemillé, shẹh-mee'yå', a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 19 miles by rail S.S.W. of Angers. It has manufactures of linen, and an active trade in cattle. Pop. 3073.

Chemistry, kem'is-tree, a station in Middlesex co., Mass., on the Watertown Branch of the Fitchburg Railroad, ½ mile E. of Waltham.

Chemmis, a town of Egypt. See AKHMYM.

Chemnitz, kĕm'nits, a town of Saxony, 20 miles E.N.E. of Zwickau, on the Chemnitz, an affluent of the Mulde, at a railway junction. It is the principal seat of cotton-weaving in the kingdom, and has extensive manufactures of hosiery, woollens, linens, and machinery, with bleaching- and dyeing-works, and tanneries. It was for 400 years a free imperial city, and displays in its buildings marks of its antiquity. Pop. in 1875, 78,209. ALT CHEMNITZ, ålt kĕm'-nits ("Old Chemnitz"), is a village immediately S. Pop. 1953. SCHLOSS (shlŏss) CHEMNITZ ("Castle Chemnitz") is a northern suburb. Pop. 1015.

Chemung, she-mung', a county of New York, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Chemung River, and also drained by Cayuta, Newtown, and Wynkoop's Creeks. The surface is diversified by broad, high hills, and valleys which are deep and narrow, except Chemung Valley, which is broad and deep. "The topography of this county," says James Hall, the geologist, "is very simple. The Chemung River passes through its southwestern part, and opens a broad and beautiful valley, bounded by a range of hills which are only broken by the lateral streams flowing to the river." He adds, "The Chemung Valley, extending from the head of Seneca Lake to the Chemung River, is the most prominent feature in the county." The soil is generally fertile. Hay, butter, oats, lumber, Indian corn, and wheat are the staple products. Devonian sandstone of the Chemung group underlies the surface. This county has plenty of timber. It is intersected by the Erie Railroad, the Northern Central Railroad, and the Chemung Canal. Capital, Elmira. Valuation of real and personal estate, $22,374,820. Pop. in 1870, 35,281, of whom 30,728 were natives and 4553 were foreigners; in 1875, 41,879.

Chemung, a post-village of McHenry co., Ill., in Chemung and Dunham townships, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 25 miles E.N.E. of Rockford. It has a church and a flour-mill. Chemung township contains the village of Harvard and a cheese-factory. Total pop. 2222.

Chemung, a post-village of Chemung co., N.Y., is in a township of the same name, on the Chemung River, and on the Erie Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Elmira. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, an academy, about 60 houses, and 2 grist- mills. Pop. of the township, 2002.

Chemung Centre, a post-office of Chemung co., N.Y.

Chemung Junction, a station 4½ miles N. of Elmira, N.Y., on the Northern Central Railroad, at the junction of the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad.

Chemung River is formed by the Tioga and Conhocton Rivers, which unite in Steuben co., N.Y., about 2 miles above Corning. It runs nearly southeastward, intersects Chemung co., and enters the North Branch of the Susquehanna in Bradford co., Pa., 2 miles S. of Athens. Elmira is the largest town on this river, which is about 50 miles long and irrigates a broad and beautiful valley bounded by high and verdant hills.

Chemungville, Michigan. See OAK GROVE.

Chenango, she-nang'go, a county of New York, is near the middle of the state. Area, about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Unadilla River, is intersected by the Chenango and Susquehanna Rivers, and also drained by the Genegantslet and Otselic Rivers. The surface is finely diversified by high ranges of hills with broad surfaces, and with deep valleys more or less level. It is extensively covered with forests of the ash, beech, elm, hickory, sugar-maple, white oak, and other trees. The soil is fertile and adapted to pasturage. Butter, oats, hay, cattle, milk, Indian corn, and hops are the staple products. Devonian limestone and sandstones of the Chemung and Catskill groups crop out here and supply good materials for building. This county is intersected by the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad; also by the Chenango Canal. Capital, Norwich. Valuation of real and personal estate, $28,396,584. Pop. in 1870, 40,564, of whom 37,785 were natives and 2779 were foreigners; in 1875, 39,937.

Chenango, a township of Broome co., N.Y. Pop. 1630. See CHENANGO FORKS.

Chenango, a post-office of Lawrence co., Pa.

Chenango, a post-village of Brazoria co., Tex., on the Columbia division of the International & Great Northern Railroad, 37 miles S. of Houston.

Chenango Bridge, a post-office and station of Broome co., N.Y., on the Chenango River, and on the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad, 5 miles N.N.E. of Binghamton. It has a church.

Chenango Forks, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., is on the Chenango River, at the mouth of the Tioghnioga, and on the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York and Utica, Chenango & Susquehanna Railroads, 11 miles N. by E. from Binghamton. A small part of this village is in Chenango co. It has 2 churches, a flouring-mill, a saw-mill, and a planing-mill. Pop. about 800.

Chenango River, New York, rises near the boundary between Madison and Oneida cos. It runs southward through Madison, and intersects Chenango co. Below Norwich it runs southwestward, and enters the Susquehanna River at Binghamton. It is about 100 miles long, and flows through a deep valley. The Chenango Canal follows the windings of this river from its source to its mouth, and connects Utica with Binghamton.

Che'naub', Chenab, or **Chinab,** chee'nåb' (anc. *Aces'ines*), the central river of the Punjab, between the Jhylum (anc. *Hydas'pes*) N.W. and the Ravee (anc. *Hydrao'tes*) S.E., both of which rivers are its affluents. It joins the Sutlej (anc. *Hyph'asis*) near Ooch, in lat. 29° 21'

N., lon. 71° 6′ E., after a generally S.W. course, estimated at 700 miles, and in the latter part of which it is from ½ to 1¾ miles across and sometimes 14 feet in depth. The united stream is then called Punjab (five rivers). The towns Tandee, Kishtawar, Jhung, Mooltan, and Shooju-abad are on its banks, and it is navigable for rafts from the Sutlej to Agnur, about 300 miles from its source.

Chendaree, a district of India. See Chanderee.

Chendi, a town of Africa. See Shendy.

Chêne, shain, or **Chêne-Thonex,** shain-toˋnĕx′, a village of Switzerland, 2 miles E. of Geneva. Pop. 1699.

Chénée, shȧˋnȧ′, a village of Belgium, 8 miles by rail S.W. of Liege, at the confluence of the Ourthe and Vesdre, which a little below forms a cascade. It has iron- and zinc-works. Pop. 3300.

Cheneraill es, shȧˋnẹh-rȧl̆′, a town of France, in Creuse, 10 miles N. of Aubusson. Pop. 1099.

Cheney, Michigan, a station at Pere Cheney.

Che′ney's, a post-office and station in Lancaster co., Neb., on the Nebraska Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Lincoln.

Cheney's Grove, a township of McLean co., Ill. Pop. 1164. It includes Saybrook.

Cheneyville, chȧ′ne-vĭl, a post-village of Rapides parish, La., on Bayou Bœuf, about 40 miles N. by W. of Opelousas. It has 3 churches.

Cheng-Te, or **Tcheng-Te,** chĕngˋtȧ′, an island off the S. extremity of Corea, 45 miles W. of the island of Tsoosima (Tsusima).

Chengwatona, township, Pine co., Minn. Pop. 101.

Chenin′go, a post-office of Cortland co., N.Y.

Chenoa, she-no′ah, a post-village of McLean co., Ill., in Chenoa township, at the point where the Chicago & Alton Railroad crosses the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 23 miles N.E. of Bloomington, and 56 miles E. of Peoria. It has 2 banks, 5 churches, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 1000; pop. of the township, 2351.

Chenonceaux, shẹh-nòɴᵍˋsō′, a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, on the Cher, near Bléré. It has a fine old castle, and silk-culture receives much attention.

Chen-Si, a province of China. See Shen-See.

Cheo′ah, a township of Cherokee co., N.C. Pop. 1427.

Cheˋohee′, a post-office of Oconee co., S.C., 13 miles N. of Walhalla.

Cheoo, Tcheou, chē-oo′, written also **Tchoo, Choo,** or **Tchou** and **Chow,** a Chinese word, signifying properly a "town of the second class," but very frequently joined with **Foo** (a "city of the first class") in the same name; as in Hang-Chow-Foo.

Cheˋo-Po′, a seaport town of China, province of Fo-Kien, S.W. of Amoy, and opposite the island of Formosa.

Cheou-Yang-Chan, China. See Sheoo-Yang-Shan.

Chepachet, che-pach′ẹt, a hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., ½ mile from Cedarville Station.

Chepachet, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., in Gloucester township, about 16 miles W.N.W. of Providence It has 2 churches, and manufactures of cotton and woollen goods. Pop. 519.

Chepillo, chȧ-peel′yo, an island in the bay and off the S. coast of the Isthmus of Panama. Lat. 8° 57′ N.; lon. 79° 9′ W.

Chepo, chȧ′po, a river and town of the United States of Colombia, state of Panama, and in the narrowest part of the isthmus. The river enters the Pacific 18 miles E. of Panama; and a little above, where it is navigable, is the town, an entrepôt for traffic with the Indians.

Chepstow, chĕp′sto, a town of England, co. of Monmouth, on the Wye, near its junction with the Severn, 14½ miles by rail E.N.E. of Newport. The town is built on a slope between bold cliffs, with a handsome iron bridge over the Wye. It has a church, formerly a convent, founded in the reign of King Stephen, two ancient and well-endowed hospitals for the poor, a workhouse, a small theatre, and on a cliff overhanging the river are the picturesque remains of a castle. Ship-building is carried on; and Chepstow exports corn, cider, bark, iron, coal, and mill-stones. The tide here sometimes rises 50 and even 70 feet, and flows with great rapidity. In the vicinity are the beautiful ruins of Tintern Abbey. Pop. 3347.

Chep′stow, a post-office of Washington co., Kansas.

Chepstow, or **Cheapstow,** a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, 8 miles from Walkerton. Pop. 100.

Cheptsa, or **Tscheptza,** chĕpt′sȧ, a river of Russia, government of Viatka, joins the river Viatka near the city of the same name, after a W. course of 250 miles.

Chepultepec, Blount co., Ala. See Chapultepec.

Cheˋquest′, a township of Van Buren co., Iowa. Pop. 996. It contains Lebanon.

Cheˋquest′ Creek, Iowa, rises in Davis co., runs southeastward into Van Buren co., and enters the Des Moines River about 3 miles W.N.W. of Keosauqua.

Cher, shaiʀ, a river of France, rises in the department of Creuse, flows generally northwestward, through the departments of Allier, Cher, Loir-et-Cher, and Indre-et-Loire, and joins the Loire 12 miles below Tours. Length, about 220 miles. The principal affluents are the Tardes, Arnon, Evre, and Saudre. The towns of Montluçon, Saint-Amand, Vierzon, and Bléré are on its banks.

Cher, a central department of France, situated between the departments of Allier, Nièvre, Loiret, Loir-et-Cher, and Indre, and between lat. 46° 25′ and 47° 39′ N. and lon. 1° 55′ and 3° 10′ E. Area, 2747 square miles. The climate is temperate. The surface is mostly level, and generally wooded. The principal rivers are the Cher and Loire, along both of which is much fertile land. Corn and wine are largely produced; sheep are numerous, and trade is mostly in rural produce. It has mines of iron and coal and quarries of marble. The chief manufactures are woollen goods, cutlery, and porcelain. Capital, Bourges. Cher is divided into 3 arrondissements, Bourges, Saint-Amand, and Sancerre. Pop. in 1876, 345,615.

Chera′na River, Washington, runs southward, and enters the Palouse River about 12 miles from its mouth. It is nearly 120 miles long.

Cherasco, kȧ-rȧs′ko, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Tanaro, near the influx of the Stura, 32 miles S.S.E. of Turin. Its exact quadrangular form indicates that it occupies the site of a Roman town; it is enclosed with walls, and at the end of each principal street is a fine modern arch. It is supplied with water by a canal, which also turns several silk-mills, and it has a trade in wine and silk. Pop. 8866.

Chératte, shȧˋrȧtt′, a village of Belgium, province and 8 miles N.E. of Liege. Pop. 2550.

Che′raw, a post-village of Chesterfield co., S.C., in Cheraw township, on the right or W. bank of the Great Pedee River, near the head of steam navigation, about 90 miles E.N.E. of Columbia. It is the northern terminus of the Cheraw & Darlington Railroad. It has 2 academies, 7 churches, and a weekly newspaper office. Pop. 960; of the township, 2258.

Cherbourg, shẹʀ′bŭrg (Fr. pron. shaiʀˋbooʀ′; L. *Caroburʹgus; anc. Coriallum?*), a fortified seaport town and important naval station of France, department of Manche, on the English Channel, at the N. end of the peninsula of Cotentin, about 85 miles W. of Havre. It is connected by rail with the principal towns of France. Lat. 49° 40′ N.; lon. 1° 35′ W. Pop. in 1876, 37,186. Its climate is mild. The houses are of stone, and slated; the principal buildings are the military and naval arsenals and hospitals, a curious church, the town hall, theatre, and barracks. The commercial and naval ports are quite distinct from each other. The commercial ports consist of a harbor and a basin, 1338 feet long and 416 feet wide. The basin communicates with the harbor by dock-gates, which prevent the reflux of the water. The channel from the harbor to the sea is 1968 feet long and 164 feet wide, lined by a granite quay with parapets. In this channel there is always 19½ feet of water. The *Port Militaire* and *Arsenal de la Marine* consist of a port 984 feet long and 754 feet wide, capable of containing 50 large ships of war, and accessible at all times of tide for vessels of the largest class; a floating basin, closed by lock-gates; and a third basin. These basins have been excavated from the solid slate rock which forms the foundation of the entire yard, the two former to the depth of 56 feet. There are 4 slips for vessels of the largest size, the roofs of which, 85 feet high, rest on arches supported by piers of granite and slate. Adjoining these slips is a dry-dock.

The great work, however, for which Cherbourg is celebrated is the *digue*, or breakwater, stretching across the roadstead, which, though protected on three sides by the land, was open to the heavy seas from the N. The digue was commenced under Louis XVI., continued by Napoleon I., and finished in 1858. It is 2¼ miles from the harbor, in water varying from 42 to 62 feet deep. Its proportions are—length, 4120 yards; breadth at base, 262 feet; at top, 102 feet. The foundation was laid by sinking large caissons of timbers, loaded with stones; but this plan did not succeed, and another scheme was resorted to, of forming a bank of small stones and covering them with solid blocks. This was continued to the time of Napoleon, who directed the formation of a fort on the centre of the digue. The passage or entrance E. of the digue is 3280 feet wide, and that to the W. 9873 feet. A fort and light-house occupy the centre of the digue, and there are also light-houses at each entrance to the roadstead, and one at the entrance to the commercial port. The defences consist of the batteries of Fort National, of 100 guns, on the Isle of Pelée, and many other forts, which render Cherbourg, if not impregnable from the sea, at least very difficult of attack. On the land side fortifications have been constructed.

Cherbourg is the seat of a tribunal of first resort, a maritime tribunal, and a prefecture. It has a school of navigation, communal college, public library, marine library, theatre, museum, and cabinet of natural history. Its principal industry is centred in the works of the dock-yard. There are, however, chemical works, sugar- and salt-refineries, dye-works, tanneries, stocking-manufactories, and a lace-factory employing 350 females.

Cherbourg occupies the site of a Roman station. William the Conqueror founded a hospital in it, and built the Castle Church. The castle, in which Henry II. frequently resided, was one of the strongholds of Normandy, and escaped the fate of the town, which, about 1205, was pillaged by an English fleet from Yarmouth; but it afterwards sustained three memorable sieges,—in 1378, 1418, and 1450.

Cherchell, or **Shershell,** shĕr'shĕl' (anc. *Cæsarea*), a seaport town of Algeria, 55 miles W.S.W. of Algiers. The walls of the ancient city, with remains of an amphitheatre and other buildings, are still traceable. The port is shallow, and exposed to north winds, though protected by a rocky island. Pop. 3074.

Cherchemba, Asiatic Turkey. See CHARSHUMBA.

Cherdyn, Tcherdyn, or **Tscherdyn,** chĕʀ-din', a town of Russia, government and 162 miles N. of Perm, on the Kolva, near its confluence with the Vishera. Pop. 3126.

Cheremshim, or **Tcheremshim,** chå-rĕm-shim', a river of Russia, rises in the government of Orenboorg, flows N.W. into the government of Simbeersk, and joins the Volga, after a course of about 130 miles.

Cherepovetz, Tcherepovetz, or **Tscherepovetz,** chĕʀ-å-po-vĕts', a town of Russia, government and 250 miles E.N.E. of Novgorod, on the Sheksna. Pop. 1000.

Cher'hill, a village of England, co. of Wilts, 2½ miles E. of Calne. Near the village is a chalk hill, the highest ground between London and Bath; on the summit is a Danish camp, and in the turf is cut the colossal figure of a horse, visible 25 miles distant.

Cheribon, or **Sheribon,** shĕr'e-bon', a town of Java, on its N. coast, 125 miles E.S.E. of Batavia. Pop. 11,000. It is the residence of a Dutch governor, and has a fort, and a church founded in 1841, with a trade in coffee, indigo, teak, &c. Pop. of residency, 929,790.

Cherikov, Tcherikov, or **Tscherikov,** chĕʀ-e-kov', written also **Tchirikov,** a town of Russia, government and 40 miles S.E. of Smolensk, on the Sozh.

Cherino, Nacogdoches co., Tex. See CHIRENO.

Cherkasee, Tcherkasi, or **Tscherkassy,** chĕʀ-kå'see, a town of Russia, government and 95 miles S.E. of Kiev, on the Dnieper. Pop. 14,433.

Cherkask, or **Staroi Tscherkask,** stå-roi' chĕʀ-kåsk' (*i.e.*, "Old Cherkask"), a town of Russia, in the Don Cossack country, N. of the Don, near its mouth, and on an island formed between it and the Aksai, 45 miles E.N.E. of Azof. It has a church founded by Peter the Great. Its Tartar church, old chancery, academy, town hall, prisons, &c., are constructed of timber. The population is mostly of Greek descent, but its streets present a curious intermixture of nations. It maintains an export trade in fish, iron, caviare, and wine. Pop. 5939.

Cherkask, Nowo or Novo. See NOVO-CHERKASK.

Cherkesh, Tcherkesh, or **Tscherkesch,** chĕʀ'-kĕsh', written also **Tchirkis,** a town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, 60 miles E. of Boli. Pop. 3000.

Cherkessia, a country of Asia. See CIRCASSIA.

Cherkin, or **Tcherkin,** chĕʀ'kin', a town of Abyssinia, state and 40 miles N.N.W. of Gondar. It has large markets for cattle.

Chern, Tchern, or **Tschern,** chĕʀn, a town of Russia, government and 61 miles S.S.W. of Toola. Pop. 3717.

Chernavoda, Tchernavoda, or **Tschernawoda,** chĕʀ-nå-vo'då, a town of Roumania, on the Danube, 39 miles by rail W.N.W. of Kustendji.

Chernaya, Tchernaya, or **Tschernaya,** chĕʀ-nī'å, a small stream of Russia, in the Crimea, flowing N.W. into the head of the bay on which Sevastopol is situated.

Chernetz, Tchernetz, or **Tschernetz,** chĕʀ-nĕts', a town of Roumania, on the Danube, nearly opposite Gladova. Here was anciently the Roman station *Termes* (?), and near it are the remains of Trajan's bridge.

Chernianka, a town of Russia. See NOVO EVANOVKA.

Chernigov, Tchernigof, Tschernigow, or **Czernigow,** chĕʀ-ne-gov', a government of Russia, in "Little Russia," between lat. 50° 20′ and 53° 10′ N. and lon. 30° 20′ and 34° 40′ E., having W. the Dnieper, separating it from the governments of Minsk and Kiev (Russian Poland), and on other sides the governments of Moheelev, Orlof, Koorsk, and Poltava. Area, 20,232 square miles. Pop. 1,659,600. The surface is mostly level, and well watered. The soil is fertile, and the climate dry, healthy, and comparatively mild. The principal rivers are the Desna, with its affluents, the Ipoot, Seim, Snov, and Oster, all of which have a W. or S.W. direction. The chief crops are rye, barley, and oats, with large quantities of flax, hemp, tobacco, and hops. Cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs are numerously reared. Distilling and weaving are somewhat important. The principal exports are cattle, tallow, corn, hides, spirits, honey, wax, potash, and hempseed. The government is divided into 15 circles. The principal towns are Chernigov, Nezheen, Glookhov, Starodoob, Mgleen, and Novgorod-Severskoie.

Chernigov, Tchernigof, Tschernigow, or **Czernigow,** a town of Russia, capital of the above government, is situated on the Desna, 80 miles N.N.E. of Kiev. Lat. 51° 27′ N.; lon. 31° 18′ E. It is the see of an archbishop, and has a cathedral, built in 1024, a strong citadel, an episcopal palace, several monasteries, an orphan asylum, and a college. It is the seat of military and civil governors. After an obstinate resistance, it was taken and almost razed by the Tartars in 1239. The Poles captured it in 1617. Pop. 17,096.

Chernomorsk, Tschernomorsk, chĕʀ-no-moʀsk', or **Chernomo'ria** (*i.e.*, "Black Sea"), a government or military district of Russia, in Transcaucasia, consisting of a long, narrow strip on the N.E. coast of the Black Sea, bounded landward by the crest of the Caucasus. It is a part of what was once Circassia. Area, 2741 square miles. Pop. 15,703.

Chernovitz, a town of Austria. See CZERNOWITZ.

Chernoyarsk, Tchernoiarsk, Tschernojarsk, chĕʀ-no-yaʀsk', or **Chernojar,** chĕʀ-no-yaʀ', a fortified town of Russia, government and 150 miles N.N.W. of Astrakhan, on the right bank of the Volga. Pop. 4917.

Cher'okee', a county in the N.E. part of Alabama, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is intersected by the Coosa River. The surface is diversified by high hills and ridges, and is partly covered with extensive forests of pine, oak, and other trees. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, cotton, grass, and wheat are the staple products. The Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad passes through the S.E. part. Capital, Centre. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,809,405. Pop. in 1870, 11,132, of whom 11,104 were Americans.

Cherokee, a county in the N.W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 480 square miles. It is intersected by the Etowah River. The surface is partly hilly and partly undulating, and extensively covered with forests; the soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, grass, &c., are the staple products. Among the minerals of this county are gold, iron, and statuary marble. Capital, Canton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,099,988. Pop. in 1870, 10,399, of whom 10,378 were Americans.

Cherokee, a county in the N.W. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by Little Sioux River, and also drained by Maple River. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass are the staple products. It is traversed by the Iowa division of the Illinois Central Railroad. Capital, Cherokee. Valuation of real and personal estate, $440,000. Pop. in 1870, 1967; in 1875, 4245.

Cherokee, a county forming the S.E. extremity of Kansas, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Neosho and Spring Rivers. The surface is nearly level; the soil is very fertile. About 90 per cent. of the county is prairie; most of the remainder is covered with ash, elm, hickory, walnut, oak, and other trees, which grow along the streams. Indian corn, wheat, hay, cattle, and oats are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad. It has a bed of good coal, about 6 feet thick, near the surface of the ground. Capital, Columbus. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,142,711. Pop. in 1870, 11,038; in 1875, 12,223, of whom 11,564 were Americans; in 1878, 17,710.

Cherokee, a county forming the W. extremity of North Carolina, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is intersected by the Hiawassee River, and also drained by the Little Tennessee River, and is bounded on the N.W. by the Unaka or Smoky Mountain. The surface is mostly mountainous, and covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile, and produces Indian corn, grass, and oats. Capital, Murphy. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,367,332. Pop. in 1870, 8080, of whom 8070 were Americans.

Cherokee, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of about 975 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Neches River, and also drained by the Angelina River, and is intersected by the International & Great Northern Railroad. The surface is diversified by prairies and forests of oak, pine, &c.; the soil is mostly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, and cattle are the staple products. Capital, Rusk. Valuation of real and personal estate, $917,284. Pop. in 1870, 11,079, of whom 11,047 were Americans.

Cherokee, a post-village of Colbert co., Ala., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 36 miles E.S.E. of Corinth, and about 17 miles W. of Florence. It has 2 churches.

Cherokee, a station on the line of Arkansas and the Indian Territory, and on the Arkansas River, opposite Fort Smith. Here the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad terminates. Cherokee is 168 miles W.N.W. of Little Rock.

Cherokee, a post-village of Butte co., Cal., on the North Fork of Feather River, 12 miles N. of Oroville. It has 2 churches. Gold is found near this place.

Cherokee, Nevada co., Cal. See PATTERSON.

Cherokee, a post-village, capital of Cherokee co., Iowa, is on the Little Sioux River, in Cherokee township, and on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, 59 miles E.N.E. of Sioux City, and 76 miles W.N.W. of Fort Dodge. It has 6 churches, 3 banks, a high school, 3 hotels, 2 newspaper offices, 4 elevators, and several manufactories and stores. Pop. in 1875, 841; of township, additional, 301.

Cherokee, a township of Cherokee co., Kansas. Pop. 1274. Coal is mined here.

Cherokee, a post-village of Crawford co., Kansas, in Sheridan township, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, 37 miles S. by W. from Fort Scott. It has a church and a newspaper office. Coal abounds here. Pop. about 400.

Cherokee, township, Montgomery co., Kan. Pop. 797.

Cherokee, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ky., 7 miles S. of Willard Station. Coal and iron abound here.

Cherokee, a small hamlet of Logan co., O., ½ mile from Huntsville Railroad Station.

Cherokee, township, Spartanburg co., S.C. Pop. 1675.

Cherokee, a township of York co., S.C. Pop. 1895.

Cherokee, a post-hamlet of San Saba co., Tex., 90 miles N.W. of Austin. It has a church and 2 mills.

Cherokee City, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Ark., about 70 miles N. of Fort Smith.

Cher'okee' In'dians, a once powerful tribe, who formerly possessed the southern portion of the Appalachian Mountains and a large tract of country on both sides of this range. In 1809 their number amounted to 12,359; but it had afterwards considerably diminished, when at length, in 1838, all the Cherokees who were in Georgia, constituting a large majority of those belonging to the tribe, were removed to the W. of the Mississippi by order of the United States government. The Cherokees have been considered the most civilized of all the American Indians. They have a written language; the alphabet, which was invented by a native Cherokee, consists of 85 characters. Previous to their expulsion from Georgia, some of them are said to have become excellent and thriving farmers, so as to bear an advantageous comparison with the most skilful and industrious of this class in the Southwestern states. They now occupy the N.E. angle of the Indian Territory. Area of reservation, 3,844,712 acres. They have a constitutional government. Capital, Tahlequah. Pop. 19,000. There are also a few Cherokees in North Carolina.

Cherokee Mills, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Ga., 10 miles N.E. of Acworth. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Cherokee Orphan Asylum, a post-office of Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, 15 miles from Choteau Railroad Station. Here is an orphan asylum with 140 pupils.

Cherokee Springs, a village and watering-place of Spartanburg co., S.C., 8 miles N. of Spartanburg. It has 2 churches, a high school, &c. Here is Damascus Post-Office.

Cherokee Town, a hamlet of Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, on the Washita River, 80 miles N.W. of Caddo. It has a church, and a bridge over the river.

Cheronea, a city of Greece. See CHÆRONEA.

Cher'rapoonjee', a village of India, in the Cossyah Hills, 135 miles N.E. of Dacca, 4500 feet above the sea.

Cherry, township, Montgomery co., Kan. Pop. 1361.

Cherry, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 903. It contains Anandale.

Cher'ry, a township of Sullivan co., Pa. Pop. 1710. It contains Dushore, Cherry Mills, and Bernice.

Cherry Box, a post-office of Shelby co., Mo.

Cherry Brook, a station of Hartford co., Conn., on the Connecticut Western Railroad, 1 mile N.W. of Collinsville.

Cherry Camp, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 12 miles W. of Clarksburg. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Cherry Creek, Colorado, rises in Douglas co., runs nearly northward, and enters the South Fork of the Platte River at Denver.

Cherry Creek, a post-office of Arapahoe co., Colorado.

Cherry Creek, a post-office of Oneida co., Idaho.

Cherry Creek, a post-hamlet of Pontotoc co., Miss., 20 miles W. by N. of Tupelo.

Cherry Creek, a mining post-village of White Pine co., Nevada, 90 miles S. of Wells Railroad Station. It has 2 quartz-mills and mines of silver. It is surrounded by high mountains. Pop. about 600.

Cherry Creek, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in Cherry Creek township, on the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad, 48 miles S. of Buffalo, and 21 miles N.N.E. of Jamestown. It has 3 churches and a lumber-mill. Pop. 271; of the township, 1582.

Cherry Creek, a post-hamlet of White co., Tenn., 35 miles from McMinnville.

Cherry Creek, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 2 miles from Lefroy. Pop. 100.

Cher'ryfield, a post-village of Washington co., Me., in Cherryfield township, on the Narraguagus River, about 12 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and 50 miles E.S.E. of Bangor. It contains the Cherryfield Academy, a money-order post-office, and 3 churches. It has manufactures of lumber, &c. Pop. of the township, 1760.

Cherryfield, a post-office of Transylvania co., N.C.

Cherry Flats, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., in Covington and Charleston townships, about 7 miles E. of Wellsborough.

Cherry Fork, a post-office of Adams co., O., is at North Liberty.

Cherry Grove, a post-office of Grant co., Ark.

Cherry Grove, a township of Carroll co., Ill., 15 miles S.W. of Freeport. Pop. 1154.

Cherry Grove, a station in Montgomery co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 5 miles N. of Crawfordsville.

Cherry Grove, township, Wexford co., Mich. P. 101.

Cherry Grove, a post-office of Fillmore co., Minn.

Cherry Grove, a township of Goodhue co., Minn. Pop. 1092. It contains Ayr and Fairpoint.

Cherry Grove, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., O., in Anderson township, 6 miles S.E. of Linwood Station. It has a church.

Cherry Grove, a township of Warren co., Pa. It has beds of coal. Pop. 61.

Cherry Grove, a post-office of Washington co., Tenn.

Cherry Grove, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., Va., 11 miles N. of Harrisonburg.

Cherry Hill, a post-village of Cecil co., Md., 4 miles from Elkton. It has a church, a paper-mill, and a carriage-shop, and near it are several flour-mills and paper-mills. Pop. about 300. It is also called New Leeds.

Cherry Hill, a hamlet of Wayne co., Mich., in Canton township, 5 miles from Denton Railroad Station. It has a church and several residences.

Cherry Hill, a post-office of Calhoun co., Miss.

Cherry Hill, a post-office of Platte co., Neb., is at Jackson.

Cherry Hill, a station of the New Jersey & New York Railroad, in Bergen co., N.J., 16 miles from New York.

Cherry Hill, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa., 30 miles S.W. of Erie. It has a church, a mill, and 20 dwellings.

Cherry Hill, a township of Indiana co., Pa. P. 1976.

Cherry Hill, a station in Prince William co., Va., on the Alexandria & Fredericksburg Railroad.

Cherry Island, an island in Lake St. Francis, near Coteau Landing, Quebec. On it is a light-house.

Cherry Lane, a post-office of Alleghany co., N.C. Pop. of Cherry Lane township, 309.

Cherry Log, a post-office of Gilmer co., Ga.

Cherry Mills, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Pa., in Cherry township, 4 miles from Dushore. It has a flour-mill and a lumber-mill.

Cherry Mound, a post-office of Anderson co., Kansas, 15 miles W. of Garnett.

Cherry Point City, a post-village of Edgar co., Ill., on the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railroad, 66 miles E. of Decatur. It has a church.

Cherry Ridge, a post-office of Union parish, La., 45 miles N.W. of Monroe.

Cherry Ridge, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Pa., in Cherry Ridge township, 3 miles S.W. of Honesdale. It has 2 churches and a tannery. Pop. of the township, 1101.

Cherry Run, a small stream of Venango co., Pa., enters Oil Creek at Rouseville, 3 miles above Oil City.

Cherry Run, a station in Clarion co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad (Low Grade division and Sligo Branch), 76 miles by rail N.E. of Pittsburg.

Cherry Run, a post-office of Union co., Pa., on Penn's Creek, and on the Lewisburg Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad.

Cherry Run Depot, a post-office of Morgan co., W. Va., on the Potomac, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 13 miles N.W. of Martinsburg.

Cherry's, a station in Montgomery co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Clarksville. Here is Saint Bethlehem Post-Office.

Cherry Spring, a post-office of Gillespie co., Tex.

Cherry Stone, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Va., on Chesapeake Bay, about 40 miles N.N.E. of Norfolk. Many peaches, berries, melons, &c., are shipped here.

Cherry Tree, a borough of Pennsylvania, in Cambria, Clearfield, and Indiana cos., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, 20 miles E.N.E. of Indiana. It has 3 churches, a foundry, a tannery, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. The name of its post-office is Grant. Here is an artesian well 769 feet deep. Pop. about 500.

Cherry Tree, a post-township of Venango co., Pa., about 3 miles S. of Titusville, is bounded on the E. by Oil Creek, and intersected by the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad. Cherry Tree Post-Office is 8 or 9 miles N. of Oil City. Pop. 2326.

Cher'ryvale', a post-village of Montgomery co., Kans., in Cherry township, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, at the junction of the Southern Kansas Railroad, 124 miles S. of Lawrence, and 10 miles E.N.E. of Independence. It has a graded school, a masonic hall, 5 stores, a flour-mill, &c.

Cher'ry Val'ley, a post-office of Cross co., Ark.

Cherry Valley, a post-village of Winnebago co., Ill., on the Kishwaukee River, in Cherry Valley township, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad (Freeport Branch), 8½ miles E.S.E. of Rockford. It has 3 churches, a graded school, 2 hotels, and manufactures of brooms and flour. Pop. of the township, 1421.

Cherry Valley, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., 4 miles W.S.W. of Worcester City, and 1 or 2 miles from the Boston & Albany Railroad. It is partly in Leicester township. It has a church and manufactures of flannel, satinet, and fancy cassimere.

Cherry Valley, a township of Lake co., Mich. P. 104.

Cherry Valley, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., in Cherry Valley township, on a branch of the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 68 miles W. by N. from Albany, and 9 miles W. of Sharon Springs. It has 3 churches, a summer hotel, a national bank, a furnace, and a melodeon-factory. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 930; of the township, 2214.

Cherry Valley, a post-township of Ashtabula co., O., about 10 miles S.S.E. of Jefferson. It has 2 churches. P. 726.

Cherry Valley, a post-office of Washington co., Pa.

Cherry Valley, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn., 10½ miles S.E. of Lebanon. It has 2 churches.

Cherry Valley, a post-village in Prince Edward co., Ontario, on East Lake, 6 miles from Picton. Pop. 300.

Cher'ryville, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Mo., in Osage township, 10 miles S.S.E. of Steelville.

Cherryville, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., in Franklin township, about 4 miles N. of Flemington. It has a church.

Cherryville, a post-hamlet of Gaston co., N.C., in Cherryville township, on the Carolina Central Railroad, 43 miles by rail W.N.W. of Charlotte. Pop. about 75; of the township, 2003.

Cherryville, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., in Lehigh township, 1½ miles from Treichler Station. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of carriages and slate.

Cherryville, a hamlet in Schuylkill co., Pa., ½ mile S. of Lorberry Junction. It has a church.

Chershenbek, Asia Minor. See CHARSHUMBA.

Cherso, kĕʀ'so (anc. *Crep'sa*), an island of Austro-Hungary, in the Gulf of Quarnero, 12 miles S.S.W. of Fiume. Area, 105 square miles. Pop. 7590. The surface is generally stony and rugged; the inhabitants are in a great measure employed in fishing and building vessels. Cherso, the capital, on its W. coast, has a cathedral and 4673 inhabitants.

Cherson, a town of Russia. See KHERSON.

Chersonesus, ker-so-nee'sŭs (Gr. Χερσόνησος, a "continent island," *i.e.*, an island joined to a continent, a peninsula), the ancient name of several peninsulas of Europe and Asia, as *Chersonesus Aurea* (MALACCA), *Chersonesus Cimbrica* (JUTLAND), *Chersonesus Thracica* (GALLIPOLI), *Chersonesus Taurica* (CRIMEA), *Chersonesus Novantum* (RHINNS).

Cherta, chêʀ'tâ, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 33 miles N. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 2000.

Cherta, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 8 miles from Tortosa, in a plain. It was an important place in the time of the Romans. Pop. 3450.

Chertsey, chĕs'se, a town of England, co. of Surrey, on the Thames, 25 miles by railway W.S.W. of London. The town, neatly built of brick, has a handsome church, vestiges of a famous abbey in which Henry VI. was buried, and an endowed charity school. The Saxon kings had a palace here. Pop. 3146.

Chertsey, or **Saint-Théodore de Chertsey,** sâɴᵍ-tâ'o'dòʀ' dęh shêʀt'sâ', a post-village in Montcalm co., Quebec, on the river Ouareau, 12 miles W. by N. of Rawdon. It contains a grist-mill, 4 saw-mills, a church, and several stores. Gold has been found. Pop. of parish, 1619.

Ches'aning, a post-village of Saginaw co., Mich., in Chesaning township, on the Shiawassee River, and on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, 43 miles by rail N.N.E. of Lansing, and 20 miles S.S.W. of Saginaw. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, 1 or 2 saw-mills, and a planing-mill. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 721; of the township, 1719.

Ches'apeake, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Mo., 9 miles N.W. of Logan Railroad Station. It has a church.

Chesapeake Bay, a large and important bay in Maryland and Virginia, extends from the mouth of the Susquehanna River southward to Hampton Roads, and communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by a wide channel between Cape Charles and Cape Henry. It is nearly 200 miles long, and varies in width from 4 to 40 miles, dividing Maryland into two parts, called the Eastern and the Western Shore, and having also upon its eastern shore the counties of Accomack and Northampton in Virginia. The land on each side of the bay is deeply indented by numerous inlets or estuaries, through which the Potomac, Patuxent, Rappahannock, York, Choptank, Nanticoke, and other rivers enter the bay. The water is so deep that the largest ships can ascend it almost to the mouth of the Susquehanna. Baltimore is on an estuary which is virtually a part of the Chesapeake, and derives from it great commercial advantages.

Chesapeake City, a post-village of Cecil co., Md., is on or near an inlet of Chesapeake Bay, about 50 miles E.N.E. of Baltimore. It is the W. terminus of the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal, which connects it with Delaware City. It has 5 churches. Pop. 1008.

Chesapeake City, a village of Elizabeth City co., Va., on Chesapeake Bay, near Fortress Monroe, 2 miles from Hampton, and 15 miles N. of Norfolk. It has 3 churches and a soldiers' home. (Post-office, National Soldiers' Home.)

Chesh'am, a town of England, co. of Bucks, 29 miles W.N.W. of London. It has manufactures of straw plait, shoes, wooden-wares, and paper. Pop. 2244.

Chesh'er, a post-office of Lane co., Oregon, 20 miles W.N.W. of Eugene City.

Cheshire, a county of England. See CHESTER.

Cheshire, chĕsh'ir, a county forming the S.W. extremity of New Hampshire, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Connecticut River, and intersected by the Ashuelot River. The surface is diversified by hills and mountains, among which is the Great Monadnock, 3450 feet high, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the ash, oak, elm, hickory, and sugar-maple abound. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Cheshire Railroad, and the Ashuelot Railroad terminates at Keene, which is the capital. Valuation of real and personal estate, $23,062,485. Pop. in 1870, 27,265, of whom 25,463 were Americans.

Cheshire, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn., in Cheshire township, with a station 1 mile distant on the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, 16 miles N. of New Haven. It has 3 churches, an academy, and manufactures of buttons and edge-tools. The township contains also a village named West Cheshire. Pop. of the township, 2344.

Cheshire, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., in Cheshire township, on the Pittsfield & North Adams Branch Railroad, 10 miles N.N.E. of Pittsfield. The township has 4 churches. Cheshire has a hilly surface and a fertile soil. It is noted for dairies, has manufactures of cotton, leather, iron, and lumber, and exports much quartz-sand. P. 1693.

Cheshire, a post-township in the S. part of Allegan co., Mich., about 5 miles S.W. of Allegan. The soil is fertile and adapted to grain and grass. Here are many orchards of apples and peaches. Pop. 1304.

Cheshire, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., in Canandaigua township, about 30 miles S.S.E. of Rochester, and 1 mile W. of Canandaigua Lake. It has a church and manufactures of carriages and washing-machines.

Cheshire, a hamlet of Delaware co., O., in Berlin township, 3 miles from Berlin Railroad Station. It has a flour-mill and 2 churches. Here is Constantia Post-Office.

Cheshire, a post-village of Gallia co., O., in Cheshire township, and on the Ohio River, 8 miles below Pomeroy, and 12 miles above Gallipolis. It contains Cheshire Academy, now a union school, a church, a flour-mill, and a large barrel-factory. Pop. 276; of the township, 1895.

Cheshire Harbor, a village in Cheshire township, Berkshire co., Mass., on the Pittsfield & North Adams Railroad, 12 miles N. of Pittsfield. It has a large cotton-mill.

Chesh′ireville, a hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., in Oxford township, 3 miles from Coventry Railroad Station.

Ches′hunt, a town and parish of England, co. of Herts, 14 miles by rail N. of London. Here are a college for dissenters, some remains of a nunnery, and an elegant stone cross. The manor-house was a residence of Cardinal Wolsey; and Theobalds, the favorite seat of James I., is in this parish. Pop. 7518.

Ches′il Bank, a sand and gravel ridge, or isthmus, in the English Channel, which connects the so-called Isle of Portland with the mainland, stretching from Abbotsbury, Dorsetshire, S.E. for 9 miles, by half a mile in breadth.

Cheskaya, Tcheskaia, or **Tscheskaja,** chĕs-kī′â, a gulf in the N. of Russia, government of Archangel.

Ches′ley, a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, 15 miles from Walkerton. Pop. 150.

Ches′ley's Corners, a post-village in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, 49 miles southward from Kentville. Pop. 100.

Chesme, Tchesme, or **Tschesme,** chĕs′mĕh, written also **Tcheshmeh** (anc. *Cis′sos*), a village of Asia Minor, opposite the island of Scio, 40 miles W.S.W. of Smyrna. Pop. 6000 or 7000. It has a large citadel, the residence of a Turkish governor, and near it are sulphur and saline springs. Here in 1770 the Russians burnt the Turkish navy. Seven miles N.E. are the ruins of *Grythrea.*

Chessy, shĕs‵see′, a town of France, in Rhône, 9 miles S.S.W. of Villefranche-sur-Saône. Pop. 1132.

Chest, a township of Cambria co., Pa. Pop. 870.

Chest, a post-office of Bell township, Clearfield co., Pa., 24 miles S.W. of Clearfield.

Chest, a township of Clearfield co., Pa., about 22 miles N.W. of Altoona, is drained by Chest Creek. Coal is found here. Pop. 1178.

Ches‵tang′, a station in Mobile co., Ala., on the Mobile & Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad, 24 miles N. of Mobile.

Chesta′tee, a small river of Georgia, rises in Lumpkin co., runs southward, and enters the Chattahoochee in Hall co., about 5 miles W. of Gainesville.

Chest Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Cambria co., runs northward, and enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna River in Clearfield co.

Cheste, chĕs′tâ, a town of Spain, 14 miles W. of Valencia. It has manufactures of woollen goods, and a trade in wine and fruits. Pop. 4742.

Ches′ter, or **Chesh′ire,** a county of England, having N. the Irish Sea and the Mersey, and on other sides the counties of Lancaster, York, Derby, Stafford, Salop, Flint, Denbigh, and the estuary of the Dee. Area, 1102 square miles. The surface, except on its extreme E. and W. borders, is remarkably level, well wooded, and studded with small lakes or meres. The principal rivers are the Dee, Mersey, and Weaver. The soil is chiefly a clayey or sandy loam; the climate moist. This is one of the principal dairy and grazing districts in England. Near Nantwich are mines of rock salt, and saline springs; other chief mineral products are coal, copper, and lead. Dairy-farming is a leading pursuit, but general agriculture is not neglected. The county is traversed by several canals and many railways. Besides the capital city, Chester, the principal towns are Birkenhead, Macclesfield, Stockport, Congleton, Crewe, and Northwich. Pop. in 1871, 561,201.

Chester (anc. *De′va* or *De′va Cas′tra*), a city of England, capital of the above county, on the Dee, and on the Crewe & Birkenhead Railway, 16 miles S.S.E. of Liverpool, 21 miles N.W. of Crewe, and 166 miles N.W. of London. It stands on a rocky elevation, in great part enclosed by ancient and massive walls, which form an oblong quadrangle, surrounded by a public walk 2 miles in length. Its thoroughfares, preserving their ancient Roman direction, cross one another at right angles; and the four principal, which diverge to the cardinal points, have their carriage-ways far below the adjacent houses, and are bordered with shops, over which are piazzas or "rows" for foot-passengers. The principal edifices are the castle, comprising barracks and armory, the city jail, college, churches, city hall, linen, union, and commerce halls, exchange, county infirmary, and county lunatic asylum. Chester is a bishop's see. The cathedral is an irregular massive structure, with a tower 127 feet in height; it has many fine monuments, with a handsome chapter-house, and adjacent to it are the remains of an ancient abbey, partly used for the grammar-school. The bishop's palace and prebendal college occupy other portions of the abbey-precinct. St. John's church is a fine specimen of Saxon architecture; Trinity church contains the tombs of Parnell and of Matthew Henry. At the end of either principal street of the city proper is an arched gateway. The public charities are very numerous, comprising St. John's Poor's Hospital, and a large number of schools, including one supported by the Marquis of Westminster for 500 children. Chester has a good public library, a mechanics' institution, a museum, and a theatre. Except shipbuilding, the manufactures are of little consequence, and the commerce of Chester has declined, owing to the filling of the harbor, and to the proximity of Liverpool. Vessels of 600 tons approach the city, which exports cheese, copper plates, cast iron, and coal. Chester sends two members to the House of Commons. Many Roman antiquities have been discovered here. Pop. in 1871, 35,257.

Ches′ter, a county in the S.E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 730 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Schuylkill River, and is also drained by Brandywine, French, Octorara, Chester, and Pickering Creeks. The surface is beautifully diversified with undulations and hills of moderate height. The soil is generally fertile and well cultivated. Among its remarkable features is the long, narrow, and beautiful Chester Valley, which extends from the Schuylkill to the western border of the county, a distance of about 30 miles. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, oats, butter, and cattle are the staple products, and forged and rolled iron is one of the chief articles of export. It had in 1870 62,161 acres of woodlands, in which the ash, chestnut, beech, hickory, white oak, wild cherry, &c., are found. Good limestone and marble are abundant in Chester Valley. Among the other minerals found in this county are iron, lead, serpentine, gneiss, kaolin, titanium, and amethyst. It is intersected by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, and the Wilmington & Reading Railroad. The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad passes along the N.E. border. Capital, West Chester. Valuation of real and personal estate, $70,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 77,805, of whom 71,649 were Americans.

Chester, a county in the N. part of South Carolina, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Catawba (or Wateree) River, and on the W. by Broad River. The surface is undulating or hilly; the soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad. Capital, Chester Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,557,272. Pop. in 1870, 18,805, of whom 18,687 were Americans.

Chester, a post-office of Desha co., Ark.

Chester, a post-village of Chester township (which is bounded on the N.E. by the Connecticut River), Middlesex co., Conn., on the Connecticut Valley Railroad, 32 miles S.S.E. of Hartford, and 18 miles S.E. of Middletown. It has 2 churches, a savings-bank, manufactures of hardware, auger-bits, brushes, &c. Pop. of the township, 1094.

Chester, a township of Logan co., Ill. Pop. 1062. It contains Chestervale.

Chester, a post-town or city, capital of Randolph co., Ill., is picturesquely situated on the Mississippi River, at the mouth of the Kaskaskia, about 75 miles below St. Louis, and 45 miles S. of Belleville. Its site is elevated and commands a beautiful view. It is the west terminus of the Iron Mountain, Chester & Eastern Railroad, and has a bank, 8 churches, coal-mines, and manufactures of beer, flour, ploughs, and threshing-machines. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 2400.

Chester, a township of Wabash co., Ind. Pop. 3143. It contains North Manchester, Liberty Mills, and New Madison.

Chester, a post-office of Wayne co., Ind.

Chester, a township of Wells co., Ind. Pop. 1212.

Chester, formerly **Eatonville,** a post-village of Howard co., Iowa, in Chester township, on the Upper Iowa

River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 33 miles E.S.E. of Austin, Minn. It has a church, a flour-mill, and manufactures of bricks. Pop. about 150; of the township, 391.

Chester, a hamlet of Troy township, Iowa co., Iowa, 12 miles S. of Marengo. Here is Stelapolis Post-Office.

Chester, a township of Poweshiek co., Iowa. Pop. 523.

Chester, a station in Washington co., Iowa, on the Oskaloosa division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 7 miles W. of Washington.

Chester, a post-office or hamlet of Jefferson co., Kansas, about 10 miles N. of Lawrence.

Chester, a post-township of Penobscot co., Me., is bounded on the E. by the Penobscot River. Pop. 350. Chester Post-Office is on the European & North American Railroad, 50 miles N. by E. of Bangor.

Chester, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., in Chester township, on a branch of Westfield River, and on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 28 miles W.N.W. of Springfield. It has 2 emery-mills, a tannery, and 2 churches. A mine of emery has been opened here. The township has a manufactory of edge-tools. Pop. of the township, 1396.

Chester, a post-hamlet of Eaton co., Mich., in Chester township, on the Grand River Valley Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Charlotte. It has 2 churches and several saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 1203.

Chester, a township of Ottawa co., Mich. Pop. 1397. It contains part of Lisbon.

Chester, a post-hamlet of Olmsted co., Minn., on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 6 miles E. of Rochester. Pop. 200.

Chester, a township of Wabasha co., Minn. Pop. 969.

Chester, a post-village, capital of Choctaw co., Miss., 25 miles W. of Starkville. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, several stores, and a steam saw-mill. Pop. about 200.

Chester, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in Chester township, about 25 miles S.S.E. of Concord. It has 3 churches, an academy, and manufactures of shoes. Pop. of the township, 1153.

Chester, a township of Burlington co., N.J. Pop. 2586. It contains Moorestown.

Chester, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., in Chester township, on the Chester Railroad, and on the Chester Branch of the High Bridge Railroad, 17 miles N.E. of High Bridge, and about 11 miles W. of Morristown. It has 3 churches, and a seminary for girls. Iron ore abounds here. Pop. of the township, 1743.

Chester, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., in Chester township, on the Erie Railroad, 55 miles N.N.W. of New York, and about 20 miles S.W. of Newburg. It contains the Chester Academy (now a union school), a national bank, and 4 churches. Large fields of onions are cultivated here for the markets of New York and Brooklyn. Pop. 666; of the township, 2256.

Chester, a township of Warren co., N.Y., is bounded on the W. by the Hudson. It contains Chestertown, and has 5 churches, several tanneries, and lumber-mills. Pop. 2199.

Chester, a station in Butler co., O., on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, near West Chester.

Chester, a township of Clinton co., O. Pop. 1173. It contains a part of New Burlington.

Chester, a township of Geauga co., O. Pop. 727. It affords quartz-pebbles for glass-making.

Chester, a post-village of Meigs co., O., in Chester township, on Shade Creek, 8 miles N.E. of Pomeroy. It has 2 churches, an academy, a tannery, a grist-mill, a chair-factory, &c. Pop. 172; of the township, 1656.

Chester, a township of Morrow co., O. Pop. 1073. It contains Chesterville.

Chester, a township of Wayne co., O. Pop. 1921. It contains Lattasburg.

Chester, a city of Delaware co., Pa., on the Delaware River, 15 miles below Philadelphia, and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 14 miles N.E. of Wilmington. It is also on the Philadelphia & Chester and Chester & Delaware River Railroads. It was settled by Swedes in 1643, and is the oldest town in the state. Its original name was Upland. It contains 12 churches, the Pennsylvania Military Academy, 2 national banks, 2 other banks, a national hall, a high school, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 6 weekly newspapers. It has increased rapidly in recent times, and derives its prosperity chiefly from manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, iron steamships, engines, boilers, &c. The great iron steamship "City of Peking" was built here in 1874 by John Roach, whose ship-yards employ about 2000 men. In 1870 the small county of Delaware contained 19 cotton-mills, the annual product of which was $3,582,995. Chester was incorporated in 1866. Pop. in 1860, 4631; in 1870, 9485; pop. of Chester township, exclusive of the city, 1452. See South Chester.

Chester, a hamlet of Wayne co., Pa., on the Delaware River, ½ mile from Cochecton Railroad Station. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Chester, S.C. See Chester Court-House.

Chester, a post-office of Tyler co., Tex.

Chester, a post-office of San Pete co., Utah.

Chester, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., in Chester township, on Williams River, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, 39 miles S.E. of Rutland. It has 3 churches and a graded school. The township contains another village, named Chester Depot, and has manufactures of carriages, lumber, boots, sash, &c. Pop. of the township, 2052.

Chester, a post-hamlet of Chesterfield co., Va., on the Richmond & Petersburg Railroad, 13 miles S. of Richmond, near the crossing of the Brighthope Railroad. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

Chester, a township of Dodge co., Wis., traversed by the Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads. Pop. 854. See Chester Station.

Chester, or **Chester West,** a post-village in Arthabaska co., Quebec, on a branch of the Nicolet, 8 miles from Saint Christophe d'Arthabaska. It has saw-mills, 2 rich copper-mines, a lead-mine, and a large trade in lumber and in pot- and pearl-ashes. Pop. 250.

Chester, a post-village in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, on a basin of the same name, at the head of Mahone Bay, 45 miles W.S.W. of Halifax. It has a fish-trade. Chester Basin is studded with islands, of which there are said to be 365. The village has several stores, a warm alkaline spring, and is a favorite summer resort. Pop. 900.

Chester Basin, a post-village, 5 miles from the above, is romantically situated. It contains 2 stores. Pop. 300.

Chester Centre, a post-office of Poweshiek co., Iowa.

Chester Centre, a post-office of Hampden co., Mass., in Chester township.

Chester Court-House, a post-village, capital of Chester co., S.C., is on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 45 miles S. by W. from Charlotte, and 65 miles N. by W. from Columbia. The Chester & Lenoir Railroad, 90 miles long, extends from this place to Lenoir, N.C. Chester has a national bank, a newspaper office, and 7 churches.

Chester Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Chester co., runs southeastward through Delaware co., and enters the Delaware River at the city of Chester.

Chester Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Geauga co., O., in Chester township, about 22 miles E. of Cleveland. It has 2 churches.

Chester Depot, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., in Chester township, on the Central Vermont Railroad, about 40 miles S.E. of Rutland. It has manufactures of carriages, furniture, sash, blinds, &c.

Ches'terfield, a town of England, co. and 24 miles by rail N.N.E. of Derby, on the Rother and a canal connecting it with the Trent. It is irregularly built. The principal edifices are a cruciform church of the thirteenth century, with a remarkable twisted spire 230 feet high, various schools, almshouses, literary and mechanics' institutions, the town hall, jail, workhouse, prison, and assembly-rooms. It has manufactures of cottons, silks, lace, hosiery, worsted, earthenware, and machinery; and in its vicinity are iron-, coal-, and lead-mines. Pop. 11,427.

Ches'terfield, a county in the N.E. part of South Carolina, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Great Pedee River, and on the W. by Lynch's Creek, and is traversed by the Cheraw & Darlington Railroad. The surface is hilly and mostly covered with forests; the soil is said to be sandy. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products, and gold is mined in this county. Quartz occurs in connection with the gold. Capital, Chesterfield Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,500,815. Pop. in 1870, 10,584, of whom 10,503 were Americans.

Chesterfield, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and N.E. by the James River, and on the S. by the Appomattox River. The surface is uneven and extensively covered with forests; the soil is mostly inferior. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staple products. Coal-mines have been opened in this county. It is intersected by the Richmond & Danville Railroad and the Richmond & Petersburg Railroad. Capital, Chesterfield Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,275,667. Pop. in 1870, 18,470, of whom 18,185 were Americans.

Chesterfield, a post-hamlet of New London co., Conn., in Montville township, 8 miles N.W. of New London. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, 2 saw-mills, and 2 mills for cotton batts and twine.

Chesterfield, a post-village of Macoupin co., Ill., in Chesterfield township, about 28 miles N. of Alton. It has 3 churches. Coal abounds here.

Chesterfield, a post-village of Madison co., Ind., in Union township, on the West Fork of White River, and on the Cleveland, Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad, which connects Anderson with Muncie, 6 miles E. of Anderson. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 203.

Chesterfield, a post-office of Anne Arundel co., Md.

Chesterfield, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., Mass., in Chesterfield township, about 25 miles N.N.W. of Springfield. It has a lumber-mill. The township is drained by the Westfield River. Pop. 746.

Chesterfield, a post-township of Macomb co., Mich., is bounded on the S.E. by Lake St. Clair, and intersected by the Grand Trunk Railroad. Pop. 2213. It contains a village named New Baltimore. Chesterfield Station is 29 miles by rail N.N.E. of Detroit.

Chesterfield, a post-township of Cheshire co., N.H., is bounded on the W. by the Connecticut River. Chesterfield Post-Office is at Centre Village, about 10 miles W.S.W. of Keene. The township contains the beautiful Spofford Lake and a village named Chesterfield Factory. There is a large hotel at the lake, which is a summer resort. Pop. 1289.

Chesterfield, township, Burlington co., N.J. P. 1728.

Chesterfield, a township of Essex co., N.Y., on the W. border of Lake Champlain. Pop. 3019. Port Kent, Port Douglas, and Port Kendall are in this township.

Chesterfield, a township of Nash co., N.C. Pop. 863.

Chesterfield, a township of Fulton co., O. Pop. 926.

Chesterfield, or **Chester Hill,** a post-village of Morgan co., O., in Marion township, about 25 miles W. by N. from Marietta. It has 3 churches. The name of its post-office is Chester Hill. Pop, 354.

Chesterfield, or **Chesterfield Court-House,** a post-village, capital of Chesterfield co., Va., on the Brighthope Railroad, about 15 miles S.S.W. of Richmond.

Chesterfield, or **Bons′ville,** a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, 2 miles from Bright. Pop. 100.

Chesterfield Court-House, a post-village, capital of Chesterfield co., S.C., in Chesterfield township, 12 miles W. of Cheraw, and about 75 miles N.E. of Columbia. It has a church and a newspaper office. Pop. about 200.

Ches′terfield Fac′tory, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., in Chesterfield township, 9 miles W.S.W. of Keene. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of auger-bits, gimlets, sash, blinds, lumber, &c.

Ches′terfield In′let, a long and narrow inlet of the North-West Territories, stretching N. from Hudson's Bay. Entrance in lat. 63° 30′ N., lon. 90° 40′ W. Length, 250 miles; greatest breadth, 25 miles.

Ches′ter Gap, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Va., 4 miles from Front Royal. It has a church.

Chester Heights, hīts, a station in Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, 23 miles from Philadelphia.

Chester Hill, Morgan co., Ohio. See CHESTERFIELD.

Chester Junction, in Morris co., N.J., is on the Morris & Essex Railroad, at the junction of the Chester Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Chester.

Ches′ter-le-Street, a town of England, co. and 6 miles by rail N. of Durham. Its church was formerly collegiate; and the village, which is on the ancient Ermine street, was long an episcopal see, then called Cuneceastre. Pop. 2450.

Chester Park, a station in Hamilton co., O., on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati and Marietta & Cincinnati Railroads, 6 miles N. of Cincinnati.

Chester River rises in Kent co., Del., and passes thence into Maryland. It runs westward and southwestward, forms the boundary between Kent and Queen Anne cos. (of Maryland), and enters Chesapeake Bay. Sloops can ascend it about 25 miles.

Chester Springs, or **Yellow Springs,** a post-village and summer resort of Chester co., Pa., on the Pickering Valley Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Phœnixville, and about 30 miles W.N.W. of Philadelphia. It has a mineral spring, and a school for orphans.

Chester Station, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis., in Chester township, on Horicon Lake or Marsh, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 16 miles S.W. of Fond du Lac. It has a mineral spring and a hotel. P. 100.

Ches′terton, a beautiful post-village of Porter co., Ind., in West Chester township, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 41 miles E.S.E. of Chicago, and about 1 mile from the Michigan Central Railroad. It has a money-order post-office, 2 or 3 churches, a graded school, 7 stores, a saw-mill, 4 brick-yards, &c. Pop. nearly 500.

Ches′tertown, a thriving post-village, capital of Kent co., Md., on the right bank of Chester River, about 25 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, and 55 miles by water E. of Baltimore. It is on the Kent County Railroad, and at the head of navigation. Steamboats ply daily between Baltimore and this place. It is the seat of Washington College, founded in 1782, and has 6 churches, a new court-house, and a national bank. Two or 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 1871.

Chestertown, a post-village of Warren co., N.Y., in Chester township, 75 miles N. of Albany, and 3 miles E. of the Hudson River. It has 2 or 3 churches, an academy, a graded school, and manufactures of leather and lumber.

Ches′tervale′, a station in Logan co., Ill., on the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Lincoln.

Ches′ter Val′ley, a post-office of Chester co., Pa., at Howellville, on the Chester Valley Railroad.

Ches′terville, a post-hamlet and station of Douglas co., Ill., in Bourbon township, on the Illinois Midland Railroad, 4½ miles W. of Arcola.

Chesterville, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Me., in Chesterville township, about 27 miles N.W. of Augusta. It has a tannery and 1 or 2 lumber-mills, also quarries of granite. Pop. of the township, 1011.

Chesterville, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Md., about 50 miles E. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches. Pop. 81.

Chesterville, a post-village of Lee co., Miss., 8 miles N.W. of Tupelo. It has 2 churches.

Chesterville, a hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., in Cinnaminson township, 3 miles from Moorestown. It has a flour-mill.

Chesterville, a village of Albany co., N.Y., about 18 miles S.W. of Albany, and in Westerlo township. The name of its post-office is Westerlo. Pop. 247.

Chesterville, a post-village of Morrow co., O., in Chester township, near Vernon River, 44 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. It has 4 churches and a union school. Pop. 282.

Chesterville, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., about 18 miles S.W. of West Chester, and 2½ miles from Landenburg Railroad Station.

Chesterville, S.C. See CHESTER COURT-HOUSE.

Chesterville, Ontario. See WINCHESTER.

Chester West, Quebec. See CHESTER.

Chestnut, ches′nŭt, township, Knox co., Ill. P. 1144.

Chestnut, a post-hamlet of Logan co., Ill., on the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, 13 miles S.W. of Clinton. It has a church.

Chestnut, a station in McCracken co., Ky., on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Paducah.

Chestnut, a post-office of Meagher co., Montana, 60 miles S. of Fort Benton.

Chestnut Bluffs, a post-hamlet of Crockett co., Tenn., on the South Forked Deer River, 14 miles from Alamo.

Chestnut Creek, a post-village of Chilton co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad, at Cooper's Station, 33 miles N. by W. of Montgomery. It has a church and some manufactures of iron and wood.

Chestnut Fork, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Va., 10 miles S.S.E. of Liberty. It has a church.

Chestnut Gap, a post-office of Fannin co., Ga.

Chestnut Grove, a post-office of Shelby co., Ky.

Chestnut Grove, a post-hamlet of Gallia co., O., about 22 miles W. of Pomeroy.

Chestnut Grove, a hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., 11 miles from Muncy.

Chestnut Grove, a post-office of Chester co., S.C., is on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, at Lewis Turn-Out, 7 miles N.E. of Chester Court-House.

Chestnut Hill, a post-office of Washington co., Ind.

Chestnut Hill, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., 6 miles N. of Belair. It has a church.

Chestnut Hill, a post-office of Middlesex co., Mass., is on the New York & New England Railroad, in the 6th ward of the city of Newton, 8 miles W.S.W. of Boston.

Chestnut Hill, a station in Essex co., N.J., on the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 12 miles W.N.W. of Jersey City.

Chestnut Hill, a post-office of Ashe co., N.C., 5 miles N.E. of Jefferson. Pop. of Chestnut Hill township, 1412.

Chestnut Hill, township, Monroe co., Pa. P. 1419.

Chestnut Hill, a post-village and suburb of Philadelphia, Pa., is at the terminus of the Germantown & Chestnut Hill Branch of the Reading Railroad, 10 miles N.N.W.

of the initial station at Philadelphia. Here are 6 churches, a convent, a Catholic academy, and many fine residences. The post-office is a branch of the Philadelphia Post-Office.

Chestnut Hill, a post-office of Somerset co., Pa.

Chestnut Hill, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tenn.

Chestnut Lev′el, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., in Drumore township, 2½ miles from Goshen Station. It has a church and an academy.

Chestnut Level, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Va.

Chestnut Mound, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Tenn., 28 miles E. of Lebanon. It has a church.

Chestnut Ridge, Pennsylvania, is a long mountain-ridge extending through Indiana, Fayette, and Westmoreland cos. It is nearly straight, more than 130 miles long, and its direction is N.N.E. and S.S.W. It rises about 2000 feet above the sea-level. The portion of it which is in the S. part of Fayette co. is called Laurel Ridge. Good coal abounds at the base of Chestnut Ridge.

Chestnut Ridge, a post-office and station of Jackson co., Ind., on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 5 miles S. of Seymour. It has a saw-mill and a stave-factory.

Chestnut Ridge, a post-office of Laurel co., Ky.

Chestnut Ridge, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., about 20 miles E. of Poughkeepsie. It has a church.

Chestnut Ridge, a post-office of Yadkin co., N.C.

Chestnut Ridge, a station in Trumbull co., O., on the railroad from Youngstown to Sharon, 11 miles N.E. of Youngstown.

Chestnut Ridge, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Tenn., 12 miles S. from Shelbyville. It has a church, 2 stores, and a wagon-shop.

Chesto′nia, a post-township of Antrim co., Mich., contains Cascade Station on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad. It has forests of beech, elm, maple, pine, &c.

Chest Springs, a post-borough of Cambria co., Pa., about 12 miles W.N.W. of Altoona. It has 2 churches, 2 steam lumber-mills, and a graded school. Pop. 269.

Ches‘tuee′ Mills, a post-office and flour-mill of Polk co., Tenn., 1 mile from the Hiawassee River.

Chesun′cook Lake, in Piscataquis co., Me., is an expansion of the Penobscot River, which enters its N.W. end and issues from the S.E. part of it. This lake is about 20 miles long and 2 miles wide.

Chetac, shet′ak, a township of Barron co., Wis. Pop. 856. The post-office name is Shetek.

Cheta′chee Creek, of Alabama, enters the Alabama River from the N.W. about 18 miles below Cahawba.

Chet′co, a post-office of Curry co., Oregon.

Chet′icamp, a post-settlement in Inverness co., Nova Scotia, is on Cape Breton Island, and on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 58 miles N. of Mabou. Lat. 46° 36′ 30″ N.; lon. 61° 3′ 10″ W. It has extensive fisheries. Pop. 1915.

Chetimaches (chet-tim-atch′iz or shet‘mash′) **Lake,** or **Lake Grand,** in the southern part of Louisiana, touches the parishes of Iberia, St. Martin, and St. Mary's. It is about 35 miles long and 10 miles wide, but is too shallow to be of much value for navigation. It is chiefly supplied by the overflowing of the Atchafalaya Bayou, which also serves as its outlet.

Chetopa, she-to′pa̤, a post-village of Labette co., Kansas, in Richland township, on the Neosho River, and on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 52 miles S.S.W. of Fort Scott, and 29 miles N. of Vinita. It has 5 churches, a bank, 2 flour-mills, a foundry and machine-shop, a pottery, coal-mines, a newspaper office, a planing-mill, elevators, and a school-building which cost $25,000. Pop. 1068.

Chetopa, a township of Neosho co., Kansas. Pop. 522.

Chetopa, a township of Wilson co., Kansas. Pop. 596.

Chet′wa‘, a town of India, presidency of Bombay, on the W. coast, 55 miles E.S.E. of Calicut.

Cheux, shuh, a town of France, in Calvados, on the right bank of the Mue, 10 miles W. of Caen. Pop. 952.

Cheverie, shĕv‘e̤h-ree′, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, on Minas Basin, 18 miles N. of Newport. It exports 30,000 tons of gypsum annually. Pop. 200.

Chevilly, she̤h-vee‘yee′, a village of France, in Loiret, 9 miles by rail N. of Orleans. Pop. 1572.

Cheviot, chev′e-ot, a post-village of Hamilton co., O., in Green township, 6 miles N.W. of Cincinnati. It is finely situated on high ground, and has 6 churches.

Cheviot, chev′e-o̤t, a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, 14 miles from Walkerton. Pop. 100.

Cheviot (chev′e-o̤t) **Fells,** a mountain-range of South Africa, in Cape Colony, extending between the Groen-Bergen on the W. and Hyndhope Fells on the E., about lat. 32° 30′ S.

Cheviot (chiv′e-o̤t or chev′e-o̤t) **Hills,** a range extending from N.E. to S.W., between England and Scotland, in the counties of Northumberland and Roxburgh, but mostly in the former county, in which they occupy about 10,000 acres. They are of trap formation, porphyry, and greenstone, and intersect the old red sandstone and mountain limestone strata. They afford excellent pasture for sheep. Grouse are abundant. The Cheviot Peak, 7 miles S.W. of Wooler, is 2684 feet, and Carter Fell, 2020 feet high.

Chevreuse, shĕv‘ruz′, a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 7 miles S.W. of Versailles, on the Yvette. Pop. 1989.

Chewalla, she-wâl′la, a post-office and station of McNairy co., Tenn., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 84 miles E. of Memphis. It has 2 churches.

Chewalla Mills, a hamlet of Marshall co., Miss., on Chewalla Creek, 7 miles E.S.E. of Holly Springs. It has a church, a flour-mill, and an academy.

Chewau′can, a post-office of Lake co., Oregon.

Chew's Landing, a post-village of Camden co., N.J., 3 miles from Mount Ephraim Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Chewsville, chūz′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 5 miles E. of Hagerstown. It has a church.

Chew′ton, a mining borough of Victoria, Australia, in Talbot co., on Forest Creek. Pop. 2387.

Chew′town, a hamlet of Lawrence co., Pa., on the Beaver River, at Wampum Station, 9 miles S. of New Castle.

Cheychun, châ‘chun′, a town of Sinde, on the Indus, 50 miles N.N.W. of Hyderabad.

Cheyenne, shī‘enn′, a county forming the N.W. extremity of Kansas. Area, 990 square miles. It is drained by the Republican River.

Cheyenne, a county in the W. part of Nebraska, borders on Colorado. It is intersected by the North Platte River and the Union Pacific Railroad. Capital, Sidney. Pop. about 500.

Cheyenne (post-office, Cheyenne City), the capital of Wyoming, and of Laramie co., is on the eastern slope of the Laramie range of mountains, nearly 6000 feet above the level of the sea. It is on the Union Pacific Railroad at its junction with the Denver Pacific and Colorado Central Railroads, 106 miles N. of Denver, 516 miles W. of Omaha, and 513 miles E. of Ogden. Lat. 41° 12′ N.; lon. 104° 42′ W. Coal or lignite and iron are found near this town. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, and the workshops of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Two daily and 2 weekly newspapers are issued here. Pop. 4500. Two miles from Cheyenne is Fort D. A. Russell.

Cheyenne Agency, post-office, Ashmore co., Dakota.

Cheyenne Indians, a tribe in the United States, long associated with the Arapahoes, but believed by many ethnologists to be of Algonquin stock. They are in part settled in the Indian Territory, and are now few in numbers. They are athletic, warlike, and fine horsemen.

Cheyenne Mountain, Colorado, a peak of the Front Range, has an altitude of 9848 feet. Lat. 38° 44′ N.; lon. 104° 52′ 30″ W.

Cheyenne River, an affluent of the Missouri, is formed by two branches, which rise in Wyoming. The Northern Branch, sometimes called Belle Fourche, runs first northeastward, and enters Dakota, in which it flows eastward and southeastward along the northern base of the Black Hills. The South Fork runs eastward, and enters Dakota near the southern base of the Black Hills. It subsequently traverses the Bad Lands (*Mauvaises Terres*), and runs northeastward until it unites with the other branch, about lat. 44° 20′ N. and lon. 102° 20′ W. The main river flows nearly northeastward, and enters the Missouri River in Dakota, about lat. 44° 48′ N. Each of the branches is nearly 350 miles long. The length of the river below their junction is estimated at 150 miles. Its name is sometimes written *Shayuen*, *Shienne*, and *Big Cheyenne*. The two branches environ the Black Hills on every side.

Cheyenne Wells, a post-office of Bent co., Col., on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 25 miles E. of Kit Carson.

Cheyney, châ′ne̤, a post-office and station of Delaware co., Pa., on the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, 23 miles W. of Philadelphia. Much milk is shipped here.

Chézy l'Abbaye, shâ‘zee′ lâb‘bâ′, a town of France, in Aisne, 4 miles S. of Château-Thierry. Pop. 1277.

Chhatisgarh, a district of India. See CHUTTEESGURH.

Chhatrapur, a state of India. See CHATTERPOOR.

Chhindwara, a town of India. See CHINDWARA.

Chhota-Nagpur. See CHUTA-NAGPOOR.

Chiajano, or **Chiaiano,** kee-â-yâ′no, a village of Italy, 4 miles N.W. of Naples. Pop. 3209.

Chiampo, ke-åm′po, a village of Northern Italy, government of Venice, 12 miles W. of Vicenza. Pop. 3627.

Chiamut, a village of Switzerland. See CIAMOT.

Chiana, ke-å′nå (anc. *Cla′nis*), a small river of Central Italy, divided into two branches, the one being an affluent of the Arno, which it joins 5 miles N.W. of Arezzo, after a course of 35 miles; the other joins the Paglia. The two are connected by the Chiana Canal, 37 miles in length, begun in 1551 and finished in 1823, by which a large tract of land has been drained and rendered fertile.

Chianciano, ke-ån-chå′no, a village of Italy, province of Siena, 4 miles S.E. of Montepulciano. Pop. 2469.

Chianti, ke-ån′tee, that part of Italy which lies between the sources of the Arbia, Ambra, and Ombrone, forming part of the water-shed between their basins and the basin of the Arno.

Chiantla, che-ånt′lå, a river of Guatemala, rises in the volcanic chain which traverses the centre of Guatemala, and, after a N.W. course of 150 miles, joins the Usumasinta, on the left, in lat. 17° 10′ N., lon. 91° 55′ W.

Chiantla, a town of Guatemala, on the above-named river, 128 miles S.W. of Guatemala.

Chiapa, che-å′på, or **Las Chiapas,** lås che-å′pås, a state in the S.E. of Mexico, having Guatemala on the S.E. and the Pacific on the S.W. Area, 16,048 square miles. It comprises a portion of the table-land of Central America, traversed by the Usumasinta and Tabasco. The highlands have an agreeable climate, but the lower lands are hot and sickly. Capital, San Cristoval. Pop. 697,788.

Chiapa, or **Chiapas.** See SAN CRISTOVAL.

Chiapa de los Indios, che-å′på då loce een′de-oce, a town of Mexico, state of Chiapa, 30 miles W. of San Cristoval. Pop. 1600.

Chiaramonte, ke-å‵rå-mon′tå, a town of Sicily, 11 miles N.N.W. of Modica. Pop. 9223.

Chiaramonte, a village of Sardinia, 14 miles E.N.E. of Sassari. Pop. 1904.

Chiaravalle, ke-å‵rå-vål′lå, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, near the Gulf of Squillace, 17 miles S.W. of Catanzaro. Pop. 2927.

Chiaravalle, an abbey in Italy, 3 miles S.E. of Milan, originally a Cistercian monastery, founded by St. Bernard.

Chiarbola, ke-aʀ′bo-lå, a suburb of Triest, in Austria. Pop. 12,521.

Chiarenza, a village of Greece. See KLARENTZA.

Chiari, ke-å′ree, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 14 miles by rail W. of Brescia. Pop. 9479. It has numerous churches, and flourishing manufactures of silk fabrics and twist. Here Prince Eugene gained a victory over Maréchal Villeroi, on 1st September, 1701.

Chiaromonte, ke-å-ro-mon′tå, a town of Italy, province and 42 miles S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 3136.

Chiasso, ke-ås′so, a town of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, with a custom-house on the frontier of Italy, 4 miles N.W. of Como. Pop. 1345.

Chiavari, ke-å′vå-re, a town of Italy, province and 17 miles by rail E.S.E. of Genoa, on the Gulf of Rapallo, at the mouth of the Sturla. Pop. 11,521. It is enclosed by cultivated hills, and is well built and flourishing. Streets narrow and bordered with arcades; the houses present much curious architecture; old and picturesque towers are dotted about the town, and in the vicinity are many handsome villas. Principal edifices, three richly-adorned churches, a hospital, and a convent. It has lace- and silk-factories, an anchovy-fishery, &c. Marble and slate are quarried in its neighborhood.

Chiavenna, ke-å-ven′nå (anc. *Clavenna*), a town of Italy, on the Maira, province and 20 miles W.N.W. of Sondrio. Pop. 3930. It is enclosed by walls and well built; it has 6 churches, to one of which is attached a baptistery, and manufactures of silk fabrics, also of pottery made from a peculiar soft stone. The Septimer and Splügen roads meeting here, Chiavenna has an active trade.

Chibin, or **Chibin-el-Koom.** See SHEYBEEN.

Chibogomou, she-bog′o-moo, a lake of the North-West Territories, Canada, 288 miles N. of Montreal. It stretches to the N.E. some 25 miles, and empties by two outlets into another parallel lake on the N.W. side. These lakes have their outlet into the Notaway River, a stream flowing into James's Bay. Chibogomou Lake is studded with numerous islands, and its shores are low and rocky.

Chicabalapoor, a town of India. See BALLAPOOR.

Chic‵acole′, or **Cicacole,** sik‵å-kōl′, a town of India, Madras presidency, district and 107 miles S.W. of Ganjam. It is irregular and chiefly built of mud, but has some good houses, cantonments for troops, and manufactures of excellent muslins. Pop. 12,800.

Chicago, she-kaw′go, the county seat of Cook co., and the largest city of Illinois, a port of entry, and the most important centre of commerce in the Northwestern states, is situated at the mouth of Chicago River, on the southwestern bend of Lake Michigan. Lat. of city hall, 41° 53′ 3″ N.; lon. 87° 37′ 30″ W. The business portion of the city stands about 597 feet above sea-level, and about 15 feet above the level of the lake; from this height the ground gradually rises to about 25 feet above the lake. The dividing-line between the basins of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi lies about a mile W. of the city. The word *Chicago*, in the Indian language, originally signified *skunk*. It was also used as a synonym of *strong*, or *great*, and was applied to the garlic, or wild onion, to a valiant line of chiefs, and to the voice of the Great Manitou. The first known inhabitants of the locality were the Pottawatomie Indians; the first Europeans known to have visited the site were two French fur-traders in 1654; in 1662–3, Marquette and Joliet were here; and La Salle repeatedly passed over the tract in his travels. In 1804 the first actual attempt to settle here was made, and Fort Dearborn was built; it was destroyed by the Indians in 1812, most of the garrison being massacred, and was rebuilt in 1816. In 1833, 7000 Pottawatomies assembled here and ceded to the United States about 20,000,000 acres of land, comprising the territory now occupied by the states of Illinois and Wisconsin.

In 1831 there were about a dozen families clustered around the fort; in 1837 the city was formed, with 4170 inhabitants. Its subsequent growth was as follows: in 1840, 4479; in 1850, 29,963; in 1860, 109,206; in 1870, 298,977; its population in 1878 was 436,731. Such rapid growth has never had a parallel even in the United States. In its earlier days the growth of the city was threatened by the prevalence of intermittent fevers and other malarial disorders, but by the judicious elevation of its streets, and a skilful system of sewerage and drainage, this was overcome, and Chicago may now be regarded as one of the most healthful of the large cities of the world. Besides elevating the streets for the purposes of drainage, the citizens have at great expense deepened the Chicago River and its branches, so as not only to increase the effect of the street-work, but also to contribute to the business facilities of the city by additional dockage.

The length of the city from N. to S. is from 7 to 8 miles, and its breadth from E. to W. about 5 miles; area, about 36 square miles. It is divided by the Chicago River and its branches into 3 parts, the N., S., and W. divisions, which are connected by 33 bridges and by 2 stone tunnels built under the river-bed, one 1890 feet long, under the main river, the other 1608 feet long, under the South Branch; of these divisions the W. is nearly twice as large in extent as the other two combined, embracing 15,104 acres, while the N. comprises but 2533 acres, and the S. 5363 acres. The city is well laid out, the streets being in the main so arranged that those parallel to the river are intersected at regular intervals and at right angles by the others. Thus the buildings, especially in the business portion, are grouped and separated into convenient blocks. There are about 600 miles of streets, principally 80 feet wide, of which 130 miles are paved, mostly with wooden block paving; there are 52 miles of street railway, extending to all parts of the city and its suburbs; and the completeness of the sewerage may be estimated from the fact that there are 315 miles of sewers. The streets, and public and private buildings, stores, and dwellings, are well lighted. The city has an efficient fire department, with a complete system of fire-alarm stations, gongs, &c. The water-supply is ample, and the water pure, the supply being obtained from Lake Michigan, through two brick tunnels running parallel under the lake fully two miles. One of these tunnels is 5 feet in diameter, and connects with engines on the lake shore, while the other extends to the S.W. of the city, being in all 6 miles in length. There are nearly 350 miles of supply-pipes. Chicago has also a magnificent system of parks and boulevards; the parks are 9 in number, and cover in all nearly 2000 acres, while the boulevards afford a drive of about 30 miles.

The public school system of Chicago is one of its proudest successes, and is an honor to the liberality and good sense of its citizens. The first public school was opened in 1834, and now there is a complete and admirably organized system, embracing 4 high schools, 36 grammar-schools, and 56 primary schools, in all 96 schools of the several grades, with 39 male and 812 female teachers and over 57,000 pupils. The public school fund exceeds $2,000,000. Besides the public schools there are a number of free parochial schools maintained by the Lutherans, the Roman Catholics, &c., and upwards of 300 other private schools and academies, &c., with about 19,000 pupils.

The University of Chicago is a flourishing institution, with a large faculty of able instructors, and the most approved apparatus and appliances for the work of advanced education. It has a preparatory department, a regular collegiate department, a law, a medical, and a scientific department. Its most famous adjunct is the Dearborn Observatory, directly conducted by the Chicago Astronomical Society. It is supplied with a 23-foot Clark telescope having an object-glass of 18½ inches. This is second in size and power only to that in the Washington Observatory. It has also a first-class meridian circle and other appliances. The university is under Baptist control. St. Ignatius's College (Roman Catholic) is a prosperous institution of excellent repute, having a preparatory and a commercial school, besides a regular collegiate curriculum. There are four theological seminaries, belonging respectively to the Baptist, the Congregational, the Lutheran, and the Presbyterian church. There are 6 medical colleges and 3 commercial schools.

Chicago has 245 churches, comprising a fair proportion of all the leading and one or more representative societies of most of the minor denominations, besides a large number of missions. Identified with or controlled by the various churches and missions are about 300 Sunday-schools, having from 75,000 to 90,000 scholars, under about 5000 teachers. The city is liberally supplied with newspapers and periodicals, having 12 daily and about 50 weekly papers, and upwards of 30 bi-monthly, monthly, and quarterly periodicals; 3 of the dailies and 5 of the weeklies are printed in German, while the Scandinavians, Bohemians, and various other nationalities have newspapers of their own. Of the weeklies, 18 are religious, and 16 are avowedly political. There are a public library of more than 60,000 volumes, numerous other excellent libraries, hospitals, infirmaries, asylums, a commodious custom-house, post-office, court-house, city hall, prisons, alms-house, &c., and an ample number of banks and insurance offices for the vast business of a great commercial emporium.

One of the principal causes of the prosperity and growth of the city is its position at the head of the great chain of lakes, which form the grandest medium of internal navigation in the world. Chicago is the centre of a railroad system embracing 15 important trunk lines and a large number of branch lines. It is the largest primary grain, live-stock, and lumber market in the world, besides comparing well with the older trade centres in all other departments of foreign and inland commerce. The imports into Chicago during 1879 aggregated nearly $9,000,000. The amount of duties received was $1,451,536. The exports reached the large total of nearly $10,000,000.

The first shipment of wheat was made from Chicago in 1839, and amounted to but 1678 bushels. In 1879 the receipts of grain of all kinds (including flour calculated in bushels) were 138,154,571 bushels, while the shipments were 121,094,000 bushels. As a further criterion for estimating the expansion of the grain trade, it may be noted that in 1857 the total capacity of the grain-elevators was 4,095,000 bushels; in 1870 it was 11,630,000 bushels; and now (1880) it is 16,955,000 bushels. In 1879 the receipts of lumber were 1,469,879,000 feet, and the shipments 753,179,830 feet. The general trade in dry-goods, drugs, groceries, clothing, boots and shoes, books, &c., has kept pace with the above specialties, and in 1879 the money value of the miscellaneous receipts was given as $341,025,000.

On the 9th of October, 1871, a great fire swept over all the business portions of the South and North divisions, and destroyed also most of the residence property of the North division. It covered an area of about 3½ square miles, and swept away the custom-house and post-office, the court-house and all its records, the chamber of commerce, the Historical Society's building and all its valuable collections, the water-works, the gas-works, nearly all the banks, railroad depots, hotels, theatres, newspaper offices, libraries, public halls, and best business blocks, 8 public school buildings and their branches, 39 churches, 5 large elevators containing 1,642,000 bushels of grain, and the homes of about one-third of the entire population of the city. The value of the property destroyed was not less than $190,000,000. Rebuilding, however, was commenced without loss of time, and in less than three years from the date of the fire nearly all the business portion of the city was covered with costly and imposing structures, more substantial than those which had been destroyed.

Chicago, a post-village of Marion co., Ky., on the Knoxville Branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 55 miles S.S.E. of Louisville. It has a church and 3 general stores.

Chicago, a post-office of Cortland co., N.Y., on the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, 3 miles S.W. of Cortland.

Chicago, a new post-village of Huron co., O., in New Haven township, on the Chicago division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at its junction with the Lake Erie division, 28 miles S. of Sandusky, and 24 miles E. by S. of Tiffin. It has a newspaper office, and a round-house and repair-shops of the railroad.

Chicago Junction, or **College Farm,** a station in Ingham co., Mich., on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, at the junction of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 3 miles E. of Lansing.

Chicago Junction, called also **Grand Trunk Crossing,** a station in St. Clair co., Mich., at the crossing of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad and the Grand Trunk Railway, 4 miles W. of Port Huron.

Chicago River, Illinois, a small stream which runs through the city of Chicago into Lake Michigan. It is formed by the North and South Branches, which unite near the middle of the city, or about 1 mile from the lake. It has been widened and deepened so that it is navigable by vessels of 500 tons. A connection has been opened between the South Branch and the Illinois & Michigan Canal, so that the current is reversed, and water from the lake flows through the river into the canal, and thence through the Illinois River into the Mississippi.

Chicapa, che-kå'på, a river of Mexico, falls into a lagoon communicating with the Gulf of Tehuantepec, after a course of about 50 miles.

Chicapa, a town of Mexico, state of Oajaca, 25 miles N.W. of Tehuantepec, on a river of the same name. In its environs are silver-mines, at one time important.

Chich'agoff Harbor, a port in the island of Attoo, Alaska. Lat. 52° 55′ 42″ N.; lon. 186° 47′ 18″ W.

Chichagoff Island, one of the northernmost and largest of the Alexander Islands, Alaska.

Chichen, che-chĕn', a village of Mexico, in Yucatan, about 18 miles S.W. of Valladolid, with the remains of an ancient Indian city, comprising a vast ruined building, 450 feet in length, a pyramid 550 feet square at the base, and a remarkable domed edifice, the "house of the caziques," ornamented with elaborate sculptures.

Chicherowly, chitch'ẹr-ŏw'lee, a town of North Hindostan, 22 miles N.N.W. of Seharunpoor.

Chichester, chitch'ẹs-tẹr (anc. *Reg'num*), a city of England, capital of the co. of Sussex, 14½ miles by rail E.N.E. of Portsmouth, and 28½ miles W. of Brighton. It stands between the Southdown Hills and the sea, and is enclosed by walls, now formed into terraces with walks and shaded by elm-trees. It is neatly built, clean, well paved, drained, and lighted, and intersected by 4 principal thoroughfares, meeting in the centre of the city, where there is an elegant octagonal cross, erected in 1478. The cathedral, though not large, is a well-proportioned and handsome edifice, mostly of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, 410 feet in length and 227 feet in extreme breadth, with a spire 300 feet in height. In its interior are a richly-adorned choir, portraits of all the sovereigns of England from the time of the Conquest, with other historical paintings, and numerous monuments, including some fine works of art by Flaxman. S. of the cathedral is a quadrangle enclosed by cloisters, and near it is the bishop's palace. The church of St. Paul's is a handsome modern building. The guild hall is a portion of an ancient friary. The other principal edifices are the market- and council-houses, corn exchange, jail, buildings of the mechanics' institute and literary and philosophical society, the theatre, the hospital, and the infirmary, a handsome structure at the N. extremity of the city, near which is a suburb named Summerstown. Chichester has a grammar-school, blue-coat, national, and other schools, and a divinity college. It communicates with the sea by a canal. Originally the town was a Roman station. The name is said to be a contraction of Cisanceaster, the *castle of Cissa*, an Anglo-Saxon chief, who repaired it, after a siege, A.D. 491, by the South Saxons, under Ella; and thenceforth it remained the capital of the kingdom of Sussex till its conquest by the West Saxons. Various Roman remains, with inscriptions, have been discovered in the city and vicinity. Pop. 7825.

Chich'ester, a post-hamlet of Merrimack co., N.H., in Chichester township, on the Suncook Valley Railroad, 8 miles E.N.E. of Concord. The township is drained by the Suncook River. Pop. 871.

Chich'ester, a post-village in Pontiac co., Quebec, on the Ottawa, opposite Allumette Island, 9 miles from Pembroke. It contains 2 stores and a saw-mill, and has a large lumber-trade. Pop. of parish, 598.

Chichester Harbor, 2 miles S.W. of the city of Chichester, is an inlet of the English Channel, between the peninsula of Selsea and Hayling Island.

Chichia, or **Cicia,** chee'che-å, one of the Feejee Islands. Lat. (S.W. point) 17° 48′ S.; lon. 179° 18′ W. It is nearly circular, and is 3 miles in diameter.

Chickahominy (chik-ạ-hom'ẹ-ne) **River,** Virginia, rises about 16 miles N.W. of Richmond, runs southeastward, forms the boundary between the cos. of Henrico and Charles City on the right, and Hanover, New Kent, and James City on the left, and enters the James River about 22 miles below City Point. Length, about 90 miles. Large swamps occur between this river and Richmond, which is only 5 miles distant from the nearest part of it. The battles of Fair Oaks, Mechanicsville, Gaines Mill, and White Oak Bridge were fought near this river in June, 1862.

Chickamau'ga Creek rises in Walker co., Ga., near the base of Missionary Ridge. It runs northeastward and northward, and enters the Tennessee River in Tennessee, about 6 miles above Chattanooga. On the banks of this stream in Georgia a battle was fought between General Rosecrans and General Bragg, September 19 and 20, 1863, resulting in the retreat of the Union army.

Chickamauga Station, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Tenn., on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, 12 miles E. of Chattanooga. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

Chick'aming, a post-township of Berrien co., Mich., about 18 miles W. of Niles, is bounded on the W. by Lake Michigan. Chickaming Station is on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 20 miles S. of St. Joseph. Lumber and firewood are exported from the township. P. 947.

Chickasabogue, chik'ạ-sạ-boag', a post-office of Mobile co., Ala., is at Beaver Meadow.

Chick'asaw, a county in the N.E. part of Iowa, has an area of 504 square miles. It is intersected by the Wapsipinicon River and Crane Creek, and is partly drained by the Cedar River and several branches of the Wapsipinicon. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile. A large portion of the county is prairie. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, cattle, and grass are the staple products. Devonian limestone is found here. It is traversed by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Capital, New Hampton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,435,947. Pop. in 1870, 10,180, of whom 8039 were Americans; in 1875, 11,400.

Chickasaw, a county in the N.E. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 576 square miles. It is drained by the Yallobusha River, which rises in it, and by several affluents of the Tombigbee River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Okolona. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,033,780. Pop. in 1870, 19,899, of whom 19,651 were Americans. The Mobile & Ohio Railroad touches the E. part of this county.

Chickasaw, a post-hamlet of Colbert co., Ala., on the Tennessee River, 9 miles N.E. of Iuka, Miss. It has 2 churches.

Chickasaw, a post-village of Chickasaw township, Chickasaw co., Iowa, on the Little Cedar River, 2 miles from Chickasaw Station of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 12 miles E. of Charles City. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1197.

Chickasaw, a village of Mercer co., O., in Marion township, about 27 miles N.W. of Piqua. It has a church and a convent. Pop. 386.

Chickasaw Creek, Alabama, runs westward through Marengo co., and enters the Tombigbee River.

Chickasaw Creek, Mobile co., Ala., enters the Mobile River about 5 miles above the city of Mobile.

Chickasawha or **Chickasaha** (chik-ạ-saw'wạ) **River,** Mississippi, rises in Kemper co., runs southward, intersects Lauderdale, Clarke, and Wayne cos., and unites with the Leaf River in Greene co. to form the Pascagoula River. It is about 200 miles long.

Chickasaw Indians, a tribe formerly inhabiting the northern portions of Mississippi and Alabama, but now occupying a part of the Indian Territory. They are well advanced in civilization, and are allied in stock to the Creeks. Pop. 6000.

Chickies, or **Chiques,** chik'iz, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in East Donegal and West Hempfield townships, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 25 miles S.E. of Harrisburg. It has a rolling-mill, 2 grist-mills, and several iron-smelting furnaces.

Chicklee, or **Chickly,** chik'le, a town of Berar, British India. Lat. 20° 17′ N.; lon. 76° 21′ E. P. 3474.

Chickoo'ry, or **Chiko'ri,** a town of Belgaum district, India, 217 miles S.S.E. of Bombay. Pop. 6591.

Chick's Springs, a post-office and watering-place of Greenville co., S.C., 9 miles N.E. of Greenville, and ½ mile from Taylor's Station of the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad. Here are valuable iron and sulphureous mineral waters. Pop. of the township, 1226.

Chiclana, che-klå'nå, a town of Spain, 12 miles S.E. of Cadiz. It has numerous country-houses of inhabitants of Cadiz, and near it is a ruined Moorish castle.

Chiclayo, che-klī'o, a city of Peru, capital of the department of Lambayeque and the province of Chiclayo, 18 miles by rail N. of the port of Eten, at the junction of a branch railway. It has a college, a theatre, a handsome plaza, a town hall, barracks, jail, distilleries, rice-mills, and manufactures of soap, ice, leather, ale, &c. Pop. 14,000.

Chico, chee'ko, a river of Patagonia, supposed to rise in a lake in the interior, falls into the estuary of Santa Cruz.

Chico, chee'ko, a post-village of Butte co., Cal., on the Oregon division of the Central Pacific Railroad, 96 miles N. of Sacramento, and on Chico Creek, 3 or 4 miles E. of the Sacramento River. It has 2 banks, 6 churches, a graded school, a foundry, a machine-shop, and manufactures of carriages, flour, soap, ploughs, sash, doors, &c. A daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. of Chico township, 3714.

Chico, a station in Pueblo co., Col., on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 12 miles E. of Pueblo, and near the confluence of the Arkansas River and Chico Creek.

Chico, a post-office of Gallatin co., Montana, is at or near Yellowstone City, which is a mining-camp.

Chico, a post-hamlet of Wise co., Tex., 14 miles W. of Decatur. Pop. about 100.

Chico'a, a township of Pitt co., N.C. Pop. 1683.

Chicoana, che-ko-å'nå, or **Chicuana,** che-koo-å'nå, a town of the Argentine Republic, in a desert, 25 miles S. by W. of Salta, on the Quebrada del Toro. Pop. 2000.

Chicobea, che-ko-bå'å, written also **Cikobia,** and **Tsikombia,** the northernmost of the Feejee Islands. Lat. 15° 48′ S.; lon. 179° 51′ W. It is 3 miles long.

Chicopee, chik'o-pe, a post-village in Chicopee township, Hampden co., Mass., is on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, at the mouth of the Chicopee, and on the Connecticut River Railroad, at the junction of the Chicopee Falls Branch, 4 miles N. of Springfield. It has 7 churches, a convent of the Sacred Heart of Mary, a high school, a national bank, 1 or 2 savings-banks, and extensive manufactures of cotton goods, bronze cannon, statuary, cutlery, locks, &c. Here are the cotton-mills of the Dwight Company, which has a capital of $2,000,000 and employs 2000 operatives. Pop. about 4000; of the township, 10,335.

Chicopee Falls, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., in Chicopee township, on the Chicopee River, and on a branch of the Connecticut River Railroad, about 5 miles N. of Springfield, and 2 miles E. of Chicopee. The river here affords extensive water-power, which is employed in 4 cotton-mills. This village has also manufactories of farm-implements, guns, pistols, alpaca, knitting-machines, &c., a high school, a savings-bank, and 5 churches. Pop. 3465.

Chicopee Junction, in Hampden co., Mass., is at the W. extremity of the village of Chicopee, where the Chicopee Falls Branch joins the main line of the Connecticut River Railroad, 3½ miles N. of Springfield.

Chicopee River, Massachusetts, rises in Worcester co., runs westward, and enters the Connecticut River in Hampden co., 4 miles above Springfield. Its length is estimated at 70 miles. It affords extensive water-power.

Chicosa, che-ko'sạ, a station in Las Animas co., Col., on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 79 miles S. of Pueblo.

Chico Springs, a post-office of Colfax co., New Mexico, 65 miles from El Moro, Col.

Chicot, shee'ko, a county forming the S.E. extremity of Arkansas, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, and the Bayou Bartholomew touches its western border. The surface is level and partly subject to inundation; the soil is mostly fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. A large part of this county is covered with forests of the cypress, ash, oak, &c. Capital, Lake Village. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,080,009. Pop. in 1870, 7214, of whom 7054 were Americans.

Chicot, a village of Chicot co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, is on the Little Rock, Pine Bluffs & New Orleans Railroad, 7 miles N. of Arkansas City. A newspaper is published here.

Chicoutimi, shee‵koo‵tee‵mee′, a river of Quebec, rises in several lakes in Chicoutimi co., and, flowing S.W., falls into the Saguenay. Its navigation is prevented by falls and rapids, and its scenery is very picturesque. At its mouth is a lumbering-station where large ships can load.

Chicoutimi, a county in the N.E. part of Quebec, having the height of land dividing the waters of the St. Lawrence and Hudson's Bay as its N. boundary, and the 48th parallel of latitude as its S. Area, 23,760 square miles. This county is drained by Lake St. John and by a number of large rivers, among which are the Saguenay, the Peribonea, the Mistassini, and the Chicoutimi. Capital, Chicoutimi. Pop. 17,493.

Chicoutimi, the chief town of the county of Chicoutimi, Quebec, on the south side of the river Saguenay, 75 miles from its mouth. It contains the county buildings, a church, a convent, a dozen stores, and several large mills. Ships load here with timber direct for foreign ports. Pop. 1393.

Chicova, she-ko′vå, a town of Southeastern Africa, on the Zambezi, 220 miles W.N.W. of Sena. It was formerly celebrated for its silver-mines.

Chicsoi, cheek-so′ee, a river of Guatemala, forming the head-stream of the Usumasinta. It rises in a mountain-range about 40 miles N. of the city of Guatemala, flows N.W., and enters the Mexican state of Chiapa, where it assumes the name of Usumasinta. Total course to the Mexican frontier, exclusive of windings, 150 miles.

Chicuana, Argentine Republic. See Chicoana.

Chiem See, keem så, a lake of Upper Bavaria, 42 miles S.E. of Munich. Length, 12 miles; breadth, 9 miles. It has 3 small islands, receives the Achen and Prien Rivers, and discharges its surplus waters by the Alz into the Inn.

Chienne River, of Dakota. See Cheyenne River.

Chienti, ke-ên′tee (anc. *Flu′sor*), a river of Central Italy, in the Marches, enters the Adriatic 25 miles S.E. of Ancona, after a N.E. course of about 45 miles. On its W. bank is Tolentino, near which the Austrians defeated the troops under Murat, May 4, 1815.

Chienti, a town of Italy, in Foggia, on the Adriatic, 15½ miles N.W. of San Severo. Pop. 1376.

Chieri, ke-å′ree (anc. *Carre′a Poten′tia*), a town of Italy, in Piedmont, on a hill, 9 miles S.E. of Turin. Pop. 8789. It has several convents, and the largest Gothic building in Piedmont, the church of Santa Maria della Scala, founded in 1406. Chieri was formerly fortified, and has manufactures of silk, cotton, and linen fabrics.

Chiers, she-air′, a river of Europe, rises in Luxembourg, Belgium, and joins the Meuse 4 miles S. of Sedan, after a W. course of 50 miles.

Chiese, ke-å′så, or **Chiso,** kee′so (anc. *Clu′sius*), a river of the Tyrol and Northern Italy, rises W. of Arco, in the Tyrol, flows S., forming the Lake of Idro, and joins the Oglio 18 miles W. of Mantua. Length, 75 miles.

Chieti, ke-å′tee (anc. *Tea′te*), a city of Italy, capital of the province of Chieti, near the Pescara, 40 miles E. of Aquila. Pop. 23,602. It is badly laid out, but has some good edifices, comprising a cathedral, a college, and a handsome theatre. The adjacent country is pleasant. Among its antiquities are the remains of a large theatre, of some temples, a gateway, and a mosaic pavement. It is the seat of a bishop. The ancient *Teate* was one of the most important cities in this part of Italy. It appears to have been possessed for centuries by the Greeks, after which it passed successively into the hands of the Romans, Goths, Lombards, Franks, and Northmen.

Chieti, formerly **Abruzzo Citeriore,** å-broot′so chee-tå‵ree-ō′rå, or **Abruzzo Citra,** chee′trå, a mountainous province of Italy, on the Adriatic. Area, 1105 square miles. Capital, Chieti. Pop. 339,986.

Chièvres, she-êv′r′, a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 11 miles N.W. of Mons, on the Hunel. It has an annual horse fair, and manufactures of cottons and pottery. Pop. 3300.

Chiftlik, chift‵leek′, a village of Turkish Armenia, 84 miles W. of Erzroom, at the foot of a castle-crowned height. Many of its dwellings are caves.

Chifuncte, a river of Louisiana. See Chefonte.

Chignecto (shig-nêk′to) **Bay,** an inlet of Canada, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, forming the northern extremity of the Bay of Fundy. Length, 30 miles; average breadth, 8 miles. See Bay of Fundy.

Chignolo, keen-yo′lo, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 16 miles E.N.E. of Pavia. Pop. 4175.

Chigonaise (she‵go‵naiz′) (or **Ishgonish**) **River,** a post-village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, near the head of Cobequid Bay, 13 miles from Truro. Pop. 450.

Chigrin, or **Tchigrin,** che-grin′, written also **Tchigr, Tschigirin,** and **Tchiguirin,** a town of Russia, government of Kiev, on the Tiasmin, 21 miles W. of Krilov. Pop. 8963.

Chihuahua, che-wå′wå, a city of Mexico, capital of the state, 310 miles N. by W. of Durango. Lat. 28° 50′ N.; lon. 104° 29′ 17″ W. It is well planned, with broad and clean streets. There is a good water-supply. The town has a noble church, a fine plaza, a mint, and a prison, and is an important centre of trade and mining enterprise. Pop. 12,000.

Chihuahua, a state of Mexico, bounded on the N. by New Mexico, and on the E., in part, by Texas. Area, 83,727 square miles. It is the largest of the Mexican states in area. It is traversed by ridges of the Sierra Madre or Mexican Cordillera, and contains great tracts of inarable land, but is well adapted to stock-raising, and has much and varied mineral wealth, as yet imperfectly developed. Silver, gold, and copper are leading productions. Capital, Chihuahua. Pop. 180,668.

Chikadi, che-kå′de, a town of the Belgaum district, British India. Pop. 6184.

Chikalah, che-kah′lạ, a post-office of Yell co., Ark.

Chikaskia, she-kas′kẹ-ạ, a post-township of Sumner co., Kansas, about 120 miles S.W. of Emporia, is drained by the Chikaskia Creek. Pop. 77.

Chikiri, Cheekeeree, or **Tchikiri,** chee-kee‵ree′, a river of the Chinese Empire, Manchooria, rises on the confines of Siberia, and, after a course of about 450 miles, falls into the Amoor a little above Saghalin Oola.

Chikka Ballapoor, India. See Ballapoor.

Chikly, a town of India. See Chicklee.

Chikori, a town of India. See Chickoory.

Chikotan, Tchikotan, chee-ko-tån′, or **Spanberg,** spån′bêrg, the southernmost of the Kooril Isles. Lat. (centre) 43° 53′ N.; lon. 146° 43′ 30″ E. It is 6 miles long, by as many broad.

Chila, chee′lå, a river of Peru, rises in the Andes, and, after a westerly course of about 105 miles, falls into the Pacific about 75 miles S.E. of Arequipa.

Chilapa, che-lå′på, and **Chilapilla,** che-lå-peel′yå (*i.e.*, "Little Chilapa"), two rivers of Mexico, state of Tabasco, and tributary to the river Tabasco, which they join from the E., the former below and the latter above Escobas. The Chilapa is less rapid than any other affluent of the Tabasco, and at their junction it has at all seasons three fathoms of water.

Chilapa, a town of Mexico, 155 miles S. of Mexico. It has manufactories of delft, and is a bishop's see.

Chilaw′, a town of Ceylon, on its western coast, 45 miles N. of Colombo. Opposite to it a pearl-fishery is carried on. Pop. 3227.

Chilca, cheel′kå, a town of Peru, on the Pacific, 40 miles S.E. of Lima. Near it are remains of ancient edifices.

Chil′dersburg, a post-village of Talladega co., Ala., 1 mile from the Coosa River, and on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 90 miles N.N.E. of Selma. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 400.

Chil′der's Si′ding, a station in Doddridge co., W. Va., on the Middle Island Railroad, 9 miles S. of Smithton.

Child′ress, a county of Texas, bounded E. and N.E. by the Indian Territory, and traversed by the Red River. Area, about 875 square miles.

Childress' Store, a post-office of Montgomery co., Va., 7 miles S. of Christiansburg Depot.

Childs′town, a post-office of Turner co., Dakota, 30 miles N. of Yankton.

Childs′ville, a post-office of Franklin co., Ga.

Childsville, a hamlet of Mitchell co., N.C., 23 miles N. of Marion. It has a church.

Chile, a country of South America. See Chili.

Chilecito, che-lå-see′to, a village of the Argentine Republic, province and 45 miles W. of Rioja, in the Famatina Valley. Lat. 28° 50′ S.; lon. 68° 30′ W.

Chilesburg, chīlz′bŭrg, a post-office of Fayette co., Ky., on the Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad, about 10 miles E. of Lexington.

Chilesburg, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Va., about 38 miles N. by W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches.

Chil‵how′ee, a mountain-ridge of Blount co., East Tennessee, about 30 miles S. of the city of Knoxville. Iron ore abounds here.

Chilhowee, a post-village of Johnson co., Mo., 16 miles S.E. of Holden, and about 50 miles S.E. of Kansas City. Coal abounds here. Pop. 185; of township, 1632.

Chilhowee, a post-office and valley of Blount co., Tenn., about 36 miles S. of Knoxville. The valley is intersected by the Little Tennessee River. Copper, iron, and lead are said to be found near it.

Chili, chil'lee (Sp. *Chile*, chee'lȧ), a republic of South America, bounded E. by ranges of the Andes (which separate it from the Argentine Republic and Patagonia), and W. by the Pacific Ocean. It extends N. and S. from lat. 24° to 56° 28′ 50″ S.,—from the Bolivian frontier to Cape Horn,—having a length of 2270 miles, while the breadth varies from 40 to 200 miles. In the southern or Patagonian region its boundaries are indefinite, for the Argentine Republic claims Patagonia, although Chili has colonized a region on the Straits of Magellan, and has asserted her right to the whole territory, including Terra del Fuego. The republic is divided into 17 provinces, with certain territories, whose names, area, and population were as follows in 1875:

Provinces.	Approximate area in square miles.	Population.
Aconcagua	6,202	132,799
Angol*	2,115	20,056
Arauco	8,076	51,307
Atacama	38,742	71,498
Biobio	4,142	76,498
Chiloe	3,846	64,536
Colchagua	3,780	147,854
Concepcion	3,563	151,470
Coquimbo	12,855	157,977
Curico	2,902	92,858
Lináres	3,476	118,761
Llanquihue	6,997	48,492
Magallanes*	....	1,144
Maule	2,918	118,474
Nuble	3,542	136,871
Santiago	7,715	365,940
Talca	3,664	110,388
Valdivia	7,514	30,525
Valparaiso	1,584	178,523
Total	123,639	2,075,971

* Territory.

The territories claimed in Patagonia, &c., would, according to official estimate, give Chili an area of 218,925 square miles, and a population of 2,333,568.

Face of the Country, &c.—Chili proper is traversed from N. to S. by ranges of the Andes, of which there are within its limits two principal parallel chains or Cordilleras, enclosing a table-land of considerable breadth at some places, but narrowing northward and southward until its bounding ranges unite. The Chilian Andes have a mean height of 11,830 feet, their culminating point, Aconcagua, being the highest mountain in the western hemisphere. South of Chiloe the mountains abut directly upon the sea, and are cut by very deep and extensive fiords, at whose heads glaciers are often found; but northward the coast-line is so much less broken that good natural harbors are wanting, and here a large part of the coast-region is not much elevated above the sea-level. There are 23 volcanoes enumerated in Chili, of which, however, only a few are often in action. Earthquake shocks are very frequent, but destructive earthquakes are of rare occurrence. There are some 25 rivers of a length exceeding 100 miles. Of these, the Biobio, 300 miles long, is the largest and longest. There are many lakes in the southern provinces. The coast S. of 41° 45′ S. lat. is flanked by innumerable islands, of which Chiloe is the northernmost and by far the most important. At a distance of 360 miles from the mainland lies the interesting island of Juan Fernandez, with its sister isle Masá-Fuera, both Chilian possessions.

Climate and Productions.—From the tropical heat of the rainless desert of Atacama to the perpetual winter of Cape Horn, every variety of climate is found in Chili. In the N. the climate of the coast is subtropical; but in the interior the mountains tower far above the snow-line, and from them flow torrents which to some extent compensate for the lack of rain. Southward of Chiloe the climate is excessively wet. The territory of Magallanes is too wet for the growth of cereals, but root-crops and garden-products thrive to perfection. Chiloe, Llanquihue, Valdivia, and Arauco have the climate of Great Britain, without its faults. The crops are those of the temperate zone generally. In the N. agriculture is only practised where irrigation can be effected. Live-stock and alfalfa hay are exported from the north, potatoes, flax, rye, barley, honey, wax, jerked beef, leather, hides, fruit, flour, walnuts, and wheat from the central part, and timber, potatoes, apples, &c., from the southern provinces. Of a hundred species of native trees all but 13 are evergreen. The *Fitzroya Patagonica*, called cedar, is the principal timber tree. Other noteworthy trees are the Araucanian pine; the *Fagus obliqua*, a beech, here miscalled oak (*roble*); and the quillaya, whose detergent bark is not unknown in commerce.

The *animals* include the puma, vicuña, guanaco, chinchilla, otter, and fox, with many species of birds, among which are the condor, penguin, and American ostrich. Chili has no venomous reptiles.

The *mineral wealth* is very great. Gold is not at present largely mined, except in connection with other metals. The silver product, chiefly from the Jurassic strata of the north, is very large. Rich copper ores are widely distributed and extensively wrought. Some cobalt and nickel are mined. Zinc, iron, bismuth, mercury, alabaster, and lapis lazuli are also found. Saliter or cubic nitre and crude borax are abundant in the extreme north. Southward from lat. 36° 50′ S. coal is very abundant. It is largely wrought, being a good steam-coal and very serviceable in smelting-works, though classed as a lignite of tertiary origin. Copper ores are largely shipped to Europe, but silver and copper also are now extensively reduced in Chili.

Manufactures (other than the smelting of ores and the production of leather, soap, flour, and the like) are not extensive, but have received considerable attention of late. There were in 1877 nearly 1000 miles of railway in operation. The commerce of Chili with Great Britain, France, Germany, the United States, and Peru is large.

The *population* of Chili is chiefly of Spanish descent, and the Spanish language everywhere prevails. The Roman Catholic church is sustained at public cost, but other churches are tolerated. There is a system of public schools, with a national university at Santiago. Daily and weekly newspapers are published in almost every large town. Chili is considered the most prosperous of the South American countries, and is certainly the most favored in natural resources, but life and property are notoriously insecure. The property-holding class is wealthy and aristocratic, and the laboring people are oppressed and ill paid. In the southern central provinces there are many German, French, English, and some American colonists. A most interesting people of Southern Chili proper are the Indians of Araucania. See ARAUCANIA.

Chili, a province of China. See PE-CHEE-LEE.

Chili, chī'lī or chil'le, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., in Chili township, about 28 miles N.E. of Quincy. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1601.

Chili, a post-village of Miami co., Ind., in Richland township, on Eel River, and on the Eel River Railroad, 21 miles E.N.E. of Logansport. It has a graded school, 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Chili (local pron. chī'lī), a post-township of Monroe co., N.Y., about 8 miles S.W. of Rochester, is bounded on the E. by the Genesee River. It contains hamlets named Chili Centre, Clifton, and North Chili. Chili Station is on the New York Central Railroad, 59 miles from Buffalo. Pop. 2287.

Chili, chil'le, a post-village of Coshocton co., O., in Crawford township, 10 miles N.E. of Coshocton. It has several churches.

Chili (chī'lī) **Centre,** a hamlet of Monroe co., N.Y., in Chili township, 3 miles from Chili Station. It has a church.

Chili (chī'lī) **Station,** a post-office of Monroe co., N.Y., on the New York Central Railroad, 10 miles W.S.W. of Rochester.

Chilicothe. See CHILLICOTHE.

Chilka, a river of Eastern Asia. See SHILKA.

Chil'ka Lake, a lagoon of India, at the S. extremity of Orissa, and on the boundary of the Madras presidency. In the rainy season it is fresh, with an area of 450 square miles; but in the dry season the sea-water flows in; for it is separated from the Bay of Bengal by a mere ridge of sand. Its low-water area is 344 square miles, and its maximum depth at this stage is about 6 feet. Length, 44 miles. It contains some inhabited islands, and its W. shore is mountainous. Its banks are studded with hamlets, whose inhabitants are employed in extensive salt-works.

Chil'ke'ah, a town of India, 70 miles N.N.W. of Bareilly, and a principal mart of the trade between the British territory and Kumaon, Thibet, &c.

Chil'lambaram', a town of British India, in Carnatic, on the sea-coast, 36 miles S. of Pondicherry. In the vicinity are extensive ancient Hindoo temples.

Chillan, cheel-yȧn', a town of Chili, capital of the province of Nuble, 112 miles by rail E.N.E. of Talcaguana. Another railway connects it with Curico. It is a thriving place, with wide streets and adobe houses built low on account of the prevalence of earthquakes. It has a trade in cattle, grain, and hand-made lace. Pop. 19,044.

Chillicothe, chil-le-kŏth'ee, a post-village of Chillicothe township, Peoria co., Ill., on the Illinois River, at the head of Peoria Lake, and on the Peoria Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 18 miles N.N.E. of Peoria. It has a high school, a bank, 3 churches, manufactures of carriages and flour, and an extensive trade in grain. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. about 1200; of the township, 1486.

Chillicothe, Vermilion co., Ill. See INDIANOLA.

Chillicothe, a post-village of Wapello co., Iowa, in Cass township, on the Des Moines River, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Ottumwa. It has a church, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 211.

Chillicothe, a post-hamlet of Phillips co., Kansas, on Solomon River, 7 miles S. of Phillipsburg. It has a church.

Chillicothe, a city of Missouri, and the capital of Livingston co., is 76 miles E. of St. Joseph, 130 miles W. of Hannibal, 95 miles N.E. of Kansas City, and about 3 miles N.E. of Grand River. It is on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, at its junction with the Chillicothe & Omaha Branch Railroad and the Brunswick & Chillicothe Railroad. It is the largest town on the railroad between Hannibal and St. Joseph. It has 2 banks, 3 newspaper offices, an academy, a convent, 10 churches, 3 flour-mills, 2 planing-mills, a machine-shop, &c. Coal abounds here. Pop. about 5000.

Chillicothe, a city of Ohio, and the capital of Ross co., is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Scioto River, and on the N. bank of Paint Creek, which enters the river about 3 miles below this city. It is also on the Ohio Canal and the Marietta & Cincinnati and Scioto Valley Railroads, 98 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati, 100 miles W. of Marietta, and 50 miles by rail S. of Columbus. Its site is a fertile plain or valley bounded by verdant hills about 500 feet high. It has wide streets which cross one another at right angles and are lighted with gas. It contains a handsome stone court-house, 12 churches, a high school, a public library, 3 national banks, and printing-offices which issue 5 weekly newspapers. Here are manufactures of carriages, paper, iron, leather, farming-implements, machinery, &c. Chillicothe was the capital of the state from 1800 to 1810. P. 8920.

Chillisquaque, chil'is-kwaw'kẹ, a post-township of Northumberland co., Pa., is bounded on the W. by the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, and intersected by the Catawissa & Williamsport Railroad. It contains a village named Montandon, on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, and has manufactures of flour and lumber. Chillisquaque Station is 2 miles S. of Montandon. Pop. 1597.

Chillisquaque Creek, Pennsylvania, runs southwestward through Montour and Northumberland cos., and enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna River about 3 miles below Lewisburg.

Chillon, cheel-yōn', a town of Spain, in New Castile, 56 miles S.W. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 2400.

Chillon, chil'lọn (Fr. pron. shee'yòɴᵍ'), a castle or fortress of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 6 miles S.E. of Vevay, at the E. extremity of the Lake of Geneva, on an isolated rock, surrounded by deep water and connected with the mainland by a wooden bridge. It was built by Amadeus IV. of Savoy, in 1238, and was long a state prison, but is now an arsenal. Bonnivard, prior of St. Victor, was confined here from 1530 to 1536, and the place has been rendered famous by Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon."

Chil'mark, a post-township of Dukes co., Mass., is in the S.W. part of the island of Martha's Vineyard. It is washed by the ocean on all sides except the E. It has 2 churches and a brick-kiln. Pop. 476.

Chilmary, chil-må'ree (Hindoo, *Chalamari*), a town of Bengal, district and 40 miles S.E. of Rungpoor, on the Brahmapootra, has a large trade in rice and jute.

Chilo, shĭ'lō, a post-village of Clermont co., O., in Franklin township, on the Ohio River, about 40 miles above Cincinnati. Pop. 160.

Chiloe, cheel-o-å' (almost chil-way'), an island on the W. coast of South America, which, with several smaller islands, forms a province of Chili. It is separated from Patagonia by the Gulf of Ancud, and from Chili by a strait not more than a mile in width. It is 120 miles in length from N. to S., and about 50 in breadth at the widest part; but in its centre its breadth is little more than 15 miles. It is mountainous and covered with forests. The W. shores are composed of rocky masses rising abruptly from the ocean to the height of from 1500 to 3000 feet; the E. shores are of moderate elevation. Capital, Ancud. The climate is temperate, but exceedingly moist; the soil is a rich sandy loam. The chief products are wheat, barley, potatoes, apples, and strawberries. Cattle, sheep, and swine are reared. Much timber is exported. The potato is here indigenous. Coal-beds of value exist. The shores produce abundance of shell-fish, which form a principal part of the food of the inhabitants. The population consists of natives, originally of Spanish descent, and aboriginal Indians, but the great bulk of the inhabitants are of a mixed breed. The island was discovered by the Spaniards in 1558. Castro, the ancient capital, was founded in 1566. The Chiloe Archipelago consists of upwards of 60 small islands, several of which are well cultivated. Area of the province, 3846 square miles. Pop. in 1875, 64,536.

Chilon, che-lōn', a village of Bolivia, 120 miles S.W. of Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Chilpanzingo, cheel-pån-zin'go, a town of Mexico, 120 miles S.S.W. of the city of Mexico. Pop. 2700.

Chiltepec, cheel-tå-pĕk', an arm of the river Tabasco, Mexico, leaves the main stream at San Juan Bautista, and, after a northern course of 60 or 70 miles, enters the Gulf of Mexico 30 miles W.S.W. of Frontera.

Chil'tern, a mining-village of Bogong co., Victoria, Australia, on Black Dog Creek. Pop. 1212.

Chil'tern Hills, a range of chalk hills of England, traversing the S. part of the county of Bucks, and extending from Goring, in Oxfordshire, to Tring, in the county of Herts. Breadth, from 15 to 20 miles. Height of principal summit, near Wendover, 905 feet above the sea.

Chil'ton, formerly **Baker,** a county in the central part of Alabama, is bounded on the E. by the Coosa River. Indian corn and cotton are its staple products. It is intersected by the South & North Alabama Railroad. Capital, Clanton. Pop. in 1870, 6194.

Chilton, a station in Upshur co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 43 miles W. of Jefferson.

Chilton, a post-village, capital of Calumet co., Wis., in Chilton township, on a branch of the Manitowoc River, and on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 79 miles N. by W. of Milwaukee, and about 22 miles N.E. of Fond du Lac. It has a bank, 2 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and a high school; also manufactures of carriages, ploughs, lumber, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. 363; of the township, 2093.

Chil'tonville, a post-hamlet of Plymouth co., Mass., in Plymouth township, on the sea-coast, 2 or 3 miles S.E. of Plymouth.

Chimalapa, che-må-lå'på, a village of Central America, state and 55 miles N.E. of Guatemala, on the Motagua. The CHIMALAPILLA (che-må-lå-peel'yå, *i.e.*, "Little Chimalapa") River is an affluent of the Coatzacoalcos, in Mexico.

Chimaltenango, che-mål-tå-nån'go, a town of Central America, state and 28 miles W.N.W. of Guatemala. Pop. 4000.

Chimanas, che-må'nås, a group of islets off the coast of Venezuela, about lat. 10° 19′ N., lon. 64° 51′ W.

Chimapla, che-må'plå, a hacienda of Mexico, about 27 miles S.E. by S. of the city of Mexico.

Chimara, or **Chimari,** a group of mountains. See ACROCERAUNIAN MOUNTAINS.

Chimara, or **Khimara,** kee-må'rå, a town of Albania, on the Strait of Otranto, 22 miles N.W. of Delvino.

Chimay, shee'må', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Blanche, and on a railway, 32 miles S.E. of Mons. It has a noble mansion and park, a college, iron-works, and breweries, and valuable marble-quarries. Pop. 3002.

Chimbarongo, cheem-bå-ron'go, a river of Chili, province of Colchagua, rises in the Andes, about lat. 34° 55′ S., flows N.W., and joins the Tinguiririca, the united stream subsequently joining the Rapel at lat. 24° 12′ S.

Chimbo, cheem'bo, a town of Ecuador, on the Chimbo River, in the Andes, at the foot of Mount Chimborazo, and 50 miles N.E. of Guayaquil. Pop. 2000.

Chimborazo, chim-bo-rå'zo (Sp. pron. cheem-bo-rå'-tho), a well-known mountain of Ecuador, 90 miles S. by W. of Quito, and 110 miles from the coast. Lat. 1° 29′ S.; lon. 79° 5′ W. It was long believed to be the highest summit of the Andes, but is now known to be the sixth loftiest peak. The height, as fixed by Humboldt, is 21,420 feet above sea-level; but above the valley of Quito, which forms its base, it only rises 11,958 feet, an apparent height not quite equal to that of Mont Blanc above the valley of Chamouni, and much less than that of Ararat above the plain of the Aras. This vast mountain, the top of which is covered with perpetual snow, presents a magnificent spectacle when seen from the shores of the Pacific. It was ascended in 1802 by Humboldt and Bonpland to the height of 19,286 feet, and in 1831 by J. B. Boussingault to the height of 19,689 feet.

Chimborazo, a province of Ecuador, southward of the mountain of the same name. Area, 5544 square miles. Capital, Riobamba. Pop. 110,860.

Chimbote, cheem-bo′tå, a seaport of Peru, department of Ancachs, near lat. 9° S., 172 miles by rail W. of Huaraz. It has a fine iron pier and a good roadstead.

Chimepanipestick, sheem-på-neep-steek′, a river of Quebec, falls into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the N. side, about 20 miles S.W. of Seven Island Bay, after a S.W. course of about 100 miles.

Chimera. See Acroceraunian Mountains.

Chim′ney Gulch, a station in Jefferson co., Col., on the railroad from Golden to Black Hawk, 5 miles W. of Golden.

Chimney Island, an island in the river St. Lawrence, 5 miles below Prescott, Ontario.

Chimney Point, a post-office of Addison co., Vt., on Lake Champlain, 3 miles from Port Henry, N.Y.

Chimney Rock, a post-township of Rutherford co., N.C., 20 miles S. of Old Fort Railroad Station. It has 5 churches. The surface is mountainous. Pop. 1024.

Chimney Rock, a post-office of Trempealeau co., Wis.

Chimney Rock, a post-office of Laramie co., Wyoming.

Chimney Top, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tenn.

China. See Chinese Empire.

Chi′na, a township of Lee co., Ill. Pop. 2351. It contains Franklin Grove.

China, a post-village of China township, Kennebec co., Me., is on a lake of the same name, about 20 miles N.E. of Augusta. It has an academy and several churches. The township has 9 churches; also manufactures of cheese, carriages, boots, shoes, ploughs, &c. The soil is fertile. Pop. of the township, 2118.

China, a township of St. Clair co., Mich., about 40 miles N.E. of Detroit, and 1 mile W. of the St. Clair. Pop. 1527.

Chinab, a river of India. See Chenaub.

Chin‵achin′, a large town in Nepaul, on an affluent of the Goggra, 250 miles W.N.W. of Khatmandoo. It has an important trade in metals.

China Flat, a post-hamlet of Humboldt co., Cal.

China Grove, a post-office of Pike co., Ala.

China Grove, a post-office of Pike co., Miss., 12 miles E. of Holmesville.

China Grove, a post-village of Rowan co., N.C., on the railroad which connects Salisbury with Concord, 10 miles S. of Salisbury. It has 2 churches and an academy.

China Grove, a station on the Columbia Branch of the International & Great Northern Railroad, 18 miles N.N.E. of Columbia, Tex.

China Hill, a post-office of Telfair co., Ga.

China Laph, a river of Algeria. See Shelliff.

Chinandega, Nicaragua. See Chinendega.

Chin‵apatam′, a town of India, Mysore dominions, 35 miles E.N.E. of Seringapatam. Pop. 5000.

Chi′na Sea (Chinese, *Toong-Hai,* "Eastern Sea;" Fr. *Mer Orientale,* maiR o‵re-ôNᵍ‵tål′) is that portion of the Pacific Ocean which extends between China and Siam on the W., the Philippine Islands on the E., Borneo on the S., and the island of Formosa on the N. It forms the great Gulfs of Siam and Tonquin. Chief affluents, the Me-Kong, Cambodia, and Canton Rivers. Chief ports, Canton, Manila, Saigon, and Singapore.

China Spring, a post-office of McLennan co., Tex.

Chincapin (chink′a-pĭn) **Grove,** a post-office of Gwinnett co., Ga.

Chincha, chin′chą or cheen′chå, a small seaport town of Peru, department and 115 miles S.S.E. of Lima.

Chinchacocha, a lake of Peru. See Reyes.

Chincha Islands, a group of three small islands in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Peru, about 14 miles from the shore. Lat. 13° 38′ S.; lon. 76° 28′ W. These islands, so noted for their guano, have been worked out, and no longer afford that commodity.

Chin‵chew′, or **Chin‵chu′,** an English name of the Chinese **Chwan-Chow-Foo,** or **Tswanchowfoo,** written by some authors **Thsiouan-Chéou-Fou,** and **Tsiuen-Tchoo,** a city and seaport of China, province of Fo-Kien, 60 miles E.N.E. of Chang-Choo-Foo. Lat. 24° 57′ N.; lon. 118° 35′ E. It is not a treaty-port, but is a large and populous walled town, with a good trade. The *Chinchew* of old maps is identical with Chang-Choo-Foo.

Chinchilla, chin-cheel′yå (anc. *Sala′ria*), a city of Spain, at a railway junction, 9 miles S.E. of Albacete. It has an old castle, and is surrounded by ancient walls. It has manufactures of cloth. Pop. 3500.

Chinchon, cheen-chōn′, a town of Spain, 25 miles S.S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 4605.

Chin-Choo, chin‵choo′, a maritime region of China, between lat. 23° and 26° N. and lon. 116° and 119° E., comprising parts of the provinces of Fo-Kien and Quang-Tong, and inhabited by an industrious people, who man most part of the imperial and commercial navy, and are particularly able as fishermen, traders, and agriculturists. Soil mostly sterile; sugar and sweet potatoes, raised by much labor, are the only exports. This circumstance continually causes large numbers to emigrate.

Chin-Choo, chin‵choo′, or **Tchin-Tcheou,** chin‵-che-oo′, a city of China, province of Ho-Nan, 80 miles S.S.E. of Kai-Fong.

Chin-Choo, or **Tchin-Tcheou,** a city of China, province of Hoo-Nan, on the Yuen-Kiang, 110 miles W.S.W. of Lake Tong-Ting-Hoo.

Chin‵choor′, a town of India, presidency of Bombay, 18 miles N.N.W. of Poonah.

Chincorro, or **El Chincorro,** ĕl cheen-koR′Ro, a reef off the E. coast of Yucatan, 110 miles S. of Cozumel Island. Length, N. to S., 23 miles; greatest breadth, 9 miles.

Chincoteague (ching‵ko-teeg′; local pron. jing-go-tĭg′) **Island,** a post-office of Accomack co., Va., is on an island of its own name, which is in the Atlantic Ocean, separated from the mainland by Chincoteague Sound. This island has 5 churches and a graded school, and is famed for its oysters and for its breed of ponies.

Chindaree, India. See Chanderee.

Chindaur, chin′dŏwr, a town of India, in Boglipoor district. Pop. 4630.

Chindwara, chĭnd-wå′rå, written also **Sindwara** (native, *Chhindwara*), a town of India, capital of a district, 65 miles N. of Nagpoor. It is a summer resort for Europeans. Pop. 8626.

Chindwara, a district of the Central Provinces, British India. Lat. 21° 25′–22° 50′ N.; lon. 78°–79° 30′ E. Area, 3852 square miles. It is a diversified, pleasant, and fertile region. Capital, Chindwara. Pop. in 1872, 316,095.

Chine, or **La Chine,** the French name of China. See Chinese Empire.

Chinendega, che-nĕn-dā′gå, two contiguous towns of Central America, in Nicaragua. New Chinendega, 9 miles from Realejo, is a depot for the trade of that port with the interior, and has from 8000 to 10,000 inhabitants. It stands in a fertile plain; its houses are straggling, and many enclosed by gardens and plantations. Old Chinendega has from 3000 to 4000 inhabitants.

Chi′nese Camp, a post-village of Tuolumne co., Cal., about 50 miles E. by S. from Stockton. Gold is found near it. It has a church, 2 stores, and a hotel.

Chinese Empire, a vast territory in Eastern Asia, comprehending five great divisions (four of which are described under their heads), viz., 1, Manchooria; 2. Mongolia; 3. Toorkistan; 4. Thibet; 5. China Proper, or the Eighteen Provinces (*Shih-pă-Sang*), including the two large islands of Formosa and Hainan, the former being reckoned in the province of Fo-Kien, and the latter as a department of Quang-Tong. Corea also is in some sense a part of the empire, being tributary to it, and Anam until 1874 was a tributary and nominally a vassal power, while Siam and the Loo-Choo Islands, though independent, are claimed by the Chinese as parts of their empire.

China (chī′ną) Proper (anc. *Ser′ica, Tsina,* tsèe′nå, and *Cathay,* kå-thå′; or *Khitai,* Ke-tī′; Chinese, *Choong Kooë* or *Choong Kweh,* choong kwå, *i.e.,* the "middle kingdom;" Fr. *Chine,* sheen; Ger. *China,* Kee′nå; Sp. *China,* chee′nå; Dutch and Port. *China,* shee′nå; It. *Cina,* chee′nå), the S.E. portion of the Chinese Empire, occupying a third of its whole extent, lies on the eastern slope of the table-lands of Central Asia. In form it approaches to a square, covering an area of more than one and a quarter million of square miles, inhabited by more than 360 millions of the human race, living under the same government, ruled by the same laws, speaking dialects of the same language, studying the same literature, possessing a greater homogeneity, a history extending over a longer period, and a more enduring national existence than any other people of ancient or modern times. It is included between 18° and 40° N. lat. (which takes in the island of Hainan) and 98° and 124° E. lon. Its coast-line exceeds 2500 miles, and the land-frontier 4400 miles. A line running direct north and south would give a length of 1474 miles, and another, at right angles to this, 1355 miles; but one drawn diagonally from its northeastern extremity through Yun-Nan would measure 1669 miles. The area of China Proper is usually given as 1,298,079 square miles; but the entire dimensions of the 18 provinces, as the Chinese define them, cannot be much under 2,000,000 square miles. All measurements, however, must be taken as mere approximations.

Physical Features.—China has a general slope from the mountains of Thibet to the shores of the Pacific. The two principal mountain-chains divide it into three longitudinal basins, drained by great rivers. It may be viewed under its natural divisions of mountainous country, hilly country, and the Great Plain. The first comprehends more than half the region between the meridian of 113° and Thibet. East of this meridian, and to the south of the Yang-tse-Kiang River, is the hilly country, which includes the provinces of Fo-Kien, Kiang-See, Quang-Tong, and a portion of Hoo-Nan and Hoo-Pe, while to the northeast stretches the Great Plain. This latter extends from the Great Wall to 30° N. lat.; a line drawn from King-Choo-Foo, in Hoo-Pe, to Hoai-Khing, on the Hoang-Ho, may be considered its western limit; and the sea forms its boundary on the east. This vast and generally fertile tract has an area of 210,000 square miles, and supports a population of 177 millions.

From the mountains of Thibet two grand ranges stretch across China, having a general direction from southwest to northeast. The more northerly of these, the Thsin-Ling or Blue Mountains, are included between the parallels of 31° and 34°. The southern or Nan-Ling chain is a spur of the Himalayas. Commencing in Yun-Nan, it bounds Quang-See, Quang-Tong, and Fo-Kien on the north, and, passing through the province of Che-Kiang, where some of its peaks reach the height of 12,000 feet, enters the sea at Ning-Po, thus forming a continuous barrier, penetrated only by a few steep passes, of which the Mei-Kwan, or Mei Pass, is the best known, that separates the coast-land of Southeastern China from the rest of the country. This great chain throws off numerous spurs to the south and east, which, dipping into the sea, rise above it as a belt of rugged islands along the southern half of the Chinese seaboard. Of this belt the Chusan Archipelago is the most northerly portion.

The magnificent *river-system* of China is represented by those noble streams the Hoang-Ho or Yellow River and the Yang-tse-Kiang, which spring from the same watershed,—the eastern mountains of Thibet. The former has its source in 35½° N. lat. and about 96° E. lon., and, after a very tortuous course, empties itself into the Yellow Sea, having in 1853 altered its course so that its present mouth is some hundreds of miles N. of the former one. Such changes, causing losses and entailing expense, are not unusual; and hence this river has been called "China's sorrow." It is a turbid stream for the most part, and little adapted for Chinese navigation. But the river most beloved by the Chinese is the Yang-tse-Kiang, or "son of the ocean," which name is only applied to it by the natives below the commencement of the delta, for above that it is called simply Ta-Kiang, or Great River. The basin drained by it is estimated at 750,000 square miles. Of the other rivers that water the country, the Pei-Ho in the north and the Canton in the south are the most noteworthy.

The principal *lakes* of China are five in number, viz., the Tong-Ting-Hoo, in 113° E. lon., with a circumference of about 220 miles; the Po-Yang, in 116° E. lon., 80 miles in length by 40 miles in breadth: the Hong-Tsin-Hoo, in Kiang-Soo; the Tsau-Hoo, between Ngan-King-Foo and Nanking; and the Tai-Hoo, in 120° E. lon. On these lakes artificially constructed floating islands, with houses, fields, and inhabitants, animals, and birds, are sometimes seen.

The *Grand Canal* has very greatly facilitated the internal navigation of the country. Until lately the great annual grain fleet, with its 430,000 tons of rice for the use of the capital, passed from the south to the neighborhood of Peking by this great water-way, thus avoiding the storms and pirates of the coast; but the alteration already mentioned in the course of the Hoang-Ho has somewhat diminished its usefulness. It connects Tien-Tsin in Pe-Chee-Lee with Hang-Chow-Foo in Che-Kiang, though the canal proper commences in Shan-Toong, and its total length is about 650 miles.

Another world-famous structure is the *Great Wall*, which was built by the first emperor of the Tsin dynasty, about 220 B.C., as a protection against the Tartar tribes. It traverses the northern boundary of China, extending from 3½° E. to 15° W. of Peking, and is carried over the highest hills, through the deepest valleys, across rivers and every other natural obstacle. The length of this great barrier is, according to M'Culloch, 1250 miles. Including a parapet of 5 feet, the total height of the wall is 20 feet; thickness at the base, 25 feet, and at the top, 15 feet. Towers or bastions occur at intervals of about 100 yards. Earth enclosed in brickwork forms the mass of the wall, but for half its length it is little else than a heap of gravel and rubbish.

Geology.—The high lands, where are the sources of the great rivers of China, consist of granitic and metamorphic rocks. These are continued round the south and southeast of the country, until they leave a huge basin, through which flow the Yang-tse-Kiang and Hoang-Ho, occupied by fossiliferous strata. The fossiliferous strata exhibit representatives of the various formations. The Palæozoic rocks are but sparingly developed in a narrow strip which runs from near Peking, in a southwesterly curve, to nearly the centre of the empire. Cretaceous rocks occur in the valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang. Tertiary beds and loess formation occupy the eastern portion of the immense basin, while extensive districts to the west of this region, extending to the crystalline rocks in the extreme west, are covered with modern detritus. Coal is abundant, and often of excellent quality, though probably of comparatively late geologic origin. The anthracites of China are plentiful and good, but little wrought. Mercury has been procured in China for many years. Though no active volcanoes are known to exist, yet indications of volcanic action are not wanting. Salt and hot-water springs are found in Yun-Nan, in lat. 25° 35′; and wells of petroleum in Shen-See, lat. 36° 40′. Among the *minerals* of China is jade or the yu-stone, obtained chiefly in Yun-Nan. Limestone and porcelain clays are abundant. Precious stones are met with in some districts. In Yun-Nan gold is washed from the sands of the rivers, and in the same province silver-mines are worked. All the commoner metals are found abundantly. Near the city of Ning-Po are extensive stone-quarries.

Vegetable Productions.—The tea-plant (*Thea viridis* and *Thea bohea*) is the most important vegetable production of China. The tallow-tree (*Stillingia sebifera*), the *Dryandra cordata* or varnish-tree, the camphor-tree (*Laurus Camphora*), the Chinese pine (*Pinus Sinensis*), the Chinese banyan (*Ficus nitida*), the funereal cypress, and the silk mulberry are among the most important trees of China. The cocoa-nut and other palms flourish on the southern coast. Of the bamboo, which grows as far north as lat. 38°, there are 63 principal varieties; and it is said that the bamboos of China are more valuable than her mines, and, next to rice and silk, yield the greatest revenue. The various uses to which they are applied are truly astonishing. The *ramie* plant, from which grass-cloth is made, is an important product. The fruits of both the tropical and temperate zones—apples, grapes, pomegranates, mangoes, pine-apples, three species of orange, the lichee, &c.—are found in the country; and camellias, azaleas, and gardenias are natives of the "Flowery Land." *Agriculture* is held in higher estimation in China than perhaps in any other country in the world. On the first day of each year a grand state ceremony is performed in its honor. The emperor, accompanied by his great officers of state, repairs to the Sacred Field, and, having offered sacrifice on an altar of earth, he traces a furrow with the plough, and his example is followed by princes and ministers. A like solemnity is celebrated by the governor of every province, who represents the emperor. The agricultural system of the Chinese is rude but effective, and every inch of arable land was formerly cultivated; but since the recent Tae-Ping rebellion great tracts of country have lain waste. Spade-husbandry and irrigation are carried on to a great extent. In the northern provinces the cereals are principally maize, barley, and wheat; but in the south rice is raised in vast quantities and forms the staple food of the people. Tobacco and the poppy are also raised. In 1877–78 the northern provinces were desolated by one of the most extensive and destructive famines ever known to history.

Animals.—Comparatively little is known of the zoology of China. Of the monkey-tribe the most remarkable is the Cochin-Chinese monkey. Tigers are occasionally found in nearly all parts of the empire, save the most densely peopled districts. Wild-cats are common in the forests of the south, and bears are found in the hills. Of the ruminantia there are the musk-deer (*Moschus moschiferus*) and several other species. The gold and silver pheasant, the argus pheasant, and other gallinaceous birds hold a prominent place in the ornithology of China. Water-fowl inhabit the lakes, rivers, and marshes. The larger reptiles are unknown; but tortoises and turtles abound on the coast, and lizards are plentiful in the south. The ichthyology of China is one of the richest in the world. Sharks, rays, sturgeons, and other cartilaginous fishes are common on the coast, and the carp formerly was very plentiful in the lakes and rivers. Locusts often commit extensive ravages. Silk-worms are highly valued, and reared in large numbers.

In a country of such vast extent, extending from 18° to 40° N. lat., the *climate* must vary greatly. Indeed, as regards both climate and productions, China may be divided into three zones,—the northern, the central, and the southern. The northern zone extends to the 35th parallel, and includes the 5 provinces of Shan-Toong, Pe-Chee-Lee, Shan-See, Shen-See, and Kan-Soo. It produces the grains, fruits, and animals of Northern Europe. Here the extremes of heat and cold are great. The winters are very severe, and at that season ice a foot thick renders the rivers unnavigable. The productions of the northern provinces are wheat, barley, oats, apples, the hazel-nut, and the potato; they are also rich in wood and minerals. The central zone, the richest portion of China, contains 8 provinces,—Se-Chuen, Koei-Choo, Hoo-Nan, Hoo-Pe, Kiang-See, Ngan-Hoei, Ho-Nan, and Kiang-Soo,—and is bounded by the 27th or 28th parallel; tea and silk are its characteristic products; the middle portion is the granary of China, and the eastern part is celebrated for its manufactures of silk and cotton. Cotton is grown even in Manchooria. The southern zone embraces 5 provinces,—Yun-Nan, Quang-Tong, Quang-See, Fo-Kien, and Che-Kiang. The exchange of its tropical productions for those of the northern zone is an important branch of the internal commerce of the country. Quang-Tong lies partly within the tropics; and the whole province is tropical, both in climate and in productions. Its fruits are oranges, lichees, mangoes, and bananas; rice is its staple grain, and it produces the ground-nut, the sweet potato, and the yam. The following table exhibits the area and population of the 18 provinces into which China is divided:

Provinces.	Population.	Square miles.	Pop. per square mile.
Pe-Chee-Lee	27,990,871	58,949	475
Shan-Toong	28,958,764	65,104	444
Shan-See	14,004,210	55,268	252
Ho-Nan	23,037,171	65,104	420
Kiang-Soo	37,843,501	44,500	850
Ngan-Hoei	34,168,059	48,461	705
Kiang-See	23,046,999	72,176	320
Che-Kiang	26,256,784	39,150	671
Fo-Kien	14,777,410	53,480	276
Hoo-Pe	27,370,098	70,450	389
Hoo-Nau	18,652,507	74,320	251
Quang-Tong	19,174,030	79,456	241
Quang-See	7,313,895	78,250	93
Yun-Nan	5,561,320	107,969	51
Koei-Choo	5,288,219	64,554	82
Shen-See	10,207,256	67,400	153
Kan-Soo	15,193,125	86,608	175
Se-Chuen	21,435,678	166,880	128
Totals	360,279,897	1,298,079	277

The southern provinces of Manchooria are organized and governed on the Chinese plan, and mainly peopled by Chinese. Hence they are to all intents and purposes parts of China proper, though not so reckoned in books. According to the *Almanach de Gotha* for 1878, the population of China properly so called was estimated at 404,946,514, and that of the whole empire at 433,500,000. Other recent estimates reduce the total population to about 300,000,000.

Inhabitants.—Ethnologically, the Chinese belong to that variety of the human species distinguished by a Mongolian conformation of the head and face, and a monosyllabic language. A tawny or parchment-colored skin, coarse and lank black hair, a thin beard, oblique eyes, and high cheek-bones are characteristics of the race. The average height of the Chinaman is about equal to that of the European; the women are disproportionately small, and have a broad upper face, low nose, and linear eyes. Of the general character of the Chinese it is not easy to form a fair and impartial judgment; and those who have resided long in the country, and know them well, have arrived at very different conclusions. M. Huc asserts that they are "destitute of religious feelings and beliefs," "sceptical and indifferent to everything that concerns the moral side of man," "their whole lives but materialism put in action." Mr. Meadows admits that these charges are true of the mass of the Chinese, but among them there is a large amount of generosity and right feeling, and "a minority higher in nature, actuated by higher motives, aiming at higher aims." The people generally have no fear of death, commit suicide as the solution of a difficulty, and endure the most cruel tortures with a passive fortitude; but neither their discipline nor arms enable them to stand before European forces. The Chinese are as a race unwarlike, fond of peace and domestic order, capable of a high degree of organization and local self-government, sober, industrious, practical, unimaginative, literary, and deeply imbued with the mercantile spirit. The southeastern Chinese—the people of Quang-Tong, Fo-Kien, and the south of Che-Kiang—are the most restless and enterprising. In the mountainous districts of the four southeastern provinces of China, but principally in Quang-See, are certain tribes who are probably descended from the aboriginal inhabitants of China.

The *worship of ancestors* is a remarkable and prominent feature in Chinese social life, and is dictated by that principle of filial piety which forms the basis of Chinese society. The rich have in their houses a chamber dedicated to their forefathers. All Chinese worship from time to time at the tombs of their parents. They regard the quality of their coffins as of vital importance, and frequently provide them during their lifetime: indeed, a coffin is reckoned a most acceptable present, and is frequently given by children to their parents. Yet death is never alluded to in direct terms, but is indicated rather by periphrases, such as—the person "exists no more," "he has saluted the age," "ascended to the sky," &c. In China *marriage* is universal and within the reach of all; but there is a strict separation of the sexes, and betrothal is undertaken by the parents or by professional match-makers. Minute ceremonial observances regulate every step, and frequently the bride and bridegroom see each other on the wedding-day for the first time. Women hold a very inferior position, and are little better than slaves. Polygamy is not recognized by law, but secondary wives are common. Infanticide, though regarded as a crime, is practised to some extent, and parents possess almost unlimited authority over their children. The intercourse of the Chinese with one another, especially of the upper classes, is regulated by a tedious and elaborate etiquette: indeed, they are the slaves of custom, and everything is done by precedent. The *Le-King*, or Book of Rites, regulates Chinese manners, and is one cause of their unchangeableness; for here they are stereotyped and handed down from age to age. The ceremonial usages of China are very numerous, and one of the tribunals at Peking is charged with their interpretation. The Chinese have numerous *festivals;* and perhaps the most remarkable of these is that celebrated at the commencement of the new year, when unbounded festivity prevails. Preparatory to this, debts are settled, and the devout repair to the temples to gain the favor of the gods. The first day of the year may in one sense be reckoned the birthday of the whole people, for their ages are dated from it. Visiting is at the same time carried on to a great extent, whilst parents and teachers receive the prostrations and salutations of their children or pupils. The festival of the dragon-boats is held on the fifth day of the fifth month; and at the first full moon of the year the feast of lanterns. In the manufacture of these the Chinese excel, and on the night of the festival lanterns wonderful in their variety of form and material illuminate each door.

On the approach of cold weather the Chinaman lights no fire in his dwelling, but puts on additional clothing. A tunic or kind of loose jacket fitting close round the neck, and wide short trousers, are his principal garments. Shoes are made of silk or cotton, with thick felt soles. The Tartar tonsure and braided queue became general with the Manchoo conquest of the country; and, as no Chinaman is his own barber, a great number of this calling find employment. The Chinaman is very sparing in his ablutions; for cold water, either as a beverage or for washing his person, he holds in abomination. The costume of the women differs but little from that of the men, and their shoes are the most remarkable part of their toilet. A lady's shoe measures about 3½ inches from the heel to the toe. The feet of the Tartar women are left as nature made them, but among the Chinese all girls of the better classes are crippled by the forcible compression of the feet in early infancy.

The principal *manufactures* of the Chinese are silk, cotton, linen, and pottery, for which latter they are especially celebrated. The finest porcelain is made in the province of Kiang-See. The Chinese invented printing in the beginning of the tenth century, and in 932 A.D. a printed imperial edition of the sacred books was published. The skill of the Chinese in handicraft is astonishing. Their rich silks and satins, light gauzes, beautiful embroidery, elaborate carving on wood and stone, delicate filigree-work in gold and silver, fine lacquered-ware, antique vessels in bronze, and their brilliant coloring on pith paper, command universal admiration.

In the government of China the emperor is absolute in the empire, the governor in the province, the magistrate in the district. The emperor claims no *hereditary* divine right, and is not always the eldest son of the preceding monarch; the ablest son or other near relative may be nominated, but his right to the throne as the *Tien-Tze*, "son of heaven," can only be established by good government, in accordance with the principles laid down in the national sacred books. If, on the contrary, he violates these principles, the people believe that heaven signifies by unmistakable signs that their ruler is not its chosen representative. The emperor is absolute as legislator and administrator; but he must legislate in accordance with the general principles acknowledged in the country. He also constitutes in his own person the highest criminal court. The Chinese possess a carefully digested code of laws, which is added to and modified from time to time by imperial edicts. Their penal code commenced 2000 years ago, and copies of it are sold at so cheap a rate as to be within reach of people of the humblest means. Death, which the Chinaman prefers to long confinement, is the penalty for a large number of offences, and in ordinary years about 10,000 criminals are executed. Several modes of torture are legal. The emperor is assisted in governing by two councils—1. *The Inner or Privy Council*, composed of six high officials, three of whom are Chinese and three Manchoos; also ten assistants. The four senior ministers exercise functions corresponding to those of an English prime minister. There is also in late years a foreign office. 2. *The General or Strategical Council*, which closely resembles our cabinet, being composed of the most influential officers in the capital, who exercise high legislative and executive duties. The decisions of the emperor in council are regularly published in the *Peking Gazette*. There are besides in the capital six *yamuns* or public offices, each charged with a distinct department of government; and over all is the Court of General Inspection, or the *Censorate*. The mandarins composing this are "the eyes and ears of the emperor;" for it is their province to see that all officers of the government, provincial or metropolitan, are faithful in the discharge of their respective duties.

The *administrative machinery* of the Chinese is very perfect in its organization, and demands an attentive consideration for the right understanding of the people and government. In each of the 18 provinces is a governor, who, besides being at the head of the civil jurisdiction, is commander-in-chief, and possesses the power of life and death for certain offences. He is privileged to correspond with the cabinet-council and the emperor. Under the governor are the superintendent of provincial finances, the provincial criminal judge, and the provincial educational examiner; each communicates with his especial board in Peking. The governor is also assisted by many other judicial and administrative officials. The governmental organization of each province is complete in itself, but in a few instances two provinces—Quang-Tong and Quang-See, for instance—form a viceroyalty, over which a governor-general, in addition to the governors, exercises authority. Every province is again subdivided into districts, departments, and circuits. The average number of districts in a province is 80, and each of these is about the size of an English county. A civil functionary, called sometimes the district magistrate, presides over this division, and is assisted by several subordinate officers. A group of districts—6 is the average number for the whole 18 provinces—forms a department, and is ruled by a prefect, who resides in the *foo*, or departmental city.

The several grades of mandarins, or Chinese government officials, are distinguished chiefly by a different-colored ball or button on the top of the cap. There are 12 orders of nobility confined to the imperial house and clan, and also 5 ancient orders of nobility open to the civil and military servants of the state. The normal government of China is less a despotism than a morally supported autocracy, and it is in principle paternal. What the father is to his family, that the governor, the prefect, and the magistrate are intended to be, each in his own sphere, to the people; whilst the emperor stands in the same relation to the myriad inhabitants of his vast dominions. In ordinary times the Chinaman enjoys much practical freedom, and can travel through the country or follow any calling he likes.

The Chinese executive system is based on *competitive examinations*, which are intended to sift out from the millions of educated Chinese the best and ablest for the public service. The first examination takes place every three years in the capital of each department, when the lowest degree —that of bachelor—is conferred on a certain number of candidates from each district. Triennial examinations are held in the provincial capital, presided over by two examiners from Peking, at which sometimes as many as 10,000 bachelors present themselves and compete for the degree of licentiate. Some 1200 obtain it, and these may attend the triennial metropolitan examination at Peking, when about 200 may hope for the coveted degree of doctor, which insures immediate preferment. These examinations, by directing the attention of students solely to the ancient literature of the country, to the exclusion of the physical sciences, however efficient in producing that wonderful homogeneity for which the inhabitants of the Central Kingdom are famous, stunt and stereotype the national mind, which, like the dwarfed tree the Chinaman delights to raise in a flower-pot, or the feet of a Chinese girl, can never fully expand. In the customs department of the Chinese government a considerable number of Americans and Europeans are employed.

Education, as the high-road to official employment, to rank, wealth, and influence, is eagerly sought by all classes. Literary proficiency commands everywhere respect and consideration, and primary instruction penetrates to the remotest villages. Self-supporting day-schools are universal throughout the country, and the office of teacher is followed by a great number of the *literati*. Government provides state examiners, but does not otherwise assist in the education of the people. The Chinese have a remarkable reverence for the written character. Waste printed paper is collected from house to house and burned to preserve it from profanation.

Army.—In theory the army consists of about 800,000 men, scattered throughout the empire, besides 271,000 Tartars at the disposal of the government. It cannot be properly said to form a standing army. The governor of a province is often commander-in-chief, and is assisted by a general-in-chief, as well as lieutenants- and majors-general. The Chinese and Tartar troops form two important divisions of the army. The Tartar garrisons are indeed the real strength of the Manchoo emperor. That at Peking is 150,000 strong; and 18 others, averaging each about 3000 men, are dotted about the provinces, forming, with their wives and children, military colonies. These troops, which are armed with two-edged swords and matchlocks, or the bow, were alone able to stand against the Tae-Ping rebels and turn them from the capital of the empire. About 270,000 men are disciplined soldiers, organized on the European plan, and equipped with breach-loading small-arms, and on the coast there are forts built on the most approved plans and mounted with rifled guns of steel. But a large part of the army is a mere constabulary force.

Navy.—The imperial navy is divided into river and sea-going vessels. Besides the old force of junks, there are several war-vessels of European construction, including a few iron-clad steamers.

Religion.—Three forms of belief—the Confucian, the Boodhhist, and the Taouist—may be considered the national religions, as they are believed in, more or less, by the great mass of the people. Of these, the Confucian and the Taouist are indigenous, but Boodhhism was introduced from India. A struggle for ascendency was long maintained between these religions, but has now entirely ceased: indeed, it is no unusual thing for all three to be professed by the same person, and, as they supplement one another, this is not altogether inconsistent. Confucianism is the basis of the social life and political system of the Chinese. It has been professed by all their greatest men, and is still the sole belief of the educated classes. It is, however, less a religion than a philosophy, and does not pretend to treat of spiritual things: hence room was left for other creeds to supply its deficiencies in this respect. The questions to which Confucius replied were, "How shall I do my duty to my neighbor? How can I best discharge the duty of a virtuous citizen?" Funereal temples are erected to Confucius, and, though his image is not used as an idol, his tablet is worshipped, and sacrifices of oxen and sheep are offered before it at the equinoxes.

Boodhhism in China, though extending over the whole country and influencing more or less the mass of the people, is fast losing its hold on them, and has very little of the power and authority it once possessed. Its edifices are going to decay, and no new ones rise upon their ruins. Its priests are illiterate, and, together with their religion, are held in contempt by the philosophic Chinaman. The northern form of Boodhhism, which differs considerably from that of Ceylon and the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, prevails in China. Its sacred books, in common with those of Nepaul and Thibet, are written in Sanscrit, or are translations.

Taouism has not more hold than Boodhhism on the literate Chinese. Its priests are generally ignorant men, few of them understanding the real principles of their faith. They practise a mystic alchemy, prepare spells and incantations, and, like modern spiritualists, hold intercourse with the dead. These mystics worship certain stars, which are supposed to influence human life, and also genii, devils, and inferior spirits.

Besides these three religions, which alone affect the bulk of the people, there is a *ritual state worship*,—a kind of philosophic pantheism, an adoration of certain natural objects; but it is a mere ceremonial, and associated with no theological doctrines. Three classes of objects are distinguished, to which the great, medium, and lesser sacrifices are offered. The first class includes the heaven and the earth. Equal to these, and likewise restricted to the worship of the emperor, is the great Temple of Imperial Ancestors. The medium sacrifices are offered to the sun and moon, the gods of the land and grain, genii, and sages. In the third class are reckoned certain natural phenomena, as well as deceased statesmen and scholars. The emperor appears to acknowledge a supreme being as king of kings, the rewarder of virtue, and the punisher of vice; but still Chinese philosophy is atheistical, and deduces "the development of the universe from one unintelligent and will-less principle." Hence all educated Chinese are atheists, at least theoretically.

Among the politer classes, when strangers meet, the question is asked, "To what sublime religion do you belong?" and each one pronounces a eulogium, not on his own religion, but on that professed by the others, and concludes with the oft-repeated formula, "Religions are many; reason is one: we are all brothers." The government is equally tolerant of religious diversity, except where a political design is suspected. Missions are maintained in China by Christians of many sects, and latterly with considerable success in some places; but the popular prejudice against Christianity is strong. There are some Chinese Mohammedans, chiefly in the W., and a few Chinese Jews.

History.—The early annals of China, like those of most other countries, belong rather to mythology than to history. Beginning with Pan-Ku, the first of all beings, the country was ruled over first by gods, and then god-descended personages, who revealed to men the essential arts of life. The historical period may be said to commence with the Hia period or dynasty, begun by Yu the Great about 2200 B.C., although a great infusion of the fabulous still continues. Some date the real history of China from the Tchow or Chow dynasty, which began with Wu-Wang about 1103 B.C. It was during the reign of Ling-Wang (571–544), one of this dynasty, that Confucius was born. China would seem during this period to have been divided into a number of independent states. The kings of Tsin gradually gained the ascendency, and at last one of them reduced the other states to subjection (247 B.C.), and assumed the title of Hoang, or emperor. This first emperor finished the Great Wall (see above), as a protection against the Tartars, who had all along been a source of danger and annoyance to the richer and more pacific Chinese. We cannot enumerate the various dynasties that followed, nor the frequent divisions and reunions of the empire, varied by incursions and partial subjugations by the troublesome Tartars. At last the Mongols or Western Tartars, being called in to aid the Chinese (1209), became finally masters of the whole country (1279), and reigned over it till 1368, when they were expelled by the Chinese, and the Ming native dynasty succeeded, which lasted 276 years and fell at length through its own misgovernment. A general of the last Ming emperor, who was employed in keeping the Manchoos in check, made peace with them, and obtained their assistance against the native usurper who had deposed his sovereign. The Manchoos established themselves in Peking (1644), and finally, after a seven-years' struggle, acquired the sovereignty of the whole empire. Many of the conquering race now filled the highest offices of state. More than one powerful emperor of the race has ably conducted the government of the country, and the Manchoo dynasty still remains in power.

Of recent events in Chinese history, the most remarkable is the rise and progress of the Tae-Ping rebels. Their leader was a man of humble origin, and an unsuccessful candidate for government employment. Some Christian tracts led him to renounce idolatry, and he founded a society of God-worshippers, which in the autumn of 1850 was brought into collision with the imperial authorities and immediately assumed a political character. He persuaded himself and his followers that he had received a divine commission to uproot idolatry, extirpate the Tartar intruders, and establish the new native dynasty of Tae-Ping, or Universal Peace. The course of this rebellion, the victorious march of the Tae-Ping army from Kwang-Se to Nanking in 1850–53, and its subsequent career, cannot here be traced. This rebellion was suppressed in 1865 by imperial troops led by American and British officers, assisted by contingents of English and French troops.

In early times the Chinese do not appear to have been opposed to intercourse with foreigners; but the conduct of the Spaniards and Portuguese between 1520 and 1570 excited their hostility. The Manchoo government restricted foreign trade and intercourse to Canton, where it was carried on through the medium of the *hong* merchants. Differences arose, however, from time to time between these two commercial bodies, occasioned chiefly by the exactions of the mandarins on foreign trade. With a view to a better understanding, the British government despatched to Peking an embassy under Lord Macartney in 1792, and another under Lord Amherst in 1816. On the 22d of April, 1834, the monopoly of the East India Company ceased, and British imperial officers were appointed to carry out the new judicial and fiscal arrangements. Constant dissensions between these and the mandarins continued till the end of the year 1839, when the latter, with the design of stopping the opium-trade, committed acts of open hostility. A war broke out the following year, at the commencement of which Chinese officials talked of invading England. The imperial government was, however, sufficiently humbled by the middle of the year 1842, and on the 29th of August a treaty of peace was signed before Nanking, by which the ports of Amoy, Foo-Choo, Ning-Po, and Shang-Hai were, in addition to Canton, thrown open to foreign trade. The other most important articles of the treaty provided that the island of Hong-Kong should be ceded in perpetuity to Great Britain, and that China should pay 21,000,000 dollars towards the expenses of the war.

With five free ports, foreign trade with China soon assumed gigantic proportions; and though the Chinese long evaded the treaty whenever practicable, and though wars have since occurred with France and England, on the whole a much more liberal policy has prevailed, foreigners being now at liberty to travel in nearly every part of the empire. The open or treaty ports in 1878 were 21 in number, viz., New-Chwang, Tien-Tsin, Che-Foo, Han-Keoo, Kioo-Kiang, E-Ching, Macao, Ching-Kiang-Foo, Shang-Hai, Ning-Po, Foo-Choo, Tamsui, Kee-Lung, Takow, Tai-Wan-Foo (Amping), Amoy, Swatow, Woo-Hoo, Wan-Chow, Canton, and Kiong-Choo, besides Maimatchin in the N., the seat of an important trade with Russia.

Since 1861 many changes have taken place in the imperial government, and a wiser policy has been entered upon. Under the regency of Prince Kung there exist a more vigorous administration of the laws and a more faithful observance of treaties. A national flag has been adopted, and a strong desire manifested by the imperial government to become acquainted with international law,—a wide departure from the former disdainful policy. In 1866 arrangements were made for telegraphic communication between Peking and all parts of the world, and emigration to foreign countries was permitted. In 1867 Anson Burlingame, formerly Minister from the United States to China, was selected as special ambassador to the treaty powers by the imperial government. In 1868–69 he visited the United States and European governments, with which powers he made treaties mutually advantageous. In 1877–78 Chinese Toorkistan, which under the rule of the late Yakoob Beg had become independent, was reconquered, after a short and sanguinary war,—the rebellions of Mohammedans in the N. and S.W. having previously been suppressed.

Commerce.—The rivers and numberless canals of China are covered with vessels of all sizes, employed in the internal commerce of the country, which consists chiefly in the exchange of the various products of the several provinces. The Chinese are devoted to traffic, and the country is throughout its length and breadth a perpetual fair. Foreign trade with China has from small beginnings assumed great importance. Tea and raw silk are the great staple exports. But some fictile and wooden wares, fans, fire-crackers, musk, rhubarb, sugar, cassia, grass-cloth, and ornamental goods are also exported.

The commercial intercourse of China is mainly with Great Britain and the British colonies. Among other countries the United States takes the first rank, having about 10 per cent. of the commerce of China, Russia and Japan ranking next. China herself has a very large internal and coastwise trade, chiefly between the northern and the southern provinces. This trade is partly carried on by river and coasting steam-vesssels, some of them owned by Chinese and built in China. The only railway in China, that from Ning-Po to Woo-Sung, 40 miles long, was in 1878 purchased and destroyed by the government, apparently because it was believed to interfere with the *Feng-Shuey*, a mysterious influence ascribed to "wind and water" by the Chinese. The popular feeling, however, is said now to favor the construction of railways.

There is no *coinage* in China except the copper *tchen* or "cash," which is in value about one mill of United States money; and all but the most trifling payments are made by a certain weight of silver, or in Mexican or Spanish dollars, and now also in American and British trade-dollars.

Gold is not a general medium of exchange. Chinese accounts are kept in taels, mace, candareens, and cash. A tael is worth 5*s.* 6¾*d.* The total receipt from customs for 1873 was 10,977,082 taels = £3,659,027; of this the duties on imports contributed £1,268,285, on exports £2,045,706. ——Adj. and inhab. Chinese, chī-neez′, and Cathay′an (poetical) (Fr. Chinois, shee′nwå′; Sp. Chino, chee′no; Ger. adj. Chinesisch, ke-nå′zish, inhab. Chinese, ke-nå′zęh).

Ching-An, ching′-ån′, a remarkable cape on the N.E. coast of Siberia, in Behring Sea, about lat. 64° 40′ N., lon. 173° 40′ W. It rises almost vertically from the sea to a great height, and is rendered conspicuous by a red band intersecting it from its summit to its base.

Ching-Hai, ching′-hī′, or **Chin-Hae,** a seaport of China, province of Che-Kiang, at the mouth of the river leading to and 9 miles N.E. of Ning-Po. It is surrounded by a wall 20 feet high, and is 3 miles in circumference, with extensive suburbs. It has 2 batteries on the river-side, and a strong citadel on a precipitous cliff 250 feet high.

Ching-Hai, a town of Corea, on its S. coast, at the mouth of the Han-Kiang River.

Ching-Kiang, ching′-ke-ång′, a city of China, 35 miles N.E. of Yun-Nan, on the bank of a lake.

Ching-Kiang-Foo, ching′-ke-ång′-foo, written also **Chin-Keang, Tching-Kiang, Chin-Kiang-Foo,** and **Tchang-Kiang,** a city of China, province of Kiang-Soo, on the right bank of the Yang-tse-Kiang, near the junction of the Imperial Canal, in lat. 32° 17′ N., lon. 119° 25′ E. It is a treaty-port, the imports exceeding those of any other Chinese port except Shanghai. It is advantageously situated for trade, and surrounded by a lofty and solid wall. Extensive suburbs stretch along the canal, and the activity exhibited on the waters affords evidence of the commercial importance of the city. The city was once fortified, but has been dismantled. The place has suffered extremely in the recent civil and foreign wars. Pop. 140,000.

Ching-King, province of Manchooria. See Leao-Tong.

Chingleput, ching′gle-pŭt′, or **Sing′alapet′ta,** a town of India, chief town of the district, 36 miles S.S.W. of Madras, on the river Palar. Pop. 7979.

Chingleput, a district of British India, Madras presidency, on the Coromandel coast, adjoining the city and district of Madras. Area, 2753 square miles. Capital, Chingleput. Pop. in 1871, 938,184.

Ching-Te, or **Tching-Te-Fou,** ching-tå-foo′, written also **Tscheng-Te,** a city of China, province of Pe-Chee-Lee, 110 miles N.N.E. of Peking. Near it is the celebrated imperial palace Zhehol, zhå-hol′ (otherwise written Gehol, Jehol, and Zheho), the summer residence of the emperor.

Ching-Ting, Tching-Ting, or **Tsching-Ting,** ching′ting′, a city of China, province of Pe-Chee-Lee, 155 miles S.S.W. of Peking.

Ching′-Too′, a city of China, in Se-Chuen. Lat. 30° 40′ N.; lon. 104° E. It is populous, adorned with fine edifices, intersected by canals, and the seat of an extensive commerce. It was formerly an imperial residence, and one of the largest cities of China.

Ching-Too-Foo, Tching-Tou-Fou, or **Tsching-Tu-Fu,** ching′-too′-foo′, a city of China, capital of Se-Chuen. Lat. 30° 50′ N.; lon. 104° 20′ E.

Chingu, a river of Brazil. See Xingu.

Chin-Hae, a town of China. See Ching-Hai.

Chini, or **Chinee,** che-nee′, a large village of Sinde, 30 miles N.W. of Sehwan, at an elevation of 10,000 feet.

Chin-India, chin in′de-ą, a name sometimes given to the peninsula of Indo-China.——Adj. and inhab. Chin Indian, chin in′de-ąn.

Chinini, a town of India. See Chandahnee.

Chin-Keang, China. See Ching-Kiang-Foo.

Chin-Lin-Ling, China. See Shin-Lin-Ling.

Chin-Lung, a town of Thibet. See Kien-Lung.

Chinnanee, a town of India. See Chandahnee.

Chin-Ngan, or **Tchin-Ngan,** chin-n′gån′, a city of China, province of Quang-See, near the Tonquin frontier. Lat. 23° 20′ N.; lon. 106° 12′ E.

Chino, chee′no, a post-hamlet of San Bernardino co., Cal., in the valley of the Santa Anna River, about 35 miles E. by S. of Los Angeles. It has a church. Pop. of Chino township, 308.

Chinois and **Chino.** See China.

Chinon, shee′nôɴ′, a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, on the Vienne, 25 miles by rail S.W. of Tours. Pop. 4536. Rabelais was born here.

Chinook, che′nook′, a hamlet of Pacific co., Washington, on the north bank of the Columbia River, about 6 miles N. of Astoria.

Chinquepin, chink′ę-pin, a village of Duplin co., N.C., on the Northeast River, about 40 miles N. of Wilmington. It has an academy, and a manufactory of naval stores, rosin, &c.

Chinquepin, a township of Lexington co., S.C. P. 253.

Chinray′apatam′, a town of India, in the Deccan, in Mysore, 40 miles N.N.W. of Seringapatam.

Chin-San, or **Tchin-San,** chin-sån′, two small islands of China, in the Chusan group, S.E. of Chusan, about lat. 30° 29′ N., lon. 122° 56′ E.

Chinsoorah, or **Chinsura,** chin-soo′rå, a former town of Bengal, on the Hoogly, 30 miles N. of Calcutta. It is now a part of the city of Hoogly (q. v.). It was once a place of great importance. Pop. about 14,000.

Chiny, shee′nee′, a town of Belgium, in Luxembourg, on the Semoy, 8 miles S.S.W. of Neufchâteau. Pop. 1050.

Chin-Yang, a city of Manchooria. See Mookden.

Chio, or **Khio,** an island of Turkey. See Scio.

Chiobbe, che-ob′bå, a town of China, province of Fo-Kien, 15 miles S.W. of Amoy, lat. 24° 35′ N., lon. 117° 55′ E., on a considerable river, which bears different names according to the district through which it flows. The town is large, has a custom-house and citadel, and along the river are fortifications. Pop. estimated at 300,000. The surrounding district is famed for the cultivation of the mulberry-tree and the rearing of silk.

Chioggia, ke-od′jå (anc. *Fos′sa Clo′dia*), a seaport town of Italy, 15 miles S. of Venice, on an island in the southern extremity of the Venetian Lagoon. Pop. 26,336. It is about 2 miles in circumference, founded on piles, well built, and connected with the mainland by a stone bridge of 43 arches. It has a fine main street lined with porticos, a cathedral, various charitable institutions, and a harbor protected by 2 forts and several batteries. It has high schools, salt-works, yards for ship-building, fisheries, and a trade with the interior by the Brenta, Adige, Po, and several canals. It is a bishop's see.

Chios, or **Chio.** See Scio.

Chipicani, che-pe-kå′nee, a mountain-peak of the Andes, near the boundary of Peru and Bolivia. Lat. 17° 43′ S.; lon. 69° 47′ W. Height, 19,740 feet.

Chipiona, che-pe-o′nå, a town of Spain, on the sea-coast, 22 miles N.N.W. of Cadiz. Pop. 1731.

Chip′lun′, a town of India, Bombay presidency. Pop. 6556.

Chip′man's Brook, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy, 21 miles from Kentville. Pop. 150.

Chip′man's Point, a post-office of Addison co., Vt., on Lake Champlain, in Orwell township. Here is a steamboat-landing.

Chipo′la, a post-office of Calhoun co., Fla., on the Chipola River.

Chipo′la River rises in Henry co., Ala., runs southward into Florida, and enters the Appalachicola River at or near Iola, Calhoun co. It is about 130 miles long, and the lower part is navigable.

Chip′pawa, a port of entry in Welland co., Ontario, at the confluence of the Chippawa River with the Niagara, above the Falls, 50 miles S.S.E. of Toronto. It contains a distillery, 2 tanneries, a woollen-factory, sash- and door-factory, grist-, shingle-, and saw-mills, and stores. Chippawa was the scene of a victory gained July 4, 1814, by the Americans, 1900 in number, commanded by General Brown, over the British, 2100 strong. It is on the Canada Southern Railway. Pop. 922.

Chippenham, chip′nŭm, a town of England, co. of Wilts, on the Avon, 22 miles by rail E. of Bristol. It has a spacious church, partly built in the twelfth century, a free school and other charities, a workhouse, and a literary institution. Pop. 3936.

Chip′pewa, originally **Ojibway,** or **Ojibbewa,** a river of Wisconsin, rises by several branches in the N. part of the state, and runs southward through Chippewa co., in which it receives a number of considerable affluents from the east or left hand. Below Chippewa Falls it flows south-westward, traverses Eau Claire and Dunn cos., and enters the Mississippi River at the S.E. end of Lake Pepin, about 4 miles above Wabasha. Its length is estimated at 300 miles. It traverses extensive pine forests, from which much lumber is exported. Its largest affluent is the Menomonee.

Chip′pewa, a county of Michigan, is the most eastern part of the Upper Peninsula. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Superior and Tequamenon Bay, on the E. by St. Mary River, and on the S.E. by Lake Huron. The surface is extensively covered with forests of pine, sugar-maple, &c. Silurian limestone and sandstone underlie this county. Capital, Sault Ste. Marie. Valuation of real and personal estate, $331,257. Pop. in 1870, 1689; in 1874, 2170.

Chippewa, a county in the S.W. central part of Minnesota, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Minnesota River, and is intersected by the Chippewa River. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, &c., are the staple products. Capital, Montevideo. Pop. in 1870, 1467; in 1875, 2977.

Chippewa, a large county in the N.W. part of Wisconsin, is intersected by the Chippewa River, and also drained by many of its affluents, among which are the Flambeau, Jump, Thornapple, and Yellow Rivers. Area, 4100 square miles. The surface is mostly covered with forests of pine and other trees. Lumber is the chief article of export. The soil is partly fertile, and produces wheat, oats, &c. Capital, Chippewa Falls. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,776,984. Pop. in 1870, 8311; in 1875, 13,995, of whom 7954 were Americans. It is intersected by a branch of the West Wisconsin Railroad.

Chippewa, a township of Isabella co., Mich. Pop. 334.

Chippewa, a township of Mecosta co., Mich. Pop. 291.

Chippewa, Osceola co., Mich. See CHIPPEWA STATION.

Chippewa, a township of Douglas co., Minn. Pop. 242. It contains Brandon.

Chippewa, a township of Wayne co., O. Pop. 2510. It contains Doylestown and a part of Marshallville.

Chippewa, a township of Beaver co., Pa. Pop. 817.

Chippewa, Ashland co., Wis. See CHIPPEWA CROSSING.

Chippewa, or **Wel′land,** a river of Ontario, flows E. and joins the Niagara shortly above Niagara Falls. In its course it forms part of the Welland Canal. It is deep, and is 300 feet wide at its mouth. Length, 60 miles.

Chippewa Bay, a hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the St. Lawrence River, 3½ miles from Hammond Station.

Chippewa City, a post-office of Chippewa co., Wis., on the Chippewa River, about 72 miles E. of Hudson.

Chippewa Creek, Ohio, rises in Medina co., runs southeastward, and enters the Tuscarawas River about 4 miles above Canal Fulton.

Chippewa Crossing, a post-hamlet of Ashland co., Wis., on the Central Railroad, 44 miles S.S.E. of Ashland.

Chippewa Falls, a post-hamlet and township of Pope co., Minn., on the Chippewa River, 25 miles N. of Benson. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill. Pop. 226.

Chippewa Falls, a post-town, capital of Chippewa co., Wis., is on the Chippewa River, 12 miles N.E. of Eau Claire, about 90 miles E. of St. Paul, Minn., and 90 miles N. of La Crosse. It is connected with Eau Claire by the Chippewa Falls & Western Railroad. The river here affords water-power, which is employed in a number of saw-mills and flour-mills. Lumber is the chief article of export. This town has 2 banks, 6 churches, and a saw-mill which is said to turn out daily 350,000 feet of lumber. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 5050.

Chippewa Lake, a post-office of Mecosta co., Mich.

Chippewa Lake, a post-hamlet of Medina co., O., near a small lake, on the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railroad, 4 miles S. of Medina. It has a church.

Chippewa River, Michigan, drains part of Mecosta co., runs eastward through Isabella co., and enters the Pine River in Midland co., about 4 miles W. of Midland City. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Chippewa River, Minnesota, issues from several little lakes near the line between Douglas and Grant cos., runs southward, traverses the fertile prairies of Pope and Swift cos., and enters the Minnesota River at Montevideo, in Chippewa co. It is about 120 miles long.

Chippewa Station, a post-hamlet of Osceola co., Mich., on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 8 miles E. of Evart. It has a lumber-mill.

Chippewa Station, the former name of BRANDON, Douglas co., Minn.

Chip′peway or **Chippewa Indians,** written also **Ojibway, Otchipwe,** and **Ojibbeway,** a numerous tribe, formerly inhabiting Wisconsin, but now removed to the N. part of Minnesota and various districts of Canada.

Chip′pewy′an Fort, a trading-post of the Hudson's Bay Company, at the W. end of Lake Athabasca. Lat. 58° 40′ N.; lon. 111° 20′ W.

Chippewyan Mountains. See ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Chip′ping-Nor′ton, a town of England, co. and 25 miles by rail N.N.W. of Oxford. It consists of one large street, with a fine Gothic church, a free grammar-school, and an almshouse. Pop. 3430.

Chip′ping-On′gar, a town of England, in Essex, on the Roding, about 20 miles by rail N.E. of London. It has a market-house and a union workhouse.

Chip′ping-Sod′bury, a town of England, co. of Gloucester, 25 miles S.S.W. of Gloucester. Pop. of parish, 1157.

Chipping-Wyc′ombe, or **High Wycombe,** a borough of England, co. of Buckingham, 30 miles by rail W.N.W. of London, on an affluent of the Thames. The church is a large, venerable, and handsome structure. The principal manufactures are of chairs and paper. Pop. 6382.

Chipwan′ic, a creek of Fulton co., Ind., flows into Tippecanoe River.

Chiques, Pennsylvania. See CHICKIES.

Chiquimula de la Sierra, che-kee-moo′lå då lå se-ĕʀ′ʀå, a town of Central America, state and 85 miles E.N.E. of Guatemala, capital of a department, with a large church, and a fountain in the principal square. Pop. 6000. It is a place of active trade.

Chiquimula Isthmus, of Central America, is in lon. 89° W., comprehending about 70 miles of coast, on the Caribbean Sea, between the mouth of the Motagua and the innermost corner of the Bay of Honduras. The distance across from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean is here 150 miles. Greatest elevation of the land, 2000 feet.

Chiquitos, che-kee′toce, a territory of Bolivia, department of Santa Cruz, between lat. 15° and 17° S., and forming the middle part of the great longitudinal plain which extends N. and S. of the eastern base of the Andes.

Chira, a town of Toorkistan. See CHEERA.

Chirac, shee′råk′, a town of France, in Lozère, on the Rioulong, 11 miles W. of Mende. Pop. 1793.

Chiraz, a city of Persia. See SHEERAZ.

Chircari, chir-kå′ree, a town of Hindostan, in Bundelcund, 73 miles E. of Jhansee.

Chireno, she-rå′no, a post-village of Nacogdoches co., Tex., 65 miles S.E. of Jacksonville. It has a church, an academy, and 4 stores.

Chirens, shee′rôɴᵒ′, a town of France, in Isère, 18 miles N.N.W. of Grenoble. Pop. 1711.

Chir′gong′, a town of Hindostan, in Bundelcund, 16 miles N.E. of Jhansee.

Chiriqui, che-re-kee′, a river, lagoon, and archipelago of the state of Panama, in the United States of Colombia. The river, after a northward course, enters the lagoon, which is separated from the Caribbean Sea by the Chiriqui Archipelago. Lat. 90° N.; lon. 82° 30′ W. The Chiriqui lagoon is a spacious bay with three entrances and capable of containing ships of the largest class. It extends along the coast about 90 miles, and from 40 to 50 miles inland.

Chirk, a village of Wales, co. of Denbigh, 5 miles by rail S. of Ruabon, with coal-mines and lime-works. It is celebrated for the beauty of its scenery. Chirk Castle, the ancient mansion of the Myddleton family, is said to command views into 17 counties. North of the village the Dee is crossed by Telfer's aqueduct for the Ellesmere Canal,—an iron trough 710 feet in length, supported on 10 arches, raising it 70 feet above the river. Pop. of parish, 1919.

Chirripo, cheeʀ-ʀee′po, a volcano and river of Costa Rica. The former is about 20 miles N.E. of Cartago; and from its N. flank the river flows to join the Barbilla and form the Matina River.

Chirvan, a former province of Russia. See SHIRVAN.

Chisago, chee′sa̤-go′, a county in the E. part of Minnesota, has an area of about 440 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the St. Croix River, which separates it from Wisconsin. The surface is diversified with several small lakes, and is extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil produces wheat, oats, grass, &c. This county is intersected by the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad. Capital, Centre City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,697,084. Pop. in 1870, 4358; in 1875, 6046, of whom 2987 were Americans.

Chisago City, a post-village in Chisago Lake township, Chisago co., Minn., is on a beautiful lake, named Chisago, about 7 miles from Wyoming Railroad Station, and 32 miles N.N.E. of St. Paul. It has a church and manufactures of barrels and staves.

Chisago Lake, a township of Chisago co., Minn., contains Chisago City and Centre City, on a lake of the same name, 40 miles N.E. of Minneapolis. Pop. 1119.

Chiselhurst, chiz′e̤l-hŭrst, a parish of England, in Kent, 11 miles by rail S.E. of London. Pop. 3313.

Chis′enhall's Mills, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala.

Chism′ville, a post-hamlet of Logan co., Ark., about 24 miles S. of Ozark.

Chiso, a river of Italy. See CHIESE.

Chisusti, che-sŏŏs′te, a town of the Mooltan division, Punjab, British India. Pop. 11,477.

Chis'well's Islands, a group of desert isles, near the coast of Alaska. Lat. 59° 30′ N.; lon. 149° 2′ W.

Chiswick, chiz'ik, a town of England, co. of Middlesex, on the Thames, 7½ miles by rail W.S.W. of St. Paul's, London. Here is Chiswick House, a villa of the Duke of Devonshire, and the parish contains the gardens of the horticultural society. Pop. 8508.

Chitauni, che-tŏw'nee, a town of India, district and 75 miles N. of Boglipoor. Pop. 5875.

Chiti, kee'tee (anc. *Cit'ium*), a village of Cyprus, on its S. coast, near Cape Chiti, and 3 miles S.W. of Larnica.

Chit'ore', a town of India, capital of the rajahship and 70 miles N.E. of Odeypoor.

Chitral, Tschitral, chit'rål', or **Little Cash'gar',** a country of Asia, consisting of the Kooner valley, on the S. slope of the Hindoo-Koosh, lying between lat. 35° 45′ and 36° 25′ N., lon. 71° 20′ and 73° 10′ E. Length, 100 miles; breadth, from 15 to 20 miles.

Chitral, a town of the above, in lat. 36° 11′ N., lon. 71° 59′ E. Pop. between 3000 and 4000, mostly Mohammedans, with some Hindoos.

Chit'tagong' (native, *Chattagram*), or **Is'lamabad',** a town of India, capital of the district and division, on the Kurnafoolee River. Lat. 22° 20′ 55″ N.; lon. 91° 52′ 35″ E. Large ships can ascend to the town, which is the seat of great commercial enterprise, though a straggling place, covering a large area, and one of the sickliest places in Asia. Pop. in 1872, 20,604.

Chittagong, a division or commissionership in Bengal, comprising the districts of Chittagong, Noakhally, and Tipperah, also the Chittagong Hill tracts and Hill Tipperah. Area, 17,459 square miles. Pop. 3,512,563. CHITTAGONG DISTRICT is bounded W. by the Bay of Bengal and S. by Northern Aracan. Lat. 20° 45′–22° 59′ N.; lon. 91° 30′–92° 23′ E. Area, 2498 square miles. It is generally low and level. Chief products, rice and cotton. Capital, Chittagong. Pop. 1,127,402.

Chittagong Hill Tracts, a region or district in the Chittagong division of Bengal, bounded E. and S. by British Burmah. Lat. 21° 13′–23° 47′ N.; lon. 91° 46′–92° 49′ E. Area, 6882 square miles. It is a wild and rough jungle region, where elephants and tigers abound. The people are largely of uncivilized hill tribes, governed by native chiefs under British direction. Cotton, corn, rice, tea, tobacco, and wood oil are among the products. Pop. 69,607.

Chittai, chit'tī', one of the Laccadive Islands, in the Indian Ocean, 155 miles S.W. from Mangalore. Lat. 11° 40′ N.; lon. 72° 42′ E.

Chit'tapet', a town, and formerly an important fortress, of British India, 75 miles S.W. of Madras. It was once capital of the principality of Odeypoor, and celebrated for its strength and riches.

Chit'teldroog', or **Chitradurg,** chit'rạ-doorg', a town of India, capital of a district of the same name, 128 miles N.N.W. of Seringapatam, with a strong fortress. Pop. 5812.

Chitteldroog, a district of the Mysore province, British India. Area, 4471 square miles. Capital, Chitteldroog. Pop. 531,360.

Chit'tenan'go, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., in Sullivan township, on Chittenango Creek, and near the New York Central Railroad and the Erie Canal, 2 miles S. of Chittenango Station, and 14 miles E. of Syracuse. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, an academy or polytechnic institute, a foundry, 2 paper-mills, and a woollen- or cotton-factory. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 968. Chittenango Springs, 2 miles S. of the village, have very useful saline sulphur waters, and are much visited.

Chittenango Creek, New York, rises in Madison co., runs in a N.N.W. direction, forms part of the boundary between Madison and Onondaga cos., and enters Oneida Lake about 12 miles N.E. of Syracuse.

Chittenango Falls, a post-hamlet of Madison co., N.Y., on Chittenango Creek, and on the Cazenovia, Canastota & De Ruyter Railroad, about 18 miles E.S.E. of Syracuse. It has a church and a paper-mill. The creek here falls about 160 feet.

Chittenango Station, a post-hamlet of Madison co., N.Y., on the New York Central Railroad, 14 miles E. of Syracuse, and 2 miles from Chittenango Village. It has a church. Pop. 92.

Chittenden, chit'tẹn-dẹn, a county in the N.W. part of Vermont, has an area of about 520 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain, and is intersected by the Lamoille and Winooski Rivers, which afford abundant water-power. Mount Mansfield stands on the E. border of this county, the surface of which is diversified with beautiful scenery. The soil is mostly fertile, and adapted to pasturage and dairies. Butter, cheese, hay, lumber, oats, potatoes, and maple sugar are the staple products. Among its mineral resources are gneiss, Silurian limestone, and slate, and a beautiful variegated marble called Winooski marble, the prevailing color of which is red. This county is intersected by the Vermont Central Railroad. Capital, Burlington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $18,317,263. Pop. in 1870, 36,480, of whom 25,902 were Americans.

Chittenden, a post-township of Rutland co., Vt., about 8 miles N. of Rutland. It has 3 churches and several saw-mills. Pop. 802.

Chittenden's Falls, a village of Columbia co., N.Y., in Stockport township. It has manufactures of paper.

Chitto Bayou. See BOGUE CHITTO.

Chittoor, or **Chittur,** chit'toor', a town of British India, 80 miles W. of Madras, capital of North Arcot.

Chittoor, or **Chittur,** a district of India, in the state of Cochin. Area, 285 square miles. Pop. 65,952.

Chit'tra, or **Chat'ra,** a town of India, district and 36 miles W.N.W. of Hazarybaugh. It has a great yearly cattle fair and a large trade. Pop. 8818.

Chi-Tsien, a city of China. See SHEE-TSIEN.

Chiuro, ke-oo'ro, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, 7 miles E. of Sondrio, on the Adda. Pop. 1591. The plague of 1629–30 first broke out here.

Chiusa, or **La Chiusa,** lå ke-oo'så, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 8 miles S.E. of Coni, on the Pesio. Pop. 6330. It is well built, and has manufactories of silk fabrics and glass-wares.

Chiusa, or **La Chiusa,** a village of Italy, 18 miles W.N.W. of Turin, on the Dora Ripaira. It is the place of sepulture for the royal family. Pop. 1086.

Chiusa, or **La Chiusa,** a town of Sicily, intendancy and 30 miles S.S.W. of Palermo. Pop. 6968.

Chiusa, or **La Chiusa,** a defile of Northern Italy, 10 miles N.W. of Verona, through which pass the Adige River and a great route between Italy and the Tyrol.

Chiusano, ke-oo-så'no, a town of Italy, 16 miles E.N.E. of Avellino. Pop. 2448.

Chiusi, ke-oo'see (anc. *Clu'sium*), a city of Italy, in Tuscany, province and 56 miles by rail S.E. of Sienna. Pop. 4660. It is a bishop's see, and has highly interesting museums of Etruscan antiquities, with a cathedral and several convents; near it are many sepulchral remains of *Clusium*, one of the twelve ancient capitals of Etruria.

Chinsi, Lake of, in Italy, 1 mile E. of the above city, forms a portion of the Tuscan frontier on the east. It is 4 miles in length from N. to S., by 1 mile in breadth, and traversed by the Tuscan Chiana. Its banks are marshy.

Chiva, chee'vå, an ancient town of Spain, 18 miles W. of Valencia. Pop. 3954.

Chivasso, ke-vås'so, a walled city of Italy, Piedmont, at a railway junction, 15 miles N.E. of Turin, on the Po. It has a handsome church, 5 convents, and the remains of the ancient castles of the Counts of Montferrat. Pop. 9062.

Chivilcoy, chee-veel-ko'e, a town of the Argentine Republic, at a railway junction, about 115 miles W. of Buenos Ayres. Pop. 6863.

Chiz'wa, a town of India, North-West Provinces, in Allahabad district. Pop. 5791.

Chlumetz, or **Chlumecz,** Kloo'mêts, a town of Bohemia, on the Zydlina, 46 miles by rail E.N.E. of Prague. It has manufactures of cotton goods; and in its vicinity are mineral springs. Pop. 3276. Near this town the Austrians were defeated by the Prussians, July 3, 1866.

Chmielnik, Chmjelnik, or **Khmielnik,** Kme-ĕl'nik, a town of Russia, in Podolia, 93 miles N.E. of Kamieniec. Pop. 7787.

Chmielnik, a town of Russian Poland, 19 miles S.S.E. of Kielce. Pop. 5181.

Choaspes, the ancient name of the KERAH.

Chobando, cho-bån'do, or **Sebando,** se-bån'do, a town of Thibet, 230 miles E.N.E. of Lassa. Lat. 30° 17′ N.; lon. 95° 40′ E. Here are two Booddhist convents.

Chobda, the supposed ancient name of KEDJE.

Chobe, a river of Africa. See N'GAMI.

Choc or **Choque** (shok) **Bay,** West Indies, on the N.W. coast of St. Lucia, one of the Windward Islands, in lat. 14° N.

Choc'coloc'co, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Ala., 7 miles from Oxford. It has a church.

Choccolocco Creek, Alabama, drains part of Calhoun co., runs southwestward, and enters the Coosa River about 10 miles N.W. of Talladega.

Chocholna, KO-KOL'nå, a village of Hungary, 38 miles

N.E. of Trentschin, on the Waag. It has mineral springs. Pop. 660.

Choco, cho'ko, a large bay on the W. coast of the United States of Colombia, extending from Point Chirambira on the N. to Point Guascama on the S.

Choco, a bay, forming the southernmost part of the Gulf of Darien. The Atrato falls into it.

Choco, a province of the state of Cauca, United States of Colombia, on the Pacific coast.

Choco'lay, a township of Marquette co., Mich., on Lake Superior. Pop. 456. It contains Harvey.

Cho'conut, a post-township of Susquehanna co., Pa., about 12 miles S.W. of Binghamton, N.Y. Pop. 939.

Choconut Centre, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., in Union township, 3½ miles N.W. of Binghamton. It has a church.

Chocor'ua, a post-office of Carroll co., N.H., near Chocorua Mountain.

Chocorua Mountain, New Hampshire, is in Albany township, Carroll co. Its altitude is 3540 feet above the sea-level. It has a sharp peak, and is said to be "the most picturesque and beautiful of the mountains of New England."

Choco'ville, a post-office of Sebastian co., Ark.

Choc'owin'ity, a post-township of Beaufort co., N.C., 30 miles from New-Berne. It has 5 churches. It exports cotton, turpentine, shingles, &c. Pop. 1630.

Choc'taw, a county in the W. part of Alabama, bordering on Mississippi, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Tombigbee River. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the pine abounds; the soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Butler. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,452,755. Pop. in 1870, 12,676, of whom 12,633 were Americans.

Choctaw, a county in the N.E. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is drained by Big Black River. The surface is undulating, and mostly covered with forests of cypress, gum, oak, hickory, yellow pine, and other trees; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Greensborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,364,006. Pop. in 1870, 16,988, of whom 16,943 were Americans.

Choctaw, a station in Fannin co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 7 miles E. of Sherman.

Choctaw Agency, a post-hamlet of Oktibbeha co., Miss., about 24 miles W.S.W. of Columbus. It has a church.

Choctaw Bluff, a post-office of Clarke co., Ala., on the Alabama River, 100 miles above Mobile.

Choctaw Corner, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Ala., about 65 miles S.W. of Selma. It has 2 churches.

Choc'tawhatch'ee River rises in Barbour co., Ala., and flows southwestward to Holmes co. in Florida. It runs southward through Florida, and enters the east end of Choctawhatchee Bay, which is an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico. The river is about 180 miles long.

Choctaw Indians, a tribe formerly inhabiting the middle portions of Mississippi, on both sides of the Yazoo River, but now settled in the Indian Territory, along the southern banks of the Arkansas River. They have made advancement in the arts of civilization, have good farms, are skilled in the mechanic arts, and are governed by a written constitution and laws. Few tribes have been more benefited by the labors of the missionary.

Choczim, a town of Russia. See CHOTYN.

Chodziesen, ᴋot'see'zẹn, a town of Prussia, province of Posen, 47 miles W.S.W. of Bromberg. Pop. 3092.

Choestoe, cho'sto, a post-office of Union co., Ga.

Chog'dah, Chagdah, chåg'då, or **Chakdaha,** chåk'dạ-hạ, a town of Bengal, on the Hoogly River, 30 miles by rail N. of Calcutta. It has a great jute-market, and is a sacred place for bathing.

Choiseul, shwå'zūl', an island in the Pacific, one of the Solomon group, E. point in lat. 7° 29' S., lon. 157° 55' E.

Choiseul, shwå'zūl', a harbor of Madagascar, on the E. coast of the island, in the Bay of Antongil.

Choisy-en-Brie, shwå'zee'-ŏɴᵒ-bree, a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 6 miles E.S.E. of Coulommiers. Pop. 1330.

Choisy-sur-Seine, shwå'zee'-sür-sån, or **Choisy-le-Roi,** shwå'zee'-lẹh-rwå, a town of France, on the Seine, 6 miles by rail S. of Paris. Pop. 5819. It has extensive manufactures of glass-wares, porcelain, soap, morocco leather, and chemical products.

Chokier, sho'ke-å', a village of Belgium, 6 miles S.W. of Liege, with extensive lime-works. Pop. 651.

Cholame, cho-lå'me, a post-office of San Luis Obispo co., Cal.

Choleechel, cho-lå-chêl', or **Chuelechuel,** chwå-lå-chwêl', a considerable island of the Argentine Republic, formed by the Rio Negro, 220 miles N.W. of Carmen.

Cholen, or **Cho-Lon,** sho'lŏɴᵍ', a town of French Cochin China, 8 miles W.S.W. of Saigon. It is a mart for rice, and has an export trade. Pop. 15,000, largely Chinese.

Cholet, or **Chollet,** sho'lå', a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Moine, 37 miles S.W. of Angers. It is well built, and has manufactures of fine woollen and mixed cloths, batiste, cotton yarn, &c., cloth-markets, and a brisk trade in cattle. Pop. 12,335.

Cholm, a town of Poland. See CHELM.

Cholm, a town of Russia. See KHOLM.

Cholmondeley, chŭm'lee, a township of England, co. of Chester, parish of Malpas, 7 miles W. of Nantwich.

Cho'look', the aboriginal name of the YOSEMITE FALLS.

Cholula, cho-loo'lå, an Indian town of Mexico, state and 15 miles W.N.W. of Pueblo, is situated on the table-land of Anahuac. Elevation, 6912 feet. Close to the town is a dilapidated pyramid of clay and brick, erected by the ancient Mexicans, 177 feet in height, measuring 1440 feet on each side at its base, ascended by 120 steps, and surmounted by a chapel erected by the Spaniards. Cortez, in the sixteenth century, recorded that Cholula (anc. *Churultecal*) then contained 20,000 houses, besides as many in the suburbs, and more than 400 towers of temples. Pop. 6000.

Chomérac, sho'må'råk', a town of France, department of Ardèche, 3½ miles S.E. of Privas. Pop. 2454.

Chomow, the Bohemian for TABOR.

Chongollape, chon-gol-yå'på, a town of Peru, province and 60 miles inland from Chiclayo. Pop. 2000.

Chong'-Ping', or **Chang-Ping,** a large town of China, province of Fo-Kien, 120 miles S.W. of Foo-Choo.

Chonos, or **Khonos,** ᴋo'nos' (anc. *Colos'sæ,* afterwards *Cho'næ*), a village of Asiatic Turkey, 60 miles S.S.E. of Ala-Shehr.

Chonos (cho'noce) **Archipelago,** an island group of Chili, off the W. coast of Patagonia, mostly between lat. 44° and 46° S. and lon. 74° and 75° W. Some of the islands are large, but all except a few outlying ones are bare and scantily inhabited.

Choo, a Chinese prefix. See CHEOO.

Choo'dan'gah, or **Chuadanga,** choo'ạ-dăn'gạ, a town of Bengal, Nuddea district, 75 miles by rail N.E. of Calcutta.

Chooi, Chui, Tchoui, Tchui, or **Tchuy,** choo'ee, written also **Tschu,** choo, a river of Asiatic Russia, issues from Lake Issyk-Kool, near the W. frontiers of the Chinese Empire, about lat. 42° 30' N., lon. 76° E., flows circuitously W.N.W. through the country of Kirgheez, and, after a course of from 600 to 700 miles, empties itself into marshes and sands, about 45° 20' N., lon. 67° 30' E. It receives several large affluents. In spring its current is very impetuous, and in the end of autumn broad and saltish lakes are formed by its outflow; but its waters do not reach the sea.

Choo-Kiang. See CANTON RIVER, also HONG-KIANG.

Choolim, Tchoolim, Tchoulim, or **Tschulim,** choo-lim', a river of Siberia, governments of Yeniseisk and Tomsk, joins the Obi 100 miles N.W. of Tomsk, after a N.W. course of 500 miles.

Choomp-Hoon, choomp'-hoon', a town of Siam, on a river, near its mouth in the Gulf of Siam. Lat. 11° N.; lon. 99° 30' E. Pop. 8000. Here is a military fort.

Choon'ga, a village of Sinde, E. of the Indus, 40 miles E. of Shikarpoor.

Choong Kooë, or **Choong Kweh.** See CHINA.

Choonka, a village of Sinde. See CHOONGA.

Choo'roo', a town of Hindostan, in Rajpootana, dominions and 100 miles E.N.E. of Bickaneer. Exclusive of suburbs, it is about 1½ miles in circumference, and handsomely built of white limestone.

Chooroom, Churum, or **Tschurum,** choo'room', written also **Tchorum,** and **Chorum,** a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Seevas, 28 miles S.W. of Osmanjik. Pop. about 7600, mostly Mohammedans. It has a castle, 16 mosques, manufactures of earthenwares and leather, and a large trade in wheat.

Choo-Yung, or **Tchou-Yung,** choo-yŭng', a city of China, province and 75 miles W. of Yun-Nan. It is the capital of a department.

Choper, a river of Russia. See KHOPER.

Chopersk, Novo (or **New**). See NOVO-KHOPERSK.

Cho'prah, a town of the Candeish district, British India, 150 miles E. of Surat. Pop. 12,262.

Chop'tack, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tenn.

Chop'tank River rises in Kent co., Del., and runs southwestward through Caroline co., Md. It forms the boundary between Dorchester and Talbot cos., and enters Chesapeake Bay through a wide estuary which is nearly 20 miles long. It is navigable by sloops for 45 miles.

Choque Bay, in the West Indies. See CHOC BAY.

Chora, a town of Samos. See CORA.

Chorasmia. See KHARASM and KHIVA.

Chorassan, a province of Persia. See KHORASSAN.

Chorges, shorzh, a town of France, in Hautes-Alpes, 9 miles E. of Gap. This was the Roman *Caturigæ*, capital of the *Caturiges*. Pop. 1795.

Chorgoon, Tchorgoun, or **Tschorgun,** chor-goon′, a locality of Russia, in the Crimea, on the Chernaya, E. of Sevastopol.

Chorillos, cho-reel′yoce, a village and watering-place of Peru, 9 miles by rail S. of Lima. It is much resorted to by the inhabitants of Lima for sea-bathing. Around it are many remains of ancient edifices.

Chorley, chor′lee, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Chor, near the Yarrow, and on the Leeds & Liverpool Canal, 9 miles S.S.E. of Preston, with which it communicates by railway. It has an ancient parish church in the Norman style, a handsome Gothic church, a grammar-school, a town hall, and a workhouse, with numerous mills for the manufacture of cotton yarn, muslins, jaconets, and fancy goods. In its vicinity are coal- and lead-mines, slate- and stone-quarries. Pop. 16,864.

Chorley, a town of England, co. of Chester, on a railway, 6 miles N.W. of Macclesfield. Pop. 1643.

Chorloo, Tchorlou, or **Tschorlu,** chor′loo, a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 20 miles N.E. of Rodosto, on a railway from Constantinople. Pop. 4000.

Chorol, a river of Russia. See KHOROL.

Choroique, cho-reel′kå, a snowy mountain of Bolivia. Lat. 21° 28′ S. Height, 16,548 feet.

Choros (cho′roce) **Islands,** three small islands in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Chili. The largest is in lat. 29° 17′ S., lon. 71° 36′ W.

Chorostkow, KO-rost′kov, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 30 miles S.S.E. of Tarnopol, on the Teyna. Pop. 4901.

Chorrera, CHOR-Rå′rå, a town of the United States of Colombia, on the isthmus and 15 miles W.S.W. of Panama, near the head of the river Chorrera, which enters the Pacific by a deep mouth 10 miles W. of Panama.

Chorsa, a city of Asiatic Russia. See KARS.

Choruk, Tchoruk, or **Tschoruk,** cho′rŭk′, written also **Tchorak, Tscharuk, Joruk, Jorak,** and **Batoomi** (anc. *Acampsis?*), a river of Turkish and Russian Armenia, flows N.E. and N. through a part of the pashalic of Erzroom, and enters the Black Sea between Goonieh and Batoom. Length, 200 miles.

Chorum, a town of Asia Minor. See CHOORDOM.

Chorzele, KOR-zå′lè, a town of Russian Poland, government of Plock, 16 miles N. of Przasznic, on the frontier of Prussia. Pop. 2580. It has manufactures of woollen and leather.

Chosarasp, KO′så-råsp′? or **Hasarasp,** a walled town, khanat and 40 miles E. by S. of Khiva. It has 2 castles, 10 mosques, and a brick college.

Chota, cho′tå, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, department of Libertad, among the Andes, on an affluent of the Marañon, 130 miles N. of Trujillo.

Chota-Nagpoor. See CHUTA-NAGPOOR.

Choteau, sho-tō′, a large county in the N. part of Montana, is intersected by the Missouri River, and is also drained by Judith, Maria's, and Milk Rivers, and other streams. The surface is partly mountainous; the soil of the valleys is fertile. Among the remarkable features of this county is the Great Falls of the Missouri River, which has a perpendicular descent of 87 feet. The plains and valleys are nearly destitute of forests, but timber abounds on the mountains. Capital, Fort Benton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $475,000. Pop. in 1870, 517, of whom 379 were Americans.

Choteau, shō′tō′, or **Chouteau,** shoo′tō′, a post-office and station of the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 30 miles S. of Vinita.

Choteau Creek, a post-office of Bon Homme co., Dakota.

Chotebor, KOT′å-boR′, **Kotiebor,** KOT′yå-boR′, or **Chotieborz,** KOT′yå-boRz′, a town of Bohemia, on a railway, 10 miles S.E. of Czaslau. Pop. 3814.

Choteesghur, a district of India. See CHUTTEESGURH.

Choti, cho′tee, a town of India, in the Punjab, district of Dera Ghazee Khan. Pop. 7300.

Chotieschau, KOT′yå-shŏw′, a town of Bohemia, 10 miles S.W. of Pilsen. Pop. 1016.

Chotusitz, KO′too-zits′, a town of Bohemia, 2½ miles N. of Czaslau. Pop. 1300.

Chotyn, Khotin, Khotine, KO-teen′, or **Choczim,** KO′chim, a strongly fortified town of Southern Russia, in Bessarabia, on the Dniester, 20 miles S.W. of Kamieniec. Till the end of the eighteenth century it was the northernmost fort of the Ottoman Empire. Pop. 18,148.

Chotzen, KOT′zen, a town of Bohemia, on a railway, 19 miles E. of Chrudim, on the Stille-Adler. Pop. 3381.

Choubar, Beloochistan. See CHARBAR.

Chouche, a town of Russia. See SHOOSHA.

Chouchuck, choo′chŭk′, a town of India, in the Punjab, on the Ravee, 62 miles S.W. of Lahore.

Chouia, a town of Russia. See SHOOYA.

Choumalari, Himalayas. See SHUMALARI.

Choumla, a city of Bulgaria. See SHOOMLA.

Chouragur, choo′ra-gŭr′, a town and strong fortress of British India, 75 miles S.E. of Hoshungabad.

Chouster, a city of Persia. See SHOOSTER.

Chouzé, shoo′zå′, or **Chouzé-sur-Loire,** shoo′zå′-sür-lwaR, a town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, on the Loire, 7 miles N.W. of Chinon. Pop. 3323.

Chouzy, shoo′zee′, a village of France, in Loir-et-Cher, on a railway, 6 miles S.W. of Blois. Pop. 1239.

Chow, a Chinese prefix. See CHEOO.

Chow, Tchow, or **Tschou,** chŏw, a populous walled town of West Africa, in Yarriba, 40 miles N.W. of Kutunga. Lat. 9° 15′ N.; lon. 5° 50′ E.

Chowan, chō-wån′, a county in the N.E. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 230 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Albemarle Sound, and on the W. by the Chowan River, which is navigable by steamboats. The surface is nearly level; the soil produces cotton and Indian corn. Capital, Edenton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,049,292. Pop. in 1870, 6450, of whom 6438 were Americans.

Chowan River, North Carolina, is formed by the Meherrin and Nottoway Rivers, which unite about 5 miles above Winton. It runs southeastward and southward, forms the boundary between Bertie and Chowan cos., and enters Albemarle Sound at its W. end. Sloops can ascend from its mouth to its origin, nearly 50 miles.

Chowbent, a town of England. See ATHERTON.

Chowry Islands, two small islands of the Nicobar group. See NICOBAR ISLANDS.

Choynica, a town of Prussia. See KONITZ.

Chrast, KRåst, a village of Bohemia, 6½ miles S.E. of Chrudim. Pop. 1666.

Chrast, a village of Bohemia, at a railway junction, 6 miles N.E. of Pilsen. Pop. 643.

Chris′man, a post-village of Edgar co., Ill., in Edgar township, on the Paris & Danville Railroad where it crosses the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railroad, 13 miles N. of Paris, and 32 miles E. of Tuscola. It has 3 churches and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 600.

Christan′nia, a post-office of Randolph co., Ala.

Christburg, krist′bŏŏRG, a town of Prussia, 23 miles N.E. of Marienwerder, on the Sorge. It has distilleries, woollen-mills, breweries, and tanneries. Pop. 3303.

Christ′church, a borough of England, co. of Hants, on the S.W. border of the New Forest, and at the confluence of the Avon and Stour, on Christchurch Bay (English Channel), 20 miles by rail S.W. of Southampton. It is named from its fine old church, formerly collegiate, founded early in Saxon times, but rebuilt in the reign of William II. Christchurch has some small manufactures of watch-springs and hosiery, and a salmon-fishery. It sends one member to the House of Commons. The phenomenon of a double tide every 12 hours occurs at Christchurch Bay. The town itself is small, but the borough, which includes Bournemouth, &c., has a population of 15,415.

Christchurch, a town of England, in Monmouthshire, is a suburb of Newport. Pop. 2412.

Christ′church, a town of New Zealand, on the Middle Island, the capital of the province of Canterbury, is on the Avon River, 7 miles from the sea. Railways extend hence to Lyttelton (the nearest port), also to Rangaia, and to the southern parts of the province. Christchurch has a college, a convent, museum, town library, lunatic asylum, agricultural college, fine provincial buildings, theatre, inebriate asylum, jail, 5 banks, &c., and is the see of an Anglican bishop, the primate of New Zealand. It has several daily and weekly newspapers, a fire department, and good schools. Pop. in 1874, 10,294, exclusive of populous suburbs.

Christ Church, a township of Charleston co., S.C. Pop. 4493. It extends along the Atlantic coast from Bull's Bay to Charleston harbor.

Christian, a district of Norway. See CHRISTIANS-AMT.

Chris′tian, a county in the S. central part of Illinois, has an area of about 680 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Sangamon River, and is intersected by the South Fork of the same. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. This county has extensive prairies, among which groves of the ash, hickory, oak, and other trees are distributed. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the Illinois Central, Springfield & Illinois Southeastern, and Wabash Railroads. Coal is found here. Capital, Taylorsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $17,800,332. Pop. in 1870, 20,363, of whom 18,444 were Americans.

Christian, a county in the S.W. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is drained by Little River and Tradewater Creek. The surface is partly level and partly hilly, and is extensively covered with forests of good timber. The soil of the level portion is very fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Cavernous limestone and bituminous coal are abundant in this county. It is intersected by the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad. Capital, Hopkinsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 23,227, of whom 22,866 were Americans.

Christian, a county in the S.W. part of Missouri, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is drained by Finley Creek and several small affluents of White River. The surface is hilly or undulating; the soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staple products. Copper, iron, and lead are found in it. Capital, Ozark. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,800,000. Pop. in 1870, 6707, of whom 6670 were Americans. This county has forests of hickory, oak, and pine.

Christian, a post-office of McPherson co., Kansas.

Christiana, kris-te-ah′nạ, a small river, rises in Cass co., Mich., runs southward, and enters the St. Joseph River at Elkhart, Ind.

Christiana, a hundred of New Castle co., Del., extends from Delaware River northwestward across the state. Pop. 5370, exclusive of the city of Wilmington.

Christiana, a post-village of New Castle co., Del., on Christiana Creek, about 10 miles S.W. of Wilmington. It is 2½ miles from Stanton Railroad Station. It has 3 churches and 2 carriage-shops. Pop. 443.

Christiana, a post-office of Dakota co., Minn., about 28 miles S.S.W. of St. Paul.

Christiana, a township of Jackson co., Minn. P. 310.

Christiana, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in Sadsbury township, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 48 miles W. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches, a nursery, a foundry, 1 or 2 flour-mills, and a coach-shop. Pop. about 500.

Christiana, a village in Rutherford co., Tenn., on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, 14 miles S.E. of Murfreesborough. It has a church. The name of its post-office is Jordan's Valley.

Christiana, a post-office of Williamson co., Tenn.

Christiana, a post-township of Dane co., Wis., about 16 miles S.E. of Madison. It has 3 churches. Pop. 1593. It contains a village named Cambridge.

Christiana, a township of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. 1374.

Christiana Creek, Delaware, is formed by Red Clay and White Clay Creeks, which unite in New Castle co. It runs northeastward, and enters the Delaware River about 2 miles below Wilmington. Vessels drawing 14 feet of water can ascend it to that city.

Christiania, or **Kristiania,** kris-te-å′ne-å, the capital city of Norway, picturesquely situated at the head of Christiania-Fiord, in lat. 59° 54′ 1″ N., lon. 10° 45′ E. Temperature of the year, 41°.4; winter, 23°; summer, 59°.9 Fahr. The town is regularly laid out, and pretty well built, wholly of stone or brick; the adjacent old town, Opslo, and other suburbs, are mostly constructed of timber. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, several other churches, a citadel, and the great arsenal of the kingdom, a royal residence, military and lunatic hospitals, a town hall, bank, and exchange, 2 theatres, a university having a library of 200,000 volumes, various public schools, museums, an astronomical observatory, and a botanic garden. The manufactures of the city consist of woollen cloths, iron-ware, tobacco, paper, leather, soap, cotton yarn, spirits, glass, &c. There are also some extensive breweries. The exports are principally timber, deal planks, iron, fish, battens, matches, linens, woollens, nickel, wood-pulp, and beer. Christiania is the terminus of a system of railways. The environs of the city are exceedingly beautiful, the approach to it by the magnificent fiord exciting the admiration of all visitors. The fiord itself is frozen for upwards of two months of the year, from about 20 miles from Christiania to the sea, and the harbor is generally locked up for three or four months. Pop. in 1875, 77,041, but in 1878 the city limits were extended, giving it a population of about 100,000. Pop. of the stift or diocese of Christiania, 489,995.

Christian Island, an island in Lake Huron. Lat. 44° 47′ N.; lon. 79° 57′ 30″ W. On it is a light-house.

Christianople, kris′te-ån-o′pêl, a town of Sweden, læn and 20 miles E.N.E. of Carlscrona, on Kalmar Sound. It was formerly fortified. Pop. 200.

Christians- (or **Kristians-**) **Amt,** kris′te-åns-åmt, a province of Southern Norway, traversed by the river Lougen, and by many mountain-ranges. Area, 9670 square miles. Lat. 60°–62° N.; lon. 8°–11° E. Pop. 115,803.

Christiansand, kris′te-ån-sånd′, a town of Norway, near its S. extremity, capital of a stift of the same name, on a fiord of the Skager-Rack, 157 miles S.W. of Christiania. Lat. 58° 8′ N.; lon. 8° 3′ E. It is regularly laid out, and built chiefly of wood. Principal edifices, the citadel Fredericksholm, a Gothic cathedral, and a cathedral school. A good deal of ship-building is carried on; it has an export trade in timber, fish, and lobsters. The harbor is deep and well sheltered, and is defended by several batteries, and by the fort of Christianholm, on the small island of Odderö, at the entrance to the harbor. Christiansand is the residence of a bishop, and of the Stiftsamtmand or governor of the province. Pop. in 1875, 12,137; of the stift, 342,844.

Chris′tiansburg, a post-village of Shelby co., Ky., on the Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 16 miles W.N.W. of Frankfort. It has 2 churches, a mill, &c.

Christiansburg, or **Addison,** a post-village of Champaign co., O., in Jackson township, about 25 miles N.N.E. of Dayton. It has 3 or 4 general stores, a graded school, 3 churches, and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 400.

Christiansburg, a post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Va., is situated in a valley bounded on the S.E. by the Blue Ridge, and on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 86 miles W.S.W. of Lynchburg. It contains 2 churches, the Christiansburg Female College, a shoe-factory, a tobacco-factory, and a newspaper office. Pop. 864.

Christiansfeld, kris′te-åns-fêld′, a town of Prussia, in Sleswick, 7½ miles N. of Hadersleben. It is a colony of Moravian Brothers, founded in 1773. Pop. 684.

Christianshavn, kris′te-åns-hŏwn′, a suburb of COPENHAGEN, which see.

Christians-öe, kris′te-åns-ö′ẹh, a group of islets in Denmark, in the Baltic, 12 miles N. of Bornholm, consisting of three rocks, between the first two of which is a secure haven. It is fortified, and has a castle, used as a state prison. On Christians-öe is a revolving light. Lat. 55° 19′ 12″ N.; lon. 15° 12′ E. Pop. 450.

Chris′tianstad′ or **Christianstadt,** kris′te-ạn-stat (Sw. *Christianstad,* or *Kristianstad,* kris′te-ån-ståd′), a fortified town of Sweden, capital of a læn of the same name, on the Helge-å, near the Baltic, 265 miles S.W. of Stockholm. It is the terminus of 2 railways. It is well built, and has artillery barracks, and manufactures of gloves, linen and woollen fabrics, &c. Pop. 7710.

Christianstad, a læn or district of Sweden, near its S. extremity, mostly enclosed by Halmstad, Kronoberg, Carlscrona, and Malmöhus. Area, 2507 square miles. Pop. 230,869.

Christianstadt, kris′te-ån-stått′, a town of Prussia, on the Bober, opposite Naumburg. Pop. 870.

Christiansted, kris′te-ån-sted′, more frequently called **Bas′sin,** a town of the West Indies, capital of the Danish island of Santa Cruz, on the N.E. coast. It has a small but excellent port, with a fort and garrison. Chief exports, sugar, molasses, and rum. Pop. in 1870, 5127.

Christiansund, kris′te-ån-soond′, a town of Norway, 85 miles W.S.W. of Trondhjem, amt of Romsdal, on three islands in the Atlantic, which enclose its harbor. It has an active trade and extensive fisheries. Pop. 5709.

Chris′tiansville, a hamlet of Mecklenburg co., Va., 12 miles N.W. of Boydton. It has 2 churches and 2 stores.

Chris′tie, a post-office of Clark co., Wis.

Christieville, Quebec. See SAINT ATHANASE.

Christine, California. See ANDERSON.

Christinehamn, kris-tee′nẹ-hâm′, a town of Sweden, læn and 25 miles by rail E.S.E. of Carlstad, on Lake Wener. Pop. 3123.

Christinestadt, or **Kristinestad,** kris-tee′nẹh-stått′, a town of Finland, læn and 55 miles S. of Vasa, on the Gulf of Bothnia. It has a good harbor. Pop. 2650.

Christler's Landing, Pa. See SHIPPINGPORT.

Christmas (kris'mạss) **Cat'aracts** are in the river Berbice, British Guiana. Lat. 4° 41′ N.; lon. 57° 54′ W.

Christmas Harbor, Kerguelen Land, Indian Ocean, is in lat. 49° 20′ S., lon. 69° 24′ E.

Christmas Island, in the Pacific (lat. 1° 57′ 16.3″ N.; lon. 157° 26′ 49.5″ W.), is a large low atoll, with a good anchorage, and is the headquarters of an American guano company.

Christmas Island, an island in the Little Bras d'Or, Cape Breton, with a post-village and settlement, 3 miles from Grand Narrows, and 33 miles S.W. of Sydney. P. 1815.

Christmas Island, in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 10° 31′ S.; lon. 105° 34′ E.

Christmas Sound, near the S. extremity of America, 120 miles N.W. of Cape Horn.

Chris'ty, a township of Lawrence co., Ill. Pop. 2904. It includes Bridgeport and Sumner.

Chroma, kro'må, or **Dubrownik,** doo-brov'nik, a small fortified Dalmatian island in the Adriatic, off Ragusa. Lat. 42° 38′ N.; lon. 18° 8′ 23″ E.

Chrome, krōm, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 2 miles from Nottingham Railroad Station, and about 55 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia.

Chrome Hill, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., about 27 miles N.N.E. of Baltimore. Chrome and iron ore are found here.

Chron'icle, a post-hamlet of Catawba co., N.C., in Caldwell township, about 20 miles S.W. of Statesville. It has a church.

Chronus, the supposed ancient name of the NIEMEN.

Chrudim, kroo'dim, a town of Bohemia, on the Chrudimka, an affluent of the Elbe, 62 miles by rail E.S.E. of Prague. It has a fine church, a grammar-school, and large markets for horses. Pop. 9446.

Chryso, a town of Greece. See KRISSO.

Chrysopolis, a town of Turkey. See SCUTARI.

Chrysorrhoas, a river of Syria. See BARRADA.

Chrys'ton, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 7 miles E.N.E. of Glasgow. Pop. 486.

Chrzanow, kzhå'nov, a town of Austro-Hungary, on the Chechlo, 27 miles by rail W.N.W. of Cracow. Pop. 4600. It has an active commerce.

Chualar, choo'ạ-lar', a post-hamlet of Monterey co., Cal., in the Salinas Valley, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 128 miles S.S.E. of San Francisco.

Chuapa, choo-å'på, a river of Chili, forming the S. boundary-line of the province of Coquimbo, and separating it from Aconcagua. It rises on the W. slope of the Andes, and falls into the Pacific after a course of about 125 miles, in lat. 31° 38′ S.

Chub Hill, a post-office of Franklin co., Ala.

Chubb's Corners, a post-office of Livingston co., Mich., 7 miles S. of Howell.

Chubb's Dock, a station in Washington co., N.Y., on Lake Champlain, and on the New York & Canada Railroad, 7 miles N. of Whitehall.

Chubra'now, a town of India, district and about 25 miles S. of Furruckabad. Pop. 5562.

Chuck'atuck, a post-village of Nansemond co., Va., 10 miles N. of Suffolk. It has 4 churches and a grist-mill.

Chuck'y Val'ley, a post-office of Washington co., Tenn., 7 miles from Jonesborough.

Chucuito, Chucuyto, choo-kwee'to, or **Chuquito,** choo-kee'to, a town of Peru, in a province of its own name, department of Puno, on the W. shore of Lake Titicaca, 20 miles S.E. of Puno, and 85 miles E. of Arequipa. Pop. about 5000. In the province are mines of silver and gold. Splendid specimens of the remains of antiquity have been found here. Pop. about 75,000.

Chudleigh, chŭd'lee, a town of England, co. of Devon, 9 miles S.S.W. of Exeter. Pop. of parish, 2042.

Chuelechuel Island. See CHOLEECHEL.

Chuen-Pee, Tchuen-Pi, or **Tschuen-Pi,** chu'-ĕn'pee', a port of China, on an island opposite Tycocktow Point, in the Canton River, 35 miles S.E. of Canton.

Chuganserai, choo-gån-se-rī', a river of Afghanistan, rises in Kafiristan, and joins the Cabool near Jelalabad.

Chuganserai, a town of Afghanistan, on the above, 80 miles N.E. of Cabool. Lat. 34° 55′ N.; lon. 70° 8′ E.

Chug Water, a post-office of Laramie co., Wyoming.

Chugwater Creek, Wyoming, rises in Albany co., runs nearly northward, and enters the Laramie River about 20 miles from its mouth. Length, about 100 miles.

Chui, a river of Asia. See CHOOI.

Chuka, choo'kå, a castle of Bootan, near a river, here crossed by a chain suspension bridge. Lat. 27° 20′ N.; lon. 89° 27′ E.

Chu-Kiang, a river of China. See CANTON RIVER.

Chu'la Depot, a post-village of Amelia co., Va., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 30 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. It has a church.

Chu'lafin'nee, a post-village of Cleburne co., Ala., 13 miles E. of Oxford Railroad Station. There are several churches near it.

Chulaho'ma, a post-village of Marshall co., Miss., about 48 miles S.E. of Memphis, Tenn. Pop. about 200. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Chulas'ky, a post-office of Northumberland co., Pa., is at Cameron Station on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, 7 miles above Northumberland.

Chu'lio, a post-office of Floyd co., Ga.

Chullumbrum, India. See CHELLUMBRUM.

Chulm, a village of Bohemia. See KULM.

Chulna, chool'nạ (anc. *Crocota?*), an islet of the Indian Ocean, 6 miles N.W. of Cape Monze, Beloochistan.

Chulumani, choo-loo-må'nee, a town of Bolivia, 45 miles E.N.E. of La Paz, on a head-stream of the Beni.

Chuluwan, choo-loo-wån', or **Holy Island,** an island 5 or 6 miles long, on the E. coast of Africa, Mozambique Channel. Lat. 20° 38′ S.; lon. 34° 53′ E.

Chumalari, Himalaya. See SHUMALARI.

Chum'ba, Chamba, or **Tschamba,** chŭm'bạ, a town of India, on the Ravee, at the foot of the Himalayas, 120 miles N.E. of Lahore. Lat. 32° 22′ N.; lon. 75° 56′ E. Pop. about 5000. It was formerly an important place of commerce. It is the chief town of a native tributary state of the same name, bounded N.E. by the Cashmere territories. Area of state, 3216 square miles; pop. 130,000.

Chum'bul', a river of India, rises in the Vindhya Mountains, flows mostly N.E., and joins the Jumna 85 miles S.E. of Agra. Length, 750 miles.

Chumie, choo'mee, a mountain-range of South Africa, Cape Colony, between the parallels of 32° and 33° S. and near the meridian of 27° E.

Chumleigh, chŭm'lee, a town of England, co. of Devon, on the Dart, 21 miles N.W. of Exeter.

Chumorereel, Chamoreril, chŭm'o-rẹ-reel', or **Chumureri,** chŭm'oo-rẹ-ree', a lake of Ladakh, Asia. Lat. 33° N.; lon. 78° 20′ E. Length, about 15 miles.

Chum'paneer', or **Pow'agurh',** a town of India, Gwalior dominions, 150 miles W.S.W. of Oojein.

Chumparun, or **Champaran,** chŭm-pạ-rŭn', a district of India, in the Patna division, province of Bahar, bounded N. by Nepaul. Lat. 26°–28° N.; lon. 84°–86° E. Area, 3531 square miles. It is generally level and fertile, producing grain, rice, indigo, cordage, and saltpetre. Capital, Moteeharee. Pop. 1,440,815.

Chum'pawut', a town of North Hindostan, and the old capital of Kumaon, 35 miles S.E. of Almora. It is built of stone, and has some Hindoo temples.

Chumureri, a lake in Asia. See CHUMOREREEL.

Chunargurh, chŭn-ar-gŭr', **Chunar, Chanar,** or **Tschanar,** chŭn'år, a town of India, Mirzapoor district, North-West Provinces, on the Ganges, and on a railway, 17 miles S.W. of Benares, with a fort, a prison, a hospital, and an old palace. Pop. 10,125.

Chunchula, chŭn-choo'lạ, a post-hamlet of Mobile co., Ala., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 19 miles N. of Mobile. It has a church and 4 distilleries of turpentine.

Chundowsee, or **Chandausi,** chŭn-dŏw'see, a town of India, district of Moradabad, North-West Provinces, 45 miles W. of Bareilly. Pop. 22,122.

Chundrakona, or **Chandrakona,** chŭn-drạ-ko'nạ, a town of Bengal, district of Midnapoor, 58 miles W. of Calcutta. It was once famous for cloth-weaving. P. 21,331.

Chungamah, a town of India. See CHANGAMA.

Chunkey's (chunk'iz) **Station,** a post-hamlet of Newton co., Miss., on the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad, 18 miles W. of Meridian. It has a church.

Chun-Khing, a town of China. See SHUN-KING.

Chun'nenug'gee, a station in Bullock co., Ala., on the Mobile & Girard Railroad, 50 miles W.S.W. of Columbus, Ga.

Chun-Ning, a city of China. See SHUN-NING.

Chun-Te, a city of China. See SHUN-TE.

Chupat, choo-påt', a river of Patagonia, which, after an E. course, enters the Atlantic in lat. 14° 15′ S., lon. 65° W.

Chupat, choo-påt', or **Chubut,** choo-but', a Welsh colony in Patagonia, on the river Chupat. It has been for many years sustained by the government of the Argentine Republic. Pop. about 150.

Chupee (choo'pee) **Creek,** of Georgia, flows S.E. through Monroe and Bibb cos., and enters the Ocmulgee about 9 miles S. of Macon. It is called also Tobesofka.

Chup′parah, a town of British India, 90 miles N.N.E. of Nagpoor.

Chup′rah (native, *Chhapra,* chŭp′rȧ), a town of India, capital of the Sarun district, near the Ganges, and 34 miles W.N.W. of Patna. It is a place of much wealth, but its trade is on the decline. It is distinguished for commerce in pottery, brass goods, and saltpetre. Pop. 46,287.

Chuprowlee, chŭp-rŏw′lee, a town of the Meerut district, North-West Provinces, India. Lat. 22° 12′ N.; lon. 77° 15′ E. Pop. 5266.

Chu′qua Ton′cha Creek, of Chickasaw co., Miss., flows into Oktibbeha River.

Chuqueapo, choo-kȧ-ȧ-po′, a river of Bolivia, rises in the Andes, near La Paz, flows mostly N., and may be considered the head-stream of the Beni and Madeira Rivers.

Chuquibamba, choo-ke-bȧm′bȧ, a town of Peru, 15 miles N.W. of Arequipa. In the vicinity is a mountain of the same name. Lat. 15° 50′ S.; lon. 72° 20′ W. Elevation, 21,000 feet.

Chuquisaca, choo-ke-sȧ′kȧ, **Sucre,** soo′krȧ, **Charcas,** char′kȧs, or **La Plata,** lȧ plȧ′tȧ, a city of Bolivia, situated 9343 feet above the sea-level, on a small plateau above the Rio de la Plata, a small affluent of the Cachimayo. Lat. 19° 40′ S.; lon. 65° 35′ W. The houses, generally of two stories, are well built, and have usually small paved courts, with water running through them; the streets are regular, spacious, and clean. The principal square is adorned with an elegant fountain. The buildings most deserving of notice are the cathedral, a magnificent edifice in the Moresque style, with lofty towers and an immense dome, the churches of San Francisco and San Miguel, monasteries, nunneries, and a theatre. The principal educational establishments are the Seminary of St. Christopher and the College of Junin. There is also an endowment called Colegio de las Educandas, where female orphans are brought up. Chuquisaca is the see of an archbishop. It was the capital of Bolivia until 1869. The great body of the population are Indians, who speak a language called *Quichua.* Immense treasures were formerly carried across the river at this point, on their way to Cuzco, the town of the Incas: hence, from the terms *Choque saca* (*i.e.,* "bridge of gold"), in the Quichua language, the town is supposed to have derived its name. Pop. 20,000.

Chuquisaca, a department of Bolivia, on the S.E. of the great table-land, comprehending four provinces, viz., Chuquisaca, Centi, Tornine, and Yamparaes.

Chuquito, a town of Peru. See CHUCUITO.

Chur, chooR (?), a mountain of India, one of the lofty peaks of Gurhwal, near the sources of the Jumna. Height, 12,149 feet. Lat. 30° 52′ N.; lon. 77° 28′ E.

Chur, KOOR (Fr. *Coire,* kwaR; anc. *Cu′ria* or *Cu′ria Rhœto′rum;* Romansh, *Cuera* and *Quoira*), the capital of the Swiss canton of Grisons, in the valley of the Upper Rhine. It presents much curious architecture, and has a cathedral partly of the eighth century, a bishop's palace, Roman Catholic seminary, cantonal school and library, some manufactures of zinc wares and of cutting tools, and transit trade with Italy. It is a railway terminus. Pop. 7552.

Church, a town of England, in Lancashire, 4 miles by rail E. of Blackburn. Pop. 4450.

Church, a station in St. Clair co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of East St. Louis.

Church, a post-office of Clarion co., Pa.

Church Buttes, bŭts, a station in Uintah co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 68 miles N.E. of Evanston.

Church Creek, a post-village of Dorchester co., Md., about 6 miles S.S.W. of Cambridge. It has several stores.

Church′es, a station in Jefferson co., Col., on the Colorado Central Railroad, 24 miles by rail N.W. of Denver.

Church Grove, a post-office of Knox co., Tenn.

Church Hill, a post-village of Christian co., Ky., 6 miles S.W. of Hopkinsville. It has 2 churches.

Church Hill, a post-village of Queen Anne co., Md., about 38 miles E.S.E. of Baltimore. It has 5 churches. Pop. about 300.

Church Hill, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Miss., about 14 miles N.E. of Natchez, and 3 miles from the Mississippi River. It has a church.

Church Hill, a post-village of Trumbull co., O., in Liberty township, on the Liberty & Vienna Branch Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Youngstown, and 2 miles from Girard Station. It has several churches and general stores.

Church Hill, a post-office of Bucks co., Pa.

Church Hill, a post-hamlet of Hawkins co., Tenn., on Holston River, 9 miles above Rogersville. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Church Hill, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 2 miles from Lefroy. Pop. 150.

Church′ill, a county in the W. central part of Nevada, has an area of about 4300 square miles. It is partly drained by Carson River. The surface is mostly occupied by mountains and arid plains, in which timber and water are scarce. The soil requires irrigation to render it productive. Carson Lake, which is in this county, has no outlet. Capital, Stillwater. Valuation of real and personal estate, $524,836. Pop. in 1870, 196, of whom 140 were natives and 56 were foreigners.

Church′ill, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Kansas, on Saline River, 15 miles N. of Brookville.

Churchill, a post-office of Ogemaw co., Mich.

Church′ill, Mis′sinnip′pi, or **English River,** of Canada, rises about lat. 56° 40′ N., lon. 109° 45′ W., runs eastward and northeastward through many lakes, and enters the west side of Hudson's Bay near Fort Churchill, in the district of Keewatin. Length, estimated at 800 miles. It is extensively navigated by canoes, but has many rapids.

Church′land, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Va., 7 miles W. of Portsmouth.

Church Mills, New York. See WEGATCHIE.

Church Over, a small village in Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 7 miles from Shelburne. Pop. 130.

Church Point, a post-hamlet of St. Landry parish, La., on Bayou Plaquemine, 80 miles W.N.W. of Morgan City. It has a church.

Church Road, a post-office and station of Dinwiddie co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 14 miles W.S.W. of Petersburg. Here is a church.

Church Run, a locality in Crawford co., Pa., about 4 miles N. of Titusville. It has afforded much oil. A pipe-line runs hence to Titusville.

Church's Corners, a post-office of Hillsdale co., Mich., 8 miles N.N.W. of Hudson.

Church's Falls, a village of Ontario. See CATARACT.

Church Street, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, 2 miles from Port Williams Station. Pop. 200.

Church Stret′ton, a town of England, in Salop, 13 miles by rail S.S.W. of Shrewsbury. Pop. of parish, 1756.

Church Town, England. See CHURCH.

Church′town, or **Bruhen′ny,** a village of Ireland, co. of Cork, 7 miles S.S.W. of Charleville. P. of parish, 1319.

Church′town, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., 2½ miles from Claverack Railroad Station. It has a church.

Churchtown, a post-office of Washington co., O.

Churchtown, a village of Cumberland co., Pa., in Monroe township, 1 mile from the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad, and about 13 miles W.S.W. of Harrisburg. It has 3 churches and a plough-factory. The name of its post-office is Allen. Pop. about 450.

Churchtown, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in Caernarvon township, about 15 miles S. of Reading. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 200.

Church View, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Va., 12 miles N.E. of West Point. It has a church.

Church′ville, a post-village of St. Landry parish, La., on the Atchafalaya River, about 50 miles N.W. of Baton Rouge. It has several churches. Large quantities of cotton are shipped here.

Churchville, a post-village of Harford co., Md., 9 miles W. of Havre de Grace, and 5 miles E. of Belair. It has 3 churches.

Churchville, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., on Black Creek, and on the New York Central Railroad, 14 miles W.S.W. of Rochester. It has 2 mills, a machine-shop, and 5 churches. Pop. about 450.

Churchville, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., about 20 miles N.N.E. of Philadelphia. It has a church.

Churchville, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., about 8 miles W.N.W. of Staunton. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 200.

Churchville, a post-village in Peel co., Ontario, on the river Credit, 9 miles S.W. of Malton. It contains a tannery and flour- and saw-mills. Pop. 200.

Churchville, a post-village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on the east branch of East River, 5 miles S. of New Glasgow. Pop. 150.

Churkaree, or **Charkhari,** chŭr-kȧ′ree, a rajahship of India, in Bundelcund, tributary to the British.

Churn′town, a small mining village of Shasta co., Cal., 7 miles from Reading.

Churubusco, choo-roo-boos′ko, a village of Mexico, situated on the Rio de Churubusco, about 6 miles S. of the capital. It contains a massive stone convent. A battle was fought here on the 20th of August, 1847, between the Americans under General Scott and the Mexicans under Santa Anna, resulting in the total defeat of the latter.

Chur′ubus′co, a post-office of Franklin co., Ala., 20 miles S.S.W. of Tuscumbia.

Churubusco, a post-village of Whitley co., Ind., in Smith township, on the Eel River Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Columbia. It has 3 churches, an elevator, a saw-mill, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 800.

Churubusco, a small post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., in Clinton township, on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, 37 miles W. of Rouse's Point. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Churum, a town of Asia Minor. See Choorsom.

Churwalden, koor′wål′den, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 6 miles S. of Chur. Pop. 632.

Chusan, choo′sån′, one of a group of islands off the E. coast of China, province of Che-Kiang, opposite the estuary of the Tsien-Tang-Kiang, 50 miles E.N.E. of Ning-Po. Lat. of the harbor, 30° 0′ 10″ N.; lon. 122° 10′ E. Length from E. to W., 10 miles; breadth, from 6 to 20 miles. The surface is mountainous. The products comprise rice, wheat, tea, cloth-grass, sweet potatoes, cotton, tobacco, chestnuts, camphor, bamboos, walnuts, and varnish. Numerous towns and villages are scattered over the island, the capital being Ting-Hai, near the S. coast.

Chusenli, koo-sen-lee′ (?), an important town in the khanat and 80 miles N. of Khiva, on the Amoo-Darya.

Chusistan, a province of Persia. See Khoozistan.

Chuta-Ahmedpoor. See Ahmedpoor-Chuta.

Chu′ta- (Cho′ta-, Chho′ta-, or **Chu′tia-) Nag′-poor′,** a province of Bengal, comprising the British districts of Hazarybaugh, Lohardaga, Manbhoom, and Singboom, with seven small native tributary states. Lat. 21°–25° N.; lon. 82°–87° E. Area, 43,901 square miles. It consists largely of forests and sparsely-peopled jungles, producing lac, wild silk, and timber. Tea is also grown. Some thousands of the native hill-men are now Protestant Christians. Coal and iron abound. Pop. 3,825,571. Chuta-Nagpoor proper is a high plateau forming a part of the British district of Lohardaga.

Chu′ta- (or **Cho′ta-**) **Oo′dipoor′,** also written **Chhota-Udipur,** a native state of India, in Guzerat, with a capital of the same name, 60 miles E. of Baroda. Area, 820 square miles. Pop. 62,913.

Chute à Blondeau, shüt å blòng′dō′, a post-village in Prescott co., Ontario, on the river Ottawa, 73 miles below Ottawa.

Chute's Cove, or **Hamp′ton,** a post-village in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy, 5 miles from Bridgetown. Pop. 100.

Chutteesgurh, chŭt-tees-gŭr′ (native, *Chhatisgarh*), a commissionership of British India, Central Provinces. Lat. 16° 50′–23° 10′ N.; lon. 80° 30′–83° 15′ E. Area, 39,647 square miles. It comprises the districts of Raipoor, Belaspoor, and Sumbhulpoor, with seven native states. Pop. 3,289,043.

Chutterbai, chŭt′ter-bī′, a stronghold of Asia, in an almost inaccessible position on the Indus, in lat. 34° 20′ N., lon. 72° 58′ E., and belonging, with the fort Am and about 240 square miles of territory, to a predatory chief.

Chutterpore, or **Chutturpore.** See Chatterpoor.

Chut′wa (native, *Chhatua*), a village of the Chumparun district, in Bahar, British India. Pop. 5402.

Chuy, a river of Asia. See Chooi.

Chwalynsk, a town of Russia. See Khvalynsk.

Chwan-Chow-Foo, a town of China. See Chinchew.

Chynpoor-Baree, chin′poor′-bå′ree, a considerable town of Hindostan, dominions and 60 miles E.S.E. of Bhopaul, in lat. 23° 2′ N., lon. 78° 15′ E.

Chypre, the French for Cyprus.

Chyrow, kee′rov, a town of Austrian Galicia, at a railway junction, 56 miles S.W. of Lemberg. Pop. 1480.

Ciamon Promontorium. See Cape Malek.

Ciamot, chå-mot′, written also **Camot, Chiamut,** and **Tschamut** (It. *Cima del Monte*, chee′må dĕl mon′tå), a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, about 3 miles N.E. of Mount Baduz, and 5000 feet above the sea. Here commenced, in 1799, the rising against the French.

Cianciana, chån-chå′nå, or **San Antonio,** sån ån-to′ne-o, a town of Sicily, 15 miles N.W. of Girgenti. Pop. 4478. Near it are extensive sulphur-mines.

Ciará, Brazil. See Ceará.

Cibao, se-bå′o, the principal mountain of Hayti, near the centre of the island, in a chain which runs E. and W. Culminating point, 4590 feet in elevation.

Cibinium, a town of Hungary. See Seben.

Cibolo, or **Rio Cibolo,** ree′o se′bo-lo, a small river of Texas, runs southeastward and southward, drains parts of Bexar, Comal, and Guadalupe cos., and enters the San Antonio River in Karnes co., at or near Helena. It is about 150 miles long.

Cibolo Valley, a post-office of Guadalupe co., Tex., on Cibolo Creek, and on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, 20 miles E. of San Antonio.

Ciboure, see′boor′, a village of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, with a port at the mouth of the Nivelle. P. 1910.

Cicacole, a town of British India. See Chicacole.

Cicagna, che-kån′yå, a village of Italy, 11 miles N. of Chiavari, at the foot of the Apennines. Pop. 2584.

Cicciano, chit-chå′no, a town of Italy, in Caserta, 8 miles N. of Nola. Pop. 3845.

Cicero, sis′e-ro, a station on the Amador Branch of the Central Pacific Railroad, 9 miles E. of Galt, Cal.

Cicero, a township of Cook co., Ill. Pop. 1545. Cicero Station is on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 4 miles W. of Chicago. The township contains Austin.

Cicero, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ind., in Jackson township, on Cicero Creek, and on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, 28 miles N. of Indianapolis. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 422.

Cicero, a township of Tipton co., Ind. Pop. 3646. It contains the town of Tipton.

Cicero, or **Cicero Corners,** a post-village of Cicero township, Onondaga co., N.Y., about 9 miles N. of Syracuse. It has a graded school and 3 churches. Pop. 212. Cicero township is bounded on the N. by Oneida Lake, and contains part of Brewerton, and a population of 2803.

Cicero, a post-hamlet of Defiance co., O., about 80 miles W.S.W. of Toledo. It has a church.

Cicero, a township of Outagamie co., Wis. Pop. 417.

Cicero Creek, Indiana, rises in Tipton co., runs southward, and enters the White River (or its West Fork) in Hamilton co., about a mile below Noblesville.

Cicola, chee-ko′lå, a river of Dalmatia, falls into the Kerka 11 miles above its mouth in the Adriatic.

Cidade do Recife, a city of Brazil. See Recife.

Cidade dos Reis, Brazil. See Natal.

Ciechanow, tse-å-kå′nov, a town of Poland, province of Plock, 14 miles N.W. of Pultusk, on the Lidinia. P. 4867.

Ciechanowiec, tse-å-kå-no′ve-ĕts, a town of Russian Poland, 45 miles S.W. of Bialystock, on the Nurzek. P. 520.

Ciechanowiec, a town of Poland, government of Soovalki, on the Nurzek, opposite the above. Pop. 2761.

Ciem-Pozuelos, Spain. See Cien-Pozuelos.

Cienega, se-å-nå′gå, a post-office and mining locality of Yavapai co., Arizona, 32 miles E. of Prescott. Here much gold was at one time obtained by washing.

Cienega, a station in Los Angeles co., Cal., on the railroad from Los Angeles to Santa Monica, 6 miles W. of Los Angeles.

Cienfuegos, se-ĕn-fwå′gōce, a town of Cuba, on its S. coast, and on the Bay of Jagua. Lat. 22° 15′ N.; lon. 81° W. It is connected by railways with the principal towns of the island, and ships much cacao, sugar, and molasses. It has a fine harbor. Pop. 8000.

Cien-Pozuelos, the-ĕn′-po-thwå′loce, sometimes written **Ciem-Pozuelos,** a town of Spain, in New Castile, 20 miles S. by E. of Madrid. Pop. 2614.

Cieplice, tse-å-pleet′så, a village of Austrian Galicia, 30 miles N.N.W. of Przemysl. Pop. 2849.

Cierp, se-airp′, a village of France, in Haute-Garonne, near Saint-Gaudens. Pop. 1003.

Cies, an island of Spain. See Bayona.

Cieszkowice, tse-å-shko-veet′så, a town of Austria, in Galicia, on the Biala, 17 miles N.E. of Neu Sandec. P. 1929.

Cieza, the-å′thå, a town of Spain, 26 miles by rail N.W. of Murcia, near the Segura. Pop. about 8000. It has manufactures of cloth. On the opposite side of the river are vestiges of a Roman town, supposed to be Carteia.

Cifuentes, the-foo-ĕn′tĕs or the-fwĕn′tĕs, a town of Spain, 34 miles N.E. of Guadalajara. Pop. 1475.

Cigar′ville, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Clay township, at Clay Station on the Syracuse Northern Railroad, 11 miles N. of Syracuse. It has a church.

Cigliano, cheel-yå′no, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 18 miles W. of Vercelli. Pop. 5246.

Cilavegna, che-lå-vån′yå, a town of Italy, 4 miles N.E. of Mortara. Pop. 3878.

Cilicia, se-lish′e-a, an ancient division of Asia Minor, in the extreme S.E., now included in the Turkish vilayets of Adana and Itch-Ilee.

Cilician Gates, Asiatic Turkey. See Golek-Boghaz

Cilisa-Hissar, a town of Asia. See Kiz-Hissar.

Cilleros, theel-yà'roce, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 50 miles N.N.W. of Caceres. Pop. 2451.

Cilly, Cilli, sil'lee, or **Zilli** (Ger. pron. of all, tsil'lee; anc. *Clau'dia Cele'ia?*), a town of Styria, on the Save, 58 miles by rail S. of Grätz. It has a gymnasium, a high school, and some trade in wine and oil. It derived its ancient name from the Roman emperor Claudius, its reputed founder. Pop. 4224.

Cima del Monte, Switzerland. See Ciamot.

Cimarron (Sp. for "wild"), or **Semerone,** see-me-rōn', a river which rises among the Raton Mountains, near the boundary between Colorado and New Mexico. It first runs eastward, and enters the state of Kansas near its southwestern angle. It crosses several times the southern boundary of Kansas, and passes into the Indian Territory, in which it runs southeastward and eastward until it enters the Arkansas River in that territory, near lat. 36° 10' N. Length, estimated at 650 miles. The Cimarron traverses extensive plains nearly destitute of forests.

Cimarron, a post-village in Foote co., Kansas, on the Arkansas River, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 19 miles W. of Dodge City. It has a newspaper office.

Cimarron, a post-village, capital of Colfax co., New Mexico, near a range of high mountains, 65 miles S. of El Moro, Col. It has a money-order post-office, a bank, 2 churches, and a newspaper office.

Cimarus, the supposed ancient name of Grabusa.

Cimbebasia, sim-be-bà'she-a, a country on the S.W. coast of Africa, between Cape Frio and Walfish Bay. The coast is said to be inhabited by the tribe of Cimbebas (sim-bà'bas), respecting whom little is known.

Cimbraes, islands of Scotland. See Cumbray.

Cimbrisham, sim'bris-hâm (anc. *Cimbro'rum Por'tus?*), a town of Sweden, 33 miles S.S.E. of Christianstad, on the Baltic. Pop. 1449. It has an active fishery.

Ciminna, che-min'nâ, a town of Sicily, 18 miles S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 5721.

Cimitile, che-me-tee'lâ, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 1 mile N. of Nola. Pop. 4425.

Cimmerian Bosporus. See Yenikale.

Cimolis, or **Cimolus.** See Argentiera.

Cimone, che-mo'nâ, a mountain of Italy, a summit of the Apennines, on the S. boundary of the province of Modena. Lat. 44° 13' N.; lon. 10° 43' E. Height, 6975 feet.

Cina, the Italian name of China.

Cinaloa, or **Sinaloa,** sin-â-lo'â, a state of Mexico, situated between the Gulf of California and the state of Durango, and stretching from lat. 22° 33' to 26° 58' N., a distance of about 220 miles, and having a general breadth of about 150 miles. Area, 36,189 square miles. The country along the coast is generally low and flat, with a sandy soil, which yields good crops of Indian corn and wheat where it can be irrigated. The mountains are usually covered with stunted trees and bushes; but towards the eastern frontier there are extensive forests. The rains commence about the 20th of June, and last two months. The greatest heat is experienced before the rains, from the month of March, when the country resembles a desert. Capital, Culiacan. Pop. 168,031.

Cinaloa, called also **Villa de San Felipe y Santiago de Cinaloa,** vee'yâ dâ sân fâ-lee'pâ ee sân-te-â'go dâ sin-â-lo'â, a town of Mexico, in the above state, on a small stream, about 50 miles from its entrance into the Gulf of California, and 300 miles N.W. of Durango. Lat. 22° 45' N.; lon. 108° 7' W. It is a thriving place, with gold-washings in the vicinity. Pop. about 9500.

Cinca, theen'kâ (anc. *Cin'ga*), a river of Spain, rises in a small lake in the Pyrenees, on the French frontier, and, proceeding S. through Aragon, joins the Segre a little above its confluence with the Ebro. Length, 70 miles.

Cincinnati, sin-sin-nah'tee, a post-village of Washington co., Ark., 80 miles S. of Neosho, Mo. It has several churches, an academy, a tannery, and 3 or 4 stores.

Cincinnati, a post-office of Pike co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, about 12 miles below Hannibal, Mo. Here is a shipping-point.

Cincinnati, a township of Tazewell co., Ill. It includes a part of Pekin. Pop., exclusive of Pekin, 758.

Cincinnati, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ind., in Centre township, 11 miles E. of Bloomfield. It has a church.

Cincinnati, a post-village of Appanoose co., Iowa, in Pleasant township, on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 115 miles W. by S. from Burlington. It has 2 churches.

Cincinnati, a township of Harrison co., Iowa. Pop. 518. It contains California Junction.

Cincinnati, a post-hamlet of Pawnee co., Neb., on the South Fork of Big Nemaha River, about 75 miles S.S.E. of Lincoln.

Cincinnati, sin-sin-nah'tee, the metropolis of the state of Ohio, and the county seat of Hamilton co., is on the right or N. bank of the Ohio River, opposite the mouth of the Licking. By water it is 476 miles from Pittsburg, Pa., 142 miles from Louisville, Ky., 529 miles from Cairo at the mouth of the Ohio, 708 miles from St. Louis, Mo., and 1520 miles from New Orleans, La. It is, by railway, 100 miles N. of Lexington, Ky., 120 miles S.W. of Columbus, O., 340 miles E. of St. Louis, 270 miles S.E. of Chicago, Ill., and 610 miles from Washington by the shortest railway line. Lat. 39° 6' 30" N.; lon. 84° 26' W. from Greenwich. The upper portion of the city is 540 feet above sea-level.

Cincinnati is situated in a valley about 3 miles in diameter, environed on the N. side by a semicircular range of hills rising 400 feet above the river, while around the southern margin the Ohio sweeps in a grand curve from the E. to the W. side of the city. The greater part of the city is built on two terraces or plains, the first 60 and the second 112 feet higher than low-water mark. The front margin of the latter, originally a steep bank, has been graded to a gentle declivity, so that the drainage of much of the city is made directly into the river. The upper terrace, comprising two-thirds of the area of the valley, is somewhat undulating in its surface, but in the main slopes to the N., and, at an average distance of a mile, terminates at the base of the hills. The central and business portions of the city are compactly built, and a large proportion of the entire valley is already built up. The streets are laid out with much regularity, and are about 66 feet wide; most of them are well graded, and paved with boulders; the sidewalks are wide, paved with brick and stone, and on many streets lined with shade-trees; the streets are all well lighted with gas. Main street runs nearly N. from the river, with Broadway, Sycamore, Walnut, Vine, Race, Elm, Plum, Central Avenue, &c., parallel with it. These are intersected at right angles by some twenty principal streets, named Front, Second, Pearl, Third, Fourth, Fifth, &c. The wholesale business houses are principally upon Main, Walnut, Vine, Columbia, and Pearl streets, and the retail stores upon Fourth and Fifth streets and Central Avenue. There is a fine public landing or levee, about 1000 feet long by an average width of 425 feet, along Front street at the foot of Main and Sycamore streets and Broadway. The shore is well paved from low-water mark, and there are floating wharves and wharf-boats all along the shore-line. The city government is vested in a mayor, a board of aldermen, and a city council, consisting of two representatives from each ward, of which there are 25; and the city has an efficient fire department, a complete system of fire-alarm telegraph, and an excellent police force. The water is good and the supply ample. Cincinnati is liberally provided with public parks, of which one, known as Burn's Woods, comprises about 170 acres, and is well wooded, while another, the famous "Eden Park," often styled "the Garden of Eden," has an area of about 220 acres, and affords fine views of the city, the valley of the Ohio, and miles of surrounding country. The chief cemetery, called Spring Grove, is noted as one of the most beautiful and picturesque in the West, and embraces upwards of 600 acres. Besides the public parks, the people enjoy easy and cheap access to the many beautiful suburban and more distant villages, and the delightful and healthful country for many miles around, there being 14 lines of omnibuses and stages running out to a distance of from 5 to 25 miles, besides 14 lines of street railway which run to all parts of the city and to the suburban villages of Clifton, Avondale, &c. This is a considerable advantage, not merely for transient trips, but as making available desirable locations for residences: indeed, the growing business of Cincinnati is steadily taking possession of former dwellings and crowding the people out of the central and business quarters. There are also numerous enjoyable driving-roads, 2 fine bridges, and 4 ferries to the Kentucky shore.

Among the buildings of a more or less public character we shall mention but a few of the more notable. The United States building, comprising the post-office, custom-house, United States courts, &c., is a large edifice, 150 by 80 feet, 3 stories high, of sawed freestone and in Roman Corinthian style of architecture, with a grand porch supported by 6 massive columns. A new United States building, of granite, in the Renaissance style, of larger proportions (354 feet long by 164 feet wide, 4 stories high), to meet the requirements of the growing business of Cincinnati, is in course of erection, and, when completed, will be one of the handsomest buildings in the West. The county court-house is 175 feet square, 3 stories high, in the Roman Corinthian, of iron, brick, and Dayton stone: it with its yard and the county jail, in its rear, 150 feet square, occupies an entire square. The city hall is 205 feet long by 52 feet wide, and is built of brick, with little or no architectural character, but well adapted to its purposes. The city workhouse and house of correction, with farm attached, located in Mill Creek Valley, about 3½ miles from the custom-house, is 515 by 55 feet, of brick, in the Romanesque, and has cells for 700 prisoners, while the farm includes 26 acres. The public library building—or buildings, for there are two, united by a two-story corridor—occupies a lot of 80 feet by 190, and one building is 80 by 45, the other 80 by 112 feet: the style of architecture is a modified Romanesque. The masonic temple is a brick building with free-stone front, and is 195 by 100 feet, 4 stories high, with two towers each 140 feet high, and a spire 180 feet. Pike's opera-house is 134 by 170 feet, 5 stories high, the front of fine sandstone, and is in the Elizabethan style: it is one of the finest edifices of the kind upon this continent. Mozart Hall has an auditorium capable of seating 3000 persons. The general hospital has an enclosure of about 4 acres, and comprises 8 buildings grouped about a central court with corridors; there are beds for 700 patients. Cincinnati maintains an asylum for the insane, called the Longview Asylum, about 10 miles from the city; the buildings are large and commodious, and there is a farm of 110 acres. There are many other buildings that are not unworthy of notice, including more than 150 churches, of which a number are very handsome specimens of a correct architectural taste: of these, St. Peter's cathedral (Roman Catholic) is the finest, being a large edifice, 200 by 80 feet, of Dayton limestone, in pure Grecian style, with a portico sustained by 10 sandstone columns, and a graceful spire, rising to a height of 224 feet; St. Paul's and St. John's churches (Protestant Episcopal) are rather quaint, but attractive, buildings, the one Norman-Gothic, the other severe Norman; the Ninth street Baptist, the First Presbyterian, the First Congregational, and St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal churches are also handsome structures; while the Hebrew synagogue, in the Moorish style, and the Hebrew temple, in the Gothic, are notable edifices. By no means the least meritorious structures of Cincinnati, viewed merely as products of engineering skill, are its two suspension-bridges.

The Cincinnati College is an admirable institution, with a full, able faculty, and all the requisite apparatus, &c., of a well-equipped college; there are 4 other colleges of a general character, 6 medical colleges, a dental college, a law college, 5 commercial colleges, numerous academies and schools of a high grade, and a large number of private schools for girls and boys of all ages, besides a complete and efficient system of public schools, including about 40 schools of all grades, with more than 500 teachers and from 30,000 to 40,000 pupils. Besides the public library, with about 75,000 volumes, there are the Young Men's Mercantile Library, with 35,000 volumes, and the library of the Historical Society. Cincinnati has 7 daily and 33 weekly papers, and 3 semi-monthly and 27 monthly periodicals.

The location of Cincinnati makes it a centre of a large internal trade, and its railroad and water connections render it one of the most important commercial centres of the West. Eighteen railroads and 8 lines of packets connect Cincinnati with all parts of the country; there are more than 350 steamboats, with a tonnage of nearly 90,000, constantly plying between this city and other points on the river. The imports of Cincinnati for 1872 amounted to $317,646,608, and her exports to $200,607,040, and both imports and exports are steadily increasing year after year. In manufactures, too, Cincinnati takes a leading rank among Western cities. In 1872, 3971 establishments, occupying more than 45 million dollars' worth of real estate and having more than 55 million dollars capital, employed 43,739 persons, and produced goods to the value of more than 100 million dollars.

Cincinnati was first settled at the close of the year 1788; for some years it did not flourish, and it was not until 1816 that there appeared any probability of its ever growing beyond the proportions of a village. From that time, when navigation opened upon the Ohio River, it has grown with great rapidity. It was incorporated as a city in 1819, and the census of 1820 showed a population of 9602. In 1830 its population was 23,830; in 1840, 46,338; in 1850, 115,438; in 1860, 171,000; in 1870, 216,239; and in 1879 it was estimated to be nearly 300,000.

Cincinnati, a post-office of Walker co., Tex., on the Trinity River, 18 miles N. of Huntsville. Here is a steam-boat-landing.

Cincinnati Junction, a station on the Louisville & Nashville and Cincinnati & Lexington Railroads, 3 miles from Louisville, Ky. It is called also Nashville Junction.

Cincinna'tus, a post-village of Cortland co., N.Y., in Cincinnatus township, on Otselic River, 12 miles from Marathon, and about 30 miles N. of Binghamton. It contains 3 churches and the Cincinnatus Academy. Pop. 350; of the township, 1079. The township has 2 creameries and numerous dairies.

Cinco-Señores, seen'ko-sēn-yo'rēs, a town of Mexico, state and 106 miles N. by W. of Durango. It formed one of the mission settlements of the Jesuits, and was occupied by Indians.

Ciney, see'nā', a town of Belgium, province and 15 miles by rail S.E. of Namur. It has manufactures of pottery. Pop. 2750.

Cinga, a river of Spain. See Cinca.

Cingalese, or **Singhalese.** See Ceylon.

Cingoli, chin'go-le, or **Cingolo,** chin'go-lo (anc. *Cin'gulum*), a town of Italy, in the Marches, 14 miles W.N.W. of Macerata, on the Musone. Pop. 12,150.

Cinigiano, che-ne-jå'no, a town of Italy, province of Grosseto, 28 miles by rail S. by E. of Siena. Pop. 4125.

Cinisello, che-ne-sĕl'lo, a town of Italy, 6 miles N. of Milan. Pop. 2665.

Cinisi, che-nee'see, a town of Sicily, 14 miles W.N.W. of Palermo, near the coast. Pop. 6600.

Cin'nabar, a post-office of San Benito co., Cal.

Cinnamin'son, or **West'field,** a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., in Cinnaminson township, 1 mile from Riverton Station, which is 8 miles N.E. of Camden. It has a church and about 25 dwellings. The township is bounded on the N.W. by the Delaware River. Pop. 3112.

Cin'namon Mountain, Colorado, a peak of the Elk Mountains, in lat. 39° N., lon. 107° 2' W. Its altitude is 12,600 feet above the sea-level.

Cinq-Mars, sånk'-man', a town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 16 miles N.E. of Chinon, near the Loire. It has a remarkable square tower of Roman origin. Pop. 1980.

Cinquefrondi, chin-kwå-fron'dee, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 15 miles E.N.E. of Palmi. Pop. 5601. It was nearly ruined by the earthquake of 1783.

Cinque Hommes, sink hŏm, a township of Perry co., Mo. Pop. 2910. It includes Perryville.

Cinque (sink) **Ports,** seaports of England, namely, Dover, Sandwich, Hythe, and Romney, on the coast of Kent, and Rye, Winchelsea, and Hastings, on the coast of Sussex. Their number, as the name imports, was originally five, Winchelsea and Rye and many subordinate members having been subsequently added. The original Cinque Ports were created by William the Conqueror; the others were added before the reign of Henry III. They were endowed with various important privileges, in consideration of their furnishing a certain quota of ships of war, properly equipped and manned, for the king's use when demanded. At present they have a peculiar system of courts, and are under the superintendence of a lord warden, who is also governor of Dover Castle.

Cintegabelle, sånt'gå'bĕll', a town of France, in Haute-Garonne, on the Ariége, 20 miles S. of Toulouse. Pop. 819; of commune, 3501.

Cinti, or **Zinti,** seen'tee, a town of Bolivia, 123 miles S. of Chuquisaca. Pop. 2000.

Cintra, or **Sintra,** sin'trå or seen'trå, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 14 miles by tramway N.W. of Lisbon, on the slope of the mountain-chain of Cintra, which terminates at Cape Roca. It is remarkable for the picturesque beauty of its situation and for its delicious climate. It has an ancient royal castle, and numerous villas of the inhabitants of Lisbon. Pop. 4489.

Cintruenigo, theen-troo-å-nee'go, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 14 miles W. of Tudela, on the Alhama. Pop. 2696.

Ciotat, or **La Ciotat,** lå see'o'tå' (anc. *Citharis'ta*), a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, on the W. side of a bay in the Mediterranean, 14 miles by rail S.E. of Marseilles. Pop. 8104. It is enclosed by old walls, is well built, and has a town hall, hospital, lazaretto, school of navigation, a port enclosed by a mole, a light-house, ship-yards, and a brisk trade in dry fruits, wine, and olive oil.

Ciprieaglie Islands. See Cervicales.

Cipro, the Italian for Cyprus.

Circæum Promontorium. See Circello.

Circars, India. See Northern Circars.

Circassia, sir-kash'ẹ-ạ, or **Tcherkessia,** cher-kes'sẹ-ạ, a region of the Western Caucasus, now included in the Russian governments of Kooban and Chernomorsk, and bounded S.W. by the Black Sea and N. by the river Kooban. It is famous for the physical beauty of its people, their long, bloody, and valorous wars with Russia, their custom of selling their most beautiful girls to the Turks, and their almost complete expatriation, nearly all the people having voluntarily migrated to Turkey since the conquest of Circassia by the Russians (1864). The Circassians profess Mohammedanism. Their language is of a very peculiar character, and its relationships are obscure.

Circello, chir-chĕl'le, or **Circeo,** chir-chā'o (anc. *Circæ'um Promonto'rium*), a headland of Italy, on the Mediterranean, 12 miles W.S.W. of Terracina. Lat. 41° 13' N.; lon. 13° 3' E. Height above the sea, 1713 feet.

Circesium, the ancient name of KARKISSA.

Circle, sẹr'k'l, a post-office of Vermilion co., Ill.

Circleville, Indiana. See SCIRCLEVILLE.

Circleville, sẹr'k'l-vil, a post-hamlet of Tazewell co., Ill., about 8 miles S. of Pekin.

Circleville, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Kansas, on the Kansas Central Railroad, 8½ miles W.N.W. of Holton. It has a church and a seminary.

Circleville, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., and a station on the Middletown & Crawford Railroad, 7 miles N. of Middletown. It has a church.

Circleville, a city, capital of Pickaway co., O., is on the left or E. bank of the Scioto River, on the Ohio Canal and the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, at its junction with the Scioto Valley Railroad, 104 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati, 25 miles S. of Columbus, and 20 miles N. of Chillicothe. It derives its name from a circular fortification or earthwork raised here by some ancient people. It contains 12 churches, a large union school building, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, a high school, and several mills. Four newspapers are published here. Pop. 5407.

Circleville, a hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., 1 mile from Larimer Station, which is 20 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches. Post-office, Tinker Run.

Circleville, a post-village of Williamson co., Tex., 4 miles from Taylorville Railroad Station. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and 25 dwellings.

Circleville, a post-office of Loudoun co., Va.

Circleville, a village of Pendleton co., W. Va., about 50 miles W.N.W. of Harrisonburg, Va. It has a church, a tannery, and 2 stores. Here is Mount Freedom Post-Office.

Cirencester, sis'ẹ-tẹr (anc. *Corin'ium*), a town of England, co. and 16 miles S.E. of Gloucester, on a railway, on the river Churn, and on a canal. It was a town of the ancient Britons, and occupies a portion of the site of the Roman town, the walls of which, about 2 miles in circumference, are still traceable. The principal buildings comprise a parish church of the fifteenth century, remains of a very ancient abbey, hospitals for the poor, and a workhouse. Public institutions, a free grammar-school, blue- and yellow-coat schools, &c. The principal manufactures are of carpets, woollen cloths, and cutlery. Near the town is a royal agricultural college. Many Roman remains have been discovered in the vicinity. Pop. 4685.

Cirey, see'rå', a village of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 33 miles E. of Nancy. Pop. 2324. It has glass-works and manufactures of mirrors.

Cirey, a village of France, in Haute-Marne, 12 miles S. of Vassy, on the Blaise. Pop. 666.

Cirie, see'ree', a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 12 miles N.N.W. of Turin, on a branch of the Stura. Pop. 4359.

Ciro, chee'ro, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 21 miles by rail N.N.W. of Cotrone, and 3 miles from the Mediterranean. Pop. 5038. It is enclosed by walls, has a castle, churches, a seminary, manufactures of serge and coarse linens, trade in manna, and an anchovy-fishery.

Ciron, see'rôɴᵍ', a small river of France, joins the Garonne below Langon.

Cirta, the ancient name for CONSTANTINE.

Cisalpine (sis-al'pin) **Republic,** a former state in the North of Italy, formed by the French in 1797 of parts of Milan, Mantua, the Valtelline, the Venetian territory S. and W. of the Adige, Modena, and the N. part of the Pontifical States. In 1802 it took the name of the Italian Republic, and in 1805 it became part of the kingdom of Italy.

Ciscaucasia, sis'kaw-kā'zhẹ-ạ, a name applied to the European portion of the lieutenancy of the Caucasus, including the government of Stavropol and the Cossack districts of Terek and Kooban, to which some authorities add Daghestan, which, like the other districts here named, is on the N. slope of the Caucasus range.

Cisco, sis'ko, a post-office and station of Placer co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 92 miles N.E. of Sacramento. Gold is found near this place.

Cisco, a post-hamlet of Piatt co., Ill., on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 17 miles N.E. of Decatur. It has a church.

Cisleithania, sis-lī-thå'nẹ-ạ, or sis-lī-tå'nee-å, a designation of the Austrian or W. part of the empire of Austro-Hungary,—the kingdom of Hungary being distinguished as Transleithania, since the river Leytha forms a part of the dividing-line between them. Cisleithania comprises 14 crown-lands (named in the article AUSTRO-HUNGARY). Capital, Vienna. Area, 115,644 square miles. Pop. in 1869, 20,401,618.

Cis'ne, or **Cis'nee,** a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ill., in Bedford township, on the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 11 miles S. of Flora. It has a church, a flour-mill, &c.

Cisneros, thees-nå'roce, a town of Spain, in Leon, 24 miles N.W. of Palencia. Pop. 1723.

Cisoing, or **Cysoing,** see'zwåɴᵍ', a village of France, department of Nord, 8 miles S.E. of Lille. Pop. 2405.

Cissa, the supposed ancient name of GUISONA.

Cissos, the ancient name of CHESME.

Cisteaux (Cistercium), France. See CÎTEAUX.

Cis'tern, a post-office of Fayette co., Tex.

Cisterna, chis-têʀ'nå, a village of Italy, 8 miles by rail S.S.E. of Velletri. Pop. 3012.

Cisterna, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 23 miles S.E. of Turin. Pop. 2216.

Cisterna, a village of Italy, province of Caserta, 9 miles N.E. of Naples. Pop. 1301.

Cisternino, chis-têʀ-nee'no, a town of Italy, province of Bari, 17 miles S.E. of Monopoli. Pop. 5459.

Cistrières, sees'tre-aiʀ', a village of France, in Haute-Loire, 11 miles E. of Brioude. Pop. 1050.

Citara, che-tå'rå, or **Cetara,** chå-tå'rå, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, on the Gulf of Salerno, 3½ miles S.W. of the city of Salerno. Pop. 2555.

Citara, se-tå'rå, or **Quibdo,** keeb'do, a town of the United States of Colombia, on the Atrato, 80 miles S.W. of Antioquia. Pop. 3000.

Cîteaux, see'tō', formerly **Cisteaux** (L. *Cister'cium*), a hamlet of France, in Côte-d'Or, 14 miles N.E. of Beaune, on the Vouge. It was the seat of the monastery of Cîteaux, the buildings of which still attest its former magnificence. The monastic order of Cistercians was founded here in 1098. Its buildings are now occupied by a boys' reform-school.

Cithæron (sith-ee'rọn; Gr. Κιθαιρών), now **Elatea,** el-å-tee'å, a famous mountain of Greece, on the boundary between Attica and Bœotia. Height, 4620 feet.

Citharista, the supposed ancient name of CIOTAT.

Citium, an ancient name for CHITI.

Citronelle, sĭt'ro-nĕl', a post-village of Mobile co., Ala., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 33 miles N.N.W. of Mobile. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of rosin and turpentine.

Ci'trus, a post-office of Los Angeles co., Cal.

Cittadella, chit-tå-dĕl'lå, a town of Northern Italy, 14 miles N.E. of Vicenza, on the Brentella. Pop. 8505, partly engaged in paper- and woollen-factories. It has hospitals, elementary schools, and a theatre.

Citta della Pieve, chit-tå' dĕl'lå pe-å'vå, a town of Italy, in Umbria, 23 miles W.S.W. of Perugia. It is a bishop's see, and was the birthplace of Perugino. P. 6504.

Citta di Castello, chit-tå' dee kås-tĕl'lo, or simply **Castello** (anc. *Tiberi'num*), a town of Italy, in Umbria, about 30 miles N.W. of Perugia, on the Tiber. Pop. 6090. It has a cathedral, a hospital, a seminary, many ecclesiastical buildings, manufactures of silk twist, and several fine old palaces. It is a bishop's see.

Citta Ducale, Italy. See CIVITA DUCALE.

Cittanova, chit'tå-no'vå, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, near Palmi. Pop. 12,177.

Citta Nuova, chit-tå' noo-o'vå, a town of Austro-Hungary, 26 miles S.W. of Triest, on the Adriatic. P. 1460.

Citta Nuova, chit-tå' noo-o'vå, a town of Albania, 30 miles N.N.W. of Ochrida, on an affluent of the Drin.

Citta Vecchia, chit-tå' vĕk'ke-å, or **Notabile,** no-tå'be-lå, a city of Malta, near the centre of the island, 6 miles W. of Valetta. It stands on a limestone hill, in which extensive catacombs have been excavated at a remote period. The cathedral is a large and handsome edifice, from which a view of the whole island is obtained. Citta Vecchia, while in possession of the Saracens, was called Medina (må-dee'nå), and while in that of the Aragonese, Notabile. It is strongly fortified. Pop. 22,182.

Citta Vecchia, a seaport on the island of Lesina, in Dalmatia, 23 miles S. of Spalato. Pop. 2772.

Cit'y, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Amenia township, 3 miles from Shekomeko Railroad Station. It has a church.

City Bluff, a post-hamlet of Nodaway co., Mo., on the Nodaway River, 16 miles N.W. of Maryville.

City Farm, a station on the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Pittsburg, Pa.

City Island, ī'land, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., in Pelham township, on an islet near the W. end of Long Island Sound, 1½ miles from Bartow Station, and 11 miles from New York. It has 2 churches. It is mainly supported by ship-building and the oyster-trade. Pop. 900.

City Line, a station on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 6 miles N. of Philadelphia, Pa.

City Mills, Massachusetts. See FRANKLIN CITY.

City Point, a post-office of Brevard co., Fla.

City Point, a village of Waldo co., Me., on Penobscot Bay, 2 miles N. of Belfast. It is, however, within the limits of that city. It has a church. Granite is shipped here.

City Point, or **East Leavenworth,** a post-village, Platte co., Mo., on the Missouri, opposite Leavenworth, and on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad.

City Point, a post-village of Prince George co., Va., on James River, at the mouth of the Appomattox, about 40 miles below Richmond, and 9 miles N.E. of Petersburg, with which it is connected by a railroad. It is the head of navigation for the largest steamboats and for heavy shipping. It has 3 churches, a steam-mill, a shuck-factory, a hotel, several stores, and about 50 houses. Cotton, tobacco, flour, oil, and timber are exported from this place. Here is a fine national cemetery.

City Point, a post-office of Jackson co., Wis., and a station on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, 26 miles W. of Grand Rapids.

City Rock, a post-office of Stone co., Ark.

Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela. See ANGOSTURA.

Ciudad de Las Casas. See SAN CRISTOVAL.

Ciudadela, se-oo-då-då'lå, a seaport of Minorca, on its W. coast, 25 miles W. of Port Mahon. It was formerly the capital of the island, and retains portions of its ancient walls. It manufactures and exports many shoes. P. 5726.

Ciudad Imperial, a former name of COBAN.

Ciudad Real, the-oo-DÅD' rå-ål', a walled city of Spain, capital of the province, 97 miles S. of Madrid, on a railway, between the Guadiana and the Jabalon. It has a large hospital, 6 monasteries, and 3 nunneries, with several schools. Chief commerce in wine, fruits, oil, and mules. It was the headquarters of the Santa Hermandad, or "holy brotherhood," founded in 1249 for the suppression of highway-robbery. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 11,684.

Ciudad Real, a province of Spain, nearly identical with the old province of La Mancha. Area, 7543 square miles. It is now attached to the captain-generalcy of New Castile. Capital, Ciudad Real. Pop. in 1870, 264,649.

Ciudad Real, a town of Mexico. See SAN CRISTOVAL.

Ciudad Rodrigo, the-oo-DÅD' ro-dree'go, a city of Spain, 44 miles S.W. of Salamanca, near the Agueda, here crossed by a bridge of 7 arches. Pop. 5730. Chief edifices, a large square citadel, a Gothic cathedral of the twelfth century, and 2 other churches. It was taken by the French in 1810, and by the Duke of Wellington in 1812. It has manufactures of leather, linen, and soap.

Ciudad Victoria, Mexico. See NUEVO SANTANDER.

Civeh, see'vẹh, a village of Africa, on the Senegal. Lat. 15° 46′ N.; lon. about 13° W. It has a low but beautifully verdant site, amid a natural forest.

Ci'ver, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Canton. It has a church and a coal-mine.

Civezzano, che-vět-så'no, a town of Austria, in Tyrol, 5 miles E. by N. of Trent. It has silk-works. Pop. 953.

Cividale, che-ve-då'lå (anc. *Fo'rum Ju'lii*), a town of Italy, in Friuli, 9 miles E.N.E. of Udine, on the Natisone. It has interesting Roman remains. Pop. 8238.

Cividate, che-ve-då'tå, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, 13½ miles S.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 2263.

Civ'il Bend, a post-hamlet of Daviess co., Mo., 1 mile from Grand River, and 5 miles S. of Pattonsburg. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 100.

Civita, chee've-tå, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 3½ miles N. of Cassano. Pop. 2157.

Civita Borella, chee've-tå bo-rěl'lå, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 22 miles S. of Lanciano.

Civita Camporano, chee've-tå kåm-po-rå'no, a town of Italy, province and 16 miles N. of Campobasso. P. 2111.

Civita Castellana, chee've-tå kås-těl-lå'nå, a town of Italy, 19 miles S.E. of Viterbo. Close to it are remains of the ancient *Falerium*, with some sepulchral chambers, &c., and 4 miles distant are those of *Falerii*. The latter ruins present the most extraordinary specimen extant of ancient military architecture. The walls, towers, and several gateways are tolerably perfect, and within the area are remains of an ancient theatre and of a church of the twelfth century. Civita Castellana is a bishop's see. Pop. 4199.

Civita di Penne, chee've-tå dee pěn'nå, called also **Penne** (anc. *Pinna*), a city of Italy, province and 23 miles S.E. of Teramo. It is a bishop's see, and has medicinal springs and interesting antiquities. Pop. 9838.

Civita Ducale, chee've-tå doo-kå'lå, a town of Italy, province of Aquila, on the Velino, 5 miles E. of Rieti. Pop. 4086. It owes its name to having been founded by the Norman king Robert of Sicily while Duke of Calabria.

Civita Lavigna, chee've-tå lå-veen'yå, a town of Italy, 18 miles S.S.E. of Rome. It comprises the site of the ancient *Lanu'vium*, and has Roman ruins and antiquities. Pop. 800.

Civita Nuova, chee've-tå noo-o'vå, a town of Italy, 12 miles E. of Macerata, near the Adriatic. Pop. 2271. It has a port (Porto Civita Nuova) and a railway station.

Civita Nuova, a small town of Italy, province of Campobasso, 10 miles E.N.E. of Isernia. Pop. 3534.

Civitaquana, chee've-tå-kwå'nå, a town of Italy, province of Teramo, in a valley, 9 miles S. of Civita di Penne. Pop. 2239.

Civita Reale, chee've-tå rå-å'lå, a town of Italy, 19 miles N.E. of Civita Ducale. Pop. 1440.

Civita Sant' Angelo, chee've-tå sånt-ån'jå-lo, a town of Italy, province of Teramo, near the Adriatic, 9 miles N.E. of Civita di Penne. Pop. 6578. It has an active trade in grain, wine, and oil.

Civitas Aquensis (or **Akensis**). See DAX.

Civitas Aurelia Aquensis, ancient name of BADEN.

Civitas Lactoratium, ancient name of LECTOURE.

Civitas Nerviorum, ancient name of TOURNAY.

Civita Vecchia, chee've-tå věk'ke-å (anc. *Cen'tum Cel'læ* and *Traja'nus Por'tus*), a seaport city of Italy, on the Mediterranean, 38 miles by rail W.N.W. of Rome. Pop. 11,640. It is enclosed by walls and well built. Chief edifices, the convents and churches, theatre, lazaretto, arsenal, building-docks, warehouses, and prison. The port, which owes its origin to the emperor Trajan, is one of the best in Central Italy. Two large moles form the harbor, and a breakwater outside protects the shipping from heavy seas; a light-house is erected on its S. end. The harbor has depth of water for vessels of 400 or 500 tons, and ships of greater draught may anchor inside the breakwater. Civita Vecchia has regular steam communication with the chief Mediterranean ports. It was captured by Totila, and retaken by Narses in 553. Since that period it has been frequently taken, destroyed, and rebuilt. Its fortress was begun in 1512 by Julius II., from designs by Michael Angelo. Its imports consist mainly of woven goods, salt provisions, wines and spirits, colonial produce, haberdashery, salt, and drugs; its exports, of staves, wheat, alum, cheese, skins, bark, &c.

Civitella, che-ve-těl'lå, a town of Central Italy, in the province of Arezzo. Pop. 5411.

Civitella, a town of Italy, province and 16 miles S. of Forli. Pop. 4383.

Civitella Casanuova, che-ve-těl'lå kå'så-noo-o'vå, a market-town of Italy, province of Teramo, 7 miles S.S.W. of Civita di Penne. Pop. 4511.

Civitella del Tronto, che-ve-těl'lå děl tron'to, a town of Italy, province and 10 miles N. of Teramo, strongly posted on a rock, crowned by a castle. It has a collegiate church, 3 convents, and a hospital. Pop. 7227.

Civo, chee'vo, a town of Northern Italy, province and 14 miles E. of Sondrio, near the Adda. Pop. 1893.

Civray, see'vrå', a town of France, in Vienne, on the Charente, 30 miles S. of Poitiers, with 2210 inhabitants, a very old church, a castle, manufactures of woollen fabrics, and a trade in corn, chestnuts, truffles, &c.

Clachan, klåK'ạn, a post-village in Elgin co., Ontario, 6 miles E. of Bothwell. Pop. 100.

Clachnaharry, klaK-nạ-hår'ree, a village of Scotland, co. and 1½ miles W.S.W. of Inverness, at the mouth of the Caledonian Canal. It was the scene of a bloody feudal battle in the fourteenth century.

Clack'amas, a county in the N.W. part of Oregon, has an area of about 1650 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Cascade range of mountains, is intersected by the Willamette River, and is also drained by the Clackamas and Molalla Rivers. The surface is partly mountainous, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil of the valleys is fertile and adapted to pasturage. Wheat, oats, grass, potatoes, and butter are the staple products. Capital, Oregon City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 5993, of whom 5436 were natives and 557 were foreigners; in 1875, 5818. It is traversed by the Oregon & California Railroad.

Clackamas, a post-village of Clackamas co., Oregon, on or near the Willamette River, and on the Oregon & California Railroad, 11 miles S. of Portland. It has 2 churches.

Clackamas River, Oregon, rises on the west slope of the Cascade Range, runs northwestward through the middle of Clackamas co., and enters the Willamette River about 12 miles above Portland. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Clackmannan, klåk-man'nạn, or **Clackman'nanshire,** the smallest county of Scotland, having S. the river Forth, and on other sides the counties of Perth, Stirling, and Fife. Area, 50 square miles. It consists chiefly of the valley of the Devon, along which river are rich and well-cultivated lands, on which large crops are raised. In the N. the county extends to the Ochil Hills. Mineral products consist of ironstone, sandstone, and greenstone, with coal shipped in considerable quantities from Alloa. This county comprises only 4 parishes. Towns, Clackmannan, Alloa, Tillicoultry, and Dollar. Pop. 23,747.

Clackmannan, a town of Scotland, capital of the above county, on the Devon, near its confluence with the Forth, 7 miles by rail E. of Stirling. Pop. 1309.

Claddagh, klad'daʜ, a suburb of GALWAY (which see), in Ireland.

Clagenfurth, a town of Illyria. See KLAGENFURTH.

Clag'ett, a post-office of Jefferson co., Montana.

Clag'gan Bay, Ireland, co. of Galway, is about 3 miles W.N.W. of Innisboffin, and extends inland for 2¾ miles. It affords shelter and anchorage for the largest vessels.

Clag'gett's Station, in Washington co., Md., is on the Washington County Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 18 miles S. of Hagerstown.

Claiborne, klā'bŭrn, a parish in the N. part of Louisiana, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is drained by the Bayou d'Arbonne and its Middle Fork. The surface is undulating and mostly covered with forests. It had in 1870 323,256 acres of woodland. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, and cattle are the staple products. Capital, Homer. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,663,667. Pop. in 1870, 20,240.

Claiborne, a county in the S.W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Mississippi River and the Big Black, which enters the former on the border of this county. It is also intersected by Bayou Pierre. The surface is extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Port Gibson. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,772,020. Pop. in 1870, 13,386, of whom 13,175 were Americans.

Claiborne, a county in the N. part of East Tennessee, has an area of about 370 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by Clinch River, and intersected by Powell's River. The Cumberland Mountain extends along the N.W. border of this county, the surface of which is partly mountainous and mostly covered with forests. The soil in some parts is fertile. Indian corn, oats, grass, &c., are the staple products. Iron, lead, and zinc are found here. Capital, Tazewell. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,597,450. Pop. in 1870, 9321, of whom 9307 were Americans.

Claiborne, a post-village of Monroe co., Ala., on Alabama River, 80 miles S.S.W. of Selma. It has 2 churches.

Claiborne, a post-village of Jasper co., Miss., 25 miles W. of Shubuta. It has 2 churches and several stores.

Claiborne, a township of Union co., O. Pop. 1947. It contains Richwood.

Clain, klåɴº (anc. *Cla'nis* or *Cly'tis?*), a small river of France, joins the Vienne 3 miles below Châtellerault. Length, 60 miles.

Clairac, klå'råk', a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, on the Lot, 16 miles N.W. of Agen. It has paper-mills, and a brisk traffic in white wines, prunes, and rural produce. Pop. 2388.

Clairac, a village of France, in Hérault, 20 miles N.W. of Béziers.

Clairegoutte, klaiʀ'goot', a town of France, in Haute-Saône, 8 miles E. of Lure, with manufactures of cotton and kirschwasser. Pop. 584.

Clair'field, a post-office of Claiborne co., Tenn.

Clair'mont, a village in the former township of West Farms, now a part of New York City. Pop. 158.

Clairmont, or **Clearmont,** Ontario. See BURFORD.

Clair Mount, a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 4 miles from River Philip. Pop. 104.

Clairvaux, klaiʀ'vō' (L. *Cla'ra-Val'lis*), a hamlet of France, department of Aube, 33 miles by rail S.E. of Troyes. Its celebrated abbey was founded in 1114 by St. Bernard. The monks were Cistercians (see CÎTEAUX). It is now transformed into a great prison or house of detention. Pop. 1950.

Clairvaux, klair'vō', or **Saint Placide,** plå-seed', a post-village in Charlevoix co., Quebec, 9 miles N.W. of St. Paul's Bay. Pop. 400.

Clairville, Ontario. See NORTH LANCASTER, and HUMBER.

Clair'ville, a post-office of Sonoma co., Cal., is at Geyserville Railroad Station, 8 miles S.E. of Cloverdale.

Claix, or **Clais,** klå, a town of France, in Isère, 6 miles S.S.W. of Grenoble. Pop. 1738.

Clal'lam, a county in the N.W. part of Washington, has an area of about 1700 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, and on the N. by the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests. Mount Olympus, situated on the S. border of this county, is 8138 feet high. The soil produces wheat, oats, barley, and hay. Capital, New Dungeness. Valuation of real and personal estate, $216,155. Pop. in 1870, 408, of whom 274 were Americans.

Clamart, klå'maʀ', a village of France, 5 miles by rail S.W. of Paris. Pop. 2939.

Clamecy, klåm'see', a town of France, in Nièvre, at the confluence of the Yonne and Beuvron, 40 miles N.N.E. of Nevers. Pop. 5616. It has several Gothic churches, a fine modern château, manufactures of earthenwares, paper, and leather, and an active trade in fuel. It is a railway terminus, and has remains of an old fortress and walls.

Clam Falls, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Wis., on Clam River, 22 miles N. of Clayton. It has a saw-mill.

Clam Har'bor, a settlement in Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on the Gut of Canso, 10 miles N. of Guysborough. Pop. 100.

Clam Lake, a village of Michigan. See CADILLAC.

Clam Lake, township, Wexford co., Mich. Pop. 1047.

Clam River, Michigan, rises in a lake in Wexford co., runs southeastward through Missaukee co., and enters the Muskegon River in Clair co.

Clam Union, a township of Missaukee co., Mich. Pop. 117. It contains Falmouth.

Clan'cey, a post-office and mining-camp of Jefferson co., Montana, about 12 miles S. of Helena. It has a silver-mine, 4 saw-mills, a silver-mill, and 2 stores.

Clane, a town of Ireland, co. of Kildare, on the Liffey, here crossed by a six-arched bridge, 17 miles W.S.W. of Dublin. Here are the remains of an abbey founded in 548, of a Franciscan priory of the thirteenth century, a ruined castle, and an ancient earthwork. Pop. 266.

Clanis, a river of Italy. See CHIANA.

Clanis, the supposed ancient name of the river CLAIN.

Clan'ton, a post-village, capital of Chilton co., Ala., about 45 miles N.W. of Montgomery, on the South & North Alabama Railroad. It has a court-house, 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a lumber-mill.

Clanton, a post-office of Madison co., Iowa.

Clapham, klap'ạm, a parish and suburb of London, England, in Surrey, 4 miles S.S.W. of St. Paul's. Numerous railways centre here. Pop. in 1871, 27,347.

Clapham, a post-village in Megantic co., Quebec, 22 miles S.E. of Becancour Station. Pop. 100.

Clap'per, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 31 miles W.S.W. of Hannibal.

Clap'perton, an island in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 69° 42' N.; lon. 123° 15' W.

Clap's Island, a small island in the Malay Archipelago, on the equator; lon. 98° E.

Clap'ville, a hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., 1½ miles from Tryonville Railroad Station. It has a lumber-mill.

Claquato, klå-kwah'to, a post-village, capital of Lewis co., Washington, on the Chehalis River, 33 miles S. by W. from Olympia, and 3½ miles from Newaukum. It has a church and manufactures of flour and lumber. Pop. 147.

Clara, an island of Ireland. See CLARE.

Clara, klå'rå, one of the Mergui Islands, off the coast of Tenasserim.

Clara, klå'rạ, a town of Ireland, in King's co., 8 miles by rail N.W. of Tullamore. Pop. 996.

Clara, klå'rå, called also **Villa** (veel'yå) **Clara,** and **Santa Clara,** a town of Cuba, about 30 miles by rail N.E. of Cienfuegos. Pop. 6132.

Clar'a, a post-township of Potter co., Pa. Pop. 195.

Clar'an Bridge, a village of Ireland, 8 miles S.E. of Galway. Pop. 200.

Clara Vallis, an ancient name of CLAIRVAUX.

Clar'aville, a mining-camp of Kern co., Cal., about 55 miles E. of Bakersfield. Gold is found here. Pop. 100.

Clare, a river of Ireland, co. of Galway, runs S. for 32 miles, and enters Lough Corrib 3 miles N. of Galway.

Clare, or **Clara,** an island off the W. coast of Ireland, co. of Mayo, at the entrance of Clew Bay. Length, 4½ miles. Westport is a village on its E. coast.

Clare, a county of Ireland, in Munster, having W. the Atlantic, and landward the counties of Galway, Tipperary, and Limerick, it being separated from the two latter by Lough Derg and the river Shannon. Area, 1294 square miles. Surface mostly hilly, with some tracts of level land; coast precipitous. Principal rivers, the Fergus and its affluents. Small lakes are numerous. Soil fertile in the lowlands. The fisheries are important; manufactures are only of linens, hosiery, flannels, and friezes for home consumption. Chief towns, Ennis, the capital, Kilrush, Ennistymon, and a part of Killaloe. Exclusive of Ennis, the county sends two members to the House of Commons. Besides numerous ecclesiastical remains, Clare co. is reported to contain 118 ancient baronial castles. Capital, Ennis. Pop. 147,864.

Clare, a town of Ireland, in the above county, on the Fergus, here crossed by a stone bridge, 2 miles by rail E.S.E. of Ennis. It contains an old castle, now an infantry barrack. Its quay is inadequate for its commerce. It exports corn, meal, flour, &c. About 1 mile southward are the remains of Clare Abbey. Pop. 876.

Clare, or **Clare-Morris,** a town of Ireland, co. of Mayo, 15 miles by rail S.E. of Castlebar. Pop. 1103.

Clare, a town of England, in Suffolk, on the Stour, about 18 miles by rail S.S.W. of Bury St. Edmunds. Pop. of parish, 1887.

Clare, a wapentake or division of the county of York, West Riding, England, comprising 29 parishes, with the towns of Ripon, Knaresborough, Otley, &c.

Clare, a county in the N. central part of Michigan, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by Muskegon River, and also drained by Tobacco River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. It is intersected by the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad. Capital, Farwell. Pine timber abounds here. Pop. in 1870, 366; in 1874, 1354.

Clare, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ind.

Clare, a post-village of Clare co., Mich., in Grant township, on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 50 miles N.W. of East Saginaw, and 5 miles E. of Farwell. It has a money-order post-office, 2 churches, a graded school, a foundry, a flour-mill, and manufactures of lumber and shingles. Pop. about 700.

Clare, a post-village and parish in Digby co., Nova Scotia, on St. Mary's Bay, 33 miles S.W. of Digby. P. 1877.

Claremont, klair'mont, a post-village of Richland co., Ill., in Claremont township, on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 123 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo. It has 2 churches. Pop. 120; of the township, 1278.

Claremont, a station in Baltimore co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 3 miles from Baltimore.

Claremont, a post-village of Claremont township, Dodge co., Minn., about 12 miles E. of Owatonna. It has a church and a flour-mill. Claremont Station is on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 78 miles W. of Winona. Pop. 200; of the township, 593.

Claremont, or **Clearmont,** a post-hamlet of Nodaway co., Mo., in Atchison township, 132 miles N. of St. Joseph. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 120.

Claremont, klair'mont, or klå'rẹ-mont, a beautiful post-village of Claremont township, Sullivan co., N.H., on the Concord & Claremont Railroad, and on Sugar River, 55 miles W.N.W. of Concord, and 3 or 4 miles E. of the Connecticut River, and bounded on the W. by the Connecticut River. It contains 6 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, a liberally endowed institution called the Stevens High School, a public library, 3 cotton-mills, and several manufactories of paper, woollen goods, and other articles. The river falls here 150 feet in the course of a mile, and affords great water-power. It has printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers. The Sullivan Railroad passes through the W. part of the township. Pop. of township, 4053.

Claremont, a station in Jersey City, N.J., on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 3 miles from the initial station.

Claremont, a station on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Alleghany City, Pa.

Claremont, a station in Sumter co., S.C., on a branch of the South Carolina Railroad, 19 miles S. of Camden.

Clare'mont, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, 6 miles from Stouffville. It contains 3 churches and several stores and mills. Pop. 500.

Clare'mont Isles, a group of low islands off the N.E. coast of Australia. Lat. 13° 38' S.; lon. 141° 45' E.

Claremont Junction, 2 miles W. of Claremont, N.H., is the point where the Concord & Claremont Railroad terminates, on the Sullivan Railroad, 42 miles by rail N. of Brattleborough, Vt.

Claremont Wharf, a post-office of Surry co., Va., on the James River, 11 miles from Old Jamestown.

Clare'more, a post-office of Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory.

Clare-Morris, a town of Ireland. See CLARE.

Clar'ence, a post-village of Cedar co., Iowa, in Dayton township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 47 miles W. of Clinton, and 34 miles E. by S. from Cedar Rapids. It has 5 churches, a bank, a money-order post-office, a graded school, a flour-mill, 2 hotels, a newspaper office, and several grain-warehouses. Pop. 664.

Clarence, a post-office of Barton co., Kansas.

Clarence, a township of Calhoun co., Mich. Pop. 1032. It contains Duck Lake Village.

Clarence, a post-village of Shelby co., Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 59 miles W. of Hannibal, and 11 miles E. of Macon City. It has 2 churches, a flouring-mill, a money-order post-office, and a newspaper office. Pop. 444.

Clarence, or **Clarence Hollow,** a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., is in Clarence township, 18 miles E.N.E. of Buffalo, and 2 miles S. of the New York Central Railroad. The name of its post-office is Clarence. It has 3 churches, a classical union school, and a tannery. Pop. about 450. The township contains a village named Clarence Centre. Pop. of the township, 3349.

Clarence, a post-village in Russell co., Ontario, 2 miles S. of Thurso, Quebec. Pop. 150.

Clarence Centre, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Clarence township, on the New York Central Railroad, 23 miles W. of Batavia, and 16 miles (direct) N.E. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, 2 carriage-shops, and about 50 dwellings.

Clarence Creek, a post-village in Russell co., Ontario, 7 miles from Thurso, Quebec. Pop. 150.

Clar'ence Harbor, or **Port Clar'ence,** in Alaska, on the E. side of Behring Strait, 45 miles S.E. of Cape Prince of Wales. Here is Nookmut, an Esquimaux village.

Clar'ence Island, in South America, W. of Terra del Fuego. Lat. 54° 10' S.; lon. 71° 20' W. Length, from E. to W., 52 miles; breadth, 23 miles.

Clarence Island, in the Pacific Ocean, N. of Navigator Island. Lat. 8° 10' S.; lon. 172° 10' W.

Clar'ence Lake, or **Great Lake,** a lake of Tasmania, in Norfolk Plains, of irregular form, about 9 miles in length, and 4 miles in breadth at the broadest parts.

Clarence Peak, in Fernando Po Island, is 10,700 feet above the sea.

Clarence River, one of the largest streams in Australia, rises in the McPherson Mountains, and flows into Shoal Bay, New South Wales. It has a bar at its mouth, where there is a light-house (lat. 29° 25' S., lon. 153° 25' E.), and a costly breakwater. Length, 240 miles. Vessels drawing 10 feet ascend 50 miles to Grafton, and small steamers go 30 miles farther, to Moleville. Its valley is exceedingly fertile.

Clarence Strait, in the Persian Gulf, between the island of Kishm and the mainland, varies in breadth from 3 to 13 miles, and is studded with islands.

Clarence Strait, in Alaska, is between Prince of Wales Archipelago and Duke of York Island.

Clarence Strait, the channel between Melville Island and the N.W. coast of Australia, communicating with Van Diemen's Gulf. It is about 12 miles in breadth.

Clar'encetown, a settlement, formerly a British military station, on the N. side of Fernando Po Island.

Clar'enceville, a station on the Long Island Railroad, 3 miles W. of Jamaica, N.Y.

Clarenceville, a post-village and port of entry in Missisquoi co., Quebec, between the Richelieu River and Missisquoi Bay, 3 miles from Lacolle. It contains 2 churches, several stores, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 300.

Clarendon, klår'en-dọn, a county in the S.E. central part of South Carolina, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the S. and W. by the Santee River, and on the N.E. by Lynch's Creek, and traversed by Black River. The surface is undulating or level, and partly covered with extensive forests of pine and other trees; the soil is mostly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. Capital, Manning. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,559,560. Pop. in 1870, 14,038, of whom 14,012 were Americans.

Clarendon, a post-village, capital of Monroe co., Ark., on the east bank of White River, and on the Arkansas Central Railroad, 48 miles W.N.W. of Helena, and about 55 miles E. of Little Rock. Cotton and other products are shipped here in steamboats. It has a court-house, 1 or 2 churches, a money-order post-office, and a lumber-mill.

Clarendon, a station of Calhoun co., Mich., on the St. Joseph River, in Clarendon township, and on the Michigan Central (Air-Line) Railroad, 27 miles W.S.W. of Jackson. Pop. of the township, 1009.

Clarendon, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., in Clarendon township, 3 miles from Holley Railroad Station, and about 30 miles W. of Rochester. It has 2 or 3 churches and several mills. The township has 4 churches. Pop. of the township, 1760.

Clarendon, a village of Mead township, Warren co., Pa., near Clarendon Station on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Warren. It has a church, and manufactures of sole-leather.

Clarendon, a post-township of Rutland co., Vt., about 6 miles S. of Rutland, is drained by Otter Creek, and intersected by the Central Vermont Railroad. It has 3 churches. Pop. 1173. Clarendon Post-Office and Station is on the Harlem Extension Railroad, 6 miles S. of Rutland. See Clarendon Springs.

Clarendon Centre, a post-village in Pontiac co., Quebec, 8 miles N.W. of Bristol. It contains saw-, grist-, and carding-mills, 2 churches, and several stores. P. 250.

Clarendon Front, a post-village in Pontiac co., Quebec, 5 miles W. of Bristol. Pop. 100.

Clarendon Hill, a station in Norfolk co., Mass., on the Boston & Providence Railroad, 6 miles from Boston. Here are many elegant suburban residences.

Clarendon Hills, a post-village of Du Page co., Ill., in Downer Grove township, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 19 miles W. by S. of Chicago. It is pleasantly situated on high ground, and has 3 churches.

Clar′endon Park, an extra-parochial liberty, anciently a royal forest of England, co. of Wilts, 2½ miles E.S.E. of Salisbury. Pop. 193. Here are the remains of a royal palace or hunting-seat, in which Henry II. held the council that enacted, in 1194, the Constitutions of Clarendon.

Clarendon Springs, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Rutland co., Vt., in Clarendon township, 7 miles S.S.W. of Rutland. It has medicinal springs, several cottages, and a large hotel, with rooms for about 250 guests.

Clar′ens (Fr. pron. klå`rôNᵒ′), a village of Switzerland, on the Lake of Geneva, 4 miles by rail E.S.E. of Vevay.

Clarenza, a town of Greece. See Klarentza.

Clariacum, the supposed ancient name of Cléry.

Clar′idon, a post-hamlet of Geauga co., O., in Claridon township, 32 miles E. of Cleveland. The township is traversed by the Painesville & Youngstown Railroad. Dairy products and cattle are its staples. Pop. of township, 909.

Claridon, a village of Marion co., O., in Claridon township, 4 miles S. of Caledonia. It has 2 churches, a union school, and a carriage-shop. Claridon township contains also the village of Caledonia, and a population of 1483.

Clari′na, a post-village in Shefford co., Quebec, on the Granby River, 4 miles S.W. of Granby. Pop. 400.

Clarin′da, a post-village, capital of Page co., Iowa, on the Nodaway River, about 110 miles W.S.W. of Des Moines, and 65 miles S.E. of Omaha. It is also 14 miles S. of Clarinda Junction on the Burlington & Nodaway River Railway, which connects near Villisca with the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. It contains 5 churches, a graded school, a national bank, 1 other bank, a brewery, a woollen-factory, and a flour-mill. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 1100.

Clarinda Junction, a station in Montgomery co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, at the junction of the Burlington & Nodaway River Railway, 227 miles W. of Burlington.

Clar′ington, a post-village of Monroe co., O., in Salem township, on the Ohio River, at the mouth of Sunfish Creek, about 24 miles below Bellaire, and 44 miles by land N.E. of Marietta. It has 3 churches, a large tannery, a flouring-mill, a planing-mill, and a seminary. Pop. 728.

Clarington, a post-hamlet of Forest co., Pa., on Clarion River, 14 miles N. of Brookville.

Clar′ion, a county in the N.W. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 575 square miles. It is intersected by the Clarion River, is bounded on the S.W. by the Alleghany River, and on the S. by Red Bank Creek. The surface is partly hilly and partly undulating, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is generally fertile. Oats, wheat, Indian corn, lumber, hay, and butter are the staple products. This county has valuable beds of coal, iron ore, and limestone. The Alleghany Valley Railroad passes along its S.W. border, and the Low Grade division of that railroad traverses the S. part of the county. Capital, Clarion. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,786,020. Pop. in 1870, 26,537, of whom 24,917 were Americans.

Clarion, a township of Bureau co., Ill. Pop. 1023. Clarion Station is on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 17 miles N.E. of Princeton. The township is also traversed by the Mendota & Clinton Railroad.

Clarion, a post-village, capital of Wright co., Iowa, in Clarion township, about 34 miles N.E. of Fort Dodge. It has a church, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 37; of the township, 261.

Clarion, a post-office of Sedgwick co., Kansas, about 15 miles N.N.E. of Wichita.

Clarion, a post-office of Madison co., Neb., about 40 miles N. of Columbus.

Clarion, a post-borough, capital of Clarion co., Pa., on a river of the same name, and in Clarion township, on the Emlenton, Shippenville & Clarion Railroad, 25 miles S.E. of Oil City, and 65 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburg. It contains a court-house, 4 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a seminary, a machine-shop, &c. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 709; of the township, 1059.

Clarion, a station in Elk co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 12 miles N. of Ridgway.

Clar′ion, or **Cloud's Island,** an island in the Pacific Ocean, off the W. coast of Mexico. Lat. 18° N.; lon. 114° 50′ W.

Clarion River, Pennsylvania, rises in McKean co., and runs generally southwestward. It intersects Elk co., forms the N.W. boundary of Jefferson, and finally runs through the middle of Clarion co. and enters the Alleghany River. It is about 130 miles long, and traverses a region in which coal abounds.

Clark, a county in the E. part of Dakota. Area, 1360 square miles. The surface is undulating or nearly level.

Clark, a county in the E. part of Illinois, has an area of about 480 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the navigable Wabash River, and is also drained by the North Fork of Embarras River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Beds of coal are found in this county, which is intersected by the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute and Paris & Danville Railroads. Capital, Marshall. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,367,636. Pop. in 1870, 18,719, of whom 17,800 were Americans.

Clark, a county in the S.W. central part of Ohio, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by Mad River, and also drained by Little Miami River and Beaver and Lagonda Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the ash, buckeye, hickory, oak, &c. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, butter, wool, and pork are the staple products. Niagara limestone (Upper Silurian), a very good material for building, underlies the greater part of the surface, and is extensively quarried. This rock here contains much magnesia. Good quicklime is extensively prepared from it. The county is traversed by the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, and other railroads connect at Springfield, the capital. Valuation of real and personal estate, $37,905,000. Pop. in 1870, 32,070, of whom 28,514 were Americans.

Clark, or **Clarke,** a county in the S.W. part of Washington, has an area of about 1100 square miles. It is bounded on the S. and partly on the W. by the Columbia River; and it is intersected by the Cathlapootle River. The surface is partly mountainous, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil in some parts is fertile. Wheat, oats, grass, and butter are the staple products. Capital, Vancouver. Valuation of real and personal estate, $803,029. Pop. in 1870, 3081, of whom 2606 were Americans. The cedar, fir, ash, maple, and oak abound here.

Clark, a county in the N.W. central part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 1500 square miles. It is traversed by Black River (which divides it into nearly equal parts), and is partly drained by Eau Claire River. The surface is uneven, and mostly covered with forests; the soil is productive. Lumber, oats, and wheat are the chief products of the county, which is intersected by the West Wisconsin Railroad. Capital, Neillsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,266,317. Pop. in 1870, 3450; in 1875, 7282, of whom 5807 were Americans.

Clark, a township of Johnson co., Ind. Pop. 1474. It contains Clarksburg.

Clark, a township of Montgomery co., Ind. Pop. 2175. It contains Ladoga.

Clark, a township of Perry co., Ind. Pop. 1567. It contains Adyeville.

Clark, a township of Tama co., Iowa. Pop. 711.

Clark, a township of Faribault co., Minn. Pop. 121.

Clark, a township of Atchison co., Mo. Pop. 1276.

Clark, a township of Cole co., Mo. Pop. 800.

Clark, a township of Lincoln co., Mo. Pop. 1887.

Clark, a post-hamlet of Burt co., Neb., 8 miles N.W. of Tekama. It has a church.

Clark, a township of Union co., N.J. Pop. 331.

Clark, a township of Brown co., O. Pop. 1691. It includes Feesburg, Hamersville, and Brownsville.

Clark, a post-office of Mercer co., Pa., is at the borough of Clarksville.

Clark, Mercer co., Pa. See CLARK'S MILLS.

Clark Centre, a post-office of Clark co., Ill., is at the village of Auburn.

Clarke, a county in the S.W. part of Alabama, has an area of about 1200 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Alabama River, and on the W. by the Tombigbee. These rivers, which are both navigable, unite at the southern extremity of the county. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the pine, cypress, cedar, and oak abound. The soil is partly fertile and partly sandy. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Grove Hill. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,620,064. Pop. in 1870, 14,663, of whom 14,601 were Americans.

Clarke, or **Clark,** a county in the S.W. central part of Arkansas, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Washita River, and on the S.W. by the Little Missouri River, and is also drained by the Terre Noire Creek. The surface is partly covered with forests of the hickory, oak, pine, &c.; the soil is mostly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the Cairo & Fulton Railroad. Capital, Arkadelphia. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,281,683. Pop. in 1870, 11,953, of whom 11,935 were Americans.

Clarke, a county in the N.E. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is drained by the Oconee River and its branches. The surface is hilly; the soil of the valleys is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Granite underlies this county, and gold has been found in it. A branch railroad connects Athens, the capital, with the Georgia Railroad. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,844,900. Pop. in 1870, 12,941, of whom 12,818 were Americans.

Clarke, a county in the S. part of Indiana, has an area of about 380 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Ohio River, and is partly drained by Silver Creek. The surface is moderately uneven; the soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Among the minerals of this county are iron ore and limestone. It is intersected by the Ohio & Mississippi and Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroads. Capital, Charlestown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $20,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 24,770, of whom 22,075 were Americans.

Clarke, a county in the S. part of Iowa, has an area of 432 square miles. It is drained by several small affluents of Des Moines River. The surface is undulating or level, and is diversified with prairies and groves of trees; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and hay are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. Capital, Osceola. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,512,059. Pop. in 1870, 8735, of whom 8462 were Americans; in 1875, 10,118.

Clarke, a county in the S. part of Kansas, bordering on the Indian Territory, has an area of 1188 square miles. It is drained by the Cimarron River.

Clarke, or **Clark,** a county in the E. central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Kentucky River, and on the S.E. by the Red River. The surface is uneven or hilly; the soil in some parts is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Hydraulic limestone is found in this county. Capital, Winchester. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 10,882, of whom 10,745 were Americans.

Clarke, or **Clark,** a county in the E. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Chickasawha River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil produces cotton, Indian corn, &c. This county is traversed by the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Quitman. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,333,575. Pop. in 1870, 7505, of whom 7434 were Americans.

Clarke, a county forming the N.E. extremity of Missouri, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Des Moines River, and on the E. by the Mississippi, and is intersected by the Fox and Wyaconda Rivers. The surface is diversified with prairies and tracts of good timber growing near the rivers. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staple products. Carboniferous limestone underlies part of the surface. It is intersected by the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad. Capital, Cahoka. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,560,000. Pop. in 1870, 13,667, of whom 12,851 were Americans.

Clarke, a county in the N. part of Virginia, has an area of about 200 square miles. It is intersected by the Shenandoah River, and is bounded on the S.E. by the Blue Ridge. It is a part of the Great Valley of Virginia, and has a fertile soil based on limestone. Wheat, Indian corn, and oats are the staple products. This county is traversed by a branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Berryville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,307,215. Pop. in 1870, 6670, of whom 6619 were Americans.

Clarke, Lake co., Ind. See CLARKE STATION.

Clarke, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ind., in Ward township, at Stone Station on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad, 5 miles N. of Winchester.

Clarke, a township of Chariton co., Mo. Pop. 939.

Clarke, a township of Clinton co., O. Pop. 1877. It contains Martinsville and Farmers' Station.

Clarke, a township of Coshocton co., O. Pop. 867. It contains Helmick and a part of Bloomfield.

Clarke, or **New'ton,** a post-village in Durham co., Ontario, 3 miles from Newtonville. It contains several stores and hotels and 3 churches. Pop. 350.

Clarke City, a post-hamlet and station of Clarke co., Mo., on the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, 13 miles W. of Alexandria. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Clarke's Harbor, a post-village on Cape Sable Island, Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, 14 miles S. of Barrington. Pop. 400.

Clarke's Point, a narrow peninsula in Massachusetts, S.W. of New Bedford Bay. At the extremity of the point is a fixed light, lat. 41° 35′ 30″ N., lon. 70° 54′ 12″ W.

Clarke's River, Flathead River, or **Clarke's Fork of the Columbia River,** rises by several branches among the Rocky Mountains in the western part of Montana. The names of its head-streams are Hell Gate, Bitter Root, and Blackfoot Rivers, several of which unite near Missoula, in Montana. The river runs thence northwestward, traverses the northern part of Idaho, and enters the Columbia in the N.E. part of Washington, about lat. 48° 50′ N. It is about 700 miles long, including one of the branches. Gold is found near the upper part of this river, in Montana. In Idaho, near lat. 48° 10′ N., it expands into a lake called Pend d'Oreille, which is about 30 miles long and 8 miles wide, and 1600 feet above the sea-level.

Clarke's Summit, Pa. See CLARK'S GREEN.

Clarke Station, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 24 miles S.S.E. of Chicago.

Clarkes'town, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., 4 miles E. of Muncy. It has 2 churches.

Clarkes'ville, a post-village, capital of Habersham co., Ga., is on the head-waters of the Chattahoochee River, 7 miles N. of Mount Airy Railroad Station, and about 90 miles N.N.E. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches. Pop. 263.

Clark Island, Behring Sea. See SAINT LAWRENCE.

Clark's, a station in Miami co., Ind., on the railroad between Marion and Logansport, 3 miles E. of Bunker Hill Junction. See also CLARK'S STATION.

Clark's, a post-office of Coshocton co., O., at the village of Bloomfield.

Clark's, a station in Geauga co., O., on the Youngstown & Painesville Railroad, 3 miles N. of Chardon.

Clark's, a station in Centre co., Pa., on the Bellefonte & Snowshoe Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Bellefonte.

Clark's Beach, a large fishing settlement of Newfoundland, on the N. side of Conception Bay, 4 miles from Brigus. Pop. 444.

Clarks'borough, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., in Greenwich township, on the railroad from Camden to Swedesborough, 14 miles S.W. of Camden. It has 2 churches and a public school. Pop. about 500.

Clarksborough, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Clifton township, on Grass River, 40 miles S.E. of Ogdensburg. It has an iron-furnace and several saw-mills.

Clarks'burg, a post-office of Yolo co., Cal.

Clarksburg, a village of Daviess co., Ind., in Madison township, about 32 miles E.N.E. of Vincennes. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, and a carriage-shop. The name of its post-office is Clark's Prairie.

Clarksburg, a post-village of Decatur co., Ind., in Fugit township, about 40 miles S.W. of Richmond. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of flour, wagons, tinware, &c.

Clarksburg, a hamlet of Johnson co., Ind., in Clark township, 4 miles from Acton Station. It has 2 churches and a planing-mill. Here is Rocklane Post-Office.

Clarksburg, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., 4 miles from Germantown Station, and 38 miles W. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches and 3 stores. Pop. about 150.

Clarksburg, a township of Berkshire co., Mass., on the Vermont line. Pop. 686. It contains Briggsville.

Clarksburg, a village of Marquette co., Mich., on the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, 13 miles W. of Negaunee, and 1½ miles from Humboldt Post-Office. It has iron-mines, a church, and a furnace for pig-iron.

Clarksburg, a post-village of Moniteau co., Mo., in Moreau township, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, at Moniteau Station, 32 miles E. of Sedalia. It has a church and manufactures of furniture and wagons.

Clarksburg, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., in Millstone township, 20 miles E. of Trenton, and 11 miles from Freehold. It has a church, a store, and a tannery.

Clarksburg, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., in Eden township, about 20 miles S. of Buffalo. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a planing-mill.

Clarksburg, a post-hamlet of Ross co., O., about 18 miles N.W. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches.

Clarksburg, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., about 33 miles E. by N. from Pittsburg. It has a church.

Clarksburg, a post-village of Carroll co., Tenn., 9 miles S. of Huntingdon. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Clarksburg, a post-village, capital of Harrison co., W. Va., is on the West Fork of the Monongahela River, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 82 miles E. of Parkersburg, and 302 miles W. of Baltimore. It contains 9 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a graded school, a Catholic academy, a female college (Baptist), a foundry, 2 machine-shops, and 2 carriage-shops. Two weekly newspapers are published here. The adjacent country is hilly and abounds in coal, the mining of which is the principal business of the place. Pop. estimated at 3000.

Clarksburg, a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, near the mouth of Beaver River, and on the Northern Railroad, 16 miles W. of Collingwood. It contains a church, several stores, 2 hotels, 2 woollen-mills, and a saw-mill. Pop. 300.

Clark's Corner, a post-hamlet of Windham co., Conn., at Goshen Station on the New York & New England Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Willimantic.

Clark's Corners, a hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., 3 miles from Gansevoort. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Clark's Corners, a post-hamlet of Ashtabula co., O., about 15 miles N.E. of Jefferson. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Clark's Creek, Kansas, rises in Morris co., runs northward through Davis co., and enters the Kansas River about 8 miles N.E. of Junction City.

Clark's Creek, Pennsylvania, runs nearly southwestward in Dauphin co., and enters the Susquehanna River about 10 miles above Harrisburg.

Clark's Creek, township, Morris co., Kansas. P. 135.

Clark's Creek, a post-office of Grant co., Ky.

Clarks'dale, a post-hamlet of Christian co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Taylorville.

Clarksdale, a post-village of Coahoma co., Miss., about 55 miles N.W. of Grenada. It has 2 churches and 4 stores.

Clark's Factory, a post-office of Delaware co., N.Y.

Clark's Falls, a post-hamlet of New London co., Conn., 6 miles N. of Westerly, R.I. It has a woollen-mill.

Clark's Ferry, a station in Dauphin co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Northern Central Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of the borough of Dauphin.

Clarks'field, a post-village of Huron co., O., is on the Vermilion River, in Clarksfield township, 12 miles E.S.E. of Norwalk, and about 44 miles W.S.W. of Cleveland. The township has 4 churches and 3 cheese-factories. Pop. of the township, 1062.

Clark's Fork of the Yellowstone rises in the N. part of Wyoming, runs northward, and enters the Yellowstone River in Montana, near lat. 45° 43′ N. It is about 150 miles long, and traverses a very mountainous region of volcanic origin. Silver is found near this river.

Clark's Fork, a post-township of Cooper co., Mo., 7 miles S.E. of Boonville. Pop. 1126.

Clark's Fork, a post-office of York co., S.C.

Clark's Gap, a post-office of Loudoun co., Va., and a station on the Washington & Ohio Railroad, 41 miles N.W. of Alexandria.

Clark's Gap, a post-office of Mercer co., W. Va.

Clark's Green, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa., in Abington township, on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad (near Clark's Summit Station), 8 miles N. of Scranton. It has 2 churches.

Clark's Grove, a post-office of Freeborn co., Minn.

Clark's Hill, a post-village of Tippecanoe co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 15 miles S.S.E. of Lafayette. It has 4 churches and a steam grist-mill.

Clark's Hill, a post-hamlet of Edgefield co., S.C., 19 miles from Augusta, Ga. It has a church.

Clark's Island, Knox co., Me., an isle in Penobscot Bay, about 10 miles from Rockland, has an area of 200 acres. It is connected with the mainland by a stone bridge. Here are quarries of fine granite, which is exported.

Clark's Island, the most southern of the Furneaux group, off the N.E. end of Tasmania. Lat. 40° S.

Clark's Island, an island in the Pacific. Lat. 27° 48′ N.; lon. 176° W.

Clark's Landing, Arkansas. See Askew.

Clark's Mill, a post-office of Crawford co., Ga.

Clark's Mill, a hamlet in Richmond and Charleston townships, Washington co., R.I., on Usquepaug River, near Richmond Station on the Providence & Stonington Railroad. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of cotton yarns. Pop. 101. Nearest post-office, Shannock Mills.

Clark's Mills, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., in Kirkland township, on Oriskany Creek, and on the Rome Branch of the Midland Railroad, about 10 miles W.S.W. of Utica. It has a church, a cotton-mill, and 2 other mills. Pop. 420.

Clark's Mills, a hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, at the mouth of the Batten Kill, about ½ mile from Schuylerville. It has a planing-mill, a saw-mill, and a sash-factory. Pop. about 100.

Clark's Mills, a post-hamlet of Moore co., N.C., 18 miles W.S.W. of Carthage. It has a grist-mill.

Clark's Mills, a post-office and station of Mercer co., Pa., in Perry township, on the Jamestown & Franklin Railroad, 27 miles W. of Franklin. It has a grist-mill.

Clark's Mills, a post-office of Lexington co., S.C.

Clark's Mills, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis., in Cato township, on the Manitowoc River, about 12 miles W. of Manitowoc City. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 200.

Clark's Mills, a village of Ontario. See Camden East.

Clark'son, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., in Clarkson township, about 14 miles W.N.W. of Rochester, and 2 miles N. of Brockport. It has 2 churches, an academy, and 2 carriage-factories. Pop. of the township, 1922.

Clarkson, a post-village of Columbiana co., O., in Middleton township, about 28 miles S. of Youngstown. It has 2 churches.

Clark's Prairie, Daviess co., Ind. See Clarksburg.

Clark's River, Ky., runs northward through Calloway co., intersects Marshall co., and enters the Tennessee River at its mouth, about 2 miles above Paducah. It is about 75 miles long. Its West Branch drains part of Graves co., and enters Clark's River 6 or 7 miles from its mouth.

Clark's River, a station in McCracken co., Ky., on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of Paducah, near the stream called Clark's River.

Clark's Run, a small stream of Yuba co., towards the N. part of California, falls into the Yuba River about 20 miles above Marysville.

Clark's Station, a post-office of Mariposa co., Cal., about 20 miles E.N.E. of Mariposa.

Clark's Station, a village in Daviess co., Ind., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 162 miles W. of Cincinnati. Here are important mines of cannel and bituminous coal. Post-office name, Cannelburg.

Clark's Summit, Pa. See Clark's Green.

Clarks'ton, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ga.

Clarkston, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., in Independence township, about 1 mile from Clark's Station on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, 35 miles N.N.W. of Detroit, and 12 miles S.E. of Holly. It has 2 churches, a union graded school, a money-order post-office, a flour-mill, a plough-factory, and a newspaper office. Pop. 471.

Clarkston, a post-office and mining-camp of Lewis and Clarke co., Montana, about 18 miles S.S.W. of Helena. It has mines of zinc, lead, &c., and a silver-mill.

Clarkston, a post-office of Cache co., Utah, 20 miles N.W. of Logan. It has a church.

Clarks'town, or **New City,** a post-village, capital of Rockland co., N.Y., is in Clarkstown township, about 30 miles N. of New York. The name of its post-office is New City. It is a terminus of the Nanuet & New City Railroad. The township contains Rockland Lake (which see) and a part of Nyack. Pop. of the township, 4535.

Clark Sum'mit, a station, Marin co., Cal., on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 59 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco.

Clarks'ville, a post-village, capital of Johnson co., Ark., is about 2 miles N. of the Arkansas River, on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, 101 miles W.N.W. of Little Rock. It has 2 churches, the Franklin College, and manufactures of flour, furniture, sash and doors. Pop. 466.

Clarksville, a post-village of El Dorado co., Cal., about 25 miles E. of Sacramento.

Clarksville, a hamlet of Clark co., Ill., 7 miles N.W. of Marshall. It has a church. Here is Dolson Post-Office.

Clarksville, Sangamon co., Ill. See Berry.

Clarksville, a village of Clarke co., Ind., on the Ohio River, 2½ miles above New Albany, and opposite Louisville. Here is Stiles Railroad Station. It has a cement-mill.

Clarksville, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ind.

Clarksville, a post-village of Butler co., Iowa, in Butler township, on the Shell Rock River, and on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 24 miles N.N.W. of Cedar Falls, and about 20 miles S. of Charles City. It has a bank, 3 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of flour, furniture, and wagons. Pop. 699.

Clarksville, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Md., 10 miles W.S.W. of Ellicott City. It has 3 or 4 churches.

Clarksville, a post-office of Ionia co., Mich.

Clarksville, a post-village of Pike co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, and on the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad, 12 miles below Louisiana, and about 40 miles below Hannibal. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, 2 flour-mills, 1 or 2 machine-shops, 2 tobacco-factories, a barrel-factory, &c. Pop. 1152.

Clarksville, a post-village of Merrick co., Neb., near the Platte River, at Clark's Station on the Union Pacific Railroad, 121 miles W. of Omaha. It has 2 churches and a graded school.

Clarksville, a post-township of Coos co., N.H., is drained by the Connecticut River. Pop. 269.

Clarksville, Hunterdon co., N.J. See Glen Gardner.

Clarksville, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., in New Scotland township, 15 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches, 3 stores, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 236.

Clarksville, township, Alleghany co., N.Y. Pop. 797.

Clarksville, Cayuga co., N.Y., is a suburb of Auburn, 1½ miles N.W. of the railroad station. Here are manufactures of farming-implements, woollen goods, and axles.

Clarksville, a hamlet of Niagara co., N.Y., on the Niagara River, about 1 mile below the cataract. Pop. 150.

Clarksville, a village of Otsego co., N.Y., in Middlefield township, 5 miles E. of Cooperstown. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. 300. Post-office, Middlefield.

Clarksville, a township of Davie co., N.C. Pop. 919.

Clarksville, a post-village of Clinton co., O., in Vernon township, on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, 46 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has 3 or 4 churches, a graded school, a flour-mill, and a chair-factory. Pop. 389.

Clarksville, a hamlet of Defiance co., O., in Milford township, on the St. Joseph River, 2 miles S. of Edgerton. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Clarksville, a post-office and mining-camp of Baker co., Oregon, 30 miles S.E. of Baker City. Gold is found here.

Clarksville, a post-village of Greene co., Pa., in Morgan township, on Ten-Mile Creek, 10 miles N.E. of Waynesburg, and about 38 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has 3 churches, 3 stores, a flour-mill, and a woollen-factory. Pop. about 300.

Clarksville, a borough of Mercer co., Pa., on the Shenango River, and on the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, near the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 27 miles N. of New Castle, and 33 miles S.S.W. of Meadville. It has an academy, 2 carriage-shops, a saw-mill, 3 churches, and 2 tanneries. Pop. 359. The name of its post-office is Clark.

Clarksville, a post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Tenn., on the right bank of the Cumberland River, at the mouth of the Red River, about 50 miles W.N.W. of Nashville, 63 miles W.S.W. of Bowling Green, and 65 miles below Nashville by water. It is on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad. It is built on high and hilly ground, and contains a court-house, a national bank, 2 other banks, and the Clarksville Female Academy. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Tobacco and other products are shipped here in steamboats or by railroad, the former amounting to about 15,000 hogsheads annually. Pop. 3200. This town has 13 churches, an iron-foundry, 2 planing-mills, 2 steam flouring-mills, a chair-factory, and a manufactory of farming-implements. It is the seat of the Southwestern University (Presbyterian), which was founded in 1874. To endow this institution the citizens of Clarksville contributed $194,000. A bridge crosses the Red River here. Nearly all the business portion of Clarksville was destroyed by fire in 1878.

Clarksville, a post-village, capital of Red River co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad (Trans-Continental division), 30 miles E. of Paris. It has 4 churches, a Catholic academy, a bank, a newspaper office, and a flouring-mill. Pop. about 1500.

Clarksville, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., Va., is situated on the Roanoke River, a mile below the confluence of the Dan and Staunton Rivers, 50 miles E. of Danville, and 100 miles S.W. of Richmond. A line of boats connects this place with Boston Station. It has 5 churches, a national bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 600.

Clarksville, Ontario. See Tecumseth.

Clark'ton, a post-village of Dunklin co., Mo., in Freeborn township, 25 miles S. of Dexter City. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, and a wagon-factory. Pop. about 500.

Clarkton, a post-village of Bladen co., N.C., in Brownmarsh township, on the Carolina Central Railroad, 46 miles W.N.W. of Wilmington. It has 2 churches, an academy, and manufactures of rosin, turpentine, lumber, and barrels.

Clark'town, a summer resort of White co., Tenn., 9 miles E. by S. of Sparta. It has 2 mineral springs.

Clarkville, Madison co., N.Y. See Brookfield.

Clar'no, a township of Green co., Wis. Pop. 1510.

Clary, klå're', a village of France, 10 miles S.E. of Cambrai. It has manufactures of tulles and gauzes. P. 2647.

Cla'ry's Min'eral Springs, a post-office of Edgefield co., S.C., 5 miles from Silver Street Station. Here is a medicinal spring.

Clarysville, kla'rịz-vĭl, a post-village of Perry co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, opposite Chester, Ill. It has a church and 2 stores.

Cla'ryville, a post-office of Campbell co., Ky.

Claryville, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Neversink township, about 32 miles W. of Kingston. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a flour-mill.

Clase, a town of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 5 miles N.W. of Swansea, of which it is a suburb. It has collieries and tin- and steel-works. Pop. 12,887.

Clash'more, a village of Ireland, co. of Waterford, 4 miles N. of Youghal. Pop. of parish, 1696.

Clastidium, an ancient name of Casteggio.

Clato'nia, a post-office of Gage co., Neb.

Clats'ka'nie, a post-office of Columbia co., Oregon.

Clat'sop, a county forming the N.W. extremity of Oregon, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Columbia River, and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. The surface is hilly or mountainous, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil produces potatoes, oats, grass, &c. Capital, Astoria. Valuation of real and personal estate, $900,000. Pop. in 1870, 1255, of whom 952 were Americans; in 1875, 1546.

Claude, klawd, a post-village in Peel co., Ontario, 10 miles N.W. of Brampton. Pop. 100.

Claudia Celeia, supposed ancient name of Cilly.

Claudy, or **Clady,** klå'de, a village of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 4 miles by rail S.S.W. of Strabane.

Clauselville, klaw'sẹl-vĭl, a hamlet of Monroe co., Ala., about 20 miles S.W. of Pineapple. It has 2 churches.

Claussville, klawss'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., about 11 miles W. of Allentown.

Clausthal, or **Klausthal,** klŏws'tål, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, in the Harz, 56 miles by rail S.E. of Hanover. It is 1740 feet above the level of the sea, and is mostly built of wood. It is the chief mining town of the Harz, and has a mining academy, gymnasium, and school of forestry, with a valuable museum, a mint, and a high school. Near it are the principal lead- and silver-mines in the Harz, in which, and in the manufacture of camlets and of nails, its population is employed. Pop. 9137.

Clavenna, a town of Italy. See CHIAVENNA.

Claverack, klaw′vęr-ăk, a post-village of Claverack township, Columbia co., N.Y., on the Hudson & Chatham Branch of the Boston & Albany Railroad, 4½ miles E.S.E. of Hudson. It contains 2 or 3 churches, the Claverack Academy, and the Hudson River Institute. The township contains another village, named Philmont, and has 7 churches, and manufactures of hosiery, flour, straw-paper, &c. Pop. of the township, 3825.

Claverack Creek, Columbia co., N.Y., runs southwestward and northward, and enters Kinderhook Creek about 5 miles N. of Hudson.

Clav′ering, a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, 18 miles from Owen Sound. Pop. 100.

Clay, a county in the E. part of Alabama, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is drained by small affluents of the Tallapoosa River. The surface is uneven and mostly covered with forests. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Ashland. Valuation of real and personal estate, $801,268. Pop. in 1870, 9560, of whom 9553 were Americans.

Clay, a county in the N.E. part of Arkansas, bordering on Missouri, is bounded on the E. by the river St. Francis, and traversed by Black River. The soil is fertile. It is intersected by the Cairo & Fulton Railroad. Here are forests of cypress and other trees. Capital, Corning.

Clay, a county in the S.E. part of Dakota, is bounded on the S. by the Missouri River, and intersected by the Vermilion River. The surface is partly covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, &c., are the staple products. It is intersected by the Dakota Southern Railroad. Capital, Vermilion. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,145,443. Pop. in 1870, 2621, of whom 1755 were Americans.

Clay, a county in the N.E. part of Florida, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by St. John's River. The surface is nearly level, and is partly covered with forests. Cattle, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Green Cove Springs. Valuation of real and personal estate, $290,000. Pop. in 1870, 2098, of whom 2081 were Americans.

Clay, a county in the S.W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Chattahoochee River. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. It is intersected by the Southwestern Railroad. Capital, Fort Gaines. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,095,891. Pop. in 1870, 5493, of whom 5469 were Americans.

Clay, a county in the S.E. part of Illinois, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is intersected by the Little Wabash River. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. Prairies and tracts of timber are distributed here in convenient proportions. Indian corn, oats, wheat, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad and the Springfield division of the same. Capital, Louisville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,043,612. Pop. in 1870, 15,875, of whom 15,301 were Americans.

Clay, a county in the W. part of Indiana, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is intersected by Eel River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is generally fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county has beds of good block-coal, from which large quantities have been mined. It produced in 1870 236,642 tons of coal, valued at $566,268. It is traversed by the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute and Cincinnati & Terre Haute Railroads. Capital, Brazil. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 19,084, of whom 17,298 were Americans.

Clay, a county in the N.W. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Little Sioux River. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, and oats are the staple products. Capital, Spencer. Valuation of real and personal estate, $430,000. Pop. in 1870, 1523; in 1875, 3569.

Clay, a county in the N.E. central part of Kansas, has an area of 660 square miles. It is intersected by the Republican River, which divides it into two nearly equal parts. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, &c., are the staple products. A large proportion of this county (about 95 per cent.) is prairie. Capital, Clay Centre. Valuation of real and personal estate, $474,712. Pop. in 1870, 2942; in 1875, 6672, of whom 4956 were Americans; in 1878, 8759.

Clay, a county in the S.E. part of Kentucky, has an area of nearly 600 square miles. It is drained by the South Fork of Kentucky River. The surface is partly mountainous, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil produces Indian corn and oats. This county has beds of iron ore, and springs from which salt is procured. Capital, Manchester. Valuation of real and personal estate, $886,808. Pop. in 1870, 8297, of whom 8286 were Americans.

Clay, a county in the W. part of Minnesota, is bounded on the W. by the Red River of the North, and is intersected by Buffalo River. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified by prairies and groves, the former of which are the more extensive. The soil is very fertile. Limestone underlies this county. It is intersected by the Northern Pacific Railroad. Capital, Moorhead. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3860. Pop. in 1870, 92; in 1875, 1451, of whom 695 were Americans.

Clay, a county in the E. or N.E. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Tombigbee River, and is drained by the Oktibbeha River. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of the beech, elm, hickory, magnolia, white oak, tulip-tree, &c.; the soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. Capital, West Point. It was formed since 1870.

Clay, a county in the W.N.W. part of Missouri, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Missouri River, and also drained by Fishing Creek. The surface is diversified by undulations or hills of moderate height, and is partly covered with forests of white oak, ash, elm, hickory, black walnut, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Limestone and sandstone are abundant in this county. It is intersected by a branch of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. Capital, Liberty. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 15,564, of whom 14,957 were Americans.

Clay, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Little Blue River and the West Fork of the Big Blue River. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile. The greater portion of it is prairie. Limestone of the cretaceous formation underlies this county. It is intersected by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. Capital, Sutton. Pop. in 1870, 54; in 1876, 4787.

Clay, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, bordering on Georgia, has an area of about 160 square miles. It is drained by the Hiawassee River. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests. Indian corn, oats, grass, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Hayesville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $337,218. Pop. in 1870, 2461, of whom 2459 were Americans.

Clay, a county in the N. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky, is intersected by the Cumberland River, and is also drained by Obey's River. The surface is hilly; the soil is fertile. Here are forests of beech, hickory, maple, oak, chestnut, walnut, &c. Indian corn, tobacco, wheat, and oats are the staple products. Capital, Celina.

Clay, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of about 1080 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Red River, and is intersected by the Big and Little Wichita Rivers. The soil is fertile. Capital, Henrietta.

Clay, a county in the central part of West Virginia, has an area of about 375 square miles. It is intersected by Elk River. The surface is hilly or undulating; the soil is partly fertile, and produces Indian corn, oats, and grass. Capital, Clay Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $347,689. Pop. in 1870, 2196, all Americans.

Clay, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ala.

Clay, a township of Bartholomew co., Ind. Pop. 778. It contains Petersville.

Clay, a township of Carroll co., Ind. Pop. 949. It contains Pyrmont.

Clay, a township of Cass co., Ind. Pop. 814.

Clay, a township of Dearborn co., Ind. Pop. 1269. It contains Dillsborough.

Clay, a township of Decatur co., Ind. Pop. 2065. It contains Milford.

Clay, a township of Hamilton co., Ind. Pop. 1413. It contains part of Carmel.

Clay, a township of Hendricks co., Ind. Pop. 1571. It contains Hadley, Coatesville, and Amo.

Clay, a township of Howard co., Ind. Pop. 1350.

Clay, a township of Kosciusko co., Ind. Pop. 1973. It contains Rose Hill and Silver Lake.

Clay, a township of La Grange co., Ind. Pop. 1248.

Clay, a township of Miami co., Ind. Pop. 972. It contains Wawpecong.

Clay, a township of Morgan co., Ind. Pop. 1234. It contains Brooklyn and Centreton.

Clay, a township of Owen co., Ind. Pop. 1284. It contains White Hall.

Clay, a township of Pike co., Ind. Pop. 747. It contains Union.

Clay, a township of Spencer co., Ind. Pop. 1385. It contains Buffaloville.

Clay, a township of St. Joseph co., Ind. Pop. 1442. It contains Notre Dame.

Clay, a township of Wayne co., Ind. Pop. 1094. It contains Washington.

Clay, a township of Clay co., Iowa. Pop. 598. It contains Peterson.

Clay, a township of Grundy co., Iowa. Pop. 492. It contains Beaman.

Clay, a township of Hardin co., Iowa. Pop. 1371.

Clay, a township of Harrison co., Iowa. Pop. 641.

Clay, a township of Jones co., Iowa. Pop. 962. It contains Clay Mills.

Clay, a township of Marion co., Iowa. Pop. 1197. It contains Iola and Bethel City.

Clay, a township of Shelby co., Iowa. Pop. 287.

Clay, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Iowa, in Clay township, about 12 miles N. of Fairfield. The township has 3 churches and a cheese-factory. Pop. in 1875, 690.

Clay, a township of Wayne co., Iowa. Pop. 634.

Clay, a township of Webster co., Iowa. Pop. 156.

Clay, a township of Reno co., Kansas. Pop. 390.

Clay, a post-office of Webster co., Ky., is at CLAYVILLE.

Clay, a township of St. Clair co., Mich., on the river St. Clair. Pop. 1384. It contains the village of Algonac.

Clay, a post-hamlet of Pearl co., Miss., 33 miles S. of Columbia. It has a church.

Clay, a township of Adair co., Mo. Pop. 1340.

Clay, a township of Atchison co., Mo. Pop. 1673.

Clay, a township of Clarke co., Mo. Pop. 1119. It contains Hazelton.

Clay, a township of Douglas co., Mo. Pop. 333.

Clay, a township of Dunklin co., Mo. Pop. 1426.

Clay, a township of Greene co., Mo. Pop. 840.

Clay, a township of Harrison co., Mo. Pop. 911.

Clay, a township of Holt co., Mo. Pop. 887.

Clay, a township of Lafayette co., Mo. Pop. 3508. It contains Greenton.

Clay, a township of Linn co., Mo. Pop. 939. It contains Eversonville.

Clay, a township of Monroe co., Mo. Pop. 1518. It contains Granville.

Clay, a township of Ralls co., Mo. Pop. 1701.

Clay, a township of Shelby co., Mo. Pop. 1433. It contains Clarence.

Clay, a township of Sullivan co., Mo. Pop. 877.

Clay, a post-township of Onondaga co., N.Y., contains Belgium, Centreville, Euclid, Three River Point, and other villages, and is very fertile. Pop. 3025. Clay Station is on the Syracuse Northern Railroad, 11 miles N. of Syracuse.

Clay, a township of Guilford co., N.C. Pop. 835.

Clay, a township of Auglaize co., O. Pop. 1095. It contains St. John's.

Clay, a township of Gallia co., O. Pop. 1400. It is on the Ohio River, and includes Chambersburg.

Clay, a township of Highland co., O. Pop. 1345. It contains Buford and Hollowtown.

Clay, a post-village of Jackson co., O., in Franklin township, on the railroad between Portsmouth and Jackson, about 10 miles S. of Jackson. It has a church and a grist-mill. The name of its station is Cross Roads.

Clay, a township of Knox co., O. Pop. 940. It contains Martinsburg.

Clay, a township of Montgomery co., O. Pop. 2541. It contains Bachman, Dodson, Phillipsburg, South Arlington, and West Baltimore.

Clay, a township of Muskingum co., O. Pop. 776. It contains Roseville.

Clay, a township of Ottawa co., O. Pop. 2174. It contains Genoa.

Clay, a township of Scioto co., O. Pop. 927.

Clay, a township of Tuscarawas co., O. Pop. 1205. It includes Gnadenhütten.

Clay, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 1062. It includes Sunbury.

Clay, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. 814, exclusive of Three Springs.

Clay, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., in Clay township, 5 miles W.N.W. of Ephrata. The township contains Durlach, and has 4 grist-mills and 3 churches. Pop. 1440.

Clay Bank, a post-hamlet of Oceana co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, in Claybank township, 25 miles N.N.W. of Muskegon. It has a saw-mill. Pop. of township, 562.

Clay Bank, a post-hamlet of Gloucester co., Va., on York River, 15 miles S.E. of West Point. It has a church and a steamboat-landing.

Clay Banks, a post-township of Door co., Wis., is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan. It has 2 lumber-mills. Pop. 623.

Clay Brook, a post-village of Madison co., Tenn., 12 miles E. of Jackson. It has a church, an academy, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Clay'burg, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., on the Saranac River, in Saranac and Black Brook townships, 24 miles W.S.W. of Plattsburg. Here are iron-mines. It has an iron-forge or bloomery.

Clay Centre, a post-village, capital of Clay co., Kansas, is on the Republican River, in Clay Centre township, on a branch of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 33 miles N.N.W. of Junction City. It has a bank, 2 steam flouring-mills, a newspaper office, a graded school, 4 churches, and manufactures of carriages and furniture. Pop. of township, 1750.

Clay City, a post-village of Clay co., Ill., on the Little Wabash River, in a township of its own name, and on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 46 miles W. of Vincennes. It has 3 churches and a graded school. Pop. 594; of the township, 1364.

Clay City, a post-village of Clay co., Ind., on the Cincinnati & Terre Haute Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Bowling Green. It has a church, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a coal-mine.

Clay Court-House, or **Henry,** a post-village, capital of Clay co., W. Va., on Elk River, about 30 miles E.N.E. of Charleston. It has 2 churches.

Clay'cross', a town of England, in Derbyshire, 4 miles by rail S. of Chesterfield. Pop. 4802.

Claye, klȧ, a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 9 miles W. of Meaux. Pop. 1607.

Clay'ford, a post-office of Jones co., Iowa, on the Maquoketa River.

Clay Fork, a post-office of Cumberland co., N.C.

Clay'hatch'ee, a post-hamlet of Dale co., Ala., 40 miles S.E. of Troy. It has a church.

Clay Hill, a hamlet of Clarke co., Ala., about 65 miles S.W. of Selma. It has a church.

Clay Hill, a post-office of Marengo co., Ala.

Clay Hill, a post-office of Lincoln co., Ga.

Clay Hill, a post-office or hamlet of Wexford co., Mich., about 30 miles S. of Traverse City.

Clay Hill, a post-hamlet of York co., S.C., 10 miles N. of Rock Hill Railroad Station. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Clay Hill, a post-office of Titus co., Texas.

Clay Lick, a post-hamlet of Licking co., O., and a station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 6 miles E. of Newark. It has a flour-mill and a lumber-mill.

Clay Lick, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Pa., 4 miles S. of Mercersburg. It has a church and an academy.

Clay Mills, a post-hamlet of Jones co., Iowa, in Clay township, on Maquoketa River, 28 miles S.S.W. of Dubuque. It has manufactures of flour, lime, and lumber.

Clay'mont, a post-village of New Castle co., Del., on the Delaware River, and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 7 miles E.N.E. of Wilmington. It has 2 churches, 2 boarding-schools, and a grist-mill.

Clay Pits, Long Island. See GENOLA.

Clay'pool, a post-hamlet of Kosciusko co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, 9 miles S. of Warsaw. It has a saw-mill.

Claypool, a post-office of Warren co., Ky.

Claypools, a station in Muskingum co., O., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 12 miles N.W. of Zanesville.

Clay's, a station in Autauga co., Ala., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 14 miles N.E. of Selma.

Claysburg, klaiz'burg, a village of Blair co., Pa., in Greenfield township, about 20 miles S. of Altoona. It has 3 churches. Here is Sarah Post-Office.

Clay's Grove, a post-office of Lee co., Iowa.

Clay's Prairie, a post-hamlet of Edgar co., Ill., 8 miles N.E. of Paris. It has a church.

Claysville, klaiz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ala., near the Tennessee River, 30 miles S.E. of Huntsville.

Claysville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ind., 3 miles S. of Saltillo. It has a church.

Claysville, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ky., on Licking River, about 30 miles W.S.W. of Maysville. It has a church. Pop. 99.

Claysville, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Mo., 7 miles N.W. of Cedar City. It has a church.

Claysville, a station in Greene co., O., on the Little Miami Railroad, 9 miles S. of Xenia.

Claysville, a post-village of Guernsey co., O., about 20 miles E. of Zanesville. It has 2 churches. Pop. 118.

Claysville, a borough of Jefferson co., Pa., in Young township, about 50 miles N.W. of Altoona. It has a church, a flour-mill, and manufactures of pumps, ploughs, threshing-machines, sash, &c.

Claysville, a post-borough of Washington co., Pa., in Donegal township, on a branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 42 miles S.W. of Pittsburg. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and about 50 houses. Pop. 284.

Claysville, a post-hamlet of Mineral co., W. Va., 8 miles S. of Keyser. It has 2 churches.

Claysville, a village of Wood co., W. Va., on the Little Kanawha River, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Parkersburg. It has several mills. Pop. 123.

Clay'ton, a town of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles S.W. of Bradford. Pop. 4074.

Clayton, a small county in the N.W. central part of Georgia, is drained by Flint River, which rises in it. The surface is elevated, and partly covered with forests. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Macon & Western Railroad. Capital, Jonesborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $841,786. Pop. in 1870, 5477, of whom 5461 were Americans.

Clayton, a county in the N.E. part of Iowa, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, is intersected by Turkey River, and is also drained by the Volga River. The surface is undulating, and finely diversified with prairies, bluffs, and forests; the soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, and pork are the staple products. It is largely covered with woodlands, in which the ash, elm, hickory, sugar-maple, white oak, and black walnut abound. Among its mineral resources are lead and good building-stone. Niagara limestone (Upper Silurian) crops out at the Volga River Bluffs, which rise about 700 feet above the valley. It is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota, and the Iowa Eastern. Capital, El Kader. Valuation of real and personal estate, $16,865,841. Pop. in 1870, 27,771, of whom 19,250 were natives and 8521 were foreigners; in 1875, 27,184.

Clayton, a post-village, capital of Barbour co., Ala., on the Vicksburg & Brunswick Railroad, 21 miles W. of Eufaula. It has a fine court-house, 3 churches, a college, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 1000.

Clayton, a post-office of Hempstead co., Ark.

Clayton, a post-village of Contra Costa co., Cal., near Mount Diablo. Coal is mined in the vicinity.

Clayton, a post-village of Kent co., Del., on Duck Creek, at the junction of the Maryland & Delaware Railroad with the Delaware division of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 37 miles S. by W. from Wilmington. Branch railroads also extend hence to Smyrna, Del., and Massey's, Md. It has a church and a peach-basket factory. Pop. 114.

Clayton, a post-village, capital of Rabun co., Ga., 100 miles (direct) N.E. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches. Pop. 70.

Clayton, a post-village of Adams co., Ill., in Clayton township, on the Wabash Railroad, 28 miles E.N.E. of Quincy. A branch railroad extends from this place northward to Carthage and Keokuk. It has 5 churches, 1 or 2 banks, a high school, the Jackson Scale Works, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 1200; of the township, 2063.

Clayton, a township of Woodford co., Ill. Pop. 1022.

Clayton, a post-village of Liberty township, Hendricks co., Ind., on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, 20 miles W. of Indianapolis. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of flour and lumber. Pop. about 350.

Clayton, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, in Clayton township, on the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, 44 miles N.W. of Dubuque. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of furniture, wagons, &c. Pop. of the township, 1018.

Clayton, a township of Taylor co., Iowa. Pop. 624.

Clayton, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., about 22 miles N.E. of Baltimore.

Clayton, a post-hamlet of Berkshire co., Mass., about 40 miles W. of Springfield.

Clayton, a township of Bay co., Mich. Pop. 177.

Clayton, a township of Genesee co., Mich. Pop. 1060.

Clayton, a post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., in Dover and Hudson townships, on the Michigan Southern Railroad, 11 miles W.S.W. of Adrian. It has 3 churches, a money-order post-office, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. (estimated) 500.

Clayton, a post-hamlet of Faribault co., Minn., about 25 miles W. by S. of Albert Lea.

Clayton, a township of Mower co., Minn. Pop. 119.

Clayton, a post-village of Vernon co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 15 miles W. of Nevada. It has a church, and a trade in coal, which is shipped here.

Clayton, a post-office of Saunders co., Neb., on Platte River, 10 miles W. of Fremont.

Clayton, a post-village of Clayton township, in Gloucester co., N.J., on the West Jersey Railroad, 21 miles S. of Camden. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a manufactory of glass. The township contains Glassborough, and has large manufactures of glass. Pop. of township, 3674.

Clayton, a post-village in Clayton township, Jefferson co., N.Y., is on the St. Lawrence River, at the mouth of French Creek, about 22 miles N.N.W. of Watertown. Here is the terminus of the Clayton & Theresa Railroad. The village is partly supported by the lumber-trade and ship-building. It has 4 churches and a graded school. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. about 1200; of the township, which comprises part of the Thousand Islands, 4215.

Clayton, a post-village of Johnston co., N.C., in Clayton township, on the railroad between Raleigh and Goldsborough, 15 miles S.E. of Raleigh. It has a church, a classical school, and 2 steam cotton-gins. Pop. of township, 1534.

Clayton, a hamlet of Adams co., O., 8 miles N.E. of Maysville, Ky.

Clayton, a hamlet of Miami co., O., 2½ miles from Bradford Station. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Clayton, a post-office of Montgomery co., O., is at the village of Salem, 12 miles N.W. of Dayton.

Clayton, a township of Perry co., O. Pop. 1195. It contains Rehoboth and Saltillo.

Clayton, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., in Hereford township, about 15 miles S. by W. of Allentown. It has a grist-mill and a lime-kiln.

Clayton, a post-office of Obion co., Tenn.

Clayton, a post-village of Panola co., Tex., 20 miles E.S.E. of Henderson. It has a Baptist college and a masonic hall.

Clayton, a township of Crawford co., Wis. Pop. 1616. It contains Soldier's Grove.

Clayton, a post-village of Polk co., Wis., on the North Wisconsin Railroad, 42 miles N.N.E. of Hudson. It has a church, 2 saw-mills, 3 stores, and a planing-mill.

Clayton, a township of Winnebago co., Wis., and a station on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 5 miles W. of Menasha. Pop. 1300.

Clay'ton, or **Bel'lamy's Mills,** a post-village in Lanark co., Ontario, on Indian River, 11 miles from Almonte. It has a woollen-factory, planing-mill, carding-mill, and several grist- and saw-mills. Pop. 250.

Clayto'na, a post-office of Noble co., O.

Clay'ton Centre, a village of Clayton co., Iowa, in Read township, on the Iowa Eastern Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of El Kader. It has a church. Here is Read Post-Office.

Clay'ton-le-Moors, a town of England, in Lancashire, 4 miles E.N.E. of Blackburn. Pop. 5390.

Clay'ton's Store, a hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., 4½ miles from Freehold.

Clay'tonville, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Kansas, about 25 miles N.W. of Atchison.

Claytonville, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Mo., 31 miles N.N.E. of Kansas City. It has 2 churches.

Clay Village, a post-village of Clay co., Ky., about 40 miles E. of Louisville. It has 2 churches. Pop. 88.

Clay'ville, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ark., 20 miles from Knobel Railroad Station. It has a church.

Clayville, a post-office of Telfair co., Ga.

Clayville (Clay Post-Office), a post-village of Webster co., Ky., about 6 miles S.W. of Dixon. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Clayville, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., in Paris township, on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 11 miles S. of Utica. It contains 4 churches, 2 furnaces, a large woollen-mill, and a manufactory of scythes, hoes, hay-forks, and other implements. Pop. 944.

Clayville, a village of Providence co., R.I., in Scituate and Foster townships, 7 miles N.W. of Hope. It has a church and 2 cotton-mills. Pop. 227.

Clear Branch, a post-office of Unicoi co., Tenn.

Clear Creek, Shasta co., Cal., enters the Sacramento River from the W. a few miles below Shasta.

Clear Creek, Colorado, rises on the E. slope of the Snowy or Main Range, near Gray's Peak, runs eastward through Clear Creek and Jefferson cos., and enters the South Fork of the Platte River about 6 miles below Denver. Length, 79 miles. Gold and silver are mined on this creek.

Clear Creek, Illinois, runs southward through Union co. and enters the Mississippi River.

Clear Creek, a county in the N. central part of Colorado, is drained by Clear Creek. The Rocky Mountains, here covered with perpetual snow, extend along the western border of this county, which abounds in beautiful scenery. The inhabitants are mostly employed in mining. It has rich mines of gold and silver, which are found in quartz rock. Capital, Georgetown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,210,224. Pop. in 1870, 1596, of whom 1220 were Americans. The reported value of the gold and silver mined in this county in 1875 was $2,064,000. Mt. Evans, in this county, is 14,330 feet high.

Clear Creek, a post-office of Chilton co., Ala., and a station on the South & North Alabama Railroad, about 4 miles S. of Calera.

Clear Creek, a post-office of Boone co., Ark.

Clear Creek, a post-office of Butte co., Cal.

Clear Creek, a station in Shasta co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, Oregon division, 5 miles S. of Redding. It has a hotel, a store, &c.

Clear Creek, a township of Alexander co., Ill. Pop. 1068. It contains Clear Creek Landing.

Clear Creek, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Ill., about 25 miles S.W. of Ottawa. A yearly meeting of Friends is held here.

Clear Creek, township, Huntington co., Ind. P. 1273.

Clear Creek, a post-township of Monroe co., Ind., about 36 miles W.S.W. of Columbus. It is intersected by Salt Creek, and by the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad. Clear Creek Station is 3½ miles S. of Bloomington. Pop. 1325.

Clear Creek, a post-office of Allamakee co., Iowa.

Clear Creek, township, Jasper co., Iowa. Pop. 1098.

Clear Creek, township, Johnson co., Iowa. Pop. 754.

Clear Creek, township, Keokuk co., Iowa. Pop. 1270.

Clear Creek, a post-township of Nemaha co., Kansas, 10 miles N.W. of Seneca. Pop. 549.

Clear Creek, a township of Pottawatomie co., Kansas. Pop. 702.

Clear Creek, a station of Tishemingo co., Miss., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 5 miles from Iuka.

Clear Creek, a post-office of Cooper co., Mo., 2 miles from Harriston. Pop. of Clear Creek township, 1198. See also PESHAW CREEK.

Clear Creek, a township of Vernon co., Mo. P. 445.

Clear Creek, a post-hamlet and station of Saunders co., Neb., on the Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad, 26 miles W. of Omaha.

Clear Creek, a post-hamlet of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad, 15 miles N.E. of Jamestown.

Clear Creek, a post-office of Cabarrus co., N.C.

Clear Creek, a township of Mecklenburg co., N.C. It has several gold-mines. Pop. 615. (Post-office, Mint Hill.)

Clear Creek, a township of Ashland co., O. Pop. 1198. It contains Savannah.

Clear Creek, a post-township of Fairfield co., O. Pop. 1743. It contains villages named Oakland and Stoutville. Clear Creek Station is on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, 9 miles E. of Circleville.

Clear Creek, a township of Warren co., O. Pop. 2605. It includes the village of Springborough.

Clear Creek, a post-office of Columbia co., Oregon.

Clear Creek, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Tenn., 14 miles N. of Limestone Railroad Station.

Clear Creek, a station of Galveston co., Texas, on the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad, 26 miles N.W. of Galveston.

Clear Creek, a post-office of Raleigh co., W. Va.

Clear Creek, a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, 28 miles from Simcoe. Pop. 100.

Clear Creek Falls, a post-office of Winston co., Ala.

Clear Creek Landing, a post-village of Alexander co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, about 5 miles above Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Clear Dale, a post-office of Sumner co., Kansas.

Clear'field, a county in the W. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 1050 square miles. It is intersected by the West Branch of the Susquehanna, is bounded on the S.E. by Moshannon Creek, and is partly drained by Clearfield Creek. The surface is diversified with uplands, high hills, and deep valleys or ravines, worn by the running water. The soil is partly fertile. Oats, Indian corn, lumber, wheat, and butter are the staple products. This county has valuable beds of bituminous coal, limestone, and iron ore. A branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad connects Clearfield (which is the capital) with Tyrone. A large part of the county is covered with forests, in which the pine, hickory, and oak are found. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,374,050. Pop. in 1870, 25,741, of whom 23,651 were Americans.

Clearfield, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 847. It includes Coylesville.

Clearfield, a township of Cambria co., Pa. Pop. 1531, exclusive of a part of Chest Springs.

Clearfield, a post-borough, capital of Clearfield co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, about 40 miles N. of Altoona, and 120 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg. The Tyrone & Clearfield Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad extends from this place to Tyrone, 41 miles. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, a graded free school, an academy, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, gas-works, extensive fire-clay-mines, a planing-mill, a foundry and machine-shop, manufactures of fire-bricks, steam-engines, and lumber, and 2 newspaper offices. Lumber is the chief article of export. Coal is obtained here. Pop. 1361.

Clearfield, a township of Juneau co., Wis. Pop. 250.

Clearfield Bridge, a post-hamlet of Clearfield co., Pa., on Clearfield Creek, 5 miles S.E. of Clearfield. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

Clearfield Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Cambria co., runs northward, and enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna in Clearfield co., about 5 miles below the town of the same name.

Clear Fork of the Mohican River, Ohio, runs eastward, and unites with the Black Fork in the S. part of Ashland co.

Clear Fork of the Brazos River, Texas, runs northeastward and eastward, drains parts of Jones, Shackelford, and Throckmorton cos., and enters Brazos River in Young co., 10 miles S. of Belknap. Length, estimated at 200 miles.

Clear Fork of Powder River rises in Carbon co., Wyoming, runs northeastward, and unites with the South Fork in the same county.

Clear Fork, a station in Johnson co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 22 miles W. of Sedalia.

Clear Fork, a post-office of Bland co., Va.

Clear Grit, a post-hamlet of Fillmore co., Minn., on Root River, 1 mile from Isinours, and 4 miles from Preston. It has a flouring-mill.

Clear Lake, California, is in Lake co., at an elevation of nearly 1500 feet above the sea-level. It is about 25 miles long, and is 10 miles wide in some places. Near the middle it contracts to a strait 1 or 2 miles wide, which connects the Upper and the Lower Lake. The water is deep and clear, and is said to be full of fish. The shores of this lake present picturesque scenery, and are frequented by tourists and sportsmen, who find here much game. The outlet is Cache Creek.

Clear Lake, a post-office of Modoc co., Cal. It is near a small and highly saline lake with no outlet.

Clear Lake, a township of Sangamon co., Ill. Pop. 1566. It contains Riverton.

Clear Lake, a township of Steuben co., Ind. Pop. 455.

Clear Lake, a post-village of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa, is in Clear Lake township, on the Iowa & Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 10 miles W. of Mason City. It is near a lake of the same name, which is about 6 miles long. It has 2 banks, 4 churches, and a newspaper office. Pop. 622.

Clear Lake, township, Hamilton co., Iowa. Pop. 359.

Clear Lake, a station in Ouachita parish, La., on the Vicksburg & Shreveport Railroad, 58 miles W. of the Mississippi River.

Clear Lake, a post-hamlet of Sherburne co., Minn., in Clear Lake township, on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 63 miles W.N.W. of St. Paul, and about 2 miles E. of the Mississippi River, which is the S.W. boundary of the township. It has a large house for immigrants, a town hall, and a grain-elevator. Pop. of the township, 180.

Clear Lake, a township of Sibley co., Minn. Pop. 156.

Clear Lake, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Wis., in Black Brook township, on the North Wisconsin Railroad, 35 miles N. of Hudson. It has a church, and several steam mills which manufacture lumber, sash, blinds, &c.

Clearmont, Mo. See CLAREMONT.

Clear'mont, a post-office of Warren co., Tenn.

Clearmont, or **Clairmont,** Ontario. See BURFORD.

Clear Point, a post-office of Arkansas co., Ark.

Clear Pond, a village of Marshall co., Ky., on the Tennessee River, and on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, 18 miles E. of Paducah. It has a bridge over the river. Here is Gilbertsville Post-Office.

Clear Port, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., O., about 30 miles S.E. of Columbus.

Clear Ridge, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Pa., about 25 miles W.N.W. of Chambersburg. It has a church.

Clear Spring, a post-office of Clarke co., Ark.

Clear Spring, a post-village of Jackson co., Ind., in Owen township, about 26 miles S.W. of Columbus. It has 2 churches, a high school, 2 tanneries, and a steam grist-mill. Pop. about 150. Here is Mooney Post-Office.

Clear Spring, township, La Grange co., Ind. P. 1223.

Clear Spring, a post-office of Graves co., Ky.

Clear Spring, a post-village of Washington co., Md., about 13 miles W. of Hagerstown, and 26 miles S.S.W. of Chambersburg, Pa. It has a tannery, a flour-mill, and a carriage-shop. Pop. 702.

Clear Spring, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., 4 miles S.S.W. of Dillsburg.

Clear Spring, a post-office of Greenville co., S.C., 13 miles S.E. of Greenville.

Clear Spring, a post-office of Grainger co., Tenn.

Clear Spring, a post-hamlet of Guadalupe co., Tex., 7 miles N.W. of Seguin.

Clear‵view′, a post-office of Sullivan co., Mo.

Clear′ville, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Pa., in Monroe township, 44 miles S. of Altoona. It has a church.

Clear′ville, a post-village in Bothwell co., Ontario, on Clear Creek, 16 miles S.E. of Bothwell. Pop. 150.

Clear Water, a post-office of White co., Ark.

Clear Water, a post-office of Idaho co., Idaho.

Clear Water, a post-hamlet of Sedgwick co., Kansas, on the Ninnescah, 12 miles S.W. of Wichita. It has 2 stores.

Clear Water, a post-hamlet of Kalkaska co., Mich., in Clear Water township, on Rapid River, 8 miles N.W. of Kalkaska. Pop. of the township, 310.

Clear′water, a post-village of Wright co., Minn., on the Clearwater River, 3 miles from Clear Lake Station, and about 50 miles W.N.W. of Minneapolis. It is partly in Clearwater township, which is bounded on the N.E. by the Mississippi and contains several lakes. It has a money-order post-office, 3 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of flour, lumber, sash, &c. Pop. of township, 603.

Clear Water Harbor, a post-hamlet of Hillsborough co., Fla., on the Gulf of Mexico, 90 miles S. of Cedar Keys. It has a church and a newspaper office.

Clear′water River, Idaho, is formed by two branches called the North and South Forks, which unite on the west border of Shoshone co. It runs westward, and enters the Snake or Lewis River at Lewiston. The North Fork rises among the Bitter Root Mountains, and irrigates Shoshone co., in which rich gold-mines have been opened. The South Fork rises in Idaho co., and runs northwestward through a mountainous region. The entire length of the river, including one fork, is about 200 miles.

Clearwater River, Minnesota, runs N.W. in Polk co., and enters Red Lake River. It is nearly 60 miles long.

Clearwater River, Minnesota, a small river or creek, which runs northeastward, drains parts of Meeker and Stearns cos., and enters the Mississippi River at the north extremity of Wright co. About 10 miles from its mouth it expands into a lake, which is called Clearwater and is nearly 5 miles long.

Clear′water (Little Athabasca, or Washacummov) River, in British North America, lat. 56° 30′ N., lon. 110° W., flows from the hills near Lake Methye to the river Athabasca. It is navigable for boats, and flows in a picturesque region.

Clea′tor, a town of England, in Cumberland, 3 miles by rail S.S.E. of Whitehaven, with iron-mines. Pop. 5529.

Cleaveland, New York and Ohio. See Cleveland.

Cleave′land, or **Cleve′land,** a post-village, capital of Bradley co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, at the junction of the Dalton Branch, 29 miles E. by N. from Chattanooga, and 83 miles S.S.W. of Knoxville. It has 6 churches (besides 3 colored), 2 newspaper offices, 2 banks, a female institute, a pump-factory, and a sash- and blind-factory. Pop. about 2400.

Cleaveland Mills, a post-hamlet of Cleveland co., N.C., on Knob Creek, 12 miles N. of Shelby. It has a church and a cotton-factory. Pop. about 100.

Cle′burne, a county in the N.E. part of Alabama, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Tallapoosa River. The surface is diversified with hills and valleys and is extensively covered with forests. The soil in some parts is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, cotton, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Edwardsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $568,634. This county was formed in 1866, of parts of Calhoun, Randolph, and Talladega cos. Pop. in 1870, 8017, of whom 8010 were Americans.

Cleburne, a post-office of Cross co., Ark.

Cleburne, a post-village, capital of Johnson co., Texas, about 155 miles N. of Austin, and 50 miles S.W. of Dallas. It has 3 churches and a money-order post-office. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 686.

Cleckheaton, klĕk′e-tọn, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 8½ miles by rail W. of Leeds, is well built, lighted with gas, and has manufactures of woollen cloth and worsted. Cards and other machinery are also made, and the iron-founding trade is important. Pop. 6583.

Clécy, klȧ‵see′, a town of France, in Calvados, near the Orne, 13 miles W.N.W. of Falaise. Pop. 2147. It has manufactures of lace and cotton fabrics.

Cléden-Cap-Sizun, klȧ‵dôɴᵍ′-kȧp-see‵zŭɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Finistère, 26 miles N.E. of Quimper. Pop. 184.

Cléden-Poher, klȧ‵dôɴᵍ′-po‵aiʀ′, a town of France, in Finistère, 25 miles W.N.W. of Quimper. Pop. 2360.

Cleek's Mills, a post-office of Bath co., Va.

Clee′thorpe-with-Thruns′coe, a township of England, co. of Lincoln, parish of Clee, on the coast, with terminal station on a railway, 2½ miles E.S.E. of Great Grimsby. It is frequented for sea-bathing. Pop. 1768.

Cleeve-Bishop's, or **Bishop's Cleeve,** a village of England, co. of Gloucester, 3¼ miles by rail N.N.E. of Cheltenham. Pop. of parish, 2066.

Cleeve-Pri′or, a village of England, co. of Worcester, 5 miles N.E. of Evesham.

Cleg′horn, a station on the North & South Railroad of Georgia, 7 miles N. of Columbus, Ga.

Cléguérec, klȧ‵gȧ‵rĕk′, a town of France, in Morbihan, 6 miles N.W. of Pontivy. Pop. of commune, 3335.

Clem′ansville, a post-office of Winnebago co., Wis.

Clem′ent, a post-village of Clinton co., Ill., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 4 miles E. of Carlyle, and 51 miles E. of St. Louis. It has 5 churches, a flouring-mill, and 2 saw-mills. The station at this placed is called Collins.

Clem′enton, or **Clem′anton,** a village of Camden co., N.J., in Winslow township, on the Philadelphia & Atlantic City Railroad, 12 miles S.E. of Camden. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 150.

Clem′ent's Depot, a post-hamlet of Tuscaloosa co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 15 miles E. of Tuscaloosa. Coal is found here.

Clem′entsport, or **Moose River,** a post-village in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, on Annapolis Basin, at the mouth of Moose River, 8 miles S.W. of Annapolis. It has several hotels, churches, stores, and ship-yards. Pop. 300.

Clem′ent's Still, a station in Worth co., Ga., on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 16 miles E. of Albany.

Clem′entsvale, a post-village in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles from Annapolis. Pop. about 500.

Clem′entsville, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Tenn., about 35 miles S.S.E. of Glasgow, Ky. It has a church.

Clements West, Nova Scotia. See Deep Brook.

Clem′monsville, a post-village of Davidson co., N.C., in Clemmonsville township, 2 miles E. of the Yadkin River, and 11 miles S.W. of Salem. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a tannery. Pop. 215; of the township, 978.

Clem's Branch, a post-office of Grayson co., Va.

Clem′town, a small village of Barbour co., W. Va., 5 miles from Philippi. It has a lumber-mill, a tannery, and 2 churches.

Clen‵den′in, a post-office of Kanawha co., W. Va.

Clen′ton, a post-hamlet of Whitman co., Washington, about 12 miles N. of Lewiston, Idaho.

Cleobury-Mortimer, klo′bẹr-re-mor′tẹ-mẹr, a town of England, co. of Salop, on a railway, 10 miles E. of Ludlow. Pop. of parish, 1708.

Cle′on, a post-township of Manistee co., Mich. Pop. 85.

Cleon, a township of Wexford co., Mich. Pop. 94.

Cle′ona, a post-office of Brown co., Ind.

Cleo′na, a township of Scott co., Iowa. Pop. 870.

Cleopatra, Mercer co., Mo. See Sómerset.

Cleopatris, the ancient name of Suez.

Cleo′ra, a post-office of Lake co., Colorado.

Clercken, klĕʀk′kẹn, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 20 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 3200.

Clères, klaiʀ, a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 14 miles by rail N. of Rouen. Pop. 779.

Clerff, klĕʀf, or **Clervaux,** klĕʀ‵vō′, a village, grand duchy and 33 miles N. of Luxemburg. Pop. 640.

Cler′ihan, a village of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, 4 miles N.W. of Clonmel.

Clerke Island, in the Pacific. See Narcissus.

Cler′kenwell, a large district and out-parish of England, in the city of London, co. of Middlesex, 1 mile N. of St. Paul's. It has a session-house, prison, water-works, &c. "St. John's Gate" is the only remnant of an ancient priory which stood in that locality. Pop. 65,380.

Clermont, klêʀˋmòɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Oise, on the route between Paris and Amiens, 16 miles by rail S.S.E. of Beauvais. Pop. 5743. It has a college and a library of 10,000 volumes. Its old castle is now a prison.

Cler′mont, a county in the S.W. part of Ohio, bordering on Kentucky, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Ohio River, and is partly bounded on the W. by the Little Miami River. The greater part of it is drained by the East Fork of the Little Miami, which fork runs in a very tortuous channel. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests of the ash, beech, buckeye, elm, hickory, white oak, &c.; the soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, hay, oats, tobacco, butter, and pork are the staple products. Blue limestone (Lower Silurian) underlies nearly all this county. It is a good material for building. The county is connected with Cincinnati by the Little Miami, Marietta & Cincinnati and Cincinnati & Eastern Railroads. Capital, Batavia. Valuation of real and personal estate, $22,611,631. Pop. in 1870, 34,268, of whom 31,981 were Americans.

Clermont, a post-village of Marion co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 10 miles N.W. of Indianapolis. It has 3 churches.

Clermont, a post-village of Fayette co., Iowa, in Clermont township, on Turkey River, and on a branch of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 89 miles N. of Cedar Rapids, and 14 miles E.N.E. of West Union. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, a machine-shop, and manufactures of carriages, flour, farming-implements, &c. Pop. about 700; of the township, 1263.

Clermont, a post-township of Columbia co., N.Y., about 14 miles S. of Hudson, is bounded on the W. by the Hudson River. It has 2 churches. Pop. 937.

Clerˋmont′, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., on the McKean & Buffalo Railroad, 13 miles by rail S. of Smethport. It has a lumber-mill and coal-mines.

Clermont-de-l'Hérault, klêʀˋmòɴᵍ′-dẹh-låˋrō′, or **Clermont-de-Lodève,** klêʀˋmòɴᵍ′-dẹh-loˋdåv′, a town of France, department of Hérault, 23 miles by rail W. of Montpellier. Pop. 5685. It has manufactories of coarse woollens, trade in rural produce, a communal college, a savings-bank, and a chamber of commerce.

Clermont-en-Argonne, klêʀˋmòɴᵍ′-òɴ-aʀˋgonn′, a town of France, department of Meuse, 14 miles W.S.W. of Verdun. Pop. 1157.

Clermont-Ferrand, klêʀˋmòɴᵍ′-fêʀˋʀòɴᵍ′ (anc. *Augustonem′etum*), a city of France, capital of Puy-de-Dôme, at a railway junction, 250 miles S.S.E. of Paris. Pop. 37,074. It has a university, a college, a school of medicine, a library of 35,000 volumes, an academy, a normal school, a botanic garden, a chamber of commerce, and a school of design. It is composed of two towns, Clermont and Mont-Ferrand, formerly separate, united by a fine promenade. Being situated near the Puy-de-Dôme, it is surrounded by volcanic formations of the most varied aspect. Chief edifices, the Gothic cathedral and the church of Notre Dame. In one of its suburbs is the fountain of St. Alyne, the incrustations of which have formed a curious natural bridge. It has manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, hosiery, paper, and cutlery; and it is the entrepôt for commerce between Bordeaux and Lyons. Anterior to the Roman conquest, Clermont was called Nemetum, and, in the reign of Augustus, Augusto-Nemetum. It became the capital of the Arverni after the destruction of Gergovia, the ancient capital, which seems to have occupied a hill 4½ miles from Clermont. Christianity was established here, and a bishopric founded, about the year 250. The city had become very considerable under the Romans, and, A.D. 507, it was taken by Thierry and united to the crown of France. In A.D. 761 it was sacked by Pepin. The great council in which the Crusades originated was held here in 1095, convoked by Pope Urban II. In 1556, Clermont was declared the capital of Auvergne.

Cler′mont Mills, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., about 30 miles N. by E. of Baltimore.

Clermontois, klêʀˋmòɴᵍˋtwå′, a small district of France, in the old province of Lorraine, of which the capital was Clermont-en-Argonne. It is now comprised in the department of the Meuse.

Clermont-Tonnerre, klerˋmont′-tonˋnair′ (Fr. pron. klêʀˋmòɴᵍ′-tonˋnaiʀ′), or **Natupe,** nå-too′på, an island of the Pacific, Low Island group, in lat. 18° 32′ 49″ S., lon. 136° 21′ 12″ W. Length, 10 miles, by 1½ miles across. Surface low. It encloses a large lake.

Cler′montville, a post-village of Clermont co., O., in Monroe township, on the Ohio River, about 28 miles above Cincinnati. It has 2 churches and an academy. Large quantities of tobacco, grain, and pork are shipped here.

Clerval, klêʀˋvål′, a town of France, department of Doubs, 24 miles N.E. of Besançon, on the Doubs. P. 1346.

Clervaux, a village of Luxemburg. See Clerff.

Cléry, klåˋree′ (anc. *Clariacum?*), a town of France, in Loiret, on the Loire, 9 miles S.W. of Orleans. Pop. 2800.

Cles, klês, a town of Austria, Tyrol, 19 miles N. by W. of Trent, on the Noce. It is commanded by a castle, and possesses a Franciscan convent, with a library. Pop. 2293.

Cle′to Creek, of Texas, flows into the San Antonio from the N. in Goliad co.

Cleveland, kleev′lạnd, a bay on the N.E. coast of Australia. It is about 20 miles in width at the entrance.

Cleveland, a fertile district of England, co. of York, North Riding, celebrated for its horses, its iron-mines, and its iron-works.

Cleveland, kleev′lạnd, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is drained by Broad River. The surface is uneven or hilly and extensively covered with forests; the soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Shelby. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,840,900. Pop. in 1870, 12,696, of whom 12,684 were Americans. It is partly traversed by the Carolina Central Railroad.

Cleveland, a station in Dallas co., Ala., on the Selma & Gulf Railroad, 6 miles S. of Selma.

Cleveland, a station in Mobile co., Ala., on the Mobile & Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad, 9 miles N. of Mobile.

Cleveland, or **Mount Yo′nah,** a post-village, capital of White co., Ga., 76 miles N.N.E. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches. Pop. 145. The name of its post-office is Cleveland.

Cleveland, a post-village of Henry co., Ill., in Hanna township, on Rock River, and on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 15 miles E. of Rock Island. It has a church, 4 stores, and a flour-mill. Coal is mined here.

Cleveland, a township of Elkhart co., Ind. Pop. 549.

Cleveland, a post-village of Hancock co., Ind., on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 28 miles E. of Indianapolis. It has a church and a bell-foundry.

Cleveland, a township of Whitley co., Ind. Pop. 2041.

Cleveland, a post-village of Jackson township, Lucas co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 1 mile from Lucas Station. It has about 30 dwellings. Coal is mined here.

Cleveland, a post-office of Fayette co., Ky.

Cleveland, a township of Leelenaw co., Mich. P. 413.

Cleveland, a post-village of Le Sueur co., Minn., in Cleveland township, 8 miles E. of St. Peter, and about 15 miles N.E. of Mankato. It has 3 churches and several stores. The township has several fine lakes and a rich soil. Pop. of the township, 1154.

Cleveland, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., in Constantia township, on the northern shore of Oneida Lake, and on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 41 miles E.S.E. of Oswego, and about 20 miles N.E. of Syracuse. It has 3 churches, a retreat for nuns, 2 window-glass-factories, a tannery, a grist-mill, a planing-mill, a money-order post-office, and a newspaper office. Pop. 895.

Cleveland, a port of entry and the second city of Ohio, and the county seat of Cuyahoga co., is delightfully situated on the S. shore of Lake Erie, at the mouth of Cuyahoga River, which flows through the city, affording a fine sheltered harbor, to which has been added a commodious ship-channel, 200 feet wide, flanked by two piers extending 1200 feet into the lake. A harbor of refuge, commenced in 1878, is also in course of construction by the government of the United States, extending from a point northerly from the west pier and running west by south to the lake shore. The work is under the supervision of an army engineer, and is estimated to cost about $1,800,000. Cleveland is also connected by canal with the Ohio River at Portsmouth, and, in addition to its superior water avenues, it is the centre of an important system of railroads, branching out in all directions. It is by rail 138 miles N.N.E. of Columbus, 113 miles E. of Toledo, 150 miles N.W. of Pittsburg, Pa., and 183 miles S.W. of Buffalo, N.Y. Lat. 41° 30′ 5″ N.; lon. 81° 42′ 6″ W. Cleveland has an area of 16,960 acres, or 26½ square miles. Its population in 1810 was but 57; in 1820, 150; in 1830, 1035; in 1840, 6071; in 1850, 17,034; in 1860, 43,417; in 1870, 92,820; and a police census taken in December, 1879, makes the population about 159,000. The railroads directly diverging from Cleveland are the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, the Cleveland & Pittsburg, the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus, the Cleveland & Mahoning Valley, the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula, the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling, and the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland; the Cuyahoga Valley Railroad extends to Canton via Akron, &c.; while the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad passes through the city. A viaduct of stone and iron, 3211 feet in length, completed on the 1st of January, 1879, extends across the gulf which cuts the city in two, and is one of the finest and most costly works in the country. It has a draw 332 feet in length, and was erected at a total cost of $2,126,000. There is one regular line of steamers, running to Detroit. Within the city and suburbs there are 10 horse and 2 steam railroads. During the year 1879 the foreign imports of Cleveland amounted to $326,320; the chief articles were scrap and pig iron, woollen, cotton, linen, and silk goods, barley, furs, caustic soda, salt, &c., paying duty to the amount of $126,667. The aggregate value of exports was $392,772, consisting of coal, coal oil, iron manufactures, stone, glassware, paints, fruit, merchandise, &c. The clearances coastwise amounted to $32,720,520, and the entrances to $43,408,359.

Cleveland has now more than 400 manufacturing establishments, with an aggregate capital exceeding $30,000,000. The manufacture of iron is the largest interest, and the second is the refining of oil, the product of the latter amounting to many millions of dollars per annum. Of lumber, the receipts during the year 1879, by lake, amounted to 208,393,000 feet, valued at $6,251,790. Pork-packing has also recently grown to importance. Cleveland has 6 national banks, 2 savings-banks, 9 insurance companies, 36 hotels, and 4 markets; there are 2 daily papers which publish morning and evening editions, besides 2 other English and 2 German dailies, and more than 30 weekly and monthly papers and periodicals. The streets are of unusual width, well paved and lighted, and Monument Square is made brilliant by 12 electric lights. There are 2 parks within the city, and 2 suburban private parks, each of several hundred acres. The buildings of a more or less public character include the government building (which serves for the custom-house, post-office, and court-house), the county court-house, and the city hall; the house of correction and workhouse, a large, imposing structure, which cost upwards of $170,000; several admirable hospitals and asylums, including a United States Marine Hospital, and a number of fine library buildings, well supplied with excellent libraries; the Public School Library has a building of its own, and contains 30,000 volumes; the Cleveland Medical College, the Cleveland Homœopathic College, and the medical department of the Wooster University; the Ohio State and Union Law College; the Cleveland Female Seminary; a prosperous business college, and a number of private and denominational (religious) seminaries, high schools, and schools; and it has a well-organized, well-equipped, and well-conducted public school system, with many large and handsome houses. The number of churches exceeds 100, and many of their edifices are commodious and costly. The city is divided into 18 wards, and the government vests in a mayor and common council, with civil and criminal courts, boards of education and health, and other necessary municipal administrative boards. The city was named in honor of Gen. Moses Cleaveland, by whom it was laid out in 1796; it was incorporated as a village in 1814, and as a city in 1836.

Cleveland, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Oregon, on the Umpqua River, about 10 miles N.W. of Roseburg. It has a tannery and a flouring-mill.

Cleveland, a township of Greenville co., S.C. P. 814.

Cleveland, a hamlet of Fort Bend co., Tex., 8 miles from Richmond. It has 2 churches.

Cleveland Mine, Marquette co., Mich., is a rich iron-mine at Ishpeming.

Cleves, kleevz (Ger. *Kleve*, klå'vẹh; Fr. *Clèves*, klaiv; L. *Cli'via*), a town of Rhenish Prussia, formerly capital of the duchy of Cleves, near the Rhine and the Netherlands frontier, at a railway junction, 23 miles N.W. of Wesel. It has a gymnasium, a castle now used as a house of correction, a town hall, a statue of Prince Maurice of Nassau, and manufactories of silk and woollen fabrics, hats, leather, &c. Near it are a park and a zoological garden. Pop. 9233.

Cleves, kleevz, a post-village of Hamilton co., O., in Miami township, on or near the Ohio River, and on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 16 miles W. of Cincinnati. It has 4 churches.

Clew Bay, Ireland, co. of Mayo, is an inlet of the Atlantic. Lat. 53° 55′ N.; lon. 9° 50′ W. It extends inland for about 15 miles, with a nearly uniform breadth of 8 miles. Along its shores are the towns of Newport, Westport, and Louisburgh. At its upper end is an archipelago of about 300 fertile islets; and opposite its entrance is Clare Island.

Cley (klee) **near the Sea,** a small seaport of England, co. of Norfolk, on an estuary, ¾ mile from the North Sea, and 25 miles N.N.W. of Norwich. It has a custom-house, and a trade in corn, flour, and coal, and some fisheries. It was here that Prince James, afterwards James I. of Scotland, driven in by stress of weather, was detained by the inhabitants; he was thereafter kept a prisoner by Henry IV. for 17 years. Pop. of parish, 764.

Clichy, or **Clichy-la-Garenne,** klee'shee'-lå-gå'-renn', a northern suburb of Paris, the seat of machine-shops, glass-works, and other industrial establishments. P. 17,354.

Cliettsʼ (kleets) **Depot,** a village in Macon co., Ala., on the Tuskegee Branch of the Western Railroad. In the vicinity are 5 churches. The place is surrounded by noble forests of pine.

Clif'den, a town of Ireland, co. and 43 miles W.N.W. of Galway, on an inlet of Ardbear harbor. It has a Gothic church, a bridewell, a workhouse, a custom-house, and a harbor admitting vessels of 200 tons' burden. Pop. 1313.

Clifden, a village of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny.

Cliff, a post-office of St. Genevieve co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, at Brickey's Landing.

Cliff'land, a station in Wapello co., Iowa, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of Ottumwa.

Cliff of Barath, England. See Saint Bees Head.

Clifford, klif'ọrd, a post-village of Bartholomew co., Ind., on the railroad between Columbus and Shelbyville, 6 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. It has a church.

Clifford, a township of Butler co., Kansas. Pop. 307.

Clifford, a post-office of Smith co., Kansas.

Clifford, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ky.

Clifford, a post-hamlet of Lapeer co., Mich., 36 miles N.E. of Flint. It has a store, a saw-mill, and several houses.

Clifford, a post-township of Susquehanna co., Pa., about 20 miles N. of Scranton, is intersected by the Jefferson Branch of the Erie Railroad. Elk Mountain, on the E. border of this township, is nearly 2200 feet high. Pop. 1532.

Clifford, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., in Clifford township, 8 miles N.W. of Carbondale. It has 2 churches.

Clifford, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, on the Red River, 56 miles by rail N.W. of Guelph. It contains 2 churches, 3 hotels, saw- and grist-mills, woollen-factories, an iron-foundry, &c. Pop. 650.

Cliff's, a station in Bedford co., Pa., on the railroad from Bedford to Mt. Dallas, 3 miles E. of Bedford.

Cliff'wood, a station on the Long Branch division of the New Jersey Central Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Perth Amboy, N.J.

Clif'ton, a western suburb of Bristol, England, in Gloucestershire, on the Avon, opposite New Clifton, to which a fine suspension-bridge extends. Here is Clifton College, a large institution, also a fine-art academy and some remarkable churches. It is a Catholic bishop's see. The warm springs were once famous. Clifton is a part of the municipality of Bristol. Pop. 26,364.

Clif'ton, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ala., on the Alabama River, 44 miles S.W. of Selma. It has a church.

Clifton, a post-village of Pima co., Arizona, 175 miles N.E. of Tucson. Here are "mountains of copper" ore, of high excellence, now largely wrought and smelted.

Clifton, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Ark., about 28 miles N.N.W. of Helena.

Clifton, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., Idaho, 17 miles N.W. of Franklin Railroad Station. It has a church.

Clifton, a station in Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago & Danville Railroad, 19 miles S. of Chicago.

Clifton, a post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., in Chebanse township, on the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, 69 miles S. by W. from Chicago. Here are several artesian wells. It has 3 churches and 1 or 2 newspaper offices. Pop. estimated at 500.

Clifton, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ind., in Brownsville township, 4 miles N.W. of Liberty.

Clifton, a decayed post-village of Louisa co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 23 miles W.S.W. of Muscatine. Pop. 200.

Clifton, a post-village of Washington co., Kansas, is in Clifton township, on the Central Branch of the Union

Pacific Railroad, 15 miles N.N.W. of Clay Centre, and 21 miles E. of Concordia. Pop. of the township, 1349.

Clifton, a township of Wilson co., Kansas. Pop. 893.

Clifton, a post-township of Penobscot co., Me., 12 miles E. of Bangor. Pop. 348. It has manufactures of lumber.

Clifton, a post-office of Baltimore co., Md.

Clifton, a locality of Baltimore co., Md., within the city limits of Baltimore. Clifton is the seat of Johns Hopkins University.

Clifton, a station in Essex co., Mass., on the Swampscott & Marblehead Branch of the Eastern Railroad, 2 miles from Marblehead.

Clifton, a post-township and mining village of Keweenaw co., Mich., 2 miles from Lake Superior, and 12 miles N.E. of Calumet Railroad Station. It has rich mines of copper, also 2 churches. Pop. 1406.

Clifton, Cooper co., Mo. See Clifton City.

Clifton, or **Clifton Hill,** a post-village of Randolph co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 7 miles W. of Huntsville. It has a church, a plough-factory, and several general stores. The name of its post-office is Clifton Hill.

Clifton, a post-hamlet of Schuyler co., Mo., about 5 miles E. of Queen City.

Clifton, a post-office of Nemaha co., Neb., about 56 miles E.S.E. of Lincoln.

Clifton, a post-village of Passaic co., N.J., in Aquackanonk township, on the Erie Railroad, the Boonton Branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and the Newark & Paterson Railroad, 3 miles S.E. of Paterson, and 13 miles N.W. of New York. It has a church, 2 saw-mills, a flouring-mill, and a bee-hive factory. Pop. about 500.

Clifton, a post-office of Colfax co., New Mexico.

Clifton, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., in Chili township, 14 miles S.W. of Rochester. It has a church, a flour-mill, a union school, and a manufactory of farming-implements.

Clifton, a village on Staten Island, in Southfield township, Richmond co., N.Y. Here are an asylum for seamen's families, and a Sailors' Retreat; also a Catholic academy and orphanage.

Clifton, a township of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., has iron-mines and furnaces, and contains Clarksborough. Pop. 3044.

Clifton, a post-village of Greene co., O., in Miami township, on the Little Miami, 20 miles E.N.E. of Dayton. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a flour-mill. Pop. 253.

Clifton, near Cincinnati, O., has a Catholic academy.

Clifton, a post-hamlet of Clatsop co., Oregon, on the Columbia River, 22 miles above Astoria. Here is a large cannery for salmon.

Clifton, Carbon co., Pa. See Buck Mountain.

Clifton, Delaware co., Pa. See Clifton Heights.

Clifton, a post-hamlet of Lackawanna co., Pa., in Clifton township, 15 miles S.E. of Scranton.

Clifton, a station in Fayette co., Tenn., on the Memphis & Louisville Railroad, about 35 miles N.E. of Memphis.

Clifton, a post-village of Wayne co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, about 92 miles S.W. of Nashville. It has 2 churches, an academy, an iron-foundry, several stores, and a newspaper office. Cotton, iron, &c., are shipped here in steamboats. Pop. about 500.

Clifton, a post-village of Bosque co., Tex., 33 miles N.W. of Waco. It has a church, an academy, and a flour-mill.

Clifton, a village of Mason co., W. Va., on or near the Ohio River, about 50 miles N.W. of Charleston. It has a church, a graded school, a nail-factory, and several furnaces for salt. Pop. 693. See also Paint Creek.

Clifton, a hamlet of Dane co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River, about 24 miles N.W. of Madison.

Clifton, a township of Grant co., Wis. Pop. 999. It contains the villages of Annaton and New California.

Clifton, a post-township of Monroe co., Wis., about 44 miles E. of La Crosse. Pop. 789.

Clifton, a township of Pierce co., Wis., on Lake St. Croix. Pop. 712. It contains Clifton Mills.

Clifton, a post-village in Gloucester co., New Brunswick, on the Bay of Chaleurs, 17 miles E. of Bathurst. It contains 3 stores. Grindstones are made here. Pop. 200.

Clifton, a post-village in Kings co., New Brunswick, on Kennebaccasis Bay, 5 miles from Rothsay. It has several ship-yards. Pop. 250.

Clifton, a small village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, on the north bank of the Shubenacadie River, 11 miles from Truro. It has a good ship-building trade. Pop. 130.

Clifton, a settlement in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 3½ miles from River Philip.

Clifton, or **Suspension Bridge,** a town in Welland co., Ontario, on the west bank of the Niagara River, 43 miles from Hamilton, and about 2 miles below the great cataract, of which it commands a magnificent view. At this point the Railroad Suspension Bridge crosses the river, to connect the Great Western Railway of Canada with the railways of New York. (See Suspension Bridge, N.Y.) Clifton is a port of entry. It contains a museum, several churches, hotels, and stores, and has an extensive trade. Pop. 1610.

Clifton, Prince Edward Island. See Campbellton.

Clifton City, a post-hamlet of Cooper co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 10 miles E.N.E. of Sedalia. It has a church.

Clif′tondale, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Saugus township, on the Saugus Branch of the Eastern Railroad, 8 miles N.N.E. of Boston. It has a chapel and manufactures of cigars and snuff.

Clifton Forge, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 35 miles E. of White Sulphur Springs.

Clifton Heights, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., in Upper Darby township, on the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, at Clifton Station, 7 miles S.W. of West Philadelphia. It has a church and several cotton-mills.

Clifton Hill, Randolph co., Mo. See Clifton.

Clifton Mills, a village of Miller co., Ga., 15 miles N.N.W. of Bainbridge. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, and a lumber-mill.

Clifton Mills, a post-village of Breckenridge co., Ky., 6 miles N.E. of Hardinsburg. It has a church and a college.

Clifton Mills, a post-office of Preston co., W. Va.

Clifton Mills, a post-hamlet of Pierce co., Wis., 10 miles S. of Hudson. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Clifton Park, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Clifton Park and Half-Moon townships, 15 miles N. of Albany. It has an academy, 2 churches, a brewery, &c. Clifton Park township is bounded on the S.W. by the Mohawk River. It contains villages named Crescent and Jonesville. Pop. of the township, 2505.

Clifton Springs, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., on the Auburn Branch of the New York Central Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Canandaigua, and 39 miles S.E. of Rochester. It has 4 churches. Here are medicinal springs, which are frequented by invalids; also a sanitarium, or water-cure. The water contains sulphates and carbonates of lime and of magnesia. Pop. 746.

Clifton Station, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 21 miles W. of Alexandria. It has 2 churches and 2 saw-mills.

Clif′tonville, a hamlet of Noxubee co., Miss., 9 miles from Brookville Station. It has 3 stores and a steam-mill.

Clif′ty, a post-office of Madison co., Ark.

Clifty, a township of Bartholomew co., Ind. Pop. 1133.

Clifty, a post-office of Decatur co., Ind. See Milford.

Clifty, a post-village of Todd co., Ky., 19 miles S. of Greenville.

Clifty, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., W. Va., 10 miles N.E. of Hawk's Nest Railroad Station. It has a church.

Clifty Creek, of Alabama, flows S. into Sipsey River, in Walker co.

Clifty Creek, of Indiana, rises in Rush co., and, flowing S.W. about 50 miles, enters the Driftwood Fork of White River 3 miles below Columbus.

Clifty Creek, in the S.W. part of Kentucky, flows through the S.E. part of Muhlenburg co. into Muddy Creek.

Clifty Creek, of Jefferson co., Ind., falls into the Ohio 1 mile below Madison.

Clifty Dale, a post-office of Maries co., Mo.

Cli′max, a station of Decatur co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 8 miles E. of Bainbridge.

Climax, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Iowa, in West township, 7 miles S. of Emerson Railroad Station. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Climax, a post-office of Greenwood co., Kansas.

Climax, a post-village of Kalamazoo co., Mich., in Climax township, on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of the town of Battle Creek. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1400.

Climbing (klim′ing) **Hill,** a post-office of Woodbury co., Iowa.

Clinch, a county in the S. part of Georgia, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Allapaha River. The surface is nearly level, and mostly covered with forests; the soil is sandy and not rich. It produces some Indian corn, cotton, &c. This county is intersected by the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad. Capital, Homerville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $823,389. Pop. in 1870, 3945, of whom 3928 were Americans.

Clinch, a post-office of Hancock co., Tenn.

Clinch Mountain, a long mountain-ridge of Virginia and East Tennessee, extends between the Clinch River and the Holston. The valley of the Clinch River is bounded on the S.E. by this ridge.

Clinch River rises in Tazewell co., Va., runs southwestward through Russell and Scott cos., and enters East Tennessee. It subsequently flows in a W.S.W. direction, and unites with the Holston River at Kingston, in Roane co. The stream formed by this confluence is the Tennessee River. The Clinch is about 300 miles long. Half of it is in the state of Tennessee. The upper part of its valley is bounded by long ridges called Clinch and Powell Mountains.

Clinch River, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., Tenn., on or near the Clinch River.

Clines, klīnz, township, Catawba co., N.C. Pop. 1904.

Cline's Mill, a station in Wetzel co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 47 miles S.E. of Wheeling.

Clinesville, klīnz'vĭl, a post-office of Catawba co., N.C., 9 miles S. of Newton.

Cling'man's Peak, North Carolina, is a peak of the Black Mountains, in Yancey co. Thomas Clingman computed its altitude to be 6941 feet above the level of the sea. According to the measurement of Prof. Guyot, it is 6660 feet high.

Clin'ton, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is intersected by the Kaskaskia River and Shoal Creek. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile. The prairies of this county are more extensive than the forests. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and pork are the staple products. It has beds of coal and good limestone. This county is traversed by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. Capital, Carlyle. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,507,676. Pop. in 1870, 16,285, of whom 11,746 were Americans.

Clinton, a county in the N.W. central part of Indiana, has an area of about 425 square miles. It is drained by the Middle Fork and South Fork of Wildcat River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of good timber; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, pork, and butter are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, and the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad. Capital, Frankfort. Valuation of real and personal estate, $15,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 17,330, of whom 17,127 were Americans.

Clinton, a county in the E. part of Iowa, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, and on the S. by the Wapsipinicon River, which also intersects the S.W. part of the county. The surface is undulating or level; the soil is very fertile. The prairies of this county are more extensive than the woodland. Among the forest trees are the ash, hickory, maple, white oak, and black walnut. Corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, and pork are the staple products. This county produced in 1870 2,493,660 bushels of Indian corn, surpassing in this respect all other counties of this state. It is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern, Davenport & St. Paul, and Iowa Midland Railroads. Capital, Clinton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $20,207,080. Pop. in 1870, 35,357, of whom 24,700 were Americans; in 1875, 34,295.

Clinton, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 250 square miles. The Cumberland River flows along or near its northern border. The surface is partly hilly, and is mostly covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. Coal and iron are found here. Capital, Albany. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 6497, of whom 6470 were Americans.

Clinton, a county in the S. central part of Michigan, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by Maple and Looking Glass Rivers, affluents of Grand River, which traverses the S.W. part of the county. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the ash, beech, hickory, white oak, and sugar-maple abound. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products of the soil, which is fertile. This county is intersected by the Detroit & Milwaukee and Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroads. Capital, St. John. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,264,995. Pop. in 1870, 22,845, of whom 20,096 were Americans; in 1874, 23,661.

Clinton, a county in the N.W. part of Missouri, has an area of about 440 square miles. It is drained by small affluents of the Missouri and Platte Rivers. The surface is undulating or nearly level: the soil is fertile. The greater portion of it is prairie. Indian corn, oats, wheat, pork, and grass are the staple products. Limestone and sandstone are abundant in this county. It is intersected by the Hannibal & St. Joseph and St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroads. Capital, Plattsburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 14,063, of whom 13,036 were Americans.

Clinton, a county forming the N.E. extremity of New York, bordering on Canada, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Champlain, and on the S. by the Au Sable River, and is drained by the Chazy and Saranac Rivers. The S.W. part of this county is mountainous. The soil of the valleys and lowlands is fertile, and a large part of the highlands is covered with forests. Lumber, oats, potatoes, butter, and hay are the chief productions of the county, which has also valuable iron-mines and numerous furnaces and bloomeries. It is intersected by the New York & Canada Railroad and the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad. Granite and Silurian limestone underlie part of this county. Capital, Plattsburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,327,960. Pop. in 1870, 47,947, of whom 35,270 were Americans; in 1875, 49,761.

Clinton, a county in the S.W. part of Ohio, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is drained by the East Fork of Little Miami River, Anderson's Fork, and Cæsar's and Todd's Creeks. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of the beech, elm, white ash, sugar-maple, white oak, &c.; the soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Blue limestone (Lower Silurian) crops out here. Niagara limestone underlies a large part of the soil. This county is intersected by the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad and the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad. Capital, Wilmington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $20,733,702. Pop. in 1870, 21,914, of whom 21,232 were Americans.

Clinton, a county in the N. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is intersected by the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, and is also drained by Sinnemahoning River and by Bald Eagle and Kettle Creeks. The surface is diversified with valleys and high ridges or hills, and is extensively covered with forests of the hickory, oak, pine, &c. Lumber is the chief article of export. The soil of the valleys, based on limestone, is fertile, and produces Indian corn, wheat, and grass. Coal and iron are found here. This county is intersected by the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, and a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad terminates at Lock Haven, the capital. Valuation of real and personal estate, $18,400,000. Pop. in 1870, 23,211, of whom 20,897 were Americans.

Clinton, a post-village of Greene co., Ala., 8 miles N.W. of Eutaw, and about 36 miles S.W. of Tuscaloosa. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Clinton, a post-village, capital of Van Buren co., Ark., on Little Red River, about 65 miles N. by W. from Little Rock. It has a church. Pop. about 200.

Clinton, a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn., on Long Island Sound, in Clinton township, and on the Shore Line Railroad, 23 miles E. of New Haven. It has several churches, a national bank, and a paper-mill. Pop. of township, 1404.

Clinton, a post-village, capital of Jones co., Ga., about 80 miles S.E. of Atlanta. It has a church. Pop. 362.

Clinton, a township of De Kalb co., Ill. Pop. 1004. It contains Waterman's Station.

Clinton, a post-village, capital of De Witt co., Ill., on Salt Creek, on the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, and on the Illinois Central Railroad where it crosses the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 22 miles N. of Decatur, 22 miles S. of Bloomington, and 43 miles E.N.E. of Springfield. It has 6 churches, 2 banks, a high school with a building which cost $75,000, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of pumps, wagons, &c. Pop. 1800.

Clinton, a township of Boone co., Ind. Pop. 1220. It contains Elizaville.

Clinton, a township of Cass co., Ind. Pop. 1021. It contains Montez.

Clinton, a township of Decatur co., Ind. Pop. 828. It contains Williamstown.

Clinton, a township of Elkhart co., Ind. Pop. 2099. It contains Millersburg.

Clinton, a township of La Porte co., Ind. Pop. 797. It contains Wanatah and Haskell.

Clinton, a township of Putnam co., Ind. Pop. 1036. It contains Morton.

Clinton, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ind., on the W. bank of the Wabash River, in Clinton township, and on the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad, 15 miles N. of Terre Haute. It has a money-order post-office, 2 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, and 2 bridges over the river. Several coal-mines have been opened here. Pop. about 1000; of the township, 2223.

Clinton, a city, capital of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, about 40 miles above Davenport, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad, 60 miles S.S.E. of Dubuque, 138 miles W. of Chicago, and 81 miles E. of Cedar Rapids. It is also the W. terminus of the Mendota & Clinton Railroad. The river is here crossed by a noble iron railroad bridge, about 4000 feet long, which connects Clinton with Fulton, in Illinois. Clinton has numerous extensive saw-mills, a paper-mill, several foundries, a chair-factory, and shops for the repair of locomotives. It contains 10 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, a high school, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 3 or 4 weekly newspapers. This town has increased rapidly in the last decade. Lumber and grain are the chief articles of export. The value of the lumber sawed in Clinton co. in 1870 was $1,598,322. Pop. 7028; of Clinton township, 1346.

Clinton, a township of Franklin co., Iowa. Pop. 552.

Clinton, a township of Linn co., Iowa. Pop. 1042.

Clinton, a township of Pocahontas co., Iowa. P. 116.

Clinton, a township of Ringgold co., Iowa. Pop. 469.

Clinton, a township of Sac co., Iowa. Pop. 155.

Clinton, a township of Wayne co., Iowa. Pop. 679.

Clinton, a post-village of Douglas co., Kansas, in Clinton township, on the Wakarusa River, 10 miles W.S.W. of Lawrence. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Clinton Station, near the village, is on the St. Louis, Lawrence & Western Railroad. Pop. of the township, 862.

Clinton, a post-village, capital of Hickman co., Ky., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 28 miles S. by E. from Cairo, Ill., and about 40 miles S.S.W. of Paducah. It has 2 churches, a female college, and a flour-mill. Pop. 272. See CLINTON STATION.

Clinton, a post-village of East Feliciana parish, La., 32 miles N.N.E. of Baton Rouge. It is a terminus of the Clinton & Port Hudson Railroad. A weekly newspaper is published here. Clinton has 6 churches and the Silliman Institute for Young Ladies. Pop. 930.

Clinton, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me., on the Sebasticook River, in Clinton township, and on the Maine Central Railroad, 28 miles N.N.E. of Augusta. It has 2 churches and a high school. The township is bounded on the W. by the Kennebec River, and has manufactures of lumber, sash, flour, &c. Pop. of the township, 1766.

Clinton, a post-town of Worcester co., Mass., on the Nashua River, and on the Worcester & Nashua Railroad where it crosses the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad, 17 miles N.N.E. of Worcester, 45 miles W. by N. from Boston, and 14 miles S.S.E. of Fitchburg. It contains 7 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, and extensive manufactories of ginghams, plaids, Brussels and Wilton carpets, combs, machinery, &c. The Lancaster Mills of this town employ nearly 1100 hands in the manufacture of ginghams and plaids. Pop. 6781.

Clinton, a post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., is on Raisin River, in Clinton township, and on the Jackson Branch of the Michigan Southern Railroad, 28 miles E.S.E. of Jackson, and 18 miles N. by E. from Adrian. It has water-power, a bank, a union school, 5 churches, a woollen-mill, a foundry, a flour-mill, 2 carriage-shops, and a sash- and blind-factory. Pop. 752; of the township, 1437.

Clinton, a township of Macomb co., Mich. Pop. 4265. It contains Mount Clemens, the county seat.

Clinton, a township of Rock co., Minn. Pop. 254.

Clinton, a post-village of Hinds co., Miss., on the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad, 10 miles W.N.W. of Jackson. It is the seat of Mississippi College (Baptist), which was founded in 1851, and of the Central Female Institute, and has 4 churches.

Clinton, a post-village, capital of Henry co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 2 miles N. of Grand River, 39 miles S.W. of Sedalia, and about 70 miles S.E. of Kansas City. It has 2 banks, 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 2 cigar-factories. Pop. 640.

Clinton, a hamlet of Monroe co., Mo., on the North Fork of Salt River, about 32 miles W. by S. from Hannibal.

Clinton, a township of Texas co., Mo. Pop. 721.

Clinton, a hamlet of Stanton co., Neb., on the Elkhorn River, about 5 miles below Stanton.

Clinton, a township of Essex co., N.J., contiguous to and W. of Newark. Pop. 2240. It contains Irvington.

Clinton, a post-borough of Hunterdon co., N.J., in a beautiful limestone valley, on the South Branch of the Raritan River, about 32 miles N. of Trenton, 17 miles E. by S. from Easton, Pa., 1½ miles from Annandale Railroad Station, and near Landsdown Station on the Easton & Amboy Railroad. It has 4 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a newspaper office, and 2 flour-mills, for which the river affords motive-power. Pop. 785.

Clinton, a township of Hunterdon co., N.J., about 27 miles N. of Trenton, is intersected by the New Jersey Central Railroad, and is contiguous to Clinton borough. Pop. 3919. It is bounded on the W. by a branch of the Raritan River, and contains the village of Annandale.

Clinton, a township of Clinton co., N.Y., on the Canada line, is traversed by the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad. Pop. 2377. It contains Clinton Mills and Churubusco, and has beds of white Potsdam sandstone.

Clinton, a township of Dutchess co., N.Y. Pop. 1693. It contains Clinton Corners and Clinton Hollow.

Clinton, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., in Kirkland township, on Oriskany Creek, on the Chenango Canal and the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad (Utica and Rome Branches), 8 or 9 miles W.S.W. of Utica, and about 40 miles E. of Syracuse. It contains 5 churches, a bank, a cotton-factory, 2 iron-furnaces, and a newspaper office. It is remarkable for its educational institutions, viz., the Rural High School, the Cottage Seminary, the Houghton Seminary for Girls, the Clinton Liberal Institute (Universalist), and Hamilton College (Presbyterian), the buildings of which last are stone and are situated on a hill nearly 1 mile from the village. Hamilton College, which was founded in 1812, has 13 professors and instructors, about 160 students, and a library of 12,000 volumes. There is an observatory connected with the college. Pop. 1640.

Clinton, a post-village, capital of Sampson co., N.C., in Clinton township, about 60 miles S.S.E. of Raleigh. It has a court-house, 4 churches, and a bank. Pop. 204; of the township, 2777.

Clinton, a station in Clinton co., O., on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Wilmington.

Clinton, a township of Franklin co., O. Pop. 1800. It contains Clintonville.

Clinton, a township of Fulton co., O. Pop. 3235. It contains Wauseon, the county seat.

Clinton, a township of Knox co., O. Pop. 984, exclusive of Mount Vernon.

Clinton, a township of Seneca co., O. Pop. 1526, exclusive of Tiffin.

Clinton, a township of Shelby co., O. Pop. 3591. It contains Sidney, the county seat.

Clinton, a post-village of Summit co., O., in Franklin township, on the Ohio Canal, and on the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad, 13 miles S.S.W. of Akron, and 53 miles S. of Cleveland. It is also a terminus of the Clinton & Massillon Railroad. It has 3 churches.

Clinton, a township of Vinton co., O. Pop. 1724. It contains Hamden.

Clinton, a township of Wayne co., O. Pop. 1502. Clinton Station is on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 10 miles S.W. from Wooster. (Post-office, Shreve.)

Clinton, a post-village of Alleghany co., Pa., in Findley township, about 16 miles W. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 200.

Clinton, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 1132.

Clinton, a hamlet of Greene co., Pa., in Centre township, 6 miles W. by S. of Waynesburg. It has about 15 houses.

Clinton, a village in Lawrence co., Pa., on the New Castle Branch of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 37 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. Near it are 2 churches.

Clinton, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 1315. It contains Montgomery Station and Clinton Mills.

Clinton, a township of Venango co., Pa. Pop. 901. It contains Kennerdell and Clintonville.

Clinton, a township of Wayne co., Pa. Pop. 1178. It contains Aldenville.

Clinton, a township of Wyoming co., Pa. Pop. 834. It contains Factoryville.

Clinton, a station on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 39 miles N.W. of Lock Haven, Pa.

Clinton, a post-village of Laurens co., S.C., on the railroad between Laurens Court-House and Newberry. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Clinton, a post-village, capital of Anderson co., Tenn., on the right or W. bank of the Clinch River, where the Knoxville & Ohio Railroad crosses that stream, 20 or 22 miles N.W. of Knoxville. It has a stone court-house, 2 flouring-mills, a tannery, 3 or 4 churches, and a newspaper office. Pop. 325.

Clinton, a post-village, capital of De Witt co., Tex., on the Guadalupe River, 2½ miles from Cuero Railroad Station, and about 85 miles E.S.E. of San Antonio. It contains 2 churches and the Clinton Institute. Pop. 217.

Clinton, a station in Harris co., Texas, on the Buffalo Bayou Ship Channel, 8 miles from Houston. A railroad extends hence to Houston; and vessels drawing 12 feet of water can reach Clinton at all times.

Clinton, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Va., about 50 miles W. of Richmond.

Clinton, a post-village of Ohio co., W. Va., about 10 miles E.N.E. of Wheeling. Pop. 257.

Clinton, a post-village of Rock co., Wis., in Clinton township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad where it crosses the Western Union Railroad, 78 miles N.W. of Chicago, 13 miles S.E. of Janesville, and 59 miles W. by S. from Racine. It has 3 or 4 churches, a bank, a handsome graded school-house, a newspaper office, several warehouses, a flour-mill, and manufactures of carriages and cigars. The township has 6 churches. Pop. of the township, 1922.

Clinton, a township of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. 939.

Clinton, a village in Huron co., Ontario, a station on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Goderich. It has a large grain- and produce-trade, 4 churches, 7 hotels, a branch bank, a printing-office, a number of stores, large saw- and grist-mills, foundries, and woollen-factories. Salt-wells are worked in the village. Pop. 2016.

Clinton, a post-town in the district of Lilloet, British Columbia, 236 miles from New Westminster.

Clin′ton-Col′den Lake, an extensive sheet of water in Northern Canada, connected with Lake Aylmer on the N.W. and with Artillery Lake on the S. Lat. 64° N.; lon. 107° 30′ W.

Clinton Corners, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Poughkeepsie & Eastern Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Poughkeepsie. It has 2 Friends' meetings and a nursery.

Clin′tondale, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., in Plattekill township, about 14 miles N. of Newburg. Pop. about 150.

Clintondale, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa., in Porter township, on Fishing Creek, 11 miles S. of Lock Haven. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a tannery. Pop. about 200.

Clinton Falls, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Ind., 8 miles N.W. of Greencastle. It has a steam flour-mill.

Clinton Falls, a post-hamlet of Steele co., Minn., on Straight River, in Clinton Falls township, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 12 miles S. of Faribault. It has a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 404.

Clinton Fur′nace, a post-hamlet of Monongalia co., W. Va., 16 miles N.E. of Fairmont.

Clinton Gore, a tract of land adjoining the township of Clinton, Kennebec co., Me., and traversed by the Maine Central Railroad. Pop. 257.

Clinton Hol′low, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., 3 miles from Salt Point Railroad Station, which is 10 miles N.E. of Poughkeepsie. It has a grist-mill.

Clinto′nia, a township of De Witt co., Ill. Pop. 2638. It includes Clinton.

Clinton Lake, township, Sherburne co., Minn. P. 152.

Clinton Mills, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., N.Y., in Clinton township, on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, 35 miles W. of Rouse's Point. It has a church, and a large steam saw-mill which cost $150,000.

Clinton Mills, Otsego co., N.Y. See CLINTONVILLE.

Clinton Mills, a hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., in Clinton township, ¾ of a mile from Montgomery Station. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Clinton Point, a post-office of Dutchess co., N.Y.

Clinton River, Michigan, rises in Oakland co., near Pontiac, runs nearly eastward, intersects Macomb co., and enters Lake St. Clair about 5 miles below Mount Clemens. It is nearly 50 miles long.

Clinton's Mills, a post-office of Crawford co., Mo.

Clinton Station (South Oak Post-Office), a hamlet of Hickman co., Ky., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 7 miles S. of Columbus, and near the town of Clinton. It has a church and a stave-factory.

Clinton Switch, a station in Boyd co., Ky., on the Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Ashland. It has a furnace for iron.

Clinton Valley, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 4 miles E. of Blanchester. It has a church.

Clin′tonville, a post-hamlet of Coffee co., Ala., 30 miles S. of Troy. It has 2 churches.

Clintonville, a post-hamlet of New Haven co., Conn., in North Haven township, on the railroad between New Haven and Middletown, 8 miles N.E. of the former.

Clintonville, a village of Kane co., Ill., in Elgin township, on Fox River, 4 miles below Elgin, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad (Freeport Branch), 39 miles W.N.W. of Chicago. It has a church, 2 flour-mills, a cheese-factory, and manufactures of malleable iron, malt, forks, &c. Here is a limestone-quarry. Pop. about 600.

Clintonville, a post-village of Bourbon co., Ky., 9 miles S. of Paris, and about 13 miles E. by N. from Lexington. It has a church.

Clintonville, a post-hamlet of Cedar co., Mo., about 20 miles E. of Nevada. It has a church.

Clintonville, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., on the Au Sable River, near the Adirondack Mountains, 2 miles from Ferrona Railroad Station, and about 18 miles S.S.W. of Plattsburg. It contains 2 churches, and a large manufactory of iron, connected with which are several furnaces and a rolling-mill. Pop. about 1000.

Clintonville, a hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., 4 miles E.S.E. of Skaneateles.

Clintonville, or **Clinton Mills,** a village of Otsego co., N.Y., in Hartwick township, on the Susquehanna River, and on the Cooperstown & Susquehanna Railroad, at Clinton Station. It has a manufactory of cotton-print cloth and a lumber-mill. Pop. about 300.

Clintonville, a post-village of Franklin co., O., in Clinton township, on the Olentangy River, 4 or 5 miles N. of Columbus. It has 2 churches and a carriage-shop.

Clintonville, Clinton co., Pa. See CLINTONDALE.

Clintonville, a post-village of Venango co., Pa., in Clinton township, on the Alleghany, Kennerdell & Clintonville Railroad, 3 miles from Kennerdell Station, and about 15 miles S. of Franklin. It has 3 general stores, 3 churches, a bank, and a planing-mill. Pop. estimated at 250.

Clintonville, a post-office of Greenbrier co., W. Va., 12 miles W. of Lewisburg.

Clintonville, a post-village of Waupaca co., Wis., in Larrabee township, 36 miles N.W. of Appleton. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a lumber-mill, and a flour-mill.

Cli′o, a post-hamlet of Barbour co., Ala., 16 miles S.W. of Clayton.

Clio, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Iowa, in Grand River township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 162 miles W.S.W. of Muscatine, and about 14 miles S.W. of Corydon. It has a church and 3 stores. Pop. about 80.

Clio, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ky.

Clio, a post-office of Livingston parish, La.

Clio, a post-village of Genesee co., Mich., in Vienna township, on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, at Pine Run Station, 12 miles N. of Flint. It has a bank, a union school, 3 churches, a flour-mill, a money-order post-office, and a lumber-mill. Pop. about 600.

Clio, post-hamlet, Marlborough co., S.C., 16 miles S.S.W. of Laurinburg, N.C. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Clio, a post-village of Brown co., Tex., 14 miles N. of Brownwood. It has a flour-mill and a store.

Clio′la, a post-office of Adams co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 9 miles E.N.E. of Quincy.

Clion, kle-ôNG′, a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 11 miles S. of Paimbœuf. Pop. 2169.

Clion, a village of France, in Indre, 4½ miles S.E. of Châtillon. Pop. 1600.

Clip′per, a post-office of Ringgold co., Iowa.

Clipper Gap, a post-hamlet of Placer co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 42 miles N.E. of Sacramento. Pop. about 100.

Clipper Mills, a post-hamlet of Butte co., Cal., in Oro township, about 25 miles N. of Nevada City. It has a large lumber-mill.

Clipper Mills, a post-hamlet of Gallia co., O., in Clay township, on the Ohio River, about 6 miles below Gallipolis. It has a church.

Clip′perton Island, an uninhabited annular coral island, claimed by France, in the Pacific. Lat. 10° 18′ N.; lon. 109° 10′ W.

Clisheim, klis′him, or **Clisseval,** klis‵se-val′, the highest mountain in the Outer Hebrides, Lewis Island, 6 miles N.W. of Tarbet. Height, 2700 feet.

Clissa, klis′så, or **Klis,** a town of Dalmatia, 4 miles N.E. of Spalato, on a height commanding the route from that city to the interior. Clissa has undergone many sieges and passed under the hands of many masters. Pop. 1200. On a mountain of the same name, in the vicinity, is supposed to have stood the Roman castle of *Andre′tium.*

Clisson, klees‵sôNG′, a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the Sèvre-Nantaise, near its confluence with the Maine, 16 miles S.E. of Nantes. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, paper, and yarn. Pop. 2241.

Clith′erall, a post-village and township of Otter Tail co., Minn., 28 miles S. of Perham. Pop. of township, 515. It has 2 churches and a chair-factory. The village has 20 families. It is surrounded by lakes, groves, and fertile prairies.

Clitheroe, kliᴛʜ′ẹr-o, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Ribble, near Pendle Hill, 28 miles by railway N. of Manchester. It is built of stone, and has a large chapel of ease, a grammar-school, a mechanics' institute, some remains of a castle built in the twelfth century, and manufactures of cotton fabrics. Pop. 8208.

Clitumno, kle-toom′no, or **Clitunno,** kle-toon′no (anc. *Clitum′nus*), a little river of Italy, in Umbria, falls into the Tinia, an affluent of the Tiber.

Clivia, an ancient name of Cʟᴇᴠᴇs.

Cloch (klŏᴋ) or **Clough** (klŏʜ) **Point,** a headland of Scotland, on the S. shore of the Firth of Clyde, 4 miles W. by S. of Greenock, with a light-house.

Clock′ville, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., in Lenox township, on the Cazenovia & Canastota Railroad, 21 miles E. of Syracuse. It has 2 churches, 2 flour-mills, a cheese-factory, a steam saw-mill, and a woollen-mill.

Clogh, or **Clough,** klŏʜ, a village of Ireland, 17 miles N. of Antrim. On a high rock overlooking the village are the remains of an old castle.

Cloghan, klŏʜ′ạn, a town of Ireland, Kings co., 4 miles N.N.E. of Banagher, near the Shannon.

Clogheen, klŏʜ-ʜeen′, a town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, 13½ miles W.S.W. of Clonmel. The principal edifices are a church, cavalry barracks, bridewell, workhouse, and hospital. Pop. 1317.

Clogher, klŏʜ′ʜẹr, a decayed city of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, on the Blackwater River, 82 miles N.N.W. of Dublin, and 7 miles W. of Aughnacloy. It is a Catholic bishop's see. Pop. 242.

Cloghjor′dan, a town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, 8½ miles W. of Roscrea Bay. Pop. 668.

Clo′key, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., in North Strabane township, 6 miles from Washington. It has 2 churches.

Clonakilty, or **Cloghnakilty,** klŏʜ‘nạ-kil′te, a town of Ireland, co. of Cork, near Clonakilty Bay, 11 miles S.W. of Bandon. It was once a flourishing town, but is now in decay. Pop. 3568.

Clon‘deralaw′ Bay, of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare, 18 miles S.W. of Ennis, is an inlet of the Shannon estuary, and penetrates inland about 4 miles.

Clones, klōnz, a town of Ireland, at a railway junction, co. and 11 miles W.S.W. of Monaghan, and near the Ulster Canal. It has a church, a workhouse, a fever hospital, and sessions- and market-houses. Pop. 2170.

Clon‘fert′, a parish and former episcopal city of Ireland, co. of Galway. It still gives name to a Catholic bishop's see. Its see-house is at Loughrea. Pop. 2619.

Clon‘fert′ and **Kil‘more′,** two contiguous bogs of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway, comprising 9615 acres, with an average depth of 30 feet. They are traversed by the Grand Canal.

Clonmel, klọn-mĕl′, a town of Ireland, cos. of Waterford and Tipperary, on the Suir, 25 miles by rail N.W. of Waterford. It is regularly built, paved, and lighted with gas. The principal buildings are a church founded in the twelfth century, various chapels, grammar-school, lunatic asylum, court-house, jail, barracks, infirmary and dispensary, hospital, house of industry, and butter-market. It has a mechanics' institute, several banks, manufactures of cotton fabrics, breweries, a distillery, and a commerce in agricultural produce. Pop. 10,112.

Clon′mel, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., 3½ miles S.E. of Quarryville Railroad Station.

Clonmel′lon, a town of Ireland, co. of Westmeath, 5 miles N.W. of Athboy. Pop. 514.

Clontarf′, a town of Ireland, co. and 3 miles E.N.E. of Dublin, on the N. side of Dublin Bay. Pop. 3442.

Clon‘tarf′, a post-hamlet of Swift co., Minn., near the Chippewa River, and on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of Benson. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Clontarf, a post-office of Dane co., Wis.

Clontarf, a post-village in Renfrew co., Ontario, on the S. shore of Clear Lake, 30 miles W.S.W. of Renfrew. P. 100.

Clönthal, or **Klönthal,** klōn′tål, a beautiful lake of Switzerland, 3 miles S.W. of Glarus. It is 2 miles long, and 2526 feet above sea-level.

Clop′per's Station, in Montgomery co., Md., is on the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 24 miles N.W. of Washington, D.C.

Clop′ton, a post-village of Dale co., Ala., 25 miles S.W. of Eufaula. It has 2 churches, 1 or 2 carriage-shops, and a seminary. Pop. about 250.

Cloquet (klo-kwet′) **River,** Minnesota, rises near the W. border of Lake co., runs S.W., and enters the St. Louis River in the S. part of St. Louis co. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Clo′res, a station in Randolph co., Ill., on the Chester & Tamaroa Railroad, 3 miles N.E. of Chester.

Closepete, a town of India, in Mysore. Pop. 5460.

Clos′ter, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., in Harrington township, on the Northern Railroad, 19 miles N. of Jersey City. It has 3 churches and a chair-factory.

Clötze, or **Klötze,** klöt′sẹh, a village of Prussian Saxony, 40 miles N.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 2320.

Cloud, a county in the N. part of Kansas, intersected by the Republican and Solomon Rivers, has an area of 720 square miles. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile, a large portion of it (about 96 per cent.) being prairie. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, and hay are the staple products. It is intersected by the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. Coal is found here. Capital, Concordia. Valuation of real and personal estate, $788,848. Pop. in 1870, 2323; in 1875, 7170, of whom 6077 were Americans; in 1878, 10,183.

Cloud Peak, Wyoming, a peak of the Big Horn Mountains, near lat. 44° 25′ N. and lon. 107° 10′ W.

Cloud's Island, in the Pacific. See Cʟᴀʀɪᴏɴ.

Cloud′y, a post-office of Cumming co., Neb.

Cloudy Bay, New Zealand, is an inlet of Cook's Strait, in the N.E. extremity of New Munster. On its N. shore is Cloudy Harbor, the E. entrance to which is in lat. 41° 20′ S., lon. 174° 10′ E. Cloudy Bay receives the Wairau River.

Clough, a village of Ireland. See Cʟᴏɢʜ.

Clough Point, Scotland. See Cʟᴏᴄʜ Pᴏɪɴᴛ.

Clough's (kluff's) **Store,** a post-office of Macon co., Ala., at Clough's Station on the Western Railroad, 36 miles E. by N. of Montgomery, and 6 miles from Tuskegee. Here is a church.

Cloutierville, local pron. kloo′che-ạ-vĭl, a post-office of Natchitoches parish, La.

Clove, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Clove Valley, about 11 miles E. by S. of Poughkeepsie. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Clove Branch Junction, a post-office of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad, at the junction of the Clove Branch, 14 miles N.E. of Newburg.

Clo′ver, a township of Henry co., Ill. Pop. 1695.

Clover, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. 868. It contains Baxter.

Clover, a post-hamlet of York co., S.C., on the Chester & Lenoir Railroad. It has a church and 2 or 3 stores.

Clover Bend, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ark., on Big Black River, about 90 miles N.W. of Memphis, Tenn. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Clo′ver Bot′tom, a post-office of Jackson co., Ky.

Clover Bottom, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Mo., 60 miles W. of St. Louis. It has 2 churches.

Clover Bottom, a post-office of Sullivan co., Tenn.

Clover Creek, Blair co., Pa. See Fʀᴇᴅᴇʀɪᴄᴋsʙᴜʀɢ.

Clover Creek, a post-office of Highland co., Va.

Clo′verdale, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal., on Russian River, at the terminus of the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad, 90 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco, and 12 miles from the Geyser Springs. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, a newspaper office, and a soap-factory. It is surrounded by admirable scenery. Pop. about 500.

Cloverdale, a post-village of Dade co., Ga., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 27 miles S.W. of Chattanooga.

Cloverdale, a post-village of Putnam co., Ind., in Cloverdale township, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 70 miles S. of Lafayette, and 10 miles S.S.E. of Greencastle. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 317. The township is drained by Mill Creek. Total pop. 1740.

Cloverdale, a post-office of Chautauqua co., Kansas.

Cloverdale, a post-office of Dickson co., Tenn.

Cloverdale, a post-office of Botetourt co., Va.

Clover Depot, a post-village of Halifax co., Va., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 47 miles E.N.E. of Danville. It has 2 churches and a tobacco-factory.

Clover Flat, a post-hamlet of Pi Ute co., Utah. It has a church.

Clover Fork, a post-office of Harlan co., Ky.

Clover Green, a post-office of Spottsylvania co., Va.

Clover Hill, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., 20 miles N. of Trenton. It has a church.

Clover Hill, a post-hamlet of Blount co., Tenn., 6 miles W. of Maryville; has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Clover Hill, a hamlet of Appomattox co., Va., is near Appomattox Court-House.

Clover Hill, a mining village of Chesterfield co., Va., at the W. terminus of the Brighthope Railroad, about 25 miles S.W. of Richmond. It has mines of bituminous Triassic coal, with a perpendicular coal-shaft 1200 feet deep. Here is Winterpock Post-Office. Pop. about 2000.

Clover Hill, a post-office of Rockingham co., Va.

Clover Hill, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 10 miles W.S.W. of Gilford. Pop. 100.

Clo'verland, a post-village of Clay co., Ind., in Posey township, on a railroad, 11 miles E. by N. from Terre Haute. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. 136.

Clover Lick, a post-office of Pocahontas co., W. Va.

Clover Or'chard, a post-office of Alamance co., N.C.

Clo'verport, an incorporated town of Breckenridge co., Ky., on the Ohio River, about 80 miles above Evansville, Ind., and 60 miles direct W.S.W. of Louisville, with which it is connected by a daily line of steam-packets on the Ohio. It has a bank, 4 churches, an academy, and manufactures of barrels and farming-implements. Pop. 849.

Clo'verton, a post-office of Webster co., Neb., 20 miles S. of Hastings.

Clo'ver Val'ley, a post-office of Lincoln co., Nevada.

Clove Spring Iron-Works, a small village of Beekman township, Dutchess co., N.Y., 2 miles N. of Beekman. It has iron-works.

Clovesville, klōvz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, 40 miles N.W. of Kingston. It has a church and a tannery.

Cloyd, a river of Wales. See Clwyd.

Cloyd's Creek, a post-office of Blount co., Tenn.

Cloyd's Landing, a post-office and steamboat-landing of Cumberland co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, 35 miles S.E. of Glasgow. Oil is found here.

Cloyes, klwå, a town of France, in Eure-et-Loir, on the Loire, 6 miles S.W. of Châteaudun. Pop. 1759.

Cloyne, kloin, a town of Ireland, co. of Cork, 4 miles S.W. of Castle-Martyr, contains a Gothic cathedral founded about the sixth century, a Roman Catholic cathedral, a round tower, and the remains of a castle, a church, nunnery, and monastery. It is the see of a Catholic bishop. P. 1235.

Club Creek, in the S. part of Virginia, flows southward through Charlotte co., and enters the Staunton a few miles S.W. of Marysville.

Club House, a station in Islip township, Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Southern Railroad of Long Island, and on the Conetquot River, 2 miles E. of Islip village. Here are the house and the trout-ponds of the Southside Club.

Clugnat, klün'yå', a village of France, in Creuse, 14 miles N.E. of Guéret, on the Véraux. Pop. 2191.

Cluis, klwee, two contiguous villages of France, in Indre, 12 miles W. of La Châtre. United pop. 2159.

Clun, or **Clunn,** a decayed town of England, co. of Salop, 12 miles N.W. of Ludlow. Pop. 1127.

Clunas, Ontario. See Springfield.

Clunes, klūnz, a borough of Talbot co., Victoria, Australia, on Deep Creek, 20 miles N. of Ballarat, in a flat country. Gold-mining and grazing are the chief industries. Pop. 6068. Here is a general hospital.

Cluny, formerly **Clugny,** klü'nee', a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, on the Grône, 14 miles by rail N.W. of Mâcon. Pop. 4540. It is enclosed by ruined walls, and has the remains of an abbey; also a normal school, a hospital, and a museum. It has manufactures of gloves, linen, and leather, paper- and oil-mills, a large pottery, and a trade in timber, corn, and cattle.

Clu'ro, a station in Eureka co., Nevada, on the Central Pacific Railroad, 102 miles E. of Winnemucca.

Cluses, klüz, a town of France, in Upper Savoy, near the Arve, 23 miles E.S.E. of Geneva. It has a church, a college, and a hospital. Pop. 1643.

Clusium, the ancient name of Chiusi.

Clusius, the ancient name of Chiese.

Clusone, kloo-so'nà (anc. *Clu'so*), a river of Italy, rises in the Alps, about 12 miles E. of Mont Genèvre, flows S.E. past Fenestrelle, Perosa, and Pinerolo, and joins the Po 18 miles S.S.W. of Turin. Length, about 50 miles.

Clusone, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 17 miles N.E. of Bergamo, near the Serio. Pop. 3838. It has a church, 2 hospitals, a public school, and a brisk trade in corn and iron. In the vicinity are copper- and vitriol-works.

Clutts'ville, a post-office of Madison co., Ala.

Clwyd, klwid, a river of Wales, flows N. through the counties of Denbigh and Flint to the Irish Sea.

Cly'attville, a post-office of Lowndes co., Ga., 10 miles S. of Valdosta.

Cly'bourn Place, a station of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad (Wisconsin division), 3 miles from the Kinzie Street Depot, Chicago, Ill.

Clyde, klīd, one of the largest and most important rivers in Scotland, takes its rise in the S. part of Lanarkshire and the borders of Dumfriesshire. The original source of the Clyde, popularly so called, is 4 miles E. of the village of Elvanfoot, whence it flows in a N.E. direction, receiving numerous tributaries; then, turning N.W. and W. and entering Lanark parish, it forms the celebrated falls of Clyde, descending by several rapids about 230 feet, amid high shelving sandstone rocks and most picturesque scenery. Its course is now through rich and fertile valleys on to Glasgow. From this city it expands into a river, which has been rendered navigable for ships of the largest class. It now flows N.W., dividing the counties of Renfrew on the W. from Dumbarton on the N.E., receiving the waters of the Kelvin, Cart, and Leven. After passing Dumbarton it opens up into an estuary 4 miles in width, spreading northward into Loch Long, and southward into the Firth of Clyde, situated at the mouth of the estuary. Here the Clyde expands into a noble bay, averaging about 32 miles in width, and at the distance of 48 miles becomes identified with the North Channel. The length of the river from its source to Glasgow, including windings, is about 75 miles.

Clyde, klīd, a river of British North America, falling into Baffin's Bay in lat. 70° 10′ N., lon. 69° W.

Clyde, a station on the Oakdale Branch of the Stockton & Copperopolis Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of Oakdale, Cal.

Clyde, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 9 miles W. of Chicago.

Clyde, Macoupin co., Ill. See Hornsby.

Clyde, a township of Whitesides co., Ill. Pop. 1093.

Clyde, a post-village of Jasper co., Iowa, about 26 miles N.E. of Des Moines.

Clyde, a post-village of Cloud co., Kansas, in Elk township, on the Republican River, 56 miles N.N.W. of Junction City, and on the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, 14 miles E. of Concordia. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and a graded school.

Clyde, a township of Allegan co., Mich. Clyde Station is on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 10 miles N. of Grand Junction. Pop. 545. See Clyde Centre.

Clyde, a station in Bay co., Mich., on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, 35 miles N. by W. of Bay City.

Clyde, a post-hamlet of Oakland co., Mich., in Highland township, on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 8 miles S. of Holly. Pop. about 150.

Clyde, a township of St. Clair co., Mich. Pop. 1039. It contains Abbotsford.

Clyde, a post-office of Winona co., Minn.

Clyde, a station in Somerset co., N.J., on the Millstone & New Brunswick Railroad, 5 miles W. of New Brunswick.

Clyde, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., is in Galen township, on the Clyde River, the Erie Canal, and the New York Central Railroad, 38 miles W. of Syracuse, and 42½ miles E. by S. from Rochester. It contains 5 or 6 churches, a newspaper office, 2 banks, a union school, 2 steam flouring-mills, 2 steam saw-mills, a glass-factory, a manufactory of steam-engines, and one of farming-implements. P. 2735.

Clyde, a post-village of Sandusky co., O., in Green Creek township, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad where it crosses the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, 17 miles S.W. of Sandusky, 17 miles N.E. of Tiffin, and 38 miles S.E. of Toledo. It has a bank, a union school, 2 newspaper offices, 6 churches, 2 flouring-mills, and a manufactory of edge-tools. Pop. about 1400.

Clyde, a station in Northampton co., Pa., on the Lehigh & Lackawanna Railroad, 11 miles N. of Bethlehem.

Clyde, a post-township of Iowa co., Wis., is bounded on the N. by the Wisconsin River, and intersected by the railroad which connects Madison with Prairie du Chien. It is hilly and has plenty of timber. Pop. 737.

Clyde Centre, a hamlet of Allegan co., Mich., in Clyde township (see Clyde), on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad. It has a lumber-mill.

Clyde River, New York, a branch of Seneca River, is formed by the Canandaigua Outlet and Mud Creek, which unite at Lyons, Wayne co. It runs E., and unites with the outlet of Cayuga Lake, 10 miles N.W. of Auburn.

Clyde River, Quebec, rises in Lake William, in Megantic co., and after passing through Lake Lomond is increased by the Black River from the N. and Bullet River from the S., and running E. falls into the river Becancour.

Clyde River, Nova Scotia, rises upwards of 40 miles in the interior of Shelburne co., in an extensive chain of lakes, and at its junction with the sea forms two harbors, called Cape Negro Harbors.

Clyde River, Vermont, rises in Essex co., runs northwestward, and enters Lake Memphremagog in Orleans co., at or near Newport.

Clyde River, a post-village of Nova Scotia, near the mouth of the Clyde, 14 miles S.W. of Shelburne. Pop. 300.

Clydesdale, klīdz'dale, Scotland, the district forming the valley of the Clyde. (See Lanark, County of.) It is celebrated for its orchards, coal- and iron-mines, and horses.

Clyde Works, a village in Warwick township, Kent co., R.I., adjacent to the larger village of Lippitt. It has print-works, a bleachery, and a church. Pop. 201.

Cly'man, a post-township of Dodge co., Wis., 6 miles S. of Juneau. It has 3 churches. Pop. 1330. Clyman Post-Office is at Clyman Station on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 8 miles N. of Watertown.

Cly'mer, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in Clymer township, 1 mile from the Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburg Railroad, 17 miles S.S.W. of Mayville, and 20 miles W.S.W. of Jamestown. It has 4 churches, a graded school, and several mills. Pop. 400; of the township, 1408. The township has 9 churches and 2 tanneries.

Clymer, a township of Tioga co., Pa. Pop. 1079.

Clymer Centre, a hamlet of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in Clymer township, 1 mile from North Clymer Station.

Clymer Hill, a hamlet of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in Clymer township, ¾ of a mile from Clymer Railroad Station.

Cly'mer's Junc'tion, a station in Cass co., Ind., on the Wabash Railroad, at the junction of the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Logansport. Clymer's Station, on the former road, is at the village of Montez, 5 miles from Logansport.

Clytha, klŭth'ạ, a hamlet of England, co. of Monmouth, 5 miles N.N.W. of Usk.

Clythe-Ness, klīTH'nĕss', a headland of Scotland, in Caithness, on the North Sea. Lat. 58° 21' N.; lon. 3° 18' W.

Clytis, the supposed ancient name of Clain.

Coa, ko'ȧ (anc. *Cuda*), a river of Portugal, province of Beira, rises in the Sierra de Gata, flows N., passing near Almeida, and joins the Douro on the left, 5 miles W. of Torre de Moncorvo. Length, 80 miles.

Coa, ko'ȧ, a small island in the Malay Archipelago, S. of the isle of Flores. Lat. 9° S.; lon. 122° E.

Co'aco'achoo' Bay ("Great Owl"), an inlet on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 150 miles E. of the mouth of Mingan River. It forms a good harbor.

Co'aho'ma, a county in the N.W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Mississippi River, and is drained by the Sunflower River. The surface is low and level, and partly subject to inundation; the soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Friar's Point. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,100,460. Pop. in 1870, 7144, of whom 7039 were Americans.

Coahuila, a state of Mexico. See Cohahuila.

Coal, a township of Vernon co., Mo.

Coal, a township of Northumberland co., Pa., produces much anthracite. Pop. 2920, exclusive of the borough of Shamokin. It contains Excelsior.

Coal Bank, in Wood co., W. Va., is the terminus of a branch of the Laurel Fork & Sand Hill Railroad.

Coal Banks, a station in Fremont co., Col., the terminus of a branch railroad extending to Coal Junction, 2½ miles. Here coal is mined.

Coal Bluff, a post-office of Vigo co., Ind., and a station of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 4 miles E. of Terre Haute.

Coal Bluff, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., in Union township, on the Monongahela River, and on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, 26 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has coal-mines and 2 churches.

Coal Branch Crossing, a station in Mercer co., Pa., on the New Castle & Franklin Railroad, 1 mile from Stoneborough Junction.

Coalbrookdale, England. See Colebrookdale.

Coal'brookdale, a locality in Henrico co., Va., where coal is mined. It is not far from Richmond.

Coal'burg, a post-village of Trumbull co., O., in Hubbard township, 8 miles N.N.E. of Youngstown, with which it is connected by the Youngstown Branch Railroad. It has 3 churches. Coal is found here.

Coalburg, a post-village of Kanawha co., W. Va., on the Great Kanawha River, and on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 16 miles S.E. of Charleston. It has 3 churches. Coal is mined here.

Coal Cas'tle, a coal-mining village in New Castle township, Schuylkill co., Pa., near the Mine Hill & Schuylkill Railroad, and not far from Mine Hill Gap.

Coal City, a post-village of Grundy co., Ill., on the Chicago & Illinois Railroad, at the junction of the Gardner Branch, 59 miles S.W. of Chicago. Coal is mined here.

Coal City, a post-hamlet of Owen co., Ind., on the Cincinnati & Terre Haute Railroad, 33 miles S.E. of Terre Haute. It has a church and a coal-mine.

Coal City, a post-village of Venango co., Pa., in Rockland township, on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, at Foster Station, 8 miles S. of Franklin. Here coal is found; but the place is mainly supported by operations in oil.

Coal Creek, of Fountain co., Ind., flows into the Wabash a little below the mouth of Vermilion River. Rich mines of coal are found at its mouth.

Coal Creek, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ala., 16 miles N.W. of Birmingham.

Coal Creek, a station in Boulder co., Col., on the Colorado Central Railroad, 34 miles by rail N.W. of Denver.

Coal Creek, a post-office of Fremont co., Col., near Coal Banks Station.

Coal Creek, a station in Fountain co., Ind., on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Covington.

Coal Creek, a township of Montgomery co., Ind. Pop. 1773. It contains New Richmond.

Coal Creek, a post-village of Keokuk co., Iowa, in Prairie township, about 32 miles N. of Ottumwa. It has 2 churches.

Coal Creek, a post-office of Ottawa co., Kansas, on Solomon River.

Coal Creek, a post-village of Anderson co., Tenn., on the Knoxville & Ohio Railroad, 31 miles N.N.W. of Knoxville. It has 4 churches. In the vicinity are important mines of coal, which are connected with the railroad by a branch line. The village is on this branch line, 1 mile from Coal Creek Junction. Pop. of main village, 500; of junction, 100.

Coal Dale, a station in Muskingum co., O., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 3 miles N. of Zanesville.

Coal'dale, a mining village of Bedford co., Pa., is in Broad Top township, on or near Broad Top Mountain, 2 miles from Riddlesburg Railroad Station, and about 32 miles S.S.E. of Altoona. It has 2 churches. Coal is mined here. P. 262. The name of its post-office is Six-Mile Run.

Coaldale, a post-village of Rahn township, Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Tamaqua Branch of the New Jersey Central Railroad, a few miles N.E. of Tamaqua. Here are coal-mines and coal-breakers.

Coaledo, kōl-ee'do, a post-village of Coos co., Oregon, on the Isthmus Transit Railroad, 5 miles S. of Utter City, nearly 5 miles from the Pacific Ocean, and about 15 miles S. of Empire City. Coal is mined here and exported.

Coal'field, a post-village of Monroe co., Iowa, in Pleasant township, on the Central Railroad of Iowa, 9 miles N.E. of Albia. It has a church and a coal-mine. Pop. about 200, mostly miners.

Coalfield, a village of Cherokee co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, 43 miles S. by W. from Fort Scott. It has coal-mines and 2 churches.

Coalfield, a post-office of Morgan co., Tenn., 20 miles W. by S. of Clinton.

Coalfield, a station in Chesterfield co., Va., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 13 miles W. of Richmond. Near this place are important mines of Triassic coal. The name of its post-office is Midlothian.

Coal Fields, in Trumbull co., O., is connected by a railroad, 4 miles long, with Struther's Station on the Lawrence Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of Youngstown. Here coal is mined.

Coal Fire, a post-office of Pickens co., Ala., 20 miles E. of Columbus, Miss.

Coal Grove, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., O., on or near the Ohio River, about 3 miles above Ironton. It has a church and a manufactory of fire-brick.

Coal Hill, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Ark., on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, 10 miles E. of Ozark. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a colliery.

Coal Hill, a post-office of Muskingum co., O.

Coal Hill, in Schuylkill co., Pa., is the terminus of a branch of the Schuylkill Valley Railroad.

Coal Hill, a post-office of Venango co., Pa., 10 miles E.S.E. of Oil City.

Coal Hill, a post-office of Henrico co., Va.

Coal Hills, a station on the Cincinnati, Rockport & Southwestern Railroad, 1 mile S. of Ferdinand Station, Ind.

Coal Island, a village of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 4 miles N.E. of Dungannon. Pop. 598. Here coal is mined.

Coal Junc'tion, a station in Fremont co., Col., on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, Cañon City Branch, at the junction of the Coal Creek Branch, 8 miles S.E. of Cañon City.

Coal Kiln (kĭl) **Corners,** a hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., in Scarborough township, 2 miles from Gorham Station. It has a church and a soap-factory.

Coal Mines, a station in Jasper co., Iowa, on the Jasper County Coal Railway, 3½ miles S. of Newton.

Coal Mines, a station and village in Portsmouth township, Newport co., R.I., on the W. shore of the island of Aquidneck (see Rhode Island), and on the Old Colony Railroad, 9 miles N. of Newport. Here are 2 mines of anthracite coal, and a copper-smelting furnace which uses South American ore and Rhode Island coal. Pop. 320.

Coal Mines, a post-village of Queens co., New Brunswick, on the navigable river Salmon, 77 miles N. of St. John. Coal is mined here.

Coal'mont, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., in Carbon township, on Shoup's Branch of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, 28 miles by rail S. of Huntingdon. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 150.

Coal Mountain, a post-village of Forsyth co., Ga., 13 miles N.W. of Flowery Branch Railroad Station. It has a church and a wagon-factory. Gold is found near it. Pop. about 300.

Coal Point, a hamlet in Schuyler co., N.Y., on the North Central Railroad, 1 mile N. of Watkins. Here large quantities of semi-bituminous coal from Pennsylvania are stored for shipment by rail. Pop. about 50.

Coal'port, a station in Jefferson co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 40 miles W. of Burlington.

Coalport, a hamlet of Coshocton co., O., on the Ohio Canal, 5 miles S. of Coshocton, and ½ mile from Franklin Station. Coal is shipped here.

Coalport, a former village in Meigs co., O., on the Ohio River, 1 mile below Pomeroy. Here much coal is mined and shipped. It is now a part of the city of Pomeroy. See Middleport.

Coal Port, a station in Carbon co., Pa., on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 2 miles N. of Mauch Chunk.

Coal River, West Virginia, rises in Raleigh co., runs northwestward through Boone co., and enters the Kanawha River at St. Albans, 14 miles W. of Charleston. It is nearly 80 miles long. Good coal abounds on its banks in Boone co.

Coal River Marsh'es, a post-office of Raleigh co., W.Va., is at Trap Hill.

Coal Run, a post-office of Pike co., Ky.

Coal Run, a post-hamlet of Washington co., O., in Waterford township, on the Muskingum River, 16 miles above Marietta. It has coal-mines and 2 churches. Pop. 203.

Coal Shaft, a station in Sangamon co., Ill., on the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 2 miles N.W. of Springfield.

Coal Si'ding, a station in Franklin co., Kansas, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, 4 miles N. of Ottawa. Here coal is shipped.

Coalsmouth, W. Va. See Saint Albans.

Coal Switch, a station in Schuyler co., N.Y., on the Northern Central Railroad, 5 miles N. of Havana.

Coal'ton, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Iowa, about 14 miles N.W. of Albia.

Coalton, a post-village of Boyd co., Ky., on the Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Ashland. It has mines of block-coal, excellent for iron-furnaces; also a church.

Coal'town, East and West, two adjacent villages of Scotland, co. of Fife, 4 miles N.E. of Kirkcaldy, inhabited by colliers.

Coal Valley, a post-village of Rock Island co., Ill., in Coal Valley township, on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Davenport, Iowa. A large quantity of coal is mined here, and exported. Pop. about 1500. The township is bounded on the N. by Rock River. It has 5 or 6 churches. Pop. 2545.

Coal Valley, a post-hamlet of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, 18 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has coal-mines and a church.

Coal Valley, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., W. Va., on the Great Kanawha River, and on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Coal is mined and shipped here.

Coal'ville, a village of England, co. of Leicester, 5 miles by rail N.W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Coal'ville, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Ill., on the Vermilion River, and on the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, 2 miles S. of Streator.

Coalville, a post-village of Webster co., Iowa, in Pleasant Valley township, on or near the Des Moines River, 6 miles S.E. of Fort Dodge. It has coal-mines and a graded school.

Coalville, a post-village, capital of Summit co., Utah, on the Weber River, and on the Summit County Railroad, at the E. base of the Wahsatch Mountain, about 36 miles E. by N. from Salt Lake City. Coal or lignite is found here.

Coal Works, the terminus of the Plum Creek Railroad, 17 miles by rail N.E. from Pittsburg, Pa.

Coanza, Quanza, or **Kwanza,** kọ-ån'za, a river of Western Africa, enters the Atlantic near lat. 9° 10′ S. and lon. 14° 22′ E., after a rapid course of 500 miles. It is navigable for over 100 miles by steamships.

Coarraze, kwaɴ'ʀåz', a village of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 11 miles S.E. of Pau. It has linen-weaving.

Coast Range, a long range of mountains in California, nearly parallel to the Pacific coast, and almost coextensive with the length of the state. It forms the southwestern boundary of the great central valley of California, and consists of a series of ridges, which, with the intervening valleys, occupy a tract about 40 miles wide. Between these ridges are many long and narrow valleys remarkable for fertility and salubrity. The Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada unite near Shasta on the north, and near Fort Tejon on the south. Among its highest peaks are San Bernardino, which rises 11,600 feet above the level of the sea, Mount Ripley (7500 feet), and Mount Diablo (3876 feet). The Coast Range is composed of cretaceous rocks, which contain coal, asphaltum, and cinnabar.

Coat'bridge, a town of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 9½ miles by rail E. of Glasgow, and on the Monkland Canal. It is the chief centre of the iron-manufacture in Scotland. Pop. 15,702.

Coatesville, kōts'vĭl, a post-village of Hendricks co., Ind., in Clay township, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, 28 miles W. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches and a woollen-mill.

Coatesville, a post-borough of Chester co., Pa., is finely situated in Chester Valley, on the West Branch of Brandywine Creek, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 38 miles W. of Philadelphia, 39 miles S. of Reading, and 33 miles N.W. of Wilmington. It is connected with the last two towns by the Wilmington & Reading Railroad. It contains 6 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, a tannery, a shoe-factory, 2 sash-factories, 5 rolling-mills, a brick-kiln, 3 lime-kilns, a bone-mill, and 2 cotton-factories. Here is a handsome railroad bridge about 900 feet long and 60 feet high. Pop. about 4000.

Coaticook, ko-at'ẹ-kŏŏk, a village in Stanstead co., Quebec, on the Coaticook River, and on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 122 miles S.E. of Montreal. It is a port of entry, and contains 4 churches, several hotels, a branch bank, a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper, saw- and grist-mills, and manufactories of mowing-machines, leather, furniture, sashes, doors, matches, washing-machines, churns, iron castings, boots and shoes, &c. Pop. 1160.

Coaticook River rises in the state of Vermont, and, entering Compton co., Quebec, runs N.E. into the St. Francis. On the river, a mile from the village of Coaticook, is a series of cascades, extending over a mile in length. The river runs through a chasm 80 or 90 feet deep.

Co'ato'pa, a post-hamlet of Sumter co., Ala., on the Alabama Central Railroad, 66 miles W. of Selma. It has 1 or 2 stores.

Coatsburg, kōts'burg, a post-village of Adams co., Ill., in Honey Creek township, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and the Wabash Railroad, 16 miles E.N.E. of Quincy. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. 250.

Coat's (kōts) **Springs,** a post-office of Pike co., Ind., 7 miles S.W. of Petersburg. Here is a medicinal spring, with a hotel.

Coats'town, a post-office of Sumner co., Tenn.

Coats'ville, a post-village of Schuyler co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 31 miles N. of Kirksville. It has 2 churches and several stores.

Coatzacoalcos, ko-åt-så-ko-ål'koce, a river of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, rises in a little-known region of the Sierra Madre, drains a considerable area, and discharges its waters into the Gulf of Mexico at a point 130 miles S.E. of Vera Cruz. There are 14 feet of water on its bar, and above it the depth holds 20 feet for some 30 miles. Minatitlan is the most important place on the river.

Coazzo, ko-åt'sọ, a town of Italy, province of Turin, 13 miles E.S.E. of Susa. Pop. 3897.

Co′balt, a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn., in Portland and Chatham townships, on the New Haven, Middletown & Willimantic Railroad, 5 or 6 miles E. of Middletown, and adjacent to Middle Haddam. It has a mine of cobalt, and manufactures of bells, britannia-ware, flour, and coffin-trimmings.

Coban, ko-bân′, or **Cobam,** ko-bâm′, a town of Guatemala, capital of the department of Alta Vera Paz, 90 miles N. of the city of Guatemala. It has an agreeable climate, and a trade in hides, skins, coffee, sarsaparilla, and rubber. Elevation, 4306 feet. It was anciently called Ciudad Imperial, in honor of Charles V. Its people are mostly Indians of the Kekchi race. Pop. 18,000.

Cobb, a county in the N.W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Chattahoochee River, and is drained by Pumpkin-Vine and Sweetwater Creeks. The surface is diversified by high hills or mountains, among which Kenesaw Mountain rises about 1828 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Among the minerals of this county are gold, copper, and granite. It is intersected by the Western & Atlantic Railroad. Capital, Marietta. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,785,404. Pop. in 1870, 13,814, of whom 13,757 were Americans.

Cobb, a post-hamlet of Iowa co., Wis., in Highland township, 13 miles N.W. of Mineral Point. It has a church.

Cobbe, a town of Central Africa. See Kobbe.

Cob′bler's Island is on the north side of Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, 10 miles from Green's Pond. Pop. 97.

Cob‛bosseecon′tee Waters, in the S. part of Kennebec co., Me., a beautiful sheet of water, connected with a number of smaller ponds. Length, about 7 miles. Its outlet, the Cobbosseecontee River, flows into the Kennebec.

Cobb River, Minnesota, rises in Freeborn co., drains part of Faribault co., runs northwestward, and enters the Le Sueur River in Blue Earth co., 7 miles S. of Mankato.

Cobb's Creek, Pennsylvania, forms part of the boundary between Delaware and Philadelphia cos., and enters Darby Creek about a mile below Darby.

Cobb's Creek, a post-office of Matthews co., Va.

Cobb Switch, a post-office of Lowndes co., Miss., on the Columbus Branch Railroad, about 9 miles W.S.W. of Columbus.

Cobb′ville, a post-office of Telfair co., Ga.

Cob′den, a post-village of Union co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 42 miles N. of Cairo, and 15 miles S. of Carbondale. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, 2 flour-mills, and 2 lumber-mills. Pop. estimated at 800. The citizens of Cobden are mainly engaged in the culture and shipment of fruits and vegetables.

Cob′do, or **Kob′do,** a city in the N.W. of Mongolia, on the Iso, a tributary of the Chabkan, in lat. 48° N., lon. 91° E. It is said to contain 2000 houses.

Cob′ham, a parish of England, co. of Kent, 4½ miles W. of Rochester. Near the church are monumental brasses of the Barons of Cobham.

Cobham, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, 9 miles N.E. of Guildford. It comprises Church Cobham, a village on the Mole, and Street Cobham, a hamlet on the London & Portsmouth Road.

Cobham, kŏb′ạm, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, and on the Oil Creek & Alleghany River Railroad, 41 miles N.E. of Oil City.

Cobham, a post-village of Albemarle co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad and the Virginia Midland Railroad, 14 miles E. of Charlottesville. There are 3 churches near this place.

Cobi, a wide desert of Central Asia. See Gobi.

Cobija, ko-bee′Hå, or **Port La Mar,** poRt lå maR, (Sp. *Puerto la Mar,* pwêR′to lå maR), also called **La Mar,** a seaport of Bolivia, capital of the province of Atacama, on the Pacific, 110 miles W. of Atacama. Lat. 22° 34′ S.; lon. 70° 21′ 2″ W. It is a railway terminus, and a depot for coin, bullion, ore, cotton and woollen stuffs, paper, and mercury. Pop. about 5000.

Cob′lentz (Ger. *Coblenz* or *Koblenz,* ko′blênts; Fr. *Coblence,* ko‛blôNSS′; anc. *Confluen′tes* and *Confluen′tia*), a city, the capital of Rhenish Prussia, on the Rhine, at the influx of the Moselle, 49 miles S.S.E. of Cologne. It is at the junction of several railways, is well built, and has several fine churches, a noble palace of the former Electors of Treves, an ancient Jesuits' college, and a Roman Catholic seminary. The other principal buildings are the churches, one of which, called the church of St. Castor, situated precisely at the confluence of the two rivers, is remarkable for its antiquity, having been founded in 836, and also as the place where the grandsons of Charlemagne met, in 843, to divide his vast empire into Germany, France, and Italy. There are residences of several noble families in the town, including that of Prince Metternich, a hospital, conducted by the Sisters of Charity, and a town library, with valuable collections of coins, paintings, and antiquities. At Ehrenbreitstein, on the opposite side of the Rhine, there is a strong fortress, containing vast arched cisterns capable of holding three years' supply of water. The fortifications together are capable of accommodating 100,000 men, while the magazines are large enough to contain provisions for 8000 men for ten years. These extensive fortifications render Coblentz the strongest place in the Prussian dominions. Coblentz is the seat of a central and criminal court, of a general court of justice, of a tribunal of commerce, and of a board of taxation, and is the place of residence of the oberpräsident of the province of the Rhine. It is a free port, and carries on an active commerce by the Rhine, Moselle, and Lahn. It is the principal place of shipment for the Rhine and Moselle wines, which are extensively exported. Grain, oil, iron, and Seltzer water are also exported, the latter to the amount of 1½ million bottles annually. Millstones, manufactured from the lava of extinct volcanoes in the neighborhood, pumice-stone, potter's clay, and bark are articles of trade. Japanned wares, linen, and tobacco are among the manufactures. Pop. in 1875, 29,282; with suburbs, 31,130.

Coblentz, or **Koblentz,** a government of Rhenish Prussia, bounded N. by the government of Cologne. Area 1754 square miles. Capital, Coblentz. Pop. 571,559.

Coblenz, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, at the junction of the Aar with the Rhine. Pop. 641.

Cobles, kobl′z, township, Alamance co., N.C. Pop. 875.

Cobleskill, kob′ẹlz-kĭl, or ko′bŭs-kĭl, a creek of Schoharie co., N.Y., runs nearly eastward, and enters the Schoharie River about 4 miles below the village of Schoharie.

Cobleskill, a post-village of Cobleskill township, Schoharie co., N.Y., on Cobleskill Creek, in a valley between high hills, and on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 45 miles W. of Albany. A branch railroad connects this point with Sharon Springs, 14 miles distant. It contains 3 churches, a national bank, a graded school, a manufactory of threshing-machines, a planing-mill, a sash-factory, and several superior hotels. One weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 1030; of the township, 3160.

Cobleskill Centre, N.Y. See Mineral Springs.

Cob Moo Sa, a post-office of Oceana co., Mich., 12 miles E. of Hart.

Cob′oconk, or **Shed′den,** a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, on the river Fenelon, 87 miles by rail N.E. of Toronto. It has 2 churches, 3 hotels, a saw-mill, and 4 stores. Pop. 150.

Cobourg, a town of Germany. See Coburg.

Co′bourg, a town of Ontario, capital of the county of Northumberland, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, 92 miles W. by S. of Kingston, and 69 miles N.E. of Toronto. It is a port of entry, and is the junction of the Grand Trunk and Coburg, Peterborough & Marmora Railways. The town is lit with gas, and is prettily laid out, the broad and spacious streets for the most part intersecting one another at right angles. It has numerous elegant residences, and several fine public buildings, including a town hall and a Wesleyan university. The latter is affiliated with faculties of law and medicine in Toronto and Montreal. The manufacturing interests are represented by woollen-mills, a car-factory, and several foundries, mills, and breweries. The town also contains 3 branch banks, about 70 stores, 3 newspaper offices, and 7 churches. Pop. 4442.

Cobras, ko′brås, an island group on the E. coast of Africa, lat. 6° S., including Remba, Monfia, and Zanzibar.

Cobras, ko′brås, an island and fort of Brazil, Bay of Rio Janeiro, about 1 mile from the city, of which the fort is one of the principal defences and is also a state prison.

Cobre, or **El Cobre,** êl ko′brå (Span. for "copper"), a town of Cuba, 10 miles by rail W. of Santiago de Cuba. Pop. 2138. Here are rich copper-mines.

Co′bridge, a hamlet of England, co. of Stafford, is a suburb of Burslem, 3 miles N.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyne.

Cobs′cook Bay, at the E. extremity of Maine, communicates with Passamaquoddy Bay near Eastport.

Cob′ton, a post-office of Craven co., N.C.

Coburg, ko′bŏŏRG (Ger. *Coburg* or *Koburg,* ko′bŏŏRG; Fr. *Cobourg,* ko‛booR′; L. *Melocabus*), a town of Germany, capital of the duchy of Coburg (a portion of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha), on the Itz, an affluent of the Regen, and on the railway from Dresden to Munich, 26 miles N. of Bamberg. Lat. 50° 15′ 19″ N.; lon. 10° 58′ 9″ E. It is irregularly built, but has some good edifices, and public walks separating it from its suburbs. Principal buildings, the Ehrenberg Palace, a residence of the duke, containing a collection of paintings, a library, and a fine state banquet-hall; several churches, a large arsenal, observatory, theatre, casino, and workhouse. On a height above the town is the old castle of the Dukes of Coburg, still a place of strength, and containing a large collection of armor, with rooms once occupied by Luther. Coburg is the seat of high courts, and has a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, gold and silver articles, bleaching- and dye-works, stone-quarries, and an active transit and general trade. Pop. of town in 1875, 14,567. Area of duchy of Coburg, 216 square miles. Pop. 54,507.

Co′burg, or **Co′bourg,** a post-hamlet of Porter co., Ind., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 48 miles S.E. of Chicago. It has an elevator, a saw-mill, &c.

Coburg, a post-village of Montgomery co., Iowa, in Grant township, on the Nishnabatona River, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 6 miles S. of Red Oak. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of bee-hives.

Coburg, a post-village of Lyon co., Minn., on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, at Saratoga Station, 96 miles W. of St. Peter. It has a church and manufactures of brick and lumber.

Coburg, a village of Monmouth co., N.J., in Wall township, on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, at Shark River Station. It has a brick-yard.

Coburg, a town of Ontario. See COBOURG.

Co′burg, a village, penal establishment, and reformatory of Victoria, Australia, about 5 miles N. of Melbourne. Its population consists of about 650 convicts and 1500 other residents.

Co′burg Penin′sula, North Australia, is an irregular peninsula, in lat. 11° 22′ S., lon. 132° 10′ E., 50 miles in length from E. to W., by 20 miles in breadth, connected S.E. with the mainland by a narrow isthmus, and separated W. from Melville Island by Dundas Strait.

Co′burn, a post-office of Centre co., Pa.

Coburn's Store, a post-office of Union co., N.C.

Cobuskill, a creek of New York. See COBLESKILL.

Cocães, ko-kâ′êɴs, or ko-kâ′êɴɢs, a village of Brazil, in Matto-Grosso, about 30 miles N.W. of Cuyaba. Pop. 2000.

Cocaigne, ko‵kain′, a post-village in Kent co., New Brunswick, on the Cocaigne River, 11 miles N.W. of Shediac. Pop. 900.

Cocal′ico, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa.

Cocconato, kok-ko-nâ′to, a town of Italy, province of Alessandria, 17 miles E.N.E. of Turin. Pop. 2643.

Cocentayna, ko-thěn-tī′nâ, or **Concentaina,** kon-thěn-tī′nâ, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles N. of Alicante. It has manufactures of woollens. Pop. 6600.

Cochabamba, ko-châ-bâm′bâ, or **Condorillo,** kon-do-reel′yo, a river of Bolivia, rises near 18° S. lat., flows S.E., and, after receiving numerous tributaries, assumes the name of Rio Grande in lat. 19° 42′ S., lon. 64° W.

Cochabamba, also called **Oropesa,** o-ro-pâ′sâ, a city of Bolivia, capital of a province and a department of the same name, 8370 feet above the sea, in lat. 17° 27′ S., lon. 65° 46′ W. It occupies a great space, the houses rarely rising above a single story, with gardens intermingled with them. It contains the government house, and 15 churches. The streets are broad and in good condition; but the plazas, or open squares, being used as market-places, are ordinarily littered with wares and crowded with Indians. Towards the borders of the town the tile-roofed houses, with large wooden balconies, disappear, and thatched cabins of Indian farmers become numerous. Cochabamba is a bishop's see. The general language is the Quichua; and none but men of rank can speak good Spanish. Pop. about 40,000. The name OROPESA, given to Cochabamba in 1579 by the Viceroy of Lima, was never adopted by the people, though found in maps and public documents.

Cochabamba, a department of the republic of Bolivia, mostly between lat. 17° and 19° S. and lon. 65° and 68° W., named from the river Cochabamba, the head-stream of the Guapey. Estimated area, 27,000 square miles. Pop. 350,000. It was formerly regarded as the granary of Peru, and produces cotton, sugar, dye-woods, fine timber, and the precious metals. Chief cities and towns, Cochabamba, Misques, Sacaba, and Tapacari.

Coche, ko′châ, a small island of South America, in Venezuela, between the island Margarita and the mainland.

Coche′co River, New Hampshire, runs southward in Strafford co., and enters the Piscataqua River about 3 miles below Dover, which is on the Cocheco.

Cochec′ton, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Cochecton township, on the Delaware River, opposite Damascus, Pa., and on the Erie Railroad, 43 miles N.W. of Port Jervis. It has a church and 1 or 2 lumber-mills. Pop. of the township, 1506.

Cochecton Centre, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., 30 miles N.W. of Port Jervis. It has 2 lumber-mills.

Cochem, or **Kochem,** ko′ĸêm, a town of Prussia, 24 miles S.W. of Coblentz, on the Moselle. Pop. 3113.

Cocherel, ko‵shẹh-rêl′, a hamlet of France, in Eure, 12 miles E. of Evreux.

Coche′sett, a post-hamlet of Plymouth co., Mass., in West Bridgewater township, about 25 miles S. of Boston. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of boots and shoes.

Co‵cheto′pa, a post-office of Saguache co., Col.

Cochetopa Pass, Colorado, a mountain-pass, about 25 miles W. of Saguache. Lat. nearly 38° 8′ N. Elevation, about 10,000 feet.

Cochin, ko′chin, or ko-cheen′, a state of India, tributary to the British, and within the presidency of Madras. It is in part bounded S.W. by the sea, but a strip on the coast, including the town of Cochin, is in British territory. Lat. 9° 48′–10° 50′ N.; lon. 76° 5′–76° 58′ E. Area, 1361 square miles. The country is generally a low tract between the mountains (Western Ghauts) and the sea. It is very hot and wet. Tea, cotton, cardamoms, ginger, and coffee are produced. A series of backwaters or coast-lakes greatly advances internal communication. Pop. in 1875, 601,114.

Cochin, a town of British India, on the Malabar coast, lat. 9° 58′ 5″ N., lon. 76° 13′ 55″ E., and on a narrow strip of land between the sea and the backwater of Cochin. The Dutch took it from the Portuguese in 1663, and the English seized it in 1796; since which period its prosperity has declined. It still has a large maritime trade, except during the S.W. monsoon, when no ship can safely cross its bar. It is a Catholic bishop's see, more than half its people being Christians, partly of mixed Portuguese stock and partly descendants of the ancient Christians of Malabar. P. 13,840.

Cochin China, a portion of the kingdom of Anam, forming the central province of that sovereignty. The name is sometimes given to the whole country. FRENCH COCHIN CHINA, or **Basse Cochin-Chine,** bâs ko‵shâɴɢ-sheen′, is the largest French colony in Asia, consisting of a portion of the old Anamese province of Chiampa, but comprehending little or none of the area of Cochin China proper. Area, 21,630 square miles. It is mostly an alluvial plain, traversed by the river Me-Kong and its numerous delta-arms. It is a very hot and wet country, and for Europeans is exceedingly unhealthy. The French, at least by treaty, have held some small possessions on this coast since 1787. In 1858 the French and Spanish governments sent forces here to punish the cruel persecution of Catholic missionaries. In 1862 three provinces, namely, Bien-Hoa, Gia-Dinh (including Saigon, the capital), and Mitho, were ceded by Anam to the French; and in 1867 the provinces of Vingh-Long, Chaudoc, and Hatien were forcibly annexed. In 1864 the adjacent kingdom of Cambodia was reorganized and taken under French protection. In 1874 the extension of the protectorate to all Anam was announced. Chief products, rice, silk, eagle-wood, cotton, &c. Pop. in 1874 of the French provinces proper, 1,563,130. The people are Anamites, Cambodians, Malays, Chinese, &c., many being of mixed descent. See ANAM.

Cochit′uate, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Wayland township, on Cochituate Lake, about 18 miles W.S.W. of Boston. It has manufactures of boots and shoes.

Cochituate Lake, Middlesex co., Mass., is about 18 miles W. of Boston. It is 3 or 4 miles long, and has an area of about 650 acres. The city of Boston is mainly supplied with water which is conveyed from this lake through a brick conduit to a grand reservoir.

Cochran, kŏk′ran, a station in Barbour co., Ala., on the Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Barbour.

Cochran, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ga., on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, at the junction of the Hawkinsville Branch, 38 miles S.S.E. of Macon. It has 2 churches, a masonic lodge, and a turpentine-distillery, and it ships about 3000 bales of cotton annually. Pop. 132.

Cochran, a post-village of Dearborn co., Ind., in Centre township, on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 2 miles W. of Aurora, and 26 miles W. of Cincinnati, O. It has a church, a graded school, and car-works. Pop. about 1000.

Cochran, a station in Venango co., Pa., on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, 2 miles S.W. of Franklin.

Cochran's Mills, or **Cok‵ato′,** a post-village of Wright co., Minn., in Cokato township, in Mooer's Prairie, on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 61 miles W. of St. Paul. The inhabitants are mostly Scandinavians.

Cochran's Mills, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., 34 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. Near here are 3 churches.

Cochransville, kŏk'rạnz-vĭl, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., about 60 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg. It has a church and several stores. Pop. about 150.

Cochranton, kŏk'rạn-tọn, a post-hamlet of Marion co., O., in Montgomery township, about 54 miles N.N.W. of Columbus. It has a church.

Cochranton, a post-borough of Crawford co., Pa., on French Creek, and on the Franklin Branch of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 11 miles S.S.E. of Meadville. It has an academy and 4 churches. Pop. 459.

Cockburn (kō'bŭrn) **Island,** in the Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 22° 12′ 25″ S., lon. 138° 39′ 53″ W.

Cockburn Land, the designation of the N. and W. portion of Baffin Land, including Byam Martin Island and two peninsulas extending into Lancaster Sound.

Cockburn Sound, of West Australia, co. of Perth, is in lat. 32° 10′ S., lon. 115° 40′ E., and is sheltered westward by Garden Island. Length, from N. to S., 6 miles.

Cocke, kŏk, a county in the E. part of Tennessee, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is intersected by the French Broad River, and bounded on the N. by the Nolachucky. The Iron or Smoky Mountain extends along the southeastern border of this county, which is mostly covered with forests. The soil of the valleys is fertile for Indian corn, wheat, and grass. Capital, Newport. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,732,248. Pop. in 1870, 12,458, of whom 12,436 were Americans. It is traversed by the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap & Charleston Railroad.

Cocken'zie, a village of Scotland, co. of Haddington, on the Firth of Forth, 1 mile E. of Prestonpans. Pop. 1221.

Cock'er, a small river of England, co. of Cumberland, issuing from Lake Buttermere, and flowing N. into the Derwent at Cockermouth.

Cock'ermouth, a borough of England, co. of Cumberland, at the confluence of the Derwent and Cocker Rivers, 25 miles by rail S.W. of Carlisle. It is irregularly built, and clean and thriving. It possesses remains of a castle, a savings-bank, gas-works, library, reading-room, a grammar-school, town hall, county house of correction, court-house, market-house, almshouse, &c., with flax- and woollen-mills, manufactures of hats, tweeds, thread, and hosiery, and cotton-looms. Near it are large coal-mines. Pop. 5115.

Cock'erwit, a seaport in the S.W. extremity of Nova Scotia, co. of Shelburne, at the head of a bay setting up from the Atlantic, about 125 miles S.W. of Halifax.

Cocket, a river of England. See COQUET.

Cockeysville, kŏk'ĭz-vĭl, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Northern Central Railroad, 15 miles N. of Baltimore. It has a money-order post-office, a church, a coach-factory, and a distillery.

Cock'ran, a county of Texas, bounded W. by New Mexico. It forms a part of the Staked Plain.

Cock'rum, a post-hamlet of De Soto co., Miss., 12 miles E.S.E. of Hernando.

Cocle (?), ko'klå, a river of the United States of Colombia, in the Isthmus of Panama, formed by the union of the Panonome and Rata, and falling into the Caribbean Sea 50 miles S.E. of Chagres. Length, 75 miles.

Coco, or **Poolo Coco,** poo'lo ko'ko, an island in the Strait of Malacca, N.E. of Junkceylon.

Coco, sometimes called **Manalipa,** må-nå-lee'på, and **Malinipa,** må-le-nee'på, an island in the Sooloo Archipelago, on the E. side of the S.W. extremity of Mindanao. Lat. 6° 45′ N.; lon. 122° 23′ E.

Coco, an island in the China Sea, off the S.W. end of the Great Natuna. Lat. 3° 40′ N.; lon. 108° E.

Cocoa-(kō'ko) **Nut, Kla'pa,** or **Klapp Island,** an island off the S.W. extremity of Java, on the W. side of Winecooper's Bay, about 3 miles in length. Lat. of W. point, 7° 1′ S.; lon. 105° 30′ E.

Cocoa-Nut, one of the smallest of the Hawaiian Islands, is situated at the entrance of Byron Bay. Lat. 19° 43′ 9″ N.; lon. 155° 2′ W.

Cocoa-Nut, an island in Torres Strait, between the S. coast of New Guinea and Cape York in Australia. Lat. 10° 4′ S.; lon. 143° 10′ E.

Cocoa-Nut, a small island off the S.W. end of New Ireland, about lat. 4° 42′ S., lon. 152° 44′ 5″ E.

Cocodrie Bayou, ko'ko'dree' bī'oo, or **Croc'odile Bayou,** traverses Concordia parish, La., between the Ouachita and the Mississippi, and is connected with Red River.

Co'co Islands, two islands in the Bay of Bengal, consisting of Great Coco Island, which is nearly 6 miles in length, and Little Coco Island, which lies about 9 miles S.W. of the Great Coco. Lat. 14° N.

Cocolamus, ko'ko-law'mŭs, a post-hamlet of Juniata co., Pa., 44 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. Near here are 3 tanneries.

Cocolamus Creek, of Pennsylvania, enters the Juniata in Perry co.

Coconato, Italy. See COCCONATO.

Co'cos, an island in the Pacific, about 480 miles S.W. of Panama. Lat. 5° 30′ N.; lon. 87° W.

Cocos Islands, Indian Ocean. See KEELING ISLANDS.

Cocumont, ko'kü'mòɴᵍ', a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 9 miles S.W. of Marmande. Pop. 1894.

Cod, Cape. See CAPE COD.

Coda di Volpe, the Italian for CAPE CAVALLO.

Cod'dingville, a hamlet of Medina co., O., in Granger and Sharon townships, 8 miles E. of Medina. It has manufactures of bricks, carriages, and drain-tiles.

Cod'dle Creek, a post-office of Cabarrus co., N.C.

Codigoro, ko-de-go'ro (anc. *Nero'nia?*), a town of Italy, 23 miles E. of Ferrara, on the Po di Volano, 8 miles from the Adriatic. Pop. 4096.

Codinas de San Feliu, ko-dee'nås då sån få-le-oo', or **San Feliu de Codinas,** a town of Spain, province and 30 miles N. of Barcelona, on the Congost. Pop. 2906.

Codo, ko'do, a town of Brazil, province of Maranhão, at the confluence of the Codo with the Itapicurú, 50 miles N.W. of Caxias.

Codogno, ko-dòn'yo, a town of Italy, province of Milan, at a railway junction, 15 miles S.E. of Lodi, between the Po and the Adda. Pop. 11,368. It is well built, and has manufactures of silk stuffs. It is the principal mart in Italy for the cheese misnamed Parmesan.

Codorus, York co., Pa. See JEFFERSON.

Codo'rus Creek, York co., Pa., runs northward, and enters the Susquehanna River about 8 miles N. of the city of York, which is on this creek.

Cod'rington, a post-village in Northumberland co., Ontario, 9 miles N. of Brighton. Pop. 150.

Codroipo, ko-dro-ee'po, a town of Italy, province and 14 miles by rail S.W. of Udine. Pop. 4543.

Co'dy's Houses, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va., 25 miles N. of Boston Station. It has a church.

Co'dyville, a plantation of Washington co., Me. P. 62.

Coe, kō, a township of Rock Island co., Ill., on the Mississippi River. Pop. 1175.

Coe, a township of Isabella co., Mich. Pop. 1041.

Coed-Frank, kwêd-frank, a hamlet of Wales. co. of Glamorgan. It has copper- and coal-mines. Pop. 2585.

Coed-y-Cumar, kwêd-e-kee'mar, a hamlet of Wales, co. of Brecon, 2 miles N.E. of Merthyr-Tydvil.

Co'el', Ko'el', or **Al'ighur-Co'el',** written also **Kowal,** ko-ål', a town of India, capital of the Alighur district and of the Meerut division, 80 miles by rail S.E. of Delhi. It adjoins the fortress of Alighur, and has a great cotton-trade. Pop. 55,278.

Cœle-Syria, see'le-sĭr'e-ạ, a fine valley of Syria, between the mountain-ranges of Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon. Length, about 100 miles; breadth, 10 miles. It is traversed by the Litany River (anc. *Leon'tes*), and contains the towns of Baalbec and Zahleh.

Coelleda, a town of Prussian Saxony. See CÖLLEDA.

Coepang, Koepang, Coopang, or **Coupang,** koo-pång', a town and Dutch settlement in the island of Timor, near its S.W. extremity. Lat. 10° 9′ S; lon. 123° 35′ E. It is neatly built, in the Dutch style, and has a good harbor. It is a free port, and carries on an export trade.

Coe (kō) **Ridge,** a post-hamlet of Cuyahoga co., O., 4 miles N.N.E. of Olmsted, and 12 miles W.S.W. of Cleveland.

Coeslin, a town of Prussia. See CÖSLIN.

Coe's Mills, a post-office of Liberty co., Fla.

Coesse, ko-es'se, a post-village of Whitley co., Ind., in Union township, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 14 miles W.N.W. of Fort Wayne. It has 3 churches and a carriage-factory. Pop. 192.

Coetivy, ko-ĕt-ee'vee, an island in the Indian Ocean, about 550 miles N.E. of Madagascar. Lat. 7° 6′ S.; lon. 56° 30′ E. From the S.W. point of the island a coral reef extends for several miles. Another reef stretches from the N. end for about 2½ miles.

Cœur d'Alene, kuʀ då-lain', a small river which rises in the Bitter Root Mountains, runs westward in the northern part of Idaho, and enters a lake of its own name. This lake is about 20 miles long. See SPOKAN RIVER.

Coevorden, koo'voʀ-dẹn, or **Koevorde,** koo'voʀ-dẹh, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Drenthe, on the Kleine Vecht, 23 miles S.S.E. of Assen. Pop. 2701.

Coeymans, kwee'manz, or **Coeymans Landing,** a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., in Coeymans township, on the Hudson River, 13 miles S. of Albany, and 1½ miles from Coeymans Station. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a broom-factory, and quarries of blue-stone. Here is Coeymans Post-Office. Pop. about 800; of the township, 3126. Coeymans Station is on the railroad from Athens to Schenectady, 14 miles N. of Athens.

Coeymans Creek, Albany co., N.Y., runs southeastward, and enters the Hudson about 14 miles below Albany.

Coeymans Hollow, a post-hamlet of Albany co., N.Y., in Coeymans township, about 16 miles S.W. of Albany. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Coffade'lia, a post-office of Neshoba co., Miss.

Cof'fee, a county in the S.E. part of Alabama, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is intersected by Pea River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with pine forests; the soil is sandy, and not very fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Elba. Valuation of real and personal estate, $467,036. Pop. in 1870, 6171, of whom 6169 were Americans.

Coffee, a county in the S. part of Georgia, has an area of about 1050 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Ocmulgee River, and is drained by the Allapaha and Satilla Rivers. The surface is nearly level, and mostly covered with forests, in which the pine abounds; the soil is sandy and inferior. Maize, pork, wool, and sweet potatoes are the chief products. This county is intersected by the Brunswick & Albany Railroad. Capital, Douglas. Valuation of real and personal estate, $490,860. Pop. in 1870, 3192, of whom 3188 were Americans.

Coffee, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is drained by the sources of Duck River. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, pork, and butter are the staple products. It is intersected by the McMinnville & Manchester Railroad. Capital, Manchester. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 10,237, of whom 10,202 were Americans.

Coffee, a township of Wabash co., Ill., on the Wabash River. It is traversed by the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad. Pop. 1502.

Coffee, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ind., about 24 miles S.S.E. of Terre Haute.

Coffee Creek, Colorado, rises in El Paso co., runs southeastward and southward in Bent co., and enters the Arkansas River about 15 miles above Las Animas.

Coffee Creek, a post-office of Phillips co., Ark.

Coffee Landing, a post-office of Hardin co., Tenn.

Coffee Run, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., in Lincoln township, on the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, 14 miles S.W. of Huntingdon. It has a church.

Coffee Springs, a post-hamlet of Geneva co., Ala., 50 miles S. of Troy. It has a mineral spring and 2 stores.

Coffee's Station, in Washington co., Pa., is on the Wheeling & Pittsburg Railroad, 27 miles N.E. of Wheeling.

Cof'feeville, a post-village of Clarke co., Ala., on the Tombigbee River, 85 miles N. of Mobile. It has 4 churches.

Coffeeville, a post-village, capital of Yalabusha co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 15 miles N.N.E. of Grenada, and 31 miles S.S.W. of Oxford. It has 5 churches.

Coffeeville, a post-village of Upshur co., Tex., 28 miles W. of Jefferson. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, and 3 stores.

Cof'fey, a county in the E. part of Kansas, has an area of 648 square miles. It is intersected by the Neosho River, and is also drained by small affluents of the same. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and groves, the former of which amount to 90 per cent. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, cattle, and oats are the staple products. This county has valuable beds of coal and limestone. It is intersected by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. Capital, Burlington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,550,300. Pop. in 1870, 6201, of whom 5790 were Americans; in 1878, 8599. The ash, hickory, oak, sycamore, and walnut are found in this county.

Cof'feysburg, a post-village of Daviess co., Mo., in Salem township, 8 miles N. of Jamison Railroad Station. It has 2 churches and several stores. Pop. 210.

Coffey's Store, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala.

Cof'feyville, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ark., 1½ miles from Grand Glaise Railroad Station.

Coffeyville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Kansas, in Parker township, on the Verdigris River, at the S. terminus of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Gulf Railroad, 141 miles S. of Lawrence, and about 76 miles S.S.W. of Fort Scott. It has 2 banks, 3 or 4 churches, 2 hotels, 2 flour-mills, and an elevator. Coal is found here. Pop. 554.

Cof'fin's Grove, a township of Delaware co., Iowa. Pop. 954. It contains Masonville.

Cof'fin's Island, i'lạnd, one of the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, lat. 44° 3' N., lon. 64° 36' W. It is the largest of the group, and is 25 miles long.

Cof'fin's Sum'mit, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad, 29 miles N.E. of Newburg. In the vicinity are 3 churches.

Coff'man, a post-office of St. Genevieve co., Mo.

Cofre de Perote, ko'frȧ dȧ pȧ-ro'tȧ (*i.e.*, "chest of Perote"), a mountain of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, 1 mile S. of the town of Perote. Its form is said to bear a resemblance to a chest, whence its name. Height, 13,416 feet.

Cofrentes, ko-frĕn'tĕs, a town of Spain, 50 miles W.S.W. of Valencia, at the confluence of the Cabriel and Jucar. Pop. 1940.

Co'gan House, a post-township of Lycoming co., Pa., about 14 miles N.W. of Williamsport. It has a church and several lumber-mills. Pop. 599.

Cogan Station, or **Cogan Valley,** a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., on Lycoming Creek, and on the Northern Central Railroad, 9 miles N.W. of Williamsport. It has a grist-mill, 2 wagon-shops, and 3 stores. Pop. about 500.

Coggeshall, or **Great Coggeshall,** kog'shạl, a town of England, co. of Essex, on the Blackwater, 6 miles E.S.E. of Braintree. It has a large church, an endowed grammar-school, almshouses, and other charities, with several silk-mills and looms. Pop. 2916.

Cog'gin's Rock, a post-office of Greenbrier co., W. Va.

Coggiola, kod-jo'lȧ, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 11 miles N.N.E. of Biella, on the Sessera. Pop. 2211.

Cog Hill, a post-hamlet of McMinn co., Tenn., 14 miles S. of Athens. It has 2 stores.

Cog'ley's, a station in Marshall co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 31 miles S.E. of Wheeling.

Cogliano, kol-yȧ'no, or **Colliano,** kol-le-ȧ'no (anc. *Cosili'num?*), a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 11 miles N.E. of Campagna. Pop. 3768.

Cognac, kȯn`yȧk' (*L. Conacum*), a town of France, department of Charente, 24 miles by rail W. of Angoulême, on the Charente. Pop. 13,811. It has an old castle in which Francis I. was born. It is the entrepôt of the brandy of the Charente, to which it gives its name, and which forms the object of a very extensive commerce.

Cognac, a village of France, in Haute-Vienne, 10 miles W. of Limoges. Pop. 1864.

Cogne, kȯn'yȧ, a town of Italy, 9½ miles S. of Aosta. Pop. 1574.

Cogoleto, ko-go-lȧ'to, a village of Italy, 14 miles by rail W. of Genoa. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Christopher Columbus. Pop. 2486.

Cogorno, ko-goʀ'no, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, 2 miles N.E. of Chiavari. Pop. 4037.

Cohahuila, or **Coahuila,** ko-ȧ-wee'lȧ, a state of Mexico, bounded N. and N.E. by the Rio Grande del Norte (which separates it from Texas), E. by Nuevo Leon, S. by Zacatecas, and W. by Chihuahua and Durango; between lat. 24° 17' and 30° 5' N. and lon. 100° and 104° W. Length, 390 miles; greatest breadth, 270 miles. Area, 50,889 square miles. The southern districts are chiefly pasture-ground; the northern parts present a broken and hilly surface, and the western portion is occupied by a desert called the Bolson de Mapimi. There are several silver-mines in this province, and horses, mules, and wool are exported. The principal towns are Saltillo, the capital, Cohahuila, Santa Rosa, and Parras. Pop. 98,397.

Cohahuila, or **Montelovez,** mon-tȧ-lo'vĕs, a town of Mexico, state of Cohahuila, 150 miles N.W. of Monterey. Pop. about 6000.

Cohansey, ko-han'ze, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., N.J., on Cohansey Creek, about 7 miles N. of Bridgeton.

Cohansey Creek, of New Jersey, rises in the S.E. part of Salem co., and, flowing first southerly and then westerly, falls into Delaware Bay in Cumberland co. It is navigable for large brigs, 7 or 8 miles, to Greenwich, and for vessels of 80 tons to Bridgeton, about 20 miles.

Cohas'set, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., on the Atlantic Ocean, in Cohasset township, and on the Old Colony Railroad, 21 miles E.S.E. of Boston. It is mainly supported by its fisheries. It has 4 churches and a savings-bank. This township is detached from the rest of the county. Pop. of the township, 2197.

Cohasset Narrows, a post-hamlet of Barnstable co., Mass., in Sandwich township, on the Old Colony Railroad, 54 miles S.E. of Boston, at the junction of the Woods Holl Branch Railroad.

Cohasset Rocks, Massachusetts. See Minot's Ledge.

Cohoc'tah, a post-hamlet and township of Livingston co., Mich., about 30 miles E. of Lansing. The township has 3 churches and 2 lumber-mills, and a pop. of 1144. The hamlet is also called Springtown.

Cohoc'ton, or **Conhoc'ton,** a post-township of Steuben co., N.Y., is drained by the Conhocton River. Pop. 3165. It contains Cohocton village and North Cohocton.

Cohocton, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., in Cohocton township, on the Erie Railroad (Rochester division), at Liberty Station, 59 miles S. of Rochester, and 16 miles N.W. of Bath. It has 5 churches, a graded school, a public hall or opera-house, a newspaper office, and manufactures of flour, lumber, and plaster. Pop. about 1200.

Cohocton River, New York. See CONHOCTON.

Cohoes, ko-hōz', a city of Albany co., N.Y., is situated on the W. bank of the Hudson River, at the mouth of the Mohawk, on the Erie Canal, and on the New York Central and Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroads, 9 miles N. of Albany, and 3 miles above Troy. It contains 8 churches, a high school, a large graded school, a Catholic academy, 2 banks, and several hotels. Two daily and 3 weekly newspapers (2 in French) are published here. Its prosperity is derived mainly from its manufactures, which are very extensive. Here are 6 large cotton-mills, owned and operated by the Harmony Company; also about 20 knitting-mills, in which woollen and cotton knit goods of various kinds are made, several axe-factories, foundries, machine-shops, a paper-mill, a bobbin-factory, a pin-factory, a gas-pipe factory, a thread-mill, and other mills. The Mohawk here descends about 100 feet, affording abundant water-power. Cohoes is rapidly increasing. Pop. in 1860, 8799; in 1870, 15,357; in 1875, 17,516.

Cohoes Falls, New York, a cataract of the Mohawk River, which here descends about 70 feet by a perpendicular fall. It is nearly 3 miles from the mouth of the river, and 10 miles N. of Albany.

Cohoke, ko-hōk', a station in King William co., Va., on the Richmond, York River & Chesapeake Railroad, 28 miles E. of Richmond.

Co'hoon', a station in Clermont co., O., on the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad, 6 miles W. of Batavia.

Cohut'ta Springs, a post-office of Murray co., Ga., on the Connasauga River, 12 miles S.E. of Red Clay Station.

Coiba Island, South America. See QUIBO.

Coila, koy'la, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., 2 miles from Cambridge Station, and about 32 miles N.N.E. of Albany. It has about 30 houses, a church, and a tannery.

Coila Springs, a hamlet of Carroll co., Miss., about 14 miles from Vaiden. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Coimbatoor, koim'ba-toor', or **Coim'batore',** a town of India, capital of the district, is on the Madras-Beypoor Railway. Lat. 10° 59′ 41″ N.; lon. 76° 59′ 46″ E. This was an important military post under the Sultan Tippoo. Pop. 35,310.

Coimbatoor, a district of the Madras presidency, British India, bounded on the E. by the Cavery River. Lat. 10° 45′–11° 48′ N.; lon. 76° 50′–78° 10′ E. Area, 7432 square miles. It is mainly an exceedingly fertile plain, producing most of the East Indian crops in abundance. Capital, Coimbatoor. Pop. in 1872, 1,763,274.

Coimbra, ko-eem'brȧ (anc. *Conim'briga*), a city of Portugal, capital of Beira, on the Mondego, 110 miles by rail N.N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 18,147. It is enclosed by old walls, and is highly picturesque, but ill built. Its university, the only one in Portugal, consists of 18 colleges, attended now by about 900 students, and has a library of 80,000 volumes, with extensive museums, an observatory, &c. The city has also a botanic garden, a cathedral, some fine churches, and many convents, and around it are numerous detached residences, including the *quinta das lagrimas*, or "villa of tears," the scene of the death of Inez de Castro. It has manufactures of earthenwares, linen and woollen fabrics, and willow toothpicks. Coimbra is a bishop's see.

Coin, ko-een', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 21 miles W. of Malaga. The houses are tolerably well built, and the town possesses numerous spacious streets and squares. It has 2 churches, chapels, convents, schools, a town hall, prison, cemetery, and several public walks and gardens adorned with fruit trees, flowers, and fountains. In the neighboring hills quarries of marble are wrought and jasper of all colors is obtained. Pop. 9300.

Coin, a station in Humboldt co., Nev., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 47 miles E. by S. of Winnemucca.

Co'injock, a post-office of Currituck co., N.C.

Coire, the capital town of the Grisons. See CHUR.

Coise, kwȧz, a village of France, in Savoy, 12 miles S.E. of Chambéry. It has mineral springs. Pop. 1602.

Coits, a station in Cuyahoga co., O., on the Lake Shore Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Cleveland.

Coits'ville, a post-hamlet of Mahoning co., O., in Coitsville township, 2 miles from Struthers Railroad Station, which is 5 miles S.E. of Youngstown. It has 2 churches and a tannery. The township is traversed by the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburg Railroad. Pop. 1161.

Cojedes, ko-ʜȧ'dės, a state of Venezuela, lying S. of Carabobo, and generally level. It is traversed by several affluents of the Orinoco, one of which, the Rio Cojedes, gives name to the state. Area, 5086 square miles. Capital, San Carlos. Pop. 85,678.

Cojutepeque, ko-ʜoo-tȧ-pȧ'kȧ, a town of Central America, state and 15 miles S. of San Salvador. Pop. 15,000.

Cojutepeque, or **Ilabasco,** eel-yȧ-bȧs'ko, a lake of Central America, in San Salvador, a few leagues distant from the above, is 12 miles in length from E. to W., with an average breadth of 5 miles.

Cok'ato', formerly **Mooer's Prairie,** a post-village of Wright co., Minn., in Cokato township, on or near the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 61 miles W. of St. Paul. It has 2 churches, a steam flour-mill, and 2 steam saw-mills. Pop. about 200; of the township, 1174.

Cokato Lake, former name of COCHRAN'S MILLS, Minn.

Coke, a post-village of McLennan co., Tex., 22 miles W.S.W. of Waco. It has a church, a flouring-mill, and a printing-office.

Co'kelan', a post-office of Palo Pinto co., Tex.

Co'ker Creek, a post-office of Monroe co., Tenn.

Co'kerville, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ala., about 50 miles S. of Selma. It has a church.

Cokesburg, kōks'burg, a hamlet in High Bridge and Tewksbury townships, Hunterdon co., N.J., 14 miles N. of Flemington. It has a church, 14 dwellings, and several shops and stores. It is 3 miles from Lebanon Station.

Cokesbury, kōks'bęr-re, a post-village of Abbeville co., S.C., in Cokesbury township, 2 miles from the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, 95 miles W.N.W. of Columbia, and about 12 miles N.E. of Abbeville. It has 2 churches, a masonic female college, and a high school. Pop. 700; of the township, 2179. From Cokesbury Railroad Station extends the Abbeville Branch Railroad, 12 miles in length.

Coke's Peak, Texas. See MOUNT COKE.

Coketon, kōk'tǫn, a station in Harrison co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 7 miles W. of Clarksburg.

Cokeville, kōk'vil, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Derry township, on the Conemaugh River, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad (Indiana Branch), about 32 miles (direct) E. of Pittsburg. It has a church and large coke-works (200 ovens). Pop. about 500.

Cokeville, a post-office of Uintah co., Wyoming.

Col (*i.e.*, "a neck"), the name of many passes across the Alps of Savoy and Piedmont, some of the principal being the following:—COL DE BALME, COL DE FERRET, COL DE LA SEIGNE, COL DE TENDA, COL DU BONHOMME, &c. (which see).

Colab'ba, a narrow promontory in British India, immediately S. of the island of Bombay, with which it is connected by a causeway. Here are a light-house and cantonments for British troops. See also KOLABAH.

Co'lac', a town of Victoria, Australia, in Polwarth co., on Lake Colac, 50 miles W. by S. of Geelong. Pop. 1474. The lake is fresh, and has an area of 10 square miles.

Co'lair', a lake of India, in Masulipatam, 5 miles E. of Ellore. Lat. 16° 36′ N.; lon. 81° 22′ E. It is about 22 miles long, and from 7 to 12 miles broad, and is formed chiefly by the overflowing of the Kistnah and Godavery. By the river Ooputnair the lake communicates with the Bay of Bengal, distant about 20 miles.

Colamo'ka (or **Kolemo'kee**) **Creek,** Georgia, runs westward, forms the boundary between Clay and Early cos., and enters the Chattahoochee River.

Co'lan', a post-office of Saunders co., Neb.

Colapis, the ancient name of the KULPA.

Colapoor, or **Kolapur,** kol'a-poor', a town of British India, district and 20 miles W. of Amrawutti. Pop. 6169. See also KOLAPOOR.

Colar', a town of India, in Mysore, 40 miles N.E. of Bangalore.

Col'berg, or **Kol'berg** (Ger. pron. kol'bĕrg), a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 25 miles W. of Cöslin, on the Persante, near its mouth in the Baltic. It is a railway terminus. It has a cathedral, several other churches, numerous strong fortifications, hospitals, an ancient ducal castle, now used for a charitable foundation, a house of correction, a harbor, woollen-factories, distilleries, extensive salt-works, salmon- and lamprey-fisheries, and a considerable export trade. Pop. 13,537.

Colbert, kŏl'bẹrt, a county in the N.W. part of Alabama, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Tennessee River, and is partly drained by Bear Creek. The surface is extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. Capital, Tuscumbia. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,178,058. Pop. in 1870, 12,537, of whom 12,452 were Americans.

Colbert's Station, a post-hamlet of Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Denison, Tex. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Col'borne, or **Cram'ahe',** a village in Northumberland co., Ontario, on Lake Ontario, 85 miles by rail E. of Toronto. It contains several stores, grist-, saw-, and planing-mills, 2 tanneries, an iron-foundry, 3 cabinet-factories, a printing-office, and several hotels. Colborne is a port of entry (called Cramahe). Pop. 823.

Colburn, kŏl'bụrn, a post-village of Tippecanoe co., Ind., in Washington township, on the Wabash Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of Lafayette. It has 2 churches, a chair-factory, a flouring-mill, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. about 250.

Colburn, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Wis., in Lewiston township (which is about 5 miles N.W. of Portage City), and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. It has a church and 14 dwellings.

Colby, kŏl'be, a village of Montcalm co., Mich., in Sidney township, on the Stanton Branch of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, 2 miles S. of Stanton. It has about 40 houses, and a large lumber-mill which saws about 20,000,000 feet of pine lumber in a year.

Colby, a post-village of Marathon co., Wis., in Hull township, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 216 miles N.W. of Milwaukee, and 50 miles S. of Worcester. It has 2 churches, a graded school, 2 saw-mills, &c.

Colchagua, kol-châ'gwâ, a province of Chili, extending from the Andes to the Pacific, bounded N. by Santiago and S. by Curico. Area, 3780 square miles. Chief industries, stock-raising and mining. Capital, San Fernando. Pop. in 1875, 147,854.

Colchester, kŏl'chẹs-tẹr (anc. *Camalodu'num?*), a borough of England, co. of Essex, on the Colne, at a railway junction, 51 miles N.N.E. of London. It is well built on the sides and summit of an eminence, where remain its ancient Roman walls, many antiquated dwellings, imposing remains of a castle of great strength, parts of which are now used for the town library and a prison, interesting relics of an abbey and a priory, an ancient chapel, and 8 parish churches, several of which are very antique structures. Its free grammar-school has scholarships at Cambridge. The town possesses also well-endowed hospitals for the poor, a general hospital, an asylum for the feeble-minded, various money charities, a workhouse, fine town hall, county house of correction, neat theatre, barracks, several literary and scientific associations, a custom-house, a large market-house, warehouses, and a quay approached by vessels of 150 tons. It has manufactures of silk, lime, flour, castings, vinegar, and cordage; also some malting trade, and thriving oyster-fisheries. Colchester was one of the earliest Roman stations in Britain; and many coins and antiquities have been found in it. It was also a Saxon town of note. Pop. 22,612.

Colchester, kŏl'chẹs-tẹr, a post-borough of New London co., Conn., in Colchester township, about 25 miles S.E. of Hartford, and 14 miles W. of Norwich. It is 3 miles from the Air-Line Railroad, with which it is connected by the Colchester Railroad, extending to Turnerville. It contains the Bacon Academy, which is liberally endowed, and 5 churches, and has manufactures of india-rubber goods, cradles, wheels, and spokes. Pop. 1321; of the township, 3383. The township contains a hamlet named Westchester.

Colchester, a post-village of McDonough co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 53 miles N.E. of Quincy, and 7 miles W.S.W. of Macomb. It has 2 churches. About 100,000 tons of coal are mined here yearly.

Colchester, a post-township of Delaware co., N.Y., about 14 miles S. of Delhi, is drained by the East Branch of Delaware River. It contains a village named Downsville, and has manufactures of leather and lumber. Pop. 2724. Colchester Station, on the Delhi Branch of the Midland Railroad, is not in this township.

Colchester, a post-hamlet of Chittenden co., Vt., in Colchester township, 1 mile from the Central Vermont Railroad, and about 6 miles N.E. of Burlington. Colchester Station is 20 miles S. of St. Albans. The township is bounded on the N.W. by Lake Champlain, and contains a village named Winooski Falls, which is on the Winooski River. It has a bank and manufactures of cotton, wool, flour, &c. Pop. 3911.

Colchester, kōl'chẹs-tẹr, a county in the central part of Nova Scotia, bordering on the Minas and Cobequid Bays, with a narrow strip extending W. along Minas Channel to the Bay of Fundy. It is crossed by the Intercolonial Railway. Area, 1300 square miles. Capital, Truro. P. 23,331.

Colchester, or **Sack'ville,** a post-village in Essex co., Ontario, on Lake Erie, and on a railway, 8 miles S.E. of Amherstburg. Pop. 200.

Colchis, kol'kis (Gr. Κολχίς), an ancient division of Asia, at the E. end of the Black Sea, once noted for its gold- and silver-mines. It was in the fifteenth century subdivided into the principalities of Imeritia, Mingrelia, and Gooriel, and is now comprised in Russian Transcaucasia.—Adj. and inhab. COLCHIAN, kol'ke-ạn.

Col d'Argentière, kol daʀ'zhôɴᵍ'te-aiʀ', a pass of the Maritime Alps, on the road from Barcelonnette to Coni, 7200 feet above sea-level. Lat. 44° 27′ N.; lon. 6° 55′ E.

Cold Brook, a township of Warren co., Ill. Pop. 1256. It contains part of Cameron.

Cold Brook, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., in Russia township, about 15 miles N.E. of Utica. It has a church, a cheese-box-factory, a lumber-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. 170.

Cold'brook, or **Jack'son's Mills,** a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on Cornwallis River, 30 miles by rail W. of Windsor. Pop. 150.

Cold Brook Springs, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Oakham township, on Ware River, and on the Ware River Railroad, 42 miles N.E. of Springfield. It has mineral springs, a church, and manufactures of lumber, agricultural tools, &c.

Cold Creek, a station on the Mobile & Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad, 20 miles N. of Mobile, Ala.

Cold Creek, or **Hume,** a post-village of Alleghany co., N.Y., in Hume township, on Cold Creek, 20 miles S. of Warsaw, and 10 miles S.S.W. of Portageville. It has 3 churches, a bank, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 254. The name of its post-office is Hume.

Cold Creek, a post-office of Bradford co., Pa.

Col de Balme, kol dẹh bâlm, a pass of the Alps, a part of the limit between France and Switzerland, 7218 feet above the level of the sea. The pass is much frequented, and has a refuge for travellers.

Col de Ferret, kol dẹh fĕʀ'ʀâ', a pass of the Pennine Alps, from the town of Orsières in Switzerland, on the N., to that of Courmayeur in Italy, on the S.,—the ascent from the former direction being made by the Val d'Entremont, and that from the latter by the Val de Ferret, a continuation of the Allée Blanche. From the Col, which has a height of 7641 feet, the view is magnificent.

Col de la Seigne, kol dẹh lâ sěñ, leads from Savoy into the Val d'Aosta, in Italy, 7 miles W.S.W. of Mont Blanc. Height, 8422 feet.

Colden, kōl'dẹn, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Colden township, on Cazenove Creek, about 20 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo. It has a church, a large hotel, a tannery, a grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 1550.

Coldenham, kŏl'dẹn-hạm, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., 3½ miles from Walden Station, and 8 miles W. of Newburg.

Col de Tenda, kol dẹh tĕn'dâ, or **Col de Tende,** kol dẹh tôɴd, a pass in the Maritime Alps, a little W. of the point where they become linked with the Apennines, on the frontiers of France and Italy. Height, 6160 feet above sea-level. It is traversed by an excellent carriage-road. The summit is enclosed by higher mountains on all sides except the S., in which direction the Mediterranean may be seen.

Cold Har'bor, a locality of Hanover co., Va., about 9 miles N.E. of Richmond, and 2 miles N.E. of the Chickahominy Creek. A severe and indecisive battle was fought here between General Grant and General Lee, June 3, 1864. On and near the same ground occurred the battle of Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862.

Colding, a town of Denmark. See KOLDING.

Cold'ingham, a village of Scotland, co. of Berwick, 2½ miles N. of Eyemouth. In the village are the remains of a famous priory, and about 2 miles N.E. is Fast Castle, the Wolf's Crag of "The Bride of Lammermoor." Pop. 647.

Colditz, or **Kolditz,** kol'dits, a town of Saxony, 25 miles by rail S.E. of Leipsic, on the Mulde, with manufactures of stockings, linens, felt, and earthenwares. Pop. 4092.

Cold Point, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the Plymouth Branch of the Germantown & Norristown Railroad, 4½ miles E. of Conshohocken.

Cold River, a station in Walpole township, Cheshire co., N.H., near the Connecticut River, and on the Cheshire Railroad, 1½ miles S.E. of Bellows Falls.

Cold Run, a station in Berks co., Pa., on the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, 16 miles S.E. of Reading.

Cold Spring, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., Conn., in Newtown township, on the Housatonic Railroad, 15 miles N. of Bridgeport. It has a manufactory of horn buttons.

Cold Spring, a post-township of Shelby co., Ill., about 10 miles S.E. of Pana, is intersected by the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. Pop. 1656.

Cold Spring, a post-office of Dearborn co., Ind., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 37 miles W. of Cincinnati, O.

Cold Spring, a post-village of Campbell co., Ky., about 10 miles S.E. of Cincinnati.

Cold Spring, a post-office of Douglas co., Mo.

Cold Spring, a township of Phelps co., Mo. Pop. 964.

Cold Spring, a post-office of Jefferson co., Montana.

Cold Spring, a post-village of Cape May co., N.J., in Lower township, about 4 miles N. of Cape May. It is 1½ miles from the West Jersey Railroad. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Cold Spring, a township of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., traversed by the main line of the Erie Railroad, contains Steamburg, and has lumber manufactures, &c. Pop. 924.

Cold Spring, Ontario co., N.Y. See Bristol Springs.

Cold Spring, a post-village of Putnam co., N.Y., is beautifully situated among the Highlands, in Phillipstown township, on the E. bank of Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 1 mile above West Point, and 52 miles N. of New York. It has 8 churches, a newspaper office, and a large iron-foundry, in which about 450 men are employed. Connected with this establishment are several cupola-furnaces, a gun-foundry, 2 boring-mills, &c. Pop. 3086.

Cold Spring, a hamlet and station of Steuben co., N.Y., on the Bath & Hammondsport Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Bath. It has a woollen-mill.

Cold Spring, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on an inlet of Long Island Sound, in Huntington township, and on the Long Island Railroad, about 32 miles E.N.E. of Brooklyn. It has 3 churches, 2 ship-yards, and several manufactories. It was formerly a seat of the whale-fishery. Pop. 730. Here is Cold Spring Harbor Post-Office.

Cold Spring, a station in Bucks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Trenton Railroad, 2 miles N.E. of Bristol.

Cold Spring, a township of Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. 80. Cold Spring Station is on the Schuylkill & Susquehanna Railroad, 26 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

Cold Spring, a post-office of Wayne co., Pa., about 12 miles N. of Honesdale.

Cold Spring, a station on the Hanover & Gettysburg Railroad, 3 miles W. of Hanover Junction, Pa.

Cold Spring, a post-office of Bledsoe co., Tenn.

Cold Spring, a post-village, capital of San Jacinto co., Tex., about 64 miles N. by E. from Houston, 20 miles E. of Dodge Railroad Station, and 3 miles S.W. of Trinity River. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Cold Spring, a post-office of Carroll co., Va.

Cold Spring, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Wis., in Cold Spring township, on Bark River, about 20 miles N.E. of Janesville. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a cheese-factory. Pop. of the township, 734.

Cold Spring City, a post-village of Stearns co., Minn., on Sauk River, about 14 miles W.S.W. of St. Cloud. It has a flour-mill.

Cold Spring Harbor, New York. See Cold Spring.

Cold Springs, a post-office of Alturas co., Idaho.

Cold Springs, a township of Kalkaska co., Mich. P. 51.

Cold Springs, a post-office of Wilkinson co., Miss.

Cold Springs, a post-office of Edgefield co., S.C.

Cold Springs, a post-village in Northumberland co., Ontario, 7 miles from Cobourg. Pop. 200.

Cold'stream (formerly **Lennel,** or **Leinhall**), a town of Scotland, county and 15 miles by rail S.W. of Berwick, on the Tweed, here crossed by a five-arched bridge. Pop. 1724. "The Coldstream Guards" were so named from having been raised here by General Monk, in 1659–60.

Cold Stream, a post-office of Hampshire co., W. Va.

Cold'stream, a post-village in Carleton co., New Brunswick, at the confluence of the rivers Coldstream and Becaguimec, 17 miles N.E. of Woodstock. It contains 2 stores, a tannery, and several mills. Pop. 400.

Coldstream, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 11 miles from Strathroy. Pop. 100.

Col du Bonhomme, kol dü bo'nomm', in the Graian Alps, 10 miles S.W. of Mont Blanc. Height, 8054 feet.

Col du Julier, kol dü zhü'le-ā', one of the principal passes in the Swiss Alps, canton of Grisons, near the sources of the Inn, 7558 feet above the level of the sea. It was known to the Romans, and was long the chief route between Venice, Switzerland, Germany, and France.

Cold'ville, a post-office of Tama co., Iowa.

Cold'water, a post-office of Cleburne co., Ala.

Coldwater, a post-office of Cross co., Ark.

Cold Water, a township of Butler co., Iowa. Pop. 980.

Cold Water, a post-office of Franklin co., Iowa.

Cold Water, a post-hamlet of Calloway co., Ky., 13 miles E. of Mayfield. It has a church.

Cold'water, a city, capital of Branch co., Mich., is on a stream of the same name, in Coldwater township, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 55 miles W. of Adrian, 156 miles E. of Chicago, and about 60 miles S.S.W. of Lansing. It contains a court-house, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, 7 churches, 3 foundries, 3 flouring-mills, a high school, gas-works, a public hall, the Lewis Art Gallery (private), a public school which was founded by the state and cost $100,000, and manufactures of carriages, farming-implements, leather, furniture, staves, heading, &c. Two weekly newspapers are published here. It was incorporated as a city in 1861. Pop. 4330.

Coldwater, a township of Branch co., Mich., is adjacent to Coldwater City. Pop. 1375.

Cold Water, a township of Isabella co., Mich. P. 223.

Coldwater, a post-village of Tate co., Miss., on the Coldwater River and the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, 31 miles S. of Memphis, Tenn. It has a money-order post-office, 3 churches, an academy, a steam grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Much cotton is shipped here. Pop. about 500.

Cold Water, a township of Cass co., Mo. Pop. 439.

Cold Water, a post-office of Wayne co., Mo.

Cold Water, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., N.Y., in Gates township, on the New York Central Railroad, 6 miles W. by S. of Rochester. It has a church.

Cold Water, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., O., 14 miles W.S.W. of St. Mary's. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Cold Water, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tenn.

Cold Water, a post-office of Doddridge co., W. Va.

Coldwater, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, near Gloucester Bay, 14 miles N.W. of Orillia. It contains saw- and grist-mills, 3 hotels, and 4 stores. Pop. 250.

Coldwater, a small river of Branch co., Mich., runs northwestward, and enters the St. Joseph River about 12 miles N.W. of Coldwater.

Coldwater River, Mississippi, rises in Marshall co., runs southwestward through De Soto and Tate cos. and southward in Tunica co., and enters the Tallahatchee River about 26 miles S.W. of Sardis. It is nearly 150 miles long.

Cold Well, a post-office of Union co., S.C.

Cold'well's Store, a post-office of Anderson co., Ky.

Cole, a county in the central part of Missouri, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Missouri River and on the S.E. by the Osage River, and is intersected by Moreau Creek. The surface is hilly or broken, and is extensively covered with forests of ash, elm, hickory, and oak; the soil of the river-bottoms is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staple products. Among the minerals of this county are coal and limestone (Lower Silurian). It is traversed by the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Capital, Jefferson City, the capital of the state. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 10,292, of whom 8234 were Americans.

Cole, a township of Benton co., Mo. Pop. 865.

Cole'brook, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn., in Colebrook township (which is traversed by the Connecticut Western Railroad), 6 miles N.N.W. of Winsted. The township has 4 churches and a paper-mill. Pop. 1141.

Colebrook, a post-village and summer resort of Coos co., N.H., in Colebrook township, on the Connecticut River, about 35 miles N. of Lancaster. It has an academy, a large hotel, and 2 churches. The township is bounded on the W. by the Connecticut River, and has 4 churches, and manufactures of lumber and starch. Pop. 1372.

Colebrook, a post-hamlet of Ashtabula co., O., in Colebrook township, about 14 miles S. of Jefferson. The township has 3 churches and 2 cheese-factories. Pop. of the township, 800.

Colebrook, a township of Clinton co., Pa. Pop. 332.

Colebrook, a post-office of Lebanon co., Pa.

Colebrook, a post-hamlet of Waushara co., Wis., in Mount Morris township, 15 miles N.W. of Berlin. It has a woollen-mill.

Colebrook, New Brunswick. See Grand Falls.

Colebrook, Quebec. See Grande Ligne.

Colebrook, a post-village in Addington co., Ontario, on the Napanee River, 23 miles W. of Kingston. It contains several stores and hotels, saw- and grist-mills, and a potash-factory. Pop. 300.

Cole′brookdale, or **Coal′brookdale,** a hamlet of England, co. of Salop, on a railway, 2 miles N. of Broseley, on the Severn. Pop. 1574, engaged in collieries, foundries, and fire-brick and tobacco-pipe manufactories.

Cole′brookdale, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., in Colebrookdale township, about 16 miles E. of Reading. It is on the Colebrookdale Railroad, 7 miles N. of Pottstown. Boyertown is in this township. Pop. of township, 1660.

Cole′brook River, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn., on the Farmington River, 9 miles N. of Winsted. It has 2 churches, and a manufactory of cotton duck.

Cole Camp, a post-village of Benton co., Mo., 18 miles S. of Sedalia. It has 2 churches, a flouring-mill, and a plough-factory. Lead is found here.

Cole City, a post-office of Dade co., Ga. Here are 74 coke-ovens. A railroad extends hence 5 miles to Shell Mound Junction, and other (narrow-gauge) tracks connect the place with neighboring coal-mines.

Cole′dale, a hamlet of Mercer co., Ill., 4 miles N. of Viola.

Cole′field, a post-office of Walker co., Ala.

Cole′ford, a town of England, co. of Gloucester, on a railway, 4 miles E. of Monmouth. Pop. 2718.

Cole′grove, a post-hamlet of McKean co., Pa., on the McKean & Buffalo Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Smethport.

Cole Harbor, a post-village in Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on Tor Bay, 35 miles S.E. of Guysborough. P. 100.

Cole Hill, a township of Chesterfield co., S.C. P. 710.

Colehour, kŏl-e-ŏwr′, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., in Hyde Park township, on Lake Michigan, and on the Baltimore & Ohio and Michigan Southern Railroads, 14 miles S. of Chicago. It has 5 churches, 2 hotels, 2 foundries, a newspaper office, and a steel-mill. Pop. about 700.

Coleman, kōl′man, a county in the N.W. central part of Texas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Colorado River. The surface is elevated; the soil produces pasture for numerous cattle, the staple product of the county. Capital, Coleman. Pop. in 1870, 347, of whom 339 were Americans.

Coleman, a post-village of Midland co., Mich., on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 40 miles N.W. of East Saginaw. It has a lumber-mill and 2 shingle-mills.

Coleman, a post-office of Marshall co., Miss.

Coleman, a post-village, capital of Coleman co., Tex., about 155 miles N.W. of Austin. The wealth of the people here consists mainly in cattle and sheep. Pop. about 300.

Coleman's, a station of Rowan co., N.C., on the North Carolina Railroad, 30 miles N.E. of Charlotte.

Coleman's, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Coleman's, a township of Edgefield co., S.C. P. 2243.

Coleman's Depot, a post-office of Randolph co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Cuthbert.

Colemansville, a hamlet of Harrison co., Ky., on the South Fork of Licking River, about 38 miles N. of Lexington. It has 2 churches. Pop. 77.

Colemanville, a post-office of Carter co., Mo.

Colemanville, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., about 65 miles W. of Philadelphia. It has iron-works.

Colemanville, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Va., 20 miles N.N.E. of Farmville.

Colerain, kōl-rain′, a hamlet of Camden co., Ga., on the St. Mary's River, 16 miles N. of Callahan, Fla.

Colerain, or **Colrain,** kōl-rain′, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., in Colerain township, 5 miles N. of Shelburne Falls. It has 2 churches. The township has manufactures of cotton goods at Griswoldville and Shattuckville, and of wooden-wares at Elm Grove and Adamsville. Pop. of the township, 1699.

Colerain, a post-village of Bertie co., N.C., on the W. bank of the Chowan River (here 3 miles wide), and about 22 miles N. of Plymouth. It has 2 churches, 2 seminaries or high schools, and manufactures of farming-implements. Many shad and herring are caught here. Pop. about 300; of Colerain township, 1968.

Colerain, a post-office or hamlet of Belmont co., O., in Colerain township, about 10 miles N.N.W. of Bellaire. The township has 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 1308.

Colerain, a township of Hamilton co., O. Pop. 3689. It contains the village of Georgetown.

Colerain, a township of Ross co., O. Pop. 1635. It contains Hallsville, Adelphi, and Economy.

Colerain, a township of Bedford co., Pa. Pop. 1204. It contains Charlesville, a post-village, and Rainsburg.

Colerain, a post-township of Lancaster co., Pa., about 48 miles W. of Philadelphia, is drained by Octorara Creek. Pop. 1655. Colerain Post-Office is at a hamlet called Union.

Colerain, a post-hamlet of Union co., S.C., 12 miles W. of Union Court-House. It has 2 churches.

Coleraine, kōl-rain′, a town of Ireland, co. of Londonderry, on two railways, and on the Bann, 4 miles from its mouth, and 47 miles N.N.W. of Belfast. It has a large parish church, an elegant Catholic chapel, endowed and other schools, a town hall, a court-house, custom-house, workhouse, market-houses, a bank, and remains of old fortifications. Here are paper-mills, tanneries, bleach-grounds, and salmon- and eel-fisheries. Pop. 6082.

Coleraine, kōl-rain′, a mining locality in Luzerne co., Pa., on a branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 2 miles N.E. of Audenried. Here coal is obtained.

Coleraine, a post-village in Peel co., Ontario, 2 miles from Klineburg. Pop. 200.

Coleraine Forge, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., about 20 miles E.N.E. of Altoona. It has a church and an iron-forge or furnace.

Coleridge, kōl′rĭj, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, 13 miles from Orangeville. Pop. 200.

Col‘eroon′, the northernmost and largest branch of the Cavery River, British India, at its delta, enters the Indian Ocean at Devicotta, 24 miles N. of Tranquebar, after having formed for 80 miles the division between the Madras districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly.

Coles, kōlz, a county in the E. part of Illinois, has an area of about 530 square miles. It is intersected by the Embarras and Kaskaskia Rivers, and by the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad and the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad. The Grayville & Mattoon Railroad terminates in this county. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, and pork are staple products. The greater part of the county is prairie, but it is well supplied with timber. Capital, Charleston. Valuation of real and personal estate, $17,642,432. Pop. in 1870, 25,235, of whom 24,182 were Americans.

Cole's, Huntingdon co., Pa. See COLE'S SUMMIT.

Colesburg, kōlz′burg, a post-village of Delaware co., Iowa, in Colony township, about 34 miles W.N.W. of Dubuque. It has 4 churches, a pottery, a lumber-mill, a flour-mill, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 500.

Colesburg, a village in Hardin co., Ky., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 34 miles S. of Louisville. It has a church. Pop. about 125. Post-office, Robertsonville.

Colesburg, a post-office of Potter co., Pa.

Cole's (kōlz) **Camp,** a hamlet of Cumberland co., Ky., 53 miles S.E. of Glasgow.

Cole's Creek, a post-office of Calhoun co., Miss.

Cole's Creek, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Pa., 16 miles N. of Bloomsburg. It has a flour-mill and 2 stores.

Cole's Creek, Ontario. See FRANKFORD.

Cole's Ferry, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va., on the Staunton River, 12 miles N.W. of Roanoke Station.

Coleshill, kōlz′hĭl, a town of England, co. of Warwick, on the Cole, 14½ miles by rail N.W. of Coventry. It stands on an eminence, and is handsomely built. Pop. 1969.

Coleshill, a hamlet of England, cos. of Herts and Bucks, 1¾ miles S.S.W. of Amersham. Pop. 533.

Cole's (kōlz) **Mill,** a hamlet of Clay co., Ala., 25 miles E. of Talladega. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Cole's Mill, a hamlet of Gloucester co., N.J., 5 miles from Williamstown. It has a cranberry-bog.

Cole's Mill, a post-office of Randolph co., N.C., 22 miles from Egypt.

Cole's Mills, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., N.Y., in Kent township, 60 miles N. by E. of New York. It has a flour-mill and a woollen-mill.

Col‘esse′ah, or **Col‘lesse′ah,** a seaport village on the N.W. coast of the island of Socotra.

Cole's Station, a post-office of Moultrie co., Ill., on the Chicago & Illinois Southern Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Mattoon. Here are 2 or 3 stores.

Cole's Store, a post-office of Randolph co., N.C.

Cole's Sum′mit, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pa., is at Cole's Station on the East Broad Top Railroad, 24½ miles S.W. of Mount Union Junction.

Colestown, kōlz′tŏwn, a hamlet of Camden co., N.J., in Delaware township, 7 miles E. of Camden. It has a church.

Cole's Valley, a post-office of Douglas co., Oregon, on the Umpqua River.

Colesville, kōlz′vĭl, a post-office of Allen co., Ky.

Colesville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md., 12 miles N. of Washington, D.C. It has 2 stores.

Colesville, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., about 10 miles S.S.E. of Port Jervis, N.Y. It has 2 stores.

Colesville, a township of Broome co., N.Y. Pop. 3327. It contains Harpersville, Centre, and a part of Nineveh.

Colesville, a post-hamlet of Stokes co., N.C., 40 miles N. of Salem.

Coleta, ko-le'tạ, a post-office of Clay co., Ala.

Coleta, a post-village of Whitesides co., Ill., in Genesee township, 12 miles S. of Galt, and about 20 miles W. by N. of Dixon. It has 3 churches.

Colet'to Creek, Texas, rises in De Witt co., runs southeastward, and enters the Guadalupe River about 7 miles S. of Victoria.

Colet'toville, a hamlet of Victoria co., Tex., on Coletto Creek, 9 miles S.W. of Victoria. Here is a German settlement of farmers.

Coleville, kōl'vĭl, a post-office of Mono co., Cal.

Coleville, a post-office of Bates co., Mo.

Coleville, a post-office of Cooke co., Tex.

Coley's, ko'lĕz, a station in Pulaski co., Ga., on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 34 miles S.E. of Macon.

Colfax, kōl'fax, a county in the E. part of Nebraska, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Platte River, and intersected by Maple and Shell Creeks. The surface is mostly undulating prairie, in which timber is scarce; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, and oats are the staple products. The Union Pacific Railroad passes along the S. border of this county. Capital, Schuyler. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,497,878. Pop. in 1870, 1424; in 1876, 4187.

Colfax, a county forming the N.E. extremity of New Mexico, has an area of about 3800 square miles. It is drained by the Canadian River and Vermejo Creek. The W. boundary of this county passes along or near the summit of the Rocky Mountains. The soil is partly fertile, and produces grass, Indian corn, wheat, and oats. The riches of the inhabitants consist mainly in cattle and sheep. Capital, Cimarron. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,171,135. Pop. in 1870, 1992, of whom 1725 were Americans.

Colfax, a post-village of Placer co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, at the junction of the Nevada County Railroad, 54 miles N.E. of Sacramento. Gold is found here in quartz. Colfax has 2 churches and a newspaper office.

Colfax, a post-office of Custer co., Col.

Colfax, a township of Champaign co., Ill. Pop. 633.

Colfax, a post-village of Clinton co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad where it crosses the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, 21 miles S.E. of Lafayette, and 10 miles S.W. of Frankfort. It has a bank, 3 churches, a high school, and a flour-mill. Pop. 187.

Colfax, a township of Boone co., Iowa. Pop. 560.

Colfax, a township of Dallas co., Iowa. Pop. 666.

Colfax, a township of Grundy co., Iowa. Pop. 522.

Colfax, a post-village of Jasper co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 12 miles W. of Newton. It has 2 churches, a money-order post-office, a mineral spring, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. about 700.

Colfax, a township of Page co., Iowa. Pop. 519.

Colfax, a township of Pocahontas co., Iowa. Pop. 240.

Colfax, Taylor co., Iowa. See MORMONTOWN.

Colfax, a township of Webster co., Iowa. Pop. 179.

Colfax, a township of Cloud co., Kansas. Pop. 415.

Colfax, a post-hamlet of Elk co., Kansas, 20 miles N.W. of Independence.

Colfax, a township of Wilson co., Kansas. Pop. 583.

Colfax, a post-village, capital of Grant parish, La., on Red River, about 25 miles above Alexandria. It has a newspaper office. Pop. 40.

Colfax, a township of Benzie co., Mich. Pop. 79.

Colfax, a township of Huron co., Mich. Pop. 150.

Colfax, a township of Mecosta co., Mich. Pop. 263. It contains Byers Station.

Colfax, a township of Oceana co., Mich. Pop. 76.

Colfax, a post-township of Wexford co., Mich. P. 246.

Colfax, a post-township of Kandiyohi co., Minn., 24 miles from Willmar. Pop. 339.

Colfax, a township of Daviess co., Mo. Pop. 584.

Colfax, a township of De Kalb co., Mo. Pop. 796. It contains Osborn.

Colfax, a post-office of Sullivan co., Mo.

Colfax, a township of Rutherford co., N.C. Pop. 964.

Colfax, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., O., in Pleasant township, 30 miles E.S.E. of Columbus. It has a church.

Colfax, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 15 miles N.E. of Alleghany City.

Colfax, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pa., 6 miles S. of Mapleton.

Colfax, a township of Darlington co., S.C. Pop. 1418.

Colfax, a post-office of Van Zandt co., Tex.

Colfax, a post-village, capital of Whitman co., Washington, on the Palouse River, 85 miles N.E. of Walla Walla. It has a land office. Pop. about 200.

Colfax, or **Texas,** a post-hamlet of Marion co., W. Va., on Tygart's Valley River, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 12 miles N.W. of Grafton. It has a church, a steam saw-mill, and 15 dwellings. Here is Colfax Post-Office.

Colfax, a post-village of Colfax township, Dunn co., Wis., on Red Cedar River, about 16 miles N.E. of Menomonee. It has a church, a flour-mill, and 3 stores. Pop. of the township, 348.

Col'gong' (native, *Kahalgaon*, kå'hạl-gå'ọn), a town of Bengal, district and 16 miles by rail E. of Boglipoor. The Ganges formerly flowed past it, but has taken a new course, and the town has somewhat declined. Its fort is now a heap of ruins. Pop. 5239.

Colico, kol'e-ko, a village of Italy, province and 26½ miles N.N.E. of Como, near the N. extremity of the Lago di Como. Pop. 2979.

Coligny, ko'leen'yee', a town of France, in Ain, 14 miles N.N.E. of Bourg.

Colijnsplaat, ko-līns-plåt', commonly called **Coolt-Jesplaat,** kōlt'-yĕs-plåt', a village of the Netherlands, in Zealand, island of North Beveland, 19 miles N.W. of Bergen-op-Zoom. Pop. 1985.

Colima, ko-lee'mȧ, a state of Mexico, bounded S.W. by the Pacific. Area, 3746 square miles. Its surface is generally mountainous. It produces sugar, rice, tobacco, corn, pulse, indigo, cotton, and rich fruits; but its chief export is coffee. It is generally healthful, but malarial fevers prevail to some extent. Extremes of temperature, 52° and 90° Fahr. Capital, Colima. Chief seaport, Manzanillo. Pop. in 1873, 65,827.

Colima, a city, capital of the above state, is 80 miles E. of Manzanillo, in a beautiful valley, 1500 feet above sea-level. It has 4 churches, 3 newspapers, 3 cotton-mills, and 5 large importing houses owned by Germans. Pop. 30,000.

Colima, Volcano of, is situated in the state of Colima, about 30 miles N.E. of the town of this name, near 19° N. lat. and 103° W. lon. Height, 12,000 feet.

Colinsburgh, kol'inz-bŭr'rŭh, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, 4 miles W. of Pittenweem. Pop. 351.

Col'inton, or **Col'lington,** a village of Scotland, co. and 3 miles by rail S.W. of Edinburgh, on the Water of Leith. It has extensive paper-mills. Pop. of parish, 3644.

Col'inville, a post-village in Lambton co., Ontario, on the river St. Clair, 9 miles below Sarnia. Pop. 100.

Colita, ko-lee'tạ, a post-village of Polk co., Tex., 25 miles E. by S. of Trinity Station. It has 2 churches, a high school, a steam grist-mill, and 2 stores.

Coliumo, ko-lee-oo'mo, a maritime town of Chili, 18 miles E.N.E. of Concepcion.

Coll, one of the western islands of Scotland, on the W. coast of Mull, 2½ miles N.E. of the island Tiree. Length, 12 miles. It contains many hamlets. Pop. 723.

Coll'amer, a post-village of Whitley co., Ind., on Eel River, and on the Eel River Railroad, 30 miles W. of Fort Wayne. It has a church and a grist-mill. Pop. 100.

Collamer, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., 6 miles N.E. of Syracuse. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of cultivators.

Collamer, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., O., in East Cleveland township, near the Lake Shore Railroad, 1½ miles from Collinwood Station, and on the Dummy Railroad from Cleveland to Euclid, 6 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland. It has 4 churches, a high school, and a fine hotel, called the Euclid Avenue House.

Collamer, Chester co., Pa. See HOMEVILLE.

Collares, kol-lå'rĕs, a town of Portugal, 12 miles W.N.W. of Lisbon. Pop. 2986.

Collares, kol-lå'rĕs, a small town of Brazil, 40 miles N.N.E. of Pará, on an island in the Pará River.

Colle, kol'lȧ, a town of Italy, province and 17 miles S.S.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 1964.

Colle, a town of Italy, district of San Bartolommeo-in-Galdo, province of Benevento. Pop. 5875.

Colle, a town of Italy, province and 22 miles S.S.W. of Florence, on the Elsa. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, a castle, and paper-mills. Pop. 7767.

Colle Corvino, kol'lȧ kor-vee'no, a town of Italy, 4 miles E. of Civita di Penne. Pop. 2953.

Cölleda, or **Kölleda,** köl'ẹh-dȧ, a town of Prussian Saxony, 5 miles by rail E. of Sommerda. Pop. 3363.

College, Maryland. See COLLEGE LAWN.

College, kol'lij, a township of Linn co., Iowa. Pop. 920, exclusive of Western College.

College, a township of Knox co., O. Pop. 926. It contains Gambier.

College City, a post-village of Colusa co., Cal., 3 miles from Arbuckle Railroad Station. It contains the Pierce Christian College, and a church.

College Corner, a post-village of Butler and Preble cos., O., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 44 miles N.W. of Cincinnati. It is partly in Union co., Ind. It has a newspaper office and 3 churches. Pop. about 500.

College Grove, a post-village of Williamson co., Tenn., 15 miles E. of Franklin. It has 2 churches and a high school.

College Hill, a post-village of Columbia co., Ark., 28 miles S.W. of Camden. It has a church and a seminary.

College Hill, a post-village of Madison co., Ky., 12 miles N.E. of Richmond. It has 2 churches and a seminary.

College Hill, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Medford township, on the Boston, Lowell & Nashua Railroad, 4 miles N.N.W. of Boston. Here is Tufts College (Universalist), founded in 1855. On an eminence called College Hill is the Mystic Reservoir, which supplies part of Boston with water.

College Hill, a village of Lafayette co., Miss., 6 miles N.W. of Oxford. It has a church and 2 high schools.

College Hill, a post-village of Hamilton co., O., 7 miles N. of Cincinnati. It contains the Farmers' College, which is open to both sexes, 2 churches, and the buildings of the Ohio Female College, which, about 1874, were purchased by a company who established an institution for the treatment of nervous diseases.

College Hill, a village of Prince Edward co., Va., 7 miles S.W. of Farmville. It has a church. Here is Hampden Sidney College, also a theological seminary.

College Hill Junction, in Hamilton co., O., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, 5½ miles from Cincinnati.

College Lawn, a village of Prince George's co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 29 miles S.W. of Baltimore, and 8 miles N.E. of Washington. Here is the Maryland Agricultural College. Its station is called College; its post-office, Agricultural College.

College Mound, a post-village of Macon co., Mo., about 12 miles S.W. of Macon City. It contains a church and McGee College. Coal is found here. Pop. 183.

College Mound, a hamlet of Kaufman co., Tex., about 35 miles E.S.E. of Dallas.

College Place, a station in Hennepin co., Minn., on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 5 miles W. of St. Paul.

College Point, a post-village of Queens co., N.Y., in Flushing township, on Long Island Sound or Flushing Bay, and on the Flushing & North Side Railroad, 2 miles N. of Flushing, and 10 miles E.N.E. of New York. It contains 4 churches, a newspaper office, several stores, a large manufactory of hard-rubber goods, and one of silk ribbons. Steamboats ply regularly between this place and New York, and 40 railroad-trains pass daily between it and that metropolis. Pop. 3652.

College Saint James, a post-office of Washington co., Md., 3 miles from Breathedsville Railroad Station. Here is an Episcopalian school of the same name.

College Spring, a post-village of Page co., Iowa, in Amity township, 12 miles S.S.W. of Clarinda, and about 120 miles W.S.W. of Des Moines. It has a money-order post-office, Amity College, a newspaper office, 5 churches, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 475.

College Station, a post-office of Brazos co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad. Here is the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, with about 300 students.

Collegeville, kŏl'lij-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Ark., about 16 miles W.S.W. of Little Rock. It is 1½ miles from the Cairo & Fulton Railroad. It has a church.

Collegeville, a post-hamlet of San Joaquin co., Cal., 8 miles E. of Stockton. It has a church.

Collegeville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Upper Providence township, on Perkiomen Creek, and on the Perkiomen Railroad, 31 miles N.W. of Philadelphia, and about 14 miles N.W. of Norristown. It is the seat of Ursinus College and of the Pennsylvania Female College, and has several churches and a money-order post-office. The village is still sometimes called by its former name of Freeland.

Collesano, kol-lå-så'no, a town of Sicily, 25 miles E.S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 5084.

Collesseah, a town of Socotra. See COLESSEAH.

Col'leton, a county in the S. part of South Carolina, has an area of about 1600 square miles. It is intersected by the Edisto River, and bounded on the S.W. by the Combahee River. The Atlantic Ocean touches the southern extremity of the county. The surface is level and mostly covered with forests of pine and other trees; the soil is alluvial and fertile. Rice, cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the South Carolina Railroad and the Savannah & Charleston Railroad. Capital, Walterborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,117,454. Pop. in 1870, 25,410, of whom 25,362 were Americans.

Colletorto, kol-lå-toʀ'to, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, 10 miles S.S.E. of Larino. Pop. 3278.

Col'lett, a post-hamlet of Jay co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad, in Pike township, 39 miles N. of Richmond.

Col'lettsville, a post-hamlet of Caldwell co., N.C., about 10 miles W. of Lenoir. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, 2 stores, &c.

Col'ley, a post-township of Sullivan co., Pa., 6 miles E. of Dushore. Pop. 336.

Colliano, a town of Italy. See COGLIANO.

Collicoon, or **Collikoon.** See CALLICOON.

Collier, kol'yẹr, a post-office of Monroe co., Ga., on the Central Railroad of Georgia, 31 miles W.N.W. of Macon.

Collier, a station on the Bell's Gap Railroad, 2½ miles from Bellwood, Pa.

Collier, a station of Haywood co., Tenn., on the Memphis & Louisville Railroad, 43 miles N.E. of Memphis.

Collier Bay, Australia, on the N.W. coast, lat. 16° 7' S., lon. 124° 7' E., is 20 miles wide at its entrance.

Collier Creek, a post-office of Winston co., Ala.

Coll'ier's, a post-office of Edgefield co., S.C.

Collier's, a station in Hancock co., W. Va., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 5 miles E. of Steubenville, O.

Collier's Mill, a post-office of Ocean co., N.J.

Coll'ierstown, a post-hamlet of Rockbridge co., Va., about 15 miles W. of Lexington. It has 2 churches and 2 flour-mills.

Coll'iersville, a post-hamlet of McCracken co., Ky., 11 miles S. of Paducah.

Colliersville, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., in Milford township, on the Susquehanna River, and on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, at the junction of the Cooperstown Branch, 76 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of sash and blinds, milk-pans, and lumber. Pop. about 150.

Colliersville, a post-village of Shelby co., Tenn., on Wolf River, and on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 24 miles E. by S. from Memphis. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, a female college, a flour-mill, and manufactures of carriages. Pop. about 1000.

Col'lin, a county in the N.N.E. part of Texas, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is drained by several small affluents of Trinity River. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and cattle are the staple products of the county. It is intersected by the Houston & Texas Central Railroad. Capital, McKinney. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,784,695. Pop. in 1870, 14,013, of whom 13,941 were Americans.

Colli'na, a post-village in Kings co., New Brunswick, 9 miles from Apohaqui. Pop. 350.

Collina, St. John co., New Brunswick. See QUACO.

Col'lingswood, a post-village of Camden co., N.J., in Haddon township, on the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, 3½ miles S.E. of Camden. It has 2 churches, a vinegar-factory, a large hotel, several vineyards, and about 30 houses.

Col'lingsworth, a county of Texas, in the Panhandle, bounded E. by the Indian Territory. Area, 900 square miles.

Col'lington, a post-office of Prince George's co., Md., and a station on the Pope's Creek Branch of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 4 miles S. of Bowie Junction.

Collingwood, Minnesota. See COLLINWOOD.

Col'lingwood, a post-office of Onondaga co., N.Y., 14 miles S. of Syracuse.

Collingwood, Cuyahoga co., O. See COLLINWOOD.

Collingwood, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co., Va., on the Potomac River, 10 miles below Washington. Here is a steamboat-landing.

Collingwood, a northeastern suburb of Melbourne, Australia. It has a city government. Pop. 18,598.

Col'lingwood, a town in Simcoe co., Ontario, is on the S. shore of Georgian Bay, and on the Northern Railway, 95 miles N.N.W. of Toronto. It contains a large tannery, a brewery, a steam flour-mill, sash-, door-, blind-, pump-, and other factories, several hotels, churches, and stores, 2 printing-offices, a branch bank, and several ship-yards and grain-elevators. It has a large lumber-, grain-, and produce-trade, and is the starting-point of steamers for Owen Sound, Sault Ste. Marie, Fort William, and Duluth. Pop. 2829.

Col'lins, a post-village of Drew co., Ark., on the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railroad, 99 miles S.S.E. of Pine Bluff. It has 2 churches, a steam grist-mill, and a saw-mill. A large quantity of cotton is shipped here.

Collins, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Ill., on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, at Newtown Station, 6 miles S.E. of Streator. It has a church and a flour-mill. See also CLEMENT.

Collins, a post-hamlet of Whitley co., Ind., on the Eel River Railroad, 6 miles E.N.E. of Columbia City. It has a lumber-mill.

Collins, a township of Story co., Iowa. Pop. 754. The name of its post-office is Collins Centre.

Collins, a post-office of Greenwood co., Kansas.

Collins, a post-hamlet of Ionia co., Mich., on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 29 miles W.N.W. of Lansing. It has a church and a steam saw-mill.

Collins, a post-township of McLeod co., Minn., is intersected by Buffalo Creek, 14 miles W. of Glencoe. P. 237.

Collins, a post-office of St. Clair co., Mo.

Collins, a post-township of Erie co., N.Y., bounded on the S. by Cattaraugus Creek. It contains part of Gowanda village. Collins Station is on the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad, 30 miles S. of Buffalo, and Collins Post-Office is at this station. Pop. (exclusive of Indian reservation), 1946.

Collins, a post-village of Huron co., O., in Townsend township, on the Lake Shore Railroad, 7 miles E. of Norwalk. It has manufactures of force-pumps and lumber.

Collins, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Oregon, on Alseya Bay, 50 miles N.W. of Junction City. It has 2 saw-mills.

Collins, a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad (Columbia Branch), in Lancaster co., Pa., and on the Susquehanna River, 15 miles below Harrisburg.

Collins, a township of Edgefield co., S.C. Pop. 733.

Collins, a township of Georgetown co., S.C. Pop. 1440.

Collin's Bay, a post-village in Frontenac co., Ontario, on the river St. Lawrence, 8 miles by rail below Kingston. It contains a hotel, store, church, and grist-mill. Pop. 130.

Col'linsburg, a post-hamlet of Bossier parish, La., on the Red River, 28 miles N. of Shreveport. It has a church.

Collins Centre, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Collins township, about 30 miles S. of Buffalo, and 3 miles from Collins Railroad Station. It has 2 churches, about 40 houses, and manufactures of furniture and tin-ware.

Collins Depot, or **North Wilbraham,** a hamlet of Hampden co., Mass., in Wilbraham and Ludlow townships, on the Springfield, Athol & Northeastern Railroad and the Boston & Albany Railroad (Wilbraham Station), 10 miles E.N.E. of Springfield. It has manufactures of paper. The post-office is named North Wilbraham.

Col'lins Land'ing, a post-office of Skamania co., Wash., on the Columbia River. Steamboats here procure wood for fuel.

Collins' Mill, a post-village of Grayson co., Va., 30 miles S. of Max Meadows. It has a flour-mill, a lumber-mill, &c.

Col'linsville, a post-village of De Kalb co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 65 miles S.S.W. of Chattanooga. It has a church.

Collinsville, a post-hamlet of Solano co., Cal. on the Sacramento River, near its mouth, about 48 miles N.E. of San Francisco. Here is a salmon-fishery.

Collinsville, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., mostly in Canton township, is on the Farmington River, on the Connecticut Western Railroad, and on a branch of the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, 15 miles W.N.W. of Hartford. It contains 4 churches, a savings-bank, and a large and celebrated axe-manufactory, which is said to turn out daily about 1000 of the Collins axes. Other cutlery or edge-tools, and ploughs, are made here by the Collins Company. Pop. about 1000.

Collinsville, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 12 miles E.N.E. of St. Louis, Mo. It has 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a money-order post-office, and a manufactory of bells.

Collinsville, Oceana co., Mich. See MEARS.

Collinsville, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., near Black River, 1 mile from the Utica & Black River Railroad, and about 45 miles N. by W. from Utica. It has 2 churches.

Collinsville, a post-village of Butler co., O., in Milford township, on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago Railroad, 36 miles N. by W. from Cincinnati. It has 2 churches. Pop. 140.

Collinsville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Tenn., 12 miles S. of Clarksville. It has a church.

Collinsville, a post-village of Grayson co., Tex., 16 miles S.W. of Sherman. It has 3 churches, an academy, and manufactures of flour, lumber, and brooms.

Collinsville, a post-office of Frederick co., Va.

Col'linwood, a post-hamlet of Meeker co., Minn., in Collinwood township, on a small lake near the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 55 miles W. of Minneapolis. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill. Pop. 30; of the township, 615.

Collinwood, a post-hamlet of Cuyahoga co., O., in East Cleveland township, on the Lake Shore Railroad, 7 miles E. of Cleveland. It has a church.

Collio, kol'le-o, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, 14 miles N.N.E. of Brescia, on the Mella. Pop. 2226.

Collioure, kol'le-ooʀ', a seaport town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Mediterranean, 15 miles by rail S.E. of Perpignan. Pop. 3446. It is defended by forts.

Collirene, kol'lẹ-reen', a post-hamlet of Lowndes co., Ala., 10 miles from Benton Station. It has a church and an academy.

Collo, kol'lo, a town of Algeria, 68 miles W. of Bona, on Collo Bay, in the Mediterranean. Pop. 1081.

Collobrières, kol'lo'bre-aiʀ', a village of France, in Var, 19 miles E.N.E. of Toulon. Pop. 2446.

Col'lomsville, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., in Limestone township, about 12 miles S.W. of Williamsport. It has a tannery, 2 grist-mills, and several saw-mills.

Col'lon, a town of Ireland, co. of Louth, 5½ miles N.W. of Drogheda. Pop. 547.

Collonge, kol'lòɴzh', a village of Switzerland, in Valais, 4 miles S.E. of Saint Maurice, on the Rhone.

Colloo'ney, a town of Ireland, co. and 6 miles by rail S. of Sligo, on the Owenbeg.

Collump'ton, or **Cullomp'ton,** a town of England, co. of Devon, 12½ miles by rail N.E. of Exeter. Pop. 2205.

Col'ly, a township of Bladen co., N.C. Pop. 1220.

Colly Creek, North Carolina, runs in a S.S.E. direction in Bladen co., and enters the South River about 10 miles from its mouth.

Col'yer, a post-village of Trego co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 151 miles W. of Salina. Pop. 100.

Col'ma, a village on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 8 miles S. of San Francisco, Cal. It has a church.

Col'man, a post-hamlet of St. Louis co., Mo., about 3 miles W. of St. Louis.

Colman Station, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Harlem Railroad, 4½ miles N. of Amenia.

Colmar, or **Kolmar,** kol'mar (L. *Columba'ria*), a city of Germany, capital of Upper Alsace, on the Lauch, near its confluence with the Ill, at a railway junction, 41 miles S.S.W. of Strasburg. Pop. in 1875, 23,990. It is well built; and its old ramparts are now converted into planted boulevards. The principal edifices are a cathedral, town hall, theatre, prison, and court-house. It has a normal college, a collection of paintings and a library of 50,000 volumes, and several hospitals. It is the seat of a superior court, and has active manufactures of cotton fabrics, tapes, cutlery, paper, leather, brushes, combs, &c., which articles, with corn and other produce, it exports into Switzerland. Colmar was an imperial city in the Middle Ages, and had an active share in the civil wars under Rodolph of Hapsburg and Adolph of Nassau.

Col'mar, a post-hamlet of McDonough co., Ill., in Lamoine township, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 15 miles W.S.W. of Macomb.

Colmar, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., on the North Pennsylvania Railroad (Doylestown Branch), 25 miles N. of Philadelphia, and 1 mile from Line Lexington. Here are 2 churches and 2 hotels.

Colmars, kol'maʀ' (L. *Col'lis Mar'tis, i.e.,* "Mars' Hill"), a town of France, in Basses-Alpes, 24 miles N. of Castellanne, on the Verdon. Pop. 1182.

Colmenar, kol-mȧ-naʀ', a town of Spain, province and 15 miles N. of Malaga. Pop. 5800.

Colmenar del Arroyo, kol-mȧ-naʀ' dĕl aʀ-ʀo'yo, a town of Spain, 33 miles S.E. of Avila. Pop. 420.

Colmenar de la Sierra, kol-mȧ-naʀ' dȧ lȧ se-ĕʀ'ʀȧ, a town of Spain, 35 miles N. of Guadalajara, on the Jarama.

Colmenar de Oreja, kol-mȧ-naʀ' dȧ o-rȧ'ʜȧ, a town of Spain, 30 miles S.S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 4833.

Colmenar Viejo, kol-må-naʀ′ ve-å′ʜo, a town of Spain, 17 miles N. of Madrid. Pop. 5115.

Colnbrook, kōln′brŏŏk or kōn′brŏŏk, a village of England, cos. of Middlesex and Bucks, on the Colne, 17 miles by rail S.W. of London. Pop. 1153.

Colne, kōln or kōn, a river of England, cos. of Herts and Middlesex, joins the Thames at Staines.

Colne, a river of England, co. of Essex, joins the North Sea by a broad estuary, separated from that of the Blackwater by Mersea Island. Length, 30 miles.

Colne, a river of England, co. of Gloucester, joins the Isis near Lechlade. Length, 25 miles.

Colne, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, on an affluent of the Calder, and on the Leeds & Liverpool Canal, at a railway junction, 32 miles N.E. of Manchester. It has two chapels of ease, a grammar-school, a cloth hall, and large manufactories of calico and mousseline-de-laine. Its mills are partly wrought by water-power. Coal, slate, and lime abound in the vicinity. Pop. 7335.

Co′lo, a post-village of Story co., Iowa, in New Albany township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 22 miles W. of Marshalltown. It has 2 churches, a bank, and a wagon-factory. Pop. 226.

Colocza, a town of Hungary. See KALOCSA.

Cologna, ko-lòn′yå, a town of Italy, 19 miles S.E. of Verona. Pop. 7405. It has manufactures of silk.

Cologne, ko-lōn′, Fr. pron. ko‘lōñ′(Ger. *Cöln* or *Köln*, köln; anc. *Op′pidum* (or *Civ′itas*) *Ubio′rum;* later, *Colo′nia Agrippi′na*, and *Colo′nia Clau′dia Agrippinen′sis*), a city, the capital of Rhenish Prussia and of the government of Cologne, on the W. bank of the Rhine, 45 miles N.N.W. of Coblentz. It is at the junction of several railways, and is opposite to Deutz, to which two bridges extend. Its great cathedral, one of the finest Gothic buildings in the world, is the chief object of interest. The city is a fortress of the first class. It is a Catholic archbishop's see, and the seat of a large foreign trade. It also carries on a domestic trade by rail and river. Besides the *eau de Cologne*, which takes its name from the place, it manufactures a great variety of goods. Cologne was a town of some importance even before the Roman conquest, and many of its buildings are of deep historical interest. Its narrow and crooked streets and its quaint and irregular architecture give it more of the mediæval character than most German cities possess. It is the seat of important literary and educational institutions. Pop. in 1875, 135,371.——Adj. and inhab. COLOGNESE, ko‘-lo-neez′.

Cologne, or **Köln,** a government of Rhenish Prussia, bounded N. by the government of Dusseldorf, E. by the province of Westphalia, S. by Coblentz, and W. by Aachen. Area, 1544 square miles. It lies wholly in the valley of the Rhine, and is divided into 10 circles, of which the circle of Cologne, containing the capital, has an area of 176 square miles. Pop. 654,791.

Cologne, ko‘lōñ′, a town of France, in Gers, 18 miles N. of Lombez. Pop. 745.

Cologne, ko-lōn′, a post-office of Delaware co., Ind.

Cologne, a post-office of Mason co., W. Va., is at LEON.

Cologno, ko-lòn′yo, a walled town of Italy, in Lombardy, 8 miles S.S.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 2747.

Colokythia, Greece. See GULF OF KOLOKYTHIA.

Cololo, ko-lo′lo, a mountain of the Andes, near the boundary of Peru and Bolivia, in lat. 14° 57′ S., lon. 69° 10′ W. Height, 17,930 feet.

Colo′ma, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ala.

Coloma, a post-hamlet and township of El Dorado co., Cal., on the South Fork of the American River, about 44 miles E.N.E. of Sacramento. It has 2 churches. Gold has been found here. Pop. 925.

Coloma, Washington co., Ill. See DUBOIS.

Coloma, a township of Whitesides co., Ill. Pop. 856. It includes Rock Falls.

Coloma, a post-village of Parke co., Ind., in Reserve township, 4 miles W. of Rockville, and 4 miles E. of Montezuma. It has a Friends' meeting, and manufactures of tiles and wagons.

Coloma, a post-office of Woodson co., Kansas.

Coloma, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich., in Watervliet township, on the Paw Paw River, and on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Benton Harbor. It has 2 churches, 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, and a graded school. Pop. about 500.

Coloma, a post-village of Carroll co., Mo., 15 miles N. of Carrollton. It has 3 churches.

Coloma, a post-hamlet of Waushara co., Wis., in Coloma township, about 50 miles W. of Oshkosh. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 284.

Coloma Station, a post-office of Waushara co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad (Southern division), 35 miles S. of Stevens Point. It is in Coloma township.

Colombes, ko‘loᴍb′, a village of France, department of Seine, 6 miles by rail N.W. of Paris. Pop. 2691.

Colombey, ko‘lòᴍ‘bå′, a town of France, department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, 10 miles S. of Toul. Pop. 919.

Colombia, ko-lom′be-a, **The United States of,** a federal republic of South America, occupying the northwesternmost portion of that continent. It consists of the nine states of Antioquia, Bolivar, Boyacá, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Panama, Santander, and Tolima, and the national territories of Bolivar, Casanare, Goajira, Nevada y Motilones, San Martin, and San Andres y San Luis de Providencia. The republic is bounded on the N. by the Caribbean Sea, on the E. by Venezuela, S. by Brazil and Ecuador, and W. by the Pacific Ocean. It includes the Isthmus of Panama. The total area is stated to be 504,773 square miles, of which about one-fifth is S. of the equator. The southern and eastern boundaries are unsettled. The national limits include a number of islands. Both coast-lines are much broken, and that of the Caribbean has many good harbors; nor are these wanting on the Pacific coast.

The republic is traversed by 3 great Andean ranges, viz., the central range, or Cordillera of Quindiu, the Western, or that of Choco, and the Eastern Cordillera, or that of Suma Paz. These unite near the Ecuadorian frontier into a great plateau, 11,695 feet in average height. Besides the above ranges there are several extensive contreforts and mountain-groups, all connected directly with the Andes. There are numbers of peaks clad in perpetual snow, principally in the eastern chain. Earthquakes are not uncommon in some parts. The southeastern half of the country belongs to the *llano*, or great plain, which occupies also a large part of Venezuela. This portion is traversed by many fine navigable rivers, tributaries of the Orinoco and Amazon. The S.W. part of this level region is a great forest. Most of the rivers are of the Atlantic slope. The principal ones are the Magdalena (whose valley lies between the Eastern and the Central Andes), the Cauca (between the central and the main western ridge), the Atrato, which flows in a long narrow valley of the Western Andes, the Meta, Vichada, and Guaviare, tributaries of the Orinoco, and the Rio Negro and Japura, important affluents of the Amazon. The rivers of the Pacific versant are all short, but several of them are navigated.

The *climate* of Colombia varies with the elevation. The coast-land and low plains are in general hot and sickly; but the high table-lands have often a genial climate, the perpetual spring of Bogota being especially fine. Here every product of the temperate zones grows to perfection.

The mineral wealth of Colombia is great. Considerable gold is produced, chiefly from placer-mines. Rich ores of silver are known to be abundant, and a few of them are exploited to some degree. The best emeralds known are found in the state of Boyacá. Salt and coal are plentiful, and platinum, copper, mercury, and several other metals are found at different points. Among the native products are many fine timber trees, the wax-palm, cacao, india-rubber, ipecac, calisaya bark, divi-divi, balsam of tolu, vegetable ivory, cochineal, sarsaparilla, logwood, fustic, archil, &c. These, with rice, mother-of-pearl, cotton, indigo, tobacco, coffee, sugar, bananas, hides, gold-dust, ores, deer-skins, and Panama hats, are leading articles of export,—the last commodity being extensively prepared from the fibre called jipijapa, the product of a native palm-like tree.

Wheat, maize, and barley thrive in the temperate highland. Among the native animals are the puma, jaguar, bear, sloth, deer, armadillo, cavy, opossum, tapir, many kinds of monkeys, the condor, parrots, humming-birds, &c. Agriculture and stock-raising are leading pursuits. There is a pearl-fishery in the Gulf of Panama.

The only railways in operation are one from Panama to Aspinwall, across the isthmus (47 miles), and one from Barranquilla to Salgar, 17 miles long. The foreign trade is now chiefly carried on at Aspinwall and Panama (mostly in transit), and at Barranquilla, Rio Hacha, Cartagena, Tumaco, and Santa Marta. Numerous steamboats are employed upon the Magdalena, and some development has been made of steam-navigation on the Amazon tributaries.

The general government has very limited powers, the principal authority remaining with the several states, between which considerable differences subsist as to forms of government and political tendencies. The Roman Catholic religion is almost universally professed, although there is no state church. The Spanish language is universal, except among the Indians. Compulsory education is required by law. The principal towns are Bogota, the capital, Medellin, Panama, Socorro, and Popayan.

The census of 1870 returned a total population of 2,950,017, exclusive of uncivilized Indians. In the colonial period this country was a part of the Spanish viceroyalty of New Granada, in which Venezuela and Ecuador were long included. From 1811 to 1824 the country was at war with Spain. Bolivar founded, in 1819, a republic of Colombia, which included Ecuador and Venezuela; but this fell to pieces in 1830. The country under consideration was called New Granada from 1831 to 1861, when the present name and constitution were adopted. The country has been much vexed by civil wars.

Colombier, ko‘lòɴ‘be-å′, a village of France, in Isère, 16 miles N.E. of Vienne. Pop. 1538.

Colombier, ko‘lòɴ‘be-å′, a village of Switzerland, canton and 4 miles S.W. of Neufchâtel. Pop. 1007.

Colom′bo, or **Colum′bo,** the principal seaport town and the modern capital of Ceylon, on its W. coast, in lat. 6° 56′ N., lon. 79° 49′ E. Pop. in 1874, 97,129. The fortified town, about 1½ miles in circumference, stands on a rocky peninsula, surrounded on three sides by the sea, and having landward a lake, a moat, and drawbridges. Internally it is like a European town: its buildings are mostly in a plain Dutch style, and some of its streets are lined with trees. Climate salubrious, though humid. Mean temperature of the year, 80°.7; winter, 79°.1; summer, 80°.9 Fahr. The fortified town is the residence of the civil and military authorities and the principal European residents of Ceylon; the open town to the E. is occupied by a mixed population of Dutch and Portuguese descent; and the suburbs are inhabited by native Singhalese. Principal edifices, the government house, court-house, town hall, lunatic asylum, English, Dutch, and Portuguese churches, chapels, extensive barracks, a good military hospital, and the light-house. It has museums, a medical school, 2 colleges, hotels, and libraries. The harbor, defended by several forts, is small, and the roadstead is safe only during the S.E. monsoon. Colombo is the entrepôt for most of the foreign trade of Ceylon. It has beautiful cinnamon-gardens, saw-mills, coffee-mills, manufactures of coir and oil, and a great breakwater, commenced in 1875. A railroad 79 miles long connects Colombo with Kandy. Colombo was occupied by the Portuguese in 1517, taken by the Dutch in 1603, and by the English in 1796. It is the see of an Anglican bishop.

Colomera, ko-lo-må′rå, a town of Spain, 12 miles N. of Granada, on a river of the same name. Pop. about 2000.

Co′lon, a post-village of St. Joseph co., Mich., on the St. Joseph River, in Colon township, and on the Michigan Central Railroad (Air-Line), 53 miles W.S.W. of Jackson, and about 18 miles W. of Coldwater. It has a church, a bank, 2 foundries, a tannery, 2 steam planing-mills, &c. Pop. about 400; of the township, 1353.

Colon, ko-lōn′, a town of Cuba, 40 miles by rail S.E. of Cardenas. Pop. 1593.

Colon, United States of Colombia. See ASPINWALL.

Colo′na, a post-village of Henry co., Ill., in Colona township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroads, and on Green River, 12 miles E. of Rock Island. Coal is mined here. It has several churches and a graded school. Its post-office is named Colona Station. Pop. of the township, 1223.

Colona di Buriano, ko-lo′nå dee boo-re-å′no, a village of Italy, in Tuscany, 8 miles N.E. of Castiglione della Pescaia, remarkable for the remains of cyclopean walls and for Roman and Etruscan antiquities.

Co‘lonelgunj′, a town of India, in Oude, Fyzabad district. Pop. 10,000.

Colonella, kol-o-nêl′lå, a town of Italy, province and 16 miles N.E. of Teramo, near the Mediterranean. P. 4259.

Colonia, or **Colonia do Santissimo Sacramento,** ko-lo′ne-å do sån-tees′se-mo så-krå-mên′to (*i.e.*, "Colony of the Most Holy Sacrament"), a fortified maritime town of South America, in Uruguay, on the N. bank of the estuary of the Plata, opposite Buenos Ayres, 98 miles W.N.W. of Montevideo. Pop. 2500.

Colonia, or **Colonia Agrippina.** See COLOGNE.

Colonia Patricia, an ancient name of CORDOVA.

Colonna, Greece. See CAPE COLONNA.

Colonna, ko-lon′nå, a small town of Italy, 13 miles E. of Rome.

Colonne, a cape of Italy. See CAPE NAU.

Col′onsa, or **Col′onsay,** an island of the Hebrides, in Argyleshire, Scotland, 9 miles W.N.W. of Islay, near the island of Oronsay. Loch Fad is in the centre. Pop. 408.

Col′ony, a township of Adams co., Iowa. Pop. 333. It contains Nevinville.

Colony, a township of Delaware co., Iowa. Pop. 1264. It contains the village of Colesburg.

Colony, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., Kansas, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, 68 miles S. of Lawrence.

Colony, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Mo., on the Middle Fabius, 33 miles W.S.W. of Keokuk, Iowa. It has a church.

Colo′ra, a post-village of Cecil co., Md., on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, 63 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Colorado, kol-o-rah′do (Spanish pron. ko-lo-rå′do), a W. central state of the American Union, traversed by the Rocky Mountains. It is bounded N. by Wyoming and Nebraska, E. by Nebraska and Kansas, S. by the Indian Territory and New Mexico, and W. by Utah. The 37th and 41st parallels of N. latitude and the meridians of the 102d and 109th degrees of W. longitude enclose the state. Area, 104,500 square miles. In the order of its admission to the Union it is the thirty-eighth state.

Surface of the Country.—The Sierra Madre, or main chain of the Rocky Mountains, on approaching this state from the S. is broken into a plexus of wild and irregular ranges, which traverse the W. and central parts of Colorado and contain the highest peaks of the Rocky Mountains proper, at least within the limits of the United States. Among these are Pike's and Long's Peaks, Mts. Torrey, Gray, Lincoln, Yale, and Harvard, the Spanish Peaks, &c., which range between 11,000 and 15,000 feet, some of them towering above the line of perpetual snow. The mountain-chains enclose a series of remarkable valleys, known as parks, often containing small lakes, which, as some have supposed, may once have been larger and given their basin-like character to the parks themselves. The parks are generally small, but others are larger than some entire states of the Union. The best known of the great parks are the North, Middle, South, Las Animas, and San Luis Parks. Notwithstanding their great elevation, most of the parks are fertile, well timbered, and have a mild climate, and the remarkable height of their mountain-walls gives them a strikingly characteristic magnificence of scenery. The mountains of Colorado, with those immediately N., constitute a great hydrographic centre. In this state arise the Platte River, two forks of the Kansas, the Arkansas, the Rio Grande, and several large tributaries of the Colorado of the West. The E. portion of the state consists of a vast plain, well fitted for pasturage.

Geology and Mineral Wealth.—The mountain-region is formed almost entirely of azoic and eozoic rocks; and along the E. and S.W. borders of this region runs a narrow belt of palæozoic, mostly Devonian, age. The parks are mostly beds of the tertiary. Outside the palæozoic belt comes another narrow belt, consisting of richly metalliferous Jurassic and Triassic strata, especially developed in the S.W., and again near the head-waters of the Arkansas, but extending N. beyond the state line. The eastern plains are mainly tertiary, except near the South Platte and Arkansas Rivers, which flow along valleys of cretaceous formation. In the S.W. the cretaceous predominates, and the tertiary in the N.W., where there are, however, strips of the cretaceous exposed along most of the streams. Volcanic rocks are found at several points in the S. Along the E. border of the Rocky Mountains there are coal-deposits, wrought to some extent; but the product is a lignite of relatively late origin, and not a true coal of the carboniferous age. Its quality, however, is fair, and it is prized for domestic uses. At some points it is metamorphosed into an excellent anthracite, and at some others it is a coking-coal. A fine vein of a substance closely resembling albertite or grahamite is found in Summit co. In 1858 and 1859 splendid discoveries of gold were made to the N. of Pike's Peak, and pan- and gulch-mining proved remunerative enough to attract many thousands of adventurers; but after a time it was found that a large proportion of the gold existed in the form of sulphides and tellurides, from which the precious metal is not easily extracted. Hence for a time this branch of mining industry declined; but the introduction of new processes for reduction has again rendered gold-mining profitable, though it is so chiefly to parties having abundant skill and capital. Of late there has been a large movement towards the San Juan region in the S.W., where gold- and silver-bearing quartz strata of exceedingly rich character exist abundantly. Most of the silver ores of the state contain gold, and the gold ores also contain silver, and copper is a not unfrequent admixture. Iron ores of many kinds, valuable silver-bearing galena, zinc, pyrites, soda, petroleum, and other useful mineral substances abound. Thermal and mineral springs are numerous in some sections.

Climate.—The rainfall is small as compared with that of most maritime regions: consequently, although the country is newly settled, there is a noteworthy freedom from malarious diseases, and the whole region has a high reputation as a resort for consumptives. The great elevation of the state gives it a delightful summer climate. Little snow falls in winter, even upon the mountains, and cattle feed upon the self-cured and unharvested grasses throughout the winter. The pure air, the fine scenery, and the clear skies of Colorado are praised by every tourist.

Agriculture is not carried on to any great extent in this state, except at points where irrigation can be effected. This is usually undertaken by stock companies, or by the co-operation of a number of agriculturists or the people of a farming colony, and ditches many miles in length are in some cases cut. The irrigation of thousands of acres is thus effected by means of one liberal outlay and a small subsequent annual expense. Thus treated, the lands yield generously of all the ordinary cereal grains and the root-crops of northern culture. Garden- and dairy-products are specialties at some points. In general, cattle-grazing and sheep-husbandry are, however, the leading pursuits kindred to agriculture. For these occupations no part of the Union seems better adapted, and the extent of the business is every year largely increasing.

The lumber manufacture has employed considerable capital in Colorado, which, however, is not in general a well-timbered state. Box-elder, cottonwood, and a few other kinds of trees grow very sparingly along the streams in the E. section; and a large amount of pine has been cut, chiefly along the divide which separates the upper valley of the South Platte from that of the Arkansas. Much complaint has been made on account of the alleged useless destruction of the forests, and at several points tree-planting has been attempted, with good promise of success. In 1870 lumber-cutting, flouring, and quartz-milling were the only extensive manufacturing occupations.

Railroads.—The recent extension of railroads in Colorado has been remarkable. The principal lines are the Kansas Pacific, the Denver Pacific, the Arkansas Valley, the Colorado Central, the Pueblo & Arkansas Valley, and the Denver & Rio Grande. In 1878 there were 1045 miles of railroad in operation.

Counties.—There are 30 counties, viz., Arapahoe, Bent, Boulder, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Douglas, Elbert, El Paso, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Jefferson, Lake, La Plata, Larimer, Las Animas, Ouray, Park, Pueblo, Rio Grande, Routt, Saguache, San Juan, Summit, and Weld. The chief cities and towns are Denver, Black Hawk, Golden, Central City, Greeley, Evans, Pueblo, St. Vrain, Boulder, Cañon City, and Leadville.

Education is cared for by a superintendent of public instruction, and there are also county superintendents and local school trustees. The money for schools comes from local taxation. There are several schools for secondary instruction, and private collegiate schools; a state school of mines at Golden, which is also the seat of St. Matthew's Hall, a theological school (Protestant Episcopal). Colorado Springs is the seat of Colorado College, Evans of a newly-founded university. The state university is at Boulder City, and the state agricultural college at Fort Collins. There are several small Indian schools, and a school for deaf-mutes has been established at Colorado Springs.

The *population* in 1860 was 34,277, mostly white male adventurers, who had just arrived in the new Pike's Peak country in search of gold. In 1870 the population was returned at 47,164, including some 7480 Indians and the Spanish-speaking inhabitants of the south. The Indians are mostly of the Ute stock, and belong to several bands. The white population has very largely increased since 1870, in consequence of immigration.

Finances, &c.—The state has no debt, and by constitutional provision no state loan can be contracted except for certain specified objects. In 1876 the assessed value of property was $44,690,933. The number of national banks in 1878 was 13; total paid-in capital, $1,000,000. There are 3 savings-banks, besides about 25 state banks and private banking-houses. The yield of gold and silver in 1875 was more than $6,000,000, and that of 1877 was estimated at $5,000,000 in silver and $4,000,000 in gold; and the coal product was valued at $1,250,000.

History.—Two-thirds of Colorado, including the western half and a tract along the S. line, belonged to Mexico until 1847, and was regarded as a portion of New Mexico; and a portion of this tract has long supported a scanty Spanish-American population with a strong admixture of Indian blood. The discovery of gold near Pike's Peak in 1858, and the subsequent rapid settlement of the country, have been already noticed. In 1861 the territory was organized. In 1865 a state constitution was adopted, and in 1866, 1867, and 1873 application was made to Congress to admit Colorado as a state; but this was not accomplished until 1876, in which year she took part in the presidential election, not by popular vote, but by means of its legislature, upon which devolved the choice of presidential electors.

Colorado, a county in the S.E. central part of Texas, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is intersected by the Colorado River, which is navigable by steamboats. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and with forests of live-oak, pecan, hickory, &c.; the soil is partly sandy and partly fertile. Cotton, cattle, and Indian corn are the staple products. It is traversed by the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad. Capital, Columbus. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,978,675. Pop. in 1870, 8326, of whom 7219 were Americans. In 1870 this county had 89,896 acres of woodland.

Colorado, a post-office of Lincoln co., Kansas, on the Saline River, in Colorado township, about 66 miles W. of Junction City. Pop. of the township, 274.

Colorado, Schuylkill co., Pa. See Lost Creek.

Colorado, a locality in Warren co., Pa., 10 miles N. by E. of Pithole. It has afforded much petroleum.

Colorado Chiquito. See Colorado River (Utah).

Colorado City, a post-village of El Paso co., Colorado, near the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and 2 miles N.W. of Colorado Springs. It has a church and a graded school. Pop. 81.

Colorado River, Texas, rises in the table-lands in the N.W. part of the state, by two branches, called the North Fork and Salt Fork, which unite near lat. 32° N. It runs southeastward, and forms the boundary between the counties of McCulloch, San Saba, and Llano on the right, and Coleman, Brown, Lampasas, and Burnet on the left. It subsequently intersects the counties of Travis, Bastrop, Fayette, Colorado, and Wharton, still pursuing a southeastward course, and enters Matagorda Bay at or near the village of Matagorda. It is the largest river running through the state, except the Brazos, and is about 900 miles long. The principal towns on its banks are Austin City, Bastrop, and La Grange. Steamboats can ascend it to Austin City, nearly 300 miles, except in summer, when the water is low.

Colorado River, sometimes called **Colorado of the West,** is formed by two branches of the Green and Grand Rivers, which unite in Utah near lat. 38° 16′ N. and lon. 110° W. Both of these rise in the Rocky Mountains. The Colorado runs southwestward through the high, treeless, and arid table-land of Utah, in which it receives no permanent tributary except the Rio San Juan. It crosses the S. boundary of Utah into Arizona, and runs for 300 miles in a profound chasm called the Great Cañon of the Colorado, one of the most wonderful natural objects in North America. It opens all the series of geological strata down to their granite foundation. "The principal facts," says Dana, "are these: A length of 300 miles, and through the whole nearly vertical walls of rock 3000 to 6000 feet in height; these rocks limestone and other strata of carboniferous age, others of older palæozoic, and below these generally the solid granite, making from 500 to 1000 feet of the gorge." These walls are sections of nearly horizontal strata. The plateau adjacent to this cañon is said to be 6000 to 7000 feet above the level of the sea. Below this cañon the river runs southward, forming the boundary between Arizona and California, and enters the Gulf of California in Mexico. Its length, exclusive of the branches, is estimated at 1050 miles. The area drained by the Colorado is 257,000 square miles, according to Guyot. This estimate includes the area drained by its branches. Steamboats can ascend it about 500 miles from its mouth. It receives no large tributary from the right or west side. Its largest affluents are the Rio Gila and the Colorado Chiquito.

Colorado Springs, a beautiful post-village, capital of El Paso co., Colorado, situated on a plain, on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 75 miles S. of Denver, and about 10 miles E. of Pike's Peak. It is on Fountain Creek, or *Fontaine qui bouille*, at an elevation of 6000 feet. It is a fashionable summer resort, and is surrounded by beautiful scenery. The climate is serene, mild, and healthy. This village contains a national bank, 2 other banks, several hotels, 9 churches, the Colorado College, 3 newspaper offices, several saw-mills, a public school-house which cost $22,000, and a state school for deaf-mutes. Pop. about 3500.

Colorno, ko-lor′no, a town of Italy, 8 miles N. of Parma, on the river Parma. Pop. 3447.

Colossæ, a ruined city of Asia Minor. See Chonos.

Colosse, ko-lŏs′, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., in Mexico township, on Salmon Creek, and on the Syracuse Northern Railroad, about 27 miles N. of Syracuse. It has 3 churches, a cheese-factory, &c.

Col′quitt, a county in the S.W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is drained by Little and Ocklockonee Rivers, the former of which is its eastern boundary. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is sandy. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Moultrie. Valuation of real and personal estate, $204,047. Pop. in 1870, 1654, of whom 1649 were Americans.

Colquitt, a post-village, capital of Miller co., Ga., on Spring Creek, 20 miles N.N.W. of Bainbridge, and about 50 miles S.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a high school, and a steam cotton-gin. It is surrounded by forests of pine.

Col′tharp's, a post-office of Houston co., Tex.

Colton, kōl′tọn, a post-village of San Bernardino co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 57 miles E. of Los Angeles, and 4 miles S. of San Bernardino. It has a church, 2 hotels, and a printing-office. Pop. about 200.

Colton, a station in Cheyenne co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, 7 miles E. of Sidney.

Colton, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Racket River, in Colton township, about 30 miles E.S.E. of Ogdensburg, and 7 miles S. by E. from Potsdam. It has a union school, 3 churches, a large tannery, and several saw-mills, for which the river affords abundant water-power. Lumber and leather are the chief articles of export. Pop. 633; of the township, 1586. The township is about 32 miles long, and is mostly covered with forests.

Colton, a post-hamlet of Henry co., O., in Washington township, on the Wabash Railroad, 25 miles S.W. of Toledo. It has a lumber-mill.

Colton's, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Md.

Colt's Neck, a post-hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., in Atlantic township, 5½ miles N.E. of Freehold. It has a church.

Colts′ville, a hamlet of Berkshire co., Mass., in Pittsfield township, on the North Adams Branch Railroad, 3 miles N.E. of Pittsfield. It has a paper-mill.

Coluguape, ko-loo-gwȃ′pȃ, a lake in the interior of Patagonia, intersected by the 47th parallel of S. latitude and the 72d meridian of W. longitude. It is supposed to discharge its waters into Port Desire River.

Columbaria, the supposed ancient name of Cervoli.

Columbia, ko-lŭm′bẹ-ạ, or **Or′egon,** a large river which rises in British Columbia, on the W. slope of the Rocky Mountains, near lat. 50° N. and lon. 116° W. It runs first northwestward and subsequently southward to the northern boundary of Washington, near which boundary it receives a large affluent called Clarke's Fork or River. After it has entered Washington, it runs southwestward, westward, and towards nearly every other point of the compass. It runs southeastward to the mouth of the Snake or Lewis River, its largest affluent. A few miles below this junction it strikes the northern boundary of Oregon and abruptly changes its course towards the west. It forms the boundary between Oregon and Washington for about 350 miles, and runs (in this part of its course) generally westward, until it enters the Pacific Ocean at the N.W. extremity of Oregon. The tide ascends it about 160 miles to the Cascades, a series of rapids caused by the passage of the river through the Cascade Range. This is the largest American river that enters the Pacific Ocean. Its length is estimated at 1400 miles. Vessels of the largest size can ascend it to Vancouver, 115 miles, and steamboats run up to the Lower Cascades. The Columbia is a rapid stream, and traverses a mountainous region which is remarkable for grand and picturesque scenery. Basalt and other volcanic rocks underlie a large part of the valley of this river, especially that part which is in Washington. It enters the ocean through an estuary which is about 35 miles long and from 3 to 7 miles wide. The area drained by it is estimated by Prof. Guyot at 298,000 square miles. According to J. Ross Browne, it is navigable to a point 725 miles from its mouth, but the navigation is interrupted at several places.

This river is divided into four navigable sections. The first is from its mouth to the Cascades, a distance of 160 miles. As far up as the mouth of the Willamette it is a broad, deep river, navigable at all seasons by the largest vessels that cross the bar at its mouth. The obstruction to navigation at the Cascades is such as to make a portage of 6 miles necessary. This portage is now made by means of a railroad. The second section of the Columbia is from Cascades to Dalles, a distance of 50 miles. Here is another obstruction, called the Great Dalles of the Columbia, and to obviate this difficulty a railroad 14 miles long has been laid to Celilo. The third navigable section reaches from Celilo to Priest's Rapids, 185 miles. The fourth section extends from Fort Colville upward about 250 miles, and is navigable by small steamboats.

Columbia, a county in the S. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 730 square miles. It is drained by Dorcheat Bayou and other streams. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Magnolia. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,208,721. Pop. in 1870, 11,397, of whom 11,378 were Americans.

Columbia, a county in the N.E. part of Florida, bordering on Georgia, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Suwanee River, and on the S.W. by the Santa Fé River. The surface is nearly level; the soil is mostly sandy. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county has extensive pine forests. It is intersected by the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad. Capital, Lake City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,499,204. Pop. in 1870, 7335, of whom 7303 were Americans.

Columbia, a county in the E. part of Georgia, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Savannah River, and on the N.W. by Little River. The surface is hilly or uneven, and is partly covered with forests; the soil is moderately fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Granite is abundant here. This county is intersected by the Georgia Railroad. Capital, Appling. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,840,453. Pop. in 1870, 13,529, of whom 13,484 were Americans.

Columbia, a county in the E. part of New York, bordering on Massachusetts, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Hudson River, and is drained by Claverack, Kinderhook, and Jansen's Creeks. The surface of the eastern part is hilly, and the W. part is an undulating plateau. The soil is mostly fertile. Hay, oats, butter, potatoes, rye, and Indian corn are the staple products. Among its forest trees are the beech, hickory, chestnut, oak, and elm. The thermal springs of New Lebanon attract many visitors. This county is intersected by the Hudson River Railroad, the Boston & Albany Railroad, and the New York & Harlem Railroad. Among the minerals are blende, iron, lead, barytes, limestone, and slate. Capital, Hudson. Valuation of real and personal estate, $45,603,545. Pop. in 1870, 47,044, of whom 41,185 were Americans; in 1875, 47,756.

Columbia, a county in the N.W. part of Oregon, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Columbia River, and is partly drained by the Nehalem and Scappoose Rivers. The surface is hilly, and is extensively covered with dense forests of cedar, fir, maple, and other trees. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Oats, wheat, hay, potatoes, &c., are the staple products. Capital, St. Helen. Valuation of real and personal estate, $350,000. Pop. in 1870, 863, of whom 744 were Americans; in 1875, 1064. Lumber and salmon are the chief articles of export. Coal is found here.

Columbia, a county in the E. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is intersected by the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, and is also drained by Catawissa and Fishing Creeks. The surface is diversified by high hills and fertile valleys, and is partly covered with forests. Wheat, oats, Indian corn, and hay are the staple products. This county has abundance of anthracite coal, limestone, and iron ore, and pig-iron is one of the chief articles of export. In 1870 400,876 tons of coal were mined in it. It is traversed by the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad. Capital, Bloomsburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $21,327,400. Pop. in 1870, 28,766, of whom 26,613 were Americans.

Columbia, a county forming the S.E. extremity of Washington, borders on Oregon. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Snake or Lewis River. The surface is partly hilly; the soil is fertile. Grain and stock are the chief articles of export. Capital, Dayton.

Columbia, a county in the S. central part of Wisconsin, has an area of 769 square miles. It is intersected by the Wisconsin River, and is partly drained by the Fox River, which at Portage City is about 1½ miles from the former. These navigable rivers have been connected by a canal. The surface is undulating and extensively covered with forests; the soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, several divisions of which diverge from Portage City towards Milwaukee and Madison. Capital, Portage City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $17,420,017. Pop. in 1875, 28,803, of whom 19,653 were Americans.

Columbia, a post-village of Henry co., Ala., on the Chattahoochee River, about 120 miles S.E. of Montgomery. It has 2 churches.

Columbia, a post-office of Randolph co., Ark.

Columbia, a post-village of Tuolumne co., Cal., 4 miles N. of Sonora, and about 52 miles E. of Stockton. It contains a graded school, 3 churches, and 2 distilleries of brandy. Gold is found near this place, in placer-mines which are nearly exhausted. Here is also a marble-quarry. P. 1125.

Columbia, a post-hamlet of Tolland co., Conn., in Columbia township, 2½ miles S. of Hop River Railroad Station, and 6 or 7 miles W. by S. of Willimantic. It has a church. The township has manufactures of baskets and cotton warp. Pop. 891.

Columbia, a post-village of Monroe co., Ill., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 15 miles S. of St. Louis, Mo., and 9 miles N. of Waterloo. It has a money-order post-office, 5 churches, and 2 flour-mills. Pop. 1246.

Columbia, a township of Dubois co., Ind. Pop. 1622. It contains Kellerville and Ludlow.

Columbia, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Ind., in Columbia township, 3 miles from Alpine Railroad Station, and about 26 miles S.W. of Richmond. It has a church. The township is bounded on the E. by Whitewater River. Pop. of the township, 929.

Columbia, a township of Gibson co., Ind. Pop. 2238. It includes Francisco, Oakland City, and Dongola.

Columbia, a township of Jennings co., Ind. It contains the village of Zenas. Pop. 1272.

Columbia, a township of Martin co., Ind. Pop. 831.

Columbia, or **Columbia City,** the capital of Whitley co., Ind., is in Columbia township, on Blue Creek, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad where it crosses the Eel River Railroad, 19 miles W.N.W. of Fort Wayne, and 21 miles E.S.E. of Warsaw. It has 8 churches, 2 banks, a high school, an academy, 2 newspaper offices, 2 flouring-mills, 2 planing-mills, a woollen-factory, &c. The name of its post-office is Columbia City. Pop. about 2500. Pop. of Columbia township (exclusive of city), 2934.

Columbia, a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, 40 miles S.E. of Des Moines. It has several churches and stores.

Columbia, a township of Tama co., Iowa. Pop. 776.

Columbia, a township of Wapello co., Iowa. Pop. 908, exclusive of Eddyville.

Columbia, a township of Ellsworth co., Kansas. Pop. 570. Post-office, Prosper. Railroad station, Black Wolf.

Columbia, a post-village, capital of Adair co., Ky., on Russell's Creek, 40 miles S. of Lebanon, and about 76 miles S.S.W. of Lexington. It has 5 churches, a high school, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 506.

Columbia, a post-village, capital of Caldwell parish, La., on the Ouachita River, about 30 miles S. of Monroe. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office. Cotton and other products are shipped here in steamboats. Pop. 235.

Columbia, a post-township of Washington co., Me., about 15 miles W. of Machias, and 4 miles N. of an inlet of the ocean. It has 2 churches. Pop. 668.

Columbia, a post-office of Howard co., Md.

Columbia, a township of Jackson co., Mich. Pop. 1596. It contains Brooklyn, Jefferson, and Kelly's Corners; also a hamlet called Columbia, 3 miles W. of Brooklyn.

Columbia, a township of Tuscola co., Mich. Pop. 538.

Columbia, a township of Van Buren co., Mich., traversed by the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad (Breedsville Station and Post-Office): it has also a station (Columbia, or Saddle Lake) on the Kalamazoo & South Haven Railroad, 2 miles E. of Grand Junction, which town is partly in this township. Pop. 1736.

Columbia, a post-village, capital of Marion co., Miss., on the E. bank of the Pearl River, about 80 miles S. by E. from Jackson. It has a church. Pop. 66.

Columbia, a post-village, capital of Boone co., Mo., in Columbia township, about 24 miles E. of Boonville, 30 miles N.N.W. of Jefferson City, and 30 miles S.W. of Mexico. It is the south terminus of the Columbia Branch Railroad, which connects at Centralia with the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad. It contains a court-house, 2 national banks, 2 female colleges, 7 churches, and printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers. It is the seat of the University of Missouri, which was founded by the state in 1840 and has 15 professors, an attendance of about 350 students, and a library of 7000 volumes. The citizens of Boonville contributed $120,000 to the fund by which this institution is supported. It is open to both sexes. Columbia has gas-works, flouring-mills, a distillery, and manufactures of tobacco and woollen goods. Pop. 3000; of township, 5560.

Columbia, a post-township of Coos co., N.H., is bounded on the W. by the Connecticut River. It has 5 starch-factories, 3 lumber-mills, and 2 churches. Pop. 752.

Columbia, or **Af′ton,** a hamlet of Morris co., N.J., in Chatham township, 2 miles N.N.E. of Madison. It has a church. The name of the post-office is Afton.

Columbia, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.J., on the Blairstown Railroad, and on the Delaware River, opposite Portland, Pa., and 3 miles below the Water Gap. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a bridge over the river.

Columbia, a post-township of Herkimer co., N.Y., about 18 miles S.E. of Utica, is traversed by the railroad which connects Utica with Richfield Springs. Pop. 1590. It contains Columbia and Miller's Mills.

Columbia, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., in Columbia township, about 7 miles S. by W. of Herkimer. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Columbia, township, New Hanover co., N.C. P. 1745.

Columbia, township, Randolph co., N.C. Pop. 1254.

Columbia, a post-village, capital of Tyrrel co., N.C., is on a small inlet or creek of Albemarle Sound, about 5 miles S. of that sound, 68 miles S. of Norfolk, Va., and 144 miles E. of Raleigh. It is in Columbia township. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1206.

Columbia, a post-village of Hamilton co., O., in Spencer township, on the Ohio River, 5 miles above Cincinnati, is a suburb of that city. Here are 5 churches. Pop. 1105. The Columbia post-office is a branch of the Cincinnati post-office. Columbia Station is on the Little Miami Railroad.

Columbia, a township of Hamilton co., O. Pop. 3184. It contains Madison, Sharpsburg, Plainville, Camden City, Norwood, and North Cincinnati.

Columbia, Licking co., O. See COLUMBIA CENTRE.

Columbia, a township of Lorain co., O. Pop. 892. It contains Copopa and Columbia Station.

Columbia, a township of Meigs co., O. Pop. 1286.

Columbia, a hamlet of Williams co., O., 12 miles E. of Angola, Ind. It has a church and a tannery.

Columbia, a township of Bradford co., Pa. Pop. 1521. It contains Sylvania. (See COLUMBIA CROSS ROADS.)

Columbia, a city of Lancaster co., Pa., on the E. bank of the Susquehanna River, here about 1 mile wide, and on the Columbia Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the junction of the York Branch, 81 miles W. of Philadelphia, 24 miles S.E. of Harrisburg, and 12 miles W. of Lancaster. It is the southwest terminus of the Reading & Columbia Railroad, and the north terminus of the Columbia & Port Deposit Railroad. A good railroad bridge across the river connects Columbia with Wrightsville. Columbia is an important market for lumber, which is rafted down the river. It contains a town hall, 13 churches, 2 national banks, 3 other banks, 20 public schools, and printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers. It is surrounded by varied and beautiful scenery. Here are 2 breweries, several iron-furnaces, 2 rolling-mills, refineries for oil, and manufactories of steam-engines, railroad-iron, machinery, flour, lumber, slate mantels, bar-iron, sash, doors, &c. Pop. 6461.

Columbia, Venango co., Pa. See COLUMBIA FARM.

Columbia, a village of Washington co., Pa., in Carroll township, 6 miles S.E. of Monongahela City. It has a coal-mine, a brick-yard, and about 40 houses.

Columbia, a handsome city, the capital of South Carolina, and of Richland co., is on the left or E. bank of the Congaree River, at the confluence of the Broad and Saluda Rivers, 130 miles by railroad N.N.W. of Charleston, and 86 miles E.N.E. of Augusta, Ga. Lat. 33° 57′ 30″ N.; lon. about 80° 51′ W. It is at the head of steamboat navigation, is on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, and is the southeast terminus of the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, which connects here with the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad and the South Carolina Railroad. The site is a plain, elevated 100 feet or more above the river, which is here crossed by a bridge. The plan of the city is regular, and several of the streets are 100 feet wide. It contains a new granite state-house, which cost about $3,000,000, a new city hall, a handsome United States court-house, built since 1873, 2 national banks, a Catholic school called the Ursuline Institute, an asylum for the insane, which is under the direction of the state, and a theological seminary belonging to the Presbyterians. It is also the seat of the University of South Carolina, which was organized in 1806 and has a library of 27,000 volumes. Four daily, 2 tri-weekly, and 3 weekly newspapers are published here, also a monthly religious paper. The Union army, under General Sherman, occupied this city in February, 1865, and a large portion of it was then consumed by fire. Pop. in 1860, 8052; in 1870, 9298; in 1875 (state census), 14,449.

Columbia, a city, capital of Maury co., Tenn., is on the left or S. bank of Duck River, and on the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, 45 miles S.S.W. of Nashville, and 33 miles N. of Pulaski. It contains 10 churches (5 white and 5 colored), a court-house, a national bank, 1 other bank, the Columbia Athenæum, and the Columbia Female Institute. It has also manufactures of ploughs, chairs, furniture, and carriages, and 4 large flouring-mills. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 2550.

Columbia, a post-village of Brazoria co., Tex., on the Brazos River, about 30 miles from its mouth, and 5 miles above Brazoria, and on the Columbia division of the International & Great Northern Railroad, 50 miles S. by W. from Houston. Steamboats ascend the river to this point. It has 4 churches, and 2 factories for canned beef. Cotton, beef, and sugar are the chief articles of export. Pop. 426.

Columbia, a post-village of Fluvanna co., Va., on the James River, at the mouth of the Rivanna, and on the James River Canal, about 50 miles W.N.W. of Richmond. It has 3 churches and a coach-factory. Pop. 311.

Columbia, Ontario. See COVENTRY.

Columbia Centre, a post-village of Licking co., O., in Lima township, on the Pittsburg & Columbus Railroad, 14 miles E. by N. from Columbus. It has 2 churches. Pop. 205. Its station is called Columbia.

Columbia City, Whitley co., Ind. See COLUMBIA.

Columbia City, a post-village of Columbia co., Oregon, is on the Columbia River, 8 miles above Kalama, and 30 miles N. by W. of Portland. It is partly supported by ship-building and the lumber-business, and has a church and a steam saw-mill.

Columbia College. See NEW YORK.

Columbia Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, 20 miles S. of Elmira, N.Y. It has a church.

Columbia, District of. See DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Columbia Falls, a post-township of Washington co., Me., on a navigable inlet of the sea. It has manufactures of lumber and a ship-yard. Pop. 608.

Columbia Farm, a post-hamlet of Venango co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad, 7 miles N. of Oil City. Petroleum is found here. The name of its station is Columbia.

Columbia Furnace, a post-office of Shenandoah co., Va., 5 miles N.W. of Edenburg. Here is an iron-furnace.

Columbiana, ko-lŭm-be-an'ạ, a county in the E. part of Ohio, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of about 480 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Ohio River, and is drained by the Little Beaver River and by Sandy and Yellow Creeks. The surface is partly hilly and partly undulating or level; the soil is very fertile. Indian corn, oats, wool, hay, wheat, and butter are the staple products. This county has extensive beds of bituminous coal and limestone, and an abundance of timber, including the ash, beech, elm, sugar-maple, hickory, white oak, and tulip-tree. It is intersected by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad and the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad. Capital, New Lisbon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $36,257,471. Pop. in 1870, 38,299, of whom 34,514 were Americans.

Columbiana, a post-village, capital of Shelby co., Ala., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 72 miles N.N.E. of Selma, and about 70 miles N. by W. from Montgomery. It has 3 churches, a money-order post-office, an academy, and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 500.

Columbiana, a post-village of Columbiana co., O., in Fairfield township, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 23 miles E. of Alliance, and 16 miles S. of Youngstown. It has a bank, 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of agricultural implements and carpenters' tools. Pop. 870.

Columbian Archipelago. See WEST INDIES.

Columbian College. See WASHINGTON, D.C.

Colum'bian Grove, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Va.

Colum'bia Springs, a summer resort of Columbia co., N.Y., 4 miles from Hudson. It has a hotel, several cottages, and a mineral spring, the water of which holds in solution 84 grains of chloride of sodium and 64 grains of sulphate of lime per gallon.

Columbia Station, a post-hamlet of Lorain co., O., in Columbia township, on the railroad which connects Cleveland with Columbus, 19 miles S W. of Cleveland. It has a stone-quarry.

Columbia Sulphur Springs, a post-office of Greenbrier co., W. Va.

Columbia Village, N.Y. See MADRID.

Colum'biaville, a post-village of Lapeer co., Mich., in Marathon township, on Flint River, and on the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, 39 miles S.E. of Bay City. It has a foundry, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 300.

Columbiaville, a village of Columbia co., N.Y., in Stockport township, 1 mile from Stockport Station, which is 4 miles N. of Hudson. It has 2 cotton-mills.

Columbo, the capital of Ceylon. See COLOMBO.

Columbretes, ko-loom-brå'tês, a picturesque group of volcanic islands and rocks in the Mediterranean, off the E. coast of Spain, 66 miles N.E. of Valencia. Lat. of Mount Colibre, in the largest island, 39° 53′ 58″ N., lon. 0° 44′ 27″ E., supposed to be the ancient *Ophiusæ.*

Colum'bus, a county in the S. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is intersected by the Waccamaw River, and is bounded on the N.W. by the Lumber River. The surface is level, and partly occupied by swamps and forests. The soil is not very fertile. Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad. Capital, Whitesville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,595,508. Pop. in 1870, 8474, of whom 8470 were Americans.

Columbus, a post-village of Hempstead co., Ark., 15 miles N. of Fulton. It has a church.

Columbus, a village of Suwanee co., Fla., on the Suwanee River, about 70 miles E. of Tallahassee.

Columbus, a thriving city, capital of Muscogee co., Ga., is on the E. bank of the Chattahoochee River, 100 miles direct (or 136 miles by the road) S.S.W. of Atlanta, and 100 miles by railroad W.S.W. of Macon. It is connected with Macon by the Southwestern Railroad, and is the southern terminus of the North & South Railroad. The Western (Alabama) and Mobile & Girard Railroads terminate at Girard, on the opposite bank of the river, which is here crossed by a bridge. Columbus is at the head of navigation, and has a large trade in cotton, about 60,000 bales of which are annually received here. The river at this place affords extensive water-power, which is utilized in the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods, flour, &c. The Eagle & Phœnix Manufacturing Company of this place have the largest cotton- and woollen-mills in the South, employ about 900 operatives, and manufacture a variety of colored goods, ginghams, cottonades, &c. The Columbus Iron-Works manufacture engines, boilers, steamboats, saw-mills, sugar-mills, cotton-screws, &c. Columbus contains 10 churches, 3 of which are colored, a national bank, 3 other banks, gas-works, 5 cotton-mills, a woollen-mill, a manufactory of engines and boilers, and several iron-foundries and machine-shops. Two daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. This city has also a high school, a female college, a male academy, 4 hotels, and a court-house. Steamboats ply regularly between Columbus and Apalachicola. Many of the residences in this city and its environs are large and beautiful and are enclosed by grounds adorned with flowers and shrubbery. Pop. 7401.

Columbus, a post-village of Adams co., Ill., in Columbus township, 3½ miles S. of Coatsburg Railroad Station, and 16 miles E. by N. of Quincy. It has 2 churches and 2 general stores. Pop. of the township, 975.

Columbus, a hamlet of Pope co., Ill., 18 miles E.S.E. of Vienna. It has a church. Here is Wool Post-Office.

Columbus, a post-village, capital of Bartholomew co., Ind., is in Columbus township, on the East Branch of White River, just below the mouth of Flat Rock Creek, 41 miles S. by E. from Indianapolis, 45 miles N.N.W. of Madison, and 69 miles N. of Louisville, Ky. It is connected with these cities by the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, two branches of which meet here. It has a court-house, a high school, a national bank, 1 other bank, 7 churches, 3 tanneries, 2 saw-mills, 3 planing-mills, a woollen-factory, and a plough-factory. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 3359; of the township, 5187.

Columbus, a post-village, capital of Cherokee co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad where it crosses the Memphis, Carthage & Northwestern Railroad, 50 miles S. of Fort Scott, and 11 miles N.N.W. of Baxter Springs. It has a court-house, a high school, a banking-house, a flouring-mill, a pottery, 4 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Coal is found here. Pop. 402.

Columbus, a post-village of Hickman co., Ky., on the Mississippi River, opposite Belmont, Mo., 12 miles below Cairo, and 40 miles by land (52 miles by water) S.W. of Paducah. It is the northern terminus of the Mobile &

Ohio Railroad, which connects here with the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad. It is chiefly supported by trade and river navigation. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and manufactures of furniture, crockery, &c. Pop. 1574.

Columbus, a post-hamlet of Sabine parish, La., on the Sabine River, has a church and a steamboat-landing.

Columbus, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Mich., in Columbus township, on Belle River, and on the Michigan Air-Line Railroad, 3 miles E. of Ridgeway, and 40 miles N.N.E. of Detroit. The township has 4 churches, and manufactures of carriages and lumber. Pop. of the township, 999.

Columbus, a township of Anoka co., Minn. Pop. 53.

Columbus, a city of Mississippi, capital of Lowndes co., is on the left or E. bank of the Tombigbee River, about 150 miles N.E. of Jackson, and 98 miles N. by E. of Meridian. It is a terminus of a branch of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, which connects with the main line at Artesia, 14 miles S.W. of Columbus. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place, at which large quantities of cotton are shipped. It contains a court-house, 2 banks, 8 churches, the Columbus Union Academy, and printing-offices which issue a tri-weekly and 3 weekly newspapers. Pop. 4812.

Columbus, a post-village of Johnson co., Mo., in Columbus township, 14 miles N.W. of Warrensburg, and about 44 miles E.S.E. of Kansas City. It has 2 churches, and a mineral spring. Pop. 168; of the township, 1394.

Columbus, a post-village, capital of Platte co., Neb., on the Loup Fork, about 1 mile N. of the Platte River, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, 92 miles W. of Omaha, and about 60 miles N.W. of Lincoln. It has a court-house, 5 churches, a high school, and a bank. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 1500.

Columbus, a post-village of Esmeralda co., Nevada, about 135 miles S.E. of Virginia City.

Columbus, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., in Mansfield township, on the Kinkora Branch Railroad, 9 miles E. of Burlington, and 12 miles S. by E. from Trenton. It has 4 churches and a seminary.

Columbus, or **Columbus Centre,** a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y., in Columbus township, 5 miles from New Berlin Railroad Station, and about 90 miles W. of Albany. It has 2 or 3 churches. The township is bounded on the E. by the Unadilla River, and has 5 cheese-factories and creameries and 5 churches. Pop. of the township, 1184.

Columbus, a small post-village, capital of Polk co., N.C., in Columbus township, about 75 miles W. of Charlotte. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 744.

Columbus, a city of Ohio, capital of the state, and seat of justice of Franklin co., is situated on both sides of the Scioto River, 90 miles from its mouth, 116 miles N.E. of Cincinnati, 115 miles S. of Sandusky City, and 350 miles from Washington. Lat. 39° 57′ N.; lon. 82° 59′ W. It was laid out in 1812, in the midst of an unbroken wilderness, and incorporated in 1816. The first state-house was erected in 1814, and the legislature met here for the first time in December, 1816. The site of Columbus is level; the streets are wide and laid out with great neatness and uniformity. Broad street, 120 feet wide, extends from E. to W., and is crossed by High street, 100 feet wide, on which the principal business is transacted. At the intersection of these is a public square of 10 acres, in the centre of which stands the state capitol, a magnificent limestone structure, 304 feet long by 184 wide, and 157 feet high to the top of the rotunda; the stone is exceedingly fine, and the building, as a whole, a rare specimen of Doric architecture; the interior is admirably laid out for the purposes of a capitol, and elegantly finished; besides the grand chambers for the legislature, there are offices for all the state officers, and 26 committee-rooms. Other remarkable edifices are the new city hall, erected at a cost of $200,000, containing the post-office, public library, and city offices; the Central Ohio Hospital for the Insane, with a farm of 300 acres, completed July, 1877, at a cost of $1,520,980, and capable of accommodating 902 patients; the Institution for the Blind, 351 feet front, with right and left wings of 165 feet and centre wing of 300 feet, erected at an expense of about $500,000, and having accommodations for 250 pupils; the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, 400 feet long by 275 feet wide, costing $650,000, and accommodating 500 pupils; the Asylum for Imbecile Youth, a beautiful structure, with accommodations for 300 persons, and surrounded by 100 acres of grounds; a children's home, with 31 acres of grounds, and accommodations for 350 children; and the Ohio Penitentiary, which occupies with its buildings 6 acres of grounds, and will accommodate 2000 prisoners. Within the city limits also is the Ohio State University, occupying a tract of 320 acres, with endowments and property valued at over $1,000,000, and near the city is Capital University (Lutheran), also liberally endowed. There is also the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, founded in 1873, and in a flourishing condition. The state library contains nearly 50,000 volumes. The water-works are on an extensive scale and abundantly provided with machinery.

Columbus has superior advantages for inland trade, no less than 11 railroads having part in the Union Depot. It has important manufactures, the leading establishments being 10 machine-shops, 2 rolling-mills, 7 foundries, 8 planing-mills, 7 tanning- and currying-works, 2 manufactories of agricultural implements, 3 of ploughs, 3 of edge-tools, 2 of files, besides numerous manufactories of furniture, saddlery and harness, pumps, cars and car-wheels, carriages, soap, &c. There are 4 national banks, 6 private banks, 5 insurance companies, and 24 hotels. Four daily, 4 tri-weekly, and 5 weekly papers, and 4 monthly magazines, are published here. Columbus has 44 churches, 2 commercial schools, and a number of private academies, besides the public schools (including a high school), which accommodate over 7000 pupils and employ about 150 teachers. The city is divided into 11 wards, and is governed by a mayor and common council. Pop. in 1820, 1450; in 1840, 6048; in 1860, 18,554; in 1870, 31,274; in 1879, 51,881.

Columbus, a post-borough of Warren co., Pa., in Columbus township, on Broken Straw Creek, and on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad and the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 39 miles E.S.E. of Erie, and 3 miles N.E. of Corry. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of flour, leather, and lumber. Pop. 466; of the township, 1257.

Columbus, a post-village, capital of Colorado co., Tex., on the right or W. bank of the Colorado River (here crossed by an iron bridge), about 95 miles E.S.E. of Austin, and on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, 127 miles W.N.W. of Galveston. Cotton and other products are shipped here in steamboats. It has a court-house, 7 churches, 2 banking-houses, 5 hotels, a masonic hall, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, and the Colorado Institute (with a brick building of four stories). It is surrounded with groves of live-oak. Pop. about 2000.

Columbus, a post-office of Klikitat co., Wash.

Columbus, a post-village of Columbia co., Wis., in Columbus township, on the Crawfish River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 28 miles S.E. of Portage City, 19 miles W.N.W. of Watertown, and 25 miles (direct) N.E. of Madison. It has a graded school, a national bank, 1 other bank, 10 churches, a foundry, and manufactures of carriages and wagons. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. of city, 1903; of township, exclusive, 881.

Columbus, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, 6 miles N. of Oshawa. It has several churches, woollen- and grist-mills, a potash-factory, &c. Pop. 400.

Columbus City, a post-village of Louisa co., Iowa, in a township of its own name, near the confluence of the Cedar and Iowa Rivers, 1 mile S. by W. of Columbus Junction, and about 32 miles S. of Iowa City. It has a national bank, a high school, a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, and several churches. Pop. 605.

Columbus City, a township of Louisa co., Iowa, is bounded on the N.E. by the Iowa River. It contains villages named Columbus Junction and Columbus City. Pop., exclusive of those villages, 1416.

Columbus Factory, a station, 3 miles N. of Columbus, Ga., on the North & South Railroad.

Columbus Grove, a post-village of Putnam co., O., in Pleasant township, on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 58 miles S.S.W. of Toledo, and 13 miles N. of Lima. It has a newspaper office, 5 churches, a union school, a foundry, 3 lumber-mills, 3 gas-wells, a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, &c. Pop. 578.

Columbus Junction, a post-village of Louisa co., Iowa, in Columbus City township, on the W. bank of the Iowa River, and on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad where it crosses the Southwestern Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 22 miles S.W. of Muscatine, and 41 miles N. of Burlington. It has a church, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 517.

Colum′busville, a village of Newtown township, Queens co., N.Y., adjacent to the larger village of Maspeth. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of oil-cloth, cordage, &c. It is connected by street railway with Brooklyn. Here is Mt. Olivet Cemetery. Pop. 1251.

Colu′sa, a county in the N. part of California, has an area of about 2500 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Sacramento River, and is partly drained by Sycamore Creek. The surface is diversified by valleys and mountains of the Coast Range, which extends along the western border of the county. The eastern part is mostly level prairie, and is deficient in timber. The soil is fertile. Wool, wheat, barley, and pork are the staple products. In 1870 this county produced 1,086,599 pounds of wool, being more than was produced by any other county in the state. Capital, Colusa. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,696,068. Pop. in 1870, 6165, of whom 5088 were Americans. It is partly intersected by the Northern Railroad.

Colusa, a post-village, capital of Colusa co., Cal., in Colusa township, on the W. bank of the Sacramento River, about 65 miles above Sacramento City, and 25 miles W. of Marysville. It has 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, and 2 banks. Pop. 1051; of the township, 2193.

Colusa, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 18 miles S. of Burlington, Iowa. It has a church.

Col′ville, a hamlet of Bourbon co., Ky., 6 miles S. of Cynthiana. It has 2 churches.

Colville Bay, Prince Edward Island. See Souris.

Col′vin Run, a post-office of Fairfax co., Va.

Col′well, a station on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Howard City, Mich.

Colyton, kol′e-tọn, a town of England, co. of Devon, 25 miles by rail E. of Exeter. Pop. of parish, 2479.

Colzean (kŏl-yain′) **Castle,** the fine seat of the Marquis of Ailsa, in Scotland, co. of Ayr, on a basaltic cliff projecting into the sea, 4 miles W. of Maybole.

Comac, a village of New York. See Commac.

Comacchio, ko-måk′ke-o, a fortified town of Italy, province and 28 miles E.S.E. of Ferrara, in the midst of the marshes termed Valli di Comacchio, 3 miles from the Adriatic. It has several fine churches, and is a bishop's see. Pop. 8910, chiefly employed in the manufacture of salt and in fishing for eels in the surrounding lagoons.

Comader′ry, a mountain of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wicklow, 3 miles W. of Glendalough.

Co‵mal′, a county in the S. central part of Texas, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Guadalupe River, and is bounded on the S.W. by the Rio Cibolo. The surface is hilly; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and cattle are the staples. Capital, New Braunfels. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,280,536. Pop. in 1870, 5283, of whom 3282 were Americans.

Coman′che, a county in the S. part of Kansas, bordering on the Indian Territory. Area, 1350 square miles. It is drained by the Salt or Nescutunga River.

Comanche, a county in the N. central part of Texas, has an area of about 1050 square miles. It is intersected by Leon River, and is also drained by Colony and Mercer Creeks. The surface is hilly or mountainous. A range called the Comanche Mountains extends along its S.W. border. The soil is adapted to pasturage, and cattle are the staple products of the county. Capital, Comanché. Pop. in 1870, 1001, of whom 1000 were Americans.

Comanche, a post-village, capital of Comanche co., Tex., about 120 miles N.N.W. of Austin, and 100 miles W. by N. of Waco. It has a bank, 1 or 2 churches, and a newspaper office. It is surrounded by fertile prairies.

Comanche (ko-man′chå) **Indians,** or **Comanches,** ko-man′chĕz (Sp. pron. ko-mån′chĕs), written also **Camanches,** kå-mån′chĕz, an American Indian tribe of Mexico and Texas, who roam along the prairie-ground beyond the Puercos and the Rio Grande del Norte. They are extremely warlike and fond of plunder. In some respects they differ from the other Indian tribes, particularly in their aversion to ardent spirits. They are allied in language to the Shoshones.

Comanche Peak, Texas, a mountain in Hood co., near the Brazos River, 5 miles S. of Granbury. It is a conspicuous landmark, visible at a distance of 100 miles.

Co′man's Well, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., Va., 3 miles from Sussex Court-House. It has a church.

Comayagua, ko-mī-å′gwå, formerly **Valladolid,** vål-yå-do-leed′, a city of Central America, capital of Honduras, 170 miles E. of Guatemala, on a river flowing to the Pacific. Pop. about 10,000. It is a bishop's see. Chief edifices, a cathedral, a college, and a richly-endowed hospital.

Comba, kom′bå, a small island in the Malay Archipelago. Lat. 7° 49′ S.; lon. 123° 38′ E.

Com‵baco′num, or **Com‵booco′num,** a town of India, district and 20 miles E. of Tanjore. Lat. 10° 59′ N.; lon. 79° 20′ E. This city was the ancient capital of the Chola dynasty. It is now inhabited chiefly by Brahmans.

Com‵bahee′ River, South Carolina, rises in Barnwell co., runs southeastward, forms the boundary between Beaufort and Colleton cos., and enters the Atlantic Ocean about 4 miles S.W. of the mouth of the Edisto River. It is nearly 140 miles long.

Combe (kōm) **Mar′tin,** a village of England, co. of Devon, on an inlet of Bristol Channel, 4½ miles E. of Ilfracombe. Pop. of parish, 1428.

Com′ber, or **Cum′ber,** a town of Ireland, co. of Down, on the W. side of Lough Strangford, at a railway junction, 8 miles E.S.E. of Belfast. Pop. 2006.

Com′ber, a post-village in Essex co., Ontario, on the Canada Southern Railroad, 30 miles by rail E. of Amherstburg. It has 3 or 4 stores, and a good trade. Pop. 100.

Combin, kôɴ‵bâɴᴳ′, **Grand Combin,** grôɴᴳ kôɴ‵bâɴᴳ′, or **Graffeneire,** gråf-få-nå′e-rå, a mountain of Europe, between the canton of Valais, in Switzerland, and the valley of Aosta, in Italy, one of the Pennine Alps, E. of the Great St. Bernard. It is 14,163 feet in elevation, and 9 miles S.E. of Martigny.

Com′bling Falls, a post-office and watering-place of Whitley co., Ky., on the Cumberland River (which here falls about 60 feet), 35 miles S.S.E. of Somerset. It has a mineral spring.

Combo, a region of Africa. See British Combo.

Combooconum, a town of India. See Combaconum.

Combourg, kôɴ‵booʀ′, a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 22 miles by rail S.S.E. of Saint-Malo. Pop. 5130.

Combrailles, kôɴ‵brål′, an old division of France, in Basse-Auvergne, now in the department of Creuse. Its capital was Evreux.

Combronde, kôɴ‵brôɴd′, a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 15 miles N. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 2035.

Combs Ferry, a station on the railroad from Lexington, Ky., to Mt. Sterling, 11 miles from Lexington.

Combultiera, an ancient name for Dragoni.

Combusta, the ancient name of Jebel-Tar.

Com‵ercol′ly, or **Kumarkhali,** koo‵mạr-kå′lee, a town of Bengal, Nuddea district, 100 miles by rail N.N.E. of Calcutta, and on the navigable river Garai. Pop. 5151.

Comersee (Lake of Como). See Lago di Como.

Com′er's Rock, a post-office of Grayson co., Va.

Com′et, a post-office of Mahaska co., Iowa.

Comet, a post-office and mining camp of Jefferson co., Montana, about 22 miles S. of Helena. Gold is mined here.

Cometa, a town of Brazil. See Viçosa.

Cometts′burg, a post-office of Beaver co., Pa.

Com′fort, a post-office of Jones co., N.C.

Comfort, a post-village of Kendall co., Tex., on the Guadalupe River, 50 miles N.W. of San Antonio. It has a tannery, 3 stores, a saw-mill, &c.

Comfrey, kŭm′fre, a post-office of Brown co., Minn.

Comil′lah, or **Kumilla,** a town of Bengal, capital of the Tiperah district, on the Goomtee, 50 miles S.E. of Dacca. It is diked to prevent inundation, has excellent and well-shaded streets, and a fine climate. Pop. 12,948.

Comines, ko‵meen′, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, at a railway junction, 10 miles S.E. of Ypres, on the Lys, opposite the French town of the same name. Pop. 3480. It has celebrated manufactures of ribbons, thread, handkerchiefs, and tobacco.

Comines, ko‵meen′, a town of France, department of Nord, on the right bank of the Lys, opposite the above town, and 10 miles by rail N. of Lille. Pop. 4111. It has manufactures of ribbons, thread, leather, &c. It is the birthplace of Philippe de Comines.

Comino, kom-ee′no, or **Cumino,** koo-mee′no, a British island in the Mediterranean, between Malta and Gozo. It is less than 2 miles in length.

Cominotto, kom‵ee-not′to, an islet immediately W. of Comino.

Comi′ott Landing, Bertie co., N.C., is on the Roanoke River, 9 miles from Windsor.

Comisa, ko-mee′så, a town of Dalmatia, on the W. coast of the island of Lissa. Pop. 2945.

Comiso, kom′ee-so, a town of Sicily, province of Syracuse, 13 miles W. of Ragusa. Pop. 16,654.

Comitan, ko-me-tån′, or **Comitlan,** ko-meet-lån′, called also **Santo Domingo de Comitan,** sån′to domeeng′go då′ ko-mee-tån′, a town of Mexico, state of Chiapa, on the Grijalva, 40 miles S.E. of San Cristoval. It has a superb church and a large convent, and is a place of considerable contraband trade.

Comite, ko-meet′, a small river of Louisiana, rises in East Feliciana parish, and, flowing southward, enters the Amite about 15 miles E. of Baton Rouge.

Comiti, ko-mee'tee, or **Comitini,** ko-me-tee'nee, a town of Sicily, province and 36 miles by rail N. of Girgenti. Here are rich sulphur-mines. Pop. 1853.

Comitlan, a town of Mexico. See COMITAN.

Com'ly, a post-hamlet of Montour co., Pa., about 12 miles N. by W. of Danville.

Com'mac, or **Com'ac,** a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Huntington township, 4 miles S.E. of Northport Station, and about 37 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has 2 churches. Pop. 250.

Commen'da, a British fort of West Africa, Gold Coast, 15 miles W.S.W. of Cape Coast Castle, having near it a town with 3000 inhabitants.

Commentry, kom'mȯɴᵍ'tree', a village of France, in Allier, on the Œil, 9 miles by rail S.E. of Montluçon. It gives its name to a coal-field which occupies a considerable area and is extensively worked. Pop. 9978.

Commeragh (kom'e-rȧn') **Mountains,** a mountain-range of Ireland, co. of Waterford, rising on the S. side of the Suir, somewhat abruptly from the water's edge, to an average height of 1750 feet above sea-level.

Com'merce, a post-office of Conecuh co., Ala., about 56 miles S. of Selma.

Commerce, Iowa. See COMMERCE MILLS.

Commerce, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., in Commerce township, 12 miles W.S.W. of Pontiac, and about 30 miles N.W. of Detroit. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a carriage-factory. The township contains numerous small lakes, in which fish abound. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1276.

Commerce, a post-office of Tunica co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 21 miles W. of Hernando. Here are 3 stores and a steamboat-landing.

Commerce, a post-village, capital of Scott co., Mo., in Commerce township, on the Mississippi River, about 30 miles above Cairo, and 125 miles by land S.S.E. of St. Louis. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and manufactures of flour, pottery, wagons, &c. Pop. about 600; of the township, 1267.

Commerce, a hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn., 13 miles E.S.E. of Lebanon. It has a church, an institute or seminary, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill. Pop. about 100.

Commerce, a hamlet of Hunt co., Tex., 30 miles from Bonham. It has a flour-mill and 3 stores.

Commerce Mills, a post-village of Polk co., Iowa, in Walnut township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 8 miles W. of Des Moines. It has a flouring-mill, a grain-elevator, &c. Pop. about 200.

Commer'cial Point, a post-hamlet of Pickaway co., O., about 14 miles S. of Columbus. It has 2 churches and several stores. Pop. 154.

Commercy, kom'mêʀ'see', a town of France, in Meuse, 25 miles by rail E. of Bar-le-Duc, on the Meuse. Pop. 4960.

Commewyne, or **Commewyna,** kom-mẹh-wi'nạ, a river of Dutch Guiana, rising in the E. part of the colony, is joined by the Cottica, after which it forms a wide and majestic stream and falls into the estuary of the Surinam. Length, about 100 miles.

Commilla, a town of India. See COMILLAH.

Commines, towns of France and Belgium. See COMINES.

Commis'key, a post-village of Jennings co., Ind., on the Louisville Branch of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 45 miles N. of Louisville, Ky., and 10 miles S. of North Vernon. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and quarries of fine blue limestone.

Commissioner's (kom-mish'ọn-ẹrz) **Creek,** Georgia, runs southeastward through Wilkinson co., and enters the Oconee River about 1 mile below the point where the Georgia Central Railroad crosses that river.

Com'mons Vil'lage, a hamlet of Little Compton township, Newport co., R.I. Pop. 75.

Com'monsville, a hamlet of Livingston co., N.Y., on a branch of the Erie Canal, 1 mile from Dansville. It is adjacent to Woodville. It has a foundry and a manufactory of reapers.

Commu'nia, a post-office of Clayton co., Iowa.

Commu'nipaw, a station within the limits of Jersey City, N.J., on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 2 miles from New York.

Como, a lake of Italy. See LAGO DI COMO.

Co'mo (anc. *Co'mum*), an episcopal city of Italy, in Lombardy, capital of a province of its own name, at the S. extremity of the Lago di Como, in a delightful valley enclosed by hills covered with gardens and with olive- and chestnut-groves, 28 miles by rail N. of Milan. Pop. 24,350. It has a public library, a botanic garden, 3 gymnasia, and a museum of antiquities. Chief edifices, the cathedral, commenced in 1396, built entirely of marble and decorated with numerous works of art, and an ancient town hall, also of marble. Manufactures comprise woollens, silks, cotton, and soap. Como was a place of importance under the Romans, having been rendered so by a colony of Greeks sent there by Julius Cæsar, when it obtained the name of *No'vum Co'mum.*

Como, a fertile province of Italy, in Lombardy, bounded N. by Switzerland. Area, 1049 square miles. It is in the beautiful lake-region of Northern Italy, and produces much wine and silk. Capital, Como. Pop. 477,642.

Co'mo, a post-office of Dallas co., Ark.

Como, a post-village of Whitesides co., Ill., on Rock River, 1 mile from Galt Station of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and 4 miles W. of Sterling. It has a church, a graded school, and a grist-mill. Pop. 300.

Como, a post-office of Crawford co., Iowa.

Como, a post-village of Henry co., Tenn., about 110 miles W. of Nashville. It has a church and an academy.

Como, a station in Carbon co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 65 miles N.W. of Laramie.

Como, a post-village in Vaudreuil co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the Lake of Two Mountains, 37 miles W. of Montreal. It is a landing-place of the Ottawa River steamers. Pop. 200.

Como Depot, a post-village of Panola co., Miss., on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, 44 miles S. of Memphis. It has 2 churches, a free school, and a flour-mill.

Como'do, an island of the Malay Archipelago, between Sumbawa and Flores. Lat. 8° 30′ S.; lon. 120° E. Length, about 35 miles.

Comoe, ko-mō', a town of Africa, in Boossa, on the Niger. Lat. 9° 45′ N.; lon. 6° 7′ E.

Comora, a town of Portugal. See ZAMORA.

Co'morn (Ger. *Ko'morn;* Hun. *Komárom,* ko'må'rom'), a town of Hungary, at the confluence of the Waag with the Danube, 48 miles W.N.W. of Pesth. It is on the island called Great Schütt, at its eastern or lower extremity. Its railway station is at Neu-Szöny, across the Danube. Its streets are narrow and irregular. It contains 4 Roman Catholic churches, a Greek church, 2 Protestant places of worship, and a synagogue. The other public buildings are a town hall, a council-house, some large warehouses, 2 theatres, a gymnasium, and a hospital. Its fortress, the ramparts of which extend along the margin of the Danube to the end of the promontory at which the Waag joins it, is considered one of the strongest in Europe. It was long unsuccessfully besieged by the Austrians in 1848–9. The Danube is here crossed by a flying bridge and a bridge of boats. Comorn has manufactures of woollen cloths, tanneries, &c.; also a trade in wine, timber, fish, grain, honey, &c. In the vicinity excellent coal is obtained. Pop. 12,256.

Co'morn, a post-hamlet of King George co., Va., 19 miles E.N.E. of Fredericksburg. It has 2 stores.

Comoro (kom'o-ro) **Isles,** a group of volcanic islands in the Mozambique Channel, 350 miles from the N.W. coast of Madagascar, and 200 miles from the E. coast of Africa, between lat. 11° and 13° S. and lon. 43° and 45° 30′ E. Pop. estimated at 70,000, comprising Arabs, negroes, and Malagassies. The professed religion is Mohammedanism. The group consists of the islands Angaziya, or Great Comoro, Johanna, Mayotte, and Mohilla, with many islets. The islands are mountainous, and fertile in tropical productions. The meadows maintain great herds of cattle, and the rivers abound in fish. The Arabs manufacture coarse cloths, jewelry, and small-arms. The commerce was formerly important, and extended to India. Chief exports, cocoanut oil and tortoise-shell. The Comoros are governed by sultans, one of whom resides in nearly every town. Mayotte, with several small islands, belongs to France.

Co'mox', formerly written **Komooks',** a post-village on Vancouver Island, British Columbia, at the mouth of a river of the same name (sometimes called the Courtenay River), 129 miles N.W. of Victoria. It has a fine harbor and mines of good lignitic coal. Pop. 102.

Com'pany Mills, a post-office of Guilford co., N.C.

Company Shops, a post-village of Alamance co., N.C., on the North Carolina Railroad, 21 miles E. of Greensborough. It has a church, a tobacco-factory, a college, and a money-order post-office.

Compassville, kŭm'pạs-vĭl, a hamlet of Chester co., Pa., in West Caln township, 5 miles N. of Parkesburg. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Compensa'tion, a post-hamlet of Claiborne co., Tenn., 16 miles W. of Tazewell, near Powell's River. It has a church.

Competa, kom-pȧ'tȧ, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 26 miles N.E. of Malaga. Pop. 2991.

Competine, kom'pe-tīn, a post-township and hamlet of Wapello co., Iowa, about 14 miles N.E. of Ottumwa. It has a church. Pop. 929.

Competition, kom-pe-tĭsh'ŭn, a post-hamlet of Laclede co., Mo., 1 mile from the Gasconade River, and 24 miles S.E. of Lebanon.

Compiano, kom-pe-ȧ'no (anc. *Complanum?*), a town of Italy, 35 miles S.W. of Parma, on the Taro. It is surrounded by walls entered by 3 gates and commanded by a castle. It has iron-works. Pop. 4706.

Compiègne, koᴍˋpẹ-aiñ' (L. *Compen'dium*), a town of France, department of Oise, on the Oise, and on the railway from Paris to Saint-Quentin, 52 miles N.E. of Paris. Pop. 12,923. It has a tribunal of commerce, a communal college, a public library, a theatre, manufactures of muslins, hosiery, and cordage, and commerce in wood and grain. Chief edifices, the church of the ancient Abbey of St. Corneille (the burial-place of many of the early kings of France), the Hôtel de Ville, and the Pont Neuf. It has a splendid palace, one of the finest in France, surrounded by spacious parks and a forest of 30,000 acres.

Compostela, Spain. See Santiago de Compostela.

Compostela, kom-pos-tȧ'lȧ, or **ComˋpostelʹIa,** a town of Mexico, formerly capital of the state of Jalisco, 100 miles W. of Guadalajara. It has silver-mines, but is nearly deserted on account of its unhealthy climate.

Compreignac, kòᴍˋprȧnˋyȧk', a village of France, in Haute-Vienne, 12 miles N. of Limoges. Pop. 2401.

Com'promise, a post-township of Champaign co., Ill. Pop. 707.

Compsa, an ancient name for Conza.

Comp'stall, a village of England, co. of Chester, 5 miles E. of Stockport. It has manufactures of cotton.

Comptat-Venaissin. See Comtat-Venaissin.

Compté d'Avignon, kòɴᵒˋtȧ' dȧˋveenˋyòɴᵒ', or **Comptat d'Avignon,** kòɴᵒˋtȧ' dȧˋveenˋyòɴᵒ', an old division of France, which, with the Comtat-Venaissin, forms nearly the whole of the department of Vaucluse. It was held by the popes from 1228 to 1791, when it was united to France by a decree of the National Assembly.

Comp'ton, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on a branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, 10 miles S. of Los Angeles, and 10 miles N. of Wilmington. It has a church and numerous artesian wells. Pop. 160.

Compton, a post-village of Lee co., Ill., in Brooklyn township, on the Chicago & Rock River Railroad, 13 miles E. of Amboy, and 44 miles W. of Aurora. It has a steam flouring-mill, an elevator, a planing-mill, and several stores.

Comp'ton, a county in the S.E. part of Quebec, bordering on the states of Maine and New Hampshire. It is traversed by the Grand Trunk Railway and by the Eaton River. It is rich in mineral and agricultural wealth. Area, 1320 square miles. Capital, Cookshire. Pop. 13,665.

Compton, a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, on the Coaticook River, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 114½ miles E.S.E. of Montreal, and 11 miles S.S.E. of Sherbrooke. It has 3 churches, 2 hotels, 7 stores, a ladies' college, and a high school. Pop. 500.

Com'rade Bayou, bī'oo, Louisiana, rises in Vernon parish, runs southeastward, and enters the Calcasieu River in the W. part of Rapides parish.

Comrie, kŭm'rẹ, a village of Scotland, co. of Perth, on the Earn and Lednock, 5 miles W. of Crieff. Its industries are distilling and woollen- and cotton-weaving. Among its antiquities are remnants of several Druidic buildings and of a Roman camp. Earthquake-shocks are here remarkably frequent. Pop. 1166.

Com'stock, a hamlet of Wapello co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, and on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, about 10 miles N.W. of Ottumwa.

Comstock, a post-village of Kalamazoo co., Mich., in Comstock township, on the Kalamazoo River and the Michigan Central Railroad, 3 miles E. of the city of Kalamazoo. It has 2 churches, 2 flouring-mills, a foundry, and a machine-shop. Pop. about 200; of the township, 1974.

Comstock, a post-office and station of Douglas co., Oregon, on the Oregon & California Railroad, 32 miles S. of Eugene City. It has a saw-mill.

Comstock's, a station in Broome co., N.Y., on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 4 miles N. of the Pennsylvania line.

Comstock's, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., in Fort Ann township, on the Champlain Canal and the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, 7 miles S. of Whitehall. It has a church and 20 dwellings.

Comtat-Venaissin, or **Comptat-Venaissin,** kòɴᵒˋtȧ'-vẹhˋnȧsˋsȧɴᵒ' (L. *Comita'tus Vindisci'nus*), a small province of France, formerly dependent on Provence, and now included in the department of Vaucluse. See Compté d'Avignon.

Comum, the ancient name of Como.

Conac, koˋnȧk', a town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 14 miles W.S.W. of Jonzac. Pop. 300.

Conacum, the Latin name of Cognac.

Co'nan, or **Co'non,** a river of Scotland, co. of Ross, enters Cromarty Firth near Dingwall. Length, 35 miles.

Conan Bridge, a village of Scotland, on the banks of the above river, 2½ miles S. of Dingwall. Pop. 343.

Co'nant, a post-office of Perry co., Ill., at Conant Station on the Chester & Tamaroa Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Pinckneyville.

Conasau'ga, a post-office of Polk co., Tenn., 14 miles S.E. of Cleveland.

Conasauga River, Georgia. See Connasauga River.

Con'away, a post-office of Tyler co., W. Va.

Concan, kon'kan, or **The Concan,** a region of India, bounded W. by the Indian Ocean, E. by the mountains called Western Ghauts, and N. and S. respectively by the Portuguese colonies of Daman and Goa. It is now divided into the British districts of Tannah and Rutnagherry. It is remarkable for its enormous rainfall.

Concarneau, kòɴᵒˋkaʀˋnō', a town of France, in Finistère, on an island in the bay De-la-Forêt, Atlantic Ocean, 12 miles S.E. of Quimper. The population (4357) is chiefly engaged in taking and curing pilchards. The town is defended by a fort and surrounded by ancient walls.

Conceição, São Paulo, Brazil. See Itanhaen.

Conceição, kon-sȧ-sŏwɴᵒ' or kon-sȧ-sȧ'òɴᵒ, a village of Brazil, in Alagoas, on the Curaripe, 4 miles from the sea, near Poxim.

Conceição, a city of Brazil, on the Palma, 340 miles N.N.E. of Goyaz. Lat. 12° S.; lon. 48° 5' W.

Conceição-da-Serra, kon-sȧ-sŏwɴᵒ'-dȧ-sêʀ'ʀȧ, a town of Brazil, in Espirito Santo, N.N.W. of Victoria. Pop. 1500.

Conceição-de-Lagoa, kon-sȧ-sŏwɴᵒ'-dȧ-lȧ-go'ȧ, a town of Brazil, in the island of Santa Catharina, E. of Desterro. Pop. 3000.

Conceição-de-Noguega, kon-sȧ-sŏwɴᵒ'-dȧ-no-gȧ'-gȧ, a town of Brazil, in Minas-Geraes, 85 miles N.N.E. of Ouro Preto. Pop. 1200.

Conceição-d'Itamarca, kon-sȧ-sŏwɴᵒ'-de-tȧ-maʀ'-kȧ, a town of Brazil, province of Pernambuco, 16 miles N. of Olinda, and capital of the district of the island of Itamarca, on its W. coast. The population of the district is estimated at 12,000. This town has long been in a state of decay.

Conceição-do-Serro, kon-sȧ-sŏwɴᵒ'-do-sêʀ'ʀo, a town of Brazil, in Minas-Geraes, N.N.W. of Ouro Preto. Pop. of district, 8000, employed in gold-mines.

Concentaina, or **Concentayna,** a town of Spain. See Cocentayna.

Concepcion, or **Concepcion-del-Arroyo-de-la-China,** kon-sêp-se-ōn'-dêl-aʀ-ʀo'yo-dȧ-lȧ-chee'nȧ, a town of the Argentine Republic, province of Entre Rios, about 160 miles N. of Buenos Ayres. It has a college, with good buildings, and is a handsome town. Pop. 6513.

Concepcion, a town of Bolivia, department of Tarija, 240 miles S.E. of Chuquisaca, in a fertile country, producing wine. Pop. 2000.

Concepcion, a town of Bolivia, department of Santa Cruz, 145 miles N.E. of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, in an elevated district, containing mines. Pop. 2200.

Concepcion, kon-sêp-se-ōn', **Concepcion-la-Nueva,** kon-sêp-se-ōn'-lȧ-nwȧ'vȧ, **Concepcion-de-Mocha,** kon-sêp-se-ōn'-dȧ-mo'chȧ, or **Concepcion-de-Penco,** kon-sêp-se-ōn'-dȧ-pên'ko, a port of Chili, capital of a province of its own name, 270 miles S.S.W. of Santiago, on the right bank of the Biobio, and 7½ miles from its mouth. Lat. 36° 49' 30" S.; lon. 73° 5' 30" W. It is the seat of a bishop and of a military commandant, and contains a college, a cathedral, large flour-mills, and a seminary. It is a well-built town, connected by rail with Tome and Talcaguana. The port at Talcaguana, on the Bay of Concepcion, 8 miles distant, is one of the best in Chili. There is a trade in grain, hides, wine, flour, tallow, and beef; and in the vicinity is a coal-mine. It has been several times overthrown by earthquakes. Pop. in 1875, 18,277.

Concepcion, kon-sêp-se-ōn', a province of Chili, having Nuble on the N. and Biobio, with Angol, on the S. Area, 3563 square miles. It contains great fertile plains, and has mines of coal. Capital, Concepcion. Pop. 151,470.

Concepcion, kon-sêp-se-ōn', or **Conception,** kon-sĕp'shŭn, an island and headland of the United States of Colombia, on the N. side of the Isthmus of Panama, 78 miles E. of Puerto Bello.

Concepcion, a town in the United States of Colombia, on the Caribbean Sea, on the frontier of Costa Rica, 70 miles W.S.W. of Chagres, and near the mouth of a small stream of its own name.

Concepcion, or **Villa Real de la Concepcion,** veel'yâ râ-âl' dâ lâ kon-sĕp-se-ōn', a town of Paraguay, capital of a department of its own name, on the Paraguay, 135 miles N.N.E. of Assumption. Pop. 1800.

Concepcion, kon-sep'sẹ-on, a post-village of Duval co., Tex., 150 miles S.W. of Cuero. It has 2 churches, a bank, and manufactures of saddles and wagons.

Concepcion Bay, Chili, is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, 8 miles N. of the town of Concepcion. It is about 5 miles across, and has an entrance on either side of the island of Quiriquino. It receives the Biobio River, and affords good anchorage. Tome and Talcaguana are on its shores.

Concepcion-del-Pao, kon-sĕp-se-ōn'-dĕl-pâ'o, a town of Venezuela, 110 miles S. of Barcelona.

Concepcion-la-Nueva, Concepcion-de-Mocha, or **Concepcion-de-Penco.** See Concepcion.

Concep'tion, or **La Concepcion,** lâ kon-sep-se-ōn', an island of the Bahamas, 25 miles S.E. of San Salvador.

Conception, a town of Chili. See Concepcion.

Conception, kon-sep'shŭn, a post-village of Nodaway co., Mo., 15 miles S.E. of Maryville, is the seat of a Benedictine monastery, and of a convent of Ladies of the Perpetual Adoration. It has a church.

Concep'tion Bay, an inlet of Newfoundland, on its eastern coast, N.W. of St. John's; lat. 48° N., lon. 53° W. It has several ports, the principal being Harbor-Grace.

Conception Strait, an inlet of Terra del Fuego, between Hanover Island and the Madre Archipelago, and continuous with Mesier Channel.

Con'cert, a post-office of Mahaska co., Iowa.

Conchagua, kon-châ'gwâ, an extinct volcano of Central America, state and 70 miles E.S.E. of San Salvador, at the W. side of the entrance to the Gulf of Conchagua. Though not very lofty, it commands fine views, embracing 18 other volcanoes.

Conchas, kon'shâs, a small river of Brazil, falls into the Atlantic about 5° S. lat. and 36° 50' W. lon.

Conchas, kon'châs, or **Conchos,** kon'chos, a river of Mexico, in Durango and Chihuahua, joins the Rio Grande near lat. 29° 50' N. and lon. 104° 40' W., after a northerly course estimated at 300 miles. Its valley is the most populous and best cultivated in the table-land of Chihuahua.

Conches, kôɴsh, a town of France, department of Eure, 10 miles S.W. of Evreux. Pop. 2482.

Con'cho, a county in the N.W. central part of Texas. is bounded on the N.E. by the Colorado River, and also drained by the Concho River, which enters the former in the N.E. part of the county. Area, 1040 square miles. The surface is elevated and hilly.

Concho River, Texas, rises in the district of Bexar, runs eastward, and enters the Colorado River in the N.E. part of Concho co. It is about 170 miles long.

Conchucos, kon-choo'koce, a town of Peru, in the department of Ancachs, is on the western slope of the Andes, on a branch of Santa River, 85 miles S.E. of Trujillo.

Conch'ville, a hamlet of Davidson co., Tenn., 12 miles E. of Nashville. It has 2 stores. Pop. about 100.

Concise, kôɴᵍ'seez', a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Lake of Neufchâtel, 6 miles by rail N.N.E. of Yverdun. Pop. 790.

Concobello, kon-ko-bĕl'lo, a town of Western Africa, on the Congo River, near lat. 4° 30' S., lon. 10° E.

Concord, kong'kord, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ala.

Concord, a post-village of Contra Costa co., Cal., 7 miles E.S.E. of Martinez. It has 2 taverns and a wagon-shop. Pop. about 250.

Concord, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., near the Nanticoke River, about 40 miles S. of Dover. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. about 400.

Concord, a post-village of Gadsden co., Fla., 19 miles N. of Tallahassee. It has 3 churches, several stores, a tannery, a steam saw-mill, a grist-mill, &c.

Concord, a post-office of Pike co., Ga.

Concord, a township of Adams co., Ill. Pop. 1140.

Concord, a township of Bureau co., Ill. Pop. 2309. It contains Sheffield and Buda.

Concord, a township of Iroquois co., Ill., contains Montgomery and Iroquois. Pop. 878.

Concord, a post-village of Morgan co., Ill., in Concord township, and on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 15 miles S. of Beardstown. It has 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 1280.

Concord (Emma Post-Office), a hamlet of White co., Ill., in Emma township, on the Little Wabash River, 8 miles S. of Hawthorn Station.

Concord, a post-hamlet of De Kalb co., Ind., in Concord township, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Auburn. It has 2 churches. The township is traversed by St. Joseph River. Pop. of township, 1472.

Concord, a township of Elkhart co., Ind. Pop. 4725. It includes the city of Elkhart.

Concord, a hamlet of Tippecanoe co., Ind., 10 miles S. of Lafayette. Pop. 51.

Concord, a township of Dubuque co., Iowa. Pop. 1030. It contains Cottage Hill.

Concord, a post-village, capital of Hancock co., Iowa, in Concord township, 1 mile from Garner Station, which is on a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, about 24 miles W. of Mason City, and 33 miles E. of Algona. Pop. about 100; of the township, 375.

Concord, a township of Hardin co., Iowa. Pop. 93.

Concord, a township of Louisa co., Iowa. Pop. 637, exclusive of Fredonia.

Concord, a township of Woodbury co., Iowa. Pop. 280.

Concord, a township of Ottawa co., Kansas. Pop. 360.

Concord, a post-village of Lewis co., Ky., on the Ohio River, about 25 miles above Maysville. It has 3 churches, a lumber-mill, a flour-mill, and a boat-yard. Pop. 228.

Concord, a post-township of Somerset co., Me., about 22 miles N.N.W. of Skowhegan, is bounded on the E. by Kennebec River. Pop. 452.

Concord, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Md., 7 miles N. of Federalsburg. It has 2 churches.

Concord, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., is in Concord township, on the Concord River, at the junction of the Assabet and Sudbury Rivers, 20 miles W.N.W. of Boston. It is on the Framingham & Lowell, Fitchburg, and Middlesex Central Railroads, and the Nashua, Acton & Boston Railroad has its southern terminus at West Concord. It contains a national bank, 3 churches, the Concord High School, a newspaper office, a public library of about 12,000 volumes, a state prison, and a manufactory of flannel. Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, and other eminent writers have resided here. The banks of Concord River present beautiful scenery of a quiet rural character. A provincial congress of Massachusetts met at Concord in October, 1774, and the town was the scene of a skirmish between the British and a small body of militia on April 19, 1775, the day on which the first blood of the Revolution was shed. Pop. of the township, 2676.

Concord, a post-village of Jackson co., Mich., on the Kalamazoo River, in Concord township, and on the Michigan Central Railroad (Air-Line division), 14 miles W.S.W. of Jackson, and about 40 miles S. of Lansing. It has 4 churches, a union school, a bank, a newspaper office, and a flouring-mill. Pop. about 600. The township is also traversed by the main line of the Central Railroad (North Concord Station). Pop. of the township, 1334.

Concord, a post-village of Dodge co., Minn., on a branch of the Zumbro River, in Concord township, 2 miles from Dodge Centre, and 22 miles W.N.W. of Rochester. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. of township, 960.

Concord, a post-village of Callaway co., Mo., about 12 miles S. of Mexico. It has a church and a steam-mill.

Concord, a township of Clinton co., Mo. Pop. 2491. It contains Plattsburg.

Concord, a township of Washington co., Mo. Pop. 1343.

Concord, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Neb., on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 9 miles W. of Plattsmouth.

Concord, a city, the capital of New Hampshire, and of Merrimac co., is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Merrimac River, 18 miles N. of Manchester, and 73 miles by railroad N.N.W. of Boston. Lat. about 43° 13' N.; lon. 71° 29' W. It extends 2 miles or more along the river, and has wide straight streets, which are lighted with gas. The hotels and principal business houses are on Main street and Railroad Square, the former of which is about 2 miles long and 100 feet wide. Concord is supplied with good water by works constructed in 1872 at an expense of $200,000. It contains a granite state-house, situated in the centre of a beautiful common shaded with maples and elms, a city hall, 12 churches (4 Congregational, 3 Baptist, 2 Methodist, 1 Unitarian, 1 Roman Catholic, and 1 Universalist), 2 national banks, 3 savings-banks, a state prison, a high school, St. Paul's School (Episcopal), charmingly located about one mile from the state-house, a state lunatic asylum, and a public library, besides the state library of 11,000 volumes. One daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. Concord has abundant water-power, and extensive manufactures of cotton goods, woollen goods, carriages, machinery, leather belting, wooden-ware, organs, &c. It is connected with Boston by the Concord Railroad, and is the southern terminus of the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad. The other railroads which meet here are the Concord & Claremont, the Concord & Portsmouth, and the Northern. Here are quarries of fine granite, of which large quantities are exported. Pop. 12,241.

Concord, a township of Erie co., N.Y. Pop. 3186. It includes Woodward's Hollow, Springville, &c.

Concord, a post-village, capital of Cabarrus co., N.C., on the Piedmont Air-Line or Richmond & Danville Railroad, 23 miles S. of Salisbury, and 21 miles N.E. of Charlotte. It is in Concord township. It has 5 churches and a cotton-factory. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 878; of the township, 1259.

Concord, a township of Iredell co., N.C. Pop. 869.

Concord, a township of Randolph co., N.C. Pop. 1028.

Concord, a township of Champaign co., O. Pop. 1035.

Concord, a township of Delaware co., O. Pop. 1092. It is traversed by the Scioto River.

Concord, a township of Fayette co., O. Pop. 981. It contains Staunton.

Concord, a township of Highland co., O. Pop. 1262. It contains Sugar Tree Ridge and a part of Fairfax.

Concord, a post-hamlet of Lake co., O., in Concord township, and on the Painesville & Youngstown Railroad, 5 miles S. of Painesville. It has a church. The township has a woollen-mill. Pop. of the township, 797.

Concord, a hamlet of Licking co., O., in Liberty township, about 30 miles N.E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches.

Concord, a township of Miami co., O. Pop. 4701. It includes Troy, the county seat.

Concord, Muskingum co., O. See New Concord.

Concord, a township of Ross co., O. Pop. 2772. It contains Frankfort.

Concord, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 926.

Concord, a township of Delaware co., Pa. Pop. 1293. Concord Station, in this township, is at Concordville.

Concord, a township of Erie co., Pa. Pop. 1436. See also Concord Station.

Concord, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., in Fannet township, about 44 miles W. of Harrisburg. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 350.

Concord, a township of Clarendon co., S.C. Pop. 800.

Concord, a township of Sumter co., S.C. Pop. 1514.

Concord, a post-village of Knox co., Tenn., on the Holston River, and on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of Knoxville. It has a church, a flour-mill, 3 saw-mills, and a masonic high school.

Concord, a hamlet of Rusk co., Tex., 20 miles from Henderson. It has a church.

Concord, a post-township of Essex co., Vt., about 10 miles E. of St. Johnsbury, is on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, and is bounded on the S.E. by the Connecticut River. Pop. 1276. It contains West Concord.

Concord, Virginia. See Concord Depot.

Concord, a post-office of Hampshire co., W. Va. See also Concord Church.

Concord, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Wis., in Concord township, about 38 miles W. of Milwaukee. It has a church, a carriage-shop, and a creamery or cheese-factory. Pop. of the township, 1522.

Concord Church, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., W. Va., 25 miles S.S.W. of Hinton. Here is a church; also the Mercer County Normal School.

Concord Depot, a post-village of Campbell co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 13 miles E. of Lynchburg. It has 2 churches.

Concordia, kon-kor′dẹ-ạ, a parish of Louisiana, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, on the S.W. by Red River, and on the W. by the Ouachita River, all of which are navigable by steamboats. The surface is level, is extensively covered with forests, and partly subject to inundation. The soil is fertile, and cotton is the staple product. In 1870 this parish produced 26,712 bales of cotton,—more than any other parish in the state. Capital, Vidalia. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,920,974. Pop. in 1870, 9977, of whom 9878 were Americans.

Concordia, or **Concordia di Qua,** kon-koʀ′de-å dee kwå, a town of Italy, province and 17 miles N. of Modena. Pop. of commune, 9336.

Concordia, Concordia di Qua, or **Concordia Sagittaria,** så-jeet-tå′ree-å, a town of Italy, province and 34 miles N.E. of Venice. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 2672.

Concordia, or **La Concordia,** lå kon-koʀ′de-å, a town of the Argentine Republic, on the Uruguay, province of Entre Rios, 130 miles E.N.E. of Bajada de Santa Fé. A railway 97 miles long connects it with Monte Caseros. Pop. 5498.

Concordia, a post-office of Elbert co., Ga.

Concordia, a post-village, capital of Cloud co., Kansas, in Lincoln township, on the Republican River, about 60 miles N.W. of Junction City, and on the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, 155 miles W. of Atchison. It has a church, a state normal school, and a United States land office. Two weekly newspapers are published here.

Concordia, a hamlet of Meade co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 90 miles below Louisville. Pop. 116. Here is Flint Island Post-Office.

Concordia, a post-village and shipping-point of Bolivar co., Miss., on the Mississippi River. It has a church, an oil-mill, and several stores. It is stated that 8000 bales of cotton are annually shipped here.

Concordia, a post-village of Lafayette co., Mo., in Freedom township, on the railroad between Sedalia and Lexington, 30 miles N.W. of Sedalia. It has 4 churches, a savings-bank, a pottery, and manufactures of machinery and brooms.

Concord (kong′kọrd) **River,** Massachusetts, is formed by the Assabet and Sudbury Rivers, which unite at Concord. It runs nearly northward in Middlesex co., and enters the Merrimac River at the city of Lowell. The direct distance from Concord to its mouth is about 12 miles. This river has been well described by Thoreau in his "Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers."

Concord Station, a post-office and station of Erie co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 5 miles W. of Corry. It is in the borough of Elgin. Half a mile S. is Concord Station, on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad.

Concordville, kong′kọrd-vĭl, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., in Concord township, on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, 25 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia. It has 2 or 3 churches, a boarding-school, and several stores. Pop. about 300.

Concord Wharf, a post-office of Northampton co., Va.

Con′cow, a township of Butte co., Cal. Pop. 490.

Concrete, kon-kreet′, a post-village of De Witt co., Tex., 10 miles N. of Cuero Station. It has 2 churches and a high school, and is surrounded by fertile prairies and groves of evergreen live-oak.

Con′damine‘ River, Queensland, Australia, is a head-stream of the Darling River. Lat. 27° S.; lon. 151° E.

Con‘dapil′ly, a town of British India, in the presidency of Madras, 55 miles N.W. of Masulipatam, on the Kistnah. Pop. 5210.

Condat, kòɴᵍ‘då′, a village of France, in Corrèze, 16 miles N.N.W. of Tulle. Pop. 1606.

Condat, a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 26 miles W. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1384.

Condat′chy, a bay and village of Ceylon, on its western coast, 120 miles N. of Colombo. It is a centre of the pearl-fishery.

Condate. See Cosne, Montereau, and Rennes.

Condat-en-Féniers, kòɴᵍ‘då′tòɴᵍ-få‘ne-å′, a village of France, in Cantal, 32 miles N.E. of Aurillac. Pop. 748.

Condati Lillæ, supposed ancient name of Libourne.

Condé, kòɴᵍ‘då′, a town of France, in Nord, at the confluence of the Haine and Scheldt, 7 miles by rail N.N.E. of Valenciennes. Pop. 3382. It is enclosed by strong fortifications and well built. It has a handsome church, a town hall, arsenal, military hospital, a harbor for river-craft, manufactories of chiccory, starch, leather, and cordage, an extensive trade in coals and cattle, and large corn-markets.

Conde, kon′då, a town and seaport of Brazil, province and 85 miles N.E. of Bahia, at the mouth of the Inhambupe. It has a trade in sugar, tobacco, and mandioca. Pop. 2000.

Conde, a town of Brazil, province and 20 miles S. of Parahyba. Pop. 800.

Conde, a town of Brazil, province and 22 miles S.W. of Pará, on the Tocantins, upon an island formed by this river, the Moju, and the Iguapé Mirim.

Condé-en-Brie, kòɴᵍ‘då′-òɴᵍ-bree, a town of France, in Aisne, 8 miles E. of Château-Thierry. Pop. 651.

Condé-sur-Huisne, kòɴᵍ‘då′-süʀ-ween, a town of France, in Orne, 7 miles S.E. of Mortagne. Pop. 1241.

Condé-sur-Iton, kòɴᵍ‘då′-süʀ-ee‘tòɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Eure, 16 miles S.S.W. of Evreux. Pop. 892.

Condé-sur-Noireau, kòɴᵍ‘då′-süʀ-nwå‘rō′, a town of France, in Calvados, at the confluence of the Noireau and Drouance, 25 miles by rail S.S.W. of Caen. It has manufactories of linens, cotton, and mixed fabrics, muslins, cotton yarn, cutlery, and leather; also a trade in cattle, horses, and honey. Pop. 6835.

Condé-sur-Vire, kòɴᵍ`dà′-süʀ-veeʀ, a village of France, in Manche, on the Vire, 5 miles S.S.E. of Saint-Lô. Pop. 2011.

Condesuyos, kon`dà-soo′yoce, a district of Peru, in the department of Arequipa, extending from the N.E. boundary of Bolivia to Camana on the W., and intersected N.E. to S.W. by the Val de Mayes. Wine, grain, and cochineal are produced in abundance. The gold-mines here are not so productive as formerly. Pop. 20,145.

Condé-Vieux, kòɴᵍ`dà′-ve-uh′, or **Vieux-Condé,** a village of France, in Nord, just below Condé. Pop. 3617.

Condino, kon-dee′no, a village of Austria, in the Tyrol, 21 miles W. of Roveredo. Pop. 1451.

Con′dit, a township of Champaign co., Ill. Pop. 755.

Condit, a station in Calhoun co., Mich., on the Lansing division of the Michigan Southern Railroad, 43 miles S. of Lansing.

Condit, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., O., in Trenton township, on the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad, 25 miles N.N.E. of Columbus.

Condivincum, the ancient name of NANTES.

Condochates, supposed ancient name of GUNDUCK.

Condom, kòɴᵍ`dòɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Gers, on the Bayse, 25 miles N.N.W. of Auch. Pop. 4933. Its interior is ill built, but it has agreeable suburbs, a large market-square, a noble parish church, an exchange, 2 hospitals, manufactures of cotton and mixed fabrics, porcelain, leather, and woollen stuffs, and an active trade in rural produce.

Condomois, kòɴᵍ`do`mwà′, a former district of France, in Gascony. Its capital was Condom. It is now comprised in the departments of Gers, Landes, and Lot-et-Garonne.

Condor, island, China Sea. See POOLO-CONDOR.

Condorillo, a river of Bolivia. See COCHABAMBA.

Condrieu, kòɴᵍ`dre-uh′, a town of France, in Rhône, 21 miles S. of Lyons, on the Rhone. Pop. 2575.

Cone, Muscatine co., Iowa. See CONESVILLE.

Conecocheague, Md. See CONOCOCHEAGUE CREEK.

Conecuh, ko-nee′kạ, a county in the S. part of Alabama, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is drained by the Sepulga River and other affluents of the Conecuh River. The surface is uneven or undulating, and is extensively covered with pine forests; the soil is sandy and rather poor. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. It is intersected by the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad. Capital, Evergreen. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,252,635. Pop. in 1870, 9574, of whom 9554 were Americans.

Conecuh River, Alabama, rises in Pike co., runs southwestward, and enters the Escambia River in Florida, about 3 miles from the south boundary of Alabama. Its length is estimated at 175 miles.

Conedogwin′it Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Franklin co., runs nearly northeastward, intersects Cumberland co., and enters the Susquehanna River 2 miles above Harrisburg. It is about 80 miles long.

Conegliano, ko-nàl-yà′no, a town of Northern Italy, province and 15 miles N. of Treviso. Pop. 7746. It is well built, has a cathedral and a citadel, and manufactures of woollen and silk fabrics. It was created a duchy by Napoleon for Maréchal Moncey.

Conejera, ko-nà-ʜà′rà, a small uninhabited island of the Mediterranean, 6 miles from Cape Salinas on the S. coast of Iviça.

Conejos, ko-nà′ʜoce, a county in the S.W. part of Colorado, is bounded on the E. by the Rio Grande, and is partly drained by the Rio San Juan and Rio Conejos. The surface is diversified by mountains and fertile valleys and plains. This county comprises a large portion of the great San Luis Park. The soil and climate are adapted to pasturage. Gold, wool, and wheat are the staples. Capital, Conejos. Valuation of real and personal estate, $200,000. Pop. in 1870, 2504, of whom 2489 were Americans.

Conejos, or **Guadalupe,** gwà-dà-loo′pà, a post-village, capital of Conejos co., Col., in San Luis Park, about 125 miles S.W. of Pueblo. It has a church.

Conejos Peak, Colorado, a peak of the San Juan Mountains, in Conejos co., has an altitude of 13,183 feet above the level of the sea.

Conejos River. See RIO CONEJOS.

Conemaugh, kŏn-ẹ-maw′, a river of Pennsylvania, rises in Cambria co., runs westward through a mountainous country, forms the boundary between Indiana and Westmoreland cos., and unites with the Loyalhanna at Saltsburg. Below this point the river is called Kiskiminetas.

Conemaugh, a post-borough of Cambria co., Pa., on Conemaugh River, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 2 or 3 miles E. of Johnstown, and 36 miles W.S.W. of Altoona. Its prosperity is derived chiefly from manufactures of iron, &c. It has 2 churches and some machine-shops of the railroad. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. 2336.

Conemaugh, a township of Cambria co., Pa. Pop. 728. It is adjacent to the borough of Conemaugh.

Conemaugh, a township of Indiana co., Pa. P. 1493.

Conemaugh, a township of Somerset co., Pa., contiguous to Conemaugh township, Cambria co. Pop. 1172.

Cone Mountain, in Siskiyou co., Cal., is a volcanic cone, about 6600 feet high. "One of these conical mountains," says Whitney, "which lay close at the western base of Mount Shasta, was so beautifully regular in its outline that we gave it the name of Cone Mountain."

Cone`quenes′sing Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Butler co., Pa., and runs southwestward into Beaver co. Flowing thence northwestward, it enters Slippery Rock Creek 2 or 3 miles from its mouth.

Con′erly's, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Miss., 20 miles E. of Magnolia.

Con`esto′ga, a township of Lancaster co., Pa., about 36 miles S.E. of Harrisburg, is bounded on the W. by Conestoga Creek, and on the S.W. by the Susquehanna River. It contains Conestoga village. Pop. 2079.

Conestoga, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in Conestoga township, 2 miles from Safe Harbor, and about 9 miles S. of Lancaster. It has 3 churches, a tannery, a nursery, &c. Pop. about 500.

Conestoga Creek, Pennsylvania, rises near the line which separates Berks co. from Lancaster co., runs southwestward through the latter county, and enters the Susquehanna River about 10 miles S.W. of Lancaster.

Conestoga Furnace, a station in Lancaster co., Pa., on the Quarryville Branch of the Reading & Columbia Railroad, 2 miles S.E. of Lancaster.

Con`esto′go, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, at the confluence of the Conestogo and Grand Rivers, 8 miles N. of Berlin. It contains a distillery, flax- and grist-mills, 3 hotels, and several stores. Pop. 450.

Cone′sus, a post-township of Livingston co., N.Y., about 35 miles S. of Rochester, is intersected by the Erie Railroad, and is bounded on the W. by Conesus Lake, and on the E. by Hemlock Lake. Pop. 1377. It contains a village named Conesus Centre.

Conesus Centre, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., is in Conesus township, and on the Rochester division of the Erie Railroad, 38 miles S. of Rochester. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 231.

Conesus Lake, a beautiful sheet of water in Livingston co., N.Y., about 5 miles E. of Geneseo. It is about 9 miles in length. An outlet issues from its northern end and enters the Genesee River.

Conesville, kōnz′vĭl, a post-village of Muscatine co., Iowa, in Orono township, near the Cedar River, and on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad (at Cone Station), 48 miles N. of Burlington. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Conesville, a post-hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., in Conesville township, about 40 miles S.W. of Albany. It has a church. The township has 3 churches and a population of 1174.

Conesville, a station on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 7 miles W. of Coshocton, O.

Conewago, kon`e-waw′go, a township of Adams co., Pa., traversed by the Littlestown Railroad. Pop. 1029. It contains McSherrystown.

Conewago, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. 831.

Conewago, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 15 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

Conewago, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. 1382. Conewago Station, near this township, is on the Northern Central Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Harrisburg.

Conewago Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Adams co., runs northeastward through York co., and enters the Susquehanna River about 9 miles N. of the city of York. It is about 60 miles long.

Conewango, kon`e-wong′go, a post-township of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., contains the village of Rutledge, where is Conewango Post-Office. Pop. of the township, 1320. Conewango Station is on the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad, 52 miles S. of Buffalo.

Conewango, a township of Warren co., Pa. Pop. 1212, exclusive of Warren, a borough.

Conewango Creek drains the W. part of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., and traverses Chautauqua co., from which it runs southward into Pennsylvania, and enters the Alleghany River at Warren. It is nearly 80 miles long. The surplus water of Chautauqua Lake passes out by this creek, which runs in a broad, deep valley.

Coney (kō′ne) **Island,** in Gravesend township, Kings co., N.Y., at the entrance of New York harbor, and near the S.W. angle of Long Island, is 5 miles long by ½ mile broad. It is a popular place of summer resort, and is a terminus of several railroads connecting it with Brooklyn. Steamers ply, during the bathing season, between the island and New York, which is 11 miles distant.

Co′ney Island (anc. *Inishmulcloghy*), an island of Ireland, in Sligo Bay, 1½ miles long.

Confarn, a village of Austria. See Gainfahrn.

Confedera′tion of the Rhine, a confederation formed by the secondary states of Germany, under the protection of Napoleon, in 1806. It comprised 34 states, viz., the four kingdoms of Bavaria, Saxony, Westphalia, Würtemberg, and the duchies or principalities of Frankfort, Berg and Cleves, Hesse-Darmstadt, Wurzburg, Nassau-Usingen, Nassau-Weilburg, Hohenzollern-Hechingen, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Isenburg-Birkstein, Liechtenstein, Leyen, Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Hildburghausen, Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, Anhalt-Dessau, Anhalt-Bernburg, Anhalt-Cöthen, Lippe-Detmold, Lippe-Schaumburg, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Reuss-Greitz, Reuss-Schleitz, Reuss-Ebersdorf, Reuss-Lobenstein, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, and Waldeck. At the fall of the French Empire, the states of the Confederation of the Rhine combined with the other states of Germany to form the Germanic Confederation.

Con′fidence (Sugar Pine Post-Office), a hamlet of Tuolumne co., Cal., about 60 miles E. of Stockton. It has a lumber-mill.

Confidence, a post-office of Madison co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 15 miles E. by N. of St. Louis.

Confidence, a post-village of Wayne co., Iowa, in Wright township, about 45 miles W.S.W. of Ottumwa. It has 2 churches. Coal is found here.

Confienza, kon-fe-ĕn′zå, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 9 miles S.S.W. of Novara. Pop. 2378.

Conflans, a town of France. See Albert-Ville.

Conflans, kòɴᵍ‘flòɴᵍ′, a village of France, in Sarthe, 26 miles E. of Le Mans. Pop. 986. Several communes in the central and E. departments of France have this name.

Conflans-Sainte-Honorine, kòɴᵍ‘flòɴᵍ′-sâɴt-o‘no‘reen′, a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 14 miles by rail N.W. of Paris. Pop. 1787.

Conflenti, kon-flĕn′tee, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 7 miles N. of Nicastro. Pop. 3345.

Con′fluence, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., in Lower Turkey Foot township, on the Youghiogheny River, at the mouth of the Castleman, and on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, 84 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches and a shook-factory.

Confluentes, the ancient name of Coblentz.

Confolens, or **Confolent,** kòɴᵍ‘fo‘lòɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Charente, on the Vienne, 35 miles N.E. of Angoulême. Pop. 2717. It has a commercial college, a trade in timber, cattle, and corn, and large monthly fairs.

Cong, a town of Ireland, co. of Mayo, 9 miles W.N.W. of Headford. Pop. 364.

Congaree, kong‘gạ-ree′, a river of South Carolina, formed by the Broad and Saluda Rivers, which unite at Columbia, the capital of the state. It runs southeastward, and joins the Wateree River at the S.E. extremity of Richland co. Below this junction the river is called the Santee. The Congaree is nearly 50 miles long. Steamboats ascend it to Columbia.

Congaree, a township of Lexington co., S.C. P. 1095.

Congers, kong′gẹrz, a post-hamlet and railroad station of Iredell co., N.C., in Chambersburg township, 8 miles S. of Statesville. It has a church.

Congleton, kong′g′l-tọn, a borough of England, co. of Chester, in the deep valley of the Dane, near the Macclesfield Canal, at a railway junction, 7½ miles S.S.W. of Macclesfield. Principal buildings, the Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and other chapels, town hall and jail, market-house, and assembly-rooms. It has a grammar-school, some cotton-factories, and manufactories of ribbons and other silk fabrics; also mines of coal. Pop. 11,344.

Congo, kong′go, or **Zaire,** zå-ee′rå, a river of Africa which takes rank as one of the largest rivers in the world. Little was known of its extent and importance until 1877, when H. M. Stanley completed his perilous journey across the continent, descending the river Lualaba of Livingstone, which, as Stanley has shown, is identical with the Congo. It receives the waters of the great lakes Tanganyika and Bangweolo, and has 5 great cataracts in its eastern and some 30 in its western portion; but in the great central basin of Africa it offers 1400 miles of navigable water. Its lower course for 140 miles from the sea is practicable for steamship navigation. The volume of its waters far exceeds that of the Mississippi. Its mouth is in lat. 6° S., lon. 12° 40′ E. In times of flood, it is said, its turbid waters may be observed a hundred miles at sea. Its valley is rich in palm oil, wild coffee, ivory, and timber.

Congo, an extensive but little known country of Western Africa, in South Guinea. It was formerly understood to comprise all the countries between the equator and lat. 18° S., and is now divided into 4 principal parts, viz., Loango, Congo proper, Angola, and Benguela. Congo proper is separated from Loango on the N. by the river Congo or Zaire, S. from Angola by the Danda, and is bounded W. by the Atlantic, and E. by the countries of the interior. Capital, Banza, called by the Portuguese São Salvador. The government is despotic. The Portuguese, who discovered Congo in 1486, long held it in vassalage, chiefly through their missionaries, but their authority is merely nominal.

Congonhas-do-Campo, kon-gòn′yås-do-kåm′po, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, on a river of the same name, about 16 miles W. of Queluz. It has a college, and near here are iron-furnaces and mines of iron. P. 3000.

Con‘goon′, a maritime town of Persia, province of Fars, with a port on the N. shore of the Persian Gulf, 115 miles S.E. of Bushire. Pop. 6000.

Congrehoy, kon-grå-ho′ee, a river of Honduras, flowing N., and falling into the Caribbean Sea about 55 miles W. by S. of Trujillo. A few miles above its embouchure is a singular peak of the same name, 7500 feet high.

Congresbury, kong′ghẹrz-bẹr-e, a village of England, co. of Somerset, 5 miles by rail N. of Axbridge.

Congress, kong′grĕs, a township of Morrow co., O. Pop. 1347.

Congress, a post-village of Wayne co., O., in Congress township, about 30 miles E.N.E. of Mansfield, and 12 miles N.W. of Wooster. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and manufactures of cheese, flour, &c. Pop. 309. The township contains a larger village, named West Salem, and has a population of 2581.

Congru′ity, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., 8 miles N. of Greensburg. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

Conhoc′ton (or **Cohoc′ton**) **River,** New York, rises near the northern boundary of Steuben co., runs southeastward in that county, and unites with the Tioga River about 1 mile N.W. of Corning. The stream formed by this confluence is the Chemung River. The Conhocton is nearly 60 miles long. About 40 miles of the Erie Railroad (Rochester division) is in the valley of this river.

Coni, kō′nee, or **Cuneo,** koo-nå′o, a town of Italy, capital of the province, 55 miles by rail S.S.W. of Turin. It is a bishop's see, and has a large trade. Pop. 22,882.

Coni, or **Cuneo,** a province of Italy, in Piedmont. Capital, Coni. Area, 2756 square miles. Pop. 618,232.

Conil, ko-neel′, a walled fishing town of Spain, 22 miles S.S.E. of Cadiz, on the sea. Pop. 4810.

Conimbriga, the ancient name of Coimbra.

Conisbrough, kon′is-brŭh, a village of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Don, 7 miles by rail N.E. of Rotherham. Pop. of parish, 2119.

Con′istone Water, a fine lake of England, co. of Lancaster, 4 miles W. of Hawkshead. It is 6½ miles in length from N. to S., having at its N. extremity the romantic Conistone Fells, in which are slate-quarries and copper-mines.

Conitz, a town of Prussia. See Konitz.

Conjeveram, kon‘jev-ẹr-am′, or kon-jĕv′ẹr-ạm (anc. *Canchipura,* "the golden city"), a considerable town of British India, on the river Palaur, 42 miles S.W. of Madras, in the district of Chingleput. It is a collection of villages interspersed with gardens, and has several temples and pagodas, and manufactures of cotton, &c. Pop. 37,327.

Conkair, or **Konkair,** kon-kåre′, a town of India, on the Mahanuddy, 157 miles S.E. of Nagpoor.

Conki, a river of India. See Kankai.

Conk′lin, or **Conklin Station,** a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., in Conklin township, on the Susquehanna River, and on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Binghamton. It has a church and acid-works. The post-office is Conklin Station. Pop. of the township, 1290.

Conklin Centre, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., in Conklin township, about 8 miles S.E. of Binghamton. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Conklin Forks, a post-office of Broome co., N.Y.

Conk′lingville, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Hadley township, on the Sacondaga River, about 50 miles N. of Albany. It has 2 churches and about 50 houses; also manufactures of leather and wooden-ware.

Conklin Station, New York. See CONKLIN.

Conlie, kòNᵒ‵lee′, a town of France, in Sarthe, 12 miles S.W. of Mans. Pop. 1720.

Conlogue, kŏn‵lōg′, a post-hamlet of Edgar co., Ill., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 5 miles W. of Paris. It has a church and a tannery.

Con′na, a village of Ireland, co. of Cork, 5 miles W.N.W. of Tallow.

Con‵nasau′ga River rises in Fannin co., Ga., and touches the southern boundary of Tennessee, from which it runs in a S.S.W. direction and unites with the Coosawattee about 3 miles E. of Resaca, Ga. The stream formed by this union is the Oostenaula River.

Connaught, kon′nawt (L. *Conna′cia*), the smallest of the four provinces of Ireland, bounded on the N. and W. by the Atlantic, E. by Ulster and Leinster, and S.E. by Munster. Greatest length from S. to N., 86 miles; greatest breadth, 81 miles. Area, 6862 square miles. The W. portion is broken into peninsulas, the largest of which is Connemara, and numerous islands, as Achill, Innisbegil, Clare, Innisboffin, Arranmore, &c. The bays and sounds afford commodious harbors. The W. part of the province, including the islands, is mountainous; the N. and S. extremities are also elevated, while the centre forms one level plain. Granitic and primary rocks form the northern part, commencing at Galway Bay; Silurian strata extend W. of Loughs Corrib and Mask, and to this succeeds old red sandstone. The centre and eastern parts are composed of limestone, and coal is found in Lough Allen district. The province is divided into the counties of Mayo and Galway on the W., and Sligo, Leitrim, and Roscommon on the E. Connaught was once a kingdom of the Irish heptarchy, ruled by the O'Connors, and in 1590 was divided into counties and came under English rule. Pop. in 1871, 845,075.

Connaught, kon′nawt, a post-village in Dundas co., Ontario, 23 miles from Matilda. Pop. 500.

Conneaut, kŏn‵ne-awt′, a post-village of Ashtabula co., O., is on Conneaut Creek, 2 miles from Lake Erie, in a township of its own name, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 68 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland, and 27 miles W.S.W. of Erie, Pa. It has a good harbor at the mouth of the creek. Conneaut has a newspaper office, 2 banks, 5 churches, a high school, a paper-mill, a tannery, 2 steam flouring-mills, &c. Pop. 1163; of the township, 3010. The township is the northeasternmost in the state.

Conneaut, a township of Crawford co., Pa., on the Ohio line. Pop. 1729. It contains Steamburg.

Conneaut, a township of Erie co., Pa., on the Ohio line. Pop. 1538, exclusive of Albion.

Conneaut Creek rises in Crawford co., Pa., and drains part of Erie co., from which it passes into Ashtabula co., O. It runs northeastward, and enters Lake Erie nearly 2 miles from the N.E. extremity of Ohio. It is about 70 miles long.

Con‵neaut′ville, a post-borough of Crawford co., Pa., in Spring township, on Conneaut Creek, about 15 miles N.W. of Meadville, and also near the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, 35 miles S.S.W. of Erie. It has a national bank, a large graded school, 5 churches, a newspaper office, a woollen-mill, several iron-foundries, machine-shops, flour-mills, and manufactures of furniture, ploughs, and lumber. Pop. 1000.

Connecticut, kon-net′e-kut, a beautiful river, rises in the extreme northern part of New Hampshire, by several branches which unite near the N.E. extremity of Vermont. It runs southward and southwestward, and forms the entire boundary between New Hampshire and Vermont. Below the mouth of White River, which is in Windsor co., Vermont, its general direction is nearly southward. Having crossed the northern boundary of Massachusetts, it intersects the counties of Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden, in that state, and passes into the state of Connecticut. It runs southward through Hartford co. to Middletown, below which it flows southeastward, until it enters Long Island Sound, 30 miles E. of New Haven. It is about 450 miles long, and drains an area of nearly 10,600 square miles. Vessels which draw 8 feet of water can ascend it to Hartford, above which the navigation has been improved by canals around several falls. The largest affluents that enter it from the west, or right, are the Passumpsic, White, Deerfield, Westfield, and Farmington Rivers. From the other side it receives the Ammonoosuc, Miller's, and Chicopee Rivers. The chief towns on its banks are Hartford and Middletown in Connecticut, and Springfield, Holyoke, and Northampton in Massachusetts. The valley of the Connecticut is celebrated for its beauty and fertility. The scenery here is diversified by terraces, bluffs, mountains, and broad tracts of level alluvial land.

Connecticut, one of the New England or Eastern states of the American Union, bordering on the Atlantic, and bounded N. by Massachusetts, E. by Rhode Island, S. by Long Island Sound, and W. by New York. All four of its boundary-lines are somewhat irregular. Its shore-line extends 100 miles from the mouth of Byram River, at the S.W. angle of the state, to the mouth of the Pawcatuck River, which divides it for some distance from Rhode Island. All the islands in the sound belong to New York. Area, 4674 square miles, or 2,991,360 acres, of which in 1870 1,646,752 acres were returned as improved farm-land and 577,333 as woodland. It is the smallest state in the Union, except Rhode Island and Delaware.

Face of the Country.—Three principal river-valleys occupy the greater part of the state's area,—the valley of the Thames, with its tributaries the Yantic, Quinnebaug, Shetucket, &c., in the E., that of the Connecticut in the centre, and that of the Housatonic in the W. The E. portion of the state consists of rounded, stony hills, affording rich pasturage, with narrow valleys and many well-utilized mill-streams, and the region supports a thrifty agricultural and manufacturing population. The Connecticut valley, especially near the river and in the parts remote from the sound, is exceedingly fertile; but its southern portion is to some extent broken and contains some unproductive tracts. In the W. the surface is rough, and the hills are often precipitous; but the valley lands, though of scanty area, have a very generous soil, and dairy-farming is successfully carried on. The water-power of Western Connecticut is largely put to use. Some of the higher hills of this region are considered mountains, but deserve that name not so much for their height as for their abrupt character. They are continuous with the Green and Taconic Mountains of Massachusetts and with the Highlands of New York.

Geology and Minerals.—The greater part of Connecticut is underlaid directly by azoic rocks of granitic or gneissoid character, with abundant marks of glacial action, and bearing large drift deposits. In the N.W. there is a limited area of the Devonian age; and the immediate valley of the Connecticut, except in the lower part, is Triassic. At Portland, opposite Middletown, is quarried in great quantities the valuable brownstone, a favorite building-material, especially prized in New York. Extensive trap dikes occur at many points. Valuable iron ores have long been wrought at Salisbury, Kent, Roxbury, Canaan, Cornwall, Sharon, and other places, chiefly westward, and the metal produced is of the highest grade of excellence. Copper occurs at Simsbury, Bristol, and elsewhere, but is not at present wrought. Other mineral and quarry products are lime (New Milford, &c.), marble (New Preston, Washington, &c.), cement (Southington, Berlin), flagstone (Bolton, Haddam), feldspar (Middletown), and barium sulphate (Southington, Cheshire). Lead, nickel, cobalt, and other more rare metals have been obtained at various points, but not in paying quantities. Of mineral springs, the sulphurous chalybeate waters of Stafford are the most celebrated.

Agriculture, though by no means a leading industrial pursuit here, is on the whole a fairly remunerative one, owing to the proximity of markets and the existence of a large number of manufacturing towns. Fruit, hay, and dairy-products are the principal staples in the E. and W. sections. Maize, rye, oats, and potatoes are profitable crops in nearly all parts. Tobacco is grown in the Connecticut valley, and commands a high price from its excellence in making cigar-wrappers. Market-gardening is a profitable occupation near the larger towns and cities.

The *manufactures* of this small state are very extensive. In 1870 only four states had more capital invested in manufacturing, and only seven produced an aggregate of manufactured goods of greater value. Important interests are the manufacture of clocks, paper, fire-arms, carriages, cotton, woollen, and silk goods, machinery, gunpowder, india-rubber, carpets, hosiery, leather, furniture, boots and shoes, fish oil and fertilizers, iron, hardware, straw goods, hats, saddlery, cooperage, jewelry, and an infinite variety of small-wares. The prominent manufacturing and other towns, cities, and boroughs are Hartford, pop. 37,825 (machinery, fire-arms, subscription-books, hardware, &c.); New Haven, pop. 50,886 (carriages, clocks, rubber goods, gunpowder, arms); Bridgeport, 19,876 (carriages, axles, springs, sewing-machines, hats, metallic wares); Norwich, 16,653 (cottons, woollens, arms, paper, iron and other metallic goods); Waterbury, 13,148 (brass goods, pins, buttons, rubber goods, and a great variety of wares); Norwalk, 12,122 (hats, felts, castings, woollens, straw goods, &c.); Middletown, 11,143 (metal goods, leather, &c.); Meriden, 10,521 (carriages, hardware, metal goods, castings, small-wares); New London, 9580 (machines, leather, woollens, &c.); New Britain, 9480 (hardware, hosiery, metal goods, &c.); Stamford, 9138 (woollens, iron-wares); Danbury, 8754 (hats, sewing-machines, boots and shoes, &c.); Derby, including Ansonia and Birmingham, 8020 (iron, steel, brass, and copper goods in great variety); Greenwich, 7672, Enfield, 6322 (carpets, cotton goods, gunpowder); Stonington, 6320, including Mystic (shipping, etc.); Killingly, 5712 (cottons, shoes, &c.); Fairfield, 5642, Vernon, 5447 (cottons, woollens); Windham, including Willimantic, 5413 (cottons, woollens, &c.); Groton, 5119 (metallic wares, cottons, shipping, &c.); Manchester, 4223 (silks, paper, woollens, cottons, &c.); Plymouth, 4149 (clocks, cutlery, cottons, hardware, woollens); Portland, 4693 (stone quarried); Plainfield, 4521 (cottons, &c.); Putnam, 4192 (cottons, woollens); Winchester, 4096, including Winsted (cutlery, clocks, metallic and other wares); and many other smaller towns, such as Collinsville, Bristol, Suffield, Windsor, Stafford, Seymour, Colchester, Sprague, Plainville, and Thompson, most of them scenes of very active manufacturing enterprise.

Counties and Cities.—Connecticut has 8 counties,—Hartford, New Haven, New London, Fairfield, Litchfield, Windham, Middlesex, and Tolland. There are 9 cities,—New Haven (the largest city), Hartford (the capital), Bridgeport, Norwich, Waterbury, Middletown, Meriden, New London, and New Britain, all noticed above as manufacturing towns. Most of the other populous places of the state are incorporated as boroughs.

Railroads, &c.—The principal railroad lines are (1) the Boston & New York Air-Line, New Haven to Willimantic, 50 miles; (2) Connecticut Central, Hartford to Springfield, Mass., 20 miles in this state; (3) Connecticut Valley, Hartford to Saybrook, 46 miles; (4) Connecticut Western, Hartford to Millerton, N.Y., 65 miles in this state; (5) Danbury & Norwalk, 24 miles, with 10 miles in branches; (6) Rockville Railroad, Vernon to Rockville, 5 miles; (7) New Haven & Derby, New Haven to Ansonia, 13 miles; (8) Naugatuck Railroad, Bridgeport to Winsted, 57 miles, with 4 miles in branches; (9) Hartford, Providence & Fishkill, Waterbury to Providence, R.I., 96 miles in this state; (10) Housatonic, from Bridgeport to Pittsfield, Mass., 74 miles in this state; (11) Waterbury & Watertown, 4 miles; (12) a railroad from Stamford to New Canaan, 8 miles; (13) Shepaug Railroad, Litchfield to Hawleyville, 32 miles; (14) New Haven & Northampton, from New Haven to Williamsburg, Mass., 62 miles, including branches, in this state; (15) New York & New Haven, from New York to Springfield, Mass., 120 miles in this state, including branches; (16) Shore Line, New Haven to New London, 50 miles; (17) Providence & Stonington, 18 miles in this state; (18) New London Northern, New London to Miller's Falls, Mass., 53 miles in this state; (19) Norwich & Worcester, New London to Worcester, Mass., 50 miles in this state; (20) New York & New England, Boston, Mass., to Willimantic, 83 miles in this state. Total, 929 miles. There are also street railways in the principal towns. The Connecticut River is navigated by steamboats as far as Hartford; the Thames to Norwich. Steamers plying upon the sound connect Stonington, Hartford, Norwich, New London, Middletown, New Haven, Bridgeport, Norwalk, and other places daily with New York, and a line of freight-steamers plies between Hartford and Philadelphia. Sailing-vessels also carry on a large coasting trade. The old West India trade, and the whale-, cod-, and seal-fisheries, have greatly declined, but still employ considerable capital. The catch of menhaden for manufacturing oil and fish guano is very important. New Haven and other ports have extensive oyster-fisheries.

The principal harbors of the state are those of Stonington, Mystic, New London, Saybrook, New Haven, and Bridgeport; and there are others at Niantic, Guilford, Clinton, Branford, Milford, Southport, Black Rock, Norwalk, Stamford, Greenwich, &c. Fairfield, New Haven, Middletown, New London, and Stonington are ports of entry.

Finances.—The grand list for 1877 showed a valuation of taxable property amounting to $314,406,977. The whole state debt in 1878 was only $4,967,600, although the state during the war of 1861–65 assumed a debt of $10,000,000. There were in the state in 1878 81 national banks, with an aggregate capital of $16,258,120; 19 state banks and trust companies; and 87 savings-banks, gross accumulations, $77,863,901. There is in this state a large and lucrative business done in fire, marine, life, and accident insurance.

Education.—The public school system of Connecticut has a wide reputation. The school fund, originally derived (1818) from the sale of the Western Reserve lands in Ohio, in 1877 yielded a revenue of $137,261, increased by the avails of other funds, and by taxation and other sources of income, to $1,506,218. Free common schools are maintained everywhere, and in the larger villages and towns free graded schools of high character are sustained. There are also many Catholic and other parish and secondary schools, besides numerous academies and seminaries. Among the most celebrated institutions of learning are Yale College, New Haven, with a regular academic course, and departments of science, medicine, law, theology, art, and agriculture; Trinity College, Hartford; Wesleyan University, Middletown, which also has scientific and agricultural courses; divinity schools at Hartford and Middletown; a large asylum (school) for the deaf and dumb at Hartford; a small school for deaf-mutes at Groton; one for idiots at Lakeville; a state reform school for boys at Meriden; an industrial school for girls at Middletown; hospitals for the insane at Hartford and Middletown; a state prison at Wethersfield; 10 county jails, and several private or denominational orphanages and charitable institutions. In many public schools drawing and music are taught; and there are numerous school libraries, besides public libraries in many of the towns and villages. A state normal school is maintained at New Britain. The school system is supervised by a state board of education, and there are city and town superintendents in the principal places. The free academies of Colchester, Norwich, and New Haven should also be mentioned.

The *churches* most numerous in this state are the Congregational, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, and Roman Catholic; and many minor sects are also well represented.

Constitution.—Up to 1818 there was no state constitution, the royal charter of Charles II., granted in 1662, serving to that date as the basis of government. In 1818 the present constitution was adopted. The governor is chosen annually, in April. The legislature consists of a senate of from 18 to 24 (now 21) members, and a house of representatives, whose members (some 250 in number) are chosen from each town. Voters must have lived one year in the state and six months in the town where they vote. Judges of courts are chosen for the term of eight years. There are four representatives sent to Congress from the state. This constitution also provided for the abolition of slavery, and removed the vestiges of the union of state and church.

History.—The Dutch colonists of the New Netherlands (New York) early claimed what is now Connecticut, and in 1633 planted a small settlement on the site of Hartford. But in 1631 the council of Plymouth had granted a patent for this region, and two years later, one Holmes, from Plymouth, sailed up the Connecticut, and, in spite of the opposition of the Dutch, set up a trading-post upon the site of the present town of Windsor. Wethersfield was colonized from Massachusetts in 1634. In 1636 a large immigration took place from the towns of Massachusetts. The Pequot war occurred in 1637. Saybrook (named from Lord Say-and-Seal and Lord Brooke), first settled in 1636, was a separate colony until 1644. The Connecticut colony, which at first embraced the Puritan towns in the E. part of Long Island, was chartered by Charles II. in 1662, and was made to embrace the important and hitherto separate colony of New Haven, founded in 1638; but New Haven did not accede to the union until 1665. In 1687, when Sir Edmund Andros, royal governor of New England, attempted to seize and abrogate the colonial charter in the king's name, the lights in the assembly-room were extinguished, and that document was removed secretly and concealed by Captain James Wadsworth in a hollow tree, the Charter Oak, which stood until 1856. The legislature was held alternately at New Haven and at Hartford until 1874, when Hartford became the sole capital. The old charter of Connecticut, with all its faults, insured a local government far more liberal than most others that obtained in New England, and was peculiarly adapted to the needs of the colony; and consequently Connecticut's colonial history is for the most part the record of a period of remarkable prosperity. Nevertheless, the colony took strong ground in favor of independence during the war of the Revolution, and before the Declaration of Independence her assembly had voted to request

Connecticut to declare the colonies free from their ancient allegiance, and during the war it is recorded that she furnished more aid, proportionately, in men and money, than any other province. Slavery was not abolished until 1818, when the new constitution came into operation. In 1840 there were still a few slaves living. Perfect equality before the law was given to all religious denominations, and the remnants of the bond of union which had so long subsisted between state and church were finally removed by provisions of the same constitution. During the war of 1861–65 Connecticut, besides bearing her full share of the common burdens, voluntarily assumed a debt of $10,000,000 for military purposes. Colored citizens were not allowed to vote until 1870, when the fifteenth amendment of the United States constitution was proclaimed.

Population.—In 1636 the "three towns" (Hartford, Wethersfield, Windsor) had 750 inhabitants; pop. of colony in 1679, 12,535; in 1756, 131,805; in 1762, 145,666; in 1774, 197,859; in 1782, 208,870; in 1790, 237,946; in 1800, 251,002; in 1810, 261,942; in 1820, 275,148; in 1830, 297,675; in 1840, 309,978; in 1850, 370,792; in 1860, 460,147; in 1870, 537,454.

Connecticut Farms, a village of Union co., N.J., in Union township, 4 miles N.W. of Elizabeth. It has a church. Here is Union Post-Office.

Connecticut Lake, a post-office of Coos co., N.H., on a small lake, one of the sources of the Connecticut River.

Connecticut River Station, in Old Saybrook, Conn., is on the Shore Line Railroad, 17 miles W. of New London. A railroad bridge crosses the Connecticut to Lyme Station.

Con'nell, a post-office of Tama co., Iowa.

Con'nell's Mill, a hamlet of Berrien co., Ga., 6 miles from Nashville.

Con'nellsville, a post-borough of Fayette co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River, in Connellsville township, at the base of Chestnut Ridge, and on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, 57 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg. It is 14 miles N.E. of Uniontown, with which it is connected by the Fayette County Branch Railroad; and the Southwestern Pennsylvania Railroad extends hence to Greensburg. A bridge here crosses the river, which separates this place from New Haven. Connellsville has 2 banks, 7 or 8 churches, a paper-mill, a pottery, and a newspaper office. There are manufactures of coke, iron, locomotives, wool, &c. Good coal is mined near this place, and the Connellsville coke is called the best that is made. Pop. 1292; of township, 1163.

Connemara, kon‘ne-mår'rạ (*i.e.* "the bays of the ocean"), a district of Ireland, co. of Galway, occupying its W. portion, about 30 miles in length, and from 15 to 20 miles in breadth. It consists chiefly of mountains and bogs, interspersed with many small lakes and bays.

Con'ner Creek, a post-office and mining-camp of Baker co., Oregon, 3 miles from Snake River. It has a quartz-mill for gold, which is found here.

Cönnern, or **Könnern,** kön'nẹrn, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 16 miles N.W. of Halle. Pop. 4168.

Con'nero (or **Con'necross**) **Creek,** South Carolina, runs southeastward in Oconee co., and enters the Kiowee River in Anderson co.

Con'ner's Creek, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., in Gross Point township, 6 miles N.E. of Detroit. It has 2 churches, a saw-mill, and a grist-mill.

Connersville, kon'nẹrz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ala., 8 miles from Elyton. Coal is found here.

Connersville, a city of Indiana, the capital of Fayette co., is on the Whitewater River and Canal, in Connellsville township, about 22 miles S.W. of Richmond, and 60 miles N.N.W. of Cincinnati, O. It is on the Cincinnati & Whitewater Valley Railroad, at the S. terminus of the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad. It has a fine court-house, 7 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a woollen-factory, 2 cigar-factories, gas-works, flour-mills, a foundry, 2 machine-shops, 3 manufactories of furniture, and 1 of rotary blowers. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 4000; of the township, exclusive of the city, 1211.

Connersville, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Kansas, 50 miles N. of Hill Gove, or Buffalo Railroad Station.

Connersville, a post-village of Harrison co., Ky., about 25 miles N. of Lexington. It has 2 churches.

Connersville, a post-hamlet of Dunn co., Wis., 18 miles N. of Knapp.

Con'nor, a decayed episcopal city of Ireland, co. of Antrim, 18 miles N.N.W. of Belfast. Pop. 255.

Con'nor, a post-village in Cardwell co., Ontario, 11 miles from Albion. It contains a woollen-factory and a tannery. Pop. 150.

Con'nor's Station, a post-hamlet of Wyandotte co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, and on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 11 miles S.E. of Leavenworth.

Co'no, a township of Buchanan co., Iowa. Pop. 576.

Cono, a township of Iowa co., Iowa. Pop. 234.

Conococheague, kon‘o-ko-chig', a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., on Conococheague Creek, 4 miles N. of Williamsport. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Conococheague (or **Conecocheague**) **Creek** is formed by its East and West Branches, which drain Franklin co., Pa., and unite 3 or 4 miles N. of the southern boundary of that state. It runs southward, and enters the Potomac River at Williamsport, Md.

Conol'oway Creek rises in Fulton co., Pa., runs southward through Maryland, and enters the Potomac River at Hancock Station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Conon, a river of Scotland. See Conan.

Con‘oquenes'sing, a post-township of Butler co., Pa., about 26 miles N. of Pittsburg. It has 3 churches. Pop. 1051. Conoquenessing Post-Office is at Petersville.

Conot'ten, Connot'ton, or **Mas'tersville,** a post-village of Harrison co., O., on Conotten Creek, and on the Columbus & Pittsburg Railroad, 38 miles W. of Steubenville. It has 2 churches, a broom-factory, and 2 stores. Pop. about 200. The name of its post-office is Connotton.

Conotten Creek, Ohio, rises in Harrison co., runs northwestward through Carroll co., and enters the Tuscarawas River about 8 miles N. of New Philadelphia.

Con'over, a post-hamlet of Calmar township, Winneshiek co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, at the junction of the Decorah Branch, 11 miles S.W. of Decorah. The post-office is named Counover.

Conover, a post-village of Catawba co., N.C., on the Western North Carolina Railroad, in Newton township, 3 miles N. of Newton. It has 4 stores, and manufactures of furniture, wagons, &c.

Conover, a post-hamlet of Miami co., O., on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 10 miles E. of Piqua. It has a church.

Conowingo, kon-o-wing'go, a post-village of Cecil co., Md., on the E. bank of the Susquehanna River, and on the Port Deposit & Columbia Railroad, about 38 miles N.E. of Baltimore. It has a hotel, a warehouse, a saw-mill, and a bridge over the river.

Co‘noy', a township of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River. Pop. 1984.

Conquerall (koɴᵒ‘kå‘råll') **Bank,** a post-village in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, on the W. bank of the La Have River, 4 miles from Bridgewater. Pop. 150.

Conques, kôɴk, a town of France, in Aude, 5 miles N.N.E. of Carcassonne, on the Orbiel. Pop. 1557.

Conques, a town of France, in Aveyron, 24 miles N.N.W. of Rodez. Pop. 1220.

Con'quest, or **Conquest Centre,** a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., is in Conquest township, about 15 miles N. by W. from Auburn. It has 2 churches. The township is bounded on the S. by Seneca River. Pop. 1728.

Conquista, a town of Brazil. See Victoria.

Conrad, a town of Khiva. See Kungrad.

Con'rad, a station on the Farmers' Union Railroad, 5 miles E. of Liscomb, Iowa.

Conrad Hill, a township of Davidson co., N.C. P. 1115.

Con'rad's, a station in Camden co., N.J., on the Williamstown Railroad, 2 miles S.W. of Atco.

Conrad's Mills, a post-office of Middlesex co., Va.

Conradsreuth, Bavaria. See Konradsreuth.

Consabrum, or **Consaburum,** ancient names of Consuegra.

Conseca, kon-så'kå, or **Couscea,** koo-så'å, a town of Sierra Leone, 150 miles E.S.E. of Free Town.

Conse'con, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Ontario, at the mouth of the Consecon River, 22 miles W. of Belleville. It is a fishing-station, has good water-power, and several mills, stores, churches, and hotels. Pop. 500.

Conseguina, kon-så-ghee'nå, or **Cosiguina,** ko-see-ghee'nå, formerly **Quisiguina,** ke-se-ghee'nå, a volcano of Nicaragua, on a promontory on the S. side of the Gulf of Conchagua, about 10 miles from the Pacific Ocean. The verge of the crater, which is half a mile in diameter, is elevated about 3800 feet above the mean level; thence the interior walls fall perpendicularly to a depth of about 200 feet. The last eruption of this volcano occurred in January, 1835.

Conselice, kon-sĕl'e-chå, a town of Italy, province and 24 miles S.S.E. of Ferrara. It has a trade in rice, corn, and hemp. Pop. 6308.

Conselve, kon-sĕl'vå, a town of Italy, province and 12 miles S. of Padua. Pop. 4440.

Consentia, the ancient name of Cosenza.

Con′sett, a town of England, co. and 12 miles W. by N. of Durham, at a railway junction. It has coal-mines and iron-works. Pop. 5961.

Con‘shohock′en, a post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River, 3 miles below Norristown, and on the Philadelphia & Norristown Railroad, 13 miles N.W. of Philadelphia, at the junction of the Plymouth Branch. The Reading Railroad has a station (West Conshohocken) on the S.W. side of the river. It has a bridge across the river, a national bank, a newspaper office, 5 churches, 2 blast-furnaces, 5 rolling-mills, 3 cotton-mills, 2 boiler-shops, a pipe-foundry, and a manufactory of Phœnix stone, a material for building and pavements. Conshohocken is lighted with gas. Pop. 3071.

Constable, kŭn′stą-b′l, a township of Franklin co., N.Y., joins Canada. Pop. 1586. See East Constable and West Constable.

Constableville, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., in West Turin township, on a small affluent of Black River, about 26 miles N. of Rome, and 2 miles W. of the Utica & Black River Railroad. It has 5 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of pumps, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. 712.

Con′stance (Ger. *Constanz, Konstanz,* kon-stânts′, or *Cost′nitz;* anc. *Constan′tia*), a fortified city of the grand duchy of Baden, capital of a circle, on the S.W. shore of the Lake of Constance, at the efflux of the Rhine, 30 miles by rail E. of Schaffhausen. It is highly picturesque in its architecture. Its chief edifices are a magnificent cathedral, founded in the eleventh century, the Kaufhaus, in which the famous Council of Constance sat from 1414 to 1418, an ancient palace, a grand-ducal residence, various conventual establishments, and a theatre. One of its suburbs is connected with it by a fine railway bridge across the Rhine. It has manufactures of cotton goods, watches, silk fabrics, rubber goods, and cigarettes. Market-gardening and navigation occupy many of the inhabitants. Constance is one of the oldest towns in Germany. It was formerly a free imperial town, but fell under the ban of the empire in 1548, and in 1549 was annexed to Austria, which ceded it to Baden in 1810. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the population was 30,000. It has now decreased to 12,003, mostly Roman Catholics. See Lake of Constance.

Con′stance, a post-office of Boone co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 7 miles below Cincinnati. Here is a church.

Con′stance, or **Kin′burn,** a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 6 miles from Seaforth. Pop. 100.

Constantia, the ancient name of Coutances.

Constantia, kon-stan′she-ą, a village of the Cape Colony, South Africa, at the E. base of the Table Mountain, 12 miles S. of Cape Town, celebrated for its wine.

Constantia, kon-stan′she-ą, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., on the N. shore of Oneida Lake, in Constantia township, and on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 34 miles E.S.E. of Oswego, and about 16 miles N.N.E. of Syracuse. It has 2 or 3 churches. Pop. 587. The township contains a village named Cleveland, and has manufactures of leather, lumber, and glass. Total pop. 3491.

Constantia, Delaware co., O. See Cheshire.

Constantia Centre, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., 3 miles N. of Bernhard's Bay. It has a church.

Constantiana, the ancient name of Kustendji.

Constantina, kon-stân-tee′nâ, a town of Spain, 40 miles N.N.E. of Seville, near the Sierra de Constantina. Pop. 7801. It is defended by a strong castle. Near it are argentiferous lead-mines. The Sierra de Constantina, between Andalusia and Estremadura, is connected E. with the Sierra Morena, and gives rise to the Ardilla, an affluent of the Guadiana, and to the Huelva, an affluent of the Guadalquivir.

Constantine, kon‘stân‘teen′, or **Constantina,** kon-stân-tee′nâ (anc. *Cir′ta*), a fortified city of Algeria, capital of a department of the same name, 54 miles by rail S.W. of Philippeville, on a detached height, 1698 feet above the sea, surrounded on three sides by ravines, one of which is crossed by an ancient Roman bridge. Lat. 36° 22′ 21″ N.; lon. 6° 37′ E. Pop., exclusive of fortress, 36,296, of whom 6500 are Europeans. Mean temperature of year, 63°.5 Fahr.; winter, 51°; summer, 74°. It has a hospital, Roman remains, and a citadel on the site of the ancient Numidian fortress, barracks, 2 colleges, a Mohammedan seminary, &c., with manufactures of woollens, saddlery, and leathern goods, an export trade by rail, and an active trade with the country southward by caravan. Constantine occupies the site of *Cirta,* which was in ancient times a great city and capital of Numidia. It was ravaged in the year 311, but was rebuilt by Constantine, whose name it took. It is a bishop's see.

Constantine, the northeasternmost and most populous of the French departments in Algeria. Area, 107,362 square miles. Capital, Constantine. Pop. in 1875 of civil territory, 365,216; of military districts, 650,337.

Constantine, kon′stan-tīn‘, a village of England, Cornwall, 5 miles E. by N. of Helstone. Pop. of parish, 2093.

Constantine, kon′stan-tīn‘, a hamlet of Breckenridge co., Ky., 8 miles from Muldraugh. It has a church.

Constantine, a post-village of St. Joseph co., Mich., on the St. Joseph River, at the mouth of Fawn River, in Constantine township, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 124 miles E. of Chicago, 10 miles S.W. of Centreville, and 33 miles S. of Kalamazoo. It has 4 churches, 2 national banks, a graded school, 2 flour-mills, a foundry, and manufactures of farm-implements, chairs, furniture, sash, blinds, &c. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 1290; of the township, 2421.

Constantinogorsk, or **Konstantinogorsk,** kon-stân-tee‘no-gorsk′, a fortress of Russia, Terek district, Ciscaucasia, 21 miles S.W. of Georgievsk. It has warm springs.

Constantinograd, or **Konstantinograd,** kon-stân-tee‘no-grâd′, a town of Russia, government and 40 miles E.S.E. of Poltava. Pop. 4679.

Constantinople, kon-stan-te-no′p′l (Turk. *Stambool, Stamboul,* stâm-bool′, or *Istambool, Istamboul,* is-tâm-bool′, in common language, and *Constantinieh,* kon-stân-te-nee′ęh, in documentary writing; modern Gr. *Istampoli,* is-tâm′po-le; anc. Gr. Κωνσταντινόπολις; L. *Constantinop′olis, i.e.,* the "city of Constantine"), a celebrated city of Turkey in Europe, capital of the Ottoman Empire, in lat. 41° 0′ 18″ N., lon. 28° 59′ 15″ E., situated on a declivity or series of gentle hills, at the E. extremity of a triangular promontory of the province of Roumelia, having the Sea of Marmora and the Bosporus on the S. and E., and the Golden Horn, an inlet of the latter, on the N. It is thus surrounded by water on all sides except the W., and has a sea-front altogether of about 8 miles in extent. Taking the form of the ground on which it stands, the city is triangular in shape, its apex projecting into the Bosporus, and its base, a lofty double wall 4 miles in length, stretching across the promontory from the Sea of Marmora to the Golden Horn. Each of the sides is about 3¾ miles in length, and within these limits the whole of the city proper is included. On the opposite side of the Golden Horn, and also occupying the extremity of a promontory, sometimes called the Peninsula of Pera, are situated the extensive suburbs Galata, Pera, and Tophana, and on the opposite shore of the Bosporus stands the important commercial suburb of Scutari. The appearance of the city from without is extremely picturesque and imposing, with its mosques, cupolas, and minarets, interspersed with lofty cypresses, and its port crowded with shipping; but within it consists mostly of a labyrinth of crooked, ill-paved, and dirty lanes, and a crowd of low-built and small houses, formed of wood or roughly hewn stone. Its drainage is favored by its uneven and sloping site, as well as by a great number of public fountains, which amply supply the city with water brought from artificial tanks constructed at some distance. This capital, including its suburbs, contains 14 royal and nearly 500 other mosques and mesjids or chapels, 183 hospitals, 36 Christian churches, several synagogues, 130 public baths, and upwards of 200 khans or inns, besides many bazaars and coffee-houses.

Seraglio.—On the extreme N.E. point of the promontory on which the city stands, and on the site of ancient Byzantium, is situated the Seraglio, the former palace of the sultans. With its gardens and groves, it includes an area of about 3 miles in circumference, and is washed by the sea for two-thirds of its extent. Having been enlarged and altered at various periods, according to the taste or caprice of the princes and sultans, it now consists of a conglomeration of buildings clustering together without order or design. Its apartments, however, are spacious and richly furnished. At the principal entrance is a large and lofty gate, called Babi Humayon, the "high door" or "sublime porte," from which has been derived the well-known diplomatic phrase, all political business being supposed to be transacted under this portal. Within the precincts of the palace is the celebrated Divan, and the harem, with the "Garden of Delight," in which are numerous gorgeous parterres, pavilions, and sparkling fountains.

Immediately outside of the Seraglio stands St. Sophia, the principal mosque of the Mohammedan world, and the finest example of the Byzantine style, originally built as a Christian church by Justinian between 531 and 538, and converted into a mosque by Mohammed II. in 1453. It is in the form of a Greek cross, 269 feet in length by 143 feet in breadth, and is surmounted by a flattened dome 180 feet in height, besides several minor cupolas and 4 minarets. Its walls are brick, but the interior is lined with costly marbles and adorned with ancient Byzantine paintings and decorations, while the temples of Heliopolis, Delos, Baalbec, and Athens were plundered to add to its splendors. The effect, however, was greatly injured by numerous Turkish inscriptions on the walls and the introduction of a multitude of insignificant and inharmonious ornaments. It was restored by Fossati in 1849. Among other principal mosques may be noted those of Achmet, of Solyman the Magnificent, of Mohammed II., of Bajazet, and the Velide mosque, built by the mother of Mohammed IV., the last containing pillars brought from the supposed ruins of ancient Troy. Most of the greater mosques have colleges, and almost all have charitable institutions, named imarets, attached to them, which latter serve at once as poor-houses and hospitals.

The public schools are of three classes. (1.) Primary district schools for boys and girls, in which the pupils are taught to read, write, and cipher, and to recite the Koran. (2.) Provincial schools of a higher order, for boys only. (3.) The mosque colleges, or Medresseh, for the study of theology and law. In 1867 a lyceum was established by Sultan Abdul-Aziz, in which a liberal education is afforded, and more recently a university has been associated with it. Besides these there are special government schools, the chief being the military, naval, and artillery schools, the school of engineering, the medical school, and the school for the managers of woods and forests. There is also a training-school for teachers; and schools for the soldiers are attached to the various barracks. Constantinople now possesses several libraries and museums. In the vicinity is Robert College, an excellent institution under American management.

The bazaars for the sale of wares are fire-proof buildings lighted from above. They are extensive and well supplied. Among the chief ornaments of the city are its cemeteries. The principal antiquities are the "burnt column," originally erected by Constantine the Great, the column of Arcadius, the pillar of Marcian, vestiges of the Boucoleon Palace, built by Theodosius II., the aqueduct of Valens, and various subterranean cisterns.

The city proper comprises several quarters,—as those for the Jews, Armenians, and Greeks. The Greek quarter, the "Fanar," extends along the shore of the port or the "Golden Horn." This fine harbor lies between the city and its suburbs Pera and Galata, extending for about 4½ miles inland in a northwesterly direction, and varying in breadth from 1 to 4 furlongs. It is deep enough to float ships of the largest size, and is crossed by two bridges of boats which unite the Fanar with the northern suburbs. The trade of Constantinople is carried on chiefly by foreigners. The imports consist of corn, iron, timber, tallow, and furs from the Black Sea and Russia; cotton stuffs, yarn, woollens, silks, metallic goods, watches, &c., from Western Europe; corn and coffee from Alexandria; sugar from the East and West Indies; and porcelain, wax, copper, overland from China. The exports consist of silks, carpets, hides, wool, goats' hair, potash, galls, yellow-berries, linseed, madder, valonia, and bones. The other manufactures are morocco leather, saddlery, shoes, meerschaum pipes, &c. Large numbers of cherry-trees are grown near the city for the manufacture of pipe-tubes. The number of sailing-vessels entered in 1876 was 35,235, with a tonnage of 2,267,914, and of steamships, 3876, with a tonnage of 2,701,387. A railway now unites Constantinople with Adrianople, and another joins Scutari with Ismid. Galata is the principal seat of commerce. It is here that the merchants of all nations have their stores and counting-houses. Scutari is the rendezvous of caravans from Persia, Armenia, &c., and the seat of the principal corn-warehouses and manufactures of Turkish silk and cotton goods. Constantinople is the see of Greek, Armenian, and Latin patriarchs, the latter non-resident; and there are also "civil patriarchs," appointed by the Sublime Porte to represent the leading Christian churches of the East.

The streets of Constantinople are generally dull and deserted, all bustle and animation being confined to the bazaars. Many houses have no windows to the street, but only a long, narrow, dingy door, and where there are any windows these are latticed and closed. Gas has been introduced, especially in Pera. Towards evening the coffee-houses are thronged, but at sunset the Turks retire to their homes. A great number of ownerless dogs range the streets, acting as scavengers. The climate is variable and the temperature subject to great variations. The mean temperature of the year is 56° Fahr.; winter, 40°; summer, 71°. From extreme antiquity Constantinople has been the seat of a lucrative tunny-fishery, and to this its importance was for a long time very largely due. The fortifications of the city were extended and reconstructed in 1878, at the end of the Russian occupation.

Constantinople was originally founded by Byzas, B.C. 656, and rebuilt by Constantine, A.D. 328. No city in the world has stood so many sieges, and yet it has only been twice taken, namely, in 1204 by the Crusaders, and in 1453 by Mohammed II. Pop. about 700,000, comprising Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Franks, Jews, and miscellaneous.

Constantinople, Channel of. See BOSPORUS.

Constantinov, or **Konstantinow,** kon-stån‵tee-nov′, or **Staro** (stå′ro) **Constantinov,** *i.e.*, "Old Constantinov," a town of Russia, in Volhynia, on the river Slootcha, 80 miles S.S.W. of Zhitomeer. It is the seat of some manufactures and of a large trade. Pop. 15,605.

Constantinus, supposed ancient name of COTENTIN.

Constanz, a German name of CONSTANCE.

Con′stine Bridge, a hamlet on the Syracuse, Chenango & New York Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Cazenovia.

Constitucion, La Constitucion, lå kon-ste-too-se-ōn′, or **Maule,** mŏw′lå, a town of Chili, capital of the province of Maule, on the sea, 115 miles N.E. of Concepcion. It is at the mouth of the navigable river Maule. Pop. in 1875, 6542.

Constituição, kon-ste-too-e-sŏwɴɢ′, a town of Brazil, 115 miles N.E. of São Paulo, on the Piracicaba. Pop. 2500.

Con‵stitu′tion, a post-village of Washington co., O., on the Ohio River, and on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 4 miles above Parkersburg, and 8 miles below Marietta. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a stone-quarry.

Constitution, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., is on Mason & Dixon's Line, 28 miles S.S.E. of York.

Consuegra, kon-soo-å′grå (anc. *Consa′brum* or *Consabu′rum*), a town of Spain, province and 35 miles S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 6870. It has manufactures of coarse woollens, and remains of an ancient castle and various Roman antiquities.

Cons′ville, a post-village of Henry co., Mo., in Osage township, 10 miles S. of Clinton. It has 3 churches.

Contai, or **Kanthi,** kon-tī′, a town of Bengal, lat. 21° 48′ N., lon. 87° 54′ E., 65 miles S.W. of Calcutta, and 5 miles from the sea.

Contan‵agur′, or **Kantanagar,** a town of Bengal, district and 14 miles N. of Dinagepoor. It was formerly a place of note, and contains one of the finest temples in Bengal. It has a good trade. Lat. 25° 44′ N.; lon. 88° 43′ E.

Contarina, kon-tå-ree′nå, a town of Italy, 29 miles S. of Venice, on the Po. Pop. 5598.

Contas, Brazil. See RIO DE CONTAS.

Con′tee's Station, a post-office of Prince George's co., Md., on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 15 miles N.E. of Washington, D.C.

Con‵tent′, a hamlet of Colorado co., Tex., 3 miles from Weimar Station. It has a church.

Contentnea, kon-tent′nee, a post-hamlet of Greene co., N.C., on Contentnea Creek, about 5 miles from Snow Hill. It has a saw-mill and a grist-mill.

Contentnea, a township of Pitt co., N.C. Pop. 2118.

Contentnea (or **Contentny,** kon-tent′nee) **Creek,** North Carolina, runs southeastward, drains parts of Johnston, Wilson, and Greene cos., and enters the Neuse River about 12 miles below Kingston. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Contessa, kon-tês′så, a town of Sicily, province of Palermo, 9 miles S.W. of Corleone. Pop. 3201.

Contes′sa, a village of European Turkey, in Roumelia, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Orphano, which is sometimes called the Gulf of Contessa.

Conthey, kŏɴɢ‵tå′, a town of Switzerland, canton of Valais, 3 miles W. of Sion, near the Rhone. Pop. 2299.

Conti, a town of France. See CONTY.

Contich, kon′tiᴋ, a village of Belgium, at a railway junction, 6 miles S.S.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 3940. It has manufactures in hats and leather, and trade in horses.

Con′tin, a parish and village of Scotland, co. of Ross, 5 miles S.W. of Dingwall. Pop. 1550.

Con′toocook River, New Hampshire, rises in Cheshire co., runs northward through Hillsborough co. and northeastward in Merrimack co., and enters the Merrimac River 8 miles above Concord. It is nearly 80 miles long.

Contoocook Village, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., in Hopkinton township, on the Contoocook River, and on the Concord & Claremont Railroad, at the junction of the Contoocook River Branch, 12 miles W.N.W. of Concord. It has an academy, 3 churches, a mineral spring, and manufactures of lumber, mackerel-kits, &c. The library and museum of the New Hampshire Antiquarian

Society are located here. This library has about 7000 volumes.

Con'toy′, or **Log′gerhead**, an island off the coast of Yucatan, 16 miles E. by S. of Cape Catoche. Lat. 21° 32′ N.; lon. 86° 49′ W.

Con′tra Cos′ta, a county of California, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Suisun and San Pablo Bays, on the N.E. by the San Joaquin River, and on the W. by the Bay of San Francisco. The surface is diversified by mountains, plains, swamps, and fertile valleys. Its most prominent physical feature is Mount Diablo, a peak of the Coast Range. Wheat, barley, and hay are the staple products of the soil. This county has good magnesian limestone, and the most important coal-mines of the state. Copper also has been found here. A portion of this county is covered with forests of oak. Capital, Martinez. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,678,953. Pop. in 1870, 8461, of whom 5791 were Americans.

Contrari′eties Island, in the Pacific, one of the Solomon Islands. Lat. 9° 49′ S.; lon. 162° 3′ E.

Contrecœur, kòNT'r'kuR′, a post-village in Verchères co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 30 miles below Montreal, contains a church, 4 stores, and a hotel. Its chief trade is in country produce and in maple-sugar. Pop. of parish, 1813.

Contreras, kon-trå′rås, a battle-field of Mexico, 14 miles S. of the capital. The battle was fought August 18 and 19, 1847, between the United States forces under General Scott and a division of the Mexican army, commanded by General Valencia, resulting in the complete dispersion of the Mexican forces.

Contre′ras, a post-office of Butler co., O.

Contreras (kon-trå′rås) **Islands**, a group of small islands in the Pacific, near the coast of Guatemala. Lat. 7° 50′ N.; lon. 82° W.

Contres, kòNT'r, a town of France, in Loir-et-Cher, 14 miles S.S.E. of Blois. Pop. 1670.

Contrexéville, kòNᵒ'trèg'zå'veel′, a village of France, in Vosges, 14 miles S.W. of Mirecourt, on the Vaire. It has a celebrated establishment of mineral waters. Pop. 728.

Controguerro, kon-tro-gwêR′Ro, a town of Italy, province and 16 miles N.N.E. of Teramo. Pop. 2039.

Controne, kon-tro′nå, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 10 miles S.S.E. of Campagna. Pop. 1672.

Contursi, kon-tooR′see, a town of Italy, province and 26 miles E. of Salerno, on the Sele. Pop. 3009.

Contwig, a village of Bavaria. See Kontwig.

Contwoy-To, kon-twoi′-to', or **Rum Lake**, a lake of Canada, in the country of the Copper Indians, intersected by the parallel of 65° 35′ N. and the meridian of 111° 50′ W.

Conty, or **Conti**, kòNᵒ'tee′, a town of France, in Somme, 12½ miles S.S.W. of Amiens, on the Seille. P. 980.

Conucon, Sierra, Guiana. See Sierra Conocon.

Conve′nience, a post-office of Independence co., Ark.

Convenience, a post-office of Fayette co., O.

Con′vent, a post-village or settlement of St. James parish, La., on the left or E. bank of the Mississippi River, about 55 miles above New Orleans. It extends 3 miles along the river. Two weekly newspapers are published here. It has 2 churches, a convent, Jefferson College, and a tobacco-factory.

Convent Station, a post-hamlet of Morris co., N.J., in Chatham township, on the Morris & Essex Railroad, about 2 miles N.W. of Madison. It has a church and a large convent of sisters of charity.

Conversano, kon-vêR-så′no, a town of Italy, province of Bari, 19 miles S.E. of Bari. Pop. 10,656. It is enclosed by decayed walls, defended by a Norman castle. Chief edifices, a fine cathedral, several convents, a bishop's palace, diocesan seminary, hospital, and foundling asylum. A brisk trade is carried on in wine, oil, almonds, and cotton.

Converse, Miami co., Ind. See Xenia.

Con′verse, or **Convers**, a post-office and station of Clinton co., Mo., on the railroad between Richmond and Plattsburg, 42 miles S.E. of St. Joseph.

Converse, a post-hamlet of Bexar co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, 13 miles E. of San Antonio. Here is a church.

Convil-Cayo, kon-vil-kå′yo, a village of Wales, co. of Carmarthen, 7½ miles N.W. of Llandovery.

Con′vis, a township of Calhoun co., Mich. Pop. 941.

Convis Centre, a post-office of Calhoun co., Mich.

Con′voy, a post-village of Van Wert co., O., in Tully township, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 25 miles E.S.E. of Fort Wayne. It has 3 churches, a graded school, 2 carriage-shops, 2 saw-mills, &c.

Con′way, or **Conwy**, kon′wee, a river of North Wales, flows mostly N.N.W., and joins Beaumaris Bay 11 miles E. of Beaumaris. Length, 30 miles.

Conway, or **Ab′er Con′way**, a town of Wales, co. of Carnarvon, on the estuary of the above river, here crossed by a noble tubular suspension bridge, 327 feet in length, on the Chester & Holyhead Railway, 13 miles E.N.E. of Bangor. It occupies a steep slope, and is enclosed by embattled walls, with towers and gateways, still in good repair. The castle, built by Edward I., on a precipitous rock, is one of the grandest feudal fortresses remaining in Britain. Pop. of town, 1862; of borough, 2620.

Con′way or **Middle River**, a small river of Virginia, flowing into the Rapidan on the boundary between Greene and Madison cos.

Conway, a county in the N. central part of Arkansas, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Arkansas River, and is drained by Cadron and other creeks. The surface is partly covered by extensive forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad. Capital, Lewisburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,517,900. Pop. in 1870, 8112, of whom 8045 were Americans.

Conway, a post-village, capital of Faulkner co., Ark., on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, 31 miles N.W. of Little Rock. It has a bank, 2 churches, 2 academies, 2 newspaper offices, a machine-shop, and a flour-mill. P. 600.

Conway, a post-hamlet of Taylor co., Iowa, on the East 102 River, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad (Bedford Branch), 7 miles N.E. of Bedford.

Conway, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., in Conway township, 30 miles N. by W. from Springfield. It has a national bank, a high school, a woollen-mill, a cotton-factory, and 3 churches. The township is bounded on the N.E. by Deerfield River. Pop. of the township, 1452.

Conway, a township of Livingston co., Mich. P. 1029.

Conway, a post-village of Leake co., Miss., 15 miles S. of Kosciusko. It has 2 churches.

Conway, a post-hamlet of Laclede co., Mo., on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 17 miles S.S.W. of Lebanon. It has a church.

Conway, a post-village and summer resort of Carroll co., N.H., on the Saco River, in Conway township, and on the Portsmouth, Great Falls & Conway Railroad, 132 miles N. of Boston, and 21 miles N. of Ossipee. It has several hotels. The township contains a larger village, named North Conway (which see), and presents beautiful scenery. Pop. of the township, 1607.

Conwayborough, kon′wā-bŭr'rụh, a post-village, capital of Horry co., S.C., in Conwayborough township, on the Waccamaw River, at the head of navigation, about 100 miles N.N.E. of Charleston. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and manufactures of lumber and naval stores. Pop. 606; of the township, 1610.

Conway Centre, a station in Conway township, Carroll co., N.H., on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 55 miles from Portland, Me.

Conway Junction, a station in York co., Me., at the junction of the Portsmouth, Saco & Portland Railroad and the Portsmouth, Great Falls & North Conway Railroad, 10 miles N. of Portsmouth, N.H.

Conwy, a river of Wales. See Conway.

Con′yers, a post-village, capital of Rockdale co., Ga., on the Georgia Railroad, 31 miles E.S.E. of Atlanta. It has 8 churches (3 colored), a high school, a female college, 2 banking-houses, 27 brick business-houses, and manufactures of furniture, sash, blinds, &c. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 637.

Con′yersville, a post-village of Henry co., Tenn., 12 miles N. of Paris, and about 110 miles W.N.W. of Nashville. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Conyngham, kun′ning-ham, a township of Columbia co., Pa., in the Shamokin coal-field. Pop. 1943, excluding Centralia.

Conyngham, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Hazleton division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Hazleton, and about 20 miles S.S.W. of Wilkesbarre. It contains 3 churches, 2 hotels, 3 stores, and about 50 houses.

Conza, kon′zå (anc. *Comp′sa*), a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 9 miles S.E. of Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi. It has a cathedral, an archbishop's palace, and a diocesan seminary. Pop. 1703.

Coobcabia, Coubcabia, or **Cubcabia**, koob-kå′-be-å, a town of Africa, in Darfoor, in a fertile district, 41 miles W. of Cobbe. Lat. 14° N.; lon. 26° 30′ E. It has long been celebrated for its commerce in coarse cotton cloth and in leathern sacks.

Cooch Bahar, or **Kuch Behar,** kooch bå‘har′ (native, *Nij Bahar*, neej bạ‘har′), a native state of India, in Bengal. Lat. 25° 57′ 40″–26° 32′ 20″ N.; lon. 88° 47′ 40″–89° 54′ 35″ E. Area, 1292 square miles. It is governed by a rajah, who pays tribute to the British. It is mostly a fertile plain. The dominant race is called Koch, or Rajbansee, and is generally regarded as Mongolian. Capital, Cooch Bahar. Pop. 532,565.

Cooch Bahar, a town of India, capital of the above. Lat. 26° 19′ 25″ N.; lon. 89° 29′ 13″ E. It has a brick palace, a dispensary, a public library, and a printing-office, but is mostly composed of mat huts. Pop. 3433.

Cooch Bahar, a collectorship of Bengal. See Rajeshahye Cooch Bahar.

Cooch's Bridge, a post-office of New Castle co., Del., and a station on the Pennsylvania & Delaware Railroad, 9 miles N.W. of Delaware City.

Coodle (koo′d′l) **Creek,** a township of Iredell co., N.C. Pop. 1629.

Coodoo′nia, a river in the N.W. of Africa, in Soodan, rises in a mountainous district in lat. 9° 7′ N., lon. 10° E., and falls into the Niger a little N.W. of Egga, in lat. 8° 37′ N., lon. 8° W.

Coo′gee, a town of New South Wales, Australia, co. of Cumberland, 4 miles S. of Sydney, of which it is a suburb, on a fine bay of the same name.

Coogle's (koo′gl′z) **Mill,** a post-office of Macon co., Ga.

Cook, a county in the N.E. part of Illinois, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan, is intersected by the Des Plaines River, and is also drained by the Chicago River. The surface is partly level, and partly undulating prairie; the soil is deep and very fertile. Oats, Indian corn, hay, butter, and potatoes are the staple products. About one-third of the county is covered with forests, in which the hickory, ash, elm, black walnut, and several species of oak are found. The rock which underlies this county is Silurian limestone (of the Niagara group), which is fine-grained and a good material for building. It is commonly called "Athens marble." This stone, which is used for ornamental architecture in Chicago, is of a light-drab or pale-yellow color. It is quarried at Athens, a village on the Des Plaines River: hence the name. This is the most populous county in the state. It is intersected by important railroads, terminating at Chicago, which is the capital. Valuation of real and personal estate in 1870, $575,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 349,966, of whom 183,194 were Americans.

Cook, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. 875.

Cook, a post-office of Wyoming co., W. Va.

Cooke, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Red River, and is drained by several head-streams of Trinity River. The surface is extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cattle, Indian corn, and pork are the chief products of this county. Capital, Gainesville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $681,467. Pop. in 1870, 5315, of whom 5274 were natives and 41 were foreigners.

Cooke's Point, a post-hamlet of Burleson co., Tex., 14 miles W.S.W. of Bryan.

Cook Inlet, in Alaska, is between lat. 58° and 61° N., lon. 151° and 154° W., opposite the island of Kadiak. Length, from S. to N., 130 miles; breadth, 70 miles.

Cook Islands, or **Hervey Archipelago,** in Polynesia, S.W. of the Society Islands, between the Archipelago of Tonga on the W. and Tahiti on the E. The principal are Mangaia, Atioo, Hervey, and Raratonga. Many of the people have been converted to Christianity by English missionaries. Pop. 7600.

Cook′ley, a village of England, co. of Worcester, 3 miles N. by E. of Kidderminster. It has iron-works.

Cook′port, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., in Green township, 16 miles E.N.E. of Indiana. It has a planing-mill, a saw-mill, &c.

Cook's, a station in Huntingdon co., Pa., on the East Broad Top Railroad, 27 miles from Mount Union.

Cook's, a station in Washington co., Pa., on the Chartiers Railroad, 3 miles N. of Washington.

Cooks′burg, a post-hamlet of Albany co., N.Y., 28 miles S.W. of Albany.

Cooksburg, a post-village of Forest co., Pa., in Barnet township, on the Clarion River, about 30 miles E.S.E. of Oil City. It has 2 churches and 1 or 2 mills.

Cook's Corners, a post-office of Franklin co., N.Y.

Cook's Corners, a hamlet in Madison co., N.Y., on the Midland Railroad, 7 miles S. by E. of Oneida. Here are a grist-mill, a church, and a cheese-factory. Pop. about 100. Here gypsum is obtained and ground.

Cook's Corners, a hamlet of Huron co., O., in Ridgefield township, 3 miles from Monroeville. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Cook's Corners, Ontario. See Charing Cross.

Cook's Falls, a station in Delaware co., N.Y., on the Midland Railroad, 39 miles S.E. of Walton.

Cook′shire, the chief town of the county of Compton, Quebec, on the Eaton River, 13 miles by rail N.E. of Lennoxville. It contains, besides the county buildings, a starch-factory, a sash- and door-factory, 3 saw-mills, a carding-mill, and 3 churches. Pop. 400.

Cook's Inlet, Alaska. See Cook Inlet.

Cook's Landing, a post-office of Tishemingo co., Miss.

Cook's Mills, a post-hamlet of Coles co., Ill., on the Okaw River, 8 miles N. of Mattoon. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Cook's Mills, a post-office of Bedford co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, and on the Bedford division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 9 miles N. of Cumberland, Md.

Cook's Mills, a hamlet of Fayette co., Pa., in Redstone township, 7 miles S.W. of Layton's Station. It has 2 churches, a woollen-mill, a flour-mill, and 20 houses.

Cook's Mills, Ontario. See Crowlandville.

Cook's Run, a station on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 37 miles W. of Lock Haven, Pa.

Cook's Station, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad, 15 miles S. of Steelville. It has a church.

Cooks′town, a town of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, on the Ballinderry, 5 miles by rail S.W. of Moneymore. Pop. 3501. It has a large Gothic church, a court-house, a union workhouse, a bank, a market-house, and a linen hall.

Cooks′town, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., in New Hanover township, on the railroad between Mount Holly and Hightstown, 17 miles E.N.E. of Mount Holly. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of carriages and of whiskey.

Cookstown, or **Fayette City,** a post-borough of Fayette co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, about 28 miles S. of Pittsburg, and 8 or 10 miles below Brownsville. The name of its post-office is Fayette City. It has 3 churches, a glass-factory, a pottery, a bank, 2 saw-mills, a graded school, and 13 stores. Coal is mined near here, and steamboats ply daily between Cookstown and Pittsburg. Pop. 889.

Cooks′town, or **Per′ry's Cor′ners,** a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 8 miles W. of Gilford. It contains several stores, churches, and hotels. Pop. 600.

Cook Strait, in New Zealand, separates the two principal islands. Named after its discoverer, Captain Cook.

Cook's Val′ley, a post-office of Wabasha co., Minn.

Cook's Valley, a post-office of Chippewa co., Wis.

Cooks′ville, a post-village of Howard co., Md., 2½ miles from Hood's Mill Railroad Station, which is 34 miles W. of Baltimore. It has 2 general stores and 3 churches.

Cooksville, a post-village of Noxubee co., Miss., on the Noxubee River, about 40 miles S. of Columbus. It has 3 churches, a steam cotton-gin, and a steam mill.

Cooksville, a post-village of Rock co., Wis., 18 miles S.S.E. of Madison. It has a church, a grist-mill, &c.

Cooksville, a post-village in Peel co., Ontario, 3 miles from Port Credit, and 16 miles S.W. of Toronto. It contains several saw-mills, stores, and vineyards. Pop. 400.

Cooksville, New Brunswick. See North Lake.

Cook′town, one of the most important ports of Queensland, on the Endeavor River. It has a custom-house, and constant communication with the neighboring colonies and with Europe by three lines of ocean steamers. Pop. 3000 white and 5000 Chinese.

Cook′ville, a post-office of Woodson co., Kansas.

Cookville, a post-village, capital of Putnam co., Tenn., 75 miles E. of Nashville. It has a church, an academy, a newspaper office, a steam grist-mill, and a saw-mill. P. 156.

Cool, a station in Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Montrose Railroad, 6 miles S. of Montrose.

Cool Bank, a post-office of Pike co., Ill.

Coolbaugh, kool′baw, a township of Monroe co., Pa., on the great Pocono plateau, crossed by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. Pop. 1028.

Coolbaugh's, a post-office of Monroe co., Pa.

Coo′ley's, a station in Franklin co., Ind., on the Whitewater Valley Railroad, 14 miles N.W. of Harrison.

Coo′leysville, a post-hamlet of Steele co., Minn., 12 miles S. of Owatonna.

Coo′leyville, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Mass., in

New Salem township, 5 miles W.S.W. of New Salem Station. It has 2 stores.

Coolgraney, kool-grå'nee, a village of Ireland, co. of Wexford, 3 miles S.S.W. of Arklow.

Coo'lin (or **Cuchullin,** koo-KOO'lin) **Hills,** a range of wild, romantic hills, Scotland, in the Isle of Skye, extends from the head of Scavaig Bay in a N.W. direction. Scuirna-Gillean, at the N.E. extremity of the range, is estimated to be upwards of 3200 feet high.

Cooloo, Kooloo, or **Kulu,** koo'loo', a region in India, between lat. 31° 20′ and 33° N. and lon. 76° 40′ and 78° 35′ E., lying at the foot of the Himalaya Mountains.

Coolscamp, kōls'kåmp', a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 14 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 2564.

Cool Spring, a post-office and station of Sussex co., Del., on the Junction & Breakwater Railroad, 7 miles W. of Lewes.

Cool Spring, a post-office of Sumter co., Ga.

Cool Spring, a township of La Porte co., Ind. Pop. 1328. It contains Waterford.

Cool Spring, a post-hamlet of Ohio co., Ky., 7 miles S. of Beaver Dam. It has a tobacco-factory.

Cool Spring, a hamlet of Lafayette co., Mo., 12 miles N. of Kingsville. It has a church.

Cool Spring, a post-hamlet of Iredell co., N.C., in Cool Spring township, 12 miles N.E. of Statesville. It has an academy and 10 residences. Pop. of the township, 711.

Cool Spring, township, Washington co., N.C. P. 1561.

Cool Spring, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Pa., 10 miles S. of Brookville. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and 15 residences.

Cool Spring, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Cool Spring Station is on the Shenango & Alleghany Railroad, 5 miles N. of Mercer. Pop. 865.

Cool Spring, a post-hamlet of Horry co., S.C., 18 miles S. of Nichols Depot. It has 2 churches.

Cool Springs, township, Rutherford co., N.C. P. 1031.

Cool'ville, a post-village of Athens co., O., in Troy township, on the Hocking River, about 24 miles S.W. of Marietta. It has 3 churches. It is 2 miles from Coolville Station, which is on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 13 miles W. by S. of Belpre. Pop. 334.

Cool Well, a post-office of Amherst co., Va.

Coomas'sie, the capital of Ashantee, in Guinea, 120 miles N.N.W. of Cape Coast Castle. Lat. 6° 34′ 50″ N.; lon. 2° 12′ W. It stands in a wooded valley environed by swamps, and has an active trade with Central Africa. It was burned by the British in 1874. Pop. about 50,000.

Coombla, a town of India. See CUMLY.

Coo'mer, a post-hamlet of Niagara co., N.Y., in Newfane township, 7 miles N. of Lockport.

Coomer Station, a post-hamlet of Niagara co., N.Y., in Newfane township, on the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, 18 miles E.N.E. of Lewiston. Large quantities of apples and peaches are shipped here.

Coomp'tah, or **Coom'tah,** written also **Kumte,** a town of India, South Canara district, on the W. coast, 330 miles S.S.E. of Bombay. It has many fine warehouses and dwellings, and ships much cotton. Pop. 10,290.

Coon, a township of Buena Vista co., Iowa. Pop. 239.

Coon, a township of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. 957.

Coon Creek, a post-office of Perry co., Ky.

Coon Creek, a post-office of Anoka co., Minn., and a station on the Mississippi River Branch of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Anoka.

Coon Creek, a post-office of Barton co., Mo., is at Dublin, a hamlet, 14 miles N. of Carthage.

Coon'dapoor', a town of India, presidency of Bombay, district of Canara, on the Malabar coast, 53 miles N.N.W. of Mangalore.

Coonewar, koo'ne-war', a post-office of Lee co., Miss., 7½ miles W. of Tupelo.

Coon Forks, a hamlet of Eau Claire co., Wis., 6 miles from Augusta.

Coon Island, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., on the Wheeling, Pittsburg & Baltimore Branch Railroad, at Vienna Station, 18 miles E.N.E. of Wheeling.

Coon Prairie, prā'ree, a post-office of Boone co., Neb.

Coon Prairie, a post-hamlet of Vernon co., Wis., 24 miles S.E. of La Crosse. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Coon Rapids, a post-village of Carroll co., Iowa, in Union township, on the Middle Coon (or Raccoon) River, about 65 miles W.N.W. of Des Moines. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Coon River, Iowa. See RACCOON RIVER.

Coon's Corners, a post-office of Crawford co., Pa.

Coon's Mills, a post-office of Boone co., W. Va.

Coonsville, New York. See MANCHESTER CENTRE.

Coons'ville, a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

Coon Val'ley, a post-hamlet of Vernon co., Wis., 18 miles S.E. of La Crosse. It has a church.

Coopang, a town in Timor Island. See COEPANG.

Coop'er, a county in the central part of Missouri, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Missouri River, intersected by the La Mine River, and also drained by Little Saline and Moniteau Creeks. The surface is diversified with prairies and hills or undulations of moderate height, and is extensively covered with forests of white oak, blue ash, hickory, elm, sugar-maple, white ash, wild cherry, &c. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county is rich in minerals, viz., bituminous coal of good quality, lead, iron, marble, hydraulic limestone, and Lower Silurian limestone. It is intersected by a branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. Capital, Boonville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,000,000. Population in 1870, 20,692, of whom 18,597 were Americans.

Cooper, a post-office of Grant co., Ark.

Cooper, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ga., at Nicholson Railroad Station, about 11 miles N. of Athens.

Cooper, a township of Sangamon co., Ill. Pop. 785.

Cooper, a post-hamlet of Tazewell co., Ill., on the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, 17 miles N.E. of Pekin. Here is an elevator for grain.

Cooper, a post-township of Washington co., Me., about 15 miles S.W. of Calais. It has a church. Pop. 360.

Cooper, a post-hamlet of Kalamazoo co., Mich., in Cooper township, on the Kalamazoo River, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroads, 6 miles N. of Kalamazoo, and 19 miles S.E. of Allegan. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1294.

Cooper, a township of Gentry co., Mo. Pop. 1498.

Cooper, a station in Gloucester co., N.J., 11 miles S.W. of Woodbury, on the Delaware Shore Railroad.

Cooper, a station in Passaic co., N.J., on the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 43 miles N.W. of New York City.

Cooper, a township of Montour co., Pa. Pop. 414.

Cooper, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 5 miles W. of Knoxville. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

Cooper, a post-village, capital of Delta co., Tex., about 60 miles E.S.E. of Sherman. It has a church, a newspaper office, and a high school. Pop. about 300.

Cooper, or **Allen Settlement,** a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, on Black Creek, 43 miles N. of Belleville. Pop. 100.

Coop'erdale, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa., in Taylor township, about 60 miles E. of Pittsburg. Pop. 246.

Cooper Island, in the British West Indies, Virgin Islands, is an islet 5 miles S.E. of Tortola.

Cooper Point, a headland on the E. coast of Australia. Lat. 17° 20′ S.; lon. 145° 50′ E.

Cooper River, South Carolina, rises in Charleston co., runs southward to the city of Charleston, and unites with the Ashley River to form Charleston Harbor.

Cooper's, Alabama. See COOPER'S STATION.

Cooper's, a station in Monterey co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 3 miles S.E. of Castroville.

Cooper's, a township of Edgefield co., S.C. Pop. 1795.

Coop'ersburg, a post-office of Rice co., Kansas.

Coopersburg, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., in Upper Saucon township, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 44 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches, a savings-bank, 2 carriage-shops, 2 hotels, 3 stores, &c.

Cooper's Creek, New Jersey, drains part of Camden co., runs northwestward, and enters the Delaware River at the upper end of the city of Camden. Its lower part is navigable, the tide ascending the stream some 8 miles.

Cooper's Creek, or **Bar'coo' River,** in Southwestern Queensland, flows for several hundred miles in a southwesterly course, and discharges its scanty waters into the salt lakes Gregory and Eyre.

Cooper's Falls, a hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in De Kalb township, on the Oswegatchie River, about 10 miles S.W. of Canton. It has a blast-furnace for iron.

Cooper's Gap, a township of Polk co., N.C. Pop. 797.

Cooper's Hill, Osage co., Mo. See LEACHVILLE.

Cooper's Lake, a post-hamlet of Albany co., Wyoming, on Laramie River, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, 29 miles N. of Laramie, near a lake of the same name, with no outlet.

Cooper's Land'ing, a post-office of Arkansas co., Ark.

Cooper's Mills, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me., on Sheepscott River. in Whitefield township, 13 miles E.S.E. of Augusta. It has 2 churches, a lumber-mill, a grist-mill, and a carriage-shop.

Cooper's Plains, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., on the Conhocton River, and on the Erie Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Corning. It has 2 churches and a chair-factory.

Cooper's Station, in Chilton co., Ala., is on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 34 miles N. of Montgomery. In the vicinity are noble forests and 2 churches.

Coop'erstown, a post-village of Brown co., Ill., in Cooperstown township, 8 miles E. of Mount Sterling, and about 28 miles N.W. of Jacksonville. It has a church, a plough-factory, and several stores. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1522.

Cooperstown, a post-village, capital of Otsego co., N.Y., is pleasantly situated in Otsego township, at the south end of Otsego Lake, on the Susquehanna River. It is about 35 miles S.S.E. of Utica, and 60 miles (direct) W. of Albany. It is the north terminus of the Cooperstown & Susquehanna Valley Railroad, which connects with the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad. It contains 6 churches, 2 national banks, a female collegiate institute, Bede Hall for boys, and printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers. Cooper, the eminent novelist, resided at this place, which is surrounded by beautiful scenery. Pop. about 2500.

Cooperstown, a post-borough of Venango co., Pa., on Sugar Creek, 10 miles N.W. of Oil City, and 18 miles S.E. of Meadville. It has several mills for flour and lumber, a woollen-factory, an academy, and 2 churches. Pop. 264.

Cooperstown, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis., in Cooperstown township, about 20 miles N.W. of Manitowoc. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1714.

Cooperstown Junction, a hamlet in Otsego co., N.Y., on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, at the junction of the Cooperstown & Susquehanna Valley Railroad. It has a church, and is adjacent to Colliersville.

Coop'ersville, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ky., 25 miles S.W. of Point Isabel. It has a tannery and a grist-mill.

Coopersville, a post-village of Ottawa co., Mich., in Polkton township, on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, 15 miles N.W. of Grand Rapids. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of leather and lumber. Pop. about 500.

Coopersville, or **Corbeau,** kor-bō', a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., in Champlain township, on the Chazy or Champlain River, and on the New York & Canada Railroad, 20 miles N. of Plattsburg, and 1 or 2 miles W. of Lake Champlain. It has a church, a grist-mill, and 2 stores. Grain and hay are shipped here. Pop. 205.

Coopersville, a hamlet of Livingston co., N.Y., on the Genesee Valley Canal, 2 miles N. of Nunda. It has a grist-mill. Pop. about 40.

Coopersville, a hamlet and shipping-point of Pike co., O., on the Scioto River, and on the Ohio Canal, 1 mile from Wetmore Post-Office, and 17 miles N. of Portsmouth. Lumber is shipped here. It has 2 churches.

Coop'er's Wells, a watering-place of Hinds co., Miss., 4 miles S.E. of Raymond. The water has reputation in various diseases, and is extensively patronized.

Coop'ertown, a post-hamlet of Robertson co., Tenn., about 8 miles S.W. of Springfield. It has a church.

Coop'erville, a hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., in Sadsbury township, 2½ miles from Christiana Station.

Cooperville, a post-office of Sussex co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 17 miles S.E. of Petersburg.

Coops'town, a post-office of Harford co., Md.

Coop'wood, a post-office of Winston co., Miss.

Coorg, or **Curg,** koorg, a province of India, under the direct control of the Governor-General. Area, 2000 square miles. It is the smallest and least densely peopled of the British provinces in India proper. It is bounded by Mysore and the Malabar and South Canara districts. Lat. 11° 56'–12° 45' N.; lon. 75° 25'–76° 13' E. Coffee is a leading product. It is a very mountainous and rainy region, with large forests, and a comparatively cool climate. Its dominant people, the Coorgs, are of Dravidian race. Capital, Mercara. Pop. in 1872, 168,312.

Co'os, a synonym for Cos.

Coos, kō'ŏs', a large county, forming the N. extremity of New Hampshire, borders on Canada and Maine. It is bounded on the W. by the Connecticut River (which rises in the northern part of the county), is intersected by the Androscoggin, and partly drained by the Ammonoosuc River. The surface is mountainous, and abounds in picturesque and grand scenery. Among its prominent features is Mount Washington, the highest peak of the White Mountains. Granite is abundant here. A large part of the county is covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple and pine are found. The staple productions are potatoes, hay, butter, and oats. This county is intersected by the Grand Trunk Railway. Capital, Lancaster. Valuation of real and personal estate, $11,176,643. Pop. in 1870, 14,932, of whom 12,782 were Americans.

Coos, koos, a county in the S.W. part of Oregon, has an area of about 1250 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, and is drained by the Coos and Coquille Rivers. The surface is partly mountainous, and is extensively covered with forests of cedar, fir, ash, &c. The Umpqua Mountain range extends along the eastern border of this county. The soil of the valleys produces good pasture. Lumber is the chief article of export. According to an official report, this county produced in 1875 21,000,000 feet of lumber. It had in 1870 a placer gold-mine, the annual product of which was $11,170. Coal is found here. Capital, Empire City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $960,000. Pop. in 1870, 1644, of whom 1255 were Americans; in 1875, 3927.

Coos, koos, a small river of Coos co., Oregon, runs northwestward, and enters the Pacific Ocean through Coos Bay.

Coos, ko'ŏs', a post-office of Coos co., N.H., on the Connecticut River, at North Stratford Station on the Grand Trunk Railroad.

Coo'sa, a river which is formed by the junction of the Etowah and Oostenaula Rivers, at Rome, in Georgia. It runs westward into Cherokee co., Ala., and thence southwestward to Shelby co., and, flowing finally toward the south, it forms the eastern boundary of Shelby and Chilton cos. and the western boundary of Coosa co., and unites with the Tallapoosa River to form the Alabama River, about 10 miles N.N.E. of Montgomery. It is about 350 miles long. Some parts of it are navigable by small steamboats.

Coosa, a county in the E. central part of Alabama, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Coosa River. The surface is partly hilly, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, and grass are the staple products. Marble and fine statuary granite are found in this county. Capital, Rockford. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,246,203. Pop. in 1870, 11,945, of whom 11,939 were Americans.

Coosa, a post-hamlet of Floyd co., Ga., on the Coosa River, 11 miles W. of Rome. It has a church.

Coosada (koo-sâd'a̤) **Station,** a post-office of Elmore co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad, about 10 miles N. of Montgomery.

Coo'saw, a post-hamlet of Beaufort co., S.C., on the Coosaw River, 13 miles from Tomotley Railroad Station. Phosphate is mined and shipped here.

Coo'sawat'tee, a post-hamlet of Gordon co., Ga., on the Coosawattee River, 9 miles S.E. of Spring Place.

Coosawattee River, Georgia, rises in Gilmer co., runs southwestward into Gordon co., and unites with the Connasauga River about 9 miles N.E. of Calhoun. The river formed by this junction is the Oostenaula.

Coo'sawhatch'ie, a township of Beaufort co., S.C. Pop. 2573. Coosawhatchie Station is on the Savannah & Charleston Railroad, 61 miles W.S.W. of Charleston.

Coos (koos) **Bay,** on the coast of Oregon, is an important port for the exportation of coal. Its entrance N. of Cape Arago is in lat. 43° 20' 38" N., lon. 124° 22' W. Its bar is not passable for vessels drawing over 14 feet of water. The country on its banks is broken and densely timbered, and furnishes coal (a lignite) which is among the best on the Pacific. Empire City, Marshfield, and Coaledo are near this bay.

Coos City, a post-village of Coos co., Oregon, on a navigable inlet of the ocean, about 60 miles W. by N. of Roseburg. Coal and lumber are exported from this place.

Coosima, or **Koosima,** koo-see'mâ, written also **Kosima** and **Koshima,** a small volcanic island in Japan, at the entrance of the Strait of Sangar. Lat. 41° 21' N.; lon. 139° 46' E.

Coo'soo', or **Koo'soo',** a town of Africa, in Yarriba, N. of the Kong Mountains. Lat. 9° N.; lon. 4° 45' E.

Cootehill, koot'hill, a town of Ireland, co. of Cavan, 28 miles by rail W.N.W. of Dundalk. Pop. 1851.

Coote's (koots) **Store,** post-office, Rockingham co., Va.

Copais, a lake of Greece. See Topolias.

Co'pake', or **Copake Flats,** a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., in Copake township, on the New York & Harlem and Rhinebeck & Connecticut Railroads, 105 miles N. of New York City. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 1884.

Copake Iron-Works, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., on the New York & Harlem Railroad, 106 miles N. by E. of New York. It has a blast-furnace and 2 churches.

Co‵pal′ Grove, a post-office of Stanley co., N.C.

Copan, ko-pån′, a ruined city of Guatemala, 30 miles S. of Chiquimula. Its remains extend for 2 miles along the Copan River, an affluent of the Motagua, and comprise the walls of a supposed temple 624 feet in length, and many pyramidal structures with sculptured idols resembling the remains of Egyptian or Hindoo art.

Copano (ko-på′no) **Bay,** the northwestern arm of Aransas Bay, Texas.

Copaul, a town of Hindostan. See Kopul.

Copay, ko-på′, an uninhabited island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, co. of Inverness, in the Sound of Harris.

Cope, kōp, a post-office of Morgan co., Ind.

Cope, a post-office of Jackson co., Kansas.

Cope, Belmont co., O. See Farmington.

Copeland, kōp′lạnd, a post-office of Dodge co., Ga.

Copeland, a post-office of Surry co., N.C.

Copeland, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Pittsburg.

Copeland Islands, kōp′lạnd ī′lạndz, a small group on the N.W. coast of Ireland, co. of Down, off the S. side of the entrance to Belfast Lough. On Cross Island, 5 miles N.N.E. of Donaghadee, is a light-house, lat. 54° 4′ 44″ N., lon. 5° 32′ W.

Copeley, kōp′le, a township of Knox co., Ill. P. 1219.

Copenhagen, ko-pẹn-hâ′ghẹn (Dan. *Kjöbenhavn,* kyö′bẹn-hŏwn‵, *i.e.,* "merchants' haven;" Ger. *Kopenhagen,* ko‵pẹn-hâ′ghẹn: Fr. *Copenhague,* ko‵pẹn-åg′; L. *Haf′nia*), the capital of Denmark, and one of the finest cities of Northern Europe, is situated on the sound, chiefly on the E. coast of Seeland, but partly on the island of Amager, which is separated from Seeland by a narrow arm of the sound, which forms a harbor at once spacious, deep, and secure. Lat. 55° 40′ 9″ N.; lon. 12° 34′ 7″ E. Copenhagen occupies a flat so low as to require to be protected by embankments against the Baltic: its form is that of an irregular circle with a diameter of about 2 miles and a circumference of rather more than 6. It was formerly a strong fortress, but now the ramparts are cut through, the ditches filled up, and the site of the citadel planted with trees, so that its fortifications are a promenade. Outside of the city limits there are large suburbs. Though Copenhagen is an ancient town, in consequence of repeated conflagrations the greater part of its old wooden houses have been replaced by lofty and well-built modern buildings of brick or Norwegian granite; and in architectural character it yields to few European capitals. The W. portion, or old town, consists generally of narrow, crooked streets, lined by mean and, in many cases, wooden houses; although many of the finest public buildings are in this quarter, particularly in that division of it called Slotsholm, or Castle Island. The E. portion, or new town, as well as the part on the island of Amager (Christianshavn), is modern. The city contains many squares and markets, the principal square being Kongens Nytorv (the New King's Market), which constitutes the centre of the city, no fewer than 12 streets opening into it. In its centre is a colossal statue of Christian V. Its E. side forms part of the Gothergade, the principal thoroughfare of the city and containing the finest shops. Copenhagen has many noble buildings, among which may be classed the royal palace of Christiansborg, an immense but somewhat clumsy pile; the Rosenborg (Castle of the Roses), where the regalia are kept, admired for the harmony of its lines; Amalienborg, the ordinary residence of the royal family; Charlottenborg, now used as an academy of arts; the town hall, and the theatre. Among its churches are the Frue Kirke, the metropolitan, adorned with sculptures of Thorwaldsen; St. Peter's, or the German church; Trinity church, on the round tower of which is placed the observatory; and the church of Our Saviour, with a spire 288 feet high. The university, founded by Christian I. in 1478, is also a building worthy of notice. It is well endowed, has 40 professors and 1100 students, and its library contains 260,000 volumes and 4000 MSS. Attached to it are a surgical academy, two observatories, a botanical garden, a polytechnic institution, and some fine museums. Copenhagen is the centre of Northern literature, science, and art, and is the seat of a number of societies for the advancement of these, among which are the Literary and Scientific Association, the Academy of Arts, and the Royal Society of Northern Antiquities. The royal library contains 550,000 volumes and 30,000 MSS. It is particularly rich in Northern literature, and among the MSS. is Rask's unique Sanskrit and Singhalese collection. The city is also rich in museums. The museum of Northern antiquities, in the Christiansborg, is unrivalled of its kind. Thorwaldsen's museum consists of works by that great sculptor and others bequeathed by him to the nation. It comprises also the mausoleum in which he is buried. The royal museum of natural history is rich in zoological and mineralogical specimens. The royal gallery of paintings in the Christiansborg contains about 1000 paintings, many by the first masters. The harbor of Copenhagen forms the great naval station of Denmark, being capable of enclosing the whole fleet. Steamboats ply hence to all parts of the Baltic. The principal manufacturing establishments are its porcelain-works, which enjoy a European reputation, some iron-foundries, and woollen- and linen-factories; there are also establishments for the manufacture of watches, leather, gloves, glass, fine cutlery, pianos, &c. The shipping of Copenhagen is extensive, nearly all the heavy trade of the kingdom centring here. Trade is further facilitated by a system of railways and canals.

History.—Copenhagen is first mentioned, as a fishing hamlet, in 1043. In 1168 Bishop Absalon founded a haven and erected a fort on the Slotsholm as a place of refuge against the Northern pirates. It then bore the name of Axelhuus. Shortly afterwards it rose to importance, and acquired its present name of Kjöbenhavn, or Merchants' Haven. It has occasionally suffered much from hostile ravages, and still more from accidental fires, which have repeatedly laid the greater part of it in ruins. It was attacked by Nelson, April 2, 1801, but its crowning disaster was the bombardment by the British in 1807. Being elevated but little above the level of the sea, Copenhagen is liable to be overflowed during storms, and it suffered much from this cause in 1824. Pop. in 1870, 197,576.

Co‵penha′gen, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala.

Copenhagen, a post-office of Caldwell parish, La.

Copenhagen, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., in Denmark township, on Deer River, about 14 miles E.S.E. of Watertown, and 52 miles E.N.E. of Oswego. It has a bank, 3 churches, a tannery, a carriage-factory, and 2 manufactories of cheese-boxes. Pop. 575.

Co‵penha′gen, a post-village in Elgin co., Ontario, 2½ miles from Port Bruce, on Lake Erie. Pop. 300.

Co′penhav‵er's Mills, a post-office of Kanawha co., W. Va., 12 miles N.E. of Charleston.

Copensay, one of the Orkney Islands. See Copinshay.

Copertino, ko-pĕr-tee′no, a town of Italy, province and 10 miles S.S.W. of Lecce, enclosed by walls, defended by a strong castle, and having several churches and convents. Pop. 5178.

Copet, a village of Switzerland. See Coppet.

Copetown, kōp′tŏwn, a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, with a station on the Great Western Railroad, 11 miles W. of Hamilton. It has several hotels and stores, and a saw-mill. Pop. 200.

Copeville, kōp′vĭl, a post-office of Collin co., Tex.

Copi′ah, a county in the S.W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 725 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Pearl River, and also drained by Bayou Pierre. The surface is mostly covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. This county is intersected by the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad. Capital, Hazlehurst. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,367,878. Pop. in 1870, 20,608, of whom 20,425 were Americans.

Copiapó, ko-pe-å-po′, a river of Chili, province of Atacama, flows in a desert country past Copiapó, reaching the sea at Porto Copiapó; but of late its waters are ordinarily utilized in mining-works long before the sea is reached.

Copiapó, or **San Francisco de Selva,** sån frånsees′ko då sĕl′vå, a town of Chili, capital of the province of Atacama, on the river Copiapó, 30 miles from the sea, and 50 miles by rail S.E. of Caldera. It is an important mining and mercantile centre, has smelting-works, and ships much silver, copper, and ores. Pop. in 1875, 11,432.

Copiapó, or **Porto Copiapó,** por′to ko-pee-å-po′, a small seaport of Chili, province of Atacama, on Copiapó Bay, 30 miles W. of the town of Copiapó. Lat. 27° 20′ S.; lon. 71° 2′ W.

Cop′inshay‵, or **Cop′ensay‵,** sometimes written **Copenshaw,** one of the Orkney Islands, in Scotland, off the S. end of Mainland. Lat. 58° 55′ N.; lon. 2° 26′ W.

Cop′lay, a post-borough of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Lehigh River, and on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at the junction of the Ironton Railroad, 5 miles N. by W. from Allentown. It has the Lehigh Iron-Works, which employ about 100 men; also extensive hydraulic cement quarries and kilns, and a church. Pop. 728.

Copleston, kŏp'ęlz-tọn, or **Oil Creek,** a post-village in Lambton co., Ontario, on North Creek, 4 miles N. of Petrolia. It has oil-wells. Pop. 100.

Cop'ley, a township of Knox co., Ill. Pop. 1219.

Copley, a post-village of Summit co., O., in Copley township, 6 miles W. of Akron. It has a carriage-factory, a flouring-mill, and an academy. Pop. of township, 1233.

Cop'leyville, a post-office of Wayne co., W. Va.

Copo'pa, a post-hamlet of Lorain co., O., about 18 miles S.W. of Cleveland. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory.

Cop'page Mine, a station in Muhlenburg co., Ky., on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, 129 miles S.W. of Louisville. Here is a coal-mine.

Copparo, kop-på'ro, a town of Italy, 11 miles E.N.E. of Ferrara. Pop. of commune, 26,989.

Coppename, kop'pĕn-å'mẹh, **Coponame,** or **Cupanama,** kŭp-å-nå'må, a river of Dutch Guiana, rises in the mountains, flows N., and falls into the ocean near the mouth of the Saramacca. Total course, 93 miles.

Coppenbrügge, kop'pẹn-brüg'ghẹh, a town of Germany, 19 miles S.S.W. of Hanover. Pop. 1252.

Cop'peras Creek, a post-office of Eastland co., Tex.

Copperas Hill, a post-office and mining village of Orange co., Vt., in Strafford township, 9 miles N.W. of Pompanoosuc Station. It has a manufactory of copperas.

Cop'per Cit'y, a post-office and mining village of Shasta co., Cal., 25 miles from Redding. It has a saw-mill and a quartz-mill.

Copper Creek, a post-office of Rock Island co., Ill.

Copper Falls Mine, a post-village of Keweenaw co., Mich., in Eagle Harbor township, 1 mile from Lake Superior, 20 miles E.N.E. of Calumet, and about 30 miles N.E. of Houghton. It has a church, and its rich mines of copper afford the principal business of the place. Pop. 454.

Cop'per Har'bor, a post-village of Keweenaw co., Mich., on Lake Superior, in Copper Harbor township, 25 miles E. of Eagle River. Copper is mined here. It has a very good harbor. Pop. of the township, 290.

Copper Hill, a post-hamlet of Hartford co., Conn., in East Granby township, on the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, 49½ miles N. of New Haven. It has a church.

Copper Hill, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the railroad between Flemington & Lambertville, 2 miles S. of Flemington. It has a brush-factory.

Copper Hill, a post-office of Floyd co., Va.

Copper Island, in the Sea of Marmora. See Khalki.

Cop'permine River, in Canada, North-West Territories, enters an inlet of the Arctic Ocean N.E. of the Great Bear Lake, after a course estimated at 250 miles.

Copper Mines, a post-office of Clay co., Ala., 18 miles S.E. of Talladega.

Copper Mountains, a low mountain-range of Canada, on the N.W. bank of the Coppermine, about lat. 67° N., lon. 167° W.

Cop'perop'olis, a post-village of Calaveras co., Cal., about 64 miles S.E. of Sacramento, and 37 miles E. by N. of Stockton. It has 2 churches. A rich copper-mine has been opened here. Gold is also found near this place.

Copper River, Missouri (French, *Rivière au Cuivre*), rises in Audrain co., runs S.E. through Lincoln co., and enters the Mississippi River 14 miles N.W. of St. Charles. It is 130 miles long, and affords valuable motive-power.

Copper Springs, a post-office of Douglas co., Mo.

Copper Vale, a post-office of Lassen co., Cal.

Copper Valley, a post-office of Floyd co., Va.

Coppet, kop'på', or **Copet,** a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the lake and 9 miles N.N.E. of Geneva. It is only remarkable for its château, with gardens and park, once the residence of Bayle, afterwards of Necker and his celebrated daughter Madame de Staël. Pop. 556.

Copp's Creek, a township of Barry co., Mo. Pop. 984.

Coprates, a river of Persia. See Dezfool.

Coptos, the ancient name of Kuft.

Co'pul', a town of India, Nizam's dominions, 210 miles S.W. of Hyderabad. Lat. 15° 19' N.; lon. 76° 10' E.

Coquago, ko-kwå'go, or **Oquago,** o-kwå'go, the principal branch of the Delaware River, rises in New York, on the W. declivity of the Catskill Mountains. It flows first S.W. to Deposit, where it suddenly changes its course to S.E., and, after forming the boundary between New York and Pennsylvania for a few miles, unites with the Popacton at Hancock. Its whole length is probably 100 miles. It is a beautiful and rapid stream.

Coquet, kok'ęt, or **Cock'et,** a small river of England, rises in the Cheviot Hills, and enters the North Sea near Warkworth, opposite Coquet Island.

Coquilage, ko'kee'låzh' (**Grande,** grônd, and **Petite,** pęh-teet'), two islands in Chagos Archipelago, Indian Ocean, lat. 5° 20' S., lon. 72° 20' E. They are covered with cocoa-trees.

Coquille, ko-keel', a post-village of Coos co., Oregon, on the Coquille River, about 40 miles from its mouth. It is 5 miles S.E. of Coaledo. It has a church and several stores. Pop. about 500.

Coquille River, Oregon, is formed by three branches, called the North, Middle, and South Forks, which rise in the Umpqua Mountains and unite in Coos co. It runs westward, and enters the Pacific Ocean in the same county.

Coquimbo, ko-keem'bo, of late generally called **La Serena,** lå så-rå'nå, a city of Chili, capital of the province of Coquimbo, on Coquimbo River, 1 mile from the sea, and 7 miles by branch railway N.E. of the port of Coquimbo. It is now a place of small trade, but has 2 branch banks and some smelting-works. It is the seat of a bishop, and has a priests' seminary sustained by the government. Pop. in 1875, 12,293.

Coquimbo, or **Porto Coquimbo,** por'to ko-keem'bo, formerly called **Balsas,** bål'sås, a town of Chili, on the sea, 7 miles S.W. of the foregoing. A railway extends hence to Ovalle, with a branch passing through the city of Coquimbo (La Serena). It is on a fine bay, and there are good facilities for shipping. It has smelting-works, a heavy trade in copper and its ores, and ships many cattle to northern ports and to Peru. Pop. in 1875, 5077.

Coquimbo, a province of Chili, being the northernmost in the country except Atacama. Area, 12,855 square miles. It extends from the Andes to the sea. The mining and smelting of copper, the raising of cattle, and the growing of alfalfa for hay are leading industries. Some lapis lazuli is obtained in the E. Agriculture is hardly practicable without irrigation. The climate, though dry, is exceedingly agreeable and healthful. Capital, Coquimbo, or La Serena. Pop. in 1875, 157,977.

Coquimbo River, in the above province, is 125 miles long, and flows into the Pacific (Coquimbo Bay) near the port of Coquimbo.

Cora, or **Chora,** ko'rå, called also **Megali-Chora,** meg'a-lee-ko'rå ("Great Cora"), a town of the island of Samos, 3 miles from its S. coast, and on the site of ancient Samos. It is the seat of a Greek archbishop. Pop. 1398.

Cora, a town of Italy. See Cori.

Cora, ko'rạ, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Iowa, in Fayette township, 20 miles S.W. of Leon.

Cora, a post-office of Smith co., Kansas.

Cora, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Mo., in Duncan township, on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 6 miles S. of Milan.

Cora, a post-hamlet of Gallia co., O., 10 miles S.E. of Portland Station. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Coracesium, an ancient name of Alaya.

Coral, kŏr'ạl, a post-township of McHenry co., Ill., 60 miles N.W. of Chicago, is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Pop. 1345.

Coral, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., in Maple Valley township, on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 74 miles N.W. of Lansing, and 22 miles W. by N. of Stanton. It has a money-order post-office, 2 churches, a union school, 3 large saw-mills, a barrel-factory, and a planing-mill. Pop. about 700.

Coral, kor-ål' or ko-rål', a small rocky island of Brazil, S.E. coast. Lat. 25° 45' S.; lon. 48° 35' W.

Coral (kŏr'ạl) **City,** a decayed post-village of Trempealeau co., Wis., on Pigeon Creek, 2½ miles N. of Whitehall Station. It has a flour-mill.

Coral Hill, a post-office of Barren co., Ky., 5 miles N.E. of Glasgow.

Coral Hill, a post-office of Elko co., Nevada.

Coral Sea, a part of the Pacific Ocean, bounded W. by Australia, and E. by the archipelago of New Hebrides: so called from the numerous coral reefs it contains.

Cor'alville, a post-village of Johnson co., Iowa, 2½ miles from Iowa City. It has a church, a paper-mill, a flouring-mill, a machine-shop, and a saw-mill. Pop. 297.

Co'ram, a post-hamlet of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Brookhaven township, about 17 miles W. of Riverhead. It has a church. Pop. about 170. Coram Hills is a hamlet, 2 miles S.E. of Coram.

Corannas, ko-rån'nås, a Hottentot tribe of South Africa, inhabiting a country lying S. of the Orange River and having Namaqua-land on the W. They cultivate nothing but tobacco, subsisting chiefly on the milk of their cattle, of which they have great numbers; their flocks also are immense.

Coransah, ko-rån'så, or **Coran'za,** a town of Guinea, in Ashantee, 65 miles N.N.E. of Coomassie.

Corantyn, a river of South America. See Corentyn.

Corato, ko-rå'to, a city of Italy, province of Bari, 14 miles S.E. of Barletta. Pop. 26,220. It has a fine church, 5 convents, and an orphan asylum.

Coray, koˋrå', a town of France, in Finistère, 13 miles E.N.E. of Quimper. Pop. 734; of commune, 2275.

Corazon, ko-rå-sōn' (*i.e.*, "heart"), a mountain of Ecuador, in the Andes, 20 miles S.W. of Quito. It bears the form of a heart, whence its name.

Corbach, or **Korbach,** kor'båk, a walled town in Germany, principality of Waldeck, on the Itter, which divides it into an old and a new town, 28 miles S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 2411. It has a castle, a gymnasium, an orphan asylum, and manufactures of woollen stuffs.

Cor'bandale, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, and on the Cumberland River, 13 miles S.W. of Clarksville. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill.

Corbeau, New York. See Coopersville.

Corbeil, korˋbål', a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, at the influx of the Essonne, and 20 miles by rail S.S.E. of Paris. Pop. 6187. It is divided by the Seine into an old and a new town. It was formerly fortified. The principal edifices comprise a corn-hall, large corn-magazine, public library, and churches. It has many flour-mills, and several cotton-factories, paper-mills, and tanneries, and is the centre of an active trade in corn and flour for the supply of Paris.

Cor'bett, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 6 miles N. of Park Hill. It contains 2 churches, 2 stores, 4 saw-mills, a grist-mill, and 2 shingle-mills. Pop. 150.

Corbetta, kor-bĕt'tå (anc. *Cu'ria Pic'ta? Curbitum?*), a town of Northern Italy, 22 miles N.N.W. of Pavia, and 10 miles W. of Milan. It is well built, and has a large parish church and a castle. Pop. 4750.

Cor'bett's Station, a post-office of Oneida co., Idaho.

Cor'bettsville, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., ½ mile from Conklin Station (Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad), and 12 miles S.E. of Binghamton. It has a tannery.

Corbie, korˋbee', a town of France, department of Somme, 9 miles by rail E. of Amiens. Pop. 3977. It has manufactures of wool and cotton.

Cor'bie Hall, a village of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, adjacent to Borrowstounness. Pop. 3380.

Corbières, korˋbe-air' (Ger. *Korbers*, kor'bẹrs), a village of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles S. of Freyburg, on the Saane. Pop. 231.

Corbigny, korˋbeenˋyee', a town of France, in Nièvre, on the Anguison, 30 miles N.E. of Nevers. Pop. 2099.

Cor'bin, a post-village in Huntingdon co., Quebec, on the English River, 4 miles from Hemmingford. Pop. 100.

Cor'bit, a station in New Castle co., Del., on the Pennsylvania & Delaware Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Delaware City.

Cor'bridge, a village of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Tyne, 4 miles E. of Hexham. Pop. 1397.

Cor'by, a town of England, co. and 30 miles by rail S. of Lincoln. Pop. of parish, 786.

Corcagia, the Latin name for Cork.

Corcieux, korˋse-uh', a town of France, in Vosges, 20 miles E. of Epinal. Pop. 1553.

Corcobado, or **Corcovado,** kor-ko-vå'do (*i.e.*, the "Humpbacked" Mountain), a volcanic mountain of the Andes, in Patagonia, near the Pacific coast. Lat. 43° 10′ S.; lon. about 73° W. Height, 7510 feet.

Corcobado, or **Corcovado,** kor-ko-vå'do, a remarkable mountain of Brazil, 2 miles from Rio Janeiro, rises in an isolated peak to an elevation of 2000 feet above the level of the sea. The view from the summit is magnificent.

Corcoran, kŏr'ko-rạn, a post-township of Hennepin co., Minn., 16 miles N.W. of Minneapolis. It has 5 churches. Pop. 1140.

Corcubion, kor-koo-be-ōn', a town of Spain, on Corcubion Bay, 50 miles W.S.W. of Coruna. Pop. 1113.

Corcyra, the Latin name of Corfu.

Corcyra Nigra, an ancient name for Curzola.

Cor'daville, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 27 miles W. by S. of Boston. It has a church and a woollen-factory.

Cordelia, Solano co., Cal. See Bridgeport.

Cordemais, korˋdẹh-må', a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 16 miles W.N.W. of Nantes. Pop. 2684.

Cordes, kord, a town of France, department of Tarn, 13 miles N.W. of Albi. Pop. 2719.

Cordes (kord or kor'dẹs) **Bay,** south coast of Patagonia, Strait of Magellan, 45 miles N.W. of Cape Froward.

Cordillera, kor-dil'le-rạ (Spanish pron. kor-deel-yå'rå), a Spanish term applied to the great mountain range or system which is called the Andes in South America and the Rocky Mountains in North America. See Andes.

Cordova, kor'do-vạ (Sp. *Cordoba* or *Cordova*, kor'do-vå; Fr. *Cordoue*, korˋdoo', or *Cordue*, korˋdü'; anc. *Cor'duba* and *Colo'nia Patri'cia*, or simply *Patricia*), a city of Spain, capital of the province and former kingdom of Cordova, on the Guadalquivir, 86 miles N.E. of Seville, at an important railway junction. Lat. 37° 52′ 15″ N.; lon. 4° 49′ 36″ W. Its Moorish walls, built on Roman foundations, enclose a large area, much of which is now occupied by gardens or by ruins, except one large square, bordered by lofty and handsome edifices. The city is generally badly laid out, meanly built, and dirty. It communicates with a suburb across the river by a noble stone bridge of 16 arches, built by the Moors in the eighth century, and commanded by a Saracenic castle, still kept in a state of defence. Its cathedral, formerly one of the most holy mosques of the Mohammedan world, and still one of the most remarkable edifices in Spain, presents in its interior a "labyrinth of columns" of all orders and materials, which were brought from various ancient temples all around the Mediterranean. Other principal buildings are 13 parish churches, gorgeously adorned, about 40 convents, the bishop's palace, with fine gardens, and a library, the remains of a palace of the Moorish sovereigns, now converted into stables, the city hall, hospitals, foundling and other asylums, colleges, and schools. It was noted for the famous preparation of goat-skins called Cordovan. This branch of industry, however, has declined; but the silversmiths and filigree-workers maintain their repute; and manufactures of paper, linens, woollens, barrels, hats, and silken fabrics are carried on.

Cordova was founded by the Romans, but at what period is uncertain. It was afterwards taken by the Goths, and again by the Moors in 672, and for many centuries afterwards remained the splendid capital of the Caliphate of the West. In 1236 it was taken and almost wholly destroyed by Ferdinand III. of Castile. It afterwards became the capital of one of the four old provinces of Andalusia, with the title of kingdom. It contained in the tenth century nearly a million of inhabitants, 300 mosques, 900 baths, and 600 inns. Cordova was for some time comprised in the country of the kings of Seville. It is the birthplace of the two Senecas, the Roman poet Lucan, and the Arab physicians Avicenna and Averroës. Pop. 44,418.——Adj. and inhab. Cordovese, korˋdo-veez', or Cor'dovan; or Corˋdubese', when the ancient town is referred to.

Cordova, a province of Spain, in Andalusia, is bounded N. by Badajos and Ciudad Real, E. by Jaen, S. and S.E. by Granada and Malaga, and S.W. by Seville. Area, 5068 square miles. It is divided into two parts by the Guadalquivir. Pop. 382,632.

Cordova, kor'do-vå, a town of Mexico, state and 66 miles W.S.W. of Vera Cruz, on the railway to Mexico. Pop. 4396. It is well built of stone, and has many handsome public edifices, an active trade in sugar, tobacco, and coffee, and manufactures of cotton and woollen fabrics.

Cordova, kor'do-vå, a city of the Argentine Republic, capital of a province of its own name, situated in a beautiful valley on the Primero, and well sheltered from the N. and S. winds, 387 miles N.W. of Buenos Ayres. Lat. 31° 35′ S.; lon. 63° 50′ W. Railways extend hence to Rosario and Tucuman. It is well built, and contains many churches, a university, a national observatory, and an academy of sciences. It is the residence of a bishop. Cordova is the centre of communication between Buenos Ayres and the upper provinces. Its produce consists principally of hides and wool. It was founded in 1573. Pop. 28,523.

Cordova, a province of the Argentine Republic, near its centre, bounded by Santiago, La Rioja, San Luis, and Entre Rios. Area, 55,563 square miles. Pop. 210,508. The mountains of the Sierra de Cordova extend N. and W. of the capital; elsewhere it is flat. The province produces gold, and has noble forests. Cattle, sheep, and goats are numerous; and beef, maize, and fruits are the principal products. Capital, Cordova.

Cordova, kor'do-vạ, or kor-do'vạ, a post-village of Rock Island co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, in Cordova township, and on the Western Union Railroad, 22 miles N.E. of the town of Rock Island. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of lime. Pop. of township, 935.

Cordova, a post-office of Grant co., Ky.

Cordova, a post-office of Talbot co., Md., on the Maryland & Delaware Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Easton.

Cordova, a post-village of Le Sueur co., Minn., in Cordova township, on Lake Gorman, 17 miles E. of St. Peter, and on Cannon River, about 20 miles N.E. of Mankato. It has 3 stores, a grist-mill, and lumber-mills. Pop. about 150; of the township, 790.

Cordova, a post-office of Brunswick co., N.C.

Cordovado, kor-do-vå'do, a village of Northern Italy, in the government of Venice, 23 miles S.W. of Udine. Pop. 1706. It has a fort, a cathedral, and a bishop's palace.

Corduba and **Cordubese.** See CORDOVA.

Corduene, or **Cordyene.** See KOORDISTAN.

Corea, or **Korea,** kò-ree'ạ (called by the natives *Chosen* or *Tsyosien,* by the Chinese, to whom it is tributary, *Kao-lee,* and by the Japanese, *Ko-rai,* ko'rī', whence its European name of Corea, or Korea), a peninsular country in Eastern Asia, bounded E. by the Sea of Japan, S. by the Strait of Corea, and W. by the Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Leao-Tong. The capital, King-Ki-Tao, is situated on the Kiang River, in the centre of the kingdom, lat. 37° 40′ N., lon. 127° 20′ E. Corea comprises a peninsula with a small portion of the continent to which it is attached; the continental portion extending in breadth from lon. 124° to 132° E., the peninsula from lon. 125° 15′ to 131° 30′ E., between lat. 33° 20′ and 43′ N., its average width being about 135 miles, while the total length of the country from N. to S. is somewhat less than 600 miles. Corea also includes numerous groups of islands in the Yellow Sea and the Strait of Corea, and the island of Quelpaert, 50 miles S. of the peninsula. Area, about 80,000 square miles. Estimated pop. 8,500,000.

The peninsula is traversed through its length by a mountain-range, abrupt and precipitous on the E., but forming a gentle slope on the W. side, which, being watered by the principal rivers of the country, is exceedingly fertile. The coasts are for the most part rocky and almost inaccessible; yet there are some excellent harbors. The climate is cold, and in the summer rain is frequent. In the N. the only grain that can be grown is barley; but in the S. the soil is fertile, and wheat, cotton, rice, millet, and hemp are grown extensively. A decoction of pinang, a kind of walnut, is substituted for tea. The ginseng root is a production of Corea, greatly valued in China and Japan, where high prices are given for it. Potatoes were introduced by Gutzlaff and Lindsay in 1832, but their cultivation is illegal. The uncultivated northern parts of the kingdom are covered with extensive forests. Fruits are abundant, including pears, plums, strawberries, melons, blackberries, apricots, and grapes; but on account of the continual summer rains all are insipid. Gold, silver, copper, rock salt, iron, and coal are found, but are not allowed to be wrought to any extent. The domestic animals are oxen, pigs, goats, dogs, and cats, and a small race of horses, very strong and spirited. Oxen only are used for agricultural labors, the horse being reserved for the saddle. Sheep are almost unknown, there being a prohibition against rearing them. The royal tiger and panther are so numerous that their skins form an article of commerce. These animals are distinguished from those of the same kind found in the tropics by the greater length of the hair,—the Bengal tiger being far inferior in beauty of coat to that of Corea. Corean musk is much used as a medicine and perfume.

The manufactures of Corea comprise strong and coarse tissues of hemp, cotton, and grass; silk in considerable quantity, but not very fine; pottery and porcelain; excellent arms,—Corean sabres and poniards being much sought for by the Chinese; and well-made matchlocks. Paper constitutes an important branch of manufacture, entering as it does in Corea into the construction of numerous articles. Of it are made hats, umbrellas, doors, sacks, and cloaks. Ships in Corea are simple and light, from 30 to 50 feet long, the wood-work clumsy and fastened with wooden pegs, no metal being employed in joining any part of them.

The foreign commerce is trifling, and confined to China and Japan. Skins, raw and manufactured silk, cotton cloths, paper, and ginseng are exported; and aromatic woods, pepper, various kinds of horn, and Japan-ware are imported. A strong feeling of jealousy on the part of the government existing in regard to intercourse with foreign countries, there is no commercial communication with Europeans, and scarcely any with the Chinese. Internal commerce there can be almost none, from the want of good roads. Three ports on the coast are open to the Japanese. Foreigners are still rigorously excluded from the country.

Corea is governed by a king, whose sway is in a manner absolute, and, though tributary to China, his freedom of action seems quite uncontrolled. The government is organized like that of China. The ministry is divided into 5 departments, which form the centre of all civil and military appointments, so that from them issues the administration of every religious, political, and social ordinance. The power of the king is held inviolable and sacred, from the union in his own person of the hierarchical and secular sovereignty. The country is divided into 8 provinces, each of which is placed under the authority of a governor. The king's revenues, which are very considerable, are derived chiefly from the letting out of lands, and from a tithe of all produce, he being the possessor of nearly all the landed property. The people of Corea are mostly very poor. The prevailing religion is Booddhism, which was introduced from China in the year 372, although there appears to be another religion in existence in the country, like the Sin-too in Japan and the Taouist in China. Confucius is also much esteemed in Corea, and has many followers. There are some native Christians (Roman Catholics), but they are subject to severe persecutions from time to time.

The Corean language is Tungusic in its affinities, but has been corrupted by the introduction of a multitude of Chinese words, and by the general use of Chinese characters, which are employed by the higher classes for all official, scientific, and religious purposes, while for the use of private life another kind of character is used, remarkable for simplicity.

Corea was subjected by the Tartars, but about B.C. 1120 the Chinese appear to have gained possession of the country. The Japanese conquered and held it between the years 1692 and 1698, when it again fell under the sway of China: it still pays an annual tribute of 800 ounces of silver to the emperor, to whom, also, an embassy is sent every year with presents and to communicate information of any political event of importance that may have occurred.——Adj. and inhab. COREAN or KOREAN, ko-ree'ạn.

Corean Archipelago, or **Archipelago of Corea,** an extensive group, or a series of groups, of islands, chiefly in the Yellow Sea, on the W. coast of Corea, and extending from the island of Quelpaert (lat. of the N. part, 33° 29′ 42″ N., lon. 126° 56′ 30″ E.) to lat. 36° 50′ N. They are very imperfectly known, but form several groups, of which, reckoning from S. to N., may be named Port Hamilton, Lyra's, Amherst, Hatton's, and Clifford's Islands. They are chiefly of granitic rock, rising at times to sharp peaks 2000 feet high and having frequently fantastic shapes, rugged and bare: basalt also occurs, and sometimes is columnar.

Core Creek, a station in Craven co., N.C., on the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, 11 miles W. by N. of New-Berne.

Corella, ko-rêl'yå, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 49 miles S.S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 5023. It has a hospital and several distilleries, oil-mills, and liquorice-factories.

Corentyn, ko-rên-tîn', or **Corantyn,** a river of South America, rises in lat. 1° N., 25 miles E. of the Essequibo, flows generally N., separating British and Dutch Guiana, and enters the Atlantic by an estuary in lat. 6° N., lon. 57° W. It is navigable for a distance of 150 miles.

Core (kōr) **Sound,** on the coast of North Carolina, is about 35 miles long, and from 2 to 5 miles broad. It joins Pamlico Sound.

Co'rey, a post-village of Cass co., Mich., in Newburg township, on the Michigan Central Railroad (Air-Line division), 12 miles E. of Cassopolis, and 7 miles N.W. of Constantine. It has a church and about 25 dwellings.

Corfe Castle, a decayed town of England, co. of Dorset, Isle of Purbeck, 4½ miles S.S.E. of Wareham.

Corfu, kor-foo' or kor'fu (modern Gr. Κορφοι, kor-fee'; Fr. *Corfou,* kor'foo'; anc. Gr. Κέρκυρα, *Kerkura*; L. *Corcy'ra*), one of the Ionian Islands of Greece, in the Mediterranean, separated from the coast of Albania by a narrow channel. Extreme length, 40 miles. Area, 227 square miles. Pop. about 65,000. The surface is hilly and very picturesque; soil fertile; climate hot and very variable. The principal products are grain, wine, and oil, more than half the island being covered with olive-groves; oranges, lemons, salt, honey, and wax. It is subdivided into 7 cantons. Besides the city of Corfu, it contains only some villages. The *nome* of Corfu includes also the isles of Santa Maura and Paxo. Area, 427 square miles. Pop. 96,940.

Corfu, a fortified seaport city, capital of the above island, on its E. coast, 10 miles S.S.W. of Butrinto (in Epirus). Pop. 15,142. It is beautifully situated on an eminence, and is defended by a detached citadel and by Forts Neuf and Vido (the latter on a small island, the ancient *Pty'cha*). The principal edifices are the cathedral, numerous other richly decorated Greek and Roman Catholic churches, the arsenal, military hospital, a theatre, a museum, a public library, lunatic and orphan asylums, a light-house, and an aqueduct. Corfu is the see of Greek and Latin archbishops, and the summer residence of the king and court of Greece. It has a safe harbor, a good trade, and manufactures of pottery and oil. It is a winter resort for invalids.

Cor'fu, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., on the New York Central Railroad, 25 miles E. by N. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches and a money-order post-office. Pop. 400.

Cori, ko'ree (anc. *Co'ra*), a town of Central Italy, 29 miles S.E. of Rome. Pop. 6223.

Coria, ko're-å (anc. *Cau'rium*), a town of Spain, 47 miles N.N.W. of Caceres, on the Alagon. Pop. 2656. It is enclosed by granite walls of Roman origin, and has a castle of the fifteenth century, a Gothic cathedral, and several convents and hospitals. It is a bishop's see.

Coria, a town of Spain, 6 miles S. of Seville, on the Guadalquivir, noted for its manufacture of large jars for storing oil and almonds. Pop. 3756.

Coriallum, a supposed ancient name of CHERBOURG.

Corigliano, ko-reel-yå'no, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 6 miles W.N.W. of Rossano, and 4 miles from the Gulf of Taranto. Pop. 10,572. It is gloomy and ill built, but well supplied with water from the neighboring mountain. It has a fine castle, and manufactures of woollen cloth, caps, and soap, with a trade in wine and fruit, timber and liquorice. Near it is the site of *Sybaris*, the type of ancient luxury.

Corigliano, a town of Italy, province and 18 miles by rail S.S.E. of Lecce. Pop. 2160.

Corinaldo, ko-re-nål'do, a town of Italy, in the Marches, 25 miles W. of Ancona. Pop. 5959.

Coringa, ko-rin'gå, a town of Italy, province and 15 miles W.S.W. of Catanzaro. Pop. 3000.

Coringa, ko-ring'gå (anc. *Caranga ?*), a seaport town of India, presidency of Madras, district and 35 miles S.E. of Rajahmundry, on one of the mouths of the Godavery, with one of the few harbors on this coast. A great number of small vessels are built here. Cotton stuffs and teak are exported, and silk, paper, copper, &c., imported. It is adjacent to the French town of YANAON.

Corinium, an ancient name of CIRENCESTER.

Corin'na, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Corinna township, on the Maine Central Railroad (Dexter Branch), 32 miles W.N.W. of Bangor. It contains 2 or 3 churches, the Corinna Union Academy, a grist-mill, and a woollen-mill, and has manufactures of lumber, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. of the township, 1513.

Corinna, a post-township of Wright co., Minn., 50 miles W.N.W. of Minneapolis. It contains several lakes. P. 336.

Corinna Centre, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me.

Corinne, kor'in', or **Corinne City,** a post-village of Box Elder co., Utah, is on Bear River, and on the Central Pacific Railroad, at the junction of the Corinne Branch of the Utah Northern Railroad, 24 miles N.N.W. of Ogden, and 61 miles N. of Salt Lake City. It is 4250 feet above the sea-level. It is a place of rapid growth, and is one of the largest and most important towns in Utah, has 3 churches and a bank, and is the main shipping-point for Montana and Eastern Idaho. A daily paper is published here. Pop. 783.

Cor'inth (anc. L. *Corin'thus* ; Gr. Κόρινθος ; Fr. *Corinthe*, ko'râNt'; called in modern Greek, *Gortho* and *Korinthos*), an ancient city of the kingdom of Greece, on the Isthmus of Corinth, between the Gulfs of Lepanto on the W. and Ægina on the E., 48 miles W. of Athens. In remote times Corinth was one of the most flourishing cities of Greece, being an entrepôt for all merchandise passing from sea to sea, and commanding at the same time all the traffic from N. to S. Its inhabitants formed numerous colonies, and acquired great riches, so that the city became proverbial for its luxury. Travellers from all parts came to admire its magnificent works of art. St. Paul preached here during more than a year. It was profusely adorned with fountains, statues, theatres, and public buildings of such excellence in design as to give rise to an order of architecture now known by its name. But no portion of this splendor has existed for centuries, and for ages the visitor to Corinth has had to climb over masses of masonry to reach the streets of the modern town. The traces of the ancient walls of the city are still discernible; but the principal and most interesting monuments of antiquity now remaining are the citadel or Acro-Corinthus, and seven Doric columns, the remains of a Doric temple, at the S.W. extremity of the town. The citadel stands on an elevation 1886 feet high, on the S. side of the city, and is considered the second strongest fortification in Greece. The view from this point is singularly magnificent. Ancient Corinth was sacked and nearly destroyed by the Romans B.C. 146; nearly all the treasures of art there accumulated were carried to Rome. The later city was possessed successively by the Western emperors and the Venetians; from the latter Mohammed II. wrested it A.D. 1458. It was recovered afterwards by the Venetians in 1687, and retaken by the Turks in 1715, who held it till 1823. The modern town, called also New Corinth, is on the Gulf of Corinth, 3 miles N. of the old city. It exports grain, honey, wax, oil, and currants. Pop. in 1870, 6047.——Adj. and inhab. CORINTHIAN, ko-rin'the-ạn. See ISTHMUS OF CORINTH and GULF OF CORINTH.

Cor'inth, a village of Heard co., Ga., 5 miles N.W. of Hogansville. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Corinth, a post-hamlet of Williamson co., Ill., 12 miles N.E. of Marion. It has a church, a steam saw-mill, and a grist-mill.

Corinth, a post-hamlet of Osborne co., Kansas, in Corinth township, on the South Fork of Solomon River, 35 miles N. of Bunker Hill. Pop. of the township, 313.

Corinth, a post-office and station of Grant co., Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 31 miles N. of Lexington.

Corinth, a post-township of Penobscot co., Me., about 20 miles N.W. of Bangor. It contains a post-village named East Corinth, and 5 churches, and has manufactures of cheese and lumber. Pop. 1462.

Corinth, a post-office of Kent co., Mich.

Corinth, a post-village, capital of Alcorn co., Miss., is on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad where it crosses the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 93 miles E. by S. from Memphis, and 57 miles S.S.E. of Jackson, Tenn. It has a court-house, a money-order post-office, a savings-bank, 2 newspaper offices, 2 seminaries, and 7 churches. General Rosecrans gained a victory over the Confederates here, Oct. 3–5, 1862. P. 1512.

Corinth, a post-township of Saratoga co., N.Y., contains the village of Jessup's Landing, and has 4 churches, and manufactures of leather, lumber, and paper. Pop. 1660. Corinth Post-Office is at Jessup's Landing, on the Adirondack Railroad, 17 miles N. of Saratoga Springs.

Corinth (local pron. kọ-rinth'), a post-village of Orange co., Vt., in Corinth township, about 25 miles S.S.E. of Montpelier. It has copper-mines, an academy, &c. Pop. of the township, 1470. It contains a village named East Corinth.

Corinto, ko-reen'to, one of the principal seaports of Nicaragua, on its Pacific coast.

Corio, ko're-o, a town of Italy, 20 miles N.N.W. of Turin. Pop. 6452.

Corisco, ko-ris'ko, a bay of Western Africa, Bight of Biafra. It is 32 miles broad, and extends from Cape Esteiras on the S. to Cape St. John on the N., and 14 miles inland.

Corisco, an island of Africa, at the mouth of the above bay. Lat. 54' 30" S.; lon. 9° 16' E. It is 12 miles long and 6 miles broad. It is claimed by Spain.

Corium, an ancient name of CAIRO, in Italy.

Cork (L. *Corca'gia* or *Corra'gia*), a city, parliamentary borough, and river-port of Ireland, capital of the county of Cork, on the Lee, 11 miles above the entrance of Cork harbor, and 137 miles S.W. of Dublin. The city proper is built on an island formed by the Lee, which river is here crossed by bridges, several of them elegant structures. It is the terminus of several railways. Its main streets are broad, well paved, and lighted with gas; but a part of the city consists of wretched lanes. Cork is the third city of Ireland in population, being excelled by Dublin and Belfast. The houses in the more ancient quarter are mostly of limestone; elsewhere they are of brick, frequently faced with slate. Among the most striking edifices are the new Protestant cathedral; the city and county court-houses, having a portico surmounted by a group of colossal figures; the mansion-house, on a fine walk termed the Mardyke; the exchange, commercial buildings, old county court-house, county and city prisons, house of correction, convict depot, North and South Infirmaries, lunatic asylum, custom-house, Cork Royal Institution, the episcopal palace, a Roman Catholic cathedral, 5 splendid Catholic chapels, Augustine, Franciscan, Dominican, and Capuchin monasteries (the two latter possessing very handsome chapels), and nunneries, to which are attached large female schools. The charitable institutions comprise the infirmaries, fever, lying-in, and foundling hospitals, the Magdalen asylum and refuge, green- and blue-coat schools, the monks' schools, government pawn bank, lunatic asylum, and numerous other charities of less note. The principal scientific institutions are Queen's College, with fine buildings, the School of Medicine and Surgery, Cork Library, Philosophical Library, fine-art, Cuvierian, agricultural, horticultural, and other societies, and the Mechanics' Institution. Cork has several club-houses and banks, a chamber of commerce, theatres, cavalry and infantry barracks, and a public cemetery. Its beautiful environs are studded with country residences belonging to merchants. The city of Cork forms a county of itself.

The principal manufactures are of leather, iron and other metallic goods, glass, gloves, paper, linen, fertilizers, beer, and spirits. The trade is extensive; the exports consist of corn, flour, cattle, feathers, salmon, butter, and other Irish produce.

Cork communicates by steam with London, Dublin, Bristol, Liverpool, and Glasgow. Its corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, sheriff, aldermen, and 41 town-councillors. It is the seat of Anglican and Catholic bishops, of assizes for the city and county of Cork, of quarter-sessions, and a recorder's court, and is the headquarters of the southern military district of Ireland. It sends two members to the House of Commons. Cork was built in the sixth century, probably by the Danes, and in the twelfth acknowledged the sovereignty of Henry II. After the revolution of 1688 it was occupied by King James II., but was besieged and taken in the year 1690 by the then Earl of Marlborough. Pop. in 1871, 78,642; of the parliamentary borough, 102,526.

Cork, the most southerly and largest county of Ireland, in Munster, bounded on the N. by Limerick, N.E. by Tipperary, E. by Waterford, and on the other sides by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 2885 square miles. The surface is mountainous in the W. Old red sandstone and mountain limestone are the predominant rocks, with some seams of coal. The coast is deeply indented by some of the finest bays and harbors in the world, the principal being Bantry and Dunmanus Bays, and Clonakilty, Kinsale, Cork, and Youghal harbors. The principal rivers are the Blackwater, Lee, and Bandon. Small lakes are numerous, and in many parts the scenery is highly picturesque. The mineral products include lime, potter's clay, magnesia, copper pyrites, &c. The county is subdivided into East and West Ridings. After Cork, the capital, the chief towns are Youghal, Fermoy, Queenstown, Bandon, and Kinsale. The county sends two members to Parliament. Pop. in 1871, 517,076.

Cork, a post-office of Hillsborough co., Fla.

Cork, a post-hamlet of Ashtabula co., O., on or near Grand River, 48 miles N.E. of Cleveland. It has a church.

Cork (late **Acton**), a post-village and settlement in York co., New Brunswick, on the European & North American Railroad, 61 miles W. of St. John. Pop. 350.

Cork Har′bor, a fine landlocked basin of Ireland, formed by the estuary of the Lee. It is large and deep enough to contain the whole British navy, and has an entrance 1 mile across, within which it expands to 8 miles in breadth. It contains Spike and Hawlbowline Islands. Lat. 51° 50′ 4″ N.; lon. 8° 19′ W. On its shores are the towns of Queenstown and Passage. It has been of late much improved by the construction of jetties and quays.

Corks′ville, a hamlet of Franklin co., Ark., 13 miles from Ozark Station.

Corlay, kor‵lå′, a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 17 miles N.W. of Loudéac. Pop. 1541. HAUT CORLAY, hō kor‵lå′, or CORLAY-LE-HAUT, a village, is adjacent to this town. Pop. 1061.

Corleone, kor-lå-o′nå, a town of Sicily, 21 miles S. of Palermo, on a hill, near the source of the Belici. Pop. 16,304. It is pretty well built, and has several churches and convents, a college, prison, and hospital, with a brisk trade, chiefly with Palermo, in grain and oil.

Corleto, kor-lå′to, a town of Italy, in the province of Basilicata, 23 miles S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 5003.

Cor′lett‵, a station in Cuyahoga co., O., on the Mahoning division of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 6½ miles S.E. of Cleveland.

Corlett, a post-office of Albany co., Wyoming.

Cörlin, or **Körlin,** kör-leen′, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 16 miles S.W. of Cöslin. Pop. 3127.

Cormachiti, kor-må-kee′tee (anc. *Crom′myon Promonto′rium*), a lofty promontory, sometimes called Mount Cormachiti, on the N. of the island of Cyprus. Lat. 35° 23′ 48″ N.; lon. 32° 55′ 15″ E.

Cormantyn, kor-mån′tin, or kor-mån-tīne′, or **Cormantino,** kor-mån-tee′no, a populous village of the Gold Coast. From the name of this village, many of the blacks in the West Indies are called *Coromantis.* LITTLE CORMANTYN is an abandoned Dutch fort of the Gold Coast, 3 miles E. of Anamaboe.

Cormayeur, or **Cormajor.** See COURMAYEUR.

Corm Creek rises in Union co., Ark., runs southeastward through Union parish, La., and enters the Ouachita River 12 miles N. of Monroe. It is nearly 90 miles long.

Corme, kor′må, a small port on the N.W. coast of Spain, in Galicia, 30 miles W. by S. of Corunna, on a bay of the same name.

Cormeilles, kor‵må′yẹ or kor‵mail′, a town of France, in Oise, 15 miles N. of Beauvais. Pop. 927.

Cormeilles, a town of France, in Eure, 38 miles W.N.W. of Evreux. Pop. 1431.

Corme-Royal, korm-ro‵yål′, a town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 9 miles W. of Saintes. Pop. 1414.

Cormery, kor‵mẹh-ree′, a town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 11 miles S.E. of Tours, on the Indre. Pop. 1039.

Cormicy, kor‵mee‵see′, a town of France, in Marne, 10 miles N.W. of Rheims. Pop. 1431.

Cormons, kor′mons, a town of Austria, government of Triest, and 7 miles by rail W. of Görz. Pop. 4577, partly engaged in silk-manufactures.

Cor′morant, a township of Becker co., Minn. P. 123.

Cormorant Mills, a post-office of Becker co., Minn.

Cornabuss, Ontario. See MARKDALE.

Cornate, kor-nå′tå, or **Coronate,** ko-ro-nå′tå, a village of Italy, 21 miles N.N.E. of Milan. Pop. 1526.

Corn Creek, of Conecuh co., Ala., flows into Conecuh River from the N.

Corn Creek, a post-office of Trimble co., Ky.

Cornegliano, kor-nål-yå′no, or **Cornigliano,** kor-neel-yå′no, a town of Italy, 3 miles by rail W. of Genoa, on the Mediterranean.

Cornegliano, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 26 miles S.E. of Turin. Pop. 2038.

Corneilla-de-la-Rivière, kor‵nå‵yå′-dẹh-lå-ree‵-ve-air′, a town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, 10 miles W. of Perpignan. Pop. 1355.

Corneille (kor-neel′) or **Cor′ney Creek** rises in Columbia co., Ark., runs southeastward into Louisiana, and enters the Bayou d'Arbonne in Union parish, 2 or 3 miles W. of Farmersville. It is about 90 miles long.

Corne′lia, a post-village of Johnson co., Mo., 9 miles S. of Warrensburg. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 100.

Corne′lius, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon, on the Oregon Central Railroad, 20 miles W. of Portland. It has 2 flouring-mills.

Cor‵nell′, a post-village of Livingston co., Ill., in Amity township, on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, 10 miles N.W. of Pontiac, and 110 miles S.W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches, a tannery, a planing-mill, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 400.

Cornell, Michigan. See SEBEWA.

Cornell′ville, or **Far′mersville,** a hamlet in Oxford co., Ontario, 17 miles by rail E. of Tilsonburg. Pop. 100.

Cor′nersburg, a hamlet of Mahoning co., O., 5 miles N.E. of Canfield.

Cor′nersville, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ark., 20 miles S. of Pine Bluff. It has several churches.

Cornersville, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., Md., 8 miles W.N.W. of Cambridge.

Cornersville, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Miss., 18 miles S.E. of Waterford. It has a church.

Cornersville, a post-hamlet of Hickory co., Mo., 40 miles S.S.E. of Clinton. It has a church.

Cornersville, a post-village of Giles co., Tenn., 17 miles N.E. of Pulaski, and about 55 miles S. of Nashville. It has 3 churches and a male and female institute. Pop. about 300.

Cor′net′, a post-office of Faribault co., Minn.

Corneto, kor-nå′to (anc. *Cornetum?*), a maritime town of Central Italy, province of Rome, 12 miles by rail N. of Civita Vecchia, on a lofty height, bordering the Mediterranean, and 1 mile from the ruins of Tarquinii, to which city it succeeded in the sixth century as a bishop's see. Pop. 5652. It has a Gothic cathedral with a fine dome and various antiques. Many of its private houses and churches are built partly with materials from the ancient Tarquinii. In the vicinity are many Etruscan tombs.

Cor‵netts′ville, a post-hamlet of Daviess co., Ind., in Bogard township.

Corn Hill, a post-office of Williamson co., Tex.

Corn House, a post-office of Randolph co., Ala.

Cornia, kor′ne-å, a river of Italy, enters the Mediterranean 3 miles E. of Piombino. Length, 24 miles.

Cornigliano, a town of Italy. See CORNEGLIANO.

Corniglio, kor-neel′yo, a town of Italy, 25 miles S.S.W. of Parma, at the confluence of the Beatica and Parma Rivers. Pop. 4777.

Cornimont, kor‵nee‵mòng′ (Ger. *Hornenberg,* hor′-nẹn-bèrg), a town of France, in Vosges, on the frontier of Alsace, 33 miles S.E. of Epinal. Pop. 1310.

Cor′ning, a post-village, capital of Clay co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 26 miles S. of Poplar Bluff, and 153 miles N.E. of Little Rock. It has a newspaper office, a church, 2 saw-mills, &c. Pop. about 700.

Corning, a post-village, capital of Adams co., Iowa, on the East Branch of the Nodaway River, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 136 miles W. of Ottumwa, and about 80 miles S.W. of Des Moines. It has a money-order post-office, 2 banks, a high school, 2 newspaper offices, and 5 churches. Pop. 1055.

Corning, a post-village of Nemaha co., Kansas, on the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, 55 miles W. by N. from Atchison. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

Corning, a hamlet of Sherman township, Isabella co., Mich., on Chippewa River, 15 miles S.W. of Farwell. Here is Broomfield Post-Office.

Corning, a post-village of Holt co., Mo., in Lincoln township, on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, 51 miles N.W. of St. Joseph, and about 2 miles from the Mississippi River. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of hemp, farm-implements, ropes, and flour.

Corning, a post-village, one of the capitals of Steuben co., N.Y., is in Corning township, on the Chemung River, and on the Erie Railroad, 290 miles W.N.W. of New York, 132 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo, and 17 miles W.N.W. of Elmira. It is the north terminus of the Corning, Cowanesque & Antrim Railroad, which connects it with the coal-mines of Tioga co., Pa. It contains a court-house, 7 churches, the Corning Free Academy, the Corning Institute, 3 banks, several iron-foundries, and manufactures of railroad-cars, glass, and other products. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Corning is a terminus of the Chemung Canal, and has an extensive trade in lumber, coal, &c. A bridge across the river connects Corning with Knoxville. Pop. 4018; of the township, 6811.

Corning, a station in Lehigh co., Pa., on the Perkiomen Railroad, 16 miles S. of Allentown.

Corning, a station on the Southern division of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 6 miles N. of Portage, Wis.

Cor′nish, a post-village of York co., Me., in Cornish township, on the Ossipee River, about a mile from its mouth, and 33 miles W.N.W. of Portland. The township is bounded on the N.E. by the Saco River. Pop. 1100.

Cornish, a post-township of Sibley co., Minn. Pop. 171, mostly Swedes.

Cornish, a township of Sullivan co., N.H., on the E. bank of the Connecticut River. It has 3 churches. Pop. 1334. See CORNISH FLAT.

Cornish Centre, a post-office of Sullivan co., N.H.

Cornish Flat, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.H., in Cornish township, 8 miles E.N.E. of Windsor, Vt., and about 10 miles N.N.E. of Claremont. It has a church.

Cor′nishville, a post-village of Mercer co., Ky., about 35 miles S.W. of Lexington. It has manufactures of flour and lumber. Pop. 151.

Corn′land, a post-hamlet of Logan co., Ill., on the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of Springfield. It has 2 churches.

Cor′nog's, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Waynesburg Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 8 miles from Downingtown.

Cornouailles, koʀ‵noo-wâl′, a former district of France, in Lower Brittany, now comprised in the departments of Finistère, Côtes-du-Nord, and Morbihan. Its capital was Quimper-Corentin. CORNWALL, in England, is sometimes written CORNOUAILLES by the French.

Corn′planter, a township of Venango co., Pa. Pop. 10,100. It contains Oil City, Rouseville, Petroleum Centre, and other oil towns.

Cornplanter, a post-office of Warren co., Pa.

Corn′propst's Mills, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pa.

Corns′ville, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Va., 35 miles N.W. of Bristol, Tenn. It has a church.

Corn′ton, a former post-office of De Kalb co., Ill., on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, now called SHABBONA.

Cornton, a post-office of Windham co., Vt., on the Connecticut River, and on the Central Vermont Railroad at East Putney Station.

Cornucopia, kor‵nu-ko′pe-ạ, post-office, Jones co., Ga.

Cornucopia, a post-office and mining village of Elko co., Nev., 75 miles N. of Elko. It has a bank, mines, and a stamp-mill for silver or gold. Pop. about 400.

Cornudella, koʀ-noo-ᴅĕl′yå, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 24 miles N.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 3000.

Cornus, koʀ‵nüce′, a town of France, in Aveyron, 15 miles E.S.E. of Saint-Affrique. Pop. 1558.

Corn Valley, a post-office of Sioux co., Iowa.

Corn′ville, a post-township of Somerset co., Me., about 8 miles N. of Skowhegan. It has 2 churches and several saw-mills. Pop. 959.

Corn′wall, a county of England, forming its S.W. extremity, enclosed on all sides by the sea, except on the E., where it is mostly separated from Devonshire by the river Tamar. Length, 78 miles; breadth, 43 miles. Area, 1359 square miles, including the Scilly Islands. The surface is intersected from W. to E. by a ridge of rugged and bleak hills, and very scantily timbered, but it has some very picturesque and fertile valleys. On the northern coast a considerable extent of surface has been overwhelmed with sand, covering hills of several hundred feet in height. The shores are greatly indented by inlets of the sea, the principal of which are St. Ives and Padstow, harbors on the Irish Sea, and, on the English Channel, St. Blazey Bay, Falmouth Harbor, and Mount's Bay. Principal rivers, the Tamar, Lynher, Towey, Fal, and Camel or Alan. Wheat, barley, and oats are the chief crops, and agriculture has lately improved. The pilchard-fishery employs much capital. Cornwall is rich in metals: its tin-mines have been known and wrought from remote antiquity. The great metallic district extends from Dartmoor, in Devonshire, on the E., to the Land's End on the W. Tin, copper, slate, soapstone, and fine china-clay are the leading mineral products. Silver, lead, zinc, iron, manganese, antimony, arsenic, magnesia, cobalt, and bismuth are also found. The exports are nearly confined to mining-produce and fish. Its principal towns are Bodmin, Truro, Launceston, Falmouth, Penryn, and Penzance. This part of Britain was not subdued by the Saxons till the time of Athelstan, and its vernacular language (the Cornish, a dialect of the Celtic) became extinct about 1800. The district contains many Druidical stones and other rude monuments, as also ruins of baronial castles. Capital, Bodmin. Pop. in 1871, 362,343. Cornwall forms a duchy, settled on the eldest son of the sovereign, who, accordingly, to his other titles adds that of "Duke of Cornwall;" but the duchy is much larger than the county, including parts of Devonshire and Dorsetshire.——Adj. COR′NISH; inhab. COR′NISHMAN.

Corn′wall, a post-township of Litchfield co., Conn., about 36 miles W. by N. of Hartford, is bounded on the W. by the Housatonic River. It has 7 churches, and manufactures of iron, shears, &c. Pop. 1772. It contains villages named Cornwall and Cornwall Bridge.

Cornwall, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., in Cornwall township, 11 miles N.W. of Litchfield. It is situated in a plain surrounded by hills, and has 1 or 2 churches.

Cornwall, a township of Henry co., Ill. Pop. 952.

Cornwall, a post-office and station of Madison co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 112 miles S. of St. Louis.

Cornwall, a post-township of Orange co., N.Y., is about 48 miles N. of New York City, and is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River. It comprises part of the beautiful scenery of the Highlands, and contains the village and military academy of West Point, also a village named Cornwall on the Hudson. It has many superior hotels and boarding-houses, which in summer entertain many thousands of visitors. Cornwall Post-Office is at the village of Canterbury, and Cornwall Station (with Idlewild Post-Office) is on the Newburg & New York Railroad, 5 miles from Newburg. Pop. 3615.

Cornwall, a post-township of Lebanon co., Pa., 25 miles E. of Harrisburg. The borough of Lebanon is contiguous to its northern boundary. It has 5 iron-furnaces, and mines of iron and copper. Pop. 2008. Cornwall Station, 7½ miles S. of Lebanon, is connected with that town by the Cornwall Railroad.

Cornwall, a post-township of Addison co., Vt., about 4 miles S.W. of Middlebury, is bounded on the E. by Otter Creek. It has 2 churches. Pop. 969.

Cornwall, a port of entry, the chief town of the united cos. of Stormont and Glengarry, Ontario, at the mouth of the Cornwall Canal, on the river St. Lawrence, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 67 miles S.W. of Montreal, and 105 miles E.N.E. of Kingston. Several large mills and factories are erected here, among them one of the finest woollen-factories in the Dominion, and a cotton-factory. The town contains several churches and hotels, and printing-offices from which 2 weekly newspapers are issued. Pop. 2033.

Cornwall, or Pye's Corners, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 7 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 275.

Cornwall Bridge, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., in Cornwall township, on the Housatonic River and the Housatonic Railroad, 57 miles N.N.W. of Bridgeport. It has a church, a hotel, and a furnace for pig-iron.

Cornwall Hollow, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn., in Cornwall township, about 36 miles W.N.W. of Hartford. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Cornwal'lis, a post-hamlet of Ritchie co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 32 miles E. of Parkersburg. It has a church.

Cornwallis, Nova Scotia. See WOLFVILLE.

Corn'wall Island, an island in the South Atlantic. Lat. 61° S.; lon. 54° 28′ W.

Cornwall Island, an island in the Mulgrave Archipelago, in the Pacific, N. of the Radack chain.

Cornwal'lis Island, in the Arctic Ocean, E. of Bathurst, of which it is really a peninsula. Lat. 65° N.; lon. 95° W.

Cornwallis Islands. See JOHNSTON ISLANDS.

Corn'wall Landing, a village of Orange co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, about 6 miles below Newburg, and near the N. border of the Highlands. Pop. 200.

Cornwall on the Hudson, a post-village and summer resort of Orange co., N.Y., in Cornwall township, on the Hudson River, 5 miles below Newburg. It is at the foot of Storm King, a peak of the Highlands. Including Canterbury, it has 7 churches, a savings-bank, a woollen-mill, a planing-mill, a brick-yard, and a newspaper office. This village is adjacent to Canterbury, and is 3 miles from Cornwall Station of the Erie Railroad. There are 20 large hotels and boarding-houses here.

Corn'wall's, a station in Chester co., S.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 8 miles S. of Chester.

Corn'wallville, a post-hamlet of Greene co., N.Y., in Durham township, at the base of the Catskill Mountains, 20 miles W. of Catskill. It has a church.

Corn'well, a post-village of Menifee co., Ky., on the Mount Sterling Coal Railroad, 20 miles S.E. of Mount Sterling. It has 2 coal-mines, a lime-kiln, and several saw-mills. Pop. about 300.

Corn'well's, a station in Bucks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Trenton Railroad, 17 miles N.E. of West Philadelphia.

Coro, or **Santa Aña de Coro**, sån'tå ån'yå då ko'ro, formerly **Venezuela**, a town of Venezuela, capital of the state of Falcon, on or near the sea, 155 miles W.N.W. of Valencia, and near the isthmus connecting Paraguana with the mainland. Its trade has declined. Pop. 8172.

Corogne, a French name for CORUNNA.

Cor'oman'del, a town of New Zealand, province of Auckland, on the E. shore of the Firth of Thames. It has gold-quartz mines and 2 tri-weekly papers. Pop. 1174.

Cor'oman'del Coast, in India, extends along the side of the peninsula, through nearly six degrees of latitude, from Point Calymere to the mouth of the river Kistnah. The cities of Madras, Tranquebar, and Pondicherry, and the towns of Sadras, Cuddalore, Carrical, Pulicat, Nagore, and Negapatam, are on this coast.

Coron, a seaport town of Greece. See KORON.

Corona, ko-ro'nå, a hamlet of Northern Italy, 15 miles N.W. of Verona. It is celebrated for a battle between the French and Austrians, January 15, 1797.

Coro'na, a post-office of Weld co., Col.

Corona, a post-hamlet of Coffey co., Kansas, about 45 miles S. of Topeka. It has a church.

Corona, or **Corro'na**, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Miss., about 48 miles E.S.E. of Holly Springs. It has a church.

Corona, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., in Lodi township, on the New Jersey & New York Railroad, 12 miles from New York. It has a church.

Corona, a post-village of Queens co., N.Y., in Newtown township, on the Flushing & North Side Railroad, 3 miles W. of Flushing. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of door-knobs and straw hats.

Corona, a post-office of Tipton co., Tenn., on the Mississippi River.

Coronada, ko-ro-nå'då, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, near the Sujar. Pop. 1605.

Corona'do, a post-hamlet of Sedgwick co., Kansas, in Viola township, 18 miles from Wichita.

Coronata, ko-ro-nå'tå, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 18 miles S. of Zara. Length, 15 miles. Surface mountainous. Its people are employed in rearing sheep, making cheese, fishing, and trading in wine and olive oil.

Coronate, a village of Italy. See CORNATE.

Corona'tion Gulf, in the Arctic Ocean, in British North America, is W. of Victoria Land and Kent Peninsula. Lat. 68° 30′ N.; lon. 110° W.

Coronation Island, in the South Atlantic Ocean, is in lat. 60° 32′ S., lon. 46° 52′ W.

Coronation Island, in Alaska, is W. of Prince of Wales Archipelago.

Coronda, ko-ron'då, a town in the province of Santa Fé, Argentine Republic, 36 miles from the city of Santa Fé. Pop. 2000.

Coronel, ko-ro-nêl', a town of Chili, on the sea, province and 25 miles S. of Concepcion. Here are important mines of tertiary coal, which is loaded upon steamers at the pit's mouth; also large smelting-works. Pop. 5658.

Coronil, ko-ro-neel', a town of Spain, 24 miles S.E. of Seville, on a crown-shaped hill (whence its name), with ruins of a Moorish castle. Pop. 3940.

Coronium, the Latin name of CORUNNA.

Coroora, or **Corura**, ko-roo'rå, an island in the Pacific Ocean, Pelew group. Lat. 7° 30′ N.; lon. 135° E.

Corozal', a town of Balize, at its extreme N. point, is the second town of importance in the colony. Pop. 2000.

Corpach, kor'påk, a village of Scotland, co. of Argyle, on the E. bank of Loch Eil, 2½ miles N. of Fort William, at the entrance of the Caledonian Canal.

Corpi Santi, kor'pee sån'tee, a suburban district near Milan, in Italy. Pop. 62,976. Another Corpi Santi is near Pavia, in Italy. Pop. 4167.

Corps, kor, a town of France, in Isère, on the Drac, 28 miles S.S.E. of Grenoble. Pop. 1176.

Corps-Nuds, kor-nüd, a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 10 miles S.E. of Rennes. Pop. 2176.

Corpus Christi, kor'pus kris'tee, a post-town, capital of Nueces co., Tex., on Corpus Christi Bay, at the mouth of the Nueces River, about 140 miles S.S.E. of San Antonio, and 200 miles W.S.W. of Galveston. It is the terminus of the Corpus Christi, San Diego & Rio Grande Railroad. It is supported mainly by trade and steam navigation, and has 2 newspaper offices, 2 banks, a convent, and 6 churches. Pop. about 3500.

Corpus Christi Bay, a lagoon in Texas, lat. 27° 30′ N., lon. 98° W., forming the N. extremity of the Laguna del Madre, and separated by Mustang Island from the Gulf of Mexico, with which it communicates by Aransas Pass and Corpus Christi Inlet. At its W. extremity it receives the river Nueces.

Corragia, a Latin name of CORK.

Corral de Almaguer, kor-rål' då ål-må-ghêr', a town of Spain, province and 45 miles E.S.E. of Toledo, in a fertile plain near the Rianzares. Pop. 3460.

Corral de Calatrava, kor-rål' då kå-lå-trå'vå, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 8 miles S.S.W. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 1720.

Corrales, kor-rå'lês, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 52 miles E.S.E. of Seville. Pop. 1834.

Corralitos, kor-rål'ee-toce, a post-village of Santa Cruz co., Cal., 6 miles N. of Watsonville, and 14 miles E. of Santa Cruz. It has a public hall and a flouring-mill. Pop. about 200.

Cor'ral' Peak, Colorado, a mountain in the Middle Park, in lat. 40° 11′ 12″ N., lon. 106° 9′ 2″ W. It has an altitude of 11,333 feet above the sea-level.

Correc'tionville, a post-village of Woodbury co., Iowa, on the Little Sioux River, about 34 miles E. of Sioux City. It has a graded school. Pop. about 250.

Cor'regaum', a village of British India, presidency of Bombay, 17 miles N.E. of Poonah, on the Beemah.

Correggio, kor-rêd'jo, a town of Italy, province of Modena, 9 miles N.E. of Reggio. Pop. 12,094. It is the birthplace of Antonio Allegri, known as Correggio.

Correse, kor-rå'så, a village of Central Italy, province and 18 miles S.S.W. of Rieti, near the Correse, on the site of the ancient *Cures*.

Corrèze, kor'raiz' or kor'rêz', a river of France, rises in the department of Corrèze, flows S.W., and joins the Vézère at Saint-Pantaléon-de-Larches. Length, 50 miles.

Corrèze, a department of France, between the departments of Creuse, Haute-Vienne, Dordogne, Lot, Cantal, and Puy-de-Dôme, and between lat. 44° 55′ and 45° 40′ N. Area, 2218 square miles. Surface hilly. Principal rivers, the Dordogne and the Vézère, of which latter the Corrèze is an affluent. Soil poor. Corn is raised for exportation, but many of the population subsist on chestnut flour. Cattle are reared for the Paris markets. Other chief products are timber, coal, iron, copper, lead, and mill-stones. It is divided into the 3 arrondissements of Tulle (the capital), Brive, and Ussel. Pop. in 1876, 311,525.

Corrèze, a town of France, department of Corrèze, 9 miles N.E. of Tulle. Pop. 1676.

Corrib, Lough, Ireland. See LOUGH CORRIB.

Corrientes, kor-re-en'tês, a province of the Argentine Republic, bounded N. by Paraguay, E. by Brazil, and W. by the river Parana. The Uruguay washes its E. border. Much of its northern part is low and marshy. Leading products, corn, cotton, indigo, tobacco, and sugar. Capital, Corrientes. Pop. 129,023. Area, 22,394 square miles.

Corrientes, or **San Juan de Corrientes**, sån

Hoo-ân' dâ koR-Ree-en'tês, a town and capital of the above province, on the E. bank of the Paraná, below the confluence of the Paraguay. Lat. 27° 27′ 31″ S.; lon. 58° 46′ W. It has a good trade in furs, hides, maté, cotton, sugar, tobacco, wool, and timber. Pop. 11,218.

Corrievrekin, Corryvreckan, kor-re-vrĕk'kạn, or **Corrybrechtan,** kor're-brĕK'tạn, a whirlpool off the W. coast of Scotland, between the islands of Jura and Scarba, occasioned by the tide-stream being opposed by a pyramidal rock which rises within 15 fathoms of the surface.

Cor'riganville, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., Md., at the junction of the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad with the Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad and the extension of the Bedford & Bridgeport Railroad, 4 or 5 miles N.W. of Cumberland. It has a church.

Corriskin, a Scottish lake. See Loch Corriskin.

Corrodunum, the Latin name for Cracow.

Corrona, a hamlet of Mississippi. See Corona.

Corropoli, koR-Rop'o-lee, a town of Italy, province and 14 miles N.N.E. of Teramo. Pop. 3492.

Cor'ry, a post-village of Dade co., Mo., 35 miles N.W. of Springfield Railroad Station. It has the Corry Institute, 3 churches, and mines of lead and zinc.

Corry, a city of Erie co., Pa., situated at the point where the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad crosses the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, and on the Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburg Railroad, 50 miles S.S.W. of Dunkirk, 37 miles S.E. of Erie, and 40 miles N.E. of Meadville. It is also a terminus of the Oil Creek & Alleghany River Railroad, which connects it with Oil City. It owes its rapid growth chiefly to the oil business. It contains 8 churches, 2 or 3 national banks, a convent, a Catholic academy, a high school, 2 machine-shops, several steam saw-mills, refineries of oil or petroleum, and 3 manufactories of sash and doors. One or 2 weekly newspapers are published here. The first house was built here about 1860. The city was incorporated in 1866. Pop. 6809.

Corrybrechtan, or **Corryvrechan.** See Corrievrekin.

Corrytown, New York. See Flat Creek.

Corse, the French name of Corsica.

Corseæ, the ancient name of the Fourni Islands.

Corseul, koR'sul' (anc. *Fa'num Mar'tis*), a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 26 miles E. of Saint-Brieuc, with numerous Roman remains. Pop. 282; of commune, 3247.

Corse'wall Point, a headland of Scotland, on its S.W. coast, co. of Wigtown, 12 miles N. of Port Patrick, with a light-house. Lat. 55° 1′ N.; lon. 5° 9′ W.

Corsica, kor'se-kạ (anc. *Cyr'nos*, afterwards *Cor'sica*; Fr. *Corse*, koRs), an island of a somewhat irregular but compact shape, in the Mediterranean, situated between lat. 41° 20′ and 43° N. and lon. 8° 30′ and 9° 30′ E., separated S. from Sardinia by the Strait of Bonifacio, 10 miles wide. Greatest length, from N. to S., 110 miles; greatest breadth, 53 miles; area, 3377 square miles. The E. coast is remarkable for its uniformity, but the W. coast presents a striking contrast, a number of deep bays following one another in rapid succession. Of these, the most important, proceeding from N. to S., are the Gulfs of Santo Fiorenzo, Calvi, Porto, Liscia, Ajaccio, and Valinco. The interior is traversed by a mountain-chain, the culminating point, Monte Cinto, having a height of 8889 feet, while several of the other summits exceed 8000 feet and for the greater part of the year are covered with snow. From both sides of the chain numerous streams descend. The heat is sometimes excessive, but the sky is generally clear, and the air bracing. Owing to the mountainous nature of the surface, the greater part of it remains in a state of nature, covered with primeval forests. Numerous valleys, however, lie between the lofty ridges, and plains of considerable extent occur, the soil of which is generally fertile and well adapted for the growth of the cereals. Rearing live-stock is the chief branch of industry; next to cattle, the chief products are timber, honey, wax, olive oil, wheat, grapes, chestnuts, figs, &c. The prevailing rocks are granite, gneiss, mica-slate, porphyry, and serpentine. Corsica is rich in minerals, among which are antimony, copper, and lead. Manufactures are nearly limited to the production of coarse woollens, hardwares, leather, and wine.

From the Phœnicians, its first colonists, the island took the name of Cyrnos, and from the Romans that of Corsica. On the decline of the Roman Empire it was seized by the Goths, and passed from them to the Saracens. In 1481 it fell under the dominion of the Genoese, who retained it till 1755, when a great part of it was wrested from them by the patriot General Paoli. It was ceded to France by the Genoese in 1768, and now forms a department of that country. Paoli and Napoleon were born in the island. Capital, Ajaccio. Pop. in 1876, 262,701, mostly of Italian descent. ——Adj. and inhab. Corsican, kor'se-kạn.

Corsica, kor'se-kạ, a post-hamlet of Morrow co., O., in North Bloomfield township, 5 miles S.S.E. of Galion. It has several churches.

Corsica, a post-borough of Jefferson co., Pa., about 33 miles S.E. of Oil City, and 7 miles W.N.W. of Brookville. It has 4 churches, an academy, and manufactures of lumber and wagons. Pop. 372.

Corsicana, kor'se-kah'nạ, a post-village of Barry co., Mo., in Shoal Creek township, 37 miles S.E. of Carthage, and 10 miles S. of Pierce City. It has 3 churches, the Corsicana Institute, a woollen-factory, a newspaper office, and a flouring-mill.

Corsicana, a post-village, capital of Navarro co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 53 miles S.S.E. of Dallas, and 211 miles N. by W. from Houston. It has a court-house, 8 churches, a bank, several seminaries, and a Catholic academy. One daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 3500.

Corsico, koR'se-ko, a village of Italy, 4½ miles S.W. of Milan. It is the depot for Parmesan cheese. Pop. 1520.

Cors'ley, a village of England, co. of Wilts, 3 miles N.W. of Warminster. Pop. of parish, 1196.

Cor'so, a post-office of Lincoln co., Mo.

Cor'so, an island on the W. coast of Patagonia, about 8 miles long. Lat. 49° 48′ S.; lon. 75° 34′ W.

Corsoer, or **Korsör,** koR'sör', a town of Denmark, in Seeland, on the Great Belt, opposite Nyborg, with an old castle and a port. It communicates by railway with Copenhagen. Pop. 3759.

Cor'son's, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the Plymouth Branch of the Germantown & Norristown Railroad, 4 miles E. of Conshohocken.

Cortachy, kor'tâ-Kee', and **Clo'va,** two conjoined parishes of Scotland, co. of Forfar, the village of Cortachy being 7½ miles N.W. of Forfar. They comprise a very picturesque portion of the Grampians. Pop. 554.

Cortaillod, koR'tâh'yo', or koR'tâh'yod', a village of Switzerland, 5 miles S.W. of Neufchâtel. Pop. 1184.

Cortale, koR-tâ'lâ, a town of Italy, province and 9 miles W.S.W. of Catanzaro. Pop. 4266.

Corte, koRt or koR'tâ', a town of Corsica, near its centre, 31 miles S.W. of Bastia. Pop. 4835. It is defended by a strong castle, and has a polytechnic school, a hospital, and trade in corn and wine. Near it are quarries of marble.

Corte d'Argis, Roumania. See Koorta Argish.

Corte del Palasio, koR'tâ dêl pâ-lâ'se-o, a village of Italy, 4 miles N.E. of Lodi. Pop. 1796.

Cortegana, koR-tâ-gâ'nâ, a town of Spain, 43 miles N.N.E. of Huelva. Pop. 3369.

Corte Madera, kor'tâ mâ-dâ'râ, a post-office and station in Marin co., Cal., on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 13 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco.

Cortemaggiore, koR'tâ-mâd-jo'râ (anc. *Cas'trum Lau'ri?* or *Cu'ria Ma'jor?*), a town of Italy, 15 miles E. by S. of Piacenza, on the Larda. Pop. 4736.

Cortemarcq, or **Kortemark,** koR-tâ-maRk', a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 15 miles by rail S.S.W. of Bruges. It has manufactures of woollen fabrics. Pop. 4260.

Cortemiglia, koR-tâ-meel'yâ, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Coni, on the Bormida, 34 miles S.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 3225.

Corte-Olona, koR'tâ-o-lo'nâ, a town of Northern Italy, 11 miles S.S.E. of Pavia, on the Olona. Pop. 2083.

Corterate, the ancient name of Coutras.

Cortes, koR'tês, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 12 miles S.E. of Tudela, near the Ebro. Pop. 1107.

Cortes de Arenoso, koR'tês dâ â-râ-no'so, a town of Spain, 28 miles N.W. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 900.

Cortes de la Frontera, koR'tês dâ lâ fron-tâ'râ, a town of Spain, 48 miles W.S.W. of Malaga. It has manufactures of leather. Pop. 4330.

Cortes de la Frontera, koR'tês dâ lâ fron-tâ'râ, a bay on the S.W. coast of the island of Cuba.

Cortetz, kor-têts', or **Cortitz,** koR-tits', an island of Russia, government and 39 miles S. of Yekaterinoslav, formed by the Dnieper. It stands 165 feet above the level of the river, and is surrounded on all sides by masses of granite which make it, without the aid of art, almost impregnable. It was early selected by the Zaporog Cossacks as the site of their celebrated Setcha, and on their removal, in 1784, to the banks of the Kooban by Catherine II., it was settled by a colony of German Mennonites.

Cortina, koR-tee'nâ, a town of Austria, Tyrol, on the Botta, 64 miles S.E. of Innspruck. Pop. 567.

Cortland, kōrt'land, a county in the S. central part of New York, has an area of about 475 square miles. It is drained by the Otselic and Tioghnioga Rivers. The surface is undulating or moderately hilly; the soil is fertile. It had, in 1870, 75,044 acres of woodland. Butter, cheese, oats, hay, Indian corn, potatoes, and maple sugar are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad, and by a branch of the Midland Railroad. It has quarries of good limestone and sandstone. Capital, Cortland Village. Valuation of real and personal estate, $11,374,827. Pop. in 1870, 25,173, of whom 23,285 were Americans; in 1875, 24,500.

Cortland, Alabama and California. See Courtland.

Cortland, or **Courtland,** kōrt'land, a post-village of Jackson co., Ind., in Hamilton township, 4 miles W. of Seymour. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a high school.

Cortland, township, Republic co., Kansas. Pop. 340.

Cortland, or **Courtland,** a post-village of Nicollet co., Minn., on Swan Lake, and on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, about 16 miles (27 miles by rail) W.N.W. of Mankato. It is in Cortland township, which is bounded on the S.W. by the Minnesota River. Pop. of township, 796.

Cortland, a post-village, capital of Cortland co., N.Y., is pleasantly situated on the Tioghnioga River, and on the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad and the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, which connects here with a branch of the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 36 miles S. of Syracuse, and 44 miles N.N.W. of Binghamton. It contains 6 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, an academy, a state normal and training school, 2 newspaper offices, a machine-shop, a foundry, and manufactures of horse-nails and wagons. Pop. 3066. The name of its post-office is Cortland Village.

Cortland, formerly **Ba'consburg,** a post-village of Trumbull co., O., in Bazetta township, on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 48 miles E.N.E. of Akron, and 8 miles N.E. of Warren. It contains 4 churches, the Cortland Academic Institute, a newspaper office, and 3 cheese-factories. Pop. 446.

Cortland Centre, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., about 18 miles N.E. of Grand Rapids. It has a hotel.

Cortland on Hudson, a post-office of Westchester co., N.Y., on the Hudson River.

Cort'landt, a township of Westchester co., N.Y., bounded W. by the river Hudson. Pop. (including Peekskill and other villages) 11,970.

Cortland Village, New York. See Cortland.

Cort'landville, a township of Cortland co., N.Y. Pop. 6140. It includes Cortland and McGrawville.

Cortona, kor-to'nȧ (anc. *Cor'ytum*, or *Cor'ythus*, afterwards *Coro'na*), a town of Italy, in Tuscany, in ancient times one of the 12 principal cities of Etruria, province and 73 miles by rail S.E. of Florence, on a hill facing the Lake of Perugia. Pop., exclusive of suburbs, 3973. Around the city, and in its numerous museums, are a great variety of Etruscan and Roman antiquities. It has a cathedral of the tenth century, which, like many of its other churches, contains fine works of art; also a castle built by the Medici, a famous academy of sciences, founded in 1726, a theatre, and trade in wine and olives. Its cyclopean walls, supposed to have been erected 3000 years ago, remain perfect in two-thirds of their extent. Cortona is a bishop's see.

Cortoriacum, the ancient name of Courtrai.

Corts'ville, a hamlet of Clark co., O., ½ mile from Selma Station. It has a church.

Coruche, ko-roo'shȧ, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 50 miles E.N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 3352.

Corun'na (Sp. *Coruña*, ko-roon'yå; Fr. *Corogne*, or *La Corogne*, lå ko'roñ'; L. *Coro'nium?*), a fortified city of Spain, capital of a province of its own name, on a bay of the Atlantic, 320 miles N.W. of Madrid. Lat. 43° 22′ 5″ N.; lon. 8° 22′ 7″ W. It stands on the E. side of a small peninsula, and consists of an upper and a lower town, the former having the citadel, and the latter containing the theatre, custom-house, reading-room, palace of the captain-general, court-house, arsenal, and barracks. Its harbor is safe, and defended on the E. by Fort San Diego and W. by Fort San Antonio. North of it is the tower of Hercules, a light-house on a Roman foundation. A great part of its population is employed in the herring- and pilchard-fishery. It has 2 glass-factories, 2 cotton-factories, and manufactures of linen goods, hats, cordage, canvas, and cigars. Some ship-building is carried on, and it has a school of navigation. Railways extend hence into the interior. Pop. 29,823.

Corunna (Sp. *Coruña*), the northwesternmost province of Spain, in Galicia, bounded W. and N. by the sea. Area, 3065 square miles. It is generally mountainous. Chief towns, Corunna (the capital), Ferrol, Santiago, and Betanzos. Pop. in 1870, 630,504.

Corun'na, a post-village of De Kalb co., Ind., in Richland township, on the Air-Line division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 38 miles E.S.E. of Goshen. It has 2 churches, 2 carriage-shops, and several stores. Pop. about 600.

Corunna, a post-village, capital of Shiawassee co., Mich., on the Shiawassee River, and on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, 75 miles N.W. of Detroit, 3 miles E. of Owosso, and 31 miles E.N.E. of Lansing. It has a court-house, a union school, a national bank, 2 iron-foundries, 7 churches, a newspaper office, a woollen-mill, and manufactures of flour, lumber, sash, blinds, &c. Coal is found near this place. Pop. 1345.

Corun'na, a post-village in Lambton co., Ontario, on the river St. Clair, 7 miles S. of Sarnia. It has several stores and hotels. Pop. 200.

Corura, an island in the Pelew group. See Coroora.

Corval'lis, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Kansas, 75 miles S. of Hastings, Neb.

Corvallis, a post-hamlet of Missoula co., Montana, on the Bitter Root River, about 40 miles S. of Missoula, near a range of high mountains. It has a church.

Corvallis, a post-village, capital of Benton co., Oregon, on the left (W.) bank of the Willamette River, about 12 miles above Albany, and 35 miles S.S.W. of Salem. It contains the State Agricultural College, founded in 1868, 2 newspaper offices, and 4 churches. A railroad is in progress between this place and Portland.

Corvo, kor'vo, the northernmost and smallest of the Azores Islands, about 6 miles long and 3 miles broad. Lat. 39° 41′ N. It is fertile, and the climate is delicious. Pop. 1000; of its chief town, Corvo, 883.

Cor'wen, a town of Wales, cos. of Merioneth and Denbigh, on the Dee, at a railway junction, 11 miles E.N.E. of Bala. Pop. of parish, 2646.

Cor'win, a station in Tippecanoe co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 15 miles N. of Crawfordsville.

Corwin, a township of Ida co., Iowa. Pop. 232. It contains Ida Grove, the county seat.

Corwin (Waynesville Post-Office), a village of Warren co., O., in Wayne township, on the Little Miami River, and on the Little Miami Railroad, 51 miles N.E. of Cincinnati, and ½ mile from Waynesville. Pop. 135.

Cor'wine', a township of Logan co., Ill. Pop. 1069. It contains Middletown.

Cor'with, a station in Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, 8 miles S. of Chicago.

Co'ry, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ind., on the Cincinnati & Terre Haute Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Terre Haute.

Corycian (ko-rish'e-an) **Cave,** Greece, in Bœotia, is a fine stalactitic cavern on the S. slope of Mount Parnassus, 10 miles E.N.E. of Salona.

Corydon, kŏr'ĭ-dọn, a post-village, capital of Harrison co., Ind., on Indian Creek, 20 miles W.S.W. of New Albany, was formerly the capital of the state. It has 4 churches, several mills, and a manufactory of furniture. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 747.

Corydon, a post-village, capital of Wayne co., Iowa, in Corydon township, about 65 miles S. by E. from Des Moines, and 45 miles S.W. of Albia. It has a bank, 5 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, and 2 carriage-factories. Pop. 672; of the township, additional, 762.

Corydon, a post-village of Henderson co., Ky., 10 miles S.W. of Henderson. It has 4 churches. Pop. 247.

Corydon, a township of McKean co., Pa., on the New York line. Pop. 169.

Corydon, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Pa., in Corydon township, on the Alleghany River, 15 miles S.E. of Jamestown, N.Y. It has a lumber-mill. Pop. of township, 411.

Co'ryell', a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by Leon River and Cowhouse Creek. The surface is diversified with prairies and forests; the soil is partly fertile, and adapted to pasturage. Cattle and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Gatesville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $698,376. Pop. in 1870, 4124, of whom 4113 were Americans.

Coryell, a post-hamlet of Coryell co., Tex., 30 miles W. of Waco. It has a church and 2 stores.

Corytum, or **Corythus.** See Cortona.

Co'ryville, a post-hamlet of McKean co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, and on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, about 30 miles N. by W. of Emporium. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Corzola, an island in the Adriatic. See CURZOLA.

Cos, Kos, kŏs, or **Stanchio,** stån'ke-o, an island of Asiatic Turkey, in the Mediterranean, 21 miles long and 5 miles in breadth. A lofty mountain-range rises on the S. coast; the rest of the island is a beautiful and fertile plain, with a delightful climate. Produce, corn, cotton, silk, raisins, melons, sesame, wines, fruit, and formerly flocks of sheep. Cos, the only town in the island, is beautifully situated, and its port is much frequented by merchant-vessels. In ancient times the island was celebrated for a temple to Æsculapius. Cos was the birthplace of Hippocrates, Apelles the painter, and Ariston the philosopher. Pop. 10,400.——Adj. and inhab. COAN, ko'ạn. See GULF OF COS.

Cosala, ko-så'lå, a town of Mexico, state of Cinaloa, 80 miles N.E. of Mazatlan. Near it is a gold-mine, exceedingly rich, but not worked at present. Pop. 6000.

Cos'by, a post-office of Cocke co., Tenn.

Coscile, ko-shee'lå, or **Sibari,** see'bå-re (anc. *Syb'aris*), a river of Italy, province of Cosenza, after an E. course of about 20 miles joins the Crati, 4 miles from the Gulf of Taranto, and near the site of the ancient *Sybaris.*

Cos Cob, a station in Fairfield co., Conn., on the New York & New Haven Railroad, near the Mianus River, and 30 miles from New York.

Cosel, Silesia. See KOSEL.

Cosenza, ko-sĕn'zå (anc. *Consen'tia*), a city of Italy, capital of the province of Cosenza, at the confluence of the rivers Crati and Busento, 12 miles E. of the Mediterranean, and 29 miles S.W. of Rossano. Pop. 15,962. It is enclosed by walls, and has an old castle, a fine court-house, a cathedral, a seminary, college, theatre, large foundling asylum, academies of science and literature, manufactures of earthenware and cutlery, and an active trade in silk, rice, wine, manna, flax, &c. It is an archbishop's see, and has many fine palaces. Cosentia was anciently the capital of the *Bruttii.* It submitted to the Romans, and was taken by Hannibal, from whom the Romans recaptured it. It was sacked by the Saracens, who were expelled in turn by the Northmen, who, having founded the kingdom of the Two Sicilies in 1130, made Cosenza the capital of Calabria Citra.

Cosenza, formerly **Calabria Citra,** kå-lå'brẹ-å chee'trå, a province of Southern Italy, having the sea on the E. and W. Area, 2841 square miles. Capital, Cosenza. Pop. 440,468.

Cösfeld, a town of Prussia. See KÖSFELD.

Coshocton, kŏs-hok'tọn, a county in the N.E. central part of Ohio, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is drained by the Muskingum River and its branches the Mohican and Tuscarawas Rivers, which unite near the middle of the county, also by Killbuck and Wills Creeks. The surface is mostly undulating and partly hilly; the soil is fertile. About one-third of the surface is covered with forests. Indian corn, wheat, oats, wool, butter, and hay are the staple products. This county has beds of bituminous coal, iron ore, and limestone. It is intersected by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. Capital, Coshocton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $20,791,461. Pop. in 1870, 23,600, of whom 21,768 were Americans.

Coshocton, a post-village, capital of Coshocton co., O., on the Muskingum River, at the confluence of its branches the Mohican and Tuscarawas, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, and on the Ohio Canal, 69 miles E.N.E. of Columbus, and about 26 miles N. of Zanesville. A bridge crosses the river and connects Coshocton with Roscoe. It has several churches, a paper-mill, a union school, a flour-mill, a national bank, 1 other bank, a foundry, and a manufactory of axles and steel springs. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 3000.

Cosi, Kosi, ko'see, **Kusi, Koose,** koo'see, or **Koosa,** koo'så (Hind. *Kausiki*), a river of India, a tributary of the Ganges, which it joins in Bengal, about 30 miles S.W. of Purneah, after a southward course estimated at 300 miles. It is very liable to inundation, and at all seasons it is navigable by boats as high as some rapids at its exit from the hills of Nepaul. Its course shifts in a remarkable manner, and its navigation is always difficult.

Cosiguina, a volcano in Nicaragua. See CONSEGUINA.

Cosihuiriachi, ko-se-we-re-å'chee, a town of Mexico, state of Chihuahua. Lat. 28° 12′ N. Pop. about 3000.

Cosilinum, a supposed ancient name of COGLIANO.

Cöslin, Coeslin, or **Köslin,** kös-leen', a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on a railway, 7 miles from the Baltic. Lat. 54° 12′ 7″ N.; lon. 16° 10′ E. Pop. 14,814. It was burnt in 1718, and rebuilt by Frederick William I., whose statue adorns the market-place. It has a provincial society of arts, a normal school, a gymnasium, dye-works, and manufactures of soap, tobacco, ribbons, woollen stuffs, hosiery, and leather. On the Ellenberg, a hill near it, is a monument to the Pomeranians who fell in the war of 1813.

Cosmoledo (kos-mo-lå'do) **Islands,** a group in the Indian Ocean, at the N.E. entrance to the Mozambique Channel, about lat. 9° 40′ S., lon. 47° 42′ E. This group consists of a ring of coral about 30 miles in circumference, enclosing a magnificent lagoon, into which there is no apparent entrance.

Cos'mos, a post-township of Meeker co., Minn. P. 84.

Cosne, kone (anc. *Conda'te*), a town of France, in Nièvre, on the Loire, 33 miles by rail N.N.W. of Nevers. Pop. 5711, who forge anchors and heavy iron-work and manufacture hardware and cutlery, in all of which the town has an active trade.

Cosniczowice, Prussia. See KIEFERSTADTL.

Cos'poor', or **Khaspur,** kås'poor', a town of Cachar, in India, on an affluent of the Brahmapootra, 60 miles E. of Sylhet.

Cossacks, kos'sạks (**Country of the Don**) (Russ. *Zemlia Boiska Don Skago,* zĕm'le-å bois'kå don skå'go), a vast plain, forming a government of Southern Russia, traversed by the river Don, and bounded N. by the government of Saratov, S. by the Caucasus and Chernomorsk, E. by Astrakhan, and W. by Voronezh and Yekaterinoslav. Capital, Cherkask. Area, 61,911 square miles. Pop. 1,086,264. The territory is fertile, but ill cultivated. Chief industries, agriculture, fishing, and cattle-rearing. Though the people possess several characteristics by which they are easily distinguished, they do not appear to have sprung from one original stock. They bear a close resemblance to the Russians, but are of a more slender make, and their features are decidedly more handsome and expressive. They have a quick, keen eye, and an ear which is ever on the alert, and are active, spirited, and brave. Education has made some progress among them, and their old capital, Staroi-Cherkask, contains a gymnasium. Their language is a mixture of Russian, Polish, and Turkish; their religion that of the Greek Church, to which they are strongly attached. The martial tendencies of the Cossacks are very decided, and have from time immemorial formed their distinguishing feature. The whole structure of society among them is military. Originally their government formed a kind of democracy, at the head of which was a chief, or hetman, of their own choice, while under him was a long series of officers with jurisdictions of greater or less extent, partly civil and partly military, all so arranged as to be able on any emergency to furnish the largest military array on the shortest notice. The democratical part of the constitution has largely disappeared under Russian domination. The title of chief hetman is now vested in the heir-apparent to the throne, and all the subordinate hetmans and other officers are appointed by the crown. Care, however, has been taken not to interfere with any arrangements which fostered the military spirit of the Cossacks; and hence all the subdivisions of the population into sections, with military heads, and of the villages into stanitza, still remain. Throughout the empire, wherever particular alacrity, vigilance, and rapidity of movement are required, the qualities by which the Cossack is distinguished mark him out for employment. He is almost always on horseback, and is in his element when scouring the open fields. Besides the Cossacks of the Don, there are Cossacks of the Azof, Black Sea, Caucasus, &c., their military colonies extending along the Russian frontiers to the Pacific.

Cossato, kos-så'to, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 42 miles N.E. of Turin. Pop. 2766.

Coss'atot Mines, a post-office of Sevier co., Ark.

Coss'atot (or **Coss'itot**) **River,** Arkansas, rises in Polk co., runs southward through Sevier co., and enters Little River about 6 miles S. of Paraclifta.

Cosseir, a seaport town of Egypt. See KOSSEIR.

Cosse-le-Vivien, koss-lẹh-vee've-åNG', a town of France, in Mayenne, 11 miles S.W. of Laval, on the Oudon. It has oil-mills, flour-mills, and tanneries. Pop. 3372.

Cossila, kos-see'lå, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Novara, on the Oropa. Pop. 2485.

Cos'simbazar' (native, *Kasimbazar*), a former city of India, 1 mile S. of Moorshedabad. In 1813 the river Bhagirathi (which up to that time flowed by the place) took a new channel, 3 miles distant, and the town is now deserted. It figures prominently in the history of the English power in Bengal, and was once famous for its cotton-weaving and its large trade.

Cos'simcot'ta, a town of India, presidency of Madras, 28 miles W.S.W. of Vizagapatam.

Cos'sipoor', a town of British India, in Bengal, 64 miles N. of Bareilly. It is a place of Hindoo pilgrimage, with numerous temples, and an active trade with North-western Hindostan.

Cossium, an ancient name of Bazas.

Cossonay, or **Cossonex,** kos'so'nå', a town of Switzerland, in Vaud, 9 miles N.W. of Lausanne. Pop. 946.

Cos'syah (or **Khasia**) and **Jyn'teah** (**Jayantiya**) **Hills,** a district of British India, in Assam, in the hill country, having Assam proper on the N., and Sylhet, &c., on the S.; named from its two principal tribes of hill-men. It is a jungle region. Area, 6157 square miles. Pop. in 1872, 141,838.

Cossyra, an island. See Pantellaria.

Costa, kos'tå, a village of Italy, province and 4 miles W.S.W. of Rovigo, on the Adigetto. Pop. 2470.

Costambone, Asia Minor. See Kastamoonee.

Costa Rica, kos'tå ree'kå (*i.e.*, "rich coast"), the most southern republic of Central America, bounded N. by Nicaragua, from which it is partly separated by the river San Juan, N.E. by the Caribbean Sea, S. by Panama, a state of Colombia, from which it is partly separated by the river Escudo and partly by the Cordillera de Cabecares, and S. and W. by the Pacific; between lat. 8° and 11° 30' N., lon. 82° and 86° W. Area, 21,495 square miles. The country is intersected diagonally by the primary range of the Isthmus, which throws off numerous spurs on either side, giving a continued alternation of abrupt heights and sudden depressions. The principal range contains several lofty eminences and volcanoes, both active and extinct or dormant, including those of Orosi, Votos, and Cartago, from the summit of the last of which both the Pacific and the Atlantic can be distinctly seen. The N.W. districts are more rugged and mountainous than the S.W., but along the coast of the Pacific, especially around the Bay of Nicoya, the country has a beautiful and picturesque appearance, being diversified by valleys and intersected by numerous streams. Costa Rica contains some rich gold-mines, whence its name: these mines, however, are very little wrought. Silver and copper are also found, but they receive little notice. In all parts of the state, with the exception of the sea-coasts, the climate is mild and temperate, never subject to excessive heats or colds, and rarely experiencing any other vicissitudes than those from the dry to the rainy season. It is therefore extremely well adapted to agricultural purposes, and capable of bringing to maturity many European plants, as well as most of those peculiar to the tropics. The soil is remarkably fertile, especially on the table-lands and in the valleys between the mountains. Among its agricultural productions are coffee, cacao, Indian corn, tobacco, sugar, and a little wheat. The birds include vultures, pelicans, parrots, pigeons, ducks, quails, and teal.

The woods of Costa Rica are valuable, comprising mahogany, ebony, india-rubber, Brazil-wood, oak, cedar, and various other kinds of timber; and on the sea-coast of Nicoya some pearls and large quantities of mother-of-pearl shells are found. Coffee, however, forms the most important product of the state. Tobacco is a government monopoly, though some of it finds its way to market. The other exports are gold, sugar, Brazil-wood, mother-of-pearl, mahogany, india-rubber, vanilla, skins, turtle-shells, &c. The imports consist chiefly of manufactured goods. The two established ports of entry are Puntas Arenas, in the Gulf of Nicoya, and Limon, on the Caribbean Sea.

The government of Costa Rica was established in 1823, and is accounted the best and most liberal in Central America. It has a representative legislature, and the executive is intrusted to a supreme chief. The religion is Roman Catholic. The inhabitants are industrious and orderly. They were formerly subjected to great poverty, and it is only of late years, and since the cultivation of coffee on an extensive scale began, that they have attained to anything like prosperity. Railways in 1878 were in operation from Alajuela to Cartago, 42 miles, and from Matina to Limon, 10 miles. Costa Rica is divided into 6 provinces. Capital, San José. Pop. about 180,000, partly of Spanish and partly of Indian and mixed descent.

Cos'ten, a station of Somerset co., Md., on the Worcester & Somerset Railroad, 4 or 5 miles N.W. of Newtown.

Cos'tenba'der's Mills, a hamlet of Westmoreland co., Va., 25 miles from Pope's Creek Railroad Station. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Costiansk, a town of Russia. See Kostiansk.

Cos'tigan, a station in Penobscot co., Me., on the E. bank of the Penobscot, and on the European & North American Railroad, 18 miles N.N.E. of Bangor.

Costigliole d'Asti, kos-teel-yo'lå dås'tee, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Alessandria, 8 miles S. of Asti. Pop. 5647.

Costigliole di Saluzzo, kos-teel-yo'lå dee så-loot'so, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Coni, 6 miles S. of Saluzzo. Pop. 2869.

Costilla, kos-tee'yå, a county in the S. part of Colorado, has an area of about 1500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Rio Grande del Norte, and is partly drained by the Culebra and Costilla Rivers. It comprises a large portion of the fertile San Luis Park. The N. part is occupied by a high range called Sierra Blanca. The mountains produce forests of fir, pine, and other trees. The valley of the Rio Grande has a fertile soil, which when irrigated will produce good crops of wheat and other grain. A large part of this county is a grassy open plain or table-land, which is about 7000 feet above the sea and is adapted to pastoral pursuits. Wool and wheat are among the staple products. Capital, San Luis. Valuation of real and personal estate, $260,000. Pop. in 1870, 1779. The highest mountain in this county is Blanca Peak, 14,464 feet high.

Costilla, a post-office of Taos co., New Mexico.

Costilla, or **Rio Costilla,** ree'o kos-tee'yå, a small river which rises in the N. part of New Mexico, runs N.W. into Colorado, and enters the Rio Grande near lat. 37° N.

Costilla Peak, New Mexico, a granitic mountain of the Sangre de Cristo Range, has an altitude of 12,634 feet above the sea-level.

Cosum'ne, a post-hamlet of Sacramento co., Cal., in Cosumne township, about 22 miles S.E. of Sacramento. It has a store. The township is drained by the Cosumne River. Pop. of the township, 694.

Cosumne River, California, rises in El Dorado co., near the Sierra Nevada, runs southwestward through Sacramento co., and enters the Mokelumne River about 25 miles S. of the city of Sacramento. Gold is found near it.

Co'sum'nes, township, El Dorado co., Cal. Pop. 542.

Coswig, kos'ŵiG, or **Koswigk,** kos'ŵik, a town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt, on the Elbe, and on a railway, 11 miles E.N.E. of Dessau. Pop. 4013.

Cotabambas, ko-tå-båm'bås, a province of Peru, department of Apurimac, between the Apurimac and Pachucaca; intersected from S. to N. by the Oropesa, an affluent of the Apurimac. It is 78 miles long, and 50 miles broad, and is almost entirely covered with mountains, which are clad with snow during the greater part of the year.

Cotaringin, a river of Borneo. See Kotta-Waringin.

Cotate (ko-tait') **Ranch,** a station in Sonoma co., Cal., on the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad, 5 miles S. of Santa Rosa.

Cotatis, the supposed ancient name of Kootais.

Coteau des Prairies, ko'tō' då prå'ree', an elevated region or swell in the prairies of Dakota, separating the basin of the Mississippi from that of the Missouri. It commences about the parallel of 46° N. lat. and between the meridians of 98° and 99° W. lon., and extends S.S.E. 200 miles to the head of the Blue Earth River, where it gradually falls to the level of the surrounding country.

Coteau du Lac, ko'tō' dü låk, or **Saint Ignace,** såNt een'yås', a post-village in Soulanges co., Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, 36½ miles S.W. of Montreal. Pop. 300.

Coteau Landing, the chief town of the county of Soulanges, Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, 2 miles from Coteau Station. It contains 9 stores and 3 hotels, and is the chief grain-shipping port of the county. Pop. 600.

Coteau Saint Augustin, ko'tō' såNt ō'güs'tåNᵍ', a village in Hochelaga co., Quebec, a western suburb of Montreal. It contains several factories, among others a rolling-mill, a glass-factory, and a large tannery. Pop. 5000. See Tannery West.

Côteau Saint Louis, Quebec. See Mile End.

Coteau Saint Pierre, ko'tō' såNᵍ pe-aiR', a village at the west end of Mount Royal, Hochelaga co., Quebec, 4 miles from Montreal Post-Office. Pop. 2000.

Co'teau Si'ding, a station in Deuel co., Dakota, on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 306 miles W. of Winona, and near the Coteau Lakes.

Coteau Station, a post-village in Soulanges co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 37 miles S.W. of Montreal. It contains several stores and hotels. Pop. 200.

Côte Blanche, kōt blåNsh, a bay in the S. part of Louisiana, washes the S.W. border of St. Mary's parish, communicating with the Gulf of Mexico on the S. and with Vermilion Bay on the W.

Côte des Neiges, kōt då naizh, a post-village in the rear of Mount Royal, Hochelaga co., Quebec, 3 miles from Montreal Post-Office. Pop. 842.

Côte-d'Or, the French for Gold Coast.

Côte-d'Or, kōt-doR, a chain of mountains in France, which separates the basin of the Saône from those of the

Seine and Loire, and connects the Cévennes with the Vosges. The name has special reference to the small chain which extends from Dijon to the southern limit of the department of Côte-d'Or, and was bestowed on it on account of its valuable vineyards. Its culminating point, Le Tasselot, is 1968 feet in height.

Côte-d'Or, a department in the E. of France, part of the old province of Burgundy, between lat. 46° 55′ and 48° 10′ N., and surrounded by the departments of Aube, Yonne, Saône-et-Loire, Jura, Haute-Saône, and Haute-Marne. Area, 3354 square miles. Surface hilly. The chief rivers are the Seine, Armançon, Serain, and Aube, in the basin of the Seine; the Saône, which is navigable, and the Tille and Ouche, its affluents. The Canal of Burgundy (Canal de Bourgogne) traverses the department from S.E. to N.W. The soil is rich in mines of iron and coal, marble, gypsum, and building and lithographic stones. A great part of it is covered with forests. It is fertile in grain and fruit, but especially in the vine, which renders this one of the most important departments of France. It has manufactures of wine, iron, paper, woollen cloth, spirits, &c. Capital, Dijon. The department is divided into 4 arrondissements,—Beaune, Châtillon-sur-Seine, Dijon, and Semur-en-Auxois. Pop. in 1876, 377,663.

Côte Gelée, kōt zhêl‘å′, a post-office of Lafayette parish, La.

Cotentin, ko‘tôɴᵍ‘tåɴᵍ′ (anc. *Unelli* or *Veneli ?* or *Constanti′nus ?*), a district of France, in Normandy. It forms a peninsula in the N. of the department of Manche, extending into the English Channel; its N. extremity is Cape La Hague; the principal town, Coutances.

Cotent′nea, a township of Lenoir co., N.C. Pop. 1470.

Côte Saint Antoine, kōt såɴᴛ ôɴɢ‘twån′, a district outside the western limits of Montreal. It contains the residences of a number of Montreal merchants, and Monklands, once the residence of the Governors of Canada, now known as Villa Maria, one of the largest convents in the Dominion. Pop. 600.

Côte Sainte Catherine, kōt såɴᴛ kåt‘reen′, a village in Hochelaga co., Quebec, 2 miles from Montreal Post-Office. Pop. 100.

Côte Saint Paul, kōt såɴᵍ pōl, a village in Hochelaga co., Quebec, on the south side of the Lachine Canal, 4 miles above Montreal. It contains an axe- and edge-tool-factory, file-works, bell-factory, nail-factory, and several mills. Pop. 1500.

Côte sans Besoin, kōt sôɴᵍ bẹ-zwåɴᵍ′, a township of Callaway co., Mo. Pop. 869.

Côtes-du-Nord, kōt-dü-noʀ, a maritime department of the W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Bretagne. It is situated between lat. 48° 3′ and 48° 57′ N., bounded N. by the English Channel, in which it comprises several small islands, S. by the department of Morbihan, E. by Ille-et-Vilaine, and W. by Finistère. Area, 2658 square miles. The principal rivers are the Rance, Arguenon, Gouet, Trieux, and Oust, all small. The surface is hilly and undulating. Among its minerals are iron, lead, fine granite, marble, porphyry, and slate. It has many mineral springs. Corn and cider are exported; hemp and flax are extensively raised; many horses and cattle are reared. Linen goods are exported in immense quantities. Capital, Saint-Brieuc. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Dinan, Guingamp, Lannion, Loudéac, and Saint-Brieuc. Pop. 630,957.

Cotesfield, kōts′feeld, a post-office of Howard co., Neb.

Coteswold Hills, in England. See Cotswold.

Cöthen, a town of Germany. See Köthen.

Co′thy, a river of Wales, co. of Carmarthen, after a southward course of 25 miles, joins the Towy about 5 miles above Carmarthen.

Coti, a state of Borneo. See Koti.

Cotignac, ko‘teen‘yåk′, a town of France, in Var, 16 miles W. of Draguignan. Pop. 3600. It has trade in silks, leather, confectionery, and wine.

Cotignola, ko-teen-yo′lå, a town of Italy, in Emilia, 34 miles S.S.E. of Ferrara, near the Sennio. Pop. 6540.

Cotile, ko-til′ (Fr. pron. ko-teel′), a post-office of Rapides parish, La.

Cotindiba, ko-teen-dee′bå, or **Cotinguiba,** ko-teen-ghee′bå, a river of Brazil, rises on the N. side of Serra Itabaianna, flows almost due E., and falls into the Atlantic 18 miles N.N.E. of Sergipe del Rey. Length, 90 miles.

Cotopaxi, ko-to-pax′ee (Sp. pron. ko-to-påh′ʜee), a volcano of South America, in Ecuador, in the E. Cordillera of the Andes, 34 miles S.S.E. of Quito. Lat. 0° 41′ S.; lon. 78° 42′ W. Its shape is conical; height above the sea, 18,880 feet, or 9800 feet above the adjacent valley, being the highest volcano that has been active in America in modern times. The upper 4400 feet of the mountain are covered with snow, except a section around its summit. The scoriæ, lava, and rocky fragments which are the produce of its eruptions cover an area of some 50 or 60 square miles. Its first recorded eruption occurred about the time of Pizarro's invasion of South America. In 1698 an eruption destroyed the city of Tacunga. In 1738 the flames rose 3000 feet above the brink of the crater; and in 1743 the fire burst forth from several new apertures near the summit, followed by profuse torrents of water, which flooded and desolated the whole plain below. In May, 1744, the internal fire opened for itself new passages; and again, in April, 1768, the smoke and ashes were so dense, and caused such darkness, that many of the inhabitants of the province were compelled to go about with lanterns during almost the whole day. In 1803 another eruption occurred, after an apparently complete state of quiescence during 20 years. At the port of Guayaquil, which is 130 miles distant in a straight line, Humboldt heard, day and night, the roaring and explosions of this volcano, like continued discharges of a battery of artillery. Noteworthy eruptions occurred in 1851 and 1855.

Cotrone, ko-tro′nå (anc. *Croto′na*), a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, on the sea-coast, and on a railway, 6 miles N.W. of Cape Nau. Pop. 7711. It is enclosed by walls and defended by a strong citadel. Among its narrow streets and shabby houses are a cathedral and several other churches, a diocesan seminary, military and civil hospitals, and several asylums and convents. It has a small harbor, is a bishop's see, and has a good trade in oranges, olive oil, and liquorice. In ancient times it was famous for the school of Pythagoras, and as the birthplace of Milo, the famous athlete. Crotona was founded about 700 B.C.

Cotronei, ko-tro-nå′ee, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 20 miles W.N.W. of Cotrone. Pop. 1400.

Cots′wold, or **Bolton Corners,** a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, 3 miles from Harriston. Pop. 175.

Cots′wold (or **Cotes′wold**) **Hills,** in England, a tract of about 200,000 acres in the centre of the county of Gloucester, extending from Bath northward to Campden, and separating the basins of the Thames and Severn. The district gives name to a noted breed of sheep.

Cotta, kot′tå, a village of Ceylon, 6 miles E. of Colombo, formerly one of the capitals of Ceylon. There is here a Christian institution. Singhalese and Malabar youths receive instruction in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English languages, mathematics, and theology.

Cot′tage, a post-office of Hardin co., Iowa.

Cottage, a post-hamlet of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 36 miles S. of Buffalo. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Cottage, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., 5 miles N.N.E. of Petersburg.

Cottage Farm, a station on the Boston & Albany Railroad, at its intersection with the Grand Junction Railroad, 3 miles from the initial station in Boston, Mass.

Cottage Grove, a post-office of Siskiyou co., Cal.

Cottage Grove, a station of Hartford co., Conn., within the limits of Hartford, on the Connecticut Western Railroad, 4 miles from Hartford.

Cottage Grove, township, Saline co., Ill. Pop. 713.

Cottage Grove, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ind., in Union township, about 18 miles S. of Richmond, and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 22 miles N.W. of Hamilton.

Cottage Grove, township of Allen co., Kan. Pop. 687.

Cottage Grove, a post-village of Washington co., Minn., in Cottage Grove township, about 14 miles S.E. of St. Paul. It has 3 churches, and a manufactory of threshing-machines. The township is bounded on the S. by the Mississippi, and has a fertile soil. Pop. of township, 813.

Cottage Grove, a post-village of Lane co., Oregon, 1 mile from Latham. It has a church. Pop. about 150.

Cottage Grove, a post-village of Henry co., Tenn., 10 or 12 miles N.W. of Paris. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a steam grist-mill. Pop. about 200.

Cottage Grove, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis., in Cottage Grove township, 9 miles E. of Madison. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1130.

Cottage Hill, a post-office of Putnam co., Ill.

Cottage Hill, a post-hamlet of Dubuque co., Iowa, about 20 miles W.N.W. of Dubuque.

Cottage Hill, a post-office of Gage co., Neb., 10 miles E. of Beatrice.

Cottage Hill, a post-hamlet of Muskingum co., O., about 12 miles N.W. of Zanesville. It has 2 churches.

Cottage Hill, a hamlet of Bexar co., Tex., about 15 miles E.S.E. of San Antonio.

Cottage Home, a post-office of Williamson co., Ill.

Cottage Home, a post-office of Wilson co., Tenn.

Cottage Mills, a post-office of Chattahoochee co., Ga.

Cot'tageville, a post-village of Jackson co., W. Va., 3 miles from the Ohio River, and 45 miles S.S.W. of Parkersburg. It has a church, a tannery, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and 3 stores. Pop. about 200.

Cottbus, or **Kottbus,** kott'bŏŏs, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Spree, 43 miles S.S.W. of Frankfort. Pop. 25,559. It is enclosed by walls, and has several suburbs, a royal palace, college, orphan asylum, and various other public institutions; also extensive manufactures of woollen cloths, linen, hosiery, and tobacco, with breweries, distilleries, and export and transit trade. It is at the junction of many railways.

Cot'tenham, a village and parish of England, co. and 6¾ miles N. of Cambridge. Pop. 2496.

Cot'ter, a station in Madison co., Ill., on the Edwardsville Railroad, about 3 miles W. of Edwardsville.

Cot'tian Alps (anc. *Al'pes Cot'tiæ*), a division of the Alps, extending from Monte Viso N.W. to Mont Cenis.

Cottica, kot-tee'kå, a river of Dutch Guiana, rises in the N.E. part, flows W., and falls into the Commewyne.

Cottle, kot't'l, a county in the N. part of Texas. Area, 900 square miles.

Cottleville, kot't'l-vĭl, a post-village of St. Charles co., Mo., in Dardenne township, 3½ miles S. of St. Peter's Station. It has 2 or 3 churches and about 30 families.

Cot'ton, a township of Switzerland co., Ind. Pop. 1700. It contains East Enterprise.

Cotton Centre, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ark., 11 miles N.E. of Pine Bluff.

Cotton Creek, a post-office of Saguache co., Col.

Cot'tondale, a post-village of Tuscaloosa co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 7 miles E. of Tuscaloosa. It has a church and a cotton-factory. Coal abounds here. Pop. about 400.

Cottondale, a post-office of Wise co., Tex., 30 miles from Fort Worth.

Cotton Gin, a post-village of Freestone co., Tex., 7 miles E.N.E. of Mexia. It has 3 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office.

Cotton Gin Port, a post-village of Monroe co., Miss., is on the Tombigbee River, 12 miles above Aberdeen. It has 2 churches and 4 artesian wells.

Cotton Grove, a post-office of Henry co., Iowa.

Cotton Grove, a township of Davidson co., N.C. Pop. 868. It contains the small village of Cotton Grove, 6 miles S.W. of Lexington.

Cotton Grove, a village of Madison co., Tenn., 9 miles E. of Jackson. Pop. 100.

Cotton Hill, a post-office of Barbour co., Ala.

Cotton Hill, a village of Clay co., Ga., 16 miles W. of Cuthbert. It has a church and an academy. Pop. 143.

Cotton Hill, a post-township of Sangamon co., Ill., about 10 miles S. by E. of Springfield. It is intersected by the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. Pop. 754.

Cotton Hill, a post-office of Fayette co., W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 43 miles E.S.E. of Charleston.

Cotton Mill, a station in York co., Pa., on the Hanover & York Railroad, 1½ miles S.W. of York.

Cotton Plant, a post-village of Woodruff co., Ark., is about 60 miles E.N.E. of Little Rock. It has 2 churches.

Cotton Plant, a post-office of Marion co., Fla., 8 miles W. of Ocala.

Cotton Plant, a post-office of Caldwell parish, La.

Cotton Plant, a post-office of Tippah co., Miss.

Cotton Plant, a post-hamlet of Dunklin co., Mo., 55 miles S. of Dexter City. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Cotton Plant, a post-office of Lamar co., Tex.

Cotton Port, a hamlet of Avoyelles parish, La., 12 miles S. of Marksville.

Cotton Port, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, about 50 miles above Chattanooga.

Cotton's, a post-office of Madison co., N.Y.

Cotton's Store, a post-office of Elmore co., Ala.

Cotton Town, a hamlet of Sumner co., Tenn., 12 miles N.W. of Gallatin. It has 2 churches.

Cotton Town, a post-office of Cumberland co., Va.

Cot'tontown, a hamlet of Wetzel co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, ¾ of a mile from Burton. It has a church and a woollen-factory.

Cotton Valley, a post-office of Macon co., Ala.

Cotton Valley, a post-office of Webster parish, La.

Cotton Valley, a post-office of Calhoun co., Miss.

Cotton Valley, N.H. See EAST WOLFBOROUGH.

Cot'tonville, a post-office of Marshall co., Ala.

Cottonville, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Iowa, about 22 miles S. of Dubuque.

Cot'tonwood, a county in the S.W. part of Minnesota, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by the Des Moines River, and is partly drained by the Watonwan and affluents of the Cottonwood River, which touches the northern border of the county. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. A large portion of it is prairie. Wheat, oats, Indian corn, and grass are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad. Capital, Windom. Pop. in 1870, 534; in 1875, 2870.

Cottonwood, a post-office of Henry co., Ala.

Cottonwood, a post-village of Shasta co., Cal., on the Oregon division of the Central Pacific Railroad, 17 miles N. of Red Bluff.

Cottonwood, township, Siskiyou co., Cal. Pop. 421.

Cottonwood, township, Tehama co., Cal. Pop. 240.

Cottonwood, a township of Yolo co., Cal. Pop. 1319.

Cottonwood, a station in Gilpin co., Col., on the Colorado Central Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of Black Hawk.

Cottonwood, a township of Cumberland co., Ill. It contains the post-village of Johnstown.

Cottonwood, a post-hamlet of Gallatin co., Ill., about 15 miles N. of Shawneetown.

Cottonwood, a post-hamlet of Chase co., Kansas, in Falls township, on Cottonwood Creek, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 2 miles N. of Cottonwood Falls. It has a quarry of magnesian limestone.

Cottonwood, a township of Chase co., Kansas. Pop. 506. It contains the village of Cedar Point, Cedar Grove and Hunts Stations, and the hamlet of Silver Creek.

Cottonwood, a township of Brown co., Minn., is bounded on the N.E. by the Minnesota River, and is about 24 miles W.N.W. of Mankato. Pop. 791.

Cottonwood, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Mo., in Marion township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 6 miles N. of Princeton. It has a church.

Cottonwood, a post-office of Butler co., Neb.

Cottonwood Creek, California, rises in the Coast Range, runs nearly eastward, and enters the Sacramento River in the south part of Shasta co.

Cottonwood Creek, Kansas, rises in Marion co., runs eastward through Chase co., and enters the Neosho River in Lyon co., about 8 miles S.E. of Emporia. Length, about 100 miles.

Cottonwood Creek, Nebraska, runs southeastward through Saunders co., and enters Saline or Salt Creek about 2 miles N. of Ashland. It is nearly 70 miles long.

Cottonwood Creek, Wyoming, rises in Albany co., near Laramie Peak, runs eastward, and enters the North Fork of the Platte River in Laramie co.

Cottonwood Falls, a post-village, capital of Chase co., Kansas, on Cottonwood Creek, 1 mile S. of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, and 20 miles W. by S. from Emporia. It has a fine stone court-house, a bank, 3 churches, a high school, and manufactures of flour and lumber. Two weekly papers are published here. Pop. 377.

Cottonwood Grove, a post-hamlet of Bond co., Ill., 10 miles N.W. of Greenville. It has a church.

Cottonwood Grove, a post-hamlet of Reno co., Kansas, 35 miles from Hutchinson. It has a church.

Cottonwood Point, a post-hamlet of Pemiscot co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, about 20 miles below Gayoso. It has a church.

Cottonwood or **Big Cottonwood River,** Minnesota, drains part of Lyon co., runs eastward, intersects Redwood and Brown cos., and enters the Minnesota River about 4 miles below New Ulm. It is nearly 140 miles long.

Cottonwood Springs, a post-village of Lincoln co., Neb., on the Platte River, about 17 miles S.E. of North Platte Station.

Cot'trellville, a township of St. Clair co., Mich., bounded E. by the river St. Clair. It contains Marine City and Roberts' Landing. Pop. 2609.

Cotui, or **Cotuy,** ko-twee', a town of the island of Hayti, in the Northeastern department, near the river Yuma, 44 miles N.N.E. of Santo Domingo. Pop. 2000. In its vicinity are copper- and iron-mines.

Cotuit, ko-tū'it, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., on the Atlantic Ocean, about 70 miles S.S.E. of Boston. It has a church.

Cotuit Port, a hamlet of Barnstable co., Mass., 2 miles S.E. of Cotuit, on a bay called Cotuit Harbor.

Cotyæum, the ancient name of KUTAIÉH.

Coubcabia, a town of Africa. See COOBCABIA.

Couch, a station of the Chicago, Millington & Western Railroad, 9 miles from Chicago, Ill.

Couches, koosh, a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 14 miles E.S.E. of Autun. Pop. 1597.

Couch′ville, a post-hamlet of Davidson co., Tenn., on Stone River, 12 miles E. of Nashville.

Couckelaere, kŏw-kẹh-lå′rẹh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 11 miles S.W. of Bruges, on the Westebeke. Pop. 4348.

Coucy-le-Château, koo‘see′-lẹh-shâ‘tō′, a town of France, in Aisne, 10 miles N. of Soissons. Pop. 846.

Coudeac, a river of New Brunswick. See PETITCODIAC.

Coudekerque, kood‘kêRK′, a village of France, in Nord, 3 miles S.E. of Dunkerque. Pop. 515.

Coudersport, kŏw′dẹrz-pōrt, a post-borough, capital of Potter co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, near its source, about 62 miles N.N.W. of Lock Haven. It has 3 churches, a bank, a graded school, 2 newspaper offices, a foundry, 2 steam saw-mills, 2 carriage-shops, and a tannery. P. 471.

Coudes-Montpeyroux, kood-mòNᵍ‘på‘roo′, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme. Pop. 1408.

Coudoonia, koo-doo′ne-å (?), a river of Western Africa, in Soodan, falling into the Niger 5 miles N.W. of Egga.

Coudres, Canada. See ISLE AUX COUDRES.

Coueron, koo-å‘ròNᵍ′, a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, 14 miles S.E. of Savenay. Pop. 1063.

Couesmes, kwaim or kwêm, a village of France, 11 miles N.N.W. of Mayenne. Pop. of commune, 1417.

Couesnon, koo-å‘nòNᵍ′ or kwå‘nòNᵍ′, a river of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, enters Caneale Bay nearly opposite Mont Saint-Michel, after a generally N. course of 55 miles, for the last 20 miles of which it is navigable.

Couffé, koo‘få′, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 6 miles W.N.W. of Ancenis. Pop. 229.

Couhé, koo‘å′, a town of France, department of Vienne, 11 miles N.N.W. of Civray, on the Dive. Pop. 1893.

Coulan, a town of India. See QUILON.

Coullon, kool‘lòNᵍ′, a village of France, department of Loiret, 33 miles S.E. of Orleans. Pop. 848.

Coul′man, an island in the Antarctic Ocean. Lat. 73° 36′ S.; lon. 170° 0′ 2″ E.

Coulommiers, koo‘lom‘me-å′, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, on the Grand-Morin, an affluent of the Marne, 13 miles S.E. of Meaux. Pop. 4239. Its chief edifices are a large parish church and the ruins of an old castle. It has an active trade with Paris in corn and flour, Brie cheeses, fruit, and cattle.

Coulonges-sur-Lautize, koo‘lòNzh′-süR-lō‘teez′, a town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 12 miles N.N.W. of Niort. Pop. 1338.

Coulson, kōl′sọn, a post-village of Custer co., Montana, on the Yellowstone River. It has a saw-mill.

Coulson, a station in Mercer co., Pa., on the New Castle & Franklin Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of Mercer.

Coulson, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 15 miles from Orillia. Pop. 100.

Coultersville, kōl′tẹrz-vĭl, a post-village of Randolph co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, 33 miles S.E. of Belleville, and 47 miles S.E. of St. Louis, Mo. It has 4 churches, an academy, a machine-shop, a steam mill, and a coal-mine. Pop. about 1000.

Coultersville, a village of Alleghany co., Pa., in South Versailles township, on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, and on the Youghiogheny River, 22 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches. The name of its post-office is Duncan. Its inhabitants are mostly coal-miners.

Coultersville, a post-office of Butler co., Pa., is at the borough of West Sunbury. See SUNBURY.

Coulterville, kōl′tẹr-vĭl, a post-village of Mariposa co., Cal., 70 miles E.S.E. of Stockton. Gold is found here. It has a church, a bank, a saw-mill, and a quartz-mill.

Couna, the Latin name of KOVNO.

Council, a hamlet of North Carolina. See BRISTOL.

Council (kŏwn′sĭl) **Bend,** a post-office of Lee co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, 45 miles below Memphis.

Council Bluffs, a city of Iowa, the capital of Pottawattamie co., is situated about 3 miles E. of the Missouri River, 4 miles E. by N. from Omaha, 141 miles by rail W.S.W. of Des Moines, and 317 miles W. of Davenport. It is at the junction of the following railroads: 1, the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs; 2, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; 3, the Burlington & Missouri River; 4, the Chicago & Northwestern; and 5, the Union Pacific. The site is a plain or bottom, bordered on the E. by high bluffs which command a beautiful view of the town and river. It contains a court-house, an institution for the deaf and dumb, founded by the state in 1855, 2 national banks, 2 other banks, a high school, 8 churches, manufactures of carriages, paper, iron and agricultural implements and machines, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 4 weekly newspapers. A grand railroad bridge across the Missouri River connects this city with Omaha. Council Bluffs is the largest town of Western Iowa. Pop. 9287.

Council Grove, a post-village, capital of Morris co., Kansas, on the Neosho River, in Council Grove township, and on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 37 miles S.S.E. of Junction City, and 24 miles N.W. of Emporia. It has a national bank, 5 churches, a graded school, 2 newspaper offices, 2 flour-mills, 2 broom-factories, &c. Pop. 712; of the township, 1005.

Council Hill, a post-hamlet of Jo Daviess co., Ill., in Council Hill township, 1 mile from the Illinois Central Railroad, and 7 or 8 miles N.E. of Galena. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 725.

Council Hill, a post-office of Clayton co., Iowa.

Council Hill Station, a post-hamlet of Jo Daviess co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Galena.

Council House, a post-office of Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory.

Counover, a post-office of Iowa. See CONOVER.

Count Heiden Islands, in the Pacific. See LEGIEP.

Country Harbor, a post-village and gold district in Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on Country Harbor River, 30 miles S.W. of Guysborough. Pop. 300.

Count's Cross Roads, a post-office of Carter co., Ky., 10 miles W. of Grayson.

Counts′ville, a post-office of Lexington co., S.C.

Coun′ty Home, a station on the Southwestern Pennsylvania Railroad, 3 miles S. from Greensburg, Pa.

County House, a station in Wayne co., Mich., on the Michigan Central Railroad, 15 miles W. of Detroit.

County House, a station of Steuben co., N.Y., on the Bath & Hammondsport Railroad, 3 miles N.E. of Bath.

County Line, a hamlet of Campbell and Carroll cos., Ga., on the Chattahoochee River, 8 miles N. of Newnan. It has 2 churches.

County Line, Ind. See ROSE HILL.

County Line, a station on the line between Ingham and Eaton cos., Mich., on the railroad from Jackson to Grand Rapids, 14 miles S.E. of Charlotte.

County Line, a station of Muskegon and Newaygo cos., Mich., on the Grand Rapids, Newaygo & Lake Shore Railroad, 24 miles N. of Grand Rapids.

County Line, a post-hamlet of Saginaw co., Mich., in Birch Run township, on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 15 miles N. of Flint. It has a church and manufactures of lumber and hoops.

County Line, a post-office of Quitman co., Miss.

County Line, a post-office of Niagara co., N.Y., on the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, 32 miles E. of Lewiston.

County Line, a post-hamlet of Davie co., N.C., about 20 miles N.E. of Statesville. It has an academy and a tobacco-factory.

County Line, a post-office of Northumberland co., Pa., on the line between Dauphin and Northumberland cos.

County Line, a post-office of Moore co., Tenn., 10 miles W. of Tullahoma.

County Line, a station on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 15 miles S. of Milwaukee, Wis.

County Line Creek, North Carolina, runs northeastward in Caswell co. and enters the Dan River at Milton.

County Line Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va., 10 miles N.W. of Keysville Station.

County Line Station, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Iowa, on the Southwest division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Fairfield, Iowa. It has a church.

Coupang, a town of Malay Archipelago. See COEPANG.

Couparle (koo‘parl′) **City,** a post-hamlet of Madison co., Miss., about 24 miles N.E. of Canton. It has a church.

Coupiac, koo‘pe-åk′, a town of France, department of Aveyron, 25 miles S. of Rodez. Pop. of commune, 1390.

Coupville, or Coupeville, koop′vĭl, a post-village, capital of Island co., Washington, is on Whidby Island, and on Puget Sound, about 90 miles N. of Olympia. It has a church. Its citizens are mainly employed in farming.

Courbevoie, kooR‘bẹh-vwå′, a town of France, department of Seine, on the Seine, and on the Paris & Versailles Railway, 5½ miles N.W. of Paris. Pop. 11,811.

Courcelles, kooR‘sêll′, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 4½ miles N.W. of Charleroi. Pop. 3226. COURCELLE or COURCELLES is the name of several villages of France.

Courcemont, kooʀˋsȩh-mòɴᵍ′, a town of France, department of Sarthe, 14 miles N.N.E. of Le Mans. P. 1602.

Courcité, kooʀˋseeˋtȧ′, a market-town of France, department and 17 miles E. of Mayenne. Pop. 2100.

Courdemanche, kooʀˋdȩh-môɴsh′, a village of France, in Sarthe, 11 miles S.W. of Saint-Calais. P. 1525.

Courland, or **Kurland,** koor′land (Ger. pron. kooʀ′-lånt), a government of Russia, one of the Baltic provinces, bounded W. by the Baltic, N. by the Gulf of Riga, and N.E. by the river Dwina. Area, 10,535 square miles. It is generally level, with many lakes and marshes. Agriculture is the chief pursuit. The upper classes are mainly of German descent; but the peasantry are of many tribes and employ several languages, few being Russians. Among them are the Kures (whence the country has its name) and other Lettish peoples, the Krevinnes, &c., partly Slavic and partly Finnish. Capital, Mittau. Pop. 619,154.

Courmayeur, kooʀˋmåˋyuʀ′, or **Cormajor,** koʀ-må-yoʀ′, a town of Italy, province of Turin, 19 miles N.N.W. of Aosta, on the Dora Baltea, among the Alps. It is much visited for its mineral springs and its scenery. Pop. 1213.

Cournon, kooʀˋnòɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 6 miles E.S.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 2522.

Courpière, kooʀˋpe-aiʀ′, a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, on the Dore, 22 miles E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop., with commune, 3690.

Courrières, kooʀˋʀe-aiʀ′, a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 18 miles E.S.E. of Béthune. Pop. 3113.

Cours, kooʀ, a village of France, in Rhône, 20 miles W.N.W. of Villefranche, on the Trambouze. Pop. 4909. It is the centre of an extensive manufacture of cotton goods, called Beaujolais.

Coursan, kooʀˋsòɴᵍ′, a town of France, department of Aude, on the river Aude, 5 miles N.N.E. of Narbonne. It has a distillery of brandy. Pop. 2285.

Cour′sen's Grove, a post-office of Mitchell co., Kan.

Courseulles, kooʀˋsŭll′, or **Courseulle-sur-Mer,** kooʀˋsŭll′-süʀ-maiʀ, a village of France, in Calvados, near the English Channel, 11 miles N.N.W. of Caen. Pop. 1681.

Coursieux, a village of France. See Courzieu.

Courson, kooʀˋsòɴᵍ′, a village of France, in Yonne, 13 miles S. of Auxerre. Pop. 1419.

Courson, a village of France, in Calvados, 40 miles S.W. of Caen. Pop. 1260.

Courtableau Bayou, koorˋtåˋblō′ bī′oo, Louisiana, is formed by Bœuf and Crocodile Bayous, which unite in St. Landry parish about 8 miles N. of Opelousas. It runs southeastward nearly 35 miles, and enters the Atchafalaya. During high water it is navigable by steamboats from its mouth to Washington.

Courtais, koorˋtȧ′, a creek of Missouri, flows into the Osage Fork of Maramec River, in Crawford co.

Courtais, a township of Crawford co., Mo. Pop. 962.

Courtelari, a town of Switzerland. See Courtlari.

Courtenay, kooʀtˋnȧ′, a town of France, department of Loiret, 15 miles E.N.E. of Montargis. Pop. 2022.

Courteney, kōrt′nee, a station in Vanderburg co., Ind., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 7 miles W. of Evansville.

Court′er, a post-hamlet of Miami co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, 6 miles N. of Peru.

Court House, a station in Richmond co., N.Y., on the Staten Island Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Vanderbilt Landing. It is near Richmond, the county seat.

Courthouse, a township of Camden co., N.C. P. 1759.

Courthouse, township, Chesterfield co., S.C. P. 1708.

Courthouse, a township of Spartanburg co., S.C. Pop. 1229.

Courtinay, koorˋte-nȧ′, a large village of India, district and 10 miles N.W. of Bellary.

Courtisols, kooʀˋteeˋzol′, a village of France, in Marne, 7 miles E.N.E. of Châlons. Pop. 1740. Its inhabitants, said to be descended from an ancient Greek colony, are distinguished by their agricultural knowledge, their *patois*, and their many peculiar customs.

Courtland, kōrt′lạnd, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ala., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 19 miles W.N.W. of Decatur, and 169 miles E. of Memphis. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 400.

Courtland, a post-village of Sacramento co., Cal., on the Sacramento River, 10 miles W. of Elk Grove Railroad Station. It has 2 churches, a basket-factory, &c.

Courtland, a township of De Kalb co., Ill. Pop. 1293. See Courtland Station.

Courtland, a township of Jo Daviess co., Ill., on the Wisconsin line. Pop. 1786. It contains the village of Warren.

Courtland, a township of Kent co., Mich. Pop. 1287.

Courtland, Minnesota and New York. See Cortland.

Courtland, a post-village of Panola co., Miss., on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, 64 miles S. of Memphis. It has 2 churches. Much cotton is shipped here annually.

Courtland, a township of Columbia co., Wis. Pop. 1309. It contains part of Cambria and Randolph.

Courtland, or **Middleton Centre,** a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, on the Canada Air-Line Railway, 8 miles W. of Delhi. It contains 4 stores, 2 cheese-factories, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 150.

Courtland Centre, a hamlet of Kent co., Mich., in Courtland township, 4 miles from Edgerton Railroad Station. It has a church.

Courtland Station, or **Cortland,** a post-village of De Kalb co., Ill., in Courtland township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 55 miles W. of Chicago, and 5 miles S. of Sycamore, with which it is connected by the Sycamore & Courtland Railroad. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, a drug-store, a graded school, and manufactures of boots and shoes. Pop. estimated at 700.

Courtlandville, kōrt′lạnd-vĭl, a hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., 3 miles from Hopewell Junction.

Courtlari, or **Courtelari,** kooʀtˋlåˋree′, a town of Switzerland, 24 miles N.W. of Bern. Pop. 1095.

Courtˋmacsher′ry, a village of Ireland, co. of Cork, on the W. shore of Courtmacsherry Bay, 7 miles E. of Clonakilty. Pop. 485.

Courtney, kōrt′nee, a station of Washington co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, opposite Elkhorn, and on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, 26 miles S. of Pittsburg.

Courtney, a post-village of Grimes co., Tex., on or near the Brazos River, and on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 62 miles N.W. of Houston. It has 5 churches. Several thousand bales of cotton are annually shipped here. Pop. about 300.

Courtrai, or **Courtray,** kooʀˋtrȧ′ (anc. *Cortori′acum;* Flem. *Kortryk,* koʀt′rīke), a fortified town of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Lys, 26 miles S.W. of Ghent, with which, as also with most of the other principal places in Belgium, it communicates by numerous railways. Pop. in 1875, 27,795. It is well built and clean; chief edifices, a Gothic town hall and cathedral, St. Martin's church, a public library, and a famous belfry. It abounds in works of art, and has various public schools. In and around it are carried on extensive manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics, damasks, lace, and yarn; it has also manufactures of woollen goods, hosiery, paper, tobacco, soap, beer, and leather.

Courtrai is of early origin; in Roman times it was called *Cortoriacum.* The Normans took and fortified it in 880; the locality was made a countship in 988. The (first) "Battle of the Spurs" was fought close to the town, July 11, 1302, between the Flemings and French, in which the latter were defeated, with immense loss, including the 8000 gilt spurs of the killed or vanquished French knights, from which circumstance the fight took its name. In 1382 the French took and sacked the town, to revenge this signal defeat. The French took the town again in 1793.

Courville, kooʀˋveel′, a town of France, in Eure-et-Loir, on the Eure, 11 miles W. of Chartres. Pop. 1718.

Courzieu, or **Coursieux,** kooʀˋze-ŭh′, a village of France, in Rhône, 12 miles W. of Lyons. Pop. 1674.

Couscea, a town of Guinea. See Conseca.

Coushatta Chute, koo-shăt′tạ shoot′, a post-village, capital of Red River parish, La., on the E. bank of Red River, 65 miles below Shreveport, and about 28 miles N.W. of Natchitoches. It has a newspaper office and 2 churches. Pop. about 1000.

Coussac-Bonneval, koosˋsåk′-bonnˋvål′, a village of France, in Haute-Vienne, 21 miles S. of Limoges. Pop. 784; of commune, 3412.

Coutances, kooˋtôɴss′ (anc. *Constan′tia*), a town of France, in Manche, at the confluence of the Soulle and Bulsard, 7 miles from the English Channel, and 41 miles S. of Cherbourg. Pop. 8008. It stands on a hill-slope, surrounded by an old wall. It has a cathedral, which was built about 1056 and is one of the finest in Normandy, two other handsome churches, a bishop's palace, prefecture, commercial college, public library, and theatre, manufactures of worsted stuffs, druggets, tape, lace, parchments, and hardwares, a brisk trade in corn, flax, hemp, butter, and cattle, and two considerable annual fairs. Coutances is an ancient town, and had a bishop in 430.

Couterne, kooˋtêʀɴ′, a town of France, in Orne, on the Vée and Mayenne, 11 miles E.S.E. of Domfront. Pop. 1569.

Couthuin-Reppe, kŏw-toin'-rêp'pẹh (Fr. pron. koo'-twåɴᵍ'-rêpp), a village of Belgium, in Liege, on the Meuse, 4 miles W. of Huy. Pop. 2820.

Coutiches, koo'teesh', a village of France, in Nord, 8 miles N.E. of Douai. Pop. 296; of commune, 2005.

Coutouvre, koo'toovʀ', a village of France, in Loir-et-Cher, 8 miles N.E. of Roanne. Pop. 1881.

Coutras, koo'trå' (anc. *Corterate*), a town of France, in Gironde, on the Dronne, at a railway junction, 30 miles N.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 2202.

Couves, kô'vės, or ko'oo'vês, two small islands of Brazil, off the coast of the province of São Paulo. Lat. 23° 25' S.; lon. 44° 55' W.

Couvet, koo'vå', a village of Switzerland, in the Val de Travers, 14 miles by rail W.S.W. of Neufchâtel. It has manufactures of lace and absinthe.

Couvillonville, koo've'yoɴᵍ'veel', a village of Avoyelles parish, La., about 30 miles N.W. of Port Hudson. It has a church, a steam grist-mill, and a steam saw-mill.

Couvin, koo'våɴᵍ', a village of Belgium, province and 35 miles by rail S.W. of Namur. Pop. 2520. It has iron-mines, and manufactures of steam-machinery and cables.

Cove, a village of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, on a bay, 4 miles by rail S. of Aberdeen. Pop. 450.

Cove, a maritime village of Ireland, co. of Cork, 1 mile E. of Kinsale. Queenstown, in this county, was formerly called Cove, or Cove of Cork.

Cove, a post-office of Polk co., Ark.

Cove, a hamlet and shipping-point of Anne Arundel co., Md., on Chesapeake Bay, 12 miles E. by S. of Upper Marlborough.

Cove, a township of Isle Royale co., Mich., contains Minong.

Cove, a post-hamlet of Union co., Oregon, about 15 miles S.E. of La Grande. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, 2 lumber-mills, and a tannery.

Cove, a station in Perry co., Pa. See Cove Forge.

Cove, a post-office of Coryell co., Tex.

Cove City, a post-office of Whitfield co., Ga., is at Carbondale Station on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, about 15 miles S. of Dalton.

Cove City, a post-office of Bates co., Mo.

Cove Creek, a post-office of Hot Spring co., Ark., on the Ouachita River, and on the Hot Springs Railroad.

Cove Creek, a post-office of Haywood co., N.C.

Cove Creek, a township, Watauga co., N.C. Pop. 887.

Cove Creek, a post-office of Millard co., Utah.

Cove Creek, a post-office of Tazewell co., Va.

Cove Creek, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., W. Va., 25 miles S. by E. of Huntington.

Cove'dale, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., O., in Green township, 3 miles from Cincinnati.

Cove Forge, a hamlet of Perry co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 1 mile E. of Duncannon. Here is an iron-forge.

Cove Gap, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., W. Va., 30 miles S. of Barboursville. It has a church and a store.

Cove Head, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 12 miles N. of Charlottetown. Pop. 300.

Cove Head Road, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 9 miles N. of Charlottetown. P. 250.

Cove Island, or **Great Island,** in the harbor of Cork, Ireland, contains Queenstown, and has an area of 13,000 acres. It is occupied with villas and plantations and connected with the mainland by several bridges.

Cove'land, a post-village of Island co., Washington, on Whidby Island, and on an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, about 95 miles N. of Olympia.

Co'vell, a post-hamlet of McLean co., Ill., in Dale township, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 6 miles W. of Bloomington. It has a church.

Covelo, ko'vẹ-lo, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal., in Round Valley, 100 miles N. of Cloverdale.

Cove'long, a maritime town of British India, presidency and 22 miles S. of Madras, district of Chingleput.

Cove Mills, a hamlet of Mifflin co., Pa., in Derry township, ½ mile from Maitland Station, which is 5 miles N.E. of Lewistown.

Coven'a, a post-office of Emanuel co., Ga.

Coventry, kŭv'ẹn-tre (L. *Coven'tria*), a city of England, co. of Warwick, 85 miles N.W. of London, and 9½ miles N.N.E. of Warwick, at the crossing of two railways. The more modern parts of the town are regularly and well built, well paved, lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with water. Among the more remarkable buildings are St. Michael's church, a masterpiece of the lighter Gothic style, Trinity church, St. John's church, Christ church, a handsome modern building attached to the elegant spire of the Greyfriars' monastery, and St. Mary's hall, erected in the time of Henry VI. and esteemed one of the finest specimens of the ornamental architecture of the fifteenth century in England. To these buildings may be added the theatre, the town hall, the drapers' hall, the jail, barracks, and other handsome public structures. It has also a handsome Gothic Roman Catholic chapel, and places of worship belonging to Independents, Baptists, Methodists, Unitarians, and the Society of Friends. The charitable institutions are numerous and well endowed, the principal of which are Sir Thomas White's Charity, the men's, boys', old men's, and old women's hospitals, &c. The scholastic foundations are the free grammar-school, a richly-endowed institution, several charity schools, and a school of design. There are also a library, a mechanics' institute, a society for the diffusion of religious and useful knowledge, several dispensaries, and a beautifully laid-out cemetery.

Coventry was early celebrated for its manufactures of cloth caps and bonnets, and for a kind of blue thread called "Coventry true blue." Weaving and watch-making now constitute the staple business. Gauze, ribbons, elastic webs, carpets, carriage-lace, sewing-machines, castings, &c., are here manufactured, and fringe-making and silk-dyeing are carried on. Coventry was formerly surrounded with lofty walls, in which were 12 gates. Its pageants and processions were of the most magnificent description, and *Mysteries* were here enacted in a style nowhere else equalled. The old predilection of the people of Coventry for gorgeous pageantry is still manifested by the triennial processional show in honor of the Lady Godiva, who unwittingly tempted "Peeping Tom of Coventry" into the indiscretion for which he has been immortalized. Coventry, since 1453, has sent two members to the House of Commons. Pop. 37,670.

Cov'entry, a post-office or hamlet of Tolland co., Conn., in Coventry township, about 18 miles E. of Hartford. The township contains a village named South Coventry, and is bounded on the E. by the Willimantic. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of silk goods and woollen goods. P. 2057.

Coventry, a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y., in Coventry township, 28 miles N.E. of Binghamton. It has 2 churches. The township has 4 churches, many rich dairy-farms, and much beautiful hill-scenery. Pop. of the township, 1349. Coventry Station, on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, is 12 miles S. of Norwich.

Coventry, a township of Summit co., O. It has 5 churches, mines of rich coal, manufactures of stoneware, &c. Pop. 1817. It contains New Portage.

Coventry, a post-village of Kent co., R.I., in Coventry township, on a branch of the Pawtuxet River, and on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, 18 miles S.W. of Providence. Here are manufactures of cotton prints, &c. Coventry township contains villages named Anthony, Greene, and Coventry Centre. Pop. of the township, 4580.

Coventry, a post-village of Orleans co., Vt., in Coventry township, on Black River, 4 or 5 miles N. of Irasburg, and 3 miles W. of Coventry Station, which is on the Passumpsic Railroad, 10 miles S. of Derby Line. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber and starch. Pop. of the township, 914.

Cov'entry, or **Colum'bia,** a post-village in Cardwell co., Ontario, 3 miles N. of Bolton. Pop. 250.

Cov'entry Centre, a post-village of Coventry township, Kent co., R.I., on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, about 20 miles S.W. of Providence. It has a manufactory of woollen yarn. Pop. 175.

Cov'entryville, a post-hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., about 16 miles S. of Norwich. It has a church.

Coventryville, a hamlet of Chester co., Pa., in South Coventry township, 6 miles S.S.W. of Pottstown. It has a church, and a flour-mill on French Creek.

Cove of Cork, Ireland. See Queenstown.

Cove Point, a post-village of Calvert co., Md., on or near Chesapeake Bay, 40 miles S. of Annapolis. It has several stores and a wharf for steamers.

Covert, kŭv'ẹrt, a post-hamlet of Osborne co., Kansas, 28 miles N. of Russell.

Covert, a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., in Deerfield township, 9 miles N. of Watervliet Railroad Station, and about 26 miles S.W. of Allegan. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill. Pop. about 200.

Covert, a post-hamlet of Seneca co., N.Y., in Covert township, and on the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre Railroad, 14 miles N.W. of Ithaca. It has a church and manufactures of lumber and barrels. The township is bounded on the E. by Cayuga Lake. The soil is a fertile sandy loam based on limestone. Pop. of the township, 2097.

Covert's Mill, a station in Lawrence co., Pa., on the Youngstown Branch of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 49 miles N.W. of Pittsburg.

Cove Station, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, 21 miles S. of Huntingdon.

Covesville, kōvz′vĭl, a a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 16 miles S.W. of Charlottesville. It has a church and a mineral spring.

Coveville, kōv′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, and on the Champlain Canal.

Covey (kŭv′e) **Hill,** a post-village in Huntingdon co., Quebec, 10 miles W. of Hemmingford. It contains saw- and grist-mills. Pop. 150.

Covilhã, ko-veel-yâɴɢ′, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 21 miles S.W. of Guarda. It has a Latin school, woollen-manufactures, and thermal springs. Pop. 8838.

Covington, kŭv′ing-tọn, a county in the S. part of Alabama, bordering on Florida, has an area of about 1150 square miles. It is intersected by the Conecuh River, and is also drained by Yellow River. The surface is uneven or nearly level, and is mostly covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is sandy and poor. It produces some cotton and Indian corn. Capital, Andalusia. Valuation of real and personal estate, $252,788. Pop. in 1870, 4868, all of whom were Americans.

Covington, a county in the S. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 576 square miles. It is drained by Leaf River and Bowie Creek. The surface is partly covered with forests of pine; the soil is mostly sandy and light. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staples. Capital, Williamsburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $497,034. Pop. in 1870, 4753, of whom 4730 were Americans.

Covington, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Ala.

Covington, an incorporated town, capital of Newton co., Ga., on the Georgia Railroad, 41 miles E.S.E. of Atlanta, and 2 miles from Emory College. It has a court-house, a bank, a masonic female college, 3 churches, a male academy, and a carriage-factory. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 1121.

Covington, a post-office of Washington co., Ill.

Covington, a post-village, capital of Fountain co., Ind., on the E. bank of the Wabash River, and on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, 72 miles W. of Indianapolis, and 13 miles E. of Danville, Ill. The Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad crosses the Wabash River at this point. Covington has 2 banks, a brewery, a flour-mill, 7 churches, a graded school, and some iron-works. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 1888.

Covington, a post-office of Smith co., Kansas.

Covington, a city of Kentucky, the capital of Kenton co., is situated on the Ohio River, opposite Cincinnati, and immediately below the mouth of the Licking River. It is the N. terminus of the Kentucky Central Railroad, and is 99 miles N. of Lexington by that route. It is also on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad. The site is a nearly level plain. A grand suspension bridge, 2252 feet long, crosses the Ohio and connects Covington with Cincinnati. This bridge cost nearly $2,000,000. Another bridge across the Licking connects it with the city of Newport. Covington contains many residences of persons who do business in Cincinnati. It has 20 or more churches (Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Lutheran, Methodist, and Presbyterian), 3 national banks, a city hall, a high school, a public library, a new United States court-house, a Catholic hospital, a foundling asylum, an orphanage, a convent, and two Catholic academies, 2 or 3 rolling-mills, several distilleries, manufactures of glassware and nails, and numerous tobacco-factories. Three weekly newspapers are published here. It is the see of a Catholic bishop. Pop. 24,505.

Covington, a post-village, capital of St. Tammany parish, La., on Bayou Phalia, about 42 miles N. of New Orleans, and 7 miles N. of Lake Pontchartrain. It has 4 churches and a newspaper office. It is surrounded by pine forests. Pop. 585.

Covington, a post-office of Pemiscot co., Mo.

Covington, a post-village of Dakota co., Nebraska, on the Missouri River, opposite Sioux City, Iowa. It has a church. It is the E. terminus of the Covington, Columbus & Black Hills Railroad. Pop. 194.

Covington, a post-township of Wyoming co., N.Y., about 32 miles S.S.W. of Rochester. Pop. 1132.

Covington, a post-office of Richmond co., N.C.

Covington, a post-village of Miami co., O., in Newberry township, at the junction of Greenville and Stillwater Creeks, and on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 6 miles W. of Piqua, and 34 miles N.N.W. of Dayton. It has 6 churches, a bank, manufactures of flour and of lime, and a newspaper office. Here is a large limestone-quarry. Pop. about 1500.

Covington, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. 701. It contains Frenchville and Karthaus, and has large lumber-mills and beds of iron and coal.

Covington, a township of Lackawanna co., Pa., traversed by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. Pop. 1182.

Covington, a post-borough of Tioga co., Pa., on the Tioga River, in Covington township, and on the Tioga & Elmira State Line Railroad, 36 miles S. of Corning, and 5 miles N. of Blossburg. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a manufactory of window-glass, and a tannery. Pop. 315; of the township, 811.

Covington, a post-village, capital of Tipton co., Tenn., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 37 miles N.N.E. of Memphis. It has 5 churches, a high school, a female seminary, a grist-mill, a planing-mill, 3 carriage-shops, a steam cotton-gin, and a newspaper office. Pop. 447.

Covington, a post-hamlet of Hill co., Tex., 45 miles N. of Waco. It has a church, 2 stores, and a mill.

Covington, a post-village, capital of Alleghany co., Va., on Jackson's River, and on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 205 miles W. of Richmond, and 22 miles E. of the White Sulphur Springs. It is surrounded by beautiful mountain-scenery, and has 4 churches.

Covode′, a post-office of Indiana co., Pa.

Cow′al, or **Cow′all,** a peninsular district of Scotland, co. of Argyle, between Loch Long and the Firth of Clyde on the E. and Loch Tyne on the W.

Cowan, kŏw′ạn, a station in Perry co., Ill., on the Chester & Tamaroa Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Pinckneyville.

Cowan, Delaware co., Ind. See MacCowan.

Cowan, a post-village of Fleming co., Ky., on the Maysville & Lexington Railroad, 22 miles S.S.W. of Maysville. It has a seminary.

Cowan, a township of Wayne co., Mo. Pop. 492.

Cowan, or **Far′mersville,** a post-hamlet of Union co., Pa., in Buffalo township, 4 miles N. of Mifflinburg. It has a church, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, &c.

Cowan, a post-village of Franklin co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad at the junction of the Sewanee Railroad, 64 miles W. by N. from Chattanooga, and 21 miles S.W. of Tracy City. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Cowanesque (kŏw-ạn-es′kwe) **Creek** rises in Potter co., Pa., runs nearly eastward through Tioga co., and enters the Tioga River in Steuben co., N.Y., about 1 mile from the southern boundary of New York.

Cowanesque Valley, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., in Westfield township, 20 miles N.W. of Wellsborough. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber, sash, blinds, &c.

Cow′an's Depot, a post-office of Rockingham co., Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Valley Branch), 36 miles N.E. of Staunton.

Cowan's Ford, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co., N.C., on the Catawba River.

Cowanshan′nock, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. 2246. It contains Atwood.

Cowanshannock, a station of Armstrong co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, and on the E. bank of the Alleghany River, in Pine Creek township, 48 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Cowanshannock Creek, Armstrong co., Pa., runs westward and enters the Alleghany River about 4 miles above Kittanning.

Cow′an's Mills, a post-office of Montgomery co., Va.

Cowansville, Armstrong co., Pa. See Middlesex.

Cow′ansville, or **Nel′sonville,** a post-village in Missisquoi co., Quebec, on the S. branch of the Yamaska River, and on the Southeastern Railway, 55 miles S.E. of Montreal. It contains 6 stores, 2 hotels, 2 churches, a printing-office, a branch bank, and several mills and workshops. Pop. 600.

Co′ward's′, a station in Williamsburg co., S.C., on the Northeastern Railroad, 86 miles N. of Charleston.

Cow Bay, a post-village in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on Cow Bay, an inlet on the Atlantic coast, 22 miles E. of Sydney. It contains 5 stores, and rich coal-mines which are worked by two companies, employing about 600 hands. A breakwater in the bay makes it a safe harbor. Steamers ply between Cow Bay and Sydney, and vessels load with coal direct for Montreal and other ports. Pop. 1986.

Cow′bridge, or **Pont-Vaen** (vâ′en), a town of

Wales, co. of Glamorgan, on the small river Ddau, 12 miles, or about 20 by rail, W. of Cardiff. In the vicinity are the remains of a castle and of a prehistoric structure. P. 1134.

Cow Castle, township, Orangeburg co., S.C. Pop. 720.

Cow Creek, Shasta co., Cal., runs southwestward, and enters the Sacramento River about 16 miles below Shasta.

Cow Creek, a post-hamlet of Logan co., W. Va., 60 miles S.W. of Charleston.

Cow Creek, Pleasants co., W. Va. See Willow Island.

Cow'den, a post-village of Shelby co., Ill., in Dry Point township, on the Kaskaskia River, and on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad (Springfield division), 19 miles S.E. of Pana. It has 3 churches and a newspaper office.

Cowden, a post-office of Aiken co., S.C., 6½ miles from Aiken.

Cow'ee', a township of Macon co., N.C. Pop. 760.

Cowekee, Alabama. See Cowikee.

Cow'er, a trading-place of Africa, on the Gambia, about 80 miles from its mouth. Lat. 13° 37′ N.; lon. 14° 30′ W.

Cowes, kŏwz, or **West Cowes,** a seaport town and watering-place of England, in the Isle of Wight, on the W. side of the river Medina, at its mouth, and at the N. extremity of the island, 10½ miles S.S.E. of Southampton, and 11 miles W.S.W. of Portsmouth, with both of which ports it communicates by steam ferry. A railway connects it with Newport and Ryde. It has a striking appearance from the sea, and comprises many good residences, with hotels, assembly- and reading-rooms, a battery originally built by Henry VIII., and a handsome church. Cowes has a good bathing establishment, and docks for yacht-building; and it is the headquarters of the Royal Yacht Club, who hold their annual regatta here. Pop. 5730.

East Cowes is a village on the E. side of the river Medina, at its mouth, opposite West Cowes, and 4 miles N. of Newport. Pop. 2058. It has the custom-house for the port of Cowes. Near it are Norris Castle and Osborne House, a residence of Queen Victoria.

Cowesett, kŏw-ee'set, a village of Kent co., R.I., on the Providence & Stonington Railroad, 12 miles S. of Providence. Pop. 113.

Coweta, kŏw-ee'tạ, a county in the W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Chattahoochee River, and also drained by several small affluents of the Flint. The surface is uneven or hilly, and extensively covered with forests of oak, hickory, &c.; the soil is mostly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Gold has been found here. This county is intersected by the Atlanta & West Point Railroad. Capital, Newnan. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,096,936. Pop. in 1870, 15,875, of whom 15,835 were Americans.

Cow'head Spring, a chalybeate sulphur spring, 4 miles N. of Washington, N.C., in Beaufort co. It is a very bold and copious spring, and its waters have some local repute in the treatment of disease.

Cow Hill, Hunt co., Tex. See Ashland.

Cow'house Creek, Texas, rises in Hamilton co., runs southeastward through Coryell co., and enters the Leon River in Bell co. It is about 100 miles long.

Cow'ichan', or **Caw'etchan',** a post-town on the E. coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, and on a river of the same name, 35 miles N. of Victoria. It has a convent, Catholic schools for Indians, and a church. Pop. 221.

Cowikee, or **Cowekee,** kŏw-ī'kee, a post-hamlet of Barbour co., Ala., about 24 miles N.W. of Eufaula.

Cowikee (or **Cowekee**) **Creek,** Alabama, is formed by three forks, the North, Middle, and South, which unite in Barbour co. It runs southeastward, and enters the Chattahoochee River about 8 miles above Eufaula.

Cow'ishar', a town of Nepaul, near its N.W. extremity, on the Goggra. Lat. 13° 16′ N.; lon. 81° 5′ E.

Cow Island, an island off the coast of Lincoln co., Me. Pop. 19.

Cowles (kōlz) **Station,** a post-office of Macon co., Ala., on the Tallapoosa River, and on the Western Railroad of Alabama, 30 miles E. of Montgomery.

Cowlesville, kōlz'vĭl, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., in Bennington township, about 22 miles E. by S. from Buffalo. It has 2 churches, a hotel, a mineral spring, a foundry, a cheese-factory, and a bank. Pop. about 350.

Cow'ley, a county in the S. part of Kansas, has an area of about 1100 square miles. It is intersected by Whitewater Creek, an affluent of the Arkansas River, which latter traverses the S.W. part of the county. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified by prairies and by groves of cottonwood, oak, sycamore, and walnut; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staple products. Capital, Winfield. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,906,311. Pop. in 1870, 1175; in 1875, 8963; in 1876, 11,722; in 1878, 15,390.

Cow'ling, a post-hamlet of Wabash co., Ill., on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 36 miles S.W. of Vincennes.

Cow'litz, a small county in the S.W. part of Washington, is bounded on the S.W. by the Columbia River, and intersected by the Cowlitz River. The surface is partly covered with forests of good timber; the soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, grass, wool, and potatoes are the staples. Capital, Kalama. Valuation of real and personal estate, $354,566. Pop. in 1870, 730, of whom 645 were Americans. It is traversed by the North Pacific Railroad.

Cowlitz, a station in Cowlitz co., Washington, on Cowlitz River, and on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 10 miles N. of Kalama.

Cowlitz, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., Washington, near the Cowlitz River, 5 miles from Winlock Railroad Station. It has a Catholic academy, 2 stores, and 10 houses.

Cowlitz River, Washington, rises in the Cascade Range, in the E. part of Lewis co., through which it runs westward and southwestward. It next flows southward through Cowlitz co., and enters the Columbia River at Monticello. It is nearly 150 miles long, and is a large rapid stream. Small steamboats can ascend it nearly 40 miles.

Cow'pasture River, Virginia, rises in Highland co., runs nearly southward through Bath co., and unites with Jackson's River about 15 miles E. of Covington. The stream formed by this junction is the James River.

Cow'pen, a town of England, in Northumberland, 7 miles E.S.E. of Morpeth. It has coal-mines. Pop. 6464.

Cowpens, kŏw'penz, a post-office of Tallapoosa co., Ala.

Cowpens, a post-office of Spartanburg co., S.C., 16 miles N. by E. of Spartanburg Court-House. A part of Gen. Greene's army defeated the British here in Jan. 1781. Cowpens Station is on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, 9 miles N.E. by E. from Spartanburg Station.

Cow Run, a post-village of Washington co., O., in Lawrence township, 10 miles N.E. of Marietta. It has several churches.

Cox, an island of Bengal, at the mouth of the Hoogly, contiguous to the N. end of Sagor Island. It is 3 miles in length and 2 miles in breadth.

Cox, a river of New South Wales, rising 75 miles N.W. of Sydney, falls into the Wollondilly.

Cox'burg, a post-office of Benton co., Tenn.

Coxe's Bazar, a town of India. See Cox's Bazar.

Coxe's Mills, New York. See Hannaway Falls.

Coxe's Station, in Queen Anne co., Md., is on the Queen Anne & Kent Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Centreville.

Coxim, ko-sheenᵍ', a river of Brazil, rises among the mountains in the S. of the province of Matto-Grosso, and joins the Taquari in lat. 18° 24′ S.

Cox's, a station in Wayne co., Ill., on the Southeastern division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 4 miles S. of Fairfield.

Coxsackie, kŏŏk-saw'ke, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., on the W. bank of the Hudson River, in Coxsackie township, and on the Athens Branch of the New York Central Railroad, 22 miles S. of Albany, and 7 miles above Hudson. It has 5 or 6 churches, an academy, a national bank, a newspaper office, and manufactures of malleable iron and printing-presses. The Hudson River Railroad is on the opposite bank of the river, and Coxsackie Station, on that road, is 20 miles S. of East Albany, and 121 miles N. of New York. Pop. about 1800; of the township, 4000.

Cox's (or **Coxe's**) **Bazar,** a thriving town of India, in the Chittagong district, on a small navigable river, near the sea, 70 miles S. of Chittagong. Pop. 4280. The houses stand on piles and are surrounded with verandas.

Cox's Creek, a post-office of Clayton co., Iowa. Pop. of Cox's Creek township, 1022.

Cox's Creek, a post-village of Nelson co., Ky., 37 miles S. of Louisville. It has a church.

Cox's Landing, a post-office of Cabell co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, 5 miles N. of Barboursville.

Cox's Mill, a post-office of Barbour co., Ala.

Cox's Mills, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ind., in Wayne township, 5 miles N.E. of Richmond. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Cox's Mills, a post-office of Gilmer co., W. Va.

Cox's Peak, a peak of the Uintah Mountains, in Utah, near the S. border of Uintah co., Wyoming. It rises like an immense dome, 13,250 feet above tide-water. Its top is covered with perpetual snow.

Cox's Station, a post-village of Charles co., Md., on the Pope's Creek Branch of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 5 miles from Pope's Creek, and 1 mile from the Potomac River. It has a large hall, a hotel, a store, &c.

Cox Station, in Stafford township, Ocean co., N.J., is on the Tuckerton Railroad, 4 miles N. of Tuckerton.

Cox'ton, a station in Wyoming co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania & New York Railroad, 22 miles S.E. of Tunkhannock, and on the Susquehanna River.

Cox'ville, a post-office of Etowah co., Ala.

Coxville, a post-office of Pitt co., N.C.

Cox'wold, a village of England, co. of York, North Riding, on a railway, 5 miles N. of Easingwold. Pop. 321.

Coyacan, ko-yå-kån', a town of Mexico, on a small stream flowing into Laguna de Oxochomilco, 10 miles S. of the capital.

Coyle, or **Koel,** koil, a river of India, rises in Chuta-Nagpoor, and falls into the Bay of Bengal. Lat. 20° 47' N.; lon. 85° 20' E. Total course, about 300 miles. It is often called the South Coyle, to distinguish it from a much smaller river of the same name. It has various local names, but in the Cuttack district is generally called Brahmany. Drainage-area, 3600 square miles. Its navigation is important.

Coyle, a small town in British India, on an island in the Jumna, 6 miles S. of Muttra, and rendered conspicuous by its numerous mosques, turrets, and pinnacles.

Coyleville, koĭl'vĭl, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., about 32 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburg. It has a church.

Coy'ner's Springs, a watering-place of Botetourt co., Va., ¾ of a mile from Bonsacks Railroad Station.

Coyote, kọ-yo'tå, a station in Santa Clara co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of San José.

Coyote, a station in Trego co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 46 miles W.N.W. of Hays City.

Coyote, a village of Mora co., New Mexico, on the Coyote River, 115 miles from El Moro, Col. It has a church and manufactures of blankets and flour.

Coy'tee, a post-hamlet of Loudon co., Tenn., on the Little Tennessee River, 7 miles S. of Lenoir's Station. It has a grist-mill.

Coytesville, koits'vĭl, or **Coyteville,** a village of Bergen co., N.J., in Ridgefield township, on the Hudson, near the Palisades, 10 miles above New York, and 2 miles from Leonia. It has a church and a stone-quarry. Pop. 1500.

Coy'ville, a post-village of Wilson co., Kansas, in Verdigris township, on the Verdigris River, about 32 miles S.W. of Neosho Falls. It has a flour-mill.

Co'zad, a post-village of Dawson co., Neb., is on or near the Platte River (here crossed by a long bridge), and on the Union Pacific Railroad, 49 miles W. of Kearney Junction. It has 2 churches, a graded school, several stores, and a brick-yard.

Cozad'dale, a post-hamlet of Warren co., O., in Hamilton township, on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 31 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church.

Cozes, koz, a town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 43 miles S.S.E. of La Rochelle. Pop. 1828.

Cozumel (ko-zoo-mêl') **Island,** off the E. coast of Yucatan. Lat. 20° 35' N.; lon. 86° 41' W. It is 24 miles in length from N. to S., and 7 miles in width.

Cozzens, kŭz'zens, or **Cozzens Landing,** a village in Cornwall township, Orange co., N.Y., on the Hudson, 51 miles above New York, and 1 mile below West Point.

Crabb's Mills, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Iowa, in Brandon township, 8 miles N.N.E. of Baldwin Station. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Crab Creek, a post-township of Henderson co., N.C., 40 miles N. of Greenville, S.C. Pop. 607.

Crab Island, in the West Indies. See VIEQUE.

Crab Island, of South America. See CANGREJOS.

Crab Island is situated 10 miles off the W. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 21° 4' S.

Crab Island, of British Guiana, is situated in lat. 6° 21 N., lon. 57° 33' W.

Crab Or'chard, a post-hamlet of Williamson co., Ill., about 25 miles E. of Carbondale. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill. Pop. about 100.

Crab Orchard, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ky., on the Knoxville Branch of the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, 115 miles S.E. of Louisville, and about 40 miles S. of Lexington. It has 2 churches, a college, and mineral springs, frequented by invalids and others. Pop. 631.

Crab Orchard, a post-village of Ray co., Mo., about 33 miles N.E. of Kansas City. It has a church, a steam flour-mill, and a plough-factory.

Crab Orchard, a post-office of Johnson co., Neb., about 44 miles S.S.E. of Lincoln.

Crab Orchard, a township in Mecklenburg co., N.C. Pop. 1522.

Crab Orchard, a post-office of Lee co., Va.

Crab'ster, a station on the Frederick & Pennsylvania Line Railroad, 2 miles S.W. of Taneytown, Md.

Crab Tree, a post-township of Haywood co., N.C. It has 3 churches and an academy. Pop. 1048.

Crab Tree, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Unity township, 4 miles N.W. of Latrobe. It has 2 churches.

Cracatoa, Malay Archipelago. See KRAKATOA.

Crach, kråsh, a village of France, in Morbihan, 19 miles S.E. of L'Orient. Pop. 1826.

Crackle's, krăk'l'z, a railroad station in Edwards co., Ill., between Mt. Carmel and Albion, 2 miles E. of Albion.

Cracow, or **Krakow,** krå'kȯ (Polish, *Kraków*, krå'-koof; Ger. *Krakau*, krå'kŏw; Fr. *Kracovie*, or *Cracovie*, krå`ko`vee'; L. *Graecchop'olis*, *Corrodu'num*, and *Craco'via*), a city and ancient capital of Poland, more recently the capital of the republic of Cracow, but now in Austrian Galicia, is situated on the left bank of the Vistula, which separates it from the suburb of Podgorze, on a railway connecting it with Vienna, Berlin, and Warsaw, 158 miles S.S.W. of Warsaw. Lat. 50° 3' 59" N.; lon. 19° 51' 50" E. Mean temperature of the year, 47°, winter, 27°, summer, 66° Fahr. It is irregularly built and greatly dilapidated. It has many venerable and historically interesting edifices,—viz., the castle, founded A.D. 700, a magnificent cathedral, containing 20 chapels and the tombs of the most celebrated Polish kings, the bishop's palace, and council-house; a university, founded in 1364, has attached to it a botanic garden, an observatory, and a library with 140,000 printed volumes and many MSS. Cracow has also a normal school, a gymnasium, school of arts, and academy of painting. It has some fine works of art, considerable manufactures of cloth, leather, &c., a large trade by rail and river, and an active mining industry,—zinc, coal, and iron being obtained near it. Pop. 49,855. Near it are the mounds said to mark the tomb of the founder of the city in the eighth century, and about 3 miles W. is a vast tumulus to the memory of Kosciusko, 120 feet in elevation.——Adj. and inhab. CRACOVIAN, krå-ko've-ạn.

Crad'dockville, a village of Accomack co., Va., near Chesapeake Bay. It has a carriage-shop, plough-factory, &c.

Cradock Hill, in England. See CAER-CARADOC.

Cradoo, krå`doo', a town of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, in the kingdom of Jaboo, at the junction of the Palmar River with the lake or lagoon of Cradoo. Lat. 6° 38' N.; lon. 3° 56' E. The Lake of Cradoo, on the N. bank of which the town is situated, is about 50 miles in length, and communicates with the sea by a narrow channel, at its W. end, called Lagos River.

Craf'ton, a village on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, in Alleghany co., Pa., 6 miles S.W. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches.

Crafton, a post-village of Wise co., Tex., 60 miles from Fort Worth. It has an academy and 2 churches.

Crafts'bury, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., Vt., in Craftsbury township, 28 miles N.N.E. of Montpelier. It has an academy, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. of the township, 1330.

Crafts'ville, a post-office of Elbert co., Ga., on the Savannah River, at Crafts Ferry.

Craftsville, a post-office of Letcher co., Ky.

Crag'gie Hope, a post-hamlet of Cheatham co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 26 miles W. of Nashville. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

Cra'gin, a county in the S. part of Dakota, has an area of 720 square miles.

Craig, kråg, a county of Virginia, bordering on West Virginia, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is drained by Craig's Creek. The surface is mountainous, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staple products. Capital, New Castle. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,258,382. Pop. in 1870, 2942, of whom 2938 were Americans.

Craig, a post-office of Perry co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, 53 miles S.E. of East St. Louis.

Craig, a post-hamlet of Switzerland co., Ind., in Craig township, 13 miles E. of Madison. It has a church. The township is bounded S. by the Ohio River. Pop. 1843.

Craig, a post-village of Holt co., Mo., on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, 45 miles N.W. of St. Joseph. It has a steam flour-mill and a money-order post-office.

Craighead, kråg'hĕd, a county in the N.E. part of

Arkansas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the St. Francis and Cache Rivers, and contains a large lake, which is an expansion of the former river. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Jonesborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $687,820. Pop. in 1870, 4577, of whom 4571 were Americans.

Craighead's, a station in Cumberland co., Pa., on the South Mountain Railroad, 5 miles S. of Carlisle.

Craighurst, kråg'hurst, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 13 miles N. of Barrie. Pop. 150.

Craigie, kra'ghee, a mining borough of Talbot co., Victoria, Australia, 40 miles N. of Ballarat. Pop. 1734.

Craigmillar (kråg-mil'lẹr) **Castle,** a picturesque ruin, co. and 3 miles S. of Edinburgh, Scotland. It was formerly a royal residence.

Craigneish, kråg'nish, a maritime village of Scotland, co. of Argyle, on a peninsula N. of Jura Sound, 19 miles W.S.W. of Inverary. Pop. of parish, 481.

Craignethan (kråg-nĕth'an) **Castle** is a fine ruin of Scotland, co. and S.W. of Lanark, on the river Nethan.

Craig-Phadric, kråg-fåd'rik, a lofty hill of Scotland, co. of and near Inverness, having extensive remains of an ancient fortress of vitrified stones.

Craig's Creek, Virginia, rises in Montgomery co., runs northeastward, drains part of Craig co., and enters the James River in Botetourt co. It is about 75 miles long.

Craig's Creek, a post-office of Craig co., Va.

Craig's Ford, a post-office of Campbell co., Tenn., on Powell's River.

Craigs'holm, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, 8 miles E.N.E. of Fergus. Pop. 300.

Craig's Mills, a post-office of Washington co., Va.

Craigs'ville, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., in Blooming Grove township, on the Erie Railroad (Newburg Branch), 55 miles N.N.W. of New York. It has a church.

Craigsville, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., 8 miles N.W. of Kittanning. It has a woollen-factory.

Craigsville, a post-office of Lancaster co., S.C.

Craigsville, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 23 miles W.S.W. of Staunton. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a quarry of marble.

Craig'vale, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 6 miles S.E. of Barrie. Pop. 100.

Crail, kråle, a decayed seaport town of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the North Sea, 9 miles S.E. of St. Andrew's. It has many massive and antique houses, an ancient church, and some remains of a royal palace. Pop. 1126. It existed as a town in the ninth century, and was called Caryll.

Crainesville, krānz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Hardeman co., Tenn., 1 mile from Big Hatchie River, and 11 miles E. of Bolivar. It has a church and an academy.

Crain's (krānz) **Cor'ners,** a hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., in Warren township, 4 miles from South Columbia.

Crain's Creek, a post-office of Moore co., N.C.

Crainville, krān'vĭl, a village in Williamson co., Ill., on the Carbondale & Shawneetown Railroad, 11 miles E. of Carbondale. Here are beds of coal.

Craiova, a town of Roumania. See KRAJOVA.

Cramahe, Ontario. See COLBORNE.

Cramaux, a town of France. See CARMAUX.

Cramer's (krā'mẹrz) **Hill,** a post-village of Camden co., N.J., in Stockton township, at Dudley Station on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, at the junction of the Camden & Burlington County Railroad, 2 miles E.N.E. of Camden. It is generally called East Camden. It has 3 churches. Pop. 200, chiefly colored.

Cram'lington, a town of England, in Northumberland, 8 miles by rail N.N.E. of Newcastle. Pop. of parish, 4167.

Cramp'ton's Gap, a pass in the South Mountain Range, near Burkittsville, Md., in Frederick co. It was the scene of the battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862.

Cran'berry, a post-office of Carroll co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 1 mile E. of Westminster.

Cranberry, New Jersey. See CRANBURY.

Cranberry, a township of Alleghany co., N.C. P. 458.

Cranberry, a township of Mitchell co., N.C. Pop. 158.

Cranberry, a post-office of Allen co., O.

Cranberry, a township of Crawford co., O. Pop. 1281. It contains New Washington.

Cranberry, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 945.

Cranberry, a station in Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, ½ mile W. of Hazleton. Here are mines of anthracite coal.

Cranberry, a post-township of Venango co., Pa., is bounded on the N. and W. by the Alleghany River, which separates it from Oil City and also from Franklin. Cranberry Post-Office is at Salina. Pop. 2337.

Cranberry, or **Cranberry Summit,** a village of Preston co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 38 miles E. of Grafton. In the vicinity are 4 churches. Shooks, spars, staves, and lumber are manufactured here.

Cranberry Creek, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., N.Y., on the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Gloversville. It has a church, a lime-kiln, and a saw-mill.

Cranberry Forge, a post-hamlet of Mitchell co., N.C., 30 miles E.S.E. of Johnson City, Tenn. Here is a mine of superior iron ore, also an iron-forge.

Cranberry Isles, a post-office of Hancock co., Me. The Cranberry Isles are a group of five small islands S. of Mount Desert Island. Here is a church. Pop. 350.

Cranberry Lake, New York, is in the S. part of St. Lawrence co. The Oswegatchie River issues from this lake, which is about 6 miles long and 1570 feet above sea-level.

Cranberry Mines, a station in Venango co., Pa., on the Oil City & Ridgway Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Oil City.

Cranberry Plains, a post-office of Carroll co., Va.

Cranberry Prairie, prā'ree, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., O., in Granville township. It has a church.

Cranborne, kran'bọrn, a town of England, co. of Dorset, 9 miles N.N.E. of Wimborne-Minster, and 13 miles S.W. of Salisbury. The town is pleasantly situated, and has some remains of a castle, and an ancient church, originally part of a priory. Pop. of parish, 2562.

Cran'bourne, a post-village in Dorchester co., Quebec, 45 miles S.E. of Quebec. It contains grist- and saw-mills, and has a good trade. Pop. 300.

Cran'brook, a town of England, co. of Kent, 40 miles S.E. of London, on a brook called the Crane. Pop. of parish, 4331.

Cranbrook, or **Grey,** a village in Huron co., Ontario, 27 miles E. of Goderich. It has several limestone-quarries, 4 churches, and good water-power. Pop. 250.

Cran'bury, or **Cranberry,** a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J., is in a township of its own name, about 15 miles E.N.E. of Trenton, and 1½ miles from Cranbury Station, which is on the Camden & Amboy Railroad. It has 3 churches, a school called the Brainerd Institute, a money-order post-office, and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 1000.

Cranbury Brook, New Jersey, runs westward in Middlesex co., and enters the Millstone River 3 miles S.E. of Princeton.

Cranbury Station, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., N.J., on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, 44 miles N.E. of Camden. Here is a general store.

Cran'dall, a post-office of Harrison co., Ind.

Crandall, a post-office of Lorain co., O.

Cran'dall's Cor'ners, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., 4 miles N. of Schaghticoke Railroad Station. It has a church and about 10 houses.

Crane, krān, a township of Paulding co., O., traversed by the Maumee River. Pop. 1686. It contains Antwerp.

Crane, a township of Wyandot co., O. Pop. 3876. It contains Upper Sandusky, the county seat.

Crane Creek, Iowa, rises in Howard co., runs southeastward through Chickasaw co., and enters the Turkey River in Fayette co., about 6 miles N. of West Union. It is nearly 70 miles long.

Crane Creek, a township of Mason co., Ill., bounded S. by the Sangamon River. Pop. 1068.

Crane Creek, a township of Barry co., Mo. Pop. 527.

Crane Hill, a post-office of Winston co., Ala.

Crane Island, or **Isle aux Grues,** eel ō grü, an island in the St. Lawrence, opposite Cap St. Ignace, Quebec. Lat. 47° 3′ N.; lon. 70° 33′ W. Pop. 639.

Crane (or **Crain's**) **Mountain,** New York, is in Warren co., about 5 miles W. of the Hudson River. It is 3289 feet higher than the level of the sea.

Crane Neck, a locality in Brookhaven township, Suffolk co., N.Y., is on the E. side of Smithtown Bay, Long Island. Much gravel is shipped hence by water.

Crane Nest, a post-office of Knox co., Ky.

Crane River, Arkansas, intersects Arkansas co., runs in a S.S.E. direction, and enters the White River about 12 miles from its mouth. It is nearly 70 miles long.

Crane's, a station in Bristol co., Mass., on the railroad from Mansfield to Taunton, 5 miles N.N.W. of Taunton.

Crane's Forge, a post-village of Assumption parish, La., on Bayou La Fourche, 7 miles S.W. of Donaldsonville. It has 6 stores, and manufactures of sugar.

Crane's Mill, a post-office of Comal co., Tex., on Guadalupe River.

Crane's Nest, a post-hamlet of Wise co., Va., 62 miles N.W. of Abingdon. It has a church.

Cranesville, krānz'vil, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River, and on the New York Central Railroad, 30 miles N.W. of Albany. It has a church, a tannery, and a saw-mill.

Cranesville, a hamlet of Erie co., Pa., in Elk Creek township, 2 miles from Albion. It has a church and a planing-mill.

Cranesville, a post-hamlet of Marion co., S.C., 12 miles N. of Pee Dee Bridge. It has a church and 2 stores.

Cranesville, a post-hamlet of Preston co., W. Va., 9 miles N. of Portland. It has 2 churches.

Cranetown, a village of New Jersey. See IONA.

Cra'ney Island, in Norfolk co., Va., lies W. of the entrance to Elizabeth River. Craney Island Light stands in the water on iron piles, and is 50 feet high. Lat. 36° 53′ 28″ N.; lon. 76° 21′ W. The island has government powder-magazines.

Cran'ford, a post-village of Union co., N.J., in Cranford township, on the Rahway River, and on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 5 miles W. of Elizabeth, and 17 miles from New York. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, and the Cranford Institute.

Cran'ganore', a maritime town of Southern India, rajahship and 16 miles N. of Cochin, on the backwater of the Malabar coast, formerly possessed by the Portuguese and later by the Dutch.

Cran'ley, a village of England, co. of Surrey, 8 miles by rail S.S.E. of Guildford. Pop. of parish, 1830.

Crans'ton, a township of Providence co., R.I., on the W. of Narragansett Bay, contains various manufacturing villages, and is traversed by the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill and Providence & Stonington Railroads. P. 5088.

Cranston Print-Works, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., in Cranston township, on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Providence. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of calico and woollens. P. 1663.

Cra'ny, a post-office of Wyoming co. W. Va.

Craon, krå'ôɴɢ', a town of France, in Mayenne, on the Oudon, 18 miles S.S.W. of Laval. Pop. 3874.

Craonne, krå'onn', a town of France, in Aisne, 12 miles S.E. of Laon. Pop. 755. Here, March 7, 1814, the army under Blücher was routed by Napoleon.

Crapaud, krå'pō', a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 24 miles from Charlottetown. It has carding- and grist-mills, carriage-factories, stores, &c. Pop. 300.

Cra'po, a post-office of Osceola co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 8 miles N. of Big Rapids.

Craponne, krå'pònn', a town of France, in Haute-Loire, 19 miles N. of Le Puy. Pop. 3847. It has manufactories of lace and woollen fabrics.

Cra'ry's Mills, a post-hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 5 miles E.S.E. of Canton. It has a church, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a tannery, and manufactures of lime.

Cra'ryville, or **North Copake,** a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., in Copake township, on the New York & Harlem Railroad, 112 miles N. of New York. It has 2 churches. Here is Craryville Post-Office.

Cra'ter, a township of Calhoun co., Ill., bounded E. by the Illinois River. Pop. 564.

Crati, krå'tee (anc. *Cra'this*), a river of Italy, in the province of Calabria Citra, rises in the forest of Sila, flows N. and E., and enters the Gulf of Taranto 13 miles E.S.E. of Cassano. Total course, about 50 miles. Its chief affluents are the Coscile and Busento.

Crato, krå'to (anc. *Isento?*), a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, near the Ervedal, 11 miles W. of Portalegre. Pop. 3000. It was formerly an important fortress.

Crato, krå'to, a city of Brazil, province of Ceará, 180 miles S. of Fortaleza.

Craughwell, kraw'well, a town of Ireland, co. and 14 miles E.S.E. of Galway.

Cra'ven, a county in the E. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Neuse River, and is bounded on the E. by Pamlico Sound. The surface is level, and extensively covered with forests of pitch-pine, from which tar and turpentine are procured. The soil is mostly sandy. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, and lumber are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad. Capital, New-Berne. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,182,038. Pop. in 1870, 20,516, of whom 20,388 were Americans.

Craw'fish River, Wisconsin, rises in Columbia co., runs southeastward through Dodge co., and passes into Jefferson co., in which it flows nearly southward. It enters Rock River at the village of Jefferson.

Crawfish Spring, a post-hamlet of Walker co., Ga., 13 miles S. of Chattanooga, Tenn. It has 2 churches.

Craw'ford, a county in the N.W. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Arkansas River. The surface is diversified by high hills or mountains, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Coal is found here. It is intersected by the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad. Capital, Van Buren. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,431,501. Pop. in 1870, 8957, of whom 8867 were Americans.

Crawford, a county in the W. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Echaconnee Creek, and also drained by Flint River. The surface is hilly or uneven, and partly covered with pine forests; the soil produces cotton and Indian corn. This county is traversed by the Southwestern Railway. Capital, Knoxville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,200,000. Pop. in 1870, 7557, of whom 7555 were Americans.

Crawford, a county in the E.S.E. part of Illinois, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Wabash River, and intersected in the S.W. part by the Embarras River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, pork and wool are the staple products. It is intersected by the Paris & Danville Railroad. Capital, Robinson. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,899,724. Pop. in 1870, 13,889, of whom 13,762 were Americans.

Crawford, a county in the S. part of Indiana, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Ohio River, and also drained by Blue River. The surface is hilly or uneven, and is extensively covered with forests. Indian corn, oats, and pork are the staple products. The rock next to the surface is limestone. Capital, Leavenworth. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 9851, of whom 9609 were Americans.

Crawford, a county in the W. part of Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by Boyer River, and also drained by the Soldier River. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staple products. This county contains extensive prairies. It is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Capital, Denison. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,865,479. Pop. in 1870, 2530; in 1875, 6039, of whom 5650 were Americans.

Crawford, a county in the S.E. part of Kansas, has an area of about 580 square miles. It is drained by several small affluents of the Neosho River, and by Willow Creek. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and groves of elm, hickory, hackberry, oak, walnut, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and live-stock are the staples. This county has beds of coal and limestone. It is intersected by the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. Capital, Girard. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,820,115. Pop. in 1870, 8160; in 1875, 9386; in 1878, 12,759.

Crawford, a county in the N. part of Michigan, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by the Au Sable and Manistee Rivers. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile. It is intersected by the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central Railroad.

Crawford, a county in the S.E. central part of Missouri, has an area of about 570 square miles. It is intersected by the Maramec River, and partly drained by several creeks. The surface is diversified by fertile valleys and hills, and forests of the ash, elm, hickory, oak, sugar-maple, &c. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Iron, copper, and lead are found in this county. It had, in 1870, 143,794 acres of woodland. It is traversed by the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Steelville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,800,000. Pop. in 1870, 7982, of whom 7589 were Americans.

Crawford, a county in the N. central part of Ohio, has an area of 400 square miles. It is drained by the Sandusky, Huron, and Whetstone Rivers, which rise within its limits. The surface is elevated and nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of the ash, beech, elm, hickory, oak, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, wool, and pork are the staple products. Devonian corniferous limestone crops out here. This county is intersected by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad and the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. Capital, Bucyrus. Valuation of real and personal estate, $24,786,902. Pop. in 1870, 25,556, of whom 21,714 were Americans.

Crawford, a county in the N.W. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Ohio, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is intersected by French Creek, and is also drained by Conneaut, Shenango, and Oil Creeks. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple abounds. The soil is mostly fertile, and adapted to pasturage and dairies. Butter, hay, oats, lumber, Indian corn, and wheat are its staple products. It is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Atlantic & Great Western, the Erie & Pittsburg, and the Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburg. Devonian sandstone underlies part of this county. Capital, Meadville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $47,772,970. Pop. in 1870, 63,832, of whom 56,647 were Americans.

Crawford, a county in the S.W. part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 520 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Wisconsin River, and on the W. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by the Kickapoo. The surface is hilly or undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, and oats are the staple products. The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad passes along the S. border of this county. Good magnesian limestone (Lower Silurian) is abundant here. Capital, Prairie du Chien. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,148,510. Pop. in 1870, 13,075; in 1875, 15,035, of whom 11,053 were Americans.

Crawford, a station in Dallas co., Ala., on the New Orleans & Selma Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Selma.

Crawford, a post-village of Russell co., Ala., about 80 miles E. of Montgomery. It has 2 churches. Pop. 100.

Crawford, a post-village of Oglethorpe co., Ga., is at Lexington Station on the Georgia Railroad, 3 miles from Lexington village, and about 16 miles E.S.E. of Athens. It has a church and several dry-goods stores.

Crawford, a township of Madison co., Iowa. Pop. 863.

Crawford, a township of Washington co., Iowa. Pop. 1241. It includes Crawfordsville.

Crawford, a township of Cherokee co., Kan. Pop. 610.

Crawford, a township of Crawford co., Kansas. Pop. 1063, exclusive of Girard, the county seat.

Crawford, a post-township of Washington co., Me., about 24 miles N. of Machias. Pop. 209.

Crawford, a post-office of Isabella co., Mich.

Crawford, a township of Buchanan co., Mo. Pop. 1516.

Crawford, a township of Osage co., Mo. Pop. 2438.

Crawford, a township of Orange co., N.Y. It is the terminus of the Middletown & Crawford Railroad, and contains several post-villages. Pop. 1988.

Crawford, a township of Currituck co., N.C. Pop. 1867.

Crawford, a township of Coshocton co., O. Pop. 1245. It contains New Bedford and Chili.

Crawford, a post-township of Wyandot co., O. Pop. 1860. It contains the village of Carey.

Crawford, a township of Clinton co., Pa. Pop. 400.

Crawford, a station in Huntingdon co., Pa., on Shoup's Branch of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, 29 miles by rail S. of Huntingdon.

Crawford, a post-office of McLennan co., Tex., about 20 miles W. of Waco.

Crawford, a village of Ontario. See Offa.

Crawford Corners, a post-office of Venango co., Pa.

Crawford House, a post-office of Coos co., N.H., on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 27 miles N.W. of North Conway. It is at the Notch among the White Mountains, 1½ miles from the summit of Mount Willard, and 10 miles from the base of Mount Washington. Here is a large and elegant hotel with rooms for 250 guests.

Crawford Junction, in Orange co., N.Y., is a station on the Middletown & Crawford Railroad at its junction with the Midland Railroad, 3 miles from Middletown, and 1 mile E. of Fair Oaks. It has a creamery.

Crawford's, a station in McKean co., Pa., on the Buffalo, Bradford & Pittsburg Railroad, 22 miles S. of Carrollton, N.Y.

Crawford's, a station in Mercer co., Pa., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 3 miles W. by N. of Sharon Junction.

Crawford's Quarry, a post-village in Rogers township, Presque Isle co., Mich., on Lake Huron, 80 miles E. of Petoskey. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a lime-kiln.

Crawford's Station, N.H. See Crawford House.

Crawford Station, Scotland co., Mo. See Fabius.

Craw′fordsville, a post-hamlet of Crittenden co., Ark., a few miles from Memphis, Tenn.

Crawfordsville, a post-village, capital of Taliaferro co., Ga., on the Georgia Railroad, 64 miles W. of Augusta. It has 2 churches, an academy, 2 carriage-shops, and a newspaper office.

Crawfordsville, a city of Indiana, the capital of Montgomery co., is on Sugar Creek, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad where it crosses the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, and on the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, 44 miles W.N.W. of Indianapolis, and 28 miles S. of Lafayette. It has 10 churches, a national bank, manufactures of carriages, coffins, &c., and printing-offices which issue 4 weekly newspapers. It is the seat of Wabash College (Presbyterian), which was founded in 1834 and has 10 professors and a library of 12,000 volumes. Pop. about 5000.

Crawfordsville, a post-village of Washington co., Iowa, in Crawford township, about 32 miles S.W. of Muscatine. It has a graded school and 3 churches. Pop. 249.

Crawfordsville, or **Crawford,** a post-village of Lowndes co., Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 22 miles S.W. of Columbus. It has several stores and 2 churches. The name of its station is Crawford.

Crawfordsville, a post-village of Linn co., Oregon, about 22 miles S.S.E. of Albany. It has a church and a sash- and door-factory.

Crawfordville, a post-village, capital of Wakulla co., Fla., on or near the Gulf of Mexico, 12 miles W.S.W. of St. Mark's. It has a church. Pop. 100.

Crawfordville, Georgia. See Crawfordsville.

Crawfordville, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S.C., 8 miles S.W. of Spartanburg. It has 2 churches and a cotton-factory.

Cray′ford, a town of England, co. of Kent, 8 miles by rail E.S.E. of Greenwich. Here are works for printing shawls, cravats, handkerchiefs, &c.

Creagerstown, kree′gherz-tŏwn, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., 2 miles S. of the Western Maryland Railroad, and about 50 miles N.W. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches.

Cream Hill, a post-office of Franklin co., Iowa.

Cream Ridge, a post-township of Livingston co., Mo., 10 miles N.E. of Chillicothe. It has 3 churches. Pop. 956.

Cream Ridge, a post-hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., on the railroad between Mount Holly and Hightstown, 7 miles S. of Hightstown. It has a church.

Créances, krå′ôɴss′, a town of France, in Manche, 12 miles N.N.W. of Coutances. Pop. 2034.

Crécy, or **Cressy,** kres′see (Fr. pron. krå′see′), a town of France, in Somme, 10 miles N. of Abbeville, on the Maye, famous for the victory gained here, August 26, 1346, by the troops of England over a large French army. Pop. 1614.

Crécy, krå′see′, a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, on the Grand-Morin River, 25 miles E. of Paris. Pop. 975.

Crécy-sur-Serre, krå′see′-sür-saiʀ, a town of France, in Aisne, 10 miles N. of Laon. Pop. 1958.

Crédin, krå′dåɴɢ′, a village of France, in Morbihan, 10 miles N.W. of Ploërmel. Pop. 1728.

Cred′it, or **Spring′field,** a post-village in Peel co., Ontario, 4 miles N.W. of Port Credit. Pop. 250.

Cre′diton, a town of England, co. of Devon, on the Crede, near its confluence with the Exe, 8 miles by rail N.W. of Exeter. It has a noble church, a flourishing grammar-school founded by Edward VI., a blue-coat school, and other well-endowed charities. It has large manufactures of shoes. Pop. 4222.

Cre′diton, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 14 miles N.N.W. of Lucan. It contains several stores and hotels, a flax-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. 100.

Cred′it River, a township of Scott co., Minn. P. 440.

Cree, a river in the W. of Scotland, joins Wigtown Bay by the estuary Loch Cree. Length, 20 miles.

Creed′moor, a post-hamlet of Queens co., N.Y., with a station on the Central Railroad of Long Island, 12 miles E. of New York City. Here are 2 hotels, and an extensive rifle-range, which is a favorite resort for target-practice.

Creek, a township of De Witt co., Ill. Pop. 1022.

Creek Centre, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.Y., about 30 miles N. by W. of Saratoga Springs. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of leather and lumber.

Creek Indians, or **Muscogees,** mus-ko′gheez, formerly a numerous and powerful tribe dwelling in Georgia and Alabama. Their number was much reduced by the war of 1814, and of those who survived most have removed beyond the Mississippi. They have made considerable progress in civilization.

Creek Locks, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., in Rosendale township, 3 miles from Rosendale village. It has a church, and a large manufactory of cement, the material for which is quarried here.

Creek′side, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., on Crooked Creek, 6 miles N. of Indiana. It has a church.

Creek Town, a village of Guinea, on an affluent of the Old Calabar River, 70 miles above its mouth. Lat. 5° 56′ N.; lon. 8° 40′ E.

Creels′borough, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, 12 miles S.W. of Jamestown. It has a church.

Cree′more, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, situated on Mad River, 5 miles S.W. of New Lowell. It has a woollen-factory and a trade in lumber and flour. Pop. 300.

Cree′town, or **Ferrytown of Cree,** a burgh of Scotland, co. of Kirkcudbright, at the mouth of the Cree in Wigtown Bay, 4 miles N.E. of Wigtown, with which it communicates by packet-boats. Pop. 805.

Crefeld, or **Krefeld,** krå′fêlt, a town of Rhenish Prussia, at the junction of several railways, 12 miles N.W. of Dusseldorf. It is well built, and is the principal town in the Prussian dominions for the manufacture of silk goods, velvets, ribbons, and taffetas. Here are also manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, lace, oilcloths, &c., with potteries, tanneries, and distilleries. Pop. 62,905.

Creglingen, krêG′ling-ẹn, a town of Würtemberg, on the Tauber, 44 miles N.E. of Heilbronn. Pop. 1252.

Creich, or **Crich,** kritsh, a village of England, co. and 12 miles N. of Derby. Pop. of parish, 3832.

Creighton, krå′tọn, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Neb., 40 miles S.W. of Yankton, Dakota. It has a church.

Creighton, a post-hamlet of Guernsey co., O., about 22 miles N.E. of Zanesville. It has 10 families.

Creil, kråĪ or krå′yẹ, a town of France, in Oise, on the Oise, at a railway junction, 32 miles N. of Paris. Pop. 5438. It was formerly strongly fortified, and has remains of an old royal palace on an island in the river, porcelain- and glass-works, and some trade in oil, timber, and corn.

Crema, krå′må, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, on the Serio, 25 miles by rail E.S.E. of Milan. It is enclosed by old fortifications, is well built, and has several handsome churches and palaces. It has manufactures of lace, hats, thread, and silk. Crema was founded by some Longobards who fled from the cruelties of Alboin, the first Lombard king of Italy. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 8154.

Cremeaux, krẹh‵mō′, a village of France, in Loire, 11 miles S.S.W. of Roanne. Pop. 1566.

Crémieu, krå‵me-ṻh′ (anc. *Cremiacum?*), a town of France, in Isère, 43 miles N.W. of Grenoble. Pop. 1871.

Cremmen, krêm′mẹn, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 26 miles N. of Potsdam. Pop. 2841.

Cremnitz, a town of Hungary. See KREMNITZ.

Cremona, kre-mo′nạ (It. pron. krå-mo′nå), a fortified city of Italy, capital of the province of Cremona, on the Po, at a railway junction, 48 miles S.E. of Milan. Pop. 30,508. It is handsomely built, and has a cathedral and numerous other churches rich in works of art. Close by the cathedral is the Torazzo, the loftiest and most beautiful tower in Italy, 396 feet in elevation, having 490 steps to the bell-story; also a fine baptistery, city hall, theatres, barracks, hospitals, and charitable institutions. Some of the ancient palaces of Cremona are beautiful specimens of architecture. There were formerly many convents here, but most of them are demolished. It is the seat of a bishop, and has civil, criminal, and commercial tribunals, a lyceum, gymnasium, and a public library. Its infant schools were the first established in Italy. Its violins and other musical instruments formerly had a world-wide reputation, but the manufacture of these articles has now declined. Cremona has flourishing manufactures of silk and cotton fabrics, porcelain, dyes, and chemical products. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it was the seat of a highly meritorious school of painting. It has a good trade by rail and river.

Cremona was known to the ancient Romans under its present name. It had been colonized by the Romans, and subsequently became a populous town. After the fall of the empire it shared the fate of the other cities of Lombardy, and eventually fell under the dominion of the Visconti of Milan.——Adj. and inhab. CREMONESE, krêm‵o-neez′.

Cremona, a province of Italy, in Lombardy. Area, 670 square miles. It is a fruitful region, watered by the Po. Capital, Cremona. Pop. 300,595.

Cren′shaw, a county in the S. part of Alabama, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is intersected by the Conecuh and Patsaliga Rivers. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of long-leaf pine; the soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. Capital, Rutledge. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,046,027. Pop. in 1870, 11,156, of whom 11,147 were Americans.

Crenshaw's Mills, a hamlet of Limestone co., Ala., 10 miles from Athens. There are several churches near it.

Creo′la, a station in Mobile co., Ala., on the Mobile & Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad, 14 miles N. of Mobile.

Cre′ole, a post-office of Logan co., Ark.

Crepsa, the ancient name of CHERSO.

Crépy, krå‵pee′, or **Crespy** (L. *Crespiacum*), a town of France, in Oise, 13 miles by rail E. of Senlis. Pop. 2646. It has a handsome church, the remains of an old castle, manufactures of fine cotton fabrics, coarse linens, lace, paper, and leather, monthly markets, and two annual fairs.

Crépy-en-Laonois, krå‵pee′-ðɴᵍ-lå‵o‵nwå′, a town of France, in Aisne, 5 miles N.W. of Laon. Pop. 1758.

Cres′cent, a township of Del Norte co., Cal. Pop. 977. It contains Crescent City.

Crescent, Iroquois co., Ill. See CRESCENT CITY.

Crescent, a township of Pottawattamie co., Iowa. Pop. 530. Crescent Station is at CRESCENT CITY.

Crescent, a station in Terre Bonne parish, La., on the Houma Branch of the Louisiana & Texas Railroad, 60 miles by rail W.S.W. from New Orleans.

Crescent, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Half Moon township, on the Mohawk River, and on the Erie Canal, 1 mile from Crescent Station, and about 14 miles N. of Albany. It has a flour-mill, a church, and an academy. The canal here crosses the river on an aqueduct 1185 feet long, which cost $500,000. Pop. about 4000.

Crescent, a station in Belmont co., O., on the Bellaire & St. Clairsville Railroad, 3 miles from St. Clairsville.

Crescent, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 364.

Crescent, a station in Lycoming co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, 10 miles N. of Williamsport.

Crescent, a hamlet of Pike co., Pa., on the Erie Railroad, at Pond Eddy Station, on the Delaware River, opposite Pond Eddy, N.Y. Here is a quarry of bluestone.

Crescent City, a post-village, capital of Del Norte co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, about 270 miles (direct) N.N.W. of Sacramento. It has 2 churches and several lumber-mills. One weekly newspaper is published here. Lumber is the chief article of export. Here is a lighthouse, lat. 41° 44′ 34″ N., lon. 124° 11′ 22″ W. Pop. 458.

Crescent City, a post-office of Putnam co., Fla.

Crescent City, a post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., in Crescent township, on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 93 miles E. of Peoria. It has 2 churches, 2 hotels, an elevator, &c. Pop. about 200.

Crescent City, a post-village of Pottawattamie co., Iowa, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 7 miles N. of Council Bluffs, and about 1 mile from the Missouri River. It has a lumber-mill.

Crescent Hill, a post-hamlet of Bates co., Mo., 16 miles from Harrisonville. It has 2 churches.

Crescentino, krå-shên-tee′no (anc. *Quadra′ta?*), a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 18 miles W.S.W. of Vercelli, at the confluence of the Dora Baltea with the Po. Pop. 6299. It has a church of the eighth century, manufactures of silk and woollens, and Roman remains.

Cres′cent Island, Pacific Ocean, is one of the most easterly of Dangerous Archipelago. Lat. 23° 20′ S.; lon. 134° 35′ W. It is 3½ miles in length.

Crescent Mills, a post-office of Plumas co., Cal.

Cres′centville, a post-office of Philadelphia co., Pa., is a branch of the Philadelphia post-office, and is 8 miles N. by E. of Independence Hall, on the Philadelphia, Newtown & New York Railroad.

Cres′co, a post-village, capital of Howard co., Iowa, in Vernon Springs township, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 150 miles S.S.E. of St. Paul, about 40 miles E.N.E. of Charles City, and 48 miles W. of Lansing. It has 2 banks, 5 churches, a union school, 2 iron-foundries, a flour-mill, and a manufactory of farm-implements. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 1201.

Cresco, a township of Kossuth co., Iowa. Pop. 520.

Cresco, a post-office of Elk co., Kansas.

Crespano, kres-på′no, a town of Italy, in Venetia, 22 miles N.W. of Treviso. Pop. 2598.

Crespiacum, the Latin name of CRÉPY.

Crespino, krês-pee′no, a town of Italy, on the Po, 40 miles S.S.W. of Venice. Pop. 4247, chiefly engaged in trade on the river.

Crespy, a town of France. See CRÉPY.

Cres′sey, a station in Mercer co., Cal., on the Visalia division of the Central Pacific Railroad, 14 miles N.W. of Merced.

Cres′sey's Corners, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mich., 6 miles N.E. of Argenta Station. It has a church.

Cress′kill, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, 17 miles N. of New York, and 2 miles W. of the Palisades. It has an academy, a carriage-factory, and a woollen-mill.

Cres′son, a post-village and summer resort of Cambria co., Pa., is near the summit of the Alleghany Mountains, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of Altoona, and 102 miles E. of Pittsburg. The Ebensburg & Cresson Branch Railroad connects here with the main line. The beauty of the scenery, reputation of the mineral springs, and purity of the air render it a favorite summer resort.

Cresso′na, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., in North Manheim township, on the Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven Railroad, about 3 miles S. of Pottsville, and 30 miles N.W. of Reading. It is supported chiefly by the coal business. It has 3 churches, 3 flour-mills, a machine-shop, and a woollen-mill. Pop. 1507.

Cressy, a village of France. See CRÉCY.

Crest, krĕst, a town of France, in Drôme, on the right bank of the Drôme, 10 miles by rail E. of Loriol. Pop. 4848. It has manufactures of woollen and silk fabrics and printed cotton fabrics, &c.

Crest, a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 7 miles S.S.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 850.

Crest′ed Butte, būte, Colorado, a mountain of the Elk Range, in lat. 38° 53′ N., lon. 106° 56′ W. It rises 12,052 feet above sea-level, and is mainly composed of rhyolite.

Crest′line, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Kansas, on the Memphis, Carthage & Northwestern Railroad, 23 miles W. of Carthage, and 11 miles N. of Baxter Springs.

Crestline, a post-village of Crawford co., O., in Jackson township, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad where it crosses the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, 14 miles W. of Mansfield, 12 miles E. of Bucyrus, and 75 miles S.W. of Cleveland. It has 6 churches, a union school, 2 banks, a hotel, railroad workshops, 3 planing-mills, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of furniture, &c. Pop. 2279.

Cres′ton, a station on the California Pacific Railroad, 4 miles E. of Napa Junction, Cal.

Creston, a post-village of Ogle co., Ill., in Dement township, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 70 miles W. of Chicago, and 28 miles E. by N. from Dixon. It has a bank, a graded school, a money-order post-office, 2 churches, 2 grain-elevators, 2 hotels, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 700.

Creston, a post-town of Union co., Iowa, in Douglas township, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 115 miles W. of Ottumwa, and 52 miles E. of Red Oak. It is the N. terminus of a railroad which extends *via* Hopkins to St. Joseph, Mo. It has 5 or 6 churches, 3 banks, a graded school, 2 newspaper offices, a money-order post-office, 2 wagon-factories, and large machine-shops and car-works of the railroad. Pop. 1819.

Creston, a post-office of Platte co., Nebraska.

Creston, a station in Sweetwater co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 28 miles W. by S. of Rawlins.

Cres′tone Peak, Colorado, a peak of the Sangre de Cristo Range, in the S. part of the state, about 25 miles N. of Blanca Peak, and about lat. 37° 55′ N. It has an altitude of 14,230 feet above the sea-level.

Cres′well, a post-village of Jefferson co., Col., 6 miles S.S.E. of Floyd Hill Railroad Station, surrounded by grand scenery. It has a church.

Creswell, a post-office of Spalding co., Ga.

Creswell, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ind., 5 or 6 miles W.N.W. of Madison. It has a grist-mill.

Creswell, a post-office of Keokuk co., Iowa.

Creswell, a township of Cowley co., Kansas. Pop. 727.

Creswell, a post-office of Marion co., Kansas.

Creswell, a post-office of Caldwell co., Ky.

Creswell, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., about 25 miles N.E. of Baltimore. Near it are chemical works.

Creswell, a post-office of Antrim co., Mich.

Creswell, a post-hamlet of Nobles co., Minn., 11 miles N. of Hersey.

Creswell, a post-office of Jasper co., Miss.

Creswell, a post-office of York co., Nebraska.

Creswell, a post-village of Washington co., N.C., in Scuppernong township, about 140 miles E. of Raleigh. It contains 3 churches and the Creswell Academy.

Creswell, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., O., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 17 miles W. of Steubenville.

Creswell, a post-hamlet of Lane co., Oregon, on the Oregon & California Railroad, 11 miles S. of Eugene City.

Creswell, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., near the Susquehanna River, 1 mile from the Columbia & Port Deposit Railroad. It has a church.

Creswell, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Va., 19 miles N.W. of Abingdon.

Cres′wick, a borough of Talbot co., Victoria, Australia, 15 miles N. of Ballarat, in a rich gold-region. It has a general hospital. Pop. 3969.

Crete, kreet, or **Candia,** kan′de-ạ (anc. L. *Cre′ta*; Gr. Κρήτη; Fr. *Candie,* kåɴ‘dee′; Turk. *Kiridi,* kee-ree′-dee, or *Ghirit,* ghee-reet′), a large and famous island of the Mediterranean, now a vilayet of Turkey, between lat. 34° 55′ and 35° 43′ N. and lon. 23° 30′ and 26° 20′ E. Length, 150 miles; breadth, from 6 to 35 miles. Pop. estimated at 200,000. The N. coast, with numerous indentations, forms the Capes of Buzo, Spada, Sassoso, Sidero, and the Bays or Gulfs of Kisamos, Canea or Khania, Suda, Armyro, Retimo, and Mirabel. The S. coast is lofty, bordered by mountains, presenting few indentations, so that only one marked promontory is formed, Cape Matala or Theodia, and an extensive bay, that of Messara. It has several good harbors. The surface is mountainous. Mount Ida, near its centre, rises to 7674 feet in height. Caverns are very numerous. There are but few plains, and no rivers or lakes of any importance. The climate is, in general, mild and healthy, the heats of summer being tempered by a N. wind which blows throughout the greater part of the day. The only useful minerals known to exist are gypsum, lime, slate, and whetstone. Vegetation is extremely luxuriant in favorable situations, although a great portion of the soil is dry and stony and not well adapted for the production of grain. In many places, however, fruits and vegetables grow spontaneously, myrtles and rose-laurels cover the banks of the rivulets, and the plains and pastures are enamelled with the most beautiful and fragrant flowers. The principal products are tobacco, oil, oranges, lemons, silk, wine, raisins, carobs, valonia, wool, cotton, and honey. The manufactures, which are mostly domestic, comprise leather and spirits, with coverlets, sacking, and coarse cloths. Soap is the staple article of manufacture. The imports consist chiefly of cotton goods and other manufactured products, colonial goods, rice, wheat, and barley.

History.—Crete was the cradle of the civilization brought to Europe by the Phœnicians and Egyptians. Among the ancient Cretan monarchs were two of the name of Minos, one of whom was esteemed the wisest legislator of antiquity. In the time of Homer, Crete was crowded with inhabitants and contained a great number of flourishing cities. The original or true Cretans were called Eteocretes, to distinguish them from the foreign settlers, and inhabited the S. division of the island. For ten centuries Crete repelled all foreign aggression, but it was at length subdued by the Romans. The Latin emperors at Constantinople ceded it to the Marquis of Montferrat, by whom it was sold to the Venetians in 1204. It was afterwards taken by the Turks. A large majority of the people are Christians of the Greek faith, and the Greek language is in general use.——Adj. and inhab. CRETAN, kree′tạn, or CANDIAN, kan′de-ạn, also CANDIOT or CANDIOTE, kan′de-ot‘.

Crete, kreet, a post-village of Will co., Ill., in Crete township, on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, 37 miles S. of Chicago. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a union school, manufactures of sash and blinds, and a money-order post-office. P. about 700; of township, 1468.

Crete, a post-village of Saline co., Neb., on the Big Blue River, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 20 miles S.W. of Lincoln. It is the N. terminus of the Beatrice Branch Railroad, and is 31 miles N.N.W. of Beatrice. It has 5 churches, a bank, an institution called Doane College, and 2 newspaper offices.

Crete, a post-office of Indiana co., Pa.

Creteil, krẹh-tål′, a village of France, in Seine, on the Marne, 6 miles S.E. of Paris. Pop. 2446.

Creuilly, krŭh‘yee′, a town of France, in Calvados, 10 miles N.W. of Caen, on the Seulles. Pop. 903.

Creuse, krŭz, a river of France, departments of Creuse and Indre, joins the Vienne 12 miles N. of Châtellerault, after a N.N.W. course of nearly 175 miles.

Creuse, a department in the centre of France, situated between the departments of Indre, Haute-Vienne, Corrèze, Puy-de-Dôme, Allier, and Cher. Area, 2133 square miles. It is drained by the river Creuse. Surface mostly mountainous, and great part of it sterile. Principal mineral product, coal. Capital, Guéret. It is divided into the 4 arrondissements of Aubusson, Bourganeuf, Boussac, and Guéret. Pop. in 1876, 278,423.

Creutznach, a town of Prussia. See KREUTZNACH.

Creuzburg, or **Kreuzburg,** kroits′bŏŏRG, a town of Prussian Silesia, 40 miles by rail S.E. of Oels. It has large factories. Pop. 5238.

Crèvecœur, or **Crèvecœur-le-Grand,** krȇv‛kᴜʀ′ lẹh grȏɴᵍ, a village of France, in Oise, 12 miles N. of Beauvais. It has manufactures of woollens and fine pottery, and an old castle with beautiful gardens. Pop. 2149.

Crèvecœur, a village of France, in Nord, on the Scheldt, 5 miles S. of Cambrai. Pop. 2020.

Crèvecœur, krȇv‛kᴜʀ′, a fort of the Netherlands, on the Meuse, 4 miles N.N.W. of Bois-le-Duc.

Crève Cœur, krȇv kᴜʀ, a post-hamlet of St. Louis co., Mo., 14 miles W. of St. Louis, 4½ miles from the Missouri River, and near Lake Crève Cœur, which appears to be part of an old bed of the Missouri River, and is a noted fishing-resort. It has 2 churches.

Cre′vi, a post-office of Tallahatchee co., Miss.

Crevillente, krȧ-veel-yȇn′tȧ, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 18 miles S.W. by S. of Alicante, at the E. base of the hills which form the boundary of the province of Murcia. It possesses a parish church, 2 chapels, a town hall, a prison, 5 schools, and a cemetery. Pop. 7800.

Crewe, kru, a town of England, co. of Chester, 34 miles S.E. of Liverpool, 47 miles N.N.W. of Birmingham, 21 miles S.E. of Chester, and 166 miles N.W. of London. The inhabitants are chiefly connected with the several railways here meeting, and with the construction of which the town has entirely sprung up. It consists mostly of houses and neat cottages with gardens, and has a handsome station, a fine hotel, an elegant church, schools, lecture-room, library, mechanics' institute, baths, and numerous shops. Here are large machine-shops, repair-shops, and other railway establishments. Pop. 17,810.

Crew′kerne, a town of England, co. of Somerset, 8 miles by rail S.W. of Yeovil. The town, paved and lighted with gas, has a fine cruciform church in the Tudor style and richly ornamented, a grammar-school, and an almshouse.

Crews′ville, a post-office of Coosa co., Ala.

Cribb's, Westmoreland co., Pa. See MIDDLETOWN.

Cricha, a river and city of Brazil. See CRIXA.

Crichton, krī′tọn, a village of Scotland, co. and 11 miles S.E. of Edinburgh. Near it are limestone-quarries and the ruins of Crichton Castle. Pop. of parish, 1223.

Crickeith, or **Criccieth,** krik′ith, a town of Wales, co. of Carnarvon, on Cardigan Bay, 9 miles by rail E.N.E. of Pwllheli. Pop. 812.

Crick′et Hill, a post-office of Matthews co., Va.

Cricket River, Oregon, rises in the Blue Mountains, in Umatilla co., runs southward, and enters Lake Harney. Length, about 140 miles.

Crick′howell (Welsh, *Crug-Hywell*, krug-hŭh′wẹl), a town of Wales, co. and 12½ miles E.S.E. of Brecon, on the Usk, here crossed by a bridge of 14 arches. The town, picturesquely situated, and resorted to by tourists and invalids, has the remains of a castle. Pop. of parish, 1464.

Crick′lade, an old borough of England, co. of Wilts, on the Isis, and on the Thames & Severn Canal, 7 miles N.N.W. of Swindon. Pop. 1845. The new parliamentary borough includes several towns in Wiltshire and Gloucestershire, has a pop. of 43,123, and sends two members to the House of Commons.

Cri′derville, a post-village of Auglaize co., O., in Duchouquet township, on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 65 miles N. of Dayton. It has 2 churches. Pop. 167.

Crieff, kreef, a town of Scotland, co. and 17 miles by rail W. of Perth, on the Earn, a tributary of the Tay. It stands near the foot of the Grampians, is a place of summer resort, and has good churches, a town house, several branch banks, an elegant assembly-room, active manufactures of cotton, linen, worsted and woollen stuffs, tanneries, corn- and oil-mills, distilleries, and a large water-cure. Pop. 4153.

Criffel, or **Criffle,** krif′ẹl, a granite mountain of Scotland, in Kirkcudbright. Height, 1892 feet.

Crig′lersville, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Va., 20 miles W. of Culpeper Court-House. It has a church.

Crimea, krim-ee′ạ (Russ. *Krim*; anc. *Tau′rica Chersone′sus*), a peninsula of Southern Russia, formed by the Sea of Azof and the Black Sea, comprising part of the government of Taurida. It is separated into two distinct regions by its largest river, the Salghir; the N.W. portion forms a vast plain, the soil of which is impregnated with salt and only fit for pasturage, while the S.E. part is in general mountainous and interspersed with fertile valleys. The mountain-chain runs in a N.E. and S.W. direction: its culminating point, Chateer Dagh (anc. *Trap′ezus*), is 5180 feet in elevation. The climate of the N.W. portion is cold and humid in winter and hot and dry in summer; but the S.E. part, defended by the mountains from the N. winds, is mild and salubrious. The soil is rich and fertile, producing, when irrigated, all the grains and fruits of Southern Europe; the mountains are covered with valuable forests, and present the most varied and picturesque scenery. Vast herds of cattle are reared, and the honey of the Crimea is celebrated. The dromedary is used as a beast of burden. This country was called Taurica by the Greeks, who formed in it the small kingdom of Bosporus, was held by the Mongols in the thirteenth century, subjected to the Turks in 1475, and ceded to Russia in 1783. Its changing history is indicated by the circumstance that each of its towns has at least 3 different names. Its people are nearly all Mohammedans, chiefly of pure Tartar descent in the interior, but partly of Turkish, Greek, and Italian blood on the coast. Their language is allied to the Turkish. Mohammedan pop. in 1874, 127,682.——Adj. and inhab. CRIMEAN, krim-ee′ạn, or CRIM TARTAR. See TAURIDA.

Crimmitzschau, krim′mits-shŏw‛, a town of Saxony, 10 miles by rail N.W. of Zwickau, on the Pleisse. It has machine-shops, lime-kilns, and woollen-, cotton-, and needle-factories. Pop. 17,649.

Crimson (krim′zọn) **Springs,** a post-office of Monroe co., W. Va.

Crinan (kree′nan) **Canal,** in Scotland, co. of Argyle, connects Loch Gilp with Jura Sound, across the head of the peninsula of Kintyre. Length, about 9 miles. Near its extremities are Crinan and Lochgilp Head.

Cripa, a supposed ancient name of CUDDAPAH.

Criquebœuf-en-Caux, kreek‛bᴜғ′-ȏɴᵍ-kō, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 20 miles N.E. of Havre.

Criquebœuf-sur-Seine, kreek‛bᴜғ′-süʀ-sȧn, a village of France, in Eure, on the Seine, 3 miles from Pont-de-l'Arche. Pop. 1226.

Criquetot-Lesneval, kreek‛to′-lȧ‛nẹh-vȧl′, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 12 miles N.N.E. of Havre. Pop. 1545.

Criquetot-sur-Ouville, kreek‛to′-süʀ-oo‛veel′, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 6 miles E. of Yvetot.

Cris′field, a post-village of Somerset co., Md., on Chesapeake Bay, at the S.W. terminus of the Eastern Shore Railroad, 32 miles S.S.W. of Salisbury, and about 90 miles S.S.E. of Annapolis. It has 2 churches and a high school. Packing oysters is the principal business. One or 2 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 700.

Cris′man, a post-office and mining-camp of Boulder co., Col., 7 miles from Boulder. It has 2 quartz-mills for gold or silver.

Crisman, a post-hamlet of Porter co., Ind., on the Michigan Central Railroad, 16 miles S.W. of Michigan City.

Crisp's Cross Roads, a post-office of Harrison co., Ind., 18 miles S.W. of New Albany.

Crissa, the supposed ancient name of KRISSO.

Crit′tenden, a county in the E. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 570 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River. The surface is level and low, partly occupied by lakes and swamps, and subject to inundation during high water. The soil of the drier parts is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad. Capital, Marion. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,078,925. Pop. in 1870, 3831, of whom 3795 were Americans.

Crittenden, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 375 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Tradewater River, and on the N.W. by the Ohio River. The Cumberland River touches the S.W. extremity of the county. The surface is mostly undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, and pork are the staple products. This county has beds of coal and iron ore. Capital, Marion. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 9381, of whom 9315 were Americans.

Crittenden, a post-office of Pima co., Arizona.

Crittenden, township, Champaign co., Ill. Pop. 870.

Crittenden, a post-office of Franklin co., Ill., 13 miles E. of Duquoin.

Crittenden, a post-office of Cass co., Ind., 14 miles S. of Logansport.

Crittenden, a post-village of Grant co., Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 25 miles S. of Cincinnati, O. It has 3 churches and a seminary. Pop. 295.

Crittenden, a post-office of Camden co., Mo.

Crittenden, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., in Alden township, on the New York Central Railroad, 21 miles E. of Buffalo. It has a church.

Crittenden's Mills, a post-hamlet of Dale co., Ala., 35 miles S.S.E. of Troy. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Crivitz, a town of Germany. See KRIVITZ.

Crixa, or **Cricha,** kree′shȧ, a river of Brazil, rising in the mountains N. of the town of Goyaz, flows N.W., and joins the right bank of the Araguay. Its whole course is about 200 miles, and it is partly navigable.

Crixa, or **Cricha,** a city of Brazil, province and 135 miles N. of Goyaz, and 10 miles S. of the above river. Pop. 5000 (?).

Croa, kro'å, the name of five small islands at the embouchure of the Amazon.

Croagh, kro'åʜ, a village of Ireland, co. of Limerick, 3½ miles N.N.E. of Rathkeale. Pop. of parish, 1247.

Cro'agh Pat'rick, or **Reek,** a mountain of Ireland, co. of Mayo, on the S. side of Clew Bay, 6 miles W.S.W. of Westport. Elevation, 2530 feet. It is an object of superstitious reverence.

Cro‘atan', a post-village of Craven co., N.C., on the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, 11 miles S. by E. of New-Berne, and about 1 mile S.W. of the Neuse River. It has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 656. See Croetan.

Croatan (or **Croetan**) **Sound,** a body of shoal water in North Carolina, lying principally between Roanoke Island and the mainland of Dare co. It communicates northward with Albemarle Sound and southward with Pamlico Sound, of which last it may be considered a part.

Croatia, kro-å'she-ạ (called by the natives *Horváth Ország,* hoʀ‘vạ̊t' oʀ‘sạ̊g'; Ger. *Kroatien,* kro-å'te-ẹn), a region in Austro-Hungary, a titular kingdom, its crown belonging to the Emperor of Austria. It extends northeastward from the Adriatic to the river Drave, bounded W. by Carniola and Styria, N.E. by Hungary, E. by Slavonia, and S.E. by Turkish Croatia, from which it is partly divided by the Save. It is a fertile country of hills and forests. Its inhabitants are chiefly Croats, a Slavic people, having languages of their own (Serbo-Croatian and Slaveno-Croatian). They are Catholics of the Latin rite. Their country is now a part of the crown-land of Croatia and Slavonia. Chief town, Agram.——Adj. and inhab. Cro'at, or Croa'tian.

Turkish Croatia is the northwesternmost portion of Bosnia, forming the district of Bihacs, and having Bosnia proper on the E., Herzegovina on the S.E., and on the other sides Austrian Croatia and Dalmatia. Its population in 1867 was placed at 161,496. Capital, Bihacs. In common with Bosnia, it passed under Austrian military occupation in 1878.

Croa'tia and Slavo'nia, a united kingdom, forming a crown-land of Austro-Hungary, in Transleithania. Though attached to the Hungarian kingdom and represented in its diet, it has also a diet and a local government of its own. Area, 16,785 square miles. It consists of the two titular kingdoms of Croatia and Slavonia, and contains the principal part of the Military Frontier. It is in general a fertile region, as well in the mountainous parts of Croatia as in the plains of Slavonia. In the latter are great heaths and marshes. Grain, tobacco, flax, potatoes, wine, prunes, honey, pork, and timber are staple products. Plum-wine is a national beverage. The chief magistrate of the crown-land is called the ban, or banus. Agram is the capital, and Fiume the principal seaport. Agriculture and pastoral pursuits are followed by most of the people, and mining and manufactures receive little attention. Seventy-four per cent. of the people are Croats and Catholics, and the rest are chiefly Serbs and members of the Greek church. Pop. in 1869, 1,864,021, including 699,228 inhabitants of the Military Frontier.

Croce Fieschi, kro'chå fe-ĕs'kee, a village of Italy, 13 miles N.N.E. of Genoa. Pop. 3421.

Croce Fieschi Mosso, kro'chå fe-ĕs'kee mos'so, a village of Italy, province of Novara, district and 8 miles N.E. of Biella. Pop. 1849.

Crockatoa, an island. See Krakatoa.

Crock'er, a township of Polk co., Iowa. Pop. 1055.

Crocker, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Mo., on a high hill, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 92 miles N.E. of Springfield. It commands an extensive view of fine scenery, and has several stores and a plough-factory.

Crock'ery, a township of Ottawa co., Mich. Pop. 1124. It contains the village of Nunica.

Crock'ery Creek, Michigan, drains the S.E. part of Muskegon co., runs southwestward, and enters the Grand River in Ottawa co., about 8 miles E. of Grand Haven.

Crock'ett, a county of West Tennessee, has an area of about 275 square miles. It is drained by the South and Middle Forks of the Forked Deer River. The surface is nearly level; the soil is partly fertile. Cotton and corn are its staple products. It is intersected by the Louisville & Memphis Railroad. Capital, Alamo. Organized in 1872.

Crockett, a station in Obion co., Tenn., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 35 miles S. of Columbus, Ky.

Crockett, a post-village, capital of Houston co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 114 miles N. of Houston, and 38 miles S. by E. from Palestine. It has 3 churches, a bank, an academy, a tannery, and a newspaper office. Pop. 538.

Crockett Depot, a post-hamlet of Wythe co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Wytheville. It has some manufactures of iron.

Crockett Mills, a post-hamlet of Crockett co., Tenn., 12 miles from the Louisville & Memphis Railroad. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Crockett's Bluff, a post-hamlet of Arkansas co., Ark., on White River, about 66 miles E.S.E. of Little Rock. It has a steamboat-landing, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Crock'ettsville, a post-hamlet of Breathitt co., Ky., on the Kentucky River, 45 miles N.E. of Livingston. It has a church.

Crocodile Bayou. See Cocodrie Bayou.

Crocodile River, Africa. See Limpopo.

Crocodilopolis. See Medinet-el-Fayoom.

Cro‘etan', a township of Dare co., N.C. Pop. 225.

Croetan Sound, N.C. See Croatan Sound.

Crof'ton, a small post-village of Christian co., Ky., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 13 miles N. of Hopkinsville. It has a church.

Crofton, a post-hamlet of Kalkaska co., Mich., on the Middle Fork of Boardman River, and on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 35 miles N. of Cadillac. It has a lumber-mill. Pop. about 100.

Crofts, Genesee co., N.Y. See West Batavia.

Croft's Corners, a hamlet of Putnam co., N.Y., 6 miles from Peekskill. It has 2 churches.

Crofts'ville, a post-office of Tazewell co., Va.

Cro'ghan, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., on Beaver River, in Croghan township, about 60 miles N. of Utica. It has a house of Franciscans, a tannery, a grist-mill, and 2 churches. The township has extensive forests, and manufactures of lumber and leather. Pop. of the township, 2834. It contains a village named Beaver Falls.

Croia, Croja, kro'yå, or **Ak-Hissar,** åk-his-sar' (*i.e.,* "White Castle"), a town of Turkey, Albania, 42 miles S.S.E. of Scutari. It stands on a lofty mountain-spur, about 500 feet above the plain, and is defended by a strong castle. Pop. about 5000.

Croix, Saint, United States. See Saint Croix.

Croix, Saint, West India Islands. See Santa Cruz.

Cro'ker Island (native name, *Heraiki,* hå-rī'kee), one of the Low Islands, in the Pacific. Lat. 17° 26′ S.; lon. 143° 26′ W. It is sometimes called Tuscan Island.

Cro'ker Island, on the N. coast of Australia, off Coburg Peninsula. Its N. point, Cape Croker, is in lat. 10° 58′ S., lon. 132° 38′ E.

Crolles, kroll, a village of France, in Isère, 11 miles N.E. of Grenoble. Pop. 1439.

Croma, La, island. See La Chroma.

Cromarty, krom'ạr-tee, a county of Scotland, forming the promontory called Ardmeanach, or "Black Isle," consisting of about 17½ square miles, but including also 10 detached portions of land in various parts of Ross-shire. Total area, 345 square miles. It is now attached to the sheriffdom of Ross, and for most purposes constitutes a part of the united counties of Ross and Cromarty, but it still has a lord-lieutenant and a sheriff's court.

Cromarty, a town of Scotland, capital of the above county, beautifully situated on Cromarty Firth, at the S. side of its entrance, 16 miles E.N.E. of Dingwall. It has 2 churches, ship-building docks, a pier, and manufactures of ropes, sacking, sail-cloth, and beer. Pop. 1476.

Crom'arty, a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, 6 miles S.S.W. of Carronbrook. Pop. 100.

Crom'arty Firth (anc. *Por'tus Salu'tis?*), an inlet of Scotland, and one of the finest bays in Britain, on its N.E. coast, immediately W. of the Moray Firth, and between the counties of Cromarty and Ross. Length, 18 miles; breadth, from 3 to 5 miles. It is entered by a strait, between headlands called South and North Sutors, only 1½ miles across.

Cro'mer, a town and watering-place of England, co. of Norfolk, on its N. coast, 21 miles N. of Norwich. It has a fort, a fine church, baths, hotels, and a public library. All attempts to form a harbor have been baffled by the sea, which is here gaining on the land, and the old town called Shipden has been swept away. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in fishing. Cromer Bay, from the danger of its navigation, has been named the "devil's throat."

Cro'mer's, a post-office of Franklin co., Ga.

Cromer's, a post-office and station of Seneca co., O., in Liberty township, on the Toledo, Tiffin & Eastern Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Tiffin.

Cromer's, a township of Newberry co., S.C. Pop. 2224.

Crom'ford, a town of England, co. of Derby, in the Matlock Dale, 2 miles by rail S. of Matlock. Pop. 1074.

Crommenie, Netherlands. See Krommeny.

Crommyon (or **Cromyon**) **Promontorium.** See Cormachiti.

Cromp'ton, a town of England, in Lancashire, 3 miles N. of Oldham. It has cotton-mills. Pop. 7302.

Cromp'ton, a manufacturing village of Kent co., R.I., in Warwick township, 1 mile from Quidnick Station, which is 13 miles S.S.W. of Providence. It has 2 manufactories of cotton-print cloths and 4 churches. Pop. 874.

Crom'well, a post-town of Middlesex co., Conn., on the W. bank of the Connecticut River, and on the Connecticut Valley Railroad, 12½ miles S. of Hartford, and 2½ miles N. of Middletown. It has a savings-bank, 3 churches, and manufactures of hammers, lamps, and iron toys. Pop. 1856.

Cromwell, a post-village of Noble co., Ind., in Sparta township, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Chicago division), 10 miles W. of Albion. It has 2 churches.

Cromwell, a post-village of Union co., Iowa, in Douglas township, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 5 miles W. of Creston. It has a church, and manufactures of ploughs and carriages. Pop. 166.

Cromwell, a post-village of Ohio co., Ky., 6 miles from Beaver Dam Railroad Station, which is 108 miles S. of Louisville. It has a church. Pop. 149.

Cromwell, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. 1380. It contains Orbisonia.

Cromwell Centre, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Iowa, on the Little Sioux River, 30 miles S.E. of Sibley.

Cronberg, or **Kronberg,** krȯn'bĕRG', a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 1½ miles E. of Königstein. Pop. 2055. Near it is the mineral spring of Kronthal.

Cron'omer's Valley, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., 4 miles from Newburg. It has a church, a hotel, and a carriage-shop.

Cronstadt, or **Kronstadt,** krōn'stȧtt, a seaport town of Russia, government and 20 miles W. of St. Petersburg, on the long, flat, and arid island of Kotlin, near the E. extremity of the Gulf of Finland. Lat. 59° 59′ 42″ N.; lon. 29° 46′ 30″ E. The town is on the S.E. extremity of the island, opposite the mouth of the Neva, and is strongly fortified on all sides. On the S. side of Kotlin is the narrow channel, through which only one vessel can pass at a time, and scores of guns would here be brought to bear on an enemy. All approaches to the town are barred by forts and batteries of the strongest description. Cronstadt is regularly built, and contains many straight and well-paved streets, and several squares. The houses, however, are all low, being generally of one story, with red- and green-painted roofs, and are mostly of wood, with the exception of those belonging to the government, which are nearly all built of stone. The town is entered by three gates, and is divided into two sections, the commandant's division and the admiralty, each of which is subdivided into two districts. It is also intersected by two canals, which have their sides of granite and are both deep and wide enough to admit the largest vessels. The one is used as a repairing dock, and the other for commercial purposes. Between the two canals stands a handsome palace, built by Prince Mentchikof, now occupied as a naval school and attended by 300 pupils. The other public buildings deserving of notice are the marine hospital, the churches, the British seamen's hospital, the exchange, custom-house, admiralty, arsenal, barracks, cannon-foundry, &c., and the small palace in which Peter the Great resided. The harbor lies to the S. of the town, and consists of three sections,—the military or outer harbor, which is the great naval station of Russia; the middle harbor, for the fitting out and repairing of vessels; and the innermost harbor, running parallel with the last, and used only by merchant-vessels. Much of the external commerce of Russia passes through Cronstadt, although the depth of water at the bar is small and ice blocks up the harbor five months in the year, the shipping-season continuing only from May to November. (See St. Petersburg.) Cronstadt has constant communication with the opposite shores, and steamers ply between it and the capital, with which it is also connected by railway. It was founded by Peter the Great in 1703. Pop. 47,166.

Cronstadt, Transylvania. See Kronstadt.

Crook, a post-office of Boone co., W. Va.

Crook and Billy Row, a township of England, co. of Durham, on a railway, 5 miles N.W. of Bishop-Auckland. Pop. 9401.

Crook City, a post-village of Lawrence co., Dakota, on White Wood Creek, in a beautiful valley among the Black Hills, about 250 miles W. of Yankton. It has a bank, 2 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, and manufactures of gloves, sash, wagons, &c. Gold is found near this place.

Crook Creek, township, Houston co., Minn. Pop. 560.

Crook'ed Creek, Arkansas, rises in Boone co., runs eastward, and enters White River in Marion co. It is about 80 miles long.

Crooked Creek, or **La Moin River,** of Illinois, drains part of Hancock co., runs southeastward through McDonough and Schuyler cos., and enters the Illinois River about 5 miles below Beardstown. Length, about 100 miles.

Crooked Creek rises in Allen co., Ind., runs northeastward through Paulding co., O., and enters the Auglaize River about 10 miles S.S.W. of Defiance.

Crooked Creek, Iowa, drains parts of Henry and Washington cos., runs northwestward, and enters the Skunk River at the N.E. corner of Jefferson co.

Crooked Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Indiana co., and runs southwestward to Armstrong co., in which it flows northwestward, and enters the Alleghany River 5 or 6 miles below Kittanning.

Crooked Creek, a post-hamlet of Cullman co., Ala., 6 miles S.W. of Wilhite Railroad Station.

Crooked Creek, a township of Cumberland co., Ill. Pop. 981.

Crooked Creek, a township of Jasper co., Ill., contiguous to Crooked Creek township, Cumberland co. P. 1568.

Crooked Creek, Ind. See Jamestown.

Crooked Creek, township, McDowell co., N.C. P. 389.

Crooked Creek, a post-office of Tioga co., Pa.

Crooked Fork of Grand River rises in Adair co., Iowa, and runs S.S.E. to the northern boundary of Missouri, which it crosses. It runs thence nearly southward, and enters the Grand River in Livingston co., about 5 miles S.W. of Chillicothe. It is about 200 miles long.

Crooked Fork, a post-office of Morgan co., Tenn.

Crooked Hill, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., 1 mile from Sanatoga Station, and 10 miles N.W. of Phœnixville. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. about 200.

Crook'ed Islands, a group of the Bahamas, consisting of Crooked Island (pop. 627), Acklin Island (pop. 370), Fortune Key, and Castle Island. Lat. of S. point of Castle Island, 22° 7′ N.; lon. 74° 21′ W.

Crooked Lake, a post-office of Clare co., Mich.

Crooked Lake, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., Pa., on a fine lake of the same name, 2½ miles from La Grange Station. It has a church.

Crooked Lake, New York. See Keuka Lake.

Crooked River or **Creek,** Missouri, runs southeastward through Ray co., and enters the Missouri River about 6 miles below Lexington. It is about 60 miles long.

Crooked River, Oregon, rises in the Blue Mountains, runs westward and northwestward, and enters the Des Chutes River in Wasco co. Length, about 150 miles.

Crooked River, township, Ray co., Mo. Pop. 1622.

Crooked Tree, a post-hamlet of Noble co., O., 2½ miles from Dexter City. It has a church.

Crook'haven, a village of Ireland, co. of Cork, on Crookhaven Harbor, 21 miles W.S.W. of Skibereen.

Crook's Rapids, Ontario. See Hastings.

Crooks'ton, a post-village, capital of Polk co., Minn., on Red Lake River, and on the St. Vincent extension of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 63 miles N. of Glyndon. It has a newspaper office and a lumber-mill.

Crooks'ville, a post-office of Gunnison co., Col.

Crooksville, a post-hamlet of Perry co., O., on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, about 14 miles S. of Zanesville. It has a church and a pottery.

Croom, a town of Ireland, co. and 10 miles by rail S.S.W. of Limerick. It has a strong castle, built in the reign of King John. Pop. 885.

Croom, a post-village of Prince George's co., Md., 28 miles S.W. of Annapolis, and 2 miles from Croom Station on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad. It has a church.

Croom's Mill, a post-office of Izard co., Ark.

Croom Station, a post-office of Prince George's co., Md., on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad (Pope's Creek Branch), 44 miles S. of Baltimore.

Croppenstädt, or **Kroppenstett,** krop'pẹn-stĕtt', a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 7 miles S.S.E. of Oschersleben. Pop. 2233.

Crop'per's Depot, a post-office of Shelby co., Ky., on the Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 19 miles N.W. of Frankfort.

Crop′sey, a township of McLean co., Ill. Pop. 859.

Cropsey, a post-hamlet of Gage co., Neb., about 28 miles S.S.E. of Lincoln. It has a church.

Crop′seyville, a post-hamlet of Rensselaer co., N.Y., 7 miles E.N.E. of Troy.

Crop′well, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ala., about 90 miles N. of Montgomery. It has 3 stores.

Crop′well-But′ler, a hamlet of England, co. and 7 miles E.S.E. of Nottingham. Pop. 608.

Croque, krōk, a settlement on the French shore, Newfoundland, 65 miles from La Scie. It is the headquarters of the French during the fishing-season, and the coaling-depot of the French steamers stationed on the coast.

Crosby, krŏz′be, a county of Texas, in the N.W. part of the state. Area, 900 square miles.

Crosby, a township of Hamilton co., O. Pop. 2514. It contains New Haven, New Baltimore, Harrison, and Whitewater.

Crosby, a post-office and station in Harris co., Tex., on the Texas & New Orleans Railroad, 20 miles E.N.E. of Houston.

Cros′by Gar′ret, a village of England, co., of Westmoreland, 3 miles W.N.W. of Kirkby-Stephen, in a picturesque vale at the foot of Crosby-Fell. Pop. of parish, 643.

Crosby's Corners, Ontario. See Cashel.

Crosbyville, krŏz′be-vĭl, a post-office, Chester co., S.C.

Cross, a county in the N.E. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is intersected by the St. Francis River. The surface is nearly level, and is mostly covered with forests; the soil produces cotton and Indian corn. Capital, Wittsburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,562,499. Pop. in 1870, 3915, of whom 3894 were Americans.

Cross, a post-office of Ringgold co., Iowa.

Cross, a station in Erie co., Pa., on the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, 20 miles S.W. of Erie.

Cross, a post-township of Buffalo co., Wis. Pop. 564.

Cros′sakeel‵, a town of Ireland, co. of Meath, 6 miles S.W. by W. of Kells.

Cross Anchor, angk′ọr, a post-township of Spartanburg co., S.C., 75 miles N.W. of Columbia. It has 4 churches. It is drained by the Ennoree and Tiger Rivers. Pop. 1833.

Cross Anchor, a post-office of Greene co., Tenn.

Cross Bridge, a hamlet of Maury co., Tenn., 10 miles W. of Columbia. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a steam saw-mill.

Cross Canal, kạ-năl′, a post-office and shipping-point of Camden co., N.C., on the Dismal Swamp Canal, 24 miles S. of Norfolk, Va.

Cross Creek, Kansas, drains part of Jackson co., runs southward, and enters the Kansas River in the W. part of Shawnee co.

Cross Creek, Ohio, runs eastward through Jefferson co., and enters the Ohio River 4 miles below Steubenville.

Cross Creek, a station of Tulare co., Cal., on the Visalia division of the Southern Pacific Railroad, 16 miles N.W. of Tulare.

Cross Creek, a township of Cumberland co., N.C. Pop. 147, exclusive of Fayetteville.

Cross Creek, a township of Jefferson co., O. Pop. 1800. It includes New Alexandria and Wintersville.

Cross Creek, a township of Washington co., Pa. P. 1034. It contains Cross Creek Village, and has coal-beds.

Cross Creek Village, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., in Cross Creek township, about 28 miles W.S.W. of Pittsburg. It has a church and 3 stores.

Cross Cut, a post-office of Lawrence co., Pa., is at the village of Mahoning.

Crossen, or **Krossen,** kros′sẹn, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on a railway, 32 miles S.E. of Frankfort, at the confluence of the Bober with the Oder. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and hosiery, tanneries, and distilleries. It is walled, and has an old citadel. Pop. 6786.

Cross-Fell, a mountain of England, co. of Cumberland, 11 miles E.N.E. of Penrith. Elevation, 2901 feet.

Cross′ford, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, 2½ miles W. of Dunfermline. Pop. 363.

Cross′gar, a village of Ireland, co. of Down, 5 miles N.W. of Downpatrick. Pop. 688.

Cross′gates, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, at a railway junction, 3½ miles E. of Dunfermline. Pop. 1181.

Cross‵ha′ven, a village and harbor of Ireland, co. and 10 miles S.E. of Cork. Pop. 338.

Cross‵hill′, a burgh of Scotland, a southern suburb of Glasgow. Pop. 3250.

Cross Hill, a post-office of Kennebec co., Me.

Cross Hill, a post-hamlet and township of Laurens co., S.C., 14 miles S.E. of Laurens Court-House. Pop. of township, 2393. It has 2 churches.

Crosshill, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, 16 miles N.W. of Berlin. It has 2 stores and 2 hotels. P. 150.

Cross Hollow, a post-office of Benton co., Ark.

Cross′ington, a post-village of Garland co., Ark., 7 miles from Hot Springs. It has a church.

Cross′ingville, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., about 14 miles N.N.W. of Meadville. It has 2 churches.

Cross Junc′tion, a post-office of Frederick co., Va.

Cross Keys, keez, a hamlet of Macon co., Ala., about 24 miles E. of Montgomery. It has a church and a steam cotton-gin.

Cross Keys, a post-hamlet of De Kalb co., Ga., 9 miles N.E. of Atlanta, on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad. It has 2 churches.

Cross Keys, a post-hamlet of Gloucester co., N.J., in Monroe township, about 18 miles S. by E. of Camden, and 3 miles N.W. of Williamstown. It has a church and a steam saw-mill.

Cross Keys, a post-township of Union co., S.C., 12 miles from the village of Union, is bounded on the S. by the Ennoree River. It has 6 churches. Pop. 1349.

Cross Keys, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va., about 8 miles S. of Harrisonburg, and 19 miles N.E. of Staunton. It has a church. An indecisive battle was fought here between General Fremont and General Jackson, June 8, 1862.

Cross Kill Mills, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., in Bethel township, about 22 miles W.N.W. of Reading. It has 2 churches, a tannery, &c.

Cross Lake, Louisiana, is in Caddo parish, and communicates with Soda Lake. It is nearly 14 miles long, and 3 miles or more wide. Shreveport is situated at the E. end of this lake, which is about a mile from Red River.

Cross Lake, New York, is on the boundary between the counties of Cayuga and Onondaga, nearly 14 miles N.N.E. of Auburn. It is about 4 miles long. The Seneca River runs through this lake.

Cross (or **La Crosse,** lå kross) **Lake,** in British North America, 60 miles in length from N. to S., receives the Beaver, and gives origin to the Churchill. On its W. side is Fort La Crosse, lat. 55° 26′ N., lon. 108° W.

Cross Lake, a post-office of Caddo parish, La.

Cross′land, a post-hamlet of Calloway co., Ky., 16 miles N. of Paris, Tenn.

Cross‵maglen′, a town of Ireland, co. of Armagh, 10 miles N.W. of Dundalk. Pop. 649.

Crossmolina, kross‵mo-le-nå′, a town of Ireland, co. of Mayo, on the Deel, 6½ miles S.W. of Ballina. Pop. 852.

Cross Plains, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ala., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 154 miles N.E. of Selma, and 60 miles S.W. of Rome. It has 2 churches. Pop. estimated at 500.

Cross Plains, a post-office of Sangamon co., Ill.

Cross Plains, a post-hamlet of Ripley co., Ind., in Brown township, about 18 miles N.N.E. of Madison. It has 2 churches.

Cross Plains, a hamlet of Henderson co., Ky., 5 miles from Robard's Station. It has a church.

Cross Plains, a post-office of Metcalfe co., Ky.

Cross Plains, a post-village of Robertson co., Tenn., 28 miles N. of Nashville, and 11 miles E. of Springfield. It contains a church, and Stonewall College for both sexes.

Cross Plains, a post-office of Callahan co., Tex.

Cross Plains, a post-village of Dane co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, in Cross Plains township, 15 miles W. by N. of Madison. It has several churches, a flouring-mill, and a manufactory of fanning-mills. Pop. of the township, 1430.

Cross Point, a post-village in Bonaventure co., Quebec, at the head of the Bay of Chaleurs, on the N. shore of the Restigouche River, opposite Campbellton, New Brunswick. It is the headquarters of the Mic Mac Indians. Salmon abound in the waters here, and ships load with timber for export. The Intercolonial Railway crosses the Restigouche near Cross Point. Pop. 150.

Cross River, Guinea. See Calabar.

Cross River, a post-hamlet of Westchester co., N.Y., in Lewisborough township, 5 miles E. of Katonah.

Cross Roads, a post-office of Johnson co., Ill.

Cross Roads, a post-office of Charles co., Md.

Cross Roads, a post-office of Greene co., Miss.

Cross Roads, a village of Dade co., Mo., in Rock Prairie township, 30 miles N.W. of Springfield. It has 2 churches, a pottery, a drug-store, and 2 other stores. The name of its post-office is Rock Prairie.

Cross Roads, a hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., in Medford township, ½ mile from Wilkins Railroad Station.

Cross Roads, a township of Wilson co., N.C. P. 694.

Cross Roads, a station in Jackson co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 10 miles S. by E. from Jackson, the county seat.

Cross Roads, a post-office of Madison co., O., is at Midway, a hamlet 11 miles S. of London.

Cross Roads, a station in Dauphin co., Pa., on the Summit Branch Railroad, 8 miles E. of Millersburg.

Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., near the Peach Bottom Railroad, 14 miles S.S.E. of York. It has 12 houses.

Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Navarro co., Tex., 18 miles from Corsicana.

Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va., 12 miles from Clover Depot. There are several churches near it.

Cross Roads, a post-office of Monongalia co., W. Va.

Cross Roads, Ontario. See VIRGIL.

Cross Roads Church, a post-office of Yadkin co., N.C.

Cross Rock, a post-office of Madison co., N.C.

Cross Sound, in Alaska, separates King George III. Archipelago, towards the N.W., from the mainland. Cross Cape is at its S.W. entrance.

Cross Tim'bers, a post-hamlet of Hickory co., Mo., about 56 miles N. of Springfield. It has a church.

Cross Timbers, a post-office of Ellis co., Tex.

Cross Trails, a post-office of Coffee co., Ala.

Crossun'tic, a station of Penobscot co., Me., on the European & North American Railroad, 69 miles N.E. of Bangor.

Cross Vil'lage, a post-hamlet of Emmett co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, 20 miles N. of Petoskey. It has a church and 2 saw-mills, and is the seat of Catholic Indian schools and of a house of Franciscan tertiaries.

Cross'ville, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ala.

Crossville, a post-office of White co., Ill., on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Carmi.

Crossville, a post-village, capital of Cumberland co., Tenn., on the Cumberland Mountain or table-land, about 70 miles W. of Knoxville. It has a court-house, 2 hotels, 3 stores, and a cigar-factory. Pop. 95.

Crossville, a post-office of Bell co., Tex.

Cross'wicks, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., in Chesterfield township, on Crosswicks Creek, 4 miles E. of Bordentown, and 9 miles S.E. of Trenton. It has 4 churches, several stores, and manufactures of carriages, &c.

Crosswicks Creek, New Jersey, runs nearly westward, forms the boundary between Burlington and Mercer cos., and enters the Delaware 5 miles below Trenton.

Cros'ton, a village of England, co. of Lancaster, 7 miles by rail S.W. of Preston. Pop. 1518.

Cros'well, a post-office of Sanilac co., Mich.

Crotch'er's Ferry, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., Md., on an affluent of Nanticoke River, about 20 miles E. of Cambridge. It has a steam saw-mill and a manufactory of peach-baskets.

Crothersville, krŭtʜ'ẹrz-vĭl, a post-village of Jackson co., Ind., in Vernon township, on Graham's Fork, or Muscatatuck River, and on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 30 miles S. of Columbus. It has 2 churches, a tannery, a saw-mill, and several stores.

Cro'ton, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, and on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, 25 miles N.W. of Keokuk. It has a church.

Croton, a post-village of Newaygo co., Mich., on the Muskegon River, in Croton township, 8 miles E. of Newaygo, and about 32 miles N. of Grand Rapids. It has 3 churches, a bank, a money-order post-office, and grist-mills and saw-mills. Pop. about 250; of the township, 680.

Croton, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., 4 miles W.N.W. of Flemington. It has a church.

Croton, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., in Franklin township, 10 miles N.W. of Delhi, and about 72 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. about 250.

Croton, a station in Schuyler co., N.Y., on the Northern Central Railroad, 15 miles N. of Elmira.

Croton, or **Croton Landing,** a post-village of Westchester co., New York, in Cortlandt township, on the Hudson River, near the mouth of the Croton, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 34 miles N. of New York. It has 2 or 3 churches, 2 brick-yards, and a machine-shop. Pop. about 400. The name of the post-office is Croton Landing.

Croton, a post-office of Licking co., O. See HARTFORD.

Crotona, Italy. See COTRONE.

Cro'ton Falls, a post-hamlet of Westchester co., N.Y., in North Salem township, on Croton River, and on the New York & Harlem Railroad, 48 miles N. by E. from New York. It has 2 churches.

Croton Lake, a post-office of Westchester co., N.Y.

Cro'ton River, New York, rises in Dutchess co., runs southward through Putnam co. and southwestward in Westchester co. It enters the Hudson River 1 or 2 miles above Sing Sing and 33 miles N. of the city of New York, after a course of nearly 60 miles. The city of New York derives a supply of good water from this river, which flows through a hilly country.

Crotty, Illinois. See SENECA.

Croulin (kroo'lin) **Isles,** a group in Scotland, off the W. coast of Ross-shire, 14 miles S.W. of Lochcarron.

Crounse, krŏwnss, a post-office of Lancaster co., Neb.

Crouse's (krŏw'sẹz) **Store,** a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Union Vale township.

Crow, krō, a post-hamlet of Lane co., Oregon, 15 miles W. of Eugene City. It has a church.

Crow Creek, Weld co., Col., runs southward, and enters the South Fork of the Platte 10 miles E. of Evans.

Crow Creek, a post-office of Buffalo co., Dakota, on the Missouri River, 175 miles above Yankton. Here is an Indian Reservation and agency.

Crowder, krō'dẹr, a post-hamlet of Saunders co., Neb., 25 miles N.N.W. of Lincoln.

Crowder's Creek rises in Gaston co., N.C., runs southeastward, and enters the Catawba in York co., S.C.

Crowder's Creek, a post-office of Gaston co., N.C.

Crowder's Mountain, a post-township of Gaston co., N.C., about 30 miles W. by S. of Charlotte. Gold, iron, and other minerals are found here. Pop. 1931.

Cro'well, a post-hamlet of Dodge co., Neb., on the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, and on the Elkhorn River, 8 miles S. of West Point. It has a church.

Crowell Mine, a post-office of Stanley co., N.C.

Crowfoot, krō'fŏŏt, a hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., in Evesham township, 2 miles from Jackson Junction. Pop. 125.

Crow Indians (called by themselves *Upsaroka* or *Absaroka*), a tribe of Indians living in Montana, in the valley of the Yellowstone. They are hereditary enemies of the Sioux, or Dakotas, but are believed, on linguistic grounds, to be of the Dakota stock.

Crow Lake, a post-township of Stearns co., Minn. Pop. 333.

Crowland, a town of England. See CROYLAND.

Crowlandville, or **Cook's Mills,** a post-village in Welland co., Ontario, 3 miles E. of Welland. Pop. 250.

Crowle, krōl, a town of England, co. of Lincoln, 5¾ miles by rail E.S.E. of Thorne. Pop. of parish, 3813.

Crowley, kro'le, a post-office of Greene co., Ark.

Crowley's, krō'lịz, a station in Androscoggin co., Me., on the Androscoggin Railroad, at the junction of the Lewiston Branch, 5 miles S.E. of Lewiston.

Crown City, a post-village of Gallia co., O., is in Guyan township, on the Ohio River, 20 miles above Huntington, W. Va. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and several dry-goods stores. Pop. about 200.

Crown Point, a post-village, capital of Lake co., Ind., in Centre township, on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 41 miles S.S.E. of Chicago. It has a national bank, 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and a manufactory of sash and blinds. Pop. about 2800.

Crown Point, or **Ham'mond's Corners,** a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., in Crown Point township, on Lake Champlain, and on the New York & Canada Railroad, at the junction of the railroad to Hammondville, 32 miles N. of Whitehall. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, a flour-mill, 1 or 2 iron-furnaces, &c. Colonel Ethan Allen surprised and took a British fort at Crown Point in May, 1775. The township contains Factoryville, Hammondville, and Ironville, and a pop. of 3161.

Crown Point Centre, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., in Crown Point township, about 100 miles N. of Albany, and 3 miles from Crown Point Railroad Station. It has a church, a hotel, an academy, manufactures of leather, sash and blinds, and 2 grist-mills.

Crown Rock, a post-office of Wasco co., Oregon.

Crowns'ville, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md., on the Annapolis & Elk Ridge Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Annapolis. It has a church and an academy.

Crow Place, Virginia. See CROW'S.

Crow (krō) **River,** Minnesota, drains part of Stearns co., intersects Meeker co., and runs E. through Wright co. The stream just described is sometimes called the North Fork. The South Fork rises in Kandiyohi co., runs eastward through McLeod co., and northeastward in Carver co. The forks unite about 10 miles S.E. of Buffalo, and the river runs thence northeastward, and enters the Mississippi River about 8 miles above Anoka. This river, including the North Fork, is nearly 160 miles long.

Crow River, a post-hamlet of Meeker co., Minn., on Crow River, 7 miles N. of Swede Grove Railroad Station.

Crow's, or **Hick′man's,** a station in Daviess co., Ky., on the Owensborough & Nashville Railroad, 4 miles S. of Owensborough.

Crow's, a post-office of Alleghany co., Va., at Crow Place, a summer resort, 10 miles from the White Sulphur Springs, and 3 miles from Alleghany Railroad Station.

Crow's Landing, a post-office of Stanislaus co., Cal., on the San Joaquin River, 15 miles S. of Modesto.

Crow's Mills, a post-office of Greene co., Pa.

Crow's Nest, a peak of the Highlands, is on the W. side of the Hudson, in Orange co., N.Y.

Crow Spring, a post-office of Chesterfield co., Va.

Crowville, krō′vĭl, a hamlet of Warrick co., Ind., 8 miles N.E. of Booneville. It has a church and a chair-factory.

Crowville, a post-hamlet of Franklin parish, La., 18 miles S. by W. of Delhi Station.

Crow Wing, a county in the N. central part of Minnesota, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the N., the N.W., and the W. by the Mississippi River, and is partly bounded on the E. by Lake Mille Lacs. The surface is diversified with small lakes and forests; the soil is mostly fertile, but uncultivated. Capital, Brainerd. This county is intersected by the Northern Pacific Railroad. Valuation of real and personal estate, $163,664. Pop. in 1870, 200; in 1875, 1031.

Crow Wing, a deserted hamlet of Crow Wing co., Minn., on the Mississippi River, at the mouth of the Crow Wing River, and on the Western Railroad of Minnesota, 8 miles S.W. of Brainerd.

Crow Wing River, Minnesota, drains parts of Cass and Wadena cos., runs southward and southeastward, and enters the Mississippi River at Crow Wing. Length, 100 miles.

Crox′ton, a post-office of Jefferson co., O., is at Monroeville, 2 miles S. of Salineville.

Croya, a town of Albania. See Croia.

Croy′don, a town of England, co. of Surrey, at a railway junction, 10½ miles S. of London Bridge. The town is well built, and increasing in size; principal edifices, a handsome parish church, various other places of worship, the town hall, the poultry market-house, Trinity Hospital, several almshouses, a prison, water-works, jail, union workhouse, and barracks. Addington Park, the seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury, is near Croydon. Croydon, alternately with Guildford, is the seat of the county assizes. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Noviom′agus*, and near it many remains of antiquity have been discovered. Pop. 55,652.

Croy′don, a post-hamlet of Kandiyohi co., Minn., 12 miles S. of Willmar. It has a church.

Croydon, a post-township of Sullivan co., N.H., about 10 miles N.E. of Claremont. Pop. 652. Here is Croydon Mountain, which is about 2800 feet high.

Croydon, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Utah, 8 miles N.W. of Echo Station, and ½ mile from the Union Pacific Railroad. It has a church.

Croydon, a post-village in Addington co., Ontario, on Salmon River, 15 miles N. of Napanee. Pop. 100.

Croydon Flat, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co. N.H., in Croydon township, 4 miles N. of Newport. It has a lumber-mill.

Croy′land, or **Crow′land,** an ancient town of England, co. of Lincoln, on the river Welland, here crossed by a bridge built in the time of Edward II. and much admired by antiquaries, 14 miles E.N.E. of Stamford. It is celebrated for the ruins of its once splendid abbey, founded in 716, out of the remains of which a church has been constructed. Pop. 2459.

Croyle, kroil, a township of Cambria co., Pa., traversed by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Pop. 886.

Cro‵zet′, a post-office and station of Albemarle co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 13 miles W. of Charlottesville. It has 2 churches near it.

Crozet (kro‵zȧ′) **Islands,** a group of four small, uninhabited islands in the Indian Ocean, between Kerguelen and Prince Edward Islands. The easternmost, called East Island, is about lat. 46° 27′ S., lon. 52° 14′ E.

Cro′zier, a post-office of Buena Vista co., Iowa.

Crozier, a station in Johnson co., Kansas, on the Kansas Midland Railroad, 4 miles W. of De Soto.

Crozon, kro‵zôɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Finistère, 25 miles N.W. of Quimper, on a peninsula S. of Brest Roads. Pop. 8946, chiefly supported by navigation and fishing.

Crozon, a village of France, in Indre, 6 miles S.W. of La Châtre. Pop. 1082.

Cruachan, Scotland. See Ben Cruachan.

Cruces, kroo′sĕs, a village of the United States of Colombia, on the Isthmus, 20 miles N.N.W. of Panama. Boats ascend the Chagres River to this point. In 1760 it was sacked and burned by Morgan, the English pirate.

Cruger, kroo′ghẹr, a post-village of Woodford co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad and the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, 2 miles W. of Eureka, and 25 miles E. of Peoria.

Cruger, a hamlet of New York. See Boscobel.

Crug-Hywell, a town of Wales. See Crickhowell.

Cruikshank, krŏŏk′shank, a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, 6 miles W. of Owen Sound. Pop. 100.

Cru′it Island, Ireland, co. of Donegal, is in the Atlantic, 6 miles N.N.W. of Dunglow. Length, 2 miles.

Crumb Hill, a post-hamlet of Madison co., N.Y., on the Auburn Branch of the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 23 miles N.W. of Norwich.

Crum Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Chester co., runs southeastward through Delaware co., and enters the Delaware River nearly 2 miles above the city of Chester.

Crum Creek, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., N.Y., 5 miles N. of St. Johnsville. It has 2 churches.

Crum El′bow, a post-office of Dutchess co., N.Y.

Crum′lin, a town of Ireland, co. of Antrim, 12 miles W.N.W. of Belfast. Pop. 465.

Crum Lynne, lĭn, a station in Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 11 miles S.W. of Philadelphia.

Crum′mock-Water, a lake of England, co. of Cumberland, between Buttermere and Lowes-Water. Length, 4 miles. The Cocker carries its superfluous waters to the Derwent. The surrounding mountain-scenery is beautiful.

Crump′sall, or **Crum′sall,** a town of England, in Lancashire, 3 miles N. of Manchester. Pop. 5342.

Crump's Bottom, a post-hamlet of Summers co., W. Va., on New River, 12 miles S. of Hinton. It has 2 churches.

Crump′ton, a post-village of Queen Anne co., Md., on Chester River, 40 miles E. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches.

Crum's Point, a post-office of St. Joseph co., Ind., on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of South Bend.

Crutch′field, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ky., at Alexander Station, 6 miles S.E. of Clinton. It has 2 churches.

Crux Bay, a hamlet and port of the West Indies, capital of the Danish island of St. John. Pop. 99.

Cruybeke, kroy′bȧ-kẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 6 miles S.W. of Antwerp.

Cruyshantem, krois‵hån′têm, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 11 miles S.W. of Ghent. Linen-weaving is the chief employment. Near the centre of the commune is an ancient castle. Pop. 6320.

Crys′ler, a post-village in Stormont co., Ontario, 22 miles N.N.W. of Dickinson's Landing. Pop. 150.

Crys′tal, a township of Hancock co., Iowa. Pop. 83.

Crystal, a post-hamlet of Tama co., Iowa, in Crystal township, about 70 miles E.N.E. of Des Moines. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 616.

Crystal, a township of Phillips co., Kansas. Pop. 192.

Crystal, a post-township of Aroostook co., Me., 33 miles W.S.W. of Houlton. Pop. 250.

Crystal, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., in Crystal township, 10 miles S.E. of Stanton, and about 45 miles N.N.W. of Lansing. It has a church, a flour-mill, and 2 lumber-mills. Pop. about 200; of the township, 859. Here is a fine lake called Lake Crystal.

Crystal, a township of Oceana co., Mich. Pop. 374. It contains Crystal Valley.

Crystal City, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mo., is near the Mississippi River, and 3½ miles from Bailey Station. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of plate-glass.

Crystal Falls, a series of beautiful cataracts on Cascade Creek, in Montana. The creek enters the Yellowstone River from the left, below the upper falls of the latter stream, and the principal falls on Cascade Creek are one mile above its mouth. Here are three falls, which together measure 129 feet in the perpendicular.

Crystal Falls, a post-hamlet of Stephens co., Tex., on the Clear Fork of Brazos River, 110 miles W. of Fort Worth. It has 2 stores and a mill.

Crystal Lake, a post-office of Putnam co., Fla., 105 miles S. of Jacksonville.

Crystal Lake, a post-village of McHenry co., Ill., in Algonquin township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at or near the intersection of two branches of that railroad, 43 miles N. W. of Chicago. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a factory for canned fruits and meats, and 6 large ice-houses. Much ice is here stored and shipped. Pop. 1000. Here is a small lake of the same name.

Crystal Lake, a hamlet of Hancock co., Iowa, on a small lake, 10 miles N. of Britt Railroad Station.

Crystal Lake, a township of Benzie co., Mich., bounded E. in part by Lake Crystal, and W. by Lake Michigan. Pop. 803. It contains Frankfort.

Crystal Lake, a township of Hennepin co., Minn., bounded E. by the Mississippi River, and contiguous to Minneapolis northward. Pop. 796. See Lake Crystal.

Crystal Lake, a station in Bergen co., N.J., on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, 10 miles N. of Paterson.

Crystal Lake, township, Marquette co., Wis. P. 714.

Crystal Lake, a post-hamlet of Waupaca co., Wis., in Dayton township, 9 miles S.W. of Waupaca. It has a church.

Crystal Peak, a hamlet of Sierra co., Cal., 1 mile from Verdi Railroad Station, and 30 miles W.N.W. of Virginia City, Nev. It has a church and a hotel. It is mainly supported by the lumber-business.

Crystal Plains, a post-office of Smith co., Kansas.

Crystal River, a post-hamlet of Hernando co., Fla., 30 miles S.E. of Cedar Keys. It has 2 churches.

Crystal Spring, a post-office and water-cure of Yates co., N.Y., about 30 miles N. of Corning.

Crystal Spring, Stark co., O. See Millport.

Crystal Springs, a post-hamlet of Floyd co., Ga., 13 miles N.W. of Rome. It has a church.

Crystal Springs, a post-village of Copiah co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 158 miles N. of New Orleans, and 25 miles S.S.W. of Jackson. It has 4 churches, a female institute, 2 newspaper offices, and a Peabody school. Pop. about 1400.

Crystal Valley, a post-village of Oceana co., Mich., in Crystal township, 10 miles E. of Pentwater. It has 2 churches and 2 lumber-mills.

Csaba, chŏb′ŏhˋ, a town of Hungary, co. and 7 miles S.S.W. of Bekes, at a railway junction. It has an extensive trade in corn, cattle, fruit, wine, hemp, and flax. Pop. 30,022.

Csacza, chŏt′sŏhˋ, or **Csattcza,** a town of Hungary, 15 miles by rail N. of Szolna, on the S. slope of Mount Jablunkau and the right bank of the Kiszucza. Pop. 3523.

Csaikisten, chi-kis′tĕnˋ, or **Bataillons District,** bå-tål-yòns′ dis′trikt, a district of Hungary, in Military Slavonia, on the angle formed by the Danube and the Theiss. Area, 340 square miles. Pop. 34,358.

Csakathurm, chå′kå-toorʀmˋ, **Csakvar,** chåkˋvaʀ′, or **Tsaktornya,** tsåk-toʀn′yå, a town of Hungary, co. of Szalad, on a railway, 7 miles N.N.E. of Warasdin, on the Tarnova. Its castle is now a sugar-refinery. Pop. 2384.

Csakova, chŏh′koˋvŏhˋ, a town of Hungary, on the Temes, 18 miles S. of Temesvar. Pop. 4360.

Csakvar, chåkˋvaʀ′, a village of Hungary, co. of Stuhlweissenburg, 27 miles W.S.W. of Buda, with a castle and a Protestant church. Pop. 4471.

Csallokoz, an island of Hungary. See Schütt, Great.

Csanad, chŏhˋnåd′, a town of Eastern Hungary, capital of the county, 44 miles N. of Temesvar, on the Maros. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 4013. The county has an area of 699 square miles. Pop. 94,658.

Csantaver, chŏnˋtŏhˋvaiʀ′, a village of Hungary, co. of Bács, about 16 miles W. by N. of Zenta. Pop. 4725.

Csany, or **Tsany,** chåñ, a village of Hungary, co. of Heves, 3 miles from Hatvan. Pop. 3040.

Csaszar, chŏsˋsaʀ′, a village of Hungary, co. of Komorn, 8 miles from Dotis. Pop. 2308.

Csatad, chŏhˋtåd′, a town of Hungary, co. of Torontal, 15 miles E. of Nagy-Kikinda. Pop. 3122.

Csath, Csat, or **Csatt,** chåt, a town of Hungary, co. of Borsod, 13 miles from Miskolcz. Pop. 4979.

Csatsak, or **Tsatsak,** chåˋchåk′, a town of Servia, on the Morava, 90 miles S. of Belgrade. It is the see of a Greek bishop.

Csattcza, a town of Hungary. See Csacza.

Cseb, chêb, a village of Hungary, co. of Bács, 3 miles from Palanka. Pop. 2494.

Csepel, or **Tsepel,** chåˋpêl′, a river-island of Hungary, immediately S. of Pesth, formed by the Danube. Length, 30 miles.

Cservenka, chêʀˋvên′kŏhˋ, a town of Hungary, co. of Bács, 10 miles from Zombor. Pop. 6877.

Csetnek, chêtˋnêk′, a town of Hungary, co. of Gömör and Kis-Hont, 8 miles W. of Rosenau. Pop. 1800.

Csik, chĭk, a county of Hungary, in the S.E. of Transylvania, bounded on the E. by Roumania. Area, 1574 square miles. It is a very mountainous region. Capital, Csik-Sereda. Pop. 107,285.

Csik-Sereda, chĭk-shĕˋʀĕh′dŏhˋ, a town of Hungary, capital of the county of Csik, about 50 miles N. by E. of Kronstadt. Pop. 960.

Csoka, chŏ′kŏhˋ, a town of Hungary, about 5 miles from Török Kanisa, on the Theiss. Pop. 2841.

Csongrad, chonˋgråd′, a town of Hungary, in the county of the same name, at the confluence of the Theiss and the Körös, 70 miles S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 17,356.

Csongrad, a county of Hungary, traversed by the Theiss, and consisting largely of plains, often marshy and unhealthy, but very fertile. Area, 1313 square miles. Capital, Szegedin. Pop. in 1869, 215,692.

Csorna, choʀ′nŏhˋ, a town of Western Hungary, 30 miles E.S.E. of Oedenburg. It is surrounded by gardens, and has a Benedictine abbey built in 1180. Pop. 4853.

Csurgo, chooʀ′go, a town of Hungary, co. of Somogy, about 20 miles S.E. of Nagy Kanisa.

Ctesiphon, an ancient city. See Modain.

Cua, koo′å, a town of Venezuela, state of Bolivar, on the river Tuy, about 45 miles S. of Carácas. It is the commercial centre of a large district. Pop. 8808.

Cuajiniqualpa, kwå-ʜᴇ-ne-kwål′på, a town of Central America, state of Guatemala, and the largest between the city of Guatemala and Sonsonate. Pop. 3000.

Cuama, a river of Africa. See Zambezi.

Cuautlay-Amilpas, kwŏwt-lī′-å-meel′pås, a town of Mexico, state and 70 miles S.W. of Puebla.

Cuba, kū′bạ (Sp. pron. koo′bå), an island in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Spain, the largest of the West Indian group, and the most important of all the Spanish colonial possessions, is situated at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico, 130 miles S. of Florida, from which it is separated by the Bahama Channel. On the E. it is separated from Hayti by the Windward Passage, 48 miles wide; on the S., from Jamaica, by a portion of the Caribbean Sea, 90 miles across; and on the W., from Yucatan, by the Yucatan Channel, 130 miles wide. It is about a third larger than Hayti, and nearly five times the size of Jamaica. It extends from lon. 74° to near 85° W., and is 650 miles in length from E. to W.; greatest breadth, at Cape Cruz, 110 miles; average width, from 50 to 60 miles, while towards its W. extremity it does not exceed 30 miles. The extreme E. end of the island, Cape Maysi, is in lat. 20° 15′ N., lon. 74° 7′ W.; the W., Cape San Antonio, in lat. 21° 15′ N., lon. 84° 57′ 12″ W.; and the island extends from lat. 19° 50′ to 23° 10′ N. Area, 43,319 square miles. Coast-line, exclusive of minuter sinuosities, about 2000 miles.

The island is intersected longitudinally by a range of mountains, diminishing in height from E. to W. At the E. end, where they are diffused over nearly the entire surface, they attain their greatest elevation, the highest point being the Pico Turquino ("blue peak"), 7670 feet high. From the bases of these highlands the country opens into extensive meadows and plains, with occasional low swampy tracts. Owing to the cavernous structure and great inclination of the limestone strata and the small breadth of the island, there are few rivers of any magnitude, and a large portion of the territory is subject to severe droughts. Yet the undulating surface of the country, the continual verdure, and the distribution of vegetable forms, give rise to the most varied and beautiful landscapes. Everywhere the eye falls upon a mass of luxuriant vegetation. The largest river in Cuba is the Cauto (kŏw′to), at the E. end of the island, having its sources in the Sierra del Cobre, or Copper Mountains, and falling into the Bay of Buena Esperanza, after a course of about 90 miles. No other stream is navigable except by very small boats and for a few miles. The coasts of Cuba are in general exceedingly foul, presenting reefs and shallows which extend from 2 to 2½ miles into the sea and make the approach both difficult and dangerous. Within these reefs there is often a good sandy beach; but for the greater part of the circumference of the island there is a belt or zone of lowland very little raised above the level of the sea, subject to floods and inundations and wet at all seasons of the year, rendering communication between the interior and the sea next to impossible in the rainy season. There are, however, good harbors and bays on all the coasts, including Havana, one of the finest harbors in the West Indies. Some others are also excellent, such as Guantanamo, Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo, and Bahia de Jagua (or Xagua), on the S. coast, Bahia Honda and Puerto de Cabañas on the N.W. coast, and Nipe, Baracoa Harbor, Puerto Naranjo, Puerto del Padre, and Matanzas on the N. and N.E. coasts.

The mountains on the S.E. part of the island appear to have a submarine connection with the heights of Hayti and Jamaica; and in this section earthquakes are frequently felt. The latest calcareous formation is entirely coralliferous, goes on accumulating on all the coasts, and contains numerous animal remains. No traces of volcanic eruption, properly so called, have hitherto been discovered.

The mineral riches of Cuba have not yet been fully explored. Gold was obtained here by early Spanish colonists, but very little has been found for two centuries past. Copper is more abundant, there being extensive mines of this metal in the Sierra del Cobre. They were wrought by the Spaniards at an early period, but had been abandoned for a century, when they were reopened about 1828. Mines of alum and copperas were also at one time worked in the mountains of Juragua. Coal is abundant, and highly bituminous, with little ash. A variegated serpentine marble, chalcedony, magnesia, iron pyrites, quartz, and feldspar slates and schists have been found in various places. The schistose formation shows itself most conspicuously at the base of the mountains of San Juan and Trinidad, where great masses of slate are to be found, of a dark-blue color and of a pyritous and bituminous quality. In the quarries near Havana a thick slate is found, fit for floors and pavements. The mineral bitumen exhibits itself in the form of petroleum, issuing from the fissures of the rocks, sometimes soft, like wax or half-melted resin. There are mineral springs in different parts of the island, and on the N. coast are extensive lagoons, which, in dry years, produce immense quantities of salt.

The climate is hot and dry during the greater part of the year. The mean temperature is 77°, but in the interior only 74°. The hottest months, July and August, do not give a greater average than 87°; and the coldest, December and January, present the mean of 72°. In summer the thermometer seldom rises above 82° or 86°, and its depression in winter so low as 50° is rare. Rain often descends in torrents from July to September, and occasional showers fall for a month or two before and after these periods. No snow is known ever to fall; but frost occurs occasionally on the highest mountains. The vegetation of Cuba is exceedingly luxuriant. Forests of mahogany, ebony, cedar, fustic, and other useful woods abound; and the fields are covered with flowers and odoriferous plants. The principal cereal cultivated is Indian corn. Two crops of it are obtained in the year. Rice is also produced in considerable quantities, also a little cotton, cacao, and indigo; but the principal crops are sugar, coffee, and tobacco. A considerable extent of country is appropriated to cattle-breeding, and to farms on which are raised vegetables, maize, mallochia grass, cassava, onions, garlic, poultry, wax, and honey. The principal fruits of the island are oranges, pine-apples, shaddocks, plantains, bananas, melons, lemons, and sweet limes; figs and strawberries are also to be had.

The most valuable domestic animals are the ox, horse, and pig, which form a large proportion of the wealth of the island; the sheep, goat, and mule are inferior in quality and numbers. The sylvan birds are numerous and in great variety, but birds of prey are few; the principal is the bald-headed vulture, or turkey-buzzard. The only indigenous quadruped known in Cuba is the *hutia*, which resembles a large rat, about 18 inches long without the tail. Snakes and reptiles are not very numerous. Deer are found, but are said to have been introduced. Phosphorescent insects abound, as do also those of a noxious description, including chigres, ants, mosquitoes, and a spider with a poisonous sting. There are also centipedes and scorpions. Alligators, crocodiles, and iguanas abound.

Sugar, coffee, and tobacco form the principal objects of cultivation: but of these the first is by far the most important. The quantity of sugar produced in Cuba per acre is estimated at a little more than 2000 pounds, being somewhat better than Jamaica, but greatly short of Barbadoes. The coffee-plantations are confined almost solely to the N. side of the island, the only part where the precise degree of heat most favorable to the growth of the plant is to be found. The best season for planting the trees is in the middle of the month of May; the gathering commences in August; but November and December are the most active and important months of the harvest. The best tobacco is grown in the district of Vuelta de Abajo, a little W. of Havana, about 84 miles in length and 21 in breadth; and here the mildest and finest flavored is produced on the banks of the San Sebastian, most of which is made into cigars, celebrated under the name of Havana cigars. These, with leaf-tobacco, sugar, molasses, honey, wax, coffee, mahogany and other woods, and copper ore, are the only articles of export. By far the greater part of the island is covered with dense forests. Communication is difficult, except by the railroads, which extend about 400 miles in the aggregate.

The dominant class has hitherto been the native Spaniards, who hold most of the public offices. The planters are generally of Spanish descent. The laboring class is composed in part of slaves of African blood and in part of Chinese coolies. There are many free blacks. The Roman Catholic religion alone is tolerated. Education is in an exceedingly backward condition, and the system of government has hitherto been of the most illiberal character. In 1868 the friends of Cuban independence rose in arms, and for almost ten years carried on unrelenting warfare with the Spaniards, the war being chiefly confined to the eastern extremity of the island; but in 1878 the patriots laid down their arms, the Spanish authorities offering terms of great liberality and promising great reforms. Cuba is now entitled to representation in the Spanish cortes at Madrid. The seat of government is at Havana, the principal city and seaport. The governor-captain-general before the revolt possessed despotic powers. The population is about 1,400,000, of whom 200,000 are slaves, 85,000 free blacks, and about 60,000 Chinese.

Cuba, a city, island of Cuba. See SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Cuba, koo'bå, a town of Portugal, in Algarve, 14 miles N.N.E. of Beja. Pop. 3721.

Cu'ba, a post-village of Fulton co., Ill., in Putnam township, on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 33 miles W.S.W. of Peoria, and about 8 miles N. of Lewistown. It has 4 churches and a money-order post-office. Good coal is mined here extensively. Pop. 568.

Cuba, a township of Lake co., Ill. Pop. 970. See BARRINGTON STATION.

Cuba, a post-office of Owen co., Ind., is at SANTA FÉ.

Cuba, a post-hamlet of Republic co., Kansas, 20 miles W. of Washington. It has a church.

Cuba, a post-hamlet of Graves co., Ky., 8 miles from the Paducah & Memphis Railroad. It has a church.

Cuba (Cato Post-Office), a hamlet of Pulaski co., Ky., 1 mile from the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. It has 2 stores.

Cuba, a post-office of Ouachita parish, La., on the Ouachita River, 19 miles S. of Monroe.

Cuba, a township of Becker co., Minn. Pop. 292.

Cuba, a post-hamlet of Attala co., Miss., 10 miles S.E. of Kosciusko. It has a pottery.

Cuba, a post-village of Crawford co., Mo., on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad at its junction with the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad, 91 miles S.W. of St. Louis, and 9 miles N.W. of Steelville. It has 2 or 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a planing-mill. Iron ore is found here.

Cuba, a post-village of Alleghany co., N.Y., in Cuba township, on the Genesee Valley Canal, and on the Erie Railroad, 77 miles E.S.E. of Dunkirk, and 17 miles W. of Belmont. It has 6 churches, a graded school, a national bank, 1 other bank, a tannery, several cheese-factories, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 1500; of township, 2260.

Cuba, a post-hamlet of Rutherford co., N.C., 16 miles S. of Marion.

Cuba, a post-village of Clinton co., O., in Washington township, about 44 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church. Pop. about 150.

Cuba, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Tenn., 20 miles N. of Memphis.

Cuba City, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., on the Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railroad, 19 miles N. of Galena, Ill. It has a church, 2 stores, a warehouse, and 20 dwellings.

Cubagua, koo-BÅ'gwå, a small island of Venezuela, 30 miles N. of Caracas, in the Caribbean Sea, between Margarita and the mainland.

Cu'bahat'chee Creek, Alabama, runs northwestward through Macon co., and enters the Tallapoosa River.

Cuban, a river of Caucasus. See KOOBAN.

Cuba Station, a post-village of Sumter co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of Livingston, and 21 miles from Meridian. It has a church and several stores.

Cubcabea, or **Cubkabia.** See COOBCABIA.

Cub Creek, a post-office of Charlotte co., Va., is at HARRISBURG.

Cub Hill, a post-office of Baltimore co., Md.

Cublize, küb'leez', a village of France, in Rhône, on the Rhone, 27 miles N.W. of Lyons. Pop. 2125.

Cub Mountain, Colorado, a peak in lat. 39° 32′ 10″ N., lon. 105° 23′ 10″ W. It has an altitude of 10,623 feet above the sea-level.

Cub Run, a post-office of Hart co., Ky.

Cubzac, kübˋzåk′, a village of France, in Gironde, 11 miles N.N.E. of Bordeaux, on the Dordogne. Pop. 975.

Cucamonga, kooˋkå-mon′gå, a post-office of San Bernardino co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 42 miles E. of Los Angeles.

Cucharas, koo-chå′rås, a river of Colorado, rises near La Veta, runs northeastward in Huerfano co., and enters the Huerfano River about 27 miles S. of Pueblo.

Cucharas, a post-village of Huerfano co., Col., on the Cucharas River, and on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 50 miles S. of Pueblo, at the junction of the La Veta Branch Railroad. Here are rich coal-fields. Elevation, 5956 feet.

Cuchivara, a river of South America. See PURUS.

Cuchullin Hills, in Scotland. See COOLIN HILLS.

Cuck′field, a town of England, co. of Sussex, 34 miles S. by E. of London. Pop. 932.

Cuckoo, kŏŏk′koo, or **Cuckooville,** a post-village of Louisa co., Va., 3 miles from Pendleton Railroad Station, and about 44 miles N.W. of Richmond. It has 2 or 3 churches. Silver and copper are said to be found here. P. about 450.

Cucurron, küˋküʀˋʀòɴᵍ′ (anc. *Cucuro ?*), a town of France, in Vaucluse, 7 miles S.S.E. of Apt. Pop. 1781.

Cucuta, koo-koo′tå, a valley of the United States of Colombia, province of Pamplona, on the Venezuelan frontier. Lat. 7° 30′ N.; lon. 72° 10′ W.

Cuda, the ancient name of the Portuguese river COA.

Cudˋdalore′, Cudˋalor′, or **Gudˋalur′ (Gudˋalu′ru),** a town of British India, in South Arcot, 15 miles S.S.W. of Pondicherry, on the Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Punnair. It is a sanitary resort, and has trade in fish and cotton, with manufactures of salt, paper, and sugar. Pop. 40,290.

Cud′dapah, or **Kadapa,** kŭd′då-på, a town of India, capital of the district, 138 miles N.W. of Madras. Lat. 14° 32′ N.; lon. 78° 54′ E. Diamonds are obtained near it. Pop. 16,275.

Cuddapah, a district of British India, presidency of Madras. Lat. 13° 12′–16° 19′ N.; lon. 77° 52′–79° 48′ E. Area, 8367 square miles. It is traversed by the Eastern Ghauts, a range of mountains, E. of which the country is a low plain, but westward it is a high plateau. Capital, Cuddapah. Pop. in 1872, 1,351,194.

Cud′debackville, a small post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the Delaware & Hudson Canal and the Monticello & Port Jervis Railroad, 8 miles N.N.E. of Port Jervis. It has 2 churches and a carriage-factory.

Cud′desdon, a village of England, in Bucks, 6 miles by rail E. of Oxford. It has a college of divinity. P. 410.

Cudillero, koo-ᴅeel-yå′ro, or **Oleiro,** o-lå′e-ro, a town of Spain, in Asturias, 22 miles N.W. of Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 1940.

Cudrefin, küˋdrẹh-fåɴᵍ′, a town of Switzerland, in Vaud, on the Lake of Neufchâtel, 5 miles N.W. of Avenches.

Cud′worth, a township of England, co. of York, at a railway junction, 4 miles E.N.E. of Barnsley. Pop. 657.

Cuellar, kwêl-yaʀ′, a town of Spain, 30 miles N.N.W. of Segovia. It has a fine castle. Pop. 3000.

Cuenca, kwên′kå, a city of Spain, capital of a province of its own name, near the confluence of the Huescar and the Jucar, 84 miles S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 6931. It is enclosed by high walls, and has 7 gates, a richly adorned cathedral, a handsome episcopal palace, 14 parish churches, 13 convents, several colleges and hospitals, a diocesan school, and 8 bridges across the rivers. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs and paper. It gives its name to the Sierra Cuenca, a part of the Iberian Mountains, which traverse the province. Cuenca was at one time celebrated for its literature, arts, and manufactories.

Cuenca, a province of Spain, in New Castile, between lat. 39° 20′ and 40° 47′ N., lon. 1° 5′ and 3° W. It is bounded on the N. by the province of Guadalajara. Capital, Cuenca. Area, 7990 square miles. Pop. 238,731.

Cuenca, kwên′kå, or **Rambac,** a city of Ecuador, department of Assuay, capital of a province of its own name, in a wide plain, 8640 feet above the sea, 85 miles S.S.W. of Quito. It has a cathedral, various other ecclesiastical edifices, a university, and trade in cheese, confectionery, hats, bark, and rural produce. In its vicinity are various Peruvian antiquities. It is the see of a bishop. There are here extensive sugar-refineries. A little to the S. is the mountain of Tarqui, which Condamine and other French astronomers selected for their meridian in 1742. Pop. about 20,000.

Cuernavaca, kwêʀ-nå-vå′kå, a town of Mexico, capital of the state of Morelos, 40 miles S. of the city of Mexico, on a mountain-spur jutting into a valley. It consists of numerous steep and narrow streets, with ranges of one-storied houses fronted with balconies and porches.

Cuero, kwå′ro, a post-village of De Witt co., Tex., on the Guadalupe River, and on the Gulf, Western Texas & Pacific Railroad, 70 miles N.W. of Indianola, and 80 miles E.S.E. of San Antonio. It has a money-order post-office, a newspaper office, 1 or 2 banks, a machine-shop, and several churches.

Cuers, kwaiʀ (anc. *Cas′trum de Cor′eis ?*), a town of France, in Var, 11 miles by rail N.E. of Toulon. P. 3683.

Cuesmes, kwaim, a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 3 miles by rail S. of Mons. It has coal-mines. Pop. 5721.

Cueva de Vera, kwå′vå då vå′rå, a town of Spain, 42 miles N.E. of Almeria, on the Almanzora. Pop. 7500. Many of its inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of saltpetre and in potteries. It has risen into importance from the silver-mines discovered in its vicinity.

Cuevas de San Marcos, kwå′vås då sån maʀ′kos, or **Altas,** ål′tås, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 38 miles N. of Malaga. Pop. 4450.

Cuevas de Vinroma, kwå′vås då veen-ro′må, a town of Spain, 23 miles N.E. of Castellon de la Plana. P. 2600.

Cuf′fey's Cove, a post-hamlet of Mendocino co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, in Big River township. It is a terminus of the Mendocino Railroad. It has a church, a hotel, and 1 or 2 lumber-mills. About 3,000,000 feet of lumber, pine and redwood, are manufactured here in a year and exported in vessels.

Cuggiono-Maggiore, kood-jo′no-måd-jo′rå, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 18 miles W. of Milan. Pop. 4951.

Cuglieri, kool-yå′ree, a town of Sardinia, 9 miles S.E. of Bosa. Pop. 4200.

Cuiabá, a town of Brazil. See CUYABÁ.

Cuisery, kweeˋzẹh-ree′, a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, on the Seille, 11 miles S.W. of Louhans. Pop. 1586.

Cuisseaux, kweeˋsō′, a village of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 12 miles S.E. of Louhans. Pop. 1626.

Cuivre, kwee′v′r (local pron. kwĭv′ẹr), a township of Audrain co., Mo. Pop. 1480.

Cuivre, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Mo., on or near the Cuivre River, about 50 miles S. by E. from Hannibal. It has a church.

Cuivre, a township of Pike co., Mo. Pop. 3271. It contains the village of Bowling Green.

Cuivre River. See COPPER RIVER.

Cularo, the ancient name of GRENOBLE.

Culˋawhee′, a township of Jackson co., N.C. P. 520.

Cul′bertson, a station in Kenton co., Ky., on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 7 miles S. of Covington.

Culbertson, a post-village, capital of Hitchcock co., Neb., on the Republican River, at the mouth of the Frenchman Fork, 60 miles S. of North Platte Railroad Station.

Cul′borne, a village of England, co. of Somerset, on the Bristol Channel, 8½ miles W. of Minehead. The village and church are so buried among the lofty and almost perpendicular hills, with an elevation of 1300 feet, that for three months in winter the sun is never seen.

Culˋdrum′, a post-township of Morrison co., Minn., 15 miles W. of Little Falls. Pop. 146.

Culebra, Colorado. See SAN LUIS.

Culebra, koo-lå′brå, a river of Costa Rica, enters the Caribbean Sea near the Lagoon of Chiriqui.

Culebra, koo-lå′brå, or **Passage Island,** a small island of the West Indies, one of the Virgin Islands, off the E. coast of Porto Rico. It is about 7 miles long, and belongs to Spain. Pop. 300.

Culebra, an island in the Pacific, belonging to the Philippines. Lat. 11° 18′ N.; lon. 123° 3′ E.

Culebra, koo-lå′brå, a seaport of Costa Rica, in lat. 10° 35′ N., lon. 85° 38′ W. It has a fine port, and affords safe anchorage for ships of any burden.

Culebra (koo-lå′brå) **Peak,** Colorado, a mountain of the Sangre de Cristo Range, in the S. part of the state, about 38 miles W. of Trinidad. It has an altitude of 14,079 feet above the sea-level. See RIO CULEBRA.

Culenborg, Netherlands. See KUILENBURG.

Culiacan, koo-le-å-kån′, a town of Mexico, 90 miles S.E. of Cinaloa, in a fertile tract, on the river Culiacan. Pop. 10,000. It is a depot for goods passing between Guaymas and Mazatlan.

Culla, kool′yå, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 26 miles N. by W. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 1405.

Cullar de Baza, kool-yaʀ′ då bå′thå, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 68 miles E.N.E. of Granada. Pop. 3700.

Cull‘asa′ja, a post-office of Macon co., N.C.

Cul‘latoor′ and **Cul‘loor′,** two towns of India, the former in British India, the latter in the Nizam's dominions, 200 miles E.N.E. of Hyderabad.

Cul′len, a town of Scotland, co. and 12 miles W.N.W. of Banff, on the Cullen, here crossed by a bridge, at its mouth in Cullen Bay (North Sea). Pop. 3801.

Cul′len, a township of Pulaski co., Mo. Pop. 849.

Cullen, a post-office of Herkimer co., N.Y., at Page's Corners.

Cullen's Wood, Ireland, a suburb of Dublin, on its S.E. side.

Culleo′ka, a post-village of Maury co., Tenn., on the Nashville & Decatur Railroad, 10 miles S. of Columbia. It has 3 churches, a planing-mill, and the Culleoka Institute. Pop. about 250.

Cullera, kool-yå′rå (anc. *Su′cro?*), a town of Spain, province and 24 miles S.S.E. of Valencia, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Jucar. It exports grain, wine, fruits, vegetables, paper, and salt fish. Cullera has always, from its natural position, been esteemed a place of great military importance: the walls, towers, and fortifications have been repeatedly dismantled and rebuilt. Pop. 9814.

Cul′lercoats, a town and watering-place of England, co. of Northumberland, 1¼ miles by rail N.N.W. of Tynemouth. Pop. 1398.

Cull′man, a county in the N. part of Alabama, is drained by the Black Warrior River. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests. It is intersected by the South & North Alabama Railroad. Capital, Cullman. This county was formed of parts of Blount and Winston.

Cullman, a post-village, capital of Cullman co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 35 miles S. of Decatur. It is on Sand Mountain (said to be the highest place in the state), and has a United States signal station. It has 2 churches, a brewery, a tannery, a furniture-factory, 2 saw-mills, a flouring-mill, 2 newspaper offices, and a money-order post-office.

Cullo′den, or **Drummos′sie Moor,** a wide, moory ridge of Scotland, co. of Inverness, memorable for the total defeat of Prince Charles's army, on the 16th of April, 1746, by the Duke of Cumberland. On the moor, 4 miles E.N.E. of Inverness, stands Culloden House.

Cullo′den, a post-village of Monroe co., Ga., about 33 miles W. of Macon. It has a brick church and an academy.

Cullo′den, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, 10 miles S. of Ingersoll. It contains a grist-mill, 3 saw-mills, a cheese-factory, a potash-factory, several stores, &c. P. 200.

Cullompton, a town of England. See Collumpton.

Cull′om's, a station in Hamilton co., O., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 4 miles W. of Cincinnati.

Culloor, a town of India. See Cullatoor.

Cullowhee, or **Culawhee,** kul-law′ee, a post-township of Jackson co., N.C., in a fertile valley of its own name, which lies between the Blue Ridge and the Smoky Mountain. Pop. 520.

Cully, kŭl‘lee′, a town of Switzerland, in Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 5 miles E.S.E. of Lausanne. Pop. 976.

Cul′ly's, a station in Lancaster co., Pa., on the Columbia & Port Deposit Railroad, 20 miles S.E. of Columbia.

Culm and **Culmbach.** See Kulm and Kulmbach.

Cul′merville, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., Pa., 7 miles N.W. of Tarentum. It has a store, a wagon-shop, and 4 dwellings.

Culna, or **Kalna,** kŭl′nạ, a town of the Burdwan district, Bengal, on the Hoogly, 43 miles N. of Calcutta. It has a great trade in rice, silk, and cotton, a splendid palace of the Maharajah of Burdwan, an important ferry, and indigo-works. Pop. 27,336.

Culna, or **Khulna,** k′hŭl′nạ (anc. *Khalana*), a town of Bengal, capital of the Sunderbunds, district of Jessore, on an arm of the Ganges, 78 miles E.N.E. of Calcutta. It has sugar-refineries, and is the seat of extensive trade.

Culnai, kool-nī′, a village of Peru, in the Andes, district of Canta, about lat. 10° 10′ S., remarkable only for its great elevation, being about 10,000 feet above sea-level.

Cul‘pee′, or **Kalpi,** kŭl‘pee′, a town of Bengal, in a jungly and unhealthy position, on the Hoogly River, 34 miles S. by W. of Calcutta.

Cul′peper, a county in the N.E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the North Fork of the Rappahannock River, and on the S. by the Rapidan River. The surface is agreeably diversified with hills, valleys, and forests; the soil produces Indian corn, wheat, oats, &c. This county is intersected by the Washington City, Virginia Midland & Great Southern Railroad. Capital, Culpeper. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,403,946. Pop. in 1870, 12,227, of whom 12,136 were Americans.

Culpeper, a hamlet of Cannon co., Tenn., 15 miles E. of Murfreesborough. It has a church.

Culpeper, or **Fairfax,** a post-village, capital of Culpeper co., Va., on the Washington City & Virginia Midland Railroad, 62 miles W.S.W. of Washington. It has 5 churches, an iron-foundry, a tannery, and several mills for flour, plaster, &c. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 1800. The name of its post-office is Culpeper.

Culross, kŭl-ross′, a borough of Scotland, co. of Perth, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, 19 miles W.N.W. of Edinburgh. It stands on a steep acclivity, is meanly built, and contains a parish church, the remains of an ancient chapel, and those of Culross Abbey. Pop. of parish, 1354.

Cul′ver, a post-township of Ottawa co., Kansas. It is traversed by the Saline River. Pop. 455.

Culver, a post-hamlet of Bay co., Mich., on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, 43 miles N. by W. of Bay City. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a shingle-mill.

Culver's Point, a post-office and station of Cayuga co., N.Y., on the Southern Central Railroad, and on Owasco Lake, 10 miles S. of Auburn. Here is a large hotel for summer boarders.

Culver's Station, a post-hamlet of Tippecanoe co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Lafayette.

Cul′verton, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ga., on the Macon & Augusta Railroad, 58 miles N.E. of Macon. It has a church and a seminary.

Cuma, koo′må, a fortress of Italy, 11 miles W. of Naples, near the Mediterranean, occupying the site of the ancient *Cumæ*.

Cumaná, koo-må-nå′, a city of Venezuela, capital of the state of Cumaná, on the Gulf of Cariaco, at the mouth of the Manzanares. Lat. of Fort Boca del Rio, 10° 27′ 6″ N., lon. 64° 11′ W. It has several suburbs, and a fort on an adjacent height, but no remarkable edifices; and, on account of frequent earthquakes, all its houses are low-pitched. Its roadstead is excellent and capacious. Export trade in cattle, smoked meat, salt fish, cacao, and other provisions. Cumaná is the oldest European city of the New Continent, having been founded by Diego Castellon in 1523. Before the revolution of 1823 its population was upwards of 30,000. Pop. in 1873, 9427.

Cumaná, a state of Venezuela, having the Caribbean Sea on the N. and the state of Maturin on the S. It is a generally level country, with some mountainous districts. Area, 3898 square miles. Capital, Cumaná. Pop. in 1873, 55,479.

Cumanacoa, koo-må-nå-ko′å, a town of Venezuela, department and 40 miles S.E. of Cumaná. Pop. 2800. It has a cool and healthy climate.

Cumania, or **Kumania,** koo-må′ne-ạ (Ger. *Kumanien*, koo-må′ne-ẹn; Hun. *Kunság*, koon-shåg′), a district of Europe at the time of the Crusades, extending N. of the Danube and N.W. of the Black Sea, comprising the present Moldavia, Wallachia, and part of South Russia W. of the Dnieper. Great and Little Cumania are present districts of Central Hungary.

Great Cumania (Hun. *Nagy Kunság*, nŏdj (or nŏdy) koon‘shåg′) lies beyond the Theiss, chiefly between 47° and 47° 40′ N. lat. and 20° 30′ and 21° 10′ E. lon. Area, about 424 square miles. The whole surface is a low, swampy plain. The Cumanians are a robust, athletic race, very fond of rural pursuits, and are altogether a rich, happy, and independent people. The population amounts to about 55,000, of whom 37,000 are Protestants. Great Cumania contains one market-town, Kardzag-Uj-Szállás.

Little Cumania (Hun. *Kis Kunság*, kish koon‘shåg′), in Hither Theiss, consists of several detached portions of land, with an aggregate area of about 1000 square miles, so that it is more than twice as large as Great Cumania; but the latter was once far more extensive. Pop. about 64,000. The general features of the country, and the character and condition of the inhabitants, correspond with those of Great Cumania. Their largest town is Felegyháza. Lat. about 46° 43′ N., lon. 19° 54′ E.——Adj. and inhab. Cumanian, ku-må′ne-ạn.

Cumbal, koom-bål′, a mountain-peak of the Andes, in the United States of Colombia, a little N. of the equator. Height, 15,620 feet.

Cum′ber, a post-hamlet of Sanilac co., Mich., 43 miles E.N.E. of Vassar.

Cum′berland, the most N.W. county of England, having N. Solway Firth and the Esk and Liddel Rivers, separating it from Scotland, and W. the Irish Sea. Area, 1516 square miles. Surface mountainous and highly picturesque. Skiddaw rises to 3022 feet above the sea. The principal rivers are the Eden, Esk, and Derwent. In this county are the beautiful lakes of Derwent-Water, Bassenthwaite, Borrowdale, Buttermere, and Ullswater, on the borders of Westmoreland. The county is traversed by many railways. Near Whitehaven and Newington are extensive and profitable beds of coal, and in Borrowdale there is a celebrated mine of graphite, whence large quantities of that mineral were formerly procured. Lead, iron, and slate are also obtained. The principal towns are Carlisle, the capital, Whitehaven, Cockermouth, Penrith, Keswick, Maryport, Workington, Wigton, and Egremont. Cattle and wool are staple products. Pop. 220,253.

Cum'berland, a county in the E.S.E. part of Illinois, has an area of about 330 square miles. It is traversed by the Embarras River. The surface is nearly level or slightly undulating, and is diversified with prairies and forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad and the Grayville & Mattoon Railroad. Capital, Majority Point. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,389,756. Pop. in 1870, 12,223, of whom 11,887 were Americans.

Cumberland, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 330 square miles. It is intersected by the Cumberland River, which is navigable in this part of its course. The surface is partly hilly, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is moderately fertile. Tobacco, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Burkesville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,901,100. Pop. in 1870, 7690, of whom 7682 were Americans.

Cumberland, a county in the S.W. part of Maine, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the S.W. partly by the Saco River. The Androscoggin River forms part of the N.E. boundary. The surface is diversified with forests and lakes or ponds, the largest of which is Sebago Lake. The soil is fertile. Butter, hay, potatoes, and Indian corn are the staple products. This is the most populous county of the state. It is intersected by the Maine Central Railroad, the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, and the Boston & Maine Railroad. Casco Bay affords great facilities for navigation and fisheries. Capital, Portland. Valuation of real and personal estate, $84,068,337. Pop. in 1870, 82,021, of whom 72,182 were Americans.

Cumberland, a county in the S. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by Delaware Bay, and intersected by Maurice River and Cohansey Creek. The surface is mostly level, and is partly covered with forests of small pine-trees. The soil is generally sandy. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. This county is intersected by the West Jersey Railroad and the New Jersey Southern Railroad. Capital, Bridgeton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $21,776,415. Pop. in 1870, 34,665, of whom 32,714 were Americans.

Cumberland, a county in the S. central part of North Carolina, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is intersected by the Cape Fear River, is bounded on the E. by South River, and partly drained by Little River. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil in some parts is fertile, and produces Indian corn and sweet potatoes. Tar and turpentine are among the chief articles of export. This county is partly traversed by the Western Railroad of North Carolina. Capital, Fayetteville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,327,410. Pop. in 1870, 17,035, of whom 16,915 were Americans.

Cumberland, a county in the S. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 525 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Susquehanna River, and is intersected by Conedogwinit Creek; it is also partly drained by Yellow Breeches Creek. The Kittatinny or Blue Mountain extends along the northern border of this county, which is bounded on the S.E. by the South Mountain. Between these mountains lies the wide and very fertile Cumberland Valley, in which good limestone (Lower Silurian) is abundant. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, and pork are the staple products. Mines of iron have been opened in this county. It is intersected by the Cumberland Valley Railroad and the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad. Capital, Carlisle. Valuation of real and personal estate, $48,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 43,912, of whom 42,966 were Americans.

Cumberland, a county in the E. central part of Tennessee, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is drained by small affluents of the Cumberland and Clinch Rivers. The surface is elevated and partly mountainous, forming part of the northwestern slope of the Cumberland Mountain. A large portion of it is covered with forests. Capital, Crossville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,314,338. Pop. in 1870, 3461, of whom 3425 were Americans.

Cumberland, a county near the central part of Virginia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the James River, and on the S.E. by the Appomattox River. The surface is undulating and extensively covered with forests; the soil is said to have been worn out. Tobacco, Indian corn, and wheat are the staple products. Capital, Cumberland Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,047,042. Pop. in 1870, 8142, of whom 8129 were Americans.

Cumberland, a township of Clark co., Ill., traversed by the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad. P. 1469.

Cumberland, a post-village of Marion co., Ind., in Warren township, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 11 miles E. of Indianapolis. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 276.

Cumberland, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., in a township of the same name, on the sea-coast, and on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 9 miles N. by E. from Portland. It has several churches. The township borders on Casco Bay, and is intersected by the Maine Central Railroad. Pop. of the township, 1626. See CUMBERLAND CENTRE.

Cumberland, a city, the capital of Alleghany co., Md., is on the Potomac River, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 178 miles W. by N. from Baltimore. It is the W. terminus of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, and the S.E. terminus of the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, and is 150 miles from Pittsburg, Pa. The Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad extends from this place southwestward to Piedmont, W. Va.; and this road also connects the town with the Pennsylvania Railroad by a northward extension. It is surrounded by picturesque mountain-scenery. Cumberland is the third city of the state in population, and has a Catholic academy and convent, a house of Capuchins, 2 or 3 national banks, a savings-bank, 11 churches, manufactures of brick, cement, flour, and leather, and an extensive trade in bituminous coal. Two daily and 2 or 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 8056.

Cumberland, a post-hamlet of Sumner co., Miss., about 22 miles N.W. of Starkville. It has a church.

Cumberland, a post-village in Spencer township, Guernsey co., O., on the Eastern Ohio Railroad, about 22 miles E.S.E. of Zanesville, and 13 miles S. by W. from Cambridge. It has 4 churches, 2 planing-mills, and 2 steam-mills. Pop. 319.

Cumberland, a township of Adams co., Pa. P. 1455.

Cumberland, a township of Greene co., Pa. Coal, petroleum, pyrites, and salt-brines are among its mineral resources. Pop. 1768, exclusive of Carmichael.

Cumberland, a township of Providence co., R.I., the northeasternmost township in the state. It contains coal and many interesting minerals. Pop. 5673. It includes a part of Ashton, Berkley, Diamond Hill, Cumberland Hill, &c.

Cumberland, a post-village of Barron co., Wis., on the North Wisconsin Railroad, 12 miles W. of Barron.

Cumberland, a post-village in Russell co., Ontario, on the Ottawa River, 16 miles below Ottawa. It has several stores, a saw-mill, and a good lumber-trade. Pop. 200.

Cumberland, a county in the N.W. part of Nova Scotia, bordering on Northumberland Strait, and partly separated from New Brunswick by Chignecto Bay. The coasts are deeply indented, affording many fine harbors. The surface is broken, a portion being occupied by the Cobequid Mountains. Cumberland co. contains some of the richest coal-mines in Nova Scotia. The coal formation also furnishes immense quantities of gray and buff grindstones. The county also abounds with gypsum. Area, 1612 square miles. Capital, Amherst. Pop. 23,518.

Cumberland, a peninsula of the North-West Territories, Canada, having N.E. Davis Strait, and S.W. Northumberland Inlet, between the parallels of 64° 40′ and 67° 30′ of N. latitude.

Cumberland Basin is the N.E. portion of Chignecto Bay, which communicates on the S.W. with the Bay of Fundy. Lat. 45° 40′ N.; lon. 64° 30′ W.

Cumberland Bay, on the N. side of the island of Juan Fernandez, off the coast of Chili.

Cumberland Bay, a part of Lake Champlain, is in Clinton co., N.Y. Plattsburg is situated on this bay.

Cumberland Centre, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., in Cumberland township, on the Maine Central Railroad, 11 miles N. of Portland. It has a church and the Greeley Institute. At Cumberland Junction, near the village, the Augusta and Lewiston divisions of the Maine Central Railroad unite.

Cumberland City, a post-village of Clinton co., Ky., 10 miles N. of Albany, and 7½ miles S. of the Cumberland River. It has a church and a coal-bank, the coal being carried to the river on a short railroad. This town is the seat of a trade in crude petroleum.

Cumberland City, a post-village of Houston co., Tenn., on the Cumberland River, and on the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, 21 miles below Clarksville, and about 65 miles W.N.W. of Nashville. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. about 300.

Cumberland Court-House, or **Ef'fingham,** a post-village, capital of Cumberland co., Va., 18 miles N.N.E. of Farmville, and about 52 miles W. by S. from Richmond. It has a church.

Cumberland Furnace, a post-office of Dickson co., Tenn., 50 miles W.N.W. of Nashville. Here is an iron-furnace.

Cumberland Gap, at the southwestern extremity of Virginia, on the line of Kentucky and Tennessee, is a cleft or pass through the Cumberland Mountains, 500 feet deep, and in some parts but just wide enough for a road. It was an important strategic point in the war of 1861–65.

Cumberland Gap, a post-hamlet of Claiborne co., Tenn., about 45 miles N. of Knoxville. It has a church, an iron-furnace, a store, and 12 families.

Cumberland Harbor, or **Bay of Guantanamo,** gwån-tå-nå'mo, on the S. coast of Cuba (lat. of East Head, 19° 53′ N., lon. 75° 15′ W.), is a spacious and perfectly safe port. Vessels of 26 feet draught can enter, but those drawing over 14 feet cannot come to the wharf at Caimanera.

Cumberland Hill, a post-hamlet of Providence co., R.I., in Cumberland township, on the Providence & Worcester Railroad, 12 miles N. of Providence. It has 2 churches. Pop. 125.

Cumberland Iron-Works, a post-village of Stewart co., Tenn., on the Cumberland River, about 28 miles below Clarksville. Here is an iron-furnace.

Cumberland Island, the largest and most southerly of the sea-islands on the coast of Georgia, off Camden co., is 22 miles long and from 1 to 5 miles wide. It is famous as the home and burial-place of General Nathaniel Greene, and is now a winter resort.

Cumberland Island is a double peninsula of Baffin Land, extending into Davis' Strait.

Cumberland Island, in the Pacific, one of the Dangerous Archipelago.

Cumberland Mills, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., in Westbrook township, on the Portland & Rochester Railroad, 5 miles W. of Portland. It has a church and a large manufactory of paper.

Cumberland Mountain or **Table-Land,** a part of the Appalachian system, is mostly in the state of Tennessee, extending along the southeastern boundary of Kentucky. Its direction is nearly N.E. and S.W. It is composed of Devonian slate, carboniferous limestone, and the coal formation, which is the upper and most recent part of it. The portion included in Tennessee is a high table-land, which in some places has a broad and level top not more than 2000 feet above the level of the sea, and presents on each side a steep declivity. From this table-land several ridges or mountains rise to the height of about 2800 feet above the sea-level. Mines of good bituminous coal have been opened in this mountain in Tennessee. The area of the coal measures, according to McFarlane, is coextensive with that of the table-land, and is about 5100 square miles. This table-land, which is about 50 miles wide, is well timbered with chestnut, hickory, white ash, oak, maple, and pine.

Cumberland River, one of the largest affluents of the Ohio River, rises in the Cumberland Mountain, in Harlan co., Ky., and runs towards nearly every point of the compass except the east. It intersects several counties of Kentucky, and flows from Cumberland co. southwestward into Middle Tennessee, in which it runs nearly westward to Nashville. Below this point its general direction is northwestward, and, after it has intersected Montgomery and Stewart cos., it returns into Kentucky. In Lyon co. of this state it is only about 3 miles from the Tennessee River. It enters the Ohio River at Smithland. Its length is estimated at 650 miles. Steamboats ascend it to Nashville, which is 192 miles from its mouth, and a large portion of it above Nashville is navigable during high water. In Whitley co., Ky., the river has a vertical fall of about 63 feet, and the descent from the foot of these falls to its mouth is 481 feet.

Cumberland River, a station in Lyon co., Ky., on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, and on the Cumberland River, 4 miles W. of Eddyville.

Cumberland Sound, on the Atlantic coast, between Florida and Georgia, receives the waters of St. Mary's River, and forms the entrance to Fernandina Harbor.

Cumberland University. See LEBANON, Tenn.

Cumberland Valley, a post-township in the S. part of Bedford co., Pa., is in a narrow valley, 19 miles long, between Evit's and Wills Mountains. It has 8 churches. Pop. 1357. Cumberland Valley Post-Office is at Centreville.

Cumberland Works, N.J. See MARSHALLVILLE.

Cumbernauld, kŭm'bẹr-nawd, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Dumbarton, 14 miles by rail N.E. of Glasgow. The town, in a fine valley, has a good church and library. Near it is the remnant of a Roman wall. Pop. 1193.

Cumbo'la, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Schuylkill Valley Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Pottsville.

Cumbray, kŭm-brā' (GREAT and LITTLE), or **The Cumbraes,** kŭm-braze', two islands of Scotland, co. of Bute, Firth of Clyde, 2 miles S.W. of Largs. Pop. 1624.

Cumbre, or **La Cumbre,** lå koom'brå, a town of Spain, Estremadura, 20 miles E.S.E. of Caceres. Pop. 2081.

Cumbre, or **La Cumbre** (*i.e.*, "the summit"), a pass across the Andes, between Santiago de Chili and Mendoza, lat. 33° S., lon. 70° 20′ W. Elevation, 12,454 feet.

Cumbres Mayores, koom'brės må-yo'rės, a town of Spain, 55 miles N.N.E. of Huelva. Pop. 2471.

Cum'bria, an ancient British principality, comprising, with the greater part of Cumberland, several Scotch districts in the counties of Wigtown and Ayr. Early in the eleventh century it was given to Malcolm, Prince of Scotland, to be held as a fief of the crown of England.——Adj. CUMBRIAN, kŭm'bre-ạn.

Cum'brian Mountains, a range of hills in England, occupying part of the counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancaster.

Cum'brie, an African tribe, to be met with chiefly in the kingdom of Yaooree, in Houssa, and in the towns and villages on the banks of the Niger, in the central parts of Soodan, towards the S. They are a mild, harmless, and industrious race.

Cumiana, koo-me-å'nå, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 7 miles N. of Pinerolo, on the Cisola. Pop. 5685.

Cum'ing, a county in the N.E. part of Nebraska, has an area of about 370 square miles. It is intersected by the Elkhorn River, and is also drained by Plum and Cuming Creeks. The surface is undulating; the soil is deep and fertile. A large portion of the county is prairie. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staple products. Limestone is found here. This county is intersected by the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad. Capital, West Point. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,282,653. Pop. in 1870, 2964, of whom 1641 were natives and 1323 were foreigners.

Cumino, an island in the Mediterranean. See COMINO.

Cumly, koom'lee, or **Coom'bla,** a maritime town and fort of British India, presidency of Madras, on a peninsula surrounded by a salt lake, near the Malabar coast, 20 miles S.E. of Mangalore.

Cum'ming, a post-village, capital of Forsyth co., Ga., about 40 miles N.N.E. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. 267.

Cumming, Warren co., Ga. See BARNETT.

Cumming's, a station in Kent co., Del., on the Smyrna & Delaware Bay Railroad.

Cummings, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 277. It contains the village of Waterville.

Cumming's Point, at the entrance of Charleston harbor, S.C., is the N. extremity of Morris Island, and is about 1 mile S.S.E. of Fort Sumter.

Cum'mingsville, a post-hamlet of Atchison co., Kansas, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Atchison.

Cummingsville, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co., Tenn., 21 miles E. of McMinnville. It has 2 churches.

Cummingsville, a post-hamlet of Goliad co., Tex., 48 miles W. of Victoria. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Cum'mington, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., in Cummington township, on Westfield River, 19 miles N.W. of Northampton. It has 2 churches. Pop. 1037. This is the native place of William Cullen Bryant.

Cummington West Village, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., in Cummington township, on Westfield

River, about 20 miles E.N.E. of Pittsfield. It has 2 churches and 2 paper-mills.

Cummin's Creek, Texas, runs nearly southward, and enters the Colorado River near Columbus, in Colorado co.

Cum'minsville, a post-village of Hamilton co., O., now annexed to Cincinnati, of which it is the 25th ward, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, Marietta & Cincinnati, and Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroads, 5 miles N. of Cincinnati. Cumminsville Post-Office is a branch of the Cincinnati Post-Office. Here is a Catholic orphanage.

Cumminsville, a hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., 15 miles N.E. of Huntingdon. It has a grist-mill.

Cum'minsville, a post-village in Halton co., Ontario, 7 miles N.W. of Wellington Square. Pop. 200.

Cum'mum', or **Cum'bum',** a town of India, district and 75 miles N.E. of Cuddapah.

Cum'mumait, a town of India, in the Nizam's dominions, 110 miles E. of Hyderabad.

Cum'nock or **Old Cum'nock** (local pron. kŭm'lọk), a village of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on Lugar Water, here crossed by 3 bridges, at a railway junction, 12 miles E. of Ayr. It is lighted with gas, has an old church, good shops, some banks and public libraries, a manufactory of snuff-boxes, and a trade in cotton stuffs and earthenwares. It has coal- and iron-works. Pop. 2903; of parish, 4041. New Cumnock, a village, is 5 miles by rail S.E. of Old Cumnock. Pop. of parish, 3434.

Cumru, kŏŏm'roo, a post-township of Berks co., Pa., is bounded on the N.E. by the Schuylkill River, which separates it from the city of Reading. It has 4 manufactories of wool hats, and 7 flour-mills. It contains hamlets named Cumru and Mohrsville. Pop. 2573.

Cun'dah, or **Kun'dah,** a town of Hindostan, in Indore, 100 miles S.E. of Oojein. Pop. 4000 or 5000.

Cun'deegur'ree, or **Khandgiri,** kund-ghee'ree, a village of India, in Orissa, 15 miles S. of Cuttack. Here are hills which are perforated in every direction with caves, many containing relics of the old Booddhistic period. Above the entrance to several are long inscriptions.

Cundinamarca, koon-de-nå-maʀ'kå, a state of the United States of Colombia, traversed by the Andes of Bogota. Area, exclusive of the territories S.E. of the Meta, 8800 square miles, or, including those territories, 79,810 square miles. Capital, Bogota. Pop. 409,602.

Cun'dy's Harbor, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., in Harpswell township, on the ocean, 10 miles S.S.E. of Brunswick.

Cunene, or **Cuneni,** koo-nå'ne, a river of Africa, in Benguela, flowing circuitously along the S.E. extremity of the kingdom, and falling into the Atlantic under the name of Nourse.

Cuneo, a town and province of Italy. See Coni.

Cunha, koon'yå, a town of Brazil, 120 miles E.N.E. of São Paulo, on Mont Falcão. Pop. 3500.

Cunhinga, koon-yeeng'gå, a river of Africa, Angola, rises in lat. 11° 10′ S., lon. 20° 20′ E., and after a N.W. course of 130 miles enters the Coanza.

Cunnersdorf, a town of Bohemia. See Kunnersdorf.

Cun'ningham, a district of Scotland, co. of Ayr, about 20 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth.

Cun'ningham, a station in Jefferson co., Ala., on the South and North Alabama Railroad, 13 miles N. of Birmingham.

Cunningham, a post-village of Chariton co., Mo., on the Grand River, and on the Chillicothe & Omaha Branch Railroad, 20 miles S.E. of Chillicothe. It has a tobacco-factory. Pop. of Cunningham township, 761.

Cunningham, the station-name of Flintville, Tenn.

Cunningham's, township, Person co., N.C. P. 1119.

Cunningham's Island, near the W. end of Lake Erie, is 12 miles N. of Sandusky City, 3 miles long and 2½ miles wide, constituting a part of Ottawa co., O.

Cunningham's Mills, post-office, Ritchie co., W. Va.

Cunningham's Store, post-office, Person co., N.C.

Cuntis, koon-teece', a town of Spain, in Galicia, 15 miles N. of Pontevedra, on a small river. Near it are mineral baths, much frequented in their season.

Cuorgné, kwoʀn'yå, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 12½ miles W.S.W. of Ivrea, on the Orca. Pop. 3660. It has several churches and convents, a hospital, and a copper-foundry.

Cupanama, a river of Guiana. See Coppename.

Cupar- (or **Coupar-**) **Angus,** koo'pẹr-ang'gus, a burgh of Scotland, cos. of Perth and Forfar, on the Isla, at a railway junction, 13 miles N.N.E. of Perth. Pop. 2149.

Cu'par-Fife, a town of Scotland, capital of the county of Fife, in the centre of the "Howe" of Fife, on the Eden, 32 miles by rail N. of Edinburgh. It has a good parish church, a handsome court hall, with a town hall, jail, public library, various chapels, a corn-exchange, an academy, reading-rooms, newspaper offices, banks, an active manufacture of linen goods, spinning-mills, corn-, snuff-, and fulling-mills, breweries, and tan-yards. Pop. 5105.

Cupica, koo-pee'kå, a village and seaport of the United States of Colombia, on a bay of the same name, near the entrance to the Bay of Panama, in lat. 6° 40′ N., lon. 77° 50′ W. It has been considered as the probable western termination of a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

Cu'pids, a large fishing village of Newfoundland, on Port de Grave Bay, 2 miles from Brigus. Pop. 1200.

Cu'pio, a post-office of Bullitt co., Ky.

Cu'pola, a post-office of Chester co., Pa., on the Waynesburg Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 13 miles N.W. of Downingtown.

Cura, koo'rå, **Villa de Cura,** veel'yå då koo'rå, or **Ciudad de Cura,** se-oo-dåd' då koo'rå, a town of Venezuela, state of Aragua, 60 miles S.W. of Caracas. P. 9538.

Curaçoa, ku-rạ-so'ạ, or ku'rạ-sō' (Sp. *Curaçao*, koo-rå-så'o), the largest of the Dutch West India Islands, lies 75 miles from the Venezuelan coast (lat. 12° 6′ N., lon. 68° 59′ W.). Length, 40 miles; maximum breadth, 10 miles. Area, 212 square miles. The soil and climate are dry. Calcareous rocks, with greenstone dikes, abound. Average temperature, 72° F.; but the heat is very great at times, though much modified by the prevailing N. and S.E. winds. On the S. is a fine harbor, called St. Ann's Bay. Good salt is exported, and lime-phosphate, which is mined on the island. Straw hats and divi-divi are also shipped hence; and the island gives name to the well-known liqueur called curaçoa. Capital, Willemstad. Pop. in 1876, 23,790.

Little Curaçoa is a small island in the Caribbean Sea, 6 miles S.E. of Curaçoa. Lat. 12° 2′ N.; lon. 68° 38′ W.

Curaray, koo-rå-rī', a river of Ecuador, rises in the Andes, on the N. side of the Llanganate Mountain, 65 miles S.S.E. of Quito, and, after a course of 385 miles through a flat country, falls into the Napo 87 miles below San Miguel.

Curbitum, a supposed ancient name of Corbetta.

Cur'bridge, a hamlet of England, co. of Oxford, 2 miles W.S.W. of Witney. Pop. 654.

Curds'ville, a post-hamlet of Daviess co., Ky., on Green River, about 18 miles S.E. of Henderson. It has a church and 2 tobacco-stemmeries.

Curdsville, a hamlet of Mercer co., Ky., 2½ miles from High Bridge Station, which is 10 miles W. of Nicholasville.

Curdsville, a post-village of Buckingham co., Va., 2 miles N. of Farmville. It has several churches.

Cure, küʀ, a river of France, rises in the department of Nièvre, and falls into the Yonne. Length, 66 miles.

Cures, an ancient city of Italy. See Correse.

Cureton's (kūr'tọnz) **Bridge,** a post-office of Henry co., Ala.

Cureton's Store, a post-office of Lancaster co., S.C.

Cu'ria, a post-office of Independence co., Ark., 15 miles N.E. of Batesville.

Curia, or **Curia Rhœtorum.** See Chur.

Curia Major, the ancient name of Cortemaggiore.

Curia Muria or **Kuria Muria** (koo're-å moo're-å) **Isles,** a group of 5 islands off the S.E. coast of Arabia, Hellaneeyah (Hellaniyah), the largest and only inhabited island, being in lat. 17° 33′ N., lon. 56° 6′ E. The islands belong to Great Britain. Inferior guano has been obtained here. The surface is sterile.

Curia Picta, a supposed ancient name of Corbetta.

Curias Promontorium. See Cape Gatto.

Curicó, koo-ree-ko', a province of Chili, in the S. central part. Area, 2902 square miles. It is a fertile region, with ores of copper and gold. Capital, Curicó. Pop. in 1875, 92,858.

Curicó, a town of Chili, capital of the above, 116 miles by rail S. of Santiago de Chili. Pop. 9072.

Curische-Haff, or **Kurische-Haff,** koo'rish-ẹh-håff', a lagoon or backwater of the Baltic, in East Prussia, extending along the coast for about 53 miles S. of Memel, separated by a narrow sandy ridge—the Curische-Nehrung (koo'rish-ẹh-nå'rŏŏng)—from the sea, with which it communicates at its N. extremity by Memel Deeps, a channel 300 yards across and 12 feet deep. It receives the Niemen.

Curitiba, koo-re-tee'bå, a river of Brazil, rises in the W. of the mountains of Cubatão, follows a circuitous course towards the S. passes of São Paulo, and, after receiving the São José, turns W. and precipitates its waters over the cataract of Cavacunga. It ultimately joins the Iguaçu, which sometimes is considered as a continuation of the Curitiba and bears its name.

Curitiba, a town of Brazil, province of São Paulo, 108 miles W. of Paranagua, on the left bank of the Curitiba. Lat. 25° 40′ S.; lon. 50° 5′ W. It has manufactures of coarse woollens.

Curland, a government of Russia. See COURLAND.

Curlls′ville, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., about 30 miles S.E. of Franklin. It has 2 churches and a steam saw-mill. Pop. 208.

Curl's Station, a post-hamlet of Sumter co., Ala., on the Alabama Central Railroad, about 60 miles W. of Selma.

Curl's Wharf, a post-office of Henrico co., Va., on James River, near Malvern Hills.

Curnoul, a town of India. See KURNOOL.

Curragh, kŭr′råH, or **The Curragh of Kildare,** a plain of Ireland, near the centre of the county of Kildare. It is the property of the British crown, and is a famous place for horse-races, military reviews, and the like. Area, 4858 acres.

Cur′rah, Kur′rah, or **Karra,** kŭr′rạ, a town of British India, district and 38 miles N.W. of Allahabad, on the Ganges. It has large manufactures of iron-ware.

Cur′ran, a post-hamlet of Sangamon co., Ill., in Curran township, and on the Wabash Railroad, 9 miles W.S.W. of Springfield. It has 2 grocery-stores. Pop. of the township, 1000.

Curran, a post-office of Stone co., Mo.

Curran, a post-village in Prescott co., Ontario, 3 miles S. of Plantagenet, and 44 miles E. of Ottawa. Pop. 130.

Cur′rant Creek, a post-office of Fremont co., Col.

Cur′rent, a township of Dent co., Mo. Pop. 467.

Current Island, an island off the N.E. coast of Celebes, Molucca Passage, in lat. 0° 27′ N., lon. 124° 43′ E.

Current Island, in the Pacific Ocean, between Papua and the Pelew Islands, is in lat. 4° 38′ N., lon. 132° 3′ E. This island is sometimes called ANNA or POOLO ANNA.

Current Lake, a post-office of Murray co., Minn.

Current River rises in Missouri, and runs southeastward through Shannon, Carter, and Ripley cos. It passes into Randolph co., Ark., and enters the Big Black River about 5 miles E. of Pocahontas. Its length is estimated at 220 miles. It is navigable by small steamboats or sloops. Forests of yellow pine grow along its banks.

Current River, a township of Ripley co., Mo. Pop. 960. It contains Doniphan.

Current River, a township of Shannon co., Mo. P. 325.

Cur′rie, a post-village, capital of Murray co., Minn., near Lake Shetek, and on its outlet, about 90 miles W. of Mankato. It has a church, a cheese-factory, 2 stores, and a flouring-mill.

Curriersville, kŭr′re-ẹrz-vĭl, a post-office of Moore co., N.C.

Cur′rituck, a former island of the United States, off the coast of North Carolina and Virginia. The closure of Currituck Inlet has converted it into a peninsula 75 miles long and 2 miles broad. It encloses Currituck Sound.

Currituck, a county forming the N.E. extremity of North Carolina, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean (or Currituck Sound), and on the S. by Albemarle Sound. The surface is level; the soil is sandy. Indian corn and pork are the staple products. Capital, Currituck Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,163,798. Pop. in 1870, 5131, of whom 5128 were natives and 3 were foreigners.

Currituck, a township of Hyde co., N.C. Pop. 1582.

Currituck Court-House, a small post-village, capital of Currituck co., N.C., is on Currituck Sound, about 10 miles W. of the Atlantic Ocean, and 38 miles S.S.E. of Norfolk, Va. Fish and wild fowls abound here.

Currituck Sound, North Carolina, is the eastern boundary of Currituck co., and is separated from the Atlantic Ocean by long narrow islands or sand-banks. It extends northward from Albemarle Sound, with which it communicates, and is about 50 miles long.

Cur′ry, a county forming the S.W. extremity of Oregon, has an area of about 1600 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, and is intersected by Rogue River. The surface is partly mountainous, and is extensively covered with forests of good timber; the soil of the valleys is fertile. Lumber, oats, grass, and wool are the staple products. Capital, Ellensburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $200,000. Pop. in 1870, 504, of whom 426 were natives and 78 were foreigners; in 1875, 688.

Curry, a township of Sullivan co., Ind. Pop. 2127. It contains Farmersburg, Shelburne, &c.

Curry, a village of Pennsylvania. See CURRYVILLE.

Curry's Creek, a post-office of Kendall co., Tex.

Curry's Run, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ky., 4 miles from Robinson Railroad Station, which is 44 miles N. of Lexington. It has a church.

Currysville, kŭr′riz-vĭl, a hamlet of Sullivan co., Ind., ½ mile from Shelburne Station, which is 21 miles S. of Terre Haute. It has a church.

Cur′ryville, a post-village of Pike co., Mo., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 19 miles S.W. of Louisiana. It has a church, a newspaper office, and manufactures of carriages and ploughs.

Curryville, a post-village of Blair co., Pa., in North Woodbury township, at the terminus of the Morrison's Cove Railroad at Curry Station, 24 miles S. of Altoona. It is an important shipping-point, and is in the rich valley named Morrison's Cove.

Cursato, kooR-så′to, a mountain-chain of British Guiana, intersected by the parallel of 2° 47′ N. lat.; the highest summit rises 3000 feet above the Tacutu.

Curtatone, kooR-tå-to′nå, a town of Northern Italy, 3 miles from Mantua, on the Lago Superiore of Mantua, and on the high-road from Cremona to Milan. Pop. 6124.

Cur′tin, a township of Centre co., Pa. Pop. 459.

Curtin, a hamlet of Centre co., Pa., in Boggs township, on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, 20 miles W.S.W. of Lock Haven. It has a church, a blast-furnace, a forge, and a grist-mill on Bald Eagle Creek. Here is Roland Post-Office.

Curtin, a post-office of Dauphin co., Pa.

Cur′tis, a post-office of Clark co., Ark.

Curtis, a post-office of Frontier co., Neb.

Curtis, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad (Rochester division), and on the Conhocton River, 8 miles N.W. of Corning. It has a tannery and a saw-mill.

Curtis, a post-office of Roane co., W. Va.

Curtis' Corner, a post-hamlet of Androscoggin co., Me., in Leeds township, on the Maine Central Railroad, 16 miles N.N.E. of Lewiston. It has a steam lumber-mill.

Cur′tis Island, an island of Bass's Strait. Lat. 39° 28′ S.; lon. 146° 40′ E.

Curtis Island, an island between the N.W. coast of Australia and Timor. Lat. 12° 27′ S.; lon. 124° E.

Curtis' Mills, a post-hamlet of Alamance co., N.C., 8 miles S. of Graham. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Cur′tisville, a post-village of Tipton co., Ind., in Madison township, on the railroad between Kokomo and Anderson, and on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 40 miles S.S.E. of Logansport. It has a lumber-mill. Pop. about 150.

Curtisville, a post-hamlet of Berkshire co., Mass., about 4 miles S.W. of Lenox. It has a church and a manufactory of wood-pulp.

Curuguaty, koo-roo-gwå-tee′, a village of Paraguay, 135 miles N.E. of Assumption. It is a depot for *yerba maté*, or Paraguay tea, collected in its vicinity.

Curvale, küR‘vål′, a village of France, in Tarn, on the Rance, 16 miles E. of Alby. Pop. 2402.

Curvello, kooR-vĕl′lo, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 150 miles N.N.W. of Villa Rica. Pop. 1500.

Curveton, kŭrv′tọn, a post-village of Cass co., Ind., in Jefferson township, on the Wabash & Erie Canal, and on the railroad which connects Logansport with Watseka, Ill., 6 miles W. of Logansport. It has a church, 2 flour-mills, and a saw-mill.

Cur′winsville, a post-borough of Clearfield co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Clearfield. It has a bank, 4 churches, 2 tanneries, 2 foundries, a woollen-factory, and a newspaper office. Pop. 556.

Curzola, kooRd-zo′lå, or **Corzola,** koRd-zo′lå (anc. *Corcy′ra Ni′gra*; Slavonic, *Korzul*, koR-zool′), an island in the Adriatic, the most beautiful of the islands of Dalmatia. Lat. of Fort Biaggio, 42° 57′ 24″ N.; lon. 17° 8′ E. The island is separated by a narrow strait from the peninsula of Sabioncello. Length, from E. to W., 25 miles. Principal products, timber, corn, wine, and fruits.

Curzola, a town of Austria, capital of the above, near its N.E. extremity, on the strait between the island and the peninsula of Sabioncello. It is surrounded by massive walls and defended by huge towers built in 1420. A fort commands the strait. It contains the palace of the Venetian governors. Pop. 1992.

Curzolari Isles, coast of Greece. See KURZOLARI.

Cusano, koo-så′no, a town of Italy, province and 19 miles N.W. of Benevento. Pop. 5246. It has 3 churches and a hospital.

Cuscowil′la, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Va.

Cush, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pa.

Cush′endall‵, or **New′tonglens‵**, a town of Ireland, co. of Antrim, on the Dall, 32 miles N. of Belfast. Pop. 470.

Cush‵endeen′, a village of Ireland, co. and 36 miles N.N.W. of Antrim, on a small bay of the same name.

Cushing, kŏŏsh′ing, a post-township of Knox co., Me., is bounded on the S.E. by an inlet of the sea, on which is Cushing Post-Office, 10½ miles S.W. of Rockland. The township has 2 churches. Pop. 704.

Cushing, a post-office of Polk co., Wis.

Cushing, kŏŏsh′ing, or **Chat′ham**, a post-village in Argenteuil co., Quebec, on the Carillon & Grenville Railroad, 55 miles N.W. of Montreal. It contains 2 stores, and grist- and saw-mills, and has a good lumber trade. Pop. 600.

Cushing's, a station on the Portsmouth & Dover Railroad, 7 miles N. of Portsmouth, N.H.

Cushing's Island, a place of summer resort in the harbor of Portland, Me., 3 miles from the town. Area of the island, 250 acres.

Cushingville, Georgia. See Brinsonville.

Cushman, kŏŏsh′man, a post-hamlet of Moultrie co., Ill., on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, 4 miles N. of Sullivan.

Cushtu′sa, a post-office of Neshoba co., Miss.

Cu′sick's Cross Roads, post-office, Sevier co., Tenn.

Cussac, küs‵såk′, a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, 21 miles S.W. of Limoges. Pop. 1864.

Cusset, küs‵så′, a town of France, in Allier, 36 miles S. of Moulins, and 1 mile E. of Vichy. Pop. 6575. It is pleasantly situated in a valley, and has paper-mills, tanneries, and oil-mills.

Cuss′eta, a post-village of Chambers co., Ala., on the Western Railroad of Alabama, 11 miles N.N.E. of Opelika. It has 2 churches and a high school. Pop. about 250.

Cusseta, a post-village, capital of Chattahoochee co., Ga., 18 miles S.E. of Columbus. It has 3 churches and a tannery. Pop. 216.

Cusseta, a post-village of Cass co., Tex., 18 miles W. of Atlanta Railroad Station. It has a church and 5 stores.

Cussewa′go, township, Crawford co., Pa. Pop. 1674.

Cussewa′go (or **Cussawa′go**) **Creek**, Pennsylvania, runs nearly southward in Crawford co., and enters French Creek about 2 miles above Meadville.

Cus′sick's Mills, a station in Muskingum co., O., on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, 6 miles from Zanesville.

Cussy-en-Morvant, küs‵see′-ôɴᵍ-moʀ‵vôɴᵍ′, a village of France, Saône-et-Loire, 12 miles N.W. of Autun. P. 2257.

Cus′tar, a post-village of Wood co., O., in Milton township, on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 32 miles S.S.W. of Toledo. It has 3 churches and 1 or 2 lumber-mills.

Cus′tard's, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., 4 miles from Geneva Railroad Station.

Cus′ter, a county in the S. central part of Colorado, is drained by small affluents of the Arkansas River. The surface is mountainous. The Sangre de Cristo range extends along the S.W. border of the county, which has rich mines of silver.

Custer, a county in the S.W. part of Dakota, comprises part of the Black Hills. It is well watered, and has plenty of timber. Gold and silver are found here. Capital, Hayward.

Custer, a county in the S.E. part of Montana, is intersected by the Yellowstone River, and is also drained by the Tongue River. The surface is partly hilly. The soil is fertile and adapted to pasturage. Capital, Miles City.

Custer, a county in the central part of Nebraska, is intersected by the Middle Loup River. The surface is a nearly level prairie; the soil is fertile. Capital, Custer.

Custer, a post-office of Custer co., Dakota.

Custer, a post-hamlet of Will co., Ill., in Custer township, on the Kankakee River, 5 miles S. of Wilmington. It has 2 stores.

Custer, a post-office of Smith co., Kansas.

Custer, a post-village of Breckenridge co., Ky., 18 miles W. of Vine Grove Station. It has a church and 2 stores.

Custer, a post-office of Big Stone co., Minn.

Custer, a post-village, capital of Custer co., Neb.

Custer, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the Stony Creek Railroad, 3 miles N. of Norristown.

Custer, a post-office of Portage co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 7½ miles E. of Stevens Point.

Custer City, formerly **De Golier** (or **Golia**), a post-village of McKean co., Pa., and a station on the Buffalo, Bradford & Pittsburg Railroad, 14 miles S. of Carrollton, N.Y. It has 3 stores, 2 hotels, and a lumber-mill. Petroleum is found here.

Custer City, a post-village of Cooke co., Tex., 28 miles W. of Sherman. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Cüstrin, a town of Prussia. See Küstrin.

Cut‵cane′, a post-office of Fannin co., Ga.

Cutch, or **Kutch**, kŭtch, written also **Catch**, and **Katch** (native, *Kachh*), a native state of India, forming a kind of peninsula, having on the S. the Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Cutch, and on the N. and E. a curious and extensive tract, called the Runn or Ran of Cutch, which for half the year is flooded by the rivers and by the sea, which driven in by the S.W. monsoon converts Cutch, and at times even Kattywar, into an island. For the other half of the year the Runn is in parts a morass, but elsewhere a dry desert. Area of Cutch, 6500 square miles; of the Runn, 8000 square miles. Cutch suffers much from drought. It is governed by a native chief called the Rao, or Rawul, under British protection. Capital, Bhooj. Pop. 204,099.

Cutch Bahar, India. See Cooch Bahar.

Cutch Gundava, kŭtch gŭn-då′vå, called also **Cut′chee**, a province of Beloochistan, mostly between lat. 27° 10′ and 29° 50′ N. and lon. 67° 21′ and 69° 15′ E., having W. the provinces of Sarawan and Jhalawan, N. Afghanistan, and E. Sinde. Length, from N. to S., 160 miles; breadth, 130 miles. Area, 9000 square miles. Pop. 100,000. Surface low and generally level, but ill watered and destitute of forest land; and the climate is oppressively hot. Where irrigated, fine crops of grain, pulse, cotton, sugar, madder, and fruits are produced; and this is the most valuable part of the Khan's dominion. It has also some commercial importance, from being traversed by the principal routes from Sinde into Afghanistan. Principal towns, Gundava, Dadur, B'hag, the capital, Lehree, and Kotree.

Cutchogue, kŭt-chōg′, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Southold township, 1 mile S. of Cutchogue Station, which is on the Long Island Railroad, 87 miles E. of Brooklyn, and 1 mile from Long Island Sound. It is near Peconic Bay, an inlet of the ocean. It has 4 churches and nearly 100 houses. Pop. about 700.

Cut′hand‵, a post-office of Red River co., Tex.

Cuth′bert, a post-village, capital of Randolph co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 47 miles S.W. of Americus, and 26 miles E.S.E. of Eufaula, Ala. It contains a court-house, the Cuthbert Female College, an institute for boys, and 3 churches. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 2210.

Cutigliano, koo-teel-yå′no, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 33 miles N.W. of Florence, on the Lima. Pop. 2508.

Cut′ler, a post-village of Carroll co., Ind., on Wild Cat River, and on the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, 23 miles S.S.W. of Logansport. It has a church, a saw-mill, &c.

Cutler, a township of Franklin co., Kansas. Pop. 610.

Cutler, a post-village of Washington co., Me., in Cutler township, on the Atlantic Ocean, 18 miles E.S.E. of Machias. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill; also a good harbor for large vessels. Pop. of the township, 925.

Cutler, a post-hamlet of Washington co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 20 miles W. by S. from Marietta. It has a church.

Cutler's Corners, Michigan. See North Adams.

Cutler Station, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ill., on the Chester & Tamaroa Railroad, 21 miles E.N.E. of Chester. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Cut Off, a post-office of St. Francis co., Ark.

Cut Off, a post-office of Walton co., Ga.

Cut Off, a station on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 1 mile from Milwaukee, Wis.

Cut Shin, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ky., 70 miles E. of Livingston.

Cuttack′, **Cattack′**, or **Katak′** (anc. *Catác*, kå‵tåk′, "a royal residence"), a town of India, capital of the district of Cuttack and of the province of Orissa, on the Mahanuddy, at the head of its delta, 220 miles S.W. of Calcutta. A canal extends hence to False Point. It has a high school, college, law-school, and lunatic asylum. Its filigree-work in gold and silver is famous. Pop. in 1872, 50,878.

Cuttack, a district of Orissa, British India, bounded E. by the Bay of Bengal. Lat. 20°–21° 10′ N.; lon. 85° 36′–87° 5′ E. Area, 3178 square miles. The Mahanuddy delta and other coast-portions are very flat. Capital, Cuttack. Pop. 1,494,784.

Cuttack′ Mehals′, or the **Tributary States of Orissa**, a group of 20 small native states in the western part of Orissa, British India. United area, 16,218 square miles. Their names are Ungool, Athgurh, Athmullik, Bankee, Baramba, Boad, the Khond-Mals, Duspulla, Dhenkanal, Hindole, Keunjhar, Khundpara, Mohurbhunj, Nursinhpoor, Nayagurh, Nilgiri, Pal Lahara, Runpoor, Talcher, and Tigaria. They are inhabited principally by hill-men of various tribes. Pop. in 1872, 1,283,309.

Cut′terah, a village of British India, 30 miles S.E. of Bareilly.

Cut′ting Hol′low, a hamlet of Windham co., Vt., in Guilford township, 10 miles S.W. of Brattleborough. It has a church. Here is Green River Post-Office.

Cut′tingsville, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt., in Shrewsbury township, on the Central Vermont Railroad, 9 miles S.S.E. of Rutland. It has a church, a lumber-mill, a tannery, and a carriage-shop.

Cutt′ub, or **Kut′ab,** a small town of British India, 13 miles S. of Delhi, with many tombs of Mogul emperors, and the Cuttub-Minar, an edifice 242 feet in height, erected early in the thirteenth century.

Cut′tup, or **Kut′tup,** a town of Africa, state and 75 miles N. by W. of Jacoba. Lat. 9° 45′ N.; lon. 10° 15′ E.

Cut′tyhunk′ Island, the most southwestern of the Elizabeth Islands, at the entrance of Buzzard's Bay, Massachusetts. At its S.W. end is a fixed light, lat. 41° 24′ 35″ N., lon. 70° 56.7′ W.

Cut′wa (native, *Katwa*, kut′wạ, and *Kangtoya*, kung-to′yạ), a town of Bengal, district and 30 miles N.N.E. of Burdwan, on the Upper Hoogly. It has a ferry, a dispensary, a native bank, and a large trade, and is a place of pilgrimage. Pop. 7963.

Cu′vier′, a township of St. Charles co., Mo. Pop. 3174.

Cuvo, koo′vo, a river of Western Africa, in Lower Guinea, Benguela, enters the Atlantic 120 miles S. of the Coanza, after a course estimated at 400 miles.

Cuxhaven, or **Kuxhafen,** kŭx-hå′vẹn, or kŏŏx-hå′fẹn, a seaport of Germany, 58 miles W.N.W. of Hamburg, to which it belongs, on the W. bank of the Elbe, at its mouth, in the district of Ritzebüttel, in lat. 53° 53′ N., lon. 8° 44′ E. It is a railway terminus and a harbor of refuge, and has a new artificial port. Pop., with Ritzebüttel, 4102.

Cuyabá, or **Cuiabá,** koo-yå-bå′, a river of Brazil, rises in the district of Diamantina, in lat. 13° 12′ S. It flows circuitously, and joins the Porrudos, or São Lourenço, on its right bank. Above the town of Cuyabá it is navigable for canoes, but is much broken by rapids, and even for 60 miles below the town its course is very impetuous.

Cuyabá, Cuiabá, or **Senhor Bom Jesus de Cuyabá,** sĕn-yōr′ bòNG zhå′soos då koo-yå-bå′, a city of Brazil, capital of the province of Matto-Grosso, near the above river. Lat. 15° 26′ S.; lon. 56° W. Its houses are mostly of clay. Chief edifices, the churches of Bom Jesus, São do Rozario, and San Antonio. It has an imperial hospital, a lazaretto, a school of philosophy, and a Latin and other schools. Cuyabá supplanted Matto-Grosso as capital of the province in 1820. It is the seat of the provincial assembly, of the military commandant, and of a bishop. Its commerce consists chiefly in the exchange of iron implements and other European goods for gold. Pop. 15,000. The rich gold-mines of the district have been worked since 1719.

Cuyahoga, kī-ạ-ho′gạ, a northern county of Ohio, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie, and intersected by the Cuyahoga and Rocky Rivers, and also drained by the Chagrin River. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile and adapted to pasturage and dairies. The staple products are cheese, butter, hay, Indian corn, oats, and potatoes. Among the forest trees are the beech, elm, hickory, chestnut, oak, and sugar-maple. The most important topographical feature of this county is the deeply excavated channel of the Cuyahoga River. Carboniferous sandstone underlies the greater part of the surface, and iron ore is found here. One of the chief articles of export is *Berea Grit*, a sandstone which is a good material for building and for grindstones. The value of the annual product of these quarries is given as about $400,000. This county is intersected by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, and other lines, which are noticed under Cleveland, the capital. Valuation of real and personal estate, $106,575,000. Pop. in 1870, 132,010, of whom 81,314 were Americans.

Cuyahoga Falls, a post-village of Summit co., O., is finely situated on the Cuyahoga River, on the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Akron, 34 miles S.S.E. of Cleveland, and 137 miles N.E. of Columbus. It has 3 churches, a national bank, 2 flouring-mills, 2 saw-mills, a tannery, 2 potteries, a rolling-mill, a paper-mill, 2 machine-shops, a union school-house which cost $40,000, and manufactures of bagging, wire, tiles, sash, &c. One weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 1861.

Cuyahoga River, Ohio, rises in Geauga co., and runs first nearly southward to Portage co., which it intersects. It flows southwestward, and enters Summit co., in which it falls about 200 feet in the course of 2½ miles, and runs in a narrow gorge 300 feet deep. Below these falls it turns northward, and passes into Cuyahoga co., through which it runs in a N.N.W. direction until it enters Lake Erie at Cleveland. It is nearly 100 miles long, but its mouth is not much more than 30 miles (direct) from its source.

Cuyler, kī′lẹr, a post-hamlet of Cortland co., N.Y., in Cuyler township, on the East Branch of the Tioghnioga River, and on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, about 26 miles S.S.E. of Syracuse. It has a church. Pop. 90; of the township, 1253.

Cuylerville, kī′lẹr-vĭl, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., on the Genesee River, and on the Dansville & Mount Morris Branch of the Erie Railroad, about 30 miles S.S.W. of Rochester, and 2 miles S.W. of Geneseo. It has a church and a distillery.

Cuyos (koo′yoce) **Islands,** a group of small islands of the Philippines, between Palawan and Panay. The largest of them, Great Cuyo, is in lat. 10° 52′ N., lon. 121° 15′ E., is defended by a fort, and has a small port on the N.W. side. Pop. of town of Cuyo, 7540.

Cuyuni, Cuyuny, koo-yoo′nee, or **Cuyuwini,** koo-yoo-wee′nee, a river of British Guiana, tributary to the Essequibo, which it joins from the W. in lat. 6° 26′ N., lon. 58° 43′ W., after receiving the Massaroony.

Cuzco, koos′ko, a city of Peru, capital of a department, and formerly capital of the Incas, 200 miles (by railway 462 miles) N. of Arequipa, and 11,380 feet above the sea. Lat. 13° 30′ 55″ S.; lon. 72° 4′ 10″ W. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs, leather, embroidery, &c. Its cathedral and Augustine convent are among the finest edifices in South America; and here are a mint, hospitals, collegiate schools, and a university. It is a bishop's see. Its Dominican convent occupies the site of a famous Peruvian temple of the sun, and many massive specimens of ancient Peruvian architecture are extant in and around the city. On its N. side are remains of a vast fortress of a cyclopean kind, and traces remain of a magnificent road extending thence to Lima, 350 miles distant.

Cuzco is the most ancient of the Peruvian cities, being founded, according to tradition, in 1043, by Manco Capac, the first Inca of Peru. In 1534 it was taken by Pizarro, who was surprised at the grandeur and magnificence it exhibited. Its streets were then large, wide, and straight, and its churches, palaces, and temples, the latter including the famous Temple of the Sun, were richly adorned with ornaments of gold and silver. While still in possession of Pizarro, it was besieged by the Peruvians and a great part of it destroyed. Pop. about 50,000.

Cuzco, a department of Southern Peru, mostly between lat. 13° and 15° S. and lon. 70° and 73° W., having W. and S. the departments of Ayacucho and Puno. Area, 95,547 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 238,455. Its chief towns are Cuzco and Urubamba.

Cwmdare, koom′dair, a hamlet of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 4 miles S.E. of Merthyr-Tydvil. In its vicinity is a cascade, the bed of which emits an inflammable gas.

Cwmdu, koom′dee, a town of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 7 miles N.N.W. of Bridgend. Pop. 5836.

Cwmrheidol, koom-rī′dol, a township of Wales, co. of Cardigan, 10 miles E. of Aberystwith. Pop. 1470.

Cyclades, sik′lạ-dēz (so called because arranged in a kind of circle [*cyclos*] around the isle of Delos), a group of twelve Greek islands in the Ægean, so named by the ancients. They are Delos, Syra, Andro, Tino, Myconus, Naxos, Paros, Antiparos, Siphanto, Serpho, Thermia, and Zea, with several islets. But the present nome of the Cyclades includes not only the above, but also some of the Sporades, such as Milo, Santorini, Argentiera, Policandro, Sikino, Nio, Amorgos, and Anaphe, with many islets. Capital, Syra. Pop. 123,299.

Cyclone, sī′klōn, a post-office of Polk co., Neb., 18 miles S.W. of Columbus.

Cydnus, sid′nus (Gr. Κύδνος; Turk. *Tersoos Chai*, *i.e.*, "River of Tarsus"), a river of Asia Minor, in Cilicia (Adana), of great historic fame. It was anciently navigable to Tarsus, but its mouth is now crossed by an impassable bar.

Cydonia, or **Cydonis,** ancient names of KHANIA.

Cydweli, a town of Wales. See KIDWELLY.

Cylle′ne (Gr. Κυλλήνη; modern Gr. *Zyria*), a celebrated mountain of Greece, at the N.E. angle of Arcadia.

Cy′lon, a post-hamlet of St. Croix co., Wis., on Willow River, in Cylon township, about 28 miles N.E. of Hudson. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 447.

Cyme, the ancient name of SANDARLEE.

Cymry, the Welsh name of WALES.

Cynadrowy, a town of Bohemia. See KRALOWITZ.

Cynætha, the ancient name of KALAVRITA.

Cynell-Mawr, kịn'ell-mŏwr, a township of Wales, co. of Cardigan, 6 miles N.E. of Aberystwith. Pop. 585.

Cynthiana, sin-the-ah'nạ, a post-village of Posey co., Ind., in Smith township, 18 miles N.N.W. of Evansville. It has 3 or 4 churches, a flour-mill, and several stores.

Cynthiana, Indiana, the same as BLUE RIDGE.

Cynthiana, a post-village, capital of Harrison co., Ky., on the South Fork of the Licking River, and on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 33 miles N.N.E. of Lexington, and 66 miles S. by E. from Cincinnati. It contains 6 churches, a court-house, a national bank, a carriage-shop, a cigar-factory, Smith's Institute, and printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers. Pop. about 2200.

Cynthiana, a post-hamlet of Pike co., O., about 24 miles W.S.W. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches.

Cynthiana, a township of Shelby co., O. Pop. 1597. It contains Houston, Centre Point, and Newport.

Cynthiana, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tenn.

Cypern, the German for CYPRUS.

Cypre Mort, seep'r mor, a post-hamlet of St. Mary's parish, La., on Bayou Teche, about 50 miles N.W. of Morgan City. It has 3 stores and a barrel-factory.

Cy'press, a station on the Little Rock, Pine Bluff & Texas Railroad, 6 miles from Collins, Ark.

Cypress, a township of Harrison co., Mo. Pop. 1230.

Cypress, a post-office of Perry co., Tenn.

Cypress, a post-office of Kenosha co., Wis.

Cypress Bayou, bī'oo, Arkansas, runs northward through Nevada co., and enters the Little Missouri River.

Cypress Creek, Arkansas, runs eastward, forms the boundary between Lonoke and White cos., and enters Des Arc Bayou.

Cypress Creek rises in Wayne co., Tenn., runs southward through Lauderdale co., Ala., and enters the Tennessee River at Florence.

Cypress Creek, Texas. See BIG CYPRESS.

Cypress Creek, a post-office of Johnson co., Ill.

Cypress Creek, a post-office of Bladen co., N.C.

Cypress Creek, a township of Duplin co., N.C. Pop. 1024. It contains Chinquepin, Deep Bottom, and Trimble's Mills. The township has 5 churches and an academy.

Cypress Creek, township, Franklin co., N.C. P. 1087.

Cypress Creek, a township of Jones co., N.C. P. 541.

Cypress Hill, Kings co., N.Y., is a village or suburb of East New York, on the Brooklyn Central & Jamaica Railroad. It has a church, a manufactory of chemicals, and a cemetery named Cypress Hill.

Cypress Inn, a post-office of Wayne co., Tenn.

Cypress Junction, a station in Gallatin co., Ill., at the junction of the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad with the Shawneetown division of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 6 miles W. of Shawneetown.

Cypress Mill, a post-office of Blanco co., Tex.

Cypress Mine, a station in Muhlenburg co., Ky., on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, 128 miles S.W. of Louisville, in the coal-region of Western Kentucky.

Cypress Ridge, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ark., 9½ miles S. of Brinkley Railroad Station.

Cypress Top, a post-hamlet of Harris co., Tex., on Cypress Creek, and on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 26 miles N.W. of Houston.

Cyprus, sī'prŭs (Turk. *Kibris*, kee'breece'; Gr. Κύπρος; Fr. *Chypre*, sheep'r; Ger. *Cypern*, tsee'pẹrn; Ital. *Cipro*, chee'pro), an island of Turkey in Asia, in the Mediterranean, near the mouth of the Gulf of Iskanderoon, 44 miles S. of Cape Anamoor, in Anatolia, and 76 miles W. of Latakeea, in Syria; Cape St. Andrea, its N.E. extremity, is in lat. 35° 41′ 42″ N., lon. 34° 35′ 30″ E., and Baffa, near its S.W. extremity, is in lat. 34° 47′ 18″ N., lon. 32° 24′ 30″ E. It is about 148 miles in length, with a width of about 40 miles; but its N.E. extremity diminishes greatly, and terminates in a long, narrow peninsula, about 40 miles long, and not over 15 miles broad. The island is occupied by a range of mountains stretching from N.E. to S.W., whose culminating points, Santa Croce (Olympus) and Thrados, are 7000 feet high. On the N.E. side of the island the slopes of these mountains are bold and rugged; and one of the elevated valleys contains Nicosia, the modern capital of the island. On the S. side the hill-slopes are even bolder, presenting a deeply serrated outline, with thickly-wooded sides, furrowed by deep valleys. The prevailing formation of the mountain-range in its N.E. division is limestone. The S.W. portion of the mountains yields excellent asbestos, also talc, red jasper, copper, gold, and silver. Its copper-mines were once important; and the modern name of that metal is derived from the word Cyprus.

Cyprus is deficient in water, its streams being chiefly mountain-torrents, which dry up in summer. The only permanent river of importance is the Pedia (anc. *Pediæus*), which waters the valley of Nicosia, flows E., and falls into the sea at Famagosta. The climate is in general healthy, except in some points on the S. coast during the heats of summer, much increased by the burning winds from the Arabian and African deserts, which, causing a rapid evaporation, give rise to a dangerous malaria.

The mountains of Cyprus are covered with vast forests of excellent timber, and the island is esteemed the richest and most fertile in the Levant; yet it has few level tracts of country, those around Nicosia, Famagosta, Larnica, Limasol, and Baffa being the chief. Agriculture, however, is in a backward state. The cultivable surface of the island is estimated at about 2,500,000 acres, of which not much more than 130,000 acres are actually under tillage. Of the vegetable products, cotton, wheat, barley, and tobacco of good quality are grown; madder, after that from Smyrna the best in the Levant, is raised in numerous localities. Silk is produced abundantly, and carobs are extensively grown, but the olive is neglected. Wine is the most noted production of the island, and is of excellent quality. The other vegetable products are sugar, flax, sesamum, poppies, liquorice, and fruits, including the orange, citron, date, fig, pistachio-nuts, caper, &c. Cypress is famed in the East for its fine mules. Many camels are also bred.

Manufacturing is carried on to some extent. Salt, in large quantities, is obtained from salines at Limasol and Larnica. The Greek females of some of the towns and villages do beautiful embroidery, and make silk net which will stand comparison with the finest lace. The females also weave cotton, woollen, and linen fabrics. Good morocco leather is made at Nicosia. Pottery sufficient for home consumption is manufactured.

For ecclesiastical affairs the island is divided into the four dioceses of Nicosia, Larnica, Cerina and Baffa, and Limasol, —the first being administered by an archbishop, appointed by the sultan. The principal ports, as well as the principal towns, are Cerina, Famagosta, Larnica, Limasol, and Baffa.

Originally peopled by the Phœnicians, and afterwards colonized by the Greeks, Cyprus was by the latter people dedicated to Venus, whose most celebrated temple was at Paphos, now Baffa. It belonged successively to the Persians, the Egyptians, the Romans, and the Greeks of the lower empire. It was one of the first places, out of Palestine, that received the gospel, and was visited by Paul and Barnabas on their missionary tour. In the time of the Crusades it was taken from the Saracens by Richard I. of England, and given by him to the princes of the Lusignan family, who held it till the year 1570, when it was conquered by the Turks. Prior to the Russo-Turkish war in 1878, the island formed a pashalic of Turkey, of which the capital was Nicosia. In 1878 it was conveyed by treaty to Great Britain, the sultan retaining the sovereignty of the island, and receiving an annual payment of money in place of its ordinary revenues.

Since the discovery of rich and abundant remains of antiquity in this island, increased interest has been taken in its eventful though somewhat obscure history. Its antiquities have special importance as illustrating some stages of the early history of sculpture and the kindred arts. Pop. about 130,000, of whom 80,000 are Greeks, 30,000 Turks, and the remainder Roman Catholics, Maronites, and Armenians.——Adj. and inhab. CYPRIAN, sip're-ạn, CYP'RIOT, CYP'RIOTE, or CYPRU'SIAN. The first should be employed only when ancient Cyprus is referred to.

Cyr, seer, a township of Aroostook co., Me. Pop. 376.

Cyrenaica, an ancient name for BARCA.

Cyrene, sī-ree'nee (Gr. Κυρήνη, *Kurēnē*), called by the natives **Grenne,** or **Grennah,** grĕn'nẹh, a miserable town of Africa, 550 miles E. of Tripoli, on the plateau of Barca, occupying the place of the ancient Cyrene, 1800 feet above the sea-level. Lat. 32° 50′ N.; lon. 21° 47′ E. Numerous interesting remains of antiquity have been discovered here. Cyrene was the birthplace of Aristippus, Eratosthenes, and Callimachus. It was founded in the year 632 B.C. by a colony of Greeks, and became the capital of a district, to which it gave its name, extending from Syrtis Major to the Gulf of Platæa. This country formed a monarchy which lasted for 180 years. It was made tributary to Egypt under Ptolemy Soter, and, along with Crete, was ultimately formed into a Roman province.

Cyrnos, an ancient name of CORSICA.

Cyrus, the ancient name of the river KOOR.

Cy'ruston, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tenn.

Cysoing, a village of France. See CISOING.

Cythæum, the supposed ancient name of SITIA.

Cythera, the ancient name of CERIGO.

Cythnos, the ancient name of THERMIA.

Cyzicus, siz'e-kŭs (Gr. Κύζικος; Turkish, *Kapoo-Dagh*), a peninsula of Asia Minor, on the S.E. coast of the Sea of Marmora, 70 miles S.W. of Constantinople. It has some remains of the great city of Cyzicus, and was in ancient times an island.

Czarnawodda, a river of Prussia. See SCHWARZWASSER.

Czarnikow, or **Tscharnikow,** chaʀ'ne-kovˋ, written also **Czarnikau,** char'ne-kŏw, a town of Prussia, 63 miles S.W. of Bromberg, on the Netze. Pop. 4098. It has manufactures of linen fabrics, beer, &c.

Czarnowo, chaʀ-no'vo, a village of Poland, 80 miles E.N.E. of Plock, on the Orz. It is celebrated for a victory by the French over the Russians, December 23, 1806.

Czartorysk, a town of Poland. See TSCHARTORISK.

Czaslau, chås'lŏw, a town of Bohemia, 45 miles by rail E.S.E. of Prague. It has manufactures of soap, machinery, sugar, etc. Pop. 6312.

Czebe, tså'bĕh, or **Tscheben,** chå'bẹn, a village of Hungary, co. of Zarant, 18 miles from Deva. Pop. 1400.

Czecze, tsĕt'sĕh, a village of Hungary, on the Sarviz, 9 miles W. of Földvar. Pop. 3100.

Czegled, tså'glĕdˋ, a town of Hungary, co. of Pesth, at the junction of several railways, 70 miles S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 22,216.

Czempin, or **Tschempin,** chĕm'pin, a town of Prussian Poland, 20 miles by rail S.S.W. of Posen. Pop. 1991.

Czenstochow, chĕns-to'ᴋov, or **Czenstochowa,** chĕns-to-ᴋo'vå, a town of Poland, province and 50 miles by rail S.W. of Petrikau, with woollen-manufactures, and a fortified convent containing a much-venerated picture of the Virgin. In 1665 a battle was fought here between the King of Poland and Prince Lubomirski. Pop. 14,167.

Czeptsa, a river of Russia. See CHEPTSA.

Czerdyn, a town of Russia. See CHERDYN.

Czerekwe, chå-rĕk'vå, two small towns of Bohemia, circle and 34 miles E.S.E. of Tabor.

Czerikow, a town of Russia. See CHERIKOV.

Czerkasy, a town of Russia. See CHERKASEE.

Czerna, tsĕʀ'nå, a river of Hungary, falling into the Danube at Orsova, after a course of from 50 to 60 miles from its source in the East Carpathians.

Czerniejevo, or **Czerniejewo,** chĕʀn-yå-yå'vo, a town of Prussia, 10 miles S.W. of Gnesen. Pop. 1598.

Czernigow, or **Czernigov.** See CHERNIGOV.

Czernowitz, chĕʀ'no-vits, or **Tschernowitz** (more correctly, **Czernowice,** chĕʀˋno-vit'sĕh), a town of Austria, capital of Bukowina, on a hill near the Pruth, 146 miles by rail S.E. of Lemberg. It has a Greek cathedral, a gymnasium, high schools, manufactures of clocks, silver goods, hardwares, and carriages, and an active trade. It is the seat of a Greek archbishop of metropolitan and patriarchal rank. Pop. 33,884.

Czezemicz, a town of Bohemia. See SEZEMECZ.

Czirknicz, a town of Illyria. See ZIRKNITZ.

Czortkow, choʀt'kov, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the Sereth, 105 miles S.E. of Lemberg, with a castle and an important manufacture of tobacco. Pop. 3300.

Czyrkassy, a town of Russia. See CHERKASK.

D.

Daauw, a Malay island. See DOUW.

Daavre, dŏ'vrẹh, or **Dovre,** a small village of Norway, about 62° N. lat. and 9° 20′ E. lon. It gives name to the Dovrefield Mountains.

Daavrefjeld, mountains. See DOVREFIELD.

Dab'bling, a village of Thibet, on the Sutlej, 920 feet above the level of the sea; lat. 31° 45′ N., lon. 78° 37′ E.

Daber, då'bẹr, a fortified town of Prussia, government of Stettin, 18 miles N.N.E. of Stargard. Pop. 2158.

Dab'ney, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ky.

Dab'ney's, a post-hamlet of Louisa co., Va., 15 miles from Bumpass Station. It has a printing-office and a store.

Dabo, dåˋbo' (Ger. *Dagsburg*, dåɢs'bŏŏʀɢ), a village of Alsace-Lorraine, 11 miles S. of Pfalzburg. Pop. of commune, 2635.

Dabringhausen, då'bring-hŏwˋzẹn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Dusseldorf, 8 miles S.E. of Lennep. Pop. 3024.

Dabul, dåˋbool', called also **Dapool'ee,** or **Dapuli,** då-poo'lee, a town of British India, district of Rutnagherry, 85 miles S.S.E. of Bombay.

Daburath, the ancient name of DEBURIEH.

Daca'da, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., about 40 miles N. of Milwaukee.

Dac'ca, or **Dhaka,** då'kå, a division or commissionership of Bengal, in the Lower Ganges valley, and comprising the districts of Dacca, Mymunsingh, Backergunge, Fureedpoor, and Tiperah. Area, 18,276 square miles. Capital, Dacca. Pop. 9,126,863.

Dacca, a district of Bengal, lat. 24° 20′–23° 6′ 30″ E., lon. 89° 48′–91° 1′ E. It is mostly a flat alluvial plain, bounded W. and S.W. by the main Ganges and E. by the Megna, and traversed by many navigable channels. Area, 2902 square miles. Capital, Dacca. Pop. 1,852,993.

Dacca, or **Dhaka,** a city of Bengal, capital of the Dacca division and district, is on the Boorigunga River, 155 miles N.E. of Calcutta. Lat. 23° 43′ N.; lon. 90° 26′ E. It was formerly a great city, famous for its trade and magnificence and for its beautiful muslins, but it has rapidly declined of late. It is the seat of a government college, of the Mitford Hospital, and of a lunatic asylum. It has a large jute-trade. Pop. in 1800, 200,000; in 1872, 69,212.

Dacca-Jelalpoor, India. See FUREEDPOOR.

Dachau, då'ᴋŏw, a market town of Upper Bavaria, on the Ammer, 10 miles by rail N.N.W. of Munich. Pop. 2166.

Dacheet River, Arkansas. See DORCHEAT BAYOU.

Dachstein, dåᴋ'stīne (Fr. pron. dåkˋstĕn'), a town of Alsace, 10 miles W.S.W. of Strasburg. Pop. 579.

Dacia, då'she-ạ, a former country of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Carpathian Mountains, on the E. by the Dniester and the Black Sea, on the S. by the Danube, and on the W. by the Theiss. It comprised what is now the eastern part of Hungary, Transylvania, Moldavia, and Wallachia.——Adj. and inhab. DACIAN, då'she-ạn.

Dacosta, New Jersey. See DECOSTA.

Dacota. See DAKOTA.

D'Acqs, a town of France. See DAX.

Dacre, då'kẹr, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland, 4½ miles W.S.W. of Penrith. It has an ancient church built out of the ruins of a monastery, and a castle, the ancient seat of the Barons of Acre, whose ancestor's exploits as a crusader at Acre, in Palestine, obtained this name for the family. Pop. 936.

Da'cusville, a post-township of Pickens co., S.C., 15 miles N.W. of Greenville. Pop. of township, 1356.

Daczicze, a town of Moravia. See DATSCHITZ.

Dadarah, då-då'rå, a large village of Sinde, on the Indus, 34 miles S.W. of Larkhana.

Dad'dy's Creek, Tennessee, runs westward in Cumberland co., and enters the Caney Fork of the Cumberland.

Daddy's Creek, a post-office of Cumberland co., Tenn.

Dade, the most southern county of the mainland of Florida, is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The surface is level and low; the soil is mostly marshy and uncultivated. This county comprises the Everglades, a large expanse of shallow water which encloses a vast multitude of small islands. The palmetto and pine are here indigenous, and the orange grows luxuriantly. Capital, Miami. Pop. in 1870, 85, of whom 72 were natives and 13 were foreigners.

Dade, a county forming the N.W. extremity of Georgia, has an area of about 175 square miles. It is drained by Lookout Creek. The surface is diversified by high ridges called Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, between which is Lookout Valley. It abounds in picturesque scenery. This county is intersected by the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad. Wheat and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Trenton. Iron ore and coal are found here. Valuation of real and personal estate, $792,922. Pop. in 1870, 3033, of whom 3016 were Americans.

Dade, a county in the S.W. part of Missouri, has an area of about 485 square miles. It is traversed by Sac (or Big Sac) River, and also drained by several small affluents of the same. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of the ash, elm, hickory, oak, black walnut, &c.; the soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Coal and copper are found here. Capital, Greenfield. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 8683, of whom 8598 were natives and 85 were foreigners.

Dadeville, dād'vĭl, a post-village, capital of Tallapoosa co., Ala., on the Savannah & Memphis Railroad, 30 miles N.W. of Opelika, and about 50 miles E.N.E. of Montgomery. It has 4 churches and a female institute. A weekly newspaper is published here.

Dadeville, a post-village of Dade co., Mo., on the Big Sac River, 30 miles W.N.W. of Springfield. It has 3 churches and a high school. Pop. about 300.

Dadi, då'dee, a village of Greece, 24 miles N.W. of Livadia. It faces the plain of the Cephissus, and is built on terraces in the form of an amphitheatre.

Dadree, då'dree`, a town of India, 56 miles S.W. of Delhi.

Dadur, då'dŭr, a town of Beloochistan, province of Cutch Gundava, 5 miles E. of the Bolan Pass. Pop. 3000.

Dadvola, dåd-vo'lå, a village of Sinde, 40 miles S.W. of Subzulcote, in a populous and well-cultivated country. Lat. 28° 2′ N.; lon. 69° 8′ E.

Daeny, då'ę-nee`, or **Danie,** då'nee, an island in the Persian Gulf, on the Great Pearl Bank. Lat. 24° 57′ N.; lon. 52° 25′ E.

Daet, då-ĕt', a town of Luzon, Philippine Islands, in a district of its own name, and capital of the province of North Camarines, 140 miles S.E. of Manila. Pop. 7702.

Dafar, a city of Arabia. See DHOFAR.

Dagana, då-gå'nå, a town of Africa, Senegambia, on the Senegal. Lat. 16° 28′ N.; lon. 15° 30′ W. It is a flourishing place, containing a French fortified trading-station. Pop. 2380.

Dagden, an island in the Baltic. See DAGÖE.

Dagelet, då`zhęh-lå', an island in the Sea of Japan, about midway between Japan and Corea, 8 miles in circumference. Lat. 37° N.; lon. 131° E.

Dag'ger Springs, a post-office and watering-place of Botetourt co., Va., 10 miles S. of Clifton Forge Station.

Dag'gett's Mills, a post-office of Tioga co., Pa.

Daghestan, då`ghis-tån' ("mountain-land"), a government of Russia, in the Caucasus, having the crest of the Caucasus for its S.W. limit, and bounded E. by the Caspian. Area, 11,521 square miles. It is a rugged and hilly region, having in parts a frosty climate. Capital, Derbend. Pop. 481,624. According to some writers, DAGHESTAN is the "country of the [ancient] *Dahæ*," a Scythian people who dwelt S. and E. of the Caspian Sea. It is, however, not impossible that they derived their name from the mountainous district originally inhabited by them.——Adj. and inhab. DAGHESTANEE, då`ghis-tå'nee.

Dagil, a town of India. See DAJEL.

Dagmara Piprahi, dåg-må-rå' pee-prå'hee, a town of Bengal, district and 80 miles N. of Boglipoor, on the Nepaul frontier. Pop. 5395.

Dagmersellen, dåg`mẹr-sĕl'lẹn, or **Dammersellen,** dåm`mẹr-sĕl'lẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 18 miles by rail N.W. of Lucerne. Pop. 1893.

Dagöe, då'gö`ęh, **Dagó,** då'go, or **Dagden,** dåg'dẹn, an island of Russia, in Esthonia, in the Baltic Sea, near the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, separated from the island of Oesel on the N. by Sele-Sund. Length, nearly 34 miles; breadth, 15 miles. The soil is chiefly sand or chalk, and unfertile. The population amounts to 10,000 (Swedes and Esthonians), employed in fishing and in rearing cattle. The coasts are rocky.

Dags'borough, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., Del., on the Breakwater & Frankford Railroad, 29 miles S.S.W. of Lewes, and about 50 miles S.S.E. of Dover. It has a church. Pop. about 100; of Dagsborough hundred, 2599.

Dagus`cahon'da, a post-hamlet of Elk co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, at the junction of the Daguscahonda Railroad, 26 miles W. of Emporium. It has a lumber-mill.

Dahab, or **Mersa Dahab,** mĕr'så då-håb' ("golden port"), a port of Arabia, peninsula of Sinai, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Akabah. Lat. 28° 28′ N.; lon. 34° 37′ E.

Dahæ, an ancient people. See DAGHESTAN.

Dahalac, or **Dahalak,** island. See DHALAK.

Dahhi, dah`hee', a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 50 miles S.E. of Loheia.

Dahhra, dåʜ'rå, a town of Arabia, 80 miles S.S.W. of Muscat.

Dahkaleeyeh, or **Dakahliyeh,** då-kå-lee'yęh, a province of Lower Egypt, traversed by the eastern arm of the Nile. Capital, Mansoorah. Pop. 495,272.

Dahlen, då'lẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 4 miles S.W. of München-Gladbach. It has manufactures of silk and linen. Pop. 6030.

Dahlen, a town in the kingdom of Saxony, on a railway, 27 miles E. of Leipsic. Pop. 2887.

Dahlenburg, a town of Germany. See DALENBURG.

Dahlgren, dål'grẹn, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ill., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 92 miles E.S.E. of St. Louis, Mo.

Dahlgren, a post-office and station of Carver co., Minn., in Dahlgren township, and on the Hastings & Dakota Railroad, 51 miles W. of Hastings, and 6 miles W. of Chaska. The township is bounded on the S.E. by the Minnesota River. Pop. of township, 1310.

Dahlone'ga, a post-village, capital of Lumpkin co., Ga., is situated in a hilly region, about 68 miles N.N.E. of Atlanta. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and several mills for gold, which is found here. It is the site of the North Georgia Agricultural College, which has about 300 pupils. Pop. 471.

Dahlonega, a post-village of Wapello co., Iowa, in Dahlonega township, 4 miles N.E. of Ottumwa. It has 2 churches. Pop. 148; of the township, 589.

Dahme, då'mẹh, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the river Dahme, 14 miles S. of Berlin. It has several mills and factories. Pop. 4900.

Dahmer, a town of Nubia. See ED-DAMER.

Dahn, dån, a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, on the Lauter, 20 miles S. of Kaiserslautern. Pop. 1390.

Daho'ga, a station on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Kane, Pa.

Dahomey, or **Dahomay,** då-ho'må or då-ho'me, often pronounced, though less correctly, dåh`ho-må', a kingdom of Western Africa, on the coast of Guinea, with boundaries liable to extension or abridgment with the power or weakness of its sovereign. At present it appears to occupy the space between 6° 15′ and 7° 30′ N. lat. and 1° 30′ and 2° 30′ E. lon. Area, about 14,300 square miles. The coast-line is only 35 miles in length; and nearly the whole coast region is composed of islands and swamps, separated by lagoons and channels, affording extensive navigation.

The country appears to be in general fertile, and is well cultivated, especially in the neighborhood of the towns and villages. On the coast, particularly in the neighborhood of Whydah, the principal port of the kingdom, there are many farms in a high state of cultivation, the houses clean and comfortable, and the scenery singularly beautiful; but the country is now far less prosperous than it was formerly. The chief crops raised here are Indian corn, yams, and the manioc-root, which forms a principal article of food. Other products are palm oil, shea butter, and cotton.

Dahomey, though generally level or but slightly and gradually rising from the coast, has several mountain-ranges and hilly tracts, formed, it is believed, by offsets of the Kong Mountains. Most of these mountains rise abruptly from the plain, and are very steep. Some of them consist of immense blocks of granite.

Although springs and rivulets are numerous, and the country, on the whole, is well watered, there are no rivers of magnitude. Forest trees attain magnificent dimensions, and are interspersed with fruit trees of various kinds, including the tamarind, yellow fig, cashew, kolla, and cocoanut. Green grapes, the cocoa-tree, and palms of various kinds abound on the coast. The rocks and trees are festooned with beautiful parasitical plants.

The wild animals of Dahomey are of the same kind as those met with throughout Western Africa,—lions, hyenas, panthers, deer, monkeys, elephants. Alligators and hippopotami are numerous. Serpents of enormous size are met with in the interior, and insects in great variety abound. Birds of beautiful plumage are found in great numbers.

The Dahomans are all pagans, and their worship Fetish. The sovereign power is absolute, extending to an entire control over the lives and properties of the people, who invest their king with the attributes of deity, believing him to be superior to all human wants and infirmities. The possession of this extraordinary power and influence by a barbarous prince, combined with the gross ignorance and superstition of his people, has led to the perpetration of the most fearful atrocities, wholesale murders forming the principal and most acceptable part of all state and religious ceremonies. Many hundreds of people are sacrificed at the Customs, as such celebrations are called, and all guiltless of any offence. One of the most extraordinary manifestations of barbarian spirit and sentiment in this country is exhibited in the king's female army, consisting of women, formed in regiments, and armed with muskets, short swords, and clubs. Pop. estimated at 200,000, of whom not more than 20,000 are free.—Adj. and inhab. DAHOMAN, då-ho′man.

Dailey, dā′lee, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Michigan, on the Michigan Central (Air-Line) Railroad, 7 miles W. of Cassopolis. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill. It was formerly called Howard.

Dailey, a station in Osage co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 107 miles W. of St. Louis.

Daileyville, dā′le-vĭl, a post-office of Karnes co., Tex.

Daillebout, då‵yẹ-boo′, or **Sainte Mélanie,** såɴt må‵lå‵nee′, a flourishing post-village in Joliette co., Quebec, 10 miles N. of Joliette, and 46 miles N. by E. of Montreal. It has excellent water-power, and several hotels, stores, and mills. Pop. 500.

Dail′ly, a village of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on the Girvan River, 6 miles E.N.E. of Girvan. Pop. 554.

Dailsville, dālz′vĭl, a post-office of Dorchester co., Md.

Daily (dā′lee) **Branch,** a post-office of Dixon co., Neb.

Daiman, dī-mån′, or **Arangua,** å-rån′gwå, a river of South America, in Uruguay, is an affluent of the Uruguay, rising in a mountainous district in the centre of the state, its whole course being about 110 miles.

Daimiel, dī-me-ĕl′, a modern town of Spain, province and 25 miles by rail E.N.E. of Ciudad Real. There are several salt-marshes in its vicinity. It has manufactures of woollens and linens, and is one of the richest and most important places in La Mancha. Pop. 12,452.

Daima, dī′nå, a village of Syria, pashalic and 20 miles W. of Aleppo. Here are ruins supposed to be those of the ancient *Imma*, and near it the convent and ruined pillar of St. Simeon Stylites.

Daingerfield, Texas. See DANGERFIELD.

Dainhat, or **Dain Hat,** dīn håt, a town of the Burdwan district, Bengal, on the Hoogly, 5 miles below Cutwa. It has brass-works and a large trade. Pop. 7567.

Dai Nippon, a Japanese name for JAPAN.

Dair, an Arabic prefix. See DEIR.

Dair-el-Kamer, Syria. See DEIR-EL-KAMER.

Dairy, dā′ree, a hamlet of Washington co., Iowa, about 24 miles S. of Iowa City.

Dairy Land, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., in Wawarsing township, about 12 miles N.E. of Monticello.

Dajel, or **Dagil,** då′jẹl, a town of India, district and 40 miles S.S.W. of Dera Ghazee Khan. Pop. 5693.

Dakar, då‵kaʀ′, a town of Africa, in the French colony of Senegal, on the extreme point of Cape Verd, 1½ miles N. of Gorée. It is the seat of a bishop, and has an extensive Roman Catholic mission establishment. Pop. 3417.

Dakhel, an oasis of Africa. See EL-DAKHEL.

Dakh‵ines′war, or **Dakh‵inshor′,** a village of Bengal, 5 miles N. of Calcutta, on the E. bank of the Hoogly. It contains some English country-houses, a powder-magazine, and 12 beautiful temples to Siva.

Dak′keh (anc. *Peel′eis*), a village of Nubia, on the left bank of the Nile, 40 miles N.E. of Derr, with a temple of the Ptolemaic era. Opposite to it, E. of the Nile, are remains of the ancient *Metacompso*.

Dako′ta, a territory of the United States, bounded N. by Manitoba, a province of the Dominion of Canada, E. by Minnesota and Iowa, S. by Nebraska, and W. by Wyoming and Montana. Its northern limit is 49° N. lat.; its eastern boundary is in part the navigable Red River of the North and the Big Stone Lake, and at the S.E. angle the Big Sioux River divides it from Iowa; its southern line ascends the rivers Missouri, Niobrara, and Big Turtle to lat. 42° 30′ N., which parallel it follows westward to W. lon. 104°; and that meridian defines its western limit. Area, 148,932 square miles. It extends 450 miles N. and S., and about 350 miles E. and W.

Face of the Country.—The (navigable) Missouri River bisects Dakota, dividing it from N.W. to S.E. into two portions, of which that on the N.E. is somewhat the larger. By far the largest portion of Dakota is drained by the Missouri and its tributaries; but considerable areas in the E. and N. belong to the Nelson River Valley, and send their waters northward through the Red River and the Mouse River into Lake Winnipeg, whence they finally flow into Hudson's Bay. A limited region between the two basins has no outflow to the sea, and contains a large salt lake called Minniwakan, or Devil's Water, with no outlet. The Coteau des Prairies is a long narrow plateau, abounding in parts with little salt lakes without outlets. This tract extends N. and S. along the E. border for 200 miles, and is separated from the very similar but more stony Coteau du Missouri by the narrow valley of the Dakota River. Most of the E. portion is open, dry, and rolling prairie, with many lakes and streams, and numerous dry *coulées*, or beds of streams where water has ceased to flow. The S.W. contains large areas of *Mauvaises Terres*, or Bad Lands, covered with grotesquely shaped rocks of cretaceous character, and abounding in interesting fossils, but yielding, so far as is known, no product of much value, animal, vegetable, or mineral. N. and W. of this region are the Black Hills, which stretch westward into Wyoming, and have peaks reported to reach the height of 6700 feet above the sea, or 4000 feet above the surrounding plains. Some of the river bottoms and highlands are well timbered; but this cannot be said of the territory as a whole. The Missouri has many large tributaries, especially from the W., but they are not navigable to any extent.

Geology.—The Black Hills are mainly composed of rocks of azoic and eozoic age, largely the Potsdam sandstone, surrounded by two or more belts, the innermost of palæozoic character and the outer one Jurassic. Gold and silver are found here, the former in such abundance as to have already attracted many adventurers. Salt and petroleum also occur, and if true coal is ever found in the territory it will probably be in this region. Considerably more than half the surface of Dakota is of cretaceous age, including the whole country E. of the Missouri, except a tract of azoic rocks, including the Sioux quartzite and the pipe-stone, in the valley of the Dakota and on the eastern plateau; and probably the remarkable salt region of the N. is another exception. The Black Hill country is also surrounded by the cretaceous; but over a considerable portion in the W. the tertiary formation conceals the cretaceous strata. Most if not all of the coal of this territory is either cretaceous or tertiary lignite, abundant, but probably not of high excellence. Chalk of good commercial quality is reported to exist, and good building-stone abounds. The ordinary chalkstone is considerably used in building, but is readily decomposed. The *Mauvaises Terres*, before alluded to, are as interesting to the student of tertiary fossils as to the tourist, who is struck with amazement at the marvellous forms which the surface of this barren and forbidding region everywhere assumes. Most of the more recent strata of the territory are highly fossiliferous. The *soil* is of exceedingly various quality. Some portions have been described as utterly barren. This is true chiefly of the Bad Lands, and of some of the higher plateaus which are too hard and dry for the plough. But in general the Missouri River bottoms are exceedingly fertile; and this is also true, though less conspicuously so, of the bench-lands in the vicinity of streams. The Pembina country in the N.E. is a fine wheat region. But it is probable that the great future wealth of Dakota will consist in flocks and herds, for the abundant support of which this region seems to present every requisite. The grasshoppers, which have destroyed so large a proportion of the vegetation in some seasons, are, it is believed, destined to have the field of their activity greatly limited by the advance of cultivation, and especially by the systematic pasturing of the prairies and waste lands, whence the bison has disappeared only within a few years. There are, however, herds of bisons still ranging in the N. and N.W.

Indians.—The aboriginal inhabitants are Indians, chiefly belonging to the various bands or tribes of the Dakota or Sioux race. Active measures for their civilization and instruction are going on in various parts of the territory.

The climate in the far N. is severe in winter, the cold being even more intense than that of Minnesota; while in the S. the winter weather is comparatively mild; and in all sections the dryness of the air prevents the extreme sense of cold so observable in the winter of New England. The snowfall is nowhere great. The climate is remarkably dry, and but little rain falls in comparison with what is recorded for the Atlantic States; but the water-supply is well husbanded in the numerous northern lakes, and for a pastoral region is unquestionably ample. Indian corn, wheat, and other cereals, potatoes, tobacco, &c., thrive finely in the river-intervales of the S.; and it has been abundantly proved that the prairie lands are also excellent for wheat.

The Railroads at present in operation are the Dakota Southern, from Sioux City, Iowa, to Yankton, 60 miles; the Northern Pacific, from Duluth, Minn., finished to Bismarck, Dakota, 194 miles in this territory; and the Winona & St. Peter, from Winona, Minn., to Lake Kampeska, Dakota, with 38 miles in Dakota. Various other lines have been projected and undertaken. The Missouri River and the Red River of the North afford important highways for commerce and travel at certain seasons of the year.

Counties and Towns.—There are 93 counties in Dakota, viz.: Armstrong, Ashmore, Barnes, Beadle, Bon Homme, Boreman, Bottineau, Bramble, Brookings, Brulé, Buffalo, Burbank, Burchard, Burleigh, Campbell, Cass, Cavilier, Charles Mix, Clark, Clay, Codington, Cragin, Custer, Davison, De Smet, Deuel, Douglas, Edmunds, Faulk, Foster, French, Gingras, Grand Forks, Grant, Greeley, Gregory, Hamlin, Hand, Hanson, Howard, Hughes, Hutchinson, Hyde, Kidder, Kingsbury, Lake, Lamoure, Lawrence, Lincoln, Logan, Lyman, McCook, McHenry, McPherson, Mercer, Meyer, Mills, Miner, Minnehaha, Moody, Morton, Montraille, Pembina, Pennington, Potter, Pratt, Presho, Ramsey, Ransom, Red Cloud, Renville, Richland, Rolette, Rusk, Sheridan, Spink, Stanley, Stevens, Stone, Stutsman, Sully, Thompson, Todd, Traill, Tripp, Turner, Union, Wallette, Walworth, Wetmore, Williams, Wood, Yankton. The principal towns are Yankton, the capital (pop. in 1870, 737); Vermilion, on the Missouri; Pembina, in the N.E.; Fargo and Bismarck, on the North Pacific Railroad; and Fort Sully, on the Upper Missouri.

Government.—As in all organized territories, the governor, judges, and other principal officers are appointed by the President of the United States. The legislature consists of a council, or upper house, of 13 members, and a house of representatives, of 26 members. *Education* is amply provided for by law. The territory has a superintendent of public instruction, assisted by a deputy, and all the well-settled counties have county superintendents. Private schools have been opened in Yankton and other towns; and among the Indians effective educational work is going on, sustained partly by the United States government and partly by the aid of missionary societies.

History.—Dakota is a part of the great Louisiana purchase of 1803. It was made a part of Minnesota Territory in 1849, and a portion after 1854 was included in Nebraska until 1864. Dakota, organized in 1861, at first included Montana and parts of Wyoming and Idaho, and received its present limits in 1868. In 1876 it was proposed in Congress to set off the N. portion as the Territory of Pembina. The first permanent white settlements were in the N., at Pembina (1812), and were made by Lord Selkirk, who supposed this region to be British territory and to belong to his colony of Assiniboia. The southeastern counties were settled in 1859. After the war of 1861–65, immigration increased rapidly. The ravages of grasshoppers have considerably checked the development of the territory. The Indian wars of 1862, 1863, and 1876 (the last chiefly in Montana) were important in their effects upon the settlement of some parts of Dakota.

The population in 1860, exclusive of Indian nomades, was 4837; in 1870 the whole population was put at 40,500, including 27,520 Indians, mostly uncivilized. The Indian population, sparse before 1863, was in that year largely increased by the forcible expulsion of the Dakota Indians from Minnesota in consequence of the outrages there committed by them. Since the census of 1870 the white population has largely increased by immigration. The southeastern portion of Dakota is the abode of most of the present white inhabitants. In 1876–78 there was a large movement to the Black Hills in search of gold, and this may be fairly expected to add materially to the permanent population of the territory; but the principal attraction that Dakota offers is the wealth of her soil. In 1878 there was a very large immigration, chiefly agricultural. Many of the people are of Scandinavian blood.

Dakota, a county of Minnesota, bordering on Wisconsin, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Mississippi River, and on the N.W. by the Minnesota River; and its southern part is drained by Cannon River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and forests; the soil is very fertile. Wheat, oats, Indian corn, hay, and butter are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies part of this county. It is intersected by several divisions of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Capital, Hastings. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,123,030. Pop. in 1870, 16,312, of whom 10,767 were Americans; in 1875, 17,360.

Dakota, a county in the N.E. part of Nebraska, has an area of about 375 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. and E. by the Missouri River, and is intersected by Elk Creek. The surface is undulating, and is diversified by prairies and tracts of timber; the soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. Capital, Dakota. This county is more liberally supplied with timber than many other parts of the state. It is intersected by the Covington, Columbus & Black Hills Railroad. Valuation of real and personal estate, $814,206. Pop. in 1870, 2040; in 1876, 3006.

Dakota, a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill., in Dakota township, on the Western Union Railroad, about 8 miles N.E. of Freeport. It has 3 churches, 3 grain-warehouses, and 2 drug-stores. Pop. of the township, 952.

Dakota, a post-village, capital of Humboldt co., Iowa, in Dakota township, on the East Fork of the Des Moines River, 1 mile from Humboldt, about 16 miles N. of Fort Dodge, and 25 miles S. of Algona. It has a church, a flouring-mill, and a newspaper office. The two forks of the Des Moines River unite 3 miles below this place. Pop. 162; of the township, 429.

Dakota, a post-village of Winona co., Minn., in Dresbach township, on the Mississippi River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 18 miles S.E. of Winona. It has a saw-mill and a large warehouse for wheat.

Dakota, a post-village, capital of Dakota co., Neb., on the Missouri River, 6 miles below Sioux City, Iowa, and on the Covington, Columbus & Black Hills Railroad, 5 miles S. of Covington. It has a court-house, a United States land-office, and 2 churches. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 300.

Dakota, a post-village of Waushara co., Wis., in Dakota township, 32 miles N. of Portage City. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 500.

Dakota Indians. See Sioux.

Dakota (or **James**) **River** rises in the N.E. part of Dakota, near lat. 47° 42′ N. It runs generally southward, with a small deviation towards the E., and traverses a region which is nearly destitute of forests. In the lower part of its course it intersects the counties of Davison, Hanson, Armstrong, Hutchinson, and Yankton, and enters the Missouri River about 10 miles below the town of Yankton. Its entire length is estimated at 600 miles. The French name of this stream is *Rivière à Jacques.*

Dalai-Nor, dâ-lī′-nor, a lake of Mongolia, near the Russian frontier, in lat. 54° N., lon. 116° E.

Dalamow, a town of India. See Dalmow.

Dalaröe, dâ′laʀ-ö′ĕh, a village of Sweden, 20 miles S.E. of Stockholm, on the Baltic Sea. Pop. 600.

Dalbeattie, dâl-bâ′tee, a village of Scotland, in Kirkcudbright, 13 miles by rail S.W. of Dumfries. Pop. 2937.

Dal′by, a post-hamlet of Allamakee co., Iowa, about 8 miles S.S.W. of Lansing.

Dalby, a station in Atchison co., Kansas, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, near the Missouri River, 5 miles S. of Atchison.

Dale, a maritime village of Wales, co. of Pembroke, 6½ miles W. of Milford, on a peninsula bounding Milford-haven on the W. The Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., landed here to contest the crown of England in 1485. Pop. of parish, 381.

Dale, a county in the S.E. part of Alabama, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is intersected by the Choctawhatchee River. The surface is uneven or nearly level, and is partly covered with extensive pine forests. The soil is mostly sandy. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. Capital, Ozark. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,198,152. Pop. in 1870, 11,325, of whom 11,317 were Americans.

Dale, a township of McLean co., Ill., adjoining the township of Bloomington, which is on its E. border. Pop. 1188. It contains Shirley.

Dale, a post-village of Spencer co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Rockport & Southwestern Railroad, 20 miles N. of Rockport. It has several churches.

Dale, a township of Lyon co., Iowa. Pop. 292.

Dale, a post-office of Campbell co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 3 miles above Newport. Here are the reservoir and water-works which supply Newport with river-water.

Dale, a post-township of Cottonwood co., Minn. P. 136.

Dale, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad, 6 miles N. of Warsaw. It has a church.

Dale, a post-office of Berks co., Pa.

Dale, a post-township of Outagamie co., Wis., traversed by the Wisconsin Central Railroad. Pop. 1052. Dale Station is 14 miles W. by N. of Menasha.

Dalecarlia, dâ-le-kaʀ′le-â, or **Dalarne,** dâ′laʀ-nĕh, an old province of Sweden, now in the læn of Falun.

Dale City, a post-village of Guthrie co., Iowa, in Penn township, on the south branch of the Raccoon River, about 40 miles W. of Des Moines. It has 2 churches and a woollen-factory.

Dale City, Pennsylvania. See Meyersdale.

Dal-Elf, dål-ålf (*i.e.*, "Dal River"), a river of Sweden, formed by the union of the Oster and Wester Dal, flows successively S.E. and E., traversing many lakes, and enters the Gulf of Bothnia 10 miles E. of Gefle. Length, about 250 miles. It forms numerous cataracts.

Dalem, då′lęm, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, within 1 mile of Gorkum.

Dalen, då′lęn, a village of the Netherlands, in Drenthe, 2½ miles N.E. of Coevorden. Pop. 3691.

Dalenburg, or **Dahlenburg,** då′lęn-bŏŏrg‘, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 15 miles S.E. of Lüneburg. Pop. 1641.

Dale Enterprise, post-office, Rockingham co., Va.

Dalesville, dālz′vĭl, a post-village in Argenteuil co., Quebec, 53 miles W.N.W. of Montreal. Pop. 100.

Daleszyce, då-lå-shit′så, a town of Russia, government of Radom, 9 miles S.E. of Kielce. It has a fine church. Near it are iron-mines. Pop. 1530.

Daleville, dāl′vĭl, a post-village of Dale co., Ala., 42 miles S. by E. of Troy. It has 2 churches, a tannery, a high school, and a carriage-factory.

Daleville, a post-village of Delaware co., Ind., on the West Fork of White River, and on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, 8 miles E.N.E. of Anderson. It has 2 churches and a wagon-factory. Pop. 400.

Daleville, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Miss., 12 miles N. of Meridian. It has a church.

Daleville, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa., near the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, about 14 miles S.E. of Scranton.

Daleville, a post-hamlet of Botetourt co., Va., 7 miles N. of Bonsacks. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Da′ley's Grove, a post-office and orange grove in St. John's co., Fla., on a peninsula formed by the Matanzas River and the Atlantic Ocean, 25 miles by water S. of St. Augustine.

Da′leyville, a post-office of Pike co., O.

Dalfsen, dålf′sęn, a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, on the Vecht, 7 miles by rail E. of Zwolle. Pop. 5351.

Dalgety, dal-ghĕt′ee, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 2 miles N.E. of Inverkeithing. Coal and salt are exported from its harbor.

Dalginross, dal′ghin-ross‘, a village of Scotland, 22 miles W. of Perth, and near Comrie.

Dalhousie, dal-hoo′zee, a village of Scotland, co. and 8 miles by rail S.E. of Edinburgh.

Dalhousie, dal-hoo′zee, a port of entry, capital of Restigouche co., New Brunswick, on the Restigouche River, at its entrance into the Bay of Chaleurs, 284 miles N. of St. John, and 126 miles S.E. of St. Flavie, on the St. Lawrence. In front of the town is a well-sheltered cove, with good holding-ground for ships in 9 fathoms water. Fine wharves and timber-ponds have been constructed here, affording convenience for loading the largest ships. A large trade is done in Dalhousie in preserved salmon and lobsters. It has several churches and stores. The Intercolonial Railway passes 4 miles back of the town. P. 600.

Dalhousie East, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, 26 miles from Kentville. It contains a church, a hotel, and saw- and grist-mills. Pop. 218.

Dalhousie Mills, a post-village in Glengarry co., Ontario, on Delisle River, 14 miles W.N.W. of Coteau Station. It contains 2 stores and 2 saw- and grist-mills. Pop. 150.

Dalias, då′le-ås, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles W.S.W. of Almeria, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 9419.

Dalibaire, då‘lee‘bår′, or **Mechin,** męh-shång′, a post-village in Rimouski co., Quebec, on the river St. Lawrence, 127 miles N.E. of Rivière du Loup *en bas*. Pop. 400.

Dal‘into′ber, a village of Scotland, co. of Argyle, about 1 mile N.W. of Campbeltown.

Dalja, a town of Slavonia. See Dallya.

Dalkeith, dal-keeth′, a town of Scotland, co. and 6½ miles by rail S.E. of Edinburgh, between the North and South Esk Rivers. The town is well built, paved, and lighted. It has a parish church, several chapels, a classical school, scientific institution, banks, market-houses, numerous good shops and residences, and one of the largest corn-markets in Scotland. In and around it are corn-mills, breweries, foundries, brick-yards, tanneries, and coal-works. In its vicinity is Dalkeith Palace, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch. Pop. 6386.

Dalkeith, or **Robertson's Mills,** a post-village in Glengarry co., Ontario, 28 miles N. of Lancaster. Pop. 100.

Dalkey, dål′kee, a village of Ireland, co. and 8 miles by rail S.E. of Dublin, on the Irish Sea, immediately outside of Dublin Bay. The village was a seaport town of some consequence in the seventeenth century. It has quarries of fine granite. Dalkey Island and battery are separated from the mainland by a narrow sound. Pop. 2584.

Dalkissore, or **Dhalkisor,** dål′kis-sōr‘, called also **Dwa‘rakes′war** and **Roopna′rayan‘,** a river of British India, rises in the Manbhoom district, Bengal, about lat. 23° 30′ N., lon. 86° 34′ E., and, after a S.E. course of 170 miles, enters the Hoogly opposite Diamond harbor. It is serviceable for navigation.

Dalla, dål′lå, a town of Burmah, province of Pegu, on a river of the same name, 50 miles S.W. of Rangoon.

Dal′lam, the northwesternmost county of the Panhandle of Texas, bounded N. by the Indian Territory, and W. by New Mexico. Area, 1410 square miles.

Dal′lam's Creek, a post-office of Logan co., Ky.

Dal′lardsville, a post-office of Polk co., Tex.

Dal′las, a county in the S.W. central part of Alabama, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Alabama River, and partly drained by the Cahawba River, both of which are navigable. The surface is undulating or uneven, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is very fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. This county produced in 1870 24,819 bales of cotton. It is intersected by the Alabama Central Railroad, and partly traversed by the Selma, Rome & Dalton and the Selma & Gulf Railroad. Capital, Selma. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,722,277. Pop. in 1870, 40,705, of whom 40,266 were Americans.

Dallas, a county in the S.W. central part of Arkansas, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Saline River, and on the W. by the Ouachita River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of hickory, white oak, yellow pine, ash, beech, &c.; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. The Cairo & Fulton Railroad traverses the N.W. part of this county. Capital, Princeton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,117,145. Pop. in 1870, 5707, of whom 5698 were Americans.

Dallas, a county in the S.W. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Raccoon River, and also drained by the Middle Coon and Des Moines Rivers, the last of which traverses the N.E. part of the county. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and groves; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, pork, and hay are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Adel. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,253,045. Pop. in 1870, 12,019, of whom 11,139 were Americans; in 1875, 14,386.

Dallas, a county in the S.W. central part of Missouri, has an area of about 530 square miles. It is intersected by the Niangua River, and partly drained by the Little Niangua. The surface is diversified with undulating prairies and low ridges or hills. A large portion of it is covered with forests of ash, elm, oak, hickory, black walnut, &c. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and pork are the staple products. Magnesian limestone of the Silurian age is abundant in this county, and lead is said to be found in it. Capital, Buffalo. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,300,000. Pop. in 1870, 8383, of whom 8321 were Americans.

Dallas, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Trinity River, which divides it into nearly equal parts, and is also drained by the West Fork of that river. The surface is extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile and well watered. Cotton, Indian corn, oats, cattle, wheat, and pork are the staple products of this county. It is traversed by the Houston & Texas Central and Texas & Pacific Railroads. Capital, Dallas. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,997,238. Pop. in 1870, 13,314, of whom 13,066 were Americans.

Dallas, a post-village, capital of Polk co., Ark., about 70 miles S. of Fort Smith. It has 2 churches and a steam grist-mill.

Dallas, a post-village, capital of Paulding co., Ga., about 35 miles W.N.W. of Atlanta, and 20 miles W. of Marietta. It has 3 churches and a high school.

Dallas, a township of Huntington co., Ind. Pop. 1483. It contains Antioch and Etna.

Dallas, a township of Dallas co., Iowa. Pop. 484.

Dallas, a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, in Dallas township, 13 miles S.W. of Knoxville, and 35 miles S.E. of Des Moines. It has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 1036.

Dallas, a township of Taylor co., Iowa. Pop. 927.

Dallas, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ky.

Dallas, a plantation of Franklin co., Me., just E. of the Rangeley Lakes. Pop. 159.

Dallas, a township of Clinton co., Mich. Pop. 1518. It contains Fowler.

Dallas, a post-village of Lafayette co., Miss., 20 miles S.E. of Oxford. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Dallas, a township of De Kalb co., Mo. Pop. 807.

Dallas, a township of Harrison co., Mo. Pop. 551.

Dallas, a township of Holt co., Mo. Pop. 1285.

Dallas, a post-office of Jackson co., Mo.

Dallas, a hamlet of Webster co., Mo., about 15 miles E.N.E. of Springfield. Pop. of township, 1255.

Dallas, a post-village, capital of Gaston co., N.C., in Dallas township, near the Little Catawba River, and on the Chester & Lenoir Railroad, about 22 miles W. of Charlotte. It has 2 churches, 2 hotels, and 7 stores. Pop. 299; of the township, 4006.

Dallas, a township of Crawford co., O. Pop. 370.

Dallas, Darke co., O. See Ansonia.

Dallas, a post-office of Highland co., O. See New Boston.

Dallas, a post-village, capital of Polk co., Oregon, on the Rickreal (or Lacreole) River, 15 miles W. of Salem, and about 60 miles S.S.W. of Portland. It is situated in a fertile country, and has 4 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, a tannery, and a flour-mill.

Dallas, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 4 miles E. of Pittsburg.

Dallas, a post-hamlet of Luzerne co., Pa., in Dallas township, 7 miles N.N.W. of Wilkesbarre. It has a church and manufactures of lumber. Pop. 985.

Dallas, a flourishing town, capital of Dallas co., Tex., on Trinity River, about a mile below the mouth of the West Fork, and on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad where it crosses the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 265 miles N.N.W. of Houston, 73 miles S. of Denison, and 122 miles W. of Longview. It is one of the most important places of Northern Texas. It contains a court-house, a convent, a national bank, several other banks, the Dallas Female College, a post-office of the first class, a Jewish synagogue, 13 churches, the Dallas College, a medical institute, 3 iron-foundries, 2 grain-elevators, 6 flour-mills, 2 planing-mills, a woollen-factory, a soap-factory, gas-works, &c. Three daily and 7 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. estimated at 5000.

Dallas, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., W. Va., 6 miles S. of Roney's Point Station, which is 9 miles E. of Wheeling. It has 2 churches and a graded school.

Dallas, a post-township of Barron co., Wis. Pop. 426.

Dallas, a decayed village of Iowa co., Wis., about 8 miles N. of Belmont.

Dal'lasburg, a hamlet of Warren co., O., about 24 miles N.E. of Cincinnati.

Dallas Centre, a post-village of Dallas co., Iowa, on the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad, 20 miles W.N.W. of Des Moines. It has 2 churches, a bank, a graded school, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 300.

Dallas City, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, 15 miles below Burlington, Iowa, and 16 miles N. of Carthage. It is on the railroad which connects Burlington with Quincy, and is partly in Henderson co. It has 5 churches, 2 banks, 3 large public schools, a newspaper office, and manufactures of lumber, woollen goods, and starch.

Dallas City, a post-office of McKean co., Pa.

Dal'lastown, a post-borough of York co., Pa., 7 miles S.E. of York, and 1 mile from Dallastown Station, which is on the Peach Bottom Railroad. It has 3 churches and several cigar-factories. Pop. 287.

Dal'lasville, a post-office of Ouray co., Col., is midway between Ouray City and San Miguel.

Dalles, dålz, or **The Dalles,** a town, capital of Wasco co., Oregon, on the S. bank of the Columbia River, about 200 miles from its mouth, and 90 miles by land E. of Portland. It has 5 churches, a Catholic academy, a branch mint, and a woollen-mill. Two weekly newspapers are published here. The navigation of the Columbia River is here obstructed by rapids, called the Great Dalles of the Columbia, the stream being contracted into a channel about 200 feet wide between cliffs of basaltic rock. A railroad, 14 miles long, extends from this point to Celilo and connects the navigable parts of the river. Cattle and sheep (or wool) are the chief articles of export. Pop. 942.

Dalles of the St. Louis, a series of fine cataracts in the St. Louis River, near Duluth, Minn. The river descends 400 feet in 4 miles.

Dalles (locally called Dells) of the Wisconsin, a succession of cascades in Columbia co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River, just above Kilbourn City. They are much visited by tourists.

Dallu, a town of West Soodan. See Delow.

Dally, dål'lü, a village and parish of Sweden, 15 miles E.N.E. of Malmö. It contains a royal residence.

Dallya, or **Dalja,** dål'yå, a market-town of Austro-Hungary, in Slavonia, co. of Verocz, on the right bank of the Danube, 19 miles by rail E.S.E. of Eszek. It has extensive sturgeon-fisheries. Pop. 5006.

Dalmal'ly, a village of Scotland, co. of Argyle, 16 miles N.E. of Inverary.

Dal'manu'tha, a post-hamlet of Guthrie co., Iowa, 6½ miles N. of Casey.

Dalmatia, dål-må'she-ạ (It. pron. dål-må'te-å; Ger. *Dalmatien*, dål-må'te-ẹn; Fr. *Dalmatie*, dål'må'tee'), a crown-land and titular kingdom of Austro-Hungary, in Cisleithania. Area, 4937 square miles. It consists of a long narrow tract of mountainous country and a number of large islands along the N.E. coast of the Adriatic Sea, bounded N. by Croatia and N.E. by Herzegovina. It extends from about lat. 42° 9′ N. to lat. 44° 25′ N. In breadth it is very limited, not exceeding 40 miles in any part, and at the narrowest, near Ragusa, about 2 miles. The surface is much varied: a ridge of limestone mountains bounds the N. part of the country on its inland border, and another runs nearly parallel with the coast. The highest peaks are Orien, 6332 feet, Dinara, 6040 feet, and Partovo, 5929 feet; and the largest and loftiest part of the N. range is that of Velebich, to the N.E. of Zara, which is 5439 feet. On the coast range occur the peaks of Mount Mossor, 4464 feet, and, S.E., Mount Biocovo, 5899 feet. The inland parts of Dalmatia are diversified by undulatory ground, hills, and high mountains,—many of the latter having the same rugged barren aspect as those of the coast; others, again, are partially covered with low wood. There are also extensive marshes in various parts of the country. The soil, though not rich, is good, and the produce, as a whole, suffices for the population of the country. Dalmatia has few rivers, and all with short courses. The principal are the Narenta, in the S., the Zermagna, Kerka, and Cettina. On some of these rivers the scenery is singularly wild and picturesque. The Kerka has several magnificent cascades. The waters of many of the streams have a petrifying quality, and cover with a stalagmitic deposit the rocks over which they flow. The country is not rich in metals, although in ancient times it produced large quantities of gold; but iron, lignite, asphalt, and salt are still obtained.

The coast is indented with numerous harbors and bays, the principal of which are Cattaro, Sebenico, and Ragusa. A vast number of islands also stretch along its shores. Most of these are mountainous, but are valuable for their productions, such as timber, wine, oil, cheese, honey, salt, and asphalt, and in several of them ship-building is carried on. The climate generally is warmer than that of any other part of Austro-Hungary, and in spring the sirocco is felt.

Agriculture is in an extremely backward state, a great proportion of the land being pasture and wood. The principal agricultural productions are Indian corn, rye, barley, figs, olives, and vines; but sufficient grain is not produced to supply the wants of the country,—the deficiency being imported from Turkey and Hungary. Various fruits are also grown, including apples, pears, plums, almonds, peaches, apricots, lemons, oranges, carobs, and pomegranates. Comparatively few sheep or cattle are reared; horses are rare and of very diminutive size.

Dalmatia has hardly any manufactures. Four-fifths of the people are Morlacks, or true Dalmatians, speaking Slavic tongues; of the remainder two-thirds speak Italian, and the others mostly use the Albanian language. The local government comprises a diet, chiefly representative.

Somewhat less than a fifth of the people of Dalmatia are of Greek faith; the rest, with the exception of a few Jews and Calvinists, are Roman Catholics. Education is very generally diffused by the system of national schools. Principal towns, Zara, the capital, Spalato, and Ragusa. Dalmatia was conquered by the Romans in the time of Augustus. In the seventh century it was taken by the Slavi, who founded there a kingdom that lasted till 1050, when the greater part of it was united to Hungary and the remainder passed under the protection of Venice. In 1797 the Venetian portion, along with the city of Venice, was ceded to Austria; but in 1805, by the treaty of Presburg, it fell into the hands of Napoleon, who first united it to the kingdom of Italy, and subsequently, in 1810, to the kingdom of Illyria. The events of 1814 brought Dalmatia again under

Austrian rule. Pop. in 1869, 456,961.——Adj. and inhab. DALMATIAN, dal-mā'she-an.

Dalma'tia, a township of Halifax co., N.C. Pop. 2796.

Dalmatia, a post-office of Northumberland co., Pa., at Georgetown.

Dalmatie, or **Dalmatien.** See DALMATIA.

Dalmatov, a town of Russia. See DOLMATOV.

Dalmel'lington, a burgh of Scotland, co. and 13 miles by rail S.E. of Ayr. It has woollen manufactures, and iron- and coal-works. Pop. 1514.

Dalmow, dål'mŏw', or **Dal'amow,** a town of India, in Oude, on the Ganges, 54 miles S. of Lucknow. P. 5654.

Dalmy, dål'mee, a small island in the Persian Gulf, off the Arabian coast, in lat. 24° 36' N., lon. 52° 24' E.

Dalry, dal'rī', a village of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 19 miles S.W. of Glasgow, on a railway, and on the right bank of the Garnock. It has iron-works, coal- and iron-mines, and several factories. Pop. 5214.

Dalry, a village of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 3 miles N.W. of New Galloway. Pop. 637.

Dal'rymple, a village of Scotland, co. and 4½ miles S.E. of Ayr, on the Doon. Pop. 309.

Dal'rymple, a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, 23 miles N. of Woodville. Pop. 100.

Dalson, Clark co., Ill. See DOLSON.

Dalston, dawl'ston, a hamlet of England, co. of Middlesex, forming a N. suburb of London. Pop. 13,110.

Dalton, dawl'ton, a post-office of Randolph co., Ark.

Dalton, a post-town, capital of Whitfield co., Ga., on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, 39 miles S.E. of Chattanooga, 99 miles N. by W. from Atlanta, and 39 miles N.N.E. of Rome. It is the N.E. terminus of the Georgia Southern or Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, which here connects with the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad. It has a bank, a fine public hall, the Dalton Female College, a high school for boys, 11 churches, a foundry, and manufactures of furniture, machinery, sash, blinds, and wagons. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery. Dalton was nearly destroyed in the civil war, since which it has increased rapidly and has been incorporated as a city. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 4000.

Dalton, Cook co., Ill. See DOLTON'S STATION.

Dalton, Moultrie co., Ill. See DALTON CITY.

Dalton, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ind., in Dalton township, on Nettle Creek, about 22 miles N.W. of Richmond. It has 1 or 2 saw-mills. The township has 2 Friends' meetings. Pop. 73; of the township, 766.

Dalton, a post-office of Hopkins co., Ky.

Dalton, a township of Aroostook co., Me. Pop. 445.

Dalton, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., in Dalton township, on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 5 miles E.N.E. of Pittsfield. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of paper and woollen goods. Pop. of the township, 1759.

Dalton, a post-hamlet of Muskegon co., Mich., in Dalton township, on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 15 miles N.N.W. of Muskegon. It has a church and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 425.

Dalton, a post-village of Chariton co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 7 miles E. of Brunswick, and about 4 miles N. of the Missouri River. It has a church and 3 tobacco-factories. Pop. about 200.

Dalton, a post-hamlet of Coos co., N.H., in Dalton township, on the Connecticut River, about 9 miles below Lancaster. It has a church and a lumber-mill. It is 2 miles from Dalton Station, which is on the White Mountains Railroad, 128 miles N. of Concord. Pop. of township, 773.

Dalton, a post-hamlet of Stokes co., N.C., 20 miles N.N.W. of Winston. Here is the Dalton Institute.

Dalton, a post-village of Wayne co., O., in Sugar Creek township, 9 miles W. of Massillon, and about 50 miles S. of Cleveland. It is 3 miles from Fairview Railroad Station. It has 4 churches, a union school, a newspaper office, a pottery, and a carriage-factory. Pop. 412.

Dalton, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa., in North Abington township, on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 11 miles N. of Scranton. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, a foundry, a lumber-mill, and a woollen-factory. Pop. about 300.

Dalton, a post-office of Cass co., Tex.

Dalton City, a post-village of Moultrie co., Ill., in Dora township, near the Illinois Midland Railroad, and on the Chicago & Illinois Southern Railroad, 4 miles from Hervey City, and 15 miles S.E. of Decatur. It has 2 churches.

Dalton-in-Fur'ness, a town of England, co. and 18 miles W.N.W. of Lancaster, on a railway. It has iron-mines and foundries. In its vicinity are the splendid ruins of Furness Abbey, and remains of a castle called the Peel of Foundey, erected on an islet, to defend the harbor. P. 9310.

Dalupiri, då-loo-pe-ree' (?), one of the Philippine Islands, N. of Luzon. Lat. 19° 15' N.; lon. 121° 34' E. It is 30 miles in circumference.

Da'ly, or **Da'ly's,** a post-hamlet of Houston co., Tex., 6 miles E. of the Trinity River. It has a church.

Dal'zell, a post-hamlet of Washington co., O., about 18 miles N.N.E. of Marietta. It has a church.

Dalziel, då'yėl' or dal'yėl', a parish of Scotland, co. of Lanark.

Dam, DEN, the name by which Appingedam is known to the country-people of Friesland. See APPINGEDAM.

Damaghan, då'må-gån', a fortified town of Persia, in Khorassan, 50 miles S.S.E. of Astrabad.

Damak, a town of Java. See DEMAK.

Damala, då'må'lå, a village of Greece, in Argolis, 26 miles E.S.E. of Argos, on the Gulf of Ægina. Near it are the remains of the ancient *Trœ'zen.*

Daman, a district of the Punjab. See DAMAUN.

Damanhoor, or **Damanhour,** då'mån-hoor' (anc. *Hermop'olis Par'va*), written also **Demenhoor',** a town of Egypt, capital of the Behera prefecture, at a railway junction, 38 miles E.S.E. of Alexandria. It has cotton-spinning- and woollen-weaving-factories. Pop. 25,000.

Damanhour Sho'bra (or **Chobra**), a village on the Nile, 5 miles N. of Cairo. Here the Khedive has a summer residence.

Damar, då'maR', or **Demar,** dem'aR', a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 60 miles S.S.E. of Sana, with a citadel, a college, and 5000 houses.

Damaran, då'må-rån', an island of the Malay Archipelago, E. of Palawan. Lat. 10° 45' N.; lon. 120° 5' E. It is 45 miles in circumference.

Dam'ariscot'ta, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me., in Damariscotta township, on the E. bank of the Damariscotta River, opposite New Castle, and on the Knox & Lincoln Railroad, 7 miles E. of Wiscasset. It has a national bank, 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a steam saw-mill. It is partly supported by ship-building. Pop. of township, 1232.

Damariscotta Mills, a post-village in New Castle and Nobleborough townships, Lincoln co., Me., on the E. bank of the Damariscotta River, and on the Knox & Lincoln Railroad, 9 miles E.N.E. of Wiscasset. It has 2 lumber-mills and 3 general stores.

Damariscotta River, Maine, a narrow inlet of the sea, extending into Lincoln co. It is nearly 22 miles long, and is navigable for large ships.

Damas'coville, or **Damas'cus,** a post-village of Columbiana co., O., about 22 miles S.W. of Youngstown. It has an academy, 4 churches, and a woollen-mill. Pop. 94.

Damascus (anc. *Damesk,* då-mėsk'; Arab. *Sham-el-Kebeer,* shåm-ėl-ke-beeR', *i.e.,* "Damascus the Great," and *Sham-es-Shereef,* shåm-ės-she-reef', *i.e.,* "Damascus the Holy"), a celebrated city of Asiatic Turkey, capital of the vilayet of Syria and of a district of its own name, beautifully situated on a plain, at the E. base of the Anti-Libanus range, about 180 miles S. by W. of Aleppo. Lat. 33° 27' N.; lon. 36° 25' E. It is one of the most ancient cities in the world. It is 6 miles in circumference, and is surrounded by a dilapidated wall. Its appearance, when it first opens on the view, has been spoken of by all travellers, in all ages, in rapturous terms. The Arabs regard it as one of their four terrestrial paradises. The plain on which it stands is of great extent and extraordinary fertility, covered with beautiful gardens and orchards, irrigated by the limpid waters of the Barrada, forming a grove of more than 50 miles in circuit. But the interior of Damascus by no means corresponds with the beauty of its environs. The streets are narrow, and have, many of them, a gloomy and dilapidated appearance. Many of the houses are built with mud, and pierced, towards the street, by a very few small grated windows with red-painted shutters. They are low, with flat-arched doors, while a dung-hill and pool of putrid water almost invariably stand before each door. In many of them, however, a singular contrast is presented between the outer walls of gray mud, and the richness within.

The best and wealthiest part of the city is what is called the Moslem quarter, where the streets are wider and cleaner and the houses higher and better built. The Christian and Jewish quarters are miserable. Among the places most worthy of notice in Damascus are the bazaars, which are merely long streets covered in with high wood-work and lined with shops, stalls, magazines, and cafés. In the midst of the bazaars stands the Great Khan, said to be one of the most magnificent structures of this kind in the East. It is an immense cupola, supported on granite pillars, and built in part of alternate layers of black and white marble. Its gate is one of the finest specimens of Saracenic architecture in the world. The principal mosque is also a fine edifice, and was originally a Christian cathedral. Besides the more remarkable architectural objects mentioned, there is an extensive citadel, also a seraï or palace, in which the pasha resides. This city still continues to be thoroughly Oriental in all its features and characteristics. No wheeled vehicles of any kind are used, nor are there glass windows to any of the houses. Schools are numerous and generally prosperous in the city.

Damascus is the chief emporium of the trade in European manufactures with Bagdad, Bassorah, Persia, and the neighboring countries; it is also a place of great manufacturing industry. Traders and merchants arrive and depart with the caravans to and from Mecca once a year; to and from Bagdad, Mesopotamia, and Persia two or three times a year; to and from Aleppo twice a month; to and from Beyroot weekly. It is one of the holy cities, and here the pilgrims assemble on their journey to Mecca, and separate on their return from it. The business classes in the city consist of Mohammedan, Christian, and Hebrew merchants. There are manufactures of silk, damasks, cotton, and other fabrics, besides numerous cotton-printing and dyeing establishments, tobacco-factories, copper- and iron-foundries, glass-works, soaperies, &c. The manufacture of Damascus blades, for which the city was once so celebrated, no longer exists; but saddles and bridles, rich and highly finished, fine cabinet-work, and elegant jewelry are largely produced. Until a recent period, no Christian could walk the streets of the city without incurring the risk of being maltreated. In July, 1860, the Mohammedans rose *en masse*, slaughtered thousands of Christians, and drove many into exile.

Of the origin of Damascus nothing certain is known. The building of it has been ascribed both to Abraham and to his steward, Eliezer. There is, however, abundant evidence of its great antiquity, being mentioned in Gen. xiv. 15, as existing 1913 years B.C., and appearing even then to have been a place of note. At subsequent periods it fell successively under the power of the Persians, Greeks, and Romans, attaining great eminence under the last. In 1516 it fell into the hands of the Turks, who retained it till 1832, when it was taken by Ibrahim Pasha, but reverted again to the Turks when the Pasha of Egypt was compelled to evacuate Syria. Beyroot, distant 58 miles N.W., by an excellent road, is the seaport of Damascus. Pop. 150,000, of whom about 19,000 are Christians and 5000 Jews.——Adj. and inhab. DAMASCENE, dam`ạ-seen′; Arab. SHAMEE, shå′mee`.

Damascus, a district or *sanjak* of Syria, comprising all of that country between Lebanon and the Euphrates, having N. the vilayets of Aleppo and Diarbekir, W. the districts of Tripoli and Lebanon, and S. the Haooran. Chief city, Damascus. Here are the remains of Palmyra and other cities celebrated in ancient and sacred history. Estimated pop. 250,000, exclusive of Bedouins.

Damas′cus, a mining camp or hamlet of Placer co., Cal., 18 miles from Colfax. It has a church.

Damascus, a post-village of Early co., Ga., 10 miles S. of Arlington, and about 45 miles S.W. of Albany. It has a church.

Damascus, a post-office of Stephenson co., Ill.

Damascus, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., about 35 miles W. of Baltimore. It has a church and a wagon-shop.

Damascus, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Miss., 16 miles N.N.E. of Forest Station. It has a church.

Damascus, Columbiana co., O. See DAMASCOVILLE.

Damascus, a township of Henry co., O., traversed by the Maumee River. Pop. 1179.

Damascus, Mahoning co., O. See GARFIELD.

Damascus, a post-office of Clackamas co., Oregon.

Damascus, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., in Damascus township, on the Delaware River, and near the Erie Railroad, is 130 miles from New York, and about 15 miles N.E. of Honesdale. A bridge across the river connects it with Cochecton, N.Y. It has 3 churches, an academy, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 2823.

Damascus, a post-office of Spartanburg co., S.C., is at Cherokee Springs, 8 miles N. of Spartanburg.

Damaun, dạ-maun′ (Port. *Daman*; or *Damão*, då-mŏwɴᵍ′), a town of India, belonging to Portugal since 1558. It is on the river Damaunganga, near the sea. Lat. 20° 24′ N.; lon. 72° 53′ E. It is the capital of the Portuguese colony of Daman, which has an area of 30 square miles and a pop. of 38,485.

Damaun, or **Daman,** a former district of India, now included in Derajat.

Damazan, då`må`zôɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 13 miles N.N.W. of Nérac. Pop. 1871.

Dambach, dåm`båk′, a town of Alsace, 4 miles N. of Schlettstadt. Pop. 3226. Near it are mines of iron and manganese.

Dambakaneh, dåm-bå-kå′nẹh, a village of Africa, on the Senegal. Lat. 15° 8′ N.; lon. 13° 30′ W.

Dambea, a lake of Abyssinia. See DEMBEA.

Dam`bool′, or **Dambo′lo,** a village of Ceylon, 45 miles N.W. of Kandy, and 70 miles N.E. of Colombo. It receives its name from a large mass of rock, situated about a mile from the village, and named Damboollagalla, which rises about 550 feet high, and on the S. side of which, about 100 feet from the summit, are five remarkable cave-temples devoted to Booddha. In one is a long and interesting inscription throwing considerable light on the state of the government of Ceylon in the twelfth century. These caves, a hundred years before the Christian era, served as a place of refuge from the invading Malabars, to the Ceylonese monarch, who, in gratitude for the protection thus received, ordered them to be enlarged, placed in them images of Booddha, appointed priests to take charge of them, and dedicated certain lands for their support. Notwithstanding all the changes that have taken place since that period, the priests of Booddha still officiate at the temples.

Damborschitz, dåm′bor-shits`, or **Damboritz,** dåm′bo-rits`, a town of Moravia, 17 miles S.E. of Brünn. Pop. 2150.

Damer, a town of Nubia. See ED-DAMER.

Damery, då`mẹh-ree′, a town of France, in Marne, 4 miles W.N.W. of Epernay. Pop. 1750.

Damesk, an ancient name of DAMASCUS.

Dame's Quarter, a post-village of Somerset co., Md., near Tangier Sound, about 16 miles N. of Crisfield. It has 3 stores.

Damgarten, dåm`gaʀ′tẹn, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 25 miles W. of Stralsund. Pop. 1826.

Damghan, dåm`gån′, a ruined town of Persia, in Khorassan, 50 miles S. of Astrabad.

Da′miansville, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Ill., about 22 miles E. of Belleville.

Damietta, dam-e-et′tạ (Arab. *Damiat*, då-me-åt′, or *Dimyat′*; anc. *Tamia′this*), a town of Egypt, on the E. branch of the Nile, about 8 miles from the sea, and 113 miles by rail N. by E. of Cairo. Vessels of 60 tons can cross its bar; and the place has considerable trade in dates, bones, rags, dried fish, and grain. Pop., chiefly native Mohammedans, 29,383.

Damm, a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Aschaff, near Aschaffenburg. Pop. 1900.

Damm, a town of Prussia. See ALTDAMM.

Damm, LAKE OF. See DAMMSCHE-SEE.

Damma, a Malay island. See DAMME.

Dammarie, dåm`må`ree′, the name of several villages in the central departments of France; the principal in Eure-et-Loir, 8 miles S. of Chartres. Pop. 1300.

Dammartin, dåm`maʀ`tåɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 11 miles N.W. of Meaux. Pop. 1784. Several villages, in the departments of Doubs, Jura, Haute-Marne, &c., are named Dammartin.

Damme, dåmm or dåm′mẹh, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 4 miles N.E. of Bruges. Pop. 950.

Damme, dåm′mẹh, a village of Germany, duchy and 43 miles S. of Oldenburg, with a cattle-market. Pop. 1448.

Damme, dåm′mẹh, an island in the Malay Archipelago, between Ceram and Timor, lat. 7° 10′ S., lon. 128° 40′ E., about 12 miles square. It is very mountainous, and has a lofty active volcano in its N.E. part, where there are also hot springs.

Damme, a town of Prussia. See ALTDAMM.

Dam′mer, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the S. extremity of Gilolo, in lat. 1° S., lon. 128° 10′ E.

Dammerkirch, dåm′mẹr-keerᴋ` (Fr. *Dannemarie*, dånn`må`ree′), a town of Alsace, 12 miles by rail E. of Belfort. Pop. 1164.

Dammersellen, Switzerland. See DAGMERSELLEN.

Dammgarten, a town of Prussia. See DAMGARTEN.

Dammoo′dah, or **Damo′da,** a river of India, which has its rise in the district of Lohardaga, presidency of Bengal, in lat. 23° 55′ N., lon. 84° 53′ E. It has a S. course of 350 miles, through the districts of Hazarybaugh, Manbhoom, Bancoorah, and Burdwan, and falls into the Hoogly in lat. 22° 18′ N., lon. 88° 7′ E. It has numerous tributaries. The valley of the Dammoodah abounds in iron and coal. It is navigable for large vessels to Ampata.

Dammsche-See, dåmm′shẹh-så`, or **Dammische-See,** dåm′me-shẹh-så`, a lake of Prussia, in Pomerania, formed by the Oder near its mouth. Length, 10 miles; greatest breadth, 2 miles. It is navigable in all its extent.

Damoh, a town of India. See DUMOH.

Damoo, då`moo′, a town of Thibet, 40 miles N.N.E. of the Niti-Ghaut. Lat. 31° 26′ N.; lon. 79° 53′ E.

Dampier, dam′peer, an island on the N. coast of Papua, or New Guinea, in lat. 4° 40′ S., lon. 145° 59′ E.

Dampier Archipelago is off the N.W. coast of Australia, in lat. 21° S., lon. 116°–117° E., and comprises Enderby, Lewis, Rosemary, Legendre, Depuch, and many smaller islands. DAMPIER STRAIT, between the islands of Waigeoo and Papua, is 70 miles long and 35 miles broad.

Dampierre, dôᴍ`pe-aiʀ′, a village of France, in Jura, near the Doubs, 12 miles N.E. of Dôle. Pop. 705.

Dampierre-sur-Salon, dôᴍ`pe-aiʀ′-süʀ-så`lôɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Haute-Saône, on the Salon, 9 miles N.E. of Gray. Pop. 1353. Dampierre is the name of several villages in Central and Western France.

Damp′man's, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Waynesburg Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 16 miles from Downingtown.

Dampoor, or **Dhampoor,** dåm`poor′, a town of India, Bijnaur district, 38 miles N.W. of Moradabad. Pop. 6555.

Dampremy, dôᴍ`prå`mee′, a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, a few miles E. of Charleroi. It has glass-works and coal-mines. Pop. 5335.

Dam′sa, a beautiful islet of the Orkneys, in the Bay and forming part of the parish of Firth.

Damuggoo, då-mŭg-goo′, a large town of Africa, on the left bank of the Niger. Lat. 7° N.; lon. 7° 50′ E.

Damville, dôᴍ`veel′, a village of France, in Eure, 11 miles S.S.W. of Evreux. Pop. 968.

Damvillers, dôᴍ`vee`yå′, a village of France, in Meuse, 13 miles S. of Montmédy. Pop. 834.

Dan, a city of antiquity in Palestine, at the N. extremity of the "Promised Land." The site of Dan has been identified with Tell-el-Kady, 3 miles W.N.W. of Banias.

Dan, a post-office of Taylor co., Iowa.

Dana, då′nå, an important river of East Africa, rises near Mount Kenia, and flows across the coast plain S.E. to Formosa Bay. It is said to be navigable for about 100 miles from the coast.

Dana, då′nå, a village of Northern Syria, pashalic and 20 miles W. of Aleppo. It has many remains of antiquity.

Dana, då′nạ, a post-village of La Salle co., Ill., in Groveland township, on the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, 103 miles S.W. of Chicago, and 5 miles N.E. of Minonk. It has a church, a newspaper office, &c.

Dana, a post-hamlet of Vermilion co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railroad, 7 miles W. of Montezuma.

Dana, a post-township of Worcester co., Mass., about 28 miles W.N.W. of Worcester. It contains a village named North Dana, on the Springfield, Athol & Northeastern Railroad, and has manufactures of palm-leaf hats. P. 758.

Dana, a post-office of York co., Neb.

Dana, a station in Carbon co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 34 miles E. of Rawlins.

Danakil, the plural of DANKALI.

Danapris, an ancient name of the DNIEPER.

Danaster and **Danastris.** See DNIESTER.

Danau and **Danaw,** names of the DANUBE.

Dan′borough, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., 3 miles from Doylestown, and about 32 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has a store and about 20 houses.

Dan′burg, a post-hamlet of Wilkes co., Ga., 12 miles N. of Washington Station. It has 2 churches.

Danbury, dan′bẹr-e, a post-borough, one of the capitals of Fairfield co., Conn., is in Danbury township, at the north terminus of the Danbury & Norwalk Railroad, 69 miles N.N.E. of New York, about 30 miles W.N.W. of New Haven, and 20 miles (direct) N.W. of Bridgeport. The Danbury Branch Railroad extends from this place to Brookfield Junction, and there connects with the Housatonic Railroad. It contains a court-house, 9 churches, a public library, 2 national banks, a large graded school, 2 savings-banks, 3 newspaper offices, 12 manufactories of hats, and 1 of sewing-machines. Its prosperity is mainly supported by its manufactures of hats, which employ a capital of $1,500,000. Danbury was burned by the British in April, 1777. Pop. 6542; of the township, 8753.

Danbury, a post-office of Woodbury co., Iowa, and a station on the Maple River Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Mapleton.

Danbury, a post-hamlet of Red Willow co., Neb., in the Beaver Valley, 60 miles N. of Buffalo, Kansas.

Danbury, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., in Danbury township, on the Northern Railroad, 39 miles N.W. of Concord. The township is hilly or mountainous. It has 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 796.

Danbury, a post-village, capital of Stokes co., N.C., on the Dan River, about 112 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh. It has 2 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, and manufactures of tobacco and iron.

Danbury, a post-township of Ottawa co., O., is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie, and on the S. by Sandusky Bay, which separates it from Sandusky City. It has a station (Danbury) on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 6 miles W. of Sandusky. Danbury Post-Office is at this station. Pop. 1252.

Dan′by, a post-hamlet of Danby township, Ionia co., Mich., on the Grand River, 7 miles S.W. of Portland. Pop. of the township, 1140. Danby Station is on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 20 miles W.N.W. of Lansing.

Danby, a post-office of York co., Neb.

Danby, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., in Danby township, 6 miles S. of Ithaca, and about 25 miles N.E. of Elmira. It has 2 or 3 churches. Pop. about 400. The township contains a hamlet named West Danby, which is on the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre Railroad. Pop. of township, 2161.

Danby, a post-village in Danby township, Rutland co., Vt., on Otter Creek, at Danby Station on the Harlem Extension Railroad, 18 miles S. of Rutland, and ½ mile W. of the Green Mountains. It has 2 churches, a carriage-shop, a tannery, and 4 stores, also a marble-quarry. Dairying is the principal business of Danby, which has 8 cheese-factories. Pop. of the township, 1319.

Dan′by, or **Old Dur′ham,** a post-village in Drummond co., Quebec, 14 miles by rail W. of Richmond. P. 117.

Danby Four Corners, a post-hamlet of Rutland co., Vt., in Danby township, 4 miles from Danby Station. It has a church, a newspaper office, and a store.

Dan′cing Branch, a post-office of Monroe co., Tenn.

Dan′cyville, a post-village of Haywood co., Tenn., about 52 miles E.N.E. of Memphis. It has an academy and 3 churches.

Danda, dån′då, or **Dande,** dån′dẹh, a river of South-western Africa, bounds the state of Angola on the N., and enters the Atlantic 60 miles N. of the mouth of the Coanza, after a northern course estimated at 200 miles. Danda is a village near its mouth.

Dan′dridge, a post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Tenn., about 30 miles E.N.E. of Knoxville, and 3 miles N. of the French Broad River. It has an academy, a female institute, 5 churches, and manufactures of leather and wagons. Pop. about 800.

Dane, or **Däne.** See DENMARK.

Dane, a county in the S. part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 1240 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Wisconsin River, and is also drained by Catfish, Koshkonong, and Sugar Rivers. Among the physical features of this county are four beautiful lakes, named Mendota, Menona, Kegonsa, and Waubesa, which are connected by short outlets. The surface is finely diversified with hills of moderate height, undulating prairies, and groves or "oak openings." The soil is very fertile. Wheat, oats, Indian corn, hay, butter, pork, and wool are the staple products. This county produced in 1870 2,535,048 bushels of wheat,—more than any other county in the United States. It is intersected by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Capital, Madison, which is also the capital of the state. Valuation of real and personal estate, $38,607,272. Pop. in 1870, 53,096, of whom 33,456 were Americans; in 1875, 52,968.

Dane, or **Dane Station,** a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis., in a township of the same name, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 15 miles N.N.W. of Madison. It has a church, and is inhabited by Germans. Pop. of the township, 1168.

Dänemark. See DENMARK.

Danemarka, the Italian for DENMARK.

Danemora, or **Dannemora,** då-ne-mo′rå, a village of Sweden, 24 miles N.N.E. of Upsal, celebrated for the iron-mines in its vicinity, which have been worked without interruption from the fifteenth century and produce the finest iron. Railways connect it with Gefle and Stockholm.

Danemora, New York. See DANNEMORA.

Dane Prairie, township, Otter Tail co., Minn. P. 287.

Daneshalt, a village of Scotland. See DUNSHELT.

Dane Station, Dane co., Wis. See DANE.

Dan′ford, a post-office of Guernsey co., O.

Dan′forth, a post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., on the

Illinois Central Railroad, 77 miles S. by W. from Chicago. It has 2 churches and a bank. Pop. about 250. The name of its post-office is Danforth Station.

Danforth, a post-office of Johnson co., Iowa.

Danforth, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Me., in Danforth township, on the European & North American Railroad, 88 miles N.E. of Bangor. It has a lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 313.

Danforth Station, Illinois. See DANFORTH.

Dangeau, dôɴɢ'zhō', a village of France, in Eure-et-Loir, 9 miles N. of Châteaudun. Pop. 1409.

Danger (dain'jẹr) **Island,** of Chagos Archipelago, on the W. edge of the Great Chagos Bank. Lat. 6° 23' S.; lon. 71° 18' 30" E.

Dangerfield, or **Daingerfield,** dain'jẹr-feeld, a post-village, capital of Morris co., Tex., on the Red River & East Line Railroad, 30 miles W.N.W. of Jefferson. It has a church, an academy, a newspaper office, and a money-order post-office. Pop. estimated at 450.

Danger Isles, a small group of islands in the Pacific. Lat. 11° S.; lon. 166° W.

Dangerous Archipelago, dain'jẹr-ŭs ar-kẹ-pel'ạ-go, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 21° S., lon. 140° W., nearly identical with the LOW ARCHIPELAGO.

Danger (dang'ghẹr) **River** (*Danger* is a corruption of *D'Angra*, or *Rio d'Angra*, *i.e.*, the "River of the Bay"), a river of Africa, which falls into the Bight of Biafra, forming a considerable bay at its mouth, in lat. 1° N.

Danholm, dån'holm, formerly **Strale,** strå'lå, a small island in the Baltic, in the narrow strait between Rügen and the mainland.

Dani'a, a post-office of Otter Tail co., Minn.

Dania, a Latin name for DENMARK.

Danie, an island of Persia. See DAENY.

Dan'iell's (dån'yẹlz) **Mills,** a post-office of Douglas co., Ga., 12 miles N.E. of Whitesburg Station. Here are a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Dan'ielson, township, Meeker co., Minn. Pop. 249.

Dan'ielsonville, a post-borough of Windham co., Conn., in Killingly township, on the Quinebaug River, and on the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, 26 miles N. by E. of Norwich, and 8 miles S. of Putnam. It has 6 churches, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, a savings-bank, a graded school, and several cotton-mills, which make prints and sheetings. The name of its post-office is West Killingly, and that of the station and borough is Danielsonville.

Dan'ielsville, a small post-village, capital of Madison co., Ga., about 22 miles N.E. of Athens. It has a church.

Danielsville, a post-office of Northampton co., Pa.

Danielsville, a post-office of Dickson co., Tenn.

Danilisha, då-ne-lee'shå, a village of Russia, government of Perm, of which city it is a suburb.

Danilov, or **Danilow,** då-ne-lov', a town of Russia, government and 40 miles N.N.E. of Yaroslav, on the Pelenda. It is surrounded by collieries, and has dye-works and manufactures of candles. Pop. 4365.

Danilovetschi, or **Danilowitschi,** då-ne-lo-vêtch'-ee, a town of Russia, 80 miles N. of Minsk. Pop. 1500.

Dänische-Wald, då'nish-ẹh-ŵålt', a country of Sleswick, between the Gulfs of Eckernförde and Kiel.

Danish, or **Dänisch.** See DENMARK.

Dankali, dån'kå-lee', plural **Danakil,** då-nå'keel' or då-nå'kil, a name strictly belonging to the African people called AFAR (which see), it being an Arabic appellation for that race; but geographers frequently apply the names Dankali and Danakil to a portion of the Afar country, bounded N.E. by the Red Sea and S.W. by a range of mountains running nearly parallel to the coast and forming a frontier-line towards Tigré and the Galla country. It is about 250 miles in length, by about 56 in width at the broadest part, and extends from about lat. 13° to 15° 30' N. It is in general low, sandy, dry, and unproductive, although said to have been formerly a rich country. The heat is often excessive, the thermometer rising frequently to 110°. In the dry season it is almost destitute of water. Its population is composed of various tribes, described by all travellers as being unprincipled, treacherous, and cruel. Pop. estimated at 70,000.

Dankara, dån'kạ-rå', **Denkera,** den'kẹ-rå', or **Dinkira,** din'kẹ-rå', a town of Africa, capital of a kingdom of the same name, 47 miles W. of Coomassie. The kingdom is under British protection, and has gold-mines.

Dankaur, a town of India. See DUNKOUR.

Dankia, a mountain of Asia. See DUNKIA.

Dankov, or **Dankow,** dån-kov', written also **Donkov',** a town of Russia, government and 90 miles S. of Riazan, on the Don. Pop. 2153.

Danmark, the Danish for DENMARK.

Dan'naikencot'ta, a town of British India, in the presidency of Madras, 32 miles N. of Coimbatoor.

Dan'nebrog, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Neb., 18 miles N. of Grand Island Station, which is on the Union Pacific Railroad. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Dannemarie, a town of Alsace. See DAMMERKIRCH.

Dannemora, a town of Sweden. See DANEMORA.

Dannemo'ra, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., in Dannemora township, about 14 miles W. of Plattsburg. A prison known as the Clinton State Prison was established here in 1845 in order to employ convicts in mining and manufacturing iron. Chazy Lake is in this township. Pop. of the township, 1294. Dannemora Station, several miles N. of the town limits, is on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, 29 miles E. of Malone.

Dannenberg, dån'nẹn-bêʀɢ', a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 30 miles E.S.E. of Lüneburg, on the Jeetze. Pop. 2062.

Danois, the French for the inhabitants of DENMARK.

Dan River rises in Patrick co., Va., from which it runs into Stokes co., N.C. Flowing northeastward through Rockingham co., it returns into Virginia, and passes by Danville, below which its general direction is eastward. After it has crossed the southern boundary of Virginia five times, it unites with the Staunton River at Clarksville, in Mecklenburg co. The stream formed by this confluence is the Roanoke River. The Dan River is about 200 miles long, and is navigable by bateaus to Danville.

Dan River, a township of Caswell co., N.C. P. 1910.

Dan's Fork of the Big Black River, Mo., rises in Lafayette co., runs eastward, and enters the Big Black in Saline co.

Dansville, danz'vil, a post-village of Ingham co., Mich., in Ingham township, 8 miles S.E. of Mason, and about 70 miles W.N.W. of Detroit. It has 2 churches, a union school, 2 carriage-shops, a flouring-mill, and manufactures of furniture and cradles. Pop. 443.

Dansville, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., in North Dansville township, on Canaseraga Creek, on the Dansville & Mount Morris Branch of the Erie Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Mount Morris, about 44 miles S. of Rochester, and 18 miles N. of Hornellsville. It is the S.E. terminus of the Dansville Branch of the Genesee Valley Canal. It contains 10 churches, the Dansville Seminary, 1 or 2 national banks, 2 furnaces, a machine-shop, and several paper-mills and flouring-mills for which the creek affords motive-power. Here is a large water-cure called "Home Hygienic Institute." Two or 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 3387.

Dansville (South Dansville Post-Office), a township of Steuben co., N.Y. Pop. 1854. It contains Rogersville.

Dansville, or **Danville,** a hamlet of Meigs co., O., in Salem township, about 13 miles W. of Pomeroy. It has a church. Here is Alberta Post-Office.

Dant'zic, or **Dant'zick** (Ger. *Danzig*, dånt'sig; Polish, *Gdansk*, g'dånsk; Fr. *Dantzick*, dåɴt'zeek'; L. *Dantis'cum*), a city of Prussia, capital of a government of its own name, province of West Prussia, is situated on the left bank of the Vistula, 3½ miles from its outlet, which traverses the city and is here joined by the Mottlau and the Radaune. Lat. 54° 21' 4" N.; lon. 18° 39' 34" E. Railways connect it with the principal towns of North Germany. The mean temperature of the year is 45°, winter, 30°, summer, 62° Fahr. It is nearly of a circular form, and ranks as a fortress of the first class, being surrounded by walls and bastions, defended by a citadel and outworks, and provided with the means of laying a part of the surrounding country under water. It is entered by four gates, has nine suburbs, and is divided into five parts,—the Old, the New, and the Low Town, the Speicher (granaries), an island, and Langgarten. The last is the more modern part of the town, and is both regularly and well built. In the other parts the houses are generally old and indifferent and the streets narrow and winding. The principal public edifices are a cathedral, finished in 1503, numerous churches, chapels, synagogues, monasteries and nunneries, a gymnasium, 2 realschulen, a school of navigation, schools of commerce, arts, and trade, a public library with 50,000 volumes, an observatory, a museum, an orphan asylum, a house of industry, several hospitals, town halls, an arsenal, a navy-yard, and an exchange. Vessels drawing 8 or 9 feet of water can reach the city; others lie in the Neufahrwasser, at the mouth of the river, or in the roads, which afford good anchorage for vessels of any burden. Its principal manufactures are fire-arms, tobacco, silks, vitriol, jewelry, shipping, amber goods, and *goldwasser*; and it has numerous distilleries, breweries, flour-mills, dye-works, and sugar-refineries. The principal exports are wheat, rye, barley, oats, pease, flour, linseed, rape, biscuits, provisions, ashes, zinc, bones, timber, staves, flax, hemp, linens, spirits, beer, and wool. The imports comprise woollen and silken stuffs and other manufactured goods, petroleum, coal, fish, dyes, wine, oil, spice, fruit, salt, and furs.

The proper port of Dantzic is Neufahrwasser, at the mouth of the Vistula, to which a railway extends, the number of sand-banks which encumber the river immediately above seriously obstructing the navigation. Now, however, by means of a canal about 150 feet wide by 15 feet deep, the worst of the obstructions are avoided, and vessels of large size come up close to the town. It has a large trade also by rail and by river. The corn-granaries, with warehouses for linens, ashes, hemp, &c., are all situated on a small island formed by the Mottlau.

As early as 970 there was a town here. In 1271 it was taken by Mestwin, and in 1294 by the Poles. It was occupied by the Teutonic Knights from 1310 till 1454, when it became independent under the protection of Poland, and was for a long period a principal member of the Hanseatic League. Dantzic was assigned to Prussia at the second partition of Poland. It capitulated to the French in 1807. Since 1815 its fortifications have been greatly extended and improved. Pop. in 1875, 97,931.——Inhab. DANT'ZICKER.

Dantzic, a government of Prussia, province of West Prussia, bounded N. by the Baltic, E. by Königsberg, S. by Marienwerder, and W. by Cöslin. Area, 3071 square miles. Surface level and well watered. Products, corn, barley, flax, and tobacco. Horses, cattle, and swine are reared. The principal lakes are the Drausensee, Isarnowitzersee, and Radaunensee. The Vistula is the principal river. Chief towns, Dantzic and Elbing. Pop. in 1875, 542,316.

Dantzick. See DANTZIC.

Dan'ube (anc. *Danu'bius*, and *Is'ter*; Ger. *Donau*, dō'nŏw; Hun. *Duna*, doo'nŏh), the largest river in Europe next to the Volga, formed by the union at Donaueschingen of two streams, the Brege and the Brigach, which rise in the eastern slope of the Black Forest, in lat. 48° 6′ N., lon. 8° 9′ E., 2650 feet above the sea-level. Its general course is from W. to E., falling into the Black Sea by four mouths, viz., the Kilia, Stambool, Edrillis or St. George's, and Soolina. The last, which is the deepest and has been much improved by the construction of jetties, falls into the sea in lat. 45° 9′ 18″ N., lon. 29° 40′ 30″ E. The extent of its basin is 269,180 square miles; the direct distance from source to mouth, 1000 miles, but including windings, about 2000. From its source it flows in a general easterly direction (passing Ulm, Lintz, Vienna, and Presburg) till it reaches Waitzen, in Hungary; there it turns S. to Vukovar, in Slavonia, passing Pesth; from Vukovar it flows in a general southeasterly direction to its mouths, passing in its course Belgrade, Orsova, Widin, Nicopolis, Silistria, Galatz, and Ismail, and forming between Belgrade and Orsova the boundary between Hungary and Servia, and from Orsova to below Silistria the boundary between Roumania and Bulgaria. Below the Pruth its N. bank is Russian, and on the S. is the Dobrudja, now a part of Roumania. The average fall of the Danube is 18 inches per mile. It is joined in its course by over 400 tributaries, of which 100 are navigable. Among the principal tributaries on the right may be noted the Iller, Lech, Isar, Inn, Enns, Raab, Drave, Save, and Morava; on the left, the Altmühl, Regen, March, Theiss, Temes, Aluta, Sereth, and Pruth. At Ulm the Danube becomes navigable for flat-bottomed boats of 100 tons. Between Alt-Orsova, in Hungary, and Gladova, in Servia, the navigation was formerly effectually stopped by the famous rapid or cataract called the Iron Gate. Modern science has done much to overcome this obstacle, and vessels drawing 9 feet are now able to pass it. A tax is levied on all vessels navigating the river, to complete so far as possible the removal of this obstruction. Above Orsova the rapidity of the current is so great as to render navigation, save by steam, impossible; below that point the flow is gentle and equable. The delta formed among its channels or mouths comprises an area of about 1000 square miles.——Adj. DANU'BIAN.

Dan'ube, a post-township of Herkimer co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, about 28 miles E. by S. of Utica, is bounded on the N. by the Mohawk River. It has 5 cheese-factories, and contains Newville. Pop. 1324.

Danubian Principalities or **Provinces.** See ROUMANIA, SERVIA, and BULGARIA.

Danum, the ancient name of DONCASTER.

Danus, the supposed ancient name of the AIN.

Dan'vers, a post-village of McLean co., Ill., in Danvers township, and on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 10 miles W.N.W. of Bloomington. It has 4 churches, a graded school, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 356; of the township, 1760.

Danvers, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Danvers township, on a branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and on the Essex Railroad and the Salem & Lowell Railroad, 19 miles N. by E. from Boston, and 4 or 5 miles N.W. of Salem. It has several churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, a high school, a branch of the Peabody Library, and extensive manufactures of shoes, bricks, carpets, &c. Here is the new and beautiful insane asylum founded by the state, the edifice of which cost nearly $2,000,000. It is situated on a hill, and is surmounted by towers which command a magnificent view. Two weekly newspapers are published here. The township contains also 2 villages, named Danvers Centre and Danvers Port, and has 9 churches and a pop. of 6025.

Danvers Centre, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Danvers township, 6 miles N.W. of Salem, and 2 miles W. of Danvers. Its station is on the Newburyport Branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad, ½ mile S.W. of Danvers. It has a church and several shoe-factories.

Danvers Port, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Danvers township, on the Lawrence Branch of the Eastern Railroad, and on a navigable inlet of the ocean, 3½ miles N.W. of Salem, and 18 miles N.N.E. of Boston. Here are several churches, a high school, and manufactures of bricks, shoes, iron, &c. Pop. about 500.

Dan'ville, a post-village of Morgan co., Ala., about 15 miles S.S.W. of Decatur. It has 2 churches, the Danville College, and a flour-mill.

Danville, a post-village, capital of Yell co., Ark., on the Petit Jean River, about 74 miles W.N.W. of Little Rock. It has 2 churches.

Danville, a post-village of Contra Costa co., Cal., 16 miles E. of Oakland. It has a church and 3 general stores.

Danville, a post-office of Turner co., Dakota.

Danville, a city of Illinois, the capital of Vermilion co., is on the Vermilion River, in Danville township, 132 miles S. of Chicago, 73 miles E.N.E. of Decatur, and 33 miles E. of Champaign. It is on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, which connects here with the Paris & Danville Railroad. The Wabash Railroad crosses the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad at this place, which is also a terminus of the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad. It contains a court-house, an opera-house, 3 public halls, 13 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, the Danville High School, 2 foundries, an organ-factory, a chair-factory, and 5 steam mills. One daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Bituminous coal crops out here in the bluffs of the river, and is mined extensively. The car-shops and machine-shops of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad are located at Danville. Pop. about 10,000; of the township, 2434.

Danville, a post-village, capital of Hendricks co., Ind., in Centre township, on White Lick Creek, and on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 19 miles W. of Indianapolis. It has 6 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a graded school, and 2 flour-mills. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 1040.

Danville, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, in Danville township, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 13 miles W.N.W. of Burlington. It has 3 churches and a cheese-factory. Pop. of the township, 1543.

Danville, a township of Worth co., Iowa. Pop. 199.

Danville, a post-town, capital of Boyle co., Ky., on the Knoxville Branch of the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, 96 miles S.E. of Louisville, and on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 36 miles S.S.W. of Lexington. It is the seat of Centre College (Presbyterian), which was founded in 1819 and has about 150 students and a library of 5000 volumes. Danville contains a court-house, the Caldwell Institute, a national bank, 1 other bank, a newspaper office, an institution for deaf-mutes, 13 churches, and manufactures of carriages and bricks. Pop. 2542.

Danville, a post-hamlet of Androscoggin co., Me., in Auburn township, on the Grand Trunk Railroad, at its junction with the Maine Central Railroad, 27 miles N. of Portland, and 6 miles S.S.W. of Auburn Court-House. It has a public hall and a flour-mill. Pop. about 150. The name of its station is Danville Junction.

Danville, a post-township of Blue Earth co., Minn., about 22 miles S. by E. of Mankato. Pop. 618.

Danville, a post-office of Alcorn co., Miss., 8 or 9 miles S.W. of Corinth.

Danville, a post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Mo., in Danville township, about 28 miles S.E. of Mexico, and 44 miles E.N.E. of Jefferson City. It has 3 churches, a marble-quarry, and a newspaper office. Pop. of the township, 2254.

Danville, a post-township of Rockingham co., N.H., about 30 miles S.E. of Concord. It has manufactures of lumber, violins, &c. Pop. 548.

Danville, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.J., about 12 miles E.N.E. of Belvidere. It has several churches near it.

Danville, New York. See DANSVILLE.

Danville, a village of Highland co., O., 7 miles S.W. of Hillsborough, and about 44 miles E. by N. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches. Pop. 157. Here is Nevin Post-Office.

Danville, a post-village of Knox co., O., in Union township, 14 miles E.N.E. of Mount Vernon, on the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad. It has several churches and a flour-mill. Pop. 134.

Danville, a hamlet of Madison co., O., in Range township, 10 miles S. of London. It has a church. Pop. 100.

Danville, Meigs co., O. See DANSVILLE.

Danville, Bucks co., Pa. See DANBOROUGH.

Danville, a flourishing post-borough, capital of Montour co., Pa., on the right bank of the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, at the base of Montour's Ridge, and on the Catawissa and Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroads, 50 miles W.S.W. of Wilkesbarre, 30 miles (direct) S.E. of Williamsport, and 68 miles by railroad N. by E. from Harrisburg. The Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Railroad passes along the other bank of the river, which is here crossed by a bridge. Danville contains 16 churches, the Danville Institute, 2 national banks, an asylum for the insane founded by the state, and printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers. Here are also the Pennsylvania Iron-Works (the first establishment erected in the United States for the manufacture of railroad iron, and among the most extensive in the country), 7 blast-furnaces, 4 rolling-mills, and 5 iron-foundries. The value of the forged and rolled iron produced here sometimes amounts to $5,000,000 annually. Danville was first settled in 1768. Pop. in 1870, 8436; present pop. about 10,000.

Danville, a post-village of Houston co., Tenn., on the E. bank of the Tennessee River, and on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 44 miles W.S.W. of Clarksville, and about 80 miles W. by N. from Nashville. It has several stores, and there are 2 iron-furnaces near it.

Danville, a post-office of Comal co., Tex.

Danville, a village of Montgomery co., Tex., about 47 miles N. of Houston, and 2 miles from Willis.

Danville, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vt., in Danville township, on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 11 miles from St. Johnsbury, and about 25 miles E.N.E. of Montpelier. It has 2 or 3 churches, a national bank, a graded school, and a sulphur spring. A weekly newspaper is published here. The township contains hamlets named North and West Danville, and has manufactures of woollen goods. Pop. of the township, 2216.

Danville, a flourishing post-town of Pittsylvania co., Va., is situated on the Dan River, and on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 141 miles W.S.W. of Richmond, 48 miles N.N.E. of Greensborough, N.C., and 65 miles S. of Lynchburg. It is the S.W. terminus of the Virginia Midland Railroad, 236 miles from Washington, D.C. It contains 9 churches, a national bank, 3 other banks, the Danville Male Academy, the Danville Female College, the Roanoke Female College, and several tobacco-factories. Two daily and 4 weekly newspapers are published here. It has a large trade in tobacco, which is the staple product of the county. This town is the centre of the fine yellow tobacco section; and it is stated that 25,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco are sometimes sold here in a year. Pop. in 1870, 3463; present pop. about 7000.

Danville, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis., in Elba township, 14 miles by rail N.W. of Watertown. It has a church, a carriage-shop, and a flouring-mill.

Danville, a post-village in Richmond co., Quebec, 86 miles by rail S.W. of Quebec, and 87 miles N.E. of Montreal. It contains 2 hotels, 4 churches, 5 or 6 stores, a printing-office, a match-factory, a foundry, a carriage-factory, a cabinet-factory, and a grist-mill. Pop. 621.

Danville Junction, Kentucky. See SHELBY CITY.

Danville Junction, Maine. See DANVILLE.

Dan'way, a post-hamlet of La Salle co., Ill., in Mission township, about 30 miles S.S.W. of Aurora.

Danzig, a city of Prussia. See DANTZIC.

Daodapoora, a state of India. See BHAWLPOOR.

Daoodnuggur, Daoudnagur, or **Dáúdnagar,** då-ood-nŭg'gŭr, a town of Bengal, district and 40 miles N.E. of Gaya, on the river Sone. It has manufactures of cottons, carpets, and woollen goods. Pop. 10,058.

Daooria, Daouria, or **Dauria,** då-oo're-å, a country of Asia, forming the circle of Nerchinsk in the Russian province of Transbaikalia. The people called Daoorians have been driven into Chinese Manchooria, and the present inhabitants are Toongooses, Booriats, and some Russians.

Daoorian (or **Daourian**) **Mountains,** a part of the Stanovoi chain, between the basin of the Amoor and Lake Baikal. They are rich in silver, zinc, copper, iron, and mercury.

Daoudcaundy, or **Daudkandi,** då-ood-kawn'dee, a town of Bengal, in Tiperah, on the Brahmapootra, 30 miles W. of Comilla.

Daoudnagur, a town of India. See DAOODNUGGUR.

Daoulas, då'oo'lå', a village of France, in Finistère, 10 miles E. of Brest, with a port on the Atlantic. Pop. 743.

Daouria, a country of Asia. See DAOORIA.

Daphne, an ancient city of Syria. See BEIT-EL-MÁ.

Daph'ne, a post-village, capital of Baldwin co., Ala., is situated on a high bluff on the E. shore of Mobile Bay, 7 miles by water E. of the city of Mobile. It has a court-house, a church, and a large hotel. It is a bathing-place, and a winter resort for consumptive invalids.

Dapoolee, or **Dapuli.** See DABUL.

Dara, då'rå, a ruined town of Asiatic Turkey, 20 miles S.S.E. of Mardeen, with extensive remains of granaries, tombs, and reservoirs.

Dara, då'rå, a village of Africa, in the Bondoo country, 12 miles W. of the Falemé. Lat. 14° 40′ N.; lon. 12° 16′ W. It is a populous place, built on a plateau commanding a view over an undulating and well-wooded country.

Darab, då'råb, **Darabgherd,** då-råb-ghẹrd', **Darabscherd,** or **Darabjerd,** då-råb-jẹrd', a town of Persia, in Fars, 130 miles S.E. of Sheeraz. It is pleasantly situated on a small river in an extensive plain, and surrounded with groves of dates, oranges, and lemons. About 3 miles S. of the town are some remarkable remnants of antiquity, consisting of excavations and sculptured rocks. Pop. from 15,000 to 20,000.

Daragunge, or **Daraganj,** då'rå-gŭnj', a town of India, on the Ganges, opposite Allahabad. Pop. 9103.

Darajee', a town of Sinde, in the delta of the Indus, 39 miles S.S.W. of Tatta. Pop. about 2000.

Dar-al-Beida, dår-ål-bå'då (the "white house"), also written **Dar-el-Beda** (**-Beidah** or **-Baida**), **Dara-el-Beida,** and **Casa Blanca,** kå'så blånk'å, a seaport town of Morocco, 46 miles N.E. of Azamor. It exports hides, wool, and grain. Pop. about 2000.

Daranagur, då-rå-nŭg'gŭr, a town of British India, North-West Provinces, on the Ganges, 67 miles N.E. of Delhi.

Darang, a district of India. See DURRUNG.

Daraporam, dar'rå-po-råm', a populous town of British India, presidency of Madras, district and 42 miles S.E. of Coimbatoor.

Darbhanga, a town of India. See DURBUNGAH.

D'Arbonne Bayou, dar'bonn' bī'oo, Louisiana, is formed by the Middle Fork, South Fork, and Corneille Creek, which unite in Union parish. It runs southeastward, and enters the Ouachita River about 6 miles above Monroe. The Middle and South Forks rise in Claiborne parish. Corneille or Corney Creek rises in the state of Arkansas and runs southeastward. Small steamboats can ascend the bayou nearly 50 miles.

Dar'boy, a post-office of Calumet co., Wis.

Dar'by, a township of Madison co., O. Pop. 988. It includes the village of Pleasant Valley.

Darby, a township of Pickaway co., O. Pop. 1548. It includes the village of Palestine.

Darby, a township of Union co., O., is contiguous to Darby, Madison co., O. Pop. 1142.

Darby, a post-borough of Delaware co., Pa., on Darby Creek, and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Philadelphia. It has 3 churches, a woollen-factory, and several mills. Pop. 1205.

Darby Creek, Ohio, drains parts of Union, Madison, and Franklin cos., runs southeastward, and enters the Scioto River in Pickaway co., about 1 mile above Circleville. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Darby Creek, Pennsylvania, runs southeastward, in Delaware co., forms part of the boundary of Philadelphia, and enters the Delaware River about 3 miles above Chester.

Dar'byville, a post-office of Baker co., Fla., on the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, 28 miles W. of Jacksonville.

Darbyville, a post-village of Pickaway co., O., on Darby Creek, 13 miles N.W. of Circleville, and about 21 miles S. by W. from Columbus. It has a church. Pop. 233.

Darda, or **Darda-Nagy,** daʀ′dŏh‵-nŏdj′, a town of Hungary, co. of Baranya, in a plain, 8 miles by rail N. of Eszek. Pop. 2358.

Dardanelle, dar‵dạ-nĕll′, a post-village of Yell co., Ark., on the S. bank of the Arkansas River, about 66 miles W.N.W. of Little Rock. Cotton and other products are shipped here in steamboats. It has a newspaper office, a seminary, and 3 churches. Pop. 926.

Dardanelles, dar‵dạ-nĕlz′, or **Hel′lespont** (anc. *Hellespon′tus*), called also the **Strait of Gallip′oli,** a narrow strait between Europe and Asiatic Turkey, connecting the Sea of Marmora and the Ægean Sea, is situated between lat. 40° and 40° 30′ N. and lon. 26° 10′ and 26° 40′ E., having S.E. Asia Minor, and N.W. the peninsula of Gallipoli. Length, from N.E. to S.W., 40 miles; breadth, from 1 to 4 miles. The Asiatic side presents most beautiful scenery, and rises gradually from the sea upwards to the range of Mount Ida. The European side is, in general, steep and rugged. Various inlets form secure harbors for vessels of every size, and on both shores there are numerous forts and batteries. The modern name of this strait is derived from the castles called the Dardanelles, on its banks at the S.W. entrance; its ancient name, Hellespont (*i.e.*, "Sea of Helle"), from Helle, daughter of Athamas, King of Thebes, who was drowned in it. It is also memorable as the scene of the death of Leander, who used to swim across at Abydos, the narrowest part of the strait, a feat also achieved by Lord Byron. The invading armies of Xerxes and of the Turks crossed it to enter Europe.

Dardanelles, dar‵dạ-nĕlz′, a post-office of Lake co., Oregon.

Dardenne, dar-den′, a post-township of St. Charles co., Mo., about 30 miles W. by N. of St. Louis. Pop. 3092. Dardenne is also the name of a station on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 32 miles from St. Louis.

Dardenne Creek, Missouri, intersects St. Charles co., runs nearly northeastward, and enters the Mississippi River about 6 miles N.W. of St. Charles.

Dardesheim, daʀ′dẹs-hīme‵, a town of Prussian Saxony, circle and 11 miles N.W. of Halberstadt. Pop. 1363.

Dardistan, a country of Asia. See Gilghit.

Dare, a county in the N.E. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Albemarle Sound, on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the W. by Alligator River. This county includes Roanoke Island. The surface is nearly level; the soil is sandy and poor. Capital, Manteo. Pop. in 1870, 2778.

Dar-el-Beida. See Dar-al-Beida.

Darent, då′rent, a river of England, co. of Kent, rises 5 miles W. of Sevenoaks, and falls into the Thames.

Dar-es-Salaam, dar-ĕs-så-lâm′, a seaport of Africa, 25 miles S. of Zanzibar, with a good harbor.

Daretown, dair′tŏwn, a post-village of Salem co., N.J., in Upper Pittsgrove township, on the Salem Branch of the West Jersey Railroad, 12 miles E. of Salem. It has a church.

Dar Fertit, a country of Africa. See Fertit.

Dar′field, a village of England, co. of York, West Riding, 20 miles by rail S. by E. of Leeds. Pop. 1673.

Darfo, daʀ′fo, a village of Italy, 30 miles N.E. of Bergamo, on the Oglio. Pop. 2072.

Darfoor, Darfour, Darfur, dar‵fooʀ′, or **Dar-el-Foor** (*i.e.*, "Country of the Foor" or Foorians), a country of Africa, in East Soodan, annexed to the Egyptian domains in 1875. It is a great oasis of the Sahara, between lat. 10° and 16° N. and lon. 26° and 29° E. Area, 450,000 square miles. It lies W. of Kordofan, from which it is separated by a strip of country inhabited by wandering Arab tribes rich in cattle and horses. Darfoor is said to be 50 days' journey in length from N. to S., and about 15 days' journey from E. to W.; and it is traversed longitudinally by a ridge of mountains named Marrah. The heat in Darfoor is excessive, and there are, properly speaking, only three seasons in the year,—spring, summer, and autumn. Autumn is the season of the rains, which continue 75 days. During summer the mirage prevails on the plains.

The crops chiefly cultivated are millet, rice, maize, sesamum (for its seed, not for its oil), and legumes. Among the fruit trees are the tamarind and date. Tobacco abounds, and is much used by the natives.

The inhabitants are a mixture of Arabs and negroes, though many individuals of both races still retain their peculiar physical characteristics. Education is little attended to, and is confined to learning to read the Koran, and that by the male children only. The religion is Mohammedanism. As a result of its position, the commerce of Darfoor is all inland; but this is very considerable. Its principal intercourse is with Egypt, carried on by caravans which traverse the desert, carrying away slaves, camels, ivory, horns of the rhinoceros, teeth of the hippopotamus, copper, drugs, ostrich feathers, gum, tamarinds, and leather sacks for water. There is also considerable trade with Mecca. The commerce is conducted wholly by barter. Cattle constitute the chief wealth of the country. Capital, El Fasher.

The country was for 400 years ruled by a line of absolute sovereigns, the last of whom was defeated and slain by the Egyptian army of conquest in 1874. The population is estimated at 4,000,000, mostly speaking a dialect of the Arabic.——Adj. and inhab. Foorian or Furian, foo′re-ạn.

Dargun, daʀ′goon, a village of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 27 miles E.N.E. of Güstrow. Pop. 2108.

Dariabad, då-re-å-båd′, a town of India, in the Bara Banki district in Oude. Pop. 5999.

Dariel, då-re-ĕl′ (anc. *Py′læ Cas′piæ?* the "Caspian Gates"), a Russian fortress, in a narrow defile of the Caucasus, on the Terek, 80 miles N. of Tiflis.

Darien, då′re-ẹn (Sp. pron. då-re-ĕn′), a former province in the N.W. part of the United States of Colombia, bordering on the Gulf of Darien.

Darien, då′re-ẹn, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., on Long Island Sound, in Darien township, and on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 39 miles N.E. of New York, and 18 miles W.S.W. of Bridgeport. It has 2 churches, a town hall, a library, and the Darien Seminary for Girls, and is an attractive place of summer residence.

Darien, a post-village, capital of McIntosh co., Ga., on the left bank of the Altamaha River, 11 miles from the ocean, and about 62 miles S.S.W. of Savannah. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, and an extensive trade in lumber. Pop. 547.

Darien, a post-office of Clark co., Ill.

Darien, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., in Darien township, on the Erie Railroad, 25 miles E. of Buffalo. It has a church and about 50 houses. Pop. of township, 2084.

Darien, a post-village of Walworth co., Wis., in Darien township, on the Western Union Railroad, 19 miles N.E. of Beloit. It has 3 churches and a graded school. Pop. about 350; of the township, 1442.

Darien Centre, a post-hamlet of Genesee co., N.Y., in Darien township, on the Erie Railroad, about ½ mile from Darien Station, and about 13 miles S.W. of Batavia. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Darien City, a hamlet of Genesee co., N.Y., in Darien township, 1 mile from Griswold Station. It has a church.

Darien, Gulf of. See Gulf of Darien.

Darien, Isthmus of. See Isthmus of Panama.

Darien (or **Doboy**) **Light,** on the S. point of Sapelo Island, E. of McIntosh co., Ga., is 74 feet above the level of the sea, and revolves once in five minutes. Lat. 31° 33′ N.; lon. 81° 15′ W.

Dariorigum, an ancient name of Vannes.

Darjeeling, Darjiling, dar-jeel′ing, or **Dorjiling,** dŏr-jeel′ing, a town of India, capital of Darjeeling district. Lat. 27° 2′ 48″ N.; lon. 88° 18′ 36″ E. It is in the Lower Himalaya, and, from its cool climate, is a favorite summer resort. It is connected by railway with Calcutta. Permanent pop. in 1872, 3157; of the whole municipality, 22,707.

Darjeeling, a district of Bengal, bounded W. by Nepaul, and N. by Sikkim. Lat. 26° 30′ 50″–27° 13′ 5″ N.; lon. 88° 2′ 45″–88° 56′ 35″ E. Area, 1234 square miles. Its N. portion is traversed by the Lower Himalayas, but the S. is a hot and sickly plain. Grain, cotton, india-rubber, and tea are leading products. Capital, Darjeeling. Pop. 94,712.

Dark Cor′ner, a post-office of Douglas co., Ga.

Dark Corner, township, Anderson co., S.C. P. 1178.

Darke, dark, a county in the W. part of Ohio, bordering on Indiana, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is drained by the East Branch of the Whitewater River, and by Greenville and Stillwater Creeks, which rise in it. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile. Forests of the white ash, beech, buckeye, elm, hickory, white oak, sugar-maple, and other trees cover about one-third of its area. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, cattle, butter, and pork are the staple products. Good Niagara limestone (Upper Silurian) underlies a large part of the surface. This county is intersected by the Dayton & Union, Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati; and Columbus & Indiana Central Railroads. Capital, Greenville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $30,436,350. Pop. in 1870, 32,278, of whom 30,397 were Americans.

Darke, a post-hamlet of Darke co., O., 6 miles W. of Greenville. It has a church.

Darkehmen, daʀ-kå′mẹn, a town of Prussia, 15 miles S.S.W. of Gumbinnen, on the Angerap. Pop. 2260.

Darkesville, darks'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Berkeley co., W. Va., 10 miles S.S.W. of Martinsburg. It has 2 churches.

Dark'ey Springs, a post-office of White co., Tenn., 5 miles W. of Sparta.

Darkhan, daʀ'ᴋån', a lofty granite mountain-range in Mongolia, 140 miles S.E. of Oorga, near the route thence to Peking. On it is a monument to which the Mongols repair annually to celebrate the memory of Jenghis Khan.

Darking, a town of England. See Dorking.

Dark's Mill, a post-office of Maury co., Tenn., and a station on the Nashville & Decatur Railroad, about 8 miles N.E. of Columbia.

Darks'ville, a post-office of Randolph co., Mo.

Dar'laston, a town of England, co. of Stafford, 1½ miles by rail N.N.W. of Wednesbury. The principal manufacture is that of iron, which is made here of all descriptions and of excellent quality. Articles of iron are also manufactured to a great extent. Coal- and iron-mines are extensively worked. Pop. 14,416.

Dar'ley, a town of England, in Derbyshire, 3 miles by rail N.W. of Matlock. Pop. 1557.

Dar'ling, Cal'ewat'ta, or **Cal'lawat'ta,** a navigable river of Australia, one of the longest tributaries of the Murray. Total length, 1160 miles. It rises in the N.E. part of New South Wales, and flows inland in a generally S.W. course, dividing Queensland from New South Wales for many miles. In its upper course it is called Barwan River. Its chief affluents are the Macquarie, Namoi or Peel, Bogan, Gwydir, Castlereagh, Macintyre, and Warrego.

Dar'ling, a post-office of Dearborn co., Ind., at Manchester Station on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 37 miles W. by N. of Cincinnati.

Darling, a post-hamlet of Beaver Head co., Montana, 300 miles N. of Franklin, Idaho. Here is an express-office of Wells, Fargo & Co.

Dar'ling Downs, a grassy hill-chain of Australia, N.E. of the source of Darling River. Lat. 28° S.; lon. 152° E. Elevation, 2000 feet.

Dar'ling Range, a series of granite mountains of Western Australia, parallel with the coast, and abounding with sandal-wood and large timber. Length, 250 miles.

Dar'ling's Lake, or **Short Beach,** a post-village in Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, on a small lake, 10 miles from Yarmouth. Pop. 100.

Dar'lington, a town of England, co. and 18½ miles S. of Durham, at a railway junction, 45 miles N. of York. It has a bridge across the Skerne (an affluent of the Tees), a fine church of the twelfth century, a new church, a grammar-school founded by Queen Elizabeth, a blue-coat school, a union workhouse, formerly an episcopal palace, a town hall, mechanics' institution, manufactures of worsted and linen yarn, and metal-foundries. Here are extensive iron-works and machine-shops. Darlington has a large number of members of the Society of Friends. Pop. 27,750.

Dar'lington, a county in the N.E. part of South Carolina, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Great Pedee River, and on the S.W. by Lynch's Creek, and is also drained by Black Creek. The surface is diversified with low hills or undulations, and is mostly covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is partly sandy, and fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and pork are the staple products, the annual yield of cotton being at times about 35,000 bales,—more than that of any other county in the state. It is intersected by the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad and the Cheraw & Darlington Railroad. Capital, Darlington Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,859,282. Pop. in 1870, 26,243, of whom 26,172 were Americans.

Darlington, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ind., in Franklin township, on Sugar Creek, and on the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Crawfordsville. It has an academy and 3 churches.

Darlington, a post-office of Indian Territory, on the North Fork of Canadian River, 75 miles N.N.E. of Fort Sill. Here is an agency for the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians.

Darlington, a township of Harvey co., Kansas. P. 302.

Darlington, a post-office of St. Helena parish, La., 12 miles E.N.E. of Clinton.

Darlington, a post-village of Harford co., Md., about 36 miles N.E. of Baltimore, and on Deer Creek, 2 miles S.W. of the Susquehanna River. It contains 4 churches and the Darlington Academy. Pop. 168.

Darlington, a post-village of Richland co., O., in Perry township, 14 miles S. by W. from Mansfield. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

Darlington, a post-village of Darlington township, Beaver co., Pa., on Little Beaver River, and on a branch railroad extending from New Galilee to Cannelton, 10 miles N.W. of New Brighton, and 37 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. It has several churches and 2 carriage-shops. Here cannel coal is obtained largely. Pop. 280; of the township, 1811.

Darlington, a station in Delaware co., Pa., on the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, 18 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia.

Darlington, a post-village, capital of Lafayette co., Wis., on the Pecatonica River, in Darlington township, and on the Mineral Point Railroad, about 50 miles S.W. of Madison, and 16 miles S. by E. from Mineral Point. It has a court-house, 2 banks, 4 churches, and a graded school. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 1300; of the township, 2671.

Dar'lington, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 12 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 200.

Darlington Court-House, a post-village, capital of Darlington co., S.C., on the Cheraw & Darlington Railroad, about 70 miles E.N.E. of Columbia, and 30 miles S. of Cheraw. It has a court-house, an academy, and 5 churches. One weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. about 1200.

Darlington Heights, a post-hamlet of Prince Edward co., Va., 14 miles S.W. of Farmville.

Darmstadt, daʀm'stått, a town of Western Germany, capital of the grand duchy of Hesse and of the province of Starkenburg, at the N.W. extremity of the Odenwald, on the little river Darm, 15 miles S. of Frankfort, at the junction of several railways. It consists of an old and a new town, both enclosed by walls. The former is ill built; the latter has broad and handsome streets. It has old and new ducal palaces, the former of which contains a picture-gallery, a museum of natural history, with valuable fossils, and of ancient and modern sculpture, a hall of antiquities, collections of cork models, an armory, and a grand-ducal library of 500,000 volumes and another of 60,000. Other edifices are the palaces of the princes, the opera-house, in the Italian style, artillery depot, several churches (one of which contains the tombs of the landgraves), the Casino, hall of the commons, military hospital, royal stables, orphan asylum, ducal chapel, synagogue, &c. It has an agricultural normal school, a gymnasium, and schools of arts and sciences, artillery, sculpture, and drawing. The presence and expenditure of the court form the chief source of subsistence to the inhabitants. Manufactures of tobacco, wax candles, carpets, silver articles, paper, cards, starch, &c., are carried on. Pop. (including Bessungen) in 1875, 44,107.

Darm'stadt, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Ill., about 20 miles S.E. of Belleville.

Darnac, daʀ'nåk', a village of France, in Haute-Vienne, 8 miles N.N.W. of Bellac. Pop. 1395.

Dar'nell's Gin, a post-office of Sabine parish, La.

Darnestown, darnz'tŏwn, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., about 22 miles N.W. of Washington, D.C. It has a church and an academy.

Darnetal, daʀ'neh-tål', a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 2 miles by rail E. of Rouen. It has cotton-spinning or calico-printing works, and manufactures of woollen cloths, blankets, and flannels. Pop. 5636.

Darney, daʀ'nå', a village of France, in Vosges, 18 miles S.E. of Mirecourt. Pop. 1768.

Dar'nick, a village of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, 1 mile W. by N. of Melrose. It contains a tower built during the fifteenth century.

Darnis, an ancient name of Derne.

Darnley (darn'lee) **Island,** in Torres Strait, Australasia, is about 100 miles N.E. of Cape York.

Daroca, då-ro'kå, a town of Spain, on the Jiloca, province and 48 miles S.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 2857.

Darrang, a district of India. See Durrung.

Darr'town, a post-village of Butler co., O., in Milford township, 7 or 8 miles N.W. of Hamilton, and 3 miles from Collinsville Station. It has 2 churches. Pop. 258.

Dart, a river of England, co. of Devon, rises in Dartmoor, flows S.E., and joins the English Channel by an estuary which forms the harbor of Dartmouth. Length, 35 miles.

Dart, a post-office of McLean co., Ill.

Dart'ford, a town of England, co. of Kent, on the Darent, 15 miles by rail E.S.E. of London. The town, situated in a narrow valley, has a large church, a grammar-school, a church charity-school, an almshouse founded in the reign of Henry VI., a bridewell, a union workhouse, a market-house, a branch bank, large gunpowder-, paper-, oil-, and flour-mills, jewelry-works, an extensive steam-engine factory, and considerable trade with London. Pop. of parish, 8298.

Dart'ford, a post-village, capital of Green Lake co., Wis., in Brooklyn township, on the N. shore of Green Lake, and on the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad. It is 1 mile from Green Lake Station, 9 miles S. of Berlin, and 26 miles W. of Fond du Lac. It has 2 churches and several hotels. Green Lake is a summer resort, is about 15 miles long, very deep, and is surrounded by attractive scenery.

Dartford, a post-village in Northumberland co., Ontario, 18 miles N. of Colborne. Pop. 100.

Dart′moor, a table-land of England, occupying a large part of the S. half of the county of Devon, being about 22 miles in length by from 9 to 12 miles in breadth. It comprises many granite heights, termed *tors*, and has numerous mines. The surface is mostly heath or woodland. The famous Dartmoor Prison stands near Prince Town, where are immense granite-works connected by tramway with the various public works and port of Plymouth. The moor is cold and sterile.

Dart′moor, a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, 32 miles N. of Woodville. Pop. 100.

Dartmouth, dart′mŭth, a town of England, co. of Devon, on the W. side of the estuary of the Dart, opposite Kingswear, and 32 miles by rail S.W. of Exeter. The town is picturesquely built on a steep acclivity, forming a succession of terraces, and its dockyard and quay project into the river, which here resembles a lake, with finely-wooded banks, and is crossed by a floating bridge. The Dart is defended at its entrance by a castle and strong batteries, and is navigable to the town. The principal exports are barley, woollen goods, and cider. The imports are wine, oil, fruits, salt from the Mediterranean, and fish, many of the inhabitants being engaged in the fisheries. A steam ferry plies to Kingswear. Pop. 5338.

**Dart′mouth, Ar`temont′,** or **Onglahy,** ong`glå′-hee`, a river of Madagascar, rises in the mountains in the central S. part of the island, flows nearly due W., and falls into the Bay of St. Augustine under the Tropic of Capricorn. Length, about 150 miles.

Dart′mouth, a post-township of Bristol co., Mass., about 2 miles W. of New Bedford, is bounded on the S.E. by Buzzard's Bay. It has several good harbors, and contains a village named South Dartmouth. Dartmouth Post-Office is about 60 miles S. of Boston. The township is traversed by the railroad from Fall River to New Bedford. It has 12 churches. Pop. 3434.

Dartmouth, a port of Prince Edward Island, in Prince co., on Richmond Bay, in lat. 46° 33′ N., lon. 63° 54′ W.

Dartmouth, a town of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, at the entrance of a small river into Halifax harbor, opposite Halifax. It contains several foundries, 3 tanneries, the provincial lunatic asylum, and many fine private residences. A ferry plies between Dartmouth and Halifax. Pop. 4358.

Dartmouth College. See HANOVER, N.H.

Dartmouth College Grant, a tract of land in Coos co., N.H., on the Maine line. Pop. 11.

Dar′ton, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 4 miles by rail N.W. of Barnsley. Pop. 2582.

Daruvar, då`roo-vaR′, a town of Austro-Hungary, in Slavonia, 28 miles N.W. of Posega. It has sulphur baths and marble-quarries. Pop. 3500.

Dar′vel, a village of Scotland, co. and 15 miles N.E. of Ayr, on the Irvine Water. Pop. 1729.

Darvernum, an ancient name of CANTERBURY.

Dar′vill's, a post-office of Dinwiddie co., Va., 25 miles S.W. of Petersburg.

Dar′wa, a town of India, in Berar. Pop. 3054.

Darwar, or **Dharwar,** dar′war, a district of India, Bombay presidency. Lat. 14° 6′–15° 53′ N.; lon. 74° 50′–75° 58′ E. Area, 4536 square miles. Cotton and wheat are the staple products. Capital, Darwar. Pop. 988,037.

Darwar, or **Dharwar,** a town of India, capital of the above. Lat. 15° 28′ N.; lon. 75° 4′ E. Pop. 35,000.

Darwen. See LOWER DARWEN and OVER DARWEN.

Darwent, a river of England. See DERWENT.

Dar′win, a post-office and mining town of Inyo co., Cal., 95 miles from Mojave Railroad Station. Altitude, 4950 feet. It has furnaces for silver-ore, and a newspaper office.

Darwin, a post-village of Clark co., Ill., in Darwin township, on the Wabash River, 18 or 20 miles below Terre Haute, Ind., and 4 miles from Darwin Station, which is on the Paris & Danville Railroad, 22 miles S. of Paris. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. about 250; of the township, 1012.

Darwin, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Ind., about 16 miles S. of Logansport. It has a steam saw-mill.

Darwin, a station in Putnam co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 32 miles from Indianapolis.

Darwin, a post-village of Meeker co., Minn., in Darwin township, on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, on the line which separates the "Big Woods" from the "Big Prairie" of Minnesota, 72 miles W. of St. Paul, and 6 miles S.E. of Litchfield. It is ½ mile from Lakes Stella and Washington. Pop. of the township, 350.

Dar′win Sound, Terra del Fuego, is on the S.W. side of King Charles's South Land. Darwin Mountain, near the coast, is estimated to be 6800 feet in height.

Da′rysaw`, a post-office of Grant co., Ark.

Daschitz, då′shits, a town of Bohemia, 7 miles N.N.E. of Chrudim, on the Laucna. Pop. 1884.

Dashkova, or **Daschkowa,** dåsh-ko′vå, a town of Russia, government and 12 miles S. of Moheelev, on the right bank of the Dnieper. Here the French were defeated by the Russians on the 10th of July, 1812.

Dash′ville, a hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., in Esopus township, on Wallkill River, 4 miles E. of Rosendale. It has a church.

Dash′wood, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 21 miles S.W. of Seaforth. Pop. 100.

Das Mortes, a river of Brazil. See RIO DAS MORTES.

Dassau, dås′sŏw (written also **Dassow**), a market-town of Northern Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 20 miles W. of Wismar, on the Stepenitz. Pop. 1045.

Dassel, dås′sẹl, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 23 miles N.N.W. of Göttingen. Pop. 1811.

Das′sel, a post-village of Meeker co., Minn., in Swan Lake township, on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 67 miles W. of St. Paul, and 11 miles E.S.E. of Litchfield. It is 2 miles E. of Washington Lake, and is surrounded by forests called the Big Woods. It has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, a hotel, and a grain-warehouse.

Das′sen Island, of Cape Colony, South Africa, is in the Atlantic, 40 miles N.N.W. of Cape Town.

Dassook, a town of Egypt. See DESSOOK.

Dassow, a town of Germany. See DASSAU.

Datch′et, a parish of England, co. of Bucks, on the Thames, opposite Windsor. Pop. 990. Here are many elegant mansions, including Ditton Park, remarkable for its fine oaks. Datchet Mead is famous for Falstaff's adventure in the "Merry Wives of Windsor."

Date Island, a small island on the E. coast of Anam, in lat. 13° 30′ N., lon. 108° 15′ E.

Datiya, a town of India. See DITTEAH.

Datnovo, dåt`no′vo, a town of Russian Poland, government and 70 miles N.W. of Vilna.

Datschitz, då′chits (Moravian, *Daczicze*, då-chee′chå), a town of Moravia, 25 miles S. of Iglau, on the Thaya. It has a castle. Pop. 2332.

Dattoli, dåt-to′lee, a cluster of rocky islets around the island of Panaria, Lipari group, in the Mediterranean.

Dauba, dŏw′bå, or **Duba,** doo′bå, a town of Bohemia, circle and 19 miles N.W. of Buntzlau. Pop. 1758.

Dauchite Bayou. See DORCHEAT BAYOU.

Daudkandi, a town of Bengal. See DAOUDCAUNDY.

Daudleb, dŏwd′lĕb, or **Daudleby,** dŏwd′lĕb-ee, a village of Bohemia, near Königgrätz. Pop. 1300.

Daudnagar, a town of Bengal. See DAOODNUGGUR.

Daufuskie Island. See DAWFUSKIE ISLAND.

Daugherty, daw′ẹr-te, a township of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa. Pop. 141.

Daugherty, a station on the Scioto Valley Railroad, in Franklin co., O., 6 miles S. of Columbus.

Daugi, dŏw′ghee, a town of Russian Poland, in Vilna, 25 miles S.W. of Troki. Pop. 1200.

Daulatganj, daw-lat-ganj′, a town of India, Sarun district. Pop. 3173.

Daule, dŏw′lå, a large navigable river of Ecuador, rises near San Miguel, in lat. 35° S., lon. 80° 38′ E., from which point it flows S. to Guayaquil, where it joins the Guayas.

Daule, a village of Ecuador, 22 miles N.N.W. of Guayaquil, on the river Daule.

Daulia, a village of Greece. See DAVLIA.

Daumeray, dō`mẹh-rå′, a village of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 19 miles N.W. of Baugé. Pop. 1735.

Daun, dŏwn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 29 miles N.N.E. of Treves. Pop. 763.

Daung, dawng, a country of India, near its W. coast. Lat. 20° 22′–21° 5 N.; lon. 73° 28′–73° 52′ E. Area, 950 square miles. It is governed by chiefs feudatory to the Rajah of Daung, and has teak forests. Pop. 70,300.

Dauphin, daw′fin, a county in the S.E. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the W. and S.W. by the Susquehanna River, and is intersected by the Swatara River and Wiconisco, Clark's, and Paxton Creeks. The surface is diversified by the Kittatinny or Blue Mountain and other parallel ridges, the direction of which is nearly N.E. and S.W. The valley which lies

S.E. of the Blue Mountain is based on limestone, and is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, and pork are the staple products. This county has plenty of timber, including the ash, beech, chestnut, hickory, white oak, and wild cherry. It has mines of anthracite coal, the annual product of which is about 400,000 tons. It is intersected by 4 railroads,—the Pennsylvania, the Lebanon Valley, the Schuylkill & Susquehanna, and the Northern Central. Harrisburg is the capital of this county and of the state. Valuation of real and personal estate, $59,873,460. Pop. in 1870, 60,740, of whom 56,003 were Americans.

Dauphin, a post-borough of Dauphin co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Stony Creek, and on the Northern Central Railroad at its junction with the Schuylkill & Susquehanna Railroad, 8 miles N.N.W. of Harrisburg. It has 4 churches, a car-factory, a tannery, a grist-mill, and a planing-mill. Pop. 739.

Dauphiné, dō`fee`nâ′, called also, in English, **Dau′phiny,** an extensive old province in the S.W. of France, now comprised in the departments of Drôme, Hautes-Alpes, and Isère. After having been governed for several centuries by palatine counts, who were called *dauphins*, it was ceded to Philip of Valois in 1349; and from that time to the revolution of 1830 the eldest son of the King of France had the title of Dauphin.

Dauphine, do-feen′, a post-hamlet of Osage co., Mo., on the Missouri River, and on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, at Bonnot's Mills, 13 miles E. of Jefferson City. Pop. 65.

Dauphin (daw′fin) **Island,** a long, narrow, sandy island in the Gulf of Mexico, W. of the entrance to Mobile Bay. It belongs to Mobile co., Ala.

Dau′ree`, a village of India, province of Malwah, on the Nerbudda. Lat. 22° 12′ N.; lon. 76° 23′ E. Here the navigation of the Nerbudda is impeded by a fall.

Dauria, a country of Asia. See DAOORIA.

Dauss, daws, an island of the Persian Gulf, in a bay of the Arabian coast. Lat. 25° 10′ N.; lon. 53° 3′ E.

Davanagere, dâ-van-ạ-gheer′, a town of India, in Mysore. Pop. 6596.

Dav′enport, a post-hamlet of Santa Cruz co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, about 60 miles S. of San Francisco.

Davenport, a post-office of Putnam co., Fla.

Davenport, a flourishing city of Iowa, and the capital of Scott co., is pleasantly situated on the Mississippi River, at the foot of the upper rapids, opposite the city of Rock Island, and about 335 miles above St. Louis. It is 70 miles (direct) S. of Dubuque, and 183 miles by railroad W. by S. from Chicago. It is the S. terminus of the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, and is on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Other railroads terminating on the E. bank of the river connect it with the Eastern cities. It is built partly on the slope and top of a bluff, which is moderately steep, and commands extensive and beautiful views of the river and Rock Island. This island, which belongs to the United States and is the site of a United States arsenal and military headquarters, is about 3 miles long, and is diversified with beautiful scenery, and embellished with several costly structures built by the Federal government. A grand wrought-iron bridge, for railroad trains and other carriages, has recently been constructed from Davenport to this island, which forms a beautiful public park. This bridge is said to have cost $1,000,000.

Davenport contains a court-house, a city hall, a handsome opera-house, about 28 churches, 3 or 4 national banks, a high school, a normal school, a convent, the Academy of the Immaculate Conception, the Catholic Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, the Davenport Library, Griswold College (Protestant Episcopal), which was founded in 1859, and a well-endowed Catholic hospital, besides extensive manufactures of farming-implements, carriages, woollen goods, furniture, lumber, flour, &c. Four weekly and 3 daily newspapers (one of which is German) are published here. Large quantities of grain are shipped here. Pop. in 1875, 21,234; of Davenport township, 8436 additional.

Davenport, a post-office of Dade co., Mo., 25 miles N.N.E. of Carthage.

Davenport, a post-office and station of Thayer co., Neb., on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, 76 miles S.E. of Kearney.

Davenport, a post-village of Davenport township, Delaware co., N.Y., on Charlotte River, about 60 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It has a church. The township has 5 churches and a pop. of 2195.

Davenport, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 5 miles by rail N. of Toronto. Pop. 120.

Davenport Centre, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., in Davenport township, on Charlotte River, about 12 miles N. of Delhi. It has a church.

Davenport Corners, a hamlet of Putnam co., N.Y., 3 miles from Cold Spring. It has a church.

Daventria, the Latin for DEVENTER.

Dav′entry, commonly pronounced dân′tree, a town of England, co. and 12 miles W.N.W. of Northampton. It has a good modern church, a free grammar-school founded in 1576, the remains of a priory founded in 1090, a branch bank, and manufactures of shoes and whips. A branch of the ancient Watling Street runs E. of the town, and on Brough (or Dane) Hill, in the vicinity, is the largest and loftiest Roman encampment in the kingdom. Pop. 4051.

David, dâ-veed′, a town of the United States of Colombia, state and 115 miles W. by S. of Panama, capital of the province of Chiriqui, on the river David. Lat. 8° 23′ N.; lon. 82° 27′ W. Pop. 4825.

Da′vid City, a post-village, capital of Butler co., Neb., on the Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad, 16 miles S. of Schuyler, and 96 miles W. of Omaha. It has a church and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. about 300.

Da′vid Clark Island, in the South Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago. Lat. 17° 19′ S.; lon. 138° 30′ W. It is about 20 miles in circumference.

Da′vidsburg, a village of Blair co., Pa., in Antis township, 1 mile from Bellwood. It has a church, a banking-house, a steam tannery, and a chair-factory.

Davidsburg, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., about 22 miles S. of Harrisburg. It has a church.

David's Island, in Long Island Sound, is in the township of New Rochelle, Westchester co., N.Y. In 1867 it was purchased by the United States for $38,500, and is now a military reservation.

Da′vidson, a county in the W. central part of North Carolina, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the W. and S.W. by the Yadkin River, and also drained by Abbott's Creek. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests; the soil is partly fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county has a mine of zinc, the product of which sometimes has a value of $435,000 per annum. Gold and silver are found here in quartz rock. It is intersected by the North Carolina Railroad. Capital, Lexington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,227,684. Pop. in 1870, 17,414, of whom 17,372 were Americans.

Davidson, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is intersected by the Cumberland River. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests of ash, hickory, oak, beech, &c.; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, pork, and butter are the staple products. Good Silurian limestone underlies this county. Specimens of alabaster, blende, barytes, celestine, and galena are found in it. It is intersected by various roads, noticed under the head of Nashville, which is the capital of the county and of the state. Valuation of real and personal estate, $64,636,618. Pop. in 1870, 62,897, of whom 58,477 were Americans.

Davidson, a post-village of Boulder co., Col., on the Colorado Central Railroad, 36 miles N.W. of Denver, and 6 miles S. of Boulder. It has rich mines of coal (lignite).

Davidson, a station in Fayette co., Pa., on the Southwestern Pennsylvania Railroad, 1 mile from Connellsville.

Davidson, a post-township of Sullivan co., Pa. P. 634.

Davidson, a post-office of Humphreys co., Tenn.

Davidson College, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., N.C., is on the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad, 23 miles N. of Charlotte. It has a church. Here is Davidson College (Presbyterian), which was founded in 1837.

Davidson's, a township of Iredell co., N.C. P. 1540.

Davidson's Creek, of Texas, runs southeastward through Burleson co., and enters the Yegua Creek.

Davidson's River, post-office, Transylvania co., N.C.

Da′vidsonville, a small post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md., 10 miles W.S.W. of Annapolis. It has 2 churches.

Da′vidsville (Smitten Post-Office), a hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., 22 miles N. of Indiana. It has a church.

Davidsville, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Pa., 8 miles S. of Johnstown. It has a church.

Davidtown, a village of Ontario. See SHARON.

Davie, dâ′vee, a county in the W. central part of North Carolina, has an area of about 285 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Yadkin River, and on the S. by the South Yadkin. The surface is uneven or hilly; the soil is partly fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and tobacco are the staple products. Capital, Mocksville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,073,908. Pop. in 1870, 9620, of whom 9615 were Americans.

Daviess, dȧ′vis, a county in the S.W. part of Indiana, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the East Fork of White River, and on the W. by the West Fork of the same river. These streams unite at the S.W. extremity of the county, which is partly drained by Prairie Creek. The surface is undulating or level, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staples. This county has valuable beds of bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. Capital, Washington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,875,050. Pop. in 1870, 16,747, of whom 15,840 were Americans.

Daviess, a county in the N.W. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 346 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River, and on the W. by Green River. The surface is nearly level, and about half of it is covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. In 1870 this county produced 6,273,067 pounds of tobacco. It is intersected by the Owensborough & Nashville Railroad. Beds of coal are found here. Capital, Owensborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,787,086. Pop. in 1870, 20,714, of whom 20,108 were Americans.

Daviess, a county in the N.W. part of Missouri, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by Grand River, which divides it into nearly equal parts. The surface is undulating, and is extensively covered with forests of hard timber. About half of the county is prairie. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, pork, and butter are the staple products. This county is traversed by a branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and by the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad. Capital, Gallatin. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 14,410, of whom 14,167 were Americans.

Daviesville, dā′vēz-vĭl, a post-village, capital of Gosper co., Neb., 35 miles S. of Plum Creek Railroad Station.

Davilican, dȧ-ve-le-kȧn′, a bay on the E. coast of the island of Luzon, one of the Philippines. Lat. 16° 40′ N.

Davil′la, a post-village of Milam co., Tex., about 48 miles N.E. of Austin. It has 3 churches and the Davilla Institute.

Da′vis, a southern county of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 480 square miles. It is drained by the North Fabius, Fox, and Des Moines Rivers, the last of which touches its N.E. extremity. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and forests. In 1870 it had 99,625 acres of woodland. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, pork, and butter are the staple products. This county is intersected by a branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, by the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, and by the Northern division of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad. Capital, Bloomfield. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,172,928. Pop. in 1870, 15,565, of whom 15,023 were Americans; in 1875, 15,757.

Davis, a county in the N.E. central part of Kansas, has an area of about 407 square miles. It is intersected by the Kansas River, and is partly drained by the Republican River, the mouth of which is in this county. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile. The greater part of it is prairie. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and hay are the staple products. This county has abundance of limestone. It is intersected by the Kansas Pacific Railroad and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. Capital, Junction City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,105,200. Pop. in 1870, 5526; in 1875, 4611; in 1878, 5382.

Davis, a county in the N. part of Utah, is bounded on the W. by Great Salt Lake, and is partly drained by Weber River. The soil is fertile when irrigated. Wheat, barley, Indian corn, &c., are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Utah Central Railroad. Capital, Farmington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $648,655. Pop. in 1870, 4459, of whom 3010 were Americans.

Davis, Yolo co., Cal. See Davisville.

Davis, a post-hamlet of Las Animas co., Col.

Davis, a station in Worth co., Ga., on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 10 miles E. of Albany.

Da′vis, a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill., in Rock Run township, on the Western Union Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Freeport. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, and a flouring-mill.

Davis, a township of Fountain co., Ind., bounded N. by the river Wabash. Pop. 663.

Davis, a township of Starke co., Ind., bounded N.W. by the Kankakee River and English Lake. Pop. 244. It contains Hamlet. Davis Station is on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 20 miles W.N.W. of Plymouth.

Davis, a station on the New Orleans & Texas Railroad, 18 miles W. of New Orleans, La.

Davis, a post-village of Macomb co., Mich., 7 miles S.E. of Romeo. It has a church and a steam saw-mill.

Davis, a township of Caldwell co., Mo. Pop. 573.

Davis, a township of Lafayette co., Mo. Pop. 1723.

Davis, a post-office of Clay co., Neb.

Davis, a station on the Dover & Winnipiseogee Railroad, 22 miles N.N.W. of Dover, N.H.

Davis, a station on the Pemberton & Hightstown Railroad, 16 miles N.N.E. of Pemberton, N.J.

Davis, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., 10 miles N. of Indiana. It has a church.

Davis, a post-office of Dunn co., Wis.

Da′visborough, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ga., on the Central Railroad of Georgia, 70 miles E. of Macon. It has a church and 3 stores. Pop. about 80.

Davis Bridge, a post-office of Aiken co., S.C., on the South Edisto River.

Da′visburg, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., in Springfield township, on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, 41 miles N.W. of Detroit. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a steam saw-mill, an elevator, a grist-mill, and 4 dry-goods stores. Pop. about 400.

Davis City, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Iowa, in Burrell township, 8 miles S.W. of Leon.

Davis Corners, a post-office of Howard co., Iowa.

Davis Corners, a post-office of Sanilac co., Mich.

Davis' Corners, a post-office of Adams co., Wis.

Davis' (or **Davis's**) **Creek,** Missouri, flows into Current River from the right at Van Buren, in Ripley co.

Davis' Creek, a post-office of Fayette co., Ala.

Davis' Creek, a post-office of Modoc co., Cal.

Davis' Cross Roads, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ala.

Davis' Grove, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., about 20 miles N. of Philadelphia.

Da′vis Inlet, a bay on the E. coast of Labrador, 80 miles S.E. of Nain. Lat. 55° 37′ N.; lon. 60° 20′ W. It extends 57 miles inland, with a mean breadth of 6 miles.

Da′vis Island, in the Mergui Archipelago, is 10 miles in circumference. Lat. 9° 40′ N.; lon. 97° 50′ E.

Davis Junction, a station in Union co., Dakota, on the Dakota Southern Railroad at the junction of the Sioux City & Pembina Railroad, 48 miles E.S.E. of Yankton.

Davis Junction, a post-village of Ogle co., Ill., in Scott township, on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad (Rockford Branch) where it crosses the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 79 miles W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches and a butter-factory.

Davis' Mills, a station in Warren co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 14 miles S.E. of Warren.

Davis' Mills, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Va., 10½ miles S. of Liberty. It has a grist-mill and 2 stores.

Da′vison, a county in the S.E. part of Dakota, has an area of 432 square miles. It is intersected by the Dakota or James River. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. Capital, Firesteel.

Davison, a township of Genesee co., Mich. Pop. 1294.

Davison, or **Davison Station,** a post-village of Genesee co., Mich., in Davison township, on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 9 miles E. of Flint. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, a saw-mill, a flouring-mill, and 20 artesian wells. Pop. about 300.

Davisonville, a local name of Atlas, Mich.

Davis Ranch, a post-office of Laramie co., Wyoming.

Davis's Cove, an inlet near the W. extremity of Jamaica, 5 miles S.W. of Lucea.

Davis's Creek, Missouri. See Davis' Creek.

Davis Siding, a station in Doddridge co., W. Va., on the Middle Island Railroad, 3 miles S. of Smithton.

Davis' Strait, North America, connects Baffin's Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, and forms the W. boundary of Greenland. The narrowest part (that which is crossed by the Arctic circle) is about 200 miles wide.

Da′viston, a post-village of Tallapoosa co., Ala., 20 miles W. of Lafayette. It has an academy and several churches.

Daviston, a hamlet of Talbot co., Ga., about 42 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

Da′vistown, or **Da′visville,** a hamlet of Camden co., N.J., in Gloucester township, 1 mile from Blackwoodtown. It has a church.

Davistown, a post-village of Greene co., Pa., in Dunkard township, 18 miles S.E. of Waynesburg. It has 2 churches, several wells of amber oil, a mill, and 3 stores.

Da′visville, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Ala., 12 miles E.N.E. of Oxford. It has 2 churches.

Davisville, or **Davis,** a post-village of Yolo co., Cal., on the California Pacific Railroad, at the junction of 2 branches of the same, 13 miles W.S.W. of Sacramento. It has 3 churches. The post-office is Davisville, the station is Davis. Pop. about 500.

Davisville, a village of Sanilac co., Mich., in Lexington township, on Black River, about 68 miles N.N.E. of Detroit, and 5 miles W. of Lexington. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and a brick-yard. Pop. 250.

Davisville, Camden co., N.J. See DAVISTOWN.

Davisville, a hamlet of Ocean co., N.J., in Jackson township, 3 miles from Hornerstown. It has a church.

Davisville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., in Northampton township, about 20 miles N.N.E. of Philadelphia.

Davisville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., R.I., on the Stonington & Providence Railroad, 18 miles S. by W. of Providence. It has a church. Pop. 60.

Davisville, a post-village of Wood co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 7 miles E. of Parkersburg. It has a church. Pop. about 200.

Davisville, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 3½ miles N. of Toronto. Pop. 200.

Davis Wharf, a post-office of Accomack co., Va.

Davlia, or **Daulia,** dåv-lee'å (anc. *Daulis*), a village of Greece, in Bœotia, 9 miles N.W. of Livadia, at the foot of Mount Parnassus.

Davoli, då-vo'lee, a town of Italy, province and 18 miles S. of Catanzaro. Pop. 3146.

Davos, då'vos, a town of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 15 miles E. of Chur (Coire). Pop. 1705.

Davreli, dåv-rå'lee, a town of Russian Poland, government of Vilna, 45 miles N.E. of Vilkomeer. Pop. 1100.

Daw, a Malay island. See DOUW.

Daw'don, or **Seaham** (see'ạm) **Harbor,** a town of England, co. of Durham, on the sea, 6 miles by rail S. of Sunderland. Pop. 7132.

Dawes, dawz, a station in Perry co., Ill., on the Chester & Tamaroa Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Tamaroa.

Dawes (or **Dawe's**) **Peak,** a peak of the Uintah Mountains, is in Utah, near lat. 40° 48′ N. Its altitude is 13,300 feet above the level of the sea. It is a part of the dividing ridge between the East Branch of the Bear River and Black's Fork of Green River. The summit is sharp and conical and is covered with perpetual snow.

Dawfus'kie Island, in Beaufort co., S.C., is one of the sea-island group, and lies S.W. of Hilton Head Island.

Daw'kin's Mills, a post-office of Jackson co., O., is at a hamlet named Middleton.

Daw'lish, a village of England, co. of Devon, on the British Channel, 10 miles by rail S. of Exeter. The village is frequented as a watering-place. Pop. 3622.

Dawn, a post-village of Livingston co., Mo., on Shoal Creek, about 12 miles S.S.W. of Chillicothe. It has a church, a woollen-factory, and a grist-mill. Pop. about 300.

Dawn, a post-village of Darke co., O., on the Cleveland, Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad, 23 miles W. by S. from Sidney. It has a church, a flour-mill, and 2 stores.

Dawn'ville, a post-office of Whitfield co., Ga.

Daw'son, a county in the N. part of Georgia, has an area of about 240 square miles. It is intersected by the Etowah River. The surface is hilly, and is mostly covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and wheat are the staple products. Capital, Dawsonville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $441,713. Pop. in 1870, 4369, of whom 4362 were Americans.

Dawson, a northeastern county of Montana, borders on Dakota. It is intersected by the Missouri River, and is also drained by the Milk and Yellowstone Rivers. The surface is diversified with hills, valleys, and forests. The soil is uncultivated. The northern part of it is infested by Blackfeet Indians. Pop. in 1870, 177.

Dawson, a county in the central part of Nebraska, is intersected by the Platte River. The surface is undulating or nearly level. Timber is scarce in this county, the greater portion of which is prairie. It is intersected by the Union Pacific Railroad. Capital, Plum Creek. Pop. in 1870, 103; in 1876, 2133.

Dawson, a county of Texas, in the N.W., on or near the Staked Plain. Area, 900 square miles.

Daw'son, a river of Australia, in Queensland. It is one of the main tributaries of the Fitzroy.

Daw'son, a post-village, capital of Terrell co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 20 miles E. of Cuthbert, and about 24 miles N.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches, a male institute, and a manufactory of railroad-cars. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 1099.

Dawson, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 11 miles E.N.E. of Springfield. It has 2 churches and a graded school.

Dawson, a township of Greene co., Iowa. Pop. 31.

Dawson, a post-village of Hopkins co., Ky., on the Tradewater River, and on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad (at Tradewater Station), 68 miles E. of Paducah. It has 3 churches and a lumber-mill. Coal is found here.

Dawson, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River, and on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, 52 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches and a spoke-factory.

Dawson, a station in Forest co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad, 24 miles N.E. of Oil City.

Daw'son Island, an island of Terra del Fuego, in the middle of the Strait of Magellan, intersected by the parallel of 54° S. and by the meridian of 70° 30′ W.

Daw'son's, a station in Dallas co., Ala., on the Selma & Gulf Railroad, 23 miles from Selma.

Dawson's Cross Roads, post-office, Halifax co., N.C.

Dawson's Mill, a post-office and station of Richardson co., Neb., on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, and on the Nemaha River, 14 miles W.N.W. of Falls City.

Daw'sonville, a post-village, capital of Dawson co., Ga., 20 miles W.N.W. of Gainesville, and about 56 miles N.N.E. of Atlanta. It has 3 churches.

Dawsonville, a post-office of Montgomery co., Md.

Dawsonville, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Va., 15 miles W. of Orange Court-House. It has 2 churches.

Dawulghaut, daw`wŭl-gawt', a walled town of India, in Hyderabad, 54 miles S. of Boorhanpoor.

**Da`wundhul'ly,** or **Devanchalli,** då`vŭn-chŭl'le, a town of India, province and 35 miles N. by E. of Mysore. Pop. 5771.

Dax, dåx, **Ax,** or **Aqs,** åx (anc. *A'quæ Augus'tæ*), a town of France, department of Landes, in a fertile plain, on the left bank of the Adour, at a railway junction, 32 miles N.E. of Bayonne. It is in part enclosed by old Roman walls, is well built, and has a cathedral, court-house, prison, chamber of commerce, and theatre, with manufactures of earthenware, linen thread, linseed oil, vinegar, and leather, and some trade in corn, wine, brandy, hams, and wood. It was celebrated in the time of the Romans for its hot saline springs (temperature, 162° Fahr.), and is still much frequented by invalids. In the Middle Ages the town was called *Civitas Akensis* or *Aquensis*, *i.e.*, the "city of Aquæ," whence the French *Ville d'Acqs*, or simply *d'Acqs*, *d'Ax*, or *Dax*. Pop. 9085.

Daxlanden, dåx'lån`dẹn, a village of Baden, 4 miles W. of Carlsruhe, on the Rhine. Pop. 2553.

Daxweiler, dåx'wī`lẹr, a village of Prussia, 28 miles S. of Coblentz. Pop. 587.

Day, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Mich., in Calvin township, 8 miles S.E. of Cassopolis.

Day, a township of Montcalm co., Mich. Pop. 850. It contains a part of Stanton, the county seat.

Day, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Day township, on the Sacondaga River, 20 miles N.N.W. of Saratoga Springs. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1199.

Dayansville, New York. See NEW BREMEN.

Day Book, a post-office of Yancey co., N.C.

Daylesford, dālz'fọrd, a borough of Victoria, Australia, 25 miles N.E. of Ballarat, in a fertile region, where much gold is obtained. It has a hospital. Pop. 4696.

Day Light, a post-office of Todd co., Minn.

Daylor Ranch, Sacramento co., Cal. See COSUMNE.

Days'borough, a post-office of Morgan co., Ky.

Day's Creek, a post-office of Douglas co., Oregon.

Day's Mills, a post-hamlet of Bibb co., Ala., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

Day's Mills, a post-office of Randolph co., W. Va.

Day's River, Michigan. See BRAMPTON.

Daysville, Windham co., Conn. See DAYVILLE.

Days'ville, a post-village of Ogle co., Ill., in Nashua township, on Rock River, 1 mile from Daysville Station of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, and about 14 miles N.E. of Dixon. It has a church and a manufactory of gloves and mittens. Daysville Station is 98 miles W. of Chicago.

Daysville, a post-hamlet of Todd co., Ky., 4½ miles E. of Elkton. It has a church and an academy.

Daysville, Oswego co., N.Y. See SAND HILL.

Daysville, a post-office of Loudoun co., Va.

Dayton, dā'tọn, a post-village of Marengo co., Ala., about 40 miles W. of Selma, and 16 miles S.E. of Demopolis. It has 5 churches and 2 schools. Pop. 426.

Dayton, a post-hamlet of Sebastian co., Ark., on the

Arkansas River, about 25 miles below Fort Smith. It has 12 families.

Dayton, or **Grain'land,** a hamlet of Butte co., Cal., 6 miles S.W. of Chico. It has a church. Here is Grainland Post-Office.

Dayton, a post-village in Dayton township, La Salle co., Ill., on Fox River, and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Ottawa. It has a paper-mill, a woollen-factory, and a flouring-mill. Pop. 163; of the township, 653.

Dayton, a post-village of Tippecanoe co., Ind., in Sheffield township, on the South Fork of Wild Cat Creek, and on the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Lafayette. It has 4 churches, a steam-elevator, a broom-factory, and a graded school. Pop. 385.

Dayton, a hamlet and township of Bremer co., Iowa, about 20 miles E. by N. of Waverly. Pop. of township, 518.

Dayton, a township of Butler co., Iowa, traversed by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad. Pop. 513.

Dayton, a township of Cedar co., Iowa. Pop. 715, exclusive of Clarence.

Dayton, a township of Chickasaw co., Iowa, traversed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad (Iowa & Dakota division). Pop. 624.

Dayton, a township of Iowa co., Iowa. Pop. 1065.

Dayton, or **Daytonville,** a post-village of Washington co., Iowa, in Lime Creek township, on the English River, about 22 miles S.W. of Iowa City. It has a church and a graded school. Pop. 250. Here is Daytonville Post-Office.

Dayton, a post-village of Webster co., Iowa, in Dayton township, about 20 miles S. by E. of Fort Dodge. It has 2 churches and 5 stores. Pop. about 300.

Dayton, a post-hamlet in Timber Hill township, Bourbon co., Kansas, about 12 miles N.W. of Fort Scott.

Dayton, a post-town of Campbell co., Ky., is situated on or near the Ohio River, 1½ miles from Newport, and 2 miles from Cincinnati. It has a high school, 6 churches, and manufactures of ropes, shoes, &c.

Dayton, a post-township of York co., Me., about 18 miles W.S.W. of Portland, is bounded on the N.E. by the Saco River. Pop. 611. It contains Union Falls.

Dayton, a post-office of Howard co., Md.

Dayton, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich., on the Michigan Central Railroad, 82 miles E. of Chicago, and 11 miles W.S.W. of Niles. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill. Pop. about 250.

Dayton, a township of Newaygo co., Mich. Pop. 975. It contains Fremont Centre.

Dayton, a township of Tuscola co., Mich. Pop. 789.

Dayton, a post-village of Dayton township, Hennepin co., Minn., on the S.W. bank of the Mississippi River, at the mouth of Crow River, 1 mile from and nearly opposite Itaska Railroad Station, and about 22 miles N.N.W. of Minneapolis. It has 2 churches, a flouring-mill, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. of the township, 1082.

Dayton, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Mo., about 50 miles S.S.E. of Kansas City.

Dayton, a village of Newton co., Mo., on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 9 miles W. of Neosho. It has several stores and shops, and in the vicinity are lead-mines and smelting-furnaces. Here is Racine Post-Office.

Dayton, a post-office of Boone co., Neb.

Dayton, a post-village, capital of Lyon co., Nevada, on Carson River, about 10 miles S.S.E. of Virginia City. Pop. about 300.

Dayton, a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J., in South Brunswick township, on the railroad between Jamesburg and Monmouth Junction, 4 miles W. of Jamesburg, and about 20 miles N.E. of Trenton. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of carriages and baskets.

Dayton, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in Dayton township, on the Erie Railroad, 22 miles E. by S. from Dunkirk, and on the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad, 38 miles S. of Buffalo. It has 3 churches, a private bank, and a manufactory of staves. Pop. of township, 1402.

Dayton, a post-office of Wake co., N.C., about 16 miles N. of Raleigh.

Dayton, a flourishing city, capital of Montgomery co., O., is situated on the left or E. bank of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Mad River, and on the line of the Miami Canal, 60 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati, and 71 miles W. by S. of Columbus. Lat. 39° 44′ N.; lon. 84° 11′ W. This is the fifth city of Ohio in respect to population and wealth, and is celebrated for the variety and extent of its manufactures. It is the terminus of 8 railroads, viz., the Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati, the Atlantic & Great Western, the Cincinnati & Dayton, the Dayton & Western, the Dayton & Union, the Dayton & Xenia, the Dayton & Michigan, and the Dayton & Southeastern. A continuous line of railroad is now completed from the Ohio River, at Wheeling, to St. Louis, on which Dayton is one of the principal points. Thirty-six macadamized or hard-gravelled roads radiate in all directions from Dayton, with an aggregate length of more than 600 miles. The town is laid out with streets 100 feet wide, crossing one another at right angles. The public buildings are remarkably fine, and excellent taste is displayed in the construction of the private residences and in the embellishment of the adjoining grounds. The county court-house, an elegant edifice, 127 feet in length by 62 in breadth, is built of white marble quarried in the vicinity. The style of architecture is that of the Parthenon, with slight modifications. It cost about $170,000. Dayton has also a stone jail erected at a cost of about $400,000, 47 churches, a public library, 3 national banks, 3 other banks, 2 market-houses, 9 well-organized free schools, with a high school, 11 public schools, 2 Catholic schools, the Westfall Female Academy, and several high-grade preparatory schools for boys. Two daily and 8 weekly newspapers are published here. The streets, stores, and public buildings are lighted with gas. Quarries of excellent limestone are worked in the vicinity, and furnish material for the finest buildings of Cincinnati. The abundant water-power which Dayton possesses through its hydraulic canal, by which the water of Mad River is brought through the city, is one of the chief elements of its prosperity. It is the seat of extensive manufactories of railroad-cars, of paper, and of stoves and hollow-ware. The annual products of these three branches are valued at nearly $4,000,000. It also contains several cotton-factories, woollen-factories, oil-mills, flouring-mills, and machine-shops. Its annual manufactures are estimated at $17,000,000. Dayton was first settled in 1796, and was incorporated in 1805. Assessed value of property in 1864, $10,315,310; in 1878 the valuation was $20,000,000. In 1829 the Miami Canal was opened from Cincinnati to this point, from which event its prosperity may be dated. Pop. in 1830, 2954; in 1840, 6067; in 1850, 10,976; in 1860, 20,081; in 1878, about 40,000.

Dayton, a post-village of Yam Hill co., Oregon, on the Yam Hill River, 4 miles from its mouth, 3 miles from the Oregon Central Railroad, and about 36 miles S.W. of Portland. It has 3 churches, an academy, a saw-mill, and 7 stores. Steamboats run daily to Portland.

Dayton, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., in Wayne township, 18 miles E.N.E. of Kittanning, and about 50 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. It has 3 churches, an academy, a soldiers' orphan school, and a money-order post-office.

Dayton, a station in Dauphin co., Pa., on the Summit Branch Railroad, 2 miles N.E. of Lykens.

Dayton, a post-village of Rhea co., Tenn., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, about 40 miles N.N.E. of Chattanooga. It has 2 or 3 churches, an academy, and a flour-mill.

Dayton, a post-office and station in Liberty co., Texas, on the Texas & New Orleans Railroad, 35 miles E.N.E. of Houston.

Dayton, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va., 4 miles from Harrisonburg. It has 2 churches, a seminary, a flour-mill, a broom-factory, &c. Pop. 300.

Dayton, a post-village, capital of Columbia co., Wash., 30 miles N.E. of Walla Walla, and 7 miles from the Blue Mountains. It is surrounded by rich farming-land, and has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a flour-mill, a woollen-factory, a planing-mill, &c. Pop. about 400.

Dayton, a post-village of Exeter township, Green co., Wis., on the Sugar River, about 20 miles S.S.W. of Madison. It has 3 churches.

Dayton, a township of Richland co., Wis. Pop. 1098. It contains the village of Boaz.

Dayton, a township of Waupaca co., Wis. Pop. 817. It contains the village of Crystal Lake.

Dayto'na, a post-village of Volusia co., Fla., on the W. bank of the Halifax River, near the Atlantic Ocean, and about 65 miles S.E. of Palatka.

Daytonville, Washington co., Iowa. See DAYTON.

Day'ville, a village in Killingly township, Windham co., Conn., on the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, 29 miles N.N.E. of Norwich. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of woollen goods and sash and blinds.

Dayville, a post-office of Grant co., Oregon.

Dead Fall, a station on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 1 mile from Augusta, Ga.

Dead Islands. See ISLES AUX MORTS.

Dead Lake, in the S.W. part of Franklin co., N.Y., is about 5 miles in length.

Dead Level, a post-office of Clarke co., Ala.

Dead Level, a post-office of Morgan co., Tenn.

Dead′man's Bay, a post-office of Taylor co., Fla., on a bay of the same name in the Gulf of Mexico.

Deadman's Bay, a small fishing-settlement of Newfoundland, 18 miles N. of Green's Pond Island. Pop. 30.

Deadman's Harbor, a fishing-settlement on the Bay of Fundy, Charlotte co., New Brunswick, 12 miles from St. George. Pop. 60.

Dead River, Maine, rises in Franklin co., runs eastward, and enters the Kennebec River in Somerset co. Length, about 75 miles.

Dead River, a post-office of Somerset co., Me. Pop. of Dead River plantation, 100.

Dead River, of New Hampshire, rises in Coos co., and falls into the Margallaway River.

Dead Sea, or **Sea of Sod′om** (Arab. *Birket-Loot*, bĕĕʀ′kẹt-loot, "Lake of Lot," or *Bahr-Loot*, båʜ′r-loot, "Sea of Lot;" Fr. *Mer Morte*, maiʀ moʀt; Ger. *Todtes-Meer*, tōt′tẹs-maiʀ; anc. *La′cus Asphalti′tes;* L. *Ma′re Mor′tuum*), called in Scripture **Salt Sea, Sea of the Plains,** and **East Sea,** a celebrated lake near the S. extremity of Palestine, 25 miles E. of Jerusalem, and 10 miles S.E. of Jericho. Centre, about lat. 31° 30′ N., lon. 35° 45′ E. Length, from N. to S., about 41 miles; breadth at the widest part, 9½ miles, average, about 8½ miles. The basin or hollow in which the Dead Sea reposes forms the southern termination of the great depression through which the Jordan flows, that river entering it at its northern extremity. The surface of the lake is 1312 feet below the level of the Mediterranean, and 984 feet below that of Lake Tiberias, which the Jordan traverses, it being thus by far the deepest known fissure on the earth's surface. It lies imbedded between lofty cliffs of naked limestone, its shores presenting a scene of indescribable desolation and solitude, encompassed by desert sands and bleak, stony, salt hills; except where there are fresh-water streams, in which localities the shores are fertile. Lofty mountains, exhibiting frightful precipices, rise on the E. shore to the height of 2000 and 2500 feet above the water, and on the W. the rocky barriers attain an elevation of 1500 feet. Its waters are thoroughly impregnated with salt, and it has not been proved that any animal exists in this sea. A mountain of rock salt on its S.W. side, called *Hajr Oosdoom*, "stone of Sodom," preserves the name of that city, ruined with others, as described in Gen. xix. 24–28; and traces of towns or buildings are reported, on doubtful authority, to have been seen at certain times in its bed. Asphaltum was thrown to the surface at its southern extremity in large quantities after the earthquakes of 1834 and 1837. Messrs. Robinson and Smith have found the *Asclepias gigantea* growing at Engedi, on its W. coast, the fruits of which (the famed "apples of Sodom"), though inviting in appearance, crumble in the hand into powder.

Dead Stream, Maine, rises in Piscataquis co., flows S.E., and joins the Penobscot at Orono.

Dead′wood, a post-village and the capital of Lawrence co., Dakota, among the Black Hills, about 250 miles W.N.W. of Yankton, and the same distance N. by E. of Cheyenne, Wyoming. It is the business centre of the Black Hills, and has numerous stores and several banks, besides 3 churches. Two daily newspapers are published here.

Deakovar, då-å‵ko‵vaʀ′, or **Diakovar,** dee-å‵ko‵vaʀ′, a town of Hungary, in Slavonia, co. of Verötze, 22 miles S.S.W. of Eszek. Pop. 2400.

Deakyneville, dee-kīn′vĭl, a post-hamlet of New Castle co., Del., on Delaware Bay, 6 miles N.E. of Smyrna. It has a church and 2 steam saw-mills.

Deal, deel, a town of England, co. of Kent, a member of the cinque port of Sandwich, from which town it is 5 miles S.E. by rail, on the shore of the North Sea, near the S. extremity of the Downs, 8 miles N.N.E. of Dover. The town consists of Upper, Middle, and Lower Deal,—the last stretching in parallel streets along the coast. The principal buildings are a church, court-house, jail, naval storehouse, barracks, hospital, custom-house, and new public rooms, with a library and baths. At the S. and N. extremities of the borough are Walmer and Sandown Castles, and intermediate is Deal Castle, a fortress built by Henry VIII. The inhabitants are mostly connected with maritime traffic, and the skill and boldness of Deal pilots are proverbial. It is resorted to for sea-bathing. Pop. 8009.

Deal, deel, a post-village and bathing-place in Ocean township, Monmouth co., N.J., on the Atlantic Ocean, 4 miles S. by W. from Long Branch, and 4 miles from Ocean Grove. It has a hotel, an academy, several boarding-houses, and a grist-mill.

Deal Beach, a post-office and summer resort of Monmouth co., N.J., in Ocean township, on the Atlantic Ocean, and on the Long Branch division of the Central Railroad, about 40 miles S. of New York City. Deal Beach comprises that part of the shore which lies between Asbury Park and Long Branch. Here are several large boarding-houses.

Deal's Island, a post-office of Somerset co., Md., is on an island in Chesapeake Bay, about 15 miles N. by W. of Crisfield. The island is 3 miles long, and is connected with the mainland by a bridge. Many oysters are exported.

Deal′town, a post-village in Kent co., Ontario, 19½ miles S. of Chatham. It has several stores and hotels, 2 saw-mills, and a trade in grain and lumber. Pop. 150.

Dean, or **Deen,** a river of England, rises in the co. of Leicester, and falls into the Trent at Newark.

Dean, a river of Scotland, co. of Forfar, issues from Forfar Loch, and falls into the Isla 1 mile N. of Meigle.

Dean, deen, a post-hamlet in Wells township, Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, 11 miles S.E. of Centreville, and 2 miles E. of the Chariton River.

Dean Forest, England, co. of Gloucester, comprised formerly the chief part of the county W. of the Severn, but as a royal forest it is now reduced to 22,000 acres, about 5 miles S.W. of Newnham. The population are mostly employed in iron- and coal-mines, with which the forest and neighboring wastes abound. The forest contains fine plantations of oak, beech, &c., and orchards yielding famous cider. Numerous railways connect the mines with the Severn, Wye, &c. It is divided into East Dean (pop. 10,901) and West Dean (pop. 9591). The inhabitants are exempted from county rates, and have other ancient privileges.

Dean Mitch′ell, or **Mitch′eldean′,** a town of England, co. of Gloucester, 11 miles W. of Gloucester.

Dean's, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., N.J., in South Brunswick township, on a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 51 miles from West Philadelphia. It has 2 churches.

Dean's, a township of Edgefield co., S.C. Pop. 1320.

Dean's Corners, a hamlet of Lake co., Ill., about 40 miles N.W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches.

Dean's Corners, a hamlet of Chemung co., N.Y., 4 miles from Horseheads.

Dean's Corners, Delaware co., N.Y. See Arkville.

Dean's Corners, a post-office of Saratoga co., N.Y.

Dean's Island, a lagoon island in the Pacific, between the Low Islands and the Society Islands. Lat. 15° 5′ S.; lon. 148° W.

Dean's Mills, a hamlet of Montcalm co., Mich., 4 miles from Sheridan. It has 2 lumber-mills.

Deans′ton, a village of Scotland, co. and 30 miles S.W. of Perth, on the Teith, 1 mile W. of Doune. Pop. 627, employed in cotton-factories.

Deans′ville, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., in Marshall township, on the Chenango Canal and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 14 miles S.W. of Utica. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. 195.

Deansville, or **Deanville,** a post-village of Dane co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 18 miles E.N.E. of Madison. It has a church.

Dean′ville, a post-hamlet of Lapeer co., Mich., in Burnside township, 48 miles W.N.W. of Port Huron. It has a church and a saw-mill. Pop. about 100.

Deanville, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., in Madison township, 4 miles N.E. of Mahoning. It has 2 churches.

Deanville, a post-hamlet of Burleson co., Tex., 22 miles from Giddings. It has 2 churches, a steam saw-mill, and a grist-mill.

Dearborn, the former name of Nunda, Ill.

Dearborn, deer′bọrn, a county in the S.E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Ohio River, and on the S. by Laughery Creek. The N.E. part of the county is drained by Whitewater River. The surface is partly hilly and partly level; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. Nearly one-third of the area is covered with forests of the ash, beech, elm, hickory, white oak, sugar-maple, &c. Silurian limestone underlies this county. It is intersected by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad and the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad. Capital, Lawrenceburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $13,219,300. Pop. in 1870, 24,116, of whom 19,520 were natives and 4596 were foreigners.

Dearborn, or **Dear′bornville,** a post-village in Dearborn township, Wayne co., Mich., on Rouge River, and on the Michigan Central Railroad, 10 miles W. of Detroit. It has 7 churches, a union school, a chemical laboratory, an extensive brick-yard, a saw-mill, grist-mill, &c.

Pop. 530. Many garden-products are sent to market from this township. Pop. of the township, 2271.

Dearborn, post-office, Lewis and Clarke co., Montana.

Dearborn's River, the first tributary of any importance which the Missouri receives after the junction of its three head-branches. It rises in the Rocky Mountains, and, flowing S.E., unites with the Missouri about 130 miles above the Great Falls. Length, about 150 miles.

Dear′brook, or **Deer Brook,** a hamlet of Noxubee co., Miss., 6 miles N.E. of Brookville. It has several stores.

Dear′ing, a station in McDuffie co., Ga., on the Georgia Railroad, 29 miles W. of Augusta.

De Ar′mersville, a post-office of Calhoun co., Ala.

Dease (dees) **Inlet,** Arctic Ocean, Alaska, S.E. of Point Barrow, in lat. 71° 13′ N., lon. 75° 10′ W., is about 5 miles broad, and has 2 fathoms of water.

Dease River, of British North America, rises in the Coppermine Mountains, and flows into the N. side of Great Bear Lake.

Dease Strait, a channel in the Arctic Ocean, communicating with Coronation Gulf, and having Melbourne Island at its E. extremity. It is intersected by the parallel of 69° N., is about 120 miles long and 23 miles in average breadth, and at its widest part is obstructed by islands.

Deasonville, dee′sọn-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Yazoo co., Miss., 4 miles W. of Vaughan. It has a church and 3 stores.

Death Valley, or **Amar′gosa Desert,** Inyo co., Cal., lies between the Amargosa Mountains on the E. and the Panamint Mountains on the W. Its surface is 159 feet below sea-level. It is a gloomy desert tract, receiving the scanty waters of the Amargosa River.

Deatonsville, dee′tọnz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Amelia co., Va., 7 miles W.N.W. of Jetersville Railroad Station.

Deatsville, deets′vĭl, a station in Elmore co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 18 miles N.N.W. of Montgomery.

Deatsville, a post-office of Nelson co., Ky.

Deav′er's, a post-office of Transylvania co., N.C.

Deavertown, dee′vẹr-tŏwn, a post-village of Morgan co., O., 15 miles S. of Zanesville. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of leather, stoneware, and wagons. Pop. 160.

Dea Vocontiorum, the ancient name of DIE.

Deba, då′bå, or **Dib′bah,** a fortified town of Arabia, on the Arabian Sea, 100 miles N.W. of Muscat. Pop. 1200, who collect shark-fins and engage in the pearl-fishery.

Deba, då′bå, or **Dhapa,** d'hå′på, a town of Thibet, capital of a province, near the Upper Sutlej, 14,918 feet above sea-level. Lat. 30° 13′ N.; lon. 80° 21′ E. It has a large temple of Vishnu, and a monastic establishment.

Debaee, or **Dibai,** de-bå′ee, called also **Dub‘boi′, Dubhae,** dŭb-hå′ee, and **Dub‘hoi′,** a town of India, district of Boolundshahur, 69 miles S.E. of Delhi. Pop. 7782.

Debai, a town of Arabia. See DEBA.

Debalpoor, då-bål-poor′, a town of India, in the Punjab, between the Sutlej and Ravee Rivers, 77 miles S.W. of Lahore.

Debel′lo, a post-office of Vernon co., Wis., about 27 miles E. of Viroqua.

Deb′enham, a town of England, co. of Suffolk, 13 miles N. of Ipswich. Pop. of parish, 1349.

De Beque, dẹ-bay′, a post-office of Delta co., Mich., is at Maple Ridge Railroad Station.

De Ber′ry, a post-office of Panola co., Tex.

Debert, dẹ-bair′, a river of Colchester co., Nova Scotia, rises in the Cobequid Mountains, flows south, and falls into Cobequid Bay. Several lakes at its source abound with speckled trout.

Debert, a small village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, near Cobequid Bay, 12 miles by rail N.W. of Truro. P. 140.

Debi, or **Debie,** då‘bee′, a village of Senegambia, on the left bank of the Senegal, 20 miles from its mouth, and 7 miles E. of the Atlantic Ocean.

Deb‘lois′, a post-township of Washington co., Me., on the Narraguagus River, 10 miles N. of Cherryfield. P. 139.

Debo, då′bo, or **Dibbie,** dib′bee (Arab. *Bahr-Tieb,* båʜ'r-teeb, the "black lake"), a lake of Africa, 150 miles S.W. of Timbuctoo, is traversed by the Niger River, which enters on its S. and emerges from its N.E. side. On its S.W. shore is a town of the same name.

Deboo, or **Debou,** då-boo′, a village of Western Africa, in Bondoo, on the Falemé. Lat. 14° 20′ N.; lon. 12° 14′ W. It is situated on a cliff overhanging the river.

Debra-Tabour, Abyssinia. See DEVRA-TABOOR.

Debreczin, or **Debretzin,** då-brĕt′sin, a town of Hungary, and the chief town of the Haiduck district, is in a sandy plain, at a railway junction, 116 miles E. of Pesth. The houses are almost all one story in height, and thatched; the streets are broad, unpaved, and in wet weather a mass of liquid mud. Its principal edifices are 5 churches, a monastery, several hospitals and infirmaries, an orphan asylum, and a town hall. It has a Calvinistic college, with a library of 20,000 volumes, founded in 1792, a botanic garden and palm-house, a Piarist college, a Roman Catholic high school, and manufactures of soap, tobacco-pipe-bowls, beet sugar, flour, shoes, furs, combs, and coopers' and turnery-wares. The inner town is enclosed by walls. Pop. 46,111, chiefly Magyars and Protestants.

De Bruce, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., about 45 miles W. of Kingston. It has a church and a tannery.

De Bru′in, or **Debru′in,** a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Mo., 7 miles S.E. of Richland Railroad Station.

De Burg, dẹh bŭʀɢ, or **Burgt,** bŭʀɢt, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, island of Texel, 7 miles N. of the Helder. It is the principal village in the island, and is noted for the beauty of its streets.

Deburieh, dẹb‘oo-ree′ẹh (anc. *Dabu′rath*), a village of Palestine, pashalic of Acre, 2 miles S.E. of Nazareth.

Decapolis, the supposed ancient name of DEVA.

Decatur, de-kå′tẹr, the most southwestern county of Georgia, has an area of about 1070 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Chattahoochee River, and intersected by the Flint River, which unites with the former stream at the S.W. corner of the county. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is mostly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. A large part of this county is covered with forests of yellow pine, oak, ash, &c. It is traversed by the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad. Capital, Bainbridge. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,673,165. Pop. in 1870, 15,183, of whom 15,126 were Americans.

Decatur, a county in the S.E. part of Indiana, has an area of about 375 square miles. It is drained by Clifty and Sand Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is mostly based on limestone, and is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad. Capital, Greensburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $11,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 19,053, of whom 17,820 were Americans.

Decatur, a county in the S. part of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 520 square miles. It is intersected by the Crooked Fork of Grand River, and also drained by the Weldon River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and tracts of hard timber. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, pork, and oats are the staple products. This county is partly intersected by a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Capital, Leon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,710,407. Pop. in 1870, 12,018, of whom 11,654 were Americans; in 1875, 13,249.

Decatur, a county in the N.W. part of Kansas, bordering on Nebraska, has an area of 900 square miles. It is intersected by Sappa Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level.

Decatur, a county of West Tennessee, has an area of about 325 square miles. It is bounded on the E. and S. by the Tennessee River, and is intersected by Beech Creek. The surface is nearly level, and is mostly covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, cotton, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Decaturville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,765,457. Pop. in 1870, 7772, of whom 7728 were Americans.

Decatur, a post-village of Morgan co., Ala., on the S. bank of the Tennessee River, and on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 188 miles E. by S. from Memphis, 24 miles W.S.W. of Huntsville, and 123 miles S. of Nashville. It is the N. terminus of the South & North Alabama Railroad, which here connects with the Nashville & Decatur Railroad. It has an academy, 6 churches, 3 hotels, 3 saw-mills, and a planing-mill. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. about 1800.

Decatur, a post-village, capital of De Kalb co., Ga., is pleasantly situated on the Georgia Railroad, 5 miles E.N.E. of Atlanta, and 9 miles S.W. of Stone Mountain. It has 3 churches, an academy, a high school, and a furniture-factory. Many persons doing business in Atlanta reside here. Pop. 400.

Decatur, a city of Illinois, the capital of Macon co., is on the N. bank of the Sangamon River, in Decatur township, 44 miles S. of Bloomington, 39 miles E. of Springfield, and 109 miles N.N.E. of St. Louis. It is on the Illinois Central Railroad where it crosses the Wabash Railroad (which hence sends westward two divisions to St. Louis and to Springfield and Quincy), and is the W. terminus of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railroad. The Illinois Midland Railroad connects it with Terre Haute and Peoria. It is also on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western and Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroads. It contains a courthouse, 12 churches, a national bank, 3 other banks, a Catholic academy, a convent, a high school, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 3 weekly newspapers. One of the latter is in German. Decatur has 2 breweries, a woollen-mill, 3 flouring-mills, a planing-mill, and manufactures of iron, farming-implements, carriages, engines and boilers, furniture, bagging, linseed oil, bricks, &c. Pop. about 12,000; of the township, exclusive of the city, 1337.

Decatur, a post-village, capital of Adams co., Ind., on St. Mary's River, and on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 22 miles S.S.E. of Fort Wayne, and 70 miles N. of Richmond. It has a court-house, 2 banks, 5 churches, a chair-factory, a woollen-mill, &c. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 858.

Decatur, a township of Marion co., Ind., is traversed by the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad. Pop. 1559.

Decatur, a post-village of Decatur co., Iowa, in a township of the same name, 5 miles W. of Leon, and about 65 miles S. of Des Moines. It has 2 churches. The township is drained by the Crooked Fork of Grand River. Pop. of the township, 1124.

Decatur, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Kansas.

Decatur, a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., in Decatur township, on the Michigan Central Railroad, 24 miles S.W. of Kalamazoo, and 116 miles E. of Chicago. It has 3 churches, a national bank, a foundry, a tannery, a flouring-mill, and manufactures of staves, heading, sash, blinds, &c. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 1420; of the township, 2306.

Decatur, a small post-village of Newton co., Miss., about 70 miles E. by N. from Jackson. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

Decatur, a hamlet of Cole co., Mo., in Moreau township, 13 miles S. of Centretown Railroad Station, which is 15 miles W. of Jefferson City. It has a smelting-furnace for lead, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Decatur, an incorporated post-village of Burt co., Neb., on the Missouri River, 10 miles from Onawa, Iowa, and about 60 miles N. by W. from Omaha. It has 3 churches, a high school, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 400.

Decatur, a post-hamlet of Otsego co., N.Y., in Decatur township, about 54 miles W. of Albany. It has a church and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 741.

Decatur, a post-village in Byrd township, Brown co., O., about 50 miles E.S.E. of Cincinnati. It has 3 churches, a seminary, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 204.

Decatur, a township of Lawrence co., O. Pop. 1761. It contains Centre Station, and has important iron-works.

Decatur, a township of Washington co., O. Pop. 1437.

Decatur, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. It has mines of bituminous coal, and is traversed by the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad. Pop. 1461.

Decatur, a post-township of Mifflin co., Pa., intersected by the railroad connecting Lewistown with Selin's Grove. It has 6 churches, and manufactures of leather and lumber. P. 1171. Decatur Post-Office is 3½ miles from Paintersville.

Decatur, a post-village, capital of Meigs co., Tenn., 2 miles S.E. of the Tennessee River, 13 miles W. from Athens, and about 45 miles N.E. of Chattanooga. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. 99.

Decatur, a post-village, capital of Wise co., Tex., 40 miles from Fort Worth, and about 65 miles W.N.W. of Dallas. It has a court-house, a money-order post-office, a church, a high school, and 2 flour-mills. A weekly newspaper is published here.

Decatur, a township of Green co., Wis. Pop. 701, exclusive of Brodhead.

Decatur Junction, a station in Limestone co., Ala., on the N. bank of the Tennessee River, 2 miles N.E. of Decatur, is the point where the Nashville & Decatur Railroad joins the Memphis & Charleston Railroad.

Decatur Junction, a station in Clearfield co., Pa., on the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, at the junction of a branch extending to certain coal-mines. It is about 25 miles S.E. of Clearfield.

Deca'turville, a post-hamlet of Camden co., Mo., about 18 miles N. of Lebanon. It has a church.

Decaturville, a post-office of Washington co., O.

Decaturville, a post-village, capital of Decatur co., Tenn., 5 miles W. of the Tennessee River, and about 50 miles E. of Jackson. It has 3 churches and a seminary. Pop. 188.

Decazeville, dȩh-kåz'veel′, a village of France, in Aveyron, 19 miles N.E. of Villefranche, with extensive iron-forges and manufactures of bar-iron and rails. Pop. 5968.

Deccan, or **Dekkan,** dĕk′kạn (Sanscrit, *Dacshina,* dåk-shee′nå, "the south"), a term formerly applied to the whole of India S. of the Nerbudda, but later limited to the country between that river and the Kistnah, or from lat. 16° to 23° N., and comprising Gundwanah, Orissa, the Northern Circars, Candeish, Berar, Beeder, Hyderabad, Aurungabad, and Bejapoor. It is often employed to designate the central elevated plateau of these regions. The Deccan is now chiefly under direct British control, but the name is not officially used.

Deccan, dĕk′kạn, or **Dukkinshahabazpoor,** dŭk-kin-shå-hå-båz-poor′, written also **Dakshin** (dạk'shin′) **Shahbazpur,** or **Shah'baz'poor′ Island,** a large island of the Backergunge district, Bengal, in the Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the river Meghna. It is over 30 miles long, and is very populous.

Decem Pagi, the ancient name of DIEUZE.

Decep′tion Island, near South Shetland, in the Antarctic Ocean, lat. 62° 55′ 6″ S., lon. 60° 35′ W., is volcanic, with a deep lake 5 miles in circumference, and hot springs the temperature of whose water is 140° Fahr.

Decetia, the ancient name of DECIZE.

De Cewsville, dȩh sūz′vĭl, a post-village in Haldimand co., Ontario, 3 miles from Cayuga. Pop. 100.

Decherd, deck′ȩrd, a post-village of Franklin co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 82 miles S.S.E. of Nashville, and 3 miles N.E. of Winchester. It is the N.E. terminus of the Winchester & Alabama Railroad, and has 3 churches, a steam saw-mill, and 6 stores. Pop. about 500.

De Chien Bayou, dȩh sheen (Fr. pron. dȩh she-ång′) bī′oo, in the W. part of Kentucky, flows westward through the S. part of Hickman co. into the Mississippi River.

Dechkin, a town of Russia. See DESHKIN.

Decimomannu, då'che-mo-mån-noo′, a village in the island of Sardinia, 7 miles N.W. of Cagliari, at the confluence of the Santaliana and the Mannu.

Decize, dȩh-seez′ (anc. *Dece′tia*), a town of France, department of Nièvre, 18 miles S.E. of Nevers. Pop. 3547. It is situated on an island in the Loire, whose summit is crowned by an old castle of the Dukes of Nevers. Decize has extensive iron-works, also glass-works. The coal-mines in the neighborhood are among the richest in France.

Deck′ard, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., in Wayne township, about 12 miles S.E. of Meadville. It has 3 churches and several saw-mills.

Deckendorf, a town of Bavaria. See DEGGENDORF.

Deck′er, a township of Richland co., Ill., bounded S.W. by the Little Wabash. Pop. 971.

Decker, a township of Knox co., Ind., has the Wabash on the W. and the White River on the S.E. Pop. 837. It contains Decker's Station.

Decker's, a station in Ozaukee co., Wis., on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, 31 miles N. of Milwaukee.

Decker's Dock, a hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Delaware River, ½ mile from Pond Eddy Station of the Erie Railroad. Here is a bridge over the river.

Decker's Point, a post-office of Indiana co., Pa.

Decker's Station, a post-office of Knox co., Ind., on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, 12 miles S. of Vincennes.

Deck′ertown, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., in Wantage township, on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, 66 miles from New York, about 15 miles N.N.E. of Newton, and 32 miles (47 by rail) N.W. of Paterson. It has 2 churches, a national bank, an academy, a foundry, and manufactures of flour and ploughs. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. about 700.

Deck′erville, a post-village of Sanilac co., Mich., in Marion township, 50 miles N.N.W. of Port Huron. It has manufactures of flour, lumber, carriages, staves, &c. Pop. about 150.

Deck′man, a station of Dallas co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 12 miles W. of the city of Dallas.

Deco′rah, a post-village, capital of Winneshiek co., Iowa, is in Decorah township, on the Upper Iowa River, and on a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, about 52 miles E.N.E. of Charles City, 48 miles S.W. of La Crosse, Wis., and 90 miles N.W. of Dubuque. Here is the Norwegian Luther College (Lutheran), which was founded in 1861 and has about 150 students annually. Decorah contains 6 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, several flouring-mills, a paper-mill, and a manufactory of farming-implements. Three weekly newspapers (in English) are published here, besides 3 Norwegian. Pop. 2596; of the township, additional, 1521.

Deco'ra Prairie, prā'ree, a post-office of Trempealeau co., Wis., 3 miles E. of Galesville.

Deco'ria, a township of Blue Earth co., Minn. P. 413.

Decos'ta, or **Dacos'ta,** a post-hamlet of Atlantic co., N.J., on the Camden & Atlantic and Philadelphia & Atlantic City Railroads, 33 miles S.E. of Philadelphia. It has 2 stores and 3 dwellings.

Deco'to, a post-office of Alameda co., Cal., on the San José Branch of the Central Pacific Railroad, 27 miles S.E. of San Francisco.

Decs, daitch, a village of Hungary, co. of Tolna, near Battaszek. Pop. 2375.

Decumanum, supposed ancient name of DICOMANO.

Ded'dington, a town of England, co. and 16 miles N.N.W. of Oxford. It has endowed almshouses and breweries of excellent ale. Pop. of parish, 2061.

Dede Agatch, dȧ'dȧ-ȧ-gȧtch', written also **Degeaghatch, Dege Agh,** and **Dededjatch,** a seaport town of European Turkey, on the Ægean, 92 miles by rail S. by W. of Adrianople, and the southern terminus of the railway from Adrianople and Philippopolis. Lat. 40° 50′ N.; lon. 25° 55′ E. It has a large export trade in grain and raw products. Its harbor accommodations are very defective, but a new harbor is proposed.

Dedeleben, dȧ-deh-lȧ'ben (GROSS, groce, and KLEIN, klīne), two adjacent villages of Prussia, about 60 miles W.S.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 1944.

Dedham, ded'am, a post-hamlet and township of Hancock co., Me., 8 miles S.E. of Bangor. The township has a church, a tannery, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 448.

Dedham, a post-village, capital of Norfolk co., Mass., is on Charles River, in Dedham township, and on branches of the Boston & Providence Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Boston, the branches extending to Jamaica Plain, to Readville, and to Walnut Hills. It has also a station on a branch of the New York & New England Railroad. It has a handsome court-house, 4 or 5 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, a public library, a high school, a newspaper office, and manufactories of pianos, brooms, and woollen goods. This is the native place of Fisher Ames. The township has 8 churches, and a pop. of 5756.

Dedilova, or **Dedilowa,** dȧ-de-lo'vȧ, a town of Russia, government and 20 miles S.E. of Toola.

Dedjoochin, or **Dedjuchin,** ded-yoo'chin, a town of Russia, government and 110 miles N. of Perm. Pop. 3554.

Dee, a river in Wales, rises in Lake Bala, co. of Merioneth, flows between the county of Denbigh on the W. and Flintshire and Cheshire on the E., passing Chester, to an estuary, by which it communicates with the Irish Sea. Total course, 70 miles.

Dee, a river of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, rises in the Cairngorm Mountains, and flows, with a generally E. course, to the North Sea at Aberdeen. Total course, 96 miles. Its salmon-fishery is one of the most valuable in Scotland. Balmoral is on its banks.

Dee, a river of Scotland, flows southward, and enters Solway Firth below Kirkcudbright. Length, 50 miles.

Deeds'ville, a post-hamlet of Miami co., Ind., in Union township, on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, 10 miles N. of Peru.

Deedsville, a hamlet of Iowa. See MERRIMAC.

Deeg, a town and fortress of India, 57 miles N.W. of Agra. There are here the ruins of 7 remarkably fine palaces.

Deegoa, de-go'ȧ, a large walled town of Bornoo, in Central Africa, 60 miles S. of Kooka. Pop. 30,000(?).

Deel, a river of Ireland, rises in the Orrery Mountains, and flows into the Shannon.

Deen, a river of England. See DEAN.

Deep Bottom, a hamlet in Henrico co., Va., on the N. side of James River, 12 miles by land and 20 by water below Richmond, opposite Jones' Neck. It was an important strategic point during a part of the war of 1861–65.

Deep Brook, or **Clem'ents West,** a post-village in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles S.E. of Annapolis. Pop. 100.

Deep Clove Creek, of Sussex co., N.J., rises at the S.E. base of the Blue Mountain, and enters the Wallkill River a little below Deckertown.

Deep Creek, of Indiana, runs eastward and northward, in Lake co., and enters the Calumet River.

Deep Creek, of North Carolina, flows into the Tar River a few miles above Tarborough.

Deep Creek, of Anderson co., S.C., enters the Kiowee River a few miles from its mouth.

Deep Creek, a township of Clinton co., Iowa. P. 987. It is traversed by the railroad from Clinton to Anamosa.

Deep Creek, a post-office of Anson co., N.C.

Deep Creek, township, Edgecombe co., N.C. P. 1706.

Deep Creek, a township of Jackson co., N.C. P. 553.

Deep Creek, a township of Yadkin co., N.C. P. 1286.

Deep Creek, a hamlet of Chesterfield co., S.C., 18 miles W. of Cheraw.

Deep Creek, Texas. See CALLAHAN.

Deep Creek, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Va., on the Dismal Swamp Canal, 10 miles S. of Norfolk. It has 4 churches and a lumber-mill.

Deep Cut, a post-office of Auglaize co., O.

Deep River, of North Carolina, was called **Sapponah** by the Indians. It rises in Guilford co., runs in a S.S.E. direction through Randolph co., and subsequently, flowing nearly eastward, it unites with the Haw River at Haywood in Chatham co., forming by this union the Cape Fear River. The length of the Deep River is estimated at 130 miles. Coal is found on its banks in Chatham co.

Deep River, a post-village in Saybrook township, Middlesex co., Conn., is near the W. bank of the Connecticut River, and on the Connecticut Valley Railroad, 34 miles S.S.E. of Hartford, and about 20 miles W. of New London. It has 3 churches, an academy, a national bank, and manufactures of hardware, augers, bits, combs, and ivory goods.

Deep River, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ind., in Ross township, on Deep Creek, about 10 miles W. of Valparaiso. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Deep River, a post-village in Deep River township, Poweshiek co., Iowa, 70 miles E. of Des Moines. Pop. of the township, 1055.

Deep River, a post-village in Deep River township, Bay co., Mich., on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, 32 miles N. of Bay City. It has a large lumber-mill and a planing-mill. Pop. of the township, 266.

Deep River, a post-hamlet and township of Guilford co., N.C., on the Deep River, 6 miles E. of High Point. It has a tannery and a saw-mill. Pop. of township, 1071.

Deep Run, a post-office of Lenoir co., N.C.

Deep Spring, a post-office of Greene co., Mo., 10 miles E. of Springfield.

Deep Spring, a post-office of Cheatham co., Tenn.

Deep Valley, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa., 6 miles E. by S. of Bellton, W. Va.

Deep Water, a township of Henry co., Mo. Pop. 2055. It contains Montrose.

Deep Water, W. Va. See LOOP CREEK.

Deep Water Creek, Missouri, rises in Bates co., runs E., and enters Grand River in the S. part of Henry co.

Deep Wells, a station in Eureka co., Nev., on the Eureka & Palisade Railroad, 43 miles S. of Palisade.

Deer, a town of Nubia. See DERR.

Deer, or **Old Deer,** written also **Deir,** a village of Scotland, co. and 25 miles by rail N. of Aberdeen. Pop. 311; of the parish, 5085. It has relics of an old Cistercian monastery, which gave name to the "Book of Deir," a work important to students of Gaelic philology. See NEW DEER.

Deer Brook, Miss. See DEAR BROOK.

Deer Creek, California, runs southwestward in Tehama co., and enters the Sacramento River about 18 miles below Red Bluff.

Deer Creek, Indiana, drains part of Miami co., runs westward through Cass co., and enters the Wabash River 1 or 2 miles S.W. of Delphi.

Deer Creek, Maryland, runs southeastward and eastward, intersects Harford co., and enters the Susquehanna River about 7 miles from its mouth.

Deer Creek, Mississippi. See ISSAQUENA CREEK.

Deer Creek, Ohio, runs southeastward through Madison and Pickaway cos., and enters the Scioto River in Ross co., 12 miles N. of Chillicothe. It is nearly 80 miles long.

Deer Creek, of Alleghany co., Pa., enters the Alleghany River a few miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Deer Creek, a post-hamlet of Tazewell co., Ill., in Deer Creek township, about 15 miles S.E. of Peoria. The township is drained by the Mackinaw River. Pop. of the township, 763.

Deer Creek, or **West Sono'ra,** a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Ind., on Deer Creek, in Washington township, 10 miles S. of Logansport.

Deer Creek, a township of Carroll co., Ind., is bounded on the W. by the Wabash River, and traversed by Deer Creek. Pop., including Delphi, 3458.

Deer Creek, a township of Cass co., Ind. Pop. 1271.

Deer Creek, a township of Miami co., Ind., traversed by the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad. Pop. 1173.

Deer Creek, a post-office of Fremont co., Iowa.

Deer Creek, a township of Mills co., Iowa. Pop. 698.

Deer Creek, a township of Webster co., Iowa. P. 301.

Deer Creek, a township of Worth co., Iowa. Pop. 342.

Deer Creek, a township of Allen co., Kansas. P. 793.

Deer Creek, a post-office of Carter co., Ky.

Deer Creek, a post-office of Harford co., Md., 10 miles from Aberdeen.

Deer Creek, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Mich., in Deerfield township, 9 miles S. of Gaines Station. It has a flour-mill and a lumber-mill.

Deer Creek, a township of Otter Tail co., Minn. P. 47.

Deer Creek, a township of Bates co., Mo. Pop. 1057.

Deer Creek, a post-office of Madison co., Neb., about 50 miles N.N.W. of Columbus.

Deer Creek, a township of Madison co., O. Pop. 823. It contains Lafayette.

Deer Creek, a post-hamlet of Pickaway co., O., about 28 miles S.S.W. of Columbus. Pop. of Deer Creek township, 1458.

Deer Creek, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 579.

Deer Creek, a station in Utah co., Utah, on the American Fork Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of American Fork. It is the present terminus of the road.

Deer Creek, a township of Outagamie co., Wis. P. 310.

Deer'field, a river of Vermont, rises in Windham co., in the S. part of the state, and falls into the Connecticut River near Greenfield, Mass. It is nearly 100 miles long, and affords much water-power.

Deerfield, a township of Fulton co., Ill., bounded W. by Spoon River. Pop. 907.

Deerfield, a post-village in Deerfield township, Lake co., Ill., on the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad, 24 miles N. of Chicago. It has 2 churches. This township is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan, and contains a village named Highland Park. Pop. of township, 1525.

Deerfield, a post-village of Randolph co., Ind., on the Mississinewa River, about 1 mile from Deerfield Station, which is on the railroad between Hartford and Union City, 8 miles N. of Winchester, and 10 miles W.N.W. of Union City. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Deerfield, a post-hamlet of Chickasaw co., Iowa, in Deerfield township, on a branch of the Wapsipinicon River, about 12 miles N.E. of Charles City. It has a church. Pop. of township, 710.

Deerfield, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., in Deerfield township, on or near the Deerfield River, and on the Connecticut River Railroad, 33 miles N. of Springfield, and 3 or 4 miles S. of Greenfield. It contains the Deerfield Academy and High School, and several churches. This township is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River, and is also traversed by the Troy & Greenfield Railroad. It contains a portion of Greenfield village, also a village named South Deerfield, and has 7 churches and a manufactory of pocket-books. Pop. 3414.

Deerfield, a township of Lapeer co., Mich. Pop. 611.

Deerfield, a post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., in Deerfield township, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad where it crosses the Chicago & Canada Southern Railroad, 13 miles E. of Adrian. It has 4 churches, a union school, a newspaper office, a flouring-mill, and manufactures of lumber and staves. Pop. of village, about 700; of the township, 1366.

Deerfield, a township of Livingston co., Mich. P. 1043.

Deerfield, a township of Mecosta co., Mich. Pop. 654. It contains the village of Morley.

Deerfield, a township of Van Buren co., Mich., on Lake Michigan. Pop. 860. Deerfield Station is at McDonald, in Bangor township.

Deerfield, a post-township of Steele co., Minn., 10 miles S. by W. of Faribault. It has 2 churches. Pop. 602.

Deerfield, a post-village and township of Vernon co., Mo., on the Marmiton River, and on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 11 miles E. of Fort Scott, Kansas. It has a church and a manufactory of stone-ware. Pop. 506.

Deerfield, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., N.H., in Deerfield township, about 16 miles E.S.E. of Concord. The township is hilly. It has 3 churches, a high school, and manufactures of sash, blinds, &c. Pop. of the township, 1768. It contains a hamlet named Deerfield Centre.

Deerfield, or **Deerfield Street,** a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., in Deerfield township, 6 or 7 miles N. of Bridgeton. It has 2 churches. The township is traversed by the West Jersey Railroad. The name of its post-office is Deerfield Street. Pop. of the township, 1518.

Deerfield, or **Deerfield Corners,** a post-village in Deerfield township, Oneida co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River, about 2 miles N.E. of Utica. It has 2 or 3 churches, a varnish-factory, and a wagon-shop. Here is Deerfield Post-Office. Pop. of the township, 2104.

Deerfield, a township of Morgan co., O. Pop. 981. It contains Triadelphia.

Deerfield, a post-village in Deerfield township, Portage co., O., about 25 miles N.E. of Canton. It has 3 churches. The township has 3 grist-mills, 4 saw-mills, and a pop. of 1025.

Deerfield, a township of Ross co., O. Pop. 1223. It contains the villages of Greenland and Clarksburg.

Deerfield, a township of Warren co., O. Pop. 1965. It contains Twenty-Mile Stand and Mason.

Deerfield, a village in Union township, Warren co., O., on the Little Miami River, 6 miles S. of Lebanon. Pop. 274.

Deerfield, a township of Tioga co., Pa., on the New York line. Pop. 665, exclusive of Knoxville.

Deerfield, a township of Warren co., Pa., in the oil-region, on the W. of the Alleghany River, is traversed by the Alleghany Valley Railroad. It contains Tidioute, Fagundus, and Enterprise. Pop. 2324, exclusive of Tidioute.

Deerfield, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va., about 20 miles W. of Staunton.

Deerfield, a post-village of Dane co., Wis., in Deerfield township, 6 miles S. of Marshall Station, and about 17 miles E. of Madison. It has a church, 2 stores, and a plough-factory. Pop. of the township, 906.

Deerfield, a township of Waushara co., Wis. Pop. 236.

Deerfield Centre, Michigan. See Madison.

Deerfield Centre, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., N.H., in Deerfield township, about 16 miles E.S.E. of Concord. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, &c.

Deerfield Corners, New York. See Deerfield.

Deerfield Prairie, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ill.

Deerfield Street, New Jersey. See Deerfield.

Deer Grove, a post-hamlet of Whitesides co., Ill., on the Mendota & Clinton Railroad, 32 miles W. of Mendota.

Deer Head, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ala.

Deer'ing, a township of Cumberland co., Me., adjoining Portland, is on the Maine Central, Portland & Rochester, Portland & Ogdensburg, and Portland Horse Railroads. It contains Steven's Plains, East Deering, Stroudwater, Woodford's Corners, and other villages, and is the seat of extensive and varied manufactures.

Deering, a post-township of Hillsborough co., N.H., about 18 miles S.W. of Concord. It has an academy and 2 churches. Pop. 722.

Deering Point, a hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., in Deering township, on Casco Bay. It is connected with Portland by a bridge.

Deering's, a station in Greenup co., Ky., on the Eastern Kentucky Railroad, 15 miles S. of Riverton.

Deer Island, New Brunswick, is in Passamaquoddy Bay, near its entrance, on the S.W. side. It is about 7 miles long and 3 miles broad. Pop. 1000. See Fairhaven.

Deer Island, a small island of Newfoundland, 12 miles from Burgeo. Pop. 59.

Deer Island, one of a group in the district of Bonavista, Newfoundland, 7 miles from Green's Pond. Pop. 77.

Deer Island, an island of Ireland, on the W. shore of the estuary of the Fergus, about 6 miles below Clare.

Deer Island, in the harbor of Boston, Mass., contains the Boston Almshouse, a house of reformation, house of industry, &c. Pop. 1001.

Deer Islands, two small islands in the Malay Archipelago, in Macassar Strait. Lat. 5° 9′ S.; lon. 119° 14′ E.

Deer Isle, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., is in Deer Isle township, on Penobscot Bay, about 28 miles E.N.E. of Rockland. It has a high school and 2 churches. The township is an island nearly 10 miles long, with two smaller islands and some islets. Many of its inhabitants are employed in the fisheries. It contains the village of Green's Landing, and has 5 churches. Pop. 3414.

Deer Lick, a post-hamlet of Williams co., O., 11 miles N. of Bryan.

Deer Lick, a post-hamlet of Mason co., W. Va., about 25 miles S.E. of Gallipolis, O. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Deer Lodge, a large county in the W. part of Montana, is drained by the Hell Gate, Teton, Sun, and Blackfoot Rivers. The surface is mountainous, and this county is situated on the summit and both sides of the Rocky Mountains. Here are extensive prairies adapted to pasturage. The soil of the valleys is fertile, but is mostly uncultivated, and the prosperity of the people is chiefly derived from gold-mines (hydraulic and placer). Capital, Deer Lodge City. Large forests of fir and pine grow on the mountains. The fertile valley of Deer Lodge River is about 40 miles long. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 4367, of whom 2138 were natives and 2229 were foreigners.

Deer Lodge City, the capital of Deer Lodge co., Montana, is on a creek of the same name, about 50 miles W.S.W. of Helena. It is situated in a mountainous region, of which gold is the staple product. Deer Lodge City has a bank, a Catholic hospital, and 4 churches. One or 2 newspapers are published here. Pop. 788.

Deer Lodge Creek, Montana, rises in the Rocky Mountains, in the S. part of Deer Lodge co., runs northward among rich gold-mines, and unites with other streams to form the Hell Gate River.

Deer Park, a post-village of Washington co., Ala., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 41 miles N.N.W. of Mobile. It has an academy, 2 churches, and saw- and planing-mills.

Deer Park, a post-township of La Salle co., Ill., about 7 miles S.W. of Ottawa. It is bounded on the N. by the Illinois River, and on the S.W. by the Vermilion River. It has 3 churches. Pop. 894.

Deer Park, a post-village and summer resort of Garrett co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 47 miles S.W. of Cumberland, and 226 miles from Baltimore. It has a church, and a superior hotel built by the railroad company. It is about 3000 feet above the sea-level.

Deer Park, a township of Orange co., N.Y., contiguous to Port Jervis, is bounded on the S.W. by the Delaware River, is drained by the Neversink River, and is intersected by the Erie Railroad. Pop., with Port Jervis, 11,115.

Deer Park, a post-hamlet in Babylon township, Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island Railroad, 38 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

Deer Park, a post-office of St. Croix co., Wis., on the North Wisconsin Railroad, 27 miles N.E. of Hudson.

Deer Plain, a post-office of Calhoun co., Ill.

Deer Ridge, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., Mo., 7 miles N. of La Belle Station. It has a church.

Deer River, a post-village in Denmark township, Lewis co., N.Y., on Deer River, 1 mile from the Utica & Black River Railroad, and 21 miles E.S.E. of Watertown. It has 35 houses, 2 churches, a tannery, and a flour-mill.

Deer Run, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., W. Va., 8 miles N.E. of Franklin. It has a church.

Deers'ville, or **Deer'ville,** a post-village in Franklin township, Harrison co., O., 12 miles W.N.W. of Cadiz. It has 3 churches, a tannery, a graded school, and a steam flour-mill. Pop. 306.

Deer Tail River, Wisconsin, rises in Chippewa co., runs southwestward, and enters the Chippewa River in the same county.

Deer Trail, a post-village of Arapahoe co., Col., on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 55 miles E. of Denver. It has 3 hotels and 2 stores, and is a shipping-point for cattle.

Deer Valley, a post-hamlet of Park co., Col., on the Platte River, about 12,000 feet above the sea-level.

Deer Walk, a post-office of Wood co., W. Va.

Dees, dais or dēz, a town of Transylvania, co. of Szolnok, at the confluence of the Great and Little Szamos, 28 miles N.N.E. of Klausenburg. It is a depot for salt raised in its vicinity, and has a gymnasium. Pop. 5832.

Dee'sa, a town of India, in Guzerat, 88 miles N.N.W. of Ahmedabad. It is hot and unhealthy, but near it is the fine salubrious retreat of Mount Aboo.

Deeth, a post-office of Elko co., Nevada, and a station on the Central Pacific Railroad, 239 miles W. of Ogden.

Deets'ville, a post-office of Elmore co., Ala.

Defi'ance, a county in the N.W. part of Ohio, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Maumee River, and also drained by the Auglaize and Tiffin Rivers, which enter the Maumee in the E. part of the county. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of good timber; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, pork, and hay are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Wabash Railroad, the Wabash & Erie Canal, and the Chicago division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Defiance. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,940,596. Pop. in 1870, 15,719, of whom 13,522 were Americans.

Defiance, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Iowa, on the West Nishnabatona River, 12 miles S. of Denison.

Defiance, a post-village, capital of Woodson co., Kansas, in Owl Creek township, 12 miles S. by W. of Neosho Falls, and about 88 miles S. of Topeka.

Defiance, a post-village of Worth co., Mo., on the Platte River, 15 miles E. of Hopkins. It has a flouring-mill and 2 or 3 churches in the vicinity.

Defiance, a post-town, capital of Defiance co., O., is in a township of the same name, on the right bank of the Maumee River, at the mouth of the Auglaize, 50 miles W.S.W. of Toledo, and 44 miles E.N.E. of Fort Wayne, Ind. It is on the Wabash Railroad and the Wabash & Erie Canal, at the head of steamboat navigation on the river. The Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railroad passes through it. It has 11 churches, a court-house, 2 banks, a union school, a female seminary, a woollen-mill, an iron-foundry, 2 flour-mills, and manufactories of farming-implements, sash, blinds, &c. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 2750; of the township, about 5000.

De For'est, a station in Warrick co., Ind., on the Lake Erie, Evansville & Southwestern Railroad, 14 miles E.N.E. of Evansville.

De Forest, a post-village of Dane co., Wis., in Windsor township, on the Madison & Portage Railroad, 14 miles N. of Madison. Pop. about 180.

Defreest'ville, a post-office of Rensselaer co., N.Y., is at Blooming Grove.

Degagnac, dẹh-gån'yåk', a town of France, in Lot, 6 miles S.S.W. of Gourdon. Pop. 2023.

Dege Agh or **Degeaghatch.** See DEDEAGATCH.

Degerloch, då'ghẹr-lok`, a village of Würtemberg, 3 miles S. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1867.

Degesby, a town of Finland. See LOWISA.

Deggendorf, dĕg'ghẹn-dorf`, or **Deck'endorf`,** a town of Bavaria, on the Danube, and on a railway, 29 miles N.W. of Passau. It is well built, and has hospitals, breweries, distilleries, tanneries, and potteries. Pop. 5452.

Deggingen, dĕg'ghing-ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, 6 miles W.S.W. of Geislingen. Pop. 1807.

Deghicze, or **Deghitche,** då-ghee'chå, a town of Russia, government of Vilna, 44 miles W.N.W. of Yoorboorg. Pop. 1100.

De Glaize Bayou, dẹh glåz bī'oo, of Avoyelles parish, La., communicates with Atchafalaya Bayou.

Deglia, dål'yå, or **Delia,** då'le-å, a town of Sicily, 11 miles S.S.W. of Caltanisetta. Pop. 3660.

Degnizli, dĕn`yiz-lee', or **Denizli,** dĕn`iz-lee', a town of Asia Minor, 53 miles S.E. of Ala-Shehr. It is enclosed by mountains and vine-clad hills, and has a castle, several mosques, and bazaars; but it has never regained the importance it had previous to 1715, when it was destroyed by an earthquake and 12,000 of its inhabitants are said to have perished. Pop. about 6000.

Dego, då'go, a town of Italy, 18 miles S. of Acqui. Pop. 2140.

Dego'nia, a township of Jackson co., Ill., on the Mississippi River. Pop. 470.

De Graff, a post-village of Swift co., Minn., in an open prairie, on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 127 miles W. of St. Paul. It has a church.

De Graff, a post-village in Miami township, Logan co., O., on the Miami River, and on the Cleveland, Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad, 9 miles W.S.W. of Bellefontaine, and about 22 miles E.N.E. of Piqua. It has a bank, 4 churches, a union school, a flouring-mill, 2 newspaper offices, a planing-mill, and 2 grain-elevators. Pop. 624.

Dehak, dẹ-håk', or **Dohak,** dọ-håk', a village of Persia, in Irak-Ajemee, 53 miles N.W. of Ispahan.

Deh-i-Hajee, då`-ee-hå'jee`, a town of Afghanistan, 20 miles S. of Candahar. Pop. 2000.

Dehli, a city of India. See DELHI.

Dehr, a town of Nubia. See DERR.

Dehra, dĕh'rå or då'rå, called also **Dehra** (or **Deyrah**) **Doon,** dĕh'rå doon, a town of India, capital of Dehra Doon. Lat. 30° 19' N.; lon. 78° 5' E. Pop. 6847.

Dehra Doon (or **Dun**), dĕh'rå doon, a district of the North-West Provinces, British India, division of Meerut. Lat. 29° 57'–30° 59' N.; lon. 77° 37' 15"–78° 22' 45" E. It consists of the valley (*doon*) of Dehra (area, 673 square miles), and of the hill tract called Jaunsar Bawar (area, 343 square miles), the former having the Ganges on the E. and the Jumna on the W. Capital, Dehra. Pop. 116,953.

Dehrung, a district of Assam. See DURRUNG.

Deibler's, dī'blẹrz, a station in Northumberland co., Pa., on the Shamokin Branch of the Northern Central Railroad, 9 miles E. of Sunbury.

Deidesheim, dī'dẹs-hīme`, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 4 miles by rail N. of Neustadt-an-der-Hardt. P. 2697.

Dei Lucus, the Latin name of GADEBUSCH.

Deinum, dī'nŭm, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 3 miles W. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 400.

Deir, or **Dair,** dår or dīr, an Arabian word signifying a "monastery," forming the name or the prefix to the names of various places in Palestine and Egypt.

Deir, or **Der,** dår, a town in Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, near 35° 10′ N. lat.

Deir, a village of Scotland. See Deer.

Deira, då'rå, a river and plain of Persia, in Khoozistan,—the river an affluent of the Holwan River, S.W. of Zohab, and the plain it traverses the place of a breeding-stud famous throughout Persia.

Deira, dī'rå or då'rå, the name of one of the two sovereignties into which the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumberland was divided.

Deir-el-Kamer (or **-Kammer**), dår-ĕl-kåm'ẹr, or **Dair-el-Kamar,** dīr-ĕl-kåm'ạr, in Syria, 14 miles S.S.E. of Beyroot, on the road to Damascus, is the chief town of the Western Druses.

Deiroot, or **Deirut,** då-root', a town of Lower Egypt, province and 18 miles S.S.E. of Rosetta, on the W. bank of the Nile.

Deisslingen, dīs'ling-ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, Black Forest, 35 miles by rail S.W. of Tübingen. Pop. 1810.

Dejebel, a province of Arabia. See Jebel.

Dejtar, då`tar', a village of Hungary, co. of Neograd, 5 miles from Balassa-Gyarmath. Pop. 1200.

De Kalb, a county in the N.E. part of Alabama, bordering on Georgia, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is drained by several small affluents of the Tennessee River and by Wills Creek. The surface is diversified by picturesque scenery. Among the prominent features is a ridge called Lookout Mountain, between which and another ridge is the long fertile valley of Wills Creek. Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staples. This county is intersected by the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad. Capital, Lebanon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $872,358. Pop. in 1870, 7126, of whom 7073 were Americans.

De Kalb, a county in the N.W. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Chattahoochee River, and is also drained by the South River. The surface is hilly or undulating, and extensively covered with forests. The much admired Stone Mountain, which is about 2200 feet high, is in this county. Indian corn, cotton, and wheat are the staple products. Granite is abundant here. This county is intersected by the Georgia Railroad and the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad. Capital, Decatur. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,805,213. Pop. in 1870, 10,014, of whom 9976 were Americans.

De Kalb, a county in the N. part of Illinois, has an area of 648 square miles. It is drained by Sycamore Creek or South Kishwaukee River. The surface is undulating; the soil is very fertile. The prairies of this county are more extensive than the woodlands. Indian corn, oats, wheat, hay, barley, and butter are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Chicago & Iowa and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. Capital, Sycamore. Valuation of real and personal estate, $23,769,785. Pop. in 1870, 23,265, of whom 18,671 were Americans.

De Kalb, a county in the N.E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, has an area of 360 square miles. It is intersected by the St. Joseph River (branch of the Maumee) and by Cedar Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and nearly one-half of it is covered with forests, in which the ash, beech, white oak, and sugar-maple abound; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by 3 railroads,—the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw, the Baltimore & Ohio (Chicago division), and the Air-Line division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. Capital, Auburn. Valuation of real and personal estate, $11,660,678. Pop. in 1870, 17,167, of whom 16,203 were Americans.

De Kalb, a county in the N.W. part of Missouri, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is drained by the Grindstone Fork of Grand River, and by Livingston and Malden Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. This county has extensive prairies, and is liberally supplied with hard timber and building-stone. Indian corn, oats, wheat, and pork are the staple products. The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad passes along the S. border. Capital, Maysville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 9858, of whom 9255 were Americans.

De Kalb, a county in the central part of Tennessee, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is intersected by the Caney Fork of Cumberland River. The surface is undulating or hilly, and mostly covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Smithville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,626,517. Pop. in 1870, 11,425, of whom 11,419 were Americans.

De Kalb, a post-village of De Kalb co., Ill., in a township of the same name, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 58 miles W. of Chicago, and about 32 miles S.S.E. of Rockford. It has a bank, 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of cheese, ploughs, gloves, mittens, and furniture. Pop. about 1400; of the township, 2164. The name of the post-office is De Kalb Centre.

De Kalb, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ind.

De Kalb, a post-village, capital of Kemper co., Miss., 13 miles W. of Scooba, and about 30 miles N. of Meridian. It has a court-house and 3 churches. Two miles distant is Sucarnoochee Creek, a good mill-stream.

De Kalb, a post-office and station of Buchanan co., Mo., at the village of Bloomington, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

De Kalb, a post-hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Oswegatchie River, 5 miles S.W. of De Kalb Junction, and about 17 miles S.S.E. of Ogdensburg. It is in De Kalb township, which is intersected by the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad. Butter and cheese are among its staple products. Pop. of the township, 3044. The township has 6 churches, and contains a village named Richville.

De Kalb, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., O., on the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad, 18 miles N.W. of Mansfield. It has a church. Pop. 70. De Kalb Station is at Tiro, ¾ of a mile from De Kalb.

De Kalb, a township of Kershaw co., S.C. Pop. 2578. It includes Camden.

De Kalb, a post-village of Bowie co., Texas, on the Texas Pacific Railroad, 34 miles W. of Texarkana. It has 2 churches.

De Kalb, a post-village of Gilmer co., W. Va., on the Little Kanawha River, about 44 miles E.S.E. of Parkersburg. It has a lumber-mill.

De Kalb Centre, a post-office at De Kalb, Ill.

De Kalb Junction, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, at the junction of two branches of the same, 19 miles S.S.E. of Ogdensburg.

Dekkan, a country of India. See Deccan.

Dekor'ra, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Wis., in Dekorra township, and on the E. bank of the Wisconsin River, 5 or 6 miles S. of Portage City. Pop. 85. The township contains a village named Poynette. Total pop. 1280.

Del'afield, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Ill., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 97 miles E.S.E. of St. Louis, Mo.

Delafield, a township of Jackson co., Minn. Pop. 294.

Delafield, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wis., in Delafield township, on Bark River, 2 miles from Nashota Railroad Station, and about 26 miles W. of Milwaukee. It is near several small lakes, and has 2 flour-mills and 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1509.

Del'ago'a Bay, an inlet of the Indian Ocean, in Africa, 55 miles in length from N. to S., by 20 miles across. Lat. of Cape St. Mary, Inyack Island, 25° 58′ S., lon. 33° 15′ E. The bay receives the Manice River, or King George River, from the N., and the Mapoota, or Oosootoo (Usutù), from the S., and has on its W. side an estuary termed English River. The Portuguese have on the N. side of the bay a town called Lourenzo Marquez.

Dela'na, a township of Humboldt co., Iowa. Pop. 316.

Delan'co, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., in Beverly township, on the Delaware River, and on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Camden, and 5 miles below Burlington. It has 2 churches. Pop. 500.

De Lan'cy, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., in Hamden township, on the Delhi Branch of the New York Midland Railroad, 6 miles S. by W. from Delhi. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

De Land, a post-village of Volusia co., Fla., 3 miles from St. John's River. It is a place of resort for invalids, and has sulphur springs, and a school called the Woodland Institute.

Deland', a post-hamlet of Piatt co., Ill., on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 17 miles E. of Clinton, and about 25 miles N.E. of Decatur. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Dela'ney's, a station in Kent co., Del., on the Kent County Railroad, 7 miles W. of Clayton.

Delaney's Corners, a hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., 3 miles from Bridgewater Station. It has a cheese-factory.

Delaney's Creek, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ind., 13 miles N. of Salem. It has manufactures of flour and lumber. Pop. 80.

Delano, del'ạ-no, a post-office of Kern co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 197 miles S.S.E. of Stockton.

Delano, or **West Wichita,** wich-ẹ-taw′, a post-village of Sedgwick co., Kansas, on the W. bank of the Arkansas River, about 1 mile W. of Wichita. It has a church. P. of Delano township, 498. Delano is the post-office name.

Delano, a post-village of Wright co., Minn., in Franklin township, on the South Fork of the Crow River, and on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 40 miles W. of St. Paul. Elevation, 918 feet. It has 12 stores, a grist-mill, 3 hotels, a furniture-factory, an elevator, an engine-house, a newspaper, 3 churches, and a graded school. Pop. 500.

Delano, a station in Butler co., Pa., on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Butler.

Delano, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., in Rush township, on Broad Mountain, and on a branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, near the point where it crosses the Catawissa Railroad, 5 miles E.N.E. of Mahanoy City. It has a public library, and machine-shops of the railroad. Pop. about 450.

Delan′ti, a hamlet of Hardin co., Iowa, in Eldora township, on the Iowa River, 1 mile from Gifford Station, and about 5 miles below Eldora. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Delanti, a village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in Stockton township, 2 miles from Cassadaga Railroad Station, and about 14 miles S. of Dunkirk. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, a cheese-factory, and 1 or 2 saw-mills. The name of its post-office is Stockton. Pop. 245.

De la Pal′ma, a post-office of Brown co., O.

De la Plaine, a post-village of Greene co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 138 miles N.E. of Little Rock. It has a church and 2 saw-mills.

Del‛aplaine′, or **Del‛aplane′,** formerly **Piedmont,** a post-village of Fauquier co., Va., on the Manassas division of the Virginia Midland Railroad, 63 miles W. of Alexandria. It has 3 or 4 general stores.

De Large Bayou, dẹh larzh bī′oo, of Louisiana, runs S.W. in Terre Bonne parish, and enters the Gulf of Mexico.

De Las′sus, a post-village of St. François co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 87 miles S. of St. Louis, and 2½ miles from Farmington. It has 2 churches, a printing-office, and a large hotel. Copper, zinc, and plumbago are said to be found here.

Delatyn, dĕl′ă-teen, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the Pruth, 10 miles S. of Nadworna. Pop. 3260.

Del‛avan′, a post-village of Tazewell co., Ill., in Delavan township, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad where it crosses the Pekin division of the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroad, 31 miles W.S.W. of Bloomington, and 24 miles S. of Peoria. It has 2 banks, 5 churches, and a graded school. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 1500; of the township, 1957.

Delavan, a post-office of Clay co., Kansas.

Delavan, or **Delavan Station,** a post-village in Delavan township, Faribault co., Minn., on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, 35 miles W. by N. from Albert Lea, and about 30 miles S. of Mankato. It has a grain-elevator. Pop. of township, 797.

Delavan, a post-village in Delavan township, Walworth co., Wis., on Turtle Creek, and on the Western Union Railroad, 46 miles W. by S. from Racine, 28 miles E.N.E. of Beloit, and about 50 miles S.E. of Madison. It contains a graded school, a national bank, 1 other bank, a newspaper office, and an institution for the deaf and dumb, which was founded by the state. It has also 2 plough-factories, a flour-mill, and manufactures of carriages and windmills. Pop. 1785; of the township (exclusive), 764.

Delawan′na, a station in Bergen co., N.J., on the Boonton Branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Paterson.

Delaware, dĕl′ạ-wạr, a river formed by two branches, sometimes called the Coquago and the Popacton, which rise in New York near the N.E. border of Delaware co., and unite at Hancock, in the same county. From this point it runs southeastward, forming the boundary between New York and Pennsylvania, until it reaches Port Jervis and touches the northern extremity of New Jersey. Confronted here by the impassable barrier of the Kittatinny Mountain, it changes its course and runs southwestward along the base of that ridge to the Delaware Water Gap, near Stroudsburg, Pa. At this place, which is remarkable for picturesque scenery, the river has found or formed a passage through the mountain, and runs in a narrow gorge 2 or 3 miles long, between precipices which rise on each side about 1400 feet above the water. After it has passed by Easton it runs southeastward to Bordentown, and thence southwestward to Philadelphia, about 40 miles below which it expands into the estuary called Delaware Bay (which see). This river forms the entire boundary between New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The length of the main stream is estimated at 350 miles. It is about ¾ of a mile wide at Philadelphia, and 2 or 3 miles wide at some points below that city. The tide ascends to Trenton, about 130 miles from the sea. The chief towns on its banks are Philadelphia, Wilmington, Camden, Chester, Trenton, and Easton. It is navigable for the largest ships to Philadelphia, and steamboats can ascend to Trenton during high tide. The latter city is the lowest point at which the river is crossed by a bridge. A canal has been opened along the right bank of this river from Bristol to Easton, about 60 miles, and 2 other canals connect the Delaware with the Hudson River.

Delaware, one of the Middle Atlantic states, in area the smallest state in the Union except Rhode Island, is bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Delaware River and Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, and S. and W. by Maryland. Its length (from 38° 28′ to 39° 50′ N. lat.) is 96 miles; its breadth ranges from 9 to 37 miles (75° to 75° 46′ W. lon.). Area, 2120 square miles, or 1,356,800 acres, of which 698,115 acres, or more than half, were returned in 1870 as cultivated farm-lands.

Face of the Country, and Geology.—The N. portion is finely diversified with hill and dale, and is one of the most fertile, beautiful, and healthful tracts in the state. Southward the surface is nearly a dead level, relieved by a long low ridge or watershed running N. and S., and having numerous swampy tracts, whence flow to the E. and W. most of the streams of the state. The southern portion is sandy, with large marshes, of which the Cypress Swamp, 12 miles long and 6 miles wide, is the principal. This swamp abounds in cypress, cedar, and other timber trees. Along the coast there are salt marshes, and some shallow lagoons fenced from the open sea by long, low sand-spits,—the sounds of North Carolina in miniature. The interior of the state has much light soil, which is easily and profitably cultivated. Kaolin, bog-iron, glass-sand, and shell-marl are found, and the three former are wrought to some extent. The northern half of New Castle co. is of cretaceous age. S. of this the formation is tertiary as far as the Murderkill; and all the remainder of the state is post-tertiary or alluvial. From some of the swamps large quantities of well-preserved and excellent timber have been dug and wrought into shingles. There are useful chalybeate waters at Faulkland, in the N.

Agricultural Products.—Delaware, once celebrated for her excellent wheat, still produces bountiful crops of that grain and of the other cereals, especially of maize. But of late years the production of fruit, notably of peaches, with strawberries and the other small fruits, has been the leading industry. Market-gardening, and particularly the raising of early spring vegetables for the supply of the Northern cities, has attracted much capital. The excellent natural facilities for navigation, with the large recent extension of railroads, have greatly stimulated these pursuits, for which the fertile soil and genial climate of Delaware give the state a special fitness.

Internal Improvements, &c.—The rivers and creeks of the state are generally navigable for the lower part of their courses, and Christiana Creek admits merchant-vessels of considerable tonnage. Delaware Bay and Delaware River have a deep but not very direct channel, and the western shore of the bay at most points is not readily accessible for large vessels. Rehoboth Bay admits vessels of 6 feet draught. The Delaware & Chesapeake Canal, finished in 1829 at a cost of $2,250,000, extends 13½ miles from Delaware City to Chesapeake City, Md., and affords passage for coasting-vessels, canal-boats, barges, and small steamers. Another canal connects Salem Creek and Delaware River, and a ship-canal is projected to extend from Delaware Bay to Sassafras River in Maryland. In this connection should be mentioned the noble breakwater at Lewes, begun in 1828 by the United States government, and now extending 2589 feet, with an ice-breaker of 1500 feet. It was constructed to afford a harbor of refuge, and for this purpose it has proved eminently serviceable. Its cost has been $2,123,505. It is constructed of loose blocks of stone weighing from 500 to 15,000 pounds each.

Railroads.—The principal railroads operating in 1878 are the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, 34 miles in this state; the Delaware, Rodney to Delmar, 96½ miles; the Frankfort & Breakwater, 19 miles; the Junction & Breakwater, 40 miles; the Smyrna & Delaware Bay, 20 miles; 15 miles of the Maryland & Delaware, Clayton to Oxford, Md.; the Delaware Western, to Landenburg, Pa., 20 miles in Delaware; the Wilmington & Northern Pennsylvania, 12 miles in Delaware; and the Pennsylvania & Delaware, 17 miles in Delaware.

Manufactures are carried on chiefly in Wilmington and its vicinity. The manufactured articles are quite various, and include leather and leathern goods, shipping (iron and wood), machinery, cottons, woollens, cars and carriages, flour, canned fruits, gunpowder, lumber, cast and wrought iron, hardware, paper, tobacco, car-wheels, morocco, matches, and chemicals. Wilmington alone has turned out more than $20,000,000 worth of manufactured goods in one year.

Finances.—In 1876 the war-debt incurred by the state in 1861–65 was $795,000, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and there were bonds issued in aid of railroads for $376,000, also bearing 6 per cent.; but the state had assets and interest-bearing investments enough to leave the net indebtedness only $5201.

Counties and Towns.—There are 3 counties, viz., New Castle, in the N., pop. 63,515; Kent, in the centre, pop. 29,804; and Sussex, in the S., pop. 31,696. The principal towns are Wilmington, a thriving manufacturing city and railroad centre (pop. in 1874, 39,230), Dover, the capital, New Castle, Smyrna, Delaware City, North Milford, South Milford, Laurel, Seaford, Georgetown, and Lewes.

Education is under the care of a superintendent of schools, assisted by county superintendents and a state board of education. A separate system of schools, not under state control, is provided for colored children, partly under the charge of a private association. There is a considerable school-fund. Prominent educational institutions are Delaware College, at Newark, which has separate classical, normal, scientific, literary, and agricultural courses, to which both sexes are admitted; Wesleyan Female College, the City Normal School, Rugby Academy, and boys' and girls' high schools, at Wilmington; the Methodist Conference Academy, at Dover; the seminary at Felton; another at Frederica; academies at Georgetown, Lewes, Middletown, Milford, Milton, Smyrna, Wyoming, &c.

Churches.—The leading religious denominations are (in the order named) the Methodist Episcopal church, by far the strongest denomination in the state, Presbyterians, Protestant Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Friends, and Baptists.

Constitution, &c.—The first constitution was adopted in 1776; a second was adopted in 1792, and, with subsequent modifications, is still in force. The governor is elected for four years. Voters must have lived in the state one year next previous to the day of voting, and one month in the district where they vote. The senate consists of 3 members from each county (nine in all), chosen for four years; the house of representatives has 21 members, 7 from each county. The legislature is called the general assembly, and meets biennially. Judges are appointed by the governor, and are removable only for misconduct. No minister of the gospel can hold a civil office. Delaware has one representative in the Federal Congress.

History.—Delaware Bay was discovered by Hudson in 1609, and visited in 1610 by Lord De la Warr. Prominent events of local history have been the purchase of part of the country by the Dutch, 1629; the settlement of Lewes by the Dutch, 1630; the destruction of the colony by Indians, 1633; the purchase of the W. coast of the bay by the Swedes and Finns, and the founding (1638) of the colony of New Sweden, which extended as far up the river as Wicaco, now in Philadelphia; the construction of Fort Casimir, at New Castle, by the Dutch; its capture by the Swedes, 1654; the breaking up of the Swedish colony by Dutch forces from New Amsterdam, 1656; the conflicting claims of the Duke of York and of Lord Baltimore to the region, 1664; and the purchase of the proprietorship by William Penn, 1682. Thenceforth the region was officially known as "the Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware," and was regarded as a part of Pennsylvania until 1703, when it received a separate legislature; but the three counties remained under the proprietary governors of Pennsylvania until the Revolution, in which Delaware took a distinguished and very gallant part. The first two revolutionary presidents of Pennsylvania (1776–87) were also chief magistrates of Delaware, notwithstanding the fact that in 1776 she had declared herself an independent state. Delaware was the first state to ratify the United States constitution, 1787. She retained slavery until it was abrogated in 1865 by the proclamation of the 13th amendment of the Federal constitution.

The population in 1790 was 59,094; in 1800, 64,273; in 1810, 72,674; in 1820, 72,749; in 1830, 76,748; in 1840, 78,085; in 1850, 91,532; in 1860, 112,216; in 1870, 125,015.

Delaware, a county in the E. part of Indiana, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Mississinewa River and the West Fork of White River. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile. More than one-third of its area is covered with forests. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, and by the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad. Capital, Muncie. Valuation of real and personal estate, $15,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 19,030, of whom 18,529 were Americans.

Delaware, an eastern county of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Maquoketa River and by Buffalo Creek, and also drained by Beaver and Plum Creeks. The surface is undulating or uneven, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands; the soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, pork, and butter are the staple products. Among the forest trees are the ash, elm, hickory, white oak, and black walnut. Niagara limestone (Upper Silurian) underlies the greater part of the soil. This county is intersected by the Iowa division of the Illinois Central Railroad and by the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad. Capital, Delhi. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,260,016. Pop. in 1870, 17,432, of whom 14,305 were Americans; in 1875, 16,893.

Delaware, a southeastern county of New York, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of about 1500 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Susquehanna River, and is intersected by the two branches of the Delaware River, namely, the Coquago and the Popacton, which unite on the S.W. border of the county. It is partly drained by Beaver Kill and the Charlotte River. The surface is diversified with high hills, narrow ravines, and fertile valleys. The soil is adapted to pasturage and dairies. Butter, hay, oats, cattle, potatoes, maple sugar, leather, and lumber are the staple products. The county is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Erie, the New York & Oswego Midland, and the Ulster & Delaware. Red sandstone (Devonian) is found next to the surface here. Capital, Delhi. Valuation of real and personal estate, $23,305,734. Pop. in 1870, 42,972, of whom 39,503 were Americans; in 1875, 42,149.

Delaware, a county in the central part of Ohio, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is intersected by the Scioto and Whetstone (or Olentangy) Rivers, which run southward, and is also drained by Walnut, Mill, and other creeks. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of the ash, elm, hickory, oak, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, wool, hay, butter, flax, oats, and pork are the staple products. Corniferous limestone of the Devonian age crops out here. This county is intersected by the Columbus & Toledo Railroad and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, two divisions of which form a junction at Delaware, the capital. Valuation of real and personal estate, $25,035,973. Pop. in 1870, 25,175, of whom 23,426 were Americans.

Delaware, a southeastern county of Pennsylvania, is adjacent to Philadelphia. Area, about 175 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Delaware River, on the S.W. by the Brandywine, and is drained by Darby, Chester, and Crum Creeks. The surface is pleasantly diversified by undulations and hills of moderate height; the soil is mostly fertile. Butter, hay, Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staple products. This county has important manufactures of cotton and woollen goods. The rocks found next to the surface are gneiss and mica-slate, the former of which is quarried for building-stone. It is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, and the West Chester & Philadelphia. Capital, Media. Valuation of real and personal estate, $30,871,402. Pop. in 1870, 39,403, of whom 32,373 were Americans.

Delaware, a post-office of Yell co., Ark.

Delaware, a township of Delaware co., Ind. Pop. 1210. It contains Albany and Sharon.

Delaware, a township of Hamilton co., Ind. Pop. 1434. It contains New Britton.

Delaware, a post-village of Ripley co., Ind., in Delaware township, on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 47 miles W. of Cincinnati. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 200; of the township, 1559.

Delaware, a township of Delaware co., Iowa, drained by Maquoketa River. Pop., exclusive of Manchester, 1152.

Delaware, a post-village of Delaware co., Iowa, in Oneida township, on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad where it crosses the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, 41 miles W. of Dubuque, and 86 miles N.N.W. of Davenport. It has a church, a bank, a cheese-factory, &c.

Delaware, a township of Polk co., Iowa. Pop. (exclusive of the city of Des Moines) 1012.

Delaware, a township of Jefferson co., Kansas. Pop. in 1878, 2100. It contains Valley Falls.

Delaware, township, Leavenworth co., Kan. P. 2357.

Delaware, a township of Wyandotte co., Kansas. Pop. 970. It contains Edwardsville and Tiblow.

Delaware, a post-hamlet of Daviess co., Ky., on Green River, about 14 miles W.S.W. of Owensborough. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 150.

Delaware, a township of Sanilac co., Mich., on Lake Huron. Pop. 962. It contains Forestville.

Delaware, a township of Shannon co., Mo. Pop. 198.

Delaware, a township of Camden co., N.J., just E. of the city of Camden. Pop. 1625. It contains Ellisburg.

Delaware, a township of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Delaware River, and on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad. Pop. 2959. It contains Sergeantsville, Sand Brook, and other post-villages.

Delaware, a township of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Delaware River. Pop. 2016. It contains Callicoon Depot.

Delaware, a township of Defiance co., O., traversed by the Maumee. Pop. 1160. It contains Delaware Bend.

Delaware, a post-town, capital of Delaware co., O., is situated on the Whetstone (or Olentangy) River, in a township of its own name, 24 miles N. of Columbus, 34 miles S.S.W. of Galion, and 50 miles E.N.E. of Springfield. It is on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, at the junction of the Columbus division with the Cincinnati division of that road, and also on the Columbus & Toledo Railroad. It contains a court-house, 13 churches, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, the Ohio Wesleyan Female College, a large hotel, gas-works, printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers, 2 foundries, 2 flouring-mills, and manufactures of bagging, beer, boilers, woollen goods, carriages, chairs, &c. It is the seat of the Ohio Wesleyan University, which was founded in 1845 and has 12 professors, about 350 students, and a library of about 13,000 volumes. Sulphur springs are found in this township. Pop. 5641; of the township, 6861.

Delaware, a township of Hancock co., O. Pop. 1280. It contains Mount Blanchard.

Delaware, a township of Juniata co., Pa. Pop. 1079, exclusive of the village of Thompsontown.

Delaware, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 1703. It contains New Hamburg and Delaware Grove.

Delaware, a township of Northumberland co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. Pop. 1879, exclusive of McEwensville and Watsontown.

Delaware, a township of Pike co., Pa., on the Delaware River. Pop. 758. It contains Dingman's Ferry.

Delaware, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Thames, and on the Canada Southern Railway, 14 miles N.W. of St. Thomas. It contains saw- and grist-mills, a brewery, a stave-factory, and several stores. Pop. 400.

Delaware Bay is an inlet of the sea, or an estuary, through which the Delaware River enters the Atlantic. The entrance of the bay, which is between Cape May and Cape Henlopen, is about 13 miles wide, and its length is nearly 55 miles. It is about 8 miles wide at the upper extremity (near Delaware City), below which it gradually expands to a width of 25 miles. A long breakwater, constructed by the Federal government, in this bay, at Cape Henlopen, forms a safe and spacious harbor, in which the water is from 4 to 6 fathoms deep.

Delaware Bend, a post-village in Delaware township, Defiance co., O., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 7 miles W. of Defiance. It has a lumber-mill.

Delaware City, a post-town of New Castle co., Del., on the Delaware River where it merges into Delaware Bay, about 12 miles S. by W. from Wilmington. It is the eastern terminus of the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal, and the southern terminus of the Pennsylvania & Delaware Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It contains an academy, a national bank, a printing-office, a flour-mill, and 6 churches. Pop. 1059.

Delaware Grove, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., about 22 miles N. of New Castle. It has a church.

Delaware Junction, Delaware. See Rodney.

Delaware Mine, a post-office and mining village of Keweenaw co., Mich., in Grant township, 23 miles N.E. of Calumet. Copper is mined here.

Delaware River, or **Grasshopper Creek** (Fr. *Sauterelle*), Kansas, drains parts of Brown and Atchison cos., runs southward through Jefferson co., and enters the Kansas River about 12 miles above Lawrence.

Delaware's, a post-office and station of Southampton co., Va., on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Delaware Station, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., on the Delaware River, 6 miles above Belvidere, and on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, at the junction of the Blairstown Railroad, 8 miles S. of the Water Gap.

Delaware Town, a post-office of Christian co., Mo.

Delaware Water Gap, a post-village and summer resort of Monroe co., Pa., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad (at Water Gap Station), 108 miles N. of Philadelphia, 92 miles W. by N. from New York, and 57 miles S.S.E. of Scranton. Here the Delaware River passes through the Kittatinny Mountain in a narrow gorge, on each side of which is a precipice about 1300 feet higher than the water. The altitude of the mountain-ridge at this place is said to be 1479 feet above the level of the sea. Here are several large hotels and boarding-houses, which in summer are filled with visitors attracted by the beautiful scenery. The village is about 1½ miles from the gorge. It has 2 churches, and a slate-factory or quarry.

De Lay, a post-office of Lafayette co., Miss.

Delbino, a town of Turkey. See Delvino.

Delbrück, dêl′brük, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 9 miles W.N.W. of Paderborn. Pop. 1196.

Del Car′bo, a station in Muskingum co., O., on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Zanesville. See Newton.

Delden, dêl′dẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, on a railway, 10 miles S.E. of Almelo. Pop. 1649.

Delec′table Hill, a post-office of Pike co., Ind.

Delémont, dẹh`lȧ`mòɴɢ′ (Ger. *Delsberg,* dêls′bêʀɢ), a town of Switzerland, canton and 29 miles N. of Bern, on the Sorne. Pop. 2431.

Delft, dêlft (commonly pronounced dêlf), a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 9 miles by rail N.W. of Rotterdam, on the canal between it and the Hague. It is well built of brick, and clean, but dull. Principal edifices, the palace in which Prince William I. of Orange was assassinated, 1584, now used as barracks; a Gothic church, with the tomb of that prince, and that of Grotius; the old church, with the tombs of Van Tromp, Peter Hein, and Leeuwenhoeck; the council-house, and the school of engineering. It has many breweries and distilleries, with manufactures of carpets, coverlets, woollen cloth, soap, and earthenwares; but most of the table-goods known as "Delft ware" are in reality made in England. Here is a great arsenal and military laboratory. Pop. in 1876, 24,511.

Delft (original name, *Nedoontivoe,* or "Long Island"), a small island off the N.W. coast of Ceylon, about 8 miles long by 3 miles broad, and surrounded by coral reefs.

Delftshaven, or **Delfshaven,** dêlfts`hâ′vẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the right bank of the Meuse, 2 miles by rail S.W. of Rotterdam, with ship-building, herring-fishery, and distilling. Pop. 7982.

Delfzyl, or **Delfzijl,** dêlf-zīl′ (L. *Cas′trum Delfsilia′num*), a town of the Netherlands, province and 16 miles E.N.E. of Groningen, at the mouth of the old Delf or Damsterdiep, a navigable channel, on the W. shore of the Dollart. It is strongly fortified. Pop. 5336.

Delgada, a town of the Azores. See Ponta Delgada.

Delhi (or **Dehli**), dĕl′lee (anc. *Indraprastha,* afterwards *Dilli*), a famous city of India, capital of a district and division of the same name, and formerly capital of the Mogul empire. It is on the right bank of the Jumna. Lat. 28° 39′ 40″ N.; lon. 77° 17′ 45″ E. The river is here crossed by a splendid railway bridge. Delhi is walled with stone, and is generally well built, the principal streets being well paved and finely shaded. The grand old palace (called the fort), the abode of the Mogul emperors, has been in great part torn down by the authorities since the rebellion of 1857. The Jumma Musjeed, or great mosque, is one of the finest structures in India. Other important buildings are the black mosque, the government college, the clock tower, &c. In the suburbs are the splendid tombs of the imperial family. The surrounding country to the extent of about 45 square miles is covered with the débris of ruined buildings. The town is well supplied with water, and has public gardens of great extent and beauty. Delhi is said to have once contained 2,000,000 inhabitants. It figures prominently in Indian history, and may be regarded as still the capital of Mohammedanism in India. In 1857 it was the scene of a terrible massacre of Europeans, chiefly women, and in the same year it was stormed and taken by a small British and native force, after a memorable siege of three months, the city being defended by six times as many disciplined troops as the besiegers could muster. Pop. in 1872, 154,417.

Delhi, a division or commissionership of British India, under the control of the Punjab government, and comprising the districts of Delhi, Goorgaon, and Kurnaul. Area, 5557 square miles. Capital, Delhi. Pop. 1,920,912.

Delhi, a district of the above division, lat. 28° 13′–29° 13′ N., lon. 76° 53′–77° 34′ E. It is a narrow strip, 75 miles long, bounded E. by the river Jumna. Area, 1227 square miles. Among the products are wheat, cotton, and sugar. Capital, Delhi. Pop. 608,850.

Delhi, dĕl'hī, a post-village of Jersey co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 13½ miles N.N.W. of Alton. Coal-mines have been opened here.

Delhi, a post-village, capital of Delaware co., Iowa, in Delhi township, on the Maquoketa River (or its South Fork), and on the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, 82 miles N.N.W. of Davenport, and about 40 miles W. by S. from Dubuque. It has 3 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. 413; of the township, 1176.

Delhi, a post-hamlet of Osborne co., Kansas, in Bloom township, 24 miles N. of Wilson.

Delhi, a post-village of Richland parish, La., on or near Bayou Macon, and on the North Louisiana & Texas Railroad, 37 miles W.N.W. of Vicksburg. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 500.

Delhi, a township of Ingham co., Mich. Pop. 1357. It contains Delhi Centre.

Delhi, a post-village, capital of Delaware co., N.Y., is in Delhi township, on the west or main branch of the Delaware River, about 68 miles W.S.W. of Albany, and on the Delhi Branch Railroad, which connects with the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad at Walton. It contains 8 churches, the Delaware Academy, a national bank, 3 private banks, a foundry, a woollen-mill, and manufactures of carriages, sash, blinds, &c. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Butter and live-stock are the staple products of Delhi. Pop. 1223; of the township, 2945.

Delhi, or **Rad'nor,** a post-village of Delaware co., O., in Radnor township, on the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, 7 miles N. of Delaware. It has a graded school and several churches. The post-office and station name is Radnor.

Delhi, a post-village of Hamilton co., O., is on the bank of the Ohio River, in Delhi township, on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad and the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 9 miles W. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches. Here are several parks and residences of the business men of Cincinnati. Pop. of the township, 2620.

Delhi, a post-office of Caldwell co., Tex.

Delhi, or **Fred'ericksburg,** a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, on the Rowan River, and on the Canada Air-Line Railroad, 86 miles W. of Buffalo. It has a large trade in sawn lumber, and contains several churches and stores, a cloth-factory, a foundry, a grist-mill, &c. P. 300.

Delhi Centre (Holt Post-Office), a village of Ingham co., Mich., in Delhi township, on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, at Holt Station, 7 miles S. of Lansing. It has 3 churches, a carriage-shop, &c.

Delhi Mills, a post-hamlet of Washtenaw co., Mich., in Scio township, on Huron River, and on the Michigan Central Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Ann Arbor. It has mills for flour, lumber, and plaster.

Deli, a town and state of Sumatra. See DELLI.

De'lia Lake, a small mountain lake in the W. part of Essex co., N.Y., among the Adirondacks. It is one of the sources of the Hudson River. Length, about 5 miles.

Delia, a town of Sicily. See DEGLIA.

Deli-Baba, dåˋlee-bå'båˋ, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 48 miles E.S.E. of Erzroom. It is inhabited by Armenians.

Deliceto, då-le-chå'to, a town of Italy, province of Foggia, 3 miles S.E. of Bovino. It has a collegiate church and various charitable establishments. Pop. 4714.

Deliklitash, dĕl-e-kle-tåsh', a town of Asiatic Turkey, 25 miles S. of Seevas.

Deˋlight', a post-office of Ellsworth co., Kansas.

Delight, a post-office of Greene co., Pa.

Deli'la, a post-office of Halifax co., Va., 15 miles E.N.E. of Danville.

De Lisle, dẹ līl, a post-office of Darke co., O., on the Dayton & Union Railroad, 28 miles N.W. of Dayton.

Delitzsch, då'litsh, a town of Prussian Saxony, at a railway junction, 19 miles N.E. of Merseburg, on the Lober. It is well built, and has a castle, 3 churches, a hospital, and manufactures of beer, tobacco, stockings, and gloves. Pop. 8228.

Dell, a post-hamlet of Vernon co., Wis., in a narrow valley, about 11 miles N.E. of Viroqua. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Del'laplane, a post-hamlet of Wilkes co., N.C., 40 miles N. of Statesville. It has a tannery.

Dell Deˋlight', a post-office of Benton co., Mo.

Delle, dĕll (Ger. *Dattenreitt,* dåt'tẹn-rītˋ), a village of France, in Haut-Rhin, 11 miles S.E. of Belfort. Pop. 1219.

Delli, a town of Timor. See DILLI.

Delli, dĕl'lee, a town and small state on the N.E. coast of the island of Sumatra. The town stands at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lat. 3° 46′ N.; lon. 98° 42′ E. Pop. 36,566.

Delliblat, dĕlˋle-blåt', a village of Hungary, about 10 miles from Neudorf. The inhabitants are Wallachians. Pop. 3589.

Dellnicze, or **Delnitze,** dĕll-neet'så, a village of Austrian Croatia, 18 miles W. by S. of Fiume. Pop. 1679.

Dello, a town and state of Sumatra. See DELLI.

Dello'na, a post-township in the N. part of Sauk co., Wis., 5 miles W. of Kilbourn City. It has 2 churches. Pop. 592.

Dell Prairie, prā'ree, a township of Adams co., Wis., about 20 miles N.W. of Portage City, bounded on the W. by the Wisconsin River. Pop. 465. Dell Prairie, a hamlet in this township, is 4 miles N.E. of Kilbourn. It has a church.

Dell Rap'ids, a post-village of Minnehaha co., Dakota, on the Big Sioux River, about 22 miles N. of Sioux Falls. It has a church and 2 stores. Pop. about 100.

Dell River, a small stream of Sauk co., Wis., runs southeastward and northeastward, and enters the Wisconsin River about 10 miles N. of Baraboo.

Dell Roy, formerly **Can'nonsburg,** a post-village in Monroe township, Carroll co., O., on the Ohio & Toledo Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Carrollton. It has 3 churches, an academy, and a coal-mine. Pop. about 700.

Dell'ville, a post-office of Perry co., Pa.

Delly, a town of the Malay Archipelago. See DILLI.

Del'ly Mount, a headland of British India, presidency of Madras, on the W. coast, 15 miles N.W. of Cananore.

Dellys, dĕlˋleez', a seaport town of Algeria, 49 miles E. of Algiers. It is built out of the ruins of an ancient city, supposed to be the *Rusucurium* of Pliny. It consists of a new town, well built in the European style, and of the old Arab town, with walls, a labyrinth of narrow alleys. Pop. 11,122.

Delˋmar', a post-hamlet of Sussex co., Del., at the N. terminus of the Eastern Shore Railroad, which here connects with the Delaware Railroad. It is 97 miles S. of Wilmington, at the Maryland line. It has a church and a manufactory of peach-crates. Pop. about 200.

Delmar, a post-hamlet of Lowndes co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 9 miles E. of Valdosta.

Delmar, or **Delmar Junction,** a post-village of Clinton co., Iowa, is in Bloomfield township, on a branch of the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, and on the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Railroad where it crosses the Iowa Midland division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 39 miles N. of Davenport, and 33 miles W.N.W. of Clinton. It has a church, a wagon-shop, and a newspaper office. It has a money-order post-office, named Delmar; and the name of the station is Delmar Junction. Pop. about 600.

Delmar, a post-township of Tioga co., Pa., is in part a vast hemlock forest, and contains a portion of the coal-mining town of Antrim, which was founded in 1872. Pop. 1885, exclusive of Wellsborough.

Del'menhorst, a town of Germany, grand duchy and 16 miles by rail E.S.E. of Oldenburg. Pop. 2539.

Delmont', a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pa., is at the borough of Salem, or New Salem, 8 miles N. of Greensburg.

Del'more, a post-township of McPherson co., Kansas, 24 miles S. of Salina. Pop. 194.

Del Norte, dĕl nor'tå, a county forming the N.W. extremity of California, bordering on Oregon, has an area of about 1500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, and intersected by the Klamath River. The surface is partly mountainous, and is extensively covered with forests of redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) and spruce. The soil produces wheat, potatoes, oats, &c. This county has several gold-mines. Capital, Crescent City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $718,645. Pop. in 1870, 2022, of whom 1580 were Americans.

Del Norte, a post-village, capital of Rio Grande co., Col., is on the Rio Grande del Norte, about 130 miles S.W. of Pueblo. Altitude, 7807 feet. It is one of the principal towns in Southwestern Colorado. It has a bank, 2 hotels, 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a fine school-building, and is the base of supplies for the San Juan mines. It is situated where the river emerges from its mountain-cañon and enters the valley, and is surrounded by grand scenery. Pop. about 2000.

Delogny, dĕl‵ŏn‵yee′, a station on the New Orleans & Texas Railroad, 16 miles S.E. of Donaldsonville, La.

De‵loit′, a post-village of Crawford co., Iowa, 6 miles N. of Denison, and 75 miles N.N.E. of Council Bluffs. It has 2 churches, 2 flour-mills, and a broom-factory. Pop. 103.

Deloraine, dĕl‵o-rān′, a town of Tasmania, 32 miles by rail W. of Launceston. Pop., with surroundings, 3670.

De′los (Δῆλος), modern **Sdili,** sdee′lee, **Dili,** or **Mikra Dili,** mik′rå dee′lee, a famous island of Greece, nearly in the centre of the Cyclades. It was regarded with great veneration by the ancients, and was the seat of a celebrated temple and oracle of Apollo. It is now scarcely inhabited, but is covered with ruins. The neighboring island of Rhenea is also known by the name of Dili (Sdili), and is sometimes called the Greater Delos. It appears to have shared in the sacred character of the smaller island.

De los Patos, Brazil. See Lago de los Patos.

Delow, dĕ-low′, or **Dallu,** dâl-loo′, a town of Soodan, 20 miles S.E. of Boossa, in lat. 9° 55′ N., lon. 5° 15′ E. Pop. 10,000. It was formerly the capital of Mandara.

Delphi, a mountain of Greece. See Eubœa.

Del′phi, a small town of ancient Greece, in Phocis, near the site of the modern Castri (which see), containing a celebrated oracle of Apollo.

Del′phi, a post-village, capital of Carroll co., Ind., on Deer Creek, and on the Wabash & Erie Canal, ½ mile S.E. of the Wabash River, and on the Wabash Railroad, 17 miles N.E. of Lafayette, and 20 miles W.S.W. of Logansport. It has 5 churches, a national bank, a high school, 2 paper-mills, a flouring-mill, 2 planing-mills, and a flax-mill. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Delphi has many fine brick residences, and a large manufactory of lime, which is of superior quality. Pop. 1614.

Delphi, a post-hamlet of Ringgold co., Iowa, 12 miles S.W. of Mount Ayr.

Delphi, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Pompey township, about 18 miles S.E. of Syracuse. It has 3 churches and a flouring-mill.

Del′phos, a post-village of Ottawa co., Kansas, on the Solomon River, about 44 miles N.W. of Abilene. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Delphos, a post-village of Van Wert co., O., on the Miami Canal, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 14 miles N.W. of Lima, and 45 miles E.S.E. of Fort Wayne. It has 4 churches, a flouring-mill, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, a Franciscan convent, and manufactures of barrels, staves, and wheels. Pop. 640.

Del‵ray′, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on the Detroit River, 3 miles S.W. of Detroit. Pop. about 300.

Delrey, dĕl-rā′, a hamlet of Upson co., Ga., 3½ miles from The Rock Railroad Station. It has an academy, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Del Rey, a post-hamlet of Iroquois co., Ill., in Onarga township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, at Spring Creek Station, 88 miles S. by W. of Chicago.

Del Rio, dĕl ree′o, a post-village of Kinney co., Tex., on the Rio Grande, 30 miles W. of Fort Clarke. It has a church. Here is a ranch of 3500 acres of irrigated land, on which many cattle and sheep are pastured.

Delsberg, a town of Switzerland. See Delémont.

Del′ta (the name of the Greek letter Δ), a term often applied to the alluvial tracts enclosed between the bifurcating branches of a river and their common recipient. Deltas are called fluvial, lacustrine, mediterranean, and oceanic, according to the recipient of the streams which form them. They are simple deltas when the stream is divided into two branches only, and compound when intersected by other branches. The principal deltas are those of the Nile, Ganges, Niger, and Mississippi. *Deltic branches* of a river are those which enclose a delta, and *deltic islands* are those formed by the ana-deltic branches of a compound delta.

Del′ta, a county in the upper peninsula of Michigan, has an area of about 1150 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Lake Michigan, and intersected by the Escanaba, Rapid, and Whitefish Rivers. The surface is uneven, and extensively covered with forests. It has abundance of limestone and iron ore. Pig-iron and lumber are the chief articles of export. Capital, Escanaba. This county is traversed by a branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Pop. in 1870, 2542; in 1874, 4741.

Delta, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, is drained by the two branches of the Sulphur Fork of Red River. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile. The county has a triangular shape, and is bounded on the N. by the branch called North Sulphur. Capital, Cooper.

Delta, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ala., 18 miles S.E. of Oxford. It has a church.

Delta, a post-office and mining-camp of Shasta co., Cal., 38 miles from Redding.

Delta, a station on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Bloomington, Ill.

Delta, a post-office of Parke co., Ind., about 32 miles N. of Terre Haute.

Delta, a post-village of Keokuk co., Iowa, in Warren township, on the Oskaloosa division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 45 miles E. of Oskaloosa. It has a church.

Delta, a post-office of Jewell co., Kansas.

Delta, or **Delta Court-House,** a post-village, capital of Madison parish, La., on the Mississippi River, nearly opposite Vicksburg. It is the E. terminus of the North Louisiana & Texas Railroad, 72 miles E. of Monroe, and 2 miles from Vicksburg. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office.

Delta, a post-village of Eaton co., Mich., is on Grand River, in Delta township, and on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 9 miles W.N.W. of Lansing. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 1354.

Delta, a post-office and landing of Coahoma co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 10 miles from Helena, Ark. It has several stores, and 2 or 3 warehouses. Nearly 5000 bales of cotton are annually shipped here.

Delta, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., is in Lee township, 6 miles N. of Rome. It has a church and several stores and mills. Pop. 270.

Delta, a post-village of Fulton co., O., in York township, on the Air-Line division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 23 miles W. by S. from Toledo, and about 22 miles S. of Adrian, Mich. It has a bank, a graded school, a newspaper office, 3 churches, and manufactures of cheese, flour, and lumber. Pop. about 2300.

Delta, a post-village of York co., Pa., in Peach Bottom township, on the Peach Bottom Railroad, 35 miles S.E. of York. It has a high school and a manufactory of roofing-slate.

Delta, or **Bev′erley,** a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, on Mill Creek, which connects Upper and Lower Beverley Lakes, 24 miles W. of Brockville. It has several stores, hotels, and mills, and an iron-foundry. Pop. 300.

Delta Court-House, Louisiana. See Delta.

Del′to, a post-village of Laclede co., Mo., in Franklin township, 10 miles S.E. of Lebanon. It has a church and the Delto Institute.

Del′ton, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mich., in Barry township, 13 miles from Augusta Station. It has a church.

Delton, a township of Delta co., Mich. Pop. 833.

Delton, a post-township of Cottonwood co., Minn. P. 79.

Delton, a post-village of Sauk co., Wis., on the Dell River, nearly 2 miles from its mouth, 3 miles S.S.W. of Kilbourn City, and 10 miles N. of Baraboo. It has a church, a graded school, 2 flour-mills, an iron-foundry, a cheese-factory, &c. The river affords abundant water-power. Pop. of Delton township, 829.

Delude, a river of Michigan. See Black River.

Deluwi, del‵oo-ee′, a village of Persia, in Khorassan, 140 miles S. of Meshed. Pop. 300.

Delval′le, a post-village of Travis co., Tex., 6 miles from Austin. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Delvinachi, dĕl-ve-nå′kee, a village of European Turkey, containing about 300 houses, 28 miles E. of Delvino.

Delvino, or **Delbino,** dĕl′ve-no, a town of Turkey, in Albania, 47 miles W.N.W. of Yanina, on a hill-slope covered with olive and orange plantations. Pop. 10,000.

Demak, dĕm‵åk′, or **Damak,** då‵måk′, a town on the N. coast of Java, province and 15 miles E.N.E. of Samarang, on the river of the same name. It was formerly the capital of the kingdom of Demak.

Demar, a town of Arabia. See Damar.

Demarca′tion Point, a cape on the Arctic coast of North America, in lat. 69° 45′ N., lon. 141° W., marking the boundary between British America and Alaska.

Dem‵arest′, a post-hamlet of Bergen co., N.J., on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, 1½ miles from the Palisades, and 18 miles N. of New York. It has a church.

Demavend, dĕm‵å-vĕnd′, a volcanic mountain of Persia, and the loftiest peak of the Elbrooz chain, between the provinces of Irak-Ajemee and Mazanderan, 40 miles N.E. of Teheran. It has an elevation of 21,000 feet. Its form is conical, with a crater-shaped summit. It yields large quantities of pumice-stone and pure sulphur.

Demavend, a town of Persia, 45 miles E. of Teheran, at the S. base of Mount Demavend. Pop. 3000.

Dembea, dĕm′be-ạ, improperly pronounced dĕm-bee′ạ, written also **Dambea,** or **Tzana,** a lake of Abyssinia, in lat. 12° N., lon. 37° 15′ E. Length, from N. to S., 60 miles; average breadth, 25 miles. It contains several islands, the largest of which is named Dek, and at its S. part is traversed by the Bahr-el-Azrek, or Blue Nile.

Dembia, dĕm′be-ạ, a river of Sierra Leone, supposed to rise in the mountainous district on the S.E. of Senegambia, flows in a S.W. direction, and falls into the Atlantic at lat. 9° 45′ N.

Demed, dĕm‵ĕd′, a village of the Algerian Sahara, 174 miles S. by E. of Algiers. Pop. about 200.

Dement′, a township of Ogle co., Ill. Pop. 1120.

Demer, dā′mẹr, a river of Belgium, in Limbourg and South Brabant, joins the Dyle 6 miles S. of Louvain, after a W. course of 47 miles.

Demerara, dĕm-ẹr-â′rạ, written also **Demerary,** a river of South America, in British Guiana, rises near lat. 5° 20′ N., and, after a N. course of perhaps 180 miles, enters the Atlantic Ocean near lat. 6° 50′ N., lon. 58° 20′ W., by an estuary, on the E. side of which stands Georgetown. Large vessels can ascend it 75 miles.

Demerara, a county of British Guiana, has a sea-front of 65 miles, extending from Abari Creek, on the E., to Boerasirie Creek, on the W. Exports, sugar, molasses, rum, timber, &c. Pop. 86,250, exclusive of Georgetown, the capital of the county and the colony. Demerara was once a Dutch colony.

Demetrovicze, the Hungarian for MITROWICZ.

Demianka, dā-me-ân′kå, a river of Siberia, rises in Lake Ooganskoé, government of Tobolsk, flows E., and, after a course of about 200 miles, joins the Irtish.

Demiansk, dĕm-e-ânsk′, a town of Russia, government and 106 miles S.E. of Novgorod. Pop. 1890.

Demiansk, a village of Siberia, government and 100 miles N.N.E. of Tobolsk.

Dem′ing, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Ind., about 25 miles N. of Indianapolis.

Deming's Bridge, a post-village of Matagorda co., Tex., on or near the Colorado River, 30 miles S.W. of Columbia. It has several churches and a factory for canned beef.

Demir-Hissar, dā-meer′-his‵sar′, "Iron Castle" (anc. *Heracle′a?*), a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, on the Kara Soo, 13 miles N.N.W. of Seres. Pop. 8000.

Demish, dā‵mish′, written also **Odemes,** a commercial town of Asia Minor, 50 miles E.S.E. of Smyrna.

Demmin, dĕm-meen′, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 25 miles by rail S. of Stralsund, at the junction of the Peene, the Tollen, and the Trebel. It has manufactures of hats, woollens, linen, stockings, and leather, distilleries, breweries, and a trade in corn, tobacco, timber, and gloves. It is very ancient, and celebrated for the numerous sieges it has sustained. Its fortifications were razed in 1759. Pop. 9784.

Dem′mit, or **Dim′mit,** a southwestern county of Texas, has an area of about 1050 square miles. It is intersected by the Nueces River. The soil is mostly uncultivated, but produces pasture for cattle, which are the staple products of the county. Pop. in 1870, 109.

Demm′ler, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, and on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, adjacent to McKeesport. It has manufactures of sheet-iron and tin-plate.

Democ′racy, a post-village of Knox co., O., in Pike township, 8 miles N.N.E. of Mount Vernon. It has 3 churches.

Dem′ocrat, a township of Carroll co., Ind. Pop. 1122. It contains Prince William.

Democrat, a post-office of Buncombe co., N.C.

Demonesoi, Sea of Marmora. See PRINCES' ISLANDS.

Demonte, dā-mon′tā, a fortified town of Italy, province and 15 miles S.W. of Coni, on the right bank of the Stura. Pop. 6166.

Demop′olis, a post-village, capital of Marengo co., Ala., is on the left or E. bank of the Tombigbee River, nearly 1 mile below the mouth of the Black Warrior, and on the Alabama Central Railroad, 50 miles W. of Selma, and 58 miles E. by N. from Meridian. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, an academy, a bank, and a woollen-mill. Cotton is shipped here in steamboats which run to Mobile in all seasons. Pop. 1539.

Demorest′ville, formerly **Smith's Mills,** a post-village in Prince Edward co., Ontario, 9 miles N.W. of Picton. It has a good trade in hops, grain, and lumber, and has woollen-, flouring-, and saw-mills. Pop. 300.

Demos, Belmont co., O. See CENTREVILLE.

De Moss′ville, a post-village of Pendleton co., Ky., on the Licking River, and on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 25 miles S. of Covington. It has a church and 2 tobacco-warehouses. Pop. about 200.

Demotica, de-mot′e-kå (anc. *Didymotichos?*), a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, on the Maritza, at the foot of a castle-crowned hill, 25 miles by rail S. of Adrianople. Pop. 8000. It is well built, and has several Greek churches and schools.

De Mott, a post-office of Seneca co., N.Y., at Lodi Landing, on the E. shore of Seneca Lake, about 21 miles S. of Geneva.

Demp′sey, a post-village of Dodge co., Ga., 5 miles from Eastman. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Dempsey's Corner, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, 2 miles from Aylesford. Pop. 150.

Demp′seytown, a post-village of Venango co., Pa., 8 miles N.W. of Oil City, and about 10 miles S.W. of Titusville. It has 3 churches and a graded school.

Demter, a town of the Netherlands. See DEVENTER.

Denain, dẹh-nâNᵍ′, a town of France, in Nord, 14 miles by rail E. of Douai. It has coal-mines, iron-works, and distilleries. Pop. 11,849; of the commune, 14,419.

Denbigh, dĕn′bee, or **Denbighshire,** dĕn′bee-shịr, a county of Wales, having N. the Irish Sea. Area, 613 square miles, of which less than one-half is arable, the rest being chiefly in pasture. The surface is mostly rugged and mountainous, but it contains the fertile valley of Llangollen. The principal rivers are the Clwyd, Dee, Conway, and Valle-Crucis. The Conway forms its W. and the Dee the greater part of its E. boundary. Wool is manufactured into stockings, flannel, and coarse cloths by the rural population. Coal, lead, iron, slate, limestone, grindstones, and flagstones abound. The lead ores yield some silver. The county is traversed by numerous railways. The chief towns are Denbigh, Ruthin, Wrexham, Llanrwst, Abergeley, Holt, and Ruabon. Pop. 105,102.

Denbigh, a town of Wales, capital of the co. of Denbigh, at a railway junction, 5 miles S. of St. Asaph. It stands on a steep acclivity, crowned by the ruins of its stately castle, and has many handsome antique houses, an old parish church, an ancient chapel, 2 free schools, a town hall, an orphan school, an assembly-room, and a market-house, with manufactures of gloves and shoes. Pop. 4276.

Denbighshire, Wales. See DENBIGH.

Den Bommel, Netherlands. See BOMMEL.

Den′by, a village of England, co. and 7 miles by rail N.N.E. of Derby. Pop. of parish, 1362. It has extensive collieries.

Denby, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 8 miles by rail W. of Barnsley. Pop. of parish, 1637.

Denbych-y-Pysgod, the Welsh name of TENBY.

Dender, dĕn′dẹr, a navigable river of Belgium, provinces of Hainaut and East Flanders, after a N. course of 42 miles joins the Scheldt at Dendermonde.

Dender, dĕn′dẹr, a river of Nubia, tributary to the Blue Nile, which it joins 40 miles N. of Sennaar, after a N.W. course of 250 miles.

Denderah, dĕn′dẹr-å (anc. *Ten′tyra*), a village of Upper Egypt, near the left bank of the Nile, opposite Keneh, important for its antiquities, and especially for its grand temple, which is 220 feet in length by 50 in breadth, with a portico supported by 24 columns. See ESNEH.

Dendermonde, dĕn‵dẹr-mŏn′dẹh, **Dendermond,** dĕn‵dẹr-mŏnt′, or **Termonde,** tĕr-mŏn′dẹh (Fr. pron. tĕʀ‵mŏɴd′), a fortified town of Belgium, in East Flanders, at the confluence of the Dender and the Scheldt, and at a railway junction, 16 miles E. of Ghent. It has a town hall, a hospital, lunatic and orphan asylums, several churches and convents, and manufactures of cotton yarn, lace, and woollens. Pop. 8300.

Denegontium, the supposed ancient name of DIGOIN.

Denekamp, dĕn‵ẹ-kâmp′, a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 5½ miles N.E. of Oldenzaal. Pop. 4194.

Den Ham, dĕn hâm, a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 22 miles N.E. of Deventer.

Den Helder, a town of the Netherlands. See HELDER.

Den′holm, a village of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, 5 miles E.N.E. of Hawick. Pop. 659.

Den′holme Gate, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 5½ miles W. of Bradford. Pop. 3469.

Denia, dā-nee′å, a town of Spain, province of Alicante, on the Mediterranean, 13 miles by rail E.S.E. of Oliva. It has manufactures of woollen and linen cloths. Pop. 2619.

De Nieuwe Maas. See MAAS, THE NEW.

Denil′iquin, a post-town of Australia, New South Wales, co. of Townsend, on the Edwards River, 488 miles S.W. of Sydney. Pop. 1118.

Den′is (or **Orixa,** o-ree′shå) **Islands,** the north-easternmost group of the Seychelles. Lat. 3° 49′ S.; lon. 55° 44′ E.

Denison, of Illinois and Michigan. See Dennison.

Den'ison, a township of Lawrence co,, Ill., on the Wabash. Pop. 1668. It contains St. Francisville.

Denison, a post-village, capital of Crawford co., Iowa, in Denison township, on the Boyer River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 65 miles N.N.E. of Council Bluffs, and 61 miles W. of Grand Junction. It has a bank, a graded school, 14 stores, 6 churches, 2 elevators, and several thriving manufactories. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 1200; of township, 1123.

Denison, a post-office of Herkimer co., N.Y.

Denison, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Unity township, 1 mile from Carney Railroad Station. It has a church and a store.

Denison, or **Denison City,** a flourishing town of Grayson co., Tex., is on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, at the S. terminus of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 3 miles S. of Red River, 10 miles N. of Sherman, 338 miles N. of Houston, and 274 miles S.S.W. of Parsons, Kansas. It is one of the most important places of Northern Texas, and is improving rapidly. It has a national bank, 1 other bank, 5 churches, and a public school-house which cost $45,000. Two daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 5000.

Denison's Corners, a hamlet of Ontario co., N.Y., 3 miles from Livonia Station.

Den'ison's Mills, a post-village in Richmond co., Quebec, 7 miles N. of Richmond. Pop. 150.

Den'iston, or **Pic'cadilly,** a post-village in Addington co., Ontario, 30 miles N.N.W. of Kingston. Pop. 100.

Denizli, a town of Asia Minor. See Degnizli.

Denkendorf, dĕnk'ẹn-doʀf`, a town of Würtemberg, 3 miles S. of Esslingen. Pop. 1408.

Den'man's Cross Roads, a hamlet of Licking co., O., in Perry township.

Den'mark (Dan. *Danmark,* dån'maʀk; Ger. *Dänemark,* då'nẹh-maʀk`; Dutch, *Deenemerken,* då'nẹh-mĕʀ`ken; Fr. *Danemark,* dån`maʀk'; It. *Danemarka,* då-nå-maʀ'kå; Sp. *Dinamarca,* de-nå-maʀ-kå; L. *Da'nia*), a kingdom of Europe, comprising the peninsula of Jutland and a group of islands in the Baltic, and lying between 54° 34' and 57° 44' 52" N. lat. and 8° 4' and 12° 34' E. lon., with the exception of the island of Bornholm, which lies between 14° 42' and 15° 10' E. lon. It is bounded N. by the Skager Rack, E. by the Cattegat, the Sound, and the Baltic, S. by the Baltic, the Little Belt, and the German duchy of Sleswick, and W. by the North Sea. The largest island is Seeland, Sjæland, or Zealand, on which is Copenhagen, the capital; the next in size is Funen or Fyen, divided from Jutland by only a minute channel; after which come Laaland, Bornholm, Falster, Langeland, Möen, Samsöe, Aeröe, Amager, Läsöe, and Anholt, here enumerated in the order of their importance. Denmark is divided into 7 provinces, 3 insular and 4 on the mainland. The insular are Seeland, Laaland and Falster, and Funen; the mainland, Aarhuus, Aalborg, Viborg, and Ribe. Area, 14,553 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 1,903,000.

Physical Features and Geology.—The coast is generally low and sandy, the western coast of Jutland being a succession of sand-ridges and shallow lagoons, dangerous to shipping. The eastern coast is not so inhospitable, and contains several excellent harbors, especially in the islands. The long fjords or firths, winding inlets of the sea penetrating far into the land, constitute the most distinctive physical feature. The most remarkable of these is the Lymfiord or Lümfiord, which crosses Jutland, so that its N. portion is insular. Inland the surface is low, the highest point, the Himmelberget, in Jutland, being only 550 feet above the sea. Though low, the surface is pleasantly diversified, rising a little at the coast. The landscape of the islands and the southeastern part of Jutland is rich in beech woods, corn-fields, and meadows, but in the western and northern districts of Jutland this gives place to a wide expanse of moorland covered with heather. There are neither rivers nor lakes of consequence, the Guden, the largest Danish stream, being little more than a brook. All the Danish rocks belong to the upper series of the secondary and to the tertiary formation, and have been deposited in regular succession. The rock most fully developed is chalk; above the chalk lies an extensive boulder formation, immediately above which are thick beds of clay and marl.

Climate.—The climate presents no remarkable features, much resembling that of Scotland, except that its transitions are more rapid. Its main feature is humidity. The mean temperature of Copenhagen is 32°.9 Fahr. in winter and 63°.5 in summer. Snow falls on an average 30 days in the year, and storms of wind and rain are frequent.

Fauna and Flora.—The fauna presents no special peculiarities. All the larger wild quadrupeds, even the red deer, are now extinct. The usual domestic animals are abundant, with the exception of the goat. The flora presents a greater variety. The ordinary North European plants grow luxuriantly in the mild and protected soil of the eastern coast and the islands, while on the heaths and sand-hills of the Atlantic a great variety of unusual species flourishes. The Danish forests are almost entirely made up of beech. So late as the reign of Christian IV., the oak was the characteristic tree, but both it and the ash are now exceedingly rare. Except in Bornholm, no conifer grows in Denmark save under cultivation. There the pine, birch, and ash are the most abundant trees.

Agriculture.—Denmark is essentially an agricultural country. In relation to its size, no country in Europe, except Belgium and England, can compete with it as a grain-producer. The principal cereals are wheat, oats, barley, and rye, except that on the light and sandy soils buckwheat takes their place. The potato is largely cultivated, as well as pease, clover, vetches, and turnips. The usual European fruit trees and bushes, as apples, pears, plums, cherries, gooseberries, raspberries, and currants, produce good crops, and even peaches and apricots ripen in sheltered spots. Notwithstanding its great extent of pasture-land, Denmark produces more grain than is required for her consumption, the exports of grain and flour amounting yearly to $5,500,000. But cattle-breeding and dairy-husbandry are the great features of Danish agriculture and the leading industries of the country. Live-stock—oxen and bulls, cows and calves, sheep, hogs, and horses—is annually exported to the value of upwards of $6,000,000, while the value of the butter exported often exceeds $6,500,000. Large quantities of cheese are also sent abroad, especially to England. The land is minutely subdivided, owing partly to the state of the law, which prohibits the union of small farms and encourages the parcelling out of landed property. The larger estates of the nobles are generally let out to tenant-farmers, but much the greater part of the land is possessed by peasant proprietors (bönder), who maintain a hereditary attachment to their ancestral farms.

Minerals.—The mineral products are unimportant, Denmark being in this respect one of the poorest countries of Europe. In the island of Bornholm there are quarries of freestone and marble. But little coal has been discovered, and most of the peasants burn turf and peat for house-fuel.

Manufactures and Commerce.—Manufacturing is not carried on to any large extent. The most notable manufacture is that of porcelain, the principal establishment being in the hands of the state. The Copenhagen potters are now famous for very graceful designs, and their products in porcelain have a distinctive character, the artistic creations of Thorwaldsen being largely repeated and imitated. There are considerable iron-foundries, 12 of which are around Copenhagen. In the same city there are manufactures of locomotives and machinery. The woollen-, linen-, and cotton-manufactures are mostly domestic and carried on for local consumption. Sugar-refineries prepare most of the sugar from beets for the home market. Amber is gathered to the extent of from 1600 to 2200 pounds annually. The commerce of Denmark is carried on mainly with Germany, Great Britain, Sweden, and Norway. The amount of its imports is about $63,000,000 a year, and of its exports, $47,000,000. The chief imports are metals and ores, coal, cotton and woollen goods, silks, sugar, coffee, salt, rice, oil, and tobacco; the exports consist chiefly of agricultural produce, as grain, meal and flour, cattle, butter, cheese, hams, sides, bones, wool, rape and other seeds for oil, and manufactured oil-cake. Formerly the commercial legislation of Denmark was of a highly restrictive character. Having possession of both sides of the entrance to the Baltic, she looked on the Sound as her own, and refused to admit foreign vessels without payment of toll. Now a more liberal system prevails, and the toll is totally abolished. The commercial marine consists of about 3075 vessels, of an aggregate burden of 244,100 tons, of which 167, aggregating 39,400 tons, are steamers. The most important seaports are Copenhagen, Aalborg, Aarhuus, Elsinore, Corsoer, Frederikshavn, and Randers. The Danish herring-fisheries were formerly important, but the quantity of herrings taken now does not suffice for home consumption. Turbot, torsk, and salmon are caught, and oyster-beds occur on the east coast and elsewhere. The seal-fisheries are considerable, the principal station being the island of Anholt.

Government, Army and Navy.—Till 1660 the succession to the crown was elective. After that period it became hereditary, and the government despotic. By a charter adopted by the king in 1849, it is declared that while the executive power is in the king alone, the legislative is in the king and diet jointly: so that Denmark is now a hereditary constitutional monarchy. The diet consists of two houses, called respectively the Folksthing and the Landsthing. The former has the privilege of discussing the budget and other public questions, while the latter is confined to local affairs. Liberty of the press and inviolability of person and property are guaranteed, and there is no disqualification for religious belief. The privy council consists of the king, the crown prince, and the ministers. The hereditary nobility of Denmark has been abolished. The regular army contains about 35,000 men, with a reserve of 13,000. The navy has 30 vessels, of which 7 are iron-clads, carrying an aggregate of 286 guns. All the able-bodied young men of the kingdom who have reached the age of 22 are liable to service for 8 years in the regular army and subsequently for 8 years in the reserve.

Railways, Canals, and Telegraphs.—There are about 900 miles of railways open for traffic, and two canals, one in the island of Seeland and the other in Funen. The total length of telegraph lines exceeds 1750 miles.

Colonies and Dependencies.—The colonial possessions consist mainly of islands in Europe and America. They include Iceland, the Färöe Isles and Greenland, and Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John in the West Indies.

Church and Education.—The established religion is Lutheran, but unlimited toleration is conceded to all, no man being bound to contribute to support a form of worship of which he is not a member. The church is under 7 bishops, who are nominated by the crown. The Bishop of Seeland or Roeskilde is the metropolitan, and the sees of the other bishops correspond to the other 6 provinces. Dissent is comparatively unknown. Elementary education is widely diffused, attendance at school being obligatory from the age of 7 to 14. Education is afforded gratuitously to the children of those who cannot pay. Besides the University of Copenhagen, there are 13 public gymnasia or colleges in the principal towns for classical education, and under them a large number of middle schools for the children of the trading and upper working classes, and 2940 parochial schools. There are 5 normal schools for training teachers.

Literature, Science, and Art.—Although the literature of Denmark is not much known in other countries, it contains several names of eminence, as those of Oehlenschläger the dramatist, Ingemann the novelist, and Hans Christian Andersen, the greatest of modern fabulists. In science, Denmark early attained eminence in the person of Tycho Brahe, and still continues to maintain a high reputation in various departments of inquiry. Steenstrup the zoologist and Madvig the philologist are names well and widely known. In art, Thorwaldsen has given her a first place. In archæology there are few names higher than that of Worsaae. Denmark is especially the land of antiquities, its kjökken-möddings (kitchen-middens or refuse-heaps), in which relics of the aboriginal inhabitants are found, constituting its peculiar feature.

History.—The earliest settlers in Denmark of whom history leaves any record were the Cimbri, who defeated the Romans and ravaged Europe, 100 B.C. From them the mainland received its name of the Cimbrian Chersonese. We next hear of a Gothic race occupying the land, under their mythical chief Odin, whose successors made themselves the terror of Western Europe, under the name of Northmen or Vikings. The deeds of the early heroes are celebrated in the Eddas. These Northmen seized a large part of France, which from them still bears the name of Normandy. They made several incursions into Britain, founding settlements, especially in the islands and on the eastern coasts. Three successive Danish kings (Canute, Harold, Hardicanute) ruled England from 1017 to 1042. After their conversion to Christianity, this people so extended their sway that the Baltic was regarded as a Danish inland sea. In 1397, Margaret of Denmark, by the treaty of Kolmar, united the three Scandinavian kingdoms, and after the dissolution of the union the Danes retained Norway till 1848, when it was ceded to Sweden. In 1848 the duchies of Sleswick and Holstein revolted against Danish rule, and appealed to the German powers for support. Prussia sent an army, and, after some indecisive battles, Austria intervened, the result being that the duchies returned under Danish sway in terms of the protocol of London, 1852. The duchies again revolted in 1863, and the armies of Prussia and Austria entered the country in their support. The Danes retreated to Düppel, which was captured, whereupon the differences were referred to a congress of the Great Powers, which met at Vienna in 1864. In terms of the treaty there made, Denmark renounced its claim to Sleswick, Holstein, and Lauenburg, which have since become part of Prussia.——Adj. DANISH, dā′nish (Dan. DANSK, dånsk; Ger. DÄNISCH, dā′nish; Fr. DANOIS, dā‵nwā′; It. DANESE, dā-nā′sā; Sp. DINAMARQUES, de-nā-maR′kēs, or DANES, dā′nēs‵); inhab. DANE, dain (Dan. DANSK, dånsk; Ger. DÄNE, dā′nẹh).

Den′mark, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ark., 8 miles N.E. of Bradford Railroad Station, and about 20 miles S.S.E. of Batesville. It has 2 churches.

Denmark, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ill., in Cutler township, 50 miles S.S.E. of Belleville. It has a church.

Denmark, a post-hamlet of Owen co., Ind., in Marion township, 5 miles E. of Clay City. It has a church.

Denmark, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, in Denmark township, about 15 miles W.S.W. of Burlington. It contains the Denmark Academy and 2 churches. Pop. 276. The township is bounded on the N.E. by Skunk River, and has a cheese-factory. Pop. 942.

Denmark, a post-office of Lincoln co., Kansas.

Denmark, a village of Catahoula parish, La., on the Tensas River, 15 miles W. of Waterproof. It has 2 churches. Here is Wildwood Post-Office.

Denmark, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me., in Denmark township, about 40 miles N.W. of Portland. It has a lumber-mill and a sash- and blind-factory. The township is bounded on the S.W. by the Saco River, and has manufactures of staves and shooks. Pop. of the township, 1069.

Denmark, a post-hamlet of Tuscola co., Mich., in Denmark township, 17 miles S.E. of Bay City. Pop. 888.

Denmark, a station on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Greenville, Mich.

Denmark, a township of Washington co., Minn., 2 miles N. of Hastings, is bounded on the E. by the St. Croix River, and on the S. by the Mississippi. Pop. 744.

Denmark, a post-hamlet of Lafayette co., Miss., 12 miles S.E. of Oxford.

Denmark, a hamlet of Morris co., N.J., about 5 miles N. of Rockaway.

Denmark, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., in Denmark township, on the Utica & Black River Railroad, 6 or 7 miles S. of Carthage. It has a church. The township is bounded on the N.E. by Black River, and contains a larger village, named Copenhagen, also the village of Deer River. Pop. of the township, 1984.

Denmark, a post-township of Ashtabula co., O., 2 miles E. of Jefferson. It has 3 churches. Pop. 544.

Denmark, a hamlet of Morrow co., O., 6 miles N.W. of Mount Gilead, and 4 miles N.W. of Gilead Station. It has a graded school. Here is Marits Post-Office.

Denmark, a post-village of Madison co., Tenn., about 14 miles S.W. of Jackson. It has 3 churches.

Denmark, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Wis., in New Denmark township, about 16 miles S.E. of Green Bay. It has 3 general stores.

Dennewitz, dĕn′nẹh-ŵits‵, a village of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 3 miles S.W. of Jüterbogk. Pop. 322.

Den′ning, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., in Denning township, about 26 miles W. of Kingston. It has a church, a tannery, and a lumber-mill. The surface of the township is mountainous. Pop. 1116.

Dennings, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md., 4½ miles S.E. of New Windsor. It has 2 churches.

Den′nis, a hamlet of Putnam co., Ga., 8 miles by rail S. by E. of Eatonton. It has a church.

Dennis, a post-hamlet of Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Chariton River, 16 miles S. of Albia. Coal is found here.

Dennis, a township of Somerset co., Me., on the Canada line. Pop. 37.

Dennis, a post-township of Barnstable co., Mass., is bounded on the N. by Cape Cod Bay, and on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. It is intersected by the Old Colony Railroad, and contains villages named Dennis, Dennisport, East Dennis, South Dennis, and West Dennis. It is a part of the peninsula of Cape Cod. Pop. 3369.

Dennis, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., in Dennis township, about 1 mile from the sea, and 70 miles by water S.E. of Boston. It has a church.

Dennis, a post-office of Wright co., Mo.

Dennis, a township of Cape May co., N.J., extends across the cape, and is traversed by the Cape May & Millville Railroad. Pop. 1640. It contains Seaville, South Dennis, East Creek, and Dennisville.

Dennis Mills, a post-office of St. Helena parish, La.

Den′nison, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 10 miles W. of Terre Haute. It has a church.

Dennison, Iowa. See DENISON.

Dennison, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich., in Polkton township, on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, 13 miles E. of Grand Haven. It has a lumber-mill and a store.

Dennison, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., O., in Mill township, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 100 miles E.N.E. of Columbus, ½ mile from Uhricksville, and about 30 miles S. of Canton. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a union school, and some workshops of the railroad. Pop. 828.

Dennison, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 972, exclusive of White Haven. It contains Moosehead.

Dennison's Corners, a hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., in Columbia and German Flats townships, 5½ miles S. of Herkimer. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Den‵nisport′, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., in Dennis township, about 45 miles E. of New Bedford, and 2 miles S. of the Old Colony Railroad. It has a manufactory of fish-barrels, and is mainly supported by navigation and the fisheries.

Den′nisville, a post-village of Cape May co., N.J., on Dennis Creek, in Dennis township, about 20 miles S.E. of Millville. It has 2 churches and several stores. Schooners are built here. Pop. about 500.

Den′ny, a town of Scotland, on a railway, co. and 7 miles S.E. of Stirling, with coal-mines. Pop. 3625.

Den′ny, a station in Perry co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Belleville & Southern Illinois Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Pinckneyville.

Denny, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ill., on the Henderson River, 8 miles N. of Monmouth. It has a flouring-mill and a steam saw-mill.

Denny, a post-office of Butler co., Pa.

Den′nysville, a post-village of Washington co., Me., in Dennysville township, at the head of tide, on an inlet of the sea, about 15 miles by water W. of Eastport. It has a church, a high school, and a lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 488.

Dens′more's, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, on the Shubenacadie River, 15 miles from Shubenacadie. Pop. 150.

Den′son's, a station in Twiggs co., Ga., on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Macon.

Denson's Landing, a post-office of Perry co., Tenn.

Dent, a village and chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, on a small stream of the same name, 3 miles S. of Sedbergh. The village is large, and has many antique houses. Pop. 2096.

Dent, a county in the S.E. central part of Missouri, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is drained by the head-streams of the Maramec River. The surface is hilly or undulating; the soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Copper and limestone are found here. Capital, Salem. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,900,000. Pop. in 1870, 6357, of whom 6253 were natives and 104 were foreigners.

Dent, a post-hamlet of Walker co., Ala., on the Black Warrior River, 25 miles W. of Warrior Station. It has a church. Coal is found here.

Dent, a township of San Joaquin co., Cal. Pop. 1115.

Dent, a township of Iron co., Mo. Pop. 417.

Dent, a post-village of Hamilton co., O., in Greene township, 2 miles from Westwood Station. It has a church.

Dent, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa., in Wayne township, on Dunkard Creek, 13 miles E.N.E. of Burton, W. Va. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Denta, dĕn′tŏh‵, or **Gyenta,** dyĕn′tŏh‵, a town of Hungary, 28 miles S. of Temesvar. Pop. 2919.

Dent-du-Midi, dôɴ-dü-mee‵dee′, a mountain of the Alps, on the frontiers of Valais and Savoy, 10,771 feet high.

Dentila, dĕn-tee′lå, a state of Africa, Senegambia, between the rivers Gambia and Falemé, about lat. 13° N., lon. 12° W. Its surface is elevated.

Den′ton, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, on a railway, 4 miles N.N.E. of Stockport. Pop. 5117.

Den′ton, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by two branches of Trinity River, called the Denton Fork and the Elm Fork. The surface is diversified with prairies and forests; the soil is fertile. Cattle, Indian corn, cotton, and grass are the staple products of this county. Capital, Denton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,419,309. Pop. in 1870, 7251, of whom 7212 were Americans.

Denton, a post-village, capital of Caroline co., Md., on Choptank River, about 50 miles S.E. of Baltimore, and 16 miles N.E. of Easton. It has an academy and 5 churches. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 431.

Denton, a post-village in Van Buren township, Wayne co., Mich., on the Michigan Central Railroad, 25 miles W. by S. of Detroit. It has 1 or 2 churches, a grist-mill, a machine-shop, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 200.

Denton, a station in Lancaster co., Neb., on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Lincoln.

Denton, a post-office of Davidson co., N.C.

Denton, a post-village, capital of Denton co., Tex., on a small affluent of Trinity River, and on the Dallas & Wichita Railroad, about 40 miles N.N.W. of Dallas. It has a bank, 4 churches, 2 weekly newspapers, a seminary, a flour-mill, and a pottery. Pop. estimated at 1500.

Denton Fork of Trinity River, Texas, rises in Montague co., runs southeastward through Wise and Denton cos., and unites with the Trinity (or one of its forks) in Dallas co. It is nearly 110 miles long.

Denton's Mill, a hamlet of Scott co., Ark., on Poteau River, 6 miles W. of Waldron. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

D'Entrecasteaux (dôɴt′r‵kås‵tō′) **Channel,** Tasmania, in lat. 43° 25′ S. and lon. 147° 15′ E., separates Bruny Island from the mainland. At its northern end it opens into the estuary of the Derwent River, and that of the Huon joins it from the W.

D'Entrecasteaux Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 10° S.; lon. 151° E.

D'Entrecasteaux Point, in Western Australia. Lat. 34° 52′ S.; lon. 116° E.

Dent's Run, a post-hamlet of Elk co., Pa., on the Low Grade division of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 10 miles W. of Driftwood. It has a lumber-mill.

Den′ver, the capital and chief commercial city of Colorado, is situated on a plain on the right bank of the South Platte River, at an elevation of 5196 feet, 922 miles W. of St. Louis, 106 miles S. of Cheyenne, and 639 miles W. of Kansas City. Lat. 39° 45′ N.; lon. 104° 59′ 23″ W. It has a dry, genial, and healthy climate, having an annual rainfall of about 17 inches. The site is nearly level, and commands a beautiful view of many mountain-peaks covered with perpetual snow. Denver is well built, and has wide streets that are lined with fine residences and substantial business houses. It contains 20 churches, a branch mint of the United States, a high school building which cost $80,000, 4 district school buildings costing $30,000 each, 3 private school buildings costing from $15,000 to $20,000 each, 4 national banks, 2 savings-banks, a public library, gas-works, flour-mills, tanneries, smelting-works, water-works, &c. Four daily newspapers are published here. Denver is the W. terminus of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and the N. terminus of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. The other railroads that meet here are the Colorado Central, the Denver, South Park & Pacific, and the Denver Pacific. This city is the emporium of the rich gold- and silver-mining districts of Colorado, and has a large wholesale trade. Its annual mercantile sales amount to about $20,000,000. This place was first settled in 1858. Pop. in 1870, 4749; present pop. about 32,000.

Denver, a post-village in Harmony township, Hancock co., Ill., on the Keokuk Branch of the Wabash Railroad, 10 miles S. of Carthage. It has a church and 3 general stores.

Denver, a township of Richland co., Ill. Pop. 952. It contains Wakefield.

Denver, a post-village of Miami co., Ind., on the Eel River, and on the Eel River Railroad where it crosses the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, 8 miles N. of Peru, and 18 miles E.N.E. of Logansport. It has a graded school, a church, and manufactures of fanning-mills, mouldings, &c. Here is Denver College and Normal School.

Denver, a post-village of Bremer co., Iowa, about 13 miles N.E. of Cedar Falls, and 12 miles S.E. of Waverly. It has a saw-mill and a wagon-shop.

Denver, a post-hamlet in Denver township, Newaygo co., Mich., on White River, 25 miles N. by E. of Muskegon. It has a flour-mill, a lumber-mill, and a woollen-factory. The township has several fine lakes, and a pop. of 755.

Denver, a post-village of Worth co., Mo., in Allen township, on Grand River, about 12 miles N. of Albany. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a steam saw-mill, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. about 300.

Denver, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., N.C., in Catawba Springs township, 15 miles E. of Lincolnton. It has a seminary, 3 stores, and a steam saw-mill. Pop. about 75.

Den′verton, a post-hamlet of Solano co., Cal., in Denverton township, on a navigable tide-water creek, 8 miles E.S.E. of Fairfield, and about 36 miles S.W. of Sacramento. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 470.

Denville, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., in Rockaway township, on the Rockaway River, and on the Morris & Essex Railroad, at the W. extremity and junction of the Boontoon Branch Railroad, 7 miles N. of Morristown. It has a church and a Catholic protectory for boys.

Denzlingen, dĕnts'ling-ẹn, a village of Baden, 4 miles S. of Emmendingen. Pop. 1497.

Deobriga, the supposed ancient name of PLASENCIA.

De'obund', a town of India, district and 21 miles S.S.E. of Seharunpoor. Pop. 21,714.

Deogarh Bariah, a state of India. See BARIAH.

Deoghir, a town of India. See DOWLETABAD.

De'oghur', a town of India, in Bundelcund, 29 miles N.N.E. of Ditteah.

Deogurh, or **Deogarh,** dee'o-gur', sometimes called **Deogurh Baidyanath,** bī'de-â-nât'h', the largest town of the Santal Pergunnahs, Bengal. Lat. 24° 29' 43" N.; lon. 86° 44' 36" E. It is a place of pilgrimage, and contains great temples of Siva. Pop. 4861. Its railway station, called Baidyanath or Baijnath, is 4 miles N.W. of the town.

Deo'la, a town of India, 55 miles S.E. of Odeypoor.

Deo'leea, or **Deoli,** de-o'lee, a town and cantonment of India, province and 40 miles S. of Ajmeer. Pop. 6332.

Déols, dâ'ol', or **Bourg-Dieu,** booʀ'de-uh' (anc. *Do'lum?*), a town of France, in Indre, 1½ miles N.N.E. of Châteauroux, on the Indre. Pop. 2243.

Deoree, Deori, de-o'ree, or **Buradeori,** boo'râ-de-o'ree, a town of India, 44 miles S.E. of Saugur. Pop. 3953.

Deotsuh, dee'ot-soo', an elevated table-land of Bulti, in Little Thibet, S. of the valley of Iskardo. It is about 30 miles long and 15 miles broad, and is 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 34° 30' N.; lon. 75° 20' E.

De Oude Maas, "the Old Maas." See MAAS, THE OLD.

De'o Volen'te, or **De'o Volan'te,** a post-office of Leflore co., Miss., on the Yazoo River.

Depalpoor, a town of India. See DEYPAULPOOR.

Depauville, de-pō'vĭl, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on Chaumont River, at the head of navigation, about 15 miles N.W. of Watertown. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a lumber-mill. Pop. 225.

Depedelen, a town of Albania. See TEPELENI.

Depere, de-pair' or de-peer', a post-village of Brown co., Wis., in Depere township, on the right bank of Fox River, 6 miles from its mouth. It is also on the Wisconsin Central and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, 23 miles N.E. of Appleton, and 4 miles S.W. of the town of Green Bay. The river, which separates it from the village of West Depere, is here crossed by a bridge. Depere contains a national bank, a savings-bank, 7 churches, 3 flour-mills, 4 saw-mills, 4 iron-furnaces, a steam-forge, a pump-factory, and a newspaper office. Pop. 1911; of West Depere, 1923; of the township (exclusive), 768. The large steamboats that navigate the lakes ascend the river to Depere.

De Peyster, de-pī'stẹr, a small post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in the fertile De Peyster township, about 11 miles S.S.E. of Ogdensburg. It has 2 churches and 3 stores. The township is bounded on the N.W. by Black Lake. Pop. of the township, 1221.

Depeyster (de-pī'stẹr) **Islands,** a group of seventeen islands in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 8° 4' S.; lon. 178° 29' E.

Deposit, dẹ-poz'it, a post-village of Broome and Delaware cos., N.Y., is on the West Branch of the Delaware River, and on the Erie Railroad, 38 miles E. by S. from Binghamton, and 177 miles N.W. of New York. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, and an academy. It has an extensive trade in lumber, and manufactures of carriages, machinery, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. in 1870, 1286, of whom 790 were in Broome co. and 496 in Delaware co.

Deptford, dĕd'fọrd, a town and suburb of London, in England, in the cos. of Kent and Surrey, on the Thames where it is joined by the Ravensbourne, contiguous to Greenwich, and 3 miles S.E. of London Bridge. It is now a portion of the metropolis. Its chief buildings are the parish churches, a well-endowed charity school, 2 large hospitals for decayed pilots and shipmasters and their widows, engine-works, large yards for ship-building, and a naval victualling yard. The great government dock-yards were abolished in 1869. Pop. 60,188.

Deptford, dĕtt'fọrd, a township of Gloucester co., N.J., is bounded N.W. by the Delaware River, and contains Woodbury, the county seat. Pop. 4663.

Depuch (de-pü'?) **Island,** off the N.W. coast of Australia, in lat. 20° 37' 45" S., lon. 117° 44' E., 8 miles in circumference, composed of a vast collection of greenstone rocks rising 500 feet above the sea, and forming a remarkable contrast to the adjacent low mainland.

De Pue, de-pū', a post-village of Bureau co., Ill., in Selby township, on Lake De Pue, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, near the Illinois River, 25 miles W. of Ottawa. It has a church. About 40,000 tons of ice are exported from this place annually.

Dep'uty, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ind., on the Louisville Branch of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 39 miles N. of Louisville, Ky.

Der, a town of Turkey. See DEIR.

Dera, a town of Palestine. See DRAA.

Derabund, dĕr'ạ-bŭnd', or **Drabund,** drâ'bŭnd', a town of India, 30 miles S.W. of Dera Ismaeel Khan, and a rendezvous for caravans. Pop. about 1000.

Dera Deen Punah, dĕr'ạ deen poo'nâ, a town of India, 40 miles N.N.W. of Mooltan, and nearly opposite a village of the same name on the eastern bank of the Indus.

Dera Fati (or **Futty**) **Khan,** dĕr'ạ fâ'tee kân, a town of India, on the Indus, 15 miles N.W. of Leia. Pop. 5000, who trade in cotton, grain, indigo, sugar, and opium.

Dera Ghazee (or **Ghazi**) **Khan,** dĕr'ạ ghâ'zee' kân, a town of India, near the W. bank of the Indus, capital of the district of the same name. Lat. 30° 4' N.; lon. 70° 51' E. Pop. 20,123.

Dera Ghazee Khan, a district of India, in the Punjab, in Derajat. Lat. 28° 27'–31° N.; lon. 69° 36' 30"–70° 58' 20" E. Area, 4950 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Indus. It is dry, and in many parts even arid, but irrigation is extensively practised. Capital, Dera Ghazee Khan. Pop. 308,840.

Deraia, a town of Arabia. See DERAYEH.

Dera Ismaeel (or **Ismail**) **Khan,** dĕr'ạ ees'mâ-eel' kân, a town of the Punjab, capital of the district of the same name. Lat. 31° 50' N.; lon. 70° 58' E. It is near the Indus. Pop. 24,906.

Dera Ismaeel Khan, a district of the Punjab, British India, in Derajat. Lat. 30° 35' 30"–32° 33' N.; lon. 70° 15'–72° 3' 20" E. Area, 7097 square miles. It is bisected by the river Indus, and is in part almost a desert. Capital, Dera Ismaeel Khan. Pop. 394,864.

Derajat, dĕr'ạ-jât', a division of the Punjab, British India, traversed and partly bounded on the E. by the Indus, and bounded W. by Afghanistan. It consists of the districts of Dera Ghazee Khan, Dera Ismaeel Khan, and Bunnoo. Area, 14,432 square miles. Pop. 991,251.

Derayeh, or **El Derayeh,** ĕl dẹ-rī'ĕh, written also **Deraia, Dereyéea, Deraye,** and **Derrayeh,** a town of Arabia, formerly capital of the country of the Wahabees, is situated nearly in the centre of Nedjed. Lat. 25° 15' N.; lon. 46° 30' E. It consists of five separately fortified quarters, and had formerly nearly 30 mosques, and as many colleges, besides bazaars; but in 1817 it was ruined by the troops of Ibrahim Pasha, after a siege of 7 months. It is now scarcely inhabited.

Der'be, an ancient city of Asia Minor, probably the modern village of Devli, 28 miles N.E. of Karaman.

Derbend, dĕr'bĕnd', or **Derbent,** dĕr'bĕnt' (anc. *Albana?*), a fortified town of Russia, capital of Daghestan, on the Caspian Sea, 135 miles N.W. of Bakoo. Its people are chiefly Mohammedans. It is situated at the entrance of a defile in the Caucasus, called by the ancients the "Albanian Gates," and formerly shut in on the N. by an iron gate. The town is enclosed by two walls of masonry, probably 1500 years old; and seven gates lead to the different quarters. The streets are straight and regular, but narrow. The upper city forms the citadel, and is still in repair. Derbend has no proper harbor, and its approach is dangerous to shipping. Pop. 17,730.

Derby, dẹr'bee or dar'bee (the latter pronunciation was once universal), or **Derbyshire,** dẹr'be-shịr, a county of England, having N. the county of York, E. Notts, S. Leicester, Warwick, and Stafford, and W. Stafford and Cheshire. Area, 1026 square miles. In the N.W. is the S. termination of the Pennine chain of mountains, highest elevation from 1700 to 1800 feet, composed of limestone, and abounding in romantic hill and dale scenery, caverns, and other natural curiosities (see PEAK); elsewhere the surface is level or gently undulating. Principal rivers, the Trent, Derwent, Dove, and Wye. Collieries and iron-works are numerous in the N.E., and valuable lead-mines in the Peak districts, where marble and various kinds of spar are also obtained. Canals are numerous, and branches of railway intersect the county throughout. Derbyshire sends two members to the House of Commons for each of its three parliamentary divisions, and two for its county town. The county has extensive and varied manufactures. Capital, Derby. Pop. 379,394.

Der'by, a borough of England, capital of the county, on the Derwent, at the head of its navigation, and on Markeaton Brook, both here crossed by handsome bridges, at a railway junction, 35 miles N.N.E. of Birmingham, and 15½ miles W.S.W. of Nottingham. The new streets are well built, clean, and well paved; the older are crooked and narrow; and it has a spacious market-place, in which are a covered market and a large assembly-room. The other principal edifices are a fine Grecian structure, containing the post-office, Derbyshire Bank, a hotel, public rooms, a museum, All-Hallows' church, with fine tower and monuments, an elegant Roman Catholic church, many new chapels of ease and dissenting chapels, almshouses, hospitals, the Freemasons' Hall, the Infirmary, county and town halls, and an excellent jail. The Free School, founded in the time of Henry II., is one of the most ancient in England. Among numerous public institutions are a philosophical society, town and county library, mechanics' institute, a nurses' home, a ragged school, and various charitable asylums. Adjacent to the town are public grounds possessing much beauty. Derby is favorably situated for manufactures and trade, standing at the S. extremity of a large coal-field, and communicating by canals and railways with a large part of England. It is a principal seat for manufactures of silk twist and hosiery. Silk ribbons, cotton fabrics, hosiery, lace, porcelain of great beauty and elegance, fluor-spar and marble ornaments, are also made in large quantities; and it has many rolling-mills, foundries, and other metallic works, soap-factories, tanneries, bleaching-grounds, corn-mills, and malting-houses. It sends two members to the House of Commons. The town was called Northworthige by the Saxons, and Deoraby by the Danes, and is supposed to have been the Roman station of *Derventiæ*. Pop. 49,810.

Der'by, a village of New Haven co., Conn., in Derby township, on the Housatonic River, at the mouth of the Naugatuck River, and on the Naugatuck and New Haven & Derby Railroads, 9 miles W. of New Haven, and 13 miles N.E. of Bridgeport. A bridge across the Naugatuck River connects Derby with Birmingham, which is in Derby township. Here are manufactures of brass, iron, paper, pins, spectacles, &c. The township contains 2 national banks, 2 savings-banks, 2 newspaper offices, 9 churches, and 3 graded schools. Pop. of village, 3168; of the township, including Ansonia and Birmingham, 8020.

Derby, a post-village of Perry co., Ind., on the Ohio River, about 48 miles by land W.S.W. of New Albany. It has a church.

Derby, a post-hamlet of Lucas co., Iowa, in Union township, on the Leon Branch of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 11 miles S.W. of Chariton. It has 2 churches and a printing office. Pop. about 500.

Derby, a post-office and station of Erie co., N.Y., in Evans township, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, 17 miles S.W. of Buffalo.

Derby, a post-township of Orleans co., Vt., is bounded on the W. by Lake Memphremagog. It contains villages named Derby, North Derby, and Derby Line. Pop. 2039.

Derby, or **Derby Centre,** a post-village of Orleans co., Vt., in Derby township, on Clyde River, 4 miles E. of Newport, and about 60 miles N.N.E. of Montpelier. It has 3 churches, the Derby Academy, and manufactures of flour, lumber, sash, and blinds.

Derby, a post-village in Northumberland co., New Brunswick, 9 miles S.W. of Newcastle. Pop. 200.

Derby, Brant co., Ontario. See HARLEY.

Derby Centre, Vermont. See DERBY.

Derby Ha'ven, a village of the Isle of Man, 2 miles N.E. of Castletown, with a good harbor.

Derby Line, a post-village of Orleans co., Vt., is in Derby township, on the boundary between Vermont and Canada, about 18 miles N.E. of Irasburg. It has a church, a national bank, and a manufactory of boots and shoes. It is ¼ mile from Stanstead Railroad Station, Canada.

Derbyshire, a county of England. See DERBY.

Derecske, dȧˋraich'kȧˋ, a village of Hungary, co. of Bihar, 12 miles S. of Debreczin. Pop. 6600. In its vicinity are 5 salt lakes and a small pearl-fishery.

Dereham, England. See EAST DEREHAM.

Dereham, Ontario. See TILSONBURG.

Derenburg, dȧ'rẹn-bŏŏʀɢˋ, a town of Prussian Saxony, 7 miles W.S.W. of Halberstadt. Pop. 2668.

Derendah, dêr'ĕn-dȧˋ, a town and fort of Asiatic Turkey, vilayet and 65 miles S.E. of Seevas.

Deretschin, dȧ-rĕt'chin, or dȧ-rĕt-chin', a town of Russian Poland, government and 53 miles S.E. of Grodno. Pop. 1500.

Dereyeea, a town of Arabia. See DERAYEH.

Derg, a lake of Ireland. See LOUGH DERG.

Derganton, derg'an-tọn, a village of Craven co., N.C., 17 miles N. of New-Berne. It has 2 churches and 3 stores. Its post-office is Swift Creek Bridge. Pop. about 200.

Deriabi, dêrˋee-ȧ'bee, an island on the S.E. coast of Arabia, at the entrance of the Bay of Curia Muria. Lat. 17° 35′ N.; lon. 55° 55′ E.

Derin'da, a post-township of Jo Daviess co., Ill., about 18 miles S.E. of Galena, and 3 miles from the Mississippi River. Pop. 804.

Derinda Centre, a post-office of Jo Daviess co., Ill.

Dermbach, dêʀm'bȧĸ, a town of Saxe-Weimar, 60 miles S.W. of Weimar. Pop. 1088.

Der'mott, a post-office and station of Chicot co., Ark., on the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railroad, 18 miles W. of Arkansas City.

Derne, Derneh, der'nĕh, or **Der'na** (anc. *Dar'nis*), a seaport town of Africa, in Barca, 140 miles N.E. of Bengazi. It was one of the cities of the Pentapolis. P. 6000.

Dernis, dêr'neesˋ, a village of Dalmatia, 50 miles S.E. of Zara, on the Cicola. Pop. 1210.

Dernye, dêʀn'yȧˋ, a town of Austria, in Croatia, on the Drave, about 4 miles from Neudorf. Pop. 1700.

De Roche, de-rȯsh', a post-office of Hot Spring co., Ark.

Derpt, a town of Russia. See DORPAT.

Derr, Dehr, or **Deer,** dêr or daiʀ, a town of Nubia, on the S.E. bank of the Nile. Lat. 22° 44′ N.; lon. 32° 15′ E. It is a place of some trade and importance, and is celebrated for its ancient temple. Pop. 3000.

Derrayeh, a town of Arabia. See DERAYEH.

Der'rick City, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., in Bradford township, on the Olean, Bradford & Warren Railroad, 4 miles E. of Bradford, and ½ mile from Gilmore. It is mainly supported by operations in oil, which is found here. Pop. about 1000.

Derrstown, the former name of LEWISBURG, Pa.

Derry, a county and city of Ireland. See LONDONDERRY.

Der'ry, a township of Pike co., Ill. Pop. 1327. It contains the village of El Dara.

Derry, a post-village in Derry township, Rockingham co., N.H., 1 mile from Derry Railroad Station, and about 11 miles S.E. of Manchester. It has several churches, an academy, a national bank, a grist-mill, an edge-tool-factory, and a planing-mill. The township contains another village, named Derry Depot. Pop. of the township, 1809.

Derry, a village of Dauphin co., Pa., in Derry township, near the Swatara River, and on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, 13½ miles E. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches. The name of its post-office is Derry Church. Pop. 216; of the township, 2877.

Derry, a township of Mifflin co., Pa., is traversed by railroads from Lewistown to Selin's Grove and Milroy. P. 1901.

Derry, a township of Montour co., Pa. Pop. 888, exclusive of Washingtonville.

Derry, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa., includes Derry Station, Branch Junction, Cokeville, Hillside, New Derry, &c. Pop. 5170, exclusive of Latrobe, New Alexandria, and Livermore.

Derry Church, Dauphin co., Pa. See DERRY.

Derry Depot, a post-village in Derry township, Rockingham co., N.H., on the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, 41 miles N. by W. from Boston, and 29 miles S.S.E. of Concord. It has a bank and a manufactory of shoes.

Derrynane, dêr-rẹ-nain', a township of Le Sueur co., Minn. Pop. 862. It contains St. Hubertus and St. Thomas.

Derry Station, a post-village in Derry township, Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 46 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches.

Der'ryville, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, 4 miles S.W. of Cannington. Pop. 150.

Derry West, a post-village in Peel co., Ontario, 5 miles S.W. of Malton. Pop. 100.

Dertingen, dêʀ'ting-ẹn, a town of Germany, in Baden, 6 miles E. of Wertheim. Pop. 848.

Dertona, the ancient name of TORTONA.

Dertosa, the ancient name of TORTOSA.

De Ruyter, de rī'tẹr, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., in De Ruyter township, on the Auburn Branch of the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, and on the Cazenovia, Canastota & De Ruyter Railroad, 26 miles S.S.E. of Syracuse, and 18 miles E.N.E. of Homer. It contains a graded school, a newspaper office, 4 churches, a foundry, mills of various kinds, and a banking-house. Pop. 605; of the township, 1613.

Derval, a village of Scotland. See DARVEL.

Dervenich, dêʀ'vȧ-nikˋ, an islet in the Adriatic Sea, near the coast of Dalmatia, 12 miles S.W. of Trau.

Der'vock, a village of Ireland, co. of Antrim, 4 miles N.N.E. of Ballymoney.

Derwent, dẹr'wẹnt, a river of England, co. of Derby, rises near the N. extremity of the county, and joins the Trent on the border of Leicestershire. Length, 50 miles.

Derwent, a river of England, co. of York, East Riding, rises in the Wolds, and, after a S. course, joins the Ouse 5 miles below Selby. Length, about 60 miles.

Derwent, a river of England, co. of Cumberland, rises in the district of Borrowdale, and, after forming the cataract of Lodore, flows N. through the lakes of Derwent-Water and Bassenthwaite, and thence W.S.W. past Cockermouth to the Irish Sea at Workington.

Der'went, one of the principal rivers of Tasmania, rises from Lake St. Clare, in the centre of the island, flows past New Norfolk and Hobart Town, and enters Storm Bay. Its lower course is navigable for large ships.

Der'went, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 10 miles S.E. of London. Pop. 150.

Derwent-Water, or **Kes'wick Lake,** a beautiful and picturesque lake of England, co. of Cumberland, stretches S. from Keswick for 4 miles to Borrowdale, and is near the middle 1½ miles across. Its banks are rocky and abrupt; in it are several richly-wooded islands, and a remarkable mass of soft land, which sometimes partly floats on its surface. It is an enlargement of the Derwent River.

Der'wood, a station in Montgomery co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Metropolitan Branch, 19 miles N.N.W. of Washington.

De Sable, dẹh så'b'l, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 20 miles S.W. of Charlottetown. Pop. 100.

Desaguadero, dês-å-gwå-DÅ'ro (*i.e.*, the "outlet"), a river of the Argentine Republic, between the provinces of San Luis and Mendoza.

Desaguadero, a river of Bolivia, rises from Lake Titicaca, of which it forms the only outlet, flows S. 180 miles, and enters Lake Aullagas.

Desaguadero, a vast depression or inter-alpine valley, in Bolivia and Peru, between two huge ridges of the Andes, into which the great chain divides near the well-known city of Potosi, in lat. 19° 35′ S., and again unites at the peak of Vilcañota, lat. 14° 30′ S., lon. 78° 50′ W. The valley occupying the intermediate space is about 400 miles in length, with a breadth varying from 30 to 80 miles. It comprises an area of 150,000 square miles, and includes the great lake Titicaca, 12,795 feet above sea-level, and the smaller lake Aullagas or Uros, the latter of which receives the superfluous waters of Titicaca by the river Desaguadero.

Desaguadero de Osorno, dês-å-gwå-DÅ'ro då o-SOR'no, a lake of Araucania, Chili, 35 miles in length by an average breadth of 5 miles. It discharges its surplus waters by the Osorno River into the Pacific Ocean.

Désaignes, då`zêñ' or då`zaiñ', a town of France, Ardèche, on the Doux, 24 miles N.W. of Tournon. P. 3941.

Des Allemands, dåze åll`mōNG' or dês ål`lẹh-månz', a lake in the S.E. part of Louisiana, about 5 miles from the right bank of the Mississippi, joined by a bayou of its own name with Lake Washa. Length, about 7 miles.

Des Arc, dêz ark, a post-village, capital of Prairie co., Ark., on the W. bank of the White River, at the mouth of Des Arc Bayou, 15 miles N. of Devall's Bluff, and about 50 miles E.N.E. of Little Rock. It has 4 churches, a flouring-mill, a newspaper office, and a machine-shop. Cotton, hides, &c., are shipped here in steamboats. It is stated that 7000 bales of cotton are annually shipped here. Pop. about 800.

Des Arc, a post-village in Union township, Iron co., Mo., on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, 28 miles S. of Ironton. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Des Arc Bayou, dêz ark bī'oo, Arkansas, drains part of White co., runs southeastward, and enters the White River in the N. part of Prairie co.

Desart, a town of Scotland. See DYSART.

Des'borough, a village of England, co. of Northampton, 5 miles by rail N.W. of Kettering. Pop. 1436.

Des'borough, or **Des'boro,** a seaport on the N. coast of Prince Edward Island, co. of Queens. Lat. 46° 21′ N.; lon. 63° 13′ W.

Descan'so, a post-office of San Diego co., Cal.

Deschambault, då`shåm`bō', a post-village in Portneuf co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 41 miles by rail S.W. of Quebec. It contains 8 stores, a church and convent, a carding-mill, several saw- and grist-mills, and has a large trade in flour and lumber. Pop. 1456.

Deschkin, a town of Russia. See DESHKIN.

Des Chutes, Wasco co., Oregon. See CELILO.

Des Chutes (då shoot) **River,** Oregon, rises on the E. slope of the Cascade range, near lat. 43° 15′ N., runs nearly northward, with a small deviation towards the E., intersects Wasco co., and enters the Columbia River about 12 miles above The Dalles. Its length is estimated at 320 miles. It traverses a hilly or mountainous region, a large part of which is of volcanic formation.

Descoose, då-koos', a post-village in Richmond co., Nova Scotia, on the E. end of Isle Madame, 7 miles S.E. of Arichat. Pop. 500.

Des`dimo'nia, a post-office of Eastland co., Tex.

Deseada, an island of the West Indies. See DÉSIRADE.

Deselm, de`zelm', or **Deselms,** de`zelms', a post-hamlet of Kankakee co., Ill., in Rockville township, 7 miles W. of Manteno. It has 2 churches.

Desemboque, då-sêm-bo'kå, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, on the Rio das Velhas, about 400 miles S.W. of Goyaz. Pop. of town and district, 5000.

Desenzano, dås-ên-zå'no, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 16 miles E.S.E. of Brescia, on the S.W. bank of the Lago di Garda. Pop. 4398. It is defended by an old castle, and has a gymnasium, several churches, barracks, and manufactures of silk hosiery.

Des`eret', a post-office of Millard co., Utah.

Desertas, or **Las Desertas,** lås då-sêR'tås, a group of 4 rocky islets in the Atlantic, 30 miles S.E. of Madeira. Lat. 32° 31′ N.; lon. 16° 30′ W. They are very long and narrow and lofty, and are arranged in a direct line. Their names are Bugio (the southernmost), Deserta Grande, Chao, and Sail Rock, the northernmost and smallest. They afford some pasturage, and abundance of archil and of sea-birds' feathers. They swarm with cats, but have no permanent human inhabitants.

Desertum Magnum, a Latin name for the SAHARA.

Desful, or **Desfoul.** See DEZFOOL.

Desha, dẹ-shå', a southeastern county of Arkansas, has an area of about 540 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by the Arkansas and White Rivers. The surface is level, and partly liable to inundation; the soil is alluvial and fertile. A large portion of it is covered with forests of cypress, ash, and other trees. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. It is traversed by the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railroad. Capital, Watson. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,756,956. Pop. in 1870, 6125, of whom 5925 were natives and 200 were foreigners.

De Shay's, a station on the Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Railroad, 7 miles E. of Sunbury, Pa.

Deshkin, Deschkin, or **Dechkin,** dêsh-kin' or dêsh-keen', a town of Russia, government and 30 miles N.N.E. of Orel, on the Oka. It has salt-magazines.

Desh'ler, a post-village of Henry co., O., on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad where it crosses the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Chicago division), 37 miles S.S.W. of Toledo, and 25 miles E. by S. from Defiance. It has a church, a newspaper office, a barrel-factory, &c. Pop. about 800.

Deshti Pyaz, dêsh'tee pī`åz', a large village of Persia, in Khorassan, 150 miles S. of Meshed, surrounded by one continuous garden of mulberry and fruit trees.

Desima, dêh-see'må, called also **Déshima** and **Dezima,** an artificial island of Japan, immediately opposite the city of Nagasaki, with which it communicates by a bridge. The island is about 600 feet in length by 250 in breadth, and to it the Dutch merchants in Japan were formerly restricted.

Desio, då-see'o (anc. *Desimum?*), a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 11 miles N. of Milan. Pop. 5874.

Désirade, då`zee`råd', written also **Deseada,** dês-ẹ-å'dạ, **Desiderada,** dês-id`er-å'dạ, and **Desirada,** dês`-ee-rå'dạ, an island of the French West Indies, 4 miles W. of Guadeloupe, of which it is a political dependency. It is 4 miles long by 2 miles in average breadth. It is high, rocky, and unfertile, but well watered. Cotton is grown, but fishing is the leading pursuit. Pop. 1728.

Desire, dẹ-zīr', a post-office of Reno co., Kansas.

De Smet, a county in the N. of Dakota. Area, 1512 square miles.

Des Moines, dẹ-moin', a river which rises in the S.W. part of Minnesota, and intersects Jackson co., in that state. It next crosses the northern boundary of Iowa, in which state it traverses the cos. of Emmett, Palo Alto, Humboldt, Webster, Boone, &c. Its general direction is S.S.E. until it arrives at the capital city of Des Moines. Below this point it runs in an E.S.E. direction through the cos. of Marion, Mahaska, Wapello, and Van Buren, and enters the Mississippi River at the S.E. extremity of Iowa, about 3 miles below Keokuk. Its length is estimated at 550 miles. It is the largest river that runs through the state of Iowa. It traverses a very fertile and undulating country, in which the prairies are more extensive than the forests. An affluent called the East Fork of the Des Moines rises in or near

Emmett co., Iowa, runs southward through Kossuth co., and enters the main river in Humboldt co.

Des Moines, a county in the S.E. part of Iowa, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, and on the S.W. by the Skunk River. The surface is undulating; the soil is very fertile. The county had in 1870 65,991 acres of woodland and a large portion of prairie. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. Good carboniferous limestone underlies the soil. The county is intersected by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad. Capital, Burlington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $20,846,251. Pop. in 1870, 27,256, of whom 20,537 were natives; in 1875, 35,106.

Des Moines, a township of Boone co., Iowa. Pop. 1380, exclusive of Boone and Boonesborough.

Des Moines, a township of Dallas co., Iowa. Pop. 744. It contains Xenia and Snyder.

Des Moines, a township of Jasper co., Iowa. Pop. 2277. It contains Vandalia and Prairie City.

Des Moines, a township of Jefferson co., Iowa. Pop. 1202. It is traversed by the Leavenworth line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Des Moines, a township of Lee co., Iowa. Pop. 1046. It contains the hamlet of Vincennes.

Des Moines, a township of Mahaska co., Iowa. Pop. 1295. It has coal-mines, is traversed by the Des Moines River, and contains Givin and part of Muchachinock.

Des Moines, a township of Pocahontas co., Iowa. Pop. 265. It includes Rolfe.

Des Moines, a city, the capital of Iowa and of Polk co., is situated on both sides of the Des Moines River, which affords abundant water-power, at the mouth of the Raccoon River. Lat. 41° 37′ N.; lon. 93° 37′ 30″ W. By railroad it is 174 miles W. of Davenport, 137 miles E. by N. from Omaha, 161 miles W.N.W. of Keokuk, and 88 miles S.S.E. of Fort Dodge. The site is elevated and moderately uneven. Five or 6 bridges across the rivers connect the different parts of the city. It has a public park, embellished with groves of native forest trees. The principal public buildings are a fine new state-house which cost nearly $3,000,000, and a marble edifice built by the United States for the post-office and court-house at a cost of $222,566. Here is the Des Moines University (Baptist). The city contains 21 churches (2 Baptist, 2 Catholic, 1 Church of Christ, 1 Congregationalist, 1 Episcopal, 3 Lutheran, 7 Methodist Episcopal, 2 Presbyterian, 1 United Brethren, and 1 Universalist), 2 opera-houses, an academy of music, a high school, the state library of about 15,000 volumes, 2 or 3 national banks, 2 other banks, printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 9 weekly newspapers and a monthly periodical, 3 iron-foundries, 3 planing-mills, several flouring-mills, and manufactures of machinery, steam-engines and boilers, railway-cars, farming-implements, carriages, &c. The Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad here connects with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroads. This city is the south terminus of the Des Moines & Minneapolis Railroad. It is surrounded by large deposits of good coal. The seat of state government was established here in 1855. Pop. of Des Moines in 1870, 12,035; by city census, in 1875, 16,130.

Des Moines, a township of Van Buren co., Iowa, joins Missouri. Pop. 1063. It contains Home and Upton.

Des Moines, a township of Jackson co., Minn. Pop. 388. It includes Jackson.

Des Moines, a township of Clarke co., Mo., on the Des Moines. Pop. 1235. It contains St. Francisville.

Des Moines City, a hamlet of Clarke co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, in Clay township, and on the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad.

Desna, dĕs′nȧ, a river of Russia, governments of Smolensk, Orel, and Chernigov, joins the Dnieper nearly opposite Kiev, after a S. course of nearly 500 miles, for the most part of which it is navigable. On it are the towns Briansk and Chernigov. It has been proposed to unite the Oka with the Desna, and thereby give a continuous water communication between the Caspian, the Black Sea, and the Baltic.

De So′to, a parish in the N.W. part of Louisiana, bordering on Texas, has an area of about 860 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by Sabine River, and on the N.E. by several lakes and bayous connected with Red River. The surface is extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Mansfield. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,260,788. Pop. in 1870, 14,962, of whom 14,868 were Americans.

De Soto, a northern county of Mississippi, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is intersected by the Coldwater River, an affluent of the Mississippi, which nearly touches the N.W. corner of the county. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile. A large portion of it is covered with forests. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad. Capital, Hernando. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,607,150. Pop. in 1870, 32,021, of whom 31,701 were Americans. This was then the most populous county in the state.

De Soto, Floyd co., Ga., is a suburb of Rome, and is separated from it by the Oostenaula River. It has a church, a newspaper office, and a flour-mill.

De Soto, a post-village of Jackson co., Ill., in De Soto township, on the Big Muddy River, and on the Illinois Central Railroad, 63 miles N. of Cairo, and 14 miles S. of Dequoin. It has 3 churches and a plough-factory. Pop. about 350; of the township, 1433.

De Soto, a post-village of Dallas co., Iowa, in Van Meter township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 22 miles W. by S. of Des Moines, and 8 miles S. of Adel. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a money-order post-office.

De Soto, a post-village of Johnson co., Kansas, on the S. bank of the Kansas River, and on the Kansas Midland Railroad and the St. Louis, Lawrence & Western Railroad, 15 miles E. of Lawrence. It has a church, a graded school, and a grist-mill.

De Soto, a post-village of Clarke co., Miss., on the Chickasawha River, and on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 31 miles S. of Meridian. It has 2 churches, a woollen-factory, a tannery, and manufactures of pine lumber and turpentine.

De Soto, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mo., in Valle township, on Joachim Creek, and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 43 miles S. by W. from St. Louis. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, and 2 grist-mills. Grain, lead, and zinc are shipped here. Pop. about 1600.

De Soto, a decayed post-village of Washington co., Neb., on the Missouri River, and on the Omaha Northwestern Railroad, 26 miles N. by W. from Omaha.

De Soto, a post-village of Vernon co., Wis., on the Mississippi River, about 28 miles S. of La Crosse, and 5 miles above Lansing, Iowa. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a carriage-factory.

De Soto Front, a post-office of De Soto co., Miss.

De Soto Junction, Kansas. See CEDAR JUNCTION.

De So′toville, a post-hamlet of Choctaw co., Ala., 18 miles S. of York Station. It has 2 churches near it.

Des′pard Mines, a station in Harrison co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, ½ mile E. of Clarksburg. Here are mines of coal.

Des Peres, dȧ pair, a post-hamlet of St. Louis co., Mo., 3 miles from Kirkwood Railroad Station. It has a church, an orphan home, a manufactory of wagons, &c.

Des Plaines, dȧ plain, a branch of the Illinois River, rises in Racine co., Wis., intersects Kenosha co., and passes into Lake co., Ill. It runs southward to Lyons, in Cook co., below which it flows southwestward, passes by Joliet, and unites with the Kankakee River about 13 miles S.W. of that city. The stream formed by this confluence is the Illinois River. The Des Plaines is about 150 miles long. It is often called *O Plain*.

Des Plaines, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., in Maine township, on the Des Plaines River (here spanned by a fine bridge), and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 16½ miles N.W. of Chicago. It has 4 churches, a camp-meeting ground, a large brick-yard, a steam flouring-mill, and a graded school. Pop. 1500.

Despoto Dagh, dĕs-po′to dȧg (anc. *Rhod′ope*), a mountain-chain of European Turkey, in Roumelia, leaves the Balkan about 40 miles E. of Ghiustendil, extends S.E., and terminates on the bank of the Maritza, the basin of which river it bounds on the S.W. Elevation, 7800 feet.

Des Rivières, dȧ ree′vee-aiN′, or **Malmaison,** mȧl′-mȧ′zòNG′, a post-village in Missisquoi co., Quebec, on Pike River, 40 miles by rail S.E. of Montreal. Pop. 100.

Dessau, dĕs′sŏw, written also **Des′saw** (L. *Dessa′via*), a town of Northern Germany, capital of the duchy of Anhalt, on the left branch of the Mulde, near its confluence with the Elbe, at a railway junction, 67 miles S.W. of Berlin. It consists of an old and a new town and several suburbs, and is well built and lighted. Principal public edifices, the ducal palace, built in 1470, and having a theatre, a good collection of paintings, and other works of art; two other palaces, the Amelia Asylum, the gymnasium, riding-school, Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and 2 Calvinist churches, and a synagogue. It has a college, a normal school, schools of music, a Jewish classical seminary, manufactures of woollens, linens, hats, musical instruments, tobacco, spirits, and leather, and a brisk trade. The ground around Dessau, originally a sandy waste, has been reclaimed, and is now covered with beautiful gardens, which form the principal attraction of the place. Pop. in 1875, 19,643.

Dessook, or **Dessuk,** des‵sook′, written also **Desuk** and **Ed-Dasook,** a town of Egypt, on the Rosetta arm of the Nile, at a railway junction, 12 miles N.E. of Damanhoor. It is a place of Moslem pilgrimage.

Desterro, dês-têʀ′ʀo, or **Nossa Senhora do Desterro,** nos′så sên-yo′rå do dês-têʀ′ʀo, a city of Brazil, capital of the province of Santa Catharina, on the W. coast of the island of Santa Catharina, 460 miles S.W. of Rio Janeiro. Chief buildings, the palace of the president of the province, an arsenal, and a small hospital. It is defended by several forts, and has an excellent port. Pop. 5300.

Desvres, dêv′r or daiv′r, a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 11 miles by rail E.S.E. of Boulogne. Pop. 3265. It has manufactures of coarse woollen cloths, earthenwares, and leather.

Deth′wick-Lea, a village of England, co. and 14 miles by rail N. of Derby. Pop. 965.

Det′mold (Ger. pron. dêt′molt), a town of Germany, capital of the principality of Lippe, on the Werra, 47 miles S.W. of Hanover. It consists of an old and a new town, with a suburb, and has a palace of the prince, a normal school, a gymnasium, a good library, a penitentiary, a hospital, and a school of arts and sciences. In the vicinity is a summer palace of the princes. Pop. in 1875, 6956.

Det′mold, a hamlet of Franklin co., Mo., 7 miles from New Haven. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Detour, dẹ-toor′, a post-hamlet of Chippewa co., Mich., near St. Mary's River, about 100 miles N.N.E. of Petoskey.

Detour du Lac, dẹ-tooʀ′ dü låk, or **Notre Dame du Lac,** nōt′r dåm dü låk, a post-village in Temiscouata co., Quebec, on Lake Temiscouata, 47½ miles E.S.E. of Rivière du Loup *en bas*. Pop. 180.

Detour (dẹ-toor′) **Point,** a headland of Chippewa co., Mich., on the N. shore of Lake Michigan, opposite the W. extremity of Drummond Island. Lat. 45° 57′ N.; lon. 84° 4′ W. Between the island and the point is Detour Pass, a narrow strait.

De‵troit′, a post-village of Lamar co., Ala., 30 miles E.E.E. of Aberdeen, Miss. It has an academy and several stores.

Detroit, a post-village of Pike co., Ill., in Detroit township, about 27 miles W.S.W. of Jacksonville, and 7 miles E. of Pittsfield. The Illinois River forms the E. boundary of the township. It has a high school, 4 churches, and a carriage-shop. Pop. 160; of the township, 1056.

Detroit, a post-hamlet of Dickinson co., Kansas, in Centre township, on the Kansas River, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 5 miles E. by N. of Abilene.

Detroit, a post-village of Somerset co., Me., in Detroit township, on the Sebasticook River, and on the Maine Central Railroad, 27 miles W. of Bangor. It has a church and 1 or 2 tanneries. Pop. about 250; of the township, 690.

Detroit, de-troit′ (Fr. pron. då‵trwå′, named from the "strait" or river on which the city stands), the largest city of Michigan, and the capital of Wayne co., is a port of entry, finely situated on the Detroit River, opposite Windsor (in Canada), 18 miles above Lake Erie, and 7 miles below Lake St. Clair. Lat. 42° 19′ 50″ N.; lon. 82° 58′ W. The river is here half a mile wide, deep and clear, and serves admirably for harbor purposes. Detroit is the centre of an extensive railway system, 7 important and some minor railway-lines converging here. The town stands on rising ground and has an excellent drainage-system. The mortality-rate of the city is unusually small. Detroit is well and compactly built, a large part being constructed of stone and brick. The streets are wide and mostly well paved and lighted, and set with trees. The water-supply is ample, and of excellent character. The water comes from Detroit River, and is pumped by steam into reservoirs; one of the pumping-engines is regarded as the largest of its class in the United States. The city has a paid and disciplined fire department, with steam-engines and telegraph; a uniformed police, with stations connected by telephone; numerous large public schools, among them a high school, with an elegant building, and many private and parish schools, academies, and seminaries. In 1878 there were 28 public school buildings, valued at $560,000. Detroit has a fine city hall, a house of correction, a custom-house, a jail, a soldiers' monument surmounted by a colossal bronze statue of "Michigan," by Rogers; a system of street and transit railways; a fine public library; 59 churches, many of them handsome specimens of architecture; 3 national, 5 savings', and 16 private banks; 8 daily, 3 tri-weekly, 11 weekly, and 4 monthly periodicals; numerous tanneries and pork-packing houses, and manufactories of railway-cars, ships, iron bridges, locomotives, machinery, tobacco, cigars, sash, blinds, lumber, metallic wares, &c. The city has a large trade by lake and by rail, and has much capital invested in the iron- and copper-mines and in the lumber-business of Northern Michigan. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic and of a Protestant Episcopal bishop. In the vicinity stands Fort Wayne, a large but incomplete structure. There is a system of public charities, actively supplemented by private and church enterprise, the Catholics maintaining several hospitals, an insane asylum, and a number of orphanages. In 1878 the total valuation of real and personal estate was $93,709,375. In 1610, Detroit (then the site of an Indian village) came into French possession; it was settled and fortified by the French in 1701, passed to the British sway in 1763, and to that of the United States in 1787. It was the scene of many prominent events in the early history of the Northwest. It was for some years (1836–50) the capital of the state. Pop. in 1810, 770; in 1820, 1442; in 1840, 9102; in 1860, 45,019; in 1870, 79,570; in 1875, 101,225; present pop. estimated at 130,000.

Detroit, or **Detroit City,** a post-village, capital of Becker co., Minn., is on Detroit Lake, and on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 46 miles E. of Moorehead, and 207 miles W. of Duluth. It has a bank, 4 churches, a newspaper office, and a graded school. Pop. of Detroit township, 388.

Detroit, a hamlet of Seneca co., O., in Reed township, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Attica Station, 16 miles E. by S. of Tiffin. It has a grain-elevator. Here is Siam Post-Office.

Detroit Junction, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., in Springwells township, at the junction of the Michigan Central, Chicago & Canada Southern, Michigan Southern, and other railroads. It has 2 churches, 2 large hotels, manufactures of glass, railroad-cars, and tobacco, and copper-smelting-works. It is a western suburb of Detroit.

Detroit River, Michigan, issues from Lake St. Clair, runs southward, forms part of the boundary between the United States and the province of Ontario (Canada), and enters Lake Erie near its western end, about 20 miles below the city of Detroit. It is about 25 miles long, and varies in width from ½ mile to 1 mile. It is navigable for large ships. *Détroit* is the French for "strait."

Dets, a village of Hungary. See Dᴇᴄs.

Detta, dêt′tŏh‵, or **Gyedu,** dyå‵doo′ or jå‵doo′, a town of Hungary, 23 miles by rail S.E. of Temesvar. P. 2745.

Dettelbach, dêt′tẹl-båᴋ‵, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 10 miles by rail E.N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 2255.

Dettenheim, dêt′tẹn-hīme‵, a village of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, 25 miles S. of Anspach. Pop. 350.

Dettingen, dêt′ting-ẹn, a town of Germany, in Würtemberg, in the Black Forest, on the Erms, 6 miles S.W. of Nürtingen. Pop. 2850.

Dettingen, a town of Würtemberg, 15 miles N.N.E. of Ulm. Pop. 1450.

Dettingen, a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the right bank of the Main, 8 miles by rail N.W. of Aschaffenburg. In June, 1743, the allied British and Austrian army, under George II., gained a victory here over the French, under Marshal Noailles. Pop. 657.

Dettva, dêtt′vŏh‵, a town of Hungary, co. of Sohl, 20 miles E. of Altsohl. Pop., with surroundings, 10,035.

Dettweiler, dêtt′ŵī‵lẹr (Fr. *Dettwiller*, dêtt‵veel‵laiʀ′), a town of Alsace, 4½ miles by rail E.N.E. of Zabern, on the Zorn. Pop. 1809.

De Turks′ville, a post-hamlet of Schuylkill co., Pa., 4 miles N.E. of Pine Grove.

Deucar, du‵kar′, a town of Nepaul. Lat. 28° 8′ N.; lon. 82° E.

Deuel, or **Duel,** du-el′, a county in the E. part of Dakota, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of about 600 square miles. It contains several lakes, and is intersected by the Winona & St. Peter Railroad. Pop. 37.

Deuel, a post-office of Deuel co., Dakota.

Deule, dūl, a river of France, rises in Pas-de-Calais, passes Lille to Quesnoy, in Nord, and joins the Lys.

Deulina, dü-lee′nå, a village of Russia, government and 33 miles N. of Moscow, on the Voria.

Deurne, dê-üʀ′nẹh, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 5 miles by rail E. of Helmond. Pop. 4291.

Deurne, då‵ᴜʀɴ′, a village of Belgium, 2 miles E. of Antwerp. Pop. 3164.

Deuslemont, dŭl`mòNG′, a town of France, department of Nord, 8 miles N.W. of Lille. Pop. 1952.

Deutichem, dö′te-Kĕm, **Doetichem,** doo′te-Kĕm, or **Doetinchem,** a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Old Yssel, 16 miles E. of Arnhem. Pop. 2504.

Deutschbrod, a town of Bohemia. See BROD.

Deutschendorf, doitch′ẹn-dorf`, or **Poprad,** po`-pråd′, a town of Hungary, co. of Zips, 15 miles by rail W.N.W. of Iglo. Pop. 1091.

Deutsches Bund. See GERMANY.

Deutsches Meer, the German for NORTH SEA.

Deutsch-Hause, doitch-hŏw′zẹh, or **Husowa,** hoo-so′vå, a town of Moravia, 16 miles N.N.E. of Olmutz. Pop. 1750.

Deutsch-Krone, doitch-kro′nẹh, a town of Prussia, on Lake Radnor, 61 miles W.N.W. of Posen. Pop. 6146.

Deutschland. See GERMANY.

Deutsch-Lyptsch, Hungary. See NEMETH-LIPCSE.

Deutweiler, a town of Germany. See DUDWEILER.

Deutz, or **Duytz,** doits (the *Tui′tium* of the Romans), a fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite Cologne, with which city it is united by a fine railway bridge and a bridge of boats. It has an ancient Benedictine abbey, a railway junction, a large military establishment, and manufactures of playing-cards, soap, porcelain, velvets, and silk. Pop. 14,513.

Deux-Ponts, dŭh-pòNG (Ger. *Zweibrücken,* tswī-brük′-kẹn; L. *Bipon′tium*), a town of Rhenish Bavaria, formerly capital of an independent duchy, on the Erbach, near its confluence with the Serre, 50 miles by rail W. of Speyer. It is well built, and has remains of an ancient ducal palace, a penitentiary, a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollen cloths, leather, cotton, silk plush, and tobacco. In the vicinity are the ruins of a fine castle built by Stanislaus, King of Poland. The French name DEUX-PONTS, and the German ZWEIBRÜCKEN, both signifying "two bridges," are derived from the circumstance of its old castle being situated between two bridges. Lat. 49° 10′ N.; lon. 7° 20′ E. Pop. in 1875, 9349.

Deux-Sèvres, dŭh-saiv′r or dŭh-sĕvr (*i.e.,* the "two Sèvres"), a department in the W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Poitou. Area, 2315 square miles. The surface is divided by a plateau into two parts,—a mountainous, rocky region, partly wooded, in the N.E., called the Gatine, and a level district. Principal rivers, the Sèvre-Niortaise and the Sèvre-Nantaise, from which it derives its name. The soil is generally fertile, pasturage is excellent, and cattle, horses, mules, and asses, the latter of an excellent breed, are extensively reared. Game and fish abound. Chief industry, the manufacture of leather, gloves, woollens, linens, cottons, and beet sugar. The department has mines of iron, marble, and granite, and is divided into the arrondissements of Niort, Bressuire, Melle, and Parthenay. Capital, Niort. Pop. in 1876, 336,655.

Deva, då′vŏh` (Ger. *Diemrich,* deem′riK, or *Schlossberg,* shlōss′bĕRG; L. *Decap′olis?*), a town of Transylvania, co. of Hunyad, on the Maros, 15 miles by rail W. of Szaszvaros. Near it are a copper-mine and paper-mills. Pop. 3277.

Deva, då′vå, a town of Spain, in Guipuzcoa, with a port on the Deva, near the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 1136.

Deva, or **Deva Castra.** See CHESTER.

Deva, the Latin name of the river DEE.

Devaar, or **Davar,** dẹ-var′, a small isle of Argyleshire, Scotland, with a light-house, in Kilbrannan Sound, off Campbeltown.

De`vall's′ Bluff, a post-village of Prairie co., Ark., on the W. bank of White River, and on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, 47 miles E. of Little Rock, and 87 miles W.S.W. of Memphis. It has a money-order post-office and a saw-mill.

Devana, an ancient name of ABERDEEN, Scotland.

Devanchalli, a town of India. See DAWUNDHULLY.

Devanes, de-vainz′, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.C., 10 miles N.E. of Fayetteville. It has an academy, a lumber-mill, &c. Pop. 130.

Devaprayaga, då`vå-prī-å′gå, a town of Northern India, in Gurhwal, reckoned holy to Hindoos as being the place where the Bhagirathi and Alakananda Rivers unite to form the Ganges. It has an ancient temple, and numerous stone houses inhabited by Brahmans.

Devecser, a town of Hungary. See DEVETSER.

Dev′enish, an island of Ireland, in Lough Erne, 2 miles N.N.W. of Enniskillen. It contains remains of ancient religious establishments.

Dev′ens, a station in Hamilton co., O., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 14 miles W. of Cincinnati.

Deventer, or **Dewenter,** dĕv′en-tẹr, sometimes called **Dem′ter** (L. *Daven′tria*), an ancient fortified city of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 8 miles by rail N. of Zutphen, on the Yssel. The streets are generally narrow, but the market-places large and wide. The town house is of great size; in it the athenæum has its library. The court-house and prison are handsome structures, as is also the weigh-house, an ancient building. There are 1 Catholic and 5 Protestant churches, several hospitals, and an orphan house; the Jews have a small synagogue. Though no longer the third commercial city of the Netherlands, it still derives great advantages from its harbor on the Yssel. It exports many thousand tons of butter and of honey-cakes, and has a carpet-factory, foundries, a stocking-manufactory, and various other industrial establishments. It has an athenæum, a Latin and an industrial and other schools, a fine arts society, a natural history and chemical society, and a society for the encouragement of industry. Deventer is the seat of an Old-Catholic (Jansenist) bishop. Pop. 17,521.

Devereaux, dĕv′ẹ-rō`, a township of Washington co., Me. Pop. 8.

Devereaux, a hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., on East Canada Creek, 16 miles N.N.E. of Little Falls. It has 2 churches.

Devereaux Station, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ga., on the Macon & Augusta Railroad, 15 miles N.E. of Milledgeville. It has a church.

Devereux, dĕv′ẹ-rō`, a station in Essex co., Mass., on the Swampscott & Marblehead Branch of the Eastern Railroad, 1½ miles from Marblehead.

Devereux, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Mich., on the Lansing division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 31 miles S. by W. from Lansing.

Devereux, a station on the Rochester & State Line Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Ellicottville, N.Y.

Dev′eron, or **Dov′eron,** a river of Scotland, cos. of Aberdeen and Banff, enters the North Sea at Banff.

Dev′er's, or **Dever's Woods,** a post-hamlet of Liberty co., Tex., on the Texas & New Orleans Railroad, 53 miles E.N.E. of Houston.

Devetser, or **Devecser,** då`vĕch`aiR′, a town of Hungary, 80 miles by rail W.S.W. of Pesth. Pop. 3381.

Dev`icot′ta, a seaport town of British India, presidency of Madras, district and 60 miles N.E. of Tanjore.

De View, de-vū′, a post-village of Woodruff co., Ark., 14 miles S.E. of Augusta. It has 2 churches, and a school called De View Institute. Pop. 300.

Dev′il Island, of Terra del Fuego, is in lat. 54° 58′ 30″ S., lon. 69° 4′ 50″ W.

Devil Lake, Dakota. See MINNI WAKAN.

Déville-lès-Rouen, då`veel′-lå-roo-ôNG′, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Cailly, 2 miles N.W. of Rouen. Pop. 4183. It has manufactures of cotton cloths, chemicals, and paper.

Dev′il's Ba′sin, a port in Christmas Sound, Terra del Fuego. Lat. 55° 16′ S.; lon. 70° W.

Devil's Bit Mountains, a mountain-range of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, between the Shannon and the Suir.

Devil's Bridge crosses the Reuss, in Switzerland, canton of Uri, 16 miles S. of Altorf.

Devil's Gate, a station in Weber co., Utah, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Ogden. Here the Weber River passes through a sublime cañon in the Wahsatch Mountains.

Devil's Island, off the coast of French Guiana. Lat. 5° 16′ N.; lon. 52° 34′ W.

Devil's Lake, a station in Sauk co., Wis., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 3 miles S. of Baraboo, and 37 miles N.W. of Madison, on a lake of the same name, 1½ miles long and ½ mile wide, which lies in a deep rocky chasm and has no visible inflow or outlet. It is one of the most popular summer resorts in the Northwest, and has good hotel accommodations.

Devil's Peak, a mountain of Africa, Cape Colony, in lat. 33° 57′ 12″ S., lon. 18° 31′ 45″ E. Height, 3315 feet.

Devil's Punch-Bowl, a small lake of Ireland, co. of Kerry, near the summit of Mangerton Mountain, between 2000 and 3000 feet above the sea-level.

Devizes, de-vī′ziz ("The Vize" or "Vies"), a borough of England, co. of Wilts, on the Kennet & Avon Canal, 86 miles by rail W. of London. It is built on an eminence near the N. limits of Salisbury Plain. The main streets, branching from a large market-place, are spacious, well paved, and lighted. The principal buildings are 2 ancient churches, an endowed school and almshouse, a handsome town hall and cross, a large county jail, and a workhouse. Devizes has mills for silk-throwing, manufactures of snuff and of malt, and one of the largest markets for grain in the W. of England. It sends a member to Parliament. Pop. 6839.

Devi′zes, a post-office of Norton co., Kansas.

Devli, dĕv′lee, written also **Diwle,** a town of Asia Minor, about 24 miles N.E. of Karaman. Pop. 4500.

Devoch (dee′vŏk) **Water,** a lake of England, co. of Cumberland, 4½ miles E. of Ravenglass. Area, 300 acres.

Dev′on, or **Devonshire,** dĕv′ọn-shir (L. *Devo′nia*), a county of England, forming part of its S.W. peninsula, and having N. the Bristol Channel, E. the counties of Somerset and Dorset, S. the English Channel, and W. Cornwall. Area, 2586 square miles. The surface is greatly broken and diversified, but, except the wild, sterile tracts Dartmoor and Exmoor, is generally remarkable for fertility. The vale of Exeter, and the district bordering on the English Channel, called the South Hams, are especially beautiful and rich. The principal rivers are the Exe, Dart, Tamar, Taw, Torridge, Teign, and Axe. The inlets of Torbay and Plymouth Sound are respectively upon its S.E. and S.W. sides. The county is famed for its cider. The red Devon breed of cattle is highly esteemed; and Dartmoor feeds large numbers of small ponies. Mines of copper and tin are extensive. Arsenic and manganese are also mined. Lead, granite, kaolin, and umber are here found. The Great Western Railway extends through the S. part of the county, past Exeter, to Plymouth. Capital, Exeter. Plymouth, Devonport, Tavistock, Tiverton, Barnstaple, Honiton, Totness, Ashburton, and Dartmouth are the chief towns. Pop. in 1871, 601,374.——Adj. Devonian, dẹ-vo′ne-ạn.

Dev′on, a river of Scotland, cos. of Perth and Clackmannan, rises in the Ochil Mountains, and joins the Forth near Alloa. It has remarkable falls near the village of Crook of Devon, and its scenery has been celebrated by Burns.

Devon, Ontario. See Centralia.

Devonport, dĕv′ọn-pōrt (until 1824 called **Plymouth Dock**), a borough of England, co. of Devon, at its S.W. extremity, on the E. shore of the estuary of the Tamar, termed the Hamoaze, 2 miles by rail W.N.W. of Plymouth. The town stands on high ground, and is enclosed by ramparts defended by batteries. It is remarkably clean and well built. It is as a naval arsenal the largest in Great Britain that Devonport derives its chief characteristics. The national works, constructed for government purposes, cover not less than 358 acres, comprising two of the finest dock-yards in the world. Across the harbor extends a floating bridge. The principal structures are the residence of the port admiral, the government house, the barracks, the hospital, chapels of ease, assembly-rooms, theatre, and a Doric column erected on a height to commemorate the changing of the name of the town. Devonport has breweries, soap-factories, and an extensive trade in refitting and victualling ships. Pop. 49,449; of parliamentary borough, 64,034. Its principal suburbs are Morice Town and Stoke.

Devonshire, England. See Devon.

Devra-Taboor, dĕv′rå-tå-booʀ′, or **Debra-Taboor,** dĕb′rå-tå-booʀ′, a populous town of Abyssinia, 35 miles E. of Lake Dembea, in lat. 11° 55′ N., lon. 37° 45′ E.

Devrighi, dev′ree-ghee′ (anc. *Nicop′olis?*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic and 62 miles E. of Seevas.

Devynock, de-vŭn′ok, a village of Wales, co. and 7 miles by rail W. of Brecknock. Pop. of parish, 1734.

Dewa, a river of India. See Goggra.

De′wald′, a hamlet of Nobles co., Minn., 10 miles W. of Worthington. Pop. of Dewald township, 103.

Dewandre, Ceylon. See Dondra Head.

Dewangary, dee′wån-gå′ree, a populous village of Bootan, having several Booddhic temples.

De′wart′, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 19 miles N.N.W. of Sunbury. It has a church, a graded school, a machine-shop, and a cigar-factory. Pop. about 500.

De′wass′, a town of India, 23 miles S.E. of Oojein. It is the capital of a rajahship, under British protection.

Dewees, dẹ-wēēz′, a station in Wood co., O., on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 24 miles S. of Toledo.

Deweese′, township, Mecklenburg co., N.C. P. 1606.

Dewenter, a town of the Netherlands. See Deventer.

Dewey, a post-office of Illinois. See Beherens.

Dew′ey, a township of La Porte co., Ind. Pop. 202. It contains La Crosse.

Dewey's, a station in the S.E. part of Pittsfield, Mass., on the Housatonic Railroad, 4 miles from Pittsfield.

Dewey's, a post-office of Beaver Head co., Montana.

Dewey's Mills, a station in Hartford township, Windsor co., Vt., on the Woodstock Railroad, 7 miles W. of White River Junction.

Dew′eyville, a post-village of Box Elder co., Utah, on the Utah Northern Railroad, 37 miles N. of Ogden. It has a church. It is on Bear River.

De Witt, a county in the central part of Illinois, has an area of about 410 square miles. It is drained by Salt Creek. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and tracts of good timber, the former of which are more extensive than the latter. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county has beds of bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Illinois Central Railroad, the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, and the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad. Capital, Clinton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,026,668. Pop. in 1870, 14,768, of whom 13,963 were Americans.

De Witt, a southern county of Texas, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is intersected by the Guadalupe River. The surface is agreeably diversified with rolling uplands, prairies, and forests. The soil is fertile, and produces pasture for great numbers of cattle. Cotton and Indian corn are produced in small quantities. The county is intersected by the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad. Capital, Clinton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,520,711. Pop. in 1870, 6443, of whom 5456 were Americans.

De Witt, a post-village, capital of Arkansas co., Ark., is on the left or N. bank of the Arkansas River, about 70 miles S.E. of Little Rock. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a plough-factory, a steam flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

De Witt, a post-village of De Witt co., Ill., in a township of the same name, and on the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, 53 miles E.N.E. of Springfield. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 1061.

De Witt, a post-village of Clinton co., Iowa, is in De Witt township, and on a branch of the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad where it crosses the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 26 miles N. of Davenport, and 19 miles W. of Clinton. It has 7 churches, a convent, a Catholic academy, a bank, and manufactures of carriages, flour, and farming-implements. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 1754; of the township, 1289.

De Witt, a post-office of Washington co., Kansas.

De Witt, a post-village of Clinton co., Mich., on Looking-Glass River, in De Witt township, 8 miles N. of Lansing, and 92 miles W.N.W. of Detroit. It has 2 churches, a union school, a plough-factory, and 2 steam saw-mills. The township is about 4 miles N. of Lansing. Total pop. 1410; of the village, about 400.

De Witt, a post-village of Carroll co., Mo., on the Missouri River, and on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Brunswick, and 83 miles E. of Kansas City. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a flour-mill, a tobacco-factory, and 2 machine-shops. Pop. 317.

De Witt, a post-village of Saline co., Neb., on the Big Blue River, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 13 miles N.W. of Beatrice. It has a church, a newspaper office, 2 grain-elevators, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. about 400.

De Witt, a post-township of Onondaga co., N.Y., 3 miles E. of Syracuse, is intersected by the New York Central Railroad. Pop. 3137. It contains Jamesville and Orville.

De Witt Centre, a post-office of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and the New York Central Railroad, 4 miles E. of Syracuse.

De Witt Land, a region of Australia, on its N.W. coast, between lon. 120° and 123° E., opposite Dampier Archipelago, discovered by De Witt in 1628.

De Witt's Islands, off the S. coast of Tasmania, between South Cape and Southwest Cape.

De Witt′ville, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the N. shore of Chautauqua Lake, 4½ miles S.E. of Mayville, and about 15 miles N.W. of Jamestown. It has 2 churches. Pop. 262.

Dewittville, a hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., is adjacent to Claryville, and 20 miles N.N.W. of Ellenville. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

Dewitt′ville, or **Port′age,** a post-village in Huntingdon co., Quebec, on the Chateauguay River, 43 miles S. of Montreal. It has good water-power, and saw-, grist-, and carding-mills. Pop. 300.

Dew′sah, a considerable town of Western India, 32 miles E. of Jeypoor, enclosed by a wall.

Dewsbury, dewz′bẹr-e, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Calder, 8 miles S.S.W. of Leeds, on 2 railways. It has a free school, a mechanics' institute, coal-mines, branch banks, a blanket-hall, and large manufactures of blankets, carpets, and yarn. The Calder Navigation connects the town with Hull and Liverpool. Pop. 24,764.

Dex′ter, a post-village of Effingham co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 23 miles E.N.E. of Vandalia. It has a church.

Dexter, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ind., ½ mile from the Ohio River.

Dexter, an incorporated post-town of Dallas co., Iowa, in Union township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 35 miles W.S.W. of Des Moines, and about 14 miles S.W. of Adel. It has a bank, 4 churches, a graded school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 660.

Dexter, a post-hamlet of Cowley co., Kansas, in Dexter township, on Grouse Creek, about 95 miles S.W. of Neosho Falls. It has a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 410.

Dexter, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Dexter township, on a small lake, and on a branch of the Maine Central Railroad, 40 miles W.N.W. of Bangor. It has 4 or 5 churches, a newspaper office, a national bank, a savings-bank, a large hotel, and several woollen- and other mills. Pop. about 1200; of the township, 2875.

Dexter, a township of Washtenaw co., Mich., bounded N.E. by Portage Lake. Pop. 857.

Dexter, a post-village of Washtenaw co., Mich., in Scio township, on the Huron River, and on the Michigan Central Railroad, 47 miles W. of Detroit, and 9 miles N.W. of Ann Arbor. It has 4 churches, a union school, a banking-house, a woollen-mill, a sash- and blind-factory, and 2 flour-mills. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 1161.

Dexter, a post-township and station of Mower co., Minn. Dexter Station is on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, 96 miles W. of La Crosse. Pop. 119.

Dexter, or **Dexter City,** a post-village of Stoddard co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 49 miles W.S.W. of Cairo, Ill. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, 2 flouring-mills, and a plough-factory. Pop. about 500.

Dexter, a station in Lincoln co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, 315 miles W. of Omaha.

Dexter, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of Black River, 7 miles W. by N. from Watertown. It has 4 churches, a woollen-factory, and several stores. Produce is shipped here in steamboats.

Dexter, a post-office of Meigs co., O.

Dexter, a post-office of Lane co., Oregon, 19 miles S.E. of Eugene City.

Dexter, a post-village of Cooke co., Tex., 4 miles S. of Red River, and 27 miles W. of Denison. It has a flouring-mill, a cotton-gin, &c.

Dexter, a township of Wood co., Wis., is drained by the Yellow River, and intersected by the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad. Here are pine forests, cranberry marshes, and quarries of fine granite. Pop. 304.

Dexter City, a post-village of Noble co., O., in Jackson and Jefferson townships, on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 27 miles N. of Marietta. It has a church, a union school, a foundry, and a planing-mill.

Dexter City, a village of Missouri. See DEXTER.

Dex′terville, Chautauqua co., N.Y., is a part of Jamestown, and is called East Jamestown. Pop. 430.

Dexterville, a post-office of Oswego co., N.Y., 4 miles from Fulton.

Dexterville, a post-hamlet of Wood co., Wis., on the Yellow River, and on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, 15 miles W. of Grand Rapids. It has a lumber-mill, a granite-quarry, and a bed of kaolin.

Deynze, or **Deynse,** dīn′zẹh (anc. *Don′za?*), a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, at a railway junction, 9 miles S.W. of Ghent, on the Lys. It has gin-distilleries. P. 3822.

Deypaulpoor, or **Depalpur,** då‛pawl‛poor′ or dī‛-pawl‛poor′, a town of India, 22 miles N.W. of Indore. Pop. 4000.

Deyrah, a town of Hindostan. See DEHRA.

Dey's (dīz) **Landing,** a post-office of Seneca co., N.Y., on the E. shore of Seneca Lake, 10 miles S. by E. of Geneva.

Deza, då′thå, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 35 miles S.E. of Soria, on a rugged hill. Pop. 1273.

Dezfool, Dezful, or **Dezphoul,** dĕz‛fool′, written also **Dizfoul, Desfoul,** and **Desful,** a town of Persia, in Khoozistan, of which it is the principal mart, on the Dezfool River (Coprates), 32 miles W.N.W. of Shooster. Pop. 15,000. From the inferior size of its bazaar, the merchants expose their goods for sale in private dwellings or caravansaries. It has ruins of ancient buildings, and near it are many mounds of Sassanian origin.

Dezima, an island of Japan. See DESIMA.

Dhabhai, a town of India. See DHUBBOREE.

Dhabouli, då-boo′lee, a town of Bengal, Boglipoor district. Pop. 4582.

Dhafar, a town of Arabia. See DHOFAR.

Dhalak, då‛låk′ or d′hå‛låk′, or **Dahalak,** då‛hå‛låk′ (anc. *Orine?*), an island in the Red Sea, 25 miles E. of Massowah, in Abyssinia, 23 miles in length by 15 in breadth. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in a coral-fishery. On its S. coast is the village of Dhalak. Several small islands near it are called the DHALAK ISLANDS.

Dhalkisor, a river of India. See DALKISSORE.

Dhamgaon, a town of India. See DHUNGAUM.

Dhamie, då‛mee′, one of the Sikh states of Northwestern India, S. of the Sutlej, protected by the British. Area, 26 square miles. Pop. 5500.

Dhamonee, då‛mọ-nee′, or **Dhamani,** då‛må‛nee′, a fortified town of India, dominions and 150 miles S.S.E. of Gwalior.

Dhampoor, a town of India. See DAMPOOR.

Dhamrai, dåm-rī′, a town of the Dacca district, Bengal, on the Bunsee River, in lat. 23° 54′ 55′ N., lon. 90° 14′ 55″ E. Pop. 5136.

Dhamtari, a town of India. See DHUMTERY.

Dhanikhola, då-ne-ko′lå, a town of Bengal, in Mymunsingh, on the river Satua, in lat. 24° 39′ N., lon. 90° 24′ E. Pop. 6730.

D'Hanis, dā′nis, a post-office of Medina co., Tex.

Dhapa, a town of Thibet. See DEBA.

Dhar, dar, a native state of India, in Malwah, governed by a rajah, under British supervision. Area, 2500 square miles. Capital, Dhar. Pop. 150,000.

Dhar, or **Dharanuggur,** dar‛ạ-nŭg′gŭr, a town of India, capital of the Dhar state, 100 miles E. by N. of Baroda. Outside the walls is a stone fortress containing the rajah's palace. Estimated pop. 80,000.

Dharampur, a state of India. See DHURRUMPOOR.

Dharampur Ratti, då-råm-poor′ råt′tee, a town of Bengal, Boglipoor district. Pop. 3072.

Dharmandal, dar-mån-dål′, a town of Bengal, in Tiperah, lat. 24° 12′ 25″ N., lon. 91° 12′ 15″ E. Pop. 3180.

Dharwar, a town of India. See DARWAR.

Dhawalaghiri, dạ-wôl‛ạ-ghēr′ree, a lofty peak of the Himalaya Mountains, in Northern India, formerly supposed to be the culminating point of the earth's surface, between Nepaul and Thibet, in lat. 29° N., lon. 82° 50′ E. Estimated height, 28,000 feet. See HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS.

Dhenkanal, den-kå-nål′, a native state of India, the most prosperous of the Cuttack Mehals. Lat. 20° 31′–21° 12′ N.; lon. 85° 3′–86° 5′ E. Area, 1463 square miles. It is governed by a maharajah, and is generally well cultivated and fertile. Pop. 178,072. Dhenkanal, the capital, lat. 20° 39′ 45″ N., lon. 85° 38′ 16″ E., has a pop. of 4500.

Dhlauha-Trebowa, Bohemia. See LANGETRIEBE.

Dhofar, or **Dofar,** do‛far′, written also **Dhafar,** formerly a celebrated city of Yemen, said by Arab writers to have been the residence of most of the kings of that country. This was probably the *Sapphara metropolis* of Ptolemy, and the *Saphar-Regia* of Pliny.

Dholka, dol′kå or d′hol′kå, a town of India, district and 22 miles S.S.W. of Ahmedabad. Pop. 20,854.

Dhollera, dol′le-rå, a town of India, district and 70 miles S.S.W. of Ahmedabad, to which a railway extends. It is near the Gulf of Cambay, and is a port for shipment of cotton. Pop. 12,468.

Dholpoor, Dholpur, dōl-poor′, or **Dolpore,** dōl-pōr′, a native state of Rajpootana, India, governed by a *rana* under British superintendence. Area, 1656 square miles. Lat. 26° 30′–26° 57′ N.; lon. 77° 32′–78° 20′ E. It is a fertile region. Capital, Dholpoor. Pop. 500,000.

Dholpoor, a town of India, capital of the above, 34 miles S. of Agra.

Dhoolia, or **Dhulia,** doo′lee-ạ, a town of the Candeish district, India, 181 miles N.E. of Bombay. Pop. 11,333.

Dhoorcatee, door‛kå′tee‛ or d′hoor‛kå-tee′, written also **Dargoti,** a small Sikh state in Northwestern India, protected by the British. Area, 8 square miles. Pop. 700. It contains Mount Toongroo, 10,102 feet high. Lat. 31° 8′ N.; lon. 77° 40′ E.

Dhubboree′, or **Dhub‛ooee′,** written also **Dhabhai,** dŭb‛hå-ee′, a decayed town of India, 15 miles S.E. of Baroda, famous for its ruined temples of stone.

Dhumtery, or **Dhamtari,** dŭm′tẹ-ree‛, a town of India, Central Provinces, 165 miles E.S.E. of Nagpoor. Pop. 4632.

Dhundoo′kar, written also **Dhundooka** and **Dhanduka,** dŭn-doo′kạ, a town of India, district and 62 miles S.W. of Ahmedabad. Pop. 9782.

Dhun‛gaum′, or **Dhamgaon,** dhŭm‛gå′ọn, a town of India, Bombay presidency. Lat. 22° 10′ N.; lon. 76° 5′ E. Pop. 11,274.

Dhunowrah, dū-nŏw′rå, a town of India, Rohilcund division. Pop. 5382.

Dhurbungah, a town of India. See DURBUNGAH.

Dhurrumpoor, or **Dharampur,** dhŭr‵rŭm-poor′, a native Rajpoot state of India, in Guzerat, lying S. of Bansda and E. of Surat. Area, 225 square miles. Pop. 74,592.

Dhurrumpooree, dŭr‵rŭm-poo′ree, a decayed town of India, in Gwalior, on the Nerbuddah, in lat. 22° 10′ N., lon. 75° 26′ E.

Diablerets, dè‵âb‵lẹh-rå′, a remarkable mountain of Switzerland, in the Bernese Alps, between the cantons of Bern and Valais. Height, 10,190 feet.

Diablo, Mount. See MOUNT DIABLO.

Diadin, dee-å‵deen′, a town of Turkish Armenia, 25 miles W.N.W. of Bayazeed, on the Moorad-Chai.

Diakover, Hungary. See DEAKOVAR.

Diala, dee-å′lå, or **Diyalah,** dee‵yå′lå, a river of Asia, an affluent of the Tigris, formed by the junction of the Shirvan, Holwan, and other intermediate streams, all flowing from the mountains of Kermanshah. It is supposed to coincide with the ancient *Gyndẹs.*

Dialiguély, dee-å‵lee-gå′lee, a village of Western Africa, in the Bondoo country, on the Falemé, in lat. 14° 36′ N., lon. 12° 10′ W.

Di′alton, post-hamlet, Clark co., O., 24 miles N.N.E. of Dayton. It has a carriage-shop and tile-works. Pop. 61.

Diamant, dee‵å‵môNG′, a town of the French island of Martinique, in the Antilles, on the S. coast, 8 miles S.S.E. of Fort-de-France, near the Morne de Diamant, a volcanic mountain 1568 feet in elevation. Pop. 1457.

Diamante, de-å-mån′tå, a coast-town of Italy, province and 30 miles N.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 1339.

Diamante, de-å-mån′tå, **Neuque,** nè′oo-kå, or **Neuguen,** nè‵oo-ghèn′, a large river of the Argentine Republic, an affluent of the Rio Negro, having its sources on the E. slopes of the Andes. Lat. 36° 16′ S.; lon. 70° W. Length, about 170 miles.

Diamantina, de-å-mån-tee′nå, formerly **Tejuco,** tå-zhoo′ko, a city of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, in the diamond district, situated in a valley surrounded by high mountains, 220 miles N.N.E. of Ouro Preto, 5700 feet above the level of the sea. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre. The streets are wide and paved. Pop. 10,000.

Diamantino, de-å-mån-tee′no, a town of Brazil, province of Matto-Grosso, at the confluence of the rivers Ouro and Diamantino, 70 miles N.N.W. of Cuyabá. Pop. 4500. The RIO DIAMANTINO ("Diamond River"), so called from the valuable diamonds found in its basin, was discovered in 1728. The government closed the district, in order to monopolize the gold and diamonds, which led to an extensive emigration in 1749.

Diamond, dī′mọnd, a township of Cherokee co., Iowa. Pop. 118.

Diamond, a post-hamlet of Plaquemines parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 45 miles below New Orleans. It has a church.

Diamond, a post-office of White Pine co., Nevada. Diamond Station is on the Eureka & Palisade Railroad, 12 miles N. of Eureka.

Diamond, a post-hamlet of Venango co., Pa., 7 miles W.S.W. of Titusville. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Diamond, a post-office and mining-camp of Juab co., Utah, in Tintic Valley, 18 miles S.W. of Santaquin. It has a smelting-furnace for lead.

Diamond, a post-village in Carleton co., Ontario, 11 miles N.E. of Pakenham. Pop. 150.

Diamond Bluff, a post-village of Pierce co., Wis., on the Mississippi River, in a small township of the same name, 3 miles from Eggleston Railroad Station, and about 11 miles S.E. of Prescott. It has a church, 2 stores, and a stave-factory. Pop. of the township, 557.

Diamond City, a post-village, capital of Meagher co., Montana, about 40 miles E. by N. from Helena. It has a newspaper office. Gold is found near this place. Pop. 460.

Diamond Creek, Kansas, rises in Morris co., runs southeastward, and enters Cottonwood Creek in Chase co.

Diamond Creek, a township of Chase co., Kansas. Pop. 663. It contains Elmdale, Hymer, and Elk.

Diamond Cross, a post-office of Randolph co., Ill.

Diamond Harbor, British India, in Bengal, is in the river Hoogly, 34 miles below Calcutta.

Diamond Hill, a post-office of Anson co., N.C.

Diamond Hill, a post-hamlet of Providence co., R.I., in Cumberland township, 4 miles E. of Manville Station. It has a granite-quarry. Pop. 90.

Diamond Hill, a township of Abbeville co., S.C. Pop. 1760. It contains Centreville.

Diamond Hill, a hamlet of Henderson co., Tenn., 10 miles S.E. of Lexington.

Diamond Island, British Burmah, is in the estuary of the Bassein River, 12 miles S.E. of Cape Negrais.

Diamond Lake, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ill., on a fine lake, 36 miles N.N.W. of Chicago. It has a church.

Diamond Lake, township, Dickinson co., Iowa. P. 69.

Diamond Lake, a station in Cass co., Mich., on the Michigan Air-Line Railroad, 2 miles E. of Cassopolis, on a lake of the same name.

Diamond Peak, Oregon, a peak of the Cascade Range, stands at the S.E. extremity of Lane co., about lat. 43° 28′ N. and lon. 121° 55′ W.

Diamond Point, of Sumatra, bounds W. the Strait of Malacca. Lat. 5° 16′ N.; lon. 97° 40′ E.

Diamond River, a small stream of Coos co., in the N. part of New Hampshire, falls into Dead River.

Diamond Spring, a post-village of El Dorado co., Cal., in Diamond Spring township, about 4 miles S. of Placerville, and about 38 miles E.N.E. of Sacramento. It has gold-mines and a lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 1055.

Diamond Springs, a post-office of Morris co., Kansas, on Diamond Creek, 33 miles W.N.W. of Emporia.

Diamond Springs, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich., on Rabbit River, 14 miles N. of Allegan. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a shingle-mill. Pop. about 200.

Diamondsville, Pennsylvania. See DIMONVILLE.

Diamond Valley, township, Morris co., Kan. P. 156.

Diamper, de-åm-paiR′, or **Udiamperur,** oo‵dẹ-åm-pẹ-roor′, a town of India, in Travancore, 14 miles E. of Cochin, in lat. 9° 56′ N., lon. 76° 29′ E.

Diana, dī-an′ạ, a post-office of Sedgwick co., Kansas.

Diana, a post-township and hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., about 30 miles E.N.E. of Watertown, is drained by the Oswegatchie River. Here Joseph Bonaparte once resided. It has manufactures of leather, lumber, and iron. Pop. of the township, 1925.

Diana Mills, a post-hamlet of Buckingham co., Va. It has a flour-mill.

Dianium, an ancient name of DENIA.

Diano, de-å′no, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, on the Calore, 45 miles S.E. of Salerno. Pop. 7482.

Diano d'Alba, de-å′no dål′bå (anc. *Dia′nium Alben′sium Pompejano′rum?*), a town of Italy, province of Coni, 3½ miles S. of Alba. Pop. 1919.

Diano-Marino, de-å′no-må-ree′no, a town of Italy, province of Porto Maurizio, near Oneglia. Pop. 2164.

Dia′ra Thin‵tongá′, a town of Bengal, Boglipoor district. Pop. 3691.

Diarbekir, dee‵aR‵bẹ-keeR′, or **Diarbekr,** dee-aR′-bèkr, also called **Kara Amid,** kå′rå å-meed′, a city of Asiatic Turkey, capital of a vilayet of its own name, is situated near the Tigris, in lat. 37° 55′ 30″ N., lon. 39° 52′ E. It is enclosed by a vast wall of dark stone, is substantially built, and has a citadel, some cotton- and silk-looms, and manufactures of morocco, pipes, jewelry, copper-wares, &c. It is the see of a Chaldean patriarch, and has a large trade by caravan and river. Pop. about 45,000.

Diarbekir, or **Diarbekr,** a vilayet of Asiatic Turkey, forming the W. part of Turkish Armenia, mostly between lat. 37° and 39° N. and lon. 38° and 42° E., having N., W., and S. the Euphrates, separating it from the pashalics of Erzroom, Seevas, Marash, and Damascus, and E. the pashalics of Van and Koordistan. Its centre is traversed by the Upper Tigris. The chief cities are Diarbekir, Oorfa, and Mardeen.

Di′as Creek, a post-hamlet of Cape May co., N.J., 3½ miles W. of Cape May Court-House. It has a church.

Dibai, a town of India. See DEBAÈE.

Dibbah, a town of Arabia. See DEBA.

Dibbie, a lake of Africa. See DEBO.

Dibertsville, Pennsylvania. See STANTON'S MILL.

Dibio, an ancient name of DIJON.

Dibong, dee‵bong′, or **Dibang,** dee‵bång′, a river of Thibet, one of the head-streams of the Brahmapootra, joins the Dihong in lat. 27° 45′ N. and lon. 95° 10′ E.

Di‵brell′, a post-office of Warren co., Tenn.

Dice's Head, a point or cape at the entrance of Castine Harbor, Me. On it is a fixed light, 116 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 44° 21′ N.; lon. 68° 45′ 30″ W.

Dickelvenne, dik‵kẹl-vènn′, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt. Pop. 1620.

Dick′ens, a county of Texas, traversed by the Salt Fork of Brazos River. Area, 900 square miles.

Dick′enson, a post-office and station of Galveston co., Tex., on the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad, 20 miles N.W. of Galveston.

Dick′ensonville, a post-office of Russell co., Va.

Dick′erson, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md., on the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 36 miles N.W. of Washington, D.C. Pop. 75.

Dick′ersonville, a hamlet of Niagara co., N.Y., 4 miles N. of Sanborn Station. It has a church.

Dick′ey's, a station on the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, 3 miles by rail from Mercersburg, Pa.

Dickey's Mills, a post-hamlet of Edmondson co., Ky., on Nolin Creek, 80 miles S. by W. of Louisville. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill.

Dickey's Mountain, a post-office of Fulton co., Pa.

Dick′eysville, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Wis., 10 miles N. of Dunleith, Ill. It has 2 churches.

Dick′eyville, a post-office of Phillips co., Kansas.

Dickeyville, a post-office of Maine, at FRENCHVILLE.

Dick′inson, a county in the N.W. part of Iowa, has an area of 432 square miles. It is drained by the Okoboji River, and contains several lakes, the largest of which is Spirit Lake. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is partly fertile. Wheat, oats, and hay are the staple products. Capital, Spirit Lake. Valuation of real and personal estate, $529,527. Pop. in 1870, 1389, of whom 1196 were natives and 193 were foreigners; in 1875, 1748.

Dickinson, a county in the E. central part of Kansas, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is intersected by the Kansas River, and is also drained by Chapman's, Lyon's, and Turkey Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. A large part of it (about 95 per cent.) is prairie. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, cattle, and hay are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Capital, Abilene. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 3043; in 1878, 10,850.

Dickinson, a post-township of Franklin co., N.Y., about 15 miles S.W. of Malone. It is drained by the St. Regis and Racket Rivers, and contains several lakes and extensive forests. Pop. 2023. See DICKINSON CENTRE.

Dickinson, or **Centreville,** a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., in Penn township, on the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad, ¾ of a mile from Ahlston Station, and about 10 miles S.W. of Carlisle. It has a coach-factory, a tannery, and several stores. Here is Dickinson Post-Office.

Dickinson, a township of Cumberland co., Pa., about 25 miles W.S.W. of Harrisburg, is intersected by the South Mountain Railroad and the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad. Pop. 1617.

Dickinson Centre, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y., in Dickinson township, on Deer River, 48 miles E. of Ogdensburg. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Dickinson College, Pennsylvania. See CARLISLE.

Dickinson's, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Va., 20 miles W. of Whittle's Railroad Station.

Dickinson's Landing, a post-village in Stormont co., Ontario, on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, at the head of the Cornwall Canal, 78 miles S.W. of Montreal, and 1 mile from Wales, on the Grand Trunk Railway. It contains 4 churches and several factories and mills. A ferry crosses the river to Massena, N.Y. Pop. 300.

Dick Johnson, a township of Clay co., Ind. P. 868.

Dick's Creek, a post-office of Macon co., Ala.

Dick's Creek, a post-office of Dallas co., Mo.

Dick′son, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Cumberland River, and is partly drained by Harpeth River. The surface is undulating and extensively covered wiih forests; the soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, pork, and oats are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad. Capital, Charlotte. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,166,858. Pop. in 1870, 9340, of whom 9280 were Americans.

Dickson, a post-village of Colbert co., Ala., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 34 miles E.S.E. of Corinth. It has 2 stores, a lime-kiln, and a limestone-quarry.

Dickson, a post-office of Benton co., Ark.

Dickson, a township of Edwards co., Ill., traversed by the Little Wabash River. Pop. 526.

Dickson, a township of Lewis co., Mo. Pop. 204.

Dickson, a station in Perry co., O., on the railroad from Newark to Straitsville, 40 miles S.E. of Newark.

Dickson, or **Dickson City,** a post-borough of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, 4 miles N. of Scranton. It has a hotel. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. 391.

Dickson, a post-village of Dickson co., Tenn., on the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad, 42 miles W. of Nashville. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of brooms, wagons, &c.

Dick′sonburg, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., about 12 miles N.W. of Meadville. It has a church, a grist-mill, and about 15 houses.

Dickson's Cross Roads, a post-village of Bossier parish, La., on Red River, 20 miles above Shreveport. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of ploughs and wagons.

Dick's River, Kentucky, rises in Rock Castle co., runs northwestward through Lincoln co., and enters the Kentucky River about 10 miles S.W. of Nicholasville. It is nearly 70 miles long.

Dicomano, de-ko-mâ′no (anc. *Decuma′num?*), a town of Italy, 18 miles N.E. by E. of Florence, at the confluence of the Dicomano with the Sieve. Pop. 3961.

Didam, de‵dâm′, or **Diem,** deem, a village of the Netherlands, Gelderland, 13 miles S. of Zutphen. P. 3359.

Did′deh, a village of Western Africa, Bondoo country, near the Falomé River, in lat. 13° 52′ N., lon. 12° 18′ W.

Di′do, a post-office of Choctaw co., Miss.

Dido, a post-hamlet of Tarrant co., Tex., 16 miles N.W. of Fort Worth.

Didyme, an ancient name of the island of SALINA.

Didymotichos, supposed ancient name of DEMOTICA.

Die, dee (anc. *De′a*, or *De′a Vocontio′rum*), a walled town of France, in Drôme, on the Drôme, 37 miles E.S.E. of Valence. Pop. 3427. It has manufactures of silks, paper, and leather.

Dieburg, dee′bŏŏʀɢ‵, a town of Germany, in Hesse, on the Gersprenz, 9 miles by rail E.N.E. of Darmstadt. It has a castle, and oil-, paper-, and grist-mills. Pop. 3881.

Diedenhofen, dee′dẹn-ho-fẹn (Fr. *Thionville*, te‵ôɴᵒ‵-veel′), a strongly fortified town of German Lorraine, on the Moselle, 17 miles by rail N. of Metz. It has a gymnasium, and manufactures of iron-ware, gloves, and hosiery. P. 7168.

Diederen, a village of the Netherlands. See DIEREN.

Dieditz, dee′dits, or **Diedice,** de-å-deet′så, a town of Moravia, 16 miles E.N.E. of Brünn. Pop. 1580.

Diego, de-å′go, or dee′go, a bay of Anegada, one of the Virgin Islands, West Indies.

Diego Alvarez. See GOUGH'S ISLAND.

Diego Garcia, de-å′go gaʀ-see′å, the most S. of the Chagos Islands, Indian Ocean, with an excellent harbor.

Diego Ramirez, de-å′go rå-mee′rês, an island group in the South Pacific, 60 miles S.W. of Cape Horn. Lat. 56° 25′ S.; lon. 68° 44′ W.

Diego Suariez, de-å′go swå-re-ês′, or **British Sound,** a fine harbor, near the N. extremity of Madagascar. Lat. (N. point) 12° 13′ 48″ S.; lon. 49° 23′ 30″ E.

Diehlstadt, deel′ståt, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 22 miles N.W. of Belmont. It has a church and an academy.

Diekirch, dee′kěěʀᴋ, a town of the Netherlands, province and 18 miles N. of Luxemburg, on the Sure. P. 3500.

Dielli, a town of the island of Timor. See DILLI.

Dielsdorf, deels′doʀf, a village of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles by rail N.N.W. of Zurich. Pop. 681.

Diem, a village of the Netherlands. See DIDAM.

Diemel, dee′mẹl, a river of Prussia, joins the Werra 24 miles N. of Cassel. Length, 50 miles.

Diemrich, a town of Transylvania. See DEVA.

Dienville, de-åɴᵒ‵veel′, a town of France, in Aube, 13 miles N.W. of Bar-sur-Aube. Pop. 1168.

Diepenbek, dee′pẹn-bêk‵, a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, 3 miles by rail S.E. of Hasselt. Pop. 2850.

Diepenheim, dee′pẹn-hīme‵, or **Diepen,** dee′pẹn, a town of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, 17 miles E. by S. of Deventer. Pop. 1389.

Diepholz, deep′hȯlts‵, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 60 miles by rail S.W. of Bremen, on the Hunte. Pop. 2480.

Dieppe, dyêpp or de-êpp′, a seaport town of France, Seine-Inférieure, at the mouth of the Arques, on the English Channel, and 33 miles N. of Rouen. Lat. of lighthouse, 49° 55′ 7″ N.; lon. 1° 5′ 2″ E. Two lines of railway connect it with Paris. It is divided into the town proper and the suburb Le Pollet, which communicate by a flying bridge, both being well furnished with water from an aqueduct. There is also a well-built southwestern suburb, called La Barre. The principal edifices are an old castle on a cliff W. of the town, 2 churches, the town hall, hospital, college, theatre, public library, baths, and a school of navigation. The port, enclosed by 2 jetties and bordered by quays, was small and inconvenient, but has been much enlarged and improved, so that it is now the best on the Channel. It has several spacious wet-docks. Dieppe has an active general trade, ship-building docks, manufactures of ivory-wares, watches, lace, &c., and is a packet-station, communicating by steamboats with Newhaven and Grimsby. Dieppe is a watering-place much frequented by visitors in summer, but still more towards autumn. It was once the principal port of France, and its inhabitants were distinguished for their enterprise. Pop. 19,471.

Dieppe, river, Netherlands. See Hollands-Diep.

Dieren, dee′rẹn, properly **Diederen,** dee′dẹr-ẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, in the Veluwe, 9 miles by rail N.E. of Arnhem.

Diersburg, deers′bŏŏRG, a village of Baden, near Offenburg, on a mountain-slope. Pop. 1086.

Diersdorf, deers′doRf, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 14 miles N.N.E. of Coblentz. Pop. 1343.

Dies, or **Diese,** a river of the Netherlands. See Dieze.

Diessen, dees′sẹn, a town of Bavaria, on the Ammer, 13 miles S.E. of Landsberg. Pop. 1176.

Diessen, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 15 miles S.W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 956.

Diessenhofen, dees′sẹn-ho‵fẹn, a town of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the Rhine, 5½ miles E. of Schaffhausen. Pop. 1443.

Diest, deest, a town of Belgium, in South Brabant, on the Demer, and on a railway, 17 miles N.E. of Louvain. It has manufactures of woollens, hosiery, beer, &c. Pop. 7561.

Dietenheim, dee′tẹn-hīme‵, a town of Würtemberg, on the Iller, 15 miles N.E. of Biberach. Pop. 1144.

Dietfurt, deet′fŏŏRt, a town of Bavaria, at the mouth of the Altmühl, 23 miles W. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1115.

Dietigheim, dee′tig-hīme‵, or **Dittigheim,** dit′tig-hīme‵, a village of Baden, on the Tauber, 1 mile S. of Bischofsheim-am-Tauber. Pop. 862.

Dietikon, dee′te-kon, a village of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles by rail W.N.W. of Zurich. Pop. 1639.

Dietlingen, deet′ling-ẹn, a village of Baden, 12 miles S.E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1720.

Dietwyl, a village of Switzerland. See Ditwyl.

Dietz, a town of Germany. See Diez.

Dietzenbach, deet′sẹn-båk‵, a village of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, 7 miles E. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Pop. 1456.

Dieu, an island of France. See Isle-Dieu.

Dieu-le-Fit, de-uh′-lẹh-fee, a town of France, in Drôme, 17 miles E. of Montélimart. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, earthenwares, and glass. Pop. 3072. In the town are two acidulated springs, and 2 miles N.E. is a curious stalactitic cave.

Dieulouard, de-uh‵loo-aR′, a village of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 10 miles by rail N.W. of Nancy. Pop. 1414.

Dieuze, de‵uz′ (anc. *De′cem Pa′gi*), a town of Germany, in Lorraine, on a railway, 9 miles E. of Salzburg. It is enclosed by walls, and has a large church, hospitals, and manufactures of linen cloth, hosiery, hats, and soda. A mine in the vicinity yields rock salt. Pop. 2659.

Die Wüste, a German name for the Sahara.

Diez, or **Dietz,** deets, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, at a railway junction, on the Aar, at its mouth in the Lahn, 10 miles N. of Nassau. It consists of an old and a new town, and has a castle, used as a house of correction, 2 churches, and a school of horticulture. Pop. 416.

Dieze, Diese, dee′zẹh, or **Dies,** dees, a river of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, formed by the junction of the Aa and the Dommel, falls into the Meuse.

Dif′ficult, or **Dificult,** a post-office of Smith co., Tenn.

Diffnane (diff‵nån′) **Island,** in the Red Sea, one of the Dhalak group, 8½ miles from the nearest shore.

Dig′by, a county in the W.S.W. extremity of Nova Scotia, bordering on the Atlantic. Brier Island and a headland called Digby Neck enclose St. Mary's Bay on the N.W. The surface is diversified with mountains, valleys, and lakes, the last of which give rise to several rivers. Copper and silver ores are found in the county. The underlying rock consists of sandstones of the coal measures. Area, 1022 square miles. Capital, Digby. Pop. 17,037.

Digby, a port of entry of Nova Scotia, the capital of Digby co., on the N. shore of Digby Neck, 140 miles W. of Halifax, and 45 miles S.E. of St. John, New Brunswick. This is one of the principal seats of the fisheries, and the herrings of Digby have attained a wide celebrity. Ship-building is also largely carried on. Pop. 1951.

Digentia, a supposed ancient name of Licenza.

Digges (digz) **Islands,** Arctic Ocean, on the S.W. side of Hudson's Strait. Lat. 62° 37′ N.; lon. 74° 18′ W.

Dighton, dī′tọn, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., in Dighton township, on the W. bank of the Taunton River, and on the Old Colony Railroad, 6 miles S. of Taunton, and 40 miles S. of Boston. It has 4 churches. The township contains another village, named North Dighton. It has 7 churches, and manufactures of iron, paper, cotton, &c. Pop. of the township, 1755. In Berkley, near this town, there is a mass of granite called Dighton Rock, marked with old inscriptions, supposed to be Norse.

Dighwara, de-gwå′rạ, a town of the Sarun district, Bengal. Pop. 3878.

Dignano, deen-yå′no, a town of Austro-Hungary, in Istria, 48 miles S.S.E. of Triest. It has a cathedral and 2 monasteries. Pop. 4731.

Digne, deeñ (anc. *Di′nia*), a walled town of France, capital of the department of Basses-Alpes, on a hill-side near the Bléonne, 55 miles N.E. of Aix. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, courts of assize and commerce, a public library, tanneries, and trade in prunes, almonds, corn, hemp, and cattle. Pop. 5540.

Digoa, a town of Bornoo. See Deegoa.

Digoin, dee‵gwåNG′ (anc. *Denegon′tium?*), a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, on the Loire, 14 miles W. of Charolles. It has manufactures of earthenware and trade in salt. Pop. 2712.

Digue, or **La Digue,** lå deeg, an island of the Seychelles Archipelago. Lat. 4° 21′ 12″ S.; lon. 55° 55′ 15″ E.

Dihong, dee‵hong′, or **Dihang,** dee‵hång′, the great western stream forming with the Dibong the Brahmapootra River, in India. It breaks through the Himalayas near lat. 28° 15′ N., lon. 95° 10′ E., and is supposed to be identical with the San-poo, in Thibet. See Brahmapootra.

Dijon, dee‵zhôNG′ (anc. *Dib′io* or *Div′io*), a city of France, capital of the department of Côte-d'Or, at the confluence of the Ouche and Suzon, on the Canal of Burgundy, and at the junction of several railways, 197 miles S.E. of Paris. It is enclosed by ramparts, and has many fine public walks and beautiful environs. The chief public buildings are a palace of the princes of Condé, a castle built by Louis XI. and Louis XII. and serving for barracks, the town hall, prefecture, a large old court-house, a theatre, hospitals, prisons, an orphan asylum, and a lunatic asylum. It has 2 public libraries, one containing 70,000 volumes, a cabinet of natural history, courts of assize and of commerce, an *académie universitaire*, 8 colleges, schools of medicine and the fine arts, and a botanic garden. It has manufactures of linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics, hats, earthenware, soap, beer, lace, type, hardware, chemicals, condiments, chandlery, and leather; but its chief dependence is on its wine-trade, it being the principal depot and market for the sale of Burgundy wines. Dijon is a very ancient city, and is believed to be of Roman foundation. The annals of the Middle Ages give constant evidence of its importance as the capital of Burgundy. Pop. in 1876, 45,607.

Dijonnois, or **Dijonnais,** dee‵zhon‵nå′, an old division of France, in Burgundy. Its capital was Dijon. It is now comprised in the department of Côte-d'Or.

Dil′day's Landing, a post-office of Stewart co., Tenn.

Dil′do Cove, a fishing hamlet on Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, 35 miles S. by W. of Heart's Content. Pop. 188.

Dil′igent Strait, a channel or passage in the Bay of Bengal, between the S.E. coast of the Middle Andaman and some contiguous islands, and a group or chain of larger islands, extending from lat. 11° 48′ to 12° 20′ N. It is from 6 to 9 miles wide, except towards the middle, where it is only 2 or 3 miles in width.

Dilk's, a station in Butler co., Pa., on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Butler.

Dil′lard's Wharf, a post-office and shipping-point of Surry co., Va., on the James River, opposite the mouth of the Chickahominy.

Dillenburg, dil′lẹn-bŏŏRG‵, a town of Prussia, 40 miles by rail N.E. of Nassau, on the Dille. It has an ancient ruined castle, a college, a hospital, an orphan asylum, and manufactures of woollen fabrics. In its vicinity are copper-mines and potash- and lime-works. Pop. 3628.

Dil′lerville, a station in Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and on the Reading & Columbia Railroad, 1 mile N.W. of Lancaster.

Dille's (dil′lẹz) **Bot′tom,** a post-village of Belmont co., O., in Mead township, on the Ohio River, 2 miles from Moundsville, W. Va. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 250.

Dil′ley, a post-office of Washington co., Oregon, on the Oregon Central Railroad, 28 miles W. by S. of Portland.

Dilli, dil′lee, **Delly,** dĕl′lee, or **Dielli,** de-ĕl′le, a town of the Malay Archipelago, capital of the island of Timor, on its N.W. coast, in the Portuguese possessions.

Dillingen, dil′ling-ẹn, a town of Bavaria, on the left bank of the Danube, 30 miles by rail N.W. of Augsburg. It is enclosed by ancient walls, and has a palace, an orphan asylum, 2 priests' seminaries, a deaf-mute school, barracks, gymnasium, and superior schools, boat-building docks, and manufactures of cutlery. Pop. 5029.

Dillingen, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 28 miles S. of Treves. Pop. 2717. It has paper-mills and copper- and iron-foundries.

Dil′lingersville, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., 1 mile from the Perkiomen Railroad, and 12 miles S. of Allentown.

Dill′man's, a station in Milwaukee co., Wis., on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, 6 miles N. of Milwaukee.

Dilln, or **Diln,** a town of Hungary. See DÜLLN.

Dil′lon, a post-office of Walker co., Ga., on the top of Lookout Mountain. Coal is found here.

Dillon, a post-township of Tazewell co., Ill., 16 miles S. of Peoria, is traversed by Mackinaw River. Pop. 1126.

Dillon, a post-village of Marshall co., Iowa, in Le Grand township, on the Central Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Marshalltown. It has 3 stores, a grain-elevator, &c.

Dillon, a post-hamlet of Dickinson co., Kansas, about 17 miles S. of Abilene. It has a church.

Dillon, a station of Phelps co., Mo., on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Rolla.

Dillon, or **Huntington Mines,** a post-village in Brome co., Quebec, 13 miles S.E. of Waterloo. It has copper-mines. Pop. 400.

Dillon's Falls, a station in Falls township, Muskingum co., O., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Zanesville.

Dillon's Mills, a post-office of Franklin co., Va.

Dillon's Run, a post-office of Hampshire co., W. Va.

Dills′borough, a post-village of Dearborn co., Ind., 1¾ miles from the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, and 9 or 10 miles W. of Aurora. It has several churches and a furniture-factory. Dillsborough Station is 33 miles W.S.W. of Cincinnati.

Dills′burg, a post-borough of York co., Pa., on the Dillsburg Branch Railroad, which connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of Harrisburg. It has several churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 281.

Dilly Mount, India. See DELLY MOUNT.

Dilman, deel‵mån′, a town of Persia, in Azerbaijan, 50 miles N.N.W. of Ooroomeeyah, there being an old town of the same name, now almost in ruins, about 4 miles W. of it. It is surrounded by gardens. Pop. about 15,000.

Diln, a town of Hungary. See DÜLLN.

Dil′worthtown, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., in Birmingham township, 1½ miles from Pocopson Railroad Station. It has 2 Friends' meetings.

Dima, dee′må, a town of Abyssinia, in Amhara, near lat. 10° 30′ N., lon. 38° 5′ E. It is divided into many quarters by stone walls; the houses are mostly of stone, and its church is one of the largest in the country.

Dimitrovsk, or **Dimitrowsk.** See DMITROVSK.

Dimitzana, dee-meet-så′nå, a town of Greece, on an affluent of the Rouphia, 15 miles N.W. of Tripolitza.

Dimmit, a county of Texas. See DEMMIT.

Dim′mock, a post-township of La Salle co., Ill. Dimmock Station is on the Illinois Central Railroad, 7 miles S. of Mendota, and 8 miles N. of La Salle. Pop. 1222.

Dimms′ville, a post-office of Juniata co., Pa.

Dim′ock, or **Dimock Four Corners,** a post-village of Susquehanna co., in Dimock township, on the Montrose Railroad, 18 miles N. of Tunkhannock. It has 3 churches, an academy, 4 stores, and a carriage-shop. Here is Dimock Post-Office. Butter and cheese are the staple products of the township. Pop. of the township, 1124.

Di′mon, a post-hamlet of Leavenworth co., Kansas, about 20 miles S.W. of Leavenworth.

Di′mondale, a post-village of Eaton co., Mich., in Windsor township, on the Grand River, and on the Lansing division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 8 miles S.S.W. of Lansing. It has a church, a grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. about 250.

Di′monville, or **Diamondsville,** dī′mondz-vĭl, a hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., in Cherry Hill township, 12 miles N.E. of Indiana. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a foundry. Here is Mitchell's Mills Post-Office.

Dims′dale, a post-office of Polk co., N.C.

Dinaburg, a town of Russia. See DÜNABURG.

Dinagepoor, or **Dinajpur,** dee-nåj-poor′, a town of Bengal, capital of the district of Dinagepoor. Lat. 25° 38′ N.; lon. 88° 40′ E. Pop. 13,042.

Dinagepoor, or **Dinajpur,** a district of Bengal. Lat. 24° 44′–26° 23′ N.; lon. 88° 4′–89° 21′ E. Area, 4126 square miles. It is generally flat and arable. Capital, Dinagepoor. Pop. 1,501,924.

Dinamarca, or **Dinamarques.** See DENMARK.

Dinan, dee‵nôɴᵒ′, a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, on the Rance, 14 miles S. of Saint-Malo. It is enclosed by a wall, defended by a fine old castle. The principal edifices are 2 Gothic churches, a clock-tower, town hall, commercial college, hospital, public library, concert-hall, &c. It has manufactures of sail-cloth, linen and cotton fabrics, cutlery, pottery, beet sugar, and leather, salt-refineries, and a brisk trade in butter, hemp, linen, thread, &c., carried on by the river, which is navigable up to the town. P. 7978.

Dinant, de-nånt′ or dee‵nôɴᵒ′ (L. *Dinan′tium*), a town of Belgium, province and 15 miles by rail S. of Namur, on the declivity of a rocky and castle-crowned height, near the Meuse. It has a Gothic cathedral, 2 hospitals, a Latin school, and manufactures of hardwares, woollen fabrics, paper, and leather. The existence of Dinant dates from the sixth century. As early as the twelfth century it was strongly fortified and deemed impregnable. In 1466 Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, with 50,000 men and a formidable artillery, took it by assault, razed it to the ground, and, taking 800 of the inhabitants, tied them by twos, back and back, and threw them into the Meuse. Pop. 6428.

Dinapoor, or **Dinapur,** dee‵nạ-poor′, a town of Bengal, on the Ganges, district and 5 miles by rail W. of Patna, with which city it is in fact continuous, the whole forming one town, 15 miles long. Dinapoor is generally ill built and very irregular. It consists of two parts,—Dinapoor Cantonments (pop. 14,170) and Dinapoor Nizamat. Total pop. 42,084 (exclusive of Khagaul, a southern suburb with the railway station, pop. 5257).

Dinaric (de-nâr′ik) **Alps** (L. *Al′pes Dinar′icæ*) consist of that portion of the Alpine system which connects the Julian Alps with the mountains of Albania and Greece, and cover South Croatia, Dalmatia, and Herzegovina with their ramifications, separating the basin of the Save from the region watered by the Kerka, the Narenta, and other rivers flowing to the Adriatic Sea. They seldom rise to more than 7000 feet in height, and are chiefly calcareous.

Din′as-Mowddu, mŏw′THee, a decayed town of Wales, co. of Merioneth, on the Dovy, 12 miles by rail N.E. of Machynlleth. It is picturesquely situated on the side of a precipitous mountain, and, though but a small village, has the local designation of a "city."

Din‵digul′, a town of India, 30 miles N.W. of Madura, with a fort on a high granite rock. Pop. 6550.

Din‵ding′ Isles, a group off the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula, 70 miles S.S.E. of Penang. Lat. 4° 20′ N.; lon. 100° 32′ E. POOLO DINDING is a beautiful granitic island, 250 feet high, and covered with thick woods.

Din‵evawr′ Castle, a ruined fortress of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen, anciently a seat of the Cambrian princes.

Dingé, dåɴᵒ‵zhå′, a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 miles N. of Rennes. Pop. 382.

Dingelstädt, ding′ẹl-stĕtt‵, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Unstrut, 10 miles N.N.W. of Mühlhausen. Pop. 3192.

Din′gle, a seaport town of Ireland, co. of Kerry, on Dingle Bay, 8 miles E. of Dunmore Head. Pop. 2117.

Dingle, a town of Ontario. See BRUSSELS.

Ding′man, a township of Pike co., Pa., extends S.E. to the Delaware River. Pop. 519.

Ding′mansburg, a village of Shelby co., O., on the Miami River, opposite Sidney. Here are the Sidney Water-Works and a flour-mill. Pop. 150.

Ding′man's Fer′ry, a post-village of Pike co., Pa., on the Delaware River, about 15 miles below Port Jervis, N.Y. It has 2 churches, an academy, and 2 grist-mills.

Dingolfing, ding′ol-fing‵, a town of Bavaria, near the Isar, 10 miles W.S.W. of Landau. Pop. 2704.

Ding′wall, a burgh of Scotland, capital of the co. of Ross, at the head of Cromarty Firth, and at a railway junction, 11 miles N.W. of Inverness. It joins with Tain, Dornoch, Cromarty, Wick, and Kirkwall in sending one member to Parliament. Pop. 2125.

Dinia, the ancient name of DIGNE.

Dinkelsbühl, dink′ẹls-bül‵, a fortified town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, on the Wernitz, 40 miles by rail N.W. of Donauwörth. It was formerly a free town of the empire, and has manufactures of cloths, camlets, leather, beer, paper, stockings, and gloves, and a brisk trade in corn. Pop. 5113.

Dinkira, a town of Africa. See DANKARA.

Dinklage, ding′klå‵ghẹh, a village of Germany, in Oldenburg, 8 miles S.W. of Vechta. Pop. 1146.

Dins′dale, a watering-place of England, co. of Durham, on the Tees, 5 miles S.E. of Darlington. It has a medicinal spring, with baths and hotels. Pop. of parish, 243.

Dinslaken, dins′lå‛kẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 24 miles from Dusseldorf. Pop. 2153.

Dinsmore, dinz′mōr, a township of Shelby co., O. Pop. 1700. It contains the villages of Botkins, or Dinsmore, and Anna.

Dinsmore, a post-office and station of Washington co., Pa., on the railroad between Pittsburg & Steubenville, 30 miles W. of Pittsburg.

Dinteloord, din‛tẹh-lōʀt′, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 5 miles W.S.W. of Willemstad. Pop. 2573.

Dinwid′die, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 520 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Appomattox River, and on the S.W. by the Nottoway River. The surface is undulating or hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. Tobacco, Indian corn, and oats are the staple products of the soil. This county is intersected by the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad. It contains the city of Petersburg. Capital, Dinwiddie Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,664,915. Pop. in 1870, 30,702, of whom 30,215 were Americans.

Dinwiddie Court-House, a post-village, capital of Dinwiddie co., Va., on Stony Creek, 12 miles S.W. of Petersburg, and about 38 miles S. by W. from Richmond. It has 4 churches.

Dinxperlo, dinx‛pêʀ-lo′, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 7 miles S.W. of Bredevoort. Pop. 2357.

Diocæsarea, an ancient name of Sefoorieh.

Dioïs, dee‛wå′, an old district of France, in Dauphiné, the capital of which was Die. In 1414 it was ceded to Charles VI. by Louis de Poitiers.

Dioma, de-o′må, a river of Russia, government of Orenboorg, after a N.N.E. course of 150 miles, joins the Belaia near Oofa. Near it are many copper-mines.

Diomedæ Insulæ, the ancient name of Tremiti.

Diomede (di′o-meed) **Islands,** a group in Behring Strait, midway between Asia and America, consisting of Fairway Rock, Ingáliuk, and Imaklit Islands, the central one in lat. 65° 46′ N., lon. 168° 55′ W.

Di′ona, a post-village of Coles co., Ill., 10 miles S. by E. of Charleston, is partly in Cumberland co. It has 2 churches, 3 stores, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Dioscoridis Insula, the ancient name of Socotra.

Dios-Györ, dee‛osh′-jöʀ, a town of Hungary, co. of Borsod, 5½ miles W. of Miskolcz. Pop. 3977. Near it are important iron-mines.

Diospolis Magna, the ancient name of Thebes.

Dioszegh, dee‛o‛zêg′, a town of Hungary, co. of Bihar, 23 miles S.E. of Debreczin. Pop. 5774.

Dioszegh, a town of Hungary, co. and 25 miles E.N.E. of Presburg, on the Dudwag. Pop. 1620.

Dipignano, de-peen-yå′no, a village of Italy, province and 3 miles S. of Cosenza. Pop. 3204.

Dip′per Har′bor, a post-hamlet on the Bay of Fundy, St. John co., New Brunswick, 20 miles W.S.W. of St. John. It has a lobster-fishery. Pop. 200.

Dippoldiswalde, dip-pol‛dis-ŵål′dẹh, a town of Saxony, 11 miles S. of Dresden. Pop. 2917. It has manufactures of woollen and linen cloths.

Dipso, dip′so, a town of Greece, on the island of Eubœa, on the channel of Talanda, 30 miles N.W. of the town of Negropont. It is supposed to replace the ancient *Œdepsus*, famed for its hot baths.

Direc′tion Island, in the Indian Ocean, lat. 12° 5′ 24″ S., is one of the Keeling group.

Direction Island, at the entrance of the China Sea, off the S.W. coast of Borneo. Lat. 15° N.: lon. 108° 2′ E.

Direction Islands, a group of small islands off the N.E. coast of Australia, near Cape Flattery. Lat. 14° 25′ S.; lon. 145° 30′ E.

Dirillo, de-ril′lo (anc. *Acha′tes*), a river of Sicily, enters the Mediterranean 24 miles W.N.W. of Modica, after a W.S.W. course of about 30 miles.

Dirk-Har′tog Island, off the W. coast of Australia. Lat. 26° S.; lon. 113° E. Coast steep; length, from N. to S., 45 miles; breadth, 10 miles.

Dirksland, dĭʀks′lånt, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 20 miles S.W. of Rotterdam, on the island of Overflakkee. Pop. 2243.

Dirleton, dẹrl′tọn, a village and parish of Scotland, co. and 6½ miles N. of Haddington, on the S. shore of the Firth of Forth. Near the village are the ruins of Dirleton Castle. Pop. 323.

Dirmstein, dĕĕʀm′stīne, a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 4 miles E.N.E. of Grünstadt. Pop. 1517.

Dirschau, dĕĕʀ′shŏw (Polish, *Szczewo*, stchêŵ′ō), a town of Prussia, at a railway junction, 20 miles S.S.E. of Dantzic, on the left bank of the Vistula. It has tanneries, breweries, and manufactures of cement, farm-implements, and metallic wares. Here is a splendid iron bridge over the Vistula. Pop. 9713.

Dirt Town, a post-office of Chattooga co., Ga.

Dis, a walled town of South Arabia, near the coast, 53 miles E.N.E. of Makallah.

Disappoint′ment Island, one of the Bonin group, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 27° 16′ N.; lon. 140° 51′ E.

Disappointment Island, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 50° 36′ S.; lon. 166° E.

Disappointment Islands, a group in the Pacific, in lat. 14° 5′ S., discovered by Byron in 1765.

Dischingen, dish′ing-ẹn, a town of Würtemberg, on the Egge, 5 miles S.S.E. of Neresheim. Pop. 1045.

Dis′co, a large island belonging to Denmark, in Davis' Strait, off the W. coast of Greenland. Lat. 69° 11′ N.; lon. 53° 20′ W. It contains stone-quarries and coal-mines, and possesses valuable fisheries.

Dis′co, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 29 miles W. of Bushnell. It has a church.

Disco, a post-village of Macomb co., Mich., in Shelby township, 5 miles N.E. of Utica. It has an academy, 2 planing-mills, 1 or 2 churches, and manufactures of carriages, barrels, &c.

Dis′cord, a post-office of Woodbury co., Iowa.

Discord, a post-office of Brown co., Kansas.

Discov′ery Bay, on the S. coast of Australia, between Capes Bridgewater and Northumberland. It is about 50 miles wide. Centre in lat. 38° 5′ S., lon. 141° E.

Disentis, Switzerland. See Dissentis Mustar.

Dismal, diz′mạl, a post-township of Sampson co., N.C., 17 miles E. of Fayetteville. Pop. 746.

Dismal Swamp, a large swamp which occupies parts of Nansemond and Norfolk cos. in Virginia and Gates and Camden cos. in North Carolina. It is about 30 miles long and 10 miles wide. Forests of cypress, cedar, and other trees cover a large portion of this swamp, the middle of which is occupied by Lake Drummond. The Dismal Swamp is intersected by a canal, by means of which schooners can pass from Chesapeake Bay into Albemarle Sound.

Disna, dis′nå, a town of Russia, government and 109 miles N.N.E. of Minsk, at the mouth of the Disna. It has some shipping and a considerable trade. Pop. 4760.

Disna, a river of Russia, rises in a lake of the same name, in the N.E. of the government of Vilna, and joins the Dwina after a course of about 90 miles.

Dison, dee‛zòɴᵍ′, a village of Belgium, in Liege, 2 miles N.N.W. of Verviers. It has important manufactures of woollen cloths. Pop. 11,439.

Dis‛patch′, a post-office and station of New Kent co., Va., on the Richmond, York River & Chesapeake Railroad, 13 miles E. of Richmond.

Disputan′ta, a post-office and station of Prince George co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Petersburg.

Diss, a town of England, in Norfolk, on the Waveney, 20 miles by rail S.S.W. of Norwich. Pop. of parish, 3851.

Dissais, dees‛så′, a village of France, in Vienne, 9 miles by rail N.N.E. of Poitiers. Pop. 1065.

Dissay, dees‛så′, a village of France, in Sarthe, 29 miles by rail S.S.E. of Le Mans. Pop. 1407.

Dis′see‛, or **Valen′tia,** an island in the Red Sea, about lat. 15° 18′ N., lon. 40° 25′ E. It is about 2½ miles long and ¾ of a mile broad, and is remarkable for its pleasant appearance.

Dissen, dis′sẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 13 miles S.S.E. of Osnaburg. Pop. 1432.

Dissentis Mustar, dees′sẹn-tis moos-taʀ′, or **Disentis,** dee′sẹn-tis, a town of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 3800 feet above sea-level, near the confluence of the Further and Middle Rhine, 34 miles W.S.W. of Chur (Coire). Its chief attraction is an ancient convent of Benedictines, said to have been founded in 600 by Sigisbert, and whose superiors were once princes of the empire. It was almost destroyed by the French in 1794. The environs of Dissentis exhibit some of the finest Alpine scenery. Pop. 1365.

Dis‛tress′, a fishing-hamlet of Newfoundland, 26 miles S. of Placentia. Pop. 127.

Dis′trict, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. 724.

District of Colum′bia, a district of the United States, containing the federal capital, and having the river Potomac as its S.W. boundary, and enclosed on all other sides by Maryland. The district formerly comprised a tract 10 miles square, lying on both sides of the Potomac, but in

1846 that portion lying S.W. of the river was retroceded to Virginia by the United States. Present area, 64 square miles.

Counties and Cities.—The district is divided into the cities of Georgetown and Washington, and the county of Washington; but since 1871 neither of these three corporations has any legal existence, although the names are officially recognized as belonging to local divisions of the district. The corporate name of the whole is now "The District of Columbia." Tenallytown, Brightwood, Uniontown, Benning, &c., are small places outside the strict city limits.

The face of the country is undulating, with fine hills and pleasant fertile valleys, and a light, fertile soil. The Potomac is a noble tidal stream, navigable for vessels of large burden up to Washington. The East Branch of the Potomac is the eastern boundary of Washington, and Rock Creek divides it from Georgetown. There are several other small streams. The climate is generally healthful, but miasmatic diseases have prevailed quite generally on the low lands near the streams. Of late the local sanitary conditions have been much improved. The geological formation is cretaceous, covered largely with drift. A remarkable conglomerate or breccia has been observed in this drift; and some handsome polished columns made of this material may be seen in the interior of the national capitol.

Industries.—The agricultural and market-gardening facilities of the district are very good, and the market for farm- and garden-products is excellent, and the profits of the business are considerable. The principal *manufacture* is that of flour and other mill-products, at Georgetown. Brick, lumber, confectionery, and carriages are among the other leading articles of manufacture. The *commerce* of the district is chiefly carried on at Georgetown, which has considerable coasting-trade, exporting coal, tobacco, grain, and flour, the products of Western Maryland. The Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, and branches of the Baltimore & Ohio, connect Washington with Baltimore and the North and West; and a railroad bridge across the Potomac connects the district with the Southern railroad system. The Chesapeake & Ohio Canal crosses the Potomac at Georgetown. The district has several national and savings banks and life- and fire-insurance companies.

Public Works, Benevolent Institutions, &c.—These include the permanent institutions of the general government as well as those of the district proper. Under this head we may notice the Washington Asylum for vagrants, sick, and destitute persons, and petty criminals; the reform school and farm for boys; the United States Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Asylum; the Children's Hospital; Freedmen's Hospital; National Soldiers' Home; Providence Hospital; Columbia Hospital for women; government hospital for the insane; the institution for deaf-mutes; the National Deaf-Mute College; and many other institutions, public and private. (The principal United States government buildings are noticed in the article WASHINGTON, D.C.)

Education.—Separate free public schools are maintained for white and colored children. There are normal schools, and public, high, grammar, intermediate, and primary schools. In 1874 there were in Washington alone 78 private day and evening schools, exclusive of schools for higher instruction. There were 3 kindergärten in Washington; 15 parish and other denominational schools in Georgetown; a preparatory high school (public) for colored youth; 34 academies and higher private schools; and a business college. The district is also the seat of Georgetown College (Roman Catholic), Columbian University (Baptist), Howard University (Congregationalist), Gonzaga College (Roman Catholic), and the National Deaf-Mute College. Among professional schools are 2 theological, 4 law, and 3 medical schools, nearly all departments of some one of the universities, and a school of pharmacy. There are several orphanages and industrial schools, besides the institutions above noticed. The Smithsonian Institution, the United States Signal Office, Naval Observatory, Corcoran Art Gallery, Army Medical Museum and other government museums, the Botanic Garden, the American Union Academy of Literature, Science, and Art, and the Congressional and other public libraries, add largely to the educational advantages of the district.

History.—From the time of the close of the Revolutionary war until 1790, there were earnest discussions as to the place where the seat of the United States government should be fixed. Philadelphia, Carlisle, Philadelphia again, then Princeton, Annapolis, Trenton, and New York, were in turn the temporary places of the meetings of Congress. In 1788 Maryland ceded to the United States the present territory for the purpose of establishing here the seat of federal authority; and in 1789 Virginia augmented the gift by the cession of a tract of 36 square miles on the S.W. side of the river. The tract was selected by Washington, and the gift was accepted by Congress in 1790, after a bitter contest, which was finally settled by a compromise, the Northern Congressmen consenting to vote for the new capital, and the Southern members voting for the federal assumption of the state debts, a measure which the South had strongly opposed. More than 100 years before, the site of the future capital had been named Rome by its eccentric proprietor, one Pope, and the hill where the United States capitol stands was by him called the Capitoline Hill. Not till 1800 did the federal city become the capital. Congress met at Philadelphia from 1790 to 1800. The new town was incorporated in 1802 and named WASHINGTON (which see). The county and city of Alexandria, on the Virginia side, were retroceded to Virginia in 1846. Congress abolished slavery here in 1862, and in 1867 admitted colored men to vote. Before 1871 the cities of Washington and Georgetown and the county of Washington had a corporate existence; but Congress had exclusive legislative control, and the people of the district had no delegate or other representative in Congress, and no voice in the choosing of the presidential electors. The more important judicial positions were filled by the federal authority. But in 1871 a territorial government was constituted by Congress, and the district was permitted to send a delegate to the national house of representatives. The district was made a corporate body, with a legislature consisting of a council of 11 appointed by the president, and a house of delegates of 22 members chosen by the people. The governor was also appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate. The judiciary system is nearly the same as before the reorganization. In 1874 Congress appointed 3 commissioners to oversee the affairs of the district, and provisionally abolished the governorship and the territorial system. The recent changes have led to material improvement in the appearance and comfort of the cities of the district, but there have been many complaints of the great expense at which these improvements have been effected, and charges of malfeasance on the part of high officials have been current.

Population.—In 1800 the total population of the district was 8144; in 1810, 15,471; in 1820, 23,336; in 1830, 30,261; in 1840, 33,745; in 1850 (after the retrocession of Alexandria City and county), 51,687; in 1860, 75,800; in 1870, 131,700, of whom 88,278 were white. The population of Washington was 109,199, and that of Georgetown 11,384.

Dit'marsh (Ger. *Ditmarschen*, or *Dithmarschen*, dit'maR-shẹn), a region in Germany, forming the W. part of Holstein. Area, 506 square miles. It is mainly enclosed by the Elbe on the S., the Eider on the N., and the North Sea on the W. It is low and marshy, and is diked to prevent inroads of the sea. Its people for many centuries preserved their independence, and its peasantry spoke the Frisian language, now almost extinct in Ditmarsh. It forms two circles (North Ditmarsh and South Ditmarsh) in the Prussian province of Sleswick-Holstein. Pop. in 1871, 75,193.

Dit'ney Hill, a post-office of Dubois co., Ind.

Ditro-Varhegy, dee'tro'-vaR'hėdj' (Ger. *Burgberg*, bŏŏRG'bĕRG), a village of Transylvania, in Szekler-land, on the Maros, 8 miles N.W. of Gyergyö-Szent-Miklos. It has mineral springs. Pop. 2693.

Dit'te'ah, written also **Dutteah** and **Datiya,** dŭt'ẹ-yạ, a town of Hindostan, in Bundelcund, capital of a semi-independent rajahship, 15 miles N.W. of Jhansi. It is enclosed by walls, and mostly built of stone. Pop. 45,000. The rajahship, area 850 square miles, pop. 120,000, is under British protection.

Dittersbach, dit'tẹrs-bâK', or **Starsow,** staR'sov, a village of Bohemia, about 40 miles W. of Olmutz. Pop. 1121.

Dittfurt, dit'fŏŏRt, a town of Prussian Saxony, 28 miles by rail S.W. of Magdeburg, on the Bode. Pop. 2077.

Dittigheim, a village of Baden. See DIETIGHEIM.

Ditt'mer's Store, a post-office of Jefferson co., Mo.

Ditton, Quebec. See WEST DITTON.

Ditwyl, dit'ŵil, or **Dietwyl,** deet'ŵil, a village of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles N.N.E. of Lucerne, on the Reuss. Pop. 1117.

Ditzingen, dit'sing-ẹn, a village of Germany, in Würtemberg, 5 miles by rail N.E. of Leonberg. Pop. 1360.

Diu, dee-oo', an island and seaport town of India, belonging to Portugal since 1515. It is in lat. 20° 42' N., lon. 71° E., and lies just S. of the Kattywar peninsula. Pop., with Gogola, 13,898. DIU-HEAD CAPE is in lat. 20° 43' N., lon. 71° 3' 12" E.

Dium Promontorium. See Cape Sassoso.

Diura, the supposed ancient name of Jura.

Diven, dee'vẹn, or **Divin,** dee'vin (Hun. *Diveny*, dee'-vẽñ'), a town of Hungary, co. of Neograd, 20 miles S.E. of Altsohl. It has glass-works. Pop. 1500.

Diven, a town of Russia, in Daghestan, on the Rubass, 22 miles W.S.W. of Derbend.

Diven, a town of Russian Poland, government of Grodno, 20 miles S.S.E. of Kobrin.

Dives, deev, a town of France, in Calvados, 15 miles by rail N.E. of Caen. Pop. 656.

Di'vide', a station in El Paso co., Col., on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 52 miles S. of Denver, on the great eastern divide or watershed of the state.

Divide, a post-office of Lake co., Col.

Divide, a post-office of Deer Lodge co., Montana.

Divide, a station on the Oregon & California Railroad, 24 miles S. of Eugene, Oregon.

Divi'ding Creek, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., on a creek of the same name, in Downe township, and on the Bridgeton & Port Norris Railroad, 14 miles S.E. of Bridgeton. It has 2 churches.

Dividing Fence, in Scotland. See Catrail.

Dividing Ridge, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., Ky., 7 miles S. of De Mossville. It has a church.

Dividing Ridge, a post-office of Somerset co., Pa.

Divin, a town of Hungary. See Diven.

Divina, dee'vee'nŏh', Kis, kish, and Nagy, nŏdj (*i.e.*, Little and Great Divina), two adjacent villages of Hungary, co. of Trentschin, on the Waag, 3 miles N.W. of Szolna. United pop. 1828.

Di'vine's' Corners, a hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., 4 miles from Hurley Station. It has a church.

Divio, an ancient name of Dijon.

Divodurum, an ancient name of Metz.

Divona, an ancient name of Cahors.

Divonne, dee'vonn', a village of France, in Ain, 6 miles N.E. of Gex. It has paper- and iron-mills. Pop. 1410.

Divosch, or **Diwosch,** dee'vŏsh', a village of Hungary, in Slavonia, co. of Syrmia, 22 miles S.W. of Peterwardein. Pop. 1580.

Diwischau, Diwischow, dee've-shŏ', or **Dibischau,** dee'be-shŏw', a town of Bohemia, 30 miles S.E. of Prague. Pop. 1680.

Diwle, a town of Asia Minor. See Devli.

Diwosch, a village of Austria. See Divosch.

Diwra, or **Dibra,** dee'ŵrâ, a town of Turkey, in Albania, 45 miles S.S.W. of Prisrend. Pop. 5500.

Dix, a township of Ford co., Ill. Pop. 782. It contains Elliott and Gibson.

Dix, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ill. See Rome.

Dix, a post-office of Oneida co., N.Y., on the Rome & Clinton Railroad, 3 or 4 miles S. of Rome.

Dix, a township of Schuyler co., N.Y. Pop. 4218. It contains Watkins Glen and a large part of Watkins.

Dix-An', a town of Abyssinia, state of Tigré, 65 miles N.E. of Axoom.

Dix'cove, a British town of Africa, on the Gold Coast, lat. 4° 48' N., lon. 1° 57' W., in a fine bay, in which ships of 100 tons can load. Here is a fort. Behind Dixcove is a small lake with brackish water, in which the negroes maintain a number of crocodiles.

Dix'field, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., in Dixfield township, on the Androscoggin River, 36 miles N. by W. of Lewiston. Pop. of the township, 1049.

Dixfield Centre, a post-office of Oxford co., Me.

Dix'ie, a post-office of Ada co., Idaho.

Dixie, a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 5 miles W. of Grinnell, Iowa.

Dixie, a post-office of Nicholas co., W. Va.

Dixie, or **Syd'enham,** a post-village in Peel co., Ontario, 4 miles N. of Port Credit. Pop. 150.

Dixie Station, Georgia. See Grooverville.

Dix Island, off the coast of Rockland co., Me., is 10 miles S. by E. of Rockland. Area, 55 acres. It has important quarries of granite, and has furnished the material for the New York post-office and other public buildings.

Dixmont, deex'mòɴɢ', a town of France, in Yonne, 20 miles N. of Auxerre. Pop. 1810.

Dix'mont', a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., in Dixmont township, 23 miles W.S.W. of Bangor. It has a church. The township has 4 churches and 3 saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 1309.

Dixmont, a post-office and station of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Ohio River, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. Here is the West Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.

Dixmont Centre, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., 20 miles N. of Belfast. It has a saw- and a shingle-mill.

Dixmude, dix'müd' (Flem. *Dixmuyden*, dix-moi'dẹn), a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, at a railway junction, on the Yser, 12 miles N. of Ypres. It has a handsome church, a hospital, and a workhouse, also breweries and tanneries. Pop. 3926.

Dix'on, a county in the N.E. part of Nebraska, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Missouri River, and is partly drained by Logan and Norway Creeks. The surface is undulating and extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. Limestone is abundant here. Capital, Ponca. Valuation of real and personal estate, $656,662. Pop. in 1876, 3263.

Dixon, a post-village of Solano co., Cal., on the California Pacific Railroad, 22 miles W.S.W. of Sacramento. It has 6 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. about 1000.

Dixon, a post-office of Dawson co., Ga.

Dixon, a city, the capital of Lee co., Ill., on both sides of Rock River, and on the Illinois Central Railroad where it crosses the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 98 miles W. of Chicago, 40 miles E. of Clinton, and 35 miles S. of Freeport. It has 6 or 7 churches, 2 national banks, an institution called Rock River University, a collegiate institute, 2 high schools, 2 foundries, 2 plough-factories, 3 flouring-mills, and a planing-mill. Two weekly newspapers and a monthly agricultural paper are published here. Dixon has a public school building which cost $30,000. Pop. 4055.

Dixon, a hamlet of Greene co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 41 miles N.E. of Vincennes. It has a church.

Dixon, a post-village of Scott co., Iowa, in Liberty township, on the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, 20 miles N.N.W. of Davenport. It has a church.

Dixon, a station of Butler co., Kansas, on the railroad from Florence to El Dorado, 7 miles N. of the latter.

Dixon, a post-village, capital of Webster co., Ky., about 34 miles S. of Henderson. It has a bank, 2 or 3 churches, and 3 tobacco-stemmeries. Pop. 330.

Dixon, a post-office of Neshoba co., Miss.

Dixon, a post-village of Pulaski co., Mo., on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 139 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Dixon, a hamlet of Dixon co., Neb., on the Missouri River, about 30 miles below Yankton, Dakota.

Dixon, a township of Preble co., O., on the Indiana line. Pop. 1123.

Dixon, a post-hamlet of Van Wert co., O., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 19 miles E.S.E. of Fort Wayne.

Dixon, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pa.

Dixon, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Wis., in Arlington township, on the Madison & Portage Railroad, about 20 miles N. of Madison. It has 2 churches.

Dixon, a post-office of Carbon co., Wyoming.

Dixon's Corners, a post-village in Dundas co., Ontario, 7 miles N. of Iroquois. Pop. 100.

Dix'on's En'trance, a strait in North America, W. coast, lat. 54° 30' N., lon. 132° W., between Queen Charlotte Islands, in British Columbia, and the Prince of Wales Archipelago, in Alaska. Length, from W. to E., 100 miles.

Dixon's Mills, a post-village of Marengo co., Ala., 36 miles S. of Demopolis. It has 3 churches.

Dixon's Springs, a post-hamlet of Trousdale co., Tenn., 25 miles E.S.E. of Gallatin. It has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and an academy. Pop. 120.

Dix'onville, a hamlet of Cole co., Mo., 1½ miles from Elston Station.

Dixonville, a post-office of Indiana co., Pa.

Dix's Peak, a mountain of the Adirondack group, in Essex co., N.Y., about 16 miles W. of Lake Champlain, and a few miles S.E. of Mount Marcy. It has an altitude of about 5000 feet above the level of the sea.

Dix'ville, a township of Coos co., N.H., covered with forests and mountains. Dixville Notch, 10 miles S.E. of Colebrook, presents wild and desolate scenery of remarkable character. Pop. 8.

Diyalah, a river of Asia. See Diala.

Dizfoul, or **Dizful,** Persia. See Dezfool.

Dizialdowo, a town of Prussia. See Soldau.

Dj. For places sometimes spelled with these initial letters, and not found here, refer to Di and J.

Djabkan, a river of China. See Chabkan.

Djagaraga, jâ'gâ-râ'gâ, a town of Java, 48 miles S.E. of Samarang. Pop. 6000.

Djangutai, jån-goo-tī′, a town of Russia, in Daghestan, 60 miles N.W. of Derbend.

Djapan, a town of Java. See JAPAN.

Djapara, a town of Java. See JAPARA.

Djar, or **El Djar,** ĕl jaʀ, a town of Arabia, in El Hejaz, on the Red Sea, 45 miles S.S.E. of Yembo.

Djava, a French spelling of JAVA.

Djavat, jå-våt′, a town of Russia, in Transcaucasia, on the left bank of the Koor, at its junction with the Aras, 36 miles S. of Shamaka.

Djawahir, a mountain in India. See JAWAHIR.

Djawana, a river of Java. See JAWANA.

Djebi, a town of Arabia. See JEBEE.

Djem, a river of Asia. See EMBA.

Djemilah, a town of Algeria. See JEMILAH.

Djerash, a city of Syria. See GERASA.

Djerm, a town of Asia. See JERM.

Djesr-Erkene. See JEZAR-ERKENE.

Djiddah, a town of Arabia. See JIDDAH.

Djidyd, a town of Nubia. See AIDAB.

Djigelli, a town of Algeria. See JIJELI.

Djillolo, Malay Archipelago. See GILOLO.

Djimaja, or **Jamaja,** jạ-må′jå, an island of the China Sea. Lat. 2° 50′ N.; lon. 105° 52′ E. Length, 12 miles.

Djirdjeh, a town of Egypt. See GIRGEH.

Djizzak, a town of Asia. See JEEZAK.

Djobla, a town of Arabia. See JOBLA.

Djohor, a state and town of Malacca. See JOHORE.

Djokjokarta, or **Djocjocarta,** jok-yo-kår′tå, written also **Yugyakarta,** a Dutch residency of Java, on the S. coast of the island, near its centre. This was formerly one of the most important native states of Java. Area, 1232 square miles. Pop. 441,799.

Djokjokarta, a well-built town, capital of the above, lat. 7° 47′ S., lon. 110° 21′ 30″ E. It is the seat of a native sultan, a Dutch resident, and an assistant resident. The sultan's water-palace is a town of itself, with subterranean approaches, walls, and towers. The resident's abode is in a fort, which commands the palace and town. There are here a church, school, and shot-foundry. Pop. 50,000.

Djoliba, a river of Africa. See JOLIBA.

Djoulfa, a town of Persia. See JULFA.

Dlhe-Pole, dlē-po′lēh‵, a village of Hungary, co. of Trentschin, 10 miles from Szolna. Pop. 4120.

Dluha, dloo′hŏh, or **Dlha,** dlå, a village of Hungary, in Arva, on the Dluha, 9 miles from Also Kubin. Pop. 1200.

Dmitria-Rostofskago, Russia. See ROSTOV.

Dmitriev, or **Dmitrijew,** d'me-tree-yēv′, a town of Russia, government and 50 miles N.W. of Koorsk. P. 3004.

Dmitrov, d'me-trov′, a town of Russia, government and 45 miles N. of Moscow, on an affluent of the Volga. It is ancient and ill built, and has a college and manufactures of woollen cloths and leather. Near it are a porcelain-factory, and the palace of the Counts Soltikov. Pop. 8042.

Dmitrovsk, d'me-trovsk′, a town of Russia, government and 57 miles S.W. of Orel, on the Neroosa. Pop. 7603.

Dnieper, nee′pr (Russ. *Dniepr*, dnyēp′p′r; anc. *Borys′thenes* and *Danapris*), a river of Russia, rises in the government of Smolensk, flows generally S., and passes Smolensk (where it becomes navigable), Moheelev, Kiev, Yekaterinoslav, and Kherson, and enters the Black Sea on the N. by several mouths. Length, 623 miles; including windings, 1230 miles. Chief affluents on the right, the Beresina, Pripets, Ingoolets, and Bug; on the left, the Sozh, Desna, Soola, Psiol, Vorskla, Orel, and Samara. The navigation is interrupted by rapids for 47 miles below Yekaterinoslav. It is regarded as the third in magnitude of European rivers, ranking next after the Volga and the Danube. Drainage-area, 242,000 square miles. At Kiev it is 35 feet deep in summer; but spring floods raise it to 50 feet, and even 55 feet. The mouth of the estuary is defended by the fortresses of Otchakov and Kinboorn. Near its embouchure was the Milesian colony of Olbia, founded for trading with the wandering races of the interior.

Dniester, nees′tẹr (Russ. *Dniestr*, dnyēs′t′r; anc. *Ty′ras*, afterwards *Danas′tris* or *Danas′ter*), a navigable river of Austria and Russia, rises in the Carpathian Mountains of Galicia, separates Bessarabia from the governments of Podolia and Kherson, flows E.S.E., passes Sambor, Halicz, Chotyn, Moheelev, Bender, and Akerman, and enters the Black Sea on the N.W. Length, 400 miles; including windings, 500 miles. Chief affluents on the right, the Stry, Reoot, and Botna; on the left, the Sered and Podhorce. Though very tortuous, and in summer quite shallow, it affords extensive steamboat navigation.

Doa, a Malay island. See DOUW.

Doab, or **Dooab,** doo‵åb′ ("two waters"), a name applied in India to tracts between two rivers, and especially to that between the Ganges and the Jumna, and to the "Jullinder Doab," between the Sutlej and Beas Rivers.

Do′aksville, a post-office of Choctaw Nation, Ind. Ter.

Doan, do-ån′, a town of Arabia, near its S.E. coast, 110 miles W. of Dhofar.

Doanesburg, dōnz′bŭrg, a hamlet of Putnam co., N.Y., 4 miles from Brewster's Station.

Doan's (dōnz) **Creek,** of Indiana, enters the West Fork of White River near the S. line of Greene co.

Doazit, do‵å‵zee′, a village of France, in Landes, 16 miles S.S.W. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 1465.

Dobar′va, a town of Abyssinia, 98 miles N. of Axoom. It was formerly important.

Dobasnizza, do-bås-nits′å, or **Dobaschiza,** do-bå-shits′å, a village and seaport of Austria, on the island of Veglia, 21 miles S.S.E. of Fiume.

Dob′binsville, a post-office of Sampson co., N.C.

Dob′bo, the chief town of the Aroo Islands, on the N. side of the islet of Wamma. Lat. 5° 45′ 45″ S.; lon. 134° 20′ E. It is built of slight materials, but in the trading-season is visited by great numbers of merchants from all parts of the East. At other times it is often quite deserted.

Dobbs Ferry, Westchester co., N.Y. See GREENBURG.

Dobbs′ton, a post-hamlet of Oconto co., Wis., 30 miles N. of Shawano. It has a saw-mill and a shingle-factory.

Döbeln, dö′beln, a town of Saxony, 35 miles by rail E.S.E. of Leipsic, partly on an island formed by the Mulde. It has 2 churches, a hospital, and manufactures of woollen cloth, linen, and cotton. Pop. 10,969.

Doberan, do′bẹr-ån‵, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 40 miles N.N.E. of Schwerin, on a small river which falls into the Baltic 2½ miles below the town. It has a palace, theatre, sea-water baths at the mouth of the river, and mineral springs and baths. Pop. 3827.

Doblen, do-blēn′, or **Doblehn,** do-blain′, a town of Russia, in Courland, 18 miles W. of Mitau.

Döbling, döb′ling, a suburb of Vienna, Austria, 3 miles N. of the city, with mineral baths and numerous villas. Pop. 6624.

Doboi, or **Doboj,** do‵boy′, a town of Bosnia, on the Bosna, 42 miles N.E. of Travnik. Pop. 1600.

Doboka, do‵bo′kŏh‵, a village of Transylvania, co. of Szolnok-Doboka, 12 miles W.S.W. of Szamos-Ujvar.

Do′boy Island, one of the sea-islands of McIntosh co., Ga., 12 miles from Darien. Area, 13 acres. It has a church, a saw-mill, 30 dwellings, and 3 ship-chandleries, and ships large amounts of pine lumber. Permanent population, 150, much increased during the winter.

Doboy Light, Sapelo Island, Ga. See DARIEN LIGHT.

Doboy Sound is on the coast of Georgia, at the southern extremity of Sapelo Island, 10 miles E. of Darien.

Doboz, do‵boz′, a village of Hungary, co. of Bekes, on the Black Körös, about 4 miles from Gyula. Pop. 3429.

Dobra, do′brå, a town of Poland, province and 25 miles E.N.E. of Kalisz. It has 2 churches, a synagogue, and manufactures of linens, gloves, and hosiery. Pop. 2567.

Dob′ra Bonop′olis, a village of Transylvania, co. of Hunyad, on the Maros, 50 miles W.S.W. of Karlsburg.

Dobran, do-brån′, or **Dobrany,** do-brå′nee, a town of Bohemia, 10 miles S.S.W. of Pilsen. Pop. 1997.

Dobrawitz, or **Doubrawitz,** do′brå-ŵits‵, or **Roth-Dobrawitz,** a town of Bohemia, 30 miles N.E. of Prague.

Dobre Miasto, a town of Prussia. See GUTSTADT.

Dobrigno, do-breen′yo, a village of Austria, on the island of Veglia, 24 miles S.S.E. of Fiume. Pop. 420.

Dobrilugk, do′bre-lŏŏk‵, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Dober, at a railway junction, 66 miles S.S.W. of Frankfort. Pop. 1397.

Dobrincze, do-brint′så, or **Dobrinzen,** do-brint′sẹn, a village of Slavonia, co. of Syrmia, in a plain 22 miles S.S.E. of Peterwardein. Pop. 1600.

Dobrodja, a region of Europe. See DOBRUDJA.

Döbrököz, dö‵brö‵köz′, a town of Hungary, co. of Tolna, 84 miles S.S.W. of Pesth, on the Kapos. Pop. 3164.

Dobromielitz, do′bro-mee‵lits, a village of Austria, in Moravia, 7 miles from Prossnitz. Pop. 874.

Dob′romil‵, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 23 miles E. of Sanok. Pop. 1800. It has important cattle-fairs.

Dobroslawitz, do-bro-slå′vits, a village of Austrian Silesia, 41 miles N.E. of Olmutz. Pop. 379.

Dobrota, do-bro′tå, a town of Dalmatia, 2 miles N.E. of Cattaro, on the Adriatic. Pop. 1580.

Dobrudja, or **Dobrudscha,** do-broo′jå, written also **Dobrodja, Dobruje, Dobruza,** or **Dobroodsha,** dō-bro′jå (Bulgarian, *Dobritch*, do-breech′), a region of Europe, bounded E. by the Black Sea and N. by the Danube.

Area, 2900 square miles. Its N. part is a marshy and unhealthy alluvial plain; and southward, though more elevated, it still has the character of a steppe. In 1878 it was detached from Turkey and given to Roumania. Its people are largely Tartars, but many Circassians, Turks, Bulgarians, Roumanians, and others live here, each people strictly preserving its nationality. Pop. 160,000.

Dobruschka, do-broosh′kå, or **Dobruska,** do-broos′kå, a town of Bohemia, 15 miles E.N.E. of Königgrätz. It has a trade in corn, flax, yarn, and wine. Pop. 2939.

Dobrzan, dob′zhân, a town of Bohemia, 8 miles S.S.W. of Pilsen. Pop. 1780.

Dobrzyn, dob′zhin, a town of Poland, government of Plock, on the Drewenz, 18 miles N.N.W. of Lipno. It has a castle, and manufactures of woollens and leather. P. 2685.

Dobschau, dob′shŏw, or **Dobsina,** dob‵shee′nŏh‵, a town of Hungary, 21 miles by rail N.N.E. of Gömör-Sajo, on the Dobsina. Pop. 5505, mostly Germans. It has mercury-, iron-, copper-, and cobalt-mines.

Dob′son, a post-village, capital of Surry co., N.C., in Dobson township, about 50 miles N. of Statesville. It has a church, a tobacco-factory, and 25 families. Pop. of the township, 1255.

Dob′sonville, a post-office of Smith co., Miss.

Dob-Tisza, dob-tees′sŏh‵, a town of Hungary, on the Theiss, 12 miles S.S.W. of Tokay.

Do′byville, a hamlet of Clark co., Ark., 17 miles S.W. of Arkadelphia. It has a church and 2 stores.

Dobyville, a post-office of Burnet co., Tex.

Doce, dō′så (*i.e.*, "sweet"), a river of Brazil, rises in the province of Minas-Geraes, flows N.E. between the provinces of Porto Seguro and Espiritu Santo, and enters the Atlantic 60 miles N. of Victoria. Its direct course N.E. is 330 miles; but its whole course, including windings, cannot be less than 500 miles. Its navigation is very much interrupted by cataracts.

Docea, the supposed ancient name of Tosia.

Dochart, doᴋ′art, a lake of Scotland, co. of Perth. Length, about 3 miles. A river of the same name, 8 miles in length, carries its surplus waters through Glen-Dochart into the Lochy.

Dock′ery, a post-hamlet of Wilkes co., N.C., 50 miles N.W. of Statesville. It has a church.

Dock Junction, a station on the Lake Shore and Erie & Pittsburg Railroads, 2⅜ miles from Erie, Pa.

Docks, a station on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, 7 miles from the terminus in St. Louis, Mo.

Doc′tor's Creek, of Georgia, enters the Altamaha from the left, in the W. part of McIntosh co.

Doctor's Creek, New Jersey, rises in Monmouth co., and falls into Crosswicks Creek 3 miles N.E. of Bordentown.

Doctor Town, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 53 miles S.W. of Savannah. It has a church and 2 lumber-mills.

Do′da, a town of India, Punjab, on the Chenaub, here crossed by a cable-bridge, 115 miles N. of Lahore. It has a fort and a good bazaar.

Dodairee, do-dī′ree, a town of India, in the Deccan, Mysore dominions, 22 miles E.N.E. of Chitteldroog.

Dod′broke, a town of England, co. of Devon, half a mile E. of Kingsbridge. Pop. of parish, 1245.

Dodd, or **Dodd City,** a post-village of Fannin co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 33 miles E. of Sherman. It has 2 churches.

Dodda Ballapoor, India. See Ballapoor.

Dodd′ridge, a county in the N. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 320 square miles. It is drained by Hughes River and Middle Island Creek. The surface is hilly and mostly covered with forests; the soil is fertile and adapted to pasturage. Indian corn, hay, butter, lumber, and wool are the staple products. This county has beds of coal. It is intersected by the Baltimore & Ohio and Middle Island Railroads. Capital, West Union. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,567,851. Pop. in 1870, 7076, of whom 6831 were Americans.

Dodds, a post-office of Woodbury co., Iowa.

Dodd's Mill, a hamlet of Williamson co., Tex., 17 miles N.N.W. of Austin, and 2 miles from Running Brushy Post-Office. It has a hotel, a grist-mill, and a wagon-shop.

Dodds′ville, a post-village of Marion co., Ark., 8 miles W. of Talbert's Ferry, which is on White River. It has manufactures of pine lumber, sash, and doors. Pop. 110.

Doddsville, a post-hamlet of Schuyler co., Ill., about 50 miles E.N.E. of Quincy.

Dödeberg, a summit of the Alps. See Dödiberg.

Dodge, a county in the S. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Ocmulgee River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and partly covered with yellow-pine forests; the soil produces cotton, maize, &c. It is intersected by the Macon & Brunswick Railroad. Capital, Eastman. It has manufactures of pine lumber. This county was formed after the census of 1870 was taken.

Dodge, a county in the S.E. part of Minnesota, has an area of 432 square miles. It is drained by the Red Cedar River and the South Branch of the Zumbro River. The surface is undulating and diversified with prairies and groves of trees; the soil is very fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, and Indian corn are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies this county, which is intersected by the Winona & St. Peter Railroad. Capital, Mantorville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,864,084. Pop. in 1870, 8598; in 1875, 10,045.

Dodge, a county in the E. part of Nebraska, has an area of about 570 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Platte River, is intersected by the Elkhorn River, and is also drained by Logan's, Pebble, and Maple Creeks. The surface is undulating; the soil is deep and very fertile. Timber is scarce in this county, the greater part of which is prairie. Wheat, Indian corn, and oats are the staple products. Sandstone and limestone of the cretaceous formation underlie the soil. This county is traversed by the Union Pacific Railroad and the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Fremont. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,776,000. Pop. in 1870, 4212; in 1876, 8465.

Dodge, a county in the S.E. central part of Wisconsin, has an area of 900 square miles, being a square each side of which is 30 miles long. It is intersected by Rock River, and also drained by Beaver Dam and Crawfish Creeks. Among its physical features is a large shallow lake, formerly called Winnebago Marsh, now Horicon Lake, from which Rock River issues. The surface is diversified with undulating prairies, "oak openings," and dense forests of oak, elm, ash, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, wool, and pork are the staple products. Good Silurian (magnesian) limestone underlies part of this county, which is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads. Capital, Juneau. Valuation of real and personal estate, $34,132,064. Pop. in 1870, 47,035, of whom 28,708 were Americans; in 1875, 48,394.

Dodge, a township of Boone co., Iowa, bounded W. by the Des Moines River. Pop. 1206.

Dodge, a township of Dubuque co., Iowa. Pop. 825. It contains Farley and Worthington.

Dodge, a post-township of Guthrie co., Iowa, about 50 miles W.N.W. of Des Moines. Pop. 204.

Dodge, a township of Union co., Iowa. Pop. 299.

Dodge, a township of Ford co., Kansas. Pop. 813. It contains Dodge City.

Dodge, or **Dodge Station,** a post-village of Walker co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 71 miles N. of Houston. It has 3 churches.

Dodge, a post-hamlet of Trempealeau co., Wis., on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Winona, Minn. It has a church. Pop. of Dodge township, 576.

Dodge Centre, a post-village of Dodge co., Minn., in Wasioja township, on the Zumbro River, and on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 19 miles E. of Owatonna, and 71 miles W. of Winona. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a bank, a newspaper office, 3 grain-elevators, and a money-order post-office. A large quantity of wheat is shipped here. It has wide and finely-shaded streets. Pop. 614.

Dodge City, a post-village, capital of Ford co, Kansas, in Dodge township, on the Arkansas River, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 302 miles W.S.W. of Topeka, and 128 miles E. of Granada, Col. It has a money-order post-office and a newspaper office.

Dodge City, a post-office of Steele co., Minn.

Dodge's Corners, a post-hamlet of Waukesha co., Wis., on Fox River, 12 miles S. of Waukesha.

Dodge Station, a post-office of Texas. See Dodge.

Dodgeville, dŏj′vĭl, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, in Franklin township, 2 miles from Sperry Station, and about 12 miles N. of Burlington. It has 2 churches.

Dodgeville, a post-hamlet of Bristol co., Mass., in Attleborough township, on the Boston & Providence Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of Providence. It has a church.

Dodgeville, a station in Lapeer co., Mich., in Elba township, on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 6 miles W. of Lapeer, and 1 mile E. of Elba. It has a saw-, clapboard-, shingle-, and heading-mill.

Dodgeville, a post-village, capital of Iowa co., Wis., in Dodgeville township, about 42 miles W.S.W. of Madison, and 7 or 8 miles N. by E. from Mineral Point. It has 5 churches, a court-house, a newspaper office, and a banking-house. Lead is mined near this place. Pop. about 1500; of the township, 3725.

Dödiberg, dö′de-bĕRG‵, a summit of the Swiss Alps, 17 miles S.S.W. of Glarus, at the S. extremity of the canton. Height, 11,887 feet. Elevation of pass between the valleys of the Linth and Vorder-Rhein, 9609 feet.

Dod′son, a township of Highland co., O. Pop. 1710. It contains Lynchburg.

Dodson, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., O., on the Dayton & Union Railroad, at its junction with the Dayton & Western Railroad, 15 miles W.N.W. of Dayton. Pop. 47.

Dod′sonville, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala.

Dodsonville, a hamlet of Las Animas co., Col., 85 miles S.W. of West Las Animas. It has a church.

Dodsonville, a small post-village of Highland co., O., about 40 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches.

Doe (dō) **Gul′ly,** a station in Morgan co., W. Va., on the Potomac, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 40 miles by rail N.W. of Martinsburg.

Doe Hill, a post-village of Highland co., Va., about 30 miles N.W. of Staunton. It has the Oakland Institute, a church, and a tannery.

Doe Run, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., in West Marlborough township, on a stream of the same name, about 38 miles W. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches, 2 paper-mills, and a cotton-factory. It is 1 mile from Doe Run Station on the Pennsylvania & Delaware Railroad. Pop. about 300.

Doesburg, doos′bŭRG (anc. *Dru′si Bur′gum?*), a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Yssel, 10 miles E. of Arnhem. Pop. 4420.

Do‵es′sah, or **Doisa,** do-e′så, a village of Bengal, in Lohardaga, 56 miles S.W. of Ramghur.

Doetichem, a town of the Netherlands. See DEUTICHEM.

Dofar, a city of Yemen. See DHOFAR.

Dofrefield, or **Dofrines,** the central portion of the mountain-chain of Scandinavia. See DOVREFIELD.

Dogaree, do-gå′ree, a town of India, in Ajmeer, 23 miles N.E. of Boondee, on the margin of a beautiful lake, surrounded by pagodas and other buildings.

Dog Bluff, a township of Horry co., S.C. Pop. 789.

Dog Creek, a post-hamlet of Hart co., Ky., 12 miles W. of Munfordsville.

Dog Creek, a post-office of Ohio, at OTTOVILLE.

Dog′ger-Bank, a sand-bank occupying all the centre of the North Sea, between lat. 54° 10′ and 57° 24′ N. and lon. 1° and 6° 7′ E., intermediate between the shores of England and Denmark. It is the seat of fisheries.

Dog Island, at the E. side of the middle entrance to St. George's Sound, on the S. coast of Florida. Lat. 29° 43′ 30″ N.; lon. 84° 41′ W.

Dog Island, in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Serawatty group. Lat. 7° 40′ S.; lon. 126° 2′ E.

Dogliani, dȯl-yå′nee (anc. *Dolia′na?* or *Dolia′num?*), a town of Italy, province of Coni, 11 miles N.E. of Mondovi, on the Rea. It has a communal college, a small hospital, and the remains of an old castle. Pop. 4914.

Dognacska, dog‵nåch′kŏh‵, a town of Hungary, co. of Krasso, 40 miles S.W. of Temesvar. It has mines of copper, lead, and zinc. Pop. 2800.

Dog River, Ala. and Miss. See ESCATAWPA RIVER.

Dog River, a small stream of Washington co., Vt., runs nearly northeastward, and enters the Winooski River about 1 mile below Montpelier.

Dogs, Isle of. See ISLE OF DOGS.

Dogs′thorpe, a hamlet of England, co. of Northampton, 1½ miles N. of Peterborough.

Dog′tooth, a township of Alexander co., Ill., is a peninsula bounded E., S., and W. by the Mississippi. P. 301.

Dog′wood Neck, a township of Horry co., S.C., lying E. of Conwayborough. Pop. 573.

Doha, a town of Hungary. See DOLHA.

Dohak, a village of Persia. See DEHAK.

Doharab, do‵hå-råb′, an island in the Red Sea, E. side. Lat. 16° 18′ 30″ N.; lon. 41° 59′ E.

Dohna, dō′nå, a town of Saxony, 10 miles S.S.E. of Dresden, on the Müglitz. Pop. 1852.

Do‵hud′, a town of India, in Malwah. Lat. 22° 55′ N.; lon. 74° 20′ E.

Do‵hul′, an island in the Red Sea, N.W. of Dhalak. Lat. 15° 55′ N.; lon. 39° 40′ E.

Doire, a river of Italy. See DORA BALTEA.

Dokkum, dok′kŭm, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on the ship-canal Dokkumdiep, 6 miles from the North Sea, and 12½ miles N.E. of Leeuwarden. It is a market for flax, and has a town hall, a Latin school, ship-building docks, salt-refineries, and breweries. Pop. 4430.

Doko, or **Dokoe,** do′ko‵, a pygmy race of negroes inhabiting a region of Africa, in Sennaar. They are four feet in height, of a dark-olive complexion, and perfectly wild. They are supposed by some to be the "Pygmies" of the ancients.

Do′ko, a hamlet of Fairfield co., S.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 19 miles N. of Columbia. It has several stores, and near it are 3 churches.

Dokzy, a town of Bohemia. See HIRSCHBERG.

Dol, dol, a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 15 miles by rail S.E. of Saint-Malo. It is enclosed by old fortifications, and consists largely of very ancient houses. It has a fine cathedral, a hospital, and trade in corn, hemp, and cider. Pop. 3356.

Dola (or **Dolium**), supposed ancient name of DÔLE.

Do′lan, a township of Cass co., Mo. Pop. 1475. It contains Freeman.

Dol′by Springs, a post-office and summer resort of Bowie co., Tex., 11 miles S. of De Kalb. It has a church and a mineral spring.

Dolce, gulf and river. See DULCE.

Dolce Acqua, dol′chå å′kwå, *i.e.*, "sweet water" (L. *Dulcis Aqua*), a town of Italy, 21 miles E.N.E. of Nice, on the Nervia. Pop. 2334.

Dolcedo, dol-chå′do, a village of Italy, province of Porto Maurizio. Pop. 2642.

Dolcigno, a town of Turkey. See DULCIGNO.

Dôle, dol (L. *Do′la* or *Tol′lium;* anc. *Do′lium?*), a town of France, department of Jura, on the Doubs, at a railway junction, 30 miles S.E. of Dijon. It is irregularly built. The principal edifices are the court-house, the old and new prisons, 2 hospitals, and a theatre. It has a public library, manufactories of straw hats, leather, earthenwares, and hardwares, and an active trade in agricultural produce. Dôle was founded by the Romans, and in later times was the capital of Franche-Comté. In 1442 it became the seat of a parliament, and of a university established by Philippe le Bon. The fortifications, once of great strength, were dismantled in 1674. Pop. 12,009.

Dôle, or **La Dôle,** lå dol, a mountain of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, in the chain of the Jura, on the French frontier, 16 miles N. of Geneva, 5509 feet in elevation. It is celebrated for its magnificent scenery.

Dolennor, Mongolia. See CHAO-NAIMAN-SOOME.

Dolgelly, Dolgelley, dol-gĕth′lee, or **Dolgellen,** dol-gĕth′lẹn, a town of Wales, capital of the co. of Merioneth, on the Gwynion, near the foot of Cader-Idris, 46 miles by rail W. of Shrewsbury. The town is surrounded by magnificent hill-scenery, and contains a church with a fine tower, a county hall, jail, and house of correction. It has manufactories of woollens and a market for flannels. Pop. 2357.

Dolgoi, dol-goy′, an island in the Caspian Sea. Lat. 45° N.; lon. 51° 30′ E.

Dolgoi, an island of European Russia, in the Arctic Ocean, 55 miles S. of the island of Vaigats.

Dolgoi, an island of Russia, at the mouth of the Neva, at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland.

Dolha, dol′hŏh‵, or **Doha,** do′hŏh‵, a town of Hungary, co. of Marmaros, 30 miles N.W. of Szigeth. P. 1240.

Doliana, the supposed ancient name of DOGLIANI.

Dolina, do-lee′nå, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 22 miles by rail S.S.E. of Stry. It has Roman Catholic and Protestant churches. Pop. 5974.

Do′lington, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., in Upper Makefield township, near the Delaware River, 27 miles N.E. of Philadelphia. It has a church and 2 or 3 stores.

Dölitz Niederheim, dö′lits nee′dẹr-hīme‵, a village of Saxony, S. of Leipsic, on the Pleisse. Pop. 1399.

Dol′lar, a village of Scotland, co. of Clackmannan, 10 miles N.E. of Stirling, beautifully situated on the Devon. The Dollar Academy is an elegant structure, founded in 1819. Coal is wrought here, and ironstone abounds. Pop. 2123. The fine ruin of Castle-Campbell is in the parish.

Dol′lar-Law′, a mountain of Scotland, co. and 9½ miles S.S.W. of Peebles. Elevation, 2840 feet.

Dol′lart (L. *Si′nus Emda′nus* or *Dolla′rius*), a gulf of the North Sea, at the estuary of the Ems, between Germany and the Netherlands, 10 miles in length from N. to S., by 7 miles across, owes its origin to a destructive inundation in 1276. The towns of Emden and Delfzyl are on its shores.

Dolle's Mills, a post-office of Bollinger co., Mo.

Dollova, dol′lo‵vŏh‵, a village of Hungary, in the Banat, 21 miles E.N.E. of Belgrade. Pop. 6107.

Dolm, dolm, a small island of Norway, on the coast of Trondhjem, near the island of Hitteren, and between it and

Froyen. Its greatest length is 6 miles. Two summits rise to the height of nearly 3000 feet.

Dolmatov, or **Dolmatow,** dol-må-tov′, written also **Dalmatov,** a town of Russia, government of Perm, on the Iset, 25 miles W.N.W. of Shadrinsk. It has a fine monastery and an annual fair. Pop. 4337.

Do′lo, a town of Italy, 13 miles W. of Venice, on the Brenta and Brentano. Pop. 6196.

Do‵lol′, a village of Africa, in Senegambia, near the left bank of the Lower Senegal.

Dolonnor, Mongolia. See CHAO-NAIMAN-SOOME.

Dolores, do-lo′rês, a town of Spain, province and 21 miles S.S.W. of Alicante, on the Segura. Pop. 3182.

Dolores, do-lo′rês, a town of the Argentine Republic, province and 120 miles by rail S.S.E. of Buenos Ayres. Pop. 3123.

Dolores, a town of Mexico, state and 45 miles N.E. of Guanajuato.

Dolo′res, a post-office of La Plata co., Col.

Dolo′res River (Span. *Rio Dolores*, ree′o do-lo′rês) rises in the San Juan Mountains in Colorado, runs westward and northward, crosses the W. boundary of Colorado, and enters the Grand River in the E. part of Sevier co., Utah. Its length is estimated at 250 miles. It flows many miles in a deep cañon from 1500 to 3000 feet deep. "Its course after leaving the mountains is at first nearly south, then, suddenly turning back almost upon itself, it flows northerly against the slope of a plateau in which it buries itself deeper and deeper." (Report of H. Gannett, 1875.)

Dol′phingston, a hamlet of Scotland, co. of Haddington, 2 miles W. of Tranent.

Dol′sentown, a hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., 2 miles from Middletown.

Dol′son, a post-office of Clark co., Ill., is at Clarksville, in Dolson township, 7 miles N.W. of Marshall. Pop. of the township, 1221.

Dol′ton's Station, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., in Thornton township, on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, 26 miles S. of Chicago; also on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a carriage-factory. Pop. about 600.

Domagné, do‵mån‵yå′, a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 8 miles W.S.W. of Vitré. Pop. 1827.

Domaize, do‵mêz′ or do‵måz′, a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 22 miles S.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. P. 1377.

Domalain, do‵må‵lånᵍ′, a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 22 miles E. of Rennes. Pop. 1190.

Domanis, do‵mŏh‵neesh′, or **Domanisa,** do‵mŏh‵-nee′shŏh‵, a town of Hungary, co. and 30 miles E.N.E. of Trentschin. It contains two castles. Pop. 525.

Domart, do‵maʀ′, a town of France, in Somme, 14 miles N.W. of Amiens. Pop. 1345.

Domazlicze, the Bohemian name of TAUSS.

Dombai, dom‵bī′, a village of Asia Minor, 60 miles W. of Akshehr. Near it are many ancient remains.

Dombasle, dòᴍ‵bål′, a village of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 11 miles S.E. of Nancy.

Dombes, or **La Dombes,** lå dòᴍb, an old division of France, in Burgundy, and now in the department of Ain.

Dom‵bovar′, a town of Hungary, 30 miles by rail W.N.W. of Battaszek. Pop. 1650.

Dom‵brovit′za, or **Dom‵brovit′zy,** a town of Russia, in Volhynia, 150 miles N.N.W. of Zhitomeer. P. 2660.

Dombrowice, dom-bro-veet′så, a town of Russian Poland, 84 miles W. of Warsaw. Pop. 1290.

Dombrowno, a town of Prussia. See GILGENBERG.

Domburg, dom′bŭʀɢ, a town of the Netherlands, in Zealand, on the W. coast of the island of Walcheren, 6½ miles N.W. of Middelburg. Pop. 857.

Domefrontium, the Latin for DOMFRONT.

Dome Mountain, Colorado, a peak of the Rocky Mountains, near lat. 40° N. and lon. 107° W. Altitude, 12,498 feet.

Domène, do‵mên′ or do‵main′, a village of France, in Isère, 5 miles N.E. of Grenoble. Pop. 1484.

Domenica, a West Indian island. See DOMINICA.

Domérat, dom‵å‵rå′, a village of France, in Allier, 3 miles W.N.W. of Montluçon. P. 857; of commune, 3506.

Domfront, doᴍ‵fròɴᵍ′ (L. *Domefron′tium*), a town of France, in Orne, on a steep rock, near the Varenne, 13 miles by rail S. of Flers. It has a fine old church, also manufactories of coarse linen and hemp cloths, and 11 large annual horse- and cattle-fairs. Domfront was founded early in the eleventh century, and was formerly a coveted stronghold. Pop. 2735.

Domfront, a village of France, in Sarthe, 11 miles by rail N.W. of Le Mans. Pop. 1417.

Dominica, or **Domenica,** dom-e-nee′kạ (Fr. *Dominique*, dom-e-neek′), a British West Indian island, colony of the Leeward Islands, in lat. 15° 25′ N., lon. 61° 15′ W., is 29 miles long and 16 miles in breadth. Area, 291 square miles. Only a small part is arable, the surface being rough and broken. Volcanic rocks and hot springs abound, and large deposits of sulphur are reported. The island is well timbered and well watered, and the arable parts are very fertile. Sugar, molasses, rum, coffee, cacao, and copper ore are exported. The people are generally Catholics, of French descent. The island has its own legislature and executive officers. Telegraph lines connect it with the other islands and the mainland. Capital, Roseau. Pop. in 1871, 27,178.

Dominica, Marquesas Islands. See HIVAOA.

Dominican Republic. See SANTO DOMINGO.

Dömitz, dö′mits, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 33 miles S.S.W. of Schwerin, at the confluence of the Elde with the Elbe. It has manufactures of tobacco, also distilleries and breweries. Pop. 2650.

Domme, dom, a village of France, in Dordogne, on the Dordogne, 53 miles S.E. of Périgueux. Pop. 1996.

Dom′mel (anc. *Duthmela?*), a river of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. After a tortuous northern course of 45 miles, it joins the Meuse at Fort Crèvecœur.

Dommitzsch, dom′mitch, a town of Prussian Saxony, 8 miles N.N.W. of Torgau. Pop. 1951.

Domnau, dom′nŏw, a town of Prussia, 23 miles S.E. of Königsberg. It has an ancient castle. Pop. 2281.

Domo d'Ossola, do′mo dos′so-lå (L. *Oscela* or *Oscelum*), a town of Italy, on the Simplon route, near the Swiss frontier, and 16 miles N.W. of Lago Maggiore. Pop. 3327.

Dompaire, dòᴍ‵påʀ′, a town of France, in Vosges, 7 miles S.E. of Mirecourt, has lace-manufactures. Pop. 1421.

Dompierre, dòᴍ‵pe-aiʀ′, a village of France, in Allier, 16 miles E.S.E. of Moulins. Pop. 2229.

Dompierre, a village of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 6 miles N.E. of La Rochelle. Pop. 1858.

Dompierre, a village of France, in Haute-Vienne, 12 miles N.E. of Bellac. Pop. 1666.

Domremy, dòᴍ‵rêm′ee or dòɴᵍ‵rẹh-mee′, or **Domremy-la-Pucelle,** dòɴᵍ‵rẹh-mee′-lå-pü‵sêll′, a village of France, in Vosges, 7 miles N. of Neufchâteau, on the Meuse. It is the native place of Joan of Arc, whose house is preserved as a national relic. Opposite to it is a monument, with a colossal bust of the heroine. Pop. 339.

Domriansk, dom-re-ånsk′, a town of Russia, government and 40 miles N.N.E. of Perm.

Do′mus, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 16 miles S.W. of Surat, at the mouth of the Taptee in the Gulf of Cambay.

Don (anc. *Ta′nais*; Tartar, *Doo′na*), a river of European Russia, rises in the government of Toola, in Lake Ivan, which also sends a tributary to the Volga, flows generally S., passes Dankov, Lebedian, Cherkask, Nakhchivan, Azof, and Rostov, and enters the Sea of Azof by many mouths on the N.E. Chief affluents on the right, the Sosna Bystraia, the Sosna Tikhaia, and the Donets; left, the Voronezh, Khoper, Medvieditza, Sal, and Manitch. Length, direct, 468 miles; including windings, 1325 miles. The navigation of the Don is difficult in summer, when the water is low; in winter the river is often frozen; but at other times it is traversed by large vessels. The Don and the Voronezh communicate by canals with the Oka, an affluent of the Volga, and thus unite the Sea of Azof to the Caspian. The delta of the Don is an expanse of sandy flats, running 28 miles up, and 22 miles wide at the coast-line. Drainage-area, 170,000 square miles. It is the fourth in rank of the great rivers of Europe.

Don, a river of England, co. of York, West Riding, rises in the moors W. of Penniston, and joins the Ouse after a course of 55 miles. It is navigable from Sheffield. It communicates by canals with the Trent and the Calder.

Don, a river of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, rises in Ben Aven, and enters the North Sea 1½ miles N. of Aberdeen, after a course of 62 miles. Its banks are mostly level, except in the last part of its course, where it flows rapidly through a narrow channel; and it is navigable from the sea only for a short distance. Its salmon-fisheries are important.

Don, a post-village in York co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway, at the mouth of the river Don, 1¾ miles E of Toronto. Pop. 150.

Don, dòɴᵍ, a river of France, in Maine-et-Loire and Ille-et-Vilaine, joins the Vilaine 6 miles E.N.E. of Redon, after a W. course of 40 miles, for 10 of which it is navigable.

Dona Anna, New Mexico. See DONNA ANA.

Donabate, don-ạ-bait′, a village of Ireland, co. and 10½ miles by rail N.N.E. of Dublin. Pop. of parish, 338.

Donabew, or **Donabue,** don‘ạ-bū′, a town of British Burmah, on the Irrawaddy, 65 miles N.W. of Rangoon; the scene of British defeats in 1825 and 1853. Pop. 3921.

Donaghadee, don‘ạ-ʜå-dee′ or don‘ạ-gạ-dee′, a town of Ireland, co. of Down, on the Irish Channel, 16½ miles by rail E.N.E. of Belfast. It is well built, and has a good harbor. Embroidering is carried on, and in the town are flax-mills. Steamers ply hence to Port Patrick. Pop. 2226.

Don′ahue, a village of Sonoma co., Cal., on an inlet of the Bay of San Pablo, and on the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad, 34 miles N. of San Francisco. Steamboats ply between that city and Donahue, where passengers are transferred from the boat to the cars. It has a hotel and some workshops of the railroad company.

Donahue, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Iowa, on the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, 14 miles N. by W. of Davenport.

Don′aldson, a post-office and station of Hot Spring co., Ark., on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, 54 miles S.W. of Little Rock.

Donaldson, a post-office and station of Marshall co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 7 miles W. of Plymouth.

Donaldson, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., in Fraley township, on the Lebanon & Fremont Railroad, 32 miles N. of Lebanon. It has 2 churches. It is mainly supported by operations in coal, which is mined here. Pop. about 1000.

Donaldson, a post-office of Hampshire co., W. Va.

Don′aldsonville, a post-village, capital of Ascension parish, La., on the right or W. bank of the Mississippi River, and on the New Orleans & Texas Railroad, about 80 miles (63 miles by rail) above New Orleans. It has 4 churches. One weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 1573.

Donaldsville, South Carolina. See DONNALDSVILLE.

Don′ally's Mills, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Pa., 4 miles S.S.W. of Millerstown. It has a church, 2 grist-mills, and 2 saw-mills.

Donas, a village of Italy. See DONNAZ.

Dona′tion, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., 8 miles N. by E. of Huntingdon.

Donau, a river of Europe. See DANUBE.

Donaueschingen, do′nŏw-ĕsh′ing-ẹn, a town of Germany, in Baden, at a railway junction, 37 miles N.W. of Constance, at the confluence of the Brigach and Brege. It is well built, and has a gymnasium and a fine residence of Prince Fürstenberg, in the court-yard of which is a spring held by some to be the source of the Danube. Pop. 3366.

Donaustauf, do′nŏw-stŏwf‘, a town of Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, 9 miles W.N.W. of Wörth, on the left bank of the Danube. Near it is the Walhalla temple. Pop. 1059.

Donauwörth, do′nŏw-ŵört‘, written also **Donauwerth,** a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, at the confluence of the Wernitz with the Danube, and at a railway junction, 25 miles N.N.W. of Augsburg. It was formerly a free town. It is enclosed by walls, and has several churches and hospitals, and a monastery. Its inhabitants are mostly employed in raising fruits, flax, hemp, and hops, in brewing, and in a transit trade on the Danube. Pop. 3758.

Don Benito, don bå-nee′to, a town of Spain, 57 miles by rail E.N.E. of Badajos, near the Guadiana. Pop. 4836.

Donc′aster (anc. *Da′num*), a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the navigable river Don, at the junction of several railways, 32 miles S. of York. It is pleasantly situated, and is one of the cleanest and best-built towns in the kingdom. The High street is remarkably handsome. The chief edifices are the parish church, a noble structure, with a tower; Christ church, a grammar-school, St. Thomas's Hospital, a large county deaf and dumb institution, the town hall, jail, and cross, a public library, theatre, lyceum, branch banks, and numerous hotels. Here is a celebrated race-course. In 1776 the famous St. Leger stakes for three-year-olds were founded by Colonel St. Leger, and they have been since annually run for in September by the best horses in England. Pop. 18,768.

Donc′aster, a post-hamlet of Charles co., Md., near the Potomac River, 36 miles S.S.E. of Washington, D.C.

Donc′aster, or **Todmorden,** a post-village of York co., Ontario, 2 miles from Toronto. Pop. 150.

Donchery, dòɴᵍ‘shẹh-ree′, a town of France, in Ardennes, on the Meuse, and on a railway, 3 miles W. of Sedan. It is surrounded with walls, and was formerly strongly fortified. On a large open space are a town hall and a residence for a military governor. It has a hospital and cavalry barracks. Pop. 2147.

Don Cossacks, Country of the. See COSSACKS.

Don′dra Head (anc. *Dewandre, i.e.*, "island's end"), the southernmost extremity of Ceylon. Lat. 5° 55′ N.; lon. 80° 38′ E.

Donegal, don-e-gawl′, a county of Ireland, in Ulster, having E. and S. the counties of Londonderry, Tyrone, and Fermanagh, and on other sides Donegal Bay and the Atlantic. Area, 1870 square miles, one-third arable. Surface mountainous; principal rivers, the Swilly and Leenan. Shores greatly indented, and the county contains Loughs Swilly and Mulroy, with Sheephaven, Gweedore, Guibarra, and Lochrus Bays, and many islands off the coast. The inland lakes are numerous; the largest is Lough Derg. Principal towns, Ballyshannon and Letterkenny, with the ports of Ramelton, Donegal, and Killybegs. The county sends two members to the House of Commons. Capital, Lifford. Pop. 218,334.

Donegal, a town of Ireland, co. of Donegal, at the mouth of the Esk, in Donegal Bay, 11 miles N.N.E. of Ballyshannon. It is ill built, but has a neat church, sulphur baths, and the ruins of a monastery. Pop. 1422. DONEGAL BAY is an inlet of the Atlantic, extending inwards about 25 miles; breadth at entrance, 20 miles.

Donegal, don‘e-gawl′, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 852, exclusive of Millerstown.

Donegal, a township of Washington co., Pa., contains Claysville, Coon Island, and West Alexander. Pop. 2068.

Donegal, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Donegal township, about 42 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 3 churches and a graded school. Pop. 192; of the township, 1112.

Donegal, a post-village of Perth co., Ontario, 3 miles from Newry. Pop. 100.

Don′elson, a post-village of Davidson co., Tenn., on the Tennessee & Pacific Railroad, 8 miles E. of Nashville. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of ploughs and wagons. It is also called McWhirtersville. Pop. about 100.

Don′elton, a post-office of Hunt co., Tex.

Donerail′, a station in Fayette co., Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 7 miles N. of Lexington.

Doneraile, don‘ẹr-ail′, a town of Ireland, co. of Cork, on the Awbeg, 6 miles N.N.E. of Mallow. It has a neat church, large Catholic chapel, nunnery, dispensary, and market-house. Pop. 1314.

Do′ner's, a station on the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad, 29 miles S.W. of Harrisburg, Pa.

Donets, or **Donetz,** do-nĕts′, a river of Southern Russia, and the principal affluent of the Don, rises in the government of Koorsk, flows mostly S.E. through the government of Kharkov and the Don Cossack country, and joins the Don on the right, 40 miles N.E. of Novo-Cherkask, after a course of 400 miles. It is wide and deep, and its banks are highly fertile. Principal affluents, the Oskol, Aidar, and Kalitva,—all from the N. On its banks are the towns of Bielgorod, Smiev, Izioom, and Slavianoserbsk.

Dongen, dong′ʜẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 8 miles N.E. of Breda. Pop. 3874.

Donges, dòɴzh, a market-town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 25 miles N.N.W. of Nantes. Pop. 2890.

Dong-Nai, dong-nī′ (Fr. *Donnai*, dòn‘nī′, or *Bien-Hoa*), a river of French Cochin China, rising in Anam, and forming, with the Saigon and other streams, a joint delta-system with many mouths, two of the outlets being navigable for large ships.

Dongo, a country of Africa. See ANGOLA.

Don′go (anc. *Adun′cum?*), a village of Northern Italy, 20 miles N.N.E. of Como, at the foot of a mountain which rises above the W. shore of Lake Como. Pop. 1341.

Dongola, dong′go-lå, a province of Upper Nubia, lying between lat. 17° 50′ and 19° 30 N. It consists of an extensive plain, about 180 miles long, but of a limited breadth, embracing both banks of the Nile, by which it is traversed throughout its entire length, encircling in its course the island of Argo. It was taken from the Memlooks by Ibrahim Pasha in 1820.——Inhab. DONGOLAWEE, dong-go-lå′-wee. See NEW DONGOLA and OLD DONGOLA.

Dongo′la, a post-village of Union co., Ill., in Dongola township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 27 miles N. of Cairo. It has 2 churches, 2 flour-mills, a saw-mill, and a machine-shop. Pop. of the township, 3095.

Dongola, a hamlet of Gibson co., Ind., on Patoka Creek, 14 miles E. of Princeton.

Donington, England. See DONNINGTON.

Don′ington Castle, a town of England, co. of Leicester, 7 miles S.E. of Derby. Pop. 2154.

Don′iphan, the northeasternmost county of Kansas, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. and E. by the Missouri River, and intersected by

Wolf River. The surface is partly undulating, and diversified with prairies, bluffs, and forests, which grow on the river bottoms. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county produced in 1870 1,326,968 bushels of Indian corn, a greater quantity than any other in the state. It has beds of bituminous coal. It is intersected by the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad and the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad. Capital, Troy. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,414,534. Pop. in 1870, 13,969, of whom 12,382 were Americans; in 1878, 15,122.

Doniphan, a post-village of Doniphan co., Kansas, in Wayne township, on the Missouri River, and on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, 6 miles N.N.E. of Atchison, and about 15 miles S.W. of St. Joseph, Mo. It has a money-order post-office, 2 churches, a graded school, a saw-mill, and a steam flouring-mill, and is a shipping-point for grain. Pop. 528.

Doniphan, a post-village, capital of Ripley co., Mo., on the Current River, about 75 miles S. by W. from Ironton. It has 3 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. 146.

Don Ju'an, a post-office of Perry co., Ind.

Donkerbroek, donk'ẹr-brŏŏk', a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 22 miles S.E. of Leeuwarden. P. 670.

Donkiah, Himalaya Mountains. See DUNKIA.

Donkov, or **Donkow,** Russia. See DANKOV.

Don'ley, a county of the Panhandle of Texas, traversed by the Salt Fork of Red River. Area, 900 square miles.

Donley, a station in Armstrong co., Pa., on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, 31 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Donley, a post-office of Washington co., Pa.

Donmyer, Kansas. See NEW CAMBRIA.

Don'na Ana (or **Anna**), a large southeastern county of New Mexico, is bounded on the W. by the Rio Grande, and intersected by the Rio Pecos. The surface is traversed by several mountain-ranges, one of which is called the Guadalupe Mountains. Here are also large arid plains or tablelands, in which timber and water are scarce. The soil in the valleys of the Rio Grande and Rio Pecos is fertile, and produces wheat, maize, and pasturage for sheep. Capital, Mesilla. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,250,000. Pop. in 1870, 5864, of whom 2856 were Americans.

Donna Ana, a post-village of Donna Ana co., New Mexico, on the east bank of the Rio Grande, about 10 miles above Mesilla. It has a church and a manufactory of wine. Pop. 728.

Donnai, a river of Cochin China. See DONG-NAI.

Don'naldsville, or **Don'aldsville,** a post-village of Abbeville co., S.C., on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, 40 miles S. of Greenville. It has a church, an academy, and several stores. Pop. 200; of the township, 1155.

Don'nan, a post-office of Fayette co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 30 miles N. of Independence. It is on or near the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad.

Donnaöe, don'nå-ö‛ẹh, an island of Norway, at the mouth of the Ranen-Fiord. It is about 18 miles long by 6 broad. Lat. of the centre, 66° 7′ N.; lon. 12° 45′ E.

Donnaz, dôn'nådz, or **Donas,** do'nås, a village of Italy, province of Turin, on the Dora Baltea, 15 miles N.N.W. of Ivrea. Pop. 1648.

Don'nellson, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ill., about 40 miles E.N.E. of Alton. It has a church.

Donnellson, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 34 miles S.W. of Burlington. It has a church and a public hall.

Don'nelly, a post-hamlet of Stevens co., Minn., on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 168 miles W.N.W. of St. Paul. It has a grain-elevator and 2 stores.

Donnelly, a station in Butler co., Pa., on the Parker & Karns City Railroad, 2 miles from Parker Junction.

Don'nel's Chapel, post-office, Rutherford co., Tenn.

Don'nelsville, a post-village of Clark co., O., in Bethel township, 3 miles from Enon Station, and about 18 miles N.E. of Dayton. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. about 250.

Don'ner Lake, California, a small and beautiful mountain-lake in Nevada co., in a chasm or gorge of the Sierra Nevada. It is 2 or 3 miles E. of Truckee, a station on the Central Pacific Railroad, and is about 13 miles N.W. of Lake Tahoe. It is a favorite summer resort.

Don'nington, a town of England, co. and 27 miles E.S.E. of Lincoln. A canal connects it with Boston. Pop. of parish, 1753.

Don'nybrook, a village of Ireland, co. of Dublin, famous for its annual fair. It is now a part of Pembroke, a western suburb of Dublin. Pop. 1853.

Donnybrook, Ontario. See WESTOVER.

Donobew, British Burmah. See DONABEW.

Donohue, California. See DONAHUE.

Do'nop, a post-office of Stanton co., Neb.

Don'ovan, a post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., in Beaver township, on the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad, 22 miles S.E. of Kankakee. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 400.

Dontreix, dòNᵍ‛trå' or dòNᵍ‛tråx', a village of France, in Creuse, 20 miles E. of Aubusson. Pop. 297.

Donysa, one of the Grecian islands. See HERAKLIA.

Donzdorf, donts'doRf, a town of Würtemberg, 5 miles N. of Geislingen. Pop. 1970.

Donzenac, dòNᵍ‛zẹh-nåk', a town of France, in Corrèze, 5 miles N. of Brives-la-Gaillarde. Pop. 1657.

Donzère, dòNᵍ‛zaiR', a town of France, in Drôme, on the Rhone, 35 miles S. of Valence. Pop. 1748.

Donzy, dòNᵍ‛zee', a town of France, in Nièvre, 10 miles E.S.E. of Cosne. Pop. 2560.

Dooab, in India. See DOAB.

Dooany, or **Douany,** doo-å'nee, a walled town of the Comoro Islands, capital of Mohilla, on its coast. Lat. 12° 17′ S.; lon. 43° 46′ E.

Doo‛baunt', or **Doo‛baung'** (Indian, *Toobaung, i.e.,* "turbid water"), a lake of Canada, near 62° N. lat. and 98° W. lon. Doobaunt River is a small stream flowing into it.

Doobosary, Doubosary, or **Dubosary,** doo‛bo-zå'ree, written also **Dubozari,** or **No'vie-Doobosary,** a town of Russia, government of Kherson, on the Dniester, 42 miles N.W. of Tiraspol. Pop. 6402.

Doobovka, Doubovka, Dubovka, doo-bov'kå, or **Dubovski-Posad,** doo‛bov'skee-po-såd', a town of Russia, government and 180 miles S.S.W. of Saratov, on the Volga. It has a prison, a hospital, and manufactures and trade in tobacco, soap, tallow, leather, and mustard. Pop. 12,737.

Doobrovna, a town of Russia. See DUBROVNA.

Dood‛hoo', a fortified town of India, in Jeypoor, 162 miles E. of Agra. It has many shops and a large trade.

Dood‛put'lee, a town of India, in Cachar, 40 miles E. of Sylhet.

Doo'ish, a mountain of Ireland, co. of Donegal, 10 miles W.N.W. of Letterkenny. Height, 2143 feet.

Dookovcheena, Doukovtchina, or **Dukovtschina,** doo-kov-chee'nå, written also **Duchowschtschina,** a town of Russia, government and 32 miles N.E. of Smolensk. Pop. 3550.

Doo'le'a, a town of British India, district of Candeish. Lat. 21° 1′ N.; lon. 74° 47′ E.

Doo'little's Mills, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ind., in Oil township, about 48 miles W. of New Albany. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Doo'ly, a county in the S.W. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Flint River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Vienna. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,131,695. Pop. in 1870, 9790, of whom 9773 were Americans.

Doomairah, or **Dumaira,** doo-mī'rå, an island in the Red Sea, in lat. 14° N., lon. 43° 30′ E., of great height, running up to a sharp peak in the centre.

Doon, a river of Scotland, co. of Ayr, flowing from Loch Doon, in a N.N.W. course of about 18 miles, into the Firth of Clyde, 3 miles S. of Ayr. The name of this beautiful stream has been immortalized by Burns.

Doon, a post-hamlet of Lyon co., Iowa, on Rock River, at the junction of its forks, 22 miles W. of Sheldon Railroad Station. Pop. of Doon township, 170.

Doon, a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, 7 miles by rail S. of Berlin. Pop. 150.

Doona, a river of Russia. See DON.

Doondwaragunge, or **Dundwaraganj,** doon‛dwå-rå-gŭnj', a town of the Etah district, India. Pop. 5414.

Doon‛gurpoor', a town of India, in Rajpootana, 48 miles S. of Odeypoor, and the capital of a small rajahship, tributary to the British.

Door, Dour, or **Dur,** door (rhyming with *poor*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, 83 miles N.N.W. of Bagdad, on the Tigris.

Door, Dour, or **Dur,** door, a village of Persia, in Irak-Ajemee, 75 miles N.W. of Ispahan.

Door, dōr, a northeastern county of Wisconsin, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is a long, narrow peninsula, bounded on the S.E. by Lake Michigan and on the N.W. by Green Bay. A large part of the surface is covered with forests. The soil produces wheat, oats, fruit, potatoes, and grass. Capital, Sturgeon Bay. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,625,012. Pop. in 1870, 4919; in 1875, 8020, of whom 4575 were Americans.

Door, a township of Buffalo co., Wis. Pop. 574.

Doorak, Dourak, or **Durak,** doo'råk, written also **Dorak,** dō'råk, a town of Persia, in Khoozistan, 200 miles S.W. of Ispahan, at the confluence of the Jerahi and Doorak Rivers. It has manufactures of silk handkerchiefs and Arabian cloaks. Pop. 8000.

Door Creek, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis., about 10 miles E.S.E. of Madison.

Doorn, dōrn, a village of the Netherlands, 11 miles E.S.E. of Utrecht. Pop. 1163.

Doorneburg, dōʀ'nẹh-bŭʀɢ`, or **Dornenburg,** dōʀ'-nẹn-bŭʀɢ`, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 8 miles E.N.E. of Nymwegen.

Doornik, the Flemish name of TOURNAY.

Doornspyk, dōʀn'spīke, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Zuyder Zee, 1½ miles S.W. of Elburg.

Door (dōr) **Village,** a post-village of La Porte co., Ind., in Scipio township, about 13 miles S.S.E. of Michigan City. It has 2 churches.

Dooshak, a town of Seistan. See JELALABAD.

Doostee, or **Dustee,** doos'tee`, written also **Dusee, Doost, Doust,** and **Dust,** a river of Beloochistan, province of Mekran, enters the Arabian Sea in lat. 25° 15' N., lon. 61° 50' E., after a course of perhaps 1000 miles.

Do'ra, a township of Moultrie co., Ill. Pop. 924. It contains Dalton City.

Dora, a post-village of Wabash co., Ind., on the Salamonie River, about 38 miles S.W. of Fort Wayne. It has 2 churches.

Dora, a post-office of Labette co., Kansas, about 24 miles S.S.W. of Parsons.

Dora, a post-office of Belmont co., O.

Dora, a post-office of Coos co., Oregon.

Dora Baltea, do'rå bål-tå'å (anc. *Du'ria Ma'jor*), a river of Italy, in Piedmont, rises at the foot of the Little St. Bernard, and, after an E. and S.E. course of nearly 90 miles, joins the Po near Crescentino.

Dorak, a town of Persia. See DOORAK.

Dorama, do-rå'må, a town of Central Arabia, in Nedjed, 30 miles N.E. of Derayeh. It is a place of provisioning for the Mecca caravans. Pop. 7700.

Doran, do`rån', a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 30 miles S. of Sana. It has some remarkable tombs.

Do'ran, a post-office of Mitchell co., Iowa.

Doran, a station in Wilkin co., Minn., on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Breckenridge.

Doran, a station in Johnson co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 40 miles W. of Sedalia.

Dorang, a district of India. See DURRUNG.

Dora Ripaira, do'rå re-pī'rå (anc. *Du'ria Mi'nor*), a river of Italy, in Piedmont, rises in the Cottian Alps, and, after an E. course of 60 miles, joins the Po near Turin.

Do'raville, a post-village of De Kalb co., Ga., on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, 15 miles N.E. of Atlanta. It has a church and a steam saw-mill.

Doraville, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., near the Susquehanna River, about 20 miles E. of Binghamton.

Dor'cas, a post-office of Nemaha co., Kansas.

Dor`cheat'** (or **Dauchite,** daw-cheat`) **Bayou, bī'oo, rises in Arkansas, and runs southward through Columbia co. into Louisiana. Continuing in the same direction, it intersects Webster parish, and enters the north end of Lake Bistineau. It is about 100 miles long. Steamboats navigate the lower part of this bayou.

Dor`cheat', a post-office of Webster parish, La.

Dor'chester (anc. *Durnovaria,* and *Durinum;* Saxon, *Dornceaster,* probably a corruption of *Durini Castra, i.e.,* the "Station of Durinum"), a town of England, capital of Dorset, on the Frome, at a railway junction, 8 miles N. of Weymouth, and 140 miles by rail S.W. of London. It is surrounded by fine avenues, and handsomely built, the poorer edifices being confined to the adjoining village, Fordington. It has 3 churches (one of which—St. Peter's—is an ancient structure, containing some curious monuments), a grammar-school, several ancient poor's hospitals, a county hospital, workhouse, a handsome town hall with market-house, shire hall, county jail and house of correction, barracks, theatre, banks, and several interesting Roman remains, including traces of the ancient walls. In the close vicinity of the town are two entrenched stations, and the amphitheatre of Maumbury, the most perfect in the kingdom. Dorchester has a flourishing retail trade, breweries, and large fairs for sheep and lambs. Pop. 6915.

Dorchester (anc. *Durocina* or *Dorocina*), a village of England, co. and 9 miles S.S.E. of Oxford, on the Thames, here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. of parish, 1053.

Dor'chester, a county in the S.E. part of Maryland, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Choptank River, on the S.E. by the Nanticoke River, and on the W. by Chesapeake Bay. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests and marshes. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staple products of the soil. This county is intersected by the Dorchester & Delaware Railroad. Capital, Cambridge. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,228,875. Pop. in 1870, 19,458, of whom 19,426 were Americans.

Dorchester, a post-village of Liberty co., Ga., near an inlet of the ocean, about 37 miles S.S.W. of Savannah. It has a church.

Dorchester, a post-village of Macoupin co., Ill., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 41 miles N.N.E. of St. Louis, Mo. It has 2 churches.

Dorchester, a post-village of Allamakee co., Iowa, in Waterloo township, about 20 miles N.W. of Lansing. It has 2 churches and a flouring-mill.

Dorchester, a former town of Norfolk co., Mass., situated on Massachusetts Bay, 4 miles S. of Boston, on the Old Colony Railroad and the New York & New England Railroad. It is now the 16th ward of Boston, to which it was annexed in 1869. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Neponset River, has a hilly surface, and presents picturesque scenery. Here are extensive manufactures of various articles, and many fine country-seats. Dorchester post-office is now a branch of Boston post-office. Pop. in 1875, 15,788.

Dorchester, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Neb., on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 28 miles W.S.W. of Lincoln. It has a drug-store and 2 other stores.

Dorchester, a post-township of Grafton co., N.H., 15 miles W. of Plymouth. It has a church. Pop. 689.

Dorchester, a village of Cumberland co., N.J., in Maurice River township, on Maurice River, 3 miles from Manamuskin Station, and 9 miles S. of Millville. It has a church and a graded school. It is mainly supported by ship-building and the oyster-trade. Pop. nearly 400.

Dorchester, a decayed village of Colleton co., S.C., 18 miles N.N.W. of Charleston. This is the principal scene of the romantic tale of "The Partisan," by Simms.

Dorchester, a post-village of Clark co., Wis., in Mayville township, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 222 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. It has 2 churches, a lumber-mill, a chair-factory, and a graded school.

Dorchester, a county of Quebec, bordering upon Maine. Area, 912 square miles. Capital, Sainte Henedine. Pop. 17,776.

Dor'chester, a port of entry and capital of Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, on the Petitcodiac River, near its entrance into Shepody Bay, 12 miles by rail N.W. of Sackville, and 116 miles N.E. of St. John. The river is navigable for ships of any size. The town contains, besides the county buildings, a number of stores and hotels, 3 churches, and a telegraph office. It ships fine gray sandstone to the United States. A valuable mineral, called albertite, or "jet coal," is mined in its vicinity, and is employed in gas-works. Pop. 800.

Dorchester, Ontario. See PUTNAM.

Dorchester, Quebec. See ST. JOHNS.

Dorchester Station, or **Ed'wardsburgh,** a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 10 miles by rail E. by N. of London. Pop. 200.

Dordogne, dor`dōn' (Fr. pron. doʀ`doñ'), a department in the S.E. of France, between the departments of Haute-Vienne, Charente, Charente-Inférieure, Gironde, Lot-et-Garonne, Lot, and Corrèze. Capital, Périgueux. Area, 3545 square miles. The chief rivers are the Dordogne, Vézère, Haute-Vézère, and Isle. The surface in many parts is uncultivated and has numerous marshes. The soil, generally dry and sandy, is rich in minerals, including iron, copper, lead, coal, manganese, and lithographic stones; the department also has marble-quarries and mineral springs. The principal manufactures are iron, serges, hosiery, paper, brandy, and liqueurs. Pop. in 1876, 489,848.

Dordogne (anc. *Dura'nius* and *Dordo'nia?*), a river in the S.W. of France, is formed by the junction of the Dor and the Dogne, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, and, after a course of 220 miles, joins the Garonne 13 miles N. of Bordeaux.

Dordongum, the Latin name of DOURDAN.

Dordracum, the Latin name of DORT.

Dordrecht, a town of the Netherlands. See DORT.

Dore, Mount, in France. See MONT DOR.

Dorebat, do'rẹ-bât', a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 45 miles E.N.E. of Mocha.

Dore l'Église, doʀ lâ'gleez', a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 12 miles S. of Ambert. Pop. 446.

Dorey, Dorei, Dori, Doreh, do'rẹh, called also **Do'ry Harbor,** a town of Papua, on a harbor near the N.W. extremity of Geelvink Bay. It is wretchedly built, and consists of huts standing on posts in the water.

Dorgali, doʀ-gâ'lee, a village of Sardinia, 62 miles E.S.E. of Sassari. It has manufactures of silks. Pop. 3991.

Dorheim, doʀ'hīme, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 16 miles N. of Hanau, on the Wetter. Pop. 202.

Do'ris, an eparchy of Greece, in the nome of Phthiotis and Phocis. Capital, Lidikori. Pop. 20,187.

Dorjeling, India. See Darjeeling.

Dorjella, dor-yĕl'lâ, a village of the Malay Archipelago, on Wamma, one of the Aroo Islands.

Dor'king, or **Dar'king,** a town of England, co. of Surrey, in a valley famed for its beauty, at a railway junction, 29 miles S.S.W. of London. It contains many handsome residences, and a church, containing a mausoleum of the Dukes of Norfolk. The trade in lime and chalk from adjacent pits is considerable. Around the town are numerous fine mansions. It gives name to a breed of fowls. P. 5419.

Dorla, doʀ'lâ, Upper and Lower, two contiguous villages of Prussian Saxony, 3 miles S.S.W. of Mühlhausen. Total pop. 2867.

Dor'lan's Mills, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., on the Waynesburg Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 37 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia. It has a paper-mill.

Dormagen, doʀ-mâ'ghẹn (anc. *Durnoma'gus?*), a village of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles by rail S.S.E. of Dusseldorf. Pop., with surroundings, 2136.

Dormans, doʀ'môɴᵍ', a town of France, department of Marne, 14 miles W. of Épernay. Pop. 1480.

Dor'mansville, a post-hamlet of Albany co., N.Y., in Westerlo township, 16 miles S.W. of Albany. It has a church.

Dor'mer's, a station of Schuylkill co., Pa., 1 mile N.W. of Port Carbon, on the Mill Creek & Mine Hill Railroad.

Dor'miney's Mill, a post-office of Irwin co., Ga.

Dornach, doʀ'nâk', a village of Germany, in Alsace, 2½ miles by rail N.W. of Mülhausen. Pop. 4750, engaged in cotton-spinning and weaving.

Dornach, doʀ'nâk', a village of Switzerland, 19 miles N. of Soleure. It is celebrated for the victory of the Swiss over the Austrians, July 22, 1499.

Dornbach, doʀn'bâᴋ, a village of Lower Austria, 3 miles N.W. of Vienna. Pop. 990.

Dornbirn, doʀn'bēēʀɴ, **Dornbürn,** doʀn'büʀɴ, **Dornbühren,** doʀn'bü-rẹn, or **Dormbürn,** doʀm'büʀɴ, a town of Austria, in Vorarlberg, 6 miles by rail S. of Bregenz. Pop. 8508.

Dornburg, doʀn'bŏŏʀɢ, a town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Weimar, 15 miles E. of Weimar, on the Saale. It contains three castles, one of which was often the residence of Goethe. Pop. 710.

Dornceaster, the Saxon for Dorchester.

Dorndorf, doʀn'doʀf, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 20 miles S.W. of Münster, on the Lippe. It contains a Franciscan monastery and a hospital.

Dornenburg, Netherlands. See Doorneburg.

Dornes, doʀɴ, a village of France, in Nièvre, 21 miles S.S.E. of Nevers. Pop. 1795.

Dornes, doʀ'nĕs, a town of Portugal, on the Zezere, 14 miles N.E. of Thomar. Pop. 1011.

Dornhan, doʀn'hân, or **Dornhem,** doʀn'hĕm, a town of Würtemberg, 40 miles S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1558.

Dorno, doʀ'no (L. *Dor'nus*), a town of Italy, province of Pavia, 3 miles S.E. of Mortara. Pop. 4269.

Dornoch, dor'noᴋ, a village of Scotland, capital of the county of Sutherland, on Dornoch Firth, 14 miles N. of Cromarty. It has a church, elegantly fitted up, and fine remains of the bishop's castle. It unites with Kirkwall, Cromarty, Dingwall, Tain, and Wick in sending one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 625.

Dornoch Firth, a deep inlet of the North Sea, on the N.E. coast of Scotland, between the counties of Sutherland and Ross. Breadth of entrance, about 15 miles.

Dorn's Gold-Mine, a post-hamlet of Abbeville co., S.C., 22 miles S.S.E. of Abbeville. It has a church and a gold-mine.

Dorn'sife, a post-office of Northumberland co., Pa., and a station on the Zerbe Valley Branch of the Reading Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of Shamokin.

Dorn's Mills, a post-hamlet of Edgefield co., S.C., about 45 miles W. of Columbia.

Dornstetten, doʀn'stĕt-tẹn (anc. *Tarodu'num?*), a town of Würtemberg, 35 miles S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1018.

Dornum, doʀ'nŏŏm, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 13 miles N.W. of Aurich. Pop. 912.

Dornus, the Latin name for Dorno.

Dorocina, an ancient name of Dorchester (Oxford).

Dorogh, do'rog', a town of Hungary, in the Haiduck district, 20 miles N.N.W. of Debreczin. Pop. 8216.

Dorogh, do'rog', Kis, kish, and Nagy, nŏdj ("Little and Great Dorogh"), two adjacent villages in Hungary, co. of Tolna, on the Sarviz, which is here navigable, 62 miles S.S.W. of Pesth. Pop. of Kis Dorogh, 1300; of Nagy Dorogh, 2579.

Dorogoboozh, Dorogobouj, Dorogobush, or **Dorogobuj,** do-ro-go-boozh', a town of Russia, government and 55 miles E.N.E. of Smolensk, capital of a circle, on the Dnieper. It is enclosed by walls, is well built, and has numerous churches, a fine market-place, a ruined citadel, and a brisk general trade. Pop. 9099.

Dorogoi, Dorohoy, Dorogoié, or **Dorohoiu,** do-ro-ho'ee, a town of Roumania, 75 miles N.W. of Yassy. Pop. 8364.

Doron, do-rôɴᵍ', a small river in Savoy, which rises in the Graian Alps, and, after a course of about 45 miles, joins the Isère on the left at Moutiers.

Doros, the supposed ancient name of Inkerman.

Dorosma, do'rosh'mŏh', a village of Hungary, Little Cumania, 6 miles by rail W.N.W. of Szegedin. Pop. 9688.

Doroszlo, do'ros'lo', a village of Hungary, co. of Bács, 8 miles from Zombor. Pop. 2766.

Dorp, doʀp, a thriving town of Prussia, on the Wipper, 17 miles N.E. of Cologne. It has manufactures of paper, steel, iron-wares, tobacco, &c. Pop. 11,380.

Dorpat, doʀ'pât, or **Derpt,** dĕʀpt (L. *Torpa'tum* and *Durbe'tum;* Russ. *Yuriev'* or *Yooriev'*), called also **Dörpt,** and **Tartoma,** a town of Russia, in Livonia, on the Embach, 157 miles N.E. of Riga. Mean temperature of the year, 41°.8 Fahr.; winter, 30°.1; summer, 63°. It has a very picturesque appearance, is well built and paved, and comprises a town proper and the suburbs of St. Petersburg and Riga. Its old fortifications have been converted into ornamental gardens and public walks. Principal edifices, the ancient but partly ruined cathedral, the government offices, a college founded in 1589, a normal school, a veterinary institution, numerous other schools, and a spacious market-house. Its celebrated university, founded in 1632 by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and re-established by Paul I., is one of the principal seats of learning in Russia, but is essentially German in its methods and spirit. It has an extensive library, a museum of arts, an observatory, and a botanic garden. It is the chief school for the Protestant clergy in Russia. Dorpat is an ancient city, and in the thirteenth century was admitted among the Hanse Towns. It has endured many sieges, and been alternately Russian, Polish, Swedish, and again Russian. Pop. 20,540.

Dorr, a township of McHenry co., Ill. Pop. 2681. It contains Woodstock, the county seat, and other villages.

Dorr, a post-hamlet of Allegan co., Mich., in Dorr township, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 18 miles S. of Grand Rapids. It has a church, 2 saw-mills, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 250; of the township, 1594.

Dor'rance, a post-hamlet of Luzerne co., Pa., in Dorrance township, about 13 miles S.S.W. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. of the township, 646.

Dorre (dorr) **Island,** West Australia, is 15 miles N. of Dirk-Hartog Island, and with it bounds Shark Bay on the W. Lat. 25° 10' S. Length, from N. to S., 20 miles.

Dor'rence, or **Dor'rance,** a post-hamlet of Russell co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 6 miles E. of Bunker Hill.

Dor'set, or **Dorsetshire,** dor'set-shịr, a county of England, on its S. coast, bounded N.W. by the co. of Somerset, N. by Wilts, E. by Hants, W. by Devonshire, and S. by the English Channel. Area, 980 square miles. Surface in the N. mostly level; in the centre, traversed by chalk downs, on which many sheep are pastured; in the S., finely diversified by hill and dale; in the E. are some wide heaths. Principal rivers, the Ivel, Piddle, Stour, and Frome. The coast on the S. presents the islands (so called) of Portland and of Purbeck, with St. Alban's Head, and, on the S.E., Poole harbor. Portland and Purbeck stone, marble, and potter's clay are raised in large quantities. The county forms an archdeaconry of the diocese of Salisbury. Capital, Dorchester. Pop. in 1871, 195,537.

Dor'set, a hamlet of De Kalb co., Ill., about 28 miles W. by S. from Aurora.

Dorset, a post-township of Ashtabula co., O., is intersected by the Franklin division of the Lake Shore Railroad. Pop. 372. Dorset Station is 4 miles S.E. of Jefferson.

Dorset, a post-township of Bennington co., Vt., about 30 miles N. by E. from Bennington. It is intersected by the Harlem Extension Railroad. Quarries of marble have been opened here. This township contains villages named Dorset, North Dorset, and East Dorset. Many of the white doorsteps of Philadelphia came from Dorset. Pop. 2195.

Dorset, a post-village of Bennington co., Vt., in Dorset township, 7 or 8 miles N. of Manchester. It is surrounded by fine scenery, and has a church and a lumber-mill.

Dorsetshire, England. See Dorset.

Dor′sey, a county in the S. part of Arkansas, is intersected by the Saline River, and bounded on the W. by Bayou Moro. The soil is fertile. Area, about 575 square miles. Capital, Toledo. Here are large forests of cypress, gum, hickory, pine, and walnut.

Dorsey, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ill., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 31 miles N. by E. of St. Louis, and 11 miles N.E. of Alton.

Dorsey's Mills, a hamlet of Belmont co., O., in York township, 12 miles S.S.E. of Glencoe Railroad Station. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Dorsey's Run, a station in Howard co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 21 miles W. of Baltimore.

Dorsey's Station, in Howard co., Md., is on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Washington Branch, 14 miles S.W. from Baltimore.

Dor′seyville, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., Pa., 4 miles N. of Harmarville Station. It has 2 churches.

Dorsten, doʀs′tẹn, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 35 miles by rail S.W. of Münster, on the Lippe. Pop. 3401.

Dort, doʀt, or **Dordrecht,** doʀ′drĕᴋt (L. *Dordra′cum*), a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on an island in the Meuse, 10 miles S.E. of Rotterdam. Chief edifices, a fine town hall, a Gothic church with a tall square tower, and numerous monuments and curious works of art. It has a Latin school, and many public institutions, several quays and canals, a good harbor, building-docks, numerous saw-mills moved by the wind, salt- and sugar-refineries, linen-bleaching grounds, white-lead and tobacco factories, and a large trade in flax, corn, salt fish, train-oil, and timber floated hither down the Rhine. Dort was the original residence of the Counts of Holland, and the place where, in 1572, the independence of the United Provinces was first declared. The Synod of Dort, which anathematized the doctrines of Arminius, was held here in 1618–19. Pop. 26,576.

Dortmund, doʀt′mŏŏnt (L. *Dortmun′da* and *Tremo′nia*), a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, on the Emster, at the junction of numerous railways, 27 miles W.N.W. of Arnsberg. It is the seat of a mining-board, and has a Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, monasteries, hospitals, an academy, a gymnasium, and many coal-mines. Its manufactures are linen, woollen, cotton, railway machinery and supplies, metallic ware, oils, porcelain, stoneware, beer, flour, tobacco, nails, and cutlery. Dortmund early became a place of importance, rose to be a free town, and joined the Hanseatic League. Pop. in 1875, 57,742.

Dor′ton, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ky., 80 miles N.W. of Abingdon, Va. It has 2 churches.

Dorum, do′rŏŏm, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 44 miles N.N.W. of Bremen. Pop. 1878.

Dorvanena, the Latin name of Douarnenez.

Dory Harbor, in Papua. See Dorey.

Dörzbach, dörts′bȧᴋ, a town of Würtemberg, on the Jaxt, 7 miles S. of Mergentheim. Pop. 1090.

Dosa-Jasz, do′shŏh‵-yȧss′, a village of Hungary, 36 miles E. of Pesth, on the Tarna. Pop. 3037.

Dos Hermanas, doce ĕʀ-mȧ′nȧs, a town of Spain, province and 6 miles S.S.E. of Seville. Pop. 3498.

Doso′ris, a hamlet of Queens co., N.Y., on a small island in Long Island Sound, 1½ miles from Glen Cove.

Dossenheim, dos′sẹn-hīme‵, a village of Baden, 4 miles N. of Heidelberg. Pop. 1728.

Dossolo, dos′so-lo, a village of Italy, 7 miles E. by N. of Viadana, on the Po. Pop. 3911.

Do′then, a post-office of Henry co., Ala.

Dotis, dō′tish‵, or **Totis,** tō′tish‵, a town of Hungary, co. and 12 miles S.E. of Comorn. It consists of an upper and a lower town, between which are the ruins of an ancient castle; it has also several churches, a synagogue, a Capuchin monastery, a Piarist college, gymnasium, and high school. Pop. 9855.

Dot′sonville, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tenn.

Dot′ters, a station in Venango co., Pa., on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, 92 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburg.

Dottysburg, Greene co., Pa. See Morrisville.

Do′ty's Corner, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., 4 miles N.E. of Canaseraga Station. It has a church.

Do′tyville, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wis., about 15 miles E. of Fond du Lac.

Douai, or **Douay,** doo‵ȧ′ (L. *Dua′cum;* anc. *Dua′gium?*), a town of France, in Nord, on the Scarpe, at a railway junction, 20 miles S. of Lille. It is well built, and has several handsome old churches, a fine arsenal and cannon-foundry, an artillery school, several hospitals, a theatre, a botanic garden, university-academy, and other public schools, and is the seat of a court and numerous scientific institutions. It has a triple line of fortifications. It has important manufactures of lace, gauzes, cotton stuffs, earthenware, beet-root sugar, glass, soap, and refined sugar. Douai is one of the most ancient towns of France, and existed in the time of Julius Cæsar. It had acquired considerable importance and was strongly fortified in the ninth century. Its possession was afterwards strongly contested by the Flemish and French, by whom it was repeatedly taken and retaken. It was secured to the latter by the peace of Utrecht. Its celebrated school for the education of Catholic priests has been removed to Ushaw, in England. Pop. 23,348.

Douany, Comoro Islands. See Dooany.

Douarnenez, doo‵aʀ‵nẹh-nȧ′ (L. *Dorvanena*), a town of France, Finistère, on the Bay of Douarnenez, 13 miles N.W. of Quimper. It has a sardine-fishery and an active coasting-trade. Pop. 8637.

Douay, a town of France. See Douai.

Double Bayou, a post-office of Chambers co., Tex.

Double Branches, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Ga., 10 miles S. of Lincolnton.

Double Bridge, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Va.

Double Bridges, a post-hamlet of Lauderdale co., Tenn., on Forked Deer River, 15 miles N. of Ripley. It has several churches and stores. Pop. 100.

Double Horn, a post-hamlet of Burnet co., Tex., on the Colorado River, 50 miles above Austin. It has a church.

Double Pipe Creek, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 51 miles N.W. of Baltimore. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Double Shoal, a post-village of Cleveland co., N.C., 8 miles N. of Shelby. It has a cotton-factory and an academy. Pop. of Double Shoal township, 1410.

Double Springs, a post-village of Oktibbeha co., Miss., 16 miles W. of Starkville. It has 4 churches.

Double Springs, a post-office of Putnam co., Tenn.

Double Springs, a post-office of Tarrant co., Tex.

Double Wells, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ark.

Double Wells, Warren co., Ga. See Barnett.

Doubling (dŭb′ling) **Gap Springs,** a sanitary resort in Cumberland co., Pa., 8 miles from Newville Station, and 30 miles W. of Harrisburg. Some of the springs have saline sulphur-waters, and others afford a carbonated saline chalybeate water, useful in many chronic diseases.

Doubosary, a town of Russia. See Doobosary.

Doubovka, a town of Russia. See Doobovka.

Doubs, doobz (anc. *Du′bis*), a river of France, rises in the Jura, at the S. extremity of the department of Doubs, and joins the Saône at Verdun-sur-Saône; it is accompanied by the Canal of the Rhone and Rhine from Vougeaucourt to its junction with the Saône. Length, 263 miles.

Doubs, a department in the E. of France, formed of part of the province of Franche-Comté. It is situated between the departments of Haute-Saône, Jura, and Haut-Rhin, and Switzerland. Area, 2028 square miles. Chief rivers, the Doubs and the Loue. The Canal of the Rhone and Rhine traverses the department from S.W. to N.E. The surface is nearly covered with ramifications of the Jura range. It has mines of iron, salt, and gypsum, and mineral springs. Capital, Besançon. It is divided into the 4 arrondissements of Baume-les-Dames, Besançon, Montbéliard, and Pontarlier. Pop. in 1876, 306,094.

Doub's Water Station, in Frederick co., Md., is on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 65 miles W. of Baltimore.

Doubtful (dŏwt′ful) **Island,** an island of the Pacific Ocean. Lat. (E. point) 17° 20′ S.; lon. 142° 23′ W.

Doubtful Island, in the Pacific Ocean, near the S. coast of Australia. Lat. 34° 24′ S.; lon. 119° 34′ E.

Doucates, a town of Turkey. See Ducates.

Douce, dooce, a mountain of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, 5½ miles S.S.W. of Bray. Elevation, 2392 feet.

Doucett's, Canada. See Sainte Angèle de Laval.

Douchy, doo‵she′, a village of France, in Nord, on the Selle, 31 miles S.S.E. of Lille. Pop. 1968.

Doudeville, dood‵veel′, a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 8 miles N. of Yvetot. Pop. 1549.

Doud (dŏwd) **Station,** a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, and on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, 21 miles S.E. of Ottumwa. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

Douds′ville, a post-office of Pendleton co., Ky.

Doud′ville, a post-hamlet of Wood co., Wis., in Rudolph township, on the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, at Worden Station. It has a large stave-mill. Pop. about 100.

Doué, doo-à′, a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 10 miles W.S.W. of Saumur. It has vast Roman ruins and curious grottos in its vicinity. Pop. 3161.

Douéra, doo-à′rå, a town of Algeria, 10 miles S.W. of Algiers. Pop. 2933.

Dou′gal, a station in Northumberland co., Pa., on the Catawissa Railroad, 16 miles W. of Danville, at a junction with the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

Dougherty, dŏʜ′ẹr-te or dŏw′ẹr-te, a county in the S.W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is intersected by Flint River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad and the Brunswick & Albany Railroad. Capital, Albany. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,914,826. Pop. in 1870, 11,517, of whom 11,364 were Americans.

Dougherty Station, a post-hamlet of Alameda co., Cal., 5 miles from Pleasanton Railroad Station.

Doughertyville, dok′ẹr-te-vĭl, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tenn.

Doughoregan, a post-office of Howard co., Md.

Doughten′s, dŏw′tẹnz, post-office, Alleghany co., N.C.

Doughton, dŏw′tọn, a station on the Youngstown Branch of the Lake Shore Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Youngstown, O.; also on the Mahoning division of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad.

Doughty′s (dŏw′teez) **Creek,** a post-office of Warren co., Ky.

Doughty′s Fork of Killbuck Creek, Ohio, falls into the main stream in Coshocton co.

Douglas, dŭg′lạss, a large town of the Isle of Man, on a fine bay on its E. coast, 81 miles N.W. of Liverpool. Lat. 54° 10′ N.; lon. 4° 29′ W. Its old streets are irregular, but several handsome ones, with terraces, a crescent, and numerous detached villas, have been built. It has several churches, a handsome custom-house, market-house, post-office, house of industry, assembly-rooms, hotels, libraries, and baths. The harbor admits of vessels drawing from 10 to 14 feet at high water. It has daily steam communication with Liverpool and Fleetwood. Small vessels are also built, and the town has some coasting-trade and fisheries. A fine new pier was erected in 1872. It is the seat of the deemster court for the island. Pop. in 1873, 13,846.

Douglas, a village of Scotland, co. and 9½ miles by rail S.S.W. of Lanark, on a stream of the same name, which rises in Cairntable Mountain and flows 16 miles N.E. through Douglas-dale into the Clyde. The ruin of St. Bride′s church is full of family tombs, including the beautiful one of "the good Lord James," the hero of Scott′s "Castle Dangerous." The remains of that fortress still stand, near the seat of Lord Douglas. Pop. 1371.

Douglas, dŭg′lạss, a county in the N.E. central part of Colorado, is drained by the South Fork of the Platte River and Plum Creek. The surface is elevated and partly mountainous. The eastern portion is a plain or table-land, in which timber and water are scarce. The soil is fertile when irrigated. Cattle are the chief source of revenue. This county is intersected by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. Capital, Castle Rock. Valuation of real and personal estate, $803,041. Pop. in 1870, 1388, of whom 1088 were Americans.

Douglas, a county in the N.W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Chattahoochee River. The surface is hilly; the soil is partly fertile. Capital, Douglasville. The census of 1870 gives no statistics of this county, which was formed since that year.

Douglas, a county in the E. part of Illinois, has an area of about 390 square miles. It is intersected by the Embarras and Kaskaskia Rivers. The surface is nearly level; the soil is very fertile. It contains extensive prairies, with groves distributed along the streams. Indian corn, oats, wheat, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Chicago division of the Illinois Central Railroad. Capital, Tuscola. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,393,804. Pop. in 1870, 13,484, of whom 12,796 were Americans.

Douglas, a county in the E. part of Kansas, has an area of 469 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Kansas River, and is intersected by the Wakarusa River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands, the former of which are the more extensive. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county has valuable beds of coal and limestone, and natural groves of ash, cottonwood, elm, oak, walnut, &c. It is intersected by the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad and the Lawrence & Southwestern Railroad. The Kansas Pacific Railroad passes along the N. border of the county. Capital, Lawrence. Valuation of real and personal estate, $11,277,000. Pop. in 1870, 20,592; in 1878, 18,931.

Douglas, a county in the W. part of Minnesota, has an area of 720 square miles. It is drained by Long Prairie Creek and the Chippewa River. The surface is beautifully diversified with small lakes, prairies, and groves or forests, in which the sugar-maple abounds; the soil is mostly fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. Capital, Alexandria. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,835,532. Pop. in 1870, 4239; in 1875, 6319.

Douglas, a county in the S. part of Missouri, has an area of 648 square miles. It is intersected by the North Fork and Bryant′s Fork of White River. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is partly covered with forests, in which the pine and oak are found. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Ava. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 3915, of whom 3905 were Americans.

Douglas, a county in the E. part of Nebraska, has an area of about 360 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Missouri River, and on the W. by the Platte, and is intersected by the Elkhorn River and Papillon Creek. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with upland terraces, bottom lands, and rounded grassy hills. The soil is deep and extremely fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and hay are the staple products. Timber is scarce here, but carboniferous limestone, valuable for building, is abundant. This county is intersected by the Union Pacific Railroad and the Omaha & Northwestern Railroad. Capital, Omaha. Valuation of real and personal estate, $18,055,609. This is the most populous and wealthy county of the state. Pop. in 1870, 19,982; in 1876, 25,722.

Douglas, a county in the W. part of Nevada, borders on California and Lake Tahoe. It is drained by Carson River. The surface is mountainous, and extensively covered with forests of evergreen and coniferous trees. The Sierra Nevada extends along the western border of the county. The soil of Carson Valley produces some wheat, barley, and grass. Granite is abundant here, and gold and silver have been found. Capital, Genoa. Valuation of real and personal estate, $762,864. Pop. in 1875, 1718.

Douglas, a large county in the S.W. part of Oregon, is bounded on the E. by the Cascade Range of mountains, and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. It is drained by the Umpqua River and its two branches, called the North and South Forks, which rise in the Cascade Range. The surface is mostly mountainous, and is extensively covered with forests of good timber. The Umpqua Mountains extend along the W. border of the county. The long valley of the Umpqua River has a fertile soil. Wheat, oats, hay, wool, and lumber are the staple products. Copper is said to be found here. Capital, Roseburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 6066, of whom 5684 were Americans. It is partly intersected by the Oregon & California Railroad. Pop. in 1875, 6033.

Douglas, the most northwestern county of Wisconsin, borders on Minnesota. Area, about 1300 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the part of Lake Superior which is called Fond du Lac, and on the N.W. by the river St. Louis. It is drained by the Aminican, Nemadi, and St. Croix Rivers, which rise within its limits, and by other streams. The surface is uneven or hilly, and is partly covered with extensive forests of the oak, pine, sugar-maple, and other trees. Lumber is one of the chief articles of export. Capital, Superior. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,414,422. Pop. in 1870, 1122; in 1875, 741.

Douglas, township, San Joaquin co., Cal. Pop. 1751.

Douglas, a post-office of Douglas co., Col., on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 35 miles S. of Denver.

Douglas, a station on the Smyrna & Delaware Bay Railroad, in Kent co., Del.

Douglas, a post-village, capital of Coffee co., Ga., about 130 miles W.S.W. of Savannah. It has a church.

Douglas, a township of Clark co., Ill. Pop. 555.

Douglas, a township of Effingham co., Ill. Pop. 3222. It includes Effingham, the county seat.

Douglas, a township of Iroquois co., Ill. Pop. 2399. It contains the town of Gilman.

Douglas, a post-office of Knox co., Ill., 20 miles S.E. of Galesburg. It is at Summit Station on the Galesburg & Peoria Railroad. Here is a church.

Douglas, a hamlet of St. Clair co., Ill., about 7 miles S. of Belleville, and 1 mile from Smithton Post-Office. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill. Pop. about 100.

Douglas, a township of Saline co., Ill., traversed by the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad. Pop. 1437.

Douglas, a township of Adams co., Iowa. Pop. 824.

Douglas, a township of Appanoose co., Iowa. P. 1540.

Douglas, a township of Audubon co., Iowa. Pop. 96.

Douglas, a township of Boone co., Iowa, bounded W. by Des Moines River. Pop. 891.

Douglas, a township of Bremer co., Iowa. Pop. 694.

Douglas, a township of Clay co., Iowa. Pop. 387.

Douglas, Fayette co., Iowa. See AUBURN.

Douglas, a township of Harrison co., Iowa. Pop. 305.

Douglas, a township of Ida co., Iowa. Pop. 94.

Douglas, a township of Madison co., Iowa. Pop. 972.

Douglas, a township of Mitchell co., Iowa. Pop. 490.

Douglas, a township of Montgomery co., Iowa. P. 656.

Douglas, a township of Page co., Iowa. Pop. 838.

Douglas, a township of Polk co., Iowa. Pop. 680.

Douglas, a township of Sac co., Iowa. Pop. 386.

Douglas, a township of Shelby co., Iowa. Pop. 319.

Douglas, a township of Union co., Iowa, contains Creston and Cromwell. Pop. 586, exclusive of Creston.

Douglas, a township of Webster co., Iowa. Pop. 510.

Douglas, a post-village of Butler co., Kansas, in Douglas township, on White Water Creek, about 27 miles S.E. of Wichita. It has a carriage-shop and a graded school. Pop. of the township, 845.

Douglas, a township of Jackson co., Kansas. P. 664.

Douglas, a post-hamlet of Lincoln parish, La., 27 miles W. by N. of Monroe. It has a church.

Douglas, a post-hamlet of Worcester co., Mass., in Douglas township, on the New York & New England Railroad, 48 miles W.S.W. of Boston. The township contains a larger village, named East Douglas, and has 4 churches and a manufactory of edge-tools and axes. Pop. 2202.

Douglas, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich., in Saugatuck township, on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Kalamazoo River, about 20 miles N.W. of Allegan. It has a church, a tannery, 2 steam saw-mills, a grist-mill, and a sash-factory.

Douglas, a township of Montcalm co., Mich. Pop. 363. It contains a part of Stanton, the county seat.

Douglas, a township of Dakota co., Minn. Pop. 800.

Douglas, a station in Stevens co., Minn., on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 49 miles S.E. of Breckenridge.

Douglas, a post-hamlet of Gentry co., Mo., about 32 miles N.N.E. of St. Joseph.

Douglas, a post-office of Douglas co., Neb., at Elkhorn Station on the Union Pacific Railroad, 29 miles W. of Omaha. See ELKHORN.

Douglas, New York. See DOUGLAS CITY.

Douglas, a post-office of Rockingham co., N.C.

Douglas, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. 1072. It contains Greshville and Little Oley.

Douglas, a post-township of Montgomery co., Pa., about 20 miles E. of Reading. Pop. 1604.

Douglas, a township of Clarendon co., S.C. Pop. 310.

Douglas, a station on the Texas Pacific Railroad, 44 miles W. of Texarkana, Tex.

Douglas, a post-village of Nacogdoches co., Tex., about 44 miles E. of Palestine. It has 3 churches.

Douglas, a station in Anderson co., Tex., on the Brazos Branch of the International & Great Northern Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Palestine. Here is Prairie Point Post-Office.

Douglas, a township of Marquette co., Wis. Pop. 719. It contains Briggsville and Douglas Centre.

Douglas, a post-village in York co., New Brunswick, 5 miles by rail N.W. of Fredericton. Pop. 200.

Douglas, a post-village in Renfrew co., Ontario, on the Bonnechère River, 17 miles W. of Renfrew. It has grist- and saw-mills. Pop. 150. See also GARAFRAXA.

Douglas Centre, a post-hamlet of Marquette co., Wis., in Douglas township, about 14 miles N.W. of Portage City. It has a flouring-mill.

Douglas City, a post-village of Trinity co., Cal., on the Trinity River, 46 miles W.N.W. of Redding, and about 180 miles N.N.W. of Sacramento. It has placer gold-mines. Pop. 411.

Douglas City, or **Douglas,** a village of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Delaware River, and on the Erie Railroad, at Basket Station, 59 miles N.W. of Port Jervis. It has a church, a saw-mill, a wagon-shop, &c. Here is Long Eddy Post-Office.

Douglas Grove, a post-office of Kountze co., Neb.

Douglas Island, in Alaska, is between Admiralty Island and the mainland. Lat. 58° 15′ N.; lon. 134° 24′ W.

Douglass. See DOUGLAS.

Douglass Shed, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Tenn., 10 miles from Jonesborough. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, &c.

Douglassville, dŭg'lạss-vĭl, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River, near the line between Amity and Douglas townships, and on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 13½ miles E.S.E. of Reading. It has several hotels and general stores.

Douglaston, dŭg'lạss-tọn, a station, Queens co., N.Y., on the North Side Railroad, 4 miles E. of Flushing, L.I.

Douglastown, dŭg'lạss-tŏwn, a post-village in Gaspé co., Quebec, at the mouth of the river St. John, a noted salmon-stream, 9 miles S.E. of Gaspé Basin. Its people are engaged in fisheries. It has a well-sheltered harbor. P. 200.

Douglastown, a post-village in Northumberland co., New Brunswick, on the left bank of the Miramichi, 3 miles above Chatham. It has large saw-mills, an extensive lumber-trade, and a large stone hospital for mariners. Vessels of the largest tonnage load here. Pop. 400.

Douglasville, dŭg'lạss-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Escambia co., Ala., 9 miles from Brewton Railroad Station. It has a lumber-mill.

Douglasville, a post-village, capital of Douglas co., Ga., about 30 miles W. of Atlanta. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and an academy.

Douglasville, a post-village of Cass co., Tex., 12 miles N.W. of Atlanta. It has 3 churches, 5 general stores, and an academy.

Doukovtchina, Russia. See DOOKOVCHEENA.

Douletabad, a town of India. See DOWLETABAD.

Doulevant, doolˋvôɴᵍ', a town of France, in Haute-Marne, 9 miles S. of Vassy. Pop. 704.

Doullens, doolˋlôɴᵍ', a town of France, in Somme, on a railway, and on the Authie, 20 miles N. of Amiens. It has a citadel, a prison, and a theatre, and is the seat of active manufactures. Pop. 3886.

Doulon, dooˋlôɴᵍ', a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, 3 miles from Nantes. Pop. 1926.

Doune, doon, a village of Scotland, co. of Perth, beautifully situated on the Teith, 7 miles by rail N.W. of Stirling. Doune Castle, one of the most majestic feudal remains in Britain, was built in the fourteenth century. Pop. 1262.

Dour, dooʀ, a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 9 miles W.S.W. of Mons. It has a custom-house and extensive iron- and coal-works. Pop. 8501.

Dour, a village of Persia. See DOOR.

Dour, a town of Turkey. See DOOR.

Dourak, a town of Persia. See DOORAK.

Dourdan, dooʀˋdôɴᵍ' (L. *Dordon'gum*), a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the Orge, 35 miles by rail S.W. of Paris. It has an old castle, a handsome church, and manufactures of silk hosiery and woollen goods. Pop. 2719.

Dourga (dooʀ'gå) **Strait** is on the S. side of Papua, near Torres Strait. The N.W. entrance is about 12 miles wide, the W. point being in lat. 7° 27′ S., lon. 138° 46′ E., and the E. point in lat. 7° 22′ S., lon. 138° 55′ E.

Dourgne, dooʀñ, a town of France, in Tarn, 9 miles S.S.W. of Castres. Pop. 1749.

Dournazac, dooʀˋnåˋzåk', a village of France, Haute-Vienne, 20 miles S.E. of Rochechouart. It has important iron-foundries. Pop. 228; of commune, 2092.

Douro, doo'ro (Port. pron. dô'ro; Sp. *Duero*, doo-å'ro; anc. *Du'rius*), a river of Spain and Portugal, rises in the province of Soria, in Spain, flows generally W. through Leon to Miranda, then turns S.S.W., forming the boundary between Spain and Portugal, and, lastly, again W., and having divided the Portuguese provinces of Tras-os-Montes and Beira, and intersected the province of Oporto, enters the Atlantic at São João da Foz, 3 miles W. of Oporto. Total course estimated at 400 miles. Its basin, between the Asturian Mountains, N., and the Sierras Guadarrama and Estrella, S., is the most extensive in the Spanish Peninsula, but its course is chiefly through narrow and craggy valleys. Chief tributaries, the Pisuerga, Esla, Eresma, Tormes, and Tamega. Its course is rapid and impeded by rocks, but it has been rendered navigable into Spain.

Doushak, a town of Seistan. See JELALABAD.

Dous'man, a post-hamlet of Waukesha co., Wis., on Bark River, and on the S. line of Summit township, 7 miles S. of Oconomowoc.

Doust, a river of Beloochistan. See Doostee.

Doustre, doost'r, a small river of France, in Corrèze, flows S., and joins the Dordogne near Argentat.

Douvaine, doo`vên' or doo`vain' (L. *Duva'nia*), a town of France, in Haute-Savoie, 9 miles S.W. of Thonon, near the S. shore of the Lake of Geneva. Pop. 1230.

Douve, doov, a river of France, rises at a place called Fontaine Douve, near the village of Tollevast, and falls into a bay in the English Channel. Length, 25 miles.

Douvres, the French name of Dover.

Douvres, or **Douvres-la-Délivrande,** doov'ʀ-lå-då`lee`vrôɴd' (anc. *Du'bris Viducas'sium*), a village of France, in Calvados, 7 miles N. of Caen. Pop. 1278.

Douw, dŏwv or dŏw, or **Poolo-Dow,** written also **Daw, Daauw,** or **Dao,** an island of the Malay Archipelago, 35 miles S.W. of Timor. Lat. 10° 48′ S.; lon. 122° 41′ E. It is hardly more than a barren rock; but so attached are its inhabitants to it that they refused the offer of transfer to Timor. Pop. 5000.

Doux, doo ("sweet"), a river of France, in Ardèche, flows E., and joins the Rhone near Tournon.

Douze, dooz, a river of France, in Gers and Landes, joins the Midou at Mont-de-Marsan, after a N.W. course of 55 miles.

Dovadola, do-vå-do'lå, a town of Italy, 10 miles S.W. of Terra del Sole, on the Montone. Pop. 2793.

Dove, dŭv, a river of England, rises near Buxton, and, after a S. course of 39 miles, joins the Trent below Burton. In the vicinity of Ashbourne it winds through a remarkable chasm, 2 miles in length, termed Dovedale.

Dove, dŭv, a post-office of Pike co., O.

Do'ver (Fr. *Douvres*, doov'ʀ; anc. *Du'bris*), a cinque port and town of England, co. of Kent, on the N.W. side of Dover Strait, the terminus of two railways to London, from which it is 66 miles E.S.E. Lat. of castle, 51° 7′ 8″ N.; lon. 1° 19′ 5″ E. The old town consists mostly of a collection of streets on the N. side of its harbor, and a long street on the banks of a small stream, the whole enclosed and backed by chalk downs, on which are the castle, citadel, and several strong detached forts. W. the railway enters the town through a tunnel cut in the cliffs, which here abut into the sea. The castle is a collection of formidable works, occupying 35 acres; its foundation has been attributed to the Romans, and it contains Roman and Saxon towers, a spacious keep forming a bomb-proof magazine, and barracks. In the castle stands a church, built during the Roman period, and almost unchanged, except the roof. The other principal edifices are a military hospital, the parish churches, a handsome chapel of ease, numerous dissenting chapels, a college, a synagogue, the town hall and jail, the hospital Maison-Dieu, custom-house, workhouse, theatre, assembly-rooms, museum, baths, docks, warehouses, and numerous good hotels. The harbor consists of 3 basins, the outer one enclosed between 2 piers 150 feet apart; large sums have been spent upon it in different reigns. Dover has been made a harbor of refuge, by throwing out jetties of great magnitude, and a granite pier, ⅓ of a mile long, and still unfinished, into the sea. Dover, one of the chief ports of communication between England and the continent, has continual intercourse by steamboats with Calais and Boulogne. It imports large quantities of eggs, fruit, and other produce from France, and has a thriving coasting-trade and fishery. Ship-building, and sail-, rope-, and paper-making, employ many of the population. Dover is the principal of the Cinque Ports, and is the seat of a suffragan bishop. Pop. 28,590.

Do'ver, a post-village, capital of Pope co., Ark., is about 75 miles N.W. of Little Rock, and 1 mile E. of the Illinois Bayou. It has two churches and a high school.

Dover, the capital of the state of Delaware, and of Kent co., is on Jones Creek, and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 48 miles S. of Wilmington, and nearly 6 miles W. of Delaware Bay. It contains a state-house, 7 churches, a national bank, a state bank, an academy, several hotels, and 1 or 2 factories for canning fruits. Two weekly newspapers are published here. P. 1906.

Dover, a post-village of Bureau co., Ill., in Dover township, about 32 miles W.N.W. of Ottawa, and 2 miles from Malden Station of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. It has a high school and several churches. Pop. 304; of the township, 1402.

Dover, a hamlet of Boone co., Ind., about 36 miles N.W. of Indianapolis.

Dover, Wayne co., Ind. See Webster.

Dover, a hamlet of Chickasaw co., Iowa, in Chickasaw township, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad (Iowa & Dakota division), at Chickasaw Station, 12 miles E. of Charles City. It has a church, a graded school, and a carriage-shop. Here is Ionia Post-Office.

Dover, a township of Fayette co., Iowa. Pop. 1406. It contains El Dorado.

Dover, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Iowa, about 25 miles N.N.W. of Keokuk.

Dover, a post-hamlet in Dover township, Shawnee co., Kansas, 16 miles W.S.W. of Topeka. The township is bounded N. by Kansas River, and has 3 churches and a pop. of 444.

Dover, a post-village of Mason co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 50 miles above Cincinnati, and 12 miles below Maysville. It has 3 churches, a seminary, several tobacco-factories, a lumber-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. 532.

Dover, a post-village, the capital of Piscataquis co., Me., is on the S. bank of the Piscataquis River, in Dover township, and on the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad, about 35 miles (direct) and 53 miles by railroad N.W. of Bangor. It has 5 churches, a savings-bank, a tannery, and manufactures of woollen goods. One weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. of the township, 1983. The station here is called "Dover and Foxcroft." On the opposite bank of the river is the village of Foxcroft, which is considered a part of Dover, but has a post-office of its own name.

Dover, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Mass., in Dover township, on the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, 16 miles S.W. of Boston. The township has 4 churches, a paper-mill, and an organ-factory. Pop. of the township, 650.

Dover, a township of Lenawee co., Mich., traversed by the Michigan Southern Railroad. P. 1467. See Clayton.

Dover, a hamlet of Washtenaw co., Mich., in Dexter township, 5 miles N. of Dexter Station. Here is Base Lake Post-Office.

Dover, Kandiyohi co., Minn. See Dovre.

Dover, a township of Olmsted co., Minn. Pop. 972. It contains Dover Centre.

Dover, a post-hamlet of Yazoo co., Miss., 30 miles N. of Jackson. It has 3 churches, 3 stores, and 15 residences.

Dover, a post-village of Lafayette co., Mo., in Dover township, and on the Missouri River, about 14 miles below Lexington. It has several churches, a brewery, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. 320. The township has 7 churches and a pop. of 2251. Hemp is one of its staple products.

Dover, a post-office of Gage co., Neb.

Dover, a beautiful city, capital of Strafford co., N.H., is situated on both sides of the Cocheco River, at the head of navigation, 68 miles N. by E. of Boston, and 11 miles N.N.W. of Portsmouth. Lat. 43° 13′ N.; lon. 70° 54′ W. It is on the Boston & Maine Railroad, and is connected with Portsmouth by the Portsmouth & Dover Railroad. The Dover & Winnipiseogee Railroad extends from this place to Alton Bay. The site of Dover is hilly or uneven, and some of the streets cross each other obliquely. It contains a city hall, a court-house, the Dover Library, 11 churches, a high school, an academy, 3 national banks, 3 hotels, 3 savings-banks, and 4 newspaper offices which issue 1 daily, 4 weekly, and 2 semi-monthly papers. Dover is favorably situated for trade and manufactures. The river here has a direct fall of 32 feet, affording abundant water-power. The Cocheco Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $1,500,000, have here 5 large cotton-mills from 5 to 7 stories high, and employ about 1200 operatives, working 2300 looms and 95,000 spindles. The Cocheco Print-Works have 12 printing-machines, a capacity for printing 40,000,000 yards a year, and employ 437 hands. Dover has also large manufactures of boots and shoes, an iron-foundry, a woollen-mill, gas-works, &c. About 12 vessels are owned here. This is the oldest town in the state, having been settled in 1623. Pop. in 1860, 8502; in 1870, 9294.

Dover, a post-town of Morris co., N.J., on the Rockaway River and the Morris Canal, and on the Morris & Essex division of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 12 miles N.N.W. of Morristown, and about 22 miles W. by S. from Paterson. It contains 6 churches, 2 banks, a rolling-mill, a machine-shop, a planing-mill, a car-factory, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. about 2000.

Dover, a township of Ocean co., N.J. Pop. 3044. It contains Toms River, the county seat.

Dover, or **Dover Plains,** a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Dover township, and on the New York & Harlem Railroad, 78 miles N.N.E. of New York. It contains 3 churches, a national bank, and 2 hotels. Near this village is a natural curiosity called Dover Stone Church. Pop. of the township, 2180.

Dover, a post-office of Craven co., N.C., in Dover township, on the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, 24 miles W. of New-Berne. Pop. of township, 2206.

Dover, a township of Athens co., O. Pop. 1697. It contains Salina, Chauncey, and Millfield.

Dover, a post-hamlet of Cuyahoga co., O., in Dover township, about 12 miles W.S.W. of Cleveland. The township is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie. It has 5 churches. Pop. of the township, 1445.

Dover, a township of Fulton co., O. Pop. 930. It contains Ottokee.

Dover, a township of Tuscarawas co., O. Pop. 3515. It contains Winfield and Canal Dover.

Dover, or **New Dover,** a village of Union co., O., in Dover township, on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, 13 miles W.S.W. of Delaware. It has 2 churches, a stave-factory, &c. Pop. of the township, 929. Here is New Dover Post-Office.

Dover, a post-borough of York co., Pa., in Dover township, about 18 miles S. of Harrisburg, and 8 miles W.N.W. of York. It has 2 churches and 2 manufactories of coaches. Pop. 418; of the township, 2281.

Dover, a post-village, capital of Stewart co., Tenn., on the left bank of the Cumberland River, about 75 miles W.N.W. of Nashville, and 2 miles N. of the Louisville & Memphis Railroad. It contains 2 churches, an academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. 270. Near this village are 4 furnaces for smelting iron ore, which is mined in Stewart co. The battle of Fort Donelson was fought here in February, 1862. Here is a national cemetery.

Dover, a post-township of Windham co., Vt., 22 miles E. by N. of Bennington. It has 4 churches. Pop. 635.

Dover, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co., Va., 10 miles from Plains Station. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Dover, a township of Racine co., Wis. Pop. 993. It contains Dover Station and Kansasville.

Dovera, do-vȧ'rȧ, a village of Northern Italy, 4 miles N.N.E. of Lodi. Pop. 2040.

Dover Centre, a post-village of Olmsted co., Minn., in Dover township, on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 32 miles W. of Winona. It contains a church and 4 grain-elevators, and ships about 600,000 bushels of wheat per annum. Pop. 200.

Dover Furnace, a post-office of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Harlem Railroad, 4 miles S. of Dover Plains.

Dover Hill, a post-hamlet of Martin co., Ind., about 42 miles E. of Vincennes, and 1 mile W. of the East Fork of White River.

Dover Mines, a post-village of Goochland co., Va., on the James River, about 18 miles W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches and coal-mines.

Dover Plains, New York. See DOVER.

Dover Point, a post-hamlet of Strafford co., N.H., on the Dover & Portsmouth Railroad, and on the Piscataqua River, at the mouth of the Cocheco, 6 miles S. of the city hall of Dover. Here are extensive manufactures of bricks.

Dover South, or **Paincourt,** a post-village in Kent co., Ontario, 6 miles W. of Chatham. Pop. 100.

Dover South Mills, a post-hamlet of Piscataquis co., Me., 5 miles S. of Dover. It has 2 stores and a saw-mill.

Dover Station, a post-office of Racine co., Wis., on the Western Union Railroad, 21 miles W. of Racine.

Dover Strait. See STRAIT OF DOVER.

Dove's (dŭvz) **Creek,** a post-office of Elbert co., Ga.

Dove's Depot, a post-village of Darlington co., S.C., in Butler township, on the Cheraw & Darlington Railroad, 20 miles S. of Cheraw. It has 2 churches.

Dovesville, dŭvz'vĭl, post-office, Rockingham co., Va.

Dovre, do'vrẹ, township, Kandiyohi co., Minn. P. 456.

Dovrefield, Dovrefjeld, do'vrẹ-fe-ȇld', or **Dofrines,** do'freen' (Norw. *Daavrefjeld,* dō'vrȇ-fyȇld), a mountain-range of Norway, forming the central part of the Scandinavian system, and extending in an E.N.E. direction from the valley of Lessöe, near lat. 62° N., where the Langfield range terminates, to the Syltfjället, lat. 63° N., where the chain of Kiölen begins. It is generally composed of gneiss and micaceous schist, and possesses, in the Skagtöls-tind, which has an altitude of 8390 feet, the highest summit in the Scandinavian peninsula. This mountain raises its gigantic mass above the lofty plateau on which the chain rests, till its snowy heights are lost among the clouds. Four passes lead across the Dovrefield range. The most frequented of these is in the line of road which leads from Christiania to Trondhjem, E. of the Sneehaettan. Its greatest height is 4200 feet. The name is derived from DAAVRE (which see), and *field,* or *fjeld,* a fell or mountain-ridge.

Do'vy, or **Dy'vi,** a river of Wales, cos. of Merioneth and Montgomery, rises near Bala, flows S.W., and joins the Irish Sea 7 miles N. of Aberystwith. Length, 30 miles.

Dow, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Ind., at Onward Railroad Station, 10 miles E.S.E. of Logansport.

Dowagiac, do-wa'jẹ-ak, a small river of Michigan, rises in Cass and Van Buren cos., and flows into the St. Joseph's River near Niles.

Dowagiac, a post-village of Cass co., Mich., on the Dowagiac River, and on the Michigan Central Railroad, 105 miles E. of Chicago, 35 miles S.W. of Kalamazoo, and 9 or 10 miles N.W. of Cassopolis. It has 5 churches, a national bank, a public library, a newspaper office, a high school, a foundry, manufactures of baskets and stoves, 2 steam saw-mills, and a brewery. Pop. 1932.

Dow'dallville, a post-office of Peoria co., Ill., on the Peoria Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 4 miles by rail W. of Peoria.

Dow'elltown, a post-village of De Kalb co., Tenn., 28 miles S.E. of Lebanon. It has a church, an academy, a flour-mill, &c.

Dowka'ra (or **Daukara,** dow-kȧ'rȧ) **Lake** (or **Sea**), a lake or collection of lakes and swamps in the delta of the Amoo-Darya. Area, 400 square miles. It is fed and drained by the eastern arm of that river, and around its E. and N. sides there is a navigable channel, and on its N. shore there is a range of hills called Belitao.

Dow'lais, a chapelry in Glamorganshire, South Wales, and an important suburb of Merthyr-Tydvil, containing extensive iron-works. It has fine public buildings, and two stations, one on the Brecon & Merthyr Railway, and the other on the branch line of the London & Northwestern. Pop. 18,614.

Dowletabad, Dowlatabad, Douletabad, dŏw'-lạ-tȧ-bȧd', or **De'oghir'** (the "fortunate city"), an inland town and fortress of India, in Hyderabad, 10 miles N.W. of Aurungabad, is situated in lat. 19° 57′ N., lon. 75° 16′ E. It is one of the most remarkable fortresses in India, and stands upon an isolated rock, 300 feet or more high, and for about one-third of its height perpendicular and presenting no visible means of reaching the summit, which is only to be attained through an excavation in the heart of the rock. In 1306 this fortress was taken from a powerful Hindoo chief by the Emperor of Delhi. Since then it has been captured several times: it is now in the possession of the Nizam of Hyderabad. Near it are the cave-temples of Elora.

Dowletabad, a ruined fort of Afghanistan, on the Furrah-Rood, 140 miles S. of Herat.

Dow'lin's Forge, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Waynesburg Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 2 miles from Downingtown.

Down, or **Downshire,** dŏwn'shir, a county of Ireland, in Ulster, bounded E. and S. by the Irish Sea. Area, 967 square miles. Carlingford Bay separates it from Leinster on the S., and the Newry Canal and Lagan River form its boundaries on the W. The other rivers are the Bann and Anna-cloy. It contains Lough Strangford, Dundrum Bay, and the Mourne Mountains, the highest of which, Slieve Donard, is 2796 feet. The surface is mostly mountainous or hilly, but in many parts is fertile. Agriculture is carried on with great skill and success. Live-stock, flax, and grain are leading products. Capital, Downpatrick. Pop. in 1871, 293,449.

Down, a town of Ireland. See DOWNPATRICK.

Downe, dŏwn, a township of Cumberland co., N.J., bounded S.W. by Delaware Bay. Pop. 3385. It contains Port Norris, Newport, Dividing Creek, and Mauricetown.

Dow'ner's Grove, a post-village of Du Page co., Ill., in Downer's Grove township, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Chicago, Wilmington & Western Railroads, 22 miles W.S.W. of Chicago. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a newspaper office. Pop. of township, 2518. It contains villages named Hinsdale and Clarendon Hills.

Dow'ney, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., in a fertile valley, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 12 miles S.E. of Los Angeles. It has a bank, a tobacco-factory, and a newspaper office.

Downey, a post-village of Cedar co., Iowa, in Springdale township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 10 miles E.S.E. of Iowa City. It has 2 churches, a drug-store, and an elevator. Pop. about 250.

Dow'neyville, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Ind., 4 miles from Adams Station. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Down'ham-Mar'ket, a town of England, co. of Norfolk, on the Ouse, 10½ miles by rail S. of Lynn-Regis. The town is well built, and has an antique church, a workhouse, a large bell-foundry, and markets. Pop. 2752.

Down Hill, or **Boston,** a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ind., about 44 miles W. of New Albany.

Downieville, dŏw′ne-vĭl, a post-village, capital of Sierra co., Cal., is on the North Yuba River, about 76 miles (direct) N.N.E. of Sacramento, and 34 miles N.N.E. of Grass Valley. It is about 12 miles S.W. of the Downieville Butte, which is 8800 feet high. It contains 2 churches, a bank, 3 hotels, a foundry, and a newspaper office. Gold is found near this place. Pop. 704.

Downieville Butte, būte, a mountain in Sierra co., Cal., is a peak of the Sierra Nevada, 12 miles E.N.E. of Downieville. It is nearly 8800 feet above the level of the sea.

Down′ing, a post-hamlet of Schuyler co., Mo., on the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, 11 miles W. of Memphis.

Down′ingsville, a village of Grant co., Ky., on Eagle Creek, about 33 miles N.N.E. of Frankfort.

Down′ington, or **Pageville,** a post-village of Meigs co., O., in Scipio township, about 40 miles S.W. of Marietta. It has 2 churches and the Decamp Institute. Pop. 80. The name of its post-office is Downington.

Down′ingtown, a post-borough of Chester co., Pa., is pleasantly situated in Chester Valley, on the east branch of the Brandywine Creek, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the junction of the Waynesburg Branch, and at the W. terminus of the Chester Valley Railroad, 33 miles W. of Philadelphia, and 8 miles N.W. of West Chester. It has a national bank, 6 churches, an academy or institute, a public high school, manufactories of sewing-machines and wheels, 2 flouring-mills, gas-works, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 1500.

Down′ingville, a post-hamlet of Bladen co., N.C., 30 miles S.E. of Fayetteville.

Downpat′rick, a borough of Ireland, in Ulster, capital of the co. of Down, at a railway junction, 21 miles S.S.E. of Belfast. It consists chiefly of four streets, and is divided into English, Irish, and Scotch quarters. The principal edifices are a cathedral, parish church, chapels, diocesan school, county court-house, prison, infirmary, fever hospital, almshouses, large barracks, and a workhouse. It has a library, news-room, various schools, convenient quays, manufactures of linen, leather, soap, and breweries. Near the town are the ruins of the old cathedral, a remarkable ancient mound, a race-course, and wells, resorted to by pilgrims. Downpatrick claims to be one of the oldest towns in Ireland, having been the place of residence of the ancient native kings of Ulster, and the chosen residence of St. Patrick, who founded religious establishments here, and presided over them till his death, in 493. Pop. 3621.

Downs, a portion of the North Sea, off the S.E. coast of England, co. of Kent, between the North and South Foreland, and opposite Ramsgate, Deal, &c. Here valuable shelter is insured for shipping by the Goodwin Sands, which serve as a breakwater.

Downs, a post-hamlet of McLean co., Ill., in Downs township, on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Bloomington. It has a church and a graded school. Pop. of the township, 1196.

Down's Chapel, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Del., 3½ miles from Kenton. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Downsview, dŏwnz′vū, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 3 miles N.W. of Weston. Pop. 200.

Downsville, dŏwnz′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Pottawattamie co., Iowa, in Norwalk township, 2 miles from Weston Railroad Station. It has a flour-mill.

Downsville, a post-village of Lincoln and Union parishes, La., is 22 miles W.N.W. of Monroe. It has 2 churches and the Downsville Institute.

Downsville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., about 25 miles W.N.W. of Frederick.

Downsville, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., in Colchester township, on the East Branch of the Delaware River, about 16 miles S. of Delhi. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a tannery, and a lumber-mill.

Downsville, a post-office of Caldwell co., N.C.

Downsville, a post-village of Dunn co., Wis., in Dunn township, on the Red Cedar River, 8 miles S. of Menomonee. It has a lumber-mill. Pine timber abounds here.

Down′ton, a town of England, co. of Wilts, on the Avon, which here divides into three arms, 6 miles by rail S.S.E. of Salisbury. It has a long street, with several chapels, and a grammar-school. Pop. of parish, 3654.

Dows (dŏwz) **Prairie,** a post-office of Humboldt co., Cal.

Dow′ville, a post-village of Crawford co., Iowa, on the Boyer River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Denison. It has a cheese-factory, 2 hotels, a flour-mill, and a grain-elevator. Pop. about 350.

Doyle, doil, a township of Clarke co., Iowa. Pop. 716, exclusive of Hopeville.

Doyle, a township of Marion co., Kansas. Pop. 1286. It contains Florence.

Doyle, Columbia co., Wis. See Doylestown.

Doylesburg, doilz′burg, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Pa., about 20 miles N. of Chambersburg.

Doyle's Mills, a post-hamlet of Juniata co., Pa., 9 miles S.W. of Port Royal. It has a grist-mill.

Doylesport, doilz′pōrt, a township of Barton co., Mo., 20 miles S.S.E. of Nevada. Pop. 385.

Doylestown, doilz′tŏwn, a post-village of Wayne co., O., in Chippewa township, 2½ miles N.E. of Easton Station, and 13 miles S.W. of Akron. It has 4 churches, a high school, a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, and a manufactory of reapers and mowing-machines. Pop. 551.

Doylestown, a post-borough, capital of Bucks co., Pa., is situated on an eminence, 34 miles by railroad N. of Philadelphia, and about 18 miles N.E. of Norristown. It is on a branch of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, which branch connects with the main line at Lansdale. It has a new stone court-house, a national bank, a public library, an academy, a female seminary, and 8 churches, among which is a large stone edifice recently built by the Presbyterians. Six weekly newspapers (2 or 3 of which are German) are published here. Doylestown has gas-works, a manufactory of farming-implements, a tannery, 2 carriage-factories, a foundry, &c. Pop. 1601.

Doylestown, a post-village of Columbia co., Wis., in Otsego township, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 18 miles S.E. of Portage City, and 73 miles W.N.W. of Milwaukee. It has 2 churches. Pop. 100.

Dozier, do′zhẹr, a station in St. Louis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 34 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis.

Draa, drå, **Edrha,** ĕd′rå′, written also **Dera** (anc. *Edrei?*), a town of Syria, a few miles S.E. of El Mezareeb. The ruins of the ancient city cover an extent of about two miles in circumference.

Drabund, a town of Afghanistan. See Derabund.

Drac, dråk, a river of France, in Hautes-Alpes and Isère, rises in the Alps, and joins the Isère 3 miles below Grenoble, after a N.W. course of 70 miles.

Dracenum, supposed ancient name of Draguignan.

Drachenfels, drå′kẹn-fĕls′ ("Dragon's Rock"), a mountain of the range of the Siebengebirge, in Rhenish Prussia, on the right bank of the Rhine, 10 miles S.E. of Bonn. Its summit, crowned by the ruins of a castle, commands a noble prospect.

Draconarium, supposed ancient name of Dronero.

Dracut, drå′kŭt, a post-township of Middlesex co., Mass., about 27 miles N.N.W. of Boston. It is bounded on the S. by the Merrimac River, which separates it from Lowell. The township has 3 churches, a paper-mill, and 1 or 2 woollen-mills. Pop. 1116.

Drage, drå′ghẹh, a river of Prussia, rises in the forest of Draheim, flows S.S.W., expanding into or communicating with several small lakes, and, after a course of about 90 miles, joins the Netze from the right.

Dragomestre, drå′go-mĕs′trå (anc. *Astacus?*), a seaport town of Greece, in Acarnania, on an inlet of the Ionian Sea, 28 miles S.S.E. of Vonitza. See Bay of Dragomestre.

Dragonera, drå-go-nå′rå, a Spanish island of the Mediterranean, off the W. end of Majorca.

Dragonera, a group of Greek islands off the coast of Acarnania, 6 miles S.W. of Dragomestre.

Dragonera, a group of islands, S. of the Morea, and immediately E. of Cerigo.

Dragonerium, supposed ancient name of Dronero.

Dragoni, drå-go′nee (anc. *Combultiera*), a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 12 miles N.N.E. of Capua. Pop. 2199.

Drag′on's Mouth, the passage between the island of Trinidad and the peninsula of Paria, in Venezuela. See also Boca del Dragon.

Drag′onville, a post-office of King and Queen co., Va.

Dragoon′, a post-office of Osage co., Kansas, in Valley Brook township, on Dragoon Creek.

Dragoon, a township of Osage co., Kansas. Pop. 537. It includes a part of the city of Burlingame.

Dragoon Creek, Kansas, rises in Wabaunsee co., runs S.E. through Osage co., and enters the Osage River about 14 miles W. of Ottawa. It is nearly 60 miles long.

Dragör, dråg′ör′, a village of Denmark, on the Sound, at the S.E. extremity of the island of Amager, 7 miles S. of Copenhagen. Pop. 1500.

Dragten, dråg′tẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 15 miles S.E. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 5320.

Draguignan, drå′gheen′yȯng′ (anc. *Dracenum?*), a town of France, department of Var, on a railway, 40 miles

N.E. of Toulon. It is picturesquely situated, and has a communal college, a teachers' school, many public fountains, a botanic garden, and manufactures of soap, candles, oils, silk, copper goods, leather, brandy, and broadcloth. Its climate is remarkably fine. Pop. 8029.

Drah, drå, or **Draha,** drå'hå, a river, province, and town of Morocco. The river rises in Tafilet, E. of the Atlas, and is lost in the desert after a S. course of 250 miles.

Drahotusch, drå'ho-toosh\`, a town of Moravia, on the Boschkan, 22 miles E.N.E. of Olmutz. Pop. 1320.

Drain, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Oregon, on the Oregon & California Railroad, 29 miles N. of Roseburg. It has a church.

Drake, a station in Greene co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 5 miles W. of the junction at Roodhouse, and 115 miles S.W. of Bloomington.

Drake, a post-office of Lapeer co., Mich.

Drake, a post-hamlet of Gasconade co., Mo., 20 miles S. of Hermann. It has a steam grist-mill.

Drakenberg, mountains of Africa. See QUATHLAMBA.

Drake Point, a station on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 4 miles N. of Penn Haven, Pa.

Drake's Bay, on the coast of Marin co., Cal., affords a good anchorage for shipping in summer.

Drake's Branch, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 81 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches.

Drake's Chan'nel, in the British West Indies, is immediately S.E. of the island of Tortola.

Drake's Creek, Arkansas. See DRAKESVILLE.

Drake's Creek, in the S. part of Kentucky, enters the Big Barren River in Warren co.

Drake's Island, in Plymouth Sound, England, off the town of Plymouth, has a fort and military quarters.

Drake's Mills, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., in Cambridge township, 2 miles from Cambridge Station. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a lumber-mill.

Drakestown, drāks'tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Morris co., N.J., in Mount Olive and Washington townships, 3 miles E. of Hackettstown. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Drakesville, drāks'vĭl, a hamlet of Madison co., Ark., about 45 miles N. of Ozark. Pop. about 100. Here is Drake's Creek Post-Office.

Drakesville, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., 1½ miles from Drakesville Station (see RUSTIC) of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 16 miles W.N.W. of Morristown. It has a church, a furnace, and a powder-mill.

Draketown, drāk'tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Haralson co, Ga. It has an academy and 3 churches near it.

Draketown, a hamlet of Somerset co., Pa., 3 miles from Confluence Railroad Station.

Draketown Run Siding, a station on the Pittsburg, Connellsville & Washington Railroad, 1 mile N.W. of Confluence, Pa.

Drakeville, drāk'vĭl, a post-village in Drakeville township, Davis co., Iowa, on the Leavenworth division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, about 5 miles N.W. of Bloomfield, and 137 miles S.W. of Davenport. It has 3 churches, a bank, a graded school, and a flour-mill. Pop. 280; of township, additional, 287.

Drama, drå'må, a town of European Turkey, 30 miles E.N.E. of Seres. A few miles S.E. is the plain of Philippi, on which Brutus and Cassius were defeated, B.C. 42.

Dramanet, drå\`må\`nĕt', a town of Senegambia, on the right bank of the Senegal, kingdom and 5 miles S.E. of Galam. Pop. 4000.

Dramburg, dråm'bŏŏʀɢ, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 50 miles S.S.W. of Cöslin, on the Drage. It is the seat of varied manufactures. Pop. 5626.

Dram'en, a post-office of Mitchell co., Iowa.

Drammen, dråm'mẹn, a seaport town of Norway, on both sides of the Drammen, near its mouth in the Christiania-Fiord, 33 miles by rail S.W. of Christiania. It consists of the two formerly separate villages of Bragernaes and Strömsöe, which are united by a bridge across the river. It is well built, and has a college, various schools, distilleries, manufactures of carriages, sail-cloth, cotton goods, beer, lumber, castings, oil, rope, tobacco, and earthenwares, and an active trade in timber, iron, pitch, and produce. Pop. in 1876, 18,838.

Dranesville, drainz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co., Va., 17 miles W.N.W. of Washington, D.C. It has a church. Here occurred a spirited action, December 20, 1861, the Federal troops gaining the advantage.

Dranse, drån'sẹh or drôɴz, a river of France, in Savoy, enters the Lake of Geneva 2½ miles N.E. of Thonon, after a N. course of 24 miles.

Dranse, a river of Switzerland, canton of Valais, joins the Rhone near Martigny, after a N. course of 24 miles.

Dransfeld, dråns'fĕlt, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 7 miles by rail W.S.W. of Göttingen. Pop. 1410.

Dra'per, a post-village of Salt Lake co., Utah, on the Utah Southern Railroad, and near the Jordan River, 17 miles S. of Salt Lake City. It has a church.

Draper's Springs, Tennessee. See BLOOMINGTON.

Dra'perstown, a town of Ireland, co. and 27 miles S.E. by S. of Londonderry. Pop. 501.

Dra'per's Val'ley, a post-office and valley of Pulaski co., Va., 5 miles E. of Max Meadows Station.

Dra'persville, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Va.

Dras, a village of Ladakh. See DURAS.

Drasenhofen, drå'zẹn-ho\`fẹn, or **Trasenhofen,** trå'zẹn-ho\`fẹn, a village of Austria, on a small stream of the same name, 49 miles N.N.E. of Vienna. Pop. 1151.

Drastow, the Bohemian for TAUSS.

Drau, a river of Europe. See DRAVE.

Drausen, drŏw'zẹn, a small lake in Western Prussia, S. of Elbing.

Drave, dråv or dråv (anc. *Dravus;* Ger. *Drau,* drŏw; Slavonian, *Drava,* drå'vå), a river of Europe, one of the principal tributaries of the Danube, rises in the Tyrol, about 17 miles E. of Bruneck, flows E. between the basins of the Mur and Save, at first through Carinthia and Styria, and, after separating Hungary from Croatia and Slavonia, joins the Danube 14 miles E. of Eszek. Length, 360 miles. Its chief affluents are the Mur, Mohl, Gurk, Lavant, and Gail.

Drav'osburg, or **Draws'burg,** a post-village of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, 15 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches, 2 saw-mills, and coal-mines.

Drav'o's Tip'ple, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad, 16 miles S.E. of Pittsburg.

Draw Bridge, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., Del., on or near Delaware Bay, about 32 miles S.S.E. of Dover. It has a store, a canning-factory, and about 5 houses.

Draw Bridge, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., Md., about 15 miles E.S.E. of Cambridge.

Drayton, drā'tọn, a hamlet of England, in Sussex, 2 miles by rail E. of Chichester.

Drayton, drā'tọn, a post-hamlet of Pembina co., Dakota, on Red River, 30 miles S. of St. Vincent, Minn.

Drayton, a post-hamlet of Dooly co., Ga., about 20 miles E. of Americus. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Drayton, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, 32 miles by rail N.W. of Guelph. It contains a newspaper office, grist- and saw-mills, stores and hotels. Pop. 500.

Dray'ton-in-Hales, or **Mar'ket-Drayton** (anc. *Mediolanum?*), a town of England, co. of Salop, on the Liverpool & Birmingham Canal, at a railway junction, 13 miles S. of Nantwich. Pop. 4039.

Drayton Island, a post-office of Putnam co., Fla., on an island in Lake George, 100 miles S. of Jacksonville. Here is a winter resort, with a large hotel and a steamboat-landing on St. John's River.

Drayton Plains, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, 31 miles N.N.W. of Detroit, and 5 miles N.W. of Pontiac. It is on Clinton River, and has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a pickle-factory. Pop. about 200.

Draytonsville, a township of Union co., S.C. P. 1864.

Drebach, or **Drehbach,** drå'båᴋ, a village of Saxony, 8 miles S.W. of Lengefeld. Pop. 2566.

Drebkau, drĕp'kŏw, a town of Prussia, 50 miles by rail S.S.W. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. 1178.

Dreg'horn, a village of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 2 miles S.E. of Irvine. Pop. 821.

Drehersville, dreerz'vĭl, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Reading Railroad (Little Schuylkill Branch), 15 miles S. of Tamaqua. It has a church.

Dreieichenhain. See HAIN-ZUR-DREIEICH.

Drem, a village of Scotland, co. of Haddington, at a railway junction, 16½ miles E.N.E. of Edinburgh.

Drempt, drĕmpt, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 8 miles S. of Zutphen, on the Old Yssel.

Drengfurt, drĕng'fŏŏʀt, a town of Prussia, on the Veisse, 12 miles N.N.E. of Rastenburg. Pop. 2695.

Dren'nanville, a post-hamlet of Phelps co., Mo., about 10 miles S. of Rolla. It has 2 churches.

Drensteinfurt, drĕn'stīn-fŏŏrt\`, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 13 miles by rail S.S.E. of Münster. Pop. 1370.

Drenthe, drĕn'tẹh, a province of the Netherlands, having E. Prussia, N. and N.E. the province of Groningen, W. Friesland, S. and S.W. Overyssel. Area, 1689 square miles.

The surface is level, and much of it marshy; its E. frontier is formed by the Bourtanger Morass. The rearing of live-stock is the chief branch of rural industry. Chief towns, Assen, Meppel, and Coevorden. Pop. in 1875, 112,221.

Drenthe, dren′tẹ, a post-office of Ottawa co., Mich.

Drepanum, the ancient name of TRAPANI.

Dres′bach, a post-village of Winona co., Minn., on the Mississippi River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, in Dresbach township, 20 miles S.E. of Winona. It has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 350.

Dresden, drĕz′dẹn or drĕs′dẹn (L. *Dres′da*, or *Dresdena?* Fr. *Dresde*, drĕzd), a city of Germany, capital of the kingdom of Saxony, on both banks of the Elbe, here crossed by several bridges, lat. (Frauenkirche) 51° 3′ 18″ N., lon. 13° 44′ 47″ E., 103 miles S. by E. of Berlin, and 230 miles E.N.E. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. It is situated in a picturesque and fertile valley in the Saxon wine-district, and consists of the Altstadt (Old Town), with its suburbs, Pirna, See, and Wilsdruf, and the adjoining quarter of Friedrichstadt on the W., all on the left bank of the river; and the Neustadt (New Town), on the right bank. The Altstadt is composed of lofty houses, with streets narrow, though clean. The new town, including the Neustadt, is more openly built: the houses are not so lofty, but are generally of a pleasing exterior, frequently having gardens attached. Mean temperature of the year, 49°.1 Fahr.; winter, 32°.7; summer, 66°. The royal palace is a vast and antiquated building, containing a royal library, a Roman Catholic church with a tower 378 feet in height, and the State Treasury, with an immense collection of valuable gems and costly bric-à-brac, preserved in the famous Green Vault. The far-famed Dresden Gallery of Paintings is considered the finest collection north of the Alps. The Palace of the Princes, the Japanese Palace, or Augusteum, and the Zwinger, also contain large collections of valuable works of art and scientific treasures, for its wealth in which Dresden has been termed the "German Florence." Other principal objects of interest are the Brühl palace, many splendid churches and residences of noblemen, rich in works of art, an opera-house, the numerous public monuments and statues, the zoological garden, a theatre, the residence of the commandant, the mint, arsenal, hall for the annual exhibition and sale of works by Saxon artists, an academy of arts, various colleges, schools, and asylums, the house of assembly, royal guard-house, post-office, trades' and city halls, and excellent public baths. Dresden has manufactures of silk and woollen stuffs, leather, carpets, gloves, jewelry, musical and scientific instruments, artificial flowers, chemical products, a bomb- and cannon-foundry, a sugar-refinery, and a wool-market, and it is the resort of numerous artists. Its trade is in part carried on upon the Elbe by means of steamers. Several lines of railway meet at Dresden. The city is well supplied with beautiful and elegantly laid-out walks. After the Continental War, the whole of the fortifications were thrown down, and their site converted into gardens and promenades; besides which the Brühl Terrace, in front of the Brühl palace, overlooking the Elbe, the Great Garden in Pirna suburb, 5 miles in circumference, and adjoining it the nursery of fruit trees, the gardens of the Japanese palace, the gardens of the Marcolinian palace, the botanic gardens, and Prince Maximilian's garden, are all pleasant and favorite places of public resort. Perhaps no town in the world has so many large and valuable collections of paintings, statuary, gems, arms, porcelain, jewels, and other objects of vertu; and it is these collections which give the town its chief attraction. It is the seat of important educational institutions. Dresden appears originally to have been a village of Wendish fishermen on the right bank of the Elbe, where the present Neustadt is situated. In the eleventh century the present town was built on the left bank, where the Altstadt now stands. In 1510 it was fortified; and in the beginning of the eighteenth century, under Augustus I. and II., it attained great splendor. Since that time it has been the theatre of important historical events. Pop. in 1849, 94,092; in 1875, 197,295.

Dresden, one of the four provinces of the kingdom of Saxony, bounded N. by Prussia, E. by the circle of Bautzen, S.E. and S. by Bohemia, and W. by the circles of Zwickau and Leipsic. Area, 1672 square miles. It wholly belongs to the basin of the Elbe, which traverses it from S.E. to N.W., and towards both banks of which the surface slopes down into tolerably level tracts of great fertility. In other parts it is very mountainous. Pop. in 1875, 749,503.

Dresden, drez′dẹn, a station of Greene co., Ind., in Jackson township, on the Bedford, Springville, Owensburg & Bloomfield Railroad. It has a church.

Dresden, a township of Chickasaw co., Iowa. P. 461.

Dresden (Deep River Post-Office), a village of Poweshiek co., Iowa, in Deep River township, about 22 miles S.W. of Marengo. It has 2 churches.

Dresden, a post-township of Lincoln co., Me., about 16 miles S. of Augusta, is bounded on the W. by the Kennebec River. It contains Dresden Mills, a hamlet, also 3 churches. Pop. 990.

Dresden, a post-village of Pettis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 7 miles W. of Sedalia. It has 2 churches, a pottery, and a broom-factory. Pop. 348.

Dresden, a post-hamlet of Otoe co., Neb., on the Missouri River, about 6 miles above Nebraska City, and 3 miles from Percival Station, Iowa. It has 2 churches and a valuable stone-quarry.

Dresden, a township of Washington co., N.Y., on Lake Champlain. Pop. 800. It contains Dresden Centre and Dresden Station.

Dresden, a post-village in Torrey township, Yates co., N.Y., on the Syracuse, Geneva & Corning Railroad, and on the W. shore of Seneca Lake, 6 miles E. of Penn Yan, and 14 miles S. of Geneva. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, a barrel-factory, and a steamboat-landing. Pop. nearly 400.

Dresden, a post-village of Muskingum co., O., on the W. bank of the Muskingum River, and on the Pittsburg & Columbus Railroad, 57 miles E. by N. of Columbus, and 12 miles N. of Zanesville. It is a terminus of the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, which strikes the first-mentioned road at Dresden Junction, near the town. It is connected with the Ohio Canal by a branch or side-cut, 2 miles long, and is at the head of steam navigation on the river. It has 2 banking-houses, 8 churches, a foundry, a woollen-factory, &c. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 1156.

Dresden, a post-village, capital of Weakley co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 134 miles W. of Nashville, and 22 miles S.E. of Union City. It has 2 churches, an academy, 10 stores, a steam grist-mill, a tannery, a saw-mill, and a newspaper office. Pop. 355.

Dresden, a post-village of Navarro co., Tex., 14 miles S.W. of Corsicana. It has 2 churches, a seminary, and a grist-mill.

Dresden, a post-village in Bothwell co., Ontario, on the river Sydenham, 14 miles W.N.W. of Thamesville. It contains saw- and grist-mills, several factories and stores, and has a large trade in lumber and produce. Pop. 1000.

Dresden Centre, a post-office of Washington co., N.Y., about 75 miles N. of Albany.

Dresden Mills, a post-hamlet in Dresden township, Lincoln co., Me., 16 miles S. of Augusta. It is on Eastern River, 7 miles from its mouth.

Dresden Station, a post-office of Washington co., N.Y., on Lake Champlain, and on the New York & Canada Railroad, 10 miles N. of Whitehall.

Dresh′er, a station in Lehigh co., Pa., on the Breinigsville Branch of the Catasauqua & Fogelsville Railroad, 3 miles W. by S. of Breinigsville.

Dres′selville, a post-office of Le Sueur co., Minn.

Dres′serville, a post-hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y., in Sempronius township. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Dreumel, droi′mẹl, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 17 miles W. of Nymwegen. Pop. 2070.

Dreux, drŭh (anc. *Durocas′ses*, afterwards *Dro′cæ*), a town of France, in Eure-et-Loir, on the Blaise, 21 miles by rail N. of Chartres. It is regularly and well built, and has a fine Gothic church, a town hall, a well-endowed asylum, public baths, a theatre, and a pleasant walk along the river, with manufactures of serge, hosiery, silks, jewelry, hats, and leather. Pop. 6666.

Drew, a county in the S.E. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 770 square miles. It is intersected by Bayou Bartholomew, and also drained by Saline River, which flows along its western border. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of cypress, ash, and other trees; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Monticello. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,235,968. Pop. in 1870, 9960, of whom 9933 were Americans. It is partly intersected by the Texas, Mississippi River & Northwestern Railroad.

Drew, a plantation of Penobscot co., Me. Pop. 85.

Drewenz, dră′vĕnts, a river and lake of Prussia; the lake, in the circle of and close to Osterode, is 7 miles in length from E. to W., and traversed by the river, which, after a S.W. course of 80 miles, past Neumark, Strasburg, and Dobrzyn, joins the Vistula 3 miles E. of Thorn.

Drew′ersburg, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ind., about 24 miles N.W. of Cincinnati, O. It has 2 churches.

Drew′ry's Bluff, a post-office and station of Chesterfield co., Va., on the James River, and on the Richmond & Petersburg Railroad, 8 miles S. of Richmond. It was a Confederate stronghold in the civil war.

Drew'ryville, a post-hamlet of Southampton co., Va., 12 miles N.W. of Newsom's Depot.

Drew's Mills, or **Bald'win's Mills,** a post-village in Stanstead co., Quebec, on the Coaticook River, and on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 5 miles S. of Coaticook. P. 300.

Drew's Valley, a post-office of Lake co., Oregon.

Drews'ville, a post-hamlet of Cheshire co., N.H., in Walpole township, 2 miles from Cold River Station, and 14 or 15 miles N. by W. of Keene. It has a church and manufactures of picture-frames, sash, blinds, &c.

Driburg, dree'bŏŏRG, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 12 miles by rail W. of Brakel, at the foot of a mountain surmounted by the ruins of the ancient castle of Iburg. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of glass and fire-arms, and mineral baths. Pop. 2249.

Driebergen, dree'bĕRG-ęn, a village of the Netherlands, 6 miles by rail E.S.E. of Utrecht. Pop. 2016.

Driedorf, dree'doRF, a walled town of Prussia, 25 miles N.E. of Nassau. Pop. 638.

Driel, dreel, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 6 miles S.E. of Bommel. Pop. 3432.

Driesen, dree'zęn, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 64 miles by rail N.E. of Frankfort, on an island formed by the Netze. It has large market-places, and manufactures of woollen cloth, linens, and leather. Pop. 4255.

Drietoma, dree-to'mȧ, a village of Hungary, in Hither Danube, co. and 6 miles from Trentschin. Pop. 1719.

Drif'field, or **Great Driffield,** a town of England, co. of York, East Riding, 20 miles by rail N.N.W. of Hull. It has an ancient church, a workhouse, branch banks, and large markets for corn; also bone-mills, flour-mills, and manufactures of carpets, cotton, and chemicals. Pop. 8364; of Little Driffield, a neighboring hamlet, 202.

Drif'ton, a post-office and station of Jefferson co., Fla., on the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, at the junction of the Monticello Branch, 27 miles E. of Tallahassee. Here are 2 stores.

Drifton, a mining village of Luzerne co., Pa., on branches of the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroads, 1 mile N. of Jeddo. It has a church and a coal-mine. DRIFTON JUNCTION is on the last-named road, at the junction of the Drifton Branch, 11 miles E. of Drifton.

Drift'wood, a township of Jackson co., Ind. Pop. 922. Post-office, Vallonia.

Driftwood, a post-village of Cameron co., Pa., on Sinnemahoning Creek, and on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 55 miles W.N.W. of Lock Haven. It is the east terminus of the Low Grade division of the Alleghany Valley Railroad. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a money-order post-office.

Driftwood Creek, a branch of Sinnemahoning Creek, rises in the N.N.W. part of Pennsylvania.

Driftwood Fork, Indiana, a name given to the East Fork of White River in some part of its course. The term appears to be applied to that part which runs through Bartholomew and Jackson cos. The upper portion of the stream is called the Big Blue River.

Drilo, or **Drilon.** See DRIN.

Drin, dreen (anc. *Dri'nus*), a river of Europe, in Bosnia, rises in the Dinaric Alps, and, after a N. course of 180 miles, joins the Save 63 miles W. of Belgrade.

Drin (anc. *Dri'lo* or *Dri'lon*, and *Drinus?*), a river of European Turkey, in Albania, formed by the junction of the Black Drin and White Drin, 17 miles S.S.W. of Prisrend, whence it has a generally W. course of 110 miles, and enters the Gulf of Drin (Adriatic) 5 miles below Alessio.

Drink'er, a post-office of Lackawanna co., Pa.

Drios, dree'oce, a district or settlement of British Guiana, on the Upper Corentyn. Lat. 2° 1' N.; lon. 56° 28' W.

Drip'ping Spring, a post-office of Boone co., Mo.

Drip'ping Spring Mills, a post-office of Edmondson co., Ky.

Dripping Springs, a post-village of Hays co., Tex., 25 miles W.S.W. of Austin. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Drissa, drees'sȧ, a town of Russia, in Vitebsk, on the Düna, 48 miles by rail E.S.E. of Dünaburg. Pop. 3181.

Dristra, a city of Bulgaria. See SILISTRIA.

Dröbak, dro'bȧk, a seaport town of Norway, on the E. side of Christiania Fiord, 18 miles S. of Christiania. It has trade in timber. Pop. 1637.

Drocæ, an ancient name of DREUX.

Drogheda, drŏh'Hę-dą, a borough of Ireland, cos. of Meath and Louth, on both sides of the Boyne, 4 miles from its mouth, and 31½ miles N. of Dublin, at a railway junction. It was formerly enclosed by walls, some remains of which still exist. It has 2 churches, a chapel of ease, a Roman Catholic cathedral, numerous monasteries and nunneries, an endowed classical school, a blue-coat school, an infirmary, a mendicity-house, an institution for Protestant clergymen's widows, an almshouse, fine town house, mansion-house, jail, barracks, workhouse, custom-house, linen-hall, and market. Linen- and cotton-spinning are carried on in Drogheda or its immediate vicinity to a very considerable extent, there being several large mills on the banks of the Boyne. There are also an extensive foundry and steam-engine factory, a cotton-mill, 2 breweries, a number of tanneries, several soap-works, and a small ship-building yard. Drogheda carries on likewise a large export trade by means of steamers. The harbor of Drogheda is formed by the waters of the Boyne, 4 miles from the sea, and extends about half a mile below the bridge, with 16 to 18 feet of water abreast the quays. At the entrance of the harbor are 3 light-houses. The harbor has been much improved of late.

Drogheda was a principal rendezvous for the forces which were so frequently required in Ulster between the fourteenth and seventeenth centuries. In 1649 it was stormed by Cromwell and its garrison put to the sword, and in 1690 it resisted the attack of a division of King William's army. Within two miles of its walls was fought the famous "Battle of the Boyne." Drogheda was also the seat of many Irish parliaments at various periods, particularly during the fifteenth century. Among the remarkable architectural antiquities with which this ancient town and its vicinity abound are Magdalen's Steeple and Lawrence Gate. Pop. 13,510; of the parliamentary borough, which is a county of itself (area, 5785 acres), 16,165.

Drohitsin, Drohiczyn, or **Drogitsin,** dro-Hit'sin, a town of Russia, government of Grodno, 55 miles S.S.W. of Bialystok, on the Bug. It is the most ancient town of Podlachia, and has several churches, convents, and schools. Pop. 1110.

Drohitsin, or **Droghit'shin,** a town of Russia, government of Grodno, 25 miles E. of Kobrin.

Drohobicz, dro'ho-bitch', or **Dro'hovisch',** written also **Drohobice,** a town of Austria, in Galicia, 18 miles by rail S.E. of Sambor. It has numerous churches (one of which is the finest specimen of ancient architecture in Galicia), a synagogue, several schools, and important cattle- and corn-markets. Near it are pitch-wells, iron-mines, and salt-works. Pop. 16,884.

Droitwich, droit'itch (anc. *Sali'næ?*), a town of England, co. and 7 miles N.N.E. of Worcester, at a railway junction. It has several churches, a well-endowed poor's hospital and other charities, and a workhouse. In the centre of the town are brine springs, wrought from the time of the ancient Britons, and which at present yield annually 110,000 tons of salt. Pop. 3504.

Drolshagen, drols'hȧ'ghęn, a town of Prussia, province of Westphalia, 35 miles E.N.E. of Cologne. Pop. 599.

Dromagh, drom'ȧH', a village of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, 5½ miles S.W. of Kanturk. It has collieries.

Drôme, drōm (anc. *Dru'na*), a river of France, rises in Hautes-Alpes, flows W. through Drôme, and joins the Rhone 12 miles S.S.W. of Valence. Length, 60 miles.

Drôme, a department in the S.E. of France, enclosed by the Alpine departments of Isère, Vaucluse, Hautes-Alpes, and Basses-Alpes, and by the Rhone, which river separates it on the W. from Ardèche. Area, 2508 square miles. Chief rivers, the Rhone, Isère, and Drôme. Surface, mountainous in the E. and level in the W. Soil generally fertile. Silk and wine are important products. The mineral products consist of coal, iron, copper, lead, marble, and granite. Drôme is divided into the 4 arrondissements of Valence (the capital), Crest, Die, and Montélimart. Pop. in 1876, 321,756.

Dromersheim, dro'mĕrs-hīme', a town of Hesse, in Rhein-Hessen, near Bingen. Pop. 1032.

Dromore, dro'more, an episcopal city of Ireland, co. of Down, on the Lagan, 14¾ miles by rail S.W. of Belfast, on the road from Dublin. In its cathedral lie the remains of Jeremy Taylor and other bishops, and it has an episcopal residence and various antiquities. Pop. 2408.

Dronero, dro-nȧ'ro (anc. *Dracona'rium* or *Dragone'rium?*), a city of Italy, province and 12 miles W.N.W. of Coni, picturesquely situated at the confluence of the Roccabruna with the Maira. It has a Benedictine monastery, a college with about 200 students, and a hospital erected on the site of the old castle of Dronero. Pop. 7614.

Dronfield, dron'feeld, a town of England, co. of Derby, 6 miles by rail N.N.W. of Chesterfield. It has a beautiful ancient church, a grammar-school, and Beauchief Abbey, in ruins, founded in 1163. Pop. 2475.

Dronne, dronn, a river of France, after a S.W. course of 90 miles unites with the Isle near Coutras.

Dronryp, dron-rīpe′, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 6 miles W. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 1650.

Drontheim, Norway. See TRONDHJEM.

Drooya, or **Druja,** droo′yå, a town of Russia, government of Vilna, on the Düna, 16 miles W. of Drissa. P. 3877.

Drosau, dro′zŏw, **Droschau,** dro′shŏw, or **Straczow,** strå′chov, a town of Bohemia, 8 miles S.S.W. of Klattau. Pop. 1760.

Drosendorf, dro′zẹn-doʀf‵, a town of Lower Austria, 32 miles N. of Krems. Pop. 833.

Drossen, dros′sẹn, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 14 miles N.E. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. It has several churches, and manufactures of woollen cloths, linen fabrics, and leather. Pop. 5167.

Drotingholm, drot′ing-hölm‵, or **Drottningholm,** drot′ning-hölm‵, a royal castle of Sweden, 6 miles W. of Stockholm, on the N. shore of Lake Maelar. Its parks are much resorted to by the inhabitants of Stockholm.

Drowned (drŏwnd) **Lands,** a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., 6 miles N.W. of Ellenville. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

Drown′ing Creek, a post-office of Burke co., N.C.

Drown′ville, a post-hamlet of Bristol co., R.I., in Barrington township, on Narragansett Bay, and on the Providence, Warren & Bristol Railroad, 7 miles S.S.E. of Providence. It has a church and an oyster-trade. P. 97.

Droyls′den, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, at a railway junction, 4 miles E. of Manchester. Pop. 6768.

Droyssig, drois′sɪɢ, a village of Prussia, in Saxony, 12 miles S.S.E. of Weissenfels. Pop. 1462.

Druent, droo-ĕnt′ or droo-ôɴᵍ′, or **Druento,** droo-ĕn′-to (L. *Druen′tum*), a town of Italy, province and 7 miles N.W. of Turin. Pop. 2436.

Druentia, the Latin name of DURANCE.

Dru′idville, a village of Baltimore co., Md., at Woodberry Railroad Station, near Druid Hill Park, about 3 miles from Baltimore. It has a manufactory of duck for awnings, and about 50 houses. The name of its post-office is Woodberry.

Druja, a town of Russia. See DROOYA.

Drum′bo, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 23 miles E.S.E. of Stratford. It contains 4 stores, several churches and hotels, a foundry, and some mills and factories. Pop. 600.

Drum Cliff, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Md.

Drum‵clog′, a hill in Lanarkshire, Scotland, and the site of a battle between the Cameronians and the royal troops, 1679, in which the former were victorious.

Drumcon′dra, or **Drumcon′ra,** a village of Ireland, co. and 2 miles N. of Dublin.

Drumcor′ee, a village of Ireland, co. of Westmeath.

Drum Creek, a township of Montgomery co., Kansas. Pop. 702. It is traversed by the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad.

Drumkee′ran, a village of Ireland, in Leitrim. P. 469.

Drumlan′rig Castle, a residence of the Duke of Buccleuch, in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, 3 miles N.W. of Thornhill. It has magnificent gardens.

Drummond, Macoupin co., Ill. See MOUNT OLIVE.

Drum′mond, a county of the province of Quebec, in the interior. Area, 622 square miles. The St. Francis River passes through this county. Chief town, Drummondville East. Pop. 14,281.

Drummond Grove, a township of Ford co., Ill. Pop. 568.

Drum′mond Island, belonging to Chippewa co., Mich., is the farthest west of the Manitoulin Islands, in Lake Huron, 30 miles E. of Mackinaw City. It is 20 miles in length from E. to W., by 10 miles in its greatest breadth.

Drummond Islet, a small island of the China Sea, in the Paracels group, 220 miles S.E. of Hainan.

Drummond Lake, Virginia, is in the middle of the Dismal Swamp, partly in Nansemond co. and partly in Norfolk. It is about 6 miles in diameter.

Drummondtown, Va. See ACCOMACK COURT-HOUSE.

Drum′mondville East, the chief town of Drummond co., Quebec, on the St. Francis River, and on a railway, 24 miles N.W. of Melbourne. It has 2 hotels and several stores. Pop. 400.

Drummondville West, a post-village in Welland co., Ontario, on Niagara River, near the Falls, 48 miles by rail S.E. of Hamilton, and 24 miles N.N.W. of Buffalo. It has churches of four denominations, 2 observatories, a dozen stores, and 2 hotels. Pop. 1000.

Drummossie Moor, Scotland. See CULLODEN.

Dru‵more′, a township of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River. Pop. 3061. It contains Chestnut Level, Buck, Mechanic's Grove, Liberty Square, &c.

Drum‵quin′, a village of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone, 7½ miles W. of Omagh. Pop. 452.

Drum's, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., 5 miles N.W. of Hazleton. It has 2 stores, a hotel, and 25 houses.

Drumsham′bo, a village of Ireland, co. and 4½ miles N. of Leitrim, at the S. extremity of Lough Allen. P. 594.

Drums′na, a town of Ireland, co. of Leitrim, on the Shannon, and on a railway, 4½ miles E.S.E. of Carrick.

Drum Valley, a post-office of Tulare co., Cal.

Druna, the ancient name of the river DRÔME.

Drunen, drü′nẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 7 miles W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1874.

Dru′ry, a post-township of Rock Island co., Ill., is bounded on the N. and W. by the Mississippi River. It is about 3 miles from Muscatine, Iowa. Pop. 1331.

Drusenheim, droo′zẹn-hīme‵ (Fr. pron. drü‵zĕn‵ĕm′), a town of Alsace, at the confluence of the Moder and the Rhine, 17 miles S. of Weissenburg. Pop. 1642.

Druses, droo′ziz, a people who inhabit the chain of Lebanon, in Syria, but chiefly the S. part, E. and S.E. of Beyroot, and about the sources of the Jordan. They are found also in the Haooran. They are remarkable for patient and persevering industry, hospitality, valor, and love of country, with extreme pride of birth. Their religious rites are but little known, but they have a priesthood, and abhor all religions except their own. They neither fast nor pray, but they believe in the transmigration of souls. Their language is Arabic. The capitals of the Druses are Deir-el-Kamer and Kunawat.

Drushkopol, droosh-ko′pol, a town of Russia, in Volhynia, 32 miles S.S.E. of Vladimeer. Pop. 1080.

Drusi Burgum, supposed ancient name of DOESBURG.

Druten, drü′tẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Waal, 11 miles W.N.W. of Nymwegen, with a castle and 4366 inhabitants.

Dry Auglaize River, Missouri. See AUGLAIZE.

Dry Bank, an islet on Florida Reef, near Sombrero Key.

Dry Bone, a post-hamlet of Iowa co., Wis., 13 miles S. of Avoca Station. It has a lead-mine.

Dry Branch, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Mo., on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 60 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis. It has a church.

Dry Brook, a post-office of Ulster co., N.Y.

Dry Brook, a hamlet of Providence co., R.I., in Johnston township. Pop. 135.

Dry′burgh, a post-office of Halifax co., Va.

Dryburgh Abbey, drī′bŭr-rŭh ab′bee or drī′bŭrg ab′-bee, a beautiful ruin of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, on the Tweed, 4 miles S.E. of Melrose. The ruin forms a fitting cemetery for the great bard of romance, Sir Walter Scott, whose remains were interred here in 1832.

Dry Cove, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala.

Dry Creek, California, drains part of Amador co., runs in a W.S.W. direction, forms part of the southern boundary of Sacramento co., and enters the Mokelumne River about 20 miles N. of Stockton.

Dry Creek, a township of Sacramento co., Cal. P. 603.

Dry Creek, a post-office of Saline co., Kansas.

Dry Creek, a post-office of Calcasieu parish, La.

Dry Creek, a post-office of Crawford co., Mo.

Dry Creek, a township of Howell co., Mo. Pop. 177.

Dry Creek, a township of Maries co., Mo. Pop. 422.

Dry Creek, a post-office of Madison co., Neb.

Dry Creek, a post-office of Elko co., Nev.

Dry Creek, a post-office of Montgomery co., N.C.

Dry Creek, a post-office of Lancaster co., S.C.

Dry Creek, a post-office of Carter co., Tenn.

Dry′den, a post-office of Tama co., Iowa.

Dryden, a post-village of Lapeer co., Mich., in Dryden township, 8 miles E. of Metamora, and about 46 miles N. of Detroit. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a foundry, and a grist-mill. Pop. 300; of township, 1668.

Dryden, a post-township of Sibley co., Minn., 10 miles S. of Glencoe, and about 24 miles N.N.W. of St. Peter. The township has 2 churches. Pop. 528.

Dryden, a post-office of Thayer co., Neb., 22 miles S.W. of Fairbury.

Dryden, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., in Dryden township, and on the Southern Central Railroad, 30 miles N. of Owego, and 11 or 12 miles E.N.E. of Ithaca. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a tannery, a woollen-mill, and a newspaper office. Pop. 672. The township is intersected by the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, and contains villages named Etna and Freeville. Pop. 4558.

Dry Fork, Missouri, rises in Dent co., runs northward through Phelps co., and enters the Maramec River about 14 miles E. by N. from Rolla.

Dry Fork of Cheat River, W. Va., runs N.E. through Randolph co., and enters the Cheat River in Tucker co.

Dry Fork, a post-office of Carroll co., Ark.

Dry Fork, a post-office of Barren co., Ky.

Dry Fork, a post-office of Wise co, Va.

Dry Fork Depot, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 10½ miles N. of Danville.

Dry Glaize, a post-office of Laclede co., Mo.

Dry Grove, a township of McLean co., Ill., traversed by the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad. Pop. 1267.

Dry Grove, a post-hamlet of Hinds co., Miss., 10 miles W. of Terry. It has a church and an Episcopal theological seminary called Bishop Green Associate Mission.

Dry Grove, a post-office of Abbeville co., S.C.

Dry Hill, a hamlet of Jackson co., Ill., 7 miles S.W. of Ava.

Dry Hill, a post-hamlet of Lauderdale co., Tenn., 7 miles N. of Ripley. It has an academy.

Dry Lake, a post-office of Wright co., Iowa.

Drymen, drĭm'en, a village and parish of Scotland, co. and 18 miles W.N.W. of Stirling. Pop. 1405.

Dry Mills, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., in Gray township, 5 miles N.W. of Gray Station. It has a lumber-mill and a barrel-factory.

Dryon Islands. See Durian Islands.

Dry Point, a township of Shelby co., Ill. Pop. 1671. It contains Lakewood and Cowden.

Dry Ridge, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 31½ miles S. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches.

Dry Run, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Ky., at Kinkaid Station, 5 miles N. of Georgetown. It has 2 churches.

Dry Run, a post-office of Prentiss co., Miss.

Dry Run, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., about 18 miles N.N.W. of Chambersburg. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Dry Run, a post-office of Pendleton co., W. Va.

Dry Saw Mill, a post-hamlet of Elk co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 12 miles W. of Driftwood.

Dry's Mill, a post-office of Cabarrus co., N.C.

Dry Tortugas, tor-too'gas, a group of islets or keys, belonging to Monroe co., Fla., at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, 120 miles W.S.W. of the S. extremity of the mainland of Florida; about lat. 24° 37′ N. and lon. 83° W. They are 10 in number, very low, and partly covered with mangrove-bushes. See Fort Jefferson.

Dry Town, a post-village of Amador co., Cal., about 40 miles E.S.E. of Sacramento. It has a church and a manufactory of wine. Pop. of the township, 853.

Dry Val'ley, a post-office of Putnam co., Tenn.

Dry Valley Cross Roads, a post-village of Union co., Pa., 5 miles from Lewisburg. It has a church and a store.

Dry'ville, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., 1 mile from Lyons, and 14 miles N.E. of Reading. It has a church.

Drywood, a village of Kansas. See Farlington.

Dry'wood, a township of Bourbon co., Kansas. Post-office and railroad station, Godfrey. Pop. 1583.

Drywood, a post-office of Vernon co., Mo., 6 miles S. of Nevada. Pop. of township, 475.

Dry Wood, a post-office of Chippewa co., Wis.

Dry'wood Creek, Missouri, rises in Barton co., runs northward, and enters the Marmiton River in Vernon co. The Big Drywood Creek is a few miles W. of that just described. It drains part of Barton co., runs northward, and enter the Marmiton about 9 miles W. of Nevada.

Drzewica, dzhå-veet'så, a town of Poland, province and 29 miles W. of Radom. Pop. 800.

Dsanbo, a river of Thibet. See San-Poo.

Dschurdschowa, a town of Wallachia. See Giurgevo.

Dshizak, a town of Asia. See Jeezak.

Dsjaloschizy, a town of Poland. See Dzialoszice.

Duacum and **Duagium.** See Douai.

Duane, du-ån', a post-township of Franklin co., N.Y., 16 miles S. of Malone. It has mines of iron. Pop. 289.

Duanesburg, du-ānz'burg, a small post-village of Schenectady co., N.Y., in Duanesburg township, on Normanskill Creek, and on a branch of the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 24 miles W. of Albany. It has 2 churches and a carriage-factory. Pop. of township, 2930.

Duars, a region of India. See Eastern Dwars.

Du'art', a post-village in Bothwell co., Ontario, 14 miles S. by E. of Bothwell. Pop. 200.

Duault, dü'ō', a village of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 18 miles S.W. of Guingamp. Pop. 2805.

Dubari, doo-bå'ree, a town of India, Azimghur district. Pop. 5014.

Dubboi, towns of India. See Dhubboree and Debaee.

Düben, dü'bẹn, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Mulde, 18 miles W. of Torgau. Pop. 3683.

Dubenetz, doo'bẹn-ĕts', a village of Bohemia, 6 miles from Jaromeritz. Pop. 1538.

Dubenka, doo-bĕn'kå, or **Dubienka,** doob-yĕn'kå, a town of Russian Poland, province of Lublin, on the Bug, 16 miles S.E. of Chelm. Pop. 4341.

Dubhae, towns of India. See Dhubboree and Debaee.

Dubicza, or **Dubitza,** doo-beet'så, a fortified town of Bosnia, on the Unna, 23 miles W. of Gradiska. Pop. 1400.

Dubicza, a market-town of Croatia, on the military frontier, on the left bank of the Unna, opposite Dubicza in Bosnia. Pop. 3153.

Dubiecko, doo'be-ĕk'ko, a town of Austria, in Galicia, on the bank of the San, 75 miles W. of Lemberg. It has valuable salt-mines. Pop. 1120.

Dubienka, a town of Russia. See Dubenka.

Dubis, the ancient name of Doubs.

Dubitza, a town of Turkey. See Dubicza.

Dub'lin (Irish, *Bally-ath-cliath*, "the town on the ford of the hurdles," or *Dubh-linn*, "black pool;" the *Eblana* of Ptolemy), the capital city of Ireland and of the county of Dublin, on the Liffey, close to its entrance into Dublin Bay, Irish Sea, 66 miles W. of Holyhead, and 135 miles W. of Liverpool. Lat. of observatory, 53° 23′ 2″ N.; lon. 6° 20′ 5″ W. Mean temperature of the year, 49° Fahr.; winter, 39°.8; summer, 59°.6. It is the residence of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the see of Anglican and Roman Catholic archbishops, and the centre of the political, ecclesiastical, educational, fiscal, commercial, military, and railway systems of the kingdom.

Dublin is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Liffey, which is embanked with granite, lined on both sides with spacious quays, and spanned by 9 bridges,—7 of stone and 2 of iron. The city is flanked N. and S. by the Royal and Grand Canals, and was formerly surrounded by a highway called the Circular Road, from 8 to 9 miles in extent; but it now extends beyond that limit. The ground on which it is built rises gently to the N. and the S.W.; the S.E. portion was reclaimed from the river. Nearly in the centre of the southern half of the city is Dublin Castle, an edifice of different ages, built on an elevated site, and containing an arsenal, an armory, the vice-regal chapel, and various government offices, with the state apartments of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Adjoining the castle on the S. are its gardens; and on its N. side is the elegant Exchange, from which a line of streets extending may be considered, with the Liffey, to separate Dublin into four quarters. The S.W. quarter, on the site of the ancient city, is mostly ill built, irregular, and filthy; in this part are Christchurch and St. Patrick's cathedrals, the archbishop's palace, and the royal and foundling hospitals. The N.W. quarter, much more regularly built, is principally inhabited by the trading and middle classes. On its outskirts are many good edifices, and here are the house of industry, Richmond penitentiary, blue-coat hospital, royal barracks, Smithfield and Ormond markets, the linen-hall, and the Courts of Law. The E. quarter of Dublin is by far the handsomest, comprising in the N.E. Sackville street, one of the finest thoroughfares in Europe, in which are the post-office and the Rotunda; and in its centre, the Nelson Pillar, a Doric column 134 feet in height and surmounted by a statue; also the custom-house and Royal Lying-In Hospital, with Mountjoy and Rutland Squares and Marlborough Green; in the S.E., St. Stephen's Green, in which is the equestrian statue of George II., Merrion and Fitzwilliam Squares, College Green, now a paved area, on which are the Bank of Ireland (formerly the Parliament House), Trinity College, and a bronze statue of William III., Dame street, Sir P. Dunn's Hospital, the Dublin Royal Society House, and the Mansion House, near which is an equestrian statue of George I. The principal edifices not hitherto mentioned comprise St. George's church, 29 other Protestant parochial churches and as many chapels of ease, numerous Roman Catholic parochial churches, several friaries, monasteries, and convents, numerous dissenting chapels, a synagogue, the commercial buildings, corn exchange, royal hospital at Kilmainham, various barracks, several hospitals, the general dispensary, Richmond lunatic asylum, the city assembly house, corporate halls, sessions-house, Newgate and other prisons, and some fine theatres.

Its university, chartered in 1591, and situated in Trinity College, has noble buildings, and is one of the richest corporations and the most important educational institution in Ireland. It sends two members to Parliament. Dublin has also a Roman Catholic university, with a prosperous medical school attached. It is the chief seat of the Queen's University of Ireland; but none of the colleges of that important institution are situated here. Dublin has a royal college of science, colleges of physicians and surgeons, an apothecaries' hall, royal Irish and Hibernian academies, a royal institution, zoological, geological, archæological, agricultural, horticultural, and other societies, various clubs, and a mechanics' institute. The Zoological Society has gardens in the Phœnix Park, a fine open space at the W. extremity of the city, and in which is the Wellington Testimonial, a heavy obelisk, raised at a cost of £20,000. This park, the Rotunda, and the Zoological Gardens, are the favorite places of resort for the inhabitants. The villages of Ringsend, Irishtown, Sandymount, Ballsbridge, Donnybrook, Ranelagh, Rathmines, Herold's Cross, Kilmainham, Glassnevin, Drumcondra, and Clontarf are in the immediate suburbs of the city, the environs of which have much picturesque beauty. Of these suburbs, the largest is Black Rock, a town of 8089 inhabitants, and a sea-bathing resort, 4 miles by rail S.E. of the city proper.

The harbor has been latterly much improved, and near the mouth of the Liffey are the Grand Canal and the custom-house docks, the latter occupying 8 acres; depth at low water 12 feet, at high tides 24 feet. Dublin had formerly important manufactures of woollen, silk, and cotton fabrics, but they have declined into insignificance, and at present its chief trade is in linens, poplins, porter, provisions, &c., and its only important manufacture is that of whisky and malt liquors.

The environs of Dublin are remarkably beautiful, although the city itself is somewhat unfortunate in its approaches, none of which do it justice. The bay is noble and picturesque, and esteemed one of the finest in the United Kingdom; it is about 7 miles in breadth at its entrance, between Howth Head on the N. and Kingston on the S., with a lighthouse. It extends inland for about the same distance; and along the shores are the villages of Kingstown, Blackrock, Clontarf, Ratheny, &c., and terraces of handsome houses and scattered villas. In the centre flows in the Liffey, and on either side the Dodder and the Tolka.

The metropolis of Ireland claims a high antiquity, having been in existence, it is alleged, since the time of Ptolemy. Its original native name was Drom-Col-Coille, or the "Hill of Hazelwood." In the earlier part of the ninth century Dublin was taken by the Danes, who infested it for several centuries thereafter. In 1169 it was taken by storm by the English under Strongbow, who died there seven years afterwards and was interred in Christchurch cathedral. From about this period the history of Dublin is that of Ireland. The city returns two members to the House of Commons, besides the two returned by the university. Pop. in 1841, 232,726; in 1851, 254,850; in 1861, 249,733; in 1871, 246,326; of the parliamentary borough, which includes a part of the suburbs, 267,717.

Dublin, a county of Ireland, in Leinster, has E. the Irish Sea, and landward, from the S. round to N., the cos. of Wicklow, Kildare, and Meath. Area, 354 square miles, of which 196,063 acres are arable. The surface is level or undulating; principal river, the Liffey. Capital, Dublin. It sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1871, 405,262, including Dublin City, which is a county of itself.

Dub'lin, a post-office of Fayette co., Ala.

Dublin, a post-office of St. Francis co., Ark.

Dublin, a hamlet of Alameda co., Cal., 6 miles from Pleasanton Railroad Station. It has a church and 2 stores.

Dublin, a post-village, capital of Laurens co., Ga., on the Oconee River, about 56 miles S.E. of Macon. It has a church and a newspaper office.

Dublin, a post-village of Wayne co., Ind., in Jackson township, on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 2 miles W. of Cambridge City, and 17 miles W. of Richmond. It has 6 churches, a graded school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 1076.

Dublin, a post-hamlet of Graves co., Ky., 10 miles W. of Mayfield.

Dublin, a post-village of Harford co., Md., about 36 miles N.E. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches. Pop. 123.

Dublin, a station in Somerset co., Md., on the Worcester & Somerset Railroad.

Dublin, a post-office of Coahoma co., Miss.

Dublin, a post-office of Boone co., Neb.

Dublin, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., in Dublin township, 7 miles W. of Peterborough, and about 38 miles S.W. of Concord. It has 2 churches. Great Monadnock Mountain is on the S. border of this township. Pop. of the township, 930.

Dublin, a hamlet of Seneca co., N.Y., in Junius township, 6 miles S.S.E. of Lyons. Here is Junius Post-Office.

Dublin, a post-village of Franklin co., O., in Washington township, on the Scioto River, about 13 miles above Columbus. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 250.

Dublin, a township of Mercer co., O. Pop. 1599. It contains Mercer and Shane's Crossing.

Dublin, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on the S.W. line of Bedminster township, about 36 miles N. of Philadelphia, and 6 miles N.N.W. of Doylestown. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Dublin, a township of Fulton co., Pa. Pop. 879. It contains Burnt Cabins and Fort Littleton.

Dublin, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa., contiguous to Dublin, Fulton co. Pop. 984. It contains Shade Gap.

Dublin, a post-village of Erath co., Tex., 85 miles N.W. of Waco. It has 2 churches.

Dublin, a post-village of Pulaski co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 105 miles W.S.W. of Lynchburg. It has 3 churches and a money-order post-office. Pop. estimated at 600.

Dublin, Peel co., Ontario. See CAMPBELL'S CROSS.

Dublin Bay, an inlet of the Irish Sea, co. of Dublin, between Howth Head on the N., lat. 53° 21′ 40″ N., lon. 6° 3′ 5″ W., and Kingstown on the S., with the light-house in lat. 53° 18′ N., lon. 6° 8′ W. Its length, and breadth of entrance, are each about 7 miles. The shores are bold and highly picturesque. At its W. end is the mouth of the river Liffey, with Dublin harbor.

Dublin Corners, Ontario. See NEW DUBLIN.

Dublin Mills, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Pa., in Taylor township.

Dublin Range, Megantic co., Quebec. See IRVINE.

Dubnicz, doob'nits′, a town of Hungary, co. and 7 miles N.E. of Trentschin, near the Waag. Pop. 1600.

Dubnicza, doob'nit′så, a town of Bulgaria, 22 miles S. of Sophia, on the left bank of the Djerma. Pop. 6000. It has extensive iron-works.

Dubno, doob′no, a town of Russia, in Volhynia, on the Irwa, 32 miles W. of Ostrog. Pop. 7953. It has a castle, numerous churches, and a Greek abbey.

Dubois, doo-boi′ or du-bois′, a county in the S.W. part of Indiana, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the East Fork of White River, and is drained by Patoka and other creeks. The surface is partly level and partly undulating, and is extensively covered with dense forests; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, pork, and tobacco are the staple products. Bituminous coal is found. Capital, Jasper. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 12,597, of whom 10,136 were Americans. It is intersected by the Cincinnati, Rockport & Southwestern Railroad.

Dubois, a post-office of Dodge co., Ga., on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 46 miles S. by E. of Macon.

Dubois, or **Colo'ma,** a post-village of Washington co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, at Dubois Station, 22 miles S. of Centralia. The name of its post-office is Dubois. Coal is mined here. Dubois has 2 churches.

Dubois, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., in Brady township, on the Low-grade division of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 129 miles E.N.E. of Pittsburg. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a machine-shop, 2 planing-mills, a large lumber-mill, a sash- and blind-factory, and several coal-mines. Pop. about 800.

Dubois'town, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., 2½ miles S. of Williamsport. It has 2 saw-mills.

Dubois'ville, a hamlet of Wayne co., Mich., in Redford township, 5 miles from Redford Railroad Station.

Dubosary, a town of Russia. See DOOBOSARY.

Dubovka, or **Dubovski-Posad.** See DOOBOVKA.

Dubozari, Russia. See DOOBOSARY.

Dubrajpoor, doo'bråj'poor′, a town of Bengal, district and 15 miles S.W. of Beerbhoom. It is surrounded by tanks and fish-pools, and has a large trade.

Dubris. See DOUVRES and DOVER.

Dubrovna, doo'brov′nå, a town of Russia, 47 miles N.N.E. of Moheelev, on the Dnieper, and near a railway. It has a synagogue, and manufactures of clocks and woollen fabrics. Pop. 7114.

Dubrovnik, the Slavonic for RAGUSA.

Dubrownik, an island in the Adriatic. See CHROMA.

Dubuque, du-būk′, a county in the E. part of Iowa, bordering on Wisconsin, has an area of about 625 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and N.E. by the Mississippi River, and is partly drained by the Little Maquoketa River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and forests; the soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. Magnesian limestone (Lower Silurian) underlies this county, which has also mines of lead the product of which for 1870 was valued at $46,750. It is intersected by the Iowa division of the Illinois Central Railroad, with which other railroads connect at Dubuque, the capital of the county. This was in 1870 the most populous county of the state. Valuation of real and personal estate, $27,472,620. Pop. in 1870, 38,969, of whom 25,405 were natives and 13,564 were foreigners; in 1875, 43,845.

Dubuque, a thriving city of Iowa, capital of Dubuque co., built on a commanding site on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Dunleith, Ill., to which it is connected by a steam ferry and a costly railway bridge of iron. It is 198 miles W.N.W. of Chicago, and 455 miles by river above St. Louis. It is a port of delivery, and is the point of junction of the Illinois Central Railroad, the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, and the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad. It is the principal business centre of the lead-region of the Northwest, and the oldest and largest town in the state. It contains numerous fine churches, including the Catholic cathedral of St. Raphael, a custom-house of marble, a city hall, St. Joseph's College and Academy (Catholic), St Mary's Academy, several convents, a German Presbyterian divinity school, the Iowa Institute of Science and Arts, a business college, an Episcopalian school, 3 national and 2 state banks, 5 weekly, 1 semi-monthly, 2 monthly, and 3 daily papers, and manufactures of wooden-wares, brick, leather, white lead, shot, engines, machinery, farming-implements, beer, flour, soap, candles, artificial stone, &c. The town is named from Julien Dubuque, who settled here in 1788 and engaged in lead-mining. The first permanent settlement within the present limits of Iowa was made here, in 1833. It is the centre of a large trade by river and rail, and the seat of the Catholic bishop of Dubuque and of the Episcopalian bishop of Iowa. Pop. in 1850, 3108; in 1870, 18,434; in 1875, 23,605.

Ducates, or **Doucates,** doo′kå`tės (?), a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 8 miles S. of Avlona. It is the capital of a numerous tribe of Albanians, whose government is patriarchal.

Ducey, dü`så′, a village of France, in Manche, 7 miles S.S.E. of Avranches. Pop. 1882.

Duchouquet, du`shoo-kĕt′ or du`shoo-kå′, a township in Auglaize co., O. Pop. 3959. It contains Criderville and Wapakoneta.

Duchowschtschina, Russia. See DOOKOVCHEENA.

Duchs, a town of Bohemia. See DUX.

Ducie (du′see) **Island,** in the Pacific Ocean, is oval-shaped, and of coral formation, with a lagoon in its centre. Lat. 24° 30′ S.; lon. 124° 20′ W.

Duck Creek, in Australia, is an arm of the Macquarie River, and the principal channel by which its waters reach the Darling River.

Duck Creek, Colorado, rises in El Paso co., runs south-eastward in Bent co., and enters the Arkansas River about 20 miles above Las Animas.

Duck Creek, Delaware, forms the boundary between Kent and New Castle cos., and enters Delaware Bay.

Duck Creek, Ohio, drains part of Noble co., runs southward through Washington co., and enters the Ohio River about 2 miles above Marietta.

Duck Creek, Wisconsin, rises in Outagamie co., runs northeastward, and enters Green Bay in Brown co., about 2 miles N. of Fort Howard.

Duck Creek, a hundred of Kent co., Del. It extends across the state, and contains Brenford, Kenton, Smyrna, and Bombay Hook Island. Pop. 4279.

Duck Creek, a post-office of Walker co., Ga.

Duck Creek, a post-office of Warren co., Ill.

Duck Creek, a township of Madison co., Ind. P. 789.

Duck Creek, a township of Wilson co., Kansas. Pop. 481. It contains Jurett.

Duck Creek, a post-office of Onslow co., N.C., about 4 miles from the ocean.

Duck Creek, a post-hamlet of Dallas co., Tex., 15 miles N.E. of Dallas. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Duck Creek, a post-office of Braxton co., W. Va.

Duck Creek, a station in Brown co., Wis., on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, and on Duck Creek, 6 miles W. of Green Bay.

Duckenfield, a town of England. See DUKINFIELD.

Duck′er, a post-office of Dougherty co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 13 miles S.W. of Albany.

Duck′ers, a post-office of Woodford co., Ky., on the railroad between Frankfort and Lexington, 8 miles E. of Frankfort.

Duck Hill, a post-village of Montgomery co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 12 miles S. of Grenada. It has 3 churches.

Duck Island, Ontario, is in Lake Huron, off the S. coast of the Great Manitoulin Island.

Duck Isle, an island of Hancock co., Me.

Duck Lake, a post-office of Calhoun co., Mich.

Duck Pond, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., about 8 miles N.W. of Portland. It has a church and a manufactory of wooden-ware.

Duck Port, a post-hamlet of Madison parish, La., 4 or 5 miles N. of Mound Railroad Station. It has a church.

Duck Riv′er, Tennessee, rises in Coffee co., and runs nearly westward, with a little deviation towards the N. It intersects the fertile counties of Bedford, Marshall, Maury, and Hickman, and enters the Tennessee River in Humphreys co., about 16 miles S.W. of Waverly. It is about 200 miles long. It flows through forests of cedar, ash, beech, hickory, maple, oak, walnut, and tulip-tree.

Duck River, a post-office of Hickman co., Tenn., on Duck River, about 44 miles S.W. of Nashville.

Duck River, a station in Maury co., Tenn., on the Nashville & Decatur Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Columbia.

Duck River, Quebec. See POINTE AU BOULEAU.

Duck Springs, a post-office of Etowah co., Ala.

Duck′town, a post-village of Polk co., Tenn., 40 miles E. of Cleveland, and about 65 miles E. of Chattanooga. It has 5 churches. Here are copper-mines, the reported yield of which is over 2,000,000 pounds annually.

Duck′water, a post-office of Nye co., Nev.

Duck′worth's, a station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 7 miles W.N.W. of West Union, W. Va.

Duclair, or **Ducler,** dü`klåʀ′, a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Seine, 10 miles W.N.W. of Rouen. Pop. 1810.

Ducum Burgum, the Latin name of HERZOGENBURG.

Dud′deston, a township of England, co. of Warwick, forming the N.E. suburb of Birmingham. It is well laid out, on an elevated plain, is lighted with gas, and is rapidly increasing in size and population. Pop. 45,986.

Dud′dingston, a village of Scotland, co. and 3 miles by rail E. of Edinburgh. Pop. of parish (including part of Portobello), 6369.

Dud′don, a river of England, after a S.W. course of about 8 miles, between Cumberland and Lancashire, joins the Irish Sea N. of Morecambe Bay. The river is celebrated in a series of sonnets by Wordsworth.

Dudeldorf, doo′dẹl-dorf`, a town of Prussia, government and 18 miles N. of Treves. Pop. 910.

Düdelsheim, dü′dẹls-hīme`, a town of Hesse, near Büdingen. Pop. 1144.

Dudenhofen, doo′dẹn-ho`fẹn, a village of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, near Seligenstadt. Pop. 1153.

Duderstadt, doo′dẹr-stått`, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 15 miles S.E. of Göttingen. It has a Roman Catholic seminary, a gymnasium, and a convent. Pop. 4127.

Düdingen, dü′ding-ẹn (Fr. *Guin*, gåɴᵍ), a village of Switzerland, canton and 3 miles by rail N.N.E. of Freyburg. Pop. 2342.

Dudley, dŭd′lee, a borough of England, co. of Worcester, of which it is a detached part, surrounded by the co. of Stafford, at a railway junction, 10 miles W.N.W. of Birmingham. It has several good streets, fine churches and numerous chapels, a grammar-school free to all parishioners, Baylie's Charity School, a blue-coat school, several other liberally-endowed schools, a town hall, a hospital, art school, geological museum, and a bank. It is a principal seat of the iron-trade, its vicinity abounding with mines of coal and iron and with limestone-quarries. It has glass-works, tanneries, breweries, brass-foundries, &c. The Dudley Canal, 13 miles in length, joins the Birmingham & Worcester Canal 4 miles S. of Birmingham. Pop. 43,782.

Dud′ley, a post-office and mining-camp of Park co., Col., at the base of Mt. Lincoln, 5 miles N.W. of Fair Play. It has a rich mine, and smelting-works.

Dudley, a post-village of Edgar co., Ill., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 8 miles W.S.W. of Paris. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 200.

Dudley, a township of Henry co., Ind. Pop. 1339. It contains Lewisville and New Lisbon.

Dudley, a post-office of Wapello co., Iowa.

Dudley, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Dudley township, about 18 miles S. by W. from Worcester. It has 2 churches and an academy. The township is drained by the Quinebaug River. It has manufactures of linen and paper, and is traversed by the Southbridge Branch of the New York & New England Railroad (West Dudley Station). Pop. of the township, 2653.

Dudley, Camden co., N.J. See Cramer's Hill.

Dudley, a post-village of Wayne co., N.C., on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 9 miles S. of Goldsborough, and 75 miles N. of Wilmington. It has 3 churches and a lumber-mill.

Dudley, a township of Hardin co., O. Pop. 1008.

Dudley, a post-office of Noble co., O., on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 32 miles N. of Marietta.

Dudley, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., in Carbon township, on the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, 31 miles by rail S. of Huntingdon. It has 2 churches.

Dudley's, a station on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, in Montgomery co., Tenn., 8 miles N.E. of Clarksville.

Dudley Siding, a station in Butler co., Pa., on the Parker & Karns City Railroad, 5 miles from Parker.

Dud'leytown, a post-village of Jackson co., Ind., about 42 miles N. of New Albany. It has 2 churches.

Dud'leyville, a post-hamlet of Tallapoosa co., Ala., 8 miles N. of Camp Hill Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Dudleyville, a post-hamlet of Bond co., Ill., 5 miles S. of Greenville. It has a church and a wagon-shop.

Duds'well, the chief town of Wolfe co., Quebec, 21 miles N.E. of Sherbrooke. Pop. 875.

Dudweiler, doot′ŵī-lẹr, or **Deutweiler,** doit′ŵī-lẹr, a commune of Rhenish Prussia, with a hamlet of the same name (pop. 150), 5 miles by rail N.E. of Saarbruck. Here are coal-mines, iron-works, and shops for dressing fire-proof stone. Pop. 10,029.

Dudzeele, dŭd-zå′lẹh, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 4½ miles by rail N. of Bruges. Pop. 2100.

Dueast's, a township of Cabarrus co., N.C. Pop. 1015.

Duelm, dwelm, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Minn., 12 miles E. of Sauk Rapids. It has a church.

Dueñas, doo-ĕn′yås, a town of Spain, province and 5 miles by rail S. of Palencia, near the Pisuerga. In its vicinity is a handsome iron suspension-bridge, called "Puerto de la Union." Pop. 3908.

Duerna, doo-ĕʀ′nå, a river of Spain, rises in the E. slope of the Sierra del Teleno, and, after a course of 40 miles, joins the Tuerto from the right near La Bañeza.

Duero, a river of Spain and Portugal. See Douro.

Due West, a post-village of Abbeville co., S.C., about 90 miles W.N.W. of Columbia. A weekly religious paper is published here. Due West is the seat of Erskine College (Associate Reformed Presbyterian), and has 3 churches, a carriage-shop, and a female college. Pop. 400.

Duff, a post-office of Dubois co., Ind.

Duffau, dŭf′fŏw, a post-office of Erath co., Tex.

Duffel, dŭf′fẹl, or **Düffel,** düf′fẹl (Fr. pron. düˋfĕl′), a village of Belgium, 10 miles by rail S.E. of Antwerp, and on the Nèthe. Pop. 4460.

Duf'field, a village of England, co. of Derby, at a railway junction, 4 miles N. of Derby. Pop. 6737; of Duffield parish, including Belper, Milford, and Heage, 15,537.

Duf'field, a post-office of Charles co., Md.

Duffield's, a post-village of Jefferson co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of Harper's Ferry. It has a church.

Duff's Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 10° 23′ S., lon. 165° 49′ E. They are about 11 in number.

Dufftown, Scotland. See Mortlach.

Duf'fus, a village of Scotland, co. and 3 miles N.N.W. of Elgin, near Moray Firth. Pop. of parish, 3716.

Duˋfur', a post-office of Wasco co., Oregon, 12 miles from The Dalles.

Dug, a town of India, 80 miles S. of Kotah, and containing about 2000 houses.

Du'gan, a station on the New Orleans & Texas Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of St. Charles, La.

Du'gansville, a post-office of Grayson co., Tex.

Dugˋdemo'na River, Louisiana, drains parts of Bienville and Jackson parishes, runs southeastward through Winn parish, and unites with Bayou Castor. The stream formed by this confluence is called Little River.

Dug'ger's Ferry, a post-office of Carter co., Tenn.

Dug'ger's Mills, a post-hamlet of Searcy co., Ark., 60 miles N. of Atkins. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Dug Hill, a post-office of Putnam co., Tenn.

Dugnano, doon-yå′no, a village of Italy, province of Milan, 6 miles W. of Monza. Pop. 1514.

Dug Spur, a post-office of Carroll co., Va.

Dug'way, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., in Albion township, about 22 miles E. of Oswego.

Duida, dwee′då, a mountain of Venezuela, lat. 3° 10′ N., lon. 66° 10′ W., about 20 miles N.E. from the point where the Cassiquiare leaves the Orinoco. It rises to an elevation of 8500 feet, and presents an imposing landmark to the voyager on the Orinoco.

Duino, dwee′no, called also **Tybein,** or **Tybain,** te-bīn′ (anc. *Castel′lum Puci′num?*), a seaport town of Austria, government and 12 miles by rail N.W. of Triest, on the N. coast of its gulf. Pop. 360.

Duisburg, doo′is-bŏŏʀɢˋ (anc. *Cas′trum Deuso′nis?*), a town of Rhenish Prussia, at the junction of several railways, 15 miles N. of Dusseldorf, between the Ruhr and the Anger, near the Rhine. It has an orphanage, a great Protestant philanthropic institute, called *Diakonenanstalt,* a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollen, cotton, and iron goods, chemicals, sugar, &c. It is said to derive its name from the Teutones, who had a camp on this spot. It is a place of rapid recent growth. Pop. in 1875, 37,380.

Duiveland, doi′vẹh-lȧntˋ ("pigeon-land"), an island of the Netherlands, Zealand, in the East Scheldt, separated from Schouwen by a narrow channel. Length, from E. to W., 8 miles; breadth, 5 miles. It is defended by dikes.

Duiven, doi′vẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 6 miles E. by S. of Arnhem. Pop. 2684.

Duke, a post-hamlet of Dubuque co., Iowa, 12 miles S. of Dubuque. It has a church.

Duke Centre, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., in Otto township. It is mainly supported by the oil-business, and has several oil-wells and a lumber-mill. Pop. said to be about 1000.

Duke'dom, a post-village of Weakley co., Tenn., on the Kentucky line, 9 miles E. by S. of Fulton, and about 48 miles S. of Paducah, Ky. It has 2 churches.

Dukella, doo-kĕl′lå, a maritime district of Morocco, S.W. of the Morbeva, between lat. 32° 10′ and 33° 15′ N.

Duke of Clarence, island. See Nunkunono.

Duke of York (native, *Oatafu,* o-åˋtå-foo′), an island of the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 8° 36′ S.; lon. 172° 23′ 52″ W. It is 3 miles in length and 2½ miles broad, and is of coral formation.

Dukes, dūks, a county of Massachusetts, consists chiefly of the island of Martha's Vineyard, which is in the Atlantic Ocean, about 5 miles from the mainland. Area, about 110 square miles. The surface is partly covered with forests. Many of the inhabitants are employed in navigation and fisheries. Capital, Edgartown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,894,285. Pop. in 1870, 3787; in 1875, 4071.

Duke Town, Guinea. See Calabar.

Dukeville, dūk′vĭl, a post-office of Knox co., Neb.

Du'kinfield, a town of England, co. of Chester, 1½ miles by rail S.W. of Stalybridge, with which town and with Ashton-under-Lyme it is continuous. Pop. 14,085.

Dukkinshahabazpoor. See Deccan Island.

Dukla, doo′klå, a frontier town of Austria, in Galicia, 17 miles S.E. of Jaslo, on the Jasielka. Pop. 3033. It has a fine castle and a Roman Catholic church.

Dukora, doo-ko′rå, a town of Russia, government and 22 miles S.E. of Minsk.

Dukovtschina, Russia. See Dookovcheena.

Dula'ney, a post-office and station of Caldwell co., Ky., on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, 41 miles E. of Paducah.

Dulaney's Valley, a post-office of Baltimore co., Md.

Duˋlas', a hamlet of Wales, on the N.E. coast of Anglesey. Several small rivers of Wales have this name.

Dulbahanta, doolˋbå-hån′tå, a district of Africa, Somauli country, between lat. 8° and 10° N. and lon. 46° and 49° E. It is level, and forms extensive pasture-ranges.

Dulce, dool′så or dool′thå (sometimes called **Golfo Dulce**), a lake of Central America, state and 102 miles N.E. of Guatemala, forming the principal water-way of the state to the Atlantic. It is about 25 miles long, by 10 miles in average breadth, and has 18 feet of water at 300 or 400 yards from the shore, and in most other places from 30 to 60 feet. It communicates with the Gulf of Honduras through a smaller one called the Golfete, on the river Dulce, the entrance to which from the sea is impeded by a bar which cannot be passed by vessels drawing more than 6 or 7 feet; but within, there is a general depth of 15 feet.

Dulce, or **Golfo Dulce,** a gulf of Central America, formed by the Pacific, on the coast of Costa Rica. Its entrance is between the points of Burica, lat. 8° N., lon. 83° W., and Gorda, lat. 8° 32′ N., lon. 83° 50′ W.

Dulce, Rio, ree'o dool'så or dool'thå, a river of the Argentine Republic, rises in Tucuman, flows S.E. past Santiago, and empties into Porongos Lake.

Dulcigno, dool-cheen'yo, written also **Dolcigno** (anc. *Olcin'ium;* Turk. *Ol'goon'*), a seaport town of European Turkey, in Albania, on Cape Kadilie, a rocky peninsula in the Adriatic, 12 miles W.S.W. of Scutari. Pop. from 7000 to 8000, about half Turks.

Dulcis Aqua, the Latin name of DOLCE ACQUA.

Du'leek', a town of Ireland, co. of Meath, on Nanny Water, 5 miles S.S.W. of Drogheda. It has a handsome Catholic chapel and remains of an abbey. Pop. 719.

Du'linsville, a post-office of Madison co., Va.

Dülken, dül'kẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 20 miles by rail W. of Dusseldorf, on the canal between the Rhine and Venloo. Pop. 6069.

Dülln, düln, **Dilln,** or **Diln,** diln or dil'n (Hun. *Bela-Banya,* bå'lŏh'-bạn'yŏh'), a town of Hungary, co. of Honth, 8 miles S.W. of Altsohl. Pop. 1680.

Dülmen, dül'mẹn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, at a railway junction, 17 miles S.W. of Münster. It has a castle, the residence of the Duke of Croy. Dülmen has several hospitals, and manufactures of linen. Pop. 3892.

Duluth, du-looth', a post-hamlet of Gwinnett co., Ga., on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, 25 miles N.E. of Atlanta. It has a church.

Duluth, a city and port of entry of Minnesota, the capital of St. Louis co., is finely situated at the W. end of Lake Superior, and is the eastern terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Lat. 46° 48' N.; lon. 92° 6' W. It is 156 miles N.N.E. of St. Paul, and 253 miles E. of Moorhead, which is on the Red River of the North. It is also connected with St. Paul by the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad. The site is the side of a hill which rises gradually from the shore to a height of about 600 feet above the lake. The harbor, called Duluth Bay, is protected by a narrow piece of land called Minnesota Point, which is 7 miles long and forms a natural breakwater. The government of the United States has expended large sums of money in the improvement of the harbor by dredging and the construction of a breakwater and piers. Duluth contains a customhouse, 12 churches, a United States land-office, a high school, a national bank, a savings-bank, 2 large steam saw-mills, a blast-furnace, and several machine-shops and workshops of the railroad. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Duluth has a very advantageous position for a commercial city, being at the head of navigation on the great lakes. Pop. 2943; of township, 105 additional.

Dul'verton, a town of England, co. of Somerset, 9 miles N. of Tiverton. Pop. of parish, 1376.

Dulwich, dŭl'ich, a town of England, co. of Surrey, and suburb of London, 4½ miles S.S.E. of St. Paul's. It is beautifully situated, and has numerous handsome mansions and villas. Here is Dulwich College, founded in 1619 by Edward Alleyne, a very handsome and spacious Elizabethan edifice, with a picture-gallery containing one of the choicest collections of Italian and Flemish paintings in Britain. The college has been reorganized, and one of its new buildings is regarded as the most costly structure of its class in existence. Pop. 4041.

Dumaira, an island of the Red Sea. See DOOMAIRAH.

Dumangas, doo-mån'gås, a town of the Philippines, island of Panay, near the mouth of the river Jalaur. Pop. about 25,000.

Dumanway, a town of Ireland. See DUNMANWAY.

Dumaran, doo'må-rån', an island of the Malay Archipelago, Philippines, N.E. of Palawan. Lat. 10° 30' N.; lon. 120° E. It is about 20 miles in length and breadth, with a town of the same name on the S.W. coast. Pop. about 1500.

Dumaresque River. See SEVERN RIVER.

Du'mas', a post-village of Tippah co., Miss., 10 miles S.E. of Ripley. It has 3 churches.

Dumas' Store, a post-office of Wilcox co., Ala.

Dumbar'ton, or **Dumbartonshire,** dŭm-bar'tọn-shịr, formerly **Len'nox,** a county of Scotland, chiefly enclosed by Lochs Lomond and Long and the Firth of Clyde, having a detached portion eastward, between the cos. of Stirling and Lanark. Area, 270 square miles. Principal river, the Leven. Surface mostly mountainous, and soil poor. It contains iron- and coal-mines, freestone- and limestone-quarries. Principal towns, Dumbarton, Alexandria, and Helensburgh. The county sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 58,857.

Dumbar'ton, or **Dunbar'ton,** a town of Scotland, capital of the co. of Dumbarton, on the Leven, near its confluence with the Clyde, 13 miles by rail N.W. of Glasgow. A suburb is situated on the W. side of the river. Dumbarton Castle, on a bold isolated basaltic rock at the river's mouth, is a fortress of great antiquity and historical interest. The Leven is navigable from its mouth to the quay at high water, and the town has flourishing glass-works, an improved harbor, iron-works, and yards for building iron ships. Dumbarton has been a stronghold for at least 1000 years. Dumbarton Castle is one of the four stipulated to be kept in repair by the articles of the Union. Dumbarton was known in ancient times by the name of Alcluyd, which, in the British language, signifies the rock high on the Clyde. It unites with Port-Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Kilmarnock in sending a member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1841, 3782; in 1871, 11,404.

Dumbar'ton, a hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., in Verona township, on the Erie Canal, 1 mile from State Bridge Station, and 4½ miles N.N.W. of Oneida. It has a glass-factory and about 20 houses.

Dumbarton, a post-village in Charlotte co., New Brunswick, 24 miles by rail N. of St. Andrews. Pop. 200.

Dumbartonshire, Scotland. See DUMBARTON.

Dumblane, of Scotland. See DUNBLANE.

Dum'blane', a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, 20 miles N.N.W. of Walkerton. It contains saw- and grist-mills. Pop. 100.

Dumbravicze, doom'brŏh-veet'så', a town of Hungary, 40 miles E. of Arad. Pop. 1100.

Dum'dum', the valley of the Pir-Panjal Pass between the Punjab and Cashmere. Elevation, 11,800 feet. It is traversed by a river of the same name.

Dum'dum', or **Damdama,** dŭm-dŭm'ạ, a town of Bengal, 4 miles N.E. of Calcutta, with barracks, hospital, and an English school. Pop. 5179.

Dumfries, dŭm-freece', or **Dumfries-shire,** a border county of Scotland, bounded E. and S. by Cumberland and Solway Firth. Area, 1103 square miles, one-third of which is arable. The whole valley of the Nith is composed of a red sandstone. The mountainous districts are of the Lower Silurian strata. There are mineral springs at Moffat. The county is subdivided into Nithsdale, Annandale, and Eskdale, watered by the three principal rivers, the Nith, Annan, and Esk. There are nine lochs in the vicinity of Lochmaben and Loch Skene, near the head of the Moffat Water, at an elevation of 1300 feet. A considerable part of the county is mountainous, especially towards the N. and N.E. Among the highest mountains are Black Larg, 2890 feet, Lowther, 3130 feet, Queensberry, 2140 feet, and Hartfell, 3300 feet. The high grounds afford good pasturage, and cattle-, sheep-, and pig-rearing forms an important branch of rural industry. The means of railway communication are ample. The principal towns are Dumfries, the capital, Annan, Sanquhar, and Lochmaben. Pop. in 1871, 74,808.

Dumfries, a town of Scotland, capital of the above, on the Nith, across which it communicates with its suburb Maxwelltown by two bridges, 9 miles from its mouth, and 28½ miles W.N.W. of Carlisle. It is at the junction of several railways. It is handsomely though irregularly built, and is regarded as the provincial capital of South Scotland. Around it many handsome villas have been erected. Principal edifices, numerous churches, one with an extensive cemetery which contains the remains and tomb of Burns, a tower in the High street (the work of Inigo Jones), the Crichton Royal Institution (a lunatic asylum), the infirmary, dispensary, court-house, jail, bridewell, several hospitals and asylums, theatre, and assembly-rooms. Here are 4 endowed seminaries, united under the name of the Dumfries Academy, various other schools, several associations with libraries, reading-rooms, an observatory, and a mechanics' institution. The principal manufactures are tweeds, hats, hosiery, leather, baskets, clogs, and shoes. Vessels of above 60 tons can approach the town quay, between which and the mouth of the river are 3 other quays for larger vessels. It has a large weekly cattle- and sheep-market, and sends out considerable quantities of seeds and nursery plants. Dumfries became a royal burgh in the twelfth century, about the end of which a monastery was founded here; in its chapel John Comyn, a competitor for the Scottish throne, was stabbed by Robert Bruce in 1305. Pop. 13,704; or, including Maxwelltown, 18,826.

Dumfries, dŭm-freece' or dŭm-freez', a decayed post-village of Prince William co., Va., is near the Potomac River, about 85 miles N. of Richmond. It has 2 churches, and was formerly a shipping-port. Pop. 167.

Dumfries, a post-village in York co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 23 miles above Fredericton. P. 200.

Dumfries-shire, Scotland. See DUMFRIES.

Dum'mer, a township of Coos co., N.H., traversed by the Androscoggin River. Pop. 317.

Dum′merston, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., in Dummerston township, on the Central Vermont Railroad, 5 miles N. of Brattleborough. It has a church. The township is bounded E. by the Connecticut. Pop. of township, 916.

Dummodah, a river of India. See DAMMOODAH.

Dummow, a district of India. See DUMOH.

Dum′my Junc′tion, a station in Cook co., Ill., on the Dummy Railroad, 11 miles from Chicago.

Dumoh, or **Damoh,** dŭm′o, a district of the Jubbulpoor division, Central Provinces, British India. Lat. 23°–24° 50′ N.; lon. 79°–80° E. Area, 2799 square miles. It is a hilly tract, on the Vindhya plateau, with much jungle. Capital, Dumoh. Pop. 269,642.

Dumoh, or **Damoh,** a town of India, capital of the above, 45 miles E. of Saugur. Pop. 7911.

Dumont′ville, a post-office of Fairfield co., O., about 30 miles S.E. of Columbus.

Dum′plin Rock Light, on one of the Dumplin Rocks, in Buzzard's Bay, Mass. It is a fixed light, 43 feet above sea-level. Lat. 41° 32′ 10″ N.; lon. 70° 55′ 40′ W.

Dumˋpo′, a town of Thibet, 40 miles S.S.W. of Garoo. Lat. 31° 6′ N.; lon. 80° 15′ E.

Dumraon, doom-rå′ŏn, a town of Bengal, Shahabad district, on or near the East India Railway, 9 miles E. of Buxár. It is near the town of Bhojpore. Pop. 17,356.

Dum′ser's, a station in Kane co., Ill., on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Elgin.

Dun, an island in the China Sea. See DUNE.

Düna, dü′nå, or **Southern Dwina,** dwee′nå (Russ. *Dvina Zapadnaya;* anc. *Turun′thus* or *Turun′tus*), an important river of Russia, rises in the W. of the government of Tver, near the sources of the Volga, with which it is connected by a canal, flows at first S.W. between the governments of Smolensk and Pskov, and afterwards N.W., in the lower part of its course separating Courland on the S. from Vitebsk and Livonia, and enters the Gulf of Riga 7 miles N.W. of Riga. Its length is about 600 miles, for nearly all of which it is navigable, although its mouth and many other parts of the river are encumbered by shoals, rendering its navigation unsafe and only fit for small vessels, except during the spring thaws and autumnal rains. Opposite Riga it is about 2400 feet broad, and crossed by a floating bridge, which is taken down annually in September and again erected early in April. Drainage-area, 65,000 square miles. The principal affluents are the Yevst and Drissa from the N., and the Mezha and Desna from the E. and S. It is connected by canals with Lake Ilmen, the Beresina, and the Niemen. See DWINA.

Duna, the Hungarian name of the DANUBE.

Dünaburg, du′nạ-bŭrg or dü′nå-BOORGˋ, or **Dinaburg,** dee′nå-BOORGˋ, a strongly fortified town of Russia, government of Vitebsk, on the right bank of the Düna, where it is crossed by the railway from St. Petersburg to Warsaw, 57 miles W.N.W. of Drissa, at the junction of two other important railways. The town has extensive manufactures of leather, beer, lumber, flour, lime, brick, and tiles, and ships much flax, hemp, tallow, and timber. Pop. 29,613.

Dunaevtsyi, dooˋnå-ĕvt′see, a town of Russia, in Podolia, 12 miles N. of Kamieniec.

Duna-Földvar, a town of Hungary. See FÖLDVAR.

Dunamanagh, dŭnˋạ-mån′åH, a village of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 8 miles N.E. of Strabane.

Dünamünde, dü′nå-münˋdẹh (*i.e.*, "the mouths of the Düna"), a fortress of Russia, government of Livonia, 9 miles N.W. of Riga, on an island at the mouth of the Düna. It has a custom-house and a quarantine establishment.

Duna Vecse, doo′nŏhˋ vå′chåˋ, a town of Hungary, co. and 40 miles S. of Pesth, on the Danube. Pop. 4205.

Duna Vecse, a village of Roumania, in the Dobrudja, on the Danube, 22 miles from its mouth.

Dunbar, dŭn-bar′, a town of Scotland, co. and 10 miles E.N.E. of Haddington, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, on the North British Railway, 30 miles E.N.E. of Edinburgh. It is regularly laid out, and has a Gothic parish church, handsome assembly-rooms, public libraries, and the remains of an ancient castle; also ship-building docks, sail-cloth- and cordage-factories, iron-foundries, breweries, and distilleries. The harbor is accessible by vessels of 300 tons; the principal imports are coal and foreign grain; the exports, corn, whisky, and fish. Pop. 3320.

Dunbar′, a township of Faribault co., Minn., traversed by the Central Railroad of Minnesota. Pop. 247.

Dunbar, a post-office and station of Otoe co., Neb., on the Midland Pacific Railroad, 11 miles W. of Nebraska City. It has 3 stores.

Dunbar, a post-hamlet in Fairfield township, Washington co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad.

Dunbar, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., in Dunbar township, and on a branch of the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, 61 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg, and 10 miles N.E. of Uniontown. It has 3 churches and a large iron-furnace. Pop. about 600; of the township, 2972.

Dunbar′, a post-village in Dundas co., Ontario, 14 miles N. of Morrisburg. Pop. 150.

Dunbarton, a town of Scotland. See DUMBARTON.

Dunbar′ton, a post-office of St. Landry parish, La.

Dunbarton, a post-township and hamlet of Merrimack co., N.H., about 8 miles S.W. of Concord. It has 3 churches. Pop. 778.

Dunbarton, Adams co., O. See JACKSONVILLE.

Dunbarton, a post-office of Barnwell co., S.C.

Dunbar′ton, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway, near Frenchman's Bay. P. 150.

Dunbeath, dŭn-baith′, a village of Scotland, co. of Caithness, 17 miles S.W. of Wick, with a castle on a peninsular rock in the North Sea.

Dunblane′, or **Dumblane,** a town of Scotland, co. and 23 miles S.W. of Perth, on the Allan, at a railway junction. It is resorted to in the summer for the sake of a mineral spring. It has a public library, founded by Bishop Leighton, and a cathedral, over which Leighton presided. Pop. 1921.

Dunc′an, a post-office of Monroe co., Ark. Duncan Station is on the Arkansas Central Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Clarendon.

Duncan, a township of Mercer co., Ill. Pop. 974.

Duncan, a post-hamlet of Stark co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 26 miles S. of Buda.

Duncan, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Ky., about 22 miles S. of Frankfort. It has about 15 families.

Duncan, a township of Cheboygan co., Mich., is on Lake Huron. Pop. 161.

Duncan, a township of Sullivan co., Mo. Pop. 1064.

Duncan, a post-office of Webster co., Mo.

Duncan, Alleghany co., Pa. See COULTERSVILLE.

Duncan and Hinton Creek, a township of Cleveland co., N.C. Pop. 1242.

Dunc′an Channel, an inlet in Prince of Wales' Archipelago, Alaska.

Duncan Creek, Chippewa co., Wis., runs in a S.S.E. direction, and enters the Chippewa River at Chippewa Falls.

Dunc′an Island, Pacific Ocean, near the centre of the Galapagos group.

Duncan Island, in the China Sea, belongs to the PARACELS (which see).

Duncan′non, a village of Ireland, co. of Wexford, on Waterford Harbor, 6 miles E. of Waterford. Pop. 604.

Duncan′non, a station in Madison co., Ky., on the Richmond Branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Richmond.

Duncannon, Perry co., Pa. See PETERSBURG.

Duncan's, South Carolina. See VERNONVILLE.

Duncan's, a post-office of Floyd co., Va.

Duncan's Bridge, or **Lees′burg,** a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Mo., on Salt River, 12 miles S. of Clarence. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Dunc′ansby, a post-hamlet of Issaquena co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 90 miles above Vicksburg. It has 2 churches.

Dunc′ansby Head, the N.E. headland of Scotland, co. of Caithness, about 1½ miles E.N.E. of John O'Groat's House. Lat. 58° 39′ N.; lon. 3° 1′ W. On its highest part is an ancient watch-tower.

Duncan's Creek, South Carolina, rises in Laurens co., runs eastward, and enters the Ennoree River on the N. border of Newberry co.

Duncan's Creek, a post-township of Rutherford co., N.C. Pop. 999.

Duncan's Falls, a post-village of Muskingum co., O., on the Muskingum River, 9 miles below Zanesville. It has 3 churches and a flouring-mill. Pop. 194.

Duncan's Mills, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal., on the Russian River, 6 miles from the Pacific Ocean, and on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 80 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco. It has a church, a planing-mill, and a large manufactory of redwood lumber.

Duncan's Mills, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ill., on Spoon River, 5 miles S. of Lewistown. It has a flouring-mill and a steam saw-mill.

Duncan's Mills, a post-office of Scott co., Va.

Duncan's Retreat, a post-office of Kane co., Utah.

Duncansville, Thomas co., Ga. See SPRINGWOOD.

Duncansville, a post-village of Blair co., Pa., in Alleghany township, on the railroad which connects Altoona with Newry, 8 miles S. of Altoona, and 2 miles W. of Hollidaysburg. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a rolling-mill, a nail-factory, a tannery, and a foundry. Coal is mined here.

Duncansville, Russell co., Ontario. See RUSSELL.

Dunc′anville, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ill., on the Paris & Danville Railroad, 27 miles N.N.W. of Vincennes, Ind., and 4 miles S. of Robinson. It has a church.

Duncard, a village of Pennsylvania. See DUNKARD.

Duncombe, dŭn′kụm, a post-hamlet of Webster co., Iowa, on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, 11 miles E. of Fort Dodge. It has a church and a railroad-depot.

Dun′daff′, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., 6 miles N. by W. of Carbondale. It has 3 churches. Pop. 187.

Dundalk, dŭn-dawk′, a town of Ireland, co. of Louth, on the S. bank of Castletown River, near its mouth in Dundalk Bay, at a railway junction, 45 miles N.W. of Dublin. The principal buildings are a spacious parish church, a large Roman Catholic chapel, a county court-house, jail, market- and custom-houses, an infirmary, a guild hall, linen-hall, news- and assembly-rooms, a barrack, a workhouse, and several ruined ecclesiastical edifices. It has various schools, one called the Dundalk Institution; also flour-mills, breweries, tanneries, and a large distillery. Its harbor is safe, the fisheries somewhat important, and it exports rural produce. The rise of the tide at the bar, where there is a light-house, is 16 feet. Pop. 11,377.

Dundalk Bay, a shallow inlet of the Irish Sea, between Cooley and Dunany Points, 8 miles in length and breadth. It contains large oyster-beds, and receives the rivers Dee, Fane, and Castletown.

Dundarrach, dŭn-dar′rạ, a post-office of Robeson co., N.C.

Dundas, dŭn-das′, a post-office of Richland co., Ill., on the Grayville & Mattoon Railroad, 7 miles N. of Olney.

Dundas, a post-village of Rice co., Minn., in Bridgewater township, on Cannon River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 11 miles N.N.E. of Faribault, and 44 miles S. of St. Paul. It has 3 churches, a flouring-mill, a lumber-mill, a newspaper office, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 800.

Dundas, a post-village of Pulaski co., Mo., in Roubidoux township, about 66 miles S. of Jefferson City. It has 2 churches.

Dundas, a post-office of Vinton co., O., is at McArthur Station on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 34 miles E. by S. of Chillicothe. Iron ore is shipped here.

Dundas, a post-office and station of Calumet co., Wis., on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, 12 miles E. by S. from Appleton.

Dundas, a county in the eastern part of Ontario, bordering on the St. Lawrence River. Area, 382 square miles. Capital, Cornwall. Pop. 18,777.

Dundas, a town in Wentworth co., Ontario, at the head of Burlington Bay (the western extremity of Lake Ontario), and on the Great Western Railway, 5 miles W. of Hamilton. It has agencies of several insurance companies and of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, an office issuing a weekly newspaper, 40 stores, 6 hotels, and several churches. It possesses unlimited water-power, and has manufactories of iron castings, machinery, edge-tools, combs, paper, soap, candles, leather, woollen and cotton goods, wooden-ware, &c. The Desjardins Canal gives it water-communication with Hamilton and other ports. Pop. 3135.

Dundas, a post-village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 34 miles east of Charlottetown. It has carding,- grist-, saw-, and shingle-mills. Pop. 200.

Dundas Island, Canada, is in the Pacific, 40 miles N.E. of Queen Charlotte's Islands.

Dundas′ Islands, off the eastern coast of Africa, between the equator and lat. 1½° S., comprise nearly 500 coral islets, from 2½ to 4 miles in length, but with only one secure harbor, near the mouth of the Durnford River.

Dundas River, an affluent of English River, Delagoa Bay, Eastern Africa.

Dundas Strait, Australia, separates Melville Island from Coburg Peninsula, and is 18 miles across.

Dundee, dŭn-dee′, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Forfar, finely situated on the left bank of the Firth of Tay, at a railway junction, 12 miles from the sea, and 37 miles N. by E. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56° 27′ 36″ N.; lon. 2° 57′ 45″ W. It stretches along the Tay, and recedes inland, with a gradual ascent. Its appearance from the sea is at once striking and pleasing. The more recently formed streets are, in general, spacious and handsome; but most of those of more ancient date are irregular and ill built. The town is amply supplied with water. The most conspicuous object in Dundee is its old tower, 156 feet high, founded by David, Earl of Huntingdon, in the twelfth century, and recently restored. There is also an ornamental chimney, 282 feet high. Other public buildings of note are the town hall, trades' hall, the town churches, grouped about the old tower, the custom-house, the high school, the hospitals, the insane asylum, an orphanage, several industrial schools, a deaf-mute school, the Albert Institute, the abattoir and cattle-market, academy, the new exchange, containing, besides other accommodation, a handsome reading-room; the Watt Institution, theatre, infirmary, the jail and bridewell, and an imposing Norman triumphal arch, erected in front of the mid-quay, to commemorate the landing at Dundee of Queen Victoria in September, 1844. There are a large number of private schools, including several connected with the spinning-establishments of the town, the teachers of which are paid by the proprietors of these works. The principal libraries are the Public Library, consisting of several thousand volumes, the Watt Library, and the Law Library; the Dundee Literary Institute has a handsome reading-room and library in a central part of the town. Exclusive of the infirmary and dispensary already alluded to, there are a number of charitable and benevolent institutions and societies, and various religious associations. The town has several spacious and well-kept public parks, and some of the principal streets have horse-tramways.

Dundee has long been celebrated for its manufactures, and is now the principal seat of the linen, hemp, and jute manufactures in Great Britain. All the mills are driven by steam-power. The staple articles of import are flax, hemp, timber, and jute from foreign countries, and coals and lime coastwise. Exports are linens and linen yarns, cattle, sheep, carpets, dowlas, bags, and other manufactured goods. Sugar-refining, ship-building, and the manufacture of iron-ware, confections, leather, shoes, gloves, &c., are largely carried on. Dundee is now the principal seat of the British whale-fisheries, the oil being extensively employed in the great jute-mills of the town. It has a commodious harbor, with ample docks, lately extended at a large cost.

Dundee was at an early period a place of considerable note, and, like most old towns, was originally walled. It was erected a royal burgh by William the Lion; and it has a conspicuous place in the mediæval history of Scotland. Its population was, in 1841, 64,629; in 1871, 121,925; in 1877, 142,951.

Dundee′, a post-village of Kane co., Ill., on Fox River, in Dundee township, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 5 miles N. of Elgin, and 47 miles W.N.W. of Chicago. It has 2 corporations, East Dundee and West Dundee, a fine high school, 6 churches, a cheese-factory, 2 hotels, large brick-works, a creamery, and a public library. Pop. about 900; pop. of the township, 2079.

Dundee, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ind., in Pipe Creek township. It has a church.

Dundee, a post-village of Monroe co., Mich., in Dundee township, on the Raisin River, and on the Chicago & Canada Southern Railroad, 44 miles S.W. of Detroit, and 15 miles W.N.W. of Monroe. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a union school, a pulp-mill, a tannery, manufactures of lumber, heading, staves, 3 flouring-mills, and a cheese-factory. Pop. about 1000; of the township, 2799.

Dundee, a post-village of Franklin co., Mo., in Bœuf township, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, at Newport Station, 62 miles W. of St. Louis. It has a church. It is on or near the Missouri River.

Dundee, a post-village of Yates co., N.Y., is about 32 miles N. by W. from Elmira, 3 miles W. of Seneca Lake, and 10 miles S.S.E. of Penn Yan. It has a bank, 4 churches, an academy, 2 foundries, a brewery, 2 flour-mills, a planing-mill, and a newspaper office. Pop. 730.

Dundee, a post-hamlet of Tuscarawas co., O., on a branch of Sugar Creek, about 22 miles S.W. of Canton. It has 2 churches and a carriage-shop. Pop. 106.

Dundee, a station in Pittsylvania co., Va., on the Virginia Midland and Richmond & Danville Railroads, ½ mile from Danville. Here the former road terminates.

Dundee, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis., in Osceola township, about 15 miles S.E. of Fond du Lac. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Dundee, a post-village and port of entry in Huntingdon co., Quebec, on Salmon River, 76 miles S.W. of Montreal. It is about 5 miles from the St. Lawrence, and partly in the state of New York. On the opposite side of the river is Fort Covington, N.Y. Steamboats ascend to this point. An American consul resides in Dundee. Pop. 150.

Dundee Centre, a post-village in Huntingdon co., Quebec, 4 miles N.E. of Dundee. Pop. 200.

Dun'dee' Lake, a post-hamlet of Bergen co., N.J., on the Passaic River, and on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, between Paterson and Hackensack, 18 miles N.W. of Jersey City. Here is a reservoir formed by damming the river.

Dunde'la, a post-village in Dundas co., Ontario, 9 miles N.E. of Iroquois. Pop. 200.

Dun'don'ald, a village of Ireland, co. of Down, 5 miles E. of Belfast.

Dun'don'ald, a village of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 4 miles S.S.W. of Irvine. On the Firth of Clyde are ruins of a castle supposed to have been built by the Stuarts.

Dun'dren'nan, the name of a parish of Scotland, in Kirkcudbright, containing the ruins of a famous abbey.

Dun'drum, a village of Ireland, on the inner harbor of Dundrum Bay.

Dundrum, a village of Ireland, 4½ miles by rail S. of Dublin. Pop. 540.

Dundrum Bay, Ireland, co. of Down, is in the Irish Sea, 7 miles S.W. of Downpatrick, having St. John's Point on its N.E. side, and the Mourne Mountains on the S.W. Near its N. side are the rocks Cow and Calf, joined by a reef with the mainland.

Dune or **Dun,** doon, an island in the China Sea, off the E. coast of Anam, in lat. 12° 15′ N., lon. 109° 30′ E.

Dun Edin, an old name of Edinburgh.

Duned'in, a post-hamlet of Hillsborough co., Fla., on the Gulf of Mexico, about 90 miles S. of Cedar Keys. It has several stores and orange groves.

Duned'in, the largest city of New Zealand, and capital of the province of Otago, at the head of a fine bay on the E. side of the Middle Island. Vessels drawing 12 feet of water can reach the town; but large ships anchor at Port Chalmers, 9 miles below, to which point a railway extends; and the harbor of Dunedin is being artificially deepened. From this city railways extend N. and S. along the coast. Dunedin has several daily and other papers, paved streets, gas-works, a university, a college, 2 high schools, hospitals, a lunatic asylum, a botanic garden, a good water-supply, fine parks, a system of public free, grammar, and ragged schools, an orphanage, a reformatory, fine theatres, &c., and is the seat of Anglican and Catholic bishops. It was founded in 1848 by a Scotch Presbyterian (Free Church) colony. Pop. in 1876, 23,365.

Dunel'len, a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J., in Piscataway township, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 15 miles W.S.W. of Elizabeth, and 15 miles S. of Morristown. It has several churches and stores. Pop. about 400.

Dunelmia, or **Dunelmum,** Latin names of Durham.

Dunes, dün, a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 29 miles W. of Montauban. Pop. 1202.

Dunfanaghy, dŭn-fan'ạ-нe, a town of Ireland, co. of Donegal, 16½ miles N.W. of Letterkenny. Pop. 650.

Dunfermline, dŭm-fer'lin, a town of Scotland, co. of Fife, at a railway junction, 16 miles N.W. of Edinburgh. It is generally handsome, though irregularly built, on an eminence, separated from a large suburb on the W. by a ravine, crossed by a bridge. The principal edifice is its fine collegiate church, erected in 1821, contiguous to the ruins of the ancient structure. The abbey, originally founded by Malcolm and his queen between 1070 and 1086, was a monastery of Culdees. Here Edward of England resided for some months in 1304, and on leaving it set it on fire. It was rebuilt by Bruce, and here his body was interred. The nave and tower and some parts of the refectory still remain, and are partly of Saxon and partly of Norman architecture. In the town are various other places of worship, a guild hall with a spire 132 feet in height, town hall, jail, hospital, assembly hall, several public schools, a mechanics' institute, and subscription libraries. The staple manufacture is table-linen, in which the town is unrivalled by any other town in the kingdom. This manufacture, together with that of colored worsted and cotton covers, which has been added to it and almost equals it in extent, occupies about one-half of the population. There are also spinning-mills, malleable-iron-works, foundries, dye-houses, and soap-works, and, in the vicinity, several important collieries. Pop. in 1877, 15,839.

Dungannon, dŭn-gan'nọn, a town of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, on a railway, 11 miles N.N.W. of Armagh. It consists of an old and a new town, is regularly and well built, and has a royal school, a hospital, branch banks, and manufactures of linen and earthenware. Pop. 3886.

Dungan'non, a post-village of Columbiana co., O., in Hanover township, about 28 miles E. of Canton. It has a convent and a church. Pop. 129.

Dungan'non, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, on Nine Mile Creek, 13 miles N.N.E. of Goderich. Pop. 200.

Dun'gar'van, a town of Ireland, co. and 25 miles W.S.W. of Waterford, on the Colligan, near its mouth in the Bay of Dungarvan. It is neatly built, and is resorted to for sea-bathing. The principal edifices are a parish church, 4 Roman Catholic chapels, a convent, a castle used as a barrack, a bridewell, session-house, steam mill, workhouse, and market-house. Pop. of town, 6520; of borough, 7719.

Düngen, dŭng'нẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in West Brabant, 3 miles S.E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 3881.

Dungeness, dŭnj-nĕss', a headland of England, forming the S. extremity of Kent, and projecting into the English Channel, 3½ miles S.S.E. of Lydd. It has a fort and a light-house.

Dungiven, dŭn-ghiv'ẹn, a town of Ireland, co. and 16½ miles E.S.E. of Londonderry. Pop. 775.

Dun'glass', a promontory of Scotland, co. and 2½ miles E.S.E. of Dumbarton, projecting into the Clyde. Here was the W. termination of the walls of Antoninus, which is crowned by a ruined castle.

Dun Glen, a post-office and mining-camp of Humboldt co., Nevada, 10 miles from Mill City. Gold and silver are mined here.

Dun'glow', a village of Ireland, co. and 11½ miles N. by W. of Donegal.

Dunham, dŭn'ạm, a station in De Witt co., Ill., where the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad crosses the Illinois Midland Railroad, 10 miles W.S.W. of Clinton.

Dunham, a township of Henry co., Ill. Pop. 999.

Dunham, a post-township of Washington co., O., on the Ohio River, traversed by the railroad from Marietta to Belpre. Pop. 755. It contains Veto, a hamlet.

Dunham, or **Dunham Flats,** a village in Missisquoi co., Quebec, 13 miles E. of Stanbridge Station, and 56 miles S.E. of Montreal. It has several stores, hotels, mills, and factories. Pop. 248.

Dunham Hollow, a hamlet of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Nassau township, 14 miles S.E. of Troy. It has 2 churches.

Dunham's Basin, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., in Kingsbury township, on the Champlain Canal, and on the railroad between Saratoga Springs and Whitehall, 2 miles E. of Sandy Hill. It has a large hotel, a boat-yard, and 21 families.

Dun'hoe, a post-office of Hanover co., Va.

Dunholme and **Dunholmum.** See Durham.

Dunières, dü'ne-aiʀ', a village of France, in Haute-Loire, 10 miles N.E. of Yssingeaux. Pop. 672.

Dunigan, a village of California. See Dunnigan.

Dunk'ale Mills, a hamlet of Harford co., Md., 3 miles S. of Belair. It has a flouring-mill and a saw-mill.

Dunkanely, a village of Ireland. See Dunkineely.

Dunk'ard, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa., in Dunkard township, 20 miles S.W. of Uniontown. The township has 4 churches. It is bounded on the E. by the Monongahela River, and affords abundance of coal, also petroleum and rich bituminous shale. Pop. 1520.

Dunkard Creek rises in Monongalia co., W. Va., runs nearly eastward, and enters the Monongahela River in Greene co., Pa.

Dunk'el, a post-office and station of Christian co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 5½ miles N. of Pana.

Dunkeld, dŭn-kĕl', a burgh of barony and market-town of Scotland, co. and 15 miles by rail N.N.W. of Perth, on the great East Pass to the Highlands, and on the N. bank of the Tay, across which it communicates with the suburb Little Dunkeld by a bridge. In ancient times Dunkeld is said to have been the seat of the Pictish kings. A cell of Culdees was here early established, and in 1130 was made the seat of a bishop. Its cathedral was built in 1330, but long before this period Dunkeld was celebrated in ecclesiastical annals. Near the cathedral stands the palace of the Dukes of Athol. Pop. 783.

Dunkerque, the French name of Dunkirk.

Dunkia, or **Dankia,** dŭn'kẹ-ạ, written also **Don'kiah,** an immense mountain of the Himalaya, near the N. extremity of the boundary between Bootan and Sikkim. It is 23,176 feet high.

Dun'kinee'ly, or **Dunkane'ly,** a village of Ireland, co. and 3 miles W. of Donegal, N.E. of the head of Macswine's Bay.

Dun'kinsville, a post-hamlet of Adams co., O., 12 miles S.E. of Winchester Station. It has a church.

Dun'kirk (Fr. *Dunkerque,* dŭɴᵍ'kaiʀk'; Ger. *Dünkirchen,* dün'kĕĕʀ'ᴋẹn), a fortified seaport town, and the northernmost of France, department of Nord, on the Strait of Dover, 40 miles N.W. of Lille, and 45 miles E. of Dover, at the junction of 3 canals and of several railways. It consists of three parts,—the town proper, the lower town, and the citadel. It has a town hall, theatre, concert-hall, several fine churches, a lofty belfry, several hospitals, military and civil prisons, barracks, a college, a public library, soap-, starch-, and iron-works, ship-yards, sugar-works, foundries, distilleries, oil-, cotton-, and jute-mills, a heavy trade, and an important fishery. It has 2 harbors, with extensive docks, a breakwater, and other artificial improvements. Pop. in 1876, 35,071. It appears to have become a place of some importance in the tenth century, when it was first surrounded by walls. The possession of it was repeatedly contested by the Spaniards and French. In 1658 it was given up to the English, in whose possession it continued till 1662, when Charles II. sold it to Louis XIV.

Dun′kirk, a post-village of Jay co., Ind., on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 68 miles E.S.E. of Logansport, and about 18 miles N.E. of Muncie. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, and a money-order post-office. Pop. estimated at 500.

Dunkirk, Calvert co., Md. See Smithville.

Dunkirk, a port of entry in Dunkirk township, Chautauqua co., N.Y., on Lake Erie, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 40 miles S.S.W. of Buffalo, 48 miles E.N.E. of Erie, and 460 miles W.N.W. of New York. The Western division of the Erie Railroad terminates at this place, which is the N. terminus of the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley & Pittsburg Railroad, extending to Titusville, Pa. It has a safe and commodious harbor, with wharves for the accommodation of the numerous steamboats and sailing-vessels that ply between this town and other lake ports. It contains a large opera-house, 2 banks, 10 churches, an orphan asylum, a monastery, a public hall, several graded schools, and printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers. Here are extensive warehouses and workshops of the Erie Railroad, also several iron-works, a foundry, 1 or more lumber-mills, and a manufactory of agricultural implements. The Brooks Locomotive Works of this place employ about 550 men. A horse-railroad connects the Union depot with Fredonia. Dunkirk is supplied with lake-water by the Holly Water-Works, and is lighted with gas. Pop. in 1870, 5231; of the township, 6912; in 1875, 7655.

Dunkirk, a post-village of Hardin co., O., in Blanchard township, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 24 miles E. of Lima, and about 20 miles S. of Findlay. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, and several factories.

Dunkirk, a township of Dane co., Wis. Pop. 1253, exclusive of the village of Stoughton.

Dunk′lin, a southeastern county of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the St. Francis River, and is intersected by Castor or Little River. The surface is low, is extensively covered with forests, and is subject to inundation. The soil produces some Indian corn, grass, &c. Capital, Kennett. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,650,000. Pop. in 1870, 5982, of whom 5958 were Americans.

Dunklin, a township of Greenville co., S.C. P. 1457.

Dunkour, or **Dankaur,** dŭn‵kŏwr′, a town of India, district of Boolundshahur, on the Jumna, 28 miles S.S.E. of Delhi. Pop. 5423.

Dunks′burg (Sigel Post-Office), a hamlet of Johnson and Pettis cos., Mo., 8 miles S. of Brownsville Station. It has 2 churches.

Dunkur, dŭn′kŭʀ‵, a village of India, on the Spiti, near the Sutlej, 140 miles S. by E. of Leh. Lat. 32° 18′ N.; lon. 78° 20′ E.

Dun′lap, a post-hamlet of Peoria co., Ill., on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, 15 miles N. of Peoria. Pop. 80.

Dunlap, a post-village of Harrison co., Iowa, in Harrison township, on Boyer River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 51 miles N.N.W. of Omaha, and 17 miles S.W. of Denison. It has 3 churches, a bank, a money-order post-office, a flouring-mill, a graded school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 636. Here are a large hotel and fine railroad buildings, and the place has a heavy trade.

Dunlap, a post-hamlet of Morris co., Kansas, is near the Neosho River, and on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Council Grove. It has 2 stores.

Dunlap, a post-office of Ohio. See Georgetown.

Dunlap, a post-village, capital of Sequatchie co., Tenn., on the Sequatchie River, 40 miles N.N.W. of Chattanooga.

Dun′lapsville, a post-village of Union co., Ind., on the East Fork of the Whitewater River, about 20 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. It has a church and an academy. Pop. about 150.

Dun‵lav′in, a town of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, 8 miles N. of Baltinglass. Pop. 651.

Dunleary, a former name of Kingstown, Ireland.

Dunleer′, a town of Ireland, co. of Louth, 11 miles by rail S. of Dundalk. Pop. 528.

Dunleith, dŭn-leeth′, an incorporated town of Jo Daviess co., Ill., is in Dunleith township, on the Mississippi River, opposite Dubuque. It is the northwestern terminus of the Illinois Central Railroad, the trains of which here cross the river by a grand iron bridge which is said to have cost $2,000,000 or more. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a brewery, a cigar-factory, and a manufactory of reapers and mowers. Lead is found here. Pop. of township, 1352.

Dunleith, a post-office of Wayne co., W. Va.

Dun-le-Palleteau, dŭɴᵒ-lęh-pål‵lęh-tō′ (or pål‵tō′), a town of France, 14 miles N.W. of Guéret. Pop. 1286.

Dun-le-Roi, dŭɴᵒ-lęh-rwå (anc. *Cas′trum Du′ni?*), a town of France, in Cher, 11 miles N. of Saint-Amand, on the Auron. Pop. 4357.

Dunlev′y, a post-office of Warren co., O., is at Utica.

Dunlop′, a village of Scotland, cos. of Ayr and Renfrew, 7½ miles N.E. of Irvine. Pop. 380.

Dun‵man′us Bay, an inlet on the S.W. coast of Ireland, co. of Cork, 4 miles in breadth at its entrance, and stretching inland about 12 miles.

Dunman′way, a town of Ireland, co. and 30 miles by rail S.W. of Cork. Pop. 2046.

Dun‵more′, a village of Scotland, co. and 7 miles S.E. of Stirling.

Dunmore, a town of Ireland, co. of Galway, 7½ miles N.N.E. of Tuam. Pop. 640.

Dunmore, or **East Dunmore,** a town of Ireland, co. and 8½ miles S.E. of Waterford, on Waterford harbor.

Dun‵more′, a post-borough of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and on the Pennsylvania Coal Company's Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of Pittston, and 3 miles E.N.E. of Scranton. It is in the Lackawanna Valley, has rich mines of anthracite coal, and is mainly supported by the coal-business. It has 5 churches and a graded school. Pop. 4311.

Dunmore, a post-hamlet of Pocahontas co., W. Va., 55 miles N. of White Sulphur Springs. It has a church, a grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills.

Dunmore Town, a town of the Bahamas, finely situated on Harbor Island, at the N.E. extremity of Eleuthera. It has a large trade in pine-apples. Pop. 2500.

Dun′mow, or **Great Dun′mow,** a town of England, co. of Essex, on the Chelmer, 10 miles by rail W. of Braintree. The town is supposed to have been the Roman *Cæsarom′agus.* It has a fine church, a market-cross, a workhouse, and manufactures of sacking. Pop. of parish, 2983.

Dunmur′ry, a village of Ireland, co. of Antrim, on the Glenwater, 4½ miles by rail S. by W. of Belfast. Pop. 504.

Dunn, a county in the W.N.W. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 864 square miles. It is intersected by the Chippewa and Menomonee (or Red Cedar) Rivers, which unite in the southern part of the county, and is partly drained by Hay River. The surface is uneven or hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests, in which the pine and sugar-maple are found. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, and lumber are the staple products. This county is intersected by the West Wisconsin Railroad. Silurian sandstone lies next to the surface. Capital, Menomonee. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,556,920. Pop. in 1870, 9488; in 1875, 13,427, of whom 8870 were Americans.

Dunn, a post-office of Moultrie co., Ill., near Hampton Station on the Chicago & Illinois Southern Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Sullivan.

Dunn, a township of Dane co., Wis. Pop. 1173. It contains McFarland.

Dunn, a township of Dunn co., Wis. Pop. 1036. It contains Dunnville, Louisville, and Downsville.

Dunn Brook, a post-office of Oneida co., N.Y.

Dunnegal, an island of Ireland. See Ringarsga.

Dun′nell, or **Lake Fre‵mont′,** a post-hamlet of Martin co., Minn., 35 miles S.S.E. of Windom. The name of its post-office is Dunnell.

Dun′net, a village of Scotland, co. of Caithness, on Dunnet Bay, 7½ miles E.N.E. of Thurso.

Dun′net Head, a rocky peninsula of Scotland, forming the N. extremity of Great Britain, and having on it a light-house 340 feet above the sea, in lat. 58° 40′ N., lon. 3° 21′ W. On the S.W. side is the inlet of Dunnet Bay.

Dunn′igan, or **Dun′igan,** formerly **Antelope,** a post-village of Yolo co., Cal., on the California Pacific Railroad, 18 miles N.N.W. of Woodland. It has 3 stores, 2 hotels, a public hall, and about 25 houses.

Dun′ning, a village of Scotland, co. and 8½ miles S.S.W. of Perth by railway. Pop. 1213.

Dun′ning, or **Dun′nings,** a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa., in Roaring Brook township, on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 10 miles E.S.E. of Scranton. It has 2 churches, a large tannery, 3 steam saw-mills, and other lumber-mills, in which water-power is used.

Dunningen, dŏŏn′ning-ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, 7 miles W.N.W. of Rottweil. Pop. 1609.

Dun′ning's, a station in Bradford co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, 12 miles S. of Elmira, N.Y.

Dunning's Creek, Pennsylvania, runs southward in Bedford co., and enters the Raystown Branch of the Juniata at the borough of Bedford.

Dunning's Creek, a station in Bedford co., Pa., on the railroad from Bedford to Mount Dallas, at the junction of the branch extending to Holderbaum.

Dunning's Mountain, Pennsylvania, is a long ridge in the north part of Bedford co. and the south part of Blair co. It is a continuation of the ridge which is called Bald Eagle Mountain in Centre co.

Dun′ning Street, a hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Malta township, 2 miles from Round Lake Station. It has a church. Here is Malta Post-Office.

Dun′ningsville, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., in Nottingham township, 10 miles E.N.E. of Washington. It has a church and an academy.

Dunningville, a post-hamlet of Allegan co., Mich., on the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Allegan. It has a church and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 150.

Dun‵nose′, a lofty headland of the Isle of Wight, on its S.E. coast. Lat. 50° 37′ N.; lon. 1° 11′ 36″ W.

Dun‵not′tar, a parish of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, on the North Sea, and comprising the town of Stonehaven. The ruin of Dunnottar Castle, formerly the seat of the Keiths, stands on a perpendicular rock 160 feet above the sea and almost separated from the mainland by a deep chasm. The castle was taken in 1296 by Wallace. In 1685 many Covenanters were imprisoned in the dungeons of Dunnottar. It was dismantled after 1715.

Dunn's, a township of Franklin co., N.C. Pop. 838.

Dunn's Eddy, a station in Warren co., Pa., on the railroad from Oil City to Irvine, 50 miles N.E. of Oil City.

Dunn's Landing, Arkansas. See Askew.

Dunn's Rock, a township of Transylvania co., N.C. Pop. 420.

Dunn's Store, a post-office of Caroline co., Va.

Dunns′town, a village of Clinton co., Pa., on the left or N. bank of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, 1½ miles from Lock Haven. It has a church and 2 large steam saw-mills. Pop. about 200.

Dunns′ville, a post-hamlet of Albany co., N.Y., 3 miles N. of Knowersville Station.

Dunnsville, a post-village of Essex co., Va., on the Rappahannock, 40 miles N.E. of Richmond. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a fruit-canning factory.

Dunn′ville, a post-hamlet of Casey co., Ky., 25 miles from McKinney Station. It has a church, 2 stores, and a mill.

Dunnville, a post-hamlet of Dunn co., Wis., on the Chippewa River, at the mouth of the Red Cedar, at the head of steam navigation, 12 miles S. of Menomonee. Many persons are employed here in the lumber-business.

Dunnville, a village and port of entry in Monck co., Ontario, on Grand River, 40 miles by rail S.S.E. of Hamilton, and 50 miles by water W. by N. of Buffalo. It has a branch bank, a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper, woollen-, grist-, saw-, and other mills, a foundry, and a large lumber- and grain-trade. Pop. 1452.

Dunois, dü‵nwå′, an ancient territory of France, province of Orléannois (Orléannais), now forming parts of the departments of Eure-et-Loir, Loir-et-Cher, and Loiret.

Dun‵ol′ly, a ruined castle of Scotland, co. of Argyle, on a rock forming the N. point of Oban Bay.

Dun‵ol′ly, a mining-borough of Gladstone co., Victoria, Australia, 30 miles W.N.W. of Castlemaine. Pop. 1553. It has a general hospital and gold-mines.

Dun‵oon′, a town of Scotland, co. of Argyle, on the W. side of the Firth of Clyde, 7½ miles W. of Greenock. It has a pier, a convalescents' home, and many fine residences. It is a favorite watering-place. Pop. 3756.

Dunreith, dŭn-reeth′, a post-village of Henry co., Ind., in Spiceland township, on Flat Rock Creek, and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 29 miles W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches and a graded school.

Dun‵rob′in Cas′tle, in Scotland, co. of Sutherland, on Dornoch Firth, 7 miles E.N.E. of Dornoch, is a residence of the Duke of Sutherland.

Dun‵ross′ness, a peninsula at the S. extremity of Shetland mainland, and terminating in Sumburgh Head.

Dunse, dŭnss, a town of Scotland, co. of Berwick, on a branch railway, 13 miles W. of Berwick-on-Tweed. It has a town hall, subscription and other libraries, a reading-room, and 2 branch banks. It is said to have been the birthplace of Duns Scotus. Pop. 2618.

Dunshaughlin, dŭn-shawʜ′lin, a town of Ireland, co. of Meath, 11 miles S.S.E. of Navan. Pop. 362.

Dun‵shelt′, or **Daneshalt,** dån-shėlt′, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, 1 mile S.E. of Auchtermuchty.

Dun‵sinane′, or **Dunsin′nan,** one of the Sidlaw Hills, in Scotland, co. and 7 miles N.E. of Perth. Elevation, 1114 feet. It has been a military station, surrounded by ramparts and fosse attributed to Macbeth.

Dun‵sinnane′, a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, 5 miles W. of Lucknow. Pop. 100.

Duns′fort, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., on Big Buffalo Creek, about 40 miles S.W. of Pittsburg. It has a steam grist-mill.

Dun‵sink′, a village of Ireland, co. of Dublin, 4 miles W.N.W. of Dublin Castle, near Trinity College Observatory.

Dun′stable, a town of England, co. and 18 miles by rail S.S.W. of Bedford, at the E. base of the Chiltern Hills. The town, situated among chalk downs, consists of antique brick houses, and has extensive manufactures of straw hats, bonnets, straw plait, and whiting. Pop. 4558.

Dunstable, dŭn′sta-b'l, a post-hamlet in Dunstable township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Nashua, Acton & Boston Railroad, 6 miles S. of Nashua, N.H. It has a church. It has also a station on the Lowell & Nashua Railroad, 33 miles from Boston. Pop. of the township, 471.

Dunstable, a township of Clinton co., Pa., bounded S. by the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Pop. 515.

Dun‵staff′nage, an ancient royal castle of Scotland, co. of Argyle, on Loch Etive, 2½ miles N.E. of Oban. It belonged to the Scottish monarchs in early times, and is of unknown antiquity.

Dun′ster, a town of England, co. of Somerset, 32 miles W.N.W. of Somerton. Pop. of parish, 1156.

Duns′ton, or **Duns′ton Cor′ners,** a village of Cumberland co., Me., in Scarborough township, 1 mile from West Scarborough Station. It has a church and a high school. Here is Scarborough Post-Office.

Dun-sur-Meuse, dŭnᵒ-sür-muz, a town of France, in Meuse, 12 miles S.S.W. of Montmédy, on the Meuse. Pop. 927.

Duntocher, dŭn-tŏk′ẹr or dŭn-tŏʜ′ẹr, a village of Scotland, co. of Dumbarton, 8 miles N.W. by W. of Glasgow, with cotton-factories and manufactures of agricultural implements, &c. Pop. 1367.

Dunton, Illinois. See Arlington Heights.

Dun′tonsville, a post-hamlet of Edgefield co., S.C., 8 miles N.W. of Edgefield Court-House.

Dun‵troon′, or **Bow′more,** or **Scotch Corners,** a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 8 miles S. of Collingwood. Pop. 150.

Dun‵veg′an, a bay and headland of Scotland, on the W. coast of the Isle of Skye.

Dunveg′an, or **Ken′yon,** a post-village in Glengarry co., Ontario, 31 miles N. of Cornwall. Pop. 250.

Dunvegan Fort, North-West Territories, Canada, on Peace River. Lat. 56° 14′ N.; lon. 117° 30′ W.

Dunwich, dŭn′ich, a decayed borough of England, co. of Suffolk, on the North Sea, 26 miles N.E. of Ipswich. It was anciently an important city, the capital of East Anglia, but has been almost entirely destroyed by inroads of the sea. Pop. of parish, 234.

Du Page, a county in the N.E. part of Illinois, has an area of about 340 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Des Plaines River, and is partly drained by Du Page Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is very fertile. A large part of the county is prairie. Oats, hay, Indian corn, wheat, and butter are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Capital, Wheaton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 16,685, of whom 11,472 were Americans.

Du Page, a post-township of Will co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, about 30 miles S.W. of Chicago. It is partly drained by the Des Plaines River. Pop. 1118.

Du Page Creek, Illinois, rises in Du Page co., runs southward in Will co., and enters the Des Plaines River about 10 miles S.W. of Joliet. It is nearly 60 miles long.

Du Plain, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Mich., in Du Plain township, on Maple River, 9 miles N.E. of St. John. It has 2 churches and a tannery. The township contains the village of Elsie. Pop. of the township, 1567.

Du‘plain′ville, a post-office of Waukesha co., Wis.

Duplin, du′plin, a county in the S.E. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 730 square miles. It is drained by the N.E. branch of Cape Fear River. The surface is level, and mostly covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is sandy and moderately fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, sweet potatoes, tar, and turpentine are the staple products of the county. It is intersected by the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad. Capital, Kenansville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,329,920. Pop. in 1870, 15,542, of whom 15,499 were Americans.

Duplin Roads, a hamlet in Island Creek township, Duplin co., N.C., on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 36 miles N. of Wilmington. Pop. about 100.

Du‘pont′, a station on the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, 7 miles N. of Wilmington, Del.

Dupont, a post-village of Clinch co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, at the junction of the Florida division with the main line, 131 miles W.S.W. of Savannah. It has 3 or 4 stores and 2 churches. Pop. about 125.

Dupont, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ind., in Lancaster township, on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 14 miles N.W. of Madison. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a flouring-mill.

Dupont, a post-office of Hennepin co., Minn.

Dupont, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., O., on the Toledo, Delphos & Burlington Railroad, 18 miles N. by E. of Delphos. It has 2 churches.

Dupont, a post-township of Waupaca co., Wis., about 37 miles N.W. of Appleton. Pop. 250.

Duppau, dŏŏp′pŏw, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles E.N.E. of Elbogen, on the Aubach. Pop. 1752.

Dupree's Old Store, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va., 7 miles from Drake's Branch Station. It has 2 churches.

Duquesne, du-kain′, a former borough of Alleghany co., Pa., is now the 8th ward of Alleghany City.

Duquoin, du-kwoin′, a post-village of Perry co., Ill., in Duquoin township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 77 miles N. of Cairo, and 71 miles S.E. of St. Louis, Mo., with which it is connected by the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad. Its prosperity is derived partly from mines of bituminous coal. It has a bank, a graded school, a newspaper office, 6 churches, a machine-shop, and salt-works. Pop. about 1500; of the township, 2212. Coal is mined here by four companies.

Dur, a village of Persia. See Door.

Dura, the ancient name of Imam-Door.

Durak, a town of Persia. See Doorak.

Durance, dü‘rŏɴss′ (L. *Druen′tia*), a river in the S.E. part of France, rises near Mont Genèvre, in Hautes-Alpes, and, after a tortuous S.W. course of 160 miles, joins the Rhone 3 miles S.W. of Avignon.

Durand, du-rand′, or **Durand Station,** a post-village of Winnebago co., Ill., on the Western Union Railroad, and in Durand township, 18 miles E.N.E. of Freeport, and about 18 miles N.W. of Rockford. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 1578. The name of its post-office is Durand Station.

Durand, a post-village of Shiawassee co., Mich., in Vernon township, on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad where it crosses the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 16 miles W.S.W. of Flint. It has a church, a lumber-mill, &c.

Durand, a post-village in Durand township, capital of Pepin co., Wis., on the E. bank of the Chippewa River, about 18 miles from its mouth, and 30 miles W.S.W. of Eau Claire. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place. It has a court-house, a high school, 3 churches, a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, and manufactures of furniture, lumber, and wooden-ware. Pop. of the township, 975.

Durand Station, Illinois. See Durand.

Durango, doo-rån′go or doo-rång′go, a town of Spain, province of Biscay, 13 miles S.E. of Bilbao, on the Durango. It has a hospital, iron-works, and a trade in chestnuts. Pop. 2619.

Durango, doo-rång′go, a state of Mexico, between lat. 23° 37′–27° 45′ N. and lon. 102° 30′–107° 17′ W., surrounded by Chihuahua, Cohahuila, Zacatecas, Jalisco, Sonora, and Cinaloa. Length, from N. to S., about 280 miles: breadth, 150 miles; area, 42,498 square miles. It is mostly rocky and mountainous, and is traversed by the Sierra Madre. It is watered by only a few streams, the most important of which is the Rio de las Nases, which loses itself in the Lake of Cayman. The greater part of this state is a barren and irreclaimable waste; but there are some fine meadows, well adapted for grazing, and along the banks of the streams the soil is rich and fertile, producing in abundance corn, maize, rice, and other cereals. Agriculture, cattle-rearing, and working the gold, silver, and iron in the mountains are the chief employments. Capital, Durango. Pop. 190,846.

Durango, called also **Guadiana,** gwå-de-å′nå, and **Ciudad de Victoria,** see-oo-dåd′ då vik-to′re-å, a town of Mexico, capital of the above state, 7295 feet above sea-level. Lat. 24° 25′ N.; lon. 103° 34′ 37″ W. It is picturesque, and has 2 large churches, a college, a hospital, convents, a mint, numerous woollen- and cotton-manufactories, and a good trade in cattle and leather. It is a bishop's see. Iron-mines are wrought in the vicinity. It was founded about the middle of the sixteenth century. Pop. 12,449.

Durango, du-ran′go, a post-hamlet of Dubuque co., Iowa, 8 miles N.W. of Dubuque. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Duranius, the supposed ancient name of Dordogne.

Du‘rant′, a station in the Choctaw country, Indian Territory, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 19 miles N.E. of Denison, Tex.

Durant, a post-village of Cedar co., Iowa, in Farmington township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 20 miles W.N.W. of Davenport, and about 15 miles N.N.E. of Muscatine. It has 4 churches, a money-order post-office, and a drug-store. Pop. 370.

Durant, a post-village of Holmes co., Miss., on the Big Black River, and on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 59 miles N.N.E. of Jackson, and 53 miles S. of Grenada. It has 5 churches and a carriage-shop. Pop. 375.

Durant, a post-office of Robertson co., Tex.

Durant's Neck, a post-hamlet of Perquimans co., N.C., on Albemarle Sound, about 60 miles S. of Norfolk, Va. It has a church.

Duras, dü‘råss′, a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 12 miles N. of Marmande. Pop. 1663.

Duras, doo-rås′, or **Dras,** drås, a valley of Ladakh, lat. 34° 22′ N., lon. 75° 30′ E., 9000 feet above the sea.

Duras, a town of Turkey. See Durazzo.

Duravel, dü‘rå‘vĕl′, a town of France, in Lot, 18 miles by rail W. of Cahors, on the Lot. Pop. 1848.

Durazzano, doo-råt-så′no, a village of Italy, province of Benevento, 7 miles E.S.E. of Caserta. Pop. 1830.

Durazzo, doo-råt′so, or **Duras,** doo-rås′ (anc. *Epidam′nus;* afterwards *Dyrrha′chium*), a fortified town of Turkey, in Albania, 30 miles W.N.W. of El-Bassan, on a peninsula in the Adriatic. Pop. about 7000. It has an active import and export trade. It is the seat of Greek and Catholic archbishops. The ancient Epidamnus, a colony of Corcyreans, was the chief maritime town of Illyria.

Dur‘ban′, D'Ur‘ban′, or **Port Natal,** nạ-tål′, a town of Africa, in Natal, 3 miles by rail from its harbor, on Port Natal Bay, and 45 miles E.S.E. of Pietermaritzburg. It is the chief town of the colony, and has 4 banks, a prison, several schools, and a large trade. Pop. 5581.

Durben, dŏŏʀ′bẹn, a town of Russia, in Courland, on the S.E. shore of Lake Durben, 15 miles E.N.E. of Libau. Pop. 1500.

Durbetum, the Latin for Dorpat.

Durbin's Corners, Ohio. See West Jefferson.

Durbungah, or **Darbhanga,** dŭr‘bŭn′gạ, a town of India, capital of the district of the same name, on the state railway, 44 miles N. of Barh. It is the seat of a maharajah, and has fine public buildings and several great tanks. It is a thriving place, though built upon low and almost swampy ground. Pop. 42,450.

Durbungah, or **Darbhanga,** a district of Bengal, a part of Tirhoot. Lat. 25° 20′–26° 40′ N.; lon. 85° 30′–86° 40′ E. It is a very level, fertile district, having the Ganges for a part of its southern boundary. Area, 3874 square miles. Capital, Durbungah. Pop. 1,621,816.

Durbuy, dŭʀ-boi′ (Fr. pron. dürʀ‘bwee′), a town of Belgium, in Luxembourg, on the Ourthe, 11 miles N.N.E. of Marche. Pop. 700.

Durcal, dooʀ-kål′, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 15 miles S. of Granada, near Mount Sahor. Pop. 2236.

Durell′, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., 1 mile from Standing Stone.

Düren, dü′rẹn, or **Mark-Düren,** ᴍᴀʀᴋ-dü′rẹn (anc. *Marcodu′rum*), a town of Rhenish Prussia, at an important railway junction, 18 miles E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Ruhr. It has a blind asylum, numerous churches, a female high school, and manufactures of woollen cloths, cassimeres, cotton goods, nails, cutlery, needles, linen, felt, zinc sheets, iron rails, watches, soap, leather, and colored silks. In its vicinity are oil-, paper-, and wire-mills. Düren is of Roman origin, and is mentioned by Tacitus. Pop. in 1875, 14,542.

Dur′gen's Creek, a post-office of Lewis co., Mo.

Durgerdam, dŭʀ'ʜẹr-dâm', a village of the Netherlands, on the Y, nearly opposite Amsterdam.

Durham, dŭr'ạm, a county in the N. part of England, having E. the North Sea. The surface is mountainous in the W., where one range has an elevation of from 1000 to 2196 feet, whence several other ranges decline towards the coast. The river Tees forms the southern boundary, and the Tyne the northern; the other rivers are the Wear, Skerne, and Derwent. The western part of the county consists of mountain limestone rich in coal and lead ore. The breed of short-horned cattle raised here is deservedly famous. The Durham collieries are the most extensive and valuable in the kingdom; near the coast are numerous coal-mines; iron, slate, fire-clay, grindstone, marble, and fire-proof stone are also important products. Durham, as a county palatine, was formerly under the sovereignty of its bishop, most of whose jurisdiction has now merged in that of the crown. Principal towns, Durham, Sunderland, Darlington, Gateshead, South Shields, and Stockton. Area, 1012 square miles. Capital, Durham. Pop. in 1871, 685,089.

Dur'ham, formerly **Dun'holme** (L. *Dunel'mia*, *Dunel'mum*, or *Dunhol'mum*), a city of England, capital of the above county, nearly in its centre, at the junction of numerous railways, 14½ miles S. of Newcastle. It has an imposing external appearance, its cathedral and castle occupying the summit of a steep rocky eminence, surrounded by hanging gardens and plantations, and nearly encircled by the Wear, here crossed by several bridges, and beyond which, on either side, are the quarters of Framwellgate, Elvet, &c. The cathedral, founded in 1093, and one of the noblest edifices in the kingdom, is 507 feet in length, including the western porch, by 200 feet in its greatest breadth, and has a central tower 214 feet in height; it is chiefly of massive Norman architecture, and has the tomb of St. Cuthbert, the chapel of the Venerable Bede, a fine W. front, with a Galilee chapel, and two richly ornamented towers 143 feet in height. The see, founded near the end of the tenth century, was long the richest bishopric in England. Adjoining the cloisters are the deanery, library, chapter-house, prebendal college, and exchequer. The castle, a little N. of the cathedral, was founded by William the Conqueror, and contains apartments for the bishop, but is otherwise chiefly appropriated to the university, incorporated in 1833, and which succeeded one existing from the time of Cromwell to the Restoration. There is a college called Halfield Hall, in which students can be educated on much cheaper terms than in the university. An additional college, on terms similar to those of Halfield Hall, was opened in 1851. Durham has 7 parish churches, Roman Catholic and other chapels, a grammar-school with exhibitions to Oxford and Cambridge, a well-endowed blue-coat school and numerous other schools, an infirmary, almshouses, and many other charitable institutions, public libraries, and assembly-rooms. In the old town, on the N., are the market-place, theatre, and principal shops; in the quarter called Elvet are the county jail and the court-house. Pop. in 1871, 14,833.

Durham, dŭr'ạm, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ark., in the valley of White River, 16 miles S.E. of Fayetteville. It has 2 churches.

Durham, a post-office and station of Butte co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad (Oregon division), 90 miles N. of Sacramento.

Durham, a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn., in Durham township, 3 miles from Middlefield Railroad Station, and about 17 miles N.E. of New Haven. It contains 2 or 3 churches and the Durham Academy. The township has 4 churches and a pop. of 1086.

Durham, a post-office of Hancock co., Ill., in Durham township, about 15 miles S. of Burlington, Iowa. Pop. of the township, 1019.

Durham, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Iowa, on the Albia, Knoxville & Des Moines Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Knoxville. It has 2 stores and a broom-factory.

Durham, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ky.

Durham, a post-hamlet of Androscoggin co., Me., in Durham township, on the Androscoggin River, 3 miles from Lisbon Station, and about 10 miles below Lewiston. The township has 4 churches and several saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 1350.

Durham, a post-village of Lewis co., Mo., in Highland township, on the Middle Fabius River, and on the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, 15 miles W. by N. of Quincy, Ill. It has 2 churches, a lumber-mill, and a carriage-shop.

Durham, a post-village of Strafford co., N.H., in Durham township, and on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Dover. It has 2 churches, 1 or 2 paper-mills, and a saw-mill. The township is bounded on the E. by the Piscataqua River, and is intersected by Lamprey or Oyster River. Pop. of the township, 1298.

Durham, a post-village of Durham township, Greene co., N.Y., about 30 miles S.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches and about 30 houses. The township is intersected by Catskill Creek. Pop. of township, 2214.

Durham, a post-village in Durham township, Orange co., N.C., on the North Carolina Railroad or Piedmont Air-Line, 26 miles N.W. of Raleigh. It has 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a money-order post-office, and manufactures of tobacco and snuff. Pop. about 1500. General Sherman and General Johnston concluded a treaty at Durham at the end of the civil war. Pop. of the township, 2323.

Durham, a post-township of Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River, about 10 miles S. of Easton. Pop. 1209.

Durham, dŭr'ạm, a county of Ontario, on the N. coast of Lake Ontario. Area, 642 square miles. It is intersected by the Grand Trunk and Midland Railways. Capital, Port Hope. Pop. 37,380.

Durham, Chateauguay co., Quebec. See Ormstown.

Durham, a post-village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 8 miles from Pictou. Pop. 180.

Durham, or **Ben'tinck,** a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, on the Saugeen River, 17 miles E. of Walkerton. It has good water-power, several hotels, a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper, a saw- and flouring-mills, and manufactories of iron castings, leather, woollens, wooden-ware, &c. Pop. 1200.

Durham Centre, a post-office of Middlesex co., Conn.

Durham Hill, a post-office of Waukesha co., Wis.

Durham Park, a post-office of Marion co., Kansas, 30 miles S. of Abilene. Here is a farm, called Durham Park, several miles in extent, celebrated for its blooded stock.

Dur'hamville, a post-village in Verona township, Oneida co., N.Y., on Oneida Creek, the Erie Canal, and the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 2 miles N. of Oneida, and about 22 miles W. of Utica. It is also near the New York Central Railroad. It has 4 churches, a glass-factory, a foundry, a saw-mill, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 859, of whom 148 were in Madison co.

Durhamville, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Tenn., about 55 miles N.N.E. of Memphis. It has 2 churches, and the Lauderdale Male and Female Institute. Pop. 150.

Duria Major, the ancient name of the Dora Baltea.

Duria Minor, the ancient name of the Dora Ripaira.

Durian, doo're-ân' or doo-rī'ạn, or **Dryon,** drī'on, Great and Little, two islands at the S.E. entrance of the Strait of Malacca. Lat. 0° 50′ N.; lon. 103° 50′ E.

Durian Strait lies between the E. coast of Sumatra and the island of Lingen. It is about 120 miles in length.

Durinum, or **Durini Castra.** See Dorchester.

Durius, the ancient name of the Douro.

Dürkheim, düʀk'hīme, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Isenach, 18 miles by rail N. of Landau. It has a high school, with manufactures of tobacco, oil, glass, cutlery, and paper, but is best known as a health-resort. Pop. 5841.

Dur'kin's, a station in Butler co., Pa., on the Karns City & Butler Railroad, 8 miles from Karns City.

Durlach, dŏŏʀ'lâᴋ, a town of Germany, in Baden, on the Pfinz, with a station 3 miles by railway or by canal E.S.E. of Carlsruhe. It was formerly the residence of the Baden margraves, whose castle is now a ruin, in the gardens around which Roman antiquities have been discovered. It has an orphanage, a chalybeate spring, and manufactures of tobacco, beer, vinegar, and earthenwares. Pop. 6782.

Durlach, dŭr'lạk, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., in Clay township, about 22 miles W.S.W. of Reading. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of spokes and felloes.

Durmri, doorm'ree, a town of the Shahabad district, Bengal. Pop. 3561.

Durn'ford, a river of Eastern Africa, coast of Zanguebar, falling into the Indian Ocean in lat. 1° 8′ S.

Dürnholz, düʀn'hȯlts, a town of Moravia, 25 miles S.W. of Brunn, on the Thaya. It has an old castle and a hospital. Pop. 2808.

Durnovaria, an ancient name of Dorchester.

Dürnstein, a town of Austria. See Dürrenstein.

Dürnten, dürn'tẹn, Mittel, mit'tẹl, Ober, o'bẹr, and Unter, ŏŏn'tẹr ("Middle," "Upper," and "Lower"), a scattered village of Switzerland, canton and 16 miles S.E. of Zurich. Pop. 2072.

Duroc, du-rok', a post-office of Benton co., Mo., on the Osage River, about 36 miles S. of Sedalia.

Durocasses, the ancient name of Dreux.

Durocatalaunum. See Châlons-sur-Marne.

Durocina, an ancient name of Dorchester (Oxford).

Durocortorum, the ancient name of Reims.

Durovernum, the ancient name of CANTERBURY.

Durra, a lake of Afghanistan. See ZURRAH.

Durrang′dra, a town of India, in Guzerat, 85 miles N.W. of Cambay.

Dürrenberg, dür′ʀẹn-bèʀɢ‵, a village of Prussian Saxony, 5 miles S.S.E. of Merseburg; has salt springs. P. 350.

Dürrenberg, a mountain of Upper Austria, near the Salza, 2 miles S.S.W. of Hallein, containing mines from which many tons of salt are raised annually. Near it is a village of the same name, with a pop. of 688.

Dürrenroth, dür′ʀẹn-ròt‵, a village of Switzerland, canton and 22 miles N.E. of Bern, in an elevated and picturesque locality. Pop. 1450.

Dürrenstein, dür′ʀẹn-stīne‵, or **Dürnstein,** dürn′-stīne, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 3½ miles W.S.W. of Krems, with the castle of Närhemberg and an abbey of the Augustines. On a high rock near the town are the ruins of the fortress in which Richard Cœur-de-Lion was imprisoned in 1192. Pop. 594.

Dürrheim, dür′hīme, a village of Baden, 4 miles S.E. of Villingen. Pop. 1115.

Dürrmenz-Mühlacker, dür′mènts-mü′lȧk‵kẹr, a town of Germany, in Würtemberg, on the Enz, 17 miles W. of Ludwigsburg. Pop. 2639.

Durroo, a town of Cashmere. See LURROO.

Dur′row, a town of Ireland, in Kilkenny and Queen's counties, 16 miles N.N.W. of Kilkenny. Pop. 956.

Durrow′lee, or **Darauli,** dạ-rŏw′lee, a town of India, district and 16 miles S.W. of Sarun. It is on the river Goggra. Pop. 3338.

Dürr-See, dür‵sȧ′, a small lake of Switzerland, canton and 37 miles S. of Bern, nearly 4000 feet above the sea.

Durrung, or **Darang,** dŭr‵rŭng′, written also **Deyhrung,** dȧ‵rŭng′, and **Dorang,** dŏr‵ŭng′, a district of India, in Central Assam. Area, 3413 square miles. Capital, Tezpoor. Pop. 236,009.

Dur′sey, an island of Ireland, off its S.W. extremity, between the estuary of the Kenmare and Bantry Bay.

Durs′ley, a town of England, co. and 14 miles by rail S.S.W. of Gloucester. Pop. of parish, 2413.

Durtal, dür‵tȧl′, a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Loir, 20 miles N.E. of Angers. Pop. 948.

Dur′ward, a station in Juniata co., Pa., on the Juniata River, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 36 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

Durwaz, or **Darwaz,** duʀ‵wȧz′, a territory of Toorkistan, between Budukhshan and the Pameer Mountains, intersected by lat. 38° N. and lon. 71° E. It is exceedingly mountainous, and can only be traversed by footmen.

Dusee, a river of Beloochistan. See DOOSTEE.

Dushak, a town of Seistan. See JELALABAD.

Dushet, doo‵shèt′, a town of Georgia, in Russia, 28 miles N. of Tiflis. Pop. 2525.

Du‵shore′, a post-borough of Sullivan co., Pa., on the Sullivan & Erie Railroad, 21 miles S. of Towanda, and about 36 miles N.W. of Wilkesbarre. It contains 4 churches, 3 hotels, a graded school, a large flour-mill, a tannery, and a saw-mill. Pop. 376.

Dusk′y Bay, a large inlet on the S.W. coast of Middle Island, New Zealand, lat. 45° 40′ S., lon. 166° 20′ E., having in it Resolution and other islands.

Duspulla, or **Daspalla,** dŭs-pŭl′lạ, a native state of Orissa, India, governed by a rajah. Area, 568 square miles. It is bounded N. by the Mahanuddy. Pop. 34,805. Capital, Duspulla, a small town.

Dus‵saun′, a river of India, has its sources in the Vindhya Mountains, flows N., and joins the Betwah in lat. 25° 45′ N., lon. 79° 30′ E. Entire course, about 180 miles.

Dusseldorf, dŭs′sẹl-dorf‵ (Ger. *Düsseldorf,* düs′sẹl-doʀf‵; L. *Dusseldor′fium*), a town of Rhenish Prussia, capital of a government of its own name, is beautifully situated, among villas and gardens, on the right bank of the Rhine, at the influx of the Düssel (whence its name), 21 miles N.N.W. of Cologne, and 16 miles W. of Elberfeld, at the junction of many railways. It is generally well built. Near the river and quays the streets are full of factories and warehouses, but beyond these are many handsome streets and planted squares. Its fortifications were destroyed by the French, and their place is now occupied by public walks. Principal edifices, the castle of the former Electors, several fine churches, a town hall, large barracks, a synagogue, and a mint. Its institutions include several hospitals, an academy of sciences, originally seated at Duisburg, a famous school of painting, founded in 1777 and entitled the "Academy of Art," many excellent educational establishments, an observatory, museums and art collections, and a home for friendless children. It has manufactures of cottons, carriages, pianos, castings, sugar, wine, beer, spirits, woollen stuffs, carpets, hosiery, and chemical products, and has a heavy trade by rail and river. The commerce of the town has nearly doubled within the last ten years. It was raised from the rank of a village to that of a municipal town in 1288. It afterwards became the capital of the duchy of Berg. Pop. in 1875, 80,695.

Dusseldorf, a government of Rhenish Prussia, bounded N. and W. by the Netherlands. The surface wholly belongs to the basin of the Rhine, which divides it into two nearly equal parts. Area, 2096 square miles. Pop. in 1875, 1,460,376.

Dus′sera, a fortified town of India, province of Guzerat. Lat. 23° 16′ N.; lon. 71° 51′ E. Pop. 6000.

Dusslingen, dŏŏs′ling-ẹn, a town of Würtemberg, 5 miles by rail S. of Tübingen. Pop. 2105.

Dustee, or **Dust,** Beloochistan. See DOOSTEE.

Dus′tin, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ill.

Dutch, and **Dutchman.** See NETHERLANDS.

Dutch Creek, Arkansas, rises in Scott co., runs E.N.E., and enters the Petit Jean River at Danville, in Yell co.

Dutch Creek, a post-village of Washington co., Iowa, in Dutch Creek township, about 38 miles N.E. of Ottumwa. The township has 7 churches. Pop. of the township, 1185.

Dutch East Indies, a name sometimes given to the Dutch possessions in the Malay Archipelago. See NETHERLANDS INDIES.

Dutch′ess, a southeastern county of New York, bordering on Connecticut, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Hudson River, and is drained by Fishkill River and Wappinger's Creek. The surface is partly a hilly upland, with some deep ravines, and the Taghanic Mountains extend along its eastern border. The soil is generally fertile and adapted to grazing. Hay, oats, Indian corn, cattle, butter, and potatoes are the staple products. This county supplies large quantities of milk to the market of New York. It is intersected by 4 railroads,—the Hudson River, the New York & Harlem, the Poughkeepsie & Eastern, and a branch of the New York, Boston & Montreal. Silurian slate crops out in this county, which has some metamorphic limestone or marble. Among the forest trees are the oak, chestnut, hickory, elm, and beech. Capital, Poughkeepsie. Valuation of real and personal estate, $90,903,798. Pop. in 1870, 74,041, of whom 61,938 were Americans; in 1875, 76,056.

Dutchess Junction, a post-office and station of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Hudson River Railroad, at the S.W. terminus of the Newburg, Dutchess & Connecticut Railroad, 57 miles N. of New York. It is on the Hudson River, opposite Newburg, with which it is connected by a ferry.

Dutch Flat, a post-village of Placer co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 67 miles N.E. of Sacramento, and 12 miles E. of Nevada. It has 3 churches, 2 banks, and a lumber-mill. Gold is mined here by water brought in canals and aqueducts. Pop. estimated at 1000.

Dutch Fork, township, Lexington co., S.C. Pop. 1352.

Dutch Gap Canal, in Henrico co., Va., a cut across the isthmus which formerly connected Farrar's Island, in the James River, with the mainland. It is 5 miles below Richmond, and saves about 7 miles of navigation in the passage from Richmond to City Point. It was constructed in 1864 by the United States troops, for military purposes, but was not rendered serviceable until after the war.

Dutch Guiana, ghe-ȧ′nȧ, a Dutch colony, forming the central section of that extensive tract called Guiana, lying in the N.E. of South America, having British Guiana W., French Guiana E., and separated from Brazil on the S. by the Acarai range, lying between lat. 1° 30′ and 6° N., lon. 53° 30′ and 57° 30′ W. Its length, from N. to S., is 300 miles, and its extreme breadth, 280 miles; area, about 40,000 English square miles. Its physical character, climate, and productions are very nearly the same as those of British Guiana. A range of mangrove-covered swamps, mud-banks, and sand-hills extends along the coast, immediately behind which woody screen, and along the banks of the Surinam, lie the plantations. The coast is sinking, the town of Nikarie, built at the beginning of the present century, having already partially disappeared under the sea. Nine-tenths of the interior are unsettled, consisting of moist plains and dense forests intersected by brimming rivers. The hilly districts in the interior and S., held by the Maroons, or descendants of runaway slaves, are wholly uncultivated. The rivers, of which the Surinam is the principal, all fall into the Atlantic. The capital, Paramaribo, pop. 22,000, stands 10 miles from the mouth of the Surinam, up to which, and a few miles above it, the river is navigable. The laws, language, coinage, weights, and measures are all Dutch. It is divided into 9 districts, and governed by a governor-general and a general council of native freeholders. All religions are tolerated, and the Moravians have 31 missionaries and upwards of 23,000 enrolled members. The population in 1875 was 69,329, of whom about 1000 were native Indians and 17,000 Maroons. Of the remainder, 725 were Europeans, about 1000 Chinese coolies, a small number Jews, and the rest negroes, pure or mixed. The annual imports are worth over $1,600,000, and the exports—sugar, molasses, rum, coffee, and cotton—about $1,200,000.

Dutch Hill, a gold-mining camp of Plumas co., Cal., about 70 miles from Chico.

Dutch Hill, a post-office of St. Clair co., Ill.

Dutch Hill, a post-office of Crawford co., Pa.

Dutch Island, in Narragansett Bay, R.I. On its S. end is a fixed light, lat. 41° 29′ N., lon. 71° 24′ W.

Dutch Kills, Queens co., N.Y., is a part of Long Island City, on the Long Island Railroad, 2 miles E. of New York City, and 1½ miles N.E. of Hunter's Point. It has 3 churches.

Dutch′man Branch, a post-office of Carroll co., Va.

Dutch′man's Creek, of Davie co., N.C., flows S.E. into the Yadkin River.

Dutchman's Creek, of Lincoln co., N.C., flows into the Catawba from the N.W.

Dutchman's Creek, of Fairfield co., S.C., flows into Wateree River from the right.

Dutch Mills, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ark., 38 miles N. of Van Buren.

Dutch Neck, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., N.J., 10 miles E.N.E. of Trenton, and 2½ miles from Princeton Junction. It has a church.

Dutch Set′tlement, a hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., 7 miles from Prospect. It has a church.

Dutch′town, a post-office of Ascension parish, La.

Dutchtown, a post-hamlet of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., 6 miles E. of Allenville. It has a flour-mill.

Dutch′ville, a post-township of Granville co., N.C. Pop. 1752. Tobacco of superior quality is produced here.

Duthmela, the supposed ancient name of the Dommel.

Du Toit's Pan, a locality in Griqualand West, Cape Colony, South Africa, 100 miles W.N.W. of Bloemfontein. Many diamonds have been obtained here.

Dutteah, a town and rajahship of India. See Ditteah.

Dut′ton, a post-village of Nassau co., Fla., on the Transit Railroad, 36 miles W. by S. of Fernandina. It has a church and manufactures of lumber and naval stores.

Dutton, a village of Ontario. See Brussels.

Dut′tonville, a village of Windsor co., Vt., in Cavendish township, on Black River, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, at Cavendish Station, 30 miles S.E. of Rutland. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a steam lumber-mill. The nearest post-office is at Cavendish.

Duttweiler, a hamlet of Prussia. See Dudweiler.

Dutzow, doot′zow, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Mo., near the Missouri River, and about 48 miles W. of St. Louis. It has 2 churches.

Duval, du-vål′, a county in the N.E. part of Florida, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and is intersected by the St. John's River, which is here wide and navigable. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly sandy, and produces maize, sweet potatoes, sugar-cane, &c. It is traversed by the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad and the Atlantic, Gulf & West India Transit Railroad. Capital, Jacksonville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,531,586. Pop. in 1870, 11,921, of whom 11,402 were Americans.

Duval, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of about 1550 square miles. It is drained by Concepcion Creek and several small affluents of Rio Nueces, which touches the N.W. part of the county. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is mostly uncultivated, but it produces pasture for sheep. Pop. in 1870, 1083.

Duval, a post-hamlet of Travis co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 10 miles N. of Austin. It has a church.

Duvall's Bluff. See Devall's Bluff.

Duval's Landing, a post-hamlet of Greenup co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 4 miles above Sciotoville, O.

Duval's Landing, Mississippi. See Ingomar.

Duvania, the Latin name of Douvaine.

Dux, or **Duchs,** dŏŏx, or **Duxow,** dŏŏx′ov, a town of Bohemia, at a railway junction, 18 miles W.N.W. of Leitmeritz. Its castle has a library of 13,000 volumes, a picture-gallery, and a natural history cabinet. Pop. 3301.

Dux′bury, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., in Duxbury township, on a bay of the Atlantic Ocean, and on the Old Colony Railroad, at the junction of the South Duxbury Branch, 38 miles S.S.E. of Boston, and 9 miles by rail N. of Plymouth. It is partly supported by fisheries. It contains the Partridge Academy. The township contains West Duxbury hamlet, and has a pop. of 2245. Here the ocean telegraph from Brest, in France, terminates.

Duxbury, a township of Washington co., Vt. Pop. 893. It contains Camel's Hump Mountain (which see), and has a church. See North Duxbury.

Duxow, a town of Bohemia. See Dux.

Duy's (du′eez) **Lane,** a station within the limits of Philadelphia, Pa., on the Germantown Railroad, 5½ miles N. from the initial station in Philadelphia.

Duytz, a town of Prussia. See Deutz.

Dvina, two rivers of Russia. See Düna and Dwina.

Dwaar's (dwŏrz) **Kill,** a post-office of Ulster co., N.Y.

Dwalder, dwål′dẹr, an island in the Sea of Java, near the S. entrance to Macassar Strait. Lat. 4° 12′ S.; lon. 116° 21′ E.

Dwam′ish, a post-office of King co., Washington.

Dwamish River, of Washington, is formed by the Green and White Rivers, which unite about 20 miles N.E. of Steilacoom. It runs northwestward, and enters Puget Sound at or near Seattle.

Dwaraca, Dwáraká, dwå′rå-kå, or **Dwar′ka,** called also **Jigat,** je-gåt′, a maritime town of India, at the western extremity of the Kattywar peninsula. Lat. 22° 14′ N.; lon. 68° 58′ E. Here is a temple of Krishna, with a pyramid 140 feet in height and resorted to annually by 15,000 pilgrims. The town, enclosed by walls, has an important trade in chalk, which, having a high sanctity, is used by the Brahmans for marking their foreheads.

Dwars, a region of India. See Eastern Dwars.

Dwight, dwīt, a post-village of Livingston co., Ill., in Dwight township, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, at the junction of the Western division with the main line, 74 miles S.S.W. of Chicago, 52 miles N.E. of Bloomington, and 22 miles E. of Streator. It has 2 banks, 6 churches, 5 large warehouses, 2 good hotels, and two newspaper offices. Pop. about 2000; of the township, about 2500.

Dwight, a township of Huron co., Mich. Pop. 625.

Dwight's Station, in Belchertown, Hampshire co., Mass., is on the New London Northern Railroad, 15 miles N. of Palmer.

Dwina, a river of Russia. See Düna.

Dwina, dwī′nå or dwee′nå, **Dvina** (Russ. pron. dvee′nå), or **Northern Dwina,** an important river of Russia, governments of Vologda and Archangel, is formed by the confluence of the Sookhona (Sukhona) and Yoog, flows N.W., and enters a gulf of the White Sea by several mouths, 20 miles below Archangel. Total course below the confluence, 400 miles. Chief affluents, the Pinega, Vaga, and Emtza. It is connected through the Sookhona with the Neva by the Loobinskee (Lubinski) Canal, and through the Vichegda with the Kama and Volga by the Severnoi Canal. Opposite Archangel it is 4 miles in breadth; and it is the principal channel for trade between Central Russia and the White Sea. Drainage-area, 140,000 square miles.

Dwingeloo, dwing‵Hẹ-lō′, a village of the Netherlands, in Drenthe, 14 miles S.S.W. of Assen. Pop. 1756.

Dworec, a town of Moravia. See Hof.

Dyardanes, an ancient name of Brahmapootra.

Dy′as Creek, a station in Baldwin co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 31 miles N.E. of Mobile.

Dy′berry, a post-township of Wayne co., Pa., is intersected by Dyberry Creek. It contains the village of Bethany, and a hamlet named Dyberry, which is 5 miles N. of Honesdale. It has a grist-mill and saw-mill. Pop. 1196.

Dyberry Creek, Pennsylvania, runs nearly southward, in Wayne co., and enters Lackawaxen Creek at or near Honesdale.

Dyche's (dī′chez) **Store,** post-office, Loudon co., Tenn.

Dyckesville (dīks′vĭl), a post-hamlet of Kewaunee co., Wis., on Green Bay, 20 miles N.E. of the city of Green Bay.

Dy′cusburg, a post-village of Crittenden co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, about 30 miles E.N.E. of Paducah. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Much produce is shipped here.

Dy′er, a county of West Tennessee, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, is intersected by the Obion River, and also drained by the Forked Deer River, the North and South Forks of which unite near Dyersburg. The surface is level, and extensively covered with forests of good timber, including white oak, walnut, and poplar or tulip-tree; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, cotton, pork, lumber, and tobacco are the staple products. The county is intersected by the Memphis & Paducah Railroad. Capital, Dyersburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,264,588. Pop. in 1870, 13,706, of whom 13,666 were Americans.

Dyer, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ind., on the Joliet division of the Michigan Central Railroad, and on the railroad which connects Chicago with Crown Point, about 30 miles S. of Chicago.

Dyer, a township of Washington co., Me. Pop. 24.

Dyer Brook, a post-office of Aroostook co., Me.

Dy′er's Bay extends into Steuben township, in Hancock co., Me. Depth, 4 or 5 fathoms.

Dy′ersburg, a post-village, capital of Dyer co., Tenn., on the North Fork of the Forked Deer River, about 75 miles N.N.E. of Memphis, and 45 miles W.N.W. of Jackson. It has 3 churches, 2 newspaper offices, an academy, a high school, a carriage-factory, a foundry, a steam grist-mill, a steam saw-mill, and 2 hotels. Pop. about 1400.

Dyersburg Landing, Lauderdale co., Tenn., is a shipping-point on the Mississippi River, near the mouth of the Obion River.

Dyer's Station, a post-village of Gibson co., Tenn., on the S. branch of Obion River, and on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 35 miles N.N.W. of Jackson, and 7 miles N. of Trenton. It has 2 churches, a steam saw-mill, a plough-factory, and 2 flouring-mills.

Dyer's Store, a post-office of Henry co., Va.

Dy′ersville, a post-village of Dubuque co., Iowa, in New Vienna township, on Beaver Creek, and on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, 29 miles W. of Dubuque. It has 5 churches, a bank, a flour-mill, a newspaper office, a graded school, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 998.

Dy′erville, a hamlet of Providence co., R.I., on the Providence & Springfield Railroad, 3¾ miles N.W. of Providence. Pop. 120.

Dyffryn Clydach, dịf′rin klịd′ak, a village of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 2 miles N.W. of Neath. Pop. 1137.

Dyhernfurth, dee′hĕrn-fŏŏʀt‵, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 18 miles by rail N.N.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1543.

Dykeman's, dīk′mạnz, a post-office of Putnam co., N.Y., on the Harlem Railroad, 55 miles from New York.

Dykes, dīks, a post-office of Texas co., Mo.

Dyke's Creek, a station on the Rome Railroad, 7 miles E. of Rome, Ga.

Dykes Store, a post-office of Floyd co., Ga.

Dyle, or **Dyl,** dīl, a river of Belgium, provinces of South Brabant and Antwerp, after a N. and W. course of 50 miles, joins the Nèthe to form the Rupel, 4 miles N.W. of Mechlin. Chief affluent, the Demer.

Dy′mond City, a post-village of Martin co., N.C., on the Jamesville & Washington Railroad, 8 miles S. of Jamesville. It has a church, a lumber-mill, &c. Pop. 120.

Dynov, din′ov, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 17 miles N. of Sanok, on the San. Pop. 2539.

Dyrrhachium, an ancient name of Durazzo.

Dysart, dī′zart, a seaport town of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the N. coast of the Firth of Forth, 9 miles by rail N.E. of Burntisland. It consists of several narrow thoroughfares meeting in a central open space; the High street is lined with substantial antique houses. On its W. side is Dysart House, the seat of the Earl of Rosslyn. It has manufactures of ticking and checks, flax-spinning, and a trade in coal and building-stone. It has also ship-yards and a wet-dock. Pop. 2476.

Dy′sart, a post-village of Tama co., Iowa, in Clark township, on the Pacific division of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 16 miles W. of Vinton. It has a church.

Dy′son's, a post-office of Ohio, is at Point Pleasant.

Dysortville, or **Dysartsville,** dī′sọrt-vĭl, a post-township of McDowell co., N.C. Pop. 767.

Dyvi, a river of Wales. See Dovy.

Dzaisang, a lake of Toorkistan. See Zaisan.

Dzanbo, Dzanvo, or **Dzangbo.** See San-Poo.

Dzaoudzi, dzå‵ood‵zee′, a French village, capital of the colony of Mayotte, on the islet of Dzaoudzi, which is separated from the island of Mayotte by a narrow strait.

Dzialoszice, dze-å-lo-sheet′så, written also **Dsjaloschizy,** a town of Poland, province and 36 miles S.S.W. of Kielce, on the Warta. Pop. 4167.

Dzialoszyn, dze-å-losh′in? a town of Poland, province and 57 miles S.S.E. of Kalisz, on the Warta. Pop. 3200.

Dziangnamring, dze-ång′nåm‵ring, a town of Thibet, 150 miles W. of Lassa.

Dzitovo, dze-to′vo, a town of Russian Poland, government and 97 miles S.S.E. of Grodno.

Dziuzilov, dzyoo-zee′lov or dzyoo-zee-lov′, a town of Russia, in Podolia, 70 miles E. of Kamieniec. Pop. 1500.

Dzoongaria, or **Dzoungaria.** See Soongaria.

Dzwinogrod, dzŵee′no-grod, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 25 miles S.W. of Kamieniec. Pop. 1380.

E.

Ea, a village of the Netherlands. See Ee.

Eads, eedz, a post-hamlet of Lyon co., Kansas, in Pike township, 5 miles from Emporia.

Eagan, or **Egan,** e′gạn, a township of Dakota co., Minn. Pop. 780.

Eagle, e′g'l, a township of La Salle co., Ill., traversed by several railways centring at Streator. Pop. 870.

Eagle, a township of Monroe co., Ill., on the Mississippi River. Pop. 2388. It contains the town of Columbia.

Eagle, a township of Boone co., Ind. Pop. 2327, including Zionsville.

Eagle, a township of Black Hawk co., Iowa. Pop. 639.

Eagle, a township of Sedgwick co., Kansas, bounded S.W. by the Arkansas River. Pop. 362.

Eagle, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Mich., in Eagle township, on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 17 miles W. of Lansing. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 985.

Eagle, a post-village of Harrison co., Mo., 24 miles S.S.W. of Leon, Iowa, and about 75 miles N.E. of St. Joseph. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 450.

Eagle, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Neb., about 18 miles E. of Lincoln.

Eagle, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., N.Y., in Eagle township, about 40 miles S.E. of Buffalo, and on the Rochester & State Line Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Gainesville. Pop. 110; of the township, 1043.

Eagle, a township of Brown co., O. Pop. 1166, including Fincastle.

Eagle, a township of Hancock co., O., traversed by the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad. Pop. 1330.

Eagle, a township of Vinton co., O. Pop. 681.

Eagle, a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 15 miles W. of West Philadelphia. See Spread Eagle.

Eagle, a post-office of Warren co., Pa.

Eagle, township, Richland co., Wis. Pop. 1185. It is drained by Eagle River, and bounded S. by the Wisconsin.

Eagle, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wis., in Eagle township, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, at its junction with a branch of the Western Union Railroad, 37 miles W.S.W. of Milwaukee. It has 3 churches, a flouring-mill, and a planing-mill. Pop. of the township, 1224.

Eagle, a post-village in Elgin co., Ontario, 18 miles S.E. of Newbury. It contains a saw- and planing-mill, a store, and 2 hotels. Pop. 150.

Eagle Branch, a post-office of Buffalo co., Wis.

Eagle Bridge, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Hoosic township, on the Hoosic River, and on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, at its junction with the Troy & Boston Railroad, 23½ miles N.E. of Troy, and 6 miles S. of Cambridge. It has a church and a manufactory of rope.

Eagle City, a post-office of Hardin co., Iowa.

Eagle City, a post-office of Sibley co., Minn., 12 miles N. of New Ulm.

Eagle Cliff, a post-office of Walker co., Ga.

Eagle Cliff, a hamlet of Wahkiakum co., Washington, on the Columbia River, 26 miles below Kalama. Here are 3 salmon-canneries, employing about 500 men.

Eagle Corners, a post-hamlet of Richland co., Wis., 5 miles from Muscoda, and about 64 miles W. by N. from Madison. It has 2 churches.

Eagle Creek, of Arkansas, runs southward in Bradley co., and enters the Saline River 2 or 3 miles from its mouth. It is nearly 60 miles long.

Eagle Creek, of Indiana, rises in Boone co., and, flowing nearly S., enters the White River 4 miles below Indianapolis. It affords unfailing water-power.

Eagle Creek, of Brown co., O., runs southwestward, and enters the Ohio River about 3 miles below Ripley.

Eagle Creek, of Hancock co., O., flows into Blanchard's Fork at Findlay.

Eagle Creek, a post-office of Gallatin co., Ill.

Eagle Creek, a township of Lake co., Ind., bounded S. by the river Kankakee. Pop. 737.

Eagle Creek, a township of Scott co., Minn., bounded N. by the Minnesota River. Pop. 743, exclusive of Shakopee City.

Eagle Creek, a post-village of Clackamas co., Oregon, 11 miles from Clackamas Station. It has 3 churches.

Eagle Creek, a post-office of Overton co., Tenn.

Eagle Creek, a post-office of Buffalo co., Wis.

Eagle Ford, a small post-village of Dallas co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 6 miles W. of Dallas.

Eagle Fork, a post-office of Lincoln co., Mo.

Eagle Foun'dry, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pa.

Eagle Fur'nace, a post-office of Roane co., Tenn.

Eagle Grove, a post-office of Hart co., Ga.

Eagle Grove, a post-township of Wright co., Iowa, 16 miles N. of Webster City. Pop. 279.

Eagle Grove, a station in Galveston co., Tex., on the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Galveston.

Eagle Har'bor, a post-village of Eagle Harbor township, Keweenaw co., Mich., on Lake Superior, 26 miles N.E. of Calumet, and about 36 miles N.E. of Houghton. It has 2 churches, and is the shipping-port for 2 copper-mines. Pop. 233; of the township, 1092.

Eagle Harbor, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, in the townships of Gaines and Barre, 3 miles W.N.W. of Albion. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of barrels. Pop. 315.

Eaglehawk, a borough of Victoria, Australia, in Bendigo co., 105 miles N.W. of Melbourne. It has gold-mines. Pop. 6590.

Eagle Head, a village in Queens co., Nova Scotia, 7 miles from Liverpool. Pop. 150.

Eagle Hill, a post-office of Polk co., Ark.

Eagle Hill, a post-office of Owen co., Ky.

Eagle Hill, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Schuylkill Valley Railroad, at the junction of the Eagle Hill Branch, 5 miles N.E. of Pottsville. At Eagle Hill there are productive mines of anthracite coal. These are some 2 miles N. of the junction.

Eagle Island, on the coast of Ireland. See ACHILL.

Eagle Isle, an island of Hancock co., Me., in Penobscot Bay. Pop. 30.

Eagle Lake, a post-hamlet of Will co., Ill., about 35 miles S. of Chicago.

Eagle Lake, a plantation in Aroostook co., Me., 15 miles S. of Fort Kent. Pop. 143. It contains one of the chain of Eagle Lakes.

Eagle Lake, a post-village in Le Ray township, Blue Earth co., Minn., on a lake of the same name, and on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 11 miles E. of Mankato. It has 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, and a church. Pop. about 300.

Eagle Lake, a township of Otter Tail co., Minn. P. 385.

Eagle Lake, a post-village of Colorado co., Tex., on Eagle Lake, and on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, 16 miles S.E. of Columbus. It has a bank, a steam saw- and grist-mill, 2 hotels, &c. Pop. about 400.

Eagle Mills, a post-village of Marquette co., Mich., on the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, 8 miles W. of Marquette. It has manufactures of lumber and pig-iron.

Eagle Mills, a post-hamlet of Rensselaer co., N.Y., 4 miles from Troy. It has 2 churches and a hoe-factory.

Eagle Mills, a post-village and township of Iredell co., N.C., 20 miles N. by E. of Statesville. It has 2 churches, a cotton-mill, 2 grist-mills, and 2 tobacco-factories. P. 1090.

Eagle Mills, a post-hamlet of Vinton co., O., in Eagle township, about 15 miles E. of Chillicothe. It has a flouring-mill.

Eagle Mills, a post-office of Doddridge co., W. Va.

Eagle Mountain, of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Down, is one of the highest of the Mourne Mountains.

Eagle Pass, a post-village, capital of Maverick co., Tex., on the Rio Grande, 150 miles W.S.W. of San Antonio. It has a church. Pop. 1240.

Eagle Peak, a hamlet of Burrillville township, Providence co., R.I. Pop. 35.

Eagle Point, a post-village of Ogle co., Ill., in a small township of the same name, 6 miles W. of Polo, and about 18 miles N.W. of Dixon. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 777.

Eagle Point, a post-office of Jackson co., Oregon.

Eagle Point, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., 3 miles N. of Kutztown. It has a coach-factory.

Eagle Point, a post-office of Montague co., Tex.

Eagle Point, a township of Chippewa co., Wis., on the Chippewa River. Pop. 2434.

Eagleport, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., O., on the Muskingum River, about 20 miles below Zanesville. It has 2 churches. Pop. 79.

Eagle Ranch, a post-office, Sweetwater co., Wyoming.

Eagle Rapids, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Kansas, on the Solomon River, 55 miles from Russell Railroad Station. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Eagle River, of Colorado, rises near Mount Arkansas, runs northwestward, and enters the Grand River. It is about 60 miles long.

Eagle River, of Kentucky, rises in Scott co., and runs northward to Gallatin co. It subsequently flows nearly southwestward, forms the N.W. boundary of Owen co., and enters the Kentucky River about 10 miles from its mouth.

Eagle River, of Wisconsin, runs southward in Buffalo co., and enters the Mississippi River about 3 miles above Fountain City.

Eagle River, of Richland co., Wis., runs southward into the Wisconsin River. It is about 30 miles long.

Eagle River, a post-village, capital of Keweenaw co., Mich., on Lake Superior, in Houghton township, about 30 miles N.E. of Houghton, and 15 miles N.E. of Calumet. It has a manufactory of the safety blasting-fuse. Copper is shipped here. Pop. about 300.

Eagle River Peak, Colorado, a mountain about 7 miles N.E. of Mount Arkansas. It has an altitude of 12,648 feet. Lat. about 39° 27′ N.

Eagle Rock, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., Idaho, on Snake River, at Black Rock Cañon, and on the Utah & Northern Railroad, about 100 miles N. of Franklin.

Eagle Rock, a post-hamlet of Wake co., N.C., 14 miles E. of Raleigh. It has a seminary or high school.

Eagle Rock, a post-hamlet of Venango co., Pa., and a station on the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad, 12 miles N. of Oil City. It has a church.

Eagles, ee'gl'z, or **Eaglesfield,** ee'gl'z-feeld, a station in Clay co., Ind., on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, 22 miles E. by N. of Terre Haute.

Eagle Salt-Works, a post-office and station of Churchill co., Nev., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 15 miles E. of Wadsworth. Salt is manufactured here.

Eaglesham, ee'g'lz-ạm, a village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 9 miles S.E. of Paisley. Pop. 1230.

Eagleshay, ee'g'l-shȧ, one of the Orkney Islands, 1 mile E. of Ronsay. Length, 2½ miles. Pop. 163.

Eagle's Mere, meer, a post-office and summer resort of Sullivan co., Pa., about 28 miles E.N.E. of Williamsport, and 30 miles N. of Danville. It is on a beautiful little lake, and is nearly 2000 feet above the tide.

Eagle's Nest, a rock of Ireland, co. of Kerry, between the Upper and Middle Lakes of Killarney, 4 miles S.W. of Killarney. It is a perpendicular crag, 1300 feet in height.

Eagle Springs, a post-village of Coryell co., Tex., 1 mile from Leon River, and 26 miles S.W. of Waco. It has a church, 3 stores, a flour-mill, and a wagon-shop.

Eagle Station, a post-village of Carroll co., Ky., is on or near Eagle Creek, and on the Louisville & Cincinnati Railroad, 59 miles N.E. of Louisville. It has a church.

Eagle Tail, a station in Wallace co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 8 miles W. of Wallace.

Eagle Tan'nery, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Tenn., 45 miles N. of Florence, Ala. It has a tannery, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Eagleton, ee'g'l-tọn, a station in Clinton co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 3 miles N.W. of Lock Haven. Coal-beds exist in the vicinity.

Eagleton, a post-hamlet of Chippewa co., Wis., on O'Neill's Creek, 8 miles N. of Chippewa Falls. It has a flouring-mill.

Eagletown, ee'g'l-tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Ind., about 22 miles N. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Eagle Town, a post-office of the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory.

Eagle Val'ley, Dodge co., Minn., is a fertile valley in Concord township, on a branch of the Zumbro River.

Eagle Vil'lage, a hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Manlius township, 2 miles from Manlius Station.

Eagle Village, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., in Eagle township, on the Rochester & State Line Railroad, 23 miles S.S.W. of Warsaw. It has a church, a cheese-factory, a tannery, and a union school.

Eagleville, ee'g'l-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Modoc co., Cal., 150 miles from Reno, Nev. It has a church.

Eagleville, a post-hamlet of Tolland co., Conn., on the Willimantic River, and on the New London Northern Railroad, 6 miles N. of Willimantic. It has a cotton-factory.

Eagleville, a hamlet of Worcester co., Mass., in Holden township, contiguous to Jeffersonville. It has a cotton-mill and 1 or 2 woollen-mills.

Eagleville, a post-hamlet of Ashtabula co., O., on the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburg Railroad, 11 miles S. of Ashtabula. It has a church, a cheese-factory, and a grist-mill. Pop. about 100.

Eagleville, a borough of Centre co., Pa., on Marsh Creek, 11 miles S.W. of Lock Haven, ½ mile from the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, and 1 mile W. of Beech Creek. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a foundry, and 2 cigar-factories. The name of its post-office is Blanchard.

Eagleville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., 3 miles from Collegeville, and 4 or 5 miles N.W. of Norristown. It has 2 churches.

Eagleville, a post-hamlet of Rutherford co., Tenn., about 27 miles S. of Nashville. It has a church.

Eagleville, Wisconsin. See EAGLE.

Eaglewood, a township of Ocean co., N.J., containing Long Beach Island, Beach Haven, and West Creek.

Eaheinomauwe, e-å-hī-no-mŏw'wee, the native name of the most northern of the two great islands of NEW ZEALAND (which see).

Eakin, ā'kin, a hamlet of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River, about 20 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg.

Eakle's (ee'klz) **Mills,** a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., and a station on the Washington County Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 13 miles S. of Hagerstown. It has a flouring-mill.

Ealan-na-Coomb, å'lạn-nạ-koom, an islet of Scotland, off the coast of Sutherland.

Ealing, ee'ling, a town of England, co. of Middlesex, on the Great Western Railway, 9 miles W. of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Pop. 9959.

Eancé, å'ôɴᵍ'så', a village of France, in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine. Pop. 1138.

Eanes' (eenz) **Cross Roads,** a post-office of Brunswick co., Va.

Eap, a village of the Netherlands. See EPE.

Earl, ẹrl, or **Earl'ville,** ẹrl'vĭl, a post-village of La Salle co., Ill., in Earl township, and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 74 miles W.S.W. of Chicago, and 10 miles E. of Mendota. It has a bank, 7 churches, and manufactures of carriages and ploughs. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. about 1000; of the township, 2129. The name of its post-office is Earlville.

Earl, a post-hamlet of Yates co., N.Y., in Benton township, on Seneca Lake, and on the Syracuse, Geneva & Corning Railroad, 8 miles S. of Geneva. Grain is shipped here.

Earl, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. 1622. It contains the hamlet of Earlville.

Earl, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. 2975, including New Holland and other villages.

Earle, ẹrl, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ala.

Earle, a post-hamlet of Vanderburg co., Ind., in Scott township, 9 or 10 miles N.E. of Evansville.

Earle's, ẹrlz, a post-office of Muhlenburg co., Ky.

Earlesville, ẹrlz'vĭl, post-office, Spartanburg co., S.C.

Earleton, ẹrl'tọn, a post-office of Neosho co., Kansas, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, 16 miles S. of Humboldt.

Earleville, ẹrl'vĭl, a post-office of Cecil co., Md.

Earleville, Berks co., Pa. See EARLVILLE.

Earley, ẹr'lee, a station in Vermilion co., Ind., on the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad, 22 miles N. of Terre Haute.

Earley, a post-village of Elk co., Pa., in Fox township, on the Daguscahonda Railroad. Coal is mined here.

Earleysville, ẹr'liz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va., 12 miles N. of Charlottesville. It has 2 churches.

Earlham, ẹrl'hạm, a post-village of Madison co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 30 miles W. by S. from Des Moines. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a plough-factory. Pop. 266.

Earlington, ẹrl'ing-tọn, a post-village of Hopkins co., Ky., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 31 miles N. of Hopkinsville. It has coal-mines and 2 churches.

Earl (ẹrl) **Park,** a post-village of Benton co., Ind., in Richland township, on the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad, 35 miles N.W. of Lafayette. It has a fine hotel, 2 churches, and a park of 40 acres.

Earlsferry, ẹrlz'fĕr-ree, a decayed burgh of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 1 mile W. of Elie.

Earl'ston, or **Ercildoune,** ẹr'sil-doon (formerly **Ercildoun**), a parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick, 6½ miles S.S.E. of Lander. It has an academy, library, and savings-bank, and was the birthplace of Thomas the Rhymer.

Earltown, ẹrl'tŏwn, a post-village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, 21 miles N.N.E. of Truro.

Earlville, Illinois. See EARL.

Earlville, ẹrl'vĭl, a post-village of Delaware co., Iowa, in Oneida township, on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, 37 miles W. of Dubuque. It has a money-order post-office, 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a carriage-shop, &c. Pop. estimated at 500.

Earlville, a post-village of Madison and Chenango cos., N.Y., on the Chenango River, and on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad at its junction with the Syracuse & Chenango Railroad, 43 miles S.E. of Syracuse, and 15 miles N. of Norwich. It has 2 churches and a tannery. Its post-office is in Madison co. Pop. 399.

Earlville, a post-hamlet of Portage co., O., on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 32 miles S.E. of Cleveland.

Earlville, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., about 44 miles N.W. of Philadelphia.

Early, ẹr'lee, a county in the S.W. part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Chattahoochee River, and is also drained by Colamoka and Spring Creeks. The surface is level, and is mostly covered with forests of yellow pine, oak, and other trees; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. Capital, Blakely. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,136,752. Pop. in 1870, 6998, of whom 6984 were Americans. A branch of the Southwestern Railroad terminates at Blakely.

Early, a post-hamlet of Sac co., Iowa, in Boyer Valley township, 12 miles from Odebolt Railroad Station.

Early Branch, a post-village of Hampton co., S.C., on the Port Royal Railroad, 27 miles N.N.W. of Beaufort. It has a church, an academy, and 2 large saw-mills. Pine timber abounds here. Pop. about 250.

Early Grove, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Miss., 7 miles S. of Moscow, Tenn. It has 2 churches.

Earn, a river of Scotland, issuing from Loch Earn, flows E. through the rich valley of Strathearn, and joins the Tay, after a course of 30 miles, near Abernethy. On it is Bridge of Earn, a watering-place, 3 miles E.S.E. of Perth.

Earps'borough, a post-office of Johnston co., N.C.

Easdale, or **Eisdale,** eez'dål, a small island of the Hebrides, noted for its slate-quarries, which have been wrought for 150 years.

Eas'ingwold, a town and parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, 12½ miles N.N.W. of York. Pop. 2153. It has an endowed school, a workhouse, and 3 branch banks.

Easkey, ais'kee, a village of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Roscommon, 19½ miles S.S.W. of Sligo.

Easley, eez'lee, a post-village of Pickens co., S.C., on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Greenville. It has 2 churches, an academy, and several general stores. Pop. about 300.

Easonville, ee'sọn-vĭl, a post-office of St. Clair co., Ala.

East, a township of Carroll co., O. Pop. 827. It contains the hamlet of Norristown.

East Abington, Massachusetts, now ROCKLAND.

East'a Bo'ga, or **East'abog,** a post-village of Talladega co., Ala., 12 miles N. of Talladega. It has a church, an academy, a tannery, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 150.

East Ac'worth, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.H., in Acworth, about 40 miles W. of Concord. It has a saw-mill and a manufactory of handles for forks, hoes, &c.

East Alabam'a, or **Wheat'ville,** a hamlet of Genesee co., N.Y., 10 miles N.W. of Batavia.

East Albany, New York. See GREENBUSH.

East Albany, awl'bạ-ne, a post-office of Orleans co., Vt., about 40 miles N.N.E. of Montpelier.

East Alburg, awl'burg, a post-village of Grand Isle co., Vt., on Lake Champlain, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, about 40 miles N. of Burlington.

East Al′len, a township of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. 1180, exclusive of Bath.

East Alli′ance, a village of Mahoning co., O., contiguous to Alliance, Stark co. It is at the junction of 2 railroads. Pop. 288.

Eastaloe, eest-al′o, a post-office of Pickens co., S.C. Pop. of Eastaloe township, 1099.

East Alstead, al′stĕd, a post-hamlet of Cheshire co., N.H., in Alstead township, about 15 miles N. of Keene. It has a church and 2 saw-mills.

East Alton, awl′tọn, a hamlet of Belknap co., N.H., in Alton township, 5 miles N. of Alton Station. It has a church.

East Amherst, am′ẹrst, a post-office of Erie co., N.Y., on the Canandaigua & Niagara Railroad, 9½ miles E. of Tonawanda.

East Am′well, a township of Hunterdon co. N.J. Pop. 1807. It contains Clover Hill, Ringoes, and Wertsville.

East An′dover, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., in Andover township, on the Northern New Hampshire Railroad, 25 miles N.N.W. of Concord. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of hosiery.

East‵anol′lee, a post-office of Franklin co., Ga.

East Ar‵cade′, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., N.Y., in Arcade township, 5 miles N.E. of Arcade Station. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

East Ar′lington, a post-village of Bennington co., Vt., in Arlington township, on the Battenkill River, and on the Harlem Extension Railroad, 39 miles S. of Rutland. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of wash-boards, brush-handles, &c.

East Ar‵thabas′ka, or **Saint Norbert,** sâɴᵒ nor‵bair′, a post-village in Arthabaska co., Quebec, 12 miles S.E. of Stanfold. It has a trade in lumber and pot- and pearl-ashes, and contains saw-, flour-, and carding-mills. P. 450.

East Ash′ford, a post-hamlet of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., about 36 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of carriages and lumber.

East Ash′land, a hamlet of Greene co., N.Y., 11 miles from Grand Gorge Station. It has a church.

Eastatoe, eest′ạ-to, a post-township of Transylvania co., N.C. Pop. 351.

East Auburn, aw′burn, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., 3 miles N. of the city of Auburn, of which it forms a part. It has a church.

East Aurora, Illinois. See Aurora.

East Aurora, aw-ro′rạ, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Aurora township, and on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, 17 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It contains 2 or 3 churches, the Aurora Academy, a woollen-mill, a foundry, and a newspaper office. Here are 2 post-offices, East Aurora and Willink, nearly 1 mile apart.

East A′von, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., in Avon township, about 19 miles S. of Rochester, and 2 miles E. of Avon Springs. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of farming-implements. Pop. about 240.

East Aylmer, Canada. See Aylmer.

East Bain′bridge, a hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., 2 miles from Sidney Plains.

East Bald′win, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., in Baldwin township, on Saco River, and on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, about 30 miles N.W. of Portland. It has a church, 2 lumber-mills, and a high school.

East Ban′gor, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me.

East Bangor, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., 7 miles S.W. of Portland, and 1½ miles from Bangor. It has a church and manufactures of roofing-slate. Pop. 350.

East Bar′nard, a post-hamlet of Windsor co., Vt., in Barnard township, about 24 miles E.N.E. of Rutland.

East Bar′rington, a post-hamlet of Strafford co., N.H., in Barrington township, on the Worcester & Nashua Railroad, at Barrington Station, 7 miles S.S.W. of Rochester. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and a basket-factory.

East Batavia, Illinois. See Batavia.

East Baton Rouge, bat′ọn roozh, a parish in the S.E. part of Louisiana, has an area of about 440 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Amite River, and on the W. by the Mississippi River. The surface is partly level and partly undulating, and is mostly covered with forests, in which the cypress, live-oak, pine, walnut, and magnolia abound. The soil is fertile. Cotton, sugar-cane, and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Baton Rouge. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,697,904. Pop. in 1870, 17,816, of whom 17,043 were Americans.

East Bay, a post-hamlet of Grand Traverse co., Mich., 3 miles E. of Traverse City, on the Eastern Arm of Grand Traverse Bay. Pop. of East Bay township, 519.

East Bay (North Side), a post-hamlet in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on the N. side of East Bay, 23 miles S.W. of Sydney. Pop. 100.

East Bay (South Side), a post-village in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on the S. side of East Bay, 12 miles S.S.W. of Sydney. Pop. 125.

East Bear River, a township of Yuba co., Cal. P. 603.

East Beaver, bee′vẹr, a township of Smith co., Kansas. Pop. 628.

East Beek′mantown, a small post-hamlet of Clinton co., N.Y., about 4 miles N. of Plattsburg.

East Bel′mont, a post-hamlet of Waldo co., Me., in Belmont township, 4½ miles S. of Belfast. It has a barrel-factory.

East Bend, a township of Champaign co., Ill. P. 643.

East Bend, a post-office of Ford co., Ill.

East Bend, a hamlet of Boone co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 10 miles from Aurora, Ind. It has 2 churches and a plough-factory.

East Bend, a post-village of Yadkin co., N.C., the seat of East Bend Academy, a Baptist school. Pop. of East Bend township, 1353.

East Ben′ton, a post-hamlet of Kennebec co., Me., in Benton township, 4 miles S.S.E. of Clinton Station. It has a church and 2 lumber-mills.

East Benton, a post-office of Lackawanna co., Pa.

East Berk′ley, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., in Ontelaunee township, on the Berks & Lehigh Railroad, 7 miles N. of Reading. It has manufactures of flour and lime.

East Berkshire, bẹrk′shịr, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., N.Y., 2½ miles from Berkshire. It has a steam saw-mill.

East Berkshire, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., in Berkshire township, on the Missisquoi River, and on the Eastern division of the Central Vermont Railroad, 24 miles E.N.E. of St. Albans. It has 2 churches.

East Ber′lin, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., in Berlin township, on the Middletown Branch Railroad, about 11 miles S. of Hartford. It has a church and a manufactory of tinners' tools.

East Berlin, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., in Hamilton township, on the Conewago Creek, 24 miles S. by W. from Harrisburg. It is the N. terminus of a branch of the Hanover & Gettysburg Railroad, and has a church, a normal school, a machine-shop, a plough-factory, &c. Pop. 500.

East Ber‵nard′, a post-village of Wharton co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, 32 miles E. by S. of Columbus. It has a church and 2 hotels.

East Berne, bẹrn, a post-hamlet of Albany co., N.Y., in Berne township, about 20 miles W. by S. of Albany. It has 2 churches, 2 stores, and a grist-mill.

East Beth′any, a post-hamlet of Genesee co., N.Y., in Bethany township, 6 miles S.E. of Batavia. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

East Beth′el, a post-hamlet of Windsor co., Vt., in Bethel township, on the Second Branch of White River, about 30 miles S. of Montpelier. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

East Beth′lehem, a post-township of Washington co., Pa., is bounded on the S.E. by the Monongahela River. It has extensive beds of bituminous coal, limestone, salt-wells, &c. Pop. 1621. East Bethlehem Post-Office is at Centreville, 12 miles S. of Monongahela City.

East Billerica, bĭl′lẹr-ik-ạ, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Billerica township, on the Boston, Lowell & Nashua Railroad, 19 miles N.N.W. of Boston. It has a woollen-factory, a machine-shop, &c.

East Bir′mingham, a borough of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, adjoining Birmingham. and about 3 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. Pop. 9488.

East Black′stone, a post-village of Worcester co.. Mass., in Blackstone township, on the New York & New England Railroad, 34 miles S.W. of Boston. It has a church and 2 cotton-mills.

East Bloom′field, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., in a township of the same name, on the New York Central Railroad, about 22 miles S.E. of Rochester, and 8 miles W. of Canandaigua. It contains 4 churches, an academy, and a carriage-factory. Pop. 320; of the township, 2420.

East Blue Hill, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Me., in Blue Hill township, on the sea-coast, 18 miles S.E. of Bucksport. Here are quarries of fine granite. It has a good harbor.

East Booth′bay, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Me., on an inlet of the sea, about 15 miles S.S.E. of Wiscasset. It has a church, and manufactures of fish oil. Ship-building is carried on here.

East Bos′ton, Suffolk co., Mass., is on Noddle's Island, in Boston Harbor. It has stations on the Eastern Railroad, the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad, and the Grand Junction Railroad, and is connected with Boston by horse-railroads and ferries. It is the seat of extensive manufactures. Pop. in 1870, 23,824. East Boston Post-Office is a branch of the Boston post-office.

East Boston, a post-hamlet of Madison co., N.Y., in Sullivan township, on the New York Central Railroad, about 17 miles E. of Syracuse. It has a cheese-factory.

Eastbourne, eest'bŭrn, a town and watering-place of England, on the coast of Sussex, 6½ miles by rail S. of Hailsham, and 66 miles by rail S.W. of London. The town has a theatre, a ball-room, a pier, a library, a chalybeate spring, and an excellent beach for bathing. In its vicinity is Beachy Head. Pop. 10,361.

East Bowdoinham, bŏ'dẹn-ạm, a post-office of Sagadahoc co., Me.

East Boy'er, a township of Crawford co., Iowa. P. 355.

East Brad'ford, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., in Bradford township, 4 miles W. of South La Grange Station. It has a tannery.

East Bradford, a township of Chester co., Pa. P. 1033.

East Bra'dy, a post-borough of Clarion co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, and on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, nearly opposite Brady's Bend, and about 40 miles direct or 68 miles by rail N.N.E. of Pittsburg. It has 4 churches, a savings-bank, a graded school, a machine-shop, a foundry, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, a newspaper office, and a manufactory of Prussian blue. Pop. 728.

East Brain'tree, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., in Braintree township, on the Old Colony Railroad, 11 miles S.S.E. of Boston. It has a church, a seminary, and manufactures of crash, twine, webbing, and punches for railroad-conductors.

East Branch, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 72 miles N.W. of Middletown. It has 2 churches, a saw-mill, and 3 stores. It is on a branch of the Delaware River.

East Branch, a post-office of Warren co., Pa.

East Bran'dywine, a township of Chester co., Pa., traversed by the railroad from Downingtown to Waynesburg. Pop. 1011. It contains Guthrieville.

East Brew'ster, a post-hamlet of Barnstable co., Mass., in Brewster township, on Cape Cod Bay, and on the Old Colony Railroad, 91 miles S.E. of Boston. It has 2 churches.

East Bridgeton, brij'tọn, a station in Cumberland co., N.J., on the Bridgeton & Port Norris Railroad, 1 mile from Bridgeton.

East Bridge'water, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., in a township of its own name, on Taunton River, on the Abington & Bridgewater Railroad, and near the Old Colony Railroad (East and West Bridgewater Station), 24 miles S. of Boston. It has 2 or 3 churches, a savings-bank, a rolling-mill, a nail-factory, a brass-foundry, and manufactures of cotton-gins, shoes, &c. Pop. of the township, 2808.

East Bridgewater, post-office, Susquehanna co., Pa.

East Bright'on, a post-hamlet of Essex co., Vt., in Brighton township, on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Island Pond. It has a large lumber-mill.

East Brim'field, a post-hamlet of Hampden co., Mass., in Brimfield township, about 24 miles E. of Springfield. It has a church.

East Broad Top, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pa.

East Brook, a post-office of Hancock co., Me. Pop. of East Brook township, 187.

East Brook, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pa., 1 mile from the New Castle & Franklin Railroad, on which is East Brook Station, 5 miles N. of New Castle. It has 2 churches, a woollen-mill, a saw-mill, and a flour-mill.

East Brook'field, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Brookfield township, on the Chicopee River, and on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 65 miles W.S.W. of Boston, at the junction of the North Brookfield Railroad. It has a church, a foundry, a tool-factory, and manufactures of cotton goods, machinery, flour, &c.

East Brookfield, a post-office of Orange co., Vt.

East Brook'lyn, a village of Windham co., Conn., about 45 miles E. by N. of Hartford. It is the seat of the Quinebaug Cotton-Mills.

East Brown'field, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me., in Brownfield township, on Saco River, and on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 43 miles W.N.W. of Portland.

East Bruns'wick, a township of Middlesex co., N.J., contiguous to the city of New Brunswick, and bounded E. by the navigable South River, and N. by the Raritan. Pop. 2861. It contains Washington, Old Bridge, Spotswood, and a part of Milltown.

East Brunswick, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 1661. It contains Drehersville, Ringgold, &c.

East Bucks'port, a post-office of Hancock co., Me.

East Buf'falo, a station on the New York Central Railroad, 2 miles from the terminal station in Buffalo, at the junction of the line to Niagara Falls, also on the Erie, Lake Shore, and other roads.

East Buffalo, a township of Union co., Pa. Pop. 1011, exclusive of Lewisburg.

East Burke, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vt., on the Passumpsic River, about 15 miles N.N.E. of St. Johnsbury. It has 3 churches and a lumber-mill.

East Bur'lington, or **Car'thage Junc'tion,** a station in Henderson co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, opposite Burlington, Iowa. Here the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad connects with its Carthage & Quincy Branch and with a branch of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad. A railway-bridge here crosses the Mississippi.

East Burlington, a post-office of Kane co., Ill.

East Cab'ot, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Vt., in Cabot township, about 22 miles E.N.E. of Montpelier.

East Cad'do, a post-office of Callahan co., Tex.

East Calais, kal'is, a post-village of Washington co., Vt., in Calais township, about 12 miles N.E. of Montpelier. It has a church, 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, &c.

East Calder, kaw'dẹr, an ancient rectory and village of Scotland, 11 miles W.S.W. of Edinburgh. Pop. 589.

East Caln, kaln, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. 1309, exclusive of Downingtown.

East Cambridge, kām'brĭj, Middlesex co., Mass., a suburb of Boston, is on the Fitchburg Railroad and the Boston & Lowell Railroad, and is connected with Boston by several bridges and by lines of street railroads. East Cambridge is a part of the city of Cambridge, and is the seat of large manufactures and of a heavy lumber-trade. It has 2 national banks, a savings-bank, and manufactures of church organs, glass-ware, furniture, brushes, &c. Its post-office is a branch of the Boston post-office.

East Cambridge, a post-hamlet of Lamoille co., Vt., on the Lamoille River, about 27 miles E.N.E. of Burlington.

East Camp, a hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, 1 mile from Germantown Station.

East Campbell, kăm'ẹl, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., 3 miles N. of Cooper's Plains. It has a lumber-mill.

East Canaan, kā'nạn, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., in North Canaan township, on the Connecticut Western Railroad, 52 miles W.N.W. of Hartford. It has a church, 3 blast-furnaces for iron, and a quarry of fine marble.

East Canaan, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., in Canaan township, on the Northern Railroad, 50 miles N.W. of Concord. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and a lumber-mill. The name of the station is Canaan; the post-office is East Canaan.

East Can'ada Creek, of New York, rises in Hamilton co., runs in a S.S.W. direction, forms the boundary between Fulton and Herkimer cos., and enters the Mohawk River about 6 miles below Little Falls.

East Can'ton, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., in Canton township, 3 miles E. of Canton Station. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a carriage-factory.

East Cape, New Zealand. See Cape Wai-Apoo.

East Cape, Madagascar. See Cape East.

East Cape (Russ. *Shookotskoi* or *Schukotskoi*, shoo-kot'skoy`), the E. point of Asia, on Behring's Strait. Lat. 66° 6′ N.; lon. 169° 50′ W.

East Cape Girardeau, a post-office of Alexander co., Ill.

East Carl'ton, a post-office and station of Orleans co., N.Y., on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 27 miles W. of Charlotte. It has a church.

East Car'mel, a post-office of Columbiana co., O.

East Carondelet, kạ-ron'dẹ-lā, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the E. bank of the Mississippi, opposite Carondelet, a suburb of St. Louis, and on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, about 6 miles below East St. Louis. It has 4 churches, and the Meier Iron and Steel Works, which are said to have a capital of $3,000,000. The machine-shops of the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad are located here.

East Car'roll, a parish forming the N.E. extremity of Louisiana, is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, and drained by the Tensas and Bayou Macon. The surface is extensively covered with forests of ash, cypress, gum, &c.; the soil is fertile. Cotton is the staple product. Capital, Lake Providence. This parish, which was organized since 1870, was formerly a part of Carroll parish.

East Castle Rock, a post-office of Dakota co., Minn.

East Chain Lakes, a post-office of Martin co., Minn., near several small lakes. P. of East Chain township, 135.

East Chariton. See Chariton River.

East Charlemont, char'lẹ-mont, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Mass., in Charlemont township, on the Deerfield River, near the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad, about 20 miles E.S.E. of North Adams. It has a church.

East Charleston, charlz'tọn, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., 5 miles N.E. of Wellsborough.

East Charleston, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., Vt., in Charleston township, on the Clyde River, about 14 miles S.E. of Newport. It has 2 churches, a lumber-mill, and a starch-factory.

East Charlotte, shar'lọt, post-office, Chittenden co., Vt.

East Chatham, chăt'ạm, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., in Chatham township, on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 29 miles S.E. of Albany. It has 2 churches, a paper-mill, and a flour-mill.

East Chatham, a post-office of Tioga co., Pa.

East Ches'ter, a station in Orange co., N.Y., on the Warwick Valley Railroad, 55 miles by rail from New York.

East Chester, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., in East Chester township, and on a creek of the same name, 1½ miles from Mount Vernon Station, and about 16 miles N.N.E. of New York. It has 3 churches. The township contains a larger village, named Mount Vernon, and is intersected by the New York & Harlem Railroad. Pop. of the township in 1875, 8333.

East Chester, a township of Chester co., S.C. P. 732.

East Chester, a post-village in Arthabaska co., Quebec, 17 miles E. of Arthabaska. Pop. 150.

East Chi'na, a township of St. Clair co., Mich., on the river St. Clair. Pop. 232.

East Claremont, klair'mont, a post-office of Dodge co., Minn.

East Clar'ence, a post-office of Erie co., N.Y., on the railroad between Batavia and Tonawanda, 18 miles N.E. of Buffalo.

East Clar'endon, a post-hamlet of Rutland co., Vt., and a station on the Central Vermont Railroad, 6 miles S.S.E. of Rutland. It has a grist-mill.

East Clar'idon, a post-village of Geauga co., O., on the Painesville & Youngstown Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Chardon, and 35 miles E. of Cleveland. It has a church.

East Clarks'field, a post-hamlet of Huron co., O., about 44 miles S.W. of Cleveland. It has a church.

East Cleveland, kleev'lạnd, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., O., in East Cleveland township, about 6 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland. It has 3 churches. East Cleveland Post-Office is a branch of the Cleveland post-office. The township is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie, and is intersected by the Lake Shore and Dummy Railroads. It contains Collamer, Glenville, and Collingwood. The township has oil-springs. Total pop. 5050.

East Clif'ton, a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, 15 miles E. by N. of Compton. Pop. 100.

East Clin'ton, a station in Whitesides co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Western Union Railroads, opposite Clinton, Iowa, with which it is connected by a railroad bridge.

East Coaltown, Scotland. See Coaltown.

East Cobleskill, kob'l'z-kĭl, a post-hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., in Cobleskill township, 2 miles from Howe's Cave. It has 2 churches.

East Cocal'ico, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. 1992, exclusive of Adamstown.

East Coldenham, kōl'dẹn-hạm, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., 6 miles W. of Newburg. It has a distillery.

East Concord, kong'kọrd, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., on the left or E. bank of the Merrimac River, and on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 2 miles above the city of Concord. It has a church.

East Concord, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., in Concord township, about 30 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo. It has a church.

East Concord, a post-hamlet of Essex co., Vt., in Concord township, on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 18 miles E. of St. Johnsbury. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber.

East Con'emaugh, a borough of Cambria co., Pa., in Taylor township, near the borough of Conemaugh. It has furnaces for the manufacture of spiegeleisen. Pop. about 1000. See Conemaugh.

East Con'stable, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., N.Y., 6 miles N. by E. of Malone. It has 3 churches, 3 stores, and a starch-factory.

East Con'way, a post-office of Carroll co., N.H.

East Cor'inth, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Corinth township, 19 miles N.W. of Bangor. It has an academy, and manufactures of carriages and lumber.

East Corinth (local pron. kō-rinth'), a post-village of Orange co., Vt., in Corinth township, on Wait's River, about 25 miles S.E. of Montpelier. It has a church, an academy, a carriage-factory, and about 40 houses.

East Corn'wall, a post-office of Litchfield co., Conn.

East Cov'entry, a post-township of Chester co., Pa., 32 miles N.W. of Philadelphia, is bounded on the N.E. by the Schuylkill. Pop. 1318. It contains Lawrenceville.

East Coventry, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., Vt., on Barton River, and on the Passumpsic Railroad, at Coventry Station, 5 miles S. of Newport.

East Crafts'bury, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., Vt., about 30 miles N.N.E. of Montpelier. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

East Creek, a post-hamlet of Cape May co., N.J., about 20 miles N. of Cape May. It has a church.

East Creek, a post-office and station of Herkimer co., N.Y., on East Canada Creek, and on the New York Central Railroad, 67 miles W. by N. of Albany.

East Cum'minsville, a station in Hamilton co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, about 6 miles from Cincinnati.

East Dayton, dā'tọn, a post-hamlet of Tuscola co., Mich., 18 miles E. of Vassar. It has a church.

East Dedham, ded'ạm, post-office, Hancock co., Me.

East Dedham, or **Mill Village,** a village of Norfolk co., Mass., in Dedham township, at Walnut Hill Station, on a branch of the Boston & Providence Railroad. It has 2 churches and 2 woollen-factories.

East Deer, a township of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, and on the Alleghany Valley Railroad. Coal is mined here. Pop. 1390.

East Deer'ing, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., in Deering township, on Casco Bay, 1 mile from the Grand Trunk Railroad, and 2 miles N. of Portland. It has shipyards, iron-works, &c.

East Deering, a post-hamlet of Hillsborough co., N.H., in Deering township, 7 miles S.W. of North Weare. It has a church.

East De Kalb, a hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 2½ miles from De Kalb Junction. It has 4 houses and 2 churches.

East Del'avan', a post-hamlet of Walworth co., Wis., 5 miles S. of Elkhorn, and 1 mile from Delavan Lake. It has a church.

East Den'mark, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me., in Denmark township, 6½ miles from Brownfield Railroad Station. It has a church and 5 houses.

East Den'nis, a post-hamlet of Barnstable co., Mass., in Dennis township, 32 miles E.S.E. of Plymouth. It has a church and a barrel-factory.

East (or **Market**) **Dere'ham,** a town of England, in Norfolk, at a railway junction, 15 miles W.N.W. of Norwich. Pop. 3689.

East Der'ry, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in Derry township, 2½ miles from Derry Station, and about 30 miles S.S.E. of Concord. It has a female seminary and a church.

East Dick'inson, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., N.Y., in Dickinson township, 2 miles S. of Brushton Station. It has a church and a starch-factory.

East Dim'ock, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pa.

East Dix'field, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., 3½ miles from North Jay Station, and about 36 miles W.N.W. of Augusta. It is partly in Wilton township. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and 2 stores.

East Dix'mont, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., in Dixmont township, about 20 miles W.S.W. of Bangor. It has a church.

East Donegal, don'e-gawl', a township of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Susquehanna. Pop. 3254, including Maytown and excluding Marietta.

East Dor'set, a post-village of Bennington co., Vt., in Dorset township, and on the Harlem Extension Railroad, 25 miles S. of Rutland. It is at the base of Dorset Mountain, and has a quarry of good marble, and a church.

East Douglas, dŭg'lạss, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Douglas township, 46 miles W.S.W. of Boston, and about 1 mile N. of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad (East Douglas Station). It has 4 churches, and manufactures of shoddy and axes.

East Do'ver, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Me., on the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad, 2½ miles E. of Dover.

East Dover, a post-hamlet of Windham co., Vt., in Dover township, 16 miles N.W. of Brattleborough. It has 2 churches and a chair-factory.

East Dunham, dŭn'ạm, a post-village in Missisquoi co., Quebec, 4 miles S.E. of Dunham Flats. Pop. 150.

East Dunmore, Ireland. See Dunmore.

East Durham, dŭr'ạm, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., near the Catskill Mountains, 30 miles S.W. of Albany. It has 30 dwellings, a flour-mill, and a church.

East Eagle, ee'g'l, a post-office of Owen co., Ky.

East Earl, ẹrl, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. 2310. It contains the village of Goodville.

East Ed'dington, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me.

East E'den, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., in Eden township, about 20 miles S. of Buffalo. It has a convent, a church, and 2 stores.

East El'ba, a post-office of Genesee co., N.Y., about 28 miles W.S.W. of Rochester.

East Elk'port, a post-office of Clayton co., Iowa.

East El'ma, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., in Elma township, near Buffalo Creek, about 16 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo. It has a woollen-mill, a saw-mill, and a store. P. 112.

East Elmi'ra, a post-office or hamlet of Chemung co., N.Y., 2 miles E. of Elmira.

East El'more, a post-hamlet of Lamoille co., Vt., 6 miles S. of Wolcott. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

East En'terprise, a post-hamlet of Switzerland co., Ind., about 24 miles E.N.E. of Madison. It has a church and a grist-mill.

East Ep'ping, a post-office of Rockingham co., N.H., and a station on the Concord & Portsmouth Railroad, 14 miles W. of Portsmouth, and 3 miles E. of Epping.

Easter Island, Teapy (tee'pee) **Island,** or **Waihu,** wī'hoo', an island in the Pacific, in lat. 27° 6' S., lon. 109° 17' W., about 2300 miles W. of the coast of Chili. It is small and of volcanic origin, and rises 1200 feet in elevation. It is the easternmost inhabited Polynesian island, and is remarkable for its ancient gigantic statues.

East'ern, a township of Franklin co., Ill. Pop. 1015. It contains Akin.

Eastern Archipelago. See Malay Archipelago.

Eastern Dwars (or **Duars,** doo-arz', *i.e.*, "passes"), a tract of land in Bengal, in the foot-hills of Goalpara district, on the borders of Bootan, which ceded these tracts in 1865 to the British Indian government, together with a region called the Western or Bengal Dwars. Pop. of Eastern Dwars in 1872, 37,047. The Eastern Dwars are also called the Assam Dwars.

East'ern (or **Gloucester**) **Point,** at the entrance of Cape Ann harbor, Mass. Lat. 42° 34' 40" N.; lon. 70° 39' W.

Eastern Roumelia, roo-mee'lẹ-ạ, a tributary province of Europe, bounded N. by the Balkans, E. by the Black Sea, S. and S.W. by Roumelia, the Rhodope Mountains extending on the S.W. frontier, and N.W. by Bulgaria. Area, 13,663 square miles., It was created by the Congress of Berlin in 1878, is autonomic, though forming an integral part of the Turkish empire, and is governed by a Christian governor-general appointed by the Porte, subject to the approval of the great powers of Europe. Chief towns, Boorghas, Philippopolis, Kasanlik, Eskee-Sara, and Selimno. Pop. about 750,000.

East Ev'ans, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., about 16 miles S.S.W. of Buffalo, and 1 mile from Lake Erie. It has a church and a cheese-factory. Pop. 100.

East Ex'eter, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., 9 miles E.N.E. of Corinna Station. It has a cheese-factory and a steam saw-mill.

East Fair'field, a post-office of Somerset co., Me., on the Kennebec River, and on the Maine Central Railroad, at Pishon's Ferry Station.

East Fairfield, a post-village of Columbiana co., O., in Fairfield township, about 22 miles S. of Youngstown. It has 2 churches and a nursery.

East Fairfield, a township of Crawford co., Pa., on French Creek, traversed by the railroad from Meadville to Franklin. Pop. 741, exclusive of Cochranton.

East Fairfield, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., in Fairfield township, on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 74 miles W. of St. Johnsbury. It has a church and manufactures of leather, lumber, and flour.

East Fal'lowfield, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. 1291. It contains McWilliamstown, Humphreyville, Ercildoun, Doe Run, Youngsburg, and Modena. It has important manufactures of paper.

East Fallowfield, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. 1167. It contains Evansburg.

East Falls Church, a station in Fairfax co., Va., on the Washington & Ohio Railroad, 9 miles W. of Alexandria. See Falls Church.

East Falmouth, făl'mŭth, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., in Falmouth township, about 22 miles E. by S. from New Bedford, and 1 mile from the ocean. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of sash and blinds.

East Farm'ington, a post-office of Polk co., Wis.

East Farnham, farn'ạm, a post-village in Brome co., Quebec, on the Southeastern Railroad, 24 miles N. of Richford, Vt., and 51 miles E.S.E. of Montreal. Pop. 200.

East Feliciana, fe-lis-se-ah'nạ, a parish in the E. part of Louisiana, bordering on Mississippi, has an area of about 450 square miles. The Mississippi River touches the S.W. extremity of this parish, which is bounded on the E. by the Amite River. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of good timber; the soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Clinton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,809,368. Pop. in 1870, 13,499, of whom 13,214 were Americans.

East Fin'ley, a post-township of Washington co., Pa., 40 miles S.W. of Pittsburg. It has 5 churches. Pop. 1186.

East Fish'kill, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., in East Fishkill township, 2 miles from Hopewell Junction Station, and about 60 miles N. of New York. It has a grist-mill and an iron-mine. The township contains hamlets named Stormville and Johnsville, and a pop. of 2488.

East Flan'ders (Fr. *Flandre Orientale,* flŏɴd'r o're-ŏɴᵉ'tâl'), a province of Belgium, bounded N. by the Netherlands. Area, 1158 square miles. The surface forms an extensive plain, belonging to the basin of the Scheldt, which, with its tributaries, and canals connected with them, furnishes ample water communication. Its soil, partly of a sandy and partly of a clayey texture, is so industriously and skilfully cultivated that it has the appearance of a vast garden, and presents one of the richest rural landscapes which anywhere exists. The principal crops are wheat and flax. Manufactures have made great progress, and all the ordinary as well as the fine tissues of wool, cotton, and flax are largely produced. Capital, Ghent. Pop. 863,458.

East Fletch'er, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Vt., in Fletcher township, on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, at Fletcher Station. It has a church.

East Flor'ence, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., about 18 miles N.W. of Rome. It has a church, a grist-mill, 2 stores, and a saw-mill.

East Florenceville. See Florenceville East.

East'ford, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., in Eastford township, about 36 miles E.N.E. of Hartford. The township has 3 churches, a savings-bank, and manufactures of carriages, shoes, twine, &c. Pop. of the township, 984.

East Fork, a hamlet of Siskiyou co., Cal., on the East Fork of Scott River, 80 miles from Redding.

East Fork, a post-township of Montgomery co., Ill., 20 miles N.W. of Vandalia. It contains a village named Esther, and 3 churches. Pop. 1421.

East Fork, a post-office of Metcalfe co., Ky.

East Fork, a township of Barton co., Mo. Pop. 452.

East Fork, a township of Haywood co., N.C. P. 286.

East Fork, a post-office of Transylvania co., N.C.

East Fork, a post-office of Sevier co., Tenn.

East Fork of Trinity. See Bois d'Arc River.

East Fox'borough, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Mass., on the Boston & Providence Railroad, 22 miles S. of Boston. It has a church.

East Frampton, Quebec. See Saint Malachie.

East Frank'fort, a hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and the New York Central Railroad, 1 mile from Ilion. It has about 30 houses.

East Franklin, N.H. See Franklin Falls.

East Frank'lin, a township of Armstrong co., Pa., bounded E. by the Alleghany River. Pop. 1451.

East Franklin, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Mt. Eagle Branch of the Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven Railroad, 4 miles W. of Tremont.

East Franklin, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Vt., 17 miles N.E. of St. Albans, and 6 miles N. of East Franklin Station of the Eastern division of the Central Vermont Railroad. It has a church, a saw-mill, &c.

East Free'dom, a post-village of Blair co., Pa., on a branch of the Juniata River, about 15 miles by rail S. of Altoona. It has a church and a tannery. There are 3 iron-furnaces in the vicinity. Pop. about 200.

East Free'town, a post-hamlet of Bristol co., Mass., in Freetown township, 1 mile from the New Bedford & Taunton Railroad, and 10 miles N. of New Bedford. It has 2 churches.

East Freetown, a post-office of Cortland co., N.Y.

East Fre'mont', a post-office of Sanilac co., Mich.

East Friend'ship, a post-office of Knox co., Me., on an inlet of the sea.

East Friesland, freez'land, a district of Prussia, forming the northwesternmost angle of Hanover and of the German empire, and now constituting the *landdrostei* of Aurich. Area, 1153 square miles. Much of it is diked to exclude the water; and the district includes several islands in the North Sea. The Frisian language is here spoken to some extent. Capital, Aurich. Pop. 189,345. The East Friesland of history once included a much larger tract in the Netherlands and in the N.W. of Germany.

East Fryeburg, frī'bŭrg, a post-office of Oxford co., Me.

East Gaines, gānz, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., N.Y., 1½ miles from East Carlton Railroad Station, and about 28 miles W.N.W. of Rochester. It has a church.

East Gainesville, gānz'vĭl, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad, at its junction with the Silver Lake Railroad, and on the Rochester & State Line Railroad, 55 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo, and 1 mile from Silver Lake. It has a cheese-factory.

East Gale'na, a township of Jo Daviess co., Ill., contiguous to Galena. Pop. 856.

East Gal'latin, a post-office of Gallatin co., Montana.

East Galway, gawl'wā, or **Yorks Corners,** a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., about 32 miles N.N.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches.

East Genoa, je-no'ạ, a post-hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y., about 22 miles S. of Auburn.

East Georgia, jor'je-ạ, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Vt., in Georgia township, on the Central Vermont Railroad, 23 miles N.N.E. of Burlington. It has a church.

East Ger'man, a post-hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., about 26 miles N. by E. from Binghamton.

East Ger'mantown, a post-village of Wayne co., Ind., in Jackson township, on the Martindale Fork of the Whitewater River, and on the railroad which connects Richmond with Indianapolis, about 12 miles W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches and a plough-factory. Pop. 536.

East Gib'son, a post-office of Manitowoc co., Wis.

East Gil'ead, a post-office of Branch co., Mich.

East Glastenbury, glas'sẹn-bẹr-re, a post-hamlet of Hartford co., Conn., in Glastenbury township, 10 or 11 miles S.E. of Hartford. It has a church, 2 paper-mills, a woollen-mill, and a granite-quarry.

East Glenelg, Ontario. See MARKDALE.

East Glen'ville, a post-office of Schenectady co., N.Y.

East Gloucester, glŏs'tẹr, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Gloucester township, or city, on the ocean, 30 miles N.E. of Boston. It has a church, a boat-yard, and a manufactory of oil-cloth.

East Golden, gōld'ẹn, a post-hamlet of Oceana co., Mich., on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 10 miles S. of Pentwater. It has a saw-mill.

East Go'shen, a township of Chester co., Pa. P. 696.

East Graf'ton, a hamlet of Grafton co., N.H., 1 mile from Grafton Railroad Station. It has a church, a woollen-mill, and 3 saw-mills.

East Gran'by, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., in East Granby township, about 16 miles N. by W. from Hartford. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 853.

East Granger, grain'jẹr, a post-office in Granger township, Alleghany co., N.Y.

East Gran'ville, a post-hamlet of Hampden co., Mass., in Granville township, 20 miles W. by S. of Springfield. It has a church.

East Granville, a post-hamlet of Addison co., Vt., in Granville township, on the Central Vermont Railroad, 22 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier Junction. It has a lumber-mill. Pop. about 50.

East Green'bush, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in East Greenbush township, about 7 miles S.S.E. of Albany. It has 2 churches. The township is bounded on the W. by the Hudson River. Pop. of the township, 2067.

East Greene, a post-office of Erie co., Pa.

East Greens'borough, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., Vt., 2 miles from Greensborough Bend. It has a lumber-mill.

East Greens'burg, a station in Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Southwestern Pennsylvania Railroad, 1 mile from Greensburg.

East Green'ville, a post-hamlet of Stark co., O., in Tuscarawas township, 5 miles W. of Massillon. It has a church.

East Greenville, a post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa., in Upper Hanover township, on the Perkiomen Railroad, 19 miles S. of Allentown. It has 2 churches, a national bank, a seminary, and manufactures of carriages, cigars, and furniture. Pop. about 400.

East Green'wich, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., about 38 miles N.N.E. of Albany. It is 4½ miles W. of Salem. It has 2 churches, a woollen-mill, and a manufactory of sash and blinds.

East Greenwich, a post-village, capital of Kent co., R.I., is in East Greenwich township, on the W. side of Narragansett Bay, and on the Stonington & Providence Railroad, 14 miles S. of Providence, and 14 miles by water N.N.W. of Newport. It has 4 or more churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, and several cotton-mills and print-works. Here is a Methodist school, called the Providence Conference Seminary. The township has 6 churches. Pop. of the township, 3120; of the village, 2301.

East Green'wood, a post-office of St. Clair co., Mich.

East Greenwood, a post-office of Muskingum co., O.

East Grin'stead, a market-town of England, co. of Sussex, on a railway, 26 miles S. of London. It has a grammar-school. Pop. 5390.

East Groton, graw'tọn, a station in Middlesex co., Mass., on the Nashua, Acton & Boston Railroad, 9 miles S. of Nashua, N.H.

East Grove, a township of Lee co., Ill. Pop. 765.

East Grove'land, a post-office of Livingston co., N.Y.

East Guilford, ghĭl'fọrd, a post-hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., on the Unadilla River, and on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, at or near New Berlin Junction, about 32 miles N.E. of Binghamton. It has a church and a grist-mill.

East Guilford, or **Algiers,** al-jeerz', a village of Windham co., Vt., in Guilford township, 3 miles S.W. of Brattleborough. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of baby-carriages.

East Had'dam, a post-township of Middlesex co., Conn., on the E. side of the Connecticut River, about 15 miles below Middletown, and 28 miles S.S.E. of Hartford. It has 7 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, a ship-yard, 13 cotton-mills, 3 manufactories of britannia spoons, and 2 of coffin-trimmings. It contains villages named Goodspeed's Landing, Moodus, and Leesville. Total pop. 2951. East Haddam Post-Office is at Goodspeed's Landing.

Eastham, east'ạm, a post-township of Barnstable co., Mass., is part of the peninsula of Cape Cod. It is bounded on the E. by the ocean, and on the W. by Cape Cod Bay. It is intersected by the Cape Cod Railroad, and has a church. Pop. 639. Eastham Station is 97 miles by rail from Boston.

East Ham'burg, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in East Hamburg township, 10 or 12 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches, the East Hamburg Friends' Institute, a wagon-shop, and a basket-factory. Pop. of township, 2392.

East Ham'ilton, a post-hamlet of Madison co., N.Y., on a branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, about 25 miles S.S.W. of Utica. It has a church.

East Hamilton, a post-village of Shelby co., Tex., on the Sabine River, at the head of navigation, 75 miles S. of Shreveport. It has several stores, and is said to have more trade than any other place in the county.

East Ham'lin, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., N.Y., and a station on the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, 13 miles W. of Charlotte. It has a church and 15 houses.

East Hamp'den, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., on the W. bank of the Penobscot River, 2 miles S.W. of Bangor. It has 3 steam saw-mills and 4 stores.

East Hamp'stead, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in Hampstead township, 20 miles S.E. of Manchester.

East Hamp'ton, a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn., in Chatham township, on the Air-Line Railroad or the New Haven, Middletown & Willimantic Railroad, 9 miles E. of Middletown. It has 4 churches, a graded school, and manufactories of bells and coffin-trimmings. Pop. estimated at 500. Here is an iron bridge or viaduct 1200 feet long and 140 feet high.

East Hampton, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., in East Hampton township, on the Connecticut River Railroad (East Hampton Branch), and on the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, 71 miles N. of New Haven, and 17 miles N.N.W. of Springfield. It contains 4 churches, a national bank, the Williston Seminary, a newspaper office, and manufactures of buttons, suspenders, rubber goods, machinery, and cotton yarn. Pop. estimated at 2400. The Connecticut River touches the E. border of the township. Pop. of the township, 3972.

East Hampton, a post-village and summer resort in East Hampton township, Suffolk co., N.Y., is about 1 mile from the Atlantic Ocean, and 7 miles S.E. of Sag Harbor.

It has an academy, 2 churches, and 2 windmills. Pop. about 600. The township forms the eastern part of Long Island, and has a pop. of 2303.

East Han′nibal, a station in Pike co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, on the Hannibal & Naples Railroad, and on a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, opposite Hannibal, Mo., with which city it is connected by a fine iron bridge.

East Han′over, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. 1723. It is bounded E. by East Hanover, in Lebanon co.

East Hanover, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., in East Hanover township, about 18 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. The township has 5 churches and a woollen-factory. Pop. of the township, 1737.

East Hard′wick, a post-village in Hardwick township, Caledonia co., Vt., on the Lamoille River, and on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 30 miles N.W. of St. Johnsbury, and about 24 miles N.N.E. of Montpelier. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of carriages, leather, sash, and blinds.

East Har′ling, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 22 miles S.W. of Norwich. Pop. 1085.

East Harps′well, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., on the sea-coast, 7 miles S. by E. of Brunswick.

East Harp′tree, a village of England, co. of Somerset, 6½ miles N. of Wells. Pop. of parish, 675.

East Hart′ford, a post-village of East Hartford township, Hartford co., Conn., is on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, opposite Hartford, and on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill and Connecticut Central Railroads. It has manufactures of paper, carriages, &c. The township contains another village, named Burnside, has 4 churches, and a pop. of 3007.

East Hart′land, a post-office of Hartford co., Conn.

East Har′wich, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., in Harwich township, on an inlet of the sea, 4 miles E. of Harwich Railroad Station, and 88 miles S.E. of Boston. It has a church and a high school. Pop. about 350.

East Hastings, hās-tings, a station on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 1 mile S.E. of Hastings, Minn.

East Hatley, Quebec. See Hatley.

East Ha′ven, a post-hamlet in East Haven township, New Haven co., Conn., on Long Island Sound, 3½ miles S. by E. of New Haven. It has copper-smelting-works. East Haven Station on the Shore Line Railroad is 5 miles E. of New Haven. Pop. of township, 2714.

East Haven, a post-township of Essex co., Vt. P. 191.

East Haverhill, hā′vẹr-ĭl, post-office, Essex co., Mass.

East Haverhill, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., in Haverhill township, on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 5 miles E.S.E. of Haverhill. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber, scythe-stones, and starch.

East Hawkesbury, hawks′bẹr-re, a post-village in Prescott co., Ontario, 12 miles W. of Point Fortune. Pop. 100.

East He′bron, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me., in Hebron township, on the Portland & Oxford Central Railroad, about 45 miles N. of Portland.

East Hebron, a post-office of Grafton co., N.H.

East Hebron, a post-office of Potter co., Pa.

East Hemp′field, a post-township of Lancaster co., Pa., about 30 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg, is intersected by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and has lead- and zinc-mines. It contains villages named Landisville and Petersburg. East Hempfield Post-Office is at Petersburg. Pop. 2602.

East Hen′derson, a station of Le Sueur co., Minn., in Tyrone township, on the Minnesota River, opposite the town of Henderson, and on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, 28 miles S. of Mankato, and 58 miles from St. Paul.

East Hen‵riet′ta, a village of Monroe co., N.Y., in Henrietta township, 7 or 8 miles S. of Rochester. It has several churches near it.

East Her′eford, a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, on the borders of New Hampshire, 21 miles E.S.E. of Coaticook. Pop. 150.

East Hick′man, a post-village of Fayette co., Ky., 6 miles from Providence Station. It has a church and a hemp-factory.

East Hick′ory, a post-hamlet of Forest co., Pa., 1 mile from Hickory Station. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

East High′gate, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Vt., in Highgate township, on the Missisquoi River, about 11 miles N.E. of St. Albans, and on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 11 miles E. of Lake Champlain. It has a scythe-factory.

East Hill, a hamlet of Livingston co., N.Y., in Nunda township, 2½ miles from Nunda Station. It has a church.

East Hins′dale, a post-office of Queens co., N.Y., on the Flushing, North Shore & Central Railroad, at Hinsdale Station, 14 miles E. of New York City.

East Hi′ram, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me., in Hiram township, near the Saco River, ½ mile from Hiram Railroad Station. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lumber, boots, and salt-boxes.

East Hol′liston, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Holliston township, on the Milford Branch of the Boston & Albany Railroad, 25 miles W.S.W. of Boston. It has a manufactory of boots.

East Ho′mer, a post-hamlet of Cortland co., N.Y., on the railroad from Norwich to Cortland (a branch of the Midland Railroad), 7 miles N.E. of Cortland, and about 27 miles S. of Syracuse. It has a church and a wagon-shop.

East Homer, a post-office of Potter co., Pa.

East Hoo′sick, a station in Rensselaer co., N.Y., on the Harlem Extension Railroad, 7 miles from Bennington, Vt., and near the Vermont line.

East Houns′field, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., N.Y., 1 mile from the Watertown & Sackets Harbor Railroad. It has a church.

East Hub′bardston, a post-hamlet of Worcester co., Mass., on Ware River, about 14 miles S.S.W. of Fitchburg, and 1 mile from the Boston, Barre & Gardner Railroad. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, &c.

East Hub′bardton, a post-office of Rutland co., Vt.

East Hum′boldt Mountains, a N. and S. range in the S. part of Elko co., Nev., having the Ruby Valley on the E. and the Huntingdon Valley on the W. Some of its peaks are reported to exceed the height of 15,000 feet.

East Hunter, New York. See Tannersville.

East Hunt′ingdon, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. 2134. It contains Bethany, West Bethany, Stonersville, Scottdale, and Reagantown, and has 6 churches, and manufactures of iron, coke, &c.

East Indies, in′deez, a collective name vaguely applied to India, Indo-China, and the Malay Archipelago. See India, and Malay Archipelago.

East Ir′ving, a hamlet of Benton co., Iowa, 5 miles N. of Belle Plain. It contains 2 churches and the Irving Institute. Pop. 84.

East Island, Indian Ocean. See Crozet Islands.

East Jack′son, a post-office of Waldo co., Me.

East Jaf′frey, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., in Jaffrey township, on the Monadnock Railroad, about 40 miles S.W. of Concord. It has a high school, a national bank, a savings-bank, manufactures of cotton goods, flour, lumber, &c., and 3 churches. It is about 3 miles from Monadnock Mountain.

East Jav′a, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., N.Y., in Java township, about 35 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It has a cheese-factory and a store.

East Jed‵dore′, or **Lake′ville,** a post-village in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, 38 miles from Halifax. Pop. 100.

East Jef′ferson, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me., in Jefferson township, about 22 miles S.E. of Augusta. It has a church, a high school, and a lumber-mill.

East Jew′ett, a post-office of Greene co., N.Y.

East Jor′dan, a post-hamlet of Charlevoix co., Mich., in South Arm township, on Jordan River, 17 miles W.N.W. of Boyne Falls. It has trade in wood and bark.

East Junius, ju′nĭ-us, a hamlet of Seneca co., N.Y., 7 miles from Lyons. Pop. about 100.

East Ken′dall, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., N.Y., on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 22 miles W.N.W. of Rochester. It has a church.

East Kent, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn., about 25 miles N. of Danbury. It has a church.

East Kil′lingly, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., in Killingly township, about 22 miles W. of Providence, R.I. It has several cotton-factories.

East King′ston, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., N.H., in East Kingston township, and on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 45 miles N. of Boston. It has a town hall, a store, and about 10 houses. Pop. of the township, 553.

East Knox, nox, a post-office of Waldo co., Me.

East Koy, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., N.Y., in Pike township, 4 miles from Portage Station. It has a cheese-factory and a manufactory of pumps and rakes.

East Koy Creek unites with West Koy Creek, and enters the Genesee River in Alleghany co., N.Y.

East Lack‵awan′nock, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 672.

East′lake, a post-office of Lake co., Cal., is on Clear Lake, at Sulphur Bank mining-camp, 18 miles from Lakeport. Here is a mine of mercury, and sulphur is found.

East Lake, a post-township of Dare co., N.C., on the N. side of Albemarle Sound. Pop. 251.

East Lamoine, la-moin', post-office, Hancock co., Me.

East Lam'peter, a township of Lancaster co., Pa., traversed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, main line. Pop. 2263. It contains Bird in Hand.

East Lanc'aster, a village in Berne township, Fairfield co., O., on the Hocking River, which separates it from Lancaster, 32 miles S.E. of Columbus. Pop. 566.

East'land, a county in the N. central part of Texas, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is drained by the Leon River, which rises in it, and by Colony Creek. The surface is diversified by high ridges or hills, called Comanche Mountains and Leon River Mountains. The soil is fertile. Capital, Eastland. Pop. 88.

Eastland, a post-village, capital of Eastland co., Tex., about 170 miles N.N.W. of Austin. It has a church and a newspaper office. Pop. 88.

East Lan'daff', a hamlet of Grafton co., N.H., in Landaff township, 8 miles S. of Littleton. It has a church and manufactures of lumber and starch.

East Lan'sing, a post-hamlet of Tompkins co., N.Y., about 10 miles N. of Ithaca.

East La'port', a post-office of Jackson co., N.C.

East Leavenworth, lĕv'ẹn-worth, a station of Platte co., Mo., on the Missouri River, opposite Leavenworth, Kansas. It is on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, at City Point.

East Leb'anon, a station in York co., Me., in the town of Lebanon, on the Portland & Rochester Railroad, 9 miles E. of Rochester, N.H.

East Lebanon, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., in Lebanon township, on the Mascoma River, and on the Northern Railroad, 61 miles N.W. of Concord. It has about 40 dwellings. Here is a fine lake, named Mascoma.

East Lee, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., in Lee township, 1½ miles from Lee Station. It has a church, a machine-shop, a paper-mill, a foundry, &c.

East Lem'on, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., Pa., in Lemon township, 6 miles N. by E. of Tunkhannock. It has a church and a flour-mill.

East Lemp'ster, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.H., 10 miles from Newport. It has 2 churches, a lumber-mill, and a shoe-factory.

East Le'on, a post-hamlet of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 5 miles N.W. of Cattaraugus Station. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

East Le Roy, a post-office of Calhoun co., Mich.

East Lew'istown, a post-hamlet of Mahoning co., O., in Beaver township, 22 miles E. of Alliance. Pop. 105.

East Lex'ington, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Lexington township, on the Middlesex Central Railroad, 2 miles from Lexington village, and 10 miles N.W. of Boston. It has a church, a tannery, &c.

East Lib'erty, a station in Clermont co., O., on the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad, 3 miles W. of Batavia.

East Liberty, a post-village of Logan co., O., in Perry township, about 10 miles E. of Bellefontaine. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, a steam saw-mill, and several flowing wells of good water. Pop. about 200.

East Liberty, a former borough of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 5 miles E. of Pittsburg, is the seat of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. It was annexed to Pittsburg in 1872. It has 13 churches, 2 banks, a female college, and manufactures of railroad-cars, white lead, carriages, sash, doors, &c., with extensive cattle-yards.

East Liberty, a post-village in Dunbar township, Fayette co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River, opposite Dawson, and about 37 miles direct S.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has a church, a foundry, and a cabinet-shop.

East Liberty, a post-office of Page co., Va.

East Lim'ington, a post-office of York co., Me.

East Lincoln, link'ọn, a township of Logan co., Ill. Pop. 3397. It contains a part of Lincoln, the county seat.

East Lincoln, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me.

East Lincoln, a post-office of Polk co., Wis.

East Line, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., on the railroad from Albany to Whitehall, 28 miles N. of Albany. It has a church, a carriage-shop, and about 25 houses.

East Litch'field, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn., is at Litchfield Station on the Naugatuck Railroad, 12 miles S. of Winsted. It has a chapel and a paper-mill.

East Lit'tleton, a station in Middlesex co., Mass., on the Nashua, Acton & Boston Railroad, 8 miles N. of Concord.

East Liv'ermore, a post-village in East Livermore township, Androscoggin co., Me., on the E. bank of the Androscoggin River, and on the Maine Central Railroad, 32 miles N. of Lewiston. It has 3 churches and several mills. Pop. of the township, 1004.

East Livermore Mills, a post-hamlet of Androscoggin co., Me., about 20 miles W.N.W. of Augusta.

East Liv'erpool, a post-village of Columbiana co., O., in Liverpool township, on the Ohio River, about 24 miles above Steubenville, and on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 44 miles W.N.W. of Pittsburg, and 4 miles N.E. of Wellsville. It has 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a national bank, 2 machine-shops, a handsome public school building, and extensive manufactures of stoneware, earthenware, and terra-cotta. Here are about 16 potteries, which produce granite-ware, yellow-ware, &c. Pop. about 3000.

East Loch Tar'bert (or **Tarbet**), a small inlet of Loch Fyne, Argyleshire, Scotland. It approaches within 1 mile of the much larger West Loch Tarbert, and thus nearly separates Kintyre from the mainland.

East Loch Tar'bet, an inlet on the E. coast of the island of Lewis, Scotland. It is 6 miles long by 4½ broad, and closely approaches West Loch Tarbet.

East London, lŭn'dọn, a seaport of Cape Colony, on the S.E. coast, at the mouth of Umzinyati River, 28 miles by rail S.E. of King William's Town. It is the third port for export trade in the colony. Pop. 2134. Area of the East London district, 1707 square miles. Pop. 15,466.

East Long Branch, a post-hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., is on the Atlantic Ocean, about ½ mile E. of Long Branch, and ½ mile from the New Jersey Southern Railroad. Here are several hotels and 2 churches.

East Longmeadow, long-mĕd'o, a post-hamlet in Longmeadow township, Hampden co., Mass., on the Connecticut Central Railroad, 6¾ miles S.E. of Springfield. It has 2 churches, and quarries of brown sandstone.

East Looe, a town of England. See LOOE.

East Lo'well, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., in Lowell township, 6 miles E. of Enfield Station. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

East Lyme, a post-village of New London co., Conn., in East Lyme township, about 7 miles W.N.W. of New London. The township is bounded on the S. by Long Island Sound, and intersected by the railroad which connects New Haven with New London. It has 4 churches and a manufactory of batting and wick, and contains another village, named Niantic. Pop. of the township, 1506.

East Lyn'don, a post-office of Aroostook co., Me.

East Lynn, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad from Bloomington to Lafayette, Ind., 66 miles E. of Bloomington. It has a church.

East Lynne, lĭn, a post-village of Cass co., Mo., on the Osage division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 59 miles W. of Sedalia. It has several churches. Pop. about 200.

East McDonough, măk-dŏn'ọh, a post-office of Chenango co., N.Y.

East Machi'as, a post-village of Washington co., Me., in East Machias township, about 10 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and 75 miles E. by S. from Bangor. It is at the mouth of East Machias River, which enters Machias Bay, and is supported partly by navigation, ship-building, and the lumber-business. It has a money-order post-office, an academy, and several churches. Steamboats ply between this place and Portland. Pop. 700; of the township, 2017.

East Macon, mā'kọn, a village of Bibb co., Ga., on the left bank of the Ocmulgee River, opposite Macon. It is a part of that city. It has 3 churches, a cotton-mill, and the machine-shops of the Central Railroad. Pop. 675.

East Mad'ison, a post-hamlet in Madison township, Somerset co., Me., 6 miles N. of Skowhegan. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and a slate-quarry.

East Madison, a post-hamlet in Madison township, Carroll co., N.H., 6 miles S.E. of Madison. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

East Ma'hanoy', a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., 5½ miles E. of Mahanoy City (which is reached by a railroad tunnel), on the East Mahanoy Railroad, at the junction of the Catawissa Railroad and the Little Schuylkill Railroad.

East Maho'ning, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. 1139, exclusive of Marion.

East Main, a region of the Dominion of Canada, belonging to the North-West Territories, but entirely detached from the main portion of that province. It consists of that part of the Labrador peninsula of which the waters flow into Hudson's Bay and Hudson's Strait. The bay and strait just named bound it on the W. and N. respectively, on the E. lies Labrador proper, and on the S. the province of Quebec. East Main is a region of the wildest and most complete desolation, having a rocky and forbidding surface, a very cold climate, and a scanty Indian population, among whom dwell a few Catholic missionaries.

East Maine, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., in Maine township, 7 miles N.N.W. of Binghamton.

East Main (or Slade) River, a river of Labrador, enters James Bay on its E. side, in lat. 52° 15′ N., lon. 78° 41′ W., after a course estimated at 400 miles.

East Maitland, Australia. See MAITLAND.

East′man, a post-village, capital of Dodge co., Ga., on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 56 miles S.S.E. of Macon. It has a court-house, a high school, a newspaper office, 2 lumber-mills, and a large hotel, called Uplands Hotel, built for a winter resort. Pop. about 500.

Eastman, a post-hamlet of Itawamba co., Miss., 12½ miles E. of Fulton. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Eastman, a post-township of Crawford co., Wis., about 12 miles N. of Prairie du Chien, is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River. It has 3 churches, and a hamlet named Eastman, 14 miles from Prairie du Chien. P. 1443.

East Man′chester, a hamlet of Bennington co., Vt., 1½ miles from Manchester. It is at the base of the Green Mountains.

East′mansville, a post-village in Polkton township, Ottawa co., Mich., on Grand River, 4 miles from Coopersville Station, and about 22 miles S.E. of Muskegon. It has 2 churches, a planing-mill, a grist-mill, and manufactures of lumber, wagons, and wooden bowls. Pop. about 300.

East Mar′ion, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Southold township, on Long Island Sound, 2 or 3 miles E. of Greenport. It has a church and a windmill. Pop. 300.

East Marlborough, marl′bŭr-rụh, a township in Chester co., Pa. Pop. 1401. Post-office, Unionville.

East Marsh′field, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., in Marshfield township, on the Old Colony Railroad, near the ocean, and about 30 miles S.E. of Boston. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of shoes and boxes.

East Mar′tinsburg, a post-office of Lewis co., N.Y.

East Ma′sonville, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., in Masonville township, 3 miles from Sidney Centre.

East Mauch Chunk, mawk chŭnk′, a post-borough of Carbon co., Pa., on the left bank of the Lehigh River, and on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opposite Mauch Chunk. It is surrounded with picturesque scenery. It has a house of sisters of charity and 4 churches. Pop. 1585.

East Medford, Massachusetts. See GLENWOOD.

East Med′way, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., in Medway township, and on the New York & New England Railroad, 22 miles S.W. of Boston. It has a church, a bell-foundry, and a manufactory of organs.

East Mel′rose, a post-village in Jackson township, Monroe co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 15 miles E. of Chariton, and 39 miles W. of Ottumwa. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, and a grist-mill. Here is Melrose Post-Office.

East Men′don, a village of Monroe co., N.Y., in Mendon township, 2½ miles from Fisher. It has 2 churches.

East Mer′cer, a post-office of Somerset co., Me.

East Mer′edith, a post-hamlet in Meredith township, Delaware co., N.Y., 10 miles N. of Delhi. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

East Mer′iden, a post-office of Steele co., Minn.

East Middleborough, Mass. See EDDYVILLE.

East Mid′dlebury, a post-village of Addison co., Vt., in Middlebury township, 4 miles S.E. of Middlebury, and about 28 miles N. by W. from Rutland. It has a church, a woollen-mill, a saw-mill, a sash-factory, &c.

East Mid′dleton, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis., 7 or 8 miles W.S.W. of Madison, and 2½ miles S. of Middleton Station. It has a church.

East Mi′lan, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Mich., in Milan township, 4 miles N. of Dundee, and about 44 miles S.W. of Detroit. It is on the projected Toledo & Ann Arbor Railroad. It has 3 churches, a bending-factory, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 150.

East Mill′stone, Somerset co., N.J., is a part of the village of Millstone, and is on the E. bank of the Millstone River, at the junction of the Mercer & Somerset Railroad with the Millstone Branch of the Camden & Amboy Railroad, 8 miles W. of New Brunswick. Here is East Millstone Post-Office.

East Mil′ton, a post-village in Milton township, Norfolk co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, 7 miles S. of Boston. It has a church and a granite-quarry.

East Minneap′olis, a railroad station in the city of Minneapolis, Minn., E. of the Mississippi River.

East Mon′mouth, a post-hamlet in Monmouth township, Kennebec co., Me., 3 miles from Monmouth Station.

East Monroe, mọn-rō′, a post-village in Fairfield township, Highland co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 30 miles W. of Chillicothe. It has a church, a flouring-mill, and a hotel. Pop. 163.

East Montpe′lier, a post-office and station in East Montpelier township, Washington co., Vt., on the Winooski River, and on the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad, 6 miles E. of Montpelier. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1130.

East Mor′iches, a post-village in Brookhaven township, Suffolk co., N.Y., on the S. shore of Long Island, about 10 miles S.W. of Riverhead. It has a church, a tannery, and nearly 45 houses. Pop. about 350.

East Morrisa′nia, a locality within the limits of New York City (see MORRISANIA). It has an Ursuline convent and a Catholic academy.

East Mor′row, a village in Salem township, Warren co., O., on the Miami River, about 30 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It is adjacent to Morrow. Pop. 262.

East Mount Ver′non, a village in East Chester township, Westchester co., N.Y. Pop. 500.

East Nant′meal, a post-township of Chester co., Pa., about 20 miles S.S.E. of Reading. It has 2 churches. Pop. 920.

East Nassau, nas-saw′, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Nassau township, 1 mile from Brainard Station, and about 18 miles S.E. of Albany. It has 2 churches.

East Nebras′ka City, a station in Fremont co., Iowa, on the Missouri River, opposite Nebraska City, and on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, 39 miles by rail below Council Bluffs, or 88 miles by water. It is also the S.W. terminus of a branch of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad.

East Nel′son, a township of Moultrie co., Ill. Pop. 1021. It contains Nelson Station, or Farlow.

East Newark, New Jersey. See HARRISON.

East New′ark, a post-office of Caledonia co., Vt.

East New′bern, a post-hamlet of Jersey co., Ill., 14 miles N.W. of Alton. It has a flour-mill and a church.

East New′field, a post-office of Tompkins co., N.Y., on the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre Railroad, 6 miles S. of Ithaca.

East New Mar′ket, a post-village of Dorchester co., Md., on the Dorchester & Delaware Railroad, 13 miles E. by N. from Cambridge, and about 2 miles from the Choptank River. It has 2 churches and a high school or seminary. Much fruit is shipped here. Pop. about 500.

East New Mil′ford, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., 4 miles from New Milford Station. It has a church, 2 saw-mills, &c.

East New′port, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me., and a station on the Maine Central Railroad, 24 miles W. of Bangor.

East New Port′land, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Me., 7 miles N.W. of North Anson. It has a church.

East New Sha′ron, a post-office of Franklin co., Me.

East New Vineyard, vin′yạrd, a post-office of Franklin co., Me.

East New York, a post-village of Kings co., N.Y., in New Lots township, near the eastern boundary of Brooklyn, and about 5 miles S.E. of the city of New York. It is on the Brooklyn Central Branch Railroad and the Manhattan Beach Railway, and is connected with Brooklyn by lines of street-railway. It contains 10 churches, a savings-bank, a fine town hall, a brush-factory, and manufactories of fire-works and of lead-pencils. Pop. about 12,000.

East Nichols, nĭk′ọlz, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., N.Y., 6 miles S. of Owego. It has a church.

East Nod′away, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Iowa, on the East Branch of Nodaway River, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Corning.

East North′field, a post-office of Cook co., Ill.

East North′port, a post-village and summer resort of Waldo co., Me., in Northport township, on Penobscot Bay, 3 miles S. of Belfast. It has a public hall, a hotel, and about 50 cottages. Here is the Wesleyan Grove camp-ground.

East Northport, Long Island. See GENOLA.

East North′wood, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in Northwood township, about 20 miles E. of Concord. It has a church, 2 stores, and a carriage-shop.

East North Yar′mouth, a post-office of Cumberland co., Me.

East Nor′ton, a post-hamlet of Bristol co., Mass., in Norton township, on the New Bedford or Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad, at Norton Station, 29 miles S. of Boston. It has a lumber-mill and a shoe-factory.

East Nor′walk, a post-office of Huron co., O., 3 miles from Norwalk.

East Nor′way, a post-hamlet of Doniphan co., Kansas, on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, 18 miles W. of St. Joseph. Here is a Norwegian settlement.

East Norwe′gian, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa., has coal-mines, and is traversed by various railroads centring at Pottsville. Pop. 983.

East Nor′wich, a hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., in Norwich township, 1½ miles from Norwich. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

East Norwich, a post-village of Queens co., N.Y., in Oyster Bay township, about 27 miles E.N.E. of Brooklyn, and 2 miles from Syosset Station. It has a church. P. 225.

East Not′tingham, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. 1400, exclusive of a part of Hopewell (which see).

East Oak′field, a post-hamlet of Genesee co., N.Y., 8 miles N.W. of Batavia. It has about 20 houses, a pump-factory, and a grist-mill.

East Oak′land, formerly **Brook′lyn,** is a ward of Oakland City, Alameda co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 2 miles E. of Oakland Station. It contains 5 churches, 2 tanneries, 2 potteries, a newspaper office, 2 carriage-shops, a flour-mill, and a manufactory of jute sacks. The site of East Oakland is high and undulating ground which affords good locations for residences. It is separated from the other portion of the city by a small inlet or estuary of the Bay of San Francisco.

East Oakland, a township of Coles co., Ill. Pop. 1500. The post-office and station are at Oakland.

East Oasis, o-a′sis, a post-office of Waushara co., Wis.

East′on, a post-office of El Paso co., Col.

Easton, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., in Easton township, 9 miles N.W. of Bridgeport. The township has 4 churches. Pop. of the township, 1288.

Easton, a post-hamlet of Mason co., Ill., in Sherman township, on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 12 miles E. of Havana.

Easton, a station in Hendricks co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 3 miles E. of Danville.

Easton, a post-village of Leavenworth co., Kansas, on Stranger Creek, in Easton township, and on the Kansas Central Railroad, 16 miles W. by N. of Leavenworth. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1241.

Easton, a post-township of Aroostook co., Me., 37 miles N. of Houlton. Pop. 522.

Easton, a post-village, capital of Talbot co., Md., is near a navigable inlet of Chesapeake Bay, and on the Maryland & Delaware Railroad, 81 miles S.S.W. of Wilmington, Del., and about 50 miles S.S.E. of Baltimore. It has a court-house, a high school, a national bank, 7 churches, several lumber-mills, and an iron-foundry, and is the seat of a Protestant Episcopal bishop. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 2110.

Easton, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., in Easton township, on the Old Colony Railroad, 25 miles S. of Boston. It has several churches, 2 iron-foundries, a shoe-factory, and a mill for cotton thread. The township contains a larger village, named North Easton, and a pop. of 3898.

Easton, a township of Ionia co., Mich. Pop. 1164. It is traversed by the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad.

Easton, a post-village of Faribault co., Minn., on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, 29 miles W. of Albert Lea. It has several churches, a seminary, and a broom-factory.

Easton, a post-village of Buchanan co., Mo., on Malden Creek, and on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 12 miles E. of St. Joseph. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and a grist-mill. Pop. 318.

Easton, a post-office of Grafton co., N.H.

Easton, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., in Easton township, on the Greenwich & Johnsonville Railroad, 27 miles N. by E. from Albany. It has about 20 houses, a church, and the Marshall Seminary. The township is bounded on the W. by the Hudson River, and contains a village named North Easton. Pop. of the township, 2463.

Easton, a post-village of Wayne co., O., in Chippewa township, on the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railroad, 17½ miles N.W. of Massillon.

Easton, a city and the capital of Northampton co., Pa., is pleasantly situated on the Delaware River, at the mouth of the Lehigh, 67 miles by railroad N. of Philadelphia, 75 miles W. of New York, and 17 miles E.N.E. of Allentown. It is on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at the junction of the Amboy division, and on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, which connects here with the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Belvidere Delaware Railroad. It is also the W. terminus of the Morris & Essex Railroad. A bridge across the Delaware connects it with Phillipsburg, in New Jersey, and an iron bridge across the Lehigh connects it with South Easton. Easton is partly built on the sides of hills, and is surrounded by picturesque scenery. It is laid out in rectangular blocks, with a public square in the centre. It is lighted with gas and supplied with good spring-water distributed in pipes. It contains 19 churches, an opera-house, a public library, an academy, 2 national banks, 2 savings-banks, a high school, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 4 weekly newspapers. Here is Lafayette College (Presbyterian), which was organized in 1831 and has 25 professors and about 270 students annually. Easton has several iron-furnaces, rolling-mills, machine-shops, foundries, flouring-mills, and manufactures of locks, ropes, wire, sheet-iron, lumber, furniture, &c.; also 3 street-railway companies. It is situated at the junction of the Delaware, Lehigh, and Morris Canals, by which large quantities of coal, iron, grain, lumber, stone, &c., are received and exported. Many factories and mills of Phillipsburg and South Easton are owned by citizens of Easton. Pop. 10,987.

Easton, a post-office of Monongalia co., W. Va.

Easton, a post-village of Adams co., Wis., in Easton township, about 30 miles N.W. of Portage City. It has a flouring-mill. Pop. of the township, 317. Many hops are produced here.

Easton Corners, New York. See North Easton.

East′on's, a station in Marshall co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 23 miles S. by E. of Wheeling.

Easton's Corners, a post-village in Grenville co., Ontario, 3 miles from Irish Creek. Pop. 250.

East Or′ange, a post-village of Sioux co., Iowa, on the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, 42 miles N.N.E. of Sioux City. It has 2 churches.

East Orange, a post-village in East Orange township, on the eastern border of the city of Orange, Essex co., N.J., on the Morris & Essex Railroad, 3 miles W.N.W. of Newark. It has 9 churches, a newspaper office, a military academy, and 3 fine public school buildings of brick, which cost each about $25,000. The principal streets are lighted with gas. Here are numerous fine villas, and many business men of New York reside here. Pop. 6500.

East Orange, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Vt., in Orange township, 14 miles N.W. of Bradford Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

East Or′angeville, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., N.Y., 2½ miles W. of Warsaw. It has a cheese-factory.

East Or′land, a post-office of Cook co., Ill.

East Or′leans, a post-hamlet of Barnstable co., Mass., in Orleans township, 1 mile E. of Orleans Station on the Cape Cod Railroad, and about 1 mile from the sea.

East Or′rington, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Orrington township, 2½ miles from Brewer Village. It has a church, a tannery, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 200.

East O′tis, a hamlet of Berkshire co., Mass., in Otis township, 10 miles W. of Russell. It has 14 dwellings.

East O′tisfield, a post-office of Cumberland co., Me.

East Ot′to, a post-hamlet of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in East Otto township, about 38 miles S. by E. from Buffalo. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, and a lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 1185.

Easto′ver, a post-office of Richland co., S.C., and a station on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 20 miles E.S.E. of Columbia.

East Paler′mo, a post-office of Waldo co., Me.

East Palermo, a post-office of Oswego co., N.Y.

East Pal′estine, a post-village of Columbiana co., O., in Unity township, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 33 miles E. of Alliance. It has 4 churches and a high school. Coal is mined here.

East Palmy′ra, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., in Palmyra township, on the Erie Canal, and on the New York Central Railroad, about 27 miles E.S.E. of Rochester. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

East Par′is, a village of Bourbon co., Ky., near Paris, the county seat. Pop. 212.

East Paris, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., in Paris township, 8 or 9 miles S.E. of Grand Rapids.

East Park, a post-office of Dutchess co., N.Y., 1 mile E. of Hyde Park.

East Par′ker, a village of Clarion co., Pa., in Perry township, on the Alleghany River, which separates it from Parker City, and on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, at Parker Station, 41 miles S. by E. of Franklin. It has 2 churches, a hotel, and an iron bridge over the river. It is the N.E. terminus of the Karns City & Parker Railroad. Oil is found near this place. Here is Pollock Post-Office.

East Par′sonfield, a post-hamlet of York co., Me., in Parsonfield township, about 35 miles W. of Portland. It has a church, 3 stores, and manufactures of carriages, &c.

East Pascagoula, Mississippi, the station-name of PASCAGOULA.

East Passaic, N.J., is a part of the city of Passaic.

East Paw Paw, a post-village of De Kalb co., Ill., 2 miles from the Chicago & Rock River Railroad, and about 35 miles W. of Aurora. It is partly in Lee co. It has a church and a classical seminary.

East Pem'broke, a post-office of Plymouth co., Mass.

East Pembroke, a post-office of Merrimack co., N.H.

East Pembroke, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., in Pembroke and Batavia townships, on the New York Central Railroad, 30 miles E.N.E. of Buffalo. It has 3 churches, an academy, a cheese-factory, and a flour-mill. Pop. 156.

East Pen'dleton, a post-office of Sabine parish, La.

East Pen'field, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., N.Y., in Penfield township, about 12 miles E. of Rochester. It has 2 churches.

East Penn, a township in Carbon co., Pa., bounded N.E. by the Lehigh River, and traversed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Pop. 862.

East Penn Junction. See EMAUS, Pa.

East Pennsborough, pĕnz'bŭr-rụh, a township of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, is traversed by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Pop. 2719.

East Pepin, pip'in, a post-office of Pepin co., Wis.

East Pep'perell, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Pepperell township, on or near the Nashua River, about 14 miles W. of Lowell. It has a paper-mill and a shoe-factory.

East Per'ham, a post-office of Aroostook co., Me.

East Peru', a post-office of Oxford co., Me.

East Pharsa'lia, a post-hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., about 44 miles S.S.E. of Syracuse.

East Pierrepont, New York. See HANNAWAY FALLS.

East Pike, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., in Pike township, 3 miles S.W. of Castile Station, and about 44 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo. It has a church, a paper-mill, a tannery, a flouring-mill, and a cheese-factory.

East Pike'land, a township of Chester co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River. Pop. 862.

East Pike Run, a township of Washington co., Pa. It is bounded E. by the Monongahela River. Pop. 817, exclusive of California, Greenfield, and West Brownsville. It has mines of coal.

East Pit'cairn, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., N.Y.

East Pitts'ton, a post-hamlet of Kennebec co., Me., in Pittston township, 14 miles S.S.E. of Augusta.

East Plainfield, Michigan. See AUSTERLITZ.

East Plain'field, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.H., in Plainfield township, 4½ miles S. of Lebanon.

East Plainfield, a hamlet of Coshocton co., O., on Wills Creek, 24 miles N.E. of Zanesville. It has 2 churches.

East Platts'mouth, a post-hamlet of Mills co., Iowa, on the Missouri River, opposite Plattsmouth, Neb., and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, which here crosses the river.

East Plym'outh, a hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn., in Plymouth township, 2 miles from Pequabuc Station. It has a church, a grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills.

East Plymouth, a post-office of Ashtabula co., O.

East Poestenkill, poos'tẹn-kĭl', a post-hamlet of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Poestenkill township, 12 miles E. by S. of Troy.

East Point, a post-village of Fulton co., Ga., on the Atlanta division of the Central Railroad, 6 miles S. of Atlanta. It is the northeast terminus of the Atlanta & West Point Railroad. It has an academy and 2 churches.

East Point, a post-office of Floyd co., Ky.

East Point, a shipping-point of Red River parish, La., on Red River, 120 miles by water below Shreveport. It has 2 stores and 3 warehouses.

East Point, a fishing-hamlet in the district of Burgeo and La Poile, Newfoundland, at the entrance to La Poile Bay, 3 miles from La Poile. Pop. 66.

East Point, or **Beaton's Point,** a post-village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, on the eastern extremity of the island, 65 miles from Charlottetown. It has a lighthouse. Pop. 150.

East Po'land, a post-hamlet of Androscoggin co., Me., in Poland township, on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 32 miles N. of Portland. The station-name is Empire Road.

East'port, a post-village of Fremont co., Iowa, in Benton township, on the Missouri River, and on the Red Oak Branch of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, about 4 miles above Nebraska City. It has 2 churches, a graded school, &c. Pop. 134.

Eastport, a port of entry of Washington co., Me., is on Moose Island, in Passamaquoddy Bay, and in Eastport township, about 25 miles S.S.E. of Calais, and 100 miles E. of Bangor. The island is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, which is crossed by a bridge. The tide rises here about 25 feet, and prevents the harbor from being obstructed with ice. This town is on the eastern frontier of the United States, and is supported partly by the fisheries, the lumber business, and coast trade. It contains 8 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, a savings-bank, and the Boynton High School. Pop. of the township, 3736.

Eastport, a post-hamlet of Antrim co., Mich., at the head of Torch Lake, 17 miles N.E. of Traverse City. It has a store and a hotel. Pop. about 100.

Eastport, a post-village of Tishemingo co., Miss., on the left bank of the Tennessee River, about 25 miles E. by S. from Corinth.

Eastport, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Brookhaven and Southampton townships, on the Sag Harbor Branch Railroad (at Moriches Station), about 70 miles E. of New York. It has a church, 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, a manufactory of wintergreen oil, and 2 hotels. Pop. 135.

Eastport, a hamlet in Mill township, Tuscarawas co., O., 3 miles N. of Uhrichsville. Pop. 25.

Eastport, a village of Coos co., Oregon, 60 miles W. of Roseburg. It has a church. Coal is mined here.

East Port'al, a station in Florida township, Berkshire co., Mass., on the Deerfield River, and on the Troy & Greenfield Railroad, at the eastern entrance to the Hoosac Tunnel, and 7 miles E. of North Adams.

East Port Ches'ter, a hamlet of Fairfield co., Conn., in Greenwich township, on Byron River, ½ mile from Port Chester, N.Y. It has 2 churches and 3 stores.

East Port'land, a post-village of Multnomah co., Oregon, on the E. bank of the Willamette River, opposite Portland, and on the Oregon & California Railroad. It has 2 churches. Pop. 830.

East Poult'ney, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt., on Poultney River, in Poultney township, 1¾ miles from Poultney Station, and about 13 miles S.W. of Rutland. It has 3 churches, a cheese-factory, a tannery, a saw-mill, &c.

East Prairieville, pra'ree-vĭl, a post-village of Rice co., Minn., 4 miles E. of Faribault. It has a church, a graded school, and a hotel.

East Prince'ton, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Princeton township, 16 miles N. of Worcester. It has a public hall, 2 chair-factories, and a lumber-mill.

East Pros'pect, a post-borough of York co., Pa., in Lower Windsor township, about 1 mile W. of the Susquehanna River, and 12 miles E. of York. It has 2 churches, a cigar-factory, &c. Pop. about 250.

East Prov'idence, a township of Bedford co., Pa., bounded W. by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, and traversed by the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad. Pop. 1274.

East Providence, a hamlet of East Providence township, Providence co., R.I. Pop 171.

East Providence, a post-township of Providence co., R.I., is separated from the city of Providence by the Seekonk or Blackstone River. It is on the Providence, Warren & Bristol Railroad and on a branch of the Boston & Providence Railroad. The township is bounded on the W. by the Pawtucket River and Narragansett Bay. It contains 2 large villages, named Watchemoket and Rumford. It has chemical works and 7 churches. Pop. of township, 4999. East Providence Post-Office is at Rumford.

East Prussia, prŭsh'yạ, the most N.E. province of Prussia, enclosed by the Baltic Sea, Russian Poland, and the province of West Prussia. Area, 14,220 square miles. It nearly corresponds to the original dukedom of Prussia. It comprises the two districts of Königsberg and Gumbinnen. Capital, Königsberg. It is an old division, restored in 1878 as a province of the realm. Pop. 1,856,421.

East Put'nam, a post-hamlet of Windham co., Conn., 3 miles S.E. of Putnam Station, and about 28 miles N.N.E. of Norwich. It has a church.

East Put'ney, in Windham co., Vt., is on the Connecticut River, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, in Putney township, 3 miles N. of Putney Station. Here is Cornton Post-Office.

East Randolph, Massachusetts. See HOLBROOK.

East Ran'dolph, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, about 17 miles E. by N. from Jamestown. It has 2 churches, 2 flour-mills, a tannery, a machine-shop, a saw-mill, a foundry, and a school called Chamberlain Institute. Pop. about 700.

East Randolph, a post-village of Orange co., Vt., in

Randolph township, on the Second Branch of White River, 25 miles S. of Montpelier. It has 2 churches. Pop. 200.

East Raymond, rā′mọnd, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., in Raymond township, about 24 miles N.N.W. of Portland.

East Redwood, California. See HAYES.

East Rich′ford, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Vt., on the Missisquoi River, and on the Southeastern Railroad, 26 miles N.W. of Newport. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a manufactory of wooden-ware.

East Rich′land, a post-village of Belmont co., O., in Richland township, 3 miles N. of Warnock Station, and 15 miles W. of Bellaire. It has a church and a flour-mill.

East Rindge, rĭnj, a post-hamlet of Cheshire co., N.H., about 24 miles S.E. of Keene. It has manufactures of brooms, lumber, and boxes.

East Ringgold, Pickaway co., O. See RINGGOLD.

East Ri′o, a station in Columbia co., Wis., on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Portage.

East River, New York, is a strait which separates the city of New York from Brooklyn and connects Long Island Sound with New York Bay. It is about 10 miles long, and ½ mile wide at the narrowest part, which is between Brooklyn and the lower end of New York, nearly 2 miles N.E. of the Battery. This river is navigable by large ships. It encloses Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's Islands.

East River, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn., on the Shore Line Railroad, 18 miles E. of New Haven.

East River, a township of Page co., Iowa, traversed by the Nodaway and its East Fork. Pop. 909.

East River, a post-hamlet of Cortland co., N.Y., on the East Branch of Tioghnioga River, and on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Cortland.

East River, a post-office of Mercer co., W. Va.

East Riv′erside, a post-office of Fayette co., Pa.

East Riv′erton, a post-office of Mason co., Mich., 11 miles E.S.E. of Ludington.

East Roch′ester, a post-village of Strafford co., N.H., in Rochester township, on Salmon River, and on the Portland & Rochester Railroad, 49 miles W.S.W. of Portland, Me., and 3 miles E. of Rochester. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of woollen goods and shoes. Pop. about 400.

East Rochester, a post-village of Columbiana co., O., in West township, on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 14 miles S. of Alliance. It has 2 churches.

East Rock′away, a post-village of Queens co., N.Y., in Hempstead township, 1 mile from Pearsall's Railroad Station, and about 14 miles E.S.E. of Brooklyn. It has a church and 2 grist-mills. It is on the sea-coast.

East Rock′port, a post-office of Cuyahoga co., O.

East Rod′man, or **Whitesville,** whīts′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Rodman township, 9 miles S. of Watertown. It has a church and a flour-mill. The post-office is East Rodman. Pop. 60.

East Rox′bury, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Vt., in Roxbury township, 5 miles S. of Northfield Station. It has a church.

East Roy′alty, a village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 3 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 130.

East Ru′lo, a post-office of Holt co., Mo.

East Rum′ford, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, 40 miles N.N.W. of Lewiston.

East Ru′pert, a post-hamlet of Bennington co., Vt., in Rupert township, on the Pawlet River, about 28 miles S.S.W. of Rutland. It has a cheese-factory.

East Rush, a village of New York. See RUSH.

East Rush, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pa.

East Rush′ford, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., N.Y., in Rushford township, about 25 miles S. of Warsaw. It has a church and manufactures of lumber, sash, and blinds.

East Rushville, Fairfield co., O. See RUSHVILLE.

East Sag′inaw, a city of Saginaw co., Mich., is on the right or E. bank of the Saginaw River, 98 miles N.N.W. of Detroit, 66 miles N.N.E. of Lansing, 12 miles S. of Bay City, and 2 miles N.E. of the town of Saginaw. It is on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad and the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, and is the E. terminus of the Saginaw Valley & St. Louis Railroad. It is the most populous town in the county, and contains 20 churches, 3 national banks, a savings-bank, a high school, an academy of music, a public library, an opera-house, a first-class hotel, a Catholic hospital and orphan asylum, and many elegant residences. Two daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Several bridges across the river connect it with Saginaw. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place, which has an extensive trade in pine lumber, salt, and other products. It has important manufactures of salt, 4 breweries, 4 large planing-mills, 2 flouring-mills, 4 foundries, with machine-shops, 3 ship-yards, and about 20 saw- and shingle-mills. The quantity of salt produced here annually is about 1,000,000 barrels. This city is supplied with water brought from the Tittabawassee River (3 miles distant) and distributed through nearly 26 miles of iron pipes. These water-works, constructed on the "Holly system," cost about $375,000. East Saginaw was incorporated in 1859. Pop. in 1860, 3001; in 1870, 11,350; in 1874, 17,084.

East Saint Cloud, a station on the northern division of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 74 miles N.W. of St. Paul, Minn., and on the Mississippi River, opposite St. Cloud. Here are fine granite-quarries, also a grain-elevator; and a good bridge connects the place with St. Cloud.

East Saint Johnsbury, jŏnz′bẹr-re, a station in Caledonia co., Vt., on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 4 miles E. of St. Johnsbury.

East Saint Lou′is, an incorporated town of St. Clair co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, opposite St. Louis, Mo. It is a terminus of 10 important railroads, the trains of which here cross the river on a grand steel bridge (see ST. LOUIS). It is the seat of St. Aloysius College (Roman Catholic), founded in 1868, and of a Catholic academy, and contains 6 churches, 2 banks, a public library, a Baptist college, and a high school. It has a brewery, a rolling-mill, a car-factory, a nail-factory, gas-works, a soda-factory, &c. Here are stock-yards which are the largest in the United States. (See NATIONAL STOCK-YARDS.) Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 10,000.

East Salamanca, New York. See SALAMANCA.

East Sa′lem, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., on the Battenkill River, 2 miles from Shushan Station, and about 40 miles N.N.E. of Albany. It has a church and a woollen-mill. Pop. about 75.

East Salem, a post-hamlet of Juniata co., Pa., 42 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches and 14 houses.

East Salisbury, sawlz′bẹr-e, a post-hamlet of Essex co., Mass., on the Eastern Railroad, at the junction of the Amesbury Branch, 2 miles N. of Newburyport. It has a church and a manufactory of boots and shoes.

East Sand′wich, a post-hamlet in Sandwich township, Barnstable co., Mass., about 60 miles S.E. of Boston. It has a church.

East San′dy, a hamlet of Venango co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, and on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 13 miles S. of Oil City. It is a centre of petroleum production, and has a flouring-mill.

East Sangerville, sang′gẹr-vĭl, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Me.

East Saugatuck, saw‵gạ-tuk′, a post-hamlet of Allegan co., Mich., on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 21 miles N. of Grand Junction. It has a church and charcoal-works, and is situated a short distance E. of the village of Saugatuck.

East Saugus, saw′gŭs, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Saugus township, on the sea-coast, 10 miles N.N.E. of Boston, with which it is connected by the Saugus Branch of the Eastern Railroad. It has a church and 7 shoe-factories. Pop. about 250.

East Schodack, sko-dak′, a post-hamlet of Rensselaer co., N.Y., 3 miles E.N.E. of Schodack Station, and about 12 miles S.S.E. of Albany. It has a church.

East Schuyler, skī′lẹr, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River, 1 mile from Frankfort Station, and about 10 miles S.E. of Utica. Pop. 100.

East Sea. See DEAD SEA and BALTIC SEA.

East Seba′go, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., in Sebago township, 4 miles N. of East Baldwin Station. It has a lumber-mill.

East Seneca, sen′e-kạ, a post-office of Erie co. N.Y.,

East Setauket, se-taw′ket, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on Long Island Sound, and on the Long Island Railroad, 50 miles E. of New York. It has 3 churches.

East Sham′burg, a hamlet of Venango co., Pa., in Oil Creek township, 3 miles from Miller Farm Station. It has a machine-shop.

East Sha′ron, a post-office of Norfolk co., Mass.

East Sharon, a post-office of Potter co., Pa.

East Shel′burne, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Mass., 6 miles W. of Greenfield.

East Shel′by, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., N.Y., about 36 miles W. of Rochester.

East Shel′don, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Vt., in Sheldon township, about 37 miles N.E. of Burlington. It has a church and a tannery.

East Shoreham, shōr′ạm, a post-hamlet of Addison co., Vt., in Shoreham township, on the Central Vermont Railroad, 9 miles E. of Ticonderoga, N.Y.

East Side, a station in Carroll co., Iowa, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 4 miles E. of Arcadia.

East Side, a post-office of Alpena co., Mich.

East Side Pub'nico Har'bor, a post-village in Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles from Barrington. P. 140.

East Sid'ney, a village of Shelby co., O., on the east bank of the Miami River, opposite Sidney. It has a flour-mill. Pop. about 150.

East Smith'field, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., in Smithfield township, about 50 miles N.N.E. of Williamsport. It has 4 churches, a graded school, and a foundry.

East Somerville, sŭm'mẹr-vĭl, a village of Middlesex co., Mass., in the city of Somerville, 3 miles N.W. of Boston, at the crossing of the Boston & Maine Railroad and the Eastern Railroad. It has a carriage-factory, a foundry, and several stores.

East Sound, a post-office of San Juan co., Wash., on Orcas Island and on Puget Sound.

East Spring'field, a post-office of Sullivan co., N.H.

East Springfield, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., about 32 miles S.E. of Utica. It has a church.

East Springfield, a post-village of Jefferson co., O., in Salem township, about 15 miles N.W. of Steubenville. It has 2 churches. Pop. 170.

East Springfield, a post-village in Springfield township, Erie co., Pa., about 22 miles W.S.W. of Erie, and 3 miles from Lake Erie. It has a tannery, a grist-mill, and a drug-store.

East Springhill, Bradford co., Pa. See SILVARA.

East Spring'port, a post-office of Jackson co., Mich.

East Steu'ben', a post-office of Oneida co., N.Y., on the Utica & Black River Railroad, 25 miles N. of Utica.

East Stock'holm, a post-hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 3 miles from Brasher Falls Station. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Here is Stockholm Post-Office.

East Stoneham, stōn'ạm, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me., in Stoneham township, about 18 miles W. of Paris. It has a manufactory of spools.

East Stoughton, sto'tọn, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., in Stoughton township, on the Old Colony Railroad, 17 miles S. of Boston. It has 2 churches, and several manufactories of boots and shoes.

East Strouds'burg, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., at Stroudsburg Station of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 1 mile from Stroudsburg. It has 3 churches, a tannery, and an iron-foundry.

East Sul'livan, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Me., in Sullivan township, on the sea-coast, about 40 miles S.E. of Bangor. It has a granite-quarry and a lumber-mill.

East Sullivan, a post-hamlet of Cheshire co., N.H., in Sullivan township, 7 miles N.E. of Keene. It has a church, a tannery, and a saw-mill.

East Sum'ner, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., on the Portland & Oxford Central Railroad, about 52 miles N. of Portland. It has 2 churches.

East Sur'ry, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Me., in Surry township, on an inlet of the sea, at the mouth of Union River, 3 miles S. of Ellsworth. It has a ship-yard.

East Swan'ton, a post-office and station in Swanton township, Franklin co., Vt., on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad and the Vermont & Canada Railroad, 9 miles N. of St. Albans.

East Swan'zey, a post-hamlet of Cheshire co., N.H., 3 miles from Marlborough Depot. It has a manufactory of wooden-ware.

East Syc'amore, a post-office of Hamilton co., O., 3 miles from Lockland.

East Syracuse, sĭr'ạ-kūs, a post-office of Onondaga co., N.Y., and a station on the Syracuse & Chenango Railroad, 4 miles from Syracuse.

East Taun'ton, a post-village in Taunton township, Bristol co., Mass., on the Taunton River, and on the Middleborough & Taunton Railroad, about 35 miles S. of Boston. It is the seat of important manufactures.

East Tawas, taw'was, a post-village of Iosco co., Mich., in Baldwin township, on Saginaw or Tawas Bay, near Lake Huron, 1 mile N.E. of Tawas City, and about 52 miles N.N.E. of Bay City. It has 4 churches and a union school. Large quantities of lumber are procured near it and exported in vessels. It has a good harbor, 3 saw-mills, a money-order post-office, 2 foundries with machine-shops, and 2 planing-mills. Pop. about 900.

East Templeton, tem'p'l-tọn, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Templeton township, about 13 miles W. of Fitchburg. It is 2 miles from Templeton Railroad Station. It has a church, a high school, and manufactures of chairs, furniture, and toys.

East Templeton, a post-village in Ottawa co., Quebec, on the Ottawa River, 8 miles below Ottawa. It has a good lumber-trade and 3 saw-mills. Pop. 175.

East Tex'as, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., in Lower Macungie township, 11 miles S.W. of Allentown. It has 2 churches.

East Thet'ford, a post-hamlet of Genesee co., Mich., about 15 miles N.N.E. of Flint. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

East Thetford, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Vt., in Thetford township, at Thetford Station.

East Thompson, tomp'sọn, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., in Thompson township, on the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, at the junction of the Southbridge Branch with the main line, 53 miles S.W. of Boston. It has a church.

East Thorn'dike, a post-office of Waldo co., Me.

East Til'ton, a post-village of Belknap co., N.H., in Tilton township, on the Winnepesaukee River, and on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 21½ miles N. of Concord. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of excelsior (a wood fibre for mattresses), flour, and lumber.

East Ti'tusville, Pennsylvania, is a station on the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley & Pittsburg Railroad, 1½ miles E. of Titusville.

East Tole'do, a post-village of Lucas co., O., on the Maumee River, nearly opposite Toledo. It is on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and several other railroads.

East'town, a township in Chester co., Pa. Pop. 736.

East Towns'end, a post-village of Huron co., O., in Townsend township, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 48 miles W.S.W. of Cleveland. It has 2 churches, a graded school, 2 saw-mills, 2 pump-factories, a town hall, &c. Pop. about 400.

East Troups'burg, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., about 40 miles W. of Elmira. It has 2 churches.

East Troy, a post-office of Waldo co., Me.

East Troy, a post-village in Troy township, Bradford co., Pa., on Sugar Creek, 3 miles S.E. of Troy, and about 15 miles W. of Towanda. It has 2 churches, a machine-shop, and a carriage-shop.

East Troy, a post-village of Walworth co., Wis., in East Troy township, on Honey Creek, about 32 miles S.W. of Milwaukee. It has 4 churches, a graded school, and a flour-mill. The township contains several small lakes. Pop. of the township, 1389.

East Trum'bull, a post-hamlet of Ashtabula co., O., 3 miles from Rock Creek Station, and about 45 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland. It has a church, a grist-mill, &c.

East Tur'ner, a post-office of Androscoggin co., Me.

East Tyrone, tī-rōn', a borough of Blair co., Pa., in Snyder township, on the Bald Eagle Valley Branch Railroad, 1½ miles N.E. of Tyrone. It has a church and a brick-yard. Pop. about 300.

East Union, yūn'yụn, a hamlet of Nicholas co., Ky., 7 miles from Carlisle. It has 2 churches.

East Union, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Me., in Union township, 8 miles N. of Warren. It has a carriage-shop and a furniture-factory.

East Union, a post-hamlet of Carver co., Minn., 4½ miles S.W. of Carver Station. It has a church and an academy.

East Union (New Guilford Post-Office), a village of Coshocton co., O., in Perry township, about 22 miles N.E. of Newark. It has 2 churches and 2 stores.

East Union (McCleary Post-Office), a village of Noble co., O., in Stock township, 8 miles E.N.E. of Caldwell, and about 40 miles E.S.E. of Zanesville. It has a graded school, a church, a steam flouring-mill, a saw-mill, and 3 dry-goods stores. Pop. 857.

East Union, a post-township of Wayne co., O., about 24 miles W. of Canton, is intersected by the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad. Pop. 1865. East Union Post-Office is 4 miles E. of Wooster.

East Union, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 614. It contains Girard Manor, and has coal-mines.

East U'nity, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.H., 5 miles S.W. of Newport. It has a mineral spring, a hotel, and a saw-mill.

East Vale, a town of England, co. of Stafford, near Longton, in the borough of Stoke-upon-Trent. Pop. 1409.

East Val'ley, a post-office of McKean co., Pa., 3 miles from Smethport.

East Var'ick, a post-hamlet of Seneca co., N.Y., in Varick township, on Cayuga Lake, 15 or 16 miles S.E. of Geneva. It has a hotel and a warehouse.

East Vas'salborough, a post-village in Vassalborough township, Kennebec co., Me., on China Lake, about 14 miles N.E. of Augusta. It has 2 churches, a lumber-mill, a tannery, and a grist-mill. Pop. about 250.

East Venice, ven'is, a post-hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y., 18 miles S. of Auburn.

East Vic'tor, a hamlet of Ontario co., N.Y., in Victor township, 1½ miles from Victor Station. It has a grist-mill.

East View, a post-office and station of Hardin co., Ky., on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, 54 miles S. of Louisville. Here is a church.

East'ville, a post-village and port of entry, capital of Northampton co., Va., is on a narrow peninsula between the Atlantic and Chesapeake Bay, about 45 miles N.N.E. of Norfolk, and 2 miles from the sea. It has 3 churches, 2 carriage-shops, and 5 stores. Pop. about 150.

East'ville, a post-village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, 23 miles from Brookfield. Pop. 250.

East Vin'cent, a township of Chester co., Pa., on the Schuylkill. Pop. 1961. It contains Spring City.

East Vine'land, a hamlet of Cumberland co., N.J., 3 miles from Landisville, and 4 miles E. of Vineland.

East Vir'gil, a post-hamlet of Cortland co., N.Y., in Virgil township, 1½ miles from Messengerville (State Bridge Station). It has a church and a grist-mill.

East Waco, wā'ko, a village of McLennan co., Tex., on the river Brazos, opposite Waco. Pop. 612.

East Wake'field, a post-office of Carroll co., N.H.

East Wakefield Depot, a post-office of Carroll co., N.H., on the Conway division of the Eastern Railroad, 103 miles N. of Boston.

East Wales, a post-office of Androscoggin co., Me.

East Wallingford, wål'ling-fọrd, a post-hamlet of New Haven co., Conn., on the New Haven & Middletown Railroad, 13 miles N. by E. of New Haven.

East Wallingford, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt., on the Central Vermont Railroad, 13 miles S. of Rutland. It has a church, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, &c.

East Walpole, wôl'pōl, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., in Walpole township, 1½ miles from Winslow's Station, and about 20 miles S.S.W. of Boston. It has 2 paper-mills and a shoddy-mill.

East Ware'ham, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., in Wareham township, on the Cape Cod Railroad (at Agawam Station), 51 miles S. by E. of Boston. It has a church, a foundry, a rolling-mill, and a nail-factory.

East War'ren, a post-hamlet of Washington co, Vt., in Warren township, 5 miles W. of Roxbury. It has a church.

East Wash'burn, a post-office of Aroostook co., Me., on the Aroostook River.

East Wash'ington, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.H., in Washington township, about 28 miles W. of Concord. It has 2 churches.

East Wat'erborough, a post-office of York co., Me.

East Wat'erford, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa., 16 miles S.W. of Port Royal. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 200.

East Wat'erloo', a township in Black Hawk co., Iowa. Pop. 883, exclusive of Waterloo.

East Wat'ertown, a station in Middlesex co., Mass., on the Watertown Branch of the Fitchburg Railroad, 7 miles W. of Boston.

East Watertown, a post-office of Jefferson co., N.Y.

East Wa'verly. a station on the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre Railroad, near Waverly, Tioga co., N.Y.

East Weare, wair, a post-hamlet of Hillsborough co., N.H., in Weare township, on the Manchester & North Weare Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Concord.

East Web'ster, a station in Webster township, Worcester co., Mass., on the Southbridge Branch of the New York & New England Railroad, 58 miles S.W. of Boston.

East Westmore'land, a post-hamlet of Cheshire co., N.H., and a station on the Cheshire Railroad, 9 miles N.W. of Keene. It has a church.

East Weymouth, wā'mŭth, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., in Weymouth township, on the South Shore Branch of the Old Colony Railroad, 14½ miles S.S.E. of Boston. It has 3 churches, a savings-bank, a nail-factory, and 5 manufactories of boots and shoes.

East Whately, whāt'le, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Mass., on the Connecticut River, and on the Connecticut River Railroad (at Whately Station), 26 miles N. of Springfield. It has a cotton-mill, and a manufactory of brooms and brushes.

East Wheat'field, a township of Indiana co., Pa., bounded S. by the Conemaugh River. Pop. 1104.

East Wheat'land, a post-office of Will co., Ill.

East White'land, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. 1222. It contains Glenloch.

East Williamsburg, wĭl'yạms-burg, a village of Newtown township, Queens co., N.Y., on the Southside Railroad, 4 miles E. from Hunter's Point. It has a church, a rope-walk, a brewery, &c., and is connected with Brooklyn by street-railway. The station-name is Fresh Pond.

East Williamsburgh, a post-village in Dundas co., Ontario, 2½ miles from Aultsville. Pop. 100.

East Williamsfield, wĭl'yạms-feeld, a post-office of Ashtabula co., O., on the Franklin division of the Lake Shore Railroad, at Simon Station, 19 miles S.S.E. of Jefferson.

East Williamson, wĭl'yạm-sọn, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., N.Y., 3 miles from Williamson Station, and about 25 miles E. of Rochester. It has a church, a steam saw-mill, and a carriage-shop.

East Wil'son, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., in Wilson township, about 32 miles N. by E. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches, a carriage-shop, and a manufactory of heading and staves.

East Wil'ton, a post-village of Franklin co., Me., in Wilton township, on the Maine Central Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Farmington. It has a church, a woollen-mill, and a scythe-factory.

East Windham, wĭnd'ạm, post-office, Greene co., N.Y.

East Windsor, win'zọr, a post-township of Hartford co., Conn., about 12 miles N.E. of Hartford, is bounded on the W. by the Connecticut River. Pop. 2882. It contains the villages of Warehouse Point, Broad Brook, Scantic, and Windsorville, and is traversed by the Connecticut Central Railroad.

East Windsor, a post-hamlet of Berkshire co., Mass., 36 miles N.N.W. of Springfield. It has a machine-shop.

East Windsor, a township of Mercer co., N.J. Pop. 2383. It contains the borough of Hightstown.

East Windsor, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Nineveh Branch Railroad, 18 miles E. by S. of Binghamton. It has a church.

East Windsor Hill, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., in South Windsor township, on the Connecticut Central Railroad, near the E. bank of the Connecticut River, 7¾ miles above Hartford. Here is the Verner Episcopal School.

East Win'field, a hamlet in Herkimer co., N.Y., on the Richfield Springs Branch of the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad, 11 miles from Richfield Springs.

East Winn, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me.

East Win'throp, a post-hamlet of Kennebec co., Me., in Winthrop township, 6 miles W. of Augusta. It has a church and a tannery.

East Wo'burn, a village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Woburn township, and on the Boston, Lowell & Nashua Railroad, at the junction of the Stoneham Branch, 9 miles N.N.W. of Boston. Here is Montvale Post-Office.

East Wolf, a post-office of Russell co., Kansas.

East Wolf'borough, a post-office of Carroll co., N.H., at Cotton Valley Station on the Wolfborough Railroad, 6 miles E. of Wolfborough. Here is a church.

East'wood, a post-office of Brown co., O.

East'wood, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, 43 miles by rail W. of Hamilton. It contains several stores and mills. Pop. 200.

East Wood'hull, a post-office of Steuben co., N.Y.

East Wood'stock, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., in Woodstock township, about 44 miles E.N.E. of Hartford. It has 2 churches, a cotton-mill, and manufactures of sash, blinds, ploughs, &c.

East Worcester, wŏŏs'tẹr, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., in Worcester township, on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 57 miles W. of Albany. It has 2 churches, a paper-mill, a woollen-factory, and a newspaper office.

East Wrightstown, rīts'tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Wis., 2 miles from Greenleaf Station, and about 13 miles S. of Green Bay. It has a church.

Eastyn, a town of Wales. See Hope.

Easy Hill, a post-office of Brunswick co., N.C.

Eaton, ee'tọn, a county in the S.W. central part of Michigan, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by Grand River, and is also drained by Thornapple and Battle Creeks, which rise within its limits. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with dense forests, in which the sugar-maple and oak abound. The soil is a deep and fertile loam, which is partly calcareous. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, and wool are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad and the Grand River Valley Railroad. Capital, Charlotte. Valuation of real and personal estate, $13,192,842. Pop. in 1870, 25,171, of whom 23,622 were natives and 1549 were foreigners; in 1874, 26,907.

Eaton, or **Port′erville,** a post-village of Crawford co., Ill., in Licking township, 9 miles N.W. of Robinson. It has a church and 2 stores.

Eaton, a post-village of Delaware co., Ind., in Union township, on the Mississinewa River, and on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, 11 miles N. of Muncie. It has 2 churches, 2 flouring-mills, and a woollen-factory.

Eaton, Aroostook co., Me. See EASTON.

Eaton, a post-township of Washington co., Me., and a station on the European & North American Railroad, 21 miles W.N.W. of Vanceborough. Pop. 81. It contains Forest City.

Eaton, a township of Eaton co., Mich., adjacent to Charlotte. Pop. 1063.

Eaton, a post-office of Kearney co., Neb.

Eaton, a township of Carroll co., N.H. Pop. 637. It contains Eaton Centre.

Eaton, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., in Eaton township, on the Chenango River, and on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 24 miles N. of Norwich, and about 25 miles S.W. of Utica. It has 3 churches, a woollen-factory, a manufactory of portable steam-engines, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. about 500. The township contains Morrisville, the county town, and a pop. of 3568.

Eaton, a township of Lorain co., O. Pop. 1052. It contains a part of La Porte.

Eaton, a post-village, capital of Preble co., O., is on Seven-Mile Creek, and on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago Railroad, 53 miles N. by W. from Cincinnati, and 17 miles E.S.E. of Richmond, Ind. It has 6 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a union school, an iron-foundry, 2 grist-mills, a saw-mill, &c. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 2500.

Eaton, a post-township and hamlet of Wyoming co., Pa., about 20 miles N.W. of Scranton, is bounded on the N.E. by the Susquehanna River. It has 2 churches. Pop. 830. Eaton Post-Office is 2 miles from Tunkhannock.

Eaton, a post-village of Gibson co., Tenn., on the Middle Branch of the Forked Deer River, 20 miles N.E. of Dyersburg. It has 2 churches and several stores. Pop. 100.

Eaton, a township of Brown co., Wis. Pop. 499.

Eaton, a township of Clark co., Wis. Pop. 325. It is traversed by the Black River.

Eaton, a post-hamlet of Manitowoc co., Wis., in Liberty township, about 36 miles N.E. of Fond du Lac.

Eaton Centre, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., N.H., in Eaton township, 60 miles N.E. of Concord. It has a church.

Eaton Corners, a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, 20 miles N.E. of Compton. It contains a tannery and a grist-mill. Pop. 200.

Eaton Mills, a post-village of Washtenaw co., Mich., in Augusta township, 8 miles S. of Ypsilanti. It has a church, a steam saw-mill, and a drill-factory.

Eaton Rapids, a post-village of Eaton co., Mich., on Grand River, in Eaton Rapids township, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad where it crosses the Grand River Valley Railroad, 24 miles N.N.W. of Jackson, 18 miles S.S.W. of Lansing, and 11 miles S.E. of Charlotte. It has a bank, 4 churches, a newspaper office, a foundry, a machine-shop, 2 planing-mills, a flour-mill, manufactures of edge-tools, axes, and carriages, and artesian wells the water of which is reputed to possess magnetic properties. Pop. 1221; of the township, 2220.

Eaton's, a station in Wood co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 19 miles S.E. of Parkersburg.

Eaton's Corners, a hamlet of Schenectady co., N.Y., 6 miles from Esperance Station. It has 2 churches.

Eaton's Creek, a post-office of Davidson co., Tenn.

Eaton's Cross Roads, a post-township of Loudon co., Tenn.

Eaton's Neck, the E. side of the entrance to Huntington Bay, Long Island. On it is a fixed light, 134 feet high. Lat. 40° 57′ 5″ N.; lon. 73° 24′ 12″ W.

Eatonton, ee′tọn-tọn, a post-village, capital of Putnam co., Ga., on a branch of the Central Railroad of Georgia, 21 miles N.N.W. of Milledgeville, and about 80 miles E.S.E. of Atlanta. It has a court-house, an academy, a newspaper office, 5 churches, and a carriage-factory. It is stated that 8000 bales of cotton are received here annually. Pop. 1240.

Eat′ontown, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, 4 miles W. of Long Branch, at the junction of the Port Monmouth Branch Railroad, and 32 miles S. of New York. It has 3 or more churches, a tannery, and a hat-factory. Here is the Monmouth Park Race-Course. Pop. estimated at 1800.

Eat′onville, a post-hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., 4½ miles N.W. of Little Falls. It has a church.

Eau Claire, o‘klair′, a county in the W. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 648 square miles. It is intersected by the Chippewa River, and is also drained by the Eau Claire River and Otter Creek. The surface is uneven or hilly, and is partly covered with forests of pine, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, Indian corn, and grass are the staple products. Lumber is the chief article of export. This county is traversed by the West Wisconsin Railroad. Capital, Eau Claire. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,238,944. Pop. in 1870, 10,769; in 1875, 15,991.

Eau Claire, a post-hamlet of Berrien co., Mich., 4 miles N. of Berrien Springs, and 10 miles W. of Dowagiac. It has a church.

Eau Claire, Butler co., Pa. See FARMINGTON.

Eau Claire, a city and the capital of Eau Claire co., Wis., is on the Chippewa River, at the head of navigation, at the mouth of the river of its own name, and on the West Wisconsin Railroad, 183 miles N.W. of Madison, and 89 miles E. of St. Paul, Minn. It is a terminus of the Chippewa Falls & Western Railroad. It has a bridge across each of its rivers. It contains a court-house, a national bank, 2 other banks, 12 churches, numerous saw-mills, 3 grist-mills, 2 foundries, 3 planing-mills, and several machine-shops. One daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. This is the chief commercial city of Northwestern Wisconsin, and has a very large trade in lumber, which is the chief article of export. Pop. in 1875, 8440. The quantity of lumber manufactured here in a year is said to be 300,000,000 feet.

Eau Claire River, Marathon co., Wis. See BIG EAU CLAIRE.

Eau Claire River, Wisconsin, rises in Clark co. by two branches, called the North and South Forks, which unite in the E. part of Eau Claire co. It runs nearly westward, and enters the Chippewa River at Eau Claire City. It is nearly 120 miles long, including one fork. The name is French, and signifies "clear water."

Eau Galle, ō‘gal′, a small river of Wisconsin, rises in St. Croix co., runs southeastward and southward, and enters the Chippewa River at Durand, in Pepin co.

Eau Galle, a post-village of Dunn co., Wis., in Eau Galle township, on or near Eau Galle River, 20 miles S. by W. of Menomonee, and 6 miles N.N.W. of Durand. It has a church and lumber-mills. Pop. of the township, 1067.

Eau Galle, or **Aux Gallie,** ō-gal′le, a township of St. Croix co., Wis. Pop. 529. It contains Brookville.

Eau Gallie, a post-village of Brevard co., Fla., on Indian River, 3 miles from the sea-coast, and about 300 miles S. of Jacksonville. Here is the state agricultural college.

Eau Pleine, ō-plain′, a township of Portage co., Wis., bounded E. by the river Wisconsin. Pop. 509. It contains Juelson. Eau Pleine Station is on the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, 25 miles S. of Wausau.

Eau Pleine River. See BIG EAU PLEINE.

Eaux-Bonnes, or **Les Eaux-Bonnes,** lȧz ō-bonn, a hamlet of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 22 miles S. of Pau. It is frequented for its sulphur springs. Pop. 917.

Eaux-Chaudes, ō-shōd, or **Aigues-Chaudes,** aig-shōd, a hamlet of France, adjacent to Eaux-Bonnes.

Eaux-Vives, ō-veev, a village of Switzerland, a suburb of Geneva, on the S.E. shore of Lake Leman. Pop. 5875.

Eauze, ōz, or **Euse,** ᴜz (anc. *Elusa*), a town of France, in Gers, on the Gelise, an affluent of the Garonne, 15 miles S.W. of Condom. Pop. 4397.

Eayrestown, airs′tŏwn, a hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., on the South Branch of Rancocas Creek, 1½ miles above Lumberton. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Ebbersdorf-am-Moos. See EBREICHSDORF.

Ebbs′fleet, a hamlet of England, co. of Kent, on the Isle of Thanet, 3½ miles W.S.W. of Ramsgate. Here the Anglo-Saxon conquerors first set foot in England.

Ebb′vale, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md., on Bachman's Valley Railroad, 2 miles S. of Melrose. Pop. 50.

Ebeleben, ȧ′bẹh-lȧ‘bẹn, a town of Germany, in Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 9 miles S.W. of Sondershausen. Pop. 1296. It has a palace of the prince.

Ebelsberg, a village of Austria. See EBERSBERG.

Eb′eltoft, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 18 miles E.N.E. of Aarhuus, on a bay of the Cattegat. Pop. 1313.

Ebene′zer, a post-office of Dooly co., Ga.

Ebenezer, a post-village of Greene co., Mo., 9 miles N. of Springfield. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Ebenezer, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in West Seneca township, on Buffalo Creek, and on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It has a church and several stores. Pop. 449. This village, with a large tract of land, was owned by a society of Germans who style themselves "The Community of True Inspiration," who now reside at Amana, Iowa.

Ebenezer, a post-hamlet of Preble co., O., in Jefferson township, about 30 miles W. by N. of Dayton.

Ebenezer, Indiana co., Pa. See LEWISVILLE.

Ebenezer, a post-office of Darlington co., S.C., on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 76 miles by rail E. of Columbia.

Ebenezer, a township of York co., S.C. Pop. 2157.

Ebenezer, a post-village of Knox co., Tenn, on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Concord, and 10 miles S.W. of Knoxville. It has 2 churches, the Ebenezer Institute, and a flouring-mill.

Ebenezer Creek, of Georgia, runs southeastward through Effingham co., and enters the Savannah River.

Ebenfurt, ȧ′bẹn-fŏŏRT‵, a town of Austria, 24 miles S. of Vienna, on the Leytha. Pop. 1000.

E′bensburg, a post-borough, capital of Cambria co., Pa., is on an eminence about 15 miles (direct) W. of Altoona. By railroad it is 112 miles E. of Pittsburg, and 26 miles from Altoona. The Ebensburg Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 11 miles long, extends from this place to Cresson, and there connects with the main line. It has a court-house, a bank, a stone jail, an academy, 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a woollen-factory, and an extensive trade in lumber. Pop. 1240.

Eberbach, ȧ′bẹr-bȧK‵, a village of Baden, on the Neckar, 23 miles E. of Mannheim. Pop. 4105.

Eberbach, a village of Prussia, near the right bank of the Rhine, 3 miles N. of Hattenheim. Its vineyard is the most elevated in Rheingau (200 feet), and produces one of the best wines of the district.

Ebergassing, ȧ′bẹr-gȧs‵sing, or **Oebergässling,** ö′bẹr-ghĕs‵sling, a village of Lower Austria, on the Fischa, 15 miles S.S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 1653.

Eb′erhardt, a post-village of White Pine co., Nevada, 5 miles S. of Hamilton. It has a church and a quartz-mill of 60 stamps for silver, which is found here.

Eberle, eb′er-le, a post-office of Effingham co., Ill.

Eb′erly's Mill, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Pa., on Yellow Breeches Creek, 1 mile from White Hill Railroad Station, and about 5 miles S.W. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches, a machine-shop, and a flouring-mill. Pop. 125.

Ebermannstadt, ȧ′bẹr-mȧnn-stȧtt‵, a town of Bavaria, 15 miles S.E. of Bamberg. Pop. 709.

Ebern, ȧ′bẹrn, a town of Bavaria, on the Baunach, 45 miles N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1116.

Ebernburg, ȧ′bẹrn-bŏŏRG‵, a village of Bavaria, Palatinate, on the Nahe, 20 miles S.W. of Mentz. Pop. 566.

Ebersbach, ȧ′bẹrs-bȧK‵, a village of Saxony, 14 miles S.E. of Bautzen, on the Bohemian frontier. Pop. 7049. It is a seat of the linen-manufacture.

Ebersberg, ȧ′bẹrs-bĕRG‵, or **Ebelsberg,** ȧ′bẹls-bĕRG‵, a village of Austria, on the Traun, 4 miles S.S.E. of Lintz. The French defeated the Austrians here, May 3, 1809.

Ebersberg, a village of Upper Bavaria, 18 miles E.S.E. of Munich. Pop. 1914.

Ebersburg, ȧ′bẹrs-bŏŏRG‵, a village of Würtemberg, 4 miles E. of Backnang. Pop. 279.

Ebersdorf, ȧ′bẹrs-dORF‵, a town of Germany, in Reuss-Schleitz, 39 miles S.S.E. of Weimar. Pop. 998.

Ebersdorf-am-Moos. See EBREICHSDORF.

Ebersdorf on the Danube, or **Kaiser** (kī′zẹr) **Ebersdorf,** a village of Lower Austria, 5 miles S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 1337.

Ebersheim, ȧ′bẹrs-hīme‵, a village of Alsace, 4 miles N.E. of Schlettstadt. Pop. 1752.

Eberstadt, ȧ′bẹr-stȧtt‵, a town of Hesse, 4 miles by rail S. of Darmstadt. Pop. 2861.

Eb′ervale, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on a branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, about 20 miles S. of Wilkesbarre. Coal is extensively mined near it. It has a church and 170 houses, shops, &c.

Ebesfalva, ȧ‵bĕsh‵fŏl′vŏh‵, or **Elisabethstadt,** ȧ-lees′ạ-bĕt-stȧtt‵, a town of Transylvania, on a railway, 35 miles N.E. of Hermannstadt. Pop. 2550.

Ebhausen, ĕb-hŏw′zẹn, or **Möllhausen,** möl-hŏw′-zẹn, a village of Würtemberg, 4 miles N.W. of Nagold. Pop. 1320.

Ebingen, ȧ′bing-ẹn, a town of Würtemberg, 10 miles E.S.E. of Bahlingen. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, hosiery, and leather. Pop. 5605.

Eblana, an ancient name of DUBLIN.

Eboe, a town of Guinea. See ABOH.

Eboli, ȧ′bo-le, or **Evoli,** ȧ′vo-le (anc. *Eburi*), a town of Italy, province and 19 miles by rail E.S.E. of Salerno. Pop. 8947.

Ebora, a town of Portugal. See EVORA.

Eboracum, the Latin name of YORK.

Eboulemens, Quebec. See LES EBOULEMENS.

Ebre, a river of Spain. See EBRO.

Ebreichsdorf, ĕb′rīKS-dORF‵, or **Ebersdorf-am-Moos,** ȧ′bẹrs-dORF‵-ȧm-mōce, a village of Austria, 6 miles N.N.E. of Ebenfurt. Pop. 1013.

Ebreuil, ȧ‵brŭī′ (anc. *Ebrolium?*), a village of France, in Allier, 5 miles W. of Gannat, on the Sioule. Pop. 2287.

Ebringen, ĕb′ring-ẹn, a village of Baden, 4 miles S.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1025.

Ebro, ee′bro (Sp. pron. ȧ′BRO; Fr. *Ebre*, aib′r; anc. *Ibe′rus*), a river in the N.E. of Spain, rises in the province of Santander, 12 miles W. of Reynosa, flows generally S.E., past Logroño, Calahorra, Tudela, Saragossa, and Tortosa, and enters the Mediterranean in lat. 40° 42′ N., lon. 0° 50′ E. Length, 340 miles. Its navigation is difficult, on account of its rapidity and the rocks in its bed, and several canals have been cut for its improvement.

Ebrodunum or **Eburodunum Caturigium.** See EMBRUN.

Ebroicæ, the ancient name of EVREUX.

Ebrolium, the supposed ancient name of EBREUIL.

Ebsambool, or **Ebsambul.** See IPSAMBOOL.

Ebstorf, ĕbs′tORF or ĕps′tORF, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 15 miles S. of Lüneburg. Pop. 1401.

Ebudes, the ancient name of the HEBRIDES.

Ebura, a supposed ancient name for the river EURE.

Eburacum, an ancient name of YORK.

Eburi, an ancient name of EBOLI.

Eburovices, an ancient name of EVREUX.

Eburum, a Latin name for OLMUTZ.

Ebus, ȧ‵boos′, or **Bos,** bōs, one of the Philippine Islands, off the N.W. coast of Mindoro, with a good harbor.

Ebusus, the ancient name of IVIÇA.

Eby, a post-hamlet of Warrick co., Ind., 8 miles N. of Boonville. It has a church.

Ecaussines, ȧ‵kōs‵seen′, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Senne, and on the Namur Railway, at a railway junction, 13 miles N.E. of Mons. It has great stone-quarries. Pop. 3700.

Ecbatana, the ancient name of HAMADAN.

Ecclefechan, ĕk‵k'l-fĕk′ạn, a village of Scotland, co. and 14 miles E. of Dumfries, on a railway. Pop. 846.

Eccles, ĕk′klz, a town of England, in Lancashire, 4 miles by rail W. of Manchester, with many cotton-mills. Pop. of parish, 67,770.

Eccleshall, ĕk′k'lz-hȧl‵, a town of England, co. of Stafford, at a railway junction, 6½ miles W.N.W. of Stafford. Pop. 1484.

Eccloo, a town of Belgium. See EECLOO.

Echack, a town of India. See EECHAUK.

Ech‵acon′nee, also called **Tochocu′no,** a creek of Georgia, flows S.E., and enters the Ocmulgee River at the S. extremity of Bibb co.

Echaconnee, or **Echeconnee,** a station in Houston co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 12 miles S. of Macon, and on Echaconnee Creek.

Echallens, ȧ‵shȧl‵lôNᵍ′ (Ger. *Tscherlitz*, chĕR′lits), a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 8 miles N. by W. of Lausanne. Pop. 1079.

Echauffour, ȧ‵shōf‵fooR′, a town of France, department of Orne, 19 miles E. of Argentan. Pop. 1414.

Échelles, France. See LES ECHELLES.

Echemin, a river of Canada. See ETCHEMIN.

Echinades. See KURZOLARI ISLANDS.

E-Ching′, Ee-Chang, or **Itchang,** e-chȧng′, a town and treaty-port of China, province of Hoo-Pe, on the N. bank of the Yang-tse-Kiang, 200 miles above Chin-Kiang-Foo.

Echinos, ȧ-kee′nos, a town of Greece, department of Acarnania and Ætolia. Pop. in 1870, 4700.

Echinusa, an island of Greece. See ARGENTIERA.

Echmied‵zin′, or **Etchmiadzin,** ĕtch-me-ȧd-zeen′, a town and the ecclesiastical capital of Armenia, in the Russian dominions, 15 miles W. of Erivan, and 25 miles N. of Mount Ararat. It has a large fortified convent, comprising a magnificent church, bazaars, &c., and is the seat of the Catholicos, or primate of the Armenian church. Pop. 465.

Echmin, a town of Egypt. See AKHMYM.

Echo, ĕk′o, a post-hamlet of Dale co., Ala., 16 miles W. of Abbeville. It has 2 churches and 2 stores.

Echo, a post-office of Early co., Ga.

Echo, a post-office of Douglas co., Kansas.

Echo, a post-office of Antrim co., Mich.

Echo, a township of Yellow Medicine co., Minn. P. 49.

Echo, a station in Belmont co., O., on the Bellaire & St. Clairsville Railroad, 5½ miles from St. Clairsville.

Echo, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., about 45 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Echo, a post-office of Trousdale co., Tenn.

Echo, a post-office of Live Oak co., Tex.

Echo, or **Echo City,** a post-village of Summit co., Utah, is near Weber River, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, at the terminus of the Summit County Railroad, 40 miles S.E. of Ogden, and about 40 miles N.E. of Salt Lake City. It has a church. Coal or lignite is found near it. Elevation, 5315 feet.

Echo Cañon, kån'yōn, a ravine of remarkable grandeur in Summit co., Utah, near the Union Pacific Railroad.

Echo Lake, a post-hamlet of Passaic co., N.J., in West Milford township, 2 miles from Charlotteburg Station. It has 2 churches. Here is a small lake.

Echols, ek'ọls, a county in the S. of Georgia, bordering on Florida, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Allapaha River, and also drained by the Little Suwanee River. The surface is nearly level, and is partly covered with forests; the soil is sandy. Indian corn, cotton, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Florida Branch of the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad. Capital, Statenville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $350,000. Pop. in 1870, 1978, all Americans.

Echt, ĕᴋt, or **Egt,** ĕʜt, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 9 miles by rail S.W. of Roermond, on the Meuse.

Echterdingen, ĕᴋ'tẹr-ding'ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, 5 miles S. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1832.

Echternach, ĕᴋ'tẹr-nåᴋ', a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on the Sure, 19 miles N.E. of Luxemburg. It has manufactures of damasks and paper. Pop. 3800.

Echu'ca, formerly **Hop'wood's Ferry,** a borough of Victoria, Australia, in Rodney co., on the navigable river Murray, is connected by railway with Melbourne, which is 166 miles S. A floating bridge, 354 feet long, here crosses the river to Moama, a village of New South Wales. Echuca receives and ships by rail much wool, &c., and is the second place in the colony in the value of its imports. Its fisheries are important. Pop. 3695.

Echzell, ĕᴋ-tsĕll', a village of Hesse, in Ober-Hessen, on the Horloff, 5 miles S.S.E. of Giessen. Pop. 1512.

Ecija, å'the-ʜå (anc. *Astigi*), a town of Spain, province and 52 miles E.N.E. of Seville, on the Genil. It has numerous convents, hospitals, churches, and Roman remains, and a fine public walk near the river, ornamented with statues and fountains. Its vicinity is fertile in corn and oil, but the town is so hot as to be called the "frying-pan of Andalusia." It has manufactures of coarse woollen cloths, linens, and leather. Pop. 27,216.

Eckartsberga, ĕk'karts-bĕʀ'gå, a town of Prussian Saxony, 25 miles S.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 1953.

Eck'elson, a station in Barnes co., Dakota, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 123 miles E. of Bismarck. Here is Lake Eckelson, whose saline waters have no outlet. It is 6 miles long and 1 mile broad. Elevation, 1418 feet.

Eckenberg, a village of Austria. See Egenberg.

Eckernförde, ĕk'kẹrn-föʀ'dẹh, or **Eckernfiord,** ĕk'ẹrn-fe-oʀd', a town of Prussia, in Sleswick, on an inlet of the Baltic, 10 miles E.S.E. of Sleswick. Pop. 4995. It has an invalid asylum and a normal school, with distilleries, ship-yards, and a malting-trade.

Eckersdorf, ĕk'kẹrs-doʀf', a village of Prussia, in Breslau, circle of Glatz. Pop. 955.

Eckersdorf, a village of Prussia, government of Breslau, circle of Namslau. Pop. 1183.

Eckersdorf, a village of Prussia, government of Liegnitz, circle of Sagan. Pop. 1042.

Eck'ert, or **Good Spring,** a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Lebanon & Tremont division of the Reading Railroad, at the junction of a branch railroad, 6 miles W. of Tremont. Here coal is mined.

Eck'ford, a township of Calhoun co., Mich. Pop. 1141.

Eckford Lake, New York, lies among the mountains in the N. central part of Hamilton co. It is nearly 5 miles long, and is 1791 feet above the level of the sea.

Eck'hart Mines, a mining post-village of Alleghany co., Md., at the terminus of the Eckhart Branch Railroad, 9½ miles W. of Cumberland. It has 2 churches and 5 stores. Pop. about 1000.

Eckhung Choo, ĕk'kŭng' choo, a river of Thibet, supposed to be the main head-stream of the Indus. It rises in the Kailas Mountains, lat. 31° 20′ N., lon. 81° 15′ E., and assumes the name of the Indus about lon. 79° E.

Eck'ley, a post-office of Webster co., Neb.

Eckley, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., O., in Washington township, 5 miles N.E. of Carrollton. It has a manufactory of cutlery.

Eckley, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on branches of the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroads, 20 miles S. of Wilkesbarre, and 5 miles N.E. of Hazleton. It has 3 churches, and is mainly supported by operations in coal, which is mined here.

Eck'mansville, a post-village of Adams co., O., in Wayne township, 5 miles S. of Winchester. It has 2 churches.

Eckmühl, ĕk'mūl (Ger. *Eggmühl*, ĕk'mül), a village of Bavaria, 13 miles S.S.E. of Ratisbon, on the Great Labor. It is celebrated for a victory of the French over the Austrians, April 22, 1809, for which Davoust was created Prince of Eckmühl. Pop. 110.

Eclipse, e-klĭps', a post-office of Coffey co., Kansas.

Eclipse Islands, a cluster of small, rocky, barren islands in the Pacific, near the S.W. coast of Australia. Lat. 35° 12′ S.; lon. 117° 53′ E.

Eclipse Mills, a post-office of Clark co., Ill.

Écommoy, å'kom'mwå', a town of France, in Sarthe, 13 miles by rail S. of Le Mans. Pop. 1841.

Ec'onfi'na, a post-office of Washington co., Fla., on a river of the same name.

Econ'omy, a post-village of Wayne co., Ind., on the Martindale Fork of the Whitewater River, about 16 miles N.W. of Richmond. It has 3 churches, a carriage-shop, and a planing-mill. Pop. 229.

Economy, or **West Covington,** kŭv'ing-tọn, Ky., has a Franciscan institution.

Economy, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Mo., about 56 miles W. of Hannibal. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Economy, a post-village of Harmony township, Beaver co., Pa., on the right or E. bank of the Ohio River, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 17 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. Here is a German community, founded by George Rapp, and called Harmonists.

Economy, a township of Beaver co., Pa., on the Ohio River. Pop. 1324.

Economy, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Tenn., 25 miles E. of Bethel Station (Bethel Springs). It has 2 churches and a steam mill.

Economy, a post-village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, on Economy River where it empties into Minas Bay, 32 miles W. of Londonderry. Pop. 350.

Ecorce, or **Ecorse,** e-kors', a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on the Detroit River, in Ecorce township, on the Toledo, Canada Southern & Detroit Railroad, and on the Detroit division of the Michigan Southern Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Detroit. It has a church, a graded school, a carriage-shop, and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, exclusive of Wyandotte, 2425.

Écosse and **Écossais.** See Scotland.

Ecouché, å'koo'shå', a town of France, in Orne, 5 miles by rail S.W. of Argentan, on the Orne. Pop. 1442.

Ecouen, å'koo-ŏɴᵍ' or å'kwŏɴᵍ', a market-town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 10 miles N. of Paris. Pop. 1296.

Ecourt-Saint-Quentin, å'kooʀ'-såɴᵍ'-kŏɴᵍ'tåɴᵍ', a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 14 miles S.E. of Arras. Pop. 1976.

Ecrehou, ĕk'r'hoo', a group of low rocky islets in the English Channel, 5 miles N.E. of the island of Jersey.

Ec'ricok', or **Ic'ricok',** a town of Guinea, on the Old Calabar River, about 100 miles N. of its mouth. The houses are of earth and raised on platforms. Old Ecricok is much higher up the same river.

Ecsed, a village of Hungary. See Etsed.

Ecseg, å'chĕg', a village of Hungary, co. of Neograd, on the Zagyva, 12 miles by rail N. of Hatvan. Pop. 1529.

Ecska, ech'kŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Torontal, 4 miles S.S.E. of Nagy-Becskerek. Pop. 4400.

Ecuador, ĕk-wå-dōʀ' (*i.e.*, "Equator;" Fr. *Équateur*, å'kwå'tuʀ'; Port. *Equador*, å-kwå-dōʀ'), a republic of South America, lying under the equator, whence it takes its name. It has the United States of Colombia on the N., Peru on the S., the Pacific on the W., and Brazil on the E. Its greatest breadth from N. to S. is near the sea-coast; towards the E. it contracts uniformly. Its length, from Cape San Lorenzo, lon. 80° 40′ W., to its E. limit, is about 800 miles, and the area of the state probably does not fall short of 240,000 square miles, though on its N., S., and E. frontiers there are vast regions claimed by the neighboring states as well as by Ecuador, and some authorities accordingly put its area at only about 127,000 square miles. The Galápagos Islands are claimed by Ecuador.

This state, like the others situate along the Andes, embraces every variety of climate, having *tierras calientes*, or low tracts, insufferably hot; *templadas*, or temperate regions, from 6000 to 9000 feet above the sea; *frias*, or cold districts, extending from the upper limits of the preceding to the borders of the *paramos*, or cold deserts, lying between the elevation of 11,000 feet and the limits of perpetual snow; and, finally, the *nevados* or snowy heights themselves. The culminating summits in this part of the Andes are ranged close together in double file, or along the outer edges of a narrow elevated longitudinal ridge, in the hollows of which is collected the chief population of the state. On the W. of this ridge, towards the sea, the declivities of the Cordillera are covered with dense forests. On the E. also impenetrable forests occupy the mid-region between the temperate heights and the interminable plains below. The central ridge or elevated region of Ecuador is formed by a double range of snow-clad mountains, several of them active volcanoes, which enclose a longitudinal valley, varying in elevation from 8800 to 13,900 feet, and divided, as will be seen, by transverse barriers. These mountains, which figure as the most remarkable volcanic group on the earth, are as follows:

W. Range.	Abs. Height. Feet.	E. Range.	Abs. Height. Feet.
Pasto	13,450	Cayambe	19,535
Cumbal	15,620	Guamani (Sara-Urcu)	......
Cotocachi	16,380	Antisana	19,148
Pichincha	15,924	Cotopaxi	18,880
Corazon	15,795	Quelemdama	......
Iliniça	17,380	Tunguragua	16,579
Caraguairazo	16,748	Sangay	17,120
Chimborazo	21,420	Sincholagua	16,360

At the N. limit of Ecuador, the two chains uniting form the Paramos de los Pastos, having on their N. and S. borders respectively the volcanoes of Pasto and Cumbal, and inhabited to a height of 10,200 feet. Towards the S., the snowy Cordilleras, separating, enclose the long valley of Quito, which is, however, more elevated than the city from which it takes its name. The village of Lulumbamba or Gualabamba in this valley, and the Nevado of Cayambe, lie directly under the equator. About 40 miles S. of the equator the valley of Quito is closed by the Alto de Chisinche, where the two branches of the Andes unite in a single narrow ridge. S. of Chisinche again the ridge opens, and the valley of Ambato extends about 150 miles in length, between Chimborazo and Caraguairazo on the one side and the group of Sangay on the other. It terminates on the S. at the trachytic ridge of Asuay, where the Paramo attains the height of 15,528 feet. Beyond this, towards the S., the valley of Cuenca succeeds, and stretches about 30 miles to the mountains of Loja. None of the summits on the sides of this valley attain the height of perpetual snow; indeed, the highest of them probably does not exceed 11,000 feet; and beyond the valley of Cuenca, towards the Marañon, the hills sink to an elevation of 2000 or 3000 feet. Among the mountains enumerated above, Chimborazo holds the first place. Cotopaxi, though not the highest, is the most celebrated and conspicuous peak in this most remarkable region of the Andes.

The cultivated land of Ecuador lies chiefly in the valleys of Quito, Ambato, and Cuenca. The average height of this tract is about 9000 feet above the sea, though at its S. extremity, at and beyond Loja, it sinks about 2000 feet. Deep clefts or crevices sometimes occur, which bring the tropical vegetation into immediate contiguity with that of the elevated plains. Thus, the luxuriant vale or glen of Chota penetrates the plain of Ibarra at a depth of nearly 5000 feet. The inhabited districts on the sea-side near Barbacoas (in the United States of Colombia), and at Esmeraldas and Guayaquil, are of small extent, and the slopes of the Andes on both sides are still covered with wild forests, on which the encroachments of human industry are scarcely perceptible. These forests, with the snowy heights and the dreary paramos on the borders of the snow, occupy nineteen-twentieths of the area of the state.

The Andes of Ecuador may be entitled collectively a volcanic group, but as yet little has been done towards the minute examination of their structure. Chimborazo is known to be a mass of trachyte; the ridge of Asuay displays the same formation; lavas, pumice, and cinders cover extensive tracts in the neighborhood of Cotopaxi and Sangay. Yet the syenitic rocks and porphyries, elsewhere so characteristic of the Andes, occur here also; and on the heights of Cuenca the causeways and ruined temples of the Incas are constructed of freestone. It is said that gold was formerly collected in several river-beds in the valley of Ambato and S. towards Zeruma, and silver ores are believed to exist in various parts of the Cordillera; sulphuret of mercury is found in Cuenca, and platinum in Barbacoas; but no attention is now given to the mines, except those of iron and copper. Emeralds, however, are still gathered, chiefly by Indians, the mines being for the most part in impenetrable forests on the banks of the river Esmeralda.

The rivers are for the most part rapid torrents, quite unavailable for purposes of internal communication. Some of the streams on the coast may perhaps be plied for a few miles by the canoes of the Indians, but commerce derives comparatively little aid from their navigation. The rivers of the eastern watershed, all tributaries of the Amazon, have long courses, but are not generally navigable till they reach the plains beyond the limits of the settled parts of the country. The Amazon, however (here called Marañon), is navigable to Borja for large vessels, and for lighter craft to Chuchunga. Flowing into it are the Santiago, Marana, Pastaça or Pastaza, Chambira, Tigre, Napo, Iça or Putumayo, and Caqueta or Japura,—the last three rivers of from 600 to 1000 miles in length, and all having a S.E. course. The communication by post with the settlements of the interior, on the banks of the Marañon, is carried on to a considerable extent by means of Indians, who, with the packets of letters tied in a handkerchief round the head, swim for 300 or 400 miles down the great river, aided only by a balsa or float of light wood. On the W. side of the mountains the chief rivers are the Mira, the Esmeralda, so called from the ancient emerald-mines on its banks, and the Guayas, formed by the junction of the Caracol and the Daule. This river affords an important commercial channel. The estuary at its mouth, being protected towards the sea by the large island of Puna, forms a secure and capacious harbor, called the Gulf of Puna. This island is remarkable as having been the landing-place of Pizarro when, in 1530, he led his adventurous band to the conquest of Peru. Guayaquil, one of the principal gulfs on the Pacific coast, lies partly within the republic of Ecuador.

On the plain of Quito, 9543 feet above the sea, there reigns a perpetual spring, with a temperature so constant that even the snow-line on the surrounding mountains seems hardly to vary throughout the year. The absolute height of the line of perpetual congelation is here about 15,700 feet, which is considerably lower than in Bolivia, where, owing to the dryness of the climate, the fall of snow is scanty. At Quito the rain is abundant, falling generally for a few hours in the afternoon, and rarely so constant or so heavy as to mar seriously the enjoyment derived from the usually bright sky and delicious atmosphere. It is popularly believed that since the earthquake of 1797 the temperature of Quito and the adjoining valley has been lower than before; but it does not appear that any change has taken place in the vegetable productions of the country since that event. Farther S., in Loja, and E., in the plains, there is less rain than at Quito, while in the opposite direction, towards Barbacoas, it rains nearly every day. The country round Guayaquil is inundated to a great extent in the rainy season (July), after which it remains for some months a pestilential marsh, from which issue incredible multitudes of reptiles and insects. The exemption enjoyed by Quito and the elevated valleys from these plagues is counterbalanced by their liability to violent earthquakes. The high lands are often visited, too, by gusts of wind of indescribable violence.

The puma, and the still more formidable jaguar, together with the black bear, frequent the mountains near Quito, and descend even to the sea-shore. The tapir is one of the largest of the wild quadrupeds; deer are numerous, but generally small. The sloth, bats, cavies, iguanas, much prized as delicate food, and monkeys of many species people the interminable forests. The birds, reptiles, and insects are far too numerous to be specified. On the sea-coast life is rendered miserable by the incessant stings of flies and insects; snakes lie coiled in the path of the traveller; and the banks of every stream are guarded by alligators. Fish of many kinds are inconceivably abundant along the shore, but, owing to the great heat of the climate, they are of little value; they feed, however, myriads of birds of various species, and the condor, among the rest, is said to visit the beach twice a day from his home on the highest Andes—100 miles distant—to feast on the shell-fish.

The botanical productions of this country are many and valuable. The cinchona (Jesuits' bark) of Loja is of the best kind, and seven species of this genus are here found.

The cacao of the same locality, and of the coast near Guayaquil, is excellent. Rice and pepper are cultivated in the low country, while the plain of Quito produces sugar-cane, cotton, maize, and, higher up, wheat and barley. Wheat, which here attains the greatest perfection, and is extremely prolific, particularly when grown on irrigated lands, may be regarded as the characteristic product of this country. Among the native products are the potato, the quinoa, the wax-palm, india-rubber, copal, dragon's blood, and many valuable kinds of timber. Coffee, vegetable ivory, leather, Panama hats, cacao, skins, india-rubber, cinchona, bamboos, sarsaparilla, archil, matico, &c., are leading articles of export. In the equable climate of Quito wheat can ripen at any time of the year, and the season of sowing it depends in the several localities on slight differences of elevation. An indigenous species of tobacco, very mild, and rendered fragrant by the process of drying, is cultivated in the neighborhood of Loja. The vast forests of large timber, and the abundance of tropical fruits on the sides and chiefly at the W. foot of the Andes, add little to the wealth of the state, and serve at present only to shelter and support a few tribes of wild Indians. Agriculture is in a low condition in this as in the neighboring states, being largely in the hands of the aboriginal race.

The Indians of Ecuador may be considered industrious, though they never manifest great energy. They weave cotton cloth, and make quilts and carpets, which last are highly prized on account of their brilliant and unchangeable colors. Their pottery also merits commendation. The Indians are the miners, the agriculturists, the herdsmen, and, to a great extent, the manufacturers. On the coast they formerly carried on a profitable pearl-fishery; but of late years this has been abandoned, chiefly owing, it is said, to the dread of a large cuttle-fish, the grasp of which is fatal to the divers. That the natives are not deficient in nautical skill and boldness is evident from their balsas or rafts made of light wood, on which they often venture to sea and make voyages of 200 or 300 miles along the coast. The native ingenuity is further manifested in the taravitas or rope bridges thrown over torrents and across profound chasms. The commerce of Ecuador is very small, and is chiefly carried on through the ports of the United States of Colombia and Peru, and through Guayaquil, its chief seaport. In 1877 there were only 22 miles of railway in operation.

The form of government is republican, with a president and vice-president as the head, who, in conjunction with a senate and a house of representatives, constitute the law-making power. Men of all races and complexions are politically equal. Religious liberty, freedom of the press, and election to office are established by law. But the whites or Spanish creoles, though numerically weak, still maintain a leading position by means of their superior education and intelligence. In dress and domestic manners these people differ in nothing from the natives of Peru. The Spaniards are much given to indolent enjoyment, swinging in hammocks, and smoking cigars. A very broad hat, braided jacket and breeches, coarse buskins on bare legs, and spurs with rowels of enormous size, form the dress of the peasant. The cavalier generally hides his other finery beneath an ample cloak of cloth or velvet. The Spanish language is spoken, but education is in a backward state.

Divisions.—Ecuador is at present divided into 11 departments, viz., Pichincha, Chimborazo, Imbabura, Guayas, Manabi, Asuay, Esmeraldas, Leon, Tunguragua, Los Rios, and Loja.

Chief Towns.—The chief towns (proceeding from N. to S.) are Ibarra, at the foot of Cotocachi; Quito, the capital, with 80,000 inhabitants; Riobamba, near Chimborazo; Tacunga, Ibarra, Ambato, Guaranda; Cuenca, which ranks next to Quito in population; Loja, Jaen de Bracamoros, and Guayaquil, the chief port of the state, and nearly equal in size, while superior in wealth, to Cuenca.

Population, &c.—Of the population of Ecuador the aboriginal race, speaking the Quichua or some cognate language, form more than half; the rest are negroes, mulattoes, mestizos, zambos, and whites, the last a small minority. The negroes are comparatively few, and chiefly on the coast. The pop. in 1875 was officially estimated at 1,066,137.

In the time of the Incas the mountain-region from Quito S. ranked next to the plains round Titicaca as the seat of Peruvian civilization, and the remains of royal roads or causeways, and of tambos or palaces, at Cayambe and on Asuay (more than 13,000 feet above the sea), still attest the perseverance, grandeur of design, and careful workmanship of the natives.

Quito formed part of the viceroyalty of Peru till 1564, when it was erected into a separate presidency. In 1717 it was annexed to New Granada, but at the end of five years returned to its former separate condition, and so continued till the revolution which broke out in 1809. The first attempts at insurrection were twice suppressed; and it was not till 1822 that the royalists were finally vanquished in Quito, which then united with New Granada and Venezuela to form the republic of Colombia. Continued troubles and revolts harassed the new republic, till at last, in 1831, the three ill-united states agreed to separate and to form so many independent republics, dividing equitably between them the Colombian debt. On this occasion Quito, with its associated provinces, took the name of Ecuador. No South American republic has suffered more than Ecuador from bad government and from consequent revolutions.

Écully, à‘kül‘lee′, a village of France, department of Rhône, 3 miles from Lyons. Pop. 1912.

Ecureuils, Quebec. See Les Ecureuils.

Edam, à‘dâm′, an island on the N. coast of Java, 9 miles N.N.E. of Batavia, about 2 miles in circuit.

Edam, à‘dâm′ (L. *Edamum*), a town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, with a port on the Zuyder Zee, 12 miles N.E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 3356.

E′day, one of the Orkney Islands, between Westray and Stronsay, 6½ miles in length. Pop. 822.

Edd, ĕdd, a maritime village of Abyssinia, lat. 13° 58′ N., lon. 41° 40′ E., on a sandy plain.

Ed Damer, Ed Dahmer, ĕd dah′mẹr, or **Ad Damer,** ăd dah′mẹr, a town of Nubia, on the right bank of the Nile, at the influx of the Atbara, 80 miles N. of Shendy.

Edder, a river of Germany. See Eder.

Ed′dington, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., in Eddington township, on the E. bank of the Penobscot River, 5 miles above Bangor. Pop. of the township, 776.

Eddington, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on the railroad between Philadelphia and Trenton, 13 miles N.E. of Kensington Station, Philadelphia.

Edds′ville, a post-office of Renville co., Minn.

Eddy, ĕd′dee, an island of Ireland, in Galway Bay, co. and 5 miles S. by E. of Galway. Pop. 59.

Ed′dy Creek, of Kentucky, rises in Caldwell co., runs S.W., and enters the Cumberland River in Lyon co.

Ed′dystone, a station in Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad and the Philadelphia & Chester Railroad, 2 miles N.E. of Chester.

Ed′dystone Island, a small island in the Pacific, E. of Papua. Lat. 8° 18′ S.; lon. 156° 30′ 40″ E. The natives, who are black and have woolly hair, are cannibals.

Ed′dystone Rocks, in the English Channel, off the coast of Cornwall, 14 miles S.S.W. of Plymouth Breakwater. Lat. 50° 10′ 54″ N.; lon. 4° 15′ 53″ W. Here is a lighthouse built in 1759, of Portland stone encased in granite, about 100 feet high, and furnished with 16 powerful argand burners, which give a fixed light of the first magnitude.

Ed′dytown, a post-hamlet of Yates co., N.Y., on the W. shore of Seneca Lake, 1 mile from Big Stream Railroad Station, and 32 miles N. of Elmira. It contains a church and the Starkey Seminary.

Ed′dyville, a post-hamlet of Pope co., Ill., about 50 miles N.E. of Cairo.

Eddyville, a post-town of Wapello co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, and on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad where it crosses the Central Railroad of Iowa, 16 miles N.W. of Ottumwa, and 14 miles N.E. of Albia. It has a bank, 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a saw-mill, 3 flouring-mills, and manufactures of furniture, ploughs, and woollen goods. It is partly in Mahaska co., but mostly in Wapello, Columbia township. Pop. 1250.

Eddyville, a post-village, capital of Lyon co., Ky., on the right bank of the Cumberland River, 45 miles from its mouth, and on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, 37 miles E. of Paducah, and 7 miles S.W. of Princeton. It has a court-house and 5 churches. Pop. 386.

Eddyville, a hamlet of Plymouth co., Mass., in Middleborough township, 5 miles N.E. of Middleborough Station.

Eddyville, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., about 40 miles S. of Buffalo.

Eddyville, a village of Ulster co., N.Y., on Rondout Creek, 2½ miles from its mouth, and at the N. terminus of the Delaware & Hudson Canal, 2 or 3 miles S.W. of Kingston. It has a manufactory of cement and 2 churches. Pop. about 800.

Eddyville, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., on Mahoning Creek, about 15 miles N.E. of Kittanning. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Ede, Eede, à′dẹh, or **Eden,** à′dẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 11 miles by rail W.N.W. of Arnhem. Pop. of commune, 10,982.

Edeleney, ȧ‵dȧ‵lĕñ′, a town of Hungary, co. of Borsod, on the Bodva, 12 miles N. of Miskolcz. Pop. 2530.

Edelfingen, ȧ′dẹl-fing‵ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, on the Tauber, 2 miles N.N.W. of Mergentheim. Pop. 1141.

E′den, a river of England, rising in Westmoreland, flows N.W. through Cumberland into Solway Firth. Length, 48 miles.

Eden, a village of the Netherlands. See Ede.

Eden, a river of Scotland, co. of Fife, flows into the Bay of St. Andrews, in the North Sea.

Eden, a river of Scotland, joins the Tweed 3½ miles below Kelso, after a S.E. course of 18 miles.

E′den, a post-office of St. Clair co., Ala.

Eden, a post-office of Columbia co., Ark.

Eden, a township of Alameda co., Cal. Pop. 3341. It contains San Leandro and Hayward.

Eden, a post-village of Lincoln co., Dakota, on the Big Sioux River, and on the Sioux City & Pembina Railroad, 35 miles N.E. of Vermilion.

Eden, a hamlet, capital of Bryan co., Ga., 8 miles N.W. of Way's Station.

Eden, a post-office and station of Effingham co., Ga., near the Ogeechee River, and on the Central Georgia Railroad, 20 miles W.N.W. of Savannah.

Eden, a township of La Salle co., Ill. Pop. 1523. It contains the village of Tonica.

Eden, a post-village of Hancock co., Ind., on Sugar Creek, 25 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis. It has a church.

Eden, a township of La Grange co., Ind. Pop. 930.

Eden, a township of Benton co., Iowa. Pop. 782.

Eden, a township of Carroll co., Iowa. Pop. 172.

Eden, a township of Clinton co., Iowa. Pop. 946. It contains Low Moor.

Eden, a township of Decatur co., Iowa. Pop. 1108.

Eden, a post-village in Eden township, Fayette co., Iowa, on Crane Creek, about 45 miles N.E. of Cedar Falls. Pop. of the township, 1119.

Eden, a township of Marshall co., Iowa. Pop. 693. It contains the hamlet of Edenville.

Eden, a township of Sac co., Iowa. Pop. 173.

Eden, a post-hamlet of Atchison co., Kansas, about 10 miles N.W. of Atchison.

Eden, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ky., at Williamson Station on the railroad between Louisville and Shelbyville, 14 miles E. of Louisville. Here is a church.

Eden, a hamlet, capital of Martin co., Ky., 65 miles S. of Huntington, W. Va. Coal is found near it. Pop. about 100. Here is Inez Post-Office.

Eden, a post-township of Hancock co., Me., is the N.E. part of Mount Desert Island, and is bounded on the E. by Frenchman's Bay. It presents very picturesque scenery, and contains a village named Bar Harbor, which is a fashionable summer resort. Eden has 4 churches. P. 1195.

Eden, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Md., on the Eastern Shore Railroad, 13 miles S. of Delmar. It has a steam saw-mill.

Eden, Michigan. See Chapin.

Eden, a township of Brown co., Minn. Pop. 606.

Eden, a post-office of Fillmore co., Neb., 10 miles N.N.E. of Carlton. Eden is also the name of a station on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad.

Eden, or **Eden Centre,** a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Eden township, on the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad, at Eden Centre Station, 18½ miles S. of Buffalo. It has 5 churches, and manufactures of cheese, lumber, barrels, and wagons. Pop. about 600; of the township, 2320. Here is Eden Post-Office.

Eden, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., N.C., about 90 miles W. of Raleigh.

Eden, or **Edin,** a village in Brown township, Delaware co., O., on Alum Creek, 24 miles N. of Columbus, and 3 miles from Eden Station (or Leonardsburg). It has 2 churches. Pop. 191. Here is Kilbourne Post-Office.

Eden, a township of Seneca co., O. Pop. 1483. It contains Melmore.

Eden, a hamlet of Trumbull co., O., in Lordstown township, 5 miles W. of Niles.

Eden, a township of Wyandot co., O. Pop. 1423, exclusive of Nevada. It contains Edenville.

Eden, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. P. 1075. It includes Quarryville and Eden (Binkley's Bridge Post-Office).

Eden, a post-hamlet of Laurens co., S.C., 12 miles N.W. of Laurens Court-House.

Eden, a post-hamlet of Weber co., Utah, 12 miles N.E. of Ogden. It has a church.

Eden, a post-township of Lamoille co., Vt., about 35 miles N. of Montpelier. Its surface is mountainous. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber and starch. Pop. 958.

Eden, a post-township of Fond du Lac co., Wis., about 9 miles S.E. of Fond du Lac. It contains a station and village named Eden, on the railroad between Milwaukee and Fond du Lac, 8 miles S.E. of the latter. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory. Pop. 1476.

Eden, a village of Iowa co., Wis., 12 miles N. of Mineral Point. It has a church. Near it is Cobb Post-Office.

E′den, a seaport of New South Wales, on Twofold Bay, 283 miles S. of Sydney. Pop. 300. The harbor is large and safe.

E′den, a post-village in Elgin co., Ontario, 20 miles S. of Ingersoll. Pop. 150.

E′denburg, a borough of Clarion co., Pa., in Beaver township, on the railroad between Emlenton and Shippenville, 15 miles E. of Emlenton, and about 18 miles S.E. of Oil City. It has 2 churches, a bank, 2 machine-shops, a planing-mill, and several oil-wells. Pop. about 1500. The name of its post-office is Knox.

Edenburg, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Va., near the North Fork of Shenandoah River, and on a branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 36 miles S.S.W. of Winchester. It has 4 churches, 2 flouring-mills, 2 saw-mills, and a woollen-mill. Pop. 452.

Eden Centre, New York. See Eden.

E′dendale, a hamlet of Alameda co., Cal., 1 mile from Melrose Railroad Station. It has a female seminary, a church, and safety-fuse-works.

E‵dender′ry, a town of Ireland, King's co., 32½ miles W. of Dublin. Pop. 1873.

Edenkoben, ȧ′dẹn-ko‵bẹn, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 7 miles by rail N. of Landau. It has mineral springs and important grain-markets. Pop. 4889.

E′den Lake, a post-township of Stearns co., Minn., 15 miles N. of Litchfield. It contains several small lakes, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 286.

Eden Mills, a hamlet of La Grange co., Ind., 9 miles W. of La Grange.

Eden Mills, a post-hamlet of Lamoille co., Vt., 10 miles N.E. of Johnson Station. It has a saw-mill, &c.

Eden Mills, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, on a branch of the river Speed, 9 miles E.N.E. of Guelph. It has large mills, and a trade in flour and grain. P. 300.

Eden Prairie, prā′ree, a post-office of McPherson co., Kansas.

Eden Prairie, a post-township of Hennepin co., Minn., about 22 miles W.S.W. of St. Paul, is bounded on the S. by the Minnesota River. Pop. 659. Eden Prairie Station is on the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 14 miles S.W. of Minneapolis.

Eden's Ridge, a post-office of Sullivan co., Tenn.

Eden Station, Delaware co., O. See Leonardsburg.

E′denton, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ky., 6 miles N.W. of Richmond. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Edenton, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., N.Y.

Edenton, a post-village, port of entry, and capital of Chowan co., N.C., is on an inlet or bay which opens into Albemarle Sound, about 130 miles E. by N. from Raleigh, and 4 miles from the mouth of Chowan River. It contains a court-house, an academy, 6 churches, and a newspaper office. Pop. 1243; of Edenton township, 3664.

Edenton, a post-hamlet of Clermont co., O., about 30 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches and a chair-factory. Pop. 86.

Eden Vale, a station in Santa Clara co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of San José.

Eden Valley, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., in Eden township, on the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad, 17 miles S. of Buffalo. It has a brewery and a grist-mill.

E′denville, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Iowa, in Eden township, about 33 miles N.E. of Des Moines.

Edenville, a post-hamlet and township of Midland co., Mich., on the Tittabawassee River, 20 miles N.W. of Midland City. Pop. 282.

Edenville, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., in Warwick township, 3½ miles S.E. of Pine Island Station, which is 12 miles S.W. of Goshen. It has a church.

Edenville, a hamlet of Eden township, Wyandot co., O., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 2 miles W. of Nevada. It has a stave-factory and saw-mill.

Eder, ȧ′dẹr, or **Edder,** ĕd′dẹr, a river of Germany, rises in Rhenish Prussia, 42 miles N.E. of Coblentz, and joins the Fulda 8 miles S. by W. of Cassel.

E′der, a town of India, 100 miles N.N.W. of Baroda.

Edern, ȧ‵dȧʀn′, a town of France, in Finistère, 8 miles S.E. of Châteaulin. Pop. 1873.

Eder'nion, a beautiful valley of North Wales, co. of Merioneth, between Corwen and Bala.

Edes' (eedz) **Falls,** a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., in Naples township, on Crooked River, 33 miles N.W. of Portland. It has manufactures of barrels, kegs, &c.

Edesheim, å'dẹs-hīme', a town of Bavaria, Palatinate, on the Queich, 6 miles N. of Landau. Pop. 1885.

Edessa. See OORFA and VODINA.

Edesville, eedz'vĭl, a post-village of Kent co., Md., 6 miles S.W. of Fairlee.

Edeta, a supposed ancient name of LIRIA.

Edfoo, Edfou, or **Edfu,** ed'foo' (anc. *Apollinop'olis Mag'na;* Coptic, *Atbo*), a village of Egypt, on the W. bank of the Nile, 50 miles S.S.E. of Thebes, consisting of a cluster of mud huts, around some of the finest ruins in Egypt. Pop. from 1500 to 2000, Arabs and Copts. The remains of antiquity comprise a quay and 2 fine temples, both of which appear to have been constructed in the age of the Ptolemies.

Ed'ford, a township of Henry co., Ill. Pop. 948.

Ed'gar, a county in the E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana, has an area of about 580 square miles. It is drained by small affluents of the Wabash River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and the soil is very fertile. The county has extensive prairies, and is liberally supplied with timber. Indian corn, wheat, hay, oats, pork, and butter are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad. The Paris & Danville Railroad connects with the Paris & Decatur Railroad at Paris, which is the capital of the county. Coal is found here. Total valuation, $17,338,040. Pop. in 1870, 21,450, of whom 20,764 were Americans.

Edgar, a post-village in Edgar township, Edgar co., Ill., on the Paris & Danville Railroad, 10 miles N. of Paris. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1617.

Edgar, a post-village of Clay co., Neb., on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, 66 miles E. of Kearney Junction, and 48 miles N.W. of Fairbury. It has a bank, 5 churches, and a newspaper office.

Edgar, a post-hamlet of Obion co., Tenn., is near the Obion River, at McConnell Station on the railroad from Cairo, Ill., to New Orleans, 6 miles S.E. of Fulton, Ky. It has a steam saw-mill and a flouring-mill.

Edgar, or **Rich'ardson's Corners,** a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 16 miles N.E. of Barrie. It has 2 saw-mills, a potash-factory, and 3 churches. Pop. 100.

Ed'gard', a post-village of St. John Baptist parish, La., 1 mile from St. John Station on the New Orleans & Texas Railroad. It has a church and manufactures of sugar.

Ed'gar Springs, a post-office of Phelps co., Mo., 20 miles S.S.W. of Rolla.

Edgarton, a village of Kansas. See EDGERTON.

Ed'gartown, a post-village and port of entry, capital of Dukes co., Mass., is in Edgartown township, on the Atlantic Ocean, on the E. shore of Martha's Vineyard, and on the Martha's Vineyard Railroad, about 30 miles S.E. of New Bedford. It has a safe harbor, a court-house, 4 churches, a national bank, and a newspaper office. The township, which contains a summer resort named Oak Bluffs, or Vineyard Grove, has a pop. of 1707.

Edgecomb, ĕj'kọm, a post-township of Lincoln co., Me., about 2 miles S.E. of Wiscasset. It is bounded on the E. by Damariscotta River, and on the W. by an inlet of the sea. It has 2 churches and a high school. Pop. 1056.

Edgecombe, ĕj'kọm, a county in the N.E. central part of North Carolina, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is intersected by Tar River, and also drained by Fishing River. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests, in which the pine abounds. The soil is mostly sandy and fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad. Capital, Tarborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,050,082. Pop. in 1870, 22,970, of whom 22,906 were Americans.

Edgecombe, a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, 18 miles N.N.E. of Stratford. Pop. 100.

Edgecombville, ĕj'kọm-vĭl, a hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., in Westfield township.

Edge Cove, the terminus of the Tuckerton Railroad, is in Little Egg Harbor township, Burlington co., N.J., 2 miles from Tuckerton, and 74 miles from Philadelphia. Here passengers for Beach Haven and Bond's take the steamer on Tuckerton Bay.

Edgecumbe (ĕj'kŭm) **Bay,** in Australia, is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 20° S.; lon. 147° 30′ E.

Edgefield, ĕj'feeld, a county of South Carolina, bordering on Georgia, has an area of about 1150 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Saluda River, and on the S.W. by the Savannah River. The surface is diversified by hills of moderate height, and is partly covered with extensive forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Columbia & Augusta Railroad. Capital, Edgefield Court-House. Total valuation, $8,578,424. Pop. in 1870, 42,486, of whom 42,328 were Americans.

Edgefield, a post-hamlet and station of Fayette co., O. It has 2 stores.

Edgefield, a city of Davidson co., Tenn., on the N. bank of the Cumberland River, opposite Nashville, with which it is connected by a fine suspension-bridge. It has a female seminary and 10 churches; also, manufactures of brooms, cedar-ware, furniture, pumps, &c. Pop. 4389.

Edgefield Court-House, a post-village, capital of Edgefield co., S.C., about 60 miles W. by S. from Columbia, and 22 miles N. of Augusta, Ga. It has 3 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. 846.

Edgefield Junction, a post-village of Davidson co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, at its junction with the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 10 miles N. of Nashville. It has 2 churches.

Edge'hill, a ridge in England, co. of Warwick, 7 miles N.W. of Banbury. Here was fought, in 1642, the first battle between Charles I. and the Parliamentary forces. At the foot of the hill is the Vale of Red Horse, so called from the colossal figure of a horse cut on the side of the hill.

Edgehill, in England, co. of Lancaster, a suburb of Liverpool. Here is the Liverpool Botanic Garden.

Edge Hill, a post-office of Reynolds co., Mo.

Edge Hill, a post-hamlet and station of Montgomery co., Pa., on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 12 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has a chapel, an iron-furnace, and a limestone-quarry.

Edge Hill, a post-office of King George co., Va.

Edgely, ĕj'le, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 2 miles from Thornhill. It has 2 steam saw-mills. Pop. 150.

Edgemont, ĕj'mont, a post-township of Delaware co., Pa., about 15 miles W. of Philadelphia. It contains Howellville, with 2 cotton-factories. Pop. 678.

Edge Moor, a village of New Castle co., Del., on the Delaware River, near Edge Moor Station of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 3 miles N.E. of Wilmington. It has rolling-mills and manufactures of iron bridges, roof-trusses, &c.

Edgemoor, ĕj'moor, a station in Cook co., Ill., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 21 miles S. of the terminal station in Chicago.

Edg'erton, a post-office of El Paso co., Col., on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 67 miles S. of Denver.

Edgerton, or **Edgarton,** a post-village of Johnson co., Kansas, on the Kansas City & Santa Fé Railroad, 36 miles S.W. of Kansas City, and about 20 miles S.E. of Lawrence. It has 3 churches and a graded school. Pop. 150.

Edgerton, a post-village of Kent co., Mich., in Algoma township, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 17 miles N.N.E. of Grand Rapids. It has 2 saw-mills and a grist-mill. Pop. about 200.

Edgerton, a post-hamlet of Platte co., Mo., on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and on the Platte River, 24 miles N.E. of Leavenworth. It has 3 stores.

Edgerton, a post-village of Williams co., O., in St. Joseph township, on the St. Joseph River and the Air-Line division of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, 64 miles W. by S. from Toledo, and 40 miles N.N.E. of Fort Wayne, Ind. It has 4 churches, a bank, a graded school, a woollen-mill, and a newspaper office. Pop. 690.

Edgerton, a post-village of Rock co., Wis., in Fulton township, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 25 miles S.E. of Madison, and about 10 miles N. of Janesville. It has a money-order post-office, 3 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, a flour-mill, and several cigar-factories. Pop. about 700.

Edg'ett's Landing, a post-village in Albert co., New Brunswick, on the Petitcodiac River, 24 miles from Salisbury. Pop. 250.

Edgewater, ĕj'wå-tẹr, a village and summer resort of Bergen co., N.J., in Ridgefield township, on the Hudson River, 8 miles above New York. It has a church and several fine villas.

Edgewater, a village in Burlington co., N.J., on the Delaware River, and on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, 2 miles S.W. of Burlington, and 1 mile N.W. of Beverly.

Edgewater, a village of Richmond co., N.Y., on Staten Island, and on New York Bay, at Vanderbilt Station on the Staten Island Railroad, in the townships of Middletown and Southfield. It has 9 churches, a savings-bank, an academy, an educational institute, and manufactures of candles, felt, beer, carriages, hats, machinery, paper, &c. It adjoins the village of Stapleton.

Edgewater, a borough of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Alleghany River and the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. Pop. 380.

Edgewater, a post-office of Grayson co., Va.

Edgewood, ĕj′wood, a post-village of De Kalb co., Ga., on the Georgia Railroad, about 3 miles E. of Atlanta. It has a church and many fine residences.

Edgewood, a post-village of Effingham co., Ill., in Mason township, on the Illinois Central Railroad where it crosses the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 86 miles S.E. of Springfield, and 15 miles S.S.W. of Effingham. It has 2 churches and 2 flouring-mills. Pop. about 400.

Edgewood, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, in Lodomillo township, on the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, 99 miles N.N.W. of Davenport. It has 2 churches and several saw-mills.

Edgewood, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., near Chesapeake Bay, and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 21 miles E.N.E. of Baltimore.

Edgewood, a post-office of Gratiot co., Mich.

Edgewood, a post-village of Halifax co., N.C., 10 miles from Littleton. It has a church, an academy, and a carriage-shop.

Edgewood, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 7 miles E. of Pittsburg, at the junction of the Edgewood Railroad to Hampton.

Edgewood, a post-office of Van Zandt co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 53 miles E. of Dallas.

Edgeworth, ĕj′worth, a station in Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 4 miles N. of Boston.

Edgeworth, a post-office of Sullivan co., Tenn., 13 miles W.S.W. of Bristol.

Edgeworthstown, ĕj′worths-tŏwn, or **Mos′trim,** a town of Ireland, co. and 6¾ miles by rail E.S.E. of Longford. Pop. 1136.

Edgington, ĕj′ing-tọn, a post-village of Rock Island co., Ill., in Edgington township, 4 miles from the Mississippi River, and 15 miles S.W. of the city of Rock Island. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1106.

Edgington, a station in Brooke co., W. Va., on the Panhandle Railroad, 2 miles E. of Steubenville, O.

Edg′wood, a post-hamlet of Siskiyou co., Cal., about 70 miles N. of Shasta.

Edgwood, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., in Lower Makefield township, on a branch of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 27 miles N.E. of Philadelphia. Here is a Friends' Institute.

Edin, Delaware co., O. See Eᴅᴇɴ.

Edina, a poetical name of Eᴅɪɴʙᴜʀɢʜ.

Edi′na, a post-village, capital of Knox co., Mo., is on the South Fabius River, and on the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, 47 miles W.N.W. of Quincy, Ill., and about 38 miles N.N.E. of Macon City. It has a court-house, a Catholic academy, a money-order post-office, 5 churches, a savings-bank, 1 other bank, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of ploughs and wagons. Pop. 807.

Edi′na, a post-village in Argenteuil co., Quebec, on the West River, 10 miles N.E. of Grenville. It has a church, 2 saw-mills, and a grist-mill.

Edinborough, ed′in-bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., N.C., 2 miles E. of the Pedee or Yadkin River, and 18 miles N. of Lilesville Station. It has a church.

Edinborough, a post-borough of Erie co., Pa., at the outlet of Conneauttee Lake, 18 miles S. of Erie, and 17 miles N. of Meadville. It has a bank, 4 churches, and manufactures of lumber, pumps, sash, and blinds. Pop. 801. Here is the Northwestern State Normal School. Conneauttee Lake is 1 mile in diameter.

Ed′inburg, a post-village of Christian co., Ill., on the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 18 miles S.E. of Springfield. It has 2 churches and a bank.

Edinburg, a post-village of Johnson co., Ind., on the East Fork of White River, and on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 31 miles S.S.E. of Indianapolis, and 10 miles N. of Columbus. It contains 4 churches, a high school, 2 banking-houses, a newspaper office, and manufactures of flour, lumber, furniture, and starch. Pop. 1799.

Edinburg, a hamlet of Jones co., Iowa, about 35 miles S.W. of Dubuque.

Edinburg, a township of Penobscot co., Me., on the W. bank of the Penobscot, 50 miles N. of Bangor. Pop. 55.

Edinburg, a post-village of Leake co., Miss., on the Pearl River, about 60 miles N.E. of Jackson. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Edinburg, a post-village of Grundy co., Mo., 6 miles W. of Trenton, and about 26 miles N.N.W. of Chillicothe. It is the site of Grand River College, which was founded in 1858. It contains 2 churches.

Edinburg, a post-village of Mercer co., N.J., 8 miles E.N.E. of Trenton, and 2 miles from Windsor Station of the Camden & Amboy Railroad.

Edinburg, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Edinburg township, on the Sacondaga River, about 48 miles N.N.W. of Albany. It has 3 churches. Near here is a small village named Beecher's Hollow. Pop. of the township, 1495.

Edinburg, a post-village of Portage co., O., in Edinburg township, about 20 miles E. of Akron, and 6 miles S.E. of Ravenna. The township has 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 929.

Edinburg, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pa., in Mahoning township, on the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburg Railroad, about 5 miles W. of New Castle, and 13 miles S.E. of Youngstown, O. It has 2 churches and a flouring-mill. Some petroleum is obtained here.

Edinburg, a village of Hidalgo co., Tex., on the Rio Grande, about 60 miles above Brownsville.

Edinburg, of Pennsylvania and Virginia. See Eᴅᴇɴʙᴜʀɢ.

Edinburgh, ĕd′ịn-bŭr-rŭh, **Edinburghshire,** ĕd′ịn-bŭr-rŭh-shịr, or **Mid-Lothian,** mid-lo′ᴛʜe-ạn, a county situated in the eastern part of the lowlands of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Firth of Forth. Area, 367 square miles. The S.E. part of the county is intersected by the Moorfoot Hills, a branch of the Lammermoors, of Lower Silurian formation. From the S.W. the Pentland range runs towards the N.E., composed of porphyry, while the greenstone hills of Corstorphine extend from the Firth of Forth southward, and are continued by the elevations of the Castle Rock, Arthur's Seat, and Calton, in the vicinity of the capital. Carnethey, the most elevated of the Pentland range, is 1802 feet above the sea. From the S. the county gradually slopes towards the borders of the firth, and on the E. and W. extends into level and fertile plains. The principal rivers are the Water of Leith, the Esk, the Almond, and the Tyne. The greater part of the county belongs to the coal formation, and coal is extensively wrought. Sandstone abounds, and is extensively quarried at Craigleith, Granton, and Hailes. Limestone is found in many localities, especially at Gilmerton, Crichton, and Burdiehouse. Much oil shale and fire-clay are raised in the county. No metal is wrought except iron, which exists in the coal strata. The county is chiefly agricultural, and farming is conducted on the best modern principles. There are extensive paper-mills, tanneries, chandleries, carpet-, oil-, brick-, tile-, and powder-works, foundries, distilleries, breweries, and potteries. Numerous railways traverse the county. Capital, Edinburgh. It sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1871, 328,379.

Edinburgh, ĕd′ịn-bŭr-rŭh or ĕd′ịn-brŭh (L. *Edinbur′gum* or *Edi′na;* Celtic, *Duned′in;* Fr. *Edimbourg,* à\`dâɴɢ\`-booʀ′; It. *Edinborgo,* à\`din-boʀ′go), the metropolis of Scotland, capital of the above county, about 1½ miles from the S. shore of the Firth of Forth, 42 miles E. by N. of Glasgow, and 393 miles N.W. of London. Lat. 55° 57′ 24″ N.; lon. 3° 11′ W. It is at the junction of numerous and important railways. The city stands on parallel ridges, of considerable elevation, lying E. and W., and is remarkable for the general excellence and elegance of its buildings. It is divided into an Old Town and a New Town. The former occupies the central and highest ridge; the loftiness of the houses here, rising in irregular masses, adds greatly to its picturesque appearance, but, like most old towns, it is exceedingly irregular in the arrangement of its streets. The New Town occupies a ridge of much broader crest and less abrupt ascent, to the N. of the Old Town. The houses here are built of white freestone, obtained from quarries in the vicinity, and are remarkably handsome. On the S. of the Old Town, and separated from it by a hollow, stands the remaining portion of the city. The principal street in the Old Town is that which occupies the crest of the ridge, bearing, at different points, the names of Canongate, Netherbow, High street, Lawn Market, and Castle Hill. It is upwards of a mile in length, rising gradually, with a regular and steep incline, from a small plain at the E. end of the town, on which stands the palace of Holyrood, and terminating in the huge rock on which the castle is built. The appearance of this street is rendered exceedingly imposing by the loftiness and antique aspect of the houses with which it is lined, many of them ranging from five to seven stories in front and several more in the rear. Prince's street extends along the edge of the hollow which separates the New Town from the Old. Being built only on the N. side, a magnificent view of the Old Town, with its lordly castle towering high and darkly on its rocky ridge, and of the intervening valley, is obtained, rendering it one of the most delightful promenades of which any city can boast. At the E. extremity of this street is the Calton Hill, a rocky eminence, commanding a beautiful view of the Firth of Forth with its shipping and surrounding shores. On the S. side of the town are the Meadows, a large level park, surrounded with trees and walks for recreation; adjoining the Meadows are Bruntsfield Links, an extensive common, of uneven surface, much frequented by golf-players. From the higher parts of the Links, which overlook the village of Morningside, a view is obtained of the Pentland Hills and of the intervening valley. Beyond the E. extremity of the town a huge belt of precipitous rock, called Salisbury Crags, rises to the height of many hundred feet from the deep valley below. Immediately behind, a conical hill, with a narrow, rocky summit, called Arthur's Seat, towers above the crags, attaining an elevation of 796 feet. A broad pathway winds along the face of the crags, and a carriage-drive leads round the entire hill; many points from both afford prospects of unrivalled beauty. Many of the streets are traversed by tramways.

In the Old Town the most remarkable and, next to Holyrood, the most interesting public building is the castle, composed chiefly of a cluster of irregular buildings begirt with embrasured walls. The fortress contains accommodation for 2000 soldiers, an armory, and a huge piece of ancient ordnance called *Mons Meg*, built of malleable iron staves, and believed to have been forged at Mons A.D. 1486. In the castle are kept the ancient regalia or "honors" of Scotland.

Adjoining Holyrood Palace on the N. side are the ruins of the chapel belonging to the abbey of Holyrood, founded in 1128 by David I., the only portion of that establishment now remaining. A privilege of sanctuary for insolvent debtors is attached to this abbey, extending over Arthur's Seat, Salisbury Crags, and for a considerable distance east.

The cathedral of St. Giles, situate in High street, is a large ancient edifice in later Gothic style. It was in this church that the Solemn League and Covenant was subscribed in 1643. On a commanding situation at the top of High street stands Victoria or Assembly Hall, a magnificent structure in the decorated Gothic style. Adjoining St. Giles' church is an open area called Parliament Square, in the centre of which is an equestrian statue of Charles II., erected in 1685. At the S.W. corner of the square is the entrance to the Parliament House, the higher courts of law, and the Advocates' Library. The Parliament House, now known by the name of the Outer House, the place in which the Scottish parliament met before the Union, is a magnificent hall, 122 feet long by 49 feet broad, with a lofty open timber roof. Other buildings of note in the Old Town are the Tron church, founded in 1637; the county hall, containing the sheriff courts; the royal exchange, founded in 1753; the corn exchange, in the Grass Market; the Bank of Scotland; Dean Bridge, a noble structure thrown across a deep ravine, at the bottom of which flows the Water of Leith; Physicians' Hall, in Queen street, a handsome edifice; the Assembly-Rooms and Music Hall; the Edinburgh and Glasgow and the Commercial Banks, the Western Bank, the British Linen Company's Bank, the General Register-House of Scotland, the Theatre Royal, General Post-Office and Stamp-Office, and the jail and bridewell, a cluster of castellated buildings, surrounded by a high wall, on a rocky ledge of the Calton Hill. In 1817 the old jail, called the "Heart of Mid-Lothian," was taken down.

Churches, &c.—Besides St. Giles', the Tron, and Victoria Hall, already adverted to, Edinburgh possesses many fine churches and chapels, some of them of historic fame. The city is the seat of an Anglican bishop, and of a Roman Catholic prelate of archiepiscopal rank. The Anglican cathedral is a splendid structure. The number of public monuments and statues is very great. The University of Edinburgh takes a high rank among the educational institutions of Great Britain. The building of the university, situated on the N. side of the town, in Nicolson street, is a large quadrangular edifice, with a spacious court in the centre, founded in 1789, the university itself having been founded in 1582. In consequence of the development and growth of the university, additional accommodation was required, and new buildings for the departments of science and medicine have been constructed. There are 32 professors, in 4 faculties,—divinity, law, medicine, and the arts. The average annual number of students is about 1200. The library is a magnificent room, 198 feet in length by 50 in breadth and above 50 in height. It contains about 130,000 volumes. The museum comprises rich collections in the various departments of natural history. A little S. of the university is the Royal College of Surgeons, an elegant building of the Ionic order; it has a valuable museum. The New or Free Church College occupies an elegant structure, having professors in the theological, moral, and natural sciences; and attached to it are an excellent library and a museum. The United Presbyterians have a theological hall. In the New Town stands the Royal Institution's building, occupied by the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the Board of Trustees for encouraging trade and manufactures in Scotland, and the Royal Institution having for its object the promotion of the fine arts. The building is surmounted by a colossal statue of Queen Victoria, and is one of the finest structures in the metropolis. The Edinburgh High School, a splendid Doric edifice, 270 feet in length, is situated near the prison; and on Calton Hill stands the Royal Astronomical Observatory. The other more prominent educational institutions are the Edinburgh Academy, the Naval and Military Academy, and the Royal Scottish Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. There are also several public seminaries and a number of schools for the education of the poorer classes, industrial schools, heriot schools, seven in number, and the School of Arts, established in 1821, for the instruction of mechanics and tradesmen. Fettes College is a nobly endowed school for boys. The societies and institutions for the promotion of science and other branches of knowledge are exceedingly numerous. There are several normal and training schools, merchant-schools, and college-schools for boys and for girls. Adjoining the Parliament House, with which it has a communication, is the Advocates' Library, containing the largest and most valuable collection of books in Scotland, the printed works amounting to 300,000 volumes, with many valuable MSS. In an adjoining building is the Signet Library, belonging to the Writers to the Signet.

Few cities of equal extent are possessed of more numerous and more magnificent hospitals and charitable institutions. Many of the edifices built for these institutions are among the finest in the city, and resemble palaces rather than receptacles for the indigent. Among these may be mentioned the Infirmary, situated near the college: a surgical hospital, fever hospital, and lock hospital, occupying separate buildings, are connected with it. Heriot's Hospital, on the S. side of the city, is a fine old Elizabethan structure, designed by Inigo Jones, and one of his best works. The object of the institution is the maintenance and education of poor boys the sons of freemen of the town of Edinburgh; and the surplus funds are employed in establishing and maintaining free schools in various parts of the city. Another large and exceedingly elegant structure is Donaldson's Hospital. Of the numerous other hospitals and benevolent institutions, many of which have handsome and extensive buildings, the following may be specified: George Watson's Hospital, John Watson's Hospital, Gillespie's Hospital, and the Orphan Hospital. Besides these, there are the Lying-in Hospital, the Asylum for the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, the City Workhouse, the Canongate Charity Workhouse, and the West Kirk Poorhouse, at the W. end of the city; the House of Refuge, the House of Industry, and the Night Asylum for the Houseless. There are also many dispensaries, where medicine and medical attendance are gratuitously afforded to the poor.

Edinburgh is the seat of the supreme courts of Scotland. The principal of these is the court of session, which tries all questions affecting civil rights, and decides not only the law of the case, but also matters of equity.

The manufactures of Edinburgh are neither extensive nor important; ale-brewing, for which it has been famous for upwards of 200 years, is the principal. Shawl-making, coach-building, type-, brass-, and iron-founding, soap- and candle-making, are carried on to a considerable extent; and also the making of various kinds of machinery, generally of the smaller class. Glass-painting and glass-staining are prosecuted to some extent and with much success. Edinburgh is the head-quarters of the book-trade in Scotland, and as a literary mart it is the second town in the United Kingdom, being in this respect excelled only by London. Rubber goods, machinery, paper-hangings, leather, spirits, and glassware are the other chief industries.

The affairs of the city are conducted by a lord provost, magistrates, and council, elected by the citizens; the dean of guild, elected by the guildry; and the trades' convener, elected by the incorporated trades. The lord provost is sheriff and lord-lieutenant within the city and liberties.

The inhabitants of Edinburgh are, to a great extent, persons of independent property, annuitants, &c., and include a larger proportion of the more liberally educated classes than any other town in the United Kingdom. It has also become the central point of several important railways: the Edinburgh & Glasgow, North British, and Granton lines have their termini in the low ground between the Old and the New Town, W. of the North Bridge; the Caledonian has its terminus in the western and the Dalkeith Mineral Line in the eastern part of the city; and the Union Canal furnishes an additional means of transit for goods to the W. of Scotland. Leith and Granton are the ports of Edinburgh, and may almost be said to form suburbs of it.

Name and History.—The name Edinburgh is supposed to be derived from Edwin, King of Northumbria, a Saxon prince, who, in the seventh century, possessed the southern part of Scotland, and who is alleged to have built a stronghold on the site of the present castle. It was anciently written EDWINESBURG or EDWINESBURCH. The Gaelic name *Dun Edin*, or *Dunedin*, is merely a translation of the Saxon name; while its poetical name, *Edina*, was introduced by George Buchanan. Edinburgh first attained the dignity of a capital in the time of James V., the principal town of Scotland previous to that period having been Scone, where the Scottish kings were crowned. In 1513, Edinburgh was visited by the plague; and in 1532 the College of Justice was established. It was taken and burnt in 1554 by an English army under the Earl of Hertford, but soon recovered from the consequences of that disaster. On the 3d of December, 1557, the first Covenant was signed in the city; and during the remainder of the sixteenth century it was the scene of numerous interesting events, including many in the history of Queen Mary and in the earlier history of the Reformation, more especially in connection with John Knox, whose house (from a window of which he frequently preached) is still standing, near the top of the Canongate. On the 28th of February, 1638, the National Covenant was signed in the Greyfriars' Churchyard. After the overthrow of Charles I., the Scots having taken up arms in favor of his son, Cromwell invaded their country, and took Edinburgh Castle. It remained in the possession of the English till the Restoration. In 1745, the city was taken possession of by the rebels under Prince Charles Edward Stuart. Edinburgh returns two members to the House of Commons. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1841, 138,182; in 1851, 158,015; in 1861, 168,098; in 1871, 196,979.

Edinburghshire, a county of Scotland. See EDINBURGH.

Ed'ington, a parish of England, co. of Wilts, 3½ miles E.N.E. of Westbury. The bishops of Salisbury had formerly a palace here, which was destroyed in 1450 by the populace, who dragged the bishop from the altar and stoned him to death. Beatton Hill, in this parish, has a Danish encampment, which was taken by King Alfred. The figure of a white horse, cut on the side of the hill, is supposed to commemorate this victory.

Ed'ison, a post-office of Whatcom co., Washington.

Ed'isto, a station in Orangeburg co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, main line, 5 miles W. of Branchville, and on the Edisto River.

Edisto Island, a post-office of Colleton or Charleston co., S.C., is on an island of the same name. This island is at the mouth of the Edisto River, and is bounded on the S.E. by the ocean. It contains 6 churches.

Edisto Landing, a hamlet of Barnwell co., S.C., on the Edisto River, 3 miles from Midway Railroad Station.

Edisto River, South Carolina, is formed by the North and South Edisto Rivers, which unite at Edisto, a station on the South Carolina Railroad. It runs southeastward and southward, intersects Colleton co., and enters the Atlantic by two channels called the North and South Edisto Inlets. The length of the main stream is estimated at 100 miles. Of its branches, the North Edisto forms the boundary between Aiken and Lexington cos., and intersects Orangeburg co. The South Branch drains part of Aiken co., runs nearly southeastward, and forms the N.E. boundary of Barnwell co. Each branch is nearly as long as the main river.

E'dith, a post-office of Shenandoah co., Va., 8 miles S. of Edenburg.

E'dithburg, a post-hamlet of Iron co., Mo., about 20 miles W. of Ironton. It has a church.

Edlipo, ĕd'le-po', a picturesque town of Syria, 32 miles S.W. of Aleppo. Pop. 2500.

Ed'meston, or **Ed'meston Centre,** a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., in Edmeston township, about 28 miles S. of Utica. It has 4 churches, a union school, 2 flour-mills, and a tannery. Here is Edmeston Post-Office. Pop. about 500. The township is bounded on the W. by the Unadilla River. Pop. 1751.

Ed'mistonville, a post-hamlet of Rowan co., N.C., 20 miles S.W. of Salisbury. It has a church, a carriage-shop, &c.

Ed'mondson, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is intersected by Green River, and is also drained by Nolin Creek. The surface is partly undulating and partly hilly. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, pork, and tobacco are the staple products. That great natural curiosity, the Mammoth Cave, is situated in this county, the soil of which is based on cavernous limestone. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad passes through the S.E. part of the county. Capital, Brownsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $874,224. Pop. in 1870, 4459, of whom 4449 were Americans.

Edmondson, a post-office and station of Crittenden co., Ark., on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, 17 miles W. by S. from Memphis. Here are a hotel and a store.

Ed'monton, a village of England, co. of Middlesex, 8 miles by rail N. of London. It has a large ancient chapel, and considerable trade in timber. Pop. of parish, 13,860.

Ed'monton, a post-village, capital of Metcalfe co., Ky., about 50 miles E. of Bowling Green. It has a church, a high school, and a steam grist-mill. Pop. 146.

Ed'monton, a post-village in Peel co., Ontario, 5 miles N.W. of Brampton. Pop. 150.

Edmonton, a village in the North-West Territories, Canada, on the line of the Pacific Railway, 225 miles W. by N. of Battleford, and 40 miles S. of old Fort Edmonton. Its vicinity is rich in coal, gold, and other minerals.

Ed'more, a post-office of Montcalm co., Mich.

Ed'munds, a county in the central part of Dakota, has an area of about 1000 square miles.

Edmunds, a township of Washington co., Me., 23 miles N.E. of Machias, is bounded E. by Lubec Bay. It has a church and manufactures of lumber, &c. Pop. 448.

Edmundsbury. See BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

Edmund's Store, a post-office of Brunswick co., Va.

Ed'mundston, Little Falls, or **Madawas'ka,** a post-village in Victoria co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 239 miles above St. John, and opposite Madawaska, Me. Pop. 400.

Ed'na, a township of Cass co., Iowa. Pop. 433. It contains the hamlet of Edna, 15 miles S. of Wiota.

Edna, a post-hamlet of Labette co., Kansas, 16 miles W. of Chetopa. It has a church.

Edna, a post-office of Roscommon co., Mich.

Edna, a post-office of Webster co., Neb.

Edna Mills, a post-office of Clinton co., Ind.

Ed'neyville, a post-township of Henderson co., N.C., about 95 miles W. of Charlotte. It has 6 churches. Here is beautiful scenery. Pop. 1125.

Edolo, å'do-lo, a village of Italy, 44 miles N.E. of Bergamo, on the Oglio. Pop. 1716.

Edom, an ancient country of Asia. See IDUMÆA.

E'dom, a post-village of Van Zandt co., Tex., about 45 miles N. of Palestine. It has several churches and stores.

Edom, a post-office of Rockingham co., Va.

E'don, a post-village of Williams co., O., in Florence township, 8 miles N. of Edgerton. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of woollen goods, staves, and wagons.

Edray', a post-hamlet of Pocahontas co., W. Va., 50 miles N.W. of Millborough, Va. It has a tannery.

Edrei, a town of Palestine. See DRAA.

Edreneh, the Turkish name of ADRIANOPLE.

Edrenos, a town of Turkey in Asia. See ADRANOS.

Edrenos, a river of Asia. See RHYNDACUS.

Edrha, a town of Palestine. See DRAA.

Edrinus Lacus, the ancient name of IDRO LAKE.

Edrum, the ancient name of IDRO.

Ed'sallville, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., about 15 miles S. of Elmira, N.Y. It has a church.

Ed'son, a post-township of Chippewa co., Wis. It has dense forests of pine and other trees, and is drained by the Yellow River. The township has 2 churches. Pop. 617. Edson Post-Office is 20 miles E. of Chippewa Falls.

Edson Corners, a post-office of Missaukee co., Mich.

E'dur', a Rajpoot state of India, province of Guzerat, tributary to the Guicowar. Edur is the capital of a district of the same name, in lat. 23° 50′ N., lon. 73° 3′ E. Pop. 10,000.

Edwardesabad, a town of India. See BUNNOO.

Ed'wards, a county in the S.E. part of Illinois, has an area of about 210 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by

Bon Pas Creek, which enters the Wabash River at the S.E. extremity of the county, and it is intersected by the Little Wabash River. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. The Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Railroad connects Albion (which is the capital of this county) with Princeton, Ind. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,694,288. Pop. in 1870, 7565, of whom 6565 were Americans.

Edwards, a county in the S.W. central part of Kansas, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is intersected by the Arkansas River and by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. The surface is undulating and nearly destitute of timber. Capital, Kinsley. Pop. in 1878, 1700.

Edwards, a county in the S.W. part of Texas, is drained by small affluents of the Colorado River and of the Rio Nueces. The surface is hilly or mountainous.

Edwards, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ark.

Edwards, a township of Ogemaw co., Mich. Pop. 58.

Edwards, a township of Kandiyohi co., Minn. Pop. 50.

Edwards, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Oswegatchie River, in Edwards township, 22 miles S. of Canton. It has a church. Pop. 300; of township, 1094.

Edwards, a township of Wilkes co., N.C. Pop. 1556.

Edwards, a station on the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad, 11 miles from Cincinnati, O.

Edwards, a post-office of Sheboygan co., Wis., about 12 miles N.N.W. of Sheboygan.

Ed′wardsburg, a post-village of Cass co., Mich., in Ontwa township, on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 14 miles N.E. of South Bend, Ind., and 9 or 10 miles E. of Niles. It has 3 churches, a plough-factory, a grain-elevator, and a newspaper office. Pop. 297.

Ed′wardsburg, or **Port Elgin** (also called **Point Cardinal**), a post-village in Grenville co., Ontario, on the Gallops Canal, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 8 miles N.E. of Prescott. It has a starch-factory, flour- and saw-mills, a box- and stave-factory, and several stores and hotels. Pop. 300. See also Dorchester Station.

Edwards Cross Roads, a post-office of Alleghany co., N.C.

Edwards Depot, a post-village of Hinds co., Miss., on the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad, 27 miles W. of Jackson, 18 miles E. of Vicksburg, and 1 mile from Big Black River. It has 3 churches and a newspaper office. Much cotton is shipped here. Pop. about 600.

Ed′wards Ferry, a post-office of Montgomery co., Md., on the Potomac River.

Edwards Ferry, a station in Halifax co., N.C., on the Roanoke River, 6 miles N.E. of Scotland Neck by a short railroad.

Edwards' Mill, a post-hamlet of Beaufort co., N.C., 20 miles N.N.E. of New-Berne.

Ed′wardsport, a post-village of Knox co., Ind., on the West Fork of White River, and on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 20 miles N.E. of Vincennes. It has 3 churches and a graded school.

Edwards River, Illinois, rises in Henry co., runs W. through Mercer co., and enters the Mississippi River 2 miles below New Boston. It is nearly 75 miles long.

Edwards' Station, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill., on the Galesburg & Peoria Railroad, 14 miles W.N.W. of Peoria. Coal is mined near this place.

Edwards Station, a post-office of Franklin co., O., on the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Columbus.

Edwardstown, Quebec. See Saint Jean Chrysostome de Châteauguay.

Ed′wardsville, a post-village, capital of Cleburne co., Ala., 45 miles N.E. of Talladega, and about 75 miles W. of Atlanta, Ga. It has 4 churches.

Edwardsville, a post-office of Fulton co., Ga.

Edwardsville, a station in Henry co., Ill., on Edwards River, and on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 4 miles N. of Alpha. Here is Opheim Post-Office.

Edwardsville, a post-village, capital of Madison co., Ill., on Cahokia Creek, and on the Wabash Railroad, 19 miles N.E. of St. Louis, and about 13 miles S.E. of Alton. It contains a court-house, a high school, 2 banks, and 9 churches, and has 2 flour-mills, 2 carriage-factories, 2 plough-factories, &c. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. 2193.

Edwardsville, a post-village of Floyd co., Ind., in Georgetown township, 5 miles W. of New Albany. It has a church, and manufactures of ploughs, wagons, and spokes.

Edwardsville, a post-village of Wyandotte co., Kansas, on the N. bank of the Kansas River, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 13 miles W. of Kansas City. It has 2 churches, a steam flour-mill, and a lumber-mill.

Edwardsville, a post-hamlet of St. Lawrence co. N.Y., 5 miles S.E. of Morristown. It has a church, a hotel, and 2 stores.

Edwardsville, a post-office of Surry co., N.C.

Edwardsville, Warren co., O. See Middleborough.

Edwardsville, a post-office of Franklin co., Va.

Edwardsville Crossing, on the Wabash Railroad, is a station in Madison co., Ill., at the junction of the Edwardsville Railroad, near Edwardsville, and 19 miles N.E. of East St. Louis.

Edwardsville Junction, a station in Madison co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton and Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroads, at the crossing of the Edwardsville Railroad, 8 miles W. of Edwardsville.

Ed′win, a post-village of Crawford co., Kansas, in Baker township, at Carbon Station on the Joplin Railroad, about 15 miles S.E. of Girard. Coal is mined here.

Edwi′na, a post-office of Monroe co., O.

Edwinton, Dakota. See Camp Hancock.

Ee, å, or **Ea,** å′å, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 18 miles N.E. of Leeuwarden.

Ee-Chang, a town of China. See E-Ching.

Eechauk, ee‘chawk′, **Echack,** or **Ichak,** ee‘chåk′, a town of Bengal, in Bahar, district and 7 miles N.E. of Hazarybaugh. Pop. 8999.

Eeckeren, å′kẹr-ẹn, a town of Belgium, 4 miles by rail N. of Antwerp. Pop. 4200.

Eecloo, å-klō′, or **Eccloo,** ĕk-klō′, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, at a railway junction, 11 miles N.W. of Ghent. It has a town hall, an ancient convent, a prison, several churches, numerous schools, and manufactures of woollens, linens, starch, soap, tobacco, and chocolate, with breweries and salt-refineries. Pop. 10,400.

Eede, a village of the Netherlands. See Ede.

Eegholm (aig′holm), Great and Little, 2 islands of Denmark, in the Great Belt, 2½ miles W. of Seeland.

Eejmut, eej‘mŭt′, a town of Sinde, near the Indus, 17 miles S.E. of Shikarpoor. Lat. 27° 55′ N.; lon. 69° E.

Eel, a township of Cass co., Ind. Pop. 160, exclusive of the city of Logansport.

Eel Brook, a post-village in Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles from Yarmouth. Pop. 150.

Eelchee, or **Eelchi.** See Khoten.

Eel Creek rises in Trinity co., Cal., and, running N.W., falls into the Pacific in about 40° 40′ N. lat.

Eelde, ail′dẹh, a village of the Netherlands, province of Drenthe, 10 miles N. of Assen. Pop. 1597.

Eelee, a town of Asiatic Russia. See Kooldja.

Eelee, or **Ili,** ee′lee‘, a river of Asia, rising about lat. 42° N. and lon. 81° E., in the mountains of Thian-Shan, flows N.E., and then turns N.N.W., passing the town of Kooldja, and falling into Lake Balkash, on the frontier of Siberia, after a course of above 300 miles.

Eeleeyats, Iliyats, ee‘lee-yåts′, or **Eels,** eelz, a name applied to the wandering tribes of Persia, and also to those who are employed in the pearl-fishery. They disclaim connection with the old Persian stock, and preserve their peculiar habits and customs. Their communities usually consist of 20 or 30 families. The men have well-made, powerful frames, piercing black eyes, noses generally inclined to be aquiline, and overhanging thick moustachios, which, united with black, bushy beards, almost entirely conceal their dark brown skins. Their appearance is strongly characteristic of health, hardihood, and independence. The women, when young, are often handsome; their complexion is of a delicate nut-brown hue, eyes dark and expressive, nose well formed, the mouth small and adorned with beautiful teeth, and the expression of the countenance full of good humor. All these attractions, however, soon disappear as they advance in life.

Eel River, California, rises in Mendocino co., runs northwestward through Humboldt co., and enters the Pacific Ocean about 14 miles S.S.W. of Eureka.

Eel River, Indiana, rises in Allen co., intersects Whitley, Wabash, and Miami cos., and enters the Wabash River at Logansport. Its direction is W.S.W., and its length is about 100 miles. It affords extensive water-power.

Eel River, Indiana, drains parts of Hendricks and Putnam cos., intersects Clay co., and enters the West Fork of White River about 7 miles N. of Bloomfield, after a course of nearly 120 miles. Its general direction is nearly southward.

Eel River, a hamlet of Humboldt co., Cal., on Eel River, about 10 miles from its entrance into the Pacific Ocean. Pop. of Eel River township, 827.

Eel River, a post-township of Allen co., Ind. P. 1217.

Eel River, a township of Greene co., Ind., lying between the White and Eel Rivers. Pop. 501.

Eel River, a township of Hendricks co., Ind. Pop. 1676. It is drained by the head-streams of Eel River, and contains North Salem.

Eel River, a station on the Cincinnati & Terre Haute Railroad, 22 miles S.E. of Terre Haute, Ind.

Eel River, New Brunswick. See CANTERBURY.

Eel River, a post-settlement in Restigouche co., New Brunswick, on Eel River, 5 miles by rail from Dalhousie. Pop. 400.

Eel River, a post-village in Carleton co., New Brunswick, 19 miles by rail from Woodstock. Pop. 100.

Eels, a people of Persia. See EELEEYATS.

Eem, aim, a river of the Netherlands, originates in numerous streamlets which rise in Gelderland and unite near Amersfoort, whence the stream flows N.W. to its outlet in the Zuyder Zee. It is navigable to Amersfoort.

Eemnes, aim′nĕs, a village of the Netherlands, province of Utrecht, 8 miles N.N.W. of Amersfoort. Pop. 1281.

Eep, a town of the Netherlands. See EPE.

Eersel, aiʀ′sĕl, or **Eerzel,** aiʀ′zĕl, a village of the Netherlands, 8 miles S.W. of Eindhoven. Pop. 1026.

Eeˋsaughur′, a town and strong fort of India, 100 miles W.S.W. of Gwalior.

Ees′sah Somau′lee, or **Isa Somali,** a powerful tribe in Eastern Africa, who inhabit the N.W. part of the Somaulee country on the Gulf of Aden. They lead a wandering life, roving from place to place, wherever they can find pasturage for their flocks and herds. Few of them wear any clothing except a leather apron. They are armed with spear, shield, bows, and poisoned arrows. They are held in great dread by their neighbors, who describe them as thieves and murderers. They are Mohammedans.

Efat, a province in the E. part of Shoa, Abyssinia.

Efate, e-få′te, called also **Vate,** vå′te, or **Sandwich Island,** an island of the New Hebrides group. Lat. 18° 52′ S.; lon. 168° 35′ E. The principal port is Havannah harbor, a tortuous sheet of water, 7 miles long, and in most places too deep for anchorage, but good anchorage is obtained at the head of the bay in 15 or 16 fathoms of water. There are several traders' establishments.

Efbe, ĕf′båˋ, an island in the Malay Archipelago, near the S. coast of Mysol, lat. 2° 12′ S., lon. 130° E., about 5 or 6 miles in length. Birds of paradise migrate hither during certain seasons, and are caught by the natives, who dry them in their feathers.

Efferding, ĕf′fẹr-dingˋ, a town of Upper Austria, near the Danube, 13 miles W. of Lintz. Pop. 2216.

Ef′fingham, a village of England, co. of Surrey, 3½ miles S.W. of Leatherhead. It gives the title of earl to a branch of the Howard family.

Ef′fingham, a county in the E. part of Georgia, bordering on South Carolina, has an area of about 490 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Savannah River, and on the W. by the Ogeechee River. The surface is level and extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees; the soil is sandy and mostly poor. Indian corn, cotton, rice, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Central Railroad of Georgia. Capital, Springfield. Valuation of real and personal estate, $647,975. Pop. in 1870, 4214, of whom 4199 were Americans.

Effingham, a southeastern county of Illinois, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Little Wabash River. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and tracts of timber, which is here abundant; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Illinois Central Railroad, the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, and the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. Coal is found here. Capital, Effingham. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,366,308. Pop. in 1870, 15,563, of whom 12,858 were Americans.

Effingham, a post-village, capital of Effingham co., Ill., on the Chicago division of the Illinois Central Railroad, where it crosses the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 199 miles S. by W. from Chicago, and 99 miles E.N.E. of St. Louis. It has 7 churches, a graded school, a bank, a carriage-shop, a foundry, a machine-shop, 2 flour-mills, a woollen-mill, and the machine- and repair-shops of the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad. Pop. in 1870, 2383; present pop., about 3800.

Effingham, a post-village of Atchison co., Kansas, on the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, 17 miles W. of Atchison. It has 2 churches, a hotel, and 3 stores.

Effingham, a post-township and hamlet of Carroll co., N.H., about 48 miles N.N.E. of Concord. It has 5 churches, and manufactures of carriages, lumber, &c. Pop. 904.

Effingham Falls, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H., on the Ossipee River, about 8 miles N. of Ossipee. It has a church, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a woollen-mill. Here is beautiful mountain-scenery.

Effingham Station, a post-village of Marion co., S.C., on Lynch's Creek, and on the Northeastern Railroad, 93 miles N. of Charleston. It has 2 churches and 2 turpentine-distilleries. Old Effingham, a hamlet, is in Darlington co., about 3 miles from Effingham Station.

Ef′fington, a township of Otter Tail co., Minn. P. 124.

Ef′fort, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Pa., 12 miles W. of Stroudsburg. It has 2 churches.

Ef′ird's Mills, a post-office of Stanley co., N.C.

Ega, å′gå, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 7 miles S.S.W. of Coimbra. Pop. 1980.

Ega, å′gå, or **Teffé,** tef-få′, a town of Brazil, on the Teffé, near the Amazon, about 1150 miles above Pará. It has a large trade.

Egadi, a group of islands. See ÆGADES.

Egan, a township of Minnesota. See EAGAN.

E′ganville, a post-village in Renfrew co., Ontario, on the Bonnechère River, 27 miles W. of Renfrew. It has several hotels, stores, and mills. Pop. 400.

Egara, the supposed ancient name of TARRASA.

Eg′ba, a small kingdom of West Africa, mostly on the left bank of the Ogun River, S. of Yarriba. Area, 3000 square miles. Estimated pop. 100,000. Chief town, Abbeokoota.

Egbell, ĕgˋbĕll′, a town of Hungary, co. and 53 miles N.W. of Neutra, on the Sirkovi, not far above its junction with the March. Pop. 2700.

Eg′bert, a station in Laramie co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, and on Lodge Pole Creek, 32 miles E. of Cheyenne. Elevation, 5272 feet.

Egea (or **Ejea**) **de los Caballeros,** å-ʜå′å då loce ka-ʙål-yå′roce, a town of Spain, 34 miles N.N.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 3504.

Egedesminde, ĕg′ẹ-dẹs-minˋdẹh, a district of North Greenland, comprising numerous islands. It was named from Hans Egede, who visited it as a missionary in 1741.

Egeln, å′ghẹln, a town of Prussian Saxony, 16 miles S.W. of Magdeburg, on the Bode. Pop. 4352.

Egelshofen, å′ghẹls-hoˋfẹn, or **Egolshofen,** å′gols-hoˋfẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, 3 miles S. of Constance. Pop. 1500.

Egenburg, å′ghẹn-bŏŏʀɢˋ, or **Eggenburg,** ĕg′ghẹn-bŏŏʀɢˋ, a town of Austria, at the W. foot of the Mannhartsberg, 38 miles by rail N.W. of Vienna. Pop. 1585.

Egenhausen, å′ghẹn-hŏwˋzẹn, a village of Würtemberg, 5 miles W. of Nagold. Pop. 1059.

Eger, ĕg′ẹr or å′ghẹr, a river of Germany and Bohemia, rises near the Fichtelgebirge, and joins the Elbe 33 miles N.N.W. of Prague. Length, 125 miles.

Eger (Bohemian, *Cheb*, kĕb), a town of Bohemia, on the Eger, at a railway junction, 92 miles W. of Prague. It is built on a rock, and was formerly an important fortress. Eger has some handsome buildings, including the town hall and parish church, college, barracks, and numerous schools and hospitals. It has manufactures of chintz, cotton fabrics, woollens, hats, and shoes. Pop. 13,456.

Eger, a town of Hungary. See ERLAU.

Egerdir, ĕgˋer-deer′, a lake and town of Asia Minor, 15 miles N.E. of Isbarta. The lake, 27 miles in length from N. to S., and 10 miles in greatest breadth, is highly picturesque, and communicates at its N. end with Lake Hoiran. At its S. extremity is the town, in lat. 37° 52′ N., lon. 31° 6′ E., at the foot of a high cliff, and with a castle on a promontory in the lake. It has from 500 to 600 houses, all Turkish.

Egeri, å′ghẹr-ee, or **Aegeri,** a small lake of Switzerland, canton and 4 miles S.E. of Zug. Length, 3½ miles.

Egeröe, ĕg′ẹr-öˋẹh, an island on the S.W. coast of Norway, 40 miles S.S.E. of Stavanger. Lat. 58° 26′ N.; lon. 5° 50′ E.

Egersund, ĕg′ẹr-soondˋ, a town of Norway, 38 miles S. of Stavanger, on a strait which separates it from the small island of Egeröe. Lat. 58° 26′ 10″ N.; lon. 5° 57′ 8″ E. It is the centre of an extensive herring-fishery. Pop. 2144.

Egerszeg, åˋghĕʀˋsĕg′, a village of Hungary, on the Zala, 70 miles S.S.W. of Raab. Pop. 4000.

Egg, an island of Scotland. See EIG.

Egg, ĕgg, a village of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles S.E. of Zurich. Pop. 2281.

Eg′ga, a town of Africa, in Gando, on the S.W. bank of the Niger, 70 miles N.N.W. of its junction with the

Benuwe. Lat. 8° 42′ N.; lon. 6° 40′ E. It extends for more than 2 miles along the river. A large population also live here on board of canoes, and trade up and down the Niger. Pop. about 35,000.

Eggarah, West Africa. See ATTAH.

Egg Bend, a post-office of Avoyelles parish, La.

Egg′bornsville, a post-office of Culpeper co., Va.

Eg′gebee‵, a walled town of West Africa, in Zeg-Zeg, 80 miles S. by W. of Kano, lat. 10° 52′ N., lon. 9° 6′ E., situated in a beautiful plain. Pop. about 14,000.

Eggenberg, ĕg′ghen-bĕʀɢ‵, **Eckenberg,** ĕk′ken-bĕʀɢ‵, or **Eggenburg,** ĕg′ghen-bŏŏʀɢ‵, a village of Austria, in Styria, 2 miles from Grätz. It has a castle, which contains a good collection of paintings.

Eggenburg, a town of Austria. See EGENBURG.

Eggenfelden, ĕg′ghen-fĕl‵den, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Rott, 34 miles W.S.W. of Passau. Pop. 1782.

Eggenstein, ĕg′ghen-stīne‵, a village of Baden, near Carlsruhe. Pop. 1577.

Eg′gertsville, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., 3 miles from Buffalo Plains Station. It has 2 churches.

Egg Har′bor, a township of Atlantic co., N.J. Pop. 3585. It is bounded S.E. by the ocean, and contains several villages and hamlets.

Egg Harbor, a post-hamlet of Door co., Wis., in Egg Harbor township, and on Green Bay, about 31 miles E.N.E. of Oconto. Pop. of the township, 454.

Egg Harbor City, a post-village of Atlantic co., N.J., on the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, at the junction of the May's Landing Branch, and on the Philadelphia & Atlantic City Railroad, 41 miles S.E. of Camden, and 18 miles N.W. of Atlantic City. It is partly supported by manufactures of cigars, clothing, boots, shoes, &c., and has extensive manufactures of wine. Four weekly newspapers (2 of which are German) are published here. It has 4 churches and a savings-bank. Pop. 1311.

Egg Island, Hebrides. See EIG.

Egg Island, New Jersey, in Delaware Bay, has a fixed light. Lat. 39° 10′ 24″ N.; lon. 75° 9′ W.

Egg Island, a low narrow island off the N. shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, below Point de Monts.

Eggleston, ĕg′g′lz-ton, a township of Muskegon co., Mich. Pop. 317. It contains Alma.

Eggleston, a post-office and station of Goodhue co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 13 miles N.W. of Red Wing, and near the Mississippi River. Here is an elevator for wheat.

Eggleston's Springs, a post-office of Giles co., Va., is at a summer resort called New River White Sulphur Springs, on New River, about 90 miles W. of Lynchburg. It is surrounded by fine mountain-scenery.

Eggmühl, the German for ECKMÜHL.

Eggolsheim, ĕg′gols-hīme‵, a town of Bavaria, 11 miles by rail S. of Bamberg. Pop. 1006.

Egg's Point, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Miss., on the Mississippi River.

Eg′ham, a village of England, co. of Surrey, 3 miles by rail E. of Windsor, on the Thames, opposite Staines. Adjoining it is the field of Runnymede, where King John held the conference which ended in the signing of Magna Charta, A.D. 1215. Pop. of parish, 5895.

Eg′holm, a small island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, 4 miles N.E. of Aeröe Island. Also a small island in the Lym-Fiord, Jutland.

Egidistadt, in Transylvania. See NAGY ENYED.

Egin, ĕg‵een′, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 22 miles N.E. of Arabgheer.

Egina, an island and gulf of Greece. See ÆGINA.

Egisheim, à′ghis-hīme (Fr. *Eguisheim,* à‵ghees‵ĕm′), called also **Exheim** and **Exen,** a town of Alsace, 4 miles by rail S.W. of Colmar. Pop. 1765.

Egitto, the Italian name of EGYPT.

Eg′lantine, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co., Ark., 40 miles N.W. of Kensett Railroad Station. It has a church.

Eg′linton, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 4 miles N. of Toronto. It has several stores and hotels. Pop. 300.

Eglisau, à′gle-zŏw‵, a town of Switzerland, canton and 14 miles N. of Zurich, on the Rhine, near Baden. Pop. 1435.

Eg′lon, an ancient city of Palestine, 18 miles E.N.E. of Gaza. It is identified with the village of Ajlan.

Egmond-aan-Zee, ĕg′mont-ân-zà, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, on the North Sea, 5 miles W. of Alkmaar. Pop. 1850.

Egmond-Binnen, ĕg′mont-bin′nen, a village near the foregoing. Pop. 1213.

Eg′mondville, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 2 miles from Seaforth. It contains a foundry, woollen-factory, pottery, potash-factory, brewery, tannery, and flour- and saw-mills. Pop. 500.

Eg′mont, an active volcano of New Zealand, in the N. part of the island, 18 miles S. of New Plymouth, and rising about 8270 feet. Lat. 39° 15′ S.; lon. 174° 13′ E.

Eg′mont Bay, an inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the S.W. coast of Prince Edward Island. Lat. 46° 34′ N.; lon. 64° E.

Egmont Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago, in lat. 19° 24′ S., lon. 139° 15′ W.

Egmont Island, the largest of the Santa Cruz Archipelago or Queen Charlotte Islands, in the Pacific. Lat. 10° 53′ S.; lon. 165° 50′ E. Length, 20 miles; breadth, 10 miles. It is of coral, steep, well wooded, and fertile.

Egmont or **Six Islands,** in the Indian Ocean, Chagos Archipelago. The largest is in lat. 6° 40′ S., lon. 71° 26′ 30″ E. The group produces cocoanut oil.

Egmont Key, at the entrance to Tampa Bay, W. coast of Florida. On it is a light-house. Lat. 27° 36′ N.; lon. 82° 48′ W.

Egna, the Italian for NEUMARKT.

Egnach, ĕg′nâк, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, 2½ miles W. of Arbon. Pop. of parish, 2652.

Egoi Isles, Pacific Ocean. See CAROLINE ISLANDS.

Egolshofen, a Swiss village. See EGELSHOFEN.

Eg′remont, a town of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Ehen, 6 miles by rail S.E. of Whitehaven. It has ruins of a massive Norman castle. Pop. 2377.

Eg′remont, a township of Berkshire co., Mass., on the New York line. Pop. 890. See NORTH EGREMONT and SOUTH EGREMONT.

Egres, à‵grĕsh′, or **Egris,** à‵grish′, a village of Hungary, co. of Torontal, on the Maros, 15 miles from Komlos. Pop. 3042.

Egreville, à‵gh′r-veel′, a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 17 miles S.S.E. of Fontainebleau. Pop. 1792.

Egripo or **Egripos Island,** Greece. See EUBŒA.

Egripo, or **Egripos,** a town of Greece. See CHALCIS.

Egris, a village of Hungary. See EGRES.

Egrisoo-Tagh, Turkey. See ARGENTARO.

Egt, a village of the Netherlands. See ECHT.

Eguilles, à‵gheel′, a town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 5 miles N.W. of Aix. Pop. 1587.

Eguisheim, a town of Alsace. See EGISHEIM.

Egyek, àd‵yĕk′, a village of Hungary, on the Theiss, 15 miles N.W. of Nadudvar. Pop. 3381.

Egypt, e′jipt (Gr. Αἴγυπτος; L. *Ægyp′tus;* Hebrew, *Mizr* or *Mizraim;* Coptic, *Chum* or *Khem;* Fr. *Egypte,* à‵zheept′; Ger. *Ægypten,* à-ghip′ten; It. *Egitto,* à-jit′to; Arab. *Misr,* misr, or *Musr;* Turk. *Kibt* or *Keebt*), a country at the N.E. extremity of Africa, bounded N. by the Mediterranean, E. by the Red Sea, S. by Nubia, and W. by the Great Desert, but exercising a more or less complete governmental authority over Nubia, Darfoor, Fertit, Gondokoro, and the "equatorial provinces" in Africa, the Sinai peninsula in Asia, and the island of Thaso in Europe. Politically it is a nominal dependency of Turkey; but, though the Egyptian sovereign furnishes a contingent of troops to Turkey in times of war, and pays an annual tribute to the sultan, Egypt in all matters of internal government, as well as in international affairs, is entirely independent. Egypt Proper is a country remarkable alike for its physical peculiarities, its historical interest, and its wonderful monuments, the earliest records of civilization. It embraces properly the lowest and most northern division of the valley of the Nile, from the last cataracts, lat. 24° 3′ 45″ N., to the sea. The river extends in a general course N. by W. to lat. 31° 35′ N., where, in the neighborhood of Damietta, the principal branch falls into the Mediterranean Sea. The length of Egypt, measured on the meridian, is but 450 geographical miles; but along the winding valley of the river, which is truly the habitable country, it has an extent of above 600 miles. The average width of the valley of the Nile may be assumed to be 8 miles; the greatest width of the delta, from Alexandria on the W. to the ruins of Pelusium on the E., is about 160 miles. The whole area comprised in the valley and delta is 11,351 square miles. But, including the desert country on either side of the valley, the area of Egypt Proper is about 175,130 square miles. It is divided into 3 parts: Lower Egypt, Bahari, or the Delta, with 7 prefectures or provinces; Middle Egypt, with 2 provinces; and Upper or Southern Egypt, with 4 provinces.

Description.—The island of Philæ, at the S. extremity of Egypt, has been compared by Arab writers to an emerald set in gold; and this allusion to its luxuriant vegetation, compared to the naked surface of the surrounding desert, is equally applicable to the valley lower down. The

Nile, in Egypt, is everywhere an agreeable object; not so much owing to the majesty of the stream, or the variety of its scenery, as to the strong contrast between the freshness, verdure, and animation of the river's banks and the desolation which reigns beyond them. The scenery of the river is, in the S. part of Upper Egypt, wild and romantic; but as we descend it grows continually more tame and monotonous, till at length every picturesque feature is lost in the uniform level of the delta.

The valley of the Nile, throughout its whole extent, from Philæ to the vicinity of Cairo, is hemmed in on both sides by continuous chains of hills: those on the E. side approach more closely to the river, while the Libyan Hills on the W. rise with a gradual ascent, and sometimes recede to a distance of 10 or 15 miles. Towards the delta these chains of hills diverge, that on the E. side turning E. by Jebel-Mokattem, near Cairo, and sinking gradually, till it disappears in the Isthmus of Suez, while the Libyan chain skirts to the N.W. the plains of the Natron Lakes. The desert between the Nile and the Red Sea is intersected by several chains of mountains, which increase in elevation towards the E., so that the ridges nearest to the Red Sea attain a height exceeding perhaps 6000 feet. W. of the Nile, the Libyan chain separates the river from a wide valley, which is supposed not to be above the level of the sea. The openings or lateral valleys with which we are best acquainted are, on the E., the Valley of the Wanderings (of the children of Israel), leading from the neighborhood of Cairo to the head of the Gulf of Suez, and that through which passes the road from Kuft to Kosseir, on the Red Sea. In early ages, when Egypt's commerce by the Red Sea was far more important than at present, the roads from the Nile through the E. desert were numerous and frequented; and there still remains indubitable evidence, chiefly in the ruins of guard-houses and solidly-constructed wells, of the industry which once animated these inhospitable wastes. W. of the Nile, in lat. 29° 20′ N., a deep sinuosity in the Libyan chain of hills forms the fertile valley of Fayoom (in Coptic, *Phiom*, the "sea" or "lake"), in the N.W. and lowest part of which is the lake called Birket-el-Keroon. A celebrated chain of small oases stretches through the desert in a line generally parallel to the course of the Nile, and about 80 miles westward of that stream. These belong to Egypt.

The only river of Egypt is the Nile, which receives no accession from tributary streams (occasional torrents from extraordinary rains excepted) in the last 1500 miles of its course. It enters Egypt with a breadth of 3000 feet, and, though often contracted lower down to 2000 feet, its average width throughout may be taken at half a mile. Of the canals, one of the most remarkable is that commonly called the Bahr Yoosef, or Joseph's River or Canal, which, leaving the Nile at Deiroot (lat. 26° 15′ N.), runs along the foot of the Libyan Hills, which it enters at the opening of El-Lahoon, and, having watered the valley of Fayoom, it again issues from the Libyan chain and joins the Nile. The plain, often 10 or 12 miles wide, included between it and the Nile, forms, with Fayoom, the most fertile part of Egypt.

The canals of modern Egypt are a very remarkable feature, especially in the delta. They serve mainly for irrigation, but the largest of them are employed in navigation also. All are fed by the Nile, except the great Suez Canal (which see), and even this is attended by a slender "sweet-water canal" from the Nile, the true life-giver of the whole country. The fertilizing effects of the Nile are still further extended by a costly system of engineering works, not yet complete.

The first place among the lakes of Egypt has been usually assigned to the Birket-el-Keroon, lying in the Fayoom, owing to the supposition that it was a remnant of the ancient Lake Mœris. The embankments enclosing the site of that lake (Mœris) were discovered in the E. part of the Fayoom by M. Linant, in 1842. About 50 miles N. of the Birket-el-Keroon, a low tract, extending S.E. and N.W., exhibits in the rainy season a chain of pools, known as the Natron Lakes; from which, in the dry season, the water evaporates, leaving the ground thickly encrusted with natron (sesquicarbonate of soda), better known in commerce under the name of *trona*. The fertile land of the delta is, for the most part, separated from the sea by a series of lakes, or rather vast lagoons, which are themselves fenced from the sea by very narrow strips of land.

The arable lands of Egypt are almost entirely alluvial, having been formed by the Nile, which year by year brings a fresh supply of fertilizing ooze, deposited on all the cultivable lands in the season of the overflow. Hence comes the very gradual but well-ascertained rise of the land above its old levels.

The prevailing rock in Lower Egypt is limestone. Farther up, sandstone abounds; and in the extreme S. granite and syenite prevail. Among the minerals are salt, natron, nitre, alabaster, emeralds, verd-antique, petroleum, &c.; but of these only the first three yield any revenue.

Climate.—The climate of Egypt is remarkable for its dryness and general uniformity. Peculiar circumstances, such as the vicinity of the sea, and the freshness of the N. wind, modify at the N. and S. extremities of the country, respectively, the cold of winter and the burning heat of summer. In the delta the mean temperature of winter is about 54° Fahr.; that of summer, 82°. At Asswan the thermometer often rises in the latter season to 96°. It is, however, characteristic of Egypt and the neighboring desert that a great fall of temperature, from 14° to 20°, takes place at night, owing, as it is usually explained, to the setting in of the N. wind at sunset, or rather perhaps attributable to the general dryness and perfect transparency of the atmosphere, which favor rapid evaporation and the radiation of heat. This nocturnal cooling sometimes, though very rarely, sinks just before sunrise to congelation; and ice has been found on the Nile even at Asswan (Syene). The hot S. wind, or Khamseen (that is, 50 days' wind), sets in at the vernal equinox, and lasts, as the name implies, nearly two months, the thermometer sometimes rising during its continuance to 100°; E. winds prevail after the autumnal equinox; during the remainder, or about eight months of the year, the wind blows from the N. and neighboring points. In the maritime parts of the delta, considerable falls of rain occur 25 or 30 times between October and March; only half of this quantity falls at Cairo, and above the 26th parallel rain is hardly known; hail is very rare, and still more so snow. The extensive planting of trees by the authorities is reported to have led to some increase of the rainfall. There seems to be good reason for supposing that the climate of Egypt is insalubrious. As to the plague, it is doubtful whether it be generated in Egypt; but its rapid diffusion, as well as the prevalence of elephantiasis and other endemic diseases, may be due to the habits and wretched condition of the people.

In Egypt the seasons are reduced to three, viz., the inundation, spring, and harvest, the distinction being immediately dependent on the Nile. At the beginning of June, the hot winds being over, and most of the crops cut, the country begins to resemble the adjacent desert, and the parched ground cracks and opens in all directions, when, in the third week of the month, the river is observed to rise. The increase of the water becomes in a short time regular, till it reaches its maximum, about the second week of September. As the canals become filled, the water is allowed to run over the fields and gardens, the low dams which protect them being successively trodden down. During this season Egypt resembles a great sea, in which the towns, villages, and groves of trees figure as so many islands. By the middle of November the river has returned to its old bed, and, as the waters retire, the fields emerge from the inundation, covered with mud; the seed is quickly sown; and in an incredibly short time the face of the country, lately so deformed, is clothed with the richest verdure. This spring-time lasts till the Khamseen, or hot winds, after which comes the harvest and occupies the period that intervenes till the return of the inundation. The Nile may rise at the present day 29 feet without occasioning any damage.

The wild plants of Egypt are generally dicotyledonous annuals, characterized by a hairy or thorny exterior, long roots, and leaves of pale-green color and dry texture. The most common wild shrub is the acacia seyal, which is almost leafless, and armed with long thorns. The palm-tree is rarely seen in a perfectly wild state; yet forests of the date-palm of great antiquity exist on the E. borders of the delta and on the site of Memphis. The doum-palm (*Hyphæne thebaica*), singular in its bifurcated forms, arrives at perfection in Upper Egypt, and yields a fruit of the size of an orange, but much less esteemed than the date. The sycamore is the largest and most umbrageous of Egyptian trees, often attaining a circumference of 25 or 30 feet, but with a moderate height; it bears a kind of fig on its trunk and larger branches. The oranges, figs, and tamarinds of Egypt are excellent; but the European fruits grown there are of inferior quality. The chief timber-trees are the acacia lebekh, the cypress, and the Aleppo pine. The sant or acacia nilotica, valuable for its hard wood and producing gum-arabic, increases in size as we ascend the Nile. The silk-mulberry, olive, poplar, and many other trees have been introduced, and thrive exceedingly.

Zoology.—The list of the wild animals of Egypt is not large. The gazelle, hyena, and jackal, habitual inhabitants of the desert, occasionally visit the valley of the

Nile; there the ichneumon or mangouste, which lives chiefly on eggs, and preys on those of the crocodile among others, is still numerous. The jerboa, a kangaroo-like rat, burrows in the sands, and frequents in great numbers the plains of Gheezeh, round the pyramids. The crocodile very rarely descends the Nile below Girgeh, and the hippopotamus has long since retired to Upper Nubia, and never visits the waters of Egypt, except when forcibly borne down by the flood. Wild swine are still numerous in the marshes and thickets bordering on the delta, but they are little molested by a Mohammedan population.

Agriculture is in general carried on by rude methods of extreme antiquity, but the khedive and other large cultivators employ all the modern appliances of husbandry. The principal crops are cotton, maize, durrah, beans, wheat, barley, rice, lentils, lupins, garden vegetables, clover, sugar-cane, flax, hemp, tobacco, sesame, opium, henna, indigo, safflower, roses (for oil), melons, oranges, bananas, and other fruits. Most of the domestic animals of Europe thrive here, and some, like the sheep, are exceedingly prolific. Poultry is extensively bred, the eggs being hatched in artificial ovens. Pigeons are kept in immense numbers, and their dung is perhaps the most important fertilizer used on the farms. Camels, buffaloes, donkeys, and mules are extensively raised. The native manufacturing industries of Egypt are chiefly the weaving of cotton, linen, and woollen fabrics, and the manufacture of leather, coarse pottery, common glass-ware, and household goods in considerable variety. But the government establishments and the estates of the khedive employ many workmen in good part of European birth, and turn out manufactured goods in great variety.

Commerce is facilitated by an extensive railway system, nearly all owned by the government. The Nile and the larger canals are navigated by steamers as well as by freight-boats. Egypt has a large trade with Eastern Soodan and other parts of the interior of Africa. The slave-trade still exists here, but English influence has checked it greatly. Cotton, sugar, pulse, wheat, ivory, gums, oil-seeds, and senna are leading articles of export. Petroleum, timber, iron, and coal are the principal imported staples. The trade with Mecca and Central Africa by caravan is extensive.

The government of Egypt is a hereditary monarchy, whose head, called the *khedive*, or king, is a descendant of the line of Turkish viceroys who (1806–66) long ruled the country in the name of the Sultan of Turkey. In 1866 the present title of khedive was conferred on the viceroy by the Porte, and in 1873 full rights of sovereignty were granted; but the khedive pays to Turkey an annual tribute of $3,700,000, besides furnishing a military contingent in time of war. The powers of the ruler are absolute, but the public administrative functions are regulated by a council of state. There is also an assembly of delegates, whose members are chosen by the communes, with an advisory voice in public affairs. The public debt is large, and so is the personal debt of the khedive, for the payment of interest on which some part of the income of the immense landed estates of the ruler is pledged. Many of the officials, civil and military, are of foreign birth, the English latterly predominating.

The African dependencies of Egypt comprise Nubia, the (Egyptian) Soodan (including Sennaar, part of Dongola, Kordofan, Darfoor, Fertit, &c.), and a region called "the Provinces of the Equator," held by military occupation, and extending up the White Nile nearly to the great equatorial lakes. A large part of the Soodan region is also a recent military conquest. Egypt also holds, by convention with the Porte and by actual occupation, the ports along the African coasts of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. Much of the Soodan and equatorial regions is but little known, and the natural resources of the country, however great, are mostly undeveloped.

The chief cities of Egypt Proper are Cairo, the capital, Alexandria, Rosetta, Damietta, Port Said, Suez, Tantah, Zagazig, Sioot, and Damanhoor.

Egypt is much visited by travellers and tourists for the sake of the grand architectural remains of its remote past. The dryness and equability of the climate, and the wonderfully substantial and ponderous character of the ruins themselves, have alike tended to preserve them from destruction. Even Moslem superstition, which utterly destroyed nearly every Roman town in North Africa, had not the strength to do more than deface the pyramids and temples of Egypt. Among the more interesting remains are the Pyramids (especially those of Gheezeh), and the ruined temples of Thebes (Luxor, &c.), Philæ, Denderah, and Edfoo. Of even greater interest are the relics of the old Egyptian literature, recorded in hieroglyphics on walls and on papyrus rolls. The gradual translation of these records is unfolding, in a remarkable way, not merely the national annals, but also the story of the daily life, the religious belief, and the philosophic speculations of a wonderful people, one of the earliest to receive anything like a true civilization.

The population of Egypt is very largely Arabic and orthodox Mohammedan. The old Egyptian race is represented by the Copts, who are mostly monophysitic Christians, but a few are Romanists of the Oriental rite, and a very few are of the Greek faith (Coptic Melchites). The slave-trade has also brought many Nubians and negroes into the country, and they are very frequently emancipated and made full citizens. The recent forced development of European civilization has called in many foreigners,—French, Italian, Greek, Maltese, English, and German; but the climate is so fatal to children of European families that few natives of this stock are to be found. In 1872 the population was 4,603,660, of whom 79,696 were Europeans. In 1875 an official statement made the population of Egypt Proper 5,252,000, and that of the whole sovereignty 16,952,000. Mention should be made of the extensive school systems of Egypt, partly Moslem and Coptic, partly governmental or public, and partly sustained by Christian mission societies. These schools are of every grade, and are increasing in importance.

Modern History.—In A.D. 639 the Arabs effected the conquest of Egypt, which, under its Mohammedan rulers, soon became totally changed. In 1250 the government was seized by the Memlooks (slaves, chiefly from Caucasus, bred to military service), who had grown into power by the favor of Saladin. These were subdued by Selim, the Ottoman sultan, in 1517; but the descendants of the defeated chiefs kept the country in disorder for more than two centuries; and when, in the first half of the eighteenth century, the Ottoman empire was hard pressed by Russia and Austria, Egypt again fell under the turbulent sway of the Memlooks, who continued to retain the sovereign power during the French invasion in 1798; but on the expulsion of the French, the young officer, Mohammed Alee Bey, commanding the Turkish forces, contrived to shorten the contest by entrapping and treacherously murdering the Memlook leaders. Such was the act which founded the fortunes of the future pasha. As he consolidated his power in Egypt, the Porte, with sinister intentions probably, commanded him to suppress the Wahabee (Wahábi), a fanatical sect in Arabia, grown formidable by their numbers and audacity. But his energy and perseverance overcame all difficulties. He soon subdued the Wahabee, and annexed to his dominions all the provinces of Arabia bordering on the Red Sea. On the banks of the Nile his conquests extended to Sennaar and Kordofan. At length he broke openly with the Porte, and the Ottoman and Egyptian forces meeting in the plains of Nizeeb (Nizib), in Syria, in June, 1839, the latter gained a decisive victory, the result of which was a treaty confirming to Mohammed Alee the viceroyalty of Egypt, as a fief of the Ottoman Empire, hereditary in his family. Subsequent events of importance have been the establishment of virtual independence for Egypt, the conferring of the regal distinction upon its ruler, the construction of the Suez Canal, and the wars of conquest in the Upper Nile Valley and the Soodan.——Adj. and inhab. EGYPTIAN, e-jip′shạn (Arab. MUS′REE).

Egypt, e′jĭpt, a post-office of Baxter co., Ark.

Egypt, a small post-village of Effingham co., Ga., on the Central Georgia Railroad, 40 miles N.W. of Savannah.

Egypt, a post-office of Carroll co., Ind.

Egypt, a post-office of Jackson co., Ky.

Egypt, a station in the town of Scituate, Plymouth co., Mass., on the South Shore Railroad, 2 miles N. of Scituate.

Egypt, a post-hamlet of Chickasaw co., Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 76 miles S. of Corinth, and about 36 miles N.N.W. of Columbus. It has 2 general stores. Pop. about 100.

Egypt, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., N.Y., about 14 miles S.E. of Rochester. It has about 20 houses.

Egypt, a township of Yancey co., N.C. Pop. 781.

Egypt, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., in Whitehall township, 2 miles W. of Coplay, and 1 mile from Whitehall Station. It has a church, a tannery, and a coach-factory.

Egypt, a station on the railroad from Connellsville, Pa., to Cumberland, Md., 22 miles S.E. of Connellsville.

Egypt, a post-office of Kaufman co., Tex.

Egypt, a station on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 30 miles N. of Houston, Tex.

Egypt, a post-office of Summers co., W. Va.

Egypt, York co., Ontario. See VACHELL.

Egypt Depot, a post-office and station of Chatham co., N.C., on the Western Railroad of North Carolina, and on Deep River, about 40 miles S.W. of Raleigh. Good triassic coal has been mined here.

Egypt Mills, a post-hamlet of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., 9 miles N. of Cape Girardeau. It has a church.

Egypt Mills, a post-office of Pike co., Pa.

Eharte, a railroad station in Ohio. See ERHART.

Ehen, e'hẹn, called also **Eken,** a river of England, co. of Cumberland, flows through the Ennerdale, past Egremont, and thence S. to the Irish Sea.

Ehingen, å'ing-ẹn (anc. *Dracuina?*), a town of Würtemberg, 15 miles by rail S.W. of Ulm. It has a Catholic gymnasium, a hospital, and 4 churches. Pop. 3743.

Ehnheim, ån'hīme, or **Oberehnheim,** o'bẹr-ån`-hīme (Fr. *Obernai*, o`bĕɴ`nå'), a town of Alsace, 14 miles by rail N. of Schlettstadt. Pop. 4554. Near it is the village of NIEDER- (nee'dẹr) EHNHEIM (Fr. *Neidernai*, nå`dĕʀ`nå'). Pop. 1235.

Ehningen, å'ning-ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, 7 miles W. of Urach. Pop. 3395.

Ehningen, a village of Würtemberg, 4 miles S.W. of Böblingen. Pop. 1320.

Ehrang, å'rång, a town of Prussia, Rhine province, 4 miles by rail N.E. of Treves, at the confluence of the Kyll with the Moselle. It is surrounded with walls, and has iron-works, trade in cattle, and an annual fair. Pop. 2101.

Ehrenberg, å'rẹn-bĕʀɢ`, a town of Bohemia, 25 miles N.E. of Leitmeritz, and near Schluckenau. It consists of three parts (ALT, ålt, OBER, o'bẹr, and NEU, noi, EHRENBERG), and has cotton-mills. Pop. 5176.

Ehrenberg, ā'rẹn-bẹrg, a post-village of Yuma co., Arizona, on the Colorado, 130 miles above Yuma. It has a large trade. Here is a Catholic chapel. Pop. about 300.

Ehrenbreitstein, å-rẹn-brīt'stīne, a town of Rhenish Prussia, immediately opposite Coblentz. It is situated at the foot of a rocky mountain, 468 feet in elevation, and thence called Ehrenbreitstein-im-Thale ("Ehrenbreitstein in the valley"); it commands extensive views of the Rhine. The fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, which covers the rock, was originally a Roman fortress. It was in vain besieged by the French in 1632 and in 1688. It was again besieged by General Marceau in 1796, and taken in 1799; it was demolished after the peace of Lunéville, but has been restored by the Prussian government since 1815, and is now a first-class fortress. Pop. of town, 4848.

Ehrenfeld, å'rẹn-fĕlt`, a town of Prussia, forming a suburb of Cologne. Pop. 11,521.

Ehrenfriedersdorf, å`rẹn-free'dẹrs-doʀꜰ`, a town of Saxony, on the slope of the Sanberg, 1500 feet above the sea, 44 miles S.W. of Dresden. Pop. 3182.

Ehrenhausen, å'rẹn-hŏw`zẹn, a town of Austria, in Styria, 10 miles by rail N.N.W. of Marburg. Pop. 602.

Ehrensbrunn, a town of Austria. See ERNSTBRUNN.

Ehrenstetten, å'rẹn-stĕt`tẹn, a town of Baden, 8 miles S.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1387.

Eibau, a town of Germany. See ALT-EIBAU.

Eibelstadt, ī'bẹl-stått`, or **Eivelstadt,** ī'vẹl-stått`, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main, 5 miles S.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1228.

Eibenschitz, ī'bẹn-sheets`, or **Eibenschütz,** ī'bẹn-shüts`, a town of Moravia, on the Iglawa, 12 miles S.W. of Brünn. Pop. 3920.

Eibenstock, ī'bẹn-stock`, a town of Saxony, 16 miles S.S.E. of Zwickau. It has manufactures of chemical products, muslin, and lace. There are tin-mines and stone-quarries in the vicinity. Pop. 6553.

Eibiswald, ī'bis-ŵålt`, a town of Austria, in Styria, 24 miles W.N.W. of Marburg. Pop. 1079.

Eibstadt, īb'stått or īp'stått, GROSS, groce, and KLEIN, klīne, two villages of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, near Königshofen-im-Grabfelde, on the Saale. Pop. of Gross Eibstadt, 546; of Klein Eibstadt, 505.

Eich, īᴋ, a village of Hesse, in Rhein-Hessen, near the Rhine, 9 miles N. of Worms. Pop. 1676.

Eichenbühl, ī'ᴋẹn-bül`, a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, near Miltenberg. Pop. 1067.

Eicho, a town of Portugal. See EIXO.

Eichstädt, or **Aichstädt,** īᴋ'stĕtt, a town of Bavaria, 42 miles W.S.W. of Ratisbon, on the Altmühl. It has a ducal residence, a cathedral and several other churches, a Capuchin convent, bishop's palace, gymnasium, Latin and other schools, a public library, museums, and manufactures of earthenwares, hardwares, and woollen goods, with breweries and stone-quarries. Pop. 7136.

Eichstetten, īᴋ'stĕt-tẹn, a town of Baden, on the Dreisam, 8 miles N.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 2590.

Eichtersheim, īᴋ'tẹrs-hīme`, a village of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, near Wiesloch. Pop. 838.

Eide, i'dẹ, a post-office of Winneshiek co., Iowa.

Eider, ī'dẹr or id'ẹr (L. *Eidera*), an important river of Germany, rises in Holstein, 8 miles S. of Kiel, and flows generally W. to the North Sea, past Rendsburg and Fredericksstadt, forming, with the canal of the same name which continues it, the limit between Sleswick and Holstein. Length, 90 miles, for 70 miles of which it is navigable. It opens a communication between the Baltic and the North Sea, and the tides are felt as far as Rendsburg.

Eiderstedt, ī'dẹr-stĕtt`, a peninsula of Prussia, on the W. coast of Sleswick, extending into the North Sea, on the N. side of the estuary of the Eider. It forms a circle in the province of Sleswick-Holstein. It is low, and is defended from the sea by dikes and lines of sand-dunes. Capital, Tönning. Pop. 17,470.

Eidsvold, īds'vold, or **Eidsvold-Bakken,** īds'vold-båk'kẹn, a town of Norway, 42 miles by rail N.N.E. of Christiania, on the Vermen-Elf. It has iron-forges, and was the seat of the National Assembly of 1814. Pop. 233.

Eidsvold, īds'vold, a post-office of Goodhue co., Minn.

Eidsvold, a township of Lyon co., Minn. Pop. 99.

Eierland, Netherlands. See EIJERLAND.

Eifel, ī'fẹl, a range of schistose hills in Rhenish Prussia, connected W. with the East Ardennes, and trending E. by S. towards the Rhine, chiefly between the rivers Ahr and Nette. They are sometimes divided into Hohen-Eifel ("high Eifel"), Vorder Eifel ("hither Eifel"), and Schnee-Eifel ("snowy Eifel").

Eig, Eigg, eeg, or **Egg** (ĕgg) **Island,** one of the Hebrides of Scotland, co. of Inverness, 12 miles W. of Arisaig. Here are some remarkable basaltic cliffs. Pop. 282.

Eigeltingen, ī'ghẹl-ting`ẹn, a village of Baden, near Stockach. Pop. 1075.

Eiger, ī'ghẹr, a mountain of Switzerland, Bernese Oberland, 2 miles N. of the Mönch. Elevation, 13,045 feet.

Eight Brothers, or **Sowauba,** so-waw'bå, a group of small islands on the N.E. coast of Abyssinia, at the mouth of the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb.

Eighteen Mile, a post-office of Pickens co., S.C.

Eight Mile, a post-office of Cass co., Mo.

Eight Mile Grove, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Neb., 10 miles S.W. of Plattsmouth. It has a church.

Eight Mile Si'ding, a station on the European & North American Railroad, 8 miles N. of Bangor, Me.

Eight Mile Turn'out, in Charleston co., S.C., is on the Northeastern Railroad, 8 miles N. of Charleston.

Eighty Eight, a post-hamlet of Barren co., Ky., 12 miles S.E. of Glasgow.

Eijerland, or **Eierland,** ī'ẹr-lånt` ("egg-land"), a former island of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, now forming the N. part (about two-fifths) of the island of Texel. It receives its name from the number of sea-fowls' eggs found upon it.

Eiken, ī'kẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 10 miles N. of Aarau. Pop. 861.

Eilau, or **Eylau,** ī'lŏw (DEUTSCH, doitch), a town of West Prussia, at a railway junction, 35 miles S.E. of Marienburg. Pop. 3832.

Eilau, or **Eylau** (PREUSSISCH, proi'sish), a town of East Prussia, 22 miles by rail S.S.E. of Königsberg, noted for the French victory of 1807. Pop. 3738.

Eildon (eel'dọn) **Hills,** three conical peaks of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh. Tradition relates that these hills were originally one mountain, cloven into three parts by the power of the wizard Michael Scott.

Eilenburg, ī'lẹn-bŏŏʀɢ`, a town of Prussian Saxony, 15 miles by rail N.E. of Leipsic, on an island in the Mulde. It has varied manufactures. Pop. 10,312.

Eilendorf, ī'lẹn-doʀꜰ`, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 3 miles E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. It has a church, a copper-mill, and mines of calamine and lead. Pop. 2300.

Eilsen, īl'sẹn, a village of Germany, in Schaumburg-Lippe, 2 miles E.S.E. of Bückeburg, on the Aue, near the Haarlberg Mountain. Pop. 209.

Eilythyas, the supposed ancient name of EL KAB.

Eimauk Country, Asia. See HUZAREH.

Eimbeck, īm'bĕk, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Ilm, 39 miles S.E. of Hanover. Pop. 6384.

Eimeo, ī'me-o, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, N.W. of Tahiti. Lat. 17° 30′ S.; lon. 150° 10′ W. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 5 miles. It is the station of the missionaries in these islands, who have established here some cotton-, rope-, and other factories.

Eindhoven, īnd'ho`vẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Dommel, at a railway junction, 19 miles S.E. of Bois-le-Duc. It has a Latin school, and manufactures of linens and woollens. Pop. 3181.

Einöd, ī′nöt, a village of Austria, in Styria, 5½ miles N.W. of Judenburg, with mineral springs. Pop. 60. There are numerous villages in Germany called Einöd or Einöde.

Einsiedel, īn′see`dẹl, a village of Hungary, co. of Zips, on the Gölnitz, 114 miles N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 2450.

Einsiedeln, īn′see`dẹln, a town of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles E.N.E. of Schwitz, at the terminus of a railway. It comprises many inns and houses for the reception of pilgrims, and owes its origin to a famous Benedictine abbey, founded in the ninth century, which has spacious apartments, a hospital, a library with 40,000 volumes, a museum of paintings and Roman antiquities, and a marble chapel with an image of the Virgin, which, on the 14th of September annually, attracts on an average 150,000 pilgrims. Its rich treasury was despoiled by the French in 1798. The reformer Zwingli was curate of Einsiedeln. Pop. 7633.

Einsiedeln, īn′see`dẹln, a hamlet in Lawrence co., Tenn., 20 miles from Pulaski. It has a Catholic church and a convent, and is inhabited by Germans.

Einuru, ī`noo-roo′, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, in lat. 13° 5′ N., lon. 75° 16′ E., having a Brahmanical and numerous Jain temples.

Einville, åɴᵍ`veel′, a town of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 4½ miles N. of Lunéville. Pop. 1165.

Eisach, ī′zåK, or **Eisak,** ī′zåk, a river of Austria, in Tyrol, rises near Mount Brenner, and flows into the Adige.

Eisdale, an island of the Hebrides. See EASDALE.

Eisenach, ī′zẹn-åK`, a town of Germany, grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, capital of the principality of Eisenach, on the Hörsel, at the foot of the Wartburg, and at a railway junction, 44 miles W. of Weimar. It is the principal town in the Thuringian Forest, and has many good public edifices, including a ducal residence, mint, town hall, prisons, hospitals, gymnasium, forest and various other schools, manufactures of cotton goods, soap, and white lead, dye-works, and tanneries. Near it is the castle of Wartburg, once the residence of the landgraves of Thuringia, and in which Luther passed ten months of durance, 1521–22, under the friendly arrest of the Elector of Saxony. Pop. 16,163.

Eisenach, a principality of Germany, forming part of the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, but detached from the rest. It is on the W. border of the Saxon district, and has Prussian Hesse on the W. Area, 285 square miles. Capital, Eisenach. Pop. 84,298.

Eisenberg, ī′zẹn-bêRG`, a town of Central Germany, in Saxe-Altenburg, 24 miles W.S.W. of Altenburg. It has a castle, with an observatory, and manufactures of woollen stuffs and porcelain. Pop. 5509.

Eisenburg, ī′zẹn-bŏŏRG`, or **Vas-Varmegye,** vosh-vaR′må`dyå`, a county of Hungary, bounded W. by Styria, and N.W. by the Archduchy of Austria. Area, 1937 square miles. Pop. 331,602.

Eisenburg, ī′zẹn-bŏŏRG`, or **Vasvar,** vŏsh`våR′, a town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, near the Herpenyo, 27 miles S.E. of Güns. Pop. 1860.

Eisendorf, ī′zẹn-doRf`, a village of Bohemia, 38 miles W. by S. of Pilsen, near Bavaria. Pop. 1391.

Eisenerz, ī′zẹn-êRts`, or **Innerberg,** in′nẹr-bêRG`, a town of Austria, in Styria, 25 miles by rail W.N.W. of Bruck, at the foot of the Erzberg or Iron Mountain. It contains a Gothic church of the thirteenth century, and is celebrated for its iron, which has been worked on the mountain for 1000 years. Pop. 1727.

Eisenstadt, ī′zẹn-stått` (Hun. *Kis Martony,* kish maR`-tŏñ′), a town of Hungary, 12 miles N.N.W. of Oedenburg, near the W. bank of Lake Neusiedl. Pop. 5179. It has a town house and a Franciscan convent, and contains the magnificent palace of Prince Esterhazy, with a chapel, theatre, and other splendid apartments. In the park is an extensive orangery, containing 400 orange-trees and 70,000 species of exotic plants. N. of the town are zoological gardens.

Eisfelt, īce′fêlt, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, on the Werra, 23 miles by rail E.S.E. of Meiningen, in an extensive valley. It is divided by the river into the old and the new town. Pop. 3091.

Eisgrub, īce′grŏŏp, a town of Moravia, 29 miles S.S.E. of Brünn, on the Thaya. Pop. 2200.

Eisk, a town of Russia. See YEISK.

Eisleben, īce′lå-bẹn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 25 miles by rail W. of Halle. It is divided into an old town enclosed by walls and ditches, and a new town, with suburbs, and has an old castle, a gymnasium, and the house in which Luther was born in 1483, now a charity school. The mining and smelting of silver and copper, and the manufacture of linens, tobacco, and chemicals, are carried on. Pop. 14,379.

Eislingen, or **Gross Eislingen,** groce īce′ling-ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, 2 miles E. of Göppingen, on the Fils. Pop. 1677.

Eisnern, or **Aisnern,** īce′nẹrn, a village of Austria, in Carniola, 24 miles W.N.W. of Laybach. Pop. 1360.

Eiterfeld, ī′tẹr-fêlt`, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 7 miles S.E. of Hersfeld. Pop. 565.

Eitzen, ĭt′zẹn, a post-hamlet of Houston co., Minn., in Winnebago township, 10 miles W.N.W. of New Albin, Iowa.

Eivelstadt, a town of Bavaria. See EIBELSTADT.

Eixo or **Eicho,** å′e-sho or å′sho, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 27 miles S.S.W. of Lamego. Pop. 1663.

Ejanna, the supposed ancient name of YENNE.

Ejea de los Caballeros. See EGEA DE LOS CABALLEROS.

Ejutla, å-Hoot′lå, a town of Mexico, state and about 50 miles S. of Oajaca.

Ekaterinburg, Russia. See YEKATERINBOORG.

Ekaterinodar, Russia. See YEKATERINODAR.

Ekaterinograd, Russia. See YEKATERINOGRAD.

Ekaterinoslav, or **Ekaterinoslaw.** See YEKATERINOSLAV.

Eken, a river of England. See EHEN.

Ekenäs, or **Ekenes,** êk′ẹh-nåce`, written also **Eknäs,** a seaport of Finland, province of Nyland, on the N. side of the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, 25 miles by rail N.E. of Hang-o-Udde. Pop. 1552.

Ekeröe, êk′ẹr-ö`ẹh, one of the Aland Islands, in the Gulf of Bothnia, W. of Aland. Length, 12 miles.

Ekhe, êk′ẹh, or **Iga,** ig′ạ, a river of Mongolia, issues from the S. end of Lake Koossaigool, in about lat. 50° 28′ N., lon. 100° E., from which it flows S.E., and joins the Selenga at lat. 18° 30′ N., lon. 104° E. Length, 170 miles.

Ek-Hissar, a town of Asia Minor. See AK-HISSAR.

Ekhmim, or **Ekhmym,** Egypt. See AKHMYM.

Ekim Khan, êk`eem′ Kån, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 140 miles E. of Seevas, near the junction of the Kamak or Ana with the Euphrates. Pop. from 1000 to 1500.

E′kin, a post-hamlet of Tipton co., Ind., in Jefferson township, about 8 miles S.W. of Tipton. It has several churches near it.

Eknäs, or **Ekneäs.** See EKENÄS.

E′konk, a post-hamlet of Windham co., Conn., is on a high hill, 5 miles S. of Oneco Station, and about 15 miles N.E. of Norwich. It has a church.

Ek′ron, an ancient town of Palestine, identified with the village of Akree, 23 miles W.N.W. of Jerusalem.

Eksjö, êk′shö, or **Ekesjöe,** êk′e-shö`ẹh, a town of Sweden, on a plain, 160 miles S.W. of Stockholm. P. 1969.

Ela, e′lạ, a township of Lake co., Ill. Pop. 1277. It contains the hamlet of Lake Zurich.

El-Aar-Edh, a mountain-range of Arabia. See AARED.

El Aasy, a river of Syria. See ORONTES.

El-Abiad, a river of Africa. See BAHR-EL-ABIAD.

Elagui, a river of Siberia. See YELAGOOI.

El-Ahmar, a city of Egypt. See AHMAR.

El-Ahsa, a country of Asia. See LAHSA.

E′lam, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Pa., in Concord township, 1 mile S. of Brandywine Summit, which is 27 miles by railroad S.W. of Philadelphia. It has a chapel and a hotel.

E′lamsville, a post-hamlet of Patrick co., Va., 41 miles S. of Christiansburg. It has a church and 2 tanneries.

E′lamville, a post-office of Barbour co., Ala.

Elana, a town of Arabia. See AKABAH.

El-Araish, êl-å`rīsh′, or **Al-Araisch,** ål-å`rīsh′ ("the garden of pleasure"), improperly **Larache** and **Carache,** a fortified seaport town of Morocco, on a declivity near the mouth of a river flowing into the Atlantic, 45 miles S.S.W. of Tangier. Lat. 35° 13′ N.; lon. 6° 9′ W. Pop. 4000, of whom 1300 are Jews. It has a castle, a handsome mosque, a large market-place, and a dock-yard. The port receives only small vessels, and trades in grain, pulse, cork, and wool.

El-Arawan, a town of Africa. See ARAWAN.

El-Areesh, or **El-Arish,** êl-å-reesh′, a village of Egypt, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Wady-el-Areesh, or "River of Egypt," near the boundary of Egypt and Palestine. It occupies the site of the ancient *Rhinocolura.* Pop. 2284.

El-Arooat, or **El-Aghouat.** See LAGHOUAT.

El-Arouch, êl-å`roosh′, a village of Algeria, 20 miles by rail S. of Philippeville. Pop. 2127.

El-Asla, a village of Algeria. See ASLA.

Elatea, a mountain of Greece. See CITHÆRON.

El-Atef, êl-å`têf′, or **El-Ateuf,** êl-å`tuf′, a town of Algeria, in the Sahara, lat. 32° 28′ N., lon. 2° 18′ E. P. 2500.

Elau, a town of Bohemia. See Eule.

Elaver, the ancient name of Allier.

El-Azireeh, a village of Palestine. See Bethany.

El-Azrek, a river of Africa. See Bahr-el-Azrek.

Elba, ĕl'bạ (Fr. *Elbe,* ĕlb; anc. *Il'va* and *Æthạ'lia*), an island of Italy, in Tuscany, in the Mediterranean, between Corsica and the coast of Italy, from which it is separated by the channel of Piombino. It is of a triangular form, and is deeply indented by 7 gulfs, which form several good ports, the best of which is that of Porto Ferrajo, the capital. Length, 17½ miles. The island is mountainous, the climate is temperate and healthy, and excellent wine and fruit are produced. Iron abounds in many parts of the island. By the treaty of Paris, in 1814, the island was erected into a sovereignty for Napoleon, and it was his residence from May 3, 1814, to February 26, 1815. Pop. 21,755.——Adj. and inhab. El'ban.

El'ba, a post-village, capital of Coffee co., Ala., on Pea River, 30 miles S. of Troy, and about 75 miles S. by E. of Montgomery. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Elba, a hamlet of Gallatin co., Ill., about 15 miles N.W. of Shawneetown. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Elba, a township of Knox co., Ill. Pop. 1045. It contains a part of Eugene.

Elba, a post-office of Carroll co., Iowa.

Elba, a township of Gratiot co., Mich. Pop. 422. It is traversed by Maple River.

Elba, a post-hamlet of Lapeer co., Mich., in Elba township, and on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 7 miles W. of Lapeer, and 13 miles E. of Flint. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and 20 houses. Pop. of the township, 1108.

Elba, a post-village of Winona co., Minn., in Elba township, and on the Minneiska River, about 22 miles W. of Winona. It has a church, a tannery, and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 760.

Elba, formerly **Pine Hill,** a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., in Elba township, 6 miles N. of Batavia, and about 30 miles W.S.W. of Rochester. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a steam flour-mill, and manufactures of staves, heading, barrels, &c. Pop. 500; of township, 1942.

Elba, a post-hamlet of Washington co., O., on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 22 miles N. of Marietta. It has a church.

Elba, a post-village of Fayette co., Tenn., 5 miles N.E. of Colliersville. It has 2 churches and a plough-factory.

Elba, a station on the Richmond & Fredericksburg Railroad, 1 mile from Richmond, Va.

Elba, a township of Dodge co., Wis. Pop. 1402. Elba Station is on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 59 miles W.N.W. of Milwaukee.

Elba, a post-village in Cardwell co., Ontario, 10 miles N. of Orangeville. Pop. 100.

Elba Centre, a post-office of Knox co., Ill.

El Bacharieh, ĕl bå-kạ-ree'yẹh (anc. *Oa'sis Trinyth'cos*), an oasis belonging to Egypt, in the Libyan Desert. Lat. 28° N. It contains many antiquities, including some flowing artesian wells, and is a fruitful basin, with high rocky walls.

El Bahari, a region of Egypt. See Bahari.

El Balad, ĕl bå-låd', an ancient city of Arabia, of which the ruins only now remain, on the S.E. coast. Lat. 17° 1′ N.; lon. 54° 12′ 30″ E. The ruins are spread over a space 2 miles long and 600 yards broad, and consist of extensive mounds of stone. It is not known when this city was built; but there is a tradition that it was founded about the middle of the twelfth century.

El-Ballah, a lake of Egypt. See Ballah.

El-Bassan, ĕl-bås'sån', **Al-Bassan,** ål-bås'sån', or **Il-Bassan,** il-bås'sån', a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 64 miles S.E. of Scutari, on a tributary of the Scombi. Lat. 41° 11′ N.; lon. 19° 56′ E. Pop. 3000.

El'baville, a post-hamlet of Davie co., N.C., in the valley of the Yadkin River, 15 miles N.W. of Lexington. It has a church and a tobacco-factory.

Elbe, ĕlb (Ger. pron. ĕl'bẹh; anc. *Ál'bis;* Bohemian, *Labe,* lå'bå; Dutch, *Elve,* ĕl'vẹh), an important river of Germany, rises in the Riesengebirge, Bohemia, from 30 springs, the southernmost of which, the Elbbrunnen, is situated at an elevation of 4500 feet above the sea. It flows generally N.W., and waters Bohemia, Saxony, and Prussia, separates Hanover and Mecklenburg, and forms part of the S. boundary of Holstein. It enters the German Ocean near the port of Cuxhaven. Length, in a direct line, 395 miles; including windings, 550 miles. Its chief affluents are the Havel, Moldau, Eger, and Saale. It is navigable from the confluence of the Moldau, but its navigation is impeded by the lowness of its bed, the greater part of which is only from 150 to 300 feet above the level of the sea. It is 14 miles wide at its mouth, and ships drawing 14 feet of water can ascend it at all times to Hamburg, but its estuary is encumbered by sand-banks. It is connected by canals with the Oder and the Trave; and light steam-packets ascend it as far as Melnik in Bohemia.

Elbe, an island. See Elba.

El'bee, a post-office of Burleson co., Tex.

Elberfeld, ĕl'bẹr-fĕlt` (Dutch, *Elbervelde,* ĕl'bẹr-fĕl`dẹh), a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Wipper, 16 miles by rail E. of Dusseldorf. This is one of the richest and most important manufacturing towns of Germany. It is long, straggling, and irregularly built; but in the newer parts of the town are several good streets, well paved, and lighted with gas. It is the seat of a gymnasium, with a library and museum, a school of manufactures, and burgher schools and technical schools. It has dyeing-establishments, bleaching-grounds, cotton-spinning-factories, and other industrial works of great extent. It is famed for the dyeing of Turkey-red, and a great amount of yarn is annually sent here to be dyed. Elberfeld is adjacent to the city of Barmen. (See Barmen.) It has extensive exchange transactions, a Rhenish West-Indian trading company, and a mining company. Bleach-fields were established here in 1450, but it first assumed importance at the conclusion of the Seven Years' War. It is the seat of important religious and philanthropic associations, and has large charitable institutions. Pop. in 1875, 80,599.

El'berfeld, a post-village of Warrick co., Ind., in Greer township, 15 miles N.N.E. of Evansville. It has 3 churches. Coal is found here.

El'bert, a county in the E. part of Colorado, borders on Kansas. It is drained by Big Sandy, Bijou, and Kiowa Creeks. The surface is an elevated, arid plain, nearly destitute of trees. The soil produces pasture for cattle, which are the chief source of revenue. It is intersected by the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Capital, Kiowa.

Elbert, a county in the N.E. part of Georgia, bordering on South Carolina, has an area of about 475 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Savannah River, and on the S. and S.W. by the Broad River. The surface is hilly and extensively covered with forests; the soil is moderately fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Elberton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 9249, of whom 9233 were Americans.

Elbert, a post-office of Elbert co., Col.

El'berton, a post-village, capital of Elbert co., Ga., on the Elberton Air-Line Railroad, about 100 miles (direct) E.N.E. of Atlanta. It has a court-house, 3 churches, a newspaper office, and 2 schools.

Elbe-Teinitz, ĕl'bẹh-tī'nits, a railway-town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 19 miles W. of Chrudim. Pop. 2580.

Elbeuf, or **Elbœuf,** ĕl'buf' (L. *Elbo'vium* or *Ellebo'vium*), a town of France, Seine-Inférieure, 13 miles S.S.W. of Rouen, at a railway junction. It is beautifully situated in a picturesque valley, on the left bank of the Seine. Its newer streets are wide and handsome, some of them opening into a spacious area, bordered with chestnut trees, called the Champ de Foire; and it has eight artesian wells, with six well-supplied public fountains, and is lighted with gas. It has a town house, a public library, a hospital, and a museum. Elbeuf is chiefly noted for its spinneries, numerous factories, and dye-works, and for the manufacture and finish of woollen cloths,—being the third town in France for this species of manufacture. The lighter woollens, such as zephyrs, habit-cloths, checkered stuffs, fine colored flannel fabrics, and billiard-table covers, are made to a great extent, employing about two-thirds of the inhabitants. Elbeuf is also an entrepôt for the better cloths of Louviers and Sedan, and for wool. Soap, chemical stuffs, oil, and machinery for the woollen manufactures are likewise made. It has also some trade in grain and timber, and traffic by steamer. Elbeuf is an old town, and, as early as the sixteenth century, had 80 cloth-manufactories; but its importance as a great exporting cloth mart dates from about A.D. 1720. Pop. in 1876, 21,935, exclusive of large suburbs.

Elbing, ĕl'bing (Polish, *Elbiag,* ĕl'byŏɴɢ; L. *Elbin'ga*), a fortified seaport of West Prussia, 34 miles by rail E.S.E. of Dantzic, on the Elbing, 5 miles from its mouth in the Frische-Haff. It consists of an old town, a new town, and suburbs, and was until lately enclosed by walls, of which small portions remain. The principal edifices are the churches, a synagogue, a gymnasium, with a public library, and numerous schools and charitable establishments, including a house of industry in which 400 children are educated. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, refined sugar, vitriol, pearl-ash, tobacco, sail-cloth, oil, starch, soap, and chiccory. Its trade is extensive. Pop. 35,878.

Elbingerode, ĕl′bing-ghẹ-ro‵dẹh, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, in the Harz, 20 miles E. of Clausthal. Pop. 2955, employed in mining, iron-forging, and brewing.

El′binsville, a post-office of Bedford co., Pa.

Elbœuf, a town of France. See Elbeuf.

Elbogen, or **Ellbogen,** ĕl-bo′ghẹn, or **Elnbogen,** ĕln-bo′ghẹn ("elbow"), a town of Bohemia, 74 miles by rail W. by N. of Prague. It is situated on a steep, rocky promontory, round which the Eger, here crossed by a chain bridge, makes an elbow-like bend, to which the town owes its name. It is fortified. Pop. 3257.

El-Bostan, ĕl-bos‵tån′ (*i.e.*, "the garden;" anc. *Comana?*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic and 40 miles N.W. of Marash, on the Syhoon (Sarus), and on the N. side of Mount Taurus. Pop. from 8000 to 9000. It has several mosques, with a considerable trade in wheat, and is said to have about 40 dependent villages.

El-Bother, ĕl-bo′t′hẹr, a low sandy island in the Red Sea, on the Arabian coast, lat. 15° 25′ N., lon. 41° 30′ E., 3 miles N.W. of Kamaran Island.

Elbovium, a Latin name of Elbeuf.

El′bow Lake, Minnesota, the source of the Red River of the North, is in the N. part of Becker co. It is nearly 9 miles long, and is 1680 feet above the level of the sea.

Elbow Lake, a post-village, capital of Grant co., Minn., on or near Elbow Lake, 37 miles S.E, of Breckenridge.

El′bridge, a village in Elbridge township, Edgar co., Ill., 9 miles S.E. of Paris, and about 10 miles W. by N. from Terre Haute. Pop. of the township, 1807.

Elbridge, a township of Oceana co., Mich. Pop. 454.

Elbridge, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Elbridge township, on the Skaneateles Outlet, 12 miles W. of Syracuse, and 2 miles N. of the New York Central Railroad. It contains 3 churches, a flouring-mill, 2 chair-factories, a paper-mill, and the Munro Collegiate Institute, which is liberally endowed. Pop. 463. The township contains a larger village, named Jordan, and a pop. of 4220.

Elbrooz, Elbrouz, or **Elbruz,** ĕl‵brooz′, written also **Elburz** or **Elburj,** a range of mountains in Central Asia, occupying a middle position between the Anti-Taurus and the Kuenlun, and forming the connecting range by which these two systems are united. The Elbrooz pursue a course nearly E. and W., skirting the S. shores of the Caspian, and stretching E. to the highlands of Moorghaub, in Afghanistan. This mountain-tract, irregular in shape and spreading out in some parts to a breadth of fully 200 miles, is divided longitudinally into ridges, separating valleys which communicate with one another by passes or defiles and form an extensive aggregate of districts, many of which are well inhabited and cultivated.

Elbrooz, or **Elbruz,** the highest mountain of the Caucasus and of Europe, stands on the northern slope of the principal range, and is 18,526 feet high. It is visible for more than 200 miles, and at its base is a glacier whence flows the river Kooban.

Elburg, ĕl′bŭrɢ, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Zuyder Zee, 33 miles N. by W. of Arnhem. Lat. 52° 26′ 56″ N.; lon. 5° 50′ E. Pop. 2467.

El Cajon, ĕl kå-ʜōn′, a post-hamlet of San Diego co., Cal., 14 miles E. of San Diego.

El Carmen, towns of Buenos Ayres, and of the United States of Colombia. See Carmen.

El Carpio, ĕl kaʀ′pe-o, a town of Spain, 22 miles W.N.W. of Toledo, near the Tagus. Pop. 2588.

El Carpio, a town of Spain, 35 miles S.W. of Valladolid. Pop. 1069.

El Casco, ĕl kås′ko, a station in San Bernardino co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 72 miles E. by S. of Los Angeles.

Elcebus, or **Elcebum.** See Schlettstadt.

Elche, ĕl′chå (anc. *Il′ici* or *Il′lice*), a town of Spain, 13 miles S.W. of Alicante. It is enclosed by walls, and has wholly an Oriental appearance, being built in the Moorish style and surrounded on all sides by extensive plantations of date-palms, which furnish its principal article of export, shipped from Alicante as "Barbary dates." The chief edifices are a fine old castle of the Duke of Arcos, a church with a majestic dome, convents, and schools. A handsome bridge crosses a ravine which intersects the town. It has many Roman inscriptions, and an ancient palace and fortalice, called Callaforra. Pop. 18,734.

Elche de la Sierra, ĕl′chå då lå se-ĕʀ′ʀå, a town of Spain, 65 miles S.S.W. of Albacete, on the Segura.

Elchingen, or **Ober Elchingen,** ō′bẹr ĕl′ᴋing-ẹn, a village of Bavaria, on the Danube, 8 miles N.E. of Ulm.

Elcho, el′ko, a post-office of O'Brien co., Iowa, 7 miles E. of Pringhar.

El Ciego, ĕl the-å′go, a town of Spain, 9 miles W.N.W. of Logroño, on the Ebro. Pop. 1390.

Elco, a station in Alexander co., Ill. See Toledo.

Elda, ĕl′då (anc. *Adal′lum*), a town of Spain, 26 miles N.W. of Alicante, on the Elda. Pop. 3874. It has manufactures of paper, soap, lace, leather, and brandy.

Eldagsen, ĕl′dåɢ-sẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 15 miles S.S.W. of Hanover. Pop. 2344.

El-Dakhel, ĕl då′ᴋẹl, or **Wah-el-Dakhleh,** wå ĕl dåᴋ′lĕh, an oasis of Egypt, near lat. 25° 30′ N., lon. 29° E., 50 miles W. of the oasis of El Khargeh. Length, from E. to W., 28 miles; breadth, 15 miles. Estimated pop. between 6000 and 7000. The soil is very fertile, yielding large quantities of dates, olives, and other fruits. It contains the small towns of El Kasr and Kalamoon, numerous villages, and the remains of many ancient towns, with a remarkable temple.

El Da′ra, a post-village of Pike co., Ill., in Derry township, about 32 miles S.E. of Quincy. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a plough-factory. Pop. about 300.

Elde, ĕl′dẹh, a river of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which, rising in Lake Müritz, forms several lakes, flows W. by S., receives the waters of Lake Schwerin, and joins the Elbe at Dömitz, 62 miles S.E. of Hamburg. Length, 94 miles.

Eldena, ĕl′dẹh-nå, a village of Prussia, in Pomerania, 5 miles E. of Greifswald, has a royal school of agriculture.

Elde′na, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 6 miles S.S.E. of Dixon. It has a church.

El Derayeh, a town of Arabia. See Derayeh.

El′der Creek, a post-office of Tehama co., Cal.

El′dersburg, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., about 20 miles N.W. of Baltimore. It has 3 churches.

El′derslie, or **El′lerslie,** a village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 2 miles N.E. of Paisley. This is the ancient patrimony and supposed birthplace of Wallace, in whose family it remained until the last century. Pop. 1144.

El′der's Ridge, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa., in Young township, 7 miles N. of Saltsburg. It has an academy and a church. Coal is found here.

El′dersville, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., in Jefferson township, 33 miles W. by S. of Pittsburg, and 1½ miles S. of Hanlin Railroad Station. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a coal-mine.

El′derton, a post-borough of Armstrong co., Pa., 12 miles W.N.W. of Indiana, and about 40 miles E.N.E. of Pittsburg. It has an academy, 3 churches, a banking-house, and a foundry for stoves, &c. Pop. 235.

El′derville, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ill., in Wythe township, about 30 miles N. by E. of Quincy. It has a church.

El Djar, a town of Arabia. See Djar.

El′don, a post-village of Wapello co., Iowa, in Washington township, on the Des Moines River, and on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad where it crosses the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 12 miles S.E. of Ottumwa. It has a church and a newspaper office. Coal is mined here. Pop. 427.

Eldon, Prince Edward Island. See Belfast.

Eldo′ra, a post-village, capital of Hardin co., Iowa, is on the Iowa River, in Eldora township, and on the Central Iowa Railroad, 27 miles N. by W. from Marshalltown, and about 65 miles N.N.E. of Des Moines. It has an academy, 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a bank, the state reform school, and manufactures of farming-implements. Pop. 1494; of the township, additional, 765.

Eldora, a township of Surry co., N.C. Pop. 858.

El Dorado, ĕl do-rå′ᴅo, a name given by the Spaniards to a part of South America, now called Guiana. It signifies "the golden" country.

El Dorado, ĕl do-rah′do, a county of California, bordering on Nevada, has an area of about 1800 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and N.W. by the Middle Fork of American River, and is drained by the South Fork of the same, and by the Cosumne River. The beautiful Lake Tahoe touches the N.E. part of this county, which also has a remarkable alabaster cave. The surface is partly mountainous, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the pine and oak abound. The great Sierra Nevada extends through the eastern part of the county, in which much lumber has been procured. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Granite, slate, limestone, fine marble, and quartz are abundant here. Gold and wine are the chief articles of export. The annual product of the gold-mines of this county for 1870 amounted to $268,483. Capital, Placerville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,153,256.

Pop. in 1860, 20,562; in 1870, 10,309, of whom 6287 were Americans.

El Dorado, a post-village, capital of Union co., Ark., about 30 miles S.S.E. of Camden. It has a court-house, 5 churches, 6 dry-goods stores, and a newspaper office.

El Dorado, a post-village of El Dorado co., Cal., about 40 miles E.N.E. of Sacramento. It has several churches. Gold is found here.

El Dorado, ĕl do-rah'do or ĕl do-rā'do, a township of McDonough co., Ill. Pop. 1105.

El Dorado, a post-village of Saline co., Ill., in El Dorado township, on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad where it crosses the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 20 miles N.W. of Shawneetown, and 75 miles N.E. of Cairo. It has a church, a flouring-mill, a planing-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 700; of the township, 1691.

El Dorado, a township of Benton co., Iowa. Pop. 846.

El Dorado, a post-village of Fayette co., Iowa, in Dover township, on the Turkey River, 7 miles N. of West Union. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

El Dorado, a post-village, capital of Butler co., Kansas, in El Dorado township, on Walnut Creek, and on the Florence, El Dorado & Walnut Valley Railroad, 30 miles S. of Florence, and 32 miles E.N.E. of Wichita. It has 3 churches, a high school, a bank, a tannery, a cheese-factory, and a grist-mill. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. of the township, 1136.

El Dorado, or **MacAf'ee,** a village of Mercer co., Ky., 6 miles N. of Harrodsburg. It has the McAfee Institute, a church, and a wagon-shop. Here is McAfee Post-Office.

El Dorado, a village of Clarke co., Mo. See Luray.

El Dorado, a post-hamlet of Greeley co., Neb., 48 miles N. of Grand Island.

El Dorado, a post-office of Montgomery co., N.C. Pop. of El Dorado township, 887.

El Dorado, a post-village of Preble co., O., in Monroe township, on the railroad which connects Dayton with Richmond, 27 miles W.N.W. of Dayton. It has 3 churches, 2 saw-mills, a flour-mill, and a planing-mill. Pop. 300.

El Dorado, a post-village of Baker co., Oregon, about 80 miles S. of La Grande.

El Dorado, a post-village of Blair co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad (Hollidaysburg Branch), 3 miles S. of Altoona. It has manufactories of axes and guns.

El Dorado, a post-hamlet of Culpeper co., Va., 6 miles N.W. of Culpeper Court-House. It has a church and a grist-mill.

El Dorado, a post-township of Fond du Lac co., Wis., on the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad, about 6 miles N.W. of Fond du Lac. It contains a hamlet called El Dorado Mills, and a station named El Dorado, which is 9 miles W. of Fond du Lac. Pop. of the township, 1587.

El Dorado, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, 32 miles N. of Belleville. Gold is found here. Pop. 100.

El Dorado, a mining town of Bogong co., Victoria, Australia, 12 miles W. by N. of Beechworth. Pop. 1562.

El Dorado Landing, a post-office and shipping-point of Union co., Ark., on the Ouachita River, 75 miles E.S.E. of Hope Station. It has several stores.

El Dorado Mills, a post-hamlet of Fond du Lac co., Wis., ½ mile from El Dorado Station, and 10 miles W. of Fond du Lac. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

El'dred, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Highland township, 5 miles N. of Shohola Station, which is on the Erie Railroad.

Eldred, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. 832.

Eldred, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 739. It contains Warrensville.

Eldred, a township of McKean co., Pa., on the New York line. Pop. 897. It contains Larabee Junction and Sartwell. Eldred Station is a hamlet on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, at the junction of the Kendall & Eldred Railroad, 14 miles S.E. of Olean, N.Y., and has a union church.

Eldred, a township of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. 937.

Eldred, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 968. It contains Helfenstein.

Eldred, a township of Warren co., Pa. Pop. 557. It contains Grand Valley.

Eldred, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Pa., 10 miles N.E. of Honesdale. It has a church, an academy, and a saw-mill.

Eldredgeville, ĕl'drej-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Ford co., Ill., 13 miles W. of Chebanse. It has a church.

El'dredsville, a post-office of Sullivan co., Pa.

Eldridge, ĕl'drĭj, a post-office of Walker co., Ala., 53 miles N. of Tuscaloosa.

Eldridge, a post-village of Scott co., Iowa, on the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, at the junction of the Maquoketa Branch, 11 miles N. of Davenport. It has a church, several general stores, and 30 residences. Here are some workshops of the railroad.

Eldridge, a post-office of Sedgwick co., Kansas.

Eldridge, a post-office of Dade co., Mo., 30 miles N.E. of Carthage. Coal and lead are found near it.

Eldridge's Mill, a post-office of Buckingham co., Va.

Ele, a city of Asia. See Kooldja.

Elebovium, an ancient name of Elbeuf.

Elechee, or **Ilitsi,** Toorkistan. See Khoten.

Electoral Hesse, Germany. See Hesse-Cassel.

Elec'tric Peak, Wyoming, is a peak of the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 44° 58' N. It rises 10,992 feet above sea-level, the summit having the appearance of an immense pile of broken-up volcanic rock.

Elegia, the ancient name of Ilijah.

Elek, åˋlĕk', a village of Hungary, co. of Arad, 15 miles N.W. of Simand. Pop. 4583.

Elemer, åˋlåˋmaiʀ', a village of Hungary, co. of Torontal, 9 miles N.W. of Nagy-Becskerek. Pop. 4300.

Elena, the supposed ancient name of Lens.

El'enor, a post-office of Clermont co., O.

Elˋephan'ta, a small island of India, in the harbor of Bombay, 7 miles S.W. of the city. It is 6 miles in circumference, and has some remarkable cave-temples, one of which is 130 feet long and 123 feet broad, rests on 26 pillars, and contains many mythological figures.

El'ephant Bay, of Southwestern Africa, Benguela, is an inlet of the Atlantic, in lat. 13° 14' S., lon. 12° 33' E. It has excellent anchorage, but no fresh water.

Elephantiné, ĕl-ẹ-făn'teeˋnå (Arab. *Jezeeret-el-Shaf*, jĕ-zee'rĕt-ĕl-shăf, "islet of flowers"), an island of Upper Egypt, in the Nile, opposite Asswan. It is highly fertile, and is covered with gardens, dwellings, and mills, interspersed among canals and ruins. It has quarries of syenite.

El'ephant Island, Senegambia, is in the Gambia River, 100 miles from its mouth. It is very populous.

Elephant's River. See Olifant's River.

Elˋeroy', a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill., in Erin township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 8 miles W.N.W. of Freeport. It has a church.

Elesd, åˋlĕshd', or **Elles,** ĕlˋlĕsh', a town of Hungary, co. of Bihar, on the Körös, 50 miles S.E. of Debreczin. It has a trade in salt. Pop. 850.

Eletz, a city of Russia. See Yelets.

Eleusis, e-lu'sis, an ancient city of Greece, the remains of which exist near Lepsina, a small village in Attica, on the Bay of Lepsina (Gulf of Ægina), 12 miles N.W. of Athens. The plain around is strewed with ruins, and the ancient causeway hence to Athens forms the modern road.

Eleu'thera Island, one of the Bahama Islands, 50 miles N.E. of New Providence, and separated from Abaco by the Providence Channel. Length, 80 miles; breadth, 10 miles. It produces many pine-apples. Pop. 5209.

Eleutherop'olis, or **Betogab'ra,** an ancient city of Palestine, identified with Beit-Jibreen (Jibrin), a village 28 miles E.N.E. of Gaza, with extensive ruins, comprising a large Roman fortress and massive vaults. Near it are remarkable artificial caverns.

Eleva'tion, a post-township of Johnston co., N.C., 26 miles S. by E. of Raleigh. Pop. 1459.

Elev'en Mile, a post-office of Potter co., Pa., 11 miles S.S.W. of Wellsville, N.Y.

Eleven Points River rises in the S. part of Missouri, runs eastward and southward through Oregon co., and passes into Randolph co., Ark. It finally flows nearly southward, and enters Spring River about 1 mile from its mouth.

El Farafreh, ĕl få-rå'frẹh, a small oasis in the Lĭbyan Desert, 80 miles S.W. of El Dakhel. It produces fine olives.

El Fasher, ĕl fåsh'ẹr, a town of Africa, capital of Darfoor, about 225 miles W. of El Obeid.

Elfdal, ĕlf'dålˋ, **Elfdalen,** ĕlf'dåˋlẹn, or **Elfvedal,** ĕlf'vẹ-dålˋ, a village of Sweden, 72 miles N.W. of Falun. Pop. 4047.

Elfeld, ĕl'fĕlt, or **Eltville,** ĕlt'vill, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Rhine, 5 miles by rail S.W. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 2883.

El Frat, the Turkish name of the Euphrates.

Elfri'da, a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, 4 miles S.S.W. of Stony Creek. Pop. 150.

Elfsborg, ĕlfs'boʀg, or **Wenersborg,** ŵĕn'ẹrs-boʀgˋ, a læn or county of Southwestern Sweden, bounded E. by Lake Wener. Area, 4948 square miles. Capital, Wenersborg. Pop. in 1876, 288,963.

El Fuerte, a town of Chili. See Calbuco.

Elfvedal, a village of Sweden. See ELFDAL.

El′gar, an island of the Orkney group, in Scotland, S. of Shapinshay.

Elgg, ĕlk, a town of Switzerland, canton and 18 miles by rail N.E. of Zurich. Pop. 7248.

El Gheezeh, or **El Ghizeh.** See GHEEZEH.

El Ghor, a valley of Arabia. See ARABAH.

Elgin, ĕl′ghin, a burgh of Scotland, capital of the co. of Moray or Elgin, on the Lossie, at a railway junction, 118 miles N. of Edinburgh, and 5 miles S.W. of Lossiemouth, its seaport. The town is situated in a valley, and extends about a mile along the right bank of the Lossie, with the village of Bishop Mill on the left. It contains an English chapel, a Free church and several other churches, a literary and scientific institution with museum, a court-house and prison, Gray's Hospital or Infirmary (to which are attached a lunatic asylum and an orphan institution), assembly-rooms, and a public fountain. There are also an excellent academy, trades schools and infant schools, some ancient almshouses and other charities for the poor. The ruins of the cathedral are by far the most extensive of any ancient Scottish remains. The cathedral, founded in 1224, was burned in 1390 by the Wolf of Badenoch, and afterwards rebuilt. It is in the form of a cross, 289 feet in length and 120 feet in breadth; height of the two western towers, between which is the grand entrance, 83 feet. The chapter-house is entire, and highly ornamented. Several of the old mansions still remain, and there are remains of a monastery of Grey Friars, and a conical eminence called Lady Hill, the ruins of an ancient castle of the Earls of Moray. Pop. 6241.

El′gin (Scotch pron. ĕl′ghin), a post-village of Jackson co., Ark., on Big Black River, about 22 miles E. of Batesville.

Elgin, a city of Kane co., Ill., on Fox River, in Elgin township, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at its junction with the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 36 miles W.N.W. of Chicago, 20 miles N. of Aurora, and 50 miles E.S.E. of Rockford. It contains 13 churches, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, a high school, and a manufactory of watches (called the National Watch-Works), which employs nearly 500 hands and produces watches valued at about $600,000 annually. It has also manufactures of carriages, washing-machines, reapers, and other farm-implements. Six newspapers are published here. The river is here spanned by a bridge, and affords extensive water-power. Pop. in 1870, 5441; of township, exclusive of city, 1298.

Elgin, a post-village of Fayette co., Iowa, on the Turkey River, and on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 10 miles E. of West Union, and about 66 miles W.N.W. of Dubuque. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, 2 grist-mills, 2 saw-mills, &c.

Elgin, a township of Plymouth co., Iowa. Pop. 207.

Elgin, a post-village in Sedan township, Chautauqua co., Kansas, on Big Caney Creek, 12 miles S.S.W. of Sedan. It is on the S. boundary of the state.

Elgin, a post-office of Antrim co., Mich.

Elgin, a post-hamlet of Wabasha co., Minn., in Elgin township, on the Minneiska River, 11 miles N.W. of Eyota, and 13 miles E.N.E. of Rochester. It has a graded school. Pop. of the township, 910.

Elgin, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., N.Y.

Elgin, a borough of Erie co., Pa., in Concord township, on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, at Concord Station, 6 miles W. by S. of Corry, and ½ mile from Concord Station of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. It has a church.

Elgin, a post-village of Bastrop co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 26 miles E. of Austin.

Elgin, ĕl′ghin, a county in the W. part of Ontario, on the N. shore of Lake Erie. Area, 725 square miles. Otter Creek traverses the E. part, and the Thames forms a part of the boundary. Capital, St. Thomas West. Pop. 33,666.

Elgin, a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, 32 miles W. of Brockville. It contains 5 stores and 2 hotels. Pop. 250.

Elgin, a village of Quebec. See KELSO.

El′ginburg, or **Scott's Corners,** a post-village in Frontenac co., Ontario, 7 miles N. of Kingston. Pop. 150.

Elgin Corners, a post-village in Albert co., New Brunswick, 12 miles from Petitcodiac. Pop. 250.

El′ginfield, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 10 miles N. of London. Pop. 100.

Elginshire, a county of Scotland. See MORAY.

Elgiobar, ĕl-HE-O-BAR′, a town of Spain, in Guipuzcoa, 10 miles W.S.W. of St. Sebastian. Pop. 1128.

El-Golea, ĕl go-lå′å, a town of Algeria, in the Sahara. Lat. 30° 35′ N.; lon. 3° 10′ E. It is a very important caravan-station. Pop. 650.

Elgorab, ĕl-go-răb′, a small island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Arabia, in lat. 16° 8′ N.

El Gran Chaco, ĕl grăn chă′ko, a wide region of South America, in the centre of the continent, in the territories of Bolivia and the Argentine Republic, between lat. 18° and 28° S. and lon. 58° and 63° W., bounded E. by the river Paraguay, and traversed by its tributaries the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, &c. Surface generally level, the N. part covered with grass, the S. portion an arid and desert plain; the portions near the rivers Paraná and Paraguay are well wooded, containing many very valuable forest trees, and are inhabited by roving Indians, including the Guaranés, Tobayás, and Payaguáses.

El-Guecer, a town of Africa. See TEMACIN.

Elgueta, ĕl-gå′tå, a town of Spain, in Guipuzcoa, 30 miles S.W. of St. Sebastian. Pop. 853.

El′ham, a town of England, in Kent, 6½ miles N.N.W. of Folkestone. Pop. of parish, 1258.

El Hammah de Cabes, ĕl hăm′må då kå′bĕs (anc. *Aquæ Tacapitanæ*), a town of Africa, in Tunis, 18 miles W. of Cabes, and famous for baths, whence its name.

El Hayz, ĕl hås or ĕl hīz, a small oasis of the Libyan Desert, in lat. 28° 8′ N., lon. 28° 53′ E.

El Hejaz or **Hedjaz,** ĕl hĕj-åz′, also written **Hedsjaz** ("the land of pilgrimage"), a region of Arabia, extending along the Red Sea, by some considered identical with Arabia Petræa. It is almost everywhere a sandy, stony, or otherwise unproductive country, but comprises the sacred cities of Mecca and Medina, with the seaports of Jiddah and Yembo. It now forms part of the Turkish dominions.

El Hel′leh, a village of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, opposite Esneh.

Elhenitz, ĕl′hå-nits, or **Lhenicse,** lå-nit′så, a town of Bohemia, 23 miles S. of Pisek. Pop. 1310.

El′hi, a post-office of Pierce co., Washington, on the Puyallup River, 14 miles S.E. of Tacoma.

El Hofhoof, in Arabia. See HOFHOOF.

El′iangoo′dy, a village of India, presidency of Madras, 25 miles N.W. of Ramnad.

Elias, Mount St. See MOUNT ST. ELIAS.

Eli′da, a post-village of Winnebago co., Ill., in Winnebago township, about 10 miles S.W. of Rockford. It has 2 churches. Pop. 468.

Elida, a post-village of Allen co., O., in German township, on an affluent of the Auglaize River, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of Lima, and 53 miles E.S.E. of Fort Wayne. It has 3 churches and a grist-mill. Pop. 533.

Elie, or **Ely,** ee′lee, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Bay of Elie, in the Firth of Forth, 2½ miles S.S.E. of Colinsburgh. Pop. 626.

Eliendorf, a town of Transylvania. See ILLYEFALVA.

E′limsport, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., about 10 miles S. of Williamsport. It has 2 churches, a tannery, a lumber-mill, &c.

E′limville, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 22 miles W.N.W. of St. Marys. Pop. 100.

El′inor, or **El′linor,** a post-office and station of Chase co., Kansas, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 15 miles W. of Emporia.

Eliocroca, a supposed ancient name of LORCA.

E′lis, an eparchy of Greece, anciently a kingdom, but now a part of the nome of Achaia and Elis, in the N.W. part of the Morea. The chief town is Pyrgo. Pop. 51,066.

Elis, the name of a small river in the district of Elis, an affluent of the Iliaco Peneus.

Elis, an ancient name of PALÆOPOLIS.

Elisabetgrad, a town of Russia. See YELISABETGRAD.

Elisabethstadt, Transylvania. See EBESFALVA.

Elisana, the supposed ancient name of LUCENA.

Elisavetgrad, a town of Russia. See YELISAVETGRAD.

Elisavetpol, Russia. See YELISAVETPOL.

El′ivon, a post-hamlet of McPherson co., Kansas, 14 miles N. of Newton.

Eli′za, a post-township of Mercer co., Ill., about 8 miles S. of Muscatine, Iowa, is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River. Pop. 767.

Eliz′abeth, a post-hamlet of Coffee co., Ala., 2½ miles from the Conecuh River, and 18 miles S.S.W. of Troy. It has 2 churches.

Elizabeth, a post-village of Jo Daviess co., Ill., in Elizabeth township, on Apple River, 14 or 15 miles S.E. of Galena. It is partly supported by lead-mines. It has 3 churches, a money-order post-office, a carriage-shop, and a smelting-furnace for lead. Pop. of the township, 1618.

Elizabeth, a post-village in Posey township, Harrison co., Ind., 15 miles S.S.W. of New Albany, and 3 miles W. of the Ohio River. It has 3 churches, a stave-factory, and several stores. Pop. 216.

Elizabeth, a station of Marshall co., Kansas, on the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, 84 miles W. of Atchison.

Elizabeth, a township of Otter Tail co., Minn. Pop. 378. It contains Elizabethtown.

Elizabeth, a city and the capital of Union co., N.J., 2 miles W. of Newark Bay, 5 miles S.S.W. of Newark, and 14 miles W.S.W. of the city of New York. It is connected with these and other cities by the Central Railroad of New Jersey and two of its branches which terminate here, and by the New York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It has wide straight streets, which cross one another at right angles and are lighted with gas. It contains a court-house, a city hall, 31 churches, an opera-house, 2 national banks, 2 high schools, 3 savings-banks, an orphan asylum, and printing-offices which issue 3 daily, 1 semi-weekly, and 3 weekly newspapers. Among its churches are 3 or 4 Baptist, 3 Catholic, 1 Congregational, 4 Episcopal, 1 German Lutheran, 5 Methodist, 1 Moravian, and 6 Presbyterian. Several of the churches are large and elegant buildings. Elizabeth has also 4 academies and institutes, a business college, 2 public halls, and 4 masonic lodges. Many persons whose place of business is in New York reside in this city. Here is a large manufactory of the Singer sewing-machines, which employs about 2000 workmen. The city has also 2 or 3 manufactories of oil-cloth, 2 potteries, and other manufactories, among the products of which are hats, saws, mill-machinery, stoves, harness, hardware, cordage, edge-tools, and combs. Elizabeth is divided into 8 wards, and was formerly the capital of the state. That part of the city which is popularly called Elizabethport is on Staten Island Sound, 2 miles S.E. of the centre of Elizabeth, 7 miles S. of Newark, and 12 miles S.W. of New York. It is on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, at the junction of the Long Branch division, and communicates with New York by steamboats several times in a day. Its prosperity is derived chiefly from manufactures and commerce. It contains 5 or more churches, several iron-foundries, &c., and is a leading place in the shipment of anthracite coal. It is accessible for vessels of 300 tons. Pop. of Elizabeth in 1860, 11,567; in 1870, 20,832; in 1878, about 30,000.

Elizabeth, North Carolina. See ELIZABETH CITY.

Elizabeth, a township of Lawrence co., O., traversed by the Iron Railroad. It contains mines of coal and iron, and several iron-manufacturing villages. Pop. 3357.

Elizabeth, a township of Miami co., O. Pop. 1236.

Elizabeth, a village of Morgan co., O., in Centre township, about 21 miles N.W. of Marietta. Petroleum is found near this place. Pop. 1325.

Elizabeth, a post-borough of Alleghany co., Pa., adjacent to Elizabeth township, on the E. bank of the Monongahela River, and on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, 21 miles (25 by water) S. of Pittsburg. It contains 8 churches, a newspaper office, a foundry, a saw-mill, and several boat-yards. Steamboats ascend the river to this place. Coal is mined here extensively. Pop. 1196.

Elizabeth, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 2937. It contains Industry, Greenock, Boston, and Buena Vista.

Elizabeth, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. 955. It contains Brickerville and a part of Pennville.

Elizabeth, a post-village of Denton co., Tex., 20 miles N. of Fort Worth. It has a church.

Elizabeth, or **Wirt Court-House,** the capital of Wirt co., W. Va., is on the Little Kanawha River, about 20 miles S. of Parkersburg. It has 3 churches, a high school, a newspaper office, a woollen-factory, a grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills. Its post-office is Wirt Court-House. Steamboats ply between this place and Parkersburg. Pop. about 600.

Elizabeth City, a small county in the S.E. part of Virginia, is situated at the mouth of James River. It is bounded on the E. by Chesapeake Bay, on the S. by Hampton Roads, and on the N. by Back River. Indian corn and wheat are the staple products of the soil. Fortress Monroe stands on the coast of this county. Capital, Hampton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,194,358. Pop. in 1870, 8303, of whom 7927 were Americans.

Elizabeth City, a post-village, capital of Pasquotank co., N.C., is on the right or S.W. bank of the Pasquotank River, 40 miles S. of Norfolk, Va. It is partly in a township of its own name and partly in Nixonton township, and is connected with Norfolk by steamboats running on the Dismal Swamp Canal. It contains 2 banks, 5 churches, 3 newspaper offices, a large hotel, 2 large lumber-mills, a coach-factory, and a planing-mill. Pop. about 1500; of the township, 2006.

Elizabeth Furnace, a station in Blair co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Altoona.

Elizabeth Furnace. See FERROL.

Elizabeth Island, or **Hen'derson's Island,** in the Pacific, lat. 24° 21′ S., lon. 128° 18′ W., is of a peculiar coral formation. It is 5 miles in length.

Elizabeth Island, an island in the Strait of Magellan. Lat. of the N.E. point, 52° 50′ S., lon. 90° 30′ W.

Elizabeth Island, one of the Admiralty Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 2° 55′ S.; lon. 146° 49′ E.

Elizabeth Island, one of the Marshall Islands, in the Pacific. Lat. 6° N.; lon. 169° 36′ E.

Elizabeth Island, one of the Society group. Lat. of the E. point, 15° 58′ S.; lon. 145° 48′ W.

Elizabeth Islands, off the coast of Massachusetts, are situated between Buzzard's Bay and Vineyard Sound. They are very small, are 16 in number, and only 2 or 3 of them are inhabited. They constitute the township of Gosnold, in Dukes co.

Elizabeth Lake, a post-hamlet of Los Angeles co., Cal., 30 miles from Newhall.

Elizabethpol, a town of Russia. See YELISAVETPOL.

Elizabethport, Cape Colony. See PORT ELIZABETH.

Elizabethport, New Jersey. See ELIZABETH.

Elizabeth River, a stream or navigable inlet of Virginia, emptying into Hampton Roads. The towns of Norfolk and Portsmouth are on its banks.

Elizabethton, Tennessee. See ELIZABETHTOWN.

Eliz'abethtown, a post-village, capital of Hardin co., Ill., on the Ohio River, about 44 miles above Paducah, and 125 miles S.E. of Belleville. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, 2 flouring-mills, and 10 dry-goods stores. Pop. about 1000.

Elizabethtown, a post-village of Bartholomew co., Ind., on the railroad which connects Madison with Columbus, 7 miles S.E. of the latter. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. 294.

Elizabethtown, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., Kansas, about 66 miles S. of Lawrence.

Elizabethtown, a post-village, capital of Hardin co., Ky., is on the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, 42 miles S. of Louisville, and 72 miles N.N.E. of Bowling Green. It is connected with Paducah by the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad. It contains a fine court-house, a bank, 8 churches, an academy, and a flour-mill. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 1743.

Elizabethtown, a post-hamlet of Otter Tail co., Minn., in Elizabeth township, 25 miles E.N.E. of Breckenridge. It has 2 churches and a flouring-mill.

Elizabethtown, a hamlet of Monroe co., Mo., 6 miles S. of Monroe City. It has a church and 2 stores.

Elizabethtown, a post-village of Colfax co., New Mexico, about 70 miles S.W. of El Moro, Col. It has a church. Gold is found here.

Elizabethtown, a post-village and summer resort, capital of Essex co., N.Y., is on the Boquet River, in Elizabethtown township, about 36 miles S. by W. from Plattsburg, and 10 miles W. of Lake Champlain. It is surrounded by grand mountain-scenery, and is about 10 miles N.E. of Dix's Peak, one of the Adirondacks. It has a free school and academy, 3 churches, a newspaper office, 2 large hotels, and 1 or 2 lumber-mills. Pop. of the township, 1461.

Elizabethtown, a post-village, capital of Bladen co., N.C., in a township of the same name, on the right or W. bank of the Cape Fear River, about 42 miles N.W. of Wilmington. It has 2 churches. Pop. 62; of township, 1904.

Elizabethtown, a hamlet of Guernsey co., O., about 48 miles N. of Marietta. Pop. 44.

Elizabethtown, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., O., on the Miami River and Whitewater Canal, and on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 19½ miles W. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches.

Elizabethtown, or **Per'ryton,** a post-village of Licking co., O., 3 miles from Nashport Road, and about 13 miles N.E. of Newark. It has 2 churches. Pop. 113. The post-office is named Perryton.

Elizabethtown, a post-borough of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 18 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg, and 18 miles W.N.W. of Lancaster. It contains a bank, 6 churches, and a newspaper office. Pop. 858.

Elizabethtown, or **Eliz'abethton,** a post-village, capital of Carter co., Tenn., on the Watauga River, 100 miles E.N.E. of Knoxville. It has 3 churches, an academy, 2 flour-mills, 2 woollen-mills, and a newspaper office.

Elizabethtown, West Virginia. See MOUNDSVILLE.

Eliz'abethville, a post-office of Pendleton co., Ky.

Elizabethville, a post-hamlet of Dauphin co., Pa., in Washington township, on the Summit Branch Railroad, about 24 miles N. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Elizabethville, a post-village in Durham co., Ontario, 15 miles N.W. of Port Hope. It contains a saw-mill and 2 cheese-factories. Pop. 150.

Elizavetopol, or **Elizavetpol.** See YELISAVETPOL.

Eli'zaville, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Ind., in Clinton township, about 30 miles N.N.W. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches.

Elizaville, a post-village of Fleming co., Ky., on the Maysville & Lexington Railroad, 18 miles S. by W. from Maysville. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, several stores, and 2 wagon-shops. Pop. 180.

Elizaville, or **Union Corners,** a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., on Jansen's Creek, about 16 miles S. of Hudson. It has a church.

El'izay', a township of Macon co., N.C. Pop. 525.

Elizondo, å-le-thon'do, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 20 miles N. of Pamplona. Pop. 1100.

Eljas, ĕl'ʜås, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 58 miles N.N.W. of Caceres, near the borders of Leon. Pop. 1580.

El-Jemm, or **Eldjem,** ĕl-jĕm' (anc. *Tys'drus*), a village of Barbary, 105 miles S.S.E. of Tunis, with remains of a noble amphitheatre, inferior in size only to those of Rome and Verona.

Elk, a county in the S.E. part of Kansas, has an area of 650 square miles. It is traversed by Elk River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, a large proportion of it being prairie. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and grass are the staple products. Capital, Howard. Pop. in 1875, 6215; in 1878, 8218.

Elk, a county in the N.W. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is drained by the Clarion River and by Bennett's Branch of the Sinnemahoning Creek. The surface is diversified with high hills or mountains (one of which is called Elk Mountain), and is mostly covered with extensive forests of pine, oak, chestnut, and other trees. The soil produces oats, hay, potatoes, &c. Beds of bituminous coal have been opened in this county. Lumber is the chief article of export. Elk co. is traversed by the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. Capital, Ridgway. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,177,030. Pop. in 1870, 8488, of whom 6054 were Americans.

Elk, a township of Buena Vista co., Iowa. Pop. 265.

Elk, a township of Clayton co., Iowa. Pop. 1049.

Elk, a post-office of Decatur co., Iowa.

Elk, a township of Delaware co., Iowa, bounded N. by Elk in Clayton co. Pop. 1008. It contains Greeley.

Elk, a post-office of Chase co., Kansas.

Elk, a township of Cloud co., Kansas, bounded S. by the Republican River. Pop. 577. It contains Clyde.

Elk, a station in Jackson co., Kansas, on the Kansas Central Railroad, 5 miles E. of Holton.

Elk, a township of Lake co., Mich. Pop. 911.

Elk, a post-office of Saginaw co., Mich., 10 miles E. of Chesaning.

Elk, a township of Sanilac co., Mich., is drained by Elk Creek. Pop. 497.

Elk, a township of Nobles co., Minn. Pop. 189.

Elk, a township of McDonald co., Mo. Pop. 941.

Elk, a township of Stoddard co., Mo. Pop. 621.

Elk, a township of Wilkes co., N.C. Pop. 675.

Elk, a post-township of Noble co., O., about 20 miles N. by E. of Marietta. It has 6 churches. Pop. 1655.

Elk, a township of Vinton co., O. Pop. 2063. It contains McArthur, the county seat.

Elk, a township of Chester co., Pa., on the Maryland line. Pop. 839. It contains Hickory Hill and Lewisville.

Elk, a township of Clarion co., Pa., contains Shippensville, Elk City, &c., and affords petroleum. Pop. 1055.

Elk, a township of Tioga co., Pa. Pop. 172. It is a vast forest of hemlock.

Elk, a township of Warren co., Pa., on the New York line. Pop. 469.

El Kab, ĕl kåb (anc. *Eilythyas?*), a town of Egypt, on the E. bank of the Nile, 40 miles S.S.E. of Thebes.

El Kader, ĕl kah'dẹr, a post-village, capital of Clayton co., Iowa, in Boardman township, on the Turkey River, about 50 miles W.N.W. of Dubuque, and 22 miles E. of Fayette. It has a court-house, a graded school, 3 churches, a national bank, and a flouring-mill. It is a terminus of the Iowa Eastern Railroad. Two weekly newspapers (one in German) are published here. Pop. about 1400.

El Kads, the Arabic name of JERUSALEM.

El Kahireh, a city of Egypt. See CAIRO.

El Kasimeeyeh, a river of Palestine. See LITANY.

El Kasr, or **El Kasar,** ĕl kås'r (*i.e.*, "the castle"), a large village of Egypt, capital of the oasis El-Dakhel. Lat. 25° 41′ N.; lon. 29° E. It is the residence of a sheikh, is surrounded by palm and acacia plantations, and has sulphur springs and remains of an Egyptian temple.

El Katif, El Katyf, or **El Katiff,** ĕl kå-teef', a fortified town of Arabia, on the Persian Gulf. Lat. 26° 25′ N.; lon. 50° E. It has a trade in pearls from the adjacent fishery.

Elk Cit'y, a post-village of Nez Percés co., Idaho, about 150 miles N. of Idaho City.

Elk City, a post-village of Montgomery co., Kansas, on Elk River, about 38 miles W. of Parsons, and 13 miles W.N.W. of Independence. It has a money-order post-office and 2 churches. Pop. about 300.

Elk City, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., in Elk township, on the Emlenton & Shippenville Railroad, 2 miles from Edenburg, and 13 miles N.W. of Clarion. It has 2 churches and several oil-wells.

Elk City, a post-hamlet of Barbour co., W. Va., about 18 miles S.E. of Clarksburg.

Elk Creek, of Washington co., Ind., flows into the Muscatatuck River.

Elk Creek, Oregon, runs westward in Douglas co., and enters the Umpqua River about 40 miles from its mouth.

Elk Creek, Tennessee, runs southwestward in Shelby co., and enters Wolf River about 2 miles N. of Memphis.

Elk Creek, a post-office and trading-post of Colusa co., Cal., about 42 miles W.S.W. of Chico.

Elk Creek, a station on the Colorado Central Railroad, 9 miles W. of Golden, Col.

Elk Creek, a township of Jasper co., Iowa. Pop. 1367.

Elk Creek, a post-office of Osage co., Kansas.

Elk Creek, a post-village of Spencer co., Ky., 12 miles S. of Shelbyville. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Elk Creek, a post-office of Texas co., Mo.

Elk Creek, a post-office and station of Johnson co., Neb., on Nemaha River, and on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, 55 miles S.E. of Lincoln. It has a flour-mill.

Elk Creek, a post-hamlet of Otsego co., N.Y., 3 miles N. by E. of Schenevus Railroad Station. It has a church.

Elk Creek, a post-office of Alleghany co., N.C.

Elk Creek, a township of Watauga co., N.C. Pop. 265.

Elk Creek, a post-office of Douglas co., Oregon.

Elk Creek, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa., in Elk Creek township, 2 miles from Albion, and about 22 miles S.S.W. of Erie. It has a church. Pop. of township, 1462.

Elk Creek, a post-village of Grayson co., Va., in a valley of the same name, about 24 miles S. of Wytheville. It contains an academy.

Elk Creek, a post-hamlet of Trempealeau co., Wis., on Elk Creek, about 44 miles N. of La Crosse.

Elk Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Ashe co., N.C., 65 miles N.W. of Statesville. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Elk Dale, a post-hamlet of Atchison co., Mo., on or near Tarkio River, 7 miles N.E. of Craig. It has a church.

Elk'dale, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., in Clifford township, 2½ miles from Union Dale Station. It has a church.

Elk Falls, a post-village in Elk Falls township, Elk co., Kansas, on Elk River, surrounded with fertile prairies, 50 miles (direct) W. of Parsons, and about 50 miles S.E. of El Dorado. It has 3 churches, a bank, and a graded school. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1113.

Elk Flat, a post-office of Union co., Oregon.

Elk Fork, a post-office of Elliott co., Ky., 8 miles from Martinsburg.

Elk Fork, a township of Pettis co., Mo. Pop. 2404, including Dresden and Lamonte.

Elk Gar'den, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Va., 18 miles N.W. of Saltville.

Elk Grove, a post-village of Sacramento co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 15 miles S. of Sacramento. It has 2 churches, a high school, and manufactures of wine and raisins.

Elk Grove, a township of Cook co., Ill., 9 miles N.W. of Chicago. Pop. 1120.

Elk Grove, a post-hamlet of Caldwell co., Mo., 14 miles from Breckenridge. It has a church.

Elk Grove, a post-village of Lafayette co., Wis., in Elk Grove township, about 20 miles N.E. of Dubuque, Iowa. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 933.

El Khaleel, a town of Palestine. See HEBRON.

El Khargeh, ĕl kaʀ'ghẹh, or **The Great Oa'sis,** a fruitful valley in the Libyan Desert, the southernmost and largest of the Egyptian oases, 110 miles S.W. of Akhmym. Its length is variously estimated at from 80 to 200 miles, and its maximum breadth is 10 miles. It is fenced by a steep wall of limestone, and is populous, but unhealthy. It has a town of the same name, and abounds in ancient ruins.

Elk'hart, a county in the N. part of Indiana, bordering on Michigan, has an area of about 470 square miles. It is intersected by the St. Joseph's River, and is also drained by the Elkhart River, which enters the former stream in the N.W. part of the county. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple and oak abound. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, oats, pork, and butter are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad and the Air-Line division of the same. Capital, Goshen. Valuation of real and personal estate, $33,857,000. Pop. in 1870, 26,026, of whom 24,249 were Americans.

Elkhart, or **Elkhart City,** a post-village of Logan co., Ill., in Elkhart township, and on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 17 miles N.N.E. of Springfield, and 11 miles S.S.W. of Lincoln. It has 3 churches, a flouring-mill, and several general stores. Pop. 378; of the township, 1325.

Elkhart, a post-town in Concord township, Elkhart co., Ind., is on the St. Joseph River, at the mouth of the Elkhart River, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, at the junction of the Western division with the Air-Line and Michigan divisions, 15 miles E. of South Bend, 101 miles E. by S. from Chicago, and 10 miles N.W. of Goshen. It contains 11 churches, 2 banks (1 national), a high school, 2 flour-mills, 3 or 4 paper-mills, 2 starch-factories, 4 planing-mills, a rolling-mill, 2 machine-shops, and workshops and round-house of the railroad. A daily and 2 or 3 weekly newspapers are published here. P. 3265.

Elkhart, a township of Elkhart co., Ind. Pop., exclusive of the city of Goshen, 1477.

Elkhart, a township of Noble co., Ind. Pop. 1541. It includes Wawaka.

Elkhart, a post-hamlet in Elkhart township, Polk co., Iowa, 15 miles N. of Des Moines. It has a church. The township is intersected by the South Skunk River. P. 776.

Elkhart, a post-office of McPherson co., Kansas.

Elkhart, a post-village of Anderson co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 13 miles S.S.W. of Palestine. It has a church.

Elkhart City, a village of Illinois. See ELKHART.

Elkhart River, Indiana, rises in Noble co., runs northwestward, and enters the St. Joseph River (of Lake Michigan) at Elkhart. It is about 90 miles long, and affords abundant water-power.

Elk Head, a post-office of Christian co., Mo.

Elk Head, a post-office of Douglas co., Oregon.

Elk Head River rises in Sweetwater co., Wyoming, runs southward into Colorado, and enters the Yampah or Bear River.

Elk'heart Lake, a post-office and summer resort of Sheboygan co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, and on a beautiful lake, 60 miles N. of Milwaukee. It has several hotels.

Elk Hill Mills, a post-office of Goochland co., Va.

Elk'horn, a county in the N. part of Nebraska, is traversed by the Elkhorn River. Area, 864 square miles.

Elkhorn, a township of San Joaquin co., Cal. P. 1428.

Elkhorn, a township of Brown co., Ill. Pop. 1150.

Elkhorn, or **Elk'ton,** a post-village of Washington co., Ill., about 28 miles S.E. of Belleville. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a flouring-mill. Pop. 160. The name of its post-office is Elkhorn.

Elk Horn, a post-office of Shelby co., Iowa.

Elkhorn, a township of Webster co., Iowa. Pop. 441.

Elkhorn, a township of Lincoln co., Kansas. Pop. 439. It contains Rocky Hill.

Elk Horn, a post-hamlet of Taylor co., Ky., 18 miles S. of Lebanon. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Elkhorn, a hamlet of Ray co., Mo., 4 miles S.W. of Swanwick Station. It has a church and a wagon-shop.

Elkhorn, a township of Warren co., Mo. Pop. 2479. It includes Warrenton.

Elkhorn, a village of Douglas co., Neb., on the Elkhorn River, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, 29 miles W. of Omaha. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office. Here is Douglas Post-Office.

Elk Horn, a post-office of Polk co., Oregon.

Elkhorn, a post-village of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, and on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, 26 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has a church, a coal-mine, and a paper-mill. Pop. about 250.

Elkhorn, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Tenn., 3 miles S. of Springville Station.

Elkhorn, a post-office of Jack co., Tex.

Elkhorn, a post-village, capital of Walworth co., Wis., is on the Western Union Railroad, 41 miles W. by S. from Racine, and 28 miles E.N.E. of Beloit. It is the south terminus of a branch railroad which connects at Eagle with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. It contains 7 churches, a national bank, a handsome union school-house, and a newspaper office, and has manufactures of flour and of boots and shoes. Pop. 1099.

Elkhorn City, a post-village of Douglas co., Neb., on the Elkhorn River, 14 miles E.S.E. of Fremont, and about 24 miles W.N.W. of Omaha. It has a church and a newspaper office.

Elkhorn Creek, Kentucky, rises by two branches in Fayette co., runs northwestward, drains parts of Scott and Woodford cos., and enters the Kentucky River about 10 miles N. of Frankfort. The branches unite in Franklin co.

Elkhorn Grove, a post-village of Carroll co., Ill., in a township of the same name, 10 miles W. of Polo, and about 16 miles N.W. of Dixon. It has a church, 2 flour-mills, and about 20 houses. Pop. of the township, 662.

Elkhorn Grove, Ogle co., Ill. See EAGLE POINT.

Elkhorn River, Nebraska, rises in the N. part of the state, and drains parts of Elkhorn and Antelope cos. It runs eastward through Madison and Stanton cos., and southeastward through the cos. of Cuming and Dodge. Finally it flows southward through Douglas co., and enters the Platte River about 7 miles N.N.E. of Ashland. It traverses fertile prairies. Its length is about 200 miles.

El'kin, a post-village of Surry co., N.C., on the Yadkin River, 38 miles N. of Statesville. It has 2 churches, a cotton-factory, and a tobacco-factory.

El'kins, a post-office of Colfax co., New Mexico.

El'kinsville, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Ind., 22 miles W.S.W. of Columbus. It has several mills or factories.

Elkinsville, a post-office of Bladen co., N.C.

Elkirch. See ILLKIRCH-GRAFENSTADEN.

Elk Lake, a post-office of Grant co., Minn.

Elk Lake, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pa.

Elk'land, a township of Tuscola co., Mich., about 40 miles E. of Bay City. Pop. 726.

Elkland, a post-office of Webster co., Mo.

Elkland, a township of Sullivan co., Pa. Pop. 705. It contains Eldredsville.

Elkland, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., on the Cowanesque Creek, and on the Cowanesque Branch of the Corning, Cowanesque & Antrim Railroad, 27 miles S.W. of Corning, N.Y. It has 2 churches, a tannery, a cigar-factory, and a sash-factory. Pop. about 700.

Elk Lick, Somerset co., Pa. See SALISBURY.

Elk Lick Springs, a post-office and summer resort of Pike co., Mo., in Spencer township, 6 miles S.W. of Frankford Railroad Station. Here are medicinal springs.

Elk Mills, a post-hamlet of McDonald co., Mo., on the Elk River, 16 miles S. of Seneca Railroad Station.

Elk Mills, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 6 miles S.E. of Oxford.

Elk Mills, a post-office of Carter co., Tenn.

Elk'mont, a post-village of Limestone co., Ala., on the Nashville & Decatur Railroad, 9 miles N. of Athens. It has a church, a high school, a brick-kiln, &c.

Elk'mont Springs, a post-office of Giles co., Tenn.

Elk Mound, a post-township of Dunn co., Wis., is intersected by the West Wisconsin Railroad. Pop. 492. Elk Mound Station is 11 miles W.N.W. of Eau Claire.

Elk Mountain, Pennsylvania, is in the S.E. part of Susquehanna co. It is about 2000 feet high.

Elk Mountain, or **Big Horn,** a high peak of the Medicine Bow Range, is in the S. part of Wyoming, about 15 miles S. of Percy Railroad Station, near lat. 41° 36′ N., lon. 106° 30′ W. It is a prominent landmark.

Elk Mountain, a post-office of Carbon co., Wyoming, on the Medicine Bow River, 12 miles from Carbon Station.

Elk Mountains, Colorado, a range or group a few miles W. of the Saguache Range. Castle Peak, which is the highest of the Elk Mountains, has an altitude of 14,115 feet above the sea-level. Among the other peaks are Capitol Mountain, Italian Peak, Maroon Mountain, Snow Mass Mountain, and Sopris Peak. Granite forms the central and highest parts of these mountains. Silurian and carboniferous rocks occur on their sides. This is a grand illustration of an eruptive range, and presents admirable scenery. "The gorges or cañons cut by Castle and Maroon Creeks," says Hayden, "are probably without a parallel for ruggedness, depth, and picturesque beauty in any portion of the West."

Elk Neck, a post-hamlet of Cecil co., Md., on or near Elk River, 6 miles S. of North East Station. It has a church.

El′ko, the northeasternmost county of Nevada. It is drained by the Humboldt River and its North and South Forks. The surface is partly mountainous. A range called the East Humboldt Mountains extends nearly through the middle of the county. The soil of the valley of the Humboldt produces barley, potatoes, and grass, but is not extensively cultivated. This county contains large arid plains in which water and timber are scarce. It is intersected by the Central Pacific Railroad. Capital, Elko. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,397,086. Pop. in 1870, 3447, in 1875, 3602.

Elko, a post-village, capital of Elko co., Nev., on the Humboldt River, and on the Central Pacific Railroad, 603 miles E.N.E. of San Francisco, 251 miles W.S.W. of Corinne, and about 115 miles N. of Hamilton. It is one of the most important railroad stations in Nevada, and has an extensive trade with the mining districts. It contains a court-house, a church, a hotel, 1 or 2 banks, several boarding-houses, and silver-smelting-works. One daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. Elko is the seat of the state university. Pop. 1200.

Elko, a post-hamlet and station of Barnwell co., S.C., in Williston township, on the South Carolina Railroad, 6 miles W. by N. of Blackville. It has a church.

El Kom, a locality of Egypt. See AHMAR.

El-Kos, ĕl-kos′ (a "bow," so named from its windings), a river of Morocco, province of Fez, enters the Atlantic at El-Araish.

El-Kosh, ĕl-kosh′, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Koordistan, at the foot of the Sote Mountains, 30 miles N. of Mosul. Pop. about 3000. It is resorted to by many Jewish pilgrims.

Elk Point, a post-village, capital of Union co., Dakota, on the Dakota Southern Railroad, 41 miles E.S.E. of Yankton, and 21 miles N.W. of Sioux City. It is near the Missouri River, and in a rich farming country. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, and 2 wagon-shops.

Elk′port, a post-village in Volga and Elk townships, Clayton co., Iowa, on the Turkey River, at the mouth of the Volga, and on a branch of the Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, 33 miles W.N.W. of Dubuque. It has 3 churches, a woollen-factory, a flour-mill, 2 saw-mills, a graded school, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 800.

Elk Prairie, prā′ree, a township of Jackson co., Ill. Pop. 1354.

Elk Prairie, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ill.

Elk Prairie, a post-hamlet of Phelps co., Mo., 8 miles S.E. of Rolla. It has a church.

Elk Rap′ids, a post-village, capital of Antrim co., Mich., is on the E. shore of Grand Traverse Bay, in Elk Rapids township, at the mouth of the Elk River, 16 or 18 miles N.E. of Traverse City. It has 3 churches, an iron-furnace, a bank, a newspaper office, and a large lumber-mill. Pop. about 400; of the township, 549.

Elk Ridge Land′ing, a post-village of Howard co., Md., on the Patapsco River, and on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Baltimore. It has about 6 general stores, 4 churches, a flour-mill, and a blast-furnace. Pop. about 350.

Elk River, Kansas, rises in Elk co., runs southeastward, and enters the Verdigris River in Montgomery co., about 3 miles above Independence.

Elk River, Maryland, rises in Chester co., Pa., and runs southward to Elkton, in Maryland. It flows thence southwestward, and enters Chesapeake Bay in Cecil co. The lower part of it is navigable.

Elk River, Minnesota, drains part of Benton co., runs southeastward through Sherburne co., and enters the Mississippi River at the village of Elk River.

Elk (or Cowskin) River drains part of McDonald co., Mo., from which it runs westward into the Indian Territory, thence northwestward, and enters the Neosho River. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Elk River, an affluent of the Tennessee, drains parts of Coffee and Franklin cos., Tenn., and runs westward through Lincoln and southwestward through Giles co. It next intersects Limestone co., Ala., and enters the Tennessee near the upper end of the Muscle Shoals. Length, about 150 miles.

Elk River, West Virginia, drains part of Webster co., and runs westward through Braxton co. It subsequently runs southwestward, and enters the Kanawha River at Charleston. Its length is estimated at 180 miles. It traverses a hilly country, in which bituminous coal abounds.

Elk River, a village in Elk River township, Clinton co., Iowa, about 10 miles N. of the city of Clinton. It has a church and a flour-mill. The township is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi, contains Elk River Junction, Almont Station, and Teed's Grove, and has a pop. of 1271.

Elk River, a post-village, capital of Sherburne co., Minn., on the left or N. bank of the Mississippi River, at the mouth of the Elk River, and on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 39 miles N.W. of St. Paul. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, several mills for lumber and flour, and 2 furniture-factories. Pop. of Elk River township, 877.

Elk River, a post-office of Clay co., W. Va., on a river of the same name.

Elk River Junction, a hamlet in Clinton co., Iowa, on the Dubuque & Clinton Railroad, at the crossing of the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Railroad, 7 miles N. of Lyons.

Elk Run, a post-office of Sac co., Iowa.

Elk Run, a township of Columbiana co., O. Pop. 1335.

Elk Run, a post-office of Tioga co., Pa.

Elk Run, a post-office of Fauquier co., Va.

Elk Shoals, a post-hamlet of Iredell co., N.C., 8 miles N.E. of Catawba Station. It has a church and an academy.

Elkton, Washington co., Ill. See ELKHORN.

Elk′ton, a post-village, capital of Todd co., Ky., on Elk Creek, about 20 miles E.S.E. of Hopkinsville. It has a bank, a newspaper office, an academy, a steam mill, and 6 churches. Pop. 956.

Elkton, a post-village, capital of Cecil co., Md., is on the Elk River, at the head of navigation, and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 52 miles E.N.E. of Baltimore, and 18 miles W.S.W. of Wilmington. It has 6 churches, a national bank, an academy, 2 carriage-shops, 2 flouring-mills, and an iron-foundry. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 1797.

Elkton, a post-hamlet of Hickory co., Mo., about 50 miles N. of Springfield.

Elkton, a post-hamlet of Nuckolls co., Neb., 8 miles S. of Edgar.

Elkton, a station in Bladen co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 42 miles W. by N. from Wilmington.

Elkton, a post-village of Columbiana co., O., on the Little Beaver River, 4 miles E. of New Lisbon. It has 2 churches.

Elkton, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Oregon, on the Umpqua River, about 36 miles N.N.W. of Roseburg.

Elkton, a post-village of Giles co., Tenn., on the Elk River, about 75 miles S. of Nashville. It has 3 churches and a seminary. Pop. about 250.

El Kueit, a town of Arabia. See GRANE.

Elk Valley, a post-office of Dakota co., Neb.

Elk′view, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, 47 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia.

Elk′ville, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 7 miles S. of Duquoin. It has a steam saw-mill, a flour-mill, and about 25 houses.

Elkville, a post-office of Wilkes co., N.C.

El′la, a post-hamlet of Hickman co., Ky., 8 miles E. of Clinton. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Ella, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., W. Va., 25 miles S. of Wheeling, and 5 miles from the Ohio River.

Ella, a post-hamlet of Pepin co., Wis., on the Chippewa River, 12 miles from its mouth, and about 13 miles N. of Wabasha, Minn. It has a church.

El′land, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Calder, 4 miles by rail S.E. of Halifax. It has manufactures of woollens. Pop. 6432.

El′laville, a post-village of Madison co., Fla., on the Suwanee River, and on the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, 70 miles E. of Tallahassee. It has an academy, a large saw-mill, a carriage-factory, and a planing-mill. Pop. about 700.

Ellaville, a post-village, capital of Schley co., Ga., about 48 miles E.S.E. of Columbus. It has 3 churches, the Ellaville Institute, and a steam grist-mill. Pop. 157.

Ellaville, a post-office of Isabella co., Mich., 5 miles S. of Clare Station.

Ellbogen, a town of Bohemia. See ELBOGEN.

Ellé, ĕl′lā′, a river of France, enters the Atlantic 30 miles S.W. of Quimper, after a S. course of 38 miles.

Ellejay, a post-village of Georgia. See ELLIJAY.

El′lejoy, a post-village of Blount co., Tenn., 18 miles E.S.E. of Knoxville. It has 2 churches, a tannery, &c.

Ellenborough, el′lęn-bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Ritchie co., W. Va., on the North Fork of Hughes River, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 37 miles E. of Parkersburg. It has a church.

Ellenborough, a post-village in Ellenborough township, Grant co., Wis., on the Platte River, 8 miles W. by N. of Platteville, and about 22 miles N. of Dubuque, Iowa. Pop. of the township, 809.

El'lenburg, a post-village in Ellenburg township, Clinton co., N.Y., 2½ miles from the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, and 28 miles E. of Malone. It has 3 churches, a lumber-mill, &c. The township contains another village, named Ellenburg Depot, and a pop. of 3186.

Ellenburg Centre, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., N.Y., about 24 miles N.W. of Plattsburg. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Ellenburg Depot, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., in Ellenburg township, on the railroad between Malone and Rouse's Point, 28 miles E. of Malone. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a lumber-mill.

El'lendale, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., on the Junction & Breakwater Railroad, 80 miles S. of Wilmington, and 8 miles S. of Milford. It has a steam lumber-mill.

Ellendale, a township of Alexander co., N.C. P. 908.

Ellendale, a post-office of Smyth co., Va.

Ellendale Forge, a post-hamlet of Dauphin co., Pa., on the Schuylkill & Susquehanna Railroad, at Forge Station, 13 miles N. by E. of Harrisburg. It has an iron-forge.

El'lendor, a post-hamlet of Union co., N.J., in New Providence township, on the New Jersey West Line Railroad, 17 miles W.S.W. of Newark.

El`lengow'an, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., at Texas Station on the Northern Central Railroad, 14 miles N. of Baltimore. Pop. 640.

El`lengow'an, a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, 10 miles N. of Walkerton. Pop. 100.

Elleno'ra, a post-hamlet of Gentry co., Mo., 6 miles N. of Albany. It has a church.

El'lensburg, a post-village, capital of Curry co., Oregon, on the Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of Rogue River, about 145 miles S.S.W. of Eugene City. It has a factory for canning salmon.

Ellensburg, a post-hamlet of Yakima co., Washington, on the Yakima River, about 100 miles from its mouth, and 40 miles N. of Yakima.

El'lenton, a post-village of Barnwell co., S.C., on the Port Royal Railroad, 22 miles S.E. of Augusta, Ga., and 2 miles from the Savannah River. It has 3 churches, a steam saw-mill, and 1 or 2 grist-mills.

El'lenville, a post-village in Wawarsing township, Ulster co., N.Y., on Sandburg Creek, on the Delaware & Hudson Canal, and on the Ellenville Branch of the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 28 miles S.W. of Kingston, and about 80 miles N.N.W. of New York. It has 6 churches, 2 national banks, graded schools, 2 newspaper offices, a tannery, a foundry, and manufactures of glass bottles, cutlery, soap, and sash and blinds. Pop. about 3500.

El'lerbe Springs, a post-office and summer resort of Richmond co., N.C., 12 miles from Rockingham.

Ellershausen, el'lẹrz-hŏw-zẹn, or **El'lershouse,** a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, 36 miles by rail N. of Halifax. It has a furniture-factory. Pop. 300.

Ellerslie, a village of Scotland. See ELDERSLIE.

Ellerslie, el'lẹrz-le, a post-village of Harris co., Ga., 5 miles E. of Cataula Railroad Station. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Ellerslie, a post-village of Alleghany co., Md., is in a valley between Wills Mountain and Savage Mountain, at Ellerslie Station on the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and at State Line Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad (Bedford division), 5 miles N. of Cumberland. It has a church and a manufactory of fire-bricks.

Ellerslie, a station in Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Rhinebeck & Connecticut Railroad, 12 miles E. of Kingston.

Ellerslie, el'lẹrz-le, a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 4½ miles from Alberton. It has saw-, carding-, and shingle-mills, and ship-yards. Pop. 150.

El'lerton, a post-office of Frederick co., Md.

El'lery, or **El'lery Centre,** a post-village in Ellery township, Chautauqua co., N.Y., about 11 miles N.W. of Jamestown. It has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 1717.

Elles, a town of Hungary. See ELESD.

El'lesmere, a town of England and Wales, cos. of Flint and Salop, 16 miles N.N.W. of Shrewsbury. It has a branch bank and a large trade in malt. Pop. 2013.

Ellesmere Land, the S. portion of Grinnell Land.

El'lettsville, or **El'littsville,** a post-village in Richland township, Monroe co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Bloomington. It has 4 churches, a seminary, 2 flour-mills, a lumber-mill, a woollen-mill, and 2 mills for sawing stone. Here are quarries of stone, large quantities of which are exported.

Ellezelles, ĕll`zĕll', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 16 miles N.E. of Tournay. Pop. 5527.

El'lice Islands, a group of islets on a coral reef, surrounding a lagoon in the Pacific, discovered in 1819. Lat. 8° 30' S.; lon. 179° 13' E. Pop. 250.

El`lichpoor', a city of India, capital of a district of its own name, 98 miles W. of Nagpoor. It is the largest town in Berar, but has little commerce. Pop. 27,782.

Ellichpoor, a district in the N. part of Eastern Berar, British India. Area, 2772 square miles. Lat. 20° 51'–21° 46' N., lon. 76° 40'–78° 30' E. Capital, Ellichpoor. Pop. 344,358.

El'licott, or **El'licott City,** the capital of Howard co., Md., is picturesquely situated on the right or W. bank of the Patapsco River, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 12 miles W.S.W. of Baltimore. It has 6 churches, the Patapsco Institute, Rock Hill College (Catholic) and another Catholic college, 2 cotton-mills, a large flouring-mill, a machine-shop, 2 paper-mills, and a barrel-factory. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 1722.

Ellicott, a township of Chautauqua co., N.Y., is at the S.E. extremity of Chautauqua Lake. It contains the large village of Jamestown. Pop. 9026.

Ellicott, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., in East Hamburg township, 14 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It has a church.

El'licottville, a post-village in Ellicottville township, Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on Great Valley Creek, and on the Rochester & State Line Railroad, about 44 miles S. by E. of Buffalo, and 10 miles N. of Great Valley Station. It has a bank, 5 churches, a flour-mill, a steam saw-mill, a union school, and a newspaper office. P. 579; of township, 1907.

El'lijay, a small river of Gilmer co., Ga., flows into the Coosawattee at the village of Ellijay.

Ellijay, a post-village, capital of Gilmer co., Ga., on the Coosawattee River, about 75 miles N. of Atlanta. It has 3 churches and a newspaper office.

El'linger, a post-hamlet of Colorado co., Tex., 10 miles N.E. of Weimar. It has 2 churches.

El'lington, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn., in Ellington township, about 16 miles N.E. of Hartford. It has a church. The township contains a manufacturing village named Windermere, on the Rockville Branch of the Connecticut Central Railroad. Pop. of the township, 1452.

Ellington, a township of Adams co., Ill. It contains a part of Quincy. Pop., exclusive of that city, 2298.

Ellington, a post-office of Hancock co., Iowa, on Lime Creek, in Ellington township, about 20 miles W. by N. of Mason City. Pop. of the township, 505.

Ellington, a township of Palo Alto co., Iowa. P. 170.

Ellington, a post-office of Tuscola co., Mich., in Ellington township, on Cass River, about 40 miles E. by N. of East Saginaw. Pop. of the township, 465.

Ellington, a post-township of Dodge co., Minn., about 18 miles S.E. of Faribault. Pop. 436.

Ellington, a post-village in Ellington township, Chautauqua co., N.Y., 12 miles N.E. of Jamestown, and 3 miles S.W. of Clear Creek Station. It has an academy and 2 or 3 churches. Pop. 314; of the township, 1589.

Ellington, a township of Outagamie co., Wis. Pop. 1353. It contains Stephensville.

El'lingwood's Corner, a post-hamlet of Waldo co., Me., 4 miles N.W. of Winterport. It has 2 churches.

El'linwood, a post-village of Barton co., Kansas, in Lakin township, on the Arkansas River, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 10 miles E. of Great Bend. It has a church, a steam flour-mill, and an elevator.

El'liot, a post-hamlet of York co., Me., in Elliot township, on the Piscataqua River, about 5 miles N. of Portsmouth. The township is intersected by the Portsmouth, Saco & Portland Railroad. It produces hay, potatoes, and apples, and has some manufactures of bricks. Pop. 1769.

Ellio'ta, a post-village in Canton township, Fillmore co., Minn., about 42 miles S.S.W. of Winona. It has 2 churches, 4 stores, and a windmill.

El'liott, a small county in the N.E. part of Kentucky, is partly drained by forks of Little Sandy River. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests. Indian corn, pork, and butter are the staple products. Capital, Sandy Hook. Coal is found here. Valuation of real and personal estate, $500,000. Pop. in 1870, 4433, of whom 4432 were Americans.

Elliott, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., 34 miles S. by E. of Sacramento. It has 2 churches and a store. Pop. of township, 958.

Elliott, a post-village of Ford co., Ill., in Dix township, on the Wabash Railroad, 10 miles W. of Paxton, and 40 miles E. of Bloomington. It has a church and 5 stores.

Elliott, a township of Louisa co., Iowa, on the Mississippi and Iowa Rivers. Pop. 398.

Elliott, a post-hamlet of Grenada co., Miss., on the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad, 8 miles S. of Grenada. It has 2 stores and 6 residences.

Elliott Bay, Washington. See SEATTLE.

El′liott's, a station in Windham co., Conn., on the New York & New England Railroad, 15 miles N.E. of Willimantic.

Elliott's, a post-office of Matagorda co., Tex.

El′liottsburg, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Pa., 25 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg. Near it are several churches.

El′liott's Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., O., about 32 miles S. of Zanesville. It has a church.

Elliott's Knob, a mountain of Augusta co., Va., about 20 miles W. of Staunton, has an altitude of 4448 feet.

Elliott's Mill, a post-hamlet of Panola co., Miss., about 22 miles S.W. of Oxford. It has a grist-mill and a lumber-mill.

El′liottstown, a post-hamlet of Effingham co., Ill., about 36 miles E. of Vandalia. It has 2 churches.

El′liottsville, a hamlet of Shelby co., Ala., 2 miles from Siluria Station. It has a church and a store.

Elliottsville, a plantation in Piscataquis co., Me., 12 miles S.E. of Moosehead Lake. Pop. 42.

Elliottsville, a village of Jefferson co., O., in Knox township, on the Ohio River, opposite New Cumberland, W. Va., and on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 10 miles N. of Steubenville. It has terra-cotta-works, and a manufactory of fire-bricks and sewer-pipes. Here is Calumet Post-Office. Pop. about 150.

Elliottville, a post-office of Rowan co., Ky.

El′lis, a county in the W. central part of Kansas, has an area of 900 square miles, being a square each side of which measures 30 miles. It is intersected by the Smoky Hill Fork of Kansas River, by Big Creek, and by Saline River, the last of which flows through the N. part of the county. The surface is nearly level, and about 99 per cent. of it is prairie; the soil is fertile. It is traversed by the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Capital, Hays City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $253,656. Pop. in 1870, 1336, of whom 779 were Americans; in 1878, 2437.

Ellis, a county in the N.E. central part of Texas, has an area of about 1100 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Trinity River, and is also drained by Chambers Creek. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of ash, oak, elm, pecan, and other hard timber; the soil is fertile. Cotton, cattle, hides, Indian corn, and wool are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Houston & Texas Central Railroad. Capital, Waxahachie. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,474,419. Pop. in 1870, 7514, of whom 7466 were Americans.

Ellis, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 22 miles S.S.W. of Stockton.

Ellis, a post-office of Hardin co., Iowa. Ellis township is drained by the South Fork of Iowa River. Pop. 498.

Ellis, a post-village of Ellis co., Kansas, on Big Creek, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 235 miles W. of Topeka, and 13 miles W.N.W. of Hays City. It has a church, and some machine-shops of the railroad. Pop. of Ellis township, 262.

Ellis, a station in Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York & New England Railroad, 13 miles S.W. of Boston.

Ellis, a post-office of Vernon co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 6 miles W. of Nevada.

Ellis, a station in Muskingum co., O., on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, 8 miles N. of Zanesville. Here is High Bridge Post-Office.

Ellis, a post-office of Portage co., Wis., about 7 miles N.E. of Stevens Point.

El′lisburg, a post-hamlet of Camden co., N.J., in Delaware township, 2 miles N.E. of Haddonfield.

Ellisburg, or **Ellis Village,** a post-village in Ellisburg township, Jefferson co., N.Y., on South Sandy Creek, about 22 miles S.S.W. of Watertown, and 4 miles from Lake Ontario. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and several mills. The post-office is Ellisburg. Ellisburg township is bounded on the W. by Lake Ontario, and contains other villages, named Belleville, Mannsville, and Pierrepont Manor. Pop. of the township, 4819.

Ellisburg, a post-hamlet of Potter co., Pa., in Genesee township, 15 miles S. by E. of Wellsville, N.Y.

El′lisdale, a post-hamlet of Burlington and Monmouth cos., N.J., 3 miles W. of Davis Station. It has a church. The post-office is in New Hanover township, Monmouth co.

Ellis Grove, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ill., 10 miles N.N.W. of Chester.

Ellis Island, of New York, is situated in New York Harbor, about a mile S.W. of the city.

El′lislie Landing, Issaquena co., Miss., is a shipping-point on the Mississippi River, 75 miles above Vicksburg. It has 2 stores and a church.

Ellis Mill, a station in Owen co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 3 miles S.W. of Gosport.

Ellis Mound, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ill.

El′lison, a post-village of Warren co., Ill., in Ellison township, 7 miles from Kirkwood, and about 25 miles S.W. of Galesburg. It has a church and manufactures of brooms and ploughs. Pop. of the township, 1258.

Ellison, a hamlet in Elizabeth township, Lawrence co., O., on a branch of the Iron Railroad, 11 miles N. of Ironton. It has a furnace and mines of coal and iron.

Ellison Bay, a post-office of Door co., Wis., on a bay of the same name, on the E. shore of Green Bay.

El′liston, a post-village of Grant co., Ky., on the Louisville & Cincinnati Railroad, 35 miles S.S.W. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches. Large quantities of produce are shipped here.

Elliston, a post-village of Ottawa co., O., is at or near Graytown Station on the Lake Shore Railroad, 18 miles E.S.E. of Toledo. It has 3 or 4 stores. Pop. about 300.

Elliston, a station on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Hamilton, O.

El′listown, a post-village of Union co., Miss., about 40 miles S.E. of Holly Springs. It has 2 churches.

Ellis Village, New York. See ELLISBURG.

El′lisville, a post-village of Fulton co., Ill., on Spoon River, in a small township of its own name, about 24 miles S. of Galesburg. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a carriage-shop. Pop. of the township, 657.

Ellisville, a small post-village, capital of Jones co., Miss., on Tallahala Creek, about 80 miles S.E. of Jackson. It has a church.

Ellisville, a post-village in Meramec township, St. Louis co., Mo., 3 miles from Clinton. It has several churches.

Ellisville, a post-office of Louisa co., Va.

Ellisville, a post-office of Kewaunce co., Wis.

El Litany, a river of Syria. See LITANY.

Ellittsville, Indiana. See ELLETTSVILLE.

Ellora, a town of India. See ELORA.

Ellore, ĕl-lōr′, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, Godavery district, 38 miles N. of Masulipatam. Pop. 25,487.

Ellrich, or **Elrich,** ĕll′rik, a town of Prussian Saxony, 7 miles by rail N.W. of Nordhausen. Pop. 2688.

Ell′rods, a station on the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad, 18 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg, Pa.

Ellsworth, elz′wọrth, a county in the central part of Kansas, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by the Smoky Hill River, which divides it into nearly equal parts. The surface is slightly undulating; the soil is fertile. Nearly 99 per cent. of it is prairie. Indian corn, wheat, and grass are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Capital, Ellsworth. Valuation of real and personal estate, $398,402. Pop. in 1870, 1185; in 1878, 5057.

Ellsworth, a post-hamlet of Logan co., Ark., about 54 miles E. of Fort Smith.

Ellsworth, a post-village in Sharon township, Litchfield co., Conn., 45 miles W. of Hartford. It has 2 churches.

Ellsworth, a post-village of McLean co., Ill., in Padua township, on the Wabash Railroad, 15 miles E. of Bloomington. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a drug-store.

Ellsworth, a station on the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad and the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Terre Haute, Ind.

Ellsworth, a township of Emmett co., Iowa. Pop. 62.

Ellsworth, a township of Hamilton co., Iowa. P. 418.

Ellsworth, a hamlet of Madison co., Iowa, about 22 miles S.W. of Des Moines.

Ellsworth, a post-village, capital of Ellsworth co., Kansas, is in a township of the same name, on the Smoky Hill River, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 156 miles W. by S. from Topeka, and 66 miles E. of Hays City. It has a bank, 3 churches, and a high school. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. of the township, 572.

Ellsworth, a city, port of entry, and the capital of Hancock co., Me., is in Ellsworth township, and on the navigable Union River, a few miles from the ocean, and about 28 miles S.E. of Bangor. It contains a court-house, a custom-house, a savings-bank, a public library, 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and numerous saw-mills. Several bridges cross the river here. The prosperity of this place is mainly derived from the lumber-business, navigation, and ship-building. It is surrounded by attractive scenery. Pop. of the township, 5257.

Ellsworth, a post-office of Middlesex co., Mass.

Ellsworth, a township of Lake co., Mich., about 10 miles N. of Chase. Pop. 181.

Ellsworth, a township of Meeker co., Minn., abounding in fine lakes. Pop. 366.

Ellsworth, a hamlet of Texas co., Mo., about 36 miles S.S.W. of Rolla.

Ellsworth, a post-office and mining-camp of Nye co., Nevada, about 120 miles E. by S. of Carson City. Here are mines of silver and galena.

Ellsworth, a township of Grafton co., N.H., 58 miles N.N.W. of Concord. It has a church. Pop. 193.

Ellsworth, New York. See HANNAWAY FALLS.

Ellsworth, a post-village of Jackson co., O., in Washington township, on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, at its junction with the Dayton & Southeastern Railroad, about 22 miles E.S.E. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, 8 stores, &c. Pop. about 350. The name of its post-office is Byer's Station.

Ellsworth, a post-village in Ellsworth township, Mahoning co., O., 4 miles W. of Canfield, and about 14 miles W.S.W. of Youngstown. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of window-blinds. Pop. of the township, 652.

Ellsworth, a post-village, capital of Pierce co., Wis., in Ellsworth township, 14 miles N. of Red Wing, Minn., and 24 miles S.E. of Hudson. It has a church, a graded school, a broom-factory, and 2 lumber-mills. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. of the township, 1200.

Ellsworth Falls, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., on the E. bank of Union River, 2 miles N. of Ellsworth. It has a church and manufactures of lumber and staves.

Ellwangen, ĕll′wång-ęn, a town of Würtemberg, on the Jaxt, 45 miles by rail E.N.E. of Stuttgart. It has a castle, gymnasium, hospital, bleach-works, and tanneries. Pop. 4155.

Ell′wood, a post-office and station of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Schuylkill & Susquehanna Branch of the Reading Railroad, 5 miles W. of Pine Grove Junction.

Elm, ĕlm, a parish and village of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles S.S.E. of Glarus. Pop. 907. Its sulphur springs were formerly celebrated.

Elm, a township of Wayne co., Ill., is drained by Elm Creek. Pop. 968.

Elm, a township of Allen co., Kansas. Pop. 304. Post-office, Jonestown.

Elm, a post-office of Wayne co., Mich., at Elmwood, a hamlet on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 16 miles W. of Detroit. Here is a cheese-factory.

Elm, a township of Putnam co., Mo. Pop. 1640.

Elm, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Pa., in Springfield township, about 50 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. It has a church, a tannery, and a lumber-mill.

Elm, Montgomery co., Pa. See GENERAL WAYNE.

El′ma, a post-office of Republic co., Kansas.

Elma, a post-village in Elma township, Erie co., N.Y., on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It has several churches. The township has 10 churches, and manufactures of chairs, lumber, vinegar, and flour. Pop. of village, 165; of township, 2812.

Elma, a post-hamlet of Chehalis co., Washington, 32 miles W. of Olympia. It has a church.

Elma Centre, a post-office of Erie co., N.Y.

El Mansoora, a town of Egypt. See MANSOORAH.

El Mansoria, ĕl mån-so′re-å, a small maritime town of Morocco, province of Fez, 4 miles N.E. of Fidallah.

El Masarah, ĕl må′så-rå, a village of Egypt, 10 miles S. of Cairo, opposite the site of ancient Memphis, with ancient quarries, to which a railway has been constructed.

El Masr, a city of Egypt. See CAIRO.

El′may, a post-office of Grant co., Ind.

Elm Creek, Illinois, runs southeastward, and enters the Little Wabash River in Wayne co., about 9 miles E. of Fairfield. It is nearly 40 miles long.

Elm Creek, Minnesota, rises in Jackson co., runs eastward through Martin co., and enters the Blue Earth River at or near Winnebago.

Elm Creek, Texas, drains parts of Dawson and Maverick cos., runs S.E., and enters Nueces River in Dimmit co.

Elm Creek, Ellsworth co., Kansas. See ALUM CREEK.

Elm Creek, a post-township of Marshall co., Kansas, 7 miles N. by E. of Blue Rapids. It has a church. Pop. 256.

Elm Creek, a township of Morris co., Kansas. P. 523.

Elm Creek, a township of Republic co., Kansas. P. 410.

Elm Creek, a township of Saline co., Kansas. Pop. 497. It contains New Cambria.

Elm Creek, a township of Martin co., Minn. Pop. 104.

Elm Creek, a post-office of Buffalo co., Neb., and a station on the Union Pacific Railroad, 16 miles W. of Kearney Junction. Elevation, 2241 feet. It has a church.

Elm Creek, or **Troy,** a hamlet of Bell co., Tex., 25 miles S.W. of Waco. It has a church and a store. Here is Troy Post-Office.

Elm′dale, a post-office and station of Chase co., Kansas, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 6 miles W. of Cottonwood Falls.

Elm Dale, a post-hamlet of Morrison co., Minn., in Two Rivers township, 8 miles W. of Bellevue Station. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Elm′dale, a hamlet of Scituate township, Providence co., R.I. Pop. 41.

El Mebarrez (or **Mubarrez**), ĕl mẹb-ar′rĕz, a town of Arabia, province and 33 miles S. of Lahsa. Pop. 10,000.

El Mejdel, the Arabic for MAGDALA.

Elmekheir, a town of Africa. See BERBER.

Elmen′daro, a township of Lyon co., Kansas. Pop. 1200. It contains the village of Hartford.

El′mer, a post-township of Sanilac co., Mich. Pop. 64.

Elmer, formerly **Pitts′town,** a post-village of Salem co., N.J., in Pittsgrove township, on the West Jersey Railroad, 26 miles S. of Camden, and 17 miles E. of Salem. It has a church and a factory for canning fruits. Pop. 347. A branch of the railroad extends from this place to Salem.

El Mesheriff, a town of Africa. See BERBER.

El Metemneh, ĕl mĕ-tĕm′nẹh, a town of Nubia, on the Nile, nearly opposite Shendy.

El Mezareeb, mĕz-å-reeb′ (or **Mzarib**), a town of Syria, in the Haooran, 25 miles S.E. of Safed.

Elm Flat, a hamlet of Daviess co., Mo., in Benton township, 3 miles S. of Pattonsburg.

Elm′ford, a post-office of Wayne co., W. Va.

Elm Grove, a post-office of Adams co., Ill.

Elm Grove, a township of Tazewell co., Ill., traversed by the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad (Leslie Station). Pop. 1072.

Elm Grove, a township of Louisa co., Iowa. Pop. 694.

Elm Grove, a township of Labette co., Kansas. P. 584.

Elm Grove, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Mass., in Colerain township, 8 miles N. of Shelburne Falls.

Elm Grove, a post-office of Holt co., Mo., is at FORBES.

Elm Grove, a post-office of Chatham co., N.C.

Elm Grove, a post-office of Pike co., O.

Elm Grove, a post-office of Caldwell co.. Tex.

Elm Grove, a post-village of Ohio co., W. Va., on the Wheeling, Pittsburg & Baltimore Railroad, 5 miles E. of Wheeling. It has 2 churches, 2 flour-mills, and a coal-mine.

Elm Grove, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wis., on both the Prairie du Chien and La Crosse lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 9 miles W. of Milwaukee. It has 2 churches and a Catholic orphanage.

Elm Grove, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, on the Nottawasaga River, 16 miles W. of Gilford. Pop. 100.

Elm Hall, a post-village of Gratiot co., Mich., in Sumner township, 1½ miles from Riverdale Railroad Station, and about 45 miles N.N.W. of Lansing. It has a lumber-mill and a grist-mill on Pine River.

Elm′hurst, formerly **Cottage Hill,** a post-village of Du Page co., Ill., in York township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 15 miles W. of Chicago. It has 2 or 3 churches, a money-order post-office, and a Lutheran college or seminary. Pop. 329.

Elmhurst, a fine southern suburb of Providence, R.I., overlooking Narragansett Bay. Here is a house of Ladies of the Sacred Heart, also a Catholic seminary.

El Milh, ĕl mil or ĕl meel (anc. *Malatha?* Scriptures, *Moladah*), a village of Palestine, 18 miles S. of Hebron.

Elmina, ĕl-mee′nå, or **St. George del Mina** (dĕl mee′nå), a fortified town of the Gold Coast, British West Africa. Lat. 5° 4′ 45″ N.; lon. 1° 20′ 30″ W. The town is irregular, ill built, and dirty. It stands between the sea and an inlet called Baya, across which lies the pleasant suburb of Garden Town. Pop. 18,000.

El′mington, a post-hamlet of Nelson co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 27 miles S.W. of Charlottesville. It has a church.

Elmi′ra, a post-village of Solano co., Cal., on the California Pacific Railroad, 29 miles S.W. of Sacramento. It has 2 churches.

Elmira, a post-village of Stark co., Ill., in Elmira township, 7 miles N.N.E. of Toulon. The township has 5 churches and a pop. of 1108.

Elmira, a post-office of Mitchell co., Kansas.

Elmira, a post-hamlet on or near the line between Antrim and Otsego cos., Mich., and on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 24 miles S. of Petoskey.

Elmira, a township of Olmsted co., Minn. Pop. 1008.

Elmira, a city and the capital of Chemung co., N.Y., and the largest town on the Erie Railroad between Paterson and Buffalo, is situated on both sides of the Chemung River, in a wide and fertile valley, at the mouth of Newtown Creek. By railroad it is 274 miles W.N.W. of New York, 149 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo, 46 miles S.S.W. of Ithaca, and 78 miles N. by E. of Williamsport. It is on the Erie Railroad where it crosses the Northern Central Railroad, and is a terminus of the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad. It contains a court-house, 20 churches, a high school, a normal school, the Elmira Free Academy, 4 banks (2 of which are national), a State Reformatory, a Catholic academy, and the Elmira Female College, which has an endowment of $100,000 and a library of 3000 volumes. Two daily and 4 weekly newspapers are published here. Elmira has extensive manufactures of railroad-iron, iron castings, railroad-cars, farming-implements, boots and shoes, carriages, edge-tools, flour, &c. Here are several machine-shops and tanneries, a woollen-mill, a manufactory of steam fire-engines, and large workshops of the Erie Railroad and Northern Central Railroad. The town is supplied with water which is stored in a large reservoir and distributed in pipes. Its trade is facilitated by the Chemung Canal, which connects with Seneca Lake. Elmira was incorporated in 1865, and is divided into 6 wards. Pop. 20,538.

Elmira, a post-office of Fulton co., O.

Elmi′ra, or **West Wool′wich,** a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, 12 miles N. of Berlin. It contains several stores, hotels, mills, and factories, an iron-foundry, and a newspaper office. Pop. 800.

Elm Lake, a post-office of Wood co., Wis., and a station on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, 9 miles W. of Grand Rapids.

Elm Lick, a hamlet of Ohio co., Ky., on the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad, 103 miles S.W. of Louisville, and 7 miles S.E. of Hartford.

Elm Mott, a post-office of McLennan co., Tex.

El′mo, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., in Smelser township, on the Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railroad.

Elmo, a post-village of Kaufman co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 38 miles E. of Dallas. It has a church, a high school, and a flouring-mill.

El Monte, ĕl mon′tȧ, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 13 miles E. of Los Angeles. It has 2 churches and an academy. The name of its station is Monte. Pop. of El Monte township, 1254.

El Mookheiref, a town of Africa. See BERBER.

El′more, a county in the E. central part of Alabama, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the E. and S. by the Tallapoosa River, and is intersected by the Coosa River. These streams unite on the southern border of the county and form the Alabama River. The surface is hilly or undulating, and mostly covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the South & North Alabama Railroad. Capital, Wetumpka. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,931,364. Pop. in 1870, 14,477, of whom 14,407 were Americans.

Elmore, a post-hamlet of Elmore co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 11 miles N. of Montgomery. Here are large forests of yellow pine, and several saw-mills.

Elmore, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill., in Millbrook township, on Spoon River, about 28 miles N.W. of Peoria. It has 2 churches.

Elmore, a township of Daviess co., Ind., is bounded N.W. by White River. Pop. 865.

Elmore, a post-village in Elmore township, Faribault co., Minn., on the Iowa line, about 48 miles S. of Mankato. Pop. of the township, 404.

Elmore, a post-office of Richardson co., Neb.

Elmore, a post-village of Ottawa co., O., on the Portage River, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 17 miles S.E. of Toledo, and 13 miles N.W. of Fremont. It has several churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a flour-mill, a planing-mill, and 2 wagon-shops. Pop. 1131.

Elmore, a post-village in Elmore township, Lamoille co., Vt., 22 miles N. of Montpelier, and 3 miles from Wolcott. It has a church and 2 lumber-mills. Pop. of township, 637.

Elmore, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wis.

Elmore's Corners, a hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., in Esopus township, 2½ miles from Hyde Park.

El Mo′ro, a post-village of Las Animas co., Col., on the Purgatory River, 5 miles below Trinidad, and 206 miles S. of Denver. It is the terminus of the Trinidad Branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. It has several forwarding-houses, a bank, and a newspaper office. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 800.

El Mosul, a town of Turkey. See MOSUL.

El′mot, a post-office and landing of Mississippi co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, 6 miles from Osceola.

Elm Point, a post-hamlet of Bond co., Ill., about 22 miles W. of Vandalia. It has a flour-mill and 14 dwellings.

Elm Prairie, a township of St. Croix co., Wis. P. 1203.

Elm River, a post-office of Cass co., Dakota.

Elms′dale, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, near the confluence of Nine Mile River with the Shubenacadie, 30 miles by rail N. of Halifax. Pop. 200.

Elmshorn, ĕlms′hoʀn, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, at a railway junction, 10 miles E.S.E. of Glückstadt. It has an active trade and varied manufactures. Pop. 4831.

Elm Springs, a post-village of Washington co., Ark., 65 miles S. by W. of Pierce City, Mo. It has a church.

Elmstein, ĕlm′stīne, or **Appenthal,** åp′pẹn-tål, a village of Germany, Bavaria, 8 miles W. of Neustadt. P. 1940.

Elm Store, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ark., on Eleven Point River, 35 miles N.W. of O'Kean Station. It has a church.

Elms′ville, or **Saint Paul's,** a post-village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on the East Branch of East River, 20 miles S.E. of New Glasgow. Pop. 120.

Elm Tree, a post-office of Weakley co., Tenn.

El Mubarrez, a town of Arabia. See EL MEBARREZ.

Elmunchilly, ĕl‵mŭn-chil′lee, a village of India, in Madras, 31 miles S.W. of Vizagapatam.

Elm′vale, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 20 miles N.N.W. of Barrie. Pop. 150.

Elm′ville, a post-office of Franklin co., Ky.

Elmville, a village of Cranston township, Providence co., R.I., ½ mile from Auburn Junction. It has dye-works. Pop. 150.

Elm′wood, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Ark., 75 miles N.N.E. of Clarksville.

Elmwood, a post-hamlet of Hartford co., Conn., in West Hartford township, on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, and on the railroad between Hartford and New Haven, 4 miles S.W. of the former. It has a chapel and a manufactory of flower-pots and drain-tiles.

Elmwood, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill., in Elmwood township, on the Galesburg & Peoria Branch, where it crosses the Buda & Rushville Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 163 miles S.W. of Chicago, and 27 miles W.N.W. of Peoria. It has 2 banks, 5 churches, a newspaper office, a union school, and manufactures of bricks, flour, and paper. Coal is mined here. Pop. 1476; of the township, 2410.

Elmwood, a post-office of Webster co., Ky., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 23 miles S. of Henderson.

Elmwood, a station in Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York & New England Railroad, 13 miles S.W. of Boston.

Elmwood, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., in East Bridgewater township, 1 mile from the Old Colony Railroad, and 26 miles S. by E. of Boston. It has a church and 2 manufactories of shoes.

Elmwood, a township of Leelenaw co., Mich. P. 285.

Elmwood, a post-hamlet and township of Tuscola co., Mich., on Cass River, 9 miles N.E. of Caro. Pop. of township, 565.

Elmwood, Wayne co., Mich. See ELM.

Elmwood, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Mo., in Elmwood township, 12 miles S. of Waverly, and 9 miles N. of Brownsville. It has a church. Pop. of township, 1538.

Elmwood, a post-office or hamlet of Cass co., Neb., on Weeping Water Creek, about 27 miles E. by N. of Lincoln.

Elmwood, a station in Defiance co., O., on the Wabash Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Defiance.

Elmwood, a post-office of Franklin co., O., on the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, 9 miles N. of Columbus.

Elmwood, a post-office of Edgefield co., S.C., 8 miles N. of Edgefield Court-House.

Elnbogen, a town of Bohemia. See ELBOGEN.

Elne, ĕln (anc. *Illiberis;* afterwards *Helena*), a town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Tech, 8 miles S.S.E. of Perpignan. Pop. 2463. Illiberis was the place where Hannibal first encamped after passing the Pyrenees: having been rebuilt by Constantine, it received the name of his mother Helena.

E′lo, a post-office of Winnebago co., Wis.

El Obeid, a town of Kordofan, Africa. See OBEID.

Elo′bey, a group of islets on the coast of Africa, N. of the mouth of the Gaboon. They are claimed by Spain; but the native chiefs have acknowledged French sovereignty.

E'lon, a post-office of Ashley co., Ark.

Elon, a post-office of Allamakee co., Iowa.

Elon, a post-office of Amherst co., Va.

El Oos, or **Eluse,** ĕl-oos', an island and town in the Euphrates, in Asiatic Turkey, 8 miles N.N.W. of Hit, with 500 houses and some mosques.

Elora, Ellora, ĕl-lo'rå, or **Elourou,** ĕl-oo'roo, a village of India, in lat. 20° 5' N., lon. 75° 15' E., about 1 mile E. of which are some remarkable cave-temples excavated in the hill.

Elor'a, a post-office of Butler co., Pa.

Elora, a post-office and station of Lincoln co., Tenn., on the Winchester & Alabama Railroad.

Elo'ra, a village in Wellington co., Ontario, at the confluence of the Grand and Irvine Rivers, 14 miles by rail N.W. of Guelph. It has a branch bank, several churches and hotels, grist- and planing-mills, distilleries, a brewery, an extensive foundry, a brick-field, woollen-, chair-, sash-, door-, and barrel-factories, and a large trade in cattle, grain, &c. Two weekly newspapers are published here. P. 1498.

Elorn, a river of France. See LANDERNEAU.

Elorrio, å-lor're-o, a town of Spain, 18 miles S.E. of Bilbao. Pop. 1215.

El-Ouad, ĕl-oo'åd', or **El-Oued,** ĕl-oo'ĕd', a village of the Algerian Sahara, in a district called Ouad (Wady) Souf, 119 miles S. by E. of Biskara. Pop. 7700.

Elourou, a town of India. See ELORA.

El Paso, ĕl på'so, a scattered village of the Canaries, in the island of Palma. Pop. 2934.

El Paso, ĕl pah'so, a county in the E. central part of Colorado, has an area of about 2800 square miles. It is drained by several small affluents of the Arkansas River, one of which is called *Fontaine qui bouille* (Fountain Creek). The surface is diversified by grand mountain-scenery, the most prominent object in which is Pike's Peak. The soil of the valleys and plains is fertile, and produces wheat, barley, and good pasture. Gold has been found in this county; also coal or lignite. It is intersected by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. Capital, Colorado Springs. Manitou, a summer resort, which attracts many visitors, is in this county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $772,130. Pop. in 1870, 987, of whom 894 were Americans.

El Paso, a large county forming the W. extremity of Texas, is bounded on the S.W. by the Rio Grande, which separates it from Mexico. The surface is partly mountainous; the soil is uncultivated. Cretaceous rocks underlie part of the county, which also contains granite. Capital, El Paso. Valuation of real and personal estate, $454,301. Pop. in 1870, 3671, of whom 2601 were natives and 1070 were foreigners.

El Paso, a post-hamlet of White co., Ark., about 32 miles N. by E. of Little Rock. It has 2 churches.

El Paso, a post-village of El Paso co., Col., on Fountain Creek, and on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, about 25 miles N. of Pueblo.

El Paso, a city of Woodford co., Ill., in El Paso township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, where it crosses the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 18 miles N. of Bloomington, and 33 miles E. of Peoria. It has a bank, 9 churches, several grain-elevators, 2 flouring-mills, and manufactures of farming-implements, carriages, &c. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 1564; of the township, exclusive of the city, 852.

El Paso, a post-village of Sedgwick co., Kansas, on the Arkansas River, 13 miles below Wichita. It has several stores. Pop. about 100.

El Paso, a post-office of Brunswick co., N.C.

El Paso, a post-village, capital of El Paso co., Tex., is on the Rio Grande, about 50 miles below Mesilla, New Mexico. Pop. 764.

El Paso, a post-village of Pierce co., Wis., in El Paso township, on Rush River, 10 miles E.N.E. of Ellsworth, and 25 miles E. of Prescott. It has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a church. Pop. about 150; of the township, 535.

El Paso del Norte, ĕl på'so dĕl nor'tå, better known as **El Paso,** a settlement, or more properly a line of settlements, embracing a population of about 5000, situated in a rich but narrow valley which extends 9 or 10 miles along the right bank of the Rio Grande, in the Mexican state of Chihuahua, 350 miles S. by W. of Santa Fé. The grape is extensively cultivated in this locality, and considerable quantities of a weak but well-flavored wine and brandy (known to traders as Pass wine and Pass brandy) are made. The houses are built of adobes, or sun-dried bricks, and are chiefly of one story, with earthen floors. Though supplied with abundance, the inhabitants are deficient in the commonest appliances of civilized life: glazed windows, chairs, tables, knives and forks, and other conveniences are unknown even to the rich. Few of the people are pure white, being nearly all more or less tinged with Indian blood. That portion of the settlement at the northern part of the valley, where the *plaza*, the parish church, and the dwellings of the principal inhabitants are located, may be considered as the town of El Paso. It is in lat. 31° 42' N., lon. 106° 40' W., 1420 miles above the mouth of the Rio Grande, following the course of the stream. El Paso is the chief thoroughfare between New Mexico and Chihuahua and the other Mexican states farther S., the Rio Grande being fordable near the town a great portion of the year. The name, signifying "the passage," is supposed to be derived from the passage of the river through a gorge or gap in the mountain, just above the town.

El Pedernoso, ĕl på-dĕr-no'so, a town of Spain, province and 51 miles S.S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 1487.

El Peñon, ĕl pĕn-yōn', a fortified height, 8½ miles from the city of Mexico, commanding the entrance from the E.

El Perello, a town of Spain. See LLERS.

Elphin, el'feen', a town and former Anglican bishop's see of Ireland, co. of Roscommon, 17½ miles W.N.W. of Longford. Its cathedral is a small, plain church, with an ancient tower; the episcopal palace and deanery are substantial structures. The Catholic bishop's see of Elphin still subsists, but its cathedral is at Sligo. Pop. 1051.

El'pis, a hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., in Vienna township, 4 miles from Camden. It has a saw-mill.

El Prat de Llobregat, ĕl pråt då lo-brå-gåt', a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province and 4 miles S.W. of Barcelona, near the Llobregat. Pop. 1895.

El Pueblo, ĕl pwĕb'lo, a post-hamlet of San Miguel co., New Mexico, about 150 miles from El Moro, Col. It has a church.

El Rass, a town of Nedjed, in the Wahabee kingdom, Arabia, 225 miles E.N.E. of Medina. Pop. 18,000.

Elrich, a town of Germany. See ELLRICH.

El Rito, ĕl ree'to, a post-village of Rio Arriba co., New Mexico, 115 miles S.S.W. of Fort Garland, Col. It has a church.

El'rod, a post-village of Ripley co., Ind., in Washington township, 6 miles S.W. of Milan. It has a church, a tannery, and a manufactory of farming-implements.

El Rosario, ĕl ro-så're-o, a town of Mexico, state of Cinaloa, 55 miles E.N.E. of Mazatlan. Pop. 5000. Its gold- and silver-mines are no longer wrought, but it is important as a depot for the trade between Mazatlan and the interior.

El'roy', a post-village of Juneau co., Wis., in Plymouth township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at the southeast terminus of the West Wisconsin Railroad, 74 miles N.W. of Madison, and 34 miles S.E. of Sparta. It has a church, an academy, a flour-mill, a newspaper office, 25 stores, 5 hotels, and a seminary.

El Rubio, ĕl roo'be-o, or **Puebla del Rubio,** pwĕb'lå dĕl roo'be-o, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province of and about 55 miles from Seville. Pop. 1463.

Elsa, ĕl'så, a river of Tuscany, joins the Arno 3½ miles W. of Empoli, after a N.W. course of 30 miles.

El'sah, a post-village of Jersey co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, 12 miles above Alton. It has a church and a graded school. Here are large vineyards. Pop. about 300.

El Sa'lem, a post-office of Polk co., Wis.

Elsass, a country of Germany. See ALSACE.

Els'borough, a township of Murray co., Minn. Pop. 59.

Els'don, a town of England, co. of Northumberland, 16 miles W.N.W. of Morpeth. Pop. 1432.

El Seewah (or **Siwah**), ĕl see'wå', an oasis in the Libyan Desert. Its capital, Seewah-el-Kebeer, 310 miles W.S.W. of Cairo, is built of rock salt. Lat. 29° N.; lon. 26° E. The oasis contains several salt lakes, and near it is the village of Agharmy or Gharmy, with ruins of the temple of Jupiter Ammon.

Elsene, the Flemish name of IXELLES.

Elsfleth, ĕls'flåt, a town of Oldenburg, on the Weser, at the influx of the Hunte, 18 miles N.W. of Bremen. Pop. 2299, employed in ship-building.

El Sham, the Arabic for SYRIA and DAMASCUS.

El'sie, a post-village of Clinton co., Mich., in Duplain township, 6 miles N. of Ovid, and about 25 miles N. by E. of Lansing. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a graded school. Pop. about 300.

El'sinborough, a township of Salem co., N.J., on the Delaware River. Pop. 700.

Elsinore, ĕl'sin-ōr', or **Elsineur,** ĕl'sin-ŭr' (Dan. *Helsingör,* hĕl'sing-gö'ęr), a town of Denmark, island of Seeland, at the narrowest part of the Sound, here only 2½ miles broad, 24 miles N. by E. of Copenhagen, to which a railway extends. Lat. 56° 2′ 12″ N.; lon. 12° 37′ 30″ E. It has 2 churches, a classical school, and a custom-house. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in commerce and seafaring, and considerable traffic is carried on with Helsingborg on the coast of Sweden. Elsinore is defended by the castle of Kronborg, which stands on a projecting spit of land and commands the Sound. It is a Gothic-Byzantine edifice, built in 1574–84. On it is a fixed light, 113 feet high. In the vicinity of Kronborg is the royal country palace of Marienlyst. Elsinore is the assumed scene of Shakspeare's tragedy of Hamlet, and is the point where for many years the Sound dues were collected. Pop. 8891.

Elsinore, ĕl-sī′nōr, a post-office of Allen co., Kansas, in Elsinore township, 15 miles E. by N. of Humboldt. Pop. of the township, 600.

Elsinore, a post-village of New York. See Cadyville.

Elsinore, a post-office of Sevier co., Utah.

Elsinore, a post-office of Putnam co., W. Va.

El′son Island, in the Pacific, is one of the Gambier Islands.

Elson's Bay, an inlet of the Arctic Ocean, in Alaska, immediately E. of Point Barrow. Lat. 71° N.; lon. 156° W.

Elster, ĕl′stẹr, or **White Elster** (Ger. *Weiss Elster*, ŵice ĕl′stẹr), a river of Germany, rises near Asch, in Voigtland, flows N., and joins the Saale 3 miles S. of Halle (Prussia). Length, 110 miles. Chief affluent, the Pleisse.

Elster, or **Black Elster** (Ger. *Schwartz Elster*, shŵarts ĕl′stẹr), a river of Germany, rises 2 miles S. of Elster (Saxony), flows N.W., and joins the Elbe 8 miles E. of Wittemberg (Prussia). Length, 105 miles. Chief affluent, the Röder, on the left.

Elster, a village of Saxony, on the Little Elster, with mineral springs. Pop. 1248.

Elsterberg, ĕl′stẹr-bĕʀɢ‵, a town of Saxony, 6 miles by rail S.S.W. of Greitz, on the White Elster. Pop. 3465, employed in woollen- and cotton-weaving.

Elsterwerda, ĕl′stẹr-ŵĕʀ‵dâ, a town of Prussian Saxony, 66 miles E.N.E. of Merseburg, on the Black Elster. Pop. 1739.

Els′ton, a post-office of Richland co., Wis., 6 miles S.W. of Richland Centre.

Elston Station, a post-village of Cole co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 10 miles W. of Jefferson City. It has a church and a wagon-shop. Coal and lead are found here.

El′stow, a parish of England, co. and 2 miles S. of Bedford. John Bunyan, author of "The Pilgrim's Progress," was born here in 1628. Pop. 605.

Elstra, ĕls′trâ, a town of Saxony, on the Black Elster, 21 miles N.E. of Dresden. Pop. 1278.

El′stun, a station in Clermont co., O., on the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad, 8 miles W. of Batavia.

Elten, ĕl′tẹn, a village of Prussia, on the Dutch frontier, at a railway junction, 6 miles N. of Cleves. Pop. 1935.

Elterlein, ĕl′tẹr-līne‵, a mining town of Saxony, 19 miles S.E. of Zwickau. Pop. 2253.

Elt′ham, a town of England, co. of Kent, 7 miles by rail E.S.E. of London. It was a residence of the Plantagenet and Tudor monarchs. The palace and parks were destroyed during the Commonwealth. Pop. of parish, 4559.

Elt′ham, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ill., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 49 miles N. of Cairo. It has a church, and a manufactory of staves and heading.

El Tiemblo, ĕl te-ĕm′blo, a town of Spain, province of Avila, on the Alberche River. Pop. 1373.

Elt′ingville, a station in Richmond co., N.Y., on the Staten Island Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Edgewater.

Eltmann, ĕlt′mân, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 35 miles E.N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1504.

Elton, ĕl‵ton′ (*i.e.*, "golden lake"), a salt lake of Russia, 70 miles E. of the Volga, government and 160 miles S.S.E. of Saratov. Area, 130 square miles. It receives several rivers. Upwards of 100,000 tons of salt are obtained annually from its waters.

El′ton, a post-hamlet of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., about 40 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo. It has a church.

Elton, a post-hamlet of Walworth co., Wis., about 20 miles S.E. of Janesville.

Eltsch, a town of Hungary. See Jolsvá.

Eltville, a town of Western Germany. See Elfeld.

El Tyh, Desert of. See Sinai.

El Tyh, Wady, Egypt. See Wady el Tyh.

Eltz, ĕlts, a river of Germany, in Baden, joins the Rhine 20 miles S. of Strasburg, after a tortuous course of 33 miles past Waldkirch and Kenzingen.

Elusa, the ancient name of Eauzé.

Eluse, a town of Turkey. See El Oos.

Elva, ĕl′vâ (L. *Hel′va*), a village of Italy, province and 18 miles W.N.W. of Coni. Pop. 1048.

El′va, a post-office of Tuscola co., Mich.

Elvan (el′wan) **Water,** a small affluent of the Clyde, Scotland, co. of Lanark, noted for its former gold-washings.

Elvas, ĕl′vâs (Sp. *Helves*, ĕl′vĕs, or *Yelves*, yĕl′vĕs), a frontier city of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 12 miles W. of Badajos, on the Guadiana. It stands on a hill, on which are the fortresses of Santa Lucia and Lippe. Its streets are lined with venerable Moorish buildings. Chief edifices, the cathedral, several churches and convents, the arsenal, barracks, a theatre, college, seminary, public hospital, prison, and a remarkable tower. A Moorish aqueduct supplies the city with water. It has manufactures of arms and jewelry, and is a bishop's see. Pop. 9637.

El′vaston, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad and the Keokuk Branch of the Wabash Railroad, 9 miles E. of Keokuk, and 6 miles W. of Carthage. It has 3 churches.

Elve, a river of Germany. See Elbe.

Elven, ĕl‵vōɴɢ′, a town of France, in Morbihan, 10 miles N.E. of Vannes. Pop. 756; of commune, 3397.

El′vers, a post-office of Dane co., Wis.

Elvi′ra, a post-township of Johnson co., Ill., 10 miles N.W. of Vienna. Pop. 1268.

Elvira, a post-village of Clinton co., Iowa, in Centre township, about 30 miles N.N.E. of Davenport. It has 2 churches.

El Viso, ĕl vee′so, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 40 miles N. of Cordova. Pop. 3166.

El′well, a post-office of Bradford co., Pa.

Elwin, Macon co., Ill. See Wheatland.

El′wood, a township of Vermilion co., Ill. Pop. 1987.

Elwood, a post-village of Will co., Ill., in Jackson township, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 46 miles S.W. of Chicago, and 9 miles S. by W. of Joliet. It has 2 churches, a high school, a money-order post-office, and several factories.

Elwood, formerly **Quincy,** a post-village of Madison co., Ind., in Pike Creek township, on Duck Creek, and on the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad where it crosses the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 14 miles N.N.W. of Anderson. It has 3 churches, 2 planing-mills, and manufactories of staves and heading. Pop. 310.

Elwood, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Railroad, 47 miles E. of Marion. It has a church. Pop. 100.

Elwood, a post-village of Doniphan co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, here crossed by an iron railway bridge, at the east terminus of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, opposite the city of St. Joseph. It has a church.

Elwood, a post-village of Atlantic co., N.J., in Mullica township, on the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, 36 miles S.E. of Philadelphia. It has 3 churches, a manufactory of shoes, and a paper-mill.

Elwood, a post-hamlet of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Huntington township, 2½ miles from Centreport Railroad Station, and about 40 miles E.N.E. of Brooklyn. It has a church.

Elwood, Schuylkill co., Pa. See Ellwood.

Elwood, a post-office of Fannin co., Tex.

El′wy, a river of North Wales, co. of Denbigh, falls into the Clwyd at St. Asaph.

Elwy, a river of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, joins the Severn at Penarth.

Elxas, a town of Spain. See Eljas.

E′ly, a city and episcopal see of England, in the Isle of Ely, co. of Cambridge, on the Ouse, 16 miles N.N.E. of Cambridge, at a railway junction, 72 miles N.E. of London. The houses are mostly ancient. The cathedral exhibits a singular yet imposing combination of the Saxon, Norman, and Gothic styles. It is 535 feet in length by 190 feet in the transept, and has an elegant octagonal central tower and many interesting monuments. It has been lately renovated at great cost. Trinity church, founded in 1321, is a beautiful structure. The bishop's palace is neatly built. Here are also a grammar-school, founded by Henry VIII., an endowed charity school, several oil-mills, and manufactures of earthenware and tobacco-pipes. Ely is governed by a custos-rotulorum. Its bishopric was founded in 1107. The Abbey of Ely, on which the bishopric was founded, was established by Saint Etheldreda, daughter of a Saxon king, A.D. 673. It was destroyed by the Danes about the year 870. The city and island owe their name to the number of eels which abound here. Pop. 6114. See Isle of Ely.

Ely, a beautiful demesne of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Fermanagh, comprising several wooded islets about the head of Lower Lough Erne, 4 miles N. of Enniskillen.

Ely, a hamlet of Indiana. See EBY.

E'ly, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Iowa, in Putnam township, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 9 miles S. of Cedar Rapids. It has 2 churches.

Ely, a township of Marquette co., Mich. Pop. 4670.

Ely, Marion co., Mo. See ELY STATION.

Ely, a post-village of Orange co., Vt., in Vershire township, about 28 miles S.S.E. of Montpelier. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and several furnaces for smelting copper, which is mined here. The annual product of this mine is about 2,000,000 pounds of metal. Ely Station is on the Passumpsic Railroad, 18 miles N. of White River Junction.

Elyria, e-lĭr'e-ạ, a beautiful village, the capital of Lorain co., O., is finely situated at the confluence of the East and West Branches of Black River, 7 miles S. of Lake Erie, 25 miles W.S.W. of Cleveland, and 8 miles N.N.E. of Oberlin. It is on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, at the junction of the Sandusky and Norwalk divisions, where it crosses the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railroad. It contains 7 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, and printing-offices which issue 3 or 4 weekly newspapers. Here are manufactures of cheese, grindstones, &c. The river falls about 40 feet at this place. Pop. 3038; of Elyria township, 4076.

Ely's, e'liz, a station in Sonoma co., Cal., on the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad, 11 miles N.N.W. of Donahue.

E'lysburg, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., in Shamokin township, about 8 miles S.E. of Danville. It has a tannery. a foundry, and 3 or 4 general stores.

Elysian, e-lizh'yạn, a post-village of Le Sueur co., Minn., in Elysian township, and on a small lake, about 18 miles S.E. of St. Peter. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, 2 hotels, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 952.

Elysian Fields, a post-village of Harrison co., Tex., about 16 miles S.E. of Marshall. It has 3 churches.

E'ly Station, a post-office and station of Marion co., Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 23 miles W. of Hannibal. It has 3 churches.

Elysville, a village of Maryland. See ALBERTON.

E'lyton, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, near the South & North Alabama Railroad, about 3 miles S.W. of Birmingham, and 100 miles N. by W. of Montgomery. It has 2 churches and a high school. Pop. about 600.

Elz, a river of Germany. See ELTZ.

Elza, ĕl'zå, a river of Italy, in Tuscany, joins the Arno near Empoli, after a N.W. course of 35 miles.

Elze, ĕlt'sẹh, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 9 miles W.S.W. of Hildesheim, near the Saale. Pop. 2660.

Emadoo, å-må-doo', a town of Africa, kingdom of Yarriba, 18 miles N. of Jenne. Lat. 7° 10′ N.; lon. 3° 10′ E.

Eman'uel, a county in the E. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Ogeechee River, and on the S.W. by the Great Ohoopee River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with pine forests. The soil is sandy and not very fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Swainsborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $884,110. Pop. in 1870, 6134, of whom 6118 were natives and 16 were foreigners.

Em'aus, or **Em'maus,** a post-borough of Lehigh co., Pa., on the East Pennsylvania and Perkiomen Railroads, 6 miles S.S.W. of Allentown. It has 3 churches, 3 public halls, 2 hotels, an iron-furnace, and 3 cigar-factories. Pop. 1000. EMAUS JUNCTION, on the above roads, is 1½ miles N. of Emaus Station, and is on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, on which road it is called East Penn Junction.

Emaus, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Va., 10 miles S.W. of Liberty. It has a church and 2 stores.

Emba, ĕm'bå, **Jem,** or **Djem,** jĕm, a river of Asia, in the Russian government of Ooralsk and the Kirghecz Territory, enters the Gulf of Emba at the N.E. extremity of the Caspian Sea. Length, about 250 miles.

Embach, ĕm'båK (GROSS, grōce, and KLEIN, klīne, *i.e.*, "Great" and "Little"), a river of Russia, in Livonia, first called Klein Embach, enters the S. extremity of Lake Virtzerv, issues from the N. extremity of the same lake, takes the name of Gross Embach, flows E. past Dorpat, and enters the S.W. extremity of Lake Peïpus. Total length, 40 miles.

Embar'ras, a township of Edgar co., Ill. Pop. 1280. It contains Isabel.

Embarras, a post-village of Waupaca co., Wis., on the Embarras River, in Matteson township, 22 miles N. of New London. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, 2 stores, and a wagon-shop.

Embarras River, Illinois, rises in Champaign or Douglas co., and runs southward through the cos. of Coles and Cumberland to Newton in Jasper co. Below this point it flows southeastward, intersects Lawrence co., and enters the Wabash River about 7 miles below Vincennes. It is nearly 150 miles long.

Embarras River, Wisconsin, rises by several branches, which unite in Shawano co. It runs southeastward and southward, intersects the cos. of Waupaca and Outagamie, and enters the Wolf River at New London. It is about 100 miles long.

Embden, a town of Prussia. See EMDEN.

Emb'den, a post-township of Somerset co., Me., about 45 miles N. of Augusta, is bounded on the E. by the Kennebec River. Pop. 803.

Embden Centre, a post-office of Somerset co., Me.

Em'bey, a post-office of Grundy co., Mo.

Embomma, ĕm-bom'må, called also **Boma,** bō'må, a town of Africa, in Angoy, on the right bank of the Congo River, 60 miles from its mouth. It has several European trading-factories.

Embotetiu, a river of Brazil. See MONDEGO.

Em'breeville, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., on the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, 25 miles N.W. of Wilmington, Del. It has 2 churches.

Em'bro, or **Palm'erston Depot,** a village in Oxford co., Ontario, on the Thames, 6 miles N.W. of Beachville, and 98 miles S.W. of Toronto. It contains several stores, two grist-mills, a saw-mill, a flax-mill, a woollen-factory, a cheese-factory, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 484.

Embrun, ĕm'brŭn (Fr. pron. ŏᴍ'brŭɴɢ'; anc. *Ebrodu'uum*), a town of France, in Hautes-Alpes, on the Durance, 19 miles E. of Gap. It has a cathedral, with a lofty tower. Under the Romans Embrun was a military post, and its archbishop's see, suppressed at the revolution, is said to have dated from the time of Constantine. Pop. 3287.

Em'brun, a post-village in Russell co., Ontario, on the river Castor, 25 miles E.S.E. of Ottawa. Pop. 100.

Embudo, ĕm-boo'do, a village of Taos co., New Mexico, on the Rio Grande, near Embudo Pass, 50 miles N. of Santa Fé.

Emden, or **Embden,** ĕm'dĕn, a fortified seaport town of Prussia, province of Hanover, in East Friesland, near the Dollart, 14 miles S.W. of Aurich. The town is intersected by canals connected with the harbor, and is a railway terminus. Principal edifices, the council- and custom-houses, barracks, exchange, gymnasium, and school of navigation. The port is shallow, but the roadstead is deep enough for vessels of any size. Emden has ship-building docks, an arsenal, museums of art and natural history, and manufactures of linen fabrics and yarn, hosiery, hats, soap, starch, tobacco, and sail-cloth, with breweries, distilleries, and tanneries. It exports corn, butter, cheese, spirits, tallow, honey, wax, wool, and hides, and imports timber from the Baltic, hemp, and potash. Pop. 12,866.

Em'den, a post-hamlet of Logan co., Ill., on the railroad which connects Decatur with Pekin, 12 miles N.N.W. of Lincoln.

Em'eline, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Iowa, 7 miles N.E. of Baldwin Railroad Station.

Emerald, Illinois. See ALTON JUNCTION.

Em'erald, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., Kansas, about 44 miles S. by W. of Lawrence. It has a church.

Emerald, a station in Calhoun co., Mich., on the Michigan Central Railroad, 3 miles W. of Marshall.

Emerald, a post-township of Faribault co., Minn., about 40 miles S. of Mankato. It is drained by the Blue Earth River. It has 2 churches. Pop. 825.

Emerald, a post-office of Adams co., O., 16 miles S. of Hillsborough.

Emerald, a township of Paulding co., O. Pop. 717. Emerald Station is on the Wabash Railroad, 61 miles W.S.W. of Toledo. Post-office name, Emmett.

Emerald, a post-township of St. Croix co., Wis., about 22 miles N.E. of Hudson. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Pop. 303.

Emerald, a post-village in Lennox co., Ontario, 2½ miles S. of Bath, and 18 miles S.W. of Kingston. Pop. 100.

Emerald Grove, a post-village of Rock co., Wis., in Bradford township, 8 miles E. by S. of Janesville. It has 3 churches, a union school, and a carriage-shop.

Emerald Hill, a town adjacent to Melbourne, Australia, which is 1½ miles N. It has factories, mills, and ship-yards. Pop. 17,101. See MELBOURNE.

Emerald Island, of the Red Sea. See MAKOWAR.

Em'erick, a post-office of Madison co., Neb.

Em'erickville, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Pa., about 40 miles E.S.E. of Oil City. It has a church.

Emerina, ĕm`ẹh-ree'nå, or **Imerina,** a district of the island of Madagascar, and formerly an independent state.

Emerita Augusta, the ancient name of MERIDA.

Em'erson, a post-village of Mills co., Iowa, in Indian Creek township, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 21 miles E. of Glenwood. It has a church, a bank, and a graded school. Pop. 117.

Emerson, a township of Gratiot co., Mich. Pop. 770. It contains a part of Ithaca, the county seat.

Emerson, a station on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 7 miles S. of Macon City, Mo.

Emerson, a post-village of Marion co., Mo., 20 miles W. by S. of Quincy, Ill., and about 24 miles N.W. of Hannibal. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Em'erson, or **Sutton Junction,** a post-village in Brome co., Quebec, at a railway junction, 64 miles S.E. of Montreal.

Em'ert's Cove, a post-office of Sevier co., Tenn.

Em'ery, a post-office of Fulton co., O.

Emery, a post-village of Monroe co., Wis., in Lincoln township, on the West Wisconsin Railroad (at Lowrie's Station), 24 miles S.E. of Black River Falls; has a lumber-mill.

Emery Creek, Tennessee, rises in the Cumberland Mountain, runs southward and southeastward through Morgan co., and enters the Clinch River in Roane co., 4 or 5 miles above Kingston.

Emery's Mills, a post-hamlet of York co., Me., in Shapleigh township, 3 miles N.W. of Springvale. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Emesa, a town of Syria. See HOMS.

Em'et, a post-village of Chippewa co., Wis., in Big Bend township, on the Chippewa River, 35 miles N. of Chippewa Falls. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Emfras, ĕm`frås', a considerable town of Abyssinia, on a hill. Lat. 12° 12′ 38″ N.; lon. 37° 38′ 30″ E.

Em'ig, a station in York co., Pa., on the York & Columbia Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 8 miles E. by N. of York. It ships much iron ore.

Em'igrant Gap, a post-village of Placer co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 83 miles N.E. of Sacramento. It has a lumber-mill.

Emigrant Peak, Montana, a volcanic and conical mountain in Gallatin co., on the E. side of the Yellowstone River. "Emigrant Peak," says Hayden, "the base of which is cut by the Yellowstone River, is 10,629 feet above tide-water."

Em'igsville, a post-office of York co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, 5 or 6 miles N. of York.

Emilia, å-meel'ee-ạ (anc. *Æmil'ia*), an old division of Italy, restored in 1859 as one of the *compartimenti* of the kingdom. Area, 7926 square miles. It extends nearly across the peninsula, having Lombardy on the N., the Adriatic on the N.E., Tuscany on the S., and Piedmont and Liguria on the W. It comprises the provinces of Parma, Piacenza, Modena, Reggio nell' Emilia, Bologna, Ferrara, Forli, and Ravenna. Pop. in 1871, 2,113,828.

Emilie, em'ẹ-le, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., in Bristol township, 2½ miles from Cold Spring, and 22 miles N.E. of Philadelphia. It has a church.

Em'inence, a township of Logan co., Ill., traversed by the Illinois Midland Railroad. Pop. 1362.

Eminence, a post-village of Morgan co., Ind., in Adams township, about 33 miles W.S.W. of Indianapolis. It has 3 churches, a carriage-shop, &c. Pop. 400.

Eminence, a township of Woodson co., Kansas. P. 347.

Eminence, a post-village of Henry co., Ky., on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, 40 miles E.N.E. of Louisville, and 25 miles W.N.W. of Frankfort. It contains 4 churches, a bank, a town hall, a seminary, a newspaper office, and Eminence College; also 2 hotels, a carriage-factory, and a steam flouring-mill. Pop. 2000.

Eminence, a post-village, capital of Shannon co., Mo., on the Current River, about 124 miles S.S.W. of St. Louis. It has a church, a newspaper office, a lumber-mill, and a manufactory of farming-implements.

Eminence, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., in Jefferson township, 50 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It contains 2 churches, 2 stores, and a manufactory of carriages.

Em'ison Station, a post-office of Knox co., Ind., on the Evansville & Crawfordsville Railroad, 10 miles N. of Vincennes.

Em'lenton, a post-borough of Venango co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, and on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, at the junction of the Emlenton & Shippenville Railroad, 89 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburg, and 16 miles (direct) S. of Oil City. It has 4 churches, a seminary, a foundry, a bank, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 488.

Em'ley, a hamlet of Osborne co., Kansas, 35 miles N. of Russell. It has 2 churches.

Em'ly, a town of Ireland, co. and 8 miles W.S.W. of Tipperary. Pop. 331. It has ruins of a cathedral.

Em'ma, a post-office of White co., Ill., on the Little Wabash River, at Concord.

Emma, a township of Harvey co., Kansas. Pop. 354.

Em'maton, a post-hamlet and steamboat-landing of Sacramento co., Cal., on the Sacramento River, about 30 miles W.N.W. of Stockton.

Emmaus, an ancient name of AMOAS.

Emmaus, a borough of Pennsylvania. See EMAUS.

Em'maville, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Pa., 33 miles W. of Chambersburg. It has a church and a tannery.

Emmen, GROSS, groce ĕm'mẹn, a river of Switzerland, canton of Bern, rises in the Bernese Oberland, flows N., and joins the Aar 1½ miles N.E. of Soleure, after a course of 45 miles. Its valley, "the Emmenthal," is one of the finest in Switzerland.

Emmen, KLEIN, klīne ĕm'mẹn, a river of Switzerland, canton of Lucerne, rises near the source of the above river, and, after a N.E. course of 30 miles, joins the Reuss 1½ miles N.W. of Lucerne.

Emmen, ĕm'mẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in Drenthe, 30 miles S.S.E. of Groningen. Pop. 580.

Emmendingen, ĕm'mẹn-ding`ẹn, a town of Baden, on the Eltz, and on a railway, 9 miles N.N.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 3487. It has manufactures of paper and cotton.

Emmerich, ĕm'mẹh-riᴋ`, or **Emrich,** ĕm'riᴋ,' a town of Rhenish Prussia, 49 miles N.N.W. of Dusseldorf, on a railway, and on the right bank of the Rhine. It has a custom-house, and manufactures of woollen stuffs, leather, hats, hosiery, and soap. Pop. 8107.

Em'merton, a post-hamlet of Richmond co., Va., 5 miles S.E. of Warsaw. It has 2 churches.

Emmetsburg. See EMMETTSBURG.

Em'mett, a northern county of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of 432 square miles. It is intersected by the Des Moines River, and contains several small lakes. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile. A large portion of it is prairie. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, and oats are the staple products. Capital, Estherville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $435,126. Pop. in 1870, 1392, of whom 990 were Americans; in 1875, 1436.

Em'mett, a northern county of Michigan, is adjacent to the Strait of Mackinaw. Area, about 430 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Michigan, and its outline is indented by Little Traverse Bay. The surface is partly covered with forests of sugar-maple, &c.; the soil produces oats, potatoes, grass, &c. Capital, Little Traverse. Valuation of real and personal estate, $144,115. Pop. in 1870, 1211, of whom 1160 were Americans; in 1874, 1272. The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad terminates in this county.

Emmett, a post-village of Nevada co., Ark., on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, 41 miles N.E. of Texarkana. It has 3 churches.

Emmett, a post-office of San Benito co., Cal.

Emmett, a post-office of Union co., Dakota.

Emmett, a township of McDonough co., Ill. Pop. 957.

Emmett, a post-hamlet of Emmett co., Iowa, in Emmett township, and on the West Fork of the Des Moines River, 6 or 7 miles N. of Estherville. Pop. of the township, 173.

Emmett, township, Pottawatomie co., Kan. Pop. 458.

Emmett, a township of Calhoun co., Mich. Pop. 1280. It contains the village of White's Station.

Emmett, or **Emmet,** a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., in Emmett township, and on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 19 miles W. of Port Huron. It has a church, a grist-mill, and manufactures of lumber and charcoal. Pop. of the township, 1206.

Emmett, a township of Renville co., Minn. Pop. 349.

Emmett, a post-hamlet of Paulding co., O., on the Wabash Railroad, at Emerald Station, 11 miles W.S.W. of Defiance.

Emmett, a township of Dodge co., Wis. Pop. 1356, exclusive of that portion of the city of Watertown which lies within the township.

Em'mettsburg, a post-village, capital of Palo Alto co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, and in a township of its own name, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 25 miles W. by N. of Algona, and about 55 miles N.N.W. of Fort Dodge. It has a church, 2 newspaper offices, 2 banks, and manufactures of fanning-mills and farming-implements. Pop. 44; of the township, 402.

Emmettsburg, Maryland. See EMMITTSBURG.

Emmettsburg, a hamlet of Deer Lodge co., Montana.

Em'mettsville, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ind., in Greene township. It has a church. Pop. 67.

Em'mettville, a post-office of Ada co., Idaho.

Emmiganoor, ĕm\`me-gă-noor', a town of India, district of Bellary. Pop. 7326.

Em'mittsburg, or **Emmettsburg,** a post-village of Frederick co., Md., is about 50 miles W.N.W. of Baltimore. and 10 miles S.S.W. of Gettysburg, Pa. It contains 5 churches, Mount St. Mary's College (Catholic), a large seminary conducted by the sisters of charity, and 2 superior hotels. It has also manufactures of furniture and machinery. Pop. 706.

Em'mons, a township of Davidson co., N.C. Pop. 961.

Em'monsburg, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., N.Y., 14 miles N.E. of Little Falls. It has a tannery.

Em'morton, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., about 25 miles N.E. of Baltimore.

Em'ory, a township of Stanislaus co., Cal. Pop. 843.

Emory, a post-village, capital of Rains co., Tex., 22 miles N.W. of Mineola. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Emory, a post-village of Washington co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 10 miles E.N.E. of Abingdon. It has a money-order post-office, and is the seat of Emory and Henry College (Methodist Episcopal), which was founded in 1838 and has a library of 13,580 volumes.

Emory College, Georgia. See OXFORD.

Emory Grove, Baltimore co., Md. See GLEN MORRIS.

Emoy, or **Emouy,** a town of China. See AMOY.

Emperor William's Land, a tract of Greenland, on the E. coast, including Cape Bismarck, the extreme N. point (lat. 76° 40' N.; lon. 17° 10' W.) reached in this direction.

Em'peyville, a hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., 5 miles N.E. of Camden. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a church.

Empfingen, ĕmp'fing\`ẹn, a village of Prussia, in Hohenzollern, near Haigerloch. Pop. 1495.

Em'pire, a township of Stanislaus co., Cal. Pop. 2993.

Empire, a township of McLean co., Ill. Pop. 2133. It contains Le Roy and Empire Station.

Empire, a hamlet of Whitesides co., Ill., in Hopkins township, 1 mile from Galt Railroad Station. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a woollen-mill.

Empire, a post-hamlet of Wright co., Iowa, 10 miles N. of Blairsburg Railroad Station. It has a cheese-factory.

Empire, a township of Ellsworth co., Kansas. Pop. 1874. Post-offices, Bradley Springs, Summit Springs, Alum Creek, and Fort Harker.

Empire, a post-township and hamlet of McPherson co., Kansas, 6 or 7 miles E. of McPherson. It has a grist-mill. Pop. 442.

Empire, a post-office of Plaquemines parish, La.

Empire, a post-village of Leelenaw co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, in Empire township, 20 miles W. by N. of Traverse City. Here are forests of pine, sugar-maple, beech, &c. Pop. of the township, 416.

Empire, Minnesota. See EMPIRE CITY.

Empire, a post-township of Fond du Lac co., Wis., at the south end of Lake Winnebago, about 3 miles E. of Fond du Lac. Pop. 1029.

Empire City, a post-village of Clear Creek co., Col., is on the Rocky Mountains, about 50 miles W. of Denver, and 3 miles N. of Georgetown. It has a hotel and smelting-works. Gold and silver are found here.

Empire City, a post-town of Cherokee co., Kansas, is situated on a hill 6 miles W. of Joplin, Mo. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and mines of lead and zinc. Pop. 2337.

Empire City, a post-office of Dakota co., Minn., in Empire township, on the Hastings & Dakota Railroad, at Auburn Station, 12 miles S.W. of Hastings. Pop. of the township, 601.

Empire City, a post-village of Ormsby co., Nev., on the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Carson City. It has a church.

Empire City, a post-village, capital of Coos co., Oregon, is on Coos Bay, about 130 miles S.S.W. of Salem. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a newspaper office. Coal or lignite is found near this place.

Empire Iron-Works, a hamlet of Trigg co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, 10 miles S. by E. of Eddyville. Here are 2 blast-furnaces for pig-iron, and a rolling-mill which manufactures boiler-plate of superior quality.

Empire Mines, a station in Garrett co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 3 miles W. of Piedmont, and 14 miles E. of Altamont.

Empire Prairie, prā'ree, a post-hamlet of Andrew co., Mo., 10 miles E.N.E. of Rosendale Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Empire Ranch, a village of Yuba co., Cal., on the Yuba River, 16 miles N. of Wheatland Railroad Station. It has 2 churches. Gold-mining is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. Pop. about 600.

Empire Road, Maine. See EAST POLAND.

Empire Station, a post-office of McLean co., Ill., 4 miles S.E. of Le Roy, and on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad.

Empoli, ĕm'po-lee (anc. *Em'pulum?*), a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 20 miles by rail W. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 5949. It has manufactures of straw hats.

Empo'ria, a city and the capital of Lyon co., Kansas, in Emporia township, on the S. bank of the Neosho River, 1 or 2 miles N. of the Cottonwood River, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad where it crosses the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 61 miles S.S.W. of Topeka, 61 miles S.E. of Junction City, and 28 miles W.N.W. of Burlington. It contains a court-house, 8 churches, 2 national banks, a large state normal school, 3 flouring-mills, a foundry, and manufactures of brooms, furniture, soap, and woollen goods. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Emporia is surrounded by fertile undulating prairies. Pop. of the township in 1878, 1683; of the city, about 4000.

Emporiæ, the ancient name of AMPURIAS.

Emporion, ĕm-po're-on, a town on the island of Santorini, in the Grecian Archipelago.

Emporium, the ancient name of MAZZARA.

Empo'rium, a post-borough, capital of Cameron co., Pa., on Sinnemahoning or Driftwood Creek, and on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 149 miles E.S.E. of Erie, and 73 miles N.W. of Lock Haven. It is the south terminus of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad. It has 4 churches, a graded school, 2 tanneries, several saw-mills, and an extensive trade in lumber which is procured in Cameron co. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. 898.

Emrich, a town of Prussia. See EMMERICH.

Ems, ĕms (anc. *Ami'sia*, or *Ami'sius*), a river of Northwestern Germany, rises in Westphalia, N. of Paderborn, flows through Hanover, and joins the North Sea by an estuary between the Netherlands and East Friesland, after a course of 160 miles. Near its mouth it expands into a basin called the Dollart. Its principal affluents are the Werse, Haase, and Leda, and near its banks are the towns of Lingen, Meppen, Aschendorf, and Emden.

Ems, ĕms, or **Bad-Ems,** băd-ĕms, a town and watering-place of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Lahn, 5 miles by rail W. of Nassau. Pop. 5464. It is shut in by hills, and has a pleasant terrace along the Lahn, with fine scenery on the heights around it.

Emsdetten, ĕms'dĕt-tẹn, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 15 miles by rail N. of Münster. Pop. 1692.

Ems-Höhen, a town of Austria. See HOHEN-EMS.

Emskirchen, ĕms'kĕĕRK-ẹn, a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, on the Aurach, 14 miles by rail W.N.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 858.

Ems'worth, a town of England, co. of Hants, on an arm of Chichester harbor, 8½ miles by rail E.N.E. of Portsmouth. Pop. 1824.

Ems'worth, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Ohio River, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 300.

Emtza, a river of Russia. See YEMTSA.

E'mu, a town of Australia, in New South Wales, co. of Cook, 35 miles W. by N. of Sydney. Pop. 600.

Emu Bay, of Tasmania, in Bass's Strait, between Blackman's Point and Round Hill Point. Lat. 41° 4' S.; lon. 140° E.

Emuck'faw, a post-office of Tallapoosa co., Ala.

Em'yvale, a town of Ireland, co. and 5 miles N.N.E. of Monaghan. Pop. 424.

Enara, ă-nă'ră, or **Enare,** ă-nă'ră, a lake of Russian Lapland, lat. 69° N., lon. 28° E. Area, 685 square miles. It contains numerous islands, and communicates with the Arctic Ocean by the Patsjoki River. On its W. shore is the fishing village of Enara.

Enarea, ĕn-ă're-ă, a country of Africa, in Abyssinia, S.W. of Shoa, and between lat. 7° and 8° N. and lon. 36° and 37° E. Exports, coffee, slaves, and ivory. Principal town, Sakka.

Enchant'ed Prairie, prā'ree, a post-office of Coos co., Oregon, on the Coquilla River.

Enchusa, Netherlands. See ENKHUYSEN.

Encinal, or **Ensinal,** en-se-năl', a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of about 1600 square miles. It is partly drained by the Rio Nueces, which touches the N.E. part of the county. The surface is uneven or nearly level; the soil is uncultivated, but produces pasture for sheep. Valuation of real and personal estate, $19,457. Pop. in 1870, 427, of whom 200 were Americans.

Encina-Sola, ĕn-thee′nå-so′lå, a town of Spain, 60 miles N.N.E. of Huelva. It has manufactures of woollens and linens. Pop. 3947.

Encoun′ter Bay, in South Australia, in lat. 35° 30′ S., lon. 139° E. It receives the outlet of Murray River, and is E. of Kangaroo Island.

Encruzilhada, ĕn-kroo-zeel-yå′då, a village and harbor of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Sul, to the S. of the Jacuhy, 50 miles W. of Rio Pardo. Pop. 2000.

Endava, ĕn-då′vå, a river of the United States of Colombia, rises in lat. 5° 30′ N., lon. 69° 20′ W., and, after an E. course, joins the Orinoco near the influx of the Meta.

Ende, ĕn′då, a town on the S. coast of the island of Flores, in lat. 8° 52′ S. and lon. 121° 42′ E. It has a good harbor. The name Ende is also given to the whole island.

Endeavor (en-dĕv′ŭr) **River,** in Queensland, enters the Pacific in lat. 15° 26′ S., lon. 145° E.

Endeavor Strait, in North Australia, is between Cape York and Wolf Island, E. of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lat. 10° 45′ S.; lon. 142° 10′ E.

Endenich, ĕn′dẹn-iK‵, a village of Prussia, in Cologne, 2 miles W. of Bonn, on the Kreuzberg. Pop. 984.

En′derbury Island, in the Pacific (lat. 3° 9′ S., lon. 171° 8′ W.), affords a good grade of phosphatic guano, and has potable water, but is without permanent inhabitants. Greatest elevation, about 25 feet.

En′derby Island, one of the Auckland Islands.

En′derby Land, a large desolate island in the Antarctic Ocean, crossed by the South Polar Circle, lat. 67° 16′ S., lon. 49° 47′ E.

Enderi, a town of Russia. See Andreeva.

Endermo, ĕn‵dĕr′mo‵, a port of Japan, on the S. coast of the island of Yesso. Lat. 42° 20′ N.; lon. 141° 5′ E.

Enders, Dauphin co., Pa. See Jacksonville.

Endian, a town of Persia. See Hindian.

Endingen, ĕn′ding-ẹn, a town of Baden, 12 miles N.N.W. of Freiburg. It has linen-manufactories and extensive vineyards. Pop. 2679.

Endingen, a village of Würtemberg, 1½ miles S.W. of Bahlingen. Pop. 611.

En′dor, a village of Palestine, 18 miles S.E. of Acre, on the western declivity of Mount Hermon.

En′dor, a post-office of Will co., Ill.

Endovichtcha, a town of Russia. See Yendovichtska.

Endred, ĕn′drĕd‵, or **Gross Andra,** groce ån′drå, a village of Hungary, 8 miles from Oedenburg. Pop. 860.

En′drick, a river of Scotland, rises in the county of Stirling, and flows through the picturesque valley of Innerdale into Loch Lomond.

En′dröd‵, a village of Hungary, co. of Bekes, on the Körös, 20 miles N.W. of Csaba. Pop. of commune, 8714.

En′ergy, a post-office of Howard co., Ind.

Energy, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Miss.

Energy, a post-office of Schuyler co., Mo.

En′field, a town of England, co. of Middlesex, at a railway junction, 10 miles N.E. of London. It has an ancient church, with several subordinate chapels, a free school founded in 1413, a royal manufactory of small-arms, and remains of an ancient royal palace. Pop. of parish, 16,054.

Enfield, a village of Ireland, co. of Meath, 24 miles by rail W.N.W. of Dublin.

En′field, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., about 16 miles N. of Hartford, near the east bank of the Connecticut River, here crossed by a bridge, and near the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, which passes through Enfield township. It has a high school and several churches. The township contains villages named Thompsonville and Hazardville, and has a community of Shakers. Pop. of the township, 6332.

Enfield, a post-village of White co., Ill., in Enfield township, on the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, where it crosses the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 99 miles E.S.E. of Belleville, and 34 miles N. by W. of Shawneetown. It has 4 churches, a high school, and a newspaper. Pop. of the township, 2426.

Enfield, a station in Clayton co., Iowa, on the Davenport & Northwestern Railroad, 18 miles S.E. of Fayette.

Enfield, a post-hamlet in Enfield township, Penobscot co., Me., on the European & North American Railroad, 35 miles N. of Bangor. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill. The township is bounded on the W. by the Penobscot River. Pop. 545.

Enfield, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., in Enfield township, on Swift River, and on the Springfield, Athol & Northeastern Railroad, 27 miles N.N.E. of Springfield. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of cassimere and flannel. Pop. of the township, 1065.

Enfield, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., on the Mascoma River, in Enfield township, and on the Northern Railroad, 59 miles N.W. of Concord. It has 3 churches, a tannery, and manufactures of flannel and hosiery. There are several beautiful lakes in the township, which also contains a community of Shakers and a village named Enfield Centre. Pop. of the township, 1662.

Enfield, a township of Tompkins co., N.Y. Pop. 1685. It contains Enfield Centre and Enfield Falls.

Enfield, a post-village of Halifax co., N.C., on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 143 miles N. of Wilmington, and 10 miles S. of Halifax. It has 3 churches, 2 seminaries, and several steam saw-mills. A weekly newspaper is published here.

Enfield, a post-office of King William co., Va.

Enfield, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, 28 miles by rail N. of Halifax. Near by are gold-mines.

Enfield Centre, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., in Enfield township, on Mascoma Lake, about 50 miles N.W. of Concord. It has a money-order post-office, a church, a lumber-mill, and a manufactory of knit drawers and shirts.

Enfield Centre, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., in Enfield township, 6 miles W. of Ithaca, and about 25 miles N.N.E. of Elmira. It has 3 churches and 2 or 3 stores.

Enfield Falls, a hamlet of Tompkins co., N.Y., in Enfield township, 5 miles from Ithaca. Here Ten-Mile Creek leaps a precipice 230 feet in height.

Engadine, or **Engadin,** ĕn-gå-deen′, an extensive valley of Switzerland, in the Grisons, between two principal chains of the Rhætian Alps, and consisting of the upper valley of the Inn. Length, 45 miles. Elevation, 5753 feet above the sea. Pop. 9756. It is subdivided into the Ober- and Unter-Engadin. The people mostly speak the Ladin, a dialect of the Romansch language.

Engano, ĕn-gå′no (Sp. *Engaño*, ĕn-gån′yo), an island off the S.W. coast of Sumatra. Lat. 5° 21′ S.; lon. 102° 20′ E. It is about 30 miles in circuit.

Engano, an island off the N. coast of Papua. Lat. 2° 28′ S.; lon. 135° E. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 5 miles.

Engedi, ĕng′ghe-dī, or **Ain-Jidy,** ain-jid′ee, an ancient town of Palestine, on the W. margin of the Dead Sea, at a point nearly equidistant from both extremities of the lake. Lat. about 31° 30′ N.; lon. 25° 30′ E.

Engelberg, ĕng′ẹl-bĕRG‵, a village of Switzerland, in Unterwalden, 9 miles S.E. of Sarnen, 3284 feet in elevation, with a remarkable Benedictine convent. Pop. 1718.

En′gelhard, a post-office of Hyde co., N.C.

Engelhardszell, ĕng′ẹl-hånt‵sĕl, a town of Austria, 28 miles N.W. of Wels. Pop. 910.

Engelholm, ĕng′ghẹl-holm‵, a seaport of Sweden, on the Rönne Aa, near its mouth in the Cattegat. Pop. 1739.

En′gellville, a hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., 4½ miles N.E. of Sharon Springs.

Engelsberg, ĕng′ẹls-bĕRG‵, a town of Austrian Silesia, 24 miles W.N.W. of Troppau. Pop. 2270.

Engelwood, or **Englewood,** eng′ghẹl-wood, a post-office of Robertson co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 76 miles S.W. of Palestine. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a steam cotton-gin.

Engen, ĕng′ẹn, a town of Baden, on the Aach, 23 miles by rail N.W. of Constance. Pop. 1601.

Engenho-do-Matto, ĕn-zhĕn′yo-do-måt′to, a village of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 140 miles N.W. of Rio Janeiro. It contains a parish church which stands 2416 feet above sea-level. Pop. 3000.

Enger, ĕng′ẹr, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 18 miles S.W. of Minden. In its church is a monument to the Saxon chieftain Wittekind. Pop. 1537.

Engers, ĕng′ẹrs, **Eunostein Engers,** oi′no-stīne‵ ĕng′ẹrs, or **Zoll Engers,** tsoll ĕng′ẹrs, a village of Prussia, 5 miles N.E. of Coblentz, on the Rhine. It has a castle, with a fine botanical garden and park. Pop. 1747.

Enghien, a village of France. See Montmorency.

Enghien, ôNG‵ghe-åNG′, a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, at a railway junction, 16 miles N.N.E. of Mons. It has a château, with a park and gardens, a gymnasium, and manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics. Pop. 3850.

Enghien-les-Bains, ôNG‵ghe-åNG′-lå-båNG, a town of France, Seine-et-Oise, 9 miles by rail N. of Paris. P. 1200.

Engia, a corrupt spelling of Ægina (which see).

En‵gineer′ Mountain, Colorado, is in lat. 37° 42′ N., lon. 107° 48′ 12″ W. It has an altitude of 12,971 feet above sea-level. It is mainly formed of volcanic rocks, including trachyte. Two of its sides are very steep.

England, ing'gland (L. *An'glia;* Fr. *Angleterre,* ŏɴᵍ'-l'taiʀ'; It. *Inghilterra,* in-ghil-tĕʀ'ʀå; Sp. and Port. *Inglaterra,* ing-glå-tĕʀ'ʀå; Ger. *England,* ĕng'lånt; Dutch, *Engeland,* ĕng'ʜe̩-lånt'), the southern and larger section of the island of Great Britain, and the most important of the three kingdoms constituting the British empire, between lat. 49° 57′ 42″ and 55° 46′ N. and lon. 1° 40′ E. and 5° 42′ W. The northern boundary, between it and Scotland, is constituted by the Solway Firth and the river Sark on the west, then by a line to the point where the Liddell falls into the Esk, thence by the Liddell eastward and upwards till it is struck by the Cheviots, then by the watershed of that range till they sink into the valley of the Tweed, and finally by the Tweed till it falls into the sea. On all other sides England is washed by the sea. (See Great Britain.) Its coast-line is irregular, being much indented by a continuous series of bays, estuaries, and headlands, so that although measured from headland to headland its coast-line is only 1200 miles, if the curves of its inner indentations are followed the measurement amounts to 2000 miles. Its general shape is that of a triangle, of which the base is the southern coast from Land's End to South Foreland, and the apex Berwick. Length, from Portland Bill to Berwick, 363 miles; greatest breadth, viz., from North Foreland to Land's End, 320 miles. Area, 58,256 square miles, of which 7377 belong to Wales and 50,879 to England. With the exception of Belgium, England and Wales constitute the most thickly peopled country in Europe, the average to a square mile being 389. In 1801 the pop. was 9,156,171; in 1871, 22,712,269, giving an increase of 150 per cent. The following table exhibits the area in square miles, and the population, of each of the 40 counties of England in 1871, exclusive of army and navy:

Counties.	Area in sq. miles.	Pop. (1871).	County and chief towns.
Bedfordshire	461	146,257	Bedford.
Berkshire	703	196,475	Reading.
Buckinghamshire	650	175,879	Aylesbury.
Cambridgeshire	822	186,909	Cambridge.
Cheshire	1,107	561,201	Chester (Stockport).
Cornwall	1,359	362,343	Bodmin.
Cumberland	1,516	220,253	Carlisle.
Derbyshire	1,026	379,394	Derby.
Devonshire	2,586	601,374	Exeter.
Dorsetshire	980	195,537	Dorchester.
Durham	1,012	685,089	Durham.
Essex	1,649	466,436	Chelmsford.
Gloucestershire	1,258	534,640	Gloucester (Bristol).
Herefordshire	833	125,370	Hereford.
Hertfordshire	611	192,226	Hertford.
Huntingdonshire	359	63,708	Huntingdon.
Kent	1,570	848,294	Maidstone.
Lancashire	1,905	2,819,495	Lancaster (Manchester & Liverpool).
Leicestershire	803	269,311	Leicester.
Lincolnshire	2,776	436,599	Lincoln.
Middlesex	281	2,539,765	Brentford (London).
Monmouthshire	576	195,448	Monmouth.
Norfolk	2,116	438,656	Norwich.
Northamptonshire	985	243,891	Northampton.
Northumberland	2,016	386,646	Newcastle.
Nottinghamshire	822	319,758	Nottingham.
Oxfordshire	739	177,975	Oxford.
Rutlandshire	148	22,073	Oakham.
Shropshire (Salop)	1,314	248,111	Shrewsbury.
Somersetshire	1,636	463,483	Bath.
Southamptonshire (Hampshire or Hants).	1,613	544,684	Winchester (Portsmouth, Southampton)
Staffordshire	1,145	858,326	Stafford (Wolverhampton).
Suffolk	1,485	348,869	Ipswich.
Surrey	755	1,091,635	Guildford.
Sussex	1,466	417,457	Chichester (Brighton).
Warwickshire	881	634,189	Warwick (Birmingham).
Westmoreland	758	65,010	Appleby.
Wiltshire	1,352	257,177	Salisbury.
Worcestershire	738	338,837	Worcester.
Yorkshire	....	....	York.
East Riding	1,173	268,466	Beverly (Hull).
North Riding	2,128	293,278	Northallerton.
West Riding (including the city of York.	2,766	1,874,611	Leeds (Sheffield, Bradford).
Total	50,879	21,495,134	

For extent and population of Welsh counties, see Wales.

An account of the physical features, geology, manufactures and commerce, army and navy, and details affecting imperial interests, may be found under Great Britain.

Agriculture.—Agriculture has attained high eminence in some districts of England, especially in the N. and E. counties; in many parts, particularly in the W., it is backward. Wheat is the principal crop, especially in the E. and S.E. counties; barley is raised chiefly in the central counties, and oats in the N., though cultivated more or less in all parts of the country. Peas, beans, potatoes, and turnips are the crops next in importance. Rye and buckwheat are not extensively cultivated; rape, flax, hemp, and mangel-wurzel only in certain parts. Hops are nearly confined to Kent, Herefordshire, and the vicinity of Farnham, in Surrey, the number of acres under this crop being about 66,000. Near the large towns the ground is commonly laid out in market-gardens, and in Bedfordshire an extensive district is appropriated to growing vegetables for the London market. In the S.W. counties large quantities of apples are grown, and Devon and Hereford are famous for cider. Perry is made chiefly in Worcestershire, and mead in many of the counties contiguous to Wales. The grape does not succeed so as to produce wine, beer and ale being the national beverages. The Durham or Short-horned, Devon, Hereford, Jersey, and Alderney are the most noted breeds of cattle. Butter is an important product in Essex, Cambridgeshire, and Dorset; cheese in Cheshire, Gloucester, Wilts, Somersetshire, &c. The total annual produce of wool in England has been estimated at 470,000 packs of 240 pounds each (upwards of 1,000,000 hundred-weight). Swine are very generally kept, and are numerous in the forest-lands of Hants, Berks, Gloucester, and Hereford, the number being nearly 2,000,000. Geese are raised largely, especially in the Lincoln fens, for the London market. Poultry is universal.

England is generally well wooded, and 62,620 acres of royal forest lands are enclosed for the growth of timber. The New Forest in Hampshire, the forests of Epping (Essex), Sherwood (Kent), and Dean (Gloucester), are among the largest; but the oak grows to the greatest perfection in the wealds of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent, many parts of which have remained wooded ever since the time of the Romans.

Religion and Education.—The established church of England is the Protestant Episcopal, but the most perfect toleration is granted to all creeds. The sovereign is the head of the church, having right to nominate to bishoprics and archbishoprics. The church is governed by 2 archbishops and 29 bishops, besides several suffragan and coadjutant bishops, and has 12,837 parishes or benefices, in each of which there is a church, presided over by a rector or vicar, who holds the living. Of clergymen of every degree connected with the established church the number is about 23,000. The Episcopal population of England and Wales is estimated at 13,500,000, leaving about 11,000,000 to other creeds. Among Protestant dissenters the most prominent bodies are the Methodists, Independents, and Baptists. The Methodists possess alone 9000 places of worship, the Independents 3500, and the Baptists 2000. The Roman Catholics are estimated at 2,000,000, with 1039 chapels and 1810 clergymen, presided over by 1 archbishop (Westminster) and 12 bishops. There are altogether 122 religious denominations, whose names have been given in to the registrar-general.

Episcopally, England and Wales are divided into 2 archbishoprics,—Canterbury and York. The Archbishop of Canterbury is primate and metropolitan of all England, and crowns the monarch, whether king or queen. The Archbishop of York is styled primate and metropolitan of England, and crowns the queen-consort. The income of the former is £15,000 (about $75,000) a year; of the latter, £10,000 (about $50,000). The doctrines of the church are embodied in the Thirty-Nine Articles, and, having been ratified by Parliament, cannot be changed without its consent. The average yearly income of its clergy is about £300 ($1500), livings varying from upwards of £2000 ($10,000) down to £50 ($250).

At the head of the educational system of England stand the ancient national universities of Oxford and Cambridge, two of the most celebrated institutions in the world. They are almost exclusively for the wealthier classes, and, till a recent period, only for members of the Church of England. Prominent among the institutions of learning are the Universities of Durham and London, and Kings College, London, all of which have the power of granting degrees. In addition there are throughout the country several collegiate institutions, with professional staffs of high eminence, as Owen's College, Manchester, University College, Aberystwith,

&c. Besides there are numerous theological colleges or seminaries, attached to most of which are professors in the faculties of arts and philosophy. The Church of England alone has 14 such seminaries. There are many colleges and institutions for imparting professional or technical training. At the head of these stands the South Kensington School and Museum for the promotion of science and art, which receives an annual grant from government amounting to about £300,000. Lectures on art, &c., are regularly delivered, and its museum is unrivalled as an adjunct to a technical school. The number of schools throughout the country in connection with it in 1877 was 1426; the number of students, 57,988. The College of Physicians and the College of Surgeons (London) are world-renowned, as are also the School of Mines and the Royal Institution (London). The latter became famed under Young, Davy, and Faraday, and maintains its celebrity under Tyndall and Huxley. The royal military academies of Woolwich and Sandhurst, the Royal Naval College of Greenwich, and the Agricultural College of Cirencester are efficient institutions.

At the head of secondary education stand the great public schools,—notably Eton, Harrow, Rugby, and Marlborough. These schools are richly endowed, and have long had a high repute for classical training. Their expense, however, debars all but the wealthy from them. For the middle classes there are numerous grammar-schools (mostly ancient and well endowed) and private seminaries.

England has not yet adopted a directly compulsory system of education, but the act of 1870 attempts to attain the same ends indirectly by enacting that no child shall be employed unless he has received education, that there shall be provided in every school district a sufficient amount of accommodation in public elementary schools for all the children resident in it, and that all children whose parents are unable to pay shall be taught free, the expenses to be provided from local rates. The school boards have the power of making parents give education to all children between 5 and 13. The present school system of England is one of considerable efficiency and of great promise, the schools being sustained partly by public and private grants and partly by local taxation.

Judicial System.—England has no legal code. The whole body of its laws may be divided into two classes,—those based on immemorial usage, and those springing from parliamentary enactment. Of these the former has taken far deeper root in the national life than the latter. The courts of law fall into two divisions,—those of common law and those of equity. In the latter courts no juries are employed; and though governed, like those of common law, by precedent, their modes of procedure are less technical and their forms of remedy simpler and more diverse. The courts of common law comprise the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer,—all for the trial of civil cases, it being left to suitors to select before which their suits shall come; also the Courts of Probate, Divorce, and Matrimonial Causes. The courts of equity comprise the Courts of the Lord Chancellor, the Lords Justices of Appeal and the three Vice-Chancellors, and the Courts of Appeal of the County Palatine of Lancashire. The effect of the legislation of 1874 and 1876 is that there is now one supreme court of judicature, consisting of two permanent divisions, called the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal. The former takes jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, the three Common-Law Courts, the Courts of Admiralty, Probate, and Divorce, and the Courts of Pleas at Lancaster and Durham, as well as the courts created by Commission of Assize. The latter takes jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal in Chancery, the Court of the Exchequer, and the appellate jurisdiction in admiralty and heresy matters. The High Court of Appeal consists of the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief-Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas, and the Lord Chief-Baron of the Exchequer as ex-officio members, with six Lords-Justices as ordinary members. By act of 1876, the House of Lords, as final court, sits for the three kingdoms for the hearing of appeals from the English Court of Appeal and the Scotch and Irish courts. The Lords of Appeal are the Lord Chancellor, the Lords in appeal in ordinary, and peers who have held high judicial office in Great Britain and Ireland. The criminal courts are: (1.) That of Justice of Peace, sitting singly or in petty sessions of two or more justices. In populous districts stipendiary magistrates are now substituted for these courts. (2.) The justices sitting in Quarter Sessions to determine felonies and other offences. In boroughs this court is presided over by the recorder. (3.) More serious offences are reserved for the judges of the superior courts, sitting under a commission of oyer and terminer and jail delivery, and called Assize Courts. The Court of Queen's Bench, as representing the ancient *Aula Regis* (King's Council), combines the functions of a civil and criminal court, and has a general superintendence over all courts of criminal jurisdiction.

History.—The proper history of England begins in the fifth century, when the Britons called on certain Teutonic confederations dwelling on the North Sea and the Baltic, and known as Jutes, Saxons, and Angles, for aid in repelling the inroads of the Picts and Scots living north of Hadrian's wall. We learn little of the contest between these Teutons and the northern Kelts. We know only that after clearing the country of them they turned upon the Britons themselves, and driving them from the more fertile districts formed settlements therein. The Jutes occupied Kent and the Isle of Wight; the Saxons the remainder of the district lying south of the Thames and Essex; and the Angles the rest of the eastern and inland parts of the country as far north as the Firth of Forth. The ancient Britons were left only Wales, Cornwall, Cumberland, and the southwest of Scotland. Each of these Teutonic peoples consisted of many tribes, each under its own chief, who was in time of peace practically independent. Gradually these smaller tribes coalesced into seven or eight greater states or nations, to which the name of the Heptarchy has been given. Rivalries broke out among these nations, and intestine divisions raged till 827, when Egbert, King of Wessex, was declared overlord of all the country, which now received the name of Angelcyn, which may be rendered England. Previous to this, in the seventh century, all the land had become Christian, mainly through the labors of St. Augustine and of Irish and Scottish missionaries. The early part of the reign of the illustrious Alfred (871–901) was spent in continual and ultimately successful struggles against the heathen Danes, who had made settlements on the east coast and strove to extend their sway over Wessex. To Alfred is to be attributed the establishment of order on the basis of constitutional law. His virtues, his wisdom, his piety, his literary acquirements, and his glorious achievements have earned for him the title of "the Great." Under the reign of his grandson, Edred (946–55), the Danes were quelled, and Northumberland, as far north as the Forth, was incorporated with the rest of the country, so that now for the first time a kingdom of England was formed. But the Scandinavians did not remain long quiescent. In the reign of Æthelred the Unready, they renewed their piratical incursions, and ultimately Sweyn, King of Denmark (1014), came in person, compelled Æthelred to take refuge in Normandy, and ascended the empty throne, thus founding a Danish dynasty. Four Danish kings reigned in England,—Sweyn, Canute, Harold Harefoot, and Hardicanute. On the death of the last, who had rendered himself infamous, the English people returned to their native dynasty, and elected Edward the Confessor, son of the late Æthelred, as their king. Edward's death initiated one of the greatest events in English history. Two claimants to the throne appeared,—Harold, his brother-in-law, and William, Duke of Normandy, to whom the throne had been bequeathed by Edward. At the decisive battle of Hastings (1066), Harold was slain, and his army of Englishmen destroyed. William the Conqueror thereupon assumed the sovereignty. His court was filled with his Norman followers, among whom much of the land of England was distributed, while Norman-French became the language of the court, of law-proceedings, and of the schools. William retained his French possessions, and on this was based England's claim to French territory, the cause of long and bloody wars. The famed dynasty of the Plantagenets commenced after the death of Henry, the son of the Conqueror, in 1135, with the reign of Henry of Anjou, son of the late king's daughter by Geoffrey Plantagenet. His reign was mainly a long struggle against the growing power of the clergy, culminating in the murder of Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. It is marked, too, by the conquest of the Irish pale in 1170. Richard the Lion-hearted, Henry's son, devoted himself almost wholly to foreign war in the Holy Land and France. He was slain at the siege of Chalus, 1199, and was succeeded, not by his son, but by his brother John, who murdered his nephew and usurped the crown. During John's reign, England lost nearly all her French dominions; but his very weakness became a boon to the country, for the nobles extorted from it at Runnymede (1215) the Magna Charta, which has been well styled the charter of English liberty. Edward I. signalized his reign by the conquest of Wales (1282), and he struggled strenuously and almost successfully to establish the suzerainty of England over Scotland. In 1305 he barbarously murdered the Scottish patriot and leader, Wallace. At Bannockburn (1314), King Robert Bruce utterly routed the great army of Edward II., and established the independence of Scotland. The reign of Edward III. was characterized by determined efforts to conquer France, the throne of which he claimed in virtue of his mother. His campaigns were rendered illustrious by the victories won by his son, the Black Prince, at Crecy and Poictiers. Richard II., Edward's grandson, was driven from his throne by Henry Bolingbroke, Duke of Lancaster, who assumed the sovereignty under the title of Henry IV., and laid the foundation of the fierce struggles between the houses of York and Lancaster, known as the Wars of the Roses. In this reign the fires of persecution were lighted against the Lollards and Wickliffites. The victory of Agincourt distinguished the reign of Henry V. He was succeeded by his infant son, Henry VI. During his reign began the Wars of the Roses, which desolated England for 30 years (1455–85), sacrificing eighty princes of the blood-royal and the larger proportion of the old nobility. It was brought to a close by the victory gained over Richard III. at Bosworth (1485) by Henry, Duke of Richmond, who, in virtue of his wife, united the claims of both houses. He was the founder of the Tudor dynasty. The interest in the reign of Henry VIII. centres in the contest between the crown of England and the see of Rome, which, in the reign of Henry's successor, Edward VI., eventuated in the formal renunciation by England of the authority of Rome, and the adoption of the principles of the Reformation, as embodied in the Forty-Two Articles of 1548. In the reign of his sister Mary, commonly called "Bloody Mary," an attempt was made to undo the work of the Reformation. Parliament re-established the supremacy of the Pope, and the fires of persecution were lighted, Bishops Hooper, Latimer, Ridley, and Cranmer being among the sufferers. These horrors turned the minds of the people further from Rome, and the accession of the Protestant Elizabeth was hailed as a relief to the nation. Her reign was signalized by the defeat of the Spanish Armada (1588), but sullied by her cruelty to her unfortunate relative, Mary Queen of Scots. Elizabeth died in 1603. Under her successor, James VI. of Scotland and I. of Great Britain, the history of England passes into that of GREAT BRITAIN (which see).

Eng'land's Point, a post-office of Cherokee co., N.C., 18 miles W. of Murphy.

Engle's (ĕng'gl'z) **Mills,** a post-hamlet of Garrett co., Md., about 30 miles W. of Cumberland. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Englewood, ĕng'ghẹl-wood, a post-village in Lake township, Cook co., Ill., on the Dummy Railroad, 7 miles S. of Chicago, 2 or 3 miles from Lake Michigan, and on the Michigan Southern and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad where the latter crosses the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. Englewood has 4 churches, a high school, the Cook County Normal School, organized in 1867, a bank, and a public park. Pop. about 4000. There are 2 post-offices, Englewood and Normalville.

Englewood, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., in Englewood township, on the Northern New Jersey Railroad, 14 miles N. of New York, and 1 mile W. of the Palisades of the Hudson. It has several hotels, a classical institute, and a newspaper office. The township has 5 churches.

Englewood, Robertson co., Tex. See ENGELWOOD.

Englewood (ĕng'ghẹl-wood) **For'est,** a wide moor in England, co. of Cumberland, near Carlisle.

English, Crawford co, Ind. See HARTFORD.

English, ing'glish, a township of Iowa co., Iowa. Pop. 1596. It contains Millersburg and North English.

English, a township of Lucas co., Iowa, 6 miles N. of Chariton, the county seat. Pop. 833.

English, a post-office of Carroll co., Ky., is at Carrollton Station on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, 50 miles N.E. of Louisville.

English, a post-hamlet of Menominee co., Mich., is at Kloman Station on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 39 miles N. of Menominee. Here are charcoal-works.

English Bazaar, a town of India. See ANGRAZABAD.

English Centre, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., in Pine township, on Little Pine Creek, about 21 miles N.W. of Williamsport. It has a church, an academy, a large tannery, and 2 lumber-mills.

English Channel (Fr. *La Manche*, lå môɴsh, *i.e.*, "the sleeve," so named from its shape), that portion of the Atlantic which separates Great Britain from France, extending from Dover Strait to Land's End, Cornwall. Width at Dover, 20 miles; at Land's End, 102 miles; greatest width, 155 miles.

English Company's Islands, a group off the N. coast of Australia, 40 miles N.W. of Cape Arnhem. Lat. 12° 10′ S.; lon. 136° 35′ E.

English Cove, a bay on the S.W. coast of New Ireland, in the Pacific. Lat. 4° 54′ S.; lon. 152° 35′ E.

English Cove, a small fishing settlement on the north side of Conception Bay, Newfoundland, 3 miles from Brigus.

English Creek, Marion co., Iowa, runs N.E., and enters the Des Moines River about 10 miles E. of Knoxville.

English Har'bor, a post-town on the S. coast of Antigua, West Indies, 1 mile from Falmouth. Lat. 17° 3′ N.; lon. 61° 45′ W. The port is small, but deep enough for large ships. It has a fine dock-yard, but has greatly declined.

English Harbor, a fishing station on the French shore, Newfoundland, at the entrance of Canada Bay, 45 miles from La Scie. Pop. 68.

English Harbor, a fishing village on the north side of Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, 7 miles from Trinity. P. 350.

English Harbor, a small fishing settlement in the district of Bonavista, Newfoundland, on Green's Pond Island, 1 mile from Green's Pond. Pop. 78.

English Harbor, in Central America, Costa Rica, on the Pacific. Lat. 8° 50′ N.; lon. 83° 55′ W.

English Harbor East, a small fishing settlement on the north side of Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, 54 miles from Harbor Briton. Pop. 100.

English Harbor West, a post-town and port of entry in the district of Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, 4 miles from Belleorem. It is the seat of a large herring- and cod-fishery. Pop. 210.

English Lake, Indiana, is an expansion of the Kankakee River, and is part of the boundary between La Porte and Starke cos. It is 12 miles long or more.

English Lake, a post-village of Starke co., Ind., on the Kankakee River, at the foot of English Lake, and on the Columbus & Chicago division of the Pittsburg, St Louis & Chicago Railroad, 5 miles E. by S. of La Crosse.

English Mills, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pa.

English Prairie, prā'ree, a post-office of McHenry co., Ill., in Burton township, 6 miles E. of Richmond.

English Riv'er, an estuary in Delagoa Bay, Southeastern Africa, about lat. 25° 58′ 2″ S., lon. 32° 36′ 7″ E., which receives the Mattol, Dundas, and Temby Rivers.

English River, in Iowa, rises in the N. part of the state, and, flowing S.E., enters the Red Cedar in Black Hawk co.

English River, in Iowa, is formed by its North and South Forks, which rise in Poweshiek co. and unite at the N.E. corner of Keokuk co. It runs eastward through Washington co., and enters the Iowa River about 14 miles S. of Iowa City.

English River, a township of Keokuk co., Iowa. Pop. 1260. It contains South English.

English River, a township of Washington co., Iowa. Pop. 1431. It contains Richmond and Middleburg.

English River, Canada. See CHURCHILL RIVER.

English's Creek, a post-office of Atlantic co., N.J., in Egg Harbor township, 15 miles S.W. of Absecom.

English Settlement, a post-office in Clay township, Marion co., Iowa, 8 miles S.W. of Pella.

Eng'lishtown, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Freehold & Jamesburg Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Freehold. It has 2 churches and a carriage-shop.

English Town, or **St. Ann,** a seaport of Victoria co., Cape Breton Island, on St. Ann's Bay, 19 miles N.E. of Baddeck. Pop. 524.

Englishville, ing'glish-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., in Alpine township, on the Grand Rapids, Newaygo & Lake Shore Railroad, 9 miles N.W. of Grand Rapids. It has a church and a steam grist-mill.

Engoor and **Engour,** Turkish names for ANGORA.

Engst'len Alp, a mountain of Switzerland, with fine scenery, 4 miles S. of Engelberg. Height, 6033 feet.

Engua-Guaçu (or **-Guazu**), ĕng'gwå-gwå-soo', an island of Brazil, province and about 30 miles S.S.E. of São Paulo. It has been connected with the mainland by a road built upon piles. The town of Santos stands at its N. and that of São Vicente at its S.E. extremity.

Enguera, ĕn-gwå'rå, a town of Spain, 47 miles S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 5700.

Enikale, a town of Russia. See YENIKALE.

Enikale, Strait of. See YENIKALE, STRAIT OF.

Enisei, a river of Asia. See YENISEI.

Enkhuysen, Enkhuizen, ĕnk'hoi'sẹn, or **Enchusa,** ĕn-kü'så, a town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, on a peninsula in the Zuyder Zee, 28 miles N.N.E. of Amsterdam. It has a fine town hall, a large cannon-foundry, and trade in salt, fish, timber, and cattle. Pop. 5454.

Enkirch, ĕn'keerk, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 4 miles S.W. of Zell, on the Moselle. Pop. 2043.

Enkjöping, Enköping, or **Enkiöping,** ĕn'chö`-ping (almost ĕn'chŭp`ing), a town of Sweden, about 50 miles by rail N.W. of Stockholm. Pop. 1694.

Enna, the ancient name of CASTROGIOVANNI.

En'nall's Springs, a post-office of Dorchester co., Md.

En-Nasirah, the Arabic name of NAZARETH.

Ennaska, an Aleutian island. See YOONASKA.

En'nel, or **Bel`vedere',** a lake of Ireland, co. of Westmeath, 2 miles S.S.W. of Mullingar. It is studded with wooded islets, and has several fine seats on its banks.

Ennenda, ĕn-nen'då, a village of Switzerland, canton and 1 mile S.E. of Glarus, on the Linth. Pop. 2785.

En'nerdale-Water, a lake of England, co. of Cumberland, 7 miles N.E. of Egremont. It is formed by the river Eken.

Ennezat, ĕnn`zå', a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 10 miles N.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1442.

En'nis, a town of Ireland, capital of the co. of Clare, on the Fergus, 20 miles by rail W.N.W. of Limerick. It has 4 bridges across the Fergus, a court-house, jail, infirmary, hospital, town hall, barracks, workhouse, linen-market, 3 banks, a parish and a large Roman Catholic church, a college, 2 convents, a lunatic asylum, and ruins of a fine abbey. Pop. 6503.

En'nis, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 34 miles S. of Dallas. It has 2 newspaper offices, 2 churches, a bank, a flour-mill, a planing-mill, a brick-yard, and a plough-factory. Pop. about 1000.

En`niscor'thy, a town of Ireland, co. and 12 miles N.N.W. of Wexford, on a railway, and on the navigable river Slaney. It has a court-house, bridewell, convent, and a stately Anglo-Norman castle, still in good repair. Pop. 5594.

En`nisker'ry, a number of small islands off the W. coast of Ireland, co. of Clare: of these the most important is Mutton Island, about 1 mile from the shore, containing about 210 acres of land, and some curious caves.

Enniskerry, a village of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, 11 miles S.S.E. of Dublin.

En`niskil'len, a town of Ireland, capital of the co. of Fermanagh, mostly built on an island in the river connecting Upper and Lower Lough Erne, 87 miles by rail N.W. of Dublin. It is well built, and has a court-house and prison, a town hall, a richly endowed school, barracks, an infirmary, workhouse, linen-hall, branch banks, 2 weekly newspapers, and a manufactory of cutlery. The inhabitants supported the Protestant cause in 1689. Pop. 5836.

Enniskillen, Grey co., Ontario. See VARNEY.

En`niskil'len, or **Charlesville,** chärlz'vĭl, a post-village in Durham co., Ontario, 8 miles N.W. of Bowmanville. It contains several stores and hotels. Pop. 250.

Enniskillen, a post-village in Queens co., New Brunswick, 34 miles by rail N.W. of St. John. It has a large lumber-trade. Pop. 150.

En`nismore', a post-village in Peterborough co., Ontario, 10 miles N.W. of Peterborough. It contains shingle- and stave-factories and a saw-mill. Pop. 190.

Ennis Store, a village of Oktibbeha co., Miss., 14 miles S.W. of Starkville. It has 2 churches and a steam-mill.

Ennistrahul, en`nis-trawl', a small island off the N. coast of Ireland, co. of Donegal, 7 miles E.N.E. of Malin Head. It has a light-house.

En`nisty'mon, a town of Ireland, co. of Clare, on a small river of the same name, near its mouth in Liscanor Bay, 14½ miles W.N.W. of Ennis. Pop. 1411.

En'nisville, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., in Jackson township, on Standing Stone Creek, about 34 miles E.N.E. of Altoona. It has a church, a tannery, a flouring-mill, and a wagon-shop.

Ennisville, Ontario. See INNISVILLE.

Enno'ree, or **Eno'ree,** a small river of South Carolina, rises in Greenville co., runs southeastward, forms the boundary between Laurens co. on the right and Spartanburg and Union cos. on the left, and enters the Broad River in Newberry co. It is about 100 miles long.

Enns, or **Ens,** ĕns (anc. *An'isus* or *An'esus*), a river of Austria, rises 11 miles S. of Radstadt, flows E. through Styria, and then N., separating the provinces of Upper and Lower Austria, past Radstadt, Steyer, and Enns, and enters the Danube on the right, 11 miles S.S.E. of Lintz. Chief affluents, the Steyer and the Salza. Length, 112 miles.

Enns (anc. *Lauriacum?*), a town of Upper Austria, on the Enns, near its junction with the Danube, 10 miles by rail S.E. of Lintz. It has manufactures of iron and steel, and is enclosed with old walls. Pop. 2051.

E'no, a river of Orange co., N.C., runs eastward, and enters the Neuse River near the S.W. corner of Granville co. Hillsborough is on this river.

Enoch, ē'nọk, a post-township of Noble co., O., about 20 miles N. of Marietta. Pop. 1362. Enoch Post-Office is 5 miles E. of Caldwell.

Enochsburg, ē'nọks-burg, a post-office of Franklin co., Ind., about 18 miles W.S.W. of Brookville.

Enochville, ē'nọk-vĭl, a post-village of Rowan co., N.C., 5 miles from China Grove Station. It has a church, a steam lumber-mill, and a high school.

Eno'la, a post-office of Butler co., Ky.

Eno'ma, a post-hamlet of Vernon co., Wis., about 44 miles E.S.E. of La Crosse.

E'non, a post-village of Bullock co., Ala., about 56 miles E.S.E. of Montgomery. It has 3 churches and 2 schools.

Enon, a post-office of Jasper co., Ga.

Enon, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Miss., on Leaf River, about 100 miles S.S.E. of Jackson. It has a church.

Enon, a post-village of Clark co., O., on Mad River, and on the Atlantic & Great Western and Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroads, 17 miles N.E. of Dayton. It has 2 churches and a paper-mill.

Enon, Pennsylvania. See ENON VALLEY.

Enon College, a post-office of Trousdale co., Tenn., 11 miles E.S.E. of Gallatin.

Enon Grove, a post-hamlet of Heard co., Ga., 7 miles N. of Franklin. In its vicinity are 2 churches.

Enontekeis, å-non'tå-kīs`, a village of Russian Lapland, on the Torneå, 190 miles N.N.W. of Torneå. P. 860.

E'non Val'ley, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 45 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. It has an academy, 3 churches, a money-order post-office, and some repair-shops of the railroad. Pop. about 500. It has coal-mines.

Enore, ĕn`ōr', a village of British India, presidency and 8 miles N. of Madras, on the bank of a salt lake.

Enoree, of South Carolina. See ENNOREE.

Enos, å'nos (anc. *Æ'nos*), a seaport town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 38 miles N.W. of Gallipoli, on the Ægean Sea, at the mouth of the Maritza in the Gulf of Enos. Pop. 7000. It is the seat of some trade; but its harbor is choked with sand and admits only small vessels. The Gulf of Enos, N. of the town, entered by a strait, is 14 miles in length by 5 miles in breadth.

E'nosburg, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., in Enosburg township, about 40 miles N.E. of Burlington. It has 2 churches. The township is drained by the Missisquoi River, and contains a larger village, named Enosburg Falls. Butter is one of its staple products. P. of township, 2077.

Enosburg Falls, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., in Enosburg township, on the Missisquoi River, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, 18 miles E.N.E. of St. Albans. It has 3 churches, 10 stores, a flouring-mill, a carriage-factory, and a woollen-mill. The river affords great water-power here. Pop. about 400.

Enotajensk, Russia. See YENOTAJENSK.

Ens, a river of Austria. See ENNS.

Enschede, ĕn-skå'dẹh, a town of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 5 miles by rail S.E. of Delden. Pop. 5072.

Enseli, a town of Persia. See ENZELLEE.

Ensenada, or **Ensenada de Barragon,** ĕn-så-nå'då då bar-rå-gōn', a village of the Argentine Republic, 35 miles by rail S.E. of Buenos Ayres, on the estuary of the La Plata. Pop. 575. It is one of the points of discharge and lading for ships trading with Buenos Ayres.

En'sham, a village of England, co. of Oxford, 5 miles E.S.E. of Witney. It has a fine Gothic church, a very curious ancient cross, and remains of an abbey.

Ensinal, a county of Texas. See ENCINAL.

Ensisheim, en'sis-hīme`, or **Ensheim,** ĕns'hīme, a town of Alsace, on the Ill, 15 miles S. of Colmar. It has manufactures of leather and straw hats. Pop. 2981.

Ensival, ĕn'se-vål, a village of Belgium, in Liege, on the Vesdre, 7 miles by rail N. of Spa. Pop. 4045. It is a suburb of Verviers.

Ens'ley, a post-township of Newaygo co., Mich., about 25 miles N. of Grand Rapids. It has manufactures of lumber, and forests of oak and pine. Pop. 877.

Entelbuch, ĕn'tẹl-bŏŏk`, a village of Switzerland, canton of Lucerne, in a valley of the same name, on the Little Emmen, 12 miles S.W. of Lucerne. Pop. 2938.

En'terline, a post-hamlet of Dauphin co., Pa., 6 miles E. of Halifax. It has a church and a store.

En'terprise, a post-office of Coffee co., Ala.

Enterprise, a post-hamlet of Sebastian co., Ark., 10 miles S. of Fort Smith.

Enterprise, a post-office of Butte co., Cal.

Enterprise, a post-village, capital of Volusia co., Fla., on the St. John's River and Lake Monroe, 205 miles above Jacksonville. It is a place of winter resort, and has several hotels, 2 churches, and a valuable sulphur spring. It is the head of regular steamboat navigation.

Enterprise, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, about 20 miles N. of Albany. It has a church.

Enterprise, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ill., about 44 miles E. of Centralia. It has a church and a wagon-shop.

Enterprise, a post-village of Spencer co., Ind., in Luce township, on the Ohio, 25 miles above Evansville.

Enterprise, Switzerland co., Ind. See EAST ENTERPRISE.

Enterprise, a post-office of Black Hawk co., Iowa.

Enterprise, a post-village of Dickinson co., Kansas, in Centre township, on the Kansas River, 6 miles E. of Abilene, and 2 miles S. of Detroit Railroad Station. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, and a saw-mill.

Enterprise, a post-office of Catahoula parish, La.

Enterprise, a township, Jackson co., Minn. Pop. 166.

Enterprise, a post-hamlet of Winona co., Minn., about 15 miles W.S.W. of Winona.

Enterprise, a post-village, capital of Clarke co., Miss., on the Chickasawha River, and on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 15 miles S.S.W. of Meridian, and 120 miles from Mobile. It has an academy, 6 churches, manufactures of lumber, boots, shoes, and woollen goods, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 1500.

Enterprise, Clarke co., Mo. See UNION.

Enterprise, a township of Linn co., Mo. Pop. 322.

Enterprise, Hocking co., O. See FRIESNER.

Enterprise, a hamlet of Preble co., O., about 20 miles W.S.W. of Dayton. It has a church and a steam saw-mill. Pop. 61.

Enterprise, a post-office of Benton co., Oregon.

Enterprise, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Pa., 4 or 5 miles E. of Titusville. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill, and has produced some petroleum.

Enterprise, a station in York co., Pa., on the Peach Bottom Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of York.

Enterprise, a post-office and steamboat-landing of Charleston co., S.C., on a navigable inlet, 25 miles S.W. of Charleston.

Enterprise, a post-office of Southampton co., Va.

Enterprise, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., W. Va., 6 miles S.W. of Benton's Ferry. It has a church and a broom-factory.

Enterprise, a post-office of Vernon co., Wis., 18 miles S. by E. of La Crosse.

Enterprise, a post-village in Addington co., Ontario, on Jackson's Creek, 10 miles N.N.E. of Centreville. It contains a saw-mill, a cheese-factory, and several stores. Pop. 250.

Enterprise Junction, a station in Northumberland co., Pa., on the Mahanoy & Shamokin Branch of the Reading Railroad, 6 miles E. of Shamokin, at the junction of a railroad extending some 2 miles S.W. to the Enterprise coal-mines.

Entrague, ôɴᵍˋtrâg′, a village of Italy, province and 13 miles S.S.W. of Coni. Pop. 2505.

Entraigues, or **Entraygues,** ôɴᵍˋtraig′, a town of France, in Aveyron, 15 miles N.W. of Espalion, on the Lot. Pop. 2022. Entraigues is also the name of villages in the departments of Isère, Nièvre, and Vaucluse.

Entrecasteaux, ôɴt′rˋkâsˋtō′, a town of France, in Var, 12 miles N.E. of Brignolles. Pop. 1949.

Entre-Deux-Mers, ôɴt′r-duh-maiʀ (anc. *Bimaris?*), a vine-country of France, department of Gironde, between the Dordogne and the Garonne.

Entre-Douro-e-Minho, in Portugal. See MINHO.

Entre Rios, ĕn′trâ ree′oce (*i.e.*, "between the rivers"), a province of the Argentine Republic, between the rivers Uruguay and Paraná (whence its name), having E. the republic of Uruguay, on the W. the provinces of Santa Fé and Buenos Ayres, and on the N. the province of Corrientes. Estimated area, 32,000 square miles. Surface alternately swampy and in wide prairies, on which large herds of cattle and horses wander; its S. part is an alluvial plain, annually inundated. Climate equable and healthy; there is no frost. Cultivation is very limited. The principal products are hides, horns, tallow, and jerked beef. Capital, Bajada de Santa Fé. Pop. 134,271.

Entrevaux, ôɴt′rˋvō′, a village of France, Basses-Alpes, 17 miles N.E. of Castellanne. Pop. 1521.

Entrevelez, a town of Spain. See TREVELEZ.

Entringen, ĕn′tring-ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, in the Black Forest, 15 miles S.E. of Herrenberg. Pop. 1105.

Entry (en′tree) **Island, Kapito,** kâ′pee-to, or **Kapiti,** kâ′pee-tee, an island of New Zealand, in Cook Strait. Lat. 40° 50′ S.; lon. 174° 45′ E.

Entz, a river of Germany. See ENZ.

Envie, ôɴᵍˋvee′ (L. *In vibiis* or *Invisæ*), a village of Italy, province and 23 miles N.N.W. of Coni. Pop. 3327.

Enyeng, ĕnˋyĕng′, a village of Hungary, 10 miles from Veszprim. Pop. 2630.

Enz, or **Entz,** ĕnts, a river of Germany, in Würtemberg and Baden, rises in the Black Forest, 12 miles S. of Wildbad, flows N.E. and E. past Pforzheim, and joins the Neckar on the left at Besigheim. Length, 55 miles.

Enzberg, ĕnts′bĕʀɢ, a village of Würtemberg, on a railway, 6 miles W. of Vaihingen, near the Enz, on the frontiers of Baden. Pop. 1204.

Enzellee, ĕnˋzĕl′lee, **Enzilli,** ĕnˋzil′lee, or **Enzeli,** ĕnˋzĕl′ee, written also **Enzelle** and **Inzili,** a seaport town and a lake of Persia, province of Ghilan. The town is between the Caspian and the lake, 18 miles N.W. of Reshd. It consists of wood and reed houses, caravansaries, a bazaar, and a few detached towers for defence. The lake, about 25 miles in length from E. to W., communicates with the Caspian immediately E. of Enzellee by a channel 500 yards across. It forms the port of Enzellee, and is frequented by small craft, larger vessels anchoring in the Caspian, opposite the town.

Enzersdorf, ĕnts′ẹrs-doʀfˋ, or **Stadtel** (or **Gross**) **Enzersdorf,** stât′tẹl ĕnts′ẹrs-doʀfˋ, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 8 miles E. of Vienna. Pop. 1158.

Enzersdorf, a village in Lower Austria, on the Fischa River, about 4 miles from the town of Fischa. Pop. 1253.

Enzersdorf am Gebirge, ĕnts′ẹrs-doʀfˋ âm gạ-beeʀ′-ghẹh, a village of Austria, about 5 miles S. of Vienna. The poet Werner was born here. Pop. 1086.

Enzilli, a town of Persia. See ENZELLEE.

Enzweihingen, ĕnts-ŵī′hing-ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, 2 miles S.E. of Vaihingen, on the Enz. P. 1615.

Eoa, e-o′â, **Eooa,** e-oo′â, or **Mid′delburg,** one of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 18° 19′ S.; lon. 175° 37′ W. Circuit, about 30 miles. Its surface is rocky and barren, and rises to 600 feet above the sea. It was discovered by Tasman in 1643.

Eo′la, a post-office of Du Page co., Ill.

Eola, a post-village of Polk co., Oregon, on Willamette River, 4½ miles W. of Salem. It has a church, a wagon-shop, and 3 warehouses for grain.

Eolia, e-o′le-ạ, a village of Tallahatchee co., Miss., 6 miles W. of Harrison Railroad Station. It has a church and a steam flour-mill. Pop. about 200.

Eörs-Tisza, âˋöʀsh′-tee′sŏhˋ, a village of Hungary, co. of Heves, about 6 miles from Tisza-Füred. Pop. 1184.

Epacto, a town of Greece. See LEPANTO.

Épaignes, â-pâñ′, a village of France, in Eure, 5½ miles S.S.W. of Pont-Audemer. Pop. 1729.

Epanomeria, â-pâ-no-mâ-ree′â, a town in the island of Santorini, Grecian Archipelago, situated on the face of the cliffs of the N.W. promontory of the island. The houses are ranged one over another from 15 to 20 deep, the whole surrounded by numerous windmills, perched on the very top of the cliff. Many of the dwellings are excavations in the rock; others are built above them, some with arched roofs, others flat, the lower tier full 400 feet above the waters of the gulf; the strata below are perpendicular, and of a bright red and black lava, with scoriæ. The town is approached by a zigzag road cut into the cliffs, and has a very striking appearance, the houses towering on high far above the mast-heads of the largest ships.

Epe, â′pẹh, or **Eep,** aip, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 26 miles N. of Arnhem. Pop., including adjoining hamlets, 7578.

Épéhy, âˋpâˋee′, a village of France, in Somme, 12 miles N.E. of Péronne. Pop. 2030.

Epeiros, a country of Greece. See EPIRUS.

Eperies, âˋpâˋre-ĕsh′, or **Heperjes,** hâˋpĕʀˋyĕsh′ (L. *Epe′riæ*), a town of Hungary, on the Tarcza, an affluent of the Theiss, 143 miles by rail N.E. of Pesth. It is one of the best-built towns of Upper Hungary, is surrounded by walls and gardens, has town halls, Catholic and Lutheran gymnasiums, an episcopal library, and manufactures of linens and woollens, earthenware, and beer. It is the see of a Catholic bishop of the Ruthenian rite. Near it are chalybeate springs and a salt-mine. Pop. 10,772.

Epernay, âˋpĕʀˋnâ′ (L. *A′quæ Peren′nes*), a town of France, Marne, near the left bank of the Marne, 21 miles by rail W.N.W. of Châlons-sur-Marne. It is an entrepôt for Champagne wines, which are kept in vaults in the chalk rock on which the town is built. Epernay has a public library, and manufactures of leather, casks, &c. P. 15,414.

Épernon, à'pêr'nòn^{g}', a town of France, in Eure-et-Loir, 17 miles by rail N.E. of Chartres. Pop. 1993.

Epes (eps) **Station,** a post-village of Sumter co., Ala., on the Tombigbee River, and on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Livingston. Here is a railroad bridge across the river.

Epfig, èp'fig, a town of Alsace, 6½ miles N. of Schlettstadt. Pop. 2573.

Ephesus, ĕf'e-sŭs (Gr. Ἔφεσος), a famous city of Asia Minor, the ruins of which exist on the banks of the Cayster, near its mouth in the Gulf of Scala Nova, 35 miles by rail S.S.E. of Smyrna. Its remains comprise a magnificent theatre, a stadium 687 feet in length, ancient walls and towers of the Greek, Roman, and Byzantine periods, and remains of the famous temples of Diana. These remains, with many other objects of great historical value, were brought to light by excavations made by Mr. J. T. Wood, 1868–74. Ephesus was anciently the capital and one of the twelve cities of Ionia, and had one of the seven Christian churches founded by the apostles. Subsequently a Mohammedan city was erected out of the ruins of the former, but it has also fallen into utter decay. Only a few scattered villages now remain, the principal of which is AYASOOLOOK, and the sea has retired and left its ancient port a desolate marsh.

Ephraim, ē'frā-ĭm, or **Ephraim City,** a post-town of San Pete co., Utah, is about 110 miles S. by E. of Salt Lake City. It is near a branch of the Sevier River, and near the W. base of the Wahsatch Range. It has a church, 2 tanneries, 2 saw-mills, a broom-factory, &c. Pop. 1167.

Ephraim, a post-hamlet of Door co., Wis., on Green Bay, about 38 miles N.E. of Oconto. It has a church.

Eph'rata, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in Ephrata township, on the Reading & Columbia Railroad, 20 miles S.W. of Reading. Ephrata Springs, in this township, is a place of resort for invalids. The village has 3 churches, a tannery, a steam flour-mill, a foundry, a planing-mill, &c. Pop. of the township, 2695.

Ephra'tah, a post-village of Fulton co., N.Y., in Ephratah township, 8 miles N. of Fort Plain, and 12 miles W. of Fonda. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a woollen-mill. The township contains villages named Garoga, Rockwood, and Lassellsville, and a pop. of 2110.

Epidamnus, an ancient name of DURAZZO.

Epidaurus, ĕp'e-daw'rŭs, **Epidauro,** ĕp-e-dâv'ro, or **Pidavro,** pee'dâv-ro, a seaport village of Greece, in the Morea, nome and 23 miles E. of Argos, on the Gulf of Ægina. Here are interesting ruins of the ancient town. It was the place where the first Greek congress assembled in 1821. The remains of *Epidaurus Limera* exist in Laconia, on the Ægean, 3 miles N. of Monemvasia.

Epila, à-pee'là (anc. *Byop'olis?*), a town of Spain, 22 miles W. of Saragossa, on the Jalon. Pop. 3780.

Épinac, à'pee'nâk', a village of France, in Saône-et-Loire, at a railway junction, 11 miles E.N.E. of Autun. It has extensive coal- and iron-mines. Pop. 1670.

Épinal, à'pee'nâl', a town of France, capital of the department of Vosges, on both sides of the Moselle, and on the railway de l'Est, 190 miles E.S.E. of Paris. It is generally well built, and has a ruined castle, and several large and fine public edifices, including a prefecture, a theatre, a public library, and a museum of paintings and antiquities. It is the seat of manufactures of embroidery, lace, linen fabrics and thread, hosiery, earthenware, oil, paper, and chemical products. Pop. 13,827.

Épinay, à'pee'nà', the name of several communes and villages of France, the principal being in the department of Seine, 9 miles by rail N. of Paris, and comprising many handsome country villas. Pop. 1290.

Épinay-sur-Orge, à'pee'nà'-süR-ORzh, a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 15 miles by rail S. of Paris.

Epiphania, the ancient name of HAMAH.

Epirus, e-pī'rŭs (Gr. Ἤπειρος, "mainland"), a country of ancient Greece, corresponding to the S. portion of Albania, in which it is now included. The name was given to distinguish it from the islands off the W. coast.—Inhab. EPI'ROT or EPI'ROTE.

Eporedia, the ancient name of IVREA.

Ep'pard's Point, a township of Livingston co., Ill. Pop. 861. It contains Ocoya.

Eppendorf, ĕp'pen-dorf', a village in the territory and 3 miles N. of Hamburg, on the Alster. Pop. 1959.

Ep'person, a post-office of Colusa co., Cal.

Epperson, a station on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 5 miles S. of Bushnell, Ill.

Epperson Springs, a watering-place of Macon co., Tenn., 20 miles from Gallatin. It has a church, 5 or more mineral springs, a tannery, &c.

Ep'ping, a town of England, in Essex, 16 miles by rail N.N.E. of London, is pleasantly situated, and much visited in summer. The royal forest of Epping still boasts of beautiful woodland scenery. Area, 60,000 acres. The river Roding divides Epping Forest from the forest of Hainault on the S.E., but the latter has been disafforested. Pop. of parish, 2275.

Ep'ping, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in Epping township, on the Lamprey River, and on the Concord & Portsmouth Railroad where it crosses the Nashua & Rochester Railroad, 17 miles W. of Portsmouth. It has 2 churches, a savings-bank, 2 woollen-mills, and 2 shoe-factories. Pop. of the township, 1270.

Eppingen, ĕp'ping-en, a town of Baden, on the Elsenz, 27 miles E.N.E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 3274.

Epps, a township of Butler co., Mo. Pop. 263.

Eppstein, ĕpp'stīne, a village, with a mineral spring and a ruined castle, in Nassau, Prussia, 5 miles S.W. of Königstein. Pop. 684.

Ep'som (Anglo-Saxon, *Ebbsham*), a town of England, co. of Surrey, 14 miles S.W. of London, at a railway junction. It has a town hall and a national school. Epsom is famous for its medicinal spa, from which the sulphate of magnesia takes the name of Epsom salts, but chiefly for its races, which are, especially on the Derby day, more numerously attended than any other in the kingdom. Pop. of parish, 6276.

Ep'som, a post-office of Daviess co., Ind.

Epsom, a post-hamlet of Merrimack co., N.H., in Epsom township, on the Suncook River, and on the Suncook Valley Railroad, about 10 miles E. of Concord. The township has 3 churches and 3 saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 993.

Eps'port, a post-village of Schoolcraft co., Mich., in Monistique township, at the mouth of the Monistique River, and on Lake Michigan, 48 miles S.E. of Onota. It has 2 steam lumber mills. Pop. about 400; of the township, 301. It is also called Monistique.

Epte, ĕpt (L. *Ep'ta*), a river of France, rises in Seine-Inférieure, flows S. between the departments of Seine and Eure on its right and the departments of Oise and Seine-et-Oise on its left, and joins the Seine above Vernon.

Eptingen, ĕp'ting-en, a village of Switzerland, canton of Basel-Land, 15 miles S.E. of Basel, in a mountainous district, among precipices so steep that in winter the sun is visible only about mid-day. Pop. 774.

Ep'worth, a town of England, co. of Lincoln, 10 miles N. of Gainsborough. John Wesley was born here in 1703. Pop. of parish, 2295.

Ep'worth, a post-village of Dubuque co., Iowa, in Taylor township, on the Iowa division of the Illinois Central Railroad, 18 miles W. of Dubuque. It has 4 churches, a seminary, and a money-order post-office.

Equa, the supposed ancient name of VICO EQUENSE.

Equador, a republic of South America. See ECUADOR.

Equality, Coosa co., Ala. See BROOKSVILLE.

Equal'ity, a post-village of Gallatin co., Ill., on Saline River, and on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 12 miles W.N.W. of Shawneetown. It has a church, coal-mines, and salt-works. Pop. 356.

Equality, a township of Miller co., Mo. Pop. 1068. It includes Tuscumbia, the county seat.

Equality, a post-village of Frontier co., Neb., about 44 miles S.S.W. of Lincoln.

Equality, a post-office of Anderson co., S.C.

Equateur, or **Equator.** See ECUADOR.

Equator, Provinces of the. See EGYPT.

E'quinox Mountain, in Bennington co., Vt., is about 2 miles W. of Manchester. It rises 3872 feet above the level of the sea, and is a beautiful summer resort. Visitors can ride in a carriage to its summit, where a summer-house has been built.

E'quinunk, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., on the Delaware River, about 22 miles N. of Honesdale. The trains of the Erie Railroad run along the opposite bank of the river. It has a church.

Eramo'sa, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, 5 miles N. of Guelph. Pop. 100.

Erannoboas, or **Eranoboas.** See SONE.

Eras'tus, a post-office of Banks co., Ga.

Era'ta, a post-office of Jones co., Miss.

E'rath', a county in the N. central part of Texas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is drained by Bosque River, which rises in it, and by Paloxy Creek. The surface is partly hilly, and is diversified by fertile prairies and forests. The soil is adapted to pasturage. Great numbers of cattle are reared here. Capital, Stephensville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $607,567. Pop. in 1870, 1801, of whom 1798 were Americans.

Erb, a station in Blair co., Pa., on the railroad from Altoona to Henrietta, 19 miles from Altoona.

Erba, ĕʀ′bå, a town of Italy, province and 7 miles E. by N. of Como, near the Lodi. Pop. 1724.

Erbach, ĕʀ′båĸ, a river of Rhenish Bavaria, which passes Deux-Ponts and joins the Bliese.

Erbach, a town of Hesse, on the Mimling, 22 miles by rail S.E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 2657. It has a ducal residence, with interesting collections of armor and antiquities.

Erbach, a village of Prussia, beautifully situated on the Rhine, 7 miles by rail W. of Mentz. At a short distance is the old convent of Eberbach, founded by St. Bernard de Clairvaux in 1131, now used as a prison and a lunatic asylum. Pop. 1635.

Erbach, a village of Würtemberg, 6 miles by rail S.W. of Ulm, near the Danube, with a parish church and a fine old castle. Pop. 1187.

Erbendorf, ĕʀ′bẹn-doʀf‵, a town of Bavaria, on the Fichtel Naab, 21 miles E.S.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1433.

Erbesbudesheim, ĕʀ‵bẹs-boo′dẹs-hīme‵, a village of Hesse, in Rhein-Hessen, near Alzey. Pop. 815.

Erbil, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See Aʀʙɪʟ.

Ercé, ĕʀ‵så′, a town of France, in Ariége, 12 miles S.E. of Saint-Girons. Pop. 960.

Ercé-en-Lamée, ĕʀ‵så′-ŏɴᵍ-lå‵må′, a village of France, Ille-et-Vilaine, 23 miles N.E. of Redon. Pop. 321.

Er′cildoun, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., in East Fallowfield township, 3 miles S. of Coatesville. It has a boarding-school for young ladies, and 2 Friends' meetings.

Ercildoune, a parish of Scotland. See Eᴀʀʟsᴛᴏɴ.

Ercolano, the Italian name of Hᴇʀᴄᴜʟᴀɴᴇᴜᴍ.

Ercsi, ĕʀ‵chee′, or **Ercseny,** ĕʀ‵chĕñ′, a village of Hungary, co. of Stuhlweissenburg, on the Danube, 9½ miles N. of Adony. Pop. 5540.

Erdély-Ország, the Hungarian for Tʀᴀɴsʏʟᴠᴀɴɪᴀ.

Erdeven, ĕʀd‵vŏɴᵍ′, a village of France, in Morbihan, 12 miles S.E. of Lorient. Pop. 291.

Erdewich, a town of Slavonia. See Eʀᴅöᴠᴇɢʜ.

Erding, ĕʀ′ding, a town of Upper Bavaria, 20 miles by rail N.E. of Munich. Pop. 2755.

Er′dington, a village of England, co. of Warwick, 4 miles by rail E. of Birmingham. It has an orphan-house and a college. Pop. 4483.

Erdjish, a Turkish name for Aʀɢæᴜs.

Erdöd, ĕʀ‵död′, a town of Hungary, 55 miles E.N.E. of Debreczin. It has glass-works. Pop. 2256.

Erdod, ĕʀ‵dod′, a village of Slavonia, co. of Verocz, 10 miles from Eszek. It has the ruins of a castle.

Erdohegy, ĕʀ‵do‵hĕdj′, a village of Hungary, on the White Körös, 8 miles from Simand. Pop. 1770.

Erdövegh, ĕʀ‵dö‵vĕg′, or **Erdewich,** ĕʀ′dẹh-ŵɪᴋ‵, a town of Slavonia, 8 miles from Illok. Pop. 2885.

Erdre, ĕʀd′r, a river of France, in Loire-Inférieure, flows S.W., to the Loire at Nantes. Length, 45 miles.

Erebus, Volcano of. See Vɪᴄᴛᴏʀɪᴀ Lᴀɴᴅ.

Erech, ĕr′etch, or **Er′ich,** a town of India, in Bundelcund, on the Betwah, 40 miles N.E. of Jhansi. Lat. 25° 49′ N.; lon. 79° 2′ E.

Eree, or **Erih,** ĕr′ee‵, one of the Suakin Islands, in the Red Sea, lat. 18° 10′ N., lon. 28° 20′ E., 4½ miles long. On the E. part are the ruins of Ptolemais Théron.

Ereglee, Eregli, ĕr‵ẹ-glee′, or **Erekli,** ĕr‵ẹ-klee′, written also **Eregri** (anc. *Heracle′a* or *Heracle′ia*), a town of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 128 miles E.N.E. of Constantinople. Lat. 41° 15′ 30″ N.; lon. 31° 28′ E. It has a good port and ship-building yards. It exports timber, silk, and wax, and imports colonial produce, tobacco, and iron. Pop. 2000. Here the 10,000 Greeks under Xenophon embarked on their return to Greece.

Ereglee, or **Eregli** (anc. *Archalla?* or *Archelais?*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, 80 miles E.S.E. of Konieh, with about 800 poor houses.

Ereglee, Eregli, or **Es′kee Ereglee** (anc. *Perin′thus* or *Heracle′a*), a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, on the Sea of Marmora, 53 miles W. of Constantinople.

Eregri, a town of Asia Minor. See Eʀᴇɢʟᴇᴇ.

Erembodegem, ĕʀ-ĕm-bŏ′då-ghẹm, a village of Belgium, East Flanders, 24 miles by rail S.E. of Ghent. P. 3770.

Ere′tria (Gr. Ἐρέτρια), an ancient city of Greece, on the W. coast of Eubœa, now destroyed; but of New Eretria, some distance to the S.E., there are considerable ruins.

Erets, or **Eretz,** å-rĕts′, a fortified town of Russian Transcaucasia, near the Koor, 50 miles W.N.W. of Shamaka.

Erfurt, or **Erfurth,** ĕʀ′fŏŏʀt (L. *Erphor′dia* and *Erfur′tum*), a fortified town of Prussian Saxony, on the Gera, at a railway junction, 14 miles E. of Gotha. It is old and irregularly built. Principal edifices, a cathedral, with a famous bell weighing 275 cwt., numerous churches, an Ursuline convent and girls' school, and an orphan asylum, occupying the Augustine convent of which Luther was a member. The university founded here in 1392 was closed in 1816. Erfurt has a gymnasium, a normal school, an academy of sciences, scientific and literary associations, museums, a botanic garden, a public library, and extensive manufactures of shoes, woollen and cotton cloths, leather, vinegar, vermicelli, and pearl barley. Pop. 48,030.

Erfurt, a government of Prussia, province of Saxony, bounded N. by Hanover and Brunswick, N.E. and E. by Merseburg, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, and Saxe-Weimar, S. by Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Saxe-Meiningen, and W. by Hesse-Nassau. Area, 1363 square miles. Pop. in 1875, 385,499. It is very irregular and dislocated, consisting of a long narrow belt, and of 9 enclaves within other states. The surface is diversified. It is watered by numerous streams in the basin of the Elbe. The chief minerals are coal, iron, copper, silver, cobalt, lignite, limestone, and gypsum. In the plains, wheat, pulse, oil-seeds, hemp, flax, fruit, and dye-plants are grown.

Er′furt, a post-hamlet in Sullivan township, Jefferson co., Wis., on Bark River, about 38 miles W. of Milwaukee.

Ergasteria, or **Ergastiria,** ĕr-gås-tee′re-å, a town of Greece, on the S.E. coast of Attica, opposite the island of Macronisi, 7 miles by rail from the mines of Laurium, and 40 miles S.E. of Athens. The town dates from 1865, in which year a mining company settled here, having acquired the right of working the scoriæ of the silver- and lead-mines wrought at Laurium by the ancient Greeks. Attention is almost exclusively devoted to the refuse ore and scoriæ left from the old mines, which, on being again subjected to smelting, are found to yield 10 per cent. of argentiferous lead. Ergasteria has many furnaces, and a small but safe port. The refuse from the works is thrown into the sea in vast quantities, but advantage has been taken of the abundance of this material to construct a pier and a quay. Coal and coke are imported from England. P. 3000.

Ergenzingen, ĕʀ′ghĕnt-sing‵ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, 6 miles W.N.W. of Rottenburg. Pop. 1323.

Ergree Kastree, a Turkish name of Aʀɢʏʀᴏ-Cᴀsᴛʀᴏ.

Er′hard's Grove, a township of Otter Tail co., Minn. Pop. 275.

Er′hart, a post-office of Medina co., O., on the Cleveland & Tuscarawas Valley Railroad, 24 miles S.S.E. of Elyria. Its station-name is Eharte.

Ericeira, å-re-så′e-rå, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, near the Atlantic, 22 miles N.W. of Lisbon. Pop. 2091, mostly fishers.

Erich, a town of India. See Eʀᴇᴄʜ.

Er′icht, a river of Scotland, E. of the co. of Perth, flowing into the Isla. See Lᴏᴄʜ Eʀɪᴄʜᴛ.

Ericson, or **Erickson,** ĕr′ĭk-sọn, a post-township of Renville co., Minn., 24 miles S. of Willmar. Pop. 180.

E′rie, Lᴀᴋᴇ, one of the five great lakes drained by the St. Lawrence River, forms part of the boundary between the United States and Canada. It is the most shallow of these great depressions in the basin of the St. Lawrence, and is chiefly supplied with water which comes from Lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron through the Detroit River. These five great lakes constitute the largest collection of fresh water on the globe. Lake Erie washes the coasts of Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania, which it separates from the British province of Ontario. It is about 240 miles long, and has a mean breadth of 40 miles, the greatest breadth being about 58 miles. The greatest ascertained depth is said to be 270 feet, and the mean depth not more than 120 feet. The surface is elevated 565 feet above the level of the sea. It has an area of about 9000 square miles. "The basin of Lake Erie," says Professor Hall, "is in the bottom of a deep valley of erosion; and on its eastern and southeastern side, at the distance of 4 to 8 miles, an escarpment of the higher rocks rises to an elevation of from 500 to 800 feet above the level of the lake. The corniferous limestone forms the northern margin of this lake for many miles, and, dipping southward, probably forms its bed, as the small depth of the lake appears to indicate." The largest affluents of this lake, besides the Detroit River, are the Maumee, Sandusky, Raisin, and Cuyahoga Rivers. Its water is discharged through the Niagara River, which issues from the northeastern end of the lake. The principal towns and harbors on this very important channel of commerce are Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Erie, Sandusky, and Dunkirk. The Erie Canal extends from Buffalo to Albany, and connects this lake with the Hudson River. The navigation is closed by ice for several months in winter. Violent storms prevail here in some seasons of the year, especially in November and December, often accompanied with disastrous shipwrecks.

Erie, a county in the west part of New York, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Tonawanda Creek, on the S. by Cattaraugus Creek, and on the W. by Lake Erie and Niagara River. It is also drained by Buffalo and Cayuga Creeks. The surface is partly undulating and partly level, and extensively covered with forests of ash, elm, beech, sugar-maple, oak, &c.; the soil is fertile and adapted to grain and pasturage. Oats, hay, wheat, Indian corn, butter, and potatoes are the staple products. This county has beds of good hydraulic limestone or cement, and quarries of corniferous limestone, a valuable material for building. It is intersected by 5 railroads, namely, the New York Central, the Erie, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Buffalo & Jamestown, and the Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburg. The Erie Canal terminates at Buffalo, which is the capital of the county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $162,698,478. Pop. in 1870, 178,699, of whom 117,792 were Americans; in 1875, 190,570.

Erie, a county in the northern part of Ohio, has an area of about 260 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie, and is intersected by Huron and Vermilion Rivers. The surface is nearly level; the soil is very fertile. Among the forest trees are the chestnut and sugar-maple. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. This county has quarries of fine limestone suitable for building. It is intersected by the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad, and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. Capital, Sandusky. Valuation of real and personal estate, $15,276,166. Pop. in 1870, 28,188, of whom 20,786 were Americans.

Erie, the most northwestern county of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 780 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by Lake Erie, and is drained by Conneaut and French Creeks. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with dense forests. A ridge of moderate height extends nearly parallel with the shore of Lake Erie. The soil is fertile, contains much clay, and is adapted to dairy-farming. Oats, Indian corn, butter, hay, wheat, lumber, and potatoes are the staple products. The rock which lies next to the surface is Devonian sandstone. Iron is also found here. This county is intersected by the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. Capital, Erie. Valuation of real and personal estate, $50,139,728. Pop. in 1870, 65,973, of whom 52,699 were Americans.

Erie, a post-office of San Benito co., Cal.

Erie, a post-village of Weld co., Colorado, on the Denver & Boulder Valley Railroad, 34 miles N. of Denver, and 12 miles E.N.E. of Boulder. It has a money-order post-office, a superior hotel, and 6 stores. Pop. about 500. Here are rich coal-mines, from which 500 tons of coal are shipped daily.

Erie, a post-village of Whitesides co., Ill., in Erie township, near Rock River, and on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 29 miles E.N.E. of Rock Island. It has 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 695.

Erie, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ind., 6 miles E. of Bedford. It has a church.

Erie, a township of Miami co., Ind., bounded S. by the Wabash, and traversed by the Wabash Railroad. Pop. 599.

Erie, a post-office of O'Brien co., Iowa.

Erie, a post-village, capital of Neosho co., Kansas, on the Neosho River, and in Erie township, about 18 miles N. of Parsons, and 40 miles S.W. of Fort Scott. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and a steam flour-mill. Pop. 418; of the township, 1215.

Erie, a post-village of Monroe co., Mich., in Erie township, on the Michigan Southern and Canada Southern Railways, 10 miles S. of Monroe, and about 44 miles S.S.W. of Detroit. It has 2 churches and a graded school. The township is bounded on the E. by Lake Erie. Pop. 1405.

Erie, a post-hamlet of McDonald co., Mo., in Erie township, about 34 miles S. of Carthage. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 615.

Erie, township, Ottawa co., O., on Lake Erie. Pop. 455.

Erie, a city and port of entry, the capital of Erie co., Pa., is on Lake Erie, 88 miles S.W. of Buffalo, 95 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland, 148 miles N. of Pittsburg, and 341 miles by railroad from Harrisburg. Lat. 42° 8′ N.; lon. 80° 8′ W. It has a safe, landlocked harbor, which is 4 miles long by 1 mile wide, and is protected by the island of Presque Isle, on which 2 light-houses have been erected. Large sums have been expended for the improvement of the harbor. Erie is the N. terminus of the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, and is connected with Buffalo and Cleveland by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad; it is also a terminus of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. It is lighted with gas, partly from natural wells, and supplied with lake-water by water-works which cost about $750,000. It contains a court-house, an opera-house, a custom-house, about 24 churches, a high school, an academy, a convent, a Catholic orphan-house and hospital, 4 national banks and 4 savings-banks, several oil-refineries, tanneries, iron-foundries, planing-mills, steam flouring-mills, and breweries, and manufactures of numerous articles, including railroad-cars, engines and boilers, machinery, farming-implements, stoves, leather, and paper. Two daily and 3 or 4 weekly newspapers (1 of which is German) are published here. Large steamboats ply regularly between this place and other ports on the great lakes. The chief articles of export are coal, oil, iron, and manufactured products. Erie is the see of a Catholic bishop. Pop. in 1860, 9419; in 1870, 19,646; present pop. about 25,000.

Erie, or **Blue Springs,** a post-village of London co., Tenn., about 40 miles S.W. of Knoxville. It has 2 churches. The name of its post-office is Erie.

E′rieville, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., in Nelson township, on the Syracuse & Chenango Railroad, 29 miles S.E. of Syracuse. It has 3 churches, a steam saw-mill, a cheese-factory, and a reservoir for the Erie Canal. Pop. about 250.

Erigon, the ancient name of the VISTRITZ.

Erih, an island in the Red Sea. See EREE.

Eriha, a village of Palestine. See JERICHO.

Erin, the ancient name of IRELAND.

E′rin, a post-office of Meriwether co., Ga., about 44 miles S. of Atlanta.

Erin, a township of Stephenson co., Ill. Pop. 877. It contains the village of Eleroy.

Erin, a township of Macomb co., Mich., on Lake St. Clair. Pop. 2443.

Erin, a township of Rice co., Minn. Pop. 564.

Erin, a hamlet of Calhoun co., Miss., about 44 miles W. of Aberdeen.

Erin, a post-hamlet of Chemung co., N.Y., in Erin township, on the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Elmira. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of cheese and lumber, and near it is a mineral spring of some repute. Pop. of the township, 1561.

Erin, a post-village, capital of Houston co., Tenn., is near the Cumberland River, and on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 28 miles W.S.W. of Clarksville. It has a church, 2 hotels, and a machine-shop. Pop. about 450.

Erin, a station in Knox co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Knoxville.

Erin, a post-village of St. Croix co., Wis., in Erin Prairie township, about 24 miles N.E. of Hudson. It has a church and several stores.

Erin, a township of Washington co., Wis. Pop. 1183. Post-office, Toland's Prairie.

Erin, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, on a branch of the river Credit, 20 miles N.N.E. of Guelph. It contains a woollen-factory, saw-, grist-, and lath-mills, stave- and potash-factories, a tannery, lime- and freestone-quarries, and several stores and hotels. Pop. 600.

Erino-Kastro, ĕr′e-no-kås′tro or ĕr-e-no′-kås-tro (anc. *Thes′pia?*), a village of Greece, government and 10 miles W. of Thebes, on the slope of Mount Zagros (anc. *Hel′icon*).

Erin Prairie, township, St. Croix co., Wis. Pop. 1203.

Erin Shades, shādz, a post-office of Henrico co., Va.

Erin Springs, a post-hamlet of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, 105 miles W. of Caddo. It has a church.

E′rinville, a post-village in Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, 18 miles from Guysborough. Pop. 100.

Erisay, ĕr′e-så‵, an islet of the Hebrides, between Harris and North Uist.

Eriskay, ĕr′is-kå‵, an islet of the Hebrides, immediately S. of South Uist, 2 miles in length from N. to S. It is the place where Prince Charles Edward Stuart first landed, in 1745.

Erivan, ĕr-e-vån′ (Russ. pron. yĕr-yẹ-vån′; L. *Eriva′na*), a fortified town of Russia, capital of a government of its own name, on the Zenghi, an affluent of the Araxes, 115 miles S.S.W. of Tiflis. It is ill built, but has a large bazaar, several Armenian churches, an Armenian convent, a Greek church, mosques, and curious aqueducts. Near it is a citadel on a scarped rock, in which are the governor's residence, a fine mosque, a cannon-foundry, and barracks. It has some manufactures of cotton stuffs, leather, and earthenware, is a station for caravans from Tiflis and Erzroom, and has considerable trade with Russia and Turkey. It was taken by the Russians in 1827. Pop. 15,040.

Erivan, a government of Russia, in Transcaucasia, formerly a part of Armenia, is bounded W. by Turkey and S. by Persia. Area, 10,670 square miles. Capital, Erivan. Pop. 547,693.

Erivati, the former name of the IRRAWADDY.

Erjish, a Turkish name for ARGÆUS.

Erkelenz, ĕʀ'kẹh-lĕnts\`, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 23 miles by rail N.N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 4183, engaged in linen-weaving and lace-making.

Erkene, ĕʀ'kȧ\`nȧ, a river of European Turkey, having its sources in the Little Balkan Mountains, near Viza, lat. 41° 30′ N., lon. 27° 40′ E. It flows first S.S.W. for about 18 or 20 miles, then turns W. by N. and falls into the Maritza at Jezar Erkene, lat. 41° 30′ N., lon. 26° 35′ E. Length, 60 miles.

Erkenek, ĕʀ'kȧ-nĕk\`, a village and pass in Mount Taurus, in Asiatic Turkey; the pass is 45 miles N.E. of Someisat, on the Euphrates; elevation, 3828 feet.

Erlach, ĕʀ'lȧᴋ (Fr. *Cerlier,* sĕʀ\`le-ȧ'), a town of Switzerland, canton of Bern, on the Lake of Bienne, 24 miles W.N.W. of Bern. Pop. 685.

Erlangen, ĕʀ'lȧng-ẹn, or **Erlang,** ĕʀ'lȧng, a town of Bavaria, 11 miles by rail N. of Nuremberg. It is walled, and divided into an old and a new town, which latter is one of the best-built places in Germany. Here is the only Protestant university in Bavaria, founded in 1743. This institution has faculties of theology, medicine, and arts, museums of natural history, a library of 110,000 volumes, and a botanic garden. The town has manufactures of woollen goods, hosiery, hats, gloves, and leather, a plate-glass-factory, breweries, and an active trade in cattle. Pop. in 1875, 13,597.

Erlau, ĕʀ'lŏw (Hun. *Eger,* ȧ\`gaiʀ'), a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Heves, on the Erlau or Eger, 67 miles by rail N.E. of Pesth. It is entered by six gates, and has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, a diocesan lyceum with a library and observatory, a gymnasium, high schools, and various public institutions. It is the seat of a large trade in fine red wines raised in its vicinity, and has also manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics. Pop. 19,150.

Erlbach, ĕʀl'bȧᴋ, or **Markt-Erlbach,** maʀkt-ĕʀl'-bȧᴋ, a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, 16 miles N.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1264.

Erlenbach, ĕʀ'lẹn-bȧᴋ\`, a village of Switzerland, canton and 20 miles S.E. of Bern, on the Simmen River, at the foot of the Stockorn Mountain. Pop. 1440.

Ermatingen, ĕʀ'mȧ-ting\`ẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the S. shore of the Untersee, 4 miles W. of Constance. Pop. 1732.

Ermeland, ĕʀ'mẹh-lȧnt\` (L. *War'mia;* Fr. *Warmie,* vaʀ\`mee'), an old division of Poland, now comprised in the Prussian government of Königsberg. It is a Catholic diocese, with the bishop's see at Frauenburg.

Ermelo, ĕʀ\`mẹh-lo', a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 4 miles S. of Harderwick. Pop. 1011.

Ermenonville, ĕʀ\`mẹh-nòɴᵍ\`veel', a village of France, in Oise, 7 miles S.E. of Senlis. Pop. 438.

Erment, a village of Upper Egypt. See ARMENT.

Ermineeyeh, or **Erminiyeh.** See ARMENIA.

Ermont, ĕʀ\`mòɴᵍ', a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 9½ miles by rail N. of Paris. Pop. 647.

Ermsleben, ĕʀms'lȧ-bẹn, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Selke, 6 miles by rail E. of Ballenstädt. Pop. 2965.

Erne, ẹrn, a river and two celebrated lakes of Ireland, in Ulster. The river issues from Lake Ganny, co. of Cavan, and, flowing N., merges into Upper and Lower Lough Erne, and thence flows into Donegal Bay. Near Ballyshannon it forms a fine cataract. The scenery on its banks and on its two lakes is magnificent. United length of the two lakes and their connecting river, about 60 miles. The lakes are studded with numerous islets.

Ernée, ĕʀ\`nȧ', a town of France, in Mayenne, on an affluent of the Mayenne, 17 miles N.N.W. of Laval. It has a college and manufactures of needles. Pop. 3785.

Ernestown (ẹrnz'tŏwn) **Station,** a post-village in Lennox co., Ontario, 15 miles by rail W. of Kingston. It contains a woollen-factory. Pop. 150.

Ernsdorf, ĕʀns'doʀf, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, in the circle of Breslau and district of Reichenbach. Pop. 4878. It has cotton-mills.

Ernstbrunn, ĕʀnst'brŏŏn, or **Ehrensbrunn,** ȧ'rẹns-brŏŏn\`, a town of Austria, in a beautiful valley, 12 miles N. of Korneuburg. About 2 miles N.W., on a height, stands the castle of Ernstbrunn. Pop. 841.

Ernsthal, ĕʀns'tȃl, a town of Saxony, 12 miles N.E. of Zwickau. Pop. 3887. It has manufactures of woollens.

Ernst'ville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., on the Potomac River, the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, ½ mile from Cherry Run.

Erpel, ĕʀ'pẹl, a town of Prussia, 20 miles N.W. of Coblentz, on the Rhine. Pop. 993.

Erpfingen, ĕʀp'fing-ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, 10 miles S. of Reutlingen. Pop. 803.

Erphordia, a Latin name of ERFURT.

Er-Ram, a village of Palestine. See RAMAH.

Er-Rasheed, the Arabic for ROSETTA, in Egypt.

Er'ris, a maritime district of Ireland, in the N.W. part of the co. of Mayo, with a singularly wild and desolate mountain-scenery. Pop. 17,953.

Er'rishead, a lofty promontory in the above district, forms the W. point of the Bay of Broadhaven.

Erroad, er\`rōd', a town of India, in Madras, 55 miles N.E. of Coimbatoor. Lat. 11° 21′ N.; lon. 77° 45′ E.

Er'rol, a village of Scotland, co. of Perth, on the Tay, 10 miles W.S.W. of Dundee.

Er'rol, a post-township of Coos co., N.H., is bounded on the E. by Umbagog Lake, and drained by Androscoggin River. Pop. 178.

Er'rol, a post-village in Lambton co., Ontario, on Lake Huron, 12 miles E. of Point Edward. Pop. 100.

Er\`roman'ga, an island of the New Hebrides, where the missionary Williams was murdered. It is about as large as Tanna, but not so mountainous. The principal anchorage is Dilloris Bay. The number of inhabitants is supposed to be about 2000. See NEW HEBRIDES.

Erronan, ĕr\`ro-nȧn', or **Footoona,** foo-too'nȧ, an island in the Pacific Ocean, in New Hebrides. Lat. 19° 31′ S.; lon. 170° 8′ E.

Erroob, in Australia. See DARNLEY ISLAND.

Erroor', a small maritime town of British India, 50 miles S.E. of Calicut.

Ersek-Ujvar, ĕr\`shĕk'-oo\`e-vaʀ', or **Neuhäusel,** noi'hoi\`sẹl, a town of Hungary, 17 miles by rail S.E. of Sellye, on the Neutra. Pop. 9483. It has a Franciscan and a normal school.

Ers'kine, a station on the Evansville & Crawfordsville Railroad, 5 miles N. of Evansville, Ind.

Erskine, a village of Passaic co., N.J., in Pompton township, on Ringwood River, and on the Ringwood Branch of the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 36 miles N.W. of Jersey City. It is also called Boardville, and its station is sometimes called Ringwood Park. It has a church.

Erstein, ĕʀ'stīne, a town of Alsace, on the Ill, 12 miles S.S.W. of Strasburg. It has manufactures of cotton goods, cordage, tobacco, tiles, and earthenware. Pop. 3662.

Ertingen, ĕʀ'ting-ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, 5 miles by rail S. of Riedlingen. Pop. 1931.

Ertvaag-öe, ĕʀt'vog-ö'ĕh, an island of Norway. Lat. 63° 13′ N.; lon. 8° 20′ E. Length and breadth, about 12 miles each.

Ertvelde, ĕʀt\`vĕl'dẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 9 miles by rail N. of Ghent. Pop. 3050.

Eruslan, a river of Russia. See YEROSLAN.

Eruthra Thalassa, the Greek for the RED SEA.

Ervaz, ĕʀ-vȧts', or **Ervazze,** ĕʀ-vȧt'sȧ, a village of Austria, in Dalmatia, 17 miles N.N.E. of Spalato, near the Cettina.

Er'vin, a post-village of Howard co., Ind., in Irvin township, about 20 miles S. of Logansport, and 10 miles W. of Kokomo. It has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 1316.

Er'ving, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., in Erving township, on Miller's River, and on the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad, 42 miles W. of Fitchburg. It has a church, and manufactures of chairs, sash, doors, pails, and piano-legs. Pop. of the township, 794.

Ervy, ĕʀ\`vee', a town of France, in Aube, 19 miles S.S.W. of Troyes. Pop. 1675.

Erwa, ĕʀ'wȧ\`, an island in the Red Sea, one of the Dhalak group. It is about 12 miles in circumference.

Er'wash, a river of England, co. of Nottingham, falls into the Trent 4 miles S.W. of Nottingham.

Er'win, a post-hamlet of Schuyler co., Ill., in Camden township, on La Moin River, about 42 miles E.N.E. of Quincy. It has 2 churches.

Erwin, a post-township of Steuben co., N.Y., about 3 miles W. of Corning, is drained by the Conhocton and Canisteo Rivers, which unite on its E. border, and is intersected by the Erie Railroad, on which are Erwin Post-Office and Station, 6 miles W. of Corning. It has manufactures of bricks and lumber. Pop. 2024.

Erwin Centre, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., on the Tioga River, and on the Corning, Cowanesque & Antrim Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Corning. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Erwin'na, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., in Tinicum township, on the Delaware River, about 20 miles below Easton. It has 2 hotels and 3 general stores.

Er'winsville, a post-office of Cleveland co., N.C.

Erxleben, ěRx'lå`bẹn, a village of Prussia, 10 miles S. of New Haldensleben. Pop. 1838.

Erythræum Mare. See RED SEA.

Eryx, the ancient name of LERICI.

Erzberg, ěRts'bêRG ("ore mountain"), a celebrated mining district of Styria. The town of Eisenerz lies at the foot of the Erzberg Mountain; and here, for upwards of 1000 years, extensive iron-mines have been in operation. On the summit of the mountain an iron crucifix, 25 feet in elevation, was erected by the Archduke John in 1823. See EISENERZ.

Erzen, ěR'zên (anc. *Arziano'rum Op'pidum?* or *Thos'pia?*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, 85 miles E. of Diarbekir, on the Erzen River, an affluent of the Tigris. Near it, on the E., is the small lake Thospitis.

Erzengan, ěr`zen-gån', or **Erzingen,** ěr`zin-ghên', a town of Asiatic Turkey, in a plain on the Euphrates, 75 miles W.S.W. of Erzroom. It is said to comprise 3000 houses.

Erzeroum, or **Erzerum.** See ERZROOM.

Erz-Gebirge, ěRts'gạ-bēēR'ghẹh ("ore mountains"), a mountain-chain of Germany, bounding Saxony on the E. and Bohemia on the N.W., and extending from the Fichtelberg N.E. to the Saxon Switzerland. Total length, about 120 miles; average breadth, 25 miles; average height, 2500 feet, but the Schwarzwald rises to 4500 feet. It is abrupt on its S.E. side, mostly of primary formation, and yields numerous metallic ores, whence its name.

Erzingen, a town of Turkey. See ERZENGAN.

Erzroom, Erzroum, Erzrum, Erzeroum, or **Erzerum,** erz`room', written also **Arzroom,** arz`room' (anc. *Arzen?*), the principal city of Armenia, in Asiatic Turkey, capital of a vilayet of the same name, on a large elevated plain on the Kará-Soo, or W. branch of the Euphrates, 120 miles S.E. of Trebizond, and 155 miles W. of Mount Ararat. It is partly enclosed by a wall 30 feet high, and has an extensive citadel. The streets are narrow, filthy, and infested with dogs; the houses are mostly of mud, timber, or sun-dried bricks. The principal buildings are the Armenian and Greek churches and schools, about 40 mosques, a large custom-house, and numerous khans or caravansaries. It has a Catholic bishop of the Armenian rite. Erzroom has an extensive trade with all the adjacent countries, and is a chief halting-station for caravans going from Teheran to Mecca. The imports comprise shawls, silk, cotton, tobacco, rice, indigo, madder, and rhubarb from the E., and broadcloths, chintzes, shawls, and cutlery from the W. by way of the Black Sea. Its vicinity is extremely fertile; and near it many cattle, horses, mules, and sheep are reared, which, with furs, galls, &c., form the principal exports. Erzroom was founded about 415, near the site of the ancient *Arze*, under the name of *Theodosiopolis;* and it was the bulwark of Armenia under the Byzantines, as it still is under the Turks, its position rendering it an important military post. Erzroom is supposed to be a corruption of *Ardz-Room, i.e.,* "the land of Rome;" the Turks sometimes applying the name Room (or Rome) to any territory that was recognized as forming a part of the ancient Roman or Byzantine empire. Pop. estimated from 55,000 to 100,000.

Erzroom, or **Erzroum,** a vilayet of Armenia, one of the great subdivisions of Asiatic Turkey, mostly between lat. 39° and 41° N. and lon. 39° and 44° E., having N.W. the pashalic of Trebizond, S.W. and S. Karpoot, Diarbekir, and Van, and E. and N.E. Persia and the Russian district of Transcaucasia. It is a lofty table-land, elevation estimated at 6000 feet, and traversed from E. to W. by several mountain-chains, and contains the sources of the Euphrates, Araxes, Koor, and Choruk Rivers. The winter and spring climate is severe, but the summer heat is considerable. It has many extensive and fertile valleys, producing rye, barley, flax, and fine fruits, and rich pasturages, feeding numerous herds of cattle, &c. It is subdivided into the districts of Erzroom, Ipsera, Bayazeed, &c.; the principal towns are of the same names.

Esa, a river of Italy. See LYS.

Es'bon, a post-hamlet in Esbon township, Jewell co., Kansas, about 50 miles S. by W. of Edgar, Neb. Pop. of township, 376.

Escalaplano, ês-kå-lå-plå'no, or **Scalaplano,** skå-lå-plå'no, a village on the island of Sardinia, 15 miles E. of Isili. Pop. 1422.

Escalda, a Spanish name for the river SCHELDT.

Escalona, ês-kå-lo'nå, a town of Spain, province and 28 miles N.W. of Toledo, on the Alberche. Pop. 979.

Escalona, a town of Spain, province and 12 miles N. of Segovia. Pop. 904.

Escalonilla, ês-kå-lo-neel'yå, a village of Spain, in New Castile, 20 miles W.N.W. of Toledo. Pop. 2256.

Escambia, ĕs-kăm'be-ạ, a county in the S. part of Alabama, has an area of about 1150 square miles. It is intersected by the Conecuh and Escambia Rivers. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests, in which the pine abounds; the soil is sandy and inferior. It produces a little cotton and Indian corn. This county is traversed by the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad. Capital, Pollard. Valuation of real and personal estate, $345,616. Organized in 1868. Pop. in 1870, 4041, of whom 4003 were Americans.

Escambia, the most western county of Florida, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Escambia River, on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the W. by the Perdido River. The surface is nearly level; the soil is sandy and poor. Here are extensive forests of small pine trees. Sugar-cane, maize, and rice are the chief products of the soil. This county is intersected by the Pensacola & Louisville Railroad. Capital, Pensacola. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,815,895. Pop. in 1870, 7817, of whom 7249 were Americans.

Escambia, a post-hamlet of Escambia co., Fla., 4 miles from Oakfield Station, which is 6 miles N. of Pensacola. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Escambia River rises in Monroe co., Ala., and runs southward through Escambia co. into Florida. It forms the eastern boundary of Escambia co. of Florida, and enters Pensacola Bay. It is navigable to the mouth of the Conecuh River. The latter is usually treated as an affluent of the Escambia, but it is longer than that river.

Escanaba, Escanawba, or **Esconawba,** ĕs`kå-naw'bạ, a post-village, capital of Delta co., Mich., is on Green Bay, near the mouth of the Escanaba River, in a township of its own name, and on the Peninsular division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. By railroad it is 73 miles S.S.E. of Marquette, and 115 miles N.N.E. of the city of Green Bay. It has 3 churches, an iron-furnace, a bank, a graded school, a newspaper office, several large saw-mills, 2 first-class hotels, and some machine-shops of the railroad. Large quantities of iron ore and lumber are shipped here. Pop. of the township, 3120; of the village, about 2800. Here are two iron docks, erected at a cost of $400,000.

Escanaba (or **Escanawba**) **River,** Michigan, rises in Marquette co., runs southeastward through Delta co., and enters the Little Bay de Noquet, which is a part of Lake Michigan. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Escataw'pa, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ala., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 50 miles N.N.W. of Mobile. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber, rosin, and turpentine.

Escataw'pa (or **Escatap'pa**) **River** rises in Washington co., Ala., runs nearly southward, and intersects Mobile co., from which it passes into the state of Mississippi. It enters the Pascagoula River 6 miles from its mouth.

Escatron, ês-kå-trōn', a town of Spain, 42 miles S.E. of Saragossa, near the Ebro. Pop. 2696.

Escaudain, ês`kō`dåNG', a village of France, in Nord, 8 miles S.W. of Valenciennes. Pop. 2377.

Escaut, a river of France and Belgium. See SCHELDT.

Esch, êsh, a town of the grand duchy of Luxemburg, 10 miles by rail S.W. of Luxemburg. Pop. 3385.

Eschau, êsh'ŏw, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Elsava, 30 miles W. of Würzburg. Pop. 932.

Eschelbach, êsh'ẹl-båK`, a village of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, near Wiesloch. Pop. 1240.

Eschenau, êsh'ẹn-ŏw`, a village of Würtemberg, 6 miles E. of Weinsberg, with a church and a castle. P. 1008.

Eschenbach, êsh'ẹn-båK`, a town of Bavaria, 27 miles S.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1388.

Eschenbach, êsh'ẹn-båK`, a village of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles N. of Lucerne. Pop. 1194.

Eschenz, êsh'ênts, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the Rhine, 13 miles E.S.E. of Schaffhausen, consisting of Ober and Unter Eschenz. Pop. 1021.

Eschershausen, êsh'ẹrs-hŏw`zẹn, a village of Brunswick, on the Lenne. Pop. 1261, engaged in linen-weaving.

Eschmunein, a village of Egypt. See OSHMOONEYN.

Eschol, ĕs'kŏl, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Pa., in Saville township, about 30 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a tannery. Pop. 78.

Escholzmatt, ĕsh'olts-mått', a village of Switzerland, canton of Lucerne, 3000 feet above sea-level. Pop. 3074.

Eschreff, a town of Persia. See Ashruff.

Eschscholtz or **Escholtz** (ĕsh'olts) **Bay,** an inlet of Kotzebue Sound, in Behring Strait, Alaska, near the Arctic Circle. Lon. 161° 10′ W.

Eschwege, ĕsh'ŵå'ghẹh, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on a railway, and on the Werra, 26 miles E.S.E. of Cassel. It is a flourishing town, and has manufactures of woollens and linens. Pop. 7742.

Eschweiler, ĕsh'ŵī-lẹr, a town of Prussia, Rhine province, at a railway junction, 8 miles N.N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is the seat of large and varied manufacturing and mining industries. Pop. 15,525, of whom 11,000 live in the town proper.

Escocia and **Escoces.** See Scotland.

Escoheag, ĕs'ko-hĕg', a post-office of Kent co., R.I.

Escondido, ĕs-kon-dee'do (*i.e.*, "hidden" or "sheltered"), a harbor of Cuba, on its S. coast, 60 miles E. of Santiago.

Escondido, a harbor of Venezuela, state of Zulia, on the N. coast of the peninsula of Paraguana.

Escondido, a harbor of the United States of Colombia, on the E. side of the Bay of Panama, 140 miles S.E. of Panama.

Escondido, a harbor in the Gulf of California, in lat. 25° 65′ N., lon. 110° 45′ W., near Loreto.

Escondido, a harbor of Yucatan, at the N.E. extremity of Lake Terminos. Lat. 18° 50′ N.; lon. 91° 5′ W. It is the name of the channel from Lake Terminos into the Gulf of Mexico, and of the Bluefields River, in Nicaragua.

Escorial, a town of Spain. See Escurial.

Escoriaza, ĕs-ko-re-å'thå, a town of Spain, 33 miles S.W. of St. Sebastian, with mineral springs. Pop. 740.

Es'cott, a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, 5 miles S.W. of Mallorytown. Copper ore is found in the vicinity. It contains 2 saw-mills and 2 cheese-factories. Pop. 200.

Escudo, ĕs-koo'do, an island in the Caribbean Sea, 9 miles from the N. coast of the Isthmus of Panama. Lat. 9° 6′ 24″ N.; lon. 81° 34′ 30″ W.

Escudo de Veragua, ĕs-koo'do då vå-rå'gwå, a river dividing Central from South America, flows into the Caribbean Sea.

Escuintla, ĕs-kweent'lå, a town of Central America, state and 35 miles S.W. of Guatemala. Pop. 2500.

Escula'pia, a watering-place of Lewis co., Ky., 18 miles S.E. of Maysville. It has sulphur springs, and is in a delightful valley. Here is Marine Post-Office.

Escurial, ĕs-koo-re-ål', or **Escorial,** ĕs-ko-re-ål', a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province and 32 miles S.E. of Caceres. Pop. 1837.

Escurial, Escorial, or **Escorial de Abajo,** ĕs-ko-re-ål' då å-bå'ʜo, a town of Spain, province and 24 miles by rail N.W. of Madrid, on the S.E. slope of the Sierra Guadarrama. It is remarkable for the celebrated monastery and palace of the Escurial in its vicinity, built by Philip II., which contains a magnificent mausoleum for the members of the royal family, and an extensive collection of rare paintings, books, and MSS. It was set on fire by lightning and partially destroyed in 1872.

Esdaile, ĕz'dāl', a post-village of Pierce co., Wis., in Hartland township, on the Isabella River, 8 miles N.E. of Red Wing, Minn. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a manufactory of spokes and hubs.

Esdraelon, ĕs-drạ-ee'lon, **Esdrelon,** ĕs-dree'lon, or **Plain of Jezreel,** jez're-el (Turk. *Merj Iboo Ameer*), a famous plain of Palestine, S. of Acre, between Mounts Carmel on the W. and Hermon and Gilboa on the E. It is highly fertile, and is watered by the Kishon. It has been the scene of numerous combats, both in ancient and modern times.

Esens, ĕz'ĕnss or å'zĕnss, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, near the North Sea, 26 miles N.E. of Emden. Pop. 2114.

Esgueira, ĕs-gå'e-rå, a village of Portugal, in Beira, 22 miles N.E. of Aveiro. Pop. 1836. It has a Benedictine convent, the oldest in the kingdom.

Esh, a chapelry of England, co. and 4 miles W. of Durham. Pop. 2294. Here are coal-mines, and 1 mile E. is the great Roman Catholic college of Ushaw.

Esh'bach, a village in Washington township, Berks co., Pa., on the Colebrookdale Railroad, 12 miles N. of Pottstown. It has some small manufactories.

Esh'er, a village of England, co. of Surrey, 15 miles by rail S.W. of London. In this parish the royal palace of Claremont was built by the great Lord Clive, and purchased for the residence of Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold in 1816. It was the residence of Louis Philippe after his abdication in 1848. Esher Place is a splendid Gothic structure, once occupied by Cardinal Wolsey. Pop. of parish, 1460.

Eshmouneyn, a village of Egypt. See Oshmooneyn.

Esh'temo'a, an ancient town of Palestine, identified with the village of Semooa or Semua, 8 miles S. of Hebron.

Esiano, å-se-å'no, a village on the island of Sardinia, on the elevated plateau of Planargia. Pop. 1500.

Esiglie, a village of Italy. See Exilles.

Esine, å-see'nå, a village of Italy, province of Brescia, 4 miles S. of Breno, on the Oglio. Pop. 1502.

Esino, å-see'no, a river of Italy, in the Marches, rises on the N. slope of the Apennines, flows N.W., and enters the Adriatic 7 miles N.W. of Ancona. Length, 40 miles.

Esk, a river of England, co. of Cumberland, rises in Sea-Fell, and flows S.W. for 20 miles into the Irish Sea, near Ravenglass.

Esk, ĕsk, a beautiful lake of Ireland, in Ulster, co. and about 3 miles N.N.E. of Donegal. Area, 976 acres.

Esk, a mountain-range of Ireland, in Munster, between the cos. of Cork and Kerry.

Esk, a river of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, formed by the confluence of the Black and White Esk in Eskdalemuir, flows 24 miles into Solway Firth.

Esk, North, a river of Scotland, co. of Forfar, rises in the Grampians, and flows 32 miles into the German Ocean, 3 miles N. of Montrose.

Esk, North and South, two small but beautiful streams of Scotland, rise in the co. of Peebles, flow through Mid-Lothian, unite near Dalkeith, and proceed to the sea at Musselburgh. The North Branch flows past Roslin Castle and Hawthornden.

Esk, North and South, two rivers of Tasmania, district of Launceston, flow W., and join the Macquarie and Quamby to form the Tamar River. The town of Launceston is on the North Esk and that of Perth on the South Esk.

Esk, South, a river of Scotland, co. of Forfar, rises in the Grampians, in the N.W. part of the co., and flows E. 36 miles through Strathmore into Montrose Harbor. The towns of Brechin and Montrose are on its banks.

Eske, ĕsk, a river of England, co. of York, North Riding, flows E. into the North Sea at Whitby.

Eskee, or **Eski,** ĕs'kee (signifying "old"), a Turkish prefix of the names of numerous towns, &c.

Eskee Adalia, ĕs'kee å-då'lee'å, the ruins of the ancient *Side*, in Asia Minor, on the Mediterranean, 35 miles N.W. of Alaya.

Eskee Andaval, ĕs'kee ån-då-vål', a town of Turkey, 6 miles N.E. of Nigdeh, once famous for its breed of horses.

Eskee Baba, ĕs'kee bå'bå, a village of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 28 miles S.E. of Adrianople.

Eskee (or **Eski**) **Djuma,** ĕs'kee joo'må, a town of Bulgaria, 18 miles W. of Shoomla.

Eskee (or **Eski**) **Erekli.** See Ereglee.

Eskee (or **Eski**) **Hissar,** ĕs'kee his-sar' (anc. *Laodicee'a*), a ruined city of Asia Minor, 46 miles S.E. of Ala-Shehr (anc. *Philadelphia*). It has extensive remains of walls, 2 theatres, temples, &c.; but, having suffered greatly from earthquakes, its site is now wholly deserted.

Eskee (or **Eski**) **Hissar** (anc. *Stratonicæ'a*), a ruined city of Asia Minor, 55 miles S.E. of Ayasoolook (anc. *Eph'esus*). It has extensive remains, including a vast temple and a theatre.

Eskee Kroom, a town of Russia. See Star-Krüm.

Eskee Sara, ĕs'kee så'rå, or **Eski Saghra,** ĕs'kee så'grå, a town of Eastern Roumelia, on the S. slope of the Balkan Mountains, 50 miles N.E. of Philippopolis, and 90 miles W. of Boorghas. Pop. 20,000 (?). It is finely situated, and has manufactures of carpets and leather. Near it are hot mineral baths.

Eskee (or **Eski**) **Shehr,** ĕs'kee shĕhr (anc. *Dorylæ'um?*), a town of Asia Minor, 27 miles E.N.E. of Kutaieh.

Eskee Stambool, or **Eski Stamboul,** ĕs'kee ståmbool', is the ancient Alexandria Troas (which see).

Esker, a river of Bulgaria. See Isker.

Eski, a Turkish prefix. See Eskee.

Eskilstuna, ĕs-kil-stoo'nå, a town of Sweden, 57 miles W. of Stockholm, on the Hjelmar. It is the seat of iron-, steel-, and copper-works, and manufactures hardware, cutlery, needles, firearms, &c. Pop. 5201.

Eskilup, a town of Asia Minor. See Iskelib.

Eskimos. See Esquimaux.

Esk'ridge, a post-office of Wabaunsee co., Kansas, about 30 miles W.S.W. of Topeka.

Eskridge, a station in Montgomery co., Miss., on the

New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 16 miles S. of Grenada.

Esla, ĕs'lå, a river of Spain, rises in the N. part of Leon, S. of the mountains of Asturias, flows S.S.W., and joins the Douro about 15 miles below Zamora. Length, 152 miles.

Es'men, a township of Livingston co., Ill. Pop. 917.

Esmeralda, ĕs-mà-rål'då, sometimes written **Esmerelda,** a river of South America, in Ecuador, rises near Quito, flows N.W., and enters the Pacific in lat. 0° 58′ N., lon. 79° 40′ W. Length, 110 miles. At its mouth is the town of Esmeraldas.

Esmeralda, a mission settlement of Venezuela, on the Orinoco, 16 miles E. of its bifurcation.

Esmeral'da, a large county in the W. part of Nevada, borders on California. It is partly traversed by Walker River, and contains Walker Lake, which has no outlet. The surface is partly mountainous and partly consists of arid plains, in which timber is scarce. The soil, which requires irrigation to render it fertile, produces some wheat and barley. The inhabitants are mostly employed in mining. This county has gold- and silver-mines, the annual product of which sometimes reaches nearly $500,000. Capital, Aurora. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,174,242. Pop. in 1870, 1553, of whom 1065 were natives and 488 were foreigners; in 1875, 1288.

Esmeraldas, ĕs-mà-rål'dås, a maritime town of Ecuador, capital of a province, 95 miles N.W. of Quito, at the mouth of the Esmeralda. Lat. 1° N.; lon. 79° 35′ W.

Esmeraldas, a maritime province of Ecuador, in the northwest. Area, 7439 square miles. Capital, Esmeraldas. It is by far the smallest province in the republic. Pop. 9183.

Esmeralda, Serra, sĕʀ'ʀå ĕs-mà-rål'då, a mountain-chain of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, between the Doce and Belmonte Rivers. Lat. 18° 30′ S. Length, from W. to E., about 170 miles.

Es'mok, a frontier city of Southwest China, province of Yun-Nan. It is walled and garrisoned by Chinese soldiers, and traversed by merchants' caravans in the trade between China, Siam, and Burmah.

Esneh, ĕs'nĕh, or **Esné,** ĕs'nå, written also **Isnè,** and **Esna** (Coptic, *'Sne; anc. Latop'olis*), a town of Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, 25 miles S. of Thebes. Lat. 25° 19′ 39″ N.; lon. 32° 34′ 30″ E. It is the entrepôt for the Sennaar caravans, and has manufactures of cotton shawls and pottery, a cotton-spinning factory, a Coptic monastery, and a trade with Abyssinia and the Soodan; but it is chiefly remarkable for its ruins, especially for those of a vast ancient temple. Pop. 7000.

Esneh, a province of Egypt, including a part of Nubia. Capital, Esné. Pop. 251,742.

Eso, å'so, an island of Dalmatia, 8 miles S.W. of Zara, in the Adriatic, between the islands of Isola Grossa and Ugliano. Length, 7 miles.

Es'ofe'a, a post-office of Vernon co., Wis.

E'som Hill, a post-village of Polk co., Ga., 10 miles W. of Cedar Town. It has 2 churches.

Eso'pus, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., in Esopus township, 1 or 2 miles W. of the Hudson River, about 6 miles S. of Rondout, and 80 miles N. of New York. It has several churches. The township is bounded on the N.W. by Rondout or Wallkill River, and contains a larger village, named Port Ewen. It has 11 churches, 2 woollen-factories, and a manufactory of cutlery. Total pop. 4528.

Eso'pus Creek, Ulster co., N.Y., runs first southeastward, then northeastward, and enters the Hudson River at Saugerties. It is nearly 65 miles long. Kingston is on this creek.

Esouan, a town of Egypt. See Asswan.

Espadacinta, ĕs-på-då-seen'tå, a fortified town of Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes, on the right bank of the Douro, 20 miles E. of Torre de Moncorvo.

Espagne, Espagnol. See Spain.

Espalion, ĕs'på'le-ôɴᵍ', a town of France, in Aveyron, on the Lot, 16 miles N.E. of Rodez. Pop. 2580.

España, Español. See Spain.

Española, the original Spanish name of Hayti.

Espardell, ĕs-par-dĕll', one of the Balearic Islands, in the Mediterranean, a little N. of Formentera, and between that island and Iviça. Lat. 38° 48′ N.; lon. 1° 25′ E.

Espar'nia, or **Shawnee'town,** a village of the Seminole Nation, Indian Territory, 90 miles from Eufaula Railroad Station. It has 3 stores, and a mission and manual labor school under the direction of Friends. Here is Shawneetown Post-Office.

Esparragosa de Lares, ĕs-paʀ-ʀå-go'så då lå'rĕs, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 80 miles E. of Badajos. Pop. 2778.

Esparraguera, ĕs-paʀ-ʀå-gå'rå, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 14 miles N.W. of Barcelona, on the Llobregat. Pop. 3087. It has numerous cloth-factories and paper-mills, and an annual fair.

Espartel, Cape, Morocco. See Cape Spartel.

Espejo, ĕs-på'ʜo, a town of Spain, 25 miles S.E. of Cordova, with the remains of a Moorish castle. Pop. 5420.

Espelette, ĕs'pẹh-lĕtt', a village of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 12 miles S. of Bayonne. Pop. 1541.

Espera, ĕs-på'rå, a town of Spain, 34 miles N.E. of Cadiz, on the Guadalete. Pop. 1822. It has linen-weaving.

Es'perance, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., in Esperance township, on Schoharie Creek, and on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 31 miles W. of Albany. It has 2 churches, a paper-mill, and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 1315.

Esperance, Quebec. See North Ham.

Esperance, Port, Tasmania. See Adamson's Harbor.

Esperan'za, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Miss.

Esperanza, ĕs-på-rån'zå, a German town of the Argentine Republic, province and 25 miles N. of Santa Fé.

Esperaza, ĕs'pẹh-rå'zå', a town of France, in Aude, 8 miles S. of Limoux, on the Aude. Pop. 1662.

Espichel, Cape, Portugal. See Cape Espichel.

Espiel, ĕs-pe-ĕl', a town of Spain, 25 miles N.W. of Cordova, near the left bank of the Guadiato. Pop. 2056.

Espierre, ĕs'pe-aiʀ', a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 8 miles S.S.E. of Courtrai.

Espinardo, ĕs-pe-naʀ'do, a town of Spain, province and 2 miles N.N.W. of Murcia.

Espinhaço, Serra do, sĕʀ'ʀå do ĕs-peen-yå'so, a mountain-chain of Brazil, province of Bahia, extends from near Bahia to the Uruguay. It is rich in diamond-mines.

Espinosa de los Monteros, ĕs-pe-no'så då loce mon-tå'roce, a town of Spain, 52 miles N. of Burgos.

Espirito Santo, ĕs-pĭr'e-to sån'to or ĕs-pee're-to sån'to, a maritime province of Brazil, between lat. 18° 30′ and 21° 20′ S., having N. the province of Bahia, and E. the Atlantic. Area, 17,030 square miles. Capital, Victoria. Pop. 82,137. The principal rivers are the Doce, which bounds it on the N., and the Parahiba do Sul, on the S.

Espirito Santo, or **Villa Velha d'Espirito Santo,** veel'lå vĕl'yå dĕs-pee're-to sån'to, the former capital of the above province, is situated on the S. shore of the Bay of Espirito Santo. Pop. 1000.

Espiritu Santo, ĕs-pĭr'e-too sån'to or ĕs-pee're-too sån'to, a village of Spain, in Badajos, 42 miles E. of Llerena.

Espiritu Santo, a town of Cuba, near the centre of the island, connected by railway to Remedios. Pop. 7000.

Espiritu Santo, the largest and westernmost of the New Hebrides Islands, in the Pacific. Lat. 15° S.; lon. 167° E. Length, 65 miles; breadth, 20 miles.

Espiritu Santo, an island in the Gulf of California, 30 miles N. of La Paz, is 13 miles long by 5 miles wide.

Espiritu Santo Bay, Florida. See Tampa Bay.

Espiritu Santo, Cape. See Cape Espiritu Santo.

Espita, ĕs-pee'tå, a town of Yucatan, 30 miles N. of Valladolid. Pop. 3000.

Espluga de Francoli, ĕs-ploo'gå då från-ko-lee', a town of Spain, 22 miles N.N.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 3471.

Esporlas, ĕs-poʀ'lås, a town of Majorca, 8 miles N.W. by N. of Palma. Pop. 1614.

Esposenda, ĕs-po-sĕn'då, a maritime town of Portugal, in Minho, at the mouth of the Cavado, 26 miles N. of Oporto. Pop. 1498.

Es'py, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., in Scott township, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, 2 miles E. of Bloomsburg. It has 2 churches, a bank, 2 planing-mills, and a manufactory of cement. Boats are built here.

Es'pyville, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., on the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, 47 miles S.S.W. of Erie, and 20 miles W. by S. of Meadville. It has 2 or 3 churches, a carriage-shop, a saw-mill, and 3 stores. Pop. about 300.

Esquehéries, ĕs'kå'ree', a town of France, in Aisne, 15 miles N.N.W. of Vervins. Pop. 2149.

Esquel-becq, ĕs'kĕl'bĕk', a village of France, in Nord, 12 miles by rail S. of Dunkerque. Pop. 1866.

Esquermes, ĕs'kaiʀm', a village of France, department of Nord, a suburb of Lille. Pop. 3731.

Es'ques'ing, or **Stew'art Town,** a post-village in Halton co., Ontario, 1½ miles from Georgetown. It contains flouring-, saw- and shingle-mills. Pop. 250.

Esquibien, ĕs'kee'bee-âɴg', a village of France, in Finistère, on the sea, 26 miles W. of Quimper. Pop. 2001.

Esquiera, ĕs-ke-å′rå, a village of Portugal, province of Beira, 22 miles N.E. of Aveiro. Pop. 2900.

Esquimalt, ĕs′ke-målt, a seaport of British Columbia, on Vancouver Island, on the Strait of Juan de Fuca, 65 miles from its entrance, and 3 miles S.W. of Victoria. The harbor of Esquimalt is very extensive, capable of receiving vessels of the largest class, and destined apparently to be, in connection with the Canada Pacific Railway, the future entrepôt of a national commerce. Esquimalt is the station of her Majesty's ships on this portion of the Pacific coast. Here are a navy-yard, a hospital, and other necessary buildings for the requirements of the squadron.

Esquimaux, ĕs′ke-mō or ĕs′ke-mōz, sometimes written **Eskimos** ("eaters of raw flesh"), the present inhabitants of Arctic America and Greenland, consisting of three principal stocks,—the Kalalits, better known by the name of Greenlanders; the Esquimaux proper, on the N. and E. coast of Labrador; and the Western Esquimaux, found along Hudson's Bay, the W. side of Baffin's Bay, the polar shores of America as far as the mouths of the Coppermine and Mackenzie Rivers, and both on the American and Asiatic sides of Behring's Strait. This last locality gives them the remarkable peculiarity of being the only aboriginal race common to the Old and the New World. Their physical peculiarities are a stunted stature (seldom exceeding five feet in height), flattened nose, projecting cheekbones, thick lips, eyes often oblique, and yellow and brownish skin. The dress of the men consists chiefly of a cloak of seal-skins, which reaches to the knees; and that of the women differs from it only in a few minute points. In summer they live in tents covered with the skins of reindeer and fallow-deer; in winter they may be said to burrow beneath the snow. Their chief dependence for food is on fishing, particularly on that of the seal. Their weapons are bows and arrows and spears or lances, generally pointed with stones or bones, but sometimes with copper. Their language consists of long compound words, and has regular though remarkable inflections: in grammatical structure, at least, it is American. In intellect they are by no means deficient, and the success of the Danish missionaries proves their capability of receiving Christianity, understanding its truths, and conforming to its precepts.

Esquimaux, ĕs′ke-mō, a group of islands on the E. coast of Labrador. Lat. 54° 35′ N.; lon. 56° 21′ W.

Esquimaux, an island and harbor in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the N. or Labrador coast, near the mouth of Esquimaux River, 30 miles W. of the Strait of Belle Isle.

Esquimaux Point, a post-village in Saguenay co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 163 miles from Gaspé Basin. Here are extensive fisheries. Pop. 862.

Esquimaux (or **St. Paul**) **River,** a large stream on the N. shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 30 miles W. of Blanc Sablon. Boats can ascend it for 5 miles. It is navigated by canoes for many miles inland, and abounds with salmon.

Esquina, ĕs‵kee′nå, a town of the Argentine Republic, province of Corrientes, near the Paraná, 150 miles above Bajada de Santa Fé. Pop. 1794.

Esquipulas, ĕs-ke-poo′lås, a town of Guatemala, 18 miles S. by E. of Chiquimula de la Sierra. Pop. 1800.

Esrom, ĕs′rom, a lake of Denmark, island of Seeland, 11 miles W. of Elsinore. Area, 8 square miles. Near its N. end is a small village of the same name.

Ess, ĕss, a cataract of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, 4¾ miles W. of Glendalough, formed by the Avonbeg River.

Essé, ĕs‵så′, a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 16 miles S.W. of Vitré. Pop. 1490.

Esseck, or **Essegg,** a town of Austria. See Eszek.

Essen, ĕs′sẹn, a town of Prussia, in the Rhine province, at the junction of several railways, 19 miles N.N.E. of Dusseldorf. It has extensive manufactures of steel and iron goods, artillery, machinery, fire-arms, steam-engines, vitriol, leather, woollen and linen goods, and coal-mines. It has an old Capuchin convent and a gymnasium, and is the seat of a mining board and a municipal court of justice. Pop. 54,790, or, with close suburbs, 76,450.

Essen, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 13 miles E.N.E. of Osnaburg. Pop. 860.

Essen, a village of Oldenburg, 31 miles S.S.W. of the town of Oldenburg. Pop. 564.

Es′sendon, a village of Bourke co., Victoria, Australia, on the Moonee Ponds, 5 miles N.N.W. of Melbourne. Pop., with Flemington, 2456.

Essequibo, ĕs-sẹh-kee′bo (more properly **Essequebo,** ĕs‵så-kå′bo), the principal river of British Guiana, in South America, enters the Atlantic in the N.W. part of that colony, by an estuary 20 miles in width, in lat. 7° N., lon. 58° 40′ W., after a course of at least 450 miles. Affluents, the Rupununy, Massaroony, and Cuyuni. It abounds with islands, and in its estuary are three or four of considerable size. About 60 miles from its mouth are the Falls of Etabally.

Essequibo, the westernmost county of British Guiana, has a sea-front of 120 miles from the river Barima on the W. to Boerasirie Creek on the E. Pop. 35,122.

Es′sex, a county of England, having N. the counties of Cambridge and Suffolk, E. the North Sea, S. the Thames, and W. Middlesex and Herts. Area, 1649 square miles. The surface towards the Thames and the sea is flat, marshy, and much broken into peninsulas and islands; in the centre and N. it is beautifully diversified and richly wooded. Principal rivers, the Thames, Lea, Stour, Roding, Crouch, Colne, Chelmer, and Blackwater. The soil is mostly a fertile loam. The climate on the coast is damp, and produces agues; in other parts it is clear and healthy, less rain falling than perhaps in any other English county. The farming is ranked among the best in England. The quality of the Essex wheat is very superior. Besides the usual crops, teasels, saffron, caraway, and hops are largely grown. Great numbers of calves are fattened for the London market, and the butter is of fine quality. The stock of sheep is large. Chief towns, Chelmsford (the capital), Colchester, Maldon, and Harwich. Pop. 466,436. Essex was the name of a kingdom of the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy, comprising the county of Essex and parts of the counties of Middlesex and Hertfordshire.

Es′sex, the northeasternmost county of Massachusetts, has an area of about 520 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the S.E. by Massachusetts Bay, and is intersected by the Merrimac and Ipswich Rivers. Its outline is indented by many bays and inlets, which afford good harbors. The surface is uneven, and in some parts is rugged and rocky. Among its forest trees are the ash, white oak, hickory, and elm. The soil produces hay, potatoes, Indian corn, &c. The prosperity of this county is derived chiefly from manufactures of boots and shoes, cotton goods, woollen goods, and various other articles, the value of boots and shoes produced per annum sometimes amounting to nearly $30,000,000, and of cotton goods to over $10,000,000. Several quarries of fine granite, or syenite, have been opened in this county. It contains the cities of Salem, Gloucester, Lawrence, Lynn, Haverhill, and Newburyport. Essex co. is traversed by the Boston & Maine Railroad, the Danvers & Newburyport Railroad, the Eastern Railroad, the Salem & Lowell Railroad, and other short lines. Capitals, Salem, Newburyport, and Lawrence. Valuation of real and personal estate, $214,438.507. Pop. in 1870, 200,843, of whom 157,065 were Americans; in 1875, 223,342.

Essex, a county in the N.E. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 150 square miles. It is bounded on the N., the E., and the W. by the Passaic River, which affords water-power, and on the S.E. by Newark Bay. The surface is partly level, and is diversified by two high ridges, called First and Second Mountains. The soil in some parts is fertile, and produces hay, Indian corn, &c. This county has important manufactures of hats and caps, trunks, jewelry, and other articles. It is intersected by the Morris & Essex Railroad, the Paterson & Newark Railroad, and the New Jersey Railroad. Capital, Newark. Valuation of real and personal estate, $160,269,082. This is the most populous and wealthy county of the state. Pop. in 1870, 143,839, of whom 97,504 were Americans.

Essex, a county in the N.E. part of New York, has an area of about 1800 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Champlain, and is drained by the Hudson River, which rises in this county, and by the Au Sable River. The surface is diversified with numerous lakes, extensive forests, and the grand mountain-scenery of the Adirondacks. Near the middle of the county rises Mount Marcy, which is the highest mountain in the state. The soil is partly fertile. Oats, hay, butter, wool, and potatoes are the staple products. This county has abundance of granite, Trenton limestone, and magnetic iron ore, and extensive iron-works. It is intersected by the New York & Canada Railroad. Capital, Elizabethtown. "Hypersthene," says Emmons, "is by far the most extensive and important rock in Essex co." Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,262,516. Pop. in 1870, 29,042, of whom 24,409 were Americans; in 1875, 34,474. This county contains about 100 lakes, mostly long and narrow. The names of the largest are Placid, Schroon, Paradox, and Sanford.

Essex, a county forming the N.E. extremity of Vermont, bordering on Canada, has an area of about 650 square miles.

It is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River, and is drained by the Clyde, Moose, and Nulhegan Rivers. The surface is mountainous, and mostly covered with forests of sugar-maple and other trees. The soil is not very fertile. Lumber, hay, oats, butter, and potatoes are the staple products of the county, which is intersected by the Grand Trunk Railway. Capital, Guildhall. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,537,927. Pop. in 1870, 6811, of whom 5412 were Americans.

Essex, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 270 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Rappahannock River, which is here navigable. The surface is partly uneven, and more than one-third of it is covered with forests. The soil is sandy, and produces Indian corn, wheat, and grass. Capital, Tappahannock. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,199,761. Pop. in 1870, 9927, of whom 9915 were Americans.

Essex, a county of Ontario, situated between Lakes St. Clair and Huron. Area, 235 square miles. It is traversed by the Great Western and Canada Southern Railways. Capital, Sandwich. Pop. 32,697.

Essex, a post-village of Essex township, Middlesex co., Conn., on the west bank of the Connecticut River, 7 miles from its mouth, and on the Connecticut Valley Railroad, about 30 miles E. of New Haven. It has 5 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, an academy, and manufactures of ivory goods, bone goods, cotton wadding, emery-wheels, &c. Pop. of the township, 1669. It contains a village named Centre Brook.

Essex, a township of Kankakee co., Ill. Pop. 990.

Essex, a township of Stark co., Ill. Pop., including that of Wyoming, 1538.

Essex, a township of Porter co., Ind. Pop. 228.

Essex, a post-village of Page co., Iowa, in Pierce township, on the Nishnabatona River, and on the railroad between Red Oak and Nebraska City, 13 miles S. of Red Oak. It has a bank, 2 drug-stores, and 3 dry-goods stores. Pop. about 300.

Essex, a post-village and township of Essex co., Mass., on the sea-coast, 25 miles N.N.E. of Boston, and at the terminus of a branch of the Eastern Railroad. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and a shoe-factory. The principal business of Essex is building vessels for the fisheries. Rufus Choate was born here in 1799. Pop. 1713.

Essex, a hamlet of Clinton co., Mich., in Essex township, 27 miles N.N.W. of Lansing. Pop. of township, 1513.

Essex, a post-village of Stoddard co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad (Cairo division), 30 miles E. of Poplar Bluff. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Essex, a station in Essex co., N.J., on the Paterson, Newark & New York Railroad, 3 miles N. of Newark.

Essex, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., on Lake Champlain, in a township of its own name, about 30 miles S. of Plattsburg. It has 3 or 4 churches, a graded school, a money-order post-office, and manufactures of blinds and doors. Pop. about 650; of the township, 1782.

Essex, or **Essex Centre,** a post-village of Chittenden co., Vt., in Essex township, on the Burlington & Lamoille Railroad, 8 miles E. of Burlington. It has 4 churches and a classical institute. The name of its post-office is Essex. The township is bounded on the S. by the Winooski River, contains another village, named Essex Junction, and has manufactures of paper, cheese, lumber, flour, &c. Pop. of the township, 2022.

Essex Falls, a station in Essex co., Mass., on the Wenham & Essex Branch of the Eastern Railroad, ½ mile from the terminus at Essex.

Essex Junction, a post-village in Essex township, Chittenden co., Vt., on the Winooski River, and on the Burlington & Lamoille Railroad, at the junction of two divisions of the Central Vermont Railroad (from St. Albans to White River, and from Essex Junction to Burlington, Rutland, &c.), 8 miles E. of Burlington. It has a church, a graded school, a paper-mill, and manufactures of bricks, lumber, &c.

Es'sexville, a post-village of Bay co., Mich., in Hampton township, on the Saginaw River, at its mouth, 2 miles by street-railway from Bay City. It has a church, 2 lumber-mills, and a manufactory of salt. Pop. about 300.

Es Sham, the Arabic for Syria.

Es'sington, Northern Australia. See Port Essington.

Es Siout, a town of Upper Egypt. See Sioot.

Essling, ěss'ling, a village of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 7 miles E. of Vienna. Pop. 380. Between this village and Aspern was fought a sanguinary battle by the French and Austrians on the 21st and 22d of May, 1809. Both villages were at that time destroyed, but have since been rebuilt.

Esslingen, ěss'ling-ẹn, a town of Würtemberg, on the Neckar, 7 miles by rail E.S.E. of Stuttgart. It is enclosed by walls and ill built; principal edifices, an old castle on a height, and a handsome town hall. It has a richly-endowed hospital, 2 fine old churches, a deaf-mute school, various seminaries, and manufactures of woollen and cotton cloths and yarn, lacquered tinwares, locomotives, wines, glue, and paper. Pop. 15,701.

Essonne, ěs`sonn', a river of France, departments of Loiret and Seine-et-Oise, rises 12 miles N.E. of Orleans, and, after a N. course of 45 miles, joins the Seine at Corbeil.

Essonnes, ěs`sonn', a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the Essonnes, ½ mile S.W. of Corbeil. It has flour- and fulling-mills, manufactures of linen, &c. Pop. 3869.

Es Souan, a town of Upper Egypt. See Asswan.

Essoyes, ěs`swå', a town of France, in Aude, 10 miles S.E. of Bar-sur-Seine. Pop. 1693.

Estados Unidos, the Spanish for the United States.

Estagel, ěs`tå`zhěl', a town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Agly, 13 miles W.N.W. of Perpignan. It was the birthplace of Arago. Pop. 2678.

Estaires, ěs`tair', a town of France, in Nord, on the Lys, 13 miles W. of Lille. Pop. 3444.

Estambruges, Belgium. See Stambruges.

Estampes, a town of France. See Etampes.

Estancia, ěs-tån'se-å, a town of Brazil, 25 miles S.W. of Sergipe, on the Piauhy. Pop. 3000.

Estaples, a town of France. See Etaples.

Estarac, ěs`tå`råk', an old subdivision of France, in Guienne, now included in the departments of Gers and Hautes-Pyrénées. Mirande was the capital.

Estarreja, ěs-tar-rå'zhå, a town of Portugal, in Douro, on the Antuã, 23 miles from Oporto. Pop. 2629.

Estavayer, or **Estavayé,** ěs`tå`vå`yå' (Ger. *Staeffis*, stěf'fis), a town of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles W.N.W. of Freyburg, on the E. shore of Lake Neufchâtel. P. 1438.

Este, ěs'tẹh, a river of Prussia, in Hanover, joins the Elbe 7 miles W. of Altona, after a course of 26 miles.

Este, ěs'tå (anc. *Ates'te*), a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 17 miles S.S.W. of Padua. It has manufactures of saltpetre, whetstones, silk, linens, and fine earthenware. It is picturesquely situated and well built; its houses are supported on arches, and it has a church and leaning tower in the Romanesque style. The Rocca, or castle, near the town, was a fine feudal fortress, the seat of the historic Este family. Pop. 10,600.

Esteina, es-tī'nạ, a post-office or hamlet of Saunders co., Neb., near the Platte River, about 30 miles W. of Omaha.

Estella, ěs-těl'yå (anc. *Al'ba?*), a town of Spain, 26 miles S.W. of Pamplona. It has an old castle, several churches and convents, a hospital, college, school of music, and manufactures of woollens. Pop. 5593.

Estella, Michigan. See Sumner.

Es'tell Flats, a post-office of Carter co., Ky.

Estell Springs, Tenn. See Estill Springs.

Es'telville, a post-hamlet of Atlantic co., N.J., on Great Egg Harbor River, 5 miles S. of May's Landing. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Es'tep, a post-office of Johnson co., Ark.

Estepa, ěs-tå'på (anc. *Asta'pa*), a town of Spain, 54 miles E. by S. of Seville. It has manufactures of oil and cloth. Pop. 8133.

Estepona, ěs-tå-po'nå, a town of Spain, 41 miles S.W. of Malaga, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 9316. Chief industries, fishing, linen-weaving, and manufactures of leather.

Esterhazy, ěs'tẹr-hå`zee, or **Eszterhaz** (Hun. *Eszterhaz*, ěs`těr`håz'), a village of Lower Hungary, near the S.E. extremity of the Neusiedl Lake, 41 miles W.S.W. of Presburg. Pop. 400. Here is a magnificent palace of Prince Esterhazy, surrounded by a noble park.

Es'tes Brook, a post-office of Mille Lacs co., Minn.

Es'tes Park, a post-office of Larimer co., Colorado, is at the N.E. base of Long's Peak, and 30 miles W. of Longmont. Here is a natural park.

Est'her, a village of Montgomery co., Ill., in East Fork township, 8 miles E. of Hillsborough. It has 2 churches.

Est'herville, a post-village, capital of Emmett co., Iowa, on the West Fork of the Des Moines River, and in Estherville township, about 80 miles N.N.W. of Fort Dodge. It has a bank, a graded school, a newspaper office, and a flour-mill. Pop. 168; of the township, 381.

Esthonia, ěs-tho'ne-å, or **Revel,** rěv'ěl (Ger. *Esthland*, ěst'lånt), a government of Russia, one of the Baltic provinces, between lat. 58° 15' and 59° 40' N. and lon. 22° 10' and 28° 5' E., having E. the government of St. Petersburg,

S. Livonia and Lake Peïpus, N. the Gulf of Finland, and W. the Baltic, in which it comprises the islands of Dagöe, Worms, &c. Area, 7187 square miles. Surface generally flat; shores rocky. Principal rivers, the Narova, Loksa, and Keyel, all flowing N. Climate humid; soil sandy or marshy, about two-thirds of it covered with pine forests, or unproductive. More corn is, however, raised than is required for home consumption; besides flax, hemp, hops, and tobacco. Many cattle are reared, and the fisheries are important. Except distilling, the manufactures are almost wholly domestic. The principal exports are corn, spirits, salt fish, and hides. Principal imports, herrings and salt. The inhabitants are mostly of Finnish race, and Protestants, speaking the Esthonian language; but the aristocracy are German in race and language. Principal towns, Revel, the capital, Hapsal, Weissenstein, and Wesenberg. Pop. 322,668, of whom 30,000 are Germans.

Es'til, a post-office of Washington co., Miss.

Es'till, a county in the E. central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 320 square miles. It is intersected by the Kentucky River. The surface is hilly and mostly covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, and pork are the staple products. Bituminous coal and iron ore are found in it. Capital, Irvine. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,027,426. Pop. in 1870, 9198, of whom 9102 were Americans.

Estill, a post-office of Howard co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 5 miles N. of Boonville.

Estill's Fork, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala.

Es'till (or **Es'tell**) **Springs,** or **Spring Hill,** a post-village and watering-place of Franklin co., Tenn., on Elk River, and on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, 75 miles S.S.E. of Nashville. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a mineral spring.

Es'tillville, a post-village, capital of Scott co., Va., about 37 miles W. by S. from Abingdon. It has a newspaper office. Pop. 106.

Es'to, a post-office of Russell co., Ky.

Estocolmo, the Spanish for Stockholm.

Estrella, ĕs-trĕl'yå, a river of Costa Rica, enters the Pacific, after a S.W. course of 50 miles.

Estrella, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Antioquia, 5 miles S.W. of Medellin.

Estremadura, ĕs-trå-må-ᴅᴏᴏ'rå (Fr. *Estrémadure*, ĕs'-trå'må'düʀ'), an old province, now a captain-generalcy, in the S.W. of Spain, bounded N. by Leon, E. by New and Old Castile, S. by Andalusia, and W. by Portugal. It is now comprised in the provinces of Badajos and Caceres. Area, 15,705 square miles. On the N. it is bounded by the Sierras de Grados, de Bejar, and de Gata; on the S. by the Sierra de Constantina, a continuation of the Sierra Morena; and in the centre it is divided by the Sierras de Guadalupe and San Benito into two regions, the N. watered by the Tagus, and the S. by the Guadiana. Soil very fertile, but almost wholly devoted to pasturage. Agriculture is greatly neglected; much less corn, wine, flax, hemp, &c., is raised than is required for home consumption; and chestnuts form a large portion of the food of the inhabitants. Millions of sheep are driven hither to feed every winter; and vast herds of hogs, goats, and cattle are reared. Lead-, copper-, silver-, and iron-mines exist, but they are nearly all neglected; and manufactures are insignificant.——Adj. and inhab. Estremenian, ĕs-tre-mee'ne-ạn. The Spanish Estremeños, ĕs-trå-mån'yoce, is sometimes used by English writers to designate the inhabitants. Pop. 734,377.

Estremadura, ĕs-trå-må-doo'rå, a province of Portugal, on the Atlantic Ocean. Capital, Lisbon. Area, 6872 square miles. The Tagus divides it into two nearly equal parts, the N. of which is more mountainous than the S., but also more fertile. It is frequently visited by earthquakes. Principal products, wine, fruits, oil, honey, cork, sumach, and salt. Nearly sufficient corn is raised for home consumption. Few mines are wrought; and manufactures are unimportant. The province is subdivided into the districts of Lisbon, Leiria, and Santarem, and besides the cities of those names it comprises Setubal, Torres-Vedras, Thomar, and Cintra. Pop. 853,876.

Estremera, ĕs-trå-må'rå, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province and 32 miles E.S.E. of Madrid, near the Tagus. Pop. 1635.

Estremoz, ĕs-trå-mōze', sometimes written **Estremez,** a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 23 miles N.E. of Evora. It has a strong castle on an eminence, an arsenal and cavalry barracks, manufactures of earthenware, and a trade in hardwares. Near it are marble-quarries. Pop. 6646.

Estremoz, ĕs-trå-mōze', a town of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Norte, on the Lake of Guajiru, 16 miles N. of Natal, and 12 miles from the sea. Pop. about 1700.

Eswan, a town of Egypt. See Asswan.

Eszek, Esseck, ĕs'sĕk', or **Essegg,** ĕs'sĕg (Slavonic, *Oszik*, os'sik; anc. *Mur'sia*, or *Mur'sa*), one of the most strongly fortified towns of Austro-Hungary, the chief town of Slavonia, on the navigable river Drave, 13 miles from its confluence with the Danube, and on a railway. The modern fortress contains many massive buildings, including an arsenal and barracks, and is strengthened by additional works on the opposite bank of the Drave. Around it, beyond its glacis, are the upper, lower, and new towns, in which last most of the trade is conducted. Eszek has a town house, a gymnasium, a normal school, manufactures of silk, and fairs for corn, cattle, and hides. Pop. 17,247.

Eszterhaz, a village of Hungary. See Esterhazy.

Étables, å'tåb'l', a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, on the English Channel, 8 miles N.N.W. of Saint-Brieuc. Pop. of commune, 2961.

E'tah, a district of the Agra division, British India. Lat. 27° 20' 30"–28° 1' N.; lon. 78° 29'–79° 20' E. It is an alluvial region. Cotton, grain, opium, and indigo are leading products. Area, 1512 square miles. Capital, Etah. Pop. 703,845.

Etah, written also **Ita,** and **Eytah,** ee'tå, a town of India, capital of the above district, in a low region subject to floods, 50 miles N.E. of Agra. Pop. 6507.

Étain, å'tåɴᵍ', a town of France, in Meuse, on the Orne, 12 miles E.N.E. of Verdun. Pop. 2815. It has a communal college and manufactures of cottons.

Etale, å-tå'lẹh, a town of Belgium, in Luxembourg, 24 miles S.W. of Bastogne. Pop. 1600.

Étampes, å'tôᴍp', formerly **Estampes** (anc. *Stam'pæ?*), a town of France, Seine-et-Oise, 35 miles by rail S.S.W. of Paris. It has a Gothic church of the thirteenth century, the remains of a royal castle, numerous flour-mills, and manufactures of soap, hosiery, and linen thread. Pop. 7511.

Étang de Berre, å'tôɴᵍ' dẹh baiʀ, a vast lagoon of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, E. of the easternmost branch of the Rhone. It discharges itself into the sea by a passage called the Port-de-Bouc, and has extensive salt-works and eel-fisheries.

Étang de Thau, å'tôɴᵍ' dẹh tō, a lagoon of France, in Hérault, separated from the Mediterranean by the narrow tongue of land on which is the town of Cette, and communicating N.E. with the similar lagoon of Maguelonne. Length, 13 miles; average breadth, 3 miles. It is traversed by the Canal du Midi, affords an abundance of fish, and is frequented by flocks of aquatic birds.

Étang de Valcares, å'tôɴᵍ' dẹh vål'kaʀ', a salt lagoon of South France, in the delta of the Rhone.

Étang du Nord, å'tôɴᵍ' dü noʀ, a post-village in the western extremity of Grindstone Island, one of the Magdalen group, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 120 miles S.E. of Gaspé Basin. The inhabitants are of French descent.

Étaples, or **Estaples,** å'tåp'l' (anc. *Stap'ulæ?*), a seaport town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, on the Canche, near its mouth, 15 miles by rail S. of Boulogne. It has breweries and distilleries, and a trade in salt. Pop. 2741.

États-Unis, the French for the United States.

Etawah, ĕt'tå'wå, or **Etaweh,** ĕt'tå'wẹh, a district of India, division of Agra, in the Doab. Lat. 26° 21'–27° N.; lon. 78° 46'–79° 47' E. Area, 1691 square miles. Principal towns, Minpooree and Etawah.

Etawah, a town of British India, capital of the above district, on the Jumna, 63 miles S.E. of Agra, with remains of former grandeur. Pop. 30,549.

Etcheho'ma, a post-office of Jasper co., Miss.

Etchemin, ĕt'chẹ-min (Fr. pron. ĕtch'ẹh-måɴᵍ'), or **Echemin,** a river of Quebec, flowing from a lake of the same name, lat. 46° 21' N., lon. 70° 37' W. It falls into the St. Lawrence between 3 and 4 miles above the city of Quebec. Entire length, about 50 miles.

Etchen-Chai, the Turkish name of Xanthus.

Etch'etah, a post-office of Custer co., Montana, at the village of Sherman.

Etchmiadzin, a town of Armenia. See Echmiedzin.

Eted, å'tĕd', or **Eteta,** å'tå'tŏh', a village of Transylvania, 25 miles E.S.E. of Maros-Vasarhely. Pop. 1470.

Eten, å-tĕn', a town of Peru, province of Chiclayo, near the sea. Its port, an open roadstead, is the terminus of a railway to Lambayeque, 28 miles distant. It has an iron mole 2600 feet long, with steam cranes and launches for unlading ships; also machine-shops, foundries, and manufactories of hats and cigar-boxes. Pop. 3000.

Eth'el, a post-hamlet of Hall co., Ga., 6 miles N. of Gainesville. It has a church and an academy.

Ethiopia, e-the-o′pe-ạ (L. *Æthio′pia;* Gr. Αιθιοπια, *Aithiopia*), the name given by the ancient geographers to the countries S. of Egypt. It was often vaguely applied to the whole southern part of Africa from the Red Sea to the Atlantic, or, to speak more correctly, as far W. as the knowledge of the ancients extended. In its most exact political sense it seems to have denoted the kingdom of Meroë; but, with a wider application, it included also the kingdom of the Axomitæ, besides several other tribes,—the Troglodytes and the Ichthyophagi on the Red Sea, and the Blemmyes, Megabari, and Nubæ in the interior. The people of Ethiopia were of Semitic race, and spoke the Geez, a language allied to the Arabic. Their religion appears to have been similar to that of the Egyptians, though free from their grosser superstitions. Some traditions made Meroë the parent of Egyptian civilization, while others ascribed the civilization of Ethiopia to Egyptian colonization. So great was the power of the Ethiopians that more than once in its history Egypt was governed by Ethiopian kings, while the most powerful kings of Egypt do not seem at any time to have acquired a permanent hold upon Ethiopia. At present the name sometimes designates Abyssinia and its surroundings, and sometimes applies in a vague way to a much larger and indefinite region of Central Africa.——Adj. and inhab. ETHIOPIAN, e-the-o′pe-ạn.

Etive, a lake of Scotland. See LOCH ETIVE.

Etjou, ĕt-yoo′, a town of Japan, on the island of Kioo-Sioo, 65 miles N.E. of Nagasaki.

Etko, ĕt′ko, or **At′koo,** called also **Boheyret Atkoo,** a lagoon of Lower Egypt, 7 miles S.S.W. of Rosetta, 18 miles in length, and from 3 to 5 miles in breadth. It is separated from the Mediterranean by a narrow sand-bank, on which is the village of Etko, 14 miles E. of Abookeer.

Et′lah, a post-office and station of Franklin co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 70 miles W. of St. Louis, and near the Missouri River.

Etna, ĕt′nạ (L. *Æt′na;* Sicilian, *Mongibello,* mon-je-bĕl′lo; a corruption of the *Gibbel Uttamat,* or "mountain of fire," of the Saracens), a volcano in the N.E. of Sicily, near the coast, and within a short distance of Catania. The loftiest summit is in lat. 37° 43′ 31″ N., lon. 15° E., and is 10,874 feet above sea-level. The base covers an area of nearly 90 miles in circumference, and is almost encircled by the rivers Alcantara and Giaretta, the sea marking its limits on the E. The dimensions of the crater have been variously stated, the circumference from 2½ miles to 4 miles, and the depth from 600 to 800 feet; but the height of the cone, the diameter of the crater, and its depth, are liable to constant change. Although, when viewed from a distance, Etna presents a very symmetrical cone, it is found, on a nearer approach, to have an exceedingly diversified surface and to be studded on its flanks by numerous minor cones. When viewed from above, these present one of the most striking scenes imaginable, being arranged in beautiful picturesque groups and richly clothed with wood,—those in the higher parts with lofty pines, and those at lower elevations with chestnuts, oaks, beech, and holm. The great terminating cone, at the summit of which is the principal crater or opening, which is continually throwing out sulphurous vapors, rises from an irregular plain 9 miles in circumference and about 1100 feet below the culminating point. The interior of this crater is incrusted with sulphur and salts to the depth of about 100 yards. The bottom of the crater is level and tolerably hard, though, from being composed of loose cinders, the feet sink in in some places. About 80 eruptions of Etna are recorded in history; the more remarkable ones of later periods are those of 1792, 1811, 1819, 1832, 1843, 1865, and 1874. The eruption of 1792 continued for a whole year; the streams of lava which flowed from the mountain on that occasion were often 30 feet high while in their fluid state. In that of 1832, numerous fiery mouths opened in the sides of the mountain, from which, in the midst of violent explosions and tremendous discharges of ashes and cinders, issued a stream of lava 18 miles in length, 1 mile broad, and 30 feet high. In 1669 one of these burning streams of molten matter overtopped the ramparts of Catania, 60 feet in height, and fell in a fiery cascade into the city, a part of which it destroyed; and the solid lava may still be seen curling over the top of the rampart, like a cascade in the act of falling. At the foot of the crater of Mount Etna, 9652 feet above the sea, is a building, called the English House. This house is covered with snow till the middle of June, and fresh snow falls on it in August.——Adj. ETNEAN, ĕt-nee′ạn (L. ÆTNÆ′US).

Et′na, or **Etna Mills,** a post-village of Siskiyou co., Cal., 97 miles N. of Redding. It has 2 churches and 2 flour-mills. The name of its post-office is Etna Mills.

Etna, a post-village of Coles co., Ill., on the Chicago division of the Illinois Central Railroad, 180 miles S. by W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches.

Etna, a township of Kosciusko co., Ind. Pop. 1007. It contains Etna Green.

Etna, a township of Whitley co., Ind. Pop. 429. It contains the village of Hecla.

Etna, a township of Hardin co., Iowa. Pop. 854, exclusive of Ackley and Abbott.

Etna, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Etna township, on the Maine Central Railroad, 18 miles W. of Bangor. It has a church. The township has manufactures of carriages and cheese. Pop. of the township, 844.

Etna, a post-hamlet of Fillmore co., Minn., about 32 miles S. of Rochester. It has a church.

Etna, a post-village of Scotland co., Mo., about 32 miles W. of Keokuk, Iowa. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a steam saw-mill.

Etna, a post-office of Bergen co., N.J.

Etna, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., in Dryden township, on Fall Creek, and on the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Ithaca. It has 2 churches, a union school, a foundry, a machine-shop, a planing-mill, and a furniture-factory. Pop. 230.

Etna, a post-village of Licking co., O., in Etna township, 2 miles from Pataskala Station, and 17 miles E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches, a carriage-shop, a broom-factory, &c. Pop. 258; of the township, 1224.

Etna, a post-borough in Shaler township, Alleghany co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, and on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 2 miles N. of Pittsburg, and 5 miles above Alleghany City. It has 4 churches, a public hall, 5 hotels, a large blast-furnace, a rolling-mill, and gas-pipe-works, in which natural gas is used as a fuel. Pop. in 1870, 1447; in 1878, about 2400.

Etna, a post-office of Decatur co., Tenn.

Etna, a post-village of Smith co., Tex., 14 miles N. of Jacksonville Station. It has 3 churches and a steam mill.

Etna, a post-hamlet of Lafayette co., Wis., 3 miles from Benton Station, and about 18 miles E.N.E. of Dubuque, Iowa. It has a flour-mill. Lead is found here in magnesian limestone. Pop. 50.

Etna Centre, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me.

Etna Furnace, a station in Lawrence co., O., on a branch of the Iron Railroad, 10 miles by rail from Ironton.

Etna Green, a post-village of Kosciusko co., Ind., in Etna township, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 50 miles W.N.W. of Fort Wayne. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 397.

Etna Mills, a post-office of California. See ETNA.

Etna Mills, a post-office of King William co., Va.

Etna Station, in Lawrence co., O., is on the Iron Railroad, 9 miles N. of Ironton, and at the junction of the branch leading to Ellison.

Étoile, à′twâl′, or **L'Étoile,** là′twâl′, a town of France, in Drôme, 7 miles by rail S. of Valence. Pop. 946.

Etolia, a district of Greece. See ÆTOLIA.

Etolin Harbor, Alaska. See FORT WRANGELL.

E′ton, a town of England, co. of Bucks, on the right bank of the Thames, opposite Windsor, with which it is connected by a handsome bridge. The town is famous for its college, founded by King Henry VI. in 1446, and now a favorite seat of preliminary instruction for the sons of the nobility and gentry. Pop. 2806.

Etoni′ah, a post-office and settlement of Putnam co., Fla., 20 miles N.W. of Palatka. It has a church. Oranges, lemons, pine-apples, and bananas flourish here.

Et′owah (generally called hi′to-wạ, and formerly written **Hightower**), a river of Georgia, rises in Lumpkin co., and runs southwestward through Dawson and Cherokee cos. It flows nearly northwestward through Bartow co., and unites with the Oostenaula River at Rome to form the Coosa. Its length is estimated at 150 miles. Gold is found near this river.

Etowah, a county in the N.E. part of Alabama, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is intersected by the Coosa River, and also drained by Wills Creek. The surface is diversified by hills, valleys, and extensive forests; the soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, cotton, wheat, and pork are the staple products. It is traversed by the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad. Capital, Gadsden. This county was formed in 1866 of parts of Blount, Calhoun, Cherokee, and De Kalb cos. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,168,222. Pop. in 1870, 10,109, of whom 10,060 were Americans.

Etowah, a station in Bartow co., Ga., on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, 46 miles N.W. of Atlanta.

Étretat, å‘trẹh-tå′, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the English Channel, 16 miles N.N.E. of Havre. Pop. 1976.

Etruria, e-troo′re-å, in ancient times one of the most important countries of Italy, now forms the greater part of Tuscany and a portion of Umbria. The name was restored by Napoleon, who, in 1801, formed of the grand duchy of Tuscany the kingdom of Etruria, which was united to the French Empire in 1807. (See TUSCANY.)——Adj. and inhab. ETRU′RIAN and ETRUS′CAN.

Etru′ria, a hamlet of England, co. of Stafford, 1½ miles N.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyme. Here were the manufactures of Wedgwood, the great improver of English pottery.

Etruria, a township of Halifax co., N.C. Pop. 2938.

Etsch, the German name of the river ADIGE.

Etsed, or **Ecsed,** ĕtch‘ĕd′, a village of Hungary, co. of Heves, about 5 miles from Gyöngyös. Pop. 1900.

Etsed, or **Ecsed,** a village of Hungary, 24 miles W.N.W. of Szathmar-Nemeth, on the Kraszna. Pop. 1300.

Etska, a village of Hungary. See ECSKA.

Et′ta Jane, a post-hamlet of Union co., S.C., 14 miles S. of Gaffney's Station. It has a church and an academy.

Et′taville, a post-office of Crawford co., Ga.

Ettelbrück, ĕt′tẹl-brük‘, a village of Luxemburg, at a railway junction, 3 miles S.W. of Diekirch. Pop. 2879.

Etten, ĕt′tẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 6 miles by rail W.S.W. of Breda. Pop. 1100.

Ettenheim, ĕt′tẹn-hīme‘, a town of Baden, 18 miles by rail N. of Freiburg. Pop. 2799.

Et′ter, a post-hamlet of Dakota co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Hastings. Pop. about 100. Here are several lakes.

Etters, York co., Pa. See GOLDSBOROUGH.

Et′tieville, a post-hamlet of Gentry co., Mo., 20 miles N.W. of Pattonsburg.

Ettisweil, ĕt′tis-wīl‘, a village of Switzerland, canton and 16 miles W.N.W. of Lucerne, on the Roth. Pop. 945.

Ettlingen, ĕtt′ling-ẹn, a town of Baden, 4½ miles by rail S. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 5288. It has gunpowder-, paper-, and cotton-mills.

Et′trick, a river of Scotland, joining the Tweed, after a course of 24 miles, 2 miles below Selkirk.

Ettrick, a mountainous parish of Scotland, near the head-waters of the Ettrick River, co. and 17 miles S.W. of Selkirk. Hogg, "the Ettrick Shepherd," was born and spent the greater part of his life in this parish.

Et′trick, a post-hamlet of Trempealeau co., Wis., in Ettrick township, on Beaver Creek, 12 miles S. of Blair Railroad Station, and about 25 miles N. of La Crosse. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1515.

Et′trick For′est, a beautiful pastoral tract of Scotland, watered by the Ettrick and its tributaries. It formed originally a part of the Great Caledonian Forest, and now is almost coextensive with the county of Selkirk.

Et′trick-Pen, a mountain of Scotland, near the source of the Ettrick River. Height, 2200 feet.

Ettyek, ĕtt‘yĕk′, a village of Hungary, co. of Stuhlweissenburg, 12 miles from Martonvasar. Pop. 2236.

Etymandrus, or **Etymander.** See HELMUND.

Eu, ŭh (L. *Auga* or *Augium*), a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Bresle, near the English Channel, 3 miles by rail S.E. of Le Treport, and 17 miles N.N.E. of Dieppe. In its parish church, with a crypt, are many effigies of the Artois family, Counts of Eu. The Château d'Eu contains the finest collection of historical portraits in France, and is surrounded by a park and extensive gardens. The forest of Eu extends for a considerable distance to the E. and S. Pop. 4169.

Euba, oi′bå, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, near Thum. Pop. 1903.

Euba (yu′bạ) **Mills,** a hamlet of Essex co., N.Y., 15 miles N.W. of Port Henry. It has a saw-mill, and 4 large kilns for charcoal.

Eubanks, yu′banks, a post-office of Columbia co., Ga.

Eubanks, a post-office and station of Adams co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 7 miles E. of Quincy.

Eubank's Mills, a post-office of Johnson co., Ark.

Eubank's Station, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

Eubœa, yu-bee′ạ, or **Neg′ropont** (Turkish, *Eg′ripo*‘ or *Eg′ripos*‘; L. *Eubœ′a*; Fr. *Eubée,* ŭh‘bå′; It. *Negroponte,* nå‘gro-pon′tå; Gr. Ευβοια), the largest island of the kingdom of Greece, of which it forms a nome, in the Ægean Sea, lying along the coast of Bœotia and Attica, between lat. 37° 56′ and 39° 2′ N. and lon. 22° 40′ and 24° 40′ E., separated from the mainland by the channel of Eubœa (see EURIPUS), crossed by a bridge at its narrowest point. Its length is 115 miles, and its greatest breadth 33 miles. The surface is mountainous, but very fertile. The highest mountains are Delphi, near the centre, on the northern coast, 6259 feet high, Kandili, 4337; and St. Elias, between 4000 and 5000 feet high. The principal products are corn, wine, cotton, wool, pitch, and turpentine. Many cattle, sheep, and goats are reared. The principal towns are Chalcis, capital of the northern division (Eubœa), and Karystó, the chief town of the southern division. Mineral products, lignite and chrome ores, black marble, magnesia, &c. Pop. of nome, which includes several smaller islands, 82,541.——Adj. and inhab. EUBŒAN, yu-bee′ạn.

Euchee, yu′chee, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., Tenn., 15 miles N.W. of Sweetwater. It has manufactures of iron and wool.

Euchee Anna, or **Uchee Anna,** yu′chee an′nạ, a post-village, capital of Walton co., Fla., about 115 miles W. of Tallahassee. It has a church, an academy, and a lumber-mill.

Euchee (or **Uchee**) **Creek,** Alabama, runs E. through Russell co., and enters the Chattahoochee.

Euclid, yu′klid, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Clay township, near the Oneida River, about 11 miles N.N.W. of Syracuse. It has 2 churches, a cigar-factory, a steam saw-mill, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 138.

Euclid, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., O., in Euclid township, near Euclid Station on the Lake Shore Railroad, 10 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland, with which it is connected by a dummy railroad. It has 2 churches and a basket-factory. The township is bounded on the N.W. by Lake Erie. It has several stone-quarries, and contains Nottingham. Pop. 2188.

Eucut′ta, a post-office of Wayne co., Miss.

Eudokeef (yu‘do-keef′) or **Fog′gy Islands,** Alaska, a group of small islands in the Pacific, off the S.E. coast of Aliaska, a part of the group of Seven Islands.

Eudo′ra, a village of Chicot co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, 100 miles above Vicksburg. It has 2 churches.

Eudora, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Ga., 14 miles S. of Covington.

Eudora, a post-village of Douglas co., Kansas, in Eudora township, on the S. bank of the Kansas River, at the mouth of the Wakarusa, 8 miles E. of Lawrence, on the Kansas City, Topeka & Western Railroad. It has 4 churches, a flour-mill, and a graded school. Pop. of township, 1782.

Eudora, a post-village of De Soto co., Miss., 9 miles W. of Hernando. It has 3 churches.

Eudora, a post-office of Nodaway co., Mo.

Euerdorf, oi′ẹr-dorf‘, a town of Bavaria, on the Saale, 29 miles N.N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1087.

Eufaula, yu-faw′lạ, a city of Barbour co., Ala., on the W. bank of the Chattahoochee River, about 50 miles S. of Columbus, Ga., and 80 miles E.S.E. of Montgomery. Large steamboats can ascend the river to this point at all seasons. It is a terminus of the Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad, and of the Southwestern Georgia Railroad, which connects here with the Vicksburg & Brunswick Railroad. It has 7 churches, a public hall, a female college, 4 banking-houses, 3 hotels, and manufactures of carriages and furniture. A tri-weekly and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. About 30,000 bales of cotton are shipped here annually. Pop. about 5000.

Eufaula, a post-village of the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, and a station on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 123 miles N. of Denison. It has 4 general stores, the Asbury Mission (Methodist), and Muskogee Institute.

Eufemia, a town of Italy. See SANTA EUFEMIA.

Euganean (yu-gå′ne-ạn) **Hills,** a low range of Northern Italy, 9 miles S.W. of Padua, extending for about 10 miles from N.W. to S.E., and containing many fossil remains, and hot springs resorted to for bathing.

Eugene, yu-jeen′, a post-village of Knox co., Ill., in Elba and Truro townships, about 30 miles W.N.W. of Peoria. It has a church and a bank.

Eugene, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ind., in Eugene township, on the Vermilion River, and on the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad, 18 miles S.E. of Danville, Ill., and 37 miles N. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, and manufactures of flour and woollen goods. Pop. 347; of the township, 1396.

Eugene, a post-village of Ringgold co., Iowa, 12 miles S. of Afton, and about 65 miles S.S.W. of Des Moines. It has a church.

Eugene City, a post-village, capital of Lane co., Oregon, on the Willamette River, at the head of steamboat navigation, and on the Oregon & California Railroad, 124 miles S. of Portland, and 45 miles S. of Albany. It has a court-house, 6 churches, and manufactures of carriages, flour, furniture, and lumber. It is the site of the new state university, and is partly surrounded by an amphitheatre of low mountains. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 861.

Eugenia, yu-jee′ne-ạ, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, 5 miles N. of Flesherton, at the falls of Beaver River, which affords power utilized in a number of mills. P. 100.

Euharlee, or **Euharley,** yu-har′lee, a post-village of Bartow co., Ga., on the Etowah River, at the mouth of Euharlee Creek, 2 miles from the Cherokee Railroad, and about 45 miles N.W. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 300.

Euharlee Creek, of Georgia, rises in Polk co., runs northeastward, and enters the Etowah River in Bartow co.

Eu-Ho, a river in China. See YU-HO.

Eulæus, the ancient name of KAROON.

Eulalia, yu-lā′le-ạ, a township of Potter co., Pa. Pop. 323, exclusive of Coudersport, the county seat.

Eulau, oi′lŏw, a town of Bohemia, on a railway, 12 miles N. of Aussegg. Pop. 2566.

Eule, oi′lẹh, or **Elau,** å′lŏw, a town of Bohemia, 12 miles S. of Prague. It was formerly celebrated for its rich gold-mines. Pop. 1798.

Eulenberg, oi′lẹn-bêrg`, a town of Moravia, 18 miles N. of Olmutz. Pop. 320.

Eulia, yu′le-ạ, a post-office of Macon co., Tenn.

Eunice, yu′nis, a post-hamlet of Kingman co., Kansas, 30 miles S.S.W. of Hutchinson.

Eunich, a village of Turkey. See UNYEH.

Eunostein Engers, a town of Germany. See ENGERS.

Eupatoria, yu`på-to′re-å, formerly **Koslow,** or **Koslov,** kos-lov′, a town of Russia, on the western coast of the Crimea, 38 miles W.N.W. of Simferopol. It has a Tartar school, mosque, hospital, custom-house, a large harbor, and trade in salt, provisions, black lambs' fur, and hides. Pop. 8294, in part Karaite Jews.

Eupen, oi′pẹn (Fr. *Néau,* nå`ō′), a town of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles S.S.W. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Vesdre, and on a railway. It has important manufactories of woollens. Pop. 14,759.

Eupeptic (yu-pep′tĭk) **Springs,** a post-office and watering-place of Iredell co., N.C., 12 miles N. of Statesville.

Euphemia, yu-fee′me-ạ, a post-village of Preble co., O., on Twin Creek, in Harrison township, about 22 miles W.N.W. of Dayton. It has several churches and a high school. Pop. 107.

Euphrates, yu-frå′tēz (Turk. *El Frat,* ĕl fråt; also called by the natives *Moorad*), a river of Asiatic Turkey, celebrated for the great events that have occurred on its banks, and for the renowned cities whose walls it has laved, has its sources in two principal branches in about 40° N. lat. and between 41° 30′ and 42° 55′ E. lon. Moorad-Chai, its easternmost and largest branch, has its origin in the Anti-Taurus Mountains, near the meridian last named, while a smaller branch, Kará-Soo, rises 70 or 80 miles farther W. in the same range, about 24 miles N.E. of Erzroom. These main confluents unite near Kebán-Maden (or Kebbán-Maden), in lat. about 38° 58′ N. and lon. 38° 30′ E., and from thence take the name of Euphrates. The general course of the two principal affluents before their union, as well as that of the main river, is S.W. to within about 80 miles of the Gulf of Iskanderoon. From this point the Euphrates flows a little E. of S. for 87 miles, or 65 miles in a direct line to Balis, in lat. 36° 1′ 21″ N. and lon. 38° 7′ 10″ E. Thence it takes a general southeastern course, which, with innumerable détours, it preserves till it discharges its waters into the Persian Gulf, after a course of more than 1780 miles from the head-waters of the Moorad-Chai. The latter river of itself has a course of 400 miles before its junction with the Kará-Soo. For about 580 miles from their sources the Euphrates and its upward tributaries flow through a mountainous country. The Euphrates lower down offers a perpetual variety in its devious course, which is now through swelling hills, and now washing the base of some perpendicular cliff, crowned with its ruined castle or fortress. At 80 miles below Rakka precipices rise abruptly to a height of from 300 to 500 feet above the water's edge. At Hit, in lat. 33° 38′ N. and lon. 42° 52′ E., the country begins to be level, and both above and below this town ancient irrigating aqueducts of costly construction diverge from the main stream. The Euphrates is 120 yards in width a little below the junction of its two main branches; while its general breadth varies from 200 to 400 and even 600 yards, but narrows (owing to the numerous canals for irrigation) below Hillah to 160, 120, and even 60 yards in width. After receiving the Tigris, in about 31° N. lat. and 47° 29′ E. lon., the united rivers take the name of Shatt-el-Arab, which expands to nearly half a mile in breadth, and for the last 40 miles to even a greater breadth. The general depth of the Upper Euphrates exceeds 8 feet, and between Khaboor and Bassorah, or Basrah, the depth varies from 8 to 21 feet, the shallows being in the lower parts of the river, in the marshes once forming the Chaldean Lake, where the Euphrates separates into two branches, from which smaller ones and numerous irrigating cuts diverge. Below Bassorah the depth increases to 30 feet, and in some instances to 40 feet or more. The current varies from 2 to 4 miles an hour at high water. At Hit the mean velocity is 4.46 feet per second, while that of the Danube at Pesth is but 2.33 feet. The Euphrates is navigable without serious interruption from Someisat to the sea, a distance of 1195 miles, and rafts are floated down even above the latter town. There are, however, some obstructions to navigation at low water, caused by ledges of rocks. Steamboat navigation is developed to some extent, but far less than on the Tigris.

It is remarkable that though this great river has its sources comparatively near the Caspian and Black Seas, and approaches to within less than 100 miles of the Mediterranean near its middle course, it should yet discharge itself into the Persian Gulf, the most remote of the four seas. The quantity of water discharged by the Shatt-el-Arab is computed at 236,907 cubic feet per second. The principal tributaries of the Euphrates descending, and in order below Kebán-Maden, are the Kará-Soo, the Sajur, the Khaboor, the Tigris (almost equal in magnitude to the Euphrates, and much deeper), and the Karoon.

The flooding of the Euphrates is caused by the melting of the snow in the mountains along the upper part of its course. This takes place about the beginning of March, and increases gradually up to the end of May. The river continues high and its course very rapid for 30 or 40 days; but afterwards there is a daily decrease, which becomes very small and regular towards autumn. From the middle of September to the middle of October the river is at the lowest. The increment of land about the delta has been found to be a mile in 30 years,—about double the increase of any other delta,—owing in part to the nature of the soil over which the Euphrates and its associated streams flow for such enormous distances, and especially to this detrital matter being deposited in so landlocked a body of water as the Persian Gulf, in which, by the inset of the tide, the sediment is poured back instead of being swept out.

Euphro′nia, a post-office of Moore co., N.C.

Euræa, the ancient name of YANINA.

Eure, ūr or UR (anc. *Ebura?*), a river of France, rises in the department of Orne, flows N.E. through the departments of Eure-et-Loir and Eure, and joins the Seine on the left above Pont-de-l'Arche. Its chief affluent is the Iton, on the left. Its length is 112 miles, for 50 of which it is navigable.

Eure, a department in the N.W. of France, forms part of the old province of Normandy, situated on the estuary of the Seine, between lat. 48° 37′ and 49° 28′ N. Area, 2400 square miles. The climate is mild and humid; the surface is generally flat. The chief rivers are the Seine and its affluents the Eure, Rille, and Andelle, and the Iton, an affluent of the Eure. The minerals comprise iron, building-stones, and mill-stones. Wheat is raised for exportation; apples and pears are important crops; pasture is extensive, and forests cover one-fifth of the department. Excellent horses, cattle, and sheep are reared. The mining and manufacturing industry is very active. The manufactures include woollens, cotton, paper, glass, iron, copper, and zinc wares. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Les Andelys, Bernay, Evreux, Louviers, and Pont Audemer. Capital, Evreux. Pop. in 1876, 373,629.

Eure-et-Loir, UR-å-lwaR, a department in the N.W. of France, forms part of the old provinces of Orléannais and Ile-de-France, and is situated between lat. 47° 57′ and 48° 55′ N. Area, about 2300 square miles. Its chief rivers are the Eure and Loir. There are many marshes in the W. The climate is mild and temperate; the soil is extremely fertile, and a great amount of cereal grain is raised. It is considered the granary of Paris. Here excellent cavalry-horses are reared, and numerous cattle, sheep, and poultry. The department is poor in minerals, but has several iron-works and manufactories of coarse cloths, cottons, and paper. It is divided into the arrondissements of Chartres, Châteaudun, Dreux, and Nogent-le-Rotrou. Capital, Chartres. Pop. in 1876, 283,075.

Eureka, yu-ree′kạ, a county in the N. central part of

Nevada, is intersected by the Humboldt River. The surface is partly mountainous. The soil requires irrigation to render it fertile. Here are rich mines of silver and lead. The county is traversed by two railroads, the Central Pacific and the Eureka & Palisade. Capital, Eureka. Pop. in 1875, 5029.

Eureka, a station of De Kalb co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 35 miles S.S.W. of Chattanooga.

Eureka, a post-village of Talladega co., Ala., on the Choccolocco Creek, 10 miles N.N.W. of Talladega. It has 2 churches and manufactures of flour and lumber. The creek affords water-power.

Eureka, a post-hamlet of Cross co., Ark., 5 miles W. of Wittsburg.

Eureka, a city and the capital of Humboldt co., Cal., on Humboldt Bay, about 2 miles (direct) E. of the Pacific Ocean, and 7 miles N.E. of the entrance to the bay. It is about 215 miles (direct) N.W. of Sacramento. It has a bank, 4 or 5 churches, a graded school, 2 seminaries, a convent, printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 3 weekly newspapers, a foundry, a tannery, and 6 large steam lumber-mills. Steamboats run regularly to San Francisco, 240 miles distant. Eureka has a mild and equable climate. It is surrounded by mountains and forests of redwood trees, which attain an enormous size. It has a safe harbor, which is separated from the ocean by a very narrow tongue of land and has about 15 feet of water at low tide. Large quantities of redwood lumber are exported from this place. Pop. about 4500; of Eureka township, 2049.

Eureka, a township of Nevada co., Cal. Pop. 1249. It contains Eureka South.

Eureka, a township of Sierra co., Cal. Pop. 350.

Eureka, a station in Bent co., Col., on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 6 miles E. of Kit Carson.

Eureka, a post-office of San Juan co., Col.

Eureka, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Fla., about 75 miles S. by W. of Jacksonville. It has a church and a steam cotton-gin.

Eureka, a post-village of Dooly co., Ga., 15 miles S.W. of Hawkinsville. It has 2 churches and a seminary.

Eureka, a post-village in Olio township, Woodford co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, at its junction with the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, 20 miles E. by N. from Peoria, and 136 miles S.W. of Chicago. It contains a bank, 3 churches, 2 flour-mills, and a newspaper office. It is the seat of Eureka College, which was founded in 1855 and is under the control of the Christians or Disciples of Christ. Pop. 1233.

Eureka, a post-hamlet of Spencer co., Ind., in Luce township, 10 miles W. of Rockport, and 1 or 2 miles from the Ohio River.

Eureka, a township of Adair co., Iowa. Pop. 103.

Eureka, a post-village of Adams co., Iowa, in Washington township, 9 miles N. of Corning. It has coal-mines.

Eureka, a hamlet of Tama co., Iowa, in Richland township, 10 miles S. of Tama City. It has a church and 2 stores.

Eureka, a post-village, capital of Greenwood co., Kansas, is in Eureka township, on Fall River, 48 miles S. of Emporia, and about 32 miles E. of El Dorado. It has a court-house, a bank, 4 churches, a flouring-mill, and a furniture-factory. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop of the township, 1443.

Eureka, a township of Saline co., Kansas. Pop. 342.

Eureka, a post-office of Lyon co., Ky.

Eureka, a post-office of Caldwell parish, La.

Eureka, a post-village of Clinton co., Mich., in Greenbush township, 9 miles N. of St. John. It has 2 churches, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 150.

Eureka, a township of Montcalm co., Mich. Pop. 816. It contains Greenville.

Eureka, a township of Dakota co., Minn. Pop. 833. It contains Christiana.

Eureka, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Miss., about 10 miles S.E. of Tupelo. It has a church.

Eureka, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., on the Maramec River, and on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 30 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis. It has a church. Pop. 200.

Eureka, a post-office of York co., Neb.

Eureka, a mining post-village, capital of Eureka co., Nevada, is about 65 miles E. of Austin, and 35 miles W.N.W. of Hamilton. It has 2 banks, 3 churches, a money-order post-office, and rich mines of silver and lead, and is one of the most important places in the state. A newspaper is published here. The Eureka & Palisade Railroad, 90 miles long, connects this point with Palisade Station on the Central Pacific Railroad. Pop. about 3000.

Eureka, a station on the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, 13 miles S. of Virginia City, Nev.

Eureka, a post-office of Sullivan co., N.Y.

Eureka, a post-office of Alamance co., N.C.

Eureka, Gallia co., O. See CHAMBERSBURG.

Eureka, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Montgomery township, 3 miles from Chalfont Station, and about 22 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has a church and a carriage-factory.

Eureka, Texas. See EUREKA MILLS.

Eureka, a post-office of Navarro co., Tex., 13 miles E. of Corsicana.

Eureka, a post-office and mining-camp of Juab co., Utah, 20 miles W. of Santaquin. It has mines of copper, gold, and silver, smelting-works, and quartz-mills.

Eureka, a township of Polk co., Wis. Pop. 383.

Eureka, a post-village of Winnebago co., Wis., in Rushford township, on Fox River, about 16 miles W. of Oshkosh, and 10 miles N. of Ripon. It has a church, a graded school, and a lumber-mill. Steamers ply from this place to Oshkosh. Pop. 317.

Eureka Mills, a post-office and mining-camp of Plumas co., Cal., about 20 miles S.E. of Quincy. It has a church.

Eureka Mills, a post-hamlet of Elbert co., Ga., 30 miles N. of Washington. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. about 100.

Eureka Mills, a post-hamlet of Harris co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Houston. It has 2 lumber-mills and 2 stores.

Eureka Mills, a post-office of Charlotte co., Va.

Eureka South (Graniteville Post-Office), a village and mining-camp of Nevada co., Cal., 26 miles N.E. of Nevada City. Elevation, nearly 5000 feet. It has 2 churches, and quartz-mines of gold.

Eure′kaville, a post-village of Jackson co., O., 4½ miles S.W. of Wellston. It has a church. Coal is mined here.

Euripus, yu-rī′pŭs, or **Chan′nel of Talan′da,** a long strait dividing Eubœa from the mainland of Greece. It is 113 miles long, but at its narrowest point is only 200 feet wide and is crossed by a bridge. It is not deep enough for the passage of large vessels. Its remarkable tidal currents have been noticed from early times.

Europa, yŭ-ro′på, or **Bassas** (or **Baxos,** bå′shōs) **da India,** bås′sås då een′de-å, an island in the Mozambique Channel, 3 or 4 miles in diameter. Lat. 22° 30′ S.; lon. 40° 24′ E.

Europe, yu′rŭp (Gr. Εὐρώπη, *Europe;* Fr. *L'Europe,* lŭh‵rop′; L. *Euro′pa*), one of the principal divisions of the earth, forming the N.W. portion of the Old World. It is called a continent, but might perhaps be more justly entitled a great peninsula. It is the least of the principal divisions of the earth, Australia excepted, and yields to the others not only in general grandeur of scale, but also in the size of its rivers, variety of vegetation, and mineral treasures. Yet it is remarkable for its superiority in arms and industry, and as the quarter wherein civilization has attained its most perfect development.

Europe is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, and on the N. by the Arctic Ocean or North Polar Sea. On the S. it is separated from Africa by the Mediterranean Sea, which is connected with the Sea of Marmora or Propontis by the strait called the Dardanelles or Hellespont; and the Sea of Marmora is joined on the E.N.E. to the Black Sea or Euxine by the strait known as the Bosporus. The Dardanelles and Bosporus, with the intervening sea, divide Europe from the adjacent shores of Asia Minor. N.E. of the Black Sea is its shallow continuation, the Sea of Azof (anc. *Pa′lus Mœo′tis*), which closes the series of inland waters encompassing the shores of Europe on the S. and S.E. From the Black Sea, the line which separates Europe from Asia, or, in general terms, the E. boundary of Europe, is somewhat arbitrary; but latterly geographers generally regard the watershed of the Caucasus as the dividing-line as far as the Caspian Sea, while northward from the Caspian the line follows the crest of the Ural Mountains to the Arctic Ocean.

The northernmost point of Europe, on the mainland, is Cape Nordkyn, in Lapland, lat. 71° 6′ N. North Cape, on the island of Mageröe, lies about 4 miles farther N. The most southern points of the continent are Punta de Tarifa, lat. 36°, in the Strait of Gibraltar, and Cape Matapan, lat. 36° 17′, which terminates the Morea. The island of Crete reaches a little S. of 35°. On the W., Cape Finisterre (Spain) is in lon. 9° 27′ W., and Cape Roca (Portugal) in lon. 9° 28′ W.; while Yekaterinboorg, in the Uralian Mountains, lies in lon. 60° 36′ E. Thus Europe may be said to extend, in round numbers, through 35 degrees of latitude and

70 of longitude. From Cape Matapan to North Cape is a direct distance of 2400 miles; from Cape St. Vincent to Yekaterinboorg, N.E. by E., 3400 miles. The coast-regions of Europe are made up of the following parts, each in some measure naturally independent of the rest,—namely, the Scandinavian Peninsula, Jutland and the Danish Islands, the British Islands, the Iberian Peninsula, or Spain and Portugal, the peninsula of Italy, and that of Greece. Iceland also, though not physically connected with Europe, has been commonly reckoned as part of it, because it was known to Europeans and colonized by them long before the discovery of America, to which it more properly belongs. Owing to this incompactness of figure and separation into peninsulas, the area of the European continent, notwithstanding its considerable length and breadth, does not exceed 3,900,000 square miles. Towards the E. it becomes more compact, or, in other words, it loses in Russia its characteristic peninsular features, and takes a transitional form before it commingles with Asia. But W. of Cracow and the Russian territory there is hardly a spot in the European continent which is 300 miles distant from the sea. This broken coast-line has unquestionably been one of the prime causes of the commercial supremacy of Europe. The main body of land in Europe, viewed on the map, has nearly the form of a right-angled triangle.

The Atlantic Ocean takes different names in the various portions of it which wash the W. shores of Europe. Thus, between the N. coast of Spain and the W. coast of France lies the Bay of Biscay, a perpetually troubled sea. Farther N., between the coasts of France and those of the British Islands, St. George's Channel is still more noted for tempestuous weather. From this channel a branch running N., between Great Britain and Ireland is named the Irish Sea. Here, in lat. 52° 30′ N., on the E. coast of Ireland, the streams of opposite tides from N. to S. are so exactly counterbalanced that the sea remains always at its mean level; while in the British Channel, not far off, the tides often rise 24 feet, and at St. Malo, on the coast of Normandy, 40 or even 50 feet. The sea between Great Britain and the Low Countries is named the German Ocean or North Sea. From this a great gulf or inland sea branches off to the S., N., and E., taking successively the names of Skager Rack, Cattegat, and the Baltic Sea. In lat. 59° N., the Gulf of Finland branches off to the E. from the Baltic for a length of 250 miles. From the same latitude extends N. the Gulf of Bothnia, nearly 500 miles. There is no appreciable tide in the Baltic, and its waters are much less salt than those of the ocean. N.E. of the Gulf of Finland, a depressed tract of country, with numerous lakes, separates that gulf from the White Sea, which is a deep inlet of the Arctic Ocean, extending from N.E. to S.W. between the shores of Lapland, Finland, and Russia, nearly 400 miles. The Strait of Gibraltar, in one place only 19 miles wide, forms the communication between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, which latter has an extension from W. to E. of 2500 miles, with a general breadth of perhaps 500 miles; the distance from the African to the European continent in some places exceeds 1000 miles. Its chief gulfs are the Gulf of Venice or Adriatic Sea, between Italy and Illyria, above 500 miles in length, and the Archipelago, which lies between the Grecian Peninsula and Asia Minor. The Mediterranean, lying generally under a warm zone (lat. from 30° to 45° N.), and having only a narrow belt between it and the Great Desert of Africa, is much exhausted by evaporation, and a constant current sets into it from the Atlantic on the one side, as well as from the Black Sea on the other. Hence its waters rather exceed in saltness those of the ocean. Owing to the magnitude of the Mediterranean Sea, the phenomena of tides are perceptible at some places; but in the Black Sea there is no tide.

Between the Ural Mountains and the Carpathian stretches the great plain which (with its westward extension through Poland, North Germany, the Low Countries, and the N. of France) has been called by geographers Low Europe, including over three-fifths of the whole area. The remaining parts, after excluding many islands and peninsulas, constitute the plateau of High Europe, a region of elevated plains, with many mountain-lines of broken and varied direction, but mostly of no great height.

The mountains of Europe form several distinct groups or systems, of very different geological dates, and capable of being considered, as a whole, only from that point of view which discloses their combined influence on the climate, physical character, and capabilities of the continent around them. The Scandinavian Mountains, to which the great northern peninsula owes its form and in some respects its peculiar climate, extend through 13 degrees of latitude (58°–71°), or above 900 miles, from the Polar Sea to the S. point of Norway. They bear many names in succession: first, descending from the N., we have the Lapland Mountains; then, on the borders of Sweden, the Kiölen; then the Dovrefield; after which come the Sognafield and Hardangerfield. The highest summits of the chain are Skagtöls-Tind, in Sognafield (lat. 61° 24′ N.), 8390 feet, and Sneehätten, in the Dovrefield (lat. 62° 20′ N.), 8115 feet. The highest part of the chain is from the middle, southwards. They nowhere form a narrow crest at their summits, but, on the contrary, expand into plains, fells, or fields (fjelds), often 30 or 40 miles wide. Towards the E. the mountain-mass declines gradually; while on the W. it falls abruptly to the sea, which forms numerous deep inlets, or fiords, along the coast of Norway. In the British Islands, also, the mountains rise chiefly on the W.; and, indeed, the older rocks in both cases seem to lie in parallel courses, as if they formed parts of one system. But the mountains of the British group are neither so simple and uniform in their geological characters, nor so elevated, as those of Norway. In Scandinavia there are no traces of volcanic rocks; but on the W. side of Scotland and the N. shores of Ireland basalts and trap rocks are widely spread.

The mountains of France occupy chiefly the S. and E. departments; the N. and W. portions of the country belong to the great plain of Northern Europe. The mountains of Auvergne extend about 80 miles from N. to S., separating the basins of the Loire and Garonne. They form a table-land 3500 feet high, from which again rise some conical peaks, the Pic de Sancy, or Mont d'Or, attaining the height of 6188 feet; Cantal, 6093 feet. E. and S. of this volcanic mass extend the Cévennes for about 180 miles, the N. portion running N. and S. with the Rhone, while the S. portion, bending to the S.W., approaches the Pyrenees, from which it is separated by the depression through which passes the Canal of Languedoc, uniting the Mediterranean with the Atlantic. The Cévennes form the demarcation of the waters flowing into these two seas. Their general elevation is about 3000 feet; but a few points rise 2000 feet higher. The Jura Mountains, extending about 200 miles N.E. and S.W., form a barrier between France and Switzerland. Their average height is 3700 feet; but the most elevated point, the Molesson, reaches 6588 feet. On the W. of the Rhine, between it and the Moselle, rise the Vosges, which form a chain 120 miles in length from N. to S., with a mean height not exceeding 2650 feet. The dome-like summits of this chain have received the name of Ballons; and the highest of them, the Ballon de Gebweiler, attains an elevation of 4690 feet.

On the S., France is divided from Spain by the Pyrenees, a narrow chain, 250 miles long, and hardly 50 miles in breadth, extending in an E.S.E. and W.N.W. direction, from the shores of the Mediterranean Sea to those of the ocean; though some consider the mountains of Asturias and Galicia, which stretch above 300 miles W., as a continuation of the Pyrenees. The central line or axis of this chain is composed of granite, overlaid with limestone. The highest point, La Maladetta, or Mont Maudit, called also Pic de Nethou, has an elevation of 11,168 feet. Several other points exceed 10,000 feet; and as the limits of perpetual congelation are found here at the heights of 8300 feet and 9100 feet, on the N. and S. faces of the mountain respectively, a large area in the Pyrenees is covered with perpetual snow. They are separated on the S. by the valley of the Ebro from the elevated plain of the Spanish Peninsula. This great plain, or table-land, the elevation of which varies from 2200 feet to 2800 feet, has a superficial extent of not less than 90,000 square miles. It descends gradually on the W. towards Portugal; but on the E., towards the provinces of Catalonia and Valencia, it presents an abrupt steep or line of cliffs. This table-land is bounded N. and S. by chains of mountains running E. and W., and between which again lie three other chains, inclining from N.E. to S.W. The first or northernmost of these reaches in its highest point an elevation of about 8500 feet. The second mountain-chain of the Iberian table-land is the Guadarrama, which separates the valleys of the Douro and the Tagus. Towards its W. extremity it is better known as the Serra da Estrella. The highest point of these mountains, which are visible from Madrid, is the Peñalara, 8200 feet high. Between the Tagus and the Guadiana comes the Sierra Guadalupe, the fourth chain; and between the valleys of the Guadiana and Guadalquivir the Sierra Morena, both lower than the preceding, the highest ridge of the former not exceeding 5100 feet; while the Cumbre de Aracena, the culminating point of the latter, rises 5380 feet above the sea. The fifth chain of mountains, that of Granada, called also, in its highest part, the Sierra Nevada, which bounds the table-land on the S., rises in a few points higher even than the Pyrenees; and the Mulahacen attains an elevation of 11,658 feet. Between the Sierra Nevada and the sea on the S. extend the Alpujarras, rising to a height of 9000 feet.

The Alps, the highest mountains in Europe, except the CAUCASUS (which see), extend uninterruptedly from the mouth of the Rhone to the plains of Hungary, through 4 degrees of latitude (44°–48° N.) and about 12 degrees of longitude (5°–16° 30′ E.). On the S. they are bounded by the valley of the Po, on the W. by that of the Rhone, and on the N. by the valley of the Danube and some of the affluents of the Rhine; on the E. they meet the Illyrian chain. See ALPS.

The Apennines may be conveniently, though, from the geological point of view, not perhaps correctly, considered as a branch of the Alps. After a winding course round the Gulf of Genoa, they turn to the S.E., and constitute the central ridge of the Italian Peninsula. This chain has a length of 600 miles, with a breadth varying from 20 miles to 60 miles. The highest point of the Apennines is the Monte Corno, in lat. 42° 27′ N., 9519 feet high. The loftiest ridges of the chain are on its E. side, towards the Adriatic Sea. The Euganean Hills, near Padua, the Albanian, near Rome, and Vesuvius, at Naples, are all of volcanic origin and quite distinct from the Apennines. To the latter, however, belong the mountain-groups which, often attaining the height of 6000 feet, form the island of Sicily; but here again the volcanic Etna, 10,874 feet high, may perhaps be regarded as a part of the Apennine system.

The Dinaric or Illyrian Alps branch off from the high Alps at the head of the Adriatic Sea, in a direction parallel to that of the Apennines. They rise nowhere higher than 6000 feet; but, overhanging the sea, and occasionally covered with fine forests, they have a grand appearance. After continuing in the same direction for about 200 miles, this chain approaches but does not join the Balkan (the *Hæ′mus* of the ancients), which extends to the Black Sea. As the Pyrenees and Alps cut off the two W. peninsulas, so the chains of the Illyrian Alps and the Balkan separate that of Greece from the rest of Europe. S. of these, and parallel to the Balkan, runs the Despoto Dagh (the *Rhod′ope* of the ancients), the E. portion of which attains the height of 8240 feet. Still farther S., Pindus strikes to the S.E., and forms the central ridge of the Grecian Peninsula; its highest point, Liakhura, exceeds 8000 feet, and Mount St. Elias (anc. *Taygetus*), in the Morea, rises 7829 feet.

North of the Alps, and extending E., in Germany, there rise several groups and chains of mountains which collectively separate the basin of the Danube on the N. from the basins of the rivers that flow into the North and Baltic Seas. At the sources of the Weser are the Harz, and S. of this group the Thüringerwald. Farther to the E. the Carpathian or Krapatski chain encloses the great plain of Hungary, attaining in several places an elevation of 8000 or 8500 feet. The Ural Mountains, which serve as a boundary between Europe and Asia, extend nearly in the meridian, or from N. to S., through 18° of latitude (49°–67° N.), but N. of 60° they are not habitable by civilized man. The highest known summit of the Ural—the Konjakofskoi-Kamen, in lat. 60°—reaches an absolute elevation of 5397 feet; but, generally speaking, the chain is low, and presents to the eye only a series of rounded hills.

The great plain of Northern Europe commences at the N. foot of the Pyrenees, comprehends Western France, Western and Northern Belgium, the Netherlands, and Denmark, thence all the N. provinces of Germany into Russia, where it expands, and terminates in the E. only at the Ural. A large portion of this plain, beginning at the Scheldt and extending through the N. provinces of Prussia, is a low sandy level, sometimes covered with heath and brushwood, sometimes resembling a sandy desert, not unfrequently below the level of the sea or rivers, and protected from inundation only by means of strong dikes. Nearly all European Russia is a plain, diversified only by moderate undulations; and that plain is in superficial extent equal to all the rest of Europe. Owing to its vast extent, it can attain a considerable elevation by an ascent quite imperceptible; and the ridge of Valdai, which separates the basins of the Volga and Dnieper, flowing into the Caspian and Black Seas, from that of the Dwina, which runs into the Baltic, has an absolute height of nearly 1200 feet. Besides this great plain or series of plains there are two others, the plain of Bohemia and the plain of Hungary; the latter with an area of 40,000 square miles, a great part of which is perfectly level.

It seems to be admitted on all hands that the first rank among European mountains with respect to age belongs to the Scandinavian range. It consists almost wholly of eozoic rocks, and on the flanks very old deposited strata (Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian) lie horizontal and undisturbed, their formation having taken place subsequent to the upheaval of the mountains. In the W. of England and on the W. side of the Ural analogous strata are found distorted or raised vertically, showing that the mountains on which they lean have risen since their deposition, but at the same time proving the antiquity of the framework of Northern Europe from its W. to its E. extremity. A great change in the physical aspect of Western Europe seems to have been produced by the raising of the Pyrenees, which chain, being comparatively recent, lifted with it recent strata, such as chalk and the earlier tertiary formations; and as the chalk, the formation of which was arrested by the convulsion which raised the Pyrenees, occupies but a small portion of Europe, it is supposed that the effects of that convulsion were very widely felt, and that in fact the emergence of a large proportion of the continent from the waters which covered it took place then. Another revolution was effected by the upheaval of the Western Alps; and another by that of the High Alps: so that these, the greatest mountains of Europe, are also unquestionably the youngest, with the exception of one inconsiderable chain in Greece, the upheaval of which may be assigned to a volcanic action still partially surviving. It is remarkable that the European land which first rose above the ocean is that which still continues most constantly to rise; for it is fully ascertained that the waters of the Baltic are retiring from the shores of Sweden. During the formation of the tertiary strata nearly three-fourths of Europe—most of Russia, the basin of the Danube, Northern Germany, the Netherlands, part of France, the E. shores of Sweden, of England, of Italy, &c.—were under water. It is near the contact of the older sedimentary rocks with those of eruptive or volcanic origin that the great metallic deposits are found. These lie chiefly in England, Sweden, the Ural, and in a line from the Harz through the Erz-Gebirge to the Carpathians.

The chains of mountains which divide the waters running into the Mediterranean from those flowing into the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, and the Baltic, form collectively a ridge extending W.S.W. and E.N.E., parallel to the High Alps; and the streams flowing from its N. side, or through the plain, all incline more or less to the W., and, owing to the breadth of the plain, which they traverse with a moderate fall, are all navigable to a considerable extent. The Ebro, at the S. foot of the Pyrenees, holds a course parallel to these mountains, but the other large rivers of the Spanish Peninsula run, like the mountain-chains which confine their basins, in a direction parallel to the High Alps. From these last-named mountains descend some of the largest of the European rivers,—the Danube, the Rhine, the Rhone, and the Po. The greatest of these, the Danube, has a length of 2000 miles, or about three-fourths of the length of the Nile. It is remarkable that the Volga, which among European rivers holds the first rank for length, having a course of nearly 1700 miles, derives but a small proportion of its waters from the heights of the Ural: its chief sources are little more than 1000 feet above the sea. This river drains an immense extent of country with so moderate a fall that its channel is always full. The lakes of Europe accompany the chief mountain-systems, and may be divided into two groups,—the Alpine and the Scandinavian. A chain of lakes extends along the N. side of the Alps through Switzerland and the Tyrol, and along the S. side through Lombardy and Styria. The Scandinavian lakes extend across Sweden from W. to E., beginning at the S. termination of the mountains; and on the E. side of the Baltic a number of lakes stretching in the same direction across Finland mark the continuation of the line of depression.

Climate.—Europe enjoys the great advantage of lying almost wholly within the temperate zone. A small portion of it only, comprising Lapland and the N. coast of Russia, extends beyond the Arctic circle. On the other hand, the most southern point of Europe does not reach within 12° of the tropic, or even attain a zone where snow is a rare phenomenon. Another remarkable advantage is the great extent of its maritime boundaries. The frequent mixture of sea and land tends to diffuse over the latter the equable temperature of the ocean. It is well known that W. coasts are in general more warm and humid than those that face the E. This difference of climate is easily explained by the difference between the ruling winds. The S.W. wind on the coast of Europe is in reality the equatorial current of the atmosphere, which, flowing at first due N. towards the pole, continually inclines more and more towards the E., because the velocity of the earth's movement of rotation is greatest at the equator and diminishes towards the poles; and consequently that motion from W. to E., which is latent in the equatorial current at its first starting N., becomes apparent as the circles of latitude diminish, and the wind from the intertropical regions, describing a curve, reaches the European shores as a S.W. wind. This is the predominating wind of Western Europe. In Ireland the S.W. wind, warm and humid, prevails during nine months of the year; on the continent its duration, strength, and temperature decline uniformly towards the E. At St. Petersburg it is still the prevalent wind, but farther E. it gives way to the cold and dry N.E. wind. The heat and moisture of the equatorial zone are continually flowing into the atmosphere of Europe; but the effect of this is greatly heightened by an oceanic current, which, under the name of the Gulf Stream, runs at a little distance from the coasts of the United States, and, passing S. of Newfoundland, falls with a relatively high temperature chiefly on the shores of Ireland, Scotland, and Norway. The great projection of the continent W. of the Obi, and the position of Nova Zembla, stretching forward to lat. 77°, screen Europe effectually from the ice formed on the N. shores of Siberia. This ice when it breaks up drifts to Greenland, the E. coasts of which are never open, while the W. shores of Norway, in the same latitude, are never closed. Many circumstances, therefore, concur to favor Europe with a genial climate, in which the vicissitudes of season are felt without their rigor.

In Northern Europe especially the severity of winter is mitigated by the vicinity of the ocean. North Cape has a milder winter and Trondhjem a better climate altogether than Kazan, which is situated in a much lower latitude. It is also to be observed that if the same mean temperature be traced E., the difference of temperature of the seasons will be found constantly increasing, the summer growing hotter, the winter colder. Hence it is that some plants, the vine for instance, which suffer little from the cold of winter, but the successful cultivation of which depends chiefly on the summer heat, have a wider range towards the E., or, in other words, they flourish within limits which run to the N. of E. and thus make an angle with the line of constant mean temperature. The same advantages of mild and genial temperature which Western has over Eastern Europe, the continent collectively has over the rest of the earth. The diminution of mean temperature, as well as the intensity of the opposite seasons, increases as we go E. across the Old World. Peking, in lat. 40°, has as severe a winter as St. Petersburg.

As a large proportion of the rain which falls on Europe is borne to it by the S.W. wind, the quantity of rain diminishes towards the E., but not with regularity. The heaviest rains fall, as might be expected, round the Alps, particularly on their S. side, and at the W. side of the Scandinavian range. The peninsulas of Southern Europe—namely, Spain, Italy, and Greece—all feel the effects of their exposure to the heated S. winds which come to them from the great African Desert, and they have little rain in summer. The Pyrenees, the Cévennes, the Alps, and the Carpathians form a limit of climate between the dry region on the S., visited only by winter rains, and the humid region on which rain falls at all times of the year, but chiefly in summer.

The snow which covers the ground in Russia during five months, from October to April, amounts, when measured as rain, by inches, to only a very small quantity. The line of perpetual snow is found at North Cape at the height of 2300 feet above the sea; in Southern Norway, at the height of 5500 feet. In the Alps, the general height of this line may be taken at 9000 feet; but on the N. side and E. end of the chain it descends to 8500 feet, while on the S. face of Mount Rosa it rises to 10,000 feet. On the Pyrenees, the snow-line occurs, on the N. and S. sides respectively, at the heights of 8300 and 9100 feet. Thus it appears that the line of perpetual congelation falls lower on the Pyrenees than on the Alps, though the latter mountains lie 3° farther north than the former; but this is the inevitable consequence of the vicinity of the ocean, which diminishes the intensity of the summer heat.

Zoology.—The zoology of Europe offers little for remark. The reindeer and polar bear are peculiar to the N. In the forests of Poland and Lithuania the urus or bonasus, a species of wild ox, or bison, is occasionally met with. Bears and wolves still inhabit the forests and mountains, but, in general, cultivation and population have expelled wild animals. The domesticated animals are nearly the same throughout. The ass and mule lose their size and beauty N. of the Pyrenees and Alps. A few camels are bred in Italy, in which country also buffaloes are used for draught. The Mediterranean Sea has many species of fish, but no great fishery; the northern seas, on the other hand, are annually filled with countless shoals of a few species, chiefly the herring, mackerel, cod, and salmon.

Vegetation.—With respect to the vegetable kingdom, Europe may be conveniently divided into four zones. The first, or northernmost, is that of fir and birch. This may be subdivided into the zones of lichen, birch, and fir. The tundras, or mossy plains of Scandinavia, do not equal in extent those of Eastern Russia. The heights inaccessible to other vegetation, up to the borders of perpetual snow, are occupied by lichens, the most valuable of which are the reindeer moss and the Iceland moss. The birch reaches almost to North Cape; the fir ceases a degree farther S. The cultivation of grain extends farther in these rude latitudes than might be at first supposed. Barley ripens even under the 70th parallel; wheat ceases at 64° in Norway, 62° in Sweden. In the country of the Samoieds, in Eastern Russia, the limit of barley is at about 67°. Within this zone, agriculture has little importance, the inhabitants being chiefly occupied with the care of reindeer or cattle, and in fishing. The next zone, which may be called that of the oak and beech and of cereal produce, extends from the limit above mentioned to the 48th parallel. Next we find the zone of the chestnut and vine, occupying the space between the 48th parallel and the mountain-chains of Southern Europe. Here the oak still flourishes, but the pine species become rare. Rye, which characterizes the preceding zone, on the continent gives way to wheat, and, in the S., to maize also. The fourth zone, comprehending the southern peninsulas, is that of the olive and evergreen woods. The orange flourishes in the S. portion, and rice is cultivated in a few spots in Italy and Spain. The deciduous oak here gives place to the evergreen and cork oaks, with edible acorns. The lines which define the region favorable to the growth of each plant generally incline S. towards the E.; but it is otherwise with the vine, olive, and a few other plants within certain limits. The cultivation of the vine begins on the coast of France in lat. 48°, passes N. of Paris, in lat. 49°, and goes still farther N. in Germany, where it reaches its northern limit; it is still, however, carried on with success on the Volga, in lat. 50°.

The following table exhibits the name, area, and population of each state in Europe:

	Area in square miles.	Population.
Germany, 1875	208,735	42,727,360
Austro-Hungary, 1876	247,880	35,911,077
Liechtenstein, 1876	68	8,664
Switzerland, 1876	15,792	2,759,972
Netherlands, 1876	12,680	3,924,792
Luxemburg, 1875	1,592	205,158
European Russia, with Poland, 1872	2,060,940	74,125,838
Finland, 1875	144,222	1,912,647
Sweden, 1876	167,477	4,484,539
Norway, 1875	122,280	1,806,900
Denmark, 1876	14,553	1,903,000
Belgium, 1876	11,373	5,336,185
France, 1876	197,340	36,905,788
Great Britain and dependencies, 1878	121,773	31,805,396
Färöe, 1876	514	10,600
Iceland, 1876	39,543	71,300
Spain, 1871	202,370	16,816,830
Andorra	150	12,000
Gibraltar, 1873	2	25,432
Portugal, 1875	35,652	4,441,037
Italy, 1876	114,296	26,801,154
European Turkey, including E. Roumelia	75,691	5,025,000
Roumania, 1873	49,262	5,376,000
Servia, 1876	18,787	1,338,505
Montenegro	3,738	311,000
Greece, 1870	19,352	1,457,894
Bulgaria	35,000	2,500,000
Malta, 1873	98	145,599

Ethnography and Language.—Europe is occupied by many different races, either distinct or very remotely connected. Most of these nations belong linguistically, if not by pure descent, to the great Indo-European or Aryan stock, of which the principal European branches (as commonly recognized) are the Celtic, Teutonic, Slavic, and Græco-Latin; but in the N. and E. of Europe are numerous peoples who belong to the North Asiatic or Ugrian-Mongolian stem.

The Celts once possessed the W. of Europe, from the Alps to the British Islands. The only remnant of the Western Celtic language, at the present day, is the Gaelic, or Erse, spoken in some districts of Ireland, the Scotch Highlands, the Isle of Man, and the Hebrides. The Cymric Celts are represented by the Welsh and Bretons, who still use their ancient speech. In Northeastern Spain and Southwestern France are found the Basques. Their language, the Eskuara, has no discoverable affinity with any other; and the Basques are believed to be the only European race (except the Jews) who are neither of the Indo-European nor the Ugrian-Mongolian stock. Next to the Celtic comes the Teutonic race, to which belong the Germans, Scandinavians, Dutch, Frisians, Flemish, and English. To the E., in general, of the Teutonic race, though sometimes mixed with it, come the Slavic peoples, to whom belong the Poles, Bohemians, Servians, Croatians, Slovaks, Sloventzi, and Russians. The Wends, formerly a powerful nation on the S. shores of the Baltic, but now absorbed in the German name, were of this race. Among the Slavonians the great mass of the people were serfs, and subject to harsh treatment. Hence their national name (Slave), which means "free," has become, in West Europe and America, the designation of one deprived of liberty. Slavic literature (except the old church writings and the vast body of traditional and ballad literature) is of modern date. In the S. and S.E. of Europe are the descendants of the peoples who anciently spoke Greek and Latin, which latter absorbed the Etruscan and other languages of ancient Italy. Greek was the language not merely of the Grecian Peninsula, but of all the islands and Asiatic shores of the Ægean Sea; it was this language —rich, vigorous, and singularly perspicuous—that first gave expression to that pure taste and manly conception which now form the distinction of Europe. Modern Greek is spoken within a limited range, and differs from the ancient tongue, chiefly, in having lost many grammatical inflexions. The Roumanians and Macedo-Wallachians are allied, at least in language, to the Latin races, among whom are classed the Italians, Spaniards, Portuguese, and even the French. The Albanians, on the W. side of the Grecian Peninsula, are probably sprung from the Indo-European stem. The language of the gypsies has copious East-Indian elements. The Lettish tribes, now much reduced, are generally regarded as remotely allied to the Slavic races. The Finnish race includes the Finns proper, to whom are allied in language, if not in descent, the Lapps; also the Karelians, Samoieds, Esthonians, Bashkeers, and countless other tribes, mostly North-Asiatic. The Magyars and Szeklers employ a language clearly allied to the above and less clearly to the Turkish and the Tartar tongues of Southern Russia. The Semitic race is represented by the Jews, and through the Arabic conquest has left its impress in the Spanish Peninsula. The Maltese language is based upon a corrupt form of Arabic. The nationalities above enumerated, with others, are found in some countries very distinctly separated, as in Austro-Hungary. But in many portions of Europe the people are of mixed race. In parts of Germany the peasantry are Slavic in blood but German in language; and in large tracts of Russia the people are Finns Russianized in language and religion.

The literary cultivation of Europe, considered in the aggregate, and apart from the separate national literature of which it is composed, took its inceptive growth from ancient Greece. In poetry, history, and speculative philosophy the Greeks excelled in their time; but their original and peculiar merit was that of laying the foundations of exact science and rearing the enduring edifice of human knowledge. It was fortunate that Christianity, while spreading W., raised in general consideration the two languages which contained the seeds of civilization. When the Arabs, having overrun with great rapidity the N. of Africa and part of Spain, laid aside their arms and turned to cultivate the arts of peace, they created, in the latter country particularly, a literature which was remarkable for its extreme copiousness.

The history of modern Europe starts from Rome, as its literature from Greece. In the early years of the Christian era the Romans subdued all Western and Northern Europe, as far as the Baltic. The Roman power was favorable to civilization; it increased the measure of general liberty, promoted intercourse in various ways, especially by the construction of good roads on a great scale, and perfected the civil law. As the Roman Empire declined, the Germanic and Eastern hordes swept over Europe, and would apparently have overthrown civilization itself, but for the work of the Christian church, which gave to the barbaric races (who almost everywhere became Christianized) some measure of civilization and restraint. With these people rose into vogue the feudal system, which made the tenure of land depend on the condition of military service. But the feudal system, as a military organization, proved a failure; it created turbulent vassals, and not trained soldiers, and after experiencing, in the sixteenth century, the great superiority of the Ottoman troops in the field, European nations adopted the system of standing armies. This change, however, was unfavorable to liberty, to morals, and to public economy; and the gradual discovery of the immense power connected with a well-trained standing army prompted inordinate ambition. Hence the wars and revolutions of the last and present centuries. The extinction of ancient European dynasties, however, will hereafter be thought a matter of little importance, compared with the colonization which now proceeds from the western part of Europe over the whole earth, carrying with it cultivated languages, ripe literature, useful arts, enlightened sentiments, and Christian philanthropy.——Adj. and inhab. EUROPEAN, yu-ro-pee'ạn.

Euro'tas, now called **Vasilee-** (**Vasiliko-,** vå-sil'e-ko, or **Basili-,** vå'se-lee) **Potamo,** vå'se-lee-pot-å-mo', a river of Greece, in the Morea, and the principal stream of ancient Laconia, falls into the Gulf of Kolokythia. Length, 60 miles.

Eurytania, yu-re-tå-nee'å or ĕv-re-tå-nee'å, a district or eparchy of Greece, nome of Ætolia and Acarnania (the name was anciently applied to the northernmost part of Ætolia). Its capital is Karpenisi. Pop. 33,018.

Euse, a town of France. See EAUZE.

Euskirchen, ois'kĕĕRK'ẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, at a railway junction, 20 miles S.W. of Cologne. It has mines of iron, lead, and lignite, and manufactories of woollens and potash. Pop. 5489.

Eustis, yūs'tis, a post-township of Franklin co., Me., on Dead River, 45 miles N.W. of North Anson. It has several lumber-mills. Pop. 342.

Eutaw, yu'taw, a post-village, capital of Greene co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 35 miles S.W. of Tuscaloosa, and about 68 miles W.N.W. of Selma. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, and a newspaper office. Pop. estimated at 1000.

Eutaw Indians. See UTAH INDIANS.

Eutaw Springs, a small affluent of the Santee River, in South Carolina. Near it, in Charleston co., 60 miles N.W. of Charleston, was fought a bloody battle in 1781.

Eutin, oi-teen', a town of Germany, in Oldenburg, capital of the principality of Lubeck, in a detached territory enclosed by Holstein, at a railway junction, 18 miles N. of Lubeck. Pop. 3200. It has a ducal palace on an island in an adjacent lake.

Eutingen, oi'ting-ẹn, a village of Baden, near Pforzheim, on the Enz. Pop. 1286.

Eutingen, a village of Würtemberg, in the Black Forest, 3 miles N.E. of Horb. Pop. 1082.

Euxine Sea. See BLACK SEA.

Euxinus Pontus, an ancient name of the BLACK SEA.

Evangeline, e-văn'jẹl-een, a township of Charlevoix co., Mich., on an arm of Lake Michigan. Pop. 190.

Evan'gelist Islands, or **Four Evan'gelists,** a group of rocky islets of South America, off the W. coast of Patagonia, lat. (southernmost) 52° 24' S., lon. 75° 7' W., consisting of four principal islets and some detached rocks and breakers. They form an excellent leading-mark for the W. entrance of the Strait of Magellan.

Ev'ans, a post-village, capital of Weld co., Colorado, on the South Fork of the Platte River, and on the Denver Pacific Railroad, 48 miles N.N.E. of Denver, and 4 miles S. of Greeley. It has a new court-house, a bank, 3 churches, 3 hotels, and a flour-mill. One weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. about 1000.

Evans, a post-office and station in Evans township, Marshall co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 15 miles W. of Streator, and 14 miles E. of Lacon. The township contains the village of Wenona and a pop. of 1989.

Evans, a station in Eureka co., Nevada, on the Eureka & Palisade Railroad, 12 miles S. of Palisade.

Evans, or **Evans Centre,** a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Evans township, and near the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 20 miles S.S.W. of Buffalo, and 1½ miles from Lake Erie. It has 2 churches, a tannery, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 150. Here is Evans Post-Office. The township contains larger villages, named Angola and North Evans, and has 8 churches, and manufactures of cheese, flour, &c. Pop. of the township, 2786.

Evans Bridge, a station on the branch railroad from Meadville, Pa., to Oil City, 14 miles S.E. of Meadville.

Ev'ansburg, a post-hamlet of Coshocton co., O., 1 mile from Oxford Railroad Station, and about 30 miles N.E. of Zanesville. It has a church.

Evansburg, a post-borough of Crawford co., Pa., on Conneaut Lake, about 10 miles W.S.W. of Meadville. It is 2½ miles N. of Evansburg Station. It has an academy, 3 churches, and a lumber-mill. Pop. 174.

Evansburg, a village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Lower Providence township, ½ mile from Collegeville Railroad Station. It has 2 churches and a steam-tannery.

Evansburg Station, in Crawford co., Pa., is on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 14 miles by rail W. of Meadville. Here is Stony Point Post-Office.

Evans Land′ing, a post-office of Harrison co., Ind., on the Ohio River, 3 miles from West Point, Ky.

Evans' Mill, a post-office of Whitley co., Ky.

Evans' Mills, a station in Escambia co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 53 miles N.E. of Mobile.

Evans' Mills, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Le Ray township, on Pleasant Creek, and on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of Watertown. It has several churches, mills, and stores, and manufactures of cheese-boxes, ale, beer, and flour. P. 500.

Ev′ansport, a post-village of Defiance co., O., on Bean Creek, about 50 miles W.S.W. of Toledo, and 11 miles N. of Defiance. It has 2 churches and a union school. P. 191.

Ev′anston, a handsome post-village of Cook co., Ill., on Lake Michigan, 12 miles N. of Chicago, and in a small township of its own name. It is on the Milwaukee division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and contains 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 2 banks, a number of fine residences, the Garrett Biblical Institute, and the Evanston College for Ladies, which was founded in 1871. It is also the seat of the Northwestern University (Methodist), which was founded in 1854. This institution has a library of 22,000 volumes. Evanston has gas-works and Holly waterworks. Pop. of the township, 3062.

Evanston, a post-village, capital of Uintah co., Wyoming, on Bear River, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, 76 miles E. of Ogden, and about 75 miles N.E. of Salt Lake City. Elevation, 6870 feet. It contains 3 churches, several hotels, a savings-bank, 2 other banks, several lumber-mills, and machine-shops of the railroad company. A tri-weekly newspaper is published here. About 1 mile from the town there is one of the largest coal-beds in the West, from 22 feet to 32 feet in thickness, from which nearly 400 tons of good coal are mined daily; and iron ore is found with or under the coal. Pop. about 2400.

Ev′ansville, a post-village of Washington co., Ark., about 33 miles N. of Fort Smith. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Evansville, a post-village of Randolph co., Ill., on the Kaskaskia River, 32 miles S. of Belleville. It has 2 churches, a flouring-mill, and a broom-factory. Pop. 250.

Evansville, a city and port of entry of Indiana, the capital of Vanderburg co., is situated on a high bank of the Ohio River, about 190 miles below Louisville, and 190 miles above Cairo. It is on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad (which here crosses the river by a ferry-boat), 162 miles E.S.E. of St. Louis, and is the south terminus of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, which connects here with the Lake Erie, Evansville & Southwestern Railroad, 109 miles S. of Terre Haute. The course of the river is here so remarkably sinuous that Evansville, though upon its bank, is near the centre of the county. The city contains about 50 churches, a city hall, 5 national banks, a savings-bank, a high school, a handsome court-house, an opera-house, a custom-house, 8 public halls, a United States marine hospital, and printing-offices which issue 5 daily and 5 weekly newspapers; 2 of the dailies are in the German language. Its prosperity is chiefly derived from trade, and extensive manufactures of furniture, engines and boilers, machinery, stoves and heaters, flour, leather, saddlery and harness, cotton goods, lumber, tobacco, farming-implements, &c., the aggregate value of which is about $5,000,000 per annum. Evansville has 12 flouring-mills, 6 breweries, 7 iron-foundries, 4 machine-shops, a rolling-mill, 2 woollen-mills, a large cotton-factory (400 hands), and several planing-mills and saw-mills. It is favorably situated for manufactures, being surrounded by extensive beds of coal, which is abundant and cheap. It is said to be the largest shipping-point for corn, wheat, and pork on the Ohio River between its mouth and Cincinnati. It is the centre of a great tobacco-producing section, and has a large trade in that staple. A new building has recently been erected here for the custom-house and post-office, which cost $250,000. Here is the Willard Library and Art Gallery, endowed with $500,000. Evansville is lighted with gas, and supplied with water by the Holly system. Pop. in 1860, 11,484; in 1870, 21,830; present pop. about 40,000.

Evansville, a post-village of Douglas co., Minn., in Evansville township, about 18 miles N.W. of Alexandria. It has a church. The surrounding country is diversified with lakes, prairies, and groves. Pop. of township, 269.

Evansville, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 8 miles E. of Moberly.

Evansville, a hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., 5 miles S. of Ellenville.

Evansville, a station in Berks co., Pa., on the Berks & Lehigh Railroad, 11 miles N. of Reading.

Evansville, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., in Brier Creek township, 4 miles N. of Berwick. It has a church and a manufactory of threshing-machines.

Evansville, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., Vt., 4 miles E. of Barton Landing. It has a manufactory of whetstones and one of lumber.

Evansville, a post-village of Preston co., W. Va., 5 miles S. of Newburg Railroad Station, and about 70 miles S.E. of Wheeling. It has 2 churches.

Evansville, a post-village of Rock co., Wis., in Union township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad (Madison division), 22 miles S. by E. of Madison, and 17 miles N.W. of Janesville. It contains 5 churches, a graded school, a seminary, a national bank, a newspaper office, a machine-shop, a foundry, and manufactures of furniture, shoes, cheese, &c. Pop. estimated at 1000.

Evans' Wharf, a post-office of Accomack co., Va.

Ev′answood, a post-hamlet of Waupaca co., Wis., on a small lake, which is an expansion of Wolf River, about 27 miles N.W. of Oshkosh.

Evanton, iv′ạn-tọn, a village of Scotland, co. of Ross, 13 miles N.N.W. of Inverness. Pop. 526.

Ev′art, a post-village in Evart and Osceola townships, Osceola co., Mich., on the Muskegon River, and on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 14 miles E. of Reed City, and 76 miles W.N.W. of East Saginaw. It has a newspaper office, a bank, an iron-foundry, a machine-shop, about 15 saw-mills, 3 churches, a carriage-factory, and a flour-mill. It is mainly supported by the lumber-business. Pop. about 900; of Evart township, 713.

Évaux, à`vō′, a town of France, in Creuse, 21 miles N.E. of Aubusson. Pop. 1499.

Eveland (eev′land) **Grove,** a post-hamlet of Mahaska co., Iowa, 10 miles W.S.W. of Oskaloosa. It has a church.

Ev′eline, a post-township of Charlevoix co., Mich., on an arm of Lake Michigan. Pop. 312.

Ev′elyn, a post-office of Glynn co., Ga.

Eve Mills, a post-office of Loudon co., Tenn.

Ev′endale, a post-office and station of Hamilton co., O., in Sycamore township.

Evendale, a post-hamlet of Juniata co., Pa., about 24 miles S.W. of Sunbury.

Eve′ning Shades, a post-village, capital of Sharp co., Ark., near Strawberry Creek, about 22 miles N. of Batesville. It has a college, 4 churches, a newspaper office, 2 flour-mills, a woollen-factory, a saw-mill, a tannery, &c.

Ev′enly, a river of England, rising in the N. part of the co. of Oxford, and flowing S.E. past Blandford and Blenheim into the Isis 4 miles W.N.W. of Oxford.

Evenopolis, the supposed ancient name of LESNEVEN.

Ev′ensville, a post-hamlet of Rhea co., Tenn., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 40 miles N. of Chattanooga.

Everbecq, à′vẹr-bĕk`, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 22 miles N.E. of Tournai. It has extensive salt-refineries and linen-manufactures. Pop. 3680.

Everest, Mount. See MOUNT EVEREST.

Ev′eret's, or **Everett,** a post-hamlet of Nansemond co., Va., on the Eastern Branch of the Nansemond River, 10 miles N. of Suffolk. It has a lumber-mill.

Ev′erett, a station in Crawford co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 36 miles S.W. of Macon.

Everett, a post-township of Woodson co., Kansas, about 5 miles N. of Defiance. Pop. 574.

Everett, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Everett township, 3 miles N. of Boston, and on the Eastern Railroad, at the junction of the Saugus Branch. It has 4 churches, a young ladies' institute, a newspaper office, and manufactures of baby-carriages, chemicals, phosphates, and ropes, and is connected with Boston by a street-railway. The township was formed in 1870 out of part of Malden. Pop. 3651.

Everett, a township of Newaygo co., Mich. Pop. 466. It contains Alleyton.

Everett, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Mo., in Everett township, about 42 miles S. by E. of Kansas City. Pop. of the township, 905, chiefly employed in stock-raising.

Everett, a post-office of Dodge co., Neb., is at Centreville, on Maple Creek, 50 miles W.N.W. of Omaha. Here are fair-grounds of the Dodge County Agricultural Society.

Everett, a station in Lucas co., O., on the Wabash Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Toledo.

Everett, formerly **Bloody Run,** a post-borough of Bedford co., Pa., on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, and on the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, 9 miles E. of Bedford. It has a bank, 4 churches, a newspaper office, a foundry, a steam flouring-mill, 2 large steam tanneries, and a planing-mill. Pop. 557.

Everett, a station on the Brazos division of the International & Great Northern Railroad, 49 miles N.E. of Austin, Tex.

Everett's Springs, a post-office of Floyd co., Ga.

Everett's Station, a post-office of Crawford co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 7 miles W. of Fort Valley.

Ev'erettsville, a hamlet of Wayne co., N.C., on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 6 miles S. of Goldsborough.

Everghem, å'vẹr-ɢhêm', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 4 miles N. of Ghent. Pop. 6447.

Ev'erglades, Florida, a large shallow lake or marshy region in the S. part of the peninsula, in the counties of Dade and Monroe. The depth of the water varies from 1 to 6 feet. It encloses thousands of little islands, covered with dense thickets of palmettos, cypress, oaks, vines, and shrubs. Alligators, bears, and pumas are found here.

Ev'ergreen, a post-village, capital of Conecuh co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 81 miles S.S.W. of Montgomery. It has 3 churches, an academy, and a newspaper office.

Evergreen, a post-office of Washington co., Ark.

Evergreen, a post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal., 7 miles S.E. of San José. It has a church and a wagon-factory.

Evergreen, a post-office of Jefferson co., Col.

Evergreen, a post-office of Irvin co., Ga.

Evergreen, a post-office of Tama co., Iowa.

Evergreen, a post-village of Avoyelles parish, La., 16 miles S. of Marksville. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 350.

Evergreen, a township of Montcalm co., Mich. Pop. 816. It contains a part of Stanton, the county seat.

Evergreen, a township of Sanilac co., Mich. Pop. 98.

Evergreen, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., is connected with Alleghany City (4 miles distant) by the Lawrenceville & Evergreen Railroad, which extends to Bennett Station.

Evergreen, a post-office of Bradford co., Pa.

Evergreen, a post-hamlet of Appomattox co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 5 miles E. of Appomattox. It has a church.

Evergreen Mills, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co., Va., 6 miles S.E. of Leesburg. It has a flour-mill.

Evergreen Park, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, about 9 miles S. of Chicago, is the residence of many business men who have offices in Chicago. It has a public hall, a fine public school-house, and a park.

Ev'erittstown, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., 13 miles S.E. of Easton, Pa. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Ev'ersley, or **Tin'line's Corners,** a post-village in York co., Ontario, 20 miles by rail N. of Toronto. P. 150.

Ev'ersole, a post-office of Owsley co., Ky.

Ev'erson, a station on the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, 7 miles N. of Connellsville, at the crossing of the Broadford & Mount Pleasant Railroad.

Ev'ersonville, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Mo., 10 miles from Wheeling Station.

Ev'erton, a post-village of Fayette co., Ind., about 25 miles S.S.W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches. Pop. 149.

Everton, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, on a branch of the Grand River, 10 miles N.E. of Guelph. It contains flour- and saw-mills, a tannery, a potash-factory, a stave-factory, &c. Pop. 250.

Eves, eevz, a station on the Rome Railroad, 12 miles E. of Rome, Ga., and 8 miles W. of Kingston.

Evesborough, eevz'bur-rụh, a hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., 3½ miles S.S.E. of Moorestown. It has a chapel. Pop. about 80.

Evesham, eevz'ạm or eevz'hạm, a town of England, co. of Worcester, in the beautiful vale of the same name, and on the navigable Avon, at an important railway junction, 15 miles S.E. of Worcester. It has some remains (including the stately tower) of its celebrated abbey, founded in 709, 2 branch banks, manufactories of stockings, and a large market. In 1265 the Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward I.,, here totally defeated the barons under Simon de Montfort. Pop. 4888.

Evesham, eevz'hạm, a township of Burlington co., N.J. Pop. 3351. It contains Marlton and Crowfoot.

Evian, å've-ôɴᵍ' (anc. *Aquianum ?*), a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, on the Lake of Geneva, 26 miles N.E. of Geneva. Pop. 2450. Near it are chalybeate baths.

Ev'ington, a post-office and station of Campbell co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 17 miles S. of Lynchburg. It has 2 stores and a steam saw-mill.

Ev'it's Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Bedford co., runs southward into Maryland, and enters the Potomac River 3 or 4 miles below Cumberland.

Ev'it's Moun'tain, a ridge extending across the Maryland line N.N.E. through Bedford co., Pa., to the Raystown Branch of the Juniata.

Evoli, a town of Italy. See Eboli.

Evo'na, or **Evo'nia,** a village of Middlesex co., N.J., in Piscataway township, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 13 miles W.S.W. of Elizabeth.

Evora, êv'o-rå (anc. *Eb'ora* and *Liberal'itas Ju'lia*), a city of Portugal, capital of Alemtejo, on a height, 85 miles by rail E.S.E. of Lisbon. It is enclosed by ramparts, and has two ruined forts, a rich Gothic cathedral, several convents and hospitals, a house of charity, barracks, diocesan school, and a museum. An aqueduct, still in use, and the remains of a temple of Diana, are attributed to the Roman general Sertorius. It has manufactures of hardware and leather. Evora is an archbishop's see. Pop. 11,078.

Evora-Monte, êv'o-rå-mon'tå, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, beautifully situated on a hill, 15 miles N.N.E. of Evora. It is surrounded by walls and defended by a castle. Pop. 1181.

Évran, êv'rôɴᵍ', a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, on the Rance, 6 miles S.S.E. of Dinan. Pop. 371.

Evre, aiv'r, a river of France, department of Cher, joins the Cher near Vierzon. Length, 41 miles.

Évreux, êv'rŭh' (anc. *Mediola'num*, afterwards *Eburovi'ces* and *Ebroicæ*), a city of France, capital of the department of Eure, on the Iton, at a railway junction, 67 miles W.N.W. of Paris. It is well built, and has many antique houses, a fine cathedral, the church of St. Taurin, a clock-tower built in 1417, a town hall, an episcopal palace, a theatre, a botanic garden, and manufactures of tools, paper, flour, woollen and cotton fabrics, and leather. In its environs is the fine château of Navarre. Pop. 11,453.

Évron, êv'rôɴᵍ', a town of France, in Mayenne, 17 miles E.N.E. of Laval. Pop. 3433; of commune, 4724.

Évry, êv'ree', a station on the Paris & Corbeil Railway, 13 miles S. of Paris. Pop. 996.

Evst, a river of Russia. See Yevst.

Ew'ald, a post-office of Faribault co., Minn.

Ewanowitz, å-ŵå-no'ŵits, or **Eywanowitz,** ī-ŵå-no'ŵits, a town of Moravia, 24 miles E.N.E. of Brünn, on the Hanna. Pop. 2200.

Ew'an's Mills, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., in Harrison township, 3 miles N.W. of Union Station. It has a church, a bank, an academy, and a basket-factory.

Ew'ansville, a station in Burlington co., N.J., on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, at the junction of the Vincentown Branch, 22 miles E. of Camden.

Ew'art, a post-hamlet of Poweshiek co., Iowa, on a branch of the Central Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Grinnell.

Ew'artsville, post-office, Whitman co., Washington.

Ew'ell, a town of England, co. of Surrey, at a railway junction, 1½ miles N.N.E. of Epsom. Pop. of parish, 2535.

Ew'ell's, a station in Williamson co., Tenn., 34 miles S.S.W. of Nashville, on the Nashville & Decatur Railroad.

Ewijk, a village of the Netherlands. See Ewyk.

Ew'ing, a post-village of Franklin co., Ill., on Big Muddy River, about 65 miles E.S.E. of Belleville. It has a woollen-mill, a college, and a church.

Ewing, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ind., in Brownstown township, at Brownstown Station on the Ohio & Missisippi Railroad, 1 mile from Brownstown.

Ewing, a post-village of Fleming co., Ky., on the Maysville & Lexington Railroad, 2 miles S. of Elizaville, and 20 miles S. of Maysville. There are several churches near it.

Ewing, a township of Mercer co., N.J., on the Delaware River. Pop. 3477. It contains Ewingville.

Ewing, a post-hamlet of Hocking co., O., about 32 miles E.N.E. of Chillicothe. It has a church. Pop. 50.

Ewing, a station in York co., Pa., on the York Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 3 miles W.S.W. of Columbia.

Ew'ingford, a post-hamlet of Trimble co., Ky., about 34 miles N.E. of Louisville.

Ewing Harbor, Oregon. See Port Orford.

Ew'ing's, a station in Cole co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 5 miles E. of Jefferson City.

Ewing's Mills, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., Pa., 9 miles W. of Pittsburg. It has a flour-mill.

Ewing's Mills, a station in Washington co., Pa., on the Chartiers Railroad, 5 miles N.N.E. of Washington.

Ewing's Neck, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., in Maurice River township, about 2 miles from Delaware Bay, and 15 miles S.S.E. of Millville. It has a church. Oysters abound here.

Ewing's Store, a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

Ew'ington, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Ind., in Clay township, about 48 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

Ewington, a township of Jackson co., Minn. Pop. 89.

Ewington, a post-village of Gallia co., O., in Huntington township, on the Raccoon River, 18 miles N.W. of Gallipolis. It has an academy and 3 churches. Pop. 191.

Ew'ingville, a post-village of Mercer co., N.J., in Ewing township, on the Delaware & Bound Brook Railroad, 4 miles N. of Trenton. It has a church.

Ewyk, or **Ewijk,** å'ŵīk, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 6 miles W. of Nymwegen. Pop. 2008.

Exaerde, ĕx-aʀ'dẹh, a commune of Belgium, in East Flanders, 8 miles N.W. of Termonde. It has linen-manufactories, breweries, and corn-mills. Pop. 4680.

Excel'lo, a post-office of Macon co., Mo., on the railroad between Macon City and Moberly, 7 miles S. of Macon City. Coal is shipped here.

Excel'sior, a township of Dickinson co., Iowa. Pop. 96.

Excelsior, a post-office of Mitchell co., Kansas.

Excelsior, a post-village and summer resort of Hennepin co., Minn., in Excelsior township, and on the south shore of Minnetonka Lake, about 27 miles W. by S. of St. Paul. It has a church, a large hotel, several boarding-houses, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 250; of township, 442.

Excelsior, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Mo., 15 miles S. of Tipton. It has a steam mill and a lead-mine.

Excelsior, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., in Coal township, on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad (Mahanoy & Shamokin line), 4 miles E. of Shamokin. It has a church and a coal-mine. Pop. about 1000.

Excelsior, a post-village of Richland co., Wis., in Richwood township, about 52 miles S.S.E. of La Crosse. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill.

Excelsior, a township of Sauk co., Wis., contains Rock Springs. Pop. 1053. The township abounds in wild and interesting rocky landscapes.

Excelsior Mills, a post-hamlet of Jo Daviess co., Ill., 6 miles N. of Galena. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a smelting-furnace for lead.

Ex'change', a post-office of Marshall co., Ky.

Exchange, a post-office of Montour co., Pa.

Exchangeville, Pennsylvania. See SHEAKLEYVILLE.

Excideuil, ĕx'see'dŭl', or **Exideuil,** a town of France, in Dordogne, 20 miles N.E. of Périgueux, on the Loué. It has two antique towers and ruins of a monastery. P. 1950.

Exe, ĕx (anc. *Isaca*), a river of England, rises in Exmoor, co. of Somerset, and flows S. into the English Channel at Exmouth. Its chief affluents are the Yeo and Clist. Bampton, Tiverton, and Exeter are on its banks.

Exe, a parish of England. See BEAULIEU.

Exea de los Caballeros. See EGEA DE LOS CABALLEROS.

Exen, a town of Alsace. See EGISHEIM.

Ex'eter (L. *Is'ca, Exonia, Uxela ?*) a city of England, co. of Devon, on the left bank of the Exe, 10 miles N.W. of its outlet in the English Channel, 159 miles W.S.W. of London, at a railway junction, lat. 50° 44′ N., lon. 3° 33′ W., pleasantly situated on the summit and slopes of an acclivity rising from the river. Two principal streets cross each other at right angles, from which a number of smaller streets, extremely narrow, diverge. It is well paved and lighted, amply supplied with water, and remarkably clean. The chief object of interest in the city is the cathedral, a noble edifice, of high antiquity. It is cruciform, 408 feet in length, its W. front being richly decorated, presenting one of the most beautiful façades in Europe. The other architectural antiquities are the remains of the castle of Rougemont, on a high eminence N. of the city, St. John's Hospital, now a free grammar-school, the chapels of St. Wynard and St. Anne, and the chapel of the Lepers' Hospital. The modern edifices worthy of notice are the theatre, assembly- or ball-room, bridewell, museum, theological college, bishop's palace, jail, sessions-house, barracks, guild hall, baths, and the markets. Exeter has many fine churches and chapels, numerous asylums, hospitals, and other charities, and some important schools. The city has manufactures of paper, beer, gloves, lace, castings, &c., and, by means of a ship-canal to Topsham and an artificial basin, it has considerable trade by sea.

Exeter is a place of remote antiquity, having been a British settlement long prior to the invasion of the Romans, by whom it was called *Isca Damnoniorum*. A number of coins, small bronze statues, some tessellated pavements, and other Roman antiquities have been found in the immediate vicinity of the city. In the reign of Alfred it was called *Exan-cestre* (the Castle of the Exe), of which the present name is a corruption. It was at one time the capital of Wessex. The number of its religious establishments was so great that the Saxons called it Monkstown. Exeter forms a county of itself. Pop. 34,650.——Inhab. Ex'on.

Ex'eter, a parish in the town of Lebanon, New London co., Conn., 4 miles from Turnersville Station. It has a church.

Exeter, a post-village of Scott co., Ill., 8 miles N.N.W. of Winchester, and about 16 miles W. of Jacksonville. It has 2 churches, a flouring-mill, and a pottery. Coal is found here. Pop. about 500.

Exeter, a post-office of Clay co., Kansas, in Exeter township, about 25 miles N.W. of Junction City. Pop. of the township, 241.

Exeter, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., in Exeter township, about 24 miles N.W. of Bangor. It contains a high school. The township has 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 1424.

Exeter, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Mich., on the Canada Southern Railroad, 35 miles S.W. of Detroit. Exeter township contains a village named Scofield. Pop. 1372.

Exeter, a post-village of Fillmore co., Neb., on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 46 miles W.S.W. of Lincoln. It has 4 churches and a money-order post-office.

Exeter, a post-village, semi-capital of Rockingham co., N.H., in Exeter township, on the Exeter River, and on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 51 miles N. by E. of Boston, and 17 miles S.S.W. of Dover. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, Phillips Academy, which is richly endowed, the Robinson Female Seminary, a pottery, a machine-shop, a woollen-mill, a newspaper office, several manufactories of carriages, a cotton-mill, &c. Pop. of the township, 3437.

Exeter, or **Exeter Centre,** a post-hamlet of Otsego co., N.Y., in Exeter township, about 24 miles S.S.E. of Utica. It has 2 churches. The township contains a village named Schuyler Lake, and has a pop. of 1326.

Exeter, a township of Berks co., Pa., 5 miles S.E. of Reading, bounded on the S.W. by the Schuylkill River. It has 2 forges for bar iron, 3 hat-factories, a woollen-mill, and a bloomery. Pop. 2239. See EXETER STATION.

Exeter, a post-township of Luzerne co., Pa., about 10 miles W. of Scranton, is bounded on the E. by the Susquehanna River. It contains a hamlet named Exeter. P. 742.

Exeter, a township in Wyoming co., Pa., bounded E. by the Susquehanna River, and contiguous to Exeter in Luzerne co. Pop. 211.

Exeter, a post-township of Washington co., R.I., about 22 miles S.S.W. of Providence. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of cassimere, broadcloth, cotton yarn, &c. It is traversed by the Stonington & Providence Railroad. Pop. 1355.

Exeter, a township of Green co., Wis. Pop. 883. It contains Dayton.

Ex'eter, or **Fran'cistown,** a thriving post-village in Huron co., Ontario, on the river Aux Sable, 22 miles S. of Clinton. It has a woollen-factory, a cheese-factory, a melodeon-factory, several mills, and a large trade in grain, flour, &c. Pop. 1000.

Exeter Mills, a post-hamlet in Exeter township, Penobscot co., Me., 10 miles E.N.E. of Corinna Station. It has a lumber-mill and a flour-mill.

Ex'eter (or **Squam'scot**) **River,** a small stream of Rockingham co., N.H., runs eastward, and falls into the Piscataqua River about 10 miles W. of Portsmouth.

Exeter Station, a post-office of Berks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Reading.

Exheim, a town of Alsace. See EGISHEIM.

Exideuil, a town of France. See EXCIDEUIL.

Exilles, ĕx'eel', or **Esiglie,** å-seel'yå, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 37 miles W. of Turin, on the Dora Ripaira. Pop. 1944.

Exin, ĕx'een' (Pol. *Ksynia*, ksin'yå), a town of Prussia, province of Posen, 24 miles W.S.W. of Bromberg, with a famous convent. Pop. 2587.

Exi'ra, a post-village, capital of Audubon co., Iowa, in Exira township, on the East Nishnabatona River, and the terminus of a branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 18 miles N.N.E. of Atlantic. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. 161; of the township, 697.

Ex'line, a post-village at Caldwell Station, Appanoose co., Iowa, in Caldwell township, on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 8 miles S. of Centreville. It has 1 or 2 churches and a coal-mine.

Ex'moor, a district of England, in the W. of the co. of Somerset and N.E. of Devon. Area, 19,270 acres. It consists of ranges of hills from 1100 feet to 1600 feet in elevation, formerly forest, but now mostly heath or marsh. The river Exe rises here. It gives name to breeds of sheep and ponies.

Ex'mouth, a town of England, co. of Devon, on the Exe, at its mouth in the English Channel, 9 miles by rail S.S.E. of Exeter. It has a ball-room, baths, and libraries, the extreme beauty of its surrounding scenery, with the mildness of the climate, rendering it a very favorite resort. It has good docks for commerce. Pop. 5614.

Exmouth Gulf, on the W. coast of Australia, lat. 22° S., formed by a peninsula about 80 miles long and terminating with the Northwest Cape. It is 30 miles in width at the entrance, and about 65 miles in length.

Exonia, an ancient name of EXETER.

Exper'iment Mills, a post-office of Monroe co., Pa., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, about 2 miles from the Delaware Water Gap. Here is a summer boarding-house.

Exploits Burnt Island, a large fishing town of Newfoundland, on an island, 12 miles from the mouth of Exploits River, and 14 miles S.W. of Twillingate. Pop. 530.

Exploits River, one of the most important rivers of Newfoundland, flows into Exploits Bay on the N.E. coast, and is navigable for steamers a distance of 12 miles, and thence for boats to within 50 miles of Burgeo, on the S.W. coast. Total length, about 150 miles, draining an area of about 3000 square miles.

Explo'ring Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, a group of the Friendly Islands. Lat. 17° 10′ S.; lon. 178° 38′ W. They are well situated for the resort of vessels; anchorage safe and easily reached. Fruit and vegetables are abundant.

Express' Ranch, a post-office of Baker co., Oregon.

Ex'ton, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., on the Chester Valley Railroad, 27 miles W. of Philadelphia.

Ex'tonville, a hamlet of Mercer co., N.J., in Hamilton township, 5 miles from Yardville Station.

Exuma, ĕx-oo'mâ, GREAT and LITTLE (called also **Yuma**), two of the Bahama Islands; the larger in lat. 23° 30′ N., lon. 75° 50′ W., 30 miles in length by 3 miles in breadth, and having one of the best harbors in these islands. Total pop. 2289.

Eyafialla-Yokul, ī'â-fe-âl'lâ-yo'kōōl, a volcano of Iceland, 15 miles S.E. of Mount Hecla.

Eyalet, Turkish term meaning *province*. See TURKEY.

Eyam, ee'am or ī'am, a village of England, co. of Derby, in a romantic dell, 4½ miles E.N.E. of Tideswell.

Eybar, â-e-BAR', a town of Spain, in Guipuzcoa, 23 miles W.S.W. of St. Sebastian. It has manufactures of arms. Pop. 2388.

Eye, ī, a town of England, co. of Suffolk, 20 miles N. of Ipswich. The town mostly consists of cottages; it has a fine Gothic church, a grammar-school, a guild hall, jail, house of industry, almshouse, and a branch bank. P. 2396.

Eye, ī, an island in the Malay Archipelago, the outermost island at the N. entrance of Gilolo Passage. Lat. 0° 23′ N.; lon. 129° 53′ E. It is small, and covered with trees.

Eye, or **Eyeo,** a town of Africa. See KÀTUNGA.

Eyemouth, ī'mŭth, a town of Scotland, co. of Berwick, on the Eye, a small stream which rises in the Lammermoor range and here enters the North Sea, 8 miles N.N.W. of Berwick. It exports grain, and has a fishery. Here is a fine bay, with an excellent harbor. Pop. 2324.

Eyers (i'ẹrs) **Grove,** a post-office of Columbia co., Pa.

Eyguières, â'ghe-aiR' (anc. *Aquaria?*), a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 22 miles E. of Arles. It has manufactures of woollens and silk twist. Pop. 2875.

Eylau (DEUTSCH and PREUSSISCH). See EILAU.

Eymoutiers, â'moo'te-aiR', a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, 23 miles E.S.E. of Limoges. Pop. 2065.

Eyne, ī'nẹh, a commune of Belgium, in East Flanders, 12 miles S.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 2300.

Eyo'ta, a post-village of Olmsted co., Minn., in Eyota township, and on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 37 miles W. of Winona, and 13 miles E.S.E. of Rochester. It has a church, a money-order post-office, a wagon-shop, and a newspaper office. Pop. 449; of township, additional, 792.

Eypel, a river of Hungary. See IPOLY.

Eyragues, â'râg', a village of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 25 miles N.N.E. of Arles. Pop. 1891.

Eyrecourt, air'kōrt, or **Air'court,** a town of Ireland, co. of Galway, 5 miles N.W. of Banagher. Pop. 747.

Eyre (air) **Lake,** a large lake of South Australia, lat. 27° 50′ to 29° 20′ S. Area, 4000 square miles.

Eysden, īs'dẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 6 miles S. of Maestricht. Pop. 560.

Eyster, īss'tẹr, a station in York co., Pa., on the Hanover & York Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of York.

Eytah, a town of India. See ETAH.

Ezcaray, ěth-kâ-rī' or ěs-kâ-rī', a town of Spain, province and 31 miles W.S.W. of Logroño. Pop. 2958.

Eze, aiz (Ital. *Isa*, ee'sâ, or *Eza*, aid'zâ; Lat. *Isia*), a village of France, in Alpes-Maritimes, 6 miles E.N.E. of Nice, on a high peak overlooking the sea. Pop. 565.

E'zel, a post-village of Morgan co., Ky., about 70 miles E. of Lexington. It has 3 churches.

F.

Faaberg, fo'bĕRG, a village of Norway, 85 miles N. of Christiania, on the Lougen.

Faaborg, fo'BORG, a town of Denmark, in the island of Funen, on its S. coast, 15 miles W. of Svendborg. It has an export trade in corn. Pop. 3440.

Fab'acher, a post-office of St. Landry parish, La.

Fabara, fâ-BÂ'râ, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 68 miles S.E. of Saragossa, on the Matoranna. Pop. 1997.

Fabbriano, fâb-bre-â'no, a city of Italy, province and 45 miles by rail S.W. of Ancona. It has a cathedral, and manufactures of paper and parchment, and is a bishop's see. Pop. 7612.

Fabbrica, fâb'bre-kâ, a town of Italy, province of Rome, 11 miles E.S.E. of Viterbo. Pop. 2264.

Fa'ber's Mills, a hamlet in Nelson co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 39 miles N.N.E. of Lynchburg. It has a church, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill.

Fabianhaza, fâ'be'ân'hâ'zŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Szathmar, on the Szamos. Pop. 1100.

Fabius, fab'e-ŭs or fâ'be-ŭs, a river of Missouri, is formed by three branches, called the North, Middle, and South Fabius. The main river, which is about 1 mile long, enters the Mississippi in Marion co., about 5 miles below Quincy, Ill. The North Fabius rises in Iowa, and runs southeastward through Scotland and Lewis cos. of Missouri. The South Fabius runs southeastward through Knox co., and unites with the North Fabius in Marion co., nearly 7 miles N.E. of Palmyra. The Middle Fabius rises in Schuyler co., runs S.E., and enters the North Fabius in Lewis co. The length of the North Fabius is estimated at 140 miles.

Fabius, a township of Davis co., Iowa, on the Missouri line. Pop. 1064. It contains Monterey.

Fabius, a township of St. Joseph co., Mich., on the Michigan Central Railroad (Air-Line division). Pop. 1130.

Fabius, a township of Knox co., Mo. Pop. 1587. It includes Newark.

Fabius, a township of Marion co., Mo. Pop. 1908.

Fabius, a township of Schuyler co., Mo. Pop. 1474.

Fabius, or **Craw'ford Station,** a post-hamlet of Scotland co., Mo., on the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, 5 miles W. of Memphis. It has 2 churches.

Fabius, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Fabius township, about 18 miles S.S.E. of Syracuse. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a machine-shop, &c. Pop. 378. Dairy-products are the chief exports of the township, which contains a village named Apulia, and a pop. of 1966.

Fabius, a post-office of Hardy co., W. Va.

Fabriano, a town of Italy. See FABBRIANO.

Fabricæ, the Latin name of FAVERGES.

Fabrique la Nueva, få-bree'kå lå noo-å'vå, a town of Spain, province of Malaga, near the Guadiaro. P. 2475.

Fabrizia, få-brid'ze-å, a town of Italy, in Catanzaro, 16 miles S.E. of Monteleone. It suffered greatly by the earthquakes of 1783. Pop. 5556.

Fabyan (fā'bẹ-ạn) **House,** a post-hamlet and station of Coos co., N.H., on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, at the junction of the Mount Washington Branch of the White Mountain Railroad, 31 miles N.W. of North Conway. It has a large hotel and 3 lumber-mills.

Faches, fåsh, a village of France, in Nord, 4 miles from Lille. Pop. 2275.

Fachingen, få'ᴋing-ẹn, a village of Prussia, 9 miles E.N.E. of Nassau, on the Lahn, with celebrated springs.

Fack'ler, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ala., and a station on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Stevenson. It has a church.

Facone, få-ko'nå, a lake of Japan, island of Hondo, 57 miles W.S.W. of Tokio, 9½ miles long, gives rise to a small river of the same name, which falls into the Gulf of Yeddo. The Japanese attach peculiar sanctity to this lake.

Fac'tory Creek, Columbia co., N.Y., is formed by the union of Claverack and Kinderhook Creeks. It enters the Hudson River 4 miles above the city of Hudson.

Factory Dale, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the South River, 4 miles from Aylesford. It has 3 churches, a carding-mill, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, an agricultural implement factory, &c. Pop. 179.

Factory Island, one of the Isles de Los, off the W. coast of Africa, 75 miles N.W. of Sierra Leone. Lat. 9° 28′ N.; lon. 13° 44′ W.

Factory Mills, a post-hamlet of Louisa co., Va., 18 miles from Beaver Dam Depot.

Factory Point, a post-village in Manchester township, Bennington co., Vt., near the Battenkill River and the Harlem Extension Railroad, 1 mile N.E. of Manchester Station, and about 33 miles S. of Rutland. It has 2 churches and a tannery. The main business of the place is cutting marble, which is quarried here.

Factory Village, a post-office of Franklin co., Mass., on the Connecticut River, opposite Turner's Falls.

Factory Village, a hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., 1 mile from Ballston Spa. It has a paper-mill.

Fac'toryville, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., in Cicero township, at Brighton Park, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Chicago. Here is a cotton-mill.

Factoryville, a hamlet of Cass co., Neb., on Weeping Water Creek, 36 miles S. of Omaha. It has a flour-mill.

Factoryville, a village of Essex co., N.Y., in Crown Point township, 2 miles W. of Crown Point Railroad Station. It has a machine-shop, a saw-mill, and manufactures of carriage-wheels, sash, and doors.

Factoryville, a post-village in Barton township, Tioga co., N.Y., on Cayuta Creek, and on the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre Railroad, 4 miles N. of Athens, and 1½ miles from Waverly. It has a church, a tannery, and several mills. Pop. 318.

Factoryville, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa., in Clinton township, on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 15 miles N. of Scranton. It has an academy, 2 churches, and a tannery.

Fadd, fŏdd, a village of Hungary, co. and about 2 miles from Tolna, on the Danube. Pop. 5050.

Fadievskoi, få-de-ĕv'skoi, a island of the Arctic Ocean, in Asiatic Russia, lat. 76° N., lon. 141°–145° E., between the islands of Kotelnoi and New Siberia. Length, from S.E. to N.W., 100 miles; breadth, 35 miles.

Fæglœe, or **Fäglöe,** få'glö`, one of the Aland Islands, in the Baltic, in the S. part of the group. Lat. 60° N.; lon. 20° 20′ E.

Fæmund, or **Fämund,** få'moond`, a lake of Norway, near the Swedish frontier, 85 miles S.E. of Trondhjem. Length, 37 miles; breadth, 5 miles.

Fængœe, or **Fängöe,** fĕng'gö`, an island in the Baltic, off the E. coast of Sweden. Lat. 58° 19′ N.; lon. 16° 57′ E.

Faenza, få-ĕn'zå (anc. *Faven'tia*), a city of Central Italy, province of Ravenna, 31 miles by rail S.W. of Ravenna, at the junction of the canal of Zanelli with the Lamone. Pop. 36,299. It is enclosed by walls and defended by a citadel. It has a cathedral, a fine marble fountain, schools of painting, a college, a hospital, and lunatic and orphan asylums. It has manufactures of a peculiar earthenware (called, from the name of the town, *faïence*), silk twist, and paper, and a brisk trade by the canal to the Po. It has several interesting art collections, and is a bishop's see.

Færder, or **Färder,** fåʀ'dẹr, a small island off the S. coast of Norway, with a light-house, in lat. 59° 3′ N., lon. 10° 37′ E.

Færö, an island of Denmark. See FÄRÖE.

Fæsulæ, the ancient name of FIESOLE.

Fafard, få`fard', a post-village in Lotbinière co., Quebec, about 45 miles N.N.W. of Lotbinière. Pop. 100.

Fagagna, få-gån'yå, a village of Italy, 8 miles W.N.W. of Udine. It has remains of an old castle, and several mills. Pop. 3957.

Fagale Ligurum. See FAVALE.

Fag'gert's, a township of Cabarrus co., N.C. Pop. 619.

Fagleysville, fag'liz-vĭl, a post-hamlet in New Hanover township, Montgomery co., Pa., 6 miles E.N.E. of Pottstown.

Fäglöe, one of the Aland Islands. See FÆGLŒE.

Fagnano, fån-yå'no, or **Fagnano-Olona,** fån-yå'-no-o-lo'nå, a village of Italy, on the Olona, 19 miles N.W. of Milan. Pop. 3167.

Fagnano, a village of Italy, 13 miles S. of Verona, famous for a battle in 1799 between the French and the Austrians.

Fagnano, a village of Italy, province of Chieti, 14 miles S.E. of Aquila.

Fagnano, a village of Italy, province and 22 miles N.N.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 3940.

Fagnano, a village of Italy, province of Ravenna, 10 miles S.W. of Faenza.

Fagun'dus, a post-village in Deerfield township, Warren co., Pa., 12 miles E. of Titusville, and 5 miles S.W. of Tidioute. It has a church, 2 hotels, and several oil-wells. Pop. about 500.

Fagus Lecorum, the ancient name of FOUG.

Fahleeyan, or **Fahliyan,** fåh`lee`yån', a town of Persia, province of Fars, 45 miles N. of Kazeroon, with from 60 to 70 houses, but formerly of more importance.

Fahlun, a town or province of Sweden. See FALUN.

Fahrafeld, få'rå-fêlt`, a village of Lower Austria, on the Triesting, 20 miles S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 700.

Faido, fī'do, a town of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, 22 miles W.N.W. of Bellinzona, on the Ticino. Pop. 661.

Fai-Fo, fī-fo, a town of Anam, in Cochin China, province of Quang-Nan, on a river, near its mouth in the China Sea, 15 miles S. of Tooron. It has a large Boodhic temple, with 2 other Chinese temples. Pop. 15,000.

Fains, fānz, a post-office of Washington co., Tenn.

Faioom, or **Faioum,** Egypt. See FAYOOM.

Fair'bank, a post-village of Buchanan co., Iowa, in Fairbank township, about 15 miles N.N.W. of Independence. It has 4 churches. Pop. of the township, 1075.

Fairbanks, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla., on the Transit Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Gainesville. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a public hall.

Fairbanks, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Ind., in Fairbanks township, about 18 miles S. by W. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1234.

Fairbanks, a township of Delta co., Mich. Pop. 536.

Fairbanks, a post-office of Lexington co., S.C.

Fair Bluff, a post-hamlet of Columbus co., N.C., on the Wilmington, Columbus & Augusta Railroad, 64 miles W. of Wilmington. It has 2 churches. Pop. of Fair Bluff township, 1309.

Fair'burn, a post-village, capital of Campbell co., Ga., on the Atlanta & West Point Railroad, 18 miles S.S.W. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches. Pop. 305.

Fair'bury, a post-village in Indian Grove township, Livingston co., Ill., on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad where it crosses the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 67 miles E. of Peoria, 11 miles S.E. of Pontiac, and 34 miles N.E. of Bloomington. It has 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, a national bank, 1 other bank, a foundry, a machine-shop, and 2 coal-mines. Pop. 1493.

Fairbury, a post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Neb., on the Little Blue River, and on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, 40 miles N.W. of Marysville, Kansas, and 60 miles S.S.W. of Lincoln. It has 3 churches, a bank, and a flour-mill. A weekly newspaper is published here.

Fair'child, a post-village of Eau Claire co., Wis., in Fairchild township, on the West Wisconsin Railroad, 32 miles E.S.E. of Eau Claire. It has a church and several lumber-mills. Pop. of township, 400.

Fair'dale, a post-office of Howard co., Neb.

Fair Dale, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., in Hannibal township, 2½ miles from Hannibal Station.

Fairdale, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., in Jessup township, 4 or 5 miles S.W. of Montrose. It has a church, 2 stores, &c.

Fair Deal′ing, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ky., 7 miles E. of Benton.

Fair′fax, a county in the N.E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. and S.E. by the Potomac River, and on the S.W. by Bull Run and Occoquan River. The surface is hilly and extensively covered with forests; the soil is, or was once, moderately fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and hay are the staple products. This county is intersected by 3 railroads, namely, the Virginia, Midland & Great Southern, the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac, and the Washington & Ohio. Capital, Fairfax Court-House. Mount Vernon, once the residence of General Washington, is situated in this county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,244,307. Pop. in 1870, 12,952, of whom 12,525 were Americans.

Fairfax, a station in Marin co., Cal., on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 18 miles from San Francisco.

Fairfax, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ind., on Salt Creek, 12 miles S. of Bloomington, and 2 miles from the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Fairfax, a hamlet of Wayne co., Ind., in New Garden township. Pop. 21.

Fairfax, a post-village of Linn co., Iowa, in Fairfax township, on Prairie Creek, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Cedar Rapids. It has 3 churches and a money-order post-office. The corporate name of the village is Vanderbilt. Pop. about 400; of the township, 1120.

Fairfax, a post-office of Osage co., Kansas.

Fairfax, a post-hamlet of Swain co., N.C., 30 miles S.E. of Maryville, Tenn.

Fairfax, a post-village of Highland co., O., in Concord township, about 40 miles S.W. of Chillicothe. It has a church. Pop. 84.

Fairfax, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., in Fairfax township, on the Lamoille River, 4 miles from Fairfax Railroad Station, and about 18 miles N.E. of Burlington. It has a Baptist theological school, called the New Hampton Institution, a money-order post-office, several churches, and manufactures of woollen goods, flour, lumber, &c. The township has 5 churches and a pop. of 1956.

Fairfax, Virginia. See Culpeper.

Fairfax Court-House, a post-village, capital of Fairfax co., Va., 20 miles W. of Washington, D.C., and 3½ miles N. of Fairfax Station of the Virginia Midland Railroad. It has 3 churches, a graded school, 3 hotels, and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 400.

Fairfax Station, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 18 miles W. of Alexandria. It has 2 churches.

Fair′field, a town of England, co. of Derby, 2 miles N.E. of Buxton. Pop. 1134.

Fairfield, a hamlet of England, co. of Lancaster, 3½ miles by rail E.S.E. of Manchester.

Fair′field, the most southwestern county of Connecticut, bordering on New York, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. and E. by the Housatonic River, and on the S.E. by Long Island Sound, which affords great facilities for trade and navigation. The surface is partly hilly, and a large portion of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Hay, butter, Indian corn, potatoes, oats, and cattle are the staple products. This county has important manufactures of hats, caps, sewing-machines, woollen goods, &c. Granite underlies part of the soil. It is intersected by the Housatonic Railroad, the New York & New Haven Railroad, and the Danbury & Norwalk Railroad. Capitals, Danbury and Bridgeport. Valuation of real and personal estate, $124,946,524. Pop. in 1870, 95,276, of whom 77,400 were Americans.

Fairfield, a county in the S. central part of Ohio, has an area of about 480 square miles. It is drained by the Hocking River, which rises in it, and by Rush Creek. The surface of the southern part is hilly, and the other parts are undulating or nearly level; the soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, pork, and butter are the staple products. In 1870 this county had 91,709 acres of woodland. The rocks which lie next to the surface are limestone and freestone (or sandstone), a good material for building. It is traversed by the Ohio Canal, the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, and the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad. Capital, Lancaster. Valuation of real and personal estate, $27,305,235. Pop. in 1870, 31,138, of whom 29,190 were Americans.

Fairfield, a county in the N. central part of South Carolina, has an area of about 625 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Wateree River, and on the S.W. by Broad River. The surface is diversified with hills, valleys, and extensive forests of oak, hickory, &c. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad. Capital, Winnsborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,142,542. Pop. in 1870, 19,888, of whom 19,769 were Americans.

Fairfield, a post-hamlet of Covington co., Ala., 30 miles E.S.E. of Evergreen Station.

Fairfield, a village of Pickens co., Ala., on the Tombigbee River, 18 miles N. of Gainesville. It has 5 stores and a steam mill. Cotton is shipped here. Here is Stone Post-Office.

Fairfield, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ark.

Fairfield, a village of Solano co., Cal., on the California Pacific Railroad, 40 miles S.W. of Sacramento, and 44 miles N.N.E. of San Francisco. Pop. 329.

Fairfield, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., in a township of the same name, on Long Island Sound, and on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 52 miles N.E. of New York, and 22 miles W.S.W. of New Haven. It has 2 churches, and a hotel for summer boarders. The township is remarkable for beautiful scenery. It contains Black Rock, Greenfield Hill, Southport, and other villages. Fairfield is a port of entry. Pop. in 1870, 5645, since which time a part of the town has been merged into the city of Bridgeport.

Fairfield, a township of Bureau co., Ill. Pop. 748. It contains Yorktown.

Fairfield, a post-village, capital of Wayne co., Ill., on the Springfield Branch of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 129 miles S.S.E. of Springfield. It has 4 churches, a bank, a fine brick school-house, 2 flouring-mills, 2 planing-mills, a saw-mill, and a woollen-mill. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 1750.

Fairfield, a township of De Kalb co., Ind. Pop. 1554. It contains Fairfield Centre.

Fairfield, a post-village of Franklin co., Ind., in Fairfield township, on the East Fork of Whitewater River, about 25 miles S.S.W. of Richmond. It has 4 churches and 2 carriage-shops. Pop. of the township, 845.

Fairfield (Oakford Post-Office), a village of Howard co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, 5 miles S. of Kokomo. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Fairfield, a township of Tippecanoe co., Ind. Pop. 2230, inclusive of Linwood and exclusive of Lafayette.

Fairfield, a township of Buena Vista co., Iowa. P. 91.

Fairfield, a township of Cedar co., Iowa. Pop. 702.

Fairfield, a township of Fayette co., Iowa. Pop. 1253. It contains Brush Creek and Taylorsville.

Fairfield, a township of Grundy co., Iowa. Pop. 740.

Fairfield, a township of Jackson co., Iowa, traversed by the Maquoketa River. Pop. 794.

Fairfield, a city, capital of Jefferson co., Iowa, is beautifully situated on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, where it crosses the Southwestern Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 25 miles E. of Ottumwa, 50 miles W.N.W. of Burlington, and 28 miles S.S.W. of Washington. It contains a court-house, 7 or 8 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, a high school, Fairfield College (Lutheran) and Parsons College (Presbyterian), 2 foundries, a woollen-mill, 2 manufactories of farming-implements and 2 of carriages. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 2343; of township, additional, 1544.

Fairfield, a township of Palo Alto co., Iowa. Pop. 92.

Fairfield, a post-office of Russell co., Kansas, on Smoky Hill River.

Fairfield, a post-village of Nelson co., Ky., about 30 miles S.E. of Louisville. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a distillery. Pop. 167.

Fairfield, a locality near Shreveport, La., has a Catholic convent, an academy, &c.

Fairfield, a post-village of Somerset co., Me., in Fairfield township, on the W. bank of the Kennebec River, and on the Maine Central Railroad, 21 miles N.N.E. of Augusta. It has 4 churches, a money-order post-office, a savings-bank, 4 lumber-mills, a flour-mill, a shingle-mill, and 2 furniture-factories. One weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. of the township, 2998.

Fairfield, a post-village in Fairfield township, Lenawee co., Mich., 1 mile from the Chicago & Canada Southern Railroad, and 6 miles S. of Adrian. It has 3 churches, a drug-store, and a cheese-factory. Fairfield Station is 67 miles S.W. of Detroit. Pop. about 250. The township has

7 churches, 4 cheese-factories, 2 carriage-factories, and a pop. of 1845.

Fairfield, a township of Shiawassee co., Mich. P. 643.

Fairfield, a post-township of Swift co., Minn. P. 354.

Fairfield, a station on the Hastings & Dakota Railroad, 4 miles W. of Farmington, Minn.

Fairfield, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Mo., on the Pomme de Terre River, 1½ miles from its mouth, and about 42 miles S. of Sedalia. It has 2 grist-mills, a saw-mill, and 12 families.

Fairfield, a post-village of Clay co., Neb., on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, 56 miles W.N.W. of Fairbury, and 18 miles S.E. of Hastings. It has a money-order post-office. Pop. about 300.

Fairfield, a township of Cumberland co., N.J., is bounded S.W. by Delaware Bay. Pop. 3011. It contains Fairton, Cedarville, &c.

Fairfield, a post-hamlet of Essex co., N.J., in Caldwell township, on the Passaic River, 2 miles S. of Mountain View Station, which is 6 miles W. of Paterson. It has a church.

Fairfield, a station on the Freehold & Jamesburg Railroad, 4 miles E. by S. of Freehold, N.J.

Fairfield, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., in Fairfield township, about 18 miles E. of Utica. It contains 3 churches, Fairfield Academy, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 281; of the township, 1573.

Fairfield, a post-hamlet in Fairfield township, Hyde co., N.C., on Mattamuskeet Lake, about 56 miles E.N.E. of New-Berne. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. of the township, 1145.

Fairfield, a township of Butler co., O. Pop. 2431, exclusive of the city of Hamilton.

Fairfield, a township of Columbiana co., O., about 20 miles S. of Youngstown. Pop. 2652. It contains a village named Columbiana.

Fairfield, a post-village of Greene co., O., in Bath township, on Mad River, near the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 1½ miles from Osborn Station, and about 10 miles N.E. of Dayton. It has 3 churches and a cigar-factory. Pop. 397.

Fairfield, a township of Highland co., O. Pop. 2565, including Centrefield, East Monroe, New Lexington, and Leesburg.

Fairfield, a township of Huron co., O. Pop. 1332. It contains the village of North Fairfield.

Fairfield, a township of Madison co., O. Pop. 1210. It contains the village of California or Big Plain.

Fairfield, a township of Tuscarawas co., O. It has beds of coal and of black-band iron ores. Pop. 781.

Fairfield, a township of Washington co., O. Pop. 824.

Fairfield, a post-village of Marion co., Oregon, on the Willamette River, 16 miles N. of Salem. Much wheat is here shipped by steamboat.

Fairfield, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., about 20 miles S.E. of Chambersburg, and 9 miles S.W. of Gettysburg. It has 4 churches and a graded school. Pop. 258.

Fairfield, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. 871. It is traversed by the railroad from Meadville to Franklin.

Fairfield, Huntingdon co., Pa. See COTTAGE.

Fairfield, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 479, exclusive of Montoursville. See FAIRFIELD CENTRE.

Fairfield, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. 1895. It includes Bolivar, West Fairfield, &c.

Fairfield, a hamlet of Bedford co., Tenn., 4 miles N.E. of Wartrace Depot. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Fairfield, a post-village, capital of Freestone co., Tex., about 140 miles N.E. of Austin, and 34 miles W. of Palestine. It has 3 churches, a female college, and a high school for boys. Pop. 800.

Fairfield, a post-office of Utah co., Utah.

Fairfield, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., in Fairfield township, 1½ miles from Fairfield Station, and about 28 miles N.E. of Burlington. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of leather, carriages, lumber, &c. Pop. about 350; of the township, 2391. Fairfield Station is on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 21 miles E. of Lake Champlain.

Fairfield, a post-village of Rockbridge co., Va., about 28 miles S. by W. of Staunton. It has 2 churches.

Fairfield, a hamlet of Rock co., Wis., on Turtle Creek, about 13 miles E.S.E. of Janesville. It has a church.

Fairfield, a township of Sauk co., Wis., on the river Wisconsin. Pop. 724.

Fairfield, a post-village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 57 miles E. of Charlottetown. Pop. 200.

Fairfield, or **Troy,** a post-village in Kent co., Ontario, 18 miles E. of Chatham. Pop. 150.

Fairfield Centre, a post-hamlet of De Kalb co., Ind., in Fairfield township, about 30 miles N. of Fort Wayne. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Fairfield Centre, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Me., 4 miles W. of Fairfield Station. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Fairfield Centre, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., 10 miles N.E. of Williamsport. It has 2 churches.

Fairfield Corners, a post-office of Somerset co., Me., on the Kennebec River.

Fairfield East, a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, 5½ miles by rail N. of Brockville. It has a saw-mill and 3 cheese-factories. Pop. 100.

Fair′ford, a town of England, on the Colne, at the foot of the Cotswold Hills, co. and 24 miles by rail S.E. of Gloucester. Pop. of parish, 1626.

Fair For′est, township, Spartanburg co., S.C. P. 1129.

Fair Gar′den, a post-hamlet of Sevier co., Tenn., 8 miles N. of Sevierville. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Fair Grounds, a post-office on the Louisville & Cincinnati Railroad, 3 miles from Louisville, Ky.

Fair Grounds, a station on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 2 miles from Hannibal, Mo.

Fair Grove, a township of Dickinson co., Iowa, on the Minnesota line. Pop. 172.

Fair Grove, a post-township of Tuscola co., Mich., 14 miles N. of Vassar. Pop. 1056.

Fair Grove, a post-village of Greene co., Mo., about 15 miles N.N.E. of Springfield. It has a drug-store, 2 general stores, a flour-mill, and a church.

Fair Grove, a post-office of Davidson co., N.C.

Fair Ha′ven, a post-office and village of New Haven co., Conn., on the Quinepiac River, nearly 2 miles E. of the city of New Haven, of which the village now forms the 7th ward. Fair Haven Post-Office still remains here. The village is the seat of an extensive oyster-trade, and has a station on the Shore Line Railroad, 2 miles E. of the initial station in New Haven.

Fair Haven, a post-township of Carroll co., Ill., 12 miles S. by E. of Mount Carroll. It has 4 churches. Pop. 1169.

Fairhaven, a post-office of Tama co., Iowa.

Fair Haven, a post-office and watering-place of Anne Arundel co., Md., on Chesapeake Bay, about 45 miles S. of Baltimore, and 18 miles S. of Annapolis. Here is a large hotel. Steamboats ply between this place and Baltimore.

Fairhaven, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., in Fairhaven township, on Buzzard's Bay, at the mouth of the Acushnet River, and on the Fairhaven Branch Railroad, which connects with the Old Colony Railroad, 1 mile E. of New Bedford, and about 54 miles S. of Boston. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, a high school, a savings-bank, a tack-factory, and the Boston & Fairhaven Iron-Works. It is connected with New Bedford by a long bridge, and has a good harbor. Pop. of the township, 2768.

Fair Haven, a township of Huron co., Mich., on Saginaw Bay. Pop. 603.

Fair Haven, or **Swan Creek,** a post-village in Ira township, St. Clair co., Mich., on Anchor Bay, in Lake St. Clair, 9 miles S.E. of New Haven. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a flour-mill, a stave-factory, and a brick-yard. Pop. about 500.

Fair Haven, a post-village of Stearns co., Minn., in Fair Haven township, near Clearwater Lake, and about 54 miles W.N.W. of Minneapolis. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 346.

Fair Haven, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., in Shrewsbury township, on the Navasink River, 2½ miles N.E. of Red Bank. It has a church, a carriage-factory, a large hotel, and several boarding-houses.

Fair Haven, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., in Sterling township, on Little Sodus Bay of Lake Ontario, 31 miles N. of Auburn, and about 12 miles S.W. of Oswego. It is the north terminus of the Southern Central Railroad, and has a harbor 2 miles long and 1 mile wide. It has a newspaper, 2 churches, and 2 lumber-mills. Large quantities of coal, brought from Pennsylvania, are shipped here on the lake. Pop. 532.

Fairhaven, a hamlet of Orleans co., N.Y., in Gaines township, 2½ miles from Albion. It has a church.

Fair Haven, a post-hamlet of Moore co., N.C., on Deep River, 18 miles W.N.W. of Jonesborough Station. It has a flour-mill and a quarry of soapstone.

Fair Haven, a post-village of Preble co., O., on Four Mile Creek, about 22 miles N.W. of Hamilton. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of brooms and wagons.

Fairhaven, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Castle Shannon Railroad, 3 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has a flour-mill.

Fair Haven, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt., in Fair Haven township, on Castleton River, and on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, 20 miles W. of Rutland, and 8 miles E.N.E. of Whitehall. It contains 7 churches, a national bank, a graded school, many fine residences, a paper-mill, a public park, and quarries and manufactories of good marble and slate. Pop. about 2000; of the township, 2208.

Fairha'ven, or **Deer Island,** a post-village in Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on an island in Passamaquoddy Bay, at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, 9 miles S.E. of St. Andrews. Pop. of island, 1000.

Fairha'ven, a bay on the N.W. coast of Spitzbergen. Lat. 79° 50′ N.; lon. 10° 6′ E.

Fair Head, or **Benmore' Head,** a lofty promontory on the northern coast of Ireland, co. of Antrim, 5 miles E.N.E. of Ballycastle. It is an immense body of columnar greenstone, 530 feet in elevation.

Fair Hill, a post-hamlet of Cecil co., Md., about 20 miles W.S.W. of Wilmington, Del.

Fair Hill, a post-office of Marshall co., W. Va., 12 miles N. of Cameron.

Fair'hope, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., in Alleghany township, on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, 20 miles N. of Cumberland, Md. It has 4 large lumber-mills, and extensive manufactures of fire-bricks.

Fair Island, an island in Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, 9 miles from Green's Pond. Pop. 212.

Fair Isle (ile), Scotland, is 23 miles S.W. of Mainland, Shetland Islands. Length, 4 miles. Pop. 226.

Fair'land, a post-village in Brandywine township, Shelby co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, at its junction with the Cincinnati & Martinsville Railroad, about 7 miles N.W. of Shelbyville, and 20 miles S.E. of Indianapolis. It has a money-order post-office and 2 churches.

Fairland, a post-office of Montgomery co., Md.

Fair'lee, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Md., on the Kent County Railroad, 6 miles W. of Chestertown. It has a church.

Fairlee, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Vt., in Fairlee township, on the Connecticut River, and on the Passumpsic Railroad, 22 miles N.N.E. of White River Junction. Pop. of the township, 416.

Fairlee Lake, Orange co., Vt., is about 2 miles W. of the Connecticut River, and nearly 3 miles long.

Fair'ley, a village of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on the coast, 3 miles S. of Largs. It has an old castle. Pop. 307.

Fair'mont, a post-village, capital of Martin co., Minn., in Fairmont township, about 45 miles S.S.W. of Mankato. It is situated in a fertile country diversified by prairies and beautiful small lakes. It has 3 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, a broom-factory, and a cheese-factory. Pop. of the township, 512.

Fairmont, a post-village in Washington township, Clarke co., Mo., about 30 miles W. by S. from Keokuk, Iowa, and 10 miles S. of Luray Railroad Station. It has a plough-factory. Pop. about 150.

Fairmont, a post-village of Fillmore co., Neb., on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 53 miles W.S.W. of Lincoln, and 28 miles E. of Harvard. It has a bank and 3 churches. A weekly newspaper is published here.

Fairmont, a hamlet of Warren co., N.J., 2 miles from Washington.

Fairmont, a post-village, capital of Marion co., W. Va., on the W. bank of the Monongahela River, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 302 miles W. of Baltimore, and 77 miles S.E. of Wheeling. A suspension bridge across the river connects Fairmont with Palatine. Fairmont contains a court-house, 6 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, a state normal school, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of flour, cigars, furniture, machinery, &c. Coal is mined here. Pop. 621.

Fair Mount, a post-village of Gordon co., Ga., about 56 miles N.N.W. of Atlanta. It has a church.

Fair'mount, a township of Pike co., Ill. Pop. 1120.

Fairmount, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., in Vance township, on the Wabash Railroad, 13 miles W.S.W. of Danville. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a money-order post-office.

Fairmount, a post-village in Fairmount township, Grant co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, 10 miles S. of Marion, and 56 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis. It has 3 churches, a high school, 2 flour-mills, a woollen-mill, a steam saw-mill, and a planing-mill. Pop. 337; of the township, 1573.

Fairmount, a post-office of Jasper co., Iowa, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, 29 miles E. by S. of Des Moines.

Fairmount, a township of Butler co., Kansas. P. 261.

Fairmount, a post-village of Leavenworth co., Kansas, in Fairmount township, and on the Leavenworth Branch of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 10 miles S. of Leavenworth, and 24 miles N.N.E. of Lawrence. It has 3 churches and a graded school. Pop. of the township, 875.

Fairmount, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ky., about 20 miles S.E. of Louisville. It has 2 churches.

Fairmount, a village of Harford co., Md., 6 miles N.W. of Belair. It has a church and a woollen-factory. Here is High Point Post-Office.

Fairmount, a post-village of Somerset co., Md., 22 miles S.S.W. of Salisbury, and 2 miles from Chesapeake Bay. It contains the Fairmount Academy and several stores.

Fairmount, a station on the New Jersey & New York Railroad, 15 miles N. of Jersey City, N.J.

Fair Mount, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., in Tewksbury township, about 36 miles N. of Trenton. It has 2 churches, a tannery, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Fairmount, a village in the former town of West Farms, which in 1873 was annexed to the city of New York. Pop. 508.

Fair Mount, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the New York Central Railroad, 5 miles W. of Syracuse.

Fairmount, a village of Belmont co., O., in Goshen township, about 30 miles W. of Bellaire. It is on or near the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Pop. 125.

Fairmount, or **Stock'yard,** a station on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, 3 miles from the terminal station in Cincinnati, O.

Fairmount, a station in Clarion co., Pa., on the Low Grade division of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 2 miles E. of Bostonia Junction, and 22 miles E.N.E. of Red Bank Furnace. Much excellent coal is here mined and shipped, and there are beds of limestone and iron ore.

Fairmount, a hamlet in Little Britain township, Lancaster co., Pa., on the Peach Bottom Railroad, 12 or 15 miles N.W. of Oxford. It has a church.

Fairmount, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 1031. It contains Fairmount Springs.

Fairmount, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Tenn., on Walden Ridge, 10 miles N. of Chattanooga. It has an academy and 2 or 3 churches.

Fairmount, a post-office of Sabine co., Tex.

Fairmount Springs, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pa.

Fair Oaks, a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 30 miles S.E. of San Francisco, and 22 miles N.W. of San José, Cal.

Fair Oaks, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 4 miles N. of Middletown. It has a hotel. Milk is shipped here.

Fair Oaks, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Oregon, on the Calapooya River, 6 miles S.E. of Oakland Station. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Fair Oaks, a station in Henrico co., Va., on the Richmond, York River & Chesapeake Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Richmond. In the vicinity was fought a bloody battle on May 31, 1862.

Fair'plains', a township of Montcalm co., Mich. Pop. 929. It contains the hamlet of Fenwick.

Fair Play, a post-office or hamlet of El Dorado co., Cal., 28 miles E. of Latrobe.

Fair Play, a post-village, capital of Park co., Col., is in the W. part of the South Park, about 8 miles S. of Silverheel Mountain, and 80 miles S.W. of Denver. Altitude, 9764 feet. It has a bank, a newspaper office, 2 hotels, and 2 churches. Gold and silver are mined here.

Fair Play, a post-office of Holmes co., Fla.

Fair'play', a township of Greene co., Ind. Pop. 780.

Fair Play, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., 2 miles from Breathedsville. It has a church. Pop. 100.

Fair Play, a post-village of Polk co., Mo., about 35 miles N.N.W. of Springfield. It has a church.

Fair Play, Jefferson co., O. See Bloomfield Station.

Fair Play, a post-village of Oconee co., S.C., 15 miles S. of Walhalla. It has a church and about 25 families.

Fair Play, a post-borough of Panola co., Tex., 27 miles S. by E. of Long View. It has 3 churches and a high school.

Fair Play, a post-village in Jamestown township, Grant co., Wis., 6 miles N.E. of Dunleith, Ill., and about 5 miles E. of Dubuque, Iowa. It has 2 churches.

Fair Point, a post-hamlet of Rice co., Kansas, in Union township, on the Little Arkansas River, about 14 miles N.E. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Fair Point, a small post-village of Goodhue co., Minn., about 22 miles E.S.E. of Faribault.

Fair Point, a post-office of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on Chautauqua Lake, 3 miles S.S.E. of Mayville. The annual sessions of the National Sunday-School Assembly are held here in August, the first session having been held in 1875. Three hundred cottages have been erected here.

Fair′port, a post-village of Muscatine co., Iowa, in Sweetland township, on the Mississippi River, 8 miles above Muscatine. It has a steamboat-landing, and 5 potteries which manufacture stoneware. Pop. 136.

Fairport, a post-office of De Kalb co., Mo.

Fairport, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., in Perrinton township, on the Erie Canal, and on the New York Central Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Rochester. It contains a bank, 5 churches, 3 flouring-mills, 2 planing-mills, a newspaper office, a graded school, several machine-shops, and manufactures of saleratus, baking-powder, and carriages. Pop. about 1500.

Fair Port, a post-office of Northumberland co., Va.

Fair′ton, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., in Fairfield township, on Cohansey Creek, and on the Bridgeton & Port Norris Railroad, 4 miles S. of Bridgeton. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Fair′view′, a post-office of St. Clair co., Ala.

Fairview, a hamlet of Carroll co., Ark., about 48 miles E. by N. of Fayetteville. Near it are 3 churches. Here is Osage Post-Office.

Fairview, a post-hamlet of Dallas co., Ark., 17 miles E.S.E. of Arkadelphia. It has 2 churches.

Fairview, a post-village of Lincoln co., Dakota, on the Big Sioux River, about 8 miles below Canton. It has a flouring-mill and a saw-mill.

Fair View, a hamlet of Volusia co., Fla., on the Hillsborough River, about 1 mile from the Atlantic Ocean.

Fair View, a post-office of Franklin co., Ga.

Fairview, a post-office and mining-camp of Owyhee co., Idaho, in the valley of Snake River, 203 miles N. of Winnemucca, Nevada. Here are mines of gold and silver.

Fairview, a township of Bond co., Ill. Pop. 1044.

Fairview, a post-village of Fulton co., Ill., in Fairview township, about 32 miles W.S.W. of Peoria. It has 2 churches, an academy, a flour-mill, a furniture-factory, and a money-order post-office. Pop. of the township, 1317.

Fairview, Richland co., Ill. See CALHOUN.

Fairview, a township of Fayette co., Ind. Pop. 601. It contains the village of Groves, sometimes called Fairview.

Fairview, a station in Marion co., Ind., on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, 4 miles W. of Indianapolis.

Fairview, a post-village in Greene township, Randolph co., Ind., on the Mississinewa River, about 14 miles N.E. of Muncie. Pop. 142.

Fairview, a township of Allamakee co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River. Pop. 492.

Fairview, a township of Jasper co., Iowa. Pop. 1689, exclusive of Monroe.

Fairview, a post-village of Jones co., Iowa, in Fairview township, 3 miles S.W. of Anamosa, and about 20 miles E.N.E. of Cedar Rapids. It has a church. Pop. 238; of the township, exclusive of Anamosa, 1173.

Fairview, a township of Monona co., Iowa, on the Missouri River. Pop. 404.

Fairview, a township of Osceola co., Iowa. Pop. 63.

Fairview, a township of Shelby co., Iowa. Pop. 740.

Fairview, a hamlet of Warren co., Iowa, 10 miles S. of Indianola. It has 2 churches. Here is Sharon Post-Office.

Fairview, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Kansas, 6 miles S.E. of Sabetha.

Fairview, a township of Butler co., Kansas. Pop. 283.

Fairview, a township of Jefferson co., Kansas. P. 568.

Fairview, a township of Labette co., Kansas. P. 583.

Fairview, a township of Republic co., Kansas. P. 444.

Fairview, a township of Russell co., Kansas. P. 177.

Fairview, a post-village of Christian co., Ky., about 22 miles N. of Clarksville, Tenn. It has 2 churches, an academy, and 5 stores. Jefferson Davis was born here.

Fairview, a village of Lewis co., Ky., on the Ohio River. It has a church, a saw-mill (for stone), 2 stores, and a quarry of freestone.

Fairview, a post-office and steamboat-landing of Concordia parish, La., on the Mississippi River.

Fairview, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., about 16 miles W. of Hagerstown.

Fairview, a township of Lyon co., Minn. Pop. 175.

Fairview, a post-office of Union co., Miss.

Fairview, a township of Caldwell co., Mo. Pop. 910. It contains Proctorville.

Fairview, a township of Livingston co., Mo. P. 1006.

Fairview, a post-hamlet of Nodaway co., Mo., 14 miles S.W. of Maryville.

Fairview, a village of Central township, St. Louis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 9 miles W. of St. Louis. It has a church.

Fairview, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., in Ridgefield township, on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, 8 miles N. of Jersey City. It has a church.

Fairview, a post-hamlet of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., about 42 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo. It has a church, a cheese-factory, and 7 houses.

Fairview, Long Island. See GENOLA.

Fairview, a post-village of Buncombe co., N.C., about 9 miles S.E. of Asheville. It has 2 churches, 2 flour-mills, 2 saw-mills, and a high school. Pop. of Fairview township, 779.

Fairview, a post-village of Guernsey co., O., in Oxford township, about 30 miles W. of Wheeling, W. Va., and 7 miles N.N.W. of Barnesville. It has 3 churches and a union school. Pop. 377.

Fairview, Harrison co., O. See JEWETT.

Fairview, Wayne co., O. See BURTON CITY.

Fairview, a post-hamlet of Coos co., Oregon, 50 miles W. of Roseburg. It has a lumber-mill. Coal is mined near it.

Fairview, a hamlet of Beaver co., Pa., in Ohio township, 10 miles W. of Beaver, and 1 mile from Ohioville Post-Office. It has 2 churches and 2 general stores. Pop. about 100. Excellent soft coal abounds here.

Fairview, a borough of Butler co., Pa., in Fairview township, 1 mile from Petrolia Railroad Station, and about 30 miles S. of Oil City. It has 4 churches, a bank, 2 hotels, several oil-wells, and fountains of gas which is used for fuel and light. Here is Baldwin Post-Office. Pop. of the township, which contains Karns City, 1078.

Fairview, a hamlet of Cambria co., Pa., in Jackson township, 3 miles from Mineral Point Railroad Station. It has a church and a tannery.

Fairview (West Fairview Post-Office), a village of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Northern Central Railroad, 1 or 2 miles above Harrisburg. It has 3 churches, a nail-factory, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 1000.

Fairview, a post-borough of Erie co., Pa., in Fairview township, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad and the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Erie, and 2 miles from Lake Erie. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a planing-mill, and manufactures of carriages, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. 480; of the township, 1674.

Fairview, a station on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, in Luzerne co., Pa., 15 miles S. of Wilkesbarre. It is celebrated for its fine view of the Wyoming Valley. Here is Mountain Top Post-Office.

Fairview, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 920. It contains Fredonia, and a hamlet called Fairview.

Fairview, a township of York co., Pa., on the Susquehanna. Pop. 1941. It contains New Market.

Fairview, a post-township of Greenville co., S.C., 19 miles S.S.E. of Greenville. It has 4 churches, 2 academies, and a cotton-factory. Pop. 1749.

Fairview, a post-office of Anderson co., Tenn.

Fair View, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tex., 28 miles S.S.E. of San Antonio. It has 2 churches and a mill.

Fair View, a post-village of San Pete co., Utah, about 100 miles S.S.E. of Salt Lake City. It has a church, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, &c.

Fairview, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Va., in the valley of the Clinch River, 49 miles W. of Bristol, Tenn.

Fairview, a post-village, capital of Hancock co., W. Va., about 38 miles N. of Wheeling, and 2 or 3 miles from the Ohio River. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, 2 hotels, a machine-shop, and a planing-mill. Pop. about 400.

Fairview, a village of Marion co., W. Va., 6 miles from Farmington Station. It has 2 churches, manufactures of carpets and furniture, and 2 flour-mills.

Fairview, a hamlet of Taylor co., W. Va., 3 miles from Flemington. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Fairview, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., 4 miles S. of Cuba City, and about 11 miles S. of Platteville. It has a graded school and a smelting-furnace for lead.

Fairview Village, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., 4 miles N.N.W. of Norristown. It has 2 churches.

Fair′ville, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Mo., 8 miles S. of Miami. It has a church and a high school. Pop. 100.

Fairville, a post-village in Arcadia township, Wayne co., N.Y., 1 mile from the Sodus Point & Southern Railroad, 3 miles N. of Newark, and about 30 miles E. of Rochester. It has 2 churches. Pop. 154.

Fairville, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, 33 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia. Here is a boarding-house for summer boarders.

Fair′ville, a post-village in St. John co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 3 miles by rail W. of St. John. It contains some beautiful residences, several churches, stores, and hotels, the provincial lunatic asylum, and a number of mills and factories. Pop. 1500.

Fair Water, a post-hamlet of Fond du Lac co., Wis., in Metomen township, 4½ miles W. of Brandon Station, and about 24 miles W.S.W. of Fond du Lac. It has several churches near it.

Fairway Rock, one of the DIOMEDE ISLANDS.

Fair′weather, a mountain of Alaska, 35 miles N.E. of Cape Fairweather, is stated to have an elevation of 14,782 feet.

Fair Weath′er, a post-office of Adams co., Ill.

Fairweather's Island, at the entrance of Black Rock Harbor, Conn. On it is a light-house, lat. 41° 8′ 24″ N., lon. 73° 13′ 30″ W.

Faisonia, fa-so′ne-ạ, a post-office and shipping-point of Sunflower co., Miss., on the Sunflower River, about 180 miles N. of Vicksburg.

Faison's, fa′sọnz (Post-Office, Faison's Depot), a post-hamlet of Duplin co., N.C., on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 21 miles S. of Goldsborough. It has a church and a high school. Pop. of Faison's township, 1918.

Faizabad, India. See FYZABAD.

Faizapoor, a town of India. See FYZAPOOR.

Fajardo, or **Faxardo,** fâ-HAR′dō, a town of Porto Rico, on the E. coast, 5 miles S. of the N.E. angle of that island. It has a fine harbor, telegraph lines to other West Indian ports and to the United States, a small theatre, and a church. Pop. 3500.

Fajemmia, fâ-jĕm′me‵ạ, a fortified town of Senegambia, in Konkodoo, and the residence of its chief, 120 miles S.E. of Fatteconda. Lat. 12° 50′ N.; lon. 10° 35′ W.

Fa′kenham-Lanc′aster, a town of England, co. of Norfolk, on the Wensum, and on a railway, 24 miles N.W. of Norwich. It has a magnificent church. Pop. 1831.

Fak-Who-Mun, or **Fa-Kuo-Mun,** a town of Manchooria, province of Leao-Tong, near the palisade wall, and 60 miles N. of Mookden. Pop. 12,000.

Fal, fâl, a river of England, co. of Cornwall, flows S.S.W. into the estuary which forms Falmouth Harbor.

Falaba, fâ-lâ′bâ, a fortified town of Senegambia, capital of Soolimana, 215 miles N.E. of Sierra Leone. Pop. 6000 (?).

Falaise, fâ‵lâz′ (anc. *Fale′ria?*), a town of France, in Calvados, on an elevated but broken flat, bordering on a rocky precipice, or *falaise*, whence its name, 23 miles (35 by rail) S.S.E. of Caen. It consists of three distinct parts,—the town proper, almost completely surrounded by old walls; the suburbs of St. Laurent and Val d'Ante, extending into the narrow ravine below the precipice on which the town stands; and the suburb of Guibray, sometimes called the high town, and situated on a height about 1 mile E. The situation is very picturesque, but the streets are irregular, the houses generally indifferent, and the appearance of the town dull. The churches of St. Laurent, St. Gervais, and St. Guibray, the town house, general hospital, Hôtel-Dieu, and public library, are deserving of notice; but the great object of attraction is the castle and the birthplace of William the Conqueror. It occupies a commanding position on a promontory connected with the plateau on which the town is built on one side only, and isolated on the others by steep ravines, and before the invention of gunpowder was a place of great strength. It is now only a grand and picturesque ruin. A colossal bronze equestrian statue of the Conqueror, by Louis Rochet, stands here. Falaise is the seat of a court of first resort and commerce. Its trade consists of wool, horses, cattle, and the manufactures of the town, comprising cotton, hosiery, lace, cotton goods, leather, and paper. Pop. 8120.

Falalu, fâ-lâ-loo′, one of the Caroline Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, N.W. of Hogolen.

Falces, fâl′thĕs, a town of Spain, province and 29 miles S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 2745. It has mineral springs, and ruins of a Roman castle.

Falcet, a town of Spain. See FALSET.

Falciu, a town of Roumania. See FALTSI.

Falcon, fâl-kōn′, a state of Venezuela, bounded N. by the Caribbean Sea, and further enclosed by the states of Barquesimeto and Zulia. Area, 11,252 square miles. It is of diversified surface. Coal, petroleum, asphalt, jet, and lead ores exist here. Capital, Coro. Pop. in 1873, 99,920.

Fal′con, a post-village of Nevada co., Ark., 20 miles S.E. of Hope, and about 40 miles E. of Texarkana. It has 2 churches.

Falcon, a post-office of Elko co., Nevada, 16 miles W. of Tuscarora. Here is a deserted mining-camp.

Falcon, a post-office and station of McNairy co., Tenn., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 40 miles S.S.E. of Jackson, and 17 miles from Corinth, Miss.

Falconara, fâl-ko-nâ′râ, a town of Italy, province and 10 miles W. of Cosenza. Pop. 1724.

Fal′coner, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in Ellicott township, on the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley & Pittsburg Railroad, 3 miles N. of Jamestown, 32 miles S. by E. of Dunkirk, and half a mile from the crossing of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. It has a church.

Falconera, or **Falkonera,** fâl-ko-nâ′râ, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago, 45 miles from the S.E. coast of the Morea, and 28 miles N.W. of Milo. Lat. 36° 50′ 40″ N.; lon. 23° 54′ E.

Falczy, a town of Roumania. See FALTSI.

Falemé, fâ‵lâ′mâ, **Falemeh,** fâ‵lâ′mĕh, or **Ba** (bâ) **Falemé,** a river of Senegambia, an affluent of the Senegal, which it joins 15 miles N.W. of Galam, in lat. 14° 40′ N., lon. 11° 48′ W., after a N. course of 200 miles.

Faleria, a supposed ancient name of FALAISE.

Falkenau, fâl′kẹh-nŏw‵, a town of Bohemia, on a railway, 5 miles W.S.W. of Elbogen, on the Eger. Pop. 3329.

Falkenberg, fâl′kẹn-bĕRG‵, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, 14 miles S.W. of Oppeln. Pop. 1960.

Falkenberg, fâl′kẹn-bĕRG‵, a seaport town of Sweden, læn and 20 miles N.W. of Halmstad, with a small harbor and an active salmon-fishery. Pop. 1245.

Falkenburg, fâl′kẹn-bŏŏRG‵, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 47 miles S. of Cöslin. Pop. 3603.

Falkenstein, fâl′kẹn-stīne‵, a town of Saxony, at a railway junction, 11 miles E. of Plauen. Pop. 5052.

Falkingham, England. See FOLKINGHAM.

Falk′ington, a township of Sangamon co., Ill. P. 973.

Falkirk, fâl-kịrk′ (commonly pronounced in Scotland faw-kirk′), a town of Scotland, co. of Stirling, on an eminence at the S.W. extremity of the fertile tract called the Carse of Falkirk, 24 miles by rail W.N.W. of Edinburgh. It has a town house, a parish church, numerous schools, a public library, several branch banks, a foundry, and some small manufactures. The Carron and other iron-works are near the town, which is famous for its three annual trysts, the largest cattle-fairs in Scotland. Falkirk unites with Linlithgow, Lanark, Hamilton, and Airdrie in sending one member to the House of Commons. Here was fought, A.D. 1298, a battle between the troops of Sir William Wallace and of Edward I., when the latter was victorious; also, in 1746, an engagement between the Highlanders, under Prince Charles Edward, and the English army. Pop., with suburbs, 11,712.

Fal′kirk, a station on the Canandaigua, Batavia & Tonawanda Railroad, 15 miles W. of Batavia, N.Y.

Fal′kirk, or **Carlisle,** a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on Siddell's Creek, 4 miles S.E. of Ailsa Craig. It has good water-power, a saw- and grist-mill, and a cloth-factory. Pop. 200.

Falkjöping, a town of Sweden. See FALKÖPING.

Falkland, fawk′lạnd, a town of Scotland, co. of Fife, at the foot of East Lomond Hill, 22 miles N.N.W. of Edinburgh. The only object of interest is the palace, a favorite hunting-seat of the Scottish monarchs. The chief part of the present edifice was built by James V., who died here. Pop. of borough, 1144; of the village, additional, 1283.

Falkland, fawk′lạnd, a post-village of Pitt co., N.C., on the Tar River, about 65 miles E. of Raleigh. It has 2 churches.

Falkland, Nova Scotia. See FOSTER'S.

Falk′land Islands (Fr. *Malouines*, mâ‵loo-een′; Sp. *Malvinas*, mâl-vee′nâs), an island group in the South Atlantic Ocean, forming a crown colony of Great Britain, consisting altogether of some 200 islands, large and small, 250 miles N.E. of Terra del Fuego, between lat. 51° and 53° S. and lon. 57° and 62° W. Only two of these islands are of any considerable size; they are called, respectively, East and West Falkland, and are separated from each other by a sound (see FALKLAND SOUND) varying in breadth from 2½ to 18 miles. East Falkland is about 85 miles in length and about 53 miles in breadth; area, 2700 square miles. West Falkland is 80 miles long by about 40 broad; area, 2000 square miles. The other islands are mostly mere islets and rocks. The whole group is indented in a remarkable manner by bays, harbors, and sounds; two of the latter, Choiseul and Grantham, penetrating so deeply into either side of East Falkland as nearly to divide it into two parts.

The general appearance of the islands is by no means attractive. Ridges of rocky hills, about 1000 feet in height, traverse extensive tracts of sombre moorland, unenlivened by a tree, and limited, seaward, by a low, rocky coast, on which the surf beats with violence. On the N. part of East Falkland the hills attain a considerable elevation, but the whole of the S. portion is low. Scarcely any view can be more dismal than that from the heights: moorland and black bog extend as far as the eye can discern, intersected by innumerable streams and pools. The soil is generally peat, although much of what seems to be a barren moor is solid sandy clay, covered by a thin layer of vegetable mould, on which grow shrubby bushes and a coarse grass, affording ample nourishment to cattle.

The climate is equable and remarkably healthful, there being no extremes of either heat or cold. The ordinary range of the thermometer is between 30° and 50° in winter, and from 40° to 65° in summer. Rain and high winds are frequent, but lightning and thunder are rare. A peculiar feature of the Falklands is the entire destitution of trees; but there is a great variety of sweet-scented flowers, which, in November and December, nearly cover the ground. The tussac grass is the most useful and singular plant in the flora of these islands. It covers all the small islands of the group like a forest of miniature palms, and thrives best on the shores exposed to the spray of the sea. So far as tried, the useful kinds of vegetables and green crops generally have thriven; but fruits and wheat do not ripen.

The rearing of cattle and sheep is the principal industry, and hides and wool are the staple exports. The very few animals landed originally by the Buenos Ayreans and others have gone on increasing rapidly in numbers. The wild horses of the islands, of which there are thousands, are highly thought of. Pigs and rabbits are plentiful. The numerous creeks abound with fish, which are caught in large quantities by the simplest means. Sea-elephants and seal frequent the shores, and whales resort to the surrounding waters, though now in diminished numbers. There are no reptiles of any kind in the Falkland Islands, and of the quadrupeds a peculiar species of fox is the only indigenous animal. The people are of British and Spanish-American descent, for these islands were uninhabited when discovered. The principal birds are geese, snipes, ducks, hawks, vultures, albatrosses, gulls, petrels, penguins, &c., and a very few land-birds.

The Falkland Islands were discovered by Davis on the 14th of August, 1592. In 1710 a French vessel from St. Malo touched at them, and named them Isles Malouines. Settlements were afterwards formed on them by the French, Spaniards, and English alternately, but the latter ultimately retained possession of them. The colony has a governor, bishop, and other officers, appointed by the crown. Capital, Port Louis. Pop. in 1876, 1153.

Falk′land Sound, a narrow strait separating East and West Falkland Islands from each other. It extends 45 miles in a N. and S. direction, varying in breadth from 2½ to 18 miles. The E. side of the sound is low, with gently undulating hills, seldom exceeding 150 feet in height. The W. side is high and bold, forming a singular ridge, varying from 300 to 500 feet in height.

Falkner, fawk′nęr, a post-hamlet of Tippah co., Miss., on the railroad between Ripley and Middleton, Tenn. It has a church.

Falkner's Island. See FAULKNER'S ISLAND.

Falköping, or **Falkjöping,** fål′chö‵ping, a town of Sweden, læn of Skaraborg, at a railway junction, 38 miles S.W. of Mariestad, near which, in 1388, Albert, King of Sweden, was defeated by Margaret of Denmark. P. 2213.

Falk's (fawks) **Store,** a post-office of Ada co., Idaho.

Falkville, fawk′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 18 miles S. of Decatur. Pop. 100.

Fall′assburg, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., 4 miles N. of Lowell.

Fall Branch, a village of Washington co., Tenn., about 12 miles N.N.E. of Jonesborough. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Fall Brook, a post-office of San Diego co., Cal.

Fall Brook, a post-borough of Tioga co., Pa., on the Corning, Cowanesque & Antrim Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Blossburg, and about 32 miles N. of Williamsport. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 1500. It is supported mainly by coal-mines. Iron ore is also found here.

Fall City, a post-office of King co., Washington.

Fall City, a post-hamlet of Dunn co., Wis., about 11 miles S.E. of Menomonee.

Fall Creek, Indiana, rises in Henry co., drains parts of Madison and Hamilton cos., runs southwestward, and enters the White River about 1 mile above Indianapolis. It is nearly 75 miles long, and affords motive-power for many mills.

Fall Creek, New York, rises in Cayuga co., runs southward into Tompkins co., and enters Cayuga Lake at Ithaca.

Fall Creek, a post-office of Adams co., Ill., in Fall Creek township, on the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, at the junction of the Hannibal Branch, 12 miles S. of Quincy. Pop. of the township, 990.

Fall Creek, a township of Hamilton co., Ind. P. 1530.

Fall Creek, a township of Henry co., Ind. Pop. 2905. It contains Middletown, Mechanicsburg, and Honey Creek.

Fall Creek, a township of Madison co., Ind. Pop. 2483. It includes Huntsville and Pendleton.

Fall Creek, a post-office of Chatham co., N.C.

Fall Creek, a township of Yadkin co., N.C. Pop. 1192.

Fall Creek, a locality in Bradford co., Pa., 3 miles N.E. of Barclay. It is the terminus of a branch railroad connecting with the Pennsylvania & New York Railroad. Here are very productive mines of semi-bituminous coal.

Fall Creek, a post-office of Oconee co., S.C.

Fall Creek, a post-office of Bedford co., Tenn.

Fall Creek, a post-village of Eau Claire co., Wis., in Lincoln township, on the West Wisconsin Railroad, 2 miles from the Eau Claire River, and 12 miles E. of Eau Claire. It has 1 or 2 churches, a flour-mill, 2 grain-elevators, and several stores. Pop. about 250.

Fall Creek Depot, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 7 miles N. of Danville.

Fall′en Timber, a post-office of Randolph co., Ind.

Fallersleben, fål′lęrs-lå‵bęn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 25 miles by rail E. of Hanover. Pop. 1557.

Fall′ing Creek, a post-village of Lenoir co., N.C., on the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, 20 miles E.S.E. of Goldsborough. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a flour-mill.

Falling River, Virginia, runs southward through Campbell co., and enters the Staunton River.

Falling Spring, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Pa., 10 miles W. of Duncannon. It has a church.

Falling Spring, a post-office of Greenbrier co., W. Va.

Falling Springs, a post-office of Douglas co., Mo.

Falling Water, a post-office or hamlet of Hamilton co., Tenn., 10 miles from Chattanooga.

Falling Water Creek, Tennessee, intersects White co., runs westward, and enters Caney Fork in De Kalb co.

Falling Waters, a post-hamlet of Berkeley co., W. Va., on the Potomac River, and on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, near the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 9 miles from Martinsburg, and about 90 miles W. by N. of Baltimore. It has a flouring-mill.

Fall Leaf, a post-hamlet of Leavenworth, Kansas, on the N. bank of the Kansas River, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 7 miles E. of Lawrence.

Fal′lowfield, a township of Washington co., Pa., on the Monongahela River. It contains much coal. Pop. 834.

Fall River, Iowa, rises near the E. border of Delaware co., and, flowing southeastward, enters the Maquoketa River in Jackson co.

Fall River, Kansas, drains a large part of Greenwood co., runs southeastward through Wilson co., and enters the Verdigris River in Montgomery co. Length, about 100 miles.

Fall River rises in the National Park of the Yellowstone, runs nearly southwestward into Idaho, and enters Henry's Fork of the Snake River. It forms a number of cataracts, one of which is called the Great Falls.

Fall River, a township of La Salle co., Ill., on the Illinois River. Pop. 523.

Fall River, a township of Greenwood co., Kansas. Pop. 736. Post-offices, Climax and Twin Falls.

Fall River, a township of Wilson co., Kansas. Pop. 1050. It contains New Albany.

Fall River, a city and port of entry of Bristol co., Mass., is pleasantly situated on the E. bank of Taunton River, at its mouth, and on Mount Hope Bay, which is the northeastern part of Narragansett Bay. By railroad it is 49 miles S. of Boston, 19 miles N.N.E. of Newport, and 18 miles S.E. of Providence, R.I. It is connected with these cities by the Old Colony Railroad and the Providence, Warren & Fall River Railroad, and with New Bedford (13 miles distant) by the Fall River & New Bedford Railroad. It is well built, having many buildings constructed of fine granite quarried in the vicinity. It contains 18 churches, 7 national banks, 3 savings-banks, a public library of 10,678 volumes, a high school, a convent, a handsome granite city hall, and a custom-house. Two daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Large steam-packets ply daily between Fall River and New York. Its prosperity is mainly derived from manufactures of cotton, nails, machinery, and other products; it being specially noted for its manufactories of cotton, of which there are 40 mills, with 1,284,701 spindles (in 1877 the incorporated capital of the 33 companies owning these mills was $14,565,000); and it has abundant hydraulic power furnished by the outlet of Watuppa Pond, which descends about 130 feet in the course of half a mile. The capital invested here in manufactures is nearly $20,000,000. The harbor of Fall River is safe, capacious, and deep enough to admit vessels of the largest class. This city is supplied with good water brought from Watuppa Pond. Incorporated as a city in 1854. Pop. in 1860, 14,026; in 1870, 26,766; in 1875, 45,340.

Fall River, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Tenn., 14 miles N.W. of Pulaski. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Fall River, a post-village of Columbia co., Wis., on the Crawfish River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 24 miles E.S.E. of Portage. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory. Pop. 259.

Fall River Mills, a post-village of Shasta co., Cal., 69 miles N.E. of Redding. It has a brewery, a saw-mill, and a flour-mill.

Falls, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of about 670 square miles. It is intersected by the Brazos River, and also drained by Brushy and other creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, and extensively covered with forests of ash, cedar, hickory, oak, mezquite, &c. The soil is very fertile. Cotton, cattle, and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Marlin. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,403,508. Pop. in 1870, 9851, of whom 9702 were Americans. It is intersected by the Waco Branch of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad.

Falls, a township of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa. Pop. 833. It contains Plymouth and Rock Falls.

Falls, a township of Chase co., Kansas. Pop. 501, exclusive of Cottonwood Falls.

Falls, a township of Sumner co., Kansas. Pop. 579.

Falls, a township of Hocking co., O. Pop. 3760, including that of Logan, the county seat.

Falls, a township of Muskingum co., O. Pop. 3361. It includes West Zanesville.

Falls, a township of Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River. Pop. 2298, including Fallsington and Tullytown, but excluding the borough of Morrisville.

Falls, a post-village in Falls township, Wyoming co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Pennsylvania & New York Railroad, 21 miles N. of Wilkesbarre. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a manufactory of powder-kegs. Pop. of the township, 1096.

Falls Branch, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Tenn., 15 miles N.W. of Jonesborough. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 50.

Falls′burg, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Fallsburg township, on the Neversink River, 2 miles from the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad (Centreville Station), and 97 miles N.N.W. of New York. It has a church, a tannery, 3 stores, a flour-mill, and a carriage-shop. The township contains 2 villages, named Woodbourne and Loch Sheldrake, and has a pop. of 2864.

Fallsburg, a post-hamlet of Licking co., O., in Fallsburg township, about 15 miles N.E. of Newark. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 865.

Falls Church, a post-village of Fairfax co., Va., on the Washington & Ohio Railroad, 11 miles W. of Washington, D.C. It contains 8 churches and the Jefferson Institute. It has many villas occupied by persons employed in Washington, and is one of the most thriving towns in Virginia.

Falls City, a post-village, capital of Richardson co., Neb., near the Big Nemaha River, and on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, 92 miles S.E. of Lincoln, and 55 miles N.N.W. of Atchison, Kansas. It contains a court-house, several hotels, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, 5 churches, a graded school, and 2 flour-mills. Pop. about 1600.

Falls City, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., in Stewart township, on the Youghiogheny River, and on the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 74 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches, a tannery, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 300. The station is Ohio Pyle; and here is a cataract called Ohio Pyle Falls.

Falls Creek, a station on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, Low Grade division, 22 miles E. of Brookville, Pa.

Fall′sington, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., in Falls township, 24 miles N.E. of Philadelphia, and 2 miles from Penn Valley Railroad Station. It has 3 churches and a public library. Pop. 211.

Falls Mill, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., 5 miles S.E. of Callicoon Depot. It has manufactures of lumber and turned wood-work.

Falls Mill, a post-office of Lincoln co., W. Va.

Falls Mills, a post-hamlet of Tazewell co., Va., 40 miles S.W. of Hinton, W. Va. It has a church.

Falls of Rough, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Ky., at the falls of Rough Creek, 12 miles N. of Caneyville Station. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Falls of Schuylkill, a post-village of Philadelphia co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River, and on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad and the Germantown & Norristown Railroad, about 5 miles N.W. of Independence Hall. Steamboats ascend the river to this place in summer. It has 7 churches, important cotton- and woollen-manufactures, chemical works, boiler-works, 2 breweries, and a carpet-factory.

Falls Run City, a post-hamlet of Luzerne co., Pa., in Black Creek township, on the Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Branch Railroad, 26 miles E. of Danville. Here is a cascade 300 feet high. The name of the railroad station is Rock Glen.

Falls′ton, a post-village of Harford co., Md., about 22 miles N.E. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches and the Oakland Seminary.

Fallston (New Brighton Post-Office), a borough of Beaver co., Pa., on the right (W.) bank of the Beaver River, about 2 miles from its mouth, and 28 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. It has water-power, several mills for flour and lumber, a foundry, several machine-shops, a planing-mill, and manufactures of nails, wire, rivets, and kegs. A bridge crosses the river here and connects Fallston with New Brighton. Pop. 629.

Falls′town, a township of Iredell co., N.C. Pop. 879.

Falls Village, a post-village in Canaan township, Litchfield co., Conn., on the E. bank of the Housatonic River, and on the Housatonic Railroad, 67 miles N. of Bridgeport, and 43 miles S. of Pittsfield. It has 3 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, and iron-works.

Falmouth, fål′mŭth, a town of England, co. of Cornwall, on a branch of the estuary of the Fal, 14 miles N.N.E. of Lizard Point, and 10 miles by rail S. of Truro. Lat. 50° 8′ 8″ N.; lon. 5° 2′ 7″ W. The town consists mostly of a long line of streets extending along the W. side of the harbor, with elegant villas ranged on the eminence behind. It is generally well built, and has a town hall, jail, market-house, custom-house, large warehouses, 3 banks, public rooms, library, baths, a polytechnic institution, a hospital for disabled seamen, and numerous schools. The harbor is formed by the estuary of the Fal, and is about 5 miles in length and 1 mile in breadth. The entrance is defended by Pendennis and St. Mawe's Castle, both built in the reign of Henry VIII., and the former containing large barracks, magazines, &c. Its position, at the entrance of the English Channel, rendered Falmouth, for many years, a principal station for the foreign mail service, and it is still a great resort for shipping. The foreign and coasting trade is considerable. Chief imports, rum, sugar, gold, and silver, from the West Indies and South America, wines, spirits, fruits, timber, tallow, hemp, and provisions. Chief exports, tin, copper, pilchards, and fuel. Pop. 5294.

Fal′mouth, a town of Antigua, West Indies, on the S. coast of Antigua, 1 mile from English Harbor. Its port is deep and spacious, but the town has declined and is now very small.

Falmouth, a port of entry of Jamaica, on the N. coast, lat. 18° 30′ N., lon. 77° 40′ W., is the second port in the island in commercial importance. Principal exports, sugar and rum, with some pimento and ginger. It has 4 churches, a bank, 2 newspapers, and water-works. Pop. 3000.

Fal′mouth, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Ill., in Wade township, on the Grayville & Mattoon Railroad, at Hunt's Station, 5 miles S. of Newton.

Falmouth, a post-office of Rush co., Ind., on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Cambridge City.

Falmouth, a post-village, capital of Pendleton co., Ky., is on the Licking River, at the mouth of its South Fork, and on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 40 miles S.S.E. of Cincinnati, and 60 miles N. by E. of Lexington. It contains a court-house, a bank, 7 churches, a newspaper office, a woollen-mill, 2 flour-mills, a lumber-mill, and an academy. Pop. about 1400.

Falmouth, a post-village in Falmouth township, Cumberland co., Me., is on Casco Bay, and on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 5 miles N. of Portland. It has several churches, and manufactures of bricks, carriages, &c. The township is intersected by the Maine Central Railroad, on which is Falmouth Station (at West Falmouth), 7 miles from Portland. Pop. of the township, 1730.

Falmouth, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., in Falmouth township, on a branch of the Old Colony Railroad, and on the sea-coast, about 22 miles E.S.E. of New Bedford. It has a national bank, a newspaper office, an academy, and several churches. Here is a summer resort, called Falmouth Heights.

Falmouth, a post-township of Barnstable co., Mass., is bounded on the S. by Vineyard Sound, and on the W. by Buzzard's Bay. It contains villages named Falmouth, East Falmouth, North Falmouth, West Falmouth, and Wood's Holl. It has 9 churches. Pop. 2211.

Falmouth, a post-hamlet of Missaukee co., Mich., 36 miles N.E. of Reed City. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

Falmouth, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., on the left bank of the Susquehanna, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad (Harrisburg to Columbia), 14 miles S.E. of Harrisburg. It has a church and a stone-quarry.

Falmouth, a post-village of Stafford co., Va., on the N. bank of the Rappahannock River, opposite Fredericksburg. The Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad crosses the river here. It has a church.

Fal'mouth, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, on the river Avon, 5 miles from Falmouth Windsor Bridge, and 7 miles N.E. of Windsor. It contains 6 saw-mills and 2 grist-mills. Pop. 200.

Falmouth Windsor Bridge, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Hants, on the Avon River, an arm of Minas Basin, opposite Newport, 2 miles by rail W. of Windsor, and 47 miles N.N.W. of Halifax. It is a place of some importance, in consequence of the coal, plaster, limestone, and other minerals found in the vicinity. Pop. 400.

False Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic, in Cape Colony, its W. side being formed by the Cape of Good Hope. Length and breadth, about 22 miles each. It is a station of the Cape naval squadron.

False Cape, Africa. See Cape False.

False Cape, a post-office of Humboldt co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean.

False Cape Bojador, Africa. See Cape False.

False Cape Horn. See Cape Horn.

False Oby, an island in the Gulf of Siam. See Oby.

False Point, a port of India, on the Bay of Bengal, Cuttack district. Lat. 20° 20′ N.; lon. 86° 47′ E. It has the best harbor between Calcutta and Bombay,—safe, roomy, and accessible to all ships. It communicates by canals with the interior of Orissa. Previous to 1860 it was scarcely known; but since that time it has become the seat of a trade in rice and oil-seeds.

False Presque Isle, presk eel, a harbor in Presque Isle co., Mich., on Lake Huron.

Falset, or **Falcet,** fål-sêt′, a town of Spain, province and 23 miles W.N.W. of Tarragona. It is surrounded by the ruins of its ancient Roman walls and castle. Pop. 3421.

Falster, fål'stẹr (anc. *Falstria?*), an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, separated from Seeland, Möen, and Laaland by narrow straits. Lat. about 54° 50′ N.; lon. 12° E. Length, 30 miles. The surface is flat and well watered; and the island is so fertile in fruit as to be termed the "orchard of Denmark." The principal town is Nykiöping. Pop. 27,753.

Falsterbo, fål'stẹr-boo‵, a seaport of Sweden, near its S. extremity, on the Baltic, 16 miles S.S.W. of Malmö.

Falterona, Monte, mon'tå fål-tå-ro'nå, a peak of the Apennines, 25 miles E.N.E. of Florence. Height, 5557 feet.

Faltsi, fål'tsee, written also **Falczy, Falshi,** fål'-shee, and **Falciu,** fål'shee-oo, a town of Roumania, on the Pruth, 70 miles S.S.E. of Yassy. Pop. 2450.

Falun, or **Fahlun,** få'loon, a town of Sweden, capital of a læn, on Lake Runn, 54 miles by rail W.S.W. of Gefle. It has a school of practical mining, museums, and manufactures of cotton yarn, &c. Here is the famous copper-mine of Falun, an immense abyss, 1200 feet across, and as many in depth. Silver and gold are also obtained here. Lat. 60° 35′ N.; lon. 15° 35′ E. Pop. 6741.

Falun, Fahlun, få'loon, or **Kopparberg,** kop'par-bêrg‵, a maritime læn of Sweden, mostly between lat. 59° 52′ and 62° 16′ N., bordering on Norway. Area, 11,421 square miles. Capital, Falun. Pop. 189,650.

Fa'lun', a post-township of Saline co., Kansas, about 14 miles S.S.W. of Salina. It has a church and a broom-factory. Pop. 268.

Famagosta, få-må-gos'tå, or **Famagusta,** få-må-goos'tå, a seaport town of Cyprus, on its E. coast, in lat. 35° 7′ 40″ N., lon. 35° 59′ E., built on the ruins of the ancient *Arsin'oe.* Most of the inhabitants are Greeks. Under the Venetian rule it was one of the principal commercial cities of the Levant. Five miles N.E. is Old Famagosta (anc. *Sal'amis* and *Constan'tia*), a site covered with ruins.

Famars, få‵mar′ (anc. *Fa'num Mar'tis?*), a village of France, in Nord, 3 miles S. of Valenciennes. Pop. 850.

Famatina, få-må-tee'nå, an extensive valley in the Argentine Republic, province of La Rioja, 150 miles in length and 30 miles in breadth, bounded E. and W. by the mountain-ranges of Velasco and Famatina. It contains the town of Chiliceto, numerous villages, and silver-mines.

Fame, a post-hamlet of Greenwood co., Kansas, about 38 miles W. of Humboldt.

Famenne, få‵mênn′ or få-mên'nẹh, a small district of Belgium, in Luxembourg, named from its inhabitants, called by Cæsar *Pæmani* or *Phæmani.*

Famieh, få‵mee'ẹh, a town of Syria, on the Orontes, 32 miles N.W. of Hamah. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Apame'a.*

Fammamatz, fåm‵må-måts′, a town of Japan, island of Hondo, near the coast, 50 miles S.S.E. of Okasaki.

Fämund, a lake of Norway. See Fæmund.

Fanagoria, få-nå-go're-å, a small Russian village and fortress, on the Strait of Yenikale, near Taman. Pop. 3500.

Fanano, få-nå'no, a village of Northern Italy, 30 miles S.W. of Modena, near Monte Cimone. Pop. 4416.

Fanaye, få-nī'ẹh or få-nå'ẹh, a large village of Western Africa, near the Senegal, in lat. 16° 24′ N., lon. 15° 8′ W. Its people are industrious, and have a brisk trade in millet, fish, and matting. Its ruler is a maraboot of Foota.

Fan'cher's Mills, a post-hamlet of White co., Tenn., 28 miles from McMinnville.

Fancsika, fån‵chee'kŏh‵, or **Fancikova,** fån‵che-ko'vŏh‵, a village of Hungary, co. of Ugocs, about 40 miles W.N.W. of Szigeth. Pop. 820.

Fan'cy Bluff, a post-hamlet of Glynn co., Ga., on a river or inlet of the sea, about 4 miles from Brunswick.

Fancy Creek, Kansas, rises in Clay co., and enters the Big Blue River in Riley co.

Fancy Creek, township, Sangamon co., Ill. P. 1195.

Fancy Creek, a post-office of Clay co., Kansas, on Fancy Creek.

Fancy Farm, a post-village of Graves co., Ky., 10 miles N.W. of Mayfield. It has a church and an academy.

Fancy Farm, a post-office of Howell co., Mo., 9 miles N. of West Plains.

Fancy Gap, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Va., about 10 miles S. of Hillsville. It has a seminary.

Fancy Grove, a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

Fancy Hill, a post-office of Montgomery co., Ark.

Fancy Hill, a post-hamlet of Rockbridge co., Va., about 33 miles N.W. of Lynchburg.

Fancy Prairie, prā'ree, post-office, Menard co., Ill.

Fan'don, a post-village of McDonough co., Ill., in Bethel and Chalmers townships, about 50 miles N.E. of Quincy. It has 3 churches.

Fane, a river of Ireland, falls into Dundalk Bay, after a S.E. course of about 20 miles.

Faneuil, fŭn'ẹl, a station within the limits of Boston, Mass. (in the Brighton ward), on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 6 miles W. of the initial station in Boston.

Fang-Ki, fång-ki, an island off the S. coast of China, province of Quang-Tong, in lat. 21° 18′ N., lon. 110° 35′ E.

Fängöe, an island in the Baltic. See Fængœe.

Faniroo, or **Faniru,** få‵nee-roo′, a village of Africa, in Houssa, 64 miles N.W. of Kano.

Faniso, få‵nee'so, a village of Africa, in Houssa, close to Kano, enclosed by a wall.

Fanjeaux, fôɴ‵zhō′ (anc. *Fa'num Jo'vis?*), a town of France, in Aude, on a mountain, 9 miles S.S.E. of Castelnaudary. Pop. 1094.

Fanjoy's, New Brunswick. See Waterborough.

Fan Light, a post-office of Wetzel co., W. Va.

Fan-Ling-Tao, fån-ling-tå'o, an island in the Sea of Japan, E. of Corea. Lat. 36° 48′ N.; lon. 128° 50′ E.

Fannan Isles, Scotland. See Flannen Isles.

Fan'net, a township of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. 2146. It includes Doylesburg, Dry Run, Spring Run, &c.

Fan'net Point, a headland of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, with a light-house at the W. side of the entrance of Lough Swilly.

Fan′nettsburg, a post-village in Metal township, Franklin co., Pa., on the West Branch of Conococheague Creek, 18 miles N.W. of Chambersburg. It has 3 churches, a tannery, and 2 iron-furnaces. Pop. about 350.

Fan′nie, a post-office of Cloud co., Kansas.

Fan′nile, a hamlet of Coffee co., Ga., on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 85 miles W. of Brunswick.

Fan′nin, a county in the N. part of Georgia, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is drained by the Ocoee River. The surface is hilly or mountainous, and extensively covered with forests. Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staples. Capital, Morganton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $426,689. Pop. in 1870, 5429, of whom 5421 were Americans.

Fannin, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Red River, and also drained by the Sulphur Fork of that river. The surface is undulating; the soil is very fertile. Here are large forests of the ash, hickory, osage-orange, oak, black walnut, &c. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the Texas & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Bonham. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,994,170. Pop. in 1870, 13,207, of whom 13,156 were natives and 51 were foreigners.

Fannin, a post-village of Rankin co., Miss., 10 miles N. of Brandon. It has 2 churches and a school.

Fan′ning, a post-hamlet of Doniphan co., Kansas, on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, 23 miles N. of Atchison.

Fano, få′no (anc. *Fa′num Fortu′næ*), a town of Italy, in the Marches, and in the province of Pesaro and Urbino, on the Adriatic, at the mouth of the Metauro, 7 miles by rail S.E. of Pesaro. Pop. 19,734. It is enclosed by old walls with a lofty bastioned front towards the sea, and has rich treasures of art. Fano has one of the finest modern theatres in Italy, a cathedral, remains of a triumphal arch erected to Augustus, and several other antiquities. Its harbor is now choked up; but it has still some trade, and manufactures of silk. It is a bishop's see and a watering-place.

Fano, få′no, or **Fanno,** fån′no, one of the Ionian Islands, 14 miles N.W. of Corfu.

Fanöe, få′nö`ẹh, an island of Denmark, off the W. coast of Jutland, 11 miles N.W. of Ribe, 8 miles long and 2 miles broad. Pop. 2800, mostly fishermen.

Fantee, or **Fanti,** fån′tee, a negro race of West Africa, the most populous of the tribes of the Gold Coast. They are now under British sway. They are allied in blood to the Ashantees, their hereditary enemies.

Fanum Audomari, the Latin name of Saint-Omer.

Fanum Fortunæ, the ancient name of Fano.

Fanum Jovis, the ancient name of Fanjeaux.

Fanum Martis, the ancient name of Corseul.

Fanum Martis, the ancient name of Famars.

Fan′wood, a village and station of Union co., N.J., on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, in Westfield township, 2 miles N.E. of Plainfield, and 20 miles W.S.W. of Jersey City. It has 3 churches, and a mill for paper-board. Here is Scotch Plains Post-Office.

Fara, få′rå, a town of Italy, province and 7 miles S. of Chieti. Pop. 1795.

Fara, a town of Italy, province and 11 miles N.W. of Novara. Pop. 1899.

Far′abee's Station, a post-office of Washington co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 27 miles N.N.W. of New Albany.

Faradees, or **Faradis,** få`rå`dees′, written also **Farades,** a town of Africa, dominions and 38 miles S.E. of Tunis, supposed to be on the site of ancient *Aphrodisium.*

Fara di Gera d'Adda, få′rå dee jå′rå dåd′då, a village of Italy, province of Bergamo, 3 miles W. of Treviglio, near the Adda. Pop. 1341.

Faradis, a town of North Africa. See Faradees.

Farafreh, an oasis. See El Farafreh.

Farahabad, a town of Persia. See Ferahabad.

Farajan, få-rå-jån′, or **Faraghan,** få-rå-gån′, a village of Kafiristan, on the S. slope of the Hindoo-Koosh, in lat. 35° 42′ N., lon. 70° 22′ E.

Farakhabad, India. See Furruckabad.

Farallones de los Frayles, få-rål-yo′nēs då loce frī′lēs, a group of small islands on the coast of California, consisting of the North, Middle, and South Farallon (få-rål-yōn′). The first-named is situated 32 miles due W. of the entrance to San Francisco Bay. These islands extend in a direction very nearly parallel with the coast, their extreme points being about 12 miles apart. They are frequented by multitudes of sea-fowl, which breed here, and supply great quantities of eggs for the market of San Francisco. The South Farallon has an important light-house.

Fara San Martino, få′rå sån maʀ-tee′no, a town of Italy, in Chieti, 13 miles S.W. of Lanciano. Pop. 2400.

Faray, få′rå, an islet of the Orkneys, separated by a narrow sound from Eday. South Faray, one of this group, is near the island of Flota. Pop. 55.

Far′ber, a post-hamlet of Audrain co., Mo., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 18 miles E.N.E. of Mexico, and 108 miles N.W. of St. Louis.

Farchoute, a town of Upper Egypt. See Farshoot.

Färder, an island of Norway. See Færder.

Fare′ham, a town of England, co. of Hants, at the N.W. extremity of Portsmouth Harbor, 4½ miles by rail N.N.W. of Gosport. It is resorted to for sea-bathing. It has a workhouse, manufactures of ropes and earthenware, and a trade in timber, coal, and corn. Pop. of parish, 7023.

Farescoor, Farescour, or **Fareskur,** få`rēs-koor′, a town of Egypt, 8 miles S.W. of Damietta, on the Nile.

Farewell, Cape. See Cape Farewell.

Far′go, a post-village, capital of Cass co., Dakota, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 1 mile W. of Moorhead, Minn., and 254 miles W. of Duluth. It has 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a United States land-office, 2 churches, and a steamboat-landing on Red River of the North.

Faribault, far`e-bō′, a county in the S. part of Minnesota, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by the Blue Earth or Mankato River, and also drained by Maple River. The surface is nearly level or undulating, and diversified by several small lakes; the soil is very fertile. The staple products are wheat, oats, hay, Indian corn, and butter. The greater part of this county is prairie. It is traversed by the Southern Minnesota Railroad. Capital, Blue Earth City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,029,792. Pop. in 1870, 9940; in 1875, 11,131.

Faribault, a post-town, capital of Rice co., Minn., is in Faribault township, on the Cannon River at the mouth of the Straight River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 53 miles S. of St. Paul, and 15 miles N. of Owatonna. It contains a fine new court-house, 12 churches, a convent, a Catholic academy, the Shattuck School, a public library, 2 national banks, an institution for the deaf, dumb, and blind, founded by the state, the Seabury Divinity School, several large flouring-mills, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of bricks, carriages, furniture, ploughs, &c., also 2 superior hotels. Pop. 5525.

Faridabad, a town of India. See Fureedabad.

Faridkot, a state of India. See Furreedkote.

Faridpur, a town of India. See Fureedpoor.

Farigliano, få-reel-yå′no, a village of Italy, province of Coni, on the Tanaro. Pop. 2413.

Farilhão, få-reel-yŏwɴᵍ′, a group of islets off the coast of Portugal, in Estremadura, 12 miles N.W. of Peniche.

Farim, få-reeɴᵍ′ or få-reem′, a town of Senegambia, Western Africa, on the Cacheo River, 50 miles N.W. of Jeba.

Fari′na, a post-village of Fayette co., Ill., in Laclede township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 29 miles N.E. of Centralia. It has 2 churches, a flouring-mill, and a shirt-factory. Pop. 232.

Farindola, få-rin′do-lå, a town of Italy, province and 22 miles S.S.E. of Teramo. Pop. 3366.

Faringdon, a town of England. See Farringdon.

Fa′risville, a post-office of Ellsworth co., Kansas.

Farkasd, faʀ`koshd′, a town of Hungary, co. and 19 miles S.S.W. of Neutra, on the Waag. Pop. 3300.

Far′land, a post-office of McPherson co., Kansas.

Farleigh, far′le, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Ky., is at Red Hill Railroad Station. It has a plough-factory.

Far′ley, a post-village of Dubuque co., Iowa, in Dodge township, on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, at its junction with the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad, 23 miles W. of Dubuque. It has 3 churches and a money-order post-office.

Farley, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Minn., on Snake River, and on the St. Vincent extension of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 30 miles N. of Crookston. It has 2 stores and a warehouse.

Farley, a post-village of Platte co., Mo., about 7 miles S.E. of Leavenworth, Kansas, and 1 mile E. of the Missouri River. It has 2 churches.

Far′lington, or **Dry Wood,** a post-village of Crawford co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, 7 miles N. of Girard. It has a town hall and 4 stores. Coal abounds here. The name of its post-office is Farlington.

Far′linville, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Kansas, 7 miles N.W. of Mound City. It has manufactures of flour and lumber.

Far'low, a post-village in East Nelson township, Moultrie co., Ill., on the Kaskaskia River, and on the Chicago & Illinois Southern Railroad, 10 miles N.W. of Mattoon. Here is Nelson Station.

Farm'dale, a post-hamlet of Tazewell co., Ill., on the Illinois Midland Railroad, at its junction with the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 5 miles E. of Peoria.

Farmdale, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ky., 6 miles S.W. of Frankfort. Here is the Kentucky Military Institute.

Farmdale, a post-hamlet of Juniata co., Pa., 1½ miles S.W. of Mifflintown.

Farm'er, a township of Rice co., Kansas. Pop. 1042. Post-offices, Kansas Centre and Wildwood.

Farmer, a post-office of Wyandotte co., Kansas.

Farmer, a post-hamlet of Defiance co., O., in Farmer township, about 35 miles N.E. of Fort Wayne, Ind. It has a cheese-factory and a lumber-mill. The township has 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 1184.

Farmer, a post-hamlet of Young co., Tex.

Farmer City, a post-village of De Witt co., Ill., in Santa Anna township, on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad where it crosses the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, 62 miles E.N.E. of Springfield, and 25 miles S.E. of Bloomington. It has 3 churches, a national bank, a graded school, a flour-mill, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of carriages, clothing, shoes, &c. Pop. 1200.

Farmer City, a post-village of Fremont co., Iowa, in Monroe township, 7 miles N. of Farragut Station. It has a church and 2 stores.

Farmer's, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Dakota, 30 miles N. of Vermilion. It has a church.

Farmer's, a township of Fulton co., Ill. Pop. 1058. It contains Laurel Hill.

Farmers', a post-office of Sioux co., Iowa.

Farmers, or **Lick'ing City,** a post-village of Rowan co., Ky., on the Licking River, 22 miles E.N.E. of Mount Sterling. It has 2 churches, a masonic hall, and a saw-mill.

Farmer's, Sanilac co., Mich. See CARSONVILLE.

Farmer's, a station in Washtenaw co., Mich., on the Michigan Central Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Ann Arbor.

Farmers, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., N.C., 20 miles S.S.E. of Thomasville. It has an academy and a church.

Farmer's, a station in Franklin co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 3 miles S. of Greencastle.

Farmers, a post-office of York co., Pa.

Farmers Branch, a post-office of Dallas co., Tex.

Farm'ersburg, a village of Sullivan co., Ind., on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, 15 miles S. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches, a lumber-mill, and a coal-mine. Here is Ascension Post-Office.

Farmersburg, a post-village in Farmersburg township, Clayton co., Iowa, on the Eastern Iowa Railroad, 11 miles from El Kader, and about 50 miles N.W. of Dubuque. Pop. of the township, 1194.

Farmersburg, a post-hamlet of Chautauqua co., Kansas, 25 miles W. of Independence.

Farm'ers' Creek, a township of Jackson co., Iowa. Pop. 1640. It includes Fulton.

Farmers' Creek, a post-hamlet of Lapeer co., Mich., 6 miles S. of Lapeer.

Farmers' Exchange, post-office, Hickman co., Tenn.

Farmer's Fork, a post-office of Richmond co., Va.

Farmer's Grove, a post-office of Juniata co., Pa.

Farmer's Grove, a post-office of Southampton co., Va.

Farmer's Grove, a post-village in York township, Green co., Wis., 15 miles N. of Monroe, and about 30 miles S.W. of Madison.

Farmers' Institute, a post-hamlet of Tippecanoe co., Ind., 8 or 9 miles S.W. of Lafayette. It has 2 churches and a school called Farmers' Institute.

Farmer's Mills, a post-village of Putnam co., N.Y., in Kent township, 8 miles W.S.W. of Patterson. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Farmer's Retreat, a post-hamlet of Dearborn co., Ind., 6 miles S.W. of Dillsborough. It has several churches.

Farmers' Station, a post-hamlet of Owen co., Ind., on White River, and on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 52 miles N.E. of Vincennes. It has 2 stores and 15 houses.

Farmers' Station, a post-village of Clinton co., O., in Clark township, on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 53 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church, a bank, a grist-mill, and several stores.

Farm'erstown, a post-hamlet of Holmes co., O., 13 miles E.S.E. of Millersburg. It has 2 churches.

Farmers' Turn'out, a post-office of Columbus co., N.C., and a station on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 13 miles from Wilmington.

Farmers' Valley, a post-office of Hamilton co., Neb.

Farmers' Valley, a post-hamlet of McKean co., Pa., on the McKean & Buffalo Railroad, and on Potato Creek, 4 miles N. of Smethport. It has a church, a cheese-factory, and a saw-mill.

Farmers' Valley, a post-office of Perry co., Tenn.

Farm'ersville, a post-office of Lowndes co., Ala.

Farmersville, a post-village of Tulare co., Cal., 7 miles S.E. of Visalia. It has a public hall and a store.

Farmersville, a post-hamlet of Posey co., Ind., 3 miles N. of Mount Vernon, and 18 miles W. of Evansville. It has 2 churches.

Farmersville, a hamlet of Mahaska co., Iowa, on the South Skunk River, about 10 miles N.N.W. of Oskaloosa.

Farmersville, a post-office of Osage co., Kansas.

Farmersville, a station in Shawnee co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 4 miles W. of Topeka.

Farmersville, a post-village of Caldwell co., Ky., 7 miles N. of Princeton. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of flannel, blankets, flour, and tobacco.

Farmersville, a post-village, capital of Union parish, La., 1 mile N. of the navigable Bayou d'Arbonne, and about 30 miles N.W. of Monroe. It has 3 churches, a foundry, a machine-shop, and a newspaper office. P. 272.

Farmersville, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Mo., 12 miles N. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches.

Farmersville, a post-hamlet of Merrick co., Neb., 6 miles N.W. of Chapman Railroad Station.

Farmersville, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in Farmersville township, on the line of the Rochester & State Line Railroad, 75 miles S.W. of Rochester, and about 44 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo. It contains 2 churches and a cheese-factory. Pop. of the township, 1094.

Farmersville, a village of Seneca co., N.Y., in Covert township, on the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre Railroad, 2 miles W. of Cayuga Lake, and 16 miles N.W. of Ithaca. It contains 3 churches, a foundry, a machine-shop, a high school, and a banking-house. Pop. about 400. The name of its post-office is Farmer Village.

Farmersville, a post-village in Jackson township, Montgomery co., O., 16 miles S.W. of Dayton. It has 4 churches, 2 carriage-shops, and 3 cigar-factories. Pop. 312.

Farmersville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in West Earl township, 3 miles from Akron Station. It has a church, a hotel, and a coach-factory.

Farmersville, a hamlet of Union co., Pa. See COWAN.

Farmersville, a post-village of Collin co., Tex., about 40 miles N.E. of Dallas. It is 16 miles E. of McKinney. It has 3 churches. Pop. 114.

Farmersville, a small post-village of Dodge co., Wis., in Le Roy township, about 54 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. It has 2 breweries and 2 churches.

Farmersville, a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, 14 miles W. of Brockville. It has several stores and hotels, grist-, saw-, and carding-mills, and 3 cheese-factories. P. 500.

Farmersville, Oxford co., Ontario. See CORNELLVILLE.

Farmer Village, a post-office of Seneca co., N.Y. See FARMERSVILLE.

Farm Hill, a post-hamlet of Olmsted co., Minn., 12 miles N. by E. of Rochester. It has 2 churches and 12 houses. Pop. 70.

Farm'ing, a township of Stearns co., Minn. Pop. 236.

Farm'ingdale, a post-office of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 9 miles W.N.W. of Springfield.

Farmingdale, a township of Kennebec co., Me., on the W. bank of the Kennebec River, 5 miles below Augusta. Pop. 859.

Farmingdale, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Freehold & Jamesburg Railroad and the New Jersey Southern Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Freehold, and 15 miles S.W. of Long Branch. It has 2 churches and an iron-foundry. Pop. about 300.

Farmingdale, a post-village of Queens co., N.Y., on the Flushing & North Side Railroad, and on the Long Island Railroad, 30 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has 3 churches, several stores, and a shoe-factory. Pop. 250.

Farmingdale, a post-office of Bledsoe co., Tenn.

Farm'ington, a post-village of Washington co., Ark., 5 miles W. of Fayetteville. It has 2 churches, a machine-shop, and a grist-mill.

Farmington, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., on the Stockton & Visalia Railroad, 18 miles E. of Stockton. It has a church.

Farmington, a beautiful post-village of Hartford co., Conn., on the Farmington River, and in a township of the same name, 9 or 10 miles W.S.W. of Hartford. It is 1 mile E. of the Farmington Station of the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, at the junction of the Collinsville Branch, 31 miles N. of New Haven. It has a savings-bank, several churches, and a money-order post-office. The township contains Unionville, and has a pop. of 2616.

Farmington, a post-village of Kent co., Del., on the Delaware Railroad, 68 miles S. of Wilmington. It has 2 churches, the Farmington Institute, and a lumber-mill.

Farmington, a post-village of Oconee co., Ga., 14 miles S. of Athens. It has 2 churches.

Farmington, a hamlet of Coles co., Ill., in Pleasant Grove township, 8 miles S. of Charleston. It has 2 churches and a drug-store. Here is Campbell Post-Office.

Farmington, a post-village of Fulton co., Ill., in Farmington township, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 11 miles N. of Canton, and 22 miles (direct) W. of Peoria. It contains a bank, 5 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, 2 flouring-mills, a foundry, and manufactures of tobacco, steam motors, sash, &c. Pop. of the township, 2066. Coal is mined here.

Farmington, a station in Rush co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 5 miles E. of Rushville.

Farmington, a township of Cedar co., Iowa. Pop. 757, exclusive of Durant.

Farmington, a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, in Farmington township, on the Des Moines River, and on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad where it crosses the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 30 miles N.W. of Keokuk, and 25 miles W. of Fort Madison. It has 6 churches, a newspaper office, a flouring-mill, and a machine-shop. Pop. 679; of the township, 842, additional.

Farmington, a post-hamlet of Atchison co., Kansas, on the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, 12 miles W.S.W. of Atchison.

Farmington, township, Republic co., Kan. Pop. 475.

Farmington, a post-village of Graves co., Ky., about 40 miles S. of Paducah. It has a store and a wagon-shop.

Farmington, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., Me., in Farmington township, on the Sandy River, 54 miles N. of Lewiston, and about 36 miles N.W. of Augusta. It is the northern terminus of the Androscoggin division of the Maine Central Railroad. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, the Western Maine Normal School, 3 hotels, a newspaper office, the Abbott Family School, the Wendell Institute for girls, several flouring-mills and saw-mills, and manufactures of carriages and of boots and shoes. Quarries of slate have been opened in this township. Pop. of the township, 3251.

Farmington, a post-village of Cecil co., Md., about 45 miles N.E. of Baltimore. It has several churches near it.

Farmington, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., in Farmington township, about 14 miles S.S.W. of Pontiac, and 20 miles W.N.W. of Detroit. It has a town hall, a high school, 3 churches, 2 flour-mills, a foundry, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1791.

Farmington, a post-village of Dakota co., Minn., in Empire township, on the Vermilion River, and on the Hastings & Dakota Railroad where it crosses the Iowa & Minnesota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 18 miles W.S.W. of Hastings, and 26 miles S. of St. Paul. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a bank, a flour-mill, and a newspaper office. A large quantity of wheat is shipped here. Pop. 549.

Farmington, a township of Olmsted co., Minn. Pop. 954. It includes Farm Hill.

Farmington, a post-village, capital of St. François co., Mo., 2 miles E. of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, and 85 miles S. of St. Louis. It has a court-house, the Carleton Institute, 2 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 2 wagon-factories. Pop. 393.

Farmington, a post-village of Strafford co., N.H., in Farmington township, on the Cocheco River, and on the Dover & Winnipiseogee Railroad, 18 miles N.N.W. of Dover. It has a national bank, 2 or 3 churches, a savings-bank, a graded school, a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, and manufactures of boots and shoes. Pop. of the township, 2063.

Farmington, or **New Salem,** a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., in Farmington township, about 20 miles S.E. of Rochester. The township contains Farmington Station on the New York Central Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of Canandaigua; also 3 Friends' meetings. Pop. of the township, 1949.

Farmington, a post-village and township of Davie co., N.C., about 28 miles N. of Salisbury. The village has a church, a grist-mill, a circular saw-mill, &c. Pop. of Farmington township, 2047.

Farmington, a hamlet of Belmont co., O., in Colerain township, 5½ miles W.N.W. of Bridgeport. It has a church and 15 houses. Here is Cope Post-Office.

Farmington, a post-village of Trumbull co., O., in Farmington township, on Grand River, and on the Painesville & Youngstown Railroad, 28 miles N.W. of Youngstown, and about 44 miles E. by S. of Cleveland. It has several churches, and manufactures of cheese and lumber. Pop. of the township, 1056.

Farmington, a hamlet of Butler co., Pa., in Venango township, about 20 miles S. of Franklin. It has a church and a store. Here is Eau Claire Post-Office. Pop. 100.

Farmington, township, Clarion co., Pa. Pop. 1642.

Farmington, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., about 54 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches.

Farmington, a station in Lehigh co., Pa., on the Breinigsville Branch of the Catasauqua & Fogelsville Railroad, 2 miles W. of Breinigsville.

Farmington, a township of Tioga co., Pa. It contains Farmington Centre. Pop. 997.

Farmington, a township of Warren co., Pa., joins New York. P. 1101. It contains Lander and Farmington Centre.

Farmington, a post-village of Marshall co., Tenn., about 44 miles S. of Nashville. It has an academy and 2 churches.

Farmington, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Tex., about 15 miles S. of Sherman.

Farmington, a post-village, capital of Davis co., Utah, on the Utah Central Railroad, 15 miles N. of Salt Lake City, and 3 or 4 miles E. of Great Salt Lake. It has a church, a hotel, a machine-shop, 2 grist-mills, and a saw-mill. Pop. said to be about 2000.

Farmington, a post-hamlet of Marion co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 67 miles S.S.E. of Wheeling. It has 2 churches. Pop. 85.

Farmington, a post-township of Jefferson co., Wis. about 40 miles W. of Milwaukee. Pop. 2415. It contains a village named Johnson's Creek.

Farmington, a township of La Crosse co., Wis. Pop. 1862. It contains Burr Oak and Mindoro.

Farmington, a township of Polk co., Wis., on the river St. Croix. Pop. 777. It contains East and West Farmington, and Farmington Centre.

Farmington, a township of Washington co., Wis. Pop. 1717. It contains Boltonville and Fillmore.

Farmington, a township of Waupaca co., Wis. Pop. 774. It contains Sheridan.

Farmington, Nova Scotia. See WILMOT.

Farmington, a post-village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 14 miles from Georgetown. Pop. 200.

Farmington Centre, a post-hamlet in Farmington township, Tioga co., Pa., about 14 miles N. of Wellsborough.

Farmington Centre, a post-office of Polk co., Wis.

Farmington Falls, a post-village in Farmington township, Franklin co., Me., on the Sandy River, 5 miles S.E. of Farmington village, and about 30 miles N.W. of Augusta. It has a church, several lumber-mills, and about 60 dwellings. Pop. about 350.

Farmington Hill, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., 6 miles W. of Tioga. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

Farmington River rises in Berkshire co., Mass., and runs nearly southward into Litchfield co., Conn. It flows southeastward to Farmington, in Hartford co., and then abruptly changes its course towards the N. After a very tortuous course of about 100 miles, it enters the Connecticut River at Windsor, 7 miles above Hartford.

Farm Island, a small island in the river St. Clair, about 18 miles below Sarnia, Ontario.

Farm'land, a post-village of Randolph co., Ind., in Monroe township, near White River, and on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, 13 miles E. of Muncie, and 32 miles N.N.W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a furniture-factory. P. 532.

Farm Ridge, a post-hamlet of La Salle co., Ill., in Farm Ridge township, 9 or 10 miles S.S.W. of Ottawa. Pop. of the township, 1042.

Farms, a post-hamlet of McPherson co., Kansas, 18 miles N. of Halstead Railroad Station.

Farmsum, farm'sŭm, a village of the Netherlands, in Groningen, 3 miles E. of Appingedam.

Farm's Village, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., in Simsbury township, about 14 miles N.W. of Hartford. It has 2 churches and a graded school.

Farm'ville, a post-village of Pitt co., N.C., 22 miles E.S.E. of Wilson. It has a church and a high school.

Farmville, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Va., on the Appomattox River, and on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 55 miles E. of Lynchburg, and 68 miles W. of Petersburg. It has 3 or 4 churches, several tobacco-factories, Farmville Female College, and a newspaper office. Pop. 1543.

Farm'well, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co., Va., on the Washington & Ohio Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Leesburg. It has a church and 2 general stores.

Far'nam's Peak, Colorado, a mountain in the South Park, lat. 39° 10′ N., lon. 105° 33′ 15″ W. Its altitude is 11,400 feet above the sea-level.

Farn'don, a post-village in Missisquoi co., Quebec, 5 miles by rail S.E. of West Farnham. Pop. 100.

Farne (farn) or **Fern Islands,** a group of 17 islets and rocks off the E. coast of England, co. of Durham, lying between 2 and 5 miles from the mainland, opposite Bamborough. Innumerable sea-birds build on these islands, on which there are light-houses. On one of these islets, where St. Cuthbert died, are a square tower, a ruined church, and the stone coffin of the saint.

Farn'ham, a town of England, co. of Surrey, on a railway, 10 miles W.S.W. of Guildford. The town has an ancient church, an endowed grammar-school, and a castle, the palace of the Bishop of Winchester, with a valuable library and collection of paintings. Two miles S. are the ruins of Waverley Abbey. Pop. 4461.

Farn'ham, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 26 miles S.S.W. of Buffalo, and about 1 mile from Lake Erie. It has a church, and a factory for canned goods. Pop. about 200.

Farnham, a post-office of Wood co., O., on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 33 miles S.S.W. of Toledo.

Farnham, a post-village of Richmond co., Va., about 60 miles E.N.E. of Richmond. It has several churches and a flour-mill.

Farnham, Quebec. See EAST and WEST FARNHAM.

Farn'ham Centre, a post-village in Brome co., Quebec, 2 miles S. of Brigham. Pop. 300.

Far'numsville, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Grafton, on the Providence & Worcester Railroad, 11¼ miles S.E. of Worcester. It has a church and 2 cotton-mills.

Faro, få'ro, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarve, on the Valfermosa, near the S. coast, 20 miles S.W. of Tavira. Pop. 8097. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, several convents and charitable establishments, a military hospital, custom-house, arsenal, and superior schools. The exports are fruits, wine, cork, sumach, baskets, and anchovies.

Faro, a village of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 12 miles W.N.W. of Beja. Pop. 325.

Faro, få'ro, two villages of Sicily, near Cape Faro.

Farö, an island of Sweden. See FARŒ.

Faro, få'ro, a village of Brazil, province of Pará, on a considerable lake, 40 miles W. of Obidos.

Faro (få'ro) **Chan'nel,** a name sometimes given to the Strait of Messina; and the two great divisions of the Neapolitan dominions were accordingly called the *Dominij-al-di-lù* and *al-di-quà di Faro* ("dominions on this side" and those "beyond the Faro").

Färöe, få'ro or få'rö\`, or **Faerö,** få'rö (Dan. *Färöerne,* få'rö\`ĕr-nẹh; Ger. *Färöer,* få'rö-ẹr; Fr. *Fœrœ,* få\`rå'; Sp. *Ferro,* fĕʀ'ʀo), a group of islands in the North Atlantic, belonging to Denmark, about 170 miles N.W. of the Shetland Isles, between lat. 61° 20′ and 62° 20′ N., and intersected centrally by lon. 7° W. They are 22 in number, but of these 17 only are inhabited. The whole group stretches about 65 miles from N. to S. and 44 miles from E. to W. The largest isle is Strömöe; the other larger ones are Osteröe, Suderöe, Sandöe, Vaagöe, and Bordöe; aggregate area, 514 square miles. The islands generally present steep and lofty precipices to the sea, the surface rising towards the interior and terminating in peaks. The culminating point, Slattaretind, in the island of Osteröe, has a height of 2800 feet. The soil for the most part is thin. Barley is the only cereal that comes to maturity. Turnips and potatoes thrive well. There is no wood, but the want of it is compensated by abundance of excellent turf and by good lignite. The minerals include fine opal. The feathers of wild fowl form an important article of trade; but the wealth of the inhabitants is derived chiefly from fishing and the rearing of sheep. The islands were originally peopled by Norwegians. In the legislature of Denmark they are represented by a deputy, named by the king. They have also a legislature, or *lagthing,* of their own. Their chief magistrates are an amtman, who is also commandant, and a landvogt, who is also head of police. The capital is Thorshavn, in Stromöe. Pop. 10,600.

Farœ, få'rö, or **Farö,** få'rö, an island in the Baltic, belonging to Sweden, off the N. extremity of Gothland, of which it is a dependency, and separated from it by Farœ Sound, 2 miles across. Lat. 58° N.; lon. 19° 16′ E. Length, from N. to S., 10 miles; breadth, 6 miles. On its E. side is a village of the same name.

Farquhar, far'kar, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 10 miles S.W. of Mitchell. Pop. 150.

Far'ragut, a post-village of Fremont co., Iowa, in Fisher township, near the East Nishnabatona River, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 26 miles E.N.E. of Nebraska City. It has a church and a money-order post-office. Pop. 103.

Farrakabad, India. See FURRUCKABAD.

Far'rall, a post-office of Platte co., Neb.

Far'randsville, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, and on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, 5 miles above Lock Haven. It has a manufactory of fire-bricks, a lumber-mill, and a church. Iron and semi-bituminous coal were formerly mined here. Pop. about 200.

Far'ran's Point, a post-village in Stormont co., Ontario, on the river St. Lawrence, 81 miles by rail W. of Montreal. It contains several stores, hotels, and mills. Here is a canal around Farran's Point Rapids. Pop. 300.

Farrar, far\`rar', several islands in the Red Sea, near the coast of Arabia. Lat. 19° 17′ N.; lon. 40° 40′ E.

Far'rel, a post-office of Albany co., Wyoming.

Far'ribaville, a post-office of Sevier co., Ark.

Farrierville, far're-ẹr-vĭl, a village of Bullock co., Ala., 5 miles from Linwood Station. It has 2 churches.

Far'ringdon, Far'ingdon, or **Great Far'ingdon,** a town of England, co. of Berks, at the foot of Farringdon Hill, in the Vale of the White Horse, 32 miles by rail W.N.W. of Reading. It is an ancient and very neat town, with an interesting old church, a town hall, a large national school, a branch bank, and an extensive trade in corn and bacon. Pop. of parish, 3525.

Far'rington, a station on the Illinois Midland Railroad, at its junction with the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Terre Haute, Ind.

Far Rock'away, a post-village and bathing-place in Hempstead township, Queens co., N.Y., near the ocean, on the Southern or Long Island Railroad, 20 miles S.E. of Brooklyn. It has a good beach for bathing, several hotels, and 3 churches.

Farr's (farz) **Corners,** a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Wis., 6 miles W. of Lodi Station. It has a cheese-factory.

Farrsville, farz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Newton co., Tex., 60 miles N. of Orange. It has a grist-mill and a store.

Fars, or **Farsistan,** far\`sis-tån' (anc. *Per'sis*), a province of Persia, mostly between lat. 28° and 32° N. and lon. 50° and 55° E., having S.W. the Persian Gulf, and on other sides enclosed by the provinces of Khoozistan, Irak-Ajemee, Yezd, Kerman, and Laristan. The surface is very various; on the coast it is level, and the climate hot; in the interior are mountain-ranges rising to 2500 or 3000 feet in height and interspersed with many long and narrow fertile plains. The principal rivers are the Bundemeer, Tab, and Nabon. Salt lakes are numerous. The products comprise corn, rice, dates, raisins, and other fruits, fine tobacco, opium, saffron, hemp, cotton, attar of roses, silk, and wine. Many cattle and sheep are reared; and the horses, camels, and asses are of superior breeds. The principal minerals are lead, iron, marble, borax, naphtha, and salt. The inhabitants are among the most civilized and industrious in the kingdom, and manufacture fine woollen, silk, and cotton stuffs. Capital, Sheeraz. Pop. 1,700,000. Fars contains the ruins of Persepolis, Pasargada, and Shapoor. It was the patrimony of Cyrus, and, with the substitute of *P* for its initial letter, it gave name, in European languages, to the whole empire of his successors. See PERSIA.

Farsan (far\`sån') **Islands,** in the Red Sea, E. side, about lat. 16° 30′ N., lon. 42° 45′ E. They are two in number, and are the largest of all along this coast, but may be considered as forming one island only, being connected by a sandy spit of shoal water, across which camels frequently pass. The westernmost, Farsan Kebeer, is 31 miles long, and the other, Farsan Seggeer, about 18 miles.

Farshoot, or **Farchoute,** far\`shoot', written also **Farshiout,** a town of Upper Egypt, near the W. bank of the Nile, 20 miles E.S.E. of Girgeh. It has a Coptic church, a government school, and a cotton-yarn factory.

Farsistan, a province of Persia. See FARS.

Farsund, faʀ'soond, a village of Norway, stift of Christiania, 50 miles W. of Christiansand, on the North Sea. The chief exports are dried fish. Pop. 1230.

Fartash, far'tåsh', or **Fartak,** far'tåk', called also **Saeef (Saïf),** så'eef', or **Kersah,** kĕr'så, a seaport of Arabia, on its W. side.

Fartash, or **Fartak, Cape.** See CAPE FARTASH.

Farther India. See INDIA and INDO-CHINA.

Farther Point, Quebec. See FATHER POINT.

Far'well, a post-village, capital of Clare co., Mich., in Surrey township, on the Tobacco River, and on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 55 miles W.N.W. of East Saginaw. It has a church, a union school, a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, a flouring-mill, and several saw-mills and shingle-mills. Pop. about 500.

Far West, a post-office of Morris co., Kansas.

Fas, a city of Morocco. See FEZ.

Fasa, a town of Persia. See FESA.

Fasana, få-så'nå, a seaport of Austro-Hungary, in Istria, 52 miles S. of Triest, opposite the Brioni Islands.

Fasano, få-så'no, a city of Italy, province of Bari, 8 miles S.E. of Monopoli. Pop. 14,809. It contains several churches and a convent.

Fasher, a town of Africa. See EL FASHER.

Fashoda, Faschoda, or **Fachoda,** få-sho'då, a densely-peopled and very fertile district of Africa, on the White Nile, in the Shillook country, forming a province under Egyptian rule. Capital, Fashoda. Pop. about 300,000.

Fashoda, a town, capital of the above, on the W. bank of the White Nile, about lat. 10° N. It is an Egyptian convict-settlement, with a garrison and forts. Pop. 3000.

Fasogl, a town of Africa. See FAZOGL.

Fas'sett, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad (at State Line Station), 9 miles S. of Elmira, N.Y. It has 3 churches and a lumber-mill.

Fataghar, a town of India. See FUTTEHGHUR.

Fatahganj, a town of India. See FUTTEHGUNGE.

Fata'ma, a post-hamlet of Wilcox co., Ala., 14 miles W. of Pine Apple Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Fatarella, få-tå-rĕl'yå, or **Fatorrella,** få-toR-Rĕl'-yå, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 37 miles W.N.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 2002.

Fatatenda, få-tå-tĕn'då, a town of West Africa, on the Gambia. Lat. 13° 22' N.; lon. 14° 10' W.

Fatchio, fåtch'e-o', an island of the Japanese dominions, in the Strait of Corea. Lat. 34° 20' N.; lon. 129° 30' E. It is a place of banishment for state criminals.

Fateereh, få-tee'rẹh, a village and ruined town in the Eastern desert of Upper Egypt, 55 miles N.E. of Keneh, with Roman antiquities and granite-quarries.

Fatehpur, a town of India. See FUTTEHPOOR.

Fatezh, Fatesch, or **Fatej,** få'tĕzh', a town of Russia, government and 33 miles N.W. of Koorsk, near the right bank of the Oosoja. Pop. 5528.

Fath'er Point, or **Far'ther Point,** a post-village in Rimouski co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, near the mouth of the Rimouski River, 196 miles below Quebec by land, 132 by water. Here are a light-house and a telegraph station. Outward-bound vessels leave their pilots at this place. Pop. 100.

Fathipur, India. See FUTTYPOOR and FUTTEHPOOR.

Fatorrella, a town of Spain. See FATARELLA.

Fatsa, or **Fatsah,** fåt'så (anc. *Phadisana*), a town of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 60 miles E.S.E. of Samsoon. Two miles E. are the ruins of *Polemonium.*

Fat-Shan, or **Fuh-Shan,** a city of China, in Quang-Tong, 6 miles S.W. of Canton. It has large iron-works, and has been called "the Birmingham of China."

Fatsizio, Fatzizio, fåt-see'ze-o', or **Fatziziou,** fåt-zee'ze-oo', called also **Hachijo,** hå-chee'jo', an island of Japan. Lat. 33° 6' N.; lon. 140° E. It is 21 miles long by 7½ miles broad, and contains a town of the same name. State criminals are banished to this island.

Fatteconda, or **Faticonda,** fåt'te-kon'då, a town of Senegambia, in Bondoo, on the Falemé River, lat. 14° 25' N., lon. 11° 30' W., 50 miles S. by E. of Bakel.

Fatwa, a town of India. See FUTWA.

Fau'cetts, township, Alamance co., N.C. Pop. 1327.

Faucigny, fō'seen'yee', a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, 3 miles N.N.W. of Bonneville.

Faucilles, fō'seel', a mountain-range of France, departments of Marne and Vosges, connected E. with the Vosges Mountains, and S.W. separating the basins of the Meuse and Moselle from that of the Saône. Les Fourches, the summit, is 1611 feet in elevation.

Faucogney, fō'kon'yå', a village of France, in Haute-Saône, at the foot of the Vosges Mountains, 11 miles N.N.E. of Lure. Pop. 1140.

Faughts, fawts, a post-office of Christian co., Mo.

Fauglia, fŏwl'yå, a village of Italy, in Tuscany, 11 miles E. of Leghorn. Pop. of commune, 6938.

Faulhorn, fŏwl'horn, a mountain of the Alps, in Switzerland, canton and 32 miles S.E. of Bern, between the valley of the Grindelwald and the Brienzer-See, 8802 feet in elevation. It has an inn on the summit.

Faulk, fawk, a county in the central part of Dakota. It has an area of about 1000 square miles.

Faulkland, fawk'lạnd, a post-village of New Castle co., Del., on the Wilmington & Western Railroad, 7 miles from Wilmington. Here is a mineral spring of some repute, called Brandywine Spring, with a large hotel.

Faulkner, fawk'nẹr, a county in the N. central part of Arkansas. Area, about 650 square miles. It is partly bounded on the W. by the Arkansas River, and is intersected by the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile. Capital, Conway. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are its staple products.

Faulkner, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Iowa, on the Central Railroad of Iowa, 21 miles N. of Eldora.

Faulkner's, a station on the Saugus Branch of the Eastern Railroad, 5 miles N. of Boston, Mass.

Faulkner's Island, a small islet in Long Island Sound, off the entrance to the harbor of Guilford, Conn. It is quite elevated, and has a flashing light with a fog-bell. Lat. 41° 12' 41" N.; lon. 72° 38' 54" W.

Faunsdale, a village of Alabama. See FAWNSDALE.

Fauquemont, the French name of VALKENBURG.

Fauquier, faw'keer, a northern county of Virginia, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Rappahannock River, and on the N.W. by the Blue Ridge. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Gold is said to be found here. This county is intersected by the Virginia Midland & Great Southern Railroad and by the Manassas Branch of that railroad. Capital, Warrenton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,490,980. Pop. in 1870, 19,690, of whom 19,469 were natives and 221 were foreigners.

Fauquier Springs, a post-office of Fauquier co., Va., 6 miles S.E. of Warrenton. Here are mineral springs, formerly much visited.

Faux, an island of the East Indies. See FOW.

Favaios, få-vī'oce (anc. *Flavias?*), a town of Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes, 61 miles E. by S. of Braga. Pop. 2006.

Favale, få-vå'lå (anc. *Faga'le Lig'urum?*), a village of Italy, province of Genoa, in the valley of Fontanabuona, almost surrounded by lofty precipices. Pop. 1762.

Favara, få-vå'rå, a town of Sicily, 5 miles S.E. of Girgenti. Pop. 15,233. It has rich mines of sulphur.

Faventia, the ancient name of FAENZA.

Faverges, få'vaiRzh' (L. *Fabricæ?*), a village of France, in Savoy, near the Lake of Annecy, 23 miles N.E. of Chambéry. Pop. 1372. It has manufactures of paper and cotton.

Faverney, få'vĕR'nå', a town of France, in Haute-Saône, 10 miles N. of Vesoul, on the Lauterne. Pop. 1303.

Faversham, fav'ẹrsh-ạm, a town of England, co. of Kent, at a railway junction, 45 miles E.S.E. of London, on a navigable branch of the Swale. It consists principally of four streets, spacious, well paved, and well lighted. In the centre are the town hall and market-place. Faversham has a handsome church, chapels, a free grammar-school, a national and 3 other schools. Vessels of 150 tons come up the Swale to the town at common tides, and it is the seat of a considerable foreign and coasting trade, and of a sea-fishery. The principal exports are corn, hops, fruit, wool, and other produce; imports, timber, iron, coal, tar, &c. Faversham has long been celebrated for the manufacture of gunpowder and Roman cement; but the oyster-fishery has become the principal trade. King Stephen was buried in the abbey which he founded here in 1147. The town gives the title of baron to the Duncombes. Pop. 7319.

Favignana, få-veen-yå'nå (anc. *Ægu'sa* or *Æthu'sa*), an island of the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Sicily, 11 miles S.W. of Trapani. Length, 6 miles. In the centre, on its highest point, is St. Catharine's Castle. On its E. side is its principal town, San Leonardo, and on its N. coast a good harbor, defended by Fort San Giacomo. Pop. 5418.

Fa'vor, a post-office of Cherokee co., Kansas.

Favorita, få-vo-ree'tå, a village and beautiful country-seat of Italy, in the vicinity of Mantua, memorable as the scene of several severe contests between the French and the Austrians, in which the former were victorious.

Favria, fåv're-å, a town of Italy, province of Turin. Pop. 2651.

Faw′cett's Gap, a post-office of Frederick co., Va.

Fawey, a river of England. See Fowey.

Fawn, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 681. Fawn Post-Office is at Millerstown.

Fawn, a township of York co., Pa., joins Maryland. Pop. 1457. It contains Fawn Grove and Gatchellville.

Fawn Creek, a post-township of Montgomery co., Kansas, about 10 miles S. of Independence. Pop. 797.

Fawn Grove, a post-village of York co., Pa., in Fawn township, about 22 miles S.E. of York. It has 2 churches, an academy, &c.

Fawn River rises in the N.E. part of Indiana, runs nearly westward, crosses three times the N. boundary of that state, and enters the St. Joseph River at Constantine, in Michigan.

Fawn River, a post-township of St. Joseph co., Mich., about 75 miles S.S.W. of Lansing. Pop. 647. It contains Fawn River Station, which is on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. Here are 2 stores and a grist-mill.

Fawnsdale, or **Faunsdale,** fawnz′dāl, a post-village of Marengo co., Ala., on the Alabama Central Railroad, 35 miles W. of Selma. It has a church and 5 stores, and about 5000 bales of cotton are annually shipped.

Faxardo, a town of Porto Rico. See Fajardo.

Faxöe, fax′ö`ęh, a village of Denmark, island of Seeland, 33 miles S.W. of Copenhagen, about 2 miles from the sea. It has noted quarries of building-limestone of a pale-yellow color and composed mainly of petrifactions of marine animals.

Fax′on, a post-village of Sibley co., Minn., in Faxon township, on the Minnesota River, and on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, 52 miles W.S.W. of St. Paul. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 621.

Fay, få, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 8 miles N.E. of Savenay. Pop. 1852.

Fayal, fī-ål′, one of the Azores, in the Atlantic Ocean; lat. (W. point) 38° 35′ 36″ N., lon. 28° 50′ 30″ W. In its centre is a mountain rising about 3000 feet. The soil is remarkably fertile. The island produces Indian corn, wheat, potatoes, onions, wine, and oranges. The principal exports are oranges and wine. The imports are manufactures, cotton twist, and flax, colonial produce, tea, tobacco, and soap. Fayal has, besides, a considerable transit trade. American whalers touch at the island and land the oil of such fish as they have caught on their outward voyage. Fayal has a good bay opposite to Pico. Opposite the town of Horta, in the bay of that name, is the best anchorage in the Azores. The chief town is Horta, on the S.E. side of the island, itself sometimes incorrectly called Fayal. Pop. 26,264.

Fay-aux-Loges, få-ō-lozh, a village of France, in Loiret, 10 miles E.N.E. of Orleans. Pop. 1758.

Fayence, fī`ŏɴss′, a village of France, in Var, 12 miles N.E. of Draguignan. It has manufactures of earthenware and glass. Pop. 1919.

Fayence, a French name of Faenza.

Fayette, få-yĕt′, a county in the N.W. part of Alabama, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is intersected by the Sipsey River, and partly drained by a small affluent of the Black Warrior River. The surface is uneven or hilly, and mostly covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Fayette Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $775,693. Pop. in 1870, 7136, of whom 7125 were Americans.

Fayette, a county in the W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 240 square miles. It is bounded on the E. and S.E. by the Flint River. The surface is level or undulating, and extensively covered with forests; the soil produces cotton and Indian corn. Granite is abundant in this county, which also has beds of iron ore. Capital, Fayetteville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,122,264. Pop. in 1870, 8221, of whom 8209 were Americans.

Fayette, a county in the S. central part of Illinois, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is intersected by the Kaskaskia River, which runs in a S.W. direction. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of good timber. In 1870 this county had 93,460 acres of woodland. It has also extensive prairies. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, pork, and hay are the staple products. Among its minerals are coal and limestone. The Illinois Central Railroad intersects the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad at Vandalia, which is the county town. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,732,132. Pop. in 1870, 19,638, of whom 18,122 were Americans.

Fayette, a county in the E.S.E. part of Indiana, has an area of about 200 square miles. It is intersected by the West Branch of the Whitewater River. The surface is partly level and partly undulating; the soil is very fertile. Nearly one-third of it is covered with dense forests, in which the ash, beech, oak, and sugar-maple are found. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county has abundance of limestone. It is traversed by the Whitewater Valley Railroad, the Cincinnati & Indianapolis Junction Railroad, and the Whitewater Canal. Capital, Connersville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,678,780. Pop. in 1870, 10,476, of whom 9712 were Americans.

Fayette, a county in the N.E. part of Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by the Turkey River, and also drained by the Volga River, which rises in it, and by Buffalo Creek. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad and the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad traverse the county. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and forests; the soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. Good Silurian limestone underlies part of this county. Capital, West Union. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,051,332. Pop. in 1870, 16,973, of whom 14,116 were Americans; in 1875, 20,518.

Fayette, a county in the N. central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 320 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Kentucky River, and is also drained by the North and South Branches of Elkhorn Creek, which rise within its limits. The surface is undulating and diversified with beautiful scenery; the soil is very fertile. Indian corn, hemp (in large quantities), wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the principal staple products. The rock which underlies the soil is good Lower Silurian limestone, often called blue or Trenton limestone. Lead is found here. This county is intersected by the Kentucky Central Railroad and the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. A branch of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad connects this county with Louisville. Capital, Lexington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $20,231,996. Pop. in 1870, 26,656, of whom 25,241 were Americans.

Fayette, a southwestern county of Ohio, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is drained by Paint Creek and the North Fork of that creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is deep and very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, and pork are the staple products of the county. It is intersected by the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad and the Dayton & Southeastern Railroad. Capital, Washington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $16,637,986. Pop. in 1870, 17,170, of whom 16,622 were Americans.

Fayette, a county in the S.W. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on West Virginia, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is intersected by the Youghiogheny River, and bounded on the W. by the Monongahela River, and is also drained by Redstone Creek. The surface is finely diversified with valleys, hills, and two long ridges, called Chestnut Ridge and Laurel Hill. A large part of the county is covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple is found. The soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, hay, pork, wool, and butter are the staple products. This county has valuable beds of bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad. Capital, Uniontown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $57,767,680. Pop. in 1870, 43,284, of whom 41,668 were Americans.

Fayette, a county of West Tennessee, bordering on the state of Mississippi, has an area of 676 square miles. It is drained by the Loosahatchie and Wolf Rivers. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests, in which several species of oak are found. The soil is very fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Sandstone underlies part of the county. In 1870 this county produced 20,131 bales of cotton. It is intersected by the Memphis & Charleston Railroad and the Louisville & Memphis Railroad. Capital, Somerville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $11,244,681. Pop. in 1870, 26,145, of whom 25,984 were Americans.

Fayette, a county in the S.E. central part of Texas, has an area of about 1030 square miles. It is intersected by the Colorado River, which is navigable and divides it into two nearly equal parts. The surface is undulating and diversified by prairies and groves; the soil is a fertile sandy loam. Cotton, Indian corn, ribbon-cane, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is copiously supplied with good timber. It is intersected by the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad. Capital, La Grange. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,730,255. Pop. in 1870, 16,863, of whom 13,593 were Americans.

Fayette, a county in the S. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 740 square miles. It is intersected by the Kanawha or New River, is bounded on the N. by Gauley River, and on the N.E. by Meadow River. The surface is diversified with picturesque mountain-scenery, and is extensively covered with forests. On the bank of New River is a remarkable cliff, called Marshall's Pillar, which is about 1000 feet high. The soil is mostly fertile and adapted to pasturage. Indian corn, oats, grass, pork, and tobacco are the staple products. This county has beds of coal and iron ore. It is intersected by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Fayetteville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,643,242. Pop. in 1870, 6647, of whom 6615 were Americans.

Fayette, a post-village of Greene co., Ill., about 32 miles N. of Alton, and 4 miles S.E. of Greenfield Railroad Station. It has a drug-store, a flour-mill, and 2 churches.

Fayette, a township of Livingston co., Ill. Pop. 257. It contains Strawn.

Fayette, a township of Vigo co., Ind., having the Wabash River on the E. and the Illinois line on the W. Pop. 1912. It contains Libertyville.

Fayette, a township of Decatur co., Iowa, on the Missouri line. Pop. 371.

Fayette, a post-village of Fayette co., Iowa, in Westfield township, on the Volga River, and on the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, 125 miles N.N.W. of Davenport, and 10 miles S. of West Union. It has a bank, 3 churches, and a newspaper office, and is the seat of the Upper Iowa University (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1858. Pop. 868.

Fayette, a township of Linn co., Iowa, bounded E. by the Cedar River. Pop. 857.

Fayette, a post-hamlet of Sedgwick co., Kansas, about 20 miles W.N.W. of Wichita. It has a church.

Fayette, a post-hamlet of Kennebec co., Me., in Fayette township, 15 miles W.N.W. of Augusta. It has a manufactory of edge-tools and scythes. Pop. 900.

Fayette, a post-village of Delta co., Mich., on the E. shore of Big Bay de Noquet, 20 miles E. of Escanaba. It has 1 or 2 churches and an iron-furnace.

Fayette, a township of Hillsdale co., Mich. Pop. 2353. It includes Jonesville.

Fayette, a post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Miss., on the Natchez, Jackson & Columbus Railroad, 26 miles E.N.E. of Natchez. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, a female college, and a carriage-factory. Pop. about 700.

Fayette, a post-village, capital of Howard co., Mo., on Bonne Femme Creek, and on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 95 miles W.S.W. of Hannibal, and 13 miles N. of Boonville. It contains 6 churches, 2 banks, the Central College (Methodist), which was organized in 1871, a female college, and a newspaper office. Pop. 815.

Fayette, a post-township of Seneca co., N.Y., about 3 miles E. of Geneva. It is bounded on the E. by Cayuga Lake, and on the W. by Seneca Lake. It contains the village of Canoga, the south part of Waterloo, and a part of Bearytown, where is Fayette Post-Office. Pop. 3371.

Fayette, a post-village of Fulton co., O., in Gorham township, on the Chicago & Canada Southern Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Morenci, Mich., and 45 miles W. of Toledo. It has a church, a graded school, an iron-foundry, a newspaper office, and a money-order post-office.

Fayette, a township of Lawrence co., O., on the Ohio River. Pop. 2082. It contains Burlington.

Fayette, a township of Juniata co., Pa. Pop. 2051. It includes McAllisterville.

Fayette, a post-office of San Pete co., Utah.

Fayette, a post-hamlet of Lafayette co., Wis., in Fayette township, about 42 miles S.W. of Madison. Pop. of the township, 1197.

Fayette, Walworth co., Wis. See FAYETTEVILLE.

Fayette City, Pennsylvania. See COOKSTOWN.

Fayette Corner, a post-hamlet of Kennebec co., Me., in Fayette township, 3½ miles from East Livermore Station. It has 2 churches.

Fayette Corners, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Tenn., 13 miles N.E. of Somerville.

Fayette Court-House, a post-village, capital of Fayette co., Ala., near the Sipsey River, 42 miles N.N.W. of Tuscaloosa. A newspaper is published here.

Fayette Springs, a post-office and summer resort of Fayette co., Pa., 8 miles S.E. of Uniontown. It has a church and several boarding-houses. Coal is found here.

Fayette Station, a post-office of Fayette co., W. Va., on New River, and on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 2½ miles from Fayetteville.

Fayetteville, Alabama. See FAYETTE COURT-HOUSE.

Fayetteville, fâ-yĕt'vĭl, a village of Talladega co., Ala., about 60 miles N. of Montgomery. It has 2 churches and 4 general stores.

Fayetteville, a post-village, capital of Washington co., Ark., is pleasantly situated on high ground, about 160 miles N.W. of Little Rock. It contains a bank, 7 churches, a court-house, and the Arkansas Industrial University, which was founded in 1872. One or two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 1500.

Fayetteville, a post-office of Lafayette co., Fla.

Fayetteville, a post-village, capital of Fayette co., Ga., about 26 miles S. of Atlanta. It has a court-house, 2 churches, 2 stores, and a seminary.

Fayetteville, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the Kaskaskia River, about 15 miles S.E. of Belleville. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill.

Fayetteville (Orange Post-Office), a village of Fayette co., Ind., in Orange township, 3 miles from Glenwood Station, which is 8 miles E. of Rushville. It has 2 churches and a carriage-shop.

Fayetteville, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ind., 6 miles W. of Bedford. It has 2 churches, a lumber-mill, &c.

Fayetteville, a post-village of Johnson co., Mo., about 50 miles E.S.E. of Kansas City. It has 2 churches, a high school, a wagon-shop, &c. Pop. 139.

Fayetteville, a post-village in Manlius township, Onondaga co., N.Y., on the Syracuse & Chenango Railroad, 1 mile S. of the Erie Canal, and 9 miles E.S.E. of Syracuse. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a graded school, 2 flouring-mills, a paper-mill, several saw-mills, plaster-mills, and carriage-factories, and a newspaper office. Pop. 1402.

Fayetteville, a city and the capital of Cumberland co., N.C., is on the right or W. bank of the Cape Fear River, and on the Western Railroad, which connects at Sanford with the Raleigh & Augusta Railroad, 120 miles above Wilmington, and about 55 miles S. of Raleigh, but the distance by railroad from that capital is 82 miles. Steamboats can ascend the river to this town. It contains a court-house, 7 churches, 2 national banks, several cotton-mills, a carriage-factory, and 3 weekly newspaper offices. Turpentine, tar, and lumber are exported from this place. Pop. 4660.

Fayetteville, a post-village of Brown co., O., in Perry township, on the East Fork of the Little Miami River, about 35 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a carriage-factory. Pop. 397.

Fayetteville, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., in Greene township, about 50 miles W.S.W. of Harrisburg, and ½ mile from the Mont Alto Railroad, on which is Fayetteville Station, 9½ miles S.E. of Chambersburg. It has 4 churches and a graded school. Pop. about 600.

Fayetteville (New Wilmington Post-Office), a village of Lawrence co., Pa., in Wilmington township, 8 miles N.N.E. of New Castle, and 1½ miles from Neshannock Falls. It has 1 or 2 churches and a carriage-factory. Pop. about 200.

Fayetteville, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co., Tenn., on the Elk River, and on the Winchester & Alabama Railroad, which connects at Decherd with the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, about 66 miles S. by E. of Nashville. It contains a court-house, a national bank, a savings-bank, 2 newspaper offices, 7 churches, 2 academies, 2 flouring-mills, and a woollen-factory. Pop. about 1600.

Fayetteville, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex., about 75 miles E.S.E. of Austin, and 4 miles N.E. of the Colorado River. It has 2 or 3 churches, a seminary, and a plough-factory. Pop. 319.

Fayetteville, a post-village, capital of Windham co., Vt., in Newfane township, about 12 miles N.W. of Brattleborough, and 50 miles S.S.E. of Rutland. It has a court-house, a church, a savings-bank, and 2 hotels.

Fayetteville, a post-village, capital of Fayette co., W. Va., about 36 miles E.S.E. of Charleston, 2½ miles from Fayette Railroad Station, and 3 miles W. of the Great Kanawha River. It has a newspaper office, several churches, and a tobacco-factory. Near here is a natural curiosity called Marshall's Pillar, a cliff about 1000 feet high.

Fayetteville, a post-hamlet of Walworth co., Wis., is at Fayette Station on the Western Union Railroad, 6 miles N. by E. of Elkhorn.

Fayl-Billot, Le, France. See LE FAYL-BILLOT.

Fayöe, or **Feiöe,** fī'ö'ęh, a small island of Denmark, immediately E. of Laaland. Pop. 1200.

Fayoom, Faioom, Fayoum, Fayum, or **Faioum,** fī-oom', a province of Middle Egypt, consisting of a fertile valley, 40 miles S.W. of Cairo, on the W. side of the Nile, and considerably depressed below its level. Length, from E. to W., 38 miles; breadth, 31 miles. In its N. part is the lake called Birket-el-Karn. It is well irrigated both by nature and by art, and was anciently the garden of Egypt. Medinet-el-Fayoom is its capital, around which are numerous remains of antiquity. Pop. 154,167.

Fays′ton, a township of Washington co., Vt., 10 miles W.S.W. of Montpelier. P. 694. It contains North Fayston.

Fayville, fā′vĭl, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Southborough township, on the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad, 28 miles W. by S. from Boston. It has a church, a brick-kiln, and a large manufactory of shoes. Pop. about 300.

Faz, a river of Asiatic Russia. See Phasis.

Fazeley, faiz′lee, a township of England, co. of Stafford, 1½ miles S. of Tamworth. Pop. 1698.

Fazilpoor, få‵zil-poor′, a small and decayed town of India, in Bhawlpoor, with a fort on the Indus. Lat. 28° 30′ N.; lon. 69° 50′ E.

Fazogl, Fazokl, or **Fassokl,** få-zo′k′l, written also **Fazoklé** and **Fazoli,** a country of Africa, lying on the Blue Nile, and having the parallels of 11° and 12° N. lat. for its approximate S. and N. limits. Its people are negroes, whose chief acknowledges the authority of Egypt. Pop. about 500,000. Capital, Adassé, a small place.

Feads (feedz) **and Good′man′s Islands,** an irregular chain of low islands in the South Pacific Ocean, E. from New Ireland. Lat. 3° 27′ S.; lon. 154° 45′ E.

Feale, fail, a river of Ireland, in Munster, joins the Shannon 12 miles E.N.E. of Kerry Head, by a navigable and tidal estuary called the Cashen. Length, 30 miles.

Fear′ing, a township of Washington co., O. Pop. 1358. It contains Stanleyville.

Fear′isville, a post-office of Lewis co., Ky., 12 miles E. of Maysville.

Fearn′s Springs, or **Win′stonville,** a post-hamlet of Winston co., Miss., 18 miles W. of Shuqualak. It has a church.

Feast′erville, a post-office of Lincoln parish, La.

Feasterville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Newtown & New York Railroad, 18 miles N.E. of Philadelphia.

Feasterville, a post-office of Fairfield co., S.C.

Feath′er River, California, is formed by the North and Middle Forks, which rise in the Sierra Nevada in Plumas co., run southwestward, and unite in Butte co., about 7 miles N.E. of Oroville. The river, including the forks, is about 250 miles long. It runs nearly southward, forms the boundary between Sutter and Yuba cos., and enters the Sacramento River at Vernon, in Sutter co., about 20 miles above the city of Sacramento. Steamboats can ascend it to Marysville. Large quantities of gold have been found on the banks of this river. The Middle Fork runs in a tremendous cañon nearly 2000 feet deep.

Feath′erstone, a township of Goodhue co., Minn. Pop. 983.

Feb′ing, a post-hamlet of Nemaha co., Neb., on Muddy Creek, about 30 miles S. of Nebraska City. It has 2 churches.

Fécamp, få‵kôɴᵍ′, a seaport town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the English Channel, at the mouth of the river Fécamp, and on a branch railway, 27 miles N.N.E. of Havre. Its port, though small, is one of the best on the channel, and has been much improved. It has many vessels employed in the cod-, herring-, and mackerel-fisheries. Fécamp has cotton-, oil-, and other mills, turned by water-power, steam saw-mills, ship-building docks, tanneries, sugar-refineries, manufactures of linens, hardware, soda, &c., and an active trade in Baltic and colonial produce, fish, salt, and brandy. It has a remarkable church, part of an ancient abbey, and is the seat of a chamber of commerce, a naval bureau, and a school of navigation. Pop. 12,074.

Fedala, få-då′lå, a seaport on the W. coast of Morocco, on a promontory, 40 miles S.S.W. of Sale.

Fed de los Vinos, Canary Islands. See Icod.

Fed′eral, a post-office of Athens co., O.

Federal Creek, Ohio, drains the N.E. part of Athens co., and enters the Hocking River from the north.

Federal Hill, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., about 28 miles N. by E. of Baltimore.

Federal Point, a post-village of Putnam co., Fla., on the St. John′s River, 60 miles S. of Jacksonville. Pop. 150.

Federal Point, a township of New Hanover co., N.C. The cape of this name, at the entrance to Cape Fear River *via* New Inlet, has a light-house, lat. 33° 57′ 34″ N., lon. 77° 55′ 11″ W. Pop. of township, 410.

Fed′eralsburg, a post-village of Caroline co., Md., on a branch of the Nanticoke River, and on the Dorchester & Delaware Railroad, 23 miles E.N.E. of Cambridge. It has 3 churches, 4 saw-mills, a grist-mill, and 2 manufactories of baskets and crates for peaches. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 700.

Fed′eralton, a hamlet of Athens co., O., in Canaan township, 3 miles N. of Guysville.

Feder-See, få′dẹr-så, a lake of Würtemberg, about 6 miles S.E. of Riedlingen, is drained by the Kanzach.

Fedt, fĕt, a village of Norway, 15 miles E. of Christiania, on the Glommen. Pop. of parish, 2470.

Feed′ing Hills, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., in Agawam township, 6 or 7 miles W.S.W. of Springfield. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Feejee, Fidji, Fiji (fee′jee), or **Viti** (vee′tee) **Islands,** a group in the South Pacific Ocean, forming a British colony, E. of the New Hebrides, between lat. 15° 30′ and 19° 30′ S. and lon. 177° E. and 178° W. The entire group comprises altogether 225 reef-bound islands, islets, and rocks, 80 of which are inhabited. Land area, 8034 square miles. There are numerous spacious outlets, or passages to and from the central space enclosed by the group and known as the Goro Sea. Two of the islands only are of large size, namely, Viti Levu or Naviti Levu, the largest, and Vanua Levu, or Vuya. Among the others may be mentioned Kandaboo, Ovolau, Ambow or Bau, Matookoo, and Goro; some of the others, though smaller, are populous, each containing from 5000 to 13,000 inhabitants. Most of the remainder are mere islets. The Feejees are of volcanic origin, but no signs of volcanic heat have been met with, except at Savu-Savu, on the S. shore of the island of Vanua Levu. The peaks are usually basaltic cones or needles, some of which rise to the height of several thousand feet. A luxuriant foliage covers these islands to their summits, giving them a singularly pleasing and picturesque aspect. The soil consists of a deep yellowish loam, with a large portion of decayed vegetable matter, which, aided by a fine climate and abundance of water, is extremely productive. Fruits of various kinds abound, including the bread-fruit, of which there are nine different sorts, the banana, cocoa, shaddock, papaw-apple, Tahiti chestnut, and a number of other fruits peculiar to the islands. The chief food of the inhabitants is the yam, of which they have five or six varieties. Sugar-cane, cotton, turmeric, and tobacco are also cultivated. Sandalwood, for which these islands were formerly noted, has now wholly disappeared. Vegetation is exceedingly rapid. Bèche do mar, cotton, mother-of-pearl, and cocoanut oil are leading exports. The climate is agreeable and healthful. Prior to the introduction of Christianity, the inhabitants of these islands were a barbarous and savage race, remarkable for cruelty, deceit, and cowardice. They were also extremely covetous, and addicted to human sacrifices and cannibalism; but nearly all have been Christianized by the labors of Wesleyan missionaries. In 1874 the islands passed under the sway of Great Britain. Capital, Suva. Native pop. in 1876, 118,000; Europeans, 1569.——Adj. and inhab. Feejee′an.

Feelahiyah, a town of Persia. See Doorak.

Fees′burg, a post-village of Brown co., O., in Lewis township, 40 miles E.S.E. of Cincinnati. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 201.

Fegersheim, få′ghẹrs-hīme‵ (Fr. pron. få‵zhĕʀ‵zĕm′), a town of Alsace, 7 miles by rail S. of Strasburg. P. 1875.

Fegyvernek, fådj‵vĕʀ‵nĕk′, a village of Hungary, co. of Szolnok. It is a famous tobacco-market. Pop. 3200.

Fehertemplom, the Hungarian for Weisskirchen.

Fehmarn, an island of Germany. See Femern.

Fehrbellin, fåʀ‵bẹl-leen′, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 33 miles N.N.W. of Potsdam. Pop. 2079.

Feia, få-ee′å, a large lake of Brazil, 130 miles N.E. of Rio Janeiro, near the Atlantic, with which it communicates by an artificial canal called *Furado*.

Feignies, fain‵yee′, a village of France, in Nord, 12 miles N. of Avesnes. Pop. 2405.

Fei-Heoo, a province of Japan. See Figo.

Feili, få′lee, a numerous tribe of Persia, living compact and united in one region, and not dispersed, like most of the others. The tribe occupies altogether about 100,000 houses on the W. side of the mountains of Laristan and in the territory of Shooster.

Feillens, få‵yôɴᵍ′, a village of France, department of Ain, 15 miles W.N.W. of Bourg-en-Bresse. Pop. 2648.

Feiöe, an island of Denmark. See Fayöe.

Feira, få′e-rå (anc. *Langob′riga*), a town of Portugal, on the Atlantic, 14 miles S.S.E. of Oporto. Pop. 2098.

Feistritz, fī′strits, a river of Styria, joins the Raab below Fürstenfeld, after a S.E. course of about 50 miles.

Feistritz, a village of Styria, circle and 9 miles N.N.W. of Grätz, on the Mur. Pop. 833.

Feistritz, a village of Carniola, 1 mile from Neumarkt, with iron-works. Pop. 425.

Feitan, the Chinese name of Fida.

Feiume Salso, a river of Sicily. See Salso.

Feketehalon, a town of Transylvania. See Zeiden.

Felaniche, få-lå-neech′, written also **Felanitx** (anc. *Canatix?*), a town of Spain, in Majorca, 28 miles E.S.E. of Palma, in a valley surrounded by mountains. It is well built, has wide streets, a parish church, chapel, town house, prison, two schools, a hospital, and, on the neighboring mountain, San Salvador of Felaniche, an ancient castle, with subterranean vaults, constructed by the Moors. The manufactures are linen and woollen fabrics, brandy, and ropes. The trade is in rice, coffee, sugar, wine, brandy, fruit, and cattle. The town is of great antiquity; and among the hills hard by are numerous Moorish remains. Pop. 5918.

Felbach, fĕl′båK, a village of Würtemberg, 6 miles by rail E.N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 3181.

Felch′ville, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., in Reading township, about 25 miles E.S.E. of Rutland. It has a money-order post-office, a high school, and manufactures of chairs and bedsteads.

Felda, fĕl′då, a village of Hesse, in Ober-Hessen. Pop. 1117.

Feldbach, fĕld′båK or fĕlt′båK, a town of Austria, 22 miles by rail E.S.E. of Grätz, on the Raab. Pop. 1162.

Feldberg, fĕlt′bĕRG, the culminating peak of the Black Forest Mountains, in Baden. Lat. 47° 53′ N.; lon. 7° 55′ E. Height, 4675 feet.

Feldberg, fĕld′bĕRG or fĕlt′bĕRG, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on a peninsula formed by the Haussee, 15 miles E. of New Strelitz. Pop. 1175.

Feldkirch, fĕlt′kēĕRK, or **Campo di San Pietro,** kåm′po dee sån pe-å′tro, a town of the Tyrol, in Vorarlberg, at a railway junction, 20 miles S.S.W. of Bregenz, on the Ill. Pop. 2868.

Feldkirchen, fĕlt′kēĕRK‵ẹn, a village of Baden, 10 miles W.S.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 291.

Feldsberg, fĕlts′bĕRG, **Feldsperg,** fĕlts′pĕRG, or **Veltspurg,** fĕlts′pōōRG, a town of Lower Austria, 40 miles N.N.E. of Vienna. Here is a magnificent palace of the Prince of Liechtenstein, and in the vicinity the best wine in the archduchy is produced. Pop. 2424.

Felectum, the Latin name of Feletto.

Felegyhaza, få‵lĕdj‵hạ′zŏh‵, a town of Hungary, 66 miles by rail S.E. of Pesth. It has a Roman Catholic gymnasium, large cattle-markets, and an extensive trade in corn, wine, and fruit. Some Roman antiquities have been discovered here. Pop. 21,313.

Feletto, få-lĕt′to (L. *Felec′tum*), a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 14 miles N.N.E. of Turin. Pop. 1696.

Fel-Gyogy, fål‵dyodj′, or **Felsö-Gyogy,** fĕl‵shö′-dyodj, a village or series of villages of Transylvania, 8 miles from Tovis. It is inhabited by Wallachians. Pop. 1280.

Feliciana, Louisiana. See East Feliciana and West Feliciana.

Felic′ity, a post-village of Clermont co., O., in Franklin township, 3 or 4 miles N. of the Ohio River, and 35 miles S.E. of Cincinnati. It has 6 churches, a graded school, a bank, a flour-mill, a planing-mill, 2 carriage-shops, a job-printing office, and a town hall. Tobacco and pork are the chief articles of export. Pop. 955.

Felicudi, få-le-koo′dee (anc. *Phœnicu′sa*), one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean. Lat. 38° 43′ N.; lon. 14° 28′ E. Pop. 1800.

Felij, a village of Spain. See Felix.

Felitto, få-lit to, a town of Italy, 20 miles S.S.E. of Campagna, on the Calore. Pop. 1896.

Fe′lix, a small island in the South Pacific. Lat. 26° 20′ S.; lon. 80° W.

Felix, or **Felij,** få′leeH, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 16 miles W.N.W. of Almeria. Pop. 2578.

Fe′lix, a township of Grundy co., Ill., borders on the Illinois and Kankakee Rivers. Pop. 616.

Felix, a township of Grundy co., Iowa. Pop. 652.

Felix, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Iowa, in Belmont township, 14 miles S.E. of Indianola. It has a Friends' meeting and a steam flour-mill.

Felix Harbor. See Boothia Felix.

Felizzano, få-lit-så′no, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Tanaro, 9 miles W. of Alessandria. Pop. 2445.

Felka, fĕl′kŏh‵, or **Folk-Velka,** folk-vĕl′kŏh‵, a town of Hungary, co. of Zips, in a plain, on the Felkbach, 8 miles S.W. of Kesmark. Pop. 1260.

Fell, a township of Lackawanna co., Pa. Pop. 343. In this township the Pennsylvania anthracite coal reaches its most northern limit.

Fellatahs, a people of Africa. See Foolahs.

Fellbach, fĕll′båK, a town of Würtemberg, 5 miles E.N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2700.

Felletin, fĕll‵tåNᵍ′, a town of France, in Creuse, on the Creuse, 5 miles S. of Aubusson. It has manufactures of carpets, velvet, and paper. Pop. 2913.

Fellin, fĕl-leen′, a town of Russia, in Livonia, 110 miles N.N.E. of Riga. Pop. 2888. It is very ancient, and has the remains of an old castle.

Fellonica, fĕl-lon′e-kå, a village of Italy, province and 28 miles S.E. by E. of Mantua, on the Po.

Fel′lowship, a post-hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., in Mount Laurel township, 2 miles S. of Moorestown. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

Fel′lowsville, a post-hamlet of Preston co., W. Va., about 75 miles S.E. of Wheeling.

Feloojah, Felujah, få-loo′jå, **Felugiah,** få-loo′-je-å, or **Anbar,** ån-bar′, a castle of Asiatic Turkey, 35 miles W.S.W. of Bagdad, on the Euphrates.

Feloops, fĕh‵loops′, or **Felup,** fĕh‵loop′, an African people, inhabiting a maritime territory in Senegambia, between the Gambia and Casamanza, about 75 miles in length from W. to E., and 45 miles in breadth. They are supposed to number about 50,000.

Felsberg, fĕls′bĕRG, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Eder, 13 miles S.S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 1028.

Felsengebirge. See Rocky Mountains.

Felsina, the ancient name of Bologna.

Felsö, fĕl‵shö′, a Hungarian word, signifying "upper," prefixed to the names of many towns in Hungary.

Felsö-Bánya, fĕl‵shö′ bạn′yŏh‵, a town of Hungary, co. of Szathmar, 7 miles E. of Nagy-Bánya. It has rich mines, affording gold, silver, copper, and lead. Pop., with surroundings, 5440.

Felsö-Gyogy, Transylvania. See Fel-Gyögy.

Fel′ton, a post-village of Santa Cruz co., Cal., 6½ miles N. of Santa Cruz, with which it is connected by railroad. It has 3 lumber-mills, 3 lime-kilns, and a manufactory of safety-fuses.

Felton, a post-village of Kent co., Del., on the Delaware Railroad, 58 miles S. of Wilmington, and 10 miles S. of Dover. It contains a seminary and 2 churches, and has manufactures of baskets, carriages, lumber, &c. Pop. 437.

Felton, a post-office of Haralson co., Ga.

Felton, a station in Clay co., Minn., on the N.W. division of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 13 miles N. of Glyndon.

Felton, a post-village of York co., Pa., in Windsor township, on the Peach Bottom Railroad, 14 miles S.E. of York. It has a church.

Felton, a post-office of Walker co., Tex.

Feltre, fĕl′trå (anc. *Fel′tria*), a town of Italy, province and 17 miles S.W. of Belluno, on a height, near the Piave. Pop. 12,435. It is partially fortified, and has a cathedral, a gymnasium, silk-twist and wax-bleaching factories, and a trade in corn, wine, and oil.

Felt's Mills, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on Black River, and on the Utica & Black River Railroad, 8 miles above Watertown. It has a church, a tannery, a pump-factory, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 235.

Feltz, fĕlts, a village of the Netherlands, duchy and 12 miles N.N.E. of Luxemburg. Pop. 950.

Feludsh, få-lŭdsh′, or **Pheleche,** få′leetch, an island at the head of the Persian Gulf, on the entrance to Grane Harbor, in lat. 29° 27′ N., lon. 48° 16′ E. Length, 7½ miles. The chief town is situated on the N. side of the island.

Felujah, or **Felugiah.** See Feloojah.

Felup, Senegambia. See Feloops.

Femern, or **Fehmarn,** få′mẹrn or fĕm′mẹrn, an island of Prussia, in Holstein, in the Baltic, separated from the mainland by Femersund, a channel 1 mile broad. Lat. of Burg, its capital, 26° 10′ N.; lon. 11° 12′ E. Area, 70 square miles. Corn and cattle are raised, but fishing and navigation are the principal occupations. Pop. 9600.

Femina, fĕm′e-nå, or **Femmine,** fĕm′me-nå, a rocky islet off the N. coast of Sicily, 10 miles N.W. of Palermo.

Femme Osage, fåm ō-zåzh′ or fĕm o′såj, a post-hamlet of St. Charles co., Mo., in Femme Osage township, 8 miles N.E. of Washington Station. Pop. of township, 2383.

Femöe, fĕm′ö‵ẹh, or **Fämöe,** få′mö‵ẹh, a small island of Denmark, N. of the island of Laaland. Pop. 400.

Fenain, fẹh‵nåNᵍ′, a village of France, in Nord, 11 miles E. of Douai. Pop. 2456.

Fend′leys, a station in Chesterfield co., Va., on the Brighthope Railroad, 10 miles E. of Clover Hill.

Fen'elon Falls, a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, on the river Fenelon, between Cameron and Sturgeon Lakes, 14 miles by rail, or 19 by steamboat, N. of Lindsay. It has several stores, saw-mills, and grist-mills, and a large lumber-trade. The mills are erected on Fenelon Falls, which are about 20 feet high and 300 feet wide. Pop. 750.

Fenerif, fĕn-ẹh-reef', or **Finerive,** fin'ẹh-reev', a town and bay on the N.E. coast of the island of Madagascar, in lat. 17° 28' S., lon. 49° 23' E.

Fenestrelle, fà-nĕs-trĕl'là, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 50 miles W. of Turin, on the Clusone. Pop. 1614.

Fenétrange, the French name of FINSTINGEN.

Fenit, an island of Ireland. See FENNIT.

Fen'more', a station in York co., Pa., on the Peach Bottom Railroad, 17 miles S.E. of York.

Fen'ner, a post-township of Madison co., N.Y., about 20 miles E.S.E. of Syracuse. It contains a village named Perryville, and has 4 churches. Pop. 1381.

Fenner Corners, a hamlet of Madison co., N.Y., in Fenner township, 2½ miles from Perryville. It has a church.

Fen'nimore, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., in Fennimore township, 12 miles S. of Boscobel, and about 35 miles N. of Dubuque, Iowa. It has 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 1770.

Fen'nit, or **Fen'it,** an island of Ireland, co. of Kerry, in Tralee Bay, 8 miles W.N.W. of Tralee.

Fenn's, a post-office of Shelby co., Ind.

Fenn's Bridge, a hamlet of Jefferson co., Ga., on the Ogeechee River, 5 miles from Davisborough Station.

Fenn'ville, a post-hamlet and station of Allegan co., Mich., on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 40 miles S.W. of Grand Rapids. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and a peach-basket factory.

Fen'ton, a town of England, co. of Stafford, 1 mile by rail E. of Stoke-upon-Trent. It manufactures fine pottery and earthenware, and has railway-shops, &c. Pop. 10,299.

Fenton, a township of Whitesides co., Ill. Pop. 758. It contains Fenton Centre.

Fenton, a post-township of Kossuth co., Iowa, 12 miles from Algona. Pop. 145.

Fenton, or **Fentonville,** a post-village of Genesee co., Mich., in Fenton township, on the Shiawassee River, and on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, 50 miles N.W. of Detroit, and about 18 miles S. of Flint. It contains 5 churches, 2 banks, a high school, a woollen-mill, 2 planing-mills, 1 or 2 flouring-mills, 2 carriage-shops, a furnace, a tannery, and a brewery. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 3000; of the township, 3806. The name of its post-office is Fentonville.

Fenton, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., in Bonnehomme township, on the Maramec River, about 16 miles S.W. of St. Louis. It has a church and a steam flour-mill.

Fenton, a township of Broome co., N.Y. Pop. 1562. It contains Port Crane.

Fenton, a post-hamlet of Wood co., O., in Webster township, 6 miles S.S.E. of Perrysburg. It has a church.

Fenton Centre, a post-hamlet of Whitesides co., Ill., in Fenton township, on the Mendota & Clinton Railroad, 14 miles S.E. of Clinton, Iowa, and about 22 miles W.S.W. of Sterling. It has a church.

Fentonville, Michigan. See FENTON.

Fen'tonville, a post-hamlet of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley & Pittsburg Railroad, 42 miles S. by E. of Dunkirk. It has a church. Pop. 82.

Fen'tress, a county in the N. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky, has an area of about 525 square miles. It is drained by Obey's River and the Big South Fork of the Cumberland River. The surface is diversified with hills and high table-lands, and is extensively covered with forests of good timber. The soil produces fine pasture. Indian corn and pork are among the staple products. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital, Jamestown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $533,382. Pop. in 1870, 4717, of whom 4711 were natives and 6 were foreigners.

Fen'wick, a summer resort of Middlesex co., Conn., on Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the Connecticut River, and at the S. terminus of the Connecticut Valley Railroad, 31 miles E. of New Haven. Here is a fine hotel, called Fenwick Hall.

Fenwick, a post-office of Republic co., Kansas.

Fenwick, a post-hamlet of Montcalm co., Mich., in Fair Plain township, on the railroad between Ionia and Stanton, 10 miles S. of Stanton.

Fen'wick, a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 6 miles from Amherst. Pop. 200.

Fenwick, a post-village in Monck co., Ontario, 8 miles W.N.W. of Welland. Pop. 100.

Fenwick's Island, off the E. coast of Maryland, Worcester co., 20 miles S. of Cape Henlopen, in lat. 38° 27' 1" N., lon. 75° 2' 59" W. It has a light-house.

Feny, fĕñ, or **Föny,** fön̈, a village of Hungary, co. of Torontal, 15 miles from Temesvar. Pop. 1690.

Feodosia, or **Theodosia.** See KAFFA.

Feoo- (or **Feou-**) **Leang,** fà-oo'-là-âng', or **Fow-Leang,** fŏw-le-âng', a town of China, in Kiang-See, 45 miles N.E. of Yao-Choo.

Ferafra, an oasis of Egypt. See EL FARAFREH.

Ferahabad, fẹh-râ-hâ-bâd', or **Farahabad,** a maritime town of Persia, in Mazanderan, at the mouth of a river in the Caspian Sea, 15 miles N. of Saree.

Ferai Kholm, fẹr-ī' kolm, an elevated district of Afghanistan, having E. and S.E. the river Helmund, and W. and N.W. the Koh-i-Baba range. Lat. 34° 20' N.; lon. 67° 54' E. It is well cultivated, fertile, and populous.

Ferbane, fẹr-ban', a village of Ireland, in King's co., on the Brosna, 9 miles N.E. of Banagher.

Fer'dinand, a post-office of Rock Island co., Ill.

Ferdinand, a post-village in Ferdinand township, Dubois co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Rockport & Southwestern Railroad, 24 miles N. of Rockport, and about 40 miles E.N.E. of Evansville. It has a church, a Catholic academy, a large convent of Benedictine nuns, a manufactory of mineral paints and Tripoli powder, several general stores, and a brewery. Pop. about 700; of the township, 1732.

Ferdinand, a township of Essex co., Vt., on the Grand Trunk Railroad. Pop. 33. It contains Wenlock.

Ferdinandea, fêʀ-de-nân-dà'â, or **Gra'ham Island,** a remarkable volcanic island, which appeared in the Mediterranean on the 31st of July, 1831, in lat. 37° 8' 3" N., lon. 12° 42' 15" E., between Sicily and Pantellaria, and remained visible above the water for three months. It reappeared in 1864.

Fère, a town of France. See LA FÈRE.

Fère-Champenoise, faiʀ-shôᴍ'pẹh-nwâz', a village of France, in Marne, 20 miles S.E. of Epernay. Pop. 1954. Here, on the 24th of March, 1814, the French were totally defeated by the allies.

Fered, fà'rĕd', **Feret, Feredjik,** fà-rĕd-jeek', or **Pherch,** fà'rẹh, a town of Turkey, in Roumelia, 44 miles N.W. of Gallipoli, near the Maritza. Pop. 3000.

Fère-en-Tardenois, faiʀ-ôɴᵍ-taʀ'dẹh-nwâ', a town of France, in Aisne, on the Ourcq, 12 miles N.N.E. of Château-Thierry. Pop. 2068.

Ferengal, fà-rĕn-gâl', a lead-mine in Northern Afghanistan, 18 miles S.W. of Ghorbund, extensively wrought at a remote period, but long concealed, and re-discovered only a few years ago. Lat. 34° 55' N.; lon. 68° 33' E.

Ferentino, fà-rĕn-tee'no (anc. *Ferenti'num?*), a town of Italy, 6 miles N.W. of Frosinone. It is a bishop's see, and has numerous antiquities. Pop. 10,174.

Feret, a town of Turkey. See FERED.

Ferez, fà'rĕth or fà'rĕs, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 40 miles S. by W. of Albacete. Pop. 811.

Fer'geson's Mills, a post-office of Yell co., Ark.

Ferghana, fĕr-gâ'nâ, a government of Asiatic Russia, in Toorkistan. Area, 27,936 square miles. It consists of the former khanate of Khokan, a fertile region, bounded on the S.E. by the Pameer table-land, and is itself a plateau, traversed by the Jaxartes, and abounding in varied but nearly undeveloped mineral wealth. Cotton, silk, wool, cattle, and grain are produced. Capital, Khokan. Pop. 800,000. The present name of the government is an ancient one, restored after the Russian conquest of 1876.

Fer'gus, a village in Wellington co., Ontario, on the river Grand, and on the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, 16 miles N. of Guelph. It has good water-power, and contains flour-, oatmeal-, and planing-mills, distilleries, woollen-, cabinet-, fanning-mill-, stave-, and sewing-machine-factories, tanneries, breweries, an iron-foundry, 2 branch banks, a number of stores, hotels, and churches, and a newspaper office. Pop. 1666.

Fer'gus Falls, a post-village, capital of Otter Tail co., Minn., on the Red River of the North, about 25 miles E. of Breckenridge. It contains a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, 5 churches, and a flour-mill. Pop. 564.

Fer'guson, a post-village of Franklin co., Kansas, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Ottawa. It has 2 churches. The name of its station is Le Loup.

Ferguson, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 13 miles N.W. of St. Louis. It has a church and a wagon-factory. At Ferguson Junction, ¾ of a mile nearer St. Louis, the two initial branches of the railroad unite.

Ferguson, a township of Centre co., Pa. Pop. 2111. It contains Pine Grove Mills.

Ferguson, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. 585. It contains Marron and Ostend.

Ferguson, a post-office of Perry co., Pa., about 5 miles from Newport.

Ferguson, a station on the Tyler Tap Railroad, 21 miles N. of Tyler, Tex.

Ferguson's, a station in Ohio co., Ky., on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, 93 miles S.W. of Louisville. Here is White Run Post-Office.

Ferguson's Corners, a post-hamlet of Yates co., N.Y., in Benton township, 3 miles from Hall's Station.

Ferguson's Cove, or **Ferguson's Cave,** a hamlet of Mendocino co., Cal., on the Pacific, about 4 miles S.E. of the town of Punta Arenas. Pop. 40.

Ferguson's Cove, a village in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, picturesquely situated on the N.W. arm of Halifax Harbor, 5 miles from Halifax. Pop. 200.

Ferguson's Falls, a post-village in Lanark co., Ontario, on the Mississippi River, 13 miles from Perth. Pop. 150.

Ferguson's Station, a post-hamlet of Allen co., Ind., on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, 7 miles S. of Fort Wayne. It has a saw-mill.

Ferguson's Station, Ky. See Whippoorwill.

Fer′gusonvale, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 9 miles from Barrie. Pop. 125.

Fer′gusonville, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., on Charlotte River, about 56 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It has a church and an academy.

Fer′gusson's Wharf, a post-office of Isle of Wight co., Va., on Burwell's Bay, an expansion of the James River. Here are several stores and lumber-mills.

Feria, fâ′re-â, a town of Spain, 29 miles S.E. of Badajos. It has manufactures of cloth. Pop. 2712.

Ferianeh, fâ-re-â′nẹh (anc. *Tha′la?*), a town of Africa, in the Desert, 176 miles S.S.W. of Tunis.

Feringabad, fâ-rin-gâ-bâd′, a village of Beloochistan, 6 miles N.E. of Moostung. Pop. about 800.

Ferla, fêʀ′lâ, a town of Sicily, 18 miles W.N.W. of Syracuse. Pop. 4057.

Ferlach, fêʀ′lâᴋ, a village of Carinthia, 7 miles S. of Klagenfurth, on the Drave. Pop. 1141.

Ferlyug, a town of Hungary. See Furlog.

Fermanagh, fẹr-man′â, an inland county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, enclosed by the cos. of Donegal, Tyrone, Monaghan, Cavan, and Leitrim. Area, 714 square miles. Mountain limestone is the prevalent rock, with old red sandstone and millstone grit. The soil is generally a rich loam. The surface varies from the richest vales to the wildest uplands. The lakes Upper and Lower Erne, with their connecting river, divide the county into two nearly equal portions. It sends three members to the House of Commons,—two for the county and one for Enniskillen, its chief town. Pop. 92,794.

Fermanagh, fẹr-man′ạ, a township of Juniata co., Pa. Pop. 993, exclusive of the borough of Mifflin.

Fermanville, fêʀ‵môɴᵍ‵veel′, a village of France, on the sea-coast, 14 miles E. by N. of Cherbourg. Pop. 1950.

Fermeuse, fêʀ‵muz′, a large village and settlement of Newfoundland, on the sea-coast, 51 miles S. of St. John's, and 7 miles from Ferryland. It has a fine harbor, safe and commodious. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture and in the cod- and salmon-fishery. Pop. 578.

Fermo, fêʀ′mo (anc. *Fir′mum*), a city of Central Italy, in the Marches, 4 miles from the Adriatic, and 34 miles S.E. of Ancona. Pop. 17,886. The city proper is enclosed by a wall, entered by 5 gates, and has a cathedral, a university founded in 1824, and fine collections of art. Its coast harbor, Porto di Fermo, is small, but exports corn, silk, and woollens. Fermo is an archbishop's see.

Fer‵mont′, or **Rad′nor For′ges,** a village in Champlain co., Quebec, 3 miles from Three Rivers. It contains a large foundry, where pig iron and railway-car-wheels are manufactured. The ore and charcoal are obtained in the neighborhood. Pop. 150.

Fermoselle, fêʀ-mo-sêl′lâ (anc. *Ocel′lum Du′rii?*), a town of Spain, 26 miles S.W. of Zamora, near the Douro. It has manufactures of cloths. Pop. 1065.

Fermoy′, a town of Ireland, co. and 19 miles N.N.E. of Cork, on the right bank of the Blackwater. It is connected by rail with Mallow. The chief structures are a stone bridge of 13 arches, barracks, an elegant parish church, a court-house, a bridewell, a union workhouse, a hospital, a Catholic college, and a convent. It has extensive flour-mills, and a large trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 7388.

Fern, a station in Putnam co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Greencastle.

Fernald's Station, New Hampshire. See Wolfborough Centre.

Fernan′dez de Ta′os, a post-village, capital of Taos co., New Mexico, about 66 miles N.N.E. of Santa Fé, and 10 miles E. of the Rio Grande. It has 4 churches and a bank. Here are hot springs, which are highly commended. Pop. about 1200.

Fernandina, fẹr-nân-dee′nâ, a post-village, port of entry, and capital of Nassau co., Fla., on Amelia Island (which is in the Atlantic Ocean), about 28 miles N.N.E. of Jacksonville, and 36 miles S. of Brunswick, Ga. It has a good harbor, and is the N.E. terminus of the Atlantic, Gulf & West India Transit Railroad. It contains a court-house, a newspaper office, a Catholic academy, 5 white and 4 colored churches, and manufactures of lumber, sash, blinds, &c. Here is a good beach for bathing and driving; and the village is a popular place of resort in summer and winter. Steamboats run three times a week from Fernandina to Charleston and Savannah. It is the seat of the Protestant Episcopal bishop of Florida. Pop. 3000.

Fernando de Noronha, fêʀ-nân′do dâ no-rôn′yâ, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean, 125 miles from the E. extremity of Brazil, to which it belongs. Lat. of peak, 3° 50′ 10″ S.; lon. 32° 22′ 42″ W. Length, from N.E. to S.W., 8 miles. Surface mountainous and rugged, but fertile. It has several harbors defended by forts, and serves as a place of banishment from Brazil.

Fernan′do Po (Port. pron. fêʀ-nân′do po: so called from the name of its discoverer), an island in the Bight of Biafra, in Western Africa, 20 miles from the mainland, between lat. 3° 12′ and 3° 47′ N. and lon. 8° 26′ and 8° 57′ E. It is of volcanic origin, 35 miles long and 22 miles broad. On it is a ridge of mountains terminating in a magnificent cone, 10,190 feet high, called Clarence Peak. The whole appearance of this beautiful island is picturesque in the extreme, being covered to its highest elevations, on the N. part, with dense forests and luxuriant vegetation, while on the S. some fine park scenery compensates a comparative deficiency of trees. The latter consist chiefly of palms and the magnificent bombax. The sugar-cane grows here wild in great profusion; yams likewise are grown in great quantities, and are esteemed the finest in Africa; they form the chief article of food of the inhabitants. India-rubber and palm oil are exported. There are several harbors in the island, the most spacious of which is Maidstone Bay, at the N.E. end, where is situated Clarence Town, originally an English settlement, established in 1827. The natives are a peculiar race, different in their physical characteristics and language from their neighbors on the continent. The island was discovered in 1471 by the Portuguese, who in 1778 ceded it to Spain. It is now a Spanish place of exile for political offenders. Pop. 2071.

Fernan Nuñez, fêʀ-nân′ noon′yêth, a town of Spain, 11 miles S.S.E. of Cordova. It has manufactures of woollens and linens. Pop. 5961.

Fern Creek, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ky.

Fern′dale, a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal., 5 miles from the Pacific Ocean, and about 18 miles S.S.W. of Eureka. It has 2 churches, 3 general stores, and 2 public halls. Pop. about 150.

Ferndale, or **Full′erton,** a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., in Whitehall township, on the Lehigh River, 2 miles N. of Allentown. It has a church, a rolling-mill, a car-factory, and manufactures of wheels, axles, and tubes.

Ferndale, a post-office of Whatcom co., Washington.

Ferney, or **Fernex,** fêʀ‵nâ′, a village of France, in Ain, 6 miles S.E. of Gex, and 4 miles N.W. of Geneva, at the foot of the Jura Mountains. Here Voltaire fixed his residence, and in 1768 established a manufactory of watches, which occupied 800 hands. The house in which he lived for 20 years is visited by thousands of travellers. Pop. 907.

Fer′ney, a station in Clinton co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 10 miles N.W. of Lock Haven.

Fern Islands, England. See Farne Islands.

Fern′land, a station in Mobile co., Ala., on the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, about 20 miles S.W. of Mobile. Here are several mills for pine lumber.

Fern Leaf, a post-office of Mason co., Ky.

Ferno, fêʀ′no, a village of Italy, province and 23 miles N.W. of Milan. Pop. 1744.

Fern Prairie, a post-office of Clarke co., Washington.

Fern Ridge, a post-hamlet of St. Louis co., Mo., in Bonhomme township, 10 miles S. of Rosedale Station. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, &c. Here is Crève Cœur Lake.

Ferns, a town of Ireland, co. of Wexford, 10 miles by rail N.N.E. of Enniscorthy. It has picturesque ruins of an abbey, and a cathedral; it was once a bishop's see, and still gives name to a Roman Catholic diocese. Pop. 568.

Fern'vale, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

Fern Valley, a post-township of Palo Alto co., Iowa. Pop. 121.

Fern'wood, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Pa., in Upper Darby township, on the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Philadelphia. It has a church, a cotton-mill, a woollen-mill, &c.

Ferockabad, a district of India. See FURRUCKABAD.

Feroe Islands, in the Atlantic. See FÄRÖE.

Fero'nia, a post-office of Coffee co., Ga.

Ferozabad, or **Firozabad,** fee-ro`zå-båd', a town of India, district and 24 miles by rail E. of Agra. It is ill built, but is surrounded by interesting ruins. Pop. 14,255.

Ferozabad, a town of British India, in Nizam's dominions, on the Beemah, 112 miles W.S.W. of Hyderabad.

Ferozabad, or **Firozabad,** fee-ro`zå-båd', a town of Persia, province of Fars, 63 miles S. of Sheeraz. It is enclosed with old walls, and has a royal palace, a large temple, and an old aqueduct, but is mostly in ruins.

Ferozepoor, Firozpur, or **Fyrozpur,** fee-rōz-poor', a district of the Punjab, India. Its centre is about lat. 31° N., lon. 75° E. Area, 2692 square miles. It is mostly a barren jungle, but might be irrigated and reclaimed. Capital, Ferozepoor. Pop. 549,253.

Ferozepoor, a town, capital of the above, near the Sutlej, 50 miles S. by E. of Lahore. Since the British occupation it has been changed from a wretched and filthy town to one of the finest and healthiest places in the East. Pop. 20,592.

Ferozepoor, a town of India, district of Goorgaon, 74 miles S. of Delhi. It is walled and fortified, and has the palace of a nabob. Pop. 7989.

Ferrall's Landing, Ontario. See BONNECHERE POINT.

Ferrandina, fĕʀ-ʀån-dee'nå, a town of Italy, province and 36 miles E.S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 7086.

Ferrara, fĕʀ-ʀå'rå (anc. *Fo'rum Alie'ni?*), a city of Italy, in Emilia, capital of the province of the same name, 26 miles by rail N.N.E. of Bologna, near the north branch of the Po. It is a large and well-built town, with spacious and regular streets, and is enclosed by a wall 7 miles in circuit, and defended on the W. side by a citadel regularly fortified. In the middle of the city is a castle, flanked with towers and surrounded by wet ditches, which was once the residence of the dukes. Ferrara has long been falling into decay; its pavements are overgrown with grass, and the staircases and balconies of many of its noble palaces are overrun with ivy, while others are without either doors or windows. It still contains a vast cathedral and numerous churches, most of which contain valuable paintings, together with some interesting specimens of sculpture. It has also a public gallery of paintings, called the Palazzo del Magistrato, containing many excellent works by the leading painters of the Ferrara school, a university, comprising a school of medicine and jurisprudence, and a public library, containing 100,000 volumes and 1100 MSS., the latter including some of those of Ariosto and Tasso. The house in which Ariosto was educated, and that in which he lived during his latter years, are shown. The latter is now national property, and is ranked among the national monuments. Another object of interest is the cell in the Hospital of St. Anna, in which Tasso was imprisoned. Ferrara is an archbishop's see. It carries on some trade in corn and other produce of the soil. There are manufactures of silk ribbons, wax candles, brazen utensils, and stoves, also tanneries and glass-works. Under the line of Este the city was the capital of a sovereign duchy, and possessed one of the most polished courts in Italy, and a population estimated at more than 100,000. In the fifteenth century it was famous for its school of painting, which ranked as one of the first in Italy; and in the sixteenth it was the asylum of Calvin, Marot, and other Reformers. Pop. 72,447.——Adj. and inhab. FERRARESE, fĕr`rå-reez'.

Ferrara, a province in the N. of Italy, bounded N. by the Po and E. by the Adriatic. Area, 1010 square miles. It is almost entirely composed of a delta formed by branches of the Po and by the Panaro and Primaro, and includes within it the extensive lagoons of Comacchio. It comprises the greater part of what was formerly the duchy of Ferrara. Capital, Ferrara. Pop. 215,369.

Ferra'ra, a post-office of Perry co., O.

Ferraria Astensium. See FERRERE.

Ferratus Mons, the ancient name of JURJURA.

Ferrazzano, fĕʀ-ʀåt-så'no, a village of Italy, province and 1 mile S.S.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 3446.

Ferreira, fĕʀ-ʀå'e-rå (anc. *Rara'pia*), a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 16 miles W. of Beja. Pop. 3247.

Ferreira, a village of Portugal, in Estremadura, 6 miles E. of Thomar. Pop. 1887.

Ferreira, a village of Portugal, province of Beira, 40 miles E.N.E. of Aveiro.

Ferreira, fĕʀ-ʀå'e-rå, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 36 miles E. of Granada. Pop. 1416.

Ferreiros, fĕʀ-ʀå-ee'roce, a town of Portugal, in Douro, 12 miles E.N.E. of Aveira, near the Vouga. P. 1441.

Ferreiros de Tendaes, fĕʀ-ʀå-ee'roce då tĕn-då'ĕs, a town of Portugal, in Beira-Alta, 16 miles from Lamego. Pop. 1644.

Fer'rell, a post-office of Edgar co., Ill., on the Illinois Midland Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Terre Haute, Ind.

Fer'rell's, a station in Wakulla co., Fla., on the St. Mark's Branch of the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, 10 miles S. of Tallahassee.

Ferrere, fĕʀ-ʀå'rå (anc. *Ferraria Astensium?*), a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 8 miles W. of Asti. Pop. 1830.

Ferrerias, fĕʀ-ʀå-ree'ås, a town on the island of Minorca, 19 miles N.W. of Port Mahon. Pop. 961.

Ferrière, fĕʀ`ʀe-aiʀ', a village of France, in Allier, 4 miles S.S.E. of La Palisse. Pop. 491.

Ferrières, fĕʀ`ʀe-aiʀ', a village of France, in Isère, 17 miles N.E. of Grenoble.

Ferrières, a village of France, in Loiret, 6 miles by rail N. of Montargis. It has marble-quarries. Pop. 1967.

Ferriñafe, feʀ`ʀeen-yå'få, a town of Peru, 10 miles by rail N. of Lambayeque. It has 4 steam rice-mills and a cotton-gin, and exports much rice. Pop. 8000.

Fer'rintosh, a village of Scotland, co. of Ross, 1½ miles S.E. of Dingwall.

Fer'ris, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ill., on a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad where it crosses the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 4 miles N. of Carthage.

Ferris, a post-office of Sedgwick co., Kansas.

Ferris, a post-township of Montcalm co., Mich., about 48 miles N. by W. of Lansing. Pop. 506.

Ferris, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 19 miles S. of Dallas. It has a church and a high school.

Ferris, a post-office of Carbon co., Wyoming.

Fer'risburg, a post-village of Addison co., Vt., in Ferrisburg township, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, 19 miles S. of Burlington, and 2 miles N. of Vergennes. It has 2 churches. The township is bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain, and intersected by Otter Creek. It contains the village of North Ferrisburg. Total pop. 1768.

Fer'ro (Sp. *Hierro*, yĕʀ'ʀo; Fr. *Ile de Fer*, eel dẹh faiʀ), the most S.W. of the Canary Islands. Lat. of N.W. point, 27° 45' 8" N.; lon. 18° 7' 5" W. of Greenwich. It is known chiefly as the place whence the longitude is reckoned by many geographers, since its meridian is the assumed line dividing the Eastern and Western hemispheres; but the conventional meridian of Ferro (17° 40' W. of Greenwich) is not its true one. Area, 100 square miles. It produces good wine and fruits, archil, honey, small sheep, &c., which, with brandy, are exported. Chief town, Valverde.

Ferro Islands, Denmark. See FÄRÖE.

Ferro, Cape, Algeria. See CAPE FERRO.

Ferrol, fĕʀ-ʀōl', a seaport town and one of the principal naval arsenals of Spain, province and 12 miles N.E. of Corunna, on the N. arm of the Bay of Betanzos. Lat. of the mole, 43° 29' 30" N.; lon. 8° 13' W. Pop. 21,120. Its harbor, one of the best in Europe, is entered by a narrow strait, and is defended by the castles of San Felipe and Palma. The town on its N. shore is strongly fortified on the land side. Its vast arsenal and dock-yard, founded by Charles III., covers nearly 24 acres, and comprises many magnificent docks and storehouses. It has a general and a military hospital, 3 large churches, an old Franciscan monastery, a tax-office, a prison for galley-slaves, the residence of the authorities, naval barracks, and schools of navigation and mathematics. The manufactures comprise hats, paper, leather, naval stores, and hardwares. Principal exports, corn, brandy, vinegar, and fish; imports, salted meat and manufactured products of Northern Europe.

Fer'rol, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 17 miles W.S.W. of Staunton. It has a church and an iron-furnace. The name of the station is Elizabeth Furnace.

Ferromonte, fĕr`ro-mont', a hamlet of Morris co., N.J., in Randolph township, on the Ferromonte Railroad, 2 or 3 miles S.W. of Dover. Here is an iron-mine about 800 feet deep.

Ferro'na, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., on the New York & Canada Railroad (Au Sable Branch), 17 miles S. by W. of Plattsburg. It is a shipping-point for iron ore, which is mined about 1 mile from Ferrona and is of superior quality. Pop. nearly 300.

Fer'ry, a post-office of Mahaska co., Iowa.

Ferry, a post-hamlet of Oceana co., Mich., in Ferry township, on the North Branch of White River, about 30 miles N. of Muskegon. It has a church, 1 or 2 flour-mills, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 498.

Fer'ry Bridge, or **Fry'stone Ferry,** a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Aire, 2 miles N.E. of Pontefract.

Fer'ryden, a village of Scotland, co. of Forfar, on the South Esk, opposite Montrose, and ¾ of a mile from the North Sea. Pop. 1395, mostly fishermen.

Fer'ryhill, a township of England, co. of Durham, at a railway junction, 6 miles S. of Durham. Pop. 2646.

Fer'ryland, a post-town and port of entry of Newfoundland, capital of the district of Ferryland, on the eastern coast of the peninsula of Avalon, 40 miles S. of St. John's. It is one of the oldest towns on the island, having been founded by Sir George Calvert, afterwards Lord Baltimore, in 1623. He resided here for some time, but left it on account of troubles with the French, and went to Maryland, where he founded the city of Baltimore. The town of Ferryland is very prettily situated, and has a fine and safe harbor and a large cod-fishery. Pop. 680.

Ferry Pass, a post-hamlet and ferry of Escambia co., Fla., on the Escambia River or Bay, 8 miles N. of Pensacola. It has 2 stores.

Ferry Point, a village in Hastings co., Ontario, on the Bay of Quinte, 1 mile from Belleville. Pop. 200.

Fer'ryport-on-Craig, a town of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the S. side of the estuary of the Tay, here crossed by a railway ferry, 11½ miles N.E. of Cupar-Fife. Pop. 2674.

Fer'rysburg, a post-village in Spring Lake township, Ottawa co., Mich., on the N. bank of Grand River, opposite Grand Haven, and on the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, at the W. terminus of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, 29 miles W.N.W. of Grand Rapids, and about 2 miles from Lake Michigan. It has a graded school, 2 saw-mills, a machine-shop, and a boiler-factory. Here are large orchards of apples and other fruits, and near here is Spring Lake, 6 miles long. Pop. about 500.

Ferrytown of Cree. See Creetown.

Ferry Village, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., in Cape Elizabeth township, on Casco Bay, 1 mile S.E. of Portland. A steam ferry-boat plies between Portland and this village. It has a ship-yard.

Fer'ryville, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ala., on the Coosa River, 13 miles N.W. of Talladega. It has 2 churches.

Ferryville, a post-office of Mason co., Mich., at Black Creek Station on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 13 miles E. of Ludington.

Ferryville, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Wis., on the Mississippi River, 8 miles from Lansing, Iowa.

Ferté, La, France. See La Ferté.

Fer'tigs, a post-office of Venango co., Pa.

Fer'tile, a post-township and hamlet of Worth co., Iowa, about 15 miles N.W. of Mason City. Pop. 497.

Fertil'ity, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pa.

Fertit, or **Fertyt,** fêr`tit' or fêr`teet', called also **Dar Fertit,** a little-known country or district of Eastern Africa, S. of Darfoor and Kordofan, watered by the affluents of the Bahr-el-Abiad, with a town of the same name, in a hilly region, about lat. 9° 35′ N., lon. 26° 42′ 18″ E. Fertit is said to contain rich copper-mines. It is in part uninhabited, but negro tribes, called Golo and Krej, the last very degraded, inhabit parts of the land. Fertit is claimed by the Khedive of Egypt, whose authority is, however, hardly more than nominal.

Fertö Tava, Hungarian for the Lake of Neusiedl.

Ferwerd, fêʀ'ŵêʀt, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 11 miles N.E. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 1780.

Ferzah, fêr'zå, a village of Afghanistan, 30 miles N.W. of Cabool.

Fesa, fês'å or få'så, a town of Persia, in Fars, 78 miles S.E. of Sheeraz. The town stands in a mountain-defile, and has manufactories of silken, woollen, and cotton fabrics, with a trade in tobacco. Pop. 18,000.

Fesole, a town of Italy. See Fiesole.

Fessa and **Fezza,** the Latin names of Fez.

Festenberg, fês'tẹn-bêʀɢ`, or **Twardagora,** tŵaʀ-då-go'rå, a town of Prussian Silesia, 26 miles N.E. of Breslau. Pop. 2153.

Festi'na, a post-village of Winneshiek co., Iowa, about 22 miles N. of Fayette, and 5 miles S. of Calmar Railroad Station. It has 3 stores and a church. Pop. about 200.

Féternes, få`têʀn' (L. *Fister'na*) a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, near the Dranse, 24 miles N.E. of Geneva. Mines of lignite are worked, and there are some fine alabaster grottos in the vicinity. Pop. 1372.

Feth'ard, a town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, 8 miles S.E. of Cashel. It was built in the reign of King John, and has a very large ancient church, a friary chapel, and a barrack. Pop. 2106.

Fethard, a village of Ireland, co. of Wexford, 4 miles S.E. of Duncannon, on Bannow Bay. Pop. 273.

Fet-Islam, a town of Servia. See Gladova.

Fet'lar, one of the most northern of the Shetland Isles, near North Yell. Pop. 517.

Fetooka, or **Fetouga.** See Hood's Island.

Fettan, fêt'tån, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 34 miles E.S.E. of Chur, nearly 5000 feet above the sea. Pop. 511.

Fetterman, Alleghany co., Pa. See West Liberty.

Fet'terman, a post-village of Taylor co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 98 miles S.S.E. of Wheeling. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill.

Feuchtwang, foiᴋt'ŵång, or **Feuchtwangen,** foiᴋt'ŵång`ẹn, a town of Bavaria, on the Sulz, 14 miles S.W. of Anspach. Pop. 2535.

Feuerbach, foi'ẹr-båᴋ`, a town of Würtemberg, 2½ miles by rail N.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 4246.

Feuerland, the German name of Terra del Fuego.

Feu'rabush, a station in Albany co., N.Y., on the railroad from Schenectady to Athens, 22 miles N. of Athens.

Feurs, fuʀ (anc. *Fo'rum Segusiano'rum*), a town of France, in Loire, 14 miles N.E. of Montbrison, on a railway, and on the Loire. Pop. 2695.

Feve'da, an island of British Columbia, in the Gulf of Georgia, between Vancouver's Island and the mainland. Lat. 49° 41′ N.; lon. 124° W. Length, 32 miles.

Feversham, a town of England. See Faversham.

Fevre (fe'vẹr) **River,** Illinois, a small stream which rises in Wisconsin and enters the Mississippi River, in Jo Daviess co., 6 miles below Galena. Steamboats ascend it to Galena.

Fews'ville, a post-village of Baraga co., Mich., on Keweenaw Bay, 5 miles N. of L'Anse. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a fish-packing depot.

Feye, fī'ẹh, or **Feye-öe,** fī'ẹh-ö`ẹh, a small island off the western coast of Norway, 30 miles N.W. of Bergen. Lat. 60° 46′ N.; lon. 4° 44′ E. Length, 4 miles.

Fey'lers' Corners, a post-office of Lincoln co., Me.

Fez, fêz (Arab. *Fas*, fås; L. *Fes'sa*, or *Fez'za*), an important city of Morocco, in reality the principal city in the empire, and one of its capitals, lat. 34° 6′ 3″ N., lon. 5° 1′ 11″ W., 100 miles E. of the Atlantic, 85 miles S. of the Mediterranean, and 245 miles N.E. of the city of Morocco. It is finely situated on the slope of several hills, whose acclivities are covered with orange groves, orchards, and gardens. It is surrounded by walls, and is in two nearly distinct parts, Old Fez in the N. and New Fez in a valley to the S. The streets are narrow, dark, and extremely dirty. The houses are high, with flat roofs, on which the families spread carpets in summer to enjoy the cool breezes of the evening. There are, it is said, upwards of 200 mosques in the city, the principal of which is called El Carobeen, containing 300 pillars, a number of gates, and 2 handsome fountains in the court. Within this mosque is a covered place for women who may choose to participate in the public prayers, an indulgence not allowed in any other Mohammedan place of worship. The most frequented mosque is that of Sultan Muley Edris, the founder of Fez, who is venerated as a saint, and whose remains are deposited here. Its minaret is the finest and loftiest in Fez. This mosque is the most sacred sanctuary in all the country, affording safety and protection to the most atrocious criminals. The only other remarkable building to be seen at Fez is the Sultan's palace, situated on an elevation in the new city. It is an immense structure, composed of a great number of court-yards, some half finished, others going to decay. Its gates are always kept closed, no persons but those particularly privileged being admitted. There is another palace, between the old and the new town, and still a third, in the southern suburb. The city is well supplied with water from the river Fez. There are also a great number of public baths. Fez contains several hospitals, one of which is very richly endowed, used for the treatment of lunatics. There are nearly 200 caravansaries, or inns, in which the guest furnishes his own food and bedclothes. The manufactures consist of woollen cloaks, sashes, silk handkerchiefs, slippers, red caps, extensively used throughout the north of Africa, and, from the place of manufacture, named fezes; coarse linen, fine carpets, common earthenware, saddlery, and copper utensils. Fez, founded in 793 by Muley Edris, was the capital of an independent state, and subsequently became so famous as a seat of Arabian learning that its schools of philosophy and physical science were resorted to from all the Mohammedan states of Africa and Spain. The remains of its institutions still attract round them a number of Mohammedan doctors, and the schools are frequented by a great many scholars; but the studies are confined to the Koran and its commentators, with a slight tincture of grammar and logic, metaphysics, alchemy, and astrology. Fez is considered a holy town by the Western Arabs, and resorted to by them as a place of pilgrimage. After its conquest, in 1548, by Morocco, it commenced to decline, but recovered for a time after the fall of the kingdom of Cordova and in consequence of the edicts of Philip II. against the Mohammedans. The population is estimated at 100,000, composed of Moors and Arabs, 65,000, Berbers, &c., 10,000, Jews, 10,000, negroes, 5000.

Fez, KINGDOM OF, once an independent state, now the most northern section of the empire of Morocco; bounded N. by the Mediterranean, E. by Algeria, S. by the river Omer-begh or Morbeya, which separates it from Morocco proper, and W. by the Atlantic. It was conquered and united to Morocco in 1548.

Fezarah, or **Fetzara,** få-zå'rå, a lake of Algeria, 30 miles S.S.W. of Bona. It is about 30 miles long and 24 broad, very shallow, and somewhat salt, and abounds with flamingoes and other wild fowl, and its shores with snipe and wild boar.

Fezzan, fêz'zân' (anc. *Phazania* or *Phasania*), a kingdom of Northern Africa, usually considered as lying between lat. 24° and 31° N. and lon. 12° and 17° E., being about 460 miles in length and 300 miles in breadth. It is bounded by Tripoli on the N. (the Jebel-es-Soda dividing the two countries), and on all other sides by the Sahara, or Great Desert. In the northern part there are three ranges of mountains, perfectly barren, of irregular form, occasionally broken into detached masses, and sometimes rising into conical peaks from 1200 to 1500 feet in height. To the S. of these ranges the country consists of extensive sandy plains, destitute of vegetation, alternating with ridges of low hills, the valleys of which contain nearly all the cultivable soil in the territory. Dates are the principal produce, and form the chief food of the inhabitants; small quantities of maize and barley are also grown. Figs, pomegranates, lemons, and legumes are plentiful, as are also pot-herbs and garden-vegetables. There are no rivers or brooks, and few natural springs; but water is found in abundance at various depths from 10 to 20 feet. In summer the heat is extreme, but in winter the cold is pretty severe. Rain seldom falls; in some districts it does not rain for years together. The wild animals, which are abundant, are lions, panthers, hyenas, jackals, tiger-cats, gazelles, and foxes. A considerable trade is carried on by caravans with Timbuctoo and Bornoo; while Moorzook, the capital, is the rendezvous of caravans coming from Cairo, Bengazi, Tripoli, Ghadamis, Tooat, and Soodan. The natives of Fezzan are of a mixed race, between those of various African countries. The principal towns are Moorzook, towards the southern boundary, and Sockna, towards the northern, distant from each other about 230 miles. Fezzan is governed by a chief, who has the title and exercises the power of a sultan within his own territory, but is dependent on the Viceroy of Tripoli, to whom he pays tribute. In time of war, the sultan is said to be able to bring from 15,000 to 20,000 men into the field. Fezzan is often spoken of as an oasis, but it is really a desert enclosing many oases. The population has been variously estimated at from 75,000 to 150,000.——Inhab. FEZ'ANEER'.

Fiaccone, fe-åk-ko'nå (L. *Flaco*), a town of Italy, 7 miles S. of Novi. Pop. 985.

Fiambala, fee-åm-bå'lå, a town of the Argentine Republic, in Catamarca, 50 miles N.W. of Tucuman. P. 2523.

Fiandra, the Italian name of FLANDERS.

Fiano, fe-å'no, a village of Italy, 14 miles N.W. of Turin. Pop. 796.

Fianona, fe-å-no'nå, or **Flunona,** floo-no'nå, a village of Austria, on the Gulf of Quarnero, 19 miles S.W. of Fiume. Pop. 1256.

Fiatt', a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ill., in Joshua township, 4 miles N. of Cuba Station, and about 32 miles W.S.W. of Peoria. It has 2 churches.

Ficarazzi, fee-kå-råt'see, a maritime village of Sicily, 6 miles by rail S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 1528.

Ficcarolo, fik-kå-ro'lo, a village of Northern Italy, province and 19 miles W.S.W. of Rovigo, on the Po, here crossed by a flying bridge. Pop. 3471.

Fichtel-Berg, fiK'tẹl-bèRG', or **Fichtel-Gebirge,** fiK'tẹl-gạ-bēēR'Gạ, a mountain-range in Bavaria, forming a kind of central nucleus from which the principal ranges of Germany diverge. It commences near the town of Baireuth, and, stretching N.E. for about 36 miles, terminates on the Bohemian frontiers, where the Erz-Gebirge begins and continues the chain in the same direction. Its principal summits are the Ochsenkopf (ox'ẹn-kopf', *i.e.*, "ox-head"), 3397 feet, and the Schnee-Berg (shnå'bèRG, "snow-mountain"), 3450 feet high. No less than four important rivers here take their rise. Of these the Main or Mayn, which is the largest, flows W. towards the Rhine; the Naab, S. towards the Danube; and both the Eger and the Saale to the Elbe, though by different directions, the one E. and the other N. The Fichtel-Gebirge takes its name (*Fichte* or *Fichtel*, "pine") from the pine forests with which much of it is covered.

Fick'len, a station on the Washington Branch of the Georgia Railroad, 5 miles S. of Washington, Ga.

Ficulle, fe-kool'lå, a town of Italy, 9 miles N.N.W. of Orvieto. Pop. 2284.

Fida, fee'då, or **Hida,** hee'då (Chin. *Feitan?* få-tån'), a province of Japan, in the central part of the island of Hondo, covered with well-wooded mountains. Pop. 98,378.

Fidala, a town of Morocco. See FIDALLAH.

Fidalgo, fe-dål'go, a large harbor of Alaska, on its southern coast, N.E. of Prince William Sound, in lat. 60° 50' N., lon. 145° 45' W., and bearing the name of its Spanish discoverer in 1790.

Fidalgo, a post-office of Whatcom co., Washington, is on Fidalgo Island, in the N. part of Puget Sound. The island is about 15 miles long. Its soil is fertile.

Fidallah, fe-dål'lå, or **Fidala,** fe-då'lå, a walled seaport of Morocco, province of Fez, near the Atlantic, 40 miles S.W. of Rabatt.

Fiddich, fid'diK, a small river of Scotland, flowing through the beautiful vale of Glen-Fiddich into the Spey.

Fiddichow, fid'de-KOV', a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the Oder, 21 miles S.W. of Stettin. Pop. 2813.

Fid'dletown, a post-village of Amador co., Cal., 16 miles E.S.E. of Latrobe, and 48 miles E.S.E. of Sacramento. It has a church and a gold-mine. Pop. about 500.

Fiddri, a lake of Africa. See FITTRÉ.

Fidel'ity, a post-hamlet of Jersey co., Ill., 3 miles from Medora Station, and about 18 miles N. of Alton. It has 2 churches.

Fidelity, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ind., is at or near the White Sulphur Spring, 22 miles S. of Washington.

Fidelity, Miami co., O. See FREDERICKTOWN.

Fideris, fe-då'ris, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 12 miles E.N.E. of Chur. Pop. 366.

Fidji Islands, Pacific Ocean. See FEEJEE ISLANDS.

Fido Kastro, fee'do kås'tro, a ruined fort of Epirus, on the northern shore of the gulf, at the mouth of the old river of Arta, and supposed to be the ancient *Am'bracus*.

Field, a Norwegian term. See FJELD.

Field (feeld) **Creek,** a post-office of Llano co., Tex.

Fielden, feeld'ẹn, a post-office of Elliott co., Ky.

Fielding, feeld'ing, a village of De Kalb co., Ill., in Franklin township, on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 71 miles W. by N. of Chicago, and 8 miles E. of Davis Junction. It has a church. Pop. about 200.

Fieldon, feeld'ọn, a post-village of Jersey co., Ill., 10 miles W. of Jerseyville, and 25 miles N.W. of Alton. It has a church, 2 flouring-mills, a drug-store, and 3 other stores.

Fieldon, a township of Watonwan co., Minn. P. 278.

Fieldsborough, feeldz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet of New Castle co., Del., about 24 miles S.S.W. of Wilmington.

Fieldsborough, or **White Hill,** a borough of Burlington co., N.J., in Bordentown township, on the Delaware River, and on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, 2 or 3 miles S.W. of Bordentown. It has 2 churches, an iron-forge, and a machine-shop.

Field's Corner, a station on a branch of the Old Colony Railroad, 4 miles from the terminal station in Boston, Mass.

Field's Cross Roads, a post-office of Milton co., Ga.

Field's Dale, a hamlet of Lafayette co., Mo., 7 miles S. of Waverly. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Fields Mill, a post-office of Gordon co., Ga.

Field's Station, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, 18 miles N. of Williamsport.

Field's Store, a post-office of Waller co., Tex.

Fiery's, fi'ẹr-iz, a station in Washington co., Md., on the Hagerstown Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 3 miles S. of Hagerstown.

Fiesole, fe-ĕs'o-le or fyĕs'o-lå, or **Fesole,** fĕs'o-lå (anc. *Fæs'ulæ*), a town of Italy, 3 miles N.E. of Florence, on a hill commanding a magnificent view of the Arno valley. Pop. 13,180. It was anciently one of the twelve principal cities of Etruria, and has remains of cyclopean walls and of a Roman amphitheatre, with a cathedral of the eleventh century, adorned with excellent sculpture and paintings, a commercial hall, and many country-houses of the inhabitants of Florence. It is a bishop's see.

Fif, a town of Arabia. See HOFHOOF.

Fife, fīf, or **Fifeshire,** fīf'shịr, a county of Scotland, forming a peninsula on its eastern coast, between the Firth of Tay on the N. and the Firth of Forth on the S., and having the North Sea on the E. Area, 513 square miles. The northern portion is formed of old red sandstone. From the Eden westward it consists of the coal formation, with limestone, coal, and ironstone. The whole county is intersected by trap rocks. The Ochills, the Lomonds, and Largo Law are the highest summits. The principal rivers are the Tay, Eden, Leven, and Forth. The "How of Fife," traversed by the Eden, is particularly productive. Fifeshire contains thirteen royal burghs, and an unusual number of thriving towns and villages, the chief of which are Cupar-Fife (the county town), Dunfermline, St. Andrews, Kirkcaldy, and Elie. Fife sends one member to the House of Commons, and its burghs join in sending three others. Pop. 160,735.

Fife Lake, a post-village of Grand Traverse co., Mich., on a small lake, in Fife Lake township, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 4 miles N. of Walton, and 21 miles S.E. of Traverse City. It has a lumber-mill, a church, and 3 stores. Pop. of the township, 353; of the village, about 250.

Fife-Ness, fīf-ness', a promontory of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the North Sea, in lat. 56° 17' N., lon. 2° 36' W. Beyond it is the dangerous ridge called Carr Rocks.

Fife's, a post-hamlet of Goochland co., Va., about 50 miles W.N.W. of Richmond. It has a church.

Fifeshire, a county of Scotland. See FIFE.

Fi'field, a post-hamlet of Chippewa co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 64 miles S.S.E. of Ashland. It has 2 hotels and 10 dwellings.

Fifteen, a post-office of Washington co., O.

Fifteen Mile Grove, a post-hamlet of Tama co., Iowa, about 20 miles N.E. of Marshalltown.

Fifty Eight, a post-office of Orangeburg co., S.C., and a station on the South Carolina Railroad, 58 miles N.W. of Charleston.

Figasi-Sima, fe-gå'see\`-see'må (Chinese, *Toong-Tao,* toong-tå'o), an island of Japan, Goto group, a little N.W. of Kioo-Sioo, and belonging to the province of Fizen.

Figeac, fee\`zhåk', a town of France, in Lot, on a railway, and on the Selle, 40 miles N.E. of Cahors. It is situated in a deep valley, surrounded by rocky vine-clad heights. It has remains of fortifications, numerous antique dwellings, and public edifices. Outside the town are two remarkable obelisks. Pop. 5660.

Fighig, Figig, or **Figuig,** fee\`gheeg', a town of North Africa, in Morocco, country of Segelmesa, S. of the Atlas, 165 miles E.S.E. of Fez. A considerable trade is done with Fez, Tafilet, and Tooat, and it is a rendezvous for the Mecca and Timbuctoo caravans. The people are warlike, and adepts in mining.

Fighine, a village of Tuscany. See FIGLINE.

Fight'ing Island, an island of Ontario, in the Detroit River, 3 miles below Sandwich.

Figline, fe-glee'nå, or **Fighine,** fe-ghee'nå, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 25 miles by rail S.E. of Florence, near the Arno. It has manufactures of silk. Pop. 9723.

Fignan, a town of France. See FINHAN.

Figo, fee\`go', or **Higo,** hee\`go' (Chinese, *Fei-Heoo,* få\`-he-oo'), a province of Japan, island of Kioo-Sioo, about 60 miles long. Chief town, Koomamotoo. Pop. 935,037.

Figueira, fe-gå'e-rå, a village and seaport of Portugal, in Algarve, 4 miles N.E. of Cape St. Vincent.

Figueira, also called **Figueira da Fos de Mondego,** fe-gå'e-rå då fos då mon-då'go, a town of Portugal, in Beira, at the mouth of the Mondego, which forms its port, 24 miles S.W. of Coimbra. Pop. 4318. It has an active export trade in salt, oil, wine, and fruits, and is a favorite bathing-place.

Figueiro-dos-Vinhos, fe-gå'e-ro-doce-veen'yoce, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 97 miles N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 2410.

Figueras, fe-gå'rås, a frontier town of Spain, and one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, 21 miles by rail N.N.E. of Gerona, near the French frontier. Pop. 10,349. It is situated in a rich plain of olives and rice. Its principal edifices are a large citadel, built by Ferdinand VI., vast arsenals, magazines, and barracks. It was taken by the French in 1808, 1811, and 1823.

Figuig, a town and district of Morocco. See FIGHIG.

Figurina, fe-goo-ree'nå, an island in the Arctic Ocean, being the most N. in the New Siberian Archipelago. Lat. 76° 15' N.; lon. 140° 40' E.

Fiji, islands in the South Pacific Ocean. See FEEJEE.

Filadelfia, fe-lå-dĕl'fe-å, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 13 miles S. of Nicastro. Pop. 6028.

Filadelfia, Pennsylvania. See PHILADELPHIA.

Filehne, fe-lå'nẹh (Polish, *Wulen,* ŵoo'lẹn, or *Wielen,* ŵee'lẹn), a town of Prussia, on an island in the Netze, and on a railway, province and 45 miles N.W. of Posen. Pop. 4250. It has manufactures of cloth and lace.

Fi'ler, a township of Manistee co., Mich., on Lake Michigan. Pop. 386.

Filer City, a hamlet of Manistee co., Mich., in Filer township, at the mouth of the Manistee River, 25 miles N.N.E. of Ludington. It has 2 steam lumber-mills.

Fi'ley, a town and watering-place of England, co. of York, East Riding, on a tongue of land projecting into the North Sea, 8 miles by rail S.E. of Scarborough. Pop. 833.

Filibi, a Turkish name for PHILIPPOPOLIS.

Filicariæ Rhedonum. See FOUGÈRES.

Filingia, the Latin name of FILLINGES.

Fil'ion, a post-office of Huron co., Mich.

Filipstad, a town of Sweden. See PHILIPSTAD.

Filiyas, fil-lee\`yås', a river of Asia, with a village of the same name at its mouth, falls into the Black Sea 20 miles S.S.W. of Amastra. Length, 75 miles.

Fil'kins, a hamlet of England, co. of Oxford, 5 miles S.S.W. of Burford. Pop. 629.

Fil'lan, a river of Scotland, co. of Perth, enters Loch Tay after an E. course of 10 miles.

Fille-Fjeld, fil'lẹh-fe-ĕld', a mountain-plateau of Norway, connected with the Sogne-Fjeld on the N. and the Hardanger-Fjeld on the S. The summits vary in height from 4900 feet to 6300 feet. The central summit of Suletind, in which the Lerdal takes its rise, is 6043 feet high.

Fillinges, feel\`lånzh' (L. *Filin'gia*), a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, 12 miles E. of Geneva. P. 1931.

Fill'more, a county in the S.E. part of Minnesota, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 864 square miles. It is intersected by the Root or Hokah River, and is partly drained by the Upper Iowa River, which touches its southern border. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and forests of good timber, which is here abundant. The soil is calcareous and very fertile. Wheat, oats, Indian corn, hay, pork, and butter are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies part of this county, which is intersected by the Southern Minnesota Railroad. Capital, Preston. Valuation of real and personal estate, $11,798,390. Pop. in 1870, 24,887, of whom 15,178 were Americans; pop. in 1875, 28,337.

Fillmore, a county in the S.E. part of Nebraska, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by the West Fork of the Big Blue River and by Turkey Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile, but is uncultivated. Timber is scarce in this county. Capital, Geneva. Pop. in 1870, 238; in 1876, 5373.

Fillmore, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ill., about 54 miles S.S.E. of Springfield.

Fillmore, a post-village of Putnam co., Ind., in Marion township, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, 32 miles W. by S. of Indianapolis. Pop. 217.

Fillmore, a post-hamlet of Dubuque co., Iowa, about 17 miles S.W. of Dubuque.

Fillmore, a township of Iowa co., Iowa. Pop. 1073. It contains Foote and North English.

Fillmore, a station in Ballard co., Ky., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, opposite Cairo, Ill.

Fillmore, a post-hamlet of Bossier parish, La., about 18 miles E. by N. of Shreveport. It has a church and an academy.

Fillmore, a township of Allegan co., Mich. Pop. 1719. It contains Fillmore Centre.

Fillmore, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mich., in Irving township, 10 miles N. of Hastings. It has 2 saw-mills and a grist-mill.

Fillmore, a post-village of Fillmore co., Minn., in a township of the same name, on Root River, about 24 miles S.S.E. of Rochester, and 2½ miles N. of Wykoff Station of the Southern Minnesota Railroad. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 1177.

Fillmore, a post-village of Andrew co., Mo., about 22 miles N. of St. Joseph. It has 2 churches, a carriage-shop, and a graded school. Pop. 271.

Fillmore, a township of Bollinger co., Mo. Pop. 427.

Fillmore, a post-village of Fillmore co., Neb., on the West Fork of the Big Blue River, about 60 miles W. by S. from Lincoln. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Fillmore, a post-village of Alleghany co., N.Y., in Hume township, on the Genesee Valley Canal, about 50 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It has a church, 2 mills, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 215.

Fillmore, a post-office of Washington co., O.

Fillmore, a post-hamlet of Centre co., Pa., 6 miles S.W. of Bellefonte. It has 2 churches and 10 houses.

Fillmore, a post-office of Sequatchie co., Tenn.

Fillmore, a post-office of Randolph co., W. Va.

Fillmore, a post-village of Washington co., Wis., in Farmington township, on the Milwaukee River, about 34 miles N.N.W. of Milwaukee. It has a church and manufactures of cigars and wagons.

Fillmore, a station in Sweetwater co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 36 miles W. of Fort Fred Steele. Elevation, 6885 feet.

Fillmore Centre, a post-hamlet of Allegan co., Mich., on the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 17 miles N.N.W. of Allegan. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Fillmore City, a post-village, capital of Millard co., Utah, about 120 miles (direct) S. by W. of Salt Lake City. It has a court-house, a church, a tannery, and 2 flouring-mills. Pop. about 1200.

Fill'son, a station in Cass co., Ind., on the railroad from Logansport to Richmond, 12 miles S.E. of Logansport.

Filor, fịl'ōr', or **Falour,** fâ'loor', a town of the Punjab, on the Sutlej, 78 miles S.E. of Amritsir.

Fils, fîls, a river of Würtemberg, flows W., and joins the Neckar 6 miles E. of Esslingen. Length, 30 miles.

Finale, fe-nâ'lâ, a town of North Italy, 11 miles by rail N.N.E. of Albenga, on the Gulf of Genoa. It consists of three adjacent villages, Finale-Borgo or Finalborgo, Finale-Pia or Finalpia, and Finale-Marino or Finalmarina. It has a collegiate church, ruined forts, a small harbor, and some trade in fruits. Pop. 2251.

Finale, a town of North Italy, near the Po, 22 miles N.E. of Modena. Pop. 12,984. It has manufactures of silk and other fabrics, and an active general trade.

Fiñana, feen-yâ'nâ, a town of Spain, 28 miles N.W. of Almeria, at the foot of Monte Almirez. Pop. 3440.

Fin'castle, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Ind., in Franklin township, about 12 miles N. of Greencastle. It has 2 churches.

Fincastle, a post-village of Brown co., O., about 46 miles E. of Cincinnati, and 2 miles from South Fincastle Railroad Station. It has 3 churches. Pop. 140.

Fincastle, a post-village of Campbell co., Tenn., about 36 miles N. of Knoxville. It has 3 churches, a high school, and 16 residences.

Fincastle, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Tex., about 22 miles N. of Palestine. It has a church and a seminary.

Fincastle, a post-village, capital of Botetourt co., Va., is situated in a fertile valley, which is bounded on the S.E. by the Blue Ridge, about 48 miles W. by N. of Lynchburg. It contains a court-house, 4 churches, a newspaper office, a high school, a bank, a flour-mill, and a woollen-factory. Pop. about 800.

Finch, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ark., 20 miles S.E. of De la Plaine Station. It has a church.

Finch'er, a post-office of Pike co., Ga.

Finch'ford, a post-village of Black Hawk co., Iowa, on the Shell Rock River, and on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 9 miles N.W. of Cedar Falls. It has 2 general stores and a grist-mill.

Finch'ville, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Ky., 6 miles S.W. of Shelbyville.

Fin'derne, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., on the Raritan River, and on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 33 miles from New York City, and 2 miles E. of Somerville.

Findhorn, fînd-horn', a river of Scotland, after a N.E. course of 45 miles, enters Moray Firth.

Findhorn, a seaport of Scotland, co. of Moray, on the Findhorn, at its mouth, 4 miles by rail N. of Forres. Pop. 701. The site of the village has been changed on account of the encroachments of sand from the sea.

Find'lay, a post-village, capital of Hancock co., O., is in Findlay township, on Blanchard's Fork of the Auglaize River, and on the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad, 37 miles S.W. of Fremont, and 31 miles E.N.E. of Lima. The Findlay Branch Railroad, which is 17 miles long, extends from this place to Carey. Findlay contains 10 churches, a graded school, a national bank, a savings-bank, several flouring-mills, foundries, 1 or 2 steam saw-mills, and manufactures of carriages, machinery, school-furniture, ploughs, and sash and blinds. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 3315; of the township, 4073.

Find'ley, a township of Webster co., Mo. Pop. 625.

Findley, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 1170. It includes Clinton, and has a bed of good bituminous coal.

Findley, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 1710, exclusive of the borough of Mercer.

Findley's Lake, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in Mina township, about 26 miles W. of Jamestown. Here is a fine lake of the same name. It has 2 churches, a steam saw-mill, a flour-mill, and 2 carriage-shops. P. 300.

Findöe, fin'dö'ęh, an island off the S.W. coast of Norway, 15 miles N.E. of Stavanger, in the Bukke-Fiord. P. 1150.

Findon, a village of Scotland. See Finnan.

Fine, a post-township and hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., about 28 miles S. of Canton. It has a tannery and lumber-mills. The township contains Andersonville and a pop. of 760.

Fine Creek Mills, a post-office of Powhatan co., Va.

Fine, Loch, a lake of Scotland. See Loch Fyne.

Finerive, a town of Madagascar. See Fenerif.

Fine's Creek, a post-office of Haywood co., N.C. Pop. of Fine's Creek township, 1048.

Fines Remorum, the ancient name of Fismes.

Finestrat, fe-nês-trât', a town of Spain, 23 miles N.E. of Alicante, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 2531.

Finesville, fînz'vîl, a hamlet of Warren co., N.J., in Greenwich township, 1 mile from Riegelsville Station. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of moulding-knives, &c.

Fingal, fing'gawl', a district of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Dublin, N. of the Liffey. The inhabitants were originally Finnish or Norwegian settlers (whence the name), and they still retain a dialect and other marks of foreign origin. Fingal gives the title of earl to the Plunkett family.

Fingal, a post-village in Elgin co., Ontario, 7 miles S.W. of St. Thomas. It has saw-, grist-, and carding-mills, an iron-foundry, and several factories and stores. Pop. 500.

Fingerville, fing'gęr-vîl, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S.C., on the North Pacolet River, 14 miles N. of Spartanburg. It has a church, a high school, a cotton-mill, and a flouring-mill.

Fin'goland, a region in the N.E. part of Cape Colony, in the Trans-Key Territory, between the rivers Key and Bashee. Area, 1050 square miles. It is mainly inhabited by Fingoes, or Amafingu, a native people formerly the abject slaves of other Caffre tribes, but freed by the British troops. Pop. 43,971.

Finhan, feen'ôɴº', or **Fignan,** feen'yôɴº', a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 10 miles S.W. of Montauban. Pop. 1714.

Finistère, fin'is-taiʀ', originally **Finisterre** (L. *Fi'nis Ter'ræ, i.e.,* "land's end"), a department of France, forming its N.W. angle, and part of the old province of Bretagne, bounded N. by the English Channel, S. and W. by the Atlantic, in which it comprises numerous small islands. Area, 2690 square miles. Coasts steep, much indented on the W., presenting numerous promontories and excellent harbors. Surface little elevated; traversed by the low mountains of Arrée and Noires; highest point, 984 feet. It is formed by the basins of numerous rivers, the chief of which are the Landerneau, Aulne, Odet, and Ellé, all navigable near their mouths. Horses and cattle are extensively reared. The minerals comprise coal, lead, granite, and slate. The department is divided into the 5 arrondissements of Brest, Châteaulin, Landerneau, Quimper, and Quimperlé. Capital, Quimper. Pop. in 1876, 666,106.

Finistère, Cape, France. See Cape Finistère.

Finisterre, Cape, Spain. See Cape Finisterre.

Finkenwärder, fink'ęn-ŵêʀ'dęr, an island in the Elbe, belonging partly to Hamburg and partly to Prussia, in Hanover. It is protected by a surrounding wall 20 feet high. Pop. 2113.

Finks'burg, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 22 miles N.N.W. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches.

Fink's Creek, a post-office of Lewis co., W. Va.

Finla'gan, a lake of Scotland, in the island of Islay, and with an island containing ruins of a castle of the Lord of the Isles.

Finland (Fr. *Finlande,* fâɴ'lôɴd'; Finnish, *Suomena,* soo-o-mâ'nâ; L. *Fin'nia, Fino'nia, Finlan'dia*), a country of Europe, forming a part of the empire of Russia, whose sovereign is Grand Duke of Finland. It is bounded N. by Norway, W. by Sweden and the Gulf of Bothnia, S. by the Gulf of Finland; length, from N. to S., 650 miles; breadth, near the centre, only 112 miles, but towards the S., where it is greatest, 370 miles; area, 144,222 square miles. It includes a large part of Russian Lapland. The coast generally presents a face of bold and precipitous granite cliffs, and is lined by numberless small islands and rocks, which make the navigation extremely dangerous. The interior is a vast table-land, with an average height of from 400 to 600 feet above the sea. It is not, however, by any means a monotonous flat. The surface is much broken by hills and valleys, and occasionally rises into mountains, of which a chain at Maanselke, nearly 4000 feet high, is continued S., though with several interruptions, and terminates in lofty cliffs in the Gulf of Bothnia. Many of the heights are bare, but the greater part of those of moderate elevation are covered with forests, chiefly of pine and fir, and, in combination with the vast number of lakes enclosed by their bases, often form very romantic scenery. These sheets of water, both by their number and individual extent, furnish one of the most characteristic features of the country. The most important are Lake Ladoga, the greater part of which belongs to the grand duchy, Saima, Pianajarvi (Piajanejarwi), all in the S., where the greater part of the surface is occupied by water; the Uleå, near the centre, and the Enara, in the extreme N. The lakes of Finland form the chief basins for receiving the far greater part of the streams. Their waters are afterwards discharged into the sea by rivers generally of no great length, but very wide and deep. The climate varies much, according to locality. In Lapland, in the N., it is polar, but somewhat modified. Farther S. the winter begins in the middle of October and continues to the middle of May; but even during the coldest season thaws of several days' duration are not unfrequent. Spring appears suddenly, and continues for about a month, leaving only about four months for summer and harvest. The summer months are hot and dry. The soil is very fertile; considerable quantities of barley and rye are exported, and Finland, when in possession of Sweden, was regarded as its most important granary. A great part of the land, owing to the nature of the surface and climate, however, is fit only for pasture. In the N., where vegetation is almost confined to the growth of moss and lichen, other domestic animals are superseded by the reindeer, of which great herds are kept. The forests are very extensive, and furnish one of the chief sources of public revenue. In addition to timber, chiefly fir, large quantities of potash, pitch, and resin are obtained from them, and form important articles of export. The minerals are chiefly confined to iron, lead, sulphur, nitre, slate, and granite; a great number of excellent quarries of granite have been opened, chiefly on the borders of the lakes or sea-coasts, and from them blocks of extraordinary magnitude and beauty are obtained. Several lines of railway are in operation. The inhabitants of the W. coast are of Swedish and those of the S.E. of Russian origin; but the far larger portion, amounting to nearly five-sixths of the whole, are Finns, with a slight mixture of Laplanders and Karelians. Up to the twelfth century the Finns lived under their own sovereigns, and were pagans. Their conversion to Christianity took place about the middle of that century, after their conquest by the Swedes. They are almost all Lutherans. In 1721 the part of Finland which forms the province of Wiborg was secured to Peter the Great by the treaty of Nystad. The remainder was conquered from the Swedes in 1809, and now forms a division of the Russian empire, but preserves its ancient constitution intact. The government is on the whole exceedingly liberal, the Russian authorities favoring the Finnish or popular party rather than the Swedish or aristocratic element. The Finns are of the Ugrian or Altai-Uralian stock. Their language and literature, as well as the Swedish, are taught in the public schools. A governor-general, representing the emperor, resides in Helsingfors, the capital. Administratively, Finland is subdivided into 8 læns or provinces. Pop. in 1875, 1,912,647.——Adj. FINN'ISH, FIN'LANDISH, FINNIC, and FINO'NIAN; inhab. FINN or FINLANDER. The Gulf of Finland is one of the large arms of the BALTIC SEA (which see).

Fin'lay, a post-hamlet of Turner co., Dakota, 40 miles N.N.E. of Yankton. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Fin'ley, a township of Scott co., Ind. Pop. 1102.

Finley, a township of Christian co., Mo. Pop. 1276.

Finley, a township of Douglas co., Mo. Pop. 332.

Finley, a township of McDowell co., N.C. Pop. 580.

Finley Creek, Missouri, rises in Webster co., runs southwestward through Christian co., and enters the James Fork of White River about 16 miles S.S.W. of Springfield.

Finley Station, a post-office of Cumberland co., N.J., on the West Jersey Railroad, 4 miles N. of Bridgeton.

Fin'leyville, a small post-village of Washington co., Pa., in Union township, on the Pittsburg & Castle Shannon Railroad, 17 miles S. of Pittsburg. Coal is mined here.

Fin'mark (Dan. and Sw. *Finmarken*, fin'maʀ'kẹn; Norw. *Finmarkens*, fin'maʀk'ẹns), an extensive province or amt of Norway, forming the northernmost portion of Continental Europe, situated between the Arctic Ocean and Russian Lapland, and bounded S.W. by the province of Nordland. Area, 18,306 square miles. It includes Norwegian Lapland, and comprises numerous islands, on the northernmost of which is North Cape. Important fisheries are established here, and give employment to the greater part of the population. Many reindeer are bred in Finmark. Chief town, Hammerfest. Pop. 24,071.

Finn, a lake and river of Ireland, co. of Donegal. The lake is 2 miles in length. The river proceeds from it, and, after an E. course of 24 miles, joins the Foyle near Lifford.

Fin'nan, a river of Scotland, flows through the valley of Glenfinnan into the E. extremity of Loch Shiel.

Fin'nan, or **Fin'don,** a village of Scotland, on the sea, co. and 6 miles by rail S. of Aberdeen. It is famous for its smoked haddocks.

Fin'neywood, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Va.

Finnia, Finonia, Finlandia. See FINLAND.

Finn's Point, of Salem co., N.J., is on the Delaware River, 4 miles above the mouth of Salem Creek. Here is a United States fortification; also a cemetery where the bodies of Confederate prisoners from Fort Delaware were buried, 1861–65.

Fino, fee'no, or **Porto Fino,** poʀ'to fee'no, a promontory and town of Italy, on the shore of the gulf and 17 miles S.E. of Genoa. Pop. 1182.

Fino, a village of Northern Italy, 6 miles S. of Como. Pop. 1747.

Finow, fee'nov, a village of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 31 miles N.E. of Berlin, on the Finow Canal, which connects the rivers Havel and Oder. Pop. 713.

Fins'bury, a borough of England, co. of Middlesex, comprising the N. part of the metropolis, between the borough of Marylebone on the W. and the Tower Hamlets on the E., and on the S. bordering on the city of London and liberty of Westminster. It comprises the parishes of Islington, Clerkenwell, St. Luke, &c., and derives its name from Finsbury Square. It contains St. Luke's Hospital, the Charter-House, Smithfield, St. Bartholomew's, and the Foundling Hospitals, Gray's Inn, the British Museum, Clerkenwell Sessions-House and Prison, &c. It sends two members to Parliament. The mayor of London is Lord of Finsbury. Pop. 452,484.

Finster-Aarhorn, fin'stẹr-å̤ʀ'hoʀn, a mountain of Switzerland, 14,026 feet high, is the highest point of the Bernese Alps, between the cantons of Bern and Valais.

Finstermünz, fin'stẹr-münts', a narrow pass in the Tyrolese Alps, on the Inn, 18 miles N. of Glurns.

Finsterwalde, fin'stẹr-ŵål'dẹh, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 40 miles N. of Dresden, and 5 miles by rail E. of Dobrilugk. Pop. 7371.

Finsterwolde, fin'stẹr-ŵol'dẹh, a village of the Netherlands, 23 miles E. by S. of Groningen. Pop. 2361.

Finstingen, fin'sting-ẹn (Fr. *Fenétrange*, fẹh'nå'-trôɴzh'), a town of Lorraine, 8 miles N. of Saarburg.

Finto'na, a town of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 6 miles by rail S. of Omagh. Pop. 1338.

Fin'try, a village of Scotland, co. and 15 miles S.W. of Stirling. Near here is the beautiful cascade called the "Loup of Fintry."

Fiogo, a town of Japan. See HIOGO.

Fionda, a village of Asia Minor. See TEKROVA.

Fionie, or **Fionia.** See FUNEN.

Fiora, fe-o'rå, a river of Italy, rises near Mount Amiata, and enters the Mediterranean 20 miles N.W. of Civita Vecchia. Length, 40 miles.

Fiorano, fe-o-rå'no (L. *Floria'num*), a village of Italy, 2 miles W. of Ivrea, on the Dora Baltea. Pop. 1085.

Fiord. See FJORD.

Fiorenza, a city of Italy. See FLORENCE.

Fiorenzuola, fe'o-rên-zoo-o'lå (anc. *Floren'tia*), a town of Northern Italy, province of Piacenza, on the Æmilian Way, 18 miles by rail W.N.W. of Parma. It has a collegiate church and many remains of antiquity. Cardinal Alberoni was born here in 1664. Eight miles S. are the ruins of the ancient *Veleia*, buried by a fall of sand in the fourth century, and rediscovered in 1761. Pop. 6730.

Fiorenzuola, a village of Central Italy, 5½ miles N.W. of Pesaro. Pop. 1426.

Firan, fee‵rån′, a small island in the Red Sea, about 18 miles from the coast of Arabia, lat. 17° 13′ N., lon. 41° 30′ E., celebrated for its pearl-fishery.

Firando, fe-rån′do, or **Firato,** fe-rå′to, called also **Hirado,** an island of Japan, off the N.W. coast of Kioo-Sioo, 55 miles N.N.W. of Nagasaki. Lat. 33° 30′ N.; lon. 129° 30′ E. On its E. side is the town of Firando.

Firao, fe-rå′o, a town of Japan, on the island of Hondo, province of Yamato, 45 miles S.S.E. of Kioto.

Firato, an island of Japan. See FIRANDO.

Fir Cap, a post-office and mining-camp of Sierra co., Cal., 9 miles N.W. of Downieville. It has a gold-mine and 2 saw-mills.

Fire′baugh, a post-office and shipping-point of Fresno co., Cal., on the San Joaquin River.

Fire Creek, a post-village of Fayette co., W. Va., on New River, and on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 60 miles S.E. of Charleston. It has a coal-mine and coke-works. Pop. about 200.

Fire Island, a post-office and watering-place of Suffolk co., N.Y., on a small island of the same name, in Great South Bay, about 5 miles S.E. of Bay Shore Railroad Station. It is a fashionable summer resort, and has several hotels, one of which, the Surf Hotel, can accommodate 450 guests. Near it, on Fire Island Beach, is a light-house, with a revolving light, raised 166 feet above the sea, lat. 40° 37′ 54″ N., lon. 73° 12′ 48″ W. Fire Island is reached by steam-ferry from Babylon.

Firenze, a city of Italy. See FLORENCE.

Fire Place, a former name of BROOKHAVEN, N.Y.

Fire Prairie, a post-office of Jackson co., Mo.

Fire Steel, a post-village, capital of Davison co., Dakota, on the Dakota or James River, near the mouth of Fire Steel Creek, 70 miles N. of Yankton. It has 2 churches, and quarries of granite and sandstone, and is surrounded by fertile land.

Firminy, feeʀ‵mee‵nee′, a village of France, department of Loire, 6 miles S.W. of Saint-Étienne, and sharing with that town in manufactures of silks, glass, and hardwares, coal-mines, &c. Pop. 10,010.

Firmum, the ancient name of FERMO.

Firozabad, a town of India. See FEROZABAD.

Firozabad, a town of Persia. See FEROZABAD.

Firozgur, fee‵roz-gŭr′, a town of India, 102 miles S.W. of Hyderabad, on the Beemah.

Firozpur, a district of India. See FEROZEPOOR.

First Broad, a post-office of Rutherford co., N.C.

First Fork, a post-office of Cameron co., Pa.

First Island, or **Murder Island,** a small island in the Mozambique Channel, on the S.W. coast of Madagascar, about 3 miles distant. Lat. 22° 5′ S.; lon. 43° 7′ E.

First Lake, Wis. See FOUR LAKES and KEGONSA LAKE.

First View, a station in Bent co., Col., on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 14 miles E. of Kit Carson.

Firth, a post-village of Lancaster co., Neb., on Great Nemaha River, and on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, 21 miles S. of Lincoln. It has a grain-elevator, a steam flouring-mill, and 8 stores. Pop. about 300.

Firth of Forth, Scotland. After the river Forth is joined by the Devon on the N., it begins to widen, and gradually assumes the appearance of a bay. This bay, called the Firth of Forth, is about 50 miles long, and where widest is nearly 15 miles broad.

Fischa, fish′å, a river of Lower Austria, in the Schneeberg, flows N.E., receiving the Piesting and the Riesenbach, and joins the Danube at Fischa, after a course of 55 miles.

Fischa, fish′å, **Fischamend,** or **Fischament,** fish′å-mênt‵, a town of Lower Austria, on the Fischa River, 12 miles E.S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 1401.

Fischbach, fish′båκ, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 27 miles S.S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1430.

Fischenthal, fish′ẹn-tậl‵, a village of Switzerland, canton and 18 miles E.S.E. of Zurich. Pop. 2229.

Fisch′er's Store, a post-office of Comal co., Tex.

Fischhausen, fish′hŏw‵zẹn, a seaport town of Prussia, at the N. extremity of the Frische-Haff, 20 miles by rail W. of Königsberg. Pop. 2464.

Fisciano, fee-shå′no, a village of Italy, province and 7 miles N.N.E. of Salerno, with 2 parish churches and 2 convents. Pop. 8007.

Fisen, a province of Japan. See FIZEN.

Fish′back, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the People's Railroad, between Mt. Carbon and Minersville.

Fish Creek drains part of Steuben co., Ind., runs S., and enters the St. Joseph River in Williams co., O.

Fish Creek, Michigan, rises in Montcalm co., runs eastward and southward, and enters Maple River on the boundary between Clinton and Ionia cos.

Fish Creek, New York, rises in Lewis co., runs southward and southwestward through Oneida co., and enters Oneida Lake about 14 miles W. of Rome.

Fish Creek, Saratoga co., N.Y., is the outlet of Saratoga Lake. It runs northeastward, and enters the Hudson River at Schuylerville.

Fish Creek, a post-office of Saline co., Mo.

Fish Creek, a post-office of Madison co., Montana.

Fish Creek, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., in Verona township, on Fish Creek, and on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 50 miles E.S.E. of Oswego.

Fish Creek, a post-hamlet of Door co., Wis., on Green Bay, 20 miles E. of Menominee, Mich. It has a lumber-mill, and exports lumber and wood.

Fish Dam, a post-office of Wake co., N.C.

Fish Dam, a post-office of Union co., S.C., and a station on the Spartanburg & Union Railroad, 44 miles from Spartanburg, and 24 miles from Alston. Pop. of Fish Dam township, 1120.

Fish′er, a county in the N.W. of Texas, traversed by head-streams of the Brazos. Area, 900 square miles.

Fisher, a post-village of Champaign co., Ill., on the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern Railroad, 10 miles W. of Rantoul. It has a church, 6 stores, a wagon-shop, &c. Pop. 200.

Fisher, a township of Fremont co., Iowa, on the Missouri line. Pop. 893, exclusive of Farragut.

Fisher, a post-office of Clarion co., Pa.

Fish′erman's Bay, a post-hamlet of Sonoma co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, about 30 miles W. of Cloverdale. It has a lumber-mill.

Fish′erman's Rock, or **Pi′lot Island,** a small island at the entrance to the Red Sea, near Perim.

Fish′er's, a village in Wayne co., Mich., on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 15 miles W. by N. of Detroit. It has a cheese-factory and a saw-mill. Here is Beech Post-Office. Pop. 200.

Fisher's, a post-hamlet of Ontario co., N.Y., in Victor township, on the Rochester & Auburn division of the New York Central Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Rochester.

Fisher's, a station on the Germantown Railroad, 5 miles N. of the initial station in Philadelphia, Pa.

Fish′ersburg, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ind., 10 or 11 miles W.S.W. of Anderson. It has a church and a graded school. Pop. 96.

Fisher's Ferry, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., in Lower Augusta township, on the Susquehanna River, and on the Northern Central Railroad, 46 miles N. of Harrisburg.

Fisher's Grant, a village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on Pictou harbor, and on the Pictou Branch Railway, 2 miles S.E. of Pictou. A steam ferry plies between here and Pictou. Pop. 300.

Fisher's Island, in Long Island Sound, is a part of the town of Southold, Suffolk co., N.Y. It is nearly 8 miles long, and averages 1 mile in breadth. Area, 4000 acres. It is uneven and hilly, has ledges of stone and beds of brick-clay, and is separated from the shore of Connecticut by a narrow strait called Fisher's Island Sound.

Fisher's Land′ing, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Minn., on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 76 miles N. of Glyndon, and on the navigable Red Lake River.

Fisher's Landing, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., N.Y., on the St. Lawrence River, opposite Thousand Island Park, and 5 miles N. of La Fargeville.

Fisher's Mills, a small village in Waterloo co., Ontario, 1 mile from Hespeler. It contains an iron-foundry and a grist-mill. Pop. 100.

Fisher Sound, a channel of British Columbia, separates Denny and King Islands, and forms the N. continuation of Fitzhugh Sound. Lat. 52° N.; lon. 130° W. It was discovered by Vancouver in 1793.

Fisher's Peak, in Las Animas co., Colorado, about 10 miles S. of Trinidad, is the highest summit of the Raton Mountains. It is formed of basaltic or volcanic rocks. Its altitude is computed to be 9460 feet.

Fisher's Point, a post-office of Jackson co., W. Va.

Fisher's River, of North Carolina, a small stream which flows through Surry co. into the Yadkin.

Fisher's Switch, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, 15 miles N. of Indianapolis.

Fisher Station, a post-office of Kent co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 7 miles S. of Grand Rapids.

Fish′ersville, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., partly in the city of Concord, and partly in Boscawen, is on the Contoocook River, at its entrance into the Merrimac, and on the Northern Railroad, 7 miles N. of the initial station at Concord. It contains an academy, 5 churches, a savings-bank, 2 cotton-mills, a woollen-mill, and a machine-shop, and has manufactures of cotton, furniture, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. about 3000.

Fishersville, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 7 miles E.S.E. of Staunton. It has a church and a manufactory of staves and heading.

Fish′ertown, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Pa., 4 miles from Cessna Railroad Station. It has 3 churches, 2 wagon-shops, and 20 dwellings.

Fish′erville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ky., 2 miles from Long Run Station, and 16 miles E.S.E. of Louisville. It has an academy, a church, and a flour-mill.

Fisherville, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., in Jackson township, 3½ miles from Halifax, and about 20 miles N. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches, a coach-factory, a hotel, &c. Pop. 150.

Fish′guard, or **Ab′ergwain′,** a seaport town of Wales, co. of Pembroke, 14 miles N. of Haverford-West. The town, on a cliff at the mouth of the Gwain, has very steep streets, irregularly built, a valuable fishery, and exports of oats, butter, and slates. The port, with a pier, a breakwater, an outer and inner basin, and a light-house, is one of the best harbors in St. George's Channel. Pop. 1581.

Fish-Haul, Virginia. See Lester Manor.

Fish Ha′ven, a post-hamlet of Bear Lake co., Idaho, on a lake, 70 miles N. of Evanston, Wyoming.

Fish Hook, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ill., about 32 miles E.S.E. of Quincy.

Fish House, a station on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, on the Delaware, 4 miles N.E. of Camden, N.J.

Fish-House, New York. See Northampton.

Fish′ing Bay, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Va., on an inlet of Chesapeake Bay. It has a manufactory of fish oil and a wharf for steamboats.

Fishing Creek, of Georgia, enters the Savannah in Lincoln co.

Fishing Creek, Indiana, flows into the East Fork of White River at Lawrenceport.

Fishing Creek, Pennsylvania, drains the north part of Columbia co., runs nearly southward, and enters the North Branch of the Susquehanna about 1 mile below Bloomsburg, which is on this creek.

Fishing Creek, South Carolina, rises in York co., and flows S.E. through Chester co. into the Catawba River.

Fishing Creek, West Virginia, runs N.W. through Wetzel co., and enters the Ohio River at New Martinsville.

Fishing Creek, a post-office of Dorchester co., Md.

Fishing Creek, a post-hamlet of Cape May co., N.J., on Delaware Bay, about 30 miles S. of Millville. It has a church and several cranberry-bogs.

Fishing Creek, township, Granville co., N.C. P. 2413.

Fishing Creek, township, Warren co., N.C. P. 1598.

Fishing Creek, township, Wilkes co., N.C. Pop. 542.

Fishing Creek, a post-township of Columbia co., Pa., about 20 miles N.E. of Danville, is drained by a creek of the same name. Pop. 1372. Fishing Creek Post-Office is at Jonestown, a hamlet, which has a grist-mill and 20 houses.

Fishing Creek, a station of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Columbia & Port Deposit Railroad, 23 miles S.E. of Columbia.

Fishing Point, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Md.

Fishing River, Missouri, drains parts of Clay co., runs S.E., and enters the Missouri River in Ray co.

Fishing River, North Carolina, rises in Warren co., forms the S. boundary of Halifax co., runs eastward and southward, and enters the Tar River in Edgecombe co. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Fishing River, a township of Clay co., Mo. Pop. 2798. It contains the village of Missouri City.

Fishing River, a township of Ray co., Mo. Pop. 1653. It contains Elkhorn.

Fish′kill, a post-hamlet of Labette co., Kansas, in Neosho township, on the Memphis, Kansas & Colorado Railroad.

Fishkill, a post-village in Fishkill township, Dutchess co., N.Y., on a creek of the same name, and on the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Newburg, 5 miles E. of the Hudson River, and 62 miles N. of New York. It contains 4 churches, a national bank, an academy or union school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 737. The township contains larger villages, named Fishkill Landing and Matteawan. Total pop. 13,471.

Fishkill Creek, New York, runs southwestward in Dutchess co., and enters the Hudson River 1 or 2 miles below Newburg.

Fishkill Furnace, a hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., 2 miles from Clove Branch Junction. It has a grist-mill.

Fishkill Landing. See Fishkill on the Hudson.

Fishkill Mountains. This term is sometimes applied to the highlands of the Hudson.

Fishkill on the Hudson, or **Fishkill Landing,** a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, opposite Newburg, about 1 mile W. of Matteawan, and 58 miles above New York, with which it is connected by the Hudson River Railroad. The name of its post-office is Fishkill on the Hudson. It contains 3 or 4 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, 2 machine-shops, a hat-factory, and a printing-office which issues a weekly newspaper. A steam ferry-boat plies between this place and Newburg. Pop. 2992.

Fishkill Plains, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., in East Fishkill township, about 10 miles S.E. of Poughkeepsie.

Fish Lake, of New York, in the N. part of Fulton co., is 3 or 4 miles long, and from 1 to 1½ miles wide.

Fish Lake, a post-office of Elkhart co., Ind.

Fish Lake, La Porte co., Ind. See Mill Creek.

Fish Lake, a village in Lapeer co., Mich., on a branch of the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Lapeer. Here are extensive lumber-mills. Post-office, Stephens.

Fish Lake, township, Chisago co., Minn. Pop. 707.

Fish Pond, a post-hamlet of Tallapoosa co., Ala., 2 miles from Alexander City. It has a church.

Fish Pond, township, Barnwell co., S.C. Pop. 1120.

Fish Pool, a village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 3 miles from Hopewell. Pop. 130.

Fish River, Great. See Great Fish River.

Fish Rocks, a shipping-port of Mendocino co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, 35 miles S.W. of Ukiah. Lumber is shipped here.

Fish's Ed′dy, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., on the Delaware River, and on the Midland Railroad, in Hancock township, 76 miles N.W. of Middletown Junction. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Pop. about 120.

Fish Trap, a post-office of Pike co., Ky.

Fish′ville, a station of the Keokuk & Des Moines division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, at Knoxville Junction.

Fisk, a post-hamlet of Adair co., Iowa, in Richland township, 4 miles S. of Fontanelle.

Fisk′burg, a post-hamlet of Kenton co., Ky., 25 miles S. of Covington. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 60.

Fiske, fisk, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa., on Clearfield Creek, in White township, about 20 miles N. by W. of Altoona. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Bituminous coal abounds here.

Fiskedale, fisk′dāl, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Sturbridge township, on the Quinebaug River, about 20 miles S.W. of Worcester. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of cotton, augers, and bits.

Fiskenaes, fees′kęh-nâs, a settlement in the S. part of Greenland, on the coast, and the residence of an inspector.

Fiskeville, fisk′vĭl, a post-village in Cranston township, Providence co., R.I., on the Pawtuxet River, and on a branch of the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Providence. It has a cotton-factory. P. 244.

Fiskeville, a post-hamlet of Travis co., Tex., 6 miles N.E. of Austin. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a plough-factory.

Fisk's Corners, a post-village of Winnebago co., Wis., in Utica township, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Oshkosh. It has 2 churches.

Fisk's Mill, a post-hamlet of Sonoma co., Cal., near the Pacific Ocean, 45 miles N.W. of Santa Rosa.

Fismes, feem (anc. *Fi′nes Remo′rum?*), a town of France, in Marne, at the confluence of the Ardre and the Vesle, 17 miles W.N.W. of Reims. It has manufactures of coarse woollens. Pop. 2989.

Fissata, fis-så′tå, a seaport of North Africa, dominions and 90 miles W.N.W. of Tripoli.

Fitats, fee‵tåts′, or **Fitaki,** fe-tå′ke (Chinese, *Tchang-Loo,* chång-loo), a town of Japan, island of Hondo, on a river, near the E. coast, 90 miles E.N.E. of Tokio.

Fitch Bay, a post-village in Stanstead co., Quebec, on a long arm or bay of Lake Memphremagog, 7 miles N.N.W. of Stanstead. Pop. 200.

Fitch′burg, a city and one of the capitals of Worcester co., Mass., on the Nashua River, 50 miles W.N.W. of Boston, and 26 miles N. of Worcester. It is at the junction of 3 railroads, viz., the Fitchburg, the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg, and the Vermont & Massachusetts. It contains 10 churches, a town house, a high school, 4 national banks, 2 savings-banks, 10 paper-mills, and a public library. It has also manufactures of steam-engines, pianos, paper, edge-tools, chairs, reapers, &c. About 1000 men are employed here in the manufacture of machinery and farming-implements, and 500 in that of chairs. Two weekly and 2 daily newspapers are published here. Quarries of granite have been opened near it. Pop. 12,289.

Fitchburg, a post-hamlet of Ingham co., Mich., in Bunker Hill township, about 17 miles N.E. of Jackson. It has a church and 2 saw-mills. Pop. about 125.

Fitchburg, a post-township of Dane co., Wis., about 5 miles S. of Madison, is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Pop. 105.

Fitch'port, or **Hick'man's Bridge,** a hamlet of Garrard co., Ky., on the Kentucky River, at the mouth of Hickman Creek, 9 miles S. of Nicholasville. It has a distillery and a grist-mill. Near it is Camp Nelson Post-Office.

Fitch's Point, a hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., 3 miles from Salem.

Fitch's Store, a post-office of Caswell co., N.C.

Fitch'ville (Bozrah Post-Office), a hamlet of New London co., Conn., in Bozrah township, 2 miles W. of Yantic Station, which is 4 miles N.W. of Norwich. It has a church and a cotton-factory.

Fitchville, a post-village of Huron co., O., in Fitchville township, on the Vermilion River, about 25 miles N. of Mansfield. It has a cheese-factory and a union school. The township has 4 churches. Pop. 795.

Fitero, fe-tȧ'ro, a town of Spain, 53 miles S.S.W. of Pamplona, on the Alhama. Pop. 2593.

Fites Eddy, a station on the Columbia & Port Deposit Railroad, 22 miles S.E. of Columbia, Pa.

Fit'ful Head, a headland on the S. coast of Shetland, W. of Quendal Bay. Elevation, 400 feet.

Fith'ian, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., in Oakwood township, on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 14 miles W. of Danville. It has a church and a high school. Pop. about 400.

Fittrè, fit'trȧ', or **Fiddri,** fid'dree', a lake of Africa, near lat. 14° N., lon. 20° E., 200 miles E. of Lake Chad.

Fitts Hill, a post-office of Franklin co., Ill.

Fitzabading, fits'ȧ'bȧ'ding', a beautiful fertile district in the S.W. part of Abyssinia, province of Gojam.

Fitzal'on, a post-office of Sherman co., Neb.

Fitzger'ell, or **Win'field,** a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ill., 12 miles E. of Tamaroa Station. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. about 100.

Fitz Henry, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River, 36 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg. It is at Port Royal Station on the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad.

Fitzhugh (fits'hū) **Mills,** a post-office of Grant co., Ark., 10 miles E.S.E. of Malvern.

Fitzhugh (fits'hū) **Sound,** a strait of British Columbia, in lat. 51° 33′ N., lon. 128° 10′ W., between Calvert Island and the mainland, is 18 miles long and 3 miles broad.

Fitzpat'rick, a post-village of Bullock co., Ala., on the Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad, 28 miles E.S.E. of Montgomery. It has 2 churches, 2 steam mills, &c.

Fitzroy, fits'roy, an island near the N.E. coast of Australia, 5 miles N.E. of Cape Grafton. The N. peak is 550 feet high. Lat. 16° 55′ N.; lon. 146° E.

Fitzroy, a town of Victoria, Australia, a northeastern suburb of Melbourne, with active industries and fine public gardens. Pop. 15,547.

Fitz'roy Har'bor, a post-village in Carleton co., Ontario, on the river Ottawa, 12 miles E. of Arnprior. It contains several stores, hotels, and mills, and has daily communication with Ottawa by steamer. Pop. 300.

Fitz'wa'ter Town, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., 1 mile from Edge Hill Railroad Station.

Fitzwil'liam, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., in Fitzwilliam township, about 44 miles S.W. of Concord, and 2 miles N.E. of the Cheshire Railroad. Pop. of the township, 1140.

Fitzwilliam Depot, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., on the Cheshire Railroad, 15 miles S.S.E. of Keene. It has granite-quarries and manufactures of wooden-ware.

Fiulinas, fe-oo-lee'nȧs, or **Florinas,** flo-ree'nȧs, a village on the island of Sardinia, province and 9 miles S.S.E. of Sassari, near the Pianora. Pop. 1763.

Fiumara-di-Muro, fe-oo-mȧ'rȧ-dee-moo'ro, a village of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 7 miles N.N.E. of Reggio. Pop. 1400.

Fiume, fe-oo'mȧ or fyoo'mȧ (Ger. *Sanct Veit am Flaum*, sȧnkt vīte ȧm flŏwm; Illyr. *Rika*, ree'kȧ), a seaport town of Austro-Hungary, a free city of the Hungarian kingdom, on the small river Fiumara, where it falls into the Gulf of Quarnero, at the N.E. extremity of the Adriatic. Lat. of the clock tower, 45° 19′ 36″ N., lon. 14° 26′ 45″ E. It consists of the old town, built on a height, and composed of indifferent houses and gloomy, dirty, winding, and ill-paved streets; and of the new town, situated along the shore, and presenting a very marked contrast to the old town by the number of its handsome buildings and the spaciousness and regularity of its streets. The objects most deserving of notice are the old capitular church of Maria Himmelfahrt, with a fine front, the church of St. Veit, the governor's residence, barracks, town house, monasteries, &c. Fiume is the seat of a military governor, a mercantile and commercial court, custom-house, and bridewell, and possesses a gymnasium, a high school, a hospital, and a good collection of antique works of art. Its manufactures include linen, leather, woollens, refined sugar, refined wax, tobacco, and especially rosoglio. The harbor is indifferent, and admits only small vessels, but the roadstead has depth of water for vessels of any size, and is well sheltered. The principal exports are corn, tobacco, wood, fruit, and salted provisions; the principal imports are sugar, rice, spices, and salt. Fiume is the only important seaport for the outlet of the produce of Hungary. Its commercial importance was early perceived, and communication with the interior has been secured by railway. Pop. 13,314.

Fiume, fe-oo'mȧ, a village of Northern Italy, 26 miles W.S.W. of Udine. Pop. 3302.

Fiume di Nisi, fe-oo'mȧ dee nee'see, a seaport village of Sicily, on the Strait of Messina, at the mouth of the ancient *Chrysothoas*, 17 miles S.S.W. of Messina. Pop. 2800. Near it are mines of alum, antimony, and copper.

Fiume-Freddo, fe-oo'mȧ-frĕd'do (*i.e.*, "cold stream"), a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, near the Mediterranean, 11 miles W.S.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 5445.

Fiume-Freddo, a village of Sicily, on a little river of the same name, which flows from Mount Etna, province of Catania, and enters the Mediterranean at Aci. Pop. 876.

Fiume Salso, Sicily. See SALSO.

Fiumicello, fe-oo-me-chĕl'lo, a village of Northern Italy, 1 mile W. of Brescia, with many country-houses of the inhabitants of that city. Pop. 3727.

Fiumicino, fe-oo-me-chee'no (anc. *Por'tus Augus'ti*), a seaport of Italy, 15 miles S.W. of Rome, at the N. mouth of the Tiber. It is a place of holiday resort for the Romans.

Five Corners, a post-hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y., in Genoa township, 22 miles S. of Auburn. It has a church.

Five Corners, a post-hamlet of Outagamie co., Wis., 9 or 10 miles N. of Appleton. It has a church.

Five Creeks, a township of Clay co., Kansas. Post-offices, Tabor and Hebron. It is bounded E. by the Republican River. Pop. 1113.

Five Fingers Point, a headland of New Zealand, Middle Island, on its W. coast, in lat. 45° 33′ S., lon. 166° 18′ E. "THE FIVE FINGERS" is another point on the same coast, in lat. 42° 2′ S., lon. 171° 25′ E.

Five Forks, a post-hamlet of Stokes co., N.C., 15 miles N. of Winston. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Five Forks, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Pa., in Quincy township, 7½ miles E.N.E. of Greencastle.

Five Forks, a locality in Dinwiddie co., Va., where, on April 1, 1865, an important battle was fought.

Five Hum'mocks Point, a headland of Lower California, on its W. coast. Lat. 30° 24′ N.; lon. 115° 40′ W.

Five Islands, a group of small islands in the China Sea, on the S. coast of China, province of Quang-Tong, in lat. 21° 40′ N., lon. 112° 38′ E.

Five Islands, a group in the Mergui Archipelago, 5 miles S.E. of Pine-tree Island. Lat. 10° 20′ N.; lon. 98° E.

Five Islands ("Cinque Islands"), in the Bay of Bengal, off the S.E. end of Rutland Island, one of the Andamans, in lat. 11° 22′ N., lon. 92° 45′ E.

Five Islands, of Japan. See GOTO ISLANDS.

Five Islands, a post-village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, on Minas Basin, 18 miles E. of Parrsborough. Marble, iron, copper, and plumbago are found in productive quantities in the vicinity. A company is engaged in manufacturing white paint from barytes. Pop. 600. Off this place lies a group of islands of the same name.

Five Islands Har'bor, a bay on the W. coast of the island of Antigua, British West Indies.

Five Lakes, Lapeer co., Mich. See ASA.

Five Men's Sound, in Frobisher's Strait, British North America.

Five Mile, Clarke co., Ind. See CEMENTVILLE.

Five Mile, a station in Marion co., Ind., on the railroad between Cambridge and Indianapolis (a division of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad), 5 miles from Indianapolis.

Five Mile, a post-hamlet of Brown co., O., in Green township, 5 miles N. of Mount Orab. It has 2 churches and a chair-factory.

Five Mile, a post-office of Mason co., W. Va.

Five Mile Creek, Steuben co., N.Y., enters the Conhocton River from the left.

Five Mile River, or **Rowayton,** ro'wa-tọn, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., in Darien and Norwalk townships, on Long Island Sound, at the mouth of Five Mile River, and on the New York & New Haven Railroad, 40 miles from New York City. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of children's carriages. The most important business of this place is the culture and sale of oysters. Here is Rowayton Post-Office.

Five Mile River, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, 9 miles S.E. of Maitland. Pop. 150.

Five-Mile-Town, or **Bles'singbourn,** a town of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 6½ miles W. by S. of Clogher. P. 625.

Five Mile Turn'out, a station in Charleston co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Charleston.

Five Points, a post-hamlet of Gloucester co., N.J., in Harrison township, 2 miles from Pitman, which is 16 miles S. of Camden. It has a church and a broom-factory.

Five Points, a station in Brown co., O., on the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad, 25 miles E. of Batavia.

Five Points, a post-hamlet of Pickaway co., O., in Monroe township, about 22 miles S. by W. of Columbus. It has a church.

Five Points, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., 3 miles from West Middlesex. It has a church.

Fives, feev, a village of France, in Nord, now merged in Lille, of which it was a suburb. Pop. 5876.

Fivizzano, fe-vit-så'no, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 34 miles N.W. of Lucca.

Fiza, fee'zŏh`, or **Föred,** fö`rĕd', a town of Hungary, co. of Heves, on the Theiss, 27 miles S.E. of Erlau.

Fizen, Fisen, fee`zĕn', or **Hizen,** hee`zĕn', a province of Japan, in the W. part of the island of Kioo-Sioo. It includes many islands and islets, of which the Goto group and the island of Firando are the most important. Capital, Saga. Pop. 1,074,461.

Fjeld, or **Field,** fe-ĕld' or fyĕld, a Norwegian word, signifying a "mountain-range."

Fjord, or **Fiord,** fe-ORD' or fyORD, a Danish and Norwegian word, signifying "bay" or "estuary," forming a part of numerous names in the N. of Europe.

Fizesch, a village of Hungary. See FUZES.

Flaach, flåK, a village of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles N.N.E. of Zurich, beautifully situated near the confluence of the Thur with the Rhine. Pop. 1053.

Flack'ville, a post-hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., about 9 miles E. of Ogdensburg. It has 2 churches.

Flaco, the Latin name of FIACCONE.

Fladda, an islet of the Hebrides. See FLODDA.

Fladstrand, Denmark. See FREDERIKSHAVN.

Flag'fork, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ky., 10 miles N.W. of Frankfort.

Flagg, a township of Ogle co., Ill. It contains Flag Station, Flagg Centre, and Rochelle. Pop. 2288.

Flagg Centre, a station in Flagg township, Ogle co., Ill., on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, at the junction of the Rockford Branch Railroad with the main line, 89 miles W. of Chicago. Post-office, Kyte River.

Flag'gon, a small bayou of Rapides parish, La., flows into Catahoula Lake.

Flagg's, a station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 2½ miles S.E. of Martinsburg, W. Va.

Flagg Spring, a post-village of Campbell co., Ky., 8 miles S.E. of Alexandria. It has 2 churches and a seminary, and manufactures of lumber.

Flaggtown, New Jersey. See FRANKFORT.

Flag'ler's, a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, on the railroad between Albia and Knoxville, 5 miles S.E. of Knoxville. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 400.

Flag Pond, a post-office of Unicoi co., Tenn.

Flag Pond, a hamlet of Bosque co., Tex., about 50 miles N.W. of Waco. It has 2 churches.

Flag Spring, a post-hamlet of Walnut township, Gallia co., O., 15 miles S.E. of Portland (or Oak Hill) Station. It has a church, a mineral spring, and beds of iron and coal.

Flag Springs, a post-village of Empire township, Andrew co., Mo., 12 miles N.E. of Savannah. It has 2 churches, a woollen-mill, and a grist-mill.

Flagstad, flåg'ståd, or **Flagstad-öe,** flåg'ståd-ö`ẹh, an islet off the coast of Norway, 7 miles N.E. of Arendal.

Flagstad, one of the Loffoden Islands, Norway, S. of West Vaagen.

Flag'staff, a post-office of Somerset co., Me. Pop. of Flagstaff Plantation, 112. It is traversed by Dead River, and contains Flagstaff Lake.

Flag Station, or **Flagg,** a post-hamlet in Flagg township, Ogle co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 21 miles E. by N. of Dixon. It has a grain-elevator.

Flag Stone, a post-office of Bledsoe co., Tenn.

Flagtown, New Jersey. See FRANKFORT.

Flambeau, flam'bō, a post-office of Chippewa co., Wis., on the Flambeau River.

Flambeau River, Wisconsin, rises in Lincoln co., runs southwestward in Chippewa co., and enters the Chippewa River about 28 miles N. by E. from Chippewa Falls. This river, or the lower part of it, is sometimes called the Manedowish River. Its length is estimated at 150 miles.

Flambeau Station, a post-hamlet of Chippewa co., Wis., on Flambeau River, and on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 35 miles N. of Worcester.

Flam'borough, a village of England, co. of York, East Riding, on the North Sea, 4 miles E.N.E. of Bridlington. It occupies the centre of the promontory of Flamborough Head, which consists of a range of limestone rocks, elevation 450 feet, extending along the shore for several miles, with a light-house 214 feet above the North Sea, in lat. 54° 7′ N., lon. 0° 5″ E. The rock is perforated by caverns, which are the resort of numerous sea-fowl. Pop. of parish, 1374.

Flamborough West. See WEST FLAMBOROUGH.

Flan'agan's Mills, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Va., on Wills River, about 50 miles W. of Richmond. It has a flour-mill.

Flanders, flan'dẹrz (L. *Flan'dria;* Sp. *Flandes,* flån'dĕs; It. *Fiandra,* fe-ån'drå; Fr. *Flandre,* flôNd'r; Ger. *Flandern,* flån'dẹrn; Dutch, *Vlaanderen,* vlån'dẹr-ẹn), a former country or district of Europe, now included in the Netherlands, Belgium, and France. It stretched from the Scheldt, below Fort Lillo, W. along the Hond or West Scheldt, and W.S.W. along the German Ocean, to the entrance of the Straits of Dover, near Gravelines. The name occurs for the first time in the seventh century. The erection of the territory into a county took place in the ninth century, and was made by Philip the Bold, King of France, in favor of his son-in-law, Baldwin of the Iron Arm. It afterwards passed to the united houses of Spain and Austria, and ultimately to the latter, but underwent considerable curtailment by the conquests of the French in the W., when part of it became French Flanders and is now included in the departments of Nord and Ardennes, and the conquests of the Dutch in the N., who succeeded in including the most northerly portion of it in the province of Zealand. The remainder still retains its ancient name, and forms the provinces of East and West Flanders, in Belgium.——Adj. FLEM'ISH; inhab. FLEM'ING. (The French of both is FLAMAND, flå`môNᵍ'.) See EAST FLANDERS and WEST FLANDERS.

Flanders, or **French Flanders** (Fr. *Flandre,* flôNd'r), an old province of France, of which the capital was Lille. It is now in the departments of Nord and Ardennes.

Flan'ders, a post-village in Mount Olive township, Morris co., N.J., on the Central or High Bridge Railroad, in a beautiful valley, 17 miles N.E. of High Bridge, and about 12 miles W.N.W. of Morristown. It has 2 churches, 3 flouring-mills, 3 saw-mills, an academy, and a chalybeate spring. Pop. about 500.

Flanders, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Southampton township, on Peconic Bay, 3 miles S.E. of Riverhead. It has 2 churches. Pop. 160.

Flandreau, flan'drō, a post-village, capital of Moody co., Dakota, on the Big Sioux River, about 110 miles N.N.E. of Yankton. It is 40 miles N. of Sioux Falls. It has 4 churches and a bank.

Flandre Occidentale. See WEST FLANDERS.

Flandre Orientale. See EAST FLANDERS.

Flanigan's, Ontario. See MCGILLIVRAY.

Flan'nen or **Flan'nan Isles** (written also **Fannan**), or the "SEVEN HUNTERS," a group of islets of the Hebrides, Scotland, 20 miles W. of Lewis. They are not inhabited, but feed numerous sheep, and are a great resort of sea-fowl.

Flat, Pike co., O. See CALIFORNIA.

Flat Bay, a hamlet on the French shore, Newfoundland, at the head of St. George's Bay, 8 miles from Sandy Point. Pop. 150.

Flat Bow River. See KOOTENAY RIVER.

Flat Branch, a township of Shelby co., Ill. Pop. 989.

Flat Branch, a post-office of Forsyth co., N.C.

Flat Brook, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., in Canaan township, on the Boston & Albany Railroad, about 14 miles S.W. of Pittsfield, Mass.

Flat'brookville, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., on the Delaware River, 13 miles above the Water Gap. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

Flat'bush, a post-village of Kings co., N.Y., in Flatbush township, 3 or 4 miles S.S.E. of Brooklyn. It contains 5 churches, the Erasmus Hall Academy, an almshouse, a lunatic asylum, and a newspaper office. The township contains also a village named Parkville. Prospect Park of Brooklyn is contiguous to Flatbush. Pop. of the township, 4968.

Flat Creek, Monroe co., Ala., runs southwestward, and enters the Alabama River 4 miles above Claiborne.

Flat Creek, Twiggs co., Ga., flows into the Ocmulgee River.

Flat Creek, in the S.E. part of Virginia, flows through Amelia co. into the Appomattox River.

Flat Creek, a post-office of Winn parish, La.

Flat Creek, a post-office of Barry co., Mo., 16 miles E. of Cassville. Pop. of Flat Creek township, 1571.

Flat Creek, a township of Pettis co., Mo. Pop. 1651.

Flat Creek, a township of Stone co., Mo. Pop. 595.

Flat Creek, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., N.Y., 4 miles S. of Spraker's Station. It has a church, a cheese-factory, and a saw-mill.

Flat Creek, township, Buncombe co., N.C. P. 1168.

Flat Creek, township, Lancaster co., S.C. P. 2088.

Flat Creek, a post-village of Bedford co., Tenn., 7 miles S.E. of Shelbyville. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Flat Fork, a post-office of Roane co., W. Va.

Flat Gap, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Ky., 25 miles S. of Willard. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Flat Gap, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Tenn., 5 miles S.E. of New Market. It has 2 churches.

Flat'head, Sailish, or **Selish** (så'lish) **In'dians,** a tribe dwelling in Idaho, in the vicinity of Clarke's River and the adjacent portion of the Columbia. Their name is derived from a custom, said to have been formerly prevalent among them, of flattening the heads of their children, when very young, by artificial means. This practice still obtains among several other tribes, to whom the name of Flatheads is not usually given. These tribes occupied the territory on both sides of the Columbia River for a considerable distance from its mouth. They are commonly of diminutive stature, and badly made, with wide mouths and thick lips, the nose thick, and the nostrils large. The flattening of the head is accomplished by subjecting the skull of the infant to constant and severe mechanical pressure during the first six or eight months of its life. It does not appear that this operation has any effect in diminishing the capacity of the cranium or the whole volume of brain.

Flat'head Lake, or **Se'lish Lake,** is in Missoula co., Montana. It is about 30 miles long and 12 or 14 miles wide. Gold is found in the vicinity of this lake. The outlet of it is Flathead River, which issues from the southern end, runs southwestward, and enters the Bitter Root or Clarke's River.

Flathead Pass, Montana, is a depression in the Gallatin Range of mountains, and is a great thoroughfare for the Flathead and Bannack Indians. The elevation of this pass above the level of the sea is 6769 feet. It is 15 miles from Union Pass.

Flathead River. See CLARKE'S RIVER.

Flat-Holmes, an islet of England, in the Bristol Channel, co. of Somerset, N. of Steep-Holmes, and 8 miles S.S.E. of Cardiff. It is about 1½ miles in circumference, and has a light-house, in lat. 51° 22′ 35″ N., lon. 3° 7′ 3″ W.

Flat Island, a small island of the Mergui Archipelago, Bay of Bengal.

Flat Island, a small island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, off Point Peter, district of Gaspé.

Flat Islands, two islets off the W. coast of Sumatra, in lat. 2° 20′ N., lon. 96° 3′ E.

Flat Islands, a group of islands on the W. side of Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, 7 miles from Barrow Harbor. Pop. 250.

Flat Islands, a group on the W. side of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 15 miles from Burin. Pop. 306.

Flat'kill Creek, in the N. part of New Jersey, rises in Sussex co., and enters the Delaware on the boundary between that county and Warren.

Flat'lands, a post-township of Kings co., N.Y., about 5 miles S.S.E. of Brooklyn. It is bounded on the E. by Jamaica Bay of the Atlantic Ocean. It has 4 churches, and contains Canarsie Village. Pop. 2654.

Flat Lick, a township of Johnson co., Ill. Pop. 1180.

Flat Lick, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Ky., 8 miles W.N.W. of Pineville. It has a church, 3 stores, and 12 dwellings.

Flat Mountain, Wyoming, is in the S. part of the National Park of the Yellowstone, about a mile S. of Yellowstone Lake. It has an altitude of 9704 feet above the sea-level, and is about 2300 feet higher than the lake. It is composed chiefly of trachyte, and is of volcanic origin.

Flato'nia, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, 37 miles W. of Columbus. It has 2 churches, a private bank, and an academy. Pop. about 800.

Flatow, flå'tov (Pol. *Zlotowo,* zlo-to'vo, or *Czlotowo,* tchlo-to'vo), a town of Germany, in West Prussia, 25 miles by rail N.E. of Schneidemühl. Pop. 3317. It has manufactures of cloth and lace.

Flat Point is the S. extremity of the island of Sumatra, and a headland on the S. coast of Borneo.

Flat Ridge, a post-office of Guernsey co., O.

Flat Ridge, a post-office of Grayson co., Va.

Flat River, Michigan, drains part of Montcalm co., runs southwestward through Ionia co., and enters Grand River at Lowell, in Kent co.

Flat River, North Carolina, rises in Person co., runs in a S.S.E. direction, and enters the Neuse River on the N. border of Wake co.

Flat River, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.C., about 30 miles N.W. of Raleigh. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of tobacco.

Flat River, a township of Person co., N.C. Pop. 958.

Flat River, or **Gascoigne** (gås'koin') **Cove,** a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 30 miles S.E. of Charlottetown. Pop. 250.

Flat Rock, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ala., about 90 miles N.N.E. of Montgomery.

Flat Rock, a hamlet of De Kalb co., Ga., on South River, 7 miles S.W. of Lithonia Station, and 12 miles S.E. of Atlanta. It has a church and a cotton-factory.

Flat Rock, a post-office of Pike co., Ga.

Flat Rock, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ill., on the Paris, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, 22 miles N.N.W. of Vincennes, Ind. It has a church.

Flat Rock, a township of Bartholomew co., Ind., traversed by the railroad between Columbus and Shelbyville. Pop. 1543.

Flat Rock, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Ind., near Flat Rock Creek, on the railroad between Columbus and Shelbyville, 13 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. It has a church.

Flat Rock, a post-office of Neosho co., Kansas, 9 miles N. of Osage Mission.

Flat Rock, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ky.

Flat Rock, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., in Brownstown township, on the Huron River, and on the Chicago & Canada Southern Railroad, 24 miles S.S.W. of Detroit. It has 3 churches, 2 carriage-shops, 2 flour-mills, a graded school, and manufactures of shoes, heading, staves, &c. Pop. about 700.

Flat Rock, a post-village of Henderson co., N.C., about 100 miles W. of Charlotte. It has a church.

Flat Rock, a township of Henry co., O., on the Maumee River. Pop. 1184.

Flat Rock, a post-village of Seneca co., O., in Thompson township, 3 miles S.W. of Bellevue, and about 20 miles E.N.E. of Tiffin. It has 2 churches and a union school.

Flat Rock, a post-township of Kershaw co., S.C., 18 miles N. of Camden. It has 3 churches. Pop. 3755.

Flat Rock, a post-office of Lewis co., Tenn.

Flat Rock, a post-office of Powhatan co., Va.

Flat Rock, a post-office of Mason co., W. Va.

Flat Rock, a hamlet of Newfoundland, on the north shore of Conception Bay, 2 miles from Carbonear. P. 120.

Flat Rock, a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland, on the sea-coast, 12 miles N. of St. John's. Pop. 300.

Flat Rock Creek, Indiana, rises in Henry co., runs southwestward through the cos. of Rush and Shelby, and enters the East Fork of White River at Columbus. It is nearly 100 miles long, and affords abundant water-power.

Flat Shoal, a post-office of Surry co., N.C.

Flat Shoals, a post-hamlet of Meriwether co., Ga., on

Flint River, 21 miles S.W. of Griffin. It has 2 churches, a woollen-factory, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill. The river here affords abundant water-power.

Flattery, Cape. See CAPE FLATTERY.

Flat'tery Cape, a cape of Eastern Australia, in lat. 14° 52′ S., lon. 145° 2′ 21″ E.

Flat Top, a post-office of Mercer co., W. Va.

Flat'wood, a post-office of Phelps co., Mo.

Flatwoods, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Pa., about 10 miles E. of Brownsville. It has a church.

Flat Woods, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Tenn., on Buffalo River, 45 miles S.W. of Columbia. It has a church.

Flat Woods, a post-office of Scott co., Va.

Flat Woods, a post-hamlet of Braxton co., W. Va., 65 miles S. by W. of Clarksburg.

Flatwoods Academy, a post-office of Elbert co., Ga.

Flavacourt, flå'vå'kooʀ', a town of France, in Oise, 3 miles N.W. of Chaumont. Pop. 904.

Flavia Cæsariensis, the ancient name of MERCIA.

Flavias, a supposed ancient name of FAVAIOS.

Flavigny, flå'veen'yee', a town of France, in Côte-d'Or, 27 miles N.W. of Dijon. Pop. 1136.

Flavionaria, the Latin name of AVILES.

Flavium Brigantium, ancient name of BETANZOS.

Flavy-le-Martel, flå'vee'-lẹh-maʀ'têl', a village of France, Aisne, 9 miles S.S.W. of Saint-Quentin. P. 1542.

Flaw'renceville (Oak Grove Post-Office), a village of Prince George's co., Md., 1½ miles from Brick Church Station. It has 3 churches.

Flawyl, flå'ŵeel, a town of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles by rail W. of St. Gall. It has important manufactures of lace and muslin. Pop. 3105.

Flayosc, flī'osk', a village of France, in Var, 4 miles W. of Draguignan. Pop. 1953.

Flea Hill, township, Cumberland co., N.C. Pop. 1899.

Flèche, La, a town of France. See LA FLÈCHE.

Fleckeröe, flĕk'ẹr-ö'ẹh, an island off the S. coast of Norway, 3 miles S. of Christiansand, with a good harbor.

Fleet, a small river of Scotland, issuing from a lake of the same name, and flowing S.S.E. into Wigtown Bay. Fleet is also the name of a small river of England, an affluent of the Trent, co. of Notts; and of ancient *Fleta*, which bounded the Roman city of London on the W. and is now a covered sewer called Fleet-ditch.

Fleet'ville, a post-hamlet of Lackawanna co., Pa., in Benton township, about 15 miles N. of Scranton. It has 2 churches. Pop. 100.

Fleet'wood, a seaport and watering-place of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Wyre, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, 18 miles N.W. of Preston by railway. The town has a church and a hotel, market-house, custom-house, light-house, and docks. Several steamers ply between it and Ireland and Scotland. Pop. 4428.

Fleet'wood, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., in Richmond township, on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of Reading. It has 1 or 2 foundries, a grist-mill, several hotels, and 3 churches.

Flehingen, flå'hing-ẹn, a village of Baden, 5 miles from Bretten. Pop. 1082.

Flekkefiord, or **Flekkefjord,** flĕk'kẹh-fe-oʀd', a town of Norway, 55 miles W. of Christiansand, on an inlet of the North Sea. Pop. 880.

Flem'ing, a county in the N.E. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Licking River, and is drained by Fleming and Fox Creeks. The surface is partly undulating and partly hilly, and extensively covered with forests; the soil is calcareous and fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, pork, and tobacco are the staple products. Limestone underlies a part of this county, which has also a deposit of iron fulgurites. It is intersected by the Maysville & Lexington Railroad. Capital, Flemingsburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,345,280. Pop. in 1870, 13,398, of whom 13,147 were Americans.

Fleming, a station in Tuscaloosa co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 12 miles E. of Tuscaloosa.

Fleming, a post-village of Liberty co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 24 miles S.W. of Savannah. It has a church.

Fleming, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Mich., on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 57 miles W.N.W. of Detroit.

Fleming, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., in Fleming township, 5 miles S. of Auburn. It has 2 churches. The township is bounded on the E. by Owasco Lake, and intersected by the Southern Central Railroad. Pop. of the township, 1262.

Fleming, a post-office of Washington co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 11 miles W.S.W. of Marietta.

Fleming, Centre co., Pa. See UNIONVILLE.

Flem'ingsburg, a post-village, capital of Fleming co., Ky., is on the Covington, Flemingsburg & Pound Gap Railroad, about 20 miles S. of Maysville, 55 miles N.E. of Lexington, and 4 miles S. of Johnson's Station of the Maysville & Lexington Railroad. It contains 7 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a money-order post-office, the Flemingsburg College, and 2 or 3 banks. Pop. 425.

Flem'ingsville, a post-village of Tioga co., N.Y., in Owego township, on the Southern Central Railroad, 4 or 5 miles N. of Owego. It has a church. Pop. 91.

Flem'ington, a post-village of Marion co., Fla., about 16 miles S. of Gainesville.

Flemington, a post-village, capital of Hunterdon co., N.J., in Raritan township, 20 miles direct (28 miles by railroad) N. by W. of Trenton. It is the N. terminus of a railroad which connects it with Lambertville, and the South Branch of the Central Railroad extends from this place 16 miles to Somerville. Flemington contains a court-house, 5 churches, 2 national banks, 2 superior hotels, a pottery, a steam flour-mill, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 1412.

Flemington, a post-village of Columbus co., N.C., on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 35 miles W. of Wilmington. It has 2 churches and a factory for cypress staves. Pop. about 250.

Flemington, a former post-village of Clinton co., Pa., on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, 2 miles W. of Lock Haven, is now the 5th ward of that city. It contains 2 large saw-mills, a flour-mill, a machine-shop, and a church. Flemington Post-Office and Station remain here.

Flemington, a post-village of Taylor co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Grafton. Here is the West Virginia College (Free-Will Baptist).

Flemington Junction, a station near Flemington, N.J., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad where it crosses the South Branch Railroad, 26 miles S.E. of Phillipsburg.

Flem'ingville, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Iowa, 8 miles E. of Centre Point.

Flem'mings, a post-hamlet of Catawba co., N.C., in Mountain Creek township, 12 miles S.W. of Statesville.

Flensburg, flĕns'bŏŏʀɢ (Danish, *Flensborg*, flĕns'boʀɢ; L. *Flenop'olis*), a town of Prussia, in Sleswick, at the W. end of Flensburg-Fiord, an inlet about 20 miles long by from 2 to 10 miles broad, with from 5 to 12 fathoms of water, 20 miles by rail N.N.W. of Sleswick. Lat. 54° 46′ 54″ N.; lon. 9° 26′ 12″ E. It is well built, and has several handsome streets and squares, a high school, a hospital, a penitentiary, and several charitable institutions. The industry of the place comprises sugar-refining, tobacco-spinning, soap-making, iron-founding, brewing, distilling, &c.; and it has several ship-yards. Flensburg is an ancient town, and the most populous in Sleswick. As early as the twelfth century it was a wealthy place. Pop. 26,474.

Flers, flaiʀ, a town of France, in Orne, at a railway junction, 13 miles N.N.E. of Domfront. It has manufactures of linen and cotton goods. Pop. 8571.

Flesh'erton, or **Arteme'sia,** a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, on a branch of the Beaver River, and on the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, 86½ miles N.W. of Toronto. It has several stores, a carding-, a saw-, and a grist-mill. Pop. 350.

Flesselles, flĕs'sĕll', a village of France, in Somme, 7 miles N. of Amiens. Pop. 1661.

Flessingue, the French name of FLUSHING.

Fletch'all, a township of Worth co., Mo. Pop. 582.

Fletch'er, a post-village of Miami co., O., in Brown township, on the railroad between Piqua and Urbana, 7 miles E. of Piqua, and 10 miles S. of Sidney. It has 3 churches. Pop. 306.

Fletcher, a post-township of Franklin co., Vt., 22 miles N.E. of Burlington, is bounded on the S. by the Lamoille River. Pop. 865. Fletcher Station is on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 30 miles E. of Lake Champlain.

Fleurance, fluh'rôɴss', a town of France, in Gers, 15 miles by rail N. of Auch. Pop. 3737.

Fleurbaix, fluʀ'bå', a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 5 miles by rail S.W. of Armentières. Pop. 388.

Fleurier, fluh're-å', a village of Switzerland, canton and 18 miles S.W. of Neufchâtel. Pop. 3051.

Fleurs Castle, floorz kas'sẹl (rhyming with *moorz*), the seat of the Duke of Roxburgh, in Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, on the Tweed, 1 mile above Kelso. It is a superb mansion, built by Vanbrugh in 1718.

Fleurus, fluh'rüce', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, in a wide plain, 7 miles by rail N.E. of Charleroi. Pop.

3600. Sanguinary battles took place in its vicinity in 1622, 1670, 1794, and 1815.

Fleury, fluh`ree′, a village of France, in Aude, 7 miles N.E. of Narbonne. Pop. 1675.

Fleury, a village of France, in Yonne, 6½ miles N.W. of Auxerre. Pop. 1395.

Fleury-sur-Andelle, fluh`ree′-süʀ-ôɴᵒ`dêll′, a village of France, in Eure, 9 miles N.N.W. of Les Andelys.

Fleury-sur-Loire, fluh`ree′-süʀ-lwaʀ, a village of France, on the Loire, 20 miles E.S.E. of Orleans. Pop. 461.

Flevus Lacus, the Latin name of Zuyder Zee.

Flieden, flee′dẹn, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 9 miles S.W. of Fulda, on the Flieden. Pop. 1645.

Flij, a town of Spain. See Flix.

Flims, flims, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 11 miles W. of Chur, 2700 feet above sea-level. P. 749.

Flin′ders, a group of four islands off the N.E. coast of Australia, near Cape Flinders, at the mouth of Bathurst Bay. Lat. 14° 11′ 5″ S.; lon. 144° 12′ 5″ E.

Flinders, a bay of Western Australia, co. of Sussex, between Cape Leeuwin and Cape Beaufort. Lat. 34° 20′ S.

Flinders, a river of Northern Australia, flowing into the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Flin′ders' Land is a name formerly given to the coast of Southern Australia, between lon. 127° and 140° E., discovered by Flinders in 1802.

Flinders' Range, in Southern Australia, is a mountain-system, extending, with its ramifications, N.N.E. from about lat. 32° S., lon. 138° E., through the peninsula surrounded by Lake Torrens. Mount Serle, its chief summit, is in lat. 30° 30′ S., lon. 138° 40′ E.

Flines-lès-Mortagne, fleen-lå-moʀ`tåñ′, a village of France, on the Scheldt, 7 miles S.S.E. of Tournay. Pop. 1872.

Flines-lès-Raches, fleen-lå-råsh, a village of France, in Nord, 3 miles N.E. of Douai. Pop. 4046.

Flings′ville, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Ky., 3 miles from Crittenden Station. It has a church.

Flinn, a township of Lawrence co., Ind. Pop. 967. It contains the village of Leesville.

Flinn's Mill, a post-office of Hale co., Ala.

Flinsberg, flins′bêʀɢ, a village of Prussian Silesia, 40 miles S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Queiss. Pop. 1760. It has mineral springs and baths.

Flint, or **Flint′shire,** a county of Wales, having N. the Irish Sea, E. the Dee, and S. and W. Denbighshire. Area, 264 square miles, it being the least of the Welsh counties. Surface level in the N.; elsewhere, finely diversified, and a mountain-range runs parallel with the Dee throughout the county. Chief rivers, the Dee and Clwyd. The soil is extremely fertile in the plains and vales. Principal agricultural products, wheat and cattle of a small but excellent breed, with cheese and butter. Its lead-mines are now the most extensive in the empire; those of copper are also valuable, and coal, near the Dee, is plentifully obtained for smelting-works and for export. Chief towns, Flint, Mold, St. Asaph, Holywell, Rhuddlan, and Hawarden. The county sends one member to the House of Commons, and one is returned for its boroughs. Pop. 76,312.

Flint, a seaport of Wales, capital of the co. of Flint, on the estuary of the Dee, 12½ miles by rail N.W. of Chester. It is surrounded by ancient intrenchments, has the ruins of a castle of great strength, a county jail and guild hall, considerable exports of coal and lead from the large mines in the vicinity, and imports of timber, &c. Its wharves are approached by vessels of 300 tons at all stages of the tide. Pop. 4269.

Flint, a station in Morgan co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 6 miles S. of Decatur, Ala.

Flint, a township of Pike co., Ill., 24 miles W. of Jacksonville, is bounded E. by the Illinois River. Pop. 403.

Flint, a post-village of Steuben co., Ind., 8 miles W. of Angola, and about 44 miles N. of Fort Wayne. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Flint, a post-office of Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory.

Flint, a post-office or hamlet of Mahaska co., Iowa, about 11 miles N. by W. of Oskaloosa.

Flint, a flourishing city and the capital of Genesee co., Mich., is situated on the Flint River, and on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 34 miles S.S.E. of East Saginaw, 64 miles N.N.W. of Detroit, and 66 miles W. of Port Huron. The Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad connects this place with Port Huron. Flint contains a court-house, a city hall, 8 churches, 2 national banks, a high school, a savings-bank, 9 saw-mills, a paper-mill, 3 breweries, 2 flouring-mills, 3 brick-yards, a stave-factory, manufactures of machinery, sash, doors, blinds, furniture, carriages, &c., and the state institution for the deaf, dumb, and blind, which is a large and ornamental edifice. The high-school building cost $150,000. Five weekly newspapers are published here. Large quantities of lumber are exported from Flint. Pop. 8197.

Flint, a township of Genesee co., Mich., is adjacent to the city of Flint. Pop. 1244.

Flint, Ontario co., New York. See Flint Creek.

Flint, a post-village of Franklin co., O., in Sharon township, on the railroad between Columbus and Galion (at Westerville Station), 11 miles N. of Columbus. It has 2 churches.

Flint Creek, Indiana, a small stream flowing into the Wabash near the N. extremity of Fountain co.

Flint Creek, Iowa, runs S.E. through Des Moines co., and enters the Mississippi 1 mile above Burlington.

Flint Creek, New York, intersects Yates co., runs nearly northward in Ontario co., and enters the Canandaigua Outlet about 4 miles E. of Clifton Springs.

Flint Creek, a post-office of Harrison co., Miss.

Flint Creek, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., in Seneca township, on the Ontario Southern Railroad (at Flint Station), 3 miles N. of Stanley, and about 6 miles W. of Geneva. It has about 20 houses and a manufactory of heading and hubs.

Flint Hill, a post-office of Clay co., Ala., 18 miles S. of Oxford.

Flint Hill, a hamlet of St. Charles co., Mo., about 44 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis.

Flint Hill, a post-office of Medina co., Tex.

Flint Hill, a post-village of Rappahannock co., Va., 13 miles S.S.E. of Front Royal. It has 3 churches.

Flint Island, Meade co., Ky. See Concordia.

Flint′on, a post-village in Addington co., Ontario, on the Scootamatta River, 42 miles N.N.E. from Belleville. Pop. 100.

Flint Ridge, a post-hamlet of Greenwood co., Kansas, 22 miles N.E. of El Dorado.

Flint Ridge, a post-office of Lancaster co., S.C.

Flint River, Alabama, runs southward through Madison co., and enters the Tennessee River about 15 miles S. of Huntsville. It is nearly 75 miles long.

Flint River, Georgia, rises about 10 miles S. of Atlanta, and runs nearly southward to Talbot co., and southeastward to Macon co., which it intersects. It flows southward to Albany, forming the eastern boundary of Sumter and Lee cos., and below Albany it pursues a southwestward course until it unites with the Chattahoochee River at the S.W. extremity of Georgia, to form the Appalachicola. The length of the Flint is estimated at 400 miles. Steamboats can ascend it to Albany, nearly 150 miles.

Flint River, Michigan, is formed by two branches, which rise in Lapeer co. and unite in the same. It runs southwestward to the city of Flint, below which it flows northwestward to the middle of Saginaw co. and unites with the Shiawassee to form the Saginaw River. Its length, including one branch, is about 140 miles.

Flint River, township, Des Moines co., Iowa. P. 1342.

Flint River Factory, a post-office of Upson co., Ga.

Flint Rock, a post-office of Travis co., Tex.

Flintshire, a county of North Wales. See Flint.

Flint's Mills, a post-office of Washington co., O.

Flint Stone, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Alleghany co., Md., 12 miles E.N.E. of Cumberland. It has 3 churches and a steam tannery.

Flint′ville, a post-village of Lincoln co., Tenn., at Cunningham, a station on the Winchester & Alabama Railroad, 11 miles S.E. of Fayetteville. It has 2 churches and a distillery.

Flintville, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Wis., on the Suamico River, 9 miles N.W. of Fort Howard. It has 2 stores. There are several lumber-mills in the vicinity.

Flint′y Branch, a post-office of Mitchell co., N.C.

Flip′pin, a post-village of Monroe co., Ky., about 20 miles S. of Glasgow. It has several churches, 2 stores, &c.

Flip′po's, a post-office of Caroline co., Va.

Flisk, a small river of Ireland, which flows into the Lake of Killarney.

Flitsch, flitch, or **Pless,** plêss, a market-town of the Tyrol, 50 miles by rail N.N.W. of Triest, on the Isonzo. Pop. 1463. Near it is the *Flitscher-Klause* (flitch′ẹr-klŏw′zẹh), a pass cut across the Julian Alps in 1809.

Flix, or **Flij,** fleeʜ, a town of Spain, 40 miles W. of Tarragona, on a peninsula of the Ebro. Pop. 2435. It has manufactures of linens.

Flixecourt, fleex`kooʀ′, a village of France, in Somme, 15 miles N.W. of Amiens. Pop. 1803.

Flobecq, flo`bêk′, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 22 miles N.E. of Tournay. Pop. 5250. It has extensive manufactures of linens.

Flock'ton, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 7 miles E.S.E. of Huddersfield. Pop. 1116.

Flod'da, or **Flad'da,** an islet of the Hebrides, off the N.W. point of Rasay Island.

Flod'den, a hill of England, co. of Northumberland, 8 miles N.N.W. of Wooler. Around its base was fought, September 9, 1513, between the English and Scotch, the battle of Flodden Field, described in the last canto of Scott's "Marmion." A pillar has been erected on the spot to commemorate this action.

Flogny, flon`yee', a village of France, in Yonne, 18 miles N.W. of Auxerre. Pop. 404.

Floh, flō, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, about 25 miles E.N.E. of Fulda, on the Nesselwasser. Pop. 1001.

Flonheim, flon'hīme, a town of Germany, in Hesse, 17 miles by rail S.S.W. of Mentz. Pop. 1721.

Flood, a township of Darlington co., S.C. Pop. 862.

Flood'wood, a post-village of Athens co., O., on the Hocking Valley Railroad, 10 miles N.W. of Athens. Coal is mined here.

Flo'ra, a post-office of Bullock co., Ala.

Flora, a township of Boone co., Ill. Pop. 1273.

Flora, a post-village of Clay co., Ill., in Harter township, on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad where it crosses the Springfield division of that railroad, 95 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo., and 108 miles S.S.E. of Springfield. It has a national bank, a savings-bank, 6 churches, a newspaper office, 2 flouring-mills, 2 chair-factories, &c. Pop. 1339.

Flora, a post-village of Carroll co., Ind., in Monroe township, on the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, 19 miles S.S.W. of Logansport. It has a church, a carriage-shop, and 5 stores. Pop. 300.

Flora, a town of Renville co., Minn. Pop. 437.

Flora, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, 16 miles N. of Berlin. It has a grist- and saw-mill. Pop. 100.

Florac, flo`råk', a town of France, in Lozère, 24 miles S.E. of Mende, on the Tarnon. Pop. 1738.

Flora Dale, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Pa., in Menallen township, about 40 miles S.W. of Harrisburg. It has a Friends' meeting.

Flora Falls, in the township of Stony Point, Rockland co., N.Y., is a beautiful cascade on Flora Creek, which has worn a remarkable chasm in the sandstone at this place.

Flo'ral, a post-office or hamlet of Cowley co., Kansas, about 10 miles N.E. of Winfield.

Flo'raville, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Ill., 11 or 12 miles S.S.W. of Belleville. It has a church.

Flo'raville, a hamlet of Bergen co., N.J., near the Hudson River, and ½ mile E. of Walton Station of the Northern Railroad.

Floravis'ta, a post-office of Taos co., New Mexico.

Flor'ence (It. *Firenze,* fe-rĕn'zå, or *Fiorenza,* fe-o-rĕn'zå; Fr. *Florence,* flo`rôɴss'; Ger. *Florenz,* flo-rĕnts'; anc. *Floren'tia Tusco'rum*), a celebrated city of Tuscany, and the former capital of Italy, at the terminus of railways connecting it with Prato and Pistoja, with Arezzo and Rome, and with Leghorn, Pisa, and Sienna, 143 miles N.W. of Rome, and 50 miles E.N.E. of Leghorn. Lat. (cathedral) 43° 46′ 36″ N.; lon. 11° 15′ 30″ E. It is intersected by the Arno, which divides it into two unequal parts (the larger being on the N. side of the river), and is crossed by bridges, one of which, the Ponte della Santa Trinità, is of marble, is remarkable for its lightness and elegance, and is adorned with statues. On either side of the Arno is a spacious quay, called the Lungo l'Arno, or Lung' Arno ("along the Arno"), a favorite lounge or promenade of the Florentines. The site of the old walls has been converted into spacious streets and promenades, and the town has pushed out far beyond its old limits, but the old town gates remain. The older streets are generally narrow, but are clean and well paved with flagstones. The private dwellings are mostly handsome, and the palaces, of which there are a great many, are noble and impressive structures. Many of these are magnificently fitted up, and contain extensive libraries and valuable collections of paintings, one of the choicest in Italy being in the Pitti Palace, formerly the residence of Luca Pitti, the formidable opponent of the Medici family. The city contains numerous piazzas or squares, the most important of which, and the centre of public life, is the Piazza della Signoria, adorned with a marble fountain and a bronze statue of Cosmo I., by John of Bologna. Several of the other squares are of considerable size.

The most remarkable building in Florence, and perhaps the most remarkable of the kind in Europe, is the Duomo, or cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore, situated in a spacious square, nearly in the centre of the city. It is a stupendous edifice, with a dome, the largest in the world, and said to have excited the admiration and emulation of Michael Angelo. Opposite the gates of the cathedral is the small octagonal church of St. John (San Giovanni), now used as a general baptistery for the city, and the three bronze gates of which are celebrated as the most beautiful castings extant. None of the other churches, the number of which is said to be 170, exhibit any remarkable architectural excellence, though in many instances their internal decorations are imposing. The two market-places, the Mercato Vecchio and the Mercato Nuovo, are deserving of notice: the gallery (loggia) of the latter was built by Cosmo I., from designs by Tasso. These markets are amply supplied with merchandise and provisions of all sorts, and with a profusion of the most gorgeous flowers. Immediately behind and extending S.W. from the Palazzo Pitti are the Boboli gardens, about 1¼ miles in circumference. Magnificent laurels, cypresses, yuccas, &c., form their chief natural attractions; their artificial ornaments consist of terraces, statues, and vases. The proudest boast of Florence, however, is its grand gallery. It occupies the upper story of a fine building, called the Uffizi, erected by command of Cosmo I., after a design by Vasari. In this gallery are contained specimens of painting and statuary by the greatest masters.

The Laurentian Library, a long and lofty gallery, with beautiful windows of stained glass, contains upwards of 130,000 volumes and 9000 ancient MSS., equalled in importance by no collection, except the Vatican. The Magliabecchian Library is the great repository of printed books. The library called the Biblioteca Marucelliana comprises a large and excellent collection. The Biblioteca Riccardiana is a fourth public library, founded in the end of the sixteenth century by Riccardo Romolo Riccardi, and has been purchased by the government. The private libraries are numerous and extensive. The national library has 280,000 volumes and 14,000 MSS. The charitable institutions of this superb city of palaces are many and important; some of them are of very ancient date; one, called the Buonuomini (good men) di San Martino, has been in existence for 400 years. It consists of a society of gentlemen, who collect and distribute alms among the poor who are ashamed to beg. Another, which has existed for 500 years, called the Misericordia, is diffused over Tuscany. Schools and other literary and educational establishments are also numerous.

The manufactures of Florence have greatly fallen off, but still silk-worms are reared to a considerable extent, and woollens, silk, straw hats, porcelain, mosaics, and pietra dura are manufactured, as also numerous objects in the fine arts; but the chief dependence of the city is on the visits and temporary residence of foreigners. The character of the climate, which is in general fine, though somewhat foggy in autumn, the cheapness and abundance of provisions, and the beauty of the city itself, as well as that of its delightful vicinity, studded with villas, country-houses, and gardens, render Florence one of the most desirable places of residence in Italy. It is an archbishop's see.

Florence holds a conspicuous place in the history of modern Italy. It owes its origin to a colony of Roman soldiers sent thither by Octavianus after the victory of Perugia, to whom he allotted part of the territory of the colony of Fiesole, established about 40 years before by Sylla. Christianity was established here in the third century, and early in the fourth a bishop of Florence attended a council at Rome. In the beginning of the twelfth century the city had risen into importance through the industry of its inhabitants, who had now commercial establishments in the Levant, France, and other parts of Europe, and had become money-changers, money-lenders, jewellers, and goldsmiths. Towards the end of the fourteenth century the wealthy family of the Albizzi became chief rulers in Florence. These again were overthrown in 1434 by Cosmo de' Medici, a popular citizen and princely merchant, who assumed the first place in the state. On the fall of the republic, in the sixteenth century, a member of a lateral branch of the Medici, the line of Cosmo having become extinct, was made Duke of Florence by Charles V. The Medici continued to rule till the year 1737, when, becoming extinct, they were succeeded by Francis of Lorraine, afterwards Emperor of Germany. Florence was the capital of Tuscany until 1859, and the capital of Italy from 1860 to 1871. Pop. 167,093.——Adj. and inhab. FLORENTINE, flor'ẹn-tīne (It. FIORENTINO, fe-o-rĕn-tee'no).

Florence, a fertile and well-cultivated province of Italy, in Tuscany, traversed by the Apennines and the Arno. Area, 2263 square miles. Capital, Florence. Pop. 766,824.

Flor'ence, a post-village, capital of Lauderdale co., Ala., on the north bank of the Tennessee River (here crossed by a bridge), at the head of steamboat navigation, and at the lower end of the Muscle Shoals, about 70 miles W. of Huntsville. A branch railroad nearly 5 miles long connects Florence with Tuscumbia, a station on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. It has a normal college, 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and a seminary for girls, called Florence Synodical College. Pop. 2003. There are 3 cotton-factories in the vicinity.

Florence, a post-village, capital of Pinal co., Arizona, on the Gila River, 235 miles from its mouth, and 75 miles N.N.W. of Tucson. It has a United States land-office, a money-order post-office, 2 churches, a smelting-furnace for silver, and a newspaper office. Here is an ancient ruin called Casa Grande. Pop. 218.

Florence, a post-office of Drew co., Ark.

Florence, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 6 miles S. of the city of Los Angeles, and at the junction of the Wilmington and San Diego divisions of that road. It has a church.

Florence, a post-hamlet of Fremont co., Col., on the Arkansas River, and on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad (at Labran Station), 8 or 9 miles E. of Cañon City. It has 2 churches. It is surrounded by large beds of coal.

Florence, a post-village of Stewart co., Ga., on the Chattahoochee River, about 32 miles S. of Columbus. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 100.

Florence, a post-office and mining-camp of Idaho co., Idaho, is about 160 miles N. of Boisé City, near the Salmon River Mountains, at an elevation of 11,100 feet. Gold is found here.

Florence, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ill., on the Illinois River, about 24 miles W.S.W. of Jacksonville.

Florence, a township of Stephenson co., Ill. Pop. 1185. It contains Florence Station.

Florence, a township of Will co., Ill. Pop. 875.

Florence, a post-village of Switzerland co., Ind., in York township, on the Ohio River, 60 miles below Cincinnati, and about 28 miles above Madison. It has a church, a flouring-mill, and a barrel-factory.

Florence, a post-village of Benton co., Iowa, in Florence township, near Prairie Creek, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 15 miles W.S.W. of Cedar Rapids. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a grist-mill. Large quantities of grain and stock are shipped here. The name of its station is Norway. Pop. 313; of the township, 1161.

Florence, a post-village of Marion co., Kansas, in Doyle township, on Cottonwood Creek, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, at the junction of a railroad extending to El Dorado, 45 miles W.S.W. of Emporia, and 29 miles E.N.E. of Newton. It has a bank, a church, and a flour-mill.

Florence, a post-village of Boone co., Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Cincinnati. It has 5 churches, and manufactures of carriages, ploughs, cigars, &c. Pop. 374.

Florence, a post-office of Howard co., Md.

Florence, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., on Mill River, and on the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, 3 miles N.W. of Northampton, with which it is connected by street-railway, and about 20 miles N. by W. from Springfield. It has 3 churches, a savings-bank, and manufactures of sewing-machines, sewing-silk, tacks, and a great variety of other goods.

Florence, a post-township of St. Joseph co., Mich., about 30 miles S. of Kalamazoo, is drained by the St. Joseph River. It has 2 churches. Pop. 915. Florence Station is on the Kalamazoo division of the Michigan Southern Railroad, 29 miles S. of Kalamazoo.

Florence, a township of Goodhue co., Minn., bounded N.E. by Lake Pepin. Pop. 951.

Florence, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Mo., about 15 miles S.E. of Sedalia. It has 2 churches and a pottery.

Florence, a post-village of Douglas co., Neb., on the Missouri River, and on the Omaha & Northwestern Railroad, 6 miles by rail N. of Omaha. It has a church.

Florence, a post-village in Florence township, Burlington co., N.J., on the Delaware River, and on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Bordentown, and 24 miles E.N.E. of Philadelphia. It has 3 churches, an iron-foundry, and pipe-works.

Florence, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., in Florence township, 8 miles N. of Camden, and about 36 miles N.N.E. of Syracuse. It contains 3 churches, 3 saw-mills, and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 2192.

Florence, a post-village of Erie co., O., in Florence township, about 20 miles S.E. of Sandusky City, and 6 miles from Lake Erie. It has a high school, a cheese-factory, and several churches. The township contains a village named Birmingham, has 4 churches, and a pop. of 1341.

Florence, a station in Madison co., O., on the Little Miami Railroad, 16 miles W.S.W. of Columbus.

Florence, or **West Florence,** a post-hamlet of Preble co., O., on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago Railroad, 10 miles E.S.E. of Richmond, Ind. The name of its post-office is West Florence.

Florence, a township of Williams co., O., on the Indiana line. Pop. 1678.

Florence, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., in Hanover township, 24 miles W. by S. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches.

Florence, a post-village of Darlington co., S.C., on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, at the N. terminus of the Northeastern Railroad, which connects here with the Cheraw & Darlington Railroad, 102 miles N. of Charleston, and 81 miles E.N.E. of Columbia. It has 7 churches, a hotel, a machine-shop, and a newspaper office.

Florence, a post-village of Williamson co., Tex., about 44 miles N. of Austin. It has 3 churches, an academy, and a flour-mill.

Florence, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., W. Va., 65 miles S. of Clarksburg.

Flor'ence, or **Victo'ria** (also called **Zone Mills**), a post-village in Lambton co., Ontario, on the East Branch of Sydenham River, 16 miles W. of Newbury. It has several stores, grist-, shingle-, and carding-mills, and potash-, soap-, and other factories. Pop. 350.

Florence Station, a post-hamlet of Stephenson co., Ill., in Florence township, on the Western Union Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Freeport.

Florence Station, a post-office of McCracken co., Ky., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 9 miles S. of Paducah.

Florence Station, a post-hamlet of Rutherford co., Tenn., on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, 26 miles S.E. of Nashville. Cotton and grain are shipped here. The battle of Stone's River was fought nearly 2 miles from this station, December 31, 1862–January 2, 1863.

Flor'enceville, a post-office of Upson co., Ga.

Florenceville, a post-office of Howard co., Iowa.

Flor'enceville, a post-village in Carleton co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 20 miles N. of Woodstock. Pop. 350.

Florenceville East, a post-village in Carleton co., New Brunswick, on the New Brunswick Railway, and on the river St. John, opposite Florenceville. Pop. 180.

Florensac, flo`rôNᵍ`sâk', a town of France, in Hérault, 26 miles S.W. of Montpellier. Pop. 3833.

Florentia, or **Florentia Tuscorum.** See FLORENCE.

Florentia, the ancient name of FIORENZUOLO.

Florenz, the German name of FLORENCE.

Flores, flo'rês, **Floris,** flo'rĭs, **Ende,** ĕn'dâ, **Mandfirei,** mând-fee'rĭ, or **Mangarai,** an island of the Malay Archipelago, and the largest of the chain that extends from Java to Timor, mostly between lat. 8° and 9° S. and lon. 120° and 123° E. Length, from W. to E., about 200 miles; average breadth, 35 miles. Surface hilly, and on its S. side are several lofty volcanic peaks. Cotton of good staple is raised, but the chief exports are sandal-wood, bees-wax, horses, and dyewoods. The native inhabitants are a dark curly-haired race, who occupy all the islands hence E. to Timor Laut, in lon. 131° E.; on the coast are several colonies of Malays and Boogis, which latter possess the valuable port of Endé, on the S. coast. At its E. extremity is Larantuca, a Portuguese station. The Strait of Flores, on the E., separates this island from Solor and Adenara.

Flores, flo'rês, the most W. of the Azores. Lat. 39° 25' N.; lon. 31° 12' W. Surface mountainous, but fertile; shores steep. The products comprise wheat, rye, yams, fruits, cedar-wood, archil, and manufactured woollen stuffs. Principal towns, Santa Cruz and Lagens. Pop. 10,508.

Flores, Argentine Republic. See CARMEN DE LAS FLORES.

Flores, flo'rês, an island of the Plata estuary, 22 miles E. of Montevideo. Lat. 34° 56' S.; lon. 55° 55' W.

Flores, flo'rês, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, off the W. coast of Vancouver Island. Lat. 49° 20' N.; lon. 126° 10' W. It is 15 miles long.

Flores, flo'rês, a town of Brazil, province and 280 miles N.E. of Goyaz, near the Paraná. Pop. 2400.

Flores Head, or **Iron Cape,** the most N.E. point of Flores Island. Lat. 8° 1' S.; lon. 122° 50' E.

Flores Sea, that part of the South Pacific Ocean lying N. of the island of Flores, and S. of the island of Celebes, extending from N. to S. upwards of three degrees of latitude. It is interspersed with numerous islets and coral reefs.

Flo′resville, a post-village, capital of Wilson co., Tex., on or near the San Antonio River, 30 miles S.E. of San Antonio, and about 95 miles S. by W. of Austin. It has a church and several stores. Pop. about 1200.

Flo′reyville, a post-hamlet of Rooks co., Kansas, 30 miles N. of Hays City. It has a church.

Floreyville, or **Rosedale,** a post-village, capital of Bolivar co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 2 miles from Riverton Station. It has a printing-office and 2 churches. Rosedale is the post-office name.

Florian, flo're-ân′, or **Floriana,** flo-re-â′nå, a suburb of La Valetta, in Malta. Here are the residences of many English families, with Protestant burial-grounds, barracks, a botanic garden, and a house of industry for female children.

Flor′id, a post-village of Putnam co., Ill., in Hennepin township, 7 miles S.E. of Bureau Junction. It has 2 churches and a nursery.

Florida, flor′ẹ-dạ (Sp. pron. flo-ree′ᴅå), the southeasternmost state of the American Union, consisting mainly of a peninsula, which, with the opposite peninsula of Yucatan and the intervening W. portion of the island of Cuba, forms the eastern barrier of the Gulf of Mexico, converting that body of water into the Mediterranean of the New World. The state is bounded N. by Alabama and Georgia, E. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. by the Straits of Bimini and the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by the Gulf of Mexico and Alabama. Area, 59,268 square miles. Its extreme limits are in lat. 24° 30′ and 31° N. and 79° 48′ and 87° 38′ W. (Greenwich). Its southern keys or islets are the southernmost points within the limits of the United States.

Face of the Country.—The whole peninsula (275 miles long and 90 miles in average breadth) is low, having few hills which attain the height of 200 feet above sea-level. The surface is considerably diversified by low elevations, and everywhere forest trees abound, except in portions of the Everglades and upon the sandy keys off the coast. There are innumerable lakes, of which the largest is the shallow Okeechobee in the S. Swamps and marshes are numerous. Of these we may notice the Everglades in the S., covering more than two million acres, the Kissimee and Cypress swamps, N. of Lake Okeechobee, and the Okefinokee swamp, which is mostly in the state of Georgia, but extends southward into this state for a considerable distance. Springs are abundant, and often discharge copious supplies of water, and in many cases the waters have saline and other mineral constituents which impart valuable sanative qualities. It is believed that the fables once current in Spanish and Indian legends regarding the Fountain of Youth had reference to some one or more of these medicinal springs. There are numerous rivers, several of which (the St. John's, the Ocklawaha, the Appalachicola, the St. Mary's, &c.) are navigated by steamers. The scenery on the St. John's is remarkably beautiful. The coast-line extends nearly 1200 miles. There are numerous bays, sounds, and lagoons, particularly along the Gulf coast; and they are generally shut in from the sea by keys and low spits composed of sand, broken coral, and shells. A few of the southern keys are covered with hard, rocky knolls. Many are grassy or clothed with a jungle of shrubs and trees which are West Indian rather than continental in character; and some of the keys have a good soil. The principal harbors and ports are Fernandina, Jacksonville on the St. John's, and St. Augustine, on the E. coast; Key West, in the S.; Charlotte Harbor, Tampa Bay, Cedar Keys, St. Mark's, Punta Rassa, Appalachicola, and Pensacola, on the Gulf side.

Geology and Minerals.—Except a long narrow strip of the tertiary extending along the northern boundary, Florida is entirely of post-tertiary origin, and is mainly based upon coral-beds, which, according to Agassiz, have gradually extended southward, during a period of not less than 50,000 years, and have not yet finished their growth, the southern keys enclosing a shallow sound which seems destined to be changed to a marshy everglade and ultimately to become dry land. The principal mineral products of the state are shell and coral limestone; *coquina*, a useful shell-conglomerate employed as a building-material; clay suitable for making pottery and bricks; and a peaty material which is abundant in the swamps and low hammocks, but is not utilized for any industrial purpose. Bog-iron ore is reported to exist in the interior.

Animal Life.—Florida is a great resort for the hunter and fisherman. Among the game animals are deer, a small variety of the black bear, the raccoon, and the opossum. Alligators abound in lakes and streams, and a true crocodile is said to exist in the south. The manatee, or sea-cow, a large Sirenian, which formerly browsed in great numbers along the shores, is now not common. Wild turkeys are abundant, and waterfowl and other game birds are extremely plentiful in the more remote sections of the state. Many birds seldom seen elsewhere in the United States make this state their resort. Among the valuable food fishes are shad, black and other bass, sheepshead, mullet, grouper, &c. The green turtle is often taken among the keys. Sharks of large size haunt the shores. Rattlesnakes and other dangerous serpents are common, and in the marshy region the insect tribes are at certain seasons very annoying. In the southern sounds the taking of sponges is an important industry. Much of the wild land is well adapted to pasturage.

Soil, Vegetation, Agriculture.—All qualities of soil are found, from the pine barrens, which produce little besides lumber and forest products, to the fertile hammock lands, some of which are as productive as any soil in the world. When ditched and drained, the swamp lands are often very valuable. Next in value are the "low hammock" lands, which are highly prized and very prolific. The great "Gulf hammock" is a large tract in the W., especially adapted to the growth of sugar-cane. "High hammock" lands are less durable and require more fertilizing than the lower lands, but are perhaps better adapted to general culture, and are more healthful; and even the light sandy pine, hickory, and oak lands, properly treated with manures and judiciously managed, will in many parts of the state yield profitable crops. The natural vegetation of Florida is very rich, and the state is capable of affording abundant supplies of timber and forest products. The long-leaved pine, the excellent (evergreen) live-oak, juniper or red cedar, hickory, and other timbers are extensively sawn and exported. Among the rare trees is the Torreya, or stinking yew; and in the extreme S. grow the mahogany, the deadly manchineel, Jamaica kino, the cachibou gum-tree, the satin-wood, the lignum-vitæ, the Indian almond tree, the cocoanut, the canella, and other trees which are seen nowhere else in the United States. Several species of palmetto are found in Florida. The *Zamia integrifolia*, a curious cycad, grows in the S.E. abundantly, and from its root a starch called Florida arrowroot has been produced. Of cotton, both the long and the short staple kinds are grown. Sugar-cane is chiefly raised along the Gulf coast. Indian corn and rice are the principal cereals, and the latter grain is well adapted to the climate and soils of Florida. An important and lucrative industry of late is the cultivation of early garden vegetables for the Northern markets. The vine grows here to perfection, and some attention has been given to the manufacture of wine. A great deal of capital has been profitably invested in the planting of orange-groves. The orange grows wild here, and in the central and southern parts of the state there is no fear of killing frosts. The oranges of Florida are of excellent quality. Figs, limes, lemons, guavas, pomegranates, olives, and other subtropical fruits do finely in the larger portion of the state. In the S. are grown pineapples, bananas, &c. Tobacco is largely grown. The rearing of neat cattle is a very important occupation in the S. and W. The cattle are small, and are mostly shipped alive to Havana. The pasture-grasses are inexhaustibly abundant.

The climate is singularly equable; for the state lies too far S. to experience severe cold at any time, and its summer heat is tempered and qualified by the seas on either hand. Notwithstanding the copious rainfall, there are occasional severe droughts. Many thousands yearly make Florida a winter resort; and large numbers of consumptives and other invalids have found the climate of the dry pine regions very beneficial. Malarial and remittent fevers prevail in some sections; and yellow fever is an occasional visitant of the seaports.

Manufactures, &c.—The manufacture of pine lumber, spars, live-oak ship-timber, and naval stores (rosin, tar, oil of turpentine, &c.), the taking and preparation of sponges for market, and the cigar-manufacture (of which Key West is the seat), are all industries of importance. Pensacola is now the principal seat of the lumber-trade. Juniper (red cedar) window-sash is manufactured to some extent for the general market at several points. The fisheries employ some capital, chiefly in the south. Salt is made by solar evaporation, and cotton-seed oil and oil-cake are made and exported. Alligator skins are prepared for the manufacture of boots and shoes quite largely. Palmetto hats and braids are important articles of domestic manufacture.

Public Lands.—There are large areas of public lands in the state. The United States lands are chiefly open to settlement under the homestead and pre-emption laws, at nominal rates. Swamp-lands, owned by the state, are sold at 70 cents per acre. Several counties, even in the northern portion of the state, were very sparsely settled in 1870. In some cases there were disputed claims, some of them dating back to the Spanish occupation, which obstructed the giving of a clear title to lands; but these claims in no case exist except in some of the long-settled sections of the state. The Everglades in some places approach very near the sea, and their outlets have considerable fall: hence it is believed that much of this great area might easily be drained and rendered habitable and fertile land.

Railroads.—These are (1) the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, from Jacksonville to Chattahoochee, with branches to Monticello and St. Marks, 234 miles in all; (2) the Florida Railroad, from Fernandina to Cedar Keys, 155 miles; (3) a branch of the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, from Lawton, Ga., to Live Oak, Fla., 16 miles in this state; (4) the St. John's Railroad, from St. Augustine to Tocoi, 12 miles; (5) the Pensacola Railroad, from Pensacola to Whiting, Ala., 41 miles in this state. Short lines of railroad extend from Ellaville, Pensacola, &c., into the forests, supplying timber for mills, &c. The total length of railways is about 500 miles.

Education.—The public schools are supported by taxation, by the avails of a large fund, by the Peabody fund, by various contributions, and by the sale of school lands given by the United States government for the support of public schools and seminaries. There is also a seminary fund, for the maintenance of two seminaries. A state agricultural college has been established at Eau Gallie. An institution called Brown's University, near Live Oak, has been reported, and another, called St. John's College, at Key West. There are private and parochial schools and academies in the large towns. There is a state board of education, with state and county superintendents.

Counties and Towns.—There are 39 counties, namely, Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Brevard, Calhoun, Clay, Columbia, Dade, Duval, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Hamilton, Hernando, Hillsborough, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Leon, Levy, Liberty, Madison, Manatee, Marion, Monroe, Nassau, Orange, Polk, Putnam, Saint John's, Santa Rosa, Sumter, Suwanee, Taylor, Volusia, Wakulla, Walton, Washington. The principal towns are Jacksonville, on the St. John's (pop. in 1870, 6912); Key West, a seaport on Bone Key, or Thompson's Island (5016); Pensacola, the seat of a United States navy-yard (at Warrington) and of a large lumber-trade (3347); Tallahassee, the capital (2023); Fernandina, a seaport on Amelia Island (pop. 1722), and St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States (pop. 1717); Lake Butler in 1870 had 1073 inhabitants; Monticello, 1052; Cedar Keys, on the W. coast, 440; Palatka, on the St. John's, 720; Euchee Anna, 922; Appalachicola, a gulf port, 1129; Milton, 1014; Tampa, 714, &c.

Constitution, &c.—The first constitution of the state was adopted in 1845; another in 1865; that now in force, in 1868. It asserts in the strongest terms the principles which controlled the "reconstruction policy" of the United States government from 1865 to 1870, and in equally strong language repudiates the principles of the old state-rights party. The governor is chosen for a term of four years, as are the state senators, 24 in number; while the 53 members of the assembly (the lower house) are elected for two years. Voters must have resided in the state one year, and in the county six months. Judges are appointed for life by the governor, and are removable for misconduct. Florida sends two members to the United States house of representatives.

History.—Discovered in 1512 by Juan Ponce de Leon, it was named Florida either on account of the profusion of wild flowers he found upon its savannahs, or because he landed upon the *pascua florida*, or "flowery Easter," of that year. The name was by the Spanish writers of that day given to a great territory lying to the N. and W. also. Here Ponce made a tedious and bootless quest in search of the Fountain of Youth, which should renew his strength and beauty. Later expeditions were made by the same explorer in 1516, by Vasquez in 1520, by Verazzani in 1523, by De Garay in 1524, and by the unfortunate De Narvaez in 1528. Fernando de Soto marched, 1539–42, through Florida to the Mississippi, and there died.

In 1565, Menendez hanged, as heretics, the members of a French Huguenot colony planted in 1564 where St. Augustine stands; and in a short time a French officer avenged their murder by hanging their Spanish successors to the same trees. The permanent settlement (Spanish) of St. Augustine dates from 1565. In 1696 the French founded Pensacola. St. Augustine was often attacked and once (1586) captured by English forces. From 1763 to 1783, Great Britain possessed the country, when by treaty it passed again into Spanish occupation. In 1812 and 1818, Jackson occupied Pensacola; and in 1819 the United States acquired the whole region by treaty, including also the Spanish colony of West Florida, which extended from the river Perdido westward to the Mississippi,—the present state of Florida being the "East Florida" of the Spaniards. In 1822 the territorial government was organized. In 1835 began the terrible and costly war with the Seminole Indians, whose remnants in 1846 were for the most part induced to remove to the Indian Territory. The state was admitted to the Union in 1845, and passed an ordinance of secession in 1861. In 1864 the national troops were badly defeated at Olustee. In 1865 a new constitution was formed, but the state was not re-admitted to representation in Congress until 1868. Since 1865 there has been a large immigration from the North, and for more than half the year a great number of invalids and others make Florida their temporary abode, on account of its agreeable and healthful winter climate.

Population, in 1830, 34,730; in 1840, 54,477; in 1850, 87,445; in 1860, 140,424; in 1870, 188,248, including 91,689 colored people and 502 Indians. The latter live principally in the morasses of the far south, and are entitled to representation in the legislature.

Florida, a post-office of La Plata co., Col.

Florida, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 4 miles N. of Anderson.

Florida, a township of Parke co., Ind., bounded W. by the river Wabash. Pop. 2110.

Florida, a post-township of Berkshire co., Mass., is bounded on the E. by the Deerfield River, and traversed by the Hoosac Tunnel. It contains a village named Hoosac Tunnel, on the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad, 7 miles E. of North Adams. It has a church. Pop. 572.

Florida, a post-village of Monroe co., Mo., is at the confluence of the Middle and North Forks of Salt River, about 24 miles N. of Mexico. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 120.

Florida, a township of Montgomery co., N.Y., lying on the Erie Canal, S. of the Mohawk. It contains Fort Hunter, Minaville, Fort Jackson, and Scotch Bush. Pop. 3065.

Florida, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., in Warwick township, on a branch of the Erie Railroad, 6 miles S.S.W. of Goshen, and about 60 miles N.W. of New York. It contains 3 churches and the S. S. Seward Seminary. This was the native place of the statesman William H. Seward, whose father, Judge S. S. Seward, here founded a seminary and endowed it with $20,000. Pop. 459.

Florida, a post-village of Henry co., O., in Flat Rock township, on the Maumee River, and on the Wabash & Erie Canal, 9 miles below Defiance, and 2¼ miles from Okolona Station. It has 3 churches and a graded school.

Florida Bay, a body of water at the S. end of Florida, between Florida Reefs and the mainland.

Florida, Gulf of. See Bahama Channel, and Gulf Stream.

Florida Reefs (or **Keys**), an almost continuous chain of small islands and sand-banks, reefs, or keys, extending from Cape Florida in a S.W. direction for a distance of 220 miles, the whole lying in a bow or curve. They are very numerous. Among the principal may be mentioned Key or Cayo Largo and Cayo Hueso (Bone Key, Thompson's Island, or Key West), on which the city of Key West is built.

Floridia, flo-ree'de-å, a town of Sicily, province and 7 miles W. of Syracuse. Pop. 8492.

Floridsdorf, flo'rits-doʀf, called also **Florisdorf,** flo'ris-doʀf, a village of Lower Austria, 4 miles by rail N. of Vienna. Pop. 2873.

Flor'in, a post-hamlet of Sacramento co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 10 miles S. of Sacramento.

Florinas, a village of Sardinia. See Fiulinas.

Flo'ris, a post-village of Davis co., Iowa, in Lick Creek township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Eldon, and about 14 miles S. of Ottumwa. It has 3 churches, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill. Coal is found here.

Flor'isant, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., near the Missouri River, 3 miles from Ferguson Railroad Station, and about 16 miles N.N.W. of St. Louis. It has a church and 2 or 3 schools; also an establishment of the Jesuits, and a community of nuns of Loreto.

Floris Island, Malay Archipelago. See Flores.

Flor'issant, a post-office of El Paso co., Col., 30 miles W. of Colorado Springs. Here, in a mountain-valley, are petrified stumps of trees 20 feet in diameter.

Flörsheim, flörs'hīme, a village of Prussia, 35 miles S.E. of Nassau, on the Main. Pop. 2223.

Flörsheim, or **Ober Flörsheim,** o'bẹr flörs'hīme, a town of Hesse, 24 miles S.W. of Darmstadt. It is an ancient commandery of the Teutonic order. Pop. 1049.

Flo'ta, or **Flo'tay,** one of the Orkney Islands, adjacent to Faray, 3 miles in length.

Flours'ville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Tenn., 8 miles from Jonesborough. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Flour'town, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Springfield township, on the Plymouth Railroad, 10 miles by rail N. of Philadelphia. It has a church. Iron ore is mined here.

Flow'er Cove, a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland, on the S.W. coast, 40 miles from Cape Norman. It has a fine harbor. Pop. 127.

Flower Creek, a post-hamlet of Oceana co., Mich., 22 miles S.W. of Hart. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Flower Dale, a post-office of Richardson co., Neb.

Flow'erfield, a post-village in Flowerfield township, St. Joseph co., Mich., is on Stony Creek, 1 mile from the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, and 17 miles S. by W. of Kalamazoo. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of flour, vinegar, &c. Pop. 210; of the township, 1419.

Flower Hill, a post-office of Randolph co., N.C.

Flower's Island is on the N. side of Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, 9 miles from Green's Pond. Pop. 82.

Flowers Place, a post-office of Smith co., Miss.

Flow'erton, a station in Sussex co., Del., on the Dorchester & Delaware Railroad, 2 miles W. of Seaford.

Flow'erville, a post-office of White co., Ind.

Flow'ery Branch, a post-village of Hall co., Ga., on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, 44 miles N.E. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches.

Flow'ery Mound, a post-office of Concordia parish, La.

Flowing (flō'ing) **Spring,** a station in Blair co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad (Hollidaysburg & Williamsburg Branch), 9 miles E. of Hollidaysburg.

Floy, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ala.

Floyd, a northwestern county of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is drained by the Coosa River and its branches, the Etowah and Oostenaula Rivers, which unite at Rome to form the Coosa. The surface is diversified by beautiful mountain-scenery, and mostly covered with forests. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Among the minerals of this county are iron, slate, and plumbago. It is intersected by the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, which connects with the Rome Railroad at Rome, the capital. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,945,246. Pop. in 1870, 17,230, of whom 17,070 were Americans.

Floyd, a county in the S. part of Indiana, has an area of about 150 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Ohio River, and is partly drained by Indian Creek. The surface is hilly. Among its prominent features are steep hills called the Knobs, which are about 500 feet high. The soil produces Indian corn, wheat, and oats. Limestone and slate are abundant in this county, which also has plenty of good timber. It is intersected by the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad. Capital, New Albany. Valuation of real and personal estate, $14,755,458. Pop. in 1870, 23,300, of whom 19,605 were Americans.

Floyd, a county in the N.N.E. part of Iowa, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by Cedar and Shell Rock Rivers, which run southeastward and are nearly parallel. The surface is diversified with prairies and tracts of timber; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. This county is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, and the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Branch of the Illinois Central. Capital, Charles City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,565,548. Pop. in 1870, 10,768, of whom 8965 were Americans; in 1875, 13,100.

Floyd, a county in the E. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 520 square miles. It is traversed by the West Fork of Big Sandy River, and also drained by Caney Creek. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests; the soil is adapted to pasturage. Indian corn and pork are among the staple products. This county has valuable beds of coal. Capital, Prestonburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $685,255. Pop. in 1870, 7877, of whom 7871 were Americans.

Floyd, a county in the Panhandle of Texas, a part of the Staked Plain. Area, 900 square miles.

Floyd, a county in the S.W. part of Virginia, has an area of about 270 square miles. It is drained by a small affluent of New or Kanawha River, and is bounded on the S.E. by the Blue Ridge. The surface is partly mountainous, and mostly covered with forests; the soil is adapted to pasturage. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. Copper is said to be found here. Capital, Floyd Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,755,320. Pop. in 1870, 9824, of whom 9815 were Americans.

Floyd, a township of Warren co., Ill. Pop. 1146.

Floyd, a township of Putnam co., Ind. Pop. 1269.

Floyd, a post-village of Floyd co., Iowa, in a township of the same name, on the Red Cedar River, and on the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, 6 miles above Charles City. It has 3 churches and a flouring-mill. The township has also a station (Floyd Crossing) on the Iowa & Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 4 miles W. of Charles City. Pop. of the township, 1125.

Floyd, a township of O'Brien co., Iowa. Pop. 399.

Floyd, a township of Sioux co., Iowa. Pop. 246.

Floyd, a township of Woodbury co., Iowa. Pop. 60.

Floyd, a post-village, capital of West Carroll parish, La., on the navigable Bayou Macon, 44 miles N.W. of Vicksburg, Miss. It has a church, a good court-house, a saw-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. 157.

Floyd, or **Floyd Corners,** a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., in Floyd township, about 10 miles N.W. of Utica. It has a church. Pop. 95. The township contains Camroden, and has 4 cheese-factories and a pop. of 1144.

Floyd Court-House, or **Jack'sonville,** the capital of Floyd co., Va., is about 82 miles W.S.W. of Lynchburg. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, an academy, a foundry, and a manufactory of farming-implements. Pop. 321. The name of its post-office is Floyd Court-House.

Floyd Hill, a station in Clear Creek co., Col., on the Colorado Central Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Black Hawk.

Floyd's, a township of Horry co., S.C. Pop. 630.

Floyd's, a township of Newberry co., S.C. Pop. 2133.

Floyds'burg, a hamlet of Oldham co., Ky., 7 miles S.W. of La Grange.

Floyd's Creek, or **Floyd's Fork,** Kentucky, rises in Shelby co., runs southward through Jefferson co., and enters the East Fork of Salt River at Shepherdsville.

Floyd's Creek, a post-office of Adair co., Mo.

Floyd's Fork, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ky., at Beckley Railroad Station. It has a church.

Floyd's Knobs, Floyd co., Ind. See MOORESVILLE.

Floyd Springs, a post-office of Floyd co., Ga.

Floyd's River rises in the N.W. part of Iowa, runs S.W. through Sioux and Plymouth cos., and enters the Missouri River at Sioux City. It is 100 miles long.

Floyds'ville, a post-office of Crockett co., Tenn.

Flüelen, flü'ẹ-lẹn, or **Flühlen,** flü'lẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton and on the Lake of Uri, 2 miles N. of Altorf. Here is a chapel erected to the memory of William Tell in 1388, and resorted to annually by a large concourse of persons in Ascension week. Pop. 799.

Flume, The, a place of summer resort in the Franconia Mountains, is in the town of Lincoln, Grafton co., N.H. A small stream here flows for 600 feet through a deep cañon between rocky walls some 65 feet high, and a huge boulder is suspended between the walls at a point where they are not more than 10 feet asunder. It is 16 miles from Littleton.

Flumendosa, floo-mĕn-do'sȧ (anc. *Sæ'phus?*), a river of Sardinia, which, after a S. and E. course of 60 miles, enters the sea on the E. coast, 30 miles N.E. of Cagliari.

Flumini-Majori, floo'me-ne-mȧ-yo'ree, a village on the island of Sardinia, 10 miles N.W. of Iglesias. P. 2135.

Flums, flooms, a village of Switzerland, canton and 23 miles S. of St. Gall, on a railway, and on the Seez. P. 2783.

Flunona, a village of Austria. See FIANONA.

Flush'ing, a small seaport of England, co. of Cornwall, ¼ of a mile N. of Falmouth.

Flush'ing (Dutch, *Vlissingen,* flis'sing-ẹn; Fr. *Flessingue,* flės'sȧNᵍ'), a fortified seaport of the Netherlands, in Zealand, on the S. side of the island of Walcheren, at the mouth of the Western Scheldt. Lat. of the light-house, 51° 26′ 4″ N.; lon. 3° 34′ 7″ E. It is strongly defended, and has 2 harbors, with moles, dock-yards, wet-docks, and an observatory. It is a railway terminus and the seat of an admiralty board, and has an extensive trade, its port being one of the best in the country. Pop. 8929.

Flush'ing, a post-village of Genesee co., Mich., on the Flint River, in Flushing township, 9 or 10 miles N.W. of Flint, and about 42 miles E.N.E. of Lansing. It has 2 grist-mills, 2 saw-mills, a high school, 3 churches, a money-order post-office, a foundry, and a planing-mill. Pop. 687; of the township, 1865.

Flushing, a post-village in Flushing township, Queens co., N.Y., on Flushing Bay (a part of Long Island Sound), on the Flushing & North Side Railroad, and on a branch of the Long Island Railroad, about 9 miles E. of New York City. Steam ferry-boats ply regularly between Flushing and New York or Hunter's Point. It contains 2 banks, 8 churches, the Flushing Institute, St. Mary's Seminary, St. Joseph's Academy, a private asylum for the insane, a convent, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. Here are several large nurseries and gardens. Pop. 6223; of the township, 15,367. The township contains also College Point, Bay Side, and Whitestone, which have manufactures of silk, india-rubber, tin, &c.

Flushing, a post-village of Belmont co., O., in Flushing township, 10 miles N. of Belmont, and about 20 miles W. of Wheeling, W. Va. It has 3 churches and a woollen-mill. Pop. 206; of the township, 1484.

Flusor, the ancient name of CHIENTI.

Fluteville, Conn. See HALLINGTON.

Fluvan'na, a county in the central part of Virginia, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is bounded on the S. and S.W. by the James River, and is intersected by the Rivanna River. The surface is partly hilly, and a large portion of it is covered with forests; the soil is moderately fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, wheat, and oats are the staple products. Gold has been found here. The James River Canal passes along the S. border of this county. Capital, Palmyra. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,460,918. Pop. in 1870, 9875, of whom 9862 were natives and 13 were foreigners.

Fluvanna, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Chautauqua co., N.Y., at the S.E. end of Chautauqua Lake, 3 miles N.W. of Jamestown. It has a church and a hotel.

Fly Creek, a post-office of Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, 10 miles from Vinita.

Fly Creek, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., 3 miles from Cooperstown, and about 65 miles W. of Albany. It has 3 churches, 2 machine-shops, a pail-factory, and 2 furnaces. It is in Otsego township.

Fly Mountain, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., in Kingston township, 2 miles from the Wallkill Valley Railroad, and about 90 miles N. of New York City. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lime and cement.

Flynn, a township of Sanilac co., Mich. Pop. 155.

Flynn's Lick, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Tenn., 48 miles E. by S. of Gallatin. It has a church.

Fly Sum'mit, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., on the Greenwich & Johnsonville Railroad (at Summit Station), 26 miles N. of Troy. It has a church.

Foaty, fo'te, or **Fo'ta,** a small island of Ireland, in Cork Harbor, 6 miles N. of Queenstown, connected by bridges with the mainland and with Great Island.

Foca, fo'kå, a small island on the W. coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Calabar River. It contains a town of the same name, and furnishes wood, water, and provisions.

Fochabers, foᴋ'ạ-bẹrz, a town of Scotland, co. of Moray, on the Spey, 9 miles E. of Elgin. Pop. 1227. It is very neatly built. In the vicinity is the Duke of Richmond's magnificent Gordon Castle.

Focsani, a town of Roumania. See FOKTCHANY.

Fogaras, fo`gŏh`rŏsh', or **Fraget Schmarkt,** frå'-ghêt shmaʀkt, a town of Transylvania, on the Aloota (Aluta), 55 miles E. of Hermannstadt. It is the see of a Catholic archbishop (Roumanian rite), and has a Protestant gymnasium and an old fortress. Pop. 4714.

Fogaras, a county of Transylvania, bounded S. by Roumania, from which it is divided by the so-called Transylvanian Alps, a part of the Carpathian range. Area, 720 square miles. Capital, Fogaras. Pop. 86,943.

Fogelsville, fo'gl'z-vĭl, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., in Upper Macungie township, near the Catasauqua & Fogelsville Railroad, 1½ miles from Chapman Station (Litzenberg), and about 8 miles W.S.W. of Allentown. It has 2 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, a foundry with machine-shop, and a brick-yard.

Foggia, fod'jå, a city of Italy, capital of the province of Foggia, in the great plain of Apulia, at a railway junction, 80 miles E.N.E. of Naples. Pop. 38,138. It is well built, but unhealthy. The principal structures are the governor's residence, a Gothic cathedral, about 20 other churches, a theatre, the corn-magazines (*fosse*), extending under a large part of the city, and a public park and botanic garden. Foggia is a bishop's see, and the entrepôt of a large trade in corn, wool, cheese, cattle, wine, oil, and capers.

Foggia, formerly **Capitanata,** kå-pee-tå-nå'tå, a province of Italy, in Apulia, bounded N. and E. by the Adriatic. Though in great part mountainous, it is well watered and fertile. Area, 2955 square miles. Capital, Foggia. Pop. 322,758.

Foggy Islands, in the Pacific. See EUDOKEEF.

Foglia, fòl'yå, a river of Italy, rises on the E. slope of the Apennines, in Tuscany, 3 miles W. of Sestino, and falls into the Adriatic at Pesaro. Length, 40 miles.

Fogliara, a village of Asia Minor. See PHOCÆA.

Foglizzo, fol-yit'so, a village of Italy, 17 miles N.N.E. of Turin. Pop. 2876.

Föglö, fö'glö`, an island of Russia, Aland group, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, lat. 60° N., lon. 20° 30′ E.

Fo'go, or **Fuego,** foo-å'go or fwå'go (*i.e.*, "fire," named from its volcano), one of the Cape Verd Islands, W. of Santiago, nearly circular, and 40 miles in circumference. It is formed almost entirely of the slopes of a volcanic mountain 9157 feet in elevation. The first eruption of this volcano on record occurred in 1680, and the last, which caused great destruction, on the 9th of April, 1847. Its inhabitants suffer severely from the want of water: during three years of drought (from 1730) two-thirds of the inhabitants perished from this cause. The climate is excessively dry, and the temperature elevated. It is extremely fertile, and produces the best grain and fruit in the archipelago. The chief port is Nossa Senhora da Luz (nos'så sên-yo'rå då loos). Lat. 14° 53′ N.; lon. 24° 30′ 5″ W. Pop. 8400.

Fo'go, a small island off the E. coast of Africa, in Mozambique Channel.

Fo'go, an island N.E. of Newfoundland, in lat. 49° 40′ N., lon. 54° W.

Fogo, a post-town and port of entry of Newfoundland, on the above island. It has communication by steamer with St. John's, distant 122 miles, and is a place of considerable trade and fishery. It has 2 churches. Pop. 740.

Föhr, fŏʀ, an island of Prussia, off the W. coast of Sleswick, in the North Sea, in lat. 54° 43′ N., lon. 8° 30′ E. Area, 25 square miles. Great numbers of oysters are exported hence, and numerous wild fowl are taken here in autumn. Pop. 4700.

Foix, fwå, a town of France, department of Ariége, 52 miles by rail S. of Toulouse, on the Ariége, at the foot of the Pyrenees. Pop. 5127. It has a communal college and a normal school, and is surmounted by a cavernous rock, on which are 3 Gothic towers, the remains of an old castle. It has iron-forges, and a trade in cattle, leather, wool, and iron and steel goods. This was the capital of the old comté of Foix, now forming the department of Ariége.

Fojano, or **Foiano,** fo-yå'no, a town of Italy, 23 miles S.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 1998.

Fojano, or **Foiano,** a town of Italy, in Tuscany, in the Chiana Valley, 15 miles S.S.W. of Arezzo. Pop. 7615.

Fokia, a village of Asia Minor. See PHOCÆA.

Fo-Kien, fo`ke-ên', a maritime province of China, mostly between lat. 24° and 28° N. and lon. 116° and 121° E., having S.E. the China Sea. Pop. 14,777,410. The surface is mountainous. The principal river is the Min, which enters the sea below Foo-Choo-Foo, the capital city. Though one of the smaller provinces, it is among the most wealthy in China, producing a good deal of the finest black tea consumed in the empire, with the best camphor, tobacco, sugar, iron, indigo, and alum. The town of Amoy and the island of Formosa are comprised in this province.

Foktchany, or **Fokchani,** fok-chå'nee, a town of Roumania, partly in Moldavia and partly in Wallachia, on the Milkov, 92 miles N.E. of Bucharest. Pop. 37,504.

Földvar, or **Duna Földvar,** doo'nŏh` föld`våʀ', a town of Hungary, co. of Tolna, on the right bank of the Danube, 17 miles E.N.E. of Simonsthurm, situated partly on the crest and partly on the side of a hill. It had once strong fortifications, of which some remains still exist. The town has a high school, barracks, a monastery, and an important sturgeon-fishery. Pop. 12,382.

Földvar, a town of Transylvania, 12 miles from Porumbak. Pop. 2060.

Földvar, or **Marienburg,** må-ree'ẹn-bŏŏʀɢ`, a village of Transylvania, on the Aloota, 12 miles N. of Kronstadt. Pop. 700.

Földvar Tisza, föld`våʀ' tees'sŏh`, a village of Hungary, co. of Heves, on the Theiss, 8 miles from Szolnok. Pop. 4700.

Folembray, fo`lôᴍ`brå', a village of France, in Aisne, 15 miles W. of Laon. It has a glass-factory. Pop. 1280.

Fo'ley, or **Wil'liamson,** a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, 6 miles N. of Oshawa. Pop. 150.

Fo'ley's, a flag-station in Salisbury, Litchfield co., Conn., on the Connecticut Western Railroad, 56 miles W. of Hartford.

Folgaria, fol-gâ're-â, or **Füllgreit,** füll'grīte, a village of Austria, in the Tyrol, near Roveredo. Pop. 1509.

Folgefonden-Fjeld, fol'ghẹh-fon'dẹn-fe-ĕld', an elevated plateau and mountain-range of Norway, stretching from N. to S., at no great distance from the W. coast. Its culminating point is 5790 feet in height; but its most remarkable feature is its glacier, which is about 5000 feet above the level of the sea, and 40 miles long by 20 broad, with an estimated depth of 600 feet. A stream issuing from its base forms a magnificent waterfall.

Foligno, fo-leen'yo (anc. *Fulgin'ia* or *Fulgin'ium*), a town of Central Italy, in Umbria, province and 20 miles S.E. of Perugia, in a beautiful vale winding among the Apennines and watered by the Clitumno. The only public buildings worthy of notice are the cathedral, dedicated to St. Felician, and the Palazzo Communale, a handsome edifice, in the Ionic style. Foligno has a high reputation for its woollens, parchment, wax candles, soap, and playing-cards; there are silk-mills and tanneries, and it has some trade in cattle. The town was nearly destroyed by the earthquakes of 1831 and 1832. It was anciently a place of some importance, being at the head of a confederacy of Umbrian cities. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 21,686.

Fol'ker, a township of Clarke co., Mo. Pop. 824. It contains Acasto.

Folke'stone (L. *Lapis populi?*), a town of England, in Kent, 5 miles by rail W.S.W. of Dover, of which cinque port it is a member. It lies in a hollow between two high cliffs, on the English Channel, opposite Boulogne. It has an ancient church, an endowed school and charities, a battery, a pier, a harbor admitting vessels of from 10 to 12 feet draught at high water, a market-house, excellent baths, and other accommodations for visitors, whom the fine sands and beautiful surrounding scenery attract hither. Folkestone has greatly suffered by the encroachments of the sea, but it has valuable fisheries and considerable traffic with Boulogne. Pop. 12,698.

Fol'kingham, or **Fal'kingham,** a town of England, co. and 26 miles S.S.E. of Lincoln. P. of parish, 606.

Folk's Station, a post-office of Harrison co., O., on the Cadiz Branch of the Pittsburg & Columbus Railroad, 2 miles N. of Cadiz.

Folk's Store, a post-hamlet of Colleton co., S.C., 14 miles from Brunson Station. It has a church.

Folk-Velka, a town of Hungary. See FELKA.

Folk'ville, a hamlet of Morgan co., Ala., on the railroad between Birmingham and Decatur. It has a steam flour-mill.

Follo, fol'lo (L. *Fol'lum*), a village of Italy, province of Genoa, 7 miles N.E. of Levanto. Pop. 2338.

Follonica, fol-lon'e-kâ, a maritime village of Italy, province of Pisa, on the Mediterranean, opposite Elba, and 12 miles E. of Piombino, on a railway. Ore from Elba is brought hither to be smelted, and during eight months of the year much iron is produced from its furnaces; but in summer the fever which prevails throughout the Maremme drives all the people away.

Fol'ly Island, one of the sea-islands of Charleston co., S.C., is bounded on the S.E. by the Atlantic, and on the landward side by Folly Island River (so called), and reaches from Light-house Inlet on the N.E. to Stone River on the S.W. A part of its surface is densely timbered.

Folly Lake, a post-village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, 25 miles by rail N.W. of Truro. A large quantity of lumber is shipped from this station.

Folly Mills, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va., 4 or 5 miles S. of Staunton. It has a large flouring-mill.

Folly Village, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, in Colchester co., on Cobequid Bay, 4 miles W. of Debert. Ship-building is carried on here. Pop. 400.

Folsom, fŭl'sǫm, or **Folsom City,** a post-village of Sacramento co., Cal., on the American River, near the junction of its forks, and on the Sacramento Valley Railroad, 23 miles E.N.E. of Sacramento. It has 3 or 4 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, a money-order post-office, a flouring-mill, and extensive quarries of granite, which is exported to San Francisco. Gold is found near this place.

Fol'somdale, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., N.Y., in Bennington township, on Cayuga Creek, about 48 miles S.W. of Rochester. It has 1 or 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Fol'somville, a post-village of Warrick co., Ind., in Owen township, 28 miles E.N.E. of Evansville. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Fombio, fom'be-o, a village of Italy, province of Milan, 2 miles S.W. of Codogno. Pop. 2126.

Fom'nier Creek, of Arkansas, flows through Clark co. into Little Missouri River.

Fon'da, a post-hamlet of Pocahontas co., Iowa, on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, 35 miles W. of Fort Dodge.

Fonda, a post-village, capital of Montgomery co., N.Y., is in Mohawk township, on the N. bank of the Mohawk River, at the mouth of Cayadutta Creek, and on the New York Central Railroad, 43½ miles W.N.W. of Albany, and 30 miles E. of Little Falls. It contains a court-house, a graded school, 3 churches, a national bank, a paper-mill, a flour-mill, a carriage-shop, and a newspaper office. It is the S. terminus of the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad, and is ½ mile from the Erie Canal. Pop. 1092.

Fon'da's Bush, or **Broadal'bin,** a post-village of Broadálbin township, Fulton co., N.Y., on Fonda's Creek, about 40 miles N.W. of Albany, and 10 miles N. of Amsterdam. It contains 3 churches, and several mills and manufactories of buckskin gloves and mittens. Pop. 987. The name of its post-office is Broadalbin.

Fond-des-Nègres, fòɴᵍ-dà-nà'g'r, a town of Hayti, in its S.W. peninsula, 55 miles W.S.W. of Port au Prince.

Fond du Lac (*i.e.*, "end of the lake"), a name sometimes applied to the S. extremity of Lake Winnebago, Wisconsin.

Fond du Lac (Fr. pron. fòɴᵍ dü' lâk), a county in the E. part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is drained by Milwaukee and Rock Rivers, which rise in it. Its name, which in French signifies "end of the lake," refers to Lake Winnebago, the southern end of which lies in this county and affords facilities for steam navigation. The surface is diversified with prairies and forests of good timber, which is here abundant. The soil is calcareous and very fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, lumber, Indian corn, butter, and wool are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies part of this county, which is intersected by 3 railways,—the Chicago & Northwestern, the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac, and the N. division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul. Capital, Fond du Lac. Valuation of real and personal estate, $35,861,740. Pop. in 1870, 46,273, of whom 31,477 were Americans; in 1875, 50,241.

Fond du Lac, a post-office of Tazewell co., Ill., on Lake Peoria, and near the Illinois River, 3 miles S.E. of Peoria. Pop. of Fond du Lac township, 889.

Fond du Lac, a post-hamlet of St. Louis co., Minn., on the St. Louis River, at the head of navigation from Lake Superior, and on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of Duluth. The water-power is fine, and there is a mineral spring of local reputation. This is one of the oldest towns in Minnesota, and was once an important trading-post. Pop. of Fond du Lac township, 125.

Fond du Lac, a city of Wisconsin, the capital of Fond du Lac co., is finely situated at the S. end of Winnebago Lake, at the mouth of the Fond du Lac River, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad where it crosses the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad, and on the Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria Railroad, 177 miles N. by W. of Chicago, 17 miles S. by E. of Oshkosh, 43 miles W. of Sheboygan, and 63 miles N.N.W. of Milwaukee, with which it is directly connected by railroad. Steamboats can ascend from Green Bay to this place *via* Fox River and Lake Winnebago. It contains a court-house, 18 or 20 churches, an opera-house, several public halls, a high school, 2 national banks, 2 savings-banks, numerous saw-mills, and manufactories of carriages, sash, doors, and blinds, flour, machinery, cars, paper, engines, &c. Two daily and 4 weekly newspapers (2 of which latter are German) are published here. This city is supplied with good water by artesian wells, the number of which is nearly 1000. Among its churches are 2 Baptist, 4 Catholic, 1 Congregationalist, 2 Episcopal, 1 Evangelical, 4 Methodist, 2 Lutheran, 1 Presbyterian, and 1 Universalist. It has also a female institute, 2 convents, 1 or 2 public libraries, and many elegant residences. Pop. in 1860, 5450; in 1870, 12,764; in 1875, 15,303; of Fond du Lac township, exclusive of the city, 1445.

Fondettes, fòɴᵍ'dĕt', a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 4 miles N.N.W. of Tours. Pop. 2251.

Fondi, fon'dee (anc. *Fun'di*), a town of Italy, province of Caserta, on the Appian Way, 14 miles N.W. of Gaeta. Pop. 6740. It is unhealthy from the proximity of a salt lagoon (anc. *Funda'nus La'cus*); but it has a Gothic cathedral, and other public buildings, with remains of cyclopean walls. Its vicinity (the ancient *Cæc'ubus A'ger*) is extremely fertile, and was anciently famous for its wine.

Fondo, fon'do, a town of Austria, in Tyrol, 25 miles N. of Trent. Pop. 2020.

Fondon, fon-dōn′, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 28 miles N.W. of Almeria. Pop. 2614.

Foneswood, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Va.

Fong, fong, a prefix to the names of many cities of China. See also Fung.

Fong-Tsiang, fong-tse-ång′, a city of China, province of Shen-See, on an affluent of the Hoei-Ho, 90 miles W. of See-Ngan.

Fong-Yang, or **Fung-Yang,** fŭng-yång, a town of China, province of Ngan-Hoei, on a mountain near the Hoai-Ho, 495 miles S. by E. of Peking.

Fonni, fon′nee, a village of the island of Sardinia, 34 miles N.N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 2920.

Fonseca, fon-så′kå, a town of Spain, 12 miles S. of Toledo. It has dye-works, brandy-distilleries, and manufactures of cloth. Pop. 4162.

Fonseca Gulf. See Gulf of Conchagua.

Fons Opertus, the Latin name of Fontcouverte.

Fon′ta Flo′ra, a post-office of Burke co., N.C.

Fon‘tain‘bleau′, a post-office of Andrew co., Mo.

Fontainebleau, fòɴᵒ-tĕn-blō′, probably contracted from Fontaine Belle Eau, "fountain of beautiful water" (L. *Fons Bellaqueus, Fons Bleaudi*), a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, in the midst of one of the finest forests in the republic, on the railway from Paris to Lyons, about 2 miles from the left bank of the Seine, and 37 miles S.S.E. of Paris. It is well built, partly of stone and partly of brick, with spacious and regular streets. It is the seat of a court of first resort and several public offices, and contains fine barracks, a communal college, school of design, public library, public baths, and several hospitals. The castle or palace of Fontainebleau, from which the town derives its chief importance, is one of the most magnificent in France, many of whose sovereigns have made it their favorite residence and vied with one another in lavishing upon it all the embellishments that art could furnish. The park, laid out like a vast garden, and adorned with statues, temples, fountains, lakes, and waterfalls, corresponds to the magnificence of the palace. The forest, which has an area of 84 English square miles, abounds with all kinds of game. Fontainebleau has manufactures of calico, porcelain, and stone-ware, also quarries of sandstone, extensively used in paving the streets of Paris, and a trade in wine, fruits, preserves, horses, and cattle. Pop. 11,545.

Fontaine Française, fòɴᵒ‘tån′ (or fòɴᵒ‘tĕn′) fròɴᵒ‘såz′, a town of France, Côte-d'Or, 20 miles N.E. of Dijon. It has a fine château and a monument to Henry IV. of France. Pop. 1044.

Fontaine l'Evêque, fòɴᵒ‘tĕn′ lå‘vêk′, a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 6 miles W. of Charleroi. Pop. 3300, employed in iron-forges, hardware-manufactures, &c.

Fontaine Notre-Dame, fòɴᵒ‘tĕn′ not′r-dåm′, a village of France, 2 miles W. of Cambrai. Pop. 1915.

Fontaine qui Bouille, fòɴᵒ‘tĕn′ kee bool̃, or **Fountain Creek,** a creek of Colorado, rises near Pike's Peak. It runs southward in El Paso co., and enters the Arkansas River at Pueblo, after a course of about 90 miles. The name, which is French, signifies "Boiling Spring."

Fontana, fon-tå′nå, a village of Italy, province of Caserta, 8½ miles S.S.W. of Sora. Pop. 2920.

Fontan′a, a post-village of Miami co., Kansas, in Osage township, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, 11 miles S. of Paola, and 44 miles N. of Fort Scott. It has 2 or 3 churches and a money-order post-office.

Fontana, a post-office of Butler co., O.

Fontana, a post-hamlet of Lebanon co., Pa., in South Annville township, 4 miles S. of Annville.

Fontana Fredda, fon-tå′nå frĕd′då, a village of Northern Italy, 32 miles W.S.W. of Udine. Pop. 3899.

Fontanarosa, fon-tå‘nå-ro′så, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 4½ miles W. of Frigento. Pop. 2827.

Fontanella, fon-tå-nĕl′lå, or **Fontanella del Piano,** fon-tå-nĕl′lå dĕl pe-å′no, a town of Northern Italy, 17 miles S.S.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 2946.

Fontanellato, fon-tå-nĕl-lå′to, or **Fontanallata,** fon-tå-nål-lå′tå, a village of Italy, 7 miles W.N.W. of Parma. Pop. of commune, 5821.

Fontanelle, fon-tą-nĕl′, a post-village of Adair co., Iowa, in Summerset township, about 60 miles W.S.W. of Des Moines. It has 2 churches, a money-order post-office, and a graded school. Pop. 416.

Fontanelle, Washington co., Neb. See Fontenelle.

Fontane-More, fon-tå′nå-mo′rå (L. *Fonta′na Mau′ra*), a village of Italy, 36 miles E.S.E. of Aosta.

Fontaneto di Novara, fon-tå-nå′to dee no-vå′rå, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 15 miles N.N.W. of Novara, near the Agogna. Pop. 2682.

Fontaneto di Vercelli, fon-tå-nå′to dee vĕʀ-chĕl′-lee, a village of Italy, 15 miles S.W. of Vercelli, near the Po. Pop. 7555.

Fontarabia, fon‘tą-rå′be-ą (Sp. *Fuenterrabia*, fwĕn-tå-rå-ʀee′å), a fortified town of Spain, in Biscay, situated at the mouth of the river Bidassoa, which forms a part of the boundary between France and Spain. It is chiefly interesting on account of its historical associations. The town itself has been frequently besieged, and its vicinity has been the scene of numerous military operations. Lat. 43° 22′ N.; lon. 1° 47′ W. Pop. 2035.

Fontcouverte, fòɴᵒ‘koo‘vaiʀt′ (L. *Fons Oper′tus*), a village of France, in Savoy, on the Arvan, 3 miles W.S.W. of Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne. Pop. 1353.

Fonte, fon′tå, a village of Italy, 21 miles W.N.W. of Treviso. Pop. 1630.

Fontecchio, fon-tĕk′ke-o, a village of Italy, 15 miles S.E. of Aquila. Pop. 863.

Fontello, fon-tĕl′lo, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the Douro, 4 miles E.N.E. of Lamego. Pop. 868.

Fontenay-le-Comte, fòɴᵒ‘tęh-nå′-lęh-kòɴt, a town of France, in Vendée, on the Vendée, where it becomes navigable, 35 miles S.E. of La Roche-sur-Yon. Pop. 7309. It is pleasantly situated, and has a communal college, barracks, hospitals, a church with a spire 311 feet in height, and a ruined castle. It has manufactures of coarse linen and woollen cloths; and it is an entrepôt for the Gironde and Charente wines. Fontenay is the name of numerous communes and villages of France, among which is Fontenay-aux-Roses (fòɴᵒ‘tęh-nå′-ō-rōz), department of Seine, 6 miles S. of Paris, with a station on the railway to Sceaux, and a population of 2804.

Fontenay-sous-Bois, fòɴᵒ‘tęh-nå′-soo-bwå, a town of France, in Seine, on a railway, 6 miles from Paris, and 1 mile E. of Vincennes. Pop. 4403.

Fontenelle, fon-tę-nĕl′, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Neb., on the Elkhorn River, about 35 miles N.W. of Omaha. It has a church.

Fontenelle Creek, Wyoming, runs eastward, and enters Green River in Uintah co.

Fontenoy, fòɴᵒ‘tęh-nwå′, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 5 miles S.E. of Tournay. Here, on the 30th of April, 1745, the forces under the Duke of Cumberland were defeated by the French under Marshal Saxe. P. 830.

Fon‘tenoy′, a post-office of Brown co., Wis., 16 miles S.E. of Green Bay.

Fontenoy-le-Château, fòɴᵒ‘tęh-nwå′-lęh-shâ‘tō′, a town of France, in Vosges, on the Coney, 20 miles S.S.W. of Epinal. Pop. 1564.

Fontes, fon′tĕs, a town of Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes, 15 miles W. of Villa Real. Pop. 1829.

Fontevivo, fon-tå-vee′vo, a village of Italy, province of Parma, in a plain, 9 miles W.N.W. of Parma. It contains a mausoleum of Ferdinand, Duke of Bourbon, who died here in 1802. Pop. 2618.

Fontevrault, fòɴᵒ‘tęh-vrō′, a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 10 miles S.E. of Saumur. It owed its foundation to a famous abbey, destroyed during the first revolution, a part of which is now a prison. The other remaining portions are a church of the twelfth century, in which are the tombs of Henry II. and Richard I. of England, Eleanor of Guienne, and Isabelle, widow of King John. Pop. 2651.

Font Hill, a station on the Mont Alto Railroad, 7 miles from Chambersburg, Pa.

Fontiveros, fon-te-vå′roce, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 25 miles N.N.W. of Avila. Pop. 897.

Fontvieille, fòɴᵒ‘ve-ål̃′ or fòɴᵒ‘ve-å′yę, a village of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 5 miles N.E. of Arles. It has important stone-quarries and warm springs. Pop. 2237.

Föny, a village of Hungary. See Feny.

Fonz, fons or fonth, a town of Spain, 35 miles E.S.E. of Huesca. Pop. 2254.

Fonzaso, fon-zå′so, a village of Northern Italy, 22 miles W.S.W. of Belluno. Pop. 4879.

Foo, Fou, or **Fu,** a Chinese word signifying a "city," or more properly a "city of the first class," joined to many Chinese names, as Kai-Fong-Foo, Yunnan-Foo, these compounds being nearly equivalent to the "great city of Kai-Fong," the "great city of Yunnan," &c. It may, however, be observed that there are several other Chinese words represented in English by *Foo* having altogether a different signification from the above.

Foo, or **Fou,** foo, a town of China, province of Shen-See, situated on the Lo-Ho, 45 miles S. of Yen-Ngan-Foo.

Fooah, Fouah, or **Foua,** foo′å (anc. *Metelis*), a village of Lower Egypt, on the W. arm of the Nile, opposite Atfeh, 16 miles S.S.E. of Rosetta.

**Foo`-Choo', Foo-Choo-Foo,** foo`choo`foo', **Foo-Chow-Foo, Foo-Tchow-Foo,** foo`chŏw`foo', or **Fou-Tcheou-Fou,** foo`chē-oo`foo', a city of China, one of the treaty-ports, capital of the province of Fo-Kien, on the Min River, 25 miles from its mouth. Lat. 26° 12′ 24″ N.; lon. 119° 30′ E. Pop. estimated at 500,000. It is surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, about 4 miles distant, and is enclosed by a castellated wall, 9 or 10 miles in circumference, outside of which are suburbs as extensive as the city itself. The whole is commanded by a fortified hill 500 feet above the plain, and inside of the walls is another height, crowned by a conspicuous watch-tower. A long bridge, erected on granite pillars, here crosses the river, and is partly covered with shops. Foo-Choo has a naval arsenal, ship-yards, and a school of navigation. The walled city has good shops and houses, and a main street, with residences for the public functionaries. Large quantities of cotton goods and well-dyed blue cloths are manufactured here, and 500 ovens for the production of porcelain are constantly employed in the city and its vicinity. Near it are also extensive lead-mines; and, the black-tea district being within 70 miles, tea is procured at Foo-Choo much cheaper than at Canton. A large commerce is carried on with the maritime provinces of China, both by land and by water, also with the Loo-Choo Islands and Japan. The principal exports are timber, tea, paper, bamboo, oranges and other fruits, spices, copper, and corn; the imports comprise salt, sugar, European manufactures, and a great variety of other goods. In 1876 the city suffered severely from a flood, a fire, and a typhoon which followed one another in quick succession.

Foo-Choo-Foo, or **Foo-Chow-Foo,** a city of China, province of Kiang-See, 240 miles N.W. of the foregoing city.

Foo-Keu, foo`ku' or foo`ke-oo', a town of China, province of Ho-Nan, on an affluent of the Hoai-Ho, 45 miles S. of Kai-Fong.

Foo`ladoo', a mountainous district of Western Africa, near the sources of the Senegal, between lon. 8° and 10° W., and intersected by the 13th parallel of N. lat. The scenery of this country is represented as singularly grand and sublime, with villages perched among precipices many hundred feet in perpendicular height.

Foolahs, Foulahs, or **Fulahs,** foo'lâz`, by some writers called **Fellatahs,** fĕl-lâ'tâz, a remarkable race, widely diffused through West Africa, particularly Senegambia. Their principal kingdoms are Foota-Toro, Bondoo, Fooladoo, Kaarta, Ludamar, and Kasson. Their original locality is unknown. Though allied to the negro family, they differ widely in their physical characteristics from that race, having neither their deep jet color, crisped hair, flat nose, nor thick lips. In person they are tall, well proportioned, and of erect and graceful figure. In speaking of the negro nations they always rank themselves with the white people. They are shrewd and intelligent, and are active traders; agriculture, however, is their chief and favorite employment. They have many large commercial towns, large tracts of highly-cultivated lands, and numerous schools. They are mostly Mohammedans, to which religion they became converts about 400 years ago.

Foo-Ming, foo`ming', a town of China, province and 18 miles N.W. of Yun-Nan, on an affluent of the Yang-tse-Kiang.

Foonai, or **Founai,** foo`nī', a considerable town of Japan, island of Kioo-Sioo, near its N. coast.

Foo-Ning, or **Fou-Ning,** foo`ning', a city of China, province of Fo-Kien, 70 miles N.E. of Foo-Choo-Foo.

Foo-Ning, or **Fou-Ning,** a city of China, province of Pe-Chee-Lee, near the Yellow Sea, 165 miles E. of Peking.

Foo-Pim, or **Fou-Pim,** foo`pim', a town of China, province of Pe-Chee-Lee, 63 miles W. of Pao-Ting.

Foo-Pin, or **Fou-Pin,** foo`pin', a town of China, province of Quang-Tong.

Foor and **Foorian,** Africa. See Darfoor.

Fooricaria, foo-re-kâ're-â, a large town of Africa, Mandingo country, 75 miles N.N.E. of Sierra Leone.

Foosee, Fousi, or **Fusi,** foo`see', the loftiest mountain in the empire of Japan, commonly called by the Japanese **Fooseeyama,** also written **Fuji, Fuji-san,** and **Fuji-yama.** It is situated in lat. 35° 15′ N., lon. 138° 35′ E., in the province of Sooroога, island of Hondo. Its height, according to Siebold, is 12,440 feet; it stands in an isolated position in the centre of a boundless landscape of uncommon beauty. It is an ancient volcano, formerly the most active in all Japan; but a century and a half have elapsed since the last eruption, and its crater is now filled with water. It is regarded with a superstitious reverence; and, in the month of August, Booddhist devotees make pilgrimages to its summit, to offer prayers to the idols which have been placed in the ravines of the rock by their ancestors. According to Japanese historians, this mountain emerged from the bosom of the earth in the year 285 B.C., and a corresponding depression of the ground produced, in a single night, the great Lake Mitsoo, or Biwako. The last eruption occurred at the close of the year 1707.

Foo-Shan, or **Fou-Schan,** foo`shân', a large city of China, province of Quang-Tong, 21 miles E.N.E. of Canton, on the island of See-Kiang (Si-Kiang). A portion of its inhabitants live in boats. Pop. estimated at 200,000.

Foo-Shan, or **Fou-Chan,** foo`shân', a town of China, province of Kiang-Soo, on the Yang-tse-Kiang, below Nanking, at the base of a fortified height.

Foosiyama, or **Fousiyama.** See Foosee.

Foos'land, a post-hamlet of Champaign co., Ill., and a station on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, and on the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern Railroad, 133 miles S.S.W. of Chicago, and 8 miles S. of Gibson. It has a church.

Foo'ta, a territory of Western Africa, in Senegambia, S. of the Senegal, extending between lat. 15° and 16° 26′ N., lon. 12° 36′ and 16° 36′ W. It is divided into three parts, of which that on the W. is called Foota-Toro, that in the centre Foota (proper), and that on the E. Foota-Damga. The soil is fertile, well watered, and well cultivated; but the climate is extremely hot. The principal productions are rice and other cereals, cotton of excellent quality, and tobacco. The forests are extensive, and the district contains several iron-mines. The natives profess the Mohammedan religion. The government is theocratic and elective; but the *almamy*, or chief, must be chosen from certain privileged families by a council of five persons.

Foota-Bondoo, Senegambia. See Bondoo.

Foota-Jallon, foo'tâ-jâl`lon', a considerable district of Western Africa, in Senegambia, intersected by lat. 13° N. and lon. 13° W. It is extremely mountainous, and is remarkable for the romantic beauty of its scenery. The rivers Senegal, Gambia, and Grande have their source within this district. The capital, Teemboo, in lat. 10° 25′ N., lon. 10° 40′ W., contains a population of about 7000.

Foo-Tchow-Foo. See Foo-Choo.

Foot'dee, or **Futtie,** foot'tee, a fishing village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, forming a suburb of New Aberdeen, adjacent to the entrance of the harbor.

Foote, fŏŏt, a county in the S.W. part of Kansas, has an area of 720 square miles. It is traversed by the Arkansas River and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. The surface is nearly level, and almost destitute of timber. The soil is fertile.

Foote, a post-hamlet of Iowa co., Iowa, on English River, about 22 miles S. by E. of Marengo. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Foote's, a station of the Red River division of the International & Great Northern Railroad. See Sabine Mills.

Foot of Grade, a station in Bedford co., Pa., on the Bedford & Bridgeport Railroad, 16 miles S.S.W. of Bedford.

Foot of Plane, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., on the Barclay Railroad, 2 miles E. of Barclay. It has a large saw-mill.

Footoona, an island in the Pacific. See Erronan.

Foots'cray, a borough of Bourke co., Victoria, on Saltwater River, 4 miles by rail S.W. of Melbourne. It has a dry-dock. Pop. 2473.

Foot's Creek, a post-office of Jackson co., Oregon.

Footsitz, or **Foutsitz,** foot'sits', a town of Japan, on the island of Hondo, 105 miles N.E. of Kioto.

Foot'ville, a post-office of Yadkin co., N.C.

Footville, a village of Ashtabula co., O., in Trumbull township, 6 miles W. of Rock Creek Station. It has a church, a graded school, a carriage-shop, a manufactory of cheese-boxes and lumber, and whetstone-quarries.

Footville, a post-village of Rock co., Wis., in Plymouth township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 8 miles W. of Janesville. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a carriage-factory.

Forbach, foR'bâK, a village of Baden, on the Murg, here crossed by a suspension-bridge, 24 miles S.S.W. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1351.

Forbach, a town of Germany, in Lorraine, on the Nancy & Mannheim Railway, 38 miles E. of Metz. Pop. 6173. It has coal-mines, and manufactures woollen cloths, tobacco-pipes, glassware, pottery, &c.

Forbes, foR'bês, a town of Bohemia, 8 miles S.E. of Budweis. Pop. 750.

Forbes, fŏrbz, a village of Holt co., Mo., on the Kansas

City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, 19 miles N.W. of St. Joseph. It has several churches and stores, and an active trade. Pop. about 200. Post-office, Elm Grove.

Forbes' (forbz) **Islands,** off the N.E. coast of Australia, in Temple Bay. Lat. 12° 30′ S.; lon. 143° 20′ E.

Forbestown, forbz′tŏwn, a small post-village of Butte co., Cal., about 80 miles N. by E. of Sacramento.

For′bush, a post-office of Yadkin co., N.C., in Fall Creek or Forbush township. Pop. of township, 1429.

Forcados River, Africa. See Rio dos Forcados.

Forcall, foR-kåll′, a town of Spain, 44 miles N. of Castellon de la Plana, on an affluent of the Ebro. It has a manufacture of sandal-cords. Pop. 1663.

Forcalquier, foR‵kål‵ke-å′, a town of France, in Basses-Alpes, 24 miles S.W. of Digne. Pop. 1799.

Force's Corners, Brant co., Ontario. See Woodbury.

Forchheim, foRK′hīme, a fortified town of Bavaria, on the Regnitz, 16 miles by rail S.S.E. of Bamberg. It has a church, a synagogue, and an arsenal. Pop. 3659.

Forchtenau, foRK′tẹk-nŏw‵ (Hun. *Frakno-Allya,* fråk′no‵-ŏll′yŏh‵), a town of Hungary, co. and 11 miles W. of Oedenburg. It has an elegant residence of the Esterhazy family. Pop. 830.

Forchtenberg, foRK′tẹn-bĕRG‵, a town of Würtemberg, 18 miles N.E. of Heilbronn. Pop. 1027.

Ford, a county in the E. part of Illinois, has an area of about 460 square miles. It is drained by the source of the Sangamon River and a small affluent of the Vermilion River. The surface is nearly level. The soil is fertile. A large part of it is prairie. Indian corn, oats, hay, and wheat are the staple products. It is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Illinois Central, the Wabash, and the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield. Capital, Paxton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,563,736. Pop. in 1870, 9103, of whom 7105 were Americans.

Ford, a county in the S.W. part of Kansas, has an area of 1080 square miles. It is intersected by the Arkansas River and Crooked Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is adapted to pasturage. It is traversed by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. Capital, Dodge City. Pop. in 1870, 427; in 1878, 2160.

Ford, a post-office of Elkhorn co., Neb.

Ford, a post-office of Geauga co., O., at Newbury Centre.

Forde, foR′dĕh, a village of Norway, 76 miles N.N.E. of Bergen.

Ford′ham, a former post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York & Harlem Railroad, about 10 miles N. of New York City. It contains 4 churches, a Catholic academy for girls, an institution for female deaf-mutes, and St. John's College (Catholic), which has a library of 15,000 volumes. Pop. in 1870, 2151. In 1873 this village was annexed, with the township of West Farms, to the city of New York.

Fordham, a hamlet of Adams co., Wis., 4 miles from Friendship.

Fordham Landing, a station within the limits of New York City, on the E. bank of the Harlem River, and also on the Hudson River Railroad (Grand Central Branch), 1 mile W. of Fordham.

Ford′ingbridge, a town of England, co. of Hants, on the Avon, here crossed by a stone bridge, 15 miles by rail S. of Salisbury. Pop. of parish, 3053.

Fordoche, for‵dōsh′, a small bayou of Louisiana, flows through Pointe Coupée and Iberville parishes, and communicates with Atchafalaya Bayou.

For′don, a town of Prussian Poland, 7 miles E.N.E. of Bromberg, on the Vistula. Pop. 2045.

Ford River, Michigan, rises in Marquette co., in the Upper Peninsula, runs southeastward through Delta co., and enters Green Bay near its northern end. It is about 100 miles long.

Ford River, a post-hamlet of Delta co., Mich., in Ford River township, on a river of its own name, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Escanaba. It has 2 saw-mills, which manufacture about 18,000,000 feet of lumber in a year.

Fords′bush, a hamlet of Montgomery co., N.Y., in Minden township, 4 miles S. by W. of St. Johnsville. It has 2 churches. Here is Minden Post-Office.

Ford's Crossing, a post-office of Cass co., Ind.

Ford's Depot, a post-village of Dinwiddie co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 20 miles W. by S. of Petersburg. It has 3 churches.

Ford's Ferry, a post-hamlet of Crittenden co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 25 miles below Shawneetown.

Ford's Store, a post-office of Hart co, Ga.

Ford's Store, Queen Anne co., Md. See Winchester.

Fords′ville, a post-hamlet of Ohio co., Ky., 22 miles S.E. of Owensborough.

Ford′town, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Tenn., 11 miles N. of Jonesborough. It has 2 churches.

Fordwich, Huron co., Ontario. See Lisadel.

Fordyce, for-dīce′, a village of Scotland, co. and 10 miles W. of Banff. Pop. 346.

For′dyce, a post-office of Greene co., Pa.

Fordyce, for-dīce′, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 18 miles N.E. of Goderich. Pop. 100.

Fore, a decayed town of Ireland, co. of Westmeath, 3 miles E. of Castle-Pollard.

Föred, a town of Hungary. See Fiza.

Fore′land (North and South), two celebrated headlands in England, co. of Kent. The first, forming the N.E. angle of the county and the most easterly land in England, consists of chalky cliffs nearly 200 feet in height, projecting into the North Sea, and has a light-house elevated 184 feet. The South Foreland is 16 miles S. of the former, and has two light-houses, with an elevation of 372 feet.

Forenza, fo-rĕn′zå (anc. *Foren′tum?*), a city of Italy, in the Apennines, province and 15 miles N.E. of Potenza. Pop. 8085.

Forest, a village of Belgium. See Forêt.

For′est, a county in the N.W. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Alleghany River, is bounded on the S.E. by Clarion River, and also drained by Tionesta Creek. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests of pine and other trees: part of the soil is too rocky and rugged for agriculture. Lumber is the chief article of export, and petroleum is found near Tionesta. This county is traversed by the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad. Capital, Tionesta. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,233,765. Pop. in 1870, 4010, of whom 3560 were Americans.

Forest, a post-office of New Castle co., Del., is at Blackbird Station, 17 miles N.N.W. of Dover.

Forest, Illinois. See Forrest.

Forest, a post-village of Clinton co., Ind., on the Frankfort & Kokomo Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Frankfort, and 13 miles S.W. of Kokomo. It has a grain-elevator and a stave-factory. Pop. about 150.

Forest, a township of Winnebago co., Iowa. Pop. 590. It includes Forest City, the county seat.

Forest, a township of Genesee co., Mich. Pop. 1365.

Forest, a township of Rice co., Minn. Pop. 717. It contains Millersburg and Lester.

Forest, a post-village, capital of Scott co., Miss., on the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad, 45 miles E. of Jackson. It has 3 churches and a newspaper office, and is surrounded by pine forests. Pop. about 600.

Forest, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., in Altona township, on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, 31 miles E. of Malone.

Forest, a post-village of Hardin co., O., in Jackson township, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad where it crosses the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, 29 miles W. of Bucyrus, and 28 miles S.W. of Tiffin. It has a money-order post-office, 3 churches, a union school, a newspaper office, and a saw-mill.

Forest, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pa.

Forest, a township of Fond du Lac co., Wis. Pop. 1479.

Forest, a hamlet of Richland co., Wis., in Forest township, 44 miles S.E. of La Crosse. P. of township, 912.

Forest, a township of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. 812.

Forest, a post-village in Lambton co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 146 miles W. of Toronto. It has a good trade, and contains 12 stores, 2 hotels, 3 grist-mills, &c. Pop. 500.

For′estburg, a post-office of Bramble co., Dakota.

Forestburg, a post-township of Sullivan co., N.Y., is intersected by the Monticello & Port Jervis Railroad. Pop. 915. It contains Forestburg and Oakland Valley.

Forestburg, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Forestburg township, 14 miles N. by W. of Port Jervis. It has a store, a lumber-mill, and about 12 dwellings.

Forestburg, a post-office of Montague co., Tex.

Forest Can′tons, Switzerland, are the cantons of Lucerne, Schwytz, Uri, and Unterwalden, in the centre of which is the Lake of Lucerne, or Lake of the Four Cantons.

Forest City, a post-village of Sierra co., Cal., 32 miles N.E. of Nevada City. It has a bank and 2 churches, and is chiefly supported by gold-mines. Here is a rich quartz lode. Pop. 152.

Forest City, a post-village of Lawrence co., Dakota, in the Black Hills, about 7000 feet above the level of the sea. It has quartz- and placer-mines of gold. Pop. 300.

Forest City, a post-village of Mason co., Ill., in Mason Plains township, on the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad, 27 miles S.S.W. of Peoria. It has a church and several stores.

Forest City, a township of Howard co., Iowa, on the Minnesota line. Pop. 941.

Forest City, a post-village, capital of Winnebago co., Iowa, on Lime Creek, about 28 miles W.N.W. of Mason City, and 38 miles E.N.E. of Algona. It has a bank, 2 or 3 churches, a graded school, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 600.

Forest City, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Me., in Eaton township, on the narrows of Grand Lake or Chipitneticook, 9 miles from Forest Station. It has an academy, a tannery, and 24 dwellings. It is nearly adjacent to a post-village of the same name in York co., New Brunswick.

Forest City, a post-village of Meeker co., Minn., is in Forest City township, on Crow River (or its North Fork), 6 miles N.E. of Litchfield, and about 30 miles S.S.W. of St. Cloud. It has a money-order post-office, 2 churches, a woollen-mill, a grist- and saw-mill, hotel, and several stores and shops. Pop. 181; of the township, 451.

Forest City, a post-village of Holt co., Mo., on the east bank of the Missouri River, near the Tarkio River, and on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, 29 miles N.W. of St. Joseph, and 3 miles W. of Oregon. It has a bank, 3 or 4 churches, a newspaper office, manufactures of flour and lumber, and a foundry. Pop. 676.

Forest City, a post-office and mining-camp of Missoula co., Montana, on the Bitter Root Mountains, about 70 miles W.N.W. of Missoula. Elevation, about 8000 feet. It is almost deserted.

Forest City, a post-village of Sarpy co., Neb., is near the mouth of the Elkhorn, 25 miles W.S.W. of Omaha. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Forest City, a hamlet of Tompkins co., N.Y., about 4 miles N. of Ithaca. Here is Forest Home Post-Office.

Forest City, a village of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Jefferson Branch Railroad, 5 miles N. of Carbondale. It has a lumber-mill and a coal-mine. Pop. about 150.

Forest City, a mining-camp of Utah co., Utah. It has mines of silver and lead.

Forest Cottage, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Ky., 40 miles S.W. of Somerset. It has a church.

Forest Creek, South Carolina, rises in Spartanburg co., runs nearly southeastward, and enters Tiger River in the south part of Union co.

Forest Dale, a post-office of Lawrence co., O.

For′estdale, a village of North Smithfield township, Providence co., R.I. Pop. 361.

Forest Dale, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt., 3 miles from Brandon, and 16 miles N. of Rutland. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of paint and wooden-ware.

Forest Depot, a post-office and station of Bedford co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 11 miles W. of Lynchburg. It has 1 or 2 general stores.

For′ester, or **For′rester,** a post-village of Sanilac co., Mich., on Lake Huron, in Forester township, 40 miles N. of Port Huron. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a shingle-mill. Pop. 233; of the township, 756.

For′est Glen, a station on the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 9 miles N.N.W. of Washington, D.C., and 7 miles S. from Rockville, Md.

Forest Glen, a station in Ulster co., N.Y., on the Wallkill Valley Railroad, 18 miles S.S.W. of Kingston.

Forest Green, a post-office of Chariton co., Mo., on the Keokuk & Kansas City Railroad, 6 miles from Glasgow.

Forest Grove, a post-office of Montgomery co., Kansas, 8 miles N. of Independence.

Forest Grove, a post-office of Ottawa co., Mich.

Forest Grove, a post-hamlet of Gloucester co., N.J., 2 miles from North Vineland Station, which is 31 miles S. of Camden. It has a church.

Forest Grove, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon, on the Oregon Central Railroad, 26 miles W. of Portland. Here is the Pacific University, which was organized in 1859 and has a library of 5000 volumes. The village has 3 churches.

Forest Grove, Bucks co., Pa. See Forestville.

Forest Hall, a post-office of Burke co., Ga.

Forest Hill, a post-village of Placer co., Cal., about 52 miles N.E. of Sacramento. Gold is found here. It has 2 churches and a bank.

Forest Hill, a station in Cook co., Ill., on the Columbus & Indiana Central Railroad, 12 miles S. of Chicago.

Forest Hill, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Ind., in Jackson township, about 50 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

Forest Hill, a post-office of Russell co., Kansas.

Forest Hill, a post-village of Harford co., Md., about 27 miles N.N.E. of Baltimore.

Forest Hill, a station on the Boston & Providence Railroad, 4½ miles S.W. of Boston, Mass., at the junction of a branch to Dedham. Near this place is the Forest Hill Cemetery.

Forest Hill, a post-hamlet of Gratiot co., Mich., on Pine River, 4 miles N. of Alma.

Forest Hill, a post-hamlet of Union co., Pa., in West Buffalo township, about 20 miles S. of Williamsport. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Forest Hill, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Tenn.

Forest Hill, a post-office of Bell co., Tex.

Forest Hill, a post-village of Brunswick co., Va., 18 miles W. of Jarrett's Station. It has several churches.

Forest Hill, a post-hamlet of Summers co., W. Va., 9 miles S.W. of Talcott Station. It has 2 churches.

Forest Home, a post-office of Butler co., Ala.

Forest Home, a post-office of Amador co., Cal.

Forest Home, a post-village of Poweshiek co., Iowa, in Union township, about 18 miles N. of Oskaloosa. It has 2 churches, a bank, a high school, and a woollen-factory.

Forest Home, a township of Antrim co., Mich. P. 242.

Forest Home, a post-office of Warren co., Miss.

Forest Home, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Mo., 9 miles E. of Sarcoxie Station.

Forest Home, Tompkins co., N.Y. See Forest City.

Forest Home, a post-village of Cass co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 35 miles N. by E. of Jefferson. It has several stores and lumber-mills. Pop. 350.

Forest House, a post-hamlet of Potter co., Pa., at Keating Station on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, 14 miles N. of Emporium. It has a saw-mill.

Forest House, a station in Waukesha co., Wis., on the Prairie du Chien division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 17 miles W. of Milwaukee.

Forest Junction, a post-village of Calumet co., Wis., in Brillion township, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad where it crosses the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, 16 miles E. of Appleton, and 91 miles N. of Milwaukee. It has a hotel and a lumber-mill.

Forest Lake, a post-village and summer resort of Washington co., Minn., in Forest Lake township, on the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad, 25 miles N. of St. Paul. It has a church. Pop. of township, 89.

Forest Lake, a post-township of Susquehanna co., Pa., about 7 miles N.W. of Montrose. It has 3 churches. Its principal industry is the dairy business. Pop. 995.

Forest Mills, a post-office of Allamakee co., Iowa, 8 miles S. of Waukon. Here are a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Forest Mills, a post-village in Lennox co., Ontario, 10 miles N.W. of Napanee. It contains a woollen-factory and a store. Pop. 200.

Forest Mound, a hamlet of Wabasha co., Minn., about 14 miles N.E. of Rochester.

Foresto, fo-rĕs′to, a village of Northern Italy, province of Bergamo, 3 miles W. of Sarnico. Pop. 1120.

Forest of Argonne, France. See Argonne.

Forest of Bere, a tract of forest-land in England, co. of Hants, between Portsdown and the Southdown ranges.

Forest of Dean, England. See Dean Forest.

For′eston, a post-village of Ogle co., Ill., in Foreston township, and on the Illinois Central Railroad, at its junction with the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, 120 miles W. by N. of Chicago, and 12 miles S. of Freeport. It has a bank, 7 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, 2 carriage-factories, and a sash-factory. Pop. about 1000; of the township, 2177.

Foreston, a hamlet of Howard co., Iowa, on the Upper Iowa River, about 40 miles N.N.E. of Charles City.

Foreston, a post-hamlet of Clarendon co., S.C., on Pritchett's Railroad, 14 miles N.W. of Lane's Junction. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of pine lumber and naval stores.

Forest Park, a station in St. Louis co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 4 miles from St. Louis.

Forestport, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., in Forestport township, on Black River, 2 miles from Alder Creek Station, which is 28 miles N. of Utica. It has 4 churches, the Forestport Institute, a tannery, and a lumber-mill. Pop. about 800; of the township, 1284.

Forest Prairie, prā′ree, a township of Meeker co., Minn. Pop. 350.

Forest Ranch, a post-office of Butte co., Cal.

Forest River, a station in Essex co., Mass., on the

Salem & Marblehead Branch of the Eastern Railroad, 2 miles from Salem.

Forest Station, a post-office of Clayton co., Ga., on the Macon & Western Railroad, 10 or 11 miles S. of Atlanta.

Forest Station, a post-office of Washington co., Me., on the European & North American Railroad, 17 miles N.W. of Vanceborough.

Forest Station, a post-office of Shenandoah co., Va., on a branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 26 miles S.S.W. of Strasburg.

For′estville, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal., on the Fulton & Guerneville Railroad, 69 miles by rail N. of San Francisco. It has a church, a chair-factory, and a saw-mill.

Forestville, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., in Bristol township, on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, 15½ miles W.S.W. of Hartford. It has a church, several clock-factories, and manufactures of augers, bits, and chronometers. Pop. about 1400.

Forestville, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Iowa, on the Maquoketa River, about 50 miles W. by N. of Dubuque. It has a flouring-mill.

Forestville, a post-hamlet of Hart co., Ky., 6 miles W. of Munfordville, and 1½ miles N. of Green River. It has a tannery and a saw-mill.

Forestville, a post-village of Prince George's co., Md., 8 or 9 miles E.S.E. of Washington, D.C. It has 2 churches.

Forestville, a post-village of Sanilac co., Mich., in Delaware township, on Lake Huron, 28 miles N. of Lexington. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a shingle-mill, and 2 hotels. Pop. about 250.

Forestville, a post-village of Fillmore co., Minn., in Forestville township, on the South Branch of Root River, about 40 miles E. of Austin. It has great water-power, a flour-mill, and a bank. Pop. of the township, 721.

Forestville, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in Hanover township, on the Erie Railroad, 8 miles E. of Dunkirk. It contains a bank, a free academy, 4 churches, a flouring-mill, 2 hotels, a cheese-factory, a manufactory of sewing-machines, and many fine residences. A weekly paper is published here. Pop. 722.

Forestville, a post-village of Wake co., N.C., on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, 16 miles N.N.E. of Raleigh. It has a church, an academy, and a plough-factory.

Forestville, a hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., in Buckingham township, 4½ miles S.E. of Doylestown. It has a church. Its post-office is Forest Grove.

Forestville, a mining post-village of Butler co., Pa., on the Shenango & Alleghany Railroad, ½ mile from Harrisville Station. Coal is mined here.

Forestville, Schuylkill co., Pa. See FORRESTVILLE.

Forestville, a post-office of Marion co., S.C.

Forestville, a post-hamlet of Shenandoah co., Va., 4 miles from Forest Station. It has 2 churches.

Forestville, a post-village of Door co., Wis., in Forestville township, about 25 miles S.E. of Oconto, and 20 miles N. of Kewaunee. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill. The township is about 1 mile W. of Lake Michigan. Pop. of the township, 802.

Forestville, a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, 14 miles S. of Simcoe. It contains a carding-mill, a saw-mill, and 2 stores. Pop. 100.

Forest Wharf, a shipping-point of St. Mary's co., Md., on the Patuxent River.

Forêt, or **Forest,** fo‘rå′ or fo‘rěh′ (Flemish, *Vorst*, voRst), a village of Belgium, province and 7 miles S.E. of Liege, on the Vesdre. Pop. 2680.

Forêt, a village of France. See LA FORÊT.

Forez, fo‘rå′, an old division of France, in the province of Lyonnais, the capital of which was Montbrison, now forming the greater part of the department of Loire.

For′far, Forfarshire, for′fạr-shịr, or **Angus,** ang′-gŭs, a maritime county of Scotland, having E. the North Sea, and S. the Firth of Tay. Area, 890 square miles. The surface is naturally divided into four parallel belts, running from N.E. to S.W., viz., the Braes of Angus, a part of the Grampian range; the Vale of Strathmore; the Sidlaw Hills; the rich plain on the Firth of Tay and the sea. The principal rivers are the North and South Esks, and the Isla. Forfar is the chief seat of the linen-manufactures of Scotland. It has 5 royal burghs, viz., Dundee, Arbroath, Forfar, Montrose, and Brechin. It sends three members to the House of Commons, one being for the county. Pop. 237,567.

Forfar, a burgh of Scotland, capital of the county of Forfar, in the vale of Strathmore, at a railway junction, 14 miles N.N.E. of Dundee. It is well built, and has handsome county buildings, an excellent news-room and library, and numerous schools and places of worship, with manufactures of brogues and linens. Forfar unites with Montrose, Arbroath, Brechin, and Bervie, in sending one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 11,602.

For′far, a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, 32 miles W. by N. of Brockville. Pop. 100.

Forg, forg, a town of Persia, province of Laristan, 175 miles S.E. of Sheeraz. It is enclosed by an earthen rampart, is well furnished with water, and has a fortified palace and about 200 houses.

Forgaria, foR-gå′re-å, a village of Italy, near the Tagliamento, 16 miles N.W. of Udine. Pop. 2938.

Forge (fōrj) **Bridge,** a station in Somerset co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Connellsville & Washington Railroad, 2 miles W. of Cassellman.

Forge Hollow, a hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., in Marshall township, 2½ miles from Deansville.

Forges-les-Eaux, foRzh-låz-ō, a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 28 miles by rail N.E. of Rouen. It has mineral springs, and an establishment of baths, frequented from July to September. Pop. 1505.

Forge Village, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Westford township, on the Stony Brook Railroad, 10 miles W.S.W. of Lowell. It has a manufactory of horse-shoe nails and a large ice-house. Here is a pond from which ice is exported.

Foria, fo′re-å, or **Forio,** fo′re-o, a town of Italy, on the W. coast of the island of Ischia, 16 miles W.S.W. of Pozzuoli. Pop. 6704. It is beautifully situated, and has a good harbor. Near it are mineral baths.

For‘istell′, a post-village of St. Charles co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 48 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis. It has 2 churches, 3 stores, 2 wagon-shops, a creamery, and 2 tobacco-factories. Pop. about 300.

Fork, a post-township of Mecosta co., Mich., about 34 miles N. of Stanton. Pop. 153.

Fork, a township of Anderson co., S.C. Pop. 1562.

Fork Church, a post-hamlet of Davie co., N.C., 10 miles from Lexington. It has a church and Yadkin College (male).

Fork Creek, a post-office of Monroe co., Tenn.

Forked Deer River, West Tennessee, is formed by its North and South Forks, which unite in Dyer co., 2 or 3 miles S.W. of Dyersburg. It runs southwestward through Lauderdale co., and enters the Mississippi River. The main stream is nearly 40 miles long. The South Fork, which is about 120 miles long, runs westward and northwestward and intersects the cos. of Madison and Haywood. The North Fork rises in Gibson co., and runs westward until it joins the South Fork. The latter is navigable for small boats.

Forked Head, a headland of Cape Breton Island, on the S.E. coast, between Fourchu and Portland Cove.

Forked River, a post-village in Lacey township, Ocean co., N.J., on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, Toms River Branch, 8 miles S. of Toms River, and 2 miles W. of Barnegat Bay. It has 2 churches and a hotel.

Fork′land, a post-village of Greene co., Ala., 2 miles from the Tombigbee River, and 11 miles from Demopolis. It has 2 churches and a seminary.

Forkland, a post-hamlet of Nottoway co., Va., 6 miles S.S.E. of Blacks and Whites Station. It has a church.

Fork Meeting-House, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., 10 miles N.W. of Magnolia. It has a church.

Fork Mountain, a post-office of Mitchell co., N.C.

Fork′ner's Hill, a post-office of Dallas co., Mo.

Fork River, a village of Wayne co., N.C., in Fork River township. Pop. 811; of the township, 1611.

Forks, a plantation in Somerset co., Me., near the "forks" of the Kennebec River. Pop. 159.

Forks, a station in Erie co., N.Y., on the main line of the New York Central Railroad, 7 miles E. of Buffalo.

Forks, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Pa., on Fishing Creek, 10 miles N.E. of Bloomsburg. It has 2 churches.

Forks, a township of Northampton co., Pa., on the Delaware River. Pop. 1450.

Forks, a township of Sullivan co., Pa. Pop. 854. It contains Forksville.

Forks′burg, a post-office of Marion co., W. Va.

Forks Creek, a post office and station of Jefferson co., Col., in Clear Creek Cañon, on the Colorado Central Railroad, at the junction of the Georgetown Branch, 7 miles S.E. of Black Hawk. Gold is mined here.

Fork Shoals, a post-hamlet of Greenville co., S.C., 17 miles S. of Greenville. It has a church.

Forks Middle River, Nova Scotia. See GLENELG.

Forks of Buff′alo, a post-hamlet of Amherst co., Va., 41 miles N.W. of Amherst Depot. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Forks of Ca′pon, a post-office of Hampshire co., W.Va.

Forks of Elk′horn, a post-office of Franklin co., Ky.

Forks of Little San′dy, a post-office of Kanawha co., W. Va.

Forks of Pigeon, pij′ụn, a post-office of Haywood co., N.C.

Forks of Salmon, sam′ọn, a post-office of Siskiyou co., Cal.

Forks of Ten‵nessee′, a post-office of Swain co., N.C.

Forks of Twelve Pole, a post-office of Wayne co., W. Va.

Forks of Ty′gart, a post-office of Carter co., Ky.

Forks Sta′tion, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Pa., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 34 miles S.E. of Scranton. It has a church. There are several summer boarding-houses near it.

Forks′ton, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa., in Forkston township, on Mehoopany Creek, about 34 miles N.W. of Scranton. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and 2 stores. Pop. of the township, 576.

Forks′ville, a post-hamlet of Ouachita parish, La., 12 miles W. by N. of Monroe. It has a church.

Forksville, a post-village in Forks township, Sullivan co., Pa., on Loyalsock Creek, about 28 miles N.E. of Williamsport. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a woollen-mill. Pop. about 200.

Forksville, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Va.

Fork Swamp, a post-office of Beaufort co., N.C.

Fork′town, a hamlet of Somerset co., Md., on the Eastern Shore Railroad, 4 miles S. by W. of Salisbury.

Fork Union, a post-hamlet of Fluvanna co., Va., 30 miles S. of Charlottesville. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

Fork′vale, a post-office of Campbell co., Tenn.

Forlerz, the Wendish name of Görlitz.

Forli, foʀ-lee′ (anc. *Fo′rum Liv′ii*), a walled city of Central Italy, capital of a province of its own name, 40 miles by rail S.E. of Bologna, at the foot of the Apennines, in a pleasant and fertile plain, watered by the Ronco and Montone. It is handsome and well built, with a spacious square, and contains many beautiful buildings, including several palaces, one of which, the Palazzo Guerini, is after the designs of Michael Angelo. It also has a cathedral and several other churches, most of which are adorned with fine paintings, by Cignani, Guido, and other masters. There are likewise convents in the town, and a famous citadel, now a prison. Forli is a bishop's see, and has a college, a public library, and some literary societies, manufactures of silk ribbons, silk twist, oil-cloth, woollen stuffs, wax, nitre, and refined sulphur, and a trade in corn, wines, oil, hemp, and anise-seed. Pop. 38,480.

Forli, a province of Central Italy, in Emilia, bounded on the E. by the Adriatic. Area, 716 square miles. Capital, Forli. Pop. 234,090.

Forli, a village of Italy, province of Campobasso, 7½ miles N. of Isernia. Pop. 2200.

Forlimpopoli, foʀ-lim-pop′o-le (anc. *Fo′rum Popil′ii*), a town of Italy, province and 5 miles by rail E.S.E. of Forli. It has an ancient castle, and some trade in wine, flax, and silk. Pop. 5110.

Forman, fōr′mạn, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Ill., on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 23 miles N.E. of Cairo. It has 2 saw-mills and a stave-mill.

Forman, a post-village of Lake co., Mich., in Yates township, on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 15 miles W. of Reed City, and 33 miles E. of Ludington. It has 3 large lumber-mills. Pop. about 200.

Formentera, foʀ-mên-tå′rå (anc. *Pityu′sa*), one of the Balearic Islands, in the Mediterranean, 6 miles S. of Iviça, 13 miles in length. Pop. 1800.

Formerie, foʀ‵mẹh-ree′, a town of France, in Oise, 21 miles N.N.W. of Beauvais. Pop. 1349.

Formiæ, the ancient name of Mola di Gaeta.

Formiche, foʀ-mee′kå, two small islands in the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Sicily, 5 miles S.W. of Trapani, the E. and larger being covered with stone buildings and having a tolerable harbor.

Formiche, foʀ-mee′kå, a group of islands in the Mediterranean, off the S.E. extremity of Elba.

Formiche di Grosseto, foʀ-mee′kå dee gros-så′to, a group of islands in the Mediterranean, including Monte Christo, Giannuti, Giglio, &c.

Formicola, foʀ-mee′ko-lå, a village of Italy, province of Caserta, 7 miles N.E. of Capua. Pop. 2263.

Formiga, foʀ-mee′gå, a town of Brazil, in Minas-Geraes, 140 miles E. of Villa Rica. Pop. 2000.

Formigara, foʀ-me-gå′rå, a village of Northern Italy, in Cremona, 6 miles S.S.W. of Soresina. Pop. 1149.

Formigas, foʀ-mee′gås, a town of Brazil, in Minas-Geraes, 100 miles W.N.W. of Minas-Novas. Pop. 1000.

Formigine, foʀ-me-jee′nå, a town of North Italy, 6 miles S.S.W. of Modena. Pop. of commune, 6257.

Formigny, foʀ‵meen‵yee′, a town of France, in Calvados, 12 miles W.N.W. of Bayeux, famous for a battle between the French and English, in 1450, in which the latter were defeated. Pop. 617.

Formo′sa (Chinese, *Tai-Wan* or *Tai-Ouan*, tī-wån′; Fr. *Formose*, foʀ‵moz′; Port. *Formoza*, foʀ-mo′så, *i.e.*, "beautiful"), an island of the China Sea, between lat. 22° and 25° 30′ N. and lon. 120° 30′ and 122° E. Length, from N. to S., 245 miles; breadth at the broadest part, which is at the centre, about 100 miles. Area, 14,982 square miles. The whole coast of the island facing the mainland, and for a considerable distance inland, belongs to China, and is included in the government of the province of Fo-Kien, from which it is distant about 90 miles. The remainder, or E. side of the island, is occupied by aborigines. Formosa is intersected throughout its whole length by ridges of mountains called *Muh Kan Shan*, some of whose summits are supposed to exceed the elevation of 12,000 feet, and are covered with snow during a part of the year. Their declivities are clothed with fine trees and pasture-grounds, giving the island a very attractive appearance from the sea, whence its Portuguese name. These mountains present many evidences of former volcanic action. Rivers are numerous on the W. side, but most of them are mere mountain-torrents. The soil of the lower tracts and the more gentle slopes of the mountains is extremely fertile and well cultivated, and the climate is salubrious. Hot springs are numerous, and sulphur and petroleum exist largely. Wheat, rice of superior quality, millet, maize, several kinds of vegetables, sugar-cane, oranges, guavas, pine-apples, cocoanuts, areca-nuts, peaches, apricots, figs, grapes, pomegranates, chestnuts, and melons are raised in large quantities. The commerce of Formosa is confined chiefly to Fo-Kien and to a few of the other eastern provinces of China, from which it imports raw silk, woollen and cotton stuffs, and other manufactures. The rice-trade, between the island and the mainland, employs many vessels. The exports are rice, camphor, salt, camphor-wood, bamboos, sugar, coal, sulphur, maize, fruits, timber, and tea. The domestic animals are cattle, buffaloes, horses, asses, goats, sheep, and hogs. The E. part of the island is said to be infested with tigers, leopards, and wolves, but none are met with in the cultivated districts on the W. side. Coal of fair quality, and extending over a large area, is wrought in the N. part of the island, in the vicinity of Kee-Lung. The aborigines are of a slender shape, olive complexion, wear long hair, and blacken their teeth. They are divided into numerous tribes, some of them with written languages, are honest and just in their dealings, but revengeful. The Chinese portion of the island is divided into four districts, the capital of which is Tai-Wan-Foo. The Chinese had no knowledge of Formosa till the year 1403, and their sway was not established over it till 1683. Since then it has greatly flourished through their industry, perseverance, and agricultural skill. An extensive emigration is still going on from the continent; and lands are taken up by capitalists who not only encourage the people to go over, but purchase large numbers of poor persons to occupy them. In 1632 the Dutch became masters of it, but they were expelled by the pirate Coxinga, whose successors ruled here till 1683. Latterly, the government has regarded Formosa as a kind of experimental colony, where innovations in administration are permitted which are not allowable on the mainland. Pop. estimated at 3,000,000.

Formosa, a town of Russia. See Kagool.

Formosa, foʀ-mo′så, the northernmost of the Bissagos Islands, off the W. coast of Africa. It is fertile and well wooded, but has no good water. This is a name also of the river of Benin, of bays on the Brazil and Zanguebar coasts, and of a village of Sicily, S.E. of Trapani.

Formosa, or **Formoso.** See Benin River.

Formosa (for-mo′så), Mount and River, near the S.E. extremity of the Malay Peninsula, in Malacca Strait. The mount is in lat. 1° 49′ N., lon. 102° 55′ E., 40 miles E. of Malacca. The W. end forms the bluff point of land called Point Sizan, on the E. side of the entrance of Formosa River, which is of considerable length, and falls into the Strait of Malacca at lat. 2° N., lon. 102° 50′ E.

Formosa, a town of Brazil. See Serenhem.

Formo′sa, a township of Halifax co., N.C. Pop. 2957.

Formo′sa, a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, 8 miles S.W. of Walkerton. It contains a woollen-mill, a brewery, saw- and grist-mill, 3 hotels, and 2 stores. Pop. 150.

Formose, an island of China. See FORMOSA.

Fornas, foR'nâs', a village of Asia Minor, 7 miles S.E. of the ruins of *Xanthus*, and near those of *Patosa.*

Fornells, foR'nêls', or **Fornella,** foR-nêl'lâ, a fortified fishing town of the island of Minorca, on its N. coast, 12 miles N.N.W. of Port Mahon, with an excellent harbor.

For'ney, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Ala., 7½ miles from Cave Spring. It has a church.

Forney, a post-village of Kaufman co., Tex., on the Texas Pacific Railroad, 20 miles E. of Dallas. It has a church. Bois-d'arc timber abounds here.

Forney's Creek, a post-office of Swain co., N.C.

Forno, foR'no, several villages of Northern Italy, the principal being FORNO DI RIVARA, foR'no dee re-vâ'râ, in Piedmont, 31 miles N.W. of Turin. Pop. 2848.

Fornos d'Algodres, foR'noce dâl-go'drês, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 16 miles S.E. of Viseu. Pop. 1351.

Fornovo, foR-no'vo (anc. *Fo'rum No'vum*), a town of Northern Italy, 13 miles S.W. of Parma. Pop. 3273.

For'res, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Moray, 10 miles by rail W.S.W. of Elgin. It is neatly built, has a town house, an academy, a library, remains of a castle, a tower in honor of Nelson, and near it a remarkable ancient obelisk, called Sweno's Pillar. According to Shakspeare and the old chronicles, it was on a "blasted heath" near Forres that Macbeth first met the weird sisters. Findhorn, 4 miles to the N., is the seaport. Pop. 3959.

For'rest, or **For'est,** a post-village of Livingston co., Ill., in a township of the same name, and on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 75 miles E. of Peoria, and 16 miles S.E. of Pontiac. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. estimated at 500; of the township, 1084.

Forrest, a station in Crawford co., Mich., on the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 1 mile N. of Grayling, and 102 miles N. by W. of Bay City.

Forrest, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad (Downingtown & Waynesburg Branch), 14 miles N.W. of Downingtown.

Forrest City, a post-village, capital of St. Francis co., Ark., on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, 45 miles W.S.W. of Memphis, and 89 miles E. by N. of Little Rock. It has a money-order post-office, numerous stores, a newspaper office, 5 churches, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill. Pop. about 1000.

Forrester, Michigan. See FORESTER.

For'rester's, a station in La Porte co., Ind., on the Michigan Southern Railroad, 5 miles W. of La Porte.

Forreston, a village of Illinois. See FORESTON.

For'restville, a mining-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., in Cass township, on a branch of the Mine Hill & Schuylkill Valley Railroad, 2 miles N.W. of Minersville. It has a church and 2 collieries.

For'ristall's, or **Auld's Cove,** a post-hamlet in Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on the Strait of Canso, opposite Port Hastings. Pop. 150.

Forro, foR'Ro', written also **Forrou,** a town of Hungary, on the Hernad, 30 miles S. of Kaschau. Pop. 1400.

Forru, foR-Roo', a village on the island of Sardinia, 23 miles S.E. of Oristano. Pop. 894.

Forse, forss, a river of Scotland, co. of Caithness, falls into the Pentland Firth near a village of the same name.

Forst, foRst, or **Forsta,** foRs'tâ, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 20 miles by rail E. of Cottbus, on an island in the Neisse. Pop. 14,131, employed in potteries and in weaving linens and woollens.

Forsyth, for'sīth', a northern county of Georgia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Chattahoochee River, and is partly drained by the Etowah River. The surface is hilly and extensively covered with forests. The soil produces some cotton, Indian corn, and wheat, and gold and copper are found in this county. Capital, Cumming. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,024,743. Pop. in 1870, 7983.

Forsyth, a county in the N.W. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Yadkin River. The surface is hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, grass, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Winston. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,321,316. Pop. in 1870, 13,050, of whom 13,034 were Americans.

Forsyth, a post-village, capital of Monroe co., Ga., on the Macon & Western Railroad, 27 miles N.W. of Macon, and 76 miles S.S.E. of Atlanta. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, a newspaper office, the Forsyth Female College, the Hilliard Institute, and 1 or 2 banking-houses; also 3 colored churches. Pop. about 1500.

Forsyth, or **Forsythe,** a post-village of Macon co., Ill., on the Illinois Central and Illinois Midland Railroads, 6 miles N. of Decatur. It has a church and 3 stores.

Forsyth, a post-township of Marquette co., Mich. Pop. 34. It contains Little Lake Station.

Forsyth, a post-village, capital of Taney co., Mo., on the White River, at the mouth of Swan Creek, about 40 miles S. by E. of Springfield. It has a church, a newspaper office, and manufactures of flour and lumber. Pop. 87.

Fort Ab'ercrombie, a post-village of Richland co., Dakota, on the Red River of the North, 12 miles below Breckenridge, Minn. Here is a military post.

Fort Abraham Lincoln, a post-office and military post of Morton co., Dakota, is on the W. bank of the Missouri River, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and 5 or 6 miles below Bismarck. Six companies of cavalry and 3 of infantry are stationed here. This place is the great depot of supplies for posts on the Yellowstone River.

Fort Ad'ams, a post-village of Wilkinson co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, about 38 miles S. by W. of Natchez. It has a church.

Fort Adams, a defensive work on Brenton's Point, at the entrance to the harbor of Newport, R.I. It was constructed 1824–38.

Fort Al'amo, of Bexar co., Tex., near San Antonio. Here, March 6, 1836, a small garrison of Texans bravely resisted a body of Mexicans ten times their number, and perished to a man; whence this spot has been called the Thermopylæ of Texas.

Fortaleza, foR-tâ-lâ'zâ, a city of Brazil, capital of the province of Ceará, on a bay in the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Ceará. Lat. 3° 42′ S.; lon. 38° 30′ W. Pop. 3000. It is a bishop's see, and has a palace of the governor, a Latin school, and a hospital. Previous to 1823 it was called CEARÁ, or VILLA DO FORTE.

Fortana, foR-tâ'nâ, the easternmost of the Bonin Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, near lat. 25° N., lon. 143° 30′ E.

Fort Ancient, ān'shent, a post-hamlet of Warren co., O., on the Little Miami River, and on the Little Miami Railroad, 42 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church. Pop. 43. Here is an ancient earthwork, on which large trees are growing.

Fort An'drew, a United States work on Gurnet Point, 9 miles N.E. of Plymouth, Mass.

Fortanete, foR-tâ-nâ'tâ, a town of Spain, 34 miles E.N.E. of Teruel. Pop. 1573. It has manufactures of linen.

Fort Ann, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., in Fort Ann township, on Wood Creek, the Champlain Canal, and the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, 10 miles S.S.W. of Whitehall, and 67 miles N. by E. of Albany. It contains a bank, 3 churches, a tannery, and a manufactory of sash and doors. Pop. 639. The township is bounded on the N.W. by Lake George. Its surface is mountainous. P. 3452.

Fort At'kinson, a post-village of Winneshiek co., Iowa, in Washington township, on Turkey River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Calmar, and 41 miles E. of Charles City. It has 4 churches, 2 flouring-mills, and a brick-yard. P. about 500.

Fort Atkinson, a post-village of Jefferson co., Wis., in Koshkonong township, on Rock River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 20 miles N.N.E. of Janesville, and 19 miles S. by W. of Watertown. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, a graded school, a flouring-mill, 2 foundries, and manufactures of furniture, farm-implements, and machinery. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 2010.

Fort Augus'tus, a village and fort of Scotland, co. and 29 miles S.W. of Inverness, on the Caledonian Canal, at the S. extremity of Loch Ness.

Fort Augustus, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 16 miles from Charlottetown. It contains a carding-mill, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, 2 stores, and a shipyard. Pop. 150.

Fort Bar'ran'cas is on the N. side of Pensacola Bay, in Florida, designed for the defence of the United States navy-yard at Warrington.

Fort Bas'com, a post-office and military post of San Miguel co., New Mexico.

Fort Bayard, bī'ard, a post-office and military post of Grant co., New Mexico, 90 miles N.W. of Mesilla.

Fort Bend, a county in the S.E. part of Texas, has an area of about 860 square miles. It is intersected by the Brazos River, which is navigable by steamboats, and is bounded on the S.W. by the Bernard River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and forests in which the live-oak abounds. The soil is fertile, and produces pasture for many thousand cattle. The other staple products are cotton and Indian corn. This county is traversed by the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad. Capital, Richmond. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,238,995. Pop. in 1870, 7114, of whom 6950 were Americans.

Fort Ben′ton, a post-village, capital of Choteau co., Montana, is on the Missouri River, at the head of steamboat navigation, about 40 miles below the Great Falls, and 2500 miles from the mouth of the river. It is nearly 125 miles N.N.E. of Helena, and is 2780 feet above the sea-level. Here is a military post. The village has 2 banking-houses and a newspaper office. It is an important mart for the fur-trade in the United States. Pop. 367.

Fort Ber′thold, a post-village of Stevens co., Dakota, on the Missouri River. Lat. 47° 34′ N.; lon. 101° 48′ W.

Fort Bid′well, a post-village of Modoc co., Cal., is at the N. end of Surprise Valley, about 175 miles N.E. of Shasta. It has a money-order post-office. Near it are 3 alkaline lakes.

Fort Black′imore, a post-village of Scott co., Va., 40 miles W.N.W. of Bristol, Tenn. It has 2 churches, an academy, a machine-shop, &c.

Fort Bliss, a United States post, 3 miles N.E. of El Paso, Tex., on the Rio Grande.

Fort Block′house and **Fort Monck′ton,** two forts of England, co. of Hants, defending the entrance of Portsmouth harbor, on the W.

Fort Bluff, a post-office of Morgan co., Ala.

Fort Boisé, bwå`zå′, a United States post, near Boisé City, Idaho.

Fort Boone, an old fort on the site of Booneville, Ky. It was erected by Colonel Boone in 1775.

Fort Bra′dy, a United States work at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., on the S. bank of St. Mary's River.

Fort Branch, a post-village of Gibson co., Ind., in Johnson township, on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, 20 miles N. of Evansville. It has a money-order post-office, 6 churches, and a graded school.

Fort Bridg′er, a post-office and military post of Uintah co., Wyoming, on the Black Fork of Green River, 10 miles S.E. of Carter Station of the Union Pacific Railroad. Lat. 41° 18′ N.; lon. 110° 32′ W.

Fort Brooke, a United States fort, at the head of Tampa Bay, Fla.

Fort Browder, Barbour co., Ala. See BATESVILLE.

Fort Brown, a government fort near Brownsville, Tex.

Fort Buf′fington, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Ga., 6 miles E. of Canton.

Fort Bu′ford, a post-office and military post of Howard co., Dakota, near the mouth of the Yellowstone River, and on the Missouri River where it crosses the boundary between Dakota and Montana.

Fort Calhoun, kal-hoon′, a post-village of Washington co., Neb., 2 miles from the Missouri River, and on the Omaha & Northwestern Railroad, 20 miles N. by W. of Omaha. It has 2 churches and a steam flour-mill. Its station-name is Calhoun. Pop. 236.

Fort Call, a post-office of Bradford co., Fla.

Fort Cam′eron, a United States military post, near Beaver, Beaver co., Utah.

Fort Cape Dis`appoint′ment, a United States post on Cape Disappointment, Washington.

Fort Car′roll, a fortification standing on Sollers Point Flats, in the Patapsco, 8 miles below Baltimore.

Fort Cas′well, a brick fortification on Oak Island, near the mouth of Cape Fear River, N.C., was occupied by the Confederates in 1861, and destroyed by them in 1865.

Fort Chartres, shar′tris, a steamboat-landing on the Mississippi River, in Randolph co., Ill., near the Prairie du Rocher, and 50 miles by water below St. Louis.

Fort Clark, a military post of Kinney co., Tex., is at or near Brackettville, about 48 miles N. of Eagle Pass, and 126 miles W. of San Antonio. Pop. 395.

Fort Clat′sop, a post-office of Clatsop co., Oregon.

Fort Clinch, designed for the defence of Fernandina, Fla., stands on the N. extremity of Amelia Island. It was occupied by Confederate troops in 1861, and retaken by United States forces in 1862.

Fort Col′lins, a post-village, capital of Larimer co., Col., on Cache la Poudre Creek, in a fertile valley, and on the Colorado Central Railroad, about 4 miles from the Rocky Mountains, and 82 miles by rail N. of Denver. It has 3 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, 4 hotels, a flouring-mill, and a graded school. The Agricultural College of Colorado is located here. Pop. about 700.

Fort Colum′bus, a United States fort on Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

Fort Col′ville, a post-village, capital of Stevens co., Wash., on the Columbia River, near lat. 48° 38′ N. It has a church. Here is a United States fort.

Fort Concho, kon′chō, a post-office and military post of Tom Green co., Tex., on the Concho River, 210 miles N.W. of Austin. Lat. 31° 31′ N.; lon. 100° 31′ W. Here are stone buildings for hospital, guard-house, magazine, stables, store-house, &c. Pop. of Fort Concho and vicinity, 913.

Fort Con`stitu′tion, a strong defensive work 3 miles E. of Portsmouth, N.H., on the peninsula which forms the easternmost point of the mainland of New Hampshire.

Fort Coulonge, koo`lŏnzh′, a post-village in Pontiac co., Quebec, at the confluence of the river Coulonge with the Ottawa, 23 miles N. of Portage du Fort. It has a saw-mill, a store, 4 taverns, and a large lumber-trade. P. 100.

Fort Covington, kŭv′ing-tọn, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y., in Fort Covington township, on Salmon River, about 5 miles from its mouth, 1 mile from the Canadian frontier, and 16 miles N.W. of Malone. It contains 3 or 4 churches, 2 grist-mills, a saw-mill, a union free school, a newspaper office, a tannery, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 953; of the township, 2421.

Fort Craig, a post-office and military post of Socorro co., New Mexico, on the Rio Grande, 3 miles S. of San Marcial, about 125 miles below Albuquerque, and 175 miles S. of Santa Fé. The adjacent country is rich in minerals.

Fort Cum′berland, a fortress of England, co. of Hants, on Portsea Island, 4 miles E. of Portsmouth.

Fort Cum′mings, a post-office of Grant co., New Mexico, about 50 miles W.N.W. of Mesilla. Here is a ruined fort.

Fort Cus′ter, a post-office and military post of Custer co., Montana, on the Yellowstone River, at the mouth of the Big Horn.

Fort Dade, a post-office of Hernando co., Fla., on the Withlacoochee River, 170 miles S.E. of Tallahassee. Near this spot, in December, 1835, Major Dade, with his 112 companions, perished while heroically defending themselves against an overwhelming force of Indians. Only one of the number escaped.

Fort D. A. Rus′sell, a United States post, 3 miles N.W. of Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Fort Dau′phin, a ruined French fort and town on the S. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 25° 1′ S.; lon. 46° 40′ E.

Fort Da′vis, a post-village and United States military post, capital of Presidio co., Tex., 446 miles N.W. of San Antonio. Lat. 30° 36′ 23″ N.; lon. 103° 36′ 45″ W.

Fort Defi′ance, a post-office of Caldwell co., N.C.

Fort Defiance, a post-office of Augusta co., Va., and a station on the railroad from Staunton to Harrisonburg, 11 miles N.E. of Staunton.

Fort-de-France, foʀ-dẹh-fʀôɴss, or **Chasseloup-Laubat,** shass`loo′-lō`bå′, a town on the W. coast of Martinique, French West Indies, the capital of the colony. It has a fine harbor, strong fortifications, a college, a naval arsenal, a prison, and several hospitals, and its public buildings are good. Pop. 13,288.

Fort Del′aware, on Pea Patch Island, in Delaware Bay, near Delaware City, is a strong work, of which the construction was begun in 1814.

Fort Depos′it, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 33 miles S.S.W. of Montgomery. It has 2 churches, an academy (male and female), and several stores. Pop. about 450.

Fort Dodge, a post-town, capital of Webster co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, at the junction of the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad with the Iowa division of the Illinois Central Railroad, 192 miles W. of Dubuque, 135 miles E. of Sioux City, and 85 miles N.N.W. of Des Moines. It contains a court-house, 6 or 7 churches, a high school, 2 national banks, 2 foundries, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of furniture, plaster, and stucco. Coal is mined near this place, which is also an important market for grain, and quarries of good building-stone and of gypsum have been opened here. Pop. 3537.

Fort Dodge, a post-office and United States post in Ford co., Kansas, on the Arkansas River, 5 miles E.S.E. of Dodge City.

Fort Don′elson, Stewart co., Tenn., is on the left bank of the Cumberland River, about 1 mile below Dover. This place was the scene of an important victory gained by the Union forces under General Grant, February 16, 1862, when it was captured, with about 13,000 prisoners.

Fort Douglas, dŭg′lạss, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Ark., 25 miles N.E. of Clarksville. It has a church.

Fort Dunc′an, a United States post, near Eagle Pass, Maverick co., Tex., on the Rio Grande.

Fort Du Quesne, Pennsylvania. See PITTSBURG.

Forteau (for'tō') **Bay,** an inlet on the coast of Labrador, near the S.W. extremity of the Strait of Belle Isle. It receives a considerable river, and on its W. side is the prosperous fishing village of Forteau.

Fort Ed'ward, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., is in Fort Edward township, and is finely situated on the E. bank of the Hudson River, on the Champlain Canal, and on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, at the junction of the Glens Falls Branch, 55 miles N. of Albany, and 22 miles S.S.W. of Whitehall. It contains 5 churches, 2 national banks, 2 newspaper offices, and the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, which is open to both sexes and occupies a brick building 300 feet long and 5 stories high. Fort Edward has 3 gang saw-mills, 4 potteries, an iron-furnace, a paper-mill, a foundry and machine-shop, &c. Water-power is obtained for these mills by a dam across the Hudson. Pop. 3492; of the township, 5068.

Fortei, a village of Sardinia. See FURTEI.

Fort El'liott, a post-office and United States post of Texas.

Fort El'lis, a military post of Gallatin co., Montana, is at the south end of the fertile Gallatin valley, 3 miles S.E. of Bozeman. Lat. 45° 40′ 40″ N.; lon. 111° 0′ 15″ W.

Fort E'rie, a post-village of Welland co., Ontario, on Lake Erie, at its outlet into the Niagara River, and on the Grand Trunk, Great Western, and Canada Southern Railways, opposite Buffalo, N.Y. A railroad bridge connects Fort Erie with Buffalo. Fort Erie is a port of entry, has an American consulate, and contains several churches, a dozen stores, and 2 hotels. Pop. 835.

Fortesque (for'tĕsk'?) **Bay,** a beautiful bay of Tasmania, on the E. coast of Tasman's Peninsula.

Forteventura, island. See FUERTEVENTURA.

Fort Ewell, yu'ęl, a post-village of La Salle co., Tex., on the Nueces River, about 120 miles S.S.W. of San Antonio. It has a church.

Fort Fair'field, a post-village in Fort Fairfield township, Aroostook co., Me., is on the Aroostook River, about 7 miles from its mouth, and about 50 miles N. of Houlton. It is the N. terminus of a branch of the New Brunswick Railroad. It has several churches, a newspaper office, and a money-order post-office. Pop. of the township, 1893. The township has 5 churches and manufactures of lumber.

Fort Fet'terman, a post-office and military post of Albany co., Wyoming, is on the North Platte River, about 110 miles N. by E. of Laramie City.

Fort Foote, a post-office of Prince George's co., Md., on the Potomac River, 6 miles below Washington. Here are barracks and a fort, one of the defences of Alexandria, Va., and of Washington, D.C.

Fort Fred Steele, a post-office and military post of Carbon co., Wyoming, on the North Platte River, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, 695 miles from Omaha. Elevation, 6840 feet.

Fort Gaines, gānz, on the E. extremity of Dauphin Island, Ala., is at the entrance of Mobile Bay, opposite Fort Morgan. Lat. 30° 13′ N.; lon. 87° 59′ W.

Fort Gaines, a post-village, the capital of Clay co., Ga., on the Chattahoochee River, and on a branch of the Southwestern Railroad, about 24 miles below Eufaula, and 24 miles S.W. of Cuthbert. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place, from which a large quantity of cotton is shipped. It has an academy and 5 churches. Pop. 758.

Fort Gar'land, a post-village of Costilla co., Col., is in the fertile San Luis Park, on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 108 miles by rail S.W. of Pueblo. Here is a military post. Elevation, 7996 feet.

Fort Garry, Manitoba. See WINNIPEG.

Fort Gates, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Fla., on the W. bank of the St. John's River, 140 miles from its mouth.

Fort Gay, post-office, Wayne co., W.Va., at CASSVILLE.

Fort George, a fort of Scotland, co. and 9 miles N.E. of Inverness, on the line of the Caledonian Canal, on a point of land jutting into Moray Firth. It covers 15 acres, has quarters for 3000 men, bomb-proof magazines, and is a fortification of great strength.

Fort George, a post-office and summer and winter resort of Duval co., Fla., is on an island at the mouth of St. John's River, 25 miles E. of Jacksonville.

Fort George, an old fort (now a picturesque ruin) at the S.E. end of Lake George, N.Y.

Fort Gib'son, a post-village and military post of the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, on the Neosho River, near its entrance into the Arkansas. It is 6 miles from Gibson Station, which is on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 108 miles S. of Parsons, Kansas. It has 3 churches.

Fort Gor'ges, Me., stands on Hog Island Ledge, in Portland harbor. Lat. 43° 39′ N.; lon. 70° 20′ W.

Fort Gra'ham, a post-hamlet of Hill co., Tex., 40 miles N.N.W. of Waco. It has 2 churches.

Fort Gratiot (grash'e-ot), a post village and military post of St. Clair co., Mich., in a township of its own name, on Lake Huron, and on the Grand Trunk Railroad, at the mouth of Black River, and at the point where the St. Clair River issues from the lake, about 1 mile N. of Port Huron. It has a church and a graded school. Pop. of the township, 1361. The military post is within the limits of the city of Port Huron.

Fort Grif'fin, a post-office and military post of Shackelford co., Tex., 16 miles N. of Albany, and 160 miles W. of Fort Worth.

Fort Griswold, griz'wǫld, a United States work in the town of Groton, New London co., Conn., opposite New London. A monument near by commemorates the massacre of Ledyard and his men by the British and tories in 1781.

Forth, fōrth, a river of Scotland, rises on the N.E. side of Ben Lomond, flows eastward, and expands into the arm of the sea called the Firth of Forth. Length estimated at 170 miles. Chief tributaries, the Teith, Allan, and Devon. The Forth has many good harbors, the principal of which is Leith. The river is navigable to Stirling for vessels of 100 tons, and to Alloa for vessels of 300 tons. It is connected with the Clyde by a canal 38 miles in length. See FIRTH OF FORTH.

Fort Hall, a military post of Oneida co., Idaho. Lat. 43° 8′ 54″ N.; lon. 112° 6′ 30″ W.

Fort Hal'leck, a post-office and military post of Carbon co., Wyoming, about 45 miles N.W. of Laramie City.

Fort Ham'ilton, a post-village of Kings co., N.Y., is at the W. end of Long Island, on the Narrows, about 6 miles S. of New York City. Here is a strong fort of the same name, erected for the defence of New York harbor. Many persons doing business in the metropolis have residences here.

Fort Har'ker, a post-hamlet and military post of Ellsworth co., Kansas, on the Smoky Hill River, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 80 miles W.S.W. of Junction City, and 5 miles E. of Ellsworth.

Fort Hays, a United States post, adjacent to Hays City, Kansas.

Fort Herkimer, New York. See HERKIMER.

Fort Hill, a post-office of Lake co., Ill., about 44 miles N.N.W. of Chicago.

Fort Hill, a station on the Pittsburg, Connellsville & Washington Railroad, 18 miles W. of Garrett, Pa.

Forth Moun'tains, a range of hills of Ireland, in Leinster, 4 miles W. of Wexford. The maritime barony of Forth forms a peninsula, studded with the ruins of Anglo-Saxon towers, built to protect the invaders from the Irish.

Fort How'ard, a post-town of Brown co., Wis., is on the left or N.W. bank of Fox River, about a mile from its mouth, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, opposite the city of Green Bay, 65 miles N.N.E. of Fond du Lac. A drawbridge crosses the river here. Fort Howard contains 8 or 9 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 3 foundries with machine-shops, several steam saw-mills, 2 boiler-factories, and a sash- and blind-factory. Lumber is the chief article of export. Pop. 3610.

Fort Hunt'er, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River, at the mouth of the Schoharie, on the New York Central Railroad, and on the Erie Canal, 5 or 6 miles E S.E. of Fonda. It has a church and a broom-factory. Pop. 200.

Fort Hunter, Pennsylvania. See ROCKVILLE.

For'tified Island, or **Baswarage,** bas'wąr-aj', in British India, presidency of Madras, is a small island opposite Onore, on the Malabar coast.

Fort In'depend'ence is on Castle Island, in Boston harbor, 3 miles below the city. It was called Castle William in and before the Revolution. The present name was given by the elder Adams while president.

Fort Isle aux Noix, eel ō nwâ, or **Fort Len'nox,** on an island in the river Richelieu, near the southern boundary of Quebec, was fortified by the French in 1759 and by Schuyler in 1775. It is a strong fortress, but unoccupied.

Fort Jack'son, a United States work on the Savannah River, 4 miles below Savannah, Ga.

Fort Jackson, an important fortification of brick, at Plaquemine Bend, on the Mississippi, 78 miles below New Orleans, La., and opposite Fort St. Philip.

Fort Jackson, a post-village in Hopkinton township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the St. Regis River, 44 miles E. of Ogdensburg. It has 2 churches and several mills.

Fort Jef′ferson, on Garden Key, one of the Dry Tortugas Islands, Florida. It has a light-house. Lat. 24° 37′ 47″ N.; lon. 82° 52′ 53″ W.

Fort Jefferson, a hamlet of Ballard co., Ky., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 7 miles S. of Cairo, Ill. It has a steam saw-mill. Here is Wickliffe Post-Office.

Fort Jen′nings, a post-village of Putnam co., O., in Jennings township, on the Toledo & Delphos Railroad, 5 miles N.N.E. of Delphos. It has 2 churches.

Fort Jes′sup, a post-hamlet of Sabine parish, La., 80 miles S. by E. of Shreveport. It has a church, an academy, and a bank.

Fort John′ston, North Carolina, a revolutionary fortress on the Cape Fear River, 4 miles from its mouth, on the site of the present town of Smithville. There is still a fortress here of the same name, forming one of the defences of Smithville.

Fort Jones, a post-village of Siskiyou co., Cal., on Scott's River, about 15 miles S.W. of Yreka. It has a church, a flour-mill, and 3 general stores.

Fort Kearney, kar′ne, a former military post of Kearney co., Neb., on the S. bank of the Platte River, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 127 miles W. of Lincoln. It was demolished in 1875.

Fort Kent, a post-township and village of Aroostook co., Me., is on the river St. John, which separates it from New Brunswick, Canada. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. 1034. The village is 42 miles N.W. of Caribou.

Fort Keogh, ke′ōh, a post-office and military post of Custer co., Montana, 1 mile from the Yellowstone River, and 5 miles from Miles City.

Fort Klam′ath, a military post of Lake co., Oregon, 180 miles E.S.E. of Roseburg. Here is a reservation for the Klamath, Modoc, and Snake Indians. Lat. 42° 41′ 34″ N.; lon. 121° 55′ W.

Fort Knox, a United States work at the narrows of the Penobscot, opposite Bucksport, Me.

Fort La`fayette′, a United States fortification of stone, on Hendrick's Reef, in the narrows at the entrance to New York harbor.

Fort Lamar′, a post-office of Madison co., Ga.

Fort Land′ing, a post-office of Tyrrel co., N.C.

Fort Lapwai, lap′wī, a United States post of Nez Perces co., Idaho, 12 miles S.E. of Lewiston.

Fort Lar′amie, a post-office and military post of Laramie co., Wyoming, on the Laramie River, 1½ miles from its mouth, and 89 miles N.N.E. of Cheyenne. It is 4519 feet above the level of the sea. Here is a military reservation of 50 square miles. Pop. 493.

Fort Lar′ned, a post-office and military post of Pawnee co., Kansas, is 7 miles W. of Larned Station of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad.

Fort Lawrence, Nova Scotia. See Amherst.

Fort Leavenworth, lev′en-wọrth, an important military post and a post-office of Leavenworth co., Kansas, on the W. bank of the Missouri River, and on the Leavenworth, Atchison & Northwestern Railroad, 2 miles N. of the city of Leavenworth. Here is a government reservation, comprising several square miles of land. This fort, which was established in 1827, is an important depot of supplies for the western posts, and is a general rendezvous of troops. Here are large and expensive buildings for barracks, a hospital, store-houses, stables, &c. This is the headquarters of the Department of Missouri.

Fort Lee, one of the defences of the harbor of Salem and Beverly, Mass., on Salem Neck. Lat. 42° 31′ N.

Fort Lee, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., in Ridgefield township, on the Hudson River, at the lower end of the Palisades, 8 or 9 miles above New York. It has a house of the Capuchins, 4 churches, and manufactures of pianos and photograph materials.

Fort Lem′hi, a post-office of Lembi co., Idaho, on Salmon River, about 120 miles N.N.E. of Idaho City.

Fort Lennox, Quebec. See Fort Isle aux Noix.

Fort Liberté, lee`bêʀ`tà′, formerly called **Port Dauphin,** a seaport town of Hayti, on its N. coast. Lat. 19° 42′ N.; lon. 71° 57′ W. It has a good harbor.

Fort Lincoln, link′un, a post-hamlet of Bourbon co., Kansas, on Little Osage River, 14 miles N. of Fort Scott.

Fort Lit′tleton, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Pa., in Dublin township, about 20 miles W.N.W. of Chambersburg. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a foundry. Pop. 100.

Fort Liv′ingston, a brick structure on Grand Terre Island, La., at the entrance of Barataria Bay.

Fort Louis, foʀ loo`ee′, a town of Alsace, near the Rhine, 21 miles N.N.E. of Strasburg, with the remains of a fort built by Vauban and destroyed in 1815. Pop. 235.

Fort Lup′ton, a post-office of Weld co., Col., on the Denver Pacific Railroad, 26 miles N. of Denver.

Fort Ly′on, a post-office and military post of Bent co., Col., on the Arkansas River, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad (Arkansas Valley Branch), 3 miles N.E. of Las Animas. It is the chief military post in Colorado.

Fort Lyon, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Mo., 8 miles S. of Windsor Station. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a wagon-shop.

Fort MacCla′ry, on Kittery Point, Me., one of the defences of Portsmouth, N.H., and of the Kittery Navy-Yard.

Fort MacCoy′, a post-village of Marion co., Fla., 35 miles S.S.E. of Waldo Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Fort MacHen′ry, one of the defences of Baltimore, Md., on Whetstone Point, near the W. bank of the Patapsco. It was ineffectually bombarded by a British fleet in the war of 1812.

Fort Mac′Intosh, a United States post near the town of Laredo, Tex., on the Rio Grande.

Fort MacKav′ett, a post-village and United States post of Menard co., Tex., on San Saba River, 165 miles N.W. of San Antonio.

Fort Mack′inaw, on Mackinaw Island, Mich., commands the town of Mackinaw, at the entrance to Lake Michigan.

Fort Macomb, mạ-kōm′, a United States work near the Chef Menteur entrance to Lake Pontchartrain, La., 25 miles E.N.E. of New Orleans.

Fort Ma′con, at the entrance to the harbor of Beaufort, N.C., stands at the E. end of Bogue Island.

Fort MacPher′son, a United States post and reservation in Lincoln co., Neb., on the S. side of the Platte River, opposite McPherson Station. Here is a national cemetery.

Fort MacRae, mạk-kree′, a United States post and reservation in Socorro co., New Mexico, at Ojo del Muerto, near the Rio Grande. Lat. 33° 2′ N.; lon. 107° 5′ W.

Fort Mac`Ree′, a United States fort on Foster's Bank, at the entrance to Pensacola Bay, opposite Fort Pickens.

Fort Mad′ison, a city, the capital of Lee co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, and on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad and the Burlington & Keokuk Railroad, 19 miles S.W. of Burlington, and 24 miles above Keokuk. It contains a court-house, a high school, a state prison, a public hall, 8 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a foundry, 2 large lumber-mills, and manufactures of chairs, boots, shoes, and farming-implements. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 4305.

Fort Madison, an old defensive work on the left bank of the river Severn, near Annapolis, Md.

Fort Madison, a post-hamlet of Oconee co., S.C., in the valley of the Tugaloo River, and on the Atlanta & Charlotte Air-Line Railroad.

Fort Magin′nis, a post-office of Choteau co., Montana, about 100 miles N.W. of Fort Benton.

Fort Mar′ion, a fort built at St. Augustine, Fla., by the Spaniards (1520–1756), and called by them San Marco. It is constructed of coquina, a shell-conglomerate, and is preserved as an object of historic interest.

Fort Ma′son, a post-office of Orange co., Fla.

Fort Mas`sachu′setts, a United States work on Ship Island, Miss. Lat. 30° 20′ N.; lon. 89° 7′ W.

Fort Meade, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Fla., about 45 miles E.S.E. of Tampa. It has 2 churches. Pop. 100.

Fort Mif′flin, a United States work on Mud Island, just below the mouth of the Schuylkill River, and near the League Island Navy-Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fort Mill, a post-village of York co., S.C., in Fort Mill township, on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 18 miles S. of Charlotte, N.C. It has 3 churches, an academy, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. 400; of the township, 2473.

Fort Mil′ler, a post-village in Fort Edward township, Washington co., N.Y., on the Hudson River and Champlain Canal, 47 miles N. of Albany. It has 2 churches, a paper-mill, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Fort Mitch′ell, a post-office and station of Russell co., Ala., on the Mobile & Girard Railroad, 9 miles S.S.W. of Columbus, Ga. Here are 2 stores.

Fort Mitchell, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Va., on the Roanoke Valley Railroad, 9 miles S. of Keysville.

Fort Monckton, England. See Fort Blockhouse.

Fort Monroe, mọn-ro′, at Old Point Comfort, Va., on Hampton Roads, encloses 80 acres of land, and has thus far cost the United States for construction some $3,000,000. Here are a United States school of artillery, an arsenal, &c.

Fort Montgomery, mǫnt-gŭm′ẹr-e, Clinton co., N.Y., is on the W. bank of Richelieu River, at the outlet or N. end of Lake Champlain, about 1 mile N. of Rouse's Point. It is a strong fort, erected for the defence of the frontier, on the boundary between the United States and Canada.

Fort Montgomery, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, about 14 miles below Newburg, and nearly opposite Highlands Station. It has a church.

Fort Mor′gan, an important United States fortification, on the site of the old Fort Bowyer, on Mobile Point, Ala., at the entrance to the bays of Mobile and Bon Secours, opposite Fort Gaines.

Fort Motte, mot, a post-hamlet of Orangeburg co., S.C., on the Congaree River, and on the South Carolina Railroad, 31 miles S.S.E. of Columbia.

Fort Moultrie, mōl′tree, on Sullivan's Island, S.C., at the entrance to Charleston harbor, opposite Cumming's Point, is on the site of the old Fort Moultrie, which was built of palmetto logs and in 1776 was unsuccessfully attacked by the fleet of Sir Peter Parker.

Fort Moun′tain, a post-hamlet of Murray co., Ga.

Fort Neces′sity, a post-office of Franklin parish, La.

Fort′ner, a post-office of Emanuel co., Ga.

Fort Niag′ara, Niagara co., N.Y., is a fortification at the mouth of the Niagara River, 1 mile N. of Youngstown.

Fort Og′den, a post-hamlet of Manatee co., Fla., about 200 miles S. of Gainesville. It has 2 churches.

Fort Onta′rio, a United States work at the city of Oswego, N.Y.

Fort Os′age, a township of Jackson co., Mo. Pop. 1695. It contains Buckner and Lake City.

Fort Payne, pain, a post-village of De Kalb co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 51 miles S.W. of Chattanooga. It has 2 churches.

Fort Pembina, pem′bee-nạ, a United States post on the Red River of the North, near the Manitoba line.

Fort Pen′dleton, a post-office and summer resort of Garrett co., Md., on the North Branch of the Potomac, 12 miles S.E. of Oakland. Elevation, about 3000 feet.

Fort Pickens, Pensacola Bay. See PENSACOLA.

Fort Pierre, pe-air′, a thriving trading and post-village of Dakota, on the Missouri, at the mouth of Bad River, about 25 miles by river below Fort Sully.

Fort Pike, a post-office and military post of Orleans parish, La., on the Rigolets Pass, and near Lake Pontchartrain, 35 miles E.N.E. of New Orleans. Here is a brick fort, on the island called Petites Coquilles.

Fort Pitt, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 19 miles W.S.W. of Pittsburg.

Fort Plain, a post-village in Minden township, Montgomery co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River, on the Erie Canal, and on the New York Central Railroad, 58 miles W.N.W. of Albany, and 15 miles E.S.E. of Little Falls. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, a collegiate institute, 5 hotels, 2 flouring-mills, and manufactures of brooms, axles, furniture, and leather. Pop. 1797.

Fort Popham, pop′ạm, a United States work on Hunnewell's Point, at the entrance to Kennebec River, Me.

Fort Por′ter, a United States work at Black Rock, within the limits of Buffalo, N.Y.

Fort Preble (prĕb′ẹl), one of the defences of Portland, Me., is on Preble Point, 1 mile from Portland.

Fort Pulas′ki, on Cockspur Island, Ga., is a brick structure designed for the defence of Savannah and of Tybee Roads. In 1861 it was occupied by the Confederates, and in 1862 it was bombarded and taken by the Union forces.

Fort Quit′man, a United States fort of El Paso co., Tex., on the Rio Grande, 80 miles below Franklin. Lat. 31° 10′ N.; lon. 105° 40′ W.

Fort Ran′dall, a post-village and military post, capital of Todd co., Dakota, on the Missouri River, 75 miles by land above Yankton.

Fort Recov′ery, a post-village of Mercer co., O., in Recovery township, about 35 miles N.W. of Piqua. It has 3 churches, 2 grist-mills, a woollen-mill, a saw-mill, and a union school. Pop. about 400.

Fort Red, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Ind., in Jackson township, 6 miles from Ashby's Mills.

Fort Reed, a post-village and winter resort of Orange co., Fla., 2 miles from St. John's River, 1 mile from Lake Monroe, and about 70 miles S. of Palatka. It has 2 churches, 3 hotels, 4 stores, a newspaper office, 15 orange groves, a high school or seminary, and manufactures of canes, shell-work, wagons, &c.

Fort Re′no, a post-office of Indian Territory.

Fort Rice, a post-office and United States post of Morton co., Dakota, on the Missouri River, 30 miles below Bismarck.

Fort Rich′ardson, a United States post adjacent to the town of Jacksborough, Tex.

Fort Ridgely, rij′le, a post-office of Nicollet co., Minn., on the Minnesota River, about 48 miles above Mankato.

Fort Ri′ley, a post-office and military post of Davis co., Kansas, on the Kansas River, at the mouth of the Republican River, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 3 miles N.N.E. of Junction City. Here is a church.

Fort Rip′ley, a post-village and military post of Minnesota, on the Mississippi River, and on the Western Railroad of Minnesota, 17 miles S.W. of Brainerd. The post-office is in Crow Wing co. and the fort is in Morrison co.

Fort Rit′ner, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ind., in Guthrie township, on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 79 miles E. of Vincennes, and ½ mile N. of White River. It has a church. The trains here pass through a tunnel 1786 feet long. Pop. about 300.

Fort′rose′, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Ross, on Moray Firth, nearly opposite Fort George, to which there is a ferry, and 8 miles N.N.E. of Inverness. It has a good harbor, an academy, and remains of the ancient cathedral of the bishops of Ross. Pop. 1004.

Fort Ross, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Sonoma co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, 16 miles W.N.W. of Duncan's Mills. Lumber, grain, and dairy-products are shipped here. The Russians built a fort here about 1811.

Fort-Royal, West Indies. See FORT-DE-FRANCE.

Fort's, a station of Montgomery co., Tenn., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, near the Kentucky line, and 5 miles E. by S. of Guthrie, Ky.

Fort Saint Da′vid, a town of India, on the Coromandel coast, 12 miles S.S.W. of Pondicherry. It was once the head of the British settlements in this quarter, until it was taken by the French in 1758 and the fortifications demolished.

Fort Saint El′mo, the citadel of La Valetta, in Malta.

Fort Saint Joseph, a town of Africa. See GALAM.

Fort Saint Phil′ip, Louisiana, a United States work on the Mississippi, nearly opposite Fort Jackson.

Fort Saint Sebastian, sėnt se-bast′yŭn (Port. *São Sebastião*, sŏwɴᵍ så-bås-te-ŏwɴᵍ′), the citadel of the Portuguese settlement of Mozambique, in East Africa.

Fort San′ders, a United States military post and reservation, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 3 miles S. of Laramie City, Wyoming. Elevation, 7163 feet.

Fort São Joachim, sŏwɴᵍ zho-å-keeɴᵍ′, a settlement of Brazilian Guiana, on the Branco, an affluent of the Amazon. Lat. 3° 1′ 46″ N.; lon. 60° 3′ W.

Fort Scam′mel, one of the defences of Portland, Me., stands on House Island, in Portland Harbor.

Fort Schuyler, skī′lẹr, New York, stands on Throg's Neck, and is one of the principal East River defences of New York City. It is 17 miles by water from New York.

Fort Scott, a city, the capital of Bourbon co., Kansas, is on the Marmiton River, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad where it crosses the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, and at the terminus of the Fort Scott, Southeastern & Memphis Railroad, 98 miles S. of Kansas City, 48 miles N.E. of Parsons, and 111 miles S.W. of Sedalia. It is the most populous and important town in the southeastern part of the state, and is a great market for bituminous coal, the mining and shipping of which constitute the most extensive interest of the city. It contains a court-house, 9 churches, a high school, a normal school, 2 national banks, 3 flouring-mills, a woollen-mill, 2 machine-shops, a soap-factory, a grain-elevator, a brewery, 2 foundries, &c. Two daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. A military post was established here in 1842. P. 6750.

Fort Sel′den, a post-office and military post of Donna Ana co., New Mexico, on the Rio Grande, 9 miles above Donna Ana, and 90 miles N. of the boundary of Texas. Three companies are stationed here.

Fort Sen′eca, a post-hamlet of Seneca co., O., on the Sandusky River, about 9 miles N. of Tiffin.

Fort Sev′ern, a fortification on the left side of the river Severn, near Annapolis, Md.

Fort Sew′all, a defensive work adjoining the town of Marblehead, Mass.

Fort Sey′bert, a post-office of Pendleton co., W. Va.

Fort Shaw, a post-office and military post of Lewis and Clarke co., Montana, on the Sun or Medicine River, 85 miles N. of Helena.

Fort Sill, a post-office and military post in the Kiowa Reserve, Indian Territory, 170 miles W. by N. of Caddo Railroad Station. Lat. 34° 40′ N.; lon. 98° 30′ W.

Fort Sim'coe, a post-office and Indian agency of Yakima co., Washington, 65 miles N. of the Dalles, Oregon. Here is a reservation on which about 3500 Indians live and cultivate the soil. There are 2 churches on this reservation.

Fort Sis'seton, a post-office of Deuel co., Dakota.

Fort Smith, a post-village of Sebastian co., Ark., on the S. bank of the Arkansas River, where it crosses the western boundary of the state, 169 miles W.N.W. of Little Rock. It is the W. terminus of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, and is at the mouth of the Poteau River. It contains a national bank, an academy, printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers, 10 churches, 2 flour-mills, a brewery, a tannery, a planing-mill, and manufactures of ploughs and wagons. Pop. 2227. Here is held a United States District Court having criminal jurisdiction of the Indian Territory.

Fort Snel'ling, a post-hamlet and military post of Hennepin co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and on the right bank of the Mississippi River, just above the mouth of the Minnesota, 6 or 7 miles S.W. of St. Paul. A fort was established here in 1819.

Fort Spring Depot, a post-hamlet of Greenbrier co., W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 17 miles W. of White Sulphur Springs. It has a church and a lime-kiln.

Fort Stand'ish, a United States work on Saquish Head, at the entrance to the harbor of Plymouth, Mass.

Fort Stan'ton, a post-office and United States post of Lincoln co., New Mexico, 12 miles W. of Lincoln.

Fort Steele, Wyoming. See FORT FRED STEELE.

Fort Ste'phens, a post-office of Kemper co., Miss.

Fort Ste'vens, a United States work in Oregon, near the mouth of the Columbia, 9 miles W. of Astoria.

Fort Ste'venson, a post-office and military post of Stevens co., Dakota, on the Missouri River, 71 miles above Bismarck.

Fort Stock'ton, a military post in Presidio co., Tex., on Comanche Creek, 74 miles N.E. of Fort Davis.

Fort Sul'livan, on Moore Island, Me., is one of the defences of EASTPORT (which see).

Fort Sul'ly, a post-village and military post, capital of Sully co., Dakota, on the Missouri River, about 250 miles N.W. of Yankton. It has a money-order post-office.

Fort Sum'ner, post-office, San Miguel co., New Mexico.

Fort Sum'ter, a brick fortification built upon an artificial island, 3 miles S.E. of Charleston, S.C., and 1 mile from Fort Moultrie. It was the scene of very important events during the war of 1861–65. The construction of this work was begun in 1829.

Forts'ville, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Moreau township, 14 miles N.E. of Saratoga Springs. It has a church, a grist-mill, and 2 stores.

Fort Tatas, Borneo. See BANJERMASSIN.

Fort Tay'lor, a brick structure on the S.W. shore of Key West Island, Fla.

Fort Ti'condero'ga, a station in Essex co., N.Y., on Lake Champlain, and on the New York & Canada Railroad, 22½ miles N. of Whitehall, at the junction of the branch to Ticonderoga and Baldwin. Here are the ruins of the historic fort Ticonderoga, which stands upon a peninsula in the lake. It is connected by steamer with the principal ports on the lake.

Fort Tomp'kins, on Staten Island, New York, is at the Narrows, opposite Fort Hamilton.

Fort Tot'ten, a post-office and military post of French co., Dakota, on Lake Minniwakan, 82 miles N. of Jamestown. It is on an Indian reservation.

Fort Trum'bull, a United States fortification designed for the defence of New London, Conn., on the Thames, 1 mile below that town.

Fortuna, for-too'nȧ, a town of Spain, 16 miles N.N.E. of Murcia. Pop. 4310. It has mineral baths and a saltpetre-factory.

Fortunatæ Insulæ. See CANARIES.

For'tune, a fishing settlement on the French shore of Newfoundland, 113 miles from Tilt Cove. It has a fine harbor.

Fortune Bay, a post-town and port of entry of Newfoundland, at the entrance to Fortune Bay, 57 miles W.S.W. of Burin. It has a considerable trade with the Miquelon Islands. Pop. 805.

For'tune Bay, an extensive inlet of the Atlantic, on the S. coast of Newfoundland, lat. 47° N., lon. 55° W., giving the name to a district on its N. side. It contains Brunė Island, and at its entrance are the French islands of Miquelon and St. Pierre.

Fortune Harbor, a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland, on Bay of Exploits, 28 miles from Twillingate. Pop. 230.

Fortune Island, in the Malay Archipelago, in the Molucca Passage. Lat. 0° 55′ S.; lon. 124° 8′ E.

Fortune Island, in the Malay Archipelago, in the Banda Sea. Lat. 5° 3′ S.; lon. 132° 11′ E.

Fortune Island, in the Sooloo Sea. Lat. 14° 4′ N.; lon. 120° 32′ E.

Fortune Island, a small islet off the coast of Sumatra.

Fortune Key, one of the Bahama Islands.

Fort Union, yūn'yŭn, a former post on the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Yellowstone.

Fort Union, a post-office and military post of Mora co., New Mexico, about 65 miles N.E. of Santa Fé. "The valley in which Fort Union is located," says Prof. Hayden, "is a very beautiful one, and is plainly carved out of the cretaceous plateau." Here is a United States arsenal.

Fort Val'ley, a post-village of Houston co., Ga., on the main line of the Southwestern Railroad, at the junction of two branches, 26 miles S.W. of Macon, and 74 miles E. of Columbus. It is the largest village in the county, and is a shipping-point for cotton. It has 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, 2 churches, a male academy, a female seminary, and the Georgia Agricultural Works. Pop. about 2000.

Fort Vancouver, van-koo'vẹr, a United States post of Clarke co., Washington, 8 miles N. of Portland, Oregon, on the N. bank of the Columbia, near the town of Vancouver.

Fort Victoria, vik-to're-ȧ, in the Malay Archipelago, is the citadel of the capital town of Amboyna.

Fort Victoria, a town and fort of India. See BANCOOT.

Fort'ville, a post-village of Hancock co., Ind., in Vernon township, on the railroad which connects Indianapolis with Muncie, 21 miles E.N.E. of the former. It has 3 churches, 2 steam saw-mills, a grist-mill, a hotel, a planing-mill, &c. Pop. 387.

Fort Wads'worth, a military post of Deuel co., Dakota, on Kettle Lake. Lat. 45° 43′ 30″ N.; lon. 97° 30′ W.

Fort Wadsworth, on Staten Island, N.Y., is at the Narrows, the principal entrance to New York Harbor.

Fort Wal'lace, a post-office and military post of Wallace co., Kansas, near the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 353 miles W. of Topeka. The fort is built of stone and is occupied by a garrison.

Fort Wal'la Wal'la, a United States post near the town of Walla Walla, Washington.

Fort War'ren, one of the defences of Boston, Mass., is upon George's Island. It is a strong work, built of Quincy granite.

Fort Wash'ington, a post-office of Prince George's co., Md., on the Potomac River, 14 miles S. of Washington, D.C. Here is a fort or defensive work.

Fort Washington, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 14 miles N. of Philadelphia.

Fort Washita, wash'e-taw', a post-office of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory. Here are the ruins of an abandoned fort.

Fort Wayne, wāne, a city of Indiana, capital of Allen co., is on the Maumee River, at the confluence of its branches the St. Joseph and St. Mary's Rivers, and on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad where it crosses the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago and Wabash Railroads, 148 miles E.S.E. of Chicago, 142 miles S.S.E. of Grand Rapids, 92 miles N. of Richmond, and 94 miles W.S.W. of Toledo, O. It is the S. terminus of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, and the N. terminus of the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad. Its trade is also facilitated by the Wabash & Erie Canal. It contains a court-house, 27 churches, 2 or 3 national banks, a high school, the Concordia College (Lutheran), which was founded in 1850, and the Fort Wayne College (Methodist Episcopal), which was organized in 1846. It is the seat of a Catholic bishop, and has a Catholic hospital, a convent, and 2 academies. Four daily and 5 weekly newspapers are published here; 2 of the weekly papers are in German. This city has several iron-foundries and machine-shops, a rolling-mill, and manufactories of railroad-cars, organs, woollen goods, engines and boilers, &c. Large workshops of 3 railroads are located here. Pop. about 24,000.

Fort Wayne, a United States fort, near Detroit, Mich., on the Detroit River.

Fort Whip'ple, a United States military post, 2 miles N. of Prescott, Arizona.

Fort Whipple, a United States work of Alexandria co., Va., near Arlington.

Fort William, wil'yạm, a village and fort of Scotland, co. of Inverness, on Loch Eil, near the foot of Ben Nevis, adjacent to the village of Maryburgh. Pop. of village, 1212.

Fort William, wil'yam, a post-village in Pontiac co., Quebec, on the river Ottawa, 20 miles above Renfrew, chiefly inhabited by Indians. It was formerly a fort of the Hudson's Bay Company. Pop. 125.

Fort William, or **Prince Arthur's Landing,** a post-village in the district of Thunder Bay, Ontario, on the Kaministiquia River, about a mile from its discharge into Thunder Bay, in Lake Superior, 750 miles from Collingwood. Lat. 48° 23′ 33″ N.; lon. 89° 20′ W. The fort was erected by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1803. The village contains 8 stores, 2 hotels, and a church. It is a landing of the Lake Superior steamers, and is an important station of the Canada Pacific Railway. Rich silver-mines are worked in the vicinity. Pop. 503.

Fort Win'gate, a post-office and military post of Valencia co., New Mexico. Lat. 35° 20′ N.; lon. 108° 20′ W.

Fort Win'neba'go, a township of Columbia co., Wis. Pop. 727.

Fort Win'throp, Massachusetts, a United States work on Governor's Island, in Boston harbor.

Fort Wolcott, wŏŏl'kŭt, a United States work on Goat Island, in the harbor of Newport, R.I.

Fort Wood, a fortification on Bedloe's Island, in the harbor of New York.

Fort Wool, a United States work standing upon a shoal, called "the Rip Raps," in Hampton Roads, Va., 1 mile S.E. of Fort Monroe.

Fort Worth, a post-village, capital of Tarrant co., Tex., on the West Fork of the Trinity River, and on the Texas Pacific Railroad, 33 miles W. of Dallas, and 175 miles N. of Austin. It has 2 banks, 2 or 3 newspaper offices, and 6 churches. Pop. about 2000.

Fort Wrangell, rång'el, a post-village and military post of Alaska, in the Pacific Ocean, at Etolin Harbor, on Wrangell Island, about 145 miles E.S.E. of Sitka. Lat. 56° 31′ 30″ N.; lon. 132° 20′ W.

Forty-Eight, a post-office of Wayne co., Tenn.

Forty-One Mile Turn'out, a station in Colleton co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 41 miles N.W. of Charleston.

Fort Yu'ma, a United States post in San Diego co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and on the Colorado River, opposite Yuma, Arizona, 80 miles by water from the Gulf of California.

Forum Alieni, the ancient name of FERRARA.

Forum Claudii, supposed ancient name of ORIOLO.

Forum Cornelii, the ancient name of IMOLA.

Forum Gallorum, ancient name of CASTEL-FRANCO.

Forum Jovis, supposed ancient name of MARAZION.

Forum Julii, the ancient name of FRIULI.

Forum Julii, or **Forum Julium.** See FRÉJUS.

Forum Julii, the ancient name of CIVIDALE.

Forum Licinii, supposed ancient name of LECCO.

Forum Livii, the ancient name of FORLI.

Forum Neronis, the ancient name of LODÈVE.

Forum Novum, the ancient name of FORNOVO.

Forum Popilii. See FORLIMPOPOLI, and POLLA.

Forum Segusianorum, the ancient name of FEURS.

Forum Sempronii. See FOSSOMBRONE.

Forum Vocontii, the ancient name of VIDAUBAN.

For'ward, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 1300.

Forward, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 1025. It includes Prospect.

Forward, a post-office of Dane co., Wis.

Fos, fos, a hamlet of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 6 miles S. of Istres, at the head of the Gulf of Fos, at the mouth of the Canal of St. Louis, and near the outlet of the old canal (*fossa*) dug by Caius Marius. The ground is marshy. Here are salt-works. Pop. of commune, 1170.

Fos, a village of France, in Haute-Garonne, in the Pyrenees, 60 miles S.W. of Toulouse. Pop. 1551.

Foscaldo, fos-kâl'do, a market-town of Italy, province and 16 miles N.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 2000.

Fosco'ro, a post-hamlet of Kewaunee co., Wis., in Ahnepee township, on Lake Michigan, 40 miles N.E. of the city of Green Bay. It has 1 or 2 lumber-mills.

Fosdinovo, fos-de-no'vo (L. *Fosdeno'vum*), a village of Italy, 7 miles N.W. of Carrara, 1814 feet above the sea. Pop. of commune, 5962.

Fosnæs, or **Fosnäs,** fos'nâce, a maritime village and parish of Norway, 90 miles N.N.E. of Trondhjem.

Fossaceca, fos'sâ-châ'kâ, a village of Italy, province and 9 miles N.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 2770.

Fossaceca, a village of Italy, province of Caserta, 12 miles N.W. of Piedimonte. Pop. 983.

Fossaceca, a village of Italy, province of Chieti, near the Adriatic, 4½ miles S.E. of San Vito. Pop. 3268.

Fossa Clodia, the ancient name of CHIOGGIA.

Fossano, fos-sâ'no (anc. *Fossa'num*), a town of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Stura, 14 miles by rail N.E. of Coni. It is picturesquely situated on a hill, enclosed by old walls, and crowned by a fine castle. Internally it is antique and gloomy, the houses built over arcades, which form the footways. It is a bishop's see, and has a fine cathedral, containing a few good paintings, other churches and conventual buildings, several palaces, a theatre, hospital, *mont-de-piété*, orphan asylum, cemetery, a scientific academy, several educational establishments, and mineral baths. Its manufactures are silk, leather, iron, woollen goods, and paper. Pop. 16,544.

Fosse, or **Fosses,** foss, a village of Belgium, province and 8 miles S.W. of Namur. Pop. 3547.

Fos'sil, a post-office of Wasco co., Oregon.

Fos'silville, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., in Londonderry township, on the Bedford & Bridgeport Railroad, 18 miles N. of Cumberland, Md. It has a church and a mine of iron ore.

Fossnaes, a village of Norway. See FOSNÆS.

Fossombrone, fos-som-bro'nâ, a town of Italy, in the Marches, on the Metauro, 10 miles E.N.E. of Urbino. Pop. 9056. It sprang from the ruins of the ancient *Forum Sempronii*, 2 miles distant, is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral and flourishing manufactures.

Fossum, fos'soom, a village of Norway, 62 miles S.W. of Christiania. It has a cobalt-mine and iron-works.

Fostat, fos'tât', or **Old Cairo** (kī'ro), a town of Central Egypt, on the Nile, 3½ miles S.W. of Cairo, opposite Gheezeh. See CAIRO.

Fos'ter, a county in the N.E. part of Dakota, has an area of about 1400 square miles. It is intersected by the Sheyenne River, and contains several lakes.

Foster, a post-village of Bracken co., Ky., on the Ohio River, about 30 miles below Maysville. Pop. 191.

Foster, a township of Faribault co., Minn. Pop. 346.

Foster, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 2999. It contains Jeddo, Eckley, and other coal-mining towns.

Foster, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 100. It contains Glen Carbon.

Foster, Susquehanna co., Pa. See HOP BOTTOM.

Foster, Venango co., Pa. See COAL CITY.

Foster, a post-township of Providence co., R.I., about 16 miles W. of Providence. Pop. 1630.

Foster, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wis., about 10 miles S.E. of Fond du Lac.

Fos'ter Brook, a post-office of McKean co., Pa., is at Red Rock Station, 2 miles E. of Derrick City.

Fos'terburg, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., 6 miles N.E. of Upper Alton. It has 3 churches.

Fosterburg, or **Foster's,** a hamlet of Marion co., Ill., 4 miles E. of Vernon Station, which is 11 miles S. of Vandalia. It has a church. Here is Lester Post-Office.

Foster Centre, a post-hamlet of Providence co., R.I., in Foster township, about 18 miles W. by S. of Providence. It has a church, a manufactory of shell jewelry, and a stone-quarry. Pop. 34.

Fos'terdale, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., 6 miles E. of Cochecton Railroad Station. It has a church.

Foster Pond, a post-office of Monroe co., Ill.

Fos'ters, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

Foster's, a hamlet of Illinois. See FOSTERBURG.

Foster's, a station in Washtenaw co., Mich., on the Michigan Central Railroad, 2 miles W. of Ann Arbor.

Foster's, a station in Adams co., Miss., on the Natchez, Jackson & Columbus Railroad, 5 miles E. of Natchez.

Foster's, or **Falkland,** a post-settlement in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, 41 miles from Kentville. Pop. 100.

Foster's Crossing, a post-hamlet of Warren co., O., in Hamilton township, on the Little Miami Railroad, 27 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a distillery, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Foster's Meadow, a post-hamlet in Queens co., N.Y., on a branch of the Long Island Railroad, 2 miles N. of Valley Stream Junction. It has 2 churches.

Foster's Mills, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., in Sugar Creek township, 7 miles S.S.W. of East Brady.

Foster Springs, a post-hamlet of Lyon co., Kansas, 7½ miles N. of Americus.

Foster's Ridge, a post-office of Perry co., Ind.

Foster's Store, a post-hamlet of Chattooga co., Ga., 21 miles from Rome. It has a church and an academy.

Fos'tertown, a hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., at Brown's Station, 1 mile S. of Lumberton.

Fostertown, a hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., in Newburg township. It has a church.

Fos′terville, a post-hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y., in Aurelius township, about 6 miles W.N.W. of Auburn. It has a church.

Fosterville, a village of Mahoning co., O., in Youngstown township, 2 miles from the Painesville & Youngstown Railroad. Block coal is largely mined here.

Fosterville, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tenn., on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, 46 miles S.S.E. of Nashville. It has a church.

Fosterville, a post-village of Anderson co., Tex., 13 miles N.W. of Nechesville Station. It has 2 churches.

Fosto′ria, a post-village of Seneca co., O., in Loudon township, on the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad, and on the Chicago division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad where it crosses the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, 21 miles S.W. of Fremont, 16 miles N.E. of Findlay, and 13 miles W. by N. of Tiffin. It contains a bank, 6 churches, a normal school, several flour-mills and saw-mills, 2 iron-foundries, and 2 manufactories of sash and doors. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 3000.

Fostoria, a post-hamlet of Blair co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Altoona. It has 2 stores.

Fota, a small island of Ireland. See FOATY.

Fotcha, Fotscha, or **Fotsha,** fŏt′shå, a town of Herzegovina, 30 miles E. of Mostar. Fine cutlery is here made. Pop. 8000.

Foth′eringay, a village of England, co. of Northampton, 27 miles N.E. of Northampton.

Fou, a town of China. See Foo.

Fou, a Chinese name for "city." See Foo.

Fouah and **Foua,** a village of Egypt. See FOOAH.

Fou-Chan, China. See FOO-SHAN.

Fou-Chou, a city of China. See FOO-CHOO-FOO.

Fouesnant, foo-ĕsˋnôNᵍ′, a town of France, in Finistère, 8 miles S.E. of Quimper. Pop. 242.

Foug, foog (anc. *Fa′gus Leco′rum?*), a village of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 5 miles by rail W. of Toul. A hill in the vicinity is crowned by the remains of a palace which belonged to the early kings of France. Pop. 1484.

Fougeray, or **Le Grand Fougeray,** lẹh grôNᵍ fooˋzhẹh-rå′, a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 miles E.N.E. of Redon. Pop. 1083.

Fougères, fooˋzhaiR′ (L. *Filicariæ Rhedonum*), a town of France, Ille-et-Vilaine, 27 miles N.E. of Rennes, near the Nançon. Pop. 10,396. It has a commercial college, mineral springs, manufactures of sail-cloth, hempen fabrics, flannel, glass, shoes, &c., and trade in corn, butter, and honey. It was formerly one of the strongest places in Brittany, and was often taken and retaken during the wars with the English. A battle took place here, November 15, 1793, between the Vendeans and the Republicans.

Fougerolles, fooˋzhẹh-roll′, a village of France, department and 19 miles N.W. of Mayenne. Pop. 817.

Fougerolles, a village of France, in Haute-Saône, 16 miles N.N.W. of Lure. Pop. 1282, or, with commune, 5459. It has a considerable manufacture of cherry brandy.

Fouges, foozh, a seaport town of Asia Minor. (See PHOCÆA.) The GULF OF FOUGES is an inlet of the Ægean Sea, immediately N. of the Gulf of Smyrna.

Fou-Hoa, a town of China. See OOCHEE.

Foul, or **Foula,** an island of Shetland. See FOWLA.

Foulahs, a race of West Africa. See FOOLAHS.

Foul Island, in the Bay of Bengal, off the W. coast of Burmah. Lat. 18° 4″ N.; lon. 93° 57′ E.

Foul′ness, an island of England, co. of Essex, on the North Sea, 9 miles E.N.E. of Rochford. It is the largest of a cluster of islands near the mouth of the river Crouch.

Foul′point, a village on the E. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 17° 40′ S.; lon. 49° 30′ E.

Foulta, a village of India. See FULTA.

Founai, a town of Japan. See FOONAI.

Foun′dry Village, in Colerain township, Franklin co., Mass., 2 miles S.W. of Colerain village. It has a church and some manufactures.

Foun′dryville, a hamlet in Foster township, Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 1 mile from Jeddo, and 67 miles W.N.W. of Easton. It has a foundry and machine-shop.

Foung-Yang, a city of China. See FUNG-YANG.

Foung-Yang-Houang-Tching, China. See FUNG-WHANG-CHING.

Fou-Ning, a city of China. See FOO-NING.

Foun′tain, a county in the W. part of Indiana, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Wabash River, and intersected by Coal Creek. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple abounds. The soil is a fertile loam. Wheat, Indian corn, pork, and hay are the staple products. This county has beds of bituminous coal. It is traversed by the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, the Wabash Railroad, and the Wabash & Erie Canal. Capital, Covington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 16,389, of whom 15,441 were Americans.

Fountain, a post-village of El Paso co., Col., on Fountain Creek, and on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 12 miles S.S.E. of Colorado Springs. It has a church.

Fountain, a post-office of Brookings co., Dakota.

Fountain, a township of Monroe co., Ill. Pop. 2977. It contains Waterloo, the county seat.

Fountain, a post-village of Fountain co., Ind., on the Wabash River, about 7 miles below Attica. It has a church.

Fountain, a township of Ottawa co., Kansas. Pop. 786.

Fountain, a post-village in Fountain township, Fillmore co., Minn., on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, 61 miles W. of La Crosse, Wis., and about 30 miles S.S.E. of Rochester. It has a church, a drug-store, an elevator, &c. Pop. of the township, 999.

Fountain, a station in Centre co., Pa., on the Bellefonte & Snowshoe Railroad, 2 miles E. of Snowshoe.

Fountain, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pa.

Fountain, a township of Juneau co., Wis. Pop. 740.

Foun′tain Bluff, a post-village of Jackson co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, and on the Grand Tower & Carbondale Railroad, 22 miles W. of Carbondale. It has a church. Here are bluffs about 200 feet high.

Fountain City, Wayne co., Ind. See NEWPORT.

Fountain City, a post-village of Buffalo co., Wis., on the Mississippi River, about 8 miles above Winona, Minn., and 36 miles N.W. of La Crosse. It contains 3 churches, several steam saw-mills and flouring-mills, and a manufactory of farming-implements. A weekly (German) newspaper is published here. Pop. 994.

Fountain Creek, Col. See FONTAINE QUI BOUILLE.

Fountain Creek, township, Iroquois co., Ill. P. 503.

Fountain Creek, a post-office of Stephenson co., Ill.

Fountain Creek, a post-hamlet of Maury co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad (at Campbell's Station), 13 miles S. of Columbia. It has a church.

Fountain Dale, a post-office of Winnebago co,, Ill.

Fountain Dale, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., 3 miles from Sabillasville, Md. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Fountain Green, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., in Fountain Green township, 12 miles E.N.E. of Carthage, and about 45 miles N.N.E. of Quincy. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 250; of the township, 1475.

Fountain Green, a post-village of Harford co., Md., about 28 miles N.E. of Baltimore.

Fountain Green, a post-office of San Pete co., Utah.

Fountain Grove, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Mo., on the Brunswick & Chillicothe Railroad, 14 miles S.E. of Chillicothe. It has a church.

Fountain Head, a post-village of Sumner co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 39 miles N.N.E. of Nashville. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Fountain Hill, a post-office of Ashley co., Ark.

Fountain Hill, a post-office of Greene co., N.C.

Fountain Inn, a post-office of Greenville co., S.C.

Fountain Mills, a post-office of Frederick co., Md.

Fountain Mills, a station on the Mount Pleasant Branch Railroad, 6 miles S. of Mount Pleasant, Pa.

Fountain Prairie, prā′ree, a township of Columbia co., Wis. Pop. 1461. It includes Fall River.

Fountain Rock, a station on the Frederick & Pennsylvania Line Railroad, 4 miles from Frederick, Md.

Fountain Run, or **Jim′town,** a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ky., 20 miles S. of Glasgow. It has a church.

Foun′tains Ab′bey, one of the finest monastic ruins in England, co. of York, West Riding, in the beautiful park of Studley-Royal, about 3 miles S.W. of Ripon.

Fountain Spring, a post-office of Wood co., W. Va.

Fountain Springs, a post-office of Tulare co., Cal.

Fountain Springs, a hamlet of Schuylkill co., Pa., 1 mile E. of Ashland. It has manufactures of carpets and cigars.

Fountain Station, a village of Vigo co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of Terre Haute. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Foun′taintown, a post-village of Shelby co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 20 miles E.S.E. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a pump-factory, and a tile-factory.

Fountainville, a post-office of Bucks co., Pa.

Fou-Pim, a town of China. See FOO-PIM.

Fou-Pin, a town of China. See Foo-Pin.

Four Brothers, Asia. See Quatre-Frères.

Four Cantons, Switzerland. See Forest Cantons.

Fourchambault, fooʀˋshôɴˋbō′, a village of France, in Nièvre, 5 miles by rail N.W. of Nevers, on the Loire, here crossed by a suspension-bridge. Here are iron-smelting furnaces and forges. Pop. 5835.

Fourche à Renault, foorsh â rĕnˋōlt′, a post-office of Washington co., Mo.

Fourche à Thomas, foorsh â toˋmâ′, a small stream which rises in the S. part of Missouri, and, flowing southward into Arkansas, enters Black River above Pocahontas.

Fourche Caddo. See Caddo Creek, Ark.

Fourche la Fave, foorsh lâ fâv, a river of Arkansas, rises in Scott co., runs eastward through Yell and Perry cos., and enters the Arkansas River about 12 miles E. of Perryville. It is nearly 150 miles long.

Fourchu, fooʀˋshü′, a seaport on the S.E. coast of Cape Breton Island, co. of Richmond, 40 miles E. by N. of St. Peters. Pop. 200.

Four Corners, a village of Los Angeles co., Cal., 6 miles from El Monte. It has 2 churches.

Four Corners, a post-office of Jefferson co., Iowa.

Four Corners, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md., about 10 miles N. of Washington, D.C. It has a chair-factory.

Four Corners, a post-hamlet of Huron co., O., 3 miles from Monroeville, and about 100 miles N. by E. of Columbus. It has a church and manufactures of carriages, cultivators, and ploughs.

Four Evan′gelists, a group of four islets off the W. coast of Patagonia, at the entrance of the Strait of Magellan, lat. 52° 34′ S., lon. 75° 5′ W., and which, with eight others, about 15 miles W., compose a group called the "Twelve Apostles."

Four Lakes, Wisconsin, a chain of lakes in Dane co., called respectively Mendota, Menona, Waubesa, and Kegonsa, or Fourth, Third, Second, and First Lakes. They are connected by short outlets. Lake Mendota, which is the largest, is contiguous to the city of Madison. (See Mendota.) Menona is separated from the preceding by a narrow isthmus, on which Madison is built. The water of these lakes is deep and pure. See Madison, Menona, &c.

Four Locks, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., on the Potomac River and the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, 3 miles from North Mountain Station, W. Va.

Fourmies, fooʀˋmee′, a village of France, in Nord, 8 miles by rail S.S.E. of Avesnes. Pop. 8151.

Four Mile, a post-office of Nez Perces co., Idaho.

Four Mile, a township of Wayne co., Ill. Pop. 1817.

Four Mile, a township of Polk co., Iowa. Pop. 449.

Four Mile, a post-hamlet of Dunklin co., Mo., 24 miles from Dexter City. It has a church. Pop. of Four Mile township, 830.

Four Mile, a township of Barnwell co., S.C. P. 1935.

Four Mile Branch, a post-office of Monroe co., Tenn.

Four Mile Creek, Ohio, rises in Preble co., runs southward and southeastward, and enters the Great Miami River in Butler co., nearly 2 miles above Hamilton.

Fourneaux Islands, Australia. See Furneaux.

Fourni (foor′neeˋ) **Islands** (anc. *Cor′seæ*), a group of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Asiatic Turkey, and consisting of about 20 islets, 5 miles S.W. of Samos.

Fourˋteen′, a post-office of Lincoln co., W. Va.

Fourteen Mile Creek, of Indiana, flows through Clarke co. into the Ohio, 14 miles above New Albany.

Fourteen Mile Creek, of Mississippi, flows through Hinds co. into Big Black River.

Fourth, a township of Richland co., S.C. Pop. 7687.

Fourth Creek, a post-office of Mitchell co., Kansas.

Fourth Cross′ing, a post-office of Calaveras co., Cal.

Fourth Lake, Wisconsin. See Four Lakes.

Four Towns, in Scotland. See Hightae.

Four Towns, a post-hamlet of Oakland co., Mich., 7 miles W. of Pontiac. It has a church.

Fou-Schan, a town of China. See Foo-Shan.

Fousi, or **Fousiyama,** Japan. See Foosee.

Foust's Mills, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., N.C., 35 miles S.S.E. of Greensborough. It has a flour-mill, &c.

Fou-Tchou-Foo, China. See Foo-Choo-Foo.

Foutsitz, a town of Japan. See Footsitz.

Fouvent-le-Bas, fooˋvôɴᵍ′-lẹh-bâ′, a village of France, in Haute-Saône, 16 miles N.N.E. of Gray. In its vicinity are large grottos, in which have been discovered the fossil bones of a great number of quadrupeds. P. 336.

Foveaux (fōˋvō′) **Strait,** in New Zealand, separates New Munster from New Leinster. It contains many islets.

Fow, or **Faux,** fō, an island in the Malay Archipelago, Gilolo Passage, lat. 0° 6′ S., lon. 129° 30′ E., separated from the W. shore of Geby by a channel.

Fowey, foy, written also **Fawey,** a river of England, enters the English Channel near Fowey. Length, 30 miles.

Fowey, a town of England, co. of Cornwall, at the mouth of the above river. It is the terminus of a branch railway, and is 25 miles S.S.W. of Launceston. Its harbor admits the largest vessels, and is defended by forts. The principal exports are copper ore, pilchards, china clay, and stone. Fowey was a place of great importance in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Pop. of parish, 1394.

Fowey Rocks, a ledge in the Atlantic, off the S. extremity of Florida, with a light-house.

Fowla, or **Foula,** fŏw′lâ, written also **Foul,** one of the Shetland Islands, 18 miles W. of the others, in lat. 60° 8′ N., lon. 2° 6′ W. This islet is conjectured to have been the *Ultima Thule* of the ancients. Pop. 257.

Fow-Leang, a town of China. See Feoo-Leang.

Fowl′er, a station in Fresno co., Cal., on the Visalia division of the Central Pacific Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Fresno City.

Fowler, a post-village of Adams co., Ill., in Gilmore township, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 11 miles E.N.E. of Quincy. It has several churches.

Fowler, a post-village, capital of Benton co., Ind., in Centre township, on the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad, 28 miles N.W. of Lafayette. It has 2 newspaper offices, a bank, a money-order post-office, 3 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of farming-implements and furniture.

Fowler, a post-village of Clinton co., Mich., in Dallas township, on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, 9½ miles W. of St. John, and 51 miles E. of Grand Rapids. It has a church, a graded school, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 300.

Fowler, a post-township of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., about 30 miles S. of Ogdensburg, is drained by the Oswegatchie River. It contains villages named Fullerville and Hailesborough, and has manufactures of lumber, iron, &c. Fowler Post-Office is at Little York. Pop. 1633.

Fowler, a post-village in Fowler township, Trumbull co., O., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad (Youngstown Branch), 17 miles N. of Youngstown. This township has 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 871.

Fowler, a station in Wyandot co., O., on the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, 6 miles S. by E. of Upper Sandusky.

Fowler, a post-hamlet and station of Centre co., Pa., in Taylor township, on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad. It has a large lumber-mill.

Fowler's, a post-office of Brooke co., W. Va., at Fowlersville, a small hamlet 3 miles from La Grange Station, which is in Ohio. It has a church.

Fowler's Bay, South Australia, near the head of the great Australian bight, immediately W. of Point Fowler, in lat. 32° 3′ S., lon. 132° 40′ E.

Fowler's Knob, a post-office of Nicholas co., W. Va.

Fowler's Landing, a post-office of Humphreys co., Tenn., on Tennessee River, 12 miles above Johnsonville.

Fowler's Mills, a post-hamlet of Geauga co., O., 5 miles S.S.W. of Chardon. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Fowl′ersville, or **Fowl′erville,** a post-village in Handy township, Livingston co., Mich., on the Red Cedar River, and on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 61 miles W.N.W. of Detroit, and 8 miles N.W. of Howell. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a union school, a fine hotel, a flouring-mill, 2 planing-mills, and a stave-factory. Pop. about 1100.

Fowlersville, a post-office of Rice co., Minn., about 16 miles N.W. of Faribault.

Fowlersville, West Virginia. See Fowler's.

Fowl′erville, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., in York township, near the Genesee River, about 22 miles S.S.W. of Rochester. It has 2 churches, and a machine-shop in which farm-implements and portable steamers are made. Pop. about 350.

Fowl′ing Creek, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Md., about 9 miles S. by W. of Denton. It has a church.

Fow′lis Wes′ter, a village of Scotland, co. and 12 miles W.S.W. of Perth. Pop. of parish, 1161.

Fowls′town, a post-office of Decatur co., Ga.

Fox, a township of Kendall co., Ill. Pop. 1265. It contains Fox Station.

Fox, a post-hamlet of Wells co., Ind., on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, 20 miles S. of Fort Wayne.

Fox, a township of Black Hawk co., Iowa. Pop. 830.

Fox, a township of McDonald co., Mo. Pop. 529.

Fox, a post-office of Ray co., Mo.

Fox, a township of Carroll co., O. Pop. 1119. It contains Mechanicstown.

Fox, a township of Elk co., Pa. Pop. 1188. It contains Earley, Centreville, &c.

Fox, a township of Sullivan co., Pa. Pop. 443.

Fox, a post-office of Grayson co., Va.

Fox'borough, a post-village in Foxborough township, Norfolk co., Mass., on the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad, 14 miles N.N.W. of Taunton, and 22 miles S.S.W. of Boston. It has 3 or 4 churches, a high school, manufactures of straw goods, soap, hats, and a savings-bank, a newspaper office, a public library, a granite-quarry, &c. Pop. of the township, 3168.

Fox'borough, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, 7 miles N.N.W. of Belleville. It contains 2 stores, 2 hotels, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 150.

Fox'burg, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, at the mouth of the Clarion, and on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, at the terminus of the Foxburg, St. Petersburg & Clarion Railroad, 47 miles S. of Oil City. By rail it is 85 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburg. It has a church, a bank, and manufactures of tools for oil-wells. Petroleum is found here.

Fox Channel, the N. portion of Hudson's Bay.

Fox Chase, a post-office and station on the Philadelphia, Newtown & New York Railroad, 12 miles N. by E. of West Philadelphia. It has a church and manufactures of hoes and phosphate. The post-office is a branch of the Philadelphia Post-Office.

Fox Cove, a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland, on the W. side of Placentia Bay, 2 miles from Burin. Pop. 105.

Fox Cove, a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland, 44 miles from Burin. Pop. 40.

Fox Creek, a post-office of Randolph co., Ala.

Fox Creek, a post-hamlet of St. Louis co., Mo., 4 miles N. of Glencoe Station. It has a flour-mill and a store.

Fox Creek, a post-office of Lincoln co., Neb.

Fox'croft, a post-village of Piscataquis co., Me., in Foxcroft township, on the N. bank of the Piscataquis River, nearly opposite Dover, and on the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad, 53 miles N.W. of Bangor. It has 4 churches, an academy, a money-order post-office, 2 organ-factories, a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, a foundry, a sash- and blind-factory, &c. Pop. of the township, 1178.

Fox Har'bor, a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on Northumberland Strait, 10 miles N.E. of Wallace.

Fox Harbor, a small fishing settlement on the E. side of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 9 miles from Placentia.

Fox Hol'low, a station in Shandaken township, Ulster co., N.Y., on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, 32 miles W.N.W. of Rondout.

Fox Island, a small island in Bay of Despair, Newfoundland, 17 miles from Harbor Briton.

Fox Island, a small island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the N.E. extremity of the Saguenay coast.

Fox Island, in Lake Michigan, belongs to the township of Chandler, Manitou co., Mich. Pop. 44.

Fox Island Harbor, a small fishing settlement in the district of Burgeo and La Poile, Newfoundland, 14 miles from Burgeo. Pop. 67.

Fox Islands, Pacific Ocean. See ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

Fox Lake, a post-office or hamlet of Lake co., Ill., about 48 miles N.N.W. of Chicago.

Fox Lake, a township of Martin co., Minn. Pop. 142.

Fox Lake, a post-village in Fox Lake township, Dodge co., Wis., on a lake of the same name, about 26 miles S.W. of Fond du Lac, and 10 miles N. by W. of Beaver Dam. It is 2 miles N. of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, with which it is connected by the Fox Lake Horse Railroad at Fox Lake Junction, which is 2 miles S. of the village and 69 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. It contains 6 churches, a national bank, the Wisconsin Female College, a newspaper office, a carriage-factory, and a flouring-mill. It was formerly called Waushara. Pop. 1012. The township contains another village, named Randolph, and a pop. of 853, exclusive of Fox Lake village.

Fox Land is a part of Baffin Land, extending E. into Fox Channel. Lat. 64° 45′ to 67° N.; lon. 74° to 78° W.

Fox Land'ing, a post-office of Warren co., Miss.

Fox River rises in Davis co., Iowa, runs southeastward through Clarke co., Mo., and enters the Mississippi River 2 miles below Alexandria. It is 100 miles long.

Fox (or **Pishta'ka**) **River** rises in Waukesha co., Wis., runs southward through Racine and Kenosha cos., and passes into Illinois. It afterwards intersects McHenry and Kane cos., and runs southward to the city of Aurora, below which it flows southwestward until it enters the Illinois River at Ottawa. Its length is estimated at 220 miles. The chief towns on its banks are Aurora, Ottawa, and Elgin. It affords abundant water-power.

Fox River (called **Nee'nah** by the aborigines) rises in Wisconsin, near the S. boundary of Green Lake co., and flows westward to Portage City, which is on the Wisconsin River. At this place the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers are only 1½ miles apart, and are connected by a canal. The Fox River runs thence northward into Marquette co., and expands into Lake Pacawa, from which it runs northeastward through Green Lake and Winnebago cos. After a very tortuous course it enters Lake Winnebago at Oshkosh, on the W. side of the lake. It issues from the northern end of the lake, runs northeastward through Brown co., and enters Green Bay at the city of Green Bay. Its length is estimated at 250 miles. It is an important channel of trade and navigation, and forms a part of the navigable waters by which steamboats can pass from the Mississippi River into Lake Michigan. The largest towns on this stream are Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, and Portage.

Fox River, GREAT and LITTLE, two rivers of Canada, within 2 miles of each other, and both falling into the Gulf of St. Lawrence between Griffith's Cove and Little Vallée.

Fox River, a township of White co., Ill. Pop. 1867.

Fox River, a township of Davis co., Iowa. Pop. 694.

Fox River, a post-office and station of Kenosha co., Wis., on Fox River, and on the Kenosha & Rockford Railroad, 20 miles W. of Kenosha.

Fox River, a post-village in Gaspé co., Quebec, on the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, at the mouth of Great Fox River, 18 miles N. of Gaspé. It contains a court-house, a church, and several stores. Its inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries. Pop. 500.

Fox River, a small village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 3 miles from Port Greville, and 31 miles from Athol. Pop. 100.

Fox River Junction, Illinois. See MONTGOMERY.

Fox's Chan'nel, a strait of British North America, stretching N. from the N.W. extremity of Hudson's Strait, having W. Melville Peninsula and Southampton Islands, and E. an unexplored country.

Fox Spring, a post-office of Clay co., Tenn.

Fox Station, a post-office of Kendall co., Ill., on or near Fox River, and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of Aurora.

Fox'ton, a town of New Zealand, in the S.W. part of the Northern Island, on the river Manawatu, 4 miles from the sea. Foxton is the terminus of a railway, and exports railway-ties, piles, and other timber. Vessels of 14 feet draught can cross the bar at high tide.

Fox'town, a hamlet in the township of East Haddam, Conn., 8 miles from Goodspeed's Landing. It has manufactures of cigars.

Fox Trap, a hamlet in Newfoundland, on the S. shore of Conception Bay, 16 miles from St. John's. Pop. 210.

Fox Valley, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Oregon, 20 miles S.E. of Turner Station. It has a church.

Fox'ville, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ill., 9 miles S.E. of Salem.

Foxville, a post-office of Frederick co., Md.

Foyers, pronounced and sometimes written **Fyers** (fī'ẹrz), a small river of Scotland, joins Loch Ness 8 miles N.E. of Fort Augustus. It is noted for its fine cascades.

Foyle, a river of Ireland, formed by the confluence of the Finn and Mourne at Lifford, flows N., and expands into Lough Foyle. See LOUGH FOYLE.

Foz, foth or fōs, a town of Spain, 42 miles N.N.E. of Lugo, on a bay of the Atlantic. Pop. 1209.

Foz, a village of Portugal, in Alemtejo, on the Tagus, 27 miles N.E. of Lisbon. It has iron-works.

Frack'ville, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 12 miles N. of Pottsville. It has 3 churches and several hotels. Coal is extensively mined in the vicinity. Pop. estimated at 1500.

Frades, frå'dês, a small island of Brazil, province of Bahia, in All Saints' Bay, 25 miles N.W. of Bahia.

Frades, frå'DĒs, a village of Spain, 22 miles S. of Salamanca, with mineral springs. Pop. 696.

Fraga, frå'gå (anc. *Gallica Fluvia?*), a town of Spain, 55 miles S.E. of Huesca, on the Cinca. Pop. 6695. Its environs are noted for excellent figs and pomegranates. It has Roman ruins.

Fraget Schmarkt, Transylvania. See FOGARAS.

Fragneto, från-yå'to (FRAGNETO MONFORTE, från-yå'-to mon-FOR'tå, and FRAGNETO L'ABATE, från-yå'to lå-bå'tå), two contiguous villages of Italy, province of Avellino, and respectively 17 and 18 miles W.N.W. of Ariano. Pop. of the former, 2014; of the latter, 1934.

Fragua, frå'gwå, a river of the United States of Colombia, rises on the S.E. slope of the Sierra de Pardaos, and, after a S.E. course of about 180 miles, joins the Japura in lat. 0° 50′ N., lon. 74° 10′ W.

Frailes, frī'lės, a town of Spain, province of Jaen, 5 miles E. of Alcalá-la-Real. Pop. 2345.

Frailey, frā'le, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 1322. It includes Donaldson.

Frain, or **Frayn**, frīne (Moravian, *Wranow*, vrå'nov), a town of Moravia, 11 miles W.N.W. of Znaim, on the Thaya, with a manufactory of porcelain. Pop. 1130.

Fraipont, frå`pòɴᵒ', a village of Belgium, province and 9 miles S.E. of Liege. Pop. 1200.

Fraisans, frå`zôɴᵒ', a village of France, department of Jura, on the Doubs, 14 miles from Dôle. It has iron-mines and iron-works. Pop. 2909.

Fraize, fråz, a village of France, in Vosges, 32 miles E. of Épinal. Pop. 2525.

Frakno-Allya, a town of Hungary. See Forchtenau.

Frame's Mills, a post-office of Braxton co., W. Va.

Fra'mingham, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Framingham township, on the Sudbury River, and on the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad, 24 miles W. by S. of Boston. It is 2 miles from South Framingham, which is on the Boston & Albany Railroad. Another railroad extends northward to Lowell. It has a national bank, a state normal school, a high school, several churches, and a newspaper office. The township contains Saxonville and South Framingham, and has 11 churches, and manufactures of blankets and straw goods. Total pop. 5167.

Fram'lingham, a market-town of England, co. of Suffolk, 15 miles N.N.E. of Ipswich. It has a fine old church and the ruins of a magnificent castle. Pop. 2569.

Frammersbach, fråm'mẹrs-båĸ`, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, 28 miles N.W. of Würzburg. P. 1939.

Fram'nas, a township of Stevens co., Minn. P. 260.

Framp'ton, a village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Thames, 1 mile from Dorchester Station. Pop. 100.

Frampton, or **Saint Edouard**, såɴt ed`ward', a post-village in Dorchester co., Quebec, 36 miles S. of Quebec. It contains 6 stores, and grist-, saw-, and carding-mills. Pop. of parish, 1344.

Framura, frå-moo'rå, a village of Italy, 5 miles N.N.W. of Levanto. Pop. 1065.

Fram'wellgate, a northwestern suburb of the city of Durham, England, from which it is divided by the Wear; but it is a part of the city corporation. Pop. 4548.

Franca, från'kå, or **Villa-Franca-do-Imperador**, veel'lå-från'kå-do-eem-på-rå-dōʀ', a town of Brazil, province and 270 miles N.N.E. of São Paulo, on the Mugi.

Français, Cape. See Cape Français.

Franc-Aleu, frôɴk-å`luh', a district of France, in the ancient province of Auvergne. Its capital was Sermur.

Francastel, frôɴᵒ`kås`tėl', a village of France, in Oise, 25 miles from Clermont. Pop. 738.

Francavilla, från-kå-vĭl'lå, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 20 miles E.N.E. of Taranto. Pop. 15,943. The chief edifices are a cathedral, a college, several hospitals, charitable institutions, and convents. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton stuffs, earthenware, and snuff. In 1734 it suffered greatly from an earthquake.

Francavilla, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 25 miles E. of Lagonegro. Pop. 2959.

Francavilla, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, on the Adriatic, 7 miles N.E. of Chieti. Pop. 4282.

Francavilla, a town of Sicily, 10 miles W.N.W. of Taormina. Pop. 3520.

Francavilla, a village of Italy, province of Cosenza, 4½ miles N.E. of Cassano. Pop. 1387.

Francavilla, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 13 miles S.S.W. of Nicastro. Pop. 2415.

France (L. *Gal'lia*, or *Fran'cia*; Fr. *La France*, lå frôɴss; It. *Francia*, från'chå; Sp. *Francia*, från'the-å; Port. *França*, från'så; Ger. *Frankreich*, frånk'rīĸ; Dutch, *Frankryk*, frånk'rīk; Dan. *Frankrige*, frånk'ree`ghẹh; Sw. *Frankrike*, frånk'ree`kå), a republic, one of the most populous and influential states in the world, constituting the most westerly portion of Central Europe, lying between lat. 42° 20′ and 51° 5′ N. and lon. 4° 50′ W. and 8° 25′ E.; bounded N. by the English Channel, the Straits of Dover, and Belgium; W. by the Atlantic Ocean; S. by Spain and the Mediterranean; E. by Italy, Switzerland, and the German Empire; and N.E. by German Lorraine, Luxemburg, and Belgium. The salient points on the map of France are the N., the W., the E., the S.W., and the S.E. extremities. By connecting these points by straight lines, a pentagon is formed including the whole of the French territory. The coast-line of France, without allowing for minor indentations, measures 1320 miles; the continental boundary-line, 962; the whole perimeter being thus 2282 miles. The total area of France is 202,579 square miles.

Physical Features.—The Alps on the E. and the Pyrenees on the S. connect France with the most magnificent mountain-systems of Europe. Since the acquisition of Savoy and Nice, the French portion of the Alps has a length of 280 miles, consisting of the Pennine, Graian, Cottian, and Maritime Alps, and comprising Mt. Blanc (15,810 feet), the most elevated peak in Western Europe, Mt. Olan (13,819), Dôme du Gouter (14,209), Aiguille du Géant (13,156), Mts. Thabor, Iseran, &c. The chain of the Pyrenees, separating France from Spain, culminates in Maladetta, which has its highest peak in Spain, but Nethou, adjoining it, having a height of 11,168 feet, is in France, and several other summits on the French side reach 10,000 feet. The range next in importance is the Cévennes. This mountain-system, whose length is 360 miles, stretches in a general northerly direction from Col de Nazouze on the Canal du Midi on the S. to the Canal du Centre near Châlons on the N., the culminating points being Mont d'Or (6188 feet) and Plomb de Cantal (6093 feet). The Cévennes range is continued northward, under the name of Côte-d'Or, to an elevated plateau called the Plateau de Langres. The range near the source of the Marne, composed of the Cévennes and the Côte-d'Or, forms the watershed between the Atlantic and Mediterranean slopes. The main chain of the Vosges runs also in a northern direction along the W. of the departments of Haute-Saône and Vosges into Germany. The length of the French portion of this line is about 95 miles, and the average height does not exceed 3000 feet. The Jura range, running in a northeasterly direction, separates part of France from Switzerland, but belongs rather to the latter country than to France. It touches France, however, for 162 miles. The mountains generally have a nucleus of granite, which forms the prevailing rock in the Alps, in the Pyrenees, the Cévennes, and the elevated plateau of Langres. In the Vosges the granite is replaced by porphyry; while in the Jura range limestone occurs in such enormous masses as to have given its name to a peculiar formation. The other crystalline rocks, consisting chiefly of trachytes and basalts, have received a magnificent development in Auvergne, where the effects of volcanic agency are still obvious. Mountain limestone occurs in the Pyrenees in a form worthy of its name. In Mont Perdu, in that range, it is found at the height of 10,230 feet. The secondary formation, commencing with this limestone and continuing in an ascending series up to the chalk, is largely developed in France, and furnishes a considerable number of coal and mineral fields. The tertiary formation occurs mainly in two great divisions, the more extensively developed division commencing at the base of the Pyrenees and occupying a large portion of the basins of the Garonne and Adour. The lesser takes the name of the Paris basin, and occupies a large extent round Paris, stretching S. into the valley of the Loire.

Climate.—Taken on the whole, the climate of France is one of the finest in Europe, though, from the extent of the country and the diversity of conditions in different localities, considerable variations occur. Thus, the climate of the northeast is continental, while that of the northwest is oceanic, resembling the climate of Britain. The Mediterranean districts, again, are affected by the burning winds of Africa, the mistral often proving very destructive to vegetation around the mouths of the Rhone and Var. S. of lat. 46° there are about 134 rainy days in the year; N. of this parallel, 120. At Toulon the mean annual temperature is 62° Fahr.; at Marseilles, 59.5°; at Bordeaux, 56°; at Nantes, 55.2°; at Paris, 51.2°; at Dunkirk, 50.5°.

A popular climatic division of France is into districts in accordance with the prevailing vegetable product of each. Thus, the districts bordering the Mediterranean have been called the olive region. The second, whose northern limit is a line drawn in an E.N.E. direction from the department of Gironde to Lower Alsace, has maize as its characteristic product. The third reaches to a line drawn from the mouth of the Loire to the town of Mézières in Ardennes, and is the extreme northern limit of the profitable cultivation of the vine. All beyond this constitutes the fourth region, of which wheat may be regarded as the staple.

Natural and artificial forests cover one-seventh of France, the principal localities being the Ardennes, the Vosges, the Plateau de Langres, the Jura range, and the Cévennes. Along the Bay of Biscay a forest of sea-pine has been formed, 100 miles long by 7 broad. The oak, elm, and pine are the prevailing natural trees. Another tree, perhaps of more importance than any other, on account of the great national industry with which it is associated, is the silk-mulberry. The olive is a southern product, as well as the orange, lemon, pistachio, and caper. The apple, pear, and plum are the leading fruit trees N. of the vine region. They flourish especially in Normandy. Another seventh of France is either absolutely waste or so rugged, moorish, sandy, or marshy as to be classed with waste lands. The remaining five-sevenths comprise the cultivated ground. Of this one-half is under the plough, one-eleventh in permanent meadow, and one-twenty-fifth in vineyard.

Owing to the excessive subdivision of the soil, in accordance with the French law of succession, which enacts that on the death of the father all the children shall inherit equally, French farms, according to Balbi, do not average more than five acres of arable land each. Although, in consequence of comparative want of capital, French modes of husbandry are antiquated as compared with those of England, Belgium, and America, yet the aggregate of the crops raised is immense, and sufficient on the average of years for the supply of her own people. The cereal crop is by far the most important. Potatoes are largely cultivated, as also beets for sugar. Hemp, rape, madder, saffron, hops, and tobacco are also among the products. But in the grape district the most important industry is the cultivation of the vine. In this department of husbandry France is unsurpassed, the various high-class wines she produces, under the names of Champagne, Burgundy, Bordeaux, &c., having the very highest repute. The northern part of France produces excellent cider and perry.

Considerable attention has been paid of late to improving the breed of horses, especially for military purposes, oxen being principally employed in agriculture. The breeds of oxen are generally inferior as compared with those of Britain. The rearing of sheep receives a good deal of attention, fully as much, however, for the sake of the fleece as of the mutton. The value of the annual production of eggs and poultry amounts to $20,000,000, and of this 28 per cent. is for export.

Mines.—There are coal-fields in 33 departments, but the proportion they bear to the whole surface of the country is not more than one-tenth of that borne by the coal-fields of Great Britain to the area of that country. The most important fields are those of Valenciennes, in the department of the Nord, and Saint-Etienne, in that of the Loire. To the latter, Lyons is indebted for much of its prosperity. The output is insufficient for home consumption, so that a large import takes place every year from England and Belgium. Iron is derived from most of the coal-fields, and from beds in the departments of Ardennes, Moselle, Haute-Marne, Haute-Saône, Nièvre, Cher, &c.; also from seams in the mountain-limestone of Jura, and from the crystalline rocks of the Alps, Pyrenees, and Vosges. The number of mines worked is about 2000, and the quantity of iron produced exceeds 1,000,000 tons. Few countries are so rich in lead as France. Manganese is mined at Romanèche, Saône-et-Loire, tin in the northwestern districts, and copper in the Alps and Corsica. Iron pyrites are largely worked for sulphuric acid in the eastern and southeastern departments. France abounds in marbles and sandstone fit for building-purposes, and numerous quarries are worked all over the country. A fine lithographic stone is found in the department of Gard. Excellent millstones are obtained in several localities, the best being from La-Ferté-sous-Jouarre. The best gypsum is from the vicinity of Paris, whence it is named "plaster of Paris;" the best cement from Vassy, Pouilly, Boulogne, Le Teil, Seilley, and Grenoble; the finest potter's clay from Gien and Limoges; kaolin is found at Saint-Yrieix, and rock salt is found especially near Nancy, at Salins, and at Lons-le-Saulnier.

Manufactures.—Owing to the minute subdivision of the land, the agricultural population outnumbers the manufacturing in the proportion of 5 to 1, so that France cannot with propriety be called a manufacturing country. She stands unrivalled, however, for her silk-manufactures. The chief seat of this industry is Lyons, with the towns of the district around it, particularly Saint-Etienne. Fine silks are also manufactured at Tours and Paris. After silk follow cotton, manufactured at and near Rouen, Saint-Quentin, Troyes, Lille, &c.; woollens, including broadcloths, at Louviers, Elbeuf, Sedan, Carcassonne, Abbeville, &c.; light woollen stuffs, at Rheims, Amiens, and Beauvais; tapestry, at Paris and Beauvais; carpets, at Paris, Aubusson, &c.; linens, fine muslin, gauze, and lace, at Cambrai, Valenciennes, Saint-Quentin, Alençon, Caen, &c.; porcelain and glass, at Sèvres, Paris, Limoges, and Bayeux. Other manufactures are beet-root sugar, leather, paper, hats, hosiery, iron and steel, brass- and zinc-wares, plate- and flint-glass, &c. The French especially excel in the manufacture of articles calling for taste, ingenuity, and delicate manipulation. Many industries of this description have their chief seat in the capital. Among others may be noted Gobelins tapestry, costly shawls, articles of virtû, jewelry, clocks, watches, philosophical and surgical instruments, carriages, works in ivory, books, types, engravings, &c. Besides what is used for home consumption, France exports wine to the annual value of $46,000,000, and brandy, manufactured chiefly in the department of Charente, especially at Cognac, and at Nantes, to the value of $10,000,000.

The principal articles of import are metals (precious and common), cotton and woollen fabrics, raw silk and cotton, wool, flax, hemp, jute, hides, sugar, coffee, tobacco, cacao, rice, vanilla, indigo, timber, &c. Among her chief exports are wine, brandy, silk goods, watches, clocks, perfumery, madder, chemical products, cotton and woollen fabrics, toys, gloves, lace, artificial flowers, tools, paper, musical, surgical, and philosophical instruments, leather, fruit, agricultural products, as butter, eggs, and poultry, potatoes, cereals, &c. The foreign commerce of France is chiefly with Great Britain, Belgium, Germany, and Italy,—Great Britain ranking far above any other country, the exports to it being more than double in value of those to Belgium, the next export-market in order of importance. The great emporiums of trade are Paris, Lyons, Saint-Etienne, Rouen, Lille, Rheims, Nîmes, Toulouse, Marseilles, Saint-Quentin, Orleans, Avignon, Montpellier, Bordeaux, Havre, &c.

The merchant navy consisted in 1876 of 14,904 sailing-vessels, with a tonnage of 822,808, and 537 steam-vessels, with a tonnage of 205,420 and 71,010 horse-power.

The railway system of France dates from the year 1840. On the 1st of January, 1877, there were open 12,723 miles of railway. These railways are almost entirely in the hands of six great companies, viz., (1) the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean; (2) the Paris-Orleans; (3) the Northern; (4) the Western; (5) the Southern; (6) the Eastern. At the same date there were 32,320 miles of telegraphs, comprising 89,522 miles of wire, and 2895 telegraphic offices.

The canals of France are numerous, the object being to connect all the great water-basins and thereby give a continuous water communication through the interior and from sea to sea. Thus, the Canal du Midi or Canal of Languedoc, starting from a point in the Garonne a little below Toulouse, runs E.S.E. into the Étang de Thau, completing a navigable communication between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. Three canals, viz., the Canal du Centre, or of Charolais, the Rhone and Rhine Canal, and the Canal of Burgundy, pierce the barriers which isolated the basins of the Rhone, Loire, Seine, and Rhine, and give navigable access from any one of these rivers to the other three. The Canal of Saint-Quentin, the longest in France, measuring 230 miles, unites Nantes and Brest. France possesses canals having an aggregate length of about 2300 miles. The rivers of France are navigable for the aggregate length of 5500 miles: thus, the Loire gives water communication through the centre of France to Roanne, 450 miles from its mouth; the Seine to Rouen for vessels of 300 tons, and for such as draw no more than 6 feet, to Paris, 110 miles inland; the Rhone for good-sized vessels to Lyons, 218 miles from Marseilles; and the Garonne to Toulouse, and for lighter vessels to Cazères, 260 miles from its embouchure.

Government.—Till 1789, France was a pure despotism. Since then it has changed its form of government more frequently than any other country in the world, having had during this period at least 15 different constitutions. The present constitution bears date February 25, 1875. It vests the legislature in an assembly of two houses,—the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate,—and the executive in a president. The Chamber of Deputies is elected by universal suffrage, every arrondissement sending one deputy, and, if its population is over 100,000, then an additional deputy for each 100,000 or portion thereof. There are in all 532 members. The Senate has 300 members, of whom 225 are elected by the departments of France and the colonies and 75 by the Senate. The senators for the departments are elected for nine years, retiring by thirds every three years, while those elected by the Senate sit for life. The Senate has conjointly with the Chamber of Deputies the right of initiating and framing laws, but financial measures must be first presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies. Both houses assemble yearly on the second Tuesday of January, and remain in session at least five months. The president of the republic has the power of convoking extraordinary meetings of the chambers. Deputies are chosen for a term of four years.

The president of the republic is elected by a majority of votes by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in National Assembly. He is nominated for seven years, has the initiative of legislation concurrently with the two chambers, promulgates laws enacted by them, has the right of pardon, disposes of the military force, appoints to all civil and military posts, including the heads of the ministerial departments, and may, with the assent of the Senate, dissolve the Chamber of Deputies before the legal expiry of its term. He is responsible only in case of high treason. His salary is 600,000 francs, or $120,000, a year, with an additional allowance of $60,000 for household expenses.

All religions are equal by law, but only the Roman Catholics, Protestants, and Jews, and in Algiers the Mohammedans, have state allowances. At the census of 1872 the returns gave 98.02 per cent. of the whole people as Roman Catholics, and 1.60 per cent. as Protestants. It is to be noted, however, that all who did not declare themselves members of another church were reckoned as Catholics. There are 86 prelates in the Catholic church, namely, 17 archbishops and 69 bishops. The Archbishop of Paris receives 50,000 francs a year, the other archbishops 20,000, and the bishops 15,000 francs. Five French prelates hold the rank of cardinals, to which they were nominated by the Pope. The Protestants are divided into two main branches, viz., the Protestants of the Augsburg Confession, or Lutherans, numbering 86,117, and Protestants of the Reformed Church, or Calvinists, numbering 467,531. The Lutherans are governed by a general consistory, the Calvinists by a council of administration, which meets at Paris. They have a faculty of theology at Montauban. The Jews have a central consistory at Paris, and synagogues at Paris and the other large cities.

Education.—As a rule, education is most advanced in the northeastern departments, and least in the southwestern. Since the institution of the republic, great attention has been given by both houses of the legislature to this subject. Instruction is presided over by a special ministry. Nearly half the expenses connected with it are defrayed by the state, and the remainder by the departments. Schools are divided into three classes,—primary, secondary, and colleges and universities devoted to the higher instruction. Primary education is administered by the commune, each commune of 500 souls being obliged to have one school for boys and one for girls. Above the primary schools come the secondary schools, in which classical or industrial education is given. These comprise 81 lyceums, maintained by the state, situated generally in the capitals of departments, 250 communal colleges, and a large number of private seminaries. The classical schools give diplomas as *bachelier-ès-lettres* and *bachelier-ès-sciences*. In order to educate professors, the state has established for the classical branch the high normal school, and for the industrial branch the special normal school of Cluny. The higher instruction is given by the *facultés*, of which there are 15 for literature and science, 10 for law, 7 for theology, and 3 for medicine. One of these *facultés* is established in each town where there is a court of justice, except Ajaccio. The *facultés* confer the degrees of *bachelier, licencié*, and *docteur*. The professors are paid partly by the state and partly by fees. The Collége de France and the Museum of Natural Science, both in Paris, represent the independent studies; the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers (for arts and trades), in Paris, is a sort of industrial university. Besides these may be mentioned, in Paris, the Polytechnic School for officers and state engineers, the Central School of Arts and Manufactures for civil engineers, the School of Fine Arts for painters, sculptors, and architects, the Conservatoire for musicians and actors, and the school for living Oriental languages. Outside of Paris there are three schools of the arts and trades, several schools of fine arts, 3 schools of agriculture, 1 of horticulture, 3 for veterinary surgeons, 1 at Saint-Etienne for miners, and 1 for mining engineers. There are Catholic universities at Paris, Angers, Lille, and Toulouse.

Communal and Departmental Administration.—The commune represents the elementary territorial unit. It comprises either a town or one or more villages, with the adjacent rural districts, and is governed by a maire, deputies, and municipal council. The maire is appointed by government, and is assisted by deputies similarly appointed. The council is elected by the inhabitants. Paris and Lyons have special municipal administrations.

The canton consists in most cases of ten communes. It is not so much an administrative as a judiciary division. Recruiting for the army takes place at the chief town of the canton. The arrondissement is usually composed of eight cantons. It is governed by a sub-prefect, appointed by the president of the republic. He is assisted by a council consisting of as many members as there are cantons in the arrondissement. The department comprises generally four arrondissements. It is governed by a prefect, who is appointed by the president on the nomination of the minister of the interior, and is assisted by a council composed of as many members as there are cantons.

Army and Navy.—The French army is now organized on the basis of a law for recruitment enacted by the National Assembly in 1872 and supplemented by laws passed in 1873–75. Personal military service is in virtue of these obligatory on every Frenchman, this liability continuing from his twentieth to his fortieth year. His terms of service are distributed as follows, viz., (1) five years in the active army; (2) four years in the reserve of the active army; (3) five years in the territorial army; (4) six years in the reserve of the territorial army. Besides for physical unfitness, partial or complete exemption is given for family and professional reasons: thus, the oldest of a family of orphans, the oldest son or grandson of a widow, teachers, artists who have gained the grand prize, and ecclesiastics are exempt. Young men engaged in studies or avocations which would suffer by interruption may be exempted partially or completely on the recommendation of their municipal council. Young men who can prove a certain amount of education by passing an examination are permitted to enlist as volunteers for one year only, provided they feed and clothe themselves at their own expense. All soldiers in the active army who have learned their duties, and who can read and write, may at the end of a year's service be sent off on furlough for an indefinite time.

The active army is thus composed of all the young men from twenty to twenty-nine who have not been exempted, the reserve of all the men from twenty-nine to forty. Neither the active army nor its reserve are in any way localized, but are drawn from and distributed over the whole of France. On the other hand, the territorial army and its reserve are spread over fixed districts determined from time to time by administrative enactment.

The total effective force of the active army in 1876 was 470,600 (or, with gendarmerie, 499,113) men, and 120,894 horses. Sir Garnet Wolseley states its effective force on the 1st of January, 1878, to be 745,000, not including 27,000 gendarmerie. The reserve will not have reached its full development till the end of 1881, but he estimates it as consisting on the 1st of January, 1878, of 500,000 soldiers trained in the regular army. The Gotha Almanac for 1878 rates the effective force of the French army placed on a war-footing at 1,750,000 men.

The whole of France is divided into eighteen military regions, each under a general of division and subdivided into districts corresponding to the departments, each under a general of brigade. The fortified places are specially administered by a *service des fortifications*, with *chefs-lieux* or headquarters at Arras, Bayonne, Besançon, Bourges, Brest, Cherbourg, Grenoble, Langres, Rochelle, Havre, Lille, Lyons, Marseilles, Montpellier, Nantes, Perpignan, Saint-Omer, Toulon, and Toulouse. To replace Metz and Strasburg, lost to Germany, a decree of government of 1872 created military establishments at Avignon, Perpignan, Quiberon, and Rouen.

The war navy of France consists of about 500 vessels, mostly steamers, with an aggregate of nearly 3000 guns; and of the ships over 50 are iron-clad.

The navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. The time of service is the same as in the army. By the law of 1872 it is enacted that a certain number of young men liable to service in the active army may select the navy instead.

Finance.—In 1875 the total public debt of France, consolidated and redeemable, amounted to $4,687,921,400, the interest or *rente* on which was $149,680,980. The number of inscriptions of *rente*, that is, of individual holders, was 4,380,933.

Colonies and Dependencies.—The island of Corsica is treated as an integral part of France. Algeria is the most important colonial possession. Besides Algeria, she possesses in Africa Senegal, some small establishments near the Gold Coast, Gaboon, the island of Mayotte and its dependencies, Nossi Bé, Sainte-Marie-de-Madagascar, and Reunion; in Asia, the cities of Mahé, Carrical, Pondicherry, Yanaon, and Chandernagore in India, and, in Indo-China, French Cochin China or Basse Cochin-Chine; in Oceanica, New Caledonia, the Loyalty Isles, Clipperton Island, and the Marquesas, besides the Society, Pearl, and Gambier Islands (under French protection); in South America, French Guiana; in the West Indies, Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Bartholomew, and several minor islands; and in North America, the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, to the S. of Newfoundland. The kingdom of Cambodia is under French control, and the existence of a French protectorate over Anam has been announced. Exclusive of Algeria, Cambodia, and the protectorates, the colonies have a population of 2,702,500.

Population.—According to the census of 1876, the population of France was 36,905,788, of whom 18,373,639 were males and 18,532,149 females. In 1872 the population was 36,102,921, showing an increase in four years of 802,867, or 2.2 per cent. Part of this increase is due to the immigration of persons from the portions of Alsace and Lorraine annexed by Germany. The natural rate of increase of the population in France is lower than that of any other nation in Western Europe. Of the whole population the rural portion constitutes 68.9 per cent. and the urban 31 per cent. Although the rural population is decreasing, more than one-half of the people still live by agriculture.

The population of the different departments was, in 1876, as follows:

Ain	365,462	Indre-et-Loire	324,875
Aisne	560,427	Isère	581,099
Allier	405,783	Jura	288,823
Alpes-Maritimes	203,604	Landes	303,508
Ardèche	384,378	Loir-et-Cher	272,634
Ardennes	326,782	Loire	590,613
Ariége	244,795	Loire-Inférieure	612,972
Aube	255,217	Loiret	360,903
Aude	300,065	Lot	276,512
Aveyron	413,826	Lot-et-Garonne	316,920
Basses-Alpes	136,166	Lozère	138,319
Basses-Pyrénées	431,525	Maine-et-Loire	517,258
Bouches-du-Rhône	556,379	Manche	539,910
Calvados	450,220	Marne	407,780
Cantal	231,086	Mayenne	351,933
Charente	373,950	Meurthe-et-Moselle	404,609
Charente-Inferieure	465,628	Meuse	294,054
Cher	345,615	Morbihan	506,573
Corrèze	311,525	Nièvre	346,822
Corsica	262,701	Nord	1,519,585
Côte-d'Or	377,663	Oise	401,618
Côtes-du-Nord	630,957	Orne	392,526
Creuse	278,423	Pas-de-Calais	793,140
Deux-Sèvres	336,655	Puy-de-Dôme	570,207
Dordogne	489,848	Pyrénées-Orientales	197,940
Doubs	306,094	Rhône	705,131
Drôme	321,756	Saône-et-Loire	614,309
Eure	373,629	Sarthe	446,239
Eure-et-Loir	283,075	Savoy	268,361
Finistère	666,106	Seine	2,410,849
Gard	423,804	Seine-Inférieure	798,414
Gers	283,546	Seine-et-Marne	347,323
Gironde	735,242	Seine-et-Oise	561,990
Haute-Garonne	477,730	Somme	556,641
Haute-Loire	313,721	Tarn	359,232
Haute-Marne	252,448	Tarn-et-Garonne	221,364
Haute-Saône	304,052	Var	295,763
Haute-Savoie	273,801	Vaucluse	255,703
Haute-Vienne	336,061	Vendée	411,781
Hautes-Alpes	119,094	Vienne	330,916
Hautes-Pyrénées	238,037	Vosges	407,082
Haut-Rhin	68,600	Yonne	359,070
Hérault	445,053		
Ille-et-Vilaine	602,712	Total	36,905,788
Indre	281,248		

There were 24 towns with more than 50,000 inhabitants:

Paris	1,988,806	Toulon	70,509
Lyons	342,815	Amiens	61,063
Marseilles	318,868	Brest	66,828
Bordeaux	215,140	Nancy	66,303
Lille	162,775	Nîmes	63,001
Toulouse	131,642	Limoges	59,011
Saint-Etienne	126,019	Rennes	57,177
Nantes	122,247	Angers	56,846
Rouen	104,902	Montpellier	55,258
Havre	92,068	Besançon	54,404
Roubaix	83,664	Nice	53,397
Reims	81,328	Orleans	52,157

History.—The earliest account we have of France is that left us by Cæsar, who speaks of it under its Latinized name of Gallia. He found it inhabited by three races—the Aquitanians in the southwest, the Celts in the west and centre, and the Belgians in the north and northeast. There were, besides, some tribes of Germans, Ligurians, and Greeks. Cæsar reduced the greater part of the country under the sway of Rome, and it continued tributary till the Roman empire began to fall to pieces, when hordes from the north and east began to pour into it. In the fifth century it fell completely into the power of the Visigoths, Burgundians, and Franks,—the first occupying the south, the Burgundians the east, and the Franks the north. Clovis, the king or chief of the Franks, and grandson of Merovæus, defeated the Visigoths in 507, and took possession of their country as far south as the Pyrenees, founding the Merovingian dynasty. Persuaded by his wife, Clotilda, he embraced Christianity, and so reconciled the Gallo-Romanic element of the people to his rule. At his death, in accordance with the custom common to all Teutonic nations, his kingdom was divided among his sons. Civil strife soon broke out, and, his successors being too weak to rule with effect in troublous times, power passed from them into the hands of the mayors of their palace. Ultimately, Pepin le Bref, mayor to Childeric III., ascended the throne himself, and thus founded the Carlovingian dynasty. His son, the famous Charlemagne, extended the bounds of the empire until it included all of Italy, except the south, and the greater part of Germany. By him the feudal system was introduced, the Catholic religion firmly fixed, and civil order established. French civilization may be said to date from his reign. With him, however, the greatness of the Carlovingian dynasty passed away, and his vast dominions became a prey to discord. Intestine wars desolated the land, and foreign assailants threatened it on every side. Meanwhile, as the influence of the central authority grew less, that of the nobles became aggrandized, so that the power of some of the vassals surpassed that of the king. Finally, on the death of Louis V., in 987, the vassals, passing by the legal heir, chose Hugh Capet, Count of Paris and Duke of France, to be their king, and thus founded the long-continuing Capetian dynasty. The most distinguished name in the direct line of Capetian kings is that of St. Louis, whose reign of 44 years, from 1226 to 1270, is among the most illustrious in French annals. Charles IV. was succeeded, in 1328, by Philip VI., grandson of Philip the Bold, by his third son, Charles of Valois. He was thus out of the direct line of the Capetian kings, and hence the dynasty which he established is known as that of the collateral branch of Valois. It was continued directly till 1498, and then successively in the collateral branches Valois-Orléans, Valois-Angoulême, and Valois-Bourbon. The last commenced, in 1589, with Henry IV. During the three previous reigns, Protestantism had made wonderful progress in France, and bade fair for the ascendant, when two dreadful blows were struck at it,—the one by the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, and the other by the act of Henry himself, who rewarded the fidelity with which the Protestants had clung to him and fought his battles, by publicly abjuring their religion. To his honor, however, he not only refused to persecute it, but gave it complete toleration, by issuing the Edict of Nantes. He was succeeded, first, by his son, Louis XIII., and then by his grandson, Louis XIV., during whose reign many great literary names occur; but the monarch himself, when stripped of the trappings of royalty, which he knew well how to set off to the best advantage, stands forth in no honorable light. He recalled the Edict of Nantes, and, by the revocation, drove multitudes of his best subjects from their homes. In the person of Louis XVI. the crown passed into the hands of a sovereign who, though not distinguished for talents, was of unblemished morals; but the day of retribution had arrived, and all remedies were too late. The whole framework of society was broken up, and the most fearful atrocities were openly perpetrated, on a scale of magnitude to which the previous history of the world has no parallel. The reign of terror was followed by a military despotism, headed by Napoleon, whose wonderful talents raised France to the highest pinnacle of military fame. On his overthrow the Bourbons regained their throne, but soon showed that the lessons of adversity had been lost upon them. They were again expelled, in 1830, and Louis Philippe, the head of the house of Orléans, gained the crown. He abdicated in 1848, and a republic succeeded, which was brought to an end by its own president, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. December 2, 1851, supported by the army, he dissolved the House of Representatives, and imprisoned a large number of its members, many of whom he banished or expelled from France. He subjected the citizens of Paris to the fire of his troops, destroying not only those who attempted to resist his usurped authority, but also a number who were peaceably sitting in their own homes. It is due, however, to state that the government which Louis Napoleon established was administered with firmness and ability. In 1870 war broke out between France and Germany, in which the Germans were uninterruptedly successful. On the 1st of September, 1870, the emperor, with all his army, capitulated to the victors at Sedan. The war was continued after this disaster, and finally brought to a close by the exhaustion of France, the closing act being the surrender of Paris, on the 28th of January, 1872. The provinces of Lorraine and Alsace were given back to Germany, besides which France agreed to pay an indemnity of five milliards of francs, which she did in a surprisingly short time. After the close of the war, France was constituted a republic, and M. Thiers chosen first president, August 31, 1871. On the 24th of May, 1873, he resigned, and Marshal McMahon was chosen to succeed him, his term of office being fixed at 7 years.—— Adj. FRENCH (Fr. FRANÇAIS, frôɴᵒˋsȧ′, feminine FRANÇAISE, frôɴᵒˋsȧz′; It. FRANCESCO, från-chês′ko; Sp. FRANCES, från-thês′; Ger. FRANZÖSISCH, frånt-sö′zish). Inhab. FRENCHMAN (Fr. FRANÇAIS; It. FRANCESE, från-chȧ′sȧ; Sp. FRANCES; Ger. FRANZOSE, frånt-so′zẹh). GAL′LIC and GAUL are either poetical or else used in reference to ancient Gallia.

France, Isle of, Indian Ocean. See MAURITIUS.

France, Isle of, France. See ILE DE FRANCE.

Fran′ces, a bay in the island of Santiago, the principal of the Cape Verd Islands, about 3 or 4 miles W. of the S.E. point of the island. This bay has been frequently mistaken for Porto Praya, which is 4 or 5 miles farther S.W.

Francescas, frôɴᵒˋsêsˋkås′, a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 6 miles S.E. of Nérac. Pop. 1112.

Franceston, Ontario. See HAY.

Fran′cestown, a post-village of Hillsborough co., N.H., in Francestown township, about 22 miles S.W. of Concord. It contains a national bank, a savings-bank, an academy, and a church. Pop. of the township, 932.

Fran′cesville, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 39 miles N. of Lafayette. It has 5 churches, the Salem Seminary, and 4 dry-goods stores. Pop. about 500.

Franceza, från-sȧ′sȧ, a small island of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, a little S.W. of Cape Frio.

Francfort, a city of Germany. See FRANKFORT.

Franche-Comté, frôɴsh-kôɴᵒˋtȧ′, an old province in the E. of France (capital, Besançon), now divided into the departments of Doubs, Haute-Saône, and Jura.

Franchimont, frôɴᵒˋsheeˋmôɴᵒ′, a hamlet of Belgium, 10 miles S.E. of Liege. The castle, now in ruins, and crowning a neighboring height, alluded to in Scott's poem of Marmion, was a noted stronghold as early as the twelfth century. Pop. 300.

Francis′co, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala.

Francisco, a post-village of Gibson co., Ind., about 30 miles N.N.E. of Evansville. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a graded school. Pop. about 150.

Francisco, or **Francis′coville,** a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Mich., on the Michigan Central Railroad, 14 miles E. of Jackson. It has 2 churches.

Francisco, a post-hamlet of Stokes co., N.C., 40 miles N. of Salem. It has a tobacco-factory or stemmery.

Francisco, a post-office of Medina co., Tex.

Francisco, a post-office of Craig co., Va.

Fran′cis Creek, a post-hamlet of Manitowoc co., Wis., in Kossuth township, on West Two River, 9 miles N. of Manitowoc. It has 1 or 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Francis' Mills, a hamlet of Ocean co., N.J., 8 miles from Hornerstown. It has a saw-mill.

Francistown, Ontario. See EXETER.

Fran′cisville, a hamlet of Crawford co., Ga., on Flint River, 6 miles N.E. of Reynolds Station.

Francisville, a hamlet of Boone co., Ky., 3 miles S.W. of Delhi Station, O. It has a church.

Francofonte, från-ko-fon′tȧ, a town of Sicily, 25 miles W.N.W. of Syracuse. Pop. 4933.

Francofurtum ad Mœnum. See FRANKFORT.

Francofurtum ad Oderam (or **Viadum**), an ancient name of FRANKFORT ON THE ODER.

Francoli, från-ko-lee′, a small river of Spain, in Catalonia, after a course of about 30 miles, falls into the Mediterranean about 1 mile S.W. of Tarragona.

Franconia, fran-ko′ne-ạ (Ger. *Franken*, frånk′ẹn, or *Frankenland*, frånk′ẹn-lånt`, *i.e.*, the "Land of the Franks"), an old duchy, afterwards a circle of the Germanic Empire, between Upper Saxony, the Upper and Lower Rhine, Swabia, Bavaria, and Bohemia. The chief cities are Nuremberg, Würzburg, and Anspach. Since 1806 it has been divided between the grand duchies of Baden and Hesse and the kingdoms of Saxony and Bavaria. It gives name to three circles of the kingdom of Bavaria.—— Adj. and inhab. FRANCONIAN, fran-ko′ne-ạn.

Franco′nia, a post-hamlet of Pickens co., Ala., 25 miles N. of Gainesville. It has a church.

Franconia, or **Fransonia,** a hamlet of Richland co., Ill., 5 miles S. of Noble Railroad Station. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Franconia, a post-hamlet of Chisago co., Minn., in Franconia township, and on the St. Croix River, about 36 miles N.N.E. of St. Paul. It has manufactures of lime, furniture, and wagons. Pop. of the township, 821.

Franconia, a post-township of Grafton co., N.H., about 30 miles N. of Plymouth. The surface is occupied by high mountains, among which is Mount Lafayette. It has several boarding-houses for summer boarders. P. 549.

Franconia, a township of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. 1959. It contains Souderton.

Franconia, a station in Fairfax co., Va., on the Alexandria & Fredericksburg Railroad, 7 miles S. of Alexandria.

Franconia Mountains, in Grafton co., N.H., are the western group of the White Mountains. They are much visited by tourists, but are generally of heights somewhat inferior to the average found in the White Mountains proper.

Franconville, frôɴᵒˋkôɴᵒˋveel′, a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 9½ miles by rail N. of Paris. Pop. 1207.

Franeker, från′ẹ-kẹr, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 10 miles by rail W. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 6247. It is well built, clean, intersected by canals, and has an athenæum, Latin schools, a library, and a botanic garden.

Frangy, frôɴᵒˋzhee′, a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, 31 miles N. of Chambéry. Pop. 1520.

Frangy, a village of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 8 miles N.N.E. of Louhans. Pop. 1697.

Frank, a post-office of Seneca co., O.

Franken, the German name of FRANCONIA.

Frankenau, frånk′ẹh-nŏwˋ, or **Frankenheim,** frånk′ẹn-hīmeˋ, a village of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, 14 miles W. of Anspach.

Frankenau, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 30 miles S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 1042.

Frankenberg, frånk′ẹn-bêʀɢˋ, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 32 miles S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 2537. It has manufactories of woollen cloth, tobacco, and paper.

Frankenberg, a town of Saxony, 7 miles by rail N.N.E. of Chemnitz, on the Zschopau, an affluent of the Mulde. It is one of the most important manufacturing towns in Saxony, and has extensive establishments for cotton- and linen-weaving, and mining, and for the manufacture of machinery, leather, beer, and a great variety of goods. Pop. 9710.

Frankenburg, frånk′ẹn-bŏŏʀɢˋ, a town of Austria, 25 miles W.S.W. of Weis. Pop. 973.

Frankenhausen, frånk′ẹn-hŏwˋzẹn, a town of Germany, in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Wipper, 27 miles N. of Erfurt. There is a salt spring in its vicinity.

Frankenland, the German name of FRANCONIA.

Frankenlust, frank′ẹn-lŏŏst, a post-hamlet of Saginaw co., Mich., in Kochville township, about 8 miles N. of Saginaw City. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Frankenmarkt, frånk′ẹn-maʀktˋ, a town of Austria, 31 miles W.S.W. of Weis. Pop. 1082.

Frankenmuth, frank′ẹn-mŏŏth, a post-village of Saginaw co., Mich., on Cass River, in Frankenmuth township, about 14 miles S.E. of East Saginaw. It has a brewery, a church, a tannery, 1 or 2 grist-mills, and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 1619.

Frankenstein, frånk′ẹn-stīneˋ, a town of Prussian Silesia, 45 miles by rail S. of Breslau. Pop. 7330. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, and manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics.

Frankenthal, frånk′ẹn-tȧlˋ, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 20 miles by rail N. by W. of Speyer, and connected with the Rhine by a canal 6 miles in length. Pop. 7021. It is regularly built, and the inhabitants are industrious.

Frankentrost, Michigan. See TROSTVILLE.

Frankenwald, frånk′ẹn-ŵåltˋ, a small chain of mountains in the N.E. of Bavaria, between the Main and the Saale, uniting in the Fichtelberg with the Thüringerwald.

Frank′ford, a town of Ireland, King's co., 8 miles N.E. of Birr. Pop. 664.

Frank′ford, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., 60 miles by rail S. of Dover, on the Breakwater & Frankford Railroad. It has 2 churches, a hotel, and a steam saw-mill, and ships much corn and timber.

Frankford, a post-hamlet of Mower co., Minn., in Frankford township, on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, about 26 miles E. of Austin. Pop. of the township, 751.

Frankford, a post-village and station of Pike co., Mo., in Peno township, on the St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk Railroad, 18 miles S. of Hannibal. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a woollen-factory.

Frankford, a township of Sussex co., N.J. Pop. 1776.

Frankford, Lucas co., O. See JAVA.

Frankford, a township of Cumberland co., Pa. P. 1369.

Frankford, a post-office and suburb of Philadelphia, is on Frankford or Tacony Creek, and on the Philadelphia & Trenton Railroad, about 5 miles N.E. of Independence Hall, and 1 mile from the Delaware River. It is in the 23d ward of the city. It has a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, extensive manufactures of woollen goods, carpets, flour, hosiery, iron-ware, machinery, &c., steel-works, and dye-works. It is the seat of a United States arsenal, and of an insane asylum under the direction of the Society of Friends. It contains 15 churches (2 Baptist, 1 Catholic, 1 Congregational, 2 Episcopal, 2 Friends', 5 Methodist, 1 Swedenborgian, and 1 United Presbyterian). Frankford Post-Office is a branch of the Philadelphia Post-Office.

Frankford, a post-village of Greenbrier co., W. Va., 14 miles N.E. of Ronceverte, and 10 miles N. of the White Sulphur Springs. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Frankford, or **Cole's Creek,** a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, on the river Trent, 8 miles N. of Trenton. It has good water-power from Cole's Creek (which here empties into the Trent), 2 saw-mills, a flouring-mill, a distillery, 3 churches, 8 or 9 stores, and manufactories of iron castings, mill-machinery, woollens, leather, paper, woodenware, &c. Pop. 900.

Frankford Creek, Pa. See TACONY CREEK.

Frankfort (frank'fŭrt) ON THE MAIN (Ger. *Frankfurt-am-Main,* frånk'fŏŏʀt-åm-mīn; Fr. *Francfort,* frôɴk'foʀ'; L. *Francofor'tum ad Mœ'num,* or *Trajec'tum Franco'rum,* *i.e.*, the "passage of the Franks"), the most ancient, the most eminent, and, from its associations, the most interesting of the old free cities of Germany, now in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, having lost its autonomy through siding with Austria in the war of 1866. Originally a Roman station, Frankfort did not attract much attention till the time of Charlemagne, who had a favorite palace and held a council here in 793, and subsequent emperors made it the seat of their court, granting it important privileges. Thus, in 1257 it was made a free city; after the days of Barbarossa it became the place of election for the German emperors, and in 1356 Charles IV., by a charter known as the Golden Bull, still preserved in its archives, transformed this custom into a right. It had a long career of almost uninterrupted prosperity till the French revolution brought it a series of disasters at the close of the last and beginning of the present century. But Napoleon I. befriended it, and made it the capital first of a principality and then of a grand duchy. Upon his downfall it regained its independence, and the Congress of Vienna (1816) restored it to its precedency among the free towns, and made it the seat of the German Diet, in which Frankfort had an independent vote.

Frankfort is situated on the right bank of the Main, lat. 50° 6′ N., lon. 8° 40′ E. A large and fine suburb, Sachsenhausen, stands on the left bank, to which Frankfort proper is joined by a bridge of 14 arches. The environs are very beautiful, being studded with many stately mansions and elegant villas. The city proper is entered by seven gates, two of which, the Gallus Thor and the Eisenhammer Thor, have been preserved in their old form. Two additional gates give admission into Sachsenhausen. The old ramparts have been levelled and the ditches filled, and the space thus gained transformed into charming promenades, where splendid residences and resorts of amusement alternate with rural surroundings. Like most ancient cities which continue to flourish, Frankfort divides into two portions,—the old town and the new town. The former consists mainly of a congeries of old and narrow streets with high-gabled projecting houses, many of wood, interesting on account of both their antiquity and their quaintness. Even in this portion the Zeil has grown into a fine spacious street, forming the principal thoroughfare of the city. The famous Juden-Strasse, "Jews' street," which used to be furnished with two gates, one at either end, locked up at night so as to enclose the indwellers, has now lost its characteristics, the gates having been levelled in the time of the French occupation in 1806. The streets of the new town are wide and handsome. Fronting the quay in this portion is a range of magnificent houses, well deserving the name of palaces, and occupied chiefly by bankers and other rich merchants, and till 1866 by diplomatists. The city contains many squares, some with fine fountains. Among these may be noted the Rossmarkt, with the monument of Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, and the Götheplatz, with the statue of Goethe, who was a native of this city. Among its public buildings are the guild hall, or Römer, in which are the *Wahlzimmer,* or hall of election, where the electors met to nominate a new emperor, and the *Kaisersaal,* in which he gave his first banquet. The ancient cathedral of St. Bartholomew, a Gothic structure begun in 1238, comprises the chapel in which the electors accepted the emperor after he had been anointed at the high altar. In all, Frankfort contains 12 churches, 6 of which are Protestant. It is rich in collections connected with literature and art, as libraries, museums, and galleries, as well as in societies designed to promote them. The manufactures are not important, and are chiefly articles of virtù, jewelry, tapestry, wax-cloth, carpets, tobacco and snuff, &c. It is from its banking transactions that Frankfort derives its great wealth, it being still the banking-house of Germany, and its exchange exercising no inconsiderable influence on the houses of the world. Among its great financiers may be cited the Rothschilds, who had their origin as bankers here, and still maintain the parent establishment in all its vigor. Of late some branches of its trade have diminished, Leipsic, for example, having largely superseded it in the book-trade. From its central situation in relation to Germany, it is a leading entrepôt of railways. Pop. in 1875, 103,136.

Frankfort ON THE ODER (Ger. *Frankfurt-an-der-Oder,* frånk'fŏŏrt-ån-dĕr-o'dẹr; L. *Francofur'tum ad O'deram* or *Vi'adum*), a city of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, and capital of a government of the same name, on the left bank of the Oder, and on the railway from Berlin to Breslau, 50 miles E. of the former city, and in lat. 50° 22′ N., lon. 14° 13′ 24″ E. Its situation, on a navigable river connected by canals with both the Vistula and the Elbe, gives it great advantages, and from an early period made it a place of importance. It is a well-built, fortified town, with three suburbs, one of which is on the right bank of the Oder and is connected with the rest of the city by a wooden bridge. It has 6 Protestant churches, of which St. Mary's, founded in the thirteenth century, is worthy of notice for its large organ, richly gilt wood-carvings, and fine stained windows. There are, besides, a Roman Catholic church, a synagogue, a town house built in 1617, and a gymnasium. It has manufactures of silk, gloves, mustard, tobacco, sugar, and porcelain-ware, as well as considerable distilleries. Three fairs are held here annually, attended by Poles and Silesians, but they have lost much of their importance. In the Thirty Years' War Frankfort suffered much from both parties, as also from the French in the beginning of the present century. Kunersdorf, 4½ miles from Frankfort, was the scene of a great battle, fought in 1759, between Frederick the Great and the united army of Austria and Russia, in which the advantage lay with the allies. Pop. in 1875, 47,180.

Frankfort, a government of Prussia, forming the S.E. portion of the province of Brandenburg. Area, 7382 square miles. Capital, Frankfort on the Oder. Pop. 1,059,392.

Frank'fort, a post-village of Franklin co., Ala., 15 miles S.W. of Tuscumbia. It has a church.

Frankfort, a post-office of Moody co., Dakota.

Frankfort, a post-village of Franklin co., Ill., 7 miles S. of Benton. It has 2 churches and manufactures of farm-implements.

Frankfort, or **Frankfort Station,** a post-village of Will co., Ill., in Frankfort township, on the Joliet division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 14 miles E. of Joliet. It has 3 churches, a high school, 2 elevators, and manufactures of carriages and farming-implements. The name of its post-office is Frankfort Station. Pop. about 700; of the township, 1924.

Frankfort, a post-village, capital of Clinton co., Ind., on the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad where it crosses the Frankfort & Kokomo Railroad, 36 miles S. by W. of Logansport, and on the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, 24 miles E.S.E. of Lafayette. It has a court-house, a national bank, 1 other bank, 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, 3 elevators, a planing-mill, and a furniture-factory. Pop. 1300.

Frankfort, a post-township of Montgomery co., Iowa. Pop. 527. Its post-office is 6 miles E.N.E. of Red Oak.

Frankfort, a post-village of Marshall co., Kansas, on the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, 78 miles W. of Atchison, and 16 miles S.E. of Marysville. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory.

Frankfort, the capital of Kentucky, and of Franklin co., is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Kentucky River, here crossed by a bridge, and on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, 29 miles W.N.W. of Lexington, about 70 miles S. by W. of Cincinnati, and 65 miles E. of Louisville. Lat. 38° 14′ N.; lon. 84° 44′ W. The river is navigable by steamboats below and above this city. It flows here in a deep channel or chasm between steep walls of Silurian limestone, and presents picturesque scenery. Frankfort contains a state house, built of Kentucky marble quarried in the vicinity, the governor's house, the state penitentiary, a court-house, 2 banks, the state library of 7000 volumes, the Kentucky Military Institute, 6 churches, the state institution for feeble-minded children, a cotton-factory, 2 distilleries of whisky, and 2 flour-mills. A daily and a weekly newspaper, and 2 monthly periodicals, are published here. A bridge crosses the river at this place. Pop. 5396.

Frankfort, a post-village of Waldo co., Me., in Frankfort township, on Marsh Stream, 1 mile W. of the Penobscot River, 15 miles below Bangor. It has 1 or 2 churches, and 4 quarries of granite, from which is derived the principal business of the place. Pop. of the township, 1152.

Frankfort, a post-village of Benzie co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, in Crystal Lake township, 35 miles W.S.W. of Traverse City. It has a bank, 2 churches, 5 saw-mills, a money-order post-office, a grist-mill, a newspaper office, and a blast-furnace for iron. Here is a good harbor. Pop. about 800.

Frankfort, a township of Wright co., Minn. Pop. 652.

Frankfort, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Neb., on the Missouri River, 10 miles above Yankton, Dakota.

Frankfort, formerly **Flagg'town,** a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., on the South Branch of the Central Railroad, and on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Somerville, and 41 miles from New York. It has a manufactory of drain-tiles.

Frankfort, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., in Frankfort township, on the S. bank of the Mohawk River, on the Erie Canal and the New York Central Railroad, 85 miles W.N.W. of Albany, and 10 miles S.E. of Utica. It contains 3 or 4 churches, a bank, a woollen-mill, and a match-factory. Pop. 1083; of the township, 3425.

Frankfort, a post-village of Ross co., O., in Concord township, on the North Fork of Paint Creek, 1 mile from Frankfort Station, which is on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 13 miles W.N.W. of Chillicothe. It has 4 churches, a bank, and a high school. Pop. 519.

Frankfort (Jerome Post-Office), a hamlet of Union co., O., in Jerome township, 18 or 20 miles N.N.W. of Columbus. It has 1 or 2 churches and a pottery.

Frankfort, a post-village of Mineral co., W. Va., on Patterson's Creek, about 12 miles S. of Cumberland, Md. It has a church.

Frankfort, a post-township of Pepin co., Wis., on the Chippewa River, about 12 miles from its mouth. Pop. 504.

Frankfort Hill, a post-office of Herkimer co., N.Y., 7 miles S.E. of Utica.

Frankfort Springs, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa., about 25 miles W. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. 155.

Frankfort Station, Will co., Ill. See FRANKFORT.

Frankfurt and **Frankfurth.** See FRANKFORT.

Frank Hill, a post-office of Winona co., Minn.

Frank'iston, a station in Queens co., N.Y., on the Central Railroad of Long Island, 12 miles E. of New York, and 2 miles W. of Creedmoor.

Frankland, Quebec. See WARWICK.

Frank'land Islands, off the E. coast of Australia, in lat. 17° 16′ S., lon. 146° E.

Frank'lin, a county in the N.W. part of Alabama, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is intersected by Big Bear Creek. The surface is hilly and mostly covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Frankfort. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,302,081. Pop. in 1870, 8006, of whom 7991 were Americans.

Franklin, a county in the N.W. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Arkansas River, and also drained by Mulberry River. The surface is hilly or undulating, and a large portion of it is covered with forests of the oak, yellow pine, walnut, chestnut, &c. The soil is fertile. This county has extensive prairies. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, and grass are the staple products. Among its mineral resources is bituminous coal. Capital, Ozark. It is traversed by the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,676,461. Pop. in 1870, 9627, of whom 9569 were Americans.

Franklin, a county of Florida, is bounded on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and intersected by the Appalachicola River. The surface is nearly level. The soil is sandy and poor. Capital, Appalachicola. Valuation of real and personal estate, $227,285. Pop. in 1870, 1256, of whom 1104 were Americans.

Franklin, a county in the N.E. part of Georgia, bordering on South Carolina, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Tugaloo River, and is drained by the head-streams of Broad River. The surface is uneven or hilly, and is mostly covered with forests. The soil produces cotton, grass, and Indian corn. Capital, Carnesville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $968,893. Pop. in 1870, 7893, of whom 7888 were Americans.

Franklin, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is intersected by Big Muddy River. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital, Benton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,858,756. Pop. in 1870, 12,652, of whom 12,580 were Americans.

Franklin, a county in the S.E. part of Indiana, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Whitewater River, the East and West Forks of which unite near the middle of the county. The surface is partly hilly and partly level, and about one-third of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, pork, and butter are the staple products. Good Silurian (Trenton) limestone underlies this county. It is traversed by the Whitewater Valley Railroad and the Whitewater Canal. Capital, Brookville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $20,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 20,223, of whom 17,295 were Americans.

Franklin, a county in the N. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by the Iowa River, which flows through the S.W. part, and by the West Fork of Cedar River. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, and oats are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Central Iowa Railroad. Capital, Hampton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,076,657. Pop. in 1870, 4738; in 1875, 6558.

Franklin, a county in the E. part of Kansas, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Osage River (or Marais des Cygnes), and also drained by Middle and Pottawatomie Creeks. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and groves, the former of which are more extensive than the latter. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Limestone underlies part of the county. It is intersected by the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad. Capital, Ottawa. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,575,322. Pop. in 1870, 10,385; in 1878, 12,381.

Franklin, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 220 square miles. It is intersected by the Kentucky River, which is here navigable by steamboats, and also drained by Elkhorn Creek. The surface is undulating, and diversified with beautiful scenery. The soil is very fertile. The Kentucky River in this part of its course runs in a chasm several hundred feet deep, between vertical or steep walls of limestone. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county has abundance of Silurian (Trenton) limestone, and beds of marble. It is intersected by the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad. Capital, Frankfort, which is also the capital of the state. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,923,176. Pop. in 1870, 15,300, of whom 14,755 were Americans.

Franklin, a parish in the N.E. part of Louisiana, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Tensas River (or Macon Bayou), and on the S.W. by the Ouachita River. The surface is uneven, and extensively covered with forests of ash, gum, hickory, oak, and pine. The soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Winnsborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $784,477. Pop. in 1870, 5078, of whom 5013 were Americans.

Franklin, a county in the W. part of Maine, bordering on Canada, has an area of about 1500 square miles. It is drained by Dead and Sandy Rivers, which rise in it. The surface is partly undulating and partly hilly, and a large portion of it is covered with forests. Hay, oats, butter, potatoes, and wool are the staple products. The Androscoggin Railroad terminates at Farmington, which is the capital of the county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,057,012. Pop. in 1870, 18,807, of whom 18,511 were Americans.

Franklin, a county in the N.W. part of Massachusetts, bordering on Vermont, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is intersected by the Connecticut River, and also drained by Deerfield, Green, and Miller's Rivers. The surface is finely diversified with hills, valleys, and forests. The soil is fertile. Hay, tobacco, Indian corn, lumber, butter, and potatoes are the staple products. Among the forest trees are the elm, beech, sugar-maple, oak, and ash. This county is intersected by the Connecticut River

Railroad and the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad. Capital, Greenfield. Valuation of real and personal estate, $20,927,226. Pop. in 1870, 32,635, of whom 29,041 were Americans.

Franklin, a county in the S.W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 540 square miles. It is intersected by the Homochitto River. The surface is undulating or uneven, and mostly covered with forests, in which the pine abounds. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Meadville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,060,412. Pop. in 1870, 7498, of whom 7467 were Americans.

Franklin, a county in the E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 865 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Missouri River, intersected by the Maramec River, and also drained by Bourbeuse Creek. The surface is partly hilly and partly undulating, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, cattle, hay, pork, and tobacco are the staple products. This county has mines of copper, iron, and lead. It is intersected by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad and the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Capital, Union. Valuation of real and personal estate, $15,550,000. Pop. in 1870, 30,098, of whom 23,383 were Americans.

Franklin, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, bordering on Kansas, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Republican River. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile, and produces natural pasture. This county contains extensive prairies, and has but little timber. Capital, Bloomington. Pop. in 1870, 26; in 1876, 1953.

Franklin, a county in the N.E. part of New York, bordering on Canada, has an area of about 1650 square miles. It is drained by the Saranac, Salmon, Racket, and St. Regis Rivers, which rise within it and flow in various directions. The surface is diversified with numerous small lakes, hills, valleys, and mountains. The northern part is nearly level. In the southern part of the county stands Mount Seward, a peak of the Au Sable Mountains, 4384 feet high. A large portion of this county is covered with forests, in which the pine, cedar, oak, spruce, and sugar-maple abound. The soil is mostly fertile, and adapted to pasturage. Hay, butter, oats, potatoes, hops, lumber, and maple sugar are the staple products. Good iron ore is found here. Granite, gneiss, and Potsdam sandstone underlie part of the soil. This county is intersected by the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad. Capital, Malone. Valuation of real and personal estate, $17,403,342. Pop. in 1870, 30,271, of whom 23,321 were natives and 6950 were foreigners; in 1875, 31,581.

Franklin, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by Tar River, and partly drained by Moccasin and Sandy Creeks. The surface is moderately uneven, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad. Capital, Louisburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,644,012. Pop. in 1870, 14,134, of whom 14,120 were Americans.

Franklin, a county in the central part of Ohio, has an area of about 520 square miles. It is intersected by the Scioto River, and also drained by the Olentangy River and by Darby and Walnut Creeks. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of the oak, ash, beech, sugar-maple, &c.. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, pork, and butter are the staple products. Numerous railroads traverse this county or terminate at Columbus, which is the capital of the county and of the state. The Ohio Canal passes through the S.E. part. Valuation of real and personal estate, $66,546,900. Pop. in 1870, 63,019, of whom 52,482 were Americans. Corniferous and Helderberg limestones underlie part of this county.

Franklin, a county in the S. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, has an area of about 730 square miles. It is drained by Antietam, Conococheague, and Conedogwinit Creeks, which rise in it. A ridge called Tuscarora or Cove Mountain extends along the N.W. border. Among the physical features of this county are Parnell's Knob, a picturesque peak of the Kittatinny Mountain, and a wide and very fertile valley based on limestone. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, and pork are the staple products of the soil. Among its minerals are iron ore and slate. It is intersected by the Cumberland Valley Railroad. Capital, Chambersburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $34,943,580. Pop. in 1870, 45,365, of whom 44,143 were Americans.

Franklin, a county in the S. part of Tennessee, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is drained by Elk River and other small affluents of the Tennessee River. It comprises part of Cumberland Mountain. The surface is diversified with high hills or table-lands, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Marble is said to be found here. This county is intersected by the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad and the Winchester & Alabama Railroad. Capital, Winchester. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,013,643. Pop. in 1870, 14,970, of whom 14,776 were Americans.

Franklin, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, is bounded on the N. by the Sulphur Fork of Red River, and intersected by White Oak Bayou. The soil is fertile, and produces cotton, Indian corn, &c. Capital, Mount Vernon.

Franklin, a northern county of Vermont, borders on Canada. Area, about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain, is intersected by the Missisquoi River, and also drained by the Lamoille River. The surface is partly hilly, and is diversified with beautiful scenery. The eastern part is adjacent to the Green Mountains. A large portion of the county is covered with forests. The soil is fertile, and adapted to dairy-farming. Butter, hay, oats, potatoes, cheese, and maple sugar are the staple products. This county produced in 1870 more butter than any other county of the state. It is intersected by the Vermont Central and Portland & Ogdensburg Railroads. Capital, St. Albans. Valuation of real and personal estate, $14,913,887. Pop. in 1870, 30,291, of whom 23,536 were Americans.

Franklin, a county in the S. part of Virginia, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Staunton River, on the N.W. by the Blue Ridge of mountains, and is intersected by Blackwater River. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, oats, tobacco, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Iron ore is found here. Capital, Rocky Mount. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,726,584. Pop. in 1870, 18,264, of whom 18,259 were Americans.

Franklin, a hamlet of Henry co., Ala., on the Chattahoochee River, nearly opposite Fort Gaines, Ga.

Franklin, a station in Macon co., Ala., on the Montgomery & West Point Railroad, 34 miles E. of Montgomery.

Franklin, a post-village of Izard co., Ark., on Strawberry Creek, about 27 miles N. of Batesville. It has several churches.

Franklin, a post-hamlet of Sacramento co., Cal., about 90 miles N.E. of San Francisco.

Franklin, a post-township of New London co., Conn., on the New London Northern Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Norwich. It has a church, a grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 731.

Franklin, a post-village, capital of Heard co., Ga., on the E. bank of the Chattahoochee River, about 60 miles S.W. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches, an academy or seminary, and a newspaper office.

Franklin, a post-village of Oneida co., Idaho, on the northern boundary of Utah, at the north terminus of the Utah Northern Railroad, 20 miles N. of Logan. It has a church, 2 hotels, a flour-mill, and 3 stores. Pop. about 700.

Franklin, a township of De Kalb co., Ill. Pop. 1004. It contains Kirkland.

Franklin, Lee co., Ill. See Franklin Grove.

Franklin, a post-village of Morgan co., Ill., in Franklin township, on the Jacksonville, Northwestern & Southeastern Railroad, 12 miles S.E. of Jacksonville. It has 2 flour-mills and a manufactory of jeans. Pop. of township, 2057.

Franklin, a township of De Kalb co., Ind. Pop. 1243.

Franklin, a township of Floyd co., Ind., on the Ohio River. Pop. 793.

Franklin, a township of Grant co., Ind. Pop. 1471.

Franklin, a township of Harrison co., Ind., contiguous to Franklin in Floyd co. Pop. 1402. It includes Lanesville and Breckenridge.

Franklin, a township of Hendricks co., Ind. Pop. 1316. It includes Stilesville.

Franklin, a township of Henry co., Ind. Pop. 1579. It includes Lewisville.

Franklin, a post-town, capital of Johnson co., Ind., in Franklin township, on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad where it crosses the Cincinnati & Martinsville Railroad, 20 miles S. of Indianapolis, and 21 miles N. of Columbus. It is the seat of Franklin College (Baptist), which was organized in 1872. It contains a national bank, a high school, 5 churches, and several flouring-mills. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 2707; of the township, exclusive of the city, 2903.

Franklin, a township of Kosciusko co., Ind. Pop. 1280. It contains Beaver Dam and Sevastopol.

Franklin, a township of Marion co., Ind. Pop. 2376. It includes Acton.

Franklin, a township of Montgomery co., Ind. P. 1683.

Franklin, a township of Owen co., Ind. Pop. 1512. It contains Farmers' Station, Freedom, &c.

Franklin, a township of Pulaski co., Ind., on the Tippecanoe River. Pop. 226.

Franklin, a township of Putnam co., Ind. Pop. 1266.

Franklin, a township of Randolph co., Ind. Pop. 1537. It includes Ridgeville.

Franklin, a township of Ripley co., Ind. Pop. 1961. It contains Milan, Pierceville, &c.

Franklin, a township of Washington co., Ind. Pop. 1366. It contains New Philadelphia.

Franklin, a township of Wayne co., Ind., on the Ohio line. Pop. 1385. It includes Bethel, Whitewater, and a hamlet called Franklin, 3 miles S.W. of Brookville.

Franklin, a township of Allamakee co., Iowa. Pop. 846. It contains Volney.

Franklin, a township of Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Missouri line. Pop. 851. It contains Hibbsville and Livingston.

Franklin, a township of Bremer co., Iowa. Pop. 709.

Franklin, a township of Cass co., Iowa. Pop. 626. It contains Wiota.

Franklin, a township of Clarke co., Iowa. Pop. 663. It contains Smyrna.

Franklin, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Iowa, in Centre township, 6 miles N.E. of Leon. It has a church.

Franklin, a township of Decatur co., Iowa, about 56 miles S. of Des Moines. Pop. 605.

Franklin, a township of Des Moines co., Iowa. Pop. 1448. It contains Dodgeville and Franklin Mills.

Franklin, a township of Fremont co., Iowa, the south-westernmost township in the state. Pop. 750, exclusive of Hamburg.

Franklin, a township of Greene co., Iowa. Pop. 395.

Franklin, or **Franklin Centre,** a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, in Franklin township, on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 12 miles W. of Fort Madison, and 31 miles W.S.W. of Burlington. It has several churches, a flour-mill, and a woollen-mill. The name of its post-office is Franklin Centre. Pop. 628; of the township, 1747.

Franklin, a township of Linn co., Iowa. Pop. 997, exclusive of Mt. Vernon and Lisbon.

Franklin, a township of Marion co., Iowa. Pop. 879.

Franklin, a township of Monona co., Iowa. Pop. 560, exclusive of Onawa.

Franklin, a township of Monroe co., Iowa. Pop. 681.

Franklin, a township of Polk co., Iowa. Pop. 737.

Franklin, a township of Story co., Iowa. Pop. 959.

Franklin, a township of Washington co., Iowa. P. 741.

Franklin, a township of Bourbon co., Kansas. P. 1474.

Franklin, a township of Franklin co., Kansas. Pop. 665. It contains Ferguson and Wellsville.

Franklin, a township of Jackson co., Kansas. Pop. 985, exclusive of the city of Holton.

Franklin, a township of Marshall co., Kansas. Pop. 296. (Post-office and station, Home.)

Franklin, a post-village, capital of Simpson co., Ky., on Drake's Creek, and on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 20 miles S. of Bowling Green, and 50 miles N. of Nashville. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, a female college, a male seminary, a woollen-mill, a tobacco-factory, 2 steam flour-mills, and a planing-mill. Pop. about 3000.

Franklin, a post-village, capital of St. Mary's parish, La., on the Bayou Teche, 30 miles N.W. of Morgan City, and about 100 miles W. of New Orleans. Large steamboats can ascend the bayou to this place, from which cotton, sugar, and oranges are exported. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, a convent, 2 saw-mills, 2 planing-mills, and manufactures of sash and blinds, and of ice. Pop. 1265.

Franklin, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., in Franklin township, at the head or N. end of Frenchman's Bay, 20 miles from the ocean, and 36 miles S.E. of Bangor. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 1042.

Franklin, a plantation in Oxford co., Me. Pop. 178.

Franklin, Maryland. See Franklin City, Virginia.

Franklin, a post-village in Franklin township, Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York & New England Railroad, 27 miles S.W. of Boston, and about 20 miles N. of Providence. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, an academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 1200; of the township, 2983. It has manufactures of straw goods, feltings, and shoddy.

Franklin, a township of Houghton co., Mich. Pop. 2891. It contains the Pewabic copper-mines.

Franklin, a station in Houghton co., Mich., on the Mineral Range Railroad, 4 miles N. of Hancock. Here are rich copper-mines and steam stamping-mills.

Franklin, a township of Lenawee co., Mich. P. 1314.

Franklin, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., on a branch of Rouge River, about 20 miles N.W. of Detroit. It has a saw-mill, 1 or 2 flour-mills, 2 churches, and a tile-factory. Pop. about 300.

Franklin, a post-office of Renville co., Minn.

Franklin, a township of Wright co., Minn. Pop. 1692. It includes Delano.

Franklin, a township of Dent co., Mo. Pop. 848.

Franklin, Franklin co., Mo. See Pacific.

Franklin, a township of Grundy co., Mo. Pop. 1029.

Franklin, or **New Franklin,** a post-village in Franklin township, Howard co., Mo., on the Missouri River, opposite to Boonville, and on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 12 miles S. of Fayette. It has 2 churches. Pop. 227; of the township, 2474.

Franklin, a township of Miller co., Mo. Pop. 622.

Franklin, a township of Newton co., Mo. Pop. 1238.

Franklin, a post-office of Franklin co., Neb.

Franklin, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., in Franklin township, on the Merrimac River, at the mouth of the Winnepesaukee, and on the Northern Railroad, at the junction of the Bristol Branch, 19 miles N.N.W. of Concord. It has a savings-bank, 5 churches, a newspaper office, a paper-mill, and (with Franklin Falls) several woollen-mills, which make flannel and hosiery. Pop. about 1500; of the township, 2301.

Franklin, a township of Bergen co., N.J. Pop. 2899. It contains Ridgewood and Oakland.

Franklin, a hamlet of Essex co., N.J., in Caldwell township, 4 miles N.W. of Montclair. It has a chapel, 2 stores, and a tobacco-factory.

Franklin, a post-village of Essex co., N.J., on the Erie Railroad (Paterson & Newark Branch), 4 miles N. of Newark, and 7 miles S. of Paterson. It has 4 churches, an academy, a high school, and a woollen-factory.

Franklin, a township of Gloucester co., N.J. Pop. 2188. It contains Franklinville, Newfield, New Denmark, and Forest Grove.

Franklin, a township of Hunterdon co., N.J. Pop. 1342, exclusive of a part of the borough of Clinton. It includes Quakertown, Pittstown, and Cherryville.

Franklin, a township of Somerset co., N.J. Pop. 3912. It contains East Millstone, Weston, Middleburg, and Griggstown.

Franklin, or **Franklin Furnace,** a post-village in Hardiston township, Sussex co., N.J., on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, and on the Sussex Railroad, 11 miles E.N.E. of Newton, and 38 miles W.N.W. of Paterson. It has 1 or 2 churches, 60 residences, a blast-furnace, and mines of iron and zinc. Pop. about 400. Here is found a rare mineral, called Franklinite, which is a valuable ore of iron, and contains oxides of zinc and of manganese. The name of the post-office is Franklin Furnace.

Franklin, a township of Warren co, N.J. Pop. 1655. It contains Broadway and New Village.

Franklin, a post-office of Colfax co., New Mexico.

Franklin, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., in Franklin township, about 42 miles E.N.E. of Binghamton, and 80 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, a literary institute, a newspaper office, a tannery, a planing-mill, a creamery, and a foundry. Pop. 681. The New York & Oswego Midland Railroad touches the S.W. part of the township. Pop. of the township, 3002.

Franklin, a township of Franklin co., N.Y., on the Saranac. It has iron-mines and important lumber-manufactures. Pop. 1094. It contains Alder Brook, Franklin Falls, &c.

Franklin, a village of Oneida co., N.Y., on Oriskany Creek, and on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Utica, and 1 mile S. of Clinton. Here is an iron-furnace. Pop. 379. The name of its post-office is Franklin Iron-Works.

Franklin, a post-village, capital of Macon co., N.C., in Franklin township, on the Little Tennessee River, about 45 miles N.N.W. of Walhalla, S.C. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a high school. Pop. of the township, 1310.

Franklin, a township of New Hanover co., N.C. P. 1309.

Franklin, a township of Rowan co., N.C. Pop. 1184.

Franklin, a township of Surry co., N.C. Pop. 629.

Franklin, a township of Adams co., O. Pop. 2172. It contains Locust Grove, Lovett's, Marble Furnace, &c.

Franklin, Belmont co., O. See STEWARTSVILLE.

Franklin, a township of Brown co., O. Pop. 1225. It contains Arnheim.

Franklin, a township of Clermont co., O. Pop. 3298. It contains Chilo, Felicity, Utopia, and Rural.

Franklin, a township of Columbiana co., O. Pop. 866. It includes the village of Columbiana.

Franklin, a township of Coshocton co., O. Pop. 972. It contains Coalport and Franklin Station, and has mines of bituminous coal.

Franklin, a township of Darke co., O. Pop. 1366.

Franklin, a township of Franklin co., O., annexed to the city of Columbus in 1872. Pop. 2629.

Franklin, a township of Fulton co., O. Pop. 999.

Franklin, a hamlet of Harrison co., O., in Franklin township, about 32 miles W. of Steubenville. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a grist-mill. Here is Tappan Post-Office. Pop. about 125; of the township, 1153.

Franklin, a township of Jackson co., O. Pop. 1665.

Franklin, a township of Licking co., O. Pop. 847.

Franklin, a township of Mercer co., O. Pop. 831. It contains Montezuma, and is bounded N. by the Great Reservoir.

Franklin, a township of Monroe co., O. Pop. 1418. It contains Stafford.

Franklin, a township of Morrow co., O. Pop. 1011.

Franklin, a township of Portage co., O. Pop. 3037. It contains Kent.

Franklin, a township of Richland co., O. Pop. 943.

Franklin, a township of Ross co., O., on the Scioto River and the Ohio Canal. Pop. 1082.

Franklin, a township of Shelby co., O. Pop. 839. It contains Swander's Crossing.

Franklin, a township of Summit co., O. Pop. 1887. It contains Clinton, and has mines of excellent coal.

Franklin, a township of Tuscarawas co., O. Pop. 998. It includes Strasburg.

Franklin, a post-village in Franklin township, Warren co., O., on the Miami River, the Miami Canal, and the Cincinnati division of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, 16 miles below Dayton, and 40 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati. It contains a union school, 4 churches, 2 national banks, a newspaper office, 3 paper-mills, a flouring-mill, and 2 manufactories of sash and blinds. Pop. 1832; of the township, 3012.

Franklin, a township of Wayne co., O. Pop. 1302. It contains the village of Moorland.

Franklin, a post-hamlet of Lane co., Oregon, 9 miles S.W. of Junction City. It has a church, 2 stores, and a sulphur spring.

Franklin, a township of Adams co., Pa. Pop. 2176. It contains Arendtsville.

Franklin, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 716.

Franklin, a township of Beaver co., Pa. Pop. 676.

Franklin, a township of Bradford co., Pa. Pop. 705.

Franklin, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 1047. It includes Prospect.

Franklin, a borough of Cambria co., Pa., about 36 miles by rail S.W. of Altoona, and adjacent to Conemaugh. Pop. 426.

Franklin, a township of Carbon co., Pa. Pop. 1912, exclusive of the borough of Weissport.

Franklin, a township of Chester co., Pa., on the Maryland line. Pop. 922. It contains Kemblesville.

Franklin, a township of Columbia co., Pa., bounded N. by the East Branch of the Susquehanna. Pop. 506.

Franklin, a township of Erie co., Pa. Pop. 994.

Franklin, a township of Fayette co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River. Pop. 1299. It contains Flatwoods.

Franklin, a township of Greene co., Pa. Pop. 1500.

Franklin, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. 1355. It has iron-works and mines of iron ore.

Franklin, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 644. It contains the village of Orange.

Franklin, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 739. It contains the village of Lairdsville.

Franklin, a township of Snyder co., Pa. Pop. 934, exclusive of the borough of Middleburg.

Franklin, a township of Susquehanna co., Pa. Pop. 849. It contains the hamlet of Upsonville.

Franklin, a city, the capital of Venango co., Pa., is situated on the Alleghany River, at the mouth of French Creek, and on the Alleghany Valley Railroad and the Franklin Branch of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, about 65 miles direct (123 miles by railway) N. of Pittsburg, 9 miles S.W. of Oil City, and 28 miles S.E. of Meadville. The Jamestown & Franklin Railroad also passes through it. Franklin contains a court-house, 8 churches, 10 hotels, 2 national banks, 3 other banks, 4 oil-refineries, 2 or 3 machine-shops, 2 flouring-mills, and a brush-factory. Its growth has been greatly stimulated by the trade in petroleum, which is procured largely in the vicinity. Three weekly newspapers are published here. It occupies the site of the French Fort Venango, built in 1753. Pop. about 6000.

Franklin, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. 1074. It contains Van Buren. It has beds of coal.

Franklin, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. 1796. It contains Murrysville and Manor Dale.

Franklin, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. 910, exclusive of the borough of Franklintown.

Franklin, a post-village, capital of Williamson co., Tenn., on the Harpeth River, and on the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, 20 miles S. by W. of Nashville, and 27 miles N.E. of Columbia. It contains 10 churches, a national bank, a female college, a male academy, 2 flouring-mills, and a newspaper office. Here occurred a bloody battle between the Confederate forces under General Hood and the Union forces under General Schofield, November 30, 1864, in which the former were defeated. Pop. 1552.

Franklin, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., in a township of the same name, 16 miles N.E. of St. Albans. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. of township, 1612.

Franklin, Accomack co., Va. See FRANKLIN CITY.

Franklin, a post-village of Southampton co., Va., on Blackwater River, and on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, 40 miles W.S.W. of Norfolk. It has a number of stores, 3 churches, a large lumber-mill, and a printing-office. Steamboats ply between this place and Plymouth, N.C. Pop. about 1000.

Franklin, a post-village, capital of Pendleton co, W. Va., on the South Branch of the Potomac River, about 135 miles E. by N. of Charleston. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a woollen-factory. Pop. about 250.

Franklin, Iowa co., Wis. See HIGHLAND.

Franklin, township, Kewaunee co., Wis. Pop. 1473.

Franklin, township, Manitowoc co., Wis. Pop. 1822.

Franklin, a hamlet of Milwaukee co., Wis., in Franklin township, 4 miles W. of Oakwood Station. Here is Howard's Prairie Post-Office. Pop. of the township, 1823.

Franklin, a township of Sauk co., Wis. Pop. 932.

Franklin, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., in Herman township, on the Sheboygan River, 12 miles N.W. of Sheboygan City, and about 20 miles S.W. of Manitowoc. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill.

Franklin, a township of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. 1341.

Franklin, a post-village in Durham co., Ontario, 28 miles by rail N.N.W. of Port Hope. It contains 2 stores, a saw-mill, and a shingle-mill. Pop. 100.

Franklin, or **Franklin Centre** (also called **Manningville**), a post-village in Huntingdon co., Quebec, 16 miles W. of Hemmingford. Pop. 300.

Franklin Bay, on the N. coast of North America, between Port Fitton and Cape Parry, is intersected by the meridian of 125° W.

Franklin Centre, Lee co., Iowa. See FRANKLIN.

Franklin City, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., in Franklin and Norfolk townships, on the New York & New England Railroad (City Mills Station), 24 miles S.W. of Boston. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of felt goods.

Franklin City, a post-hamlet of Accomack co., Va., on Chincoteague Sound, and on the line between Maryland and Virginia, about 13 miles S. of Snow Hill, with which it is connected by railroad. It is mainly supported by the oyster-business. It has a church.

Franklin College, Georgia. See ATHENS.

Franklin College, Ohio. See NEW ATHENS.

Franklin College, a post-office or hamlet of Davidson co., Tenn., 5 miles E. of Nashville.

Franklin Corners, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa., 18 miles S.S.W. of Erie.

Franklin Creek, of Ohio, rises in Darke co., and falls into the Miami River in Butler co.

Franklin Crossing, post-office, Rock Island co., Ill.

Frank'lindale, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., on Towanda Creek, 3 miles from Greenwood, and 40 miles N.E. of Williamsport. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Franklin Falls, a post-village in Franklin township, Merrimack co., N.H., on the Merrimac River, and on the Northern Railroad, ¾ of a mile from Franklin Station. It has manufactures of flannel, hosiery, &c.

Franklin Falls, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., N.Y., on the Saranac River, about 32 miles W.S.W. of Plattsburg. It has a hotel and 2 stores.

Franklin Forge, a station in Blair co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad (Hollidaysburg & Williamsburg Branch), 11 miles E. of Hollidaysburg.

Franklin Forks, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., in Franklin township, about 15 miles S. of Binghamton, N.Y. It has 2 churches and 2 saw-mills.

Franklin Furnace, Sussex co., N.J. See FRANKLIN.

Franklin Furnace, a post-village of Scioto co., O., in Green township, on the Ohio River, about 14 miles above Portsmouth. It has an iron-furnace and a church.

Franklin Grove, or **Franklin,** a post-village of Lee co., Ill., in China township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad (Franklin Station), 88 miles W. of Chicago, and 10 miles E. of Dixon. It has 3 churches, a high school, a newspaper office, a grist-mill, several grain-elevators, and a large nursery. Pop. 757.

Franklin Grove, a hamlet of Page co., Iowa, in Pierce township, on the East Nishnabatona River, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 9 miles S. of Red Oak. It has 3 churches.

Franklin Iron-Works, New York. See FRANKLIN.

Franklin Island, Maine, belongs to Knox co., and lies on the W. side of the entrance of St. George's River. It has on its northern end a brick light-house, which gives a flashing light, in lat. 43° 53′ 31″ N., lon. 69° 22′ 10″ W.

Franklin Island, in the Antarctic Ocean. Lat. 76° 8′ S.; lon. 168° 12′ E. It is 12 miles long.

Franklin Island, in the South Pacific, off the S. coast of Australia. Lat. 32° 32′ S.; lon. 133° 35′ E.

Franklin Lake, a shallow expanse of water in Elko co., Nevada, on the E. side of the East Humboldt Mountains, whose snow-clad peaks feed the springs which supply the lake. It has no outlet: its waters are slightly brackish, and in them the tulé, or reed, grows abundantly.

Franklin Mills, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, in Franklin township, 3 miles S.W. of Latty Station, and 7 miles N.N.W. of Burlington. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Franklin Mills, a former name of KENT, O.

Franklin Mills, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Pa., 7 miles N.W. of Hancock, Md.

Franklin, Mt. See MOUNT FRANKLIN.

Franklin Park, a station on the Saugus Branch of the Eastern Railroad, 7 miles N. of Boston, Mass.

Franklin Park, a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J., 2½ miles from Dean's Station, and about 20 miles N.E. of Trenton. It has a church and manufactures of wagons.

Franklin Place, a post-office of York co., Va.

Franklin's Mill, a station of Pierce co., Ga., on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 1 mile W. of Schlatterville.

Franklin's Mills, a post-hamlet of Fleming co., Ky., 10 miles E. of Flemingsburg. It has a church, 2 grist-mills, and a saw-mill.

Franklin Springs, a post-office of Franklin co., Ga.

Franklin Square, a post-village of Columbiana co., O., in Salem township, on the Little Beaver River, and on the Niles & New Lisbon Railroad, 2 miles S.W. of Leetonia, and 4 miles S.E. of Salem. It has a church, and manufactures of carriages and shoes.

Franklin's Switch, a station in Jasper co., Iowa, on the Jasper County Coal Company's Railway, 4½ miles from Monroe, and 12½ miles from Newton.

Franklin Station, a post-hamlet of Coshocton co., O., on the Muskingum River and the Ohio Canal, and on the railroad between Newark and Coshocton, 5 miles S. of the latter. Coal is mined here.

Frank′linton, a post-village of Henry co., Ky., about 50 miles N.W. of Lexington. It has 2 churches.

Franklinton, a post-village, capital of Washington parish, La., on the Bogue Chitto River, about 66 miles N. of New Orleans. It has a court-house, a jail, and a masonic lodge. Pop. 121.

Franklinton, a post-hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., about 30 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It has a church.

Franklinton, a post-village of Franklin co., N.C., in Franklinton township, and on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, 27 miles N.N.E. of Raleigh. It has 3 churches, a tobacco-factory, and a foundry. P. 305; of township, 1956.

Franklinton, a former village of Franklin co., O., on the west bank of the Scioto River, opposite Columbus. It has been annexed to that city. Pop. 690.

Franklintown, a post-borough of York co., Pa., in Franklin township, 16 miles S.S.W. of Harrisburg. It has a church and a manufactory of farm-implements. Pop. 181.

Frank′linville, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md., about 30 miles W.N.W. of Baltimore.

Franklinville, Essex co., N.J. See FRANKLIN.

Franklinville, a post-village of Franklin township, Gloucester co., N.J., on the West Jersey Railroad, 25 miles S. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches and a graded school.

Franklinville, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in Franklinville township, on Ischua Creek, and on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, 50 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo. It has 2 or more churches, a bank, 2 saw-mills, a free academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 400; of the township, 1657. The township has 6 churches and 3 cheese-factories.

Franklinville, a post-village in Franklinville township, Randolph co., N.C., on Deep River, 70 miles W. of Raleigh. It has a church, a cotton-factory, a manufactory of seamless bags, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. of township, 1528.

Franklinville, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., in Franklin township, 4 miles N.E. of Spruce Creek Station. It has a church and a woollen-mill.

Frank Pierce, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Iowa, 12 miles S.W. of Iowa City.

Frankreich, Frankryk or **Frankrijk, Frankrige,** and **Frankrike.** See FRANCE.

Frank's, Racine co., Wis. See FRANKSVILLE.

Frank's Corners, a hamlet of Cortland co., N.Y., 4 miles N. of Harford Station.

Frank's Ferry, a post-office of White co., Tenn.

Frank's Island, Louisiana, is at the entrance of the Mississippi River, by the N.E. Pass. Lat. 29° 8′ 30″ N.; lon. 89° 1′ 24″ W.

Frankstadt, frånk′stått, or **Frenstadt,** frĕn′ståt, a town of Moravia, 35 miles E.N.E. of Prerau. Pop. 5750.

Franks′town, a station on the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad, 3 miles S.E. of Pittsburg, Pa.

Frankstown, a post-village of Blair co., Pa., in Frankstown township, on the Frankstown Branch of the Juniata River, and on the Williamsburg Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 3 miles N.E. of Hollidaysburg, and about 7 miles S.E. of Altoona. It has 2 churches, a blast-furnace, and an academy. Pop. of the township, 1553.

Frankstown Branch of the Juniata rises near the northern boundary of Bedford co., Pa., runs northwestward through Blair co., and unites with the Little Juniata about 7 miles above Huntingdon.

Franks′ville, a post-village in Caledonia township, Racine co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 19 miles S. of Milwaukee, and 9 miles W.N.W. of Racine. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a hotel. Pop. about 200. The name of its post-office is Frank's.

Frank′ton, a post-village of Madison co., Ind., on Pipe Creek, in Pipe Creek township, and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 9 miles N.N.W. of Anderson. It has 2 churches, 2 drug-stores, and a banking-house. Pop. 270.

Frank′town, a post-village of Douglas co., Col., on Cherry Creek, 30 miles S.S.E. of Denver. Pop. 250.

Franktown, a post-village of Washoe co., Nevada, on the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, 21 miles S. of Reno, and 10 miles N. of Carson City. It has a church and 2 stores. Silver is found here. Pop. 271.

Franktown, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Va., about 60 miles N.N.E. of Norfolk, and 1 mile from the ocean.

Frank′town, a post-village in Lanark co., Ontario, on Goodwood Creek, 37 miles by rail N.N.W. of Brockville. Pop. 200.

Frank′ville, a post-village in Frankville township, Winneshiek co., Iowa, about 12 miles S.E. of Decorah. It has 2 churches and about 40 houses. Pop. of township, 952.

Frankville, a station in Garrett co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 8 miles W. by S. of Piedmont, W. Va.

Frankville, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Wis., on Black River, and on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, at Hatfield Station, 46 miles W. of Grand Rapids.

Frank′ville, a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, 11 miles S. of Irish Creek. Pop. 200.

Fransonia, Illinois. See FRANCONIA.

Franzensbrunnen, frånts′ęns-brŏŏn‵nęn, **Franzensbrunn,** frånts′ęns-brŏŏn‵ ("Francis' Spring"), or **Franzensbad,** frånts′ęns-båt‵ ("Francis' Bath"), a village of Bohemia, 17 miles W.S.W. of Elbogen, with bath establishments and mineral springs. Pop. 1506.

Franz-Josef (frånts‵yo′zĕf) **Land,** a designation comprehending numerous islands and a supposed mainland (see ZICHY LAND) in the Arctic Ocean, N. of Nova Zembla.

Frascarolo, frås-kå-ro′lo (L. *Friscariolum*), a village of Italy, 30 miles N. of Novara, on the Po. Pop. 1673.

Frascati, frås-kå'tee (anc. *Tus'culum*), a town of Italy, 12 miles by rail S.E. of Rome. It comprises a modern cathedral, with monuments to Cardinal York and his brother Prince Charles Edward, an old cathedral, an episcopal palace, formerly a fortress, various convents, churches, and fountains, a public seminary, and many fine villas. On the crest of the hill near by are the remains of *Tusculum,* the birthplace of Cato, and famous as the residence of Cicero, Lucullus, and Mæcenas. Pop. 7045.

Fraser, frā'zęr, a post-office of Grand co., Col.

Fraser, a post-village of Macomb co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 19 miles N.N.E. of Detroit.

Fraser, a township of Martin co., Minn. Pop. 167.

Fraserburgh, frā'zęr-bŭr'rŭh, a town of Scotland, co. and 37 miles by rail N. of Aberdeen. It has a harbor considered one of the best on the N.E. coast of Scotland, improved at a large expense, great herring-fisheries, and exports of grain and dried fish. Here is a once noted mineral spring. Pop. 4268.

Fra'serpet', Fra'serpett', or **Kooshalnuggur,** koo'shăl-nŭg'gur, a town of India, in Coorg, presidency and 290 miles W. of Madras, on the left bank of the Cauvery.

Fraser (frā'zęr) **River,** the largest river of British Columbia, flows through that province, and enters the Gulf of Georgia near lat. 49° N. and lon. 122° 40′ W., its course being nearly parallel with the Columbia. The main branch takes its rise in the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 53° 45′ N., lon. 118° W. A few miles from its source it flows into a lake some miles in length, called Cow-Dung Lake, below which, considerably increased by a tributary from the N., it enters Moose Lake, a beautiful sheet of water some nine miles in length. Thence the river continues rapidly to Tête Jaune's Cache, about 630 miles from the sea, the limit of canoe navigation on the Fraser. Between Tête Jaune's Cache and Fort George the river is augmented by many tributaries, two of which, the Mackenzie Fork and Bear River, are of considerable magnitude. At Fort George, lat. 53° 33′ N., lon. 122° 45′ W., an important branch falls in from the westward, proceeding from the Lakes Stuart and Fraser. Quesnel's River, issuing from the great lake of the same name, flows in 100 miles lower down. In the mountainous region comprised within the great bend which the Fraser makes between Tête Jaune's Cache and this point the rich gold deposits are situated. At Lytton, about 180 miles from the sea, the Fraser is joined by Thompson's River, a copious tributary from the eastward. Yale, at the head of steamboat navigation on the Lower Fraser, is 57 miles lower down, and New Westminster, the former capital of the mainland, some 100 miles below it. Between Lytton and Yale the Fraser runs through some of the grandest scenery in the world, on each side heavily-timbered mountains rising to a height of over 3000 feet. The Fraser runs with a swift current, and the steamers employed upon it are small, with powerful engines. Length, over 1000 miles.

Fraser's (frā'zęrz) **Mills,** a post-village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 17 miles S.E. of Pictou. Pop. 250.

Fraserville, Quebec. See RIVIÈRE DU LOUP EN BAS.

Frasnes, frås'nės or från, a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 11 miles N.E. of Tournay. Pop. 4100.

Frassineto-d'Ivrea, frås-se-nå'to-dee-vrå'å, a village of Italy, 15 miles W.S.W. of Ivrea. Pop. about 2000.

Frassinetto, or **Frassinetto-di-Po,** frås-se-nĕt'to-dee-po, a village of Italy, 16 miles N.N.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 2194.

Frassino, frås-see'no, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 19 miles N.W. of Coni. Pop. 1730.

Frasso, frås'so, a town of Italy, province and 12 miles E.N.E. of Caserta. Pop. 4137.

Frastanz, frås'tånts, a village of Austria, Tyrol, on the Ill, 4 miles from Feldkirchen. Pop. 944.

Frat, El, the Turkish name of the EUPHRATES.

Fratelli, islands, Grecian Archipelago. See ADELPHI.

Fratta, fråt'tå, a small town of Italy, in Umbria, 13½ miles N. of Perugia, on the Tiber. Pop. 1302.

Fratta, or **La Fratta,** lå fråt'tå, a village of North Italy, 7 miles W.S.W. of Rovigo. Pop. 2727.

Fratta Maggiore, fråt'tå måd-jo'rå, a town of Italy, 6 miles N. of Naples. Pop. 10,800. Fratta is also the name of a stream of North Italy, tributary to the Brenta.

Fratte, fråt'tå, a village of Italy, province of Caserta, 13 miles N.E. of Gaeta. Pop. 3381.

Fratte, a village of Central Italy, in the Marches, 16 miles S.E. of Urbino. Pop. 1224.

Fraubrunn, frŏw'broon, or **Frauenbrunn,** frŏw'ęn-broon' (L. *Fons Bea'tæ Vir'ginis,* "Fountain of the Blessed Virgin"), a village of Switzerland, 10 miles N.N.E. of Bern.

Frauenburg, frŏw'ęn-bōōrg', a town of Prussia, 42 miles S.W. of Königsberg, on the Frische-Haff. Pop. 2496. It is a Catholic bishop's see. Here, in the cathedral of Ermeland, is the tomb of Copernicus.

Frauenfeld, frŏw'ęn-fėlt', a town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, on the Murg, 21 miles by rail N.E. of Zurich. It has cotton-mills and dyeing- and print-works. Pop. 2936.

Frauenkirchen, frŏw'ęn-kēēr'kęn, or **Boldog-Aszony,** bol'dosh'-ås'soñ', a town of Hungary, co. of Wieselburg, 9 miles S.S.E. of Neusiedl. Pop. 2135.

Frauenmarkt, frŏw'ęn-markt', a town of Hungary, co. of Honth, 56 miles N.N.W. of Pesth. Pop. 1400.

Frauenstein, frŏw'ęn-stīne', a town of Saxony, 20 miles S.S.W. of Dresden. It has a castle, a silver-mine, dye-works, and linen-manufactures. Pop. 1406.

Fraustadt, frŏw'stått, a town of Prussia, province and 50 miles by rail S.S.W. of Posen. It has a Lutheran and 3 Roman Catholic churches, a college, barracks, an orphan asylum, and manufactures of woollen and linen. Pop. 6394.

Fray Bentos, frī ben'toce, a town of Uruguay, on the Uruguay River, 50 miles from its mouth. It has extensive slaughter-houses, and a large trade in beef-extract and other cattle-products.

Frayles, or **Los Frayles,** loce frī'lės, several island groups in the Caribbean Sea, off the S. coast of Hayti.

Frayn, a town of Moravia. See FRAIN.

Frayser, frā'zęr, a post-office of Shelby co., Tenn.

Fra'zee City, a post-village of Becker co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and on the Otter Tail River, 207 miles W. of Duluth. It has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and 2 hotels. Elevation, 1409 feet.

Fra'zer, a post-village in Fremont township, Buchanan co., Mo., on the railroad between St. Joseph and Plattsburg, 15 miles S.E. of St. Joseph. It has 2 churches.

Frazer, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Chester Valley, 23 miles W. of Philadelphia. It has a church.

Frazer, a township of Colleton co., S.C. Pop. 827.

Frazer River. See FRASER RIVER.

Frazeysburg, frā'ziz-bŭrg, a post-village of Jackson township, Muskingum co., O., on the Ohio Canal, and on the Pittsburg & Columbus Railroad, 16 miles E. of Newark. It has 3 churches, a woollen-factory, and a manufactory of corn-planters. Pop. 325.

Fra'zier's Bottom, post-office, Putnam co., W. Va.

Fra'ziersville, a post-hamlet of Abbeville co., S.C., 9 miles from Abbeville Court-House. It has a church.

Frechen, frėk'ęn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles S.S.W. of Dusseldorf. It has manufactures of earthenware. Pop. 3626.

Frechenfeld, frėk'ęn-fėlt', a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, S. of Landau. Pop. 1277.

Frechilla, frå-cheel'yå, a town of Spain, in Leon, 21 miles W.N.W. of Valencia. Pop. 1591.

Freckenhorst, frėk'kęn-horst', a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 15 miles E.S.E. of Münster. Pop. 1551.

Fredeburg, frå'dęh-bōōrg', a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 18 miles S.S.E. of Arnsberg. Pop. 872.

Fred'eric, or **Fred'ric,** a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 16 miles W.N.W. of Ottumwa. It has 2 stores. Coal is mined here by several companies.

Frederi'ca, a post-village of Kent co., Del., on Murderkill Creek, about 12 miles S. of Dover. It has 2 churches, a high school, an iron-foundry, a manufactory of farming-implements, and 2 fruit-canning establishments. Pop. 588.

Frederica, a village of Glynn co., Ga., on an island in the Atlantic, about 10 miles N.E. of Brunswick.

Frederica, a post-village of Bremer co., Iowa, in Frederica township, on the Wapsipinicon River, about 15 miles N.E. of Waverly. It has a grist-mill and a steam saw-mill. Pop. about 150; of the township, 440.

Fredericia, frėd'ęh-rish'e-å, or **Fridericia,** fre-dęh-rish'e-å, a seaport town in Denmark, in Jutland, 13 miles by rail S.E. of Weile, at the N. entrance of the Little Belt. It is fortified. It contains a hospital and a custom-house, and has some shipping, and considerable manufactures of tobacco. Pop. 7186.

Fred'erick, a northern county of Maryland, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Potomac River, is intersected by the Monocacy, and also drained by Catoctin and Linganore Creeks. The South Mountain, a continuation of the Virginian Blue Ridge, extends along the N.W. border of the county, the surface of which is hilly or undulating. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, butter, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county produced in 1870 more wheat and more Indian corn than any other county of the state. It has mines of copper and iron, quarries of slate, and abundance of good limestone. It is intersected by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the Frederick division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and is connected with market by the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. Capital, Frederick. Valuation of real and personal estate, $32,920,117. Pop. in 1870, 47,572, of whom 46,161 were Americans.

Frederick, the most northern county of Virginia, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by Opequan Creek, and is partly drained by Back and Cedar Creeks. This county, which is part of the great valley of Virginia, is remarkable for the beauty of its scenery and the fertility of its soil. The surface is diversified with hills and extensive forests. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. Good limestone underlies a large part of the county. It is intersected by the Harper's Ferry & Valley Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Winchester. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,100,000. Pop. in 1870, 16,596, of whom 16,340 were Americans.

Frederick, or **Fred′ericksville,** a post-village in Frederick township, Schuyler co., Ill., on the W. bank of the Illinois River, and on the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad, 4 miles N. of Beardstown. It has a steam flouring-mill, a saw-mill, a town house, and a boat-yard. Coal is mined here. The name of its post-office is Fredericksville. Pop. 669; of the township, 956.

Frederick, a city, the capital of Frederick co., Md., is situated in a fertile valley, 61 miles by rail W. by N. of Baltimore, and about 44 miles N.N.W. of Washington, D.C. It is on the Frederick & Pennsylvania Line Railroad, and is connected with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad by a branch 3 miles long. It has wide, straight streets, which cross one another at right angles. The houses are mostly brick or stone. This city is lighted with gas, and has plenty of good water derived from a reservoir which is supplied by mountain-springs. It contains a court-house, a fine city hall, 11 churches, the Frederick College, founded in 1797, a female seminary, an establishment of Jesuits, 4 national banks, 2 state banks, and an institution for the deaf and dumb, founded by the state. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Frederick has 3 tanneries, 2 foundries, 3 steam manufactories of sash, several flouring-mills, and manufactures of coaches, bricks, iron, &c. Five turnpike roads radiate in different directions from this city. P. 8526.

Frederick, a post-hamlet of Mahoning co., O., in Milton township, on Mahoning River, 30 miles N.E. of Canton.

Frederick, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Frederick township, 3½ miles N.W. of Schwenksville Station of the Perkiomen Railroad, and about 16 miles N.W. of Norristown. It has a tannery, 2 grist-mills, &c. Pop. of the township, 1818. The township contains Zieglersville and Perkiomenville.

Frederick, station, Montgomery co., Pa. See KLEIN'S.

Frederick, a post-village of Fayette co., W. Va., 2½ miles from Cannelton Station. Coal is mined here.

Fred′erick Henry, a bay on the S.E. coast of Tasmania, 9 miles E. of Hobart Town.

Frederick Junction, in Frederick co., Md., is on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at the junction of the Frederick Branch, 3 miles S. of Frederick, and 58 miles W. of Baltimore. BRUCEVILLE, Carroll co., Md., is also sometimes called Frederick Junction.

Frederick Road, a station on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 5 miles from the terminus in Baltimore.

Fredericksberg, frĕd′ẹr-iks-bĕrg‵, **Fredericksborg,** frĕd′ẹr-iks-borg‵, or **Hilleröd,** hil′lẹh-röd‵, a village of Denmark, in Seeland, 21 miles by rail N.N.W. of Copenhagen, with a palace, the usual summer residence of the Danish royal family.

Fred′ericksborg‵, a suburb of Copenhagen, in Denmark. Pop. 16,285.

Fred′ericksborg‵, a citadel of Sweden, 15 miles E.N.E. of Stockholm, near the entrance to its harbor.

Fred′ericksborg, a post-office of Kearney co., Neb.

Fred′ericksburg, a post-village of Washington co., Ind., on Blue River. 15 miles S.S.W. of Salem, and 24 miles W.N.W. of New Albany. It has a church. Pop. 160.

Fredericksburg, a post-village of Chickasaw co., Iowa, in Fredericksburg township, about 24 miles N.E. of Waverly. It has a church and 3 stores. Pop. of township, 642.

Fredericksburg, a post-office of Phillips co., Kansas.

Fredericksburg, a post-hamlet of Osage co., Mo., on Gasconade River, 6 miles from its mouth. It has a mill.

Fredericksburg, a hamlet of Ray co., Mo., 16 miles from Richmond. It has a church. Here is New Garden Post-Office.

Fredericksburg, a hamlet of Warren co., O., in the township of Salem. Pop. 64.

Fredericksburg, a post-village of Wayne co., O., in Salt Creek township, on the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad, 28 miles S.W. of Massillon, and 9 miles S.E. of Wooster. It has 4 churches, a woollen-mill, a flour-mill, and a graded school. Pop. 539.

Fredericksburg, a village of Blair co., Pa., in North Woodbury township, on Clover Creek, 2½ miles from Martinsburg, and 24 miles S. of Altoona. It has a church, a machine-shop, 2 grist-mills, and a coach-factory. The name of its post-office is Clover Creek.

Fredericksburg, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., in Bethel township, 9 miles N. of Lebanon, and about 30 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of bricks and tiles. Pop. about 900.

Fredericksburg, a post-village, capital of Gillespie co., Tex., near a small affluent of the Colorado, 75 miles W. of Austin. It has 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a Methodist college, and a Catholic seminary. Pop. 1164.

Fredericksburg, a city of Spottsylvania co., Va., is on the right or S. bank of the Rappahannock River, on the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, and on the Potomac, Fredericksburg & Piedmont Railroad, in a valley enclosed by hills of considerable height, 61 miles N. of Richmond, and about 50 miles S.S.W. of Washington, D.C. The city contains 5 churches (besides colored churches), a national bank, 2 other banks, a military school, printing-offices which issue 4 newspapers, 3 flour-mills, a paper-mill, a tannery, 2 sumach-mills, and manufactures of wool, machinery, and ploughs. The river affords great water-power. The tide ascends the river to this place. The Union General Burnside here attacked the Confederate army in December, 1862, and was repulsed with severe loss. Pop. 4046.

Fredericksburg, Ontario. See DELHI.

Frederickshaab, frĕd′ẹr-iks-hạb‵, a port of Greenland, on its W. coast, lat. 62° N., lon. 50° W., with an excellent harbor.

Frederickshald, frĕd′ẹr-iks-håld‵, or **Fredericks-hall,** frĕd′ẹr-iks-håll‵, a maritime town of Norway, on a small river, near the N.E. angle of the Skager-Rack, 58 miles by rail S.S.E. of Christiania. Pop. 9219. It is famous for its strong fortress, Frederickstein, at the siege of which Charles XII. of Sweden was killed, Dec. 11, 1718. The town is singularly picturesque, and has an active trade in timber and iron, and manufactures of linens and tobacco.

Fred′erick's Hall, a post-village of Louisa co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 50 miles N.W. of Richmond. It has a church and a tobacco-factory.

Frederick's Oord, frĕd′ẹr-iks ōrd, a pauper colony of the Netherlands, in Drenthe, 5 miles N.E. of Steenwyk. Great numbers of paupers are profitably employed here by the state in agricultural occupations, brick-making, spinning, and weaving.

Fredericksstad, frĕd′ẹr-ik-ståd‵, or **Frederick-stadt,** frĕd′ẹr-ik-stått‵, a fortified town of Norway, at the mouth of the Glommen, 48 miles S.E. of Christiania. It has an arsenal, a harbor, and a tobacco-factory. Pop. 4828.

Fredericksstadt. See FRIEDRICHSTADT.

Frederickstadt, frĕd′ẹr-ik-ståd‵, or **Friedrichs-stadt,** freed′riks-ståt‵, a town of Russia, in Courland, on the Düna, 46 miles S.E. of Riga. Pop. 3915.

Fredericksted, frĕd′ẹr-ik-stĕd‵, or **West End,** a town of the Danish island of Santa Cruz, in the West Indies, on its W. coast, with a fort and a good roadstead. It was nearly destroyed by the insurgents in 1878. Pop. 3817.

Fredericksvarn, Fredericksvark, &c. See FREDERIKSVAERN, FREDERIKSVÄRK, &c.

Fredericksville, Illinois. See FREDERICK.

Fred′ericksville, a post-office of Berks co., Pa.

Fred′ericktown, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ky., on Beech River or Chaplin's Fork, about 46 miles S.S.E. of Louisville. It has a grist-mill.

Fredericktown, a post-village, capital of Madison co., Mo., on Little St. Francis River, and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 105 miles S. of St. Louis. It has 4 churches, a bank, 2 steam flouring-mills, a brewery, 2 planing-mills, and a railroad repair-shop. Two or 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 1200.

Fredericktown (St. Clair Post-Office), a hamlet of Columbiana co., O., in St. Clair township, 7 miles N.N.E. of East Liverpool. It has a church, a flouring-mill, a tannery, 2 stores, &c. Pop. 80.

Fredericktown, a post-village of Knox co., O., in Wayne township, on Vernon River, and on the Lake Erie division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Mount Vernon. It has 2 banks, 3 churches, a union school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 690.

Fredericktown, a hamlet of Miami co., O., about 15 miles N. by W. of Dayton. It has a church. Here is Fidelity Post-Office.

Fredericktown, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., in East Bethlehem township, on the Monongahela River, about 37 miles S. of Pittsburg.

Fredericktown, Nova Scotia. See WALLACE.

Fred′ericton, a city and port of entry of New Brunswick, capital of the province, and of the county of York, is finely situated on the west side of the river St. John, 60 miles N.N.W. of St. John. Lat. 45° 55′ N.; lon. 66° 31′ 30″ W. The public buildings comprise the Parliament buildings, the government house, city hall, court-house, exhibition building and rink, barracks, and university. Fredericton is the seat of a Church of England bishop. The cathedral, a handsome edifice, is situated at the lower end of the town. The St. John River, which is here ¾ of a mile wide, is navigable to this point, 84 miles from the Bay of Fundy, for sea-going vessels of 120 tons. Small steamers ascend 65 miles farther to Woodstock, and during high water to the Grand Falls, 75 miles above Woodstock. The streets are lighted with gas. The town has one bank and a bank agency, 1 semi-weekly and 4 weekly newspapers, a reading-room, several hotels, a number of first-class stores, and manufactories of iron castings, mill-machinery, leather, boots and shoes, wooden-ware, &c. It is the chief terminus of the Fredericton and New Brunswick Railways. Fredericton was originally called St. Ann's. It was founded by Sir Guy Carleton in 1786, shortly after the erection of New Brunswick into a separate province. Pop. 6006.

Fredericton Junction. See BLISSVILLE.

Fred′ericville, a post-village of Crawford co., Mich., on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, at Forest Station, 102 miles N.N.W. of Bay City. It has a lumber-mill.

Frederikshamn, frĕd′ẹr-iks-håm‵, or **Hamina,** hå-mee′nå, a fortified seaport town of Finland, on the Gulf of Finland, 53 miles W.S.W. of Viborg. Pop. 2606.

Frederikshavn, frĕd′ẹr-iks-hŏwn‵, formerly **Fladstrand,** flåd′strånd, the most N. seaport town of Denmark, in Jutland, 36 miles N.N.E. of Aalborg, on the Cattegat. Lat. 57° 27′ 1″ N.; lon. 10° 33′ E. It is a railway terminus, and has a citadel, light-house, and regular communication with Frederiksvaern. Pop. 2133.

Frederikssund, frĕd′ẹr-iks-soond‵, a town of Denmark, in Seeland, on Roeskilde Fiord, 22 miles N.W. of Copenhagen. Pop. 1308.

Frederiksvaern, or **Fredericksvaern,** frĕd′ẹr-iks-vaiʀɴ‵, a maritime village and fortress of Norway, stift of Aggershuus, 7 miles S. of Laurvig, on the Skager-Rack. It has a harbor and dock-yard.

Frederiksvärk, frĕd′ẹr-iks-vĕʀk‵, or **Friedrichswerk,** free′driks-ŵĕʀk‵, a town of Denmark, on the Ise-Fiord, 30 miles N.W. of Copenhagen. It has a royal residence, a cannon-foundry, a powder-mill, and copper-works.

Fre′don, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., in Stillwater township, 4 miles W. of Newton. It has a grist-mill and a wagon-shop.

Fredo′nia, a post-village of Chambers co., Ala., 10 miles N.W. of West Point, Ga., and about 85 miles E.N.E. of Montgomery. It has 3 churches.

Fredonia, a station of Kent co., Del., on the Delaware Railroad, about 54 miles S. of Wilmington.

Fredonia, a village of Williamson co., Ill., on the Carbondale & Shawneetown Railroad, 6 miles E. of Carbondale.

Fredonia, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ind., on the Ohio River, about 40 miles below New Albany. It has a church. Pop. about 75.

Fredonia, a post-village in Concord township, Louisa co., Iowa, on the E. bank of the Iowa River, at the mouth of the Cedar River, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 20 miles S.W. of Muscatine. It has a church and a broom-factory. Pop. 123.

Fredonia, a township of Plymouth co., Iowa. P. 278.

Fredonia, a post-village, capital of Wilson co., Kansas, in Centre township, about 32 miles S.W. of Humboldt, and 2 miles N.E. of Fall River. It has 3 churches, 2 banks, and a newspaper office. Pop. 555.

Fredonia, a post-village of Caldwell co., Ky., about 40 miles E.N.E. of Paducah. It has a church, an academy, and a plough-factory.

Fredonia, a township of Calhoun co., Mich. Pop. 984.

Fredonia, a post-hamlet of Washtenaw co., Mich., about 28 miles E. of Jackson.

Fredonia, a post-office of Union co., Miss.

Fredonia, a handsome post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in Pomfret township, on the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley & Pittsburg Railroad, 3 miles S. of Dunkirk, and about 25 miles N. of Jamestown. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, a state normal and training school, 2 furnaces, and several flouring-mills and manufactories of carriages, &c. Two weekly newspapers are published here. It has springs of gas, which has been used for many years to light the houses. Pop. 2546.

Fredonia, a post-village of Licking co., O., about 32 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches. Pop. 99.

Fredonia, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa., in Fairview township, on the Shenango & Alleghany Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Greenville, and 6½ miles N. of Mercer. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, a tannery, &c.

Fredonia, or **Wau‵beck′a,** a post-village of Ozaukee co., Wis., in Fredonia township, on the Milwaukee River, and on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 36 miles N. of Milwaukee. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of flour, lumber, ploughs, pumps, sash, &c. Pop. of the township, 1916.

Fredric, a post-office of Iowa. See FREDERIC.

Free′born, a county in the S. part of Minnesota, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. It is drained by the Shell Rock River, which rises in it, and by small affluents of the Mankato River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies, groves, and numerous small lakes. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, Indian corn, and cattle are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Southern Minnesota Railroad. Capital, Albert Lea. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,234,492. Pop. in 1870, 10,578, of whom 6518 were Americans; in 1875, 13,189.

Freeborn, a post-hamlet of Freeborn co., Minn., in a township of the same name, on a little lake named Freeborn, about 14 miles N.W. of Albert Lea. It has 2 general stores. Pop. of the township, 366.

Freeborn, a township of Dunklin co., Mo. Pop. 1104. It contains Clarkton.

Free′burg, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, 8 miles S.S.E. of Belleville. It has 4 churches, a money-order post-office, and 2 flour-mills. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. 920.

Freeburg, a post-hamlet of Houston co., Minn., about 16 miles S.W. of La Crosse, Wis. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Freeburg, a post-hamlet of Stark co., O., in Washington township, about 12 miles E. by N. of Canton. Near it are several churches.

Freeburg, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa., 3 miles S. of Kreamer Station, and about 25 miles S.W. of Danville. It contains 2 churches, an academy, a musical college, a newspaper office, a tannery, a cigar-factory, and a coach-shop. Pop. about 700.

Free′dom, a township of Carroll co., Ill. Pop. 811.

Freedom, a post-hamlet of La Salle co., Ill., in Freedom township, about 75 miles W.S.W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1262.

Freedom, a village of Monroe co., Ill., 15 miles S. of Belleville. Here is Hecker Post-Office. It has a flour-mill, 3 general stores, and 2 wagon-shops.

Freedom, a post-village of Owen co., Ind., on the West Fork of White River, and on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 62 miles S.W. of Indianapolis. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a stave-factory.

Freedom, a hamlet of Lucas co., Iowa, in Warren township, 8 miles S. of Chariton.

Freedom, a township of Palo Alto co., Iowa. Pop. 300.

Freedom, a township of Bourbon co., Kansas. Pop. 1017. It contains Glendale and Fort Lincoln.

Freedom, a post-office of Butler co., Kansas.

Freedom, a township of Republic co., Kansas. Pop. 596.

Freedom, a post-village of Barren co., Ky., 11 miles S. of Glasgow. It has 2 churches and a tobacco-factory.

Freedom, a post-village of Waldo co., Me., in Freedom township, 3 miles from Thorndike Station, and about 18 miles W.N.W. of Belfast. It has a church, a woollen-mill, a tannery, and a saw-mill. Pop. of township, 716.

Freedom, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md., 4 miles N. of Sykesville Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Freedom, a post-office of Cheboygan co., Mich.

Freedom, a township of Washtenaw co., Mich. P. 1142.

Freedom, a township of Waseca co., Minn. Pop. 914. It contains Alma City.

Freedom, a hamlet of Lafayette co., Mo., about 30 miles W.N.W. of Sedalia.

Freedom, a township of Lafayette co., Mo. Pop. 2559.

Freedom, a post-township of Carroll co., N.H., is bounded on the S. by Ossipee Lake and Ossipee River. It has 3 churches, a savings-bank, and manufactures of carriages, &c. Pop. 737.

Freedom, a township of Cattaraugus co., N.Y. Pop. 1341. It contains Elton.

Freedom, a township of Henry co., O. Pop. 812. It contains Freedom Mills.

Freedom, a post-office of Portage co., O., in Freedom township, about 24 miles N.E. of Akron. The township has 2 churches and 4 cheese-factories. Pop. of the township, 781. Freedom Station, on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, is 6 miles N.E. of Ravenna.

Freedom, a township of Wood co., O., traversed by Portage River. Pop. 1089. It contains New Rochester.

Freedom, a post-office of Coos co., Oregon.

Freedom, a township of Adams co., Pa., on the Maryland line. Pop. 449.

Freedom, a post-borough of Beaver co., Pa., on the right or N. bank of the Ohio River, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 24 miles N.W. of Pittsburg, and 2 miles S.E. of Rochester. It has a bank, 5 churches, an oil-refinery, 2 fire-brick-kilns, a boat-yard, a grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 634.

Freedom, a township of Blair co., Pa. Pop. 1020. It contains McKee's Gap.

Freedom, a village of Venango co., Pa., in Rockland township, 1½ miles from Rockland Station. It has a church.

Freedom, a post-township of Outagamie co., Wis., 10 miles N.E. of Appleton. It has 5 churches. Pop. 1581.

Freedom, a township of Sauk co., Wis. Pop. 1057.

Freedom Centre, a post-office of La Salle co., Ill.

Freedom Mills, a post-hamlet of Henry co., O., in Freedom township, about 40 miles W.S.W. of Toledo. It has a church.

Freedom Plains, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., in La Grange township, 2 miles from Billings Station, which is 20 miles N.E. of Newburg. It has a church.

Freedom Station, a post-hamlet of Portage co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Ravenna.

Free Hill, a post-office of Washington co., Tenn., 10 miles N. of Jonesborough.

Free′hold, formerly **Monmouth Court-House,** a post-village, capital of Monmouth co., N.J., is in Freehold township, and on the Freehold & Jamesburg Railroad, 11 miles S.E. of Jamesburg, 18 miles W. of Long Branch, and 25 miles (direct) E. of Trenton. It contains 6 churches, 2 national banks, the Freehold Institute for ladies, 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, and an iron-foundry. Here occurred an indecisive battle, called the battle of Monmouth Court-House, between Washington and the British, June 28, 1778. Pop. about 2200; of the township, 4231.

Freehold, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., in Greenville township, on Catskill Creek, about 30 miles S.S.W. of Albany. It has 1 or 2 grist-mills, a nursery, &c.

Freehold, or **Wrights′ville,** a post-village of Warren co., Pa., in Freehold township, on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Corry. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a steam stave-factory. The name of its post-office is Freehold. Pop. of the township, 1316.

Free′land, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ill., about 20 miles W.S.W. of Aurora.

Freeland, a post-office and station of Baltimore co., Md., on the Northern Central Railroad, 34 miles N. of Baltimore, and near the Pennsylvania line.

Freeland, a station on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of East Saginaw, Mich. The name of its post-office is Jay.

Freeland, a post-office of Carter co., Mo.

Freeland, a post-hamlet of Muskingum co., O., 7 miles N.W. of Cumberland Station.

Freeland, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pa.

Freeland, Montgomery co., Pa. See Collegeville.

Free′landville, a post-village of Knox co., Ind., in Widner township, 18 miles N.E. of Vincennes. It has 4 churches, a graded school, and a wagon-factory.

Freel′ton, a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, 12 miles N.W. of Hamilton. Pop. 150.

Free′man, a post-office of Clay co., Iowa.

Freeman, a post-hamlet of Pratt co., Kansas, 30 miles from Sterling Railroad Station.

Freeman, a post-township of Franklin co., Me., about 14 miles N. of Farmington. Pop. 608.

Freeman, a township of Freeborn co., Minn., on the Iowa line. Pop. 811.

Freeman, a post-village of Cass co., Mo., in Dolan township, on the Osage division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 74 miles W. of Sedalia. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 157.

Freeman, a post-office of Licking co., O.

Freeman, a post-township of Crawford co., Wis., is on the Mississippi River, opposite Lansing, Iowa. Pop. 1564.

Freeman's, a township of Franklin co., N.C. P. 1318.

Free′mansburg, a post-borough of Northampton co., Pa., on the Lehigh River, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Easton, and 2 or 3 miles N.E. of Bethlehem. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of toilet-soap and candles. Pop. 643.

Freeman's Landing, a village of Hancock co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, opposite Sloan's Station, Ohio. It has a church and 3 manufactories of fire-bricks.

Freeman's Mills, a post-hamlet of Guilford co., N.C., 6 miles S.E. of Jamestown Station.

Freeman's Peak, Colorado, a mountain in lat. 39° 16′ 32″ N., lon. 105° 21′ 45″ W. It is 4 miles from Virginia Mountain, and has an altitude of 10,600 feet.

Freeman's Run, a post-office of Potter co., Pa.

Free′mansville, a post-hamlet of Milton co., Ga., 20 miles N.E. of Marietta. It has a church and an academy.

Free′mantle, or **Fre′mantle,** a town of Western Australia, at the mouth of the Swan River, 12 miles S. of Perth. Lat. 32° 5′ S.; lon. 115° 40′ E. It has a convict-prison and a government building. Pop. 4000.

Free′manton, a post-hamlet of Effingham co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 8 miles W.S.W. of Effingham.

Free Negro Bend. See Jefferson Station, La.

Free′o, or **Fre′co,** a post-office of Ouachita co., Ark.

Free′port, a post-hamlet of Sacramento co., Cal., on the Sacramento River, 7 miles S. of Sacramento City.

Freeport, a post-village of Walton co., Fla., on Choctawhatchee Bay, at the head of navigation, about 75 miles E. of Pensacola. It has 2 churches, a lumber-mill, and a boat-yard.

Freeport, a city, the capital of Stephenson co., Ill., on the Pecatonica River, and on the Illinois Central Railroad where it crosses the Western Union Railroad, 70 miles E.S.E. of Dubuque, 35 miles N. of Dixon, and 121 miles W.N.W. of Chicago. It is at the W. terminus of a division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and is 28 miles W. of Rockford. It contains a court-house, 13 churches, 2 national banks, 2 other banks, a high school, Freeport College (Presbyterian), which was founded in 1872, and some manufactures. Four or 5 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 7889.

Freeport, a post-village of Shelby co., Ind., in Hanover township, on Blue River, 2 miles from Morristown Station, and about 25 miles E.S.E. of Indianapolis. It has a church, a woollen-factory, a saw-mill, and a planing-mill.

Freeport, a post-village of Winneshiek co., Iowa, on the Upper Iowa River, 3 miles E. of Decorah. It has a church and a paper-mill.

Freeport, a post-village in Freeport township (which is on Casco Bay), Cumberland co., Me., and on the Maine Central Railroad, 18 miles N.E. of Portland. It has 3 churches. Ship-building is the most important business of this place, and it has several vessels employed in the coasting-trade and fisheries. Pop. about 600; of the township, 2457.

Freeport, a post-village in Irving township, Barry co., Mich., 9 miles N.W. of Hastings. It has 1 or 2 churches, a union school, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 200.

Freeport, a post-village of Queens co., N.Y., in Hempstead township, on the South Side Railroad, 24 miles E.S.E. of Brooklyn. It has 2 churches and an academy. Oysters and fish are exported from this place.

Freeport, a post-village in Freeport township, Harrison co., O., on Stillwater Creek, about 45 miles S. of Canton. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of chairs, leather, wagons, &c. Pop. of the township, 1015.

Freeport, Warren co., O. See Oregon.

Freeport, a village of Wood co., O., in Montgomery township, 2 miles from Bradner Station, which is 24 miles S. of Toledo. It has 3 churches, 2 drug-stores, and several other stores. The name of its post-office is Prairie Depot.

Freeport, a post-borough of Armstrong co., Pa., in a valley, on the right bank of the Alleghany River, at the mouth of the Kiskiminetas, and at the mouth of Buffalo Creek. It is on the Alleghany Valley Railroad and the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 29 miles N.E. of Pittsburg, and 14 miles S.W. of Kittanning. It contains 10 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a newspaper office, a foundry, a tannery, a planing-mill, and a manufactory of flannel. Pop. 1640.

Freeport, Greene co., Pa. See NEW FREEPORT.

Freeport, a post-office of Gloucester co., Va.

Freeport, a post-village of Cowlitz co., Washington, on the Cowlitz River, and on the Northern Pacific Railroad at Wallace Station. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

Free′port, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, on the Grand River, 4 miles E.S.E. of Berlin. Pop. 100.

Freeport, Nova Scotia. See LONG ISLAND.

Free‵shade′, a post-office of Middlesex co., Va.

Free Soil, a post-township of Mason co., Mich., about 15 miles N.E. of Ludington. Pop. 214.

Free′stone, a county in the N.E. central part of Texas, has an area of about 820 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Trinity River, and is drained by Tahuacano Creek. The surface is hilly or undulating; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Fairfield. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,116,034. Pop. in 1870, 8139, of whom 8115 were Americans.

Freestone, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal., on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 66 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Freestone, Scioto co., O. See BUENA VISTA.

Freestone, a post-office of Prince William co., Va., on the railroad between Alexandria and Fredericksburg.

Free′town, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ind., about 60 miles S. of Indianapolis.

Freetown, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., in Freetown township, on the Old Colony Railroad, 45 miles S. of Boston, and 8 miles N.N.E. of Fall River. The township is also traversed by the Taunton & New Bedford Railroad, and has 5 churches, and manufactories of guns and nails. Pop. 1372.

Freetown, a township of Cortland co., N.Y. Pop. 866. The name of the post-office is Freetown Corners.

Free′town, a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 10 miles by rail E. of Summerside. Pop. 150.

Free′town, or **Saint George,** a town of West Africa, capital of the British colony of Sierra Leone, on its W. coast. Lat. 8° 27′ N.; lon. 13° 14′ W. It is enclosed landward by an amphitheatre of mountains, is regularly built, mostly of wood, and has various schools, government offices, and barracks, a theatre, and around it many European country-houses. Pop. 18,035.

Freetown Corners, a post-hamlet of Cortland co., N.Y., 40 miles S. of Syracuse. It has 2 churches. P. 125.

Free Union, yūn′yŭn, a post-hamlet of Webster co., Ky., 4 miles W. of Dixon. It has a church.

Free Union, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va., 9 miles N. of Ivy Depot. It has a church.

Free′ville, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., in Dryden township, on the Southern Central Railroad where it crosses the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, at the junction of the Scipio Branch of the latter road, 10 miles N.E. of Ithaca. It has a church, a cheese-factory, a grist-mill, &c.

Free′water, a post-office of Harlan co., Neb.

Free Will, a post-office of Osborne co., Kansas.

Fregellæ, the supposed ancient name of PONTECORVO.

Fregellæ, the ancient name of CEPRANO.

Fregenal de la Sierra, frå-hå-nål′ då lå se-ĕr′rå, a town of Spain, 39 miles S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 6948. It has tan-yards, and manufactories of linens and leather.

Fregionaja, frå-jo-nå′yå, a village of Italy, 6 miles W. of Lucca. It has a monastery, founded in 1107.

Freiamt, frī′åmt, a town of Baden, circle and 4 miles E. of Emmendingen. Pop. 2019.

Freiberg, or **Freyberg,** frī′bĕrg, a town of Saxony, capital of its mining district, 20 miles S.W. of Dresden, near the Mulde, at the junction of several railways. Pop. 23,559. It is enclosed by ancient fortifications, and has a fine cathedral, with some remarkable monuments and works of art, an orphan asylum, a gymnasium, burgher school, &c., and outside of the town is the old cathedral of Freudenstein. It is the seat of the administration of mines and foundries for the kingdom, and of a famous mining academy. In the vicinity are numerous mines of silver, copper, lead, cobalt, &c.; the principal is the Himmelsfürst, one of the most productive silver-mines in Europe. Freiberg has also flourishing manufactures of gold and silver lace, woollen cloths and cassimeres, and some extensive breweries.

Freiburg, or **Freyburg,** frī′bŏŏrg, a city of the grand duchy of Baden, on the Treisam, at a railway junction, 75 miles S.S.W. of Carlsruhe. Pop., including suburbs, 30,595. It is well built, and its cathedral, with a spire 380 feet in height, is one of the noblest Gothic edifices in Germany. The other principal buildings are the grand ducal and archbishop's palaces, 3 hospitals, custom-house, exchange, &c. The university, founded about 1454, and famous as a school of Roman Catholic theology, has about 375 students. The town has numerous museums, a botanic garden, a gymnasium, a school of forest economy, Herder's Institute of Arts, various other public schools, and a library of 250,000 volumes. Its chief sources of prosperity are its university and other public establishments; but it has also manufactures of bells, chiccory, chemicals, leather, potash, gunpowder, and paper.

Freiburg, frī′bŏŏrg, a town of Prussian Silesia, 36 miles by rail W.S.W. of Breslau. It has manufactures of linen and tobacco. Pop. 7821.

Freiburg, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 18 miles N.N.W. of Stade, with a port on the Elbe. Pop. 2310.

Freiburg, frī′bŏŏrg, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, 13 miles S.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 2914.

Freiburg, a canton of Switzerland. See FREYBURG.

Freiburg, frī′burg, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, 4½ miles N. of Breslau. Pop. 100.

Freiburg in Uechtland. See FREYBURG.

Freicho, a village of Portugal. See FREIXO.

Freidensburg, Pennsylvania. See FRIEDENSBURG.

Freienohl, frī′ẹh-nōl‵, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia. Pop. 1100.

Freiensern, frī′ẹn-sĕrn‵, a town of Hesse, in Ober-Hessen, 9 miles N.E. of Hungen, on the Seebach. Pop. 721.

Freienwalde, frī′en-ŵal‵dẹh, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 40 miles by rail N.E. of Berlin. It has mineral springs, lignite-mines, and manufactures of alum and glauber salts. Pop. 6011.

Freienwalde, or **Neu** (noi) **Freienwalde,** a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 32 miles by rail E. of Stettin. It has manufactures of cloths. Pop. 2293.

Freihan, frī′hån, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 38 miles N.N.E. of Breslau. Pop. 521.

Freiheit, frī′hīte, a town of Bohemia, on the Aupe, 25 miles E.N.E. of Gitschin. Pop. 1167.

Freinsheim, frīns′hīme, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 22 miles N.E. of Landau. Pop. 2107.

Freising, frī′zing, a town of Bavaria, on the Isar, 20 miles by rail N.N.E. of Munich. It has breweries and tobacco-factories, a cathedral, a normal school and priests' seminary, and the see-house of the Archbishop of Munich.

Freistadt, a town of Austria. See FREYSTADT.

Freistadt, or **Freystadt,** frī′stått, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 23 miles W.N.W. of Glogau. It has manufactures of woollens. Pop. 3833.

Freistadt, a town of Western Prussia, 16 miles S.E. of Marienwerder. Pop. 2564.

Freistadt, frī′statt, a post-office of Ozaukee co., Wis.

Freiwaldau, frī′ŵål‵dŏw, a town of Austrian Silesia, 40 miles by rail W.N.W. of Troppau. It has a castle, and manufactures of cloth, paper, and chemicals. Pop. 5242.

Freixo (or **Freicho**) **de Numão,** frå′sho då noo-mŏwnº′, a village of Portugal, in Beira, 40 miles E.N.E. of Viseu. Pop. 776.

Freixo (or **Freicho**) **d'Espada-a-Cinta,** frå′sho dĕs-på′då-å-seen′tå, a village of Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes, 50 miles S. of Braganza, and near the Douro. P. 1935.

Fréjus, frå‵zhüce′ (anc. *Fo′rum Ju′lium,* or *Fo′rum Ju′lii*), a town of France, in Var, 18 miles S.E. of Draguignan. It has a cathedral, episcopal palace, and remains of Roman walls. Fréjus is on the sea-coast, and on the railway between Nice and Toulon. Pop. 2791.

Fre′lighsburg, a post-village of Quebec, capital of the co. of Missisquoi, on Pike River, near the Vermont line, 10 miles E. by N. of St. Armand. It contains 3 hotels, 6 stores, a printing-office, a tannery, and several mills and factories. It is a port of entry. Pop. 621.

Frelinghuysen, free′ling-hī‵zẹn, a township of Warren co., N.J. Pop. 1113. It contains Paulina, &c.

Frels′burg, a post-village of Colorado co., Tex., 12 miles N. of Columbus, and about 68 miles W. of Houston. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 200.

Fremantle, Australia. See FREEMANTLE.

Fre‵mont′, a county in the S. central part of Colorado, has an area estimated at 1600 square miles. It is intersected by the Arkansas River, and traversed by a branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. The surface is diversified by deep cañons and grand mountain-scenery. The soil of the valleys is fertile. The highlands produce forests of evergreen trees, among which are several species of fir and pine. A mine of good coal or lignite has been opened in this county, which also has mines of copper and silver. Capital, Cañon City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $580,270. Pop. in 1870, 1064, of whom 817 were Americans.

Fremont, the most southwestern county of Iowa, borders on Missouri. Area, about 575 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Missouri River, and is drained by the East and West Branches of the Nishnabatona River, which unite near the middle of the county. The surface is diversified with prairies and groves. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, and a branch of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. Capital, Sidney. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,102,950. Pop. in 1870, 11,174, of whom 10,589 were Americans; in 1875, 13,719.

Fremont, a township of Lake co., Ill. Pop. 1015.

Fremont, a post-village of Steuben co., Ind., in Fremont township, and on the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, 50 miles N.N.E. of Fort Wayne. It has 2 churches, a foundry, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a carriage-shop. Pop. 392; of the township, 962.

Fremont, a township of Benton co., Iowa. Pop. 751.

Fremont, a township of Bremer co., Iowa, traversed by the Wapsipinicon River. Pop. 829.

Fremont, a township of Buchanan co., Iowa. Pop. 641. It contains Ward's Corners and Winthrop.

Fremont, a township of Butler co., Iowa. Pop. 723.

Fremont, a township of Cedar co., Iowa. Pop. 1065. It includes Stanwood.

Fremont, a township of Clarke co., Iowa. Pop. 572.

Fremont, a township of Fayette co., Iowa. Pop. 575.

Fremont, a township of Hamilton co., Iowa. Pop. 470.

Fremont, a township of Johnson co., Iowa, on the Iowa River. Pop. 889.

Fremont, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, in Cedar township, 14 miles N. of Ottumwa. It has 3 churches and 3 stores. Pop. about 300.

Fremont, a township of Page co., Iowa. Pop. 775.

Fremont, a township of Winneshiek co., Iowa, on the Minnesota line. Pop. 692. It contains Plymouth Rock.

Fremont, a post-township of Lyon co., Kansas, near the Neosho River, 5 miles N. of Emporia. Pop. 660.

Fremont, a township of Isabella co., Mich. Pop. 373.

Fremont, a township of Saginaw co., Mich. Pop. 252.

Fremont, a township of Sanilac co., Mich. Pop. 774.

Fremont, a post-hamlet of Shiawassee co., Mich., in Shiawassee township, 6 miles S. of Corunna.

Fremont, a township of Tuscola co., Mich. Pop. 794. It contains Mayville.

Fremont, a hamlet of Freeborn co., Minn., about 6 miles W. of Albert Lea.

Fremont, a post-township of Winona co., Minn. P. 913.

Fremont, a post-office of Clarke co., Mo.

Fremont, a post-town, capital of Dodge co., Neb., on the left or N. bank of the Platte River, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, at its junction with the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, 47 miles W.N.W. of Omaha, and 25 miles W.S.W. of Blair. Elevation, 1176 feet. It contains a court-house, 8 churches, a high school, 2 banks, and a superior brick hotel. One daily newspaper is published here. Fremont is an important market for grain, and has 2 grain-elevators, a brewery, and manufactures of carriages, cheese, cigars, &c. Pop. about 2500.

Fremont, a post-township of Rockingham co., N.H., about 28 miles S.E. of Concord, and on the Nashua & Rochester Railroad, 24 miles N.E. of Nashua. It has manufactures of barrels, carriages, lumber, palm hats, and pails. Pop. 527.

Fremont, a township of Steuben co., N.Y. Pop. 1124.

Fremont, a township of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Delaware River. Pop. 2331. It contains Fremont Centre, Long Eddy, and Hankins.

Fremont, a post-village of Wayne co., N.C., in Nahunta township, on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 11 miles N. of Goldsborough. It has 3 churches, a normal school, a coach-factory, a flouring-mill, and a steam saw-mill. Pop. about 400.

Fremont, a city, the capital of Sandusky co., O., on Sandusky River, and on the Lake Shore Railroad, at its junction with the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad, 30 miles S.E. of Toledo, 88 miles W. by S. of Cleveland, and about 24 miles W.S.W. of Sandusky City. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place, which is at the head of navigation. It contains 9 or 10 churches, 2 national banks, a high school, 13 public school buildings, a Catholic industrial school, several flouring-mills, iron-foundries and machine-shops, 4 lime-kilns, and manufactories of carriages, harvesters, steam-engines, sash and blinds, and farming-implements. It has a bridge across the Sandusky. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 5455.

Fremont, a post-office of Chester co., Pa., about 25 miles S.S.E. of Lancaster.

Fremont, a post-hamlet of Obion co., Tenn., 8 miles W.S.W. of Union City. It has a church.

Fremont, a township of Clark co., Wis. Pop. 104.

Fremont, a post-village of Waupaca co., Wis., in Fremont township, and on the navigable Wolf River, about 25 miles N.W. of Oshkosh, 2½ miles from Dale Station. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and several stores. Pop. about 500; of the township, 858.

Fremont Basin. See GREAT BASIN.

Fremont Centre, a post-office of Lake co., Ill.

Fremont Centre, a post-village of Newaygo co., Mich., in Dayton and Sheridan townships, on Fremont Lake, and on the Big Rapids Branch of the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 23 miles N.E. of Muskegon, and 9 miles N.W. of Newaygo. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, 5 lumber-mills, a flour-mill, a tannery, a stave-factory, &c. Pop. about 900.

Fremont Centre, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Fremont township, 4 miles N.E. of Hankins Station, and about 22 miles N.N.E. of Honesdale, Pa. It has 2 churches and a brewery.

Fremont City, a village of Scott township, Fremont co., Iowa. Pop. 189.

Fremont Peak, Wyoming, is a granitic peak of the Wind River Mountains, near lat. 43° 28′ N. Its altitude is 13,576 feet above the level of the sea. It was named in honor of General John C. Fremont, who first explored and measured it. Its sides are covered with forests of pine, and its summit with perpetual snow.

Fre′mont's Or′chard, a post-office of Weld co., Col.

Frenay-le-Vicomte, France. See FRESNAY.

French, a township of Adams co., Ind. Pop. 824.

French Bar, a post-office of Lewis and Clarke co., Montana.

French Broad, a post-office of Buncombe co., N.C.

French Broad River rises in the Blue Ridge in the W. part of North Carolina, runs northward through Buncombe and Madison cos., and passes into the state of Tennessee. It flows northwestward to Hamblen co., where it changes its course to the southwest, and enters the Holston River about 3 miles above the city of Knoxville. Its length is estimated at 250 miles. It presents admirable scenery where it passes through the Smoky Mountain, near the Warm Springs of North Carolina.

French′burg, a small post-village, capital of Menifee co., Ky., about 54 miles E. of Lexington. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

French Camp, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 5 miles S. of Stockton.

French Camps, a post-village of Choctaw co., Miss., 21 miles N.E. of Kosciusko. It has 2 churches, the French Camp Institute, several stores, and a tannery. Pop. 175.

French Cochin China. See COCHIN CHINA.

French Corral, a post-hamlet of Nevada co., Cal., on Yuba River, 14 miles N.W. of Nevada. It has gold-mines, the annual yield of which is $360,000.

French Creek, Dakota, rises among the Black Hills, runs southeastward, and enters the Cheyenne River. It is nearly 75 miles long.

French Creek, of Chester co., Pennsylvania, drains the north part of the county, runs nearly eastward, and enters the Schuylkill River at Phœnixville.

French (or **Venan′go**) **Creek,** of Pennsylvania, drains part of Erie co., runs southward through the middle of Crawford co., passes Meadville, and finally flows southeastward, and enters the Alleghany River at Franklin, in Venango co. It is nearly 140 miles long. Its Indian name is Venango. Petroleum abounds near its mouth.

French Creek, a township of Edwards co., Ill. P. 1132.

French Creek, a post-township of Allamakee co., Iowa, is bounded on the N. by the Upper Iowa River. Pop. 751.

French Creek, a post-township of Chautauqua co., N.Y., about 22 miles E.S.E. of Erie, Pa. It is the southwesternmost township of the state, and is drained by French Creek, which rises here. Pop. 1049.

French Creek, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Pickering Valley Railroad, 2 miles from Phœnixville.

French Creek, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 999. It contains Milledgeville.

French Creek, a township of Venango co., Pa., bounded N.E. by the creek of the same name, and to some extent contiguous to French Creek township in Mercer co. Pop. 1330. It has beds of coal.

French Creek, a post-hamlet of Upshur co., W. Va., 38 miles S. of Clarksburg. It has an academy.

French Creek Church, post-office, Bladen co., N.C.

French Flanders, France. See FLANDERS.

French Grove, a post-office of Peoria co., Ill.

French Guiana, gheeˋå′nå (Fr. *Guyane Française*, gheeˋån′ frôNGˋsåz′), a French colony in South America, the most E. division of Guiana, its coast-line extending from the river Marowyne on the W. to the river Oyapok on the E., which separates it from Brazil, a distance in a straight line of about 200 miles; between lat. 2° and 6° N. and lon. 49° 38′ and 54° 38′ W. The greatest length of the colony, from N. to S., is about 280 miles; its greatest breadth, about 220 miles. Area, 27,560 square miles. This territory much resembles British Guiana in its physical features and climate. The articles of export are gold, coffee, sugar, rum, cabinet-woods, annotto, cacao, cotton, skins, isinglass, india-rubber, vanilla, pepper, cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg, &c. The coast is low, consisting of a flat alluvial tract, of great fertility, in some places marshy and covered with thick forests of mangroves. The highlands in the interior, the soil consisting of clay mixed with gold-bearing granitic sand, are also fertile; and the whole country is exceedingly well watered, the principal streams being the Mana, Sinnimari, Ouya, and Approuague. Of late nearly every other industry has been superseded by that of gold-washing, an occupation which has proved very profitable.

The territory includes the island of Cayenne, on which is situated Cayenne, the capital of the colony. The government is vested in a governor, assisted by a privy council and colonial council elected by the colonists.

The French first settled in Cayenne in the year 1604. In 1763 the French government, with the view of improving and otherwise increasing the importance of the colony, sent out 12,000 emigrants; but, no arrangements having been made for their reception or subsequent disposal, they nearly all perished from exposure to the climate, which was then extremely insalubrious. In 1809 the colony was captured by the forces of the British and Portuguese, and restored to France at the peace of Paris in 1814. This colony serves as a place of banishment for criminals and political offenders. Pop. in 1875, 32,500.

French Gulch, a post-office and mining village of Shasta co., Cal., 15 miles N.W. of Shasta. It has a church, and 3 quartz-mills for gold, which is mined here. Pop. about 300.

French Gulch, a post-village or mining-camp of Deer Lodge co., Montana, about 70 miles S.W. of Helena. Gold is found here. Pop. 155.

French Hay, a post-office of Hanover co., Va.

French Island, the largest island off the coast of Victoria, Australia, lies in the landlocked bay called Western Port. Area, about 110 square miles.

French Lake, a post-township of Wright co., Minn., 8 miles N. of Cokato Station. It has a church. Pop. 430.

French Lick, a post-township of Orange co., Ind., about 48 miles W.N.W. of New Albany. The French Lick Springs (saline sulphur) are among the most celebrated in the state, and are much visited by invalids. They are 9 miles S. of Georgia. Here is a large hotel, in a picturesque valley. Pop. 1599.

French′man's Bay, Maine, is an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, from which it extends about 30 miles northward into Hancock co. It affords good harbors, washes the eastern shore of Mount Desert Island, and encloses several lesser islands.

Frenchman's Bay, a village in Ontario co., Ontario, on Lake Ontario, 21 miles by rail E.N.E. of Toronto. P. 100.

French Mills, a hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., 1½ miles from Fassett. It has a church and a steam saw-mill.

French Mountain, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.Y., 5 miles N. of Glenn's Falls. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a saw-mill.

French Park, a market-town of Ireland, co. of Roscommon, 16½ miles S.W. of Leitrim. Pop. 515.

French Port, a post-office and steamboat-landing of Ouachita co., Ark., on the Ouachita River.

French Prairie, prå′ree, a post-office of Scott co., Ark.

French River, of Ontario, flows W. from Lake Nipissing into the Georgian Bay, which it enters in lat. 45° 53′ N., lon. 81° 5′ W., after a course estimated at 55 miles. It is noted for the beauty and variety of its scenery.

French River, of the North-West Territories, joins the estuary of the Abbitibbi and Moose Rivers at the S.W. corner of James's Bay, lat. 51° 8′ N., lon. 81° W.

French River, a post-village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 15 miles from New Glasgow. Pop. 200.

French's, a station in Hampshire co., W. Va. See SOUTH BRANCH DEPOT.

French's Creek, township, Bladen co., N.C. P. 1176.

French Set′tlement, a post-village of Livingston parish, La., on the Amite River, 90 miles W.N.W. of New Orleans. It has a church, a mill for cypress lumber, and about 30 families.

French Shore, a portion of the N.E. and W. coasts of Newfoundland, upon which, by various treaties, the French have the right of fishing. This region, being regarded as neutralized territory, has neither law, magistrates, nor regular mail service. Pop. 5387.

French′ton, a post-office of Upshur co., W. Va.

French′town, a post-office of Harrison co., Ind.

Frenchtown, a township of Monroe co., Mich., on Lake Erie. Pop. 2124. It contains Pointe aux Peaux and the decayed lake-port of Brest.

Frenchtown, a post-village of Missoula co., Montana, on the Missoula or Clarke's River, about 115 miles W.N.W. of Helena. It has a church, 2 grist-mills, and a saw-mill.

Frenchtown, a post-office of Antelope co., Neb.

Frenchtown, a post-borough of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Delaware River, 19 miles below Easton, and on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, 32 miles N.N.W. of Trenton. It has 4 churches, a national bank, an iron-foundry, a flour-mill, 3 spoke-factories, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 912.

Frenchtown, a hamlet in Bradford co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania & New York Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Towanda. Here is Homet's Ferry Post-Office. This region was settled by French refugees about the year 1800.

Frenchtown, a hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., in Mead township, 7 miles E. by S. of Meadville. It has a church.

Frenchtown, a village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Beaver Meadow Branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, about 25 miles S. by W. of Wilkesbarre. It has a church and about 100 dwellings. Coal is mined here. The nearest post-office is Audenried.

French Valley, a post-hamlet of Wabaunsee co., Kansas, 16 miles W. of Burlingame.

French Village, a post-office of St. Clair co., Ill., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of St. Louis, Mo.

French Village, a post-hamlet of St. François co., Mo., about 50 miles S. of St. Louis. It has a church.

French Village, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., New Brunswick, 28 miles from Chatham. Pop. 100. See also ALEXANDRIA.

French′ville, a post-village or settlement of Clearfield co., Pa., in Covington township, about 40 miles W. of Lock Haven. It has a church and several lumber-mills.

Frenchville, a post-office of Mercer co., W. Va.

Frenchville, a post-office of Trempealeau co., Wis.

Frenes, a town of France. See FRESNES.

Freneuse, lake, New Brunswick. See GRAND LAKE.

Frenier, fråˋne-å′, a station in St. John Baptist parish, La., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, and on the W. shore of Lake Pontchartrain, 24 miles W.N.W. of New Orleans.

Frenstadt, a town of Moravia. See FRANKSTADT.

Frequentum, a supposed ancient name of FRIGENTO.

Fresh′ford, a town of Ireland, co. and 9 miles N.W. of Kilkenny. Pop. 915.

Fresh Pond, a station in Middlesex co., Mass., on the Watertown Branch of the Fitchburg Railroad, 6 miles W. of Boston. It is near a pleasant lake of the same name.

Fresh Pond, a post-hamlet of Suffolk co., N.Y., on Long Island Sound, about 42 miles E. by N. of Brooklyn. Here are 2 large brick-yards. See, also, EAST WILLIAMSBURG.

Fresh′wa′ter, a maritime village near the W. end of the Isle of Wight, 1¾ miles S.S.W. of Yarmouth. The cliffs of Freshwater Bay are perforated by caverns and surmounted by a light-house. Pop. of parish, 2628.

Fresh′water, a post-office of Colusa co., Cal., 15 miles W. of Colusa.

Fresh′water, a hamlet on the N. side of Conception Bay, Newfoundland, 2 miles from Carbonear. Pop. 390.

Fresnay, fråˋnå′, or **Frénay-le-Vicomte,** fråˋnå′-lẹh-veeˋkoNT′, a town of France, in Sarthe, 20 miles W.S.W. of Mamers, on the Sarthe. Pop. 3010, employed in manufactures of table and other linens, and leather.

Fresneda, or **La Fresneda,** lå frès-nå′Då, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 70 miles N.E. by E. of Teruel, and 15 miles S.E. of Alcañiz. Pop. 1578.

Fresnes, a town of France, in Nord, at a railway junction, 5½ miles N. of Valenciennes. Pop. 5632. It has a coal-mine, glass-works, distilleries, &c.

Fresnes, or **Frênes,** frain, a town of France, in Orne, 12 miles N. of Domfront. Pop. 2014.

Fresnes-sur-Apance, frain-süR-å'pôNss', a town of France, 23 miles E.N.E. of Langres. Pop. 1106.

Fresnillo, frės-neel'yo, a town of Mexico, state and 25 miles N.W. of Zacatecas. It has silver- and copper-mines.

Fres'no, a large county in the central part of California, is bounded on the N.E. by the Sierra Nevada and on the S.W. by the Coast Range of mountains. It is about 135 miles in length. It is intersected by the San Joaquin River, and also drained by King's and Fresno Rivers. On the E. border of this county stand Mount Goddard and Mount King, each of which is about 14,000 feet high. The surface is partly a plain of barren sand; other portions of it produce pasture for sheep. This county has at New Idria a mine of cinnabar or quicksilver, the product of which in 1870 was worth $330,000. It is traversed by the Central Pacific Railroad. Capital, Fresno City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,774,295. Pop. in 1870, 6336, of whom 4974 were natives and 1362 were foreigners.

Fresno City, a post-village, capital of Fresno co., Cal., on Fresno River, and on the Visalia division of the Central Pacific Railroad, 122 miles S.S.E. of Stockton. It has a newspaper office.

Fresno-de-la-Vega, frės'no-då-lå-vå'gå, a town of Spain, 16 miles S. of Leon, near the Elsa. Pop. 952.

Fresno-el-Viego, frės'no-ėl-ve-å'go, a town of Spain, in Leon, 34 miles S.W. of Valladolid. Pop. 1299.

Fres'no Flats, a post-office of Fresno co., Cal.

Fresno River, California, rises near the Sierra Nevada, runs southwestward, and enters the San Joaquin River in Fresno co. It is about 100 miles long.

Fresnoy-le-Grand, frå'nwå'-lęh-grôNg, a village of France, Aisne, 10 miles by rail N.E. of Saint-Quentin. It has manufactures of cashmere shawls and gauze. P. 3894.

Fresse, frėss, a village of France, in Haute-Saône, 8 miles N.E. of Lure. Pop. 865.

Fresse, a village of France, in Vosges, 12 miles S.E. of Remiremont. Pop. 1200.

Frétaval, frå'tå'vål', a town of France, in Loir-et-Cher, on the Loire, 9 miles N.E. of Vendôme. Pop. 979.

Frétin, frå'tåNg', a village of France, department of Nord, 7 miles from Lille. Pop. 2008.

Fretum Gallicum, the Latin for STRAIT OF DOVER.

Freuchie, fru'KEE, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, 2 miles E. of Falkland. Pop. 1195.

Freudenberg, froi'dęn-bêRG', a village of Germany, in Baden, 8 miles W.S.W. of Wertheim. Pop. 1589.

Freudenberg, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 6 miles S.S.W. of Saarburg. Pop. 941.

Freudenstadt, froi'dęn-stått', a town of Würtemberg, Black Forest, on the Murg, 40 miles S.W. of Stuttgart. It has manufactures of iron, woollen cloths, white lead, and Prussian blue. Pop. 5325.

Freudenthal, froi'dęn-tål', a walled town of Austrian Silesia, 12 miles by rail S.W. of Jägerndorf. It has a large palace, a Piarist college, a high school, and manufactures of linen and woollen cloths. Pop. 6440.

Freudenthal, a village of Würtemberg, 4 miles W.N.W. of Besigheim. Pop. 774.

Frévent, frå-vôNg', a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, on the Canche, 21 miles W. of Arras. It has manufactures of linens, woollens, and leather. Pop. 3792.

Frews'burg, a post-village in Carroll township, Chautauqua co., N.Y., near the Conewango Creek, on the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley & Pittsburg Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Jamestown. It has 3 churches, a graded school, 2 mills, and 2 hotels. Pop. 379.

Freyberg, frī'bêRG (Moravian, *Przibon,* pzheę'bon), a town of Moravia, 42 miles E.N.E. of Olmutz. It has a Piarist college and a gymnasium. Pop. 4414.

Freyberg, a town of Saxony. See FREIBERG.

Freyberg, Auglaize co., Ohio. See FRYBURG.

Freyburg, a city of Baden. See FREIBURG.

Freyburg, frī'bŏŏRG, **Fribourg,** free'booR', or **Freiburg in Uechtland,** frī'bŏŏRG in üKT'lånt, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Freyburg, on the Saane, 17 miles by rail S.W. of Bern. Pop. 10,904. It is highly picturesque, is enclosed by ancient walls, and consists of the upper or French town and the lower or German town. Freyburg has many quaint old houses, a cathedral with a spire 280 feet high and with a famous organ, a Rathhaus, a college, town hall, diocesan school, museum, hospital, orphan asylum, workhouse, prison, public baths, several libraries, and medical, natural history, and antiquarian societies, with manufactures of woollen cloths, straw hats, hardware, porcelain, and leather, sugar-refineries, dye-houses, and a considerable annual cattle-market. It is a bishop's see, and has a large priests' seminary.

Freyburg, Freiburg, or **Fribourg,** a canton of Switzerland, bounded N. and E. by the canton of Bern. Area, 565 square miles. Pop. 113,952, mostly Roman Catholics. It is situated mostly in the basin of the Aar, and partly in that of the Thiele and Lake Neufchâtel. Surface hilly in the S. and E., where it is traversed by ramifications of the Bernese Alps; culminating points, the Dent de Brenlaire, 7723 feet; Dent de Folligran, 7716 feet; and Mont Moleson, 6583 feet. Principal rivers, the Saane and the Broye. The greater part of Lake Morat is in this canton. Agriculture is the chief occupation in the N., and cattle-rearing in the S. districts. Grain is grown sufficient for home consumption, and dairy-husbandry is more advanced than in any other canton. French is the prevalent language, but German is spoken in the N.E., and Romansch in the S. Chief towns, Freyburg, Romont, and Bulle.

Freycinet (frī'se-nėt') **Harbor,** an inlet of Shark Bay, in Western Australia. Lat. 26° 20′ S.; lon. 114° E.

Freycinet Island, in the Pacific, in Dangerous Archipelago. Lat. 77° 55′ S.; lon. 140° 52′ W.

Freycinet's Peninsula, of Tasmania, on the W. coast, forming, with Schouten's Island, the E. side of Oyster Bay. Lat. 42° 18′ S.; lon. 148° 20′ E.

Freyenwalde. See FREIENWALDE.

Frey-öe, frī'ö'ęh, an island off the W. coast of Norway, immediately S. of Christiansund.

Frey's Bush, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., N.Y., in Minden township, about 54 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

Freystadt, a town of Prussia. See FREISTADT.

Freystadt, or **Freistadt,** frī'stått, a town of Upper Austria, 18 miles by rail N.N.E. of Lintz. It has 2 castles, a Piarist college, and a high school. Pop. 2680.

Freystadt, a town of Austrian Silesia, 11 miles N.W. of Teschen. Pop. 2661.

Freystädtel, frī'stêt'tęl, or **Freysztak,** frås'tåk', a town of Hungary, 15 miles N.W. of Neutra, on the Waga, opposite Leopoldstadt. Pop. 6346.

Freywaldau, of Austrian Silesia. See FREIWALDAU.

Freywaldau, frī'wål'dŏw, a village of Prussian Silesia, 49 miles W.N.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1060.

Friar Islands, near Tasmania. See BOREEL.

Fri'ar's Hill, a post-office of Greenbrier co., W. Va.

Friar's Point, a post-village, capital of Coahoma co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 15 miles below Helena, Ark., and about 70 miles by land S.S.W. of Memphis, Tenn. It has 6 churches, an academy, many fine residences, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 2000.

Frias, free'ås, a town of Spain, 35 miles N.N.E. of Burgos, near the Ebro. Pop. 1073.

Friaul, a district of Italy. See FRIULI.

Fribourg, Switzerland. See FREYBURG.

Fri'burg, a township of Otter Tail co., Minn. Pop. 64.

Fribuss, free'bŏŏss, **Frübis,** frü'bis, or **Früpas,** frü'pås, called also **Friebuss** and **Frühbuss,** a town of Bohemia, in the Erz-Gebirge, 84 miles N.N.W. of Prague. Pop. 1322.

Fricento, a town of Italy. See FRIGENTO.

Frick, frik, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 8 miles N. of Aarau. Pop. 940.

Frickenhausen, frik'ęn-hŏw'zęn, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main, S.E. of Würzburg.

Frick's Gap, a post-office of Walker co., Ga.

Fri'day Har'bor, a post-village, capital of San Juan co., Washington, on San Juan Island, near the north end of Puget Sound, 100 miles N. of Seattle.

Fridericia, a town of Denmark. See FREDERICIA.

Frid'hem, a post-office of Grant co., Minn.

Friedau, or **Fridau,** free'dŏw, a village of Lower Austria, 6 miles S.W. of St. Pölten. Pop. 867.

Friedberg, freed'bêRG or freet'bêRG, a town of Austrian Silesia, 47 miles N.W. of Troppau. Pop. 941.

Friedberg, freed'bêRG, a town of Bavaria, 4 miles E.S.E. of Augsburg. Pop. 2400.

Friedberg, a town of Bohemia, 27 miles W.S.W. of Budweis. Pop. 920.

Friedberg, a town of Hesse, 21 miles by rail N. of Frankfort. Pop. 4356.

Friedberg, a town of Styria, 39 miles N.E. of Grätz. Pop. 522.

Friedberg, or **Friedeberg,** free'dęh-bêRG', a town of Prussia, Brandenburg, 56 miles N.E. of Frankfort. It is surrounded by lakes, enclosed by walls, and has woollen-cloth-factories and tanneries. Pop. 5804.

Friedburg, freed′bŭrg, a post-hamlet of Forsyth co., N.C., 7 miles S. of Salem. It has a church, a grist-mill, a foundry, &c.

Friedeberg, or **Friedeberg-am-Queiss,** free′-dẹh-bêʀɢ‵-åm-kwīss, a town of Prussian Silesia, 46 miles W.S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Queiss. Pop. 2496.

Friedeberg, or **O′ber Friedeberg,** a town of Prussian Silesia, 19 miles S. of Liegnitz. Here, in 1745, the Austrians were defeated by Frederick II.

Friedeburg, free′dẹh-bōōʀɢ‵, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 16 miles E.S.E. of Aurich. Pop. 1014.

Friedeck, free′dĕk, a town of Austrian Silesia, 14 miles W.S.W. of Teschen, on the Ostrawitza. It has a large castle, a pilgrimage church, mineral baths, and manufactures of linen cloths. Pop. 5170.

Friedens, free′dẹnz, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., in Somerset township, 5 miles N.E. of Somerset, and about 22 miles S. of Johnstown. It has 2 churches.

Friedensau, free′dẹn-saw, a post-hamlet of Thayer co., Neb., 8 miles from Carleton. It has a church.

Friedensburg, free′dẹnz-bŭrg, a hamlet of Berks co., Pa., 10 miles E.N.E. of Reading. Here is Oley Post-Office.

Friedensburg, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., in Wayne township, 4 miles W.S.W. of Schuylkill Haven, and about 9 miles S.S.W. of Pottsville. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

Friedensville, free′dẹnz-vĭl, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., in Upper Saucon township, 6 miles S.E. of Allentown. It has 2 churches and a rich zinc-mine.

Friedersdorf, free′dẹrs-doʀf‵, or **Friedersdorf-am-Queiss** (åm kwīss), a frontier village of Prussian Silesia, 20 miles S.E. of Görlitz, on the Queiss. Pop. 1285.

Friedersdorf-an-der-Landskrone, free′dẹrs-doʀf‵-ån-dêʀ-lånts′kro-nẹh, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 660.

Friedewald, free′dẹh-ŵålt‵, a town of Prussia, 24 miles N.N.E. of Fulda. Pop. 1255.

Friedewalde, free′dẹh-ŵål‵dẹh, a village of Prussian Silesia, 45 miles by rail S.S.E. of Breslau. Pop. 105.

Friedland, freed′lånt, a town of Bohemia, 68 miles N.N.E. of Prague. Pop. 4482. It gave the title of duke to Wallenstein.

Friedland, freed′lạnd or freet′lånt, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 30 miles N.E. of Neu-Strelitz. It has manufactures of various fabrics, and an active trade in horses. Pop. 5086.

Friedland, a town of Eastern Prussia, 27 miles S.E. of Königsberg. Pop. 3296. Here the French defeated the allied Russians and Prussians, 14th of June, 1807.

Friedland, freed′lånt, a town of Moravia, on the Ostrawitza, 44 miles E. of Olmutz. Pop. 2135.

Friedland, a town of Moravia, 22 miles N.N.E. of Olmutz, in a valley on a mountain-slope. Pop. 900.

Friedland, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 46 miles S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1164; including Alt Friedland, 2059.

Friedland Markisch, freed′lånt maʀ′kish, a town of Prussia, 120 miles W.S.W. of Marienwerder. Pop. 2447.

Friedland, Prus′sian, a town of Prussia, 70 miles W.S.W. of Marienwerder. Pop. 3487.

Fried′line's Mill, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Pa., 15 miles S.S.W. of Johnstown. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Friedrichroda, freed′riᴋ-ro‵då, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 9 miles S.W. of Gotha. Pop. 2845.

Friedrichsfeld, freed′riᴋs-fĕlt‵, a village on the Mayn-Neckar Railway, in Baden, between Heidelberg and Ladenburg. Pop. 770.

Friedrichsfelde, freed′riᴋs-fĕl‵dẹh, a village of Prussia, Brandenburg, 21 miles N.E. of Potsdam. Pop. 2107.

Friedrichshafen, freed′riᴋs-hå‵fẹn, or **Buchhorn,** bōōᴋ′hoʀn, a town of Würtemberg, at the S. terminus of the Würtemberg Railway, on Lake Constance. Pop. 2908.

Friedrichshagen, freed′riᴋs-hå‵ghẹn, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, circle of Potsdam. Pop. 3471.

Friedrichshamn, Finland. See Frederikshamn.

Friedrichshuld, Prussia. See Billerbeck.

Friedrichsruh, freed′riᴋs-roo‵, a village of Germany, in Holstein, 18 miles by rail S.E. of Hamburg. Pop. 267.

Friedrichsstadt, Russia. See Frederickstadt.

Friedrichstadt, freed′riᴋ-ståt‵ (Danish, *Fredericksstadt*, frĕd′ẹr-ik-stått‵), a town of Prussia, in Sleswick, on the Eider, 23 miles W.S.W. of Sleswick. Pop. 2268.

Friedrichsthal, freed′riᴋs-tål‵, a town of Prussian Silesia, 15 miles N. of Oppeln. Pop. 160.

Friedrichsthal, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles by rail N.E. of Saarbrück. It has glass-works. Pop. 5002.

Friedrichswerk, Denmark. See Fbederiksvark.

Friedrickshall, Norway. See Fredrickshald.

Friend, or **Friend′ville,** a post-village of Saline co., Neb., on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 37 miles W.S.W. of Lincoln. It has 2 hotels, 4 stores, and a church. Pop. about 200.

Friend Grove, a post-office of Wabash co., Ill.

Friendlay, frĕnd′lā, a post-office of Montgomery co., Kansas.

Friendly, frĕnd′lẹ (or **Tonga,** ton′gå) **Islands,** a collection of upwards of 150 islands in the Pacific Ocean, composing the Tonga and Feejee groups (which see), between lat. 13° and 25° S. and lon. 172° W. and 177° E. They were discovered by Tasman in 1643, but received their collective name from Cook. See Polynesia.

Friends' Creek, township, Macon co., Ill. P. 1538.

Friend′ship, a post-hamlet of Ripley co., Ind., in Brown township, on Laughery Creek, about 22 miles N.E. of Madison. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 100.

Friendship, a post-office of Caldwell co., Ky.

Friendship, a post-office of Bienville parish, La.

Friendship, a post-township of Knox co., Me., on the Atlantic Ocean, 16 miles S.W. of Rockland. It has 3 churches, and a hamlet named Friendship, which is on the sea-coast, 9 miles S. of Waldoborough Station. Pop. 890.

Friendship, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md., on Chesapeake Bay, about 40 miles S. of Baltimore. It has 3 churches.

Friendship, a station in Worcester co., Md., on the Worcester Railroad, 3 miles N. of Berlin.

Friendship, a post-office of Lincoln co., Miss.

Friendship, a post-office of Caldwell co., Mo.

Friendship, a post-village of Alleghany co., N.Y., in Friendship township, and on the Erie Railroad, 86 miles E.S.E. of Dunkirk, and 8 miles W. of Belmont. It contains 4 churches, a newspaper office, a national bank, an academy, 2 flour-mills, several saw-mills, and a shoe-factory. Pop. 474; of the township, 1871.

Friendship, a post-village of Guilford co., N.C., in Friendship township, on the railroad between Greensborough and Salem, 91 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh. It has 3 churches and a seminary. Pop. of the township, 1348.

Friendship, a post-hamlet in Nile township, Scioto co., O., on the Ohio River, 6 miles below Portsmouth. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Friendship, township, Clarendon co., S.C. Pop. 1440.

Friendship, a post-village of Crockett co., Tenn., on the railroad from Brownsville to Cairo, 22 miles N. of Brownsville. It has 4 churches, the Home Institute, and a flouring-mill.

Friendship, a post-office of Harrison co., Tex., 9 miles N.E. of Longview.

Friendship, a post-village of Washington co., Va., 5 miles from Glade Spring Station. It has a church, a steam tannery, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Friendship, a post-village, capital of Adams co., Wis., in Adams township, about 37 miles N.W. of Portage City, and 7 miles E. of the Wisconsin River. It has 2 churches, a carriage-factory, and a newspaper office. Pop. 76.

Friendship, a township of Fond du Lac co., Wis., bounded on the E. by Lake Winnebago. Pop. 1107.

Friend′shipville, a post-office of King George co., Va.

Friends Station, a village of Jefferson co., Tenn., 1 mile from New Market. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Friends′ville, a post-village of Wabash co., Ill., in Friendsville township, about 24 miles S.W. of Vincennes, Ind., and 6 miles N.W. of Mount Carmel. It has a church, a graded school, and a flour-mill. Pop. of township, 1216.

Friendsville, a post-hamlet of Medina co., O., 4 miles N. of Burbank Station, and about 38 miles S.S.W. of Cleveland. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

Friendsville, a post-borough of Susquehanna co., Pa., 13 miles N.W. of Montrose. It has a church. Pop. 223.

Friendsville, a post-village of Blount co., Tenn., 10 miles S. of Concord. It has a Friends' meeting, the Friendsville Institute, a tannery, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Friends′wood, a post-hamlet of Hendricks co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Indianapolis. It has a Friends' meeting, a high school, a bank, and a lumber-mill.

Friendville, Nebraska. See Friend.

Fri′erson's Mill, a post-office of De Soto parish, La.

Friesach, free′zåᴋ, or **Frisches-Wasser,** frish′es-ŵås′sẹr (anc. *Virunum?*), a town of Austria, in Carinthia, 23 miles N.N.E. of Klagenfurth, on a railway. Pop. 1482.

Friesack, free'zåk, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 33 miles N.W. of Potsdam, on a railway. Pop. 3481.

Friesburg, freez'bŭrg, a hamlet of Salem co., N.J., in Upper Alloways Creek township, 5½ miles from Daretown Station. It has a church.

Friesenheim, free'zẹn-hīmeˋ, a village of Germany, in Baden, 8 miles S.S.W. of Offenburg. Pop. 2162.

Friesenheim, a village of Bavaria, Palatinate, on the Rhine, 3 miles by rail S.W. of Mannheim. Pop. 2528.

Friesland, freez'lạnd, or **Vriesland,** frees'lånt (Fr. *Frise,* freez; L. *Frisia*), a province of the Netherlands, on the N.E. side of the Zuyder Zee. Area, 1272 square miles. The surface is flat, and, being below the level of the sea, its coasts are protected by dikes. Capital, Leeuwarden. Pop. 317,405. The Frisian language is here employed to some extent. The Friesland of history was much larger than the present province.——Adj. Frisian, Friesian, freez'yạn, and Friesic, free'zik; inhab. Frieslander or Frisian. See East Friesland.

Friesner, freez'nẹr, a post-hamlet of Hocking co., O., in Falls township, on the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Logan.

Friesoythe, free'zoi-tẹh, a town, grand duchy and 18 miles W.S.W. of Oldenburg. Pop. 1473.

Frig'ate Isle, an inhabited island, the easternmost of the Seychelles. Lat. 4° 32′ S.; lon. 56° E.

Frigento, fre-jĕn'to, or **Fricento,** fre-chĕn'to (anc. *Frequen'tum ?*), a town of Italy, province and 17 miles E.N.E. of Avellino. Pop. 3335.

Frigiliana, fre-ʜe-le-å'nå, a town of Spain, 27 miles E. of Malaga, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 3022.

Frignano, freen-yå'no (Maggiore, måd-jo'rå, and Minore, me-no'rå), two contiguous villages of Italy, province and 10 and 11 miles S.W. of Caserta. United pop. 5169.

Frinco, frin'ko, a village of Italy, province of Alessandria, 7 miles N. of Asti, on the Versa. Pop. 1369.

Frink'ville, a post-office of Brown co., Kansas.

Frio, free'o, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of about 1080 square miles. It is intersected by Rio Frio, and also drained by Rio Hondo, Rio Leona, and Flores Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is uncultivated, but produces pasture for cattle. This county had in 1870 60,834 cattle. Pop. in 1870, 309, of whom 293 were natives and 16 were foreigners. Capital, Frio Town.

Frio, a river of Texas. See Rio Frio.

Frio, Cape, a promontory of Brazil. See Cape Frio.

Friockheim, free'ok-heemˋ, a village of Scotland, co. of Forfar, 6½ miles N.W. by N. of Arbroath. Pop. 1128.

Frio Town, a post-village, capital of Frio co., Tex., on Rio Frio, 65 miles S.W. of San Antonio. It has a church, a masonic hall, and a saddle-factory.

Frisanco, fre-sån'ko, a town of Italy, government of Venice, near Friuli. Pop. 3178.

Fris'bee, a station in McKean co., Pa., on the McKean & Buffalo Railroad, 6 miles N. of Smethport.

Friscariolum, an ancient name of Frascarolo.

Frischau, frish'ŏw, a village of Austria, in Moravia, 20 miles E. of Znaim. Pop. 950.

Frischau, or **Frissawa,** fris-så'ŵå, a village of Moravia, 30 miles from Gross-Meseritsch. Pop. 900.

Frische-Haff, frish'ẹh-håf ("Freshwater Bay or Lagoon"), an extensive lagoon of East Prussia, between lat. 54° 15′ and 54° 45′ N., lon. 19° 15′ and 20° 25′ E., separated from the Baltic by the Frische-Nehrung, a tongue of land 38 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth, and at the N.E. extremity of which it communicates with the Baltic by a channel ½ mile across. Length of the Haff, from S.W. to N.E., 57 miles; average breadth, 5 miles. It receives the Pregel and Passarge Rivers, and two arms of the Vistula at its delta. The towns of Pillau, Fischhausen, and Brandenburg are on its shores.

Frisches-Wasser, a town of Austria. See Friesach.

Fris'co, a post-office and mining-camp of Beaver co., Utah, 150 miles S.S.W. of York Railroad Station. It has 2 smelting-furnaces for lead and silver, and 3 stores. Here is a valuable mine, called the "Horn silver-mine."

Frise, the French name of Friesland.

Frisia, the Latin name of Friesland.

Fris'toe, a township of Benton co., Mo. Pop. 1401.

Frith of Forth. See Firth of Forth.

Fritzlar, frits'laʀ, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 16 miles S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 2964. It has an Ursuline convent.

Fritz'town, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., on the Reading & Columbia Railroad, 9 miles W. by S. of Reading. It has a church.

Friuli, fre-oo'lee (It. pron. free'oo-le; Ger. *Friaul,* free'ŏwl; anc. *Fo'rum Ju'lii*), an old province of Northern Italy, now divided between Austria, circle of Göritz, and the province of Udine, in Italy. The prevalent language is the Friulian, which resembles the Romansch.

Friz'elburg, or **Friz'zleburg,** a post-village of Carroll co., Md., 4 miles N.W. of Westminster, and about 36 miles N.W. of Baltimore. It has a church. Pop. 161.

Frizell's Mills, Ontario. See Water Mills.

Frob'isher Strait, in British North America, between Hudson's Strait and Northumberland Inlet, leading from the ocean W., and separating the districts of Metaincog and Nita. Length, 240 miles; medium breadth, 30 miles. It was discovered in 1576 by Sir Martin Frobisher.

Frod'sham, a town of England, on the Mersey and Weaver Rivers, co. and 11 miles by rail N.E. of Chester. It has salt-works and cotton-manufactures. The town has a fine old church, a grammar-school, and a graving-dock for vessels. Pop. 1014.

Froelich, fro'lik, a station in Clayton co., Iowa, on the Eastern Iowa Railroad, 2 miles from Beulah.

Fröen, frö'ẹn, an island of Norway, off its W. coast. Lat. 61° 47′ N.

Fröen, a village of Norway, 115 miles N.W. of Christiania, on the Lougan. Pop. of parish, 5000.

Frog Level, Newberry co., S.C. See Prosperity.

Frog'more, a post-hamlet of Concordia parish, La., 18 miles W. of Natchez, Miss. It has a church.

Frog'more, a post-village in Peel co., Ontario, on the river Credit, 7 miles W. of Port Credit. Pop. 150.

Frog Pond, a post-office of Traill co., Dakota.

Frog'town, a post-office of Clinton co., Ill.

Frohburg, fro'bŏŏʀɢ, a town of Saxony, 21 miles S.S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 2867.

Frohna, or **Fronah,** fro'nạ, a post-village of Perry co., Mo., about 1 mile from the Mississippi River, and 60 miles E. of Ironton. It has a flour-mill, a church, a wagon-shop, and 2 stores.

Frohnleiten, frōn'līˋtẹn, a village of Austria, Styria, 14 miles N. of Grätz. Pop. 847.

Frohsdorf, frōs'doʀf, a village of Lower Austria, on the Leitha, near Wiener-Neustadt. Pop. 539.

Frohse, fro'sẹh, a village of Prussian Saxony, 6 miles S.S.E. of Magdeburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 1296.

Frojen, an island of Norway. See Froyen.

Frome, a river of England, co. of Dorset, flows past Frampton and Dorchester into Poole Harbor.

Frome, a river of England, co. of Hereford, an affluent of the Lugg.

Frome, a river of England, co. of Somerset, which, after a N. course of 20 miles, flows into the Avon.

Frome, or **Lower Frome,** a river of England, co. of Gloucester, an affluent of the Avon.

Frome, or **Upper Frome,** a river of England, co. of Gloucester, an affluent of the Severn.

Frome, or **Frome Sel'wood,** a borough of England, co. of Somerset, at a railway junction, 19 miles S.E. of Bristol, is pleasantly situated on the E. and N.E. declivity of a hill, at the base of which flows the river Frome. It has 1 British, 1 National, 4 Dissenters' schools, and one attached to each of the 3 churches, besides a number of private schools. There are also a blue-coat school, in which boys are clothed and educated, a charity school for girls, and a flourishing savings-bank. Frome has been long celebrated for the manufacture of woollen cloths, broadcloths, cassimeres, silk, livery cloths, carriage-linings, ale, and hats. The environs are beautiful, and are adorned by numerous handsome mansions and villas. Frome returns a member to the House of Commons. Pop. 8957.

Fromista, fro-mees'tå, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles N. of Palencia. Pop. 1389.

Fronsac, frôɴᵍˋsåk', a town of France, in Gironde, on the Dordogne, opposite Libourne. Pop. 1517.

Front, frôɴᵍ (L. *Frons*), a village of Italy, 10 miles S. of Turin, on the Amalone. Pop. 1316.

Fronteira, fron-tå'e-rå, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 12 miles E. of Aviz. Pop. 2195.

Fronˋtenac', a post-village of Goodhue co., Minn., in Florence township, on Lake Pepin, nearly opposite Maiden Rock, Wis., and near the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad (Frontenac Station), 10 miles E.S.E. of Red Wing. Tourists and invalids are attracted to this place by the fine scenery and facilities for bathing, fishing, &c.

Frontenac, fronˋte-nåk' (Fr. pron. frôɴᵍˋtẹh-nåk'), a county of Ontario, bordering upon Lake Ontario, near its outlet. Area, 322 square miles. It is traversed from E. to W. by the Grand Trunk Railway, and from S. to N. by the Kingston & Pembroke Railway, and contains many small lakes and rivers. The Rideau Canal connects Kingston, the capital of this county, with Ottawa. Pop. 28,717.

Frontenay, a village of France. See Rohan-Rohan.

Frontenay, frònᵍ'tęh-nå′, a village of France, in Deux-Sèvres, 7 miles by rail S.W. of Niort. Pop. 1376.

Frontenhausen, fron′tęn-hŏw'zęn, a town of Bavaria, 52 miles N.E. of Munich. Pop. 1343.

Frontera, or **La Frontera de Tabasco,** lå fron-tå′rå då tå-bås′ko, a town of Mexico, state of Tabasco, and on the Tabasco River, 3 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, and 70 miles N.N.E. of San Juan Bautista (Villa Hermosa), of which it is the port. It has some stone dwellings, a custom-house, and an export trade in logwood, cacao, timber, dye-woods, and drugs.

Frontier, fron-teer′, a county in the S.W. part of Nebraska, is drained by Little Medicine Creek. The surface is undulating and nearly destitute of timber. Capital, Stockville. Pop. in 1876, 243.

Frontier, a post-hamlet of Hillsdale co., Mich., about 10 miles S. of Hillsdale. It has a lumber-mill and 2 stores.

Frontier, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., N.Y., on the Canadian frontier, about 33 miles N.W. of Plattsburg. It has a carriage-shop and a butter-factory.

Frontignan, frònᵍ'teen'yònᵍ′, a town of France, in Hérault, on the sea-coast, 14 miles S.W. of Montpellier. Muscat wine and salt are made here. Pop. 2910.

Fronton, frònᵍ'tònᵍ′, a village of France, in Haute-Garonne, 16 miles N. of Toulouse. Pop. 1402.

Front Range, Colorado, the most eastern range of the Rocky Mountains, trends nearly N. and S. along the line of meridian 105° W. Its highest summits are Pike's Peak (14,147 feet), Long's Peak (14,271 feet), and Mount Evans (14,330 feet).

Front Roy′al, a post-village, capital of Warren co., Va., near the Shenandoah River, and on the Manassas division of the Virginia Midland Railroad, 84 miles W. of Washington, D.C., and about 20 miles S. of Winchester. It has a court-house, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, 5 churches, a graded school, a foundry, a steam tannery, a carriage-shop, and a cigar-factory. Pop. 705.

Fro′sa, a post-office of Limestone co., Tex.

Frosinone, fro-se-no′nå (anc. *Frusino*), a town of Italy, on the Cosa, an affluent of the Sacco, 48 miles E.S.E. of Rome. It is a bishop's see, has some antiquities, and is the seat of a large annual fair. Pop. 10,161.

Frosolone, fro-so-lo′nå, a village of Italy, province of Campobasso, 11 miles E. of Isernia. Pop. 5633.

Frossasco, fros-sås′ko, a village of Italy, 4 miles N. of Pinerolo, on the Noso. Pop. 1565.

Frossay, fros'så′, a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, 18 miles W. of Nantes. Pop. 435.

Frost, a post-village in Rome township, Athens co., O., on the Hocking River, on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Short Line Railroad, 20 miles E. of Athens. It has 2 churches and a tannery. Pop. about 150.

Frost, Tennessee. See Martin.

Frost, a post-hamlet of Pocahontas co., W. Va., 45 miles N.W. of Millborough Depot, Va.

Frost′burg, a post-village of Alleghany co., Md., in a mountainous region, on the Cumberland & Piedmont Railroad, 9 miles W. of Cumberland. Its prosperity is chiefly derived from operations in coal, which is extensively mined here. It has 2 newspaper offices, 10 churches, 2 foundries, and a manufactory of fire-bricks. Pop. about 3500.

Frostburg, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Pa., in Perry township, about 60 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Frost's Mills, a hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., 3½ miles from Staatsburg. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Frost's Mills, a station on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, 7 miles from Columbia, S.C.

Frost Village, a post-village in Shefford co., Quebec, 2 miles from Waterloo. Pop. 150.

Frouard, froo-ar′, a village of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 5 miles by rail N.W. of Nancy. Pop. 2404.

Froyen, or **Frojen,** fro′yęn, an island of Norway, off its W. coast, 52 miles W.N.W. of Trondhjem, separated from Hitteren Island by Froy-Fiord. Length, 20 miles.

Fro′zen Camp, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., W. Va., 40 miles S. by W. of Parkersburg.

Frozen Creek, a post-office of Breathitt co., Ky.

Fro′zen Strait, in British North America, is between Southampton Island and Melville Peninsula. Lat. 66° N.; lon. 85° W. Average breadth, 15 miles.

Frübis, or **Frühbuss,** Bohemia. See Fribuss.

Frugarolo, froo-gå-ro′lo, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 4 miles by rail S.S.E. of Alessandria. Pop. 2494.

Fruges, früzh, a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 35 miles W.N.W. of Arras. It has manufactures of woollens and hosiery. Pop. 2185.

Fruit (frūt) **Cove,** a post-office of St. John's co., Fla.

Fruit Hill, a post-office of Christian co., Ky.

Fruit Hill, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., O., on the Cincinnati & Portsmouth Railroad, 7 miles E. of Cincinnati. It has 2 or 3 churches.

Fruit Hill, a post-office of Edgefield co., S.C.

Fruit Land, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ill., in Pontoosuc township, 6 miles S.W. of Dallas City. It has a flouring-mill.

Fruitland, frūt′land, a post-hamlet of Wicomico co., Md., on the Eastern Shore Railroad, 3 or 4 miles S. of Salisbury. It has 2 churches and 2 stores.

Fruitland, a hamlet of Muskegon co., Mich., in Fruitland township, about 11 miles N.N.W. of Muskegon. Pop. of the township, 208.

Fruitport, frūt′port, a post-village and summer resort of Muskegon co., Mich., on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, at the head of Spring Lake, near an inlet or creek which opens into Lake Michigan, 10 miles S. of Muskegon. It has a church, 2 hotels, a high school, and a mineral spring. Large steamboats come from Lake Michigan to this place. Pop. about 250.

Fruitport, formerly **Lovell,** a township of Muskegon co., Mich. Pop. 378.

Fruit Valley, a post-office of Bedford co., Tenn.

Fruitville, frūt′vĭl, a township of Currituck co., N.C. Pop. 600.

Fru'met′, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Mo., 8 miles W. of De Soto. It has a church and a lead-furnace or lead-mine.

Früpas, a town of Bohemia. See Fribuss.

Frusino, the ancient name of Frosinone.

Frutigen, froo′te-ghěn, a flourishing village of Switzerland, canton and 27 miles S.S.E. of Bern. Pop. 3780.

Fry′burg, or **Freyburg,** a post-village of Auglaize co., O., on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, about 30 miles N. of Piqua. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Fryburg, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., about 17 miles E.S.E. of Oil City. It has a convent of Benedictine nuns, a foundry, a grist-mill, and several general stores. Pop. about 300.

Fry′denland, a post-office and trading-post of Oconto co., Wis., 100 miles from Green Bay City.

Fryeburg, frī′bŭrg, a post-hamlet of Wright co., Iowa, on the Iowa River, 40 miles E.N.E. of Fort Dodge.

Fryeburg, a post-village in Fryeburg township, Oxford co., Me., on the Saco River, and on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 49 miles N.W. of Portland, and 11 miles S.E. of North Conway. It has 1 or 2 churches, an academy, a money-order post-office, 2 lumber-mills, a tannery, a carriage-shop, and several summer boarding-houses. Pop. of the township, 1507.

Fryeburg Academy Grant, a tract of land in Oxford co., Me., granted by legislature to the Fryeburg Academy. Pop. 38.

Fryeburg Centre, a post-office of Oxford co., Me., about 30 miles S.W. of Paris.

Fry′er's Pond, a post-office of Burke co., Ga.

Frye (fry) **Village,** a village in the town of Andover, Essex co., Mass., 2 miles S. of Lawrence. It is on the Shawsheen River, and has a saw-mill, and manufactures of shoe-thread, printers' ink, lamp-black, &c.

Fryken, frü′kęn, a lake, or rather chain of lakes, in Sweden, N. of Carlstad, stretching from N. to S. about 40 miles, and discharging into Lake Wener by the Nors.

Fry's Store, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Pa., in Delaware township, 4 miles N.E. of Dewart Station.

Frystone Ferry, England. See Ferry Bridge.

Fu, a Chinese word meaning "city." See Foo.

Fubine, foo-bee′nå, a village of Italy, 9 miles W.N.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 2833.

Fu′ca, or **Ju′an de Fu′ca** (Sp. pron. ʜoo-ån′ då foo′kå), a strait, N. of Washington Territory and S. of Vancouver Island, leading from the Pacific into the Gulf of Georgia, and forming a part of the British and United States boundary-line. Lat. of entrance, 48° 10′ N.

Fucecchio, foo-chěk′ke-o, a town of Italy, on the Arno, 23 miles W. of Florence. Pop. of commune, 10,716.

Fucecchio, a lake of Italy, province of Pisa, is about 7 miles long by 3 miles in average breadth, and flows by a small stream S.W. to the Arno.

Fucine (fū′sĭn) **Lake, Lago Fucino,** lå′go foo-chee′no, or **Celano,** chå-lå′no (anc. *Fuci′nus La′cus*), a former lake of Italy, province of Aquila, formerly 11 miles long, 5 miles broad, and 35 miles in circuit. It lies 2181 feet above sea-level, enclosed on the N.E., E., and S.E. by the Apennines, S. by Mount Salviano, and W. by the Roman sub-Apennines. The Emperor Claudius caused a tunnel to be cut beneath Salviano for the purpose of discharging the waters of the lake into the Garigliano. This work has been restored and completed by the Prince Torlonia, and the lake is now nearly dry. It has no natural outlet.

Fudgy's (fŭj'iz) **Creek,** a post-hamlet of Cabell co., W. Va., 6 miles S. of Milton Railroad Station.

Fuego, one of the Cape Verd Islands. See Fogo.

Fuegos, fwå'goce or foo-å'goce (*i.e.*, "fires"), one of the Philippine Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, 30 miles N. of Mindanao. Lat. 9° N.; lon. 123° 30′ E. Length, 20 miles. In its centre is a volcanic peak.

Fuen-Abejuna, Spain. See Fuente-Ovejuna.

Fuencaliente, fwĕn`kå-le-ĕn'tå or foo-ĕn`kå-le-ĕn'tå, a town of Spain, 45 miles S.S.W. of Ciudad Real.

Fuen-Choo, Fuen-Tchou, or **Fuen-Choo-Foo,** fwĕn`-choo`-foo', a town of China, province of Shan-See, on the Fuen-Ho, 50 miles S.W. of Tai-Yuan.

Fuengirola, fwĕn`ʜe-ro'lå, a town of Spain, 20 miles S.W. of Malaga, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 1409.

Fuen-Ho, fwĕn`-ho', a river of China, province of Shan-See, flows S., and joins the Hoang-Ho in lat. 35° 30′ N., lon. 110° 28′ E. The cities of Tai-Yuan, Fuen-Choo, Ping-Yang, and Kiang are on its banks.

Fuen-Labrada, fwĕn-lå-brå'ᴅå, a village of Spain, in New Castile, 9 miles S. of Madrid. Pop. 2217.

Fuen-Labrada-de-los-Montes, fwĕn-lå-brå'ᴅå-då-loce-mon'tĕs, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 100 miles E. of Badajos. Pop. 1029.

Fuen-Mayor, fwĕn-må-yōʀ', a town of Spain, 6 miles W. of Logroño, near the Ebro. Pop. 2128.

Fuensalida, fwĕn-så-lee'ᴅå, a town of Spain, province and 16 miles N.W. of Toledo. Pop. 2580.

Fuensanta, fwĕn`sån'tå, a town of Spain, province and 58 miles S. of Cuenca. Pop. 1477.

Fuen-Tchou, a town of China. See Fuen-Choo.

Fuente-Alamo, fwĕn'tå-å'lå-mo, a town of Spain, 18 miles S. of Murcia. Pop. 808.

Fuente-Albilda, fwĕn'tå-ål-beel'då, a village of Spain, in Valencia, 24 miles from Albacete. Pop. 1102.

Fuente-Cantos, fwĕn'tå-kån'toce, a town of Spain, 48 miles S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 6386.

Fuente-del-Arco, fwĕn'tå-dĕl-aʀ'ko, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 80 miles from Badajos, on the N. slope of the Sierra Morena. Pop. 1619.

Fuente-del-Fresno, fwĕn'tå-dĕl-frĕs'no, a town of Spain, in La Mancha, 20 miles N.N.E. of Ciudad Rodrigo. Pop. 2528.

Fuente-del-Maestre, fwĕn'tå-dĕl-må-ĕs'trå, a town of Spain, 30 miles S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 5869.

Fuente-de-Pedro-Narro, fwĕn'tå-då-på'ᴅro-naʀ'ʀo, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 50 miles W.S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 1335.

Fuente-el-Sauco, fwĕn'tå-ĕl-sŏw'ko, a town of Spain, 48 miles S.W. of Valladolid. Pop. 3329.

Fuente-Encarros, fwĕn'tå-ĕn-kaʀ'ʀoce, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 55 miles from Alicante. Pop. 1781.

Fuente-Guinaldo, fwĕn'tå-ghe-nål'do, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 17 miles S.S.W. of Ciudad Rodrigo. Pop. 1837.

Fuente-Heridos, fwĕn'tå-å-ree'ᴅoce, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 64 miles N.W. of Seville. Pop. 1289.

Fuente-la-Higuera, fwĕn'tå-lå-e-gå'rå, a town of Spain, province of Valencia, 43 miles N.W. of Alicante. Pop. 3255.

Fuente-la-Peña, fwĕn'tå-lå-pĕn'yå, a town of Spain, 29 miles S.W. of Zamora. Pop. 1884.

Fuente-Ovejuna, fwĕn'tå-o-vå-ʜoo'nå (anc. *Mellaira?*), written also **Fuente-Abejuna,** fwĕn'tå-å-ʙå-ʜoo'nå, and **Fuente-Obejuna,** fwĕn'tå-o-vå-ʜoo'nå, a town of Spain, 36 miles N.W. of Cordova. It has manufactures of woollens and leather. Pop. 2919.

Fuente-Palmera, fwĕn'tå-pål-må'rå, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 25 miles S.W. of Cordova, in a plain.

Fuentepelago, fwĕn'tå-pĕl'å-go, a town of Spain, 16 miles N. of Segovia. It manufactures linen. Pop. 1441.

Fuenterrabia, the Spanish name of Fontarabia.

Fuentes-de-Andalucia, fwĕn'tĕs-då-ån-då-loo-thee'å, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 32 miles E.N.E. of Seville. Pop. 6900.

Fuentes-de-Don-Bermuda, fwĕn'tĕs-då-don-bĕʀ-moo'ᴅå, a town of Spain, 12 miles W.N.W. of Palencia. Pop. 2386.

Fuentes-de-Ebro, fwĕn'tĕs-då-å'bro, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 20 miles S.S.E. of Saragossa, on the Ebro. Pop. 2048.

Fuentes-de-Leon, fwĕn'tĕs-då-lå-ōn', a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 50 miles S. of Badajos, on the borders of Seville. Pop. 2950.

Fuentes-de-Onore, fwĕn'tĕs-då-o-no'rå, a town of Spain, in Salamanca, 16 miles S.W. of Ciudad Rodrigo.

Fuerte, fwĕʀ'tå, a small island off the N.W. coast of the United States of Colombia, in the Caribbean Sea, 88 miles S.S.W. of Cartagena.

Fuerte, or **Rio de Fuerte,** ree'o då fwĕʀ'tå, a river of Mexico, in Cinaloa, enters the Gulf of California, lat. 26° 50′ N., lon. 109° 10′ W., after a W. course of 180 miles.

Fuerte, El, Mexico. See Villa del Fuerte.

Fuerte de San José, fwĕʀ'tå då sån ʜo-så', a town of the Argentine Republic, 95 miles N.E. of Tucuman.

Fuerteventura, fwĕʀ'tå-vĕn-too'rå, or **Forteventura,** foʀ'tå-vĕn-too'rå, one of the Canary Islands, in the E. part of the archipelago, separated from Lanzarote on the N. by the canal of Bocayna. Lat. of its N.W. point, 28° 42′ N.; lon. 14° 1′ W. Area, 758 square miles. Capital, Betancuria. Principal harbor, Cabras, on the E. coast. See Canaries.

Fuf, a town of Arabia. See Hofhoof.

Fuga, foo'gå, one of the Babuyan Islands, 25 miles N. of Luzon. Lat. 19° N.; lon. 121° 20′ E.

Fu'gate's Hill, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Va., 18 miles N.W. of Bristol, Tenn. It has a church.

Fu'git, a township of Decatur co., Ind. Pop. 1630. Post-offices, Clarksburg, St. Maurice, and Kingston.

Fugelöe, foo'ghĕh-lö`ĕh, an island of Norway, Finmark, in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 79° 18′ N.; lon. 20° 40′ E.

Fügen, fü'ɢhĕn, a village of Austria, Tyrol, on the Zillerbach, near the Hartberg, 25 miles E. of Innspruck.

Fuhnen, an island in the Baltic. See Funen.

Fuh-Shan, a city of China. See Fat-Shan.

Fuji, Fuji-San, or **Fuji-Yama.** See Foosee.

Fukok, an island in the Gulf of Siam. See Phookok.

Fulahs, a race of West Africa. See Foolahs.

Fulailee, foo-lī-lee', or **Fullalee,** fŭl-lå-lee', a river of Sinde, forming the E. arm of the Indus at the delta. It leaves the Indus about 12 miles N. of Hyderabad, which city it insulates by sending off a branch to rejoin the main stream 15 miles below. Thence it is called Goonee. The Fulailee has been converted into a feeder for a system of irrigating canals.

Fulanga, foo-lån'gå, one of the Feejee Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. It is surrounded by a coral reef.

Fulda, fŏŏl'då, a river of Germany, joins the Werra to form the Weser, after a course of 90 miles.

Fulda, familiarly called **Fuld,** fŏŏld or fŏŏlt, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, at a railway junction, on the Fulda, 54 miles S.E. of Cassel. It has a fine cathedral, bishop's palace, Franciscan and Benedictine monasteries, numerous hospitals, asylums, an arsenal, prison, and workhouse. Most of its inhabitants are Roman Catholics, over whom the Bishop of Fulda has ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The public institutions comprise a seminary, gymnasium, lyceum, with a public library, school of industry, orphan asylum, &c. It has manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, tobacco, and leather. Pop. 10,749.

Fulda, fŏŏl'dah, a post-village of Spencer co., Ind., about 45 miles E.N.E. of Evansville. It has a church.

Fulda, a post-office of Chautauqua co., Kansas.

Fulda, a post-hamlet of Noble co., O., in Enoch township, 6 miles N.E. of Dexter City. It has a church.

Fulda, a post-office of Klikitat co., Washington.

Fülek, fü`lĕk', a village of Hungary, in Little Cumania, 48 miles S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 1340.

Ful'ford, a town of England, co. and 2 miles S. of York, of which it is a suburb. Pop. 3537.

Ful'ford, a post-village in Brome co., Quebec, 4 miles S.W. of Waterloo. Pop. 250.

Fulginium, or **Fulginia.** See Foligno.

Ful'ham, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, on the Thames, 5½ miles S.W. of St. Paul's, London. It contains many market-gardens, and has handsome mansions, with almshouses, schools, and other charities. Pop. 23,350.

Fuligno, a town of Italy. See Foligno.

Ful'kerson, a post-office of Scott co., Va., 15 miles W.N.W. of Bristol, Tenn.

Fulk's Run, a post-office of Rockingham co., Va.

Fullalee, a river of India. See Fulailee.

Full'arton, a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, on the river Thames, 6 miles S. of Mitchell. Pop. 150.

Fullarton's Marsh, a post-village, Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 7 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 150.

Full′en′s, a post-office and station of Greene co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of Jonesborough.

Full′er, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Pa., on the Low Grade division of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 8 miles E. of Brookville. Coal is found here. It has a lumber-mill and 20 houses.

Full′ersburg, a post-hamlet of Du Page co., Ill., on the Chicago, Millington & Western Railroad, 17 miles W.S.W. of Chicago. It has a church, a grist-mill, and an academy.

Fuller's Point, a post-office of Coles co., Ill.

Full′er's Station, a post-hamlet of Albany co., N.Y., on the railroad from Schenectady to Athens, 8 miles S. of Schenectady. It has 3 churches.

Full′erton, a post-office of De Witt co., Ill., on the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, 13 miles E. by N. of Clinton.

Fullerton, a station in Clarion co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 89 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburg.

Fullerton, Lehigh co., Pa. See Ferndale.

Full′erville Iron-Works, or **Full′ersville,** a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in the township of Fowler, 7 miles S.E. of Gouverneur. Pop. 149.

Fullgreit, a village of Austria. See Folgaria.

Füllstein, füll′stīne, a village of Austrian Silesia, 15 miles from Jägerndorf. Pop. 902.

Ful′mer Valley, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., N.Y., 5 miles S.S.W. of Andover. It has a steam saw-mill.

Ful′mor, a station on the Northeast Pennsylvania Railroad, 16 miles N. of Philadelphia, Pa.

Fül-See, fül-så or fül-zå, written also **Fil-See** and **Fiil-See,** a lake of Denmark, on the W. coast of Jutland, about 30 miles in circuit.

Fulta, Falta, fŭl′tạ, written also **Foulta** (anc. *Phalata,* "fertility"), a village of Bengal, 20 miles S.S.W. of Calcutta, on the E. bank of the Hoogly.

Fulton, fŏŏl′tọn, a county in the N. part of Arkansas, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 940 square miles. It is intersected by Spring River and the North Fork of White River. The surface is hilly, and is extensively covered with forests of the oak, hickory, chestnut, ash, &c.; the soil is partly fertile, and produces Indian corn, cotton, &c. Capital, Salem. Silurian limestone crops out here. Valuation of real and personal estate, $971,825. Pop. in 1870, 4843, of whom 4838 were Americans.

Fulton, a county in the N.W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 200 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Chattahoochee River. The surface is hilly or uneven, and partly covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and wheat are the staple products. Five important railroads meet at Atlanta, which is the capital of this county and of the state. Valuation of real and personal estate, $15,039,400. Pop. in 1870, 33,446, of whom 32,267 were Americans.

Fulton, a county in the W. part of Illinois, has an area of about 860 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Illinois River, and intersected by Spoon River, which enters the former stream in this county. The surface is undulating and extensively covered with forests; the soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, pork, and cattle are the staple products. This county has mines of bituminous coal, and is copiously supplied with hard timber. It is intersected by 3 railroads, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, and the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago. Capital, Lewistown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $26,070,096. Pop. in 1870, 38,291, of whom 36,298 were Americans.

Fulton, a county in the N. part of Indiana, has an area of about 370 square miles. It is intersected by the Tippecanoe River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests, in which the oak and sugar-maple are found; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad. Capital, Rochester. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,659,225. Pop. in 1870, 12,726, of whom 12,212 were Americans.

Fulton, a small county which is the S.W. extremity of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Mississippi River. The soil is fertile, and is partly covered with forests. Indian corn, tobacco, cotton, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the Mobile & Ohio and Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroads. Capital, Hickman. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,755,571. Pop. in 1870, 6161, of whom 5971 were Americans.

Fulton, a county in the E. part of New York, has an area of about 530 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by East Canada Creek, and is partly drained by Sacondaga Creek. The surface is hilly; the soil is mostly fertile. In 1870 it had 107,869 acres of woodland. Oats, hay, Indian corn, and butter are the staple products. The Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad connects this county with the New York Central Railroad. Capital, Johnstown. The chief articles of export are gloves and mittens, the annual value of which, in 1870, was $3,189,920. Trenton limestone and other Silurian rocks underlie this county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $11,714,680. Pop. in 1870, 27,064, of whom 24,549 were Americans.

Fulton, a county in the N.W. part of Ohio, bordering on Michigan, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is drained by Bean Creek and other small affluents of the Maumee River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the ash, beech, elm, hickory, white oak, black walnut, and other trees; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. The rocks which underlie the surface are everywhere covered with a deposit of drift 50 feet thick or more. This county is intersected by the Air-Line division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. Capital, Wauseon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,616,103. Pop. in 1870, 17,789, of whom 15,946 were Americans.

Fulton, a county in the S. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is drained by Licking Creek and several small affluents of the Juniata River. It is bounded on the E. by Cove or Tuscarora Mountain, and on the W. by a long ridge, called Sideling Hill. The highlands are mostly covered with forests, and the valleys are fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. Capital, McConnellsburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,040,050. Pop. in 1870, 9360, of whom 9115 were Americans.

Fulton, a station in Sumter co., Ala., on the Gainesville Branch Railroad, 8 miles W. by S. of Gainesville.

Fulton, a post-village of Hempstead co., Ark., on the Red River, and on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, 126 miles S.W. of Little Rock, and 19 miles N.E. of Texarkana. It has 2 churches, several general stores, and a lumber-mill. A large quantity of cotton is shipped here. Pop. about 500.

Fulton, a post-office of Sonoma co., Cal., on the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad, at the junction of the Fulton & Guerneville Railroad, 61 miles N. of San Francisco.

Fulton, a post-town in Fulton township, Whitesides co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, opposite Lyons, and on the Chicago & Northwestern and Western Union Railroads, 135 miles W. of Chicago, and 2 miles above Clinton, Iowa. An iron drawbridge across the river connects Fulton with Clinton. Fulton contains the Northern Illinois College, 5 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, 2 steam lumber-mills, &c., and has manufactures of carriages, flour, stoneware, and pipes. It is a terminus of the Mendota Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and is an important point for the transfer of freight. Pop. 1875; of the township, 2162.

Fulton, a township of Fountain co., Ind. Pop. 916.

Fulton, a post-village of Fulton co., Ind., in Liberty township, about 15 miles N.N.E. of Logansport. It has 2 churches, a steam flour-mill, and a steam saw-mill.

Fulton, a post-village in Farmers' Creek township, Jackson co., Iowa, on the North Fork of Maquoketa River, about 28 miles S. of Dubuque. It has 2 churches, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill.

Fulton, or **Stock′ton,** a village in Fulton township, Muscatine co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 16 miles W.N.W. of Davenport. It has 2 churches. The name of its post-office is Stockton. Pop. 108; of the township, 1162.

Fulton, a township of Webster co., Iowa. Pop. 208.

Fulton, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, at Osaga Station, 12 miles N. of Fort Scott. It has 2 churches, 2 elevators for grain, and a grist-mill.

Fulton, or **Fulton Station,** a post-village of Fulton co., Ky., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, at its junction with the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 50 miles S.S.W. of Paducah, and 22 miles S.S.E. of Columbus. It contains 2 churches, the Fulton Seminary, the Oakwood Institute, a newspaper office, and a furniture-factory. The name of its post-office is Fulton Station.

Fulton, a township of Gratiot co., Mich. Pop. 1222.

Fulton, a post-village of Kalamazoo co., Mich., in Wakeshma township, 9 miles E. of Vicksburg, and about 18 miles S.E. of Kalamazoo. It has 2 churches.

Fulton, a post-village, capital of Itawamba co., Miss., is on or near the E. bank of the Tombigbee River, about 50 miles S. of Corinth, and 58 miles N. of Columbus. It has 3 churches and a woollen-factory. Pop. 132.

Fulton, a post-village, capital of Callaway co., Mo., in Fulton township, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 26 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson City, and 24 miles S. of Mexico. It is the seat of the state asylum for the insane, and of an institution for the deaf and dumb, also founded by the state. It contains 2 banks, 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, the Westminster College (Presbyterian), which was organized in 1852, a female seminary, and a flouring-mill. Pop. 1585; of the township, 4565.

Fulton, a post-office of Colfax co., Neb.

Fulton, a post-village of Volney township, Oswego co., N.Y., on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, on the Oswego & Syracuse Railroad, and on the right or E. bank of the Oswego River, 24 miles N.W. of Syracuse, and 11 miles S.S.E. of Oswego. It contains 6 churches, 2 national banks, a graded school, a seminary, 2 flouring-mills, 2 machine-shops, and 3 woollen-mills, for which the river affords motive-power. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 3507.

Fulton, a township of Schoharie co., N.Y. Pop. 2603.

Fulton, a post-village of Davie co., N.C., in Fulton township, on the Yadkin River, 12 miles N.W. of Lexington, and 20 miles N. of Salisbury. It has a church, a tannery, a saw-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. of township, 2320.

Fulton, a township of Fulton co., O. Pop. 1328. It contains Ai.

Fulton, Stark co., O. See CANAL FULTON.

Fulton, a township of Lancaster co., Pa., on the E. bank of the Susquehanna, borders on Maryland. P. 1888.

Fulton, a station in Northumberland co., Pa., on the Mahanoy division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 3 miles E. of Shamokin.

Fulton, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., about 24 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 3 churches.

Fulton, a post-township and hamlet of Clarendon co., S.C., about 40 miles E.S.E. of Columbia. It has 3 churches. Pop. 1087.

Fulton, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Tenn., on the Mississippi, 38 miles N. of Memphis. It has 3 general stores.

Fulton, a post-village of Aransas co., Tex., is situated on Aransas Bay, 3 miles N. of Rockport, and 60 miles S.W. of Indianola. Canned beef, salted beef, hides, and tallow are exported from Fulton.

Fulton, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va., near the James River, 8 miles E. of Rockfish Depot.

Fulton, a village of Ohio co., W. Va., is near the Ohio River, 1 mile E. of Wheeling. Pop. 333.

Fulton, a post-hamlet of Rock co., Wis., in Fulton township, on Rock River, at the mouth of Catfish River, 4 miles S.W. of Edgerton, and about 24 miles S.S.E. of Madison. It has a woollen-factory, a flour-mill, and a church. Pop. 2011. The township contains Edgerton.

Fulton, a post-village in Lincoln co., Ontario, 7 miles from Winona. Pop. 150.

Fultonham, fŏŏl'tọn-hăm, a post-village in Fulton township, Schoharie co., N.Y., on the Schoharie, 5 miles S.W. of Middleburg. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Fultonham, a post-office of Ohio. See UNIONTOWN.

Fulton House, a post-office and station of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Peach Bottom Railroad, about 24 miles S. by E. of Lancaster. Robert Fulton was born here.

Fulton Lakes, New York, a chain of small lakes in the counties of Hamilton and Herkimer, connected by short outlets with one another and with Moose River, which receives their surplus water.

Fulton Landing, Greenup co., Ky., is on the Ohio River, 30 miles below Huntingdon. Here is Wurtland Post-Office.

Fulton Station, Kentucky. See FULTON.

Fultonville, fŏŏl'tọn-vĭl, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., in Glen township, on the S. bank of the Mohawk River, opposite Fonda, and on the Erie Canal, 42 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It contains 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a sash- and blind-factory. Pop. 1117.

Fulvii Forum, the ancient name of VALENZA.

Ful'wood, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 2 miles by rail N.E. of Preston, with cotton- and iron-mills. Pop. 3079.

Fumay, fü'mȧ', a town of France, in Ardennes, on the Meuse, 16 miles by rail N. of Mézières. It stands very picturesquely among wooded heights, two of which, termed the *Dames de la Meuse* ("ladies of the Meuse"), overhang the river. Fumay has quarries of slate. Pop. 4099.

Fumbina, a country of Africa. See ADAMAWA.

Fumel, fü'mêl', a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, on the Lot, 30 miles N.E. of Agen. Pop. 2229.

Fumone, foo-mo'nȧ, a town of Italy, 7 miles N.N.W. of Frosinone. Pop. 1503.

Funchal, foon-shâl' ("fennel-place"), the capital of Madeira, on its S. coast. Lat. 32° 37′ N.; lon. 16° 54′ W. It stands on a declivity, and has a fine appearance from the sea. It is an important port of call for steamers, and has telegraph lines to Lisbon and Brazil, 2 banks, several newspapers, good public buildings, and well-paved but narrow streets. There are 2 Anglican, 1 Presbyterian, and several Catholic churches. Funchal is a bishop's see. It is visited by many invalids in winter. Pop. 18,000.

Fundão, foon-dŏwɴᵍ', a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 36 miles S.W. of Garda. It has manufactures of cloths. Pop. 2375.

Fundi, the ancient name of FONDI.

Fundy, Bay of. See BAY OF FUNDY.

Fu'nen, or **Fuhnen** (Ger. *Fünen* or *Fühnen*, fü'nẹn; Dan. *Fyen*, fü'ẹn; L. *Fio'nia;* Fr. *Fionie*, fee'o'nee'), an island in the Baltic, and, next to Seeland, the largest of the Danish islands, is situated between lat. 55° 4′ and 55° 38′ N. and lon. 9° 44′ and 10° 53′ E., separated from Seeland on the E. by the Great Belt, and from the mainland on the W. by the Little Belt. Area, 1123 square miles. Its shores are greatly indented, and in the N.E. the Odense Fiord receives the Odense, the principal river, 35 miles in length. Lakes are numerous. The soil is very productive. Grain, flax, hemp, and fruit are cultivated. Funen exports many cattle; the other principal exports are honey, grain, horses, fruit, lard, butter, leather, salted meat, and some manufactured goods. Funen, with Langeland, an island S.E., forms a stift, subdivided into 3 amts. Principal towns, Funen, Odense, Svendborg, and Nyborg. Pop. 204,904.

Fünfhaus, fünf'hŏws, **Fünfhäusel,** fünf'hoi'zẹl, or **Haugendenlissen,** hâng'ẹn-dẹn-lis'sẹn, a town of Lower Austria, about 2 miles from Vienna.

Fünfkirchen, fünf'kēēʀᴋ'ẹn ("five churches;" Hun. *Pecs* or *Pets*, paitch), a city and bishop's see of Hungary, capital of the county of Baranya, on a railway, 105 miles S.S.W. of Buda. It is well built, and has a cathedral, remains of mosques, baths, and other edifices built by the Turks, who held the town from 1543 to 1686, a Roman Catholic diocesan school, a college, and military and high schools. Pop. 23,863.

Fung, or **Foung,** fŭng or fŏŏng, a prefix to the names of numerous cities, &c., of China.

Fung-Thian, a city of Manchooria. See MOOKDEN.

Fung-Wah, fŭng'-wâ', a city of China, province of Che-Kiang, about 30 miles from Ning-Po.

Fung-Whang-Ching, fŭng'-hwâng'-ching', sometimes written **Foung-Yang-Houang-Tching,** a city of China, province of Leao-Tong, near the Corean frontier.

Fung-Yang, fŭng'-yâng' or fŏŏng'-yâng', written also **Foung-Yang,** a city of China, province of Ngan-Hoei, 95 miles N.W. of Nanking.

Funk'houser, a hamlet in Mound township, Effingham co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 4 miles W.S.W. of Effingham. It has a church.

Funks, a post-office of Madison co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, 6 miles N. of Anderson.

Funk's Grove, a township of McLean co., Ill. P. 818.

Funks'town, a post-village of Washington co., Md., on Antietam Creek, about 1 mile E. of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and 2 or 3 miles S.S.E. of Hagerstown. It has 5 churches, a flour-mill, a woollen-factory, and a paper-mill. Pop. 671.

Funkstown, or **Alto Dale,** a village of Franklin co., Pa., in Quincy township, 1 mile from the Mont Alto Railroad, and near the Mont Alto Iron-Works. It has 3 churches. The name of its post-office is Mont Alto.

Funny Louis. See CENTREVILLE, La.

Fur, a people of Africa. See DARFOOR.

Furca, or **La Furca,** lâ foor'kâ (Fr. *La Fourche*, lâ fooʀsh), a mountain of Switzerland, canton of Valais, immediately W. of Mount St. Gothard. Height, 8268 feet.

Füred, fü'rêd', a village of Hungary, on the W. shore of Lake Balatony, 9 miles S. of Veszprim, resorted to as a bathing-place. Pop. 1280.

Füred, or **Tisza-Füred,** tee'sŏh'-fü'rêd', a town of Hungary, on the Theiss, 21 miles E.S.E. of Kardzag. Pop. of commune, 6622.

Fureedabad, or **Faridábad,** fŭr-eed'â-bâd', a town of India, district and 17 miles S. of Delhi. Pop. 7990.

Fureedkote, a state of India. See FURREEDKOTE.

Fureedpoor, or **Faridpur,** fŭr`eed-poor′, the westernmost district of the Dacca division, Bengal. Lat. 23° 54′ 55″–22° 47′ 53″ N.; lon. 89° 21′ 50″–90° 16′ E. Area, 1524 square miles. It has the main Ganges on the N. and E., and is in general flat, low, and fertile, being composed entirely of delta-islands, with innumerable navigable or boatable channels, large portions being flooded in the wet season. Capital, Fureedpoor. Pop. 1,012,589.

Fureedpoor, or **Faridpur,** a town of India, capital of the above, 37 miles W. by S. of Dacca. Pop. 8593.

Fureedpoor, a town of India, district and 12 miles S.E. of Bareilly. Pop. 4940.

Furian, a people of Africa. See DARFOOR.

Furk, fŏŏʀk, a village of Eastern Persia, 105 miles N.W. of Lake Hamoon. Pop. 1500.

Furlo, fooʀ′lo, a village of Italy, in the Marches, 8 miles S. of Urbino. Near it is the famous Pass of Furlo (anc. *Pe′tra Interci′sa*).

Furlog, fooʀ′log`, **Furlah,** fooʀ′lŏh`, or **Ferlyug,** fêʀl′yoog`, a village of Hungary, 8 miles from Lugos. Pop. 2079.

Fur′man's, a station in St. Clair co., Ill., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 4 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo.

Furman's Island, a village in Newtown township, Queens co., N.Y., on an island in the navigable Newtown Creek, at the terminus of a short branch of the South Side Railroad, 4 miles E. of New York City. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of oil-cloth, bone-black, and varnish.

Fur′nace, a post-hamlet of Worcester co., Mass., in Hardwick township, on Ware River, and on the Ware River Railroad, about 33 miles E.N.E. of Springfield. It has a paper-mill.

Furnace, a station on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 1 mile N. of Allentown, and 2 miles S. of Catasauqua, Pa.

Fur′naceville, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., N.Y., in Ontario township, 2 miles from Ontario Station. It has a church and a furnace for pig-iron.

Fur′nas, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, bordering on Kansas, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by the Republican River. The surface is undulating and nearly destitute of timber. The soil is fertile. Capital, Beaver City. Pop. 1550.

Furnas, fooʀ′nâs, a village on the E. coast of the island of St. Michael, Azores, with sulphur springs.

Furneaux (fŭr`nō′) or **Fourneaux** (fooʀ`nō′) **Islands,** a group of Australasia, Bass's Strait, between Tasmania and Australia. Lat. 40° S.; lon. 148° E. They consist of three or four large and many smaller islands, Great Island, the principal, being 35 miles long by 10 miles broad. Cape Barren, Clark, Hummock, and Babel Islands are those next in size. The soil is sandy, and vegetation feeble. The group was discovered by the English navigator Furneaux in 1773.

Furneaux, an island in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 17° S., lon. 143° 6′ W.

Furnes, fürn (Flemish, *Veurne*, vöʀ′nẹh), the westernmost town of Belgium, in West Flanders, at the junction of several canals, near the North Sea, on a railway, and 26 miles W.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 4700.

Fur′ness, a manorial liberty of England, on the Irish Sea, in the N.W. part of the county of Lancaster, with a beautiful ruin of the abbey of Furness, founded in 1127 by Stephen, afterwards King of England. Chief town, Barrow-in-Furness.

Fur′nesville, or **Fur′nessville,** a post-village of Porter co., Ind., in Westchester township, on the Michigan Central Railroad, 50 miles E.S.E. of Chicago, and 2 miles from Lake Michigan. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

Fur′niss, a station on the railroad between Oswego & Lewiston, N.Y. (a branch of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad), 4 miles S.W. of Oswego.

Furr, a township of Stanley co., N.C. Pop. 1044.

Furragene, fŭr`rạ-jeen′ (?), a little island in the Red Sea, on the W. side, about lat. 18° 16′ N., lon. 38° 20′ E.

Fur′rah, a decayed town of Afghanistan, on the Furrah-Rood River (which enters the Lake of Hamoon), 140 miles S.W. of Herat. Lat. 32° 24′ N.; lon. 62° 7′ E.

Furrah-Rood, fŭr′râ-rood`, a river of Western Afghanistan, rising in the mountains N.E. of Tooki-Gusseerman, flows S.W., and falls into Lake Hamoon in lat. 32° 4′ N., lon. 60° 45′ E.

Furreedabad, India. See FUREEDABAD.

Furreedkote, or **Faridkot,** fŭr-reed-kōt′, a native Sikh state of the Punjab, India. Lat. 30° 40′–30° 56′ N.; lon. 74° 12′–75° 9′ E. Area, 308 square miles. Capital, Furreedkote, a town 60 miles S.W. of Loodianah. Pop. 45,900.

Furreedpoor, a town of India. See FUREEDPOOR.

Furruckabad, or **Farakhabad,** fŭr-rŭk-â-bâd′, a district of the North-West Provinces, British India. Lat. 26° 40′–27° 43′ N.; lon. 78° 57′–80° 2′ E. Area, 1909 square miles. It is generally flat and alluvial, but sandy, and subject to drought, except near the Ganges and other streams. It produces much grain, pulse, and indigo, with some sugar and cotton. Capital, Futtehghur. Pop. 919,091.

Furruckabad, or **Farakhabad** ("happy abode"), a town of India, in the above district, near the Ganges, and 93 miles E.N.E. of Agra. It is walled and well built, and has a large trade. Pop. 79,284.

Furrucknuggur, or **Faraknagar,** fŭr`rŭk-nŭg′-ŭr, a town of the Meerut district, India, 14 miles N.E. of Delhi. Pop. 10,731.

Fürstenau, füʀs′tẹh-nŏw`, a village of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, 20 miles S.E. of Darmstadt.

Fürstenau, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 23 miles N.W. of Osnaburg. Pop. 1220.

Fürstenberg, füʀs′tẹn-bêʀɢ`, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the Havel, 10 miles S.E. of Alt-Strelitz. Pop. 2092.

Fürstenberg, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 63 miles by rail E.S.E. of Berlin. Pop. 3029.

Fürstenberg, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, on the Aa, 9 miles E.S.E. of Büren. Pop. 1605.

Fürstenfeld, füʀs′tẹn-fêlt`, a town of Styria, 30 miles E. of Grätz, on the Feistritz. Pop. 3582.

Fürstenfeld Bruck, füʀs′tẹn-fêlt` brŏŏk, a village of Bavaria, 15 miles N.W. of Munich. Pop. 590.

Fürstenfelde, füʀs′tẹn-fêl`dẹh, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 26 miles N. of Frankfort. Pop. 2246.

Fürstenwalde, füʀs′tẹn-ŵâl`dẹh, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Spree, 21 miles by rail W. of Frankfort. It has manufactures of linens and woollens, and an active trade by the river. Pop. 9679.

Fürstenwerder, füʀs′tẹn-ŵêʀ`dẹr, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 13 miles W.N.W. of Prenzlow. Pop. 1433.

Furtei, fooʀ-tâ′ee, or **Fortei,** foʀ-tâ′ee, a village of Sardinia, 20 miles N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 909.

Fürth, füʀt, the principal manufacturing town of Bavaria, after Nuremberg, is at the confluence of the Regnitz and Pegnitz, at a railway junction, 5 miles N.W. of Nuremberg. It has several churches and synagogues, and numerous schools. The Jews, long interdicted from settling in Nuremberg, rendered Fürth a formidable rival to that city, and possess here schools and printing-establishments. The manufactures comprise fabrics of various kinds, mirrors, lacquered wares, toys, gold-leaf, and horn and bone articles. Pop. 27,360.

Fürth, a frontier town of Bavaria, on the Cham, 40 miles N.E. of Ratisbon. Pop. 2244.

Fürth, a village of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, 16 miles S.E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 1413.

Further India, Asia. See INDO-CHINA.

Furtwangen, fŏŏʀt′ŵâng-ẹn, a town of Baden, 1 mile E.N.E. of Freiburg. Pop. 3270.

Furudpoor, a town of India. See FUREEDPOOR.

Fu′ry-and-Hec′la Strait, North America, in lat. 70° N., lon. 85° W., leads W. into Boothia Gulf, having N. Cockburn Island, and S. Melville Peninsula. Its breadth varies from 8 to 40 miles, with numerous islands.

Fury Point, of British North America, Prince Regent Inlet, on the W. side of North Somerset, in lat. 72° 40′ 30″ N., lon. 91° 53′ W.

Fusagasuga, foo-sâ-gâ-soo′gâ, a river of the United States of Colombia, flowing W., and falling into the Magdalena 52 miles W.N.W. of Santa Fé de Bogota.

Fusaro, foo-sâ′ro (anc. *Ach′eron*), a lake of Italy, 11 miles W. of Naples, on the peninsula of Baiæ.

Fuse, foo′zẹh, a river of Germany, joins the Aller at Celle, after a course of 60 miles.

Fusht, fŭsht or foosht, an island in the Red Sea, on the E. side, in lat. 16° 11′ N., lon. 42° 25′ E.

Fusi, a mountain of Japan. See FOOSEE.

Fusignano, foo-seen-yâ′no, a village of Italy, Emilia, 30 miles S.E. of Ferrara, on the Senio. Pop. 5193.

Fusina, foo-see′nâ, a village of Northern Italy, 4 miles W.S.W. of Venice, on the Brenta Canal. Pop. 1200.

Füssen, füs′sẹn, a town of Bavaria, on the Lech, near the Tyrol border, 56 miles S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 2415.

Fuss′ville, a post-office of Waukesha co., Wis.

Fusta, a town of Bohemia. See TAUSS.

Futhepoor Sikre. See FUTTIPOOR SIKRA.

Futi-Panjal, foo′tee-pân`jâl′, a mountain of Cashmere, over 12,000 feet high. Lat. 33° 20′ N.; lon. 74° 30′ E.

Futtak, or **Futak,** foot`tŏk′, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, 8 miles W. of Peterwardein. It has a fair in November, attended by Turkish, Greek, and Armenian merchants. Pop. 5043.

Futtak, or **Uj-Futtak,** oo'ee-foot`tŏk' ("New Futtak"), a town of Hungary, co. of Bács, on the Danube.

Futtehabad, fŭt`tẹh-hå-båd' ("the abode of victory"), a town of India, 14 miles S.W. of Oojein, so named after a great battle gained here by Aurengzebe.

Futtehabad, a town of British India, 24 miles N.W. of Delhi.

Futtehabad, fŭt`tẹh-hå-båd', a town of Afghanistan, plain of Jelalabad, in lat. 34° 21' N., lon. 70° 13' E; also a district in the Nizam's dominions, comprising the towns of Daroor, Cullum, and Latoor.

Futtehghur, fŭt`tẹh-gŭr' (*i.e.*, "the fort of victory"), a fort of Afghanistan, near the E. end of the Khyber Pass. Lat. 33° 58' N.; lon. 71° 30' E.

Futtehghur, or **Fataghar,** a town of British India, capital of the district of Furruckabad, on the Ganges, 3 miles S.E. of the town of Furruckabad. It has a strong fort, and military cantonments. Pop. 10,335.

Futtehghur, a town of Northwestern India, 30 miles N.E. of Bhawlpoor, on the Sutlej.

Futtehgunge, or **Fatahganj,** fŭt`tẹh-gŭnj', a town of India, in Oude, 8 miles W.S.W. of Lucknow.

Futtehpoor, Fathipur, or **Fatehpur,** fŭt`tẹh-poor', a district of India, North-West Provinces, lat. 25° 25'–26° 13' N., lon. 80° 12'–81° 23' E. Area, 1383 square miles. It is a flat country in the Doab formed by the Ganges and Jumna, and is very fertile, but is subject to drought. It produces opium, cotton, sugar, cereals, and pulse. Capital, Futtehpoor. Pop. 663,877.

Futtehpoor, a town of India, capital of the above, 48 miles by rail S.E. of Cawnpore. It has an elegant mosque and fine public buildings. Here Havelock gained a brilliant victory over the Sepoys, June 12, 1857. Pop. 20,478.

Futtehpoor, or **Fatehpur,** fŭt`tẹh-poor', a town of India, division and 27 miles N.E. of Lucknow. Pop. 7494.

Futtehpoor, a town of Beloochistan, in Cutch Gundava, 5 miles S. of Gundava. Lat. 28° 25' N.; lon. 67° 35' E.

Futtie, a village of Scotland. See FOOTDEE.

Futtihpoor, or **Futtehpoor,** fŭt-tẹh-poor', a town of India, in the Punjab, on the Ravee, 82 miles S.W. of Lahore.

Futtipoor Sikra, or **Fathipur Sikra,** fŭt`tẹ-poor' sĭk'rạ (or **Sikri,** sik'ree), a town of India, district and 19 miles W.S.W. of Agra. Here are the remains of the splendid mosque and palace of Akbar, with other interesting ruins. Pop. 6878.

Futtooha, a town of India. See FUTWA.

Futtoolah-Killa, fŭt-too'lå-kil'lå, or **Puttoola-Killa,** pŭt-too'lå-kil'lå, a village and fort of Afghanistan, 50 miles S.E. of Candahar, 3918 feet above sea-level.

Futtyghur, India. See FUTTEHGHUR.

Futtypoor, fŭt-te-poor', a town of British India, 48 miles E.S.E. of Hosungabad.

Futtypoor, a town of British India, in Rajpootana, 90 miles N.W. of Jeypoor.

Futtypoor, a large village of Sinde, on a branch of the Indus, 10 miles S. of Larkhana.

Futwa, or **Fatwa,** fŭt'wạ, written also **Fut'tooha,** a town of the Patna district, Bengal, on the Ganges, at the mouth of the Poonpoon, 8 miles by rail S.E. of Patna. It is a place of pilgrimage, and has manufactures of cloth and a good trade. Pop. 11,295.

Fuur, fooʀ, or **Fuurland,** fooʀ'lånd, an island of Denmark, in Jutland, 30 miles N.W. of Viborg, in Lym-Fiord. Area, 11 square miles. It has mineral springs. Pop. 820.

Fuveau, fü`vō', a village of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 7 miles S.E. of Aix. Pop. 2253.

Füzer, fü'zĕr`, a village of Hungary, co. of Aba-Uj-Var, 15 miles S.E. of Kaschau. Pop. 280.

Füzes, fü`zĕsh', or **Fizesch,** fee`zĕsh' (L. *Salicium*), a Wallachian village of Hungary, co. of Kraszna, 15 miles from Somlyo. Pop. 1200.

Füzes Gyarmath, fü`zĕsh' dyoʀ`må̱t', a town of Hungary, on the Berettyo, equally distant from Gyula and Csaba. Pop. 5735.

Fuzi, or **Fuzi-Yama,** Japan. See FOOSEE.

Fy'an, a post-hamlet of Laclede co., Mo., on the Gasconade River, 20 miles E. of Lebanon.

Fyen, an island of Denmark. See FUNEN.

Fyers, a river of Scotland. See FOYERS.

Fyrozpur, India. See FEROZEPOOR.

Fyum, a province of Egypt. See FAYOOM.

Fyvie, fī'vee, a parish of Scotland, co. and about 24 miles N.N.W. of Aberdeen. Fyvie Castle, the seat of Gordon of Fyvie, is a stately edifice in the Scottish baronial style. Here are also the fine ruins of Gight Castle and of a priory. Pop. 4511.

Fyzabad, or **Faizabad,** fī-zå-båd', a division or commissionership of India, in Oude, comprising the districts of Fyzabad, Gonda, and Bharaich. Lat. 26°–28° 30' N.; lon. 81° 5'–83° 15' E. Area, 7671 square miles. Capital, Fyzabad. Pop. 3,378,262. Fyzabad district lies about lat 26°–27° N., lon. 81°–82° E. Area, 1649 square miles. Capital, Fyzabad. Pop. 1,437,009.

Fyzabad, or **Faizabad,** a town of India, capital of the above, on the navigable river Goggra, 65 miles by rail E. of Lucknow. It is the seat of native manufactures, but has much declined in wealth and population. Pop. in 1872, 37,804, exclusive of Oude, an eastern suburb of Fyzabad.

Fyzabad, a village of Afghanistan, on the Herri-Rood, 32 miles E. of Herat.

Fyzabad, a town of Central Asia. See BUDUKHSHAN.

Fyzapoor, or **Faizapur,** fī`zå-poor', a town of India, Candeish district, lat. 21° 11' N., lon. 75° 53' E., with fine mercantile buildings. Pop. 8456.

G.

Gaabense, go'bĕn-sẹh, a village of Denmark, on the N. coast of the island of Falster.

Gaad, gå̱d, a village of Hungary, co. of Torontal, on the Temes, 12 miles from Detta. Pop. 1125.

Gabardan, gå`baʀ`dôɴᵍ', or **Gavardan,** gå`vaʀ`dôɴᵍ', an ancient vicomté of France, belonging to Condomois. It is now in the E. of the department of Landes, on the S.W. of Lot-et-Garonne.

Gabarret, gå`baʀ`ʀå', a town of France, in Landes, 25 miles E.N.E. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 1334. It was formerly the capital of the vicomté of Gabardan.

Gabarus, or **Gaberouse,** gå`bạ-roos', a fishing-hamlet of Cape Breton co. and island, Nova Scotia, on Gabarus Bay, 10 miles S.W. of Louisburg.

Gabas, gå`bås', a village of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 30 miles S. of Pau.

Gabatum, a supposed ancient name of LEVROUX.

Gabbiano, gåb-be-å'no, a village of Italy, province and 18 miles S.W. of Brescia. Pop. 2118.

Gabel, gå'bẹl, **Gablon,** gå-blōn', or **Gablony,** gå-blo'nee, a town of Bohemia, on the Adler, 37 miles E.S.E. of Königgrätz. Pop. 2520.

Gabel, gå'bẹl, **Gabdau,** gåb'dŏw, or **Jablona,** jå-blo'nå, a town of Bohemia, on the Jungfernbach, 50 miles N.N.E. of Prague.

Gabela, gå'bå`lå, or **Gabella,** gå-bĕl'lå, a town of Herzegovina, on the Narenta, 26 miles S.W. of Mostar.

Gabellus, the ancient name of SECCHIA.

Gabera, gå-ʙå'rå, a town of Spain, province and 52 miles S.W. of Tarragona.

Gabes, a town of Africa. See CABES.

Gabian, gå`be-ôɴᵍ', a town of France, in Hérault, 12 miles N.N.E. of Béziers. Pop. 1211.

Gabiano, gå-be-å'no, a town of Italy, province of Alessandria, 12 miles W. of Casale, on the Po. Pop. 2681.

Gabilan, gå-ve-lån', a post-office of Monterey co., Cal.

Gabilan (or **Gavilan**) **Mountains,** California, a long ridge extending through the cos. of San Mateo and Santa Cruz. This ridge is a branch of the Coast Range.

Gabion, gā'be-ọn, a post-hamlet of Galveston co., Tex., on Galveston Bay and Bolivar Point, 6 miles N.E. of Galveston.

Gablon, or **Gablony,** a town of Bohemia. See GABEL.

Gablonz, gå'blonts (Bohemian, *Gablunka,* gå-bloon'-

kå), a town of Bohemia, on the Neisse, 8 miles by rail S. by E. of Reichenberg. It is the centre of an extensive trade in ornamental glass, and has large cloth-factories and wool-spinning works. Pop. 6752.

Gaboon, gå-boon' (Fr. *Le Gabon*, lẹh gå\`bòɴᵍ'), a river of Western Africa, enters the Atlantic near the equator. It is strictly only a great estuary by which several minor streams discharge their waters. It gives name to a French colonial establishment; capital, Gaboon, or Gabon, a garrisoned post, with a hospital, a mission, and a good harbor.

Ga'briel Chan'nel, a channel in the Terra del Fuego Islands, lat. 54° 20' S., lon. 70° 40' W., between Dawson Island and the E. side of Madalen Channel, having Cape Froward directly opposite its N.W. extremity. The width of the channel at both extremities is from 2 to 3 miles; but the shores approach each other midway, and the coast on each side rises abruptly to the height of 1500 feet. Here the squalls called by mariners "williwaws," so frequent in Terra del Fuego, operate with great violence.

Ga'briel Mills, a post-hamlet of Williamson co., Tex., 18 miles N.W. of Georgetown. It has a church and flour-mill.

Gabriel's Creek, a township of Madison co., N.C. Pop. 1372.

Gabrova, or **Gabrowa,** gå-bro'vå, written also **Kabrowa,** a town of Bulgaria, on the Jantra, 20 miles S.W. of Tirnova, and 15 miles N. of Shipka Pass. Pop. 5000.

Gacé, gå\`så', a town of France, in Orne, 15 miles E.N.E. of Argentan. Pop. 1649.

Gacs, gạ̊tch, or **Gacz,** gạ̊ts, a town of Hungary, 64 miles N.N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 1200.

Gadamis, a town of Africa. See Ghadamis.

Gadawara, găd-ạ-wah'rå, a town of the Jubbulpoor division, Central Provinces, British India. Pop. 9316.

Gad'distown, a post-office of Union co., Ga.

Gad'dysville, a post-hamlet of Robeson co., N.C., 1 mile from the boundary of South Carolina.

Gade, gaid, a river of England, co. of Herts, after a S. course, joins the Colne near Rickmansworth.

Gadebusch, gå'dẹh-bŏŏsh\` (L. *De'i Lu'cus*), a walled town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 13 miles W.N.W. of Schwerin. Körner the poet fell here in the war of the liberation. Pop. 2508.

Gades, the Latin name of Cadiz.

Gadiaga, a country of Africa. See Galam.

Gaditanian. See Cadiz.

Gaditanum Fretum. See Strait of Gibraltar.

Gadjatsch, gåd-yåtch', **Gadätch,** gå-dĕtch', **Gaditch,** gå-ditch', or **Hadjatsch,** håd\`yåtch', a town of Russia, government and 60 miles N.W. of Poltava, on the Psiol. Pop. 8425.

Gadmen, gåd'mẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 12 miles S.S.E. of Sarnen. It is hemmed in by mountains, some of them 9000 feet high. Pop. of parish, 783.

Gadoni, gå-do'nee, a village on the island of Sardinia, 49 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. 701.

Gadoo, gå-doo', a native state of Senegambia, S. of Fooladoo and Brooko. It is mountainous, is well watered by the Senegal, and has mines of gold, iron, and saltpetre.

Gador, gå-doʀ', a town of Spain, province and 10 miles W. of Almeria, on the Almeria River. Pop. 1621.

Gads'den, a county in the N. part of Florida, bordering on Georgia, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Ocklockonnee River, and on the W. by the Appalachicola. The surface is mostly covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, molasses, and sweet potatoes are the staples. It is intersected by the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad. Capital, Quincy. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,650,000. Pop. in 1870, 9802, of whom 9762 were Americans.

Gadsden, a beautiful post-village, capital of Etowah co., Ala., on the Coosa River, at the S.W. end of Lookout Mountain, about 70 miles N.E. of Birmingham, and 70 miles S.E. of Huntsville. It has 6 churches, a steam flouring-mill, 4 saw-mills, and 2 planing-mills. One weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. about 2400. Steamers ascend the river from this point to Rome, Ga.

Gadsden, a post-hamlet of Richland co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 20 miles E.S.E. of Columbia. It has 2 churches and 2 general stores.

Gadsden, a post-village of Crockett co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 76 miles E.N.E. of Memphis. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Gads'hill, England, co. of Kent, 2½ miles N.W. of Rochester, famous as the scene of Falstaff's and Prince Henry's rencounter, and as the home of Dickens.

Gae, gå'å or gå, a village of Western Africa, in Foota-Toro, on the Senegal. Lat. 16° 28' N.; lon. 15° 28' W.

Gæstrikland, Sweden. See Gestrikland.

Gaeta, gå-å'tå (anc. *Caie'ta* or *Caje'ta*; Fr. *Gaëte*, gå\`-ait'), a strongly fortified seaport of Italy, province of Caserta, occupying a peninsula on the N.W. side of the Gulf of Gaeta, 40 miles N.W. of Naples. It has a handsome cathedral, 9 other churches, a public seminary, hospital, and foundling asylum. In its immediate vicinity stood the villa of Cicero, near which he met his death, B.C. 43. It is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of some trade; its port is one of the best in Italy. Gaeta is of great antiquity, having been a place of resort for the wealthy Roman families. Pop. of commune, 18,385. See Gulf of Gaeta.

Gaff'ney's, a village in Spartanburg co., S.C., on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, 20 miles E.N.E. of Spartanburg, and 1 mile from Limestone Springs. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 150.

Gafsa, Ghafsa, gåf'så, or **Cafsa,** kåf'så (anc. *Cap'sa*), a town of Africa, in Tunis, 74 miles W.N.W. of Cabes.

Gag or **Gaga,** Malay Archipelago. See Gagy.

Gage, a county in the S.E. part of Nebraska, bordering on Kansas, has an area of about 864 square miles. It is intersected by the Big Blue River, and is partly drained by the Big Nemaha River. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile and adapted to pasturage. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. Limestone of a beautiful cream color, and a good building-stone, crops out on the Big Blue River near Beatrice. This county contains extensive prairies and has not much timber. It is partly traversed by the Omaha & Southwestern Railroad. Capital, Beatrice. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,636,355. Pop. in 1870, 3359; in 1876, 6021.

Gage, a post-office of Yates co., N.Y.

Gage's Lake, a post-office of Lake co., Ill.

Gage'town, a post-hamlet of Tuscola co., Mich., in Tuscola township, about 36 miles E. of Bay City. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Gage'town, a post-town, capital of Queens co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 25 miles S.E. of Fredericton. Pop. of parish, 1282.

Gage Valley, a post-office of Howard co., Neb.

Gage'ville, a hamlet of Miller co., Mo., 30 miles S. of Jefferson City. It has a furnace for smelting lead, and rich mines of lead (galena). Pop. about 100.

Gaggenau, gåg'ghẹn-ŏw\`, a village of Baden, on the Murg, 14 miles S.S.W. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1301.

Gagliano, gål-yå'no, a village of Italy, province of Aquila. Pop. 1699.

Gagliano, a village of Italy, province of Lecce, on the sea-coast, near the extreme S.E. point of Italy. Pop. 1953.

Gagliano, a village of Sicily, province and 40 miles W.N.W. of Catania. Pop. 4133.

Gagliavola, gål-yå-vo'lå (L. *Haliavola*), a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 28 miles S.S.E. of Novara, on the Agogna. Pop. 738.

Gagy, gå'ghee, **Gag,** gåg, or **Gaga,** gå'gå, an island in the Malay Archipelago, Gilolo Passage. Lat. (N. point) 0° 20' S.; lon. 129° 53' E.

Gahan'na, a post-office of Franklin co., O.

Gaibiel, a town of Spain. See Gaybiel.

Gaidaronisi, gī\`då-ro-nee'see, or **Gaitharonisi** (anc. *Hyetu'sa*), an island off the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, 13 miles S. of Samos. Lat. 37° 28' N.; lon. 27° E.

Gaidaronisi (anc. *Chryse?*), a small island in Turkey, in the Mediterranean, on the S. side of Crete. Lat. 34° 38' N.; lon. 25° 45' E.

Gaikwar's Dominion. See Baroda.

Gail, ghīl (Slavonian, *Silla*, sil'lå), a river of Austria, in Carinthia, flows E., and joins the Drave near Villach.

Gaildorf, ghīl'doʀf\`, a town of Würtemberg, on the Kocher, 31 miles N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1460.

Gaillac, gåh\`yåk' or gål\`yåk', a town of France, in Tarn, 13 miles by rail W. of Alby, on the Tarn. It has a communal college, manufactures of wine-casks and turned wares, and distilleries. Pop. 6099.

Gaillac Toulza, gåh\`yåk' tool\`zå', a village of France, in Haute-Garonne, 16 miles S.S.E. of Muret. Pop. 1972.

Gaillan, gåh\`yòɴᵍ' or gål\`yòɴᵍ', a village of France, in Gironde, 1 mile N.N.W. of Lesparre. Pop. 2377.

Gaillard's (gā'lardz) **Cross Roads,** a post-office of Sumter co., S.C.

Gaillon, gåh\`yòɴᵍ' or gål\`yòɴᵍ', a village of France, in Eure, 8 miles E.S.E. of Louviers, and 48 miles by rail N.W. of Paris. Pop. 3126.

Gaines, gānz, a county in the N.W. of Texas, bounded W. by New Mexico.

Gaines, or **Gaines Station,** a post-village of Genesee co., Mich., in Gaines township, on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, 63 miles N.W. of Detroit, and 15 miles S.W. of Flint. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of lumber and staves. Pop. of the township, 1400. The post-office is Gaines Station.

Gaines, a township of Kent co., Mich., traversed by the railroad from Kalamazoo to Grand Rapids. Pop. 1273.

Gaines, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., in Gaines township, about 6 miles S. of Lake Ontario, and 30 miles W.N.W. of Rochester. It has 2 churches and a tannery. Pop. 250. The township is intersected by the Erie Canal. Pop. 2156.

Gaines, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., on Pine Creek, and in Gaines township, 46 miles N. of Lock Haven. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill. Pop. of township, 440.

Gaines Basin, a hamlet of Orleans co., N.Y., in Gaines township, on the Erie Canal, 1½ miles from Albion.

Gainesborough, gānz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., Tenn., on the Cumberland River, about 68 miles E. by N. of Nashville.

Gainesborough, Virginia. See GAINSBOROUGH.

Gaines' Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Rappahannock co., Va., 18 miles W. of Warrenton. It has a church.

Gaines Farm, a hamlet of Henry co., Mo., 10 miles S.E. of Clinton.

Gaines Landing, a post-office of Chicot co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, about 9 miles below Arkansas City.

Gaines Mill, Virginia. See COLD HARBOR.

Gaines Mills, a hamlet of Winston co., Miss., 14 miles S. of Starkville. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill, also a church.

Gaines Station, Michigan. See GAINES.

Gainestown, gānz'tŏwn, a post-village of Clarke co., Ala., on the Alabama River, 60 miles N.N.E. of Mobile.

Gainesville, gānz'vĭl, a post-village of Sumter co., Ala., on the Tombigbee River, at the mouth of the Noxubee, about 48 miles S.W. of Tuscaloosa. It is the E. terminus of the Gainesville Branch of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. It has a national bank, 5 churches, the Gainesville Female Academy, a newspaper office, and 8 dry-goods stores. Pop. estimated at 1500.

Gainesville, a post-village, capital of Greene co., Ark., about 77 miles E.N.E. of Batesville. It has a church, an academy, a newspaper office, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. about 400.

Gainesville, a post-village, capital of Alachua co., Fla., on the railroad which connects Fernandina with Cedar Keys, 70 miles S.W. of Jacksonville, and 57 miles N.E. of Cedar Keys. It has 6 churches, a seminary, and a newspaper office. It is a resort for invalids.

Gainesville, a post-village, capital of Hall co., Ga., on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, 53 miles N.E. of Atlanta. It is a pleasant place of summer resort, and has increased rapidly since 1870. Two or 3 weekly newspapers are published here. It has 2 banks, 3 churches, the Gainesville College, and mineral springs. Pop. about 2000.

Gainesville, a post-hamlet of Allen co., Ky., about 22 miles S.E. of Bowling Green.

Gainesville, a post-village of Hancock co., Miss., on the Pearl River, about 45 miles N.E. of New Orleans. It has 2 churches, a large saw-mill, and a brick-yard. P. 71.

Gainesville, a post-village, capital of Ozark co., Mo., about 65 miles S.E. of Springfield. It has 3 churches and a cotton-gin.

Gainesville, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., in Gainesville township, on the Rochester & State Line Railroad, and near the Erie Railroad, about 44 miles (55 by rail) E.S.E. of Buffalo. It has 2 or 3 churches. Pop. 114. Gainesville Station, or East Gainesville, is on the Erie Railroad, at the junction of the Silver Lake Railroad, which extends 7 miles to Perry. The township has 4 churches, and manufactures of cheese, flour, and lumber. Pop. 1715.

Gainesville, a post-village, capital of Cook co., Tex., about 6 miles S. of the Red River, and 34 miles W. of Sherman. It has a court-house, a bank, 4 churches, a money-order post-office, a high school, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of carriages, flour, furniture, and saddles.

Gainesville, a post-hamlet of Prince William co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad (Manassas division), 36 miles W. of Alexandria.

Gainesville Centre, a hamlet of Wyoming co., N.Y., in Gainesville township, 1 mile from Gainesville Station.

Gainfahrn, Gainvarn, ghīn'faʀn, or **Confarn,** kon'faʀn, a village of Austria, 4 miles from Baden. P. 1719.

Gain'ford, a village of England, co. of Durham, on the Tees, 7¾ miles by rail W. of Darlington. Pop. 840; of parish, 7103.

Gains'borough, a town of England, co. and 16 miles N.W. of Lincoln, on the Trent, at the junction of several railways and canals. The town is densely built, clean, and well paved and lighted. It has a church, a grammar-school, town hall, neat theatre, a curious ancient hall, said to have been a palace of John of Gaunt, and a workhouse. Chief foreign imports, linseed, rape-seed, bones, and timber; exports, Manchester, Birmingham, and Sheffield manufactures. Pop. 7564.

Gains'borough, a post-village of Frederick co,, Va., about 10 miles N.W. of Winchester. It has 2 churches.

Gairing, a town of Hungary. See GAJAR.

Gairloch, går'lǫʀ, a branch of the Firth of Clyde, co. of Dumbarton, Scotland, opposite Greenock. Length, 7 miles.

Gairloch, Nova Scotia. See NEW GAIRLOCH.

Gairo, ghī'ro, a village of Sardinia, 3 miles from Lanusei. Pop. 1370.

Gairsa, går'så, or **Gairsay,** går'så, one of the Orkney Islands. Length, 2 miles. Pop. 71.

Gais, ghīce, a village of Switzerland, canton and 4 miles N.E. of Appenzell, on the S. declivity of the Gäbris Mountains, 2900 feet above the sea. Pop. 2552.

Gaitharonisi, island. See GAIDARONISI.

Gaither's, gā'thęrz, a station in Carroll co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 33 miles W. of Baltimore.

Gaithersburg, gā'thęrz-bŭrg, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., on the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 22 miles N.N.W. of Washington, D.C. It has 2 churches and 2 stores. Pop. about 150.

Gajandragharh, India. See GUDJUNTURGURH.

Gajar, gŏh`yŏʀ', or **Gairing,** ghī'ring`, a market-town of Hungary, co. and 24 miles N.N.W. of Presburg, on the Rudana. Pop. 3603.

Gajdobra, ghī`do'brŏh`, a village of Hungary, co. of Bacs, 7 miles from Palanka. Pop. 2421.

Gajera, a town of India, district of Baroach. P. 5239.

Gajssin, or **Hajssin,** a town of Russia, in Podolia, 20 miles E. of Bratslav. Pop. 9417.

Gakova, gŏh`ko'vŏh`, a village of Hungary, co. of Bács. Pop. 2251.

Galacz, a town of Moldavia. See GALATZ.

Galadzet (gå-låd-zĕt') **Hills,** a range in British Burmah, 100 miles N. of Rangoon. They are steep and rugged, and extend for about 60 miles from E. to W.

Galam', Kajaaga, kå-jå'gå, or **Gadiaga,** a country of Africa, in Senegambia, intersected by the parallel of 14° 45' N. and by the meridian of 13° 10' W. It occupies a narrow space along the Senegal, and is divided by the Falemé into two parts, of which the W. is called Goyé, Guog, or Lower Galam, and the E. Kamera, or Upper Galam. It is fertile, and rich in vegetable products; the rivers abound with fish, crocodiles, and hippopotami, and the forests with lions, elephants, wild boars, and apes. The inhabitants are an industrious, agricultural, and commercial people, extensively employed as carriers. The supreme power is conferred according to the principle of collateral succession, but the authority of the chief is restricted by a national council.

Galam, gå`låm', or **Fort Saint Joseph,** a town of West Africa, capital of the above country, on the Senegal River.

Galantha, gå`lån'tå`, a village of Hungary, 29 miles E. of Presburg. Pop. 1600.

Galapagos, gå-lå'på-goce, commonly pronounced in English gal-lą-på'gŭs (Ger. *Schildkröteninseln,* shilt'kröten-in'sęln, or "Tortoise Islands;" Fr. *Gallapagos,* gål`lå`-på`gos', *Iles des Tortues,* eel då toʀ`tü', "Islands of the Tortoises"), a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, on and near the equator, between lon. 89° and 92° W., 730 miles W. of the coast of Ecuador, South America, and consisting of 6 principal and 7 small islands, the largest, Albemarle Island, being 60 miles in length by 15 miles in breadth and reaching an elevation of 4000 feet. All are volcanic, and abound in lavas. They are frequented by turtles of enormous size, and the birds, animals, and plants are generally of very marked and peculiar species. On Charles Island a small colony of Ecuadorians was planted, forming a penal settlement; but the group is now nearly unpeopled. The principal islands are Albemarle, Indefatigable, Chatham, Charles, James, Narborough, Hood, Barrington, Bindloes, and Abingdon.

Galapagos Islands, an unimportant group of the West Indies, Bahamas, N. of Abaco.

Galaroza, gå-lå-ro'thå, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 58 miles N. by E. of Huelva, on the Martiga. Pop. 1726.

Galashiels, gal`ą-sheelz', a burgh of Scotland, cos. of Roxburgh and Selkirk, at a railway junction, 5 miles W.N.W. of Melrose. It is irregularly built of stone on both sides of the Gala, and has 2 branch banks, and flourishing manufactures of stockings, flannels, blankets, shawls, tweeds, and plaids. Pop. 10,312.

Galata, gå′lå-tå, the largest suburb of Constantinople, on the N. side of the Golden Horn, ¾ of a mile W. of the Seraglio Point. It is about 4 miles in circumference. The wall which divided it from Pera has been removed, and the space is occupied by streets. The inhabitants are mostly European Christians, and Galata is the chief seat of the foreign trade of the Turkish capital. It has Roman Catholic, Greek, and Armenian churches, a remarkable tower 140 feet in height, and the custom-house for the port of Constantinople. Two floating bridges connect it with the main city.

Galata, a village and cape of Bulgaria, on the Black Sea, 4 miles S.E. of Varna.

Galata, a village of Greece, in Ætolia, W. of Lepanto, near the Phidaris.

Galatia, Saline co., Ill. See Gallatia.

Galatone, gå-lå-to′nå, a town of Italy, province and 17 miles S.W. of Lecce. It has a castle, several convents, and manufactures of olive oil. Pop. 5559.

Galatro, gå-lå′tro, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 18 miles N.E. of Palmi. Pop. 1944.

Galatz, gå′låts, **Galacz,** or **Galatch,** gå′låtch (anc. *Axiop′olis?*), a town of Roumania, in Moldavia, on the left bank of the Danube, between the confluences of the Sereth and the Pruth with that river, and on the Roumanian Railway. Lat. 45° 26′ 12″ N.; lon. 28° 2′ 58″ E. The older parts of the town consist of miserable wooden houses or huts, confusedly huddled together and forming a series of narrow, filthy, and irregular streets. In the newer quarters are numerous well-built houses of stone. There are here several Greek churches, a convent, a hospital, and a large bazaar, always well filled with merchandise. The lower part of Galatz consists almost entirely of warehouses, but is ill drained and badly paved. Galatz is the principal port in the principality, except Brahilov, and a medium of the commerce carried on between Germany and Constantinople, vessels of 300 tons being able to ascend the Danube thus far. Its trade was formerly in the hands of the Greeks, but many English and other foreign houses have established themselves there. The principal exports are grain, wine, planks and deals, wool, tallow, and preserved meats. Pop. 80,000.

Ga′la Water, a river of Scotland, rises in the Muirfoot Hills, co. of Edinburgh, flows mostly S.S.W., and joins the Tweed close to Abbotsford.

Galaxidi, gå-låx′e-de (anc. *Œn′the*), a seaport town of Greece, in Phocis, on the Gulf of Salona, 12 miles S. of Salona. It has two harbors, and was one of the most flourishing commercial towns in Greece. Pop. 4127.

Gal′braith's Store, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Mo., 10 miles E.S.E. of Clinton.

Galdar, gål-daʀ′, or **Galdas,** gål′dås, a village of the Gran Canaria Island, on its N.W. coast, 5 miles N.W. of Palmas. Pop. 1956.

Gale, a post-office of Woodbury co., Iowa.

Gale, a township of Trempealeau co., Wis., bounded S. by the Black River. Pop. 1745. It contains Galesville.

Galeata, gå-lå-å′tå, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, on the Ronco, about 30 miles S. by W. of Ravenna. Pop. 3934.

Galega, gå-lå′gå, a small island in the Indian Ocean, N.E. of Madagascar. Lat. 10° 29′ 50″ S.; lon. 56° 45′ E.

Ga′len, a township of Wayne co., N.Y. Pop. 5468. It contains the village of Clyde.

Gale′na, a post-office and mining-camp of Lawrence co., Dakota, among the Black Hills, about 200 miles S.W. of Bismarck. It has mines of gold and silver, 2 saw-mills, a quartz-mill, and a smelting-furnace.

Galena, a city, the capital of Jo Daviess co., Ill., is picturesquely situated on the Fevre River, 6 miles from its entrance into the Mississippi. By railroad it is 19 miles E.S.E. of Dubuque, and 133 miles W.N.W. of Chicago. It is on the Illinois Central Railroad (Northern division), and is a terminus of the Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railroad. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place, which is about 100 miles by water above Davenport, Iowa. The Fevre River here flows between picturesque limestone bluffs, and the houses are built on several terraces at various elevations. Galena contains a custom-house, 2 national banks, a high school, 10 churches, and printing-offices which issue 1 German and 3 English weekly newspapers; also the Northwestern German-English Normal School, organized in 1868. It has 2 foundries with machine-shops, 2 steam flour-mills, 2 furniture-factories, a planing-mill, a woollen-mill, a lumber-mill, and a sash- and blind-factory. The principal exports are lead (mined and smelted in the vicinity), zinc, dairy-products, and grain. Pop. 7019.

Galena, a post-village of Floyd co., Ind., in Greenville township, 8 miles N.W. of New Albany. It has 2 churches and a flouring-mill.

Galena, a township of La Porte co., Ind., on the Michigan line. Pop. 867.

Galena, a post-village of Cherokee co., Kansas, 7 miles from Baxter Springs. It has 3 churches, a bank, and furnaces for smelting lead, which is mined here. Pop. 2000.

Galena, a post-village of Kent co., Md., near the Kent County Railroad, about 42 miles E. of Baltimore, and 1 mile S. of the Sassafras River. It has 3 churches, an academy, a seminary for girls, and a machine-shop. Pop. 307.

Galena, a post-village, capital of Stone co, Mo., on the James River, about 32 miles S.S.W. of Springfield. It has a newspaper office. Lead ore (galena) is found near it.

Galena, a post-hamlet of Dodge co., Neb., 2½ miles from Scribner, and 24 miles N. by W. of Fremont.

Galena, a post-village of Lander co., Nev., on Reese River, about 70 miles N. of Austin. It is 15 miles S. of Battle Mountain. Gold, silver, and lead are found here.

Galena, a post-village of Delaware co., O., in Berkshire township, on the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad, 19 miles N. by E. of Columbus. It has a church, a high school, manufactures of carriages and farming-implements, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 500.

Galena, a village of Scioto co., O., in Brush Creek township, 24 miles N.W. of Portsmouth. It has a church and a large tannery. The name of its post-office is Rarden.

Galena Mountain, Colorado, a peak of the San Juan Mountains, in lat. 37° 50′ N., lon. 107° 34′ 8″ W. Its altitude is 13,290 feet above the sea-level.

Galenstock, gå′lęn-stok′, a mountain of Switzerland, cantons of Valais and Uri, forming by its N.E. side one of the barriers of the magnificent glacier in which the Rhone has its source. Its loftiest summit exceeds 11,000 feet.

Galeo′ta Point, the S.E. point of the island of Trinidad, in the West Indies. Lat. 10° 9′ N.; lon. 60° 59′ W.

Galera, gå-lå′rå, a deserted but picturesque village of Italy, 13 miles N.W. of Rome, on the Arrone.

Galera, gå-lå′rå, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 70 miles N.E. of Granada. Pop. 1960.

Galera, a village of Spain, province of Tarragona, 6 miles S.W. of Tortosa. Pop. 1408.

Galera, gå-lå′rå, a river of Brazil, in Matto-Grosso, joins the Guapore 50 miles N.N.W. of the city of Matto-Grosso, after a course of about 90 miles.

Galera, gå-lå′rå, a point in the United States of Colombia, 28 miles N.N.E. of Cartagena, bounding a bay of its own name on the N. Lat. 10° 51′ N.; lon. 75° 25′ W.

Galera, gå-lå′rå, an island of the Pacific, one of the Solomon Islands. Lat. 9° 15′ S.; lon. 161° 30′ E.

Gales, the Spanish for Wales.

Galesburg, gailz′bŭrg, a city of Knox co., Ill., 53 miles W.N.W. of Peoria, 164 miles W.S.W. of Chicago, 43 miles E. by N. of Burlington, Iowa, and 99 miles N.E. of Quincy. It is directly connected with all these cities by four divisions of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which meet here. It is surrounded by fertile prairies, and is noted for its educational institutions. It contains about 15 churches, a high school, a city library of 6500 volumes, 2 or 3 national banks, the Lombard University (Universalist), which was founded in 1857, and Knox College (Congregationalist), which was organized in 1841 and has a library of about 7000 volumes. A daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. It has several foundries and machine-shops, and manufactures of brooms, corn-planters, carriages, &c. Pop. 10,158.

Galesburg, a post-village of Jasper co., Iowa, 10 miles S.E. of Newton, and about 38 miles E. of Des Moines. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 300.

Galesburg, a post-hamlet of Neosho co., Kansas, on the Neosho division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 11 miles N.N.W. of Parsons.

Galesburg, a post-village of Kalamazoo co., Mich., in Comstock township, on the Kalamazoo River, and on the Michigan Central Railroad, 9 miles E. of the city of Kalamazoo. It has a money-order post-office, 3 churches, a union school, a flour-mill, a bank, and a foundry. Pop. about 900.

Galesburg, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Mo., 6 miles N. of Oronogo. It has a flouring-mill and a saw-mill.

Galesburg, Campbell co., Va. See Pigeon Run.

Gales Creek, a post-office of Washington co., Oregon.

Gale's Crossing, a station of the Fitchburg & Worcester Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Fitchburg, Mass.

Gale's Ferry, a post-hamlet of New London co., Conn., on the river Thames, 8 miles below Norwich, and ½ mile from Montville Station. It has a church.

Gales Town, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., Md., on the Nanticoke River, about 22 miles E. of Cambridge. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Galesville, Cherokee co., Ala. See GAYLESVILLE.

Galesville, gailz'vĭl, a post-office and station of Piatt co., Ill., in Sangamon township, on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, 10 miles from Monticello, and 150 miles S.S.W. of Chicago.

Galesville, a hamlet of Anne Arundel co., Md., on West River, 15 miles S. of Annapolis. It has 3 stores and a steamboat-landing. Pop. about 75.

Galesville, New York. See MIDDLE FALLS.

Galesville, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Oregon, 40 miles S. of Roseburg.

Galesville, a post-village, capital of Trempealeau co., Wis., in Gale township, on Beaver Creek, about 21 miles N. by W. of La Crosse, and 15 miles E.N.E. of Winona. It is the seat of Galesville University (Methodist Episcopal), which was organized in 1855. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a flour-mill, and a newspaper office. Pop. 1068.

Gale'ville Mills, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., in Shawangunk township, 2 miles from Shawangunk Station. It has 2 churches, a paper-mill, and about 25 houses.

Gale'wood, a village in Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 8 miles W. of Chicago, 86 feet above the level of Lake Michigan.

Galga, gål'gŏh‵, a river of Hungary, joins the Zagyva 30 miles E.N.E. of Pesth. Length, 40 miles.

Galiano (gå-le-å'no) **Island,** of British Columbia, in Queen Charlotte's Sound. Lat. 51° 9′ N.; lon. 128° 2′ W.

Galicia, gal-ish'e-ạ (Sp. pron. gå-lee'the-å or gå-lee'-se-å; anc. *Gallæ'cia,* the country of the *Gallæ'ci*), an old province of Spain, with the title of kingdom, now a captain-generalcy, forming the provinces of Corunna, Lugo, Orense, and Pontevedra, at the N.W. extremity of the Peninsula, between lat. 41° 50′ and 43° 50′ N. and lon. 6° 50′ and 9° 15′ W. Area, 10,876 square miles. Its surface is generally mountainous, and its principal rivers are the Minho, Sil, and Ulla. The forests are extensive, and feed large herds of hogs. There are also good pasture-lands and wide tracts of heath. Chestnuts, maize, rye, flax, potatoes, wheat, barley, and inferior wine form the principal vegetable products. The first compose most part of the food of the Galicians; the rest are partly exported. Sheep and horses are extensively reared. The mineral products comprise copper, lead, tin, antimony, marble, and jasper. The mass of the Galicians, or *Gallegos,* are poor and ignorant, but hardy and industrious, and they make the best laborers, soldiers, and servants in the Peninsula. Pop. 1,976,086.——Adj. and inhab. GALLE'GAN (Spanish, GALLEGO, gål-yå'go) and GALICIAN, gal-ish'e-ạn.

Galicia, gal-ish'e-ạ, or **Kingdom of Austrian Poland** (Polish, *Halicz,* hå'litch; Hun. *Halics,* hå'litch‵; Ger. *Galizien,* gå-lit'se-ẹn), a province of Austro-Hungary, in Cisleithania, composed of the titular kingdom of Lodomeria, the duchies of Auschwitz and Zator, and the grand duchy of Cracow, and comprising the greater part of Austrian Poland. It lies between lat. 47° 40′ and 50° 35′ N. and lon. 18° 55′ and 26° 25′ E.; bounded N. by Poland, N.E. and E. by Russia, S.E. by Bukowina, S. by Hungary, and W. by Moravia and a small portion of Prussian Silesia; greatest length, E. to W., 325 miles; breadth, towards the E., where the widest, a little W. of the meridian 25°, 190 miles, thence diminishing westward. Area, 30,212 square miles.

Its contour is generally defined by natural boundaries: on the S. by the Carpathians, which form a long and irregular curve along its frontier; N.W. by the Vistula; S.E. by the Bialy Czeramos, a tributary of the Pruth, and for a short distance by the Dniester; and E. by the Podhorce, a tributary of the Dniester. Part of the N. and all the N.E. are without natural boundaries. The great physical features of the country are, in a manner, determined by the Carpathians and their ramifications. The loftiest summit, the Great Kriwan, has a height of 8029 feet. Galicia is partly traversed by the great watershed which divides the whole continent of Europe into two great basins. The chief river on the N. and W. of this watershed is the Vistula, which, before quitting the frontier, receives the Sola, Raba, united Poprad and Dunajec, Wisloka, and San, and also drains a large portion of the E. by its tributary the Bug. The chief rivers on the other side are the Dniester, which rises near the centre of the kingdom and flows across it in an E.S.E. direction, receiving numerous tributaries on both banks. The climate is severe, particularly in the S., where more than one of the Carpathian summits are beyond the limit of perpetual snow. The winters are long, and the summers comparatively short, but very warm.

In the more mountainous districts the soil often forms a thin covering on bleak and almost barren rocks, where scanty pasture only is obtained. In other parts of the same districts both the quality and depth of the soil improve, the pastures become excellent, and many magnificent forests occur. In general, where the elevation is small, the ground, more especially where resting on limestone, is of great fertility and yields abundant crops of corn and maize. Hemp, flax, and tobacco are also extensively grown. The domestic animals include great numbers of horned cattle, generally of a superior description, and a fine hardy breed of horses, well adapted for cavalry. Sheep, goats, swine, bees, and poultry abound. The minerals include marble, alabaster, petroleum, copper, calamine, coal, iron, and rock salt. The last two are of much importance. Iron occurs in parts of the central Carpathian chain, and bog-iron ore is frequently met with in extensive seams on the plains. The rock salt is particularly abundant, stretching in continuous beds for nearly 250 miles along the base of the Carpathians. Manufactures have latterly made much progress, spirits, wooden-ware, potash, tar, paper, leather, pottery, and glass being leading articles of manufacture. The principal exports are salt, hides, wool, cattle, wood, coal, anise-seed, linen, and brandy. The population is generally of Slavic race, and consists of two principal branches, Polish in the W. and Russniak (Little Russian, or Ruthenian) in the E. Of religious denominations the Roman Catholic is the strongest, but many of its members are of the Armenian and Ruthenian rites. There are many Jews in the province, and some Protestant and Greek Christians. Educational establishments, both for superior and ordinary instruction, are numerous. At the head of the former stand the Universities of Cracow and Lemberg. Schools are spread over the whole country and well attended. Lemberg is the capital. Pop. 5,418,016.——Adj. and inhab. GALICIAN, gal-ish'e-ạn.

Ga'lien, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich., in Galien township, and on the Michigan Central Railroad, 14 miles S. by W. of Niles, and 79 miles E. of Chicago. It has a church, a lumber-mill, a pump-factory, and a manufactory of handles for hoes, forks, &c. Pop. of the township, 1231.

Galien River, Michigan, a small stream which drains part of Berrien co. and enters Lake Michigan at New Buffalo.

Gal'igher, a post-office of Guernsey co., O.

Gal'ilee (L. *Galilæ'a;* Gr. Γαλιλαία), a province of ancient Palestine, comprising the country W. of the Jordan, from Samaria nearly to Sidon, together with both shores of the Lake of Galilee (or Tiberias). It was the northernmost of the main divisions of Palestine at the beginning of the Christian era. For the Sea of Galilee, see LAKE OF TABAREEYAH.

Gal'ilee, a township of Manitou co., Mich., on Great Beaver Island, in Lake Michigan. It is, or was, a Mormon settlement. Pop. 163.

Galinara, gå-le-nå'rå (anc. *Gallinaria*), a small island of Italy, 2 miles S.E. of Albenga.

Galion, gå'le-on or gå-le-ōn', an island on the N.E. coast of Java and the E. coast of the island of Madura. Lat. 7° S.; lon. 114° 13′ E.

Gal'ion, a city of Crawford co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad where it crosses the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, and at the junction of the Bellefonte & Indianapolis division of the latter road with the main line, 15 miles W. by S. of Mansfield, 58 miles N. by E. of Columbus, and 5 miles S.S.W. of Crestline. It has 10 churches, 2 national banks, 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, 2 machine-shops, 4 cigar-factories, 2 railroad-shops, and a foundry. Pop. about 6000.

Galistes, gå-lees'tēs, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 42 miles N.N.W. of Caceres. Pop. 1052.

Galita, gå'lee‵tå (anc. *Cal'athe?*), an island of the Mediterranean, off the N. coast of Tunis. Lat. 37° 31′ N.; lon. 8° 55′ E. Between it and the mainland are the Sorelli Rocks.

Galitch, a town of Austria. See HALICZ.

Galitch, gå'litch, a town of Russia, government and 60 miles N.E. of Kostroma, on Lake Galitch. Pop. 5620.

Galiub, a town of Egypt. See GALYOOB.

Galiubijeh, a province of Egypt. See GALYOOBEEYEH.

Gal'ivant's Ferry, or **Gal'livant's Ferry,** a post-township of Horry co., S.C. Pop. 1089.

Galizien. See GALICIA (Austrian).

Galkot, gål‵kot', a small town of Nepaul, consists of about 500 huts, surrounding the house of the chief, lat. 28° 17′ N., lon. 83° 14′ E., 76 miles W.N.W. of Gorkha.

Galkot, a territory of Nepaul. It is very small, but well cultivated, and has copper- and iron-mines.

Galla, or **Also-Galla,** ål‘shō′-gål′lŏh‘, a village of Hungary, co. of Komorn, at the foot of Mount Steinberg, about 6 miles from Dotis. Pop. 800.

Gallæci and **Gallæcia.** See Galicia (of Spain).

Gal′lagher's Ranch, a post-office of Medina co., Tex.

Gal′lagherville, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 1 mile W. of Downingtown.

Gal′laher, a station in Johnson co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 23 miles W. of Sedalia.

Gal′laher's, a station in Marion co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 9 miles W. of Fairmont.

Gal′laher's Mills, a post-office of Roane co., Tenn.

Gal′lant Green, a post-office of Charles co., Md.

Gallapagos, the French name of Galapagos.

Gallarate, gål-lå-rå′tå, a town of Italy, at a railway junction, 23 miles N.W. of Milan, with cotton-mills. Pop. 7576.

Gallardon, gål‘lar‘dȯng′, a village of France, in Eure-et-Loir, 10 miles E.N.E. of Chartres. Pop. 1671.

Gallargues, gål‘larg′, a town of France, in Gard, 12 miles by rail S.W. of Nîmes. Pop. 1947.

Gallas, gål′låz, a numerous and powerful race, chiefly inhabiting a territory in Eastern Africa, S. of Shoa, but dispersed in great numbers over the countries adjoining, especially N. and E. They are divided into many tribes, but are all distinguished by the same general characteristics, moral and physical. Their color varies from black to brownish yellow. They are tall, with spare, wiry, and muscular bodies, and have agreeable countenances. They are brave, but ferocious and cruel, massacring in war alike young and old, male and female. Their language is spoken throughout a great region. They are in a low state of heathenism, have no priests, and know only about a Being to whom, on particular occasions, they sacrifice a cow or sheep; but to the N. and E. many are Mohammedans and some profess Christianity. They are not negroes, but seem to be allied in language and blood to the Kabyles and Copts.

Gallatia, or **Galatia,** gạl-lå′she-ạ, a post-village of Saline co., Ill., in a township of the same name, about 30 miles W.N.W. of Shawneetown. It has 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 1319.

Gal′latin, a county in the S.E. part of Illinois, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Wabash River, and on the S.E. by the Ohio River, and is intersected by Saline Creek. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad and the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad (Springfield division). Capital, Shawneetown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,940,056. Pop. in 1870, 11,134, of whom 10,727 were Americans.

Gallatin, a small county in the N. part of Kentucky, is bounded on the N.W. by the Ohio River, and on the S. by Eagle Creek. The surface is hilly. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. The rock which lies next to the surface is Silurian (Trenton) limestone. This county is intersected by the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad. Capital, Warsaw. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,060,520. Pop. in 1870, 5074, of whom 4944 were Americans.

Gallatin, a county in the S. part of Montana, borders on Wyoming Territory. It is intersected by the Yellowstone River, and also drained by the Gallatin Fork of the Missouri, which unites with two other forks on the W. border of the county. The river formed by this junction is the Missouri, which forms part of the W. boundary. The surface is hilly and mountainous. The soil of Gallatin valley is fertile, and produces wheat, oats, grass, &c. Mount Gallatin, in this county, is about 10,000 feet high. Gold and coal are found in this county. A large part of it is covered with pine forests. Capital, Bozeman. Valuation of real and personal estate, $894,866. Pop. in 1870, 1578, of whom 1250 were Americans.

Gallatin, a township of Clay co., Mo. Pop. 2241. It contains Moscow.

Gallatin, a post-village, capital of Daviess co., Mo., on Grand River, on the Southwestern Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and on the Chillicothe & Omaha Branch Railroad, 76 miles N.E. of Leavenworth, and 25 miles W.N.W. of Chillicothe. It has 5 churches, 2 banks, a graded school, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of carriages and wine. Pop. about 1000.

Gallatin, or **Gallatin City,** a post-village of Gallatin co., Montana, is situated at the point where the Gallatin, Jefferson, and Madison Forks unite to form the Missouri, 70 miles S.S.E. of Helena. It has a grist-mill.

Gallatin, a township of Columbia co., N.Y. Pop. 1361. It contains Gallatinville, &c.

Gallatin, a post-village, capital of Sumner co., Tenn., is on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 26 miles N.E. of Nashville, and 3 miles N. of the Cumberland River. It contains a court-house, an academy, 7 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, 2 flour-mills, a planing-mill, a foundry, a woollen-mill, a large cotton-factory, a college, and manufactories of carriages and farming-implements. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 3000.

Gallatin Range, Montana, a range of mountains on the E. side of the Gallatin River, composed, says Hayden, of gneissic and quartzitic beds as a base, with a great thickness, 1700 to 1800 feet, of Lower Silurian strata resting unconformably upon them. The carboniferous limestones, which are very hard, form, with their upturned edges, the very summit of the Gallatin Range, including Bridger's Peak, Union Peak, &c. Bridger's Peak is said to rise about 9000 feet above the sea-level.

Gallatin River, or **Gallatin Fork of the Missouri,** rises at the base of Mount Gallatin, in Montana. It runs nearly northward, and unites with the Jefferson Fork at Gallatin. The length is estimated at 170 miles. It runs in a deep and narrow cañon 70 miles long, between vertical walls which in some places are 2000 feet high. The rocks that crop out here are Silurian, Carboniferous, and Jurassic limestones. "The Gallatin River," says Hayden, "seems as it were to be crowded in between the two great rivers the Yellowstone and the Madison, and it has therefore cut a continuous gorge through the rocks for more than 70 miles, with walls on either side rising from 1000 to 2000 feet. As a geological section it has hardly a parallel in the West." The valley through which the river flows after it has emerged from this cañon is described by him in these terms: "In beauty and fertility the valley of the Gallatin surpasses all others in Montana which have come within the limits of our explorations."

Gal′latinville, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., on the Rhinebeck & Connecticut Railroad, 24 miles N.E. of Rondout.

Gal‘laudet′, a post-office of Marion co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

Gal′lauher, a township of Clinton co., Pa. Pop. 252.

Gal′laway, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ark., on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, 10 miles E. of Little Rock.

Galle, or **Point de Galle,** point de gål, formerly **Punto Gallo,** poon′to gål′lo, a seaport town of Ceylon, on its S.W. coast. It has steam and telegraph communication with Australia, India, and Europe, and is a place of much commercial importance. Pop. 47,754.

Gallego, gål-yå′go, a river of Spain, rises in the Pyrenees, and joins the Ebro about 1 mile below Saragossa, after a southward course of 80 miles.

Gallego, the Spanish name of Galicia.

Gallegos, gål-yå′goce, a small and rapid river of Patagonia, enters the Atlantic, opposite the Falkland Islands, in lat. 51° 33′ S., lon. 69° W.

Gallenkirch, gål′lẹn-kĕĕrk‘, a village of Austria, in Tyrol, about 35 miles from Feldkirch. Pop. 1560.

Galles, the French for Wales.

Gallese, gål-lå′så, a village of Italy, 16 miles E.S.E. of Viterbo. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Fescen′nium.* Pop. 1378.

Gal‘leyhead′, a promontory of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, between the Bays of Ross and Clonakilty.

Gallia, an ancient name of France.

Gal′lia, a county in the S. part of Ohio, has an area of about 440 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Ohio River, which separates it from West Virginia, and is intersected by Raccoon Creek, and also drained by Campaign and Symmes Creeks. The surface is mostly hilly, and more than one-third of it is covered with forests of the ash, beech, chestnut, hickory, buckeye, oak, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county has beds of bituminous coal and carboniferous limestone. Capital, Gallipolis. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,415,259. Pop. in 1870, 25,545, of whom 24,389 were Americans. It is intersected by the Dayton & Southeastern Railroad.

Gallia Furnace, a post-village of Gallia co., O., about 20 miles W. of Gallipolis. It has an iron-furnace and an academy. Pop. 200.

Galliano, gål-le-å'no, a village of Italy, S.E. of Como, has a curious Lombard church, with inscriptions of the fourth and frescoes of the eleventh century.

Galliate, gål-le-å'tå, a village of Italy, province and 4½ miles E.N.E. of Novara. Pop. of commune, 7018.

Gallica Flavia, a supposed ancient name of Fraga.

Gallicana, gål-le-kå'nå, a village of Italy, 19 miles E. of Rome. Pop. 1221.

Gallicano, gål-le-kå'no, a town of Italy, 16 miles N. by W. of Lucca, near the Serchio. Pop. 2933.

Gallico, gål'le-ko, a town of Italy, in Calabria, near the W. coast, province and 5 miles N. of Reggio. P. 4265.

Gallicum Fretum. See Strait of Dover.

Gallicus Oceanus. See Bay of Biscay.

Gallicus Sinus, the ancient name of Gulf of Lyons.

Gallignana, gål-leen-yå'nå, or **Galliniana,** gål-le-ne-å'nå, a town of Austria, 45 miles S.E. of Triest.

Gallina, gål-lee'nå, or **Gallinhas,** gål-leen'yås, an island off the W. coast of Africa, one of the Bissagos group.

Gallinaria, the ancient name of Galinara.

Gallinas, gål-lee'nås, a river of Western Africa, falling into the Atlantic in lat. 7° N., lon. 11° 38' W., and formerly noted for the number of slaves shipped from it.

Gallinas (gål-lee'nås) **Spring,** a post-hamlet of San Miguel co., New Mexico, about 70 miles E.S.E. of Santa Fé.

Gallipoli, gål-lip'o-le (anc. *Callip'olis*), a seaport town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, on the E. coast of the peninsula of Gallipoli, at the entrance of the Sea of Marmora, 132 miles W.S.W. of Constantinople. Lat. 40° 24' N.; lon. 26° 40' E. Pop. about 20,000. It has two ports, and is the principal station of the Turkish fleet. The town is ill built and dirty, but has extensive bazaars. It has manufactures of cottons, silks, and earthenwares, and of the best morocco leather made in Turkey. It is a Greek bishop's see, and the residence of a capidan pasha.

The Peninsula of Gallipoli (anc. *Thra'cica Chersone'sus*) is situated between lat. 40° 3' and 40° 38' N. and lon. 26° 10' and 27° E., extending S.W., separating the Hellespont on the S.E. from the Ægean Sea and Gulf of Saros on the W. and N. Length, 63 miles; breadth, from 4 to 13 miles.

Gallipoli, gål-lip'o-le (anc. *Callip'olis*), a fortified seaport town of Naples, province of Lecce, 29 miles W.S.W. of Otranto, on a rocky islet in the Gulf of Taranto, connected by a bridge with its suburb Lizza on the mainland. It is well built, has a cathedral and a castle, and is noted for its extensive cisterns excavated in the rock and used for storing olive oil. One mile W. is the island of Sant' Andrea, between which and the town is a harbor, with from 10 to 12 fathoms of water. This port is one of the most frequented in Southern Italy, as the great mart for the oil of Apulia. The town has also manufactures of muslins, woollens, and cotton hosiery, a tunny-fishery, and an active trade in corn, wine, and fruits. It is a bishop's see. Here the date-palm grows. Pop. 9951.

Gallipolis, găl`le-po-leece', a city, the capital of Gallia co., O., is in Gallipolis township, on the Ohio River, about 20 miles below Pomeroy, and 56 miles S.E. of Chillicothe. It is the S. terminus of the Gallipolis, McArthur & Columbus Railroad. It contains a court-house, 8 or 9 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a high school, the Gallia Academy, several steam flouring-mills, and manufactures of leather, lumber, brooms, furniture, and woollen goods. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 3711; of the township, exclusive of the city, 868. It was settled by the French.

Gallisteo, găl-lis'tę-o, a post-office of Santa Fé co., New Mexico, about 25 miles S. of Santa Fé.

Gallit'zin, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa., in Gallitzin township, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 12 miles W.S.W. of Altoona, and 3 miles N.E. of Cresson. It is at the W. end of the great tunnel by which the trains pass through the Alleghany Mountain. Here is a church. Pop. of the township, 977.

Gallivant's Ferry, S.C. See Galivant's Ferry.

Gall'man, a post-hamlet of Copiah co., Miss., on the railroad from New Orleans to Jackson, 28 miles S.S.W. of the latter. It has a church and 3 or 4 stores.

Gallneukirchen, gål'noi-kĕĕʀᴋ`ęn, a town of Upper Austria, 4 miles N.N.E. of Steyeregg. Pop. 1125.

Gal`loo'** (or **Galloup,** găl`loo') **Island, Jefferson co., N.Y., is in the eastern part of Lake Ontario.

Galloupe's (găl'loops) **Island,** Suffolk co., Mass., lies in the outer harbor of Boston.

Gal'loway, a district comprising the counties of Wigtown and Kirkcudbright, Scotland. It gives the title of earl to the Stewart family.

Gal'loway, a station of Pulaski co., Ark., on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, 9 miles E. of Little Rock.

Galloway, a township of Christian co., Mo. Pop. 480.

Galloway, a township of Atlantic co., N.J., bordering on the Atlantic, and on Egg Harbor River and Great Bay. Pop. 2860. It contains Oceanville, Leeds Point, &c.

Galloway, a post-village of Franklin co., O., in Prairie township, on the Columbus, Springfield & Cincinnati Short-Line Railroad, 10 miles W. of Columbus. It has 2 churches and a graded school.

Galloway, a post-village of Fayette co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad (at Galloway Station), 28 miles E.N.E. of Memphis. It has 3 churches and 2 mills. Pop. 600. Its post-office name is Galway.

Gall, St., a canton of Switzerland. See Saint Gall.

Gallucio, gål-loo'cho, a village of Italy, province of Caserta, 25 miles E.N.E. of Gaeta. Pop. 3110.

Gal'lupville, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., in Wright township, about 26 miles W. of Albany. It is 5 miles E. of Schoharie Court-House. It has 3 churches, nearly 40 houses, and a tannery.

Gallura, gål-loo'rå, one of the four quarters into which the island of Sardinia was divided in the Middle Ages. It occupied the most northern part of the island.

Galluzzo, gål-loot'so, a town of Italy, province and 3 miles S.S.W. of Florence. Pop. of commune, 14,133.

Galmis, the German for Charmey.

Galoengong, gå`loon`gong', or **Galongong,** gå`lon`-gong', a volcano of Java, not far S. of Batavia. No eruption of this mountain was on record, or in the recollection of the inhabitants around, till October 8, 1822, when a fearful outburst took place and a large district was laid waste.

Galofaro, gå-lo-få'ro (anc. *Charyb'dis?*), a famous whirlpool, immediately outside of the harbor of Messina, in the strait between Italy and Sicily, near Cape Faro. Opposite to it, on the coast of Italy, is the rock of Scylla.

Galoppe, the French name of Gulpen.

Galos, a town of Hungary. See Gols.

Galsa, gål'sŏh`, a village of Hungary, co. and about 12 miles from Arad. Pop. 2160.

Galston, gaws'tǫn, a town of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 4 miles by rail E. of Kilmarnock. Weaving and coal-mining are the leading industries. Pop. 4727.

Galt, gawlt, a post-village of Sacramento co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 27 miles S. of Sacramento, at the junction of the Amador Branch Railroad. It has 2 hotels and 2 general stores.

Galt, a post-village of Whitesides co., Ill., in Hopkins township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 3 miles W. of Sterling. It has a high school and manufactures of cheese and machinery.

Galt, a station in Carroll co., Md., on the Frederick & Pennsylvania Line Railroad, 2 miles N.E. of Taneytown.

Galt, a post-office of Missaukee co., Mich.

Galt, gawlt, a post-town of Waterloo co., Ontario, at a railway junction, 25 miles N.N.W. of Hamilton. The Grand River affords water-power, and the town has a heavy trade, 6 or more churches, 3 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and large manufactures of flour, axes, paper, castings, wooden-ware, leather, &c. Pop. 3827.

Galtee or **Galty** (gawl'tee) **Mountains,** of Ireland, in Munster, extend E. and W. for about 20 miles.

Galtelli, gål-těl'le, a village on the island of Sardinia, 67 miles S.E. of Sassari. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 798.

Galt's Mills, a post-office of Amherst co., Va.

Ga'lum, a station in Perry co., Ill., on the Chester & Tamaroa Railroad, 23 miles N.E. of Chester, Ill.

Gal'va, a post-village of Henry co., Ill., in Galva township, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad where it crosses the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, 48 miles N.N.W. of Peoria, 23 miles N.E. of Galesburg, and 141 miles W.S.W. of Chicago. It has a high school, 8 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, and a private bank. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 3000.

Galva, a post-office of Ada co., Iowa.

Galveas, gål-vå'ås, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 37 miles W.S.W. of Portalegre. Pop. 1417.

Gal'veston, a county in the S.E. part of Texas, is bounded on the N.E. by Galveston Bay, and on the S.E. by the Gulf of Mexico. Area, nearly 300 square miles. The surface is nearly level, and the soil is sandy. This county includes a long narrow island, called Galveston, which lies between the Gulf of Mexico and West Bay. It is intersected by the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad. Capital, Galveston. Valuation of real and personal estate, $16,379,724. Pop. in 1870, 15,290, of whom 11,363 were Americans.

Galveston, a post-village of Cass co., Ind., in Jackson township, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 16 miles S.S.E. of Logansport. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a pump-factory, &c. Pop. 390.

Galveston, a port of entry, the seat of justice of Galveston co., and the most populous and commercial city of Texas, is situated on the Gulf of Mexico, and on an island at the mouth of a bay of its own name, about 450 miles W. by S. of New Orleans. It is 214 miles by rail E.S.E. of Austin City. Lat. 29° 18′ N.; lon. 94° 50′ W. The island of Galveston, which separates the bay from the Gulf of Mexico, is about 30 miles in length and 3 miles in breadth. The surface is level, and has a mean elevation of only 4 or 5 feet above the water. The bay extends northward from the city to the mouth of Trinity River, a distance of 35 miles, and varies in breadth from 12 to 18 miles. The harbor of Galveston, which is the best in the state, has 12 or 14 feet of water over the bar at low tide. Galveston is one of the most flourishing ports on the Gulf of Mexico, and carries on an active trade. The chief articles of export are cotton, hides, grain, and pork. Steamships make regular passages from this port to New York, New Orleans, Indianola, Morgan City, Havana, Liverpool, &c. Galveston contains about 20 churches, a Catholic cathedral, a city hall, a custom-house, a United States court-house, a theatre, an opera-house, a public library, a large city hospital, a cotton exchange, 2 national banks, several other banks, 3 iron-foundries, a steam flour-mill, several machine-shops, planing-mills, cigar-factories, &c. It has lines of street railway. Three daily newspapers are published here. This city is the seat of the University of St. Mary (Catholic) and of the Texas Medical College. It is the S.E. terminus of the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad, and of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railroad, which connects here with the Galveston, Brazos & Colorado Railroad. The value of the annual exports is about $33,000,000. The quantity of cotton received here in a year is nearly 450,000 bales. Galveston is a Catholic bishop's see. Pop. in 1860, 7307; in 1870, 13,818; present pop. about 30,000.

Galveston, a post-hamlet in Pittsylvania co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 24 miles N. of Danville.

Galveston Bay, Texas, is an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, from which it is partly separated by Galveston Island. It extends northward from the city of Galveston about 35 miles, and is nearly 20 miles wide at the broadest part. The Trinity River enters it at the northern end.

Galvez, gål′vĕth, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles S.W. of Toledo. It has manufactures of serge. Pop. 2795.

Galvez, a group of islands. See HAPAI.

Galway, gawl′way, a maritime county of Ireland, in Connaught, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic. Area, 2342 square miles. The surface in the W. includes Lakes Corrib and Mask, and the district of Connemara, one of the wildest and most mountainous in Ireland, with a sea-coast deeply indented with inlets. In the E. it is mostly flat and sterile, but interspersed with bogs. Chief rivers, the Shannon, which bounds the county on the S.E., the Black, and the Suck. The fisheries are valuable. The Irish language is in many districts universal. The county is the second in extent in Ireland. Capital, Galway. It sends four members to the House of Commons,—two for the county and two for the chief town. Pop. 248,458.

Galway, a town and seaport on the W. coast of Ireland, capital of the above county, is situated on the N. side of Galway Bay, at the W. terminus of the Midland Great Western Railway, 117 miles W. of Dublin, lat. (light) 53° 15′ 12″ N., lon. 9° 3′ 30″ W., at the mouth of the Corrib, issuing from Lough Corrib, and across which there are two stone bridges. In the more ancient parts of the town the streets are narrow and irregular, but in the modern portions the streets are spacious and the houses in general handsome and substantial. The town is well lighted with gas, and is abundantly supplied with water. The principal buildings are the Queen's College, a beautiful structure in the Elizabethan style, the collegiate church of St. Nicholas, a large old edifice in the decorated English style, a Catholic cathedral, monasteries, nunneries, Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses, the county and town court-houses, both handsome Grecian structures, the prisons, the county infirmary, fever hospital, an endowed and a charter school, the custom-house, the union workhouse, and barracks. The buildings of the Franciscan Nunnery, or Convent of St. Clare, and of the Presentation Convent, are extensive and imposing. The grammar-school is a spacious and neat structure. The benevolent and charitable institutions are the town infirmary and dispensary and the fever hospital. Galway is not a manufacturing place, but there are breweries, distilleries, iodine- and salt-works, a paper-mill, a foundry, a tan-yard, and several flour-mills in the town and its vicinity. Its retail trade is considerable. The commerce of the port was at one time extensive, but has now declined. The principal exports are corn, flour, kelp, marble, wool, and provisions; imports, timber, wine, salt, coal, hemp, tallow, and Swedish and British iron. It is a bishop's see (Roman Catholic). On the right bank of the Corrib, and forming a suburb, is a large fishing village, called Claddagh, inhabited by a peculiar and primitive race of people. The borough returns two members to the House of Commons. Galway was conquered in 1232 by the Anglo-Normans under De Burgh, many of whose descendants still reside in the town. During the Middle Ages it had a flourishing trade with Spain, whence the Moorish character of its architecture. Pop. in 1841, 17,275; in 1851, 24,697; in 1871, 15,597.

Galway, gawl′way, a handsome post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Galway township, 10 miles W. of Ballston Spa. It contains 3 churches and about 45 houses. Pop. of the township, 1945.

Galway, a village of Tennessee. See GALLOWAY.

Galway Bay, on the W. coast of Ireland, about 18 miles broad at its mouth, and about 20 miles long from E. to W. It is protected by the Arran Isles.

Galwen, gål-wĕn′, a town of Eastern Africa, in the region S. of Abyssinia, on a river, near lat. 1° 43′ N., lon. 44° 35′ E. Pop. 9000 (?).

Galyoob, Galiub, gå-le-oob′, or **Kalyoob,** kå-le-oob′, a town of Egypt, capital of the Galyoobeeyeh province, at a railway junction, 18 miles N. of Cairo.

Galyoobeeyeh, Galiubijeh, gål-yoo-bee′yẹh, or **Kalyoobee′yeh,** a province in the Delta of Egypt. Chief town, Benha. Capital, Galyoob. Pop. 188,275.

Gamaches, gå`måsh′, a town of France, in Somme, 14 miles S.W. of Abbeville, on the Bresle. Pop. 1840.

Gamalero, gå-må-lå′ro, a village of Italy, 9 miles S.S.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 1622.

Gama′liel, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ky., 28 miles S. of Glasgow. It has a church.

Gambalarum, gåm-bå-lå′rum, a river of Africa, in Soodan, falling into the S. extremity of Lake Chad, after a course of about 85 miles, direct distance.

Gambara, gåm-bå′rå, a village of Northern Italy, 19 miles S. of Brescia. Pop. 2603.

Gambarare, gåm-bå-rå′rå, or **Gambararo,** gåm-bå-rå′ro, a village of Italy, 9 miles W. of Venice. P. 3805.

Gambaroo, gåm-bå-roo′, a ruined town of Bornoo, on the Yeoo, 5 miles N. by W. of Birnee. It was formerly the residence of the sultans of Bornoo.

Gambatesa, gåm-bå-tå′så, or **Gambetesa,** gåm-bå-tå′så, a village of Italy, province and 16 miles E.S.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 3257.

Gambia, gåm′be-ạ (the *Stachir* of Ptolemy), a river of Western Africa, in Senegambia, the centre of which region it traverses, entering the Atlantic at Bathurst, 110 miles S.E. of Cape Verd, in lat. 13° 28′ N., lon. 16° 35′ W., after a W.N.W. course estimated at upwards of 1000 miles. At its mouth it is about 4 miles across, but immediately within this its width is doubled, and a ship may ascend it for about 150 miles. It has numerous affluents, and the Casamanza, which enters the Atlantic about 60 miles farther S., is considered one of its arms.

Gambia, a British colony of Western Africa, consisting of the island of St. Mary, with the town of Bathurst, &c., together with British Combo, at the mouth of the river Gambia, and several forts on its banks, along which British influence extends. Area, 21 square miles. It is stated to be the most healthy European settlement in Western Africa, and has a flourishing trade. Its exports include wax, hides, ivory, oil-seeds, cocoanuts, ginger, copal, gold-dust, rice, palm oil, horns, and timber. It is a member of the colonial establishment called the West Africa Settlements. Capital, Bathurst. Pop. 14,190.

Gambier, gam`beer′, a post-village of Knox co., O., in College township, on the Vernon River, and on the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad, 5 miles E. of Mount Vernon, and 51 miles N.E. of Columbus. It contains 3 churches and Kenyon College (Protestant Episcopal), which was organized in 1826 and has a library of 12,000 volumes. Pop. 581.

Gam′bier` Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 23° 8′ S., lon. 134° 55′ W., consisting of five large islands and several small islets in a coral reef lagoon. They are under French protection. Pop. 1500.

Gambier Islands, a group in Spencer Gulf, South Australia. Wedge Island, the largest, is in lat. 35° 12′ S., lon. 136° 30′ E.

Gam'ble, a station in St. Louis co., Mo., on the Biddle Street Branch of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 2 miles N. of St. Louis.

Gamble's, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pa.

Gamble's Store, a post-office of Rutherford co., N.C.

Gamble's Store, a post-office of Blount co., Tenn.

Gambolo, gåm'bo-lo, a village of Italy, 18 miles S.E. of Novara. Pop. 6595.

Gam'brill's, a station of Anne Arundel co., Md., on the Annapolis & Elk Ridge Railroad, 12 miles N.W. of Annapolis.

Gambroon, a town of Persia. See Gombroon.

Gameren, gå'mẹh-rẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 11 miles S.W. of Thiel, on the Waal.

Gamka, gåm'kå, or **Great Lion,** a river of South Africa, in Cape Colony, rises near Beaufort, lat. 32° 24′ S., lon. 22° 48′ E., flows S.W., and joins the Dwyka River to form the Gauritz.

Gamla Karleby, gåm'lå kåʀ'lẹh-bü (*i.e.,* "Old Karleby"), a town of Finland, læn and 68 miles N.E. of Vasa, 1 mile from the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 2104. New Karleby (or Nykarleby, nü-kaʀ'lẹh-bü) is a maritime town, 45 miles N.E. of Vasa. Pop. 1198.

Gammertingen, gåm'mẹr-ting'ẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hohenzollern, 11 miles N. of Sigmaringen. Pop. 1181.

Gamrie, gäm'ree, a village of Scotland, co. of Banff, on the North Sea, 7 miles E.N.E. of Banff.

Gamrun, a town of Persia. See Gombroon.

Gamshurst, gåms'hŏŏʀst, a village of Baden, in a marshy and unhealthy district N. of Offenburg. Pop. 1207.

Gan, gôɴᵍ, a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 4 miles S. of Pau. Pop. 896.

Gananoque, gan-an-ōk', a town and port of entry of Leeds co., Ontario, on the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the river Gananoque, 18 miles by rail N.E. of Kingston. It has 4 churches, a bank, great water-power, and varied manufactures. Pop. 2020.

Ganat, gå'nåt', or **Janat,** jå'nåt', a town of Africa, in Fezzan, 120 miles S.S.W. of Moorzook.

Gand, a city of Belgium. See Ghent.

Gandapoor, gån'då-poor', a town of India, presidency of Bombay, 62 miles N. of Ahmednuggur.

Gande (Gandavum), a city of Belgium. See Ghent.

Gandellino, gån-dĕl-lee'no, a village of Italy, 8 miles from Clusone, on the Serio. Pop. 1127.

Gandersheim, gån'dẹrs-hīme', a town of Germany, in Brunswick, on the Gande, 36 miles by rail S.W. of Brunswick. Pop. 2454.

Gandesa, gån-då'så, a town of Spain, province and 42 miles W.S.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 2705.

Gandia, gån'de-å, a town of Spain, province and 40 miles by rail S.S.E. of Valencia, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 6473. It has a fine collegiate church, a college, and a palace of the Duke of Gandia.

Gandicotta, gån-de-kot'tå, a town and fort of British India, presidency of Madras, 43 miles N.W. of Cuddapah, on the Pennar.

Gandino, gån-dee'no, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 12 miles N.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 3622.

Gandiolle, gôɴᵍ'de-oll', a village of Western Africa, at the mouth of the Senegal River, 10 miles S. of St. Louis. It is under French control.

Gandja, a town of Russia. See Yelisavetpol.

Gan'do, an extensive and fertile Mohammedan kingdom of Africa, in the Soodan, one of the largest of the native African countries, traversed for many miles by the Niger, and comprising many minor and loosely confederated states. Estimated area, 82,000 square miles. In its N.E. portion stands Gando, the capital, a large town, about 90 miles S.W. of Saccatoo. The dominant peoples are of the Foolah and Houssa stocks, which are distinct, though often confounded. Pop. about 5,800,000.

Gands, and **Gandwana.** See Gundwana.

Gan'dy's Cove, a post-office of Morgan co., Ala.

Gangala, gån-gå'lå, an island of Western Africa, in the Falemé. Lat. 14° 44′ N.; lon. 12° 12′ W.

Gangalandi, a village of Italy. See Lastra.

Ganges, gån'jĕz (Fr. *Gange,* gôɴzh; Hindoo, *Gunga,* or *Ganga,* gung'gå, so called as flowing through *Gang,* the earth, to heaven), the principal river of India, through the N. part of which it flows from W. to E., traversing the North-West Provinces and Bengal. It rises by two principal heads, Bhagirathi and Alakananda, in lat. 31° N. and lon. 79° E., from an immense mass of snow, at an elevation of 13,000 feet, flows at first S.W. to Hurdwar, and thenceforward mostly E.S.E. to the Bay of Bengal, which it enters by numerous mouths, after having united with the Brahmapootra in a common delta-system of vast extent and most complicated character. The total length of the Ganges is estimated at 1960 miles. In its course it receives 11 affluents, some of which are equal to the Rhine; the principal are the Jumna, Ramgunga, Goomty, Goggra, Sone, Gunduck, Cosi, Mahanunda, and Attri, which have courses varying from 300 to 600 miles in length. Between Hurdwar and Allahabad it is usually from 1 to 1¼ miles across; below which its breadth increases frequently to 3 miles, and at 500 miles from the sea it is 30 feet in depth, and so continues to near its mouth, where, however, the quantity of deposit it brings down often forms bars and shoals.

About 200 miles from the sea the delta of the Ganges, which is considerably more than double that of the Nile, commences. It is a flat alluvial tract of from 80 to 200 miles in breadth. The S. extremity, or that part which borders on the sea, is known as the Sunderbunds, a dreary, unhealthy region, covered with wood and broken up by numerous creeks and rivers, many of which are salt. The whole coast of the delta is one mass of mud-banks, which are continually shifting, and among which there are several large mouths, which ships of burden can safely enter.

The periodical inundation of the Ganges, which commences about the end of April or the beginning of May, proceeds from the tropical rains which begin to fall about that period. The rise of the river is at first slow and gradual, not exceeding an inch a day for the first fortnight. Afterwards it increases to 3 or 4 inches, and latterly, when the rains have become general in all the countries through which it passes, it rises about 5 inches a day, until it has attained a height of 32 feet above its ordinary level. By the end of July all the flat country of Bengal contiguous to the Ganges and Brahmapootra is overflowed to an extent in breadth of 100 miles, nothing being visible but villages and the tops of trees, the former being built on artificial mounds above the height of the flood. After the middle of August the waters begin to subside, running off at the rate of from 3 to 4 inches a day till November, from which period to the month of April they decrease at the rate of about ½ inch a day. The quantity of water discharged into the ocean by the Ganges is computed to be 500,000 cubic feet per second in the four months of the flood-season, and 100,000 cubic feet per second on an average during the remainder of the year. The quantity of mud brought down annually by the stream is computed at 235,521,387 cubic yards, and it discolors the sea to a distance of 60 miles from the coast. Owing to the looseness of the soil on the banks, large portions of them are being constantly swept away by the force of the current, and expensive engineering works are required to preserve the channels of navigation.

The phenomenon called the Bore, a sudden and rapid influx of the tide, in the form of an enormous wave, rising as perpendicular as a wall, assumes a formidable appearance in the Ganges. In the Hoogly the Bore rushes onwards, with an appalling noise, at the rate of between 17 and 18 miles an hour, and at Calcutta it sometimes causes an instantaneous rise of 5 feet, having been probably more than double that height at the mouth of the river. The waters of the Ganges are held sacred by the Hindoos, from Gangootri, about 15 miles from its source, to the island of Saugur, at the mouth of the Hoogly. There are, however, particular places more eminently sacred than the rest, and to these pilgrims resort from great distances to perform their ablutions and carry off water to be used in future ceremonies. The Ganges water is also esteemed for its medicinal properties, and in the British courts of justice witnesses of the Brahmanical faith are sworn upon it.

The valley of the Ganges is one of the richest on the globe, and contains a greater extent of vegetable mould, and of land under cultivation, than any other country, with the exception, perhaps, of the Chinese Empire. For hundreds of miles along its course, down to the Gulf of Bengal, not a stone is to be seen. Wheat and other European grains are produced in the upper part of this magnificent valley, while in the S. every variety of Indian fruit, rice, cotton, indigo, opium, and sugar, are produced in the greatest profusion. The sources of the Ganges are at an elevation of upwards of 13,000 and 18,000 feet respectively above sea-level; yet the fall of the river from Hurdwar, nearly at the foot of the Himalayas, to the delta, a distance of about 1200 miles, is only 1000 feet. Its banks, in many places, exhibit scenes of great beauty, while in the stream itself clusters of picturesque rocks occasionally occur, interesting not only from their own appearance, but also from the associations connected with them.

The Ganges is navigable for boats of a large size nearly 1500 miles from its mouth; and the busy scene which it daily exhibits, from the number and variety of boats with which it is crowded, is not, perhaps, equalled on any other river in the world. It forms, with its tributaries, a great route of communication and traffic throughout a large part of India, and its value as a highway for commerce is all the more increased from the numerous important towns and cities that lie either immediately on its banks or at no great distance from them. Of these, ascending the stream, may be named Calcutta, Moorshedabad, Bahar, Patna, Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpoor, and Furruckabad.——Adj. GANGETIC, gan-jĕt'ik.

Ganges, gȯɴzh, a town of France, in Hérault, on a railway, 28 miles W.N.W. of Montpellier. It has a chamber of manufactures, and factories of silk gloves, hosiery, and twist, with a trade in wine. Pop. 4345.

Gan'ges, a post-hamlet in Ganges township, Allegan co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, about 35 miles S. of Grand Haven. It has a tannery, 2 or 3 stores, and large orchards of apples and peaches. Pop. of the township, 1130.

Ganges, a post-hamlet of Richland co., O., 11 miles N. of Mansfield.

Gangeticus Sinus. See BAY OF BENGAL.

Gangi, gån'jee, a town of Sicily, province of Palermo, 19 miles S.S.E. of Cefalù. Pop. 13,057.

Gang Mills, a post-village of Herkimer and Oneida cos., N.Y., 4 miles E. of Prospect Station, which is 18 miles N. of Utica. It has a church, and a lumber-mill on West Canada Creek. Pop. 104.

Gangootri, gån`goo'tree, a famous place of pilgrimage in Northern India, in Gurhwal, near the source of the Ganges, in lat. 30° 59′ N., lon. 78° 56′ E., and 10,073 feet above the sea.

Gangpoor, Gangpur, gång`poor', or **Gang`pore',** a native state of India, in Chuta-Nagpoor, lat. 21° 47′ 5″–22° 32′ 20″ N., lon. 83° 34′ 35″–85° 10′ 15″ E. Area, 2484 square miles. It is under British supervision, and pays a small tribute. It is a hilly table-land, producing timber, silk, resin, catechu, and drugs. Coal is found, and wild animals are very numerous. Pop. 73,637. Capital, Suadi, a small village, in lat. 22° 10′ N., lon. 84° 5′ E.

Gangra, the supposed ancient name of KANKAREE.

Gangurah-Behra, gång-goo'rå-bẹh-rå', a town of India, Boglipoor district. Pop. 3946.

Gan-Hway, a province of China. See NGAN-HOEI.

Ganier, gå`neer', a township of Kankakee co., Ill., traversed by the river Kankakee. Pop. 1582.

Ganitsa, a village of Hungary. See GANYA.

Ganja, a town of Russia. See YELISAVETPOL.

Ganjam, gån`jåm', the northeasternmost district of the Madras Presidency, British India, having Orissa on the N.E. and the Bay of Bengal on the S.E. The coast region is low, but the district as a whole is fertile. Area, 8813 square miles. Capital, Ganjam. Pop. in 1871, 1,520,088.

Ganjam, a town of India, capital of the above, on a small river, near its mouth in the Bay of Bengal, 90 miles S.W. of Cuttack. It has lost much of its former importance as a seat of trade.

Ganjeh, a town of Russia. See YELISAVETPOL.

Ganjooly, a town of India. See JANJOWLA.

Gann, or **Mount Holly,** a post-village of Knox co., O., in Union township, on the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Columbus Railroad, at Gann Station, 19 miles E.N.E. of Mount Vernon. It is on the Mohican River, and has a woollen-mill and a plough-factory. Pop. 159.

Gannat, gån`nå', a town of France, in Allier, on the Andelot, 34 miles S.S.W. of Moulins. Pop. 5042.

Gan'net Island, on the coast of Labrador. Lat. 54° N.; lon. 56° 34′ W.

Gan'net Island, on the W. coast of New Zealand, North Island. Lat. 37° 57′ S.; lon. 174° 2′ E.

Gannet Rock, a small island, 6¼ miles from the S.W. head of Grand Manan. Lat. 46° 32′ N.; lon. 66° 52′ W. On it is a light-house.

Gan'nett, a station in Lincoln co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, 6 miles E. of North Platte.

Gano', a post-village of Butler co., O., in Union township, on the Dayton Short-Line Railroad, and on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, 14 miles N. of Cincinnati. It is finely situated on high ground. It contains 4 churches, a paper-mill, and several fine residences.

Ganos, gå'nos`, a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 44 miles N.E. of Gallipoli, on the W. side of the Sea of Marmora.

Ganowitz, a town of Austria. See GONOBITZ.

Gänserndorf, gän'sẹrn-doʀf`, a village of Lower Austria, at a railway junction, 19 miles N.E. of Vienna.

Gansevoort, gans'voort, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Northumberland township, on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of Saratoga Springs. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill. Pop. about 200.

Gans'ville, a post-hamlet of Winn parish, La., about 52 miles S.S.W. of Monroe. It has a church.

Gante, Gantois, Netherlands. See GHENT.

Gantheaume (gån`tōm') **Bay,** of Australia, is on the W. coast. Lat. 27° 46′ S.; lon. 114° 7′ E.

Gantt, a township of Greenville co., S.C. Pop. 844.

Gan-Whay, a province of China. See NGAN-HOEI.

Ganya, gån'yŏh`, or **Ganitsa,** gå-nĭt'så, a village of Hungary, co. of Marmaros, 18 miles from Szigeth.

Gap, gåp (anc. *Vapin'cum*), a town of France, capital of Hautes-Alpes, 46 miles S.S.E. of Grenoble, on the Luye. It has a Gothic cathedral, a communal college, a normal school, a public library, a court-house, town hall, prefecture, bishop's palace, barracks, and a large public reservoir. It is a railway terminus. Pop. 7249.

Gap, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in Sadsbury and Salisbury townships, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 18 miles E.S.E. of Lancaster. It has 2 churches, 2 hotels, several stores, and about 45 residences. Rich mines of nickel have been opened near this place.

Gap Civ'il, or **Spar'ta,** a post-village, capital of Alleghany co., N.C., in Gap Civil township, about 56 miles N. by W. of Statesville. It has a court-house and an academy. Here is Gap Civil Post-Office. Pop. of the township, 958.

Gap Creek, a post-hamlet of Ashe co., N.C., 55 miles S. of Marion, Va. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a copper-mine.

Gap Creek, a post-office of Knox co., Tenn.

Gap Grove, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Ill., about 5 miles W. of Dixon.

Gaplo, a lake of Prussia. See GOPLO.

Gap Mills, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., W. Va., 18 miles S.E. of Fort Spring Station. It has a church.

Gapplitz, a town of Bohemia. See KAPLITZ.

Gap Ridge, a post-office of Harlan co., Ky.

Gap Run, a post-office of Carter co., Tenn.

Gapsal, a town of Russia. See HAPSAL.

Gap Springs, Pa. See DOUBLING GAP SPRINGS.

Gap Store, a post-office of Tazewell co., Va.

Gaps'ville, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Pa., 12 miles S.E. of Everett Railroad Station. It has a church.

Garachico, gå-rå-chee'ko, a town of the island of Teneriffe, on its N. coast. Pop. 1030. It was nearly destroyed by a volcanic eruption in 1705, before which it was one of the most important places in the island.

Gar`afrax'a, or **Doug'las,** a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, on Grand River, 20 miles N. of Guelph. It contains saw- and grist-mills. Pop. 250.

Garah, gå'rå, or **Am-el-Saghier,** åm-ĕl-så-ghe'ĕr, a small town of Egypt, on the oasis of the same name, in the Libyan Desert, 250 miles S.W. of Cairo. The oasis consists of a level plain enclosed by abrupt precipices and covered in part with beautiful palm woods. Salt pools occur here and there, surrounded by an efflorescence of dazzling whiteness.

Garai, a river of Bengal. See BALESWAR.

Gara, Lough, Ireland. See LOUGH GARA.

Garam, a river of Hungary. See GRAN.

Garama and **Garamantes.** See MOORZOOK.

Garbagnate, gaʀ-bån-yå'tå, a village of Italy, province of Milan, 5 miles N.N.W. of Bollate. Pop. 2170.

Garbana, gaʀ-bå'nå (L. *Garbane'a Derthonen'sium*), a town of Italy, 22 miles S.S.E. of Alessandria. P. 1477.

Gar'ber, a post-office of Harlan co., Neb.

Garber, a station in York co., Pa., on the Hanover & York Railroad, 1 mile S.W. of York.

Garber's Mills, a post-office of Washington co., Tenn.

Gar'berville, a post-hamlet of Humboldt co., Cal., about 60 miles S.S.E. of Eureka.

Garbieh, a province of Egypt. See GHARBEEYEH.

Gar'buttsville, a hamlet in Monroe co., N.Y., on the Rochester & State Line Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of Rochester. It has a flour- and plaster-mill.

Gar'celon, a station in Warren co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Corry.

Garchizy, gaʀ`shẹe`zee', a village of France, in Nièvre, 14 miles N.W. of Nevers. Pop. 1622.

Garcia, gar-see'å, a small river in the S.W. part of Mendocino co., Cal., flows N.W., and enters the Pacific.

Garcia, a station in Marin co., Cal., on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 35 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco.

Gar Creek, a post-hamlet of Allen co., Ind., in Milan township, on the Wabash Railroad, 11 miles E. of Fort Wayne. It has a lumber-mill.

Gard, gaʀ, or **Gardon,** gaʀ‘dòɴᵍ′, a river of France, flows E.S.E., and joins the Rhone 5 miles N.E. of Tarascon. Length, 55 miles.

Gard, a department of France, in the S., formed of part of the province of Languedoc, bounded E. by the Rhone, and S., for 10 miles, by the Mediterranean. Area, 2256 square miles. In the N. it is traversed by high mountains; in the S., numerous lakes and marshes render the country unhealthy. Chief rivers, the Rhone, Vidourle, and Hérault, which flow to the Mediterranean, and the Cèze and Gard, affluents of the Rhone. It has mines of iron, coal, lead, sulphur, and zinc. Grain is raised insufficient for home consumption, but wine, brandy, olive oil, and fruit are abundant. Silk-worms are extensively reared. Capital, Nîmes. The department is divided into the 4 arrondissements of Alais, Nîmes, Uzès, and Le Vigan. Pop. 423,804.

Garda, gaʀ′då, a village of Italy, 17 miles N.W. of Verona, on the E. shore of Lago di Garda. Pop. 1409.

Gar′da, a post-office of McLean co., Ill.

Gardafui, Cape, Africa. See Cape Guardafui.

Gardaia, gaʀ-dī′å, or **Ghardeia,** gaʀ-då′yå, a town of Algeria, in the Sahara, about 300 miles S. of Algiers. Lat. 31° 57′ N.; lon. 2° 50′ E. It is surrounded by a wall, and defended by nine towers, capable of containing 300 to 400 combatants, and has 6 gates. The town contains 6 mosques, one of which is of extraordinary size. A considerable trade is carried on with Tunis, Algiers, &c., in oil, ostrich feathers, corn, butter, groceries, pottery, and other articles. The Jews have a synagogue here, and live in a quarter by themselves. Gardaia is surrounded by immense orchards, watered by wells, which sometimes have a depth of 900 feet. In these orchards are cultivated the vine and all other kinds of fruit common to that part of Africa. Pop. 12,000.

Gardaune, gaʀ‘dån′, a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 5 miles S. of Aix. Pop. 2268.

Gardelegen, gaʀ′dẹh-lå‘ghẹn, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Milde, 25 miles by rail W. by S. of Stendal. Pop. 6389.

Gardempe, a river of France. See Gartempe.

Gar′den, a post-hamlet of Pickens co., Ala., 23 miles E.N.E. of Macon, Miss. It has a church.

Garden, a post-township of Boone co., Iowa. Pop. 671.

Garden, a township of Harvey co., Kansas. Pop. 349. It contains Garden City.

Garden, Delta co., Mich. See Hale's Bay.

Garden, a post-hamlet of Athens co., O., in Lodi township, 7 miles S. of Guysville Station. It has 2 churches.

Gardena, a valley of the Tyrol. See Gröden.

Garden City, a post-hamlet of Blount co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 40 miles N. of Birmingham.

Garden City, a post-village of Blue Earth co., Minn., in Garden City township, on the Watonwan River, about 14 miles S.W. of Mankato, and 14 miles E. of Madelia. It has 2 churches and 3 flouring-mills. Pop. 368; of the township, 871.

Garden City, a post-office of Cass co., Mo.

Garden City, a post-village in Hempstead township, Queens co., N.Y., on the Great Plains and on the Flushing, North Shore & Central Railroad, 20 miles E. of New York City. It has a splendid church, male and female seminaries, a superior hotel, a public park, gas-works, &c. It was founded by A. T. Stewart, who paid $394,350 for the site of the village and the large tract surrounding it.

Garden City, a post-hamlet of Rich co., Utah, on Bear Lake, 58 miles N.N.W. of Evanston, Wyoming. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Garden Cottage, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, 5 miles S. of Somerset. It has a church and the Pisgah Seminary.

Garden Creek, a post-hamlet of Haywood co., N.C., 40 miles W. of Henry's Station.

Gar′dener, a station in Lehigh co., Pa., on the Catasauqua & Fogelsville Railroad, 3 miles S. by E. of Alburtis.

Garden Grove, a post-office of Los Angeles co., Cal.

Garden Grove, a post-village of Decatur co., Iowa, in Garden Grove township, on a branch of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, about 60 miles S. of Des Moines, and 24 miles S.W. of Chariton. It has 2 churches. Here is Garden Grove College. Pop. of township, 506.

Garden Hill, a post-village in Durham co., Ontario, 12 miles N. of Port Hope. It contains a woollen-factory, 2 grist-mills, and 3 saw-mills.

Garden Island, of Australia. See Buache.

Garden Island, a post-village in Frontenac co., Ontario, on an island in the St. Lawrence, opposite Kingston. It has several ship-yards and a flouring-mill, and has communication with Kingston by ferry. Pop. 762.

Garden of Eden, a post-village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 24 miles from New Glasgow. Pop. 100.

Garden Pass, a station in Eureka co., Nevada, on the Eureka & Palisade Railroad, 21 miles N. of Eureka.

Garden Plain, a post-office of Whitesides co., Ill., in Garden Plain township, and on the Mendota & Clinton Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Clinton, Iowa, and 5 miles S. of Fulton. The township is bounded on the N.W. by the Mississippi River. Pop. 1091.

Garden Plain, a post-township of Sedgwick co., Kansas, 17 miles W. of Wichita. Pop. 418.

Garden Prairie, a post-village of Boone co., Ill., in Bonus township, on Kishwaukee River, and on the Freeport Branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 6 miles E. of Belvidere, and 72 miles W.N.W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a cheese-factory, a flouring-mill, &c. Pop. about 250.

Garden Reach, a south suburb of Calcutta, Bengal, on the Hoogly, just below the village of Kidderpoor. It is a fashionable place for European residents.

Garden River, or **Ketekau′ne-See′be,** a post-village in the district of Algoma, Ontario, 12 miles E.N.E. of Sault Ste. Marie. This is an Indian reserve, extending 9 miles along St. Mary's River. The Indians are chiefly engaged in the fishery and the chase. Garden River is a missionary station of the churches of England and Rome. It contains 2 stores. Steamers from Collingwood to Fort William call here. Pop. 400.

Garden's, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Chester Valley Railroad, 14 miles E.N.E. of Downingtown.

Garden Valley, a post-hamlet of El Dorado co., Cal., 14 miles E.S.E. of Auburn. It has a cheese-factory.

Garden Valley, a post-office of Macon co., Ga.

Garden Valley, a post-village of Smith co., Tex., near the Neches River, 10 miles W. of Lindale Station. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Garden Valley, township, Jackson co., Wis. P. 1026.

Gar′denville, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., 2 or 3 miles N.E. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches and a brewery.

Gardenville, a post-office of St. Louis co., Mo.

Gardenville, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, about 9 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches.

Gardenville, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., in Plumstead township, about 32 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has a Friends' meeting.

Gar′di, a post-office and station of Wayne co., Ga., on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 33 miles N.N.W. of Brunswick. Here is a steam saw-mill.

Gardia, gaʀ′dee‘å, a village of West Africa, in Bondoo. Lat. 14° 5′ N.; lon. 12° 28′ W.

Gardiki, gaʀ-dee′kee, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 12 miles N. of Delvino.

Gar′diner, a post-town of Kennebec co., Me., in Gardiner township, on the W. bank of the Kennebec River, at the mouth of the Cobbosseecontee River, and on the Maine Central Railroad, 7 miles S. of Augusta, and 56 miles N.N.E. of Portland. Large vessels can ascend to this place, which has a bridge across the Kennebec River and is liberally supplied with water-power. It contains 10 churches, 3 national banks, a savings-bank, a city hall, a public library, a high school, 3 paper-mills, several flouring-mills, 11 saw-mills, a woollen-factory, several machine-shops, 2 potteries, and manufactories of sash and blinds, bricks, carriages, and furniture. Lumber and ice are the chief articles of export. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. of the township, 4497.

Gardiner, a post-township of Ulster co., N.Y., is traversed by the Wallkill Valley Railroad, and contains Gardiner Station, which is 82 miles N. of New York City, and 20 miles S.S.W. of Kingston. It is drained by the Wallkill River. Pop. 1710.

Gardiner, a post-village of Douglas co., Oregon, on the Umpqua River, near its mouth, about 60 miles W.S.W. of Eugene City, and 2 miles from the ocean. It has 2 steam saw-mills.

Gardiner Mines, a post-village in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, 4 miles by rail from Bridgeport. Pop. 300. It has important coal-mines.

Gardiner's Island, belonging to the township of Easthampton, Suffolk co., N.Y., lies off the E. end of Long Island, from which it is separated by Gardiner's Bay. Area, 3300 acres. Its surface is undulating pasture-land. At its N. extremity stands a light-house, in lat. 41° 8′ 18″

N., lon. 72° 8′ 13″ W., with a fixed light, 29 feet above the water-level.

Gard′ner, a post-office of Huerfano co., Col., 10 miles W. of Badito. Altitude, 8490 feet.

Gardner, a post-village in Greenfield township, Grundy co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 65 miles S.S.W. of Chicago, and 26 miles N.N.E. of Pontiac. A branch of the Chicago & Illinois Railroad extends hence to Coal City. It has a money-order post-office, 3 churches, and a bank. Coal is mined here. Pop. 940.

Gardner, a station in Piatt co., Ill., on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 21 miles W. by N. of Urbana.

Gardner, a township of Sangamon co., Ill. Pop. 1270. It contains Farmingdale and Bradfordton.

Gardner, a post-village of Johnson co., Kansas, in Gardner township, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, 30 miles S.W. of Kansas City, and about 21 miles S.E. of Lawrence. It has 2 churches and 25 dwellings. Pop. of the township, 991.

Gardner, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Gardner township, on the Boston, Barre & Gardner Railroad where it crosses the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad, 70 miles W.N.W. of Boston, and 15 miles W. of Fitchburg. It has a national bank, a high school, a newspaper office, and extensive manufactures of chairs, pails, and tubs. The township contains another village, named South Gardner. Total pop. 3730.

Gardner, a station in Centre co., Pa., on the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, 8 miles N. of Tyrone.

Gardner, a township of Door co., Wis., bounded N.W. by Green Bay. P. 414. It contains Little Sturgeon.

Gardner's, a township of Wilson co., N.C. Pop. 1178.

Gardner's Bluff, the head of navigation for steamers on the Great Pedee, is in Marlborough co., S.C., 6 miles W. of Bennettsville, and is an important shipping-point.

Gardner's Corners, a hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., in Montague township, 11 miles W. of Lowville. It has a cheese-factory.

Gardner's Ford, a hamlet of Cleveland co., N.C., 12 miles N. of Shelby. It has a church, and a cotton-factory which makes sheeting. Pop. about 80.

Gardner's Island, in the township of Clayton, Jefferson co., N.Y., is one of the Thousand Islands, and lies in the river St. Lawrence.

Gardner's Mills, a village of Salt Lake co., Utah, 1 mile from Bingham Junction. It has a church, a grist-mill, a woollen-mill, &c.

Gardner's River, a celebrated salmon-stream of British Columbia, rises near Fort St. James, in lat. 54° 25′ N., lon. 123° 30′ W., and enters the Pacific Ocean through Gardner's Inlet. Length, about 150 miles.

Gardner's Station, a post-village of Weakley co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Union City, and 1 mile S. of the Obion River. It has a church, a high school, a flour-mill, and a furniture-factory.

Gard′nersville, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., Ky., 5 miles S.W. of De Mossville.

Gardnersville, a hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., about 50 miles N.W. of New York City. It has a grist-mill. Pop. about 100.

Gardnersville, a hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., 1 mile from Seward Station, and about 44 miles W. of Albany.

Gardokh, a village of Thibet. See GAROO.

Gardon, a river of Southern France. See GARD.

Gardone, gaR-do′nå, a village of Northern Italy, 10 miles N.N.W. of Brescia. It has manufactures of firearms, jewelry, and silk goods. Pop. 1718.

Gardone Riviera, gaR-do′nå rè-ve-å′rå, a village of Northern Italy, province of Brescia, 2 miles N.E. of Salo, near the W. shore of Lago di Garda. Pop. 1387.

Gard's Point, a post-office of Wabash co., Ill.

Gardtop, a village of Thibet. See GAROO.

Gareep, a river of Africa. See ORANGE.

Garessio, gå-rês′se-o, or **Garesso,** gå-rês′so, a town of Italy, province and 16 miles S.S.E. of Mondovi, on the Tanaro. Pop. 6882.

Garet, gå-rêt′, a district of Morocco, province of Fez, on the Mediterranean. Principal town, Melilla.

Garfagnana, gaR-fån-yå′nå, a district of Italy, in Lucca, formed of the upper valley of the Serchio. Area, 155 square miles. Chief town, Castelnuovo di Garfagnana.

Gar′field, a post-hamlet of La Salle co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 103 miles S.W. of Chicago.

Garfield, a post-hamlet of Pawnee co., Kansas, in Garfield township, on the Arkansas River, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 11 miles S.W. of Larned. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 144.

Garfield, a post-hamlet of Mahoning co., O., in Goshen township, at Damascus Station on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 7 miles E. of Alliance.

Gargallo, gaR-gål′lo, a village of Italy, province and district of Novara.

Gargaliano, gaR-gå-le-å′no, a town of Greece, near the W. coast of the Morea, 11½ miles N. by W. of Navarino, on a height. Pop. 2251.

Gargano, gaR-gå′no (anc. *Garga′nus*), a mountain peninsula of Italy, province of Foggia, extending for about 30 miles into the Adriatic, with a breadth varying from 15 to 30 miles. Its loftiest summits are Calvo, near its centre, 5450 feet; Sagro, on the E.; Spigro, on the N.; Gargarano, on the W.; and Rignano, on the S.

Garganta-la-Olla, gaR-gån′tå-lå-ol′yå, a town of Spain, 65 miles N.N.E. of Caceres. Pop. 659.

Gargarus, gar′ga-rŭs (Turk. *Kazdagh*, kåz′dåg′), a mountain of Asia Minor, 10 miles N.W. of Adramyti, the highest of the range of Ida.

Gargnano, gaRn-yå′no, a village of Italy, 23 miles E.N.E. of Brescia, on the W. shore of Lago di Garda. P. 4085.

Gargosilium, supposed ancient name of JARGEAU.

Gar′ha, a river of India, joins the Chumbul.

Garha, a town of India. See GURHA.

Garhako′to, or **Garhakot,** gaR′hă-kōt′, a town of India, Jubbulpoor division, about 40 miles E. of Saugur. Pop. 9316.

Garhwal, a province of India. See GURHWAL.

Ga′ria, a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland, on Garia Bay, 8 miles N.E. of Rose Blanche. Pop. 195.

Garienis, supposed ancient name of the YARE.

Gariep, a river of South Africa. See ORANGE.

Garibaldi, går-e-bål′de, a post-office of Keokuk co., Iowa, about 30 miles N.E. of Ottumwa.

Garibaldi, a post-office of Gaston co., N.C., on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Charlotte. Near this place is the convent of Mariastein.

Garigliano, gå-reel-yå′no (anc. *Li′ris*), a river of Italy, rises 5 miles S.E. of Tagliacozzo, flows S.E., and enters the Mediterranean 9 miles E. of Gaeta. Length, 75 miles. Affluents, the Sacco and Melfa.

Garijp, a village of the Netherlands. See GARYP.

Garioch, gå′re-ōK, an inland district of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, comprising 150 square miles, noted for its cattle, and abounding in prehistoric monuments.

Gar′land, a county in the W. central part of Arkansas, is drained by the Ouachita River. Its surface is hilly. Cotton and Indian corn are among its staple products. This county has valuable minerals and medicinal springs, and forests of chestnut, hickory, oak, pine, &c. Capital, Hot Springs. Formed since 1870, out of parts of Hot Spring, Montgomery, and Saline cos. It is partly intersected by a branch of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad.

Garland, a post-village of Butler co., Ala., on the Sepulga River, and on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 67 miles S.S.W. of Montgomery. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Garland, a village of Costilla co., Col., on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 102 miles S.S.W. of Pueblo, and 6 miles N.E. of Fort Garland.

Garland, a post-village in Garland township, Penobscot co., Me., about 30 miles N.W. of Bangor. It has 2 or 3 churches, and manufactures of lumber, furniture, shoes, &c. Pop. of the township, 1306.

Garland, a post-village of Warren co., Pa., in Pittsfield township, on Broken Straw Creek, and on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad where it crosses the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley & Pittsburg Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Corry, and 19 miles N.E. of Titusville. It has 2 churches, manufactures of lumber, heading, and staves, and a pipe-line bringing oil from West Hickory, in Forest co.

Garland, a post-hamlet of Tipton co., Tenn., 8 miles W. of Covington. It has a church and a manufactory of farming-implements.

Gar′landville, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Miss., 8 miles S. of Newton. It has 2 churches.

Garlasco, gaR-lås′ko, a town of Italy, 23 miles S.E. of Novara. Pop. 6737.

Gar′ley, or **Gur′ley,** a post-office of Cloud co., Kansas.

Gar′lieston, a town of Scotland, co. and 5 miles S.S.E. of Wigtown, on a small bay of the same name. Pop. 683.

Garlin, gaR′låNᵍ′, a town of France, Basses-Pyrénées, 18 miles N.N.E. of Pau. Pop. 1305.

Gar′lock, a post-office of Pocahontas co., Iowa.

Gar′man's Mills, a post-office of Cambria co., Pa.

Garmisch, gaʀ′mish, a town of Bavaria, on the Loisach, near its confluence with the Isar, 50 miles S.W. of Munich. Pop. 1560.

Gar′mouth, a town of Scotland, co. of Elgin, at the mouth of the Spey, 3 miles N. of Fochabers. Pop. 636.

Garnavil′lo, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, in Garnavillo township, about 44 miles N.W. of Dubuque. It has 3 churches and a brush-factory. Lead is found near it. Pop. of the township, 1182.

Gar′ner, a post-village in Concord township, Hancock co., Iowa, on the Iowa & Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 21 miles W. of Mason City. It has a newspaper office, a graded school, 2 hotels, 7 stores, and 2 elevators. Much grain is shipped here.

Garner Station, a post-office of White co., Ark., is on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, 45 miles N.E. of Little Rock.

Garner Station, a post-village of Yalabusha co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 13 miles N. of Grenada. It has a church. Cotton is shipped here. Pop. about 200.

Gar′nerville, a post-hamlet of Rockland co., N.Y., in Haverstraw township, ½ mile from Haverstraw Railroad Station. It has 2 churches, a union school, and the Rockland Print-Works.

Gar′nett, a post-village, capital of Anderson co., Kansas, in Monroe township, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, 52 miles S. of Lawrence, and 34 miles N.N.E. of Humboldt. It contains a court-house, 2 banks, a graded school, 8 churches, 3 flour-mills, and manufactures of cheese and furniture. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 1048.

Garnett, a station in Harrison co., Ky., on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 9 miles N. of Cynthiana.

Gar′nettsville, or **Gar′netsville,** a post-village of Meade co., Ky., 28 or 30 miles S.S.W. of Louisville. It has 2 churches, 1 or 2 flour-mills, and an academy.

Gar′nish, a post-town on the W. side of Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, 20 miles from Burin. Pop. 210.

Garn‘kirk′, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 7 miles by rail N.E. of Glasgow. It has iron- and tile-works. P. 656.

Garo′ga, a post-village in Ephratah township, Fulton co., N.Y., on Garoga Creek, about 40 miles E. of Utica. It has flour- and lumber-mills.

Garo′ga Creek, New York, rises in Fulton co., runs southwestward, and enters the Mohawk River in Montgomery co., about a mile above Fort Plain.

Garo Hills, a district of India. See Garrow Hills.

Garom′na, an island off the W. coast of Ireland, co. of Galway, 6 miles N. of the Arran Isles.

Garon, a headland of Ireland. See Gerron.

Garonne, gå‘ronn′ (anc. *Garum′na*), a river of France, rises in the Pyrenees, in the Val d'Aran, on the confines of Spain, enters France near the village of Pont-du-Roi, and passes, in the department of Haute-Garonne, Saint-Béat, Montrejeau, Saint-Martory, Cazères (where its natural navigation commences), Carbonne, Muret, and Toulouse, near which it is joined by the Canal du Midi. Above Blaye, at its junction with the Dordogne, the river loses its name, and assumes that of the Gironde (see Gironde). Length, 384 miles. Chief affluents on the right, the Salat, Ariége, Tarn, Lot, and Dordogne; on the left, the Neste, Gers, and Giron. The Canal du Midi connects it with the Mediterranean.

Garoo, gå‘roo′, **Gardtop,** gaʀd‘top′, **Gartop,** gaʀ‘top′, **Gortope,** goʀ‘tòp′, or **Gardokh,** gaʀ‘doᴋ′, a village in Thibet, near a source of the Indus, in lat. 31° 40′ N., lon. 80° 21′ E. Elevation, 16,000 feet. Here in summer an active trade is carried on in the exchange of tea, shawl-wool, and other products of China and Thibet for those of Cashmere and India.

Garoupas, a town of Brazil. See Porto Bello.

Garra, a river and village of India. See Ghara.

Gar′rard, a county in the E. central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Kentucky River, and on the W. by Dick's River. The surface is partly hilly and partly undulating; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Richmond Branch of the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad. Capital, Lancaster. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,133,619. Pop. in 1870, 10,376, of whom 10,338 were Americans.

Gar′rattsville, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., in New Lisbon township, on Butternut Creek, about 34 miles S. of Utica. It has 2 churches, a saw-mill, a tannery, a cheese-factory, a planing-mill, and a grist-mill.

Garreguel, gaʀ‘ʀẹh-ghêl′, a village of Senegambia, on the Senegal. Lat. 15° 27′ N.; lon. 12° 46′ W.

Gar′retson's, a station in Richmond co., N.Y., on the Staten Island Railroad, 1½ miles from Vanderbilt Landing.

Garretson's Landing, post-office, Jefferson co., Ark.

Gar′rett, a county in the N.W. part of Maryland, borders on Pennsylvania and West Virginia. It is partly drained by the Youghiogheny River, and is bounded S. by the Potomac. Area, 670 square miles. The surface is mountainous, and extensively covered by forests. Coal and iron ore are found in it. It is traversed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Oakland. It was formerly part of Alleghany co., and has been formed since 1870. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,988,177. Pop. 12,000.

Garrett, a post-village of De Kalb co., Ind., in Butler and Richland townships, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Chicago division), 4 miles W. of Auburn, and about 20 miles N. of Fort Wayne. It has a newspaper office, a round-house, and large shops of the railroad. Pop. about 1200.

Garrett, a township of Douglas co., Ill. Pop. 1599.

Garrett, a post-village of Meade co., Ky., 6 miles W. of Muldraugh. It has a church and a tobacco-factory.

Garrett, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Pa., in Summit township, on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, 108 miles S.E. of Pittsburg, at the junction of the Berlin Branch. It has 1 or 2 churches, and manufactures of charcoal and shooks.

Gar′rettford, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., in Upper Darby township, on Darby Creek, 1 mile from Kellysville Station, and 8 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia.

Gar′retts, a station in Champaign co., O., on the Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad, 11 miles W. of Urbana.

Garretts, a station in Marshall co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 33 miles S. by E. of Wheeling.

Garrett's Bend, a post-office of Lincoln co., W. Va.

Garrett's Bluff, a post-hamlet of Lamar co., Tex., on Red River, 20 miles N.W. of Paris. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Gar′rettsburg, a post-village of Christian co., Ky., 14 miles S. of Hopkinsville. It has 2 churches.

Gar′rettsville, a post-village of Portage co., O., on the Mahoning division of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 36 miles E.S.E. of Cleveland, and 30 miles W.N.W. of Youngstown. It has 4 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, a high school, 2 flouring-mills, 2 machine-shops, and manufactures of nuts, bolts, sash, blinds, pails, carriages, and engraving-machines. Pop. 658.

Gar′rison, a post-village of Benton co., Iowa, in Jackson township, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, about 5 miles W. of Vinton. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 250.

Garrison, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., 1 mile from Arlington.

Garrison Point, a post-office of Walker co., Ala.

Garrison's, a post-village and summer resort in Philipstown township, Putnam co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, 50 miles N. of New York, with which it is connected by the Hudson River Railroad. A ferry-boat plies between this place and West Point. It has 3 churches.

Garrison's, a station in Jefferson co., Pa., on the Low Grade division of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 2 miles E. of Brookville.

Gar′risonville, a post-village of Stafford co., Va., 6 miles W. of Richland. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

Gar′ristown, a village of Ireland, co. and 16 miles N.N.W. of Dublin. Pop. of parish, 1070.

Garrobillas, gaʀ-ʀo-ʙeel′yås, a town of Spain, 27 miles N.N.W. of Caceres.

Garron, a headland of Ireland. See Gerron.

Gar‘rott′, a post-office of Overton co., Tenn.

Garrovillas de Alconetar, gaʀ-ʀo-veel′yås då ål-ko-nå-taʀ′, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province and 19 miles N. by W. of Caceres. Pop. 718.

Gar′row (or **Garo,** gå′ro) **Hills,** a district of Bengal, geographically a part of Assam, bounded N. by Goalpara, E. by the Cossyah Hills, S. by Mymunsingh, and W. by Rungpoor. Area, 3390 square miles. The hills are inhabited by a wild race of people, called Garrows. who are industrious, but in other respects are little above the savage state. The country abounds in elephants, and contains coal and other minerals, but is little developed, having never been under British rule until 1872. Pop. 80,000.

Gar′ry Island, in the Arctic Ocean, off the mouth of Mackenzie River, in lat. 69° 30′ N., lon. 135° W.

Garry Lake, in British North America, in lat. 66° N., lon. 99° 30′ W., receives Great Fish River from the W.

Gar′ry O′wen, a post-office of Jackson co., Iowa.

Gars′tang, a town of England, co. and 11 miles S. of Lancaster, on the Wyre, at a railway junction. Pop. 687.

Gar'ston, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Mersey, at a railway junction, 5 miles S.E. of Liverpool. It has docks and manufactories. Pop. of township, 7840.

Gartach, gaʀ'tåᴋ, Gʀoss, groce, and Kʟᴇɪɴ, klīne, two nearly contiguous villages of Würtemberg, 11 miles W. of Heilbronn, on the Leinbach. Pop. of Gross Gartach, 1804; of Klein Gartach, 952.

Gartempe, gaʀˋtôᴍp', or **Gardempe,** gaʀˋdôᴍp', a river of Central France, which, after a course of 120 miles, at first W. and then N., joins the Creuse 25 miles E.N.E. of Poitiers.

Gartenfeld, gaʀ'tẹn-fȇlt, a town of Germany, in Hesse, forming a part of the city of Mentz. Pop. 3250.

Garth, garth, a hamlet of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 5 miles N.N.W. of Caerphilly.

Garth, a hamlet of North Wales, co. of Montgomery, 2 miles N.N.W. of Welshpool.

Garth, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala.

Gartok, or **Gartop,** a town of Thibet. See Gᴀʀoo.

Gartok-chu, garˋtokˋ-shoo', or **Gartok-tsiu,** garˋtok'-tsee-oo', written also **Gartope,** a river of Thibet, flows N.W. between lofty ranges of the Himalaya, and joins the Indus from the left.

Gartsher'ry, a village of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, now a part of the town of Coatbridge, and having celebrated iron-works. Pop. 2178.

Gart'side (Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4), four stations in Jackson co., Mo., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad. They are coal-mining localities, and afford the excellent Big Muddy smelting coal.

Gart'sides, a village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of St. Louis, Mo.

Gartz, two towns of Prussia. See Gᴀʀᴢ.

Garumna, the ancient name of the Gᴀʀoɴɴᴇ.

Garvagh, gaʀ'våʜ, a town of Ireland, co. of Londonderry, 9 miles S. of Coleraine. Pop. 764.

Gar'ver's Ferry, a village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, and on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 27 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. Here is Ingleside Post-Office.

Gar'vin, a station on the Lake Erie, Evansville & Southwestern Railroad, 5 miles from Evansville, Ind.

Garvin, a township of Anderson co., S.C. Pop. 1577.

Garvin, a township of Pickens co., S.C. Pop. 1478. It contains Central Station.

Gar'vin's Ferry, a hamlet of Sunflower co., Miss., on the Sunflower River, about 195 miles N. of Vicksburg.

Gar'wood's, a station on the Erie Railroad, Buffalo division, 14 miles N.W. of Hornellsville, N.Y.

Ga'ry, a post-office of Deuel co., Dakota, and a station on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 28 miles E. by S. of Lake Kampeska.

Garyp, or **Garijp,** gå-rīpe', a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 8 miles S.E. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 802.

Ga'rysburg, a post-village of Northampton co., N.C., on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, at its junction with the Petersburg & Weldon Railroad, 2 miles N. of Weldon. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Ga'ry's Store, a post-hamlet of Buckingham co., Va., 18 miles N.W. of Farmville. Near it are several churches.

Ga'rysville, a post-office of Prince George co., Va.

Garz, or **Gartz,** gaʀts, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 16 miles S.S.W. of Stettin, on the Oder. Pop. 4984.

Garz, or **Gartz,** a town of Prussia, on the island of Rügen, in the Baltic, 10 miles E. of Stralsund. Pop. 2037.

Gar'za, a county of Northwestern Texas, on or near the border of the Staked Plain. Area, 900 square miles.

Garzeno, gaʀd-zȧ'no, a village of Northern Italy, province of Como, 6 miles from Dongo. Pop. 1645.

Garzweiler, gaʀts'ŵīˋlẹr, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government and 18 miles S.W. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 2528.

Gas'burg, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ind., 4 miles W. of Mooresville. It has a lumber-mill.

Gas City, an oil-producing village, near East Sandy, Venango co., Pa. There is much inflammable gas produced from the wells at this place.

Gascogne, a province of France. See Gᴀsᴄoɴʏ.

Gascogne, Golfe de. See Bᴀʏ ᴏғ Bɪsᴄᴀʏ.

Gascoigne Cove. See Fʟᴀᴛ Rɪᴠᴇʀ.

Gasconade, gasˋko-naid', a county in the E. central part of Missouri, has an area of about 530 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Missouri River, and intersected by the Gasconade River and Bourbeuse Creek. The surface is hilly or uneven, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is partly fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, wine, and pork are the staple products. This county has abundance of limestone (Lower Silurian) and quarries of burrstone. The Missouri Pacific Railroad passes along its northern border. Capital, Hermann. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,650,770. Pop. in 1870, 10,093, of whom 6847 were Americans.

Gasconade City, a post-hamlet of Gasconade co., Mo., on the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Gasconade, and on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 88 miles W. of St. Louis. It has 5 or 6 houses.

Gasconade Ferry, a village of Gasconade co., Mo., on the Gasconade River, 3 miles from Gasconade Railroad Station. It has a church.

Gasconade River, Missouri, rises in the S. part of the state, and drains parts of Wright and Laclede cos. It runs northeastward through Pulaski, Maries, and Osage cos. with a very tortuous course, and enters the Missouri River in Gasconade co., about 7 miles above Hermann. It traverses a hilly country, remarkable for picturesque scenery. Length, about 200 miles. An affluent, called the Big Piney Fork, rises in Texas co., runs northward through forests of yellow pine, and enters the Gasconade in Pulaski co., about 10 miles N.E. of Waynesville. This fork is nearly 100 miles long.

Gascon'da, a township of Laclede co., Mo. Pop. 655.

Gas'cony (Fr. *Gascogne,* gåsˋkoñ'; Sp. *Gascuña,* gås-koon'yå; L. *Vasco'nia*), an old province in the S.W. of France, now forming the departments of Landes, Gers, Hautes-Pyrénées, and part of Basses-Pyrénées. It was a dependency of Guienne, and its capital was Auch. A portion of it belonged to the sovereigns of Navarre, and it was united to France in 1589.——Adj. and inhab. Gᴀsᴄoɴ (Fr. Gᴀsᴄoɴ, gåsˋkôɴᵉ').

Gas'kill, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. 478.

Gaskill's Corners, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., N.Y., in Oswego township, 6 miles E.N.E. of Oswego. It has a cheese-factory and a saw-mill. Pop. 75.

Gas'kin, a fishing hamlet in the district of Placentia and St. Marys, Newfoundland, on the E. side of St. Marys Bay, 4 miles from St. Marys. Pop. 189.

Gasko, gås'ko, a town of Herzegovina, 50 miles S.E. of Mostar.

Gasˋpar', an island of the Malay Archipelago, in Gaspar Strait, a passage from 50 to 60 miles across, between the islands of Banca and Billiton.

Gaspar Grande, gås'paʀ grån'dȧ, an island in the Gulf of Paria, South America, near the N.W. extremity of Trinidad.

Gasparil'la (or **Gasparil'lo**) **Sound** and **Island** are on the W. coast of Florida, near Charlotte Harbor.

Gasparina, gås-pȧ-ree'nȧ, or **Gasperina,** gås-pȧ-ree'nȧ, a town of Italy, province and 11 miles S.S.W. of Catanzaro. Pop. 3414.

Gaspé, gåsˋpȧ', a peninsula, forming a district of Quebec, and comprising the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure, is surrounded from Cap Chat to Cap des Rosiers by the waters of the river St. Lawrence; thence to Pointe aux Maquereaux by the waters of the Gulf, this point marking the boundary between the two counties; thence to Point Magouacha by the Bay of Chaleurs, and thence westward to the western end of the district by the Restigouche; the whole having about 375 miles of coast, and valuable and inexhaustible fishing-grounds. The chief resources of the district, with respect to exportations, are the cod-, salmon-, mackerel-, herring-, and whale-fisheries, and lumber; the former principally in Gaspé co., and the latter principally in Bonaventure. It is mostly settled along the coast, leaving immense tracts of wild lands. Pop. 34,652.

Gaspé, a maritime county of Quebec, occupying the E. portion of the Gaspé Peninsula, has an area of 4703 square miles. Chief town, Percé. Pop. 18,729.

Gaspé, or **Gaspé Basin,** a post-town and port of entry in Gaspé co., Quebec, on the S. side of the entrance to Gaspé Bay, 450 miles (by sea) from Quebec. It is the seat of extensive fisheries, &c., and is distinguished in history as being the place where Jacques Cartier landed on July 24, 1554. It contains a branch bank, several churches, and 6 stores. Petroleum has been obtained here. On the high ground near the town is Fort Ramsey. Pop. 726.

Gas'per, a township of Preble co., O., traversed by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad. Pop. 895.

Gaspereaux, gasˋpẹh-rō', a post-village in Queens co., New Brunswick, at the confluence of the Gaspereaux and Salmon Rivers, 81 miles N. of St. John. Pop. 150.

Gaspereaux, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on Gaspereaux River, 2½ miles from Wolfville. Pop. 200.

Gaspereaux Station, a post-village in Queens co., New Brunswick, 32 miles by rail W. of St. John.

Gasperina, a town of Italy. See GASPARINA.

Gas Point, a post-office of Shasta co., Cal., is at a hamlet called Janesville.

Gas′port, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and the New York Central Railroad, 48 miles W. of Rochester, and 6 miles E.N.E. of Lockport. It contains 2 churches, 4 warehouses, and 2 planing-mills. It has manufactures of cider and wine. The name is derived from the inflammable gas which here issues from the ground.

Gassa, a town of Northern India. See GHASSA.

Gassen, gås′sẹn, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on a railway, 47 miles S.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 1560.

Gas′sett's Station, a post-hamlet of Windsor co., Vt., in Chester township, on the Central Vermont Railroad, 34 miles S.E. of Rutland.

Gassino, gås-see′no, a town of Italy, province and 8 miles N.E. of Turin. Pop. 2935.

Gass′ville, a post-office of Baxter co., Ark.

Gastdorf, gåst′doʀf, or **Gastorf,** gås′toʀf, a town of Bohemia, 29 miles N. of Prague. Pop. 1397.

Gastein, gås′tīn, a valley of Austria, province of Salzburg, is about 30 miles long from N. to S., and is much visited for its Alpine scenery and its hot mineral springs. Those of WILDBAD-, ŵilt′båt, (or BAD-) GASTEIN, a village 46 miles S. of Salzburg, have rendered that place one of the most fashionable bathing-places in Europe. Pop. 390. HOF-GASTEIN, hōf-gås′tīn, 6 miles farther N., is also a bathing-place, and has a military hospital, and old silver-mines now partly covered by glaciers. Pop. 735. DORF-GASTEIN, doʀf-gås′tīn, is a hamlet 6 miles N. of Hof-Gastein. P. 218.

Gastel, gås′tẹl, NEW and OLD, two contiguous villages of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 14 miles W. of Breda. United pop. 3580.

Gasteren, gås′tå-rẹn, a valley of Switzerland, on the frontiers of the canton of Bern, and W. of the Blümlisalp. It is almost unsurpassed in savage grandeur, having for its background the great Tschingel glacier, between the Schilthorn and the Sackhorn, whose summits rise 9000 feet.

Gas′ton, a county in the S.W. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 330 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Catawba River, and is intersected by the South (or Little) Catawba River. The surface is diversified with hills and valleys, and half of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, cotton, wheat, and pork are the staples. Gold is found here in quartz rock. This county is intersected by the Carolina Central Railroad and the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line. Capital, Dallas. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,298,604. Pop. in 1870, 12,602, of whom 12,568 were Americans.

Gaston, a post-hamlet of Sumter co., Ala., 12 miles S.E. of York.

Gaston, Fremont co., Iowa. See PERCIVAL.

Gaston, a hamlet in Gaston township, Northampton co., N.C., on the Roanoke River, and on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, at the junction of a branch of the Petersburg & Weldon Railroad, 12 miles W.N.W. of Weldon. Pop. of the township, 2310. See SOUTH GASTON.

Gaston, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon, on the Oregon Central Railroad, 32 miles by rail W. by S. of Portland. It has a church and a store.

Gaston, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., W. Va., 28 miles S. of Clarksburg. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Gasto′nia, a post-village of Gaston co., N.C., on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad where it crosses the Chester & Lenoir Railroad, 4 miles S. of Dallas, and 22 miles W. of Charlotte. It has 2 churches and several stores. There are 3 cotton-factories near this place.

Gaston's Mills, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ark., 8 miles W. of Mount Ida. It has a church.

Gastor, gås-toʀ′, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 75 miles N.E. of Cadiz. Pop. 1696.

Gastorf, a town of Bohemia. See GASTDORF.

Gastouni, or **Gastuni,** gås-too′nee, a village of Greece, in Morea, 9 miles S.E. of Cape Klarentza. Pop. 1061. See GULF OF GASTOUNI.

Gästrikland, Sweden. See GESTRIKLAND.

Gas′tus, a fishing settlement in the district of Harbor Main, Newfoundland, at the head of Conception Bay, 36 miles from St. John's. Pop. 150.

Gata, gå′tå, a town of Spain, province and 65 miles N.W. of Caceres, on the river Gata. Pop. 2084.

Gata, a village of Spain, in Valencia, 55 miles N.E. of Alicante, on the Jalon. Pop. 2035. See CAPE GATA and SIERRA DE GATA.

Gatch′ellville, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., in Fawn township, about 22 miles S. by W. of Lancaster. It has a church and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 200.

Gatchina, a town of Russia. See GATSHINA.

Gate Creek, a post-hamlet of Lane co., Oregon, near McKenzie River, 33 miles E. of Eugene City.

Gate′house, or **Gatehouse of Fleet,** a borough of Scotland, co. of Kirkcudbright, on the Fleet, 5 miles N.W. of Kirkcudbright. The river is navigable for vessels of 180 tons. Pop. 1503.

Gates, a county in the N.E. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia, has an area of about 360 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Chowan River, which is here navigable by steamboats. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of oak, pine, and other trees. The soil produces some Indian corn and cotton. Capital, Gatesville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,221,932. Pop. in 1870, 7724, of whom all were natives of the United States.

Gates, a post-office of Newton co., Mo., about 32 miles S. of Carthage.

Gates, a post-township of Monroe co., N.Y., about 2 miles W. of Rochester, intersected by the New York Central Railroad. Here are many gardens, which supply vegetables for the Rochester markets. It has 4 churches. Part of it was annexed to Rochester in 1874. Pop. 1997.

Gates′head, a borough of England, co. of Durham, at the junction of several railways, on the right bank of the Tyne, opposite Newcastle. It has an unprepossessing appearance, and is densely inhabited by the working classes. The town is lighted with gas and well supplied with water, has a parish church, and several charitable and benevolent institutions, among which are St. James's Hospital, some charity schools and almshouses, a dispensary, and mechanics' institute. The manufactures of Gateshead include anchors, chain cables, nails, ship-building, hemp and wire rope making, iron-founding, paper, glue, vinegar, hats, brass- and copper-works, glass, soap, and chemicals. In the neighborhood are extensive collieries, and also quarries of grindstones. The borough is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, and returns a member to the House of Commons. Pop. 47,627.

Gate′side, a village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 4 miles S.E. of Paisley. Pop. 399.

Gates' Mills, a post-hamlet of Cuyahoga co., O., on the Chagrin River, about 15 miles E. of Cleveland. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and 2 churches.

Gates Valley, a post-office of Atascosa co., Tex.

Gates′ville, a post-office of Clay co., Kansas, on the Republican River, and on a branch of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, about 22 miles N.N.W. of Junction City.

Gatesville, a post-village, capital of Gates co., N.C., in Gatesville township, about 44 miles S.S.W. of Norfolk, Va., and 38 miles N. of Plymouth. It has 4 churches, and a male and female institute. Pop. 156; of township, 1155.

Gatesville, a post-village, capital of Coryell co., Tex., on Leon River, 40 miles W. by S. of Waco, and about 84 miles N. of Austin. It has 2 churches. One weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. about 900.

Gate′wood, a post-office of Clay co., Ill.

Gatewood, a post-hamlet of Ripley co., Mo., 16 miles W. by S. of Doniphan. It has 2 churches.

Gatha, gå′tå, **Gatta,** gåt′tåh`, or **Gattendorf,** gåt′-tẹn-doʀf`, a village of Hungary, co. of Wieselburg, on the Leitha, 12 miles S.W. of Presburg. Pop. 1400.

Gathshina, a town of Russia. See GATSHINA.

Gatinara, a town of Italy. See GATTINARA.

Gatine, gå`teen′, a district of France which belonged to the former province of Poitou, and is now included in the department of Deux-Sèvres. Capital, Parthenay.

Gatineau, gå`tee`nō′, a river of Quebec, issues from several lakes, near lat. 48° N., runs southward, and enters the Ottawa River about 1 mile below the capital city of Ottawa. Estimated length, 400 miles.

Gatineau Point, Quebec. See TEMPLETON.

Gatinois, or **Gatinais,** gå`tee`nå′, an old division of France, dependent on the provinces of Orléannais and Isle of France, and now subdivided among the departments of Seine-et-Marne, Loiret, Nièvre, and Yonne.

Gat′linburg, a post-hamlet of Sevier co., Tenn., about 40 miles S.E. of Knoxville. It has 2 churches.

Gat′lington, a post-office of Gates co., N.C., on the Chowan River. Here is a steamboat-landing.

Gato, an island of Brazil. See RAZA.

Gato, gå′to, **Gatto,** gåt′to, **Agatton,** å-gåt-ton′, **Agatho,** å-gå′to, or **Agaton,** å-gå-ton′, a town of Upper Guinea, the port of Benin, from which town it is distant 15 miles S.S.W., on a creek of the Benin River.

Gatrone, gå-tro′nå, a town of Northern Africa, in Fezzan, 77 miles S.S.E. of Moorzook.

Gatshina, or **Gatschina,** gåt-shee′nå, a town of Russia, government and 30 miles S.S.W. of St. Petersburg, at a railway junction. Pop. 8890. It is well built, and has an imperial palace, with extensive parks, and in the town hats, cloth, and pottery are made.

Gatta, or **Gattendorf,** Hungary. See GATHA.

Gatteo, gåt-tå′o, a town of Italy, province of Forli, 7 miles E. of Cesena. Pop. 3014.

Gatteville, gåttˋveel′, a village of France, in Manche, 16 miles E. of Cherbourg. Pop. 1308. It gives its name to the promontory forming the E. angle of the peninsula of Cotentin, called the Raz de Gatteville.

Gattico, gåt′te-ko, a village of Italy, province and 20 miles N.N.W. of Novara. Pop. 2136.

Gattikon, gåtˋteeˋkon′, a village of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, 1 mile W.S.W. of Thalweil. It has cotton- and silk-mills.

Gattinara, gåt-te-nå′rå, a town of Italy, province and 17 miles N.W. of Novara, on the Sesia. It contains a parish church on a magnificent scale, 4 other churches, and the remains of some feudal castles. Pop. 4670.

Gatto, a town of Egypt. See GATO.

Gatun, gå-toon′, a river of the Isthmus of Panama, rises in the mountains E. of Puerto Bello, flows N., and joins the Chagres River 8 miles from the Caribbean Sea.

Gatun, gå-toon′, a town of the United States of Colombia, in the Isthmus of Panama, situated near the junction of the Gatun with the Chagres, about 8 miles from the sea.

Gaualgesheim, gŏw′ål-ghẹs-hīmeˋ, a town of Hesse, 3 miles W. of Ober-Ingelheim. Pop. 2208.

Gaucin, or **Gauzin,** gŏw-theen′ or gŏw-seen′, a town of Spain, Andalusia, 47 miles W.S.W. of Malaga. P. 4503.

Gaudenzdorf, gŏw′dẹnts-doRFˋ, a village of Austria, a suburb of Vienna, on the Wien. Pop. 11,692.

Gaudianum, the Latin name of GOZZANO.

Gau-el-Kebeer, gŏw-ĕl-kẹh-beer′ (anc. *Antæop′olis*), a village of Egypt, with the remains of a temple, on the E. bank of the Nile, 26 miles S.E. of Sioot.

Gaugodes, the supposed ancient name of ARGO.

Gauhati, a town of Assam. See GOWHATTY.

Gauir, gŏw′ẹr, a river of Scotland, rises near Loch Etive, and enters Loch Rannoch, in the co. of Perth.

Gaukarna, gawˋkaR′nå, a maritime town of India, in Madras, on the Malabar coast, 21 miles N.W. of Onore. Lat. 14° 32′ N.; lon. 75° 25′ E. Pop. about 3000.

Gaul. See FRANCE.

Gauley (gaw′lee) **Bridge,** a post-village of Fayette co., W. Va., at the head of navigation on the Kanawha, and at the mouth of the Gauley River, about 30 miles E.S.E. of Charleston, and 1 mile N. of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. It has a church, a steam saw-mill, and a grist-mill.

Gauley Mountains, a range of the Appalachian system in West Virginia, continuous to the S.W. with the Cumberland Mountains. It receives a variety of local names.

Gauley River, West Virginia, rises in Pocahontas co., runs nearly southeastward through Webster and Nicholas cos., forms the northern boundary of Fayette co., and enters the Kanawha or New River at Gauley Bridge. It is nearly 120 miles long.

Gaulna, gawl′nå, a hill fort and town of British India, 103 miles E.S.E. of Surat.

Gaulos, the ancient name of Gozo.

Gault′ney's, township, Alexander co., N.C. P. 1126.

Gaultois, gōlˋtwå′, a port of entry on Long Island, on the W. side of Hermitage Bay, Newfoundland, 13 miles S.W. of Harbor Briton. Pop. 200.

Gaume, a river of Brazil. See CAUAMBE.

Gaunersdorf, gŏw′nẹrs-doRFˋ, a town of Lower Austria, on the Weidenbach, 25 miles N.E. of Korneuburg. It consists of three distinct parts, called Markt-, Wieden-, and Aigen-Gaunersdorf. Pop. of commune, 2474.

Gau-Odernheim, Germany. See ODERNHEIM.

Gaur, a town and district of Afghanistan. See GHORE.

Gaur, a city of Hindostan. See GOUR.

Gaure, gōR, an ancient country of France, whose capital was Fleurance, in the former province of Guienne.

Gauriac, gōˋre-åk′, a village of France, in Gironde, 4 miles S.S.E. of Blaye. Pop. 1536.

Gauritz, gŏw′rits, a river of South Africa, in Cape Colony, formed by the union of the Gamka and Dwyka Rivers, and separating the districts of George and Zwellendam to the sea, which it enters after a S. course of 50 miles.

Gause, gawz, a post-office of Milam co., Texas, on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 10 miles W. of Hearne.

Gausson, gōsˋsôNg′, a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 10 miles N. of Loudéac. Pop. 2023.

Gaut-Barwari, gawt-bar-waw′ree, a town of India, in the Boglipoor district. Pop. 3372.

Gautulco, gŏw-tool′ko, a harbor of Mexico, state and 110 miles S.E. of Oajaca, on the Pacific.

Gauzin, a town of Spain. See GAUCIN.

Gavardan, a vicomté of France. See GABARDAN.

Gavardo, gå-vaR′do, a town of Lombardy, 10 miles E.N.E. of Brescia, on the Chiese. Pop. 2210.

Gavarnie, gåˋvaRˋnee′, a frontier hamlet of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, 34 miles S. of Tarbes, 4378 feet above the sea. It is situated on a small stream called Gave de Pau, in which is the Fall of Gavarnie, one of the finest cascades in Europe. Pop. 351.

Gave, gåv (*i.e.*, "water"), the generic name of every stream in the French Pyrenees.

Gave d'Aspe, gåv dåsp, and **Gave d'Ossau,** gåv dosˋsō′, Basses-Pyrénées, rise near the Pic du Midi, and unite near Oloron, to form the Gave d'Oloron. Length of the Gave d'Aspe, 30 miles; of the Gave d'Ossau, 30 miles.

Gave de Pau, gåv dẹh pō, rises in Spain, near Mont Perdu, flows N.W. through the valley of Gavarnie, and joins the Adour 15 miles E.N.E. of Bayonne, after a course of 110 miles. Principal affluent, the Gave d'Oloron.

Gavello, gå-vĕl′lo, a village of Italy, province and 8 miles E.S.E. of Rovigo. It occupies the site of an ancient town of the same name, whose splendor is still attested by its ruins. Pop. 2361.

Gavenola, the Latin name of GENOLA.

Ga′vers, a post-office of Columbiana co., O.

Gavi, gå′vee, a fortified town of Italy, province of Alessandria, 5 miles S. of Novi. Pop. 6304.

Gavia, gå′ve-å, a mountain of Brazil, province and S.W. of Rio Janeiro.

Gavia la Chica, gå′ve-å lå chee′kå, a village of Spain, province and 6 miles S.W. of Granada.

Gavia la Grande, gå′ve-å lå grån′då, a village of Spain, province and 6 miles S.W. of Granada.

Gavião, gå-ve-ŏwNg′, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 21 miles N.W. of Crato.

Gaviaon, gå-ve-ŏwNg′, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 30 miles W.N.W. of Portalegre. Pop. 1704.

Gavilan Mountains. See GABILAN MOUNTAINS.

Gavilan, Sierra de. See SIERRA DE GAVILAN.

Gavirate, gå-ve-rå′tå, a village of North Italy, 18 miles W.N,W. of Como, on Lake Varese. Pop. 1848.

Gavoi, gå-voi′, a village on the island of Sardinia, 64 miles N.N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 1444.

Gavorrano, gå-voR-Rå′no, a town of Italy, in La Maremma, 36 miles S.W. of Sienna. Pop. 1375.

Gavray, gåˋvrå′, a town of France, in Manche, 12 miles S.S.E. of Coutances. Pop. 1821.

Gavrilovsk, or **Gawrilowsk,** gåv-re-lovsk′, a village of Russia, 30 miles N. of Vladimeer. Pop. 1957.

Gavrilovsk, or **Gawrilowsk,** a village of Siberia, government of Tomsk, district of Barnaul.

Gawelghur, gå-wĕl-ghŭr′, or **Gawulgur,** gå-wŭl-ghŭr′, a hill-fortress of India, 14 miles N.W. of Ellichpoor. It was stormed and taken by the Duke of Wellington (then General Wellesley) in 1803.

Gaw′ler, or **Gaw′lertown,** a municipality of South Australia, 23 miles by rail N. of Adelaide. Pop. 1809.

Gaw′ler Range, a range of mountains in South Australia, about 25 miles N.E. of Adelaide, remarkable for their sterile and arid character.

Gay, a township of Taylor co., Iowa. Pop. 346.

Gaya, ghī′å (Moravian, *Kygow*, kig′ov), a town of Austria, in Moravia, 17 miles S.W. of Hradisch. P. 2475.

Gaya, Gayah, or **Gya,** ghī′å, the southernmost district of the Patna division, Bahar, British India. Lat. 24° 17′–25° 19′ N.; lon. 84° 4′–86° 5′ E. Area, 4713 square miles. It is mostly a level and fertile plain. Chief town, Gaya. Capital, Sahibgunge. Pop. 1,949,750.

Gaya, or **Gayah,** sometimes written **Gya,** a town of the above district, 43 miles S.W. of Bahar, and adjoining, though distinct from, Sahibgunge, the capital of the district. Sahibgunge is well built, has some English inhabitants, a hospital, jail, church, public library, and good public buildings; but Gaya proper has narrow, crooked, and dirty streets, and great houses of stone and brick, of very singular appearance. Near it is Boodh Gaya, a very sacred place in the estimation of Booddhists, while Gaya itself is a famous place of pilgrimage for those of Brahmanical faith. Pop., with Sahibgunge, 66,843.

Gaya (ghī′å) **Islands,** two islands in the Indian Archipelago, one on the N.E. coast, the other on the N.W. coast of Borneo: the first in lat. 4° 56′ N., lon. 118° 52′ E., the second in lat. 6° 2′ N., lon. 116° E.

Gaybiel, or **Gaibiel,** ghī-be-ĕl′, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 25 miles W. by S. of Castellon de la Plana.

Gay Head, a post-township of Dukes co., Mass., is a promontory forming the W. extremity of the island of Martha's Vineyard, 22 miles W. of Edgartown. Pop. 216, of partial Indian stock. Here is a revolving light raised 170 feet above the sea, lat. 41° 20′ 52″ N., lon. 70° 49′ 47″ W. The promontory affords abundant miocene fossils.

Gay Head, a post-hamlet of Greene co., N.Y., in Cairo and Greenville townships, 10 or 11 miles N.W. of Athens. It has a church and 7 dwellings.

Gay Hill, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Tex., 8 miles N. of Brenham. It has 2 churches and a female seminary.

Gaylesville, or **Galesville,** gālz′vĭl, a post-village of Cherokee co., Ala., on the Chattanooga River, 25 miles W. of Rome, Ga. It has several churches, and a high school. Iron ore abounds here. Pop. about 300.

Gay′lord, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Kansas, on the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, 45 miles W.N.W. of Beloit. It has a money-order post-office.

Gaylord, a post-village of Otsego co., Mich., on the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 121 miles N. of Bay City. It has a church.

Gay′lordsville, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., on the Housatonic River, and on the Housatonic Railroad, at Merwinsville Station, 7 miles N. of New Milford, and about 20 miles N. of Danbury.

Gay′norville, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Ind., 7 miles S. of Greensburg. It has a church.

Gayo′so, a post-village, capital of Pemiscot co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, 35 miles below New Madrid, and about 70 miles by land S.S.W. of Cairo, Ill. It has a church, a newspaper office, and a plough-factory.

Gay's Landing, a post-office and landing of Marengo co., Ala., on the Tombigbee, 42 miles below Demopolis.

Gays′port, a borough of Blair co., Pa., is 8 miles S. of Altoona, and is adjacent to Hollidaysburg, from which it is separated by a branch of the Juniata River. Here are manufactures of iron. Pop. 799.

Gay's River, a post-village in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, on Coldstream Brook, a tributary of Gay's River, 6 miles from Shubenacadie. Gold is found here. Pop. 350.

Gays′ville, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., in Stockbridge township, on White River, about 18 miles N.E. of Rutland. It has 2 churches, a woollen-mill, and a manufactory of ivory buttons.

Gay′ville, a post-village of Yankton co., Dakota, on the Dakota Southern Railroad, and on or near the Missouri River, 12 miles E. of Yankton.

Gaza, gå′zå (Arab. *Guzzeh*, gŭz′zẹh), a city of Palestine, about 2 miles from the Mediterranean, and 48 miles S.W. of Jerusalem. Lat. 31° 29′ N.; lon. 34° 29′ E. Pop. about 12,000. It is an open town, or rather a group of villages, partly built of stone, but mostly of earth and unbaked bricks, on the site of the ancient city; and it is a principal entrepôt for the caravans passing between Egypt and Syria.

Gazaca, the ancient name of TABREEZ.

Gazelle, gạ-zel′, a post-office of Siskiyou co., Cal.

Gazelle, a post-office of Thayer co., Neb.

Gazna, a city of Afghanistan. See GHUZNEE.

Gazuolo, gåd-zoo-o′lo, or **Gazzuolo,** gåt-soo-o′lo, a village of Italy, 11 miles W.N.W. of Mantua. Pop. 1176.

Gaz′za, a village in Burrillville township, Providence co., R.I., 2 miles from Oakland Railroad Station. It has a woollen-mill. Pop. 140.

Gazzaniga, gåt-så-nee′gå, a village of Italy, 9 miles N.E. by N. of Bergamo, on the Serio. Pop. 1761.

Gazzo, gåt′so, a village of North Italy, 8 miles N.N.E. of Vicenza. Pop. 2466.

Gazzoldo, gåt-sol′do, a village of Italy, 10 miles W. by N. of Mantua. Pop. 1278.

Gdansk, the Polish name of DANTZIC.

Gdov, or **Gdow,** g′dov, a town of Austrian Galicia, 13 miles W.S.W. of Bochnia. Pop. 1140.

Gdov, g′dov, a town of Russia, government and 120 miles S.W. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 1393.

Géant, zhå`ôɴᵍ′ (*i.e.*, "giant"), or **Aiguille du Géant,** å`gheel′ dü zhå`ôɴᵍ′, one of the principal summits of the Pennine Alps, Savoy, 4½ miles N.E. of Mont Blanc, 13,156 feet in elevation. The Col (or pass) du Géant is 11,146 feet in elevation, and leads from Courmayeur, in Italy, to Chamouni, in France, by the Mer de Glace.

Gear′y, or **Geary City,** a post-village of Doniphan co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, and on the St. Joseph & Topeka Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Atchison. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and several stores. Pop. 102.

Geary, a post-office of Clinton co., Mich.

Geary, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pa.

Geauga, je-aw′gạ, a county in the N.E. part of Ohio, has an area of about 440 square miles. It is drained by the Cuyahoga, Chagrin, and Grand Rivers, which rise in it. The surface is an undulating and elevated table-land, and extensively covered with forests, in which the beech, elm, chestnut, white oak, and sugar-maple abound. The soil is fertile, contains much clay, and is adapted to pasturage. Hay, milk, butter, oats, cheese, maple sugar, cattle, and flax are the staple products. The predominant rock is a pebbly sandstone called conglomerate. The Berea grit, which crops out here, is a good building-stone, and is used for grindstones. This county is intersected by the Painesville & Youngstown Railroad. Capital, Chardon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $11,029,795. Pop. 14,190, of whom 13,479 were natives and 711 were foreigners.

Geauga Lake, a post-office and station in Geauga co., O., on the Mahoning division of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 19 miles S.E. of Cleveland.

Geb (*i.e.*, "mountain") is an Arabic prefix of the names of numerous heights in Asia and Africa. See JEBEL.

Geba, a river of Africa. See JEBA.

Geba, a village of Senegambia, on a river of the same name. Lat. 12° 15′ N.; lon. 14° 35′ W. Pop. 750. The Portuguese have a settlement here.

Gebail, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See JEBAIL.

Geb-el-Dokhan, jĕb-el-do`kån′ (anc. *Porphyri′tes Mons*), in the E. desert of Egypt, lat. 27° 18′ N., lon. 30° 18′ E., with extensive ruins and vast porphyry-quarries.

Gebenna Mons, the ancient name of CÉVENNES.

Gebesee, gå′bẹh-zå′, a town of Prussian Saxony, 11 miles N.N.W. of Erfurt, on the Gera. Pop. 2279.

Geb′hard, a station in Cass co., Ind., on the railroad from Logansport to Chicago, 4 miles N.W. of Logansport.

Gebhardsdorf, ghĕb′harts-dorf`, a village of Prussian Silesia, 34 miles W.S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 2720.

Geb′hart's, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Pa., 2½ miles N.W. of Mineral Point.

Gebseh, ghĕb′sẹh, **Geiboozeh,** or **Geibuzeh,** gå′-boo-zẹh, sometimes written **Kivyza** (anc. *Libyssa?*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Gulf of Ismeed, 26 miles S.E. of Constantinople.

Gebweiler, gheb′wī-lẹr (Fr. *Guebwiller*, gheb`veel`-lain′), a town of Alsace, at the foot of the Ballon de Guebwiller, on a railway, 14 miles S.S.W. of Colmar. It has extensive manufactures. Pop. 11,350.

Geby, jĕb′ee? an island of the Malay Archipelago, Gilolo Passage, on the equator, lon. 129° 30′ E. Length, about 26 miles; average breadth, 3 miles.

Ged′des, a hamlet of Ann Arbor township, Washtenaw co., Mich., on the Michigan Central Railroad, 5 miles E. of Ann Arbor. It has 12 dwellings and a paper-mill.

Geddes, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Geddes township, on the Erie Canal and the Oswego & Syracuse Railroad, 2 or 3 miles W. of Syracuse. It contains 2 churches, a pottery, extensive salt-works, and the works of the Onondaga Iron Company. The township is bounded N.E. by Onondaga Lake. Pop. of village, 3629; of the township, 5526.

Gedeh, gå′dẹh, a mountain of Java, province of Preanger, about 46 miles S. by E. of Batavia. It is one of the loftiest mountains in the island, its highest peak, named Pangerango, being 9868 feet high. The peak called Gedeh is only about 10 or 12 feet lower, and sends forth at times thick volumes of smoke, and also flames and ashes, but neither lava nor stones, so far as yet known. It is covered to its very top with a thick rank vegetation.

Gedern, gå′dẹrn, a village of Germany, in Hesse, 9 miles E.S.E. of Nidda. Pop. 1789.

Gedrosia, the ancient name of BELOOCHISTAN.

Geduma, gå-doo′må, a state of West Africa, on the N. frontier of Senegambia, having N. the Sahara, and S. the Senegal, which separates it from Galam and Bondoo.

Geduz, a river of Asia Minor. See SARABAT.

Geel, a town of Belgium. See GHEEL.

Geelong, ghee`long′, a town in the S.E. of Australia, colony of Victoria, co. of Grant, near the head of Geelong harbor, an arm of Corio Bay, not far from the Barwon, 40 miles S.W. of Melbourne. Lat. 38° 8′ S.; lon. 144° 25′ E. Numerous warehouses have been erected here, and the neighborhood is adorned with cottages and gardens. The surrounding country is exceedingly beautiful, the soil fertile, and the climate healthy. The harbor, naturally good, has been much improved by dredging and by the construction of jetties. Railways extend to Melbourne and Ballarat. Geelong has several orphanages, a grammar-school, an industrial school, a refuge for women, a general hospital, good public buildings, and some export trade. The town is lighted with gas, and has a good water-supply. Pop. 15,026.

Geelvink, ghål′vinkˋ, a bay on the N.W. coast of Papua, between Great Bay and Dampier Strait. Lat. 1° 54′ S.; lon. 137° 5′ E.

Geelvink Channel. See GELVINK CHANNEL.

Geer, a river of Belgium. See JAAR.

Geeradsbergen, the Flemish name of GRAMMONT.

Geertruidenberg, HÅR-troi′dẹn-bĕRGˋ, or **Gertruydenberg,** HĕR-troi′dẹn-bĕRGˋ, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 9 miles N.N.E. of Breda. Pop. 1900.

Geervlite, HÅR′fleeˋtẹh, or **Geervliet,** HÅR′fleet, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 5 miles E.S.E. of Briel, on the isle of Putten. Pop. 1128.

Geestemünde, gås′tẹh-münˋdẹ, a town and railway station of Prussia, in Hanover, on the estuary of the Weser, at the mouth of the Geeste, a small stream which divides it from Bremerhaven, of which it is a southern suburb. It is a free port, and does not belong to the Zollverein. Pop. of Geestemünde Hafen, 3436; of the adjacent Geestendorf, 6989; total pop. 10,425.

Gee′tingsville, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Ind., 2½ miles from Sedalia Railroad Station. It has a church.

Geezeh, a town of Egypt. See GHEEZEH.

Gefell, gå-fell′, a town of Prussia, in Saxony, in a detached district, 55 miles S.E. of Erfurt. Pop. 1789.

Geff Station, Wayne co., Ill. See JEFFERSONVILLE.

Gefle, yĕv′lå, a fortified seaport town of Sweden, capital of a læn of its own name, at the mouth of the Gefle River, at the terminus of a railway on the Gulf of Bothnia, 100 miles N.N.W. of Stockholm. Pop. 17,617. The river here separates into 3 arms, enclosing 2 islands, on which, and on both banks, the town is situated. It is irregularly built, but has wide streets and an excellent harbor. Principal edifices, an old castle, now the government-house, the council-house, high school, lazaretto, and hospitals. It has ship-yards, sugar-refineries, and tanneries, and exports iron and agricultural products.

Gefle, yĕv′lå, or **Gefleborg,** yĕv′lå-BORGˋ, a maritime læn or province of Sweden, mostly between lat. 60° and 62° 20′ N. and lon. 15° and 17° 30′ E., having E. the Gulf of Bothnia. Area, 7561 square miles. Capital, Gefle. Pop. in 1876, 165,772.

Gefrees, ghĕf-råce′, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 13 miles N.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1520.

Geho, or **Gehol,** China. See CHING-TE.

Gehren, gå′rẹn, or **Amt-Gehren,** åmt-gå′rẹn, a village in Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 24 miles S.E. of Gotha.

Geib, ghībe (Hun. *Hibbe*, hib′båˋ, or *Hyby*, hib′beeˋ), a town of Hungary, on the Waag, 106 miles N.N.E. of Pesth.

Geibuzeh, or **Geiboozeh,** Turkey. See GEBSEH.

Geiersberg, ghī′ẹrs-bĕRGˋ, **Supihora,** soo-pe-ho′rå, or **Kyssperk,** kiss′pĕRK, a town of Bohemia, 32 miles S. of Königgrätz, on the Stille Adler. Pop. 1605.

Geiger's (ghī′jẹrz) **Mills,** a post-office of Berks co., Pa., is at Geigertown Station on the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, 14½ miles S.S.E. of Reading.

Geigersville, ghī′jẹrz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Yell co., Ark., 30 miles from Russellville. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Geigersville, a post-hamlet of Carter co., Ky., at Rush Station on the Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad, 14 miles S.W. of Ashland. It has a church and a coal-mine.

Geilenkirchen, ghī′lẹn-kĕĕRKˋẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles N. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Worm. Pop., including Hünshofen, 3880.

Geilnau, ghīl′nŏw, a watering-place of Germany, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Lahn, 9 miles E. of Coblentz.

Geisa, ghī′zå, a town of Saxe-Weimar, 24 miles S.S.W. of Eisenach, on the Ulster. Pop. 1576.

Geiselhöring, ghī′zẹl-höˋring, a town of Bavaria, on the Little Laber, at a railway junction, 19 miles S.E. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1820.

Geisenfeld, ghī′zẹn-fĕltˋ, a town of Bavaria, on the Ilm, 26 miles E.N.E. of Landshut. Pop. 1773.

Geisenheim, ghī′zẹn-hīmeˋ, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Rhine, 14 miles by rail W. of Mentz. Pop. 2791.

Geish, gåsh, a lofty mountain of Abyssinia, in Amhara, at the sources of the Blue Nile, lat. 11° N., lon. 36° 55′ E. Height, 9700 feet above sea-level. It is connected by a lower ridge with Mount Lichema, which is still higher.

Geislingen, ghīs′ling-ẹn, a town of Würtemberg, 17 miles by rail N.N.W. of Ulm. Pop. 3671.

Geispolzheim, ghīs′polts-hīmeˋ, or **Geispitzen,** ghīs-pit′sẹn, a village of Alsace, 7 miles by rail S.W. of Strasburg. Pop. 2217.

Geistown, ghīs′tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Cambria co., Pa., in Richland township, 3 miles from Johnstown. It has a church, a grist-mill, &c.

Geithain, ghīt′hīne, or **Geiten,** ghī′tẹn, a town of Saxony, 24 miles by rail S.S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 3784.

Gelatt, jeˋlătt′, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pa.

Gelderland, or **Guelderland,** ghĕl′dẹr-lạnd (Fr. *Gueldre*, ghĕld′r; Dutch, *Gelderland*, HĕI′dẹr-lăntˋ), a province of the Netherlands, having N.W. the Zuyder Zee, S.E. the Prussian dominions, and on other sides the provinces of Overyssel, Utrecht, South Holland, and North Brabant. Area, 1972 square miles. The surface is more hilly than in most of the Dutch provinces. The principal rivers are the Waal and Old Rhine, the Yssel, forming its N.E. boundary, and the Meuse, its S. boundary. Along their banks a good deal of fruit is raised for export, with corn, hops, and tobacco; elsewhere the land is generally poor. Principal crops, wheat, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, and tobacco. Many cattle are reared. It has manufactures of linen fabrics, paper, and leather, with tile-making; brewing and distilling are extensively carried on. The province is divided into 4 districts; chief towns, Arnhem, the capital, Nymwegen, Thiel, and Zutphen. Pop. in 1876, 456,709.

Geldermalsem, ghĕl′dẹr-målˋsẹm, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 6 miles W. of Thiel. Pop. 3287.

Geldern, ghĕl′dẹrn (Fr. *Gueldres*, ghĕld′r), a town of Rhenish Prussia, at a railway junction, 17 miles S.W. of Wesel, on the Niers. Pop. 5194.

Geldersheim, ghĕl′dẹrs-hīmeˋ, a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, near Schweinfurt. Pop. 1045.

Geldrop, ghĕl′drop, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 23 miles S.S.E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2206.

Geleen, gå-lain′, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 11 miles by rail N.E. of Maestricht. Pop. 2258.

Gelenau, ghĕl′ẹn-ŏwˋ, or **Gelnau,** ghĕl′nŏw, a village of Saxony, 3 miles N.E. of Thum. Pop. 5048.

Gel′lah, a town of Africa, 20 miles N. of Tunis, said to be the ancient *Castra Corneliana*.

Gellivare, yĕl′le-våˋrå, a village of Sweden, læn of Norrbotten, in Luleå Lappmark, 100 miles N.N.W. of Piteå. It has extensive iron-works.

Gelnhausen, ghĕln′hŏwˋzẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, at a railway junction, 14 miles E.N.E. of Hanau, on the Kinzig. Pop. 3684.

Gelsenkirchen, ghel′sẹn-keerKˋẹn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, on a railway, 6 miles N.W. of Bochum. It is a place of recent growth. Pop. 11,295.

Gelverdeh, ghĕl-vĕr′dẹh, a village of Asia Minor, 60 miles S.W. of Kaisareeyeh.

Gelves, HĕI′vĕs, a town of Spain, 3 miles W.S.W. of Seville, near the Guadalquivir. Pop. 917.

Gelvink, ghĕl′vink (written also **Geelvink**), **Channel,** S.W. of Australia, between the Abrolhos and the mainland. It is 30 miles in width and 60 miles in length.

Gem, a post-office of Hancock co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

Gem, a post-office of Clayton co., Iowa, about 11 miles N.N.W. of El Kader.

Gemappe, a village of Belgium. See JEMMAPES.

Gemarke, gẹh-maR′kẹh, a town of Rhenish Prussia, now a part of BARMEN.

Gembloux, zhŏMˋbloo′, a village of Belgium, province and 10 miles by rail N.W. of Namur. A state agricultural establishment is located here. Pop. 2700.

Gemenos, zhåˋmåˋnos′, a village of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 15 miles E. of Marseilles. Pop. 1752.

Gemert, Hå′mĕRt (Fr. pron. zhåˋmaiR′), a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 18 miles S.E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 4852.

Gemini, or **San Gemini,** sån jĕm′ẹ-ne (anc. *Casuen′tium*), a town of Italy, province of Perugia, 13 miles S.W. of Spoleto. Pop. 1879. It has many ancient edifices.

Gemishkhana, Turkey. See GOOMISH-KHANEH.

Gemmi, ghĕm′mee, a remarkable mountain-pass across the Alps, in Switzerland, between the cantons of Bern and Valais, 24 miles S. of Thun, 7595 feet above sea-level.

Gemona, jå-mo′nå, a town of Italy, 15 miles N.N.W. of Udine, near the Tagliamento. Pop. 7665.

Gémozac, zhåˋmoˋzåk′, a village of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 13 miles S. of Saintes. Pop. 801.

Gemünd, ghẹh-münt′, a town of Germany, in Rhenish Prussia, 23 miles S.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on an affluent of the Ruhr. Pop. 1500.

Gemund, of Austria and Bavaria. See GMUND.

Gemünden, g′mün′dẹn, a town of Germany, Bavaria, on the Main, where it is joined by the Saale, 21 miles N.N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 1838.

Gemünden, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 15 miles N.E. of Marburg. Pop. 533.

Gemünden, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 30 miles S.S.W. of Coblentz. Pop. 1060.

Genabum, the ancient name of ORLEANS.

Genalguacil, Hå-nål-gwå-theel′, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 55 miles W.S.W. of Malaga. Pop. 1539.

Genappe, zhẹh-nåpp′, a village of Belgium, in South Brabant, on the Dyle, and on the Mons-Wavre Railway, 17 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1600.

Genargentu, jå-naR-jên-too′, the loftiest mountain-range of Sardinia, near the centre of the island. Its principal summit rises to 5276 feet above the sea.

Genaro, jå-nå′ro, or **Monte Gennaro,** mon′tå jên-nå′ro, a mountain of Italy, 21 miles N.E. of Rome, 4185 feet in height.

Genava, an ancient name of GENEVA.

Genazzano, jå-nåt-så′no, or **Genazeno,** jå-nåd-zå′no, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, 24 miles E.S.E. of Rome. It contains the rich chapel of Madonna di Buon Consiglio, one of the most famous shrines in this vicinity. Pop. 3565.

Gend, a town of Belgium. See GHENT.

Gendringen, ghên′dring-ẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Alt-Yssel, 22 miles E.S.E. of Arnhem. Pop. 1000.

Genegan′set, Genegants′let, or **Genegan′sette,** a small river of Chenango co., N.Y., runs southward, and enters the Chenango River about 5 miles above Chenango Forks.

Genegantslet, a hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., 2 miles from Greene.

Genemuiden, Hå′nẹh-moi‵dẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 8 miles N. of Zwolle. Pop. 2315.

Genérac, zhå‵nå‵råk′, a village of France, in Gard, 7 miles S. of Nîmes. Pop. 2093.

Gen′eral's Island, one of the sea-island group or chain, belonging to McIntosh co., Ga. Pop. 49.

General Wayne, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pa., at Elm Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 6 miles W. of Philadelphia. It is adjacent to Belmont Driving-Park.

Generos′tee Creek, of Anderson co., S.C., flows S.W. into the Savannah River.

Gênes, the French name of GENOA.

Genesee, jên‵e-see′, a county in the S.E. central part of Michigan, has an area of 648 square miles. It is intersected by Flint River, and is also drained by the Shiawassee River. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of pine, oak, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is mostly a fertile sandy loam. Wheat, hay, Indian corn, oats, wool, and butter are the staple products. Lumber is the chief article of export. This county is intersected by the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad and the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad. The Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad connects Port Huron with Flint, which is the capital of this county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $18,097,122. Pop. in 1870, 33,900, of whom 28,518 were Americans; in 1874, 34,568.

Genesee, a county in the W. part of New York, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is drained by Tonawanda, Oak Orchard, and other creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is very fertile and well cultivated. Wheat, oats, hay, Indian corn, barley, wool, and butter are the staple products. This county has quarries of gypsum, hydraulic limestone, and corniferous limestone of the Devonian age. It is intersected by the New York Central Railroad, the Attica Branch of the Erie Railroad, and the Rochester & State Line Railroad. Capital, Batavia. Valuation of real and personal estate, $45,355,321. Pop. in 1870, 31,606, of whom 25,773 were Americans.

Genesee, a post-office of Nez Perces co., Idaho.

Genesee, a township of Whitesides co., Ill. Pop. 1271. It contains New Genesee.

Genesee, a post-hamlet of Genesee co., Mich., in a township of the same name, on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad (Flint River division), 4 miles N. of Flint. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill. The name of its post-office is Genesee Village. Pop. of the township, 1550.

Genesee, or **Gennesee,** a township of Kandiyohi co., Minn. Pop. 652. It contains Atwater.

Genesee, a township of Alleghany co., N.Y. Pop. 958. It contains Ceres.

Genesee, a station of Alleghany co., N.Y., at Wellsville.

Genesee, a township of Potter co., Pa. Pop. 767.

Genesee, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wis., in Genesee township, about 7 miles S.W. of Waukesha, and 1 or 2 miles S. of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. It has a church, a cheese-factory, a woollen-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. 400; of the township, 1376.

Genesee Depot, a post-hamlet of Waukesha co., Wis., in Genesee township, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 28 miles W.S.W. of Milwaukee. It has a church, 2 stores, and about 15 houses.

Genesee Falls, a township of Wyoming co., N.Y., about 48 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo, is bounded on the E. by the Genesee River. It contains Portageville, or Genesee Falls, and is remarkable for beautiful scenery. Pop. 909.

Genesee Falls, or **Port′ageville,** a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., on the Genesee River, and on the Erie Railroad, 13 miles by railroad S.S.E. of Warsaw, and 61 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo. It has 3 churches. Near this place the railroad crosses the Genesee by an iron bridge, 820 feet long, and 236 feet above the water. Here is a beautiful cataract, about 100 feet high, below which the river runs in a gorge 380 feet deep. Within the distance of 1½ miles are 3 falls, one of 68 feet, one of 110 feet, and one of 90 feet. The name of the post-office is Portageville. Pop. 491.

Genesee Fork, a post-hamlet of Potter co., Pa., on the Genesee River, 10 miles S. of Wellsville, N.Y. It has a cheese-factory and a saw-mill.

Genesee River rises in Potter co., Pa., from which it passes into Alleghany co., N.Y. It flows generally northward, forming the southeast boundary of Wyoming co., then intersects Livingston and Monroe cos., and enters Lake Ontario 7 miles N. of Rochester. It is nearly 200 miles long. Near the middle of its course it runs for 20 miles in a deep and narrow gorge, between perpendicular cliffs of sandstone which at some places are 350 feet high. In this gorge it descends more than 500 feet, and forms 3 cascades, one of which, near Portageville, is 110 feet high. This cascade is called Portage Falls. At Mount Morris, in Livingston co., the river emerges from this chasm into the broad and fertile Genesee Valley. At Rochester the river has a vertical fall of about 95 feet and affords unlimited water-power. Between this place and the mouth of the river occurs another cascade, nearly as high. The Genesee Valley Canal follows the course of this river, and extends from Rochester to Olean.

Genesee Village, Mich. See GENESEE.

Genese′o, a post-office of Minnehaha co., Dakota.

Geneseo, a post-village of Henry co., Ill., in Geneseo township, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 23 miles E. of Rock Island, 75 miles W. of Ottawa, and 1 or 2 miles S. of Green River. It has a high school, a national bank, 13 churches, 3 large grain-warehouses, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of furniture, farming-implements, stoves, wagons, &c. Coal is mined here. Pop. 3042; of the township, 4081.

Geneseo, a township of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa, traversed by the Iowa Central Railroad. Pop. 397.

Geneseo, a township of Tama co., Iowa. Pop. 569. It contains Mooreville.

Geneseo, a post-village, capital of Livingston co., N.Y., is on the E. bank of the Genesee River, in Geneseo township, and on the Dansville & Mount Morris Branch of the Erie Railroad, 28 miles S. of Rochester, and 21 miles N.N.W. of Dansville. It contains 5 churches, a public library of 6500 volumes, the Geneseo Academy, 1 or 2 national banks, a machine-shop, a newspaper office, and a state normal and training school. Pop. 2000; of township, 3118.

Gen′esis, a post-office of Cumberland co., Tenn.

Genest, or **Le Genest,** lẹh zhẹh-nå′, a village of France, in Mayenne, 6 miles N.W. of Laval. Pop. 1018.

Genestelle, zhẹh‵nês‵têll′, a village of France, in Ardèche, 9 miles W. of Privas. Pop. 1411.

Geneva, jen-ee′vạ (Fr. *Genève,* zhẹh-naiv′ or zhẹh-nêv′; Ger. *Genf,* ghênf; It. *Ginevra,* je-nå′vrå; Sp. *Ginebra,* He-nå′Brå; anc. *Gene′va* or *Gena′va*), the largest city of Switzerland, capital of a canton of its own name, in the centre of a basin the sides of which are formed partly by the lower slopes of the Jura and partly by secondary chains of the Alps, at the W. extremity of the Lake of Geneva, where it narrows almost to a point and pours out the Rhone, here crossed by several bridges, and dividing the town into two portions, the larger of which is on the left or S. bank. The environs are covered with handsome villas, and the city itself, when approached either by land or by water, has a very imposing appearance. It is connected by railway with Lyons and with Lausanne. It is surrounded by walls flanked with bastions, and is entered on the land side by three gates. Geneva is divided into two parts, upper and lower. The upper town, occupied chiefly by the burgher aristocracy, contains a considerable number of well-built houses and handsome hotels; the lower town, the seat of trade and the residence of the poorer classes, is very indifferently built, consisting chiefly of houses remarkable only for their disproportioned height, and lining narrow, irregular, dark, and ill-cleaned streets. The chief exception is along the banks of the Rhone, where a quay about 400 yards long is bordered by a row of handsome modern houses. The more important public buildings and institutions are the cathedral, or church of St. Pierre, a Gothic structure of the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries, occupying the highest site in the town, and by its three towers forming the most conspicuous object within it; the town house, in the Florentine style; the Musée Rath, a neat building, named after its founder; the arsenal, with a collection of ancient armor; the old prison, originally the bishop's palace; the casino, penitentiary, and house of correction. Among the principal educational institutions may be mentioned the college which was founded by Calvin; the academy, composed of the four faculties of theology, law, science, and literature, with a public library, a fine museum of natural history, and a botanic garden; the primary schools, a number of other schools supported by the state or special endowments, and a great many private boarding-schools, some of which are of considerable celebrity. Besides these, there is the Evangelical School, a theological seminary, and the Athénée, an art institution.

The only important manufacture of Geneva is that of watches, musical boxes, and jewelry. The trade is very much restricted by the narrow limits of the Genevese territory. There is also a want of a proper navigable outlet, the navigation of the Rhone below Geneva being much obstructed. Its chief trade, in addition to that furnished by its staple manufacture, consists in supplying the surrounding districts with merchandise.

The origin of Geneva is unknown, but its antiquity is proved by the reference which Cæsar makes to it. It was successively occupied by the Burgundians, who made it their capital, the Ostrogoths, and the Franks. It next formed part of the second kingdom of Burgundy, and became incorporated with the Germanic Empire. By a grant of the emperors, the temporal was added to the spiritual power of the bishops, and the Counts of Savoy, having succeeded in controlling the nomination of the bishops, became in a manner masters of Geneva. This state of affairs was suddenly interrupted by the Reformation, to which the Genevese are indebted both for their civil and their religious freedom. The celebrity which they afterwards acquired, chiefly under the guidance of Calvin and his associates, is matter of history. The city was taken by the French in 1798, and formed, till 1813, the capital of the department of Leman. In 1814, along with a small territory, it joined the Helvetic Confederation. Pop. 46,783; with suburbs, 68,165.——Adj. and inhab. GENEVESE, jĕn'e-veez'.

Geneva, a small canton of the Swiss Confederation, bounded W. and N.W. by France, N. by the canton of Vaud and the Lake of Geneva, and E. and S. by France, and including also the communes of Celigny, Le Coudre, and Petit Bois, enclosed by Vaud. Area, 91 English square miles. The surface is broken by several hills, none of which are more than 400 feet above the lake. The whole canton belongs to the basin of the Rhone, and the only streams of importance are that river and the Arve, which joins it a little below the town of Geneva. The soil has been so much improved by skilful and persevering culture that the whole territory wears the appearance of a large and beautiful garden. Even the natural flora is remarkably rich, and makes the surrounding country a favorite resort of the botanist. Part of the surface is under the culture of the vine; but the wine is not remarkable for either quantity or quality. The manufactures are extensively carried on, and consist chiefly of clocks and watches, gold, silver, and other metal wares, woollen cloths, silk goods of various descriptions, hats, and leather. The territory of Geneva, having, by the arrangement of the Congress of Vienna, obtained an accession of 15 communes detached from France and Savoy, was admitted a member of the Swiss Confederation in 1814. The legislative power is exercised by a great council, composed of deputies elected by all male citizens of 21 years of age and not under legal incapacity. All religious denominations are declared to have perfect freedom, and in 1870 the number of Catholics and of Protestants was about equal. Capital, Geneva. Pop. in 1876, 99,352.

Gene'va, a county in the S.E. part of Alabama, bordering on Florida, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Choctawhatchee and Pea Rivers. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of pine. The soil is sandy. Indian corn, cotton, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Geneva. Valuation of real and personal estate, $268,633. Pop. in 1870, 2959, of whom 2952 were Americans.

Geneva, a post-village, capital of Geneva co., Ala., on the Choctawhatchee, at the mouth of Pea River, about 85 miles S.S.W. of Eufaula. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Pop. 126.

Geneva, a post-village of Talbot co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 30 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. about 300.

Geneva, a post-village, capital of Kane co., Ill., in Geneva township, on Fox River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at the junction of the Fox River Valley Railroad and of a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 35 miles W. of Chicago, and 8 miles N. of Aurora. It is the seat of important manufactures, and contains a court-house, 7 churches, a newspaper office, a high school, a machine-shop, a flour-mill, and a foundry. Pop. about 1100; of the township, 1829.

Geneva, a post-village of Adams co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad, 38 miles S.S.E. of Fort Wayne. It has 2 churches.

Geneva, a township of Jennings co., Ind. Pop. 2037.

Geneva, a hamlet of Shelby co., Ind., in Noble township, on Flat Rock Creek, 22 miles N.E. of Columbus. It has a church. Here is Sulphur Hill Post-Office.

Geneva, a post-village of Franklin co., Iowa, in Geneva township, on the Central Railroad of Iowa, 36 miles S. of Mason City, and 9 miles N. by W. of Ackley. It has a church and a graded school. Pop. of the township, 669.

Geneva, a post-village of Allen co., Kansas, in Geneva township, 16 miles N. by W. of Humboldt, and 3 miles E. of Neosho Falls. It has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 593.

Geneva, a post-hamlet of Lenawee co., Mich., in Rollin township, about 16 miles W.N.W. of Adrian.

Geneva, a township of Midland co., Mich. Pop. 131.

Geneva, a township of Tuscola co., Mich., on Saginaw Bay. Pop. 207.

Geneva, a township of Van Buren co., Mich. Pop. 1002. Geneva Station is at Irvington.

Geneva, a post-hamlet of Freeborn co., Minn., in Geneva township, on a small lake of the same name, about 35 miles S. of Faribault, and 20 miles N.W. of Austin. Pop. of the township, 463.

Geneva, a post-village, capital of Fillmore co., Neb., 8 miles S. of Fairmont Railroad Station, and 60 miles W.S.W. of Lincoln. It has a church, a money-order post-office, and a newspaper office.

Geneva, a beautiful town in Geneva township, Ontario co., N.Y., at the N. end of Seneca Lake, about 16 miles (direct) E. of Canandaigua. By railroad it is 26 miles W. of Auburn, and 50 miles E.S.E. of Rochester. It is on the Auburn Branch of the New York Central Railroad, and is the northern terminus of the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre Railroad. It is finely situated on high ground on the W. shore of the lake, and contains many handsome residences. Geneva contains 10 or 11 churches, the Geneva Classical and Union School, the Walnut Hill Seminary for boys, 2 national banks, and a water-cure, and is the seat of Hobart College (Protestant Episcopal), which was organized in 1824 and has a library of 13,000 volumes. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Steamboats ply daily in all seasons of the year between this place and Watkins, which is about 36 miles distant. Here are 2 large nurseries of fruit-trees. Geneva has also optical works, bending-works, and manufactures of engines, boilers, and steam heating-apparatus. Pop. 5521; of the township, 7557.

Geneva, a post-village of Ashtabula co., O., in Geneva township, on the Lake Shore Railroad, 45 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland, 3 miles from Lake Erie, and 10 miles S.W. of Ashtabula. It has a national bank, 1 other bank, a graded school, a normal school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 1090. The township is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie. P. 2298.

Geneva, a post-borough of Crawford co., Pa., in Greenwood township, on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 8 miles S.S.W. of Meadville. It has 2 churches, a high school, a lumber-mill, and a planing-mill.

Geneva, a village of Rhode Island, now in the 10th ward of Providence. Pop. 250. Here are manufactures of worsted and woollen goods.

Geneva, a post-village of Walworth co., Wis., in Geneva township, at the eastern end and outlet of a beautiful lake of the same name, 7 or 8 miles S.E. of Elkhorn, and about 44 miles S.W. of Milwaukee. It is on a branch of the Chicago

& Northwestern Railroad, and has a station called Geneva Lake. It has a bank, 5 churches, a newspaper office, a female seminary, and a manufactory of reapers and mowers. Several citizens of Chicago have fine residences here. Steamboats navigate the lake, which is 9 miles long. Pop. of village, 1680; of township, additional, 1010.

Gene′va, a post-village in Argenteuil co., Quebec, 3 miles S. of Lachute. Pop. 150.

Geneva Bay, a village in Walworth township, Walworth co., Wis., at the W. end of Geneva Lake, about 25 miles E.S.E. of Janesville. Pop. 997.

Geneva Lake, Wisconsin, in the S. part of Walworth co., is about 10 miles long, and varies in width from 1 to 2 miles. The water, which is deep and pure, is discharged by a creek which issues from the N.E. end of the lake and enters Fox River.

Geneva Switch, a station in Kane co., Ill., on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, 1 mile W. of Aurora, and at the junction of one of the railroads running N. to Geneva.

Genève, the French for GENEVA.

Gene′via, a post-office of Henderson co., Ky.

Genf, the German name of GENEVA.

Genfer-See, lake, Switzerland. See LAKE OF GENEVA.

Gengenbach, ghĕng′ẹn-bȧK‵, a town of Baden, on the Kinzig, 5 miles N.N.W. of Zell. Pop. 2340.

Genil, Jenil, or **Xenil,** Hȧ-neel′, a river of Spain, in Andalusia, joins the Guadalquivir 33 miles S.W. of Cordova, after a W.N.W. course of about 120 miles.

Genillé, zhẹh-nee‵yȧ′, a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 22 miles S.E. of Tours. Pop. 424.

Genis, zhẹh-nee′, a village of France, in Dordogne, 23 miles E.N.E. of Périgueux. Pop. 1436.

Genissac, zhẹh-nees‵sȧk′, a village of France, in Gironde, 20 miles E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1185.

Genitchi, a strait of Russia. See SIVASH.

Geni′to, a post-office of Powhatan co., Va., on the Appomattox River, at Powhatan Station on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, about 30 miles W.S.W. of Richmond.

Genlis, zhôɴᵍ‵lee′, a village of France, department of Côte-d'Or, 10 miles S.E. of Dijon. Pop. 969.

Gennargentu, mountains. See GENARGENTU.

Gennaro, jĕn-nȧ′ro, a mountain of Italy, 9 miles N. of Tivoli, belonging to the eastern branch of the Central Apennines. Height, 4289 feet. With the exception of Guadagnolo, it is the highest point in the chain which bounds the Campagna on the E.

Gennep, Hĕn′nĕp, a town of the Netherlands, in Limburg, on the Prussian frontier, 12 miles S.E. of Nymwegen.

Gennes, zhĕnn, several villages of France; the principal in the department of Maine-et-Loire, 17 miles S.E. of Angers, on the left bank of the Loire. Pop. 1758.

Gennesareth, Lake of. See TABAREEYAH.

Genoa, jĕn′o-ạ (Ital. *Genova*, jĕn′o-vȧ; Fr. *Gênes*, zhain; anc. *Gen′ua*), a fortified seaport city of Northern Italy, on the Mediterranean, between the rivers Bisagno and Polcevera, at a railway junction, 75 miles S.E. of Turin. Lat. 44° 24′ 54″ N.; lon. 8° 53′ E. The appearance of the city from the sea is beautiful and striking: it is in the form of a crescent, and rises gradually from the shore,—the whiteness of the houses, the imposing outlines of the intermingling palaces, and the distant villas and gardens, heightening the effect of its picturesque position. Immediately behind the city rises an abrupt hill, covered with villas and country-houses. The city is enclosed by a double line of fortifications, forming a vast semicircle, supported by numerous detached outworks, crowning hill after hill, and constituting one of the most extensive town fortifications in Europe, the outer wall being about 7 miles in extent. In the older parts of the town the streets are extremely narrow, being seldom more than 10 feet wide, with lofty buildings on either side. They are also dark, steep, and crooked, and almost wholly inaccessible to carriages. In the newer quarters, again, many of them are spacious and are lined with noble edifices. The finest of these streets are the Strada Nuova and the Strada Balbi, in both of which are palaces of the most superb architecture. Most of the streets are paved with smooth slabs of lava, having a pathway of bricks in the centre to afford footing to mules and to persons carrying burdens. Many of the palaces are crowded with works of art and splendidly fitted up. The principal are the ducal palace, the palaces of Doria, Serra, Giustiniani, Cambiaso, Balbi, Adorno, Durazzo, and the palaces of the king and the queen-mother.

The churches and hospitals of Genoa rival the palaces in splendor. The most remarkable of the former is the Duomo, or cathedral of San Lorenzo, founded in the eleventh century, but not completed till the beginning of the twelfth. The most conspicuous church in the general view of the city is that of Carignano, finely situated on a hill, and having a resemblance to St. Peter's in its general plan. The other churches of note are Santo Stefano della Porta, a handsome structure, but chiefly remarkable for containing a painting of the martyrdom of the titular saint, the joint production of Raphael and Giulio Romano; San Siro, the most ancient Christian foundation in Genoa; St. Ambrose, containing several fine paintings, and splendidly decorated within; and L'Annunziata, also magnificently fitted up interiorly. There are a number of other interesting ecclesiastical edifices, although more than half the churches in the city were demolished by the French. The principal charitable institution is the Albergo de' Poveri, in which orphans and old people find shelter; the children are brought up to different trades, and the girls who marry out of the hospital receive a dowry. The house itself unites the beauties of architecture on the most splendid scale, with the most perfect convenience. The Ospedale del Pammatone is another splendid institution for benevolent purposes, founded in 1430. The deaf and dumb institution is also celebrated. There are in and about Genoa 15 different religious establishments for females, all regulated according to the monastic system, though none of the inmates take vows. The largest of these institutions is that of the Fieschine, which contains 250 persons, all employed in such light work as lace-making, embroidery, and the manufacture of artificial flowers. The Teatro Carlo Felice is an elegant structure, the Bank of St. George is one of the most ancient and celebrated in Europe, and the university occupies a handsome building. Besides the university, the other chief educational institutions are the theological seminary, the school of fine arts, the royal marine school, and the school of navigation. Genoa is the seat of royal courts, of a chamber of commerce, and of an admiralty court. It is supplied with water by aqueducts 18 miles in length. The Brignole-Sale Palace, with a rich art collection and a fine library, is now public property. Genoa is the see of an archbishop.

The manufactures of Genoa are considerable. Its velvets and silk are world-famed; and it likewise possesses factories of cloth, stockings, blonde, oil-cloth, hats, paper, essences, gloves, lace, cotton goods, oils, and soap. Besides these, its works in gold, silver, and marble have a high reputation; indeed, for silver filigree and coral wrought into bracelets, brooches, bunches of flowers, and other kinds of ornaments, as well as for fine cabinet-work and house-furniture, the Genoese workmen stand unrivalled, and their productions are sent to all parts of the world. The port is of a semicircular form, about three-quarters of a mile in diameter, formed by two moles projecting into the sea from opposite sides, but not opposite each other; the Molo Nuovo, or New Mole, on the E. side, being about 790 yards S. of the Molo Vecchio, or Old Mole, on the W. Near the abutment of the New Mole is the light-house, a beautiful structure, 300 feet in height. There is, besides, a fixed harbor-light on each of the moles. Genoa is the chief outlet, by the Mediterranean, for the manufactures of Switzerland and Northern Italy. There are yards for naval construction. The harbor is safe and good, but much too small for the needs of the port: hence new harbor-works are in construction, to cost $5,000,000, the gift of the Duke of Galliera. It is believed that these improvements will more than double the commercial capacity of the port. There is an immense number of bonding warehouses situated in one locality, called Porto Franco: these are surrounded by walls, and form a small separate town. The principal articles of export are rice, oils, fruit, cheese, rags, the products of its manufactures, &c.; imports, cottons, raw cotton, woollens, cochineal, indigo, colonial produce, tobacco, salt fish, hides, grain, lead, nutgalls, &c. In ancient times the Genoese merchants were remarkable for their enterprise and for the extent of their dealings. They brought the productions of Hindostan from Ispahan to Trebizond, and from thence conveyed them through Kaffa, in the Crimea, and afterwards through Constantinople, to Europe. Their commerce subsequently declined greatly, but has always been respectable, and at present Genoa is the leading seaport of Italy.

The origin of Genoa is said to be more remote than that of Rome. As early as the eleventh century the Genoese had become formidable at sea, and, notwithstanding an almost continuous succession of wars through several ages, gradually increased in power and importance. For nearly seven centuries, with some interruption, Genoa was the capital of a famous commercial republic, which planted numerous colonies in the Levant and on the shores of the Black Sea. After a long period of internal distraction and misrule, the citizens instituted a supreme magistrate, called Doge, for life, excluding by law all the nobles. Another and more efficient form of government was introduced by Andrea Doria in 1528, which existed till overturned by Bonaparte. The city in 1799, being then in the possession of the French, was taken by the united forces of Austria and England, and finally, in 1815, after a rapid succession of changes, united, by a decision of the Congress of Vienna, to the Sardinian monarchy. Pop. 161,669.——Adj. and inhab. GENOESE, jĕn‘o-eez′. See GULF of GENOA.

Genoa, or **Genova,** a province of Italy, in Liguria, bounded on the S. by the Gulf of Genoa. Area, 1588 square miles. Capital, Genoa. Pop. 716,759.

Genoa, jen′o-ạ or je-no′ạ, a post-village of De Kalb co., Ill., in Genoa township, on the Kishwaukee River, and on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 59 miles W.N.W. of Chicago, and about 25 miles E.S.E. of Rockford. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 993.

Genoa, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Iowa, 5 miles S. of Seymour Station. Pop. 87.

Genoa, a post-village of Livingston co., Mich., in Genoa township, on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, 39 miles E.S.E. of Lansing. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 921.

Genoa, a post-hamlet of Olmsted co., Minn., in New Haven township, about 10 miles N.W. of Rochester. It has a church, a lumber-mill, &c.

Genoa, a post-village of Platte co., Neb., on the Loup River, about 20 miles W. of Columbus. It has a church.

Genoa, a post-village, capital of Douglas co., Nev., is on Carson River, about 4 miles E. of Lake Tahoe, and 15 miles S.S.W. of Carson City. It is in a mountainous country, near the Sierra Nevada. A newspaper is published here.

Genoa, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., in Genoa township, on Big Salmon Creek, 20 miles S. of Auburn, and 17 miles from Freeville. It has 2 churches, 2 flour-mills, a machine-shop, &c. The township is bounded on the W. by Cayuga Lake, and contains the village of Northville. Total pop. 2419.

Genoa, a township of Delaware co., O., on the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad. Pop. 1050.

Genoa, a post-village of Ottawa co., O., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Toledo, and 16 miles N.W. of Fremont. It has 5 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of carriages, lime, lumber, &c. Here are quarries of limestone. Pop. 558.

Genoa, Pickaway co., O. See COMMERCIAL POINT.

Genoa, a post-village of Vernon co., Wis., in Genoa township, and on the Mississippi River, 18 or 20 miles S. of La Crosse. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 717.

Genoa, a village at the S.E. corner of Walworth co., Wis., in Bloomfield township, 77 miles N.N.W. of Chicago, and 9 miles S.E. of Geneva. The Fox River line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad here crosses the Kenosha division of the same. It has a church, a money-order post-office named Genoa Junction, a graded school, &c.

Genoa Bluff, a post-hamlet of Iowa co., Iowa, in Sumner township, about 10 miles S. by W. of Marengo. It has a church.

Genoa Junction, Wisconsin. See GENOA.

Genoese, adjective and inhabitant. See GENOA.

Genola, jå-no′lå (L. *Gavenola*), a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 10 miles E.S.E. of Saluzzo. Pop. 1994.

Geno′la, a station in Huntingdon township, Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Smithtown & Port Jefferson Railroad, 3 miles S.E. of Northport village. The station is also called East Northport, Northport Station, &c., and the locality generally is known as Genola, Fairview, or Claypits.

Genolhac, zhẹh-no‘låk′, a town of France, in Gard, 17 miles N.N.W. of Alais. Pop. 1313.

Genoni, jå-no′nee, a village on the island of Sardinia, 4 miles from Laconi. Pop. 1361.

Genosa, a town of Italy. See GINOSA.

Genova, the Italian name of GENOA.

Gensac, zhôɴᵍ‘såk′, a town of France, in Gironde, 31 miles E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1318.

Gensano, a town of Italy. See GENZANO.

Gensingen, ghĕn′sing-ẹn, a village of Hesse, 7 miles S.E. of Bingen. Pop. 982.

Gent, ghĕnt, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 7 miles E.N.E. of Nymwegen. Pop. 2306.

Genthin, ghĕn-teen′, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Berlin & Magdeburg Railroad, and on the Plauen Canal, 30 miles N.E. of Magdeburg. Pop. 3718.

Genthod, zhôɴᵍ‘tō′, a village of Switzerland, canton and 4 miles N. of Geneva, on the Lake of Geneva.

Gen′tile Val′ley, a post-office of Oneida co., Idaho, in a fertile valley, 25 miles N. of Franklin.

Gentilly, zhôɴᵍ‘tee‘yee′, a village of France, in Seine, 4 miles N.E. of Sceaux, on the Bièvre, forming a close southern suburb of Paris. The commune comprises the village of Bicêtre, celebrated for its castle, serving as a hospital for 5000 superannuated and imbecile old men, and as a prison. This edifice also contains extensive workshops for polishing glass, woollen-spinning, and various manufactures. Near this is the fort of Bicêtre. Pop. 10,378.

Gentilly, zhon-til′lee, a station in Orleans parish, La., on the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad, 5 miles E. of New Orleans. GENTILLY is also the name of a station on the Lake Pontchartrain Railroad, 3 miles N. of the terminus in New Orleans.

Gentilly, zhôɴᵍ‘teel′yee or zhôɴᵍ‘teel‘yee′, a post-village of Quebec, co. of Nicolet, 75 miles S.W. of Quebec. It is on the St. Lawrence River, and has a large trade in lumber. Pop. 500.

Gentry, jĕn′tree, a county in the N.W. part of Missouri, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by Grand River, and is also drained by the East and West Forks of the same. The surface is undulating or moderately uneven, and a large part of it is covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Albany. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 11,607, of whom 11,298 were Americans.

Gentry, a station on the Lexington Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 3 miles N.W. of Sedalia, Mo.

Gentry's Mill, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tex.

Gen′tryville, a post-village of Spencer co., Ind., in Jackson township, 1 mile from Gentryville Station on the Rockport & Cincinnati Railroad, and about 33 miles E.N.E. of Evansville. It has 2 churches, a tannery, &c. The station is 14 miles N. of Rockport. Pop. about 400.

Gentryville, a post-village of Gentry co., Mo., on Grand River, 44 miles N.E. of St. Joseph, and 10 miles S. of Albany. It has a money-order post-office, 2 drug-stores, a flouring-mill, a church, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 600.

Genua, the ancient name of GENOA.

Genzano, jĕn-zå′no, or **Gensano,** jĕn-så′no, a town of Italy, 18 miles S.E. of Rome, on the Appian Way. Pop. 5306. It has a palace of the Duke of Cesarini, a Capuchin convent, and a modern cathedral. An annual festival here, called the *Infiorata di Genzano* (in-fe-o-rå′tå dee jĕn-zå′-no), is frequented by numerous visitors from Rome.

Genzano, a town of Italy, province and 18 miles N.E. of Potenza. Pop. 5260.

Geographe, jee-o-graf′ or zhå-o-gråf′, a strait in Tasmania, separating Schouten Island from Freycinet's Peninsula.

Geographe, a bay of Western Australia, co. of Sussex, of which it occupies the whole northern extremity, being about 35 miles in width.

George, a lake of New South Wales, between the counties of Argyle and Murray, 2000 feet above the sea, about 18 miles in length, and 7 miles in breadth.

George, Pennsylvania. See GEORGE'S STATION.

George d'Elmina (St.), Africa. See ELMINA.

George, Lake. See LAKE GEORGE, and CALDWELL.

Georgenbourg, a town of Russia. See YOORBOORG.

Georgensgmund, gå-oʀ′ghẹns-mŏŏnt‘, a village of Bavaria, at a railway junction, 40 miles S. of Nuremberg.

Georgenthal, gå-oʀ′ghẹn-tạl‘, a town of Bohemia, 25 miles W. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 2450.

Georgenthal, a village of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 8 miles S.S.W. of Gotha. Pop. 750.

Georges, jŏr′jẹz, a township of Fayette co., Pa., has beds of iron ore and coal. Pop. 2544. It contains Smithfield.

George's Camp, a post-office of Jones co., Miss.

George's Creek, of South Carolina, enters the Saluda from the right, a few miles E. of Pickensville.

George's Creek, a post-office of Inyo co., Cal.

George's Creek, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ky.

George's Creek, a township of Barnwell co., S.C. Pop. 1295.

George's Creek, a post-hamlet of Pickens co., S.C., in Pickensville township, 5 miles N.E. of Easley.

George's Creek, a post-office of Somerville co., Tex.

George's Mills, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.H., in Sunapee township, at the head of Sunapee Lake, about 35 miles W.N.W. of Concord. It has a church, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a bucket-factory.

George's Station, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of Greensburg. It has about 6 houses.

George's Station, S.C. See Saint George's.

George's Store, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Tenn., on Elk River, 18 miles E. of Fayetteville. It has 2 churches and 3 stores.

Georgesville, jŏr′jẹz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., O., on Darby Creek, and on the Columbus & Springfield Railroad, 13 miles W.S.W. of Columbus. It has a church.

George′town, a county in the S.E. part of South Carolina, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Great Pedee River, on the S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the S.W. by the Santee River. It is also intersected by the Waccamaw and Black Rivers. The surface is level, partly occupied by swamps, and extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees; the soil is mostly sandy. Rice is the staple product. Capital, Georgetown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,980,338. Pop. in 1870, 16,161, of whom 16,102 were Americans.

Georgetown, a post-village of El Dorado co., Cal., about 50 miles N.E. of Sacramento, and 16 miles N. of Placerville. Gold is found near it. Pop. of Georgetown township, 1023.

Georgetown, a mining town of Clear Creek co., Col., is situated high on the Front or Snowy Range, and on Clear Creek, about 7 miles from Gray's Peak. Altitude, 8412 feet. It is 54 miles W. of Denver by the Colorado Central Railroad. Its prosperity is derived from the working of the silver-mines in the vicinity, which are pronounced by Prof. Hayden to be practically inexhaustible. It has a national bank, several quartz-mills, and printing-offices which issue a daily and a weekly newspaper, also the "Mining Review" monthly. Galena, zinc blende, granite, and quartz are found here. Here are 4 churches, large reduction-works, and several superior hotels.

Georgetown, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., on the Danbury & Norwalk Railroad, 13 miles S. of Danbury. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of glue, sandpaper, curled hair, and wire goods. Pop. about 500.

Georgetown, a post-village, capital of Sussex co., Del., in Georgetown hundred, and on the Junction & Breakwater Railroad, at the junction of the Breakwater & Frankford Railroad, 104 miles S. of Wilmington, and 15 miles W.S.W. of Lewes. It contains 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, an academy, several hotels, and a carriage-shop. Pop. 710; of the hundred, 1863.

Georgetown, a city and port of entry of the District of Columbia, on the Potomac River, at the head of navigation, 2 miles above Washington, from which it is separated by Rock Creek. The site comprises several eminences, which command beautiful views and are occupied by handsome villas and residences. This city contains 10 churches, a national bank, the Academy of the Visitation, the Georgetown Institute for males, the Georgetown Female Seminary, the Collegiate Institute for young ladies, and a convent, and is the seat of Georgetown College (Roman Catholic), which was organized in 1789 and has a library of nearly 25,000 volumes. One weekly newspaper is published here. The Chesapeake & Ohio Canal crosses the Potomac here by a remarkable aqueduct, which is 1446 feet long and cost about $2,000,000. Georgetown has a number of large flour-mills, which have a wide reputation. Though regarded as a city, it has at present no distinct municipal government. Pop. 11,384.

Georgetown, a post-village of Putnam co., Fla., on St. John's River and Lake George, about 30 miles S. of Palatka. It has 3 churches, a lumber-mill, &c.

Georgetown, a post-village, capital of Quitman co., Ga., on the Chattahoochee River, at the terminus of the Southwestern Railroad, opposite Eufaula, and 24 miles W.N.W. of Cuthbert. It has 3 churches. About 4000 bales of cotton are annually shipped from here. Pop. 263.

Georgetown, a post-village of Bear Lake co., Idaho, on Bear River, about 25 miles N. of Paris.

Georgetown, a hamlet of Clay co., Ill., usually called Bible Grove (which see). See also Steel's Mills.

Georgetown (Smithton Post-Office), a village of St. Clair co., Ill., 7 miles S. of Belleville. It has 2 churches, a flouring-mill, and 3 general stores.

Georgetown, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., in Georgetown township, on the Little Vermilion River, and on the Paris and Danville Railroad, 10 miles S. of Danville. It has a graded school, money-order post-office, a bank, and 3 churches. Pop. about 900. The township is intersected by the Big Vermilion River. Pop. of the township, 2237.

Georgetown, a village of Brown co., Ind., in Jackson township, on Bean Blossom Creek, 4 miles N. of Nashville, and 8 miles S. of Morgantown. It has a church and a tannery. Pop. 200. Here is Bean Blossom Post-Office.

Georgetown, a hamlet of Cass co., Ind., on the Wabash River, 8 miles W. of Logansport.

Georgetown, a post-township of Floyd co., Ind., 10 miles W. of New Albany. It has 3 churches. Pop. 1424.

Georgetown, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Iowa, about 10 miles W. of Albia.

Georgetown, a post-village, capital of Scott co., Ky., on the North Elkhorn Creek, about 20 miles E. of Frankfort, and on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 13 miles N. of Lexington. It is the seat of Georgetown College (Baptist), which was organized in 1838. Georgetown has 7 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, and a female seminary. Elevation, 875 feet. Pop. 1570.

Georgetown, a post-township of Sagadahoc co., Me., is an island 12 miles long (sometimes called Parker's Island), at the mouth of the Kennebec River. The township has 3 churches and 1 or more lumber-mills. Pop. 1135. Georgetown Post-Office is 10 miles S.S.E. of Bath.

Georgetown, a hamlet in Frederick co., Md., on the Frederick & Pennsylvania Line Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Frederick. It has 2 churches.

Georgetown, a hamlet and shipping-point of Kent co., Md., on the Sassafras River, about 44 miles E. of Baltimore, and 1 mile N. of Galena. It has a church.

Georgetown, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Georgetown township, on the Boston & Maine Railroad, at the junction of 2 branches of the same, 31 miles N. of Boston, and 9 miles S.W. of Newburyport. It contains a high school, 4 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, and a newspaper office. The township has manufactures of boots and shoes. Pop. of the township, 2214.

Georgetown, a post-township of Ottawa co., Mich., about 10 miles S.W. of Grand Rapids, is traversed by Grand River. It has 3 saw-mills. Pop. 1464.

Georgetown, a post-village of Clay co., Minn., on the Red River of the North, just below the mouth of the Buffalo River, 15 miles N. of Moorehead. It has a church, a bank, and a high school. Pop. about 100.

Georgetown, a post-village of Copiah co., Miss., on or near Pearl River, 17 miles E. of Hazlehurst. It has 2 churches.

Georgetown, a post-village of Pettis co., Mo., in Cedar township, on the West Fork of La Mine River, and on the railroad which connects Lexington with Sedalia, 4 miles N.W. of Sedalia. It has a church, and manufactures of brooms and lime.

Georgetown, a post-office of Custer co., Neb.

Georgetown, a hamlet of Jefferson co., Neb., about 50 miles S.S.W. of Lincoln.

Georgetown, a post-hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., 5 miles S.S.E. of Bordentown. It has a church and a carriage-factory.

Georgetown, a post-office and mining-camp of Grant co., New Mexico, about 24 miles E. by N. of Silver City. It has silver-mines. Pop. about 300.

Georgetown, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., in Georgetown township, near the Syracuse & Chenango Railroad, on which it has a station, 32 miles by rail S.E. of Syracuse. It has 2 churches, 2 tanneries, and a carriage-shop. Pop. of the township, 1427.

Georgetown, a post-village, capital of Brown co., O., in Pleasant township, on White Oak Creek, and on the Cincinnati & Portsmouth Railroad, 6 or 7 miles N. of the Ohio River, and about 40 miles E.S.E. of Cincinnati. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, a woollen-factory, &c. Blue or Silurian limestone abounds here. Pop. 1037.

Georgetown, a hamlet of Clermont co., O., in Wayne township. Pop. 65.

Georgetown, a village of Hamilton co., O., in Colerain township, about 12 miles N.N.W. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches. Pop. 172. Here is Dunlap Post-Office.

Georgetown, a village of Harrison co., O., in Short Creek township, 6 miles S.E. of Cadiz, and about 20 miles N.W. of Bellaire. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. The name of its post-office is Short Creek.

Georgetown, or **Lud′low,** a hamlet of Miami co., O., in Union township, about 20 miles N.W. of Dayton. It has a church and a carriage-shop. Here is Potsdam Post-Office.

Georgetown, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa., on the left or S. bank of the Ohio River, opposite the line of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, about 36 miles below Pittsburg. It has 2 churches, and wells of natural gas. P. 297.

Georgetown, a village of Lancaster co., Pa., in Bart township. It is 1 mile from the Gap nickel-mines, and 5 miles S.W. of Christiana Railroad Station. It has a church.

Georgetown, a village of Northumberland co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Northern Central Railroad, 38 miles N. of Harrisburg. It has a church and manufactures of lime. Here is Dalmatia Post-Office.

Georgetown, a port of entry and the capital of Georgetown co., S.C., is in a township of the same name, and on Winyaw Bay, at the mouth of the Waccamaw River. It is about 14 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and 50 miles N.E. of Charleston. It contains 5 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and several distilleries of turpentine. Rice, pine lumber, and turpentine are the chief articles of export. Pop. 2080; of the township, 3520.

Georgetown, a post-hamlet of James co., Tenn., 11 miles N. of Cleaveland. It has a church and plough-factory.

Georgetown, a post-village, capital of Williamson co., Tex., on the San Gabriel River, 9 miles N. of Round Rock Station, and 28 miles N. by E. of Austin. It is the seat of the Southwestern University of Texas (Methodist), and has a newspaper office, a female academy, and 3 or 4 churches. Pop. about 1200.

Georgetown, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., about 14 miles N.E. of Dubuque, Iowa. It has 2 general stores.

Georgetown, Nova Scotia. See Riversdale.

Georgetown, a village in Halton co., Ontario, on the river Credit, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 29 miles N.W. of Toronto. It has valuable water-power, paper-mills, brewery, tannery, iron-foundry, grist-mill, marble-works, a newspaper office, 3 hotels, about 20 stores, and a large trade in lumber, grain, and country produce. Pop. 1282.

Georgetown, a village in Hastings co., Ontario, on the river Moira, at the head of Lake Stoco, 26 miles N. by E. of Belleville. Pop. 180.

Georgetown, a seaport town, capital of Kings co., Prince Edward Island, at the entrance into Cardigan Bay, on the S.E. side of the island, 30 miles E. of Charlottetown. It possesses one of the best harbors on the island. It has a good trade in country produce, and contains 3 churches, 8 hotels, 15 stores, and a large foundry. A weekly newspaper is published in Georgetown. It has railway communication with the chief places on the island. Pop. 1100.

Georgetown, Quebec. See Saint Louis de Gonzague.

Georgetown, a village near the W. end of Grand Cayman, British West Indies.

Georgetown, West Indies. See Saint George.

Georgetown, a town of the island of St. Vincent, British West Indies, on the E. coast.

Georgetown, a town of the island of Tobago, British West Indies, on Barbadoes Bay, an inlet of the S.E. coast.

Georgetown (Dutch, *Stabroek*, stå′brŏŏk), often called **Demerara,** dem-ẹ-rå′rạ, a city, capital of British Guiana and of the county of Demerara, on the E. bank of the navigable Demerara River, at its mouth, is regularly built, having wide and straight streets, mostly with canals in them, and many of them lined with trees. The dwellings are generally of wood, and stand on pillars of brick, the streets being below the level of high tide, which is excluded by means of a sea-wall and sluices. Many houses are surrounded by pleasant gardens. The town has a good water-supply, telegraph lines to America and Europe *via* Cuba and Brazil, a steam ferry, and a railway to Mahaica, 22 miles away. It is the seat of an Anglican bishop and of a Catholic vicar-apostolic, and has several Anglican, Catholic, Presbyterian, and Dissenting churches, good schools and hospitals, a stone government-house, custom-house, bonded warehouse, gas-works, chemical works, &c., several banks, insurance companies, and newspapers. There is a bar at the river's mouth, with but 8 feet of water, and large ships discharge and load by means of lighters. Pop. in 1871, 36,567.

George Town, a town of Cape Colony, South Africa, 125 miles E. of Zwellendam. Pop. 1937.

George Town, a village, capital of the island of Ascension, on the N.W. coast, with a fort and military works, a navy yard, and a coal depot.

George Town, a maritime town of Tasmania, 28 miles N.W. of Launceston, near the mouth of the Tamar. Lat. 41° 6′ S.; lon. 146° 50′ E.

George′town, often called **Pe′nang′,** a seaport town, capital of the island of Penang, in Malacca Strait. Lat. 5° 25′ 6″ N.; lon. 100° 19′ 45″ E. See Penang.

George′ville, a post-hamlet of Kandiyohi co., Minn., 24 miles N.N.E. of Willmar. It has a church.

Georgeville, a post-office of Ray co., Mo.

Georgeville, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., in East Mahoning township, 18 miles N. of Indiana.

Georgeville, Nova Scotia. See Cape George.

Georgeville, a post-village in Stanstead co., Quebec, on the E. side of Lake Memphremagog, 13 miles N. of Derby Line, Vt. Pop. 250.

Georgia, jŏr′je-ạ, or **Grusia,** groo′se-ạ (Pers. *Goorgistan* or *Gourgistan*, goor-ghis-tån′, or *Goorjistan*, goor-jis-tån′; written also *Gurdschistan* and *Gurjistan*), a country of Asia, in Russian Transcaucasia, now forming the government of Tiflis. It is bounded S. by an Armenian range which separates the basin of the Koor from that of the Aras, and W. by a branch of the Caucasus forming part of the watershed between the Caspian and the Black Sea. The name is sometimes employed to designate nearly the whole territory possessed by the Russians S. of the Caucasus. In this large sense it may have an area of 28,800 geographical square miles; but that of Georgia proper does not exceed 16,800 geographical square miles. The central part is occupied by a large and fertile valley, in which the Koor flows from W. to E. and receives almost all its drainage. The soil generally in the lower grounds, and more especially in this valley, is of great fertility, and, having the advantage of a delightful climate, grows in abundance all the ordinary cereals, maize, hemp, and flax, as well as great quantities of wine and cotton and unlimited supplies of fruit. Important improvements have taken place in agriculture since the Russians acquired possession of the country from Persia, in 1800; but it has not yet recovered from the disasters brought upon it by ages of misrule and almost incessant warfare. The natives, forming about three-fourths of the whole population, have been as much celebrated as the Circassians for the athletic frames of the men and the beauty of the women. Hence in former times many youths were sold, the males to serve in the armies and the females to become inmates of the harems of the Turks. The nobles long derived their chief revenue from this traffic, valuing their serfs only for the money they could obtain for them. Under the Russian sovereignty this traffic has ceased, and the distinction which divided the whole population into the classes of nobles and serfs has been abolished. The Georgians belong nominally to the Greek church, but both clergy and people are generally ignorant. The Bible, however, was translated into their native language, a peculiar dialect having apparently some Aryan affinities, as early as the beginning of the fifth century. Capital, Tiflis. Pop. of Georgia proper, about 606,000.—Adj. and inhab. Georgian, jŏr′je-ạn.

Georgia, jŏr′je-ạ (named in honor of George II., King of Great Britain), one of the Southern States of the American Union, bordering on the Atlantic, is bounded N. by North Carolina and Tennessee, N.E. and E. by South Carolina and the Atlantic Ocean, S. by Florida, and W. by Alabama. From South Carolina it is divided by the Savannah and Chattooga Rivers; from Florida, in part, by St. Mary's River, and from Alabama (partly) by the Chattahoochee. Its extreme limits are the parallels of 30° 20′ and 35° N. lat. and the meridians of 80° 48′ and 85° 38′ W. lon. Extreme length, 320 miles from N. to S.; greatest breadth, 254 miles. Present area (much reduced since 1798), 58,000 square miles. Georgia was one of the original 13 states of the Union.

The Face of the Country is exceedingly various. In the N. and N.W. is a mountain-region, covering some 25 counties, whose ranges pursue a somewhat parallel N.E. and S.W. course across the state, terminating in the hill-country of Alabama. The highest peaks of the Blue Ridge exceed 3000 feet in altitude. Between the mountain-ridges the country is broken, with very fertile valleys, a delightful climate, and varied mineral wealth. S.E. of the mountains a plain or terrace some 65 miles in average breadth extends along the foot-hills, with a red loamy soil, naturally very productive. Another still lower and wider terrace or plain borders this region, with limits having also a general N.E. and S.W. direction, and containing much productive land, with districts which have a light soil. Some 60 miles in average distance from the coast is the S.E. limit of the so-called pine barrens, which are capable of affording great supplies of timber and naval stores, and which have a soil easily wrought and by no means unproductive.

Along the coast and near the lower courses of the streams are rich alluvial districts, interspersed with swamps, which are available for rice-culture. The sea-islands, separated from the mainland by shallow sounds, have a light soil, well adapted to the growth of sea-island cotton. In the S.W. there is a large area with a good but easily-exhausted soil, which has long been celebrated for its cotton-product. In the S.E. is the great Okefinokee Swamp.

A line drawn from Augusta S.W. to Eufaula, Ala., roughly marks the N.W. limit of a great tertiary (eocene) tract, covering nearly all that part of Georgia which lies S.E. of that line, except the pleistocene and alluvion of the coast. The N.W. portion of the state is mainly based upon azoic rocks, but there is a considerable area of the cretaceous to the E. of Columbus, and a large Silurian tract in the northwestern angle of the state, crossed by narrow belts of the Devonian, upon which rest two very small beds of carboniferous strata. Lookout Mountain, which crosses the extreme N.W. corner of Georgia, lying partly in Tennessee and partly in Alabama, contains plenty of semi-bituminous coal of excellent quality. It is chiefly wrought at Cole City. In this vicinity, it is confidently stated, occurs all the coal that will ever be found in Georgia. Here also is found abundance of iron ore,—a species of black-band, finely adapted for easy smelting. Gold has been found in most of the northern counties; a branch United States mint, at Dahlonega, coined over $6,000,000 between 1837 and 1861, when it was discontinued. Copper, silver, zinc, and lead ores, fine marble, choice granite, limestone, baryta, graphite, and a great many other useful minerals, abound, but none, it is believed, are at present wrought to any great extent. Natural medicinal springs, saline, chalybeate, and sulphurous, are very numerous. Interesting fossil remains of the mylodon, megatherium, and other gigantic species of extinct mammals occur in the coast region. In Northern and Central Georgia are a number of remarkable caves, many very picturesque cataracts, mountains renowned for their romantic and inspiring scenery, and abundant relics of prehistoric times, such as mounds, fortifications, places of sepulture, and fragments of rude pottery.

Rivers are numerous, and have afforded important means of internal communication; but the recent great extension of railroads has remarkably reduced the amount of steamboat travel and commerce. The streams more or less suited for steam navigation are the Savannah, the Ogeechee (with its main tributary the Cannouchee), the Altamaha (with its constituents the Oconee and the Ocmulgee), the Satilla, the St. Mary's, the Flint, the Chattahoochee, the Upper Coosa, and perhaps a few others. The sounds which divide the sea-islands from the mainland constitute together a safe and landlocked channel, well suited for steamboat communication. In the highlands, the numerous streams afford abundant and unfailing water-power.

The *climate* is as various as the face of the country and the soil. The mountain-country in the N. has cool, delightful summer weather, while its winters are mild and comfortable. This region is very healthful. The pine barrens of the centre and S. are equally healthful, but warmer, and are especially recommended as a winter resort for consumptives. The coast region, and the S. portion generally, have a summer climate which is very enervating to persons of Northern origin; and people not acclimated are here liable to severe attacks of malarial and remittent fever. The coast towns are subject to occasional visitations of yellow fever. Snow falls not unfrequently in the northern and central regions, but never remains long.

Agricultural Resources.—Cotton and maize are the leading farm-productions. As a rule, the cotton-product of Georgia has been well sustained in quantity since the war, and nearly all the counties in the state in 1870 reported more or less cotton to the United States census-takers. The coast-region is well adapted to the growth of the high-priced sea-island cotton. The cotton-crop is mainly produced in the central, west central, and southwestern regions. Of late years Georgia has wisely extended her area of corn-fields; and the increase in the corn-crop has reacted favorably upon the production of wool, which has for some time been a staple of high value. Georgia has much fine grazing-land, and beef-cattle might be profitably shipped in large numbers. Wheat of fine quality is raised in the northwest, and the area of its profitable culture might be much extended. Tobacco is chiefly produced in the N.; rice and some sugar-cane are grown in the S.; and the former has long been a staple crop in the lowlands. Pork is fattened extensively, but is mainly employed for home consumption. Sweet potatoes are a leading product. Fruit-culture, wine-growing, and market-gardening are attracting attention; and the considerable increase in the manufacturing population is developing an important home demand for fruit and market-garden products.

Manufactures.—Georgia has taken a new and important departure in manufacturing industry. Most interesting and satisfactory is the record of her progress in the cotton manufacture. Woollen goods are also manufactured to a considerable extent. For manufactures of this class Georgia offers especial advantages in her abundant water-power, and in the fact that her cotton and wool are grown at home and the heavy cost of transportation is saved. Machine-shops, tobacco-factories, tanneries, and lumber-mills are also numerous. The lumber-business is especially large. In 1870 more than half the state was covered with forest. Valuable species of pine, oak, cedar, ash, cypress, hickory, and other timber trees abound; and Brunswick, Darien, and Savannah are seats of large exports of the forest products. Columbus and Augusta manufacture cotton and woollen goods; and Atlanta, the capital, has important and varied manufacturing interests.

Counties.—Georgia has 137 counties,—Appling, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Bartow, Berrien, Bibb, Brooks, Bryan, Bulloch, Burke, Butts, Calhoun, Camden, Campbell, Carroll, Catoosa, Charlton, Chatham, Chattahoochee, Chattooga, Cherokee, Clarke, Clay, Clayton, Clinch, Cobb, Coffee, Columbia, Colquitt, Coweta, Crawford, Dade, Dawson, Decatur, De Kalb, Dodge, Dooly, Dougherty, Douglas, Early, Echols, Effingham, Elbert, Emanuel, Fannin, Fayette, Floyd, Forsyth, Franklin, Fulton, Gilmer, Glascock, Glynn, Gordon, Greene, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Hancock, Haralson, Harris, Hart, Heard, Henry, Houston, Irwin, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Jones, Laurens, Lee, Liberty, Lincoln, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Macon, Madison, Marion, McDuffie, McIntosh, Meriwether, Miller, Milton, Mitchell, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Murray, Muscogee, Newton, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Paulding, Pickens, Pierce, Pike, Polk, Pulaski, Putnam, Quitman, Rabun, Randolph, Richmond, Rockdale, Schley, Scriven, Spalding, Stewart, Sumter, Talbot, Taliaferro, Tatnall, Taylor, Telfair, Terrell, Thomas, Towns, Troup, Twiggs, Union, Upson, Walker, Walton, Ware, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, White, Whitfield, Wilcox, Wilkes, Wilkinson, Worth.

Cities and Towns.—Of these the principal are Savannah, the largest city, and the principal seaport and commercial centre (pop. in 1870, 28,235); Atlanta, the capital, a thriving railroad centre, the seat of extensive trade and manufactures (pop. 21,879); Augusta, the Lowell of the South, on the Savannah River (pop. 15,389); Macon, a commercial and railroad centre, on the Ocmulgee (pop. 10,810); Columbus, on the Chattahoochee, a busy manufacturing town (pop. 7401); Athens, on the Oconee (pop. 4251). Other places of importance are Griffin, Americus, Milledgeville, Brunswick, Fort Gaines, La Grange, Rome, Cuthbert, &c. The principal seaports are Savannah, Brunswick, Darien, Doboy Island, and St. Mary's.

Railroads.—The railroad system of Georgia has been laid out upon a generous scale, and has received liberal state aid, but has apparently been pushed of late too rapidly for public needs. The period of commercial depression which began in 1873 has been an unfortunate one for several important roads in the state, and, while the older roads have been prosperous, a number of the newer ones have passed into the hands of receivers to be operated for the benefit of creditors, or have been seized by the state. In 1879 there were in operation railways with the aggregate length of 2414 miles.

Finances.—In 1878 there was a public debt of $10,644,500, largely incurred by assisting various railroads. A considerable part of this debt is offset by the market value of certain railroads which have been seized by the governor, the companies having failed to keep their engagements to the state. Besides this debt, more than ten million dollars in claims against the state have been disallowed on various grounds.

Public Education is under the supervision of a school commissioner and a state board of education, assisted by county school commissioners and city superintendents, and in general the educational outlook is hopeful and encouraging. Separate schools are maintained for colored pupils. In 1874 there were 3992 public schools, sustained in part by a school fund, in part by various taxes, rents, and appropriations, and in part by tuition-fees. The cities have also local taxes and aid from the Peabody fund. Normal departments are sustained at one or two of the colleges of the state. There were reported in 1875 10 public and 86 private high schools, 9 other secondary schools, and 3 business colleges. Athens is the seat of the state university, with academic, technical, law, and medical departments, and having a branch called the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. At Dahlonega is the North Georgia Agricultural College, also a state institution, affiliated with the university. There is a non-sectarian college at Bowdon. Macon is the seat of Mercer University (Baptist) and Pio Nono College (Catholic). Emory College, at Oxford, is under Methodist supervision. Atlanta has two collegiate institutions,—Clarke and Atlanta Universities. Marshall College, at Griffin, and the masonic college at Covington, are among the other schools of this grade. Theology is taught in four institutions, medicine in three, and law in one. Twenty-one colleges for ladies are reported; and there is an effective system of Roman Catholic free parochial and other schools, including a college and several academies. There is a normal school at Waynesborough. For the colored race several charitable and religious associations support special schools. At Cave Spring is a state institution for deaf-mutes, at Macon an academy for the blind, and at Midway a hospital for the insane.

History.—Founded in 1733 by Oglethorpe and other benevolent Englishmen as a refuge for poor debtors (at that time a grievously-oppressed class), Georgia's early history is one of much interest. Savannah was founded in 1733. Whitefield established an orphan asylum at Bethesda, and he, with the Wesleys, did much to forward the young colony. Prominent events have been the Spanish war, 1739–42; the surrender of the colonial charter, 1752; the establishment of the general assembly, 1755; and the definition of the southern boundary, 1763, which was followed by a period of remarkable prosperity. Nevertheless, Georgia warmly espoused the cause of her northern sister-provinces in the Revolutionary war. In 1778, Savannah was taken by the British. The first state constitution was adopted in 1777. Indian wars followed in the W., but in 1802 the Creeks ceded to the whites their valuable lands in the present S.W. of the State. In 1798, Mississippi Territory was set off from Georgia, which up to that time had been bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River. In 1802, Georgia ceded all her remaining lands in the present states of Mississippi and Alabama to Mississippi Territory, and in 1804 she received from the United States a strip 12 miles wide along her present northern boundary, since which time her limits have remained unchanged. (The territory received in 1804 had belonged to South Carolina until 1787.) In 1838 the Cherokees were removed from the state. From this time Georgia prospered greatly, and merited her title of the Empire State of the South. In 1861 she passed the ordinance of secession, and in the war which followed she bore her full share of suffering. A new constitution was adopted in 1865; but in 1867 this constitution, with the entire state government, was set aside by Congress. In 1868 another constitution was adopted, and Georgia was readmitted to the Union; but on the failure of the state to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, her members of Congress were again unseated, and a military rule was re-established, which lasted until the Fifteenth Amendment was endorsed by the state legislature. After a short period of misrule and political unrest, the state seems to have entered upon a new career of prosperity and social advancement.

Government.—The first state constitution was adopted in 1777, another in 1785, a third in 1865, and the one at present in force was framed in 1868. The governor is chosen for a term of four years. There is a senate of 44, elected for four years, one-half of the members being chosen every two years. The members of the house of representatives are 168 in number, chosen for 2 years, and the legislature is called the General Assembly. The principal judicial officers are appointed by the governor, and most of the state executive officers are chosen by the General Assembly. The state has nine representatives in the lower house of Congress.

Pop. in 1775, 75,000; in 1790, 82,548; in 1800, 162,686; in 1810, 252,433; in 1820, 340,985; in 1830, 516,283; in 1840, 691,392; in 1850, 906,185; in 1860, 1,057,286; in 1870, 1,184,109, of whom 545,142 were colored.

Georgia, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ind., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 60 miles E. of Vincennes.

Georgia, a township of Jasper co., Mo. Pop. 948.

Georgia, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., in Georgia township, 7 miles S. by W. of St. Albans. It has 3 churches and an academy. The township is bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain, and is intersected by the Central Vermont Railroad. Pop. 1603.

Georgia, New, an island in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Solomon Islands, E. of Papua.

Georgia City, a post-village of Jasper co., Mo., is near Spring River, and on the Joplin Railroad, 14 miles N.W. of Joplin City, and 8 miles N.W. of Oronogo.

Georgia, Gulf of. See Gulf of Georgia.

Georgian'a, a post-village of Butler co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 60 miles S.S.W. of Montgomery. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a saw-mill.

Georgiana, township, Sacramento co., Cal. Pop. 1056.

Georgiana, a post-office of Brevard co., Fla., on Indian River.

Geor'gian Bay, Canada, is the northeastern part of Lake Huron. It is partly separated from the main body of that lake by a peninsula called Cabot's Head and by Great Manitoulin Island. It is about 110 miles long and 50 miles wide.

Georgia Pass, Colorado, a pass of the main range of the Rocky Mountains. Elevation, 11,487 feet. Lat. 39° 28′ N.; lon. 105° 55′ W. The grades are easy on both sides.

Georgia Plain, a post-office of Franklin co., Vt.

Geor'giaville, a post-village in Smithfield township, Providence co., R.I., on the Providence & Springfield Railroad, 9 miles N.W. of Providence. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and 2 manufactories of cotton print cloth. Pop. 608.

Georgievsk, or **Gheorghievsk,** gå-oʀ-ghe-ĕvsk′, a town of Russia, government of Terek, near an affluent of the Kooma (Kuma), 90 miles S.E. of Stavropol. Pop. 3345.

Georgievskoe, gå-oʀ-ghe-ĕv′sko-å, a village of Russia, 120 miles N.W. of Viatka, on the Kama.

Georgi'na, or **Sut'ton,** a post-village in York co., Ontario, 26 miles N.N.E. of Newmarket. It contains several stores and hotels. Pop. 300.

Georgswalde, gå′oʀgs-ŵål`dẹh, a town of Bohemia, 64 miles N. of Prague. Pop. 5671.

Geppersdorf, ghĕp′pẹrs-doʀf`, a village of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Olmutz. Pop. 1040.

Geppersdorf, a village of Austrian Silesia, circle of Troppau. Pop. 342.

Gepp'ville, a post-office of Jay co., Ind.

Ger, zhaiʀ, the name of several villages of France, the principal of which is in Manche, 8 miles E.N.E. of Mortain, with a pop. of 416.

Gera, gå′rå, a river of Central Germany, flows northward, and, after a course of about 38 miles, joins the Unstrut 12 miles N. of Erfurt.

Gera, a town of Germany, chief town of Reuss-Schleitz, on the White Elster, 35 miles S.S.W. of Leipsic. It is connected by railway with the principal cities of Germany, is enclosed by walls, and has several churches and hospitals, an orphan asylum, a richly-endowed gymnasium, a public library, museums, and normal and other schools. It manufactures woollen and cotton fabrics, leather, hats, tobacco, porcelain, colors, earthenware, and carriages, and has dye-works, breweries, and brick-kilns. In its neighborhood are well-frequented public baths. Pop. in 1875, 20,810.

Gerace, jå-rå′chå (anc. *Lo'cri*), a town of Italy, province and 34 miles (60 miles by rail) N.E. of Reggio di Calabria. Pop. 7257. It is a bishop's see.

Geraci, jå-rå′chee, a town of Sicily, in the Val-Dimona, 16 miles S.S.E. of Cefalù. Pop. 3382.

Ger'aldton, a seaport of West Australia, near Champion Bay, 226 miles N. by W. of Perth. Lead and copper are mined near it. Pop., with surrounding district, 2943.

Gérard-de-Rys, zhå`raʀ′-de-reece, an island in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 3° 10′ S., lon. 148° 10′ E., 40 miles long, and inhabited by Papuan negroes.

Gérardmer, zhå`raʀd`maiʀ′, or **Géromé,** zhå`ro`må′, a village of France, in Vosges, between Lakes Gérardmer, Longemer, and Retournemer, 18 miles S. of Saint-Dié. Pop. 2331.

Ger'ardstown, or **Ger'rardstown,** a post-village of Berkeley co., W. Va., 10 miles from Martinsburg. It has 3 churches and a newspaper office.

Gerasa, je-rå′sa, or **Jerash,** je-råsh′, written also **Djerash,** a ruined city of Syria, in ancient Decapolis, 80 miles S.S.W. of Damascus, on the opposite slopes of two hills, 2000 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 32° 20′ N.; lon. 36° 3′ E. The ruins of this city have been compared to those of Baalbec and Palmyra. Gerasa was built by the Romans after their conquests in the East, taken by storm by Alexander Jannæus, burned by the Jews in their vengeance on the Syrians for the massacre of their brethren at Cæsarea, taken by Annius, a general under Vespasian, who burned what remained of it, and in 1122 its castle was destroyed by Baldwin II. of Jerusalem. Another Gerasa stood on the E. of the Lake of Galilee, opposite Magdala.

Gerau, a town of Hesse. See Gross Gerau.

Gerba, or **Gerbi,** Africa. See Jerba.

Gerberoy, zhĕʀ`bẹh-rwå′, an ancient town of France, in Oise, 12 miles N.W. of Beauvais. Pop. 316.

Gerbéviller, zhĕʀ`bå`vee`yaiʀ′, a town of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 6 miles S. of Lunéville. Pop. 1914.

Gerbier-des-Joncs, zhĕʀ`be-å′-då-zhôɴg′, one of the Cévennes Mountains, in France, department of Ardèche, 18 miles W.N.W. of Privas. Height, 5125 feet.

Gerbstedt, or **Gerbstädt,** ghĕʀb′stĕtt, a town of Prussian Saxony, 25 miles N.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 2953.

Gerdauen, ghĕʀ′dŏw-ẹn, a town of East Prussia, 30 miles by rail S.W. of Insterburg. Pop. 2864.

Gere, gheer, a post-office of Barton co., Kansas.

Geremoabo, zhâ-râ-mo-â′bo, a town of Brazil, in the interior of the province of Bahia. Pop. 3000.

Gerenzano, jâ-rên-zâ′no, a village of Northern Italy, 15 miles N.W. of Milan. Pop. 1755.

Gerez, Serra de. See SERRA DE GEREZ.

Gergal, HêR-gâl′, a town of Spain, province and 18 miles N. of Almeria. Pop. 3681.

Gergei, jêR-jâ′ee, a village on the island of Sardinia, 34 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. 1960.

Gergen, ghêR`ghên′, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates. Lat. 37° 56′ 30″ N.; lon. 39° 11′ E.

Gergenti, a city of Sicily. See GIRGENTI.

Gergesdorf, Transylvania. See GYOR-FALVA.

Gerideh, ghêh′ree`dẹh (anc. *Cra′tia?* or *Flaviop′olis?*), a town of Asia Minor, 32 miles E. of Boli.

Gerindote, Hâ-reen-do′tâ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 16 miles N.W. of Toledo. Pop. 1173.

Geringswalde, gâ′rings-ŵâl`dẹh, a town of Saxony, 30 miles S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 2850.

Gerk, ghêRk, a village of Austro-Hungary, in Slavonia, near the confluence of the Bossut and Save. Pop. 1680.

Gerki, ghêR′kee, a town of the Saccatoo country, Africa, about 50 miles N.E. of Kano.

Gerlachsheim, ghêR′lâKs-hīme`, a village of Germany, in Baden, 13 miles E.S.E. of Wertheim. Pop. 1039.

Gerlachsheim, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, government and W.S.W. of Liegnitz.

Gerlachsheim Gerlingen (ghêR′ling-ẹn), a village of Würtemberg, 3 miles E. of Leonberg. Pop. 1850.

Gerlaw, gher′law, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ill., on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 6 miles N. of Monmouth. It has a church and 10 houses.

Germa, the supposed ancient name of YERMA.

Germa, ghêR′mâ, a town of Africa, in Fezzan, 50 miles N.W. of Moorzook.

German. See GERMANY.

German, jer′mạn, a township of Bartholomew co., Ind. Pop. 1302. It contains Taylorsville.

German, a township of Marshall co., Ind. Pop. 2233. It contains Bremen.

German, a township of St. Joseph co., Ind., on the Michigan line. Pop. 551.

German, a township of Vanderburg co., Ind. Pop. 1683. It contains St. Joseph.

German, a township of Grundy co., Iowa. Pop. 930.

German, a township of Keokuk co., Iowa. Pop. 1532.

German, a township of Bollinger co., Mo. Pop. 1117.

German, a township of Madison co., Mo. Pop. 868.

German, a post-township of Chenango co., N.Y., about 25 miles N. of Binghamton. Pop. 666.

German, a township of Allen co., O. Pop. 1462. It contains Allentown and Elida.

German, a township of Auglaize co., O. Pop. 1750. It contains New Bremen and Ober-Bremen.

German, a township of Clark co., O. Pop. 1918. It contains Fremont and Noblesville.

German, a post-township of Darke co., O. Pop. 1743. It contains Palestine, at which is German Post-Office.

German, a township of Fulton co., O. Pop. 2479. It contains the village of Archbold.

German, a township of Harrison co., O. Pop. 1227. It contains Cadiz Junction, Miller's Station, and New Jefferson.

German, a township of Holmes co., O. Pop. 1408.

German, a township of Montgomery co., O. Pop. 3197.

German, a township of Fayette co., Pa., washed on the W. by the river Monongahela. Pop. 1911.

German, a post-office of Braxton co., W. Va.

German Flats, a township of Herkimer co., N.Y. Pop. 7402. It contains Ilion and Mohawk.

Germania, the Latin name of GERMANY.

Germa′nia, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Ala., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad. It has a tannery.

Germania, a post-office of Sedgwick co., Kansas.

Germania, a post-office of Sanilac co., Mich.

Germania, a hamlet of Atlantic co., N.J., in Galloway township, 5½ miles from Egg Harbor City. Wine is made here.

Germania, a post-village of Potter co., Pa., about 40 miles N. of Lock Haven. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and 2 steam saw-mills.

Germania, a post-village of Marquette co., Wis., in Shields township, 7 miles W. of Princeton. It has 2 churches, a money-order post-office, and manufactures of flour, wagons, &c.

Germanic Confederation. See GERMANY.

Germanicia, the ancient name of MARASH.

Germanicum Mare and **Germanicus Oceanus,** ancient names of the NORTH SEA.

German Mills, a village in Waterloo co., Ontario, 3 miles S.E. of Berlin. Pop. 100.

Germano, Harrison co., O. See NEW JEFFERSON.

German Ocean. See NORTH SEA.

Ger′mansville, a hamlet in Lehigh co., Pa., on the Berks & Lehigh Railroad, 9 miles S. by W. of Slatington, and 36 miles N.N.E. of Reading. It has a church and a planing-mill.

Ger′manton, a post-hamlet of Stokes co., N.C., 13 miles N. of Winston. It has a church and a tobacco-factory.

Ger′mantown, a hamlet of Conway co., Ark., on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, 55 miles N.W. of Little Rock.

Germantown, a post-hamlet of Colusa co., Cal., 34 miles from Williams.

Germantown, a hamlet of Camden co., Ga., on St. Mary's River, 22 miles N. of Callahan, Fla. It has 2 churches and a steam saw-mill.

Germantown, a station on the Cherokee Railroad, a few miles E. of Rockmart, Ga.

Germantown, Clinton co., Ill. See HANOVER.

Germantown, township, Livingston co., Ill. Pop. 369.

Germantown, a hamlet of Marion co., Ind., on Fall Creek, about 18 miles N.E. of Indianapolis.

Germantown, a village of Wayne co., Ind. See EAST GERMANTOWN.

Germantown, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Kansas, 65 miles S. of Kearney Junction, Neb.

Germantown, a post-village of Bracken and Mason cos., Ky., 12 miles W. by S. of Maysville. It has 6 churches and an active trade in tobacco. Pop. 351.

Germantown, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md., on the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 27 miles N.W. of Washington. It has 2 warehouses.

Germantown, a township of Cottonwood co., Minn. Pop. 100.

Germantown, a hamlet of Henry co., Mo., about 55 miles S.W. of Sedalia.

Germantown, a post-office of Seward co., Neb., on the Nebraska Railroad, 18 miles N.W. of Lincoln.

Germantown, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., in Germantown township, on the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 10 miles below Hudson. It has 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 1445.

Germantown, Stokes co., N.C. See GERMANTON.

Germantown, a post-village in German township, Montgomery co., O., on Twin Creek, and in a beautiful and fertile valley, about 14 miles S.S.W. of Dayton, and 40 miles N. by E. of Cincinnati. It has 4 or 5 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, several flour-mills, and manufactures of ploughs, whisky, cigars, &c. Pop. 1440.

Germantown, a hamlet of Washington co., O., 6 miles E. of Lower Salem. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Germantown, Pennsylvania, a northern suburb of Philadelphia, is on the Germantown Branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, about 6 miles N.N.W. of Independence Hall. It is in the 22d ward of the city, and is pleasantly situated on high ground, the surface of which is agreeably diversified. It contains numerous churches and elegant mansions and villas. Many merchants and opulent citizens of Philadelphia reside here, the residences being surrounded by spacious gardens, lawns, and open areas. Two or three weekly newspapers are published here. Germantown has a Catholic day college, a Vincentian seminary, several private seminaries of a high order, a national bank, and important manufactures of cottons and woollens. The mercantile shops and places of business are mostly on Main street or Germantown Avenue, which is 3 or 4 miles long.

Germantown, a post-village of Shelby co., Tenn., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, near Wolf River, and 15 miles E. by S. of Memphis. It has 3 churches and a cotton-gin-factory. Pop. 197.

Germantown, a village of Bath co., Va., ½ mile from the Warm Springs, and 15 miles W.N.W. of Millborough Depot. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 300.

Germantown, a hamlet of Fairfax co., Va., 2 miles N.W. of Fairfax Court-House.

Germantown, a post-hamlet in Germantown township, Juneau co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River, about 38 miles N.W. of Portage City. Pop. of the township, 712.

Germantown, a township of Washington co., Wis. Pop. 1985. It is traversed by the Northwestern Union and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads. Germantown Station on the latter road is at South Germantown, 20 miles N.W. of Milwaukee.

Germantown Junction, a station within the limits of Philadelphia, Pa., on the West Philadelphia & Trenton division of the Pennsylvania Railroad ("Connecting Railroad"), where it crosses the Germantown & Norristown division of the Reading Railroad, 4 miles from West Philadelphia Station. On the last-mentioned road it is called Sixteenth Street. It is also the junction of the Germantown & Chestnut Hill and Norristown branches of the Reading Railroad.

German Valley, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., on the High Bridge Railroad, at the junction of the Chester Branch, 5 miles W. of Chester, and 11 miles N.E. of High Bridge. It has 2 churches.

Ger′manville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Iowa, in Walnut township, about 42 miles W.N.W. of Burlington, and 1 mile W. of the Skunk River. It has 3 churches.

Ger′many, or **German Empire** (L. *Germa′nia;* Ger. *Deutschland,* doitch′lånt; Fr. *Allemagne,* åll\`måñ′; Sp. *Alemania,* å-lå-må′ne-å), an empire of Central Europe, comprising 26 states, in which the German race and language prevail, between lat. 45° and 55° 30′ N., lon. 6° and 22° 50′ E. It is bounded N. by the North Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic, E. by Russia and Austria, W. by France, Belgium, and the Netherlands, and S. by Austria and Switzerland. The German empire comprises the following states:

States of the Empire.	Area, English sq. miles.	Pop. Dec. 1, 1875.
1. Prussia	134,292	25,742,396
2. Bavaria	29,292	5,022,390
3. Würtemberg	7,530	1,881,505
4. Saxony	5,787	2,760,586
5. Baden	5 820	1,507,179
6. Mecklenburg-Schwerin	5,137	553,785
7. Hesse	2,964	884,218
8. Oldenburg	2,470	319,314
9. Brunswick	1,425	327,493
10. Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach	1,404	292,933
11. Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1,131	95,673
12. Saxe-Meiningen-Hildburghausen	953	194,494
13. Anhalt	906	213,565
14. Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	760	182,599
15. Saxe-Altenburg	510	145,844
16. Waldeck	439	54,743
17. Lippe	438	112,452
18. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	364	76,676
19. Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	333	67,480
20. Reuss-Schleitz	220	92,375
21. Schaumburg-Lippe	171	33,133
22. Reuss-Greitz	122	46,985
23. Hamburg	157	388,618
24. Lubeck	109	56,912
25. Bremen	97	142,200
26. Alsace-Lorraine	5,603	1,531,804
Total	208,434	42,727,352

The constitution of the empire bears date April 16, 1871. By its terms the states of Germany "form an eternal union for the protection of the realm and the care of the welfare of the German people." The supreme direction of the military and political affairs of the empire is vested in the King of Prussia, who, as such, bears the title of "Deutscher Kaiser," or German Emperor. According to the constitution, the "Kaiser represents the empire internationally," and can declare war, if defensive, and make peace, as well as enter into treaties with other nations, and appoint and receive ambassadors. To declare war, if not merely defensive, the Kaiser must have the consent of the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, in which body, together with the Reichstag, or Diet of the Realm, are vested the legislative functions of the empire. The Bundesrath represents the individual states of Germany, and the Reichstag the German nation. The members of the Bundesrath, 59 in number, are appointed by the governments of the individual states for each session; those of the Reichstag, 397 in number, are elected by universal suffrage and ballot for the term of three years. The states are represented in both bodies proportionately to their population.

The army of the empire comprises the entire population "able to carry arms," and numbers 420,000 men on the peace footing, and 1,300,000 men on the war footing. The navy comprises (1878) 66 steamers, among them 11 ironclads of large dimensions. The revenue of the empire, derived partly from customs duties and partly from contributions of the individual states, for the year ending March 31, 1877, was 661,750,587 marks (about $160,000,000); expenditures, 617,461,855 marks (about $150,000,000).

Germany is divided naturally into three regions,—the upper or S. region, the middle or the region of plateaus, and the lower or N. region. The slopes of the Alps, which cover the whole of the S. part, comprise five principal groups, the chief ramifications of which follow the course of the Inn on the N., and branch out to the Bavarian Alps and the mountains of Vorarlberg, extending W. to the Lake of Constance and the Schwarzwald, near the source of the Danube. The chain of the Carpathians begins at the mouth of the March in the Danube, and extends to the source of the Vistula, forming the S.E. confines of Germany. On the W. of Germany, and at the extremity of the Alpine range, which passes between the Danube and the Lake of Constance, a chain of heights extends N. to the plain of Westphalia, separating the basin of the Rhine from that of the other affluents of the North Sea. Its principal masses are the Schwarzwald (Black Forest), between the valleys of the Rhine and Neckar, the Odenwald, the Rhön-Gebirge, the Vogelsberg, the Taunus, and the Westerwald. On the S. of the Rhine the chief mountains are the Hardt and Hohewald. The Fichtel-Gebirge, in the N. of Bavaria, separate the basins of the affluents of the North Sea and the Black Sea, and form the nucleus of the Erz-Gebirge, the Böhmerwald, the German Jura, and the Thüringerwald. The whole of the country comprised between the mountains on the S. and the North Sea and Denmark on the N. forms part of the great plain of Northern Europe, and is traversed by large rivers, extending W. to the Netherlands and E. to Russia. The N.E. part, between Denmark and Russia, is bathed by the Baltic and its branches, the Little Belt and Kiel Bay. Its principal gulfs are the Curische-Haff, formed by the estuary of the Niemen, the Gulf of Dantzic, with the Frische-Haff; also the Grosses- and Kleines-Haff and the Neustädter Bay, or Gulf of Lübeck. On this coast are the three principal islands of Germany,—Rügen, Usedom, and Femern.

The waters of Germany flow N. to the North Sea and the Baltic, S. to the Adriatic, and E. to the Black Sea. Its principal rivers, in the basin of the North Sea, are the Rhine, with its affluents the Neckar, Main, Rednitz, Lahn, Sieg, Ruhr, and Lippe on the right, and the Nahe, Moselle, Sarre, and Sure on the left; the Ems, Weser, Werra, Fulda, and Elbe, with its affluents the Moldau, Eger, Mulde, and Saale on the left, and the Isa, Alster, and Havel on the right; in the basin of the Baltic, the Oder, with its affluents the Oppa, Neisse, and Katzbach on the left, and the Bartsch, Warta, and Ihna on the right; and in the basin of the Black Sea, the Danube, with its affluents the Iller, Lech, Isar, Inn, Traun, and Ens on the right, and the Wernitz, Altmühl, Naab, and Regen on the left. The chief canals are the Plauen, connecting the Elbe and the Oder by means of the Havel River; the Finow Canal, between the Havel and the Oder; the Frederick William Canal, between the Oder and the Spree; the Eider Canal, connecting the Baltic and the North Sea; and the Ludwigs Canal, between the Rhine and the Danube.

The lakes of Germany belong to the Alpine regions in the basins of the Rhine and Danube on the S., and to the plain of the Baltic on the N. There are few in the centre. The principal are in the south, such as the Lake of Constance, Chiem-See, Würm-See, Ammer-See, Mond-See, and Traun-See. These are generally deep basins, surrounded by mountains, as in Switzerland. The lakes of Northern Germany are of quite an opposite character, being shallow marshes in the nearly level plains. The chief of these are the Eutiner-See and Plöner-See, in Holstein; the Malchiner-See, Plauen-See, and Schwerin-See, in Mecklenburg; the Ruppiner-See and Ucker-See, in the Mark; and the Madüe-See and Vilmer-See, in Pomerania.

The climate of Germany is in general temperate and healthy, but varies greatly in different divisions. Southern Germany, notwithstanding the heat of its valleys, is, on account of its elevation, proportionally colder than the more N. basins of the Rhine, Main, Neckar, Moselle, and Danube. Farther N. the mountains of Central Germany separate the climates of the S. and N. In Southern Germany the winters are short, and so mild that the snow lies only a few days; summer sets in early, and the heat in the valleys is often excessive; and here maize, the chestnut, and the vine flourish. In the N.W. the cold of the long winters is so severe that the rivers and lakes are for months together covered with ice strong enough to bear loaded wagons, and the ground is for three or four months covered with deep snow. The rainfall over Germany averages 30 inches; in summer it is more than double that of winter. The prevailing winds are W. and N.W.

The minerals of the country are extensive and varied.

Gold and silver are found in Saxony and the Harz, and other parts produce iron, copper, tin, lead, mercury, bismuth, zinc, arsenic, cobalt, and antimony; all kinds of building-stone, and the finest lithographic stones, marble, porcelain clay, coal, and turf occur. Salt abounds in mines, and there are many medicinal and warm mineral springs.

The vegetable products comprise all kinds of cereals, the chief of which, in the N., are wheat, rye, barley, oats, and especially buckwheat; in the S., spelt and maize, garden-products of all kinds, and potatoes. The principal plants used in manufactures are flax in Prussia, Saxony, and the states of Central Germany; hemp chiefly in Southern Germany. Tobacco, hops, rape-seed, poppy, madder, saffron, anise-seed, and liquorice are produced; the cultivation of beets for the manufacture of sugar has been lately much extended. Fruit trees comprise the apple, pear, chestnut, almond, walnut, and apricot. The vine, first introduced by the Romans, is cultivated as far as 51° N., but chiefly in the valleys of the Middle Rhine, Moselle, Neckar, and Main. Timber is very extensively distributed, especially in the N.E., not only on the mountains—from the wooded character of which the word "Wald" (wood) is often used for mountain—but also in the plains. The pine prevails in the E., the oak and beech are most common in the W.

Germany is abundantly provided with all the useful domestic animals, particularly horned cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs; asses and mules are not numerous. Among wild animals are the bear, the chamois, and the marmot in the Alps; the wolf is sometimes met with in the valley of the Rhine, the hamster in the Harz, and the lynx, fox, martin, and weasel generally. The eagle and vulture are found chiefly in the Alps. Fish in the rivers comprise carp, pike, perch, eels, and trout. Bees are kept in the meadows of the N. The silk-worm is reared in the south.

The inhabitants of Germany are chiefly of the Teutonic race, the natives of parts of Saxony and Prussia being Slavonians or Wends. The German language is, with the exception of the newly-annexed districts of the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, everywhere predominant; it is divided into High and Low German, the first of which is the chief written language. Dutch and Frisian are spoken to a limited extent in the N.W., Danish in the N., Czechic and Wendish in the centre, Livonian, Polish, Lettish, &c., in the E. and N.E., French and Walloon in the S.W. and W. General education in Germany is of a higher order than in any other country of Europe; in many of the states the common schools are excellent, especially in Prussia and Saxony. There are 21 universities, besides gymnasia, lyceums, academies, learned societies, and richly furnished public libraries, in the different states. These universities have a total of about 16,000 students per annum, with about 1800 professors and teachers. The four most frequented universities are those of Leipsic, Berlin, Munich, and Breslau, the first-named having about 3000 and the last about 1000 students. The advantages derived from these institutions are apparent in the great activity exhibited in every branch of literature and science, and in the importance of the German book-trade. Architecture, printing, and the preparation of astronomical and optical instruments have also attained great excellence. The chief branches of industry are agriculture, cattle-rearing, and mining. In the countries of Northern Germany steam-power is most extensively employed. The manufactures comprise linens, silks, and woollens, steam-engines of every description, iron, steel, and other articles in metal, wooden-wares, clocks, and toys, paper and leather manufactures, and porcelain. Breweries and brandy-distilleries are numerous, especially in the N. The trade of Germany, formerly greatly trammelled by the varying rates of duties and customs levied by the different states, received a fresh impulse, before the establishment of the empire, from the institution of the customs-union, or Zollverein, by which the several states agreed to a uniform rate of charges in transport duties and postages, and a fixed rate of exchange. The trade of Germany is chiefly with Great Britain. From the United States, Germany receives much cotton, tobacco, petroleum, and provisions. Internal commerce is greatly facilitated by the numerous navigable rivers, all of which are traversed by steamers, and by an excellent system of railways and canals.

For nine centuries previous to 1792, Germany, including at that time the greater part of Austria, formed an empire governed by a sovereign elected by the different states. For the purposes of administration, the empire was divided into 10 circles, and comprised, besides the kingdom of Bohemia, the margraviate of Moravia and the duchy of Silesia; its capital was Vienna. The diet, or general assembly of the empire, was composed of three colleges, and was convoked by the emperor, who was assisted in the administration of affairs by the Aulic Council, which exercised the functions of the supreme court of the empire. The conquests of the French, and the annexation of Belgium and the other countries on the left bank of the Rhine to France, led to the dissolution of the empire in 1806. This was replaced temporarily by the *Confederation of the Rhine*, which, under the sway of France, consisted of the kingdoms of Bavaria and Würtemberg and several petty states. The confederation was established at Paris, July 12, 1806, under the dictation of Napoleon I. Its territory was from time to time considerably augmented, till its dissolution in 1813. In 1815, the congress of Vienna established the *Germanic Confederation*, by which the states of Germany and the dominions of the Emperor of Austria formed an alliance to secure the integrity of their laws and their respective territories and to maintain the peace and order of the whole. This continued until 1848, when, in consequence of revolutionary movements, the governments of many of the German states were changed, and a National Assembly sat for some time at Frankfort, but without result. To effect a firmer reorganization, the Emperor of Austria, Franz Joseph, presented, on August 17, 1863, to the confederate princes assembled at Frankfort, excluding Prussia, an act to reform the confederation. To this Prussia would not accede, except on condition of perfect equality with Austria. This being refused, Prussia, at the federal assembly of April 9, 1866, proposed to convoke a parliament, a proposal which was referred to a committee, but without any result, and on June 14 Prussia withdrew from the confederacy, declaring it dissolved, announcing at the same time the basis of a new confederacy, excluding Austria. The federal assembly protested, and continued its functions, till, war having been declared, the diet quitted Frankfort and removed to Augsburg, where it held its last sitting on August 24, 1866. In the interval, the Prussian armies had been victorious in Bohemia, and, by the peace of Prague, Austria renounced her federal connection with the German states, and engaged not to oppose the formation of a new confederation under the supreme direction of Prussia. In Article V. of this treaty the Emperor of Austria transferred to Prussia all the rights acquired over the duchies of Holstein and Sleswick, while Prussia engaged to leave the territory of the King of Saxony intact. The kingdom of Hanover, Electoral Hesse, the duchy of Nassau, and the free city of Frankfort, with portions of Bavaria and the grand duchy of Hesse, were annexed to the kingdom of Prussia, by decree, September 20, 1866. Upon this, at the invitation of Prussia, all the states of Germany N. of the Main entered into an alliance, offensive and defensive, under the title of the *North German Confederation*. The first North German parliament met at Berlin, February 24, 1867. This parliament afterwards voted, January 29, 1871, on the initiative of all the reigning princes of Germany, including the kings of Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Saxony, a resolution by which the King of Prussia became invested with imperial powers over the new confederation, under the title of German Emperor. By the treaty of peace between France and Germany, concluded at Frankfort-on-the-Main, May 10, 1871, the territory of Alsace-Lorraine was definitely ceded to Germany, and now forms a province of the German empire, being called "Reichsland," or imperial realm, under the government of the Reichstag of Germany, and more immediately under that of the Chancellor of the Empire.

Ger'many, a township of Richland co., Ill. Pop. 1040.

Germany, a post-office of Pike co., O.

Germany, a township of Adams co., Pa., on the Maryland line. Pop. 880, exclusive of Littlestown.

Germany, a post-office of Warren co., Pa.

Germersheim, ghĕʀ'mẹrs-hīme` (anc. *Vi'cus Ju'lius?*), a fortified town of Bavaria, on the Rhine, 8 miles S.S.W. of Speyer, at a railway junction. Pop. 6455. Near it is the ruined castle of Friedrichsbühl, where Rudolph of Hapsburg died, A.D. 1291.

Germi, ghĕʀ'mee, a village of Persia, in Azerbaijan, 120 miles N.E. of Tabreez. It is large, and its inhabitants are rich in flocks and cattle.

Ger'monds, a station of the Nanuet & New City Railroad, Rockland co., N.Y., in Clarkstown township, 2 miles S. of Clarkstown.

Gernrode, ghĕʀn'ro`dẹh, a town of Germany, in Anhalt, 13 miles S.S.E. of Halberstadt. Pop. 2151.

Gernsbach, ghĕʀns'båᴋ, a town of Germany, in Baden, on the Murg, 17 miles S. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 2431.

Gernsheim, ghĕʀns'hīme, a town of Germany, in Hesse, on the Rhine, 11 miles S.W. of Darmstadt. P. 3210.

Gerolstein, gå′rol-stīne`, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 34 miles N. of Treves, with mineral baths. Pop. 820.

Gerolzhofen, gå′rolts-ho`fẹn, a town of Bavaria, 20 miles N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 2072.

Géromé, a village of France. See GÉRARDMER.

Gerona, Jerona, or **Xerona,** Hå-ro′nå (anc. *Ge-run′da*), a city of Spain, capital of a province of its own name, on the Ter, at the junction of the Oña, 52 miles by rail N.E. of Barcelona. The town is partly enclosed by walls. Principal edifices, the cathedral, a fine and conspicuous building of the fourteenth century, the college church of San Felice, the Capuchin convent, with an Arabian bath, the diocesan school, with a large library, several hospitals, and 9 convents. Gerona has manufactures of coarse woollen and cotton goods, hosiery, soap, and paper, and is the seat of a bishop, an ecclesiastical tribunal, and a military governor. It has been several times blockaded, especially in 1809 by the French under Augereau, who lost 15,000 men here in seven months. Pop. 18,606.

Gerona, a maritime province of Spain, in Catalonia, bounded N. by France, E. and S.E. by the Mediterranean. Area, 2413 square miles. Capital, Gerona. Pop. 325,110.

Gerrara, a town of Algeria. See GUERARA.

Gerrardstown, West Virginia. See GERARDSTOWN.

Gerresheim, ghêR′Rẹs-hīme`, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 4 miles by rail E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 2951.

Gerri, HêR-Ree′ (anc. *Acer′ris?*), a town of Spain, 59 miles N.E. of Lerida, on the Noguera. Pop. 650.

Ger′ron, Gar′ron, or **Gar′on,** a conspicuous headland of Ireland, co. of Antrim, on the Irish Sea, between Glenarm and Red Bays, 6 miles N. of Glenarm.

Ger′ry, post-township, Chautauqua co., N.Y. P. 1155.

Gerry, a post-village in Gerry township, Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley & Pittsburg Railroad, at Vermont Station, 26 miles S. of Dunkirk. It has a church and a graded school. Pop. about 250.

Gers, zhaiR (anc. *Ægericus?*), a river of France, joins the Garonne near Agen, after a course of 75 miles.

Gers, a department in the S.W. of France, a part of the old province of Gascony. Area, 2390 square miles. Surface mostly covered with ramifications of the Pyrenees. Principal rivers, the Gers, Save, Gimone, Baise, and Adour, all having a N. course. Much of this department consists of heaths and waste land, with an infertile soil, and scarcely enough corn is raised for home consumption. Wine is produced in abundance, and a good deal of it is converted into brandy. Many mules are reared for the Spanish markets. Gers is divided into 5 arrondissements; principal towns, Auch (the capital), Condom, Lectoure, Lombez, and Mirande. Pop. in 1876, 283,546.

Gersau, ghêR′sŏw, a village of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles W.S.W. of Schwytz, on the Lake of Lucerne. Pop. 2274, inclusive of its small territory, which formed an independent state from 1390 to 1798.

Gersfeld, ghêRs′fêlt, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Rhön, with 3 castles. Pop. 1700.

Gerstetten, ghêR′stêt`tẹn, a village of Würtemberg, 8 miles S.W. of Heidenheim. Pop. 2211.

Gerstungen, ghêRs′tŏŏng-ẹn, a village of Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, 11 miles by rail W. of Eisenach, on the Werra. Pop. 1987.

Gertruydenberg. See GEERTRUIDENBERG.

Gerunda, the ancient name of GERONA.

Gerusalemme, the Italian name of JERUSALEM.

Gervais, jer′vais, a post-village of Marion co., Oregon, on the Oregon & California Railroad, 13 miles N. of Salem. It is near the Willamette River. It has a hotel, an iron-foundry, 2 grain-warehouses, 2 churches, and 3 general stores. Pop. about 200.

Ger′yville, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., 2 miles from Pennsburg Station, which is 43 miles N.N.W. of Philadelphia.

Gerzat, zhêR`zå′, a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 4 miles N.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 2361.

Gerzen, ghêRt′sẹn, or **Gerzensee,** ghêRt′sẹn-så′, a village of Switzerland, 9 miles S.S.E. of Bern. Pop. 800.

Geseke, gå-zå′kẹh, or **Gesecke,** gå-zêk′kẹh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, on a railway, 26 miles N.E. of Arnsberg. Pop. 3669.

Ges′ellsville, a hamlet of Fairfield co., O., in Greenfield township. Pop. 58.

Geserich-See, gå′zẹr-iK-så′, a lake of Prussia, 27 miles E. of Marienwerder. Length, 15 miles.

Gesoriacum, the ancient name of BOULOGNE.

Gespunsart, zhês`pŭNᵍ`saR′, a village of France, in Ardennes, 6 miles N.E. of Mézières. Pop. 2050.

Gessenay, the French for SAANEN.

Ges′sie, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ind., in Highland township, on the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Danville, Ill. It has 2 churches, a steam flour-mill, and about 40 houses.

Gesso-Palena, jês′so-på-lå′nå, a village of Italy, province and 20 miles S.S.E. of Chieti. Pop. 3275.

Gesté, zhês`tå′, a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 5 miles W.S.W. of Beaupréau. Pop. 1399.

Gestel, Hês′tẹl, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 4 miles S.E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1727.

Gestrikland, Gästrikland, yês′trik-lånd`, or **Gestricia,** jês-trish′e-ạ, a former province of Sweden, forming now the S. part of the læn of Gefle.

Gesturi, jês-too′ree, a village on the island of Sardinia, 28 miles N.N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 1443.

Gesualdo, jå-soo-âl′do, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 2 miles S.W. of Frigento. Pop. 3875.

Getafe, Hå-tå′få, a town of Spain, province and 8 miles S. of Madrid. Pop. 3539.

Gethsemane, gĕth-sĕm′ạ-ne, a post-village of Nelson co., Ky., on the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad (Knoxville Branch), 48 miles S. of Louisville. It has 2 churches, a Trappist abbey, and manufactures of flour, lumber, and whisky.

Get′ty, a post-township of Stearns co., Minn., about 40 miles W. of St. Cloud. Pop. 410.

Get′tysburg, a post-village in Adams township, Darke co., O., on Greenville Creek, and on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 14 miles W. of Piqua. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. 228.

Gettysburg, a post-borough, capital of Adams co., Pa., about 40 miles S.S.W. of Harrisburg, 28 miles S. of Carlisle, and 115 miles W. of Philadelphia. It is the W. terminus of a railroad which connects with the Northern Central Railroad at Hanover Junction. The site is uneven, and diversified by several hills, called Seminary Ridge, Cemetery Hill, &c. Here is a Lutheran theological seminary, which was organized in 1826 and has a library of 18,300 volumes, and here also is Pennsylvania College (Lutheran), which was organized in 1832 and has a library of 10,000 volumes. This town contains 8 churches (besides 2 African churches), 2 national banks, and printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers. At Gettysburg occurred, on the 2d and 3d of July, 1863, one of the most important and decisive battles of the civil war, between the Union forces under General Meade and the Confederates under General Lee, resulting in the victory of the former. To commemorate this battle and those who fell in it, a national monument of granite, 60 feet high, has been erected here. About 1 mile from Gettysburg is the Katalysine Spring, which is a summer resort with a fine hotel. Pop. 3074.

Getz′ville, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., on the Canandaigua, Batavia & Tonawanda Railroad, 6 miles E. of Tonawanda. It has a steam saw-mill and a manufactory of staves and heading.

Geule, Hö′lẹh (Ger. pron. goi′lẹh), a stream of the Netherlands, rises in Rhenish Prussia, and, flowing N.W., falls into the Meuse 5 miles N.N.E. of Maestricht.

Gévaudan, zhå`vō`dôNᵍ′, an old division of France, in Languedoc, now comprised in the departments of Haute-Loire and Lozère. Its capital was Mende.

Gevelsberg, gå′fẹls-bêRG`, a village of Westphalia, 20 miles by rail S. of Dortmund.

Gevrey, zhẹh-vrå′, a village of France, in Côte-d'Or, 10 miles by rail S. of Dijon. Pop. 1703.

Gewitsch, gå′ŵitch, or **Gewiczko,** gå-vitch′ko, a town of Moravia, 20 miles N.N.E. of Brünn. Pop. 2734.

Gewur, a town of India. See JEWUR.

Gex, zhêx, a town of France, in Ain, on the E. side of the Jura Mountains, 11 miles N. by W. of Geneva. P. 1469.

Geyer, ghī′ẹr, a town of Saxony, 20 miles E.S.E. of Zwickau. Pop. 4143.

Geyersberg, a town of Bohemia. See GEIERSBERG.

Geyersville, ghī′ẹrz-vĭl, a village of Cheboygan co., Mich., in Inverness township, 28 miles N.E. of Petoskey. It has a church and about 90 families.

Geysers, or **Geisers.** See ICELAND, and WYOMING.

Geyser (ghi′sẹr) **Springs,** a post-village and summer resort of Sonoma co., Cal., in a deep cañon, about 90 miles N. by W. of San Francisco. Here are about 500 boiling springs, surrounded by picturesque mountain-scenery. The water contains numerous mineral substances in solution.

Geyserville, ghī′sẹr-vĭl, a village of Sonoma co., Cal., on the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad, 82 miles N. of San Francisco. It has a church. Pop. 68. Here is Clairville Post-Office.

Gezira, a town of Turkey. See JEZEEREH-IBN-OMAR.

Ghadamis, Ghadames, or **Gadamis,** gå-då′mis or gå-dåmss′, called also **Rhadames,** a town of North Africa, in an oasis of the same name, in the Desert of Sahara, 310 miles S.S.W. of Tripoli, of which it is a dependency. Lat. 30° 5′ N.; lon. 8° 24′ 23″ E. Pop. 3000.

Ghafsa, a town of Africa. See GAFSA.

Ghagra, a river of India. See GOGGRA.

Ghara, or **Garra,** går′rå, the name given to the Sutlej River, in the Punjab, from the influx of the Beas, 34 miles S.S.E. of Amritsir, to that of the Chenaub, near Ooch, a distance of about 260 miles, throughout which it forms the W. boundary of Rajpootana and Bhawlpoor.

Ghara, or **Garra,** a small stream in Sinde, flowing past the village of the same name, and reaching the Indian Ocean 10 miles E. of Kurrachee.

Ghara, or **Garra,** a village of Sinde, in the N.W. of the delta of the Indus. Lat. 24° 44′ N.; lon. 67° 36′ E.

Gharbeeyeh, Gharbieh, or **Garbich,** gar-bee′-yẹh, a maritime province of Lower Egypt. Capital, Tantah. Pop. 623,440.

Ghardeia, a town in Algeria. See GARDAIA.

Gharghara, the Hindoo name of the GOGGRA.

Gharmy, gaʀ′mee, a village in the Libyan Desert, belonging to Egypt, about 330 miles W.S.W. of Cairo.

Gharran-Tuel, Ireland. See CARRAN-TUAL.

Ghassa, or **Gassa,** gås′så, a town of Bootan, on the Chin-Choo River. Lat. 27° 56′ N.; lon. 89° 18′ E.

Ghat, gåt, an oasis of Africa, in the Sahara, S. of Tripoli, and S.W. of Moorzook. Lat. 25° N.; lon. 11° 15′ E.

Ghatal, gå‵tål′, a town of Bengal, district of Hoogly, 35 miles W. of Calcutta, on the river Silai. Here are many silk-weavers. Pop. 15,492.

Ghauts, gawts, **The,** two mountain-chains which border the coasts of the peninsula of India, diverging from each other northward at the Neilgherry Hills, lat. 11° 20′ N., lon. 76° E., and enclosing E. and W. the Deccan, or great table-land of South India. The EASTERN GHAUTS stretch N.E. for about 500 miles, broken through by the Cavery and Pennar, to the Kistnah River. Greatest height, about 3000 feet. Summits usually rocky and bare. The WESTERN GHAUTS extend through 13° of latitude, from Cape Comorin to the banks of the Taptee, with a short but remarkable break, the Paulghautcherry Pass, S. of the Neilgherries. Average distance from the sea, 30 to 40 miles; average elevation, between 3000 and 5000 feet. The highest summit of the Neilgherries is 9941 feet. They are commonly abrupt on the W. side, and crowned with fine forests of bamboo, rattan, poon, and teak. The term Ghaut signifies a pass through a range of hills, but has been transferred to the mountain-range.

Ghayn, gine, or **Khain,** kīne, a town of East Persia, 230 miles E.N.E. of Yezd, with a fortress, and manufactures of felt and carpets.

Ghazeeabad, gå‵zee-å-båd′, a town of India, in the North-West Provinces. Pop. 6477.

Ghazeepoor, or **Gazipur,** gå-zee-poor′, a district of the North-West Provinces, British India, in the Benares division. It lies wedge-shaped between the Ganges on the S. and the Goggra on the N.E., and is chiefly enclosed by Sarun, Shahabad, Benares, Jounpoor, and Azimghur. Area, 2168 square miles. It is exceedingly fertile, and is generally healthy. Capital, Ghazeepoor. Pop. 1,345,570.

Ghazeepoor, or **Gazipur,** a town of India, capital of the above, on the Ganges, 46 miles N.E. of Benares. Among its finest buildings is a dilapidated Saracenic palace, and near the town are large military cantonments. Pop. 38,385.

Ghebraba, gạ-brå′bå, a town of Persia, in Irak-Ajemee, 5 miles N.W. of Ispahan.

Ghebse, a town of Asia Minor. See GEBSEH.

Ghedi, gå′dee, a village of Italy, 9 miles S.S.E. of Brescia. Pop. 3368.

Ghedman, gẻd-mån′, a town of Afghanistan, 18 miles S. of Herat.

Gheel, or **Geel,** gail, a town of Belgium, province and 26 miles E.S.E. of Antwerp. It is celebrated as a place of treatment for the insane, who are here boarded in families, under public supervision. Pop. of commune, 11,260.

Gheesan, or **Ghisan,** ghee‵sån′, a seaport town of Arabia, on the Red Sea, 84 miles N.N.W. of Loheia. Lat. 16° 45′ N.; lon. 42° 3′ E.

Gheezeh, Ghizeh, Gizeh, Geezeh, ghee′zẹh, or **Jizeh,** jee′zẹh, a town of Egypt, capital of a province of the same name, on the W. bank of the Nile, 3 miles S.W. of Cairo, in the vicinity of the great Pyramids. P. 10,500.

Gheivah, gå′vå, a village of Asia Minor, 16 miles E.N.E. of Ismeed, near the Sakareeyah River (anc. *Sangarius*). It is said to have 400 houses.

Ghelenjeek, or **Ghelendjik,** gå-lẻn-jeek′, written also **Ghelenchik** and **Gelendschik,** a bay and seaport of Russia, in Chernomorsk, on the N.E. coast of the Black Sea. Lat. (of fort) 44° 33′ 24″ N.; lon. 38° 3′ 15″ E.

Gheluwe, ʜå-lü′ŵẹh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 9 miles S.E. of Ypres. Pop. 1460.

Ghemlek, a town of Asia Minor. See GHIO.

Ghemme, ghẻm′må, a town of Italy, province and 14 miles N.W. of Novara. Pop. 3311.

Ghenneh, or **Gheneh,** a town of Egypt. See KENEH.

Ghent, ghẻnt (Fr. *Gand,* gòɴᵒ; Flem. *Gend,* ʜẻnt; Sp. *Gante,* gån′tå; Ger. *Gent,* ghẻnt; L. *Gande* and *Gandavum*), a fortified city of Belgium, capital of East Flanders, at the confluence of the Lys with the Scheldt, and on the Terneuzen Canal, at the junction of several railways, 31 miles N.W. of Brussels. It occupies a triangular space above 8 miles in circuit, is surrounded by fine boulevards, and defended by a strong citadel. In the interior a great number of canals branch off from the Lys in all directions, and, forming a kind of net-work within the town, divide it into 26 islands, connected by 42 large and 46 small bridges. The town is, on the whole, well built. In some of the older parts the streets are dark, and so narrow that two carriages can scarcely pass. Here many of the houses have gable fronts, which present a fantastic appearance. In the other quarters the streets are in general straight and spacious, with rows of handsome houses. There are a great number of squares. Among the most deserving of notice are the Marché-du-Vendredi ("Friday Market"), where the weekly market is held, and where in early times the Counts of Flanders were inaugurated; the Cauter, or Parade, planted with lime-trees and surrounded by elegant edifices; the corn-market, near the centre of the town; and the Plaine-des-Recollets, remarkable for the number of its fine mansions.

The principal buildings are the cathedral of St. Bavon, a vast structure, heavy in its exterior, but within finely proportioned and richly decorated, possessed of many interesting monuments and fine paintings; the church of St. Nicolas, the oldest in Ghent; the church of St. Michael, with a celebrated crucifixion by Vandyke; the church of St. Pierre, with a beautiful dome, and a façade adorned with Corinthian columns; the Hôtel-de-Ville; the custom-house, decorated with Doric and Corinthian pilasters; the Beffroi (belfry), a lofty square tower, containing a fine chime, a clock, and several bells, one of which weighs nearly five tons; the Palais-de-Justice, a handsome structure, intended both to accommodate the courts of law and serve as an exchange; the Maison-de-Force (house of correction), an immense octagonal building; the Béguinage, a kind of nunnery, surrounded by a wall and moat, and occupied by about 600 inmates; and the theatre. The principal literary and scientific and other institutions are the university, a handsome structure, adorned with a noble Corinthian portico, modelled on the Pantheon at Rome, and having a museum of natural history and schools of civil engineering and of industrial arts; an athenæum, episcopal seminary, academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, a superior primary school, scientific, literary, and musical societies, a deaf and dumb institution, a lunatic asylum, a normal school, the Jardin des Plantes (botanic garden), the finest in Belgium, and the general hospital. Ghent is the see of a bishop.

The extent to which the cotton manufacture is carried on in Ghent has procured it the surname of the Belgian Manchester. The other manufactures of importance are refined sugar, common and table linen, woollen cloth, flannel, serge, silk, lace, thread, ribbons, hosiery, wax-cloth, chemical products, arms, rape oil, mathematical and surgical instruments, articles in steel, bronze, and crystal, carriages, paper, hats, delft-ware, tobacco, starch, &c. There are also extensive machine-works, roperies, tanneries, breweries, and distilleries. The trade in corn, oil, seeds, wine, and linen—particularly the last, which has here one of its chief entrepôts—is very important.

The origin of Ghent is uncertain. It is first mentioned as a town in the seventh century, but does not appear to have acquired much importance till the twelfth century. By the end of the thirteenth century it was nearly as large as at present, and much larger than Paris then was. In the bloody feuds which agitated Flanders up to the middle of the fourteenth century, Ghent took a leading part, and repeatedly by the turbulence of its citizens provoked a fearful retribution. In 1369, when the county of Flanders passed by marriage to the house of Burgundy, Ghent followed its fortunes, but shortly afterwards revolted. The spirit of revolt, however, was subdued, and Charles the Bold was peacefully crowned at Ghent in 1467. In 1500, Charles V. was born at Ghent, and eighteen years after succeeded to the most extensive monarchy which had existed in Europe from the days of Charlemagne. The Gantois appear to have dreaded a collision with such a power, but at last, in 1557, broke out in open resistance. Severe punishment soon followed, and the citizens, in addition to other enormous fines, were obliged to pay for the erection of a citadel intended to keep them in bondage. Ghent afterwards suffered much during the aggressions of Louis XIV., the campaigns of Marlborough, and the commotions of the French revolution; but the advantages of its position, and the industry of its citizens, have made it superior to all calamities. Pop. in 1876, 127,653.——Inhab. GANTOIS, gôɴᵒ‵twå′.

Ghent, a post-village of Carroll co., Ky., on the Ohio River, opposite Vevay, and 20 miles above Madison, Ind. It is about 45 miles by land S.W. of Cincinnati. It has a college, 3 churches, and a flour-mill. Pop. 464.

Ghent, a post-village in Ghent township, Columbia co., N.Y., on the New York & Harlem Railroad, and on the Hudson & Chatham Branch of the Boston & Albany Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Hudson, and 126 miles N. of New York. It has 2 churches. The township contains part of the village of Chatham. It has 6 churches, and manufactures of flour and straw paper. Pop. of the township, 2963.

Ghent, a post-hamlet of Summit co., O., in Bath township, 9 miles N.W. of Akron. It has 3 churches near it; also manufactures of flour and lumber.

Ghent, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., in Sheshequin township, 3 miles N.E. of Ulster Station. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Gheorghievsk, a town of Russia. See GEORGIEVSK.

Gherba, an island in the Tunis dominions. See JERBA.

Ghergong, ghêʀ‵gong′, a town of Assam, on an affluent of the Brahmapootra. Lat. 26° 54′ N.; lon. 94° 46′ E.

Gheriah, ghêr′ee‵å, a fortress of British India, presidency of Bombay, on a promontory in the Indian Ocean, 172 miles S.S.E. of Bombay.

Gherzeh, ghêr′zêh, or **Ker′zeh** (anc. *Caru′sa*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Black Sea, in Anatolia, 20 miles S.S.E. of Sinope.

Ghesan, a town of Arabia. See GHEESAN.

Ghiamda, ghee‵åm′då, a town of Thibet, 110 miles E. by N. of Lassa. It contains 2 colossal Booddhist temples.

Ghian, West Virginia. See GUYANDOTTE.

Ghieuzel-Hissar, a town of Asia Minor. See AIDIN.

Ghilan, or **Gilan,** ghee‵lån′, a province of Persia, between lat. 36° 30′ and 38° 30′ N. and lon. 48° 30′ and 50° 30′ E., having on the N.E. the Caspian Sea. Area, probably 6000 square miles. The Elbrooz Mountains bound it on the S. It is very fertile, densely wooded, swampy, and unhealthy. Capital, Reshd.

Ghilan, a village of Persian Koordistan, 30 miles S. of Zohab, with some remarkable antiquities.

Ghilarza, ghe-laʀd′zå, a village of Sardinia, division of Cagliari, 20 miles N.E. of Oristano. Pop. 2529.

Ghilomore, a lagoon in Russia. See SIVASH.

Ghio, ghee′o, **Ghemlek,** ghêm‵lêk′, or **Kemlic,** kêm‵lik′, a small seaport town of Asia Minor, on the Bay of Moodania, 16 miles N. of Brusa. It has a large export trade in olives, silk, wines, and spirits to Constantinople, &c. It is the principal port on the Sea of Marmora for the import of corn from the Black Sea.

Ghirza, ghēēr′zå, a valley of Northern Africa, 150 miles S.E. of Tripoli, with remains of Roman antiquities.

Ghisalba, ghe-sål′bå, a village of Italy, in Bergamo, 2 miles from Martinengo, on the Serio. Pop. 1527.

Ghisan, a town of Arabia. See GHEESAN.

Ghisoni, ghe-so′nee, a village of Corsica, in the E. part of the island. Pop. 889.

Ghistelles, ghees‵têll′, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 11 miles S.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 3023.

Ghis′wah, or **Ghis′ooah,** a town of India, district and 17 miles W. of Jounpoor. Pop. 7775.

Ghiustendil, ghyoos‵tên-deel′, or **Kostendil,** kostên-deel′ (anc. *Justinia′na Secun′da ?*), a town of Bulgaria, near the Kara-Soo, or Strymon, 65 miles E.N.E. of Uskup (Ushub). It is a Greek archbishop's see. Pop. 8000. It has sulphur baths, and near it are iron- and silver-mines.

Ghiuzel-Hissar, a town of Asia Minor. See AIDIN.

Ghizeh, a town of Egypt. See GHEEZEH.

Ghiznee, or **Ghizni,** Afghanistan. See GHUZNEE.

Ghlin, GLIN or glåɴᵒ, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 3 miles W. of Mons. Pop. 3700.

Ghoa, go‵å′, or **Gwa,** gwå, a seaport town of Aracan, on the Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the river Ghoa, 62 miles S.E. of Sandoway. It has a good anchorage for small vessels, near which is a small island of the same name.

Gholab Singh Dominions. See CASHMERE.

Gholam, a town of Afghanistan. See KHOOLOOM.

Gholam-Shah-Ka-Kote, go‵låm′-shåh-kå-kōt, a town of Sinde, in British India, on the W. branch of the Indus, 35 miles S.W. of Tatta.

Gholson, Mississippi. See SUMMERVILLE.

Ghol′son, a post-office of Brown co., Tex.

Ghol′sonville, a post-hamlet of Brunswick co., Va., 75 miles S.S.W. of Richmond.

Ghoor, mountains of Asia. See HINDOO-KOOSH.

Ghoos, or **Ghous,** goos (anc. *Apollinop′olis Par′va*), a town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, 17 miles S. of Keneh.

Ghoozkan, gooz‵kån′, a village of Persia, in Khorassan, 14 miles E. of Meshed. Pop. 1000.

Ghoraghaut, a town of India. See GORAGHAT.

Gho′ra Trup, a village of the Punjab, on the Indus, 11 miles S.W. of Attock. Lat. 33° 46′ N.; lon. 72° 9′ E.

Ghorbund, gor‵bŭnd′, a village of Afghanistan, in lat. 35° 4′ N., lon. 68° 47′ E., whence a pass proceeds across the Hindoo-Koosh into Khoondooz.

Ghore, gōr, or **Gaur,** gŏwr, a town and independent district of West Afghanistan, 120 miles S.E. of Herat, and the original possession of the famous Mahmoud of Ghore, who established an Afghan dynasty in India in 1186.

Ghous, a town of Egypt. See GHOOS.

Ghousghur, goos‵gŭr′, a town of British India, 27 miles S.S.W. of Seharunpoor.

Ghoy, goy, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 15 miles S.E. of Mons. Pop. 2140.

Ghumourdjini, or **Ghumurdjina.** See GUMOORJEENA.

Ghumsara, the Hindoo name of GOOMSUR.

Ghun‵poor′, a fortified town of India, in the Nizam's Dominions, 60 miles S.S.W. of Hyderabad.

Ghur‵mooktes′ur, Gur‵muktes′ar, or **Gurmukteswar,** gŭr‵mook-tes′wăr, a town of India, district and 31 miles S.E. of Meerut, on the Ganges. Pop. 8761.

Ghurry, gŭr′ree, a village of Sinde, near an offset of the Indus, in lat. 27° 31′ N., lon. 69° 7′ E.

Ghurun, a town of Turkey. See GURUN.

Ghuzel-Hissar, a town of Asia Minor. See AIDIN.

Ghuznee, Ghuzni, gŭz′nee‵, **Gazna,** gåz′nå or gŭz′nå, or **Ghizni,** ghiz′nee‵, a city of Afghanistan, 80 miles S.S.W. of Cabool. Lat. 33° 34′ N.; lon. 68° 18′ E. Pop. (excluding garrison) variously estimated at from 3000 to 10,000. It stands on a scarped rock, 280 feet above the adjacent plain, on its W. side; and its walls, about 35 feet in height, and flanked with numerous towers, form an irregular square about 1¼ miles in circumference, the whole being enclosed by fortifications. In the N.E. part of the town is the citadel, with a palace, magazine, and granary: the whole city is, however, commanded by adjacent heights. It has several bazaars, and is an entrepôt for the trade between Afghanistan and the Punjab. Old Ghuznee, destroyed in the twelfth century, is about 3 miles N.E.; its ruins cover an extensive space. Under the Ghuznevide dynasty this town was the capital of an empire reaching from the Ganges to the Tigris and from the Jaxartes to the Indian Ocean. It was stormed and taken by the British in 1839; in 1842 the garrison surrendered it to the Afghans, but it was retaken in the same year by the troops under General Nott.

Ghuznee River, of Afghanistan, rises about 12 miles N. of Ghuznee, and enters Lake Abistada, after a S. course estimated at 80 miles.

Ghyrche, Ghyrce, ghịr′chêh, or **Kircheh,** kịr′chêh (anc. *Tut′zis*), a large village of Nubia, on the W. bank of the Nile. Lat. 23° 16′ N.; lon. 33° E. It has one of the most remarkable temples in Nubia.

Ghysabad, ghī-så-båd′, a town of British India, in Bundelcund, 20 miles N.E. of Huttah.

Giabar, ghe-å-bar′, or **Jiabar,** je-å-bar′, a town and castle of Turkey, on the Euphrates, 23 miles W.S.W. of Rakka.

Giacomo di Lusiana, jå′ko-mo dee loo-se-å′nå, a village of Italy, 17 miles N. of Vicenza. Pop. 3190.

Gia-Dinh, a province of COCHIN CHINA (which see).

Giaglione, jål-yo′nå, a village of Italy, 3 miles W. of Susa, on the Dora. Pop. 1737.

Gianjar, Gyanyar, or **Gyanjar,** je-ån-yar′, a small district or native state in the Malay Archipelago, on the S.E. coast of the island of Bali. Its capital, Gianjar, lies about 8 miles inland, and is the residence of the Rajah.

Giannuti, jån-noo′tee, or **Giannutri,** jån-noo′tree (anc. *Dianium*), a small island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Italy, 9 miles S. of the peninsula of Argentaro.

Giant of the Valley, a mountain of the Adirondack group, in Essex co., N.Y. Its altitude is 4530 feet.

Gi′ant's Cause′way, a basaltic formation on the N. coast of Ireland, co. of Antrim, to the W. of Bengore Head, about 2 miles N.N.E. of Bushmills. The coast here is for a great distance distinguished by basaltic cliffs and caves, but the "causeway," properly so called, is a platform projecting into the sea from the base of a stratified cliff about 400 feet in height, and resembles a pier 700 feet in length, 350 feet in breadth, and varying to 30 feet in height above the strand. It is separated by whinstone dikes into three divisions, comprising together about 40,000 perfectly formed, closely united, and very dark-colored polygonal columns, each consisting of several pieces. Their depth below the surface is unascertained. Popular legend ascribes this stupendous formation to the labor of giants seeking to construct a road across the sea to Scotland.

Gi'ard, a post-village of Clayton co., Iọwa, in Giard township (which is traversed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad), 6 miles W. of McGregor. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1261.

Giarratana, jaʀ-ʀå-tå'nå (anc. *Ceratanum?*), a village of Sicily, 13 miles N.E. of Modica. Pop. 2634.

Giarre, jaʀ'ʀå, a town of Sicily, at the E. slope of Mount Etna, 7 miles by rail N. of Aci Reale. Pop. 17,414.

Giarretta, jaʀ-ʀĕt'tå, or **Simeto,** se-må'to (anc. *Symæ'thus*), a river of Sicily, rises about 20 miles S.E. of Caronia, flows S.E. 50 miles, and enters the Mediterranean 6 miles S. of Catania. Affluents, the Adriano, Trachino, and Dittaino.

Giat, zhe-å', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 31 miles W.S.W. of Riom. Pop. 1843.

Giava, the Italian name of JAVA.

Giave, jå'vå, a village on the island of Sardinia, 28 miles S.S.E. of Sassari. Pop. 1823.

Giaveno, jå-vå'no, a town of Italy, province and 17 miles W.S.W. of Turin. Pop. 9633.

Gibail, a town of Syria. See JEBAIL.

Gibara, or **Jibara,** ʜe-bå'rå, a seaport village of Cuba, on its N. coast, 100 miles E. of Puerto Principe.

Gibbon, ghib'bọn, a post-village, capital of Buffalo co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, 183 miles W. by S. of Omaha, and 12 miles E. of Kearney Junction. It has an academy, several stores, a newspaper office, a church, and a flour-mill. Elevation, 2046 feet.

Gib'bon's Glade, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Pa., 12 miles S. of Falls City.

Gib'bonsville, a post-office and mining-camp of Lemhi co., Idaho, on the North Fork of Salmon River, 40 miles N. of Salmon City. It has gold-mines and a stamp-mill.

Gibbsboro, ghibz'bŭr-rụh, a hamlet of Camden co., N.J., in Waterford township, 2 miles E. of Kirkwood Station, and about 12 miles S.E. of Camden. It has a manufactory of white lead, Prussian blue, chrome yellow, and other pigments.

Gibb's Cross Roads, post-office, Cumberland co., N.C.

Gibb's Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Tenn., 35 miles E. of Gallatin. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Gibbstown, ghibz'tŏwn, a village and station of Gloucester co., N.J., on the Delaware Shore Railroad, 8 miles W. by S. of Woodbury.

Gibbsville, ghibs'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Sheboygan co., Wis., on Onion River, 9 miles S.W. of Sheboygan.

Gibeah, a town of Palestine. See JEBA.

Gibellina, je-bĕl-lee'nå, a village of Sicily, 30 miles E.S.E. of Trapani. Pop. 5827.

Gibello, a village of Italy. See ZIBELLO.

Gibeon, ghib'e-ọn, a post-office of Noble co., O.

Gib'esonville, a post-village of Hocking co., O., in Laurel township, about 26 miles N.E. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of pumps and wagons.

Giboldehausen. See GIEBOLDEHAUSEN.

Gibraleon, ʜe-brå-lå-ōn', a town of Spain, province and 8 miles N. of Huelva, on the left bank of the Odiel. Pop. 4238. It has an ancient palace of the Dukes of Bejar.

Gibraltar, je-brawl'tẹr (Sp. pron. ʜe-brål-taʀ'; It. *Gibilterra,* jee-bil-tĕʀ'ʀå; anc. *Cal'pe; Arab. Jebel-Tarik,* jĕb'el-tå-reek'—the "Hill of Tarik," a Berber leader, who conquered the fort in 711), a town and strongly fortified rock at the S. extremity of Spain, in Andalusia, belonging to Great Britain. Lat. 36° 9' N.; lon. 5° 21' W. This remarkable fortress, which forms the key to the Mediterranean, is connected with the continent by a low sandy isthmus, 1½ miles long and ¾ mile broad, having the Bay of Gibraltar on the W., and the open sea of the Mediterranean on the E. Near the point of junction of this isthmus with the mainland are the Spanish lines, between which and the rock is a space called the "Neutral Ground." The highest point of the rock is about 1400 feet above sea-level; its N. face is almost perpendicular, while its E. side is full of tremendous precipices. It terminates at its S. extremity in what is termed Europa Point. On the W. side it is less steep than on the E., and between its base and the sea is a narrow span almost level, on which the town is built. Here the rock is secured by extensive and powerful batteries, rendering it apparently impregnable. When seen from a ship's deck, no appearance of vegetation presents itself on the rock, the whole having a barren and forbidding aspect; but it is not in reality so destitute in this respect as it seems; acacia, fig, and orange trees grow freely, together with a great variety of odoriferous plants.

Vast sums of money and immense labor have been spent in fortifying this stronghold. Numerous caverns and galleries, extending from 2 to 3 miles in length, and of sufficient width for carriages, have been cut in the solid rock, forming safe and sheltered communications from one part of the garrison to another in cases of attack. Along these galleries, at intervals of every 12 yards, are port-holes bearing upon the neutral ground and bay; while trees, shrubs, and flowers of various kinds have been planted at different points, both for ornament and utility. On the summit of the rock there are barracks, towers, and fortresses. Of late years the fortifications have been carefully strengthened at every vulnerable point. The principal defences are on the W. side, fronting the bay; but there is also a battery on the E., though the steepness of the rock renders it almost unnecessary.

The town of Gibraltar, situated, as already remarked, on a plain between the W. declivity of the rock and the sea, consists chiefly of one spacious street, about half a mile in length, lined with shops, and paved and lighted. The principal buildings are the governor's and lieutenant-governor's houses, the admiralty, naval hospital, victualling-office, and barracks, and a handsome theatre. Gibraltar is the see of an Anglican bishop, and there are Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, Jewish synagogues, regimental and public schools, public libraries, &c. There are also a lunatic asylum, almshouses, &c. The water for the supply of the town and garrison is collected during the rainy season, the roofs of the houses being so constructed as to receive the falling rain, which subsequently finds its way to a tank beneath, with which every house is provided. Gibraltar is a free port, and an entrepôt for the distribution of British manufactures to the Barbary States and to the different countries bordering on the Mediterranean, and it is the seat of a large contraband trade with Spain. No executive or legislative council exists here, the administration being vested in the governor, who is also commander-in-chief of the troops, and the settlement being treated as a garrison-town, the power of enacting laws being vested in the governor alone. All criminal cases are determined according to the laws of England.

Gibraltar, under the name of Calpe, and Mount Abyla, now called Apes' Hill, opposite to it on the African coast, were called by the ancients the Pillars of Hercules, and in very early ages were regarded by the people dwelling E. of them as the western boundary of the world. Gibraltar came into possession of the English, by conquest, in 1704; it has been since repeatedly besieged, but always without success. Pop. in 1873, 25,432, including a garrison of 6737. See STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR.

Gibraltar, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on the Detroit River, at its entrance into Lake Erie, 1 mile from Gibraltar Station of the Canada Southern Railroad. It is mainly supported by ship-building and the manufacture of lumber. Gibraltar Station is 19 miles S. by W. of Detroit.

Gibraltar, a station on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, on or near the Missouri River, and very near the state line of Nebraska and Kansas, 40 miles N.N.W. of Atchison, Kansas.

Gibraltar, a post-office of Berks co., Pa., on the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, 5 miles S. of Reading.

Gibraltar, a township of Door co., Wis., bounded N.W. by Green Bay. Pop. 702. It includes also Chambers' Island.

Gibson, ghib'sọn, a county in the S.W. part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, has an area of about 460 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the White and Wabash Rivers, and is intersected by the Patoka River. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county has beds of bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad. Capital, Princeton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $20,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 17,371, of whom 16,178 were Americans.

Gibson, a county of West Tennessee, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is traversed by Rutherford's Fork of Obion River, and by the North and Middle Forks of Forked Deer River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and about three-fourths of it is covered with forests of black walnut, cypress, gum, hickory, oak, and tulip-tree. The soil is very fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Mobile & Ohio, the Memphis & Louisville, and the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago. Capital, Trenton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $13,065,700. Pop. in 1870, 25,666, of whom 25,495 were Americans.

Gibson, a township of Sierra co., Cal. Pop. 520.

Gibson, a post-village, capital of Glascock co., Ga., on Rocky Comfort Creek, about 50 miles W.S.W. of Augusta. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. about 75.

Gibson, or **Gibson City,** a post-village of Ford co., Ill., in Drummer township, on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad where it crosses the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, and on the Bloomington division of the Wabash Railroad, 22 miles S. by E. of Fairbury, 34 miles E. of Bloomington, and 14 miles W. of Paxton. It has a newspaper office, 2 banks, a money-order post-office, a graded school, and 6 churches. Pop. about 1200.

Gibson, Clarke co., Ind. See PRATHER.

Gibson, a township of Washington co., Ind. P. 1525.

Gibson, a post-office of Allegan co., Mich.

Gibson, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., on the N. bank of the Chemung River, near the Erie Railroad, 1 mile below Corning. It has a church, a hotel, and manufactures of lime. Pop. 372.

Gibson, a township of Mercer co., O. Pop. 1100.

Gibson, a post-office of Pike co., O.

Gibson, a township of Cameron co., Pa. Pop. 1236. It contains Driftwood.

Gibson, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., in Gibson township, about 30 miles N. of Scranton. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 200; of the township, 1368.

Gibson, a post-village of Gibson co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 6 or 7 miles N.E. of Humboldt. It has 2 churches and a seminary.

Gibson, a township of Manitowoc co., Wis. Pop. 1809.

Gibsonburg, ghib′sọn-bŭrg, a post-village of Sandusky co., O., in Madison township, on the Mansfield, Tiffin & Toledo Railroad, 22 miles S.S.E. of Toledo, and 13 miles W. of Fremont. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, and manufactures of lime, lumber, &c. Pop. about 600.

Gibsonburg, a borough of Lackawanna co., Pa., is in the Lackawanna Valley, near the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, about 11 miles N.N.E. of Scranton. It is mainly supported by operations in anthracite coal. Pop. 1156.

Gibson City, Illinois. See GIBSON.

Gibson's Landing, a post-office and cotton-shipping point in Concordia parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 18 miles above Natchez.

Gibson's Landing, a post-office and ferry of De Kalb co., Tenn., on the Caney Fork of the Cumberland, 7 miles E. of Smithville.

Gibson's Mills, a post-hamlet of Richmond co., N.C.

Gibson's Station, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., on the Michigan Central Railroad, 23 miles S. by E. of Chicago. It has a church and manufactures of baskets and cigars.

Gibson's Station, a post-office of Creek Nation, Indian Territory, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Fort Gibson, and 55 miles S. of Vinita.

Gibson's Station, a post-hamlet of Guernsey co., O., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 11 miles E. of Cambridge. It has a church, a planing-mill, and a saw-mill.

Gibson's Station, a post-office of Lee co., Va., 4 miles E. of Cumberland Gap.

Gibsonville, ghib′sọn-vĭl, a post-office of Clay co., Ala.

Gibsonville, a post-village of Sierra co., Cal., about 60 miles N.E. of Marysville, and 7 miles S. of Pilot Peak. Gold is found here.

Gibsonville, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., N.Y., in Leicester township, on the Genesee River, 10 or 11 miles E. of Warsaw. It has a paper-mill.

Gibsonville, a post-village of Guilford co., N.C., on the North Carolina Railroad, 66 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh. It has 2 churches.

Gibsonville, a hamlet of Hocking co., O., 28 miles N.E. of Chillicothe. Pop. 67.

Gibsonville, a post-office of Russell co., Va.

Giczin, a town of Bohemia. See GITSCHIN.

Gid′densville, a hamlet of Duplin co., N.C., 6 miles from Faison's Depot.

Gid′dings, a post-village, capital of Lee co., Tex., on the Austin Branch of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 58 miles E. of Austin, and 35 miles W. of Brenham. It has a newspaper office and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 1000.

Giddy Swamp, a township of Lexington co., S.C. Pop. 358.

Gideå, or **Gideå-Elf,** yid′e-ō-ĕlf, a river of Sweden, enters the Gulf of Bothnia 60 miles N.E. of Hernosand, after a S.E. course of 100 miles. Near its mouth is the village of Gideå.

Gid′haur, or **Gid′hore,** a ruined and deserted town of India, district and 40 miles S.S.W. of Monghir.

Gieboldehausen, or **Giboldehausen,** ghee′bol-dẹh-hŏw′zẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 14 miles E.N.E. of Göttingen. Pop. 2142.

Gien, zhe-åNG′, a town of France, in Loiret, on the Loire, 37 miles by rail E.S.E. of Orleans. It has a fine ancient castle and a spacious quay. Pop. 6493.

Giengen, gheeng′ẹn, a town of Würtemberg, 24 miles S.S.E. of Ellwangen, on the Brenz. Pop. 2836.

Giersdorf, ghee′ẹrs-dorf‵, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, government and S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1420.

Giesim, ghee‵sim′, a town of Nubia, on the Rahad, a tributary of the Nile, 123 miles E.S.E. of Sennaar.

Giesmannsdorf, ghees′månns-dorf‵ (OBER, o′bẹr, MITTEL, mit′tẹl, and NIEDER, nee′dẹr), three contiguous villages of Prussia, in Silesia, 10 miles S.W. of Buntzlau. Pop. 2230.

Giesmannsdorf, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, circle of Sprottau. Pop. 1220.

Giessen, ghees′sẹn, a town of Germany, duchy of Hesse, capital of Ober-Hessen, on the Lahn, at the junction of several railways, 33 miles N.N.W. of Frankfort. It was formerly fortified, and is irregularly built, but it has some good edifices, including the castle, now the seat of the provincial government, the arsenal, town hall, and observatory, Its university, founded in 1607, is famous for its school of chemistry, and has a library of 150,000 volumes and some manuscripts, collections in natural history, &c. Giessen has also a normal school, a school of forest economy, and other institutions of learning, on which its prosperity mainly depends. Pop. 13,858.

Gieterveen, Ghee‵tẹr-vain′, a village of the Netherlands, in Drenthe, 10 miles E. by N. of Assen.

Giethoorn, ghee′tōrn, a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 16 miles N. of Zwolle. Pop. 1734.

Gifford, ghif′fọrd, a village of Scotland, co. and 4 miles S.S.E. of Haddington. Pop. 455. Knox, the Reformer, was born here in 1505.

Gifford, ghif′fọrd, a post-office and station of Hot Spring co., Ark., on the railroad from Little Rock to Texarkana, 39 miles S.W. of Little Rock.

Gifford, a post-office of Champaign co., Ill., and a station on the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern Railroad, 7 miles E. of Rantoul.

Gifford, a post-village of Hardin co., Iowa, in Union township, on the Iowa River, and on the Central Railroad, 6 miles S. of Eldora. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a flouring-mill, a saw-mill, and a cigar-factory.

Gifford, a hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., 1 mile from Tuckerton.

Gifford's, a station in Richmond co., N.Y., on the Staten Island Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Edgewater.

Gifhorn, ghif′horn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Ise, at its junction with the Aller, 36 miles E.N.E. of Hanover. Pop. 2806.

Gigantinu, je-gån-te-noo′, a mountain in the island of Sardinia, a little S.E. of Tempio, 4101 feet high. It rises almost perpendicularly from the surrounding plain.

Gigelli, a town of Algeria. See JIJELI.

Gig′gleswick, a village of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Ribble, 1 mile W.N.W. of Settle. It has a celebrated grammar-school. Giggleswick Tarn is a considerable lake near the village.

Gigha, ghee′gå, one of the Hebrides, in Scotland, 3½ miles from Kintyre. Pop. 386.

Gigighinsk, or **Gigiginsk,** Siberia. See JIJIGINSK.

Giglio, jeel′yo, or **Isola di Giglio,** ee′so-lå dee jeel′yo (anc. *Igill′ium*), an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Italy, 10 miles S.W. of Mount Argentaro. Pop. 1930, mostly collected in the village of Giglio.

Gignac, zheen‵yåk′, a town of France, in Hérault, 15 miles S.E. of Lodève, on the Hérault. Pop. 2653.

Gignod, jeen-yod′ (L. *Gino′dium*), a town of Italy, 3 miles N.N.W. of Aosta. Pop. 1417.

Giguela, He-gå′lå, a river of Spain, joins the Guadiana 25 miles N.E. of Ciudad Real. Length, 90 miles.

Gihawla, a town of Moravia. See IGLAU.

Gihon, a river of Asia. See Amoo-Darya.

Gijighinsk, or **Gijiginsk.** See Jijiginsk.

Gijon, Jijon, or **Xijon,** He-hōn′, a fortified seaport town of Spain, province and 11 miles N.N.E. of Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay. It is the terminus of two railways. It is handsome, and has a triumphal arch, a collegiate church, a high school, a school of navigation, and a public library, with manufactures of stoneware, hats, and linen fabrics, an active export trade in filberts and fruits, and an import trade in colonial produce. Pop. 6522.

Gila (hee′lå) **Bend,** a post-office of Pima co., Arizona, on the Gila River, about 50 miles S.W. of Phœnix.

Gilad, ghee‵låd′, a village of Hungary, co. of Temesvar, on an arm of the Temes. Pop. 3891.

Gilan, a province and village of Persia. See Ghilan.

Gila (hee′lå) **River** rises in the W. part of New Mexico, and, after a course of about 130 miles, passes into Arizona. It runs generally westward through an arid and sterile region, diversified by mountains and table-lands, and enters the Colorado River in Yuma co., Arizona, at the S.E. extremity of California. Its length is estimated at 650 miles. Gold and silver are found near this river in Arizona, and the ruins of numerous towns occur on its banks. Its largest affluents are the Rio Verde, Rio Santa Cruz, and Rio San Pedro.

Gilbert, ghil′bẹrt, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 3 miles above Davenport. It has manufactures of brooms and wine.

Gilbert, Story co., Iowa. See Gilbert's Station.

Gilbert, a post-hamlet of Muskingum co., O., on the Muskingum River, and on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, 6 miles N. of Zanesville.

Gilbert, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., on the line between Chestnut Hill and Polk townships, 15 miles E.N.E. of Lehighton. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and saw-mills.

Gilbert, a post-office of Logan co., W. Va.

Gilbert Cove, a post-village in Digby co., Nova Scotia, on St. Mary's Bay, 15 miles from Digby. Pop. 200.

Gilbert Hollow, a post-hamlet of Lexington co., S.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 10 miles W. of Lexington. It has a church and an academy. It is in a pine forest. Pop. of Gilbert Hollow township, 872.

Gilbert Islands, or **Kings′mill Group,** a group of 15 islands in the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 1° S. and 2° 30′ N. and lon. 172° and 174° 30′ E. They are of coral formation, all low, the soil, which is but a few inches in depth, being of coral sand and vegetable mould. Their cultivation consists for the most part in that of the cocoa-nut, taro, and pandanus, which are the chief articles of food. The bread-fruit tree is to be found on the N. islands. Pop. of the group estimated at 35,000, mostly Protestant Christians. This group is the southernmost in the Mulgrave Archipelago, and the southeasternmost in Micronesia.

Gilberton, ghil′bẹr-tọn, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., in Mahanoy township, on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, in a valley between Broad and Bear Ridge Mountains, 4 miles from Mahanoy City. Including Mahanoy Plane, it has 6 churches. About 2500 tons of coal are mined here daily.

Gilbert's, a post-hamlet of Kane co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad (Freeport Line), 7½ miles N.W. of Elgin. It has a church. Much milk is shipped here. Pop. 100.

Gilbert's, a station in Darke co., O., on the Columbus & Chicago division of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 3 miles W.N.W. of Bradford Junction.

Gilbertsborough, a post-office of Limestone co., Ala.

Gilbert's Creek Station, a post-office of Lincoln co., Ky., on the Richmond Branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 30 miles S.W. of Richmond.

Gilbert's Mills, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., in Schroeppel township, 4 miles N.W. of Pennellville Station. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of cheese, flour, lumber, and salt.

Gilbert's Mills, a post-hamlet of Paulding co., O., 12 miles N.N.E. of Van Wert. It has a grist-mill and saw-mill.

Gilbert's Peak, of the Uintah Mountains, is near the N. border of Wasatch co., Utah, in lat. 40° 50′ N. Its altitude is computed to be 13,182 feet above tide-water. Its top is covered with perpetual snow.

Gilbert's Station of the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad is 4 miles N.W. of Cambridge City, Ind.

Gilbert's Station, a post-office of Story co., Iowa, in Franklin township, on the Des Moines & Minneapolis Railroad, 7 miles N. of Ames.

Gilbertsville, ghil′bẹrts-vĭl, a post-office of Marshall co., Ky., at Clear Pond.

Gilbertsville, New York. See Butternuts.

Gilbertsville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., about 19 miles E. of Reading.

Gilbertville, ghil′bẹrt-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Black Hawk co., Iowa, on Cedar River, 11 miles S.E. of Waterloo.

Gilbertville, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Hardwick township, on Ware River, and on the Ware River Railroad, 31 miles E.N.E. of Springfield. It has 2 churches, and a manufactory of blankets and flannel. P. about 600.

Gilbertville, Quebec. See River Gilbert.

Gilbirdsport, ghil′bịrds-port, a post-office of Brown co., Ill., and a station on the Wabash Railroad (Springfield & Quincy division), 44 miles E. of Quincy.

Gilboa, ghil‵bo′ạ, a township of Benton co., Ind. Pop. 452. It contains an eminence called Mount Gilboa.

Gilboa, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., in Gilboa township, on Schoharie Creek, about 42 miles S.W. of Albany. It is 3½ miles from Moresville Station. It contains 3 churches, a foundry, a chair-factory, a cotton-mill, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 500; of the township, 2171.

Gilboa, a post-village of Putnam co., O., in Blanchard township, on Blanchard's Fork, about 15 miles W. of Findlay, and 7 miles E. of Ottawa. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, and a drug-store. Pop. 315.

Gilchrist, ghil′krĭst, a station in Allegan co., Mich., on the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 10 miles N.W. of Allegan.

Gilchrist, a post-township of Pope co., Minn., 16 miles N.E. of Benson. It has several lakes. Pop. 260.

Gildersleeve's (ghil′dẹr-sleevz) **Landing,** a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn., in Portland township, on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, 3 miles above Middletown. It has 2 churches, a steam saw-mill, and manufactures of cigars, flour, carriages, &c. Pop. about 2000.

Gildone, jil-do′nå, a town of Italy, province and 4 miles from Campobasso. Pop. 2534.

Gilead, ghil′e-ạd (Arab. *Jeb-el-Jilad,* jĕb-ẹl-je-låd′), a mountain in Syria, 25 miles N.N.E. of the Dead Sea, lat. 32° 7′ N., lon. 35° 46′ E., and near the extremity of the region of Gilead, which extended for some distance northward along the E. side of the river Jordan.

Gilead, ghil′e-ạd, a post-office of Tolland co., Conn.

Gilead, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Ill., in Gilead township, on the Mississippi River, about 42 miles above Alton. Pop. 50; of the township, 498.

Gilead, a post-village of Miami co., Ind., about 26 miles N.E. of Logansport.

Gilead, a post-hamlet and township of Oxford co., Me., on the Grand Trunk Railroad, and on the Androscoggin, 80 miles N.N.W. of Portland. It has 2 churches. Pop. 329.

Gilead, a post-hamlet of Branch co., Mich., in Gilead township, 7 miles S.E. of Bronson, and about 50 miles S.W. of Jackson. It has a church. The township has 3 churches and a pop. of 762.

Gilead, a post-hamlet in Highland township, Lewis co., Mo., on the Middle Fabius River. It has 3 churches.

Gilead, a township of Morrow co., O. Pop. 2017. It contains Gilead Station and Mount Gilead.

Gilead, Wood co., O. See Grand Rapids.

Gilead Station, a post-hamlet of Morrow co., O., in Gilead township, on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, 13 miles S. of Galion, and 2 miles W. of Mt. Gilead. It has about 25 residences, 2 warehouses, and a planing-mill.

Gilena, Jilena, or **Xilena,** He-lå′nå, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 56 miles E. by S. of Seville. Pop. 1993.

Giles, jīlz, a county of Middle Tennessee, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is intersected by Elk River, and also drained by Richland Creek, which enters that river in the S. part of the county. The surface is moderately uneven or hilly, and extensively covered with forests of cedar, black walnut, locust, yellow poplar, &c. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, cotton, cattle, wheat, and pork are the staple products. This county produced in 1870 2,054,163 bushels of Indian corn, and more than any other county in the state. It is intersected by the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad. Capital, Pulaski. Valuation of real and personal estate, $16,705,415. Pop. in 1870, 32,413, of whom 32,289 were Americans.

Giles, a county in the S.W. part of Virginia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is intersected by the New or Kanawha River, and is also drained by Walker's Creek. The surface is mountainous, and is extensively covered with forests. A large part of it is too rocky or steep for cultivation. Indian corn, wheat, and grass are the staple products of the soil. Capital, Pearisburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,656,369. Pop. in 1870, 5875, of whom 5848 were Americans.

Giles Court-House, Virginia. See PEARISBURG.

Giles' Mills, a post-office of Sampson co., N.C.

Gilesville, jīlz'vĭl, a station in McKean co., Pa., on the Buffalo, Bradford & Philadelphia Railroad, 26 miles S. of Carrollton, N.Y.

Gilford, ghil'fọrd, a town of Ireland, co. of Down, on the Bann, 4 miles N.W. of Banbridge. Pop. 2720. Gilford Castle is in the vicinity.

Gilford, ghil'fọrd, a post-hamlet and township of Tuscola co., Mich., 10 miles N. of Vassar. Pop. 512.

Gilford, a township of Belknap co., N.H. It contains Gilford Village, also a part of Laconia and a part of Lake Village. It lies on Lake Winnepesaukee, and has important manufactures. Pop. 3361.

Gilford, or **Gilford Village,** a post-hamlet of Belknap co., N.H., in Gilford township, about 25 miles N.N.E. of Concord, and 3 miles E.N.E. of Laconia. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of hosiery, lumber, machinery, cotton goods, leather, &c.

Gilford, a post-office of Shelby co., Tex.

Gilford, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 49 miles by rail N. of Toronto. Pop. 200.

Gilgal, ghil'găl, a post-office of Scriven co., Ga., 9 miles S.W. of Sylvania.

Gilgal, a hamlet of Pike co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, about 22 miles below Hannibal.

Gilge, ghil'ghẹh, a river of Prussia, one of the mouths of the Memel, falls into the Curische-Haff 34 miles N.E. of Königsberg. Pop. 1635.

Gilgenburg, ghil'ghẹn-bŏŏRG` (Polish, *Dombrowno*, dom-brov'no), a town of East Prussia, 32 miles N.E. of Königsberg. Pop. 1769.

Gilghit, or **Gilgit,** ghil`ghĭt', a province of Western Thibet, in part conquered by Cashmere, of which dominion it forms the N.W. angle. It is a part of the region called Dardistan, and its people, of Indo-European race, are called Dards or Kendschut. They are not highly civilized, and the nature of their country, one of the wildest mountain-regions in the world, is more conducive to freedom and warlike habits than to material progress.

Gilham, ghil'ạm, a station in Madison co., Ill., on the Edwardsville Railroad, near Edwardsville Crossing.

Giling-Auting, jee`ling'-aw`ting', or **Gil`i-ang',** and **Gilion,** je-le-ŏn', two small islands in the Malay Archipelago, off the E. end of Madura.

Gill, ghil, a lake of Ireland, in Connaught, co. and 2 miles S.E. of Sligo. Length, 4 miles.

Gill, ghil, a township of Sullivan co., Ind., on the Illinois line. Pop. 2135. It contains Mervin.

Gill, a post-township of Franklin co., Mass., about 40 miles N. of Springfield, is bounded on the E. and S. by the Connecticut River. It has 2 churches. Pop. 673.

Gillam, ghil'lạm, a township, Jasper co., Ind. P. 635.

Gillem, ghil'lẹm, a station on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Bloomington, Ill.

Gillem's (ghil'lẹmz) **Station,** a post-hamlet of Dickson co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 50 miles W. of Nashville. It has a church, a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, and an academy.

Gillespie, ghil-les'pee, a county in the W. central part of Texas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is drained by the Perdinales River and Grape and Sandy Creeks. The surface is uneven, and partly covered with forests. Cattle and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Fredericksburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $704,820. Pop. in 1870, 3566, of whom 2278 were natives and 1288 were foreigners.

Gillespie, a post-village of Macoupin co., Ill., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 25 miles N.E. of Alton. It has 2 or 3 churches, 2 flour-mills, a carriage-factory, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 500.

Gillespieville, ghil-les'pe-vĭl, a post-office of Ross co., O., at Londonderry, a hamlet about 11 miles E.S.E. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches. Pop. 163.

Gillet, one of the Feejee Islands. See RAMBE.

Gillett, Bradford co., Pa. See SOUTH CREEK.

Gillett, jil`let', a post-township of Oconto co., Wis., about 30 miles N.N.W. of the town of Green Bay. It is drained by the Oconto River. Pop. 375.

Gillette, jil`let', a post-hamlet of Morris co., N.J., in Passaic township, on the New Jersey West Line Railroad, 19 miles W. of Newark.

Gillett's, jil`lets', a station in Lafayette co., Wis., on the Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railroad, 11 miles N. of Galena.

Gillett's Grove, a post-hamlet and township of Clay co., Iowa. Pop. 220.

Gill'ford, a township of Wabasha co., Minn. Pop. 886.

Gill Hall, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pa.

Gilliamsville, ghil-yạms-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Buckingham co., Va., 35 miles N.W. of Powhatan Station. It has a church.

Gillingham, ghil'ling-ạm, a town of England, in Kent, forming a suburb and part of the borough of Chatham. Pop. 19,936; of parish, 20,160.

Gil'lingham, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pa.

Gil'lis Bluff, a township of Butler co., Mo. Pop. 203.

Gillise's (ghil'lis-ẹs) **Mill,** a post-office of Hardin co., Tenn., 35 miles E.S.E. of Bethel. Here is a lumber-mill.

Gillisonville, ghil'lẹ-sọn-vĭl, a decayed post-village of Hampton co., S.C., about 60 miles W. by S. of Charleston. It has a church and 10 families.

Gillmore, ghil'mōr, a post-hamlet of Wolfe co., Ky., 45 miles from Mount Sterling. It has 3 churches.

Gillmore, a township of Isabella co., Mich. Pop. 115.

Gillolo, an island. See GILOLO.

Gillsburg, ghilz'bŭrg, a post-office and station of Jackson co., Ill., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 83 miles S.E. of St. Louis, Mo.

Gill's Creek, a township of Lancaster co., S.C. Pop. 2040. It contains Lancaster.

Gill's (ghilz) **Landing,** a station in Waupaca co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 10 miles E.S.E. of Waupaca, at the crossing of the navigable Wolf River.

Gill's Mills, a post-hamlet of Rowan co., Ky., 28 miles E. of Mount Sterling. It has a flouring-mill.

Gillsville, ghilz'vĭl, a post-office of Hall co., Ga., on the Northeastern Railroad, 32 miles N.N.W. of Athens.

Gilly, zheel`yee' or zhee`yee', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 3 miles N.E. of Charleroi.

Gilman, ghil'mạn, a post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad where it crosses the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 81 miles S. by W. of Chicago, 53 miles E. of El Paso, and 68 miles E.N.E. of Clinton. It is the N.E. terminus of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad. It has a bank, a newspaper office, 5 churches, a cheese-factory, and a broom-factory. Pop. about 1500.

Gilman, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ind., in Monroe township, on the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, 10½ miles W.N.W. of Muncie. It has a church.

Gilman, a post-village of Marshall co., Iowa, in Greencastle township, on the Central Railroad of Iowa, 14 miles S.S.E. of Marshalltown. It has a newspaper office, a bank, a graded school, 2 churches, and 10 stores. Pop. about 800.

Gilman, a township of Osceola co., Iowa. Pop. 401.

Gilman, a post-township of Pierce co., Wis., about 24 miles E.S.E. of Hudson. Pop. 723.

Gilman's Depot, a post-office and station of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Port Jervis & Monticello Railroad, 5 miles S. of Monticello. It has 2 steam lumber-mills and a tannery.

Gilmanton, ghil'mạn-tọn, a township of Benton co., Minn. Pop. 297.

Gilmanton, a post-village of Belknap co., N.H., in Gilmanton township, 18 miles N.N.E. of Concord, and 10 miles S.E. of Tilton. It has 3 churches and an academy. Pop. of the township, 1642.

Gilmanton, or **Gilmantown,** a post-village of Buffalo co., Wis., in Gilmanton township, on the Buffalo River, about 28 miles S.S.W. of Eau Claire. It has a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 504.

Gilmanton Iron-Works, a post-village of Belknap co., N.H., in Gilmanton township, 11 or 12 miles S.E. of Laconia. It has 2 churches and several mills.

Gilmer, ghil'mẹr, a county in the N. part of Georgia, has an area of about 460 square miles. It is drained by the Connasauga and Coosawattee Rivers. The surface is diversified with picturesque mountain-scenery. Among the highest points of this county, which is adjacent to the Blue Ridge, are Cohuttah and Tallona Mountains. Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. Gold and marble are found here. Capital, Ellijay. Valuation of real and personal estate, $681,150. Pop. in 1870, 6644, all Americans.

Gilmer, a central county of West Virginia, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is drained by the Little Kanawha River and Leading Creek. The surface is hilly and mostly covered with forests; the soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, grass, and oats are the staple products. Iron ore is found here. Capital, Glenville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $919,133. Pop. in 1870, 4338, of whom 4313 were Americans.

Gilmer, a station of Lowndes co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 16 miles S.S.W. of Montgomery.

Gilmer, a township of Adams co., Ill. Pop. 1425.

Gilmer, a post-office of Lake co., Ill., 36 miles N.N.W. of Chicago.

Gilmer, a township of Guilford co., N.C. Pop. 2311. It contains a part of Greensborough.

Gilmer, a post-village, capital of Upshur co., Texas, is 100 miles (direct) E. of Dallas, and about 40 miles W.N.W. of Marshall. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a newspaper office.

Gilmer's Store, a post-office of Guilford co., N.C.

Gilmerton, ghil'mẹr-tọn, a village of Scotland, co. and 4 miles S.E. of Edinburgh. Pop. 765.

Gilmore, ghil'more, a station on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, 10 miles N. of Atlanta, Ga.

Gilmore, a station in Effingham co., Ill., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad (Springfield division), 80 miles S.E. of Springfield. Here is Welton Post-Office.

Gilmore, a post-township of Benzie co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, 40 miles S.W. of Traverse City. It has a blast-furnace for pig-iron and several saw-mills. Pop. 504.

Gilmore, a post-office of Sarpy co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, 10 miles S.S.W. of Omaha.

Gilmore, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., O., about 40 miles S. of Canton. It has 2 churches, a union school, and a carriage-shop. Pop. 133.

Gilmore, a township of Greene co., Pa., on the West Virginia line. Pop. 703. It affords coal and limestone.

Gilmore, an oil-village of McKean co., Pa., in Bradford township, on the Olean, Bradford & Warren Railroad, ½ mile E. of Derrick City. Here are several oil-wells.

Gilmore's Mills, a post-hamlet of Rockbridge co., Va., on the James River Canal, 2 miles from the Natural Bridge. It has a flour-mill and a lime-kiln. Near it are 3 churches.

Gilolo, je-lo'lo, **Gillolo, Djillolo,** or **Jilolo,** jil-lo'lo, or **Halmahera,** hâl-mâ-hâ'râ, a considerable island in the Malay Archipelago, on the equator, lon. 128° E., separated from Celebes by the Molucca Passage, and from Ceram by Pitt's Passage. Estimated area, 6500 square miles. Like Celebes, it consists of four peninsulas, radiating N., E., and S. from a common centre. The interior is mountainous, and in many parts densely wooded; the coasts are inhabited by Malays, the interior by a rude but inoffensive race of Alfooras. The products are sago, cocoanuts, spices, fruits, edible birds'-nests, pearls and gold-dust, horses, horned cattle, and sheep. The imports are mostly from the Dutch East India settlements, and comprise manufactured goods, opium, china-ware, and iron. The island is subdivided into several petty states. Principal towns, Ossa and Gilolo. The whole island is under the Dutch supremacy.

Gilolo Passage, separating the above island, on the E., from the islands of Waigeoo, Batanta, and Mysol, is from 100 to 140 miles across.

Gilpaigoan, ghil-pī-gōn', written also **Gilpaigon,** a town of Persia, in Irak-Ajemee, 100 miles W.N.W. of Ispahan.

Gilpin, ghil'pin, a small county in the N. central part of Colorado, comprises part of the Rocky Mountains. Among its prominent features is James Peak, 13,283 feet high. This county is connected with Denver by the Colorado Central Railroad. It contains gold-mines which are perhaps the richest in the state. Silver and copper are also found here. The value of the gold mined in this county in 1875 was computed to be $1,598,063. Capital, Central City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,008,737. Pop. in 1870, 5490, of whom 3739 were Americans.

Gilpin, a post-office of Indiana co., Pa.

Gilpin's Point, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Md., on the Choptank River, about 10 miles below Denton.

Gilroy, ghil'roy', a post-town of Santa Clara co., Cal., in Gilroy township, and on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 30 miles S.E. of San José, and 30 miles N.E. of Castroville. It has a bank, 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, the Gilroy Seminary, a steam flour-mill, a tobacco-factory, a convent, and a Catholic academy. It is surrounded by fertile land adapted to pasture and dairies. Pop. 1625; of the township, 3195.

Gilroy Hot Springs, a post-office and summer resort of Santa Clara co., Cal., 15 miles N.E. of Gilroy Station. It has medicinal springs, a large hotel, and several cottages.

Gils'land, a hamlet of England, co. of Cumberland, 8 miles by rail N.E. of Brampton. It has medicinal springs.

Gilson, ghil'sọn, a post-village of Knox co., Ill., on the Galesburg & Peoria Railroad, 11 miles S.E. of Galesburg. It has 2 churches.

Gilson, a post-village of Adams co., Neb., on the Little Blue River, 10 miles S. of Hastings. It has a chair-factory and a cheese-factory.

Gilsum, ghil'sụm, a post-township and hamlet of Cheshire co., N.H., 9 miles N. of Keene. It has a church, 2 woollen-mills, a tannery, and 3 saw-mills. Pop. 590.

Gimbsheim, ghimps'hime, a village of Germany, in Hesse, 9 miles N.W. of Worms. Pop. 2142.

Gimena, several towns of Spain. See JIMENA.

Gimignano, je-meen-yâ'no, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 20 miles S.S.W. of Florence. Pop. 8094.

Gimino, je-mee'no, a town of Austro-Hungary, in Istria, 60 miles S.W. of Fiume. Pop. 3700.

Gimli, geem'lee, *i.e.*, "paradise," a town of Canada, capital of the Icelandic colony in the district of Keewatin. It is on the W. shore of Lake Winnipeg, 55 miles N. of the town of Winnipeg. Pop. about 500.

Gimone, zhee'mon', a river of France, joins the Garonne about 3 miles S. of Castel-Sarrasin. Length, 65 miles.

Gimont, zhee'mòɴᵍ', a town of France, in Gers, on the Gimone, 16 miles E. of Auch. Pop. 2113.

Ginevra and **Ginebra.** See GENEVA.

Gingee, or **Jhinji,** jin'jee, a fortified town of British India, 80 miles S.W. of Madras. It has extensive fortifications, a remarkable seven-storied tower, a pagoda, a mosque, a castellated palace, various military works, and some interesting ruins.

Gingelom, ʜing'hâ-lom' or zhâɴᵍ'zhẹh-lòɴᵍ', a village of Belgium, 48 miles by rail E. by S. of Brussels. Pop. 700.

Gin'gerbread Ground, a dangerous reef of the Bahama Islands, 35 miles S. of the Great Bahama. Lat. 25° 56′ N.; lon. 78° 25′ E.

Gin'ger Hill, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., about 20 miles S. of Pittsburg.

Ginger Island, one of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, 5 miles S.E. of Tortola.

Ginghamsburg, ghing'ạmz-bŭrg, a post-hamlet of Miami co., O., in Monroe township, 4 miles S.W. of Tippecanoe, and about 12 miles N. of Dayton. It has 2 churches.

Gingras, ghin'gras, a county in the N. central part of Dakota. Area, 1512 square miles. It is traversed by the Dakota River, which rises within its limits.

Ging's Station, Indiana. See ARNOLD.

Gingst, ghingst, a village of Prussia, on the W. side of the island of Rügen, in the Baltic. Pop. 1308.

Ginneken, ʜin'nâ-kẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 1 mile S.E. of Breda. Pop. 850.

Ginn'es Creek, a post-office of Wayne co., W. Va.

Ginodium, the Latin name of GIGNOD.

Ginosa, or **Genosa,** jẹ-no'sâ, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 25 miles N.W. of Taranto. Pop. 6950.

Gin'town, a post-office of Worth co., Ga.

Gioia, a city of Italy. See GIOJA.

Gioj, jo'eé, a village of Italy, province of Salerno, 6 miles N.W. of Vallo. Pop. 1843.

Gioja, jo'yâ, a village of Italy, province of Aquila, 15 miles S.E. of Avezzano. Pop. 2392.

Gioja, or **Gioia,** a city of Italy, province of Bari, 38 miles by rail N. by W. of Taranto. Pop. 13,094.

Gioja, a village of Italy, province of Caserta, 6 miles S.E. of Piedimonte. Pop. 3353.

Gioja, a village of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 27 miles N.E. of Reggio, near the gulf of its own name. It was almost destroyed by the earthquake of 1783. Pop. 2117.

Giojosa, jo-yo'sâ, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 7 miles N.E. of Gerace. Pop. 8488.

Giojosa, a town of Sicily, on its N. coast, 5 miles N.W. of Patti. It was built at the foot of the mountain on which stood Giojosa Vecchio (or Old Giojosa). Pop. 4667.

Giorgiev, or **Giorgief,** Roumania. See GIURGEVO.

Giornico, joʀ'ne-ko (Ger. *Ir'nis*), a town of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, on the Tessin, 11 miles N.N.W. of Bellinzona. Pop. 707.

Gioura, one of the Grecian Islands. See GYAROS.

Giovata, jo-vâ'tâ, a small seaport town of Asia Minor, at the head of the Gulf of Cos (here called the Gulf of Giova, jo'vâ), 50 miles E. of Boodroom.

Giovenazzo, jo-vâ-nât'so (anc. *Natiolum*), a fortified seaport town of Italy, province and 12 miles by rail N.W. of Bari, on a peninsula in the Adriatic. Pop. 6000. It has a cathedral, convents, hospitals, and a castle.

Gipps'land, the southeastern portion of the colony of Victoria and of Australia. Area, 13,398 square miles. It is a mountainous and well-timbered country, with many fertile plains and great mineral wealth. Chief town, Sale.

Giraglia, jẹ-râl'yâ, a small island in the Mediterranean, 1½ miles off the N. extremity of Corsica.

Girapetra, je-rå-på'trå, a small maritime town of the island of Crete, on its S. coast.

Girard, je-rard', a village of Russell co., Ala., on the Chattahoochee River, opposite Columbus, Ga. It is the northeast terminus of the Mobile & Girard Railroad, and is adjacent to Brownville, Lee co. It has 2 churches. A bridge over the river connects Girard with Columbus.

Girard, a station in Kern co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad (Tulare division), 131 miles S.E. of Tulare.

Girard, a post-office of Burke co., Ga.

Girard, a post-village of Macoupin co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 25 miles S. by W. of Springfield, and 13 miles N.N.E. of Carlinville. It has 5 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and a coal-mine. Pop. estimated at 700.

Girard, a post-village, capital of Crawford co., Kansas, in Crawford township, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, 26 miles S. by W. of Fort Scott, and 24 miles N. of Columbus. It is connected with Joplin, Mo., by the Joplin Railroad. It has a court-house, a bank, 5 churches, and a graded school. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Coal is found here. Pop. 695.

Girard, a post-hamlet of Richland parish, La., on Bœuf Bayou, and on the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas Railroad, 54 miles W. of Vicksburg, Miss. It has 3 stores.

Girard, a post-village of Branch co., Mich., in Girard township, 6 or 7 miles N. of Coldwater, and about 32 miles S.W. of Jackson. It has a saw-mill, 2 general stores, and a drug-store. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1313.

Girard, a post-office of Saline co., Neb.

Girard, a post-village of Trumbull co., O., in Liberty township, on the Mahoning River, and on the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburg Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Youngstown, also on the Painesville & Youngstown Railroad, and on the Mahoning division of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. Coal is mined near this place. It has 2 churches, a savings-bank, a tannery, an iron-furnace, a rolling-mill, a flour-mill, and manufactures of leather belting, stoves, &c.

Girard, a township of Clearfield co., Pa., bounded S. by the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Pop. 490.

Girard, a post-township of Erie co., Pa., is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie, and is intersected by the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad. Pop. 2018. It contains the boroughs of Girard and Lockport.

Girard, a post-borough of Erie co., Pa., in Girard township, 2 miles from Lake Erie, on the Erie & Pittsburg and Lake Shore Railroads, 15 miles W.S.W. of Erie city, and about 30 miles N. by W. of Meadville. Its station on the Lake Shore Railroad is at Miles Grove. It has 6 churches, a national bank, a graded school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of wrenches, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. 704.

Girard, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Catawissa Railroad, 9 miles N. of East Mahanoy Junction.

Girard Manor, a post-town of Schuylkill co., Pa., in East Union township. It is on Catawissa Creek, and on the Catawissa & Williamsport Branch Railroad, 16 miles N.W. of Tamaqua, about 8 miles S.W. of Hazleton, and 116 miles from Philadelphia. It has a church, several steam saw-mills, and valuable coal-mines.

Girard Point, a village in the 26th ward of Philadelphia, Pa., on the Schuylkill, near its mouth. It is the terminus of a branch railroad, and has grain-elevators, and docks for the Red Star and Blue Star lines of European steamers.

Girard'ville, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the railroad which connects Ashland with Pottsville, 3 miles E. of the former. It contains 4 churches. It is supported chiefly by coal-mines, from which a large quantity of anthracite is annually exported. Pop. about 1400.

Girdland, ghird'lạnd, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Pa., in Oregon township, 8 miles N. of Honesdale. It has a tannery, a lumber-mill, &c.

Gir'dleness', a headland of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, forming the S. point of the entrance of the Dee, 2 miles S. of Aberdeen. It has a light-house with 2 fixed lights. Lat. 57° 8' N.; lon. 2° 3' W.

Gir'dle Tree Hill, a post-village of Worcester co., Md., on the railroad between Snow Hill and Franklin, 6 miles S. of Snow Hill. It has 2 churches, 4 stores, and a lumber-mill. Pop. about 150.

Girgeh, or **Jirjeh,** jĕĕʀ'jĕh, written also **Djirdjeh, Girga,** and **Girgheh,** a town of Upper Egypt, in a province of its own name, on the Nile, 60 miles N.W. of Thebes. It has several mosques, a government cotton-factory, a school, attended, a few years ago, by 100 boys, and a Latin convent, the oldest Roman Catholic establishment in Egypt. Pop. 2000.

Girgeh, or **Girga,** a province of Upper Egypt, traversed by the Nile. Capital, Soohag. Pop. in 1870, 378,257.

Girgenti, or **Gergenti,** jiʀ-jĕn'tee (anc. *Agrigen'tum*), a city of Sicily, 96 miles by rail S.S.E. of Palermo, nearly 1200 feet above the sea, 4 miles distant by rail. It has an imposing external appearance, but is irregularly laid out. The public buildings are large, though, except the public seminary, library, and museum, they are without merit; the principal are a cathedral of the thirteenth century, with some antiquities and treasures of art, and a great many other churches and convents. On the coast is a port, called Porto Empedocle, with a mole built in 1756, two light-houses, extensive corn-magazines, a prison, and warehouses for brimstone. The extensive remains of the ancient city, E. of the modern town, comprise the magnificent temple of Concord, the most perfect existing structure of early Greek architecture, the remains of a vast temple of the Olympic Jupiter, the tomb of Theron, and portions of the temples of Juno, Hercules, Vulcan, Castor and Pollux, &c. Porto Empedocle is the chief port in Sicily for the export of sulphur; the other principal exports are corn, almonds, sumach, oil, and soda. Girgenti is a bishop's see, and the capital of a province.

Girgenti, a province on the S.W. coast of Sicily, comprising an area of 1491 square miles. Pop. 289,018.

Girifalco, je-re-fål'ko, a town of Italy, province and 9 miles S.W. of Catanzaro. Pop. 4548.

Girin Oula, Manchooria. See Kirin Oola.

Girishk, ghee'rishk', a fort and village of Afghanistan, on the Helmund. Lat. 31° 46' N.; lon. 64° 18' E.

Girjeh, a town of Egypt. See Girgeh.

Giromagny, zhee'ro'mån'yee', a town of France, in Haut-Rhin, 8 miles N.N.W. of Belfort. Pop. 3858.

Giron, Jiron, Xiron, ʜe-rōn', or **Girona,** ʜe-ro'nå, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Boyaca, 46 miles W. of Pamplona.

Gironde, je-rŏnd' (Fr. pron. zhee'rŏɴd'), an estuary of Western France, formed by the union of the Garonne and Dordogne. Length, 50 miles. It is navigable, but greatly encumbered with sand-banks, and subject at flood-tide to a heavy bore termed *mascaret*.

Gironde, a department in the S.W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Guienne, and having W. the Bay of Biscay. Area, 3714 square miles. Surface generally level, and all the W. portion is a sand-flat, interspersed with lagoons, and termed the "landes." Principal rivers, the Garonne and Dordogne, with the estuary of Gironde formed by their union. Most of the claret wines are grown in this department, the vineyards in which form its chief source of wealth. There are stone-quarries and smelting-works, but few mines. Gironde is divided into 6 arrondissements. Chief towns, Bordeaux (the capital), Bazas, and Blaye. Pop. in 1876, 735,242.

Girty, ghir'te, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., in South Bend township, 12 miles N.E. of Apollo. It has a pottery and a saw-mill.

Girvan, gheer'vạn, a river of Scotland, co. of Ayr, flows westerly into the Irish Sea, opposite Ailsa Craig.

Girvan, a burgh of Scotland, at the mouth of the above river, co. and 17 miles by rail S.S.W. of Ayr. It is mostly inhabited by cotton-weavers, and has a town hall, 2 branch banks, and a harbor with about 9 feet of water. Pop. 4791.

Girwan, ghir'wan', a town of India, in the Banda district. Pop. 6670.

Gish's Mills, a post-village of Roanoke co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 50 miles W. of Lynchburg. It has a church, a graded school, 3 stores, and manufactures of bricks, flour, and leather.

Gisors, zhee'zoʀ', a town of France, in Eure, on the Epte, at a railway junction, 19 miles S.W. of Beauvais. It has a very remarkable old castle, partly built by Henry II. of England, a curious mediæval church, a communal college, an active trade in grain, and manufactures of cotton, merinos, leather, &c. Pop. 3590.

Gisser, ghis'sẹr, one of the Banda Isles, Malay Archipelago. It is low and sandy, surrounded by a coral reef.

Gissi, jis'see, a town of Naples, province of Chieti, 10 miles S.W. of Vasto. Pop. 3400.

Gissigheim, ghis'siɢ-hīme', a village of Baden, on the Brehm. Pop. 981.

Gisweil, ghis'ŵīle, or **Gyswyl,** ghis'ŵil, a village of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, 6 miles S.S.W. of Sarnen. Pop. 1786.

Gits, ʜits (Fr. pron. zheet), a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 15 miles N.E. of Ypres. Pop. 3825.

Gitschin, or **Giczin,** ghitch'in, a walled town of Bohemia, on the Czidlina (chid-lee'nå), and on a railway, 50 miles N.E. of Prague. It has a fine castle, built by Wallenstein, a gymnasium, a realschule, a Jesuit college, and a hospital. Pop. 6570.

Gittell, ghit′tĕl, or **Gittelde,** ghit′tĕl‵dẹh, a town of Germany, 35 miles S.S.W. of Brunswick. Pop. 1368.

Gitt's (ghits) **Run,** a station in York co., Pa., on the Hanover & York Railroad, 2 miles N.E of Hanover.

Giubiasco, joo-be-ås′ko, a village of Switzerland, in Ticino, 2 miles S.W. of Bellinzona. Pop. of commune, 1540.

Giugliano, jool-yå′no, a town of Italy, 6 miles N.N.W. of Naples. Pop. 11,772.

Giulamerk, Asiatic Turkey. See JOOLAMERK.

Giulia, joo′lẹ-å, **Giulianova,** joo‵lẹ-å-no′vå, or **Giulianuova,** joo‵lee-å-noo-o′vå (anc. *Castrum Novum*), a town of Italy, province of Teramo, near the Adriatic, 25 miles by rail N.E. of Pescara. Pop. 4781.

Giuliana, joo-le-å′nå, a seaport village of Dalmatia, on the S. side of the peninsula of Sabioncello, 15 miles E. by S. of Curzola.

Giuliana, joo-le-å-nå, a town of Sicily, province and 33 miles S. by W. of Palermo. Pop. 3614.

Giulianova, or **Giulianuova.** See GIULIA.

Giuliopoli, joo-le-op′o-le, a village of Italy, province of Chieti, 24 miles S. of Lanciano. Pop. 1055.

Giupana, joo-på′nå, or **Scipan,** she-pån′, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, near the coast, 3 miles S. of Slano. Length, 5 miles. Pop. 860.

Giura, the Italian name of JURA.

Giurgevo, or **Giurgewo,** joor-jå′vo, written also **Dschurdshowa,** joor-jo′vå, and **Schiurschewo,** shoor-shå′vo (Roumanian, *Giurgiu,* joor‵joo′), a town of Roumania, on the Danube, opposite Roostchook, 40 miles by rail S. by W. of Bucharest. Pop. 20,886.

Giussano, joos-så′no, a village of Italy, province and 18 miles N. of Milan. Pop. of commune, 4500.

Giusvalla, joos-vål′lå, a village of Italy, about 21 miles S.S.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 927.

Givet, zhee‵vå′, a town of France, in Ardennes, on the Meuse, at a railway junction, 40 miles N.N.E. of Mézières, on the Belgian frontier. Here are extensive forts and barracks, a military hospital, and on an adjacent height is the citadel of Charlemont. Pop. 5275.

Giv′in, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, on the Central Railroad of Iowa and the Des Moines Valley Railroad, 6 miles S. of Oskaloosa. It has 2 churches. Coal is mined here.

Givors, zhee‵voʀ′, a town of France, in Rhône, at a railway junction, 17 miles S. of Lyons, and on the Rhone, near where it is joined by the Gier River and the Canal of Givors. It has glass-works, tanneries, furnaces, and silk-factories, and a trade in coal and coke. Pop. 10,856.

Givry, zhee‵vree′, a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 6 miles W. of Châlons-sur-Saône. Pop. 2071.

Gizeh, a town of Egypt. See GHEEZEH.

Gjat, or **Gjatsk,** a town of Russia. See GZHATSK.

Glacier (glăs′e-ẹr) **Peak,** Colorado, a mountain in lat. 39° 34′ N., lon. 105° 52′ 18″ W. It has an altitude of 12,654 feet above the sea-level.

Gladbach, towns of Germany. See BERGISCH-GLADBACH and MÜNCHEN-GLADBACH.

Glad′dice, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Tenn., 32 miles E.N.E. of Lebanon. It has a seminary.

Glade, a station in Douglas co., Col., on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 38 miles S. of Denver.

Glade, a post-office of Catahoula parish, La.

Glade, Somerset co., Pa. See NEW CENTREVILLE.

Glade, a township of Warren co., Pa., bounded S.E. by the Alleghany River. Pop. 899.

Glade Creek, a post-township of Alleghany co., N.C. Pop. 640.

Glade Creek, a post-hamlet of Bledsoe co., Tenn., 35 miles E. of McMinnville.

Glade Farms, a post-office of Preston co., W. Va.

Glade Fork of the Cheat River rises in Randolph co., W. Va., runs in a N.N.E. direction, and enters the Dry Fork in Tucker co.

Glade Hill, a post-office of Franklin co., Va.

Glade Mills, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa., about 20 miles N. of Pittsburg. It has a grist-mill.

Gladenbach, glå′dẹn-båᴋ‵, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 9 miles W.S.W. of Marburg. Pop. 1119.

Glade Run, a station in Madison co., O., on the Little Miami Railroad, 20 miles W.S.W. of Columbus.

Glade Run, a station in Somerset co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Connellsville & Baltimore Railroad, 1 mile W. of Mineral Point.

Glades, glādz, a post-office of Morgan co., Tenn.

Gladesborough, glādz′bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., N.C., 8 miles S.E. of High Point Station.

Gladesborough, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Va., 12 miles N.E. of Hillsville. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Glade Spring, a post-village of Washington co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, at the junction of the Saltville Branch Railroad, 13 miles E.N.E. of Abingdon. It is near Walker's Mountain. It has 3 churches and a female high school. Medicinal springs are found near this village.

Gladesville, glādz′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Ga., 16 miles N.E. of Forsyth. It has a church and an academy.

Gladesville, a post-hamlet of Preston co., W. Va., about 60 miles S.E. of Wheeling. It has a church.

Gladeville, glād′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn., about 24 miles E. of Nashville. It has 2 churches.

Gladewater, glăd′wå-tẹr, a post-village of Gregg co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 36 miles W. of Marshall. It has a church, a seminary, and a lumber-mill.

Gladova, glå-do′vå (Turk. *Fet-Islam,* fĕt-is‵låm′), a town of Servia, on the Danube, immediately below the "iron gate," 13 miles S.E. of Neu-Orsova. About 2½ miles below it are the remains of the bridge built by Trajan across the Danube.

Glad′stone, a post-office and mining-camp of San Juan co., Col., 210 miles from Fort Garland. It has silver-mines and reduction-works, also a saw-mill.

Gladstone, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 6 miles S. of Dorchester Station. It contains 2 stores. P. 200.

Glad Ti′dings, a post-office of Clackamas co., Oregon.

Glad′win, a county in the N. central part of Michigan, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Tittabawassee and Tobacco Rivers. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and partly covered with forests. The Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad passes near its N.E. corner. Capital, Gladwin. Pop. in 1874, 265.

Gladwin, a post-hamlet, capital of Gladwin co., Mich., in Gladwin township, 18 miles N. of Loomis. Pop. 146.

Gla′dy Fork, a post-office of Henry co., Va.

Glaishammer, glis′håm-mẹr, a town of Bavaria, a suburb of Nuremberg. Pop. 3860.

Glam′mis, or **Glam′is,** a village of Scotland, co. and 5 miles by rail S.W. of Forfar. Pop. 377. Near by is the historic castle of Glammis, with a collection of antiquities.

Glamor′gan, or **Glamorganshire,** glạ-mor′gạn-shir, the southernmost county of Wales, having S. and W. the Bristol Channel. Area, 855 square miles. The surface is mountainous in the N., level in the S.; the "Vale of Glamorgan" is of fertility unsurpassed in Wales. The principal rivers are the Tawe, Neath, Taff, Romney, the last forming the boundary on the side of Monmouthshire, and on the W. the Loughor, which, with the Bury estuary, bounds N. the peninsula of Gower. All the N. part of this county belongs to the great coal-field of South Wales. Large iron-works are established at Merthyr-Tydvil, Aberdare, and Herwain, and smelting-works at Swansea and Neath. The county has numerous lines of railway. Capital, Cardiff. Glamorgan sends two members to the House of Commons, and its boroughs send four. Pop. 397,859.

Glan, glån, a lake of Sweden, in the N.E. part of the læn of Linköping, about 9 miles long. The Motala, which discharges Lake Wetter, after passing through Lake Roxen, enters the S.W. extremity of Glan, and, issuing from its E. extremity, passes the town of Norrkjöping and forms a long estuary, called Braviken, in the Baltic.

Gland′ford-Brigg (or **Bridge**), a town of England, co. and 24 miles N.N.W. of Lincoln, on the river Ancholme. Pop. of township, 1692.

Glan′don, a harbor of Ireland, co. of Cork, 3 miles W. of Ross Bay, 1 mile wide, stretches inland about 3 miles.

Glandon, a village of Ireland, co. of Cork, about 2 miles above the mouth of the harbor.

Glan‵dore′, a harbor on the S. coast of Ireland, co. and 34 miles S.S.W. of Cork, in lat. 51° 35′ N., lon. 9° 5′ W.

Glandore, a town and place of resort on the E. side of the above harbor, contains many houses for the accommodation of those attracted by its situation and climate.

Glandorf, glån′doʀf, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, near Osnaburg. Pop. 1136.

Glan′dorf, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., O., 3 miles W. of Ottawa. It has a convent and a Catholic academy.

Glane, glån or glå′nẹh, a stream of Switzerland, joins the Saane about 3 miles above Freyburg.

Glan‵mire′, a village of Ireland, co. and 5 miles by rail E.N.E. of Cork. Pop. 330.

Glan′worth, a village of Ireland, co. of Cork, 5½ miles S.S.W. of Mitchellstown. Pop. 673.

Glan′worth, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 8 miles by rail S. of London. Pop. 100.

Glärnisch, glaiʀ′nish, a mountain of Switzerland, canton and 5 miles S.W. of Glarus, 9584 feet high.

Glarus, glå′rōōs, or **Glaris,** glå′reece′ (Romansch, *Claruna,* klå-roo′nå), a town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of its own name, on the Linth, at the foot of Mount Glärnisch, 7 miles by rail S. of Wesen. It has a church, a hospital, town hall, free school, public library, and reading-room, with manufactures of muslins, printed cottons, woollen cloths, and Schabzieger cheese. Pop. 5516.

Glarus, or **Glaris,** a canton of Switzerland, enclosed by St. Gall, the Grisons, Schwytz, and Uri. Area, 280 square miles. The Linth and its affluents pour themselves into the Lake of Wallenstatt, on its N. frontier; on all other sides it is hemmed in by high mountain-ranges, and the Tödi at its S. extremity, 11,887 feet in height, is the loftiest summit in East Switzerland. Orchards are numerous; little corn is produced; cattle-rearing and manufactures of cotton and linen goods form the chief occupations of the inhabitants. Capital, Glarus. Pop. 36,179.

Glas′co, a post-village of Cloud co., Kansas, about 1 mile N. of the Solomon River, and 40 miles N. by W. of Salina. It has a church.

Glasco, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, 3 miles below Saugerties, and about 8 miles N. of Rondout. It has 2 churches, an extensive brick-yard, and a trade in building-stone. Pop. about 250.

Glas′cock, a county in the E. part of Georgia, has an area of about 150 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Ogeechee River, and intersected by Rocky Comfort Creek. The surface is mostly covered with forests; the soil is partly fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Gibson. Valuation of real and personal estate, 384,246. Pop. in 1870, 2736, of whom 2732 were Americans.

Glas′cow, a village in Waterloo co., Ontario, separated from Bridgeport by Grand River, 2 miles N. of Berlin. Pop. 100.

Gläsen, glå′zen, a village of Prussia, government of Oppeln. Pop. 1100.

Glasenbach, glå′zen-båᴋ‵, a village of Austria, duchy of and near Salzburg.

Glasendorf, glå′zen-doʀf‵, a village of Bohemia, circle of Bidschow.

Gläsersdorf, glå′zerz-doʀf‵, a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau.

Gläsersdorf, and **O′ber Gläsersdorf,** two villages of Prussia, government of Liegnitz, circle of Lüben.

Glas′ford, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill., in Timber township, on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 18 miles S.W. of Peoria. It has 3 general stores, a flour-mill, and a coal-mine.

Glas′go, a post-office of New London co., Conn., 6 miles E.S.E. of Jewett City. Here is a paper-mill.

Glasgow, glas′go (L. *Glas′cua*), the commercial and manufacturing capital of Scotland, situated in the lower ward of the co. of Lanark, on a generally level tract of land, on both sides of the Clyde, 21 miles from its mouth, and 42 miles W. by S. from Edinburgh. Lat. 55° 51′ 52″ N.; lon. 4° 16′ W. The city proper stands wholly on the right bank of the river. It has numerous suburbs, one group of which stands on the left or south side and is united to Glasgow by three fine stone bridges, three suspension-bridges, and numerous ferries.

The name is Celtic, and is said to signify "dark glen," in reference to a ravine formed by the Molendinar burn in the northeastern part of the city, on a slight eminence overlooking which stands the cathedral. This fine old edifice, founded in 1187, may be regarded as the nucleus of Glasgow. In 1190 King William the Lion erected Glasgow into a burgh, but for a century and a half it continued an insignificant town, with a population of not more than 1500. In 1451 Bishop Turnbull founded the university, which gave a considerable impetus to the town, yet in 1556 Glasgow ranked only eleventh among the Scottish burghs. In 1660 it had 12,000 inhabitants, and in 1801 77,058. At the midsummer of 1874 the population of Glasgow, with its contiguous suburbs, was estimated at 636,515. This immense increase, unparalleled in the Old World, is due to its fortunate location in the centre of a great coal- and iron-field, as also on the banks of a navigable river, which opens to it the commerce of the world. When by the union of England and Scotland the trade with the American colonies was thrown open to Scottish enterprise, Glasgow became the centre of the tobacco-trade. Later it became a great centre of the sugar-trade; and this trade the town still retains. But it is within the present century that Glasgow has become one of the chief centres of the cotton- and iron-trades. On this last trade is based her special business of iron ship-building and machine-making. In these departments Glasgow and the Clyde ports stand unrivalled, "Clyde-built" ships and engines being known all over the world. Almost incredible sums have been spent in deepening and widening the Clyde and in building splendid quays and docks. In the beginning of the century the Clyde below the lowest bridge could at low water be forded on foot; now vessels of 2000 tons can lie there at anchor at all states of the tide. Besides the docks and quays along the Broomielaw on both sides of the river, an excellent harbor has been constructed in the city on the Forth & Clyde Canal. In the manufacture of chemicals Glasgow takes a high place. Among other branches of business largely followed are calico-printing, dyeing, woollen-manufactures, glass-blowing, and brewing.

The general appearance of Glasgow to one approaching it from the east is not attractive, yet it is, except in the older and poorer districts, a handsome city, with wide well-kept streets, the houses being constructed in a superior style of a fine white, generally polished freestone. The squares, places, terraces, crescents, &c., of the "West End" present as fine specimens of domestic architecture as are to be met with anywhere. These ranges are generally ornamented with trees, miniature lawns, and parterres gay with flowers. The streets, roads, and drives are especially spacious and well kept, so that, as the "West End" stands generally on rising ground, a more healthy and attractive residence near a great city could scarcely be found.

The most interesting building in Glasgow is the cathedral, already mentioned. It is one of the finest specimens of the early pointed style in the kingdom, and its crypt, with its richly-groined roof, is unrivalled. A lofty tower and spire rise from the centre to the height of 225 feet. It has been lately restored and its windows enriched with stained glass. Near it, in the old High street, stand the late university buildings, erected about 1650, and good examples of the Jacobean style, but now degraded into a railway depot. The new university buildings, completed in 1870, stand on a fine elevated site on the right bank of the Kelvin, surrounded by a park of 22 acres. They constitute a handsome and extensive pile, the style being collegiate Gothic of the fourteenth century combined with some features of the Scottish baronial. One of the most magnificent of the public buildings is the Royal Exchange in Queen street. The county buildings, in connection with the adjoining Merchants' Hall, compose a pile of a simple but imposing character. Many of the banks and insurance offices, the Tontine, the Western and New Club houses, the new stock exchange, and several blocks composed of offices and warehouses designed so as to form one harmonious structure, are fine specimens of palatial street architecture. Several of the churches are deserving of notice as creditable examples of architecture. The fine spires of some of the latest built are much admired. The Royal and Western Infirmaries are also good buildings, and the lunatic asylum of Gartnanel, 3 miles W. of the city, is remarkable for its extent and completeness.

There are in Glasgow and immediate suburbs 64 places of worship in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, 68 with the Free Church, 55 with the United Presbyterian, 6 with the Reformed Presbyterian, 12 Episcopal churches, 15 Roman Catholic, 10 Baptist, 14 Congregationalist, and 7 Methodist, with upwards of 36 belonging to minor denominations. It is the head of the Episcopal united diocese of Glasgow and Galloway, and the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop. The university has 27 professors and 1484 matriculated students. In connection with it are the Hunterian Museum and Library, the nucleus of which was bequeathed by Dr. William Hunter, the celebrated anatomist, in 1787. The library numbers upwards of 110,000 volumes, and is being continually increased. Glasgow University unites with that of Aberdeen in sending a member to Parliament. The Andersonian University was founded in 1797 for the benefit of the unacademical classes. Attached to it is a medical school of good repute; some of its chemical professors have been men of high eminence. The Mechanics' Institution of Glasgow was the first of the kind established in Great Britain. There are also a government school of design, and two normal schools for training teachers, besides a Free Church theological seminary. Secondary education for boys is indifferently provided for, and there is great lack of means for affording a proper education to girls. Primary schools are now abundant, in accordance with the requirements of the Scottish Education Act. In the Corporation Gallery are a valuable collection of paintings and a marble statue of Pitt by Flaxman. There are 4 fine public parks, in one of which there is an industrial museum free to the public. Glasgow has also a botanic garden, 21 acres in extent. There are a few open squares, the most noteworthy of which is George Square, in the centre of the city, the ranges of buildings enclosing which are among the finest in the city. Here are the post-office, several of the chief hotels, and a magnificent block of offices connected with shipping. The enclosed ground is neatly laid out, and contains many statues. There are several other statues in the city, noticeably those of King William III., of the Duke of Wellington and Queen Victoria, both by Marochetti, of John Knox in the Necropolis, &c.

There are 3 daily morning and 4 evening papers, and upwards of a dozen weekly papers. Glasgow sends three members to Parliament. Pop. of city in 1871, 477,156. Estimated pop. of city and suburbs in 1874, 636,515.

Glas'gow, a post-hamlet of New Castle co., Del., and a station of the Pennsylvania & Delaware Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Delaware City. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 80.

Glasgow, a post-village of Scott co., Ill., 3 miles from Alsey Station, and about 20 miles S.W. of Jacksonville. It has 2 churches, 2 carriage-shops, and a flouring-mill.

Glasgow, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Iowa, about 40 miles W.N.W. of Burlington, and 10 miles S.E. of Fairfield. It has 2 stores and 2 churches. Pop. about 150.

Glasgow, a post-village, capital of Barren co., Ky., 10 miles from Glasgow Junction, about 35 miles E. of Bowling Green, and 100 miles S. of Louisville. It is connected with these towns by the Glasgow Branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. It contains 7 churches, a newspaper office, 2 banks, a female college, and manufactures of wagons, ploughs, and sash and blinds. Pop. 733.

Glasgow, a post-office of Wabasha co., Minn., in Glasgow township, about 25 miles S.E. of Red Wing. The township is intersected by the Zumbro River. Pop. 678.

Glasgow, a post-village of Howard co., Mo., on the left or E. bank of the Missouri River, 28 miles above Boonville. It is on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, at the S. terminus of the Keokuk & Kansas City Railroad. It contains 7 or 8 churches, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, a public library, the Pritchett Institute, an institution called Lewis College, a flour-mill, and several tobacco-factories. Pop. 1795.

Glasgow, a post-hamlet of Columbiana co., O., 4 miles N.W. of Wellsville. Coal is found here.

Glasgow, a station on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 9 miles E. of Coshocton, O.

Glasgow, a borough of Beaver co., Pa., on the Ohio River, at Smith's Ferry Railroad Station, 14 miles W.S.W. of Rochester. It has 2 churches.

Glasgow, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa., in White township, on the Bell's Gap Railroad. It has 2 churches and a coal-mine.

Glasgow, a hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Colebrookdale Railroad, 2 miles N. of Pottstown. It has iron-works in which boilers and iron-plate are made.

Glasgow, a post-hamlet of Trempealeau co., Wis., in Gale township, about 22 miles N. of La Crosse.

Glasgow, Nova Scotia. See New Glasgow.

Glasgow, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, 3 miles from Stouffville. Pop. 100.

Glasgow City (Renault Post-Office), a hamlet of Monroe co., Ill., 37 miles S. of St. Louis, Mo. It has a church.

Glasgow Junction, a post-village of Barren co., Ky., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, at its junction with the Glasgow Branch, 91 miles S. of Louisville. It has a church and 7 stores and business houses. Pop. about 250. Here are quarries of fine building- and lithographic-stone.

Glashütte, glås'hüt'tẹh, a town of Saxony, 5 miles E.S.E. of Dippoldiswalde. Pop. 1671.

Glasnev'en, a village of Ireland, co. and 3½ miles N. of Dublin, has a botanic garden belonging to the Dublin Royal Society, a handsome cemetery, an agricultural school, and a deaf and dumb institution. Pop. of parish, 1515.

Glasow, a town of Russia. See Glazov.

Glassborough, glass'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., in Clayton township, on the West Jersey Railroad, 19 miles S. of Philadelphia. It contains 7 churches and 6 manufactories of glass, employing about 600 men.

Glass House, a hamlet of Rensselaer co., N.Y., 10 miles S.E. of Troy. It has a church.

Glasslough, glass'lŏʜ, a town of Ireland, co. and 6 miles by rail N.E. of Monaghan. Pop. 562. Adjoining it is Leslie Castle.

Glass River, a post-hamlet of Shiawassee co., Mich., in Antrim township, about 25 miles E. by N. of Lansing. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill.

Glasstoole, or **Glassthule,** glass-tool', a village of Ireland, co. and 5 miles S.E. of Dublin, on Dublin Bay. Pop. 3566.

Glass Village, a post-hamlet of Conway co., Ark., about 60 miles N.W. of Little Rock.

Glass'ville, a post-office of Caldwell co., Mo.

Glastenbury, glass'ẹn-ber-ẹ, a post-village of Hartford co., in Glastenbury township, on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, 7 miles below Hartford. It contains an academy and several churches. The township has 2 cotton-mills, 3 woollen-mills, and 7 churches, and a pop. of 3560.

Glastenbury, a township of Bennington co., Vt., about 10 miles N.E. of Bennington. Pop. 119.

Glas'tonbury, an ancient municipal borough and market-town of England, co. of Somerset, at a railway junction, 25 miles S.W. of Bath. It occupies a peninsula formed by the river Brue, traditionally identified with the mythical island of Avalon. Most of the houses have been built out of the materials of the superb abbey, once covering 60 acres, but of which the beautiful ruins of the church, with St. Joseph's chapel, and the abbot's kitchen, now form the chief remains. Other structures of interest are the ancient market-cross, St. George's Inn, formerly the abbey hospitium, the Tribunal, the Abbey House, the Great Gate House, now also an inn, the Hospital of St. John, founded in 1246, and St. Michael's Tor, a curious tower on a hill, adjoining the town. Glastonbury has a town hall, 2 or 3 banks, small manufactures of silk, and some export trade in timber, slates, tiles, and agricultural produce, by a canal connecting it with the Bristol Channel. Its ancient abbey was founded in 605, on the site of a British church said to owe its origin to St. Joseph of Arimathea, whose miraculous thorn, which blossomed on Christmas day, together with the shrine of St. Dunstan, used to attract multitudes of devotees. It was the reputed burial-place of the renowned King Arthur. Pop. 3668.

Glat'felters, a station in York co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, 8 miles S. of York. Here much iron is mined and shipped.

Glatt, glått, a river of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, joins the Rhine below Eglisau.

Glatt, a town of Prussia, in Hohenzollern, with a castle on the Glatt, 35 miles N.W. of Sigmaringen.

Glattfelden, glått'fĕl'dẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 13 miles N. of Zurich. Pop. 1381.

Glatz, glåts (Pol. *Klodz'ko*), a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, 52 miles by rail S.S.W. of Breslau, on the Neisse, near the Bohemian frontier. It is strongly walled, and situated between two heights, one crowned with an old castle, the other with a modern fortress. It has a Catholic gymnasium and several schools, an arsenal, large barracks, and other buildings for military service, with manufactures of damasks, machinery, woollen cloth, plush, muslins, hosiery, leather, &c. Pop. 12,514.

Glauchau, glŏw'ᴋŏw, or **Glaucha,** glŏw'ᴋ̣å, a town of Saxony, 8 miles N.E. of Zwickau, on the Mulde, at a railway junction. It is one of the first manufacturing towns in Saxony, producing yarns, paper, fancy goods, hardware, cloth, leather, needles, and metallic wares. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle of the princes of Schönburg, of whose principality it was the capital. Pop. 21,743.

Glazov, Glasow, or **Glazow,** glå-zov', a town of Russia, government and 98 miles E. of Viatka, on the Cheptsa. Pop. 1970.

Gleason, glee'sọn, a post-office of Platte co., Neb., 7 miles N. of Columbus.

Gleason's, a station on the Republic Branch of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, 5 miles S. of Humboldt, and 31 miles by rail from Marquette, Mich.

Glebe, gleeb, a northwestern suburb of Sydney, Australia. Pop. 5721.

Glee'son Station, a post-village of Weakley co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 127 miles W. of Nashville. It has 2 churches and a masonic institute. Pop. about 300.

Glehn, glain, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles S.W. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 2447.

Gleiwitz, glī'ŵits, a town of Prussian Silesia, 43 miles S.E. of Oppeln, on the Klodnitz, near a railway. It has iron- and glass-works, cloth- and yarn-mills, and a gymnasium. Pop. 14,126.

Glen, a river of England, flows E. into the Till.

Glen, a river of England, enters Fosdyke Wash.

Glen, a station in Carroll co., N.H., on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of North Conway.

Glen, or **Voor′heesville,** a post-village of Glen township, Montgomery co., N.Y., about 37 miles W.N.W. of Albany, and 5 miles S. of Fonda. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, and a tannery. Pop. 145. The name of its post-office is Glen. The township is bounded on the N. by the Mohawk, and contains a village named Fultonville. Hay, grain, hops, &c., are its staple products. Pop. 2624.

Glena, glĕn′ạ, a beautiful vale and bay of Ireland, near Killarney, co. of Kerry.

Glenạl′adale, or **Bed′ford Bay,** a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 14 miles N.E. of Charlottetown. Pop. 200.

Glenal′lan, or **Al′lansville,** a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, on the Conestogo River, 9 miles S.W. of Goldstone. It contains grist- and saw-mills, a woollen-factory, and 3 or 4 stores. Pop. 400.

Glen Al′len, a post-office of Fayette co., Ala.

Glen Allen, a post-hamlet of Bollinger co., Mo., on a branch of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, 3 miles from Marble Hill. It is a shipping-point for kaolin, which is found in the vicinity.

Glen Allen, a post-office of Henrico co., Va.

Glenalmond, glĕn-ȧ′mọnd, a hamlet of Scotland, co. and 10 miles W.N.W. of Perth, is the site of Trinity College, an important Episcopalian institution.

Glen Al′pine Spring, 10 miles S. of Morganton, N.C., in the South Mountains, affords a useful saline chalybeate water.

Glenal′ta, a hamlet of Marion co., Ga., about 26 miles S.E. of Columbus.

Glénans, or **Les Glénans,** lȧ glȧ‵nŏɴᵍ′, called also **L'Archipel de Glénan,** laʀ‵she‵pĕl′ dẹh glȧ‵nŏɴᵍ′, a group of 9 rocky islets belonging to France, in the Atlantic, 9 miles from the S. coast of the department of Finistère.

Glen Ar′bor, a post-hamlet of Leelenaw co., Mich., in Glen Arbor township, and on Lake Michigan, about 30 miles N.W. of Traverse City. Pop. 297. The township has 2 churches. Firewood and fish are shipped here.

Glen‵arm′, a town of Ireland, co. of Antrim, on an inlet from the Irish Sea, 25½ miles N. of Belfast. Pop. 987.

Glen Aubrey, aw′brẹ, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., in Nanticoke township, about 12 miles N. by W. of Binghamton. It has 2 churches.

Glenbeulah, glĕn-bū′lạ, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., in Greenbush township, on the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad, 23 miles E. of Fond du Lac. It has water-power, a church, several mills, and a manufactory of wooden-ware. Pop. about 600.

Glen Brook, a post-office and summer resort of Lake co., Cal., 30 miles N.N.W. of Calistoga Railroad Station.

Glen Brook, a post-village of Douglas co., Nevada, 15 miles S.S.E. of Carson City. It has 4 saw-mills and a planing-mill.

Glen Brook, a post-office of Randolph co., N.C.

Glen Burn, a hamlet of Douglas co., Kansas, on the Kansas River, 3½ miles below Lawrence, and on the Kansas Midland Railroad.

Glen′burn, a post-township and hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., 8 or 9 miles N.N.W. of Bangor. Pop. 720. The hamlet is often called Glenburn Centre.

Glenburn, a post-borough of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 10 or 11 miles N. of Scranton.

Glenbur′nie, a post-village in Frontenac co., Ontario, 6 miles N. of Kingston. Pop. 300.

Glenburnie Mills, Kentucky. See West Fork.

Glencaple, glĕn‵kā′pẹl, a village of Scotland, co. and 5 miles S. of Dumfries, with a port on the river Nith.

Glen Cạr′bon, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., in Foster township, on a branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, about 45 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. It has a church and a coal-mine.

Glen Cas′tle, a post-office of Broome co., N.Y.

Glen City, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., in Beaver township, on the Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Railroad, 18 miles E. of Danville. Coal is mined here.

Glen‵cliff′, a station on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of Nashville, Tenn.

Glencoe, glĕn‵kō′, a valley of Scotland, co. of Argyle, near the head of Loch Etive. Its bed is swept by Ossian's "dark torrent of Cona," and no other portion of the Highlands presents such gloomy sublimity. The massacre of the MacDonalds occurred here in February, 1692.

Glencoe, glĕn′kọ, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on Lake Michigan, and half a mile from Glencoe Station, which is on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 19 miles N. by W. of Chicago. Pop. 500.

Glencoe, a post-village of Gallatin co., Ky., on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, 35 miles S.W. of Covington. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a mill.

Glencoe, a post-hamlet of St. Mary's parish, La., 40 miles from Morgan City. It has 2 churches.

Glencoe, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., on the Northern Central Railroad, 20 miles N. of Baltimore. It has a church, an academy, and a large hotel.

Glencoe, a hamlet of Bay co., Mich., on the Glencoe, Pinconning & Lake Shore Railroad, 30 miles N.W. of Bay City. It has a large lumber-mill.

Glencoe, a post-village, capital of McLeod co., Minn., is in Glencoe township, on Buffalo Creek, and on the Hastings & Dakota Railroad, 74 miles W. of Hastings, and about 44 miles N. of Mankato. It has 3 churches, a bank, a seminary, a newspaper office, and manufactures of flour. Pop. of the township, 1001.

Glencoe, a village and landing of Bolivar co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 2 miles from Arkansas City, Ark.

Glencoe, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., in a valley on the Meramec River and the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 27 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis. It has a Catholic protectorate for boys.

Glencoe, a post-hamlet of Dodge co., Neb., about 28 miles N.W. of Fremont.

Glencoe, a post-office of Buncombe co., N.C.

Glencoe, a post-village of Belmont co., O., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 9 miles W. of Bellaire. It has a flour-mill and several general stores.

Glencoe, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Oregon, about 6 miles S.W. of Portland. It has a church.

Glencoe, a station in Somerset co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Connellsville & Baltimore Railroad, 23 miles N. of Cumberland, Md.

Glencoe, a hamlet of Shelby co., Tenn., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 17 miles N.E. of Memphis. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Here is Roaring Falls Post-Office.

Glencoe, a post-hamlet of Ellis co., Tex., on Chambers Creek, 24 miles from Ennis Station. It has a grist-mill.

Glencoe, a post-office of Buffalo co., Wis., in Glencoe township, on the Trempealeau River, about 36 miles N.N.W. of La Crosse. The township has 2 churches. Pop. 785.

Glencoe, glĕn‵kō′, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Great Western Railway, at its junction with the Canada Air-Line, 30 miles W.S.W. of London. It has a large trade in grain, lumber, &c., and contains about a dozen stores, several mills and factories, and a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper. Pop. 700.

Glencoe Mills, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., 8 miles S.S.E. of Hudson. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Glen‵cove′, a post-village and summer resort of Queens co., N.Y., on the Hempstead & Glencove Branch of the Long Island Railroad, 28 miles E.N.E. of Brooklyn, and 1 mile from Long Island Sound. It has 5 churches, a corn-starch factory, a flour-mill, and 2 newspaper offices.

Glen‵dale′, a post-office of Fremont co., Col.

Glendale, a post-office or hamlet of Pope co., Ill., about 48 miles N.E. of Cairo.

Glendale, a post-hamlet of Daviess co., Ind., S.E. of Washington. It has a church.

Glendale, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 8 miles E. of Fairfield.

Glendale, a post-office of Bourbon co., Kansas, about 8 miles N. of Fort Scott.

Glendale, a station in Douglas co., Kansas, on the Kansas Midland Railroad, 3 miles W. of Lecompton.

Glendale, a post-village of Hardin co., Ky., on the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, 50 miles S. of Louisville. It has a church and a classical academy.

Glendale, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., in Stockbridge township, on the Housatonic River and Housatonic Railroad, 7 miles N. of Great Barrington, and 18 miles S.S.W. of Pittsfield. It has a paper-mill and a woollen-mill.

Glendale, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co., Mich., in Waverly township, 8 miles N. of Paw Paw. It has a saw-mill. Pop. about 100.

Glendale, a township of Scott co., Minn., bounded N. by the Minnesota River. Pop. 423.

Glendale, a post-office of Coahoma co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 1 mile from Helena, Ark.

Glendale, a station in St. Louis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 11 miles W. of St. Louis.

Glendale, a post-village of Beaver Head co., Montana. It has several hotels. Pop. about 200.

Glendale, a post-office of Cass co., Neb.

Glendale, a hamlet of Camden co., N.J., in Waterford township, 1 mile from Kirkwood Railroad Station. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

Glendale, a post-village of Hamilton co., O., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, 15 miles N. of Cincinnati. It contains the Glendale Female College, and 4 churches. Pop. 1780.

Glendale, Alleghany co., Pa. See GLENFIELD.

Glendale, a post-hamlet of Cambria co., Pa., in White township, about 20 miles N.N.W. of Altoona. It has a lumber-mill.

Glendale, a village in Burrillville township, Kent co., R.I., 1 mile from Oakland, on the Providence & Springfield Railroad. It has a church and a woollen-mill. Pop. 241.

Glendale, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S.C., in Spartanburg township. It has 2 churches and a cotton-mill.

Glendale, a station in Dickson co., Tenn., on the railroad from Nashville to Hickman, Ky., 4 miles W. of Kingston Springs.

Glendale, a post-hamlet of Kane co., Utah, on the East Fork of the Virgin River, about 40 miles E. of Toquerville. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Glendale, a post-office of Henrico co., Va.

Glendale, a post-village of Monroe co., Wis., in Glendale township, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 79 miles N.W. of Madison. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a stave-factory. Pop. of the township, 1297.

Glendale Station, a post-village of Queens co., N.Y., on the South Side Railroad, 6 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of macaroni, wire, and marble.

Glendalough, glĕn-dal′ŭh, a lake and valley of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Wicklow, 24 miles S. of Dublin. The valley is famous for its wild grandeur and interesting ruins.

Glen′don, a borough of Northampton co., Pa., on the Lehigh River, and on the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroads, 2 miles S.W. of Easton. It has a church. Here are the extensive works of the Glendon Iron Company, and 5 or 6 furnaces for pig-iron. Pop. 707.

Glendora′do, township, Benton co., Minn. Pop. 125.

Glendow′er, a station on the Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven Railroad, in Schuylkill co., Pa., ½ mile S. of Glen Carbon. Here coal is mined.

Glendower, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va., about 38 miles S.E. of Staunton.

Glen East′on, a post-village of Marshall co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 23 miles S. of Wheeling. It has 3 general stores.

Glen E′den, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., Washington, about 25 miles S.W. of Olympia.

Glen El′der, a post-hamlet and township of Mitchell co., Kansas, on Limestone Creek, where it enters the Solomon River, about 14 miles W. by N. of Beloit. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill. Pop. 383.

Glen‘elg′, a parish of Scotland, co. of Inverness, on the coast opposite the Isle of Skye. Pop. 1653.

Glen‘elg′, a river of Northwest Australia, falls into Doubtful Bay. Length, from 60 to 70 miles. It is navigable, and flows in a fertile region.

Glenelg, a river of Victoria, Australia, after an indirect S.W. course of 200 miles, reaches the sea at the S.W. angle of the colony. It is not navigable, and in times of drought sometimes dries up altogether.

Glenelg, a town and watering-place of South Australia, on Holdfast Bay, 6 miles by rail S. of Adelaide. Pop. 1324.

Glen‘elg′, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Md., about 22 miles W. of Baltimore. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Glen‘elg′, or **Forks Middle River,** a post-settlement in Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, 47 miles from New Glasgow. Pop. 150.

Glen El′len, a post-office of Sonoma co., Cal.

Glen El′lis Fall, the finest waterfall in the White Mountain region of New Hampshire, lies S.E. of Mount Washington, and 4 miles S. of the Glen House. Here the Ellis River, after descending 20 feet by a sharply-inclined course, falls 60 feet perpendicularly. It is in a wild forest-region.

Glene′rie, a hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., in Saugerties township, on Esopus Creek, 6 miles N.W. of Tivoli Station. It has a church and a manufactory of white lead.

Glen Es′te, a post-hamlet of Clermont co., O., in Union township, on the Cincinnati & Portsmouth Railroad.

Glen Fawn, a post-hamlet of Rusk co., Tex., 27 miles S.E. of Troup. It has a church.

Glen′field, formerly **Glendale,** a post-borough of Alleghany co., Pa., on the N. bank of the Ohio River, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 8 miles below Pittsburg.

Glen Flo′ra, a station in Lake co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 1 mile N. of Waukegan. Here is the Glen Flora Mineral Spring. A commodious hotel has been erected, and the place is an attractive summer resort.

Glen′ford, a post-village of Perry co., O., in Hopewell township, on the Straitsville division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 17 miles S.S.E. of Newark. It has 4 churches.

Glenford, Rhode Island, is now called NORTH SCITUATE.

Glengad′, a headland of Ireland, co. of Donegal, the W. point of Culdaff Bay, 8½ miles E.S.E. of Malin Head.

Glen Gard′ner, or **Clarks′ville,** a post-village in Lebanon township, Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 18½ miles E. of Easton, Pa. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of picture-frames, &c. Pop. about 300.

Glengar′iff Harbor, a branch of Bantry Bay, in Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork, on the N. side of the bay, 5 miles N.W. of Bantry.

Glengar′ry, a beautiful valley of Scotland, co. of Inverness, about 12 miles W.S.W. of Fort Augustus. It contains a fine lake, with a castle of the MacDonalds.

Glengar′ry, a county in the eastern part of Ontario, having the St. Lawrence for its S.E. boundary. Area, 462 square miles. It is traversed by the Grand Trunk and Montreal & Ottawa Junction Railways. Chief town, Cornwall. Pop. 20,524.

Glengarry, a post-village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on Middle River, 80 miles by rail N.N.E. of Halifax. P. 150.

Glengar′y, a post-hamlet of Fillmore co., Neb., about 50 miles S.W. of Lincoln. It is 9 miles S.E. of Geneva.

Glengary, a post-hamlet of Berkeley co., W. Va., 12 miles W.S.W. of Martinsburg.

Glen Grouse, a post-office of Cowley co., Kansas.

Glen Hall, a village of Wayne township, Tippecanoe co., Ind., at West Point Station on the Wabash Railroad, 10 miles W.S.W. of Lafayette, and 1 mile from the village of West Point. It has a church and a grain-elevator.

Glen Hall, a post-office of Chester co., Pa., on the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, 9 miles N.W. of Chadd's Ford.

Glen′ham, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on Fishkill Creek, in Fishkill township, and on the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad, 5 miles E. by N. of Newburg, and about 62 miles N. of New York. It has 3 churches and a woollen-factory. Pop. 924.

Glen Ha′ven, a post-hamlet of Leelenaw co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, about 28 miles W.N.W. of Traverse City. It has a store, and a dock at which firewood is shipped.

Glen Haven, a post-office and summer resort of Cayuga co., N.Y., is beautifully situated at the southeast end of Skaneateles Lake, about 22 miles S.E. of Auburn. It has a hotel and several cottages.

Glen Haven, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., in Glen Haven township, and on the Mississippi River, opposite and 3 miles E. of Guttenberg Station, Iowa, and about 40 miles above Dubuque. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill. Pop. 163; of the township, 1144.

Glen Head, a post-office of Queens co., N.Y., on the Glen Cove Branch of the Long Island Railroad, 26 miles N.E. of Brooklyn.

Glen Hope, a post-village in Beccaria township, Clearfield co., Pa., on Clearfield Creek, about 22 miles N. of Altoona. It has a church, and mines of coal and beds of fire-clay and limestone.

Glen Hu′ron, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 10 miles S. of Collingwood. It contains a store and a flouring-mill. Pop. 100.

Glen Ju′lia, a post-office of Gadsden co., Fla., on the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, 9 miles W. of Quincy.

Glen Loch, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in East Whiteland township, 25 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia. It has a church. Here is a coaling- and water-station for freight trains.

Glen Loch, a post-office of Monroe co., Tenn.

Glen‘luce′, a village of Scotland, co. of Wigtown, on Luce Bay, 10 miles by rail E. of Stranraer. Pop. 899. Glenluce Abbey, now a spacious ruin, was founded in 1190.

Glenly′on, a fine mountain vale of Scotland, co. of Perth, extending along the river Lyon, W. of a lake of the same name, for 28 miles. It has much romantic scenery.

Glenly′on, or **Balakla′va,** a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, on the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, 42 miles N.W. of Elora. Pop. 150.

Glen Ma′jor, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, 5 miles S.S.E. of Uxbridge. It contains 2 churches, a hotel, a store, 2 large saw-mills, a flouring-mill, and a sash- and door-factory. Pop. 123.

Glenmere, glĕn-meer′, a village of Essex co., Mass., 1 mile from Lynn, on Flax Pond. It has a church and manufactures of shoes and soap.

Glen Mills, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Pa., in Thornbury township, on the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, 19 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia. It has a church and a manufactory of paper for bank-notes and revenue stamps of the United States.

Glen Moore, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., in Wallace township, on the East Branch of Brandywine Creek, and on the Waynesburg Branch Railroad, 42 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Glen′more′, a vale of Scotland, cos. of Moray and Inverness, on the Spey, containing extensive fir forests of the Duke of Richmond.

Glen′more′, a post-office of Ware co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 11 miles S.W. of Tebeauville.

Glenmore, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., in Annsville township, about 27 miles N.W. of Utica. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a church.

Glenmore, a hamlet of Georgetown co., S.C., on the Great Pedee River, 16 miles by land N.N.E. of Georgetown. It has a manufactory of naval stores and shingles.

Glenmore, a post-hamlet of Buckingham co., Va., 15 miles S.E. of Rockfish Depot. It has a church.

Glenmore, a township of Brown co., Wis. Pop. 1073.

Glen Mor′ris, a hamlet on the Western Maryland Railroad, 20 miles N.W. of Baltimore, Md., and 1 mile from Reisterstown. It has a tannery, station, and 3 houses. Here is Emory Grove Post-Office.

Glen Mor′ris, a post-village in Brant co., Ontario, on Grand River, 6 miles S.S.W. of Galt. It contains a woollen-mill, a grist-mill, and a distillery. Pop. 250.

Glenn, a post-office of Johnson co., Kansas.

Glenn, a post-office of Allegan co., Mich.

Glenn, a post-settlement of McKean co., Pa., 6 miles N.N.E. of Turtle Point Station. Oil is found near it.

Glenn Dale, a post-office of Prince George's co., Md., and a station on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 14 miles N.E. of Washington, D.C.

Glen Ne′vis, a post-village in Glengarry co., Ontario, 15½ miles W. of Coteau Station. Pop. 100.

Glennie (glĕn′nee) **Islands,** a cluster of small islands off the S. coast of Australia, in Bass's Strait, in lat. 39° 12′ S., lon. 146° 15′ E.

Glenn's, a post-office of Gloucester co., Va.

Glenn's Falls, New York. See Glens Falls.

Glenn Springs, a post-village in Glenn Spring township, Spartanburg co., S.C., 12 miles S.S.E. of Spartanburg Court-House. Here is a mineral spring and a place of resort for invalids. Pop. of the township, 1814.

Glenn's Store, a post-office of Maury co., Tenn.

Glenn's Val′ley, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ind., in Perry township, 5 miles from Southport Station. It has a flour-mill and a church.

Glenn′ville, a post-village of Barbour co., Ala., about 20 miles N. of Eufaula.

Glennville, a post-office of Kern co., Cal.

Glen of the Horse, a great ravine of Ireland, co. of Kerry, on the side of Mangerton Mountain, 5 miles S. of Killarney.

Gleno′la, a post-office of Randolph co., N.C.

Glen Old′en, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Philadelphia. It has a church.

Glen Ono′ko, Carbon co., Pa. (Onoko Station), is a place of resort on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 3 miles N.W. of Mauch Chunk. It is a mountain-ravine in which a creek or torrent descends about 900 feet by a series of cascades.

Gleno′ra, a post-hamlet of Jewell co., Kansas, 12 miles N. of Beloit. It has 2 churches.

Glenora, a post-hamlet of Yates co., N.Y., on the W. shore of Seneca Lake, 8 miles N. of Watkins, and ½ mile from Big Stream Station. It has a lumber-mill and a manufactory of grape-boxes.

Glenora, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa., in Parker township, 3 miles S.W. of Parker City. It has a church.

Glenora, a post-office of Spottsylvania co., Va.

Glen Rid′dle, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., in Middletown township, on Chester Creek, and on the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, 16 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods. It has a convent, and, including the adjacent hamlets of Llewellyn, Crozierville, and Rockdale, it has 3 churches.

Glen Rock, a post-office of Nemaha co., Neb., about 18 miles S. of Nebraska City.

Glen Rock, a post-village of York co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, 15 miles S. of York, and 42 miles N. of Baltimore. It has a national bank, a newspaper office, 3 churches, a foundry, a car-shop, and manufactures of woollen goods, ropes, cigars, sash, doors, &c. Pop. 537.

Glen Rose, a post-village, capital of Somerville co., Tex., 45 miles S.S.W. of Fort Worth, near the Brazos River. It has a court-house, a flour-mill, and mineral springs.

Glen Roy, Howard co., Iowa. See Lime Spring.

Glen Roy, a post-office of Chester co., Pa., 2 miles from Nottingham Railroad Station.

Glens′dale, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., in Martinsburg township, on the Black River, and on the Utica & Black River Railroad, 51 miles N. by W. of Utica. It has a church.

Glens Falls, or **Glenn's Falls,** a post-village in Queensburg township, Warren co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, and on a branch of the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad (connecting with the main line at Fort Edward), 60 miles by rail N. of Albany, 22 miles S.S.W. of Whitehall, 18 miles N.N.E. of Saratoga Springs, and 9 miles S. of Lake George. It has a bridge across the river, which here falls about 50 feet and presents picturesque scenery. The village contains 11 churches, 2 national banks, an academy, the Elmwood Seminary, and several saw-mills and machine-shops. Two weekly newspapers are published here. A quarry of fine black marble has been opened at this place. Its trade is facilitated by the Champlain Canal. Pop., including South Glens Falls and West Glens Falls, about 9000.

Glen's Fork, Adair co., Ky. See Glenville.

Glen Shar′rald, a post-office of Rice co., Kansas.

Glen′shaw, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., Pa., in Shaler township, on the Pittsburg, New Castle & Lake Erie Railroad, about 6 miles N. of Pittsburg. It has a coal-mine, a flour-mill, and a fire-brick-factory.

Glen Station, a post-office of Alcorn co., Miss., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Corinth.

Glen Sut′ton, a post-village in Brome co., Quebec, 9 miles by rail N.E. of Richford, Vt. Pop. 200.

Glen Tay, or **Ad′amsville,** a post-village in Lanark co., Ontario, on the river Tay, 4 miles from Perth. It contains several grist- and saw-mills, a large woollen-factory, a tannery, and 2 stores. Pop. 250.

Glen′ties, a village of Ireland, in Ulster, co. and 6 miles N.N.W. of Donegal. Pop. 597.

Glent′worth, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on a branch of the Schuylkill Valley Railroad, 4 miles N. of Port Carbon. Coal is here mined.

Glen Union, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 13 miles N.N.W. of Lock Haven. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Glen′vale, or **Bal′lynahinch′,** a post-village in Frontenac co., Ontario, 7 miles N.W. of Kingston. P. 150.

Glen′ville, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., in Greenwich township, 2½ miles from Port Chester, N.Y. It has 3 churches and a woollen-mill.

Glenville, a hamlet of Adair co., Ky., 47 miles S. of Lebanon. It has a church and a tannery. Here is Glen's Fork Post-Office.

Glenville, a hamlet of Lewis co., Ky., 10 miles S.E. of Maysville. It has a church. Here is Cabin Creek Post Office.

Glenville, a hamlet of McLean co., Ky., 4½ miles S.W. of Lewis Railroad Station. Pop. about 50.

Glenville, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., about 34 miles N.E. of Baltimore.

Glenville, or **Good Luck,** a hamlet of Prince George's co., Md., on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, about 13 miles N.E. of Washington. It has a church.

Glenville, a post-hamlet of Panola co., Miss., 11 miles E. of Como. It has a church.

Glenville, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Neb., on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Hastings. It has a church.

Glenville, a post-village of Schenectady co., N.Y., in Glenville township, about 25 miles N.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches. The township is bounded on the S.W. by the Mohawk River, and is intersected by the New York Central Railroad. Pop. of the township, 2835.

Glenville, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., O., in East Cleveland township, on the Lake Shore Railroad, 4 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland. It has a church and a graded school.

Glenville, a station on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 4 miles W. of Bucyrus, O.

Glenville, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., on the Bachman's Valley Railroad, 5 miles S. of Valley Junction. It has a church, an iron-foundry, and a woollen-factory.

Glenville, a post-village, capital of Gilmer co., W. Va., is on the Little Kanawha River, about 46 miles E.S.E. of Parkersburg, and 60 miles N.E. of Charleston. It has 2 churches, a normal school, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. 174.

Glen'white', a hamlet of Blair co., Pa., in Logan township, 2 miles from Kittanning Point. It has a coal-mine and a lumber-mill.

Glen Wild, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Thompson township, 3 or 4 miles S. of Centreville Station. It has a church and 2 saw-mills.

Glen Wil'liam, or **Wil'liamsburg,** a post-village in Halton co., Ontario, on the river Credit, 1½ miles from Georgetown. It contains grist-, saw-, and woollen-mills, a woollen-batting factory, a shingle-factory, and several stores and hotels. Pop. 300.

Glen'wood, a post-office of Clay co., Dakota.

Glenwood, a post-hamlet and station of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, 27 miles S. of Chicago.

Glenwood, or **Pitchin,** a village of Iroquois co., Ill., in Ash Grove township, about 14 miles S.S.W. of Watseka. It has a church and a graded school. Here is Ash Grove Post-Office. Pop. about 200.

Glenwood, a post-village of Rush co., Ind., in Union township, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 8 miles E. of Rushville. It has 2 churches.

Glenwood, a post-town, capital of Mills co., Iowa, in Glenwood township, on Keg Creek, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 20 miles S. by E. of Council Bluffs, and 9 miles E.N.E. of Plattsmouth, Neb. It has a court-house, a high school, 4 churches, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, an iron-foundry, a machine-shop, and a manufactory of windmills. Pop. 1311; additional pop. of the township, 959.

Glenwood, a township of Winneshiek co., Iowa. Pop. 1258. It is traversed by the Upper Iowa River.

Glenwood, a post-village of Johnson co., Kansas, in Shawnee township, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, at Shawnee Station, 12 miles N.N.E. of Olathe. It has 2 churches.

Glenwood, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ky.

Glenwood, post-township, Aroostook co., Me. P. 185.

Glenwood, a post-village of Howard co., Md., about 25 miles W. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches, the Glenwood Institute, and a manufactory of farming-implements.

Glenwood, formerly **East Med'ford,** a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Medford township, on the Medford Branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad, 5 miles N. by W. of Boston. It contains nearly 100 houses, including residences of many persons doing business in Boston.

Glenwood, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Mich., on the Michigan Central Railroad, 19 miles N.N.E. of Niles. It has a saw-mill and a church.

Glenwood, a post-village, capital of Pope co., Minn., is finely situated in Glenwood township, on Lake Whipple (10 miles in length), about 18 miles S. of Alexandria, and 125 miles W.N.W. of Minneapolis. It has a graded school, a flouring-mill, a banking-house, and a newspaper office. Pop. of the township, 262.

Glenwood, a post-village of Schuyler co., Mo., in Glenwood township, on the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, at its junction with the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 5 miles W. of Lancaster, and 58 miles N. of Macon City. It has a bank, a newspaper office, 2 churches, a foundry, a machine-shop, a woollen-factory, &c. Pop. of the township, 1101. Glenwood Station on the last-mentioned road is 2 miles S. of Glenwood Junction.

Glenwood, formerly **Row'antown,** a hamlet of Camden co., N.J., in Haddon township, on the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of Camden.

Glenwood, a post-village in Vernon township, Sussex co., N.J., 3 miles from Pine Island Station of the Erie Railroad, and about 30 miles N.W. of Paterson. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, a creamery, and a saw-mill.

Glenwood, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., on Cazenove Creek, in Colden township, about 20 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo. It has a church and 3 saw-mills.

Glenwood, a station in Westchester co., N.Y., on the Hudson River Railroad, ½ mile N. of Yonkers.

Glenwood, a post-hamlet of Noble co., O., on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 46 miles N. of Marietta.

Glenwood, a village in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, and on the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches, also iron- and steel-works.

Glenwood, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., in Lenox township, on Tunkhannock Creek, 4 miles N.E. of Nicholson, and about 20 miles N. of Scranton. It has 2 churches, a tannery, a grist-mill, and 3 saw-mills.

Glenwood, a post-hamlet of Upshur co., Tex., 12 miles N.E. of Gladewater Station. It has 2 churches.

Glenwood, a post-village of Sevier co., Utah, 6 miles E. of Richfield, and 2 miles from Sevier River. It has a church, a tannery, a flour-mill, and a machine-shop.

Glenwood, a post-hamlet of Rockbridge co., Va., 30 miles W.N.W. of Lynchburg. It has a church and a furnace for pig-iron.

Glenwood, a post-village of Mason co., W. Va., 10 miles N. of Milton Station. It has several churches.

Gles'son, a township of Duplin co., N.C. Pop. 481.

Glevum, the ancient name of Gloucester.

Glid'den, a post-village of Carroll co., Iowa, in Glidden township, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 25 miles W. of Grand Junction, and 35 miles E. of Denison. It has 2 churches, a bank, 2 good hotels, and a public hall, and is a noted resort for sportsmen. Pop. about 300; of the township, 525.

Glimp'ville, a post-hamlet of Lauderdale co., Tenn., 13 miles N.W. of Covington Station. It has a church.

Glims'holm, one of the smaller Orkney Islands, nearly 2 miles S. of Pomona.

Glin, a town of Ireland, co. of Limerick, on the Shannon, 28 miles N.E. of Tralee. Pop. 883.

Glina, glee'nå, a fortified town of Croatia, on the Glina, 26 miles E.S.E. of Karlstadt. Pop. 1810.

Gliniany, gle-ne-å'nee, almost gleen-yå'nee, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 25 miles E. of Lemberg. Pop. 3816.

Gliniany, a small town of Russian Poland, government of Radom, 18 miles N. of Sandomier.

Glit'ness, one of the smaller Shetland Isles, 6 miles N.E. of Lerwick.

Globe, a post-office and mining-camp of Pinal co., Arizona, in the Pinal Mountains, 75 miles N.E. of Florence. Here are rich ores of silver and copper, with occasional *planchas* or large nuggets of metallic silver.

Globe, a village in Thornton township, Cook co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Columbus & Indiana Central Railroad, 24 miles S. by E. of Chicago. Here are extensive fat-rendering works, where offal and dead animals from Chicago and the stock-yards are utilized.

Globe, a post-office of Caldwell co., N.C.

Globe, a village of Providence co., R.I., adjacent to the larger village of Woonsocket. Pop. 3140.

Globe Creek, a post-office of Marshall co., Tenn.

Globe Village, a post-village in Southbridge township, Worcester co., Mass., on the Quinebaug River, and on a branch of the New York & New England Railroad, ½ mile from Southbridge, and about 20 miles S.W. of Worcester. Here are manufactures of de laines, the works of the Hamilton Woollen Company, the Hamilton Print Works, and the mills of the Columbian Manufacturing Company.

Glocester, glŏs'tẹr, a township of Providence co., R.I., bounded W. by the Connecticut line. Pop. 2098. It contains Harmony and Chepachet.

Glockner, Austria. See Gross Glockner.

Glocknitz, glŏk'nits, written also **Gloggnitz,** glog'-nits, a town of Lower Austria, 42 miles by rail S.S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 1961.

Glogau, glo'gŏw, or **Gross Glogau,** groce glo'gŏw, sometimes written **Glogaw,** a strongly fortified town of Prussian Silesia, at a railway junction, 35 miles N.N.W. of Liegnitz, on the left bank of the Oder, the town being connected by a wooden bridge with the Dom Insel, or Cathedral Island, in the Oder, which is separately fortified. Besides its cathedral, Glogau has many other churches, a synagogue, a citadel with a large garrison, a gymnasium, and a school of midwifery, with manufactures of beet-root sugar, tobacco, paper, woollen and cotton fabrics, and straw hats, and a considerable corn-market. Pop. in 1875, 18,041.

Glogau, or **Ober-Glogau,** o'bẹr-glo'gŏw, a town of Prussian Silesia, on a railway, 23 miles S. of Oppeln, on the Hotzenplotz. Pop. 4791.

Gloggnitz, a town of Austria. See Glocknitz.

Glogovatz, glo'go-våts`, a town of Hungary, co. and 4 miles from Arad, on the Maros. Pop. 3689. It is built out of the ruins of the old town of Orod, which was founded by the Emperor Probus in 277 and destroyed by the Tartars.

Glomel, glo`mĕl', a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 26 miles S.S.W. of Guingamp. Pop. 300; of the commune, 3552.

Glommen, glom'mẹn, almost glŭm'mẹn, the principal river of Norway, rises in the Dovrefield table-land, 70 miles S. of Trondhjem, flows generally S., traverses the Oieren Lake, and enters the Skager-Rack at Fredericksstad, 50 miles S.E. of Christiania. Length, 280 miles.

Glons, glòɴs, a village of Belgium, province and 7 miles by rail N. of Liege. Pop. 2700.

Glookhov, Gloukhov, Glouchov, or **Gluchow,** gloo-kov', a town of Russia, government and 130 miles E.N.E. of Chernigov. It is enclosed by earth ramparts, and has several churches and convents, with 3 annual fairs, and a large trade in corn and spirits. It was formerly the residence of the Cossack hetman and of the governors of Little Russia. Pop. 13,398.

Glop'pen, a village of Norway, 100 miles N.N.E. of Bergen, on a fiord of the same name. Pop. 3350.

Glorio'sa Islands, a small group in the Mozambique Channel, 100 miles from the N. extremity of Madagascar.

Glos'sop, a town and parish of England, co. of Derby, 12 miles by rail E. of Manchester. The town consists of 2 portions, called the new and the old town: the former is irregularly built, and the latter contains many respectable shops and dwellings. It has a town hall, a market-house, an endowed school, and a savings-bank, and is a seat of the cotton-manufacture. There are also woollen- and paper-mills, dyeing-, bleaching-, and print-works, and iron-foundries. Pop. 17,046.

Gloucester, or **Gloucestershire,** glos'tẹr-shịr, a county of England, in its W. part, bordering on the estuary of the Severn. Area, 1258 square miles. It has 3 natural divisions: the E. being the Cotswold Hills, the middle forming the fertile valley of the Severn and its affluents, and the division W. of the Severn consisting mostly of the Forest of Dean. Chief rivers, the Severn, Upper and Lower Avon, Wye, and Isis. In the hills, sheep-farming is the chief branch of industry. The vale of the Severn, once famous for vineyards, is now equally so for its corn-lands, orchards, and gardens. Chief minerals, coal and iron ore, extensively worked in the forest district. Capital, Gloucester. This county has extensive manufactures; and many railway lines traverse it. Pop. 534,640.

Gloucester, pronounced and often written **Glos'ter** (anc. *Gle'vum*), a city, county of itself, and river-port of England, capital of the county of Gloucester, on the E. bank of the Severn, 33 miles N.N.E. of Bristol, and 8 miles W.S.W. of Cheltenham, at a railway junction. It occupies a slight eminence beside the Severn, where it divides to enclose the island of Alney, each of the two channels being here crossed by a handsome bridge. It has four principal thoroughfares, crossing at right angles, and on its S. side is a handsome suburb. The cathedral, formerly the church of a rich Benedictine abbey, and built in 1047, is one of the finest in England; it possesses a square tower 223 feet in height, stalls of fine workmanship, and the tombs of Edward II. and Robert, Duke of Normandy. Several of the parish churches are handsome. Other chief buildings are the episcopal palace, shire hall, city hall, county infirmary, lunatic asylum, jail, market-house, theatre, assembly-rooms, and pump-room over a spa said to exceed that of Cheltenham in the efficacy of its waters, a grammar-school with exhibitions to Pembroke College, Oxford, a hospital, a blue-coat school, and another charity school. Gloucester has manufactures of saddles, gloves, sail-cloth, cordage, iron-ware, cutlery, soap, pins, &c. By the Berkeley Canal, vessels of upwards of 500 tons ascend to the city. It has docks and extensive wharves, and a trade in timber, corn, &c., and imports merchandise from the West Indies and the Baltic. Gloucester has returned two members to the House of Commons since the time of Edward I. *Glevum,* said to be derived from the British *Caer-Glow,* "the fair city," was a place of importance when made a Roman station under Claudius, A.D. 44; and throughout the Saxon and Norman periods it retained a large share of consequence. Its bishopric, founded by Henry VIII., was united with that of Bristol in 1836. Its neighborhood abounds in fine scenery and the residences of wealthy citizens. Pop. 18,341.

Gloucester, glos'tẹr, a county in the S.W. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Delaware River, and on the N.E. by Big Timber Creek, and is partly drained by Maurice River. The surface is nearly level, and is partly covered with pine forests. The soil is mostly sandy, but the N.W. part contains much clay and is very fertile. Indian corn, hay, wheat, sweet potatoes, and Irish potatoes are the staple products. This county produced in 1870 762,624 bushels of sweet potatoes, a greater quantity than was raised in any other county of the United States. It has valuable beds of marl. It is intersected by the West Jersey Railroad and two of its branches. Capital, Woodbury. Valuation of real and personal estate, $18,737,720. Pop. in 1870, 21,562, of whom 19,865 were Americans.

Gloucester, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by Chesapeake Bay, and on the S.W. by York River. The surface is extensively covered with forests. The soil is moderately fertile. Indian corn and pork are the staple products. Many oysters and fish are procured in the bay and river by the inhabitants of this county. Capital, Gloucester Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,040,136. Pop. in 1870, 10,211, of whom 10,183 were Americans.

Gloucester, a city and port of entry of Essex co., Mass., 28 miles N.N.E. of Boston, is situated on the S. side of the peninsula of Cape Ann, and is connected by railroad with the principal cities and towns of the seaboard and interior. It is beautifully situated and handsomely and compactly built. It contains 16 churches (1 Episcopal, 3 Congregational, 2 Baptist, 3 Methodist, 1 Unitarian, 2 Roman Catholic, and 4 Universalist), 4 banks, a savings-bank, 3 insurance offices, and a gas-light company. Two newspapers are published here. The interests of Gloucester are almost entirely commercial. It has a greater amount of tonnage employed in the domestic fisheries than any other town in the United States, amounting in 1878 to 32,604 tons, the number of vessels of all classes being 520, of which 409 were employed in the fisheries. The quantity of mackerel inspected in 1876 was 95,422 barrels. The number of men employed in the cod- and mackerel-fisheries was 5000. There are about 40 firms engaged in fitting out vessels. In 1875 the fleet landed 9,710,787 pounds. The cod-fishery has been successfully prosecuted here for more than a century. From 1765 to 1775 the average annual fleet sent out was 146 vessels, tons 5530, employing 888 men; and from 1786 to 1790, 160 vessels, tons 3600, manned by 680 men. In 1876 the number of vessels owned here and employed in the cod-fishery was 375. There is also a large herring- and shellfish-trade. The total value of the fisheries in 1876 was $4,000,000. Of the ports of Massachusetts, only Boston, it is said, surpasses Gloucester in foreign imports, which are limited to salt for use in the fisheries from Liverpool and Cadiz, and coals, wood, and lumber from the British Provinces. The only other important industries are a large granite-trade, the ledges of the town furnishing much valuable material for building-purposes, and the building of schooners for the fishing- and coasting-trade. The harbor of Gloucester is one of the best on the coast, and is accessible at all seasons for vessels of the largest class. Gloucester was occupied as a fishing-station as early as 1624, being the first settlement made on the N. shore of Massachusetts Bay. It was incorporated as a town in 1639, and became a city in 1874. Pop. in 1850, 7786; in 1860, 10,904; in 1875, 16,754.

Gloucester, a township of Camden co., N.J. Pop. 2710. It contains Blackwoodtown, Chew's Landing, &c.

Gloucester, township, Transylvania co., N.C. P. 372.

Gloucester, glos'tẹr, a county of New Brunswick, bordering on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Chaleurs. Area, 1684 square miles. The surface is extremely diversified with mountains and rivers, and on its coasts are numerous islands, the principal of which are Shippegan and Miscou. Great Shippegan Harbor, comprising three commodious harbors, and Little Shippegan and Bathurst Harbors, are in this county. Into the latter flow three large rivers. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent, and there is a large export trade in lumber, deals, fish, &c. The Intercolonial Railway traverses the county. Capital, Bathurst. Pop. 18,810.

Gloucester City, a post-town of Camden co., N.J., on the Delaware River, and on the Camden, Gloucester & Mount Ephraim Railroad and the West Jersey Railroad, 3 miles S. of Camden. It contains 5 churches, a savings-bank, a city hall, a newspaper office, iron-works, extensive manufactories of cotton, and gas-works and terra-cotta works. It is connected by steam-ferry with Philadelphia. Ginghams, print-cloths, and calicoes are made here. Pop. 3682.

Gloucester Court-House, a post-village, capital of Gloucester co., Va., on an inlet of Chesapeake Bay, about 45 miles N. by W. of Norfolk. It has an academy and a newspaper office. Pop. about 125.

Gloucester Island, in the Pacific Ocean, is a small island in lat. 19° 7′ S., lon. 140° 37′ W.

Gloucester Point, Mass. See Eastern Point.

Gloucester Point, a post-hamlet of Gloucester co., Va., on York River, opposite Yorktown.

Gloucestershire, England. See GLOUCESTER.

Glouchov, or **Gloukhov,** Russia. See GLOOKHOV.

Glover, glŭv′ẹr, a township, Colleton co., S.C. P. 1102.

Glover, a post-village of Orleans co., Vt., in Glover township, 3 miles from Barton Railroad Station, and about 40 miles N.E. of Montpelier. It has 2 churches, a liberal institute, and manufactures of carriages, furniture, and boxes. Pop. of the township, 1178.

Glover's Ferry, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ala.

Glover's Gap, a post-hamlet of Marion co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 44 miles S.S.E. of Wheeling. It has a trade in lumber.

Glov′ersville, a post-village of Fulton co., N.Y., in Johnstown township, on Cayadutta Creek, and on the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad, 53 miles N.W. of Albany, and 10 miles N. of Fonda. It is the most populous place in Fulton co., and is noted for the manufacture of buckskin and other gloves and mittens. It contains 6 churches, 2 national banks, a union school, a machine-shop, and numerous manufactories of gloves and mittens. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 6500.

Glowno, glov′no, a small town of Poland, government and 56 miles W.S.W. of Warsaw. Pop. 1000.

Gluchov and **Gluchow,** Russia. See GLOOKHOV.

Glücksburg, glüks′bŏŏʀɢ, a village of Prussia, in Sleswick, 5½ miles N.E. of Flensburg. Pop. 858.

Glückstadt, glük′stått, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, on the Elbe, 29 miles N.W. of Hamburg. It was formerly important as a fortress; but in 1814 its defences were demolished, and its old arsenal is now used for a prison and a workhouse. The town is intersected by canals, but deficient in good water. It has a school of navigation and several other schools. It communicates by railway with Altona, Kiel, and Rendsburg, and by steam-packets with the ports on the Elbe, and has excellent harbor-works and a good trade. Pop. 5031.

Gluiras, glwee`rås′, a village of France, in Ardèche, 8 miles N.N.E. of Privas. Pop. 332.

Glurns, glooʀɴs, called also **Glurentz,** gloo′rênts, a town of Austria, in Tyrol, on the Adige, 40 miles W.N.W. of Botzen. Pop. 727.

Gly, a river of France. See AGLY.

Glyde, a river of Ireland, rises in the co. of Monaghan, flows southeastward, and enters Dundalk Bay conjointly with the Dee.

Gly′mont, a post-office and steamboat-landing of Charles co., Md., on the Potomac River, about 20 miles below Washington.

Glymph′ville, a post-office of Newberry co., S.C., on Broad River, 1 mile from Strother Station.

Glyn, or **Glynn,** a hamlet of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen, 4½ miles N.N.W. of Llanelly. Pop. 868.

Glyn-Con′non, a hamlet of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 6 miles S. of Merthyr-Tydvil.

Glyn′don, a post-village of Clay co., Minn., on Buffalo River, and on the North Pacific Railroad, at the junction of the Northwestern division of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 9 or 10 miles E. of Moorhead, and 244 miles W. of Duluth. It has a church and a cheese-factory. Pop. of Glyndon township, 244.

Glyndon, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., on Oil Creek, and on the Titusville & Buffalo Valley Railroad, 13 miles S.S.W. of Corry. It has a cheese-factory.

Glynn, a county in the S.E. part of Georgia, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, has an area of about 330 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Altamaha River. The surface is nearly level, and is partly covered with forests of small pine trees. The soil is sandy, and in some parts swampy. Rice is the staple product. This county is intersected by the Brunswick & Albany Railroad and the Macon & Brunswick Railroad. Capital, Brunswick. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,619,534. Pop. in 1870, 5376, of whom 5225 were Americans.

Glynn′wood, a post-hamlet of Auglaize co., O., in Moulton township, on the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and a stave-factory.

Glyn-Taff, a hamlet of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 5 miles W. of Caerphilly. Pop. 2976.

Gmünd, g′münt, or **Gmünden,** g′mün′dẹn, an old walled town of Germany, in Würtemberg, on the Rems, 29 miles by rail E. of Stuttgart. It has numerous churches, a fine town hall, asylums for the blind and for deaf-mutes, a normal and Latin schools, and manufactures of jewelry, wooden-wares, and woollen stuffs. Pop. 12,838.

Gmünden, g′mün′dẹn, a town of Upper Austria, capital of the Salz-Kammergut, situated among the finest scenery in Austria, on the river and Lake of Traun (or Gmünden-See), 36 miles by rail S.W. of Lintz. It has a depôt for the salt of the neighboring mines, is a port for the steam-packets on the lake, and is much frequented for its salt baths. Pop. 1408.

Gmünden-See, Austria. See TRAUN.

Gnadau, gnå′dŏw, a village and Moravian settlement of Prussian Saxony, 12 miles E.S.E. of Magdeburg. P. 567.

Gnadenau, gnå′dẹn-ŏw, a Mennonite village of Marion co., Kansas, 11 miles from Peabody. It has a church, the members of which are immigrants from Russia. Pop. 300.

Gnadenhütten, gnå′dẹn-hu`tẹn, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., O., on the Tuscarawas River, the Ohio Canal, and the Pittsburg & Columbus Railroad, 94 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a carriage-factory. Pop. 284. Gnadenhütten ("tents of grace") was once a village of Christian Indians under Moravian instruction. On March 8, 1782, 100 of these Indians were murdered by a party of white settlers.

Gnadenthal, gnå′dẹn-tål`, a Moravian missionary station of South Africa, 70 miles E.S.E. of Cape Town.

Gnesen, gnå′zẹn (Polish, *Gniezno,* gne-êz′no), a town of Prussia, province of Posen, at a railway junction, 30 miles E.N.E. of Posen. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, several convents, and a diocesan school, it being the see of the archbishop primate of Prussian Poland. It has also breweries, distilleries, and woollen- and linen-mills. Pop. 11,206.

Gnezda, the Hungarian name of KNIESEN.

Gniewkowo, gneev-ko′vo, a town of Prussia, province and 72 miles by rail E.N.E. of Posen. Pop. 1774.

Gnoien, gnoi′ẹn, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 25 miles N.E. of Güstrow. Pop. 3311.

Goa, a part of Aracan. See GHOA.

Go′a (anc. *Govay?*), a fortified maritime city of the Portuguese dominions in the East, on an island at the mouth of the Mandona River, on the W. coast of India, 250 miles E.S.E. of Bombay. Lat. 15° 28′ 2″ N.; lon. 73° 51′ 2″ E. Pop. about 4000. It was a city of churches, their architecture far surpassing in grandeur and taste that of any others built by Europeans in the East. The chapel of the palace was built after the model of St. Peter's at Rome; the church of St. Dominic was adorned with paintings by the Italian masters; that of the Jesuits contained the fine tomb of St. Francis Xavier; the cathedral would be worthy of any city of Europe; the Augustine church and convent were also noble structures; the viceroy's palace, and the building formerly occupied by the Inquisition, have long been unoccupied. It was held, with its territory, by the English from 1807 to 1815. The importance of Goa has gone by; the public buildings have gone to decay, or have been removed to New Goa, or Panjim. See PANJIM.

Goa, a territory of India, belonging to Portugal, on the Malabar coast. Lat. 14° 54′–15° 45′ N.; lon. 73° 45′–74° 26′ E. Area, with Salsette and other small dependencies, 1389 square miles. It is a fruitful region, and yields a small revenue to the mother-country. Capital, Panjim, or New Goa. Pop. 392,239.

Goack, go`åk′, a town of the island of Celebes, in the Malay Archipelago, immediately S. of Macassar. See also MACASSAR.

Goahati, a town of Assam. See GOWHATTY.

Goajira, go`å-ʜee′rå, a peninsula of South America, forming the W. headland of Lake Maracaybo. It is traversed by the Oca Mountains, an arm of the Andes. W. of the mountains the country belongs to the United States of Colombia, but the eastern slope belongs to Venezuela and constitutes the territory of Goajira,—area, 2498 square miles, pop. 29,263. The Colombian portion forms the national territory of Goajira, with a pop. of 8390.

Go`alan′da, a town of Bengal, Fureedpoor district, at the junction of the main channels of the Ganges and Brahmapootra, 151 miles by railway N.E. of Calcutta. It is the seat of an important trade by rail and river. Here are extensive engineering-works for the preservation of the river-channels. The currents are here so strong that the most powerful steamers have sometimes to lie at the town for several days.

Goalpara, go-ål-på′rå, a district of India, politically assigned to Bengal, but geographically and ethnographically a part of Assam. Area, 4433 square miles. It is encloosed by Bootan, Camroop, Mymunsingh, the Garrow Hills, Rungpoor, and Cooch Bahar, and is traversed by the Brahmapootra. It is very fertile, but hot and sickly. Capital, Goalpara, a town on the Brahmapootra, 85 miles E.N.E. of Rungpoor. Pop. 444,761, including that of the Eastern Dwars.

Goands, a people of India. See GUNDWANA.

Goari, a town of India. See KRISHNUGGUR.

Goat Island, in Newport harbor, Rhode Island, directly in front of the town. Fort Wolcott is on this island, and on the N. end is a light-house, exhibiting a fixed light, lat. 41° 29′ 18″ N., lon. 71° 20′ 5″ W.

Goat Island. See NIAGARA FALLS.

Goat Island, one of the Philippines, Strait of Manila. Lat. 13° 55′ N.; lon. 120° 24′ E.

Goat Island, or **Poolo Cambing,** poo′lo kåmˋbing′, on the N.E. coast of Sumbawa, Flores Sea; the N. point is in lat. 8° 7′ S., lon. 118° 46′ 18″ E.

Goat Islands, two steep islets off Terceira, Azores.

Goave, goˋåv′, the name of two towns of Hayti, LE GRAND (lẹh grôNᵒ) GOAVE being 7 miles E. of LE PETIT (lẹh pẹh-tee′) GOAVE, which is on the Bay of Gonaïves, 48 miles W.S.W. of Port-au-Prince, with a good harbor and an active foreign trade.

Gobanium, the Latin name of ABERGAVENNY.

Gobi, go′beeˋ, **Cobi,** or **Shamo,** shå′moˋ (*i.e.*, "sea of sand"), a wide region of Central Asia, between lat. 40° and 50° N. and lon. 90° and 120° E., comprising a great part of Mongolia and Chinese Toorkistan. Length, from E. to W., about 1200 miles; breadth varies from 500 to 700 miles. Its central portion consists of a desert of shifting sands, skirted on the N. and S. by extensive rocky or stony tracts, interspersed with some oases.

Gobleville, go′bẹl-vĭl, a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., on the Kalamazoo & South Haven Branch of the Michigan Central Railroad, 19 miles W. of Kalamazoo. It has a graded school, 5 stores, 2 steam saw-mills, and a stave-factory. Pop. about 300.

Go′bo Island, 5 miles S.W. of Cape Howe (which is the E. extremity of Victoria colony, Australia), has a light-house 179 feet above sea-level. Pop. 13.

Goˋburdan′ga, or **Gaˋbardan′ga,** a town of Bengal, 35 miles N.E. of Calcutta, on the navigable river Jamuna. It has a large trade in rice, jute, and sugar, a good English school, and a dispensary. Pop. 6952.

Goch, goK, a town of Rhenish Prussia, at a railway junction, 8 miles S. of Cleves, on the Niers. It has manufactures of needles, woollens, cottons, and linens. P. 4380.

Gochop, or **Gocheb,** a river of Africa. See GOJEB.

Gochsheim, goKs′hīme, a town of Germany, in Baden, 18 miles N.E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1416.

Gochsheim, a village of Germany, in Bavaria, near Schweinfurt, with a castle. Pop. 1751.

Göcklingen, gök′ling-ẹn, a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 7 miles S.W. of Landau. Pop. 1007.

Göda, gö′då, or **Gödau,** gö′dŏw, a village of Saxony, 5 miles W.S.W. of Bautzen. Pop. 561.

God′alming, a town of England, co. of Surrey, on the navigable river Wey, 4 miles by rail S.S.W. of Guildford. The old Charterhouse school has been brought to this town. Pop. 2444.

Godano, go-då′no, a town of North Italy, 13 miles N.W. of Spezzia, near the Vera. Pop. 3986.

Godavery, go-då′vẹr-e, a large river of India, in the Deccan, rises from the West Ghaut Mountains and Chandpoor Hills, and after a tortuous southeastward course, estimated at 700 miles, it divides into two principal branches, which subdivide as they enter the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 16° 30′ N., lon. 82° E. Its waters are extensively used in irrigation. Principal affluents, the Wurdah and Manjera.

Godavery, a district of the Madras presidency, India, in the lower part of the valley of the Godavery. Area, 7533 square miles. Capital, Rajahmundry. Pop. 1,584,179. See UPPER GODAVERY.

God′bout, a post of the Hudson's Bay Company, in Saguenay co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 180 miles E. of Tadousac. Pop. 100.

Godella, go-DĕL′yå, a town of Spain, 4 miles N. of Valencia. Pop. 1668.

Godelleta, go-DĕL-yå′tå, a village of Spain, 15 miles W. of Valencia.

Goderich, gōd′ritch, a port of entry of Ontario, chief town of the co. of Huron, on Lake Huron, and at the N. terminus of the Buffalo & Goderich Branch of the Grand Trunk Railway, 160 miles N.W. of Buffalo, and 78 miles N.N.W. of London. It has Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Methodist churches, 2 branch banks, several hotels, and a number of stores; also manufactories of woollens, iron castings, machinery, leather, boots and shoes, wooden-ware, &c., saw- and grist-mills, and 8 salt-wells. Goderich has communication by steamers with Sarnia and Detroit and ports on Lake Huron. It has a good harbor, protected by a pier, with a light-house at the mouth of the Maitland River. Two weekly newspapers are published in Goderich. Pop. 3954.

Godesberg, go′dẹs-bĕRGˋ, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 20 miles by rail S.S.E. of Cologne, on the Rhine. P. 2304.

Godewaersvelde, godˋvåˋĕRˋvĕld′, a village of France, in Nord, 7 miles N.E. of Hazebrouck. Pop. 1675.

God′frey, a station in Elbert co., Col., on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 79 miles N.W. of Kit Carson.

Godfrey, Madison co., Ill. See MONTICELLO.

Godfrey, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, 6 miles S. of Fort Scott. It has a church. Large quantities of coal are shipped here.

Godha′ven, or more properly **Godhavn,** god′hŏwn (*i.e.*, "good haven"), a Danish colony on the S.W. part of Disco Island, Greenland. Pop. 250.

Godhna, god′nå, a town of the Sarun district, Bengal. Pop. 4918.

Godiasco, go-de-ås′ko (L. *Godias′cum*), a town of Italy, 18 miles E. of Alessandria. Pop. 1775.

Göding, gö′ding, a town of Moravia, 34 miles by rail S.E. of Brünn, on the March, here navigable. Pop. 3703.

Godjam and **Godjeb.** See GOJAM and GOJEB.

God′manchester (local pron. gŭm′cẹs-tẹr), a municipal borough of England, co. and ¾ of a mile S.S.E. of Huntingdon, of which town it is a suburb. It is connected with Huntingdon by 3 bridges across the Ouse. It is supposed to have been the Roman *Duroliponѕ*. Pop. 2363.

God′na, Revilgunge, or **Revelganj,** rĕv′ẹl-gŭnj′, written also **Ravelganj,** a town of the Sarun district, British India, on the Goggra, a mile above its junction with the Ganges. Lat. 25° 46′ 56″ N.; lon. 84° 41′ 7″ W. It has a great trade in maize, barley, peas, oil-seeds, saltpetre, sugar, rice, salt, and piece goods, being one of the principal places of transshipment in Bengal. Pop. 13,415.

Gödöllö, göˋdölˋlö′, a town of Hungary, 15 miles by rail N.E. of Pesth. Here is a royal palace. Pop. 3661.

Godol′phin, a hamlet of England, co. of Cornwall, 5½ miles W.N.W. of Helstone.

Go′dra, a town of India, Gwalior dominions, 142 miles W.S.W. of Oojein. Lat. 22° 48′ N.; lon. 73° 44′ E.

God's Lake, a large lake of the Keewatin district, Canada, discharges its waters northward into Hayes River. It is about 40 miles long.

Godthaab, god′tåb, a village of Greenland, in Davis' Strait. It was the first Danish colony in Greenland, established by Hans Egede in 1721. It has a mission seminary, and is the residence of an inspector.

God′win's, a post-office of Johnston co., N.C.

God′winsville, a post-office of Dodge co., Ga.

Goedereede, gooˋdẹh-rå′dẹh, or **Goeree,** gooˋrå′, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 10 miles S.W. of Briel, on the island of Goeree. Pop. 1105.

Goenong-Api, or **Goenong-Apee,** islands in the Malay Archipelago. See GOONONG-APEE.

Goenong-Tella, Celebes. See GOONONG-TELLA.

Goentoer, goonˋtoor′, **Goontoor,** goonˋtoor′, or **Goenong-Goentoer,** gooˋnong′-goonˋtoor′, an active volcano on the island of Java, province of Preanger, 94 miles S.E. of Batavia. Height, 6689 feet. Its eruptions have frequently caused great damage.

Goeree, gooˋrå′, **Goedereede-Enoverflakkee,** gooˋdẹh-rå′dẹh-ĕn-o′vẹr-flåk′kẹh, written also **Goere,** an island of the Netherlands, in South Holland, between two outlets of the Meuse, united to the island of Over-Flakkee by causeways. The town of Goeree or Goedereede is on the E. coast.

Goes, Hŏŏce, or **Ter-Goes,** tẹr-Hŏŏce′, a fortified town of the Netherlands, Zealand, on the island of South Beveland, and on the railway from Bergen-op-Zoom to Flushing. Lat. 41° 30′ N.; lon. 3° 53′ E. Pop. 5205. It has a curious ancient monastery, a harbor on an arm of the Scheldt, ship-building docks, and an active trade in salt.

Goes, go′ĕs, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 19 miles E. of Coimbra. Pop. 3553.

Goes Station, a post-office of Greene co., O., on the Xenia & Springfield Railroad, 5 miles N. of Xenia.

Gœta-Elf, a river of Sweden. See GÖTHA.

Gœteborg, or **Göteborg.** See GOTHENBURG.

Goettee, a township of Beaufort co., S.C. Pop. 2319.

Gœttingen, a city of Germany. See GÖTTINGEN.

Gœtzenbrück, götˋzẹnˋbrük′, a village of Germany, in Lorraine, 15 miles S.E. of Saargemünd. It has a manufactory of watch-glasses. Pop. 677.

Goewey, a township of Osceola co., Iowa. Pop. 395.

Goff's, a station on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, 20 miles W. of Litchfield, Ky.

Goff's, a post-office of Ritchie co., W. Va.

Goff's Falls, a post-village of Hillsborough co., N.H., on the W. bank of the Merrimac River, and on the Concord Railroad, 4 miles below Manchester. It has a church and a woollen-factory.

Goff's Mills, a post-office of Steuben co., N.Y.

Goffs′town, a post-village of Hillsborough co., N.H., in Goffstown township, on the Piscataqua River, and on the Manchester & North Weare Railroad, about 15 miles S.S.W. of Concord. It has a town hall, 2 churches, a machine-shop, and a manufactory of sash and blinds. Pop. of the township, 1656.

Goffstown Centre, a post-village of Hillsborough co., N.H., is in Goffstown township, on the Piscataqua River, and on the Manchester & North Weare Railroad, 6 miles W.N.W. of Manchester. It has 2 churches and a pulp-mill.

Gogan, go`gån′, a village of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, on the E. side of the Lake of Ooroomeeyah.

Gogeh, a town of India. See Gogo.

Gog′gansville, a post-village of Monroe co., Ga., on the railroad between Macon and Atlanta, 35 miles W.N.W. of Macon. It has a church, an academy, and about 12 houses.

Göggingen, gög′ghing-ẹn, a village of Baden, circle of Lake, E. of Mösskirch. Pop. 731.

Göggingen, a village of Bavaria, on the Wertach, 2 miles S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 1679.

Gogginsville, gŏg′ghinz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Va., about 48 miles S.W. of Lynchburg.

Goggra, Gogra, gog′grå, **Ghagra**, gå′grå, **Sarjou**, sar`joo′, **De′wa**, or **Kanar**, kå`nar′ (Hindoo, *Gharghara*, gar′gå-rå), a river of India, one of the chief tributaries of the Ganges, which it joins about 100 miles E.N.E. of Benares, after a S.E. course of from 400 to 500 miles through Nepaul, Oude, and Bengal. The towns of Fyzabad and Oude are on its banks. It is the *Sareyu* of Hindoo mythology, and, according to Rennell, the *Agoranes* of Arrian. The river is the channel of a large trade, and is regarded with peculiar veneration by the Hindoos, its banks being resorted to by numerous devotees.

Gogna, a river of Italy. See Agogna.

Go′go, Gogeh, or **Goghe**, go′ghẹh, a town of India, district of Ahmedabad, on the W. side of the Gulf of Cambay. Lat. 21° 39′ N.; lon. 72° 15′ E. During the S.W. monsoon its anchorage is safe and good. Pop. 9571.

Gohan′uh, a town of India, Rohtuk district, on the Rohtuk Branch Canal, 50 miles N.W. of Delhi. Pop. 6668.

Goheen′ville, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., 10 miles N.E. of Kittanning. It has a flour-mill.

Gohud, go`hŭd′, a town of British India, district and 22 miles N.E. of Agra. Lat. 26° 24′ N.; lon. 78° 20′ E.

Gohun, go`hŭn′, a town of India, in Bundelcund, 11 miles N.W. of Jaloun.

Goianinha, go-yå-neen′yå, a town of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Norte, 28 miles S. of Natal. Pop. 1500.

Goirle, goiʀ′lẹh, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 15 miles S.W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1441.

Goisern, goi′zẹrn, a village of Upper Austria, on the Traun, 6 miles N.N.W. of Hallstadt. Pop. 942.

Goito, go′e-to, a village of Italy, 8 miles N.W. of Mantua, on the Mincio. Pop. 5274.

Gojam, or **Godjam**, go`jåm′, a district of Abyssinia, in Amhara. Lat. from 10° to 11° N.; lon. from 37° to 38° E. It is mostly a grassy plain, traversed in some parts by high mountain-ranges and by affluents of the Abai.

Gojeb, or **Godjeb**, go′jĕb, written also **Gocheb**, **Gochop**, or **Goshop**, a river of Africa, in the country S. of Abyssinia, flowing E., in lat. about 6° N., supposed to join the Abai.

Gokauk, or **Gokak**, go-kawk′, a town of India, district and 32 miles N.E. of Belgaum. Pop. 12,612.

Gok′la, a town of India, Boglipoor district. Pop. 3149.

Göktsche-Denghis, gökt′shå-dêng′ees`("blue lake"), also called **Kegham** (kå`gåm′) **Sea, Goukcha, Gookeka, Goktcha**, and **Goutchka, Sevan**, or **Sevangha**, and sometimes **Sewan**, så`wån′, a lake of Russian Armenia, to the N.E. of Erivan, 47 miles long from N.W. to S.E., and on an average 12 miles broad. It is about 5300 feet above the sea-level, in a basin surrounded by mountains, many of them covered with the richest verdure, not a few of the most fantastic forms, and several covered with snow. In the N.W. of the lake there is an island, called Sewan or Sevan, with a convent on it. This lake was called *Lychnitis* by the ancients.

Gola-Secca, go′lå-sĕk′kå, a village of Italy, province and 33 miles N.W. of Milan, on the Ticino. Pop. 1703.

Golcar, gōl′kẹr, a town of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles by rail W.S.W. of Huddersfield. Pop. 6033. Here are many shoddy-mills.

Golconda, gol-kon′då, a fortified town of India, in the Nizam's dominions, 3 miles W. of Hyderabad. Lat. 17° 15′ N.; lon. 78° 32′ E. It has been noted as a depot for diamonds, which are brought hither from the plains at the base of the Neela Hulla Mountains, on the banks of the Kistnah and Pennar Rivers.

Golcon′da, a post-village, capital of Pope co., Ill., on the Ohio River, 77 miles above Cairo, and about 24 miles by land N. by E. of Paducah. It has a court-house, a bank, 5 churches, a newspaper office, 4 hotels, 2 flouring-mills, 2 saw-mills, a woollen-mill, &c. Pop. about 1600.

Golconda, a post-village of Humboldt co., Nevada, near the Humboldt River, and on the Central Pacific Railroad, 128 miles W. of Elko. Gold, silver, and lead are found in the vicinity.

Gold, a township of Bureau co., Ill. Pop. 392.

Goldapp, gol′dåpp, a town of East Prussia, 21 miles S.E. of Gumbinnen, on the Goldapp River. Pop. 4809.

Goldau, gol′dŏw, a village of Switzerland, canton and 5½ miles W.N.W. of Schwytz, at the S. foot of the Rossberg, by a land-slip of which mountain the former village of the same name, with the villages of Bussingen, Rother, and a part of Lowertz, were totally buried, on September 2, 1806.

Goldberg, golt′bêʀɢ, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 28 miles E. of Schwerin. Pop. 2848.

Goldberg, a town of Germany, in Prussian Silesia, 11 miles S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Katzbach, an affluent of the Oder. It has distilleries, and manufactures of woollen cloth and hosiery. Pop. 6475.

Gold Coast, a British colony of Western Africa, on the sea-coast, extending from lon. 1° 10′ E. to about 3° W., and bounded N. by Ashantee. In 1664 the English first came here; in 1850 they purchased the Danish forts on the coast, and in 1872 those of the Dutch, upon which a war followed with Ashantee; and in 1874 the former protectorate was changed into a definite colonial government, and slavery was abolished. The country is mostly level near the coast, but hilly in the interior. Area, 16,626 square miles. The soil is exceedingly fertile, but the climate is very sickly, even for the natives. Palm oil is the leading export, but some gold-dust is obtained, whence the name of the country. Capital, Cape Coast Castle. Pop. 408,070.

Gold Creek, a station on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, 24 miles N.W. of Little Rock, Ark.

Gold′en, a town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, 3½ miles W. of Cashel. Pop. 354.

Gold′en, the capital of Jefferson co., Col., is situated on Clear Creek, and on the Colorado Central Railroad, 16 miles W. of Denver. It has a court-house, 2 banks, 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a state school of mines, Jarvis Hall, 3 flouring-mills, a paper-mill, 4 collieries, machine- and car-shops, 2 potteries, and 3 smelting- and reduction-works for gold and silver. Coal is found here. Pop. 587.

Golden, a township of Oceana co., Mich., on Lake Michigan. Pop. 540. It contains Mears and East Golden.

Golden, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mo., on the White River, 16 miles S.E. of Cassville.

Golden Bridge, a village of Ireland, co. and 1¾ miles W.S.W. of Dublin.

Golden Brook Mills, a post-office of Rockingham co., N.H., 3 miles from Windham Depot. Here is a woollen-mill.

Golden City, a post-village of Barton co., Mo., 24 miles N.E. of Carthage. It has a church and a wagon-shop.

Golden Corners, a post-office of Wayne co., O.

Golden Dale, a post-village of Klikitat co., Washington, about 12 miles N.N.E. of Celilo, Oregon. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Golden Gate, a post-village of Brown co., Minn., 16 miles W.N.W. of New Ulm. It has 2 general stores.

Golden Grove, a station in Lauderdale co., Miss., on the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad, 5 miles W. of Meridian.

Golden Grove, a township of Barton co., Mo. P. 405.

Golden Grove, a post-office of Greenville co., S.C., and a station on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, 10 miles S. of Greenville.

Golden Hill, a post-hamlet of Arkansas co., Ark., 25 miles S. of Devall's Bluff. It has a church.

Golden Hill, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., Md., about 15 miles S.S.W. of Cambridge.

Golden Hill, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pa.

Golden Junction, in Jefferson co., Col., is on the Colorado Central Railroad, at the junction of the Broad and the Narrow Gauge division, 2 miles E. of Golden.

Golden Lake, a post-office and landing of Mississippi co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, 40 miles above Hopefield.

Golden Lake, a post-office or hamlet of Waukesha co., Wis., on a small lake, about 34 miles W. of Milwaukee.

Golden Peak, Colorado, has an altitude of 9650 feet above the sea-level. Lat. 39° 49′ N.; lon. 105° 20′ 52″ W.

Golden Pond, a post-hamlet of Trigg co., Ky., 14 miles S. of Eddyville. It has a grist-mill.

Golden Prairie, a post-office of Delaware co., Iowa.

Golden's Bridge, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., in Lewisborough township, on the Croton River, and on the New York & Harlem Railroad, 44 miles N.N.E. of the Grand Central Depot of New York. It has a church and about 30 dwellings. The New York & Mahopac Railroad extends from this place to Lake Mahopac.

Golden Spring, a post-hamlet of Burt co., Neb., near the Missouri River, 18 miles N. of Herman Station.

Golden Spring, a post-hamlet of Buchanan co., Va., 60 miles from Saltville.

Golden Springs, a post-office of Anderson co., S.C.

Goldenstein, gol′dẹn-stīne‵, or **Koldsstein,** kolt′-stīne, a town of Moravia, 35 miles N.W. of Olmutz.

Golden Valley, a township of Rutherford co., N.C. Pop. 1122.

Gold′enville, or **Sher′brooke Gold-Mines,** a post-village in Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on the N.W. side of St. Mary's River, 3 miles from Sherbrooke. Here are rich gold-mines, and some quartz-mills, worked by steam and by water. Pop. 900.

Gold′field, or **Grant,** a small post-village of Wright co., Iowa, in Liberty township, on the Boone River, about 26 miles N.N.E. of Fort Dodge.

Gold Hill, a post-office of Lee co., Ala., on the Savannah & Memphis Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Opelika.

Gold Hill, a mining-camp of Nevada co., Cal., adjacent to Nevada City. Gold is found here.

Gold Hill, a post-town of Storey co., Nevada, on the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, and on the Washoe Range of the Sierra Nevada, about 1 mile S. of Virginia City, and 7000 feet above the level of the sea. It contains 4 churches, several quartz-mills, and a bank. A daily newspaper is published here. This town has rich silver-mines, the annual product of which amounts to several million dollars. Gold Hill is one of the most populous places in the state. Here is the famous Comstock Lode, on Mount Davidson. Pop. 4311.

Gold Hill, a post-village of Rowan co., N.C., in Gold Hill township, 14 miles S.E. of Salisbury, and about 34 miles N.E. of Charlotte. It has 3 churches and a carriage-shop. Gold is found here. Pop. of the township, 959.

Gold Hill, a post-hamlet of Buckingham co., Va., 25 miles N. of Farmville. It has a church.

Gold Hill, a post-office of Grant co., W. Va.

Goldingen, gol′ding-ẹn, a town of Russia, in Courland, 72 miles W.N.W. of Mitau. Pop. 4752.

Goldkronach, golt′krō‵nåĸ, a town of Bavaria, on the Kronach, 7 miles N.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 876.

Gold Mine, a post-office of Marion co., Ala., 54 miles S. of Tuscumbia.

Gold Region, re′jŭn, a post-office of Moore co., N.C.

Gold′rinsey, a post-office of Saline co., Neb.

Gold Run, a post-village of Placer co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 64 miles N.E. of Sacramento, and about 12 miles E. of Grass Valley. It has a church, a banking-house, 2 hotels, and several stores. P. about 500.

Golds′berry, a township of Howell co., Mo. Pop. 349.

Golds′borough, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Ga., 10 miles from Cochran Railroad Station. It has a church.

Goldsborough, a post-village of Caroline co., Md., on the Maryland & Delaware Railroad, 24 miles N.N.E. of Easton. It has 3 general stores.

Goldsborough, a post-village, capital of Wayne co., N.C., in Goldsborough township, on the left bank of the Neuse River, and on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 84 miles N. of Wilmington, 49 miles S.E. of Raleigh, and 59 miles W. by N. of New-Berne. It is the W. terminus of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, which here connects with a branch of the Richmond & Danville Railroad. It has a court-house, a bank, 6 churches, a college, manufactures of carriages, machinery, &c., and printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers. Pop. 1134; of the township, 3886.

Goldsborough (Etters Post-Office), a borough of York co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Northern Central Railroad, 11 miles S.E. of Harrisburg. It has 2 saw-mills, a planing-mill, a cigar-factory, 2 hotels, and a quarry of brownstone. Pop. 310.

Goldscheuer, golt′shoi‵ẹr, a village of Germany, in Baden, on the Rhine, 6 miles W.N.W. of Offenburg.

Gold′smith, a post-hamlet of Tipton co., Ind., on the Lafayette & Muncie Railroad, 5 miles W. of Tipton. It has a brick-yard and a plough-factory.

Gold′ville, a post-hamlet of Tallapoosa co., Ala., 21 miles N. of Dadeville.

Golega, go-lå′gå, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Tagus, 70 miles N.N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 3734.

Golek-Boghaz, go′lĕk‵-bo‵gåz′ (the "Cilician gates" of antiquity), a pass in Asiatic Turkey, through the Bulghar-Tagh (Taurus), 30 miles N.W. of Tarsus, and defended by Turkish batteries.

Gole′ta, a post-hamlet of Santa Barbara co., Cal., 7 miles W. of Santa Barbara. It has a church.

Golet′ta, a seaport of Tunis, at the entrance to the bay, and 11 miles by railway or steamboat N. of the town of Tunis. It has forts, a custom-house, a palace and harem belonging to the Bey of Tunis, a court-house, and many fine villas. Pop. 3500.

Golfe de Gascogne, the French for BAY OF BISCAY.

Golfo de Maracaybo. See GULF OF MARACAYBO.

Golfo Dulce, a gulf of Costa Rica. See DULCE.

Golfo Dulce, a lake of Guatemala. See DULCE.

Goli, go′lee, a small island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic Sea, 3 miles N.E. of the island of Arbe.

Goli, a town of Africa, in Senegambia, on the estuary of the Jeba, 5 miles N.E. of Bissao. Pop. 4000.

Goliad, go‵le-ad′, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the San Antonio River, and is also drained by Coleto and other creeks. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands, in which the ash, elm, live-oak, and pecan are found. The soil produces Indian corn, cotton, and pasture. Capital, Goliad. Valuation of real and personal estate, $835,401. Pop. in 1870, 3628, of whom 3350 were Americans.

Goliad, a post-village, capital of Goliad co., Tex., on the N. bank of the San Antonio River, about 90 miles S.E. of the city of San Antonio, and 55 miles W.N.W. of Indianola. It contains a court-house, the Paine Male and Female College, a newspaper office, a bank, and 3 churches.

Golin′do, a post-hamlet of Falls co., Tex., about 16 miles S. of Waco. It has a church.

Golin′za Mills, a hamlet of Forest co., Pa., 10 miles from Tionesta. It has 2 lumber-mills.

Göllersdorf, göl′lẹrs-dorf‵, a town of Lower Austria, on the Göllersbach, 23 miles by rail N.W. of Korneuburg.

Gollnow, gol′nov, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 14 miles N.E. of Stettin, on the Ihna, with copper-works, and woollen-, fulling-, and paper-mills. Pop. 7913.

Gollousier, gol-loo-seer′ (Fr. pron. gol‵loo‵se-å′), a maritime town of the island of Socotra, on its N. coast.

Gollub, gol′loob, a town of Prussia, on the Drewenz, opposite Dobrzyn, in Poland. Pop. 2701.

Gollumbincze, gol′loom-bin‵så, or **Golubincze,** go′loo-bin‵så, a village of Slavonia, 22 miles S.E. of Peterwardein. Pop. 3340.

Golma, an island of Sweden. See HOLMON.

Gölnitz, göl′nits, a town of Hungary, co. of Zips, 18 miles S.W. of Eperies. Pop. 5205. In and around it are iron- and copper-mines, iron-forges, and factories of iron-wire and cutlery.

Golo, go′lo, a river of Corsica, enters the Mediterranean on its E. coast, 12 miles S. of Bastia.

Golovátchef, or **Golowatschev,** a headland of Saghalin. See CAPE GOLOVATCHEF.

Gols, golsh, or **Galos,** gŏh‵losh′, a town of Hungary, co. of Wieselburg, 32 miles S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 2092.

Gol′spie, a village of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, on Dornoch Firth, 12 miles N.N.E. of Dornoch. Pop. 1074.

Golssen, gols′sẹn, a town of Prussia, 46 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort, on the Dahme. Pop. 1241.

Goltsch-Jenikau, goltsh-yå′ne-kŏw‵, a town of Bohemia, 50 miles by rail E.S.E. of Prague. Pop. 2708.

Golubincze, Austria. See GOLLUMBINCZE.

Gomanizza, go-må-nit′så, a village of European Turkey, in Albania, 43 miles W.S.W. of Yanina, on the coast.

Gomara, a country of Africa. See KAFFA.

Gomaringen, go′må-ring‵ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, 5 miles W. of Reutlingen, on the Wiesatz. Pop. 1729.

Gomati, the Hindoo name of the GOOMTEE.

Gombas, gom‵bŏsh′, a village of Hungary, co. of Liptau, 7 miles from Rosenberg. Pop. 960.

Gomber, Ohio. See LORE CITY.

Gombin, gom′been, a town of Russian Poland, province and 55 miles W. by N. of Warsaw. Pop. 5249.

Gomʽbroon′, Gomʽberoon′, Gamrun, gåmʽroon′, **Gamʽbroon′, Bunder Abbas,** bŭn′dẹr åb′bås′, **Ben′der Ab′bas′,** or **Bun′der Abʽbas′see** (formerly *Horʽmooz′, Hormuz,* or *Harmozia*), a seaport town of Persia, province of Kerman, but latterly forming a part of the Muscat dominions, on the Persian Gulf, near its mouth, about 12 miles N.W. of the island of Ormuz. Lat. 27° 18′ N.; lon. 56° 30′ E. Pop. 5000.

Gomel, a town of Russia. See HOMEL.

Go′mer, a township of Caldwell co., Mo. Pop. 558.

Gomer, a post-village of Allen co., O., on the Ottawa River, 4 miles N. of Elida Station, and about 10 miles N.N.W. of Lima. It has a church.

Gomera, go-må′rå, one of the Canary Islands, W. group, W. of Teneriffe, from which it is separated by a strait 13 miles broad. Length, 23 miles; breadth, 9 miles. It has mountains covered with perpetual snow, and many fertile valleys, producing corn, archil, silk, dates and other fruits, wine, cotton, sugar, &c. It is well wooded, and water is abundant. The principal town is San Sebastian. Total pop. 8600.

Gomera, go-må′rå, a river of Morocco, province of Fez, enters the Mediterranean near Velez de Gomera, after a N.W. course of 50 miles.

Gome′ria, a post-office of Republic co., Kansas.

Go′mer's Mills, a post-office of Elbert co., Colorado.

Gom′etra, or **Gom′etray,** a small island of Scotland, co. of Argyle, between Staffa and Mull, near Ulva.

Gomez, go′mês, an island of the United States of Colombia, in the Caribbean Sea, at the mouth of the Magdalena. Lat. 11° 6′ N.; lon. 74° 50′ W.

Gommegnies, gomʽmånʽyee′, a town of France, in Nord, 14 miles N.W. of Avesnes. Pop. 3148.

Gommenitza, a town of Turkey. See GOMANIZZA.

Gommern, gom′mẹrn, a town of Prussia, in Saxony, 9 miles E.S.E. of Magdeburg, on the Ehle. Pop. 2606.

Gomona, go-mo′nå, a small island of the Pacific, Xulla Islands, in lat. 1° 46′ S., lon. 127° 27′ E.

Göʽmör′ and Kis-Hont, kishʽhŏnt′, a county of Hungary, in the N. is very mountainous and has great and varied mineral wealth, but the S. part is fertile. Area, 1583 square miles. Pop. 173,438.

Gömör Sajo, göʽmör′ sŏh′yoʽ, a village of Hungary, in the county of Gömör and Kis-Hont, on a railway, and on the Sajo, 88 miles N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 960.

Gomul, goʽmŭl′, or **Goolairee,** goo-lå′ree or goo-lī′ree, an important pass on the route from India into Afghanistan, leading from Dera Ismaeel Khan to Ghuznee, along the channel of the Gomul River.

Gomul, a river of Eastern Afghanistan, rises about lat. 33° N., lon. 69° 22′ E., 50 miles S.S.W. of Ghuznee, and, crossing the Suleiman range of mountains about lat. 32° 25′ N., is lost in the sand. During the rains, however, it continues its course to the Indus, lat. 32° 5′ N., lon. 71° E.

Gonaive, or **La Gonaive,** lå goʽnīv′, an island of the West Indies, W. of Hayti, in the Bay of Leogane. Length, about 36 miles; average breadth, 8 miles. It has no permanent population.

Gonaïves, or **Les Gonaïves,** lå goʽnīv′, a town of Hayti, on the Bay of Gonaïves, 65 miles N.W. of Port-au-Prince. It has a good harbor, and exports coffee, dyewoods, and cotton, and imports from the United States dry-goods and provisions. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 6000.

Goncelin, gòɴᵍʽsẹh-låɴᵍ′, a town of France, department of Isère, 17 miles N.E. of Grenoble. Pop. 1634.

Gon′da, a district of India, in the Fyzabad division, Oude, lying N. of the Fyzabad district. Area, 2683 square miles. Capital, Gonda. Pop. 1,168,462.

Gonda, a town of India, capital of Gonda district, 30 miles N.N.W. of Fyzabad. Pop. 11,764.

Gondal, gon-dål′, a native state of India, in Kattywar, and in the Halar division. Area, 699 square miles. Pop. in 1872, 137,217.

Gon′dar, the capital city of Abyssinia, 21 miles N.E. of Lake Dembea or Zana, in lat. 12° 50′ N., lon. 37° 32′ E. It is built on a lofty, isolated hill, between two rivers, which unite below the town. Entire circumference of the city, about 11 miles. It contains a ruined palace, many churches, and other buildings devoted to religious purposes. Gondar has lost much of its former splendor. Cotton cloths of a fine quality, with leather-work and silver filigree, are manufactured here. The people of this city are represented as extremely licentious and addicted to the most barbarous and brutal practices. Pop. about 6000.

Gondecourt, gòɴdʽkooʀ′, a town of France, department of Nord, 9 miles from Lille. Pop. 2095.

Gondelsheim, gon′dẹls-hīmeʽ, a village of Baden, 14 miles E.N.E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1320.

Gondokoro, gŏn-do-kō′ro, or **Ismailia,** iz-må-ee′lẹ-å, an important ivory-trading town on the Upper Nile, included in the territory annexed by Egypt in 1871. Altitude, 1621 feet.

Gondrecourt, gòɴd′rʽkooʀ′, a town of France, in Meuse, 17 miles S.S.W. of Commercy. Pop. 1766.

Gonesse, goʽnêss′, a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 10 miles N.E. of Paris, on the Crould. Pop. 2817.

Gonfaron, gòɴᵍʽfåʽròɴᵍ′, a village of France, in Var, 22 miles N.E. of Toulon. Pop. 2197.

Goniadz, or **Goniondz,** gòn′yòɴzʽ, a town of Russia, government of Grodno, 32 miles N.W. of Bialystok, on the Bober. Pop. 1846.

Gon′ic, a post-village of Strafford co., N.H., in Rochester township, on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 8 miles N. of Dover, and on the Nashua & Rochester Railroad, 2 miles S.W. of Rochester. It has a national bank, a woollen-mill, several brick-yards, and 2 churches.

Gonneville, gonnʽveel′, a village of France, in Manche, 5 miles E. of Cherbourg. Pop. 1102.

Gonneville, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 11 miles N.N.E. of Havre. Pop. 692.

Gönningen, gön′ningʽẹn, a village of Würtemberg, 5 miles S.W. of Reutlingen. Pop. 1776.

Gonnord, gonʽnoʀ′, a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 18 miles S. of Angers. Pop. 1703.

Gonnos-Codina, gon′nos-ko-dee′nå, a village of Sardinia, 20 miles S.E. of Oristano.

Gonnos-Fanadiga, gon′nos-få-nå-dee′gå, a village of Sardinia, 30 miles N.N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 3787.

Gonnos-Tramatza, gon′nos-trå-måt′så, a village of Sardinia, 18 miles S.E. of Oristano. Pop. 958.

Gonobitz, go′no-bits, **Gonowitz,** go′no-ŵitsʽ, or **Ganowitz,** gå′no-ŵitsʽ, a town of Austria, in Styria, 19 miles S.S.W. of Marburg. Pop. 912.

Gonsinskoie-Ozero, gon-sin-skoi′å-o-zå′ro, a lake of Asiatic Russia, 58 miles N. by W. of Kiakhta.

Gontensweil, gon′tẹns-ŵīleʽ, or **Gundischweil,** goon′dish-ŵīleʽ, a village of Switzerland, in Aargau, 14 miles S.S.E. of Aarau. Pop. 2131.

Gonzaga, gon-zå′gå, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 14 miles S. of Mantua. Pop. 17,526.

Gonzales, gon-zah′lêz, a county in S. central Texas, has an area of about 1050 square miles. It is intersected by the Guadalupe River, and also drained by the San Marcos River and several creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly; the soil is fertile and adapted to pasturage. Cattle, Indian corn, cotton, and pork are the staple products. In 1870 this county had 84,400 cattle. It is traversed by the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad. Capital, Gonzales. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,648,715. Pop. in 1870, 8951, of whom 8804 were Americans.

Gonzales, a post-village of Monterey co., Cal., in the fertile Salinas Valley, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 17 miles S.E. of Salinas City. It has a manufactory of farming-implements.

Gonzales, a station in Escambia co., Fla., on the Pensacola Railroad, 13 miles N. of Pensacola.

Gonzales, a post-village, capital of Gonzales co., Tex., on the Guadalupe River, 1 mile below the mouth of the San Marcos River, about 66 miles E. of San Antonio, and 60 miles S. by E. of Austin. It has 2 banks, 3 churches, and the Gonzales College. One or 2 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 1255.

Gonzalo, a town of Brazil. See SÃO GONÇALO.

Goob Ducnoo, in the Red Sea. See ANSLEY BAY.

Gooch′land, a county near the central part of Virginia, has an area of about 275 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the James River. The surface is undulating and extensively covered with forests. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and tobacco are the staple products. Coal and gold are found in this county. Capital, Goochland Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,528,775. Pop. in 1870, 10,313, of whom 10,281 were Americans.

Goochland, a post-office of Rock Castle co., Ky.

Goochland Court-House, a post-village, capital of Goochland co., Va., is about 30 miles W.N.W. of Richmond, and ¾ of a mile N. of the James River. It has a church, a school, and a hotel.

Gooch's Mill, a post-hamlet of Cooper co., Mo., in Saline township, 35 miles N.W. of Jefferson City.

Good′ale's Corner, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me.

Good′all's, a post-office of Hanover co., Va., 22 miles N. of Richmond.

Good′bars, a post-office of Lonoke co., Ark.

Goodbars, a post-office of Warren co., Tenn.

Good'by's, a township of Orangeburg co., S.C. P. 719.

Good Cor'ner, a post-village in Carleton co., New Brunswick, 16 miles N.W. of Woodstock. Pop. 120.

Goode, a post-office of Phillips co., Kansas.

Good'ell's, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 14 miles W. of Port Huron. It has 2 churches, 2 stores, and 1 or 2 saw-mills.

Goodenow, good'e-no, a post-hamlet of Will co., Ill., in Crete township, on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, 42 miles S. of Chicago.

Goode's Crossing, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Va., at Goode's Station on the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. It has a church.

Good'farm', a township of Grundy co., Ill. Pop. 803.

Good'field, a post-office of Meigs co., Tenn.

Good'giou's Factory, a post-hamlet of Laurens co., S.C., 9 miles W. of Laurens Court-House. It has a church, a woollen-factory, and a grist-mill.

Good Ground, a post-village in Southampton township, Suffolk co., N.Y., is on Shinnecock Bay, on a branch of the Long Island Railroad, 85 miles from Brooklyn, about 7 miles S.E. of Riverhead, and 2 miles S.W. of Great Peconic Bay. It has a church, a grist-mill, a job printing-office, &c. It is a favorite resort of sportsmen. Pop. 504.

Good Har'bor, a post-hamlet of Leelenaw co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, 28 miles N.W. of Traverse City. It has 1 or 2 lumber-mills.

Good Hart, a post-office and Indian village of Emmett co., Mich., 15 miles N.N.W. of Petoskey. It has a church and about 30 houses.

Good Hope, a post-office of Elmore co., Ala.

Good Hope, a post-hamlet of Walton co., Ga., 7 miles E. of Monroe. It has 2 stores. Pop. about 100.

Good Hope, a post-village of McDonough co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 8 miles W. of Bushnell. It has 3 churches.

Good Hope, a post-hamlet of Leake co., Miss., 20 miles N. of Morton Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Good Hope, a post-village of Fayette co., O., in Wayne township, about 25 miles W.N.W. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches. Pop. 118.

Good Hope, a township of Hocking co., O. Pop. 986. It contains Rockbridge.

Good Hope, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Pa., in Hampden township, about 8 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg. It has a flour-mill and a store.

Good Hope, a post-office and station of Milwaukee co., Wis., on the Milwaukee River, and on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 9 miles N. of Milwaukee.

Good Hope, Cape of. See Cape of Good Hope.

Good'hue, a county in the S.E. part of Minnesota, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Mississippi River and Lake Pepin (an expansion of that river), which is 3 or 4 miles wide. It is also drained by Cannon and Zumbro Rivers. The surface is undulating, and diversified with prairies and groves. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, Indian corn, and cattle are the staple products. Silurian and magnesian limestone of good quality underlies part of the soil. On the banks of Lake Pepin the high cliffs and escarpments of this rock present beautiful and picturesque scenery. This county is intersected by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Capital, Red Wing. Valuation of real and personal estate, $11,883,754. Pop. in 1870, 22,618, of whom 12,164 were natives and 10,454 were foreigners; in 1875, 28,500.

Goodhue, a township of Goodhue co., Minn. Pop. 998.

Goodhue Centre, a post-office of Goodhue co., Minn., 11 miles S. by W. of Red Wing.

Good'ing's Grove, a post-hamlet of Will co., Ill., in Homer township, about 22 miles S.W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches.

Good In'tent', a post-office of Atchison co., Kansas, 6 miles N.W. of Atchison.

Good Intent, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., about 45 miles S.W. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

Good'ison, a post-hamlet of Oakland co., Mich., in Oakland township, on the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, 35 miles N. by W. of Detroit. It has a flouring-mill.

Good'land, a post-village of Newton co., Ind., in Grant township, on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 49 miles W. of Logansport, and about 28 miles E. of Watseka, Ill. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 900.

Goodland, a post-office of Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, 25 miles from Paris, Tex.

Goodland, a post-township of Lapeer co., Mich., 4 miles N. of Imlay City. Pop. 920.

Goodland, a hamlet of Knox co., Mo., 56 miles W.N.W. of Hannibal.

Goodland, a township of Orangeburg co., S.C. P. 955.

Good'lettsville, a post-village of Davidson co., Tenn., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 12 miles N. of Nashville. It has 3 churches.

Goodloe, good'lo, a post-hamlet of Floyd co., Ky., 8 miles W. of Prestonburg. It has 2 churches.

Goodloe's, a post-office of Spottsylvania co., Va.

Good Luck, a hamlet of Ocean co., N.J., ½ mile from Cedar Creek Station. It has 2 churches.

Good'man, a post-village of Holmes co., Miss., on the Mississippi Central Railroad, 51 miles N.N.E. of Jackson. It has 2 drug-stores and several general stores. A large quantity of cotton is shipped here.

Goodman's Cross Roads, a post-office of Harris co., Ga.

Goodman's Islands. See Fead's and Goodman's Islands.

Good'man's Landing, a hamlet of Monroe co., Ill., on the Mississippi River.

Good Night, a station in Pueblo co., Col., on the railroad from Pueblo to Cañon City, 4 miles W. of Pueblo.

Good'rich, a township of Crawford co., Iowa. P. 258.

Goodrich, a post-office of Linn co., Kansas.

Goodrich, a post-village of Genesee co., Mich., in Atlas township, 14 miles S.E. of Flint. It has 3 churches, a foundry, and a grist-mill. Pop. about 300.

Good River, or **Ninne Scah,** of Kansas, rises in the S. part of the state, runs nearly eastward through Reno co., and enters the Arkansas River on the E. border of Sumner co. It is about 150 miles long.

Good River, a post-office of Sedgwick co., Kansas.

Good'rum's, a station in Warren co., Miss., on the Mississippi Valley & Ship Island Railroad, 10 miles S. of Vicksburg.

Good's Mills, a post-office of Rockingham co., Va.

Good'son, a post-office of Polk co., Mo.

Goodson, a town of Washington co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, contiguous to Bristol, Tenn. It has 7 churches, a bank, a female college, a newspaper office, a high school (male), and manufactures of furniture, tobacco, woollen goods, and sash and blinds. Pop. about 2000.

Good'speed's, a station in Haddam township, Middlesex co., Conn., on the Connecticut Valley Railroad, and on the Connecticut River, opposite Goodspeed's Landing.

Goodspeed's Landing, a village of Middlesex co., Conn., in East Haddam township, on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, and opposite Goodspeed's Station of the Connecticut Valley Railroad, 30 miles S.S.E. of Hartford. It has a church, a national bank, and manufactures of coffin-trimmings, britannia-ware, plated forks and spoons, cigars, and drain-tiles. The name of its post-office is East Haddam.

Good Spring, a post-hamlet of Surry co., N.C., 60 miles N.W. of Winston. It has a church.

Good Spring, Pennsylvania. See Eckert.

Good Spring, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Tenn., 6 miles S.W. of Pulaski. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

Good Springs, a post-office of Limestone co., Ala.

Good Success' Bay, Terra del Fuego, Le Maire Strait, is in lat. 54° 49' S., lon. 65° 13' W.

Good Thun'der Ford, a post-village of Blue Earth co., Minn., in Lyra township, on the Central Railroad of Minnesota, 14 miles S. of Mankato. It has 2 churches.

Good'view', a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

Good'ville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in East Earl township, about 18 miles S. by W. of Reading, and 1 mile from Cedar Lane Station. It has 2 churches, a carriage-shop, &c.

Good'wa'ter, a post-village of Coosa co., Ala., on the Savannah & Memphis Railroad, 60 miles W.N.W. of Opelika. It has 3 churches and several stores.

Goodwater, a post-office of Iron co., Mo.

Good Will, a post-office of Franklin co., Ga.

Good'win, a post-office of Pima co., Arizona.

Goodwin, a post-hamlet of St. Francis co., Ark., on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, 59 miles W.S.W. of Memphis, Tenn. It has 2 stores.

Goodwin's, a station in Sonoma co., Cal., on the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad, 47 miles N. of San Francisco.

Good'win Sands, a range of exceedingly destructive shoals in the Strait of Dover, extending off the S.E. coast of England, co. of Kent, about 7 miles E. of Deal and the

Isle of Thanet, the roadstead termed the Downs lying between them and the mainland. Length, about 10 miles.

Goodwin's Corner, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ind., 13 miles S. of Richmond. It has a church.

Goodwin's Mills, a post-village of York co., Me., in Dayton and Lyman townships, 6 miles W. by N. of Biddeford. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

Good'wood, the fine seat of the Duke of Richmond, in England, co. of Sussex, 3 miles N.N.E. of Chichester. The Goodwood races are held annually in the park during the last week in July.

Good'wood, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, on the Toronto & Nipissing Railroad, 35 miles N.N.E. of Toronto. Pop. 100.

Goodwood, Middlesex co., Ontario. See Bryanston.

Goodwynsville, good'winz-vĭl, a post-office of Dinwiddie co., Va.

Good'year's, a post-hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y., in Genoa township, about 22 miles S. by W. of Auburn. It has a church.

Goodyear's Bar, a post-village of Sierra co., Cal., about 46 miles N.E. of Marysville. It has a gold-mine and a lumber-mill. It is surrounded by mountains.

Goojah, goo'jå, a town of Sinde, 10 miles W. of Tattah, on a creek of the Indian Ocean.

Goojerat, a town and province of India. See Guzerat.

Gookeka, a lake of Asia. See Göktsche-Denghis.

Goolairee, a pass of India. See Gomul.

Goolane (or **Gulane**) **Ness,** goo'lān nĕs, a headland of Scotland, co. of Haddington, at the entrance to the Firth of Forth, 13 miles W.S.W. of the isle of May.

Goold, an island on the N.E. coast of Australia, in Rockingham Bay. Lat. 18° 9′ 54″ S.; lon. 146° 11′ 30″ E.

Gooldja, Asiatic Russia. See Kooldja.

Goole, gool, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Ouse, at the influx of the Don, at a railway junction, 3 miles S. of Howden. The docks of Goole form its most important feature. Its port is accessible to large sea-going ships, and its trade is large. The town owes its rise and subsequent importance chiefly to the opening of the Knottingley & Goole Canal by the Aire & Calder Navigation Company, by which a direct inland navigation has been effected to Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, &c. P. 7680.

Goole, a post-office of Vernon co., Wis.

Goolesborough, goolz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-office of Titus co., Tex.

Goolja, Asiatic Russia. See Kooldja.

Goolkoo, gool'koo', a mountain-range of Afghanistan, 30 miles S.W. of Ghuznee, lat. 33° 22′ N., lon. 67° 50′ E., 13,000 feet high, and covered with perpetual snow.

Gooma, or **Guma,** goo'må, a walled town of Chinese Toorkistan, 40 miles N.W. of Khoten. Pop. 30,000.

Goomga'on, a town of India, district and 12 miles S. of Nagpoor. Pop. 3300.

Goomish- (**Goumish-,** or **Gumish-**) **Khaneh,** goom'ish-кå'nẹh ("place of silver;" anc. *Bylœ?*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, 100 miles W.N.W. of Erzroom. It is built in successive terraces up the sides of a ravine, and is mostly inhabited by Greeks and Turks. Near it are productive silver-, lead-, and copper-mines, the ores from which are reduced at Tokat. Pop. 10,000.

Goomree, a town of Russia. See Alexandropol.

Goomsur, or **Gumsur,** goom'sŭr' (Hindoo, *Ghumsara,* goom-så'rå), a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 73 miles W. of Juggernaut.

Goomtee, or **Goomty,** goom'tee (Hindoo, *Gomati,* go'må-tee, "winding"), a river of British India, a tributary of the Ganges, which it joins 17 miles N.E. of Benares. Its chief affluent is the Sye. The cities of Lucknow, Sultanpoor, and Jounpoor are on its banks. Length, 480 miles.

Goomtee, or **Goomty,** a river of Bengal, rises in Hill Tiperah, flows through Tiperah, and joins the Brahmapootra 20 miles S.E. of Dacca. Comilla is on its S. bank.

Goonabad, Gounabad, or **Gunabad,** goo-nå-båd', a town of Persia, in Khorassan, 135 miles W.S.W. of Meshed.

Goonang-Tella, of Celebes. See Goonong-Tella.

Goon'da, a town of India, 25 miles N.W. of Oude.

Goondiam, or **Goundiam,** goon-de-åm', a village of West Africa, in Upper Galam, on the Falemé. Lat. 14° 40′ N.; lon. 12° 12′ W.

Goonee, goo'nee', an arm of the Indus, in Sinde, continuous with the Fulailee below Hyderabad, enters the Indian Ocean by the Koree and Sir mouths of the Indus at its delta. Its W. branch is navigable a distance of 50 miles.

Gooniam-Amadoo, or **Gouniam-Amadou,** goo-ne-åm'-å-må-doo', a village of West Africa, in Bondoo, about 2½ miles S. by W. of Gooniam-Sisse.

Gooniam- (or **Gouniam-**) **Sisse,** goo'ne-åm'-sees'-sĕh, a village of West Africa, in Bondoo. Lat. 14° 50′ N.; lon. 12° 24′ W.

Goonieh, Gounieh, or **Gunieh,** goo'nee'ẹh, a walled town of Asiatic Russia, on the E. coast of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Choruk.

Goonong-Apee, Gounong-Api, Gunong-Api, Goenong-Api, goo'nong'-å'pee', or **Goenong-Apu,** goo'nong'-å'pü', an island of the Banda group, in the Malay Archipelago, 180 miles S. of Booro. Lat. 6° 35′ S.; lon. 126° 45′ E. It contains a volcanic peak, which in 1820 broke out in a fearful eruption.

Goonong-Apee, Gounong-Api, or **Gunong-Api,** an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Flores Sea, N.E. of Sumbawa. Lat. 8° 15′ S.; lon. 119° 8′ E. It has a volcano.

Goonong-Tella, Goenong-Tella, goo'nong'-tĕl'-lå, or **Gorontalo,** a spacious bay on the E. coast of the island of Celebes, on the N. side of which, and not far from its entrance, is Gorontalo River and village. Lat. 0° 28′ 30″ N.: lon. 123° 15′ E.

Goonong-Tella, or **Goenong-Tella,** a maritime town of Celebes, on the N. coast of Goonong-Tella Bay, between the N. and E. limbs of the island. Lat. 0° 30′ N.; lon. 123° E.

Goonour, goo'nŏwr, a town of India, district and 44 miles E.N.E. of Budaon. Pop. 5298.

Goontoor, a volcano of Java. See Goentoer.

Goor, gōʀ, a town of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, 28 miles S.E. of Zwolle. Pop. 2236.

Goorban, goor'bån', a river of Sinde, rising between Kurrachee and Sehwan, about lat. 25° 20′ N., lon. 67° 38′ E., and, after a S.W. course of about 60 miles, falls into the Bay of Kurrachee in lat. 24° 48′ N., lon. 67° 6′ E.

Goordaspoor, or **Gurdaspur,** goor'das-poor', a district of the Amritsir division, Punjab. Area, 1821 square miles. Capital, Goordaspoor, a town about 45 miles N.E. of Amritsir. Pop. 906,126.

Goorga'on, a district of the North-West Provinces, India. Lat. 27° 40–28° 30′ N.; lon. 76° 21′–77° 35′ E. Area, 1980 square miles. Capital, Goorgaon. Pop. 690,295.

Goorgaon, a town of India, capital of Goorgaon district, 18 miles S.W. of Delhi. Pop. 7096.

Goorgaun, Gourgau, or **Gurgan,** goor'gån' or goor'gawn', a town in the N.E. part of Persia, on a small stream of its own name, which flows into the Caspian Sea. Lat. 37° 10′ N.; lon. 55° 30′ E.

Goorgistan, or **Gourgistan.** See Georgia.

Gooriel, Gouriel, Guriel, goo-re-ĕl', or **Guria,** a former province of Asia, now in the Russian dominions, at the E. extremity of the Black Sea. It formed a part of the ancient *Colchis.* The principal towns are Batoom and Poti.

Gooriev, Gouriev, Guriev, or **Gurjew,** goo-re-ĕv', a town and fortress of Russia, government of Ural, on the Ural, at its mouth in the Caspian Sea. Lat. 47° 10′ N.; lon. 52° E. Pop. 2838.

Goorkha, goor'kå, a city of Nepaul, 58 miles W. of Khatmandoo, in lat. 27° 52′ N., lon. 84° 22′ E., formerly the capital of the Goorkhas.

Goorserai, goor-se-rī', a town of India, in the Jhansee division, 45 miles E. of Jhansee. Pop. 7559.

Goorsoof, Goursouf, or **Gursuf,** gooʀ-soof', a maritime village of Russia, in the Crimea, on its W. coast.

Goorumconda, Gurramconda, or **Gurrumconda,** goor-rŭm-kon'dą, a strong hill-fort of British India, presidency of Madras, 52 miles S.S.W. of Cuddapah.

Goos, Gous, or **Gus,** goos, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Vladimeer, and, flowing S., empties itself into a lake, after a course of 60 miles.

Goose'berry Islands, a group of islands on the E. coast of Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, 12 miles from Green's Pond. Pop. 316.

Goose Creek, an affluent of Snake River, is formed by two branches, which rise in Nevada and Utah and unite near the S. boundary of Idaho. It runs northward in Alturas co., Idaho, and enters the Snake River about 10 miles below the Shoshone Falls.

Goose Creek, Virginia, drains the N. part of Fauquier co., runs eastward through Loudoun co., and enters the Potomac River 4 miles E. of Leesburg. It is nearly 50 miles long.

Goose Creek, a post-office of Owyhee co., Idaho.

Goose Creek, a township of Piatt co., Ill. Pop. 1120. It contains Deland.

Goose Creek, a township of Union co., N.C. P. 2207.

Goose Creek, a post-office of Ritchie co., W. Va.

Goose Creek Island, a post-office of Pamlico co., N.C.

Goose Harbor, Nova Scotia. See Oyster Ponds.

Goose Island, an island in the Ottawa River, Canada, 3½ miles below the mouth of the Rideau.

Goose Island, an island in the St. Lawrence River, Quebec, 13 miles N.E. of the island of Orleans.

Goose Island, one of the Furneaux Islands, in lat. 40° 19′ N., lon. 147° 47′ E.

Goose Island, in Christmas Sound, off the S. coast of Terra del Fuego; so named by Captain Cook.

Goose Island, a rocky islet in Bass's Strait, on which a light-house was erected in 1846.

Goose Island, a post-hamlet of Alexander co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, about 16 miles above Cairo. It has a church.

Goose Lake, Asiatic Russia. See Gonsinskoie-Ozero.

Goose Lake is partly in Modoc co., Cal., and is intersected by the S. boundary of Oregon. It is nearly 30 miles long and 10 miles wide. Its outlet, called Pitt River, issues from the S. end of the lake.

Goose Lake, a post-office of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Iowa Midland Railroad, 17 miles N.W. of Lyons.

Goose Lake, a station in Marquette co., Mich., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of Negaunee.

Goose Neck, a post-office of Hickory co., Mo.

Gooserai, a town of India. See Goorserai.

Goose River, Dakota, rises in the N.E. part of the territory, runs southeastward, and enters the Red River of the North about lat. 47° 30′ N. It is about 100 miles long.

Goose River, a post-village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 40 miles from Charlottetown. It has 2 cloth-factories and 2 grist-mills. Pop. 200.

Goota, or **Guuta,** goo′tå, a village of West Africa, in Bondoo, on the Falemé, in lat. 14° 24′ N., lon. 12° 18′ W.

Goothnee, or **Guthni,** gooth′nee, a town of the Sarun district, Bengal, 54 miles N.W. of Chuprah. Here are 4 sugar-refineries. Pop. 4379.

Gooty, Gootee, or **Gutti,** goot′tee, a fortified town of India, district and 50 miles E. of Bellary. Pop. 6033.

Go′pher, a station in Appling co., Ga., on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Baxley.

Gopher, a post-office of Osceola co., Iowa.

Gopher, a station in Wallace co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 23 miles E.N.E. of Fort Wallace.

Go′pher Creek, of Iowa, flows into the Missouri a little below the mouth of Boyer River.

Goplo, gop′lo, or **Gaplo,** gåp′lo, a long and narrow lake of Prussia, about 30 miles S.E. of Bromberg. Its S. part is in Russian Poland.

Göppingen, göp′ping-ẹn, a town of Würtemberg, on the Fils, 27 miles by rail N.W. of Ulm. It is well built, and has a royal residence, a remarkable town hall, mineral baths, manufactures of woollen cloth and earthenwares, bleaching-works, and an active trade in wool. Near it are the baths of Boll, and the ruined castle of Hohenstaufen. Pop. 9532.

Gora, go′rå, a town of Poland, 19 miles S.S.E. of Warsaw. Pop. 2742.

Gora, a village of Prussia, province of Posen, 22 miles S.S.W. of Bromberg.

Gora, a town of Prussian Silesia. See Guhrau.

Gora, the supposed ancient name of Argo.

Go‵ra-Bazar′, a southern suburb of Berhampoor, in India, chiefly inhabited by Mohammedans. Pop. 4903.

Gorabunder, go‵rạ-bŭn′dẹr, a village and fort of British India, 20 miles N. of Bombay, at the N. extremity of the island of Salsette.

Goraghat, or **Goraghaut,** go-rå-gawt′, written also **Goragot** and **Ghoraghat,** a town of Bengal, in the Dinagepoor district. Lat. 25° 12′ N.; lon. 89° 17′ E. It was once the capital of the Eastern Mogul Empire, but is now mostly an enormous mass of ruins, covered by a dense jungle. The present town, a mere village, has a large trade by the Karatoya River, upon which it stands.

Gorakhpur, India. See Goruckpoor.

Goram, go‵råm′, an island of the Malay Archipelago, 20 miles in circuit. Lat. 4° 3′ S.; lon. 131° 50′ E.

Gor′bals, a suburb now forming part of the city of Glasgow, in Scotland, cos. of Lanark and Renfrew, on the S. bank of the Clyde. Pop. 10,162.

Gorbatov, or **Gorbatow,** goR-bå-tov′, a town of Russia, government and 36 miles W.S.W. of Nizhnee-Novgorod, on the Oka. Pop. 2683.

Görchen, göR′Kẹn, or **Mietska Gorka,** meets′kå goR′kå, a town of Prussia, province and 52 miles S. of Posen. Pop. 1759.

Gorcum, a town of the Netherlands. See Gorkum.

Gordes, goRd, a town of France, in Vaucluse, 10 miles W.N.W. of Apt. Pop. 910.

Gor′do, a post-village of Pickens co., Ala., 23 miles W.N.W. of Tuscaloosa. It has 2 churches.

Gor′don, a county in the N.W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is intersected by the Oostenaula River. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county has abundance of limestone. It is traversed by the Western & Atlantic and Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroads. Capital, Calhoun. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,922,000. Pop. in 1870, 9268, of whom 9239 were Americans.

Gordon, a post-village of Henry co., Ala., on the Chattahoochee River, about 56 miles S. of Eufaula.

Gordon, a post-village of Wilkinson co., Ga., on the Central Railroad of Georgia, at the S. terminus of the Milledgeville Branch, 22 miles E. of Macon. It has a church, a number of stores, and a masonic lodge. Pop. about 300.

Gordon, a station in Muhlenburg co., Ky., on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Greenville.

Gordon, a post-office of Claiborne parish, La.

Gordon, a station of Ouachita parish, La., on the North Louisiana & Texas Railroad, 8 miles E. of Monroe.

Gordon, a post-office of Renville co., Minn.

Gordon, a township of Todd co., Minn. Pop. 385.

Gordon, a post-hamlet of Darke co., O., on the Dayton & Union Railroad, 21 miles N.W. of Dayton. It has 2 churches and 2 stores. Pop. 87.

Gordon, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on a branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 2 or 3 miles S. of Ashland. It contains a church and repair-shops of the railroad company. Here are 2 steep inclined planes, by means of which cars loaded with coal are hoisted up or drawn over Broad Mountain. Pop. about 500.

Gordona, goR-do′nå, a village of Italy, province of Milan, on the Mera, 5 miles S.S.W. of Chiavenna.

Gordo′na, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Miss.

Gordoncillo, goR-don-theel′yo, a town of Spain, province and about 22 miles from Leon. Pop. 1017.

Gor′don's Ferry, a post-office of Jackson co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, and on the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad. 14 miles S. of Dubuque.

Gor′donsville, a post-office of Lowndes co., Ala.

Gordonsville, a post-village of Logan co., Ky., about 40 miles W.S.W. of Bowling Green. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a tobacco-factory.

Gordonsville, a post-office or hamlet of Freeborn co., Minn.; on Shell Rock River, 20 miles S.W. of Austin.

Gordonsville, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Tenn., 21 miles E. of Lebanon. It has a church.

Gordonsville, a post-village of Orange co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, at its junction with the Virginia Midland & Great Southern Railroad, 95 miles S.W. of Washington, 21 miles N.E. of Charlottesville, and 76 miles N.W. of Richmond. It has a money-order post-office, 5 churches, a newspaper office, and a chair-factory. Pop. (estimated) 1200.

Gor′donville, a post-office of Livingston co., Mo.

Gordonville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in Leacock township, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 54 miles W. of Philadelphia. It has a church and a cigar-factory. Pop. about 250.

Gordonville, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Tex., 18 miles W. of Denison. It has a church and 2 steam mills.

Gore, a township of Sumner co., Kansas, on the Arkansas River. Pop. 301. It contains Littleton.

Gore, a township of Huron co., Mich., bordering on Lake Huron. Pop. 258.

Gore, a post-village of Hocking co., O., in Falls township, on the Straitsville Branch of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, 58 miles S.E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches, and the Thomas Iron-Works. Pop. about 500. Here are rich mines of coal and iron ore.

Gore, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, 22 miles from Shubenacadie. It has quarries of granite and slate. Gold has been found here. Pop. 200.

Gorée, go‵rå′, a French colonial town of Africa, 1 mile S.E. of Dakar and of the point of Cape Verd. It covers two-thirds of the dry and rocky island of Gorée. It has (in common with Dakar) a good harbor, and is called the healthiest place in West Africa, but the water-supply is deficient. The native quarter is composed of grass huts, but as a whole the town is pleasant, being decorated with fine flowering trees and shrubs. Pop. 2452.

Goree, goˋrȧ', a village of Jersey, on its S.E. coast, 7 miles E.S.E. of St. Helier's.

Goree, an island of the Netherlands. See GOEREE.

Gore Island, Alaska. See SAINT MATTHEW ISLANDS.

Goreloi, Aleutian Islands. See BURNT ISLAND.

Goresbridge, gōrz'brij, a village of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny, 2¾ miles E. of Gowran.

Gore's Land'ing, a post-village in Northumberland co., Ontario, on Rice Lake, 12 miles N. of Coburg. P. 100.

Gore's Pass, Colorado, a depression of the Park Range, in Grant co., 9590 feet high.

Goresville, gōrz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co., Va., near the Potomac River, 6 miles N. of Leesburg. It has a church.

Goreville, gōr'vĭl, a post-village of Johnson co., Ill., 8 miles W. of Tunnel Hill Station. It has a church, a tobacco-factory, and several stores. Pop. about 300.

Go'rey, a town of Ireland, co. and 24 miles N.N.E. of Wexford. Pop. 2639.

Gor'gas, a station on the Germantown & Chestnut Hill Railroad, 2 miles from Germantown, Pa.

Gorgona, goʀ-go'nȧ, an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Italy, between Corsica and Leghorn. It is a wooded rock, about 2 miles in length and breadth, inhabited by families engaged in its fishery of anchovies.

Gorgona, goʀ-go'nȧ, an island of the United States of Colombia, in the Bay of Choco, in the Pacific, 110 miles S.W. of Buenaventura. Lat. 2° 57′ N.; lon. 78° 25′ W.

Gorgona, a village of the United States of Colombia, on the isthmus and 20 miles N.W. of Panama, on the river Chagres.

Gorgonilla, an island in the Pacific. See TUMACO.

Gorgonzola, goʀ-gon-zo'lȧ, a village of Italy, 12 miles E.N.E. of Milan. It has an extensive trade in the Strachino cheese. Pop. 4774.

Gorgue, or **La Gorgue,** lȧ goʀg, a market-town of France, in Nord, 10 miles S.E. of Hazebrouck. Pop. 1061.

Gorham, gō'ram, a post-hamlet of Labette co., Kansas, 14 miles E. of Coffeyville.

Gorham, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., in Gorham township, on the Portland & Rochester Railroad, 10 miles W. of Portland. It has 4 or 5 churches, a money-order post-office, a high school, a savings-bank, and manufactures of woollen goods, carpets, and powder. The township is traversed by the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad. Pop. of the township, 3351.

Gorham, a post-village and summer resort of Coos co., N.H., on the Androscoggin River, in Gorham township, and on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 91 miles N.W. of Portland, Me., and about 10 miles N.E. of Mount Washington. Here are several hotels, surrounded by admirable scenery. Gorham has 3 churches and a savings-bank. Pop. of the township, 1167.

Gorham, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., in Gorham township, on Flint Creek, 10 miles S.E. of Canandaigua, and 3 miles from Gorham Station on the Northern Central Railroad. It has 3 churches, a union school, a flour-mill, and about 24 houses. Gorham Station is at STANLEY.

Gorham, a post-township of Ontario co., N.Y., is bounded on the W. by Canandaigua Lake, and intersected by the Northern Central Railroad. Pop. 2427. It contains villages named Gorham and Reed's Corners.

Gorham, a township of Fulton co., O., on the Michigan line. Pop. 1655. It contains Fayette.

Gori, go'reeˋ, a town of Africa, on a small island of the same name in the Niger, about midway between Egga and the confluence of the Benuwe.

Gori, go'ree or goˋree', a town of Russia, in Transcaucasia (Georgia), on the Koor, government and 45 miles by rail W.N.W. of Tiflis. Pop. 5183.

Gori, or **Gory,** a village of Russia, government and 42 miles N.E. of Moheelev.

Gorihir, or **Gaurihar,** gorˋi-hŭr', a petty state of India, in Bundelcund, feudal to the British. Area, 76 square miles. Capital, Gorihir, a village about lat. 25° 16′ N., lon. 18° 15′ E. Total pop. 7500.

Gorin, goˋrin' or go-reen', a river of Russian Poland, joins the Pripets by two arms about 50 miles E. of Pinsk, after a tortuous northerly course of 230 miles.

Gorinchem, a town of the Netherlands. See GORKUM.

Görisseifen, gö'ris-sīˋfẹn, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, consisting of three parts,—Ober- (o'bẹr), Nieder- (nee'dẹr), and Königlich- (kö'nig-liᴋ) Görisseifen. Total pop. 2172.

Göritz, gö'rits (Ger. *Görz,* göʀts; It. *Gorizia,* go-rid'-ze-ȧ), a city of Austro-Hungary, capital of the district of Göritz, 22 miles N.N.W. of Triest, on the Isonzo. It consists of an upper or old town, enclosed by walls and with a partly ruined castle, now a prison, and a lower or new and well-built town. Principal buildings, a fine cathedral, several other churches, the archbishop's palace, the barracks, formerly a Jesuits' college, the town house, almshouses, an elegant theatre, diocesan school, a philosophical academy, Piarist and other colleges, Ursuline, Jews', and other superior schools, societies of agriculture and arts, and manufactures of silks, rosoglio, leather, and preserves, with dye-works, sugar-refineries, and a brisk trade. Pop. 16,659.

Göritz, or **Göritz and Gradiska,** grȧ-dis'kȧ, a district of Austria, in the Küstenland, bounded partly by Carinthia and partly by Italy. Area, 1140 square miles. One of the titles of the Emperor of Austria is Prince-Count of Göritz and Gradiska. Capital, Göritz. Pop. 204,076.

Göritz, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on a railway, 12 miles N.N.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 2517. There are several small towns of this name in Prussia and Austria.

Göritz, Gradiska, Istria, and Triest, a crown-land of Austria. See KÜSTENLAND.

Gorkee, or **Gorki,** gorˋkee', a town of Russia, government of Moheelev, 30 miles S.E. of Orsha. Pop. 5035.

Gorkha, a town of India. See GOORKHA.

Gorkum, Gorcum, goʀ'kŭm, or **Gorinchem,** go'-rink-ẹm, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Meuse (Maas), at the influx of the Linge, 22 miles E.S.E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 9301. It has a college, manufactures of tobacco-pipes, active salmon-fishery, and a considerable trade in corn, cheese, hemp, and horses. Gorkum is the birthplace of several eminent Dutch painters.

Gorla, goʀ'lȧ, a village of Northern Italy, 4 miles from Milan. Pop. 3076.

Gorlago, goʀ-lȧ'go, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, 7 miles E.S.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 1305.

Gor'leston, a town of England, in Suffolk, on the Yare, opposite Yarmouth. It has barracks and a national school, and is the seat of a great fishery. Pop. 4402.

Gorlice, goʀ-leet'sȧ, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 20 miles E.N.E. of Neu-Sandec. Pop. 3666.

Görlitz, göʀ'lits, almost güʀ'lits (Wendisch, *Forlerz,* foʀ'lêrts; Polish, *Gorlic,* goʀ'lits), a town of Prussian Silesia, 52 miles W. of Liegnitz, on the Neisse, and at the junction of several railways. Pop. 45,310. It is walled, entered by 11 gates, and has 3 suburbs. Principal edifices, the church of Sts. Peter and Paul, a structure of the fifteenth century, the town hall, 4 hospitals, a prison, and an orphan asylum. It has a gymnasium, a library, extensive manufactures of linen and woollen cloths, bell-foundries, steel- and iron-factories, railway-car-works, lithographic printing and bleaching establishments, and an active trade in linen fabrics and wool.

Gor'man, a township of Otter Tail co., Minn. Pop. 168.

Gorman's Station, post-office, Los Angeles co., Cal.

Gor'manstown, a village of Ireland, co. of Meath, 1¾ miles N.W. of Balbriggan.

Gorm'ley, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 7½ miles S.E. of Aurora. Pop. 100.

Goro, go'ro, or **Koro,** ko'ro, one of the Feejee Islands. Lat. (N. point) 17° 14′ S.; lon. 179° 26′ W. It is 9 miles long. Pop. about 2000.

Gorodischtché, go-ro-dish'chȧ, or **Gorodetscho,** go-ro-dȧ'cho, a town of Russia, government of Grodno, near Novogrodek. Pop. 1500.

Gorodischtché, or **Gorodichtchi,** go-ro-dish'chee, a town of Russia, government and 16 miles E.N.E. of Nizhnee-Novgorod. Pop. 3400.

Gorodischtché, or **Goroditch,** go-ro-ditch', a town of Russia, government and 35 miles E.N.E. of Pensa. Pop. 3529.

Gorodischtché, Goroditché, go-ro-dee'chȧ, or **Pogorjeloje-Gorodischtsché,** a town of Russia, government and 40 miles S.W. of Tver. Pop. 2188.

Gorodnia, go-rod'ne-ȧ, or **Horodnia,** ho-rod'ne-ȧ, a town of Russia, government and 33 miles N.E. of Chernigov, with 2473 inhabitants.

Gorodok, go-ro-dok', a town of Russia, government and 20 miles N.N.W. of Vitebsk. Pop. 2944, mostly Jews.

Gorodok Borissov, go-ro-dok' bo-ris-sov', a town of Russia, government and 63 miles S.W. of Moscow. Pop. 500. Gorodok is the name of several villages in the government of Minsk.

Goroguea, go-ro-gȧ'ȧ, or **Gurguea,** gooʀ-gȧ'ȧ, a river of Brazil, between the provinces of Piauhy and Pernambuco, joins the Parahiba 95 miles N.N.W. of Oeiras, after a N.E. course of 320 miles.

Gorokhov, go-ro-kov', **Gorokhovetz,** or **Gorochowez,** go-ro-ko-vêts', a town of Russia, government and 95 miles E. of Vladimeer, on the Kliasma. Pop. 2574.

Gorokhov, a village of Russia, in Volhynia, 30 miles S.E. of Vladimeer. Pop. 1950.

Gorontalo, a bay of Celebes. See Goonong-Tella.

Gor′ran, a village of England, on the S. coast of Cornwall, 7 miles S. of St. Austell, with a haven and a fishery.

Gorredyk, or **Gorredijk,** gor′rę-dik‵, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 18 miles S.E. of Leeuwarden.

Gorrevod, gor‵vod′, a village of France, in Ain, 18 miles N. of Bourg. Pop. 584.

Gor′rie, or **How′ick** (also called **Leech′ville**), a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, on the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, and on the Maitland River, 23 miles W.S.W. of Mount Forest. It has a saw-mill, a flour-mill, a shingle-mill, 2 tanneries, an iron-foundry, carriage- and cheese-factories, 3 churches, and several stores. Pop. 400.

Gorron, gor‵rôNº′, a village of France, department and 11 miles N.W. of Mayenne. Pop. 2101.

Görsbach, görs′båk, a village of Prussian Saxony, 35 miles E.N.E. of Merseburg, with a church. Pop. 1503.

Gorsel, gor′sęl, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 5 miles N. of Zutphen. Pop. 629.

Gor′such, a station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 28 miles W. of Baltimore, Md.

Gorsuch's Mills, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., about 30 miles N. of Baltimore.

Gort, a town of Ireland, co. of Galway, 16 miles by rail N.N.E. of Ennis. It has barracks, workhouse, and large market. Pop. 1773.

Gor′ton, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 3½ miles by rail E.S.E. of Manchester, of which it forms a suburb. Pop. 21,616.

Gor′ton, a station in Grant co., Minn., on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 32 miles S.E. of Breckenridge, on a very level prairie. Elevation, 1012 feet.

Gortope, a village of Thibet. See Garoo.

Gortpoo, one of the Kooril Islands. See Itooroop.

Gortynia, supposed ancient name of Metropoli.

Goruckpoor, or **Gorakhpur,** go‵rŭk-poor′, a district of the North-West Provinces, India, having Nepaul on the N., Bengal on the E., and the river Goggra on the S. Area, 4584 square miles. Except at the foot of the Himalaya, which is bordered by a *terai*, or marshy tract of unhealthy jungle, most of the district is very fertile and well cultivated. Capital, Goruckpoor. Pop. 2,019,350.

Goruckpoor, or **Gorakhpur,** a town of India, capital of the district of Goruckpoor, on the navigable river Raptee, 80 miles E. of Fyzabad. It has some celebrated but ill-kept temples, and the Imambarra, an old palace. The town is filthy and neglected, and is overrun with troops of monkeys, here objects of popular veneration. P. 53,853.

Gory, a town of Russia. See Gori.

Görz, a city of Austria. See Göritz.

Gorze, gorz, a town of Lorraine, 9 miles W.S.W. of Metz. Pop. 1531.

Görzke, görts′kęh, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, 27 miles E. of Magdeburg. Pop. 1475.

Gosar′ly, a town of India, 60 miles W.N.W. of Agra.

Go′shen, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ark., 85 miles from Pierce City, Mo. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Goshen, a station in Tulare co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, and a terminus of the Visalia division, 10 miles N. by W. of Tulare.

Goshen, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., in Goshen township, about 33 miles W.N.W. of Hartford. It has an academy. It is surrounded by good dairy-farms. The township has 3 churches, and manufactures of cotton yarn, butter, and cheese. Pop. of the township, 1223.

Goshen, a parish in Lebanon township, New London co., Conn., has a church and india-rubber works, and is 5 miles N.W. of Yantic Station.

Goshen, Windham co., Conn. See Clark's Corner.

Goshen, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Ga., 50 miles N.W. of Augusta. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Goshen, a township of Stark co., Ill. Pop. 1270. It contains Lafayette.

Goshen, a city, the capital of Elkhart co., Ind., on the Elkhart River, and on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad (Air-Line division), 10 miles S.E. of Elkhart, 111 miles E. by S. of Chicago, and 25 miles N. of Warsaw. It has a court-house, 7 churches, 2 national banks, and a high school. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Goshen has 3 flouring-mills, 2 iron-foundries, a woollen-mill, an oil-mill, 2 saw-mills, and several manufactories of furniture and farming-implements, for which the river affords motive-power. Pop. 3133.

Goshen, a township of Muscatine co., Iowa. Pop. 1235. It contains Atalissa.

Goshen, a post-office of Ringgold co., Iowa.

Goshen, a township of Clay co., Kansas. Pop. 603.

Goshen, a post-hamlet of Oldham co., Ky., 8 miles S.W. of La Grange. It has a church and an academy.

Goshen, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md., 35 miles W. of Baltimore. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Goshen, a post-township of Hampshire co., Mass., 14 miles N.W. of Northampton. It has a church. Pop. 349.

Goshen, a post-village of Harrison township, Mercer co., Mo., 5 miles W. of Princeton, and about 45 miles N. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches.

Goshen, a post-township and hamlet of Sullivan co., N.H., about 33 miles W. of Concord. The township has 3 churches. Pop. 507.

Goshen, a post-village of Cape May co., N.J., 22 miles S.S.E. of Millville, and 2 miles E. of Delaware Bay. It has a church. Many oysters and crabs are procured here.

Goshen, a post-village, one of the capitals of Orange co., N.Y., in Goshen township, and on the Erie Railroad, 60 miles N.N.W. of New York, and 18 miles S.W. of Newburg. The Wallkill Valley Railroad and Pine Island Branch of the Erie Railroad connect here with the main line. Goshen contains a court-house, 6 churches, 2 national banks, several classical schools, and printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers. It has manufactures of bricks, cheese, tiles, &c. Pop. 2205. Large quantities of butter and milk are exported from this place. Goshen township, which is bounded on the W. by the Wallkill River, is noted for the superior quality of its butter. The surface is diversified with hills of gradual slope which are arable to the summits. Total pop. 4065.

Goshen, a post-office of Wilkes co., N.C.

Goshen, a township of Auglaize co., O. Pop. 524.

Goshen, a township of Belmont co., O. Pop. 2163. It contains Belmont and Fairmount.

Goshen, a township of Champaign co., O. Pop. 1965. It contains Mechanicsburg.

Goshen, a post-village of Clermont co., O., in Goshen township, 2 miles from Hill's Station, and about 24 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. Here are the Goshen Seminary and 4 churches. Pop. 274; of the township, 1876.

Goshen, a township of Hardin co., O. Pop. 928.

Goshen, a township of Mahoning co., O. Pop. 1475. It contains the village of Garfield.

Goshen, a township of Tuscarawas co., O. Pop. 4650. It contains New Philadelphia and Lockport. Goshen Station of the Tuscarawas Valley Railroad is 3 miles S.E. of New Philadelphia.

Goshen, a post-hamlet of Lane co., Oregon, on the Oregon & California Railroad, 7 miles S. of Eugene City.

Goshen, a township of Clearfield co., Pa., bounded S. by the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Pop. 468.

Goshen, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pa., and a station on the Peach Bottom Railroad.

Goshen, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tenn.

Goshen, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Tex., about 45 miles N.N.W. of Palestine. It has a church.

Goshen, a post-village of Utah co., Utah, 5 miles S.W. of Santaquin Station. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Goshen, a township of Addison co., Vt. Its centre is 6 miles N.E. of Brandon. Pop. 330.

Goshen, or **Goshen Bridge,** a post-village of Rockbridge co., Va., on Calf Pasture River, and on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 32 miles S.W. of Staunton. It has 3 churches. The name of its post-office is Goshen Bridge, and its station is Goshen.

Goshen and Wilmington Pike, the station name of Pleasant Plain, Ohio.

Goshen Creek, Duplin co., N.C., runs southeastward, and enters the North Branch of the Cape Fear River.

Goshen Hill, a post-office of Pike co., Ala.

Goshen Hill, post-township, Union co., S.C. P. 1431.

Goshen Springs, a post-hamlet of Rankin co., Miss., 14½ miles S.E. of Canton Station. It has 2 churches.

Go′shenville, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 22 miles W. of Philadelphia.

Goshop, a river of Africa. See Gojeb.

Goslar, gos′lar, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 27 miles S.E. of Hildesheim, on an affluent of the Ocker, at the N.E. foot of the Harz. Pop. 9823, mostly employed in the adjacent mines of the Rammelsberg, but partly in manufactures of vitriol, shot, hardwares, carpets, leather, &c. It is enclosed by walls, with houses in an antique style, it being one of the oldest towns in Germany. The principal buildings and antiquities are portions of the cathedral and of an imperial palace, now a corn-magazine, with some churches and conventual edifices, a hospital, a college, and the Zwinger, an old tower, now used for a place of entertainment. Goslar is the seat of the mining council of the Harz.

Gos′nold, a township of Dukes co., Mass. Pop. 115. It comprises the Elizabeth Islands.

Gos′per, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, has an area of 468 square miles. The Platte River touches its N.E. corner. The surface is undulating or nearly level. Capital, Daviesville. Pop. 250.

Gospich, gos′pik, a town of Austro-Hungary, in Croatia, 14 miles E. of Carlopago. Pop. 1500.

Gos′port, a fortified seaport town of England, co. of Hants, separated from Portsmouth by the mouth of Portsmouth harbor. It is at the termination of a branch of the Southwestern Railway, 66 miles S.W. of London. Pop. 7366, mostly engaged in government navy works, or in retail trade and the supply of shipping. Gosport has extensive barracks, the Royal Clarence victualling-yard, a powder-magazine, iron-foundries, and a county house of correction. Outside of the town, on the S., is Haslar Hospital, a naval infirmary.

Gos′port, a post-village of Clarke co., Ala., 20 miles E. of Jackson, and 2 miles from the Alabama River. It has 3 churches and a high school.

Gosport, a post-village of Owen co., Ind., on the West Fork of White River, and on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad where it crosses the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 44 miles S.W. of Indianapolis, and 9 miles N.E. of Spencer. It has 4 churches, a bank, a graded school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 860.

Gosport, a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, about 40 miles S.E. of Des Moines. It has 2 churches. Coal is mined here. Pop. 108.

Gosport, a township of Rockingham co., N.H. It comprises White, Star, and Londoner's Islands, which are those of the Isles of Shoals that are under New Hampshire jurisdiction, the others being in York co., Me. The former fishing village of Gosport was on Star Island, 9 miles S.E. of Portsmouth. Pop. of township, 94.

Gosport, Norfolk co., Va., is a part of the city of Portsmouth, and is adjacent to the United States navy yard. It is bounded on the E. by the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River, and on the S. by the wall of the navy yard. It has a church.

Gossau, gos′sŏw, a village of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles W.S.W. of St. Gall. Pop. of commune, 3485.

Gosselies, gos‵sẹh-lee′, a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 4 miles by rail N. of Charleroi. It has manufactures of hats, cloth, nails, and edge-tools. Pop. 6511.

Gos′sett, a post-hamlet of White co., Ill., on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 84 miles N.E. of Cairo. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, &c.

Gössnitz, göss′nits, a village of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, on the Pleisse, 31 miles by rail S. of Leipsic. Pop. 3647.

Goss Run Junction, a station on the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, 1 mile from Moshannon, Pa., at the junction of a branch road.

Gostenhof, gos′tẹn-hof‵, a town of Bavaria, 1 mile S.W. of Nuremberg, of which it is now a part, on the Ludwig Canal and the Furth Railway.

Gostin, or **Gostyn,** gos′tin, a town of Prussia, province and 38 miles S.E. of Posen. Pop. 3077.

Gostynin, gos-te-neen′, a town of Russian Poland, government and 65 miles W.N.W. of Warsaw. Pop. 5907.

Gota, go′tå, a town of India, in the Sattarah dominions, 23 miles S.W. of Bejapoor.

Göta, a river of Sweden. See GÖTHA.

Gotaland, the Swedish name of GOTHLAND.

Göteborg, a city of Sweden. See GOTHENBURG.

Gotha, go′tå, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and capital of the duchy of Gotha, at a railway junction, 14 miles W.S.W. of Erfurt. Pop. 22,928. It stands on the declivity of a hill, crowned by the palace of Friedenstein, the usual residence of the sovereign of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and containing a good gallery of paintings, a library of 240,000 volumes, one of the finest cabinets of coins in Europe, collections of Japanese and Chinese curiosities, and various museums of arts and science. Gotha is one of the best-built towns in Germany, and is enclosed by handsome boulevards, which replace its ancient fortifications. It contains numerous churches, an arsenal, a gymnasium, one of the most esteemed in Germany, a ducal high school, orphan and lunatic asylum, a house of correction, an institution for neglected children, the Caroline Establishment for Poor Girls, a polytechnic and a normal school, school of trades, society of arts, &c. Its manufactures comprise cotton and woollen fabrics, carpets, yarn, sail-cloth, leather, tin, and lacquered wares, fire-engines, paper-hangings, and musical and scientific instruments. It has many dyeing-establishments, and a large porcelain-factory; and Gotha sausages are in high repute. Near it are the observatory of the Seeburg and the ducal residence of Friedrichsthal. Since 1764, the excellent "Almanach de Gotha" has been published here. THE DUCHY OF GOTHA, forming the larger part of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, lies in the N. part of the Thuringian Forest. Area, including several small detached parts, 540 square miles. Pop. in 1875, 128,092.

Götha, or **Göta,** gö′tå (Sw. *Göta-Elf,* yö′tå-ȇlf), a river of Sweden, forming the outlet of Lake Wener, falls into the Cattegat, lat. 57° 40′ N., lon. 11° 50′ E. It is navigable through its whole extent.

Götha (gö′tå or yö′tå) **Canal,** of Sweden, unites Lakes Wener and Wetter, and the Baltic Sea, with the Cattegat, by the Göta-Elf, Trolhætta Canal, &c. Length, nearly 25 miles; breadth at base, 40 feet; depth, 9 feet.

Gothenburg, or **Gottenburg,** got′ẹn-bŭrg (Sw. *Göteborg,* yö′tå-borg‵), a seaport city of Southwestern Sweden, capital of a læn of its own name, and at the head of a fiord on the Cattegat, which receives the Götha River, immediately opposite the N. extremity of Denmark. Railways connect it with the principal towns of Sweden. It consists of a lower and an upper town, the former in a marshy plain and intersected by canals, the latter picturesquely scattered over adjacent rocky heights. It is the see of a Lutheran bishop. Principal edifices, the exchange, arsenal, East India House, town hall, a cathedral and several other churches, the theatre, barracks, and some hospitals. It has a school for children of soldiers, a free school, two orphan asylums, a college, a public library, a society of arts and sciences, a chamber of commerce, &c. The harbor, defended by 3 forts, has 20 feet of water, and a grand dry-dock cut in solid rock. Gothenburg is, after Stockholm, the most important trading city of the kingdom, having factories for weaving, spinning, and printing cotton goods, manufactures of woollens and sail-cloth, snuff, glass, paper, and porter, breweries, tanneries, and ship-building docks, &c.; the products of which establishments form, after iron, timber, matches, staves, wood-pulp, butter, oats, cattle, beans, peas, iron, tar, copper, oak bark, bones, berries, and rock-moss, the principal exports. The imports mostly comprise colonial products, salt, rice, petroleum, bacon, coal, coke, fire-brick, and chemicals. Pop. 68,756.

Gothenburg (or **Göteborg**) **and Bohus,** a læn or province of Sweden, having W. the Skager-Rack and Cattegat. Area, 1891 square miles. Capital, Gothenburg. Pop. 252,952.

Gothia, an old division of Sweden. See GOTHLAND.

Goth′ic Mountain, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., N.Y., is computed to be 4744 feet high.

Gothic Mountain, Colorado, a peak of the Elk Mountains, in lat. 38° 57′ N., lon. 107° W. Its altitude is 12,570 feet above the sea-level. It exhibits some likeness to the spires and pinnacles of Gothic architecture. "Gothic Mountain is composed of a vast mass of igneous granite projected up through the superincumbent beds of stratified rocks." (Hayden's Report.)

Goth′land, a post-office of Union co., Dakota.

Gothland, or **Göthland,** goth′lạnd ("land of the Goths;" Sw. *Gota-land,* yö′tå-lånd‵; Fr. *Gothie,* go‵tee′; L. *Gothia*), a former division of Sweden, comprising all the kingdom S. of lat. 59° 20′ N. It was divided into East, West, and South Gothland. None of these appellations, however, are recognized in the recent distribution of Sweden into provinces. The province of East Gothland, or Ostrogothia, is mostly identical with the læn of Linköping; and West Gothland, or Westrogothia, with those of Mariestad, Gothenburg, and part of Elfsborg.

Gothland, an island of Sweden. See GOTTLAND.

Gotkee, got′kee‵, a small town of Sinde, on the Indus, 37 miles N.E. of Shikarpoor.

Gotland, an island of Sweden. See GOTTLAND.

Go′to, Got′to, Gots Islands, or **The Five Islands,** the westernmost group of Japan, consisting of five islands between lat. 32° 40′ and 33° 30′ N. and about lon. 129° E. The two largest islands are each nearly 25 miles long.

Gottenburg, a city of Sweden. See GOTHENBURG.

Gottern, got′tẹrn, OLD and GREAT, two villages of Prussian Saxony, 23 miles N.W. of Erfurt. Pop. of Old Gottern, 1128; of Great Gottern, 1806.

Gottesberg, got'tẹs-bĕʀɢ\`, a town of Prussian Silesia, 46 miles S.W. of Breslau. It has coal-mining and linen- and hosiery-weaving. Pop. 6445.

Gottesgab, got'tẹs-gåb\`, a small mining town of Bohemia, circle and 17 miles N.N.E. of Elbogen. Pop. 1262.

Gotteshaus Bund, Switzerland. See Grisons.

Göttingen, or **Gœttingen,** gĕt'ting-ẹn (Ger. pron. gö'ting-ẹn; Fr. *Gœttingue,* ghĕt\`tåɴᵍ'; L. *Gottin'ga*), a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Leine, at a railway junction, 60 miles S. of Hanover. Lat. 51° 31′ 47″ N.; lon. 9° 56′ 45″ E. Pop. 17,038. It is situated at the foot of the mountain Haimberg, and consists of the old and new towns and the quarter of Masch. The streets are broad and well paved, and the ramparts, planted with trees, form a pleasant public promenade. Principal edifices, the churches, the university hall, finished in 1837, the court-house, surgical and lying-in hospitals, an astronomical and a magnetical observatory, theatre of anatomy, museum, and a large riding-school. Its university, founded by George II. in 1734, and rechartered in 1836, was once the chief of the German universities. Connected with the establishment are a library of 400,000 printed volumes and 5000 manuscripts, a noble academical museum, founded in 1773, a botanic garden, and various other institutions, including the *Spruch Kollegium,* a judicial society, for whose decision questions are brought from all parts of Germany; also a society of sciences, established in 1751, a female high school, and a house of correction. Göttingen was formerly one of the Hanse towns, and has manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, colored paper, musical and surgical instruments, iron and steel wares, starch, and soap; but those of tobacco-pipes and sausages, and the sale of books, are the only flourishing branches of trade, and the town depends for support mainly on its university.

Gottland, or **Gothland,** gott'lạnd (*i.e.,* "good land"), an island of the Baltic, belonging to Sweden, of which it forms, with some smaller islands, the læn of Gottland or Wisby, between lat. 56° 55′ and 58° N. and lon. 18° 10′ and 19° 10′ E. Area, 1227 square miles. Surface generally from 200 to 300 feet above the sea; coasts indented by numerous bays. Soil pretty fertile, though ill cultivated. Corn and other vegetable products are raised in quantities sufficient for home consumption, and live-stock is plentiful; timber, marble, sandstone, and lime are exported to Stockholm. The island has a special military organization. Capital, Wisby. Pop. of læn, 54,964.

Gottlieben, got'lee\`bẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, 2 miles W. of Constance, and having a castle, which was the prison of John Huss, Jerome of Prague, and Malleolus. Pop. 244.

Gotto, got'to, a country of Africa, between Bambarra and Timbuctoo, formerly divided into several petty states dependent on Bambarra, but now an independent kingdom, of which Mossidoo is the capital.

Gotto Islands, of Japan. See Goto Islands.

Gottolengo, got-to-lĕn'go, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, 17 miles S.E. of Brescia. Pop. 2712.

Gottorf, got'toʀf, or **Gottorp,** got'toʀp, a former amt of Denmark, now in Germany, with a castle, 3 miles S.W. of the town of Sleswick.

Gottschee, got'chå, or **Hatschvie,** håtch'vee, a town of Carinthia, 39 miles S.E. of Laybach. Pop. 1000.

Gottska-Sandöe, gott'skå-sån'dö\`ẹh, a small island in the Baltic, belonging to Sweden, læn and 30 miles N.N.E. of Gottland. Lat. 58° 25′ N.; lon. 29° 15′ E. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3 miles.

Gouap, an island of the Pacific. See Yap.

Gouda, gŏw'dạ (Dutch pron. ʜŏw'då), or **Tergouw,** tẹr-gŏw', a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Yssel, at a railway junction, 11 miles N.E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 17,070. It is neatly built. Principal edifice, the church of St. John, remarkable for its stained glass windows. It has four other churches, a fine town hall, several hospitals, a Latin school, a town library with curious manuscripts, numerous tobacco-pipe factories, brick-kilns, manufactures of woollens, sail-cloth, and cordage, and large markets for cheese and other rural produce.

Gouffre, gooff'r, a river of Quebec, rises in the Mont-des-Roches, co. of Saguenay, and falls into the St. Lawrence opposite the Isle aux Coudres. Lat. 47° 25′ N.; lon. 70° 30′ W. It is tortuous and full of rapids. The estuary of this river, with the exception of its bed, is almost dry at low water.

Gougeville, New York. See Long Lake.

Gough's (goff's) **Island,** or **Diego Alvarez,** de-å'go ål-vå'rĕz, an island of the South Atlantic. Lat. 40° 20′ S.; lon. 9° 44′ W.

Gou'glersville, a post-office of Berks co., Pa.

Goukeka, or **Goukcha.** See Göktsche-Denghis.

Goulburn, gōl'bŭrn, a town of Australia, in New South Wales, 128 miles by rail S.W. of Sydney. It is the seat of an Anglican and a Catholic bishop, and has a hospital, jail, and other good public buildings. Pop. 4453.

Goulburn, a river of Victoria, Australia, has a generally N. course of 230 miles, and joins the Murray 6 miles above Echuca. Its lower portion is navigable for boats.

Goulburn's Islands, two small islands off the N. coast of Australia, 50 miles E.S.E. of Coburg Peninsula. Lat. 11° 30′ S.; lon. 133° 25′ E.

Gould, goold, a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, 12 miles N.E. of Robinson. It contains 2 churches, 2 stores, and a saw- and grist-mill. Pop. 200.

Gould (goold) **Farm,** a post-office of Caldwell co., Mo.

Gouldja, Asiatic Russia. See Kooldja.

Gould's, a station in Jefferson co., O., on the Pan-Handle Railroad, 5 miles W. of Steubenville.

Goulds'borough, a post-township of Hancock co., Me., is a peninsula bounded by the sea on all sides except the N. It has several good harbors, and contains villages named Gouldsborough, Prospect Harbor, and West Gouldsborough. Gouldsborough village is on an inlet of the sea, 24 miles E. by S. of Ellsworth. The township has several lumber-mills. Pop. of township, 1709.

Gouldsborough, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa., in Buck township, on the Lehigh River, about 18 miles S. by E. of Scranton. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

Gould's Switch, a hamlet of Humphreys co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, about 76 miles W. of Nashville. It has a tannery.

Goulds'ville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Vt., on the Central Vermont Railroad, 7 or 8 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier. It has a manufactory of flannel.

Gould'town, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., in Bridgeton and Fairfield townships, 2 miles from Brickville Railroad Station. It has a church.

Goulja, Asiatic Russia. See Kooldja.

Goumish-Khaneh, Turkey. See Goomish-Khaneh.

Goumri, a town of Russia. See Alexandropol.

Gounabad, a town of Persia. See Goonabad.

Goundiam, a village of West Africa. See Goondiam.

Gouniam-Amadou. See Gooniam-Amadoo.

Gouniam-Sisse, Africa. See Gooniam-Sisse.

Gounieh, a town of Asiatic Russia. See Goonieh.

Gounong-Api. See Goonong-Apee.

Gour, or **Gaur,** gŏwr (Sanscrit, *Lakshmanavati,* or *Laknauti;* Mohammedan, *Jennatabad,* jĕn\`nạ-tå-båd', "abode of paradise, ;" perhaps the *Gange Regia* of Ptolemy), a ruined city of Bengal (of which it was anciently the capital), 50 miles N.W. of Moorshedabad. Its remains extend over an area of more than 20 square miles, on which only a few straggling villages now exist. Extensive embankments faced with brick, bridges and roads of the same material, two fine gateways, a large fort containing a mausoleum, 7 or 8 deserted mosques, a lofty tower, and a multitude of large tanks and reservoirs are the principal remaining structures, many of which are of Mohammedan origin. The cities of Moorshedabad, Dacca, Malda, &c., have been in a great part built of the materials of its edifices, and some of its fine buildings were destroyed to erect the cathedral of Calcutta.

Gour'din's Station, a post-hamlet of Williamsburg co., S.C., on the Northeastern Railroad, 52 miles N. of Charleston.

Gourdon, gooʀ\`dòɴᵍ', a town of France, in Lot, 28 miles N. of Cahors. It has a handsome church, manufactures of woollen stuffs, and an orphan asylum. Pop. 2688.

Gour'don, a small seaport village of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, 1 mile S. of Bervie. Pop. 714.

Gourgan, a town of Persia. See Goorgaun.

Gouriel, a province of Asia. See Gooriel.

Gouriev, a town of Russia. See Gooriev.

Gourin, goo\`råɴᵍ', a village of France, in Morbihan, 51 miles N.W. of Vannes. Pop. 1326.

Gournay, gooʀ'nå', or **Gournay-en-Bray,** gooʀ\`-nå'-òɴᵍ-brå, a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Epte, 34 miles E. of Rouen. Pop. 3054.

Gourock, goo'rŏk, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, on the Firth of Clyde, 3 miles by tramway W. of Greenock. It is a bathing-place. Pop. 3082.

Gou'rock, a post-office of Sumner co., Kansas.

Gourock, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, on the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, 4 miles S. of Guelph. Pop. 100.

Gouronconda, India. See Goorumconda.

Goursouf, a village of Russia. See GOORSOOF.

Gous, a river of Russia. See GOOS.

Gousta, goos′tå, or **Gousta-Fjeld,** goos′tå-fyėld, a mountain of Norway, lat. 60° N., belonging to and on the E. side of the Langfjeld range. Height, 6354 feet, and comparable, in respect of the magnificence of its scenery, to some of the loftiest summits of the Alps.

Goutchka, Russia. See GÖKTSCHE-DENGHIS.

Gouvea, gô-vå′å, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 53 miles E.N.E. of Coimbra. Pop. 2200.

Gouverneur, goov‘ẹr-noor′, often pronounced gŭv‘ẹr-neer′, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Gouverneur township, on the Oswegatchie River, and on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 34 miles S. of Ogdensburg, and 36 miles N.E. of Watertown. It contains 3 or 4 churches, 2 banks, the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of iron, machinery, lumber, &c. Iron ore, marble, fluor-spar, heavy spar, serpentine, and spinelle are found in the vicinity. Pop. 1627; of the township, 3830.

Gouy-le-Piéton, goo‘ee′-lẹh-pe-å‘tòɴᵒ′, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 9 miles N.W. of Charleroi. P. 3700.

Gouzeaucourt, goo‘zō‘kooʀ′, a village of France, in Nord, 9 miles S.S.W. of Cambrai. Pop. 2384.

Govan, gŏv′ạn, a burgh of Scotland, on the left bank of the Clyde, just below Glasgow, of which it forms a suburb. Here are very extensive docks for building iron ships, and other large industrial establishments, also a public library. Pop. in 1871, 19,179; in 1875, 35,000; of parish, including Partick and Hillhead, in 1871, 116,167.

Go′vanstown, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., 5 miles N. of Baltimore. It has 3 churches, a convent, a Catholic academy, a nursery, and 4 general stores. Pop. (estimated) 1000.

Govay, supposed ancient name of GOA.

Gove, a county in the W. part of Kansas, has an area of 900 square miles. It is intersected by Smoky Hill River and the North Fork of that river. The surface is nearly level. The soil is calcareous and fertile, and produces natural pasture. It is traversed by the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Goven, go‘vôɴᵒ′, a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 26 miles N.N.E. of Redon. Pop. 2167.

Governador, or **Ilha do Governador,** eel′yå do go-vėʀ-nå-dōʀ′, an island of Brazil, in the bay and 8 miles N. of Rio Janeiro, about 8 miles in breadth, and 28 miles in circuit. In some parts, sugar-cane, manioc, millet, and beans are grown. The island contains a church and a primary school, and a building which bears the name of imperial palace. Pop. 2856.

Gov′ernment's Island, in Rock Island co., Ill., is in the Mississippi River, between the cities of Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa. It is 3 miles long, and has an area of 960 acres. It is a United States government reservation, has fine arsenals, and is connected by bridges with either shore of the river. Pop. 165.

Gov′ernor Run, a post-office of Calvert co., Md.

Gov′ernor's Island, in the harbor of Boston, Mass., lies on the N. side of the main ship-channel, opposite Castle Island. Upon it are Fort Winthrop and other works for defence.

Governor's Island, New York, is in New York harbor, nearly ⅜ of a mile S. of the Battery, and is separated from the 12th ward of Brooklyn by Buttermilk Channel. It is about ½ mile in diameter, belongs to the United States, and is fortified by Fort Columbus.

Govind, a river and town of Africa. See JUBA.

Go‘vindgarh′, a town of India, in the Alvar state. Pop. 5213.

Govone, go-vo′nå, a village of Italy, province of Coni, near the Tanaro, 28 miles S.E. of Turin. Pop. 3156.

Gowan′da, a post-village of Cattaraugus and Erie cos., N.Y., is on both sides of Cattaraugus Creek, and on the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad, 2 or 3 miles N.E. of the Erie Railroad, 32 miles S. of Buffalo, and 20 miles E. of Dunkirk. It contains a bank, 4 churches, a newspaper office, a union school, 2 flouring-mills, 2 saw-mills, 2 tanneries, a pump-factory, an axe-factory, &c. Pop. 994.

Gow′deysville, a post-township of Union co., S.C., 9 miles from Gaffney's Station. Pop. 957.

Gow′en, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., in Montcalm township, on Flat River, and on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 64 miles N.W. of Lansing, and about 24 miles N.E. of Grand Rapids. It has 2 lumber-mills and 2 shingle-mills. Pop. estimated at 500.

Gowen, a post-hamlet of Luzerne co., Pa., in Black Creek township, on the Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Railroad, 28 miles E. of Danville. Here is a coal-mine.

Gow′en City, a post-office of Northumberland co., Pa., about 4 miles S.S.E. of Shamokin.

Gow′ensville, a post-hamlet of Greenville co., S.C., 22 miles N.W. of Spartanburg. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a seminary.

Gower, gŏw′ẹr, or **Gwer,** goo′ẹr, a peninsula of South Wales, projecting about 15 miles into Bristol Channel, and forming the westernmost part of the county of Glamorgan. It has bold, rocky, and deeply indented shores, several interesting ancient remains, and much fine scenery. Pop. 10,000. A colony of Flemings have occupied the S.W. extremity of this peninsula since the reign of Henry I. They have preserved much of their original language, dress, and manners, and rarely intermarry with the Welsh.

Gow′er, a post-office of Du Page co., Ill.

Gower, a township of Cedar co., Iowa. Pop. 888.

Gower, a post-village of Clinton co., Mo., at Gower Station on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 20 miles E.S.E. of St. Joseph. It has a church. Pop. 125.

Gower (gŏw′ẹr) **Island,** one of the Solomon group. Lat. 7° 53′ S.; lon. 160° 55′ E. Its shape resembles an arrow. It is low and covered with wood.

Gow′er's Ferry, a hamlet of Cedar co., Iowa, on Cedar River, opposite Cedar Bluff.

Gowhatty, Goahati, Gohatti, or **Gauhati,** gŏw-hăt′tee, written also **Gwahati,** gwå-hå′tee, a town of India, the capital and largest town of Assam and of the Camroop district, on the Brahmapootra, 70 miles E. of Goalpara. Pop. 11,492.

Gow′ran, a town of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny, 6⅔ miles N.N.E. of Thomastown.

Gowrie, Scotland. See CARSE OF GOWRIE.

Gow′rie, a post-hamlet of Webster co., Iowa, in Gowrie township, on the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad, 20½ miles S. of Fort Dodge. Pop. of the township, 157.

Goya, go′yå, a town of the Argentine Republic, in Corrientes, on the left bank of the Paraná. Pop. 4042.

Goyanna, go-yån′nå, a city of Brazil, province of Pernambuco, on the Goyanna River, 35 miles N.W. of Olinda. It has a Latin and other schools, a hospital, a convent, 5 churches, and numerous factories, is the seat of civil and criminal courts, and has an active trade. Pop. 5000.

Goyave, go-yåv′, a town on the island of Guadeloupe, West Indies, on a bay of the same name, at the mouth of the Petit Goyave. Pop. 1043.

Goyaz, go-yåz′, a city of Brazil, capital of a province of its own name, formerly called **Villa Boa.** Lat. 16° 21′ S.; lon. 50° 35′ W. The river Vermelho divides the town into two parts. It contains the governor's palace, 7 churches, a Latin school and a school of philosophy, and is the seat of the legislative assembly of the province. It is a bishop's see. Pop. about 8000.

Goyaz, the central province of Brazil, extending between lat. 8° and 20° S. and lon. 46° and 52° W. Area, 263,373 square miles. Pop. 160,395. Principal mountains, the Sierra of Matto Gordo. The Cordillera Grande, in its centre, rises to no great height. Principal rivers, the Tocantins in the centre, the Araguay, forming its W., and the Rio Grande, its S. boundary. The soil is fertile. Vast herds of horned cattle are reared. Gold was formerly plentiful. No mines appear to be now wrought, and every branch of industry is backward. Principal town, Goyaz.

Goyck, go-īk′, or **Goyeck,** a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 12 miles S.W. of Brussels. P. 2900.

Goy-Esili, a village of Sardinia. See GUASILA.

Goyzueta, go-e-thwå′tå, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 27 miles N.N.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 1460.

Gozo, or **Gozzo,** got′zo (anc. *Gau′los*), one of the Maltese group of islands, in the Mediterranean, 4 miles N.W. of Malta. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 4½ miles. Rabato, its chief town, is situated near the centre. Fort Chambray is on its S.E. coast. The chief object of interest in the island is the Giant's Tower, a cyclopean building.

Gozzano, got-så′no (L. *Gaudianum*), a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 22 miles N. by W. of Novara. It has a handsome church, and the remains of a castle. Pop. 2039.

Graaf, a town of the Netherlands. See GRAVE.

Graaf-Reynet (or **-Reinet**), gråf-rī′net, a town of Africa, in Cape Colony, capital of Graaf-Reynet division, on the Sunday River, 200 miles N. of Port Elizabeth. It is a thriving town, the seat of Graaf-Reynet College, and, being beautifully situated, is called "the gem of the desert." Pop. 3717. The division is mountainous, well timbered, and productive. Area, 4567 square miles. Pop. 16,774.

Graafschap, gråf′skăp, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich., in Fillmore and Laketown townships, 3½ miles S.W. of Holland Station. It has 2 churches and 3 stores.

Graasteen, a village of Germany. See GRAVENSTEIN.

Graauw, HRŏw, a village of the Netherlands, in Zealand, 15 miles S.W. of Bergen-op-Zoom. Pop. 1776.

Grab'all, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Tex., 4 miles from Courtney Station. It has 2 churches.

Grabalos, grå-BA'loce, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, province and 35 miles S.E. of Logroño. Pop. 1269.

Graber, grå'bẹr, or **Grabern,** grå'bẹrn, a town of Bohemia, 38 miles N. of Prague. Pop. 1010.

Grabow, grå'bov, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Elde, and on a railway, 24 miles S.S.E. of Schwerin. Pop., with surroundings, 4207.

Grabow, a town of Germany, in Prussian Poland, 9 miles N.E. of Schildberg. Pop. 1650.

Grabow-bei-Stettin, grå'bov-bī-stet-teen', a town of Prussia, on the Oder, a northern suburb of Stettin. It has a school of navigation and commerce. Pop. 10,238.

Grabusa, grå-boo'så (anc. *Cimarus?*), an island in the Grecian Archipelago, off the N.W. extremity of Crete.

Graçay, grå'så', a village of France, in Cher, 30 miles W.N.W. of Bourges. Pop. 1821.

Gracchopolis, the Latin for CRACOW.

Grace Fur'nace, a hamlet of Botetourt co., Va., 60 miles W.N.W. of Lynchburg. It has a furnace for pig-iron.

Graceham, grāss'ạm, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 56 miles W.N.W. of Baltimore. It has a church, a cigar-factory, and 3 stores. Pop. about 300.

Grace'hill, or **Bal'lyken'nedy,** a Moravian settlement in Ireland, co. of Antrim, 2 miles W.S.W. of Ballymena.

Graceville, grāss'vĭl, a post-office of Jackson co., Fla.

Gracias, or **Gracias-á-Dios,** grå'se-ås-å-dee'oce, a town of Honduras, 40 miles W.N.W. of Comayagua.

Gracias-á-Dios, a headland, E. of Patagonia, near the mouth of the Gallegos. See CAPE GRACIAS-Á-DIOS.

Graciosa, grå-se-o'så, one of the Azores Islands, in the Atlantic, N.W. of Terceira, and N.E. of Fayal. Lat. 39° 5' N.; lon. 28° 4' W. Length, 20 miles; breadth, 6 miles. Pop. 8000. Principal town, Santa Cruz.

Graciosa, or **La Graciosa,** lå grå-se-o'så, one of the most N.E. of the Canary Islands, is small and uninhabited.

Gradachatz, grå'då-kåts', a town of Bosnia, 42 miles N.W. of Zvornik, with trade in cattle and timber. P. 4500.

Grad'dy Landing, a post-office and shipping-point of Desha co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, about 100 miles S.E. of Little Rock.

Gradifes, grå-DEE'fês, a village of Spain, province and 16 miles E. of Leon, in a plain on the Esla.

Gradignan, grå'deen'yôNG', a village of France, in Gironde, 4 miles S.W. of Bordeaux. Pop. 715.

Gradisca, or **Gradiska.** See GÖRITZ.

Gradisca, or **Gradiska,** a town of Austria, district and 6 miles by rail S.W. of Göritz. It has fortifications, a high school, and silk-works. Pop. 3073.

Gradiska, grå-dis'kå, or **Berbir,** bẽr'beer, a fortified town of Bosnia, on the Save, 23 miles N.N.E. of Banialuka, and opposite Alt-Gradiska. Pop. 1700.

Gradista, grå-dis'tå, a village of European Turkey, in Albania, 12 miles N.E. of Avlona.

Gradlicze, a town of Bohemia. See GRASLITZ.

Gradlitz, gråd'lits, or **Hradisko,** hrå-dis'ko, a town of Bohemia, 15 miles N. of Königgrätz. Pop. 1000.

Grado, grå'do, a town of Austria, on an island in the Adriatic, 22 miles S.S.W. of Göritz. Pop. 2795.

Gradwein, gråd'ŵīne, a village of Styria, on the Mur, with a railway station, 7 miles N.W. of Grätz. Pop. 580.

Gra'dyville, a post-hamlet of Adair co., Ky., 35 miles S.E. of Caverna. It has a church and a tobacco-factory.

Græcia, the Latin name of GREECE.

Graefenberg, or **Gräfenberg,** grå-fẹn-bẽRG', a hamlet of Austria, in Silesia, among the Sudetic Mountains, 37 miles N. of Hohenstadt. Here is a water-cure, the first ever established.

Graef'enberg, a post-village of Shelby co., Ky., 4 miles S.W. of Benson Station. It has 3 churches and a flouring-mill.

Graefenberg, a post-office of Herkimer co., N.Y.

Graefenburg, a post-office of Adams co., Pa.

Graeg, or **Graig,** gråg, a hamlet of England, co. of Monmouth, 3 miles W.N.W. of Newport. Pop. 879.

Græmsay, gråm'så, an islet of the Orkneys, 1½ miles S. of Stromness.

Graen, a city of Hungary. See GRAN.

Graena, grå-å'nå, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 28 miles E.N.E. of Granada. It has a parish church, a palace belonging to the Marquis of Peñaflor, and a court-house. About 1 mile E. are thermal baths.

Græsöe, grå'sö'ẹh, or **Græsöen,** grå'sö'ẹn, an island of Sweden, in the Gulf of Bothnia, læn of Stockholm. Lat. 60° 25' N.; lon. 18° 20' E. Length, 20 miles.

Graetz, a city of Austria. See GRÄTZ.

Grafenau, gråf'ẹn-ŏw', a town of Bavaria, on an affluent of the Ilz, 22 miles N.N.W. of Passau. Pop. 967.

Gräfenberg, Austria. See GRAEFENBERG.

Gräfenberg, grå'fẹn-bẽRG', a town of Bavaria, 24 miles S.S.E. of Bamberg. Pop. 1032.

Grafenhausen, gråf'ẹn-hŏw'zẹn, a village of Baden, 25 miles S.E. of Freiburg. Pop. 1066.

Gräfenhaynchen, grå'fẹn-hīn'Kẹn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 9 miles N.E. of Bitterfeld. Pop. 2934.

Grafenort, grå'fẹn-ORT', a village of Prussia, in Silesia, government of Breslau. It has an elegant castle, belonging to the Count of Herberstein. Pop. 1240.

Gräfenthal, grå'fẹn-tål', a town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, 9 miles S.S.W. of Saalfeld. Pop. 1991.

Gräfentonna, grå'fẹn-ton'nå, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Coburg, 10 miles N. of Gotha. Pop. 1637.

Grafenwörth, grå'fẹn-ŵöRT', or **Grafenwerd,** grå'-fẹn-ŵẽRT', a town of Lower Austria, on the river Kamp, 8 miles from Krems. Pop. 860.

Graff-Reynet, Africa. See GRAAF-REYNET.

Gräfrath, grå'fråt, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 14 miles E. of Dusseldorf. It has manufactures of cotton goods, tapes, and ironware. Pop. 5604.

Graft, a post-office of Harlan co., Neb.

Graf'ton, a county of New Hampshire, bordering on Vermont, has an area of about 1500 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Connecticut River, and is drained by the Pemigewasset, Lower Ammonoosuc, and Baker's Rivers. The surface is diversified with small lakes, extensive forests, and grand mountain-scenery. In the N.E. part of the county stand Mount Jackson and Mount Lafayette, peaks of the White Mountains. Among its remarkable features is Squam Lake. The soil is mostly fertile, and adapted to pasturage. Hay, butter, potatoes, wool, oats, Indian corn, and maple sugar are the staple products. It produced in 1870 more of each of these commodities than any other county in the state. It is intersected by the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad and the Northern Railroad. Capitals, Haverhill and Plymouth. Valuation of real and personal estate, $26,453,595. Pop. in 1870, 39,103, of whom 36,847 were natives and 2256 were foreigners.

Grafton, a post-office of Henry co., Ala.

Grafton, or **Knight's Landing,** a post-village of Yolo co., Cal., on the Sacramento River, about 27 miles above Sacramento, and on the California Pacific Railroad (at Knight's Station), 91 miles from San Francisco. It has 3 churches. The name of its post-office is Grafton. Pop. of Grafton township, 1861.

Grafton, a post-village of Jersey co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, 1½ miles below the mouth of the Illinois, and about 15 miles above Alton. Large quantities of fine fossiliferous limestone are quarried here, and exported by the river. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a bank. Here are high bluffs and fine scenery.

Grafton, a township of McHenry co., Ill. Pop. 1361. It contains Huntley's Grove.

Grafton, a hamlet of Posey co., Ind., in Black township, 2 miles from Upton Station. It has a drug-store and a manufactory of spring-beds.

Grafton, a post-office of Worth co., Iowa.

Grafton, a post office of Chautauqua co., Kansas.

Grafton, a post-township of Oxford co., Me., 20 miles N.N.W. of Bethel Railroad Station. Pop. 94.

Grafton, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Grafton township, about 9 miles S.E. of Worcester, and on the Grafton Centre Railroad (narrow-gauge), 3½ miles S.E. of Grafton Station on the Boston & Albany Railroad. It has 4 churches, 2 national banks, a high school, a newspaper office, and extensive manufactures of boots and shoes. Pop. about 1200. The township is drained by the Blackstone River and its tributaries, which afford water-power. Pop. 4442. It contains villages named Grafton and New England Village. From Grafton Station short railroads extend to Millbury and Grafton Centre.

Grafton, a post-village of Monroe co., Mich., in Ash township, and a station on the Holly, Wayne & Monroe Railroad, 9 miles N. of Monroe. It has a steam saw-mill, a grist-mill, and 2 churches. Pop. about 150.

Grafton, a post-township of Sibley co., Minn. P. 151.

Grafton, a post-village of Fillmore co., Neb., on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 64 miles W.S.W. of Lincoln. It has several churches and about 24 houses. Much grain is shipped here.

Grafton, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., in a township of the same name, and on the Northern Railroad, 44 miles N.W. of Concord. The township has quarries of mica and manufactures of lumber. Pop. 907.

Grafton, a post-township of Rensselaer co., N.Y., about 15 miles N.E. of Albany. It contains a small village, named Grafton. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of chairs and shirts. Pop. 1625.

Grafton, or **Raw′sonville,** a post-village of Lorain co., O., in Grafton township, on Black River, and on the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railroad where it crosses the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, 8 miles S.S.E. of Elyria, and 25 miles S.W. of Cleveland. The name of its post-office is Grafton. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 960. Here are quarries of grindstones.

Grafton, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., in Penn township, on the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Huntingdon. It has a tannery, 2 coach-factories, a steam grist-mill, &c.

Grafton, a post-village of Kane co., Utah, about 16 miles S.E. of Toquerville. It has a church.

Grafton, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., in Grafton township, on Saxton's River, about 38 miles S.S.E. of Rutland. It has 2 churches, a carriage-shop, a woollen-factory, a lumber-mill, and a churn-factory. Good soapstone abounds here. Pop. of the township, 1008.

Grafton, a post-office of York co., Va.

Grafton, a post-village of Taylor co., W. Va., on Tygart's Valley River, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at the junction of the Parkersburg Branch, 280 miles W. of Baltimore, 104 miles E. of Parkersburg, and 99 miles S.E. of Wheeling. An iron bridge crosses the river here. Grafton has a bank, 7 churches, 5 saw-mills, several flouring-mills, a newspaper office, a pump-factory, a foundry, a planing-mill, and machine-shops of the railroad. P. 3500.

Grafton, a post-village of Ozaukee co., Wis., on the Milwaukee River, and on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 25 miles N. of Milwaukee. It has 2 churches, a chair-factory, a flour-mill, and manufactures of lime. It is near the W. border of Grafton township, which is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan. Pop. of the township, 1756.

Grafton, a town of Australia, in New South Wales, on the navigable river Clarence, 50 miles from the sea, and 301 miles N. of Sydney. It is the seat of an Anglican bishop. Pop. 2250.

Grafton, or **Hal′dimand,** a post-village in Northumberland co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 77 miles E. of Toronto. It has a distillery, a woollen-factory, an iron-foundry, saw- and grist-mills, and a large trade in lumber and grain. Pop. 600.

Grafton Centre, a post-office of Grafton co., N.H., and a station on the Northern Railroad, 2 miles N.W. of Grafton, and 46 miles N.W. of Concord.

Grafton Corner, a village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, 2½ miles from Waterville. It contains 3 stores. Pop. 200.

Grafton Island, the most N. of the Bashee Islands, Philippines, Malay Archipelago.

Graglia, grål′yå, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 8 miles N.E. of Ivrea. Pop. 2784.

Gragnano, grån-yå′no, a town of Italy, province of Naples, 2 miles E. of Castel-a-Mare. Pop. 12,278.

Graham, grā′ạm, a county in the N.W. part of Kansas, has an area of 900 square miles. It is intersected by the South Fork of Solomon River. The surface is undulating. About 95 per cent. of it is prairie. Pop. 96.

Graham, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, bordering on Tennessee, is drained by the Little Tennessee River. It is bounded on the W. by the Unaka or Smoky Mountain. Surface mountainous. Capital, Robbinsville.

Graham, a post-office of Independence co., Ark.

Graham, a post-village of Appling co., Ga., on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 87 miles N.W. of Brunswick. It has 2 churches, a steam lumber-mill, and a grist-mill. Pine timber abounds here.

Graham, a post-office or hamlet of Jefferson co., Ind., about 14 miles W.N.W. of Madison. Pop. of Graham township, 1408.

Graham, a township of Johnson co., Iowa, traversed by the railroad from Burlington to Cedar Rapids. Pop. 880.

Graham, Graham co., Kansas. See WHITFIELD.

Graham, a post-village of Nodaway co., Mo., on the Nodaway River, about 36 miles N. by W. of St. Joseph. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and a money-order post-office.

Graham, a post-village, capital of Alamance co., N.C., is in Graham township, on the Haw River, and on the North Carolina Railroad, which connects Raleigh with Greensborough, 58 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a newspaper office. In the vicinity are several cotton-mills. Pop. 502; of the township, 2332.

Graham, a township of Clearfield co., Pa., bounded N. by the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Pop. 638. Graham Station is on the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Clearfield.

Graham, a post-village, capital of Young co., Tex., on the Brazos River, 86 miles W.N.W. of Fort Worth. It has a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, a flouring-mill, a saw-mill, and salt-works. Pop. about 200.

Graham Island, in British Columbia, is the largest of the Queen Charlotte Islands, separated on the N. by Dixon's Entrance from the S.E. angle of Alaska.

Graham Island, Mediterranean. See FERDINANDEA.

Graham Lake, a post-township of Noble co., Minn., on Graham Lake, 7 miles N.W. of Hersey. Pop. 192.

Graham Land, a tract of elevated land, in the Antarctic Ocean, stretching from lat. 66° to 68° S. and lon. 61° to 68° W. Discovered by Biscoe in 1832.

Graham Mines, a post-hamlet of Kanawha co., W.Va., on Elk River, 8 miles N.E. of Charleston. It has a manufactory of salt-barrels.

Graham Peak, or **Mount Graham,** a peak in the S.E. part of Arizona, near lat. 32° 36′ N. and lon. 109° 50′ W. Its altitude is about 10,400 feet above the sea-level.

Graham's, a station in St. Louis co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 14 miles N.W. of St. Louis.

Graham's, a station in Clinton co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of Lock Haven.

Graham's, a hamlet in Williamsburg co., S.C., on the Northeastern Railroad, 23 miles S. of Florence. It has 3 churches.

Graham's Creek, or **Graham's Fork,** of Indiana, rises in Ripley co., runs southwestward, and enters the Muscatatuck at the N.E. extremity of Washington co.

Graham's Forge, a post-hamlet of Wythe co., Va., 6 miles S.E. of Max Meadows. It has a church, 2 iron-furnaces, a rolling-mill, a flour-mill, and a nail-factory.

Graham's Road, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 28 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 150.

Gra′hamstown, a village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 3 miles S.E. of Paisley. It forms part of the town of Barrhead. Pop. 1000. GRAHAMSTOWN is the name also of a suburb of Falkirk. Pop. 2518.

Graham's Town, a town of Cape Colony, South Africa. Lat. 33° 19′ S.; lon. 26° 31′ E. It is the seat of an Anglican bishop and of courts for the E. division of the colony. Pop. 6903, chiefly English.

Graham's Turn′out, a post-village of Barnwell co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 81 miles W.N.W. of Charleston. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Gra′hamsville, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Fla., on the navigable Ocklawaha River. It has a seminary.

Grahamsville, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Neversink township, near Rondout Creek, 40 miles N.W. of Newburg. It has 3 churches and 2 tanneries.

Grahamsville, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., O., in Scioto township, about 25 miles N.E. of Portsmouth.

Grahamsville, a post-village in Peel co., Ontario, 2 miles N.W. of Malton. Pop. 100.

Gra′hamton, a village of Meade co., Ky., on Otter Creek, 30 miles S.S.W. of Louisville, and 3 miles W. of Tip Top. It has a flour-mill, a cotton-mill, and a saw-mill.

Grahamton, a post-hamlet of Clearfield co., Pa., in Graham township, 2½ miles from Bigler Station. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Gra′hamville, a post-office of York co., Pa.

Grahamville, a post-village of Beaufort co., S.C., 1 mile from Grahamville Station on the Savannah & Charleston Railroad. It has 2 churches. Grahamville Station is 37 miles N. of Savannah.

Graig, a hamlet of England. See GRAEG.

Graigue, gråg, a town of Ireland, Queen's co., on the Barrow, opposite Carlow.

Graigue, a town of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny, on the Barrow, 5 miles S. of Goresbridge. Pop. 2248.

Grain Coast, West Africa, is that portion of Guinea W. of the Ivory Coast, and extending between lat. 4° and 7° N. and lon. 7° and 11° E. It comprises the greater part of the republic of Liberia, and took its name from its former trade in "grains of Paradise," or malaguetta pepper.

Graine, Isle of, England. See ISLE OF GRAINE.

Grain′ger, or **Gran′ger,** a county of East Tennessee, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by Clinch River, and on the S. by Holston River. The surface is diversified by a high ridge, called Clinch Mountain, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, pork, and grass are the staple products. Among its minerals is iron ore. Capital, Rutledge. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,103,494. Pop. in 1870, 12,421, of whom 12,407 were natives and 14 were foreigners.

Grainland, California. See DAYTON.

Grain'ville, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Iowa, in Jackson township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 6 miles E. of Allerton. It has 2 churches.

Graissessac, grå'sês'såk', a village of France, in Hérault, 107 miles S.W. of Nîmes. It has coal-mines. P. 2632.

Graitney, a village of Scotland. See GRETNA GREEN.

Graivoron, Grajworon, or **Hrajworon,** grā-vo-rōn', a town of Russia, government of Koorsk, 40 miles W. by S. of Bielgorod. Pop. 4656.

Grajal de Campos, grå-HÅl' då kåm'pocé, a town of Spain, province and 35 miles S.E. of Leon. Pop. 1233.

Grajehu, grå-zhå-hoo', a river of Brazil, province of Maranhão, joins the Miarim, after a course of 240 miles.

Grajewo, grå-yå'ŵo, a small town of Poland, province and 25 miles S.W. of Augustovo. Pop. 1140.

Gramat, grå'må', a town of France, in Lot, 27 miles N.E. of Cahors, on the Alzon. Pop. 2040.

Grammichele, gråm-me-kå'lå, or **Granmicheli,** grån-me-kå'lee, a town of Sicily, 30 miles S.W. of Catania. Pop. 10,192.

Grammont, gråm'mòNᵍ', or **Geertsbergen,** HÅrts'-bêRG'ẹn (Flemish, *Geeradsbergen,* HÅ'råds-bêRG'ẹn), a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, at a railway junction, on the Dender, 21½ miles S.S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 8867. It was founded and originally fortified in 1068. It has a college, manufactures of cotton yarn, lace, linen and woollen fabrics, paper, and snuff, and bleaching- and dye-works.

Gram'pian Hills, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pa., is at PENNSVILLE.

Grampians, gram'pe-ạnz, a mountain-chain in Scotland, separating the Highlands from the Lowlands. Their limits may be said to stretch from the W. coast of Argyleshire and Dumbartonshire northeastward across the island, terminating, on the E. and N.E. coast of the counties of Aberdeen and Banff, in two branches, running on each side of the river Dee. General aspect wild and rugged, especially on the N. side; on the S. acclivity the slopes are gentler, the pasture finer, and the numerous defiles which indent the range often present scenes of the most romantic beauty. The streams flowing from the N. side are mostly affluents of the Findhorn, Spey, Don, and Dee; those on the S. join the Forth, Tay, and South Esk. The loftiest summits are Ben Nevis, Ben Macdhui, Cairngorm, Cairntoul, Schihallion, Ben Aven, Ben Lawers, Ben More, and Ben Lomond.

Grampians, a mountain-range of Australia, in Victoria, stretching crescentwise N. and S. between lat. 36° 52′ and 37° 38′ S. and lon. 142° 25′ and 142° 47′ E., bounding eastward the basin of the Glenelg and its affluents. Height of Mount William, its loftiest peak, 3827 feet. To the N.E. the range merges into another, called the Pyrenees.

Gram'pound, a town of England, co. of Cornwall, on the Fal, here crossed by a fine stone bridge (whence the name *Grandpont, i.e.,* "great bridge"), 14 miles N.E. of Falmouth. Pop. 478.

Gran, a town of Arabia. See GRANE.

Gran, grån (Hun. *Garam,* gŏh'råm'; Slav. *Hron,* ron), a navigable river of Northwestern Hungary, joins the Danube opposite Gran. Length, 130 miles.

Gran, grån (Hun. *Esztergom,* ês'têR'gom'; Lat. *Strigonia*), a royal free city of Hungary, capital of the county of the same name, on the Danube, opposite the influx of the Gran, 24 miles N.W. of Buda. It was once the finest city of Hungary, and is still the residence of its Catholic primate (an archbishop). The chief edifice is a superb cathedral in the Italian style, the most magnificent modern building in Hungary, occupying, with the archbishop's palace and chapter-house, a precipitous height, formerly the site of a fortress. Gran has 2 other Roman Catholic churches, a Greek church, town and council halls, a hospital for poor citizens, and a Roman Catholic gymnasium. Its inhabitants weave and dye woollen goods, but its trade is chiefly in wine. P. 8789. The county has an area of 432 square miles. Pop. 67,024.

Grana, grå'nå, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, province and 10 miles S. of Casale. Pop. 1537.

Graña, grån'yå, a town of Spain, province and 10 miles N.E. of Corunna, and near the mouth of its harbor, on the river Ferrol.

Granada, grå-nå'dạ (Sp. pron. grå-nå'Då; anc. *Illib'eris;* L. *Granu'ta;* Fr. *Grenade,* grẹh-nåd'), a city of Spain, in Andalusia, capital of a province and formerly of a kingdom of its own name, beautifully situated partly on two spurs of the Sierra Nevada, and partly on the flat between them forming the extremity of the rich plain of Vega, and on the Genil. Lat. 37° 18′ N.; lon. 3° 50′ W. Being about 2500 feet above the sea, and snowy mountains forming the background, the city possesses an air of delicious freshness even in the hottest seasons. In the time of the Moors Granada was surrounded by lofty walls flanked by 1030 towers, and was entered by 20 gates. The most of these have disappeared, and the town is now open. It is divided into four quarters,—Alhambra, a celebrated fortress and palace, occupying one of the hills, Albaicin, a suburb, occupying another, Antequeruela, another suburb, the residence chiefly of the working classes, and the town proper, covering the space between the two hills, and extending into the plains. Fountains and gardens, spacious squares, and handsome mansions are seen in many quarters, and even where the houses are of an inferior description their antiquity and Oriental structure make it impossible to view them without interest; but the greater part of the streets are extremely narrow and tortuous. The most remarkable buildings are the Alhambra, an immense Moorish structure, of rather forbidding exterior, but within gorgeous almost beyond description, partly remaining as the Moors left it, with its splendid Court of Lions, and partly occupied by an unfinished palace, commenced by Charles V.; the cathedral, a heavy and irregular building, profusely ornamented, and surmounted by a dome resting on 12 arches, and containing in the adjoining royal chapel fine monuments of Ferdinand and Isabella; the church of Nuestra Señora de las Angustias, with two beautiful towers and a splendid high altar; the church of San José, a modern edifice; the old Carthusian convent, finely situated on a height in the suburbs, and adorned with paintings by Cano, Murillo, and Morales; the monastery of San Geronimo; the Generalife, a beautiful Moorish palace, surrounded by fountains and gardens; the episcopal palace, the general hospital, college, &c.

The manufactures of silk and of sail-cloth, once very important, were almost extinguished by the loss of Spanish America and the annihilation of the Spanish fleet; and the only manufacture now deserving of notice is that of coarse woollens, still carried on to a considerable extent in the suburb of Albaicin. The trade is insignificant. Granada is the see of an archbishop, the residence of a captain-general and of civil and military provincial authorities, and the seat of several courts of law. It was first founded by the Moors in the tenth century, near the site of the ancient *Illiberis,* and belonged to the kingdom of Cordova. In 1235 it became the capital of a new kingdom, and attained to almost matchless splendor. Its population at this period has been estimated as high as 700,000. In 1491 it remained the last stronghold of the Moors in Spain, and mustered 60,000 men to defend itself against Ferdinand and Isabella, who had now arrayed against the town the flower and strength of their united kingdoms, and who took possession of it in 1492. The great body of its inhabitants still were Moors, and its prosperity continued almost without diminution till 1510, when the decree was issued for expelling the Moors from all parts of Spain, upon which it sank, and has never recovered. Pop. 67,326.

Granada, a province, part of the former kingdom of the same name, in Spain, in Andalusia, bounded on the S. by the Mediterranean. It is rich in minerals, and has a fruitful soil. Area, 4918 square miles. Pop. 485,346. Capital, Granada. The kingdom of Granada, the last possession of the Moors in Spain, was conquered by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492.

Granada, grå-nå'då, a city of Nicaragua, capital of a province of the same name, 30 miles N.N.W. of Nicaragua, on the N.W. shore of the lake. It is well built, having handsome streets and public edifices; the latter comprise several fine churches. It is the seat of a flourishing trade in cacao, indigo, wool, and hides, which are exported in boats by the river San Juan to Greytown. It is a noted seat of the manufacture of gold-wire chains. Pop. 15,000.

Granada, or **Grenada,** grạ-nå'då, a post-village of Bent co., Col., on the Arkansas River, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 295 miles W. of Newton, Kansas, and 137 miles E. of Pueblo. It has 2 private banks, and a hotel. It is the shipping-point for New Mexico.

Granada, a post-hamlet and township of Nemaha co., Kansas, about 50 miles N. of Topeka. It has 3 churches. Pop. of township, 394.

Granada, New. See COLOMBIA, UNITED STATES OF.

Granadella, grå-nå-ᴅêl'yå, a town of Spain, province and 17 miles S.E. of Lerida, N. of the Ebro. Pop. 1969.

Granadilla, grå-nå-ᴅeel'yå, a town of Spain, province and 70 miles N. of Caceres. Pop. 835.

Granadilla, a town in the Spanish colony of the Canaries, on the S. side of Teneriffe. Pop. 1587.

Gran'ard', a town of Ireland, co. of Longford, 59 miles W.N.W. of Dublin. Pop. 1811.

Granatula, grå-nå-too'lå, a town of Spain, province and 13 miles S.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 2474.

Gran'borough, or **Neil's Corners,** a post-village in Shefford co., Quebec, 5 miles S. of Granby. Pop. 100.

Gran Bretaña, or **Gran Brettagna.** See Great Britain.

Granbury, gran'bẹr-e, a post-village, capital of Hood co., Tex., on the Brazos River, 27 miles S.W. of Fort Worth. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a high school, and a money-order post-office.

Granbury's, a station in Harris co., Ga., on the North & South Railroad, 6 miles S. of Hamilton.

Gran'by, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., in Granby township, on the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, 47 miles N. of New Haven, and about 16 miles N.N.W. of Hartford. It has 4 churches, an academy, and a manufactory of ivory, bone, &c. Pop. of township, 1517.

Granby, a post-village and township of Hampshire co., Mass., 10 miles N.N.E. of Springfield. The township has 2 churches, a fire-insurance company, and some manufactures. Pop. 812.

Granby, a post-village of Nicollet co., Minn., in Granby township, on Swan Lake, about 18 miles N.W. of Mankato. Pop. of the township, 783.

Granby, a post-village of Newton co., Mo., in Granby township, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Neosho, and 65 miles W.S.W. of Springfield. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and several lead-furnaces. Lead is mined near it. Pop. of the township, 1889.

Granby, a township of Oswego co., N.Y. Pop. 4173. It contains Oswego Falls.

Granby, a post-township of Essex co., Vt. Pop. 174.

Gran'by, a village in Shefford co., Quebec, on the Yamaska River, and on the Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly Railway, 29 miles E. by N. of St. Johns. It has good water-power, 5 saw-mills, a grist-mill, a tannery, a brewery, 4 churches, 2 hotels, 16 stores, and 2 weekly newspapers (1 English and 1 French). Pop. 876.

Granby Centre, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., 2 miles from Fulton. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Gran Canaria, grån kå-nå're-å, an island near the centre of the group of the Canaries, of a circular form. Area, 758 square miles. Pop. 57,625. Length, from S.W. to N.E., 35 miles; at the N.E. point a portion detached from the mass is joined by a peninsula. The surface is mountainous; the culminating point, El Cumbre, is 6648 feet in elevation. Chief city, Las Palmas.

Gran Chaco, South America. See El Gran Chaco.

Grand, grôɴᵍ, a market-town of France, department of Vosges, 9 miles W. of Neufchâteau. Pop. 1270.

Grand, a large county in the N. part of Colorado, borders on Wyoming. It is drained by the North Platte, Grand, and Laramie Rivers, which all rise within its limits. The surface is mountainous, and partly covered with forests of fir, pine, &c. Long's Peak stands on its eastern border. This county comprises the Middle Park and the North Park, which are described in separate articles. Nearly all the sedimentary rocks, cretaceous, Triassic, Jurassic, carboniferous, &c., are developed here. Gold and silver are found in this county. Capital, Hot Sulphur Springs.

Grand, a township of Marion co., O. Pop. 403.

Grand Anse, grôɴd ôɴss, a post-village in Richmond co., Nova Scotia, on Lennox Passage, Cape Breton Island, 21 miles E. of Port Hawkesbury. Pop. 250. The name is also sometimes given to Pleasant Bay.

Grandas-de-Salime, grån'dås då så-lee'må, a village of Spain, province and 54 miles W.S.W. of Oviedo.

Grand Auglaize River, Missouri. See Auglaize.

Grand Aunce, grôɴd ôɴss, a post-village in Gloucester co., New Brunswick, on the Bay of Chaleurs, 29 miles N.E. of Bathurst. Pop. 700.

Grand Bahama, bạ-hå'mạ, one of the principal islands of the Bahama group, 57 miles E. from the coast of Florida. Lat. (W. end) 26° 41' N.; lon. 79° 0' W. It is about 70 miles long by 9 miles broad, healthy and tolerably fertile, but thinly inhabited. Pop. 858.

Grand Bank, a submarine plateau extending some 350 miles eastward from Newfoundland, and covered by waters varying in depth from 30 to 60 fathoms. It is supposed by some savants to have been chiefly formed by means of icebergs bringing masses of stone and earth from the glaciers of the Arctic coast. These icebergs are melted by the influence of the Gulf Stream, and their burden of earth and gravel falls to the sea-bottom. The Grand Bank is much visited by cod-fishing vessels. It is a part of the so-called Telegraphic Plateau. Its breadth from N. to S. is estimated at 275 miles.

Grand Bank, a post-town and port of entry of Newfoundland, on the S. side of Fortune Bay, 4 miles from Fortune. It has a considerable trade and fishery. P. 740.

Grand Bassam, Africa. See Bassam.

Grand Bay, a post-village of Mobile co., Ala., on the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, 25 miles S.W. of Mobile, and 4 miles from Grand Bay, which is a part of the Gulf of Mexico. It has 2 churches and 1 or 2 lumber-mills.

Grand Bay, a post-village in Kings co., New Brunswick, 11 miles by rail N.W. of St. John. Pop. 100.

Grand Bay (Fr. *Grande-Baie,* grôɴᵍ-bå), **Saint Alexis,** såɴt å'lêk'see', or **Ha Ha Bay,** a post-village in Chicoutimi co., Quebec, on the Saguenay River, 60 miles from its mouth. The bay here is over a mile wide, and about 100 fathoms deep. The name Ha Ha Bay was given to it by its early discoverers, and it is a great source of attraction to tourists during the summer months. The village of Grand Bay contains several stores and saw-mills, and has a large trade in lumber. Vessels load here direct for England. Pop. 300.

Grand Blanc, a post-village of Genesee co., Mich., in Grand Blanc township, on Thread Creek, and on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 7 or 8 miles S.S.E. of Flint. It has 2 churches, a carriage-shop, &c. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1389.

Grand Bluff, a post-hamlet of Panola co., Tex., on Sabine River, 21 miles S. of Marshall. It has a church.

Grand-Bornand, grôɴᵍ-boʀ'nôɴᵍ', a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, 15 miles E.N.E. of Annecy. Pop. 187.

Grand-Bourg, grôɴᵍ-booʀ, a town of France, department of Creuse, 12 miles W. of Guéret. Pop. 663.

Grand-Bourg, grôɴᵍ-booʀ, a town of the West Indies, chief town of the French island of Marie-Galante. Its roadstead is somewhat difficult of access. It has several public buildings, a light-house, and some trade. P. 6992.

Grand Brule, Quebec. See Laterrière.

Grand Caillou Bayou, kåh'yoo' bī'oo, Louisiana, rises near Houma, runs southward and southwestward in Terre Bonne parish, and enters the Gulf of Mexico through Lake Caillou, after a course of 45 miles through rich sugar-plantations. Large vessels can ascend it 25 miles.

Grand Cal'umet', an island of Canada, in the river Ottawa, 7 miles above Portage du Fort. Area, 30,200 acres. Pop. 1080.

Grand Canary Island. See Gran Canaria.

Grand Cayman, kī-mån', the largest of the isles called Caymans, British West Indies, is 17 miles long and from 4 to 7 broad, well wooded, and surrounded by reefs.

Grand Centre, a post-office of Osborne co., Kansas.

Grand Cess, a town of Liberia, belonging to the Kroomen, on the coast. It consists of a large number of thatched huts, and its people are engaged in maritime pursuits.

Grand Chain, a station of Pulaski co., Ill., on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 20 miles N.N.E. of Cairo. Pop. about 200. See, also, New Grand Chain.

Grand-Champ, grôɴᵍ-shôɴᵍ, a town of France, in Morbihan, 8 miles N.N.W. of Vannes. Pop. 668.

Grand Chariton River. See Chariton River.

Grand Chenier, shå-neer', a post-village of Cameron parish, La., on the Gulf of Mexico, 90 miles E.N.E. of Galveston. It has a church.

Grand Chute, shute, a township of Outagamie co., Wis. Pop., exclusive of the city of Appleton, 1653.

Grand Combe, France. See La Grande Combe.

Grand Coteau, ko'to', a post-village of St. Landry parish, La., about 10 miles S. of Opelousas. It is the seat of St. Charles College (Catholic), has a convent, and about 10 general stores. Pop. 470.

Grandcour, grôɴᵍ'kooʀ', a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, near the Lake of Neufchâtel, 28 miles N.N.E. of Lausanne.

Grand Cross'ing, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad where it crosses the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 9 miles S. of Chicago (4 miles from the city limit). It is a part of the village of Hyde Park. It has a church, a graded school, and manufactures of sewing-machines and furniture.

Grand Désert, a French name for the Sahara.

Grand Detour, dâ-toor', a post-village of Ogle co., Ill., in Grand Detour township, on Rock River, 6 miles (12 miles by water) N.E. of Dixon, to which place a steamboat plies hence. It has 3 churches, a high school, and manufactures of butter and cheese. Pop. about 400; of the township, 605.

Grande-Aa, a river of Belgium. See Aa.

Grande-Baie, Canada. See Grand Bay.

Grande Baie, West Indies. See Philipsburg.

Grande Bretagne. See Great Britain.

Grand Ed'dy, a post-office of Perry co., Mo.

Grande Gaspar. See Gaspar Grande.

Grande Greve, grôɴd grâv, a post-village in Gaspé co., Quebec, on the N. side of Gaspé Bay, 18 miles S.E. of Gaspé Basin. It contains a saw-mill and 2 stores, and is a large fishery station. Pop. 100.

Grande Ilha, Brazil. See Ilha Grande.

Grande Island. See Cape Verd Islands.

Grande Isle (Fr. pron. grôɴd eel), an island in the river St. Lawrence, between Lakes St. Louis and St. Francis, 4½ miles long by 1½ miles broad. It divides the St. Lawrence into two channels: that on the S. side is called the Beauharnois Channel, in the course of which are the rapids Croche, Les Faucilles, and De Bouleau, the latter both intricate and difficult to pass.

Grande Ligne, grôɴd leen, or **Cole'brook,** a post-village in St. Johns co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk Railway (Champlain division), 33 miles S.S.E. of Montreal, and near the river Richelieu. It contains 2 stores, a hotel, and a French Protestant college. Pop. 400.

Grande Rio, Brazil. See Rio Grande.

Grande Ronde, in Union co., Oregon, a fertile and pleasant valley, containing 275,000 acres of arable land. It is surrounded by well-timbered mountains, is about 20 miles long and 18 wide, and contains La Grande, Orodell, Summerville, Cove, Sand Ridge, Uniontown, and Catharine Creek.

Grande Ronde, a post-office of Polk co., Oregon, about 28 miles W. of Salem. Here is an Indian agency.

Grande Ronde River, Oregon, rises in the Blue Mountains, in Umatilla co., runs northeastward through Union co., and enters the Snake or Lewis River about 12 miles from the extreme N.E. part of Oregon. It is nearly 175 miles long.

Grande-Terre, grôɴd-târr, a French island of the West Indies, lying E. of Guadeloupe, and separated from that island by a navigable but narrow strait, the Rivière Salée. It is 30 miles long and 12 broad, and, unlike Guadeloupe, is low, flat, fertile, and based upon coral rocks. Chief town, La Pointe-à-Pître. This island is regarded as a part of Guadeloupe.

Grande Terre, Louisiana. See Grand Isle and Fort Livingston.

Grande Vallée, grôɴd vâl'lâ', a post-village in Gaspé co., Quebec, 68 miles E. of Ste. Anne des Monts. Pop. 318.

Grand Falls, or **Cole'brooke,** a post-town of New Brunswick, capital of the co. of Victoria, on the St. John River, and on the Fredericton & Rivière du Loup Railway, 202 miles N.W. of St. John, and 116 miles S.E. of Rivière du Loup. It contains, besides the county buildings, several hotels, 3 stores, a tannery, and saw- and grist-mills. In the immediate vicinity the river St. John falls precipitously a height of 180 feet. Over this fall is a handsome suspension-bridge. Pop. 700.

Grand'father Mountain, of North Carolina, is an isolated mass of land in Watauga co., rising N.N.E. of Mount Mitchell, to the height of 5897 feet above the sea.

Grand-Fontaine, grôɴᵍ'-fôɴᵍ'tân', a village of France, in Vosges, arrondissement of Saint-Dié. Pop. 974.

Grand Forks, a county in the N.E. part of Dakota, borders on Minnesota. It is bounded on the E. by the Red River of the North. Timber is scarce in this county, which is nearly all prairie. Capital, Grand Forks.

Grand Forks, a post-village, capital of Grand Forks co., Dakota, on the Red River of the North, 150 miles by water N. of Moorehead, at the mouth of Red Lake River. Steamboats ply between this place and Manitoba. It has a church, a newspaper office, and a steam saw-mill.

Grand Glade, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ill., about 26 miles N.E. of Olney.

Grand Glaise (or **Glaze**), a station in Jackson co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 72 miles N.E. of Little Rock.

Grand Gorge, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., in Roxbury township, ¾ of a mile from Grand Gorge Station, and about 45 miles S.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches, a sash- and blind-factory, and a planing-mill.

Grand Gulf, a post-village of Claiborne co., Miss., on the Mississippi, 1 mile below the mouth of the Big Black, and 25 miles by land S.S.W. of Vicksburg. It has 4 churches. It is connected by railroad with Port Gibson. Pop. 190.

Grand Har'bor, a post-village in Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on the island of Grand Manan, 51 miles S. by E. of St. Andrews. Pop. 300.

Grand Ha'ven, a post-hamlet of Osage co., Kansas, 10 miles from Burlingame.

Grand Haven, a city, the capital of Ottawa co., Mich., is on Lake Michigan, and on the S. bank of Grand River (which here enters the lake), about 86 miles by water E. of Milwaukee, and 112 miles N.E. of Chicago. By railroad it is 31 miles W. by N. of Grand Rapids, and 14 miles S. of Muskegon. It is on the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, and is the W. terminus of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad. It has a good harbor, formed by the mouth of the river, here nearly 400 yards wide and 15 to 30 feet deep. Large quantities of lumber, grain, &c., are shipped here in steamboats. Two light-houses have been erected here. Grand Haven contains a court-house, 11 churches, a high school, a national bank, a first-class hotel which cost $200,000, several large lumber-mills, a stave-factory, a foundry, manufactures of farming-implements, sash and blinds, and a celebrated magnetic spring, which is a summer resort. Two or 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 4363.

Grand Haven, a township of Ottawa co., Mich., on Lake Michigan. Pop. 677.

Grand Island, a post-hamlet of Colusa co., Cal., on Sacramento River, about 22 miles W. of Marysville. Pop. of Grand Island township, 702.

Grand Island, a post-village, capital of Hall co., Neb., on the Platte River, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, 154 miles W. by S. of Omaha. It contains a bank, several hotels, 2 newspaper offices, a steam flour-mill, and 3 churches. Elevation, 1850 feet. Pop. about 1000. The river is divided here into two channels by an island nearly 50 miles long.

Grand Island, a post-township of Erie co., N.Y. Pop. 1072. It contains Beaver Island, Buckhorn Island, and Grand Island, all in the river Niagara, above the Falls. Area of Grand Island, 18,500 acres. It is fertile and well cultivated. Steam-ferries connect it with Tonawanda, &c. The township contains Sour Springs, Sheenwater, and other summer resorts.

Grand Isle, the most northwestern county of Vermont, borders on Canada. Area, about 80 square miles. It comprises, besides a small peninsula, several islands in Lake Champlain, the largest of which is about 10 miles long. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile. Oats, hay, wool, and butter are the staple products. It is intersected by the Vermont Central Railroad. Capital, North Hero. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,408,000. Pop. in 1870, 4082, of whom 3171 were Americans.

Grand Isle, in Schoolcraft co., Mich., is in Lake Superior, near the S. shore. Length, about 15 miles; greatest breadth, 7 or 8 miles. Between it and the mainland, on the S.E., is Grand Isle Bay, on the shore of which are the famous "Pictured Rocks."

Grand Isle, a post-office of Jefferson parish, La., on the island of Grande Terre, at the mouth of Barataria Bay. Here are a light-house and a fort (Fort Livingston).

Grand Isle, a post-township of Grand Isle co., Vt., is a part of South Hero, an island in Lake Champlain, 8 miles E.N.E. of Plattsburg, N.Y., and about 18 miles N. of Burlington. This island is connected with the mainland by a bridge. Pop. 682.

Grand Junction, a post-village of Greene co., Iowa, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad where it crosses the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad, 38 miles S. of Fort Dodge, 50 miles N.W. of Des Moines, and 22 miles W. of Boone. It has 2 churches, a bank, 2 hotels, and a newspaper office. Pop. 479.

Grand Junction, Massachusetts. See Cottage Farm.

Grand Junction, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co., Mich., on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad where it crosses the South Haven division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 11 or 12 miles E. of South Haven, and 28 miles S. of Holland. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Pop. about 200.

Grand Junction, a post-village of Hardeman co., Tenn., at the intersection of the Memphis & Charleston and Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroads, 52 miles E. of Memphis, 25 miles N.E. of Holly Springs, and 46 miles S.S.W. of Jackson. It has 2 churches, a number of stores, a steam flouring-mill, and an academy. Pop. 460.

Grand Lake, Louisiana. See Chetimaches Lake.

Grand Lake, or **Schoodic** (skoo'dĭk) **Lake,** Maine, forms part of the boundary between the United States and the British province of New Brunswick. It is about 25 miles long and 4 miles wide. The St. Croix River issues from its S.E. end.

Grand Lake, a large lake of Washington co., Me., discharging its waters through Big Lake and Kennebasis River into the St. Croix.

Grand (or **Freneuse,** frẹh'nuz') **Lake,** a beautiful lake of New Brunswick, in Queens co. Length, 25 miles; breadth, 6 miles. It has its outlet in the river St. John through the Jemseg (a small but deep stream), opposite Gagetown. Trout, gaspereaux, and salmon abound in the lake and the streams flowing into it. Its principal affluent is the Salmon River, navigable from its mouth, but only 10 miles for steamers, and for canoes 75 miles. Newcastle River is navigable for canoes 40 miles, and empties into Grand Lake, the scenery around which is very beautiful. On its banks and the banks of Salmon and Newcastle Rivers are extensive veins of coal. Maquapit and French Lakes are connected with Grand Lake.

Grand Lake, a beautiful lake of Nova Scotia, 23 miles N. of Halifax. It contains several small islands, and forms the chief source of supply of the Shubenacadie River. Length, about 8 miles; breadth, 1 to 2 miles.

Grand Lake, a post-office of Chicot co., Ark.

Grand Lake, a station of Montgomery co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 36 miles N. of Houston.

Grand Lake Stream, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Me., at the E. end and outlet of Grand Lake, 15 miles W. of Princeton. It has a large tannery. A steamer plies hence to Princeton daily.

Grand Lake Victo'ria, a large lake of Quebec, on the Ottawa River, about lat. 47° 40′ N., lon. 77° 30′ W.

Grand Ledge, a post-village of Eaton co., Mich., in Oneida township, on Grand River, and on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 12 miles W. of Lansing. It has 5 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, a graded school, a foundry, and manufactures of farming-implements, lumber, flour, sash, blinds, &c. P. about 1400.

Grand-Lieu, grôɴᵒ-le-uh', a lake of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 6 miles S.W. of Nantes. Length, 8 miles. It receives the Boulogne and Ognon Rivers, and discharges itself into the Loire by the Acheneau.

Grand Ligne, Quebec. See GRANDE LIGNE.

Grand-Lucé, grôɴᵒ-lü'så', a town of France, department of Sarthe, 18 miles S.E. of Le Mans. Pop. 1142.

Grand Manan, mạn-an' (or **Menan,** mẹn-an'), an island off the easternmost angle of Maine, in the co. of Charlotte, New Brunswick. Length, 20 miles; average breadth, about 5 miles. It abounds with valuable timber, has excellent facilities for ship-building, and has various fishing-stations around the coast. Pop. 1867. There is a light-house on the island, lat. 44° 45′ 52″ N., lon. 66° 44′ 4″ W.

Grand Marais, må'rå', a hamlet of Berrien co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, 2 miles from Stevensville Railroad Station. It has a lumber-mill.

Grand Marais (or **Maurais**), a post-office of Lake co., Minn., on Lake Superior, 56 miles N.E. of Beaver Bay.

Grand Marsh, a hamlet of Columbia co., Wis., 20 miles N. of Kilbourn.

Grand Meadow, mĕd'o, a township of Clayton co., Iowa. Pop. in 1875, 850. Grand Meadow Station is on the Iowa & Minnesota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 23 miles W. of McGregor.

Grand Meadow, a post-village of Mower co., Minn., in Grand Meadow township, and on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, 85 miles W. of La Crosse, and about 22 miles E.N.E. of Austin. It has a bank, hotels, 2 grain-elevators, and several stores. Pop. of the township, 575.

Grand Mira North, a post-village in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on Mira River, 24 miles S.E. of Sydney. P. 150.

Grand Monadnock. See MONADNOCK MOUNTAIN.

Grand Mound, a post-village of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 25 miles W. of Clinton. It stands on high ground, has 2 hotels and 2 churches, and ships much live-stock. Pop. 250.

Grand Océan Pacifique. See PACIFIC OCEAN.

Grandola, grån-do'lå, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Davino, 49 miles S.E. of Lisbon. P. 2329.

Grand Pabos, på'boce', a post-village in Gaspé co., Quebec, on the sea-coast, 30 miles S.W. of Percé. Pop. 150.

Grand Pass, a township of Saline co., Mo. Pop. 1956. It contains Malta Bend.

Grand Plain, a station on the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, 40 miles E.N.E. of New Orleans, and near the line between Louisiana and Mississippi.

Grand Port'age, an Indian reservation and post-village of Cook co., Minn., at the N.E. extremity of the state, 150 miles N.E. of Duluth. It has a church and a custom-house. The first settlement was effected here 200 years ago, and it was one of the chief headquarters of the western fur-trade for 150 years.

Grand Prairie, prā'ree, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Kansas, about 54 miles N. of Topeka.

Grand Prairie, a post-office of Plaquemine parish, La., on the Mississippi, 58 miles below New Orleans.

Grand Prairie, a post-township of Nobles co., Minn. Pop. 122.

Grand Prairie, a township of Marion co., O. P. 370.

Grand Prairie, a post-hamlet of Dallas co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 6 miles W. of Eagle Ford, Tex.

Grand Prairie, a post-village of Green Lake co., Wis., 1 mile S. of Green Lake, and about 32 miles W. of Fond du Lac. It has 2 churches.

Grand Pré, grôɴᵒ prå, a town of France, in Ardennes, on the Aire, 36 miles S.S.E. of Mézières. Pop. 1482.

Grand Pré, grôɴᵒ prå, or **Lower Hor'ton,** a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on Minas Basin, and on the Windsor & Annapolis Railway, 15 miles N.W. of Windsor. It contains several stores. Pop. about 600. The land hereabouts is very rich, mostly reclaimed by dikes. This is the scene of Longfellow's "Evangeline."

Grand Ranch, a post-hamlet of Palo Pinto co., Tex., 60 miles W. of Fort Worth. It has a church.

Grand Rap'ids, a township of La Salle co., Ill. Pop. 1148.

Grand Rapids, a city of Michigan, capital of Kent co., at the head of steamboat navigation on Grand River, at the junction of 6 railroads,—the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore, the Grand Rapids & Indiana, the Detroit & Milwaukee, the Grand Rapids, Newaygo & Lake Shore, the Michigan Central (Grand Rapids division), and a branch of the Michigan Southern. It is 60 miles W.N.W. of Lansing. The site is one of much natural beauty. The river here falls 18 feet in a mile; and on either side of the river is a canal, by means of which numerous mills receive their motive-power. The sawing and planing of pine and hard-wood lumber, and the manufacture of furniture, cooperage, and wooden-ware, are leading industries. Farm-implements, iron goods, wire, leather, flour, machinery, beer, chemicals, white bricks, cement, stucco-plaster, and land-plaster are also extensively manufactured, there being near the town important gypsum-quarries. The town is generally well built, and has numerous fine public and private edifices, including 31 churches, many of them handsomely constructed of the excellent white bricks here made. There are lines of street railway, a disciplined fire department, a good water-supply, 6 banks (2 national, 1 savings, and 3 private), a costly United States court-house and post-office, offices issuing 4 daily and 9 weekly newspapers, a public library, and several substantial public school-buildings. Grand Rapids is the seat of an extensive trade. Pop. in 1860, 8025; in 1870, 16,507; in 1874, 25,989.

Grand Rapids, a post-office of Itasca co., Minn.

Grand Rapids, a post-village of Wood co., O., in Weston township, on the Maumee River, about 25 miles S.W. of Toledo. It has 2 churches, a bank, a union school, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a carriage-shop, a foundry, and a bridge over the river, which here affords great water-power. Pop. about 300.

Grand Rapids, a post-town, capital of Wood co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River, in Grand Rapids township, and on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, 96 miles W. of the city of Green Bay, and about 66 miles N. by W. of Portage City. It contains a court-house, a national bank, 3 churches, and a high school, and has manufactures of lumber, fire-bricks, staves, pails, &c. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 1418; of the township, additional, 677. Here are huge granite boulders and remarkable rapids in the river, which falls 30 feet in the course of a mile.

Grand Ridge, a post-village of La Salle co., Ill., on the Fox River Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 8 miles S. of Ottawa. It has a church, an academy, and 3 grain-elevators. Pop. about 150.

Grandrieu, grôɴᵒ'dre-uh', a village of France, in Lozère, 30 miles N.N.E. of Mende. Pop. 1586.

Grand River, a branch of the Colorado, rises in Grand Lake, Col., in the N.E. part of the Middle Park, which it traverses, flowing in a W.S.W. direction. In this park it runs in a cañon, cutting "its way through an upheaved ridge of massive feldspathic granite for 3 miles between walls from 1000 to 1500 feet high." Crossing the W. boundary of Colorado, it flows southwestward and unites with the Green River in Utah, near lat. 38° 15′ N. and lon. 110° W. It is about 350 miles long. Its chief tributaries are the Gunnison and the Dolores.

Grand River, Dakota, rises in the W. part of the territory, runs eastward, and enters the Missouri River about lat. 45° 37′ N. It is nearly 200 miles long.

Grand River, Louisiana, communicates with the Atchafalaya Bayou, runs southeastward through Iberville parish, and enters a lake on or near the W. border of Assumption parish.

Grand River, Michigan, called **Washtenong** by the Indians, drains part of Jackson co., runs northward through the counties of Eaton and Ingham to the city of Lansing, thence northwestward to Ionia, below which its general direction is westward. It intersects Kent and Ottawa cos., and enters Lake Michigan at Grand Haven. Length, about 280 miles. Steamboats of large or middle size ascend it to Grand Rapids, about 40 miles from the lake.

Grand River, an affluent of the Missouri, is formed by 2 or 3 branches which rise in the S. part of Iowa and unite near Albany, in Gentry co., Mo. It runs southeastward through Daviess and Livingston cos., and forms the boundary between Carroll and Chariton cos. until it enters the Missouri River, about 1 mile above Brunswick. Total length, about 300 miles. It receives from the left a large affluent called Crooked Fork.

Grand River, Missouri, rises near the W. boundary of the state, runs southeastward through Cass and Henry cos., and enters the Osage River in Benton co., about 5 miles above Warsaw. Length, about 150 miles.

Grand River, of Ohio, drains parts of Geauga and Trumbull cos., runs northward into Ashtabula co., and subsequently flows westward through Lake co. and enters Lake Erie about 4 miles below Painesville. In the lower part of its course it runs in a deep and picturesque valley. It is about 100 miles long.

Grand River, of Ontario, rises in Grey co. and runs southward through Wellington and Waterloo cos. It finally runs southeastward, and enters Lake Erie about 15 miles S.E. of Cayuga, forming one of the best harbors on the N. shore of the lake. Length, about 150 miles. It is connected with Lake Ontario by the Welland Canal.

Grand River, a river of Gaspé co., Quebec, flowing into the Bay of Chaleurs, affords excellent angling for salmon. Near its mouth is a large fishing village of the same name, 16 miles S.W. of Percé.

Grand River, Canada. See OTTAWA.

Grand River, a post-office of the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory.

Grand River, a township of Adair co., Iowa. Pop. 347. It is traversed by the Crooked Fork of Grand River.

Grand River, a township of Decatur co., Iowa. P. 506. It has the Crooked Fork of Grand River at its N.E. angle.

Grand River, a township of Madison co., Iowa. P. 765.

Grand River, a township of Wayne co., Iowa, on the Missouri line. Pop. 611, exclusive of Lineville.

Grand River, a township of Bates co., Mo. Pop. 1024.

Grand River, a township of Carroll co., Mo. Pop. 3802. It contains De Witt.

Grand River, a township of Cass co., Mo. Pop. 3978. It includes Harrisonville.

Grand River, a township of Daviess co., Mo. P. 1093.

Grand River, a township of De Kalb co., Mo. P. 959.

Grand River, a post-hamlet of Gentry co., Mo., on Grand River, at the junction of its 3 branches, 16 miles N.W. of Pattonsburg. It has 2 churches, a grist- and a saw-mill.

Grand River, a township of Henry co., Mo. Pop. 5450. It contains Clinton.

Grand River, township, Livingston co., Mo. P. 1160.

Grand Sa′ble River, Michigan, rises in Lake co., runs nearly westward through Mason co., and enters Lake Michigan about 6 miles N.W. of Ludington.

Grand Sachem, Highlands, N.Y. See NEW BEACON.

Grand Sa′line, a village of the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, 8 miles from Choteau Railroad Station. It has a church and manufactures of salt.

Grand Saline, a post-office of Van Zandt co., Tex., on the Texas Pacific Railroad, 65 miles E. of Dallas. Here are saline wells and a manufactory of salt.

Grandson, or **Granson,** grôɴᴳ‘sôɴᴳ′ (Ger. *Gransee,* grån′sà), a decayed town of Switzerland, in Vaud, on the S.W. shore of the Lake of Neufchâtel, 20 miles by rail N. of Lausanne. Pop. 1476.

Grand Teton. See MOUNT HAYDEN.

Grand Tow′er, a post-village in Grand Tower township, Jackson co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, 27 miles W.S.W. of Carbondale, at the W. terminus of the Grand Tower & Carbondale Railroad. The name is derived from a high rocky island standing in the river opposite this village. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, and 2 blast-furnaces for iron. Pop. of the township, 2181.

Grand Tower Cross′ing, in Jackson co., Ill., is on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, at the crossing of the Grand Tower & Carbondale Railroad, 1 mile S. of Murphysborough.

Grand Trav′erse, a county in the N.W. part of Michigan, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Grand Traverse Bay (of Lake Michigan), and is intersected by the river of the same name. The surface is diversified by numerous small lakes and extensive forests, in which the white pine and sugar-maple abound. The soil produces wheat, oats, grass, potatoes, &c. Lumber is one of the chief articles of export. Capital, Traverse City. It is intersected by the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,739,295. Pop. in 1870, 4443, of whom 3299 were Americans; in 1874, 5349.

Grand Traverse Bay, Michigan, is a part of Lake Michigan, from which it extends southward between the cos. of Antrim and Leelenaw. It is about 30 miles long and 12 miles wide. It forms part of the N. boundary of Grand Traverse co.

Grand Traverse City, Mich. See TRAVERSE CITY.

Grand Traverse River, Michigan, rises in Kalkaska co., runs westward, intersects Grand Traverse co., and enters the bay of the same name at Traverse City.

Grand Trunk Junction, or **Milwaukee Junction,** a station in Wayne co., Mich., at the crossing of the Detroit & Milwaukee and Grand Trunk Railroads, 8 miles N. of Detroit.

Grand Tun′nel, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pa., at Avondale Station on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 1 mile from Nanticoke Station.

Grand Turk, the largest of the Turk's Islands group, British West Indies. It is 5½ miles long and 1 mile wide, very dry and barren. It has a small town of the same name on the W. shore, near a large pond which affords much salt. Lat. of light-house, 20° 31′ N.; lon. 71° 7′ W.

Grand Val′ley, a post-village of Hamilton co., O., on the Little Miami Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church.

Grand Valley, a post-village of Warren co., Pa., in Eldred township, on the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley and Pittsburg Railroad, 9 miles N.N.E. of Titusville. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of barrels, lumber, &c.

Grand View, a post-office of Tulare co., Cal., is at Cross Creek Station, 16 miles N.W. of Tulare.

Grand View, a post-village of Edgar co., Ill., in Grand View township, about 18 miles E. of Charleston, and 10 miles S.W. of Paris. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 350; of the township, 1899.

Grand View, a post-village of Spencer co., Ind., in Hammond township, on the Ohio River, about 36 miles by land (55 miles by water) E. of Evansville. It has a newspaper office and 4 churches.

Grand View, a post-village of Louisa co., Iowa, in Grand View township, about 14 miles S.S.W. of Muscatine. It contains the Eastern Iowa Normal School. Pop. 422. The township has 4 churches, and is bounded on the S.W. by the Iowa River. Pop. 1385.

Grand View, a post-office of Morris co., Kansas.

Grand View, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Ky., 6 miles from Rineyville Station. It has a church.

Grand View, a post-office of Lyon co., Minn., and a station on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Marshall. Pop. of Grand View township, 150.

Grand View, a post-village of Washington co., O., in Grand View township, and on the Ohio River, 30 miles above Marietta. It has 2 churches and a barrel-factory. Pop. 193; of the township, 2273.

Grand View, a post-office of Johnson co., Tex.

Grand View on Hudson, a post-hamlet of Rockland co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, and on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, 2 or 3 miles S. of Nyack, and 25 miles N. of New York. Here are a number of fine suburban residences, villas, churches, &c.

Grandville, Jasper co., Ill. See GRANVILLE.

Grand′ville, a post-village of Kent co., Mich., in Wyoming township, on Grand River, 6 miles S.W. of the city of Grand Rapids. It is on the Michigan Southern Railroad, and on a branch of the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad. It has several saw-mills, 3 churches, a union school, and manufactures of plaster and stucco.

Grandvilliers, or **Granvilliers**, grôɴᵒ‵vee‵yå′, a village of France, in Oise, 17 miles N.N.W. of Beauvais.

Grane, Gran, grån, or **Quade**, kwåd (Arab. *El Kuiet*, ĕl kwåt), a seaport of Arabia, district of Lahsa, on a bay of the same name, near the N. extremity of the Persian Gulf, in lat. 29° 23′ N., lon. 47° 57′ E. Pop. 8000.

Graneros, grå-nå′roce, a station in Pueblo co., Col., on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 26 miles S. of South Pueblo.

Grangærde, grån-yåʀ′dĕh, a village of Sweden, læn and 33 miles S.W. of Falun. It has extensive iron-works.

Grange, a village of Switzerland. See Grenchen.

Grange, grānj, a post-office of Woodbury co., Iowa.

Grange, a post-office of Pottawatomie co., Kansas.

Grange, a post-office of Transylvania co., N.C.

Grange City, a post-office of Fleming co., Ky.

Grange Hill, a post-office of Upshur co., Tex.

Grangemouth, grānj′mŭth, a seaport town of Scotland, co. of Stirling, on the Carron, 11 miles S.S.E. of Stirling, on a railway, and on the Forth & Clyde Canal. It has a custom-house, a bank, extensive quays and warehouses, a dry-dock, a good harbor, establishments for shipbuilding, and a large export and import trade. Pop. 2569.

Granger, grān′jẹr, a post-office and station of St. Joseph co., Ind., on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad.

Granger, a post-village of Fillmore co., Minn., in Bristol township, near the Upper Iowa River, 10 miles N. of Cresco, Iowa, and about 48 miles S.W. of Winona. It has 2 or 3 churches, a planing-mill, and a machine-shop.

Granger, a post-hamlet of Scotland co., Mo., on the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, 11 miles E. of Memphis.

Granger, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., N.Y., in Granger township, about 6 miles S.W. of Nunda Station, and 52 miles S.S.W. of Rochester. The township is bounded on the W. by the Genesee River, and contains a village named Short Tract. Pop. 1159.

Granger, a post-hamlet of Medina co., O., in Granger township, 8 miles E.N.E. of Medina, and about 24 miles S. of Cleveland. It has a church and a cheese-factory. Pop. of the township, 987.

Granger, Tennessee. See Grainger.

Granger, a post-office of Dunn co., Wis.

Granger, a post-office of Uintah co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 31 miles W. of Green River City.

Grangersville, grān′jẹrz-vĭl, a post-office of Macon co., Ga.

Granges, grôɴzh, a village of France, in Vosges, 12 miles S.W. of Saint-Dié. Pop. 1347.

Granges, a village of Switzerland. See Grenchen.

Grange Store, a post-office of Pike co., Ky.

Grangetown, grānj′tŏwn, a village of Wales, in Glamorganshire, on the Taff, opposite Cardiff. Pop. 2189.

Grangeville, grānj′vĭl, a post-office of Izard co., Ark.

Grangeville, a post-office of Tulare co., Cal.

Grangeville, a post-office of Idaho co., Idaho.

Grangeville, a post-office of Marion co., W. Va.

Granicus, the ancient name of Chalatdere.

Granite, gran′it, a township of Sacramento co., Cal. Pop. 1579.

Granite, a post-village, capital of Lake co., Col., on the Arkansas River, about 100 miles S.W. of Denver, and 8 miles N.E. of Mount Harvard.

Granite, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., 2 miles from Woodstock Railroad Station. It has 2 churches and several granite-quarries. Pop. about 250.

Granite, a post-office of Grant co., Oregon.

Granite, Pennsylvania. See Granite Hill.

Granite, a post-hamlet of Chesterfield co., Va., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, and on the James River, 4 miles above Richmond. It has a church, granite-quarries, and a tobacco-factory.

Granite Bluff, a post-hamlet of Phillips co., Kansas, 65 miles S.S.W. of Kearney Junction, Neb. Here is a deposit of pure sand for glass.

Granite Bridge, a station on the Shawmut & Milton Branch of the Old Colony Railroad, 6 miles from the initial station in Boston, Mass.

Granite Cañon, kăn′yōn, Wyoming, is a station on the Union Pacific Railroad, 20 miles W. of Cheyenne. Elevation, 7298 feet. Good granite abounds here.

Granite City, a hamlet of Salt Lake co., Utah, about 16 miles S.E. of Salt Lake City. It is in a cañon of the Wahsatch Mountains, and is a terminus of the Wasatch & Jordan Valley Railroad. It has a granite-quarry and about 12 houses.

Granite Falls, a post-village, capital of Yellow Medicine co., Minn., on the Minnesota River, and on the Hastings & Dakota Railroad, 70 miles W. of Glencoe. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, 2 flouring-mills, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 400.

Granite Hill, a post-hamlet of El Dorado co., Cal., in Coloma township.

Granite Hill, a post-office of Iredell co., N.C., on the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad, at Shepherd's Station, 12 miles S. of Statesville.

Granite Hill, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Pa., at Granite Station on the railroad between Gettysburg and Hanover, 4 miles E. of Gettysburg.

Granite Springs, a post-office of Orange co., Va.

Gran′iteville, a post-office of Nevada co., Cal., at Eureka South.

Graniteville, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Westford township, on the Nashua, Acton & Boston Railroad where it crosses the Stony Brook Railroad, about 30 miles N.W. of Boston, and 12 miles S. of Nashua, N.H. It has a church, a granite-quarry, and manufactures of machinery and worsted yarn.

Graniteville, a post-village of Iron co., Mo., 3½ miles from Middle Brook Station. It has 2 churches. Here are large boulders of granite, which is used for building.

Graniteville, a village in Johnston township, Providence co., R.I., on the Providence & Springfield Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of Providence. It has a church, and is adjacent to the larger village of Centredale. Pop. 210.

Graniteville, a village of Burrillville township, Providence co., R.I., 5 miles N.E. of Pascoag. Pop. 349.

Graniteville, a post-village of Aiken co., S.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, at its junction with the South Carolina Railroad, 6 miles W. of Aiken, and 12 miles N.E. of Augusta, Ga. It has 5 churches, a large manufactory of cotton goods, and an academy.

Granja, La, a town of Spain. See San Ildefonso.

Granmicheli, a town of Sicily. See Grammichele.

Gran Nana, grån nå′nŏh‵, a village of Hungary, 75 miles E.S.E. of Presburg, on a railway from Vienna.

Grannonum, supposed ancient name of Granville.

Granollers de Valls, grå-nol-yaiʀs′ då våls, or **Granollers del Valles**, grå-nol-yaiʀs′ dĕl vål′yĕs, a town of Spain, province and 16 miles N.N.E. of Barcelona. Pop. 4632.

Grañon, grån-yōn′, a town of Spain, province and about 30 miles from Logroño. Pop. 1102.

Granozzo, grå-not′so, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 6 miles S.S.W. of Novara. Pop. 1512.

Grans, grôɴᵒ, a village of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 20 miles N.N.W. of Aix. Pop. 1968.

Gran Sasso d'Italia. See Monte Corno.

Gransee, grån′så‵, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 43 miles N.N.E. of Potsdam. Pop. 3470.

Granson, a town of Switzerland. See Grandson.

Grant, a county in the S. central part of Arkansas, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is intersected by Saline River and Hurricane Creek. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, cotton, grass, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Sheridan. Valuation of real and personal estate, $483,926. This county was formed in 1869. Pop. in 1870, 3943, of whom 3937 were Americans.

Grant, a county in the E. part of Dakota, borders on Minnesota, and is bounded on the N.E. by Big Stone Lake. The surface is nearly destitute of forests.

Grant, a county in the N.E. central part of Indiana, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is intersected by the Mississinewa River. The surface is nearly level, and about one-third of it is covered with dense forests; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad and the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad. Capital, Marion. Valuation of real and personal estate, $13,110,570. Pop. in 1870, 18,487, of whom 18,173 were Americans.

Grant, an unorganized county in the S.W. part of Kansas, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by the Cimarron River and several of its tributaries. The surface is nearly all prairie.

Grant, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 320 square miles. It is drained by Eagle Creek. The surface is undulating, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. The rock which lies next to the surface is Silurian or Trenton limestone. It is intersected by the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. Capital, Williamstown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,400,000. Pop. in 1870, 9529, of whom 9356 were Americans.

Grant, a parish in the central part of Louisiana, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Saline Bayou, and on the S.W. by Red River and the Rigolet de Bon Dieu. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Colfax. Valuation of real and personal estate, $918,324. Pop. in 1870, 4517, of whom 4488 were Americans.

Grant, a county in the W. part of Minnesota, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by the Pomme de Terre and Mustinka Rivers. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and small lakes; the soil is fertile, and adapted to wheat. The county is intersected by the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Elbow Lake. Pop. in 1870, 340; in 1875, 1191.

Grant, the most southwestern county of New Mexico, borders on Arizona. It is bounded on the E. by the Rio Grande, and is drained by the Gila River and the Rio de los Mimbres. The surface is elevated and partly mountainous; the Mesilla Valley and the valley of the Rio Grande have fertile soils. Wheat, Indian corn, and grass are the staple products. Timber and water are scarce on the table-lands of this county. Gold, silver, and copper are found in it. Capital, Pinos Altos. Pop. in 1870, 1143, of whom 592 were Americans.

Grant, a large county in the E. part of Oregon, is partly drained by John Day's River. The surface in some parts is mountainous; the soil of the valleys is adapted to pasturage. The Blue Mountains occupy the northern portion of the county. It contains several large lakes which have no outlet. Cattle, lumber, and wheat are its staple products. Capital, Cañon City. Gold is found here. Pop. 1582.

Grant, a county in the N.E. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 460 square miles. It is drained by the North and South Branches of the Potomac River. The surface is mountainous and is largely covered with forests. This county is traversed by several ridges of the Alleghany Mountains. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, live-stock, and grass are the staples. Capital, Maysville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,436,000. Pop. in 1870, 4467, of whom 4382 were Americans.

Grant, the most southwestern county of Wisconsin, bordering on Illinois, has an area of about 1100 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Wisconsin River, and on the S.W. by the Mississippi River, and is also drained by Grant and Platte Rivers. The surface is diversified by ridges, valleys, and extensive forests. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, pork, and butter are the staple products. In 1870 it produced 1,744,398 bushels of Indian corn,—more than any other county in the state. Magnesian limestone (Silurian) underlies this county, which has also mines of lead. It is intersected by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Capital, Lancaster. Valuation of real and personal estate, $30,651,881. Pop. in 1870, 37,979, of whom 28,565 were Americans; in 1875, 39,086.

Grant, a post-office of Madison co., Ark.

Grant, a post-hamlet of Park co., Colorado, in the South Park, 45 miles S.W. of Denver. It has silver-mines.

Grant, Kankakee co., Ill. See GRANT PARK.

Grant, a township of Lake co., Ill., bordering on Pishtaka Lake. Pop. 572.

Grant, a township of Vermilion co., Ill., about 25 miles N. of Danville, is intersected by the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. Pop. 1204.

Grant, a township of Benton co., Ind., on the Illinois line. Pop. 835.

Grant, a post-office of Fulton co., Ind.

Grant, a township of Greene co., Ind. Pop. 532.

Grant, a township of Newton co., Ind. Pop. 699. It contains Goodland.

Grant, a township of Adams co., Iowa. Pop. 377.

Grant, a township of Boone co., Iowa. Pop. 411.

Grant, a township of Buena Vista co., Iowa. Pop. 115.

Grant, a township of Carroll co., Iowa. Pop. 160.

Grant, a township of Cass co., Iowa. Pop. 526.

Grant, a township of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa. Pop. 210.

Grant, a township of Dallas co., Iowa. Pop. 529.

Grant, a township of Franklin co., Iowa. Pop. 273.

Grant, a township of Grundy co., Iowa. Pop. 578.

Grant, a township of Guthrie co., Iowa. Pop. 222.

Grant, a township of Hardin co., Iowa. Pop. 274.

Grant, a township of Linn co., Iowa. Pop. 820.

Grant, a township of Lyon co., Iowa. Pop. 126.

Grant, a township of Monona co., Iowa. Pop. 316. It is traversed by the Little Sioux River.

Grant, a township of Montgomery co., Iowa. Pop. 852. Grant Post-Office is at Milford.

Grant, a township of O'Brien co., Iowa. Pop. 401.

Grant, a township of Page co., Iowa. Pop. 640, exclusive of Shenandoah.

Grant, a township of Plymouth co., Iowa. Pop. 276.

Grant, a township of Pocahontas co., Iowa. Pop. 114.

Grant, a township of Polk co., Iowa. Pop. 400.

Grant, a township of Ringgold co., Iowa. Pop. 470.

Grant, a township of Sioux co., Iowa. Pop. 226.

Grant, a township of Story co., Iowa. Pop. 534.

Grant, a township of Tama co., Iowa. Pop. 353.

Grant, a township of Taylor co., Iowa. Pop. 371.

Grant, a township of Union co., Iowa. Pop. 262.

Grant, a township of Woodbury co., Iowa. Pop. 335.

Grant, Wright co., Iowa. See GOLDFIELD.

Grant, a township of Clay co., Kansas, on the Republican River. Pop. 402. Post-office, Gatesville.

Grant, a township of Cloud co., Kansas. Pop. 381. Post-offices, Fannie and Alva.

Grant, a township of Crawford co., Kansas. Pop. 877. Post-offices, Idell and Greenbush.

Grant, a township of Dickinson co., Kansas. Pop. 1833. It contains Abilene.

Grant, a township of Douglas co., Kansas. Pop. 519, exclusive of North Lawrence.

Grant, a township of Jackson co., Kansas. Pop. 753. Post-offices, Buck Grove, Avoca, Banner, and James Crossing.

Grant, a township of Jewell co., Kansas. Pop. 538. Post-office, Cerro Gordo.

Grant, a township of Lincoln co., Kansas. Pop. 950. Post-offices, Pottersburg, Cedron, and Ingalls.

Grant, a township of Marion co., Kansas. Pop. 347. Post-office, Youngtown.

Grant, a township of Neosho co., Kansas. Pop. 918. Post-office, Flat Rock.

Grant, a township of Reno co., Kansas. Pop. 456. It contains Nickerson.

Grant, a township of Republic co., Kansas. Pop. 514. It contains Seapo, and has a salt-marsh which affords a supply of good salt.

Grant, a township of Riley co., Kansas, on the Big Blue River. It has a cheese-factory and a steam-mill. Pop. 772. It contains Stockdale.

Grant, a township of Sedgwick co., Kansas. Pop. 882. It contains Valley Centre.

Grant, a post-office of Boone co., Ky. See BELLEVIEW.

Grant, a township of Cheboygan co., Mich. Pop. 407.

Grant, a township of Clare co., Mich. Pop. 583.

Grant, a township of Grand Traverse co., Mich. P. 311.

Grant, a township of Huron co., Mich. Pop. 280.

Grant, a township of Iosco co., Mich. Pop. 51.

Grant, a post-office of Kent co., Mich.

Grant, a township of Keweenaw co., Mich. Pop. 223.

Grant, a township of Mason co., Mich., on Lake Michigan. Pop. 209.

Grant, a township of Mecosta co., Mich. Pop. 179.

Grant, a township of Newaygo co., Mich. Pop. 110. Grant Station on the Grand Rapids, Newaygo & Lake Shore Railroad is 5 miles S. of Newaygo.

Grant, a township of Oceana co., Mich. Pop. 302.

Grant, a township of St. Clair co., Mich. Pop. 1304.

Grant, a township of Washington co., Minn., traversed by the railroad from White Bear Lake to Stillwater. P. 388.

Grant, a township of Caldwell co., Mo. Pop. 909.

Grant, a village of Cass co., Mo., 14 miles S.W. of Holden. It has a church and 4 stores.

Grant, a township of Clarke co., Mo. Pop. 756. It contains Anson.

Grant, a township of Dade co., Mo. Pop. 279.

Grant, a township of Dallas co., Mo. Pop. 1002.

Grant, a township of Daviess co., Mo. Pop. 784.

Grant, a township of De Kalb co., Mo. Pop. 956.

Grant, a township of Nodaway co., Mo. Pop. 1105.

Grant, a township of Putnam co., Mo. Pop. 638.

Grant, a post-hamlet of Nemaha co., Neb., about 20 miles S.W. of Nebraska City.

Grant, Chautauqua co., N.Y. See BROKEN STRAW.

Grant, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., in Russia township, 5 miles N.E. of Trenton Falls. It has 1 or 2 churches, a tannery, a saw-mill, and a cheese-factory.

Grant, a township of New Hanover co., N.C. P. 1119.

Grant, a township of Randolph co., N.C. Pop. 949.

Grant, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., O., on the Cleveland, Sandusky & Cincinnati Railroad, 5 miles N. of Kenton. It has a church and a saw-mill. Pop. 100.

Grant, a station in Elk co., Pa., on the Low Grade Railroad, 8 miles W. of Driftwood.

Grant, a post-township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. 999. Grant Post-Office is at the borough of Cherry Tree.

Grant, a station on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Corry, Pa.

Grant, a locality in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the East Mahanoy Railroad, 2 miles E. of Mahaney City. Here coal is mined.

Grant, a township of Darlington co., S.C. Pop. 2172.

Grant, a township of Edgefield co., S.C. Pop. 1116.

Grant, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Tenn., 12 miles E. of Lebanon. It has a church.

Grant, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Va., 24 miles S.S.E. of Marion. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Grant, a township of Clark co., Wis. Pop. 663. Post-offices, Maple Works and Pleasant Ridge.

Grant, a township of Dunn co., Wis. Pop. 954.

Grant, a township of Portage co., Wis. Pop. 246.

Grant, a township of Shawano co., Wis. Pop. 470.

Granta, an ancient name of CAMBRIDGE.

Granta, a river of England. See CAM.

Grant Centre, a post-office of Monona co., Iowa.

Grant'chester, a village of England, co. and 2½ miles S.S.W. of Cambridge. It is supposed to be the ancient *Camboritum*, the original seat of the University of Cambridge. Pop. of parish, 844.

Grant City, a post-village of Sac co., Iowa, on the Raccoon River, about 44 miles S.W. of Fort Dodge. It has a graded school, a flour-mill, 2 brick-yards, &c.

Grant City, a post-village, capital of Worth co., Mo., about 66 miles N.N.E. of St. Joseph. It has a bank, a high school, and 4 churches. Two weekly newspapers are published here.

Grant City, a post-office of Lawrence co., Pa.

Grant Court-House, W. Va. See MAYSVILLE.

Grant Fork, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., 6 miles N. of Highland Station, which is 31 miles E.N.E. of St. Louis, Mo. It has 2 churches.

Grantham, grant'ạm, a town of England, co. and 23 miles S.S.W. of Lincoln, at a railway junction. It has a church of the thirteenth century, a grammar-school, several chapels, the guild hall, a jail, a workhouse, and a theatre. The principal trade is in malting and export of corn, and import of coal by a canal connecting the town with the Trent. It sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. 5028; of the parliamentary borough, 13,250.

Grant'ham, a post-township and hamlet of Sullivan co., N.H., about 14 miles N.E. of Claremont. It has 7 lumber-mills. Pop. 608.

Grantham, a township of Wayne co., N.C. Pop. 1823.

Grant Isle, ile, a post-village and township of Aroostook co., Me., on the river St. John, 90 miles N.N.W. of Houlton. It has a church and 3 saw-mills. Pop. 688.

Grant Land, the extreme N. portion of Grinnell Land, comprises the northernmost land yet reached.

Grant'ley, a post-office of Cleburne co., Ala.

Grant'ley, a post-village in Dundas co., Ontario, 17 miles N.N.E. of Morrisburg. Pop. 100.

Grant'ly Harbor, an inlet of Behring Strait, in Alaska, is the seat of a considerable trade.

Gran'ton, a town of Scotland, co. and 3 miles by rail N.W. of Edinburgh, on the Firth of Forth, here crossed by a railway ferry. It has a pier, jetties, breakwaters, steam cranes, docks and slips for shipping, machine-shops, and chemical works. Pop. 1104.

Gran'ton, a hamlet of Bergen co., N.J., on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, 7 miles N. of Jersey City.

Gran'ton, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 108 miles W. of Toronto. It has carding- and grist-mills, several stores, and a large trade in grain. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 350.

Gran'town, a village of Scotland, co. of Inverness, on the Spey, 22 miles by rail S. of Forres. Pop. 1322.

Grant Park, a post-village in Yellow Head township, Kankakee co., Ill., on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, 51 miles S. of Chicago. It has 2 churches, 2 elevators for grain, a furniture-factory, and several stores.

Grant River, Wisconsin, rises in Grant co., runs southwestward and southeastward, and enters the Mississippi River about 12 miles above Dubuque.

Grant's, a station in Sonoma co., Cal., on the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad, 70 miles N. of San Francisco.

Grant's, a station in St. Louis co., Mo., on the Carondelet Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 7 miles W. of Carondelet.

Grantsborough, grants'bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet of Pamlico co., N.C., 12 miles N.E. of New-Berne. It has 3 churches.

Grants'burg, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Ill., 7 miles E. of Vienna. It has a church.

Grantsburg, a small post-village of Crawford co., Ind., about 40 miles W. of New Albany. It has a church.

Grantsburg, a post-village, capital of Burnett co., Wis., on Wood River, about 6 miles E. of the St. Croix River, and 60 miles N. of Hudson. It has a court-house, 2 churches, a newspaper office, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. of Grantsburg township, 827.

Grant's Lick, a post-hamlet of Campbell co., Ky., 2½ miles from the Kentucky Central Railroad. It has a church.

Grant's Mills, a post-office of Delaware co., N.Y.

Grant's Pass, the channel between Dauphin Island, Ala., and the mainland. Through it vessels may pass from Mobile Bay into Mississippi Sound.

Grant's Pass, a post-office of Jackson co., Oregon.

Grants'ville, a post-village of Garrett co., Md., 25 miles W. by N. of Cumberland. It has 3 churches, a wagon-shop, a flour-mill, and 3 stores. Pop. about 200.

Grantsville, a post-village in Grantsville township, Linn co., Mo., 7 miles N.E. of Linneus. The township has 5 churches.

Grantsville, a post-village of Tooele co., Utah, about 35 miles W.S.W. of Salt Lake City. It has a church.

Grantsville, a post-village, capital of Calhoun co., W. Va., on the Little Kanawha River, about 50 miles N.E. of Charleston.

Grant'ville, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ala.

Grantville, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn., in Norfolk township, on the Connecticut Western Railroad, 6 miles W.N.W. of Winsted. It has a saw-mill.

Grantville, a post-village of Coweta co., Ga., on the Atlanta & West Point Railroad, 52 miles S.S.W. of Atlanta. It has 3 churches, a flouring-mill, and 2 schools. The repair-shops of the railroad are located here. Gold is found 3 miles from this place. Pop. about 500.

Grantville, a post-village in Kaw township, Jefferson co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 1 mile N. of the Kansas River, and 7 miles E. of Topeka. It has a church.

Grantville, a post-village in Needham township, Norfolk co., Mass., on the Boston & Albany Railroad, and near Charles River, 13 miles W.S.W. of Boston. It has 3 churches.

Grantville, a hamlet of Howard co., Neb., 9½ miles N.W. of Grand Island.

Grantville, a post-office of Buncombe co., N.C.

Grantville, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., in East Hanover township, 5 miles N.W. of Palmyra Station. It has a church and 3 or 4 stores.

Grantville, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tenn.

Granville, grōnᵍ'veel' (anc. *Granno'num?*), a fortified seaport town of France, in Manche, at the mouth of the Bosq, at the foot of a rocky promontory projecting into the English Channel, 30 miles S.W. of Saint-Lô. Lat. of the light-house, 48° 50′ 7″ N.; lon. 1° 35′ 57″ W. It has a strong citadel, a custom-house, a fine granite mole enclosing a small harbor, a Gothic church, a hospital, and public baths. It is the seat of a commercial tribunal and a school of navigation, and the residence of a commissary of marine. Its inhabitants are partly engaged in cod- and oyster-fisheries. It has manufactures of brandy and chemicals, and some trade with the colonies and the Channel Islands, and exports eggs, &c., to England. It is a railway terminus. Granville was burned by the British in 1695. Pop. 12,372.

Gran'ville, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia, has an area of about 730 square miles. It is drained by the Tar River, which rises in it, and by small affluents of the Roanoke and Neuse Rivers. The surface is undulating or hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, oats, wheat, and pork are the staple products. This county has extensive beds of sandstone. It is intersected by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad. Capital, Oxford. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,838,154. Pop., in 1870, 24,831, of whom 24,824 were Americans.

Granville, or **Grandville,** a township of Jasper co., Ill. Pop. 1260. It contains Yale, or Grandville.

Granville, a post-village of Putnam co., Ill., in Granville township, 8 miles S.W. of Peru, and 6 or 7 miles E. of Hennepin. It has 3 churches and a graded school. Pop. of the township, 1668.

Granville, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Ind., in Niles township, on the Mississinewa River, about 62 miles N.E of Indianapolis. It has 2 or 3 churches.

Granville, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, in Richland township, about 48 miles E. by S. of Des Moines. It has 2 churches and a graded school.

Granville, a township of Hampden co., Mass. Pop. 1240. It contains Granville Corners, East Granville, and West Granville.

Granville, a post-village of Monroe co., Mo., about 44 miles W.S.W. of Hannibal. It has 2 churches. Pop. 71.

Granville, a hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., on Raritan Bay, 4 miles from Keyport. It has a church, a lighthouse, and a fishery.

Granville, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., in Granville township, on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, and on the Pawlet River, 66 miles N.N.E. of Albany, and 13 miles S.S.E. of Whitehall. It contains several churches, a newspaper office, a bank, and a graded school. Pop. about 900. The township, which has quarries of good roofing-slate, contains also the villages of Middle Granville and North Granville. It has 9 churches, 2 banks, a military academy, and manufactures of cotton batting, knitted shirts, and drawers. Total pop. 4098.

Granville, a post-village of Licking co., O., in Granville township, on Raccoon Creek, 6 miles W. of Newark, and about 28 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. It contains 6 churches, a national bank, 2 grist-mills, a union school, the Granville Female College, and the Denison University (Baptist), which was organized in 1832 and has a library of 11,000 volumes. It is 2 or 3 miles N. of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, on which is Granville Station, 4 miles S.W. of Newark. Pop. 1109; of the township, 2127.

Granville, a township of Mercer co., O. Pop. 1234. It contains St. Henry's.

Granville, a township of Bradford co., Pa. Pop. 1375. It contains Granville Centre and Granville Summit.

Granville, a post-village in Granville township, Mifflin co., Pa., on the Juniata River, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 65 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg. It has a church, a foundry, and a machine-shop. Pop. of township, 1297.

Granville, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Tenn., on the Cumberland River, 60 miles E. of Nashville. It has 2 churches.

Granville, a post-township of Addison co., Vt., about 28 miles N. of Rutland. It has a mountainous surface. Pop. 726. It contains a hamlet named Granville.

Granville, a post-village of Monongalia co., W. Va., on the Monongahela River, 2 miles below Morgantown. It has a church. Pop. about 150.

Granville, a post-hamlet in Granville township, Milwaukee co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 15 miles N.N.W. of Milwaukee. Pop. of the township, 2401.

Gran'ville, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 24 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 330.

Granville Centre, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., in Granville township, about 30 miles S. of Elmira, N.Y. It has a church, a tannery, and a hotel.

Granville Centre, a post-office of Milwaukee co., Wis.

Granville Cor'ners, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., in Granville township, about 18 miles W. by S. of Springfield. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of drums and toys.

Granville Fer'ry, a post-village in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, on the W. side of Annapolis Bay, opposite the town of Annapolis. It contains several stores, churches, hotels, and ship-yards. Pop. 300.

Granville Sum'mit, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., in Granville township, on the Northern Central Railroad, 47 miles N. by E. of Williamsport. It has 2 churches. The station is called West Granville, or Granville, and the post-office Granville Summit.

Granvilliers, France. See GRANDVILLIERS.

Grao de Valencia, grå'o då vå-lěn'the-å, or **Villanueva del Grao,** veel'yå-nwå'vå děl grå'o, a seaport town of Spain, at the mouth of the Guadalaviar, 4 miles E. of Valencia, of which it is the port. Pop. 3278.

Grape Creek, a post-office of Cherokee co., N.C.

Grape Grove, a township of Ray co., Mo. Pop. 2660.

Grape Grove, a post-hamlet of Greene co., O., in Ross township, 5 miles S. of Selma Station. It has 2 churches.

Grape Island, a post-office of Pleasants co., W. Va., is near an island in the Ohio River.

Grape'land, a post-office of Blue Earth co., Minn., about 24 miles S. of Mankato.

Grapeland, a post-hamlet of Houston co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 25 miles S. of Palestine. It has a church.

Grape Lawn, a post-office of Nelson co., Va.

Grape'ville, a post-hamlet of Greene co., N.Y., 25 miles S.S.W. of Albany.

Grapeville, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Hempfield township, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 25 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has a church.

Grape Vine, a post-office of Grant co., Ark.

Grape Vine, a post-office of Perry co., Ky.

Grape Vine, a post-village of Tarrant co., Tex., 16 miles N. of Johnson's Station. It has 2 churches, a masonic institute, and a flour-mill.

Grappe's (grăps) **Bluff,** a post-office of Natchitoches parish, La., on Red River.

Grarib, a mountain of Egypt. See AGREEB.

Grash'olm, or **Gresh'olm,** an island of Wales, in St. George's Channel, co. of Pembroke.

Graslitz, grås'lits, **Greklis,** grěk'lis, or **Gradlicze,** gråd-leet'så, a town of Bohemia, 19 miles N.N.E. of Eger. It has manufactures of musical instruments, looking-glasses, cotton yarn, paper, &c. Pop. 6335.

Gras'mere, a village of England, co. of Westmoreland, 2½ miles N.W. of Ambleside. It stands at the head of Grasmere Lake, and is noted as having been the home of several eminent men of letters. Pop. of township, 805.

Grasmere Hill (or **Fell**), a mountain of England, co. of Cumberland, E. of Crummock-Water.

Gräsö, grå'sö', an island of Sweden, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, opposite the town of Oregrund. Lat. 60° 25′ N. Length, about 18 miles.

Grass, a post-hamlet of Spencer co., Ind., in Grass township, 30 miles E. of Evansville. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1871.

Grassano, grås-så'no, or **Grazzano,** gråt-så'no, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Alessandria, about 8 miles from Casale. Pop. 1642.

Grassano, grås-så'no, a town of Italy, province and 25 miles E. of Potenza. Pop. 5262.

Grasse, gråss, a town of France, in Alpes-Maritimes, 25 miles W. of Nice. It has a large Gothic church, a communal college, 3 hospitals, a town hall, an exchange, a theatre, an old tower, some Roman antiquities, a public library, and a gallery of paintings. Large quantities of perfumery are made at Grasse. It has many mills for oil and flour; also manufactures of coarse woollen stuffs, silk organzine, leather, liqueurs, and brandy, and an active trade in fruits and oil. Pop. 9673.

Grasse, or **La Grasse,** lå gråss, a town of France, in Aude, 15 miles S.E. of Carcassonne. Pop. 1135.

Grass'hopper, a township of Atchison co., Kansas. Pop. 1306. It contains Muscotah.

Grasshopper Creek, Kansas. See DELAWARE RIVER.

Grasshopper Falls, Kansas. See VALLEY FALLS.

Gras'sington, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 8½ miles N.N.E. of Skipton. Pop. of township, 830.

Grass Lake, a post-village of Jackson co., Mich., in Grass Lake township, on the Michigan Central Railroad, 10 miles E. of Jackson, and 66 miles W. of Detroit. It has 3 churches, a bank, a money-order post-office, a flouring-mill, and a union school. Here is a small lake (2 miles long) of the same name. Pop. about 700; of the township, 1757. Wheat, wool, apples, and live-stock are its staple products.

Grass Lake, a post-office of Kanabec co., Minn.

Grass Land, a post-office of Boyd co., Ky.

Grass Land, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., W. Va., 7 miles S.E. of Clarksburg. It has 2 churches.

Grass Lick, a post-office of Jackson co., W. Va.

Grass Pond, or **Saint Etienne de Boulton,** sånt ět'e-en' dẹh bool'tòɴᵍ', a post-village in Brome co., Quebec, 11 miles S.E. of Waterloo. Pop. 125.

Grass (or **De Grasse**) **River,** New York, rises in the S.E. part of St. Lawrence co., and runs first nearly northwestward, then gradually deflects to the right, and flows northward to Canton, thence pursuing a northeastward course, and entering the St. Lawrence River at the N.W. extremity of Franklin co., about 3 miles below the mouth of Racket River. Its length is estimated at 150 miles.

Grass Run, a post-office of Harrison co., W. Va.

Grass Val'ley, a post-town of Nevada co., Cal., in Grass Valley township, about 48 miles N.N.E. of Sacramento, and 4 miles S.W. of Nevada. It is the most populous place in the county, and derives its prosperity chiefly from its gold-mines, which are among the richest in the state. It contains 6 churches, a high school, a bank, several quartz-mills, and 2 iron-foundries. Grass Valley is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop, and has a convent and 2 orphanages. A daily newspaper is published here. Pop., including precinct, 7063.

Gras'sy Branch, a post-office of Cleveland co., N.C.

Grassy Cove, a post-office of Cumberland co., Tenn.

Grassy Creek rises in Granville co., N.C., runs northeastward into Virginia, and enters the Roanoke River in Mecklenburg co.

Grassy Creek, a post-office of Morgan co., Ky.

Grassy Creek, a post-township of Mitchell co., N.C. Pop. 514.

Grassy Flat, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ark.

Grassy Fork, a township of Jackson co., Ind. Pop. 1188. It contains Tampico.

Grassy Knob, a post-office of Rutherford co., N.C.

Grassy Meadows, a post-office of Summers co., W.Va.

Grassy Mountain, a township of Greenville co., S.C. Pop. 1335.

Grassy Point, a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., in Stony Point township, on the Hudson River, 1 mile from Stony Point Railroad Station. It has a machine-shop and a brick-yard, and is a terminus of the Hackensack & New York Extension Railroad.

Grassy Pond, a post-office of Spartanburg co., S.C.

Gras′syville, a post-office of Lee co., Tex.

Gratallops, grå-tål-yops′, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 24 miles from Tarragona. Pop. 1146.

Gratchevska, Grachevska, grå-chĕv′skå, or **Gratschewskaia,** grå-chĕv-skå′yå, a village of Russia, government and 125 miles N.W. of Astrakhan, on the Volga.

Gra′ter′s Ford, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., on Perkiomen Creek, and on the Perkiomen Railroad, 8 miles S. of Perkiomenville, and 34 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a sash-factory.

Grate′s Cove, a village at the entrance to Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, 6 miles N. of Bay de Verds. Pop. 550.

Gratianopolis, an ancient name of GRENOBLE.

Gratiot, grā′she-ŏt, a county in the central part of Michigan, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by Pine River, and also drained by Maple River and Beaverdam Creek. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests, in which the white pine and sugar-maple abound. The soil is fertile. Lumber, wheat, Indian corn, hay, and oats are the staple products of this county. It is traversed by the Saginaw Valley & St. Louis Railroad. Capital, Ithaca. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,029,711. Pop. in 1870, 11,810, of whom 10,613 were Americans; in 1874, 13,886.

Gratiot, a post-village of Licking co., O., on the National Road, in Hopewell township (partly in Hopewell township, Muskingum co.), 12 miles W. of Zanesville, and about 14 miles S.E. of Newark. It has 3 churches and a manufactory of drain-tiles. Pop. 228.

Gratiot, a post-village of Lafayette co., Wis., in Gratiot township, on the Pecatonica River, about 48 miles S.W. of Madison. It is on the Mineral Point Railroad, 25 miles S. by E. of Mineral Point. It has a church and a grist-mill. Pop. about 200; of the township, 1721.

Gra′tis, a post-township of Preble co., O., about 22 miles S.W. of Dayton. Pop. 2023. It contains the village of Winchester, in which is Gratis Post-Office.

Gratsanitza, gråt-så-nit′så, a town of Bosnia, 14 miles W.S.W. of Zvornik.

Gratsanitza, a town of Bosnia, 37 miles W.S.W. of Zvornik.

Grat′tan, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., in Grattan township, 12 miles N. of Lowell, and about 18 miles E.N.E. of Grand Rapids. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. about 150; of the township, 1250.

Grätz, or **Graetz,** grĕts (Slavonian, *Nimetzki-Gradetz,* ne-mĕts′ke-grå-dĕts′), the capital city of Styria, in Austria, situated at a railway junction, on both sides of the Mur, in lat. 47° 4′ 13″ N., lon. 15° 26′ E. With its suburbs, it is about 7 miles in circumference, and pretty well built, having many good private and some fine public edifices. The city proper, small and irregularly laid out, is encircled by fine walks and public gardens on the site of the old fortifications. The cathedral has some fine monuments. Near it is a chapel with the tomb of Ferdinand II.; and here are about 20 other churches. The *Convict,* the largest public building in Grätz, now serves for a school of the university. The other principal buildings are the ancient palace of the Styrian dukes, now the governor's residence, the citadel, the observatory, the council-house, the theatre, and the *Landhaus,* with a large collection of ancient armor. The Johanneum, "the pride of Grätz and of Styria," was founded by the Archduke John in 1812 for the encouragement of the arts and manufactures of Styria: it has rich museums of zoology, botany, mineralogy, antiquities, and coins, a chemical laboratory, a botanic garden, a library consisting of the best European works and open to the public, gratuitous courses of lectures, and a reading-room supplied with the chief European journals. The university has a library of 55,000 printed volumes and 7500 MSS. Grätz has a gymnasium, an episcopal academy, military and numerous other schools, 6 hospitals and many other charitable establishments, military magazines, a jail, a workhouse, and a lunatic asylum. Grätz is the residence of the military commandant for Styria and of the Prince-Bishop of Leckau, and is the seat of various courts. It has manufactures of cotton, silk, and woollen fabrics, leather, iron and steel wares, rosoglio, &c., and a large trade in timber, iron, and seeds. Pop. 81,119.

Grätz, grĕts, **Grodzisko,** grod-zis′ko, or **Gredzlack,** grĕts′låk, a town of Prussia, province and 22 miles S.W. of Posen. Pop. 3584.

Gratz, grats, a post-village of Owen co., Ky., on the Kentucky River, 9 miles W.S.W. of Owenton, and about 44 miles E.N.E. of Louisville. It has a church and a steam flour-mill. Pop. 72.

Gratz, a post-borough of Dauphin co., Pa., in Lykens township, about 28 miles N.N.E. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches. Here are mines of anthracite coal. Pop. 386.

Graubünden, a canton of Switzerland. See GRISONS.

Graudenz, grŏw′dĕnts, a fortified town of Western Prussia, 18 miles S.S.W. of Marienwerder, on the Vistula, here crossed by a bridge of boats 2700 feet in length. Pop. 16,615, including military. It is enclosed by walls, and has a strong fortress, a gymnasium, a high school, and a Lutheran and a Roman Catholic church.

Graulhet, grō‘lå′, a town of France, department of Tarn, on the Dadou, 11 miles N.E. of Lavaur. Pop. 4435.

Graun, grŏwn, a village of Austria, in Tyrol, 30 miles S.S.W. of Imst, near a lake of the same name, and more than 4500 feet above the sea. Pop. 721.

Graupen, grŏw′pẹn, or **Kraupen,** krŏw′pẹn, a mining town of Bohemia, on a railway, about 6 miles N.E. of Teplitz. It has mines of tin. Pop. 2320.

Graus, grŏwce, a town of Spain, province and 37 miles E. of Huesca, on the Sera. Pop. 2803.

Gravalos, a town of Spain. See GRABALOS.

Grave, grå′vẹh, or **Graaf,** gråf, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Meuse, 20 miles E.N.E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2819.

Grave Creek, West Virginia. See MOUNDSVILLE.

Gravedona, grå-vå-do′nå, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 27 miles N.N.E. of Como. Pop. 1527.

Grav′el Ford, a post-hamlet of Coos co., Oregon, on the Coquille River, 15 miles from the sea, and 50 miles W. of Roseburg. It has a church.

Gravel Hill, a post-hamlet of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., 10 miles from Marble Hill. It has 2 or 3 churches. Lead is found here.

Gravel Hill, a post-office of Bladen co., N.C.

Gravel Hill, a post-office of Buckingham co., Va.

Gravelines, gråv‘leen′ (Flem. *Gravelingen,* grå′vẹh-ling‘ẹn), a strongly fortified seaport town of France, in Nord, on the Aa, near its mouth in the English Channel, 12 miles by rail E.N.E. of Calais. It stands in a marshy plain, protected from the sea by dunes or sand-hills, and which may be laid wholly under water. It has an arsenal, military magazines, and a military hospital. Its port is small but convenient, and is frequented by fishing-vessels. Pop. 4182.

Gravel′la, a post-village of Conecuh co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 102 miles N.E. of Mobile. It has 2 churches and 3 stores.

Gravellona, grå-vĕl-lo′nå, a village of Italy, 11 miles S.E. of Novara. Pop. 2448.

Grav′elly Hill, a post-office of Yell co., Ark.

Gravelly Hill, a station on the Junction & Breakwater Railroad, 11 miles W. by S. of Lewes, Del.

Gravelly Landing, New Jersey. See PORT REPUBLIC.

Gravelly Spring, a post-hamlet of Lauderdale co., Ala., 9 miles N. of Cherokee Railroad Station. It has 2 churches and 3 stores.

Gravelly Valley, a post-office of Lake co., Cal.

Gravelotte, gråv‘lŏt′, a village of Lorraine, 7 miles W. of Metz, gives name to the sanguinary battle and French defeat of August 18, 1870. Pop. 669.

Gravelotte, grav′ẹ-lot, a station in Hamilton co., O., on the Little Miami Railroad, 12 miles from Cincinnati.

Grav′el Point, a post-office of Harrison co., Ind.

Gravel Point, a post-office of Texas co., Mo.

Gravel Ridge, a post-office of Bradley co., Ark.

Gravel Spring, a post-office of Frederick co., Va.

Gravel Switch, a post-office of Marion co., Ky., on the Knoxville Branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 12 miles S.E. of Lebanon.

Grav′elton, a post-office of Kosciusko co., Ind., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 4 miles W. of Milford Junction, and 101 miles E. by S. of Chicago.

Gravendeel, grâ‵vḙn-dâl′, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 3 miles S. of Dort. Pop. 2437.

Gravenhaag, ’S, Netherlands. See HAGUE.

Gra′venhurst, a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, on Lake Muskoka, 25 miles N. of Orillia. It has 4 stores, 2 hotels, saw-, sash-, door-, and planing-mills, and an extensive lumber-trade. Steamers plying on the lake and river Muskoka start from here. Pop. 400.

Gravenstein, grâ′vḙn-stīne‵, or **Graasteen,** grâ′-stân, a village of Germany, in Sleswick, with a castle, 11 miles N.E. of Flensburg. Pop. 654.

Gra′ver’s, a station on the Germantown & Chestnut Hill Railroad, ½ mile from Chestnut Hill, Pa.

Grave Run Mills, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., about 30 miles N. by W. of Baltimore. It has a woollen-factory, a paper-mill, and a grist-mill.

Graves, grāvz, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is drained by Clark’s River and Mayfield Creek. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Paducah & Memphis Railroad. Capital, Mayfield. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,359,720. Pop. in 1870, 19,398, of whom 19,297 were natives and 101 were foreigners.

Graves, a station in Terrell co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 4 miles W. of Dawson.

Gravesend, grāvz‵ĕnd′, a town of England, co. of Kent, on the right bank of the Thames, 20 miles by rail E.S.E. of London. The older part of the town, near the river, has narrow streets; the upper town is more open, and has many tasteful rows of houses and detached villas. The summit of the hill on which it is built is crowned by prospect towers commanding views of the Thames, and is a favorite place of holiday resort. Gravesend has a free school, some almshouses, a battery, town hall, workhouse, custom-house, bank, numerous good baths, libraries, terraces, several public gardens, and two piers on the river, forming agreeable promenades. Formerly its trade consisted in supplying ships with stores, vessels from London being obliged to clear out here. Its more recent prosperity dates from the establishment of steamboats, which run to London in two hours, and during summer, especially on Sundays, bring immense crowds of visitors. Many also of the wealthier class of trades-people reside here. There is a ferry across the Thames to Tilbury Fort. Pop. 21,265.

Gravesend, grāvz′ĕnd, a post-township of Kings co., N.Y., about 6 miles S. of Brooklyn, is bounded on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. It has 4 churches. Pop. 2182. It comprises Coney Island.

Graves (grāvz) **Mill,** a post-office of Madison co., Va.

Graveston, grāvz′tọn, a post-office of Knox co., Tenn.

Gravesville, grāvz′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., in Russia township, near West Canada Creek, 3 miles from Trenton Falls, and about 14 miles N.N.E. of Utica. It has 2 churches, a wagon-factory, &c. Pop. 67.

Gravesville, a post-hamlet of Calumet co., Wis., in Charlestown township, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 77 miles N. of Milwaukee, and ½ mile from Chilton. It has a church, a cheese-factory, a saw-mill, &c.

Gravezande, grâ-vḙh-zân′dḙh, or **’S Gravezande** (L. *Are′na Com′itis?*), a village of the Netherlands, 8 miles S.W. of the Hague, on the sand-downs near the sea-coast. Pop. 3782.

Graville, grâ‵veel′, **Graville-Sainte-Honorine,** grâ‵veel′-sâNt-o‵no‵reen′, or **Graville-l’Heure,** grâ‵-veel′-lUR, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 3 miles E.N.E. of Havre. It has a curious old church. Pop. 2700.

Gravina, grâ-vee′nâ, a city of Italy, province and 35 miles S.W. of Bari, on the left bank of the Gravina River. Pop. 14,443. It is a bishop’s see, and has a cathedral, 8 other churches, several convents, and a college.

Gravina, grâ-vee′nâ, a port of Alaska. Lat. 60° 44′ N.; lon. 145° 46′ W.

Grav′ity, a post-office of Taylor co., Iowa.

Gravois (gra′vi) **Mills,** a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Mo., 28 miles S. of Tipton. It has a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, and a furnace for smelting lead, which is mined here.

Gray, grâ, a town of France, in Haute-Saône, on the Saône, here bordered by a fine quay, 36 miles by rail S.W. of Vesoul. It has a communal college, a public library, an old palace of the dukes of Burgundy, cavalry barracks, large flour-mills, tanneries, steam saw-mills, oil-mills, many other factories, and an active trade. Pop. 7345.

Gray, a county of the Panhandle of Texas, traversed by the North Fork of Red River. Area, 900 square miles.

Gray, a post-office of Jones co., Ga.

Gray, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., in Gray township, about 18 miles N. of Portland, and 3 miles W. of the Maine Central Railroad. It has an academy, 3 churches, a woollen-mill, and manufactures of lumber and steel shuttles. Pop. of the township, 1738. Gray Station is 19 miles N. of Portland.

Gray, Herkimer co., N.Y. See GRAYSVILLE.

Gray, a post-office of Washington co., O.

Gray, a township of Edgefield co., S.C. Pop. 2533.

Gray′bill, a station in York co., Pa., on the Hanover & York Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of York.

Gray Eagle, ee′g′l, a township of Todd co., Minn. Pop. 124.

Gray Eagle, a post-hamlet of Buncombe co., N.C.

Gray Hawk, a post-office of Jackson co., Ky.

Gray′land, a station in Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad, 8 miles N. of Chicago.

Gray′ling, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Mich., in Grayling township, on the Au Sable River, and on the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 93 miles N. by W. of Bay City. It has 1 or 2 lumber-mills. The excellent grayling fish is found near this place.

Graylock, Massachusetts. See GREYLOCK.

Gray Peak, a mountain of the Adirondack group, in Essex co., N.Y., has an altitude of 4902 feet.

Gray Rock, a post-hamlet of Titus co., Tex., about 70 miles N.W. of Marshall.

Gray’s, a station in Lycoming co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, about 16 miles N. of Williamsport.

Grays′burg, a post-village of Greene co., Tenn., about 20 miles N. of Greenville. It has 3 churches, a seminary, and a manufactory of baryta.

Gray’s Chapel, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala.

Gray’s Chapel, a post-office of Randolph co., N.C.

Gray’s Cor′ners, a hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Half Moon township, 3 miles from Crescent Station. It has a church.

Gray’s Creek, a post-office of Cumberland co., N.C.

Gray’s Ed′dy, a station on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 56 miles N.E. of Pittsburg, Pa., and 8 miles S.E. of Red Bank Furnace, Pa.

Gray’s Fer′ry, a station within the limits of Philadelphia, Pa., on the Schuylkill River, and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 2 miles from the initial station. The Philadelphia & Chester Railroad also passes this point.

Gray’s Flat, a post-office of Marion co., W. Va.

Gray’s Har′bor, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in Chehalis co., Washington. The Chehalis River enters the eastern end of this inlet, which extends from the ocean inland nearly 15 miles. Vessels drawing 18 or 20 feet of water can enter this harbor, which is safe and commodious and has an area of about 150 square miles.

Gray’s Hill, a post-office of Roane co., Tenn.

Gray’s Land′ing, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, 12 miles W.S.W. of Uniontown. It has a distillery.

Gray’s Mill, a post-hamlet of Holmes co., Miss., 8 miles S.W. of Durant.

Grayson, grā′sọn, a county in the W. central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Rough Creek, and is also drained by Caney and Nolin Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is moderately fertile. More than one-third of it is covered with forests. Indian corn, pork, tobacco, and grass are the staple products. Limestone underlies part of this county, which is intersected by the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad. Capital, Leitchfield. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 11,580, of whom 11,232 were Americans.

Grayson, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Red River, and is partly drained by the East Fork of Trinity River. The surface is undulating and extensively covered with forests of the ash, hickory, oak, osage orange, and walnut; the soil is very fertile. Indian corn, cotton, cattle, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, which connects at Red River with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. A branch of the Texas & Pacific Railroad terminates in this county. Capital, Sherman. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,962,168. Pop. in 1870, 14,387, of whom 14,310 were Americans.

Grayson, a county in the S.W. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the New or Kanawha River. The surface is mountainous, and nearly half of it is covered with forests. A long ridge, called Iron Mountain, extends along the N. border of this county. The valleys produce Indian corn, oats, and grass. Iron ore is found here. Capital, Independence. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,643,831. Pop. in 1870, 9587, of whom 9562 were Americans.

Grayson, a post-office of Crittenden co., Ark.

Grayson, California. See GRAYSONVILLE.

Grayson, a post-village, capital of Carter co., Ky., is on Little Sandy River, and on the Eastern Kentucky Railroad, 23 miles S. by W. of Riverton, and 24 miles S.W. of Ironton, O. It has 2 churches and a bank. Pop. 152.

Grayson Old Court-House, Va. See OLD TOWN.

Grayson Springs, a post-village and summer resort of Grayson co., Ky., 4½ miles E.S.E. of Leitchfield, and 3 miles S. of the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad. It has a large hotel and mineral springs.

Grayson Springs Station, a post-village of Grayson co., Ky., on the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad, 66 miles S. by W. of Louisville, and 3 miles N. of Grayson Springs. It has a church, 3 stores, a saw-mill, &c.

Gray'sonville, or **Gray'son,** a post-village of Stanislaus co., Cal., on the San Joaquin River, 30 miles S. of Stockton.

Graysonville, a post-village of Clinton co., Mo., in Hardin township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 30 miles N.E. of Leavenworth, Kansas. It has 3 churches.

Gray's Peak, Colorado, a peak of the Rocky Mountains, on or near the E. border of the Middle Park, about 50 miles W. of Denver, in lat. 39° 38′ N., lon. 105° 48′ 46″ W. It rises 14,341 feet above the level of the sea. Its sides are covered with forests of large evergreen trees, among which are the Douglas spruce (*Abies Douglasii*) and the yellow pine (*Pinus ponderosa*).

Grays'port, a post-village of Grenada co., Miss., on the Yalabusha River, 12 miles E. of Grenada, and about 44 miles S. of Oxford. It has a church and several stores.

Gray's River, a small stream of Pacific co., Washington, enters the Columbia River 15 miles N.E. of Astoria. Small vessels can ascend it 10 miles.

Gray's River, a post-office of Pacific co., Washington, on Gray's River.

Gray's Sum'mit, a post-village of Franklin co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 41 miles W. by S. of St. Louis. It has a drug-store, 2 general stores, and 2 churches.

Gray's Thur'rock, a town of England, co. of Essex, on the N. bank of the Thames, and on a railway, 3 miles N.W. of Gravesend. The town has a pier and large brick-works. Pop. of parish, 2806.

Gray'stone, a village in North Providence township, Providence co., R.I., on the Woonasquetucket River, and on the Providence & Springfield Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Providence. It has a manila-paper mill. Pop. 82.

Grays'ville, a post-village of Catoosa co., Ga., on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, 18 miles E.S.E. of Chattanooga. It has 2 churches and a lime-kiln.

Graysville, a post-village of Sullivan co., Ind., in Turman township, about 28 miles S. by W. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches.

Graysville, a post-office of Putnam co., Mo.

Graysville, or **Gray,** a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., in Ohio township, about 20 miles N.E. of Utica. It has a church, a tannery, 4 stores, and about 30 houses. The name of its post-office is Gray.

Graysville, a post-village of Monroe co., O., in Washington township, about 25 miles N.E. of Marietta. Pop. 199.

Graysville, a hamlet of Greene co., Pa., in Rich Hill township, 13 miles W. of Waynesburg.

Graysville, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., about 25 miles N.E. of Altoona. It has a church.

Graysville, a post-office of Rhea co., Tenn.

Graysville, a post-hamlet of Floyd co., Va., about 70 miles W.S.W. of Lynchburg.

Gray'town, a post-village on the Lake Shore Railroad, in Ottawa co., O., 18 miles E. of Toledo. It has a church, 3 saw-mills, a stave-factory, &c.

Graytown, a post-village of Bexar co., Tex., on the San Antonio River, 20 miles S.E. of San Antonio. It has a church. Pop. about 300.

Graytown, a borough of Victoria, Australia, 75 miles N. of Melbourne. It has gold-mines. Pop. 1422.

Gray'ville, a post-village in Grayville township, White co., Ill., on the Wabash River, and on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of Carmi, and 40 miles S.W. of Vincennes. It contains 6 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, 2 flour-mills, 2 saw-mills, 2 stave-factories, and 2 planing-mills. Pop. of the township, 1925.

Gray Wil'low, a post-hamlet of Kane co., Ill., 7 miles N.W. of St. Charles. It has a cheese-factory.

Grazalema, grå-thå-lå'må, a town of Spain, province and 48 miles E.N.E. of Cadiz. Pop. 6349. It stands on a steep rock in the sierra of the same name.

Grazierville, grā'zhẹr-vĭl, a station in Blair co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 2 miles S.W. of Tyrone.

Grazzano, a village of Italy. See GRASSANO.

Grea'son, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 5 miles W.S.W. of Carlisle.

Greasy (gree'ze) **Creek,** a post-office of Floyd co., Va.

Greasy Ridge, a post-office of Lawrence co., O.

Greasy Valley, a post-office of Van Buren co., Ark.

Greata, a river of England. See GRETA.

Great Abaco, West Indies See ABACO.

Great Augh'wick Creek, of Pennsylvania, enters the Juniata River in Huntingdon co., Pa.

Great Barrier Island, Pacific Ocean. See OTEA.

Great Barrington, bar'ing-tọn, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., in Great Barrington township, on the Housatonic River, and on the Housatonic Railroad, 25 miles S. by W. of Pittsfield, 40 miles S.S.E. of Albany, and 28 miles E. of Hudson, N.Y. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery. It has 4 churches, a savings-bank, a national bank, a newspaper office, a high school, a paper-mill, a blast-furnace, manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, and 2 superior hotels. Quarries of good marble have been opened in this township. Pop. of the township, 4385.

Great Ba'sin, a plateau, bounded on the E. by the Wahsatch Mountains, and on the W. by the Sierra Nevada Range. It comprises the western part of Utah, and nearly all the state of Nevada, extending E. and W. about 450 miles, with a width nearly equal to its length. The surface is diversified by numerous mountain-ridges, rising from a table-land the lowest part of which is nearly 4500 feet above the level of the sea. Fresh water is scarce in this vast basin, the rivers of which send no tribute to the ocean, but either sink in the desert sand, evaporate, or flow into some saline lake. Among the remarkable features of this basin is Great Salt Lake. Rocks of the tertiary formation underlie a large part of this region. The mountain-ridges are composed of granite or other primary (azoic) rocks, the highest rising about 8000 feet above the sea-level. "Although a basin in fact so far as its water-drainage is concerned, yet its surface does not sweep down from the surrounding rim to a central depression, but, on the contrary, its areas of greatest depression are to be found near the borders, while its central portion reaches a much greater elevation and is broken into a series of detached ridges." (Report of the Geological Survey for 1871.) The quantity of rain that falls here is small, and irrigation is required to render the soil productive. This basin is nearly destitute of good timber.

Great Basses, Ceylon. See BASSES.

Great Bear Lake, in British North America, is intersected by the Arctic Circle. Its shape is irregular, and it has an area of about 14,000 square miles. Length, from N. to S., nearly 150 miles; breadth, from E. to W., about the same. Its surplus water is discharged through Bear River into the Mackenzie River.

Great Bed'win, a town of England, co. of Wilts, on the Kennet & Avon Canal, 4 miles by rail S.W. of Hungerford. Pop. of parish, 2068.

Great Belt. See BELTS, GREAT and LITTLE.

Great Belt, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., and a station on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 16 miles S.E. of Butler. It has a church, a machine-shop, and a carriage-shop.

Great Bend, a post-village, capital of Barton co., Kansas, on the Arkansas River, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 84 miles W. by N. of Newton, and 83 miles N.E. of Dodge City. The river, which above this place runs northeastward, here changes its course to the S.E. Great Bend has a savings-bank, 2 churches, a graded school, a fine court-house, a flour-mill, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. about 1000; of the township, 914.

Great Bend, a township of Cottonwood co., Minn. Pop. 165.

Great Bend, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on Black River, and on the Utica & Black River Railroad, 11 miles by rail above Watertown. It has 2 churches, a paper-mill, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 200.

Great Bend, a post-office of Meigs co., O., on the Ohio River.

Great Bend, a post-borough of Susquehanna co., Pa., in Great Bend township, on the Susquehanna River, on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and on the Erie Railroad, 200 miles from New York, 47 miles N. of Scranton, and 14 miles S.S.E. of Binghamton. The surrounding country is finely diversified by hills and valleys. It has 2 banks, 3 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of steam-engines and leather. Pop. 855; of the township, 1431.

Great Bend Village, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, opposite the borough of Great Bend. It is on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad and the Erie Railroad, 14 miles from Binghamton. It has 2 churches and a carriage-shop.

Great Berkham'stead, a town of England, co. of Herts, on the Grand Junction Canal, 28 miles by rail N.W. of London. It has a spacious church, which contains 12 small chapels, a grammar-school, a blue-coat school, numerous smaller charities, a jail with house of correction, and the remains of a strong castle famous in English history. Cowper the poet was born here in 1781. Pop. 4088.

Great Bradford, England. See Bradford.

Great Bridge, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Va., on the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal, at the head of Elizabeth River, 10 miles S.S.E. of Norfolk. It has 2 churches.

Great Britain, or **Britain,** brit't'n (Fr. *Grande Bretagne,* grôɴd brẹh-tåñ'; It. *Gran Brettagna,* grån brėt-tån'yå; Sp. *Gran Bretaña,* grån brå-tån'yå; Ger. *Gross Britannien,* groce bre-tån'ne-ẹn; anc. *Al'bion,* afterwards *Britan'nia* or *Britan'nia Major,—major, i.e.,* "greater," being added in order to distinguish it from Brittany, which was also sometimes called *Britannia* or *Britannia Minor, i.e.,* "Lesser Britain"), the largest island of Europe, containing the countries of England, Wales, and Scotland. Lizard Point, its southern extremity, is in lat. 49° 57′ 30″ N., Dunnet Head, in Caithness, the most N. point, in lat. 58° 40′ 24″ N. The most E. point is Lowestoft, on the coast of Norfolk, 1° 46′ E. lon. The most W., Airdnamurchan Point, in the N. part of Argyleshire, Scotland, is in 6° 13′ W. lon. The distance from Lizard Point to Dunnet Head is about 608 miles. The greatest breadth of the island, from Land's End to the easternmost part of Kent, is about 311 miles. The general form of Great Britain is wedge-shaped, being broadest at its S. extremity and narrowest at its northern. Its eastern coast forms a waving and continuous though not unbroken line, but the western coast is extremely irregular, and deeply indented with many bays and arms of the sea, interspersed with numerous islands. The S.E. part of Britain is a level alluvial surface, the centre undulating and hilly, the W. and N.W. mountainous and irregular. In the N. and W. azoic rocks prevail; in the middle districts coal, lime, salt, and ironstone are abundant, and these are succeeded in England, in its E. and S.E. counties, by oolite, chalk, and the newer geological formations. A mountain-range, more or less elevated, extends from S. to N. of the island. Beginning at Land's End, in Cornwall, and traversing Devonshire, Somersetshire, and Wales, it varies in elevation from 1500 to 3500 feet. The highest summit in this branch, as also in South Britain, is Snowdon, in Wales, 3570 feet. Another branch extends from the Cotswold Hills, Gloucestershire, and runs through Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Yorkshire, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Northumberland, with elevations from 2000 to 3000 feet; highest summit, Scawfell, in Cumberland, 3208 feet. Succeeding these are the Cheviots, between England and Scotland; highest summit, Cheviot Peak, in Northumberland, 2676 feet. Farther N. is the Grampian range, which intersects Scotland, and contains Ben Nevis in the W., rising to the height of 4406 feet, the highest elevation in the British Isles. The most considerable rivers are the Severn, Dee, Mersey, and Clyde, on the W.; and the Thames, Trent, Ouse, Humber, Tyne, Forth, Tay, and Spey, on the E. The principal lakes are those of Cumberland and Westmoreland in England, and Lochs Lomond, Tay, Ness, and Maree, in Scotland. Loch Lomond, the largest lake in Great Britain, has an area of 34 square miles. The principal bays and estuaries are the Bristol Channel, Cardigan Bay, Lancaster Bay, Solway Firth, Firth of Clyde, Firth of Lorn, and the Minch, on the W.; the estuary of the Thames, the Wash, the Humber, and the Firths of Forth, Tay, Moray, and Cromarty, on the E.; while on the S. there are Falmouth, Plymouth, and Portsmouth harbors, and Spithead.

The *British Isles,* or "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," form an archipelago of about 5500 islands and rocks, at a short distance from the W. shores of Central Europe, from which it is separated by the North Sea, the Strait of Dover, and the English Channel. Including the Norman or Channel Isles, which do not strictly belong to the archipelago, the latitude extends from 49° 13′ to 60° 49′ N., and the longitude from 1° 45′ E. to 10° 26′ W. The principal islands and groups are Britain, Ireland, the Isle of Wight, Anglesea, Man, the Scilly Islands, Bute, Arran, and the Hebrides, Orkney, and Shetland Islands. Area of the entire archipelago, 121,607 square miles; pop. (by the census of 1871), 31,629,299. Being surrounded by the ocean, and having a branch of the Gulf Stream flowing along the W. coasts, the mean annual temperature of the British Isles is equal to that of countries in much lower latitudes on the continent of Europe, while the winter temperature is much higher. The mean annual temperature of the central parts of the archipelago is about 49° Fahr., that of Unst, in Shetland, being 44.5°, and of Cornwall, in the extreme S., 51.5°. The average rainfall is 33.79 inches. The prevailing winds for nine months of the year are S.W., W., and N.W. From March to May, E., N.E., and N. winds prevail. Though variable, the climate of Britain is found, from tables of longevity, to be one of the most salubrious in the world; while the very general cultivation and drainage of the soil have removed those maladies that originate in marsh effluvia. Within the last century the average longevity of the population has been much increased. In 1800 the average mortality was 1 in 32; in 1871, 1 in 44. The indigenous vegetation partakes of the character of that of the contiguous parts of Europe, and contains few or no species peculiar to the archipelago. All the grains and grasses, and the common European fruits, grow in almost all situations not too elevated, and both agriculture and horticulture have been brought to great perfection. The breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, and other useful animals are of the best description. Of wild animals the fox, badger, wild cat, stoat, martin, otter, hare, and rabbit are the principal. The stag and fallow deer are still preserved, but birds of prey are becoming rare. The eastern half of the island is generally an agricultural, while the western is a grazing country. Estimating the entire surface at 78,000,000 acres, it is calculated that 24,000,000 are under crop, 22,500,000 under pasture, 16,000,000 waste, but capable of cultivation, and 15,500,000 hopelessly waste. The revenue of the United Kingdom for 1875 amounted to £74,921,873, the expenditure to £74,928,040, and the national debt to £775,348,386. The value of real property in 1872 was for England, £125,896,143; Scotland, £15,042,161; Ireland, £12,879,224. Exports of British produce (1874), £239,558,121; of foreign and colonial produce, £58,092,343; total, £297,650,464. Total imports, £370,082,701. The imports are chiefly food and raw material for manufactures. The principal articles of raw material imported are cotton, £50,696,496; wool, £21,116,184; and silk, £5,581,459, besides £11,979,459 silk manufactured goods; while the exports consist chiefly of cotton, woollen, and linen goods, metallic goods, machinery, coals, and apparel. The number of vessels that arrived in 1874 at British ports from abroad was 63,851, carrying 22,368,510 tons; cleared from do., 64,394, carrying 23,060,447 tons. The total mercantile fleet of sailing- and steam-vessels belonging to Britain at the close of 1874 was 24,828, of 5,912,314 tons, manned by 203,306 men. The royal navy numbers 529 ships; of these 59 are armor-plated; the number in commission was 244; the fleet is manned by 79,035 seamen, including marines, and 4300 coast-guard. In 1875 the military force amounted to 225,931 officers and men (of whom 63,197 were serving in India), besides 133,952 militia and 15,378 yeomanry. The total enrolled strength of the volunteer force was 161,150. Including native Indian troops, British volunteers, and reserves (but excluding nearly 600,000 colonial militia and the contingents furnished by Asiatic tributary states), there are more than 450,000 men enrolled for the British military service. The army and navy cost the country annually about £26,000,000. In the year 1874 the coinage was £2,417,801. The number of miles of railway constructed from 1825 to 1852 amounted to 6890; but in 1874 the length in actual operation had increased to 16,449 miles, conveying, that year, 478,316,701 passengers, and drawing £56,901,280 of receipts; the net traffic-receipts were £26,901,284. The country is intersected throughout by electric telegraph wires, under the control of government; and England is connected by submarine telegraph with Ireland, the continent, India, and America. The mineral produce in the United Kingdom for 1874 was—coal, 125,043,257 tons; iron extracted from the ore, 4,985,084 tons; tin, 9560 tons; copper, 5703 tons; lead, 60,420 tons; zinc, 5191 tons; and 628,920 ounces of silver. Total value of minerals and metals, £67,834,313. The government is a limited monarchy. The legislative authority is vested in the sovereign and the Parliament (Lords and Commons), the concurrence of all which estates is necessary to the enactment of new laws, or to the repeal of those already in force. The members of the House of Lords comprise peers of the blood royal, archbishops, dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, bishops, barons, Scotch representative peers, and Irish representative peers, numbering in all over 500. The House of Commons consists of 652 members, 489 of whom are chosen by the electors of England and Wales, 103 by those of Ireland, and 60 by those of Scotland.

Nothing is known historically of Britain before the invasion of Cæsar (B.C. 55, 54), except by a few obscure allusions. It is conjectured to have been originally peopled from the adjoining continent, first by the Celts from Gaul, and afterwards by Teutonic tribes from Germany and Scandinavia. After the invasion of Cæsar, the Romans did not return to Britain for about a century; under Agricola, Antoninus Pius, Severus, and Caracalla, it was subdued (except the extreme N.) and occupied till about A.D. 420, when it was abandoned by the Romans. Agricola built a wall between the Firths of Forth and Clyde, in order to bound the empire and defend it from the Caledonians. Adrian erected a wall from the Solway Firth to the Tyne; and Severus built a stone wall in the same direction, portions of which still remain. After the termination of the Roman power the greater part of Britain was conquered by the Saxons, Jutes, and Angles, the latter giving their name to England: this conquest commenced in 449, and occupied about 130 years. In 1066 the Normans made a descent on England, and possessed themselves of the country. *Magna Charta* was obtained by the barons in 1215. In 1203 Wales was united to England. In 1604 the accession of James I. united the crown of Scotland to that of England. A civil war in Britain terminated in the execution of Charles I. in 1649, followed by a Commonwealth that lasted eleven years. In 1660 monarchy was restored, when Charles II. ascended the throne of his father. William III. was called to the throne after the revolution of 1688. The legislative union of Scotland and England took place in 1707. The American war of independence began in 1776 and terminated in 1784. The French revolution and war with France began in 1793 and terminated by the battle of Waterloo in 1815. The legislative union of Ireland with Britain took place in 1800, and was followed next year by the first regular census of the British isles. In 1829 the Catholic Emancipation Act was passed, and a reform of the British parliamentary representation was effected by the Act of 1832. In 1842 the tariff reform was begun, which has resulted in free trade; and in 1854, in alliance with France, Turkey, and Sardinia, war was declared against Russia, in consequence of its encroachments on Turkey. In 1855 Sebastopol was taken by the allied armies, and peace was established in 1856. In the year following a formidable insurrection broke out in India, which induced the British government to take the immediate superintendence of their vast possessions in that country into their own hands. The cabinet council for carrying on the business of the state is composed of the president of the privy council, the lord high chancellor, first lord of the treasury, lord privy seal, chancellor of the exchequer, five secretaries of state,—viz., home, colonial, foreign affairs, war department, and India,—first lord of the admiralty, president of local government board, vice-president of education committee, chief secretary for Ireland, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. The courts of law and local government vary in different divisions of the empire; but each county throughout the kingdom is governed by a lieutenant, sheriff, and other officers, appointed by the crown. The Episcopalian form of church government, of which the sovereign is the head, is the state-established religion in England, and the Presbyterian form that of Scotland. There is, however, the most complete toleration of all religious sects throughout the empire. The most perfect degree of personal freedom is guaranteed by the Habeas Corpus Act (which secures to the suspected prisoner a trial or liberation within a limited time), trial by jury, liberty of the press, liberty of conscience, and the total abolition of slavery. Each city and municipal borough has the election of its own separate corporate officers. The colonies have each a governor or lieutenant-governor appointed by the crown, and in most cases the governor is assisted by a council and a legislative assembly.

The British Empire is the largest in the world, extending into every zone and climate, comprising more than a sixth part of the land of the globe, and embracing under its rule nearly a sixth part of the population of the world. The area and population of its chief divisions are given in the following table:

	Area in sq. miles.	Population.	
United Kingdom	121,112	(1871)	31,485,290
Helgoland	21	(1871)	1,913
Gibraltar	2	(1871)	25,432
Malta	98	(1871)	145,599
EUROPEAN POSSESSIONS	121,233		31,658,234
British India (including British Burmah)	908,794	(1876)	190,204,097
Straits Settlements	1,445	(1871)	308,097
Ceylon	24,702	(1871)	2,406,695
Hong-Kong	32	(1876)	124,194
Labuan	45	(1871)	4,898
Aden	16	(1871)	29,730
Cyprus	2,288		130,000
ASIATIC POSSESSIONS	932,322		193,207,711
Cape Colony, including the Transvaal, British Kaffraria, Griqualand West, Griqualand East, and Basuto Land, but exclusive of territories annexed in 1878	329,495	(1877)	1,142,782
Natal	17,800	(1871)	307,241
Gold Coast	16,626	(1871)	408,070
Lagos	1,000	(1871)	62,021
Sierra Leone	468	(1871)	38,936
Gambia	21	(1871)	14,190
St. Helena	47	(1871)	6,241
Ascension	34	(1871)	400
Tristan d'Acunha	45	(1871)	53
Mauritius	708	(1871)	317,069
Rodrigues	43	(1871)	1,108
Seychelles Islands	106	(1871)	11,082
Amirante, Chagos, and other islands	106	(1871)	1,201
St. Paul and Amsterdam Islands (3 and 25 square miles)	28	(1861)	1,569
AFRICAN POSSESSIONS	866,527		2,311,963
Dominion of Canada	3,406,542	(1871)	3,696,342
Newfoundland and Labrador	490,000	(1874)	146,536
Bermudas	41	(1871)	12,121
British West India Islands	13,813	(1871)	1,071,016
Balize, or British Honduras	9,000	(1871)	24,710
British Guiana	85,422	(1871)	193,491
Falkland Islands	5,000	(1871)	1,153
South Georgia	1,570	Uninhabited.	
AMERICAN POSSESSIONS	4,011,388		5,145,369
Australia	2,984,827	(1871)	1,810,724
Tasmania	26,215	(1874)	104,176
New Zealand	106,259	(1874)	299,514
Chatham Island	520	(1871)	130
Norfolk Island	20	(1871)	481
Auckland Island	300		70
Lord Howe's Island	...	(1869)	37
Keeling, or Cocos Island	8		400
Malden and Starbuck Island (5° S., 155° W.)	5		79
AUSTRALASIAN POSSESSIONS	3,118,154		2,215,611
FEEJEE ISLANDS	8,034		120,000
BRITISH EMPIRE	8,557,658		234,658,888

(See the countries named in the above table.)

Great Bucharia, a state of Asia. See BOKHARA.

Great Butte des Morts (bute då mor), a lake in Winnebago co., Wis., an expansion of the Neenah River, about 3½ miles long, and from 1 to 2 miles wide. The name is derived from mounds in the vicinity, called *buttes des morts*, or "hills of the dead," on account of their containing, it is said, the bones of Indians slain in battle.

Great Cac'apon (often pronounced ka'pon), a post-office of Morgan co., W. Va., and a station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 32 miles N.W. of Martinsburg. It is on the Potomac, at the mouth of the Great Cacapon River.

Great Cacapon River, West Virginia. See CACAPON.

Great Captain's Islands, 3 in number, are in Long Island Sound, S. of Greenwich, Conn. On the westernmost is a fixed light.

Great Car'imons', an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Strait of Malacca, 30 miles S.W. of Singapore. Lat. 1° 5' N.; lon. 103° 30' E.

Great Catawba, N.C. See Catawba River.

Great Cat'wick, an island of the China Sea, off the coast of Cochin China. Lat. 10° 6′ N.; lon. 108° 52′ E.

Great Coco Island. See Coco Islands.

Great Comoro Island. See Angaziya.

Great Cross'ings, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Ky., on the North Elkhorn River, 2½ miles from Georgetown. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Great Cumania, Hungary. See Cumania.

Great Cy'press, township, Barnwell co., S.C. P. 1620.

Great Desert. See Sahara.

Great Doorn, a river of George district, Cape Colony, Africa, an affluent of Olifant's River. To the east of it is the Little Doorn.

Great Eegholm, island, Denmark. See Eegholm.

Great Egg Har'bor, New Jersey, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, between Cape May and Atlantic counties.

Great Egg Harbor River, New Jersey, rises in Camden co., runs southeastward through Atlantic co., and enters Great Egg Harbor Bay. It is about 60 miles long. Sloops can ascend it to May's Landing.

Great E'quinunk' Creek, of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Delaware River.

Great Falls, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., on the Potomac River, 9 miles S.W. of Rockville. It has a church. The river here falls 80 feet within 1½ miles.

Great Falls, a post-village in Somersworth township, Strafford co., N.H., and in Berwick township, York co., Me., on the Salmon River, on the Portsmouth, Great Falls & Conway Railroad, and on a branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad, 5 miles N. of Dover, and 48 miles S.W. of Portland, Me. It has abundant water-power, and contains large manufactories of cotton and woollen goods, 6 churches, 2 national banks, a savings-bank, a town hall, a high school, and 2 newspaper offices. It is partly built on an eminence, called Prospect Hill. Pop. about 4000.

Great Falls, a post-village of Fairfax co., Va., on or near the Potomac River, 7 miles N.E. of Herndon Station.

Great Faringdon, England. See Farringdon.

Great Fish Bay, Southwestern Africa, is an inlet of the Atlantic. Lat. 16° 30′ 2″ S.; lon. 11° 47′ E.

Great Fish River, a river of Cape Colony, rises in the Sneeuwbergen (Snowy Mountains), flows tortuously S.S.E. through the districts of Somerset, Albany, &c., and enters the Indian Ocean near lat. 33° 25′ S., lon. 27° E., after a S.E. course estimated at 230 miles. Its affluents are the Graak, Tarka, and Little Fish Rivers.

Great Fish River, or **Thew-ee-Choh,** a river of British North America, rises in Sussex Lake, on the N.E. side of Great Slave Lake, and, after a tortuous N.E. course, enters an inlet of the Arctic Ocean in lat. 67° 7′ 31″ N., lon. 94° 39′ 45″ W.

Great Green Island, in Knox co., Me., lies in the Atlantic, N.W. of Matinicus Island. Pop. 14.

Great Grims'by, a town of England. See Grimsby.

Great'ham, a township of England, co. of Durham, 6½ miles by rail N.N.E. of Stockton-on-Tees. The hospital of "God in Greatham," founded in 1272, now supports a master, chaplain, and 13 brethren. It has very handsome buildings and grounds beautifully laid out.

Great Homorod River. See Homorod.

Great Island, the largest of the Furneaux Islands, in Bass's Strait, between Australia and Tasmania. Length, 40 miles; breadth, 12 miles.

Great Island, the largest island in Cork harbor, Ireland. Length, 4¾ miles. It has a fertile soil and many handsome villas.

Great Island, an islet of Ireland, co. and 3 miles N.E. of Wexford, on the N. side of Wexford harbor.

Great Island, at the entrance of Portsmouth harbor, New Hampshire, near the S.W. side. On its E. point is a fixed light, lat. 43° 3′ 30″ N., lon. 70° 43′ W.

Great Island, a station on the Newark & Elizabeth Branch of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 3 miles N. of Elizabeth, and 6 miles S. of Newark, N.J.

Great Kanawha, ka-naw'wa, a river which rises in the Blue Ridge of North Carolina and runs northeastward into Virginia. The part of it which is in North Carolina and Virginia is called the New River. After it has traversed several counties of Virginia, it changes its course to the N.W., and passes into the state of West Virginia. It runs nearly northward through Fayette co. to the mouth of the Gauley River, below which its general direction is northwestward. It intersects the counties of Kanawha, Putnam, and Mason, and enters the Ohio River at Point Pleasant, W. Va. The name New River is sometimes given to all the part which is above the mouth of the Gauley, at which place the river is about 500 yards wide. Its entire length is estimated at 450 miles. Coal is abundant on the banks of this river in West Virginia. It falls 22 feet about 30 miles above Charleston, and is navigable by steamboats from its mouth to the falls, a distance of more than 100 miles. The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad follows the course of the Kanawha for about 80 miles.

Great Lake, Tasmania. See Clarence Lake.

Great Lion, a river of South Africa. See Gamka.

Great Mar'low, a town of England, co. of Bucks, on the Thames, here crossed by an iron suspension-bridge, 5 miles N.N.W. of Maidenhead. It has many good houses, a handsome town hall, and a church, with some manufactories of silk, lace, and paper. It sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. 4701.

Great Mills, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Md.

Great Neck, a post-village of Queens co., N.Y., in North Hempstead township, 16 miles E.N.E. of Brooklyn. It is 1 mile from Great Neck Station, the terminus of the Great Neck Branch Railroad. It has 2 churches.

Great Nemaha (nem'a-haw) **A'gency,** an Indian agency, the reservation for the Iowa, Sac, and Fox Indians, in Richardson co., Neb., on the Kansas line. White pop. 33.

Great Notch, a station on the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 17 miles N.W. of Jersey City, N.J.

Great Oak, township, Palo Alto co., Iowa. Pop. 271.

Great Ogeechee River, Georgia. See Ogeechee.

Great Ohoopee River, Georgia. See Ohoopee.

Great Par'adise, a fishing hamlet on the W. side of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 25 miles from Placentia.

Great Paredon Kay, Bahamas. See Paredon.

Great Pedee, South Carolina. See Pedee River.

Great (or **San'dy**) **Point,** the N. extremity of Nantucket Island, Mass. It has a fixed light 70 feet above sea-level. Lat. 41° 23′ 20″ N.; lon. 70° 3′ W.

Great Pond, a post-office of Hancock co., Me., on the S. shore of Great Pond, 28 miles E. of Milford.

Great Popo, Guinea. See Popo.

Great Saint Law'rence, a port of entry in the district of Burin, Newfoundland, on the W. side of Placentia Bay, 16 miles S.W. of Burin. It has a fine harbor, and extensive trade and fishery. Pop. 270.

Great Salt Lake, Utah, is in the N.E. part of the Great Basin, and at the W. base of the Wahsatch Mountains. It is about 90 miles long, with a breadth varying from 20 to 35 miles. The surface is about 4200 feet above the level of the sea. This lake has no outlet. Its principal tributaries are the Bear, Jordan, and Weber Rivers, all of which enter at the N.E. side. It encloses several islands, one of which, called Antelope Island, is about 18 miles long. The water is a saturated solution of common salt (chloride of sodium), and has a specific gravity of 1.170. In 100 parts of this water there are 22.282 parts of saline and non-volatile matter, composed as follows: chloride of sodium, 20.196; sulphate of sodium, 1.834; chloride of magnesium, 0.252. Its greatest depth is about 60 feet. Several species of insects and a brine-shrimp have been found in it.

Great Schütt Island, Hungary. See Schütt.

Great Shemogue, shem'o-gwee', or **Bris'tol,** a post-village in Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, 19 miles from Shediac. Pop. 300.

Great Slave Lake, a large lake of British North America, lies between lat. 60° 40′ and 63° N. and lon. 109° and 117° W. It is about 300 miles long, and 50 miles wide at the broadest part. Its form is very irregular. It is partly supplied with water by Great Slave River and other streams. Its surplus water is discharged through the Mackenzie River, which issues from its W. end.

Great Slave River, of British North America, is formed by the Peace River after it is joined by Stony River from Lake Athabasca. It enters Great Slave Lake on its S. side, by two mouths, near Fort Resolution. Total course, 300 miles.

Great South Bay, New York, is on the S. side of Long Island, about midway between its E. and W. extremities, and is partly separated from the ocean by a long and narrow strip of land called Great South Beach.

Great South Sea. See Pacific Ocean.

Great Val'ley, or **Kill'buck,** a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in Great Valley township, on the Alleghany River, the Erie Railroad, and the Rochester & State Line Railroad, 49 miles E.S.E. of Dunkirk, and 16 miles W.N.W. of Olean. It has a church, manufactures of cheese, lumber, sash, &c., 5 stores, 4 hotels, and a planing-mill. Here is Killbuck Post-Office. Pop. of the township, 1624.

Great Valley, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 5 miles N.N.E. of Great Valley Railroad Station.

Great Valley Centre, a hamlet of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 4 or 5 miles N.E. of Great Valley Station. It has a shingle-mill and a handle-factory.

Great Vil'lage, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Colchester, near the head of Cobequid Bay, 3 miles from Londonderry, and 18 miles W. of Truro. It has 10 stores, a hotel, tannery, &c., with a good shipping trade. Pop. 600.

Great Works, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Milford township, on the Penobscot River, and on the European & North American Railroad, 11 miles above Bangor. It has a church and lumber-mills.

Grebe, grå'bẹh, or **Grift,** grift, a small river of the Netherlands, falling into the Rhine 2 miles E. of Rhenen.

Grebenstein, grå'bẹn-stīne`, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Nassau, on the railway from Eisenach to Karlshafen, 11 miles N.N.W. of Cassel. Pop. 2441.

Greble, grĕb'l, a post-hamlet of Lebanon co., Pa., about 25 miles W. by N. of Reading.

Grecian Archipelago. See ÆGEAN SEA.

Gredzlack, a town of Prussian Poland. See GRÄTZ.

Greece, grès (Gr. Ἑλλάς, *Hellas;* L. *Græ'cia;* Fr. *Grèce,* grås or grès; Sp. *Grecia,* grå'the-å; It. *Grecia,* grå-che-å; Ger. *Griechenland,* gree'kẹn-lånt`; Arab. and Turk. *Room*), a kingdom of Southern Europe, situated between lat. 36° 10′ and 39° 50′ N. and lon. 19° 30′ and 26° 30′ E. (including the islands), bounded N. by European Turkey from the Gulf of Volo to the Gulf of Arta, W. by the Ionian Sea, S. by the Mediterranean, and E. by the Ægean Sea. It is composed of a continental portion, Hellas, on the N. (the former Turkish province of Livadia), the S. part of which consists of the peninsula of the Morea (anc. *Peloponnesus*) (formerly the Turkish province Tripolitza), almost entirely separated by the Gulfs of Patras and Lepanto on the W. and the Gulf of Ægina on the E.; the islands in the Ægean Sea; and the Ionian Islands.

The territory of Greece is nearly all mountainous; the culminating point of the whole is Mount Guiona, in Doris, lat. 38° 38′ N., lon. 22° 15′ E., 8240 feet above the sea. The principal chain, that of Pindus, enters the country on the N., and Mount Othrys, one of its branches, forms the greater part of the N. boundary of Greece. S. of this, the principal chain turns S.E., and forms two branches, Œta on the N., and Parnassus on the S. Another chain extends from the channel of Euripus to the Morea, which it enters by the Isthmus of Corinth. The centre of the Morea forms an elevated table-land, enclosed by three mountain-chains, the most extensive of which crosses the peninsula on the N. The coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented; the principal gulfs are those of Arta, Volo, Patras, Lepanto or Corinth, Ægina or the Saronic Gulf, Nauplia, Kolokythia, Koron or Messenia, and Arcadia. Chief capes, Marathon, Colonna or Sunium, and Skropha, in Attica, Skillo, Malia, Matapan, Gallo, and Klarentza, in the Morea. Off the W. coast are the Ionian Islands. The large island of Eubœa lies along the N.E. side of the continent, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, called Euripus; the other islands are partly scattered over the Ægean Sea (Sporades), and partly collected into the group of the Cyclades. Greece has numerous streams, but they are mostly rapid and unfit for navigation. The principal are, in the N., the Aspropotamo (anc. *Achelous*), rising in Turkey, an affluent of the Ionian Sea; the Phidaris, which flows S. to the Gulf of Patras; the Hellada, an affluent of the Gulf of Lamia; and the Cephissus, which flows S. to the Gulf of Ægina. The chief rivers in the Morea are the Gastouni and Rhouphia on the W., and the Pamisus and Iris or Eurotas on the S. The only extensive lake is Topolias (anc. *Copais*), in Bœotia.

The climate is temperate and generally healthy, except on some parts of the coasts; and in the vicinity of the lakes violent storms occur in spring and autumn. Earthquakes are rare. Winter is marked by rain in the plains and snow in the mountains. Caverns and mineral and gaseous springs are numerous. Minerals are rich and varied, but little worked; the very finest marble and other building-materials are abundant; salt, extracted chiefly from the lagoons of Missolonghi, is the most important product. Argentiferous lead is still procured from Laurium, as of old. Vegetable products vary according to the elevation of the soil. The olive, vine, fig, currant-grape, melons, rice, cotton, the orange, citron, and pomegranate, thrive on the coasts, and in districts situated at an elevation of 1600 feet, where also the myrtle, mastic, and plane-tree flourish. But agriculture is neglected, only one-seventh of the area being under cultivation. Above 6000 feet in elevation the mountains are in great part covered with pine forests. The principal domestic animals are sheep and goats; bees are still reared; wild animals are numerous, and game is abundant. Greece has few manufactures, properly so called; but silks, cottons, woollens, chemicals, ironware, pottery, leather, and beet sugar are produced for domestic use, and to some extent for export. Railways connect Athens with the Piræus, and Ergasteria with the Laurium mines. The principal resource of the inhabitants has always been in maritime commerce. The principal ports are Athens (the Piræus), Patras, Hydra, Corfu, Nauplia, Syra, Kalamata, and Navarino. The exports are currants, valonea, cotton, wine, cotton yarn, oil, tobacco, figs, sponge, emery, metals, ores, &c.; the imports are cottons, hides, woollens, iron, coffee, coals, gunpowder, copper, sugar, &c., to the value of $2,500,000. The public debt exceeds $50,000,000, the larger part of which was contracted by the revolutionists of 1824–25 and has not been recognized as a national debt by the Greek government. The estimated revenue for 1875 was £1,415,857, and the expenditures £1,421,125. The people belong to the ancient Greek race in the W. of the continental portion and E. of Parnassus; in the Morea the same race prevails, but is more mixed. The population of the islands is a mixture of Albanians and Greeks.

The kingdom has an area of 19,352 English square miles. It is divided into 13 nomes or nomarchies, and subdivided into 59 eparchies. By the census of 1870, the population of each of the 13 nomes was as follows:

Nomes.	Chief Towns.	Pop. 1870.
Northern Greece:		
Attica and Bœotia	Athens	136,804
Phocis and Phthiotis	Lamia (Zeitoun)	108,421
Acarnania and Ætolia	Missolonghi	121,693
Peloponnesus:		
Argolis and Corinth	Nauplia	127,820
Achaia and Elis	Patras	149,561
Arcadia	Tripolitza	131,740
Messenia	Kalamata	130,417
Laconia	Sparta	105,851
Islands:		
Eubœa and Sporades	Chalcis	82,541
Cyclades	Hermopolis (Syra)	123,299
Corfu	Corfu	96,940
Zante	Zante	44,557
Cephalonia	Argostoli	77,382
Total		1,437,026
Soldiers and seamen		20,868
Grand total		1,457,894

Greece was erected into a kingdom under Otho, second son of the King of Bavaria, in 1835. He abdicated, in consequence of a revolution, October 24, 1862, and Prince George of Denmark was proclaimed King of the Hellenes, October 30, 1863. The constitution of the kingdom was introduced after the revolution of October, 1862, elaborated by a Constituent Assembly, and adopted October 29, 1864. The executive is divided into seven departments,—namely, the ministries of the interior, finance, justice, public worship, war, foreign affairs, and marine. There is universal toleration for all creeds, but the Greek church is the established religion, to which nine-tenths of the people belong, and which acknowledges the king as its temporal head. The chief educational establishments are the university at Athens, with about 1250 students; five gymnasia, at Athens, Syra, Nauplia, Patras, and Hydra; and normal, polytechnic, military, and naval schools. There is an effective and well-sustained system of public instruction.

The early history of Greece is too important to be briefly summarized. From the remotest historic times it was the scene of events of the greatest significance and interest,—events which made it the cradle of European civilization. But after the Roman conquest the nobler elements of the Greek character were less conspicuous, and were gradually lost. The Byzantine civilization was essentially Greek, though nominally Roman; but with the fall of Byzantine power the Greek nationality entered upon a long period of lethargy, and the people were afterwards handed over from master to master without even the semblance of a struggle. The crowning disaster commenced A.D. 1438, when the Turks first obtained a footing. A long series of exterminating wars ensued, during which the Venetians and Turks contended for the mastery. The latter ultimately prevailed. A period of the grossest misrule and oppression followed; but in 1821, when degradation seemed to have reached its lowest possible limit, a strong reaction commenced, a new spirit began to appear, and the Greeks, as if throwing off their lethargy, declared their determination to be free. A protracted struggle took place, but the issue was still doubtful, when foreign powers interfered, and compelled the

Turks, in 1829, to acknowledge Greece as an independent state. England, France, and Russia are the protecting powers of Greece, and jointly guarantee her independence. The Greek race is the dominant one in Crete, Samos, and the other Turkish islands, and Greeks are found in large numbers in almost every part of the Levant.——Adj. and inhab. GREEK and GRECIAN, gree′shan (Fr. GREC, or GRECQUE, grêk; It. GRECO, grå′ko; Sp. GRIEGO, gre-å′go; Ger. GRIECHE, gree′Kęh).

Greece, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., N.Y., in Greece township, 5 or 6 miles N.W. of Rochester. The township is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, and on the E. by the Genesee River. Total pop. 4860. It contains a larger village, named Charlotte. Greece Station on the Ontario Lake Shore Railroad is 7 miles W. of Charlotte.

Greece City, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., near the railroad between Butler and Karns City, about 8 miles N. by E. of Butler. It has a bank and many oil-wells.

Greeding, grå′ding, a town of Bavaria, 31 miles S.S.E. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1070.

Greejee, a town of Dahomey. See GREGAPOJEE.

Gree′ley, a county in the E. part of Dakota, has an area of about 750 square miles. It contains several lakes, which have no outlet. The greater part of it is prairie; the soil is fertile.

Greeley, a county in the W. part of Kansas, bordering on Colorado, has an area of about 700 square miles. The surface is nearly level, and almost destitute of timber.

Greeley, a county in the central part of Nebraska, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the North Loup River. The surface is undulating prairie; the soil is fertile. Capital, Lamartine. Pop. in 1876, 194.

Greeley, a post-town of Weld co., Col., on the Cache la Poudre River, and on the Denver Pacific Railroad, 52 miles N. by E. of Denver, and 54 miles S.S.E. of Cheyenne. It is situated in a fertile valley, and has a delightful climate. It has 5 churches, 2 banks, graded schools, and manufactures of flour and lumber. Two weekly newspapers are published here. It has a school building which cost $35,000, also an irrigating canal 36 miles long. Pop. 2000.

Greeley, a township of Audubon co., Iowa. Pop. 145.

Greeley, a post-village of Delaware co., Iowa, in Elk township, on the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, 31 miles S.E. of Fayette, and about 40 miles W. by N. of Dubuque. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and 2 drug-stores. Pop. about 500.

Greeley, a township of Shelby co., Iowa. Pop. 77.

Greeley, a post-village of Anderson co., Kansas, in Walker township, 8 miles N.E. of Garnett, and about 44 miles S. by E. of Lawrence. It has 2 churches, a broom-factory, and a flouring-mill. Pop. 145.

Greeley, a township of Sedgwick co., Kansas. Pop. 318. Post-offices, Mount Hope and Fayette.

Gree′leyville, a hamlet of Williamsburg co., S.C., on Pritchett & Co.'s Railroad, 14 miles from Kingstree. It has a turpentine-distillery and 2 stores.

Green, a county in the S. central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by Green River, and is partly drained by Russell's Creek. The surface is undulating or hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is mostly calcareous and fertile. Tobacco, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. Cavernous limestone of good quality underlies this county. Capital, Greensburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,725,460. Pop. in 1870, 9379, of whom 9369 were Americans.

Green, a county in the S. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Pecatonica and Sugar Rivers. The surface is diversified with prairies, woodlands, and hills of moderate height, which are fertile, and cultivated even on their summits. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, and pork are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies a part of the county. It is partly traversed by a branch of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Capital, Monroe. Valuation of real and personal estate, $18,849,005. Pop. in 1870, 23,611, of whom 18,532 were Americans; in 1875, 22,027.

Green, a township of Mercer co., Ill. Pop. 1326. It contains Viola.

Green, a township of Woodford co., Ill. Pop. 933.

Green, a township of Grant co., Ind. Pop. 1115. Post-offices, Point Isabel and Slash.

Green, a township of Hancock co., Ind. Pop. 1117. It contains Eden.

Green, Jay co., Ind. See GREENE.

Green, a township of Madison co., Ind. Pop. 954. It contains Alfonte.

Green, a township of Marshall co., Ind. Pop. 1097.

Green, a township of Morgan co., Ind. Pop. 1345.

Green, a township of Noble co., Ind. Pop. 1106. It contains Green Centre and Merriam.

Green, a township of St. Joseph's co., Ind., bounded N.W. by the Kankakee River. Pop. 964.

Green, a township of Wayne co., Ind. Pop. 1293. It contains Williamsburg.

Green, a township of Iowa co., Iowa. Pop. 920.

Green, a township of Wapello co., Iowa. Pop. 1215.

Green, a township of Mecosta co., Mich. Pop. 886. It contains Paris.

Green, a township of Hickory co., Mo. Pop. 1217.

Green, a township of Lawrence co., Mo. Pop. 1434.

Green, a township of Livingston co., Mo. Pop. 903. It contains Utica.

Green, a township of Nodaway co., Mo. Pop. 1613.

Green, a township of Polk co., Mo. Pop. 1074.

Green, a township of Worth co., Mo. Pop. 703. It contains Oxford.

Green, a township of Guilford co., N.C. Pop. 1119.

Green, a township of Adams co., O., on the Ohio River. Pop. 1833. It contains Rockville and Rome.

Green, a township of Ashland co., O. Pop. 1818. It contains Perrysville.

Green, a township of Brown co., O. Pop. 1490. It contains Benton, Greenbush, and Mount Orab.

Green, a township of Clinton co., O. Pop. 2492. It contains New Antioch and New Vienna.

Green, a township of Hamilton co., O. Pop. 4356. It contains Cheviot, Bridgetown, and some of the northwestern suburbs of Cincinnati.

Green, a post-hamlet of Licking co., O., about 22 miles N.E. of Columbus.

Green, or **Green′ford,** a village of Mahoning co., O., in Green township, on a branch of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 6 miles S. of Canfield. It has several churches. The name of its post-office is Greenford. Pop. 146; of the township, 1733.

Green, a township of Monroe co., O. Pop. 1282. It contains New Castle.

Green, a township of Ross co., O. Pop. 1898. It contains Kingston.

Green, a township of Scioto co., O., on the Ohio River. Pop. 1882. It contains Franklin Furnace, Haverhill, and several seats of the iron-manufacture.

Green, a township of Shelby co., O. Pop. 1254. It contains Palestine and Plattsville.

Green, a township of Summit co., O. Pop. 1740. It contains Greensburg, or Inland, and has beds of coal.

Green, a township of Wayne co., O. Pop. 2715. It contains a part of Orrville.

Green, a township of Erie co., Pa. Pop. 1395.

Green, a township of Forest co., Pa. Pop. 226.

Green, a township of Greene co., Pa. Pop. 739. It affords coal and some petroleum.

Green, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. 2160. It contains Taylorsville.

Green, a township of Mercer co., Pa., on the Ohio line. Pop. 832, exclusive of the borough of Jamestown.

Green, a township of Pike co., Pa. It has a church and extensive lumber-works. Pop. 919.

Green′back, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ark.

Greenback, a station on the Mahanoy & Shamokin Railroad, in Northumberland co., Pa., 2 miles E. of Shamokin. Much coal is here mined.

Green′backville, a post-village of Accomack co., Va., on Chincoteague Bay, ½ mile from Franklin Railroad Station, and about 15 miles S. of Snow Hill, Md. It has a church, a sail-factory, &c. Oysters abound here.

Green′bank, a station in New Castle co., Del., on the Wilmington & Western Railroad, 7 miles W. of Wilmington.

Green Bank, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on Mullica or Little Egg Harbor River, 7 miles from Egg Harbor City. It has a church.

Green Bank, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., about 50 miles W. of Philadelphia. It has a church.

Green Bank, a post-hamlet of Pocahontas co., W. Va., about 105 miles E. of Charleston.

Green′bank, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, 6 miles S. of Wick. Pop. 100.

Green Bay, a part of Lake Michigan, communicates with the northern end of that lake, and extends southwestward into Wisconsin. It is about 90 or 100 miles long, and from 10 to 20 miles wide, having a mean depth of 500 feet. The Fox River enters this bay at the S.W. extremity. The surface is 578 feet higher than the sea.

Green Bay, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Iowa, in Green Bay township, about 52 miles S. by W. of Des Moines. Pop. of the township, 630.

Green Bay, a township of Lee co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River. Pop. 631. It contains Wever.

Green Bay, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Va., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 61 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. It has 3 stores.

Green Bay, a city, capital of Brown co., Wis., is situated at the head or S.W. extremity of Green Bay, and on the right bank of Fox River, at its mouth, 65 miles N.N.E. of Fond du Lac, and 113 miles N. of Milwaukee. It is on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and the Wisconsin Central Railroad, and is the E. terminus of the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, which extends to Winona, 215 miles distant. It has a good harbor and great facilities for trade and navigation. A bridge across Fox River connects this city with the large village of Fort Howard. Green Bay contains 13 churches, a court-house, a high school, 3 national banks, a Catholic academy, a convent, and many elegant residences. A daily and 3 or 4 weekly newspapers are published here. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop. Large quantities of lumber are procured in Brown co. and exported from this city, which has iron-works and several saw-mills and factories. Pop. in 1860, 2275; in 1870, 4666; in 1875, 8037, exclusive of Green Bay township (pop. 1123).

Green Bay Junction, Wisconsin. See MERRILLAN.

Green Bot'tom, a post-office of Cabell co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, 20 miles above Huntington.

Green'brier, a county in the S.E. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 875 square miles. It is intersected by Greenbrier River, and is partly drained by Meadow River. The Alleghany Mountains extend along the S.E. border of this county, the surface of which is diversified with picturesque scenery of mountains and fertile valleys. It has extensive forests, in which the sugar-maple abounds. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and hay are the staple products. The White Sulphur Springs, a fashionable watering-place, are situated in this county, which is intersected by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Lewisburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,741,404. Pop. in 1870, 11,417, of whom 11,178 were Americans.

Greenbrier, a post-hamlet of Limestone co., Ala., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 9 miles E. by N. of Decatur. It has a church and an academy.

Greenbrier, a post-village of Faulkner co., Ark., 12 miles N. of Conway. It has a church, a steam flour-mill, 3 stores, and a masonic hall.

Greenbrier, a post-office of Orange co., Ind.

Greenbrier, a township of Greene co., Iowa. Pop. 208.

Green Bri'er, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., O., in Perry township, 28 miles S. of Barnesville. It has a church.

Green'brier, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Pa., about 12 miles S.S.E. of Sunbury.

Greenbrier, a post-village of Robertson co., Tenn., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 21 miles N. of Nashville. It has a church and a large distillery.

Greenbrier Bridge, a post-hamlet of Greenbrier co., W. Va., on Greenbrier River, and on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, at Caldwell Station, 5½ miles W. of White Sulphur Springs.

Greenbrier Mountain, a long ridge, about 2000 feet high, extending through Pocahontas co., W. Va., about 5 miles W. of the Greenbrier River. Its direction is nearly N.E. and S.W.

Greenbrier River, West Virginia, rises in the Alleghany Mountains, near the N.E. extremity of Pocahontas co. It intersects that county, runs southwestward through Greenbrier co., and enters the Great Kanawha River in Summers co., near Hinton. It is nearly 175 miles long.

Green Brook, a post-office of Columbia co., N.Y., on the Harlem Extension Railroad, at Rider's Mill Station, 9 miles S. of Lebanon Springs.

Green'burg, formerly **Dobbs Ferry,** a village in Greenburg township, Westchester co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, at Dobbs Ferry Station, 20 miles N. of New York. It has 4 churches, a union school, and a brewery. Pop. about 1500. Here is Dobbs Ferry Post-Office. The township contains villages named Irvington and Tarrytown, and a pop. of 10,997.

Green'bush, a post-hamlet of Walker co., Ga., about 18 miles S.W. of Dalton. It has a seminary.

Greenbush, a post-village of Warren co., Ill., in Greenbush township, 8 miles N.W. of Avon Station, and about 50 miles W. of Peoria. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1270.

Greenbush, a village of Warren co., Iowa, on the North River, 14 miles S. by W. of Des Moines. Pop. 129.

Greenbush, a post-office of Crawford co., Kansas.

Greenbush, a post-township of Penobscot co., Me., is bounded on the W. by the Penobscot River. It contains Greenbush Station on the European & North American Railroad, 23 miles N. by E. of Bangor. Pop. 621.

Greenbush, a post-hamlet of Plymouth co., Mass., near the sea-shore, and on the South Shore Railroad, 2 miles N. of East Marshfield.

Greenbush, a post-hamlet in Greenbush township, Alcona co., Mich., 5 miles S. of Harrisville. Pop. of township, 97.

Greenbush, a township of Clinton co., Mich. P. 1473.

Greenbush, a township of Mille Lacs co., Minn. P. 375.

Greenbush, also called **East Albany,** a village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Greenbush township, on the E. bank of the Hudson River, opposite Albany, with which it is connected by a railroad bridge. It is the W. terminus of the Boston & Albany Railroad and the S. terminus of the Troy & Greenbush Railroad, and contains the depot, machine-shops, and freight-houses of the first-named road. It has also 7 churches, a convent, a newspaper office, a bank, 2 saw-mills, a tannery, and a cigar-factory. Pop. of the township, 7072.

Greenbush, a hamlet of Brown co., O., in Green township, 3½ miles N. of Mount Orab. Pop. 42.

Greenbush, a post-hamlet of Preble co., O., in Gratis township, 20 miles S.W. of Dayton. It has a church. P. 53.

Greenbush, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., in Greenbush township, about 22 miles E. of Fond du Lac, and 1 mile S. of the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. The township contains a village named Glenbeulah, and a pop. of 1973.

Green Camp, a post-village of Marion co., O., in Green Camp township, on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Marion, and about 45 miles N.N.W. of Columbus. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. The township is intersected by the Scioto River. Pop. of the township, 999.

Green-Castle, green-kas'sẹl, a fort, harbor, and fishing station of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, on the W. entrance of Lough Foyle, 4 miles N.E. of Moville.

Green-Castle, a village of Ireland, co. of Down, on the N. side of Carlingford Bay, near Cranfield Point.

Green'castle, a village of Madison co., Ill., 24 miles E. of Alton, 8 miles S.E. of Worden, and 1 mile from Alhambra. It has 2 churches. Pop. 120.

Greencastle, a post-town, capital of Putnam co., Ind., in Greencastle township, near the Eel River, and on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad where it crosses the Indianapolis & St. Louis and Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroads, 38 miles W. by S. of Indianapolis, and 34 miles E.N.E. of Terre Haute. It is the seat of Indiana Asbury University (Methodist Episcopal), which was organized in 1835 and has about 400 students, and of the Indiana Female College. Greencastle has 6 or 7 churches, a national bank, and manufactures of iron, nails, pumps, machinery, wool, &c. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 3227; of township, exclusive of the town, 1716.

Greencastle, a post-village of Jasper co., Iowa, in Poweshiek township, 5 miles N. of Colfax Railroad Station, and about 22 miles N.E. of Des Moines. It has 2 churches and a steam flour-mill. Pop. about 300.

Greencastle, a township of Marshall co., Iowa, traversed by the Central Railroad of Iowa. Pop. 1153.

Greencastle, a post-village of Warren co., Ky., on Big Barren River, 8 miles below Bowling Green. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a tobacco-factory.

Greencastle, a post-village of Sullivan co., Mo., 22 miles W. of Kirksville, and about 46 miles N.N.E. of Chillicothe. It has a church.

Greencastle, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., O., in Bloom township, 3½ miles W. of Carroll, and 20 miles S.E. of Columbus. It has a church and a carriage-shop. P. 59.

Greencastle, a post-borough of Franklin co., Pa., on the East Branch of the Conococheague Creek, and on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 11 miles S.S.W. of Chambersburg, and 11 miles N. of Hagerstown, Md. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, a high school, and manufactures of grain-drills and church-organs. Pop. 1650.

Greencastle Junction (Limedale Post-Office), a village of Putnam co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, at the junction of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, 2 miles W. of Greencastle. It has large limestone-quarries, lime-kilns, and a graded school.

Green Centre, Noble co., Ind. See GREENE CENTRE.

Green City, Colorado. See CORONA.

Green Cove, a post-office of Washington co., Va.

Green Cove Spring, a post-village and watering-place of Clay co., Fla., on the St. John's River, 30 miles S. of Jacksonville. It has 3 churches and 2 hotels.

Green Creek, Ohio, rises in Seneca co., runs northward through Sandusky co., and enters the Sandusky River about 3 miles from its mouth.

Green Creek, a post-hamlet of Cape May co., N.J., in Middle township, 2 miles from Rio Grande Station. It has a church.

Green Creek, a township of Sandusky co., O. Pop. 3666. It contains Clyde.

Green′dale, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ill., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, about 14 miles E. of Salem. It has a basket-factory.

Greendale, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., 8 miles E. of Kittanning.

Green Dale, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Va., 5 miles N. of Abingdon. It has a church and flouring-mills.

Greene, a county in the W. part of Alabama, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Black Warrior River, and on the S. and S.W. by the Tombigbee. The former river enters the latter at the S.E. extremity of the county. The surface is moderately uneven, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad. Capital, Eutaw. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,708,610. Pop. in 1870, 18,399, of whom 18,327 were Americans.

Greene, a northeastern county of Arkansas, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the E. and S.E. by the St. Francis River, and on the W. by the Cache River. The surface is low and nearly level, and partly covered with forests of oak, hickory, pine, &c. Indian corn and cotton are the staple products. The Cairo & Fulton Railroad passes through the W. part of this county. Capital, Gainesville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,894,746. Pop. in 1870, 7573, of whom 7570 were Americans.

Greene, a county in the N.E. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is intersected by the Oconee River, which also forms the S.W. boundary, and is bounded on the W. by the Appalachee River. The surface is hilly. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Georgia Railroad. Capital, Greensborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,200,000. Pop. in 1870, 12,454, of whom 12,424 were Americans.

Greene, a county in the W. part of Illinois, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Illinois River, and intersected by Apple and Macoupin Creeks. The surface is partly undulating and partly hilly. The soil is very fertile. Here are forests of hickory, oak, ash, elm, maple, linden, and black walnut. Indian corn, wheat, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county has valuable beds of bituminous coal. Burlington limestone, an excellent material for building, crops out on the bluffs of the Illinois River. Greene co. is intersected by the Chicago & Alton Railroad and the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad. Capital, Carrollton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $15,724,516. Pop. in 1870, 20,277, of whom 18,630 were Americans.

Greene, a county in the S.W. part of Indiana, has an area of 540 square miles. It is intersected by the West Fork of White River, and also drained by Beech Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with dense forests of the oak, hickory, maple, beech, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Beds of bituminous coal have been opened in this county. It is traversed by the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad and the Bedford, Springville, Owensburg & Bloomfield Railroad. Capital, Bloomfield. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 19,514, of whom 19,218 were Americans.

Greene, a county in the W. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Raccoon (or Coon) River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and groves. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and hay are the staple products. It is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad. Capital, Jefferson. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 4627, of whom 4231 were Americans; in 1875, 7028.

Greene, a county in the S.E. part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 825 square miles. It is drained by the Chickasawha and Leaf Rivers, which unite in the S.W. part of the county and form the Pascagoula River. The surface is extensively covered with forests of small trees. The soil is sandy and poor. Indian corn and pork are the staple products. Capital, Leakesville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $158,392. Pop. in 1870, 2038, of whom 2032 were Americans.

Greene, a county in the S.W. part of Missouri, has an area of about 660 square miles. It is intersected by the James River, and also drained by the Sac River, which rises in it, and by the Pomme de Terre and Little Sac Rivers. The surface is partly undulating and partly hilly, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, pork, and grass are the staple products. The rock which lies next to the surface is Silurian limestone. This county is intersected by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. Capital, Springfield. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 21,549, of whom 20,731 were Americans.

Greene, a county in the S.E. part of New York, has an area of about 680 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River, is intersected by Catskill Creek, and is also drained by Schoharie Creek, which rises in this county. The surface is rugged and diversified with grand and picturesque scenery of the Catskill Mountains, which present broad and rocky summits, deep ravines, steep declivities, and precipices of great height. A large part of the surface is covered with forests of the oak, chestnut, elm, sugar-maple, &c. The soil of the valleys and lowlands is adapted to pasturage. Hay, butter, oats, and Indian corn are the staple products. Several varieties of Silurian and Devonian rocks crop out in this county; among them is the old red sandstone. It is partly traversed by a branch of the New York Central Railroad. Capital, Catskill. Valuation of real and personal estate, $25,173,279. Pop. in 1870, 31,832, of whom 29,346 were Americans; in 1875, 32,544.

Greene, a county in the E. central part of North Carolina, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is intersected by Contentnea Creek, and also drained by Nahunta Creek. The surface is nearly level. The soil is partly fertile. About half of it is covered with forests. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Snow Hill. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,419,746. Pop. in 1870, 8687, of whom 8686 were Americans.

Greene, a county in the S.W. part of Ohio, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is intersected by the Little Miami River, and also drained by Mad River, which touches the N.W. extremity of the county, and by Cæsar's Creek. The surface is undulating or hilly, and extensively covered with forests of the ash, elm, hickory, oak, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, and two branches of that road terminate at Xenia, the capital. Valuation of real and personal estate, $31,498,478. Pop. in 1870, 28,038, of whom 26,450 were Americans.

Greene, the most southwestern county of Pennsylvania, bordering on West Virginia, has an area of about 620 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Monongahela River, and also drained by Wheeling and Ten Mile Creeks. The surface is diversified by hills and deep ravines. A large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, wool, hay, butter, and pork are the staple products. This county has valuable beds of bituminous coal, limestone, and sandstone. Capital, Waynesburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $16,955,650. Pop. in 1870, 25,887, of whom 25,735 were Americans.

Greene, a county of East Tennessee, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is intersected by the Nolachucky River, and also drained by Lick Creek, both of which enter the French Broad River on the W. border. The surface is partly mountainous and covered with extensive forests. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county has mines of iron, which have been profitably worked, also beds of Silurian limestone. It is intersected by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad. Capital, Greeneville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,442,414. Pop. in 1870, 21,668, of whom 21,607 were Americans.

Greene, a county in the N. central part of Virginia, has an area of about 220 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Rapidan, and on the N.W. by the Blue Ridge. The surface presents high ridges and fertile valleys. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staples. Capital, Stanardsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,100,777. Pop. in 1870, 4634, of whom 4609 were Americans.

Greene, a post-hamlet in Green township, Jay co., Ind., 7 miles W. of Portland. Pop. of the township, 1115.

Greene, a township of Parke co., Ind. Pop. 1122. It contains Parkville.

Greene, a township of Randolph co., Ind. Pop. 1034. It contains Fairview and Emmettsville.

Greene, a post-village of Butler co., Iowa, on Shell Rock River, and on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 33 miles N.W. of Cedar Falls. It has 2 churches, a bank, a graded school, a newspaper, a flour-mill, and 4 grain-warehouses. Pop. 800.

Greene, a township of Pottawatomie co., Kan. P. 300.

Greene, a post-township of Androscoggin co., Me., about 20 miles S.W. of Augusta, is bounded on the W. by the Androscoggin River. It has a church and a grist-mill. Pop. 1094. It contains a hamlet named Greene, on the Maine Central Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Lewiston.

Greene, a post-office and station of Saginaw co., Mich., on the Saginaw Valley & St. Louis Railroad, 20 miles W. of Saginaw City. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Greene, a township of Platte co., Mo. Pop. 2245. It contains Camden Point and New Market.

Greene, a post-village in Greene township, Chenango co., N.Y., on the Chenango River, and on the Utica, Chenango & Susquehanna Valley Railroad, 19 miles N.N.E. of Binghamton, and 22 miles S.W. of Norwich. It has a bank, 4 churches, a newspaper office, a union school, a furnace, and a foundry. Pop. 1025; of the township, 3565.

Greene, a township of Sussex co., N.J. Pop. 868. It contains Huntsville, Tranquillity, Greenville, &c.

Greene, a township of Clark co., O. Pop. 1464.

Greene, a township of Fayette co., O. Pop. 879.

Greene, a township of Gallia co., O. Pop. 1577. Post-office, Northup.

Greene, a township of Harrison co., O. Pop. 1547. It contains Hopedale.

Greene, a township of Hocking co., O. Pop. 1513. It contains Haydenville, and has beds of coal.

Greene, a township of Trumbull co., O. Pop. 915. It contains Greensburg.

Greene, a township of Beaver co., Pa., on the Ohio line. Pop. 1836. It contains Georgetown and Hookstown. It affords coal, and has produced some petroleum.

Greene, a township of Clinton co., Pa. Pop. 1102.

Greene, a township of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. 3357. It contains Green Village, Scotland, &c.

Greene, a township of Greene co., Pa. See GREEN.

Greene, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 20 miles S. of Lancaster. It has a tannery, a saw-mill, and 2 stores.

Greene, a post-hamlet of Kent co., R.I., on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, 24 miles W.S.W. of Providence. It has a church, a steam saw-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. 115.

Greene Centre, a post-hamlet of Noble co., Ind., in Greene township, about 22 miles N.N.W. of Fort Wayne. It has a carriage-factory.

Greene Corner, a post-hamlet of Androscoggin co., Me., 2 miles from Greene Station. It has a church.

Green Elm, a post-office of Crawford co., Kansas.

Greene's Land'ing, a post-office of Bradford co., Pa.

Greene Springs, a post-office of Hale co., Ala., 15 miles N.E. of Greensborough. Here is a boarding-school.

Greeneville, or **Greenville,** green'vĭl, a post-village, capital of Greene co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 74 miles E. by N. of Knoxville, and 56 miles S.W. of Bristol. It is the seat of the Greeneville and Tusculum College (organized in 1868), and has 5 churches and an academy. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 1039.

Green'field, a post-office of Clay co., Dakota, 12 miles N.E. of Vermilion.

Greenfield, a post-office of Colquitt co., Ga.

Greenfield, a post-village of Greene co., Ill., on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 56 miles N. of St. Louis, Mo., and about 30 miles S. of Jacksonville. It has 3 churches, a bank, an academy, a newspaper office, a flour-mill, and a plough-factory. Pop. about 1200.

Greenfield, a township of Grundy co., Ill. Pop. 1645. It contains Gardner, and has mines of bituminous coal.

Greenfield, a post-village, capital of Hancock co., Ind., on the National Road and the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 21 miles E. of Indianapolis, and about 20 miles N. of Shelbyville. It contains a court-house, 2 banks, 5 churches, a newspaper office, a machine-shop, a graded school, 2 flour-mills, 3 planing-mills, 2 saw-mills, a chair-factory, a furniture-factory, &c. Pop. 1203.

Greenfield, a township of La Grange co., Ind., on the Michigan line. Pop. 1078.

Greenfield, a township of Orange co., Ind. Pop. 1439. It contains Green Brier and Young's Creek.

Greenfield, a post-village of Adair co., Iowa, in Greenfield township, about 20 miles N. of Creston. It has 3 churches, a bank, a graded school, a furniture-factory, and a newspaper office. Pop. of the township, 480.

Greenfield, a township of Calhoun co., Iowa. Pop. 236.

Greenfield, a township of Jones co., Iowa. Pop. 1091.

Greenfield, a township of Warren co., Iowa. Pop. 1399. It contains Greenbush.

Greenfield, a post-township of Elk co., Kansas, about 33 miles E.N.E. of Winfield, and 14 miles W. of Elk Falls. It has a church. Pop. 686.

Greenfield, a post-township of Penobscot co., Me., about 22 miles N.E. of Bangor. Pop. 317.

Greenfield, a beautiful post-village, capital of Franklin co., Mass., in Greenfield township, near the W. bank of the Connecticut River, and 2 miles above the mouth of the Deerfield River, 106 miles W. by N. of Boston, and 36 miles N. of Springfield. It is on the Connecticut River Railroad where it crosses the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad, 30 miles E. of the Hoosac Tunnel. It contains a court-house, 7 churches, 2 or 3 national banks, 2 savings-banks, a town hall, a high school, a public library, and 2 newspaper offices. It is a favorite summer resort. The township, which is intersected by Green River, has manufactures of cutlery, edge-tools, cassimere, &c. About 550 men are employed near the village in the manufacture of fine table-cutlery. A part of the village is in Deerfield township. Pop. of Greenfield township, 3540.

Greenfield, a post-township of Wayne co., Mich., 7 miles N.W. of Detroit, is intersected by the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad. It has 3 churches. Pop. 1958.

Greenfield, a township of Wabasha co., Minn., on the Mississippi River. Pop. 671. It contains Kellogg.

Greenfield, a post-village, capital of Dade co., Mo., in Centre township, on the Sac River or its West Fork, about 38 miles W.N.W. of Springfield. It has 3 churches, a private bank, a seminary, and a plough-factory. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 364.

Greenfield, a village of Esmeralda co., Nev., in Mason Valley, near Walker River, about 50 miles S.E. of Carson City. Here is Mason Valley Post-Office.

Greenfield, a post-village and township of Hillsborough co., N.H., about 25 miles S.W. of Concord. It is the present terminus of the Boston, Lowell & Nashua Railroad, and is 26 miles N.W. of Nashua. Pop. 527.

Greenfield, or **Greenfield Centre,** a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Greenfield township, 1 mile from Greenfield Station on the Adirondack Railroad, and 6 miles N.W. of Saratoga Springs. It has 2 churches. The name of its post-office is Greenfield Centre. The township has 6 churches, 2 paper-mills, and a pop. of 2692.

Greenfield, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., in Wawarsing township, about 33 miles W.S.W. of Rondout. It has 2 churches.

Greenfield, a township of Fairfield co., O. P. 1944. It contains Carroll, Havensport, Gesellsville, and Dumontville.

Greenfield, a township of Gallia co., O. Pop. 1386. It contains Gallia Furnace.

Greenfield, a post-village in Madison township, Highland co., O., on Sugar Creek, on the Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy Railroad and the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 74 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati, and 24 miles W. of Chillicothe. It has 7 churches, a national bank, a union school, a town hall, a newspaper office, 2 carriage-factories, 2 flour-ing-mills, and a planing-mill. Pop. 1712.

Greenfield, a hamlet of Logan co., O., in Perry township, about 44 miles N.W. of Columbus. It has a church.

Greenfield, a township of Huron co., O. Pop. 954. It contains Steuben.

Greenfield, a township of Blair co., Pa. Pop. 1233.

Greenfield, a post-hamlet in Greenfield township, Erie co., Pa., 14 miles E. of Erie. It has a church, a cheese-factory, and a saw-mill. Pop. of township, 1039.

Greenfield, a township of Lackawanna co., Pa. P. 823.

Greenfield, a hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., 5 miles N.E. of West Middlesex. It has 2 churches. Here is Worth Post-Office.

Greenfield, a borough of Washington co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Monongahela River, 9 miles above Monongahela City, and about 30 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches. Coal-mining is the principal business of this place. Pop. 386. The name of its post-office is Pike Run.

Greenfield, a post-village of Weakley co., Tenn., on the Mississippi Central Railroad, 40 miles N. of Jackson. It has 3 churches, an academy, a steam saw-mill, and a grist-mill.

Greenfield, a post-hamlet of Nelson co., Va., about 22 miles S.S.E. of Staunton. It has a tannery and a store.

Greenfield, a township of La Crosse co., Wis. Pop. 806.

Greenfield, a post-township of Milwaukee co., Wis., 4 miles S.W. of Milwaukee. It has 6 churches. Pop. 2646.

Greenfield, a township of Monroe co., Wis. Pop. 715. It contains Tunnel City. Greenfield Station on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad (La Crosse line) is 4 miles W. of Tomah, and 39 miles E.N.E. of La Crosse.

Greenfield, a township of Sauk co., Wis., on the Baraboo River. Pop. 766.

Greenfield Centre, New York. See GREENFIELD.

Greenfield Hill, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., in Fairfield township, about 6 miles W. of Bridgeport. It has a church.

Greenfield Mills, a post-office of La Grange co., Ind.

Greenfield Mills, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Md., 4 miles S. of Adamstown Railroad Station. It has a flour-mill on Monocacy River.

Greenford, Mahoning co., O. See GREEN.

Green For′est, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Ark., 75 miles S. of Springfield, Mo.

Green Forest, a post-office of Rockbridge co., Va.

Green Gar′den, a post-office of Will co., Ill., in Green Garden township, about 36 miles S.S.W. of Chicago. Pop. of the township, 1202.

Green Garden, a post-office of Beaver co., Pa.

Green Grove, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ala., on the Tennessee River, 15 miles S. of Huntsville.

Green Grove, a post-office of Cumberland co., Ky.

Green Grove, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa., 10 miles N. of Scranton. It has a church and a hotel.

Green Grove, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Wis., 6 miles from Colby. It has a saw-mill.

Green Hall, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ky., 30 miles N.E. of Livingston. It has a church.

Green Har′bor, a large fishing hamlet of Newfoundland, on the S. side of Trinity Bay, 23 miles S.S.W. of Heart's Content. Ship-building is here engaged in. P. 210.

Green Ha′ven, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Beekman township, about 65 miles N. by E. of New York.

Green′head, a village of England, co. of Northumberland, 3½ miles W.N.W. of Haltwhistle.

Green Hill, a post-hamlet of Lauderdale co., Ala., 17 miles N.N.E. of Florence. It has a church.

Green Hill, a post-office of Stewart co., Ga.

Green Hill, a post-village of Warren co., Ind., in Medina township, about 12 miles W. of Lafayette. It contains the Green Hill Seminary and 2 churches.

Green Hill, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ky., 10 miles E. of Bowling Green. It has a church.

Green Hill, a post-hamlet of Wicomico co., Md., on the Wicomico River, about 10 miles S.W. of Salisbury. It has 2 churches.

Green Hill, a post-township of Rutherford co., N.C., about 28 miles S.E. of Asheville. It has 3 churches and a tobacco-factory. Pop. 1186.

Green Hill, a post-hamlet of Columbiana co., O., in West township, near the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 2 miles from East Rochester. It has a church and a coal-mine.

Green Hill, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn., on the Tennessee & Pacific Railroad, about 20 miles N.E. of Nashville. It has a church, an academy, and a grist-mill.

Green Hill, a post-hamlet of Titus co., Tex., about 55 miles N.W. of Jefferson. It has 2 churches.

Green Hill, a post-hamlet of Campbell co., Va., on the Staunton River, 20 miles N.W. of Staunton River Railroad Station. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Green Hill, a post-village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on the E. side of West River, 7 miles from Pictou. P. 200.

Green′hithe, a hamlet of England, co. of Kent, on the Thames, 3 miles by rail E.N.E. of Dartford. Pop. 1452.

Greenholm, green′hōm, one of the Shetland Isles, 10 miles N.N.W. of Lerwick.

Greenholm, two islets of the Orkneys, 1½ miles S.W. of Eday. They are uninhabited.

Green Horn, a post-village of Pueblo co., Col., on the Greenhorn River, 28 miles S.S.W. of Pueblo, and 5 miles from the Greenhorn Mountain. It has 2 churches.

Green′horn River, Colorado, rises near the E. base of the Rocky Mountains, runs northeastward, and enters the Arkansas River in Pueblo co., about 8 miles below the town of Pueblo.

Greenhorn Station, in Pueblo co., Col., is on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 13 miles S. of South Pueblo.

Green-Island, in Alaska, is at the entrance of Prince William Sound.

Green-Island, an island and a village in Jamaica, on its W. coast, on Green-Island Harbor, 8 miles S.W. of Lucea. Pop. 616.

Green Island, one of the Philippines. Lat. 12° 3′ N.; lon. 119° 49′ E.

Green Island, a small island in the China Sea, lat. 43° N., lon. 107° 30′ E., about 35 miles S.S.W. of the Tambelan Islands.

Green Island, an island of Australia, on the N.E. coast of Trinity Bay. Lat. 16° 46′ S.; lon. 145° 56′ E.

Green Island, Quebec. See ISLE VERTE.

Green Island, in Hudson Strait, British North America, 100 miles N.W. of Cape Chudleigh.

Green Island, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Iowa, on the Maquoketa River, and on the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad, 28 miles N. by W. of Clinton. It has a church.

Green Island, Cedar co., Neb. See STRAHMBURG.

Green Island, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., is on an island in the Hudson River, opposite Troy, and 6 miles above Albany. It contains 5 churches, 2 stove-factories, a car-factory, 2 iron-foundries, machine-shops, and a manufactory of sash and blinds, and has an extensive trade in lumber and marble. Here are some iron-works and shops of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. Pop. 5000. Green Island Station on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad is 1 mile from Troy.

Green Islands, two small islands in the China Sea, on the S. coast of China, called by the Chinese Tsang-Chow. Lat. 22° 22′ N.; lon. 114° 40′ E.

Green Isle, a post-township of Sibley co., Minn., 10 miles S.E. of Glencoe. Pop. 705.

Green Kay, one of the Bahamas. See CAYO VERDE.

Green Lake, a county in the central part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 370 square miles. It is intersected by the Fox or Neenah River, and is also drained by Grand and White Rivers. Among its remarkable features are Pacawa and Green Lakes, each of which is 8 or 9 miles long. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. A branch of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad terminates in this county. It is partly intersected by the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad. Capital, Dartford. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,340,000. Pop. in 1870, 13,195, of whom 9098 were Americans; in 1875, 15,274.

Green Lake, Wisconsin, is in Green Lake co., and is 8 miles long by 2 miles wide. Dartford, the county seat, is on this lake, the water of which is deep and pure.

Green Lake, of British Columbia, situated between Alexandria and Thompson's River, is about 30 miles in length. This lake is strongly salt, its color being a fine sea-green. It has no outlet.

Green Lake, a post-hamlet of Kandiyohi co., Minn., in New London township, on the W. side of Green Lake. It has a grist- and saw-mill, stores, &c., and is 9 miles N. of Kandiyohi Station. Pop. of Green Lake township, 351.

Green Lake, a post-township of Green Lake co., Wis., about 24 miles W. of Fond du Lac. It is bounded on the N.W. by a lake of the same name. Pop. 1500.

Green Lake, a village and place of summer resort on the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad, 1 mile from the village of Dartford, Wis.

Green Lake Settlement, Ontario. See RANKIN.

Green′land (Dan. *Groenland*, or *Grönland*, grön′lånd), an extensive region or island on the N.E. of North America, belonging to Denmark, and stretching from Cape Farewell, its S. extremity, in lat. 59° 49′ N., northward to about 80° 15′ N., and extending between lon. 20° and 75° W., having W. Baffin's Bay and Davis' Strait, N. Peabody Bay and the Arctic Ocean, and E. and S. the Atlantic. The surface is generally high, rocky, and barren; the elevated portions are covered with eternal snow and glaciers, extending, in many parts, to the sea-shores. Small quantities of corn, potatoes, and kitchen-herbs are raised in the S.; and some edible berries, with scattered birch, alder, and willow trees, grasses, and lichens, grow wild. July is the only month in which there is no snow. Extreme summer temperature, 59° Fahr., winter, 40° below zero, and in the N. the mercury falls from 60° to 75° below zero; mean annual temperature of North Greenland, 5° 2′ Fahr., the lowest ever recorded. The native Esquimaux are of short, squat stature and dark skin, and are employed chiefly in fishing and seal-hunting. Many of them have been converted to Christianity by the labors of missionaries. The region was first discovered by a Norwegian in 981, and soon after was colonized from Iceland. Davis rediscovered Greenland in 1587, but the old Norse colonists had all perished, and only a few traces of their towns remain. In 1854 the United States expedition under Dr. Kane traced the W. coast of Greenland to its northern face, which they followed towards the Atlantic till their progress was arrested by an immense glacier, issuing in 60° W. lon. and offering an impassable barrier to future explorations. This stupendous glacier rises 300 feet in perpendicular face, and is supposed to be the only obstacle to the insularity of Greenland. The country is divided into N. and S. inspectorates, separated by the Longfiord, about lat. 70° N. Greenland has a number of European settlements and missionary stations, mostly on the W. coast. Principal villages, Frederickshaab, Julianshaab, Upernavik, and Godthaab. The chief trade is with Denmark. Principal exports, oil of seals and whales, fox-, seal-, and reindeer-skins, eider-down, feathers, and cryolite. Good lignite occurs, also lead and copper. Pop. 10,800.

Green′land, a post-village of Douglas co., Col., on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 47 miles S. of Denver. It has 2 churches, a bank, and a cheese-factory.

Greenland, a hamlet of Fayette co., Ill., in London township, about 22 miles N.E. of Vandalia, and 2 miles W. of Beecher City.

Greenland, a post-village of Ontonagon co., Mich., in Greenland township, 35 miles W. of L'Anse. It has 2 churches. Copper is mined here. Pop. of the township, 589.

Greenland, a post-village in Greenland township, Rockingham co., N.H., on the Concord & Portsmouth Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Portsmouth. (See GREENLAND DEPOT.) The township has 2 churches and a pop. of 695.

Greenland, a post-hamlet of Ross co., O., 12 miles N.W. of Chillicothe.

Greenland, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., 5 or 6 miles E.S.E. of Lancaster.

Greenland, a post-hamlet of Aiken co., S.C., 10 miles N. of Ellenton Station. It has 2 churches.

Greenland, a post-village of Grant co., W. Va., 20 miles S.S.W. of Keyser. It has a church, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and 2 stores.

Greenland Depot, a post-office of Rockingham co., N.H., on the Eastern Railroad, 5 miles S.S.W. of Portsmouth.

Green Lane, a station on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 5 miles N. of the terminus in Philadelphia.

Green Lane, a post-hamlet in Marlborough township, Montgomery co., Pa., on the Perkiomen Railroad, 43 miles N.N.W. of Philadelphia. It has a national bank.

Green′law, a town of Scotland, capital of the county of Berwick, 18 miles W.S.W. of Berwick-on-Tweed. It has a shire hall and a prison. Pop. 883.

Green Lawn, a post-hamlet of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Huntington township, on the Long Island Railroad, about 38 miles E. of New York City. It has a church.

Green′law's Wharf, post-office, King George co., Va.

Green′leaf, a post-village of Washington co., Kansas, on the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, 7 miles S. of Washington, and 13 miles W. of Waterville.

Greenleaf, a post-office of Floyd co., Ky.

Greenleaf, a township of Sanilac co., Mich. Pop. 376.

Greenleaf, a post-hamlet of Meeker co., Minn., in Greenleaf township, about 65 miles W. of Minneapolis, and 11 miles S. of Litchfield. Pop. 54; of township, 408.

Greenleaf, a post-office of De Kalb co., Mo.

Greenleaf, a post-village of Brown co., Wis., in Wrightstown township, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 14 miles S.S.W. of Green Bay. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber, staves, and lime.

Green′leafton, a post-hamlet of Fillmore co., Minn., in York township. It has 2 churches.

Greenlee's, a post-office of McDowell co., N.C.

Green Lev′el, a post-office of Wake co., N.C.

Greenlick Junction, Pa. See WEST OVERTON.

Green Mount, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Ark., about 36 miles S.S.E. of Pine Bluff. It has 2 churches.

Green Mount, a post-office of Laurel co., Ky.

Green Mount, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Pa., about 7 miles S.W. of Gettysburg.

Green Mount, a post-hamlet, Rockingham co., Va., 4 miles N. of Harrisonburg. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Green Moun′tain, Pennsylvania, is situated near the N. extremity of Schuylkill co.

Green Mountain, a post-office of Marshall co., Iowa.

Green Mountain, a post-office of Yancey co., N.C.

Green Mountains, a range of mountains extending through Vermont from Canada to Massachusetts. They are composed of metamorphic slate, gneiss, limestone, and other palæozoic rocks. Mount Mansfield, the highest peak of this range, has an altitude of 4430 feet above the level of the sea. Among the other summits are Killington Peak (4221 feet high) and the Camel's Hump (4088 feet high). The Green Mountains are mostly covered with forests of fir, pine, hemlock, sugar-maple, beech, birch, oak, and other trees. Their slopes are generally gentle or not very steep. Tourists can ride in a carriage to the summit of Equinox Mountain, which is 3872 feet high. The names Hoosac Mountain and Taghkanic, or Taconic, are applied to parts of the southern extension of this range, which traverses the western part of Massachusetts, entering Connecticut and the state of New York. In Massachusetts the name Green Mountains is, however, applied to the whole, and especially to the eastern, range, the name Taconic belonging to the western parallel range.

Green Oak, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ind., in Rochester township, 5 miles S. of Rochester. It has a church. Pop. 40.

Green Oak, a post-township of Livingston co., Mich., 15 miles N. of Ann Arbor. It has 2 churches. Pop. 938.

Green Oak Station, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Mich., on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 37 miles W.N.W. of Detroit.

Green′ock, a seaport town of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, on the S. side of the Firth of Clyde, 22½ miles W.N.W. of Glasgow by railway. Lat. 55° 56′ 54″ N.; lon. 4° 45′ 15″ W. It stands chiefly on a level strip of land, but partly on an abrupt height commanding noble views. The town is abundantly furnished with water by aqueducts. On the W. are many new streets and handsome residences. The principal structures are a fine custom-house, the town hall, jail, exchange, tontine, assembly-hall, theatre, infirmary, and several handsome churches. Greenock has a flourishing mechanics' institute, a public library with upwards of 12,000 volumes and with a statue of Watt by Chantrey, numerous banks, a grammar-school, a hospital, a chamber of commerce, an academy, a seaman's asylum, cotton-mills, machine-shops, yards for building iron ships, sail-cloth-, paper-, and rope-factories, large sugar-refineries and chemical works, and a great foreign and coastwise trade. It has old and new harbors, constructed at great expense, with extensive docks and quays. Greenock has wholly risen into importance since the beginning of the eighteenth century. Pop. 57,821. It sends one member to the House of Commons.

Green′ock, a plantation of Crittenden co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, 17 miles above Memphis, Tenn. Here is Oldham Post-Office.

Greenock, Alleghany co., Pa. See ALPSVILLE.

Green′ore, a headland of Ireland, co. of Louth, 2 miles S.E. of Carlingford. It has a light-house.

Greenore, a headland of Ireland, co. of Wexford, 7½ miles S.S.E. of the entrance into Wexford harbor.

Green Park, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Pa., about 30 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Green Plain, a post-hamlet of Southampton co., Va., 5 miles S.E. of Belfield Station. It has a church.

Green Point, a former village of Kings co., N.Y., on the East River, opposite New York, about 2 miles N.E. of Brooklyn proper. It is now the 17th ward of Brooklyn. It is bounded on the N. by Newtown Creek, which separates it from Hunter's Point. It has a daily and a weekly newspaper, and is the seat of ship-building and active manufactures. Pop. of the ward in 1875, 24,001. The post-office, Green Point Station, is a branch of the Brooklyn post-office.

Green Pond, a post-village of Bibb co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 28 miles S.W. of Birmingham. It has 2 churches, a cotton- and woollen-factory, and manufactures of flour and furniture.

Green Pond, a post-office and station of Colleton co., S.C., on the Savannah & Charleston Railroad, 39 miles W. of Charleston.

Green Pond Junction, N.J. See CHARLOTTEBURG.

Green′port, or **Greens′port,** a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Ala., on the Coosa River, at the head of the shoals, about 56 miles E.N.E. of Birmingham. It has a grist-mill.

Greenport, a fertile township of Columbia co., N.Y., on the E. bank of the Hudson. Pop. 1354, exclusive of the city of Hudson.

Greenport, a post-village, port of entry, and summer resort of Suffolk co., N.Y., is on Long Island Sound, at the E. terminus of the Long Island Railroad, 95 miles E. by N. of Brooklyn. It contains a union school, 8 churches, a national bank, printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers, 5 hotels, and many boarding-houses. It is partly supported by commerce and the fisheries. It has a good harbor, which is completely landlocked and is deep enough for the largest ships. Pop. 1819. Here are manufactures of flower-pots, wire goods, &c. Steamboats ply to Shelter Island, Sag Harbor, Orient, Saybrook, and New London.

Green Prairie, prā'ree, a post-township of Morrison co., Minn., 9 miles N. of Little Falls, is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River. Pop. 82.

Green Ridge, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Ark., 7 miles E. of Waldron. It has a church, a flour-mill, a steam saw-mill, and 12 families.

Green Ridge, a post-hamlet of Pawnee co., Kansas, 16 miles from Larned. It has a broom-factory.

Green Ridge, a post-village of Pettis co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Sedalia. It has a church.

Green Ridge, a post-hamlet of Richmond co., N.Y., on or near Staten Island Sound, 33 miles S.W. of New York.

Green Ridge, a station in Lackawanna co., Pa., 2 miles N. of Scranton, is the N. terminus of the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, and the W. terminus of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad.

Green Ridge, a station in Northumberland co., Pa., on branches of the Lehigh Valley and Reading Railroads, 2 miles W. by S. of Mt. Carmel. Here are coal-mines.

Green Ridge, a station in York co., Pa., on the Bachman's Valley Railroad, 4 miles S. of Valley Junction.

Green River, a branch of the Colorado, rises in the Wind River Mountains, in the W. part of Wyoming, and first runs nearly southward. After it has effected a passage through the Uintah Mountains, it flows southeastward into Colorado, and irrigates part of Grand co. Crossing the western boundary of Colorado, it enters Utah, runs southwestward through Wasatch co. and southward through San Pete and Sevier cos., and unites with the Grand River near lat. 38° 16′ N. and lon. 110° W. Its entire length is estimated at 750 miles, of which nearly half is in Utah. It traverses a mountainous country. Coal and gold are found in the upper part of its valley in Wyoming. This river is not of much importance for navigation.

Green River, Illinois, rises in Lee co., drains part of Bureau co., runs westward through Henry co., and enters Rock River about 10 miles E. by S. from Rock Island. It is nearly 120 miles long.

Green River, Kentucky, rises near the middle of the state, and at first runs generally westward. It intersects Adair, Green, Hart, Edmondson, and Butler cos., and passes near the Mammoth Cave. From the mouth of the Big Barren River the Green River runs northwestward with a very tortuous course, forms the boundary between Muhlenburg and Ohio cos., and enters the Ohio River in Henderson co., about 9 miles above Evansville, Ind. Its length is estimated at 350 miles. Small steamboats can ascend it to Brownsville, about 150 miles from its mouth. It traverses the western coal-field of Kentucky.

Green River rises in Windham co., Vt., runs southward into Franklin co., Mass., and enters the Deerfield River nearly 2 miles from its mouth.

Green River, Henry co., Ill. See OAKLEY.

Green River, a station on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, at the crossing of the Green River, 15 miles N.E. of Greenville, Ky.

Green River, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., 7 miles S.E. of Chatham, and about 34 miles S.S.E. of Albany. It has a church.

Green River, a post-township of Henderson co., N.C., about 100 miles W. of Charlotte. It is drained by Green River, a small stream. Pop. 709.

Green River, Windham co., Vt. See CUTTING HOLLOW.

Green River, a post-village in Victoria co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 24 miles by rail N.W. of Grand Falls. It contains a grist-mill, 2 stores, 3 tanneries, and 5 taverns. Pop. 700.

Green River City, a post-village, capital of Sweetwater co., Wyoming, on Green River, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, 272 miles W. of Laramie, and 184 miles E.N.E. of Ogden. It has a church, a round-house and machine-shops of the railroad, and a brick-yard. Elevation, 6140 feet.

Green Rock, a post-office of Caldwell co., N.C.

Greens'borough, a post-village, capital of Hale co., Ala., on the Selma, Marion & Memphis Railroad, 50 miles W.N.W. of Selma, and about 38 miles S. of Tuscaloosa. It is the seat of the Southern University (Methodist Episcopal), which was founded in 1859 and has a library of 10,000 volumes, a female college, 5 churches, a newspaper office, a normal school, and 3 carriage-factories. Pop. 1760.

Greensborough, a post-village of Craighead co., Ark., 60 miles E.N.E. of Batesville. It has a church and 4 stores.

Greensborough, a post-village, capital of Greene co., Ga., on the Georgia Railroad, 87 miles E. by S. of Atlanta, and 84 miles W. of Augusta. It contains a court-house, a bank, 4 churches, and 2 academies. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 913.

Greensborough, a post-village of Henry co., Ind., in Greensborough township, 6 or 7 miles S.W. of Newcastle, and about 32 miles W. by N. of Richmond. It has a flour-mill, a drug-store, and 2 or 3 churches. Pop. about 250; of the township, 1488.

Greensborough, a post-office of Lincoln parish, La.

Greensborough, a post-village of Caroline co., Md., on the Choptank River, and on the Maryland & Delaware Railroad, 20 miles N.E. of Easton, and about 50 miles E.S.E. of Baltimore. It has a money-order post-office, 2 churches, a seminary, 7 stores, and 2 fruit-canning factories. P. 561.

Greensborough, a post-village of Sumner co., Miss., 32 miles S.E. of Grenada. It has 2 churches. Pop. 100.

Greensborough, a post-town, capital of Guilford co., N.C., on the North Carolina Railroad, at its junction with the Richmond & Danville and Northwestern Railroads, 81 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh, and 48 miles S.S.W. of Danville. It contains a court-house, 10 churches, 4 newspaper offices, a national bank, 1 other bank, 2 fine hotels, a Methodist female college, a graded school, a public hall, 2 foundries, 3 tobacco-factories, a saw-mill, and manufactures of spokes, handles, and sash and blinds. Pop. about 4000.

Greensborough, a post-village of Greene co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, at the head of navigation, about 50 miles by land or 94 by water S. of Pittsburg. It has 4 churches and a manufactory of stoneware and roofing-tiles. Pop. about 500.

Greensborough, a post-village of Greensborough township, Orleans co., Vt., on a small lake, 2 miles from the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, and about 28 miles N.E. of Montpelier. It has 2 churches, a carriage-shop, and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 1027.

Greensborough Bend, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., Vt., on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 28 miles N.W. of St. Johnsbury. It has manufactures of boxes and chair-stock, a steam lumber-mill, and 3 stores.

Greens'burg, a post-village, capital of Decatur co., Ind., in Washington township, on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 47 miles S.E. of Indianapolis, and 68 miles W.N.W. of Cincinnati. It contains a court-house, a high school, 7 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a foundry, manufactures of flour and furniture, and printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers.

Greensburg, a post-village, capital of Green co., Ky., on Green River, about 75 miles S.S.W. of Lexington, and 75 miles S. by E. of Louisville. It contains a court-house and 5 churches. Pop. 351.

Greensburg, a post-village, capital of St. Helena parish, La., on the Tickfaw River, about 75 miles N.N.E. of New Orleans. It has a court-house, 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a masonic academy. Pop. 160.

Greensburg, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Mo., in Greensburg township, about 44 miles W. by S. of Keokuk, Iowa. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 994.

Greensburg, a post-village of Mercer co., N.J., in Ewing township, on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, and on the Delaware River, 6 miles above Trenton. It has a stone-quarry.

Greensburg, a township of Putnam co., O. Pop. 779.

Greensburg, a hamlet of Sandusky co., O., in Scott township, 2 miles from Millersville. It has a church.

Greensburg, or **In'land,** a post-village of Summit co., O., in Green township, 10 miles N.N.W. of Canton, and 11 miles S. by E. of Akron. It has 4 churches, a normal school, a brick-yard, and about 70 dwellings. The name of its post-office is Inland.

Greensburg, a post-village of Trumbull co., O., in Greene township, on Musquito Creek, about 54 miles E. of Cleveland. It has 3 churches, 3 cheese-factories, a tannery, &c.

Greensburg, a post-borough, capital of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Hempfield township, on the Pennsylvania

Railroad, 31 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg, and 86 miles W. by S. of Altoona. It contains a court-house, 10 churches, a graded school, a female seminary, 3 banks, and printing-offices which issue 4 weekly newspapers. Pop. 1642.

Green's Cor'ners, a hamlet of Alleghany co., N.Y., in Independence township, 5 miles S. of Andover. It has a church and a cheese-factory. Post-office, Independence.

Green's Corners, a station in Oneida co., N.Y., on the New York Central Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Rome.

Green's Corners, a station in Franklin co., Vt., on the Eastern division of the Central Vermont Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of St. Albans.

Green's Cut, a post-office of Burke co., Ga., on the Central Railroad of Georgia, 26 miles S. of Augusta.

Green Sea, a post-hamlet and township of Horry co., S.C., 15 miles S. of Fair Bluff, N.C. It has a church and a turpentine-distillery. Pop. 1043.

Green's Farms, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., on the New York & New Haven Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Bridgeport. It has a church, a paper-mill, and several fine residences.

Green's Fork, a township of Randolph co., Ind., on the Ohio line. Pop. 2043. It contains Spartanburg.

Green's Fork, Wayne co., Ind. See Washington.

Green's Grant, an unincorporated tract of forest-land in Coos co., N.H. Pop. 71.

Green's Grove, a post-office of Rutherford co., N.C.

Green Shoal, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., W. Va., on the Guyandotte River, about 32 miles S.W. of Charleston.

Green's Land'ing, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Me., is on the ocean, on the S. coast of Deer Isle, 25 miles E. of Rockland.

Green's Mill, a station on the Southwestern Railroad, 5 miles N. of Andersonville, Ga.

Green's Pond, a post-town, port of entry, and island on the N. side of Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, 100 miles N.W. of St. John's by water, 183 by land. It is a barren island, but has a good though small harbor, and is an excellent fishing-station. Pop. 1073.

Greensport, Alabama. See Greenport.

Green Spring, a post-office of New Castle co., Del., and a station (formerly called Sassafras) on the Delaware Railroad, 12 miles N. of Dover.

Green Spring, a station in Baltimore co., Md., on the Green Spring Branch of the Northern Central Railroad, 15 miles by rail N.W. of Baltimore.

Green Spring, a post-village in Adams township, Seneca co., O., on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, 12 miles N.N.E. of Tiffin, and about 9 miles S.S.E. of Fremont. It has a national bank, 4 churches, a newspaper office, a sulphur spring, and manufactures of hubs, spokes, and sash and blinds. Pop. about 1000.

Green Spring, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., in Newton township, 4 miles S.W. of Newville. It has a church and a woollen-factory.

Green Spring Depot, a post-hamlet of Louisa co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 70 miles N.W. of Richmond.

Green Spring Furnace, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., about 14 miles W. of Hagerstown.

Green Spring Junction, in Baltimore co., Md., on the Northern Central Railroad, 7 miles N. of Baltimore, at the junction of the Green Spring Branch Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Green Spring.

Green Spring Junction, on the Western Maryland Railroad, in Baltimore co., is 13 miles N.W. of Baltimore, and 2 miles W. of Green Spring. It is the W. terminus of the Green Spring Branch Railroad.

Green Spring Run, a post-office and station of Hampshire co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Cumberland.

Green Springs, a post-office of Hale co., Ala.

Green Street, a post-office of Manitowoc co., Wis., 9 miles N. of Branch Railroad Station.

Green Sul'phur Springs, a post-office of Summers co., W. Va., 6 miles E. of New Richmond. Here is a sulphur spring.

Greensville, Ontario. See Bullock's Corners.

Green'ton, a post-village of Lafayette co., Mo., in Clay township, about 36 miles E. of Kansas City.

Green Top, a post-village of Schuyler co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 45 miles N. of Macon City. It has a grist-, a saw-, and a woollen-mill.

Green'town, a post-village of Howard co., Ind., in Liberty township, near the Wildcat River, 8 miles E. of Kokomo, and about 22 miles S. of Peru. It has 2 churches and a graded school.

Greentown, a post-village of Stark co., O., 9 miles N. of Canton. It has a church, a union school, a plough-factory, and a coal-mine.

Green Tree, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pa.

Green Tree, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 20 miles W. of Philadelphia.

Green Tree, a post-office of White co., Tenn.

Green Tree Tavern, a post-office of Scott co., Iowa, 5 miles N.W. of Davenport.

Green'up, the most northeastern county of Kentucky, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Ohio River, and is intersected by the Little Sandy River and Tygert's Creek. The surface is hilly or uneven, and a large part of it is covered with forests. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass are the staple products. This county has beds of bituminous coal and iron ore. It is intersected by the Eastern Kentucky Railroad. Capital, Greenup. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,949,187. Pop. in 1870, 11,463, of whom 10,961 were Americans.

Greenup, a post-village of Cumberland co., Ill., in Greenup township, on the Embarras River, and on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad where it crosses the Grayville & Mattoon Railroad, 43 miles W.S.W. of Terre Haute, and 23 miles S.S.E. of Mattoon. It has a bank, a high school, 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a woollen-mill. Pop. 535; of the township, 2128.

Greenup, or **Green'upsburg,** a post-village, capital of Greenup co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 8 miles below Ironton, and about 20 miles above Portsmouth, O. The Eastern Kentucky Railroad connects it with Grayson, &c. It has a court-house, a bank, a newspaper office, and 4 churches. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. 507.

Green Vale, a post-office of Jo Daviess co., Ill.

Green Vale, a post-office of Dallas co., Iowa.

Green'vale, a post-office of Russell co., Kansas.

Green Vale, a post-office of Franklin co., Me.

Greenvale, a township of Dakota co., Minn. Pop. 758.

Green Vale, a hamlet of Queens co., N.Y., in Oyster Bay township, 1 mile from Glen Head Station.

Greenvale, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn., 17 miles S.S.E. of Lebanon. It has 6 families.

Green'vale, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 13 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 130.

Green Val'ley, a post-hamlet of El Dorado co., Cal., about 33 miles E.N.E. of Sacramento.

Green Valley, a station in Sonoma co., Cal., on the Fulton & Guerneville Railroad, 6 miles from Guerneville, and 10 miles from Fulton. Pop. of Green Valley township, 592.

Green Valley, a post-hamlet of Tazewell co., Ill., on the Pekin Branch of the Wabash Railroad, 21 miles S. of Peoria. It has 2 churches.

Green Valley, a post-hamlet of Ellsworth co., Kansas, 15 miles from Ellinwood Station. It has a church.

Green Valley, a post-hamlet of Denton co., Tex., 35 miles from Sherman. It has a saw-mill.

Green Valley, a post-office of Bath co., Va.

Green Valley, a township of Shawano co., Wis. P. 291.

Greenview, green'vū', a post-village of Menard co., Ill., on the Jacksonville division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 36 miles N.E. of Jacksonville, and 22 miles N. of Springfield. It has 3 churches, a bank, and 2 wagon-factories. Pop. 373.

Green Vil'lage, a post-hamlet of Morris co., N.J., 2½ miles from Madison, and about 15 miles W. of Newark. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Green Village, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., in Greene township, about 42 miles W.S.W. of Harrisburg, and 2 miles from Scotland Station. It has 2 churches.

Green'ville, a county in the N.W. part of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Saluda River, and is drained by the Ennoree, Reedy, and Tiger Rivers, which rise within its limits. The surface presents beautiful scenery of mountains, valleys, and hills. A large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, and is connected with Columbia by the Greenville & Columbia Railroad. Capital, Greenville Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,362,358. Pop. in 1870, 22,262, of whom 22,144 were Americans.

Greenville, a southeastern county of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is intersected by the Meherrin River, and bounded on the N. by the Nottoway River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil produces Indian corn, oats, &c. This county is intersected by the Petersburg & Weldon Railroad. Capital, Hicksford. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,339,725. Pop. in 1870, 6362, of whom 6359 were Americans.

Greenville, a post-town or city, capital of Butler co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 44 miles S.S.W. of Montgomery, and 134 miles N.E. of Mobile. It contains a court-house, 5 or 6 churches, a bank, a collegiate institute, several mills, and printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers. Pop. 4986.

Greenville, a post-village of Plumas co., Cal., in Indian Valley, about 90 miles N.N.E. of Marysville, and 16 miles N. of Quincy. It has a church, a foundry, and several quartz-mills. Gold is found here.

Greenville, a post-village of New London co., Conn., in Norwich township, on the Quinebaug River, and on the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, 2 miles N.E. of Norwich. It contains 3 churches, several cotton-mills, 2 paper-mills, and manufactures of axles, springs, and wood types. Pop. about 1000.

Greenville, a post-office of New Castle co., Del., on the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, 6 miles from Wilmington.

Greenville, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Fla., on the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, 41 miles E. of Tallahassee. It has 2 churches and a steam saw-mill.

Greenville, a post-village, capital of Meriwether co., Ga., about 60 miles S.S.W. of Atlanta, and 50 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. It has 4 churches, a high school, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 500.

Greenville, a post-village, capital of Bond co., Ill., on the East Fork of Big Shoal Creek, in Greenville township, and on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 50 miles E.N.E. of St. Louis, Mo., 20 miles W. of Vandalia, and about 44 miles E. of Alton. It has a court-house, 4 churches, a national bank, 2 private banks, a newspaper office, and the Almira College for ladies, with a large edifice. Pop. about 2000; of the township, 1989.

Greenville, a township of Bureau co., Ill. Pop. 901. It contains New Bedford.

Greenville, a post-village of Floyd co., Ind., in Greenville township, about 12 miles N.W. of New Albany. It has 4 churches, a bank, a seminary, and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 1814.

Greenville, a post-office of Clay co., Iowa.

Greenville, a post-village, capital of Muhlenburg co., Ky., on the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad, 92 miles E. of Paducah, and about 44 miles S. of Owensborough. It has 5 or 6 churches, a female college, a newspaper office, and 3 tobacco-factories. Pop. 557.

Greenville, a post-hamlet of Piscataquis co., Me., in Greenville township, at the S. end of Moosehead Lake, about 30 miles N.W. of Dover. Pop. of the township, 369.

Greenville, a village of Worcester co., Mass., in Leicester township, 1 mile from Rochdale Station. It has a church, a woollen-mill, a saw-mill, and a manufactory of paper-machinery.

Greenville, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., on Flat River, and on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 59 miles N.W. of Lansing, and about 24 miles N.E. of Grand Rapids. It is lighted with gas, and has 5 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, a union school, 2 newspaper offices, 2 flouring-mills, 4 saw-mills, a tannery, a woollen-factory, 2 machine-shops, 2 planing-mills, and 4 shingle-mills. Pop. 3140.

Greenville, a post-village, capital of Washington co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, about 100 miles N.N.W. of Jackson. It has a court-house, several churches, an oil-mill, 3 saw-mills, a money-order post-office, and a newspaper office, and is the W. terminus of the Greenville, Columbus & Birmingham Railroad. A large quantity of cotton is shipped here. Pop. 890.

Greenville, a post-village, capital of Wayne co., Mo., on the St. Francis River, about 120 miles S. of St. Louis. It has a church.

Greenville, a post-village of Hillsborough co., N.H., and a station on the Peterborough & Shirley Railroad, 24 miles N.W. of Ayer, Mass. It has 2 churches, a savings-bank, and 3 cotton-mills.

Greenville, a hamlet of Camden co., N.J., in Stockton township, 4 miles from Camden.

Greenville, a post-village of Hudson co., N.J., in Greenville township, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 5 miles S.W. of New York. It has 6 churches, a pistol-factory, and a brewery. The township is part of a peninsula, and extends from Newark Bay to New York Bay. Pop. of the township, 2789. It has been annexed to Jersey City.

Greenville, a hamlet of Morris co., N.J., in Rockaway township, 3 or 4 miles S. of Newfoundland.

Greenville, a hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., in Greene township, 5 miles W. of Andover. It has a church. Pop. 50. Here is Lincoln Post-Office.

Greenville, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., in Greenville township, about 24 miles S.S.W. of Albany. It has 3 churches, the Greenville Academy, and about 35 houses. Here is a beautiful view of the Catskill Mountains. The township contains 8 churches and a pop. of 2034.

Greenville, or **Min'isink,** a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., in Greenville township, 5 miles E. of Port Jervis. It has 2 or 3 churches and 2 wagon-shops. Here is Minisink Post-Office. Pop. of the township, 1065.

Greenville, a hamlet of Westchester co., N.Y., 1½ miles from Scarsdale Station. It has a church.

Greenville, a post-village, capital of Pitt co., N.C., in Greenville township, on the Tar River, 25 miles above Washington, and about 75 miles E. by S. of Raleigh. It has a court-house, a newspaper office, 5 churches, and a carriage-factory. Pop. 601; of the township, 3838.

Greenville, a post-village, capital of Darke co., O., in Greenville township, on a creek of the same name, and on the Dayton & Union Railroad, at its junction with the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 35 miles N.W. of Dayton, 21 miles W. of Piqua, and 94 miles W. of Columbus. It contains 9 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, 3 newspaper offices, a union school, 2 planing-mills, and a furniture-factory. Pop. 2520; of the township, 5688.

Greenville, a post-office of Washington co., Oregon.

Greenville, a village of Indiana co., Pa., 8 miles E. of Indiana, and about 36 miles W.N.W. of Altoona. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, &c. Here is Penn Run Post-Office.

Greenville, formerly **West Greenville,** a post-borough of Mercer co., Pa., on the Shenango River, on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, and on the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, 27 miles S.S.W. of Meadville, and 35 miles N. of New Castle. It contains a national bank, 1 other bank, 8 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. It is the seat of Thiel College (Lutheran), and a terminus of the Shenango & Alleghany Railroad. Here are several iron-foundries, planing-mills, and manufactories of flour and of woollen goods. Pop. about 4500.

Greenville, a township of Somerset co., Pa., on the Maryland line. Pop. 494. The name of its post-office is Pocahontas. See also EAST GREENVILLE.

Greenville, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., 8 or 9 miles W.N.W. of Providence. It has a national bank, 3 churches, 2 cotton-mills, and a woollen-mill. Pop. 120.

Greenville, or **Greenville Court-House,** a post-town, capital of Greenville co., S.C., in Greenville township, and on Reedy River, 141 miles N.W. of Columbia, and 158 miles E.N.E. of Atlanta, Ga. It is on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, and is a terminus of the Greenville & Columbia Railroad. It is pleasantly situated near the Saluda Mountain. It contains a court-house, 7 churches, a female college, a bank, the Furman University (Baptist), which was organized in 1851, and the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. Three daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. It has a cotton-factory, a foundry, a coach-factory, and planing-mills. Pop. 5549.

Greenville, Greene co., Tenn. See GREENEVILLE.

Greenville, a post-village, capital of Hunt co., Tex., is on a head-stream of the Sabine River, about 48 miles N.E. of Dallas, and 56 miles S.S.E. of Denison. It has 2 churches. Two weekly newspapers are published here.

Greenville, a post-hamlet of Beaver co., Utah, about 6 miles W. of Beaver. It has a church.

Greenville, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., 12 or 13 miles S. of Staunton. It has a church, 2 stores, and a flour-mill.

Greenville, a hamlet in Jackson co., W. Va., 16 miles from Ravenswood. Near here is Le Roy Post-Office.

Greenville, a post-township of Outagamie co., Wis. The township has 4 churches. Pop. 1388. Greenville Station is on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, 8 miles W. of Appleton.

Greenville Centre, a hamlet of Greene co., N.Y., in Greenville township, 12 miles W.N.W. of Coxsackie. It has a church and a basket-factory.

Greenville Court-House, S.C. See GREENVILLE.

Greenville Court-House, or **Greenville Junction,** Virginia. See HICKSFORD.

Greenville Creek, Ohio, runs eastward through the middle of Darke co., and unites with Stillwater Creek at Covington, in Miami co. The stream formed by this confluence is the Southwest Branch of the Miami River.

Green'way, a post-office of Nelson co., Va.

Greenwich, grin'ĭdj, a borough of England, co. of Kent, on the right bank of the Thames, 3¾ miles E.S.E. of London Bridge, on a railway, chiefly on low, marshy ground, a portion of which is below the level of the Thames. Lat. of the Observatory, 51° 28′ 38″ N.; lon. 0° 0′ 0″. Mean annual temperature, 48.9°; winter, 37.7°; summer, 60.3° Fahr. The streets are in general narrow and irregular, and many of the houses mean in appearance, though recently numerous handsome new houses have been built. The town is well lighted with gas and amply supplied with water. The educational institutions, public, private, and charitable, are numerous, as are also the benevolent and charitable institutions; among the latter may be named Norfolk College, supporting 20 decayed tradesmen. But the object of by far the greatest interest in Greenwich is its magnificent Naval Hospital, for the maintenance of veteran, wounded, or unfortunate seamen,—the noblest establishment of the kind in Europe. Its building was originally a palace of Charles II. Commenced at the Restoration by Webb, son-in-law of Inigo Jones, it was carried on under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren, and finished after his designs by his successor, Sir John Vanbrugh. It stands on the bank of the river, on an elevated terrace, is 865 feet in length, and covers, with the schools, civil offices, lawns, and burial-ground attached, a space of 40 acres. A portion of the building is occupied by the Royal Naval College. Here are royal schools for the children of officers, seamen, and marines. Greenwich Park, between the hospital and Blackheath, first enclosed by Duke Humphrey of Gloucester in the reign of Henry VI., contains about 200 acres of undulating and wooded land, has numerous herds of deer, and is a good deal resorted to by the Londoners. On one of its eminences, 160 feet above the river, and once occupied by Greenwich Castle, is the Royal Observatory, founded by Charles II. in 1674, the residence of the astronomer royal, and the place from which longitudes are reckoned. Greenwich sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. 40,412; of parliamentary borough, 169,361.

Green'wich, a post-office of Kern co., Cal.

Greenwich, a post-village in Greenwich township, Fairfield co., Conn., is beautifully situated on Long Island Sound, and on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 30 miles N.E. of New York, and 27 miles W.S.W. of Bridgeport. It contains the Greenwich Academy and numerous elegant residences. Many persons who do business in New York City reside here. The township forms the S.W. extremity of Connecticut, and has a pop. of 7644.

Greenwich, a post-hamlet of Sedgwick co., Kansas, 11 miles N.E. of Wichita.

Greenwich, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., in Greenwich township, on Swift River, and on the Springfield, Athol & Northeastern Railroad, 30 miles N.E. of Springfield. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 606.

Greenwich, a post-village in Greenwich township, Cumberland co., N.J., on Cohansey Creek, and on the South Jersey or Vineland Railroad, 6 miles W.S.W. of Bridgeton. It has 3 churches, a machine-shop, and a canning-factory. Greenwich township is bounded on the S.W. by Delaware Bay. It contains many cranberry-marshes. Pop. of the village, about 600; of the township, 1262.

Greenwich, a township of Gloucester co., N.J., bounded on the N. by the Delaware River. It contains Clarksborough and Paulsborough. Pop. 2342.

Greenwich, a township of Warren co., N.J., bounded W. by the Delaware River. Pop. 2587. Greenwich Station on the Central Railroad of New Jersey is 2 miles E. of Phillipsburg.

Greenwich, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., in Greenwich township, on the Battenkill River, and on the Greenwich & Johnsonville Railroad, 38 miles N.N.E. of Albany, and about 16 miles E. of Saratoga Springs. It contains a national bank, a union free school, a newspaper office, 5 churches, a foundry, a machine-shop, a paper-mill, and a woollen-mill. The township is bounded on the W. by the Hudson River. It contains hamlets named North Greenwich, East Greenwich, Fort Miller, and Battenville. Pop. 3979.

Greenwich, a township of Huron co., O. Pop. 881. See Greenwich Station.

Greenwich, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. 2151. It contains Grimville, Klinesville, &c.

Greenwich, Rhode Island. See East Greenwich.

Greenwich, a post-village of Pi Ute co., Utah, 100 miles S. of York Station. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Greenwich, a post-hamlet of Prince William co., Va., 4 miles S. of Gainesville Station, and about 40 miles W.S.W. of Washington, D.C. It has a church.

Greenwich, a village of Nova Scotia. See Port Williams Station.

Greenwich Hill, a post-village, Kings co., New Brunswick, on St. John River, 19 miles above St. John. Pop. 150.

Greenwich Station, a post-village of Huron co., O., in Greenwich township, on the Cleveland, Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad, 55 miles W.S.W. of Cleveland. It has several churches, 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, &c.

Greenwich Village, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., in Greenwich township, on the Springfield, Athol & Northeastern Railroad, 32 miles N.E. of Springfield. It has a grist-mill and manufactures of carriages, picture-frames, &c.

Green'wood, a county in the S.E. part of Kansas, has an area of 1155 square miles. It is intersected by the Verdigris River, and is also drained by Fall River and Otter Creek. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and tracts of timber; the soil is fertile and calcareous. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, and hay are the staple products. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital, Eureka. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,220,400. Pop. in 1870, 3484; in 1875, 6483; in 1878, 7648.

Greenwood, a post-hamlet of Etowah co., Ala., on Will's Creek, and on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 74 miles S.S.W. of Chattanooga, Tenn. It has a church and 2 stores. Pop. about 50.

Greenwood, a hamlet of Mohave co., Arizona, 100 miles S. of Mineral Park. It has a quartz-mill and several stores. Pop. 100.

Greenwood, a post-village, capital of Sebastian co., Ark., 16 miles S.S.E. of Fort Smith. It contains 3 churches.

Greenwood, a post-township of El Dorado co., Cal., about 45 miles N.E. of Sacramento. Pop. 557.

Greenwood, a post-office of Fremont co., Col.

Greenwood, a post-village of Charles Mix co., Dakota, on the Missouri River, about 60 miles W. of Yankton. Here is an Indian agency on the reservation of the Yankton Sioux, with 2 boarding-schools.

Greenwood, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., on the Delaware Railroad, 72 miles S. of Wilmington. It has 3 or 4 general stores.

Greenwood, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Fla., 65 miles W.N.W. of Tallahassee. It has 2 churches. Pop. 200.

Greenwood, a township of Christian co., Ill. P. 776.

Greenwood, a station in Cook co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Columbus & Indiana Central Railroad, 1 mile S. of Dolton's Station.

Greenwood, a post-village of McHenry co., Ill., in Greenwood township, on the Nippersink Creek, about 56 miles N.W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches, 2 stores, and a nursery. Pop. of the township, 925.

Greenwood, a post-village of Johnson co., Ind., on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 11 miles S. of Indianapolis.

Greenwood, a township of Kossuth co., Iowa. P. 333.

Greenwood, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Iowa, about 11 miles N. of Des Moines. It has a Friends' meeting.

Greenwood, a township of Franklin co., Kansas, is drained by the Osage. Pop. 501. Greenwood, a hamlet in this township, is 9 miles S.W. of Ottawa. It has a church.

Greenwood, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. Coal is mined near here.

Greenwood, a post-village of Caddo parish, La., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 15 miles W. by S. of Shreveport. It has several stores.

Greenwood, a plantation of Aroostook co., Me., about 22 miles S. by W. from Houlton. Pop. 47.

Greenwood, a post-township of Oxford co., Me., about 30 miles N.W. of Lewiston. It has a church and a spool-factory. Pop. 845.

Greenwood, or **Rogers,** a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 10 miles N. of Baltimore.

Greenwood, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Mass., in Wakefield township, on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 9 miles N. of Boston. It has a church.

Greenwood, a township of Clare co., Mich. Pop. 39.

Greenwood, a village of Marquette co., Mich., on the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, 21 miles W. of Marquette. Here is Greenwood Furnace Station. Iron is mined near this place.

Greenwood, a township of Oceana co., Mich. P. 248.

Greenwood, a station in Grant township, Oceana co., Mich., on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 23 miles N. of Muskegon. Here is Malta Post-Office.

Greenwood, a post-hamlet of Ogemaw co., Mich., at Summit Station on the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 48 miles N. of Bay City. It has a lumber-mill.

Greenwood, a township of St. Clair co., Mich. Pop. 1158. See Greenwood Centre.

Greenwood, a township of Wexford co., Mich. P. 136.

Greenwood, a hamlet in Greenwood township, Hennepin co., Minn., is on the Crow River, about 25 miles W.N.W. of Minneapolis. Pop. of the township, 524.

Greenwood, a station on the Natchez, Jackson & Columbus Railroad, 14 miles E. of Natchez, Miss.

Greenwood, a post-village, capital of Le Flore co., Mississippi, on the Yazoo River, about 90 miles N. of Jackson, and 32 miles S.W. of Grenada. Cotton is shipped here in steamboats, which can ascend to this point in ordinary stages of water. Greenwood contains a number of stores and warehouses, 2 churches, and a newspaper office.

Greenwood, a post-village of Jackson co., Mo., in Prairie township, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 28 miles S.E. of Kansas City. Here is Lincoln College (United Presbyterian), which was chartered in 1870. The village has 5 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. about 500.

Greenwood, a post-village of Cass co., Neb., on Salt Creek, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 18 miles N.E. of Lincoln. It has 2 churches. Pop. 75.

Greenwood, New York. See Greenwood Iron-Works.

Greenwood, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., in Greenwood township, 12 or 13 miles S. of Hornellsville, and 32 miles W. of Corning. Pop. 100; of the township, 1321.

Greenwood, a post-office of Moore co., N.C., in Greenwood township, 6 miles from Cameron Station. Pop. 1523. The township contains a village named Cameron.

Greenwood, a post-township of Columbia co., Pa., about 10 miles N. of Bloomsburg. Pop. 1588. It contains Rohrsburg, Iola, and Millville.

Greenwood, a township of Crawford co., Pa., traversed by the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. Pop. 1782. It contains Geneva.

Greenwood, a station in Delaware co., Pa., on the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, 1½ miles from Media.

Greenwood, a township of Juniata co., Pa. Pop. 744. It contains Richfield.

Greenwood, a township of Perry co., Pa., contiguous to the foregoing township. Pop. 1080, exclusive of the borough of Millerstown.

Greenwood, a station on the Providence & Stonington Railroad, 10 miles S. of Providence, R.I.

Greenwood, a post-village in Greenwood township, Abbeville co., S.C., on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, 84 miles W.N.W. of Columbia, and 14 miles E. of Abbeville. It has 3 churches and a high school. Pop. 700; of the township, 2817.

Greenwood, a village of Shelby co., Tenn., about 2 miles from Memphis. Here is a female college.

Greenwood, a hamlet of Hopkins co., Tex., 35 miles N. of Mineola. It has 3 churches.

Greenwood, a post-office of Wise co., Tex.

Greenwood, Virginia. See Greenwood Depot.

Greenwood, a post-village of Doddridge co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 48 miles E. of Parkersburg. It has 2 churches.

Greenwood, a post-village of Clark co., Wis., on Black River, 16 miles N. of Neillsville. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and a manufactory of sash and doors. Pop. about 400.

Greenwood, a township of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. 885. It contains Debello.

Greenwood, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, 9 miles N.W. of Whitby. It contains 2 grist-mills, a potash-factory, a stave-factory, 2 hotels, a church, &c. Pop. 500.

Greenwood Centre, a post-hamlet of Kossuth co., Iowa, on the East Fork of the Des Moines River, about 18 miles N. of Algona.

Greenwood Centre, a post-hamlet in Greenwood township, St. Clair co., Mich., about 20 miles N.W. of Port Huron. It has 2 churches.

Greenwood Depot, a post-office of Albemarle co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 21 miles E.S.E. of Staunton.

Greenwood Furnace, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., about 11 miles W. by N. of Lewistown. It has 2 iron-furnaces and a church. Pop. about 400.

Greenwood Hill, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., Ky., 4 miles from Butler. It has a church.

Greenwood Iron-Works, or **Greenwood,** a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., in Monroe township, on the Erie Railroad, at the junction of the Newburg & New York Railroad, 20 miles S. by W. of Newburg. It has 2 churches, a furnace for pig-iron, and a manufactory of mineral wool.

Greenwood Lake, a post-office of Kenton co., Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 7 miles S. of Cincinnati.

Greenwood Lake, a post-office and summer resort of Orange co., N.Y., on the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 42 miles N.N.W. of New York City. It has a church and 6 large hotels. Here is a fine lake about 6 miles long, surrounded by high hills.

Greer, a township of Warrick co., Ind. Pop. 864.

Greer's, a station in Washington co., Pa., on the Chartiers Railroad, 18 miles S.S.W. of Pittsburg.

Greers'burg, a hamlet of Washington co., Ark., 3 miles from Van Buren. It has a church and a wagon-shop.

Greer's Depot, a post-village of Greenville co., S.C., in Chick's Springs township, on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Greenville.

Greers'ville, a post-hamlet of Knox co., O., on the Walhonding River, about 25 miles S.E. of Mansfield. It has a church and a cigar-factory. Pop. 73.

Grefrath, grĕf'rât, a village of Prussia, in Dusseldorf, at a railway junction, 5 miles S.W. of Kempen. It has manufactures of linens and ribbons. Pop. 2510.

Gregapojee, grå-gå-po'jee\`, or **Gree\`jee',** a town of Dahomey, 12 miles N.W. of Whydah. Lat. 6° 12′ N.; lon. 1° 32′ E. Pop. 1200.

Gregg, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, is intersected by the Sabine River and by the Texas & Pacific Railroad. The surface is diversified. The soil is fertile. Cotton and corn are the staple products. Capital, Longview.

Gregg, a township of Morgan co., Ind. Pop. 1041. It contains Hall.

Gregg, a township of Centre co., Pa. Pop. 1636. It contains the village of Spring Mills.

Gregg, a township of Union co., Pa. Pop. 821. It contains the village of Allenwood.

Gregg, a township of Edgefield co., S.C. Pop. 3200.

Gregg's, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 25 miles W.S.W. of Pittsburg.

Greggs'ville, a post-office of Ohio co., W. Va.

Gregna, a town of Austria. See Grein.

Greg'ory, a county in the S. part of Dakota, borders on Nebraska. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Missouri River, and on the S. by the Keya Paha. The surface is undulating or nearly level.

Gregory, a township of Rock co., Minn. Pop. 163.

Greg'ory Lake, a large salt lake or basin of South Australia, receiving one of the main arms of Cooper's Creek. Lat. 29° 20′ S.; lon. 139° 50′ E.

Greg'ory Land'ing, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, near Gregory Station (or Hazleton) on the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad, 11 miles S. of Keokuk, Iowa. It has a church.

Greifenberg, grĭ'fẹn-bĕʀɢ\`, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 40 miles N.E. of Stettin, on the Rega. P. 5631.

Greifenberg, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Queiss, about 12 miles by rail S.E. of Löbau. Pop. 2783.

Greifenberg, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 45 miles by rail N.N.E. of Berlin, on the Sarnitz. Pop. 1485.

Greifenburg, grī'fẹn-bŏŏʀɢ\`, a town of Austria, in Carinthia, 32 miles by rail W.N.W. of Villach, near the Drave. Pop. 896.

Greifendorf, grī'fẹn-doʀғ\`, a village of Moravia, on a railway, near Brunn. Pop. 2100.

Greifenhagen, grī'fẹn-hâ\`ghẹn, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 12 miles by rail S. of Stettin, near the Oder. Pop. 6759. It has manufactures of woollens and leather.

Greifenstein, grī'fẹn-stīne\`, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles N.W. of Wetzlar. Pop. 694.

Greifenstein, a village of Austria, on the Danube, about 10 miles by rail N.W. of Vienna. Pop. 398.

Greiffensee, grī'fẹn-så\`, a town of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles E. of Zurich, on the small lake of Greiffensee. Pop. 396.

Greifswald, grīfs'ŵâld, formerly written **Gripeswold,** a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 18 miles by rail S.E. of Stralsund, on the Ryck, near its mouth in the Baltic. It is enclosed by walls, and has a harbor fitted for small vessels, a university founded in 1456, a medico-chirurgical school, observatory, botanic garden, museums, and a gymnasium. It has manufactures of tobacco and soap, oil-mills, building-docks, distilleries, salt-refineries, and an active trade both by sea and by land. Pop. 18,022.

Greifswald-öe, grīfs'ŵâld-ö\`ẹh, an islet in the Baltic Sea, 9 miles S.E. of Rügen.

Greig, grĕg, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., in Greig township, on Black River, about 33 miles N. of Rome. It has manufactures of leather and lumber. Pop. of the township, 1633.

Greigsville, grĕgs'vĭl, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., in York township, near the Genesee River, and about 28 miles S.S.W. of Rochester. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of farming-implements.

Grein, grân, a considerable town of Arabia, in Hadramaut, on the Wady Doan, near Makallah.

Grein, grīne, or **Gregna,** grĕg'nâ, a town of Austria, on the Danube, 27 miles E.S.E. of Lintz. Pop. 1262.

Greinord, gree'nọrd, a bay of Scotland, 4 miles wide, on the N.W. coast of Ross-shire, S.W. of Loch Broom.

Greitz, or **Greiz,** grītz, a town of Central Germany, capital of the principality of Reuss-Greitz, on the right bank of the White Elster, at a railway junction, 49 miles S.S.W. of Leipsic. It is enclosed by walls, is well built, and is the residence of the reigning prince, who has here two castles and a summer palace with fine gardens. It has a seminary, a normal school, a Latin school, manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics, print-works, distilleries, and breweries. Pop. 12,657.

Greklis, a town of Bohemia. See Graslitz.

Grembergen, grĕm'bĕʀ-ghẹn, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders. Pop. 2300.

Grenaae, grẹh-nō'ẹh', or **Grinaae,** gre-no'ẹh', a maritime town of Denmark, near the E. extremity of Jutland, 32 miles E. of Randers. Pop. 1923.

Grenada, grẹn-â'dạ (Fr. *Grenade*, grẹh-nâd'), one of the British West India Islands, having a colonial government, and forming also, with the Grenadines, a member of the united colony of the Windward Islands. Lat. (S. point) 11° 59′ N.; lon. 61° 45′ W. It is of an oblong form, 24½ miles long N. and S., and 10 miles broad. Area, 133 square miles. There are several bays and creeks on both sides of the island, affording good anchorage. Grenada is one of the most beautiful of the West India Islands, rugged and picturesque in the interior, being traversed from N. to S. by an irregular mass of volcanic mountains which attain elevations of 3000 to 3200 feet above sea-level. In the centre of the island, about 1700 feet above sea-level, there is a circular lake, 2½ miles in circumference, enclosed by lofty mountains. Rivers and rivulets are extremely numerous, and most of the former are capable of working sugar-mills. The soil is variable, but consists principally of a rich black or reddish mould, well adapted to every tropical production. Cotton was formerly the chief article of cultivation; but at present sugar, cacao, rum, and molasses stand first in the exports. The island is divided into 6 districts, and has a lieutenant-governor and a local legislature. Capital, St. George. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in his third voyage, in 1498, at which time it was inhabited by Caribs, who were subsequently exterminated by the French, by whom the island was colonized about the middle of the seventeenth century, and in whose possession it remained till 1762, when it was taken by the British. It was recaptured by the French in 1779, and restored to Britain in 1783. Pop. in 1875, including the Grenadines, 40,412, mostly blacks.

Grenada, grĕn-ah'dạ, a county in the N. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is intersected by the Yalabusha River. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. Nearly half of the county is covered with forests. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, and is directly connected with Memphis by the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad. Capital, Grenada. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,926,226. This county was formed in 1870. Pop. in 1870, 10,571, of whom 10,333 were Americans.

Grenada, Bent co., Colorado. See Granada.

Grenada, a post-town, capital of Grenada co., Miss., on the Yalabusha River, and on the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad, at its junction with the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, 112 miles N. by E. of Jackson, and 100 miles S. of Memphis, Tenn. It has 6 churches, 2 banks, a high school, and 3 newspaper offices. Pop. 1887.

Grenade, the French name of Granada.

Grenade, grẹh-nâd', a village of France, in Garonne, 15 miles N.N.W. of Toulouse. Pop. 2674.

Grenade, a village of France, in Landes, 10 miles S.S.E. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 1658.

Grenadines, grĕn-ạ-deenz', or **Grenadilles,** grĕn-â-deel', a group of islands in the West Indies, belonging to Great Britain, extending from lat. 12° 30′ to 13° N., between Grenada and St. Vincent, and consisting of Bequia, Carriacou, and Union, besides several smaller islands. Area, 86 square miles. They form a dependency of Grenada. Chief exports, fish oil, wood, sugar, corn, and cotton. Pop. 6400.

Gren'ard', a township of Iroquois co., Ill. Pop. 541.

Grenchen, grĕn'ᴋẹn (Fr. *Grange*, grôɴzh), a village of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles by rail W.S.W. of Soleure. It has mineral springs. Pop. 2541.

Grendelbruch, grĕn'dẹl-brŏŏᴋ' (Fr. pron. grôɴᵍ'dĕl'-brük'), a village of Alsace, 16 miles N.N.W. of Schlettstadt.

Grenelle, grẹh-nĕll', a village of France, within the fortifications of Paris, celebrated for its artesian well, 1794 feet deep, which supplies a part of Paris with water.

Gren'fell', a town of New South Wales, 233 miles W. of Sydney, with quartz gold-mines. Pop. 1657.

Grenna, grĕn'nâ, a town of Sweden, læn and 20 miles by rail N.E. of Jönköping, on the E. shore of Lake Wetter.

Grenne, or **Grennah,** a town of Africa. See Cyrene.

Grenn'ville, a station in Carbon co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 8 miles W. of Fort Fred. Steele. Elevation, 6560 feet.

Grenoble, grẹn-ob'l' or grẹh-nō'b'l (anc. *Cul'aro* or *Gratianop'olis*), a fortified city of France, capital of the department of Isère, picturesquely situated on both sides of the Isère River, here crossed by 2 bridges and bordered by handsome quays, 75 miles by rail S.E. of Lyons. Lat. 45° 12′ N.; lon. 5° 44′ E. The city proper, on the S. bank of the river, is enclosed by bastioned ramparts, and has a citadel; the faubourg Saint-Laurent, the original quarter, founded by the Emperor Gratian, on the opposite bank, is protected by the fort of La Bastile, on an adjacent height. Principal edifices, the cathedral, the court-house, the national college, with a museum and picture-gallery, the episcopal palace, theatre, public library of 100,000 volumes, several convents, hospitals, &c. There is a good public garden, and in a principal square is a colossal bronze statue of the Chevalier Bayard. Grenoble is the seat of a national court, an *académie universitaire*, a tribunal of commerce, a chamber of manufactures, and a board of customs, and has a normal school and numerous other schools. More than 10,000 hands in and about the city are engaged in the manufacture of kid gloves; besides which it has tanneries, manufactures of liqueurs, buttons, and cement, and a trade in hemp, iron, and marble. In the time of the Romans this town was known by the name of Cularo, which was in the fourth century changed, in honor of the Emperor Gratian, to Gratianopolis. During the wars of Napoleon it was twice occupied by the allies. Pop. 43,054.

Gren'ville, a county of Ontario, bordering on the St. Lawrence, has an area of 464 square miles. It is traversed by the St. Lawrence & Ottawa and Grand Trunk Railways. Capital, Prescott. Pop. 22,616.

Grenville, a post-village in Argenteuil co., Quebec, on the river Ottawa, and on the Carillon & Grenville Railway, 67 miles W. of Montreal. It has 10 stores, 2 hotels, several mills, mica-mines, and burrstone-quarries. It is at the head of the Carillon Canal. Pop. 600.

Grenville Island, Pacific Ocean. See Rotuma.

Gréoulx, or **Gréoux,** grâ'oo', a village of France, in Basses-Alpes, 30 miles S.W. of Digne. It has mineral baths.

Gresh'amville, a post-village of Greene co., Ga., 5 miles from Buck Head Station. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Gresholm, an island of Wales. See Grasholm.

Gresh'ville, a post-office of Berks co., Pa.

Gresik, or **Gressic,** a town of Java. See Grisseh.

Gresivaudan, grâ'zee'vō'dôɴᵍ', one of the most picturesque and productive valleys of France, in Isère, traversed by the Isère to its confluence with the Drac.

Gressenich, grĕs'sẹh-nɪᴋ, a village of Prussia, in Aix-la-Chapelle. It has mines of zinc and iron, and manufactories of flannels. Pop. of commune, 4215.

Gresy, grâ'zee' (L. *Gressiacum*), a town of France, on the Isère, 23 miles E. of Chambéry. Pop. 1174.

Gresy-sur-Aix, grâ'zee'-sür-âx, a village of France, in Savoy, 11 miles N. of Chambéry. Pop. 1345.

Gre'ta, or **Grea'ta,** a river of England, co. of Cumberland, an affluent of the Derwent.

Gre'ta, a small river of England, co. of York, North Riding, flows E. and N. into the Tees.

Greta Bridge, a hamlet on the above river, E. of Barnard Castle.

Gret'na, a post-village, capital of Jefferson parish, La., on Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad, 3 miles W. of New Orleans, and within the limits of that city.

Gret'na, a post-village in Lennox co., Ontario, 4 miles S.W. of Napanee. Pop. 100.

Gret′na Green, a village of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, on the Sark, 9 miles by rail N.N.W. of Carlisle, on the boundary-line between Scotland and England. It was long celebrated as the resort of parties bent on clandestine marriages to avoid the English marriage law.

Greussen, grois′sęn, a town of Germany, in Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, on a railway, 10 miles S.S.E. of Sondershausen. Pop. 2978.

Greve, grå′vå, a river of Tuscany, joins the Arno 3 miles below Florence. Length, about 24 miles.

Greve, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 11 miles S.S.E. of Florence, on the Greve. Pop. 3195.

Greven, grå′vęn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles E. of Münster, on the Ems. Pop. 1790.

Grevenbicht, grå′vęn-biKt\`, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 12 miles N. by E. of Maestricht.

Grevenbroich, grå′vęn-broiK\`, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles by rail S.W. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 1323.

Grevenmacher, grå′vęn-måK\`ęr, or **Grevenmachern,** grå′vęn-måK\`ęrn, a town of the Netherlands, province and 15 miles E.N.E. of Luxemburg, on the Moselle. Pop. 2498.

Grevismühlen, grå′vis-mü\`lęn, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, between two lakes, 11 miles W.S.W. of Wismar. Pop. 4189.

Grevno, grěv′nọ, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 60 miles S.S.W. of Monastir.

Grey, grā, a county of Ontario, bordering on Georgian Bay, comprises an area of 1799 square miles. It is drained by several streams, and the land is excellent for agricultural purposes. The Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway traverses this county. Capital, Owen Sound. Pop. 59,395.

Grey, Ontario. See CRANBROOK.

Greybeard, grā′beerd, a mountain of North Carolina, in Buncombe co., has an altitude of 5448 feet.

Grey Bull River, Wyoming, runs northeastward, and enters the Big Horn River in Sweetwater co. It is about 100 miles long.

Grey′court, a hamlet in Orange co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad, at the junction of the Newburg Branch and of the Warwick Valley Railroad, 53 miles N.W. of New York. Near here is Chester Post-Office.

Grey Eagle, ee′g′l, a post-township of Todd co., Minn., 10 miles from Melrose. Pop. 124. It contains Birch Lake.

Greyers, a town of Switzerland. See GRUYÈRE.

Grey′lock, or **Gray′lock,** Massachusetts, called also **Saddle Mountain** or **Saddle Ball,** a mountain-peak in Adams township, Berkshire co. It rises 3500 feet above the level of the sea, and is the highest point of the state.

Grey′mouth, a town of New Zealand, province of Westland, on the W. coast, at the mouth of the river Grey, has a hospital, saw-mills, brick-yards, foundry, ropewalk, and 2 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. It ships coal and timber, and is the terminus of a short railway. Pop. 2181.

Grey′stone, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Kansas, 18 miles W. of Chanute.

Grey′stones, a village on the E. coast of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, 3 miles by rail S.E. of Bray. Pop. 238.

Grey Town, San Juan de Nicaragua, san ju′ạn (or sån HOO-ån′) då ne-kå-rå′gwå, or **San Juan del Norte,** děl nor′tå, a seaport town of Nicaragua, on the E. coast, at the mouth of the navigable river San Juan. It is the principal seaport of Nicaragua. Lat. 10° 55′ N.; lon. 83° 43′ W. It has considerable trade in the export of hides, india-rubber, skins, cocoanuts, rosewood, tortoise-shell, and specie. The harbor, once the finest on the coast of Central America, is badly silted up. The communication with the Pacific Ocean is through a healthy and eminently picturesque country, and, by the aid of steamers on the rivers and on Lake Nicaragua, the transit has been accomplished in 36 hours. Pop. 1200.

Grez, grå, or **Grez-Doiceau,** grå-dwå\`sō′, a village of Belgium, in South Brabant, on the right bank of the Dyle, 18 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 2600.

Grezana, grěd-zå′nå, or **Grezzana,** grět-zå′nå, a village of North Italy, 6 miles N.E. of Verona. Pop. 4073.

Grez-en-Bouère, gråz-ôNG-boo\`aiR′, a town of France, in Mayenne, 9 miles E.N.E. of Château-Gonthier.

Griazovetz, Griasowetz, or **Grjasowez,** gre-å-zo-věts′, a town of Russia, government and 30 miles S.S.E. of Vologda. Pop. 2174.

Gri′der, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Ky., 35 miles S.E. of Glasgow. It has a church.

Grid′ley, a post-village of Butte co., Cal., on the Oregon division of the Central Pacific Railroad, 18 miles N. by W. of Marysville. It has a church, 2 hotels, a flouring-mill, and 4 stores.

Gridley, a post-village of McLean co., Ill., in Gridley township, on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 48 miles E. of Peoria, and about 22 miles N.N.E. of Bloomington. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, and a money-order post-office. Pop. of the township, 1709.

Griechenland, the German name of GREECE.

Griefswald, a town of Prussia. See GREIFSWALD.

Grièges, gre-aizh′, a village of France, in Ain, 16 miles W. of Bourg-en-Bresse. Pop. 1277.

Grier's (greerz) **Point,** a post-hamlet of Perry co., Pa., about 15 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Gries (gree or grees), MOUNT, an Alpine summit, between Piedmont and the Swiss canton of Valais. Lat. 46° 27′ 30″ N.; lon. 8° 23′ E. It is crossed by a pass between the Hasli Valley and Domo d'Ossola, at an elevation of 7821 feet. On its S. side the Toce forms a remarkable cataract.

Gries, gree or grees, a village of Alsace, 13 miles N. of Strasburg. Pop. 1746.

Gries, grees, a village of Austria, in Tyrol. Pop. 2301.

Griesbach, grees′båK, a town of Bavaria, 15 miles S.W. of Passau. Pop. 1182.

Griesbach, a village of Bavaria, 9 miles E. of Passau, near the Austrian frontier.

Griesdorf, a village of Bohemia. See KRIESDORF.

Gries′emersville, a post-office of Berks co., Pa.

Griesheim, grees′hīme, a village of Hesse, 6 miles by rail W. of Darmstadt. Pop. 3659.

Grieskirchen, grees′kěěRK\`ęn, a town of Austria, 22 miles E.S.E. of Lintz. Pop. 1428.

Grieth, greet, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Rhine, 5 miles E. of Cleves. Pop. 1200.

Griethausen, greet′hŏw\`zęn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Rhine, 3 miles N.N.E. of Cleves. Pop. 870.

Grif′fin, a hamlet of Clay co., Ark., 13 miles E. of Corning. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Griffin, a city, the capital of Spalding co., Ga., on the Central Railroad of Georgia, at its junction with the Savannah, Griffin & North Alabama Railroad, 43 miles S. of Atlanta, and 60 miles W.N.W. of Macon. It contains a court-house, a national bank, 1 other bank, the Griffin Female College, an institute for boys, 8 churches (5 white and 3 colored), and printing-offices which issue a daily and 2 weekly newspapers. Large quantities of cotton are shipped here. Pop. about 4000.

Griffin, a post-office of Cuming co., Neb.

Griffin, a post-office of Cherokee co., Tex.

Griffin, a post-hamlet of Burnett co., Wis., 20 miles E. of Pine City, Minn. Here are cranberry-marshes.

Griffin's, a station in Rush co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 6 miles E. of Rushville.

Griffin's Corners, a post-village and summer resort of Delaware co., N.Y., in a valley of the Catskill Mountains, on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, 44 miles W.N.W. of Rondout. It has a church.

Griffin's Corners, a hamlet of Putnam co., N.Y., 2½ miles from Cold Spring.

Griffin's Cove, or **Anse aux Griffons,** ôNss ō gree\`-fôNG′, a post-village in Gaspé co., Quebec, on the coast, 8 miles S.E. of Fox River. A good trade is done here in the fisheries. Pop. 679.

Griffin's Mills, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Aurora township, 4 miles S.W. of Aurora. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Grif′finsville, a post-hamlet of Appanoose co., Iowa, on Chariton River, 11 miles S. of Melrose Station. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Grif′fith Mountain, Colorado, is in Clear Creek co., near Georgetown. Height, 11,273 feet. Silver is found here.

Grif′fith's, a station in New Castle co., Del., on the Pennsylvania & Delaware Railroad where it crosses the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 1 mile S.E. of Newark, and 13 miles S.W. of Wilmington.

Griffith's, a station on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 14 miles W. of Terre Haute.

Griffith's Mills, a hamlet of Ontario co., N.Y., 3½ miles from East Bloomfield.

Grif′fithsville, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., W. Va., about 22 miles S.W. of Charleston. It has a church.

Grift, a river of the Netherlands. See GREBE.

Grigan, gre-gån′, one of the Ladrone or Marianne Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. Lat. 18° 48′ N.; lon. 145° 40′ E. It is about 8 miles wide, and 2300 feet high.

Grigg's Corners, a post-office of Ashtabula co., O.

Griggs′town, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., in Franklin township, on Millstone River, and on the Delaware & Raritan Canal, about 18 miles N.N.E. of Trenton. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Griggs'ville, a post-village of Pike co., Ill., in Griggsville township, on the Wabash Railroad, 32 miles W. of Jacksonville, 37 miles E. of Hannibal, Mo., and 4 miles W. of the Illinois River. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and a manufactory of wagons. Pop. 1456; of the township, 2645.

Griggsville Land'ing, a hamlet of Pike co., Ill., on the Illinois River, at Phillips Ferry, on the Wabash Railroad, 28 miles W. of Jacksonville. It has a church.

Grignan, green‘yòɴᵍ', a town of France, in Drôme, 44 miles S. of Valence. Pop. 1932.

Grignano, green-yå'no, a village of Italy, province and 3 miles S.W. of Rovigo. Pop. 2491.

Grignasco, green-yås'ko, a town of Italy, province and 21 miles N.W. of Novara. Pop. 1694.

Grigno, or **Grinjo,** green'yo, a village of Austria, in Tyrol, 4 miles E.S.E. of Trent. Pop. 2010.

Grignols, green‘yol', a village of France, in Dordogne, 10 miles S.W. of Périgueux. Pop. 1150.

Grignols, a village of France, in Gironde, 40 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1892.

Grignon, green‘yòɴᵍ', a village of France, in Côte-d'Or, 9 miles from Montbard. Pop. 505.

Grigny, green‘yee', a village of France, in Rhône, on the river Rhone, 22 miles by rail S. of Lyons. Pop. 1898.

Grigoriopol, gre-go-re-o'pol, a town of Russia, government of Kherson, on the Dniester, 90 miles from its mouth. Pop. 6791. It has manufactures of silks and cottons.

Grigs'by's, a station in Spencer co., Ind., on the Rockport & Cincinnati Railroad, 15 miles N. of Rockport.

Grigsby's Bluff, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tex.

Grijo, gre'zho, a town of Portugal, province of Douro, 14 miles S.S.E. of Oporto. Pop. 3032.

Grijota, or **Grixota,** gre-ʜo'tå, a town of Spain, province and 4 miles N.W. of Palencia. Pop. 1600.

Grijota, a river of Mexico. See TABASCO.

Grijpskerk, or **Grypskerk,** grīps'kèʀk, a village of the Netherlands, 9 miles W.N.W. of Groningen. Pop. 739.

Grimaldi, gre-mål'dee, a village of Italy, province and 11 miles S.S.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 3357.

Grimaud, gree‘mō', a village of France, in Var, near the Mediterranean, 19 miles S.S.E. of Draguignan. P. 1253.

Grimaud, Gulf of. See GULF OF GRIMAUD.

Grimberghen, grim'bèʀ-ghẹn, a village of Belgium, in South Brabant, 6 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 3500.

Grimes, grīmz, a county in the E. central part of Texas, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Brazos and Navasota Rivers. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is mostly covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. The Houston & Texas Central Railroad passes through the S.W. part of this county. Capital, Anderson. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,076,264. Pop. in 1870, 13,218, of whom 13,005 were Americans.

Grimes Land'ing, a hamlet of Colusa co., Cal., on the Sacramento River, 12 miles from Arbuckle. It has a church and 2 warehouses.

Grimesville, grīmz'vĭl, a station in Erie co., N.Y., on the New York Central Railroad, 10 miles E. of Buffalo.

Grimlinghausen, grim'ling-hŏw‘zẹn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 4 miles S. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 1000.

Grimm, a post-office of Wabaunsee co., Kansas.

Grimma, grim'må, a town of Saxony, 17 miles S.E. of Leipsic, on the Mulde. Pop. 6536. It has a normal school, and manufactures of woollen stuffs, starch, and mathematical instruments.

Grimme, grim'mẹh, or **Grimmen,** grim'mẹn, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 15 miles S. of Stralsund, on the Trebel. Pop. 3129.

Grimm's, a post-office of Manitowoc co., Wis., on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, 14 miles W. by N. of Manitowoc.

Grimm's Land'ing, a post-office of Mason co., W. Va.

Grimsby, grimz'be, or **Great Grimsby,** a seaport town of England, co. of Lincoln, on the S. side of the estuary of the Humber, at a railway junction, 15 miles S.E. of Hull. It has several good streets, a fine cruciform church, a grammar-school founded in 1547, a harbor with extensive docks, large warehouses, establishments for ship-building and bone-crushing, and manufactures of ropes. The imports of timber, fish, and wool are important. It sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 26,244.

Grimsby, grimz'be, a post-village in Lincoln co., Ontario, on Lake Ontario, and on the Great Western Railway, 17 miles E.S.E. of Hamilton. It has a flouring-mill, 4 saw-mills, an iron-foundry, several stores, hotels, churches, and cheese-factories, and a large trade in fruit and country-produce. Pop. 800.

Grimsel, grim'sẹl, a mountain of Switzerland, in the Bernese Alps, at the S. extremity of the Hasli Valley. It is crossed by a pass 7126 feet above the sea. A corps of Austrians was here dislodged and destroyed by the French. A thousand feet below is a hospice, and a tarn which never freezes.

Grim's Store, Upshur co., W. Va. See QUEENS.

Grimstad, grim'ståd, or **Gromstad,** grom'ståd, a seaport of Norway, on the Skager-Rack, 28 miles N.E. of Christiansand. It has a savings-bank. Large vessels are built here. The town is engaged in foreign trade. Pop. 320.

Grim'ville, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., in Greenwich township, about 20 miles N.N.E. of Reading. It has a tannery, several hotels and stores, and a church.

Grinaae, a town of Denmark. See GRENAAE.

Grinager, gre-nå'ghẹr, a village of Norway, 33 miles N.N.W. of Christiania. Pop. 3000.

Grindelwald, grin'dẹl-ŵålt‘, a village of Switzerland, canton and 35 miles S.E. of Bern, at the foot of the Schreckhorn, 3524 feet above the sea. Near it are the glaciers of Upper and Lower Grindelwald. Pop. 3135.

Grin'dle Creek, of Pitt co., N.C., flows into the Tar River, near its mouth.

Grindstone (grīnd'stōn) **City,** a post-village of Huron co., Mich., in Port Austin township, 94 miles N. of Port Huron. It has a church and manufactures of lumber and grindstones. It is on Lake Huron.

Grindstone Island, in Clayton township, Jefferson co., N.Y., is one of the Thousand Islands (so called), and lies in the St. Lawrence River. Pop. 330.

Grindstone Island, an island near the head of the Bay of Fundy, Albert co., New Brunswick. On it is a light-house. Grindstones are manufactured here.

Grindstone Island, one of the most important of the Magdalen group, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, has an area of 13,700 acres. At its W. limit is the village of Etang du Nord. Pop. 1052.

Grinjo, a village of Austria. See GRIGNO.

Grin‘nell', a post-village of Poweshiek co., Iowa, in Grinnell township, on the Central Iowa Railroad where it crosses the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, at the N.E. terminus of the Montezuma Branch Railroad, 55 miles E. by N. of Des Moines, and 26 miles S.S.E. of Marshalltown. It is the seat of Iowa College (Congregational), which was organized in 1848 and has about 330 students of both sexes and a library of 4500 volumes. Grinnell has a national bank, 3 churches, a newspaper office, and a manufactory of reaping-machines. Pop. 1480; of the township, additional, 883.

Grinnell, a station in Gove co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 141 miles W. of Ellsworth.

Grinnell, a post-office of Grundy co., Mo.

Grinnell, a station in Queens co., N.Y., on the Flushing & North Shore Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Long Island City.

Grinnell Junction, or **Montezu'ma Junction,** on the Central Railroad of Iowa, is 3 miles S. of Grinnell, at the junction of the Montezuma Branch.

Grinnell Land, in the Arctic Ocean, discovered September 22, 1850, by the United States Grinnell Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, while in lat. 75° 24′ 21″ N. A large mass of land was visible, extending from N.W. to N.E., with mountains in the distance rising above the clouds. This land was visited in 1854 by the United States Expedition under Dr. Kane, and its shores to the W. and N. charted as high as 82° 30′ N., lon. 76° W., being the nearest land to the pole yet discovered. It was then washed by an open polar sea presenting a surface of 3000 square miles, entirely free from ice, and abounding in animal life. A belt of solid ice, 125 miles wide, separates this sea from the nearest southern land.

Grinnell's Island, one of the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence, in Clayton township, Jefferson co., N.Y.

Grion, gree‘òɴᵍ', a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 2800 feet above the sea, 27 miles E.S.E. of Lausanne. In the vicinity is a rock bearing a resemblance to the human form, and known by the name of "La Pierre du Sauvage."

Gripeswold, the former name of GREIFSWALD.

Griqualand (gree'kwạ-land) **East,** or **New Griqualand,** a district in Cape Colony, South Africa, in a formerly depopulated district called Nomansland, S. of Natal. Area, 3380 square miles. It is peopled mainly by the Griquas, or Bastaards, a people of mixed Dutch and Hottentot descent. Pop. 31,901.

Griqualand West, a British lieutenant-governorship attached to Cape Colony, South Africa, traversed by the Vaal, and separated from Griqualand East by the Orange Free State and Basuto Land. Its S. limit is the Orange River, and on its N.W. side is the Kalahari desert. Here are some of the most productive diamond-mines in the world. Area, 16,630 square miles. Capital, Griqua Town. Pop. about 50,000.

Griqua Town, or **Klaarwater**, a town of South Africa, capital of Griqualand West, about 175 miles W. by N. of Bloemfontein.

Grisignana, gre-seen-yå'nå, a town of Austria, in Istria, 24 miles S. of Triest. Pop. 1388.

Grisleham, Grislehamn, gris'lẹh-håm, or **Grisselham**, griss-ẹl-håm, a seaport town of Sweden, læn and 60 miles N. of Stockholm, on the Baltic.

Grisolia, gre-so'le-å, a village of Italy, province of Cosenza, 28 miles N.N.W. of Paola. Pop. 2748.

Grisollera, gre-sol-lå'rå, a town of Italy, in Venice, near San Dona. Pop. 2026.

Grisolles, gree'zoll', a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 16 miles S.S.E. of Castel-Sarrasin. Pop. 1914.

Grisons, gree'zὸɴᵍ' (Ger. *Graubündten*, grŏw'bünt-tẹn; Ital. *Grigioni*, gree-jō'nee; Romansch, *Grishun*, gree-shōōn'), the easternmost and in area the largest canton of Switzerland. Area, 2975 square miles. It comprises the Engadine, or upper valley of the Inn, with the sources of the Rhine and tributaries of the Po and Adda, being little more than a mass of mountains and narrow valleys. The scenery is magnificent; in the canton there are 240 glaciers. Cattle form the principal wealth of the inhabitants. The chief mineral riches are iron, lead, and zinc, but few mines are wrought. This canton formerly comprised 26 petty republics, united into 3 high jurisdictions, but in 1848 they were consolidated. Capital, Chur. Pop. in 1876, 92,906, of whom over three-fifths are Protestants. One-third of the people speak German, and the rest mostly employ Romansch dialects.

Grisseh, gris'sẹh, **Grissé**, gris'så, **Gressic**, grês'sik, **Gresik**, grês'ik, **Grissee**, gris'see, or **Gressie**, grês'-see (native, *Gârsik*), a town on the island of Java, province of Soerabaya, on the Strait of Madura. It is populous, inhabited chiefly by Javanese and Chinese, and has ship-building yards, salt-works, and valuable fish-ponds. Grisseh is one of the oldest towns in Java: here Mohammedanism first took root in the island, and in its vicinity are numerous graves much revered by the Islamites.

Grisselham, Sweden. See Grisleham.

Gris'som, a post-office of Granville co., N.C.

Gris'som's Land'ing, a post-village of Daviess co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 30 miles above Evansville, Ind. It has 2 churches and a distillery.

Grist's Station, a post-office of Columbus co., N.C., on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 54 miles W. of Wilmington.

Griswold, griz'wọld, a post-township of New London co., Conn., is bounded on the W. by the Quinebaug River. Pop. 2575. It contains villages named Griswold, Jewett City, and Hopeville, and has manufactures of cotton and paper.

Griswold, or **Pachaug**, patch-ŏg', a hamlet of New London co., Conn., in Griswold township, 3 miles S.E. of Jewett City. It has a church and a steam saw-mill. The name of the post-office is Griswold.

Griswold, a hamlet of Hamilton co., Ill., about 40 miles E. of Duquoin. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Griswold, a station on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, 17 miles N. by E. of Vincennes, Ind.

Griswold, a post-office of Kent co., Mich.

Griswold, a station on the Buffalo division of the Erie Railroad, 28 miles E. of Buffalo.

Griswold's Mills, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., 5 miles W. of Fort Ann. Pop. about 300.

Griswold's Upper Mill, or **Wil'lis Place**, a village of Colerain township, Franklin co., Mass., on the North River. It has a cotton-mill and a saw-mill, and is 1 mile N. of Griswoldville.

Griswoldville, griz'wọld-vĭl, a post-village of Jones co., Ga., on the Central Railroad, 10 miles E. by N. of Macon. It has a grist-mill. Here a sharp action occurred between the Confederate and Union forces, November 22, 1864.

Griswoldville, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., in Colerain township, on the North River, 4 miles N. of Shelburne Falls. It has a church and a cotton-mill. See Griswold's Upper Mill.

Grivegnee, gree'vĕn'yå', a village of Belgium, a suburb of Liege, on the Ourthe, with iron-works. Pop. 6234.

Grixota, a town of Spain. See Grijota.

Grizon, gre-zon' (Fr. pron. gree'zὸɴᵍ'), one of the Grenadines, West Indies, 8 miles N.E. of Grenada. Lat. 12° 20' N.; lon. 61° 37' W.

Grizz'ly Flat, a post-village of El Dorado co., Cal., about 60 miles E. of Sacramento. It has gold-mines and a lumber-mill.

Grizzly Peak, Colorado, a mountain of the Sawatch Range, is about 7 miles W. of La Plata Mountain. Its altitude is computed to be 13,962 feet above sea-level.

Grjasowez, Russia. See Griazovetz.

Groaix or **Groais**, island, France. See Groix.

Groat's Island, an island on the N. side of Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, near Green's Pond.

Gro'by, or **Groo'by**, a village of England, co. and 4 miles W.N.W. of Leicester. Pop. 515.

Gröbzig, gröb'zig, a town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt, 19 miles S.W. of Dessau. Pop. 2447.

Grochow, gro-kov', a village of Russian Poland, 3 miles E. by S. of Warsaw. It was the scene of a combat between the Poles and Russians, February 19 and 21, 1831.

Gröde, grö'dẹh, an islet of Prussia, off the W. coast of Sleswick, 10 miles W. of Bredstedt.

Grodek, gro'dêk, or **Grudek**, groo'dêk, a town of Austrian Galicia, 16 miles W.S.W. of Lemberg. Pop. 812.

Grodek, a town of Russia. See Grudek.

Gröden, grö'dẹn, or **Gardena**, gar-då'nå, a remarkable valley of the Tyrol, about 18 miles S.E. of Brixen.

Grodno, grod'no, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, 90 miles by rail S.S.W. of Vilna. Pop. 31,060. It has a fine castle, 9 Roman Catholic and 2 Greek churches, a synagogue, gymnasium, school of medicine, public library, several scientific collections, botanic garden, and manufactures of woollens.

Grodno, a government of Russia, mostly between lat. 52° and 54° N. and lon. 24° and 26° E. Area, 14,961 square miles. Surface generally level. The principal rivers are the Niemen, Bug, Narew, and Pripets. Much rye, flax, hops, and hemp are grown, and the forests are extensive. Mineral products comprise iron, chalk, nitre, and building-stone. The agricultural produce is sent to the Baltic ports, both by land and by the Niemen Canal. Grodno is subdivided into 8 circles. Principal towns, Grodno, the capital, Brest-Litovsk, Slonim, and Volkovisk. The people of the N. are mostly Lithuanians, and elsewhere Ruthenians. The country was once a part of Poland. Pop. 1,008,521.

Grodzisco, a town of Prussia. See Grätz.

Groede, groo'dẹh, a village of the Netherlands, 10 miles S.S.W. of Middelburg. Pop. 2559.

Groenendijk, groon'ẹn-dīk', a village of the Netherlands, in Zealand, 15 miles S.E. of Goes.

Groenland, the Danish name of Greenland.

Groenlo, groon'lo', sometimes written **Grol**, grol, or **Grolle**, grol'lẹh (L. *Gro'lia*), a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 19 miles E.S.E. of Zutphen. Pop. 2469.

Groesbeck, grōss'bêk, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., O., in Colerain township, about 10 miles N. of Cincinnati. It has a church.

Groesbeck, a post-village, capital of Limestone co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 95 miles S. of Dallas, and 71 miles N. of Bryan. It has a church, a new brick court-house, 2 newspaper offices, and a money-order post-office. Pop. estimated at 600.

Groesbeek, groos'bâk', a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 9 miles by rail S.E. of Nymwegen. Pop. of commune, 3657.

Groff's Store, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., 2 miles from Bird in Hand. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Grohnde, grōn'dẹh, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Weser, 7 miles S.S.E. of Hameln. It contains a castle, and has a custom-house and a building-dock. Pop. 890.

Groisy, grwå'zee', a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, 7 miles from Annecy. Pop. 1533.

Groitzsch, groitch, a town of Saxony, 1 mile S.E. of Pegau, with large manufactures of shoes. Pop. 3681.

Groix, grwå, **Groaix**, gro-åx', or **Groais**, gro-å', a small island off the W. coast of France, department of Morbihan, 6 miles S.W. of Port Louis. Pop. 4462.

Grol, or **Grolle**, Netherlands. See Groenlo.

Grole, a fishing settlement, Newfoundland, on the E. side of Hermitage Bay, 16 miles from Harbor Briton. P. 120.

Grömitz, grö'mits, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, on the Gulf of Lubeck, 38 miles S.E. of Kiel. Pop. 1070.

Gromo, gro'mo, a village of Northern Italy, province and 20 miles N.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 779.

Gromstad, a town of Norway. See Grimstad.

Gronau, gro'nŏw, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 9 miles S.W. of Hildesheim, on the Leine. Pop. 1927.

Gronau, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 30 miles N.W. of Münster, on the Dinkel. Pop. 1233.

Grondines, grôn‘deen′ (Fr. pron. grôɴᴳ‘deen′), a post-village in Portneuf co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 48 miles above Quebec. It has 2 light-houses, and contains 6 stores and a grist-mill. A steamboat from Quebec calls twice a week. Pop. 400.

Grondsveld, Netherlands. See Gronsveld.

Grone, gron, a river of France, joins the Saône 27 miles N. of Mâcon, after a N.E. course of about 42 miles.

Grone, gro'nęh, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on a small stream of the same name, at its confluence with the Leine, near Göttingen. Pop. 1301.

Grönenbach, grön'ęn-bȧĸ‘, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, 46 miles S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 1712.

Gron'gar Hill, of Wales, on the Towy, co. and about 11 miles E.N.E. of Carmarthen.

Groningen, gron'ing-ęn (Dutch pron. ʜro'ning-ʜęn; Fr. *Groningue,* gro‘nȧɴᴳ′; L. *Gronin'ga*), a fortified town of the Netherlands, capital of a province of the same name, at a railway junction, 92 miles N.E. of Amsterdam. The principal buildings are the town house and the church of St. Martin. It has a university, founded in 1614, extensive warehouses, a museum of natural history, a public library and botanic garden, a gymnasium, school for deaf, dumb, and blind, an academy of the fine arts, and several learned societies. Its port is accessible for large vessels by canal; it has ship-building yards, paper-mills, and an extensive trade in cattle, butter, rape-seed, and grain. It communicates by canals with Leeuwarden, Winschoten, and Delfzyl, and is a place of great wealth. Pop. 34,758.

Groningen, the northernmost province of the Netherlands, is flat, low, and partly exposed to the inundations of the sea. It is rich in pasturage, but marshy in the S.E. The climate is humid and unhealthy. Area, 908 square miles. It is divided into the districts of Appingedam, Groningen, and Winschoten. Capital, Groningen. Pop. in 1875, 238,662.

Gröningen, grön'ing-ęn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 23 miles S.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 695.

Gröningen, or **Marktgröningen,** maʀkt-grön'ing-ęn, a town of Würtemberg, 9 miles S.S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2480.

Groningen, gron'ing-ęn, a hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich., 1½ miles from Zeeland Railroad Station. It has a saw-mill and a brick-yard.

Grönland, the Danish name of Greenland.

Grönsund, grön'soond, a channel of Denmark, about 6 miles in length, separating the islands of Falster and Möen, and giving a communication between the Baltic and the Great Belt.

Gronsveld, grons'fêlt‘, or **Grondsveld,** gronds'fêlt‘, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 3 miles S.E. of Maestricht. Pop. 1778.

Grooby, a village of England. See Groby.

Groom's Corners, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Clifton Park township, 16 miles N.N.W. of Albany.

Grooms'port, a fishing village of Ireland, co. of Down, 3 miles N.W. of Donaghadee.

Grooms'ville, a post-office of Tipton co., Ind.

Grootebroeck, grō'tęh-brook‘, a village of the Netherlands, North Holland, 3 miles W. of Enkhuysen. P. 1927.

Groote Eylandt, grō'tęh ī'lȧnt (*i.e.,* "great island"), the largest island in the Gulf of Carpentaria, in North Australia, off its W. coast. Lat. 14° S.; lon. 136° 40′ E. Greatest length and breadth, about 40 miles each.

Grootegast, grō'tęh-gȧst‘, a village of the Netherlands, province and 12 miles W. of Groningen. Pop. 700.

Groote (grō'tęh) **River,** several rivers of Cape Colony, in South Africa, one of which joins the Great Doorn, after a W.N.W. course of 84 miles.

Grootzundert, grōt'zŭn‘dêʀt, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Murk, 9 miles S.W. of Breda. Pop. of commune, 4071.

Groo'verville, a post-hamlet of Brooks co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, at Dixie's Station, 19 miles E. of Thomasville. It has a church and manufactures of lumber and turpentine.

Gropello, gro-pêl'lo, a village of Italy, province of Pavia. Pop. 2633.

Grosio, gro'se-o, a village of Northern Italy, province and 20 miles E.N.E. of Sondrio, on the Adda. Pop. 2477.

Gros'mont, a town of England, co. and 10 miles N.W. of Monmouth. Pop. 742.

Grosotto, a village of Italy. See Grossotto.

Gross, groce, a German word signifying "great," prefixed to many names, as Gross Glogau, &c.

Grossalmerode, groce-ȧl‘męh-ro'dęh, a town of Prussia, Hesse-Nassau, 12 miles E.S.E. of Cassel. P. 2462.

Gross Andra, a village of Hungary. See Endred.

Gross Aspern, a village of Austria. See Aspern.

Gross Aupa, groce ŏw'pȧ, a mining town of Bohemia, circle of Königgrätz. Pop. 2600.

Gross Bartlof, groce baʀt'lôf, a village of Prussia, 10 miles S.E. of Heiligenstadt. Pop. 1108.

Gross Becskerek, Hungary. See Nagy Becskerek.

Gross Beeren, groce bȧ'ręn, a village of Prussia, 11 miles E.S.E. of Potsdam, the scene of a victory gained by the Prussians over the French on the 22d and 23d of August, 1813. Pop. 615.

Gross Bieberan, groce bee'bęh-rȧn‘, a town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg. Pop. 1565.

Gross Bitesch, groce be-tesh′, a fortified town of Moravia, 31 miles N. of Znaym. Pop. 2200.

Gross Blittersdorf, groce blit'tęrs-doʀf‘ (Fr. *Gros-Bliederstroff,* gro-blee‘dêʀs‘troff′), a village of Germany, in Lorraine. Pop. 1865.

Gross Breitenbach, Germany. See Breitenbach.

Grossbottwar, groce-bott'ŵaʀ, a town of Würtemberg, 5 miles from Marbach. Pop. 2235.

Gross Britannien. See Great Britain.

Gross Dietweil, Switzerland. See Ditwyl.

Gross Eislingen, Würtemberg. See Eislingen.

Grosse Isle, grōss eel, a post-office of Wayne co., Mich., on an island of the same name in the Detroit River, and on the Canada Southern Railroad, 18 miles S. by W. of Detroit. The island contains 3 churches, a summer hotel, a union school, vineyards, a custom-house, &c. Pop. 700.

Grosse Isle, grōss eel, an island in the St. Lawrence, 29 miles below Quebec, and opposite the village of St. Thomas. It is used as a quarantine station.

Grosselfingen, grôs'sęl-fing‘ęn, a town of Germany, 3 miles W. of Hechingen. Pop. 800.

Grossenhain, grôs'sęn-hīne‘, a town of Saxony, at a railway junction, 19 miles N.N.W. of Dresden, on the Röder. It has dye-works, print-works, cloth-factories, cotton-mills, &c. Pop. 10,438.

Grossenlinden, grôs'sęn-lin‘dęn, a town of Hesse, 4 miles S. of Giessen. Pop. 1269.

Grossenlüder, grôs'sęn-lü‘dęr, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 5 miles N.W. of Fulda, on the Lüder.

Grossenstein, grôs'sęn-stīne‘, a village of Saxe-Altenburg, 2½ miles N. of Ronneburg. Pop. 940.

Gross Enzersdorf, Austria. See Enzersdorf.

Grosse (groce) **Point,** a post-township of Wayne co., Mich., about 6 miles N.E. of Detroit, is bounded on the E. by Lake St. Clair. It contains a scattered village of the same name. Pop. 2193.

Grosser Ocean, a German name for the Pacific.

Grossetête Bayou, groce‘tȧt′ bī'oo, of Louisiana, commences in Point Coupée parish, and flows S.E. to Plaquemine Bayou.

Grosseto, gros-sȧ'to, or **Grosset'to,** a fortified town of Italy, capital of the province of Grosseto, at a railway junction, 40 miles S.S.W. of Siena. It is a bishop's see, and has a fine cathedral and large salt-works. Pop. 4151.

Grosseto, a province of Italy, in Tuscany, bounded westward by the Mediterranean. Area, 1686 square miles. It includes a large part of the Maremma, and is in part very barren and unhealthy. Capital, Grosseto. Pop. 107,457.

Gross Gerau, groce gȧ'rŏw, a town of Germany, in Hesse, 9 miles N.W. of Darmstadt. Pop. 2638.

Gross Glockner, groce glok'nęr, a pyramidal-shaped mountain in the Noric Alps, on the borders of Salzburg, the Tyrol, and Carinthia, has 2 peaks, the highest of which is 13,100 feet in elevation. Its summit affords one of the grandest views in Central Europe.

Gross Glogau, a town of Prussia. See Glogau.

Gross Kreutz, groce kroits, a village of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 10 miles W. of Potsdam, on a railway.

Gross'man's Land'ing, a post-office of West Baton Rouge parish, La.

Gross Marosch, Hungary. See Nagy Maros.

Gross Meseritsch, groce mȧ'zęr-itch, a town of Moravia, 19 miles E. of Iglau, on the Orlava. Pop. 4961.

Gross Michel, the German for Nagy Mihaly.

Grossotto, gros-sot'to, or **Grosotto,** gro-sot'to, a village of Italy, on the Adda, 18 miles E.N.E. of Sondrio. Pop. 1998.

Grossröhrsdorf, groce-röʀs'doʀf, a town of Saxony, 4 miles S. of Pulsnitz. Pop. 4452. It has manufactures of linen cloths and tape.

Gross Salze, groce sålt'så, a town of Prussia, at a railway junction, 10 miles S.E. of Magdeburg, and adjacent to Schönebeck. Pop. 2932.

Gross Schutzen, Hungary. See Nagy Levard.

Gross Steffelsdorf, Hungary. See Rima Szombath.

Grosswardein, groce-waʀ'dīne (Hun. *Nagy Varad,* nŏdj vå'rŏd), a city of Hungary, capital of the county of Bihar, on the Körös, 137 miles E.S.E. of Buda. It consists of a fortress and 8 suburbs. Chief edifices, 3 cathedrals and a bishop's palace. It has a royal academy, a gymnasium, a national and a Greek school. In its vicinity are several hot mineral springs. It is the see of 2 Catholic bishops,—one of the Latin and one of the Roumanian rite,—also of a Greek bishop. Pop. 28,698.

Grosvenor, gro've-nọr, a post-office and station of Lenawee co., Mich., in Palmyra township, on the Canada Southern Railroad, 59 miles W.S.W. of Detroit, and also on the Michigan Southern Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Adrian. It is sometimes called Blissfield Junction.

Grosvenor Dale, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., in Thompson township, on the French River, and on the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, 39 miles N. of Norwich. It has a chapel and 2 cotton-mills.

Gros Ventre (gro vent'r) **Creek** rises near Fremont Peak, in the W. part of Wyoming, runs nearly westward, and enters the Snake River about 13 miles S. of Mount Hayden. It is about 100 miles long.

Groton, graw'tọn, a post-township of New London co., Conn., is bounded on the S. by Long Island Sound, and on the W. by the river Thames, which separates it from the city of New London. It contains villages named Groton and Noank, and has manufactures of various articles. Here is Fort Griswold, on the site of an old fort of the same name, the garrison of which was massacred by the tory troops in the war of the Revolution. Groton is on the Stonington & Providence Railroad. Pop. 5124.

Groton, a post-office of Wallace co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 15 miles N.E. of Wallace.

Groton, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Groton township, on the Worcester & Nashua Railroad, 31 miles N.N.E. of Worcester. It contains 3 churches, a public library, and the Lawrence Academy, which has an endowment of $80,000. The township is intersected by the Nashua River. Total pop. 1908.

Groton, a post-township of Grafton co., N.H., about 45 miles N.N.W. of Concord. It contains North Groton, and has 2 churches and several saw-mills. Pop. 583.

Groton, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., in Groton township, on the Southern Central Railroad, 27 miles S. by E. of Auburn, and about 13 miles N.E. of Ithaca. It has 4 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, a national bank, and several mills. Pop. 863; of the township, 3428. The township contains a village named McLean, and has manufactures of carriages and farm-implements.

Groton, a township of Erie co., O. Pop. 910. It contains Groton Centre.

Groton, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vt., in Groton township, on Wells River, and on the Wells River Railroad, 28 miles by rail E. by S. of Montpelier. It has 2 churches, the Groton Institute, and manufactures of lumber, bobbins, &c. Pop. of the township, 811.

Groton Centre, a post-hamlet in Groton township, Erie co., O., about 20 miles E. of Fremont.

Groton City, a post-hamlet of Tompkins co, N.Y., 5 miles N.E. of Groton Station. It has a church.

Groton Pond, a post-office of Caledonia co., Vt., on the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Groton.

Grottaglie, grot-tål'yå, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 13 miles E.N.E. of Taranto. Pop. 8747.

Grottamare, grot-tå-må'rå, a town of Italy, in the Marches, 14 miles S.S.E. of Fermo, on the Adriatic. Pop. 3797. It has manufactures of sugar and liquorice-extract.

Grottaminarda, grot'tå-mee-naʀ'då, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 6 miles S.S.W. of Ariano. Pop. 4769.

Grottau, grŏt'tŏw, a town of Bohemia, circle of Bunzlau. Pop. 2202. It has manufactures of cottons and linens.

Grotte, grot'tå, a village of Sicily, 11 miles N.E. of Girgenti, on the side of a rocky hill. Pop. 7306.

Grotte di Castro, grot'tå dee kås'tro, a town of Italy, province of Rome, circle of Viterbo. Pop. 3375.

Grotteria, grot-tå-ree'å, a village of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 8 miles N.N.E. of Gerace. Pop. 5223.

Grottkau, grott'kŏw, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the railway from Neisse to Brieg, 25 miles W. of Oppeln. Pop. 4329. It has manufactures of linen, tobacco, &c.

Grottole, grot'to-lå, a village of Italy, on the Basiento, 31 miles E.S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 2555.

Grötzingen, gröt'sing-ẹn, a town of Germany, in Baden, 4 miles E. of Carlsruhe, on the Pfinz. Pop. 2356. It has a metal-button-factory.

Grötzingen, a town of Würtemberg, 10 miles S. of Stuttgart. Pop. 933.

Grotzka, a town of Servia. See Krotzka.

Grouse, grŏwss, a post-office of Kane co., Ill.

Grouse Creek, a post-office of Box Elder co., Utah.

Grout, a post-township of Gladwin co., Mich. P. 119.

Grout's Corner, Mass. See Miller's Falls.

Grouw, grŏwv, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on the Grouw, 8 miles N.E. of Sneek. Pop. 2031.

Grove, a post-hamlet of Elbert co., Ga., 30 miles E.N.E. of Athens. It has a church.

Grove, a township of Jasper co., Ill. Pop. 1094.

Grove, a township of Adair co., Iowa. Pop. 273.

Grove, a post-hamlet of Audubon co., Iowa, about 12 miles N.E. of Atlantic.

Grove, a township of Davis co., Iowa, on the Missouri line. Pop. 1101.

Grove, a township of Humboldt co., Iowa. Pop. 327.

Grove, a township of Pottawattamie co., Iowa. P. 507.

Grove, a township of Shelby co., Iowa. Pop. 653.

Grove, a township of Stearns co., Minn. Pop. 591. It contains Meier's Grove.

Grove, a township of Alleghany co., N.Y. Pop. 1414. It contains Swain.

Grove, a post-office of Chatham co., N.C.

Grove, a township of Harnett co., N.C. Pop. 1093.

Grove, a post-hamlet of Geauga co., O., in Troy township, 5 miles N. of Garrettsville. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Grove, a township of Cameron co., Pa. Pop. 440. Grove Station on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad is 6 miles S.E. of Driftwood.

Grove, a township of Greenville co., S.C. Pop. 1089.

Grove Centre, a hamlet of Alleghany co., N.Y., 4 miles S. of Nunda Station.

Grove City, a post-village of Christian co., Ill., in Mount Auburn township, about 20 miles E. by S. of Springfield. It has a church.

Grove City, a post-office of Jefferson co., Kansas.

Grove City, a post-village of Franklin co., O., 6 or 8 miles S.W. of Columbus. It has 3 churches. Pop. 143.

Grove Cottage, a post-office of Perry co., Ala.

Grove Creek, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Iowa, about 40 miles W.S.W. of Dubuque.

Grove Dale, a post-hamlet of Maries co., Mo., 16 miles N. of St. James Station.

Grove Hill, a post-village, capital of Clarke co., Ala., 84 miles N. by E. of Mobile, and 18 miles N.E. of Jackson. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. 200.

Grove Hill, a post-office of Union co., Dakota.

Grove Hill, a post-hamlet of Bremer co., Iowa, about 20 miles E. of Waverly.

Grove Hill, a post-hamlet of Page co., Va., about 38 miles N. of Charlottesville. It has a church.

Grove Lake, a post-township of Pope co., Minn. Pop. 336. It contains a lake of the same name.

Grove'land, a post-village of Tuolumne co., Cal., 60 miles E.N.E. of Modesto. It has 2 churches, a quartz-mill, and a gold-mine. Pop. about 500.

Groveland, a township of La Salle co., Ill. Pop. 1561. It contains New Rutland.

Groveland, a post-village of Tazewell co., Ill., in Groveland township, on the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, 7 or 8 miles S.S.E. of Peoria, and 8 miles E. of Pekin. It has 2 churches. Pop. 150; of the township, 1323. The Illinois River touches the N.W. part of the township.

Groveland, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Ind., about 30 miles W. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches. Pop. 67.

Groveland, a post-office of Adair co., Iowa.

Groveland, a post-office of McPherson co., Kansas.

Groveland, township, McPherson co., Kansas. P. 321.

Groveland, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., on the S. bank of the Merrimac River, in Groveland township, and on the Boston & Maine Railroad (Newburyport division), 34 miles N. of Boston, and 3 miles E. of Haverhill. It has an academy, a savings-bank, 5 churches, and manufactures of woollen goods and shoes. Pop. of the township, 2084.

Groveland, a post-township of Oakland co., Mich., about 18 miles N.W. of Pontiac. Pop. 1095.

Groveland, a post-township of Livingston co., N.Y., about 32 miles S. by W. of Rochester. Conesus Lake touches its northeastern part. The township contains a hamlet named Hunt's Corners. Pop. 1373.

Groveland Park, a station in St. Clair co., Ill., on the Illinois & St. Louis Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of St. Louis.

Grove Level, a post-office of Banks co., Ga.

Gro′venor's Corners, a post-hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., in Carlisle township, 3 miles N.W. of Central Bridge. It has a church and a wagon-factory.

Grove Oak, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ala.

Groveport, grōv′port, a post-village of Franklin co., O., on the Ohio Canal, and on the Hocking Valley Railroad, 12 miles S.E. of Columbus. It has 4 churches, a graded school, and a manufactory of bricks and tiles. Pop. 627.

Gro′ver, a post-office of Ottawa co., Kansas.

Grover, a hamlet of Johnson co., Mo., 9 miles from Knobnoster. It has several churches near it, and a grist-mill. Pop. of Grover township, 1233.

Grover, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., in Canton township, on the Northern Central Railroad, 35 miles N. by E. of Williamsport. It has a church, a large tannery, and a lumber-mill. Pop. about 150.

Grover Bank, a station in Crawford co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad, 5 miles S. of Steelville.

Grover's, a station in Douglas co., Kansas, on the St. Louis, Lawrence & Western Railroad, 3 miles S.W. of Lawrence.

Gro′vertown, a post-hamlet of Starke co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 11 miles W.N.W. of Plymouth. It has a church. Pop. 71.

Grove Run, Maryland. See GRAVE RUN MILLS.

Groves, grōvz, or **Fair′view,** a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Ind., in Fairview township, 25 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. It has an academy, a carriage-shop, &c.

Grove Spring, a post-office of Wright co., Mo.

Grove Spring, a steamboat-landing in Yates co., N.Y., on the E. bank of Keuka Lake, 16 miles S. of Penn Yan, and 6 miles N. of Hammondsport.

Grove Station, a post-hamlet of Greenville co., S.C., on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, 8½ miles S. of Greenville. It has a church and a college.

Grove′ton, a post-village of Coos co., N.H., on the Ammonoosuc River, and on the Grand Trunk Railroad, at the junction of the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 145 miles N.N.W. of Concord. It has a church, a tannery, 2 saw-mills, and a graded school. Groveton Station on the Grand Trunk Railroad is 1 mile E. of Groveton Junction.

Groveton, a hamlet of Prince William co., Va., 3½ miles E. of Gainesville.

Grove′town, a post-office of Columbia co., Ga., on the Georgia Railroad.

Grove′ville, a village of Mercer co., N.J., in Hamilton township, ¾ of a mile from Yardville Railroad Station. It has a church and a cotton-factory. Pop. about 300.

Grove′wood, a post-office of Richland co., S.C., on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 14 miles E.S.E. of Columbia.

Grow, a township of Anoka co., Minn. Pop. 376.

Growe, a village of the Netherlands. See GROUW.

Groyne, an old English name for CORUNNA.

Grub, groob, a village of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles N.E. of Appenzell. Pop. 937.

Grub, a village of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, nearly adjoining the above. Pop. 1635.

Grubb, a post-office of Boone co., Ky.

Grubbenvorst, grŭb′bẹn-vORst‵, a village of Dutch Limburg, on the Meuse, 4 miles N. of Venloo. Pop. 1458.

Grubb′town, a post-office of Grundy co., Mo.

Grubb′ville, a post-office of Franklin co., Mo.

Grube, groo′bẹh, a village of Prussia, in Holstein, near the Baltic Sea, 37 miles E. of Kiel. Pop. 620.

Grubenhagen, groo′bẹn-hâ‵ghẹn, an old principality of Germany, now comprised in the landdrostei of Hildesheim, forming the S.E. portion of Hanover, in Prussia.

Grubeschow, or **Grubieschow,** groo′bees-Kof, written also **Hrubeschow,** or **Hrubieszow,** hroo′-bees-kŏff, a town of Russian Poland, government and 60 miles S.E. of Lublin. Pop. 7563.

Grudek, a town of Austria. See GRODEK.

Grudek, groo′dĕk, or **Grodek,** a town of Russia, in Podolia, 34 miles N.N.W. of Kamieniec. Pop. 2800.

Grudziadz, a town of Prussia. See GRAUDENZ.

Gruetli, gru′ẹt-le, a post-hamlet of Grundy co., Tenn., 6 miles S.E. of Altamont. Here is a Swiss colony.

Gru′gan, a township of Clinton co., Pa., traversed by the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Pop. 295. It contains Glen Union, Whetham, &c.

Grugliasco, grool-yâs′ko, a town of Italy, 5 miles W. of Turin. Pop. 2950.

Gruissan, grü‵ees‵sôNG′, a seaport village of France, in Aude, 7 miles S.S.E. of Narbonne. Pop. 2382.

Grulich, groo′liK, the most eastern town of Bohemia, 42 miles E.S.E. of Königgrätz. Pop. 2853.

Grumberg, grŏŏm′bĕRG, a village of Moravia, 37 miles N.W. of Olmutz.

Grumello, groo-mĕl′lo, or **Grumello del Monte,** groo-mĕl′lo dĕl mon′tà, a town of North Italy, 9 miles N.W. of Cremona. Pop. 2653.

Grumello, a village of North Italy, 11 miles S.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 1676.

Grumo, groo′mo, a town of Italy, province and 13 miles S.W. of Bari. Pop. 8132.

Grumo, a town of Italy, province and 6 miles N. of Naples. Pop. 4612.

Grüna, grü′nâ, a town of Germany, kingdom of Saxony, 2 miles N. of Lössnitz. It has important manufactures of cotton and silk hosiery, flour, &c. Pop. 3208.

Grunau, groo′nŏw, a village of Prussian Silesia, 25 miles S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1960.

Grunbach, grŏŏn′bâK, a village of Würtemberg, 5 miles N.W. of Schorndorf. Pop. 1139.

Grünberg, grün′bĕRG, a town of Hesse, in Ober-Hessen, 14 miles E. of Giessen. Pop. 2185.

Grünberg, a town of Prussian Silesia, 20 miles E.S.E. of Crossen. Pop. 12,200. It is enclosed by walls, and has a Protestant and Catholic churches, manufactures of woollen cloth and yarn, printed cottons, leather, wine, flour, and straw hats, and extensive cultivation of vines.

Grund, grŏŏnt, a mining town of Prussia, in Hanover, 5 miles N.W. of Clausthal, in the Harz. Pop. 1560.

Grun′dy, a county in the N.E. part of Illinois, has an area of 432 square miles. It is intersected by the Illinois River, to form which the Des Plaines and Kankakee Rivers unite in the N.E. part. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, cattle, and hay are the staple products. It is traversed by the Chicago & Alton Railroad and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Morris. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,628,165. Pop. in 1870, 14,938, of whom 10,944 were Americans.

Grundy, a county in the N.E. central part of Iowa, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is drained by Black Hawk Creek and other small affluents of Cedar River. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. A large portion of this county is prairie. It has mines of bituminous coal. Capital, Grundy Centre. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,660,342. Pop. in 1870, 6399, of whom 4550 were Americans; in 1875, 8134. It is partly intersected by the Farmers' Union Railroad.

Grundy, a county in the N. part of Missouri, has an area of 462 square miles. It is intersected by the Crooked Fork of Grand River, and also drained by Weldon River and Indian and Medicine Creeks. The surface is diversified with prairies and forests; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, and pork are the staples. It is traversed by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Trenton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 10,567, of whom 10,276 were Americans.

Grundy, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of about 340 square miles. It is drained by Elk and Rock Rivers. The surface is elevated, and is part of the western slope of the Cumberland Mountain. The soil produces some Indian corn, oats, and grass. Mines of coal have been opened in it. Capital, Altamont. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 3250, of whom 3041 were Americans.

Grundy, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ky.

Grundy, a post-village, capital of Buchanan co., Va., on the Louisa Fork of Sandy River, about 45 miles N. by W. of Abingdon. It has a church.

Grundy Centre, a post-village, capital of Grundy co., Iowa, in Palermo township, on Black Hawk Creek, and on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, about 22 miles S.W. of Cedar Falls, and 17 miles E. of Eldora. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a newspaper office.

Grünhain, grün′hīne, a town of Saxony, 8 miles W. of Annaberg. Pop. 1656.

Grünhainichen, grün‵hī′niK-ẹn, a village of Saxony, on the Flöha. Pop. 1799.

Grüningen, grün′ing-ẹn, a village of Germany, in Hesse, 6 miles S. of Giessen. Pop. 709.

Grüningen, a village of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles S.E. of Zurich. Pop. 1463.

Grünsfeld, grüns′fĕlt, a village of Baden, 15 miles S.S.E. of Wertheim. Pop. 1300.

Grünstadt, grün'stått, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 25 miles N.N.E. of Landau. Pop. 3531.

Grünwald, grün'ŵåld, a village of Bohemia, circle of Bunzlau. It has glass-works and cotton-mills. Pop. 2536.

Grusbach, grŏŏs'båᴋ, or **Hrusowany,** h'roo'so-vå'-nee, a town of Austria, in Moravia, 16 miles E.S.E. of Znaim. Pop. 1250.

Grusia, a territory of Russia. See GEORGIA.

Grütli, grüt'lee, a patch of meadow-land in Switzerland, canton of Uri, on the W. shore of the Lake of Lucerne, 7 miles N.N.W. of Altorf, traditionally believed to be the place where Stauffacher, Arnold of Melchthal, and Walter Fürst met in 1307 and planned the insurrection against Austria which resulted in Swiss independence.

Grütli, Tennessee. See GRUETLI.

Gruyère, or **Gruyères,** grü'yaiʀ' (Ger. *Greyers*, grī'-ẹrs), a town of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles S.S.W. of Freyburg. Pop. 1097. It has a remarkable castle, said to have been founded in the fifth century. In its vicinity the famous Gruyère cheese is made.

Grybow, gree'bov, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 12 miles E.N.E. of Alt-Sandec. Pop. 1140.

Grypskerk, Netherlands. See GRIJPSKERK.

Grzegorzew, gzhå-goʀ'zêv, a town of Poland, government of Warsaw, 4 miles E. of Kolo. Pop. 500.

Grzymalow, gzhe-må'lov, a town of Austrian Galicia, 22 miles W.S.W. of Tarnopol. Pop. 3887.

Gshatsk, a town of Russia. See GZHATSK.

Gsteig, g'stīg, a village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, bailiwick of Interlachen. Pop. 815.

Guabiare, United States of Colombia. See GUAVIARE.

Guacalera, gwå-kå-lå'rå, a small town of the Argentine Republic, province and 95 miles N.N.W. of Salta, near the right bank of the Jujuy.

Guacara, gwå-kå'rå, a town of Venezuela, state of Carabobo, 6 miles E.N.E. of Valencia. Pop. 9365.

Guachinango, gwå-che-nån'go, a town of Mexico, state of Puebla, 103 miles N.E. of Mexico. In its vicinity excellent vanilla is raised.

Guachipe, gwå-chee'på, or **Guachipas,** gwå-chee'-pås, a considerable river of the Argentine Republic, province of Salta, formed by several rivers rising in the Andes. It flows E.N.E. for 190 miles, and about 33 miles S. of Salta takes the name Salado.

Guacuba, gwå-koo'bå, or **Leon,** lå-ōn', a river of the United States of Colombia, after a N.W. course of about 150 miles, falls into Choco Bay in the Gulf of Darien.

Guad (from the Arab. *Wady*, a "river"), a prefix of the names of many Spanish rivers and towns, as GUADIANA, GUADALETE, &c.

Guadalajara, or **Guadalaxara,** gwå-då-lå-ʜå'rå (anc. *Arriaca?*), a city of Spain, capital of a province, on the left bank of the Henares, 34 miles E.N.E. of Madrid. Pop. 7902. It is enclosed by old walls, and has a magnificent palace of the Mendoza family, a Franciscan church, and some Moorish edifices.

Guadalajara, a province of Spain, in the N.E. part of New Castile, traversed by the Tagus. Area, 4869 square miles. Capital, Guadalajara. Pop. 208,638.

Guadalajara, a state of Mexico. See JALISCO.

Guadalajara, or **Guadalaxara,** gwå-då-lå-ʜå'rå, a city of Mexico, capital of the state of Jalisco, on the left bank of the Rio de Santiago, 275 miles W.N.W. of Mexico, and about 140 miles from the Pacific. Lat. 21° 9′ N.; lon. 103° 2′ 15″ W. It is a large and handsome city, the streets spacious, and the houses excellent. There are 14 squares, 12 fountains, and a number of convents and churches. In the Plaza Mayor is the cathedrål, a magnificent structure, although its appearance was much impaired by the great earthquake of 1818. It is finished externally in blue and gold. On the right side of the same square is the government house, in a noble and severe style and with a fine façade: the arcades which line the two sides of the square are very handsome, and are filled with elegant and well-stocked shops. The town has a bull-ring, an opera-house, a hospital, a foundling house, a home for the poor, and a college for girls. The *Alameda*, or public walk, is beautifully laid out with trees and flowers, with a fountain in the centre, and a stream of water all round. Various trades are carried on here with success, particularly those of blacksmithing, carpentering, and silversmithing; great skill is displayed in leather-working. There are also manufactures of shawls, sweetmeats, calico, paper, and a particular description of earthenware, a mint, and some cotton- and woollen-mills. Guadalajara was founded in 1551, and is an archbishop's see. Pop. 70,947.

Guadalaviar, gwå-ᴅå-lå-ve-aʀ', or **Blanco,** blån'ko (anc. *Tu'ria*), a river of Spain, rises in the Sierra Albarracin, and, after a S.E. course of 130 miles, enters the Mediterranean 3 miles E. of Valencia.

Guadalcanal, gwå-ᴅål-kå-nål', a town of Spain, province and 48 miles N.N.W. of Seville. It has celebrated silver-mines. Pop. 4996.

Guadalcazar, gwå-dål-kå-saʀ', a town of Mexico, state of San Luis Potosi, and 55 miles N.E. of the town of San Luis Potosi. It has quicksilver-mines. Pop. 7600.

Guadalete, gwå-ᴅå-lå'tå, a river of Spain, in Andalusia, after a S.W. course of 75 miles, enters the Bay of Cadiz by two branches.

Guadalhorce, gwå-ᴅål-oʀ'thå, a river of Spain, in Andalusia, rises in the frontiers of Granada, and falls into the Mediterranean 6 miles S. by W. of Malaga.

Guadalimar, gwå-ᴅå-le-maʀ', a river of Spain, rises near Villa Verde, and joins the Guadalquivir 14 miles N. of Jaen, after a S.W. course of 70 miles.

Guadalmez, gwå-ᴅål-mêth', a river of Spain, joins the Zuja at Ciudad Real. Length, 50 miles.

Guadaloupe, gwå-då-loo'på, a post-village of Santa Barbara co., Cal., 3 miles from the Pacific Ocean, and about 20 miles S. of San Luis Obispo. It has a church, a newspaper office, and a brewery. Pop. about 400.

Guadalquivir, gaw'dạl-kwiv'ẹr (Sp. pron. gwå-ᴅål-ke-veeʀ'; Arab. *Wad-al-Kebir*, wåd-ål-ke-beeʀ', "the great river;" anc. *Bæ'tis*), an important river of Spain, rises in the Sierra Cazorla, flows generally W.S.W., and enters the Atlantic 18 miles N. of Cadiz. Length, 280 miles. Twelve miles below Seville it separates into three branches, forming the islands of Isla Mayor and Isla Menor. Chief affluents on the right, the Guadalimar and the Jandula; on the left, the Guadiana Menor, Guadajoz, and Genil. It is navigable for large vessels to Cordova.

Guadalupe, gwå-ᴅå-loo'på, a mountain-range of Spain, New Castile, commences with the termination of the Sierra de Montanche, and stretches in an easterly direction to the source of the Guadarranque, where it is succeeded by the mountains of Toledo. Its culminating point has a height of 5254 feet.

Guadalupe, written also **Guadalope,** a river of Spain, in Aragon, joins the Ebro 14 miles S.W. of Mequinenza, after a N.E. course of 70 miles.

Guadalupe, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province and 95 miles S.W. of Toledo, on the S. slope of Mount Altamira. It has a fine church belonging to the famous monastery of San Geronimo.

Guadalupe, a town of Spain, province and 56 miles E. of Caceres, near the Sierra Guadalupe. Pop. 2600. It is a wretched place, grouped around a famous monastery, formerly the "Loretto of Central Spain," which, although despoiled by the French, still contains rich works of art.

Guadalupe (commonly pronounced gaw-dạ-loop'; Sp. pron. gwå-ᴅå-loo'på), a county in the S. central part of Texas, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is intersected by the Guadalupe River, and is bounded on the N.E. by the San Marcos River, and on the S.W. by the Cibolo. The surface is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cattle, cotton, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad. Capital, Seguin. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,736,444. Pop. in 1870, 7282, of whom 6343 were Americans.

Guadalupe, a village of Conejos co., Col., 30 miles from Alamosa Station. It has a church.

Guadalupe, a post-settlement of Kendall co., Tex., on the Guadalupe River, 70 miles S.W. of Austin.

Guadalupe, a station in Victoria co., Tex., on the Gulf, Western Texas & Pacific Railroad, 33 miles N.W. of Indianola.

Guadalupe, gwå-då-loo'på, an island of the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Lower California. Lat. 29° N.; lon. 118° 22′ W. Length, 15 miles.

Guadalupe, a small river of California, falling into the S. extremity of San Francisco Bay.

Guadalupe, or **Guadalupe Hidalgo,** gwå-då-loo'på he-dål'go, often called gaw-dạ-loop' he-dål'go, a small town, 3½ miles N. of the city of Mexico. It contains a collegiate church, much resorted to in pilgrimage. Here a treaty of peace was concluded, Feb. 2, 1848, between Mexico and the United States. By it the territories of Upper California and New Mexico were ceded to the United States.

Guadalupe Mine, a mining village of Santa Clara co., Cal., in Almaden township, 9 miles from San José. It has a mine of quicksilver (cinnabar) which yields nearly 1000 flasks of metal per month. Pop. about 500.

Guadalupe Mountains, a group or range of highlands in New Mexico and Texas, between the river Pecos and the Rio Grande. They are continuous northward, under various local names, with the eastern chains of the Rocky Mountains.

Guadalupe River, Texas, drains part of Kerr co., and runs southeastward through the cos. of Comal, Guadalupe, Gonzales, &c. It enters the San Antonio River about 9 miles from its mouth. It is nearly 300 miles long.

Guadalupe y Calvo, gwå-då-loo'på e kål'vo, a town of Mexico, state and 173 miles S.S.W. of Chihuahua, in a mountainous district. It derives its importance from the silver-mines in its vicinity. Pop. 6000.

Guadarrama, gwå-DAR-RÅ'må, a river of Spain, joins the Tagus 12 miles below Toledo. Length, 70 miles.

Guadarranque, gwå-DAR-RÅN'kå, a river of Spain, joins the Guadiana after a course of about 45 miles.

Guadasuar, gwå-DÅ-SWAR', a town of Spain, province and 18 miles S.S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 1340.

Guadeloupe, gaw`dạ-loop' or gå`dẹh-loop' (Sp. *Guadalupe,* gwå-DÅ-loo'på), an island of the West Indies, Leeward group, one of the principal French colonies in the Atlantic, lies between lat. 15° 47′ and 16° 30′ N., lon. 61° 15′ and 61° 45′ W. It is composed of two distinct islands, separated by an arm of the sea called Rivière Salée (salt river). The W. and larger portion is Guadeloupe proper, divided into Basse-Terre and La Capesterre, and is 27 miles long by about 15 miles broad. The E. portion, called Grande-Terre, is nearly 30 miles long by 10 to 12 miles broad. Guadeloupe proper is of volcanic formation, and is traversed N. to S. by a ridge of hills; the culminating points are La Souffrière, an active volcano, 5108 feet high, La Grosse Montagne, Les Deux Mamelles, and Le Pitan-de-Bouillante, extinct volcanoes. Grande-Terre, on the other hand, is generally flat, composed of madrepores and marine detritus. Guadeloupe is watered by small streams becoming dry in summer. The principal are the Goyaves, Lamentin, and Lezarde. The climate is hot and unhealthy. Hurricanes are frequent and destructive. The soil is fertile and well cultivated, covered with fine forests in the mountainous, untilled parts, and with mangroves and manchineel trees on the marshy coast of Basse-Terre. The chief articles of export, sent almost all to France, are sugar, coffee, dye- and cabinet-woods, rum, tafia, cotton, wool, annatto, hides, sweetmeats and preserves, copper, tobacco, &c. Imports, cotton manufactures, hides, wheat-meal, salted butter, codfish, olive oil, wax candles, pottery, glass-wares, salted meat, medicines, &c. The principal anchorages of Guadeloupe are the Bay of Mahault and the roads of Basse-Terre. Grande-Terre possesses two anchorages, Moule and Pointe-à-Pître: the latter, at the S. entrance to the Rivière Salée, is esteemed one of the best in the Antilles, and on it is situated the important town of Pointe-à-Pître. Area, 616 square miles. Capital, Basse-Terre. Pop. in 1876, 122,533. Guadeloupe was first discovered by Columbus in 1493, and was thus named by him in honor of Sainte Marie de la Guadeloupe. It was taken possession of by the French in 1635, who kept it till 1759, when it was taken by the English. It was subsequently captured and recaptured several times by these nations, and was finally ceded to the French at the general peace in 1814.

Guadeloupe, a colony of the French West Indies, includes the islands of Guadeloupe, Grande-Terre, St. Bartholomew, Marie Galante, Les Saintes, Désirade, and a part of St. Martin. Area, 716 square miles. Capital, Basse-Terre. Pop. in 1876, 175,523.

Guadiana, Mexico. See DURANGO.

Guadiana, gwå-de-å'nå or gwå-DE-å'nå (anc. *A'nas*), an important river of Spain and Portugal, flowing between the Tagus and Guadalquivir. It rises in La Mancha, 15 miles N.E. of Villahermosa, flows at first W. (and for some distance under ground) through North Castile and Spanish Estremadura, then S. through the Portuguese province Alemtejo and between Algarve and Andalusia, and enters the Mediterranean 13 miles E. of Tavira, after a course of 380 miles. Chief affluents on the right, the Giguela and Guadarranque; on the left, the Jabalon, Sujar, Ardilla, and Chanza. GUADIANA is derived from the Arabic *Wady* and *Ana,* a corruption of *Anas,* the ancient name of this river.

Guadiana Menor, gwå-DE-å'nå må-NŌR', a river of Spain, in Andalusia, joins the Guadalquivir 4 miles E.S.E. of Ubeda, after a tortuous course of 30 miles.

Guadiaro, gwå-DE-å'ro, a river of Spain, enters the Mediterranean 11 miles N.E. of Gibraltar, after a generally S. course of 40 miles.

Guadiato, gwå-DE-å'to, a river of Spain, joins the Guadalquivir 17 miles W.S.W. of Cordova, after a very tortuous course of about 70 miles.

Guadiela, gwå-DE-å'lå, a river of Spain, joins the Tagus 45 miles E. of Madrid. Total course, 65 miles.

Guadix, gwå-DEEH' (Arab. *Wadi-Ash,* wå'dee-åsh, "river of life"), a city of Spain, province and 42 miles E.N.E. of Granada, on the Guadix. It is enclosed by old walls and mulberry-plantations. It contains a cathedral and a Moorish castle, and is a bishop's see. Pop. 10,154.

Guaduas, gwå'DWås, a town of the United States of Colombia, in Cundinamarca, near the Magdalena, 45 miles N.W. of Bogota, and 8700 feet above the sea. Pop. 4000.

Guafo, gwå'fo, or **Huafo,** HWå'fo, an island in the Pacific, off the coast of Chili, 20 miles S.W. of Chiloe.

Guahall, gwa'hall, one of the Scilly Islands, off Cornwall, England.

Guahan, gwå-hån', **San Juan,** sån HOO-ån', or **Guam,** gwåm, the southernmost and largest of the Ladrone Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 13° 27′ N.; lon. 145° E. It is about 100 miles in circuit, and is surrounded by coral reefs. Capital, Agaña. It belongs to Spain.

Guaianeco, gwī-å-nå'ko, an island group on the W. coast of Patagonia, lat. 47° 41′ S., lon. 74° 55′ W., composed of two principal islands—the westernmost called Byron Island, and the easternmost Wager Island, separated from each other by Rundle's Passage—and of many smaller islets.

Guaicuhi, a river of Brazil. See VELHAS.

Guainia, gwī'ne-å, a river of South America, in Venezuela, joins the Cassiquiare to form the Rio Negro.

Guaiteca, a gulf of Patagonia. See GUAYTECAS.

Guajaba, or **Guaxaba,** gwå-HÅ'bå, a small island off the N. coast of Cuba. Lat. 21° 50′ N.; lon. 77° 28′ W.

Gualala, gwå-lå'lå, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal., is near the Pacific Ocean, 40 miles W. of Cloverdale. It has a lumber-mill. Pop. 236.

Gualan, gwå-lån', a town of Central America, republic and 80 miles E.N.E. of Guatemala, near the Montagua. Pop. 2000.

Gualateiri, gwå-lå-tå-e-ree', a mountain-peak of the Andes, near the boundary-line of Peru and Bolivia. Lat. 20° 13′ S.; lon. 69° 17′ W. Height, 21,960 feet.

Gualchos, gwål'choce, a town of Spain, province of Granada, 12 miles E. of Motril. Pop. 2528.

Gualdo, gwål'do, a small town of Italy, province and 23 miles N.E. of Perugia. Pop. 3159.

Gualdo Tadino, gwål'do tå-dee'no, a town of Italy, province of Perugia, 22 miles by rail N. of Foligno. P. 7799.

Gualeguachú, gwå`lå-gwå-choo', a town of the Argentine Republic, on the navigable Rio Gualeguachú, 9 miles from its mouth in the Uruguay, and 50 miles E. by N. of Gualeguay. It has a large trade. Pop. 9776.

Gualeguay, or **Gualeyguay,** gwå-lå-gwī', a town of the Argentine Republic, in Entre Rios, 9 miles by rail W. of Porto Ruiz, a hamlet on the navigable Rio Gualeguay. It has an active trade. Pop. 7235.

Gualillas, gwå-leel'yås, a mountain-pass in the Peruvian Andes, South America, 25 miles N.E. from Tacna, in lat. 17° 50′ S. Height, 14,750 feet.

Gualior, a state of India. See GWALIOR.

Gualtieri, gwål-te-å'ree, a village of Italy, in Reggio nell' Emilia, 16 miles N. of Reggio, on the Po. Pop. 5684.

Guam, an island in the Pacific Ocean. See GUAHAN.

Guama, gwå'må, a river of Brazil, rises in the S.E. part of the province of Pará, and falls into the Bay of Guajara near the town of Belem or Pará.

Guamachuco, a town of Peru. See HUAMACHUCO.

Guamanga, a town of Peru. See AYACUCHO.

Guamo, gwå'mo, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Tolima. Pop. 9193.

Guamoco, gwå-mo'ko, a decayed town of South America, United States of Colombia, 70 miles N.E. of Antioquia.

Guamote, gwå-mo'tå, a village of Ecuador, near Guayaquil, on an island formed by two rivers, and surrounded by lofty mountains.

Guana, gwå'nå, several islands of the West Indies, the principal being off the N. coast of Abaco, Bahamas. It is 17 miles in length by 2½ miles in breadth.

Guanabacoa, gwå-nå-bå-ko'å, a town and sea-bathing place of Cuba, 5 miles by rail E. of Havana. Pop. 16,402.

Guanacache, gwå-nå-kå'chå, a lagoon of the Argentine Republic, lat. 31° 40′ S., lon. 68° 30′ W., between the provinces of Mendoza and San Juan. It forms a series of lakes and marshes, studded with many islands, and receiving the Desaguadero and other rivers.

Guanacas, or **Paramo de Guanacas,** på'rå-mo då gwå-nå'kås, a mountain-knot of the United States of Colombia, in the Andes, where they separate into three lateral cordilleras, at the sources of the Magdalena and Cauca Rivers. Lat. 2° N.; lon. 76° W.

Guanahani, one of the Bahamas. See CAT ISLAND.

Guanahau, a river of Brazil. See ANAVA.

Guanaja, an island in the Caribbean Sea. See BONACCA.

Guanajay, gwå-nå-ʜī', a town of Cuba, 45 miles by rail W.S.W. of Havana. Pop. 3989.

Guanajuato, or **Guanaxuato,** gwå-nå-ʜwå'to, a state of Mexico, between lat. 20° 30' and 21° 44' N., lon. 99° 59' and 101° 47' W., bounded N. by the states of San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas, W. by Jalisco, S. by Michoacan, and E. by Queretaro. Area, 11,410 square miles. It is mountainous, and traversed from S.E. to N.W. by the Cordillera of Anahuac, whose culminating point is 9711 feet high. The only important river is the Rio Grande. The mines of this state are the richest in the world, yielding gold, silver, lead, tin, iron, antimony, sulphur, cobalt, ochre, salts, crystals, marble, &c., the yield of silver being of especial importance. The precious metals and spices form the chief exports of the state. Capital, Guanajuato. Pop. in 1873, 729,988.

Guanajuato, or **Guanaxuato,** a city of Mexico, capital of the above, in lat. 21° N., lon. 101° W., 160 miles N.W. of Mexico, singularly situated in deep, narrow mountain-defiles, 6017 feet above the sea. It is formed of a number of villages placed round the mines, and, being built on extremely uneven ground, the streets are very steep, and so tortuous that no idea can be formed of the extent of the town but by ascending the heights by which it is overlooked. The houses, however, are in general well built, of hewn stone, and are extremely handsome, particularly those belonging to the proprietors of the neighboring mines. The town contains several elegant churches, numerous chapels, and other religious edifices. The Alhondiga, a large public granary, is a remarkable edifice. Guanajuato owes its existence and importance to the gold- and silver-mines in its vicinity, the richest in Mexico. It has a large mint. There are in the town some manufactories of soap, woollen cloth, linen, powder, and tobacco, also some tanneries. Guanajuato was founded by the Spaniards in 1545, constituted a town in 1619, and invested with the privileges of a city in 1751. Pop. 63,000.

Guanaparo, gwå-nå-på'ro, a river of Venezuela, after an E. course of about 230 miles, joins the Portuguesa 30 miles N.W. of San Fernando de Apure.

Guañape (gwån-yå'på) **Islands,** a group of islets off the coast of Peru, lat. 8° 27' S., about 50 miles S.S.E. of Trujillo. They have afforded much guano.

Guanare, gwå-nå'ʀå, a town of Venezuela, capital of Portuguesa, 50 miles S.E. of Trujillo. Pop. 4674.

Guanarito, gwå-nå-ree'to or wå-nå-ree'to, a river of Venezuela, rises in the Sierra Rosas, flows S. and then E., and joins the Portuguesa 154 miles S.W. of Caracas.

Guanarito, a small town of Venezuela, on the Guanare River, 40 miles E. of Guanare.

Guanaxuato, Mexico. See GUANAJUATO.

Guancabamba, gwån-kå-båm'bå, or **Huancabamba,** wån-kå-båm'bå, a large village of Ecuador, department of Asuay. Lat. 5° 10' S.; lon. 79° 30' W. Elevation, 6560 feet.

Guancabelica, a town of Peru. See HUANCAVELICA.

Guandacol, gwån-då-kol', a valley of the Argentine Republic, province of La Rioja, between the Andes and the Pamatina Mountains, in lat. 29° S., lon. 69° W. It is traversed by the Vermejo, and is highly productive of grain.

Guandacol, a village of the Argentine Republic, in the centre of the valley of the same name.

Guanero, gwå-nå'ro, a river of Venezuela, joins the Apure after a S.E. course of about 100 miles.

Guano, gwå'no, a town of Ecuador, on a small river of the same name, 80 miles N.E. of Guayaquil.

Guano Islands, numerous small islands on the coast of South America, Africa, &c., remarkable for their deposits of guano. The most important are the SEAL (or LOBOS) ISLANDS, the CHINCHA ISLANDS, and IQUIQUE, all in Peru.

Guanta, a town of Peru. See HUANTA.

Guantajaya, gwån-tå-ʜī'å, a rich mining district of Southern Peru, in the department of Tarapaca.

Guantanamo, gwån-tå-nå'mo, a town of Cuba, 15 miles by railway from its port (Caimanera), which is on Cumberland harbor, or the Bay of Guantanamo. The town has a newspaper and a church, and is surrounded by sugar- and coffee-estates. See CUMBERLAND HARBOR.

Guánuco, a town of Peru. See HUÁNUCO.

Guanzate, gwån-zå'tå, a well-built village of Italy, 9 miles S.S.W. of Como. Pop. 2144.

Guapai, gwå-pī', also written **Guapey,** a river of Bolivia, tributary to the Mamore, which it joins after a winding course estimated at 550 miles.

Guapi-Morim, gwå'pee-mo-reeɴᵍ', a village of Brazil, province of Rio Janeiro, between Nictheroy and the Serra dos Orgãos. Pop. 2000.

Guapore, gwå-po'rå, a river which forms a part of the boundary between Brazil and Bolivia, and unites with the Mamore after a course of 400 miles.

Guarambari. gwå-råm-bå-ree', a river of Paraguay, joins the Paraguay 25 miles N.W. of Concepcion, after a course of about 150 miles.

Guarapari, gwå-rå-på-ree', a river of Brazil, rises in the cordillera of Aimores, and takes an E. direction, forming in its course a number of lakes. Its mouth is narrow, but deep, and easily entered by coasters. Canoes proceed as far up as the cordillera. The scenery on its banks is remarkably beautiful.

Guarapari, a mountain-chain of Brazil, in Espirito Santo, giving origin to two rivers of the same name.

Guarapari, a town of Brazil, on the coast, province and 30 miles S.W. of Espirito Santo.

Guarapiche, gwå-rå-pee'chå, a river of Venezuela, state of Maturin, enters the Gulf of Paria 36 miles W. of the N. mouth of the Orinoco, after a tortuous course of about 100 miles.

Guarapuava, gwå-rå-pwå'vå, a town of Brazil, province and 300 miles S.W. of São Paulo, near the Iguaçu.

Guaratiba, gwå-rå-tee'bå, a seaport village of Brazil, province and 30 miles W.S.W. of Rio Janeiro.

Guaratingueta, gwå-rå-teen-gå'tå, a town of Brazil, 120 miles N.W. of São Paulo, on the Parahiba.

Guaratuba, gwå-rå-too'bå, a river of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, joins the Rio Verde, an affluent of the São Francisco.

Guaratuba, a small river of Brazil, province of São Paulo, flows into the Atlantic, in lat. 25° 45' S., after a course of 60 miles.

Guaratuba, a town of Brazil, province of São Paulo, 23 miles S.S.W. of Paranagua.

Guarda, gwaʀ'då (anc. *Lan'cia Oppida'na*), a fortified town of Portugal, in Beira, on the Serra da Estrella, 70 miles E.N.E. of Coimbra. Pop. 3452. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, and an old castle, whence its name.

Guardafui, Cape, Africa. See CAPE GUARDAFUI.

Guardamar, gwaʀ-ᴅå-maʀ', a town of Spain, province and 21 miles S.W. of Alicante, on the Seguro. P. 2696.

Guardamiglio, gwaʀ-då-meel'yo, a village of Italy, 4 miles N. of Piacenza. Pop. 2450.

Guardavalle, gwaʀ-då-vål'lå, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 20 miles S. of Squillace. Pop. 3561.

Guarda-Veneta, gwaʀ'då-vå-nå'tå, a village of Italy, on the Po, 7 miles S.S.E. of Rovigo. Pop. 2083.

Guardia, gwaʀ'de-å, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 5 miles S.S.E. of Cetraro. Pop. 1323.

Guardia, or **La Guardia,** lå gwaʀ'de-å, a town of Spain, province and 4 miles S.S.E. of Jaen. Pop. 1645.

Guardia, or **La Guardia,** a town of Spain, in Biscay, province of Alava, 18 miles S.S.E. of Vitoria, with a castle and other fortifications. Pop. 2756.

Guardia, or **La Guardia,** a town of Spain, province and 28 miles E.S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 3533. It is situated on a rocky ridge, in which are numerous caverns, and has old fortifications, having been a guard-station or outpost against the Moors, whence its name.

Guardia-Alfiera, gwaʀ'de-å-ål-fe-å'rå, a town of Italy, province and 19 miles N.E. of Campobasso. P. 1877.

Guardia-Grele, gwaʀ'de-å-grå'lå, a town of Italy, province and 12 miles S. of Chieti. Pop. 6190.

Guardia-Lombarda, gwaʀ'de-å-lom-baʀ'då, a town of Italy, on the Lombarda, 3 miles N.E. of Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. 3594.

Guardia-Perticari, gwaʀ'de-å-pĕʀ-te-kå'ree, a town of Italy, 24 miles S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 1670.

Guardia-Regia, gwaʀ'de-å-rå'jå, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, 4½ miles S.E. of Bojano. P. 2331.

Guardistallo, gwaʀ-dis-tål'lo, a village of Italy, 35 miles S. of Pisa. Pop. 1706.

Guarene, gwå-rå'nå, a village of Italy, province of Coni, 3 miles N. of Alba. Pop. 2526.

Guarico, gwå-ree'ko, a river of Venezuela, joins a branch of the Apure 12 miles E. of San Fernando de Apure, after a S. course estimated at 200 miles.

Guarico, gwå-ree'ko, a cape of the island of Cuba, near its E. extremity.

Guarico, a state of Venezuela, in the N. central part, traversed by the Orinoco and many of its navigable tributaries. Area, 25,482 square miles. Capital, Calabozo. It is a region of vast plains, subject to overflow in the wet season. Pop. 191,000.

Guaricura, gwå-re-koo′rå, an island of Brazil, province of Pará, in the Amazon, opposite the town of Pará. Length, 45 miles; greatest breadth, about 18 miles.

Guarisamey, gwå-re-så-må′, a mining town of Mexico, state and 55 miles S.S.W. of Durango.

Guarmey, gwar-må′, a maritime village of Peru, department and 158 miles N.N.W. of Lima, at the mouth of the Guarmey.

Guaro, gwå′ro, a town of Spain, province and 33 miles W. of Malaga. Pop. 2218.

Guarochiri, a town of Peru. See Huarochiri.

Guaruapo, gwå-roo-å′po, two rivers of Venezuela, one uniting the Apure and Portuguesa Rivers, the other a tributary of the Orinoco.

Guasacualco, a river of Mexico. See Coatzacoalcos.

Guascama (gwås-kå′må) **Point,** a headland of the United States of Colombia, state of Cauca, 128 miles W. of Popayan, in lat. 2° 30′ N., lon. 78° 30′ W.

Guasco, a seaport of Chili. See Huasco.

Guase, an island in the Persian Gulf. See Kenn.

Guash, a river of England. See Wash.

Guasila, gwå-see′lå, or **Goy-Esili,** go′ee-å-see′lee, a village on the island of Sardinia, 24 miles N. by W. of Cagliari. Pop. 2010.

Guastalla, gwås-tål′lå, a walled city of Northern Italy, situated on the Po, 19 miles N.E. of Parma. It has a cathedral, a public library, a castle, manufactures of silk fabrics and twist, and a bronze statue of one of its dukes. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 10,618.

Guastatoya, gwås-tå-to′yå, a town of Central America, state and 35 miles E.N.E. of Guatemala.

Guatavita, gwå-tå-vee′tå, a village of the United States of Colombia, state of Cundinamarca, 20 miles N.E. of Bogota. The Lake of Guatavita, near it, is about 9 miles in length, very deep, and had anciently on its banks many highly venerated Peruvian temples.

Guatemala, gaw-te-mah′lą or gwå-tå-må′lå, or **Guatimala,** gwå-te-må′lå, a republic of Central America, having Mexico, Balize, and the Bay of Honduras N., the Pacific Ocean S., Honduras and San Salvador E., and Mexico W. Lat. 13° 45′ to 17° 45′ N.; lon. 88° 10′ to 93° 12′ W. Greatest length, from N.W. to S.E., about 350 miles; greatest breadth, 180 miles; area, 40,777 square miles. Guatemala is, in general, exceedingly picturesque and beautiful, and, like the other states of Central America, it is distinguished by a luxuriant and varied vegetation. Except in the marshy forests near the N.E. coast, the country is wholly mountainous, the main chain or cordillera traversing it from S.E. to N.W., at no great distance from the Pacific, sending off numerous branches towards the Atlantic, and forming a great plateau in the interior. Along the main chain are a considerable number of volcanoes. All of them are near the Pacific. Six are said to be active, namely, Amilpas, 13,160 feet high; Sapotitlan, 13,050 feet high; Atitlan, 12,500 feet high; Volcan de Agua, 15,000 feet high; Volcan de Fuego; and Pacaya. The state is watered by numerous streams, of which the Lacantun, flowing N.W. and forming part of the Mexican boundary, and the Motagua and the Polochic continued by the Dulce, both flowing N.E. to the Bay of Honduras, and their tributaries, are the largest; but besides these there are many streams of comparatively short courses falling into the Pacific. There are, likewise, several lakes, the most important being Dulce, Amatitlan, Atitlan, and Peten, about 30 miles long by 9 miles broad, near the frontiers of Yucatan, in the little-known province of Vera Paz. On the table-land the climate is mild and agreeable, but in more elevated situations the cold is quite severe. The soil generally is of great fertility, producing maize and wheat of superior quality, excellent rice and vegetables and tropical fruits in great variety. The most important products are coffee and cochineal. Cacao, tobacco, sugar, skins, cedar-wood, sarsaparilla, vanilla, and cotton are produced, and considerable quantities of indigo and caoutchouc are obtained.

In the altos or high parts of the state sheep are raised, the wool of which is manufactured by the natives into a coarse twilled fabric called *gerga*, which again is made into various articles of clothing, including long plaids called *ponchos*. It is divided into 7 departments, each presided over by a corregidor, namely, Guatemala, Solola, Quezaltenango, Sacatepec, Totonicapan, Vera Paz, and Chiquimula. The name was formerly applied to the whole of Central America. Capital, Guatemala, or New Guatemala. Pop. in 1872, 1,190,754, of whom nearly two-thirds were Indians. The principal ports are Izabal and Santo Tomas on the Atlantic, and San José, a small village on the Pacific.

Guatemala, or **Guatemala la Nueva,** gwå-tå-må′lå lå noo-å′vå, called also **Santiago de Guatimala,** capital of the above state, is situated in a rich and spacious plain, at an elevation of 4961 feet, 106 miles W.N.W. of San Salvador. Lat. 14° 37′ N.; lon. 90° 30′ W. It is very handsome, is well supplied with water by long aqueducts on arches, and extends over a large space, the prevalence of earthquakes causing the houses to be built of only one story. The temperature varies between 60° and 80° Fahrenheit. In the great square are situated the old viceregal palace, most of the government offices, the cathedral, the archbishop's palace, a college, many schools, barracks, and most of the principal shops; and in its centre is a fine fountain. Here are upwards of 60 richly ornamented churches, a new fort, a cemetery, a hospital, a bull-ring, a theatre, a university, and various schools. The conventual buildings are now mostly appropriated to lay purposes. The inhabitants manufacture muslins, fine cotton yarn, silver articles, artificial flowers, and embroidery of high excellence. Guatemala has a flourishing trade. The building of the present city was commenced in the year 1776, three years after the earthquake of 1773, which destroyed Old Guatemala, the former capital. Pop. 45,000.

Guatemala la Antigua, gwå-tå-må′lå lå ån-tee′gwå ("Old Guatemala"), called also **Santiago de Caballeros,** sån-tee-å′go då kå-bål-yå′rōce, lies 24 miles W.S.W. of the above city, at the foot of the Volcan de Agua, by an eruption of which it was overwhelmed in 1541. It was again devastated by an earthquake in 1773, but has been since rebuilt. Around it are many sugar-establishments. Pop. 15,000.

Guateycas, a group of islands. See Guaytecas.

Guatulco, gwå-tool′ko, a port of Mexico, state and 105 miles S.E. of Oajaca, on the Pacific.

Guatzacualco, Mexico. See Coatzacoalcos.

Guaura, a town of Peru. See Huaura.

Guaviare, or **Guabiare,** gwå-ve-å′rå, a river of the United States of Colombia, joins the Orinoco near San Fernando, in lat. 4° N., lon. 67° 30′ W., after an E. course of 450 miles.

Guaxaba, an island of Cuba. See Guajaba.

Guaxaca, a state of Mexico. See Oajaca.

Guayacan, gwi-å-kån′, a village of Chili, on the Bay of Herradura, 1½ miles S. of the port of Coquimbo. It has very large copper-smelting works. It is the terminus of a branch railway, and has shipped over 8000 tons of copper per year. Pop. 1330.

Guayama, gwi-å′må, a town of Porto Rico, 4 miles N. of the port of Guayama (or Arroyo), a village on the S. coast, with a good anchorage. The town itself has a good trade, and exports sugar, molasses, and rum. Pop. 5400.

Guayana, South America. See Guiana.

Guayana, gwī-å′nå (Spanish for *Guiana*), the easternmost and largest state of Venezuela, bounded E. by British Guiana and the Atlantic, and having the Orinoco for a large part of its N. boundary. Area, 208,369 square miles. It is largely a hot and pestilential region of marshes, dikes, forests, and vast open plains; but in the S.E. is a mountain country, little known, but reported to be rich in gold. Capital, Angostura. Pop. 34,053.

Guayana, a town of Venezuela. See Angostura.

Guayanilla, gwī-å-neel′yå, a seaport town on the S. coast of Porto Rico, West Indies.

Guayape, gwī-å′på, a river of Honduras, with noted gold-washings. It is a branch of the Patuca.

Guayaquil, gwī-å-keel′, a city of Ecuador, capital of the province of Guayas, on the W. bank of the river Guayas, 40 miles from its mouth. It is a bishop's see, and has 9 churches, a college, a seminary, convents, and 2 semi-weekly newspapers. Large ships can come up to the town, which is the principal port of Ecuador. The chief exports are cacao, Panama hats, hides, cotton, tobacco, calisaya and other barks, coffee, &c., valued in some years at over $4,000,000,—the imports being even greater in value. It is the seat of several manufacturing enterprises. Pop. 22,000.

Guayas, gwī′ås, a province of Ecuador, on the W. coast, and occupying a large portion of the Pacific slope of that country. Area, 11,504 square miles. It is a hot region, covered with dense vegetation, and traversed by the navigable river Guayas. Capital, Guayaquil. Pop. 87,427.

Guaymas, gwī′mås, a seaport town of Mexico, state of Sonora, on the Gulf of California, at the mouth of a considerable river. Its harbor is one of the best on the W. coast of Mexico, and it has an active trade. Pop. 300.

Guayra, La, a town of Venezuela. See La Guayra.

Guaytara, gwī-tå′rå, a river in the S.W. of the United States of Colombia, is an affluent of the Patia, which it joins after a course of about 75 miles.

Guaytecas, gwī-tå'kås, a bay and group of islands off the W. coast of Patagonia, the islands forming the N. part of the Chonos Archipelago.

Guazacualco, a river of Mexico. See Coatzacoalcos.

Gubbio, goob'be-o, or **Gubio,** goo'be-o (anc. *Igu'vi-um*), a city of Central Italy, in the Marches, 27 miles S. of Urbino, on the S. declivity of the Apennines. Pop. 5343. It is beautifully situated, well built, and has a quaint, mediæval appearance. It is a bishop's see. The chief edifices are the cathedral, a fine ducal palace, a communal palace, and numerous churches and convents. Near it, among the ruins of a temple of Jupiter Apenninus, in 1446, were discovered the famous Eugubian tables,—plates of bronze inscribed with Umbrian and primitive Latin characters. The town has valuable art-collections.

Guben, goo'bẹn, a walled town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Neisse, at a railway junction, 79 miles S.E. of Berlin. Pop. 23,704. It has a gymnasium and public library, manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, hosiery, yarn, and tobacco, a copper-foundry, building-docks, and trade in cattle and fruit.

Guchilaque, goo-che-lå'kå, a small town of Mexico, 30 miles S. of the city of Mexico, 7000 feet above the sea.

Guda Butigori, goo'då boo-te-go'ree, a town of India, Bombay presidency. Pop. 16,000.

Guden, or **Guden-Aa,** goo'dẹn-o, the principal river of Jutland, in Denmark, flows N.E., and joins the Cattegat about 16 miles N.E. of Randers. Length, 80 miles.

Gudensberg, goo'dẹns-bêʀɢ\`, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 11 miles S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 1875.

Gudera, goo-då'rå, a town of Western Abyssinia, capital of a chiefship, near lat. 10° 52′ N., lon. 36° 57′ E.

**Gudjun\`turgurh',** or **Gajandragarh,** gŭ-jŭn\`drạ-gŭʀ', a town of India, 74 miles N.W. of Bellary. P. 6047.

Gudook, gŏŏ\`dook', a pass across the Elbrooz Mountains, in Northern Persia, between the provinces of Mazanderan and Irak-Ajemee, 85 miles E.N.E. of Teheran. It is supposed to be the *Pylæ Caspiæ* of Alexander the Great.

Gudshranwalla, India. See Gujuru-walla.

Guebwiller, a town of Alsace. See Gebweiler.

Guegen, ghẹh-gôɴɢ', a post-village in Kent co., New Brunswick, on the Cocaigne River, 14 miles from Shediac. It contains 2 stores, 2 saw-mills, and a flour-mill. Pop. 320.

Guégon, gå\`gôɴɢ', a village of France, in Morbihan, 7 miles W. of Ploërmel. Pop. 273; of the commune, 2972.

Gueguetenango, gå-gå-tå-nån'go, a town of Guatemala, 125 miles N.W. of Guatemala.

Gueguetoca, a village of Mexico. See Huehuetoca.

Guelago, gå-lå'go, a village of Spain, province and 28 miles E.N.E. of Granada.

Guelderland, Netherlands. See Gelderland.

Gueldres, the French name of Geldern.

Guelea, a town of Algeria. See El Golea.

Guellé, ghĕl\`lå', a village of West Africa, in Foota-Damga, on the Senegal. Lat. 15° 18′ N.; lon. 12° 45′ W.

Guelma, ghĕl\`må', a town of Algeria, department of Constantine, about 50 miles S.S.W. of Bona. It has a college, a mosque, and a fine museum. Pop. 3195.

Guelph, gwelf, a post-office of Sumner co., Kansas.

Guelph, gwelf, a post-town of Ontario, capital of the co. of Wellington, on the Speed, at a railway junction, 48½ miles W. of Toronto. The town is built on a number of hills, which gives it a picturesque appearance. It contains, besides the county buildings, churches of 7 denominations, 3 branch banks, a library and reading-room, 2 daily and 3 weekly newspaper offices, several hotels, and about 60 stores. The Speed here falls about 30 feet, furnishing water-power to 3 or 4 large flouring-mills, a saw-mill, 2 planing-mills, and 2 woollen-factories. The town has also manufactories of iron castings, machinery, sewing-machines, musical instruments, leather, agricultural implements, soap and candles, boots and shoes, wooden-ware, &c., and 2 breweries. Guelph is an inland port of entry. Pop. 6878.

Guéméné, gå\`må\`nå', a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 34 miles N.N.W. of Nantes. Pop. 1074.

Guéméné, a village of France, in Morbihan, 11 miles W. of Pontivy. Pop. 1514.

Guemes, gwee'mes, a post-office of Whatcom co., Washington, on Guemes Island, 15 miles S.W. of Whatcom. Copper-mines have been opened here.

Guenoc, gwå'nok, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Cal., about 64 miles W.N.W. of Sacramento. It is 20 miles N.N.E. of Calistoga. It has a church, a hotel, and a store.

Guer, gaiʀ, a town of France, in Morbihan, 12 miles E. of Ploërmel. Pop. 883.

Guérande, gå\`rôɴᴅ', a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, near the sea, 47 miles W. by N. of Nantes. Pop. 6749. It has an old castle, a fine mediæval church, 11 annual fairs, and manufactures of salt, linen, &c.

Guerara, gå-rå'rå, a town of Algeria, oasis of Wady Mzab, 42 miles E.N.E. of Gardaia. It is surrounded by a high wall, and entered by 3 gates. All the tribes of the desert frequent this place, either to buy or sell horses, asses, sheep, ivory, gold dust, ostrich feathers, cotton, silk, cutlery, &c. Pop. about 5500.

Guérard, gå\`raʀ', a village of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 10 miles S.S.E. of Meaux. Pop. 1662.

Guerbaville, ghĕʀ\`bå\`veel', a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 4 miles S.S.E. of Caudebec. Pop. 1620.

Guercino, gwĕʀ-chee'no, a village of Italy, 12 miles N. of Frosinone, on the Cosa. Pop. 1100.

Guéret, gå\`rå', a town of France, capital of the department of Creuse, 37 miles N.E. of Limoges. It has a library, a communal college, a normal school, a hospital, and a lunatic asylum. Pop. 4973.

Guérigny, gå\`reen\`yee', a village of France, in Nièvre, on the Nièvre. Pop. 1870.

Guerne, gaiʀn, a village of France, in Morbihan, 6 miles S.W. of Pontivy. Pop. 298.

Guerneville, ghẹr'nẹ-vĭl, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal., in Redwood township, on Russian River, 10 miles from its mouth, and on the Fulton & Guerneville Railroad, 16 miles W. of Fulton Junction. It has a church, 3 large saw-mills, 2 shingle-mills, a chair-factory, and 2 quicksilver-mines. Here are forests of redwood trees, some of which are said to be 24 feet in diameter. Pop. about 500.

Guernica, ghĕʀ-nee'kå, a town of Spain, province of Biscay, 17 miles E.N.E. of Bilbao. Pop. 1145.

Guernsey, ghẹrn'ze (anc. *Sar'nia*), the second in size of the Channel Islands, in the Bay of St. Michael, 30 miles W. of the coast of Normandy, 51 miles S. of Portland, English coast, and 15 miles W.N.W. of Jersey. Area, 19,605 acres. Its coast-line, about 30 miles in circumference, is deeply indented with bays. The surface is gently varied. The soil is very fertile. The climate is moist, but healthy, and so mild that oranges, melons, figs, myrtles, and the Guernsey lily flourish luxuriantly. The orchards furnish pasture for the breed of cows, which are larger and more valued than even those of Alderney, and yield the finest butter. Steamers ply between Guernsey and London, Southampton, Plymouth, and Weymouth. St. Peter-le-Port, on the S.E. coast, is the capital, and, except St. Sampson's, is the only town in the island, which is mostly studded with scattered houses or cottages embosomed in orchards. The natives of the lower orders speak the old Norman French; they have long been remarkable for their adherence to Protestantism. The island is under a lieutenant-governor, who represents the sovereign in the assembly of the states, which is a kind of local parliament. Guernsey formed a part of the duchy granted by Charles the Simple to the Norman Rollo, to whose descendants it has now belonged for 1000 years. It is defended by strong fortifications, and has a well-organized militia. Pop. 30,593.

Guernsey, ghẹrn'ze, a county in the E. part of Ohio, has an area of about 530 square miles. It is drained by Wills and Seneca Creeks. The surface is diversified with hills of moderate height, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, hay, wool, wheat, and butter are the staple products. Valuable mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county. It is intersected by the Central Ohio Railroad and the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad. Capital, Cambridge. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,557,368. Pop. in 1870, 23,838, of whom 23,016 were Americans.

Guernsey, a station on the railroad from Little Rock to Texarkana, 52 miles S.W. of Arkadelphia, Ark.

Guerrero, ghĕʀ-ʀå'ro, a state of Mexico, bordering on the Pacific, and enclosed on all other sides by the states of Michoacan, Morelos, Mexico, La Puebla, and Oajaca. Area, 24,544 square miles. Capital, Tixtla. Pop. 320,069.

Guerryton, ghĕr're-tọn, a post-office and station of Bullock co., Ala., on the Mobile & Girard Railroad, 39 miles W.S.W. of Columbus, Ga. It has 3 stores.

Guerta, an island in the Pacific. See Trevanion.

Guest's (ghests) **River,** a post-office of Wise co., Va.

Guest's Station, a post-hamlet of Wise co., Va., 44 miles N.W. of Abingdon.

Guetaria, gå-tå're-å, a town of Spain, in Guipuzcoa, 10 miles W. of San Sebastian, on the Bay of Biscay.

Gueugnon, ɢᴜɴ\`yôɴɢ', a village of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 41 miles W.N.W. of Mâcon. Pop. 2151.

Guf'fey, a station on the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad, 24 miles S.E. of Pittsburg, Pa.

Gugerat, a province of India. See Guzerat.

Guggisberg, gŏŏg′ghis-bêʀɢˋ, a village of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles S. of Bern.

Guglielmo, gool-yêl′mo, a mountain of Italy, in Lombardy, near the E. shore of Lake Iseo, 5 miles N. of Gardone. Height, 6300 feet.

Güglingen, güg′ling-ẹn, a town of Würtemberg, 3½ miles S.W. of Brackenheim. Pop. 1435.

Guglionisi, gool-yo-nee′see, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, 8 miles N. of Larino. Pop. 5286.

Guguan, goo-gwân′, or **Saint Philip,** one of the Ladrone Islands, in the Pacific, about 200 miles N. by E. of Guahan, with which it is sometimes confounded.

Guhmur, gŏŏ-moor′, a town of India, on the Ganges, and on the East Indian Railway, district and 14 miles E.S.E. of Ghazeepoor. Pop. 8797.

Guhrau, goo′rŏw, a town of Prussian Silesia, 44 miles N.N.W. of Breslau. Pop. 4138.

Guia, or **Guya,** ghee′â, a town of Ashantee, about 100 miles N.E. of Coomassie. Lat. 7° N.; lon. 0°.

Guia, ghee′â, a maritime town of Brazil, province and 30 miles N.N.E. of Parahyba, on the Atlantic.

Guia, a village of Brazil, province of Amazonas, on the Rio Negro, near the N. frontier.

Guiaguila, ghee-â-ghee′lâ, a village of Senegambia, on the Senegal. Lat. 14° 15′ N.; lon. 12° 20′ W.

Guiana, Guyana, ghe-â′nâ, or **Guayana,** gwī-â′nâ, a region of South America, in its narrowest sense including the colonies of British, Dutch, and French Guiana (each described under its alphabetical head), but in a wider sense including also the Venezuelan state of Guayana and that part of Brazil which lies N. of the Amazon and the Rio Negro. Guiana may be regarded as a great forest-clad peninsula lying between the Orinoco and the Amazon. It has as a nucleus the Sierra Parime, a system of mountains of low elevation and known to contain deposits of gold. Guiana has a humid climate and a fertile soil; but much of its interior is almost unexplored.

Guianeco Islands. See Gᴜᴀɪᴀɴᴇᴄᴏ.

Guibarra, ghe-bor′rạ, a river of Ireland, flows into the Atlantic between the bays of Rosmore and Trawenagh.

Guiche, gheesh, a village of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, on the Bidouze, 14 miles E. of Bayonne. Pop. 1514.

Guiche, or **La Guiche,** lâ gheesh, a village of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 10 miles N.E. of Charolles. Pop. 895.

Guichen, gheeˋshôɴᵍ′, a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 12 miles S.S.W. of Rennes. Pop. 504.

Guiclan, gheeˋklôɴᵍ′, a village of France, in Finistère, 6 miles W.S.W. of Morlaix. Pop. 565.

Guicowar's Dominions, India. See Bᴀʀᴏᴅᴀ.

Guidakar, ghe-dâ-kᴀʀ′, a village of West Africa, in Wallo, on the Senegal. Lat. 16° 27′ N.; lon. 15° 43′ W.

Guidel, gheeˋdêl′, a village of France, in Morbihan, 6 miles W.N.W. of Lorient. Pop. 788.

Guide Rock, a post-hamlet of Webster co., Neb., near the Republican River, and 12 miles E. of Red Cloud.

Guidizzolo, gwee-dit′so-lo, a town of Italy, province and 15 miles N.W. by N. of Mantua. Pop. 2436.

Guidore, a bay of Ireland. See Gᴡᴇᴇᴅᴏʀᴇ.

Guidry's (gwee′driz), a post-office of La Fourche parish, La., on Bayou La Fourche.

Guienne, or **Guyenne,** gheeˋênn′, an old province in the S.W. of France, lying N. of Gascony, and now distributed chiefly among the departments of Gironde, Dordogne, Lot-et-Garonne, Lot, Aveyron, and Tarn-et-Garonne. Its capital was Bordeaux. Gᴜɪᴇɴɴᴇ is supposed to be a corruption of *Aquitania*, the name given to this country in the time of the ancient Romans. In the early periods of the French monarchy it was called *Aquitaine*.

Guiers, gheeˋaɪʀ′, a small river of France, rises in the Alps, and joins the Rhone near Saint-Didier.

Guignen, gheenˋyôɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 16 miles S.S.W. of Rennes. Pop. 3014.

Guijar, or **Guixar,** ghe-ʜᴀʀ′, a lake of Central America, in San Salvador. It receives the Mitlan, and discharges its surplus water by the Lempa into the Pacific. It is about 60 miles in circumference, and in the middle is a large island abounding in game and containing the ruins of a considerable town.

Guilderland, ghĭl′dẹr-land, a post-township of Albany co., N.Y., is traversed by the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad. It contains villages named Guilderland, Guilderland Centre, and Knowersville. Pop. 3510.

Guilderland, or **Ham′iltonville,** a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., in Guilderland township, 9 or 10 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It has 3 churches.

Guilderland Centre, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., in Guilderland township, on the Athens Branch of the New York Central Railroad, 12 miles W. by N. of Albany. It has 2 churches and 2 wagon-shops. Pop. 450.

Guilderland Station, a post-hamlet of Albany co., N.Y., on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 14 miles W.N.W. of Albany.

Guildford, ghil′fọrd, a town of England, capital of the county of Surrey, on the navigable river Wey, here crossed by a bridge of five arches, and at the junction of several railways, 17 miles S.W. of London. It has a modern and 2 ancient parish churches, a grammar-school chartered by Edward VI., a blue-coat school, a handsome hospital, an elegant county hall, a guild hall, and conspicuous remains of a castle, which was a residence of several Saxon and Norman sovereigns. Guildford has a considerable traffic by the Wey in corn, malt, and coals. It sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 9106.

Guildford, a town of Australia, in Victoria, 80 miles N.N.W. of Melbourne. Pop. 1156.

Guildhall, ghild′hall, a post-village, capital of Essex co., Vt., in Guildhall township, on the Connecticut River, 60 miles E.N.E. of Montpelier. It has several churches and a newspaper office. Pop. of the township, 483.

Guilford, ghil′fọrd, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is drained by Deep River, which rises in it, and by the Reedy Fork of Haw River. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests of good timber. The soil is mostly fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, grass, pork, and tobacco are the staple products. This county is intersected by the North Carolina Railroad and the Richmond & Danville Railroad. Capital, Greensborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,390,302. Pop. in 1870, 21,736, of whom 21,585 were Americans.

Guilford, a beautiful post-borough of New Haven co., Conn., in Guilford township, on Long Island Sound, and on the Shore Line Railroad, 16 miles E. of New Haven. It contains 5 churches, a savings-bank, the Guilford Institute, and numerous handsome residences. Guilford was the birthplace of Fitz-Greene Halleck. The township has 6 churches, an iron-foundry, and a manufactory of school-furniture. Pop. of township, 2576.

Guilford, a township of Jo Daviess co., Ill. Pop. 1079. It contains Avery.

Guilford, a township of Winnebago co., Ill. Pop. 1062.

Guilford, a post-village of Dearborn co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 8 miles N.N.W. of Lawrenceburg. It has a nursery and a carriage-shop.

Guilford, a township of Hendricks co., Ind. Pop. 2193. It includes Plainfield.

Guilford, a township of Monroe co., Iowa. Pop. 769. It contains Georgetown.

Guilford, a post-village of Wilson co., Kansas, in Guilford township, on the Verdigris River, about 7 miles N.E. of Fredonia. It has a flour-mill and a lumber-mill. Pop. about 100; of the township, 443.

Guilford, a post-village of Piscataquis co., Me., in Guilford township, on both sides of the Piscataquis River, and on the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad, 8 miles W. of Dover. It is 61 miles N.W. of Bangor by rail, but only 40 in a direct line. It has 3 churches, 2 shingle-mills, a saw-mill, a woollen-mill, and a flour-mill. Pop. of township, 818.

Guilford, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Md., about 18 miles S.W. of Baltimore.

Guilford, Wabasha co., Minn. See Gɪʟʟꜰᴏʀᴅ.

Guilford, a post-village of Nodaway co., Mo., about 32 miles N. by E. of St. Joseph, and 1 mile E. of the Platte River. It has 2 churches and a nursery of fruit trees.

Guilford, a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y., in Guilford township, on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 200 miles N.W. of New York, and about 30 miles N.E. of Binghamton. It has 2 churches, a machine-shop, a foundry, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, 2 planing-mills, and manufactures of carriages and water-wheels. Pop. 331. The township is bounded on the E. by the Unadilla River. Pop. 2523.

Guilford (Bucks Post-Office), a hamlet of Columbiana co., O., in Hanover township, 6 miles N.E. of Kensington Station. It has a church.

Guilford, a township of Medina co., O. Pop. 1809. It contains Seville.

Guilford, a township of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. 3097, exclusive of the borough of Chambersburg.

Guilford, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., in Guilford township, about 4 miles S.W. of Brattleborough. It has a quarry and manufactory of slate. The township has 5 churches. Pop. of township, 1277.

Guilford, a post-hamlet of Accomack co., Va., on or near Chesapeake Bay, 26 miles S. of Pocomoke City, Md. It has a church.

Guilford, Loudoun co., Va. See LOUDOUN.

Guilford Centre, a post-hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., in Guilford township, on the Midland Railroad, 15 miles S.S.E. of Norwich. It has 2 churches.

Guilford Centre, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., in Guilford township, about 14 miles N. of Greenfield, Mass. It has a church.

Guillac, gheeˋyåk′ or gheelˋyåk′, a village of France, in Morbihan, 3 miles W.S.W. of Ploërmel. Pop. 1591.

Guillaumes, gheeˋyōm′ or gheelˋyōm′, a town of France, in Alpes-Maritimes, 33 miles N.W. of Nice, on the Var. Pop. 1117.

Guillestre, gheeˋyěst'r′, a village of France, in Hautes-Alpes, on the Guil, 10 miles N.E. of Embrun.

Guillotière, a town of France. See LA GUILLOTIÈRE.

Guilmi, gwil′mee or gweel′mee, a village of Italy, province of Chieti, 14 miles S.W. of Vasto. Pop. 2059.

Guiloom, gheeˋloom′, a river of Senegambia, joins the Senegal in lat. 16° 30′ N., lon. 14° 45′ W. Length, 90 miles.

Guimar, ghe-maʀ′, a Spanish town on the S.E. coast of Teneriffe, Canary Islands. Pop. 3042.

Guimaraens, ghe-må-rå′êɴs, written also **Guimaraes,** a fortified town of Portugal, province of Minho, 12 miles S.E. of Braga. Pop. 7865. It has a handsome collegiate church, numerous other religious buildings and hospitals, manufactures of hardware, and an active trade.

Guimaraens, ghe-må-rå′êɴs, a town of Brazil, 45 miles N.W. of Maranhão, on the Bay of Cuma. Pop. 2000.

Guimaraens, a village of Brazil, province of Matto-Grosso, 40 miles N.E. of Cuyabá.

Guimaras, ghe-må′rås, one of the Philippine Islands.

Guinea, ghin′nee (Fr. *Guinée,* gheeˋnå′; Port. *Guiné,* ghe-nå′; Sp. *Guinea,* ghe-nå′å), a geographical division of West Africa, comprising the coast of the Atlantic Ocean from Cape Negro, lat. 15° 45′ S., to Cape Verga, lat. 10° 18′ N. It is divided into Upper or North Guinea and Lower or South Guinea, the former lying N. and the latter E. of the Gulf of Guinea. The name designates no political division, but was formerly much employed in commerce.

North Guinea, extending from lat. 10° 18′ N. to lat. 1° S. and between lon. 14° 30′ W. and 10° E., is bounded by Senegambia and Soodan on the N. and N.E., the Atlantic on the S. and S.W., and Southern Guinea on the S.E. The coasts are in general low, humid, and unhealthy, but very fertile. The Kong Mountains, of which but little is known, are believed to extend from E. to W. along the N. boundary. Principal rivers, the Niger or Quorra, the delta of which is on the Calabar coast, the Volta, and the Assinie. The S. and W. coasts are watered by numerous small streams. The chief products of the country consist in gold dust, malaguetta pepper, palm oil, groundnuts, coffee, shea butter, cotton, and sugar-cane. The forests contain vast numbers of elephants, lions, rhinoceroses, and enormous serpents. The coasts from N. to S. are called Liberia (formerly the Grain Coast), Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Slave Coast, and the Calabar Coast. The interior is divided into numerous native states, the chief of which are the kingdoms of Ashantee, Dahomey, and Benin. Fetishism is the prevailing superstition. The principal European settlements are in the British colonies of Gold Coast and Lagos. On the S.W. coast is the American settlement of Liberia.

South Guinea extends from lat. 1° to 15° 45′ S. and from lon. 8° 50′ to 18° E. It is bounded on the E. by elevated mountains covered with forests. The chief rivers are the Congo and Coanza. The mountains are said to contain iron and copper. Vegetation is rich, and wild animals are numerous. The principal states of South Guinea are Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela. This country was discovered by the Portuguese in 1487, and they have retained nominal possession of the southern districts. See GULF OF GUINEA.

Guinea Company, a town or collection of villages in Western Africa, on the Old Calabar River, near lat. 5° 30′ N., lon. 8° 30′ E. Pop. 5000. LITTLE GUINEA COMPANY is a town 5 miles N. of the above.

Guinea, New, an island of the Pacific. See PAPUA.

Guines, gheen, a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 7 miles S. of Calais. Pop. 3644. The Canal of Guines connects the village with Calais.

Güines, gwee′nĕs, almost wee′nĕs, a town of Cuba, 45 miles by rail S.W. of Havana. Pop. 3800.

Guiney's, or **Guinea's,** ghĭn′iz, a post-village of Caroline co., Va., on the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, 49 miles N. of Richmond. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Guingamp, gheenˋgôɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 20 miles by rail W.N.W. of Saint-Brieuc. It has a fine mediæval church, a communal college, and manufactures of ginghams, linen fabrics, and thread. Pop. 7895.

Guion, Parke co., Ind. See BRUIN.

Guiona, ghe-o′nå, the loftiest mountain of Greece, near its N. frontier. Lat. 38° 38′ 10″ N.; lon. 22° 16′ 24″ E. Height above the sea, 8240 feet.

Guionsville, ghī′ọnz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Dearborn co., Ind., 3 miles S.E. of Dillsborough.

Guipavas, gheeˋpåˋvå′, a village of France, in Finistère, 6 miles N.E. of Brest. Pop. 1076.

Guipel, gheeˋpěl′, a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 12 miles S.S.E. of Rennes. Pop. 1607.

Guipry, gheeˋpree′, a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 miles N.E. of Redon. Pop. 190; of the commune, 3211.

Guipuzcoa, ghe-poos′ko-å (Sp. pron. ghe-pooth′ko-å), or **Guipuscoa,** the smallest province of Spain, one of the Basque provinces, in the N.E., bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay, and E. by France and Navarre. Area, 728 square miles. The surface is traversed by offsets of the Pyrenees. The chief rivers are the Deva, Oria, and Urumea. The climate is mild and healthy. The province has extensive iron-mines, which constitute its chief source of revenue. Capital, Tolosa. Pop. 180,743.

Guiria, gwee′ree-å, a seaport town of Venezuela, state and 135 miles E. of Cumaná, on the Gulf of Paria.

Guisborough, or **Gisborough,** ghiz′bŭr-rŭh, a town of England, co. of York, North Riding, at a railway terminus, 5 miles from the North Sea, and 40 miles N. of York. It has a town hall, a branch bank, the ruins of a priory founded in 1129, a grammar-school, and a poor's hospital. Pop. of parish, 5671.

Guiscard, gheesˋkaʀ′, a village of France, in Oise, 19 miles N.N.E. of Compiègne. It has a castle. Pop. 1658.

Guiscriff, gheesˋkreef′, a village of France, in Morbihan, 27 miles W. of Pontivy. Pop. of commune, 3724.

Guise, gweez or gheez, a town of France, in Aisne, on the Oise, 13 miles N.W. of Vervins. Pop. 6242. It is the terminus of a branch railway, and has a castle, foundries for iron and copper, tanneries, and manufactures of shawls, woollen goods, cottons, &c.

Guiseley, ghīz′lee, a town of England, co. of York, on a railway, 2 miles S. of Otley. Pop. of township, 3185.

Guisona, ghee-so′nå (anc. *Cis′sa?*), a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 30 miles N.E. of Lerida. Pop. 2240.

Guisseny, gheesˋsẹh-nee′, a village of France, in Finistère, 22 miles N.N.E. of Brest. Pop. 386.

Guitivis, ghee-tee-vees′, or **Santa Cruz de Mayo,** sån′tå kroos då mī′o, a seaport of Mexico, state of Sonora, at the mouth of the Mayo in the Gulf of California, 120 miles S.E. of Guaymas.

Guitres, gheet'r, a town of France, in Gironde, on the Isle, 10 miles N.N.E. of Libourne. Pop. 1384.

Guittard, ghit-tard′, a township of Marshall co., Kansas. Pop. 490. It contains Axtell, Beattie, &c.

Guittard Station, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Kansas, 3 miles N. of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, and about 75 miles N.N.W. of Topeka.

Guixar, a lake of Central America. See GUIJAR.

Gujan, güˋzhôɴᵍ′, a village of France, department of Gironde, with a small port, 30 miles S.W. of Bordeaux. It has sea-baths and an oyster-fishery. Pop. 3292.

Gujerat, a peninsula of India. See GUZERAT.

Gujerat, guzhˋer-ăt′, a district of the Punjab, in the Rawil-Pinde division. Area, 1943 square miles. Capital, Gujerat. Pop. 616,361.

Gujerat, a walled town of India, capital of Gujerat district, 72 miles by rail N.N.W. of Lahore. Pop. 15,907.

Gujuru-walla, goo-joo-roo-wål′lå, or **Gujranwala,** gōōdjˋrạn-wå′lå, written also **Gudshranwalla** and **Gurzerawale,** a town of India, capital of the district of the same name, 44 miles by rail N. of Lahore. Pop. 19,381.

Gujuru-walla, or **Gujranwala,** a district of the Punjab, India, in the Lahore division, N. of the Lahore district. Area, 2561 square miles. Capital, Gujuru-walla. Pop. 616,361.

Guladgad, goo-låd-gåd′, a town of India, in the Bombay presidency. Pop. 10,800.

Gulahan, goo-lå-hån′, a town of India, Boglipoor district. Pop. 5122.

Guldbrandsdal, goold′brånds-dålˋ, a valley of Norway, commences at Lillehammer, where the Lougen falls into the Lake of Miösen, and continues along the course of the stream to the foot of the Dovrefield Mountains. Its length is about 168 miles.

Gul'dens, a station in Adams co., Pa., on the Hanover & Gettysburg Railroad, 5 miles E. of Gettysburg.

Guldscha, a city of Asia. See KOOLDJA.

Gulf. For all gulfs not undermentioned, see additional name.

Gulf, a village of Chatham co., N.C., 4 miles from Egypt Depot. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, a foundry, and a carriage-shop. Pop. of Gulf township, 1786.

Gulf Mills, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., in Upper Merion township, 4 miles S. of Norristown. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Gulf of Aden, å'dĕn, that portion of sea lying between the north coast of Adel, terminating E. with Cape Guardafui and the S. coast of Arabia, between Ras Arrah and Ras Agab; the former in lat. 12° 40′ N., lon. 44° E., the latter in lat. 15° 15′ N., lon. 51° 30′ E. Its length from E. to W. is about 480 miles, its breadth from 160 to 200 miles.

Gulf of Ægina, ee-jī'nå (anc. *Saron'icus Si'nus*), on the E. side of Greece, between Attica and Peloponnesus, is about 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It contains the islands of Salamis and Ægina, and several islets.

Gulf of Akabah, å'kå-bå (anc. *Si'nus Ælanit'icus*), the eastern horn of the Red Sea after its bifurcation in lat. 28° N., extending N.N.E. to lat. 29° 36′ N., bounding the peninsula of Sinai on the E. Average breadth, 12 miles.

Gulf of Almeria, ål-må-ree'å, in Granada, Spain, is about 25 miles in width, and about 10 miles in length.

Gulf of Arca'dia, a gulf on the W. coast of the Morea, Greece. It is shallow, and has Cape Katacolo on the N. and Cape Konello on the S., distant from each other 35 miles.

Gulf of Archangel. See ARCHANGEL BAY.

Gulf of Ar'ta (anc. *Si'nus Ambra'cius*), a gulf of the Ionian Sea, in the Mediterranean, forms part of the N. frontier of the kingdom of Greece, in lat. 39° N. and lon. 21° E. It is nearly landlocked, having Acarnania on the S. and E. and Albania on the N. Length, 25 miles; breadth, from 4 to 10 miles. The famous naval battle of Actium was fought near the entrance of this gulf, B.C. 31.

Gulf of Avlo'na, an inlet of the Adriatic Sea, extending for 10 miles inland, by 5 miles in width, and separated from the Strait of Otranto by Cape Linguetta.

Gulf of Bimini. See BAHAMA CHANNEL.

Gulf of Boni, bo'nee, called also **Bughis** (boo'ghees) **Bay,** is about 200 miles in length, by from 40 to 80 miles in breadth, and separates the two southern peninsulas of Celebes.

Gulf of Both'nia (Sw. *Botten Wiken,* bot'tẹn wee'kẹn), a gulf of Europe, forming the northern part of the Baltic Sea, between lat. 60° and 66° N. and lon. 17° and 25° 35′ E., from the Aland Islands to Torneå, having E. Finland, and W. Sweden. Length, 400 miles; average breadth, about 100 miles. It receives nearly all the great rivers of Sweden and Finland. On its shores are the towns of Åbo, Vasa, Uleåborg, Torneå, Piteå, Umeå, Hernösand, and Gefle.

Gulf of Cabes, kå'bẹs, or more correctly gå'bẹs (anc. *Syr'tis Mi'nor*), an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the N.E. coast of Africa, between the islands of Kerkini and Jerba. Lat. about 34° N.; lon. from 10° to 11° E. On its shores are the towns of Cabes, or Khabs, and Sfax.

Gulf of Califor'nia, or **Sea of Cor'tes** (Spanish pron. kor-tês') (Sp. *Mar Bermejo,* mar bĕr-må'ho; *i.e.,* "red sea"), an arm of the Pacific, between lat. 23° and 32° 30′ N., lon. 107° and 114° W., separating the peninsula of California on the W. from Sonora and Cinaloa (Mexico) on the E. Length, about 700 miles; breadth varies from 40 to 100 miles. Its coast is irregular, forming on both sides many small bays or gulfs. It contains numerous islands; and at its N. extremity it receives the river Colorado. The villages of Loreto, La Paz, and Guaymas are on its shores. It has long been noted for its pearl-fishery.

Gulf of Cambay, kam'bå', lies on the W. coast of India, S. and E. of the Kattywar Peninsula, between lat. 21° 5′ and 22° 17′ N. and lon. 72° 19′ and 72° 51′ E. Length, 72 miles; breadth, 32 miles at entrance. The tides are extremely rapid, and their rise and fall great. It receives the rivers Nerbudda, Dhadar, and Mhye, or Mahy; from the E., the Sabermuttee from the N., and the Bhadar from the W.

Gulf of Campeachy, kam-pee'che, a name applied to that part of the Gulf of Mexico which is enclosed by the Mexican states Yucatan, Campeachy, Tabasco, and Vera Cruz.

Gulf of Cariaco, kå-ree-å'ko, on the coast of Venezuela, is 40 miles in length from W. to E., by 10 miles in its greatest breadth. It has richly-wooded shores.

Gulf of Carpentaria, kar-pen-tå're-ạ, a large gulf, indenting deeply the N. coast of Australia, between Capes Arnhem and York. Average length and breadth, about 350 miles each. It contains Groote Eylandt, Wellesley, and many other islands. Its E. coast was discovered by a Dutch commander in 1606, this being the first authenticated discovery of any part of the Australian continent.

Gulf of Castel-a-Mare, kås-tĕl'-å-må'rå, an extensive bay of Sicily, on its N. coast, about lat. 38° 10′ N. and lon. 13° E., 16 miles W. of Palermo. Its entrance is bounded by Capes St. Vito and Uomo-Morto.

Gulf of Catania, kå-tå'ne-å, an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the E. coast of Sicily, extending from La Trezza Bay, near Aci Reale, to Cape Santa Croce, near Agosta, a distance of 18 miles. It receives the Giarretta River; and the city of Catania and towns of Castello d'Aci, Lenza, and La Bruca are on its shores.

Gulf of Cattaro, or **Bocca di Cattaro,** bok'kå de kåt'tå-ro, a tortuous inlet of the Adriatic, at the S. extremity of the coast of Dalmatia, 30 miles in length, consisting of 3 basins connected by straits. It is the best harbor in the Adriatic. The towns of Cattaro, Castel Nuovo, Perasto, and Dobrota are on its shores.

Gulf of Cheskaya. See CHESKAYA.

Gulf of Conchagua, kon-chå'gwå, or **Fonseca,** fon-så'kå, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, between the states of San Salvador and Nicaragua, is 40 miles in breadth.

Gulf of Contessa. See GULF OF ORPHANO.

Gulf of Corcobado or **Corcovado,** kor-ko-vå'do, on the W. coast of South America, between the S. part of the island of Chiloe and the mainland.

Gulf of Cor'inth, or **Gulf of Lepan'to** (anc. *Corinthi'acus Si'nus*), an arm of the Mediterranean, extending into the centre of Independent Greece, and separating the Morea on the S. from Hellas on the N. Length, from W. to E., 75 miles; average breadth, 15 miles. It communicates northward with the Gulf of Patras by the Strait of Lepanto. The shores are highly picturesque, and in many parts very fertile; around them are the towns of Lepanto, Galaxidi, Livadostro, Corinth, and Vostizza.

Gulf of Cos, called also **Gulf of Boo'droom'** (anc. *Ceram'icus Si'nus*), on the coast of Anatolia, near the island of Cos, is 17 miles wide at its entrance, and extends inland 52 miles.

Gulf of Cutch, on the W. coast of India, S. of the Cutch Peninsula and N. of that of Kattywar. It is continuous eastward with the Runn of Cutch.

Gulf of Dant'zic, in East and West Prussia, is an inlet of the Baltic, 65 miles in breadth at its entrance. It is separated from the Frische-Haff by the Frische-Nehrung, a long narrow tongue of land on the S.E. On it are the towns of Pillau, Putzig, and Hela.

Gulf of Darien, då-ree-en', a portion of the Caribbean Sea, United States of Colombia, in lat. 9° N. and lon. 7° W., having W. the Isthmus of Darien or Panama. At its S. extremity an inlet, termed the Bay of Choco, receives the river Atrato.

Gulf of Exmouth. See EXMOUTH GULF.

Gulf of Florida. See BAHAMA CHANNEL.

Gulf of Gaeta, gå-å'tå, an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the W. coast of Italy. Lat. 41° N.; lon. 13° 40′ E. On its N.E. side it receives the river Garigliano.

Gulf of Gastouni or **Gastuni,** gås-too'nee, a bay in the Morea, opposite Zante, between Capes Kurnia and Skaphidia, and receiving the Gastouni River (anc. *Pene'us*).

Gulf of Genoa, jen'o-ạ, a wide bay of the Mediterranean, N. of Corsica and S. of Liguria, in Italy, forming an angle, near the summit of which Genoa is situated. The Bay of Spezia is its chief inlet.

Gulf of Geor'gia, an inlet of the North Pacific Ocean, separating Vancouver Island from the mainland of British Columbia. It communicates with the Pacific Ocean by Queen Charlotte's Sound, from which it extends southeastward to the Strait of Juan de Fuca and Puget Sound. It is about 250 miles long and 30 miles wide.

Gulf of Giova, Anatolia. See GULF OF COS.

Gulf of Grimaud, gree'mō' (anc. *Sambracita'nus Si'nus*), an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the S. coast of France, department of Var, called also the Gulf of Saint-Tropez.

Gulf of Guayaquil, gwī-å-keel', an inlet of the Pacific, in Ecuador, mostly between lat. 2° and 4° S. and lon. 80° and 81° W. It receives the Guayas, Daule, and Tumbez Rivers, and contains the islands of Puna and Santa Clara.

Gulf of Guinea, ghin'ee, a gulf formed by the Atlantic Ocean, on the W. coast of Africa, between lat. 6° 20′ N. and 1° S. and lon. 7° 30′ W. and 10° E. It forms on the N. and E. the Bights of Benin and Biafra, which are separated by the delta of the Quorra or Niger. The principal islands in the gulf are Fernando Po, Prince's Island, St. Thomas, and Annobon.

Gulf of Iskanderoon. See BAY OF ISKANDEROON.

Gulf of Ismeed (or **Ismid**), is'meed′ (anc. *Astace′nus Si′nus*), an inlet forming the E. extremity of the Sea of Marmora, 45 miles in length and 25 miles in breadth.

Gulf of Jijiginsk, Gijighinsk, or **Gijiginsk**, je-je-ghinsk′, written also **Ijighinsk,** an arm of the Gulf of Penjinsk, from the Sea of Okhotsk, between lat. 60° and 60° 30′ N. and lon. 155° and 160° E.

Gulf of Kandalaska, kân-dâ-lâs′kâ, a gulf of North Russia, formed by the W. part of the White Sea. It penetrates deeply into Russian Lapland. Length, 130 miles; average breadth, 40 miles.

Gulf of Kerkinit, kêr-ke-nit′, or **Kerkinet,** kêr-ke-nêt′ (anc. *Cercine′tis Si′nus?*), an inlet of the Black Sea, on the N.W. side of the Crimea.

Gulf of Kolokythia or **Colokythia**, ko-lo-ke-thee′â (anc. *Laco′nicus Si′nus*), called also the **Gulf of Marathonisi,** a gulf of Greece, in the S. part of the Morea.

Gulf of Ko′ron, or **Gulf of Kalamata,** kâ-lâ-mâ′tâ, a gulf on the S. coast of the Morea, Greece, having Messenia on the W. and Laconia on the E.

Gulf of Kos, Anatolia. See Gulf of Cos.

Gulf of Lagos, lâ′gōs, a gulf of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 88 miles S.W. of Adrianople.

Gulf of Lamia, lâ-mee′â (or **Zeitoun,** zâ-toon′) (anc. *Mali′acus Si′nus*), an inlet on the E. coast of Greece, joining on the S.E. the Channel of Talanda and on the N.E. the Channel of Trikeri. It receives the river Hellada (anc. *Sper′çhius*), and on its S. shore are the plain and pass of Thermopylæ.

Gulf of Leao-Tong, lâ-â′o-tŏng, an inlet of the Yellow Sea, is 150 miles long and from 70 to 120 miles broad.

Gulf of Lepanto, Greece. See Gulf of Corinth.

Gulf of Livonia, Russia. See Gulf of Riga.

Gulf of Lyons, lī′ọnz (anc. *Gal′licus Si′nus;* Fr. *Golfe du Lion*, golf dü lee'ôɴɢ′, *i.e.*, "gulf of the lion"), a wide bay of the Mediterranean, washing most of the S. coast of France. The coast is very much diversified, but along some parts are extensive lagoons and low islands. It receives the Rhone, Orbe, Aude, and Tet Rivers. On it are the towns of Marseilles, Cette, and Port Vendres.

Gulf of Manaar, mâ-nâʀ′, an inlet of the Indian Ocean, between Ceylon and the S. extremity of India, 120 miles in width at its entrance, and separated northward from Palk's Strait by the islands of Ramisseram and Manaar and a reef termed Adam's Bridge.

Gulf of Manfredo′nia (anc. *U′rias Si′nus*), an inlet of the Adriatic Sea, in South Italy, provinces of Foggia and Bari, about 15 miles in length, and 30 miles wide at its entrance, S. of the Garganian Promontory.

Gulf of Maracaybo, mar-â-ki′bo (Sp. *Golfo de Maracaybo*, gol′fo dâ mâ-râ-kī′bo), an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, bounded eastward by the peninsula of Paraguana, immediately S. of which is that part of it called El Golfete. It extends N. and S. about 75 miles; extreme breadth, about 150 miles. It contains several small islands.

Gulf of Marathonisi. See Gulf of Kolokythia.

Gulf of Mar'taban′, an inlet of the Bay of Bengal, between lat. 14° and 17° N. and lon. 94° and 98° E., having N. British Burmah and E. the British Tenasserim provinces. It receives the Irrawaddy, Setang, and Salwin Rivers, and on its E. coast is the town of Amherst.

Gulf of Mex′ico, a large indentation on the E. coast of North America, washing the shores of Mexico and the United States, measuring about 1000 miles from E. to W. and 800 miles from N. to S.; estimated area, 800,000 square miles. It is partly formed by the peninsulas of Florida and Yucatan, nearly in a line between which lies the island of Cuba, leaving a communication on its N. with the Atlantic through the Florida Channel, and on its S. with the Caribbean Sea through the Channel of Yucatan. It receives a number of important rivers, the principal of which are the Mississippi and the Rio Grande. The gulf is free from banks, and contains only a few small rocky islands on the coasts of Yucatan, with the Florida Reef near its E. extremity. The shores are low, and generally lined with flat sandy islands, not far from the land, and numerous lagoons. There are few harbors, and the rivers which fall into it are obstructed by bars at their mouth, which render them all, except the Mississippi, nearly inaccessible for vessels of large draught. A current of water entering the gulf from the Caribbean Sea is soon divided into two portions, the one running E. along the coast of Cuba, the other W., in a curved line through the middle of the gulf, round towards the Florida Channel, where it meets the other current, and the two united form the Gulf Stream. The temperature of the Gulf of Mexico is 86° in summer, or 6° higher than that of the ocean in the same parallel. At high tide the Pacific rises several feet above the level of the gulf, and at low water it falls as far below it.

Gulf of Milazzo, me-lât′so, Sicily, extends 16 miles E. of the town of Milazzo, and has been the theatre of many engagements in ancient and modern times.

Gulf of Nauplia, naw′ple-ạ, or **Napoli,** nâ′po-le (anc. *Argol′icus Si′nus*), an inlet of the Ægean Sea, Greece, between the two E. arms of the Morea. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 20 miles at its entrance. It contains several small islands, the chief being Spezzia, at its mouth. It receives the Xeria River, on which Argos is situated.

Gulf of Obi, o′bee or ōb′ẹ, the wide estuary of the Obi River, in Siberia, forming an inlet of the Arctic Ocean, between lat. 67° 30′ and 72° 30′ N. and lon. 72° and 77° E. It receives the Obi at its S.E. extremity, and on its E. it has an arm called Tazovsk Bay.

Gulf of Onega, o-nâ′gâ, the southernmost portion of the White Sea, mostly between lat. 63° 50′ and 65° N., lon. 34° 30′ and 38° E. Length, about 90 miles. At its mouth is the island of Solovetskoi.

Gulf of Oristano, o-ris-tâ′no, in the island of Sardinia, between Capes Frasca and San Marco. It is 10 miles in length by 5 miles in breadth, and receives the river Oristano, which enters it after a S.W. course of 80 miles.

Gulf of Or′mus, a term sometimes applied to the S.E. portion of the Persian Gulf.

Gulf of Orphano, or′fâ-no, called also **Gulf of Contes′sa** (anc. *Strymon′icus Si′nus*), a gulf of the Ægean Sea, N.W. of Mount Athos. Length, about 20 miles.

Gulf of Palæ'ocas′tro, an inlet on the E. coast of Crete.

Gulf of Pal′mas, a gulf on the S.W. coast of the island of Sardinia, between this island and Antioco.

Gulf of Panama, pân-ạ-mâ′, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in the United States of Colombia, on the S. side of the Isthmus of Panama, between lat. 7° and 9° N. and lon. 78° and 80° 25′ W. Length and breadth at the entrance, about 120 miles each. Its W. part is called the Gulf of Parita; on its E. side is the Gulf of San Miguel. The Gulf of Panama contains the Pearl Islands.

Gulf of Paria, pâ′re-â, in Venezuela, is an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, between the island of Trinidad and the mainland, lat. 10°–10° 40′ N., lon. 62° W. Length, 100 miles. It receives several arms of the Orinoco.

Gulf of Patras, pâ-trâss′, an inlet of the Ionian Sea, having the Morea on the S. and Acarnania and Ætolia on the N. Length, 22 miles; greatest breadth, 13 miles. It leads into the Corinthian Gulf by the Strait of Lepanto.

Gulf of Patti, pât′tee, a semicircular bay of Sicily, 20 miles across, between the promontory of Milazzo and Cape Calava. On a headland on its S. side are considerable remains of the ancient *Tyn′daris*.

Gulf of Pe-Chee-Lee (Chee-Lee, or **Chili),** an inlet of the Yellow Sea, between lat. 37° 10′ and 39° 20′ N. and lon. 118° and 121° E., communicating N. with the Gulf of Leao-Tong, and E. with the Yellow Sea, bounded on other sides by the Chinese provinces of Pe-Chee-Lee and Shan-Toong. Length and breadth, about 150 miles each. It receives the Pei-Ho River on the W., the Hoang-Ho on the S.W., and the Chan-Tou on the N.

Gulf of Peñas, pên′yâs, on the W. coast of Patagonia. Lat. 47° 30′ S.; lon. 75° W. In it are the Guaianeco Islands.

Gulf of Penjinsk, pên-jinsk′, a gulf of Siberia, on the N.E. side of the Sea of Okhotsk, formed on the W. by a peninsula which separates it from the Gulf of Jijiginsk. It is about 150 miles long, by 30 miles broad.

Gulf of Perekop, pêʀ'ẹ-kop′, an inlet of the Sea of Azof, on the N.W. side of the Crimea. Length, 70 miles. The Isthmus of Perekop separates it from the Sivash.

Gulf of Quarnero, kwaʀ-nâ′ro, in the Adriatic Sea, between Istria and the Hungarian coast, is 15 miles in length and in breadth. It is nearly enclosed seaward by the islands of Cherso and Veglia, and communicates with the Adriatic by 3 channels.

Gulf of Riga, ree′gâ, or **Livonia,** le-vo′ne-â, an inlet of the Baltic Sea, in Russia, between Livonia and Courland. It extends from lat. 57° to 58° 30′ N., and from lon. 22 to 24° 20′ E. Length, from N. to S., 100 miles; breadth, 80 miles. The island of Oesel covers almost all its entrance. It receives the Düna, Aa, and Fennern Rivers.

Gulf of Saint George, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the E. coast of Patagonia, between lat. 45° and 47° S. and lon. 65° and 67° W.

Gulf of Saint Law′rence, a large inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, in North America, surrounded by the British colonial provinces Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland. It communicates on the E. with the ocean by 3 passages, the northernmost being the Strait of Belle Isle and the southernmost the Gut of Canso. Average length and breadth, 280 miles each. On its W. side are the Bays of Chaleurs and Miramichi and the estuary of the St. Lawrence River. It contains Anticosti, Prince Edward, the Magdalen and many other islands. Its fisheries are highly important.

Gulf of Salerno, så-lẹr′no (anc. *Pæsta′nus Si′nus*), an inlet of the Mediterranean, in Italy, separated from the Bay of Naples by Cape Campanella. Breadth, 36 miles. It receives the river Sale, and on its shores are Salerno, Amalfi, and the remains of *Pæstum.*

Gulf of Salonica, så-lo-nee′kå (anc. *Therma′icus* or *Thermæ′us Si′nus*), an arm of the Ægean Sea, between the coast of Thessaly and the peninsulas of Chalcidice and Cassandra. Length, 70 miles; breadth at its entrance, 30 miles. It receives the Salembria (anc. *Pene′us*), Indje-Kara-Soo, and Vardar (anc. *Ax′ius*) Rivers.

Gulf of Saros, så′ros, an inlet of the Ægean Sea, in European Turkey, separated from the Hellespont by the peninsula of Gallipoli. Length, 40 miles; breadth, 20 miles. Near its head are the islets of Saros.

Gulf of Sassari, sås′så-re, on the N. coast of Sardinia, receives the rivers Turritano and Selema.

Gulf of Scala Nova, skå′lå no′vå, in Asia Minor, is 45 miles in length from E. to W., with an average breadth of 20 miles. The island of Samos forms the greater part of its S. coast.

Gulf of Si‵am′, between lat. 7° and 14° N. and lon. 99° and 105° E., is wholly surrounded by Siam, except on the S., where it opens into the China Sea. Length, 500 miles; breadth at entrance, 300 miles. It receives the Menam and several other rivers.

Gulf of Sid′ra (anc. *Syr′tis Ma′jor*), the principal inlet of the Mediterranean on its African side, between lat. 30° and 33° N. and lon. 15° and 21° E.

Gulf of Smyrna, smir′nạ (anc. *Smyrnæ′us Si′nus*), an inlet of the Ægean Sea, extends inland for 45 miles; the breadth of its entrance is 22 miles. It has in most parts good anchorage, and ships of large burden can anchor close to the quays of Smyrna, near its E. extremity. It contains several islands, the principal of which, Long or English Island, is 5 miles in length.

Gulf of Spezia, Italy. See BAY OF SPEZIA.

Gulf of Squillace, skwil-lå′chå (anc. *Si′nus Squila′cius*), an inlet of the Ionian Sea, near the S. extremity of Italy, 35 miles wide.

Gulf of Suez, soo-ĕz′, the W. arm of the Red Sea after its bifurcation in lat. 28° N., whence it extends N.W. to lat. 30° N. Length, 200 miles; average breadth, 30 miles. Its shores are desert, and alternately present arid plains and rocky headlands.

Gulf of Symi, see′mee (anc. *Si′nus Dor′idis*), an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, bounded by 2 long promontories, the N.W. of which (*Triopium Promontorium*) separates it from the Gulf of Cos. Depth inland, and breadth at entrance, about 27 miles each. On its E. side are 3 subordinate bays (anc. *Thymnias, Schœnus,* and *Bubassius*). The shores are very picturesque, and on them are various cyclopean and other remains. At its entrance is the island of Symi.

Gulf of Talanda, tå-lån′då, an inlet on the S.W. side of the Euripus, in Greece, 11 miles in breadth at its entrance. It contains the island of Talanda.

Gulf of Taranto, tå′rån-to, a large inlet of the Mediterranean Sea, bounded, except on the S.E., by the Italian provinces of Calabria, Basilicata, and Lecce. Length, 70 miles; breadth of entrance between Capes Nau and Santa Maria di Leuca, 70 miles; average breadth, 60 miles. It receives all the rivers of Basilicata, and the Crati and Neto from Calabria.

Gulf of Tartary, Asia. See TARRAKAI.

Gulf of Tcheskaya. See CHESKAYA.

Gulf of Tehuantepec, tå-wån-tå-pĕk′, a bay of the Pacific Ocean, bounded by the Mexican states of Oajaca and Chiapas. Lat. 16° N., lon. from 94° to 95° W. It receives the river Tehuantepec 10 miles S. of the town. See TEHUANTEPEC.

Gulf of Tlemcen, tlĕm-sĕn′, an inlet of the Mediterranean, in Algeria, 20 miles N.N.W. of Tlemcen, opposite Cape Gata, in Andalusia.

Gulf of Tonquin, ton‵keen′, an inlet of the China Sea, surrounded by Tonquin, the Chinese province of Quang-Tong, and the island of Hainan. Length, 300 miles; average breadth, 150 miles. It receives the Sang-Koi and many other rivers, and contains numerous islands.

Gulf of Triest, tre-ĕst′ (anc. *Tergesti′nus Si′nus*), the head of the Adriatic Sea, E. of Cape Salvatore (Istria), and the mouth of the river Tagliamento, 20 miles in length and in breadth at its entrance. It receives the Isonzo and the Stella, and contains the island of Grado.

Gulf of Triste, tris′tå, a bay of the Caribbean Sea, in South America, on the N. coast of Venezuela, lat. 10° 30′ N., and between lon. 67° 30′ and 68° 30′ W.

Gulf of Tunis, tu′niss, an inlet of the Mediterranean, extends inland for 30 miles, between Capes Bon and Farina. Breadth at entrance, 45 miles. It everywhere affords good anchorage in from 4 to 10 fathoms of water, receives the river Mejerda, and has on its S.W. side the Goletta, or entrance to the lagoon of Tunis, and the ruins of Carthage.

Gulf of Venice. See ADRIATIC.

Gulf of Volo, vo′lo (anc. *Si′nus Pelas′gicus*), an inlet of the Ægean Sea, forming a part of the boundary between Turkey and Greece, bounded E. by the peninsula of Zagora, and opening southward into the Channel of Trikeri. Length and breadth, about 18 miles each. In it is the island of Trikeri.

Gulf of Xeros, Turkey. See GULF OF SAROS.

Gulf of Yed′do, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, on the S.E. coast of the island of Hondo, Japan. Length, from S. to N., 70 miles; breadth at entrance, 40 miles. At its N. extremity are the city of Tokio (formerly Yeddo) and the mouths of several rivers.

Gulf of Zeitoun, Greece. See GULF OF LAMIA.

Gulf Stream, an oceanic current of extraordinary climatic importance. It flows out of the Gulf of Mexico, passes through the Strait of Florida, and pursues a N.E. course nearly parallel to the coast of the United States. It is about 50 miles wide at the narrowest part, and runs at the rate of 5 miles an hour near Florida, lat. 32° N. In proportion as its volume expands, its velocity diminishes, so that the average rate of motion is about 35 miles a day, or 1½ miles an hour. On issuing from the Strait of Florida the color of the water is a dark indigo blue, and the temperature is about 87° Fahr., which is gradually reduced as it proceeds; but the temperature of the Gulf Stream is everywhere higher than that of the adjacent part of the ocean. After it has arrived at the Bank of Newfoundland, it turns eastward, crosses the Atlantic, and divides into two portions, one of which washes the shores and tempers the climate of the British Islands, on which tropical fruits have been sometimes drifted by this current. There is reason to believe that the permanent influence of the Gulf Stream has produced the mild and genial climate of Western Europe as compared with the climate of corresponding latitudes on the W. side of the Atlantic. In consequence of this current, Ireland is a scene of perpetual verdure, and the harbors on the western coast of Norway remain open when the more southern ports of the Baltic are closed with ice. Its average width is over 300 miles.

Gulf Sum′mit, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad, 8 miles W. of Deposit, and 32 miles E. by S. of Binghamton. It has a church, 2 steam saw-mills, and 2 stores. It is about 1400 feet above tide-water.

Gulgrad Booroon, in Turkey. See CAPE KALAKRIA.

Gulgula, Afghanistan. See BAMIAN.

Gu′lich, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. 601.

Gu′licksville, a hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., in Pultney township, on Keuka Lake.

Gul′ledge's, a township of Anson co., N.C. Pop. 1519.

Gulleghem, gŭl′lẹh-ghĕm‵, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 2 miles W. of Courtrai. Pop. 3400.

Gul′ley's Mill, a post-office of Wake co., N.C.

Gull Island, a fishing settlement in the district of Bay de Verds, Newfoundland, on the N. shore of Conception Bay, 22 miles from Carbonear. Pop. 160.

Gull Island, in the Race, at the E. entrance to Long Island Sound. It contains a fixed light, 50 feet above the sea, lat. 41° 12′ 18″ N., lon. 72° 6′ 45″ W.

Gul′liver Cove, a village in Digby co., Nova Scotia, on Digby Neck, 15 miles from Digby. Pop. 100.

Gull Lake, Minnesota, is in the S. part of Cass co., about 10 miles N. of Crow Wing. It is nearly 9 miles long. A short outlet issues from it, and enters the Crow Wing River about 2 miles from its mouth.

Gull Lake, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mich., on Gull Lake, 26 miles S. by E. of Grand Rapids. It has a church and a grist-mill. The lake is 6 miles long.

Gul′ly Branch, a post-office of Coffee co., Ga.

Gulmar, a village of Asia Minor. See CHELINDREH.

Gulmi, gool′mee, a town of Nepaul, 138 miles W.N.W. of Khatmandoo. Pop. 2500.

Gulpen, gŭl′pẹn (Fr. *Galoppe,* gå‵lopp′), a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 9 miles E.S.E. of Maestricht. Pop. 2467.

Gum, a post-office of Lancaster co., S.C.

Guma, a town of China. See Gooma.

Gumbinnen, gŏŏm-bin'nęn, a town of East Prussia, 66 miles by rail E.S.E. of Königsberg. It has a gymnasium, 2 hospitals, a public library, schools of architecture, manufactures of woollen cloths, and distilleries. Pop. 9114.

Gumbinnen, a government of East Prussia, bounded E. by Russia. It is a part of the old province of Lithuania. Area, 6103 square miles. Pop. 754,774.

Gumborough, gŭm'bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., Del., 14 miles E.S.E. of Laurel, and about 16 miles S.E. of Seaford. It has 2 churches.

Gum Branch, a post-hamlet of Onslow co., N.C., 36 miles S. of Kinston.

Gumbut, gŭmˋbŭt', a town of Sinde, 10 miles E. of the Indus. Lat. 27° 24' N.; lon. 68° 23' E. Pop. 3000.

Gum City, Cass co., Mo. See Gun City.

Gum Creek, a post-office of Dooly co., Ga.

Gum Grove, a post-office of Union co., Ky.

Gum Grove Landing, a post-office of Holmes co., Miss., on the Yazoo River, about 22 miles N. of Yazoo City.

Gumha, gŭm'hȧ, a small town of India, on the S. slope of the Himalayas, in lat. 31° 56' N., lon. 76° 38' E.

Gumiel de Izan, goo-me-ĕl' dȧ e-thȧn', a town of Spain, province and 40 miles S. of Burgos. Pop. 1393.

Gumiel de Mercado, goo-me-ĕl dȧ mĕr-kȧ'do, a town of Spain, province of Burgos, 6 miles N.W. of Gumiel de Izan. Pop. 1583.

Gumish-Khaneh, Turkey. See Goomish-Khaneh.

Gum Island, a station on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 13 miles N.W. of Houston, Tex.

Gum Log, a post-office of Pope co., Ark., 7 miles N.E. of Russellville.

Gummersbach, gŏŏm'męrs-bȧk', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 24 miles E. of Cologne. Pop. 2060.

Gum Neck, a post-township of Tyrrel co., N.C., is bounded on the E. by Alligator River. It has some manufactures of lumber. Pop. 1068.

Gumoorjeena, Gumurjina, or **Ghumourdjina**, gŭm-oor-jee'nȧ, written also **Ghumurdjina, Komuldsina**, or **Kemouldjina**, a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, near the Ægean Sea, 80 miles S.W. of Adrianople. Pop. 8000 (?).

Gumpoldskirchen, gŏŏm'polts-kēērkˋęn, a town of Austria, 10 miles by rail S.S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 2103.

Gum Pond, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ala.

Gumri, a town of Russia. See Alexandropol.

Gum Ridge, a post-office of Jefferson co., Miss.

Gum Spring, a post-hamlet of Blount co., Ala., 5 miles W. of Blountsville.

Gum Spring, Loudoun co., Va. See Arcola.

Gum Spring, a post-office of Louisa co., Va.

Gum Springs, a post-office of Dorsey co., Ark.

Gum Stump, a station on the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Railroad, 14 miles S.E. of Snow Shoe City, Pa.

Gum Sul'phur, a post-hamlet of Rock Castle co., Ky., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Crab Orchard. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Here is a mineral spring.

Gumsur, a town of India. See Goomsur.

Gum Swamp, a post-office of Marion co., S.C.

Gumti, a river of India. See Goomty.

Gumtown, Lee co., Mississippi. See Guntown.

Gum Tree, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., in Highland township, 37 miles W. of Philadelphia, and a station on the Pennsylvania & Delaware Railroad. It has a church.

Gumurjina, a town of Turkey. See Gumoorjeena.

Gunabad, a town of Persia. See Goonabad.

Gun City, or **Gum City**, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 54 miles W. of Sedalia.

Gundamuck, gŭnˋdȧ-mŭk', a walled village of Afghanistan, 28 miles W. of Jelalabad.

Gundava, gŭn-dȧ'vȧ, a town of Beloochistan, capital of Cutch Gundava, 115 miles S.E. of Kelat.

Gundava Pass, in Beloochistan. See Moola Pass.

Gundelfingen, gŏŏn'dęl-fingˋęn, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the Brenz, 27 miles N.W. of Augsburg. P. 2603.

Gundernhausen, gŏŏn'dęrn-hōwˋzęn, a village of Germany, in Hesse, province of Starkenburg. Pop. 868.

Gundhara, a town of India. See Candhar.

Gundischweil, Switzerland. See Gontenschweil.

Gun'drum, a post-office and station of Pulaski co., Ind., on the railroad between Chicago and Logansport, 83 miles S.E. of the former city. Here is a church.

Gunˋduck', or **Gandak**, gŭnˋdŭk', a river of India, rises in the Himalaya, traverses Nepaul and Bengal, and reaches the Ganges at Patna, after a S.S.E. course of 400 miles. Its upper course is swift and turbulent, but its lower portion is very serviceable for irrigation and boat-traffic; but it mainly flows in a flat country, and, although extensively diked, it loses much of its volume in the innumerable spill-channels which issue from it.

The Little Gunduck flows parallel to the above, but eastward of it, and joins the Ganges opposite Monghir. It is very important as a channel of commerce.

Gundwana, or **Gondwana**, gund-wȧ'nȧ, a former country of India, in the Deccan, now mostly in the Central Provinces. It was named from the Gonds (Gands or Goands), its dominant race, a rude and simple people, Dravidians in blood and language. Their religious belief is mostly of the simplest kind, but some are of the Hindoo faith. The old monarchs of Gundwana ruled with much magnificence, and constructed many splendid public works, but the bulk of the people seem to have been always degraded. The Gonds are often incorrectly confounded with the Khonds. Their number is placed at 1,374,578.

Gunga, the Hindoo name of the Ganges.

Gunga Bal, gŭn'gȧ bȧl, a small lake of Cashmere, on the Haramuck Mountain. Lat. 34° 25' N.; lon. 74° 39' E.

Gun'goh, a town of India, in the Meerut division, district and 25 miles N.E. of Seharunpoor. Pop. 10,899.

Gunieh, a town of Turkey. See Goonieh.

Gun Key, a narrow ridge of coral on the western edge of the Great Bahama Bank. On its southern point is a light, which revolves once a minute. Lat. 25° 34' 30" N.; lon. 79° 18' 24" W.

Gun Marsh, a post-office of Allegan co., Mich.

Gun'nell, a post-office of Saline co., Mo.

Gun'ning Cove, a post-village in Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 9 miles from Shelburne. Pop. 160.

Gun'nison, a county in the W. part of Colorado, is drained by the Grand, Gunnison, Dolores, and Uncompahgre Rivers. The surface is mountainous. This county comprises many peaks of the Elk Mountains, culminating in Castle Peak, 14,115 feet high. Granite abounds here. Capital, Gunnison.

Gunnison, a post-village, capital of Gunnison co., Col., on a river of the same name.

Gunnison, a post-village of San Pete co., Utah, about 20 miles S. by W. of Manti.

Gunnison River, Colorado, rises on the W. slope of the Sawatch Range, very near Italian Peak. It runs westward and northwestward in Lake co., and unites with the Grand River in lat. 39° 4' N., lon. 108° 33' W. Its length is estimated at 200 miles. It flows in several cañons, one of which is about 50 miles long and 2500 feet deep. The walls of this cañon are granitic.

Gunnum, gŭn'nŭm, an island at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, about 4 miles long and 1 mile broad.

Gunong-Api, an island. See Goonong-Apee.

Gunong-Benko, gooˋnong'-bĕn'ko, and **Gunong-Dempo**, gooˋnong'-dĕm'po, the names of two mountains of Sumatra.

Gunong-Tella, Celebes. See Goonong-Tella.

Gunˋplain', a township of Allegan co., Mich. Pop. 2466. It contains Plainwell.

Gun'powder Creek, of Caldwell co., N.C., flows into the Catawba River.

Gun'powder River, Maryland, rises near the northern boundary of the state. It runs southward and southeastward through Baltimore co., and enters Chesapeake Bay about 15 miles N.E. of Baltimore. The Little Gunpowder River forms the boundary between Baltimore and Harford cos., and enters the Gunpowder River about 5 miles from its mouth.

Güns, güns (Hun. *Köszegh*, kösˋsĕg'), a town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, on the Güns River, 19 miles S.S.W. of Lake Neusiedl. It is enclosed by walls, and has an ancient castle and a gymnasium. Pop. 6915.

Gun's Island lies off the E. coast of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, 2¾ miles N.E. of Ardglass.

Günstädt, gün'stĕtt, a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, 6 miles W. by S. of Erfurt. Pop. 1302.

Guns'ton, a post-office of Fairfax co., Va.

Guntersblum, gŏŏn'tęrs-blŏŏmˋ, a town of Germany, in Hesse, 12 miles N. of Worms. Pop. 1951.

Guntersdorf, gŏŏn'tęrs-dorf', a town of Austria, 24 miles N. by W. of Korneuburg. Pop. 1344.

Guntershausen, gŏŏn'tęrs-hōwˋzęn, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, at a railway junction, 10 miles S. by W. of Cassel. Pop. 261.

Gun'tersville, a post-village, capital of Marshall co., Ala., on the S. bank of the Tennessee River, about 33 miles S.E. of Huntsville. Steamboats navigate the river above and below this place. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a high school. Pop. 244.

Gunthersfeld, gŏŏn'tẹrs-fĕlt`, a village of Germany, in Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 24 miles S.E. of Gotha.

Gun`toor', or **Gantur,** gŭn-toor', a town of India, capital of Guntoor district. Lat. 16° 21′ N.; lon. 80° 31′ E.

Guntoor, or **Gantur,** a district of India, Madras presidency, bordering on the Bay of Bengal, and having on the N. the river Kistnah. Area, 4960 square miles. It is low and sandy, except in the W., but has a productive soil. Capital, Guntoor. Pop. 570,089.

Gun'town, a post-village of Lee co., Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 37 miles S. of Corinth. It has a church, a drug-store, and 8 general stores. Pop. 240.

Guntramsdorf, gŏŏn'tråms-doʀf`, a town of Austria, on the Schwächat, 18 miles by rail S. of Vienna. Pop. 2441.

Günzburg, günts'bŏŏʀɢ, a town of Bavaria, 30 miles by rail W.N.W. of Augsburg, on the Danube, here crossed by a bridge and joined by the Güns. It is walled, and has a fine castle, a grammar-school, and a seminary. Pop. 3808.

Günzburg, or **O'ber-Günzburg,** a village of Bavaria, 42 miles S.S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 1327.

Gunzenhausen, gŏŏnts'ẹn-hŏw`zẹn, a town of Bavaria, on the Altmühl, at a railway junction, 37 miles S.S.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 3424.

Gura, goo'rå, a town of Africa, colony of the Gold Coast, on the Gura River, 75 miles W.N.W. of Cape Coast Castle.

Gurage, or **Gurague,** goo-rå'gå, written also **Guragie,** a country of Northeast Africa, in Abyssinia, S. of Shoa, to which it is tributary, in lat. about 8° N., lon. 39° E. It contains the large lake Zooai.

Gurdan Dewar, gŭr-dån' då-waʀ', a village of Afghanistan, near the source of the Helmund, in lat. 33° 32′ N., lon. 69° 12′ E. Elevation, 10,076 feet.

Gurdaspur, a province of India. See Goordaspoor.

Gurdau, gooʀ'dŏw, or **Kurdau,** kooʀ'dŏw, a village of Moravia, circle of Brünn. Pop. 960.

Gurdon, or **Garudun,** Thibet. See Garoo.

Gur'don, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Ark., on the railroad from Little Rock to Texarkana, 15 miles S.W. of Arkadelphia.

Gurdschistan, or **Gurjistan,** Asia. See Georgia.

Gurdschy, goord'shee` or gŭrd'shee, a village of Asia, khanat and 65 miles N.N.E. of Khiva.

Gurein, goo'rīne (Moravian, *Kurzin*, koor'zeen), a town of Moravia, 9 miles N. of Brünn. Pop. 1250.

Gurgan, Persia. See Goorgaun.

Gurguea, a river of Brazil. See Goroguea.

Gurha, or **Garha,** gŭr'hå, written also **Gurrah,** gŭr'rå, a town of India, district and 5 miles by rail W. of Jubbulpoor. Pop. 5580.

Gurhwal, Gurwal, Garhwal, gŭʀ`wål', or **Tehri,** tĕh`ree', a native state of India, in the Himalaya, traversed by the head-streams of the Ganges, which river bounds it on the S.E., the district of Dehra Doon bounding it on the S. Area, 4180 square miles. Snow abounds in winter, and the climate is so varied that both tropical products and the crops of temperate regions are produced. It is subject to a rajah who is under British direction. Pop. about 150,000.

Gurhwal, Gurwhal, or **British Gurhwal,** a district of the Kumaon division, North-West Provinces, India, adjoining the state of Gurhwal on the S.E. Area, 5500 square miles. Capital, Serinagur. Pop. 310,282.

Guria, or **Guriel,** Asia. See Gooriel.

Guriev, or **Gurjew,** Russia. See Gooriev.

Gurk, gooʀk, the name of two rivers of Austria, one joining the Drave 10 miles E. of Klagenfurth, after a course of 65 miles, and the other joining the Save 22 miles N.E. of Neustadtl, after a course of 50 miles.

Gurk, a village of Carinthia, on a river of the same name, 49 miles N. of Laybach. Pop. 577. It gives name to a Catholic bishop's see.

Gurkfeld, gooʀk'fĕlt, or **Kersko,** kĕʀ'sko (anc. *Noviodunum?*), a town of Carniola, on the Save, 18 miles N.E. of Neustadtl. Pop. 700.

Gurlan, gŭr`lån' or gŏŏr-lån', a town of Asia, khanat and 36 miles N.N.E. of Khiva.

Gur'leysville, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ala., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 17 miles E. of Huntsville. It has a church.

Gur'leyville, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn., in Mansfield township, 7½ miles N. of Willimantic. It has a church and 2 silk-mills.

Gurmuktesar, India. See Ghurmooktesur.

Gur`nee', a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 38 miles N. of Chicago.

Gur'net Point, at the N. side of the entrance to Plymouth harbor, Mass. Near its extremity are two fixed lights, 11½ feet apart, and 86 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 42° 0′ 6″ N.; lon. 70° 36′ 48″ W.

Gur'neyville, a post-village of Clinton co., O., in Liberty township, 6 miles N.W. of Wilmington. It has a wagon-factory.

Gurnudy, or **Gaurnadi,** gŭr-nŭd'ee, a town of Bengal, district of Backergunge, 55 miles S. of Dacca.

Gurrah, a town of India. See Gurha.

Gurrakota, or **Gurracotta,** gŭr-rå-kot'tå, a town of India, on the Sonar, 115 miles E.N.E. of Bhopaul.

Gurrumconda, India. See Goorumconda.

Gursk, gooʀsk, an island off the W. coast of Norway, in lat. 62° 25′ N., lon. 5° 35′ E. It is about 12 miles long by 9 miles broad.

Gursuf, or **Goursouf,** Russia. See Goorsoof.

Gurun, Gurin (?), or **Ghurun,** goo`roon' or goo`rŭn', a town of Asia Minor, 84 miles E.N.E. of Kaisareeyah.

Gurupa, goo-roo-på', a town of Brazil, province and 200 miles W. of Pará, on the right bank of the Amazon.

Gurupatuba, goo-roo-på-too'bå, a river of Brazil, joins the Amazon at Montalegre. Length, 240 miles.

Gurupi, goo-roo-pee', a river of Brazil, province of Pará, enters the Bay of Gurupi (Atlantic) after a N. course estimated at 250 miles.

Gurupi, a town of Brazil, on the W. side of the Gurupi, near its mouth, 55 miles E. of Braganza.

Gurutuba, goo-roo-too'bå, a river of Brazil, joins the Rio Verde, an affluent of the São Francisco, after a course of 140 miles.

Gurwal, a province of India. See Gurhwal.

Gurzerawale, India. See Gujuru-walla.

Gus, a river of Russia. See Goos.

Guspini, goos-pee'nee, a village of the island of Sardinia, 34 miles N.W. of Cagliari. It has mines of argentiferous lead. Pop. 4338.

Gussago, goos-så'go, a village of Italy, 5 miles N.N.W. of Brescia. Pop. 4334.

Güssbach, güs'båᴋ, a village of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, N. of Bamberg. Pop. of Breiten-Güssbach, 696; of Hohen-Güssbach, 219.

Gussenstadt, gŏŏs'sẹn-stått`, a village of Würtemberg, S.W. of Heidenheim. Pop. 1004.

Gus'settville, a post-hamlet of Live Oak co., Tex., 100 miles S.S.E. of San Antonio. It has a church.

Güssing, or **Gissing,** gees'sing, or **Nemeth-Ujvár,** nå`mĕt'-oo-e-vạ̊ʀ', a town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, 16 miles S.W. of Stein-am-Anger. Pop. 2118.

Gussnitz, a town of Bohemia. See Hussinetz.

Gussola, goos'so-lå, a village of Italy, province and 18 miles E.S.E. of Cremona. Pop. 3309.

Gustavia, goos-tå've-å, the capital town of the French island of St. Bartholomew, West Indies, on its S.W. coast, with a good harbor. Pop. 793.

Gusta'vus, a post-hamlet of Trumbull co., O., in Gustavus township, 25 miles N. of Youngstown. It has an academy. The township has 2 churches and a pop. of 938. Butter and cheese are its staple products.

Gusten, goos'tẹn, a town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt, 5 miles W. of Bernburg. Pop. 2761.

Güstrow, güs'trov, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Nebel, and on a railway, 34 miles E.N.E. of Schwerin. It is enclosed by walls. The principal buildings are a cathedral, an ancient castle, now a workhouse, a house of correction, and the governor's house. It has considerable commercial importance, and from 50 to 60 factories of various kinds, comprising many breweries and distilleries. Pop., with suburbs, 10,923.

Gutenstein, goo'tẹn-stīne`, a village of Lower Austria, 32 miles S.S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 1752.

Gutentag, goo'tẹn-tạ̊ɢ`, or **Guttentag,** gŏŏt'tẹn-tạ̊ɢ`, a town of Prussian Silesia, E. of Oppeln. Pop. 2336.

Gütersiohe, or **Gütersloh,** gü'tẹrs-lō`, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 35 miles by rail S.W. of Minden.

Guthrie, gŭth're, a county in the S.W. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Middle and South Forks of Raccoon River. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, grass, and pork are the staple products. It is traversed by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Guthrie Centre. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,028,353. Pop. in 1870, 7061; in 1875, 9638.

Guthrie, a post-hamlet of Ford co., Ill., on the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Gibson.

Guthrie, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 15 miles S. of Bloomington.

Guthrie, a township of Lawrence co., Ind., bounded on the S. by the East Fork of White River. Pop. 1292.

Guthrie, a post-village of Guthrie co., Iowa, in Beaver township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 45 miles W. of Des Moines. It has a church, a bank, and a public hall. Pop. about 400.

Guthrie, a post-village of Todd co., Ky., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, at its junction with the Memphis & Louisville Railroad, 47 miles N.W. of Nashville, and 13 miles N.E. of Clarksville, Tenn. It has 4 churches, an academy, 2 hotels, and 6 general stores.

Guthrie, a township of Faribault co., Minn. Pop. 550.

Guthrie, a post-hamlet of Callaway co., Mo., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 14 miles N. of Jefferson City.

Guthrie Centre, a post-village, capital of Guthrie co., Iowa, near the South Coon River, about 50 miles W. by N. of Des Moines. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, a grist-mill, and a plough-factory. Pop. about 600.

Guthrie's Creek, of Indiana, rises in Jackson co., and flows into the East Fork of White River, near Bedford.

Guthriesville, gŭth'riz-vĭl, a post-office and station of York co., S.C., on the Chester & Lenoir Railroad, 15 miles N. of Chester. It has a church.

Guthrieville, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., in East Brandywine township, 3 miles from Downingtown. It has about 12 residences.

Guth's Station, a post-office of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Catasauqua & Fogelsville Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Catasauqua.

Gut of Can'so (or **Canseau,** kan'so') is the passage between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island, leading from the Atlantic into Northumberland Strait. Length, 17 miles; average breadth, 2½ miles.

Gutstadt, gŏŏt'stått, or **Dobre Miasto,** dob'rå meås'to, a town of East Prussia, 51 miles S. of Königsberg, on the Alle. It has a castle and manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics. Pop. 4050.

Gut'tenberg, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, and on the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, 35 miles N.W. of Dubuque, and 16 miles E.S.E. of El Kader. It has 2 churches, 2 steam flour-mills, 2 steam saw-mills, and a grain-elevator. One weekly German newspaper is published here. Mines of lead have been opened near this place. Pop. in 1875, 1045.

Gut'tenburg, a post-village of Hudson co., N.J., in Union township, on the Hudson River, opposite 70th street, New York, and just above Weehawken. It has manufactures of beer and Belgian blocks. There are several churches near it.

Guttentag, a town of Prussia. See GUTENTAG.

Gutti, a town of India. See GOOTY.

Gützkow, güts'kov, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 28 miles S.E. of Stralsund. Pop. 2023.

Guuta, a village of Africa. See GOOTA.

Guyan, ghī'ạn, a township of Gallia co., O., bounded on the S.E. to a small extent by the Ohio River. Pop. 1279. It contains Mercerville and Crown City.

Guyana, a country of South America. See GUIANA.

Guyandotte, ghī'ạn-dott', familiarly called **Guyan** or **Ghian,** ghī-an', a post-village of Cabell co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Guyandotte River, and on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 4 miles E. of Huntington, and 22 miles above Ironton, O. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a woollen-mill, a planing-mill, &c. Here is a suspension-bridge over the Guyandotte River. P. 427.

Guyandotte River, West Virginia, rises in Wyoming co., and runs westward to Logan co., which it intersects. It flows in a N.N.W. direction through Lincoln and Cabell cos., and enters the Ohio River at Huntington. It is about 150 miles long.

Guyenne, an old province of France. See GUIENNE.

Guy (ghī) **Gulch,** a station in Jefferson co., Col., on the Colorado Central Railroad, 6 miles W. of Golden.

Guylena (ghī-le'nạ) **Mines,** a station of Muhlenburg co., Ky. (in the coal-region of Western Kentucky), on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Greenville.

Guymard, ghī'mard', a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., in Mount Hope township, on the Erie Railroad, 80 miles N.W. of New York, and 8 miles by rail N.E. of Port Jervis. It has a large hotel for summer boarders. Pop. 150.

Guysborough, ghīz'bŭr-rŭh, a county in the N.E. part of Nova Scotia, extends from the E. end of the co. of Halifax to the Gut of Canso, and is bounded on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 2950 square miles. Along the coast the land is rocky and barren, but in the interior there is some excellent tillage-land. Gold-mining is successfully prosecuted in this county. The fisheries are also a great source of wealth to its inhabitants. Pop. 16,555.

Guysborough, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, capital of the co. of Guysborough, near the head of Chedabucto Bay, opposite Manchester, and 67 miles S. of New Glasgow. It has a safe and commodious harbor, and is the seat of an academy. The inhabitants live chiefly by fishing; there is also some ship-building. Pop. 1887.

Guysborough, a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, 23 miles S. by E. of Ingersoll. It contains 2 stores and a saw-mill. Pop. 150.

Guy's Cliff, England, co. and 1¾ miles N. of Warwick, on the Avon, much visited by tourists, as containing the hermitage in which the famous Guy, Earl of Warwick, passed his latter days and was buried with his wife.

Guy's (ghīz) **Creek,** a post-office of Perry co., Ky.

Guy's Mills, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., in Randolph township, 9 miles E. of Meadville. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and 3 stores.

Guy's Store, a post-office of Leon co., Tex.

Guysville, ghīz'vĭl, a post-village of Athens co., O., on the Hocking River, and on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 14 miles E. of Athens, and 25 miles W. of Belpre. It has a church, a drug-store, and 3 other stores.

Guysville, or **MacHenry's Mill,** a hamlet of Alleghany co., Pa., 4 miles from Oakdale Station.

Guyton, ghī'tọn, a post-village of Effingham co., Ga., on the Ogeechee River, and on the Central Railroad, 30 miles N.W. of Savannah. It has 2 churches. Pop. 400.

Guzel-Hissar, a city of Turkey. See AIDIN.

Guzerat, gŭz'ẹh-råt', **Gujerat,** or **Gugerat,** gŭzh-er-åt'?, written also **Goojerat,** or **Gujrat,** one of the old provinces of India, mostly between lat. 21° and 24° N. and lon. 69° and 75° E., its W. portion consisting of the Kattywar Peninsula. Total area, about 40,000 square miles. Pop. 6,000,000. The surface is greatly diversified. The principal rivers are the Nerbudda, Taptee, Mhye, and Sabermuttee. It is subdivided among the dominions of Baroda and Gwalior, the N. districts of the Bombay presidency, and a large number of minor states.

Guzman, gooth-mån', formerly **Merida,** mêʀ'ee-då, a state of Venezuela, bounded N.W. by Lake Maracaybo, and traversed by the highest ranges of the Venezuelan Andes. Area, 5990 square miles. Its climate is generally cool, and the fertile valleys produce excellent wheat. Capital, Merida. Pop. 67,849.

Guzman Blanco, a state of Venezuela. See ARAGUA.

Guzman Blanco, gooth-mån' blån'ko, a seaport of Venezuela, state of Barcelona, on the coast, at the E. side of the peninsula of Morro del Barcelona, and 4½ miles N. of the town of Barcelona, of which it is the present port. Its harbor is spacious, and tolerably safe, though not deep.

Guzzeh, the Arabic name of GAZA.

Gvosdanski, g'vos-dån'skee, a village of Austrian Croatia, 13 miles S.S.E. of Glina.

Gvosdevi, the former name of the DIOMEDE ISLANDS.

Gwa, a town of Aracan. See GHOA.

Gwahattee, a town of Assam. See GOWHATTY.

Gwalior, or **Gualior,** gwå'le-or, a city and strong fortress of India, capital of a state of its own name, on an affluent of the Jumna, 66 miles S. of Agra. It has externally a fine appearance, with its minarets interspersed with trees. The citadel, on a high, precipitous rock in its centre, about 3 miles in circumference, is unquestionably the most magnificent native fortress in India. The town itself is unenclosed, but its streets may be shut by numerous gates, some of which have much architectural beauty. Other principal edifices are the chief mosque, a palace, and some buildings in the most ancient Hindoo style within the citadel, and E. of the city a fine Mohammedan tomb. In the sides of the rock forming its site are numerous caves with Hindoo sculptures.

Gwalior, or **Gualior,** written also **Gualer,** a state of Central India, sometimes called **Scindia's Dominions,** from its ruler, who takes the title of Maharajah Scindia and is subsidiary to the British. The country, lying between lat. 21° and 27° N. and lon. 74° and 79° E., is enclosed by Rajpootana, Baroda, Indore, Bundelcund, the Central Provinces, and Bombay presidency. Area, 33,119 square miles. The surface is level in the N., including a portion of the basin of the Jumna; in the centre it is hilly; in the S. it comprises parts of the Vindhyan and Satpoora mountain-ranges. It is traversed by the Taptee, Nerbudda, Chumbul, Sinde, Betwah, and Dussaun Rivers. The principal cities are Gwalior, Oojein, and Boorhanpoor. This state has a fine army of 20,000 men. Pop. 2,500,000.

Gwash, a river of England. See Wash.

Gweedore, or **Guidore,** gwe-dōr′, a district and bay on the N.W. coast of Ireland, co. of Donegal; the latter in lat. 55° 3′ N., lon. 8° 23′ W. The district extends for some miles along the coast, abounding in scenery of the wildest description.

Gweek, a seaport village of England, in Cornwall, included in the port of Falmouth.

Gwen′nap, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall, 3 miles E.S.E. of Redruth, comprising the most productive copper-mines in Cornwall.

Gwer, a peninsula of South Wales. See Gower.

Gwetter, gwĕt′tẹr, a village of Beloochistan, on a bay of the same name in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 25° 15′ N.; lon. 61° 30′ E.

Gwill′imville, a post-village of El Paso co., Col., 5 miles from Monument Station. It has a cheese-factory.

Gwin‵nett′, a northern county of Georgia, has an area of about 520 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Chattahoochee River, and is also drained by the Appalachee and other small streams. The surface is hilly and extensively covered with forests; the soil is mostly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad. Among its mineral resources are granite and iron ore. Capital, Lawrenceville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,488,352. Pop. in 1870, 12,431, of whom 12,417 were Americans.

Gwydir (gwī′dịr?) **River** (native, *Kiendar*, ke-ĕn-dar′, or *Karaula*, kå-raw′lạ), a river of New South Wales, joins the Darling River in lat. 29° 30′ 27″ S., lon. 148° 13′ 20″ E. Length, 445 miles.

Gwynedd, gwin′ẹd (Welsh pron. gwịn′ĕTH). a river of Wales, rises in the S. side of Snowdon, and flows S. to Cardigan Bay, which it enters by a wide estuary 1 mile S. of Tremadoc.

Gwynedd, gwin′ẹd, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., in Gwynedd township, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 18 miles N. of Philadelphia. The township contains the boroughs of North Wales and Lansdale. It has 6 churches. Pop. of the township, 2094.

Gwynfe, gwịn′fĕ, a hamlet of Wales, co. of Carmarthen, 5 miles S.W. of Llandovery. Pop. 1528.

Gwyn (gwĭn) **Mine,** a post-office of Calaveras co., Cal.

Gwynne's (gwĭnz) **Mill,** a station in Shelby co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 11 miles W.N.W. of Rushville.

Gy, zhee, a town of France, in Haute-Saône, 22 miles S.W. of Vesoul. Pop. 2051.

Gya, a district and town of India. See Gaya.

Gyalar, dyŏ‵lŏR′, a mining town of Transylvania, 60 miles W. of Hermannstadt. Pop. 950.

Gyalu, dyŏh‵loo′ (almost jŏh‵loo′), or **Ju′lia,** a market-town of Transylvania, 10 miles W. of Klausenburg, on the Szamos. Pop. 2680.

Gyangze, ghẹ-ang′ze, a town of Thibet, on an affluent of the Brahmapootra. Lat. 28° 56′ N.; lon. 89° 28′ E. It has manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 9000.

Gyarmath, Balassa. See Balassa-Gyarmath.

Gyarmath, Füzes. See Füzes-Gyarmath.

Gyaros, ji′ạ-ros or jee′ạ-ros, or **Gioura,** joo′rå, a mountainous island of the Grecian Archipelago, 10 miles N.W. of Syra. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3 miles.

Gyedu, a town of Hungary. See Detta.

Gyekenyes, dyå‵kĕn‵yĕsh′, a village of Hungary, co. of Sümegh, 50 miles W. by N. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 1780.

Gyenta, a town of Hungary. See Denta.

Gyergyö-Szent-Miklos, dyĕR′dyö‵-sĕnt-mee‵klosh′, a town of Transylvania, in Szeklerland, 95 miles E. of Klausenburg.

Gyermel, dyĕR‵mĕl′, a village of Hungary, co. of Komorn, 12 miles from Dotis. Pop. 1050.

Gykwar's Dominions. See Baroda.

Gymmergine, European Turkey. See Gumoorjeena.

Gymnesiæ, Spain. See Balearic Isles.

Gyndes, the supposed ancient name of the Diala.

Gyoma, dyo′mŏh‵ (almost jo′mŏh‵), a village of Hungary, co. of Bekes, on the Körös, 30 miles by rail N.N.W. of Csaba. Pop. of commune, 9907.

Gyöngyös, dyön‵dyösh′, a town of Hungary, co. of Heves, on a railway, 44 miles N.E. of Pesth. It has several churches, a Franciscan college, a gymnasium, a collection of archives, manufactures of leather, hats, and woollen cloth, distilleries, and considerable trade in corn, fruit, wine, and horses. Pop. 15,830.

Györ, the Hungarian name of the Raab.

Gyor-Falva, dyoR-fŏl′vŏh‵, or **Gergesdorf,** ghĕR′-ghẹs-doRf‵, a village of Transylvania, 6 miles from Klausenburg, on the Little Szamos.

Györgyö-Alfalu, Hungary. See Alfalu.

Györgyö-Szent-Miklos. See Gyergyö-Szent-Miklos.

Györköny, dyöR‵köñ′, a village of Hungary, co. of Tolna, 4 miles from Paks. Pop. 2572.

Gypsum, jip′sŭm, a township of Saline co., Kansas. Pop. 252. Post-offices, Pliny and Gypsum Creek.

Gypsum, a township of Sedgwick co., Kansas. Pop. 529. Post-office, Iowaville.

Gypsum, a post-hamlet of Ontario co., N.Y., 2 miles from Clifton Springs. It has a church, a flour-mill, a lumber-mill, and a plaster-mill. Gypsum is found here.

Gypsum, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., O., in Portage township, on the Lake Shore Railroad, 11 miles W. of Sandusky City. It has a church and a plaster-mill.

Gypsum Creek, Kansas, rises in McPherson co., runs northward, and enters the Smoky Hill River in Saline co., about 12 miles E. of Salina.

Gypsum Creek, a township of McPherson co., Kansas. Pop. 569. It contains Roxbury.

Gypsum Creek, a post-office of Saline co., Kansas.

Gyula, dyoo′lŏh‵ (almost joo′lŏh‵), a town of Hungary, co. of Bekes, on a railway, 35 miles N.N.W. of Arad, divided by the White Körös River into two portions, *Magyar* and *Nemeth*, in one of which only German and in the other only Hungarian is spoken. It has several churches, oil-mills, a castle, and a zoological garden. Pop. 18,495.

Gyulafalva, dyoo′lŏh‵fŏl′vŏh‵, or **Gyülesty,** a village of Hungary, co. of Marmaros, on the Mara, 9 miles from Szigeth. Pop. 1070.

Gyulaj, dyoo‵lī′, a village of Hungary, co. of Szabolcz, 3 miles from Nyir-Bathor. Pop. 1800.

Gzhatsk, Gshatsk, or **Gjatsk,** gzhåtsk, a town of Russia, government and 128 miles by rail N.E. of Smolensk, on the Gzhat (Gjat), an affluent of the Volga. Pop. 8261.

H.

Haa, haw, a small island of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, off its N. coast, 3½ miles E. of Far-out Head.

Haag, hå̤g, the name of numerous villages of Germany, and of the city of the Hague, in Netherlands. See Hague.

Haage, Netherlands. See Princenhage.

Haaksbergen, hå̤ks′bĕRG‵ẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 25 miles E. by S. of Deventer. P. 4744.

Haamstede, or **Haemstede,** hå̤m′stå‵dẹh, a village of the Netherlands, in the island of Schouwen, 8 miles S.W. of Brouwershaven. Pop. 853.

Haan, hå̤n, a village of Prussia, 9 miles by rail E. of Dusseldorf. Pop., with vicinity, 4594.

Haarburg, a town of Hanover. See Harburg.

Haaren, or **Haeren,** hå̤′rẹn, a village of the Netherlands, 7 miles S.W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1568.

Haaren, hå̤′rẹn, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 6 miles S.E. of Meppen. Pop. 1388.

Haaren, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles N. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop., with commune, 2922.

Haarlebeke, a town of Belgium. See Haerlebeke.

Haarlem, Haerlem, or **Harlem,** hå̤R′lẹm, a city of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 14 miles W. of Amsterdam, with which city, and with Leyden and Helder, it communicates by canals and railways. Pop. in 1876, 34,797. It has remains of its old fortifications, and is very well built and clean. The cathedral of St. Bavon contains the famous Haarlem organ, one of the largest in the world. Other principal structures are the town hall, the flesh-market, and several churches. The statue of Coster, the reputed inventor of movable printing-types, and a native of this city, stands in the market-place. Haarlem has numerous public schools, learned societies, and collections in art and science, the principal of the latter being the Teyler Museum. It has also large steam cotton-mills, manufactures of velvet, silk and linen fabrics, carpets, lace, ribbons, soap, &c., and a celebrated Greek and Hebrew type-foundry. It is the centre of the important Dutch trade in flowers and flower-seeds, raised in the *Bloemen Tuinen*, extensive nursery grounds on the S. side of the city. Its vicinity is well cultivated; near it is the Pavilion, a noble seat, formerly the palace of Louis Bonaparte. Many distinguished painters were natives of Haarlem. In 1573 it capitulated, after a seven months' siege, to the Spaniards, who, contrary to the terms of the surrender, caused upwards of 2000 persons, including the Protestant ministers, the garrison, and the commandant, to be put to death. Haarlem is the see of Catholic and Jansenist bishops.

Haarlem, haR'lęm, **Nayntivoe,** or **Naynativoe,** an island of Palk's Strait, N.W. of Ceylon. Pop. 500.

Haarlem, New York. See HARLEM.

Haarlem (hȧR'lęm) **Lake** (Dutch, *Haerlemmer-Meer*, hȧR'lĕm-mẹr-mȧR), formerly an inlet of the Zuyder Zee, in the Netherlands, North Holland, 2 miles S.E. of Haarlem, about 33 miles in circumference, communicating N. with the Y and S. with the Old Rhine. It was formed by a destructive inundation in the sixteenth century. In 1849 the work of draining the lake was commenced, and completed in 1853: 72 square miles of good land were thus reclaimed.

Haase, hȧ'zęh, or **Hase,** hȧ'sȧ (anc. *Hasa?*), a river of Germany, in Hanover, joins the Ems at Meppen, after a course of 90 miles.

Haastrecht, hȧs'trĕKt, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 14 miles N.E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 1463.

Haay, hȧ or hoi, a small island of Scotland, Hebrides, in the Sound of Harris, between Harris and North Uist.

Haba, or **La Haba,** lȧ hȧ'Bȧ, a town of Spain, province and 51 miles E. of Madrid. Pop. 2210.

Habab, hȧ-bȧb', a region on the W. coast of the Red Sea, formerly in the N.E. of Abyssinia, but now attached to Nubia and subject to Egyptian authority. Its people, also called Habab, are a mixed race, mostly speaking dialects of the Geez: they are, or lately were, Christians of the Abyssinian church.

Habana, a city of Cuba. See HAVANA.

Habas, hȧ'bȧs', a town of France, in Landes, 13 miles S.S.E. of Dax. Pop. of commune, 2038.

Habay-la-Neuve, hȧ'bȧ'-lȧ-nUv, a village of Belgium, in Luxembourg, on the Rulles, 10 miles by rail W. of Arlon. Pop. 1800.

Habay-la-Vieille, hȧ'bȧ'-lȧ-ve-ȧl', a village of Belgium, in Luxembourg, near Habay-la-Neuve. Pop. 901.

Habelschwert, hȧ'bęl-shwêRt', a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Neisse, 10 miles S. of Glatz. Pop. 4926, engaged in woollen- and linen-weaving.

Hab'ermacher, a station in Harris co., Tex., on the Texas Western Railroad, 22 miles W. by N. of Houston.

Habern, hȧ'bęrn, or **Habr,** hȧb'r (L. *Mons Fagi*), a town of Bohemia, 10 miles S.S.E. of Czaslau, on the Little Sazawa. Pop. 2039.

Habersham, hab'ęr-shąm, a county in the N.E. part of Georgia, has an area of about 450 square miles. The Tugaloo River forms part of the N.E. boundary, and separates it from South Carolina. The Chattahoochee rises in this county, which is also drained by the Soquee, Tallulah, and Broad Rivers. The surface is broken by low mountains connected with the Blue Ridge, among which Mounts Yonah and Currahee are the most considerable. The latter rises in the form of a cone to the height of 900 feet. The gold-mines of this county are considered among the richest in the state. Iron is abundant; rubies, cornelians, and a few diamonds have been found. The celebrated Falls of Tallulah are in this county. Capital, Clarkesville. Pop. 6322.

Habesh, Habessinia, or **Habessinien.** See ABYSSINIA.

Habrowa, or **Unter-Habrowa,** ŏŏn'tęr-hȧ-bro'wȧ, a village of Bohemia, near Königgrätz. Pop. 1050.

Habrzeh, a town of Moravia. See HOHENSTADT.

Habsal, a town of Russia. See HAPSAL.

Habsburg, or **Hapsburg,** haps'bŭrg or hȧps'bŏŏRG, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, near Brugg, with ruins of a castle which was the original seat of the imperial family of Austria. Pop. 187.

Habsheim, hȧbs'hīme, a village of Germany, in Alsace, 11 miles N.E. of Altkirch, on the Strasburg Railway, 4½ miles S.E. of Mülhausen. Pop. 1854.

Haccourt, hȧk'koor', a village of Belgium, 7 miles N.E. of Liege. Pop. 1800.

Hacha, or **La Hacha,** United States of Colombia. See RIO HACHA.

Hachenburg, hȧK'ęn-bŏŏRG', a town of Prussia, 24 miles N. of Nassau. Pop. 1384.

Hachijo, an island of Japan. See FATSIZIO.

Hachneau, a town of Alsace. See HAGUENAU.

Hachy, hȧ'shee', a village of Belgium, in Luxembourg, 7 miles W. of Arlon. Pop. 1840.

Hack'berry, a post-village of Mohave co., Arizona, in the Peacock Mountains, 30 miles E. of Mineral Park. It has rich silver-mines, a quartz-mill, and a roasting-furnace.

Hackberry, a township of Labette co., Kan. P. 1005.

Hackberry, a post-office of Lavaca co., Tex.

Hack'ensack, a post-village, capital of Bergen co., N.J., on the Hackensack River, and on the New Jersey Midland and New Jersey & New York Railroads, 12 miles N. of New York, and 8 miles S.E. of Paterson. It contains a court-house, 8 churches, 2 banks, 3 newspaper offices, and several manufactories.

Hackensack River rises in Rockland co., N.Y., runs southward through Bergen co., N.J., and enters Newark Bay 4 miles S.E. of the city of Newark. It is about 50 miles long. Sloops can ascend it nearly 16 miles.

Hack'er's Creek, a post-office of Lewis co., W. Va., about 20 miles S. of Clarksburg.

Hack'er's Valley, a post-office of Webster co., W. Va.

Hack'ersville, a post-office of Barbour co., W. Va., 3 miles from Philippi.

Hack'etstown, a town of Ireland, co. of Carlow, on the Dereen, 8 miles S.E. of Baltinglass. Pop. 863.

Hack'ett City, a post-hamlet of Sebastian co., Ark., 16 miles S. of Fort Smith.

Hack'ettstown, a post-borough of Warren co., N.J., on the Musconetcong River, and on the Morris & Essex Railroad, 52 miles W. by N. of Newark, and 24 miles E.N.E. of Easton, Pa. It contains the Centenary Collegiate Institute (Methodist), 4 churches, a national bank, 2 flouring-mills, an iron-furnace, a foundry, and a carriage-factory. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 2800.

Hackleman, hak'ęl-mąn, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Ind., 6 miles W. of Fairmount Railroad Station.

Hack'ney, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, forming a suburb of London, 3 miles N.N.E. of St. Paul's. It is divided into 3 districts, and has an iron bridge across the Lea, 3 churches, numerous chapels, the London Orphan Asylum, the Independents' Academy at Homerton, a savings-bank, and several hospitals. Hackney was formerly the favorite suburban residence of the London citizens, and hackney-coaches are said to have been named from it. Pop. 115,110.

Hack'ney, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., O., about 20 miles N.W. of Marietta. It has a church.

Hack'neyville, a post-hamlet of Tallapoosa co., Ala., 7 miles N. of Alexander City. It has a church and an academy.

Hacqueville, hȧk'veel', a village of France, in Eure, 9 miles N.E. of Les Andelys. Pop. 450.

Hadamar, hȧ'dȧ-maR', a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Elbe, 5 miles N.W. of Limburg. Pop. 2009.

Haddam, had'dąm, a post-village and one of the capitals of Middlesex co., Conn., in Haddam township, on the W. bank of the Connecticut River, about 20 miles from its mouth, and on the Connecticut Valley Railroad, 26 miles S. by E. of Hartford. It has several churches, the Brainerd Academy, and a savings-bank. Quarries of granite have been opened in Haddam. The township contains villages named Higganum and Tylerville. Pop. 2071.

Haddam, a post-village of Washington co., Kansas, in Mill Creek township, 23 miles S. by W. of Fairbury, Neb.

Haddam Neck, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Middlesex co., Conn., in Haddam township, on the E. side of the Connecticut River, about 24 miles S.S.E. of Hartford. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of baskets, carpets, &c.

Haddeby, hȧd'dęh-bü', **Hethäby,** hȧ'tȧ-bü', or **Heidebo,** hī'dęh-bo', a village of Prussia, in Sleswick, opposite the town of Sleswick. Its original church was the earliest founded in Denmark.

Had'den Mountain, a post-office of Jackson co., N.C.

Had'dington, Haddingtonshire, had'ding-tọn-shịr, or **East Lothian,** lo'THe-ąn, a county of Scotland, having N. the Firth of Forth, and E. the North Sea. Area, 280 square miles. Surface in the S. occupied by the Lammermoor Hills, in the centre and N. a beautiful plain, gradually sloping to the Firth of Forth, and diversified by gentle elevations. Principal rivulet, the Tyne. Soil mostly a clayey loam. Agriculture is in a highly advanced state, and equal to that of any other British county. Coal is worked in the W., and limestone abounds everywhere. Chief towns, Haddington, the county town, Dunbar, Tranent, and North Berwick. It sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1871, 37,771.

Haddington, a town of Scotland, capital of the above county, on the Tyne, here crossed by a four-arched bridge, and on the North British Railway, 18 miles E. of Edinburgh. The town has handsome county buildings, a town house, and a noble collegiate and parish church, originally the nave of an abbey church erected about the thirteenth century. Haddington has also a grammar-school, a mechanics' institution, an agricultural and horticultural society, several public libraries, and a considerable trade in wool, &c. It is perhaps the largest market in Scotland for corn and other agricultural produce. Haddington unites with Dunbar, Jedburgh, Lauder, and North Berwick in sending one member to the House of Commons. Haddington is a very ancient royal burgh. Pop. 3114.

Had′dington, a village within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, Pa., 5 miles W. by N. of Independence Hall. It is reached by the Market Street Railway.

Had′dock Station, a post-office of Jones co., Ga., on the Macon & Augusta Railroad, 19 miles E.N.E. of Macon. Here are 2 stores.

Had′don, a township of Sullivan co., Ind. Pop. 2750. It contains Carlisle.

Haddon, a township of Camden co., N.J. Pop. 1926.

Had′donfield, a neat post-borough of Camden co., N.J., in Haddon township, near Cooper's Creek, and on the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Camden. It contains 6 churches, a newspaper office, an academy, and a graded public school with a fine building. Pop. 1075.

Hadeesah, Hadisah, hå-dee′så, **Hadith,** or **Hadeeth,** hå-deeth′, written also **Hadisa** and **Haditha,** an island of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic and 130 miles N.W. of Bagdad, in the Euphrates. It contains a town, composed of about 400 houses, built on the ruins of the ancient *Hadith.* The river is here 300 yards wide and 18 feet deep.

Hadeln, hå′dẹln, a district of Prussia, in Hanover, extending for 12 miles along the Elbe, with an area of 110 square miles, and 17,286 inhabitants.

Ha′den's, a post-office of Madison co., Ala.

Ha′densville, a post-village of Todd co., Ky., on the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of Clarksville, Tenn. It has 2 churches.

Hadensville, a post-office of Goochland co., Va.

Ha′der, a post-hamlet of Goodhue co., Minn., in Wanamingo township, 21 miles S.W. of Red Wing.

Hadersleben, hå′dẹrs-lå‵bẹn (Dan. *Haderslev,* hå′-dẹrs-lêv‵), a seaport town of Prussia, on an inlet of the Little Belt, 48 miles N. of Sleswick, at the terminus of a railway. Pop. 8356. It is well built, and has a safe harbor, several churches, a Latin school, and breweries.

Hadház, hod′hâz, or **Hathaz,** hŏt′hâz, one of the Haiduck towns of Hungary, 10 miles by rail N. of Debreczin. Pop. 7024.

Hadja-Bagos, Hungary. See BAGOS.

Hadjatsch, a town of Russia. See GADJATSCH.

Hadji-Abbassi, Asia Minor. See HAJEE-ABBASSEE.

Hadji-Hamza, Asia Minor. See HAJEE-HAMZAH.

Hadjilar, a village of Asia Minor. See HAJILAR.

Hadji-Oglou-Bazardjik. See HAJEE-OGLOO-BAZARJEEK.

Hadjypoor, or **Hajeepoor,** hâj‵ee-poor′, a village of Punjab, on the Chenaub, 42 miles W. of Mooltan. Lat. 29° 36′ N.; lon. 71° 12′ E.

Hadjypoor, or **Hajeepoor,** a town of India, in the Mozufferpoor district, on the river Gunduck, near the Ganges, 5 miles N. of Patna. It has a large mosque, a picturesque temple, and an important trade. Pop. 22,306.

Had′leigh, a town of England, co. of Suffolk, 9½ miles W.S.W. of Ipswich. It has many curious ancient houses, and a fine church. It is the terminus of a branch railway. Pop. of parish, 3575.

Had′ley, a township of Pike co., Ill. Pop. 1309. It contains New Philadelphia. Hadley Station is on the Hannibal & Naples Railroad, 21 miles E. of Hannibal, Mo.

Hadley, a post-hamlet of Will co., Ill., in Homer township, 30 miles S.W. of Chicago. It has a church.

Hadley, a station in Adams co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 6 miles W. by N. of Fort Wayne.

Hadley, a post-hamlet of Hendricks co., Ind., in Clay township, on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 24 miles W. of Indianapolis. It has a Friends' meeting.

Hadley, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ky., 10 miles W. of Bowling Green. It has a church.

Hadley, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., in Hadley township, on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, about 18 miles N. of Springfield, and 3 miles N.E. of Northampton. It has a bridge across the river, several churches, and the Hopkins Academy. Brooms and other articles are manufactured in this township, which also contains North Hadley. Pop. of the township, 2125.

Hadley, a post-village of Lapeer co., Mich., in Hadley township, 12 miles S.W. of Lapeer, and about 48 miles N.N.W. of Detroit. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a foundry, a grist-mill, and manufactures of carriages, furniture, sash, &c. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1504.

Hadley, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Hadley township, on the Hudson River, at the mouth of the Sacondaga, and on the Adirondack Railroad, 22 miles N. of Saratoga Springs. It has 4 churches. The township has manufactures of leather and wooden-ware. Its surface is mountainous. Pop. of the township, 1067.

Hadley, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa., in Perry township, on the Jamestown & Franklin Railroad, 30 miles W. of Franklin. It has 2 churches and a mill.

Had′ley-Mon′ken, a village of England, co. of Middlesex, 12 miles N.N.W. of London.

Hadley's Mills, a post-hamlet of Chatham co., N.C., about 40 miles W. of Raleigh. It has a tannery.

Hadley Station, a village of Lawrence co., Ill., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 22 miles W. of Vincennes, Ind. It has 2 churches.

Had′leyville, a post-hamlet of Eau Claire co., Wis., 10 miles from Eau Claire. It has a church.

Had′lock, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Va., about 50 miles S. of Snow Hill, Md.

Had′low, a village in Levis co., Quebec, 2 miles from South Quebec. It contains locomotive-works and shops belonging to the Grand Trunk Railway. Pop. 150.

Had′lyme, a post-village of New London co., Conn., in East Haddam and Lyme townships, on the left or E. bank of the Connecticut River, about 30 miles S.S.E. of Hartford. It has a church.

Hadmersleben, hâd′mẹrs-lå‵bẹn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 18 miles by rail S.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 1032.

Hadol, hå‵dol′, a village of France, in Vosges, 6 miles S. of Epinal. Pop. 2457.

Hadramaut, or **Hadramaout,** hå-drå-mŏwt′ (pronounced by the Arabs hå-drå-må-oot′), a country of Arabia, extending along its S.E. coast from Oman to Yemen, with which it constituted the ancient Arabia Felix. The coast is lined by mountains 5000 feet high. The inhabitants (Hadarémi, hå-då-rêm′ee) still retain many traces of their ancient civilization. Hadramaut exports to India frankincense, myrrh, aloes, and dragons'-blood; to Yemen, carpets, silk shawls, linen, and girdle-knives. The people are of several tribes, governed by chiefs.

Hadres, hå′drês, a village of Lower Austria, on the Pulkan, on the frontiers of Moravia. Pop. 1758.

Hadria, an ancient name of ADRIA, and of ATRI.

Hadrianopolis, the ancient name of ADRIANOPLE.

Hadrianopolis, the ancient name of BOLI.

Hadriaticum Mare. See ADRIATIC.

Hadschin, hâd′sheen‵, a town of Asiatic Turkey, vilayet and 80 miles N.E. of Adana.

Haeght, hå̤ᴋt, a village of Belgium, in North Brabant, on the Mechlin-Louvain Railway, 16 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 2300.

Haelen, hå̤′lẹn, a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, 11 miles W. of Hasselt. Pop. 2400.

Haeltert, hå̤l′têʀt, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 19 miles E. of Audenarde. Pop. 3300.

Haemstede, Netherlands. See HAAMSTEDE.

Hæmus, the ancient name of the BALKANS.

Haeren, a village of the Netherlands. See HAAREN.

Haeringhe, hå̤′ring-ghẹh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 12 miles N.W. of Ypres. Pop. 2100.

Haerlebeke, or **Haarlebeke,** hå̤ʀ′lẹh-bå‵kẹh, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Lys, 3 miles by rail N.E. of Courtrai. Pop. 4700. It was formerly an important fortress, and suffered many vicissitudes in the ninth and tenth centuries.

Haerlem, a city of the Netherlands. See HAARLEM.

Haerlemmer Meer. See HAARLEM LAKE.

Haesdonck, hå̤s′donk, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 25 miles E.N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 2400.

Hætera, the supposed ancient name of ZUJAR.

Haffar, håf'faʀ', an ancient canal in Persia, connecting the Karoon River with the Shat-el-Arab. On both sides of it stands the town of Mohammerah.

Haffeer, or **Haffir,** håf'feer', a village of Nubia, on the left bank of the Nile, 46 miles N. of New Dongola. It has a factory for indigo.

Haff-Stettin, Germany. See STETTINER-HAFF.

Hafnarfiord, håf'naʀ-fe-ᴏʀᴅ' (Dan. *Havnfjord,* hŏwn'fe-ᴏʀᴅ'), a village of Iceland, on a fiord of the same name, in the S. of the island, S.S.E. of Reikiavik. Its harbor is one of the best in Iceland.

Hafnerzell, håf'nẹr-tsêll', or **Obernzell,** o'bẹrn-tsêll', a village of Bavaria, on the Danube, 8 miles E. of Passau. Pop. 1473.

Hafnia, the Latin name of COPENHAGEN.

Hafslöe, håfs'lö'êh, a village of Norway, 88 miles N.E. of Bergen. Pop. 2200.

Ha'gaman's (or **Ha'geman's**) **Mills,** a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River, 4 miles from Amsterdam. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of knit goods. Pop. 250.

Ha'gan, a post-office of Chippewa co., Minn.

Ha'gansport, a post-office of Franklin co., Tex.

Ha'gar, a post-office of Berrien co., Mich., in Hagar township, on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 4 miles N. of Benton Harbor. The township is bounded on the W. by Lake Michigan. Pop. 823.

Hagarstown, Illinois. See HAGERSTOWN.

Hage, Netherlands. See HAGUE, THE.

Hage, hå'ghẹh, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 13 miles N.W. of Aurich. Pop. 868.

Hagedorn's (hag'ẹ-dornz) **Mills,** a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., about 16 miles W. of Saratoga Springs. It has a church, and grist-, saw-, and woollen-mills.

Hagelberg, hå'ghẹl-bêʀɢ', a village of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 22 miles S.W. of Potsdam. Here the allies defeated the French, August 27, 1813.

Hageman, hā'ghẹ-man, a post-office of Porter co., Ind.

Hagen, hå'ghẹn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, on a railway, 26 miles W. of Arnsberg, on the Volme. Pop. 24,335, who manufacture iron-ware, woollen cloth, paper, and leather. Near it is the spa of Eppenhausen.

Hagenau, a town of Germany. See HAGUENAU.

Hagenburg, hå'ghẹn-bŏŏʀɢ', a town in Schaumburg-Lippe, near the S. shore of Lake Steinhude. Pop. 1175.

Hagenmeister (hå'ghẹn-mi'stẹr) **Island,** off the coast of Alaska, near lat. 59° N., lon. 160° 23′ W.

Hagenow, hå'ghẹh-nov', a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Hamburg & Berlin Railway, 17 miles S.W. of Schwerin. Pop. 3748.

Ha'ger's Grove, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Mo., on the North Fork of Salt River, 7 miles N. of Clarence. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill. Pop. 50.

Ha'gerstown, or **Ha'garstown,** a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 4 miles W. of Vandalia. It has a church.

Hagerstown, a post-village of Wayne co., Ind., in Jefferson township, on a branch of the Whitewater River, and on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, at the N. terminus of the Cincinnati & Whitewater Valley Railroad, 7 miles N. of Cambridge City, and 16 miles W.N.W. of Richmond. It has a town hall, 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, an academy, 2 flour-mills, 2 carriage-factories, and 2 grain-elevators. Pop. 830.

Hagerstown, a city, the capital of Washington co., Md., on the W. bank of Antietam Creek, and on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 22 miles S. of Chambersburg, Pa., 22 miles N.W. of Frederick, and 84 miles W.N.W. of Baltimore, with which it is connected by the Western Maryland Railroad. It is also the N. terminus of the Washington County Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It has a court-house, a national bank, 1 other bank, 12 churches, an academy, a seminary for ladies, several machine-shops, flour-mills, carriage-shops, and manufactures of bricks, pottery, leather, &c. One daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 5779.

Hagerstown, a hamlet of Salem co., N.J., 3 miles S. of Salem.

Hagerstown, Ohio. See NEW HAGERSTOWN.

Hagersville, hā'ghẹrz-vĭl, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 2½ miles from Perkasie Station, and about 34 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has 2 general stores and a church.

Hagersville, hā'ghẹrz-vĭl, a post-village in Haldimand co., Ontario, at the junction of the Canada Southern and Hamilton & Lake Erie Railways, 10 miles W. of Cayuga. It has an iron-foundry, a grist-mill, and 7 or 8 stores.

Hagetmau, hå'zhå'mō', a town of France, in Landes, 7 miles S. of Saint-Sever. Pop. 1797.

Hag'gerstone, a high rocky island on the N.E. coast of Australia. Lat. 12° 1′ 40″ S.; lon. 143° 12′ E. Near it is Sir Everard Home's group.

Hag'gett's, a station in Andover township, Essex co., Mass., on the Lowell & Lawrence Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Lawrence. Here is Haggett's Pond, a picnic resort.

Hag'ginsville, a post-office of Sacramento co., Cal.

Hägglingen, hȧg'gling-ẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, about 5 miles from Bremgarten. The war called the Kapellerkrieg was terminated by a peace made here in 1531. Pop. 1546.

Haggs, a village of Scotland, co. and 8 miles S. of Stirling. Pop. 534.

Hagia, hå'ghe-å (*i.e.,* in Greek, "Saint"), the name of several small villages of Greece.

Hagia, hå'ghe-å, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, 13 miles E. of Larissa. Pop. 4800.

Hagia Deka, hå'ghe-å då'kå, a town of Crete, near the ruins of ancient Gortynia, 20 miles S.S.W. of Candia.

Hag'insville, a post-office of Bullock co., Ga.

Hagion Oros, a mountain of Greece. See ATHOS.

Hagiostrati, hå'ghe-os-trå'tee, or **Stratia,** strå'-tee-å (anc. *Ne'æ*), an island in the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, 20 miles S.W. of Lemnos, with a village of the same name on its W. coast.

Hag'lerville, a post-office of Henry co., Tenn.

Hagley, Illinois. See NEWMANSVILLE.

Hague, haig, THE (Dutch, *'S Gravenhaag,* s'grå'vẹn-hå̲ɢ', or *'S Gravenhage,* s'grå'vẹn-hå'ɢhẹh, *Den Haag,* dȇn hå̲ɢ; Ger. *Haag,* hå̲ɢ; Fr. *La Haye,* lå hå; It. *Aja,* å'yå), a town of the Netherlands, capital of the province of South Holland, and the usual residence of the court and of the states-general, on a branch of the Leyden & Rotterdam Canal, 4 miles from the North Sea, 14 miles N.W. of Rotterdam, and 33 miles S.W. of Amsterdam, with which cities it also communicates by railways. Lat. 52° 4′ 20″ N.; lon. 4° 18′ 40″ E. Pop. in 1863, 84,615; in 1876, 104,095. Mean temperature of the year, 52° Fahr.; winter, 38.2°; summer, 65.5°. It is enclosed by a moat crossed by drawbridges, and many of its streets are intersected by canals, bordered with rows of trees. All the principal edifices are in the Vyverberg, or great square of its N. or fashionable quarter. The national museum comprises collections of Chinese and Japanese curiosities and of Dutch national relics, with a rich gallery of Dutch paintings. The palace of the Prince of Orange has also a good collection of Dutch paintings. The king's palace is a plain edifice of Grecian architecture. The Binnenhof, appropriated to the states assembly and the chief government offices, comprises a portion of the residence of the ancient counts of Holland. The town has an orphan asylum, prisons, numerous schools, and a theatre. The royal library contains 100,000 volumes, and here are many learned associations and private galleries of art. Some printing and manufactures are carried on. A fine road, called the Voorhout, leads N. to the Bosch, a wooded park with a suburban royal seat; and 1½ miles S.E. of the Hague stood the castle of Ryswick, memorable for the treaty signed there in 1697. A bronze statue of William, Prince of Orange, was erected in 1848.

'S Gravenhaag signifies literally "the count's hedge, grove, or wood," and appears to have owed its origin to a hunting-seat of the counts of Holland, situated in a wood. This, however, became a palace as early as 1250, and around it many other houses were soon erected. But it has risen into importance chiefly since the beginning of the present century, and mainly through being made the residence of the court and the foreign ministers and the seat of the states-general and the government.

Hague, haig, a post-township of Warren co., N.Y., bounded on the W. by Lake George. It presents beautiful scenery, and has iron-mines. Pop. 681.

Hague, a post-hamlet of McLennan co., Tex., 7 miles from Waco. It has 2 churches.

Hague, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Va., about 65 miles N.E. of Richmond.

Haguenau, hȧg'nō' or ȧg'nō', written also **Hagenau,** hå'ghẹh-nŏw', a fortified town of Germany, in Alsace (formerly belonging to France), on the Moder, 16 miles N. of Strasburg. It was originally fortified by the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa in the twelfth century, and has a church of that period, a synagogue, civil and military hospitals, a female penitentiary, hemp- and cotton-yarn-, madder-, and oil-mills, manufactories of woollen and cotton fabrics, earthenware, and soap, breweries, and metal-foundries. Pop. 11,386.

Ha Ha Bay, Quebec. See GRAND BAY.

Hahi′ra, a post-office of Lowndes co., Ga.

Hahnaman, hån′ạ-mạn, a township of Whitesides co., Ill. Pop. 624. It contains Deer Grove, and includes a part of the Winnebago Swamp.

Hahn's (hånz) **Peak,** a post-office and mining-camp of Routt co., Col., 18 miles from Steamboat Springs. Gold is mined here.

Hahnville, hån′vĭl, a village of St. Charles parish, La., 1 mile from Hahnville Railroad Station, and 2 miles W. of St. Charles. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office.

Haiatpoor, hī‵at-poor′, a town of Bengal, district and 25 miles N.W. of Maldah, on the Ganges, at the junction of the Kalindri. It is the seat of a large trade.

Haibak, an Afghan town. See HEIBUK.

Haid, hīd, a village of Bohemia, circle and 22 miles S. of Budweis. Pop. 750.

Haid, Hayd, hīd, or **Hayde,** hī′dẹh, a town of Bohemia, 25 miles W. of Pilsen. Pop. 1680.

Haida, Heida, hī′då, or **Haide,** hī′dẹh, a town of Bohemia, 24 miles N.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 2069. It has manufactures of glass and crystals.

Haidee, hī′dee, a post-office of Wayne co., Pa.

Haidhausen, hīd′hŏw‵zẹn, a village of Upper Bavaria, on the Isar, immediately opposite Munich, of which it forms a suburb. Pop. 3700.

Haiduck (hī′dŏŏk) (**Hajduk,** or **Heyduke**) **District,** called also **Haiducken, Hayducken,** or **Hajducken** (hī′dŏŏk-ẹn) **District,** a district or county of E. Central Hungary, comprising the so-called Haiduck towns of Böszörmeny, Debreczin, Dorogh, Hadház, Nanas, Szoboszlo, and Vamos-Percs. The people (Haiducks) long had peculiar privileges. Area, 1289 square miles. Pop. 163,742.

Hai-Dzuong, hī-dzoo‵ong′, a fortified town of Anam, in Tonquin, capital of a province. Pop. 30,000.

Haifa, hī′fạ, written also **Kaiffa,** or **Caiffa,** kīf′fạ, a town of Palestine, on the Bay of Acre. Lat. 32° 49′ 12″ N.; lon. 35°′ 1′ E. It has a Roman Catholic and a Greek church, a mosque, and several small synagogues. Pop. 4000. One mile W. of Haifa, and at the foot of Mt. Carmel, stands a German-American mission colony, with a good school, 60 stone dwellings, a grist-mill, and manufactories of soap and olive-wood wares. Pop. of colony, 330.

Hai-Fong, or **Hai-Phong,** hī‵fong′, a town and open port of Anam, in Tonquin, near the mouth of an arm of the Tonquin River. Lat. 20° 53′ N.; lon. 106° 45′ E. It has a French garrison and a large trade by sea. Ships drawing 20 feet can reach it.

Hai-Foong, or **Hai-Fung,** hī‵foong′, a town of China, province of Shan-Toong, near the confines of Pe-Chee-Lee. Lat. 37° 50′ N.; lon. 117° 44′ E.

Hai-Foong, or **Hai-Fung,** a town of China, province of Quang-Tong, 82 miles E. of Canton. Lat. 23° 7′ N.; lon. 115° 20′ E.

Haiger, hī′ghẹr, a village of Prussia, 34 miles N.E. of Nassau, on the Dille. Pop. 1417.

Haigerloch, hī′ghẹr-loᴋ‵, a village of Prussia, in Hohenzollern, 8 miles W. of Hechingen. Pop. 1155.

Hai-Keoo-So, or **Hai-Kheou-So,** hī‵ke-oo‵so′, a maritime town of the island of Hainan, in the China Sea, on the N. coast of the island, and the chief mart of its trade, on a peninsula, 3 miles N. of its capital city, Kiong-Choo.

Hai-Lam, an island of China. See HAINAN.

Hailesborough, hālz′bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Fowler township, on the Oswegatchie River, 2½ miles S.E. of Gouverneur. It has water-power, a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, a tannery, a graded school, and a church. Pop. 177.

Hailsham, hålz′hạm, a town of England, co. of Sussex, on a railway, 11 miles E.S.E. of Lewes. Pop. of parish, 2429.

Hail′ville, a post-office of Houston co., Tex.

Haimburg, a town of Austria. See HAINBURG.

Hain, a town of Saxony. See GROSSENHAIN.

Haina, hī′nå, or **Jaina,** ʜī′nå, a river and bay of Hayti: the river, after a southward course of 38 miles, enters the bay 12 miles S.W. of Santo Domingo, and on the E. side of the bay is a village of the same name.

Haina, hī′nå, a village of Hesse-Nassau, with a lunatic asylum in the rich abbey of Cistercians.

Hainan, hī‵nån′ (Chinese, *Hai-Lam,* hī‵låm′, "south of the sea"), a large island belonging to China, province of Quang-Tong, between lat. 18° 10′ and 20° N. and lon. 108° 25′ and 111° E., and separating the Gulf of Tonquin from the China Sea. Estimated area, 12,000 square miles. Pop. probably comprises 1,000,000 Chinese, exclusive of wild tribes in the interior. Some of the mountains in its centre rise above the snow-line. It has some pretty large rivers. The coasts are generally rocky, but the W. is low, and the S. has several good harbors. Soil not very fertile; timber is a principal product, and is sent to Anam, Siam, and Singapore; other exports are rice, sugar, wax, pearls, coral, salt, and a little gold and silver. It is subdivided into 13 districts. Kiong-Choo, the capital, is a populous city on its N. coast; other principal towns are Hush-Eon, Hai-Keoo-So, and Lok-Hoi.

Hainau, a town of Prussia. See HAYNAU.

Hainault, hå‵nō′, a former forest of England, co. of Essex, lying to the E. of Epping Forest, and N.W. of Romford.

Hainaut, or **Hainault,** hå‵nō′ (Dutch, *Hennegowen,* hĕn′nẹh-go‵ŵen; Ger. *Hennegau,* hĕn′nẹh-gŏw‵), a frontier province of Belgium, bounded W. and S. by France. Area, 1437 square miles. Pop. 956,354. Surface generally level; hilly in the S.E. It is traversed by the Sambre, Scheldt, Dender, and Haine Rivers, and by several canals. Principal towns, Mons, Tournay, and Charleroi.

Hainaut, or **Hainault,** hå‵nō′, an ancient province, now forming part of the N.E. of France and S.W. of Belgium. In the time of Cæsar it was inhabited by the *Nervii,* and not until the seventh century did it take the name of Hainaut. A part was ceded to the French in 1659 and 1678, and is now included in the department of Nord.

Hainburg, hīn′bŏŏʀɢ, or **Haimburg,** hīm′bŏŏʀɢ, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 27 miles by rail E.S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 4178. It has an important tobacco-factory, the largest in Austria.

Haindorf, hīn′doʀf, a village of Bohemia, 8 miles from Friedland, at the foot of the Isergebirge. Pop. 1358.

Haine, hån, a river of Belgium, after a W. course of 40 miles joins the Scheldt in France, opposite Condé.

Haines, hānz, a station on the Columbia & Port Deposit Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Port Deposit, Md.

Haines, a township of Centre co., Pa. Pop. 1354. It contains Aaronsburg.

Haine-Saint-Pierre, hån-såɴᵍ-pe-aiʀ′, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 12 miles W. of Charleroi. Pop. 2000.

Hainesburg, hānz′bŭrg, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., in Knowlton township, on the Paulins River, and on the Blairstown Railroad, 10 miles N. of Belvidere. It has a church, a cotton-factory, and a carriage-shop.

Haines (hānz) **Creek,** Burlington co., N.J., enters the S. branch of Rancocas Creek, above Lumberton.

Hainesport, hānz′port, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on Rancocas Creek, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 1 mile W. of Mount Holly. It has a church, and a manufactory of cast-iron sinks and pipes. P. about 200.

Hainesville, hānz′vĭl, a post-village of Lake co., Ill., in Avon township, 12 miles W. of Waukegan. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 200. See also PRETTYMAN.

Hainesville, a post-village of Clinton co., Mo., about 36 miles N.N.E. of Kansas City, and 12 miles S.E. of Plattsburg. It was formerly more populous than at present. Pop. 248.

Hainesville, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., 9 miles S.S.W. of Port Jervis, N.Y. It has a church.

Hainesville, a hamlet of Berkeley co., W. Va., ½ mile W. of Bedington.

Hainesville, a post-office of Hampshire co., W. Va.

Hainewalde, hī′nẹh-ŵål‵dẹh, a village of Saxony, near Zittau. Pop. 2677, mostly weavers.

Hainichen, hī′nɪᴋ-ẹn, a town of Saxony, 40 miles by rail S.E. of Leipsic. It has manufactures of cotton goods, linens, flannel, &c., also coal-mines. Pop. 8331.

Hainspach, hīn′spåᴋ, a town of Bohemia, 37 miles N. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 2660.

Hain-zur-Dreieich, hīne-tsooʀ-drī′ɪᴋ, or **Dreieichenhain,** drī-ɪᴋ′ẹn-hīne‵, a walled town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, near Offenbach. Pop. 1007.

Hai-Phong, a town of Anam. See HAI-FONG.

Hair's Val′ley, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pa.

Hairumbo, a country of India. See CACHAR.

Hair′y Bear, a peak of the Black Mountains, in Western North Carolina, 6610 feet high.

Hai-Tan, hī‵tån′, an island of the Strait of Formosa, in the China Sea. Lat. 25° 35′ N.; lon. 120° E.

Haiterbach, hī′tẹr-båᴋ‵, a town of Würtemberg, Black Forest, 30 miles S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1854.

Haiti, an island of the West Indies. See HAYTI.

Hajar, a district of Arabia. See LAHSA.

Hajducken District, Hungary. See HAIDUCK.

Hajee-Abbassee, or **Hadji-Abbassi,** håd′jee-åb-bås′see, a village of Asia Minor, on the Bartan, 50 miles W.S.W. of Kastamoonee.

Hajee-Hamzah, or **Hadji-Hamza,** håd′jee-håm′-zå, a neat country town of Asia Minor, 26 miles E. of Tosia, near the Kizil-Irmak.

Hajee-Ogloo-Bazarjeek, or **Hadji-Oglou-Bazardjik,** håd′jee-og′loo-bå-zår-jeek′, also called **Bazarjeek, Basarjik,** or **Basardschyk,** a town of Bulgaria, 22 miles N. of Varna. Pop. 5000.

Hajeepoor, a town of India. See HADJYPOOR.

Hajiabad, hå-jå-båd′, a small town of Persia, in Kerman, 40 miles W. of Gombroon, near the centre of the Persian Gulf. Pop. from 600 to 700.

Hajiabad, a village of Persia, in Irak-Ajemee, near Teheran.

Hajilar, or **Hadjilar,** hå-je-lar′, a village of Asia Minor, 40 miles S.W. of Konieh, near the ruins of Isaura.

Hajssin, a town of Russia. See GAJSSIN.

Hakary, Hakkari, håk-kå′ree‵, or **Hakiaria,** hå-ke-å-ree′å, a mountain-district of Turkish Koordistan, of which Joolamerk is the capital. Estimated pop. 50,000 families, Nestorian Christians.

Hak′ersay‵, one of the smallest of the Hebrides, Scotland, between Barra and South Uist.

Hakim-Khan, hå′kim-kån, written also **Hakin-Khan,** a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic and 65 miles S.E. of Seevas. Pop. about 2000.

Hakodadi, hå-ko-då′de, or **Hakodate,** hå-ko-då′tå, an open seaport town of Japan, at the S.W. extremity of the island of Yesso. Lat. 41° 47′ N.; lon. 140° 45′ E. It has but little foreign commerce, but its climate is very cool and pleasant, and its harbor deep and spacious. P. 14,633.

Hal, hål, or **Halle,** hål′lẹh, a town of Belgium, in South Brabant, on the Senne, and on the Charleroi Canal, at a railway junction, 9 miles S.S.W. of Brussels. P. 7716.

Hala, a town of India. See HALLA.

Halabli, a village of Turkey. See ALABLEE.

Halai, hå-lī′, a village of Abyssinia, state of Tigré, 120 miles N. of Antalo, on the route to Arkeeko, and 8625 feet above the sea. Pop. 400.

Hala (hå′lå) **Mountains,** an extensive and lofty range in Beloochistan, stretching from N. to S., and terminating, in the latter direction, at Cape Monze, in the Arabian Sea, lat. 24° 48′ N., lon. 66° 50′ E. Two main passes intersect these mountains,—the Bolan and Moola Passes, each affording a tedious but not very difficult access from the plains on the E. to the western highlands.

Halas, hŏh‵lŏsh′, a town of Hungary, in Little Cumania, 75 miles S.S.E. of Pesth, on Lake Halasto. It has a gymnasium and manufactures of wine. Pop. 13,127.

Halazestat, a town of Austria. See HALLSTADT.

Halbau, hål′bŏw, a town of Prussian Silesia, 45 miles N.W. of Liegnitz, and on the railway from Berlin to Breslau. Pop. 1090.

Halberstadt, hål′bẹr-stått‵, a town of Prussian Saxony, government and 29 miles S.W. of Magdeburg, at a railway junction. Pop. 27,757. It is built in an antique style, and has a cathedral of the fifteenth century, 12 other churches (10 Protestant and 2 Roman Catholic), a synagogue, a handsome mansion-house, formerly a royal palace, a theatre, gymnasium, normal school, 2 large public libraries, various private museums and picture-galleries, and manufactures of woollen stuffs, leather, carpets, linen fabrics, gloves, straw hats, starch, tobacco, soap, &c., with large oil-refineries, many breweries, and an active trade.

Hal′bert, a township of Martin co., Ind., bounded N.W. by the East Fork of White River. Pop. 1336.

Halbthurn, hålb′toorn‵, a village of Hungary, 24 miles N.E. of Oedenburg. Pop. 2093.

Hal′cott, a township of Greene co., N.Y., with extensive mountain-forests. P. 426. It contains Halcott Centre.

Halcott Centre, a post-hamlet of Greene co., N.Y., in Halcott township, 3 miles N.E. of Griffin's Corners Station. It has 2 churches and 2 saw-mills.

Hal′cottsville, a post-village in Middletown township, Delaware co., N.Y., on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, 49 miles W.N.W. of Kingston. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a woollen-factory.

Halcyon (hal′sĭ-ọn) **Dale,** a post-office of Scriven co., Ga., on the Central Georgia Railroad, 50 miles N.W. of Savannah.

Hald, håld, a village of Denmark, in Jutland, 5 miles S.S.W. of Viborg, on a small lake of the same name. It has the extensive ruins of a strong castle.

Hal′dane, a post-village of Ogle co., Ill., in Lincoln township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 17 miles S. of Freeport. It has a church.

Haldensleben, hål′dẹns-lå‵bẹn, NEW and OLD, two adjacent towns of Prussian Saxony, about 15 miles N.W. of Magdeburg, on the Ohre. Pop. of New Haldensleben, 5847; of Old Haldensleben, 2092.

Hal′dimand, a county of Ontario, situated near the E. end of Lake Ontario. Area, 357 square miles. It is drained by the Grand River, and traversed by the Grand Trunk, Great Western (Air-Line), Canada Southern, and Hamilton & Lake Erie Railways. Capital, Cayuga. Pop. 19,042.

Haldimand, villages of Ontario. See BYNG and GRAFTON.

Hal′don, a village of England, co. of Devon, 4½ miles S.S.W. of Exeter.

Haldubary, or **Haldabari,** hål′dạ-bå‵ree, a town of Bengal, 55 miles N.E. of Purneah.

Hale, a county in the W. part of Alabama, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Black Warrior River. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. The Alabama Central Railroad passes along the S. border of this county, which is also intersected by the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad. Capital, Greensborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,717,318. Pop. in 1870, 21,792, of whom 21,687 were Americans.

Hale, a county of Northwestern Texas, on the Staked Plain. Area, 900 square miles.

Hale, a township of Warren co., Ill. Pop. 1212.

Hale, a township of Jones co., Iowa. Pop. 988. It is traversed by the river Wapsipinicon. See HALE VILLAGE.

Hale, a post-office of Kossuth co., Iowa.

Hale, a post-township of McLeod co., Minn. Pop. 854.

Hale, a township of Hardin co., O. Pop. 1254. It contains Ridgeway and Mount Victory.

Hale, a post-township of Trempealeau co., Wis., about 25 miles S.S.E. of Eau Claire. Pop. 1020.

Haleb, or **Haleb es Shabba,** the Arabic for ALEPPO.

Haleborough, hāl′bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet of Hale co., Ala., 10 miles N. of Greensborough. It has a mineral spring.

Hal′edon, a village of Passaic co., N.J., in Manchester township, 2 miles from Paterson. It has a church, a silk-factory, and 2 stone-quarries.

Hale′na, a post-village of Sandusky co., O., in Jackson and Washington townships, on the Toledo, Tiffin & Eastern Railroad, 25 miles S.E. of Toledo. It has 2 churches.

Hale's Bay, a hamlet and landing in Delta co., Mich., on Big Bay de Noquet, Lake Michigan, 30 miles N.E. of Escanaba. Here is Garden Post-Office.

Halesborough, hālz′bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet of Red River co., Tex., about 20 miles S.E. of Paris. It has a church and a high school.

Hale's Corner, a post-village of Milwaukee co., Wis., in Greenfield township, 10 miles S.W. of Milwaukee. It has a church and a large lime-kiln.

Hale's Creek, a post-office of Scioto co., O., is at Pioneer Station on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 22 miles N.E. of Portsmouth.

Hale's Ed′dy, a post-village and station of Delaware co., N.Y., on the West Branch of the Delaware, here crossed by a bridge, and on the Erie Railroad, 43 miles E.S.E. of Binghamton. It has a saw-mill and a church. Pop. 150.

Hale's Ford, a post-office of Franklin co., Va.

Hale's Loca′tion, a tract of land in Carroll co., N.H., in the White Mountain region. Pop. 4.

Halesowen, hålz‵o′ẹn, a town of England, co. of Worcester, 7 miles W.S.W. of Birmingham. Pop. 2984. It has a handsome main street, a Norman church, a chapel partly built in the Saxon era, some remains of a large abbey founded in the reign of John, and a grammar-school.

Hale's Point, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Tenn., on the Mississippi River, 35 miles W. by S. of Dyersburg. Here is a steamboat-landing.

Hale's Sul′phur Spring, a watering-place of Hawkins co., Tenn., 5 miles N. of Rogersville.

Halesworth, hålz′wọrth, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, on the Blyth, 7 miles S. of Ipswich. It has manufactures of hempen fabrics. Pop. of parish, 2437.

Hale Village, a post-hamlet of Jones co., Iowa, in Hale township, on the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Railroad, about 50 miles N.N.W. of Davenport. It has a church.

Hale′wood, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, 4 miles S. of Prescot. Pop. 1790.

Hale Wood, a post-office of Madison co., N.C.

Haley's, hā′lĭz, a post-office of Marion co., Ala.

Haley's, a station in Perry co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, main line, 7 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

Ha′leysburg, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Va.

Ha'ley's Mill, a post-office of Christian co., Ky.

Haley's Station, a post-office of Bedford co., Tenn., on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, 58 miles S. of Nashville.

Halfay, Halfai, hål'fī', **Halfaia,** or **Halfayeh,** hål-fâ'ẹh, a town of Nubia, on the E. bank of the Nile, 15 miles N. of Khartoom.

Half'breed Creek, of Lee co., Iowa, flows into the Des Moines River, about 7 miles from its mouth.

Half Day, a post-village of Lake co., Ill., in Vernon township, on the Des Plaines River, 25 miles N.N.W. of Chicago. It has a church, 4 stores, and 3 wagon-shops.

Half Dome, California, a granite mountain which stands near the E. end of the Yosemite Valley and is separated from the North Dome by the cañon of the Tenaya Fork. It is the grandest and loftiest mass of the Yosemite Valley, above which it rises 4737 feet. Its altitude is about 8800 feet above the level of the sea. The face fronting the Tenaya is absolutely vertical for 2000 feet down from the summit, which is said to be inaccessible. "It is a unique thing in mountain-scenery," says Professor Whitney. "It strikes even the most casual observer as a new revelation in mountain-forms." It appears like the half of a dome-shaped mountain which had been bisected vertically and one half removed.

Half Moon, a post-township of Saratoga co., N.Y., about 15 miles N. of Albany, is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River, and on the S. by the Mohawk. It borders on the Erie Canal. It contains a part of Mechanicsville, also villages named Crescent and Middletown. It has 9 churches. Pop. 3188. Half-Moon Post-Office is at MIDDLETOWN.

Half Moon, a hamlet of Centre co., Pa., in Half Moon township, 3 miles E. of Port Matilda Station. It has a church. Here is Stormstown Post-Office. The township has 3 other churches. Pop. 698.

Halfmoon Bay, a post-office of San Mateo co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, about 27 miles S. of San Francisco.

Half Moon Island, a post-office of Roane co., Tenn.

Half Moon Islands, a group in the Malay Archipelago. Lat. 9° N.; lon. 115° 10' E.

Half Moon Keys, some reefs and islands immediately E. of Portland Point, the S. extremity of Jamaica.

Half Mound, a station in Atchison co., Kansas, on the Kansas Central Railroad, 15 miles E. of Holton.

Half Rock, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Mo., in Medicine township, 10 miles E. of Mill Grove. It has a church.

Half Way, a post-office of Cloud co., Kansas.

Half Way, a post-office of Allen co., Ky.

Half Way, a post-village of Polk co., Mo., 27 miles N.W. of Marshfield. It has a church.

Half Way, a post-office of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the New York Central Railroad, 14 miles W. of Syracuse.

Half Way, a post-hamlet of Fauquier co., Va., 4 miles from The Plains Station. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Half Way Creek, a post-office of La Crosse co., Wis.

Halfway Station, Chesterfield co., Va., is on the Richmond & Petersburg Railroad, 11 miles S. of Richmond. Here is Proctor's Creek Post-Office.

Halfweg, hålf'wĕG, a small village of the Netherlands, on the railway between Amsterdam and Haarlem.

Halgan, Pacific Ocean. See ONEA HALGAN.

Haliacmon, the ancient name of INDJE-KARA-SOO.

Haliavola, the Latin name of GAGLIAVOLA.

Hal'iburton, a post-village in Peterborough co., Ontario, at the head of Lake Kashagawigamog, 19 miles N.E. of Minden. It contains 9 stores. Steamers ply between here and Peterborough. Pop. 150.

Halibut (hŏl'ẹ-bŭt) or **Sannagh** (sån-naн' or sån-nag'), called also **Sanak** and **Sannak, Island,** in the North Pacific, near the S.W. extremity of the peninsula of Aliaska. Lat. 54° 27' N.; lon. 162° 50' W.

Halicarnassus, the ancient name of BOODROOM.

Halics, the Hungarian name of GALICIA.

Halicz, hâ'litch, or **Galitch,** gâ'litch, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the Dniester, 63 miles S.S.E. of Lemberg. Pop. 3142.

Halifax, hal'ẹ-fax, a parliamentary borough, large manufacturing town, and township of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the navigable Calder, and on two railways, 14 miles W.S.W. of Leeds. It is picturesquely situated on a declivity, surrounded by lofty heights, and, with the exception of a few ancient streets, is mostly built of stone. It is well paved and lighted. Chief buildings, the Piece Hall, a vast and handsome stone-built quadrangle, containing warehouses in which the manufacturers keep their cloths for sale; and the parish church, a fine structure of the fifteenth century, and to which about 18 other churches and chapels are subordinate. All Souls' church is one of the handsomest in England. Here are also numerous meeting-houses and schools, several of which are well endowed, a blue-coat hospital, founded in 1642, a handsome modern infirmary, a jail, a fine town hall, a large orphanage, almshouses, a people's park, a theatre, assembly-rooms, public baths, library, literary society's hall, with library and museum, mechanics' institute, and several banks. The woollen-manufacture was introduced here early in the fifteenth century, the abundance of water-power being probably the great attraction. Since the use of steam, this manufacture has immensely increased, coal being plentiful in the parish, and the river Calder forming a means of communication with Hull on the one side and Liverpool on the other. The principal staples are carpets, shalloons, camlets, figured vestings, moreens, bombazines, crapes, russets, serges, baizes, coatings, broad and narrow cloths, kerseys, cottons, and silks. Most of the goods are sold in an unfinished state. Halifax sends two members to the House of Commons. The manor was remarkable in the Middle Ages for its strict laws against thieves, and exercised the power of jurisdiction in capital cases so late as the middle of the seventeenth century. Pop. 65,510.

Halifax, hal'ẹ-fax, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 740 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and N.E. by the Roanoke River, and on the S. by Fishing River. A large part of the surface is covered with forests. The soil is generally fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. Granite abounds in the western part of this county, and tertiary rocks underlie the eastern part. It is intersected by the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad and the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad. Capital, Halifax. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,426,350. Pop. in 1870, 20,408, of whom 20,395 were Americans.

Halifax, a county in the S. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Staunton River, intersected by the Dan River, and also drained by the Banister and Hycootee Rivers. The surface is extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Richmond & Danville Railroad. Capital, Halifax Court-House, sometimes called Banister. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,785,610. Pop. in 1870, 27,828, of whom 27,810 were Americans.

Halifax, a post-hamlet of Plymouth co., Mass., in Halifax township, on the Old Colony Railroad, 9 miles N.W. of Plymouth. Pop. of the township, 568.

Halifax, a post-office of Greeley co., Neb.

Halifax, a post-village, capital of Halifax co., N.C., on the right bank of the Roanoke River, and on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 8 miles S. of Weldon, and 154 miles N. of Wilmington. It contains a court-house, several churches, and a money-order post-office. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place. Pop. 429.

Halifax, a post-borough of Dauphin co., Pa., in Halifax township, on the Susquehanna River, and on the Northern Central Railroad, 20 miles N. by W. of Harrisburg. It has a bank, a newspaper office, and 3 churches. Pop. 568; of the township, 1905.

Halifax, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., in Halifax township, 12 miles S.W. of Brattleborough. The township is on the Massachusetts line. It has 3 churches, a tannery, and lumber-mills. Pop. 1029.

Halifax, a city and seaport, capital of Nova Scotia, on the S. coast of that peninsula, nearly equidistant from its N.E. and S.W. extremities, in lat. 45° N., lon. 63° 35' W. It is situated on the W. side of Chebucto Bay, now called Halifax Harbor. The streets are spacious and cross one another at right angles. Many of the houses are of wood, plastered and stuccoed, but many also are built of stone. The city has 24 churches (including a Church of England cathedral and a Roman Catholic cathedral), a large number of school-houses, some of which are elegantly built structures, 6 banks, 2 branch banks and a savings-bank, a city and a county court-house, a jail, a penitentiary, markets, 2 or 3 public halls, 2 large and handsome provincial buildings, 3 club-houses, 3 colleges, 2 barracks, 3 hospitals (city, military, and naval), a poor's asylum, an asylum for the blind, about 20 hotels, a large number of stores, and manufactories of iron castings, machinery of every description, agricultural implements, nails, pails, fuse, gunpowder, cordage, boots and shoes, soap and candles, leather, tobacco, paper, cotton and woollen goods, wooden-ware, &c., also a sugar-refinery, distilleries, and breweries. At the N.

end of the city is a large royal dock-yard, covering 14 acres, one of the finest in the British colonies. The harbor is 6 miles long, by about a mile in width; there is excellent anchorage in every part of it, and at the N. end it is connected by a narrow arm with Bedford Basin, 6 miles by 4 in size, capable of containing all the navies of the world. Halifax is protected by 11 different fortifications, and is the chief naval station of British North America.

The city of Halifax is governed by a mayor and alderman, assisted by a stipendiary magistrate and 40 policemen. The streets are lighted with gas, and the houses supplied with gas and water. The city has extensive steam communication with various parts of the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, the West Indies, and Great Britain. Railway lines connect it with Pictou, Annapolis, St. John, the United States, and the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Halifax is the southeastern terminus of the Intercolonial Railway. There are owned here over 100 square-rigged vessels, and many schooners.

The city sends two members to the House of Commons and two to the provincial legislature. It is the seat of the Anglican bishop of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and of the Catholic archbishop of Halifax. Fifteen newspapers are issued in the city, 4 of which are daily.

Halifax was originally called Chedabucto or Chebucto, but in 1749, when it was proclaimed the capital of Acadia, it received its present name. In 1790 it contained 700 houses and 4000 inhabitants; in 1828, 1580 houses and 14,439 inhabitants; and in 1871, 4326 houses and 29,582 inhabitants.

Halifax, a county of Nova Scotia, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 2097 square miles. It is drained by the Shubenacadie, Musquodoboit, and other rivers, and over its surface are scattered several considerable lakes. The indentations of its coast furnish 6 harbors capable of receiving ships of the line, besides numerous others visited by merchant-vessels; its shores are thickly studded with islands. A belt of high broken land borders on the Atlantic throughout the entire extent of the county, but beyond this the surface is moderately level. Ores of lead are found near the Shubenacadie River, and gold-veins run through nearly the whole county. The chief industry of the inhabitants is directed to commerce, ship-building, and the fisheries. Halifax is the most populous county in Nova Scotia. Capital, Halifax. Pop. 17,053, or, including the city of Halifax, 56,963.

Halifax, Quebec. See SAINT FERDINAND DE HALIFAX.

Halifax Bay, of Northeast Australia, in lat. 19° S., lon. 147° E., between Rockingham and Cleveland Bays, is 45 miles in width, and contains the Palm Islands.

Halifax Court-House, or **Ban'ister,** a post-village, capital of Halifax co., Va., on the Banister River, 6 miles from Boston Railroad Station, and about 30 miles E.N.E. of Danville. It has 3 churches, an academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 600. The name of its post-office is Halifax Court-House.

Halifax River, a navigable tidal channel of Volusia co., Fla., extending N. 30 miles from Mosquito Inlet, and continuous southward with Hillsborough River.

Hall, håll, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, on the Inn, 6 miles by rail E. of Innspruck. Pop. 5010, chiefly employed in salt-mines. It has a mint, a gymnasium, and a ladies' seminary, with cotton- and linen-factories.

Hall, a town of Upper Austria, 19 miles S. of Lintz. It has iodine springs and a bath. Pop. 903.

Hall, or **Schwäbisch Hall,** swå'bish håll, a town of Germany, in Würtemberg, on a railway, and on the Kocher, 35 miles N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop., including suburbs, 8430. It was formerly a free imperial city, enclosed by walls, and has 7 churches, a fine town hall, a richly-endowed college, a mint, a hospital, 2 public libraries, and, next to Ulm, the greatest number of sugar-refineries in the kingdom. It has also some soap and other factories, and a large trade in oxen, hogs, and salt from the neighboring springs and mines. On an adjacent hill is the old castle of Coneburg, now used as an invalid hospital.

Hall, or **Nieder Hall,** nee'dẹr håll, a town of Germany, in Würtemberg, W. of Ingelfingen, on the Kocher, with salt springs. Pop. 1401.

Hall, a county in the N. part of Georgia, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Chattahoochee River, is bounded on the W. by the Chestatee, and is also drained by the Oconee River, which rises within its limits. The surface is elevated, and nearly half of it is covered with forests. The soil produces Indian corn, wheat, grass, and a little cotton. Gold and precious stones have been found in this county. It is intersected by the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad. Capital, Gainesville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,253,191. Pop. in 1870, 9607, of whom 9587 were Americans.

Hall, a county in the central part of Nebraska, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Platte River, and is intersected by the Loup Fork and Prairie Creek. The surface is an undulating plain, in which timber is scarce. The soil is calcareous and fertile, producing good natural pasture. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are among the staple products. This county is intersected by the Union Pacific Railroad. Capital, Grand Island. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,287,607. Pop. in 1870, 1057; in 1876, 4615.

Hall, a county of the Panhandle of Texas, traversed by the Red River. Area, 900 square miles.

Hall, a township of Bureau co., Ill. Pop. 1059.

Hall, a township of Dubois co., Ind. Pop. 2046.

Hall, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ind., in Gregg township, 28 miles S.W. of Indianapolis. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Hall, a township of Gates co., N.C. Pop. 778.

Hall, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., about 20 miles S. by W. of Harrisburg.

Hall, a township of Anderson co., S.C. Pop. 1240.

Halla, hål'lå, or **Hala,** also called **New Halla,** a town of India, in Sinde, on the Indus, 35 miles N. of Hyderabad. It has extensive manufactures of cups and earthenwares, and a Mohammedan shrine. Pop. 4700.

Hal'ladale, a river of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, falls into the North Sea.

Hallah, a city of Asia. See HOLWAN.

Hal'lamshire, a district of England, co. of York, West Riding, composed of the two extensive parishes of Sheffield and Ecclesfield. Much of this district preserves its ancient forest and moorland character.

Halland, a læn of Sweden. See HALMSTAD.

Hallands-Waedero, hål'lånds-ŵå'dẹh-roo, a small island of Sweden, in the Cattegat, 18 miles N.W. of Engelholm. Lat. 56° 26′ N.; lon. 12° 30′ E.

Hal'laton, a town of England, co. of Leicester, 7 miles N.N.E. of Market-Harborough. Pop. 614.

Hallau, hål'lŏw, OBER, o'bẹr, and UNTER, ŏŏn'tẹr, two nearly contiguous villages of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles W. of Schaffhausen. Pop. of Ober-Hallau, 651; of Unter-Hallau, 2402.

Hall Centre, a post-office of Wayne co., N.Y.

Halle, a town of Belgium. See HAL.

Halle, hål'lẹh, a city of Prussian Saxony, on the Saale, and at the junction of several railways, 20 miles N.W. of Leipsic. Pop. 60,503. It is old, ill built, and divided into several quarters, each with its own magistracy. The principal buildings are the Gothic church of St. Mary; the church of St. Maurice, an edifice of the twelfth century; the "Red Tower" in the market-place, 250 feet in height; the university buildings; and outside of the walls, eastward, a monument to the Germans who fell in the battle of Leipsic. Its university, founded in 1694 and long famous for theology, had united to it, in 1815, that of Wittenberg, and possesses a library of 100,000 volumes, various museums, an anatomical theatre, chemical laboratory, botanic garden and observatory, and several affiliated seminaries. Franke's Institutions, in the suburb of Glaucha, form another educational establishment of repute; and there are many private schools, hospitals, &c. The principal manufactures are of hardwares, starch, woollen goods, buttons, hosiery, leather, gloves, &c.; and near the city are salt springs, yielding from 225,000 to 300,000 hundredweight of salt annually. The workmen engaged in the salt-works are called Halloren (hål-lo'rẹn; sing. Hallor, hål-lōr'), and are a peculiar race, distinguished by their physiognomy, costume, and customs, and supposed to be descended from the aboriginal inhabitants. They enjoy many privileges and immunities.

Halle, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 29 miles S.W. of Minden. Pop. 1480.

Hal'leck, a post-village of Buchanan co., Mo., 2 miles from Wallace, and 13 miles S. of St. Joseph. It has a church.

Halleck, a small post-village of Elko co., Nev., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 24 miles E.N.E. of Elko.

Hallein, hål'līne, a town of Upper Austria, 9 miles by rail S.S.E. of Salzburg, on the Salza. Pop. 3614. The town has large salt-mines, and manufactures of cottons, wooden-ware, pins, brass goods, and buttons.

Hallenberg, hål'lẹn-bêRG\`, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 32 miles S.E. of Arnsberg. Pop. 1233.

Hallencourt, hål\`lôNG\`kooR', a village of France, in Somme, 9 miles S.S.E. of Abbeville. Pop. 1988.

Hal′lerton, a post-village in Huntingdon co., Quebec, 5 miles N.E. of Hemmingford. It has 2 stores. Pop. 150.

Hal′lettsville, a post-village, capital of Lavaca co., Tex., on the Lavaca River, about 80 miles S.E. of Austin, and 32 miles S.W. of Columbus. It has a church, a masonic hall, and a newspaper office. Pop. 431.

Halligen, hål′le-ghẹn, or the **Hallig Islands,** an island group of Prussia, off the W. coast of Sleswick. The chief islands are Langenes and Nordmarsch (one island), the Hooge, Gröde, and Oland or Oeland. They form part of the North Frisian group.

Hallingdal, hål′ling-dål‵, a valley of Norway, about 80 miles N.W. of Christiania. In its upper parts it is formed, on one side, by the Halling-skarven and Halling-jökalen Hills, respectively 5900 feet and 6017 feet high.

Hal′lington, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., in Litchfield township, on the Naugatuck River, and on the Naugatuck Railroad (at Fluteville Station), 12 miles N. of Waterbury. It has a flute-factory, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Hall Island, or **Morilcoo,** an island of Micronesia. Lat. 8° 47′ N.; lon. 152° 20′ E. Pop. 100.

Hall′man's, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Pickering Valley Railroad, 5½ miles S.W. of Phœnixville.

Hallo′ca, a post-office of Chattahoochee co., Ga.

Hal′lock, a post-township of Peoria co., Ill., about 16 miles N. of Peoria. It has 6 churches. Pop. 1094.

Hallock's Mills, a post-hamlet of Westchester co., N.Y., ½ mile from Yorktown Station. It is near the Croton Dam, from which New York City derives water.

Hal′loway, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, 11 miles N. of Belleville. It contains several mills and cheese-factories. Pop. 100.

Hal′lowell, a post-office of Cherokee co., Kansas, is at Lone Tree Station of the Missouri & Western Railroad, 8 miles W. of Columbus.

Hallowell, hăl′lo-well or hŏl′lo-well, a city of Kennebec co., Me., on the W. bank of the Kennebec River, and on the Maine Central Railroad, 2 miles below Augusta, and 60 miles N.N.E. of Portland. It contains 6 or 7 churches, a high school, a public library, 3 national banks, a cotton-factory, and a manufactory of oil-cloth. Granite is quarried near this place, and exported by rail and river. Pop. 3007.

Hall's, a post-hamlet of Prince George's co., Md., on the Pope's Creek Branch of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 8 miles S. of Bowie Junction. It has a grist-mill, 2 stores, and 10 dwellings.

Hall's, a post-office of Buchanan co., Mo., and a station on the railroad from St. Joseph to Atchison, Kansas, 11 miles S.W. of St. Joseph. It is near the Missouri River.

Hall's, a station on the Buffalo, Tonawanda & Lockport Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Lockport, N.Y.

Hall's, a township of Sampson co., N.C. Pop. 1010.

Hall's, a station in Lycoming co., Pa., on the Catawissa & Williamsport Railroad, at the junction of the Muncy Creek Railroad, 10 miles E. by S. of Williamsport.

Hallsborough, hallz′bŭr-rŭh, a post-office of Chesterfield co., Va., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, at Tomahawk Station, 17 miles W. of Richmond.

Hall's Corners, a post-office of Allen co., Ind.

Hall's Corners, a post-hamlet of Ontario co., N.Y., on the Northern Central Railroad, 14 miles E.S.E. of Canandaigua. It has a church.

Hall's Corners, Ontario. See Binbrook.

Hall's Cross Roads, a post-office of Knox co., Tenn.

Hall's Ferry, a post-office of Davie co., N.C.

Hall's Gap Station, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ky., on the Knoxville Branch of the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, 109 miles S.E. of Louisville.

Hall's Har′bor, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy, 12 miles N.N.W. of Kentville. It contains 2 stores. Pop. 150.

Hall's Island, one of the Gilbert group, in the Pacific, lat. 0° 53′ N., lon. 173° E., 9 miles long from N.E. to S.W., and 6 miles broad. See Hall Island.

Hall's Islands, Canada, are at the W. entrance of Frobisher's Strait, in lat. 63° N., lon. 65° W.

Hall's Mill, a post-hamlet of Bartow co., Ga., on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, 65 miles N. by W. of Atlanta. It has a church.

Hall's Mills, a post-office of Marion co., Ala.

Hall's Mills, a post-office of Sullivan co., N.Y.

Hall's Mills, a post-office of Wilkes co., N.C.

Hall's Mills, a post-office of Wetzel co., W. Va.

Hallsport, hallz′port, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., N.Y., in Willing township, 7 miles S.E. of Wellsville (Genesee Station). It has 2 saw-mills and a cheese-factory.

Hall's Store, a post-office of Powell co., Ky.

Hall's Stream forms a part of the boundary between New Hampshire and Canada, and falls into the Connecticut.

Hall's Sum′mit, a post-hamlet of Coffey co., Kansas, on the Kansas City, Burlington & Santa Fé Railroad, 14 miles N.E. of Burlington.

Hallstadt, Hallstatt, håll′stått, or **Halazestat,** hå′låt-så-stått‵, a town of Upper Austria, on the W. shore of the Lake of Hallstadt, 16 miles N.E. of Radstadt, with salt-mines. Pop. 1671.

Hallstädt, or **Hallstätt,** håll′stêtt, a lake of Upper Austria, is about 6 miles long, and is remarkable for the wild and gloomy character of its scenery.

Hallstadt, a village of Bavaria, on the Main, 3 miles N.W. of Bamberg. Pop. 1929.

Hall's Val′ley, a post-office of Morgan co., O., 4 miles W. of McConnellville. Here is a well of inflammable gas.

Hallsville, hallz′vĭl, a post-hamlet of De Witt co., Ill., on the railroad between Clinton and Lincoln, 6 or 7 miles W. of Clinton.

Hallsville, a post-office of Perry co., Ky.

Hallsville, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Mo., near the Columbia Branch of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 9 miles S.S.W. of Centralia. Its station, ¾ of a mile distant, is called Hickman. Pop. 25.

Hallsville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., N.Y., 4 miles W. of Fort Plain.

Hallsville, a post-hamlet of Duplin co., N.C., on Goshen Creek, about 50 miles N. by E. of Wilmington. It has 2 churches. Pop. of Hallsville township, 381.

Hallsville, a post-village of Ross co., O., in Colerain township, about 12 miles N.E. of Chillicothe. It has a church and 2 general stores.

Hallsville, a township of Chester co., S.C. Pop. 1416.

Hallsville, a post-village of Harrison co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 14 miles W. of Marshall, and 9 miles E. of Longview. It has 3 churches, a masonic institute, a carriage-factory, a grist-mill, and a brick-yard.

Hall Town, a post-office of Saline co., Ill.

Hall′town, a post-village of Jefferson co., W. Va., on the Shenandoah River, and on the Valley Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Harper's Ferry. It has a church and a paper-mill.

Hallue, hål‵lü′, or **Quérieux,** kå‵ree-ᴜh′, a small river of France, in Somme, a tributary of the river Somme, which it joins from the N. below Corbie. It gives name to the battle of Dec. 23, 1870, between the French and Germans.

Halluin, hål‵lü‵åɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Nord, on the right bank of the Lys, 10 miles N.N.E. of Lille. It has cotton-factories and flour-mills. Pop. 8584.

Hallum, hål′lŭm, or **Hallun,** hål′lŭn, a village of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, 7 miles N. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 2511.

Hall Val′ley, a post-office and mining-camp of Park co., Col., 34 miles N.E. of Fair Play. It has reduction-works for silver.

Hall′ville, a station in Sweetwater co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, and on Bitter Creek, 40 miles E. of Green River City. Here good coal is found. Elevation, 6590 feet.

Hallwyl, håll′ŵil, or **Hallweil,** håll′ŵīle, a lake of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, is an expansion of the river Aa, 5 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth. The castle and village of Hallwyl are near its N. extremity.

Halmahera, an island. See Gilolo.

Halmi, hål′mee, a town of Hungary, co. of and near Beregh. Pop. 800.

Halmstad, hålm′ståd, or **Halland,** hål′lånd, a læn of Sweden, having W. the Cattegat. Area, 1893 square miles. Pop. 133,988.

Halmstad, a seaport town of Sweden, capital of a læn, on Laholm Bay, an arm of the Cattegat, 76 miles S.S.E. of Gothenburg. Pop. 7136.

Halone, the ancient name of Alonia.

Hals, håls, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 15 miles E. of Aalborg, at the entrance of the Lym-Fiord. Pop. 600.

Halsbrücke, håls′brük-kẹh, a village of Germany, in Saxony, 18 miles W.S.W. of Dresden. Pop. 1568.

Halsdorf, håls′doʀf, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 37 miles S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 481.

Hal′sellville, a post-office of Chester co., S.C.

Halsey, hål′se, a post-village of Linn co., Oregon, on the Oregon & California Railroad, 16 or 17 miles S. of Albany. It is in the fertile Willamette Valley. It has 2 churches, 5 warehouses for grain, 4 general stores, 2 drug-stores, and a manufactory of sash and doors.

Halsey Valley, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., N.Y., about 22 miles E. of Elmira. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill. Pop. 103.

Halseyville, hål′se-vĭl, a hamlet of Tompkins co., N.Y., 1½ miles from Trumansburg. It has a flour-mill.

Halstead, hål′stẹd, a town of England, in Essex, on the Colne, 25 miles by rail N.N.E. of Chelmsford. It has a church containing several ancient monuments, a handsome grammar-school, a house of correction, and manufactures of satins, crape, iron-ware, and straw plait. Pop. 5783.

Halstead, hål′stẹd, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ark.

Halstead, a post-village on the S. boundary of Halstead township, Harvey co., Kansas, on Little Arkansas River, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 9 miles W.S.W. of Newton. It has a flour-mill, a newspaper office, and a money-order post-office. P. of township, 418.

Halsteren, håls′tå-rẹn, a village of the Netherlands, North Brabant, 2 miles N.W. of Bergen-op-Zoom. P. 2746.

Halte, hål′tẹh, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, on the left bank of the Ems, 10 miles S.S.W. of Leer. It has a custom-house. Pop. 160.

Haltern, hål′tẹrn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 25 miles S.W. of Münster, on the Lippe. Pop. 2694.

Haltingen, hål′ting-ẹn, a village of Baden, on the confines of Switzerland, 96 miles by rail S. of Baden.

Haltom's, hål′tọms, a village of Montgomery co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 28 miles N. of Houston. It has 3 churches and 3 saw-mills. Pop. about 150.

Halton, hål′tọn, a town of England, co. of Chester, on a railroad, 3 miles N.N.E. of Frodsham. Pop. 1620.

Halton, hål′tọn, a post-office of Ellis co., Kansas.

Halton, hål′tọn, a county of Ontario, on Lake Ontario. Area, 372 square miles. It is traversed by the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways. Capital, Milton. P. 22,606.

Haltonville, hål′tọn-vĭl, a village in Halton co., Ontario, 8 miles S.E. of Rockwood. Pop. 100.

Halt′whistle, a town of England, co. of Northumberland, with a station on the Newcastle & Carlisle Railway, 34 miles W. of Newcastle. In the vicinity is Featherstonehaugh Castle. Pop. of parish, 5268.

Halyciæ, the ancient name of SALEMI.

Halys, the ancient name of the KIZIL-IRMAK.

Ham, hôɴᵒ, a village of France, in Somme, near the river Somme, 14 miles S.S.E. of Péronne. Here is a famous fortress, used as a state prison. Pop. 3122.

Ham, håm, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 7 miles S.S.W. of Charleroi. Pop. 1883.

Ham, or **South′ham,** a post-village in Wolfe co., Quebec, 24 miles E. of Danville. Pop. 293.

Hamadan, hå-må-dån′ (anc. *Ecbat′ana*), a city of Persia, in Irak-Ajemee, capital of the province of Hamadan, and of the 9 districts forming the central province of Persia, 165 miles S.W. of Teheran. Lat. 34° 50′ N.; lon. 48° 32′ E. Pop. estimated at 30,000. It is interspersed with gardens, but is meanly built and partly in ruins. Near the great mosque is an edifice containing the tomb of Avicenna, resorted to by numerous pilgrims, besides several other mosques, bazaars, baths, caravansaries, an Armenian church, and a synagogue. Some carpet- and silk-weaving and tanning are here carried on, and the city has a large trade in leather, and is an entrepôt for the commerce between Bagdad and the modern capitals of Persia.

Hamah, hå′må, or **Hammah,** håm′må (anc. *Epiphani′a*, and the *Hamath* of Scripture), a walled city of Syria, 110 miles N.E. of Damascus, on the Orontes. Pop. 44,000. The principal structures are the governor's palace, mosques, baths, bazaars, and some curious hydraulic works. It has manufactures of silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics, and of gold and silver thread, in which it has an active trade with Aleppo. Much attention has been given to a series of ancient inscriptions on stone found here in 1870, but the inscriptions have not yet been read.

Hamamatsoo, or **Hamamatsu,** hå-må-måt-soo′, a town of Japan, island of Hondo, on the coast, about 140 miles S.W. of Tokio. Pop. 50,000.

Hamamet, a town of Africa. See HAMMAMET.

Hamanlu, hå-mån-loo′, a village of Asia Minor, near the S. shore of Lake Aboolonia, 25 miles W.S.W. of Muhalitch.

Hamar, hå-maʀ′, a town and bishop's see of Norway, capital of the stift of Hamar, 59 miles by rail N. of Christiania. Pop. 1868.

Hamar, a stift of Norway, consisting of the amts of Hedemarken and Christians-Amt. Area, 19,706 square miles. Capital, Hamar. Pop. 236,216.

Hambach, håm′båᴋ, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, 2 miles S.W. of Neustadt. Pop. 2107.

Hambach, a village of Bavaria, in Upper Palatinate, on the Vils, 7 miles N. of Amberg.

Hambach, a village of Oldenburg, in Birkenfeld, with some mineral springs. Pop. 217.

Hambantotte, håm-bån-tot′tå, a bay and seaport on the S. coast of Ceylon, in lat. 6° 8′ N., lon. 81° 10′ E.

Hambato, South America. See AMBATO.

Hambers, hôᴍ‛baiʀ′, a village of France, department and 9 miles S. of Mayenne. Pop. 1728.

Hambie, or **Hambye,** hôᴍ‛bee′, a town of France, department of Manche, 11 miles S.E. of Coutances. Pop. 307; of commune, 2610.

Ham′blen, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of about 160 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Holston River, and on the S. by the French Broad River. The surface is hilly or undulating; the soil is partly fertile. This county was formed in 1870 of parts of Grainger, Hawkins, and Jefferson cos. It is intersected by the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap & Charleston Railroad and the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad. Capital, Morristown.

Hambleton, ham′b′l-tọn, a post-hamlet of Talbot co., Md., 6 miles S. of Easton. It has a church, a steam saw-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. 41.

Ham′blin, a township of Brown co., Ind. Pop. 2011.

Hamblin, a post-office of Washington co., Utah.

Ham′brook, a hamlet of England, co. of Gloucester, 5 miles N.N.E. of Bristol.

Hamburg, ham′bŭrg (Ger. pron. håm′bŏŏʀɢ; Fr. *Hambourg*, hôᴍ‛booʀ′; L. *Hambur′gum*), a city of Germany, on the right bank of the Elbe, about 70 miles from its mouth. Lat. 53° 33′ 7″ N.; lon. 9° 58′ 23″ E. It consists of an old and a new town, 4 miles in circumference, enclosed by planted walks on the site of its former fortifications, and intersected by canals and by branches of the Alster River. Principal edifices, the churches of the five parishes, especially those of St. Peter and St. Michael, the exchange, town hall, gallery of art, general infirmary, orphan asylum, senate-house, bank, Eimbeck-house, workhouse, prison, arsenal, and 2 theatres. It has also a Johanneum and college, a public library, numerous other libraries, museums, academies, an observatory, a botanic garden, learned societies, &c. In 1842 a great conflagration destroyed St. Nicholas church and many of the other public and private buildings, and left houseless 20,000 of the population. Since that time the town has been in part rebuilt according to a regular plan. Its manufactories comprise sugar-refineries, tar-, tobacco-, and sailcloth-factories, ship-yards, breweries, distilleries, tanneries, cotton-printing and dyeing-works, anchor- and iron-forges, and many others of less magnitude. There is a large business done in cigar-making and in the production of factitious sherry. Hamburg is the greatest commercial city of the European continent, its trade (which is almost entirely a transit trade) embracing every description of goods bought or sold in Germany. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain and America. Many first-class steamers run between Hamburg and New York, the West Indies, South America, and the Mediterranean. The imports are colonial produce, grain, hides, leather, meat, butter, wool, cotton yarns, metals, stones, dyes, manufactured goods, bullion, &c. The city communicates with Lubeck by a canal, and with Berlin, Brunswick, Hanover, Harburg, Kiel, and Rendsburg by railways. The navigable channel of the Elbe has been improved so as to allow vessels drawing 18 feet of water to reach the city at high tide. Tramways run along the leading thoroughfares. Hamburg is said to have been founded by Charlemagne; early in the thirteenth century it joined Lubeck in the formation of the Hanse League. Under the French, from 1810 to 1814, it was the capital of the department of Bouches-de-l'Elbe. The state of Hamburg has an area of 157 square miles, and is composed of the city and the district immediately around it, the towns of Bergedorf, Cuxhaven, and Ritzebuttel, the districts of Vierländen, the isle of Neuwerk, some islands in the Elbe, and some detached portions of territory, enclosed by Prussian provinces. The Elbe, also, between Hamburg and the sea, is entirely under the jurisdiction of the state. The surface is level, and is watered by the Elbe, Alster, and Bille: the Vierländen and marsh-lands in the river are very productive, being in great part appropriated to fruit- and market-gardens. The government is vested in a senate of 18 members and a lower house consisting of 106 citizens. The city and suburbs, with Cuxhaven and other parts of the territory, are not included in the German Zollverein. The state, though its immediate government is republican, forms an integral portion of the German Empire. The population of the city proper in 1876 was 264,675; of the suburbs, 83,772; of the whole state, 388,618.

Ham'burg, a post-office and station of Perry co., Ala., on the Selma, Marion & Memphis Railroad, 7 miles S. of Marion. Here is a store.

Hamburg, a post-village, capital of Ashley co., Ark., about 124 miles S. by E. of Little Rock. It has 3 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Hamburg, a post-village of New London co., Conn., in Lyme township, about 20 miles S.W. of Norwich.

Hamburg, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ill., in Hamburg township, and on the Mississippi River, about 42 miles by land N.W. of Alton. It has a church and 2 stores. Pop. about 200; of the township, 707.

Hamburg, a hamlet of Clark co., Ind., in Silver Creek township, 1 mile from Sellersburg Station.

Hamburg, a post-office of Franklin co., Ind.

Hamburg, a post-village of Fremont co., Iowa, on the Nishnabatona River, about 1 mile from the Missouri River, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, at its junction with the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, 12 miles E.S.E. of Nebraska City, and 39 miles S.S.W. of Red Oak. It has 2 banks, a high school, 6 churches, a convent, 2 newspaper offices, 2 flour-mills, a brewery, a pottery, a foundry, a machine-shop, a broom-factory, and terra-cotta-works. Pop. 2058.

Hamburg, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Mich., in Hamburg township, on or near a small lake, about 15 miles N. of Ann Arbor, and 44 miles W.N.W. of Detroit. It has 2 churches. Pop. 81; of the township, 887.

Hamburg, a post-village of St. Charles co., Mo., on the Missouri River, about 30 miles W. of St. Louis. It has a church, a female college, and a flour-mill.

Hamburg, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., on the Wallkill River, and on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, 42 miles by rail N.W. of Paterson. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of cement, lime, bricks, and paper. At Hamburg Junction, 3 miles to the S., the Midland Railroad connects with the South Vernon Branch of the Sussex Railroad.

Hamburg, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Hamburg township, on the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad, with a station also on the Lake Shore Railroad, 10 miles S. of Buffalo, and nearly 1 mile from Lake Erie. It contains the Hamburg Union School and Academy, 5 churches, a newspaper office, a tannery, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 800; of the township, 3096.

Hamburg, a post-village of Fairfield co., O., in Hocking township, 5 miles S.W. of Lancaster. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

Hamburg, a post-borough of Berks co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River, and on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 17 miles N. of Reading, and 18 miles S.E. of Pottsville. It has 5 churches, a savings-bank, 2 foundries, several tanneries, and manufactures of carriages, bricks, and cigars. One or 2 weekly German newspapers are published here. Pop. 1590.

Hamburg, a village of Clinton co., Pa., on Fishing Creek, 7 miles S. of Lock Haven. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Here is Lamar Mills Post-Office.

Hamburg, a station in Mercer co., Pa., on the Shenango & Alleghany Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Greenville.

Hamburg, a post-village of Aiken co., S.C., on the Savannah River, opposite Augusta, Ga., at the W. terminus of the South Carolina Railroad. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1120.

Hamburg, a post-village of Hardin co., Tenn., on the W. bank of the Tennessee River, 20 miles N.E. of Corinth, Miss. It has a church.

Hamburg, a post-office of Van Zandt co., Tex.

Hamburg, a post-hamlet of Shenandoah co., Va., 4½ miles from Edenburg Railroad Station, which is 5 miles S.W. of Woodstock. It has a church.

Hamburg, a township of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. 1219. It contains Chaseburg.

Hamburg Bar, a post-office of Siskiyou co., Cal.

Ham'by, a station on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, about 8 miles W. of Nortonville, Ky.

Hambye, a town of France. See HAMBIE.

Ham'den, a post-township of New Haven co., Conn., on the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, 7 miles N. of New Haven, contains villages named Centreville, Mount Carmel, and Whitneyville. It has 5 churches, and manufactures of augers, bells, axles, needles, and guns. Pop. 3028.

Hamden, a township of Becker co., Minn. Pop. 143.

Hamden, a post-office of Chariton co., Mo.

Hamden, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., in Hamden township, on the main branch of the Delaware River, and on the Delhi Branch of the Midland Railroad, 5 or 6 miles S.W. of Delhi. It has 2 churches and several mills. Pop. 133; of the township, 1648.

Hamden (Hamden Junction Post-Office), a village of Vinton co., O., in Clinton township, on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, at the junction of the Portsmouth Branch of the same, 72 miles W.S.W. of Marietta, and 29 miles E.S.E. of Chillicothe, It has 2 churches, an iron-foundry, and a newspaper office. A large quantity of pig-iron is shipped here. Pop. 364.

Ha'mel, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ill., 4 miles S.E. of Worden Station, and about 20 miles E. of Alton.

Hameln, hå'mẹln, also called **Hamelin,** a town of Prussia, in Hanover, at a railway junction, 25 miles S.W. of Hanover, on the Weser. Pop. 9520, employed in navigation and the salmon-fishery, and in the numerous manufactories of the town.

Hameln, a village of Hanover, 8 miles N.E. of Hildesheim. Pop. 1050.

Ha'mer, a township of Highland co., O. Pop. 959. It contains Danville.

Hamer, a post-hamlet of Paulding co., O., on the Miami & Erie Canal, 10 miles N. of Delphos. It has a church.

Hamersville, ham'ẹrz-vĭl, a post-village of Brown co., O., in Clark township, 35 miles E.S.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church. Pop. 15.

Ham'ett, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa., in Green township, 3 miles from Belle Valley Railroad Station. It has a church and a brewery.

Hami, a city of Toorkistan. See KHAMIL.

Ham'ilton, a town of Scotland, co. of Lanark, on the Clyde, here crossed by a fine bridge of 5 arches, 10¾ miles by railway S.E. of Glasgow. It is well built, has a grammar-school and academy, a poor's hospital, mechanics' institution, trades' hall, 6 branch banks, town and county halls, jail, and large barracks. But its chief object of attraction is the magnificent ducal palace of the house of Hamilton: this has a noble Grecian front, 264 feet in length, and a superb interior, containing the largest and choicest collection of paintings and marbles in Scotland. The park is also considered one of the finest in North Britain. Within it are the castle of Chatelherault and the picturesque ruins of Cadzow Castle. The latter stands on a lofty rock, washed by the Avon, and surrounded by the remnants of the ancient Caledonian oak forest, in which feeds a herd of the famous aboriginal breed of wild cattle. Hamilton is the principal seat of imitation-cambric weaving. Manufactures of lace, black silk veils, muslins, and thread are also flourishing. The burgh unites with Airdrie, Falkirk, Lanark, and Linlithgow in sending one member to the House of Commons. It gives the title of duke to the premier peer of Scotland. Pop. 11,496.

Ham'ilton, a northern county of Florida, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the E. and S. by the Suwanee River, and is intersected by the Allapaha River. The surface is partly covered with forests; the soil is mostly sandy. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad. Capital, Jasper. Valuation of real and personal estate, $718,763. Pop. in 1870, 5749, of whom 5741 were Americans.

Hamilton, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 432 square miles. It is drained by the North Fork of Saline Creek and other small streams. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is liberally supplied with timber. It is intersected by the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad. Capital, McLeansborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,821,792. Pop. in 1870, 13,014, of whom 12,824 were Americans.

Hamilton, a county in the central part of Indiana, has an area of 400 square miles. It is intersected by the West Fork of White River, and also drained by Cicero and Eagle Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. It is traversed by the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago and Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis Railroads. Capital, Noblesville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $18,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 20,882, of whom 20,491 were Americans.

Hamilton, a county in the N. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is traversed by the Boone River, and also drained by the Skunk River, which rises in it. The surface is undulating, and diversified with prairies and groves; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Iowa division of the Illinois Central Railroad. Capital, Webster City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,623,420. Pop. in 1870, 6055, of whom 4931 were Americans; in 1875, 7701.

Hamilton, a county in the W. part of Kansas, bordering on Colorado. Area, 975 square miles. It is intersected by the Arkansas River and by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. The surface is undulating, and nearly destitute of timber. Magnesian limestone crops out along the ravines. Capital, Syracuse.

Hamilton, a county in the S.E. central part of Nebraska, has an area of about 560 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Platte River, and is also drained by the North, Middle, and West Forks of Big Blue River. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staple products. Timber is scarce in this county. Capital, Aurora. Valuation of real and personal estate, $533,164. Pop. in 1870, 130; in 1876, 6253.

Hamilton, a county in the N.E. part of New York, has an area of about 1700 square miles. It is drained by the Hudson, Racket, Black, and Sacondaga Rivers, which rise in it. The surface is mountainous, and is diversified with numerous lakes and extensive forests. A large part of the soil is sterile, or too rocky and mountainous for agriculture. It has abundance of granite and iron ore. Capital, Sageville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,494,320. Pop. in 1870, 2960, of whom 2654 were Americans; in 1875, 3482.

Hamilton, the most S.W. county of Ohio, bordering on Indiana, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Ohio River, is intersected by the Miami and Little Miami Rivers, and also drained by the Whitewater and Mill Creek. The surface is finely diversified by valleys and hills, or rather highlands and lowlands, which are isolated remnants of a former table-land. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, oats, hay, wheat, potatoes, butter, pork, and wine are the staple products. This is the most populous and wealthy county of the state, and is traversed by numerous railroads centring in Cincinnati, which is the capital. Lower Silurian limestone (called blue limestone), an excellent material for building, underlies all parts of this county, and has been extensively quarried at Cincinnati. Its color is mostly a bluish gray, and it is crowded with fossils. The hills or highlands of this county are areas in which the stratified rocks remain to an elevation of about 400 feet above the Ohio River, and the valleys are areas from which the rocks have been removed by denudation. Valuation of real and personal estate, $341,250,000. Pop. in 1870, 260,370, of whom 171,871 were Americans.

Hamilton, a county in the S. part of East Tennessee, bordering on Georgia, has an area of about 575 square miles. It is intersected by the Tennessee River, which also forms a great part of the E. boundary. The surface is mountainous, and mostly covered with forests. The Cumberland Mountains occupy the N.W. part. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county has mines of bituminous coal and iron. It is intersected by the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. Other railroads meet at Chattanooga, the capital of the county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,343,794. Pop. in 1870, 17,241, of whom 16,659 were Americans.

Hamilton, a county in the N. central part of Texas, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is intersected by the Leon River, and also drained by Cowhouse and Lampasas Creeks. The surface is partly hilly. The soil produces pasture for cattle, which are the chief articles of export. Capital, Hamilton. Pop. in 1870, 733, all of whom were natives of the United States.

Hamilton, a post-hamlet of Lonoke co., Ark., 7 miles from Carlisle Station.

Hamilton, a village of Butte co., Cal., on Feather River, about 70 miles N. of Sacramento. Pop. of Hamilton township, 1130.

Hamilton, a post-village of Park co., Col., in the N. part of the South Park, about 66 miles S.W. of Denver, and 12 miles N. of Fair Play. Elevation, 9693 feet. It has 2 hotels. Gold is found near this place.

Hamilton, a post-village, capital of Harris co., Ga., on the North & South Railroad, 24 miles N.N.E. of Columbus, and about 85 miles S. by W. of Atlanta. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, a newspaper office, a high school, and a female college. Pop. 359.

Hamilton, a station on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 7 miles S. of Beardstown, Ill.

Hamilton, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, opposite Keokuk, and 3 or 4 miles above Warsaw. It is at the foot of the lower rapids (which afford great motive-power), on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad and the Keokuk Branch of the Wabash Railroad. An iron railroad bridge over the river connects it with Keokuk. It has 4 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of baskets, ploughs, and stoves. Pop. 1500.

Hamilton, a township of Lee co., Ill. Pop. 186. It includes part of the Winnebago Swamp.

Hamilton, a hamlet of Clinton co., Ind., about 18 miles E.S.E. of Lafayette.

Hamilton, a station in Clinton co., Ind., on the Lafayette & Muncie Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Frankfort.

Hamilton, a township of Delaware co., Ind. P. 1129.

Hamilton, a township of Jackson co., Ind. Pop. 1565. It is bounded on the S.E. by the East Fork of White River.

Hamilton, a post-village of Steuben co., Ind., about 36 miles N.N.E. of Fort Wayne. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Hamilton, a township of Sullivan co., Ind. Pop. 3759, including that of the village of Sullivan.

Hamilton, a township of Decatur co., Iowa, on the Missouri line. Pop. 783.

Hamilton, a township of Franklin co., Iowa. P. 183.

Hamilton, a township of Hamilton co., Iowa. P. 730.

Hamilton, a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, in Liberty township, about 16 miles S.W. of Oskaloosa. It is on a branch railroad between Albia and Knoxville, 12 miles N.N.W. of Albia. It has a church, and manufactures of brooms, carriages, &c. Pop. 133.

Hamilton, a post-office of Greenwood co., Kansas.

Hamilton, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Ky., on the Ohio River, about 22 miles S.W. of Covington. It has a tobacco-factory.

Hamilton, a station on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, 16 miles N.W. of Owensborough Junction, Ky.

Hamilton, a hamlet of Bossier parish, La., on Bodcau Bayou, 38 miles N.E. of Shreveport. It has a church and a steam grist-mill.

Hamilton, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Hamilton township, on the Eastern Railroad (Essex Branch), 8 miles N. of Salem. It has a church and a woollen-mill. A Methodist camp-ground is located in this township, at Asbury Grove. Pop. of the township, 797.

Hamilton, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich., in Heath township, on Rabbit River, and on the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 14 miles N.W. of Allegan. It has a grist-mill, a lumber-mill, and a church. Pop. about 300.

Hamilton, a township of Gratiot co., Mich. Pop. 310.

Hamilton, a township of Van Buren co., Mich. P. 1074.

Hamilton, a post-village in Sumner township, Fillmore co., Minn., on a small affluent of Root River, about 20 miles S. of Rochester. It has 2 churches.

Hamilton, Houston co., Minn. See MONEY CREEK.

Hamilton, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Minn., on the Minnesota River, and on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, 18 miles S.W. of St. Paul. It has a flour-mill. The name of the post-office is Hamilton Station.

Hamilton, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Miss., 10 miles S.E. of Aberdeen.

Hamilton, a post-village of Caldwell co., Mo., in Hamilton township, and on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 50 miles E. of St. Joseph, and 26 miles W. by S. of Chillicothe. It has a bank, 5 churches, a flouring-mill, a newspaper office, and a high school. Pop. 975; of the township, 1658.

Hamilton, a post-village of Gallatin co., Montana, on Gallatin River, about 60 miles N.E. of Virginia City, and 20 miles N.W. of Bozeman. It has a church and a female seminary.

Hamilton, a hamlet of Hamilton co., Neb., 20 miles N. of Harvard.

Hamilton, a mining town, capital of White Pine co., Nevada, is about 100 miles (direct) S. of Elko, and 90 miles E. by S. of Austin. It is situated at the base of Treasure Hill, and is surrounded by a sterile region, in which timber and water are scarce. Here are rich silver-mines, which were discovered in 1865, since which the population has rapidly increased. A newspaper is published here. Pop. of precinct, 3913.

Hamilton, a township of Atlantic co., N.J. Pop. 1271. It contains May's Landing and other villages.

Hamilton, a township of Mercer co., N.J., bounded W. by the river Delaware. Pop. 5417. It is to some extent contiguous to Trenton, the state capital.

Hamilton, formerly **Shark River,** a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., in Ocean township, 2½ miles S.E. of Shark River Station, which is 11 miles S.W. of Long Branch. It has 2 churches, a bank, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Hamilton, a station in Somerset co., N.J., on the Delaware & Bound Brook Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Bound Brook Junction.

Hamilton, the station name of SOUTH LIMA, N.Y.

Hamilton, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., in Hamilton township, on the Chenango Canal, and on the Utica, Clinton & Binghamton Railroad, 29 miles S.S.W. of Utica, and 37 miles S.E. of Syracuse. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, and the Colgate Academy. Here is the Madison University (Baptist), which was organized in 1832, and has 12 professors, about 160 students, and a library of 10,000 volumes. This place contains also the Hamilton Theological Seminary (Baptist) and the Hamilton Female Seminary. Pop. 1529; of the township, 3725.

Hamilton, a post-village of Martin co., N.C., in Hamilton township, and on the Roanoke River, about 90 miles E. by N. of Raleigh. It is at the head of navigation for large vessels. Pop. 200; of the township, 3957.

Hamilton, a city, the capital of Butler co., O., on the Miami River and the Miami Canal, 20 miles (direct) N. of Cincinnati. By railroad it is 25 miles from Cincinnati, 35 miles S.W. of Dayton, and 45 miles S.S.E. of Richmond, Ind. It is connected with these cities by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, the branches of which meet here. It contains a court-house, 15 churches, a public library, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, a high school, 4 paper-mills, several iron-foundries, 4 breweries, a woollen-factory, 5 flouring-mills, and several manufactories of farming-implements. Four weekly newspapers (1 of which is German) are published here. Pop. 11,081.

Hamilton, a township of Franklin co., O. Pop. 1827. It contains Lockbourne and Shadeville.

Hamilton, a township of Jackson co., O., in the iron-region of Southern Ohio. Pop. 1108.

Hamilton, a township of Lawrence co., O., on the Ohio River. Pop. 1108. It contains Hanging Rock.

Hamilton, a township of Warren co., O., bounded N. and W. by the Little Miami River. Pop. 2466. It includes Maineville and Murdock.

Hamilton, a township of Adams co., Pa. Pop. 1118.

Hamilton, a township of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. 1630.

Hamilton, Jefferson co., Pa. See PERRYSVILLE.

Hamilton, a township of McKean co., Pa. Pop. 120.

Hamilton, a township of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. 1892.

Hamilton, a township of Tioga co., Pa. It contains the coal-mining villages of Morris Run and Blossburg.

Hamilton, a post-village of Washington co., R.I., in North Kingston township, 1½ miles from Wickford Junction. It has 2 churches, an academy, and manufactures of cotton and Kentucky jeans. Pop. 207.

Hamilton, township, Darlington co., S.C. Pop. 1814.

Hamilton, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tenn.

Hamilton, a post-village, capital of Hamilton co., Tex., 65 miles W. of Waco. It has a church and a newspaper office.

Hamilton, a village of Shelby co., Tex., on the Sabine River, about 65 miles S. of Shreveport, La.

Hamilton, a post-village of Loudoun co., Va., on the Washington & Ohio Railroad, 40 miles N.W. of Washington, D.C. It has 2 churches, a coach-factory, a saw-mill, 3 stores, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 600.

Hamilton, township, La Crosse co., Wis. Pop. 1703.

Hamilton, a hamlet of Ozaukee co., Wis., near the W. bank of the Milwaukee River, about 18 miles N. of Milwaukee.

Hamilton, a city of Ontario, capital of the co. of Wentworth, is situated on Burlington Bay, at the western extremity of Lake Ontario, 372 miles W.S.W. of Montreal, 186 miles E.N.E. of Detroit, and 70 miles N.W. of Buffalo. It was laid out and settled in 1813 on a plateau of slightly elevated ground, winding around the foot of a hilly range, which here receives the name of "the Mountain." The streets are wide, and for the most part cross one another at right angles. King street, the principal thoroughfare, runs E. and W. throughout the entire breadth of the town. Near the centre of the street is a large open space, and a little north is Market Square, on which stands a spacious building, occupied in the lower part as a market, while its upper stories are appropriated to the use of the city government. Court-House Square, an area containing the county buildings, lies between King street and the Mountain.

The city contains 23 churches, principally of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Wesleyan Methodist, and Methodist Episcopal denominations, and has also the head office of the Bank of Hamilton, 5 branch banks, a mechanics' institute, a reading-room, a Wesleyan female college, several academies and schools, several saw- and grist-mills, and manufactories of iron castings, machinery of every description, agricultural implements, sewing-machines, musical instruments, glass-ware, wooden-ware, woollen and cotton goods, soap and candles, boots and shoes, leather, brooms, brushes, &c. Two daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. The city is the seat of the Great Western Railway Company, chartered in 1834, and of the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway Company. The latter connects Hamilton with Lake Huron, and the former with all parts of the Dominion and United States. The head offices of the Hamilton & Lake Erie Railway are also here. It is also the seat of the Anglican bishop of Western Toronto, and of the Roman Catholic bishop of Hamilton. It possesses superior commercial advantages, being at the head of navigation on the lake and in the centre of a populous region. The Desjardins Canal connects it with Dundas.

Hamilton sends two members to the House of Commons and two to the provincial legislature. It is a port of entry. Pop. in 1836, 2846; in 1846, 6822; in 1850, 10,248; in 1861, 19,096; in 1871, 26,716.

Hamilton, an island in the Ottawa River, off the township of Lochaber, co. of Ottawa, Quebec.

Hamilton, the chief town and the seat of government of the Bermuda Isles, is situated near the middle of the group, on the coast of the largest island. Its harbor is landlocked, and will admit vessels drawing 15 feet of water; it is entered through a long and intricate passage, the navigation of which requires a skilful pilot. The town has 5 churches. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 2000.

Ham'iltonban', a township of Adams co., Pa. Pop. 1418. It contains Fairfield.

Hamilton Centre, a small village in the township of Hamilton, Madison co., N.Y. It has a church and 12 or 15 dwellings.

Hamilton College. See CLINTON, N.Y.

Hamilton Harbor, a port on the coast of Alaska. Lat. 56° 52′ N.; lon. 133° 34′ W. Here good coal exists.

Hamilton Pass, Colorado, a mountain-pass in the main range, at an elevation of 12,370 feet. Lat. 39° 24′ 35″ N.; lon. 105° 58′ W.

Hamilton River, Labrador. See ASHWANIPI.

Hamilton's, township, Catawba co., N.C. Pop. 1562.

Hamilton's Mill, a post-hamlet of Waushara co., Wis., 10 miles N.N.W. of Berlin. It has a lumber-mill on Willow Creek.

Hamilton Square, a post-village of Mercer co., N.J., 5 miles E. of Trenton, and 2 miles N.W. of the Camden & Amboy Railroad. It has 3 churches, the Mercer Rubber Works, 2 carriage-shops, and 2 stores. Pop. about 300.

Hamilton Station, Scott co., Minn. See HAMILTON.

Hamiltonville, New York. See GUILDERLAND.

Hamina, a town of Finland. See FREDERIKSHAMN.

Hamirpur, British India. See HUMEERPOOR.

Ham Lake, a township of Anoka co., Minn. Pop. 192.

Ham'ler, a post-village of Henry co., O., in Marion township, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Chicago division), 45 miles W. of Tiffin.

Ham'let, a post-hamlet of Marin co., Cal., on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 51 miles N.W. of San Francisco.

Hamlet, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Ill., 9 miles N. of Aledo, and about 18 miles S.S.W. of Davenport, Iowa.

Hamlet, a post-hamlet of Starke co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 69 miles E.S.E. of Chicago. It has a church. Pop. 47.

Hamlet, formerly **O'mar,** a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in Villanova township, about 40 miles S.S.W. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 155.

Hamlet, a post-hamlet of Richmond co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 5 miles E. of Rockingham, and at the junction of the Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line Railroad, 97 miles S.W. of Raleigh. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Hamlet, a village of Providence co., R.I., adjacent to the much larger village of Woonsocket. It has 2 cotton-mills. Pop. 335.

Ham'lin, a county in the E. part of Dakota, is traversed by the Big Sioux River, and contains several lakes. This county is nearly destitute of forests.

Hamlin, a post-hamlet and township of Audubon co., Iowa, about 70 miles W. by S. of Des Moines. Pop. 259.

Hamlin, a post-village of Brown co., Kansas, in Hamlin township, on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Hiawatha. It has a church and a wagon-shop. Pop. of the township, 841.

Hamlin, a post-hamlet of Aroostook co., Me., 3 miles from Grand Falls, New Brunswick. Pop. of Hamlin plantation, 558.

Hamlin, a township of Eaton co., Mich. Pop. 1650.

Hamlin, a township of Mason co., Mich., bounded W. by Lake Michigan. Pop. 141.

Hamlin, Monroe co., Mich. See RAISINVILLE.

Hamlin, a township of Monroe co., N.Y., bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario. Pop. 2322. It contains hamlets named Hamlin and East Hamlin.

Hamlin, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., N.Y., in Hamlin township, on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 16 miles W. of Charlotte. It has 2 churches.

Hamlin, a post-hamlet of Lebanon co., Pa., in Bethel township, 7 miles N.N.W. of Myerstown. It has a church.

Hamlin, a township of McKean co., Pa. Pop. 121. Hamlin Station is on the McKean & Buffalo Railroad, 7 miles from Smethport.

Hamlin, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co., W. Va., about 28 miles W.S.W. of Charleston. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Hamlin, a post-hamlet of Trempealeau co., Wis., on Buffalo River, 20 miles S. of Eau Claire.

Ham′linton, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., in Salem township, about 15 miles E. of Scranton. It has 3 churches and a tannery.

Hamm, hâmm, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, at the junction of several railways, 22 miles N.N.W. of Arnsberg, on the Lippe, here joined by the Ahse. Pop. 18,887. It has a gymnasium, manufactures of linen fabrics and leather, bleaching-works, and an active trade.

Hamm, a village of Germany, territory and 2 miles E. of Hamburg. Pop. 3743.

Hammah, a city of Syria. See HAMAH.

Hammah de Cabes. See EL HAMMAH DE CABES.

Hammam, hâm-mâm′ (a "bath"), the name of numerous places in Africa and Asia.

Hammam-Aida, hâm-mâm′-ī′dâ, a village of Anatolia, 4 miles W. of Yerma.

Hammamat, hâm-mâ-mât′, a station of Egypt, on the route between Kosseir and Keneh, with well-buildings.

Hammam-el-Berdaah, hâm-mâm′-ĕl-bĕr‛dâ′ ("packsaddle-bath;" anc. *Aquæ Tibilitanæ?*), a village of Algeria, province and 45 miles E.N.E. of Constantine, on the route from Bona.

Hammam-el-Faraoun, hâm-mâm′-ĕl-fâ-râ-oon′ ("Pharaoh's baths"), a seaport town of Arabia, on the Gulf of Suez, 80 miles S.S.E. of Suez.

Hammamet, hâm‛mâ-mĕt′, or **Hamamet,** a seaport town of Africa, dominion and 42 miles S.E. of Tunis, on the Gulf of Hammamet, a bay of the Great Syrtis. It has a trade with the city of Tunis.

Hammam-Lef, hâm-mâm′-lĕf (anc *Aquæ Calidæ*), a town and baths of the dominion and 20 miles S.E. of Tunis.

Hammam-Meskutia, hâm-mâm′-mĕs-koo′te-â, or **Meskhoutin,** mĕs‛koo‛tăɴɢ′ ("the enchanted baths"), in Algeria, province and 38 miles E. of Constantine, near the Sebus River, the hot mineral springs here having formed some curious petrifactions. Here are baths and a military hospital. Traces of Roman edifices are discoverable.

Ham′mansburg, a post-village of Wood co., O., in Henry township, 3 miles N. of New Baltimore Station, which is 26 miles W. by N. of Tiffin. It has 2 churches, a planing-mill, and a saw-mill.

Hamme, hâm′mẹh, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, on an affluent of the Scheldt, 19 miles E.N.E. of Ghent. It is the seat of navigation, rope-making, and trading in hemp. Pop. of commune, 10,778.

Hammelburg, hâm′mẹl-bŏŏʀɢ‛, a town of Bavaria, on the Saale, 23 miles N. of Würzburg. Pop. 2762.

Hammer, hâm′mẹr, a village of Denmark, in Jutland, 9 miles N.N.E. of Aalborg.

Hammer, hâm′mẹr, a village of Norway, 7 miles N.E. of Bergen, with 2780 inhabitants.

Hammer, hâm′mẹr, a village of Prussian Silesia, 12 miles by rail N. of Ratibor. Pop. 850.

Hammerfest, hâm′mẹr-fĕst‛, the northernmost town of Europe, in Norway, capital of the province of Finmark, on the Qual-oe ("whale island"), of which it is the chief port, 60 miles S.W. of the North Cape. Lat. 70° 40′ 7″ N.; lon. 23° 35′ 43″ E. The houses are of wood and painted externally; communication between its quarters is kept up by boats; its harbor is defended by a fort. In summer the heat is sometimes oppressive, and throughout the winter the temperature is mild enough for the fishery to be carried on. The exports comprise stockfish, whale, seal, and fish oil, skins, walrus hides and teeth, copper, and feathers. Its trade is mostly with Russia and Great Britain. P. 1547.

Hammeröe, hâm′mẹr-ö‛ẹh, a peninsula of Norway, amt of Nordland, on the West-Fiord. Lat. 68° 10′ N.

Ham′mersley's Fork, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Pa., on Kettle Creek, about 33 miles N.W. of Lock Haven. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Ham′mersmith, a town of England, and a suburb of London, co. of Middlesex, on the Thames, here crossed by a bridge, 4 miles W. of St. Paul's Cathedral. It has many handsome houses, a church built in 1631, a school endowed by Bishop Latimer, and a royal cathedral chapel, with ladies' school. Pop. of parish, 42,691.

Hammerstein, hâm′mẹr-stīne‛, a town of West Prussia, 18 miles W. of Schlochau. Pop. 2790.

Ham′mertown, a hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Pine Plains township.

Ham′mon, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Schuylkill & Susquehanna Branch of the Reading Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Auburn. Here is Summit Station Post-Office.

Ham‛monas′set River, Connecticut, runs southward, forms part of the boundary between Middlesex and New Haven cos., and enters Long Island Sound.

Ham′mond, a post-village of Piatt co., Ill., on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad where it crosses the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railroad, 20 miles E. of Decatur, and 8 miles S. of Bement.

Hammond, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ind., at State Line Station on the Michigan Central Railroad, 20 miles S.S.E. of Chicago. Here is a large slaughter-house.

Hammond, a township of Spencer co., Ind., on the Ohio River. Pop. 2626. It contains Grand View.

Hammond, a post-office and station of Bourbon co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, 7 miles N. of Fort Scott.

Hammond, a post-village of Tangipahoa parish, La., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 52 miles N.N.W. of New Orleans. It has 2 churches, a hotel, and a lumber-mill.

Hammond, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., in Gaines township, on the Grand River Valley Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Grand Rapids.

Hammond, or **Hammond Corners,** a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Hammond township, on the Black River & Morristown Railroad, 11 miles S. of Morristown, and about 22 miles S.S.W. of Ogdensburg. It has 3 churches, 2 carriage-shops, and 4 stores. The township is bounded on the W. by the St. Lawrence River, and includes a part of the Thousand Islands. Here are quarries of Potsdam sandstone. Pop. of the township, 1815.

Hammond, a post-office and station of Tioga co., Pa., on the Corning, Cowanesque & Antrim Railroad, 13 miles N.N.E. of Wellsborough.

Hammond, a post-office of Aiken co., S.C. Pop. of Hammond township, 2560.

Hammond, a post-office of Robertson co., Tex., and a station on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 6 miles S. of Bremond.

Hammond, a post-village of St. Croix co., Wis., in Hammond township, on the West Wisconsin Railroad, 17 miles E. of Hudson. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of carriages, ploughs, and other farming-implements. Pop. of the township, 1220.

Hammond, a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, 6½ miles E. of Newry. Pop. 100.

Hammond Corners, New York. See HAMMOND.

Hammond Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, Solomon group, are in lat. 8° 40′ S., lon. 157° 20′ E.

Ham′mond's, a station in Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 2½ miles S. of Elgin.

Ham′mondsburg, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Iowa, in Otter township, about 7 miles S.E. of Indianola. P. 59.

Hammond's Corners, a hamlet of Chemung co., N.Y., 7 miles E. of Elmira. It has a church and a wagon-shop. The name of its post-office is North Chemung. See also CROWN POINT and HAMMOND.

Ham′mondsford, a post-office of Wabasha co., Minn.

Ham′mondsport, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., is pleasantly situated at the head or S. end of Keuka or Crooked Lake, in Urbana township, on the Bath & Hammondsport Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Bath, and about 32 miles N.W. of Elmira. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, several large vineyards, and a union school. Steamboats ply daily between this place and Penn Yan. The Catawba grape ripens well on the adjacent hills, and here are manufactures of wines and brandies. Pop. 602.

Ham'mondsville, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., in Crown Point township, 12 miles from Lake Champlain, on a branch railroad connecting with the New York & Canada Railroad at Crown Point. Iron is mined here. It has about 50 houses.

Hammondsville, a post-village in Saline township, Jefferson co., O., on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 95 miles S.S.E. of Cleveland, and 20 miles N. by W. of Steubenville. It has a church, a coal-mine, and a manufactory of coke, and is surrounded by hills filled with coal, limestone, and iron. Pop. 504.

Ham'mond Vale, or **Upham** (ŭp'ạm) **Vale,** a post-village in Kings co., New Brunswick, 13 miles from Sussex. Pop. 200.

Hammons Mill, a post-office of Floyd co., Ga.

Ham'monton, a post-village of Atlantic co., N.J., on the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, 31 miles S.E. of Philadelphia, and 30 miles N.W. of Atlantic City. It contains 2 newspaper offices and 4 churches. It is partly supported by the cultivation and sale of fruit, and has manufactures of boots and shoes. Pop. 1404.

Ham'monville, a post-village of Hart co., Ky., 8 miles S.E. of Uptonville. It has 2 churches and a seminary. Pop. about 300.

Hamoon, hå`moon' (anc. *A'ria Pa'lus*), a large morass or lake, chiefly in Persia, but situated on the borders of Beloochistan and Afghanistan, between lat. 30° 50′ and 31° 54′ N. and lon. 61° 8′ and 62° 10′ E. Length, from N.E. to S.W., about 70 miles; breadth, from 15 to 20 miles. It receives the Helmund, Furrah-Rood, and other rivers; and while the Caspian, Aral, and other inland seas of Asia are decreasing in extent, this lake is said to be on the increase. Its E. part is shallow and covered with reeds. Here is an island on which is the Fort Rustum, or Koh-i-Kwajeh. The water is salt, and the banks are fringed by forests of tamarisks. Lake Zurrah, to the S.E., is now nearly dry.

Ham'orton, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., in Kennett township, 1 mile from Fairville Station, and about 12 miles N.N.W. of Wilmington, Del. It has 2 churches.

Hamp Branch, a post-office of Scriven co., Ga.

Hamp'den, a county in the S.W. part of Massachusetts, bordering on Connecticut, has an area of about 620 square miles. It is intersected by the Connecticut River, which divides it into nearly equal parts, and is also drained by the Chicopee, Westfield, and Scantic Rivers, which afford extensive motive-power. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests of the ash, elm, oak, beech, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is partly fertile. Hay, butter, tobacco, Indian corn, oats, and potatoes are the staple products. Among its minerals are granite and new red sandstone. The prosperity of the county is partly derived from important manufactures of cotton goods, writing-paper, woollen goods, &c. It is intersected by the Boston & Albany, Connecticut River, New Haven & Northampton, and New London Northern Railroads. Capital, Springfield. Valuation of real and personal estate, $73,611,670. Pop. in 1870, 78,409; in 1875, 94,304.

Hampden, a post-hamlet of Marengo co., Ala., about 50 miles S.W. of Selma. It has an academy, 1 or 2 churches, and a tannery.

Hampden, a township of Coffey co., Kansas, bounded S.W. by the river Neosho. Pop. 495.

Hampden, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Hampden township, on the W. bank of the Penobscot River, 5 or 6 miles below Bangor. It has an academy, 1 or 2 paper-mills, and a barrel-factory. The township contains another village, named Hampden Corner, and has 6 churches and 3 steam lumber-mills. Total pop. 3068.

Hampden, Baltimore co., Md. See WOODBERRY.

Hampden, formerly **South Wil'braham,** a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., in a township of the same name, 10 or 11 miles E.S.E. of Springfield. It has 3 churches and 3 woollen-factories.

Hampden, or **Hampton,** a hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., in Lebanon township, 1 mile from Junction Station, which is 16 miles E. of Easton, Pa.

Hampden, a post-office of Geauga co., O., in Hampden township, 3 miles from Chardon, and about 32 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland. The township has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 767.

Hampden, township, Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. 1199.

Hampden, a post-township of Columbia co., Wis., 10 miles W. of Columbus Station, and about 22 miles N.N.E. of Madison. Pop. 1012.

Hampden Centre, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me.

Hampden Corner, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Hampden township, on the W. bank of the Penobscot River, 3 miles from Hermon Railroad Station, and about 6 miles below Bangor. It has 3 churches and an academy. Pop. about 400.

Hampden Sidney College, a post-hamlet of Prince Edward co., Va., 7 miles from Farmville, and about 70 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. It has a church. Here is Hampden Sidney College (Presbyterian), which was organized in 1775 and has a library of 7000 volumes. It is also the seat of the Union Theological Seminary (Presbyterian).

Hampshire, a county of England. See HANTS.

Hampshire, hamp'shịr, a county in the W. central part of Massachusetts, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Connecticut River, and is also drained by the Westfield, Chicopee, and Swift Rivers. The surface is finely diversified by hills, valleys, and mountains, among which is Mount Holyoke. This county is copiously supplied with timber and water-power. The soil is generally fertile. Tobacco, butter, hay, Indian corn, and grass are the staple products. Hampshire has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, paper, &c. It is intersected by the Connecticut River Railroad, the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, and the New London Northern Railroad. Capital, Northampton. Granite, syenite, and gneiss are found in it. Valuation of real and personal estate, $35,655,080. Pop. in 1870, 44,388; in 1875, 44,821.

Hampshire, a county in the N.E. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 640 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Potomac River, and is intersected by the Cacapon River and the South Branch of the Potomac. The surface is diversified by several ridges of the Alleghany Mountains, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The valleys produce Indian corn, wheat, grass, &c. Iron ore is found here. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passes along the northern border of this county. Capital, Romney. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,531,198. Pop. in 1870, 7643, of whom 7568 were Americans.

Hampshire, a post-village of Kane co., Ill., in Hampshire township, on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 50 miles W.N.W. of Chicago. It has 3 churches and a graded school. Pop. of the township, 1049.

Hampshire, a township of Clinton co., Iowa. P. 963.

Hampshire, a post-office of Steuben co., N.Y.

Hampshire, a post-hamlet of Maury co., Tenn., 16 miles W.S.W. of Columbia. It has a church and a seminary.

Hampshire Avon, a river of England. See AVON.

Hampshire Mines, a station in Mineral co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 1 mile W. of Piedmont. Here is a bed of excellent semi-bituminous coal, from 14 to 16 feet thick, situated 1000 feet above the railroad.

Hamp'stead, a village of England, co. of Middlesex, 4 miles N.N.W. of London. It contains many elegant and fashionable mansions, and its vicinity is much resorted to on holidays from the metropolis. East of the town is a mineral spring, formerly in high repute.

Hamp'stead, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., about 28 miles N.N.W. of Baltimore. It has a flour-mill, a paper-mill, and 3 or 4 general stores. Pop. 235.

Hampstead, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in Hampstead township, 8 or 9 miles N.N.W. of Haverhill City, Mass. It has a church and a high school. Pop. of the township, 935. Hampstead Station is on the Nashua & Rochester Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of Nashua.

Hampstead, a post-hamlet of King George co., Va., near the Potomac River, 20 miles E. of Brooke's Station.

Hamp'stead, a post-village in Queens co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 36 miles N. of St. John. It has 3 stores, a fulling-mill, saw- and grist-mills, and a stone-quarry. Pop. 250.

Hamp'ton, a parish and township of England, co. of Middlesex, on the Thames, about 15 miles W.S.W. of London, and 2½ miles W. of Kingston. Here are many noble mansions, the chief of which is Hampton Court, a royal palace, on the N. bank of the Thames, about 1 mile from the village. It was founded by Cardinal Wolsey, and two of the magnificent quadrangles in the Tudor style, though greatly altered, still remain. It contains state-rooms, in which are rich furniture and tapestry, with a superb collection of paintings, chiefly historical portraits by Holbein, Vandyke, Lely, Kneller, and West, and with the seven cartoons of Raffaelle. The garden has some good sculpture, fountains, vases, &c., and there is a park 5 miles in circumference. Pop. 3915; of the parish, 6122.

Hamp'ton, a county in the S. part of South Carolina, is bounded on the N. by Barnwell co., E. by Colleton co., S. by Beaufort co. (from which the Savannah & Charleston Railroad separates it), and W. by Georgia. The surface is level, and is partly covered with forests of cypress, yellow pine, &c. Cotton, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes are the staples. This county is traversed by the Port Royal & Augusta Railroad. Capital, Hampton Court-House.

Hampton, a post-village, capital of Calhoun co., Ark., about 20 miles E.S.E. of Camden. It has 2 churches. P. 138.

Hampton, a post-township of Windham co., Conn., about 18 miles N. of Norwich. It has 2 churches. It is traversed by the New York & New England Railroad, on which is Hampton Station, 11 miles N.E. of Willimantic. Pop. of the township, 891.

Hampton, formerly **Bear Creek,** a post-village of Henry co., Ga., on the Atlanta division of the Georgia Central Railroad, 33 miles S. of Atlanta. It has 4 churches, a high school, a flour-mill, a carriage-shop, and several general stores.

Hampton, a post-village of Rock Island co., Ill., in Hampton township, on the Mississippi River, 10 miles above Davenport, and on the Western Union Railroad, 10 miles from Rock Island City. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of fire-bricks, earthenware, flour, and tiles. This township has 10 mines of coal, which is its chief article of export. Pop. of the township, 2006.

Hampton, a station in Will co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 5 miles N.N.E. of Wilmington.

Hampton, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., Iowa, on the Central Railroad of Iowa, 29 miles S. of Mason City, and 32 miles N. of Eldora. It contains a court-house, 2 banks, 3 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and a high school. Pop. 1048.

Hampton, a post-office of Rush co., Kansas.

Hampton, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Ky., on the road between Smithland and Carrsville.

Hampton, a township of Bay co., Mich., on Saginaw Bay. Pop. 1247.

Hampton, a post-hamlet of Dakota co., Minn., in Hampton township, about 25 miles S. of St. Paul, and 12 miles S.W. of Hastings. Pop. of the township, 987.

Hampton, a post-hamlet of Platte co., Mo., in Pettis township, about 18 miles N.W. of Kansas City.

Hampton, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in Hampton township, and on the Eastern Railroad, 46 miles N.N.E. of Boston, and 10 miles S.S.W. of Portsmouth. It has 3 churches and a good hotel. The township is bounded on the S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. of the township, 1177. HAMPTON BEACH, in this township, is a summer resort, with numerous large hotels.

Hampton, Hunterdon co., N.J. See HAMPDEN.

Hampton, a township of Sussex co., N.J. Pop. 1023.

Hampton, Oneida co., N.Y. See WESTMORELAND.

Hampton, a station in Orange co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad, 3 miles E. by S. of Middletown.

Hampton, or **Hampton Corners,** a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., in Hampton township, about 9 miles E.S.E. of Whitehall, and 1 mile from Poultney Station, Vt. It has 3 churches, a cheese-factory, and a woollen-mill. Pop. of the township, 877.

Hampton, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., in Reading township, about 27 miles S.S.W. of Harrisburg.

Hampton, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 938.

Hampton, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., S.C., 15 miles S.W. of Monroe, N.C.

Hampton, a station in Richland co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 6 miles E. of Columbia.

Hampton, a post-office of Carter co., Tenn.

Hampton, the capital of Elizabeth City co., Va., is on the N. side of Hampton Roads, at the mouth of the James River, 15 miles N.N.W. of Norfolk, and 2 miles W. of Fort Monroe. It contains 5 churches, the Hampton Normal Institute (colored), which was organized in 1868, and a newspaper office. Here is a fashionable place of resort, with good bathing-ground on the beach at Old Point Comfort. Hampton has manufactures of bricks, fish oil, &c. Many oysters and crabs are shipped here. Pop. 2300.

Hampton, a post-village of Kanawha co., W. Va., on the Kanawha River, 2 miles from Coalburg Railroad Station. Coal is mined here.

Hampton, a station in Uintah co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 51 miles W. of Green River City.

Hamp'ton, a post-village in Durham co., Ontario, 5 miles N. of Bowmanville. It contains 3 stores, several mills, and a tannery. Pop. 400.

Hampton, the chief town of Kings co., New Brunswick, is situated on the Kennebaccasis River, and on the Intercolonial Railway, 22 miles N.E. of St. John. It contains the county buildings, and several mills, stores, and hotels. Pop. 200.

Hamp'tonburg, township, Orange co., N.Y. P. 1152.

Hampton Coal-Fields, in Alleghany co., Pa., is the terminus of the Edgewood Railroad, which extends 1 mile to Edgewood Junction.

Hampton Court-House, a post-village, capital of Hampton co., S.C., on the Port Royal & Augusta Railroad, 67 miles S.E. of Augusta. It has 3 churches.

Hampton Falls, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., N.H., on an inlet of the sea, and on the Eastern Railroad, 7 miles N. of Newburyport, Mass. It has a steam sawmill. Pop. of Hampton Falls township, 679.

Hampton Roads, Virginia, a channel between Chesapeake Bay and the estuary of James River, separating Fort Monroe from Sewall's Point, was the scene of a naval action between the Confederate iron-clad "Merrimac" and the "Monitor," March 9, 1862. About a mile S. of Fort Monroe is a small fortified island, called the Rip Raps.

Hampton's, a station of the Utah Northern Railroad, 7 miles W. of Mendon, Utah.

Hampton's Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Va., 30 miles S. of Wytheville. It has a church.

Hampton Station, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tenn., on the Memphis Branch of the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Clarksville.

Hampton Valley, a post-office of Marion co., Ark.

Hamp'tonville, a hamlet of Harrison co., Mo., 20 miles N. of Pattonsburg.

Hamptonville, a post-village of Yadkin co., N.C., 26 miles N. of Statesville. It has 2 churches.

Hampton Wick, a hamlet of England, co. of Middlesex, on the Thames, ½ mile N. of Kingston-upon-Thames.

Ham'rick's Station, a post-office of Putnam co., Ind., on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, 29 miles E.N.E. of Terre Haute.

Ham's Fork, a small river of Uintah co., Wyoming, runs southeastward, and unites with the Black Fork of Green River about 2 miles S. of Granger Station, on the Pacific Railroad.

Ham's Prairie, prā'ree, post-office, Callaway co., Mo.

Ham'tranck, a township of Wayne co., Mich. Pop. 3751. It contains Norris.

Hamva, hâm'vŏh‘, or **Hanowa,** hâ‘no'vŏh‘, a village of Hungary, co. of Gömör, on the Sajo. Pop. 900.

Ham, West, England. See WEST HAM.

Ham-with-Watch, a hamlet of England, co. of Surrey, on the Thames, 11 miles W.S.W. of St. Paul's, London. Here is Ham House, erected in 1610 for Henry, Prince of Wales, and many other elegant seats.

Han, hân, a town of Dalmatia, circle of Spalatro, on the left bank of the Cettina, N.E. of Sign.

Hanau, hâ'nŏw, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Kinzig, near its junction with the Main, at a railway junction, 86 miles S.S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 22,409. It consists of an old and a new town, the latter well built, and having a good market-place, a castle, the seat of the Wetteravian Society of Natural History, a large hospital, handsome theatre, council-house, college, academy of arts, &c., manufactures of silk stuffs, ribbons, cotton fabrics, camlets, carpets, leather, gloves, hosiery, gold and silver articles, porcelain, carriages, &c., and a considerable trade in timber, barrels, and wine. Near it are mineral springs. At Hanau the French, in their retreat from Leipsic, totally defeated the Bavarians, October 30, 1813.

Hänau, hâ'nŏw, a village of Switzerland, canton and about 18 miles from St. Gall, on the Thur.

Hanazo, a river of Abyssinia. See ANAZO.

Hanceville, hanss'vĭl, a post-village of Blount co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 44 miles S. of Decatur. It has 3 churches.

Han'cock, a county in the N.E. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Ogeechee River, and on the W. by the Oconee River. The surface is hilly or uneven, and is partly covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil in some parts is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and grass are the staple products. Among the minerals of this county are granite, agate, opal, kaolin, and zircon. It is intersected by the Macon & Augusta Railroad. Capital, Sparta. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,465,053. Pop. in 1870, 11,317, of whom 11,279 were Americans.

Hancock, a western county of Illinois, borders on Iowa and Missouri. Area, about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the W. and N.W. by the Mississippi River, and is also drained by the La Moin or Crooked Creek. The surface is undulating, and diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, pork, and butter are the staple products. Among the forest trees are white oak, hickory, elm, ash, linden, and honey-locust. Subcarboniferous limestone covered with a thick deposit of drift underlies this county. It is a good material for building, and is quarried for that purpose. Coal is found here. This county is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Wabash. Capital, Carthage. Valuation of real and personal estate, $23,936,008. Pop. in 1870, 35,935, of whom 31,777 were Americans.

Hancock, a county in the E. central part of Indiana, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is intersected by Sugar Creek, and is also drained by Big Blue River and Swamp Creek. The surface is nearly level, and more than one-third of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad. Capital, Greenfield. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 15,123, of whom 14,580 were Americans.

Hancock, a county in the N. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Iowa River, and is also drained by the Boone River, which rises in it. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad (Iowa & Dakota division). Capital, Concord. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 999; in 1875, 1482.

Hancock, a county of Kentucky, bordering on Indiana, has an area of about 200 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River. The surface is diversified with undulating uplands and wide river-bottoms, which are level and very fertile. Tobacco and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Hawesville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,373,488. Pop. in 1870, 6591, of whom 6373 were Americans.

Hancock, a county in the S.E. part of Maine, has an area of about 1700 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and is drained by the Union and Penobscot Rivers, the latter of which forms a part of the W. boundary. This county comprises numerous islands, the most remarkable of which is Mount Desert Island. The sea-coast is indented with many bays or inlets, which afford good harbors. The surface is diversified with many small lakes and extensive forests. Lumber, butter, grass, and potatoes are the staple products. Capital, Ellsworth. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,058,753. Pop. in 1870, 36,495, of whom 35,547 were Americans.

Hancock, the most southern county of Mississippi, has an area estimated at 500 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Mississippi Sound, a part of the Gulf of Mexico, and on the W. by Pearl River. The surface is nearly level. The soil is sandy and poor. Capital, Bay St. Louis. Valuation of real and personal estate, $784,146. Pop. in 1870, 4239, of whom 4025 were Americans. It is traversed by the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad.

Hancock, a county in the N.W. part of Ohio, has an area of about 525 square miles. It is intersected by the Blanchard Fork of the Auglaize River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the beech, elm, white ash, hickory, white oak, and sugar-maple abound. The soil is a fertile calcareous loam. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, oats, pork, and butter are the staple products. Good Silurian limestone underlies a large part of this county. It is intersected by the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad. The Findlay Branch of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad terminates at Findlay, the capital of this county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $18,064,333. Pop. in 1870, 23,847, of whom 22,546 were Americans.

Hancock, a county in the N. part of East Tennessee, borders on Virginia. Area, about 300 square miles. It is intersected by Clinch River. The surface is partly mountainous, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Sneedsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,267,268. Pop. in 1870, 7148, of whom 7146 were Americans.

Hancock, the most northern county of West Virginia, has an area of about 90 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. and W. by the Ohio River, which separates it from the state of Ohio. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wool, wheat, and oats are the staple products. Bituminous coal is found in it. Capital, Fairview. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,060,127. Pop. in 1870, 4363, of whom 4132 were Americans.

Hancock, a township of Hancock co., Ill. Pop. 926.

Hancock, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ind., in Blue River township, 23 miles W. by N. of New Albany. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Hancock, a post-township of Hancock co., Me., is on Frenchman's Bay, a deep inlet of the sea, about 34 miles S.E. of Bangor. It has 4 churches. Pop. 974.

Hancock, a post-village of Washington co., Md., on the Potomac River, the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (its station being on the West Virginia side of the river), 122 miles W.N.W. of Baltimore, and 56 miles E. of Cumberland. It has 4 churches, a steam flouring-mill, and a manufactory of cement. Pop. 860.

Hancock, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., in Hancock township, on Kinderhook Creek, 8 miles N.N.W. of Pittsfield. The township has 2 churches, a tannery, and 3 woollen-factories. It is bounded W. by the New York line, and contains a Shaker village. Here the Taconic Mountains afford fine views of the Berkshire and Hudson valleys. Pop. of the township, 730.

Hancock, a post-village in Hancock township, Houghton co., Mich., about 2 miles N. of Houghton, from which it is separated by a navigable water called Portage Lake, crossed by a ferry and a bridge. It is connected with Lake Superior by a ship-canal, and is a terminus of the Mineral Range Railroad. Its prosperity is derived from rich mines of pure native copper. It has a national bank, 4 churches, a high school, and a newspaper office, several smelting-furnaces and stamping-mills, extensive manufactories, a foundry, and 2 steam saw-mills. Pop. about 1500; of the township, 2068.

Hancock, a township of Carver co., Minn. Pop. 729.

Hancock, a post-village of Stevens co., Minn., on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 150 miles W. by N. of St. Paul. It has a church.

Hancock, Pulaski co., Mo. See IRON SUMMIT.

Hancock, a post-village of Hillsborough co., N.H., in Hancock township, about 28 miles W. of Manchester. It has a church and a high school. Pop. of the township, 692.

Hancock, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., in Hancock township, in a hilly picturesque country, on the Delaware River, at the junction of its branches, and on the Erie Railroad, 164 miles N.W. of New York, and 32 miles direct, or 50 by rail, E.S.E. of Binghamton. It has 4 churches, a graded school, manufactures of leather and lumber, and a newspaper office. Pop. of the township, 3176. There is also a Hancock Station in this township, on the Midland Railroad, 20 miles S. of Walton Junction.

Hancock, a post-hamlet of Perry co., O., in Jackson township, 5 miles from Junction City. It has 2 churches.

Hancock, a post-hamlet in Hancock township, Addison co., Vt., about 22 miles N. of Rutland. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Pop. 430.

Hancock, a post-hamlet of Waushara co., Wis., in Hancock township, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, Southern division, 44 miles N. of Portage City. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 479.

Hancock's Bridge, a post-village of Salem co., N.J., on Alloways Creek, 4½ miles S. of Salem. It has a church, a carriage-shop, a grain-elevator, and 3 stores.

Hancock Station, West Virginia. See HANCOCK, Md.

Hand, a county in the S. central part of Dakota. Area, about 1000 square miles.

Han'da, an island of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, separated from the mainland by a narrow sound.

Handah, hân'dâ, or **Handak,** hân'dâk', a town of Nubia, on the left bank of the Nile, 40 miles S.E. of New Dongola.

Hand'forth, a hamlet of England, co. of Chester, 5 miles by rail S.W. of Stockport.

Handie's (han'dīz) **Peak,** Colorado, a mountain in lat. 37° 54′ 50″ N., lon. 107° 30′ W. Its altitude is 13,977 feet above the sea-level. It is about 12 miles N.E. of Silverton.

Hand'ley, a post-office of Randolph co., Ala.

Handley, a post-village of Tarrant co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 8 miles E. of Fort Worth. It has a church, a grist-mill, &c.

Hands'borough, a post-village of Harrison co., Miss., is on the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, 1 mile N. of Mississippi City, which is about 10 miles W. of Biloxi, and 2 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. It has a newspaper office, 5 churches, and several lumber-mills. Pop. 459.

Handschuhsheim, hânt'shoos-hīme', a village of Baden, on the Main, 10 miles S. of Mannheim. Pop. 2540.

Hand'soms Depot, a post-office and station of Southampton co., Va., on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.

Han′dy, a post-office of Fayette co., Ala.

Handy, a township of Livingston co., Mich. Pop. 2144.

Handy, a post-office of Rock co., Minn.

Handzaame, or **Handzaeme,** hând′zâ‵mẹh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 15½ miles by rail S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 2640.

Hanerau, hâ′nẹh-rŏw‵, a village of Prussia, in the N.W. part of Holstein, on the Eider.

Ha′nerville, a post-office of Dane co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, about 20 miles S.E. of Madison.

Hanesville, hānz′vĭl, a post-village of Kent co., Md., about 27 miles E. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches.

Hanesville, a post-office of Meigs co., O.

Ha′ney, a township of Crawford co., Wis., traversed by the Kickapoo River. Pop. 571.

Haney's, a station in Mills co., Iowa, on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, 19 miles S. of Council Bluffs.

Haney's Corner, a post-village in Shelby township, Ripley co., Ind., about 15 miles N. of Madison.

Ha′neyville, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., 6 miles N. of Lock Haven. It has a lumber-mill.

Han′ford, a post-office and station of Tulare co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad. It has a flour-mill.

Han′ford's Landing, a hamlet of Monroe co., N.Y., is on the Genesee River, 2 or 3 miles N. of Rochester.

Hang-Chow-Foo, Hang-Tchow-Foo, hâng‵-chŏw‵-foo′, or **Hang-Tcheou-Foo,** hâng‵-che-oo‵-foo′, an important city of China, capital of the province of Che-Kiang, on the Tsien-tang-Kiang, 20 miles from its mouth in Hang-Chow-Foo Bay, at the S. terminus of the Grand Canal. It is populous, well built, and clean, and has extensive manufactures of silk, and a very active general trade. It suffered much in the civil war of 1861–64. P. 600,000.

Hangendenlissen, Austria. See Fünfhaus.

Hangest, hôɴᵍ‵zhâ′, a village of France, in Somme, on a railway, 7 miles N. of Montdidier. Pop. 1360.

Hang′ing Grove, township, Jasper co., Ind. P. 393.

Hanging Rock, a post-village of Lawrence co., O., on the Ohio River, 2 or 3 miles below Ironton, and about 60 miles S. by E. of Chillicothe. It is the terminus of a railroad which extends to the New Castle coal-mines. It has 2 churches and 2 stove-foundries.

Hanging Rock, a station in Summit co., Utah, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 27 miles S.W. of Evanston.

Hanging Rock, a station in Utah co., Utah, on the American Fork Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of American Fork.

Hanging Rock, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., W. Va., about 14 miles S.E. of Romney. It has a flour-mill and a store.

Hanging Rock Mills, post-office, Hardy co., W. Va.

Hangman's Creek, a post-office of Stevens co., Washington.

Hangoo, or **Hangu,** hân-goo′, a small town of Afghanistan, 15 miles W. of Kohat. Pop. about 1500.

Hang-o-Udde, Hango Udde, hâng′go ood′dẹh, or **Hangoud,** hâng-go-ood′, a free port of Finland, on the N. coast of Finland, with a good harbor. It is connected by railway with the interior.

Hang-Tchow-Foo, China. See Hang-Chow-Foo.

Hangwelly, hâng′wĕl′lee, a village of Ceylon, 10 miles E. of Colombo.

Hanifah, a town of Arabia. See Anizeh.

Han-Keoo, Han-Keou, hân‵-kē-oo′, or **Han-Kow** ("mouth of commerce"), a treaty port and city of China, on the Yang-tse-Kiang, at the mouth of one of its tributaries, 700 miles from the sea. This city forms, with Han-Yang and Woo-Chang (Ou-Tchang or Oo-Tchang), the capital of Hoo-Pe, all in sight of one another, and separated only by the river, one of the greatest commercial centres in the world. Huc estimates their united pop. at 8,000,000; but they suffered much in the Tae-Ping wars. Lat. about 30° 30′ N.; lon. near 114° E.

Han-Kiang, hân‵-ke-âng′, a river of China, provinces of Shen-See and Hoo-Pe, after a tortuous E. course, estimated at 600 miles, joins the Yang-tse-Kiang at Han-Yang.

Han-Kiang, a river of Corea, enters the sea on its S. coast, after a S. course of about 200 miles.

Hankin, hân‵kin′, a maritime town of Corea, on its E. coast. Lat. 39° 35′ N.; lon. 127° 35′ E.

Hank′in's, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Delaware River, and on the Erie Railroad, 143 miles N.W. of New York. It has a tannery and 3 general stores.

Hanlar, hân-lar′, a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, sanjak of Gallipoli, 5 miles S.E. of Ipsala.

Han′ley, a town of England, co. of Stafford, on a railway, 2 miles E.N.E. of Newcastle, and forming part of the borough of Stoke-upon-Trent. It has fine public buildings and extensive potteries. Pop. 39,976.

Han′ley, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich., 4 miles S. of Jenisonville Railroad Station. It has manufactures of wagons and horseshoes.

Han′lin Station, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., on the Pan-Handle Railroad, 32 miles W. of Pittsburg. It has about 12 houses.

Han′ly, a post-office of Jessamine co., Ky.

Han′na, a township of Henry co., Ill., bounded N. by the Rock River. Pop. 964.

Hanna, a township of La Porte co., Ind. (see Hanna Station), is bounded S.E. by English Lake and the river Kankakee. Pop. 486.

Han′nah, or **Han′nah Fur′nace,** a station in Centre co., Pa., on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, 11 miles N. of Tyrone.

Han′nahatch′ee, a post-office of Stewart co., Ga., about 30 miles S.S.E. of Columbus.

Han′nah's Creek, of North Carolina, flows into the Neuse River near the S. border of Johnston co.

Han′na's Creek, of Indiana, flows into the Whitewater River in Union co.

Hanna Station, a post-village of La Porte co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 59 miles S.E. of Chicago.

Han′naville, a post-office of Brown co., Tex.

Han′naway Falls, formerly **Ells′worth,** a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Pierpont township, on the Racket River, 4 miles S. of Potsdam. It has a church, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. 179.

Han′nersville, a post-office of Davidson co., N.C.

Hanniah, a town of Asia. See Lanchang.

Han′nibal, a city of Marion co., Mo., is situated on the Mississippi River, 18 miles below Quincy, and about 148 miles above St. Louis, which is 100 miles distant by land. By railroad it is 206 miles E. of St. Joseph, and 102 miles W. of Springfield, Ill. It is an important railroad centre, being the E. terminus of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and the N.E. terminus of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. It is connected with St. Louis by the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad, and with Eastern cities by the Wabash Railroad. Hannibal is the seat of Hannibal College (Methodist Episcopal South), which was founded in 1868, and it contains 12 churches, a high school, St. Joseph's Academy, a national bank, 1 other bank, gas-works, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 3 weekly newspapers. It has an extensive trade in lumber, several flouring-mills, iron-foundries, tobacco-factories, lime-kilns, a manufactory of railroad-cars, 2 grain-elevators, and extensive manufactures of sash, doors, and blinds. The river is here crossed by a new iron railroad bridge, which is nearly 1600 feet long between the abutments. Pop. in 1860, 6505; in 1870, 10,125; present pop. about 15,000.

Hannibal, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., in Hannibal township, on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 10 miles S.S.W. of Oswego, and about 28 miles N. of Auburn. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and manufactures of barrels and staves. Pop. 454; of the township, 3254.

Hannibal, a post-village of Monroe co., O., in Ohio township, on the Ohio River, about 20 miles below Moundsville, W. Va. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 400.

Han′nibal, three islands off the N.E. coast of Australia. Lat. 11° 35′ S.; lon. 142° 51′ 20″ E.

Han′nibal Centre, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., 3 miles S.E. of Hannibal Station. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a foundry.

Ha-Noi, the capital of Tonquin. See Ketcho.

Hanover, han′o-vẹr (Ger. *Hannover,* hân-no′vẹr; Fr. *Hanovre,* hâ‵nov′r′; L. *Hano′vera*), a city of Prussia, capital of the province of Hanover, on the Leine, an affluent of the Weser, 83 miles S.W. of Hamburg. Lat. 52° 22′ 16″ N.; lon. 9° 44′ 40″ E. Railways connect it with the principal North German towns. It is built in a sandy plain, enclosed by planted walks, and divided by the river (here crossed by several bridges) into an old and a new town, the latter regularly laid out, lighted with gas, and comprising a fine esplanade, on which stand the monumental rotunda of Leibnitz, and a column 156 feet in height, erected to the Hanoverians who fell at Waterloo. The principal edifices are the palaces, opera-house, arsenal, a splendid theatre, museum, polytechnic school, barracks, royal stables, city hall and record-office, a rich library of printed works and valuable manuscripts, and the Schloss-Kirche. Its institutions comprise the Georgianum, founded in 1776, a gymnasium, a normal school, and various asylums and hospitals. It has manufactures of oil-cloth, gold and silver articles, carpets, lacquered wares, chiccory, &c. The transit trade with Bremen, &c., is considerable; and here is an exchange for mining produce. About half a mile from the city is Mount Brilliant, a royal country residence, with a fine picture-gallery, and 1 mile distant is the old palace of Herrnhausen. The city has many public monuments. Hanover has increased rapidly in population since the annexation to Prussia, and the newly-built quarters are for the most part architecturally very fine. Pop. in 1875, including the suburb of Linden, 127,576.

Hanover, or **Hannover,** a province of Prussia, is bounded N. by the German Ocean, Holstein, and Lauenburg, from which it is separated by the Elbe, N.E. by Mecklenburg-Schwerin, E. by Prussian Saxony and Brunswick, S. by Prussian Saxony, Hesse-Nassau, and Rhenish Prussia, and W. by the Netherlands. It is of very irregular shape, and is divided into three distinct portions, the first, and by far the largest, forming Hanover proper, situated on the E., and tolerably compact; the second on the W., and separated from the former by Oldenburg and Rhenish Prussia, except where the continuity is maintained by a narrow tract not more than 6 miles wide; and the third in the S., completely isolated from the other two. Besides these three principal there are three minor portions, all in the S., and a range of sandy islands lining the coast. Within the territory are included part of Brunswick and the free town of Bremen. Area, 14,856 square miles.

The surface in the S. is covered by the Harz Mountains, some of whose summits here attain a height of more than 3000 feet; but all the rest of the country belongs to the W. part of the great plain which stretches E. across Prussia and Russia. In Hanover, this plain, after it becomes free of the N. slopes of the Harz, subsides into an extensive and monotonous flat, with a gentle slope towards the North Sea. The only exception to the general flatness is caused by branches of the Harz, one of which stretches in a N.N.W. direction and forms the watershed between the Ems and the Weser. In addition to these two rivers, the only other river of consequence is the Elbe, which skirts the N.E. and bounds a considerable portion of the N. The Harz Mountains are rich in minerals, which have long been worked to a great extent, and still form one of the chief sources both of wealth and employment. They produce a little gold, a considerable amount of silver, some zinc, from 100 to 150 tons of copper, and about 4000 tons of iron annually. A branch of the Harz, between the Leine and the Weser, yields both coal and lignite, and in several quarters rock salt is found.

The climate is remarkably mild, except in the higher districts of the S. The prevailing wind is the W.; the air, on the whole, is healthy, but its sudden changes of temperature, particularly near the coast, are trying to weak constitutions; and in the low flats, when the rivers become sluggish and numerous stagnant pools are formed, dysentery, ague, and intermittent fevers often prevail.

In the low alluvial flats the soil is remarkably rich, but usually so charged with moisture that it cannot be safely brought under the plough, and is formed into meadows, which yield heavy crops of hay or feed large numbers of cattle. When the ground attains a higher elevation the soil usually consists either of a thin vegetable mould on a substratum of sand so poor as often to be left in a state of nature with its covering of heath, or of deep beds of peat. But there are extensive tracts of arable land, amounting to one-fourth of the whole surface, so industriously cultivated as to produce more corn than is required for home consumption. Flax is extensively cultivated, and forms an important article of export. The domestic animals are horses, horned cattle, sheep, goats, and swine. Poultry also, particularly geese, are reared in vast numbers in the marshes, and the rearing of bees is practised among the moors.

Mining operations, next to agriculture, form the most important branches of industry. Other manufactures are of comparatively limited extent. The most important are tissues of flax and hemp. The only other articles deserving of notice are hosiery, ribbons, leather, chiccory, tobacco, oil, chemical products, beer, and brandy. The trade has the advantage of three navigable rivers and a considerable extent of sea-coast, and railways communicate with the great continental trunks.

As a whole, Hanover is very thinly peopled, and, in proportion to its extent of surface, has fewer towns of importance than any other region in Germany. The inhabitants are generally of Saxon origin, except in the W., where they have a common origin with the Dutch, or are of Frisian extraction. The educated classes use the ordinary written language of the country, but the lower orders generally speak Low German. The principal seat of learning is the University of Göttingen. The great majority of the inhabitants are Protestants.

The countries of which the province of Hanover is now composed were, in early times, the theatre of protracted contests between the Saxons and the Romans. After the Romans lost their footing in the country and the Longobardi were expelled from it, the Saxons became sole possessors. Charlemagne subdued the Saxons, introduced Christianity, and founded several bishoprics. Wittekind, the Saxon leader, by becoming a Christian lost much of his influence with the great body of his countrymen, who still continued pagans, but was allowed to possess his hereditary states. In 961 the chief power was in the hands of Herrmann Billung, from whom the fourth in succession was Magnus. He succeeded in 1106. On the death of his son, Henry the Lion, in 1195, the possessions left to him were shared by his three sons. Through the heirs of one of these (William, the youngest), the lines of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel and of Brunswick-Lüneburg were ultimately formed. Ernest Augustus, one of the princes of the latter branch, after making several important additions to his territories, was raised to the dignity of Elector of Hanover in 1692, and married the daughter of the Elector Palatine, grand-daughter of James I. of England. He was succeeded, in 1698, by his son, George Lewis, who, in accordance with the revolutionary settlement of 1688, became sovereign of England, under the name of George I., on the demise of Queen Anne, in 1714. The connection thus formed with the crown of England continued during four succeeding reigns. In 1814 the Congress of Vienna raised Hanover to the rank of a kingdom; but on the accession of Queen Victoria to the crown of England the Salic law placed the Hanoverian crown on the head of the nearest male heir, Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland. He died in November, 1851, and was succeeded by his son, George V. In 1866 the Hanoverians took the Austrian side in the war with Prussia, in consequence of which the Prussians dethroned the King of Hanover and annexed the country to Prussia. Capital, Hanover. Pop. in 1875, 2,017,393.—Adj. and inhab. HANOVERIAN, han-o-vee're-an.

Han'over, a county in the E. central part of Virginia, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the North Anna and Pamunkey Rivers, and on the S.W. by the Chickahominy River. It is intersected by the South Anna River. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and tobacco are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Hanover Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,062,098. Pop. in 1870, 16,455, of whom 16,393 were Americans.

Hanover, a post-office of Coosa co., Ala.

Hanover, a village of New Haven co., Conn., on the Quinepiac River, and on the Hartford & New Haven Railroad, 15 miles N. by E. of New Haven. It has manufactures of cutlery.

Hanover, a post-village of New London co., Conn., in Sprague township, 2 miles from Baltic Railroad Station, and about 9 miles N. of Norwich. It has a church and a manufactory of flannels and tweeds.

Hanover, or **Ger'mantown,** a village of Clinton co., Ill., on Big Shoal Creek, 4 miles S. of Breese Station, and about 26 miles E. of Belleville. It has a church, a flour-mill, and 2 wagon-shops. Pop. 391. Here is Germantown Post-Office.

Hanover, a township of Cook co., Ill. Pop. 1098. It contains Bartlett, Spaulding, Hammond, &c.

Hanover, a post-village in Hanover township, Jo Daviess co., Ill., on Apple River, about 14 miles S.S.E. of Galena. It has a graded school, a flouring-mill, a woollen-factory, and 3 churches. The township is bounded on the S.W. by the Mississippi River. Pop. of the village, about 450; of the township, 1191.

Hanover, a post-village in Hanover township, Jefferson co., Ind., about 6 miles W.S.W. of Madison, near the Ohio River, which forms the S.E. boundary of the township. Here is Hanover College (Presbyterian), which was founded in 1833. Hanover has a money-order post-office, 4 churches, a tannery, &c. Pop. 564; of the township, 1399.

Hanover, a township of Lake co., Ind. Pop. 973. It contains Brunswick and Hanover Centre.

Hanover, a township of Shelby co., Ind. Pop. 1572. It contains Morristown.

Hanover, a post-township of Allamakee co., Iowa, about 12 miles N.E. of Decorah, is traversed by the Upper Iowa River. Pop. 531.

Hanover, a township of Crawford co., Iowa. Pop. 36.

Hanover, a post-village of Washington co., Kansas, in Hanover township, on the Little Blue River, and on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, 127 miles W. of St. Joseph, Mo., and 25 miles S.E. of Fairbury, Neb. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, and a pottery. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1402.

Hanover, a post-township and hamlet of Oxford co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, about 40 miles N.W. of Lewiston. It has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. 188.

Hanover, a village or station of Howard co., Md., on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Baltimore.

Hanover, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., in Hanover township, on the Hanover Branch Railroad, 25 miles S.S.E. of Boston. It contains the Hanover Academy, and has manufactures of shoes, nails, and tacks. The township has 4 churches, and a pop. of 1800.

Hanover, a post-village in Hanover township, Jackson co., Mich., on the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, 14 miles S.S.W. of Jackson. It is surrounded by lakes, has 2 churches, a high school, a steam grist-mill, 10 stores, and manufactures of carriages, sash, and blinds. Pop. of the village, about 350; of the township, 1397.

Hanover, a township of Wexford co., Mich. Pop. 242.

Hanover, a trading-post of Mille Lacs co., Minn., about 40 miles N. of Princeton.

Hanover, a post-office of Wright co., Minn.

Hanover, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mo., in Joachim township, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad (at Bailey Station), 32 miles S. of St. Louis. It has a church.

Hanover, a post-village in Hanover township, Grafton co., N.H., is finely situated ½ mile E. of the Connecticut River, on a plain about 180 feet higher than the water, 55 miles N.W. of Concord, and nearly 1 mile E. of Norwich Station on the Passumpsic Railroad. It has 2 or 3 churches, a national bank, and a savings-bank, and is the seat of Dartmouth College (Congregational), which was organized in 1770 and has about 15 resident professors, 250 students, and a library of 46,000 volumes. This college is richly endowed, occupies 8 buildings, and comprises, besides its literary department, a medical school, and the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Pop. of the township, 2085.

Hanover, a station in Burlington co., N.J., on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, 9 miles E. of Pemberton.

Hanover, a post-village in Hanover township, Morris co., N.J., on the Passaic River, 4 miles N.E. of Madison, and 6 or 7 miles E. of Morristown. It has a church, 2 stores, and a wagon-shop. Pop. of the township, 3623. The township is intersected by the Morris & Essex Railroad, is bounded on the N.E. by Rockaway River, and contains villages named Parcippany and Whippany.

Hanover, a township of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on Lake Erie. Pop. 4155. It contains Silver Creek, Forestville, Irving, and Smith's Mills.

Hanover, Oneida co., N.Y. See MARSHALL.

Hanover, a township of Ashland co., O. Pop. 1832. It contains Loudonville.

Hanover, a township of Butler co., O. Pop. 1460. It contains McGonigle's Station.

Hanover, a station in Butler co., O., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Hamilton.

Hanover, or **Han'overton,** a post-village of Columbiana co., O., in Hanover township, on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 75 miles S.S.E. of Cleveland, and about 25 miles E. by S. of Canton. It has 3 churches, a union school, and a carriage-shop. The name of its post-office is Hanoverton, but that of the railroad station is Hanover. Pop. 481; of the township, 2310.

Hanover, a post-village of Licking co., O., in Hanover township, on the Licking River, near the Ohio Canal, and on the Pittsburg & Columbus Railroad, 41 miles E. by N. of Columbus, and 9 miles E. of Newark. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. 322; of the township, 1165.

Hanover, a township of Beaver co., Pa., bounded W. by the Ohio line. Pop. 1500. It contains Frankfort Springs and Harshaville, and has beds of good coal.

Hanover, a township of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. 2804.

Hanover, a township of Luzerne co., Pa., contains Nanticoke, Ashley, and other coal-mining villages. Pop. 2035, exclusive of Sugar Notch. Hanover Station is on the Nanticoke Railroad, 3 miles S.E. of Nanticoke.

Hanover, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the Perkiomen Railroad, 2 miles S. of Pennsburg.

Hanover, a township of Northampton co., Pa., on the Lehigh River. Pop. 499. Post-office, Hanoverville.

Hanover, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. 1898. It contains Florence, Murdocksville, &c., and is on the line of West Virginia. It has beds of coal.

Hanover, a post-borough of York co., Pa., in Heidelberg township, on the Hanover, Hanover Junction & Gettysburg Railroad, at the junction of the Hanover & York and Littlestown Railroads, 17 miles E.S.E. of Gettysburg, 24 miles S.W. of York, and 50 miles by railroad S. of Harrisburg. It contains 6 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, an academy, and 2 foundries with machine-shops. Four weekly newspapers are published here. It has manufactures of carriages and cigars, &c. Pop. 1839.

Hanover, a post-village of Rock co., Wis., in Plymouth township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 34 miles S.S.E. of Madison, and 7 miles S.W. of Janesville. It is also on the Southern Wisconsin Railroad, which connects Janesville with Monroe. It has a church, 2 hotels, and manufactures of cigars, flour, and wagons.

Han'over, a thriving post-village in Grey co., Ontario, on the Saugeen River, 6 miles from Walkerton. It has excellent water-power, and contains saw- and grist-mills, a woollen-factory, a carding-mill, an iron-foundry, 4 stores, and a tannery. Pop. 700.

Hanover Centre, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ind., in Hanover township, 7 miles S.W. of Crown Point. It has a church.

Hanover Centre, a post-hamlet in Hanover township, Grafton co., N.H., 5 miles N. of Lebanon. It has a church.

Hanover Court-House, a post-village, capital of Hanover co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 18 miles N. of Richmond, and 1 mile W. of the Pamunkey River. It has a brick court-house, built in 1735, a newspaper office, a church, and an academy. Henry Clay was born 1 mile from this place, in April, 1777.

Han'over Island, W. of Patagonia, in lat. 51° S., lon. 74° 30′ W., is separated from the mainland and Chatham Island by the East Channel.

Hanover Junction, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, at its junction with the Hanover & Gettysburg Railroad, 11 miles S. of York. It has 2 or 3 churches near it. Iron ore is found here.

Hanover Junction, Virginia. See JUNCTION.

Hanoverton, Columbiana co., O. See HANOVER.

Han'overville, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Pa., in Hanover township, about 5 miles N. of Bethlehem.

Hanovre, the French name of HANOVER.

Hanowa, a village of Hungary. See HAMVA.

Hansbeke, håns'bå-kẹh, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the railway between Ostend and Ghent, 8 miles W.N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 2400.

Hansdorf (håns'dorf), LOWER and UPPER, two contiguous villages of Prussian Silesia, 47 miles by rail S.S.W. of Breslau. United pop. 3074.

Hansdorf, a town of Hungary. See HANUSFALVA.

Hanse (hånss) **Towns,** called also the **Hansa** (han'så) and **Hanseat'ic League,** a celebrated commercial confederacy, which derives its name from the ancient German word *Hanse* (hån'sẹh), signifying an "association for mutual support." In the Middle Ages, Hamburg, Lubeck, and afterwards Brunswick, Dantzic, Cologne, Bremen, and a great number of other towns, entered into an alliance in order to defend their commerce against the numerous banditti and pirates who then infested Germany and the neighboring seas. This alliance was termed the Hanseatic League. The confederated or Hanse Towns were each bound to contribute towards maintaining ships and soldiers for their mutual protection, not only against pirates and robbers, but also against the encroachments, oppression, or rapacity of the neighboring nobles and kings. The number of towns composing the league fluctuated: at one time it is said to have amounted to 85, among which were Bergen, in Norway, Berlin, Königsberg, and Cracow. This powerful confederacy formed the first systematic plan of commerce known in the Middle Ages. The cities enjoyed in England the privilege of exporting goods duty free, and in Denmark of importing them duty free. Their alliance was coveted and their hostility feared by the greatest powers. Several kings were defeated, and one (Magnus of Sweden) was deposed, by them. Lubeck was the place of assemblage, and was regarded as the capital of the league, and issued the summons for the regular assemblies of the deputies from all the cities, which were held once in three years, and also for the extraordinary assemblies, generally held once in ten years. The epoch of the dissolution of the confederacy may be stated at 1630. However, Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen still constitute an association of a similar character, and are called free Hanseatic cities.——Adj. HANSE and HANSEAT'IC, and HANSARD.

Hansee, or **Hansi,** hån'see, a town of the Hissar district, India, 89 miles N.W. of Delhi. Pop. 13,563.

Han'sell's, a station in Dearborn co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 9 miles N.W. of Lawrenceburg.

Han'sen, a hamlet of Oceana co., Mich., 10 miles S.E. of Hart.

Hans'ford, a county of the Panhandle of Texas, bounded N. by Indian Territory, and traversed by the North Fork of Canadian River. Area, 900 square miles.

Han'son, a prairie county in the S.E. part of Dakota, has an area of 432 square miles. It is intersected by the Dakota River. The soil is fertile. Capital, Rockport.

Hanson, a post hamlet of Hopkins co., Ky., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 32 miles S. of Henderson. It has 2 stores.

Hanson, a post-village in Hanson township, Plymouth co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad (Plymouth Branch), 25 miles S. by E. of Boston. It has 2 churches. The township contains a village named South Hanson, and has manufactures of shoes, shoe-nails, and boxes. Pop. 1265.

Hanson, a post-office of Olmsted co., Minn.

Han'sonville, a post-village of Yuba co., Cal., about 66 miles N. by E. of Sacramento. It has a church and a manufactory of wine.

Hansonville, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Md., about 6 miles N. of Frederick. It has a tannery.

Hansonville, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Va., 14 miles N. of Abingdon. It has a church.

Han'soot', a town of British India, district and 12 miles W.S.W. of Baroach. Pop. about 4000.

Han-Tching, a city of Corea. See KING-KI-TAO.

Han-Tchong, hån-chŏng', an inland city of China, province of Shen-See, capital of the department, on the Han-Kiang River. Lat. 32° 56' N.; lon. 107° 11' E.

Hants, Hamp'shire, Southamp'ton, or **Southamp'tonshire,** a county of England, having S. the English Channel, with its inlets of Spithead, the Solent, &c. Area, including the Isle of Wight, 1613 square miles. The ranges of the North and South Downs traverse the county. In the S. are the extensive bays of Southampton-water, and the harbors of Portsmouth and Langston, with the islets of Portsea and Hayling. In the N., N.E., and S.W. are extensive heaths. South Hants is particularly noted for rural and maritime beauty. Principal rivers, the Anton, Itchen, Avon, and Stour. The manufactures, except those connected with the dock-yards and shipping establishments at Portsmouth, are of little importance. The Basingstoke Canal is in the N.E., and the county is intersected by the London & Southwestern Railway and by the South Coast Railway, terminating at Portsmouth. Hampshire is subdivided into 48 hundreds; besides which, it contains the towns of Southampton, Portsmouth, Christchurch, Lymington, Petersfield, Gosport, Alresford, Alton, Basingstoke, Fordingbridge, Romsey, and Ringwood. It sends five members to the House of Commons. Winchester is the capital. Pop. 544,684.

Hants, a county of Nova Scotia, bordering on Minas and Cobequid Bays. Area, 1175 square miles. The surface is much diversified with mountains and valleys. The underlying rock is the Permian sandstone of the coal-measures, and whole hills are filled with gypsum. Capital, Windsor. Pop. 21,301.

Hants Har'bor, a post-town and port of entry in the district of Trinity, Newfoundland, 12 miles from Heart's Content. Pop. 730.

Hants'port, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, on the Avon River, 7 miles by rail N. of Windsor. It contains several factories and ship-yards, carding- and grist-mills, excellent freestone-quarries, and 8 or 9 stores. Pop. 700.

Hanusfalva, hŏh'noos'fŏl'vŏh', or **Hansdorf,** hånts'dorf, a town of Hungary, 12 miles W.N.W. of Eperies. Pop. 1200.

Hanvec, hôɴᵍ'vêk', a village of France, in Finistère, 18 miles E.S.E. of Brest. Pop. 240.

Han'well, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, having a station on the Great Western Railway, 7 miles W. of Paddington (London). Near it is the county lunatic asylum, a very handsome building, very extensive and well conducted. Here are also a noble railway viaduct, and an artesian well, depth 290 feet, temperature 55° Fahr.

Han-Yang, or **Han-Yang-Foo,** hån-yång-foo', a city of China, province of Hoo-Pe, capital of a department, at the junction of the Han-Kiang and Yang-tse-Kiang Rivers, and adjacent to Han-Keoo. Lat. 30° 34' N.; lon. 113° 45' E.

Han-Yang-Foo, Corea. See KING-KI-TAO.

Hanzdorf, a town of Hungary. See HANUSFALVA.

Haooran, Haouran, or **Hauran,** hå-oo-rån' or hŏw'rån', a district or sanjak of Syria, S. of Damascus, E. of the Jordan and Mount Gilead, stretching thence to the Syrian desert, and inhabited mostly by a shifting population; but of late its good soil and climate have attracted permanent inhabitants. It is in part mountainous.

Haousa, or **Haoussah.** See HOUSSA.

Hapai, hå'pī', **Hapee, Hapaee,** hå'pee', or **Galvez,** gål'vêz, an island group of the Pacific Ocean, in the Tonga Archipelago, consisting of four larger and numerous smaller islands, connected by coral reefs. Lat. 20° 3' S.; lon. 174° 41' W.

Haparanda, hå-på-rån'då, formerly **Charles-Johns Town,** a town of Sweden, læn of Piteå, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Bothnia, at the W. side of the river, and opposite the town of Torneå. Pop. 786.

Hapeville, hāp'vĭl, a post-village of Fulton co., Ga., on the Macon & Western Railroad, 8 miles S. of Atlanta. It has a church, a high school, and manufactures of lumber, wagons, &c.

Hapoor, Haupur, or **Hapur,** haw'poor', a town of India, district and 20 miles S. of Meerut. Pop. 14,294.

Happisburgh, hap'pis-bŭr'rŭh, or **Hais'borough,** a village of England, co. of Norfolk, on the North Sea, 6½ miles E. of North Walsham. There are two light-houses, 1 mile S.E. of the village, in lat. 52° 49' N., lon. 1° 32' E., with a fixed red light. Pop. of parish, 546.

Hap'py Camp, a post-village of Del Norte co., Cal., on the Klamath River, about 56 miles E. of Crescent City. Gold is found here. Pop. of Happy Camp township, 382.

Happy Creek, a post-office of Warren co., Va., on the Manassas division of the Virginia Midland Railroad, 2½ miles from Front Royal.

Happy Hol'low, a mining post-village of Rock Island co., Ill., in Hampton township, 2½ miles from Hampton. It has 6 coal-shafts.

Happy Hollow, a post-village of Wapello co., Iowa, in Cass township, 1 mile from the Des Moines River, and about 10 miles N.W. of Ottumwa. Coal-mining is the principal business here. Pop. about 300.

Happy Home, a post-office of Burke co., N.C., at Icard Station on the Western North Carolina Railroad, 45 miles W. of Statesville. Here is Rutherford College.

Happy Jack, a post-hamlet of Plaquemines parish, La., in the Ronquillo Settlement, on the Mississippi, 58 miles S.E. of New Orleans.

Happy Land, a post-office of Chambers co., Ala.

Happy Valley, a post-office of Harrison co., Mo.

Happy Valley, a post-office of Carter co., Tenn.

Hap'pyville, a station in Greene co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 39 miles E. of Louisiana, Mo.

Hapsal, Hapzal, håp'sål, **Habsal,** håb'sål, or **Gapsal,** gåp'sål, a seaport town of Russia, in Esthonia, 58 miles S.W. of Revel. Pop. 2203.

Hapsburg, a village of Switzerland. See HABSBURG.

Hapur, a town of India. See HAPOOR.

Hara, hå'rå, or **Kara,** a lake in the Chinese Empire, in the Desert of Gobi, 50 miles S. of a lake called Lop Nor. Lat. 30° 50' N.; lon. 93° E.

Hara, or **Kara,** a town of the Chinese Empire, in Mongolia, near the Great Wall, 200 miles W. of Peking.

Harafoora. See ALFOORAS.

Harakah, hå'rå'kå (anc. *Libyssa*), a picturesque town of Asia Minor, 20 miles W. of Ismeed, on the N. shore of its gulf, with remains of antiquity.

Har'alson, a northwestern county of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is drained by the Tallapoosa River. The surface is uneven or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests. Indian corn, cotton, and grass are the staple products. Capital, Buchanan. Valuation of real and personal estate, $374,437. Pop. in 1870, 4004, of whom 4000 were Americans.

Haralson, a post-village of Coweta co., Ga., 6 miles S.E. of Senoia Railroad Station. It has 3 churches.

Haramuk, hå'rå-mŭk', or **Har'mok',** a mountain of Central Asia, in the Himalaya. Lat. 34° 26' N.; lon. 74° 43' E. Elevation, 13,000 feet.

Harapa, hå'rå'på, a village of the Punjab, on the E.

bank of the Ravee (anc. *Hydraotes*), 105 miles S.W. of Lahore, with extensive ruins.

Harar, a town of Africa. See Hurrur.

Har′ày, two islets of Scotland, off the E. coast of Shetland mainland.

Har′beson, a post-office of Sussex co., Del., and a station on the Junction & Breakwater Railroad, 9 miles from Lewes.

Harbine, Greene co., Ohio. See Alpha.

Har′bison, a township of Dubois co., Ind., bounded N. by the East Fork of White River. Pop. 1590.

Har′bledown, a parish of England, co. of Kent, 1 mile W. of Canterbury. Here is an old hospital, founded for lepers, by Lanfranc, now used as an almshouse, attached to which is the ancient church of St. Nicholas. Pop. 685.

Har′bolt's, a station on the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Harrisburg, Pa.

Harbonnières, haʀ‵bon‵ne-aiʀ′, a town of France, in Somme, 17 miles N.N.E. of Montdidier. Pop. 1997.

Har′bor, a post-village of Ashtabula co., O., on the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburg Railroad, and on Lake Erie, 3 miles N. of Ashtabula. It has a good harbor, with 14 feet of water, and is an important shipping-point for coal and iron ore.

Harbor au Bouche, ō boosh, a post-village in Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, on St. George's Bay, 30 miles N. of Antigonish. Pop., chiefly engaged in the fisheries, about 700.

Harbor Bridge, a station in Lawrence co., Pa., on the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of New Castle.

Har′bor Brit′on, a post-town and port of entry, capital of Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, 240 miles W. of St. John's. Pop. 360.

Harbor Buf′fet, a fishing village of Newfoundland, on Long Island, in Placentia Bay, 16 miles from Little Placentia. Pop. 333.

Harbor Creek, a post-village of Erie co., Pa., in Harbor Creek township, on the Lake Shore Railroad, 8 miles E.N.E. of Erie, and 2 miles from Lake Erie. It has a cheese-factory, a woollen-mill, and several churches. The township has 6 churches and a pop. of 1974.

Harbor Grace (Fr. pron. haʀ‵boʀ′ gråss), a port of entry, and, after St. John's, the most important town of Newfoundland, the capital of the district of Harbor Grace, is situated on the W. side of Conception Bay, 20 miles W. by N. of Portugal Cove. It has a pretty appearance from the sea, and contains a Roman Catholic cathedral, the dome of which forms a prominent object in entering the port, a prison, a convent, and a court-house. The harbor is about 5 miles in extent, but much exposed to the sea. The wharves are sheltered by a beach, on which is a light-house exhibiting a powerful revolving light. Harbor Grace is a town of considerable trade, nearly one-fourth of the business of the whole island being done here. It contains a number of stores, several hotels, and a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper. It is the see of a Catholic bishop. Pop. 6770.

Harbor Island, one of the Bahama Islands, just N.E. of Eleuthera, with the port of Dunmore Town. Pop. 2500.

Harbor le Cow, a hamlet in the district of Burgeo and La Poile, Newfoundland, 1½ miles from Rose Blanche.

Harbor Main, a village, the capital of the district of Harbor Main, Newfoundland, is situated at the head of Conception Bay. It is a fishing settlement, and has a convent. Pop. 670.

Harborough Market. See Market-Harborough.

Harbor View, a station on the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad, 1½ miles from East Boston, Mass.

Har′borville, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy, 10 miles N. of Berwick. It exports cordwood and potatoes, and contains 4 stores and several ship-yards. Pop. 250.

Har′bourton, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., N.J., in Hopewell township, 4 miles N.E. of Titusville Station, which is 11 miles N.W. of Trenton. It has a church.

Harburg, haʀ′bŏŏʀɢ, a town of Bavaria, on the Wernitz, 30 miles N.N.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 1270.

Harburg, or **Haarburg,** håʀ′bŏŏʀɢ, a town of Germany, in Hanover, 23 miles N.W. of Lüneburg, on the S. branch of the Elbe, at a railway junction, 6 miles S. of Hamburg. Pop. 17,131. It has a citadel, gunpowder- and bone-mills, sugar-refineries, tanneries, manufactures of woollens, linens, hosiery, and sail-cloth, extensive wharves, and an active trade by sea.

Harbutowitz, haʀ′boo-to‵ŵits, a village of Austrian Silesia, circle of Teschen, on the Vistula. Pop. 365.

Harchies, haʀ‵shee′ or haʀk′yēs, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 12 miles N.W. of Mons.

Harcourt, haʀ‵kooʀ′, a town of France, department of Eure, 10 miles N.E. of Bernay. Pop. 1068.

Harcourt-Thury, haʀ‵kooʀ′-tü‵ree′, a town of France, in Calvados, 15 miles N.W. of Falaise. Pop. 1310.

Harda, a town of India. See Hurdah.

Hardanger-Fiord, haʀ′dâng‵ẹr-fe-oʀd′, an inlet on the W. coast of Norway, 33 miles S.E. of Bergen. It is approached through channels between numerous islands, extends from S.W. to N.E. about 37 miles, and then from N. to S. about 34 miles.

Hardanger-Fjeld, haʀ′dâng‵ẹr-fe-ĕld, a mountain-ridge of Norway, about lat. 60° 10′ N., uniting N. with the Lang-Field, and S. with the Dovrefield.

Hard′away, a hamlet of Dougherty co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 8 miles S. of Albany. It has a saw-mill.

Har′deeville, a post-village of Beaufort co., S.C., on the Savannah & Charleston Railroad, 20 miles N. by E. of Savannah. It has 5 churches and 4 turpentine-distilleries.

Hardegsen, haʀ′dĕg-sẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 10 miles N.N.W. of Göttingen. Pop. 1056. It has manufactures of linens and leather.

Har′deman, a county of West Tennessee, bordering on Mississippi, has an area of about 760 square miles. It is intersected by the Big Hatchee River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and mostly covered with forests. According to the census, it had, in 1870, 335,859 acres of woodland, and more than any other county in the state. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, and lumber are the staple products. Sandstone is found here. This county is intersected by the Memphis & Charleston Railroad and the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad. Capital, Bolivar. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,302,227. Pop. in 1870, 18,074, of whom 17,921 were Americans.

Hardeman, a county in the N. part of Texas, is intersected by the Pease River. Area, about 1250 square miles.

Hardeman, a post-office of Matagorda co., Tex.

Harden, a town of Wales. See Hawarden.

Hardenberg, haʀ′dẹn-bĕʀɢ‵, a town of the Netherlands, Overyssel, on the Vecht, 23 miles E.N.E. of Zwolle.

Har′denburg, a village of Jennings co., Ind., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 79 miles W. of Cincinnati. It has a church, and manufactures of carriages, cigars, and furniture. The post-office is called Six Mile.

Hardenburg, a township of Ulster co., N.Y. P. 671.

Har′den's, a post-hamlet of Charles City co., Va., on the James River, 20 miles below Richmond.

Har′dentown, a station in Dearborn co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Railroad, 2 miles N.E. of Lawrenceburg.

Harderwick, haʀ′dẹr-ŵik‵, **Harderwyk,** or **Harderwijk,** haʀ′dẹr-ŵik‵, a seaport town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Zuyder Zee, 31 miles E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 6445. It has a gymnasium, an extensive establishment for curing herrings, and a depot for recruits. It was formerly a Hanseatic town.

Hardheim, haʀt′hīme, a town of Germany, in Baden, 44 miles E.N.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 2280.

Hardi, har′dee, a town of India, Boglipoor district. Pop. 4039.

Har′din, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of about 175 square miles. It is bounded on the E. and S. by the Ohio River. The surface is broken with ridges and deep gorges or ravines. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staple products. Among the minerals of this county are coal, iron, lead, and carboniferous limestone of the Keokuk group. Capital, Elizabethtown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,688,572. Pop. in 1870, 5113, of whom 4929 were Americans.

Hardin, a county in the N. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Iowa River, and is also drained by Tipton Creek. The surface is undulating, and diversified with prairies and groves. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Central Iowa Railroad and the Dubuque & Sioux City or the Illinois Central Railroad. Capital, Eldora. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,398,068. Pop. in 1870, 13,684, of whom 11,903 were Americans; in 1875, 15,029.

Hardin, a county of Kentucky, bordering on Ohio, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River, on the N.E. by Salt River, and is partly drained by Nolin Creek. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Louisville &

Great Southern Railroad and the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad. Capital, Elizabethtown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $11,287,860. Pop. in 1870, 15,705, of whom 15,347 were Americans.

Hardin, a county in the N.W. central part of Ohio, has an area of about 480 square miles. It is intersected by the Scioto River, and is partly drained by the Blanchard Fork of the Auglaize River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. Capital, Kenton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $26,741,519. Pop. in 1870, 18,714, of whom 17,115 were Americans.

Hardin, a county in the S. part of Tennessee, borders on Alabama. Area, about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Tennessee River, which forms part of the northern boundary and is here navigable by steamboats. The surface presents no great inequalities, and is extensively covered with forests. This county has abundance of limestone and sandstone or freestone. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Savannah. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,034,690. Pop. in 1870, 11,768, of whom 11,735 were Americans.

Hardin, a county in the S.E. part of Texas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Neches River, and is also drained by Pine Island Creek. The surface is partly covered with forests. Cotton, Indian corn, and cattle are the staple products. Capital, Hardin. Valuation of real and personal estate, $95,954. Pop. in 1870, 1460, of whom 1445 were Americans.

Hardin, a post-village, capital of Calhoun co., Ill., is on the W. bank of the Illinois River, in Hardin township, about 30 miles N.W. of Alton. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. of the township, 650.

Hardin, a township of Pike co., Ill. Pop. 1468. Post-office, Time.

Hardin, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, 3 miles from Luana Railroad Station, and about 64 miles N.W. of Dubuque. It has 2 churches.

Hardin, a township of Greene co., Iowa. Pop. 293.

Hardin, a township of Hardin co., Iowa. Pop. 919, exclusive of Iowa Falls.

Hardin, a township of Johnson co., Iowa. Pop. 764.

Hardin, a township of Pottawattamie co., Iowa. P. 250.

Hardin, a township of Webster co., Iowa. Pop. 396.

Hardin, a township of Clinton co., Mo. Pop. 1925. It contains Graysonville.

Hardin, a post-village of Ray co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 47 miles E. by N. of Kansas City, and 1 mile N. of the Missouri River. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. about 300.

Hardin, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., O., 1 mile from Hardin Station on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, and 5 miles W. of Sidney. It has 2 churches. Pop. 87.

Hardin, a post-village, capital of Hardin co., Tex., about 80 miles N.N.E. of Galveston. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Hardin City, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Iowa, on the Iowa River, about 32 miles N.N.W. of Marshalltown. It has a flour-mill and a store.

Har′ding, a station in Gloucester co., N.J., on a branch of the West Jersey Railroad, 4 miles S. of Glassborough.

Harding, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pa., 2½ miles from West Pittston.

Hardinghem, haʀ‘dâɴɢ‘gôɴɢ′, a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 13 miles N.E. of Boulogne. Pop. 1239.

Har′ding′s, a station on the railroad from Nashville, Tenn., to Hickman, Ky., 6 miles W. by S. of Nashville.

Har′dingville, a hamlet of Gloucester co., N.J., in Clayton township, 1½ miles from Harding. It has a church.

Har′dinsburg, a post-village of Washington co., Ind., in Posey township, about 30 miles W.N.W. of New Albany. It has 2 churches. Pop. 199.

Hardinsburg, a post-village, capital of Breckenridge co., Ky., is about 56 miles S.W. of Louisville, and 10 miles E. of Cloverport, which is on the Ohio River. It has a court-house, 3 churches, and an academy. Pop. 455.

Har′din Springs, a post-village of Hardin co., Ky., 8 miles W. of Big Clifty Railroad Station. It has a church, a mineral spring, a hotel, and a flour-mill.

Har′dinsville, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ill., about 25 miles N.W. of Vincennes, Ind. It has a church.

Hardinsville, a hamlet of Shelby co., Ky., 9 miles S.W. of Frankfort. Pop. 88.

Hardinxveld, haʀ‘dinx-vêlt′, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Meuse (Maas), 4 miles W. of Gorkum. Pop. 4141.

Har′dison′s Mills, a post-hamlet of Maury co., Tenn., on Duck River, 12 miles E. of Columbia. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Hard Labor Creek, of South Carolina, is an affluent or branch of Stevens Creek, in Edgefield co.

Hard′man′s, a station on the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 10 miles E. of Grafton, W. Va.

Hardt, haʀt, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Dusseldorf, circle of Gladbach. Pop. 2408.

Hard Times Landing, a post-office of Tensas parish, La.

Hardui, a town of India. See Hurdoee.

Hard′ware, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va., on the South Branch of Hardware River, 3 miles S. of North Garden Station.

Hardware River, Virginia, rises in Albemarle co., runs S.E., and enters the James River in Fluvanna co.

Hard′wick, a post-village in Hardwick township, Worcester co., Mass., 2½ miles from the Ware River Railroad, about 30 miles N.E. of Springfield. It has 3 churches. The township is bounded on the S.E. by the Ware River, contains a village named Gilbertville, and has manufactures of flannel, blankets, paper, &c. Pop. of the township, 1992.

Hardwick, a post-township of Warren co., N.J., about 15 miles N.E. of Belvidere. Pop. 638.

Hardwick, a post-village in Hardwick township, Caledonia co., Vt., on the Lamoille River, and on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 17 miles E.S.E. of Hyde Park, and about 22 miles N.N.E. of Montpelier. It has 2 churches, an academy, and manufactures of lumber, woollen goods, and marble. The township contains also East Hardwick, and has quarries of granite. Pop. of the township, 1519.

Hardwicke (hard′wĭk) **Bay,** South Australia, is an inlet of Spencer Gulf.

Hardwicke Island, British Columbia, is in Queen Charlotte Sound.

Hardwicke (or **Nundawas,** nŭn-daw′was) **Mountains,** East Australia, are in lat. 30° S. and lon. 150° E. They are of granitic formation.

Hard′wicksville, a post-office of Nelson co., Ga.

Har′dy, a county in the N.E. part of West Virginia, borders on Virginia. Area, about 570 square miles. It is intersected by the South Branch of the Potomac River, and also drained by the Cacapon River, which rises in it. The surface is mountainous, and extensively covered with forests. A ridge called the Great North Mountain extends along the E. border of the county. The soil of the valleys is fertile, and produces Indian corn, wheat, and grass. Iron ore is found in it. Capital, Moorefield. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,057,547. Pop. in 1870, 5518, of whom 5477 were Americans.

Hardy, a township of Holmes co., O. Pop. 2857. It contains Millersburg.

Har′dy Islands, British India, off the coast of Aracan, E. of Cheduba, in lat. 18° 35′ N., lon. 94° E.

Har′dy′s Ford, a post-office of Franklin co., Va.

Har′dy′s Islands, a group of small islets off the N.E. coast of Australia, between Temple Bay and Shelburne Bay, in lat. 11° 54′ 42″ S., lon. 143° 30′ 45″ E.

Hardy′s Islands, a group in the South Pacific Ocean, S.S.E. of New Ireland, in lat. 4° 30′ S., lon. 154° 15′ E.

Hardy Station, a post-hamlet of Grenada co., Miss., on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, 8 miles N. of Grenada.

Har′dyston, a township of Sussex co., N.J. Pop. 1668. It contains Hamburg, Franklin Furnace, Stockholm, &c.

Hardystonville, har′diz-tọn-vĭl, or **Up′per Ham′burg,** a village of Sussex co., N.J., in Hardyston township, on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, 1 mile S. of Hamburg. It has a flour-mill and a lime-kiln.

Har′dyville, a post-village of Mohave co., Arizona, on the Colorado River, at the head of ordinary steam navigation, 180 miles W.N.W. of Prescott. It has a number of stores and a ferry, and is chiefly supported by trade with the miners. Pop. 20.

Hardyville, a post-hamlet of Hart co., Ky., 9 miles E. of Rowletts Depot. Pop. 68.

Hareid, hå′rīd, or **Hareidland,** hå′rīd-lånt‘, an island of Norway, stift of Trondhjem, in the Atlantic. Lat. 62° 22′ N. Length, 11 miles; breadth, 8 miles.

Hare Island, Bay of Fundy. See Haute-Ile.

Hare Island, an island of Quebec, in the St. Lawrence, 96 miles N.E. of Quebec. Length, 8 miles.

Harelbeke, Belgium. See Haerlebeke.

Haren, hâ'ren, a parish and village of the Netherlands, province and 3½ miles S. of Groningen. Pop. 3547.

Hare's Corner, a post-office of New Castle co., Del.

Hare's Store, a post-office of Johnston co., N.C.

Hare'wood, a village of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Wharfe. 7 miles N.N.E. of Leeds.

Harfleur, haʀ`fluʀ' (L. *Harfle'vium* or *Harflor'icum*), a seaport town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Lezarde, 1 mile from its mouth in the Seine, 3 miles by rail E.N.E. of Havre, and 105 miles N.W. of Paris. Pop. 1908.

Har'ford, a county in the N.E. part of Maryland, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Susquehanna River, and on the S.E. by Chesapeake Bay. It is partly drained by Deer Creek. The surface is moderately uneven. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county has plenty of timber, and quarries of granite and limestone. It is intersected by the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad. Capital, Belair. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,917,526. Pop. in 1870, 22,605, of whom 21,399 were Americans.

Harford, a post-village of Cortland co., N.Y., in Harford township, and on the Southern Central Railroad, 25 miles N. of Owego, and about 18 miles E. of Ithaca. It has an academy, 2 churches, and 2 grist-mills. Pop. of the township, 1038.

Harford, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., in Harford township, 6 miles E.S.E. of Montrose Depot, and about 30 miles N. of Scranton. It has 2 churches, a tannery, a carriage-shop, and a soldiers' orphan school. Pop. of the township, 1595.

Harford Furnace, a post-village of Harford co., Md., 27 miles N.E. of Baltimore. It has an iron-furnace.

Harford Mills, a post-hamlet of Cortland co., N.Y., in Harford township, on the Southern Central Railroad, 2 miles S. of Harford. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Harg, haʀg, a village of Sweden, 60 miles N.N.E. of Stockholm, on a lake of the same name, near the W. side of the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia.

Hargrave, Quebec. See Bryson.

Harihar, a town of India. See Hurryhur.

Hari Leygen, a village of Hungary. See Rigyicza.

Har'ing, a post-hamlet of Wexford co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, at Linden Station, 3 miles N. of Cadillac. It has a large lumber-mill.

Haringhata, a river of Bengal. See Baleswar.

Haringhe, hâ'ring-ʜeh or hâ`râɴᵍ', or **Haeringhe,** hâ'ring-ʜeh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Yser, 34 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 2100.

Haringvliet, hâ'ring-fleet`, a mouth of the Rhine and of the Meuse, in South Holland, continuous with Hollands-Diep. Breadth, 2½ miles.

Har`ipoor', a small town of Punjab, near the Rembeara, in lat. 33° 37′ N., lon. 74° 37′ E.

Haripoor, a fort and small town of Punjab, among the Lower Himalayas, in lat. 31° 54′ N., lon. 75° 53′ E.

Haripoor, a town of Punjab, on the Dor, about 10 miles from its junction with the Indus, in lat. 34° 4′ N., lon. 72° 53′ E.

Haripur, a town of India. See Hurreepoor.

Hari-Rud, a river of Asia. See Herri-Rood.

Har'ker's Corners, a post-office of Peoria co., Ill.

Hark'ness, a station in Clinton co., N.Y., on the Au Sable Branch of the New York & Canada Railroad, 14 miles S.W. of Plattsburg.

Har'lan, a southeastern county of Kentucky, borders on Virginia. Area, about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Cumberland Mountains, and is drained by the Cumberland River, which rises in this county, and by the Clover Fork of that river. The surface is diversified with hills, valleys, and forests. Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. Coal and iron ore are found here. Capital, Harlan. Valuation of real and personal estate, $475,000. Pop. in 1870, 4415, all Americans.

Harlan, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, bordering on Kansas, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Republican River. The surface is undulating, and nearly destitute of forests. The soil is fertile. Capital, Alma. Pop. in 1876, 2140.

Harlan, a post-office of Clay co., Ala.

Harlan, or **Mays'ville,** a post-village of Allen co., Ind., 14 or 15 miles N.E. of Fort Wayne. It has a drug-store, a saw-mill, and 3 stores. Here is Harlan Post-Office.

Harlan, a township of Fayette co., Iowa. Pop. 560.

Harlan, a township of Page co., Iowa. Pop. 936.

Harlan, a post-village, capital of Shelby co., Iowa, in Harlan township, on the West Nishnabatona River, and on the Harlan Branch Railroad, 15 miles N. of Avoca. It has a money-order post-office, 4 churches, a newspaper office, a high school, and a bank. Pop. 128; of the township, 927.

Harlan, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Kansas, in Houston township, on the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, 36 miles W.N.W. of Beloit. It has a church.

Harlan, a post-village, capital of Harlan co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, 100 miles in a direct line S.E. of Lexington.

Harlan, a post-office of Clinton co., O.

Harlan, a township of Warren co., O. Pop. 2396. It contains Butlerville and Pleasant Plain.

Har'lansburg, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pa., in Scott township, on Slippery Rock Creek, 9 miles E. of New Castle. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a chair-factory, and manufactures of wagons and furniture.

Har'law, a locality in Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, memorable for a great battle fought between the Highlanders under the Lord of the Isles, and the forces under the Earl of Mar, in 1411.

Harlebeke, a town of Belgium. See Haerlebeke.

Harlech, haʀ'lĕk, a decayed town of Wales, co. of Merioneth, on the Irish Sea, 6 miles by rail S. of Tremadoc.

Har'leeville, a township of Marion co., S.C. P. 1314.

Harlem, a city of the Netherlands. See Haarlem.

Har'lem, a post-village of Columbia co., Ga., on the Georgia Railroad, 24 miles W. of Augusta. It has 2 churches, a planing-mill, a saw-mill, a sash-factory, and a high school.

Harlem, a township of Stephenson co., Ill. Pop. 1243.

Harlem, a post-village of Winnebago co., Ill., in Harlem township, on the Kenosha division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Rockford. It has a church and a grain-elevator. The township is bounded W. by the Rock River. Pop. of the township, 781.

Harlem, a post-village of Clay co., Mo., on the Missouri River, nearly opposite Kansas City, from which it is 1½ miles distant. It is on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad. An iron bridge crosses the river here.

Harlem, a former town of New York, now a part of New York City. The name is now applied to that part of the city which lies between 8th Avenue and the East River north of 106th street. See Harlem Station.

Harlem, or **Harlem Springs,** a post-village in Lee township, Carroll co., O., about 30 miles S.E. of Canton. It contains an academy, 3 churches, and a carriage-factory.

Harlem, a post-township of Delaware co., O., about 20 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. Pop. 1149. It contains Centre Village.

Har'lem, a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, 26 miles W.N.W. of Brockville. Pop. 150.

Harlem River, New York, a narrow portion of tide-water, which separates Manhattan Island from the mainland. It communicates, through Spuyten Duyvil Creek, with the Hudson River at the northern end of that island (which is nearly co-extensive with New York City), and with the East River at Hell Gate. Length, about 7 miles.

Harlem Springs, Carroll co., O. See Harlem.

Harlem Station, a post-office of New York co., N.Y., is a branch of the New York post-office, and is on the New York & Harlem Railroad, 4½ miles N. of the Grand Central Depot. See Harlem.

Har'lemville, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., 34 miles S.S.E. of Albany. It has a church and 2 stores.

Harlensburg, Lawrence co., Pa. See Harlansburg.

Har'leston, a town of England, in Norfolk, 7 miles by rail S.W. of Bungay. Pop. 1267.

Har'ley, or **Der'by,** a post-village in Brant co., Ontario, 14 miles W.S.W. of Brantford. Pop. 100.

Harleysville, har'līz-vĭl, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Lower Salford township, about 11 miles N. of Norristown. It has 4 stores, a church, and about 40 houses.

Harlingen, haʀ'ling-en, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, near the entrance of the Zuyder Zee, 16 miles by rail W. of Leeuwarden. It is well built, and intersected by canals. The principal edifices are the admiralty, a large parish church, and the town hall. The manufactures comprise sail-cloth, salt, hollands, paper, and bricks. English steamers leave with cargoes of cattle, butter, cheese, wool, flax, fruit, and vegetables. Pop. 11,043.

Har'ling'en, a post-village in Montgomery township, Somerset co., N.J., on the Delaware & Bound Brook Railroad, about 20 miles N.N.E. of Trenton, and 42 miles S.W.

of New York City, with a station on the Mercer & Somerset Railroad. It has a church and a carriage-factory.

Harlowe, har'lo, a post-office of Carteret co., N.C.

Har'man, a post-hamlet of Bay co., Mich., in Au Gres township, 4 miles S. of Alabaster. It has 2 lime-kilns and a saw-mill.

Harman's, Dearborn co., Ind. See HARRMAN'S.

Har'mans, a post-office and station of Anne Arundel co., Md., on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of Bowie Junction.

Harman's, a station in Adams co., Pa., on the railroad from Gettysburg to Hanover Junction, 8 miles E. of Gettysburg.

Harman's Mill, a hamlet of Pendleton co., W. Va., 60 miles S.S.W. of Keyser. It has a church.

Har'mar, a post-village of Washington co., O., is situated on the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Muskingum River, which separates it from Marietta, and on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 100 miles E. of Chillicothe. Steamboats are built at this place, which has also several mills and factories. Pop. 1511.

Har'marville, a post-village of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, and on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. It has a church.

Harmelen, haʀ'mẹh-lẹn, a village of the Netherlands, 7 miles W. of Utrecht, on the Old Rhine. Pop. 1617.

Harmersbach, haʀ'mẹrs-båᴋ', OBER, o'bẹr, and UNTER, ŏŏn'tẹr, two nearly contiguous villages of Baden, on a stream of the same name, 12 miles S.E. of Offenburg. Pop. of Ober-Harmersbach, 2156; of Unter-Harmersbach, 1687.

Harmersbach, a populous valley of Baden, near Zell, extending about 17 miles in length.

Har'mersville, a post-hamlet of Salem co., N.J., 6 or 7 miles S. of Salem.

Harmok, a mountain of Asia. See HARAMUK.

Har'mon, a post-township and hamlet of Lee co., Ill., and a station on the Chicago & Rock River Railroad, 12 miles W. of Amboy. It has 2 churches. Pop. 542.

Harmo'nious, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala.

Har'monsburg, a post-village in Summit township, Crawford co., Pa., at the head of Conneaut Lake, 8 miles W.N.W. of Meadville. It has 2 churches, an academy, a grist-mill, 2 tanneries, 2 saw-mills, &c.

Har'mon's Creek, a post-office of Washington co., Pa., on the Pan-Handle Railroad, 34 miles W. by S. of Pittsburg.

Har'mony, a post-office of Johnson co., Ark.

Harmony, a township of Hancock co., Ill. Pop. 1457. It contains Bentley.

Harmony, a post-hamlet of McHenry co., Ill., in Coral township, about 32 miles N.N.W. of Aurora. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory.

Harmony, a post-village of Clay co., Ind., in Van Buren township, on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 20 miles E. by N. of Terre Haute, and 4 miles E. of Brazil. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a blast-furnace, 2 potteries for stoneware, and productive mines of good block coal. Pop. 507.

Harmony, a township of Posey co., Ind., on the E. bank of the Wabash. Pop. 2231. It includes New Harmony.

Harmony, a township of Union co., Ind. Pop. 734.

Harmony, a post-office of Pawnee co., Kansas.

Harmony, a post-office of Owen co., Ky.

Harmony, a post-hamlet in Harmony township, Somerset co., Me., about 18 miles N.E. of Skowhegan. The township is bounded on the S. by Moose Lake. Pop. 978.

Harmony, a village of Caroline co., Md., 9 miles from Federalsburg. It has 2 churches.

Harmony, a post-office of Frederick co., Md., is at Beallsville, a village 9 miles N.W. of Frederick. It has a church and a woollen-factory.

Harmony, a post-township of Fillmore co., Minn., about 9 miles S. of Preston. It has a church. Pop. 962.

Harmony, a township of Washington co., Mo. P. 1485.

Harmony, a post-village of Washington co., Mo., about 75 miles S.S.W. of St. Louis.

Harmony, Burlington co., N.J. See NEW GRETNA.

Harmony, a hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., 1½ miles from Middletown. It has a church.

Harmony, a hamlet of Morris co., N.J., in Mendham township, 6 miles W. of Morristown.

Harmony, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., in Harmony township, on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Easton, Pa. It has 2 churches. The township is bounded on the N.W. by the Delaware River. Pop. of the township, 1405.

Harmony, a post-township of Chautauqua co., N.Y., about 10 miles W. of Jamestown. It is bounded on the N.E. by Chautauqua Lake, and intersected by the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. Pop. 3622. It contains the villages of Ashville, Panama, and Watts Flats. Harmony Post-Office is at Ashville.

Harmony, a post-township of Clark co., O., 7 miles E. of Springfield, is traversed by the railroad between Columbus and Springfield. It contains Vienna village. P. 1821.

Harmony, a township of Morrow co., O. Pop. 773.

Harmony, a township of Beaver co., Pa., on the Ohio River. Pop. 225. It contains Economy.

Harmony, a post-borough of Butler co., Pa., on Conequenessing Creek, about 25 miles N. by W. of Pittsburg, and 1 mile E. of Zelienople. It has 3 churches, a bank, a collegiate institute, a machine-shop, a foundry, and a woollen-mill. Pop. 414.

Harmony, a township of Forest co., Pa., on the Alleghany River. Pop. 1226.

Harmony, a township of Susquehanna co., Pa. Pop. 1212. It contains Brandt and Lanesborough.

Harmony, a post-hamlet of Providence co., R.I., 6 miles W.N.W. of Centredale Station. Pop. 50.

Harmony, a township of Clarendon co., S.C. P. 480.

Harmony, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va., on the Hycootee River, 25 miles E. of Danville. It has a church.

Harmony, a post-hamlet of Mason co., W. Va., on the Kanawha River, about 35 miles N.W. of Charleston.

Harmony, a township of Rock co., Wis. Pop. 1136.

Harmony, a township of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. 1006. It contains Newton.

Har'mony, a village in Queens co., Nova Scotia, 40 miles S.E. of Annapolis. Pop. 150.

Harmony Grove, a post-village of Jackson co., Ga., on the Northeastern Railroad, 18 miles N.N.W. of Athens. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of furniture and wagons. Pop. about 500.

Harmony Grove, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Md., and a station on the Frederick & Pennsylvania Line Railroad, 2½ miles N.E. of Frederick. It has a church.

Harmony Hill, a post-hamlet of Rusk co., Tex., about 24 miles S.W. of Marshall.

Harmony Village, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Va., 25 miles E. of West Point.

Har'nedsville, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Pa., 2 miles from Confluence Railroad Station. It has a church and a tannery. Coal is found here.

Harnes, harn, a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 15 miles E.S.E. of Béthune. Pop. 2913.

Har'nett, a county in the central part of North Carolina, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is intersected by the Cape Fear River, and is also drained by Little and South Rivers. The surface is hilly or undulating, and mostly covered with forests; the soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, cotton, pork, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Western North Carolina Railroad. Capital, Lillington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,491,630. Pop. in 1870, 8895, of whom 8864 were Americans.

Harnett, a township of New Hanover co., N.C. P. 1543.

Harnett Court-House, N.C. See LILLINGTON.

Har'ney, a post-office of Custer co., Dakota.

Harney, a post-office of Carroll co., Md., about 45 miles N.W. of Baltimore.

Harney, a station in Albany co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 15 miles S. by E. of Laramie. Elevation, 7857 feet.

Harney Lake, Oregon, is in Wasco co., and is about 10 miles long. It appears to have no outlet.

Harney's Peak, the highest summit of the Black Hills, is in the S.W. part of Dakota, near lat. 43° 52′ N. and lon. 103° 33′ W. Its altitude is said to be 7403 feet above the level of the sea. Its nucleus is granitic, and its sides are covered with forests of pine.

Harnish Islands, Red Sea. See ARRÖE ISLANDS.

Haro, å'ro, a town of Spain, province and 21 miles by rail W.N.W. of Logroño, near the Ebro. Pop. 6594, who manufacture hats, brandy, liqueurs, and leather.

Haröe, hå'rö'ẹh, a small island on the W. coast of Norway. Lat. 62° 45′ N.; lon. 6° 30′ E.

Har'old, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ark., on the Ouachita River, 20 miles W.N.W. of Hot Springs. It has 2 churches.

Harold, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, 22 miles N.N.W. of Belleville. Pop. 150.

Har'old's Cross, a village of Ireland, forming a suburb of Dublin, about 1 mile S. of Dublin Castle.

Háromszék, hå'ʀom'ssek', a county of Hungary, in

Transylvania, of which it forms the S.E. angle, having Roumania on the E. and S. Area, 1369 square miles. It is a mountainous region. Pop. 125,881.

Harp, a township of De Witt co., Ill. Pop. 1164.

Harpanhalli, India. See Harponelly.

Har'per, a county in the S. part of Kansas, bordering on the Indian Territory. Area, about 1000 square miles. It is drained by several tributaries of the Arkansas River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and almost destitute of forests. Capital, Harper. Pop. about 1500.

Harper, a post-village of Keokuk co., Iowa, on the Sigourney Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 20 miles W. of Washington. It has a church, a money-order post-office, and a plough-factory.

Harper, a post-hamlet, capital of Harper co., Kansas, 50 miles S.W. of Wichita. It has 2 churches.

Harper, a post-village of Logan co., O., on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, about 6 miles N. of Bellefontaine. It has a church, a plough-factory, &c. Pop. 100.

Har'per, a post-village in Lanark co., Ontario, 7 miles W. of Perth. Pop. 100.

Har'per's, a post-office of Johnston co., N.C.

Harpers, a post-office of Georgetown co., S.C.

Harper's Cross Roads, a post-office of Chatham co., N.C.

Har'per's Fer'ry, a post-hamlet of Allamakee co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, and on the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, 15 miles S. by E. of Lansing.

Harper's Ferry, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ky., on the Kentucky River, about 15 miles N. of Frankfort. It has a church.

Harper's Ferry, a post-village of Jefferson co., W. Va., on the Potomac River, at the mouth of the Shenandoah, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at the junction of the Valley Branch, 81 miles W. of Baltimore, and about 22 miles S. of Hagerstown. It has 5 churches and a normal school, called Storer College. The Potomac here passes through a gorge in the Blue Ridge. The place is remarkable for the beauty of its scenery, and has been the theatre of memorable events. On the 16th of October, 1859, John Brown the abolitionist surprised the place and captured the United States arsenal, but he was overpowered and taken prisoner on the next day. During the civil war Stonewall Jackson attacked a Union army which occupied Harper's Ferry and was commanded by General D. H. Miles. After a brief cannonade, Miles surrendered on the 15th of September, 1862, and the victors took 11,583 prisoners. The arsenal and armory were burned by the military in April, 1861. The railroad here crosses the Potomac by a bridge. Pop. about 1500.

Har'persfield, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., in Harpersfield township, 4 miles N.W. of Stamford Station, and about 52 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches. The township is hilly and fertile. It includes part of Stamford village. Pop. of the township, 1454.

Harpersfield, a post-township of Ashtabula co., O., 3 miles from Geneva. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory. Pop. 1120.

Harper's Home, a post-office of Brunswick co., Va.

Harper's Mill, a post-hamlet of Erath co., Tex., 60 miles S.W. of Fort Worth. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Harper's Mills, a post-office of Pendleton co., W. Va., about 50 miles W.N.W. of Harrisonburg, Va.

Harper's Station, a post-hamlet of Ross co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 17 miles W. of Chillicothe.

Har'persville, a post village of Shelby co., Ala., about 25 miles S.E. of Birmingham. It has 2 churches, an academy, a tannery, a lumber-mill, and a wagon-shop.

Harpersville, a post-village of Scott co., Miss., 9½ miles N. of Forest. It has 3 churches, the Stonewall Institute, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Harpersville, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., in Colesville township, on the Susquehanna River, and on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 22 miles E.N.E. of Binghamton. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of furniture, carriages, and ploughs. Pop. 218.

Har'peth, a river in the central part of Tennessee, rises near the S.E. extremity of Williamson co., and, flowing N.W. through Cheatham co., enters Cumberland River from the left hand, in Dickson co. Its length is about 90 miles. A small creek, called West Harpeth, flows into the river about 6 miles below Franklin. Another, called Little Harpeth, enters it on the right bank, about 12 miles S.W. of Nashville.

Harp Island, Low Archipelago. See Bow Island.

Har'ponel'ly, **Har'ponhul'ly**, or **Har'panhal'li**, a town of India, district and 60 miles S.W. of Bellary. Pop. 7895.

Harpoot, a town of Turkey. See Karpoot.

Harpstedt, harp'stĕtt, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 25 miles W.N.W. of Hoya. Pop. 1194.

Harp'ster, a post-office of Ford co., Ill., on the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Gibson.

Harps'well, a township of Cumberland co., Me., comprising a peninsula and some islands in Casco Bay, 14 miles E. of Portland. It is a pleasant summer resort, and has an insurance company and 5 churches. Pop. 1749.

Harpswell Centre, post-office, Cumberland co., Me.

Harran, har-rân' (the *Haran* of Scripture; anc. *Car'ræ* or *Char'ræ*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic and 83 miles S.W. of Diarbekir.

Harrar, a town of Africa. See Hurrur.

Har'reldsville, a post-office of Butler co., Ky.

Har'rell, a post-village of Decatur co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, at Whigham Station, 15 miles E. of Bainbridge. It has 2 churches, an academy, and manufactures of pine lumber, rosin, and turpentine.

Har'rell's, a township of Mitchell co., N.C. Pop. 479.

Harrell's Store, a post-hamlet of Sampson co., N.C., 14 miles W. of Duplin Roads Station. It has a church and manufactures of rosin and turpentine.

Har'rellsville, a post-village of Hertford co., N.C., about 33 miles N. of Plymouth, and 3 miles W. of the Chowan River. Pop. of Harrellsville township, 1743.

Har'rican'aw, a river of Canada, rises in a small lake about lat. 49° 55′ N. and lon. 77° 30′ W., and, after a N.W. course of about 270 miles, falls into James's Bay at Hannah Bay-house.

Harries, har'riz, a station in Montgomery co., O., on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Dayton.

Harrietstown, har're-ẹts-tŏwn, a township of Franklin co., N.Y., among the Adirondacks. Pop. 491. It contains Mt. Seward, the Lower Saranac Lake, &c.

Harrietsville, har're-ẹts-vĭl, a post-village of Noble co., O., 20 miles N. by E. of Marietta. It has a church.

Harrietsville, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 8 miles S. of Dorchester Station. It contains a large cheese-factory. Pop. 120.

Har'rigan Cove, a post-settlement in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, 91 miles N.E. of Halifax. Pop. 250.

Har'ring, a township of Wexford co., Mich. Pop. 199.

Har'rington, a seaport of England, in Cumberland, 5 miles by rail N. of Whitehaven. Pop. of parish, 2294.

Har'rington, a post-village of Kent co., Del., on the Delaware Railroad, at the W. terminus of the Junction & Breakwater Railroad, 64 miles S. of Wilmington. It has an institute, a brick-yard, 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, 4 churches, 3 carriage-shops, &c. Pop. about 700.

Harrington, a post-village of Washington co., Me., in Harrington township, on an inlet of the ocean, about 22 miles W.S.W. of Machias. It has 3 churches. Large vessels are built here. Pop. of the township, 1142.

Harrington, a township of Bergen co., N.J., bounded on the N.E. by the state line of New York, and on the E. by the Hudson River. Pop. 2664. It contains Closter.

Harrington, a post-hamlet of Harnett co., N.C., about 34 miles S.W. of Raleigh.

Harrington East, a post-village in Argenteuil co., Quebec, 16 miles N.W. of Grenville. Pop. 100.

Harrington Inlet, East Australia, receives the Manning River, 34 miles S.S.W. of Port Macquarie.

Harrington West, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, on a branch of the Thames, 7 miles S. of Stratford. It contains 3 stores, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and a cabinet-factory. Pop. 130.

Har'ris, or **Her'ries**, a district and parish of the Hebrides, in Scotland, forming a peninsula, comprising the S. part of the island of Lewis and small neighboring islands. Area, about 90,000 acres, mostly mountainous. Pop. 4120. The Sound of Harris is a navigable strait, 9 miles in length and from 8 to 12 miles in breadth, separating this peninsula from North Uist, and studded with rocks and islets. See Hebrides.

Har'ris, a county in the W. part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Chattahoochee River, and is also drained by Mulberry Creek. The surface is hilly, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. Eozoic rocks underlie the N. part of this county.

It is traversed by the North & South Railroad of Georgia. Capital, Hamilton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,975,802. Pop. in 1870, 13,284, of whom 13,276 were Americans.

Harris, a county in the E.S.E. part of Texas, has an area of about 1630 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by Galveston Bay, is intersected by the San Jacinto River, and also drained by Buffalo Bayou and Cypress Creek. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands; the soil is partly alluvial, and fertile. Cattle, cotton, and Indian corn are the staple products. Four railroads meet in this county, viz., the Houston & Texas Central, the International & Great Northern, the Galveston, Houston & Henderson, and the Texas & New Orleans. Capital, Houston. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,816,897. Pop. in 1870, 17,375, of whom 14,550 were Americans.

Harris, a post-office of Barbour co., Ala.

Harris, a township of Fulton co., Ill. Pop. 1029. It contains Marietta.

Harris, a township of St. Joseph co., Ind., on the Michigan line. Pop. 408.

Harris, a station in Madison co., Ky., on the Richmond Branch Railroad, 3 miles S.W. of Richmond.

Harris, a post-hamlet of Chisago co., Minn., on the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad, 47 miles N. of St. Paul. It has 2 stores.

Harris, Cooper co., Mo. See Harriston.

Harris, a township of Ripley co., Mo. Pop. 160.

Harris, a township of Franklin co., N.C. Pop. 1266.

Harris, a township of Stanley co., N.C. Pop. 924.

Harris, a post-hamlet of Gallia co., O., on Raccoon Creek, about 12 miles N.W. of Gallipolis. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Harris, a township of Ottawa co., O. Pop. 2190. It contains Elmore.

Harris, a township of Centre co., Pa. Pop. 1999. It contains Boalsburg and the state agricultural college. Post-office, State College.

Harris, a post-office of Louisa co., Va.

Harris, a township of Marquette co., Wis. Pop. 531. It contains Harrisville.

Har'risburg, a post-hamlet of Bibb co., Ala., 22 miles N.N.E. of Marion. It has a church and an academy.

Harrisburg, a post-village, capital of Poinsett co., Ark., about 50 miles N.W. of Memphis, Tenn. It has a church, a steam saw-mill, and a grist-mill.

Harrisburg, a post-hamlet of Alameda co., Cal., about 14 miles N. of San José.

Harrisburg, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Dakota, 28 miles S.W. of Luverne, Minn. It has a church.

Harrisburg, a hamlet of Jasper co., Ill., on the Grayville & Mattoon Railroad, 8 miles N. of Newton. Here is Rose Hill Post-Office.

Harrisburg, a post-village, capital of Saline co., Ill., in Harrisburg township, on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 68 miles N.E. of Cairo. It has a fine court-house, 2 churches, 2 flouring-mills, 3 hotels, &c. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. 590; of the township, 1710.

Harrisburg, a post-village of Fayette co., Ind., in Harrison township, about 20 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches.

Harrisburg, a township of Van Buren co., Iowa. Pop. 955.

Harrisburg, a post-village of Owen co., Ky., 3½ miles from Owenton, and 8 miles S. of Sparta Station. It contains a church, and is the seat of Owen College (non-sectarian and for both sexes), which was chartered in 1870.

Harrisburg, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Mo., 15 miles N.W. of Columbia. It has a church and about 7 houses.

Harrisburg, a post-township of Lewis co., N.Y., about 16 miles S.E. of Watertown. Pop. 1014.

Harrisburg, a post-hamlet and station of Cabarrus co., N.C., on the North Carolina Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Charlotte. It has a church.

Harrisburg, a post-village of Franklin co., O., on Darby Creek, about 14 miles S.W. of Columbus. It has a church. Pop. 153.

Harrisburg, a village of Stark co., O., in Nimishillen township, 4 miles N. of Louisville Station, and about 10 miles N.E. of Canton. It has 2 churches and a union school. Pop. about 250. Here is Barryville Post-Office.

Harrisburg, a post-village of Linn co., Oregon, on the Willamette River, and on the Oregon & California Railroad, 25 miles S. of Albany, and 18 miles N. of Eugene City. It has 2 banks, 4 churches, a newspaper, a flouring-mill, and the Harrisburg College.

Harrisburg, a city, capital of Pennsylvania and of Dauphin co., is pleasantly situated on the E. bank of the Susquehanna River, 106 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia, 85 miles N. of Baltimore, and 120 miles N. of Washington. Lat. 40° 16′ N.; lon. 76° 50′ W. It is on the Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroads, and is the N.E. terminus of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, which connects here with the Lebanon Valley Railroad. Three railroad bridges here cross the river, which is 1 mile wide and flows through picturesque scenery. The capitol, a brick edifice, is located on an eminence in a park of 12 acres, and contains the state library, of about 40,000 volumes. The city has a court-house, 40 churches, the Pennsylvania Insane Asylum, a state arsenal, a hospital, an opera-house, 2 academies, 2 national banks, several other banks, and 2 handsome public monuments. Three daily and 6 weekly newspapers are published here. The prosperity of this city is largely derived from manufactures, for which its position is very favorable, as it has ready access to coal- and iron-mines. Here are several blast-furnaces, rolling-mills, machine-shops, flour-mills, and manufactories of Bessemer steel, railroad-cars, carriages, boilers, cotton goods, bricks, &c. Harrisburg is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop. It became the capital of the state in 1810, and was incorporated as a city in 1860. Pop. in 1850, 7834; in 1860, 13,400; in 1870, 23,104; present pop. about 29,000.

Harrisburg, a post-office of Sevier co., Tenn.

Harrisburg, a post-village of Harris co., Tex., on Buffalo Bayou, and on the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad, at the east terminus of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Houston. It has several churches, 3 lumber-mills, and a machine-shop. Pop. 571.

Harrisburg, a post-office of Washington co., Utah.

Harrisburg, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va., on Staunton River, about 40 miles S.E. of Lynchburg. It has a church. Here is Cub Creek Post-Office.

Har'risburg, a post-village in Brant co., Ontario, at a railway junction, 19 miles W. of Hamilton. Pop. 200.

Harrisburg Station, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Tenn., on the Mississippi Central Railroad, 5 miles S. of Jackson. It has a grist-mill and a store.

Harris City, a post-office of Decatur co., Ind.

Harris Creek, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., in Bowne township, about 20 miles S.E. of Grand Rapids. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Harris Creek, Amherst co., Va. See Burford's.

Harris' Ferry, a post-office of Wood co., W. Va.

Harris Grove, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ill., 2½ miles from Belle River.

Harris Grove, a post-office of Calloway co., Ky.

Harris Hill, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., in Clarence township, 5 miles S. of Clarence Centre. It has a church.

Harris Lot, a post-hamlet of Charles co., Md., near the Potomac River, 5 miles S.E. of Pope's Creek Station.

Harris Mills, Rhode Island. See Harrisville.

Har'rison, a county in the S. part of Indiana, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the E. and S. by the Ohio River, on the N.W. by Blue River, and is intersected by Indian Creek. The surface is partly hilly, and presents picturesque scenery. Near the Ohio River are hills called the "Knobs." Nearly half of the county is covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and pork are the staple products. Large caverns occur in the carboniferous limestone which underlies this county. Capital, Corydon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 19,913, of whom 18,658 were Americans.

Harrison, a county in the W. part of Iowa, bordering on Nebraska, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Missouri River, and is intersected by Boyer and Soldier Rivers. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. A large portion of it is prairie. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and hay are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Logan. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,652,242. Pop. in 1870, 8931, of whom 8010 were Americans; in 1875, 11,818.

Harrison, a northeastern county of Kentucky, has an area of about 370 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Licking River, and is intersected by the South Fork of that river. The surface is partly hilly and partly undulating. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, pork, and grass are the staple products. Silurian limestone, a good material for building, underlies this county, which is intersected by the Kentucky Central Railroad. Capital, Cynthiana. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 12,993, of whom 12,570 were Americans.

Harrison, a county in the S. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and is drained by Biloxi and Wolf Rivers and Red Creek. The surface is nearly level, and partly covered with pine forests. The soil is mostly sandy and sterile. The New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad passes along the southern border. Capital, Mississippi City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,567,450. Pop. in 1870, 5795, of whom 5196 were Americans.

Harrison, a northern county of Missouri, borders on Iowa. Area, about 760 square miles. It is intersected by the Crooked Fork of Grand River, and also drained by Big Creek and other creeks. The surface is diversified with prairies and tracts of timber, with which this county is liberally supplied. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Bethany. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 14,635, of whom 14,346 were Americans.

Harrison, a county in the E. part of Ohio, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is drained by Stillwater and Conotten Creeks. The surface is diversified with valleys and hills of moderate height, which are arable even on their summits. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wool, hay, wheat, oats, and butter are the staple products. Limestone underlies part of this county, which has also mines of bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. Capital, Cadiz. Valuation of real and personal estate, $13,619,073. Pop. in 1870, 18,682, of whom 18,218 were Americans.

Harrison, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of about 970 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Caddo Lake and Big Cypress Bayou, and on the S. by Sabine River. The surface is moderately uneven, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is very fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staples. This county is intersected by the Texas & Pacific Railroad, two divisions of which meet at Marshall, the capital. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,912,043. Pop. in 1870, 13,241, of whom 13,110 were Americans.

Harrison, a county in the N. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 445 square miles. It is intersected by the West Fork of Monongahela River, and also drained by Elk River. The surface is diversified with high hills and fertile valleys. Nearly half of it is covered with forests. Indian corn, wheat, hay, oats, lumber, and pork are the staples. This county is traversed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It has productive mines of coal. Capital, Clarksburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 16,714, of whom 16,292 were Americans.

Harrison, a post-village, capital of Boone co., Ark., about 125 miles N.N.W. of Little Rock. It has 2 churches, a seminary, a carriage-shop, and a newspaper office.

Harrison, a post-village of Winnebago co., Ill., in Harrison township, on the Pecatonica River, about 14 miles N.N.W. of Rockford. Pop. of the township, 725.

Harrison, a township of Bartholomew co., Ind. Pop. 1228. It contains Bethany.

Harrison, a township of Blackford co., Ind. Pop. 1680. It contains Montpelier.

Harrison, a township of Boone co., Ind. Pop. 1209. It contains New Brunswick.

Harrison, a township of Cass co., Ind. Pop. 1171.

Harrison, a township of Clay co., Ind., bounded N.W., W., and S.W. by Eel River. Pop. 2241. It contains Martz.

Harrison, a township of Daviess co., Ind. Pop. 1084. It contains Glen Dale.

Harrison, a township of Dearborn co., Ind., on the Ohio line. Pop. 1086.

Harrison, a post-township of Delaware co., Ind., 9 or 10 miles N.W. of Muncie. Pop. 1400.

Harrison, a township of Elkhart co., Ind. Pop. 1655.

Harrison, a township of Fayette co., Ind. Pop. 867. It contains Harrisburg.

Harrison, a township of Harrison co., Ind. Pop. 3462. It contains Corydon.

Harrison, a township of Henry co., Ind. Pop. 1888. It contains Cadiz.

Harrison, a township of Howard co., Ind. Pop. 807.

Harrison, a township of Knox co., Ind., bounded S. and E. by the White River. Pop. 2812.

Harrison, a township of Kosciusko co., Ind. Pop. 1745. It contains Palestine.

Harrison, a township of Miami co., Ind. Pop. 1202. It contains Amboy.

Harrison, a township of Morgan co., Ind., bounded N.W. by the White River. Pop. 378.

Harrison, a township of Owen co., Ind. Pop. 451.

Harrison, a township of Pulaski co., Ind., bounded W. by the Tippecanoe River. Pop. 753.

Harrison, a township of Spencer co., Ind. Pop. 1977. It contains Fulda and St. Meinrad.

Harrison, a township of Union co., Ind., on the Ohio line. Pop. 759. Post-offices, Beechy Mire and Clifton.

Harrison, a township of Vigo co., Ind., on the Wabash. Pop. 870, exclusive of Terre Haute.

Harrison, a township of Wayne co., Ind. Pop. 580.

Harrison, a township of Wells co., Ind. Pop. 2961. It contains Bluffton, the county seat.

Harrison, a township of Adair co., Iowa. Pop. 590.

Harrison, a township of Benton co., Iowa, bounded W. by the Cedar River. Pop. 540.

Harrison, a township of Boone co., Iowa. Pop. 441.

Harrison, a township of Harrison co., Iowa, traversed by Boyer River. Pop. 375, exclusive of Dunlap.

Harrison, a township of Lee co., Iowa. Pop. in 1875, 1017. It contains Primrose.

Harrison, a township of Mahaska co., Iowa. Pop. 1249. It contains a part of Muchachinock.

Harrison, a township of Franklin co., Kansas. P. 621.

Harrison, a post-hamlet of Jewell co., Kansas, 40 miles from Edgar, Neb. It has a church.

Harrison, a township of Jewell co., Kansas. P. 472.

Harrison, a township of Nemaha co., Kansas. P. 343.

Harrison, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., in Harrison township, at the N. end of Long Pond, about 25 miles W. of Lewiston. Pop. of the township, 1219.

Harrison, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., Md., on a branch of the Nanticoke River, 2 miles from Williamsburg Railroad Station. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber and fruit-crates.

Harrison, a township of Macomb co., Mich., on Lake St. Clair. Pop. 625.

Harrison, a post-hamlet of Kandiyohi co., Minn., in Harrison township, on Diamond Lake, 5 miles N.W. of Atwater. Pop. of the township, 516.

Harrison, a township of Daviess co., Mo. Pop. 831.

Harrison, a township of Mercer co., Mo. Pop. 914. It contains Goshen.

Harrison, a township of Moniteau co., Mo. P. 1585.

Harrison, a township of Scotland co., Mo. Pop. 1491.

Harrison, a township of Vernon co., Mo. Pop. 415.

Harrison, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Montana, about 25 miles above the Three Forks of the Missouri River. It has a church.

Harrison, a township of Gloucester co., N.J. Pop. 3038. It contains Harrisonville, Mickleton, Jefferson, Mullica Hill, &c.

Harrison, or **East New'ark,** a town of Hudson co., N.J., on the Passaic River, and on the Pennsylvania and Morris & Essex Railroads, at the junction of the Newark & Paterson Railroad, opposite Newark, with which it is connected by a bridge. It has 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a Catholic institute, and manufactures of oil-cloth, trunks, enamelled cloth, wire, thread, &c. Pop. 4129.

Harrison, a post-hamlet in Harrison township, Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 24 miles N.E. of New York. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1435.

Harrison, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., N.C.

Harrison, a township of Carroll co., O. Pop. 1024. It contains New Harrisburg.

Harrison, a township of Champaign co., O. Pop. 944. It contains Spring Hill.

Harrison, a township of Darke co., O. Pop. 2007. It contains Hollansburg and New Madison.

Harrison, a township of Gallia co., O. Pop. 1829.

Harrison, a post-village in Crosby township, Hamilton co., O., on the Whitewater River, at the boundary between Ohio and Indiana, and on the Cincinnati & Whitewater Valley Railroad, 23 miles W.N.W. of Cincinnati. It has a high school, a newspaper office, 6 churches, and manufactures of brushes, bricks, furniture, woollen goods, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. 1417.

Harrison, a township of Hamilton co., O., bounded W. by the township of Harrison, Dearborn co., Ind. Pop. 758.

Harrison, a township of Henry co., O., traversed by the Maumee River. Pop. 1295.

Harrison, a township of Knox co., O. Pop. 687.

Harrison, a township of Licking co., O. Pop. 1242. It contains Kirkersville.

Harrison, a township of Logan co., O. Pop. 994.

Harrison, a township of Montgomery co., O. Pop. 2116, exclusive of Dayton.

Harrison, a township of Muskingum co., O. Pop. 1197. It contains Taylorsville.

Harrison, a township of Paulding co., O., on the Indiana line. Pop. 304.

Harrison, a township of Perry co., O. Pop. 1202. It contains McCluney.

Harrison, a township of Pickaway co., O. Pop. 1271. It contains South Bloomfield.

Harrison, a township of Preble co., O. Pop. 2204. It contains Euphemia and Lewisburg.

Harrison, a township of Ross co., O. Pop. 1150. It contains Mooresville.

Harrison, a township of Scioto co., O. Pop. 1032. It contains Harrisonville.

Harrison, a township of Van Wert co., O., on the Indiana line. Pop. 1319.

Harrison, a township of Vinton co., O. Pop. 782.

Harrison, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 1870.

Harrison, a township of Bedford co., Pa. Pop. 783. It contains Mann's Choice.

Harrison, a township of Potter co., Pa. Pop. 1052. It contains Harrison Valley and White's Corners.

Harrison, a decayed post-village of James co., Tenn., on the left or E. bank of the Tennessee River, about 16 miles N.E. of Chattanooga. It has several churches. Coal is found near this place. Pop. 421.

Harrison, a station on the Waco Branch of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 8 miles S.S.E. of Waco, Tex.

Harrison, a township of Calumet co., Wis., bounded S. by Winnebago Lake. Pop. 1884.

Harrison, a township of Grant co., Wis., traversed by the Platte River. Pop. 1049.

Harrison Bay, in Alaska, in the Arctic Ocean, is between lat. 70° 20′ and 70° 40′ N. and lon. 150° and 152° 30′ W., bounded E. and W. by Point Berens and Cape Halkett.

Har'risonburg, a post-village, capital of Catahoula parish, La., on the W. bank of the Ouachita River, 28 miles N.W. of Natchez, Miss., and about 50 miles N.E. of Alexandria. It has a court-house, a newspaper office, 2 churches, and a high school. Pop. 217.

Harrisonburg, a post-village, capital of Rockingham co., Va., is situated in the fertile Shenandoah Valley, 25 miles N.N.E. of Staunton, and 68 miles S.S.W. of Winchester. It is connected with these towns by a branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It has 8 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a graded school, and manufactures of carriages, cigars, farming-implements, leather, sash, &c. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 3600.

Harrison City, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Penn township, 1½ miles from Manor Railroad Station, and about 20 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches, and extensive coal- and gas-works. P. about 300.

Harrison's Landing, a point on the left bank of the James River, in Charles City co., Va., 6 miles below City Point. It was a place of strategic importance during the war of 1861–65.

Harrison's Mills, a post-office of Crawford co., Mo.

Harrison's Mills, a post-office of Scioto co., O.

Harrison Square, a former post-village of Suffolk co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, at the junction of the Shawmut & Milton Branch, 3½ miles S. of the initial station in Boston. It has 15 churches, 2 banks, and a high school. Its post-office is a branch of the Boston post-office, and it forms the 24th ward of Boston.

Harrison Station, a post-village of Tallahatchee co., Miss., on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, 27 miles N. of Grenada. It has 2 churches.

Harrison Valley, a post-hamlet of Potter co., Pa., 20 miles W. of Elkland Railroad Station. It has a church.

Har'risonville (Asbury Post-Office), a hamlet of Troup co., Ga., 5 miles W. of Hoganville. It has 4 churches.

Harrisonville, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, about 30 miles below St. Louis.

Harrisonville, a village of Martin co., Ind. See Trinity Springs.

Harrisonville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Kansas, 12 miles S.W. of Independence. It has a church.

Harrisonville, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Ky., 14 miles S. of Bagdad. It has a church.

Harrisonville, a post-office of Baltimore co., Md.

Harrisonville, a post-village, capital of Cass co., Mo., on the Osage division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 65 miles W. of Sedalia, and about 38 miles S.S.E. of Kansas City. It has a court-house, a high school, 2 newspaper offices, a bank, 7 churches (2 colored), and a woollen-factory. Pop. 1200.

Harrisonville, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., in Harrison township, 20 miles S.S.W. of Camden. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 400.

Harrisonville, a post-village of Meigs co., O., in Scipio township, about 10 miles N.W. of Pomeroy. It has 2 churches and 3 stores. Pop. 160.

Harrisonville, a hamlet of Scioto co., O., in Harrison township, about 12 miles N.E. of Portsmouth. It has a church and 2 stores. Here is Scioto Post-Office.

Harrisonville, a post-village of Fulton co., Pa., on Licking Creek, 28 miles W. of Chambersburg. It has a flour-mill, a store, a cabinet-shop, &c.

Harris's Corner, New Brunswick. See Boundary Creek.

Harris Station, a post-office on the Nashville & Decatur Railroad, 3 miles N. of Decatur, Ala.

Harris Station, a post-hamlet of Obion co., Tenn., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 56 miles S.S.W. of Paducah. It has 2 churches.

Har'riston, a post-office of Desha co., Ark., on the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railroad, 10 miles S. of Watson.

Harriston, a post-office of Cooper co., Mo., at Harris Station on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 14 miles S.W. of Boonville.

Har'riston, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, on a branch of the Maitland River, and on the Wellington, Grey & Bruce and Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railways, 35 miles N.W. of Elora. It contains a newspaper office, 3 churches, 4 hotels, 20 stores, 2 saw-mills, 2 shingle-mills, 2 planing-mills, 2 woollen-mills, 2 cabinet-factories, 2 foundries, agricultural works, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. 1000.

Har'ristown, a village of Ireland, co. of Kildare, 4 miles S. of Naas. Pop. of parish, 535.

Har'ristown, a post-village of Macon co., Ill., in Harristown township, on the Wabash Railroad, 7 miles W. of Decatur. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 984.

Harristown, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 4 miles E. of Salem.

Har'risville, a village of Woodstock township, Windham co., Conn., 8 miles from Putnam Station, and 1 mile from the post-village of South Woodstock. It has manufactures of warp and twine. In the vicinity is the beautiful Roseland Park.

Harrisville, a post-village of Randolph co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad, 7 miles E. of Winchester, and about 25 miles N. of Richmond. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Harrisville, a post-village, capital of Alcona co., Mich., in Harrisville township, and on Lake Huron, about 80 miles N.N.E. of Bay City. It has a court-house, 2 churches, a newspaper office, a fine public school-house, and a large manufactory of pine lumber. Pop. about 400; of the township, 713.

Harrisville, a post-office of Simpson co., Miss.

Harrisville, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., in Harrisville township, 40 miles W.S.W. of Concord. It has a church, and is the seat of active manufactures.

Harrisville, a village of Burlington co., N.J., on Wading River, about 30 miles S.S.E. of Mount Holly. It has a paper-mill.

Harrisville, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., in Diana township, on the West Branch of the Oswegatchie River, about 33 miles E.N.E. of Watertown. It has 2 churches, 2 tanneries, and manufactures of lumber and flour. It is on the border of a wilderness of great extent.

Harrisville, a post-office of Montgomery co., N.C.

Harrisville, a post-village of Harrison co., O., 13 miles N.W. of Wheeling, W. Va. It has 4 churches and a private bank. Pop. 258.

Harrisville, a township of Medina co., O. Pop. 1182. It contains Lodi.

Harrisville, a post-borough in Mercer township, Butler co., Pa., on the Shenango & Alleghany Railroad, about 45 miles N. of Pittsburg, and 26 miles S.W. of Oil City. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of chairs, ploughs, stoves, &c., and is the terminus of 3 pipe-lines for oil. Pop. 352.

Harrisville, or **Harris Mills**, a village in Coventry township, Kent co., R.I., on the Pawtuxet Valley Railroad, about 12 miles S.W. of Providence. It has a church, and manufactures of cotton goods, woollen yarns, and machinery. Pop. 574.

Harrisville, a village in Burrillville township, Providence co., R.I., on the Providence & Springfield Railroad, 21½ miles N.W. of Providence. It has manufactures of woollen goods. Here and in the vicinity are 4 churches. Pop. 605.

Harrisville, a post-hamlet of Bell co., Tex., about 45 miles S. by W. of Waco. It has a store.

Harrisville, a post-village of Weber co., Utah, 5 miles N.W. of Ogden, and 3 miles from the Wahsatch Mountains. It has a church.

Harrisville (post-office, Ritchie Court-House), a post-village, capital of Ritchie co., W. Va., on the North Fork of Hughes River, and on the Pennsborough & Harrisville Railroad, about 25 miles (direct) E. of Parkersburg, and 1 or 2 miles S. of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It has 3 churches and a newspaper office. Asphaltum and petroleum have been exported extensively from this county. Pop. 140.

Harrisville, a post-village of Marquette co., Wis., on the Montello River (which affords much water-power), about 25 miles N. of Portage City. It has a church, a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, and a saw-mill.

Harr'man's (or **Har'man's**) **Station,** a post-office of Dearborn co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 40 miles W. of Cincinnati.

Har'rodsburg, a post-village in Clear Creek township, Monroe co., Ind., on Clear Creek, near Harrodsburg Station of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 12 miles S. of Bloomington. It has 3 churches, a tannery, a flour-mill, and a woollen-mill.

Harrodsburg, a post-village, capital of Mercer co., Ky., is situated near Salt River, on a branch of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, about 32 miles S. of Frankfort, and 30 miles S.W. of Lexington. It has mineral springs and is a summer resort, and contains a court-house, a national bank, a newspaper office, an institution called Daughters' College, several churches, and manufactories of flour, carriages, jean, whisky, &c. This place was first settled in 1774, and is said to be the oldest town in the state. Pop. 2205.

Har'rod's Creek, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ky., on the Ohio River, and on the Louisville, Harrod's Creek & Westport Railroad, 8 miles from Louisville. It has a church.

Har'rogate, a town and one of the principal watering-places of England, co. and 27 miles W. of York, at a railway junction. It consists of two villages, High and Low Harrogate. Here are numerous hotels and boarding-houses, several churches, a hospital, a branch bank, theatres, libraries, promenade- and assembly-rooms, a race-course, and springs of chalybeate, sulphur, and saline waters. The sulphur well has been used since the end of the seventeenth century, chiefly in cases of scrofula and cutaneous eruptions. Pop. 6843.

Har'rold, a town of England, co. and 8 miles N.W. of Bedford. Pop. of parish, 1042.

Harrold's Cross, Ireland. See Harold's Cross.

Har'rolton, a post-office of Camden co., Mo.

Har'row, or **Mung'ers,** a post-village in Essex co., Ontario, 13 miles S.E. of Amherstburg. Pop. 150.

Har'row-on-the-Hill, a town of England, co. of Middlesex, finely situated on the summit of a high hill, 10 miles by rail N.W. of London. It contains many good houses, ancient and modern, and has a picturesque old church, and a grammar-school, one of the most famous in England, which was founded by John Lyon, a wealthy yeoman, in 1571. Pop. 4997.

Har'rowsmith, or **Pike's Corners,** a post-village in Frontenac co., Ontario, on the Kingston & Pembroke Railway, 18 miles N.W. of Kingston. Pop. 300.

Harsany, hŏʀ'shŏñ', a village of Hungary, co. of Bihar, 9 miles from Grosswardein. Pop. 1200.

Harsany, Kis, kish, and Nagy, nŏdj, two nearly contiguous villages of Hungary, co. of Baranya, 3 miles from Siklos. Pop. of Kis-Harsany, 470; of Nagy-Harsany, 1330.

Harseen, or **Harsin,** haʀ-seen', a village of Persia, in Irak-Ajemee, 25 miles S.E. of Kermanshah. Pop. 1800.

Harsefeld, haʀ'sẹh-fêlt', a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 11 miles S.E. of Stade, on the Aue. Pop. 1230.

Harsewinkel, haʀ'sẹh-wîn'kẹl, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 26 miles E. of Münster. Pop. 1100.

Har'shasville, a post-hamlet of Adams co., O., in Oliver township, 20 miles S. by E. of Hillsborough.

Harsha'ville, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa., in Hanover township, about 30 miles W. of Pittsburg. It has a church.

Harsh'barger, a post-office of Lincoln co., Kansas.

Harsh'mansville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., O., on Mad River, and on the railroad between Dayton and Springfield, 6 miles N.E. of Dayton. It has a flour-mill.

Har'simus, a station of the united railroads of New Jersey, within the limits of Jersey City. Here are extensive stock-yards.

Harsleben, haʀs'lā'bẹn, a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, S.E. of Halberstadt. Pop. 1828.

Har'son Island, Ontario, is at the entrance of St. Clair River into Lake St. Clair. Length, 10 miles.

Har'stad, a post-office of Lincoln co., Minn., on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 10 miles N.W. of Norland.

Hart, a county in the N.E. part of Georgia, bordering on South Carolina, has an area of about 380 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Savannah River. The surface is hilly or uneven, and is extensively covered with forests. The staple products are cotton, grass, and Indian corn. Capital, Hartwell. Valuation of real and personal estate, $656,061. Pop. in 1870, 6783, of whom 6781 were Americans.

Hart, a county in the W. central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is intersected by Green River, and also drained by Nolin Creek. The surface is diversified with rounded or conical hills of moderate height, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Cavernous limestone, a good material for building, is abundant in this county, and several caves are found in it. It is traversed by the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad. Capital, Munfordville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,535,940. Pop. in 1870, 13,687, of whom 13,606 were Americans.

Hart, a township of Warrick co., Ind. Pop. 1892. It contains Lynnville.

Hart, a post-village, capital of Oceana co., Mich., in Hart township, on the South Branch of the Pentwater River, about 34 miles N. by W. of Muskegon, and 4 miles E. of Mears Station. It has a newspaper office, a bank, 3 churches, a graded school, 2 saw-mills, a flouring-mill, a sash-factory, and a money-order post-office. Pine lumber abounds here. Pop. 600; of the township, 1082.

Hart, a post-township of Winona co., Minn., about 12 miles S.W. of Winona. Pop. 945.

Harta, or **Kis Harta,** kish haʀ'tŏh, a village of Hungary, co. and 56 miles S. of Pesth, on the Danube. Pop. 2921.

Harta, or **Hartha,** haʀ'tå, a town of Saxony, 31 miles S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 2754.

Hartberg, haʀt'bêʀɢ, a town of Styria, 30 miles N.E. of Grätz. Pop. 412.

Hartenstein, haʀ'tẹn-stīne', a town of Saxony, near the Mulde. Pop. 2606.

Har'ter, a township of Clay co., Ill. Pop. 2785. It contains Flora.

Hart'fell', a mountain in the S. of Scotland, cos. of Peebles and Dumfries. Elevation, 3300 feet.

Hart'field, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., about 16 miles S.S.W. of Dunkirk. It has a church, a tannery, and a shingle-mill.

Hart'ford, a county in the N. part of Connecticut, bordering on Massachusetts, has an area of about 770 square miles. It is intersected by the Connecticut River, and also drained by the Farmington, Scantic, and Hockanum Rivers. The surface is hilly; the soil is mostly fertile. The valley of the Connecticut is remarkable for the beauty of its scenery and the fertility of its soil. Tobacco, butter, hay, Indian corn, and oats are the staple products. This county has important manufactures of hardware, paper, woollen goods, silk goods, fire-arms, sewing-machines, &c. It is intersected by the Connecticut Central, Connecticut Valley, Connecticut Western, New York & New England, New York, New Haven & Hartford, and New Haven & Northampton Railroads. Capital, Hartford. Valuation of real and personal estate, $203,756,068. This is the most populous county of the state, except that of New Haven. Pop. in 1870, 109,007, of whom 82,716 were Americans.

Hartford, a post-hamlet of Sebastian co., Ark., 30 miles S. of Fort Smith.

Hartford, a city, seat of justice of Hartford co., and capital of Connecticut, is situated on the right bank of the Connecticut River, at the head of navigation, 50 miles from Long Island Sound, 36 miles by railroad N.N.E. of New Haven, 123 miles W.S.W. of Boston, and 112 miles N.E. of New York. Lat. 41° 45′ 59″ N.; lon. 72° 40′ 45″ W. It is connected with East Hartford, on the opposite side of the river, by a covered bridge 1000 feet long. The chartered limits of the city extend along the W. bank of the river some five miles and about two miles back, including an area of about 6500 acres. The site is considerably elevated, and the surface somewhat broken. There are upwards of 270 streets and alleys, some of which run parallel with the river and are intersected at right angles by those passing from E. to W., while others are very irregular. Main street extends from the N. to the S. extremity of the city. On this street, which is broad and several miles in length, are many of the public buildings and churches, and also a large number of the retail stores. State street extends from Main street to the river; on it is done much of the wholesale business; near its junction with Main street it divides into two parts, enclosing the public square, in which are the new post-office and the old state-house. Asylum street passes westward to the principal railroad station, and is the seat of important wholesale and retail business. The city is for the most part compactly built, of brick, iron, granite, and freestone, and exhibits much taste and elegance. Among the public buildings is the new capitol or state-house, which is built of white marble in the modern Gothic style and occupies a commanding site in Bushnell Park. It cost about $2,500,000, is 300 feet long, and has a dome 250 feet high. Other noteworthy edifices are the new Trinity Colleges, and the buildings of the Connecticut Mutual and Charter Oak Life Insurance companies, and of the Hartford, Phœnix, and Ætna fire companies, the Cheney Building, and those of the Phœnix, Hartford, and Exchange banks, the state arsenal, the high school, and the new post-office and United States court. Hartford contains 43 churches and chapels (7 Baptist, 3 Catholic, 12 Congregational, 8 Episcopal, 4 Methodist, and others), 16 banks, 4 savings-banks, Trinity College (Episcopal), founded in 1823, the Hartford Theological Institute, the Hartford Library of 25,000 volumes, the Wadsworth Athenæum, the Watkinson Library of 27,000 volumes, a state library, a large hospital, an orphan asylum, the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, founded in 1816, and a retreat for the insane, which is situated on an eminence in the environs of the city. The Wadsworth Athenæum contains the first two libraries above mentioned. Hartford is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, and has 2 nunneries. Three daily and 9 weekly newspapers are published here. This city has more capital employed in the insurance business than any other city of equal size in the United States. It has 9 fire-insurance companies, with assets of about $18,500,000, and many life-insurance companies. It has extensive manufactures of fire-arms (Colt's pistols, Gatling guns, &c.), steam-engines, boilers, sewing-machines, hardware, silver-plated ware, carriages, machinists' tools, sash, blinds, stoneware, pumps, water-wheels, &c. A large amount of the capital of Hartford is invested in manufactories at Collinsville, Willimantic, South Manchester, and Thompsonville.

Hartford has a paid fire department, an electric fire-alarm telegraph, and a water-supply from West Hartford Trout Brook, with an auxiliary supply from the Connecticut River, obtained by powerful pumping-engines. These water-works cost about $1,500,000. This city is a central market for tobacco, which is the staple product of the fertile Connecticut valley. It is the head of steamboat navigation, and communicates with New York City by a daily line of steamboats. It is on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and is the eastern terminus of the Connecticut Western Railroad, which connects here with the Connecticut Valley and New York & New England Railroads.

Hartford was permanently settled in 1635 by an English colony from Massachusetts, and was incorporated as a city in 1784. In 1873 a constitutional amendment was adopted making this city the sole capital of the state. Pop. in 1830, 7076; in 1850, 13,555; in 1860, 29,152; in 1870, 37,180.

Hartford, a township of Adams co., Ind. Pop. 935.

Hartford, Blackford co., Ind. See HARTFORD CITY.

Hartford, a village of Crawford co., Ind., in Sterling township, about 38 miles W. of New Albany. It has a church, a graded school, a flouring-mill, a saw-mill, and a barrel-factory. P. about 300. Here is English Post-Office.

Hartford, a post-hamlet of Ohio co., Ind., on Laughery Creek, 7 miles S.W. of Aurora. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Hartford, a station and hamlet in Vigo co., Ind., on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, 12 miles S. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches.

Hartford, a township of Iowa co., Iowa. Pop. 825, exclusive of Victor.

Hartford, a post-village of Warren co., Iowa, in Richland township, about 16 miles S.E. of Des Moines, and 1 or 2 miles S. of the Des Moines River. It has 3 or 4 churches, a pottery, a flour-mill, &c. Coal is found here. Pop. 295.

Hartford, a post-village of Lyon co., Kansas, on the Neosho River, and on the Neosho division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 14 miles S.E. of Emporia. It contains the Hartford Collegiate Institute (Methodist) and a church. Pop. about 300.

Hartford, a post-village, capital of Ohio co., Ky., on Rough Creek, 4 miles N. of Beaver Dam Railroad Station, and about 95 miles S.W. of Louisville. It has a church, a newspaper office, a steam saw-mill, a steam grist-mill, a woollen-factory, &c. Pop. 511.

Hartford, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me., in Hartford township, on the Portland & Oxford Central Railroad, 56 miles N. of Portland. It has a tannery. Pop. of the township, 996.

Hartford, a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., in Hartford township, on the Paw Paw River, and on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 17 miles N.E. of Benton Harbor, and 15 miles W. of Paw Paw. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, a planing-mill, a saw-mill, and manufactures of carriages and staves, Pop. about 700; of the township, 2057.

Hartford, a post-hamlet of Todd co., Minn., in Hartford township, 20 miles S. of Motley. Pop. of township, 750.

Hartford, a township of Pike co., Mo. Pop. 1583.

Hartford, a post-office of Putnam co., Mo.

Hartford, a post-hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., on the railroad between Camden and Mount Holly, 5 miles W. of the latter.

Hartford, or **North Hartford,** a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., in Hartford township, about 14 miles S. of Whitehall, and 54 miles N. by E. of Albany. It has 2 churches and a woollen-mill. Pop. about 300. The township contains South Hartford village, and a pop. of 1816.

Hartford (Buffalo Post-Office), a hamlet of Guernsey co., O., in Valley township, 1 mile from the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, and about 10 miles S. by E. of Cambridge. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, &c.

Hartford, or **Cro'ton,** a post-village of Licking co., O., in Hartford township, about 28 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a carriage-shop. Here is Croton Post-Office. Pop. 229; of the township, 1017.

Hartford, a post-village of Trumbull co., O., in Hartford township, about 15 miles N.N.E. of Youngstown. It is 3 miles S. of Burghill Station on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. It has 3 churches, and an academic institute. It is often called Hartford Centre. Pop. of the township, 1314.

Hartford, a post-village in Hartford township, Windsor co., Vt., on White River, about 1 mile W. of the Connecticut River, and on the Central Vermont Railroad and the Woodstock Railroad, 60 miles S. of Montpelier. It has several churches, a chair-factory, and manufactures of boxes, carriages, and farming-implements. The township contains two other villages,—White River Junction and Quechee. Total pop. 2480.

Hartford, or **Hartford City,** a post-village of Mason co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, about 3 miles above Pomeroy, O. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of salt and bromine. Coal is mined here. Pop. 918.

Hartford, a post-village of Washington co., Wis., in Hartford township, on the Rubicon River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 37 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. It has 4 churches, 2 saw-mills, a newspaper office, a high school, a chair-factory, a flour-mill, and a plough-factory. Pop. about 1000; of the township, 2727.

Hartford, a village in Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 6 miles from Yarmouth. Pop. 150.

Hartford, a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, 9 miles N.E. of Waterford. Pop. 100.

Hartford City, a post-village, capital of Blackford co., Ind., is on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad where it crosses the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 47 miles S. by W. of Fort Wayne, and 58 miles E.S.E. of Logansport. It has 3 churches, 2 banks, a graded school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of hubs, spokes, staves, and heading. Pop. 878.

Hartha, a town of Saxony. See HAWTA.

Harthau, har'tŏw, a village of Saxony, on a railway, 4 miles S. of Chemnitz. Pop. 1629.

Harthau, GROSS, groce, and KLEIN, kline, two adjacent villages of Saxony, circle of Bautzen, about 17 miles N.E. of Dresden. United pop. 797.

Har'thegig, a post-office of Mercer co., Pa.

Hart'land, a town of England, co. of Devon, 13 miles W.S.W. of Bideford. It has a large church, and a quay about 2 miles distant, on the Bristol Channel. Near it is Hartland Abbey, now a modern mansion; and about 2 miles to the N.W. is HARTLAND POINT (anc. *Her'culis Pro-*

monto'rium), a lofty promontory, forming the S. entrance of the Bristol Channel, in lat. 51° 1' N. and lon. 4° 31' W.

Hart'land, a township of Hartford co., Conn., on the Massachusetts line, 21 miles N.W. of Hartford. Pop. 789. It contains Hartland Centre, and East and West Hartland.

Hartland, a post-office and station of McHenry co., Ill., in Hartland township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1037.

Hartland, a hamlet of Worth co., Iowa, in Hartland township, 28 miles N.N.W. of Mason City. Pop. of the township, 631.

Hartland, a post-village of Somerset co., Me., in Hartland township, on the Sebasticook River, at the outlet of Moose Pond, about 40 miles W. of Bangor. It contains an academy, a church, a savings-bank, a woollen-mill, 2 tanneries, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. of the township, 1120.

Hartland, a post-village of Livingston co., Mich., in Hartland township, about 44 miles N.W. of Detroit. It has 2 churches, a union school, a flour-mill, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1105.

Hartland, a post-office and station of Freeborn co., Minn., in Hartland township, on the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 12½ miles N. by W. of Albert Lea. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 600.

Hartland, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., in Hartland township, about 30 miles N.E. of Buffalo, and 8 miles N.E. of Lockport. It has 3 churches. The township contains a village named Johnson's Creek. Pop. of the township, 3235.

Hartland, a post-township and hamlet of Huron co., O., about 20 miles S.W. of Oberlin. It has a church and a saw-mill. Pop. 953.

Hartland, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., in Hartland township, on the Connecticut River, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, 30 miles N. of Bellows Falls. It has a money-order post-office, 2 churches, 2 grist-mills, and 2 manufactories of sash and blinds. Pop. of township, 1710.

Hartland, a township of Pierce co., Wis. Pop. 1170. It contains Esdaile.

Hartland, a township of Shawano co., Wis. Pop. 918.

Hartland, a post-village in Delafield township, Waukesha co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 23 miles W. by N. of Milwaukee. It is near several small lakes. It has 3 churches and a flour-mill.

Hart'land, or **Becaguimec,** bĕk'ȧ'ghe'mek', a post-village in Carleton co., New Brunswick, on the St. John River, and on the New Brunswick Railway, 61 miles above Fredericton, and 12 miles N. of Woodstock. It contains 2 stores, a hotel, and a tannery. Pop. 400.

Hartland Centre, a post-hamlet of Hartford co., Conn., in Hartland township, 8 miles N. of New Hartford Railroad Station. It has a town hall.

Hartland Four Corners, a post-hamlet of Windsor co., Vt., in Hartland township, 2 miles from Hartland Station. It has a church.

Hartlepool, har'tel-pool', a town of England, co. and 19 miles E.S.E. of Durham, with which city and with Stockton it is connected by railways. The parish consists of an almost insulated promontory on the North Sea, curved so as to form a natural harbor, and presenting, from its lofty and singularly excavated cliffs, magnificent sea and land views. The town, on the S. side of this peninsula, opposite West Hartlepool, has houses for the use of sea-bathers, some fine remains of the feudal fortifications which once defended it, a large and curious church in the early English style, an endowed school and other charities, a town hall, several branch banks, a chalybeate spring, and a harbor with some of the largest docks in England, with a depth of water of from 20 to 25 feet, and defended by strong batteries. It has a large export trade in coals, and imports much Baltic produce, wools, and other staples. The town is governed by a mayor, under an ancient charter. It belonged to the Norman family of Brus, or Bruce, until the thirteenth century, when by their accession to the Scottish throne they forfeited their English possessions. Pop. 13,166; or, including West Hartlepool, 38,307. See WEST HARTLEPOOL.

Hartleton, har't'l-tọn, a post-village of Union co., Pa., about 22 miles W. of Sunbury, and 1 mile N. of the Lewisburg Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad. It has a tannery, 3 stores, 2 churches, and a steam saw-mill. Pop. 292.

Hart'ley, a town of England, co. of Northumberland, on the North Sea, 4½ miles by rail N. of North Shields. It has an excellent harbor. Pop. 1118.

Hart'ley, a county of the Panhandle of Texas, bounded W. by New Mexico. Area, 1410 square miles.

Hartley, a township of Union co., Pa. Pop. 1143.

Hartley, a post-office of York co., Pa.

Hartley, a post-office and station of Montgomery co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad.

Hartley, a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, 7½ miles N. of Cambray. Pop. 150.

Hartley Hall, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pa.

Hart'leyville, a post-hamlet of Athens co., O., in Trimble township, 17 miles E. of Logan. It has 2 churches.

Hart Lot, a post-hamlet in Eldridge township, Onondaga co., N.Y., on the Auburn Branch of the New York Central Railroad, at the junction of the Skaneateles Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Auburn. It has manufactures of paper, lime, &c. It is also called Skaneateles Junction.

Hart'man, a post-office and station of Columbia co., Wis., on the Madison & Portage Railroad, 10 miles S. of Portage City.

Hartmanitz, hart'mȧ-nits', a village of Bohemia, 18 miles S.S.E. of Klattau. Pop. 360.

Hartmannsdorf, hart'mȧns-dorf', a village of Saxony, on a railway, 36 miles S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 3069.

Hart'man's, a station in Frederick co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 4 miles E. of Frederick Junction.

Hart'monsville, a post-hamlet of Mineral co., W. Va., 15 miles S. of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It has a church.

Har'ton, a post-hamlet of Brookings co., Dakota, 35 miles from Canby, Minn.

Har'tranft, a post-office and station of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Stony Creek Railroad, 2½ miles N.E. of Norristown.

Hart'ridge, a post-office of Wayne co., Ga.

Hart'ridgeville, a post-office of Emanuel co., Ga.

Harts, a post-office of Rowan co., N.C.

Harts'borough, a post-hamlet of Edgecombe co., N.C., 7 miles N.W. of Tarborough. It has a lumber-mill.

Harts'burg, a post-village of Logan co., Ill., in Orvil township, on the Pekin Branch of the Wabash Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Lincoln. It has 3 churches.

Hartsburg, a hamlet of Putnam co., O., on the railroad between Tiffin and Fort Wayne, 15 miles S. of Defiance. It has a manufactory of handles for axes, &c.

Harts'dale, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the Harlem Railroad, 20 miles N. of New York.

Hart'sel, a post-office of Park co., Col.

Hart'sell's, a post-village of Morgan co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 13 miles S. of Decatur. It has 2 churches.

Hart's Falls, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Schaghticoke township, and on the Hoosac River, near its mouth, 1 mile from the Troy & Boston Railroad, and about 20 miles N. of Albany. It contains a graded school, 4 churches, 2 paper-mills, and a woollen-mill, and has manufactures of gunny-cloth, cassimeres, and twine. It was formerly called Schaghticoke. Pop. 1111.

Hart's Grove, a post-village of Ashtabula co., O., in Hart's Grove township, about 44 miles E. by N. of Cleveland. It has 2 churches, a masonic hall, and a carriage-factory. Pop. of the township, 799.

Harts'hill, a hamlet of England, co. of Warwick, 3¼ miles N.W. of Nuneaton. Pop. 1057.

Harts'horn, a post-office of Alamance co., N.C.

Hart's Island, in Long Island Sound, is a part of Rye township, Westchester co., N.Y. It was employed by the United States for hospital and other military purposes during the war of 1861–65, and is the property of New York City. It is also called Spectacle Island.

Hart's Mill, a post-hamlet of Chautauqua co., Kansas, on Big Caney Creek, about 13 miles S.W. of Sedan. It has a grist-mill.

Hart's Mills, a post-office of Monroe co., Wis., 8 miles S.W. of Kendall. Here is a saw-mill.

Hart's Road, a post-office of Nassau co., Fla., on the Florida Railroad, 12 miles W. by S. of Fernandina.

Hart's Store, a post-office of Greenville co., S.C.

Harts'town, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., in West Fallowfield township, 3 miles from Evansburg Railroad Station, and about 15 miles S.W. of Meadville. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill. Pop. 188.

Harts'ville, a post-village of Bartholomew co., Ind., on Clifty Creek, about 48 miles S.S.E. of Indianapolis. It has 3 churches and a newspaper office. Here is Hartsville College, which was organized in 1851 and is under the direction of the United Brethren. Pop. 433.

Hartsville, a post-village in New Marlborough township, Berkshire co., Mass., about 36 miles W. of Springfield. It has a church.

Hartsville, Dutchess co., New York. See MILLBROOK.

Hartsville, a hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Manlius township, 2 miles from Fayetteville.

Hartsville, a township of Steuben co., N.Y. Pop. 964. It contains the hamlet of Purdy Creek.

Hartsville, a post-office of Wake co., N.C.

Hartsville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., in Warminster township, on the Northeast Pennsylvania Railroad, 19 miles N.N.E. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches.

Hartsville, a post-office of Darlington co., S.C.

Hartsville, a post-village, capital of Trousdale co., Tenn., on the N. bank of the Cumberland River, about 42 miles E.N.E. of Nashville. It has 4 churches, a grist-mill, a newspaper office, and a masonic institute.

Hart'ville, a post-village, capital of Wright co., Mo., on the Gasconade River, near its source, 25 miles E. of Marshfield, and about 44 miles E. of Springfield. It has a court-house, 2 churches, a high school, 2 flour-mills, a foundry, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 500.

Hartville, a post-village of Stark co., O., in Lake township, 12 miles N. of Canton. It has 2 churches and 2 dry-goods stores. Pop. about 400.

Hart'well, a post-village, capital of Hart co., Ga., 50 miles N.E. of Athens, and 5 miles W. of the Savannah River. It has 2 churches and a high school. Pop. 154.

Hartwell, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., O., in Springfield township, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, and on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, 11 miles N. of Cincinnati. It has a church. Pop. 67.

Hart'wellville, a post-office of Shiawassee co., Mich.

Hartwellville, Vermont. See HEARTWELLVILLE.

Hart'wick, a township of Osceola co., Mich. Pop. 145.

Hartwick, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., in Hartwick township, on Otego Creek, about 68 miles W. of Albany, and 8 miles S.W. of Cooperstown. It has 3 churches, an iron-foundry, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 450. The township is bounded on the E. by the Susquehanna River. Pop. 2188.

Hartwick Seminary, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River, 5½ miles S. of Cooperstown, and 1 mile W. of Hartwick Station of the Cooperstown & Susquehanna Valley Railroad. Here is the Hartwick Theological Seminary (Lutheran), which was organized in 1816. The village has a church and about 20 houses.

Hart'wood, a post-office and station of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Monticello & Port Jervis Railroad, 8 miles S. of Monticello. It has a saw-mill. Pop. about 50.

Hartwood, a post-office of Stafford co., Va.

Hartz, a range of mountains. See HARZ.

Har'vard, a thriving post-village of McHenry co., Ill., in Chemung township, is finely situated at the intersection of two divisions of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 63 miles N.W. of Chicago, 28 miles E.N.E. of Rockford, and 28 miles S.E. of Janesville, Wis. It has a newspaper office, 4 churches, 2 malt-houses, 4 elevators, railroad repair-shops, and manufactures of farm-machinery and carriages, flour, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. 1120.

Harvard, a post-village in Harvard township, Worcester co., Mass., on the Worcester & Nashua Railroad, 25 miles N.N.E. of Worcester. It has 3 churches. The township is bounded on the W. by the Nashua River, and has picturesque scenery. Here is a community of Shakers. Pop. of the township, 1304.

Harvard, a post-village of Clay co., Neb., is near the West Fork of the Big Blue River, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 81 miles W. by S. of Lincoln, and 46 miles E. of Fort Kearney. It has a newspaper office, a graded school, and a money-order post-office.

Harvard, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., on the East Branch of the Delaware River, about 44 miles E. by S. of Binghamton. It has a church, a tannery, a grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills.

Harvard University, Mass. See CAMBRIDGE.

Har'vel, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ill., in Harvel township, on the Wabash Railroad, 14 miles N.N.E. of Litchfield. It has a grist-mill.

Har'vester Works, post-office, Ramsey co., Minn.

Har'vey, a county in the S. central part of Kansas, has an area of 540 square miles. It is intersected by the Little Arkansas River, and by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. The surface is mostly level; about 94 per cent. of it is prairie. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staple products. Capital, Newton. Pop. in 1875, 5406; in 1878, 8107.

Harvey, a station in Marion co., Iowa, on the Oskaloosa division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 10 miles E. of Knoxville.

Harvey, a township of Cowley co., Kansas. Pop. 406.

Harvey, a township of Smith co., Kansas. Pop. 347. It contains Cedarville.

Harvey, a post-village in Chocolay township, Marquette co., Mich., on Lake Superior, 3 or 4 miles S. of Marquette. It has an iron-furnace and a steam saw-mill.

Harvey, a township of Meeker co., Minn. Pop. 470.

Harvey, a post-office of Jefferson co., Wis.

Harvey, a post-village in Albert co., New Brunswick, on the Bay of Fundy, 43 miles S.S.E. of Salisbury. P. 150.

Harvey, New Brunswick. See HARVEY STATION.

Harvey Hill Mines, a post-village in Megantic co., Quebec, 6 miles S.E. of Leeds. It contains productive copper-mines. Pop. 200.

Harvey's, a station on the Columbus & Indiana Central Railroad, 4 miles E. of Cambridge City, Ind.

Harvey's, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa., about 20 miles S.E. of Wheeling, W. Va. It has a grist-mill.

Har'veysburg, a post-village of Fountain co., Ind., 13 miles S. of Covington, and about 40 miles N. by E. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a furniture-factory.

Harveysburg, a post-village in Massie township, Warren co., O., on Cæsar's Creek, 4 miles S.E. of Corwin Station, and about 40 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has 4 or 5 churches and a mineral spring. Pop. 388.

Harvey's Mills, a post-office of Dallas co., Iowa.

Harvey's Mills, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Va., 6 miles S. of Front Royal. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Harvey Station, a post-village in York co., New Brunswick, 20 miles by rail W. of Fredericton Junction (Blissville). Pop. 200.

Harvey's Wharf, a post-office of Northumberland co., Pa.

Har'veyville, a post-office of Wabaunsee co., Kansas.

Harveyville, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., in Huntington township, 7 miles N.W. of Shickshinny. It has 2 churches.

Har'viell, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad (Arkansas division), 8 miles S. of Poplar Bluff. It has 2 churches, 2 general stores, a saw-mill, and a drug-store.

Har'well, a station in Giles co., Tenn., on the Nashville & Decatur Railroad, 8 miles S. of Pulaski.

Harwich, hâr'rĭdj, a seaport town of England, co. of Essex, on a point of land at the estuary of the Stour, 10 miles by rail E. of Manningtree. The chief buildings are the town hall, jail, custom-house, theatre, assembly-rooms, baths, grammar-school, and a handsome modern church. The harbor is among the best on the E. coast of England, and is defended by a strong fort and battery. Some ship-building is carried on, and the town is a resort for sea-bathing. It has large manufactures of cement. It is of Saxon origin, and was incorporated in 1318 by Edward II. Harwich sends a member to the House of Commons. Pop. 6079. The name HARWICH is derived from two Saxon words, —*here*, signifying "army," and *wic*, a "fortification."

Har'wich, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., in Harwich township, and on the Old Colony Railroad (Cape Cod division), 84 miles S.E. of Boston. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a savings-bank, and a national bank. It is partly supported by the fisheries and the culture of cranberries. The township is bounded on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. It has 6 churches, and contains other villages, named Harwichport and South Harwich. Pop. of the township, 3355.

Har'wich, or **MacKay's Corners,** a post-village in Kent co., Ontario, 9½ miles S. of Thamesville. Pop. 100.

Har'wichport', a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., in Harwich township, on the Atlantic Ocean, 2 miles from Harwich Centre Station, and about 48 miles E. of New Bedford. It has a church.

Har'winton, a post-village in Harwinton township, Litchfield co., Conn., about 22 miles W. of Hartford. The township is bounded on the W. by the Naugatuck River, and has a pop. of 1044.

Har'wood, a post-township of Champaign co., Ill., with a station on the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern Railroad, 4 miles E. of Rantoul. Pop. of township, 779.

Harwood, a post-office of Highland co., O.

Harwood, a post-village of Gonzales co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, 20 miles E. of Kingsbury, and 13 miles N. of Gonzales. It has a masonic hall and 3 stores.

Har'wood, a post-village in Northumberland co., Ontario, on Rice Lake, and on the Cobourg, Peterborough & Marmora Railway, 16 miles N. of Cobourg. It has communication by steamer with Peterborough and other ports, and contains a saw-mill, 2 stores, and 2 hotels. Pop. 400.

Har'wood Island, a post-office and steamboat-landing of Chicot co., Ark., on the Mississippi River.

Harz, or **Hartz,** haRts (anc *Sy̆l'va Hercyn'ia*), a mountain-system of Northwest Germany, mostly between lat. 51° 35′ and 51° 57′ N. and lon. 10° 10′ and 11° 30′ E. With its ramifications it is estimated to cover 1350 square miles between the Elbe and the Weser. Its culminating point is the Brocken, lat. 51° 48′ 11″ N., lon. 10° 35′ 30″ E., 3740 feet above the sea, N.W. of which are several other heights, of little less elevation. Its geological composition is granite, overlaid by graywacke and clay slate, and it affords a great amount of lead, besides much iron, and some copper, arsenic, sulphur, and silver. See BROCKEN.

Harzburg, haRts'bŏŏRG, a village of Germany, grand duchy and 27 miles by rail S. of Brunswick.

Harzdorf, haRts'doRf, ALT, ålt, and NEU, noi, two nearly contiguous villages of Bohemia, about 3 miles from Rachenberg. United pop. 2959.

Harzgerode, haRts'ghẹh-ro'dẹh, a town of Anhalt, 18 miles S. of Halberstadt. Pop. 2761. It is enclosed with walls, and has an old castle. Near it are silver-works, vitriol-works, iron-mines, the baths of Alexisbad, and the ruined castle of Heinrichsberg.

Hasa, the supposed ancient name of the river HAASE.

Hasan-Dagh, hås'sån-dåg', or **Hasan-Tag,** a mountain of Asia Minor, 68 miles S.W. of Argæus, and 85 miles N.E. of Konieh. It is 8000 feet in elevation, and of volcanic structure.

Hasanee, Hasani, Hassanee, Hassani, hås'-å'nee', or **Hassan,** hås'sån', an island of the Red Sea, near its E. coast, about 100 miles N.W. of Yembo. Lat. 25° 4′ N.; lon. 37° 14′ E. The population are Bedouins.

Hasan Kaleh, or **Hassan Kaleh,** hås'sån' kå'lẹh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Aras, 20 miles E. of Erzroom.

Hasara, Asia. See ASTOR.

Has'ara, or **Has'ra,** a town of Bengal, district and 12 miles S.W. of Dacca. Pop. 5707.

Has'brouck, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Fallsburg township, on the Neversink River, about 32 miles N. of Port Jervis. It has 2 lumber-mills, a grist-mill, and about 24 houses.

Hase, a river of Germany. See HAASE.

Hasek, hå'sĕk, a seaport town of Arabia, in Hadramaut, on its S.E. coast, opposite the Curia Muria Islands.

Has'elton, a post-village of Mahoning co., O., on the Mahoning River, and on the Lawrence Railroad, 2 miles S.E. of Youngstown. It has a brick-yard and 2 furnaces for pig-iron.

Haselünne, hå'zẹh-lün'nẹh, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Haase, 8 miles E. of Meppen. Pop. 1785.

Hasenpoth, hå'zẹn-pŏt', a town of Russia, in Courland, 27 miles N.E. of Libau. Pop. 3344.

Hash'my's Islands (native, *Mokor*), a group of five low islands in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 5° 42′ N., lon. 153° 6′ E., connected by coral reefs, and forming a lagoon inside. They are about 15 miles in circumference, and are covered with cocoanut-trees.

Hash'uqua, a post-village of Noxubee co., Miss., 16 miles W. of Shuqualak. It has a church.

Hasikee, Hasiki, hå'se-kee', or **Haski,** hås'kee, the westernmost of the Curia Muria Islands, off the S. coast of Arabia, in lat. 17° 27′ 16″ N., lon. 55° 40′ 49″ E.

Has'kell, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of about 1060 square miles. It is intersected by the Brazos River, and also drained by the Clear Fork of that river. The census of 1870 reports that this county had then no settled population.

Haskell, a post-office and station of La Porte co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, at the crossing of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 17 miles S. of Michigan City. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Haskell Flats, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., N.Y.

Has'kins, a post-village of Wood co., O., in Middleton township, near the Maumee River, and on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 17 miles S.S.W. of Toledo. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a planing-mill. Pop. 243.

Has'kinville, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., about 46 miles N.W. of Elmira. It has a church.

Haslach, hås'låK, a river of Germany, is an affluent of the Rodach, in Franconia.

Haslach, a town of Upper Austria, on the Mühl, 22 miles N.W. of Lintz. Pop. 1693.

Haslach, a town of Baden, on the Kinzig, 16 miles S.E. of Offenburg. Pop. 1682.

Haslach, hås'låK, HOHEN, ho'ẹn, MITTEL, mit'tẹl, and NIEDER, nee'dẹr, are contiguous villages of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar. United pop. 1215.

Hasle, hås'lẹh, a maritime town of Denmark, on the W. coast of the island of Bornholm. Pop. 423.

Haslemere, hå'zẹl-meer, a town and parish of England, co. of Surrey, 8 miles by rail S.S.W. of Godalming. Pop. 1049.

Has'lett's, a township of Gates co., N.C. Pop. 946.

Hasli, hås'lee, **Ober-Hasli,** o'bẹr-hås'lee, or **Hasli-im-Weissland,** hås'lee-im-wīss'lånt, a bailiwick in Switzerland, canton of Bern, comprehending all the upper part of the Aar valley, resting on the Grimsel, and the glacier of the Aar from its sources to the Lake of Brienz. It is surrounded by the loftiest masses of the Bernese Alps. It is noted for its natural beauties; among its cascades are those of the Reichenbach, Gentbach, Handeckfall, Gelmerbach, &c. Pop. 6700.

Has'lin, a post-hamlet of Beaufort co., N.C., in Pantego township, 80 miles E.S.E. of Tarborough.

Haslingden, hås'ling-dẹn, a market-town and chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, 8 miles by rail N. of Bury. It has manufactures of cotton, also foundries and coal-mines. Pop. 7698.

Has'lington, a chapelry of England, co. of Chester, on the Manchester & Nantwich Railway, 2 miles E. of Crewe. Pop. 1539.

Has'lum, a post-office of Wayne co., Ga., on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad.

Hasparren, hås'paR'RôNG', a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 11 miles S. of Bayonne. Pop. 1573.

Haspres, håsp'r, a town of France, in Nord, 8 miles S.W. of Valenciennes. Pop. 2779.

Hasra, a town of India. See HASARA.

Hassan, hås'sån', a town of India, in Mysore, 60 miles N.W. of Seringapatam.

Has'san, a post-township of Hennepin co., Minn., on Crow River, about 24 miles N.W. of Minneapolis. P. 564.

Hassan, a post-office of Hancock co., O.

Hassan Abad, hås'sån' å-båd' ("abode of Hassan"), a village of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, 10 miles S.E. of Kasbin.

Hassan Aga, hås'sån' å'gå, a town of Asia Minor, near the Lake of Aboolonia, W. of Brusa.

Hassan Batrik, hås'sån' bå-treek', a town of Asia Minor, 24 miles N.W. of Malateeyah.

Hassani, or **Hassanee.** See HASANEE.

Hassan Kaleh, Turkey. See HASAN KALEH.

Hassan Oghlan, hås'sån' og-lån', a town of Asia Minor, 17 miles E. of Angora.

Hassan Pasha Palanka, hås'sån' på'shå' på-lån'-kå, a village of Servia, 27 miles S. of Semendria.

Hassard, haz'zạrd, a post-hamlet of Ralls co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 19 miles W.S.W. of Hannibal.

Hasselfelde, hås'sẹl-fĕl'dẹh, a town of Germany, in Brunswick, 8 miles S.S.W. of Blankenburg. Pop. 2419.

Hasselt, hås'sẹlt, a town of Belgium, capital of the province of Limbourg, on the Demer, at a railway junction, 16 miles W.N.W. of Maestricht. Pop. 11,361. It is well built, and has manufactures of linen fabrics, lace, and tobacco, with gin-distilleries.

Hasselt, hås'sẹlt, a town of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 5½ miles N. of Zwolle. Pop. 2440.

Hasselt, one of the Loffoden Islands, in Norway.

Hasser, a town and fort of India. See ASEERGHUR.

Hassfurt, håss'fŏŏRt, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main, 20 miles by rail N.W. of Bamberg. Pop. 2500.

Hassleben, håss'lå-bẹn, a village of Saxe-Weimar, 17 miles N.W. of Weimar, on the Gera. Pop. 1315.

Hassloch, håss'loK, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, on the railway from Mannheim to Homburg, 15 miles N.N.E. of Landau. It has coal-works and several mills. Pop. 5069.

Hassmersheim, håss'mẹrs-hīme', a village of Baden, on the Neckar, 20 miles E.S.E. of Heidelberg. Pop. 1623.

Hastenbeck, hås'tẹn-bĕk', a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 3 miles S.E. of Hameln. Pop. 400.

Hastings, hās'tings, a borough of England, and one of its Cinque Ports, co. of Sussex, on the English Channel, at the E. termination of the South Coast Railway, 33 miles E.N.E. of Brighton, and also connected by branches of railway with London, Dover, Tunbridge, &c. The town lies mostly in a hollow, surrounded, except on the S., by cliffs, and consists of two principal streets; many of the squares and terraces are remarkably elegant. Among the public buildings are 2 ancient parish churches, a fine modern church, a grammar-school, a town hall, a jail, custom-house, union workhouse, assembly-rooms, some excellent hotels, baths, libraries, a fort, and the remains of a castle in which William the Conqueror lodged previous to the battle of Hastings. The town formerly had an extensive trade, but is now chiefly noted as a bathing-place. Fisheries and boat-building employ many hands. It sends two members to the House of Commons. William the Conqueror landed near it, and the decisive battle of Hastings was fought in 1066, 7 miles N.W. of the town. (See BATTLE.) Pop. 29,291.

Hastings, hās′tings, a post-village of Mills co., Iowa, in Indian Creek township, on the Nishnabatona River, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 16 miles E. of Glenwood. It has 1 or 2 churches. Pop. 149.

Hastings, a city, the capital of Barry co., Mich., in Hastings township, on the Thornapple River, and on the Grand River Valley division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 32 miles S.S.E. of Grand Rapids, and about 40 miles W. by S. of Lansing. It contains a court-house, a national bank, 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a flouring-mill, a union school, a croquet-factory, 2 or 3 saw-mills, and manufactures of sash, blinds, &c. The river affords motive-power at this place. Pop. 1793; of the township, 1046.

Hastings, a city, the capital of Dakota co., Minn., is situated on the right or S.W. bank of the Mississippi River, at the mouth of the Vermilion and about 2 miles above the mouth of the St. Croix River. By railroad it is 20 miles S.S.E. of St. Paul, 21 miles N.W. of Red Wing, and 41 miles E. of Shakopee. It is the eastern terminus of the Hastings & Dakota Railroad, and is on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. The trains of the latter cross the Mississippi here on a bridge. Hastings contains a court-house, 9 churches, a high school, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, several machine-shops, steam saw-mills, manufactures of flour, furniture, beer, cigars, wagons, fanning-mills, sash, blinds, &c., and printing-offices issuing 3 weekly newspapers. The Vermilion River here affords abundant water-power. Much wheat is shipped at this place. Pop. 3644.

Hastings, a post-village of Adams co., Neb., on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, at its junction with the St. Joseph & Denver City and Republican Valley Railroads, 7 miles E. of Juniata, 30 miles W. of Sutton, and 41 miles N. of Red Cloud. It has 3 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 800.

Hastings, a post-village in Hastings township, Oswego co., N.Y., on the Syracuse Northern Railroad, 24 miles N. of Syracuse, and about 20 miles E.S.E. of Oswego. It has 2 churches. The township is bounded on the S. by the Oneida River, and contains villages named Central Square and Caughdenoy. Total pop. 2931.

Hastings, or **Hastings upon Hudson,** a post-village in Greenburg township, Westchester co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, opposite the Palisades, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 20 miles N. of New York. It has 5 churches, steam marble-works, and the Hastings Commercial and Collegiate Institute. Pop. about 1200. Marble-quarries have been opened near this place. The name of its post-office is Hastings upon Hudson.

Hastings, a post-office of Richland co., O.

Hastings, a station on the Chartiers Railroad, 14 miles S.W. of Pittsburg, Pa. Here are coal-mines.

Hastings, hās′tings, a county in the central part of Ontario, has an area of 2337 square miles. It contains numerous small lakes and rivulets, and is traversed by the Grand Trunk Railway. Gold is found in it. Chief town, Belleville. Pop. 48,364.

Hastings, Hastings co., Ontario. See MADOC.

Hasting's, or **Crook's Rapids,** a post-village in Peterborough co., Ontario, on the river Trent, 24 miles E. of Peterborough, and 25 miles N. of Colborne. It has unsurpassed water-power, large cotton-, woollen-, and flour-mills, 2 iron-foundries, about 15 stores, and 3 hotels. Pop. 900.

Hastings, hās′tings, a river of New South Wales, the entrance to which is Port Macquarie, 192 miles N.E. of Sydney. Lat. 31° 25′ 45″ S.; lon. 152° 53′ 54″ E.

Hastings Centre, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., in Hastings township, on the Syracuse Northern Railroad, 20 miles N. of Syracuse. It has 2 saw-mills. Pop. 150.

Hastings upon Hudson. See HASTINGS.

Hasty, hās′te, a post-office of Gratiot co., Mich.

Haszprunka, a town of Hungary. See HAUSBRUNN.

Hatborough, hat′bŭr-rŭh, a post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Northeast Pennsylvania Railroad, 16 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, a national bank, and a public library of 7500 volumes.

Hatch′echub′bee, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Ala., on the Mobile & Girard Railroad, 25 miles S.W. of Columbus, Ga.

Hatch′er's Station, a post-hamlet of Quitman co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Georgetown. It has a church.

Hatch′et Creek, a post-office of Clay co., Ala.

Hatchet Creek, a post-office of Alachua co., Fla.

Hatch Hol′low, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa., in Amity township, 4 miles N. of Union. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Hatchie (hatch′ee) or **Big Hatchie River** rises in Prentiss co., Miss., and after a short course passes into West Tennessee. It runs northwestward through Hardeman co. and nearly westward through Haywood co., and enters the Mississippi River at Randolph, Tipton co. Its length is estimated at 200 miles. It is said to be navigable for more than 100 miles.

Hatch's Bend, a post-office of Lafayette co., Fla.

Hatch's Mills, a post-office of La Porte co., Ind.

Hatch's Ranch, post-office, San Miguel co., New Mex.

Hatch′ville, a post-hamlet of Barnstable co., Mass., in Falmouth township, 3 miles E. of North Falmouth Station.

Hat Creek, a post-hamlet of Campbell co., Va., about 28 miles S.E. of Lynchburg.

Hat Creek, a post-hamlet of Laramie co., Wyoming, 150 miles from Cheyenne. It has a brewery.

Hat′field, a town of England, co. and 6½ miles W.S.W. of Hertford, at a railway junction. It has a handsome church, and a princely mansion, the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury. Pop. of parish, 3998.

Hat′field, a post-office of Pike co., Ky.

Hatfield, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., in Hatfield township, on the W. bank of the Connecticut River, 4 miles N.N.E. of Northampton, 21 miles N. of Springfield, and 2 miles E. of Hatfield Station of the Connecticut River Railroad. It has a church and an endowed academy. The township contains also North Hatfield and a pop. of 1600.

Hatfield, a post-office of Harrison co., Mo.

Hatfield, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Hatfield township, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 25 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches, a sash-factory, 5 general stores, a wagon-shop, and a steam flour-mill. Pop. about 400; of the township, 1512.

Hatfield, a post-office of Logan co., W. Va.

Hatfield, a post-office of Jackson co., Wis., on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, at Tremont Station, 34½ miles W. of Grand Rapids.

Hatfield, a station of Jackson co., Wis., on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, 46 miles W. of Grand Rapids.

Hath′away, a post-office of Lake co., Tenn.

Hathaz, a town of Hungary. See HADHÁZ.

Hath′erleigh, a town of England, co. of Devon, 9½ miles S.S.W. of Torrington. Pop. of parish, 1684.

Hatia, an island of Bengal. See HATTIA.

Hatien, hâ`tee-âɴɢ′, the most southwesterly province of French Cochin China, bounded on the S.W. by the Gulf of Siam, and on the S.E. by the China Sea. It extends from the frontiers of Cambodia on the N.W. in a S.S.E. direction, and terminates in the promontory and cape of Cambodia. The chief crops are rice, sugar-cane, betel, mulberry, areca, and cocoanuts. Pop. 117,362. The capital, CANCAO (which see), is sometimes called Hatien or Hatian.

Hat′ley, or **Charleston,** also called **East Hatley,** a post-village in Stanstead co., Quebec, 5 miles N.E. of Ayer's Flats. Pop. 300.

Hatlöe, hât′lö`ẹh, an island of Norway, 63 miles N. of Bergen. Length and breadth, about 4 miles.

Hato Viejo, â′to ve-â′ʜo, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Cundinamarca, lat. 6° 22′ N., lon. 75° 38′ W., between 4000 and 5000 feet above sea-level.

Hatra, the ancient name of AL-HADHR.

Hatras, hâ`trâs′, a town of India, district of Alighur, 25 miles by rail S. of Coel, with a fort and a cotton-market. Pop. 33,100.

Hatria, an ancient name of ADRIA.

Hatria Picena, an ancient name of ATRI.

Hatschvie, a town of Austria. See GOTTSCHEE.

Hattem, hât′tẹm, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 3 miles S.S.W. of Zwolle. Pop. 2843.

Hatten, hât`tôɴɢ′, a village of Germany, in Alsace, 8 miles S. of Weissenburg. Pop. 1750.

Hattenheim, hât′tẹn-hime′, a village of Prussia, on the Rhine, 9 miles W.S.W. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 1172.

Hat′teras, a post-hamlet of Dare co., N.C., in Hatteras township, on Hatteras Island. Pop. of township, 673.

Hatteras, Cape. See CAPE HATTERAS.

Hattersheim, håt'tẹrs-hīme`, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Rhine, 2 miles W.S.W. of Elfeld, on the Taunus Railway.

Hattia, or **Hatia,** håt'tee`å, an island of Bengal, at the mouths of the Ganges and Megna, 15 miles in length and 10 miles in breadth. In 1876 the island was submerged by a cyclone, and, out of a population of 54,147, 30,000 persons were reported to have been destroyed.

Hattieville, hat'tee-vĭl, a post-office and station of Barnwell co., S.C., on the Port Royal Railroad, 32 miles S.E. of Augusta, Ga.

Hattingen, håt'ting-ẹn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 38 miles W. of Arnsberg, on the Ruhr. It has manufactures of hardware and woollen goods. Pop. 6682.

Hattorf, håt'toʀf, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, a few miles N. of Herzberg. Pop. 1780.

Hattville, Prescott co., Ontario. See PLANTAGENET.

Hatvan, hŏt`vŏn', a town of Hungary, co. of Heves, 30 miles E.N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 4018.

Hatzeg, hŏt`zĕg', or **Hotzing,** hot`zing', a town of Transylvania, 10 miles S. of Hunyad. Pop. 1100.

Hatzfeld, håts'fĕlt, a town of Germany, in Hesse, on the Eder, 6 miles N.N.E. of Biedenkopf. Pop. 985.

Hatzfeld (Hun. *Zsomboly*, zhom`bol'), a town of Hungary, in Torontal, 22 miles W.N.W. of Temesvar. P. 6889.

Haubourdin, hō`booʀ`dåɴᵍ', a town of France, in Nord, 4 miles by rail S.W. of Lille. It is the seat of varied manufactures. Pop. 4054.

Haubstadt, hob'stat, a post-village of Gibson co., Ind., on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, 17 miles N. of Evansville. It has a church, a high school, a flour-mill, and manufactures of barrels, ploughs, and wagons. Pop. about 500.

Haught's (hawts) **Store,** a post-village of Dallas co., Tex., 6 miles S.E. of Mesquite Railroad Station. It has 2 churches, a steam-mill, &c.

Haugsdorf, or **Gross Haugsdorf,** groce hŏwgs'doʀf, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkau, 30 miles N.N.W. of Korneuburg. Pop. 1825.

Haui-Haui, a town of China. See HOWI-HOWE.

Haukivesi, hŏw`ke-vå'see, a lake of Finland, læns of Kuopio and Viborg, 22 miles in length by 10 miles in breadth, having the town of Nyslott at its S. extremity.

Haukivori, hŏw`ke-vo'ree, a village of Finland, 57 miles S.S.W. of Kuopio.

Haulbowline, Ireland. See HAWLBOWLINE.

Haulchin, hōl`shåɴᵍ', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 10 miles S.E. of Mons. Pop. 1200.

Haunsburg, hawns'bŭrg, a post-office of Tuscarawas co., O., is at Bethel Station on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 14 miles S. of Dover.

Haunsdorf, hŏwns'doʀf, OBER, o'bẹr, and NIEDER, nee'dẹr, two nearly contiguous villages of Prussia, in Silesia, 50 miles S.S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 2087.

Haunstetten, hŏwn'stĕt`tẹn, a village of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, 4 miles S.S.E. of Augsburg. Pop. 1193.

Haunted (hawn'tẹd) **House,** a station in Orange co., N.Y., on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, 3½ miles S. of Middletown.

Hauppauge, hŏp'pŏg, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Islip and Smithtown townships, 3 miles N. of Central Islip Station, and about 42 miles E. by N. of Brooklyn. It has a church, 3 stores, and about 40 houses.

Hauptwyl, or **Hauptweil,** hŏwpt'wīl, a village of Switzerland, 1½ miles S.E. of Bischofszell. Pop. 1335.

Haupur, a town of India. See HAPOOR.

Hauran, a district of Syria. See HAOORAN.

Hausach, hŏw'zåᴋ, a town of Baden, on the Kinzig, 4 miles E. of Haslach. Pop. 1276.

Hausberge, hŏws'bĕʀ-ghẹh, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 4 miles S. of Minden, on the Weser. Pop. 1329.

Hausbrunn, hŏws'brŏŏn, or **Haszprunka,** a village of Hungary, co. of and 26 miles from Presburg. P. 1450.

Hausen, hŏw'zẹn (*i.e.*, "houses"), the name, or part of the name, of many villages in Germany and Switzerland.

Hausen, OBER, o'bẹr, and UNTER, ŏŏn'tẹr, two villages of Baden, on the Rhine, W. of Ettenheim; the former with 2397 and the latter with 1164 inhabitants.

Hau'sertown, a post-village of Owen co., Ind., in Marion township, about 28 miles E.S.E. of Terre Haute.

Hausruck (hŏwss'rŏŏk) **Mountains,** in Upper Austria, separate the basins of the Inn and Ager.

Haussa, a territory of Africa. See HOUSSA.

Haussy, hōs`see', a village of France, in Nord, 10 miles E.N.E. of Cambrai, on the Selles. Pop. 3333.

Hautefort, hōt`foʀ', a village of France, in Dordogne, 21 miles E.N.E. of Périgueux. Pop. 1777.

Haute-Garonne, hōt-gå`ronn' ("Upper Garonne"), a department of France, on the frontiers of Spain. Area, 2529 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 477,730. Surface very elevated in the S., where it borders on the highest part of the Pyrenees, the contreforts of which cover a considerable part of the department. Chief rivers, the Garonne and its affluents. The Canal du Midi traverses the department for 26 miles. The principal mines are of lead, copper, coal, antimony, iron, and zinc; excellent marble is produced, and there are numerous mineral springs and salt marshes. Cereal grain and wine are raised much beyond consumption, and form the chief articles of export. Lint, hemp, tobacco, and oranges are grown. An active transit trade is carried on with Spain. Capital, Toulouse. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Saint-Gaudens, Muret, Toulouse, and Villefranche-de-Lauraguais.

Haute-Ile, hōt-eel, or **Hare Island,** a small island of Canada, in the Bay of Fundy, 8 miles S.W. of Cape Chignecto.

Haute-Loire, hōt-lwaʀ ("Upper Loire"), a department in the S.E. part of France, formed of a portion of the old province of Languedoc. Area, 1900 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 313,721. Surface elevated and mountainous, traversed on the E. by the Cévennes, and on the W. by the mountains of Margerides, which unite the Cévennes with the mountains of Auvergne, and on the S. by the Forez Mountains. Many of these are volcanic; culminating point, Mont Mezin, in the Cévennes, 5794 feet. The department is entirely situated in the basin of the Loire, by which, with its affluents, it is watered. The soil is poor, and agriculture is in a backward state. Wine is raised in small quantity and of an inferior quality. Cattle-rearing is an important branch of industry. Silk-worms are extensively reared. Chief mineral products, coal, antimony, gypsum, building-stone, and potter's clay. Capital, Le Puy. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Brioude, Le Puy, and Yssingeaux.

Haute-Luce, hōt-lüss, a village of France, in Savoy, 11 miles N.E. of Conflans. Pop. 1271.

Haute-Marne, hōt-maʀn ("Upper Marne"), a department of France, in the N.E. part of the old province of Champagne. Area, 2385 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 252,448. Chief river, the Marne, which, as well as the Meuse and the Aube, rises in the department. It is traversed in the E. and S. by the mountains which separate the Meuse and Rhone, united by the plateau of Langres in the N.E. This department has some of the most important iron-mines in France. Chief industries, mining and forging of iron, cutlery, cotton-spinning, and weaving. Capital, Chaumont. It is divided into the arrondissements of Chaumont, Langres, and Vassy.

Hauterive, hōt`reev', a village of France, in Drôme, 27 miles N.N.E. of Valence. Pop. 448.

Haute-Rivoire, hōt-ree`vwaʀ', a village of France, in Rhône, 34 miles W.S.W. of Lyons. Pop. 1764.

Hautes-Alpes, hōtz-ålp or hōt-ålp ("Upper Alps"), a department of France, forming part of the S.E. of Dauphiné and a small part of Provence. Area, 2114 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 119,094. Like the department of Basses-Alpes, it is covered almost throughout by enormous masses of mountains, several of which are among the loftiest of the Alpine range. Mount Pelvoux is in this department, and its culminating peak, called the Pointes des Arsines or des Ecrines, is 13,442 feet above the level of the sea. Capital, Gap. It is divided into the arrondissements of Gap, Briançon, and Embrun.

Haute-Saône, hōt-sōn ("Upper Saône,"), a department in the N.E. of France, formed of part of the old province of Franche-Comté. Area, 2028 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 304,052. Surface mountainous in the N.E., where it is covered by ramifications of the Vosges Mountains; it is watered by the Saône and its numerous affluents. The soil is fertile; one-third of the department is covered with forests, which supply excellent timber for the marine. The minerals comprise iron and coal, and it has many mineral springs; those of Luxeuil are much frequented. Chief industries, mining and the manufacture of glass, china, cloths, straw hats, and kirschwasser. Capital, Vesoul. It is divided into the arrondissements of Gray, Lure, and Vesoul.

Haute-Savoie, hōt-så`vwå' ("Upper Savoy"), a department in the S.E. of France, bounded on the N. and E. by Switzerland, and having the Lake of Geneva on its N. border. Area, 1659 square miles. It is an Alpine region, containing Mont Blanc and other high mountains. It has considerable mineral wealth, but much of its surface is inarable. Capital, Annecy. It is divided into four arrondissements. Pop. in 1876, 273,801.

Hautes-Pyrénées, hōt-pee'rå'nå' ("Upper Pyrenees"), a frontier department of France, composed of part of the old province of Gascony. Area, 1730 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 238,037. Surface covered by the ramifications of the Pyrenees, enclosing several fine valleys. The Adour and its affluents, the Arros and the Gave de Pau, rise in the department. The mineral springs of the Bagnères, Barrèges, and Cauterets are much frequented. The soil is fertile in the valleys, but the grain-crop is insufficient for the wants of the population. The chief manufactures are those of woollen stuffs, crape, glass, leather, &c. Here are quarries of marble and mines of copper, cobalt, iron, and zinc. Capital, Tarbes. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Argelès, Bagnères, and Tarbes.

Haute-Vienne, hōt-ve-ènn' ("Upper Vienne"), a department of France, in the N.W., formed of parts of the old province of Limousin. Area, 2118 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 336,061. Surface traversed by mountains, the principal chain of which separates the basins of the Loire and Garonne; highest point (Le Puy de Vieux), 3200 feet in elevation. The soil is infertile. Horses, cattle, and sheep are extensively reared. The minerals comprise tin, lead, copper, coal, and porcelain-clay. Chief manufactures, porcelain, cutlery, and paper. Capital, Limoges. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Limoges, Bellac, Rochechouart, and Saint-Yrieix.

Hauteville, hōt'veel', the name of several villages of France, the principal being HAUTEVILLE- (or HAUTTEVILLE-) LA-GUICHARD, hōt'veel'-lå-ghee'shar', 8 miles E.N.E. of Coutances, and the original residence of Tancred, the founder of the Norman dynasty in South Italy.

Hautevillers, hōt'vee'yair', a village of France, department of Marne, 12 miles S. of Reims. Pop. 886.

Hautmont, hō'mòng', a village of France, in Nord, at a railway junction, 3 miles S.W. of Maubeuge. It has manufactures of glass-ware and nails. Pop. 6180.

Hauto, ho'to, a station on the Nesquehoning Valley Railroad, 9 miles W. of Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Hautrage, hō'tråzh', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 9 miles W. of Mons. Pop. 1550.

Haut-Rhin, hō-rång ("Upper Rhine"), a frontier department of France, in 1871 retroceded for the most part to Germany, in which empire it forms a part of Upper Alsace. The remaining portion was named the "territory of Belfort," but in 1878 the name Haut-Rhin was restored. Present area, 232 square miles. Capital, Belfort. Pop. 68,600. It now has but one arrondissement, that of Belfort.

Hauville, hō'veel', a town of France, in Eure, 11 miles E.N.E. of Pont-Audemer. Pop. 1391.

Havana, hạ-van'ạ, or **The Havan'nah** (Sp. *La Habana*, lå å-bå'nå, formerly *Carenas*, kå-rå'nås; Fr. *La Havane*, lå hå'vån'; It. *Avana*, å-vå'nå), the capital city of the island of Cuba, on its N. coast. Lat. of the Morro, 23° 9' 4" N.; lon. 82° 22' W. Pop. 205,676, of whom 138,895 are whites, 37,768 free colored, and 29,013 slaves. It stands on the W. side of the entrance to a harbor capable of holding 1000 large ships, which can anchor close to its quays. The entrance is defended by the Morro and Punta castles, by a strong citadel, and by the walls enclosing the city proper, and is separated by a fosse on the land side from its arsenal and the suburbs of Salud, Guadalupe, &c., in which nearly half of the population reside. Principal edifices, a Roman Catholic cathedral, believed to contain the remains of Columbus, governor's house, admiralty, general post-office, royal tobacco-factory, and the *Casa real de beneficencia* (a charitable institution). The city has numerous churches, convents, and schools, a university with medical and law schools, museum of natural history, school of painting, economic and education society, printing-establishments, newspapers, theatres, a dock-yard, and a botanic garden. The cigars made at Havana have universal celebrity; it has also manufactures of chocolate, woollen fabrics, and straw hats, and is the most important commercial city in the West Indies. The chief articles of export are sugar, tobacco, cigars, molasses, bees'-wax, and honey. The imports are corn, flour, rice, provisions, cotton goods, timber, wines, and silks. The trade is chiefly with the United States, Great Britain, Spain, France, and Germany; but a considerable import of slaves from Africa is still clandestinely maintained. Steamers ply constantly between Havana and New York, New Orleans, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. It is connected with the towns in the interior by railways. It is a bishop's see, and the seat of the colonial authorities. Havana was founded by Velasquez in 1511, on what was then called the Port of Carenas.

Havan'a, a post-hamlet of Hale co., Ala., 5 miles E. of Stewart's Station. It has 2 churches.

Havana, a post-village, capital of Mason co., Ill., in Havana township, on the E. bank of the Illinois River, opposite the mouth of the Spoon River. It is 47 miles N.N.W. of Springfield, and 41 miles S.W. of Peoria. It is on the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad, at the north-west terminus of the Springfield & Northwestern Railroad, and the west terminus of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad Extension. It contains a court-house, 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, and 2 banks, and has manufactures of carriages, cigars, ploughs, clothing, and shoes. Pop. 1785; of the township, 2933.

Havana, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Kansas, 20 miles S.W. of Independence. It has a store.

Havana, or **Havanna,** a post-office and station of Steele co., Minn., in Havana township, on the Winona & St. Peter and Iowa & Minnesota Railroads, 5 miles E.S.E. of Owatonna. The township has 2 churches. Pop. 816.

Havana, a post-hamlet of Gentry co., Mo., on Grand River, about 44 miles N.E. of St. Joseph. It has a flour-mill and a drug-store.

Havana, a post-village of Schuyler co., N.Y., on Catharine Creek, in Montour township, and on the Northern Central Railroad, 19 miles N. of Elmira, and 3 miles S. of Watkins. It contains 5 churches, 2 national banks, the Cook Academy, several flouring-mills, an iron-foundry, a woollen-factory, a pottery, and manufactures of carriages, engines, and vises. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 1273. Catharine Creek flows through a deep narrow valley between hills nearly 500 feet high. Here are magnetic springs, and a remarkable ravine, called Havana Glen, which is visited by multitudes of tourists.

Havana, a post-village of Huron co., O., in Norwich township, on the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad, 23 miles S. of Sandusky. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of furniture.

Havanna, Hale co., Ala. See HAVANA.

Havanna, Cuba. See HAVANA.

Hav'ant, a market town of England, co. of Hants, on Langston Harbor, with stations on the South Coast and Southwestern Railways, 7 miles N.E. of Portsmouth. Pop. 2634.

Have, or **Le Have,** lẹh håv, a harbor of Nova Scotia, on its S.E. coast, at the mouth of the Have River, 48 miles S.W. of Halifax.

Haveeza, a town of Persia. See HAWEEZA.

Havel, hå'vẹl, a river of North Germany, rises in the small lake of Käbelick, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and joins the Elbe at Havelberg. Length, 180 miles.

Havelberg, hå'vẹl-bĕrg', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 4 miles N. of Sandau, on an island in the Havel. It has a ship-yard, a distillery, and manufactures of stockings and beer. Pop. 6908.

Havelland, hå'vel-lånt, a district of Prussia, in the W. part of Brandenburg, consisting of the two circles of East Havelland (area, 475 square miles; pop. 71,515) and West Havelland (area, 527 square miles; pop. 73,994). The river Havel bounds it on the E., S., and W.

Hav'elock, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., at Rose Hill Station on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 8 miles N. of Chicago. It is also called Lake View. Here is Rose Hill Cemetery.

Havelock, a township of Chippewa co., Minn. P. 80.

Hav'elock, or **New Tus'ket,** a post-village in Digby co., Nova Scotia, on the Tusket River, and on the Annapolis & Yarmouth Railway, 35 miles from Annapolis. It has 2 churches, 2 stores, and many saw-mills. Pop. 500.

Havelock, Pontiac co., Quebec. See BRYSON.

Ha'ven, a post-office of Tama co., Iowa.

Haven, a post-township of Reno co., Kansas, on the Arkansas River. Pop. 463.

Haven, a post-township of Sherburne co., Minn. P. 119.

Ha'vensport, a hamlet of Fairfield co., O., on the Ohio Canal, 24 miles S.E. of Columbus. Pop. 83.

Hav'erford, a post-township of Delaware co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, about 9 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia. The surface is undulating. Milk is the staple product of the farms. The township contains 4 churches, several cotton-mills, and grist-mills. Pop. 1338.

Haverford College, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 9 miles W.N.W. of Philadelphia. Here is Haverford College, which is under the direction of the Orthodox Friends and is richly endowed. It was founded in 1833, and has a library of 8750 volumes. It is located in a park of 75 acres, and has good buildings.

Hav'erford-West, or **Hwlfordd,** hool'forth, a borough, and county of itself, of Wales, capital of the co. of

Pembroke, on the Cleddy, opposite Prendergast, 8 miles by rail N.N.E. of Milford. It has 3 parish churches, a grammar-school, a guild hall, county jail, custom-house, hospital, lunatic asylum, workhouse, the remains of a castle built by Gilbert de Clare, first Earl of Pembroke, and a dock-yard, with quays admitting vessels of 100 tons at spring-tides. Cattle, butter, oats, and hard coal are exported. Imports, timber, coal, and groceries. The borough unites with Fishguard and Narberth in sending one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 6622.

Haverhill, hav′ẹr-il, a town of England, cos. of Essex and Suffolk, at a railway junction, 6½ miles W. of Clare. Pop. 2451.

Haverhill, hā′vẹr-il, a city of Essex co., Mass., is situated on the left or N. bank of the Merrimac River, about 18 miles below Lowell. It is 33 miles N. of Boston by the Boston & Maine Railroad, which here crosses the river, and 6 miles N.E. of Lawrence. A bridge over the river connects this city with Bradford. Haverhill contains about 17 churches, 4 national banks, a high school, a city hall, a public library, gas-works, and printing-offices which issue a daily, a tri-weekly, a semi-weekly, and 2 weekly newspapers. Here are extensive manufactures of boots and shoes, hats, caps, bricks, and flannel. The manufacture of boots and shoes is the principal business of the place, and employs about 6000 men. The river is navigable to this town, which is nearly 18 miles from the ocean. Pop. in 1860, 9995; in 1870, 13,092.

Haverhill, a township of Olmsted co., Minn. Pop. 749.

Haverhill, a post-village, one of the capitals of Grafton co., N.H., is on the Connecticut River, in Haverhill township, and on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 84 miles N.N.W. of Concord. It contains a court-house, an academy, 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a paper-mill. The township contains also North Haverhill and Woodsville. Pop. of the township, 2271.

Haverhill, a post-village of Scioto co., O., in Green township, on the Ohio River, about 20 miles above Portsmouth. It has a church.

Hav′erstraw, formerly **Warren,** a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., in Haverstraw township, on the W. bank of the Hudson River (here called Haverstraw, or Tappan Bay), 35 miles N. of New York, and 6 miles below Peekskill. It contains a bank, 5 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, a paper-mill, an iron-foundry, &c. It has extensive manufactures of bricks, brick-machines, and baskets. Two steamboats ply between this place and New York City. Pop. 3469. The township is partly occupied by steep and rocky peaks of the Ramapo Mountains, and contains villages named Garnerville and Samsondale.

Havilah, hav′ĭ-lạ, a post-village of Kern co., Cal., is near the Kern River, about 100 miles (direct) N. of Los Angeles. Gold is found here.

Hav′iland Hollow, a post-office and valley of Putnam co., N.Y.

Hav′ilandsville, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ky., 10 miles S. of Falmouth. Pop. 30.

Hav′irdsville, a post-office of Edgefield co., S.C.

Haviza, a town of Persia. See HAWBEZA.

Havré, hå′vrå′, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 5 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 2000.

Havre, or **Le Havre,** lẹh håv′r, formerly **Le Havre de Grace** (Fr. pron. hå′v′r dẹh gråss or å′v′r dẹh gråss; L. *Por′tus Gra′tiæ,* "haven of grace"), a city and seaport of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the N. side of the estuary of the Seine, at its entrance into the English Channel, 143 miles W.N.W. of Paris, with which it is connected by railway. Lat. 49° 29′ 16″ N.; lon. 0° 6′ 9″ E. It is surrounded by ramparts and lofty walls crowned by a parapet and adorned by a finely-planted alley. The fortifications are very extensive and complete, rendering it a fortress of the first class. The harbor has five vast basins, not including the outer port. The most remarkable buildings are the church of Notre Dame, the hall of exchange, the arsenal, custom-house, the hôtel-de-ville (city hall), a magnificent edifice, 2 theatres, barracks, and 2 light-houses on Cap de la Hève. Elegant villas cover the slopes of Ingouville, which may be considered as a suburb of the town. The principal institutions are a school of navigation, a school of geometry as applied to the arts, a public library, a museum, and a lyceum. The manufactures consist of steam-engines, glass-ware, cotton goods, flour, linen, earthen- and stoneware, paper, lace, oil, refined sugar, cables, and cordage. There are also breweries, and numerous brick- and tile-works. A government tobacco-factory employs 500 workmen; and from the building-yards a great number of sailing-vessels and steamers are fitted out. The harbor of Havre, one of the most accessible in France, is entered by a narrow channel, formed by two long jetties stretching from E. to W., from which the current in a great measure serves to remove obstructions. This channel leads to the outer harbor (*avant-port*), an irregular expanse. This is occupied by great numbers of coasters and other small vessels. Within the *avant-port,* lined with fine quays and extensive warehouses, are seven spacious basins or docks, capable of accommodating 600 large vessels.

Havre is the port of Paris, and its commerce is connected with all parts of the world, but especially with America and the north of Europe. It imports vast quantities of colonial and other produce, among which cotton holds a most important place. Its exports consist of numerous articles of French manufacture, including silks, cottons, ironware, plate, mirrors, furniture, stained paper, bricks and tiles, provisions, tools, philosophical instruments, and agricultural implements; also wine, liqueurs, flour, &c. In the extent of its foreign commerce Havre ranks next to Marseilles; and its coastwise trade is exceeded only by that of Marseilles and Bordeaux. The quantity of cotton annually received here is about 700,000 bales. It is the seat of a court of primary resort and of commerce, is the residence of foreign consuls, and has a chamber of commerce. Regular lines of steamers communicate with Caen, Cherbourg, Dunkirk, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Liverpool, and St. Petersburg. Ocean steamers also ply between Havre and New York, Havana, Brazil, Calcutta, and China. Havre was founded by Louis XII. in 1509. It was held by the English in 1562, and bombarded by them in 1678 and 1759. Pop. in 1861, 74,336; in 1876, 92,068.

Havre de Grace, hav′ẹr de grass, a post-village of Harford co., Md., is at the N. end of Chesapeake Bay, and on the W. bank of the Susquehanna River, at its mouth, 36 miles E.N.E. of Baltimore, and 34 miles W.S.W. of Wilmington, Del. It is connected with these cities by the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, which here crosses the river on a noble wooden bridge, which cost nearly $2,000,000 and is about 3500 feet long between the shores. This place is the S. terminus of the Tidewater Canal. It contains 5 churches, a newspaper office, a high school, a flour-mill, 2 canneries for fruit, a lumber-mill, and a sash-factory. Pop. about 3000.

Hawaii, hå-wī′ee, a kingdom of Polynesia, consisting of a group called also **Sandwich Islands,** or the **Hawaiian Archipelago,** in the North Pacific Ocean, mostly between lat. 19° and 22° 20′ N., lon. 155° and 160° W. There are 15 islands, only 8 of which are inhabited. The principal are Hawaii or Owyhee, Maui or Mowee, Oahu or Woahoo, Kauai, Molokai, Ranai, Nihau, and Kahoolawe. Area, 7629 square miles; pop. in 1872, 56,897. The singularly rapid decrease of the native population, estimated by Cook at 400,000, commenced with the visit of that discoverer to these islands. Palmyra Island, lat. 6° N., about 800 miles S. of this group, belongs also to the Hawaiian kingdom; it has an area of 60 square miles, but is scantily peopled. In general, the surface rises to a great elevation, and in Hawaii are several active volcanoes, of which Mauna Loa is one of the highest active volcanoes in the world. The climate is salubrious, with sea-breezes and moderate rains; mean temperature, 75°; range of thermometer, 60° to 88° Fahr. The soil in the uplands is better adapted for grazing than for agriculture; fine wheat is, however, grown there, and the valleys produce coffee, sugar, cotton, tobacco, cacao, arrowroot, the mulberry, yams, sweet potatoes, and taro. Sugar is the staple article of export. Sandal-wood was formerly an important product, but the forests have been too rapidly thinned, and little is now produced. Live-stock of all the ordinary species thrives well. Honolulu, the capital, on the island of Oahu, is an important entrepôt for trade with all commercial nations. On Cook's discovery of the group each island had a separate ruler; but afterwards the whole of the islands were consolidated under one government, and idolatry was abolished. Missionary stations were established in 1820, and the natives are now converted to Christianity, and have printing-presses and newspapers. The islands are frequented by whaling-vessels, and are in the great line of commerce between California, China, and Australasia. With the United States there is a reciprocity treaty, which has greatly stimulated commerce and sugar-culture.

Hawaii, or **Owyhee,** the largest and southernmost island of the Hawaiian Archipelago. Lat. of S. point, 19° N.; lon. 155° 40′ W. Chief town, Hilo. Pop. (1872) 16,000. Area, 4875 square miles. The island is a mass of lava, and contains several volcanic mountains. Mauna Loa, an active volcano, has an elevation of 13,760 feet. The soil is very fertile: the products comprise the bread-fruit, sugar-cane, sandal-wood, arum, and numerous tropical fruits.

Hawar'den, or **Har'den,** a town of Wales, co. of Flint, 6 miles W.N.W. of Chester. It has a grammar-school, and ruins of a fine castle, with large manufactures of earthenware, and iron-foundries. Pop. of parish, 8683.

Hawasa, a town of Africa. See AUSSA.

Hawash, hâ'wâsh', a river of South Abyssinia, is supposed to rise by numerous heads near lat. 9° N., lon. 38° E. It flows E., and afterwards N.E., bounding the dominions of Shoa on the S. and E., and enters Lake Aussa near lat. 11° 30′ N., lon. 41° 20′ E., after a total course of from 460 to 500 miles.

Hawaz, a town of Persia. See AHWAZ.

Haw Branch, a post-office of Onslow co., N.C.

Haw Creek, a township of Knox co., Ill. Pop. 1056. It contains Gilson.

Haw Creek, a township of Bartholomew co., Ind. Pop. 2634. It contains Hartsville and Hope.

Haw Creek, a township of Morgan co., Mo. Pop. 1731. It contains Florence.

Haw Creek, a post-office of Fayette co., Tex.

Haw'don, a lake of South Australia, is near the S. coast, in lat. 37° 10′ S., lon. 140° E.

Haweeza, or **Hawiza,** hâ-wee'zâ, written also **Hawisa, Haveeza,** and **Haviza,** hâ-vee'zâ, a town of Persia, in Khoozistan, on the Kerah (or Haweeza) River, 70 miles S.W. of Shooster. Pop. 12,000.

Hawes, hawz, a town of England, co. of York, North Riding, 20 miles W. of Middleham. It has a grammar-school, 2 branch banks, and a library. Pop. 1843.

Hawes (hawz) **Cross Roads,** a post-office of Washington co., Tenn.

Hawesville, hawz'vĭl, a post-village, capital of Hancock co., Ky., on the Ohio River, opposite Cannelton, and about 65 miles above Evansville, Ind. By land it is 20 or 25 miles N.E. of Owensborough. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a steam flour-mill, a saw-mill, 4 tobacco-factories or stemmeries, and a furniture-factory. Coal is found here. Pop. 855.

Hawes-Water, a lake of England, co. of Westmoreland, 5 miles N. of Kendal. Length, 3 miles.

Hawick, hâ'ĭk or hâ'wik, a town of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, at the confluence of the Teviot and the Slitrig, 53 miles by rail S.S.E. of Edinburgh. It contains some very curious ancient houses, among which is the principal inn, formerly a strong border fortress. There are two bridges across the Teviot, and two over the Slitrig, one of which is supposed to be a Roman structure, a parish church, a grammar-school, public library, branch banks, exchange, and school of arts. It has important manufactures of tweeds, woollen stockings, flannels, plaids, shawls, blankets, carpets, druggets, and leather. Its vicinity comprises much of the beautiful scenery celebrated in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel." Pop. 11,356.

Hawiza, or **Hawisa,** Persia. See HAWEEZA.

Hawk Creek, township, Renville co., Minn. Pop. 993.

Hawke Bay, Labrador, is on the E. coast, in lat. 53° N., lon. 55° 35′ W.

Hawke Cape, East Australia, in New South Wales, co. of Gloucester, 43 miles N.E. of Port Stephens.

Hawke's (hawks) **Bay,** New Zealand, is on the E. coast of North Island, between lat. 39° and 40° S. and lon. 177° and 178° E.

Hawke's Bay, a county on the E. coast of the North Island of New Zealand. Area, 2426 square miles.

Hawkesbury, hawks'ber-re, a village in Prescott co., Ontario, on the river Ottawa, 2 miles from Grenville, with which it has communication by ferry. It contains extensive saw-mills, woollen-, grist-, and planing-mills, 6 stores, and 2 hotels, and has a large lumber-trade. Pop. 1671.

Hawkesbury Island, British Columbia, is formed by an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 53° 30′ N., lon. 129° W.

Hawkesbury River, Australia, in New South Wales, is formed by the union of the Nepean and Grose Rivers, and enters the Pacific at Broken Bay, 20 miles N.N.E. of Sydney, after a course of 50 miles. Another river of this name, in the county of Bligh, is of less importance.

Hawkeshead, hawks'hĕd, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 11 miles N.W. of Kirby-Kendal. It has a very ancient church and a grammar-school.

Hawkesville, hawks'vĭl, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, on the Conestogo River, 12 miles N.N.W. of Berlin. It contains 4 stores, 3 hotels, 2 woollen-factories, a grist-mill, and about 500 inhabitants.

Hawk Eye, a post-office of Fayette co., Iowa, about 6 miles W. of West Union.

Hawk Eye, a post-hamlet of Dixon co., Neb., about 22 miles W.S.W. of Sioux City, Iowa. It has a church.

Haw'kins, a county of East Tennessee, bordering on Virginia, has an area of about 440 square miles. It is intersected by the Holston River, navigable by steamers, and is bounded on the N.W. by a long ridge called Clinch Mountain. The surface is diversified with high hills, fertile valleys, and extensive forests. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and pork are the staple products. Among the minerals of this county are limestone and marble. The East Tennessee & Virginia Railroad passes along its southern border. Capital, Rogersville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,721,997. Pop. in 1870, 15,837, of whom 15,808 were Americans.

Hawkins, Jay co., Ind. See ANTIOCH.

Hawkins, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Pittsburg.

Hawkins, a post-village of Wood co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 28 miles W. of Longview. It has 8 business houses and a church.

Hawkins' Mills, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Va., 16 miles N.W. of Abingdon.

Hawkins' Prairie, a post-village of Fannin co., Tex., 10 miles from Bonham. It has 3 churches.

Hawk'instown, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Va., 54 miles N.N.E. of Staunton. It is on the Valley Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Haw'kinsville, a post-hamlet of Barbour co., Ala., 4½ miles N. of Batesville Station. It has a church.

Hawkinsville, a post-office of Orange co., Fla., on the St. John's River, 174 miles S. of Jacksonville. Here is a steamboat-landing.

Hawkinsville, a post-village, capital of Pulaski co., Ga., at the head of navigation on the Ocmulgee River, and on a branch of the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 48 miles S. of Macon. It has 5 or 6 churches (2 colored), a newspaper office, 2 banks, an academy, a high school, and a cotton-factory. Pop. about 1600.

Hawkinsville, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on Black River, 3 miles from Boonville Station, and about 30 miles N. of Utica. It has a grist-mill, a tannery, 3 churches, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 150.

Hawkinsville, a post-hamlet of Matagorda co., Tex., on Caney River, about 65 miles S.W. of Galveston. It has a church. Sugar is made here.

Hawkinsville, a post-office of Sussex co., Va.

Hawk Mine, a post-office of Mitchell co., N.C.

Hawk Point, a post-office of Lincoln co., Mo.

Hawks, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Nesquehoning Valley Railroad, 1 mile from Tamanend.

Hawk's Nest, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., W. Va., on the Great Kanawha River, and on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 45 miles S.E. of Charleston. A short narrow-gauge railroad connects it with the coal-mines near Ansted.

Hawlbow'line, an island of Ireland, in Cork harbor, three-fourths of a mile south of Queenstown, and formerly the place of an important naval depot.

Hawlbowline, a rock of Ireland, co. of Down, off the entrance of Carlingford harbor.

Haw'lejek, a post-office of Bon Homme co., Dakota.

Haw'ley, a mountainous township of Franklin co., Mass., 16 miles W. of Greenfield. It contains the post-hamlets of Hawley and West Hawley, and has a mineral spring. There are 2 churches. Pop. 588.

Hawley, a post-hamlet and township of Clay co., Minn., on the North Pacific Railroad, 22 miles E. of Moorhead. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. of township, 161.

Hawley, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., in Palmyra township, on the Lackawaxen River, the Delaware & Hudson Canal, the Pennsylvania Coal Company's Railroad, and the Honesdale Branch of the Erie Railroad, 9 miles S.S.E. of Honesdale. It has 5 churches, a money-order post-office, a newspaper office, a brewery, a tannery, and manufactures of lumber, hubs, spokes, glove- and shoe-fasteners, &c. It has a large business in the transfer and forwarding of coal.

Hawley's, haw'lĭz, a station on the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroad, 7 miles S. of Pekin, Ill.

Hawley's, a station on the Delhi Branch of the Midland Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Delhi, N.Y.

Hawley's Store, a post-office of Sampson co., N.C.

Hawleysville, haw'lĭz-vĭl, a post-village of Page co., Iowa, on the E. branch of the Nodaway River, 7 miles N.E. of Clarinda. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. 200.

Hawleyton, haw'le-tọn, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., 6 miles S. of Binghamton. It has a church.

Hawleyville, haw'le-vĭl, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., in Newtown township, on the Housatonic Railroad, at its junction with the Shepaug Railroad and with the Hawleyville Branch of the Danbury & Norwalk Railroad, 23 miles N.N.W. of Bridgeport. It has manufactures of combs, hats, and condensed milk.

Hawn, a post-office of Fulton co., Ill.

Haworth, hâ′wọrth, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 3 miles by rail S.W. of Keighley. Pop. 2884.

Haw Patch, a post-hamlet of La Grange co., Ind., 6 miles E.S.E. of Goshen. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Haw Ridge, a post-hamlet of Dale co., Ala., 30 miles S.S.E. of Troy. It has 2 churches.

Haw River, North Carolina, a branch of the Cape Fear, is formed by two forks which rise in the counties of Guilford and Rockingham and unite in Alamance co. It runs in a S.S.E. direction through Alamance and Chatham cos., and unites with the Deep River at Haywood to form the Cape Fear River. The Haw River, including one branch, is nearly 130 miles long.

Haw River, a post-village of Alamance co., N.C., on the Haw River, about 1 mile E. of Graham. It is on the North Carolina Railroad, which connects Raleigh with Greensborough, 56 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh. It has a church, a cotton-factory, and a flour-mill.

Haw′thorn, a post-office of White co., Ill., and a station on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Carmi.

Hawthorn, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 5½ miles W. of Red Oak. It has 2 grain-elevators and a store.

Haw′thorne, a station in Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 8 miles W. of Chicago.

Hawthorne, a post-hamlet of Passaic co., N.J., on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, and on the Erie Railroad. It is a suburb of Paterson, from which it is distant 1½ miles. It has 2 grist-mills.

Hawthorne, a post-village of Bedford co., Tenn., 8 miles S.W. of Shelbyville. It has 2 churches.

Haw′thornden, a glen in Scotland, co. and 8 miles S.E. of Edinburgh, on the North Esk, celebrated for having been the residence of the poet Drummond. Beneath the ancient mansion, which stands on a cliff, are caves hollowed out of the sandstone rock, reported to have been used as hiding-places during the border wars.

Haw Tree, a township of Warren co., N.C. Pop. 1540.

Haw′trey, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, on the Canada Southern Railway, 36 miles W. of Cayuga.

Hay, a town of Wales, co. of Brecon, on the Wye, 15 miles by rail W. of Hereford. Pop. 1777.

Hay, or **Fran′ceston,** a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 20 miles S. of Clinton. Pop. 125.

Hayange, hâ`yôɴzh′ or hī`ôɴzh′ (Ger. *Hayingen*, hī′ing-ẹn), a village of Germany, in Lorraine, 5 miles W.S.W. of Diedenhofen. Pop. 4690, employed in extensive iron-works.

Hay′cock, a township of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. 1250. It contains Applebachsville.

Hay′cock Island, off the W. side of Busvagon, one of the Philippines. Lat. 12° 9′ N.; lon. 119° 51′ 15″ E.

Haycock Island, between the islands of Celebes and Mindanao. Lat. 4° 18′ N.; lon. 125° 23′ E.

Haycock Island, in the China Sea, 40 miles S.S.W. of Great Natunas. Lat. 3° 19′ N.; lon. 107° 34′ E.

Haycock Island, in the China Sea, S.S.W. of South Natunas. Lat. 2° 13′ N.; lon. 108° 57′ E.

Haycock Island, a rocky islet in the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 9° 40′ N.; lon. 97° 50′ E.

Haycock Island, in the Flores Sea, in Pantar Strait, rises in the form of a haycock. Lat. 8° 18′ S.; lon. 124° E.

Haycock Run, a post-office of Bucks co., Pa.

Hay Creek, a post-township of Goodhue co., Minn., 5 miles S. of Red Wing. Pop. 1026.

Hayd, or **Hayde,** Bohemia. See Haid and Haida.

Hayd, Ober, o′bẹr, and Unter, ŏŏn′tẹr, two contiguous villages of Germany, 22 miles by rail S. of Budweis.

Hayden, hā′dẹn, a post-hamlet of Grand co., Col., on Yampah River, 110 miles S. of Rawlins, Wyoming.

Hayden, a post-office of Gallatin co., Montana.

Hayden Hill, a post-office and mining-camp of Lassen co., Cal., 120 miles E.N.E. of Redding.

Hayden Mount. See Mount Hayden.

Hayden Peak, Utah, a peak of the Uintah Mountains, near lon. 111° W. Its altitude is about 13,000 feet.

Hayden Row, a post-office and station of Middlesex co., Mass., in Hopkinton township, on the Hopkinton Railroad, 30 miles W.S.W. of Boston.

Hayden's, a station on the Montgomery & West Point Railroad, 26 miles E. of Montgomery, Ala.

Hayden's Ferry, a post-village of Maricopa co., Arizona, on Salt River, 10 miles E. of Phœnix. It has a flour-mill and a soap-factory.

Haydenville, hā′dẹn-vĭl, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., on Mill River, and on the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Northampton. It is supported mainly by manufactures of cotton and brass goods. It has a savings-bank and 2 churches. The bursting of a dam on Mill River destroyed a number of lives and buildings here in May, 1874.

Haydenville, a post-village of Hocking co., O., in Greene township, on the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, 55 miles S.E. of Columbus. It has a church. Here are important coal-mines.

Hay′don, or **Charlesville,** charlz′vĭl, a post-village in Durham co., Ontario, on Big Creek, 9½ miles N. of Bowmanville. Pop. 200.

Haydncken District. See Haiduck District.

Haye du Puits, hâ dü pwee, a village of France, in Manche, 17 miles N. of Coutances. Pop. 1508.

Hayel, hâ-yêl′, a town of Arabia, capital of Jebel Shomer, 250 miles N.E. of Medina. Pop. 12,000.

Haye Malherbe, hâ mâl`aiʀb′, a village of France, in Eure, 4 miles W.N.W. of Louviers. Pop. 1232.

Hayes, hāz, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

Hayes, a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 30 miles S.S.E. of San Francisco, Cal.

Hayes, a post-office and station of Douglas co., Ill., in Tuscola township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 4 miles N. of Tuscola.

Hayes, a post-office of Adams co., Iowa.

Hayes, a township of Franklin co., Kansas. Pop. 586. It contains Norwood.

Hayes, a post-hamlet of Huron co., Mich., 4 miles from Caseville, and 48 miles N.E. of Bay City.

Hayes, a post-office of Washington co., Neb.

Hayes, Strafford co., N.H. See North Rochester.

Hayes, a post-office of Clarke co., Washington.

Hayes, a post-office of Oconto co., Wis.

Hayesland, hāz′land, a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, 11 miles N.W. of Hamilton. Pop. 100.

Hayes Peninsula, a broad peninsula of West Greenland, extending into Baffin's Bay and Smith Sound. Lat. 76° to 79° N.; lon. 60° to 73° W. The N. part is also called Prudhoe Land.

Hayes River, or **Hill River,** in Keewatin, Canada, rises near Lake Winnipeg, flows N.E., and, after a course estimated at upwards of 300 miles, enters James's Bay at York.

Hayes' Store, a post-office of Madison co., Ala.

Hayes' Store, a post-hamlet of Wake co., N.C., 5 miles N.W. of Raleigh. It has a flouring-mill.

Hayes' Store, a post-hamlet of Gloucester co., Va., on York River, 30 miles S.S.E. of West Point.

Hayestown, hāz′tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Sherman co., Neb., 28 miles from Grand Island.

Hayesville, Ala. See Haysville.

Hayesville, hāz′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Keokuk co., Iowa, on the Skunk River, about 20 miles N.E. of Ottumwa.

Hayesville, a post-hamlet of Meade co., Ky., 12 miles from Muldraugh. It has a church and a wagon-shop.

Hayesville, a post-village, capital of Clay co., N.C., in Hayesville township, on the Hiawassee River, near its source, about 33 miles W.N.W. of Walhalla, S.C. It has an academy and 3 churches. Pop. of township, 884.

Hayesville, township, Franklin co., N.C. Pop. 1630.

Hayesville, or **Haysville,** a post-village of Ashland co., O., in Vermilion township, about 14 miles E. of Mansfield, and 44 miles W. of Massillon. It has a normal school, 3 churches, a newspaper office, a foundry, and 2 carriage-shops. Pop. 576.

Hayesville, a station in Pickaway co., O., on the Scioto Valley Railroad, 4 miles S. of Circleville.

Hayesville, Alleghany co., Pa. See Haysville.

Hayesville, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 2½ miles from Oxford.

Hayfield, hā′feeld, a township of Dodge co., Minn. Pop. 196.

Hayfield, a post-township and village of Crawford co., Pa., 5 miles N.W. of Meadville. It has 7 churches. P. 1824.

Hayfield, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Va., about 9 miles W.N.W. of Winchester. It has 2 churches.

Hay Fork, a post-hamlet of Trinity co., Cal., 67 miles N.W. of Redding. Pop. of Hay Fork Valley township, 172.

Hay′good's Landing, post-office, Jackson co., Fla.

Hayingen, the German name of Hayange.

Hayingen, hī′ing-ẹn, a town of Würtemberg, 10 miles S.S.W. of Münsingen, with an old castle. Pop. 793.

Hayle, hål, a town of England, in Cornwall, 9 miles by rail W.S.W. of Redruth. It is on St. Ives' Bay, and has a good trade, active fisheries, iron-foundries, and machine-shops. Pop. 1180.

Hay'ling, an island off the S. coast of England, co. of Hants, in Chichester harbor, near the island of Portsea, and connected by a railway with Havant, about 1 mile S. of that town. Area, 3887 acres. Off the S. coast is an extensive shoal, the Woolsner Sandbank, the relic of land submerged in the reign of Edward III. Pop. 1139.

Hay'maker, a post-office of McKean co., Pa.

Hay'makertown, a post-office of Botetourt co., Va.

Hay'market, a post-village of Prince William co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad (Manassas division), 38 miles W. of Alexandria, and about 40 miles W. of Washington, D.C. It has a church.

Hay Meadow, a post-office of Wilkes co., N.C.

Hay'mond, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ind., 7 miles S.W. of Brookville. It has a church.

Hayn, or **Hain,** Saxony. See GROSSENHAIN.

Haynau, Hainau, or **Heinau,** hī'nŏw, a town of Prussia, 9 miles W.N.W. of Liegnitz, on the Diechsee, and on the Berlin & Glogau Railway Large quantities of fuller's earth are obtained in its vicinity. Pop. 5351.

Haynersville, hā'nẹrz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Rensselaer co., N.Y., 7½ miles N.E. of Troy, It has about 9 houses.

Haynes, hānz, a post-office of Hocking co., O.

Haynes, a post-office of Union co., Tenn.

Haynes Bluff, a post-office and landing of Warren co., Miss., on the Yazoo River, 12 miles N.E. of Vicksburg. It was a strategic point of importance during a part of the war of 1861-65.

Haynesville, hānz'vĭl, a post-office of Ohio co., Ky.

Haynesville, a post-village of Claiborne parish, La., about 50 miles N.E. of Shreveport. It has 2 churches and the Haynesville Institute.

Haynesville, a post-township of Aroostook co., Me., 15 miles N. of Danforth Railroad Station. Pop. 165.

Hayneville, hān'vĭl, a post-village, capital of Lowndes co., Ala., about 24 miles S.W. of Montgomery. It contains a court-house, 4 churches, and a newspaper office.

Hayneville, a hamlet of Houston co., Ga., 10 miles S.E. of Perry. It has 2 churches.

Haynichen, a town of Germany. See HAINICHEN.

Hay Ranch, a station in Eureka co., Nevada, on the Eureka & Palisade Railroad, 19 miles S. of Palisade.

Hay River, of West Australia, flows southward into the Mairet Lagoon, 25 miles W. of Albany.

Hay River, Wisconsin, rises in Barron co., runs southward, and enters the Red Cedar River, in Dunn co., about 15 miles above Menomonee.

Hays, a county in the S.W. central part of Texas, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is intersected by the San Marcos River, and also drained by Union Creek. The surface is undulating or hilly; the soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and cattle are the staple products. Capital, San Marcos. Valuation of real and personal estate, $643,520. Pop. in 1870, 4088, of whom 3881 were Americans.

Hays, a township of Crawford co., Iowa. Pop. 315.

Hays, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. Here coal is mined.

Hays City, a post-village, capital of Ellis co., Kansas, on Big Creek, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 222 miles W. of Topeka. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 600.

Hays' Landing, a post-office of Issaquena co., Miss.

Hay's Peak, a densely-wooded, conical mountain of East Australia, in lat. 27° 36′ S. and lon. 152° 8′ E.

Hay'stack, a post-office of Surry co., N.C.

Haystack, Mount. See MOUNT HAYSTACK.

Haysville, hāz'vĭl, a post-office and station of Greene co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Eutaw.

Haysville, a post-village of Dubois co., Ind., about 1 mile S. of the East Fork of White River, and 54 miles N.E. of Evansville. It has 2 churches.

Haysville, a post-office of Sedgwick co., Kansas.

Haysville, Ohio. See HAYESVILLE.

Haysville, a hamlet and station of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Ohio River, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches and a large hotel.

Haysville, a post-office of Macon co., Tenn.

Hays'ville, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, on Smith's Creek, 3 miles S.S.E. of New Hamburg. It contains a woollen-factory, grist-mill, linseed-oil-mill, cheese-factory, 3 stores, and 2 hotels. Pop. 300.

Hayti, or **Haiti,** hå'tee (Fr. *Haïti,* hå'ee'tee' or å'ee'tee'; Sp. *Santo Domingo,* sån'to do-meeng'go, originally *Española,* ès-pån-yo'lå; L. *Hispanio'la*), a rich and beautiful island, the largest in the West Indies, except Cuba, from which it is separated W. by the Windward Passage and E. from Porto Rico by the Mona Passage, and having N. the Atlantic Ocean and S. the Caribbean Sea. It is nearly 400 miles long, and from 60 to 150 miles broad, and comprises two republics, Hayti in the W., and Santo Domingo in the E. Area of the republic of Hayti, 9232 square miles. Pop. estimated at 572,000, of whom the great majority are blacks. Area of the republic of Santo Domingo, 20,595 square miles. The centre of the island is occupied by a mountainous region; Mount Chaco is 6000 feet above the sea, and parallel mountain-chains traverse the island. The plains in the S.E. are 80 miles in length, and the plain of Artibonite, in the W., is watered by the Artibonite, the chief river. The other considerable rivers are the Monte-Christi, Guna, and Neive. There are several lakes in the S., and the soil generally is well watered. Shores swampy in the E., elsewhere mostly bold and surrounded by reefs; though there are several excellent harbors in the W., where two long projecting peninsulas enclose the large Bay of Gonaïves. Climate tropical, and on the plains very unhealthy to Europeans. There are but two seasons, the rainy season, May to June, and the dry season; the spring, April to June, is the finest time of the year. Hurricanes are common, especially in August and September. The soil is highly fertile, and a great part of the island is covered by dense forests of mahogany, iron-wood, logwood, cedar, and other valuable timber trees. Products comprise the plantain, vanilla, and manioc. The principal articles exported are mahogany, logwood, lignum-vitæ, coffee, cotton, tobacco, cacao, and sugar. Gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, and rock salt are found in the island, but the mines are now unproductive. The government of Hayti, nominally republican, is in reality military, the powers of the elective president greatly outweighing those of the legislature, entitled the National Assembly and consisting of a senate and a house of representatives. The high court of justice of Hayti sits in Port-au-Prince, the capital, where also, and at Aux Cayes, Cape Haytien, Gonaïves, Jeremie, Jacmel, and Port-de-Paix, are provincial, civil, and criminal courts. The Roman Catholic is the established religion, but all others are tolerated. Public revenue averages about $5,500,000; expenditure, $8,500,000. The foreign debt, contracted chiefly in France, amounts to $22,500,000, besides which there exists a large floating debt. The island was discovered by Columbus, December 5, 1493; and on its N. coast was planted the first permanent colony established by Europeans in the Western hemisphere. Spain held possession of the island until 1665, when the French obtained a share, and from this period till 1790 it was the most flourishing of all the West Indian colonies. After this a revolution of the black people took place, the independence of Hayti was proclaimed in 1800, and the French were finally expelled in 1803. Since that period a series of revolutions have occurred, and a sort of elective military government has prevailed under various leaders. Education and civilization were at a low ebb, but many schools have been recently established. Hayti, formerly the French portion of the island, was declared an empire under its president, Faustin I., in 1849, and a republic in 1858. See SANTO DOMINGO.

Hay'ton, a post-village of Calumet co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 9 miles S. of Hilbert, and about 26 miles N.E. of Fond du Lac. It has a church.

Hay'town, a village of Cass co., Ind., included in the present limits of Logansport. Pop. 260.

Hayt's Corners, a post-hamlet of Seneca co., N.Y., on the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre Railroad, 16 miles S.S.E. of Geneva.

Hayward, Alameda co., Cal. See HAYWOOD.

Hay'ward, a post-village, capital of Custer co., Dakota, in the Black Hills, 180 miles N. of Sidney, Neb. It has an abundance of timber and water, and a quartz-mill for gold, which is mined here. Silver is also found near it. Pop. about 300.

Hayward, a post-office and station of Freeborn co., Minn., in Hayward township, and on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, 6 miles E. of Albert Lea. Pop. of the township, 551.

Haywards, a station on the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, 7 miles S. of Virginia City, Nevada.

Haywood, hā'wood, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is intersected by the Big Pigeon River, which flows northward. The surface is mountainous, and extensively covered with forests. This county is bounded on the N.W. by the Iron or Smoky Mountain, and on the W. by the Balsam Mountains. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Waynesville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,608,384. Pop. in 1870, 7921, of whom 7904 were Americans.

Haywood, a county of West Tennessee, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Hatchee River and the South Fork of the Forked Deer River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests; the soil is very fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Memphis & Louisville Railroad. Capital, Brownsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $17,184,118. Pop. in 1870, 25,094, of whom 24,900 were Americans.

Haywood, a post-office of Randolph co., Ala.

Haywood, or **Hayward,** a beautiful post-village of Alameda co., Cal., near the E. shore of San Francisco Bay, and on the Central Pacific Railroad, 21 miles S.E. of San Francisco. Large quantities of wheat, barley, fruits, &c., are shipped here. It has 3 churches, a high school, and an Odd-Fellows' hall. Pop. about 1000.

Haywood, a post-village of Chatham co., N.C., on the Raleigh & Augusta Railroad, at the point where the Deep and Haw Rivers unite to form the Cape Fear River, 30 miles S.W. of Raleigh. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Haywood, a post-office of Wilson co., Tenn.

Hay'wood's Land'ing, a post-office of Jackson co., Fla., on the Chattahoochee River, 15 miles above Chattahoochee. It has 1 or 2 stores and a warehouse.

Hazara, a district of India. See Huzara.

Haz'ard, a station in Cherokee co., Iowa, on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, 27 miles E. by S. of Le Mars.

Hazard, a post-village, capital of Perry co., Ky., on the Kentucky River, about 100 miles S.E. of Lexington. It has 2 churches and a normal school.

Hazard, a station in Carbon co., Pa., on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 20 miles N.W. of Allentown.

Hazard, a station in Laramie co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 6 miles W. by S. of Cheyenne. Elevation, 6325 feet.

Haz'ardville, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., in Enfield township, on the Connecticut Central Railroad, 18¾ miles N.N.E. of Hartford. It has 4 churches, and is celebrated for its manufactories of gunpowder.

Hazareh, a country of Central Asia. See Huzareh.

Hazarybaugh, Hazareebagh, or **Hazaribagh,** hå'zå-ree-baw', a town of Bengal, capital of Hazarybaugh district, is in lat. 23° 59' N., lon. 85° 27' E. It is a scattering place, with cantonments and a penitentiary. Pop. 11,050.

Hazarybaugh, or **Hazaribagh,** a district of Bengal, Chuta-Nagpoor division. Lat. 23° 25'–24° 48' N.; lon. 84° 29'–86° 38' E. Area, 7020 square miles. It is a rough, rocky region, with much jungle, but has excellent tilled lands. Capital, Hazarybaugh. Pop. 771,875.

Hazebrouck, håz'brook' or åz'brook', a town of France, in Nord, at a railway junction, 32 miles W.N.W. of Lille, on the Bourre. Pop. 6363. It has a church with a lofty spire, a communal college, a public library, tanneries, flour-mills, and manufactures of linen and soap.

Ha'zel, a township of Luzerne co., Pa., contains Jeansville, and has mines of excellent anthracite. Pop., exclusive of the borough of Hazleton, 7110.

Hazel Creek, a post-office of Shasta co., Cal.

Hazel Dell, a post-village of Cumberland co., Ill., about 28 miles S.E. of Mattoon. It has a church, a steam flour-mill, and a carriage-shop.

Hazel Dell, a township of Pottawattamie co., Iowa. Pop. 636.

Hazel Dell, a post-office of Prentiss co., Miss.

Hazel Dell, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Pa., in Wayne township, on the Conequenessing Creek, 2 miles from Clinton Station. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Hazel Green, a post-office of Madison co., Ala., 14 miles N. of Huntsville.

Hazel Green, a post-hamlet of Shiawassee co., Mich., in Rush township, on the Saginaw division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 7 miles N. of Owosso. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a planing-mill.

Hazel Green, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., in Hazel Green township, 10 miles N. of Galena, Ill., about 12 miles E. of Dubuque, Iowa, and 13 miles S. of Platteville. It has 4 churches, numerous stores, and a graded school. The mining of lead ore is the principal business of this place. Pop. 723; of the township, 2121.

Hazel Grove, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ark.

Hazel Grove, a post-office of Atchison co., Mo.

Hazel Grove, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 18 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 130.

Hazel Ridge, a post-office of Dickson co., Tenn.

Hazel Run, a post-hamlet of St. François co., Mo., in Marion township, 11 miles E. of Blackwell Station. It has a flour-mill, and a furnace for lead, found near here.

Hazel Spring, a post-office of Washington co., Va.

Ha'zelton, a post-village of Gibson co., Ind., in White River township, on the S. bank of the White River, and on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, 38 miles N. of Evansville, and 13 miles S. of Vincennes. It has a church, a graded school, and manufactures of flour, lumber, and whisky. Pop. 356.

Hazelton, or **Hazleton,** a post-village in Hazelton township, Buchanan co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 10 miles N. of Independence. It has 4 stores and 3 warehouses. Pop. about 300; of the township, 901.

Hazelton, a post-township of Shiawassee co., Mich., about 24 miles S. of East Saginaw. It contains Hazelton, a hamlet 12 miles N.E. of Corunna. Pop. 1134.

Hazelton, or **Hazleton,** a hamlet of Clarke co., Mo., near the Mississippi River, at Gregory Station.

Hazelton, a post-office of Grant co., Wis.

Hazel Valley, a post-office of Washington co., Ark.

Ha'zelwood, a post-office of Ford co., Kansas.

Hazelwood, a station on the Boston & Providence Railroad, 6½ miles S.W. of Boston, Mass.

Hazelwood, a post-office of Rice co., Minn.

Ha'zen, a post-office and station of Prairie co., Ark., on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, 41 miles N.E. of Little Rock. It has 2 stores and a grist-mill.

Hazerswoude, hå'zers-ŵōw'deh, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 13 miles E. of the Hague. Pop. 3053.

Hazle (hā'z'l) **Creek Bridge,** a station in Carbon co., Pa., 1 mile N.W. of Weatherly, at the junction of the Beaver Meadow and Hazleton Branches of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Hazledean, hā'z'l-deen, a post-village in Carleton co., Ontario, 3 miles N.E. of Stittsville. Pop. 100.

Hazle (hā'z'l) **Dell,** a post-hamlet of Comanche co., Tex., 95 miles W.N.W. of Waco. It has a church.

Hazle Green, a post-office of Delaware co., Iowa, in Hazle Green township, about 32 miles N.N.E. of Cedar Rapids. Pop. of the township, 738.

Hazle Green, a post-village of Wolfe co., Ky., about 66 miles E. by S. of Lexington. It has 2 churches and a seminary. Pop. 77.

Hazle Green, a post-office of Laclede co., Mo., 5 miles S. of Stoutland Station.

Hazle Hill, a township of Johnson co., Mo. P. 1904.

Hazlehurst, hā'z'l-hŭrst, a post-village of Appling co., Ga., on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 20 miles W. by N. of Baxley. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 125.

Hazlehurst, a station on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 13 miles W. of Brunswick, Ga.

Hazlehurst, a post-village, capital of Copiah co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 149 miles N. of New Orleans, and 34 miles S.S.W. of Jackson. It has 2 newspaper offices and 4 churches. Pop. 662.

Hazle Patch, a post-office of Laurel co., Ky., 6 miles S.E. of Livingston Station.

Hazlerigg, hā'z'l-rĭg, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Lebanon, and 30 miles S.E. of Lafayette. It has a steam saw-mill and a grist-mill.

Haz'let, a post-office of Monmouth co., N.J.

Hazleton, Iowa and Missouri. See Hazelton.

Hazleton, hā'z'l-ton, a post-borough of Luzerne co., Pa., on a branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 22 miles S. of Wilkesbarre, and 40 miles E. of Danville, with which it is connected by the Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Railroad. It contains 9 churches, 2 banks, a town hall, a Catholic academy, and a convent. The streets are lighted with gas. One daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. The prosperity of this town is derived chiefly from operations in coal (anthracite). About 1,000,000 tons of excellent coal are mined annually in the Hazleton mines. Pop. about 7500.

Haz'lettville, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Del., 5½ miles W. of Wyoming Station.

Ha'zlewood, a township of Alexander co., Ill. P. 674.

Hazlewood, a post-hamlet of Ballard co., Ky., 10 miles N.E. of Cairo, Ill. It has a chair-factory, a plough-factory, and a store.

Hazlewood, a post-office of Rice co., Minn.

Hazlewood, a post-village of Webster co., Mo., 16 miles S.E. of Marshfield. It has a church, a seminary, and a plough-factory. Pop. 200.

Hazlewood, a post-township of Webster co., Mo., 10 miles S.E. of Marshfield. It has 4 churches. Pop. 1267.

Hazlewood, a station on the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Pittsburg, Pa.

Hazlewood, a township of Chester co., S.C. Pop. 1556.

Head'ford, a town of Ireland, co. of Galway, 9 miles S.W. of Tuam. Pop. 860.

Head Honey Island, a post-office and shipping-point of Holmes co., Miss., on the Yazoo River, 40 miles W. of Durant.

Head'ingly-with-Bur'ley, a village of England, co. of York, West Riding, 2 miles N.W. of Leeds. In its vicinity are the Leeds Zoological and Botanical Gardens and numerous elegant mansions. Pop 13,942.

Head'land, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ala., 27 miles S.W. of Fort Gaines, Ga.

Head'lee, a post-office of White co., Ind.

Head of Bar'ren, a post-office of Claiborne co., Tenn.

Head of Grade, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Mill Creek Branch of the Reading Railroad, 1 mile S.E. of Frackville.

Head of Island, a post-office of Livingston parish, La.

Head of Laurel, a post-office of Johnson co., Tenn.

Head of Saint Mar'garet's Bay, a post-village in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, at the head of a large bay on the Atlantic coast, 21 miles W. of Halifax. Pop. 500.

Head of Saint Mary's Bay, or **Bright'on,** a post-village in Digby co., Nova Scotia, 7 miles S.W. of Digby. Pop. 350.

Head Quar'ters, a post-hamlet of Nicholas co., Ky., 6 miles N.W. of Carlisle. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Headsville, hĕdz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Robertson co., Tex., 8 miles S.E. of Kosse Station. It has a church.

Headsville, a post-office of Mineral co., W. Va.

Headville. See Saint Germain de Grantham.

Head Waters, a post-hamlet of Highland co., Va., 19 miles N.W. of Buffalo Gap Station.

Healdsburg, heeldz'burg, a post-town of Sonoma co., Cal., on the Russian River, and on the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad, 72 miles N. by W. of San Francisco, 20 miles from the ocean, and about 84 miles W. of Sacramento. It contains a bank, 7 churches, a newspaper office, an academy, a graded school, 2 tanneries, a glove-factory, a flour-mill, a planing-mill, a brewery, a wine-factory, &c., and is surrounded by beautiful mountain-scenery. It was incorporated as a city in 1874. Pop. about 1500.

Healdville, heeld'vĭl, a post-office and station of Rutland co., Vt., on the Central Vermont Railroad, 19 miles S.S.E. of Rutland, near the top of the Green Mountain. It has 1 or 2 lumber-mills.

Heal'ing Springs, a post-township of Davidson co., N.C., 18 miles S.S.E. of Lexington. It has 3 churches. Pop. 675.

Healing Springs, a post-hamlet of Bath co., Va., about 50 miles W.S.W. of Staunton. It has a church. Here are several valuable thermal springs of repute in the treatment of chronic diseases.

Hean, hà'ăn', a large town of Tonquin, on the Sang-Koi River, at the head of its delta, 31 miles S.E. of Ketcho.

Heard, hẹrd, a county in the W. part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 375 square miles. It is intersected by the Chattahoochee River. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, and grass are the staple products. Gold and lead are said to be found here. Capital, Franklin. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,232,544. Pop. in 1870, 7866, of whom 7861 were Americans.

Heardmont, hẹrd'mont, a post-hamlet of Elbert co., Ga., on the Savannah River, 22 miles S.W. of Abbeville, S.C. It has a church.

Heard's Island, an island in the South Indian Ocean, 280 miles S.E. of Kerguelen Land. It is 30 miles long and 10 miles wide, and rises about 6000 feet.

Hearne, hẹrn, a post-village of Robertson co., Tex., 4 miles E. of the Brazos River, on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad where it crosses the International & Great Northern Railroad, 120 miles N.N.W. of Houston, 91 miles S.W. of Palestine, and 145 miles S. of Dallas. It has 6 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. The car-shops of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad are located here. Pop. about 1200.

Heart Prairie, a post-office of Walworth co., Wis.

Heart River, Dakota, rises in the W. part of the territory, runs northeastward and eastward, and enters the Missouri about lat. 46° 48′ N. It is nearly 200 miles long.

Heart's Content, a seaport of Newfoundland, on the S.E. side of Trinity Bay. Lat. 47° 50′ N.; lon. 53° 20′ W. Two Atlantic cables land here, and there are overland wires to St. John's and Cape Ray. There is a good harbor here, and the surrounding scenery is very beautiful. Pop. 380.

Hearts Creek, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., W. Va., 40 miles from Barboursville. It has a church.

Heart's Delight, a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland, 9 miles S.S.W. of Heart's Content. Pop. 320.

Heart's Desire, a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland, 6 miles S.S.W. of Heart's Content. Pop. 100.

Heart's Ease, a hamlet of Newfoundland, at the entrance to Random Sound, 15 miles N.W. of Heart's Content. Pop. 160.

Heart'wellville, a post-hamlet of Bennington co., Vt., 10 miles N.E. of North Adams, Mass. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and a chair-factory.

Heath, heeth, a post-village and township of Franklin co., Mass., about 15 miles E. of North Adams. Pop. 545.

Heath, a township of Allegan co., Mich. Pop. 680.

Heath, a township of Jefferson co., Pa., bounded N. by the Clarion River. Pop. 247.

Heath's Creek, a township of Pettis co., Mo. P. 2523.

Heaths'ville, a post-office of Crawford co., Ill.

Heathsville, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., N.C., 9 miles N.W. of Enfield.

Heathsville, a post-village, capital of Northumberland co., Va., about 56 miles (direct) E.N.E. of Richmond. It is on a peninsula called the Northern Neck, and near a navigable inlet of Chesapeake Bay. It has 3 churches.

Heath Town, a town of England, co. of Stafford, 3 miles N.E. of Wolverhampton. Pop. 5268.

Heath'ville, a hamlet of Jefferson co., Pa., on Red Bank Creek, and on the Low Grade division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, 9 miles W. of Brookville. It has a lumber-mill. Pop. about 40.

Heaton, hē'ton, or **Stew'ard,** a post-hamlet of Lee co., Ill., in Alto township, on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, 40 miles W. of Aurora. It has a church.

Heaton, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Mo., about 32 miles W. of Springfield.

Heaton, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the Northeast Pennsylvania Railroad, 15 miles N. of Philadelphia.

Heaton Creek, a post-office of Carter co., Tenn.

Hea'ton-Nor'ris, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Mersey, which separates it from Stockport. The Manchester & Birmingham Railway is here carried across the Mersey on a viaduct, and has a station at Heaton-Norris. Pop. 16,481.

Heb'bardsville, a post-village of Henderson co., Ky., 10 miles N.E. of Robard's Station. It has 2 churches and a plough-factory. Pop. about 150.

Hebbardsville, a post-hamlet of Athens co., O., 6 miles S.S.W. of Athens, and about 18 miles N. by W. of Pomeroy. It has 2 churches.

Heb'bertsburg, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Tenn., about 60 miles W. of Knoxville. It has a church.

Heb'den Bridge, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Leeds & Manchester Railway, 8 miles W. of Halifax. Pop. 3894.

He'ber, a post-village, capital of Wasatch co., Utah, on Provo River, at or near the base of the Wahsatch Mountain, about 45 miles S.E. of Salt Lake City. Pop. 658.

Hebertville, Chicoutimi co., Quebec. See Labarre.

Hebrides, hĕb'rid-ēz, or **Western Islands** (anc. *Ebu'des*), a series of islands off the W. coast of Scotland, between lat. 55° 35′ and 58° 34′ N. and lon. 5° and 8° W., and consisting of two principal groups: the Outer Hebrides,—Lewis, North and South Uist, Benbecula, Barra, and numerous smaller islands, in the counties of Ross and Inverness; and the Inner Hebrides,—Skye, Rum, Eig, Canna, Coll, Tiree, Mull, Iona, Colonsa, Jura, Arran, Bute, &c., partly separated from the former by the channel termed the Little Minch, and lying more immediately off the shores of Inverness and Argyle, in which counties, and in Buteshire, they are included. Total number, not including the smaller islets, 160, 70 of which are permanently inhabited. Total area, about 3000 square miles. Pop. about 115,000. The climate is moist and chill in the Outer Hebrides; much rain in winter, but little snow. The herring-fishery, formerly an important resource of the people, has greatly declined, the rearing of cattle and sheep being the most profitable branch of industry. Live-stock (including ponies), kelp, wool, cod, ling, herrings, limestone, and slate are the chief exports; imports are iron, groceries, salt, oatmeal, and, in some of the islands, peat fuel. In the Outer Hebrides many of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The principal villages are Stornoway, in Lewis; Portree, in Skye; and Torosay, in Mull. The language is Gaelic. The Hebrides in remote times were subject to the Kings of Norway, but in 1264 were annexed to the crown of Scotland. They were then held by various native chieftains in vassalage to the Scottish monarch, but subsequently all fell into the hands of one powerful chief, who thereupon, in 1346, assumed the title of "Lord of the Isles" and began to affect an entire independence of his sovereign. The abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, in 1748, secured to these islands, for the first time, the peace and safety afforded by a just and powerful government.—Adj. and inhab. HEBRID'EAN.

He'bron (anc. *Kirjath-Arba;* Arab. *El Khaleel*, ĕl kå-leel'), a town of Palestine, 16 miles S.S.W. of Jerusalem. Lat. 31° 32′ 30″ N.; lon. 35° 8′ 20″ E. Pop. from 5000 to 10,000. It stands partly on the slopes of two hills, and in the deep, narrow valley of Mamre. Around it are extensive vineyards, and on its N. side is a suburb, separated from it by open fields. It is unwalled, but has several gates, some reservoirs of high antiquity, a large mosque, reputed to cover the tombs of Abraham and other patriarchs, a citadel, well-supplied bazaars, manufactures of glass-wares, leather, and other goods, which it exports to Egypt, and a considerable retail trade with the adjacent country. Hebron is one of the most ancient of existing cities. It was the early residence of Abraham and the patriarchs, as also of David.

He'bron, a post-village in Hebron township, Tolland co., Conn., about 20 miles S.E. of Hartford. It is 2½ miles from Turnerville Station on the Boston & New York Air-Line Railroad. The township has 3 churches, and manufactures of cotton and silk. Pop. 1279.

Hebron, a post-office and station in Hebron township, McHenry co., Ill., about 12 miles N. of Woodstock. It is on the Kenosha division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 38½ miles E.N.E. of Rockford. It has 2 churches and 5 cheese-factories. Pop. of the township, 930.

Hebron, a post-village of Porter co., Ind., in Boone township, on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 51 miles S.S.E. of Chicago. It has 4 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of carriages and furniture. Pop. about 600.

Hebron, a post-hamlet of Adair co., Iowa, near Grand River, about 48 miles S.W. of Des Moines. It has a church.

Hebron, a post-office of Clay co., Kansas.

Hebron, a post-office of Boone co., Ky.

Hebron, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me., in Hebron township, about 14 miles N.W. of Lewiston. It has a church and an academy. The township is traversed by the Portland & Oxford Central Railroad. Pop. 744.

Hebron, a post-hamlet of Nicollet co., Minn., on the N. bank of the Minnesota River, 10 or 12 miles above Mankato. It has manufactures of flour, lumber, &c.

Hebron, a post-village of Lawrence co., Miss., 28 miles E. of Beauregard. It has a church and an academy.

Hebron, a post-village, capital of Thayer co., Neb., on the Little Blue River, 7 miles S. of Belvidere Station, and about 74 miles S.W. of Lincoln. It has a money-order post-office, a large flour-mill, and a fine public school-house. Two weekly newspapers are published here.

Hebron, a post-township of Grafton co., N.H., on New-found Lake, about 8 miles S.W. of Plymouth. Pop. 382.

Hebron, a post-township of Washington co., N.Y., about 50 miles N.N.E. of Albany. It has valuable quarries of slate, and extensive cheese-factories. Pop. 2442. It contains the village of West Hebron, and a hamlet named Hebron, which is 6 miles N. of Salem, and has a church.

Hebron, a post-office and railroad station of Mecklenburg co., N.C. Here is a church.

Hebron, a post-village in Union township, Licking co., O., on the Ohio Canal and the Ohio Central Railroad, and near the South Fork of the Licking River, 27 miles E. of Columbus. It has 3 churches, a union school, a carriage-shop, and a tile-factory. Pop. 478.

Hebron, a post-township of Potter co., Pa., about 28 miles N.N.E. of Emporium. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of pine lumber. The soil is fertile. Pop. 754.

Hebron, township, Marlborough co., S.C. Pop. 1581.

Hebron, a township of Orangeburg co., S.C. Pop. 311.

Hebron, a post-hamlet of Spartanburg co., S.C., 20 miles S. of Spartanburg.

Hebron, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Utah, about 45 miles N.W. of Toquerville. It has a church and a cheese-factory. Pop. about 125.

Hebron, a post-village of Dinwiddie co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 24 miles W. of Petersburg. It has 2 churches.

Hebron, a post-hamlet of Pleasants co., W. Va., 7 miles N.W. of Pennsborough.

Hebron, a post-village in Hebron township, Jefferson co., Wis., on the Bark River, 8 miles N. of Whitewater, and 25 miles N.E. of Janesville. It has a church, and manufactures of cheese and furniture. Pop. of township, 1273.

He'bron, a port and Moravian mission-station, on Saeglek Bay, in the N. part of Labrador. Pop. 214.

Hebron, a post-village in Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 4 miles from Yarmouth. Pop. 500.

He'bronville, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., in Attleborough township, on the Boston & Providence Railroad, at the junction of the India Point Branch, 9 miles N.E. of Providence. It has 3 churches and a manufactory of cotton sheetings.

Hebrus, the ancient name of the MARITZA.

Hechingen, hĕk'ing-ẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hohenzollern, on the Starzel, and on a railway, 31 miles S.S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 3469. It has a palace with fine grounds, a collegiate church, a high school, a bath-establishment, and some manufactures of woollen cloths.

Hecho, å'cho, a market-town of Spain, province of Huesca, in a valley of the Pyrenees. Pop. 1676. In its vicinity are mines of iron, copper, and argentiferous lead.

Hechosoa, å-cho-so'å, a village of Mexico, state of Cinaloa, on the Yaqui, 25 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of California.

Heck'atoo, a post-office of Lincoln co., Ark., on the Arkansas River.

Hecker, Monroe co., Ill. See FREEDOM.

Heck'land, a post-office of Vigo co., Ind., on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, 8 miles N. of Terre Haute.

Heck'mondwike, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 7½ miles by rail W.N.W. of Wakefield. It has a branch bank, and manufactures of blankets and carpets. Pop. 8300.

Heck'scherville, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on a branch of the Mine Hill Railroad, 6 miles W. of Pottsville. Coal is mined here.

Heck's Corners, Ontario. See ROEBUCK.

Hecks'ton, a post-village in Grenville co., Ontario, on a branch of the South Nation River, 8 miles S. of Kemptville. Pop. 100.

Heck'town, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., in Lower Nazareth township, at Steuben Station on the Lehigh & Lackawanna Railroad, 8 miles N. of Bethlehem. It has a church, a broom-factory, and an academy.

Hec'la, or **Hek'la,** a famous volcano of Iceland, near its S.W. coast. Lat. 63° 59′ N.; lon. 19° 42′ W. Height above the sea, 5110 feet, it being surrounded by many much higher mountains. It has three peaks, little elevated above its body, and along its sides are numerous craters, the seats of former eruptions; the crater of its principal peak does not much exceed 100 feet in depth. It is composed chiefly of basalt and lava, but slag-sand and loose ashes cover a great part of its surface, and obsidian is among its most remarkable products. Since A.D. 900, 43 of its eruptions are on record, of which 5 have been simultaneous, or nearly so, with those of Vesuvius, 4 with those of Etna, and 1 with those of both.

Hec'la, a post-hamlet of Etna township, Whitley co., Ind., 30 miles W.N.W. of Fort Wayne. It has a church.

Hecla, or **Hecla Works,** a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., about 11 miles W. of Utica. Here is a manufactory of iron castings. Pop. 125.

Hecla, a post-hamlet in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Little Schuylkill Railroad, 9 miles S. of Tamaqua. It has manufactures of brushes, baskets, and lumber, and consists of about 20 houses.

Hecla (hĕk'lå) **Cove,** an inlet of Spitzbergen, on the N. coast of the large island, in lat. 79° 55′ N., lon. 16° 49′ E.; so named from the Hecla, under Sir John Franklin, having been stationed here from June to August, 1827.

Hec'tor, a post-village of Jay co., Ind., in Noble township, 6 miles E. of Portland. It has 2 churches.

Hector, a post-office of Johnson co., Kansas.

Hector, a post-township of Renville co., Minn., 28 miles W. of Glencoe. Pop. 55.

Hector, a post-township of Schuyler co., N.Y., about

15 miles W. of Ithaca, is bounded on the W. by Seneca Lake. Pop. 4970. It contains villages named Burdette, North Hector, Mecklenburg, and Peach Orchard. Hector Post-Office is at Peach Orchard.

Hector, a post-township of Potter co., Pa. Pop. 651.

Heddernheim, hĕd′dęrn-hīme`, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the right bank of the Nidda, 6 miles N.E. of Höchst. Pop. 2720.

Heddesdorf, hĕd′dęs-doʀf`, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 8 miles N.W. of Coblentz, with tanneries, dyeing-, bleaching-, and iron-works. Pop. 2996.

Hédé, hå`då′, a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 miles N.N.W. of Rennes. Pop. 951.

Hedel, hå′dęl, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Meuse, 12 miles S.W. of Thiel. Pop. 1633.

Hedelfingen, hå′dęl-fing`ęn, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar. Pop. 1553.

Hedemarken, hå′dęh-maʀ`kęn, a district of Norway, stift of Hamar, of which it forms the E. part, having E. Sweden and N. the Dovrefield Mountains. It is traversed by the Glommen and other considerable rivers, and is one of the most fertile portions of Norway. Area, 9670 square miles. Pop. 120,651.

Hedemora, hå-då-mo′rå, a town of Sweden, læn and 23 miles S.E. of Falun, on the Wester-Dal. Pop. 1129.

Hedemünden, hå′dęh-mün`dęn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 12 miles S.W. of Göttingen, on the Werra.

He′den, or **Hey′don,** a town of England, co. of York, East Riding, 6 miles by rail E. of Hull. Pop. 996.

Hedenfors, hå′dęn-foʀs`, a village of Sweden, læn of Norrbotten, on the Luleå.

Hedersleben, hå′dęrs-lå`bęn, a village of Prussian Saxony, 9 miles S.E. of Halberstadt. Pop. 2147.

Hedersleben, a village of Prussian Saxony, E. of Eisleben. Pop. 854.

Hedervar, hå′dêʀ`vaʀ′, a town of Hungary, co. and 18 miles N.W. of Raab, in the Kleine Schütt Island, formed by the Danube. Pop. 910. It has a castle.

Hedge, a post-office of Iowa co., Iowa.

Hedge City, a post-office of Knox co., Mo.

Hedg′es, a post-office and station of Clark co., Ky., on the railroad between Lexington and Mount Sterling, 26 miles E. of Lexington.

Hedg′esville, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., in Woodhull township, about 32 miles W. of Elmira. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Hedgesville, a post-village of Berkeley co., W. Va., on North Mountain, 7 miles N.W. of Martinsburg. It has 4 churches. Pop. about 400.

Hedg′man's River, in the N.E. part of Virginia, unites with Thornton's River to form the North River, or Rappahannock.

Hedic, or **Hœdic,** hå`deek′, a small island of France, in Morbihan, off the coast of Brittany, 14 miles S.E. of the peninsula of Quiberon.

Hedjaz, or **Hedsjaz,** Arabia. See El Hejaz.

Hedon, a town of England. See Heden.

Hed′wig's Hill, a post-village of Mason co., Tex., 100 miles W. by N. of Austin. It has 2 churches.

Hedyphon, supposed ancient name of the Jerahai.

Heea, or **Hia,** hee′å, a town of China, in Shan-See, 67 miles S. by W. of Ping-Yang.

Heea-Kiang, or **Hia-Kiang,** hee′å-ke-ång′, a town of China, province of Kiang-See, on the Kan-Kiang, 78 miles S.S.W. of Nan-Chang.

Heea-Looee, or **Hia-Loui,** hee′å-loo-ee′, a town of China, in Quang-See, on an affluent of the Hong-Kiang, 50 miles W. of Tai-Ping.

Heeg, haiɢ, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on a lake of the same name, 5 miles S.S.W. of Sneek.

Heeg Lake, a lake of the Netherlands, united with the Fljuessen, extends from N.E. to S.W. about 9 miles, with a breadth of 1½ miles. It communicates with several other lakes and with the North Sea.

Hee-Ho, or **Hi-Ho,** hee-ho′, a river of Corea, falls into the Yellow Sea in lat. 38° 45′ N. Length, 75 miles.

Hee′ley, a village of England, on the Midland Railway, near Sheffield. Pop. 3860.

Heemstede, haim′stå-dęh, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 3 miles S. of Haarlem. It has an old castle, many country residences, and an active trade in flowers, roots, and seeds. Pop. 3020.

Heenvliet, hain′fleet, a town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the estuary of the Meuse, 4 miles E.S.E. of Briel. Pop. 1233.

Heeow-Ee, or **Hiao-Y,** he-å′o-ee′, a town of China, in Shan-See, on the Fuen-Ho, 8 miles S.E. of Fuen-Choo.

Heepen, hå′pęn, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 23 miles S.W. of Minden. Pop. 2231.

Heer, haiʀ, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 1½ miles E. of Maestricht. Pop. 1404.

Heer Arendskerke, haiʀ å′ręnds-kêʀ`kęh, a village of the Netherlands, in Zealand, 9 miles by rail E. of Middelburg. Pop. 2886.

Heerde, haiʀ′dęh, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 30 miles N.E. of Arnhem. Pop. 5293. It has a manufactory of paper.

Heerenberg, hå′ręn-bêʀɢ`, a town of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 16 miles E.S.E. of Arnhem, on the Prussian frontier. Pop. 1380.

Heerenveen, hå′ręn-vain`, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on the Heeren-slot, at a railway junction, 18 miles S.E. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 1200.

Heerhugowaard, haiʀ-hoo′go-vąʀd`, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, near Alkmaar. Pop. 2758.

Heerlen, haiʀ′lęn, a town of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 13 miles E.N.E. of Maestricht. Pop. 5281, employed in needle-making, linen-bleaching, and trading in cattle.

Heesch, haish, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 11 miles E.N.E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2196.

Heestert, hais′têʀt, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 5 miles E. of Courtrai. Pop. 2300.

Heeze, hå′zęh, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 6 miles S.E. of Eindhoven. Pop. 1874.

Hef′fren, a post-office of Washington co., Ind.

Heg′arty's Cross Roads, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pa.

Hegenheim, hå′ghęn-hīme` (Fr. pron. hå`zhêN`êm′), a village of Germany, in Lorraine, near the Rhine, 14 miles E. of Altkirch. Pop. 2190.

Hegg, a post-office of Trempealeau co., Wis.

He′gins, a post-township of Schuylkill co., Pa., 7 miles N.W. of Tremont. Pop. 1154. It contains hamlets named Heginsville and Valley View.

Hegyalja, or **Hegyallya,** hĕd`yŏl′yŏh`, a chain of hills in North Hungary, forming the extremity of an offshoot of the Carpathians, which extend S. between the Bodrog and Hernad Rivers and between lat. 48° and 49° N. This is the *Côte-d'Or* of Hungary, and produces the wines called Tokay. The wine-growing district has an area of about 90 square miles. See Tokay.

Hegyes, hĕd`yĕsh′, or **Igyusch,** id`yoosh′, a village of Hungary, co. and 30 miles N.E. of Bács. Pop. 4203.

Heian, or **Heianjo,** a city of Japan. See Kioto.

Heibuk, or **Haibak,** hå`bŭk′, a thriving village of Afghan Toorkistan, in the Khooloom dominion, on the route from Afghanistan to Balkh, 80 miles N.W. of the Hindoo-Koosh, in a fertile tract, and having houses of earth with domed roofs, and a castle of sun-dried brick.

Heide, or **Heyde,** hī′dęh, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, near the North Sea, 31 miles N.N.W. of Glückstadt. Pop. 6772.

Heideck, hī′dĕk, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 23 miles S. of Nuremberg. Pop. 969.

Heideck, a village of Switzerland, canton and 13 miles N.N.W. of Lucerne, on the E. side of the Lake of Baldegg.

Heidekrug, hī′dęh-krŏŏɢ`, the name of several villages of Prussia, &c.

Heidelberg, hī′dęl-bêʀɢ`, a city of Germany, grand duchy of Baden, on the left bank of the Neckar, at a railway junction, 32 miles N.N.E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 23,918, mostly Protestants. It is picturesquely situated, surrounded by wooded hills and vineyards, and consists of a long main street, into which open many narrow and gloomy thoroughfares. Among its buildings are several churches, a synagogue, the university buildings, a massive prison, the *Karlsthor*, and the vast castle, on a height, now a ruin, in the cellar of which is the great Heidelberg tun, which holds 800 hogsheads. The university, founded in 1386, is the oldest in Germany, has a library of 200,000 volumes and many rare manuscripts, and is one of the most celebrated schools in Europe. Here are also a college for junior students, elementary schools, botanic gardens, and other appliances of learning, with a museum, *Sprisch-collegium*, and dining-hall. In 1622 the ferocious Tilly, after bombarding Heidelberg for a month, took it by storm and gave it up to three days' pillage. In 1688 a French general, Melac, on the orders of Louis XIV., took the town and burned it, outrivalling even Tilly in cruelty and brutality. Heidelberg has manufactures of beer and of machinery.

Heidelberg, hī′dęl-burg, a post-office of Le Sueur co., Minn.

Heidelberg, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. 1193, exclusive of the borough of Womelsdorf.

Heidelberg, a township of Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. 2256. It contains Schaefferstown.

Heidelberg, a township of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. 1441. It contains Saegersville, Pleasant Corner, and Germansville.

Heidelburg, hī′dẹl-burg, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. 2266.

Heidelburg, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, 9 miles N.W. of Berlin. Pop. 150.

Heidelsheim, hī′dẹls-hīmeˋ, a town of Baden, 13 miles E.N.E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 2238.

Heidenfeld, hī′dẹn-fëltˋ, or **Marktheidenfeld,** a village of Bavaria, on the Main, 18 miles N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1900.

Heidenheim, hī′dẹn-hīmeˋ, a town of Würtemberg, on the Brenz, E. of the Rauhe Alp, 35 miles by rail N.N.E. of Ulm. Pop. 5677. It has manufactures of cotton, flannel, paper, &c. Near it is the fortress of Hellenstein.

Heidenheim, a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, 21 miles S.S.E. of Anspach. Pop. 1481.

Heidersdorf, hī′dẹrs-doʀfˋ, a village of Prussia, government of Breslau, circle of Nimptsch. Pop. 1591.

Heidersdorf, a village of Prussia, government of Liegnitz, circle of Lauban. Pop. 2210.

Heidesheim, hī′dẹs-hīmeˋ, a village of Hesse, in Rhein-Hessen, on the Rhine, 5 miles W. of Mentz.

Heidingsfeld, hī′dings-fëltˋ, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 2 miles S. of Würzburg. Pop. 3720.

Heidlersburg, hē′dlẹrz-burg, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., about 27 miles S.S.W. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 150.

Heikenzand, Netherlands. See HEINKENZAND.

Heilbronn, hīl-bronn′, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, 26 miles N. of Stuttgart, at a railway junction, on the Neckar. Pop. 21,208. It is irregularly laid out. Principal edifices, the fine church of St. Kilian, town hall, with many ancient records, house of the Teutonic knights, now a barrack, a royal residence, formerly an orphan asylum, several churches, a richly-endowed hospital, a house of correction, and a remarkable square tower, memorable in German history. It has a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollen cloths, silver articles, carpets, tobacco, white lead and other chemical products, paper, &c. The name, signifying "fountain of health," is derived from the spring which supplies the town with water.

Heiligenbeil, hī′le-ghẹn-bīleˋ, a town of Prussia, 29 miles by rail S.W. of Königsberg, near the Frische-Haff. Pop. 3354.

Heiligenberg, hī′le-ghẹn-bëʀɢˋ, or **Swienta Sierka,** swē-ën′tå se-ëʀ′kå (anc. *Aræ Flaviæ?*), a town of Baden, 13 miles N.N.E. of Constance. Pop. 593.

Heiligenblut, hī′le-ghẹn-blōōtˋ, a village of Austria, in Carinthia, on the S. declivity of the Gross Glockner, 4672 feet above the sea. Pop. 945.

Heiligenhafen, hī′le-ghẹn-hâˋfẹn, a seaport town of Prussia, in Holstein, on the Baltic, 33 miles E. of Kiel. Its harbor is merely an open roadstead. Pop. 2279.

Heiligen-Kreuz, hī′le-ghẹn-kroits (Hun. *Szent-Kereszt,* sënt-kåˋrësst′), a town of Hungary, co. and 28 miles N.N.E. of Barsch, on the Grau. Pop. 1060.

Heiligenstadt, hī′le-ghẹn-stâttˋ, a town of Prussian Saxony, at a railway junction, 48 miles N.W. of Erfurt, on the Leine. Pop. 5193. It is walled, and has a castle, several churches, a gymnasium, a prison, and manufactures of clocks, yarn, and woollen cloth.

Heiligenstadt, a town of Lower Austria, forming a suburb, on the N., of Vienna. Pop. 4599.

Heiligkreuz, hī′lig-kroitsˋ, a village and bath-establishment of Austria, in the Tyrol, circle of Schwatz.

Heilig's (hī′ligz) **Mill,** a post-office of Rowan co., N.C., 10 miles S. of Salisbury.

Heilmandale, hīl′mạn-dāle, a post-office of Lebanon co., Pa., and a station on the railroad from Lebanon to Tremont, 4 miles N.W. of Lebanon.

Heilsberg, hīls′bëʀɢ, a town of East Prussia, 41 miles S.E. of Königsberg, on the Alle. It has manufactures of woollens, linens, and yarn. Pop. 5762.

Heilsburg, hīlz′burg, a post-office of Fayette co., Ill.

Heilsbronn, hīlsˋbronn′, a town of Bavaria, Middle Franconia, on the Schwabach, 10 miles E.N.E. of Anspach.

Heilts-le-Maurupt, hëlts-lẹh-mōˋrüpt′, a town of France, in Marne, 28 miles E.S.E. of Châlons. Pop. 808.

Heimbach, hīm′bâᴋ, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 18 miles E.S.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, with manufactures of cotton yarn and wooden-wares. Pop. 910.

Heimbach, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 26 miles S.S.E. of Coblentz, on the Rhine. Pop. 1250.

Heimersdorf, hī′mẹrs-doʀfˋ, the name of villages in Prussian Silesia, government of Oppeln, and in Saxe-Meiningen.

Heimersheim, hī′mẹrs-hīmeˋ, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles S. of Cologne. Pop. 750.

Heimiswyl, hī′mis-ŵīl′, a village of Switzerland, canton and 13 miles N.E. of Bern. Pop. of parish, 2319.

Heimsheim, hīms′hīme, a town of Würtemberg, 14 miles W. of Stuttgart. It was burned in the Thirty Years' War, and by the French in 1692 and 1693. Pop. 1242.

Heinau, a town of Prussian Silesia. See HAYNAU.

Heinenoord, hī′nẹh-nōʀdˋ, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 11 miles W. of Dort.

Heinersdorf, hī′nẹrs-doʀfˋ, a village of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, 4 miles E. of Sonnenberg. Pop. 1216.

Heiningen, hī′ning-ẹn, a town of Würtemberg, 3 miles S. of Göppingen. Pop. 1184.

Heinkenzand, hīn′kẹn-zântˋ, or **Heikenzand,** hī′kẹn-zântˋ, a village of the Netherlands, in Zealand, island of South Beveland, 4 miles S.W. of Goes. Pop. 1343.

Heino, hī′no, a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 8 miles S.W. of Zwolle. Pop. 1741.

Heinrichs, hīn′rɪᴋs, a town of Prussian Saxony, 7 miles N.W. of Schleusingen. Pop. 1329.

Heinrichsbad, Switzerland. See HERISAU.

Heinrichsgrün, hīn′rɪᴋs-grünˋ, or **Heynesgryn,** hī′nẹs-grinˋ, a town of Bohemia, near Elbogen. Pop. 1311.

Heinrichswalde, hīn′rɪᴋs-ŵâlˋdẹh, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 50 miles S.S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1628.

Heinrichswalde, a village of East Prussia, 39 miles N.W. of Gumbinnen. Pop. 1071.

Heinrichtown, hīn′rik-tŏwn, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the railroad between Belleville and Duquoin, 4 miles S.E. of Belleville. Coal is mined here.

Heinsberg, hīns′bëʀɢ, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 20 miles W. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Worm. Pop. 1924.

Heiskell's Station, Tennessee. See BULL RUN.

Heis′ker Island, Hebrides, in Scotland, 7 miles W. of North Uist. Length, from E. to W., 2 miles. Pop. 114.

Heislerville, hīs′lẹr-vil, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., N.J., about 14 miles S. of Millville, and 1 mile from Delaware Bay. It has a church.

Heistand, hī′stạnd, a station in York co., Pa., on the York Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 4 miles E.N.E. of York. Near by there is an iron-mine.

Heistersburg, his′tẹrz-burg, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Pa., about 40 miles S. of Pittsburg.

Heitersheim, hī′tẹrs-hīmeˋ, a town of Baden, 12 miles S.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1305.

Hejaz, a region of Arabia. See EL HEJAZ.

Hekla, Iceland. See HECLA.

Hela, hâ′lâ, a town of West Prussia, on the Baltic, 19 miles N.E. of Dantzic. Pop. 425.

Helchin, hël′ᴋin, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Scheldt, 30 miles S. of Bruges.

Heldburg, hëlt′bōōʀɢ, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, 10 miles S. of Hildburghausen. Pop. 1124.

Helder, hël′dẹr (Dutch, *Den Helder,* dën hël′dẹr), a fortified maritime town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, at the N. extremity of that province, 41 miles N.W. of Amsterdam, and separated by the Mars-Diep, 2 miles across, from the island of Texel. Pop. 22,030. It has some trade with Amsterdam, with which it communicates by the Helder Canal, 50 miles long and 21 feet deep, and also by railway. Near it Admiral Van Tromp was killed in an action in 1693. The British took possession of Helder in 1799, but were compelled to re-embark a few weeks later.

Helder, or **Helden,** a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 9 miles N. of Roermond. It has distilleries and breweries. Pop. 3468.

Hel′derbergs, New York, a range of hills in Albany and Schoharie cos., rise nearly 1000 feet above the level of the sea. They give name to a formation of Silurian limestone and to a period of geological history.

Heldevad, hël′dẹh-vâdˋ, or **Helligvad,** hël′lig-vâdˋ, a village of Prussia, in Sleswick, 9 miles W.N.W. of Apenrade.

Heldrungen, hëld′rōōng-ẹn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 34 miles W.S.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 2112.

Hel′en, a post-office of Sedgwick co., Kansas.

Helen, a township of McLeod co., Minn. Pop. 685.

Helena, an ancient name of ELNE.

Helena, the ancient name of the island of MACRONISI.

Helena, hĕl-e′nạ or hĕl′ẹ-nạ, a post-village of Shelby co., Ala., on the Cahawba River, and on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 18 miles S. of Birmingham. It has 2 churches, and a rolling-mill which makes bar-iron. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. about 300.

Helena, a post-town, capital of Phillips co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, about 75 miles below Memphis, and 100 miles E. by S. of Little Rock. It is the E. terminus of the Arkansas Central Railroad, and contains a court-house, 9 churches, 2 oil-mills, 3 banks, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. It was in 1870 the second town of the state in population. About 40,000 bales of cotton are annually shipped here. Pop. about 5000.

Helena, a post-office of Lake co., Col., on the Arkansas, about 100 miles S.W. of Denver. Gold is found here.

Helena, a post-hamlet of Tama co., Iowa, in Richland township, on the Iowa River, about 25 miles W.N.W. of Marengo. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Helena, a post-hamlet of Mason co., Ky., on the Maysville & Lexington Railroad, 13 miles S. of Maysville. It has a church, a wagon-shop, &c. The post-office name is Helena Station.

Helena, a township of Antrim co., Mich. Pop. 539.

Helena, a post-village of Scott co., Minn., in Helena township, 36 miles S.W. of St. Paul, and 14 miles S. of Shakopee. The township has 2 churches and a pop. of 1208.

Helena, a city, the capital of Montana, and of Lewis and Clarke co., is situated in Prickly Pear Valley, near the Rocky Mountains, about 14 miles W. of the Missouri River, and 115 miles N. of Virginia City. Lat. 46° 35′ 36″ N.; lon. 111° 52′ 45″ W. It has rich gold-mines, which were discovered in September, 1864, after which the population increased rapidly. This is the most populous town in Montana. Two daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. Helena contains a court-house, 2 national banks, a United States land-office, a graded school, several quartz-mills, flour-mills, lumber-mills, and the offices of various public functionaries; also 5 or 6 churches, a Catholic academy and convent, and a hospital and insane asylum under Catholic management. Pop. about 10,000.

Helena, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Neb., on the South Fork of Little Nemaha River, 50 miles S.E. of Lincoln.

Helena, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the St. Regis River, at the mouth of the Deer River, about 45 miles E.N.E. of Ogdensburg. It has a church and a flouring-mill. Pop. 150.

Helena, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pa., and a station on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 17 miles N.W. of Blairsville.

Helena, a post-village of Newberry co., S.C., on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, 48 miles W.N.W. of Columbia, and 1 mile W. of Newberry, at the junction of the Laurens Railroad. It has 2 churches, and several machine-shops of the railroad.

Helena, a post-village, capital of Karnes co., Tex., on the San Antonio River, about 55 miles S.E. of San Antonio, and 100 miles S. of Austin. It has a church and an academy.

Helena, or **South Hinch'inbrook,** a post-village in Huntingdon co., Quebec, on Trout River, 10 miles W.S.W. of Huntingdon. It contains saw- and grist-mills, several stores and hotels, and a pop. of 400.

Helena Station, Mason co., Ky. See HELENA.

Helena Station, a post-village of Iowa co., Wis., on the S. bank of the Wisconsin River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 34 miles W. by N. of Madison. A lead-mine has been opened near this place.

Hel'en Fur'nace, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., in Highland township, 8 miles N. of Clarion Court-House. It has 2 churches, a planing-mill, and several saw-mills. Pop. about 300.

Helensburgh, hĕl'ẹnz-bŭr'rŭh, a burgh and watering-place of Scotland, co. of Dumbarton, on the Firth of Clyde, at the entrance of the Gareloch, 7 miles by rail N.W. of Dumbarton. It is beautifully situated, and has commodious baths, a bank, and a good library. Numerous steamers ply hence to Greenock and Glasgow. Pop. 6231.

Hel'enville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Wis., 6 miles E. of Jefferson, and about 42 miles W. of Milwaukee. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a carriage-shop.

Helette, hẹh-lĕtt', a village of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 17 miles W.N.W. of Mauléon. Pop. 1159.

Helfenstein, hel'fẹn-stīn', a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., in Eldred township, 1½ miles from Locust Gap. It has a church and a coal-mine, and is connected by a branch railroad with Locust Dale.

Hel'ford, a port of England, co. of Cornwall, near the mouth of the Hel, 5 miles S.S.W. of Falmouth.

Helge-å, hĕl'ghe-o, or **Helge-ån,** hĕl'ghe-on, a river in the S. of Sweden, enters the Baltic at Ahus, 12 miles S.S.E. of Christianstad, after a S. course of 80 miles.

Helgoland, hĕl'go-lănd, or **Heligoland,** hĕl'e-go-lănd ("holy land;" anc. *Her'thæ Sa'cra In'sula*), an island in the North Sea, belonging, with the neighboring Sandy Island, to Great Britain. It is 46 miles N.W. of the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser. Lat. 54° 10′ 46″ N.; lon. 7° 53′ 7″ E. It consists of a rock rising to about 200 feet in height, on which are a village and a light-house. It is said to be decreasing by encroachments of the sea. The inhabitants, mainly of Frisian descent, are mostly occupied as pilots, or in haddock- and lobster-fisheries. It was held in high veneration in ancient times, is of some importance as a post in war-time, and has been retained by the English since 1807. It is a noted watering-place. Pop. 1913.

Helicon, hĕl'e-kon, or **Zagora,** ză-gŏ'ră, a famous mountain of Greece, in Bœotia, 6 miles S. of Livadia. Height, 4963 feet. In modern times it has been called alternately PALÆOVOUNI and ZAGORA, but it has latterly resumed its ancient name.

Hel'icon, a post-village of Crenshaw co., Ala., about 18 miles N.W. of Troy. It has 2 or 3 churches and an academy.

Heligoland, North Sea. See HELGOLAND.

Heliopolis, the ancient name of MATAREEYEH.

Heliopolis, the Greek for BAALBEC.

Hellada, hĕl-lă'dă' (anc. *Sper'chius*), a river of Greece, flows E., and enters the Gulf of Lamia, N. of Thermopylæ, after a course of 50 miles.

Hellah, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See HILLAH.

Hel'lam, a post-village of York co., Pa., in Hellam township, on the York Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 6 miles W.S.W. of Columbia. This township is bounded on the N. and E. by the Susquehanna River. Pop. 1639.

Hellaneeyah, or **Hellaniyah.** See CURIA MURIA.

Hellas, a country of Europe. See GREECE.

Hellebek, hĕl'lẹh-bĕk', a village of Denmark, on the island of Seeland, at the N. entrance of the Sound, 4 miles N.W. of Elsinore.

Hellefors, hĕl'lẹh-foRs', a village of Sweden, læn and 45 miles N.N.W. of Örebro, on the Svartelf, which here forms several falls. It has extensive iron-works.

Hel'len, a village of Elk co., Pa., in Horton township, 12 miles S. by E. of Ridgway. It has 4 lumber-mills.

Hellendoorn, hĕl'lẹn-dōRn', a village and parish of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 17 miles S.E. of Zwolle. Pop. 5671.

Hel'ler's, a township of Newberry co., S.C. Pop. 2061.

Heller's Corners, a post-office of Allen co., Ind.

Hel'lertown, a post-borough of Northampton co., Pa., on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 50 miles N. of Philadelphia, and 4 miles S. of Bethlehem. It has 2 churches, a savings-bank, 2 iron-furnaces, a foundry, 2 carriage-factories, a brick-yard, &c. Pop. about 1000.

Hellespont (Hellespontus). See D'ARDANELLES.

Hellevoetsluis, Netherlands. See HELVOETSLUIS.

Hell Gate, New York, a narrow, rocky part of the East River, is about 1 mile E. of the Central Park, and 7 miles from the Battery, or lower end of the city of New York. The navigation of this strait was formerly dangerous and difficult, but the rocks which obstructed it have been removed.

Hell Gate River, Montana, is formed by Deer Lodge Creek and the Little Blackfoot River, which rise in the Rocky Mountains and unite in Deer Lodge co. It runs nearly northwestward through a rich gold-region, and unites with the Bitter Root River in Missoula co. near the town of Missoula. Below this junction the stream is called Bitter Root or Clarke's River.

Helligvad, a town of Prussia. See HELDEVAD.

Hellin, ĕl-yeen' or hĕl-yeen' (anc. *Ilu'num?*), a town of Spain, province and 35 miles S.S.E. of Albacete. Pop. 7632. It has various manufactures, and the remains of a Roman fortress. Near it are the mineral baths of Azaraque.

Hellovo, hĕl-lo'vo (anc. *O'thrys*), a mountain-range, forming a part of the N. frontier of Greece. Lat. 39° N.; lon. from 21° 4′ to 22° E. It is connected on the W. with the chain of Pindus, of which it is a spur. Eastward its continuation is called Mount Varibovo. Its principal peak, Geraco Vouni, rises to 5570 feet in height; other summits vary from 3000 to 4400 feet in elevation. The river Hellada rises on its S., and the Emicassos and Phanari, tributaries of the Salembria (anc. *Pene'us*), on its N. side.

Hell's Sker'ries, a cluster of the Hebridean Isles, about 10 miles W. of Runt. The current which runs between them is extremely rapid.

Hellum, hĕl'lŭm, a village of the Netherlands, 9 miles E.N.E. of Groningen.

Helmarshausen, hĕl′maʀs-hŏwˋzẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Diemel, 22 miles N. of Cassel.

Helmbrechts, hĕlm′brĕᴋts, a village of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, N.W. of Münchberg. Pop. 2425.

Helme, hĕl′mẹh, a river of Prussian Saxony, joins the Unstrut 3 miles S.E. of Artern. Length, 45 miles.

Helmend, a river of Asia. See Helmund.

Helmershausen, hĕl′mẹrs-hŏwˋzẹn, a town of Saxe-Weimar, 9 miles W. of Meiningen. Pop. 965.

Hel′met Peak, Colorado, a mountain in the S.W. part of the state, near lat. 37° 25′ N. and lon. 108° 8′ W. It has an altitude of 12,042 feet above the sea-level.

Hel′mick, a post-hamlet of Coshocton co., O., in Clark township, about 32 miles N. of Zanesville. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a planing-mill.

Helm′ke's Mill, a station in Mendocino co., Cal., on the Mendocino Railroad, 3 miles from Cuffey's Cove. It has lumber-works.

Helmond, hĕl′mŏnt (Fr. pron. hĕlˋmŏɴᴳ′ or ĕlˋmŏɴᴳ′), a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Aa, 25 miles by rail S.S.E. of Bois-le-Duc. It has manufactures of ribbons, cotton goods, and linens. Pop. 7066.

Helms′dale, a village of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, on the E. coast, 18 miles by rail N.E. of Govan, at the mouth of the river of the same name. It is a great herring-fishing station. Pop. 794.

Helms′ley, a town of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Rye, and on a railway, 12 miles E. by N. of Thirsk. It has 2 branch banks, an elegant church, and the ruins of a castle.

Helms Mill, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Ky., 43 miles from Somerset. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Helm's Store, a post-office of Franklin co., Va.

Helmstadt, hĕlm′stătt, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, 10 miles W. of Würzburg. Pop. 1100.

Helmstadt, a village of Baden, 9 miles S.E. of Wertheim. Pop. 1198.

Helmstedt, or **Helmstädt,** hĕlm′stĕtt, a town of Germany, duchy of Brunswick, at a railway junction, 21 miles E. of Brunswick. Pop. 7783. It is an old-fashioned town, but its fortifications have been turned into planted walks. The principal buildings are the Lutheran church, town hall, court-house, several hospitals, a gymnasium, and a normal school. It has manufactures of soap and tobacco-pipes, and alum- and vitriol-works. In its vicinity are coal-mines and mineral baths.

Helmund, hĕl′mŭnd, written also **Helmend** (anc. *Etyman′drus* or *Etyman′der*), a river of Afghanistan, rises 35 miles W. of Cabool, flows W.S.W. through the Afghanistan Desert, and near lat. 31° 30′ N. and lon. 62° E. enters Lake Hamoon by several mouths, after a total course estimated at 650 miles. Its banks are very fertile, and abound almost everywhere with traces of former cultivation and wealth; but at a little distance the country on either side is a mere arid waste.

Helm′ville, a post-office of Deer Lodge co., Montana.

Helo′tes, a post-hamlet of Bexar co., Tex., on Helotes Creek, 15 miles N.W. of San Antonio. Two miles from this place is an extensive cave in a hill.

Help′er Switch, a station in Muskingum co., O., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Bellaire & Zanesville division), 11 miles E. of Zanesville.

Helsa, hĕl′så, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 9 miles S.E. of Cassel. Pop. 1060.

Helsingborg, hĕl′sing-boʀgˋ, a fortified seaport town of Sweden, læn of Malmöhus, 33 miles N.N.W. of Malmö, on the Sound, opposite Elsinore. Pop. 7134. It has a good harbor, a fine council-house, and manufactures of earthenwares and iron goods, and is the terminus of two railways.

Helsingfors, hĕl′sing-foʀsˋ, a seaport town of Russia, capital of Finland, on the Gulf of Finland, 100 miles E.S.E. of Åbo. Lat. 60° 11′ N.; lon. 24° 57′ E. Pop. 33,602. It has a fine town hall, and is the seat of a university, removed from Åbo in 1827, various museums, and a polytechnic school. It is the see of a Lutheran archbishop, and has an active trade. Its harbor is defended by the strong citadel of Sveaborg.

Helsingland, hĕl′sing-låntˋ, a former division of Sweden, now part of the læn of Gefle.

Helsingör, a town of Denmark. See Elsinore.

Hel′stone, or **Hel′ston,** a borough of England, co. of Cornwall, on the Looe, 10 miles by rail W.S.W. of Falmouth. It is neatly built, and is watered by streams running through its streets. It has a grammar-school, a banking company, and an export trade in tin, copper, and shoes, from Port Leven and Looe Pool. Iron, coal, and timber are extensively imported. Pop. 3797.

Helt, a township of Vermilion co., Ind., bounded E. by the Wabash River, and W. by the Illinois line. Pop. 2794. It contains Hillsdale.

Heltau, hĕl′tŏw, or **Nagy Diznod,** nŏdj dizˋnod′, a village of Austria, in Transylvania, 6 miles S. of Hermannstadt. Pop. 3255.

Hel′ton, a post-township of Ashe co., N.C. Pop. 1004.

Hel′ton Station, a post-office and station of Marion co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Hannibal. It has a church and a mine of iron ore.

Hel′tonville, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ind., 10 miles N.E. of Bedford. It has 2 or 3 churches, a carriage-shop, and a plough-factory.

Helvel′lyn, one of the highest mountains of England, co. of Cumberland, forming part of the mountain-chain between Keswick and Ambleside. Height, 3055 feet.

Helvetia. See Switzerland.

Helvetia, hel-ve′she-ạ, a post-office of Carver co., Minn.

Helvetia, a post-office and Swiss settlement of Randolph co., W. Va., 58 miles S. of Clarksburg. It has a church, and 60 families, mostly supported by agriculture.

Helvetia, a township of Waupaca co., Wis., 5 miles N. of Ogdensburg Railroad Station. Pop. 223.

Helvetic Confederation. See Switzerland.

Helvoetsluis, or **Helvoetsloys,** hĕlˋvōōt-slois′, written also **Hellevoetsluis,** hĕlˋlẹh-vōōt-slois′, a fortified seaport town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the Haringvliet, the largest mouth of the Rhine, 17 miles S.W. of Rotterdam. Pop. 4651. It has a fine harbor, an arsenal, a dock-yard, and a naval school.

Helvoirt, hĕlˋvoiʀt′, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 5 miles S.W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1432.

Hem′atite, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 35 miles S. by W. of St. Louis. It has 3 churches and a flour-mill.

Hemau, hå′mŏw, a town of Bavaria, 15 miles W.N.W. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1605.

Hem′el-Hemp′stead, a town of England, co. of Herts, 1½ miles from Broxmore station of the London & Birmingham Railway, and 23 miles N.W. of London. It is pleasantly situated, and has a richly ornamented Norman church, a union workhouse, the West Herts Infirmary, and manufactures of straw plait and paper. Pop. 5996.

Hemixheim, hå′mix-hīmeˋ, or **Hemixem,** håˋmeexˋ-ĕm′, a village of Belgium, 5 miles S. of Antwerp, near the right bank of the Scheldt. Pop. 3400. It contains a church, and the castles of Calbeek and Emsdael, and near it, at the confluence of the Schelle-Vliet with the Scheldt, stands the old Abbey of St. Bernard.

Hem′lock, a post-village of Perry co., O., in Salt Lick township, 3 miles from Shawnee Railroad Station. It has 2 churches and a woollen-factory.

Hemlock, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa., in Washington township, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 19 or 20 miles S.W. of Altoona. Coal is mined near it.

Hemlock, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. 1170.

Hemlock, a station in Elk co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of St. Mary's.

Hemlock City, a post-hamlet of Saginaw co., Mich., on the Saginaw Valley & St. Louis Railroad, 14 miles W. of East Saginaw. It has a saw-mill, a shingle-mill, and 2 stores.

Hemlock Grove, a post-office of Meigs co., O.

Hemlock Gutter, a station in Westport township, Bristol co., Mass., on the New Bedford & Fall River Railroad, 3 miles from Fall River.

Hemlock Hollow, a post-office of Wayne co., Pa.

Hemlock Lake, New York, between Ontario and Livingston cos., is 7 miles long and nearly 1 mile wide. The outlet joins Honeoye Creek.

Hemlock Lake, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., on the outlet of Hemlock Lake, about 25 miles S. of Rochester. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a foundry. P. 257.

Hem′mingford, a post-village in Huntingdon co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk Railway (Lachine & Province line division), 36 miles S. of Montreal. It is a port of entry, and contains 2 hotels, 8 stores, and saw-, grist-, and carding-mills. Pop. 600.

Hemp′field, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 3 miles W. of Lancaster.

Hempfield, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 1119, exclusive of the borough of Greenville.

Hempfield, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. 5819, inclusive of Adamsburg and Grapeville, but not of Greensburg.

Hemp′hill, a county of the Panhandle of Texas, bounded E. by the Indian Territory. Area, 900 square miles.

Hemphill, a station on the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, 2 miles E. by S. of West Chester, Pa.

Hemphill, a post-village, capital of Sabine co., Tex., 100 miles E. of Trinity Railroad Station. It has a church.

Hemp′stead, a county in the S.W. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Little Missouri River, and on the S.W. by Red River, which is here navigable. The surface is hilly or uneven, and partly covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals are iron ore and marly limestone (cretaceous). The Osage orange is indigenous here. This county is intersected by the Cairo & Fulton Railroad. Capital, Washington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,932,868. Pop. in 1870, 13,768, of whom 13,733 were Americans.

Hempstead, a post-village of Queens co., N.Y., in Hempstead township, on the Long Island Railroad and on the Flushing & North Side Railroad, 20 miles E. of Brooklyn. The Hempstead Branch of the South Side Railroad connects it with Valley Stream Station of the main line. It has 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a seminary, and many fine residences. Pop. 2316. The township is bounded on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and comprises Rockaway, a fashionable bathing-place. Its surface is level. Pop. 14,802.

Hempstead, a post-village, capital of Waller co., Tex., on or near the E. bank of the Brazos River, and on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, at the E. terminus of the Austin Branch of the same, 50 miles N.W. of Houston, and 113 miles E. by S. of Austin. It has 6 churches, a bank, an oil-mill, and two newspaper offices.

Hempstead Bay, of Queens co., N.Y., situated on the S. side of Long Island, is 6 miles long by 2 miles broad.

Hems, a town of Syria. See HOMS.

Hemsbach, hêms'båĸ, a town of Baden, on the Bergstrasse, and on the Main-Neckar Railway, 3 miles N. of Weinheim. Pop. 1621.

Hemsöen, hêm′sö‘ęn, a Swedish island in the Gulf of Bothnia, 5 miles N.N.E. of Hernösand. Length, from N. to S., 5 miles; breadth, 4 miles.

Hen‘agar′, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ala.

Hen and Chick′ens, a group of islands at the W. extremity of Lake Erie, about 9 miles W. of Point Pelee Island. The Hen is about 5 acres in superficies; the Chickens are mere rocks.

Hen and Chick′ens, a group of islands in the Malay Archipelago, in the Strait of Macassar, in lat. 5° 28′ S., lon. 117° 54′ E.

Henares, å-nå′rês, a river of Spain, in New Castile, joins the Jarama, an affluent of the Tagus, 10 miles E.S.E. of Madrid, after a S.W. course of 75 miles.

Hendaye, a town of France. See ANDAYE.

Hen′derson, a county of Illinois, bordering on Iowa, has an area of about 366 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by Henderson River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and forests. The soil is fertile. Maize, wheat, oats, pork, and hay are the staples. Limestone underlies a large part of this county. It is intersected by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Capital, Oquawka. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,247,374. Pop. in 1870, 12,582, of whom 10,946 were Americans.

Henderson, a western county of Kentucky, adjacent to Evansville, Ind., has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River, and on the S.E. by Green River, which enters the Ohio in the N. part of this county. The surface is uneven or hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is very fertile. Tobacco, Indian corn, pork, and grass are the staple products. In 1870 it produced 6,600,506 pounds of tobacco, and more than any other county in the United States. This county has beds of coal. It is intersected by the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad. Capital, Henderson. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 18,457, of whom 17,769 were Americans.

Henderson, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is bounded on the E. and S. by the Blue Ridge, and on the W. by the French Broad River. The surface is partly mountainous, and mostly covered with forests. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, pork, and grass are the staple products. Capital, Hendersonville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,167,414. Pop. in 1870, 7706, of whom 7685 were Americans.

Henderson, a county of West Tennessee, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is drained by Beech and Big Sandy Creeks, affluents of the Tennessee River. The surface is nearly level, and mostly covered with forests of oak, chestnut, tulip-tree, &c. In 1870 this county had 231,446 acres of woodland. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, and grass are the staple products. Marl is abundant. The Mobile & Ohio Railroad touches the S.W. corner of this county. Capital, Lexington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,672,018. Pop. in 1870, 14,217, of whom 14,201 were Americans.

Henderson, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Neches River, and on the S.W. by Trinity River. The surface is undulating or hilly. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staples. Capital, Athens. Valuation of real and personal estate, $658,648. Pop. in 1870, 6786, of whom 6735 were Americans.

Henderson, a post-village of Pike co., Ala., 12 miles S.W. of Troy. It has 3 stores, and there are several churches near it. Pop. about 250.

Henderson, a hamlet of Houston co., Ga., 10 miles from Perry Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Henderson, a station on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 4 miles E.N.E. of Greenville, Ill.

Henderson, a post-village of Knox co., Ill., in Henderson township, 3 miles W. of Wataga, and 5 miles N. of Galesburg. It has 3 churches and a graded school. Coal abounds here. Pop. of the township, 1742.

Henderson, a post-hamlet of Lucas co., Iowa, on the Chariton River, 54 miles S. by E. of Des Moines.

Henderson, a post-town, capital of Henderson co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 10 miles below Evansville, Ind. It is on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 74 miles N. of Hopkinsville. It has a court-house, 10 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, 18 tobacco-factories, 3 newspaper offices, 2 foundries, car-works, 3 grist-mills, 2 saw-mills, a woollen-factory, a churn-factory, and a planing-mill. Pop. 4171.

Henderson, a post-office of East Carroll parish, La.

Henderson, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Md., on the Maryland & Delaware Railroad, 54 miles S.S.W. of Wilmington, Del.

Henderson, a post-hamlet of Shiawassee co., Mich., on Shiawassee River, and on the Saginaw division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 9 miles N. of Corunna. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Henderson, a township of Wexford co., Mich. P. 75.

Henderson, a post-borough, capital of Sibley co., Minn., in Henderson township, on the left or W. bank of the Minnesota River, about 30 miles below Mankato, and 50 miles S.W. of Minneapolis. It is ½ mile from the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, which is on the other bank of the river, at East Henderson. Henderson contains a court-house, a bank, 4 churches, a graded school, and a lumber-mill. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. of borough, 799; of township, additional, 649.

Henderson, a post-village of Webster co., Mo., in Benton township, about 13 miles E.S.E. of Springfield. It has 3 churches, a drug-store, and a wagon-shop.

Henderson, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Henderson township, about 18 miles S.W. of Watertown, and 2 miles from Lake Ontario. It has 3 churches, 2 flouring-mills, and a planing-mill. Pop. 339. The township is bounded on the W. by Lake Ontario, and has a steamboat-landing. Pop. 1815.

Henderson, a post-village of Granville co., N.C., in Henderson township, on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, 44 miles N. by E. of Raleigh, and 12 miles E. of Oxford. Pop. 545; of the township, 3033. The township has 6 churches and 4 tobacco-factories. It is a market for leaf-tobacco.

Henderson, a station on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, 31 miles N. of Cincinnati, O.

Henderson, township, Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. 661.

Henderson, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. 884. It contains the village of Big Run.

Henderson, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., in Worth township, about 15 miles S.W. of Franklin. It has a church.

Henderson, a station on the Chester Valley Railroad, 3 miles S.W. of Norristown, Pa.

Henderson, a post-village of Madison co., Tenn., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 16 miles S.E. of Jackson. It has a masonic institute for both sexes, a newspaper office, and 6 churches (2 colored). Pop. about 600.

Henderson, a post-village, capital of Rusk co., Tex., about 55 miles N.E. of Palestine, and 40 miles S.W. of Marshall. It is the seat of Henderson College for both sexes, which was organized in 1871. It has 5 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. 918. Henderson is connected by railroad with Overton, 13 miles distant.

Henderson Harbor, a hamlet of Jefferson co., N.Y., on Henderson Bay, 9 miles S.W. of Sackett's Harbor.

Henderson Lake, Essex co., N.Y., is about 2½ miles long, and is connected with Lake Sandford by the Adirondack River. It is 1874 feet above tide-water.

Henderson's, a station on the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad, 9 miles N. of Charlotte, N.C.

Henderson's Cross Roads, a post-office of Wilson co., Tenn.

Henderson's Island, Pacific Ocean. See Elizabeth Island.

Henderson's Island, Col. See Island Station.

Henderson's Mill, a post-office of Marshall co., Ky.

Henderson's Springs, a post-office of Sevier co., Tenn.

Henderson Station, a post-hamlet of Ford co., Ill., in Patton township, on the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad, 4½ miles W. of Paxton.

Henderson Station, Greene co., Tenn. See Home.

Hen′dersonville, a post-village, capital of Henderson co., N.C., in Hendersonville township, on the Spartanburg & Asheville Railroad, about 36 miles N.W. of Spartanburg, and 100 miles W. of Charlotte. It has an academy, 4 churches, and manufactures of brooms, furniture, and carriages. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. 278; of the township, 1636.

Hendersonville, a post-village of Sumner co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 15 miles N. by E. of Nashville. It has 2 churches, the Sumner High School, and a flouring-mill.

Hen′drick, a post-office of Blount co., Ala.

Hen′dricks, a county in the W. central part of Indiana, has an area of 400 square miles. It is drained by the head-streams of Eel River and by White Lick Creek. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of good timber. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, pork, and hay are the staple products. This county is intersected by 3 railroads, the Indianapolis & St. Louis, the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, and the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute. Capital, Danville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $20,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 20,277, of whom 19,762 were Americans.

Hendricks, a township of Shelby co., Ind. Pop. 1704.

Hendricks, a post-office of Otoe co., Neb.

Hendricks, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Perkiomen Railroad, 8 miles S. of Pennsburg. It has a church.

Hendrick's Head, a point at the entrance of Sheepscott River, Me., has a fixed light 30 feet high.

Hen′drickson, a post-office of Butler co., Mo., on the Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 13 miles N. of Poplar Bluff.

Hendrick's Store, a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

Hen′drix, a post-office of McLean co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 2 miles S. of Bloomington.

Hen′drum, a post-office of Polk co., Minn.

Hendrysburg, hen′drĭz-burg, a post-village of Belmont co., O., 5 miles N. of Barnesville, and about 26 miles W. of Wheeling, W. Va. It has 2 churches and a distillery.

Hendy Creek, a post-office of Chemung co., N.Y.

Heneagua, Bahama Islands. See Inagua.

Hen′ery, a small fortified island of British India, presidency and 15 miles S. of Bombay. Lat. 18° 41′ N.; lon. 72° 57′ E. Adjacent to it is another islet, also fortified, and named Kenery.

Hengam, an island of Asia. See Angaum.

Heng-Choo-Foo, hĕngˋ-chooˋ-foo′, or **Heng-Tcheou,** hĕng-chå-oo′, a city of China, province of Hoo-Nan, on the Heng-Kiang. Lat. 26° 55′ N.; lon. 112° 18′E.

Hengelo, hĕngˋʜẹh-lō′, a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 34 miles S.E. of Zwolle. Pop., with parish, 6388.

Hengelo, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 19 miles E.N.E. of Arnhem. Pop., with parish, 3487.

Hengersberg, hĕng′ẹrs-bĕʀɢˋ, a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Danube, 23 miles N.W. of Passau. Pop. 1340.

Heng-Kiang, hĕngˋ-ke-âng′, a river of China, province of Hoo-Nan, after a N. course of nearly 300 miles, traverses Tong-Ting-Hoo, and enters the Yang-tse-Kiang. The cities of Heng-Choo-Foo and Chang-Sha are on its banks.

Hengoed, hĕng′o-ed or hĕn′gwĕd, a village of Wales, co. of Carmarthen, 1 mile N. of Llanelly. Pop. 2167.

Hengoed, a village of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 5 miles by rail N. of Caerphilly. Pop. 882.

Hengwiller, a town of Germany. See Ingwiller.

Hénin-Liétard, hå-nâɴᵒ′-le-åˋtaʀ′, a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, at a railway junction, 16 miles E.S.E. of Béthune. Pop. 5491. It has coal-mines, a glass-factory, and a manufactory of cambric.

Hen′ley, a decayed post-village of Siskiyou co., Cal., on the Klamath River, about 20 miles N.N.E. of Yreka.

Hen′ley-in-Ar′den, a town of England, co. of Warwick, at the confluence of the Arrow and the Alne, 8½ miles W. of Warwick. It contains a church with a beautiful interior, of the time of Edward III., and remains of an ancient market-cross. Pop. 1101.

Henley-on-Thames, a borough of England, co. and 23 miles S.E. of Oxford, on a railway. The town is beautifully situated at the foot of the Chiltern Hills. It has an elegant five-arched stone bridge across the Thames, a Gothic church with a lofty spire, grammar-schools, almshouses, and a trade in malt, corn, and timber. Pop. 4523.

Hen′leys, a post-office of Amherst co., Va.

Hen′leyville, a post-hamlet of Tehama co., Cal., 14 miles W. of Tehama Station.

Henlopen, Cape. See Cape Henlopen.

Henneberg, hĕn′nẹh-bĕʀɢˋ, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, 6 miles S.W. of Meiningen. Pop. 565.

Hennebont, or **Hennebon,** hĕnnˋbôɴᵒ′, a town of France, in Morbihan, on the Blavet, 35 miles by rail W.N.W. of Vannes. It has considerable trade by sea. Pop. 4844.

Hennegau, or **Hennegowen.** See Hainaut.

Hen′nepin, a county in the E. part of Minnesota, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. and E. by the Mississippi River, on the S. by the Minnesota River, and on the N.W. by the Crow River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with numerous small lakes, one of which is named Minnetonka. A large part of this county is covered with forests, in which the oak, ash, and sugar-maple abound. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies a part of the soil. Hennepin was in 1870 the most populous county of the state. It is intersected by the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad. Capital, Minneapolis. Valuation of real and personal estate, $16,446,212. Pop. in 1870, 31,566, of whom 21,338 were Americans; in 1875, 48,725.

Hennepin, a post-village, capital of Putnam co., Ill., in Hennepin township, on the left bank of the Illinois River, about 28 miles below Ottawa, 100 miles S.W. of Chicago, and 3 miles S.E. of Bureau Junction Station. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, a graded school, and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 1000; of the township, 2144.

Hennersdorf, hĕn′nẹrs-doʀfˋ, or **Unter Branna,** ŏŏn′tẹr brån′nå, a village of Bohemia, at the confluence of the Sowinetz with the Elbe. Pop. 1300.

Hennersdorf, or **Gross Hennersdorf,** groce hĕn′nẹrs-doʀfˋ, a village of Germany, in Saxony, 21 miles S.E. of Bautzen. Pop. 1429, mostly Moravians.

Hennersdorf-in-Seifen, hĕn′nẹrs-doʀfˋ-in-sī-fẹn, a town of Germany, in Saxony, 1 mile N.W. of Gross Hennersdorf. Pop. 6309, engaged in weaving, &c.

Hen′niker, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., in Henniker township, on the Contoocook River, and on the Concord & Claremont Railroad, 20 miles W. of Concord. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of dry-measures. The township has a paper-mill and a pop. of 1288.

Hen′ning, a post-office of Vermilion co., Ill.

Henning, a post-hamlet of Lauderdale co., Tenn., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 9 miles N. of Covington. It has a saw-mill.

Hen′ning's Mills, a post-hamlet of Clermont co., O., 2½ miles from Williamsburg Station, and about 28 miles E. of Cincinnati. It has a church and a chair-factory.

Hennuyères, hĕnˋnüˋyaiʀ′, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 15 miles by rail S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 1550.

Henon, hẹh-nôɴᵒ′, a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 9 miles S.S.E. of Saint-Brieuc. Pop. 306.

Hen Peck, a hamlet of Cass co., Ind., 2½ miles from Hoover Station. It has a church.

Henri-Chapelle, hôɴᵒˋree′-shåˋpĕll′, a village of Belgium, 17 miles E.N.E. of Liege. Pop. 1440.

Henrichemont, hôɴᵒˋreeshˋmôɴᵒ′, a town of France, in Cher, 17 miles W. of Sancerre. Pop. 1516.

Henrico, hĕn-rī′ko, a county in the E. central part of Virginia, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Chickahominy River, and on the S.W. by the James River. The surface is moderately hilly, and presents picturesque scenery. Tertiary strata are found in the S.E. part and granite in the N.W. part of this county. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staple products. This county has mines of bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Other railroads connected with it are noticed in the article on Richmond, which is the capital of the county and of Virginia. Valuation of real and personal estate, $41,310,061. This is the most populous county of the state. Pop. in 1870, 66,179, of whom 61,820 were Americans.

Hen‛riet′ta, a post-office of Jackson co., Mich., in Henrietta township, at Marsh's Corners, about 10 miles N.E. of Jackson. Pop. of the township, 1059.

Henrietta, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Mo., 9 miles from Windsor Station.

Henrietta, a post-office of Nuckolls co., Neb., 20 miles S. of Edgar.

Henrietta, sometimes called **East Henrietta,** a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., in Henrietta township, about 6 miles S. of Rochester. It contains 2 churches, an academy, and a carriage-shop. The township is bounded on the W. by the Genesee River. Pop. of the township in 1875, 2325. Henrietta Station on the Rochester division of the Erie Railroad is in this township, at the village of West Henrietta, 9 miles S. by W. of Rochester.

Henrietta, a post-village of Lorain co., O., in Henrietta township, about 5 miles N.W. of Oberlin, and 3 miles N. of Kipton Station. It has several churches and cheese-factories. Pop. of the township, 927.

Henrietta, a post-hamlet of Blair co., Pa., is at the S. terminus of the Morrison's Cove Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 28 miles S. by E. of Altoona. It has an iron-mine and 16 houses.

Henrietta, a post-office of Cheatham co., Tenn.

Henrietta, a post-village, capital of Clay co., Tex., about 100 miles W. of Sherman. It has a church and a newspaper office.

Henrietta, a post-township of Richland co., Wis., about 12 miles N. of Richland Centre. It contains Woodstock. Pop. 911.

Hen′ry, the most S.E. county of Alabama, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Chattahoochee River, which separates it from Georgia. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees; the soil is partly sandy. Cotton, maize, and pork are the staples. Capital, Abbeville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,852,582. Pop. in 1870, 14,191, of whom 14,180 were Americans.

Henry, a county in the N.W. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by South River, an affluent of the Ocmulgee. The surface is hilly or uneven, and nearly half of it is covered with forests; the soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and wheat are the staple products. The Macon & Western Railroad traverses the S.W. part of this county. Among its minerals are iron and quartz. Capital, McDonough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,545,142. Pop. in 1870, 10,102, of whom 10,090 were Americans.

Henry, a county in the N.W. part of Illinois, has an area of about 825 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by Rock River, is intersected by Green River, and is also drained by Edwards Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. A large portion of it is prairie. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, pork, and butter are the staple products. This county has valuable mines of bituminous coal and quarries of limestone. It is intersected by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Capital, Cambridge. Valuation of real and personal estate, $30,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 35,506, of whom 25,228 were Americans.

Henry, a county in the E. part of Indiana, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by Big Blue River, and also drained by Fall Creek. The surface is partly undulating and partly level, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple abounds; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. Capital, New Castle. Valuation of real and personal estate, $20,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 22,986, of whom 22,532 were Americans.

Henry, a county in the S.E. part of Iowa, has an area of 432 square miles. It is intersected by Skunk River, and also drained by Cedar Creek. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and forests of hard timber, which is here abundant; the soil is very fertile, and is based on limestone. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, pork, and butter are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. Capital, Mount Pleasant. Valuation of real and personal estate, $11,027,166. Pop. in 1870, 21,463, of whom 19,752 were Americans; in 1875, 21,594.

Henry, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 220 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Kentucky River, which is here navigable by steamboats. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of the oak, beech, and other trees; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, and pork are the staple products. Limestone of good quality underlies the soil. This county is directly connected with Cincinnati by the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad. Capital, Newcastle. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 11,066, of whom 10,888 were Americans.

Henry, a county in the W. part of Missouri, has an area of 750 square miles. It is intersected by Grand River, and is also drained by Deep Water and Tebo Creeks. The Osage River touches the S.E. corner of this county. The surface is undulating, and diversified with prairies and forests of the oak, hickory, walnut, &c.; the soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Among its mineral resources is bituminous coal. This county is intersected by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. Capital, Clinton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 17,401, of whom 16,632 were Americans.

Henry, a county in the N.W. part of Ohio, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is intersected by the Maumee River, and also drained by Beaver Creek. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with dense forests of the ash, beech, elm, hickory, sugar-maple, and oak; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, and oats are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Wabash Railroad and the Chicago division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Napoleon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,417,713. Pop. in 1870, 14,028, of whom 11,857 were Americans.

Henry, a county of West Tennessee, borders on Kentucky. Area, about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Tennessee and Big Sandy Rivers, and is partly drained by the North and South Forks of the Obion River, which rise in it. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, cotton, tobacco, and pork are the staple products. Limestone is found here. Cretaceous strata underlie part of this county, which is intersected by the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad. Capital, Paris. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,943,565. Pop. in 1870, 20,380, of whom 20,304 were Americans.

Henry, a county in the S. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is intersected by Smith's River, an affluent of Dan River. The surface is hilly, and is extensively covered with forests. Tobacco, Indian corn, and oats are the staples. Capital, Martinsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,773,108. Pop. in 1870, 12,303, of whom 12,291 were Americans.

Henry, a post-village in Henry township, Marshall co., Ill., on the right or W. bank of the Illinois River, and on the Peoria Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 7 miles above Lacon, and 33 miles N.N.E. of Peoria. It contains 8 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, and Marshall College, founded in 1855. Pop. 2162; of the township, 2613. Here is a combination bridge, lock, and dam of the Illinois River Improvement.

Henry, a township of Fulton co., Ind. Pop. 1919. It contains Akron.

Henry, a township of Henry co., Ind. Pop. 2818. It contains New Castle.

Henry, a post-office of Ray co., Mo., at Lexington Junction, where two divisions of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad cross each other, 5 miles N. of Lexington.

Henry, a township of Vernon co., Mo. Pop. 680.

Henry, a township of Wood co., O. Pop. 685. It contains Hammansburg.

Henry, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., Va., 5 miles E. of Jarrett's Railroad Station.

Henry, a post-office of Barron co., Wis.

Hen′ry, a post-village in Prescott co., Ontario, 4½ miles S. of L'Orignal. Pop. 200.

Henry Clay, a township of Fayette co., Pa. P. 951.

Henry Clay Fac′tory, or **Rokeby,** rōk′be, a post-village of New Castle co., Del., 2½ miles N.W. of Wilmington, and ½ mile from Greenville Station. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of powder, cotton, and wool.

Henry Lake, Idaho, lies among the Rocky Mountains, near the S.W. border of Montana, about lat. 44° 38′ N., lon. 111° 34′ W. It is 3 or 4 miles long, and 6443 feet above the level of the sea. Henry's Fork of the Snake River rises in this lake, which is environed by mountains and four remarkable passes, namely, Raynold's Pass, Targee or East Pass, Henry's or South Pass, and Red Rock or West Pass.

Henry's, a post-office of McDowell co., N.C., on the Western North Carolina Railroad, 118 miles W. of Salisbury.

Henry's Bend, a station in Venango co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad, and on the Alleghany River, 2 miles E. of Oleopolis.

Henry's Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Sevier co., Tenn., 11 miles S.S.E. of Strawberry Plains. It has a church and an academy.

Henry's Fork, a post-office of Roane co., W. Va.

Henry's Fork of Green River rises among the Uintah Mountains, on the slope of Gilbert's Peak, near the S. border of Uintah co., Wyoming, runs nearly eastward, and enters the Green River in Sweetwater co., after a course of about 70 miles. Its valley is fertile and beautiful.

Henry's Fork of the Snake River rises in Henry Lake, Idaho, among the Rocky Mountains. It runs southward and southwestward in Oneida co., Idaho, and enters the Snake River near lat. 43° 40′ N., lon. 112° W. It is about 150 miles long. Several cataracts occur on this river.

Henry Station, a post-village of Henry co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 121 miles N.E. of Memphis. It has 4 churches, a male and female institute, and a cotton-factory.

Hen′rysville, a post-village of Marshall co., Ala., about 30 miles S.E. of Huntsville. It has a church and the Marshall Institute.

Henrysville, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Pa., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 45 miles S.E. of Scranton.

Hen′ryton, a station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 28 miles by rail W. of Baltimore, Md.

Hen′ryville, a post-village of Clarke co., Ind., on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 20 miles N. of Louisville, Ky. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a spoke-factory. Pop. 300.

Henryville, a village of Logan co., Ky., 10 miles N. of Russellville.

Henryville, a township of Renville co., Minn. P. 342.

Henryville, a post-office of Clay co., Miss.

Henryville, a village of Curry co., Oregon, 66 miles S.W. of Roseburg. Coal is mined here. Pop. 100.

Henryville, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Tenn., 25 miles S.W. of Columbia. It has a church.

Hen′ryville, or **Saint George de Henryville** sâɴᵍ zhoʀzh dẹh hôɴᵍ‵ree‵veel′ (also called **Rivière du Sud,** ree‵ve-aiʀ′ dü süd), a post-village in Iberville co., Quebec, on Rivière du Sud, 9 miles W. of Des Rivières. It has 2 stores, 4 hotels, a convent, and 2 churches. Pop. 700.

Henschau, a village of Hungary. See HANUSFALVA.

Hensies, hĕns′yẹs or hôɴᵍ‵see′, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 11½ miles W.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1828.

Hens′ley, a township of Champaign co., Ill. Pop. 804.

Hensley, a township of Johnson co., Ind. Pop. 1668.

Hen′sonville, a post-hamlet of Greene co., N.Y., in Windham township, about 40 miles S.S.W. of Albany. It has a church.

Henzada, hen-zâ′då, or **Henthada,** hen-thâ′då, a town of British Burmah, capital of the district of Henzada, on the Irrawaddy, 66 miles W.N.W. of Pegu. Pop. 15,285.

Henzada, formerly **Myanoung,** mee‵å-nŏwng′, a district of British Burmah, in Pegu. Area, 4047 square miles. Capital, Henzada. Pop. 476,612.

Heong-Shan, he-ong‵-shân′, a commercial town of China, in Quang-Tong, on a branch of the Canton River, 22 miles N.W. of Macao.

Hep′burn, a post-village of Page co., Iowa, on the Brownville & Nodaway Valley Railroad, 8 miles N. of Clarinda. Pop. about 100.

Hepburn, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 971.

Heperjes, a town of Hungary. See EPERIES.

Hepha, the supposed ancient name of HAIFFA.

Heph′zibah, a post-village of Richmond co., Ga., 14 miles S.W. of Augusta. It has 2 churches, a high school, a flint-quarry, and a manufactory of ploughs, wagons, &c.

Hep′ler, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Kansas, in Walnut township, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 20 miles S.W. of Fort Scott. It has a church.

Hepler, a post-hamlet of Schuylkill co., Pa., about 20 miles W. of Pottsville.

Heppenheim, hĕp′pẹn-hīme‵, a walled town of Hesse, on the Main-Neckar Railway, 16 miles S. of Darmstadt. It has manufactures of leather, wine, &c. Pop. 4258.

Heppenheim-an-der-Wiese, hĕp′pẹn-hīme‵-ån-dĕʀ-ŵee′zẹh, a village of Hesse, 33 miles S.S.E. of Mentz, on the Eisbach. Pop. 1268.

Hepp′ner, a post-village of Umatilla co., Oregon, 50 miles S. of Umatilla Landing. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Hep′ton, a post-office of Kosciusko co., Ind.

Hep′worth, a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, 12 miles W.N.W. of Owen Sound. Pop. 100.

Heraclea, supposed ancient name of DEMIR-HISSAR.

Heraclea, or **Heracleia,** Asia. See EREGLEE.

Heraiki, an island of the Pacific. See CROKER ISLAND.

Heraklia, or **Heraclia,** hĕr‵å-klee′å (anc. *Dony′sa*), a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, 6 miles S. of Naxos, 4 miles long and 3 miles wide.

Her′ald Island, Alaska, in the Arctic. Lat. 71° 20′ N.; lon. 175° 16′ W.

Herald's Prairie, prā′ree, a township of White co., Ill. It is traversed by the Little Wabash River. P. 1160.

Herat, hẹr-ât′, **Heraut,** he-rât′, or **Herath,** hẹr-ât′h, formerly **Heri,** hå′ree‵, a fortified city of Afghanistan, capital of a chiefship, near the Herri-Rood, or Hury River, 360 miles W. of Cabool, and 200 miles E.S.E. of Meshed, in Khorassan. Lat. 34° 50′ N.; lon. 62° 30′ E. Elevation, 2500 feet. A ditch, mound, and bastioned wall enclose an oblong area, 1 mile in length, entered by five gates, the interior divided by four arched bazaars meeting in a domed quadrangle in the centre of the city. Herat contains many shops, caravansaries, public baths, reservoirs, and mosques. On the N. side of the city is a strong citadel, and without the walls are magnificent ruins of a religious edifice, and an enormous mound, raised by Nadir Shah. The vicinity is very beautiful, irrigated by numerous canals, and highly productive. Herat has been usually one of the most flourishing places in the East, as a grand mart for the products of India, China, Tartary, Afghanistan, and Persia. It has manufactures of silks, carpets, sheepskin caps and cloaks, shoes, &c. Most of its wealthy merchants are Hindoos. It was for a long time the capital of the empire founded by Tamerlane. Its territory now extends N. to the Moorghaub Mountains, and E. nearly to Candahar; and it is a post of great military as well as commercial importance, and has consequently been often besieged. Pop. 30,000.

Hérault, hå‵rō′ or å‵rō′ (anc. *Arau′ris*), a river of France, rises in the Cévennes, in Gard, and enters the Mediterranean near Agde, in Hérault.

Hérault, a maritime department of the S. of France, on the Mediterranean, formed of a portion of the old province of Languedoc. Area, 2382 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 445,053. The surface is traversed by offsets of the Cévennes, interspersed by fine valleys. Principal rivers, the Hérault, Orb, and Lez. Coasts low, forming vast *étangs* (marshy lakes). Soil fertile in grain, fruits, and wines. The mineral products comprise coal, iron, lead, copper, fine building-stone, and marble. The marshes furnish a great quantity of salt. Commerce is facilitated by means of the Canal du Midi and by railways. Capital, Montpellier. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Montpellier, Béziers, Lodève, and Saint-Pons.

Herbanum, an ancient name of ORVIETO.

Her′bemont, a post-office of Morgan co., Ind.

Herbern, hĕʀ′bẹrn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 16 miles S. of Münster. Pop. 1100.

Her′bert, a post-office of Kemper co., Miss.

Herbertingen, hĕʀ′bẹr-ting‵ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, 32 miles S.W. of Ulm. Pop. 1532.

Her′bertsville, a hamlet of Ocean co., N.J., in Brick township, 2½ miles from Allendale. It has a church and a brick-yard.

Herbesthal, hĕʀ′bẹs-tâl‵, a station on the Belgium Railway, between Aix-la-Chapelle and Verviers.

Herbeumont, hĕʀ‵bŭh‵môɴᵍ′, a village of Belgium, in Luxembourg, 9 miles W.S.W. of Neufchâteau. Pop. 1200.

Herbiers, or **Les Herbiers,** låz ĕʀ‵be-å′, a town of France, in Vendée, on the Main, 24 miles N.E. of La Roche-sur-Yon. Pop. 1785.

Herbignac, hĕʀ‵been‵yåk′, a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 18 miles W.N.W. of Savenay. Pop. of commune, 3784.

Herbitzheim, hĕʀ′bits-hīme‵ (Fr. pron. hĕʀ‵beet‵-sĕm′), a village of Germany, in Alsace, 22 miles N.W. of Zabern. Pop. 1622.

Herblay, hĕʀ‵blå′, a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 9 miles by rail W.N.W. of Paris. P. 1611.

Herbolzheim, hĕʀ′bolts-hīme‵, a town of Baden, 16 miles N.N.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1996.

Herborn, hĕʀ'boʀn, a town of Prussia, 32 miles N.E. of Nassau, on the Dille. Pop. 2716. It is enclosed by walls, and has an old hill-fortress, and a famous Calvinist seminary, established in 1584.

Her'born, a post-office of Shelby co., Ill.

Herbrechtingen, hĕʀˋbrĕᴋt'ing-ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, on the Brenz, 19 miles N.N.E. of Ulm. Pop. 1706.

Herbsleben, hĕʀbs'låˋbẹn, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Gotha, on the Unstrut, 12 miles N.E. of Gotha. Pop. 2189.

Herbstein, hĕʀb'stīne, a town of Hesse, 14 miles W. of Fulda. Pop. 1616.

Herck, hĕʀk, or **Herke,** hĕʀ'kẹh, a town of Belgium, in Limbourg, 9 miles W. of Hasselt. Pop. 2200.

Hercula'neum, or **Hercula'num** (It. *Ercolano*, ĕʀ-ko-lå'no), an ancient and buried city of South Italy, province and 7 miles E.S.E. of Naples, near the Bay of Naples, and at the W. declivity of Mount Vesuvius, during the eruption of which, A.D. 79, it was submerged by a flood of lava and showers of ashes. Its site was discovered in 1713, and, although extensive excavations have been made, the greater part of the town is still covered.

Herculis Libronis Portus. See LEGHORN.

Herculis Portus, the ancient name of PORTO ERCOLE.

Hercynia Sylva. See HARZ and BLACK FOREST.

Herdeke, hĕʀ'dåˋkẹh, **Herdegge,** or **Herdecke,** hĕʀ'dĕkˋkẹh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, on the Ruhr, 16 miles by rail S. of Dortmund. Pop. 3738.

Herd'land, a township of Clay co., Iowa. Pop. 146.

Herd's Island, in McIntosh co., Ga., is one of the sea-island group or chain. Pop. 13.

Hereford, hĕr'e-fọrd, or **Herefordshire,** hĕr'e-fọrd-shịr, an inland county in the W. of England. Area, 833 square miles. Surface beautifully undulating, and the soil unusually fertile. Principal hills, the Hatterel range of the Black Mountains in the S.W., and the Malvern on the E. Chief rivers, the Wye, Lugg, Arrow, Frome, and Monnow. Chief agricultural produce, wheat and barley, apples, pears, and hops, all of superior quality. The apple-crop is the largest in England, and is estimated to yield not less than 20,000 hogsheads of cider. The county gives name to a fine breed of beef-cattle. Oak bark is also an important product. Hereford sends six members to the House of Commons, three of whom are for the county. Hereford formed a part of the ancient Siluria, and was one of the last provinces which submitted to the Saxons, under whom it formed a part of Mercia. Numerous ruined castles testify to its former military importance. Capital, Hereford. Pop. 125,370.

Hereford, a city of England, capital of the above county, on the Wye, at the junction of several railways, 10 miles N. of Monmouth. It stands in a richly cultivated and beautiful valley. The streets are generally broad; the houses are well built, though in great part ancient. The cathedral, built in the early Norman style in 1072, has lately been restored in good style. It contains many fine monuments, and attached to it are a chapter-house, ladye-chapel, valuable library, cloisters, &c. A triennial musical festival is held here. The episcopal palace is ancient, and surrounded by large gardens; the college is a venerable pile, forming a quadrangle. Among the charities, for the number of which Hereford is famous, are 11 ancient hospitals or almshouses. Other public structures are the handsome county hall, the county jail and house of correction, town hall, city jail, theatre, a handsome Catholic chapel, a large infirmary, a lunatic hospital, a workhouse, a market-house, a bank, the Nelson Monument, ruins of a monastery of Black Friars, and some remains of the castle and city walls. Hereford has a trade in cider, hops, corn, wool, bark, and timber, which is much facilitated by the Hereford & Gloucester Canal, the navigation of the river being dependent on the season. The October fair is the largest in England for cattle and cheese. The city sends two members to Parliament. The diocese is one of the most ancient in England, being of British origin, and re-established by the Saxons in 680. Pop. 18,347.

Her'eford, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., 22 miles N. of Baltimore, and 3 miles from Monkton Railroad Station. It has 3 stores, 2 churches, and about 28 houses.

Hereford, a post-township of Berks co., Pa., 2 miles from Palm Station, and 12 miles S. by W. of Allentown. It contains Treichlersville, and 2 churches. Pop. 1260.

Hereford, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., W. Va., 7 miles E. of Ripley.

Herefordshire, a county of England. See HEREFORD.

Heregh, håˋraig', a village of Hungary, co. and 21 miles E.S.E. of Comorn. Pop. 1420.

Herencia, å-rĕn'the-å, a town of Spain, province and 36 miles N.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 7290.

Herent, hå-rĕnt' or håˋrôɴᵍ', a village of Belgium, in South Brabant, 2 miles N.W. of Louvain. Pop. 2600.

Herenthals, hå'rẹn-tå̤lsˋ, a town of Belgium, province of Antwerp, 12 miles S.S.W. of Turnhout. It has manufactures of cloth, lace, liquors, and hats. Pop. 4600.

Herenthout, hå'rẹn-tŏwtˋ, a town of Belgium, in Antwerp, 15 miles S.W. of Turnhout. Pop. 2477.

Herffelingen, hĕʀf'fẹh-lingˋẹn, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 13 miles S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 1720.

Herford, hĕʀ'foʀt, or **Hervorden,** hĕʀ'foʀ-dẹn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, on the Werra, at a railway junction, 16 miles S.W. of Minden. Pop. 11,967. It has a large prison, arsenal, gymnasium, 6 churches, the central museum of arts, antiquities, and manufactures for the province, and manufactures of cotton cloth and yarn, leather, tobacco, and linens.

Hergnies, hĕʀnˋyee', a village of France, in Nord, on the Scheldt, 7 miles N. of Valenciennes. Pop. 1620.

Heri, a town of Afghanistan. See HERAT.

Heric, håˋreek', a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 14 miles N.N.W. of Nantes. Pop. of commune, 4691.

Héricourt, håˋreeˋkooʀ', a town of France, in Haute-Saône, 15 miles S.E. of Lure. Pop. 3402. It has extensive manufactures of cotton, hemp, leather, calico, printed goods, and hosiery.

Heringen, hå'ring-ẹn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 50 miles W.N.W. of Merseburg, on the Helme. Pop. 2316.

Heringen, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Werra, 14 miles S.E. of Rothenburg. Pop. 1224.

Herinnes, håˋrinn' or håˋreen', a village of Belgium, in South Brabant, 17 miles S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 3460.

Herinnes, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Scheldt, 7 miles N. of Tournay. Pop. 1910.

Herioor, hĕrˋe-oor', a town of India, in Mysore, 35 miles S.E. of Chitteldroog, with a temple.

Heri-Rood, a river of Asia. See HERRI-ROOD.

Herisau, hå're-sŏwˋ, a town of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles N.W. of Appenzell, and capital of the Outer Rhodes. It has cotton-mills and other manufactories. Pop. of commune, 9736.

Hérisson, håˋreesˋsôɴᵍ', a town of France, 19 miles N.N.E. of Montluçon. Pop. 1493.

Héristal, a village of Belgium. See HERSTAL.

Herius Vicinovia, supposed ancient name of VILAINE.

Herjeådalen, hĕʀ'yå-o-dåˋlẹn, a district of Sweden, forming the S. part of the læn of Jemtland, and named from the Herje-ån, which waters it.

Herje-ån, hĕʀ'yå-onˋ, a river of Sweden, joins the Ljusne above Sveg, after a course of 40 miles.

Herke, a town of Belgium. See HERCK.

Herkenbosch, hĕʀ'kẹn-bosᴋˋ, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 5 miles S.E. of Roermond. Pop. 1577.

Her'kimer, a county in the N.E. central part of New York, has an area of about 1400 square miles. It is intersected by the Mohawk and Black Rivers, and also drained by East and West Canada Creeks and Moose River. The surface is diversified with high ridges, steep hills, valleys, and extensive forests. The long valley of the Mohawk is remarkable for its beauty and fertility. The soil is mostly adapted to pasturage and dairy-farming, except the N. part, which is mountainous and rocky. Cheese, butter, hay, oats, cattle, and potatoes are the staple products. This county produced, in 1870, 5,101,654 pounds of cheese, and more than any other county in the state. Granite and Silurian (Trenton) limestone underlie a part of the soil. This county is intersected by the New York Central Railroad and the Erie Canal. Capital, Herkimer. Valuation of real and personal estate, $30,931,054. Pop. in 1870, 39,929, of whom 34,144 were Americans; in 1875, 41,692.

Herkimer, a post-office of Marshall co., Kansas.

Herkimer, a post-village, capital of Herkimer co., N.Y., in a township of the same name, and on the N. bank of the Mohawk River, at the mouth of the West Canada Creek, 81 miles W.N.W. of Albany, and 14 miles E.S.E. of Utica. It is on the New York Central Railroad, and near the Erie Canal. It contains a court-house, 4 churches, a graded school, a bank, a newspaper office, a paper-mill, a flouring-mill, a knitting-mill, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 2115; of the township, 3256.

Herkingen, hĕʀ'king-ʜẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 15 miles S. of Briel.

Herleshausen, hĕʀ'lẹs-hŏwˋzẹn, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, circle of Eschwege. Pop. 1115.

Herm, one of the smaller Channel Islands, 2½ miles E. of Guernsey. It is a summer resort. Pop. 83.

Her′maan, a post-office of Ripley co., Ind.

Her′man, a post-office of Lake co., Dakota.

Herman, a post-office of Lincoln co., Kansas.

Herman, a post-office of Grant co., Minn., and a station on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 177 miles W.N.W. from St. Paul, on a rolling prairie, and on one of the Moose Island lakes. Elevation, 1058 feet.

Herman, a township of St. Louis co., Minn. Pop. 120.

Herman, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Neb., on the Omaha & Northwestern Railroad, 10 miles N. of Blair. It has a church.

Herman, a post-office of Butler co., Pa., on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of Butler.

Herman, a post-township and hamlet of Dodge co., Wis., about 25 miles S. of Fond du Lac. The hamlet is 4 miles E. of Iron Ridge Station, which is on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. The township has 6 churches. Pop. 1896.

Herman, a township of Shawano co., Wis. Pop. 282.

Herman, a township of Sheboygan co., Wis. Pop. 2237. Post-offices, Edwards, Franklin, and Howard's Grove.

Hermanmiestetz, hĕʀ′mån-mees‵tĕts, **Hermanmiestec,** hĕʀ′mån-mees‵tĕts, or **Hermanstadt,** hĕʀ′mån-stât‵, a town of Bohemia, 5 miles W. of Chrudim. Pop. 4271. It has a castle and a hospital.

Her′mann, a post-village, capital of Gasconade co., Mo., in Roark township, on the S. bank of the Missouri River, and on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 81 miles W. of St. Louis. It has 3 churches, a savings-bank, 3 newspaper offices, a flour-mill, and manufactures of wine and cigars. Pop. about 1500.

Hermannstadt, or **Hermanstadt,** hĕʀ′mån-stått‵ (Hun. *Nagy Szeben*, nŏdj sâ′bĕn‵; L. *Cibinium*), a town of Austria, in Transylvania, in the Saxonland, capital of a county of the same name, on the Zibin, near the Roumanian frontier, 72 miles S.S.E. of Klausenburg. Pop, 18,998. It is enclosed by walls, the upper town, on an eminence, communicating with a lower town by flights of steps. It has several suburbs, and is pretty well built, in a Gothic style, though dull. The principal edifices are the Bruckenthal palace, with an extensive library and museum, the theatre, numerous churches, the barracks, a military hospital, and an orphan asylum. It is a Greek bishop's see, is the seat of 2 gymnasia, and has many museums, and manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, felt, hats, horn combs, earthenwares, leather, &c., and a considerable trade. The county has an area of 1274 square miles, and a pop. of 145,523.

Hermanos, or **Los Hermanos,** loce hĕr-mâ′noce ("The Brothers"), a group of islands in the Caribbean Sea, 50 miles N.W. of Margarita. They belong to Venezuela.

Hermanos, a group of small islands in the Malay Archipelago, E. of Mindoro.

Hermansdorf, Bohemia. See HERMSDORF.

Hermanseifen, hĕʀ′mån-sī‵fẹn, **Herzmanzeyf,** hĕʀts′månt-sīf‵, or **Hermanstift,** hĕʀ′mån-stift‵, a village of Bohemia, circle and 25 miles N.E. of Bidschow. Pop. 2604.

Hermanstadt, Bohemia. See HERMANMIESTETZ.

Hermanstadt, Transylvania. See HERMANNSTADT.

Her′mansville, a post-hamlet of Coos co., Oregon, on the South Fork of Coquille River, 60 miles W. of Roseburg. Coal is found near this place.

Hermé, hĕʀ‵mâ′, a village of France, 68 miles S.E. of Paris, on the railway from Troyes to Montereau. Pop. 773.

Hermeskeil, hĕʀ′mĕs-kīle‵, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government and 12 miles S.E. of Treves. P. 1300.

Hermies, hĕʀ‵mee′, a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 17 miles S.E. of Arras. Pop. 2442.

Her′mitage, a post-office of Bradley co., Ark.

Hermitage, a post-office of Mendocino co., Cal.

Hermitage, a post-office of Grand co., Col.

Hermitage, a post-office of Baton Rouge parish, La.

Hermitage, a post-village, capital of Hickory co., Mo., in Centre township, on Pomme de Terre River, 54 miles N. of Springfield. One weekly newspaper is published here.

Hermitage, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., in Wethersfield township, about 40 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches, a banking-house, a cheese-factory, a flour-mill, and 2 lumber-mills.

Hermitage, a post-hamlet in Hickory township, Mercer co., Pa., 3 miles E. of Sharon. It has coal-mines.

Hermitage, a post-office of Davidson co., Tenn., on the Tennessee & Pacific Railroad, 12 miles E. of Nashville.

Hermitage, a post-office of Cass co., Tex.

Hermitage, a post-office of Augusta co., Va.

Hermitage, or **L'Hermitage,** lĕʀ‵mee‵tâzh′, a famous vineyard of France, in Drôme, on the left bank of the Rhone, 10 miles N. of Valence, where the "Hermitage" wine is produced. Area, about 300 acres.

Hermitage Cove, a hamlet in the district of Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, 9 miles from Harbor Briton. P. 120.

Her′mit Island, in the Pacific Ocean, about 10 miles N.W. of Cape Horn. Lat. (W. cape) 55° 50′ S.; lon. 67° 55′ W. It is about 12 miles long.

Her′mon (Arab. *Jebel-esh-Sheikh*, jĕb′ẹl-ĕsh-shaik), a mountain of Palestine, forming a part of the chain of Anti-Libanus. Its height is above 11,000 feet, and its summit is covered with snow during the greater part of the year. LITTLE MOUNT HERMON is a much lower range, 25 miles S.E. of Acre, bounding the Plain of Esdraelon on the E., and to which the name of Hermon was first applied in the Middle Ages.

Her′mon, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Ill., 7 miles S.E. of Abingdon, and 16 miles S. by E. of Galesburg. It has 2 churches.

Hermon, a post-township of Penobscot co., Me., is intersected by the Maine Central Railroad. It has manufactures of barrels. Pop. 1489. Hermon Post-Office is 7 miles W. of Bangor.

Hermon, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Hermon township, on Elm Creek, about 22 miles S.E. of Ogdensburg. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 573; of the township, 1806.

Hermon Centre, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me., on the Maine Central Railroad, 5 miles W. of Bangor.

Hermon Pond, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me., in Hermon township, on the Maine Central Railroad, 10 miles W. of Bangor.

Hermont, or **Hermonthis.** See ARMENT.

Hermonville, hĕʀ‵mòɴɢ‵veel′, a village of France, in Marne, 7 miles N.W. of Reims. Pop. 1561.

Hermopolis, in the Grecian Archipelago. See SYRA.

Hermopolis Magna. See OSHMOONEYN.

Hermopolis Parva, ancient name of DAMANHOOR.

Hermo′sa, a post-office of La Plata co., Col.

Her‵mosil′la, a hamlet of Pueblo co., Col., on the Huerfano River, about 27 miles S.E. of Pueblo.

Hermosillo, hĕr-mo-see′yo, a town of Mexico, in Sonora, on Sonora River, 110 miles N. of Guaymas. It has a mint, flour-mills and distilleries, and a pop. of 14,000.

Hermsdorf, hĕʀms′doʀf, a village of Saxe-Altenburg, 33 miles S.W. of Leipsic. Pop. 1480.

Hermsdorf, or **Hermansdorf,** hĕʀ′måns-doʀf‵, a village of Bohemia, 36 miles N.E. of Königgrätz. P. 1723.

Hermsdorf-Grüssanisch, hĕʀms′doʀf-grüs′sån-ish‵, a village of Prussia, government of Liegnitz, circle of Landshut. Pop. 2080.

Hermsdorf-Städtisch, hĕʀms′doʀf-stĕtt′ish, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, government of Liegnitz, circle of Landshut. Pop. 1390.

Hermsdorf-unterm-Knyast, hĕʀms′doʀf-ŏŏn′-tĕʀm-knee′âst, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 30 miles S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 2000.

Hermus, the ancient name of SARABAT.

Hernad, hĕʀ‵nŏd′, a river of Hungary, after an E. and S. course of 120 miles, joins the Theiss 18 miles S.W. of Tokay. Its principal affluents are the Tarcza and the Sajo. In its lower part it separates into two arms, which enclose an island 30 miles in length.

Hernakova-Czella, Hungary. See HERNYOKOVA.

Hernan′do, a county in the W. part of the peninsula of Florida, has an area of about 1950 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the N. and E. by the Withlacoochee River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests. Cotton, maize, and sugar-cane are the staple products. Capital, Brooksville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $474,782. Pop. in 1870, 2938, of whom 2920 were Americans.

Hernando, a post-village, capital of De Soto co., Miss., on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, 22 miles S. of Memphis, and 78 miles N. of Grenada. It has a court-house, a newspaper office, 5 churches, and male and female schools. About 5000 bales of cotton are annually shipped here. Pop. about 1200.

Hernani, ĕʀ-nâ′nee, a town of Spain, in Guipuzcoa, 8 miles S.E. of St. Sebastian, on the Urumea. Pop. 2989.

Hern′don, a post-office of Greene co., Ark.

Herndon, a post-office and station of Burke co., Ga., on the Ogeechee River, and on the Central Railroad, 90 miles N.W. of Savannah.

Herndon, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Mo., in Liberty township, 10 miles E. of Brownsville Station. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Herndon, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., on the E. bank of the Susquehanna River, opposite Port Trevorton, on the Northern Central Railroad, 43 miles N. of Harrisburg. It is the west terminus of the Mahanoy & Shamokin Railroad, and is often called Trevorton Junction. It has 2 hotels, 2 stores, a tannery, and a saw-mill.

Herndon, a post-village of Fairfax co., Va., on the Washington & Ohio Railroad, 23 miles N.W. of Alexandria. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and 3 stores.

Herne Bay, a town and watering-place of England, in Kent, on the estuary of the Thames, 10 miles by rail N.N.E. of Canterbury. Steamers communicate with London daily during the summer. Pop. 1715.

Herne Hill, in England, co. of Surrey, at a railway junction, 4 miles from St. Paul's, London, is covered with elegant villas.

Hernö, heʀ'nö\`, an island of Sweden, in the Gulf of Bothnia, læn of Hernösand, opposite the mouth of the Ångermann.

Hernösand, hêʀ'nö-sånd\`, or **Westernorrland,** wês'tẹr-ɴᴏʀ'lånd, a læn or province of North Sweden, mostly between lat. 62° and 64° N. and lon. 15° and 19° E., having E. the Gulf of Bothnia. Area, 9493 square miles. Pop. 158,134. It comprises the old district of Ångermannland. The principal rivers are the Ångermann and Indal; the principal towns, Hernösand and Sundsvall.

Hernösand, or **Hernœsand,** hêʀ'nö-sånd\`, a maritime town of Sweden, capital of a læn of the same name, on the W. side of the island of Hernö, immediately off the mainland. Pop. 3348. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, a library, public baths, a printing-establishment with Lappish type, and building-docks. The exports comprise Baltic produce and linen fabrics; the imports, salt, corn, wine, and manufactured goods.

Hernstadt, a town of Prussia. See Hᴇʀʀɴsᴛᴀᴅᴛ.

Hernyokova, hêʀɴ'yo\`ko'vŏh\`, or **Hernakova-Czella,** hêʀ\`nŏh\`ko'vŏh-tsêl'lŏh\`, a village of Hungary, co. of Temesvar, 4 miles from Rekas. Pop. 1100.

Heron, hå\`rôɴᵍ', a village of Belgium, province and 21 miles W.S.W. of Liege, on the Forseille. Pop. 1150.

Heron, hẹr\`ron', a town of Persia, in Azerbaijan, 49 miles E.S.E. of Ardabeel.

Her'on Isles, a small group of islands in the Gulf of Mexico, S. of the entrance of Mobile Bay, in lat. 30° 12' N., lon. 88° W.

Her'on Lake, Minnesota, is in Jackson co. It is about 10 miles long and 1 or 2 miles wide. Its outlet is a creek which enters the Des Moines River. The surface of the lake is 1398 feet above the level of the sea.

Heron Lake, a post-village of Jackson co., Minn., is on Heron Lake, near its N. end, and on the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, 74 miles W.S.W. of Mankato. It has 2 churches, 2 hotels, &c. Pop. of township, 125.

Her'on's Island, a post-village in Restigouche co., New Brunswick, on an island in the Bay of Chaleurs, 10 miles E. of Dalhousie. Pop. 60.

Herr, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pittsburg branch of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 2 miles N.E. of Alleghany City.

Herrells, a post-office of Mitchell co., N.C.

Herrenbaumgarten, hêʀ\`ʀẹn-bŏwm'gaʀ\`tẹn, a town of Austria, 4 miles from Poysdorp. Pop. 1530.

Herrenberg, hêʀ'ʀẹn-bêʀɢ\`, a town of Würtemberg, 18 miles S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2263.

Herrengrund, hêʀ'ʀẹn-grŏŏnt\`, or **Urvölgy,** ᴏᴏʀ\`-völj', a village of Hungary, 15 miles N.E. of Kremnitz.

Herrenkairo, hêr'rẹn-kī'ro, a town of British India, Bengal, 19 miles S.S.W. of Hosungabad.

Herrenthout, Belgium. See Hᴇʀᴇɴᴛʜᴏᴜᴛ.

Herrera, hêʀ-ʀå'rå, a village of Spain, province and 54 miles E. of Seville. Pop. 4124.

Herrera del Duque, hêʀ-ʀå'rå dêl doo'kå (anc. *Luciana?*), a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 70 miles E. by N. of Badajos. Pop. 2972.

Herrera de Rio Pisuerga, hêʀ-ʀå'rå då ree'o pe-swêʀ'gå, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Pisuerga, 31 miles N.W. of Burgos. Pop. 1526.

Her'rick, a post-office of Knox co., Neb., on the Missouri River.

Herrick, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., in Herrick township, about 44 miles N.W. of Scranton. It has a church. The township has 3 churches, and a pop. of 1009.

Herrick, a township of Susquehanna co., Pa. P. 950.

Herrick Centre, a post-village in Herrick township, Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Jefferson Branch of the Erie Railroad, 13 miles N. of Carbondale. It has 2 tanneries and a saw-mill.

Herrick's Cross, a post-office of Tulare co., Cal.

Her'rickville, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., in Herrick township, about 24 miles S. of Owego, N.Y. It has a church.

Herrieden, hêʀ'ʀee\`dẹn, a town of Bavaria, on the Altmühl, 6 miles S.W. of Anspach. Pop. 1041.

Herries, a district of the Hebrides. See Hᴀʀʀɪs.

Her'riman, a post-office of Salt Lake co., Utah.

Herrines, a village of Belgium. See Hᴇʀɪɴɴᴇs.

Herring, Allen co., O. See Lᴀғᴀʏᴇᴛᴛᴇ.

Herring Cove, Nova Scotia. See Bʀᴏᴏᴋʟʏɴ.

Herring Cove, a maritime hamlet in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, on the W. side of the entrance to Halifax harbor, 9 miles from Halifax. Pop. 300.

Herring Neck, a large fishing settlement in the district of Twillingate and Fogo, Newfoundland, on New World Island, 4 miles from Twillingate. Pop. 870.

Her'ringsville, a post-hamlet of Sampson co., N.C., 20 miles S.W. of Magnolia Station. It has a turpentine-distillery.

Her'rin's Prairie, prā'ree, a post-village of Williamson co., Ill., about 12 miles N.E. of Carbondale. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Her'riotsville, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., Pa., in South Fayette township, about 15 miles S.W. of Pittsburg.

Herri-Rood, or **Herirood,** hêr'ree\`rood', called also **Hari-Rud** and **Heri-Rud,** or **Hury River,** a considerable river, rises in the northern part of Afghanistan, and, after a W. and N.W. course of about 200 miles, is supposed to be lost in the sand.

Herrleberg, hêʀ'lẹh-bêʀɢ\`, a village of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles S.E. of Zurich, on the N. coast of the Lake of Zurich. Pop. 1079.

Herrlisheim, hêʀ'lis-hīme\`, a village of Germany, 13 miles N.E. of Strasburg. Pop. 1993.

Herrlsheim, hêʀʟs'hīme (Fr. pron. hêʀʟ\`sêm'), a village of Germany, in Lorraine, on the Strasburg & Basel Railway, 4½ miles S. of Colmar. Pop. 1058.

Herrnals, hêʀ'nåls, a village of Austria, and one of the N. suburbs of Vienna. It has an imperial institution for the daughters of army officers.

Herrnhut, or **Herrnhuth,** hêʀɴ'hŏŏt, a small town of Saxony, 18 miles S.E. of Bautzen, on the railway from Dresden to Zittau, inhabited by Moravians. Pop. 1092.

Herrnsheim, hêʀɴs'hīme, a village of Hesse, province of Rhein-Hessen. Pop. 1476.

Herrnstadt, or **Hernstadt,** hêʀɴ'stått, a town of Prussian Silesia, 35 miles N.N.W. of Breslau. Pop. 2136.

Hersbruck, hêʀs'brŏŏk, a town of Bavaria, 17 miles by rail E.N.E. of Nuremberg. It has a castle, tanneries, &c. Pop. 3556.

Herseaux, hêʀ\`sō', a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Tournay & Courtrai Railway, 30 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 2200.

Hersel, a river of Germany. See Hörsᴇʟ.

Hersey, hẹr'ze, a post-village, capital of Osceola co., Mich., in Hersey and Richmond townships, on the Muskegon River at the mouth of the Hersey, and on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 86 miles W.N.W. of East Saginaw, 4 miles S.E. of Reed City, and 66 miles N. of Grand Rapids. It has 3 churches, a bank, a large hotel, a newspaper office, a flouring-mill, and 7 large mills for lumber and shingles. Pop. about 700; of Hersey township, 440.

Hersey, a post-village in Hersey township, Nobles co., Minn., on the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, 170 miles S.W. of St. Paul. It has 2 stores, a warehouse for grain, and a hotel. Pop. of township, 170.

Hersey, a post-village of St. Croix co., Wis., on the West Wisconsin Railroad, 40 miles W. of Eau Claire. It has manufactures of lumber and staves. Pop. about 150.

Her'seyville, a post-hamlet and station of Monroe co., Wis., on the Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads, 4 miles W. of Sparta.

Hersfeld, hêʀs'fêlt, or **Hirschfeld,** hĕĕʀsh'fêlt, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 32 miles by rail S.S.E. of Cassel, on the Fulda. Pop. 6929. It is enclosed by walls, and has an abbey church, a Calvinist gymnasium, a school of manufactures, manufactures of woollen cloth, and a transit trade by the river.

Hersin-Coupigny, hêʀ\`sâɴᵍ'-koo\`peen\`yee', a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 6 miles from Béthune. It has a corset-factory and a distillery. Pop. 2586.

Hers'man, a post-village of Brown co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 41 miles E. of Quincy. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Hersselt, hêʀs'sẹlt, a village of Belgium, on the Great Nèthe, 24 miles E.S.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 4800.

Herstal, hêʀs'tålˋ, or **Héristal,** hêʀ'is-tålˋ, a village of Belgium, province and 3½ miles N.E. of Liege, on the Meuse. Pop. 8500. It has important manufactures of iron, steel, and hardware. Here in the Middle Ages stood a citadel named *Heristalium,* whence Pepin d'Héristal, great-grandfather of Charlemagne, had his title.

Herstelle, hêʀs-têl'lẹh, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 39 miles S.S.E. of Minden, on the Weser. Pop. 1060.

Hertford, har'fọrd, a borough of England, capital of the county of Herts, on the navigable Lea, at a railway junction, 20 miles N. of London. It has handsome churches, a grammar-school, a green-coat school (a branch of Christ's Hospital, London, being a preparatory school for 500 children), almshouses and other charities, a general infirmary, county hall, town hall, and market-house; also considerable trade in malt. The borough sends a member to the House of Commons. The castle was founded in 909, and some parts of the existing edifice are very ancient. Pop. 6796.

Hert'ford, a county in the N.E. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia, has an area of about 320 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Chowan River, and intersected by the Meherrin River. The surface is nearly level, and is mostly covered with forests of pine and other trees. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Winton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,136,210. Pop. in 1870, 9273, of whom 9262 were Americans.

Hertford, a post-village, capital of Perquimans co., N.C., in Hertford township, on the Perquimans River, about 60 miles S. by W. of Norfolk, Va. The largest vessels that navigate Albemarle Sound can ascend the river to this place. It has an academy and 5 churches. Pop. 486; of the township, 1188.

Herthæ Sacra Insula. See Helgoland.

Hertin, hêʀ-teen', or **Rtina,** ʀ'tee'nå, a village of Bohemia, near Königgrätz. Pop. 2159.

Hertogenbosch, Netherlands. See Bois-le-Duc.

Herts, or **Hertfordshire,** har'fọrd-shịr, an inland county of England, N. of Middlesex. Area, 611 square miles. Surface in the N. hilly, elsewhere diversified with gentle elevations. Chief rivers, the Lea and the Colne. The principal crops are wheat and barley, turnips, hay for the London market, apples, and cherries. The county is traversed by several railways and the Grand Junction Canal. It is divided into 8 hundreds. Principal towns, Hertford, St. Albans, Barnet, Baldock, Hitchin, Hatfield, and Ware. It sends four members to the House of Commons, three of whom are for the county. Capital, Hertford. Pop. 192,226.

Hertsek, Turkey. See Herzegovina.

Hertzö, hêʀt'sö, an island of Sweden, læn of Piteå, in the Gulf of Bothnia, E. of Luleå. Length, about 10 miles.

Hervas, êʀ'vås, a town of Spain, province and 63 miles N.N.E. of Caceres. Pop. 3716.

Herve, hêʀ'vẹh, a town of Belgium, province and 10 miles E. of Liege. Pop. 3900.

Herveld, hêʀ'vêlt, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 6 miles W. of Nymwegen. Pop. 610.

Hervey Archipelago. See Cook Islands.

Her'vey Bay, East Australia, is between lat. 24° and 25° S. and lon. 152° and 153° E., bounded seaward by the island terminating in Sandy Cape.

Her'vey City, a station in Macon co., Ill., on the Illinois Midland Railroad, at the junction of the Chicago & Illinois Southern Railroad,.9 miles S.E. of Decatur.

Hervorden, a town of Prussia. See Herford.

Herwen, hêʀ'ŵẹn, or **Herwerd,** hêʀ'ŵêʀd, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 12 miles S.E. of Arnhem. Pop., including Aerdt, 2905.

Herwynen, or **Herwijnen,** hêʀ-ŵī'nẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Waal, 5 miles W. of Bọmmel. Pop. 1770.

Herxheim, hêʀx'hīmeˋ, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, 5 miles S.E. of Landau. Pop. 3743.

Herzberg, hêʀts'bêʀɢ, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 39 miles S.S.E. of Hildesheim, on the S. declivity of the Harz. Pop. 3603. It communicates with Brunswick by a railway. It has manufactures of cotton goods, paper, linens, &c.

Herzberg, a town of Prussian Saxony, 13 miles N.E. of Torgau, on an island formed by the Black Elster, and on the railway between Berlin and Dresden, 62 miles S. of Berlin. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and pottery. Pop. 4008. Old (Alt, ålt) Herzberg is a village, E. of the last-named, with 236 inhabitants.

Herzeburg, a town of Austria. See Herzogenburg.

Herzeele, hêʀ-zå'lẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 13 miles S.S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1800.

Herzegovina, Herzegowina, hêʀt'sẹh-go-vee'nå, or **Hertsek,** hêʀt'sêkˋ, a province of Europe, forming a part of Bosnia, and bounded N. and N.E. by Turkish Croatia and Bosnia proper, S. by Montenegro and Albania, W. by Dalmatia. Chief towns, Mostar, the capital, Stolatz, Trebigne, and Nikish. Chief rivers, the Narenta, Bregava, and Trebisat. Surface mountainous. Velleg, the highest mountain, rises above the snow-line. Area, 4660 square miles. Pop. 207,970. It passed from Turkish rule to Austrian military occupation in 1878.

Herzhorn, hêʀts'hoʀn, a village of Prussia, in Holstein, 3 miles by rail E.N.E. of Glückstadt.

Herzhorn, herts'horn, post-office, Renville co., Minn.

Herzmanzeyf, Bohemia. See Hermanseifen.

Herzogenaurach, hêʀt'sōˋghẹn-ŏw'råᴋˋ, a town of Bavaria, 12 miles N.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 2174.

Herzogenbosch, Netherlands. See Bois-le-Duc.

Herzogenburg, hêʀt'sō-ghẹn-bŏŏʀɢˋ, or **Herzeburg,** hêʀt'sẹh-bŏŏʀɢˋ (L. *Du'cum Bur'gum*), a town of Austria, on the Trasen, 6 miles N.N.E. of St. Pölten. P. 1676.

Herzogenrath, hêʀt'sō-ghẹn-råṭˋ (Fr. *Rolduc,* rolˋ-dük'), a village of Rhenish Prussia, 7 miles by rail N. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 2417.

Herzogswaldau, hêʀt'sōɢs-ŵålˋdŏw, a village of Prussian Silesia, 48 miles N.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1270.

Herzogswaldau, Nieder, nee'dẹr hêʀt'sōɢs-ŵålˋ-dŏw, a village of Prussian Silesia, 3 miles N.W. of Freystadt. Pop. 650.

Herzogswalde, hêrt'sōɢs-ŵålˋdẹh, the name of villages in the kingdom of Saxony, S.W. of Dresden, and East Prussia, government of Königsberg.

Hesarab, håˋsåˋråb', or **Hezar-Asp,** håˋzaʀˋ-åsp', written also **Asarys,** a town of Central Asia, dominions and 50 miles E.S.E. of Khiva, on the Canal of Hesarab, near the Oxus. It consists of about 600 houses.

Hesdin, håˋdåɴᵍ', a fortified town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, on the Canche, 14 miles S.E. of Montreuil. Pop. 3083. It is beautifully situated, well built of brick, and has a good town hall, and manufactures of hosiery, oil, earthenware, leather, soap, and linen thread.

Hesh'bon, a village (and, in antiquity, a famous town) of Syria, 118 miles S.S.W. of Damascus.

Hesh'bon, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., on Black Lick Creek, about 36 miles W. of Altoona. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Hesn, hêsn, several places of Asiatic Turkey. The principal, Hesn-Keifa, hês'n kå'få, is a fortified town on the Tigris, 65 miles S.E. of Diarbekir.

Hespe'ler, a village in Waterloo co., Ontario, on the river Speed, and on the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, 19 miles N. of Harrisburg. It has good water-power, an extensive worsted- and hosiery-factory, woollen-, saw-, and grist-mills, a distillery, an iron-foundry, 5 hotels, 8 stores, and several churches. Pop. 797.

Hes'per, a post-village of Winneshiek co., Iowa, in Hesper township, 15 miles N. of Decorah. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a money-order post-office. Pop. of the township, 1025.

Hesper, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Kansas, about 11 miles S.E. of Lawrence.

Hesperia, hes-pee'rẹ-a, a post-village of Oceana co., Mich., on White River, about 25 miles N. by E. of Muskegon. It has a church, a newspaper office, a graded school, manufactures of flour, lumber, and pumps, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 450.

Hesperian, hes-pee'rẹ-ạn, a post-village of Webster co., Iowa, in Sumner township, about 14 miles S.S.E. of Fort Dodge. It has 2 churches.

Hes'perus (or **Hes'peris**) **Peak,** Colorado, a peak of the La Plata Mountains, in the S.W. part of the state. Altitude, 13,115 feet above the sea-level.

Hesse, Germany. See Hessen.

Hesse, hêss (Ger. *Hessen,* hês'sẹn), formerly **Hesse-Darmstadt,** hêss-dåʀm'stått, a state of Germany, situated between lat. 49° 50′ and 51° 45′ N., lon. 7° 50′ and 9° 30′ E. It consists of two principal portions, separated by Prussia, bounded E. and W. by Prussia and E. and S. by Bavaria and Baden. Its subdivisions are as follows:

Provinces.	Area in square miles.	Pop. in 1875.	Chief Towns.
Ober-Hessen	1270	254,036	Giessen.
Rhenish Hesse	530	260,012	Mentz.
Starkenburg	1164	370,170	Darmstadt.
Total	2964	884,218	

Hesse is a constitutional monarchy, and the sovereign has the title of Grand Duke. At the treaty of Berlin, September 3, 1866, the grand duchy ceded to Prussia the landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg, previously acquired in the same year, and portions of Ober-Hessen, with a territory of 423 square miles and a population of 75,102; while Prussia ceded to the grand duchy portions of the electorate of Hesse-Cassel, of the former duchy of Nassau, and of the territories of the city of Frankfort. Surface elevated and mountainous in the N., which is traversed in the N.E. by the Vogelberg and in the S.E. by the Odenwald. Highest point, the Taufstein, 2283 feet. The greater part of the territory is situated in the basin of the Rhine, the rest in that of the Weser. Chief rivers, the Rhine (which traverses all the S. portion) and its affluents the Main and the Lahn; and the Schwalm and Fulda, affluents of the Weser. The climate is cold, except in the valley of the Rhine. More than half the territory is arable, and the soil is very fertile. Chief crops, wheat in the lowlands, buckwheat in the Odenwald, oats in Rhenish Hesse, millet in Starkenburg; potatoes generally thrive best in the mountain-districts. The other products are flax, hemp, hops, tobacco, and fruit. The vine is cultivated in all the provinces, but chiefly in Rhenish Hesse. Forests belong chiefly to Ober-Hessen and Starkenburg. Cattle-rearing is an important branch of rural industry. Minerals comprise copper, iron, coal, and salt. Iron is mined chiefly in Ober-Hessen and the Odenwald, salt at Wimpfen, and coal at Dorheim. Spinning and weaving linen and hempen goods are the principal manufactures; and others comprise silk, paper, chemical products, and metals. The principal entrepôt is Mentz. The grand duchy is traversed from N. to S. by the Frankfort & Mannheim Railroad. The chief educational establishments are the University of Giessen, 7 gymnasia, and numerous elementary schools. Chief towns, Mentz, Darmstadt (the capital), Offenbach, Worms, and Giessen.

Hesse-Cassel, hĕss-kas′sẹl, or **Electoral Hesse** (Ger. *Kurhessen*, kŏŏr′hĕs‵sẹn), formerly a state of Western Germany, was incorporated with Prussia, August 6, 1866, and now forms part of the province of Hesse-Nassau.

Hesse Cassel, hess kas′sẹl, a village of Allen co., Ind. It has a Catholic church, and a house of ladies called Poor Handmaids of Jesus Christ.

Hesse-Homburg, hĕss-hom′bŭrg, formerly a small state of Germany, in the W.; capital, Homburg. It was incorporated with Hesse-Darmstadt in 1866, but was afterwards, in the same year, ceded to Prussia by the treaty of Berlin, and now forms part of the province of Hesse-Nassau.

Hesselöe, hĕs′sẹl-ö‵ẹh, a small island of Denmark, in the Cattegat, about 16 miles N. of Seeland. On it is a light, 85 feet above sea-level.

Hessen, hĕs′sẹn, or **Hesse,** hĕss (L. *Hessia*, hĕs′-she-ạ), a country in the W. part of Germany, originally inhabited by the KATTEN (*Catti*), a powerful German nation. It now comprises a district between lat. 49° 24′ and 51° 38′ N. and lon. 7° 53′ and 10° 11′ E. See HESSE and HESSE-NASSAU.——Adj. and inhab. HESSIAN, hĕsh′yạn.

Hesse-Nassau, hĕss-nås′saw, a province of Prussia, formed of the former electorate of Hesse-Cassel, the duchy of Nassau, the landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg, the free state of Frankfort, and parts of Hesse-Darmstadt and Bavaria, ceded to Prussia by the treaty of Berlin, 1866. It is bounded on the N. by Westphalia, E. by Prussian Saxony and the states of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach and Bavaria, S. by the south part of the grand duchy of Hesse, W. by the Rhine provinces, Westphalia, and Waldeck. It is between 50° and 51° 40′ N. lat. and 7° 40′ and 10° 10′ E. lon., with a small detached territory to the E. of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, containing Schmalkalden, and another to the N. of Lippe. Area, 6137 square miles. Pop. in 1875, 1,467,898. It is divided into the districts of Cassel and Wiesbaden. Surface elevated and mountainous; the Meissner, S.E. of Almerode, 2325 feet above the sea, is the highest point in the main portion of the territory, and the Inselberg, one of the summits of the Thüringer-Wald, on the frontier of Schmalkalden, is the culminating point of the province. The chief rivers are the Weser, with its two upper branches the Werra and the Fulda, and the Rhine, which forms the S.W. boundary, with its affluents the Main and the Lahn. Climate generally cold, except in the valleys of the Main and Rhine. Soil fertile, with excellent pasturage in Wiesbaden. Chief crops, rye, barley, oats, wheat, maize, potatoes, flax, hemp, and tobacco. Fruit of all kinds is abundant, and cider is made. The vine is cultivated in the S. and W. of the province; it ripens also in the valley of the Werra, near Witzenhausen, the northernmost point of its cultivation in Germany. Excellent wine is produced in the district called the Rheingau, and in the vineyards of Steinburg, Rüdesheim, Hochheim, and Johannisberg. Forests occupy one-third of the territory; the principal timber is oak, elm, and beech. Among the minerals are iron, coal, copper, and lead. In Schmalkalden there are 7 iron-furnaces, producing iron of excellent quality; in the rest of the province there are several other iron-furnaces. The chief coal-mines are in the N.E. and in the Westerwald. Turf is abundant, and is used for fuel. The province has numerous mineral springs, and the sulphur baths of Neundorf are among the best-frequented in North Germany; the waters of Wiesbaden, Nieder-Selters, and Ems are in high repute and extensively exported. The most important manufactures are linen fabrics, flannels, carpets, cotton, silks, and velvets, iron and steel goods of every description, paper, wooden-wares, pianos, chemical products, tobacco, beet-root sugar, pottery, and jewelry. The chief branch of commerce is in the transit of goods, which is facilitated by the navigable rivers Rhine, Lahn, Main, Weser, Werra, and Fulda, and by railways. Among the educational establishments are the university at Marburg, the military and polytechnic school at Cassel, and the theological seminary at Fulda. The chief towns are Cassel, Hanau, Fulda, Marburg, Frankfort, Wiesbaden, and Homburg.

Hessen, Lower or **Nieder.** See NIEDER-HESSEN.

Hessen, Rhenish, Germany. See RHEIN-HESSEN.

Hessen, Upper or **Ober.** See OBER-HESSEN.

Hess Road, a post-hamlet of Niagara co., N.Y., in Newfane township, about 9 miles N. of Lockport, and 1 mile from the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad. It has a church. Hess Road Station is on the Ontario Shore Branch of the above road, 23 miles E. of Lewiston.

Hess′ton, a post-office of La Porte co., Ind.

Hess′ville, a post-office of Sumner co., Kansas.

Hessville (Black Swamp Post-Office), a village of Sandusky co., O., in Washington township, 2 miles from Lindsey Station, which is 23 miles S.E. of Toledo. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, a lumber-mill, and a distillery.

Hessville, a post-office of Harrison co., W. Va.

Hes′ter, a post-office of Marion co., Mo.

Hester Mills, a post-office of Meigs co., Tenn., about 50 miles N.E. of Chattanooga. Here is a flour-mill.

Hester's Store, a post-office of Person co., N.C.

Hes′tonville, a suburb of Philadelphia, in the 24th ward, adjacent to George's Hill and Fairmount Park, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 4 miles W. of the state-house. It has 6 churches, a machine-shop, 2 woollen-factories, &c.

Hesudrus, or **Hesydrus,** India. See SUTLEJ.

Het Bildt, Netherlands. See BILDT.

Heteny-Hozzu, hå‵tĕñ′-hos‵soo′, written also **Hosszuhetin,** a village of Hungary, co. of Baranya, 7 miles from Fünfkirchen. Pop. 2226.

Heteren, hå′tẹh-rẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 7 miles W.S.W. of Arnhem. Pop. 3048.

Heth, a township of Harrison co., Ind., on the Ohio River. Pop. 1615. It contains Mauckport.

Heth, a post-office of Ozark co., Mo.

Hethäby, a village of Prussia. See HADDEBY.

Het‵hau′ra, a village of Nepaul, 18 miles W.S.W. of Khatmandoo, and a principal mart for the commerce between the Nepaulese and the British dominions.

Het′lerville, a post-office of Columbia co., Pa.

Het Oude Schild, hĕt ŏw′dẹh sKilt, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, island of Texel. P. 1058.

Het′ricks, a hamlet of York co., Pa., in Codorus township, 2 miles from Glenville Station.

Hets′lerville, a post-hamlet of Darke co., O., on the railroad between Sidney and Union City, 4 or 5 miles E. of the latter.

Het Sloe, hĕt sloo, that part of the West Scheldt River which separates the island of South Beveland from that of Walcheren.

Hettenem, a village of France. See HUTTENHEIM.

Hettingen, hĕt′ting-ẹn, a village of Germany, in Baden, circle of Lower Rhine. Pop. 1218.

Het′ton-le-Hole, a township of England, co. of Durham, 5½ miles E.N.E. of Durham, with which, and with Sunderland, &c., it is connected by railway.

Hettstädt, or **Hettstedt,** hĕtt′stĕtt, a town of Prussian Saxony, 30 miles N.W. of Merseburg, on the Wipper. Pop. 5988. It has a fine church, copper-mines, and vitriol-works.

Het'y, the Dutch for Y, a branch of the ZUYDER ZEE.

Heubach, hoi′båK, GROSS, groce, and KLEIN, klīne, two towns of Bavaria, on the Main, about 30 miles W.S.W. of Würzburg. Pop. of Gross Heubach, 1825; of Klein Heubach, 1390.

Heubach, hoi′båĸ, a town of South Germany, in Würtemberg, 7 miles E.S.E. of Gmünd. Pop. 1490.

Heuchelheim, hoi′ĸẹl-hīme‵, a village of Hesse, in Ober-Hessen, circle of Giessen. Pop. 1476.

Heudicourt, hʋh‵dee‵kooʀ′, a village of France, department of Somme, 9 miles N.E. of Péronne. Pop. 1699.

Heukelom, hö′kẹh-lom‵, or **Heukelum,** hö′kẹh-lŭm‵, a small town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the Linge, 5 miles N.E. of Gorkum. Pop. 1268.

Heule, hʋl or hö′lẹh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 2 miles N.W. of Courtrai, on the Heule. It has manufactures of linen goods. Pop. 3400.

Heumen, hö′mẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 6 miles S. of Nymwegen. Pop. 600.

Heure-le-Romain, hʋʀ-lẹh-ro‵måɴᵍ′, a village of Belgium, 7 miles N. of Liege. Pop. 1400.

Heusden, hʋs′dẹn, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 4 miles S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 2520.

Heusden, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 8 miles N.N.W. of Hasselt. Pop. 1600.

Heusden, hʋs′dẹn or hös′dẹn, a small fortified town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Old Maas, 8 miles N.W. of Bois-le-Duc, with a strong citadel. P. 2105.

Heustreu, hois′troi, a village of Bavaria, on the Saale, 45 miles N.N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 960.

Heuvelton, hū′vẹl-tọn, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Oswegatchie River, and on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Ogdensburg. It has 3 churches, a high school, a grist-mill, &c.

Hever, hå′vẹr, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on a railway, and on the Dyle, 13 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1770.

Heverlé, hå‵vêʀ‵lå′, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Dyle, 12 miles E. of Brussels. Pop. 2100.

Heves, hå‵vêsh′, a market-town of Hungary, 55 miles E.N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 5703. Wine and tobacco are exported from it.

Heves, a county of Northwest Central Hungary. Area, 1462 square miles. In the N. it is mountainous, but the S.E. portion is a part of the central plain of Hungary. Chief town, Gyöngyös. Pop. 216,633.

Hew′et, a township of Clark co., Wis. Pop. 101.

Hew′ett, a post-office of Boone co., W. Va.

Hew′ettsville, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Wis., 5 or 6 miles W. of Neillsville. It has a lumber-mill.

Hew′itt, a post-office of Walker co., Ala.

Hewitt, a post-hamlet of Passaic co., N.J., and a station on the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 10 miles S. of Greenwood Lake Station, and 40 miles from New York City. It has 2 iron-furnaces.

Hew′ittville, a hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Potsdam township. It has a saw-mill and a shingle-factory.

Hew′lett's, a station in Queens co., N.Y., on the Rockaway Branch of the Southern Railroad of Long Island, 19 miles S.W. of Long Island City.

Hewlett's, a post-office and station of Hanover co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 35 miles N.N.W. of Richmond. It has an academy. Pop. 100.

Hex′ham, a town of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Tyne, and on the Newcastle & Carlisle Railway, 20½ miles W. of Newcastle. It stands in a vale noted for beauty and richness. It has a parish church, formerly an abbey, a handsome Roman Catholic chapel, a small grammar-school, a town hall and jail, a house of correction, union workhouse, 2 branch banks, and manufactures of gloves, hats, and coarse worsteds. Pop. 5331.

Heyde, a town of Prussia. See HEIDE.

Heydon, a town of England. See HEDEN.

Heyduke Towns, of Hungary. See HAIDUCK.

Heyl, hīle, a small river of England, co. of Cornwall, flowing N. into the Bay of St. Ives.

Heynesgryn, Bohemia. See HEINRICHSGRÜN.

Heyrieux, hå‵re-ʋh′, a village of France, department of Isère, 11 miles N.E. of Vienne. Pop. 1365.

Heysham, hāz′hạm, a favorite resort for sea-bathing in England, co. of Lancaster, on a peninsula between Morecambe Bay and the mouth of the Loyne, 4¼ miles W. of Lancaster.

Heyst, hīst, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 9 miles N. of Bruges, near the sea. Pop. 1100.

Heyst-op-den-Berg, hīst-op-dên-bêʀɢ, a town of Belgium, province and 17 miles S.E. of Antwerp, on the Great Nèthe. It has tanneries, distilleries, &c. Pop. 6000.

Heytesbury, haits′bẹr-e, an ancient borough and parish of England, co. of Wilts, 3½ miles E.S.E. of Warminster. Pop. 993. It has a church and a hospital.

Heythuisen, hī′toi‵zẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 6 miles N.W. of Roermond. Pop. 1762.

Heytman's, hite′mạnz, a station in Allamakee co., Iowa, on the Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, 54 miles N. of Dubuque.

Heywood, hå′wood, a village and chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, 8 miles by rail N.N.W. of Manchester.

Heyworth, hā′wọrth, a post-village of McLean co., Ill., in Randolph township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 12 miles S. of Bloomington. It has 4 churches and 2 wagon-shops. Pop. 300.

Hezar-Asp, a town of Asia. See HESARAB.

Hia, a town of China. See HEEA.

Hia-Kiang, a town of China. See HEEA-KIANG.

Hia-Loui, a town of China. See HEEA-LOOEE.

Hiang-Ho, he-ång′ho, a town of China, province of Pe-Chee-Lee, 30 miles E.S.E. of Peking, on the Pei-Ho.

Hiang-Ho-Vou, or **Hiang-Ho-Voo,** he-ång′-ho-voo′, a city of China, province of Quang-See, 30 miles S.S.E. of Chin-Ngan.

Hiao-Y, a town of China. See HEEOW-EE.

Hiarnöe, an island of Denmark. See HJARNÖE.

Hi′attville, a post-hamlet of Bourbon co., Kansas, in Pawnee township, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of Fort Scott.

Hi‵awas′see, a post-village, capital of Towns co., Ga., on the Hiawassee River, about 100 miles N.N.E. of Atlanta.

Hiawassee (or **Hiwas′see**) **River** rises in the N.E. part of Georgia, and, running northwestward, intersects Cherokee co., N.C., from which it passes into the state of Tennessee. It pursues a N.W. course, forms the boundary between Bradley and McMinn cos., and enters the Tennessee River about 10 miles W. of Decatur. It is about 150 miles long.

Hiawa′tha, a post-village in Hiawatha township, capital of Brown co., Kansas, on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, 42 miles W. by N. of St. Joseph, and about 32 miles N.W. of Atchison. It has a court-house, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, 4 churches, a high school, and manufactures of brooms and carriages. Pop. 713; of township, 1085.

Hiawa′tha, a post-village in Peterborough co., Ontario, on Rice Lake, 18 miles S.S.E. of Peterborough. Pop., chiefly Indians, 135.

Hibar, a river of Turkey. See IBAR.

Hibbe, a town of Hungary. See GEIB.

Hibbiappaba, Brazil. See IBIAPABA.

Hibb's Hole, a fishing settlement in the district of Brigus, Newfoundland, on the N. side of Conception Bay, 3 miles from Brigus. Pop. 183.

Hibbs′ville, a post-hamlet of Appanoose co., Iowa, 2 miles from Numa Station.

Hibernia, the Latin name of IRELAND.

Hiber′nia, a post-office and winter resort of Clay co., Fla., on the St. John's River, 25 miles S. of Jacksonville.

Hibernia, a village of Callaway co., Mo., near the Missouri River, and on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 20 miles S.W. of Fulton.

Hibernia, a post-village in Rockaway township, Morris co., N.J., on the Hibernia Mine Railroad, 10 miles N. of Morristown. It has 2 churches. Iron ore is mined here.

Hibernia, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Clinton township, 12 miles N.E. of Poughkeepsie.

Hibiappaba, Brazil. See IBIAPABA.

Hib′ler, a township of Edgefield co., S.C. Pop. 1607.

Hicaron, United States of Colombia. See QUICARA.

Hicesia, the ancient name of PANARIA.

Hick′cox Prairie, post-office, Pipe Stone co., Minn.

Hick′man, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 320 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by Little Obion River. The surface is mostly level. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, and pork are the staples. This county is intersected by the Mobile & Ohio Railroad and the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad. Capital, Clinton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 8453, of whom 8349 were Americans.

Hickman, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is intersected by Duck River. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests of the ash, chestnut, hickory, oak, walnut, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, cotton, wheat, peanuts, and pork are the staples. This county has iron ore in plenty. Capital, Centreville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,493,478. Pop. in 1870, 9856, of whom 9849 were Americans.

Hickman, a post-village, capital of Fulton co., Ky., on the Mississippi River, about 36 miles below Cairo, and

56 miles by land S.W. of Paducah. It is a terminus of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad. It has 7 churches (2 colored), a newspaper office, a seminary, a steam flouring-mill, a saw-mill, and manufactures of furniture and wagons. Pop. about 2000.

Hickman, Garrard co., Ky. See Fitchport.

Hickman, a station in Boone co., Mo., on the Columbia Branch of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 9 miles S.S.W. of Centralia. It is near Hallsville.

Hickman, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Neb., on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, 14 miles S. of Lincoln.

Hickman, a post-hamlet of Horry co., S.C., in Simpson Creek township.

Hickman Creek, of Kentucky, rises in Fayette co., and flows through Jessamine co. into the Kentucky River.

Hickman Mills, a post-village of Jackson co., Mo., 9 miles S. of Kansas City. It has 3 churches.

Hickman's, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

Hickman's, Kentucky. See Crow's.

Hickman's, a station on the Wyandotte, Kansas City & Northwestern Railroad, 8 miles E. of Kansas City, Mo.

Hickman's Bend, a hamlet of Mississippi co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, near the mouth of the Obion.

Hickman's Bridge, Kentucky. See Fitchport.

Hick'ory, a county in the S.W. central part of Missouri, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Pomme de Terre River, and is also drained by the Little Niangua River. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. Nearly half of this county is prairie. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Lead is said to be found in it. Capital, Hermitage. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 6452, of whom 6202 were Americans.

Hickory, a township of Cass co., Ill. Pop. 513.

Hickory, or **Seven Hickory,** a township of Coles co., Ill. Pop. 1402.

Hickory, a post-office of Lake co., Ill.

Hickory, a township of Schuyler co., Ill. Pop. 557. It contains Bluff City.

Hickory, or **Independent,** a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, and on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, 17 miles S.E. of Ottumwa. It has 2 churches and a woollen-mill. Pop. about 200.

Hickory, a post-township of Butler co., Kansas, 18 miles S.E. of El Dorado. Pop. 258.

Hickory, a station in Graves co., Ky., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 6 miles N. of Mayfield.

Hickory, a post-office of Harford co., Md.

Hickory, a post-village of Newton co., Miss., on the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad, 71 miles E. of Jackson. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill. Pop. 155.

Hickory, formerly **Hickory Tavern,** a post-town and summer resort of Catawba co., N.C., is near the Catawba River, and on the Western North Carolina Railroad, 60 miles W. of Salisbury, and 35 miles W. of Statesville. It is the terminus of a branch of the Carolina Central Railroad. It has 6 churches, a newspaper office, 3 hotels, 2 flouring-mills, 2 large tobacco-factories, a steam saw-mill, and 10 general stores. Pop. about 2000.

Hickory, a township of Forest co., Pa., on the E. bank of the Alleghany River. Pop. 513. Hickory Station, on the opposite side of the river, is on the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad, 6 miles N.N.E. of Tionesta.

Hickory, a township of Lawrence co., Pa., is bounded W. by Neshannock Creek. Pop. 915.

Hickory, a township of Mercer co., Pa., contains New Virginia, Sharpsville, Wheatland, Hermitage, Neshannock, Sharon, &c. Pop., exclusive of Sharon, 7700. It has numerous large manufactories of iron, nails, hardware, &c.; also very valuable mines of splint furnace-coal, which is extensively mined for shipment.

Hickory, a post-village in Mount Pleasant township, Washington co., Pa., about 22 miles S.W. of Pittsburg. It is 4 miles from Primrose Station. It has 2 churches.

Hickory, a post-office of Mason co., W. Va.

Hickory Barren, a post-office of Greene co., Mo.

Hickory Corners, a post-village of Barry co., Mich., in Barry township, 22 miles N.E. of Kalamazoo. It has 2 churches, 2 wagon-shops, and 5 stores. Pop. about 200.

Hickory Corners, a post-office of Niagara co., N.Y.

Hickory Corners, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Pa., 2 miles from Georgetown. It has a church.

Hickory Creek, a post-office of Hempstead co., Ark.

Hickory Creek, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Ill., about 14 miles S.E. of Vandalia. It has a church.

Hickory Creek, a hamlet in Grundy co., Mo., on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Trenton. It has 2 stores, and large manufactures of walnut and oak lumber and of staves and shingles.

Hickory Creek, of Gillespie co., Tex., flows N.E. into the Rio Llano.

Hickory Flat, a post-hamlet of Chambers co., Ala., 10 miles N.E. of Buffalo Wallow.

Hickory Flat, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ga.

Hickory Flat, a post-office of Simpson co., Ky.

Hickory Flat, a post-office of Calcasieu parish, La.

Hickory Flat, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Miss., 22 miles S.E. of Holly Springs. It has 2 churches.

Hickory Fork, a hamlet of Gloucester co., Va., 27 miles S.E. of West Point. It has 2 stores. Here is Whitemarsh Post-Office.

Hickory Grove, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ga., 10 miles N.W. of Knoxville.

Hickory Grove, township, Jasper co., Iowa. P. 487.

Hickory Grove, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Iowa, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Albia. It has 2 churches.

Hickory Grove, township, Scott co., Iowa. P. 1196.

Hickory Grove, a post-village of Graves co., Ky., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 20 miles S. of Paducah. It has a church.

Hickory Grove, a hamlet of Jackson co., Mich., in Parma township, 3 miles from Devereux Station.

Hickory Grove, a township of Warren co., Mo. Pop. 1763. It contains Wright City, Pitts, and Tuque.

Hickory Grove, a post-hamlet of Wake co., N.C., 14 miles from Neuse Station.

Hickory Grove, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Erie Railroad, 4 miles E. of Great Bend. It has an academy, a tannery, and a steam lumber-mill.

Hickory Grove, a post-office of York co., S.C.

Hickory Grove, post-office, Prince William co., Va.

Hickory Grove, a township of Grant co., Wis. Pop. 843. Post-office, Homer.

Hickory Hill, a post-hamlet of Phillips co., Ark., 6 miles from Palmer Railroad Station.

Hickory Hill, a post-office of Marion co., Ill.

Hickory Hill, a township of Wayne co., Ill. Pop. 878. It contains Keenville and New Franklin.

Hickory Hill, a post-hamlet of Cole co., Mo., 18 miles S.W. of Jefferson City. It has a church.

Hickory Hill, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., in Elk township, 4½ miles S.E. of Oxford. It has 2 churches.

Hickory Mountain, a township of Chatham co., N.C. Pop. 960.

Hickory Plains, a post-village of Prairie co., Ark., 39 miles E.N.E. of Little Rock. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Hickory Plains, a post-hamlet of Prentiss co., Miss., 8 miles E. of Booneville. It has a church.

Hickory Point, a township of Macon co., Ill. Pop. 1136. It contains Forsyth.

Hickory Ridge, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ill., 7 miles W. of West Point. It has a church.

Hickory Ridge, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tenn.

Hickory Run, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa., on the Lehigh River, and on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 20 miles N. of Mauch Chunk. It has a sash-factory and 2 or 3 stores.

Hickory Tavern, Catawba co., N.C. See Hickory.

Hick'orytown, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., 3 miles E. of Norristown.

Hickory Valley, a post-hamlet of Independence co., Ark., 12 miles N. of Batesville. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Hickory Valley, a post-office of Winn parish, La.

Hickory Valley, a post-hamlet of Hardeman co., Tenn., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Bolivar. It has a church and 2 stores.

Hickory Withe, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Tenn., 6 miles from Withe Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Hicks, a post-hamlet of Chemung co., N.Y., 5 miles S.E. of Erin Station. It has a public hall and a saw-mill.

Hicks, a station in Warren co., O., on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, 5 miles E. of Morrow.

Hicks'burg, a village of Dorchester co., Md., about 44 miles S.E. of Annapolis.

Hicks City, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Mo., 13 miles N.E. of Pleasant Hill. It has a church.

Hick's Ferry, a station in Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, and on the Susquehanna River, 37 miles S.W. of Scranton.

Hicks'ford, called also **Greenville Junction** and

Greenville Court-House, a post-village, capital of Greenville co., Va., on the Meherrin River, and on the railroad between Petersburg and Weldon, at the junction of the Gaston Branch Railroad, 44 miles S. of Petersburg. It has 4 churches and several flour-mills. Pop. 116.

Hicks′ville, a post-hamlet of Sacramento co., Cal., 2 miles from McConnell's Railroad Station. It has a church.

Hicksville, a village in Bristol co., Mass., on the New Bedford & Fall River Railroad, 6 miles W.N.W. of New Bedford, and 7 miles from Fall River.

Hicksville, a post-village in Oyster Bay township, Queens co., N.Y., on the Long Island Railroad, at its junction with the Hicksville & Port Jefferson Branch, 26 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has 4 churches, an academy, a fine hotel, 2 large halls, and manufactures of cigars, clothing, soap, beer, &c. Pop. about 500.

Hicksville, a post-office of Rutherford co., N.C.

Hicksville, a post-village in Hicksville township, Defiance co., O., on the Chicago division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 20 miles W. of Defiance. It has a bank, 7 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of carriages, pumps, staves, handles, brooms, &c. Pop. of the township, 1287; of the village, about 1400.

Hicksville, a post-hamlet of Bland co., Va., 27 miles N. of Wytheville.

Hick's Wharf, a post-hamlet of Matthews co., Va., on an arm of Chesapeake Bay.

Hi′co, a post-village of Benton co., Ark., about 20 miles W.N.W. of Fayetteville. It has a church, 3 stores, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Hico, a post-office of Calloway co., Ky.

Hico, a village of Nevada. See Hiko.

Hico, a station in Carroll co., Tenn., on the railroad from Nashville to Hickman, Ky., 7 miles W. by N. from Huntingdon.

Hico, a post-village of Hamilton co., Tex., 65 miles W. of Waco. It has a church, a seminary, and 2 dry-goods stores.

Hida, a province of Japan. See Fida.

Hidalgo, hee-då l′go, a state of Mexico, bounded by Mexico, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, and Vera Cruz. Area, 8158 square miles. Capital, Pachuca. Pop. 404,207.

Hidalgo, hẹ-dal′go, a county in the S. part of Texas, borders on Mexico. Area estimated at 3250 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Rio Grande. The surface is an alluvial plain, in which running water is scarce. The soil is mostly uncultivated, but it produces pasture for numerous cattle and horses. Capital, Hidalgo. Valuation of real and personal estate, $282,424. Pop. in 1870, 2387, of whom 768 were natives and 1619 were foreigners.

Hidalgo, a post-office of Jasper co., Ill., on the Grayville & Mattoon Railroad, 13 miles N. of Newton.

Hidalgo, a post-village, capital of Hidalgo co., Tex., on the Rio Grande, 57 miles above Brownsville.

Hidas, hee′dŏsh‵, a village of Hungary, co. of Baranya, about 10 miles from Székszard. Pop. 2572.

Hidda, hid′då, a village of Afghanistan, 5 miles S. of Jelalabad. In its vicinity are numerous mounds and caves, containing sepulchral relics, vessels, ornaments, Sassanian and Byzantine coins, and supposed to be of Booddhic origin.

Hiddens-œ, Hiddensö, hid′dẹns-ö‵, or **Hiddensee,** hid′dẹn-så‵, an island of Prussia, Pomerania, in the Baltic, immediately W. of Rügen. Length, 9 miles. Pop. 690, in 6 villages, the chief of which is Kloster.

Hidegkut, hee‵dĕg‵koot′, or **Kaltenbrunn,** kål′tẹn-brŏŏnn‵, a village of Hungary, 4 miles from Fürstenfeld. Pop. 1600, chiefly Germans.

Hidjel′lee, a former district of Bengal, now included in Midnapoor.

Hidveg, hid‵vĕg′, a village of Hungary, co. of Zemplin, on the Hernad, about 8 miles from Miskolcz. P. 1280.

Hidveg, a town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, on the Raab, 11 miles S.S.E. of Stein-am-Anger.

Hielm, heelm, an islet of Denmark, off the E. coast of Jutland, 6 miles S.E. of Ebeltoft.

Hielmar, a lake of Sweden. See Hjelmar.

Hiera, an ancient name of Maritimo.

Hierap′olis (Turk. *Pambuk* or *Pambook Kaleh,* påm‵-book′ kå′lẹh, "cotton castle"), an ancient ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, situated near the Lycus, 121 miles E. by S. of Smyrna. Its interesting ruins, among which are those of 3 churches, a theatre, a gymnasium, and many sepulchral monuments, attest its former magnificence.

Hierden, heeʀ′dẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 2 miles E. by N. of Harderwick.

Hières, or **Hieros,** France. See Hyères.

Hieron, the ancient name of Carnsore Point.

Hierosolyma, an ancient name of Jerusalem.

Hierro, one of the Canary Islands. See Ferro.

Hiester's (hee′stẹrs) **Mill,** a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., about 7 miles N.W. of Reading.

Hi′ett, a post-office of Brown co., O.

Hietzing, heet′sing, or **Maria Hietzing,** må-ree′å heet′sing, a village of Lower Austria, 3 miles S.W. of Vienna. It contains many elegant summer villas of the Viennese. Pop. 3009.

Hig′bee, a post-office of Bent co., Col.

Higbee, a post-village of Randolph co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Moberly. It has 2 churches and a graded school.

Hig′by, a post-office of Ross co., O.

Higby, a post-office of Roane co., W. Va.

Hig‵ganum′, a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn., in Haddam township, on the W. bank of the Connecticut River, and on the Connecticut Valley Railroad, 23½ miles S. by E. of Hartford. It contains 3 churches, a savings-bank, a woollen-mill, a feldspar-mill, and 1 or 2 manufactories of farming-implements.

Hig′gins, a township of Roscommon co., Mich. P. 76.

Higgins, a township of McDowell co., N.C. Pop. 401.

Higgins Ferry, a post-office of Edgefield co., S.C.

Hig′ginson, a post-office of White co., Ark., on the Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Judsonia.

Higgin's Point, a cape of Alaska, forming the N.W. point of the N. entrance into the channel of Revilla-Gigedo, in lat. 55° 27′ N., lon. 131° 34′ W.

Hig′ginsport, a post-office of Jackson co., Iowa.

Higginsport, a post-village of Brown co., O., in Lewis township, on the Ohio River, at the mouth of White Oak Creek, 45 miles above Cincinnati. It has 4 churches, a steamboat-landing, a union school, a planing-mill, a flouring-mill, a distillery, and a saw-mill. About 2000 hogsheads of tobacco are shipped here annually. Pop. 530.

Hig′ginsville, a post-hamlet of Vermilion co., Ill., 13 or 14 miles N.W. of Danville. It has a church.

Higginsville, a post-village of Lafayette co., Mo., on the Lexington Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 12½ miles S.E. of Lexington. It has 3 churches.

Higginsville, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, about 10 miles W. of Rome. It is 3 miles from State Bridge Railroad Station. Pop. 219.

Higginsville, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., W. Va., 10 miles S. of South Branch Station.

Higgs′ton, a post-office of Montgomery co., Ga.

Higham, hī′ạm, a hamlet of England, co. of Derby, parish of Shirland. Pop. 500.

Higham Fer′rers, a town of England, co. and 14½ miles by rail E.N.E. of Northampton. It has a richly-ornamented church, with a chapel, &c., which are the remains of a monastic college. Pop. of parish, 1232.

High Bank, a hamlet of Pike co., Ind., on or near the East Fork of White River, 11 miles S. of Washington.

High Banks, a post-hamlet of Chippewa co., Wis., 16 miles N. of Augusta. It has a saw-mill.

High Bluff, a post-village in Marquette co., Manitoba, on the river Assiniboin, 51 miles W. by S. of Winnipeg. It is the centre of one of the best grain-sections of the province, and has large resources in good timber. It contains 2 saw-mills, a brewery, a store, 2 hotels, and 3 churches. Lake Manitoba lies about 12 miles N. of the village.

High Bridge, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the South Branch of the Raritan River, and on the Central Railroad, at the junction of the High Bridge Railroad, 42 miles W. of Elizabeth, and 21 miles E. of Easton. It has manufactures of car-wheels and axles, several flour-mills, 2 churches, and mines of iron ore. Pop. about 700.

High Bridge, Muskingum co., O. See Ellis.

High Creek, a post-office of Fremont co., Iowa.

High Falls, a post-office of Geneva co., Ala.

High Falls, a post-village in Marbletown township, Ulster co., N.Y., 3 miles from Rosendale Station, which is 8 miles S.W. of Kingston. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of cement.

High Falls, a hamlet of Oconee co., S.C., 8 miles from Walhalla.

High′field, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, on the Kennetcook River, 3½ miles from Newport. Pop. 200.

High For′est, a post-village of Olmsted co., Minn., in High Forest township, near Root River, 15 miles S. by W. of Rochester, and about 26 miles E.N.E. of Austin. It has 2 churches and a wagon-factory. Pop. 196; of township (additional), 1007.

High′gate, a village of England, co. of Middlesex, 4½ miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's, London. It stands on a fine eminence, about 450 feet above the metropolis, has a handsome church, spacious cemetery, grammar-school, hospital, and an almshouse. Pop. 5339.

High Gate, a post-office of Maries co., Mo.

High'gate, a post-village in Highgate township, Franklin co., Vt., on the Missisquoi River, and on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 9 miles N. of St. Albans, and 7 miles E. of Lake Champlain. The township, which is intersected by the Central Vermont Railroad, contains Highgate Centre and Highgate Springs, and has a pop. of 2260.

High Gate, a post-office of Surry co., Va.

High'gate, a town of Jamaica, 10 miles W. of Annotto Bay. Pop. 2846.

Highgate Centre, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., in Highgate township, on the Missisquoi River, and on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 10 miles N. of St. Albans. It has 3 churches. Here is Highgate Station.

Highgate Springs, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Franklin co., Vt., in Highgate township, on the Central Vermont Railroad, and on Missisquoi Bay, 13 miles N. of St. Albans. It has mineral springs, a church, and a large hotel.

High Grove, a post-hamlet of Nelson co., Ky., 10 miles N. of Bardstown.

High Grove, a post-office of Maries co., Mo.

High Health, a post-office of Johnson co., Tenn.

High Hill, a post-office of Leake co., Miss.

High Hill, a post-village of Montgomery co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 73 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis. It has 2 churches, 5 stores, and a mill. Pop. about 200.

High Hill, a post-office of Muskingum co., O., in Meigs township, 6 miles S.W. of Cumberland Station.

High Hill, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex., 2½ miles from Schulenburg. It has a church and a brewery.

High Hill, a post-office of Vernon co., Wis.

High House, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Pa., 6 miles W. of Uniontown. Coal is found here.

High Knob, a post-office of Clay co., Ky.

High Knob, Pennsylvania. See Pocono Mountain.

High Lake, a township of Emmett co., Iowa. Pop. 205.

High Lake, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Pa., about 20 miles N. of Honesdale. It has a tannery.

Highland, hi'land, a county in the S.W. part of Ohio, has an area of about 475 square miles. It is drained by Paint, Brush, White Oak, and other creeks, and is a table-land or hilly upland, its highest hills being about 1300 feet above tide-water. The surface presents beautiful scenery, and is extensively covered with forests of oak, hickory, buckeye, sugar-maple, chestnut, &c.; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, oats, and pork are the staple products. Niagara limestone of good quality underlies a large part of the county It is intersected by the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. Capital, Hillsborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $24,243,858. Pop. in 1870, 29,133, of whom 27,993 were natives and 1140 were foreigners.

Highland, a county of Virginia, bordering on West Virginia, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is drained by the Cowpasture River, Back Creek, and the South Branch of the Potomac, which rise in it and flow in opposite directions. The main range of the Alleghany Mountains extends along the N.W. border of this county, the surface of which is diversified with another high parallel ridge and is mostly covered with forests. The valleys produce grass, wheat, Indian corn, &c. Capital, Monterey. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,900,000. Pop. in 1870, 4151, of whom 4138 were Americans.

Highland, a post-office of Shelby co., Ala., about 16 miles S. of Birmingham.

Highland, a post-office of Sharp co., Ark.

Highland, a post-hamlet of Minnehaha co., Dakota, about 20 miles N.W. of Luverne, Minn.

Highland, a township of Grundy co., Ill. Pop. 980.

Highland, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 31 miles E.N.E. of St. Louis, Mo., and about 25 miles N.E. of Belleville. It has 4 churches, a bank, a Catholic seminary, 2 flouring-mills, a brewery, a foundry, a newspaper office, a woollen-mill, a distillery, a planing-mill, &c. Pop. 1757.

Highland, a township of Franklin co., Ind. Pop. 1796. Its N.E. border is on Whitewater River.

Highland, a township of Greene co., Ind., on the left bank of the White River. Pop. 1321.

Highland, a township of Vermilion co., Ind., bounded on the E. by the Wabash, and on the W. by the Illinois line. Pop. 2294. It contains Gessie and Perrysville.

Highland, a hamlet of Vermilion co., Ind., is near the Wabash River, and on the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad, 24½ miles N. of Terre Haute.

Highland, a post-hamlet in Highland township, Clayton co., Iowa, about 60 miles W.N.W. of Dubuque, and 11 miles E.N.E. of Fayette. The township is intersected by the Volga River. Pop. of the township, 780.

Highland, a township of Greene co., Iowa. Pop. 122.

Highland, a township of Guthrie co., Iowa. Pop. 317.

Highland, a township of O'Brien co., Iowa. Pop. 299.

Highland, a township of Palo Alto co., Iowa. P. 217.

Highland, a township of Tama co., Iowa. Pop. 593.

Highland, a township of Union co., Iowa. Pop. 563.

Highland, a township of Wapello co., Iowa. Pop. 913.

Highland, a township of Washington co., Iowa. P. 787.

Highland, a township of Winneshiek co., Iowa, on the Minnesota line. Pop. 852.

Highland, a township of Clay co., Kansas. Pop. 476. Post-office, Powellsburg.

Highland, a post-village of Doniphan co., Kansas, in Iowa township, about 44 miles N.N.W. of Leavenworth, and 4 miles W. of Highland Station of the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad. Here is the Highland University (Presbyterian), founded in 1859. It has 3 churches, a banking-house, a brewery, and manufactures of brooms and farming-implements. Pop. 282.

Highland, a township of Jewell co., Kansas. Pop. 437. Post-offices, Amity and Upland.

Highland, a township of Morris co., Kansas. Pop. 338.

Highland, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ky., about 44 miles S. of Lexington. It has 3 churches and a steam saw-mill.

Highland, a station on the Dedham Branch of the Boston & Providence Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Boston.

Highland, a station in Suffolk co., Mass., on the Eastern Railroad, 1 mile N. of Chelsea.

Highland, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., in Highland township, 2 miles from Highland Station of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, about 20 miles W. of Pontiac, and 28 miles S. of Flint. It has a church, a wagon-shop, and a store. Pop. of the township, 1267.

Highland, a township of Osceola co., Mich. Pop. 119.

Highland, a post-hamlet of Fillmore co., Minn., in Holt township, about 30 miles S.S.W. of Winona. It has a church.

Highland, a township of Wabasha co., Minn. Pop. 832. It contains Lyon.

Highland, a post-hamlet of Tishemingo co., Miss., about 30 miles S.S.E. of Corinth. It has 2 stores.

Highland, a station in Lancaster co., Neb., on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Crete.

Highland, a post-office of Coos co., N.H.

Highland, a station in Bergen co., N.J., on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, 13 miles N. of Jersey City.

Highland, a township of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Delaware, which separates it from Pennsylvania. P. 1046.

Highland, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., in Lloyd township, on the W. bank of the Hudson River, 2 miles from Poughkeepsie. It has 2 boarding-houses, several elegant residences, 3 churches, 6 stores, 3 hotels, a spoke-factory, and 2 wagon-shops. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery. Pop. about 1600.

Highland, a township of Defiance co., O. Pop. 946.

Highland, Highland co., O. See New Lexington.

Highland, a township of Muskingum co., O. Pop. 784. It contains Bloomfield.

Highland, a post-office of Clackamas co., Oregon.

Highland, a township of Adams co., Pa. Pop. 421.

Highland, a station in Beaver co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 2 miles W. of Homewood, Pa.

Highland, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., 5 miles S.W. of Towanda.

Highland, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. 958. It contains Gum Tree and Rosenvick.

Highland, a township of Clarion co., Pa., bounded S.E. by the Clarion River. Pop. 524. It contains Helen Furnace.

Highland, a township of Elk co., Pa. Pop. 98.

Highland, a township of Greenville co., S.C. P. 1261.

Highland, a post-office of Jackson co., Tenn.

Highland, a station of Salt Lake co., Utah, on the Bingham Cañon & Camp Floyd Railroad, 4 miles W. of Bingham Junction.

Highland, a post-office of Ritchie co., W. Va.

Highland, a post-village of Iowa co., Wis., in Highland township, about 54 miles W. of Madison. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of beer, flour, furniture, ploughs, &c. Pop. 482; of the township, 3024. Lead-mines have been opened here.

Highland Centre, a post-office of Wapello co., Iowa, 9 or 10 miles N.N.E. of Ottumwa.

Highland Creek, Kentucky, drains part of Henderson co., runs N.W., and enters the Ohio River in Union co.

Highland Creek, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 14 miles N.E. of Toronto. It contains 4 stores, 2 hotels, and 2 grist-mills. Pop. 500.

Highland Falls, a post-village and summer resort of Orange co., N.Y., on the W. bank of the Hudson River, about 47 miles above New York, 2 miles below West Point, and about 2 miles from Garrison's Station. It has 4 churches, several hotels and boarding-houses, and a newspaper office.

Highland Grove, a hamlet of Jones co., Iowa, 5 or 6 miles S. of Anamosa.

Highland Grove, a post-office of Greenville co., S.C.

Highland Home, a post-office of Laurens co., S.C., 7 miles N. of Laurens Court-House.

Highland Mary, a post-office of San Juan co., Col.

Highland Mills, a post-village in Monroe township, Orange co., N.Y., on the Newburg Branch of the Erie Railroad, 13 miles S.S.W. of Newburg. It has 2 churches, a large tannery, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Highland Park, an incorporated town of Lake co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and on Lake Michigan, 23 miles N. by W. of Chicago. It is on a bluff 100 feet above the lake. It has a large hotel, 3 churches, an academy, a ladies' seminary, a newspaper office, and many fine residences. Pop. about 1600.

Highland Prairie, prā'ree, a hamlet of Fillmore co., Minn., 5 miles E. of Whalan. It has a church.

Highlands, hī'landz (commonly pronounced in Scotland hee'landz), a natural division of Scotland, comprehending the country to the N. and N.W., in contradistinction to the Lowlands, which occupy the S. and S.E. districts. The division is formed by the Grampians, which extend across the island from Argyleshire on the Atlantic to Aberdeenshire or the German Ocean. The appellation of Highlands extends also to the Hebrides or Western Isles.——Inhab. HIGH'LANDER.

Highlands, or **Nev'ersink Hills,** in New Jersey, extend N.W. and S.E. from Sandy Hook to Raritan Bay. Mount Mitchell, the highest elevation, is 282 feet above the level of the sea. Here are the two Highland Lights, 100 feet apart, lat. 40° 23′ N., lon. 73° 59′ W.

Highlands, a station of Prince George's co., Md., on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Washington, D.C.

Highlands, a summer resort of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Neversink River, and on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, 6 miles N. of Long Branch, and about 25 miles S. of New York City. It has a church and 3 large boarding-houses, and is surrounded by picturesque scenery. Here is Highlands Post-Office.

Highlands, a township of Orange co., N.Y. Pop. 2953. It contains Highland Falls.

Highlands, a post-village of Macon co., N.C., on the Blue Ridge, 30 miles N. of Walhalla, S.C. It has a church, a saw-mill, &c.

Highlands of the Hudson, a hilly and picturesque region of New York, on both sides of the Hudson River. The Highlands are mostly comprised in the cos. of Orange, Putnam, and Dutchess. The highest summit, named New Beacon, has an altitude of 1685 feet above tide-water. Many lofty and precipitous bluffs rise close to the shores of the river.

Highland Springs, a post-office of Lake co., Cal.

Highlands Station, a post-office of Clay co., Fla.

Highlands Station, a post-office of Putnam co., N.Y., on the Hudson River Railroad, 4 miles N. of Peekskill.

Highland Station, a post-hamlet of Doniphan co., Kansas, on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, 25 miles N. of Atchison.

Highland Station, a post-hamlet in Highland township, Oakland co., Mich., on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 28 miles S. of Flint. It has a graded school, and a manufactory of sash and blinds.

Highland Station, a post-village and station of Galveston co., Tex., on the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad, 12 miles N.W. of Galveston.

High'landtown, a hamlet of Columbiana co., O., 5 miles E. by N. of Salineville. It has a church. Here is Inverness Post-Office.

Highland Village, a village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, on Minas Basin, 21 miles W. of Truro. Pop. 100.

High'landville, a post-hamlet of Winneshiek co., Iowa, 14 miles N.E. of Decorah. It has a church.

Highlandville, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., in Needham township, on the Woonsocket division of the New York & New England Railroad, 11 miles W.S.W. of Boston. It has a graded school, 2 churches, and 5 woollen-factories, which produce stockings, cardigan jackets, &c.

Highlandville, a post-hamlet of Christian co., Mo., 20 miles S.E. of Springfield.

High Market, a township of Lewis co., N.Y. P. 1068.

High Mills, a village of Saratoga co., N.Y., 1 mile S. of Burnt Hills. It has 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, and a woollen-mill.

High Mills, a hamlet of Schenectady co., N.Y., 6 miles N.E. of Schenectady. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

High Pin'nacle, a mountain of North Carolina, in Yancey co. Altitude, 5701 feet.

High Point, a post-hamlet of Walker co., Ga., 12 miles S. of Chattanooga. It has 2 churches.

High Point, a post-village of Decatur co., Iowa, in High Point township, about 60 miles S. of Des Moines. It has 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 796.

High Point, Harford co., Md. See FAIRMOUNT.

High Point, a post-village of Moniteau co., Mo., 10 miles S. of California. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of bagging, ploughs, and wagons.

High Point, a post-village in High Point township, Guilford co., N.C., on the North Carolina Railroad, 34 miles N.E. of Salisbury. It has 5 churches, 2 hotels, a seminary, 2 tobacco-factories, and a shuttle-factory. Pop. about 600; of the township, 1627.

High Point, a post-office of Knox co., Tenn., 11 miles E.N.E. of Knoxville.

High Point, a post-hamlet of Grimes co., Tex., 12 miles from Navasota. It has a church.

High Prairie, a post-hamlet of Leavenworth co., Kansas, in High Prairie township, about 7 miles S.S.W. of Leavenworth. Pop. of the township, 1318.

High Ridge, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., Conn., 8 miles N. of Stamford. It has a church and manufactures of baskets and shirts.

High Ridge, a post-office of Jefferson co., Mo., about 22 miles S.W. of St. Louis.

High Rock, a station in York co., Pa., on the Peach Bottom Railroad, 21 miles S.E. of York.

High Shoals, a post-village of Randolph co., Ala., 28 miles N.W. of West Point, Ga. It has a church and a woollen-factory.

High Shoals, a post-office of Walton co., Ga.

High Shoals, a post-office of Gaston co., N.C.

High Shoals, a township of Rutherford co., N.C. Pop. 904.

High'spire, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., in Lower Swatara township, on the Susquehanna River, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches, a distillery, and a flour-mill. Pop. 612.

High Switch, a station in St. Clair co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Belleville & Southern Illinois Railroad, 2 miles N.W. of Belleville.

Hightae, hī'tå, a village of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, 2½ miles S. of Lochmaben. Pop. 409. This place, with three small contiguous villages, constitutes the Four Towns, the land of which has been held by the inhabitants by mere right of possession, since the days of Bruce. Some of the people are gypsies.

High'tower, a post-hamlet of Cleburne co., Ala., 26 miles W. of Carrollton, Ga. Here is a copper-mine, with 3 smelting-furnaces.

High Tower, a post-village of Forsyth co., Ga., near the Etowah River, about 45 miles N.N.E. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches.

Hightower River, Georgia. See ETOWAH.

Hightowers, post-township, Caswell co., N.C. P. 1502.

High'town, a post-hamlet of Highland co., Va., about 50 miles N.W. of Staunton. It has a church.

Hightstown, hīts'tŏwn, a post-borough of Mercer co., N.J., on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, 40 miles N.E. of Camden, and 14 miles E. by N. of Trenton. It is the N. terminus of a railroad which extends to Pemberton. It has 2 national banks, the Peddie Institute, a seminary for young ladies, a newspaper office, and 6 churches. Pop. 1347.

High View, a post-office of Frederick co., Va.

High'ville, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., about 7 miles S.S.E. of Columbia. It has a church and manufactures of bee-hives and machinery.

High'water, a township of Cottonwood co., Minn. Pop. 291.

High`way', a station in Houghton co., Mich., on the Mineral Range Railroad, 4 miles by rail from Calumet, and 8 miles from Hancock.

High'wood, a neat post-village of Lake co., Ill., in Deerfield township, on Lake Michigan, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 24 miles N. by W. of Chicago. It has 3 churches.

High Woods, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., in Saugerties township, 5 miles W. of Tivoli. It has 2 churches.

High'worth, a town of England, co. of Wilts, 6 miles N.N.E. of Swindon, on an eminence, near the Vale of White Horse. It is irregularly built of stone, and has an ancient church, with two curious chapels attached.

High Wycombe, England. See Wycombe.

Higo, a province of Japan. See Figo.

Higuera, e-gå'rå, a village of Chili, province and 33 miles N.E. of Coquimbo (or La Serena). It has silver- and copper-mines. Pop. 2322.

Higuera de Bargas, e-gå'rå då baR'gås, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 27 miles S. of Badajos. Pop. 2158.

Higuera de la Serena, e-gå'rå då lå så-rå'nå, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province and 80 miles E. by S. of Badajos. Pop. 1472.

Higuera Junto Aracena, e-gå'rå Hoon'to å-rå-thå'nå, a town of Spain, 49 miles N.N.E. of Huelva, in the Sierra Morena. Pop. 1880.

Higuera-la-Real, e-gå'rå-lå-rå-ål', a town of Spain, province and 41 miles S.S.E. of Badajos. It has a hospital, a Jesuits' college, and a trade in wine. Pop. 4558.

Higueruela, e-gå-roo-å'lå, a village of Spain, province and 26 miles E. of Albacete. Pop. 2414.

Higuey, hee`gå', a village of the island of Hayti, republic and 78 miles E. of Santo Domingo, and 20 miles N.W. of Higuey Bay.

Higuey Bay, a bay of the island of Hayti, protected by the island of Saona, in lat. 18° 20′ N., lon. 68° 40′ W.

Hi-Ho, a river of Corea. See Hee-Ho.

Hijar, or **Hixar,** e-Har', a town of Spain, province and 62 miles N.N.E. of Teruel, on the Martin. Pop. 3133.

Hika, Manitowoc co., Wis. See Centreville.

Hiklar, hee'klar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 6 miles N. of Kaisareeyeh.

Hi'ko, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co., Nevada, in a valley of the Great Basin, about 110 miles S.S.E. of Hamilton. It has silver-mines, the product of which is the chief article of export of Lincoln co.; also a quartz-mill.

Hila, hee'lå, a village of Amboyna, with a governor's house, a Christian church, and a Mohammedan temple.

Hilabee Creek, Alabama. See Hillabee Creek.

Hil'bert, a post-village of Calumet co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad (main line), at the junction of the Green Bay Branch, 27 miles S. of Green Bay, and 16 miles E.S.E. of Menasha. It has a saw-mill and 5 stores.

Hilchenbach, hilK'ęn-båK`, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 9 miles N.N.E. of Siegen. Pop. 1575.

Hil'da, or **Thrash'er's Cor'ners,** a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, on the river Moira, 8 miles N.N.E. of Belleville. It has 2 hotels. Pop. 100.

Hildburghausen, hilt'bŏŏRG-hŏw`zęn, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, on the Werra, 17 miles by rail S.E. of Meiningen. It has a gymnasium, a burgher and a Jews' school, orphan, lunatic, and deaf-mute asylums, and manufactures of cloth and papier-maché. It was formerly the capital of the duchy of Saxe-Hildburghausen. P. 5148.

Hil'den, a town of Prussia, government and 6 miles S.E. of Dusseldorf. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and linens. Pop. 6789.

Hilders, hil'dęrs, a town of Bavaria, on the Ulster, 57 miles N.N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1057.

Hildesheim, hil'dęs-hīme`, a town of Hanover, at a railway junction, 18 miles S.E. of Hanover. Pop. 22,581, of whom one-third are Roman Catholics. It is a large, old-fashioned town, enclosed by ramparts, now used as public walks, and has a cathedral of the ninth century, 3 churches, a consistory and a college belonging to the Roman Catholics, a Protestant college, deaf-mute and lunatic asylums, public schools, a council hall, and a trade in coarse linen cloths and yarn and in cattle. It is a Catholic bishop's see.

Hil'drethsburg, a post-office of Lyon co., Minn.

Hilfrath, hil'fråt, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 20 miles N.N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 990.

Hilgersdorf, hil'ghęrs-doRf`, a village of Bohemia, on the Hochwald, near the frontiers of Saxony. Pop. 1577.

Hil'ham, a post-village of Overton co., Tenn., about 85 miles E. by N. of Nashville. It has 2 churches.

Hill, a county in the N. central part of Texas, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Brazos River, and is partly drained by Richland Creek. The surface is hilly or undulating, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cattle, cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Hillsborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,295,927. Pop. in 1870, 7453, of whom 7429 were natives and 24 were foreigners.

Hill, a post-hamlet of Effingham co., Ill., 6 miles E. of Mason Station. It has a church.

Hill, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., in Hill township, on the Merrimac River, and on the Bristol Branch of the Northern Railroad, 27 miles N. by W. of Concord. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of cabinet organs, glazing-tools, melodeons, &c. Pop. of the township, 620.

Hill, a township of Montgomery co., N.C. Pop. 447.

Hill, Mercer co., Pa. See Charleston.

Hillabee, Clay co., Ala. See Millerville.

Hill'abee (or **Hil'abee**) **Creek,** Alabama, rises in Clay co., runs southward, and enters the Tallapoosa River in Tallapoosa co.

Hillah, or **Hilla,** hil'lå, written also **Hellah,** hel'lå, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 60 miles S. of Bagdad, the modern representative of Babylon, and near the centre of its ruins, on both sides of the Euphrates, here crossed by a floating bridge. Lat. 32° 28′ 30″ N.; lon. 44° 28′ E. Pop. about 10,000. It is enclosed by earth ramparts and a ditch, is entered by 4 gates, and has a citadel, a mosque, several convents, some pretty well supplied bazaars, and manufactures of silks. The town has dye-houses and tanneries, but its population is chiefly agricultural.

Hillaya, hil-lī'å, or **Hilliya,** hil-lee'å, a small town of Sinde, 39 miles S. of Hyderabad.

Hill Church, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., about 16 miles E.N.E. of Reading.

Hill City, a post-office and mining village of Pennington co., Dakota, in the Black Hills, 200 miles from Sidney, Neb. Gold and silver are found here, and timber abounds.

Hill City, a post-office of Graham co., Kansas.

Hill City, a post-office of Barry co., Mo., 9 miles E. of Cassville.

Hille, hil'lęh, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 8 miles N.W. of Minden. Pop. 3030.

Hille, hil'lå, a village of Sweden, læn and 4 miles N.E. of Gefle.

Hil'lear, a township of Knox co., O. Pop. 931. It contains Centreburg.

Hil'legass, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., near the Perkiomen Railroad, 20 miles S. of Allentown.

Hillegersberg, hil'lęh-Ghęrs-bêRG`, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 6 miles S.W. of Haarlem. Pop. 2606.

Hillegom, hil'lęh-Hom`, a village of the Netherlands, 2½ miles N. of Rotterdam. Pop. 2486.

Hilleröd, Denmark. See Fredericksberg.

Hillersdorf, hil'lęrs-doRf`, Nieder, nee'dęr, and Ober, o'bęr, a village of Austrian Silesia, circle of Troppau, on the Oppa. Pop. 1896.

Hill Gove, a post-office of Gove co., Kansas, at Buffalo Station on the Union Pacific Railroad, 68 miles E. of Wallace.

Hill Grove, a post-office of Meade co., Ky.

Hill Grove, a post-village of Darke co., O., on the Dayton & Union Railroad, 3 miles E. of Union City, Ind., and 44 miles N.W. of Dayton. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 200.

Hill Grove, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va., about 24 miles S. of Lynchburg. It has 2 churches, a carriage-shop, and 3 stores.

Hill'ham, a post-office of Dubois co., Ind., 44 miles N. of Cannelton.

Hill`head', a burgh of Scotland, co. of Lanark, is one of the finest suburbs of Glasgow. It lies W. of that city and N. of Partick. Pop. 3718.

Hill'house, a post-office of Lake co., O.

Hill'hurst, a post-office of Pierce co., Washington, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 14 miles S. of New Tacoma. Here is a Granger hall.

Hillian's (hĭl'yạnz) **Store,** a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ala., about 40 miles S.E. of Huntsville. It has 2 churches, a masonic hall, and a high school.

Hilliard, hĭl'yạrd, a station in Ware co., Ga., on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 4 miles W. of Waresborough.

Hilliard, or **Hilliards,** a post-village in Norwich township, Franklin co., O., on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 10 miles N.W. of Columbus. It has 2 churches and a wagon-factory. Pop. 282.

Hilliard, a post-village of Uintah co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Evanston. Elevation, 7310 feet. It has a hotel, 3 saloons, and manufactures of lumber and charcoal. The Hilliard Flume & Lumber Company have here a flume 28 miles long.

Hilliard's, a post-hamlet of Allegan co., Mich., in Hopkins township, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 22 miles S. of Grand Rapids. It has a saw-mill.

Hilliard's, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa., and a station on the Shenango & Alleghany Railroad, 46 miles S.E. of Greenville. It has a church and 2 hotels.

Hilliardston, hĭl′yạrds-tọn, a post-hamlet of Nash co., N.C., 11 miles W. of Battleborough. Gold is found here.

Hilliardsville, hĭl′yạrdz-vĭl, a post-office of Henry co., Ala.

Hillier, hĭl′yẹr, or **Pleas′ant Val′ley,** a post-village in Prince Edward co., Ontario, 18 miles S. of Belleville. It contains a carding-mill and 2 stores. Pop. 130.

Hillion, heel`yòɴᵍ′, a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 4 miles E. of Saint-Etienne. Pop. 346.

Hillis, the ancient name of Sabioncello.

Hil′lisburg, a post-village of Clinton co., Ind., in Johnson township, on the Lafayette & Muncie Railroad, 11 miles E. of Frankfort. It has a church, a carriage-shop, a flour-mill, and a plough-factory.

Hilliya, a town of India. See Hillaya.

Hill River, of British America. See Hayes River.

Hill's, a station in Prince George's co., Md., on the Pope's Creek Branch of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 11 miles S. of Bowie Junction.

Hills, a post-office of Washington co., O.

Hill's, a station in Washington co., Pa., on the Chartiers Railroad, 17 miles S.W. of Pittsburg.

Hillsborough, hilz′bŭr-rŭh, a town of Ireland, co. of Down, 3 miles S.S.W. of Lisburn. It has a fine church, ruins of a castle, the seat of the Marquis of Downshire, and a hospital. Pop. 885.

Hillsborough, hilz′bŭr-rŭh, a county of Florida, is in the W. part of the peninsula, and is bounded on the W. by the Gulf of Mexico and Tampa Bay. The latter extends inward to the middle of the county, and is about 35 miles long. The surface is low and nearly level: the soil produces cotton, sugar-cane, and Indian corn. Capital, Tampa. Valuation of real and personal estate, $700,000. Pop. in 1870, 3216, of whom 3137 were Americans.

Hillsborough, a county in the S. part of New Hampshire, bordering on Massachusetts, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Merrimac River, and also drained by the Contoocook, Souhegan, and Piscataquog Rivers, which afford abundant motive-power. The surface is hilly or uneven, and is extensively covered with forests of beech, elm, ash, oak, sugar-maple, &c.; the soil is partly fertile. Hay, butter, Indian corn, and potatoes are the staple products. This county has quarries of fine granite, and important manufactures of cotton goods and many other articles. It is traversed by the Concord Railroad and the Manchester & North Weare Railroad. Another railroad connects Manchester, the chief city of this county, with Lawrence. Capitals, Manchester, Nashua, and Amherst. Valuation of real and personal estate, $59,050,708. Pop. in 1870, 64,238, of whom 52,766 were Americans.

Hillsborough, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ala., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 12 miles W. of Decatur. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Hillsborough, a post-village of Union co., Ark., about 44 miles S.S.E. of Camden. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Hillsborough, a post-office of Weld co., Colorado, 14 miles W. of Greeley.

Hillsborough, a post-village of Jasper co., Ga., 9 miles S.W. of Monticello, and about 26 miles N. of Macon. It has 2 churches, a steam grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Hillsborough, a post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Ill., in Hillsborough township, on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 67 miles N.E. of St. Louis, Mo., and 11 miles E. of Litchfield. It has 5 churches, 2 banks, an academy, 2 flour-mills, a woollen-mill, and a manufactory of furniture. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 1500; of the township, 3417.

Hillsborough, a village of Clinton co., Ind., in Sugar Creek township, about 36 miles N. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches, a broom-factory, and a churn-factory. Here is Pickard's Mill Post-Office.

Hillsborough, a post-village of Fountain co., Ind., in Cain township, on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 27 miles E. of Danville, Ill. It has 1 or 2 banking-houses, 4 churches, 2 grist-mills, &c. Pop. about 300.

Hillsborough, a hamlet of Henry co., Ind., in Prairie township. Pop. 95.

Hillsborough, a post-village of Henry co., Iowa, in Salem township, about 35 miles W. of Burlington. It has 3 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. about 300.

Hillsborough, a hamlet of Louisa co., Iowa. Pop. 46.

Hillsborough, a post-village of Fleming co., Ky., 50 miles (direct) E.N.E. of Lexington, and about 24 miles S. by E. of Maysville. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 300.

Hillsborough, a post-village of Caroline co., Md., on Tuckahoe Creek, and on the Maryland & Delaware Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of Easton. It has 3 churches, a graded school, 6 stores, and 3 warehouses for grain. Pop. 250.

Hillsborough, a post-village of Scott co., Miss., 8 miles N. of Forest, and about 42 miles E.N.E. of Jackson. It has 2 churches.

Hillsborough, a post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Mo., in Central township, 4 miles N.N.W. of Victoria Station, about 38 miles S.S.W. of St. Louis, and 10 miles W. of the Mississippi River. It contains a court-house, 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a money-order post-office.

Hillsborough, a post-village of Hillsborough co., N.H., in a township of the same name, 2½ miles from Hillsborough Bridge Station, and about 25 miles S. by W. of Concord. It has several churches. The township contains a larger village, named Hillsborough Bridge, and has a national bank, and manufactures of hosiery, woollen goods, &c. Pop. of the township, 1595.

Hillsborough, a post-township of Somerset co., N.J., is bounded on the N. by the Raritan River, and intersected by the Delaware & Bound Brook Railroad. Pop. 3443. It contains villages named Millstone and Neshanic. Hillsborough Station is on the Mercer & Somerset Railroad, 3 miles W. of Millstone.

Hillsborough, a post-village, capital of Orange co., N.C., in Hillsborough township, on the Eno River, and on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 40 miles N.W. of Raleigh. It contains a court-house, the Hillsborough Military Academy, a newspaper office, and 6 churches. Pop. 809; of township, 3624.

Hillsborough, a post-town, capital of Highland co., O., in Liberty township, about 40 miles W.S.W. of Chillicothe. It is the E. terminus of a branch of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 62 miles E. by N. of Cincinnati. It contains a court-house, 7 churches, a union school, 2 national banks, 3 private banks, the Highland Institute, and Hillsborough Female College. Two or 3 weekly newspapers are published here. It has manufactures of furniture, woollen goods, farm-bells, clothing, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. about 3500. A narrow-gauge railroad extends from this place southward to Sardinia, 17 miles.

Hillsborough, a post-village, capital of Washington co., Oregon, on the Tualatin River, and on the Oregon Central Railroad, 21 miles W. by S. of Portland, and 40 miles N. of Salem. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office.

Hillsborough (Shade Furnace Post-Office), a hamlet of Somerset co., Pa., 14 miles S. of Johnstown. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a wagon-shop.

Hillsborough, a village of Washington co., Pa., in West Bethlehem township, about 30 miles S. of Pittsburg. The name of its post-office is Scenery Hill.

Hillsborough, a township of Marion co., S.C. P. 1318.

Hillsborough, a post-hamlet of Coffee co., Tenn., 8 miles S.E. of Manchester. It has a church.

Hillsborough, a village of Williamson co., Tenn., 22½ miles S. of Nashville. It has 1 or 2 churches, a plough-factory, 2 stores, and a sulphur spring.

Hillsborough, a post-village, capital of Hill co., Tex., about 60 miles S.S.W. of Dallas, and 135 miles N.N.E. of Austin. It has a newspaper office. Pop. 313.

Hillsborough, a hamlet of Albemarle co., Va., 4½ miles from Mechum's River Station. It has a church.

Hillsborough, a post-village of Loudoun co., Va., near the base of the Blue Ridge, about 46 miles N.W. of Washington, D.C. It has 1 or 2 flour-mills, a woollen-factory, a church, and a high school. Pop. 246.

Hillsborough (Academy Post-Office), a hamlet of Pocahontas co., W. Va., 33 miles N.N.E. of Ronceverte. It has 2 churches and about 15 houses.

Hillsborough, a post-village in Hillsborough township, Vernon co., Wis., about 68 miles N.W. of Madison. It has a church, a graded school, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1108.

Hillsborough, Nova Scotia. See Six-Mile Road.

Hills′borough, a seaport town of New Brunswick, co. of Albert, on the Petitcodiac River, and on the Albert Railway, 22 miles S.E. of Salisbury. It contains a hotel, several stores, churches, and schools, and a plaster-mill. Valuable coal-mines and gypsum-quarries are worked in the vicinity. It is a port of entry. Pop. 900.

Hillsborough, the principal town of the island of Carriacou, West Indies.

Hillsborough Bridge, a post-village in Hillsborough township, Hillsborough co., N.H., on the Contoocook River, and on the Concord & Claremont Railroad, 27 miles W. by S. of Concord. It has a newspaper office, a bank, a money-order post-office, 2 churches, an academy, a flour-mill, and manufactures of stockings, shirts, drawers, bedsteads, knitting-machines, &c.

Hillsborough Centre, a post-office of Hillsborough co., N.H.

Hillsborough River, in Hillsborough co., Fla., a stream which enters Hillsborough Bay (an arm of Tampa Bay) at the town of Tampa.

Hillsborough River, a salt-water tidal lagoon in Volusia co., Fla., extending S.S.E. 30 miles from Mosquito Inlet. Its northward continuation is called Halifax River, and the whole is often called Mosquito River.

Hillsborough Upper Village, a post-hamlet of Hillsborough co., N.H., about 26 miles W. of Concord. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill. Pop. about 90.

Hill's Branch, a post-hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y., near the Cayuga Railroad. Hill's Branch Station is about 3 miles S. of Cayuga. It has plaster-mills.

Hillsburg, Nova Scotia. See BEAR RIVER.

Hills'burg, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, on the river Credit, and on the Credit Valley Railroad, 20 miles E. by N. of Fergus. It contains 2 grist-mills, a woollen-factory, a foundry, a tannery, 4 churches, 4 stores, and 3 hotels. Pop. 400.

Hill's Corners, or **Wee'saw,** a post-hamlet of Berrien co., Mich., in Weesaw township, 5 miles N. of Galien. It has a church. Here is Hill's Corners Post-Office.

Hill's Corners, Columbia co., Wis. See HARTMAN.

Hills'dale, a county in the S. part of Michigan, bordering on Ohio, has an area of about 580 square miles. It is drained by the Kalamazoo River, the St. Joseph's River (of the Maumee), and the St. Joseph's (of Lake Michigan), all of which rise in this county. The surface is diversified with hills, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple, oak, and other trees abound. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, oats, butter, wool, and pork are the staple products. Devonian sandstone of good quality underlies a part of this county. It is intersected by the Michigan Southern Railroad and the Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern Railroad. Capital, Hillsdale. Valuation of real and personal estate, $20,123,856. Pop. in 1870, 31,684, of whom 29,488 were Americans; in 1874, 31,566.

Hillsdale, a post-office of Moody co., Dakota.

Hillsdale, a post-village of Rock Island co., Ill., on or near Rock River, and on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 24 miles E.N.E. of Davenport, Iowa. It has a church.

Hillsdale, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ind., in Helt township, on the W. bank of the Wabash River, and on the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad, at its junction with the Indiana & Illinois Central Railroad, 23 miles N. of Terre Haute, and 1 mile W. of Montezuma. It has a manufactory of fire-brick.

Hillsdale, a post-hamlet of Mills co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 5 miles E. of Glenwood. Pop. 86.

Hillsdale, a post-village in Marysville township, Miami co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, 36 miles S.S.W. of Kansas City, and 7 miles N. of Paola. It has a church.

Hillsdale, a city, capital of Hillsdale co., Mich., is in a township of the same name, on or near the St. Joseph River, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, at its junction with the Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern Railroad, 33 miles W. of Adrian, 167 miles from Chicago, 22 miles E. of Coldwater, and 90 miles W.S.W. of Detroit. It contains a court-house, 8 churches, 2 national banks, a high school, 3 hotels, 2 foundries, a planing-mill, 2 flour-mills, a chair-factory, and printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers. Here is Hillsdale College (Free Baptist), which was organized in 1855 and has about 450 students. Pop. 3684; of township, additional, 505.

Hillsdale, a township of Winona co., Minn. Pop. 517.

Hillsdale, a post-hamlet of Nemaha co., Neb., on the Missouri River, 12 miles below Brownville, and about 75 miles S.E. of Lincoln.

Hillsdale, a post-office of Bergen co., N.J., on the New Jersey & New York Railroad, 22 miles N. of Jersey City.

Hillsdale, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., in Hillsdale township, on the New York & Harlem Railroad, 110 miles N. by E. of New York, and about 16 miles E. by S. of Hudson. It has 2 churches, a furnace, a grist-mill, and a carriage-shop. The township contains 4 churches. Pop. of the township, 1879; of the village, about 600.

Hillsdale, a post-hamlet of Guilford co., N.C., 10 miles N. of Greensborough. It has a church and an academy.

Hillsdale, a station in Dauphin co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, main line, 12 miles S.E. of Harrisburg.

Hillsdale, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa., 20 miles N.E. of Indiana. It has 2 churches.

Hillsdale, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Tenn., 17 miles E. by N. of Gallatin.

Hillsdale, a post-hamlet of Iron co., Utah, on Sevier River, 40 miles S.E. of Beaver. It has a church.

Hillsdale, a hamlet of Monroe co., W. Va., 4 miles N.E. of Union. It has a church.

Hillsdale, a station in Laramie co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 20 miles E. by N. of Cheyenne.

Hills'dale, a post-village in Kings co., New Brunswick, 30 miles from St. John. Pop. 200.

Hill's Fac'tory, a post-office of Spartanburg co., S.C., 17 miles S. of Spartanburg.

Hill's Fer'ry, a post-village of Stanislaus co., Cal., on the San Joaquin River, 13 miles S.W. of Turlock. It has a seminary, a foundry, a banking-house, and 4 churches.

Hill's Ferry, North Carolina. See PALMYRA.

Hill's Ferry, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Tex., on Red River.

Hill's Fork, a post-hamlet of Adams co., O., about 60 miles E.S.E. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches.

Hill's Grove, a post-office of McDonough co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 2 miles S.W. of Tennessee.

Hills'grove, a post-village of Sullivan co., Pa., on Loyalsock Creek, about 24 miles N.E. of Williamsport. It has a church, 2 large tanneries, and several mills.

Hill's Grove, a post-hamlet of Kent co., R.I., on the Stonington & Providence Railroad, 11 miles S. by W. of Providence. It has a manufactory of malleable iron.

Hill'side, a post-office of Tishemingo co., Miss.

Hillside, a station in Queens co., N.Y., on the Central Railroad of Long Island, 8 miles E. of Hunter's Point.

Hillside, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the Northeast Pennsylvania Railroad, 12 miles N. of Philadelphia.

Hillside, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 49 miles E. by S. of Pittsburg. It has a church.

Hills Land'ing, a hamlet of Prince George's co., Md., on the Patuxent River, 2½ miles from Upper Marlborough. It has a steam mill and about 12 dwellings. Steamers ascend the river to this place once a week.

Hill's Mills, a station in Barbour co., Ala., on the Vicksburg & Brunswick Railroad, 17 miles W. of Eufaula.

Hill's Point, a post-office of Dorchester co., Md.

Hills Prairie, prā'ree; a post-office of Bastrop co., Tex.

Hill Spring, a post-hamlet of Morris co., Kansas, 8 miles S.S.W. of Council Grove. It has a church.

Hill Spring, a post-office of Henry co., Ky., on the Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 23 miles N.W. of Frankfort.

Hill's Station, a post-hamlet of Clermont co, O., in Goshen township, near the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, about 30 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church.

Hill's Store, a post-office of Randolph co., N.C.

Hill's View, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., 4 miles E.N.E. of Ligonier. It has an iron-furnace.

Hills'ville, a post-village in Mahoning township, Lawrence co., Pa., about 9 miles W. of New Castle. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 150.

Hillsville, a post-village, capital of Carroll co., Va., 75 miles E. of Abingdon, and 60 miles S.W. of Salem. It has a church, an academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. 268.

Hill Tip'erah (**Tip'perah,** or **Trip'ura**), a native state of Bengal, bounded N. by Assam and E. by wild jungle-regions, partly outside of British control. On the S.W. lies the British district of Tiperah. It is governed by a rajah, who has absolute power but is assisted by a British political agent. Area, 3867 square miles. It is largely a dense forest, inhabited by hill-tribes. Capital, Agartala, a small town, 30 miles N. by E. of Comillah. Pop. 74,242.

Hill'ton, a post-office of Sharp co., Ark.

Hill Top, a post-office of Charles co., Md.

Hill'top, a station in Bucks co., Pa., on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 12 miles S. of Bethlehem.

Hill′town, a post-township and hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., 30 miles N. of Philadelphia, and 3 miles N.N.W. of Chalfont Station. The township has 5 churches. Pop. 2869.

Hill Val′ley, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., 4 miles W. of Shirleysburg. It has a church.

Hill View, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.Y., in Caldwell township, on the W. shore of Lake George, 4 miles from Caldwell. It has a church and a large hotel.

Hillville, Pa. See LOWER and UPPER HILLVILLE.

Hilo, hee′lo, a town of Hawaii, on Byron (Hilo or Waiakea) Bay, an inlet on the E. coast of the island of Hawaii. It is the second town in the kingdom, and a place of great beauty. Its harbor is spacious and generally secure. Pop. 4220.

Hilongos, he-lon′goce, a town of the Philippines, on the W. side of the island of Leyte, with Point Hilongos N.W., in lat. 10° 24′ N., lon. 124° 35′ E.

Hilpoltstein, hil′polt-stīne‵, a town of Bavaria, 19 miles S.S.E. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1511.

Hil′sa, a town of India, district and 35 miles S.E. of Patna. Pop. 3026. It has a trade in grain and oil-seeds.

Hilsbach, hils′båĸ, a town of Baden, 17 miles S.S.E. of Heidelberg. Pop. 1232.

Hilsenheim, hil′sẹn-hīme‵ (Fr. pron. heel‵sêɴ‵êm′), a village of Germany, 5 miles N.E. of Schlettstadt. Pop. 2035.

Hil′ton, a post-village and summer resort of Tazewell co., Ill., in Fond du Lac township, near Peoria Lake, and on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 2 miles E. of Peoria. It has a church, an artesian well of sulphur water, and a hotel. Pop. 200.

Hilton, a township of Iowa co., Iowa. Pop. 749.

Hilton, a post-office of Nodaway co., Mo.

Hil′ton, a post-village in Northumberland co., Ontario, 5 miles N. of Brighton. Pop. 120.

Hil′ton Head, a post-township of Beaufort co., S.C., on the Atlantic Ocean. It comprises Hilton Head Island and several small islands on the S. side of Port Royal entrance, about 17 miles S. of Beaufort. Cotton, rice, corn, peanuts, and sweet potatoes are its staple products. Pop. of township, 3073, mostly colored.

Hil′ton's, a post-office of Sullivan co., Tenn.

Hilvarenbeek, hil′vå-rẹn-båk‵, a village of Netherlands, in North Brabant, 17 miles E.S.E. of Breda. P. 2302.

Hilversum, hil′vẹr-sŭm‵, a market-town of the Netherlands, 15 miles E.S.E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 7805. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods.

Hilzingen, hilt′sing-ẹn, a village of Baden, in Lake circle, 8 miles N.E. of Schaffhausen. Pop. 1323.

Himalaya (him-å′lạ-yạ or him-ạ-lā′yạ) or **Himmaleh** (him-må′lạ) **Mountains,** or **The Himalayas,** him-å′lạ-yạz (the "abode of snow;" anc. *Imaus*), a chain of snowy mountains, the most elevated on the globe, extending in an irregular curve, with a general direction W.N.W. and E.S.E. of more than 22° of longitude, nearly 1500 miles, breadth 100 to 160 miles, along the N. boundary of India, separating it from Thibet, and traversing the state of Cashmere, being the southeasternmost of the mountain-ranges which radiate from the Pameer plateau. They are situated between lat. 27° and 35° N., lon. 73° 23′ and 9° 40′ E., and extend from the river Indus on the W. to the great bend of the river Brahmapootra on the E. The Himalayas are not a single mountain-chain, but a range of rugged snowy peaks, depending from the high table-land of Thibet, and separated by deep gorges, the outlets of rapid streams, generated by the melted snow and ice of the interior, branching out, in Cashmere, into three parallel chains. The mountains rise on the S. from the plain of the Ganges in a wall-like range from 4000 to 5000 feet high, broken up at intervals by deep precipitous chasms, through which the springs and rivers flow down with great impetuosity. Between these and the higher ranges lie the fertile and well-cultivated valleys of Nepaul and Bootan. The mean elevation of the range has been estimated at from 16,000 to 18,000 feet, but 45 of its peaks are known to exceed 23,000 feet. Several reach a height of 25,000 feet. Mount Everest, or Gaurisankar, is 29,002 feet, Kunchinjunga 28,156, Dhawalaghiri 28,000, Morshiadi 26,522, Jibjibia 26,305, Nanda Devi 25,661, and Shumalari 27,200 feet above the sea. The high table-land of Thibet, forming the N. portion of the range, has a more gradual and extensive slope than the steep and abrupt mountain-declivities of the S. There are several passes in the Himalayas, all at a great elevation, the highest being the Ibi-Gamin Pass, 20,459 feet, and the Mana-Ghat, 18,570 feet, between Gnari-Khorsum and Gurhwal; the Parang La, in Spiti, 19,132 feet; and the Chang La, 18,368 feet, and Takalung La, 17,500 feet, in Ladakh; in the more easterly part of the range they decrease in altitude, except the Dunkia Pass, 18,460 feet, between Darjeeling and Shigatze. The difficulty of these ascents, as also of nearly all those of less elevation, is extreme. The base and summits and probably the great mass of this range consist of granite and crystalline stratified rocks. A zone of Silurian strata prevails at elevations of 15,000 to 18,000 feet, and tertiary strata, some of very modern date, with many organic remains, occur at various elevations along the ridge. The lower limit of the snow-line is on the S. side 16,200 feet, while on the N. it is 17,400 feet. Vegetation also extends much higher on the N. than on the S. side. This arises from the serenity and dryness of the air and the radiated heat from the extensive sloping table-land towards the N., while on the S. there are more frequent gales and moisture, and an abrupt precipitous termination of the mountains. Some of the peaks in the interior are free of snow, and the contrast of these with the other snow-covered summits, and with the deep azure of the sky, renders the scenery splendid. Magnificent glaciers are found in every part of the Himalayas and West Thibet wherever there is perennial snow. Some of these, in the W. part of the range, are 10 to 11 miles long and 1½ miles broad. The highest known are those of Deotal, in Gurhwal, 17,945 feet, and Namtso, in Lahool, 15,570 feet above the sea. The base of the mountains to the S. is covered with a dense jungle, separating them from the plains of India. This belt diminishes to the W. and N. of the Jumna. Cultivation is carried to the foot of the mountains. At the base, vegetation is of a tropical character; at an elevation of 5000 feet European plants succeed. Here rice and other grains are cultivated, as also a species of arum, the roots of which form the food of the hill-people; wheat grows at an elevation of 13,000 feet, barley at near 15,000 feet, and grass at 16,500 feet. The cultivation of the tea-plant has been introduced successfully along the entire S. and W. face of the mountains up to 5000 feet. Herds of cattle are numerous, and especially sheep and goats. Mines of iron, lead, and copper exist, but have been little wrought or explored.

Himberg, him′bêʀɢ, a market-town of Lower Austria, 8 miles S.S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 1578.

Himera, the ancient name of the SALSO.

Him′rod's, a post-village of Yates co., N.Y., in Milo township, on the Northern Central Railroad, 37 miles N. of Elmira, and 2 miles W. of Seneca Lake. It has a church, a steam saw-mill, and a carriage-shop.

Himrod's, a station in Erie co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 17 miles S. by E. of Erie.

Hinch, a post-village in Addington co., Ontario, 10 miles N. of Napanee. Pop. 150.

Hinche, hâɴsh, a town of Hayti, 46 miles S.E. of Cape Haytien, on an affluent of the Artibonite.

Hin′chinbrook Island, on the coast of Alaska, with a port on its S.W. coast, called Port Eches. Lat. 60° 16′ N.; lon. 146° 56′ W.

Hinck′ley, a town of England, co. and 13 miles by rail S.W. of Leicester. It is well built, and has a fine Gothic church, a town hall, a free school, 2 branch banks, a large manufactory of coarse hosiery, and remains of ancient walls, castle, and Roman antiquities. Pop. 6902.

Hinck′ley, a post-village of De Kalb co., Ill., in Squaw Grove township, on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, 57 miles W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches and a wagon-factory.

Hinckley, a post-village of Pine co., Minn., in Hinckley township, on Grindstone River, and on the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad, 77 miles N. of St. Paul. It has a large lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 193.

Hinckley, a post-village of Medina co., O., in Hinckley township, 8 miles N.E. of Medina, and about 20 miles S. of Cleveland. It has a graded school, a foundry, and a manufactory of farming-implements. The township contains 4 churches, and has a pop. of 972.

Hindelang, hin′dẹh-lång‵, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, 15 miles S. of Kempten. Pop. 2237.

Hindeloopen, hin′dẹh-lō‵pẹn, a town of the Netherlands, on the Zuyder Zee, 24 miles S.W. of Leeuwarden.

Hindia, hin′de-å, a town of Hindostan, on the Nerbudda, 94 miles S.E. of Oojein.

Hindian, hin-de-ân′, **Hindiyan,** hin-de-yân′, or **Indiyan,** a town of Persia, in Khoozistan, 120 miles N.W. of Bushire, and not far from the Persian Gulf. Pop. 3500.

Hind′ley, a town of England, in Lancashire, 2 miles E.S.E. of Wigan. It has iron-mills and coal-mines. Pop. of township, 10,627.

Hind′marsh, an island of South Australia, in the entrance to Lake Victoria and to the Murray River.

Hindmarsh, a lake of Victoria, Australia, 30 miles in circumference. Lat. 36° S.; lon. 141° 30′ E.

Hindmarsh, a N.E. suburb of Adelaide, South Australia. Pop. 4473.

Hindöen, hin'dö'ẹn, the largest of the Loffoden Islands, Norway, in the Arctic Ocean, divided between the provinces of Nordland and Finmark. Length, 45 miles; breadth, 40 miles. Pop. 8193.

Hindole, or **Hindol,** hin'dōl', a native state of India, one of the Cuttack Mehals. Lat. 20° 30'–20° 50' N.; lon. 85° 9'–85° 31' E. Area, 312 square miles. It is in part a wild jungle-tract. Capitol, Hindole, a small village. Pop. 28,025.

Hin'doo-Koosh (-Coosh, or **-Koo),** or **Ghoor Mountains,** written also **Hindoo-Kusch** or **-Kush,** or **Indian Caucasus,** in'de-ạn kaw'kạ-sŭs (anc. *Paropamisus Mons*), a great mountain-chain of Central Asia, between lat. 34° and 36° N. and lon. 68° and 75° E., extending from the Upper Indus westward to the Bamian Pass, separating Afghanistan from Afghan Toorkistan, and connected E. with the Himalayas, W. with the Huzareh Mountains, and N. with the table-land of Pameer. It rises in many parts to upwards of 20,000 feet in elevation, but has especially one vast summit, the Hindoo-Koh, in lat. 35° 40' N., lon. 68° 50' E., 80 miles N. of Cabool, more lofty than the rest, though no actual measurement of it has been made. This chain is generally barren, and remarkably destitute of timber; in most other respects it resembles the Himalayas. The principal passes over the Hindoo-Koosh are the Khawak Pass, 13,200 feet high; the Akrobat Pass, 10,200 feet; the Kara Kotul, 10,500 feet; and the Dundun Shikun, 9000 feet. Various large streams have their sources in these mountains; the principal are the Amoo-Darya and the Helmund.

Hin'doon', or **Hin'done',** a town of India, dominion and 74 miles E.S.E. of Jeypoor. It is well built, and has Hindoo temples, constructed in a Mohammedan style.

Hindoor, or **Hindur,** hin'door', called also **Nalagurh,** or **Nalagarh,** nå'lạ-gŭr', a native state of India, in the Punjab, traversed by high ranges of the Himalayan foot-hills. Area, 256 square miles. Pop. 49,698.

Hin'doore'a, a town of India, district and 9 miles N.E. of Dumoh. Pop. 3360.

Hindostan, or **Hindustan,** hin'dọ-stån', written also **Indostan, Hindoostan, Industhan,** and **Hindusthan,** a word of Persian origin, originally meaning the "land of the river Indus," or, according to some authorities, the "land of the blacks." The name is applied by Persian writers to India in general; Europeans apply it sometimes in a wide sense to the whole peninsula of India proper, and sometimes to the country N. of the Vindhya Mountains. The name is, however, not official, and is not so much used as in former times. See INDIA.

Hindostan, hin'dọ-stan', a hamlet of Monroe co., Ind., 10 miles N. of Bloomington.

Hinds, hīndz, a county in the S.W. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Pearl River, and on the N.W. by the Big Black River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests; the soil is very fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad and the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad. Capital, Jackson, which is also the capital of the state. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,486,776. Pop. in 1870, 30,488, of whom 29,793 were natives and 695 were foreigners.

Hindsburg, hīndz'bŭrg, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., in Murray township, on the Erie Canal and New York Central Railroad, 4½ miles E. of Albion. Pop. about 200.

Hind's Creek, a post-office of Anderson co., Tenn.

Hindsville, hīndz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ark., about 50 miles N. of Ozark. It has a woollen-factory, a grist-mill, and a select school.

Hindu-Kusch (or **-Kush**). See HINDOO-KOOSH.

Hindur, India. See HINDOOR.

Hindustan, a region of Asia. See HINDOSTAN.

Hi'ner, a post-hamlet of Parker co., Tex., 40 miles from Fort Worth. It has a church and a steam saw-mill.

Hiner's Run, Clinton co., Pa. See HYNER.

Hines, hīnz, a station on the North & South Railroad of Georgia, 12 miles N. of Columbus.

Hinesberg, hīnz'bẹrg, a post-hamlet of Fond du Lac co., Wis., about 12 miles N.E. of Fond du Lac.

Hinesborough, hīnz'bŭr-rŭh, or **Hindsborough,** hīndz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-office of Douglas co., Ill., on the Illinois Midland Railroad, 9 miles E. of Arcola.

Hinesburg, hīnz'burg, a post-village of Chittenden co., Vt., in Hinesburg township, 12 miles S.S.E. of Burlington. It has 3 churches, an academy, and manufactures of excelsior, lumber, woollen goods, &c. Here is a money-order post-office. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1573.

Hine's (hīnz) **Corners,** a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Pa., about 20 miles N. of Carbondale.

Hineston, hīnz'tọn, a post-hamlet of Rapides parish, La., on the Calcasieu River, about 30 miles W.S.W. of Alexandria. It has a church.

Hinesville, hīnz'vĭl, a village of Liberty co., Ga., about 40 miles S.W. of Savannah. It contains the Bradwell Institute, a newspaper office, and a church.

Hinesville, a post-hamlet of Richland co., O., in Sharon township, on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad and the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad, 14 miles N.W. of Mansfield. It has a church.

Hinganghat, a town of India. See INNYCOTTA.

Hingene, hing'ʜẹh-nẹh (Fr. pron. hâɴᵍ'zhain'), a village of Belgium, province and 12 miles S.S.W. of Antwerp, on the Scheldt. Pop. 3442.

Hing'ham, a town of England, co. of Norfolk, 5½ miles W.N.W. of Wymondham. It has a large church, built in 1316, and a grammar-school. Pop. of parish, 1605.

Hingham, hing'ạm, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., in Hingham township, on Massachusetts Bay, and on the South Shore Branch of the Old Colony Railroad, about 12 miles by water, or 17 miles by rail, S.E. of Boston. It has a high school, a national bank, a public library, the Derby Academy, a newspaper office, and a savings-bank. It is a place of summer resort, commanding fine marine views. The township contains villages named Hingham Centre and South Hingham. Pop. of township, 4654.

Hingham, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., in Lima township, 2½ miles from Sherman Station, and 14 miles S.W. of Sheboygan. It has a church, a flour-mill, a pump-factory, and a graded school. Pop. about 250.

Hingham Centre, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., in Hingham township, near the South Shore Branch of the Old Colony Railroad, 18 miles S.E. of Boston. It has a church, a public library, and manufactures of carriages, boots, cordage, scales, &c.

Hinghenghaut, or **Hingunghaut,** a town of India. See INNYCOTTA.

Hing-Hoa, hing-ho'å, a maritime city of China, in Fo-Kien, 90 miles N.E. of Amoy.

Hinglaj, hing'låj', a place of Hindoo pilgrimage, in Beloochistan, on the Aghor, 20 miles from its mouth in the Indian Ocean.

Hing-Me, hing'-må', a town of China, in Quang-See, about 50 miles E. of Nan-Ning.

Hing-Ngin, hing'-ɴgin' or hing'-ɴgheen', a town of China, in Quang-Tong, 175 miles N.E. of Canton.

Hin-Gol, a river of Beloochistan. See AGHOR.

Hiniesta, Iniesta, or **Yniesta,** e-ne-ês'ta (anc. *Segestica?*), a town of Spain, province and 48 miles S.S.E. of Cuenca. Pop. 2889.

Hin'ka Lake, on the E. border of Manchooria, is partly in the Russian government of Primorsk. Its N. extremity is in lat. 45° N., lon. 147° 40' E., and it has a length of 90 miles and a breadth of 35 miles. It is navigable.

Hinkle's (hink'k'lz) **Ferry,** a post-office of Brazoria co., Tex., on the Brazos River.

Hinkle's Mills, a post-office of Upshur co., W. Va.

Hinkleton, hink'k'l-tọn, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., about 20 miles S.S.W. of Reading. It has 2 grist-mills and 3 stores.

Hinkleville, hink'k'l-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Ballard co., Ky., 20 miles W. of Paducah, and 15 miles E. of Cairo, Ill. It has 2 churches, 3 stores, and 12 families.

Hinkleville, a post-hamlet of Upshur co., W. Va., 33 miles S. of Clarksburg. It has 2 churches, a chair-factory, &c. Coal abounds here.

Hink'ley, a township of Washington co., Me., bounded W. by Grand Lake and S.E. by Big Lake. Pop. 19.

Hinlopen, or **Hinloopen,** hin'lō'pẹn, the strait separating the principal island of Spitzbergen from East Island.

Hin'man, a post-office of Emmett co., Mich.

Hin'mansville, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., in Schroeppel township, on the Oswego River, 2 miles from Lamson's Station, and 16 miles N.W. of Syracuse. P. 154.

Hinojares, or **Hinoxares,** e-no-ʜå'rês, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 38 miles S.E. of Jaen.

Hinojos, e-no-ʜoce', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 30 miles E.S.E. of Huelva. Pop. 1277.

Hinojosa de Duero, e-no-ʜo'så då doo-å'ro, a town of Spain, in Leon, 50 miles W. of Salamanca. Pop. 1616.

Hinojosa del Duque, e-no-ʜo'så dĕl doo'kå, a town of Spain, province and 40 miles N.W. of Cordova. Pop. 8637. It has several convents and hospitals, and manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics and counterpanes.

Hinojosa de San Vicente, e-no-HO'så då sån ve-thĕn'tå, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 38 miles W. by N. of Toledo. Pop. 1388.

Hinojosos, or **Los Hinojosos,** loce e-no-HO'soce, a village of Spain, in New Castile, 60 miles S.W. of Cuenca. It consists of two contiguous places, Hinojoso del Orden, e-no-HO'so dĕl OR'dĕn, and Hinojoso del Marquesado, e-no-HO'so dĕl maR-kå-så'DO. Pop. 2244.

Hinsdale, hinz'dāl, a county in the S.W. part of Colorado, is drained by the Rio Grande del Norte, which rises in it, and by the Lake Fork of the Gunnison. The surface is mountainous, and is partly covered with forests of evergreen trees. Among its prominent features are Mount Canby, Uncompahgre Peak, and Mount Oso. Rich mines of silver have been opened in this county, in the San Juan Mountains. Capital, Lake City.

Hinsdale, a post-village of Du Page co., Ill., in Downer's Grove township, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 18 miles W.S.W. of Chicago. It has 3 churches and a classical academy. Pop. about 1000.

Hinsdale, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Iowa, and a station on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, about 18 miles N.W. of Keokuk. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Hinsdale, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., in Hinsdale township, on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 45 miles N.W. of Springfield, and 8 miles E. of Pittsfield. It has 3 churches, a high school, several cotton-mills, a woollen-mill, and a public library. Pop. of township, 1571.

Hinsdale, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., in Hinsdale township, on the Connecticut River, at the mouth of the Ashuelot, and on the Ashuelot Railroad, 19 miles S.S.W. of Keene, and about 8 miles below Brattleborough, Vt. It has 4 churches, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, and manufactures of iron, leather, woollen goods, and mowing-machines. Its woollen-mills employ several hundred hands. Pop. of the township, 1342.

Hinsdale, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in Hinsdale township, on Ischua Creek, on the Erie Railroad and the Genesee Valley Canal, and on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, 63 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo, and 6 miles N.N.E. of Olean. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, and several mills for lumber and flour. Pop. 321; of the township, 1575.

Hinsdale, a station in Queens co., N.Y., on the Central Railroad of Long Island, 4 miles W. of Garden City. Post-office, East Hinsdale.

Hin'ton, a hamlet of Plymouth co., Iowa, on or near Floyd River, and on the Illinois Central Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of Sioux City. It has a flour-mill.

Hinton, a post-office of Scott co., Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 27 miles N. of Lexington.

Hinton, a township of Mecosta co., Mich. Pop. 638.

Hinton, a post-village, capital of Summers co., W. Va., on New River, near the mouth of the Greenbrier, and on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 96 miles S.E. of Charleston. It has a church, a newspaper office, and a saw-mill.

Hinweil, hin'ŵīle, a village of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles S.S.E. of Zurich. Near it are the Gyren baths. Pop. 2638.

Hinzuan, one of the Comoro Islands. See JOHANNA.

Hiogo, he-o'go, or **Fiogo,** fe-o'go, a seaport town of Japan, on the island of Hondo, 22 miles by rail W. of Osaka. It is on a fine harbor, at the head of the Gulf of Osaka, and is adjacent to Kobé. It is lighted with gas, and has a fine town hall, a custom-house, government machine-shops, and an extensive foreign and coastwise trade. Pop. 60,000.

Hiöring, a town of Jutland. See HJÖRING.

Hip'pa, a small island of the North Pacific Ocean, W. of Graham Island, Queen Charlotte group, British Columbia.

Hip'perholme, a town of England, co. of York, 2 miles by rail E. of Halifax. Pop. 2130.

Hippola, the supposed ancient name of MAINA.

Hipponium. See MONTELEONE and BIVONA.

Hippo Regius, the ancient name of BONA.

Hippo Zaritus (or **Zarytus**), Africa. See BIZERTA.

Hi'ram, a post-hamlet of White co., Ark., 25 miles from Kensett Station. It has a church.

Hiram, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., in Hiram township, on the Saco River, and on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad (at Hiram Bridge Station), 36 miles W.N.W. of Portland. It has 4 churches, a high school, and manufactures of staves and shooks. Pop. of the township, 1393.

Hiram, a post-village in Hiram township, Portage co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, Mahoning division, 33 miles S.E. of Cleveland. It has a church. Here is Hiram College (Christian), which was organized in 1866. The township is intersected by the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad. Pop. of township, 1234.

Hi'ramsburg, a post-village of Noble co., O., in Noble township, 1 mile from the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, and 41 miles N. of Marietta. It has 2 churches.

Hirchova, a town of Roumania. See HIRSCHOVA.

Hire, a township of McDonough co., Ill. Pop. 1186.

Hirepoli, he-rĕp'o-le, a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 45 miles S.E. of Adrianople.

Hire's Grove, a post-office of Buena Vista co., Iowa, 6½ miles N.E. of Storm Lake.

Hirial, he-re-ål', a populous village of British India, 12 miles S.W. of Bellary.

Hiroshima, hee'ro-shee'må, or **Hirosima,** hee'ro-see'må (less correctly **Firosima,** fee'ro-see'må), a city of Japan, on the S. coast of the island of Hondo, near its S.W. extremity. Pop. 100,000.

Hirrlingen, hĕĕR'ling-ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, 15 miles W.S.W. of Reutlingen. Pop. 1396.

Hirschau, hĕĕR'shŏw, a town of Bavaria, 8 miles N.E. of Amberg. Pop. 1737.

Hirschberg, hĕĕRsh'bĕRG (Bohem. *Dokzy,* dok'zee), a town of Bohemia, 36 miles N.N.E. of Prague. Pop. 2413.

Hirschberg, hĕĕRsh'bĕRG, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, on a railway, 27 miles S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Bober, near the Bohemian frontier. Pop. 12,954. It has 1 Lutheran and 4 Roman Catholic churches, a gymnasium, and various charitable establishments, and is an emporium for veils, linen fabrics, and hosiery, having also bleaching- and cotton-printing-works, paper-mills, sugar-refineries, and potteries.

Hirschberg, a town of Germany, in Reuss-Schleitz, on the Saale, 8 miles E.S.E. of Lobenstein. Pop. 1742.

Hirschfeld, a town of Germany. See HERSFELD.

Hirschfeldau, hĕĕRsh'fẹl-dŏw', MITTEL, mit'tẹl, NIEDER, nee'dẹr, and OBER, o'bẹr, three nearly contiguous villages of Prussian Silesia, in Liegnitz. Pop. 1150.

Hirschfelde, hĕĕRsh'fĕl-dẹh, a town of Saxony, on the Neisse, 5 miles N.E. of Zittau. Pop. 2015.

Hirschhorn, hĕĕRsh'hoRN, or **Hirschorn,** a village of Hesse, on the Neckar, 32 miles S.S.E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 1762.

Hirscholm, hĕĕRsh'olm, or **Hirsholm,** hĕĕRs'holm, a village of Denmark, island of Seeland, 14 miles N. of Copenhagen.

Hirschova, or **Hirsova,** hĭR-sho'vå, sometimes written **Hirchova,** a town of Roumania, in the Dobrudja, 60 miles N.E. of Silistria. Pop. 4000.

Hirsholmen, hĕĕRs'hol'mẹn, a group of small islands of Denmark, in the Cattegat, off the N.E. coast of Jutland, 4 miles N.E. of Frederickshavn.

Hirsingen, hĕĕR'sing-ẹn (Fr. *Hirsingue,* heeR'sÅNG'), a village of Germany, in Alsace, 2½ miles S.S.E. of Altkirch.

Hirson, heeR'sÔNG', a town of France, in Aisne, on the Oise, 11 miles N.E. of Vervins. Pop. 4285. It has saw-mills, and manufactures of machinery, nails, &c.

Hirzel, hĕĕRt'sẹl, a village of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles S.S.E. of Zurich.

Hisar, or **Hissar,** his'sar', a Turkish word, signifying "castle," forming the name or part of the name of numerous towns in Western Asia.

Hisar, or **Hissar,** a village and fort of Persia, in Azerbaijan, 32 miles W.S.W. of Tukhti Suleiman. Near it are the caves of Kereftee, anciently devoted to Mithraic worship.

Hiseville, hīs'vĭl, a post-village of Barren co., Ky., 10 miles N. of Glasgow. It has a church, a graded school, and a cabinet-maker's shop.

Hisingen, hee'zing-ẹn, an island of Sweden, formed by the two arms of the Götha-Elf, on the S.W. coast of the læn of Gothenburg. Length, 15 miles.

Hisooah, his'oo-ạ, **Huswa,** or **Hasua,** hŭs'wạ, a town of Bengal, district and 30 miles E. by N. of Gayah. Pop. 6119.

Hispalis, the ancient name of SEVILLE.

Hispania, the Latin name of SPAIN.

Hispaniola, or **San Domingo.** See HAYTI.

Hispellum, the ancient name of SPELLO.

Hispirasis, a supposed ancient name of IPSERA.

His'sar', a mountainous region of Central Asia, included in the dominions of Bokhara.

Hissar, the chief town of the above country, on an affluent of the Oxus, 130 miles N.E. of Balkh.

His'sar', or **His'ar',** a town of India, capital of Hissar, 100 miles W.N.W. of Delhi. Pop. 14,133.

Hissar, a division of British India, in the S.E. part of the Punjab, comprising the districts of Hissar, Sirsa (or Bhattiana), and Rohtuk. Area, 8472 square miles. Pop. 1,232,435. HISSAR DISTRICT has an area of 3540 square miles. It is at present largely a wild, ill-cultivated country. Capital, Hissar. Pop. 484,681.

Hissar, a river of Asia. See KAFERNIHAU.

Hissar, a village of Persia. See HISAR.

Histria, Austria. See ISTRIA.

Hit, hit (anc. *Is* or *Æiop'olis*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, vilayet of Bagdad, on the Euphrates, 140 miles N.W. of Hillah. Lat. 33° 53′ N.; lon. 42° 40′ E. It consists of about 1500 houses, enclosed by a high mud wall with semicircular towers. A graceful minaret and some handsome tombs are its only structures worthy of notice. The inhabitants are employed in preparing wool, boat-building, lime-burning, manufacturing salt, and exporting bitumen and naphtha from the famous pits here, which were abundantly productive in the earliest ages of antiquity.

Hitch'cock, a county in the S.W. part of Nebraska, bordering on Kansas, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by the Republican River. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The greater part of it is prairie. Capital, Culbertson. Pop. in 1876, 90.

Hitchcock's, a station in Southington township, Hartford co., Conn., on the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, 19 miles N. of New Haven.

Hitchcock's Station, a post-office of Washington co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Salem. Here is a church.

Hitch'in, a town of England, co. and 14½ miles N.W. of Hertford, at a railway junction. It is beautifully situated, and has a richly-ornamented church containing numerous monuments and a fine altar-piece by Rubens, a grammar-school, a girls' school, a workhouse, an infirmary, town hall, gas-works, and an extensive meal- and malt-trade. P. 7630.

Hites, hīts, a post-hamlet in East Deer township, Alleghany co., Pa., on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 19 miles N.E. of Alleghany City. It has a coal-mine, an oil-refinery, and a barrel-factory.

Hite's Cove, a post-office and mining-camp of Mariposa co., Cal., on the South Fork of Merced River, 55 miles N.E. of Merced. It has a gold-mine and a stamp-mill. Pop. about 150.

Hitesville, hīts'vĭl, a hamlet of Coles co., Ill., 3 miles S. of Ashmore. It has a church.

Hitesville, a post-office of Union co., Ky.

Hit'son's Crossing, a post-hamlet of Palo Pinto co., Tex., on the Brazos River, 23 miles W. of Weatherford. It has a church.

Hitt, a post-hamlet of Scotland co., Mo., 10 miles N.W. of Memphis. It has a church.

Hitteren, hit'tẹr-ẹn, an island of Norway, 40 miles W. of Trondhjem, in the Atlantic. Length, from W. to E., 30 miles; greatest breadth, 10 miles. Pop. 526.

Hitteröe, hit'tẹr-ö`ẹh, an island off the S. coast of Norway, nearly opposite Mandal.

Hittle, hit't'l, a township of Tazewell co., Ill. Pop. 940. It contains Armington.

Hittorf, hit'toʀf, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Dusseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. 1804.

Hitu, a town of Brazil. See ITU.

Hivaoa, e-vâ-o'â, an island in the Pacific Ocean, the largest of the S.W. group of the Marquesas. Lat. of the N. point, 9° 34′ S.; lon. 139° 4′ W. It is 22 miles long; greatest breadth, about 10 miles.

Hiwas'see, a township of Clay co., N.C. Pop. 418.

Hiwassee College, a post-office of Monroe co., Tenn., 7 miles E. of Sweetwater Station, and 48 miles S.W. of Knoxville. Here is the Hiwassee College, founded in 1849.

Hiwassee River, Georgia. See HIAWASSEE RIVER.

Hixar, a town of Spain. See HIJAR.

Hix'burg, a post-hamlet of Appomattox co., Va., 10 miles E. of Appomattox Court-House. It has a church.

Hix'on, a township of Clark co., Wis. Pop. 328.

Hix'ton, a post-village in Hixton township, Jackson co., Wis., on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, and on the Trempealeau River, 10 miles S.W. of Merrillan, and 56 miles N.E. of Winona, Minn. It has a flouring-mill. The township contains Sechlersville, and a pop. of 1268.

Hizen, a province of Japan. See FIZEN.

Hjarnöe, or **Hiarnöe,** hyaʀ'nö`ẹh, an island of Denmark, off the E. coast of Jutland, 8 miles E. by S. of the town of Horsen. Pop. 120.

Hjelmar, Hielmar, hyȇl'maʀ, or **Jelmar,** yȇl'maʀ, a lake of Sweden, bordering on the læns of Örebro, Nyköping, and Westmannland. Length, about 40 miles; breadth, 15 miles. It receives the Svart at its W. extremity, and discharges itself by the Thorshälla into Lake Mælar.

Hjöring, or **Hiöring,** he-ö'ring or hyö'ring, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 29 miles N. of Aalborg. P. 1272.

Hjortöe, hyoʀ'tö`ẹh, a small island of Denmark, S. of the island of Funen.

H'Lassa, the capital city of Thibet. See LASSA.

Hliboka, h'lee-bo'kâ, a town of Austria, in Bukowina, 12 miles by rail S. of Czernowitz. Pop. 3072.

Hlinsko, h'lin'sko, a town of Bohemia, 15 miles S. of Chrudim, on the Chrudimka. Pop. 3141.

Hlubzien, a town of Silesia. See LEOBSCHÜTZ.

Hluk, h'look, a town of Moravia, 5 miles S.E. of Hradisch. Pop. 2100. Wine is made here.

Hoagland, hōg'lạnd, a post-village of Allen co., Ind., in Madison township, on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad, 12 miles S. of Fort Wayne. It has a church and a steam grist-mill.

Hoag'lin, a township of Van Wert co., O. Pop. 622.

Hoag's Corner, a post-hamlet of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Nassau township, about 16 miles E.S.E. of Albany. It has a church.

Hoai-Ho, ho-ī`-ho', a river of China, traverses Lake Hong-Tse, and joins the Hoang-Ho after an E. course of 400 miles.

Hoai-Khing, ho-ī`-ᴋing', a city of China, province of Ho-Nan. Lat. 35° 6′ N.; lon. 113° E.

Hoang-Choo, or **Hoang-Tchou,** ho-âng`-choo', a city of China, in Hoo-Pe, on the Yang-tse-Kiang, 33 miles E. of Han-Yang. Two towns of Corea have this name.

Hoang-Ho (ho-âng`-hō', pronounced almost whâng`-ho') (*i.e.*, the "Yellow River," so named from the color which the yellow clay along its banks gives to its waters), one of the principal rivers of the Chinese Empire, appears to rise in the Koko-Nor territory, in Thibet, near lat. 34° N. and lon. 98° E., flows northeastward into Mongolia to about lat. 41° N., lon. 108° E., re-enters China proper, and, after abrupt bends southward and eastward, enters the Gulf of Pe-Chee-Lee, after a total course estimated at 2700 miles. Chief affluents, the Hoai-Ho and Hoei-Ho. On its banks are many cities of first and second rank, the principal being Lan-Choo and Kai-Fong, respectively the capitals of the provinces of Kan-Soo and Ho-Nan. Previous to 1853 it entered the Yellow Sea by a mouth some hundreds of miles S. of its present one. This stream is so turbulent and impetuous that it is scarcely adapted to Chinese navigation, and its frequent overflow is the cause of much destruction.

Hoang-Kiang, a river of China. See HONG-KIANG.

Hoang-Yan, ho-âng`-yân', or **Hwang-Yu`en',** a town of China, province of Che-Kiang, about 90 miles S.S.W. of Ning-Po. Pop. about 120,000.

Hoas'ic, a post-village in Dundas co., Ontario, 8 miles N.N.E. of Morrisburg. Pop. 100.

Ho'back's River, Wyoming, rises on the western slope of the Wind River Mountains, runs westward, and enters the Snake River near lat. 43° 20′ N. It is said to bring in a large volume of water.

Ho'bart, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., in Hobart township, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 34 miles S.E. of Chicago. It has several churches, and manufactures of bricks, sash, and blinds. Pop. of the township, 1037.

Hobart, a post-hamlet in Clam Lake township, Wexford co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 6 miles S. of Cadillac. It has a saw-mill and a planing-mill.

Hobart, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., in Stamford township, on a branch of the Delaware River, 4 miles S.W. of Stamford Station, and about 54 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It has 3 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, and manufactures of farming-implements and butter-firkins. Pop. 600.

Hobart (hō'bạrt) **Town** (often pronounced hŏb'ẹr-tọn), a city of Tasmania, capital of the colony, on the W. bank of the river Derwent, near the S.E. coast, 12 miles from the sea, and 2 miles E. of Mount Wellington, which is 4166 feet in height. It has wide and regular streets, and is lighted with gas. The public buildings are of a light freestone quarried near the town. Among them are the government house, town hall and public library, hospital, jail, theatre, several banks, and some fine churches. It is the seat of Anglican and Catholic bishops. A railway 133 miles long connects it with Launceston. The river, a deep estuary, affords ample and excellent harbor accommodation. Leading articles of manufacture are beer, flour, soap, jam, woollen goods, hats, barrels, &c. Tin ore is here smelted, and tanners' bark ground for export. Pop. 19,092.

Hobay, a town of Formosa. See TAMSUI.

Hobbie, hob′be, a post-hamlet of Luzerne co., Pa., 16 miles S.W. of Wilkesbarre. It has 2 churches.

Hobbieville, hob′be-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ind., about 18 miles S.W. of Bloomington. It has a church. Coal and iron ore are found here.

Hobbs, a post-office of Tipton co., Ind., on the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, 4 miles E. of Tipton.

Hob′bysville, a post-office of Spartanburg co., S.C.

Ho‵bo′ken, a village of Belgium, province and 3 miles S.W. of Antwerp. Pop. 2800.

Hobo′ken, a post-village of Marengo co., Ala., 12 miles from Gay's Landing. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Hoboken, a post-village of Pierce co., Ga., on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 43 miles W. of Brunswick. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of naval stores, &c.

Hoboken, a post-office of Grant co., Ind.

Hoboken, ho-bo′kẹn, a city and port of entry of Hudson co., N.J., on the W. bank of the Hudson River, opposite New York City, and immediately above Jersey City. It is the eastern terminus of the Morris & Essex Railroad and of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. It contains 14 churches (1 Baptist, 2 Catholic, 1 Dutch Reformed, 3 Episcopal, 2 German, 3 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian), several academies, 4 public schools, and the Stevens Institute of Technology, which has extensive apparatus for teaching the natural sciences and their application to the industrial arts. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Hoboken has also a national bank, a savings-bank, a hospital, several foundries and machine-shops, and a large manufactory of lead-pencils. It has an extensive trade in coal, being one of the principal depots from which New York and its shipping are supplied. Three lines of European steamships (2 German and 1 English) start from this port. The principal industries of this place are connected with these steamships and the coal-docks. Several lines of horse-cars connect Hoboken with Jersey City and other towns. Pop. in 1870, 20,297; present pop. about 25,000.

Hoboken, a village in O'Hara township, Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pittsburg Branch of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Alleghany City, and 1 mile from Houston Post-Office. It has a church and the county workhouse.

Hobröe, ho′brö‵ẹh, almost ho′brŭ‵vẹh, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, at the head of the Mariager-Fiord, 8 miles W. of Mariager. Pop. 2081.

Hochelaga, hŏk-å-lå′gå, a county of Quebec, forming the east part of the island of Montreal, comprises an area of 76 square miles. Capital, Longue Pointe. Pop. 25,640.

Hochelaga, a post-village in the above county, on the river St. Lawrence, 2 miles N.E. of Montreal. It is the terminus of the Montreal City Passenger Railway and of the Northern Colonization Railway. It contains a convent, a cotton-factory, gas-works, a military prison, and some fine residences. Pop. 1061.

Hochelbe, a town of Bohemia. See HOHENELBE.

Hochenau, a market-town of Austria. See HOHENAU.

Hochfelden, hōĸ′fĕl-dẹn (Fr. pron. hŏsh‵fĕl‵dôɴᵒ′), a town of Germany, in Alsace, 13 miles N.N.W. of Strasburg. Pop. 2469.

Hochheim, ho′hīme or hōĸ′hīme, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, near the Main, on the Taunus Railway, 7 miles S.E. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 2502. It gives name to a well-known class of wines.

Hochheim, hŏk′hīme, a post-hamlet of De Witt co., Tex., 15 miles N. of Cuero. It has a church.

Hochkirch, hōĸ′kĭrĸ‵, a village of Saxony, 7 miles E.S.E. of Bautzen. Pop. 508.

Hochrentsch, a village of Bohemia. See RENTSCH.

Hoch-Sentis, a mountain of Switzerland. See SENTIS.

Hochspeyer, or **Hochspeier,** hōĸ′spī‵ẹr, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, 6½ miles E. of Kaiserslautern. P. 1716.

Höchst, hökst, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Main, and on a railway, 6 miles W. of Frankfort. It has manufactures of furniture and tobacco. Pop. 4055.

Höchst, a market-town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg. Pop. 1841.

Hochstadt, hōĸ′stått, or **Wisowka,** ŵe-sov′kå, a town of Bohemia, 29 miles N.E. of Buntzlau. Pop. 1604.

Hochstadt, hōĸ′stått, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the left bank of the Danube, and on the Nüremberg & Neumarkt Railway, 23 miles N.W. of Augsburg. P. 2304.

Hochstadt, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 15 miles S.S.W. of Bamberg, on the Aisch. Pop. 1868.

Hochstetten, or **Gross Hochstettin,** groce hōĸ′stĕt‵tẹn, a parish and village of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles S.E. of Bern.

Hoch-Wesely, hōĸ-ŵå′zẹh-le, or **Wesely,** a town of Bohemia, 7 miles N.W. of Bidschow. Pop. 1335.

Hock‵anum′, a small river of Connecticut, rises in Tolland co., runs southwestward, and enters the Connecticut River 2 or 3 miles below Hartford.

Hockanum, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., near the E. bank of the Connecticut, 3 miles S.E. of Hartford.

Hockanum, a hamlet of Hampshire co., Mass., in Hadley township, on the Connecticut River, near Mount Holyoke. A ferry connects it with Northampton.

Hockenheim, hok′ẹn-hīme‵, a village of Baden, 10 miles by rail S.W. of Heidelberg. Pop. 4176.

Hock′ers, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ark., 20 miles from Pine Bluff.

Hockes′sin, a post-hamlet of New Castle co., Del., on the Wilmington & Western Railroad, 15 miles W.N.W. of Wilmington. It has quarries of limestone and kaolin, brick-yards, and lime-kilns.

Hock′ing, a county in the S. part of Ohio, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Hocking River, and also drained by Rush, Salt, and Queer Creeks. The surface is partly hilly, is extensively covered with forests, and presents picturesque scenery. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool, and pork are the staple products. Mines of coal and iron ore have been opened in this county, which has also beds of limestone. It is traversed by the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad and the Hocking Canal. Capital, Logan. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,423,962. Pop. in 1870, 17,925, of whom 17,062 were Americans.

Hocking, a township of Fairfield co., O. Pop. 2005, exclusive of the city of Lancaster.

Hocking Junction, in Franklin co., O., is the crossing of the Scioto Valley Railroad and the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Columbus.

Hock′ingport, a post-village of Athens co., O., on the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Hocking River, 14 miles below Parkersburg, and about 20 miles N.E. of Pomeroy. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 500.

Hocking River, Ohio, rises in Fairfield co., runs southeastward through Hocking and Athens cos., and enters the Ohio River about 14 miles below Parkersburg, W. Va. It is nearly 125 miles long. The chief towns on its banks are Lancaster, Logan, and Athens. It traverses the Ohio coal-field.

Hock′ley, a county in the N.W. of Texas, on the Staked Plain. Area, 900 square miles.

Hockley, a post-village of Harris co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 35 miles N.W. of Houston. It has a church.

Hodchod′kee Creek, of Georgia, rises in Stewart co., and flows into Patawla Creek in Randolph co.

Hoddesdon, họdz′dọn, a town of England, co. of Herts, 4 miles S.E. of Hertford. Pop. 2090.

Hodeida, ho-då′då or ho-dī′då, written also **Hodida,** a seaport town of Arabia, in Yemen, on the Red Sea, 100 miles N.N.W. of Mocha. Its bazaars are supplied with Indian silks, cloths, and grains, besides the produce of Arabia.

Hoden, ho-dĕn′, or **Wadan,** wå-dån′, a town and oasis of Africa, near lat. 19° 30′ N., lon. 13° 30′ W.

Hodgdon, hŏj′dọn, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me., in Hodgdon township, 6 miles S. of Houlton. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and 1 or 2 lumber-mills. Pop. of the township, 989.

Hodgdon's Mills, a hamlet of Lincoln co., Me., on the Atlantic Ocean, about 14 miles E.S.E. of Bath.

Hodgeman, hŏj′mạn, an unorganized county in the W. central part of Kansas, is drained by the Pawnee Fork, an affluent of the Arkansas River.

Hodgeman, a post-office of Hodgeman co., Kansas.

Hodgensville, hŏj-ẹnz-vĭl, a post-village, capital of La Rue co., Ky., about 50 miles S. of Louisville. It has a seminary and 5 churches. Pop. 404.

Hodges, hŏj′ẹz, a post-village of Abbeville co., S.C., on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, 10 miles E.N.E. of Abbeville Court-House, at the junction of the Abbeville Branch Railroad. It has 2 churches and several stores.

Hodge's, a station of Jefferson co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 19 miles N.E. of Knoxville.

Hodge's Corners, Ontario. See MAYNARD.

Hodge's Park, a post-village of Alexander co., Ill., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 11 miles N. of Cairo. It has 2 churches and 1 or 2 saw-mills.

Hodic, or **Hoedic,** an island of France. See HEDIC.

Hodida, a seaport town of Arabia. See HODEIDA.

Hodimont, ho‵dee‵mòɴᵍ′, a village of Belgium, province and 13 miles E. of Liege. Pop. 3100.

Hodony, ho‵doñ′, a village of Hungary, co. of Temesvar, 4 miles from Kis-Becskerek. Pop. 1100.

Hodsak, hod‵shŏk′, or **Odsak,** od‵shŏk′, a town of Hungary, co. of Bács, 14 miles from Zombor. Pop. 3583.

Hodul, ho-dool′, a town of India, 60 miles S. of Delhi, formerly a place of great extent. Pop. 5840.

Hoegaerden, a village of Belgium. See HOUGAERDE.

Hoei-Choo, ho-ȧ‵-choo′, **Hoei-Cheoo,** or **Hoei-Tcheou,** ho-ȧ‵-chee-oo′, a town of China, in Quang-Tong, 85 miles E. of Canton, on a tributary of the Canton River.

Hoei-Ho, ho-ȧ‵-ho′, a river of China, the chief affluent of the Hoang-Ho, which it enters in lat. 34° 45′ N., lon. 110° 30′ E. Total estimated course, 400 miles.

Hoei-Ngan, ho-ȧ‵-ɴgân′, or **Hoei-An,** ho-ȧ‵-ân′, a city of China, in Kiang-Soo, 100 miles N.N.E. of Nanking, on the Imperial Canal. It is surrounded by a triple wall, and is a place of great bustle and activity.

Hoei-Ning-Tching, ho-ȧ‵-ning‵-ching′ (Mongol. *Bainda,* bån′då), a town of Russian Asia, 15 miles N.E. of Kooldja.

Hoei-Tong, ho-ȧ‵-tong′, a city of China, on the E. coast of the island of Hainan, 50 miles S. of Kiong-Choo. The walls of the town are high, the streets paved and narrow, and the houses built of red brick. Pop. 45,000.

Hoei-Yuan-Tching, the Chinese name of KOOLDJA.

Hoeksche-Waard, or **De Hoeksche-Waard,** dẹh hŏŏk′sᴋẹh-ŵåʀd′, an island of the Netherlands, in South Holland, bounded N. by the Old Meuse, E. by the Dortsche-kil, S. by the Hollands-Diep, and W. by the Spui. Pop. 22,000.

Hoellalioe, hool‵lå-le-oo′, a village on the S. coast of the island of Ceram. Pop. 400.

Hoen-Ho, ho-ĕn‵-ho′, a river of China, in Pe-Chee-Lee, joins the Pei-Ho at Tien-Tsin, after a S.E. course of 300 miles.

Hoerdt, hèʀt or hŏʀt, a village of Germany, 8 miles N. of Strasburg. Pop. 1870.

Hoevlaken, hoov′lå‵kẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 14 miles S.W. of Harderwick.

Hoeylaert, ho-ī′lå̤ʀt‵, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 7 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 2350.

Hoeytiæinen, ho-ī‵te-å′nẹn, a lake of Finland, near the centre of the circle of Kuopio. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 12 miles. It communicates at the S.W. point with Lake Winijærvi.

Hof, hof, a town of Lower Austria, circle of Mannhartsberg, on the Leytha. Pop. 1240.

Hof, or **Dworec,** dŵo′rĕts, a town of Austria, in Moravia, 30 miles N.E. of Olmutz. Pop. 3150.

Hof, hof, a town of Bavaria, on the Saale, 30 miles by rail N.E. of Bayreuth. Pop. 18,122. It has a gymnasium with a large library, and extensive manufactures of muslins, yarns, woollen stuffs, leather, and colors. There are iron-mines and marble-quarries in its vicinity.

Hoffenheim, hof′fẹn-hīme‵, a village of Baden, 21 miles S.S.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 1483.

Höfflein, hŏf′flīne, or **Höfflein-bei-Bruck,** hŏf′flīne-bī-brŏŏk′, a village of Lower Austria, on the Leytha, near Bruck. Pop. 1080.

Hoff′man, a post-office and station of Richmond co., N.C., on the Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line Railroad, 85 miles S.W. of Raleigh.

Hoffman's, Wayne co., Mich. See CANTON.

Hoffman's Ferry, a post-hamlet of Schenectady co., N.Y., in Glenville township, on the Mohawk River, and on the New York Central Railroad, 26 miles N.W. of Albany.

Hoffman's Wharf, a post-office of Accomack co., Va.

Hof-Gastein, a town of Austria. See GASTEIN.

Hofgeismar, hof′ghīs‵maʀ, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on an affluent of the Weser, and on the railway from Eisenach to Karlshafen, 15 miles N.W. of Cassel. Pop. 3897. It is enclosed by walls.

Hofheim, hof′hīme, a village of Bavaria, 36 miles N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 850.

Hofheim, a village of Hesse, 19 miles S.W. of Darmstadt. Pop. 1403.

Hofheim, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 9 miles E. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 1934.

Hof‵hoof′, El Hof‵hoof′, or **Fif,** a town of Arabia, capital of Lahsa, 4 miles S. of El Mebarrez. It has a strong citadel and some good buildings. Pop. 24,000.

Höflein, hŏf′līne, GROSS, groce, or NAGY, nŏdj, a town of Hungary, co. and 10 miles N.W. of Oedenburg.

Hofstade, hof′stå‵dẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Dender, 18 miles E. of Ghent. Pop. 2000.

Hofteren, hof′tå-rẹn, an island of Norway, off the coast, 20 miles S.S.W. of Bergen. Length, 12 miles.

Hofwyl, hof′ŵil, or **Hofweil,** hof′ŵīl, a village of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles N. of Bern.

Ho′gan, a township of Dearborn co., Ind. Pop. 949. It contains Wilmington.

Höganäs, hö′gå-nås‵, a village of Sweden, læn of Malmöhus, near the N.E. entrance of the Sound, 37 miles N. of Copenhagen.

Hogan Mountain, a post-office and station in Iron co., Mo., on the Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 16 miles S. of Iron Mountain.

Ho′gansburg, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y.; in Bombay township, on the St. Regis River, 2 or 3 miles from its mouth, and about 22 miles N.W. of Malone. It has a flour-mill and several general stores. P. about 300.

Ho′gan's Land′ing, a post-office of Caldwell parish, La., on the Ouachita River, 8 miles from Columbia.

Ho′ganville, or **Ho′gansville,** a post-village of Troup co., Ga., on the Atlanta & West Point Railroad, 59 miles S.S.W. of Atlanta. It has 6 churches (3 colored) and a high school. Pop. about 500.

Ho′garth's Land′ing, a post-office of St. John's co., Fla., on the St. John's River, 35 miles S. of Jacksonville.

Hog′back, or **Hog′buck,** a township of Transylvania co., N.C. Pop. 243.

Hog Back Valley, post-office, Transylvania co., N.C.

Hoge, ho′ɢhẹh, an island off the W. coast of Sleswick, 16 miles W.S.W. of Bredstedt. Pop. 416.

Hoge, hōg, a post-village of Leavenworth co., Kansas, on the Stranger River, and on the Leavenworth Branch of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 15 miles S.S.W. of Leavenworth. It has 2 churches and a flouring-mill.

Hogeland, ho′ghẹ-lånd‵, **Hoghland,** or **Hogland,** hog′lånd, a small island of Russia, in the Gulf of Finland, 110 miles W. of St. Petersburg.

Hogestown, hōgz′tŏwn, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., in Silver Spring township, 9 miles W. of Harrisburg. It has a church, a tannery, and 2 stores. It is 3 miles from Mechanicsburg Station.

Hog′ganfield, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, near Glasgow. Pop. 552.

Hog′gard's Mill, a post-hamlet of Baker co., Ga., 14 miles N.W. of Camilla. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Hogg's Falls, a hamlet of Ohio co., Ky., on Green River, 3 miles from Stroud's Station. It has a grist-mill.

Hog′head, Ireland, a promontory on the Atlantic, N. of the entrance of Kenmare River.

Hog Island, India, an islet in the harbor of Bombay.

Hog Island, an island off the N.E. extremity of Java, in lat. 7° 5′ S., lon. 114° 55′ E., is 20 miles in circuit.

Hog Island, off the W. coast of Sumatra, is about 40 miles in length by 3 miles in breadth.

Hog Island, an island off the S. extremity of Celebes, in lat. 6° 10′ S., lon. 120° 22′ E.

Hog Island, one of the Bahamas, N.E. of New Providence.

Hog Island, off the E. coast of Northampton co., Va., has Little Matchepungo Inlet on the N., Great Matchepungo Inlet on the S., and Broad Water Sound on the W. Its light-house is in lat. 37° 23′ 16″ N., lon. 75° 41′ 35″ W.

Hog Island, a hamlet of Falls co., Tex., 3 miles from Reagan Station. It has a church.

Hog Islands, a cluster of islets off the coast of Ireland, co. of Kerry, near the mouth of Kenmare River.

Hog Isle, an island of Hancock co., Me. Pop. 6.

Hogland, an island of Russia. See HOGELAND.

Hogolen (ho′go-lĕn) or **Hogolin** (ho′go-lin) **Islands,** called also **Hogolou, Rug, Rouk,** or **Trouk,** a group in the centre of the Carolines, Pacific Ocean, in lat. 7° N., lon. 152° E. Pop. 5000.

Hog River, a small stream of Michigan, enters the Coldwater River in Branch co.

Hog′sties, a group of dangerous rocky islets of the Bahamas, West Indies, 38 miles N.W. of Inagua.

Hogue, La, France. See CAPE LA HAGUE.

Högyesz, hŏd‵yĕss′, a town of Hungary, co. of Tolna, 32 miles N.N.E. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 3070.

Höhe, a mountain-range of Germany. See TAUNUS.

Hohenau, ho′ẹn-ŏw‵, or **Hochenau,** hōᴋ′ẹh-nŏw‵, a village of Lower Austria, on the Northern Railway, 45 miles N.E. of Vienna. Pop. 2078.

Hohenbruck, ho′ẹn-brŏŏk‵, or **Trzebochowice,** tzhĕ-bo-ᴋo-ŵeet′så, a town of Bohemia, 7 miles E. of Königgrätz. Pop. 3030. It has a manufactory of linen.

Hohenelbe, ho′ẹn-ĕl‵bẹh, or **Hochelbe,** hōᴋ′ĕl-bẹh, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 16 miles N.E. of Gitschin. It has manufactures of cambric, paper, and linens. P. 3733.

Hohen-Ems, ho'ẹn-ĕmsˋ, a town of the Tyrol, near the Swiss frontier, 10 miles N.E. of Feldkirch. Pop. 3332.

Hohenfurt, ho'ẹn-fŏŏʀtˋ, or **Wyssebrod,** ŵĭs'sẹh-brotˋ, a village of Bohemia, 26 miles S. of Budweis.

Hohenhameln, ho'ẹn-håˋmẹln, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 9 miles N.N.E. of Hildesheim. Pop. 1100.

Hohenhaslach, ho'ẹn-håsˋlåᴋ, a village of Würtemberg, 18 miles N.N.W. of Stuttgart.

Hohenheim, ho'ẹn-hīmeˋ, a hamlet of Würtemberg, 4 miles S.S.E. of Stuttgart, with a school of agriculture.

Hohenleuben, ho'ẹn-loiˋbẹn, a town of Germany, in Reuss-Schleitz, 7 miles N.W. of Greitz. Pop. 2456.

Hohenlinden, hoˋẹn-lind'ẹn, a village of Upper Bavaria, 20 miles E. of Munich. It is celebrated for the victory of the French and Bavarians, under Moreau, over the Austrians, under the Archduke John, December 3, 1800. Pop. 920.

Hohenlin'den, a post-office of Chickasaw co., Miss.

Hohenlohe, ho'ẹn-loˋẹh, an ancient principality of Germany, in Franconia, now mediatized, and mostly comprised in the circle of Jaxt, Würtemberg, but partly in Bavaria.

Hohenmauth, ho'ẹn-mŏwtˋ, or **Wysoke-Meyto,** ŵe-so'kẹh-mī'to, a town of Bohemia, 16 miles E. of Chrudim, on a railway. Pop., with suburbs, 6018.

Hohensax, ho'ẹn-såxˋ, a village of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, 6 miles E.N.E. of Wildhaus.

Hohen Solms, Germany. See Solms.

Ho'hen Solms, or **Reuss,** rūce (Ger. pron. roice), a post-hamlet of Ascension parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 9 miles above Donaldsonville. It has a church, a sugar-refinery, and several stores.

Hohenstadt, ho'ẹn-ståttˋ (Moravian, *Habrzeh,* håb'-zhå), a town of Moravia, on the Sazawa, and on a railway, 25 miles N.W. of Olmutz. Pop. 1500.

Hohenstaufen, ho'ẹn-stŏwˋfẹn, a village of Würtemberg, 24 miles N.N.W. of Ulm. Pop. 1227.

Hohenstein, ho'ẹn-stīneˋ, or **Olstyneb,** ol'ste-nĕbˋ, a town of East Prussia, 78 miles S.S.W. of Königsberg, on the Amelang. Pop. 2519.

Hohenstein, ho'ẹn-stīneˋ, or **Hohnstein,** hŏn'-stīne, a town of Germany, in Saxony, on a railway, 12 miles N.E. of Zwickau. Pop. 5667, engaged in cotton-, woollen-, and linen-weaving, and in the manufacture of machinery.

Hohenwestedt, ho'ẹn-ŵĕsˋtĕtt, a village of Prussia, in Holstein, 15 miles S.S.W. of Rendsburg. Pop. 1457.

Hohenzollern, hoˋẹn-tsol'lẹrn, a detached province of Prussia, consisting of the former principalities of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, united in 1850 to Prussia. Area, 441 square miles. It lies in the Black Forest region, and is traversed by the Rough Alps and other ridges, and, with some outlying parts, is entirely enclosed by Baden and Würtemberg. Capital, Sigmaringen. Pop. 66,468.

Ho-Heu, ho-heˋoo', or **Ho-Hia,** ho-heˋå', a large town of China, province of Hoo-Pe, on the Yang-tse-Kiang, 260 miles above Han-Keoo. It is the seat of a large trade in grain and silk.

Hohnstein, a town of Saxony. See Hohenstein.

Hoho'kus, a post-hamlet of Bergen co., N.J., in Hohokus township, on the Erie Railroad, 23 miles N. of Jersey City. The township contains 8 churches, 2 cotton-factories, a paper-mill, and 3 carriage-shops. Pop. 2632.

Höhr, höʀ, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau. It has manufactures of earthenware. Pop. 1756.

Höhscheid, hö'shīte, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 3 miles by rail S.W. of Solingen, with cutler-shops and lead-works. Pop. 9959.

Hohwacht, hō'ŵåᴋt, a village of Prussia, on the N.E. coast of Holstein, with a harbor. It gives name to Hohwacht Bay (*Hohwachter Bucht*), the S. part of Kiel Bay.

Höier, hö'yẹr, originally **Höther,** hö'tẹr, a village of Prussia, in Sleswick, 8 miles W.N.W. of Tondern.

Hoja-Jamote-Ka-Gote, ho'jå-jå-mōtˋ-kå-gōt' (?), a village of Beloochistan, province of Loos.

Ho'kah, a post-village of Houston co., Minn., in Hokah township, on Lake Como, and on the Hokah or Root River. It is also on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of La Crosse, Wis. It contains a newspaper office, a convent, a Catholic academy, 3 churches, a graded school, 3 flour-mills, a furniture-factory, a plough-factory, and some machine-shops of the railroad. Pop. 456; of township, 1021.

Hokah (or **Root**) **River,** Minnesota, drains the S. part of Olmsted co., runs nearly eastward through Fillmore and Houston cos., and enters the Mississippi River about 4 miles below the city of La Crosse. Its length is estimated at 150 miles.

Hoke, a station in York co., Pa., on the Hanover & York Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Hanover.

Hokˋendau'qua, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Lehigh River, and on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 4 miles N. by W. of Allentown, and 1 mile above Catasauqua. Here are 4 or 5 large blast-furnaces, one of which is said to have produced about 360 tons of pig-iron in a week.

Hoke's Bluff, a post-hamlet of Etowah co., Ala., on Coosa River, 8 miles above Gadsden. It has a church and flour- and saw-mills.

Hokianga, ho-ke-ån'gå, a river of New Zealand, in the North Island, enters the sea on its W. coast, near the N. extremity, in lat. 35° 30′ S., lon. 173° 26′ E.

Ho-Kien, hoˋ-ke-ĕn', or **Ho-Kian,** ho-ke-ån', a town of China, in Pe-Chee-Lee, between the Tai-Ho and the Hoo-To-Ho, 100 miles S.S.W. of Peking.

Hokitika, hoˋke-tee'kå, a town and seaport of New Zealand, capital of the county of Westland, on the W. coast of the South Island, at the mouth of Hokitika River. It has numerous churches and schools, a savings-bank, a lunatic asylum, a hospital, saw-mills, a foundry, brick-yards, and a large export of timber and gold. Several daily and weekly papers are published here. Pop. 2905.

Ho'ko, a post-office of Clallam co., Washington.

Hol'aday's, a post-office of Adair co., Iowa.

Ho'lar (Dan. *Holum,* ho'loom), a village of Iceland, on its N. coast, having a cathedral, a printing establishment, and a school. It became a bishop's see in 1106.

Hol'beach, a town of England, co. of Lincoln, 7½ miles by rail E. of Spalding. It is very ancient, and has a fine Gothic church, a free school founded about 1351, a workhouse, and branch banks. Pop. of parish, 5332.

Hol'beck, a southwestern suburb of Leeds, England, with large woollen-mills. Pop. 17,165.

Holbek, or **Holbeck,** hol'bĕk, a seaport town of Denmark, island of Seeland, on an arm of the Ise-Fiord, 35 miles W. of Copenhagen. Pop. 2931.

Holbrook, hōl'brŏŏk, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Ky., 8 miles W. of Mason Railroad Station.

Holbrook, formerly **East Ran'dolph,** a post-village and township of Norfolk co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, 15 miles S. of Boston. The village has a town hall, a high school, a church, a free public library, and extensive manufactures of boots and shoes. Pop. 1726.

Holbrook, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island Railroad, 50 miles E. of Hunter's Point. It has a church and a large cigar-factory.

Holbrook, a post-office of Greene co., Pa.

Holbrook, a post-office of Ritchie co., W. Va.

Hol'brook, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, 10 miles S.S.E. of Woodstock. Pop. 150.

Holcomb, hŏl'kŭm, a post-hamlet of Ogle co., Ill., on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad (Rockford Branch), 13 miles S. of Rockford. It has a church.

Holcomb, a township of Dunklin co., Mo. Pop. 608.

Holcombe, hŏl'kŭm, a post-hamlet of Burke co., Ga.

Holcomb's Rock, a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

Holcomb Valley, a mining-camp of San Bernardino co., Cal., about 40 miles E.N.E. of San Bernardino.

Hold'brook's, township, Cabarrus co., N.C. P. 1115.

Holden, hōl'dẹn, a station on the Stockton & Copperopolis Railroad, 11 miles E. of Stockton, Cal.

Holden, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Kansas, about 16 miles E.S.E. of Newton. It has 2 churches.

Holden, a post-township of Penobscot co., Me., about 6 miles S.E. of Bangor. It has a church. Pop. 758.

Holden, a post-village in Holden township, Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston, Barre & Gardner Railroad, 52 miles W. of Boston, and 8 miles N.N.W. of Worcester. It has 3 churches, a cotton-mill, a graded school, &c. The township contains Jeffersonville, and has a pop. of 2180.

Holden, a post-hamlet in Holden township, Goodhue co., Minn., 13 miles S.E. of Northfield, and 52 miles S. of St. Paul. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1303.

Holden, a flourishing post-village in Madison township, Johnson co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 43 miles W. of Sedalia, and 50 miles S.E. of Kansas City. It is the E. terminus of the Osage division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. It has a bank, a newspaper office, and 4 churches. Pop. 1576.

Holden, township, New Hanover co., N.C. Pop. 2056.

Holden, a township of Wayne co., N.C. Pop. 751.

Holden, a post-village of Millard co., Utah, 75 miles S.S.W. of York Railroad Station. It has a church and 2 stores. Pop. about 300.

Hold'er, a post-hamlet of McLean co., Ill., in Old Town township, on the Wabash Railroad, 10 miles E. of Bloomington. It has 2 churches.

Hold'erbaum, a station in Bedford co., Pa., 12 miles by a branch railroad N. of Bedford.

Hold'erness, a level and fertile district of England, co. of York, East Riding, consisting of the tongue of land between the North Sea and the estuary of the Humber. Area, 168,399 acres. Pop. 25,579.

Hold'erness, a post-township of Grafton co., N.H., is on the W. side of Squam Lake. It is bounded on the W. by the Pemigewasset River, which separates it from Plymouth. Pop. 793.

Hold'er's Store, a post-office of White co., Tenn.

Hold'ing, a township of Stearns co., Minn. Pop. 433.

Hold'ing's Ford, a post-hamlet of Stearns co., Minn., on the Sauk River. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Ho'led, a township of Somerset co., Me.

Holeilsdorf, Austria. See OBER-HOLLABRUNN.

Hole in the Wall, a light-house at the S. extremity of Abaco Island, one of the Little Bahamas. It stands one-third of a mile N. of the passage called the Hole in the Wall, and shows a revolving light, 160 feet above the level of the sea, in lat. 25° 51′ 30″ N., lon. 77° 10′ 45″ W.

Holeschowitz, or **Hollesowice,** hòl'lęh-sho'ŵits, a village of Bohemia, on the Moldau, 2 miles from Prague.

Hol'gate, a post-hamlet of Henry co., O., on the Chicago division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 13 miles E. of Defiance. It has 2 stave-factories.

Holguin, hol-gheen' or ol-gheen', a town of Cuba, 63 miles N.N.W. of Santiago de Cuba. Pop. 6600.

Holics, or **Holitsch,** ho'litch', a town of Hungary, 46 miles N. of Presburg, near the March. Pop. 4939. It has an imperial castle and stud, a synagogue, a Capuchin convent, and manufactures of pottery, &c.

Hol'iday's Cove, a post-office of Hancock co., W. Va., on the Pan-Handle Railroad, 4 miles E. of Steubenville.

Holin, a city of Mongolia. See KARAKORUM.

Holitz, ho'lits, or **Neu Holitz,** noi ho'lits, a town of Bohemia, 11 miles N.E. of Chrudim. A battle was fought here in 1758 between the Prussians and the Imperialists. Pop. 4220.

Holkar's Dominions, India. See INDORE.

Hol'land (Dutch pron. hol'lånt; originally *Ollant*, *i.e.*, "muddy" or "marshy land;" Fr. *Hollande*, hol'lòɴd'; L. *Bata'via* and *Hollan'dia*), the name sometimes given to the kingdom of the Netherlands, though, strictly speaking, it should be applied only to the provinces of North and South Holland. This name was associated with that kingdom for four years (1806–1810), under the rule of Louis Bonaparte, and during that time the kingdom of Holland included nearly all of the present kingdom of the Netherlands, together with part of Hanover and Oldenburg. See NETHERLANDS, also NORTH HOLLAND and SOUTH HOLLAND.

Holland, or **Preussisch Holland,** prois'sish hol'lånt, a town of East Prussia, 58 miles S.W. of Königsberg. Pop. 4718.

Hol'land, a post-hamlet of Faulkner co., Ark., 14 miles from Conway. It has a church and a store.

Holland, a township of Shelby co., Ill. Pop. 1352.

Holland, a post-village of Dubois co., Ind., in Cass township, 38 miles E.N.E. of Evansville. It has 2 churches.

Holland, a post-village in Colfax township, Grundy co., Iowa, on the Farmers' Union Railroad, 3 miles from Grundy Centre. It has a flour-mill.

Holland, a township of Sioux co., Iowa. Pop. 1021. It contains Orange City, the county seat.

Holland, a township of Dickinson co., Kansas. P. 548.

Holland, a post-township of Hampden co., Mass., about 24 miles E. by S. of Springfield. It has a church. P. 334.

Holland, a city of Ottawa co., Mich., in Holland township, on the S. bank of Black River, and on the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad where it crosses the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, about 4 miles from Lake Michigan, 36 miles S. of Muskegon, 23 miles N.W. of Allegan, and 25 miles S.W. of Grand Rapids, with which city it is connected by a branch railroad. It contains a bank, a union school, Hope College (Dutch Reformed), which was organized in 1863, and 6 churches. Four weekly newspapers in Dutch are published here, also 1 in English. It has 2 large tanneries, 2 grist-mills, 2 saw-mills, a foundry, a brewery, and 2 planing-mills. Pop. 2469; of the township, exclusive of the city, 2716. Here is a beautiful lake 6 miles long.

Holland, a post-office of Lancaster co., Neb.

Holland, a post-office of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, 12 miles S. of Phillipsburg.

Holland, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Holland township, on Cazenove Creek, and on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, 26 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches, 2 saw-mills, a tannery, a grist-mill, a planing-mill, and a cheese-factory. Pop. of the township, 1636.

Holland, a post-village of Lucas co., O., on the Lake Shore Railroad, 10 miles W. of Toledo. It has 2 churches.

Holland, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Newtown & New York Railroad, about 20 miles N.E. of Philadelphia.

Holland, a post-township of Orleans co., Vt., about 60 miles N.E. of Montpelier, borders on Canada. It has 2 churches and 3 saw-mills. Pop. 881.

Holland, a post-village of Brown co., Wis., in Holland township, 3 miles from HOLLAND STATION (which see), and 27 miles N.E. of Oshkosh. It has 3 churches, a high school, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 1489.

Holland, a township of La Crosse co., Wis., bounded N. and W. by Black River. Pop. 863.

Holland, a township of Sheboygan co., Wis. P. 2937.

Holland Island, Dorchester co., Md., is an island in Chesapeake Bay, W. of Tangier Sound.

Holland Land'ing, a post-village in York co., Ontario, on the Holland River, and on the Northern Railway, 38 miles N. of Toronto. It contains saw-, grist-, and woollen-mills, a tannery, and a brewery. Pop. 700.

Holland, New, the former name of AUSTRALIA.

Holland, Parts of, a district of England, forming a division of the county of Lincoln on the S.E., and having E. the North Sea. Area, 317,486 acres. Pop. 80,851. Holland Fen, in this district, is a tract now enclosed and drained, comprising 8835 acres.

Holland Pat'ent, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on the Utica & Black River Railroad, 12 miles N. of Utica, and 5 miles S.W. of Trenton Falls. It contains several churches and a union school. Pop. 320.

Hol'lands, a post-office of Issaquena co., Miss.

Hol'landsburg, a hamlet of Parke co., Ind., in Union township, 9 miles E. of Rockville. It has a church.

Hollands-Diep, hol'lånts-deep' (Fr. *Dieppe*, de-êpp'), the principal arm of the Waal, between South Holland and North Brabant, Netherlands, divides, after a course of 14 miles, into the Haringvliet and Volkerak, the two largest mouths of the Rhine, encircling the island of Overflakkee.

Holland's Store, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., S.C., 13½ miles S.W. of Anderson Court-House. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Holland Station, formerly **Askeaton,** a post-hamlet of Brown co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, about 17 miles S. of Green Bay.

Hol'landville, a post-office of Kent co., Del.

Hol'lansburg, a post-village of Darke co., O., in Harrison township, about 38 miles W.N.W. of Dayton. It has 2 churches, a plough-factory, a saw-mill, and 2 carriage-shops. Pop. 239.

Hol'lenback, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. P. 1303.

Hol'lenberg, a post-village of Washington co., Kansas, on the Little Blue River, and on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, 24 miles W.N.W. of Maysville. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Hol'lengsworth, a township of Montgomery co., N.C. Pop. 695.

Holleschau, or **Holleschow,** hol'lęh-shŏw', a town of Moravia, 18 miles N. of Hradisch, on the Russawa. It has a church, a fine castle, a town house, 3 chapels, and a synagogue. Pop. 3839.

Hollesowice, Bohemia. See HOLESCHOWITZ.

Hol'ley, a post-village in Murray township, Orleans co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and the New York Central Railroad, 22½ miles W.N.W. of Rochester, and 8 miles E. of Albion. It has 4 churches, a union school and academy, a bank, a plough-factory, a grist-mill, and 3 newspaper offices. Pop. about 800.

Holley's, a station in Bent co., Col., on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 6 miles E. of Granada.

Hollfeld, holl'fêlt, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 13 miles W. of Baireuth. Pop. 1041.

Hol'liday, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Ill., on or near the Kaskaskia River, and on the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 63 miles S.E. of Springfield. It has a church.

Holliday, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 50 miles W.S.W. of Hannibal. It has a church and 2 stores. Pop. about 100.

Holliday, a station in Tioga co., Pa., on the Corning, Cowanesque & Antrim Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Wellsborough.

Hol′lidaysburg, a post-borough, capital of Blair co., Pa., is on a branch of the Juniata River, 8 miles S. of Altoona, with which it is connected by a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is at the junction of branch railroads to Newry, Henrietta, &c. It contains 7 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a female seminary, a town hall, 2 newspaper offices, 2 machine-shops, several blast-furnaces, a nail-factory, rolling-mills, foundries, &c. It has an extensive trade in iron and grain. Pop. 2952.

Hol′lin, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, on the Conestogo River, 5 miles S.W. of Drayton. It contains carding-, grist-, and saw-mills, shingle- and cheese-factories, a tannery, a brick-field, several stores, and hotels. Pop. 400.

Hol′ling, a post-office of Douglas co., Kansas.

Hol′lingsworth, a post-office of Banks co., Ga., 38 miles N. of Athens.

Hol′lingwood, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 1½ miles W.S.W. of Oldham. Pop. 5004.

Hollins, Maryland. See Lake Roland.

Hol′lis, a post-hamlet in Hollis township, Peoria co., Ill., on the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad, at its junction with the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 1 mile W. of the Illinois River, and 2½ miles W. of Pekin. Coal is found here. Pop. of the township, 980.

Hollis, a post-township of York co., Me., is bounded on the E. by the Saco River. It contains 2 post-hamlets, named Hollis and Hollis Centre. The township has 5 churches, several lumber-mills, and a pop. of 1541.

Hollis, a post-village in Hollis township, Hillsborough co., N.H., about 15 miles N.W. of Lowell, Mass., and 3 miles from Hollis Station of the Worcester & Nashua Railroad. It has a church and several saw-mills. The township is drained by the Nashua River, and has a pop. of 1079.

Hollis Centre, a post-hamlet in Hollis township, York co., Me., on the Portland & Rochester Railroad, 20 miles W. of Portland. It has a church and several saw-mills.

Hollis Junction, Illinois. See Hollis.

Hol′lister, a post-village, capital of San Benito co., Cal., in the beautiful and fertile San Benito Valley, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 94 miles S.S.E. of San Francisco. It has 2 banks, 3 hotels, 4 churches, 2 public halls, a steam flour-mill, and graded schools. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 2000.

Hollister, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Va., on the Potomac River, 30 miles from Fredericksburg.

Hol′listerville, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., in Salem township, about 14 miles E. of Scranton. It has a foundry, a grist-mill, and several general stores.

Hol′liston, a post-village in Holliston township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston & Albany Railroad (Milford Branch), 26 miles S.W. of Boston. It contains 4 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, a high school, a newspaper office, and a free public library. The township has manufactures of boots, shoes, and straw goods. Gneiss and syenite occur here. Pop. of the township, 3399.

Hol′lofields, a station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 18 miles W. of Baltimore, Md.

Hol′loman, a township of Darlington co., S.C. P. 1590.

Hol′lonville, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ga., 13 miles S.W. of Griffin. It has a church and an academy.

Hol′low, a township of Bladen co., N.C. Pop. 1243.

Hol′loway's, a post-township of Person co., N.C. Pop. 1279. It contains Bethel Hill.

Hol′loway's Store, a post-office of Surry co., Va.

Hol′lowayville, a post-hamlet of Bureau co., Ill., 9 miles E. of Princeton, and 3 miles from De Pue Station. It has a church.

Hollow Creek, a township of Lexington co., S.C. Pop. 1315.

Hol′lowell Grant, a village in Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, on St. George's Bay, 10 miles from Antigonish. Pop. 150.

Hollow Poplar, a post-office of Mitchell co., N.C.

Hollow Poplar, a township of Yancey co., N.C. P. 382.

Hollow Rock, a post-village of Carroll co., Tenn., on the railroad from Nashville to Hickman, Ky., 98 miles W. of Nashville. It has 2 churches and a cotton-factory.

Hollow Springs, a post-hamlet of Cannon co., Tenn., about 12 miles N.E. of Wartrace. It has a church.

Hol′lowtown, a post-hamlet of Highland co., O., in Clay township, 40 miles E. of Cincinnati. It has 3 churches.

Hol′lowville, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., about 7 miles E. by S. of Hudson.

Hollum, hol′lŭm, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on the S.W. end of the island of Ameland.

Hol′ly, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., in Holly township, on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad where it crosses the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 47 miles N.W. of Detroit, and 17 miles S. by E. of Flint. It has 2 national banks, a graded school, 2 newspaper offices, 4 churches, manufactures of flour, furniture, sash, and blinds, and 2 foundries. Pop. 1429; of the township, 2507.

Holly, a township of Murray co., Minn. Pop. 154.

Holly, a township of New Hanover co., N.C. Pop. 1016.

Holly Branch, a post-office of Bradley co., Ark.

Holly Brook, a hamlet of Bland co., Va., 22 miles W. of Dublin Station. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Holly Bush, a post-hamlet of Cleveland co., N.C., 20 miles N.W. of Shelby. It has a seminary, a flour-mill, and an oil-mill.

Holly Creek, a hamlet of Murray co., Ga., 6 miles S. of Spring Place.

Holly Creek, a post-office of Wise co., Va.

Hol′lydale, a post-hamlet of Lunenburg co., Va., about 80 miles S.S.W. of Richmond.

Hol′ly Grove, a post-office of Walker co., Ala.

Holly Grove, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ark., on the Arkansas Central Railroad, 10 miles E. of Clarendon. It has a church and an academy.

Holly Grove, a township of Gates co., N.C. Pop. 1213.

Holly Grove, a post-office of Moore co., N.C.

Holly Hill, a post-village of Volusia co., Fla., on Halifax River, 1 mile from the ocean, and about 60 miles S. of St. Augustine. It has a church.

Holly Hill, a post-office of Whitley co., Ky.

Holly Hill, a post-office of Charleston co., S.C.

Holly Meadows, a post-office of Tucker co., W. Va.

Hol′lymount, a petty town of Ireland, co. of Mayo, 4 miles E.N.E. of Ballinrobe. Pop. 278.

Holly River, a post-office of Braxton co., W. Va.

Hol′lyrood, a post-hamlet of Ellsworth co., Kansas, in Wilson township, 12 miles S. of Wilson (Bosland Station), on the Kansas Pacific Railroad. It has a church. Coal and limestone are found here.

Holly Springs, a post-hamlet of Dallas co., Ark., 20 miles from Arkadelphia, and about 75 miles S. by W. of Little Rock. It has 4 churches and an academy.

Holly Springs, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ga.

Holly Springs, a post-hamlet of Claiborne parish, La., 9 miles S.W. of Homer.

Holly Springs, a post-village, capital of Marshall co., Miss., on the Mississippi Central Railroad, 187 miles N. by E. of Jackson, and about 46 miles S.E. of Memphis, Tenn. It is pleasantly situated, and is noted for its educational institutions. It contains the Mississippi State Normal School, founded in 1870, the Shaw University, the Franklin Female College, the Bethlehem Academy (Catholic), a savings-bank, 5 churches, and printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers. Pop. 2406.

Holly Springs, a post-office of Wake co., N.C.

Holly Springs, a post-office of Oconee co., S.C.

Holly Springs, a post-office of Jasper co., Tex.

Holly's Wharf, a post-office of Chowan co., N.C., on the Chowan River. Here is a steamboat-landing.

Hol′lyville, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., Del., 3 miles from Harbeson Station.

Hol′lywood, a village of Ireland, co. of Down, on Belfast Lough, 4½ miles by rail N.E. of Belfast. In its vicinity, which is very beautiful, are many handsome mansions and villas, the residences of Belfast merchants, whose families also resort here for sea-bathing. Pop. 3573.

Hol′lywood, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Ark., 10 miles W. of Arkadelphia. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Hollywood, a post-office and station of Richmond co., Ga., on the Central Railroad, 14 miles S. by E. of Augusta.

Hollywood, a post-hamlet of St. Mary's co., Md., about 48 miles S. of Annapolis.

Hollywood, a township of Carver co., Minn. P. 809.

Hollywood, a post-hamlet of Carteret co., N.C., on Bogue Sound, and on the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, about 30 miles S.S.E. of New-Berne, and 5 miles from the ocean. It has a church and a warehouse.

Holman, hōl′man, a post-office of Dearborn co., Ind.

Holman, a township of Osceola co., Iowa. Pop. 338. It contains Sibley, the county seat.

Holman, Wisconsin. See Holmen.

Holman City, a hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., in Paris township. Pop. 75.

Holman's, a post-hamlet of Davie co., N.C., 4½ miles N. of Mocksville.

Holman's Mills, a post-office of Alamance co., N.C.

Holman's Store, a post-office of Warren co., Mo.

Holman Station, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Ind., on a branch of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 33 miles N. by E. of Jeffersonville. It has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and 2 or 3 stores. Pop. 125.

Holmanville, hōl′mạn-vĭl, or **Holmansville,** hōl′mạnz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Robertson co., Tenn., 5 miles from Adams Station.

Holmdel, hōm-del′, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., in Holmdel township, about 7 miles W. of Red Bank, and 3 or 4 miles S. of Holmdel Station. It contains 2 churches and an academy. Pop. of the township, 1415. Holmdel Station on the New York & Long Branch Railroad is at Bethany, a hamlet 31 miles S. of New York.

Holme, home, a parish of Orkney, in Pomona, on Holme Sound, a beautiful firth on the S. coast of Pomona. Several small islets of the Orkneys bear this prefix.

Holmen, or **Holman,** hōl′mạn, a post-hamlet of La Crosse co., Wis., 2 miles from Midway. It has a flour-mill.

Holmes, hōmz, a county in the N.W. part of Florida, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Choctawhatchee River. The surface is nearly level; the soil produces rice, sugar-cane, and maize. Capital, Cerro Gordo. Valuation of real and personal estate, $153,365. Pop. in 1870, 1572, of whom 1571 were Americans.

Holmes, a county in the W. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Big Black River, and intersected by the Yazoo River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests and cypress swamps. The soil is very fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad. Capital, Lexington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,413,514. Pop. in 1870, 19,370, of whom 19,192 were Americans.

Holmes, a county in the N.E. central part of Ohio, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is intersected by Killbuck Creek, and is partly drained by the Walhonding River. The surface is diversified with hills about 500 feet high, separated by deep ravines and narrow valleys, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, wool, and pork are the staple products. This county has mines of bituminous coal, and abundance of limestone. It is intersected by the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. Capital, Millersburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $11,630,473. Pop. in 1870, 18,177, of whom 16,566 were Americans.

Holmes, a post-office and station of Boone co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 23 miles N.N.W. of Indianapolis.

Holmes, a township of Mackinac co., Mich., on Lake Huron. Pop. 798.

Holmes, a township of Crawford co., O. Pop. 1572.

Holmesburg, hōmz′burg, a former village of Pennsylvania, about 10 miles N.E. of Independence Hall, and 1 mile from the Delaware River. It is now in the 23d ward of Philadelphia. It has 5 churches, print-works, and a shovel-factory. The Holmesburg post-office is a branch of the Philadelphia post-office. Here are Holmesburg Junction, where the railroad to Bustleton joins the Philadelphia & Trenton Railroad, and Holmesburg Station, which is on the branch road to Bustleton, 1 mile from the junction.

Holmes (hōmz) **City,** a post-village of Douglas co., Minn., 25 miles N.E. of Morris, and at the N. extremity of Grant's Lake. The township of Holmes City contains also Blackwell's, Rachel, Oscar, Freeborn, Van Loon, and other lakes. Pop. 487.

Holmes Creek, a post-office of De Kalb co., Tenn.

Holmes Gap, a station of Cullman co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 28 miles S. of Decatur.

Holmes' (homz′ęs) **Hole,** Mass. See Vineyard Haven.

Holmes' Mill, a post-office of Jefferson co., O.

Holmestrand, hol′mĕh-strånd‵, a seaport town of Norway, on the Drammen-Fiord, 34 miles S.S.W. of Christiania. Pop. 2084.

Holmesville, hōmz′vĭl, a post-village, capital of Appling co., Ga., about 95 miles W.S.W. of Savannah. It has a church.

Holmesville, a post-hamlet of La Porte co., Ind., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 50 miles E.S.E. of Chicago. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Holmesville, a post-village of Avoyelles parish, La., on Bayou Bœuf, 30 miles N. of Opelousas. It has a church.

Holmesville, a post-village of Pike co., Miss., on the Bogue Chitto, 10 miles E. of Magnolia. It has a church.

Holmesville, a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y., in New Berlin township, on the Unadilla River, and on a branch of the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, about 40 miles N.E. of Binghamton. It has a church, a cheese-factory, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 150.

Holmesville, a village of Oswego co., N.Y., on the Syracuse Northern Railroad, 34 miles N. of Syracuse. It contains 2 churches and a tannery. Here is South Richland Post-Office.

Holmesville, a post-village of Holmes co., O., in Prairie township, on Killbuck Creek, and on the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad, 42 miles S.S.W. of Akron. It has 3 churches. Pop. 299.

Holmforth, hōm′fọrth, a town of England, co. of York, 6 miles by rail S. of Huddersfield. Pop. 5613.

Holmia, the Latin name of Stockholm.

Holmlie, hōlm′lee, a post-office of Big Stone co., Minn.

Holmon, hol′mon, or **Golma,** gol′må, an island of Sweden, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 20 miles E. of Umeå. Lat. 63° 40′ N.; lon. 21° E.

Holms, hōms, two islets of England and Wales, in the estuary of the river Severn.

Holmsland, holms′lånd, an island of Denmark, in Jutland, in the Ringkiöbing-Fiord, about 1 mile N.N.W. of the town of Ringkiöbing.

Holmwood, hōlm′wood, a post-hamlet of Jewell co., Kansas, in Holmwood township, 40 miles S. of Edgar, Neb. It has a church and a Baptist theological school.

Holomauc, the Moravian name of Olmutz.

Holouan, Persia. See Holwan.

Holstebröe, hol′stęh-brö‵ęh, or **Holstebrö,** hol′stęh-brö‵, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 24 miles N.E. of Ringkiöbing, on the Stor. Pop. 2047.

Holstein, hol′stīne (L. *Holsa′tia*), formerly a duchy of Denmark and a state of the Germanic Confederation, now part of Sleswick-Holstein, a province of Prussia. See Sleswick-Holstein.

Holstein, hol′stīne, a post-office of Kane co., Ill.

Holstein, a post-village of Warren co., Mo., on the N. bank of the Missouri River, about 60 miles W. of St. Louis. It has 2 churches.

Holstein, hol′stīne, a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, 5 miles N. of Mount Forest. Pop. 100.

Holsteinthor, hol′stīne-tōr′, a village of Germany, forming a suburb of Lubeck. Pop. 1400.

Holston, hōl′stọn, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Va., 8 miles N.W. of Abingdon. It has a church, a foundry, and a saw-mill.

Holston Bridge, a post-office of Scott co., Va., on the North Fork of the Holston, 22 miles W. of Bristol, Tenn.

Holston Fur′nace, a post-office of Sullivan co., Tenn., 7½ miles S.E. of Bristol. Here is an iron-furnace.

Holston Mills, a post-office of Sullivan co., Tenn., on the Holston River, 3 miles from Union Depot.

Holston River, a branch of the Tennessee River, is formed by the North and South Forks, which rise in Virginia and unite in Sullivan co., East Tennessee. It runs southwestward through Hawkins and Knox cos., irrigates a beautiful and fertile valley which extends along the S.E. base of the Cumberland Mountain, and unites with the Clinch River at Kingston, Roane co. It is about 200 miles long, or, if we include its North Fork, about 350 miles. Small steamboats can ascend it to Knoxville in all stages of water. The North and South Forks run in a W.S.W. direction through the cos. of Smyth and Washington of Virginia, and are nearly equal in length.

Holston Valley, a post-office of Sullivan co., Tenn., 8 miles E. of Bristol.

Hols′worthy, a town and parish of England, co. of Devon, on the Tamar, 7½ miles W.S.W. of Stratton. P. 1645.

Holt, hōlt, a borough of Wales, co. of Denbigh, on the Dee, crossed by a stone bridge of ten arches, 5½ miles N.E. of Wrexham. Pop. 1056.

Holt, a town of England, co. of Norfolk, 17 miles N.N.E. of Dereham. It has an ancient church, a shire hall, a workhouse, and a grammar-school. Pop. of parish, 1563.

Holt, hōlt, a county in the N.W. part of Missouri, borders on Kansas and Nebraska. Area, about 440 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Nodaway River, and on the S. and S.W. by the Missouri River, and is intersected by the Tarkio River. The surface is diversified with prairies and forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad. Capital, Oregon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 11,652, of whom 11,003 were Americans.

Holt, a county in the N. part of Nebraska, bordering on Dakota, is bounded on the N. by the Niobrara River. It is partly drained by the Elkhorn River. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. Capital, O'Neill City.

Holt, a post-hamlet of Taylor co., Iowa, in Holt township, about 15 miles N. of Bedford, and 12 miles S. of Corning. Pop. of the township, 796.

Holt, a post-hamlet in Delhi township, Ingham co., Mich., on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Lansing. It has 3 churches, 2 saw-mills, and a wagon-shop. Pop. about 150.

Holt, a well-wooded township of Fillmore co., Minn. Pop. 1055. It contains Highland and Whalan.

Holt, a post-village of Clay co., Mo., in Kearney township, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 31 miles N. by E. of Kansas City. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Holt, a post-hamlet of Beaver co., Pa., in Raccoon township, 25 miles W.N.W. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches.

Holt, hōlt, or **Yermaloff,** yĕr'må-loff\`, an island of the Pacific, in the Low Archipelago. Lat. 16° 20′ S.; lon. 143° 6′ W.

Holten, hŏl'tẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 21 miles S.S.E. of Zwolle. Pop. 3014.

Holten, a village of Norway, 25 miles N.W. of Tönsberg.

Holten, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 21 miles N. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 1000.

Holton, hōl'tọn, a post-village of Ripley co., Ind., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 58 miles W. of Cincinnati. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of carriages, cigars, &c.

Holton, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., Kansas, on the Kansas Central Railroad, 56 miles W. by N. of Leavenworth, and about 30 miles N. of Topeka. It has 6 churches, a graded school, and 3 banking-houses. One or 2 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 809.

Holton, a post-village of Muskegon co., Mich., in Holton township, on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of Muskegon. It has a church and a steam lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 620.

Holts, hōlts, a station on the Southwestern Railroad of Georgia (Arlington Extension), 17 miles E. of Arlington.

Holtsburg, hōlts'burg, a station in Davidson co., N.C., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Lexington.

Holt's Corners, a post-village of Marshall co., Tenn., 13 miles from Shelbyville. It has 3 churches.

Holt's Mills, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me., about 24 miles N.W. of Bangor.

Holt's Prairie, prā'ree, a post-office of Perry co., Ill., at Holt's Station on the Iron Mountain, Chester & Eastern Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Tamaroa.

Holt's Sum'mit, a post-village of Callaway co., Mo., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 6 miles N. of Jefferson City. It has a church and a coal-mine.

Holtsville, hōlts'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Suffolk co., N.Y., at Waverly Station on the Long Island Railroad, about 50 miles E. of Brooklyn.

Holwan, Holouan, or **Holuan,** hol\`wån', a city of antiquity, the Calah of Asshur (Gen. x. 11), and the *Hallah* of the Israelitish captivity, is now represented by the village Sar-Puli, in Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, 8 miles S. of Zohab. Here are some sculptured tablets, an excavated royal sepulchre, and various ruins and mounds. Lat. 34° 30′ N.; lon. 45° 15′ E. It remained populous long after the Arab invasion, but was ruined by the Huns in 1258. The Holwan River, here crossed by a bridge, rises 20 miles E. of Zohab, and, after a tortuous course, joins the Ghilan, an affluent of the Diala.

Holwerd, hol'ŵĕʀt, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on the North Sea, opposite Ameland, and 6 miles N.W. of Dokkum. Pop. 1884.

Holy-Cross, a hamlet of England, co. of Stafford, 3¼ miles E.S.E. of Stourbridge. See Waltham-Abbey.

Ho\`lycross', a parish and village of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, 3 miles S.S.W. of Thurles. Here is an abbey founded in 1182, one of the finest ruins in Ireland. P. 1336.

Holy Cross, a post-office of Clay co., Minn., on the Red River of the North, 12 miles S. of Moorhead.

Holy Cross, a post-hamlet in Belgium township, Ozaukee co., Wis., 3 miles from Fredonia Station. It has a church.

Holy Cross, Mount. See Mount Holy Cross.

Holyhead, hol'ẹ-hĕd (Welsh, *Caer-Gybi*, kå'ẹr-ghịb'-ee), a borough of Wales, on an island of the same name, co. of Anglesea, off its W. side, and connected with the isle of Anglesea by a long causeway. It is 23 miles by rail W. of Bangor. The island is mostly a barren rock, and ends on the N. in a huge headland hollowed into many caves. The town has many handsome houses, hotels, assembly-rooms, manufactures of ropes, and a good market-place. The harbor is formed by a noble breakwater over a mile long, and is one of the most important harbors of refuge on the British coast. Holyhead owes its importance to its being the nearest British port to Dublin. Pop. 5916.

Holy Island, formerly **Lin\`disfarne',** a peninsula, insulated at high water, on the N.E. coast of England, co. of Northumberland, 9 miles S.S.E. of Berwick-on-Tweed. The N. part of the island consists of sand-hills, forming a large rabbit-warren; the remainder is fertile. It has a small harbor on the E., defended by a battery, a village, frequented for sea-bathing, a fine ancient castle, and remarkable remains of a celebrated abbey, founded in 635 as a bishop's see, over which St. Cuthbert presided. It was destroyed by the Danes in 900, but was afterwards rebuilt.

Holy Island, in Africa. See Chuluwan.

Holy Land, The, Asia. See Palestine.

Holy Neck, a post-hamlet of Nansemond co., Va., 8 miles S.E. of Carrsville. It has a church and a female seminary.

Holyoke, hōl'yōk, a post-office of Ellsworth co., Kan.

Holyoke, hōl'yōk, a city of Hampden co., Mass., on the W. bank of the Connecticut River, 8 miles N. of Springfield, and 9 miles S. of Northampton. It is on the Connecticut River Railroad, and is a terminus of the Holyoke Branch of the New Haven & Northampton Railroad. A dam 1019 feet long has been built across the river, which falls 60 feet in the course of a mile and affords immense water-power. Holyoke is finely situated on the side of a hill, and is surrounded by the river on all sides except the W. It contains a city hall or town house, 2 national banks, 2 savings-banks, 2 or 3 newspaper offices, a convent, a Catholic orphanage, 11 churches, a high school, a public library, about 15 paper-mills, 7 cotton-factories, 6 woollen-mills, and manufactures of cutlery, machinery, files, screws, silk goods, sash and blinds, tools, lumber, &c. It is stated that nearly 54 tons of paper, of all grades and varieties, are produced here in one day. About 2000 operatives are employed in the manufacture of cotton goods, 800 in that of paper, and 450 in that of cassimeres, doeskins, and other woollen cloths. Pop. in 1860, 4997; in 1870, 10,733, including a small township; in 1875, 16,260. It was incorporated as a city in 1873.

Holyoke, a post-hamlet in Centre township, Butler co., Pa., 4 miles from Butler. It has a church.

Ho'lyrood, a fishing hamlet in Newfoundland, 10 miles from St. Marys. Here is a fresh-water lake, 14 miles in length, abounding with trout.

Holyrood, a post-town of Newfoundland, on the S. side of Conception Bay, 28 miles from St. John's. Copper ore is found in the vicinity. Pop. 405.

Holyrood (North Arm), a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland, 2 miles from Holyrood. Pop. 260.

Holy Sea, in Asia. See Baikal Lake.

Hol'ytown, a town of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 10 miles E. by S. of Glasgow, with coal-mines. Pop. 2197.

Holywell, hol'e-wẹl, a borough of Wales, co. of Flint, 15 miles by rail N.W. of Chester. It lies in a glen near the estuary of the Dee, and has a church partly ancient, a beautiful Gothic chapel, now used as a school, a court-house, remains of an abbey and of a British fortification, thriving manufactures of cottons, hardware, wire, shot, paints, and flour, and large smelting-houses and foundries. In its close vicinity are coal-, lead-, copper-, and zinc-mines. Holywell unites with Flint, &c., in sending one member to the House of Commons. Its ancient well, whence its name, sends up 21 tons of water every minute. Pop. 3540.

Holzemme, hŏlt'sĕm\`mẹh, a river of Prussian Saxony, joins the Bode below Gröningen. Length, 30 miles.

Holzenöe, hŏlt'sẹn-ö\`ẹh, an island of Norway, lat. 60° 34′ N. and lon. 5° 10′ E., 8 miles N.N.W. of Bergen. It is 15 miles in length.

Holzgerlingen, hŏlts'ghẹr-lịng\`ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, 12 miles S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1718.

Holzminden, hŏlts'min-dẹn, a town of Germany, duchy of Brunswick, on the Weser, 56 miles by rail S.W. of Brunswick. Pop. 6887. It is well built, and has several churches, a synagogue, a library, and manufactures of iron and steel wares, hosiery, files, pins, &c. It is also an entrepôt for linen fabrics.

Holzthalleben, hŏlts'tạ̊l-lå\`bẹn, a village of Germany, in Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 12 miles W. of Sondershausen. Pop. 1298.

Ho'man, a post-office of Miller co., Ark., on the Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Fulton.

Homan, a station in Adams co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 5 miles N. of Quincy.

Ho'mansville, a post-office of Utah co., Utah.

Hombeeck, hom'bȧk, a village of Belgium, 4 miles by rail N.W. of Mechlin. Pop. 1825.

Homberg, hom'bêRG, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Efze, 20 miles S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 3212.

Homberg, a walled town of Hesse, province of Ober-Hessen, 18 miles N.E. of Giessen. Pop. 1433.

Homberg, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 16 miles N. of Dusseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop., with commune, 3405.

Homberg, or **Homburg** (Fr. *Hombourg*, hôM'booR'), two contiguous villages of Germany, on the Paris & Strasburg Railway, 27 miles E.N.E. of Metz.

Hombourg, hôM'booR', a village of Belgium, 19 miles E.N.E. of Liege, on the Gulpe. Pop. 1260.

Hombrechtikon, hom-brêK'te-kon, a village of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, district of Meilen. Pop. 2678.

Hombressen, hom'brês-sẹn, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, N.W. from Cassel. Pop. 1232.

Homburg, hom'bŏŏRG, a fortified town of Rhenish Bavaria, 6 miles N. of Deux-Ponts. Pop. 3612, employed in manufactures of cotton and woollen goods.

Homburg-VOR-DER-HÖHE, hom'bŏŏRG-VOR-dêR-hö'ẹh, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, former capital of the landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg, 9 miles by rail N.N.W. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Pop. 8290. It has a castle, built in 1680, and a stocking-manufactory, but it is best known for its fine kursaal and its mineral springs. It has elegant bath establishments, and was until 1870 one of the most noted gambling-places in Europe.

Home, a post-office of Wayne co., Ill., 14 miles S. of Xenia.

Home, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ind., about 8 miles E. of Madison.

Home, a post-office of Van Buren co., Iowa.

Home, a post-office of Marshall co., Kansas.

Home, a township of Nemaha co., Kansas. Pop. 655. Post-office, Centralia.

Home, or **Mor'ganville,** a post-village of Pike co., Ky., about 60 miles N.W. of Abingdon, Va. It has 2 churches. Here is Home Post-Office.

Home, a township of Montcalm co., Mich. Pop. 93.

Home, a post-hamlet of Newaygo co., Mich., about 48 miles N.N.E. of Muskegon. It has a lumber-mill.

Home, a post-township of Brown co., Minn., is bounded on the N.E. by the Minnesota River. Pop. 1269. Home Post-Office is 10½ miles W. of New Ulm.

Home, or **Kel'lysburg,** a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., 10 miles N. of Indiana, and about 44 miles W.N.W. of Altoona. It has a tannery, a woollen-mill, and a grist-mill.

Home, a post-village of Greene co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, at Henderson Station, 6 miles N.E. of Greeneville. It has 2 flouring-mills, 2 stores, and a woollen-factory.

Home, a post-office of Trempealeau co., Wis.

Home Bay, in British North America, N. of Cumberland Island, is in lat. 68° 30′ N., lon. 68° W.

Home City, a station in Hamilton co., O., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 11 miles W. of Cincinnati.

Homedahl, hōm'dål, a post-office of Faribault co., Minn.

Homel, ho'mel', or **Gomel,** go'mel', a town of Russia, government and 120 miles S.S.E. of Moheelev. Pop., with Bielitza, a town on the opposite side of the Sozh, 13,030.

Home'land, a post-office of Culpeper co., Va.

Home Place, a post-office of Plaquemines parish, La.

Home Place, a village of Newton co., Tex., 75 miles N. of Orange. It has 2 churches and 3 stores.

Ho'mer, a post-village, capital of Banks co., Ga., about 80 miles N.E. of Atlanta, and 38 miles N. of Athens. It has 3 churches. Pop. 120.

Homer, a post-village of Champaign co., Ill., in South Homer township, on the Wabash Railroad, 20 miles W.S.W. of Danville, and about 18 miles E.S.E. of Champaign. It has a newspaper office, 2 banks, 3 churches, a seminary, a flour-mill, and a carriage-factory. Pop. 767.

Homer, a township of Will co., Ill. Pop. 1279. It contains Hadley.

Homer, a post-village of Rush co., Ind., on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 8 miles W.S.W. of Rushville. It has 2 churches.

Homer, a township of Benton co., Iowa. Pop. 728.

Homer, a township of Buchanan co., Iowa. Pop. 775.

Homer, a post-village of Hamilton co., Iowa, in Webster township, 9 miles S.W. of Webster City, and about 18 miles S.E. of Fort Dodge. It has 2 churches. Coal abounds here.

Homer, a post-hamlet of Logan co., Ky., 10 miles N. of Russellville. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 68.

Homer, a post-village, capital of Claiborne parish, La., about 50 miles E.N.E. of Shreveport. It has a brick court-house, 4 churches, a college, and a female seminary. Two weekly newspapers are published here. It is surrounded by attractive scenery, cotton-plantations, and vineyards.

Homer, a post-village in Homer township, Calhoun co., Mich., on the Kalamazoo River, and on the Michigan Central Railroad (Air-Line division) where it crosses the Lansing division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 46 miles S. by W. of Lansing, and 23 miles W.S.W. of Jackson. It has a newspaper office, 2 banks, 3 churches, a graded school, a foundry, a machine-shop, 2 flour-mills, and manufactures of carriages, sash, and blinds. Pop. 685; of the township, 1772.

Homer, a township of Midland co., Mich. Pop. 355.

Homer, a post-village of Winona co., Minn., in Homer township, on the Mississippi River, and on a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 5 miles below Winona. It has a newspaper office and a flour-mill. The bluffs here are nearly 500 feet high. Pop. about 200; of the township, 859.

Homer, a post-office of Atchison co., Mo.

Homer, a post-hamlet of Dakota co., Neb., 14 miles S. by W. of Sioux City. It has a church.

Homer, a post-village of Homer township, Cortland co., N.Y., is finely situated in a valley on the Tioghnioga River, and on the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad, 33 miles S. of Syracuse, and 3 miles N. of Cortland. It contains 4 or 5 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, a banking-house, and manufactures of axes, flour, tubs, pails, and wagons. Pop. 2008; of the township, 3657.

Homer, a post-village of Licking co., O., in Burlington township, 4 miles W. of Utica Station, and about 35 miles N.E. of Columbus. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of brooms, carriages, and furniture. Pop. 226.

Homer, a township of Medina co., O. Pop. 886. It contains the village of Homerville.

Homer, a township of Morgan co., O. Pop. 1690.

Homer, a township of Potter co., Pa. Pop. 160. Post-office, East Homer.

Homer, a post-village, capital of Angelina co., Tex., about 68 miles S.E. of Palestine, and 125 miles N.N.E. of Houston. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of leather and saddles. Pop. 216.

Homer, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Wis., 6 miles S.E. of Boscobel. It has a church.

Ho'mer, a post-village in Lincoln co., Ontario, 4 miles E. of St. Catharine's. Pop. 150.

Homer City, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa., in Centre township, on Black Lick Creek, and on the Indiana Branch Railroad, 10 miles N. by E. of Blairsville. It has several churches.

Ho'merville, a post-village, capital of Clinch co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 122 miles S.W. of Savannah. It has a church and a turpentine-distillery.

Homerville, a post-village of Medina co., O., in Homer township, about 30 miles N.E. of Mansfield. It has 2 churches.

Homestead, hōm'stĕd, a post-office of San Diego co., Cal., 30 miles E. of San Diego.

Homestead, a post-village of Iowa co., Iowa, near the Iowa River, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 10 miles E. of Marengo, and 20 miles S.S.W. of Cedar Rapids. It belongs to the Amana Society. (See AMANA.) It has a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, and a starch-factory. A great meteor, which illuminated a large portion of the state, fell here, February 12, 1875, near 10 P.M., and about 500 pounds of meteoric stones were found.

Homestead, a post-office of Chase co., Kansas.

Homestead, a post-township and hamlet of Benzie co., Mich., about 32 miles N.N.E. of Manistee. The hamlet is 5 miles W. of Benzonia. It has 2 saw-mills. Pop. 164.

Homestead, a post-office of Burt co., Neb., near the Missouri River.

Homestead, a post-village of Hudson co., N.J., on the New Jersey Midland Railroad and the Northern New Jersey Railroad, 4 miles N. of Jersey City. It has a church, a silk-factory, an iron-foundry, and market-gardens.

Homestead, a post-village of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, and a station on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 3 churches, 2 brick-yards, and a planing-mill.

Home'town, a hamlet of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Nesquehoning Valley Railroad, 14 miles W. of Mauch Chunk. In the vicinity are 2 churches.

Homet's Ferry, Bradford co., Pa. See Frenchtown.

Homeville, hōm'vĭl (Collamer Post-Office), a village of Chester co., Pa., in Upper Oxford township, 6 miles S. of Atglen. It has a Friends' meeting and a store.

Homewood, hōm'wood, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 24 miles S. of Chicago.

Homewood, a post-office of Franklin co., Kansas.

Homewood, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Miss., 9 miles S. of Forest. It has 2 or 3 churches.

Homewood, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 7 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg.

Homewood, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, at its junction with the New Castle Branch, 35 miles N.N.W. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches.

Homewood, a post-office of Monroe co., Wis.

Home'worth, or **Win'chester,** a post-village of Columbiana co., O., in Knox township, on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 6 miles S. of Alliance. It has 2 churches, a town hall, and manufactures of carriages, cheese, and farming-implements. Pop. 235. The name of its post-office is Homeworth.

Hom'iny Creek, a post-office of Buncombe co., N.C., 10 miles W. of Asheville.

Homme, hom'mẹh, a river of Belgium, in Luxembourg, joins the Lesse after a course of 25 miles.

Homochit'to River, Mississippi, runs southwestward through Franklin co., forms the boundary between Adams and Wilkinson cos., and enters the Mississippi.

Homolitz, or **Homolicz,** ho'mo-lits', a village of Hungary, co. of Torontal, on the Danube, 6 miles S.S.E. of Pancsova. Pop. 4105.

Homonna, ho'mon'nŏh, or **Humene,** hoo-må'nẹh, a town of Hungary, 30 miles E. of Eperies. Pop. 3462.

Homorod, ho'mo'rod', the name of several villages of Transylvania, in Szeklerland, the principal being Homorod-Almas, 9 miles S.E. of Udvarhely. Pop. 1710.

Homorod (or **Great Homorod**) **River,** Transylvania, joins the Aloota, after a S.S.W. course of 30 miles.

Ho'mosas'sa, a village of Hernando co., Fla., on Homosassa River, about 3 miles E. of the Gulf of Mexico, and 40 miles S.S.E. of Cedar Keys.

Ho'mowack', a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., on Rondout Creek, and on the Ellenville Branch of the Oswego Midland Railroad, 19 miles N. of Middletown. It has a church and a woollen-factory.

Homs, hȯms, **Hums,** hŭms, or **Hems,** hems (anc. *Em'esa*), a town of Syria, 86 miles N.N.E. of Damascus, near the Orontes and the lake of Homs. It has manufactures of gold and silver thread, cotton, woollen, and silk stuffs, and fine furniture. It has a Catholic (Melchite) archbishop, an American Protestant mission, and several churches and mosques. Homs is the seat of an active trade, chiefly with Tripoli. Pop. 20,000.

Hon'akersville, a hamlet of Russell co., Va., 20 miles from Saltville. It has 2 or 3 stores.

Ho-Nan, ho'-nån', an inland province of China, mostly between lat. 32° and 37° N. and lon. 110° and 116° E. Its N. part is intersected by the Hoang-Ho. The soil is highly fertile. Pop. 23,037,171. Chief city, Kai-Fong.

Ho-Nan, a city of China, in the above province, on an affluent of the Hoang-Ho, in lat. 34° 40′ N., lon. 112° 28′ E.

Ho-Nan, a famous Booddhist temple of China, on an island near Canton.

Hon'awar', or **Honore,** a town of India, on the W. coast, in North Canara, on the N. side of a salt lagoon 7 miles in length and 3 miles in breadth, forming a harbor deep and spacious, but dangerous to approach at certain seasons. Pop. 4985.

Hon'cut, a post-hamlet of Yuba co., Cal., on the Feather River, 1 mile from Moore's Station, and about 14 miles N. of Marysville. It has 2 churches.

Hon'cut Creek, a small stream of California, forms part of the boundary between Butte and Yuba cos. for its whole length, and falls into Feather River about 10 miles above Marysville.

Hon'da (Sp. pron. ȯn'då), a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Tolima, on the Magdalena, 55 miles N.W. of Bogota. Pop. 5000. It is regularly built, has some religious edifices, a college, and 2 bridges, and is a depot for the commercial produce of the southern provinces.

Honda, the name of a bay on the N. coast of Cuba, 60 miles W. of Havana.

Honda, the name of a bay on the N. coast of the United States of Colombia. Lat. 12° 20′ N.; lon. 71° 50′ W.

Hon'do, Honjima, hon-jee'må, or **Honjiu,** hon-jee'oo, *i.e.,* "mainland" (called by most authorities **Niph'on', Nip'on',** or **Nip'pon',** but that name belongs in strictness to the whole Japanese empire), the largest island of Japan, extending from the Strait of Matsmai southwestward for 900 miles to the narrow channels which separate it from the islands of Kioo-Sioo and Shikoku. It is long, narrow, and curved in outline, with many bays and outlying islets. Its climate and productions vary much with the latitude. The island is by far the most important and populous in Japan, under which head it is more fully described. Pop., including some small neighboring islands, 25,156,263.

Hondo, hon'do or on'do, or **Rio Hondo,** ree'o on'do (*i.e.,* "deep river"), called also **Rio Grande,** ree'o grån'då, a river of Yucatan and Balize, enters a bay of the Caribbean Sea 25 miles S.E. of Bacalar.

Hondo Cañon, kån'yōn, a post-office and valley of Bandera co., Tex., 60 miles N.W. of San Antonio.

Hondo Creek, or **Rio Hondo,** Texas, rises in Bandera co., runs southward through Medina co., and enters the Rio Frio in Frio co. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Hondschoote, hȯnᵒ'shōt' (Dutch pron. hont'skō'tẹh), a village of France, in Nord, 10 miles S.E. of Dunkirk. Pop. 1870.

Honduras, hon-doo'rås, a republic of Central America, lat. 13° 10′ to 16° 2′ N., lon. 83° to 90° W., having N. the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Honduras, W. Guatemala, S.W. San Salvador and the Bay of Fonseca, and S.E. Nicaragua. Capital, Comayagua. Area, 47,090 square miles, with a coast-line of nearly 400 miles. Estimated pop. 351,700. The large island Ruatan and its dependencies belong to the state. (See Bay Islands.) In general the country is mountainous. Its principal rivers are the Chamelicon, Santiago, Roman or Agua, Patook, and Segovia or Wanks, flowing to the Caribbean Sea; and the Choluteca, which falls into the Pacific Ocean. Near the sources of the Goascoran and the Humuya there occurs a complete gap in the Cordilleras chain, through which it is proposed to construct a railway from sea to sea. Lake Yojoa, in the W. of the state, 25 miles long by 8 broad, and 2050 feet above the sea, is the only lake of note. The Bay of Fonseca contains numerous islands, on one of which (Tigré) is situated Amapala, the only port of Honduras on the Pacific. The principal ports on the N. coast are Omoa and Trujillo. The exports consist chiefly of horned cattle, dry hides, indigo, bullion, and mahogany. Gold is found in the sands of all the streams, and there are copper-mines of great richness. Iron ores, platinum, cinnabar, zinc, and antimony exist, but are not worked; coal has been discovered in several localities. The valuable timbers are chiefly mahogany and rosewood; the former, a very important article of commerce, grows nearly all over the state, but most abundantly near the Bay of Honduras. Other products are fustic, Brazil wood, annotto, copaiba, copal, ipecacuanha, caoutchouc, the pitch pine and cedar, lime, lemon, orange, cocoanut, and many fine fruits. Sarsaparilla and vanilla of the best quality grow on the N.E. coast. The sugar-cane is indigenous, and yields two or three crops a year; the coffee is of excellent quality; wheat and other cereals flourish in the elevated districts, and maize near the coasts. Domestic animals are the horse, ass, ox, sheep, goat, hog, dog, and cat. Among wild animals are the deer, peccary, waree, tapir, manatee, monkey, raccoon, opossum, squirrel, ant-eater, armadillo, jaguar, coyote, ocelot, tiger-cat, and puma. Birds, reptiles, fishes, and mollusks are numerous. The government of the republic is vested in a president, elected for four years, and a congress of two houses, called the senate and the chamber of deputies. A canal has been proposed across the state from Puerto Cortez, in the Bay of Honduras, to the Bay of Fonseca, in the Pacific; length, 200 miles. Mean temperature of year, 79°; maximum, 86°; minimum, 62° Fahr. Annual rainfall, 47 inches.

Honduras, Bay of. See Bay of Honduras.

Honduras, British, Central America. See Balize.

Honea Path, hŭn'ne path, a post-village of Anderson co., S.C., in Honea Path township, on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, 33 miles S. of Greenville. It has an academy and 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1926.

Ho'nek, a post-office of Saline co., Kansas, about 9 miles W.S.W. of Salina.

Honeoye, ho-ne-oy', a post-village in Richmond township, Ontario co., N.Y., at the outlet of Honeoye Lake, about 27 miles S. of Rochester. It has 2 churches, a furnace, and a grist-mill. Pop. about 300.

Honeoye Falls, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., on Honeoye Creek, and on the Batavia & Canandaigua

Branch of the New York Central Railroad, 19 miles W. by N. of Canandaigua, and about 15 miles S. of Rochester. It has 5 churches, a bank, 2 flouring-mills, 2 woollen-factories, a manufactory of farming-implements, a carriage-shop, 2 newspaper offices, &c. Pop. about 1800.

Honeoye Lake, New York, is in Ontario co., 8 miles W. of Canandaigua Lake. It is 5 or 6 miles long, and lies in a deep gorge or valley of erosion. Its outlet, Honeoye Creek, issues from the N. end of the lake, runs northwestward nearly 24 miles, and enters the Genesee River in Monroe co., 4 miles N. of Avon.

Honesdale, hōnz′dāl, a post-borough, capital of Wayne co., Pa., on the Lackawaxen River, at the mouth of Dyberry Creek, about 16 miles E. of Carbondale, and 32 miles N.E. of Scranton. It is on the Honesdale Branch of the Erie Railroad, and at the W. terminus of the Delaware & Hudson Canal. It contains about 8 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, an academy, and 2 newspaper offices, and has manufactures of glass, steam-engines, woollen goods, sash, and blinds. Pop. 2654.

Honesville, hōnz′vĭl, a hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., in Deer Park township, 3 miles from Port Jervis.

Honey, hŭn′e, a post-office of Mercer co., Mo.

Honey Bend, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 57 miles N.E. of St. Louis, Mo. Here is a church.

Honey Brook, a post-township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. 1957. It contains the village of Waynesburg, where is Honey Brook Post-Office.

Honey Brook, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, 4 miles S. of Waynesburg Junction (Suplee).

Honey Creek, Vigo co., Ind., runs westward, and enters the Wabash River about 8 miles below Terre Haute.

Honey Creek, Iowa, rises in Hardin co., runs southeastward, and enters the Iowa River in Marshall co.

Honey Creek, Missouri, rises near the S. border of Mercer co., runs S. through Grundy co., and enters the Crooked Fork of Grand River 7 miles N. of Chillicothe.

Honey Creek, Wisconsin, runs nearly eastward, and enters the Wisconsin River in Sauk co.

Honey Creek, Walworth co., Wis., runs E. and S., and joins Sugar Creek to form an affluent of Fox River.

Honey Creek, a township of Adams co., Ill. Pop. 1495. It contains Coatsburg.

Honey Creek, township, Crawford co., Ill. P. 1868.

Honey Creek, a post-hamlet of Ogle co., Ill., on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, at Daysville Station, 3 miles E. of Oregon.

Honey Creek, a post-village of Henry co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 12 miles S.E. of Anderson. It has 1 or 2 churches. Pop. 215.

Honey Creek, a township of Howard co., Ind. Pop. 732. It contains Russiaville.

Honey Creek, a township of Vigo co., Ind., bordering to a small extent on the Wabash. Pop. 1519.

Honey Creek, a township of White co., Ind. Pop. 611. It contains Reynolds.

Honey Creek, township, Delaware co., Iowa. P. 931.

Honey Creek, a township of Iowa co., Iowa. P. 977.

Honey Creek, a post-office and station of Pottawattamie co., Iowa, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 12 miles N. of Council Bluffs. Pop. about 50.

Honey Creek, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tex.

Honey Creek, a township of Sauk co., Wis. P. 1270.

Honey Creek, a post-village in Spring Prairie township, Walworth co., Wis., on Honey Creek, about 30 miles S.W. of Milwaukee. It has a church and a manufactory of farm-implements.

Hon′eycutt's, township, Sampson co., N.C. P. 1283.

Honey Grove, Juniata co., Pa. See Bealetown.

Honey Grove, a post-village of Fannin co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad (Trans-Continental division), 16 miles E. of Bonham. It has 2 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 382.

Honey Lake, Lassen co., Cal., is about 14 miles W. of Pyramid Lake (which is in Nevada). It is surrounded by the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and has no outlet. It is nearly 20 miles long, is irregular in shape, and quite shallow. Here is Honey Lake Valley, at an altitude of 4200 feet above the sea. It comprises about 20,000 acres of fine farming- and meadow-land.

Honeyville, hŭn′e-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Page co., Va., 13 miles S.E. of Market. It has a tannery, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Honfleur, hŏɴᵒ‵flᴜʀ′ or ŏɴᵒ‵flᴜʀ′ (L. *Honflo′rium*), a seaport town of France, in Calvados, on the S. or left bank of the estuary of the Seine, 8 miles S.E. of Havre. It is a railway terminus, but is ill built, dirty, and dull. On a wooded height above it is a church resorted to by seafaring devotees. Honfleur has docks and rope-walks, and manufactures of lace, chemicals, and leather. It exports to England eggs, butter, fruits, &c. Pop. 9037.

Höngen, höng′ẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 5 miles N.W. of Eschweiler. Pop., with surroundings, 3770.

Höngg, höng (almost hěng), a village of Switzerland, canton and 4 miles N.W. of Zurich. Pop. 1616.

Hong-Hai, hong‵-hī′, an islet in the China Sea, off the coast of Quang-Tong, in lat. 22° 45′ N., lon. 115° 12′ E.

Hong-Kiang, or **Hon-Kiang,** hong‵-ke-ång′, written also **Hoang-Kiang,** a navigable river in the S. part of China, rises in the province of Yun-Nan, flows E. and S.E., and, after receiving the Pe-Kiang from the N., enters the China Sea, by many mouths, near Canton. It is sometimes called See-Kiang (Si-Kiang). The arm on which Canton is situated is called Canton River, or Choo-Kiang ("Pearl River"). The latter name (Choo-Kiang) is sometimes applied to the whole stream. Length, estimated at 800 miles.

Hong-Kong ("red harbor"), or **Hiang-Kiang** ("the fragrant or flowing streams"), an island belonging to the British, off the S.E. coast of China, province of Quang-Tong, situated at the mouth of the estuary that leads to Canton, from which it is distant S.E. 75 miles. Lat. 22° 16′ 30″ N.; lon. 114° 14′ 45″ E. It is about 10 miles in extreme length from N.W. to S.E., and 7½ miles in extreme breadth, separated from the mainland by a strait, which, at Lymoon Pass, is only about a quarter of a mile wide. A small part of the mainland belongs to the British colony. The general appearance of the island is unprepossessing, being composed mostly of lofty barren rocks that rise from the sea to heights of from 1000 to 2000 feet, and so abruptly as to leave hardly any space to build upon. Some rank vegetation here and there, and a little herbage and brushwood growing between the masses of granite and on the margins of the streams, form almost its only vegetable productions. Victoria, the capital (itself commonly called Hong-Kong), is situated on a magnificent bay of the same name, setting up into the N. side of the island. (See Victoria.) Hong-Kong is a great centre of the foreign trade of China, and a mart for opium, flour, mercury, ivory, betel, cotton, amber, oil, petroleum, woollens, silks, salt, tea, sugar, &c., and has manufactures of sugar, rum, ice, and vermilion. It has a mint for trade dollars.

Hong-Kong was ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Canton, in 1841, and again by the treaty of Nanking in 1842. Since then many wealthy Chinese merchants have established branch houses here, and charter British ships to carry goods to the N. ports. The government of the colony is vested in a governor, secretary, commandant, chief justice, attorney-general, and legislative council. It is the see of an Anglican bishop. Total pop. in 1871, 124,194, mostly Chinese.

Hongrie, the French name of Hungary.

Honiton, hŭn′e-tọn, a town of England, co. of Devon, on the Otter, 16½ miles by rail E.N.E. of Exeter. It consists chiefly of one long spacious street, well built, paved, and lighted. It has an ancient church, containing a curious screen and many old monuments, a superb modern church, a grammar-school, a workhouse, and a hospital. Honiton has long been celebrated for its manufactures of serges and of lace, but the true Honiton lace is not now made here. Pop. 3464.

Honjima, or **Honjiu,** Japan. See Hondo.

Hon-Kiang, a river of China. See Hong-Kiang.

Hon′ley, a town of England, co. of York, on a railway, 3 miles S. of Huddersfield. It has woollen-mills. Pop. 4906.

Honnecourt, honn‵kooʀ′, a town of France, in Nord, 8 miles S. of Cambrai. Pop. 1711.

Honnef, hon′nĕf, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Cologne, on the Rhine. Pop. 3707.

Honningen, hon′ning-ẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles N.W. of Coblentz, on the Rhine. Pop. 1500.

Honningen, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 30 miles W.N.W. of Coblentz.

Honö, ho′nö‵, a small triangular island of Sweden, in the Cattegat, and W. of Gothenburg.

Honolulu, hon-o-loo′loo, written also **Honoruru,** a city, capital of the kingdom of Hawaii, on the S.W. side of the island of Oahu, on a good harbor. Lat. 21° 18′ 12″ N.; lon. 157° 50′ 36″ W. It is a well-built, attractive town, with good public buildings, including a royal palace, parliament-house, post-office, hospital, hotels, custom-house, &c. Honolulu has also a college, ladies' seminary, several substantial churches, jail, insane asylum, reform school, large warehouses, stone wharves, iron-works, and factories for doors, ice, sash, blinds, &c. It is the seat of an Anglican bishop and of a Catholic vicar apostolic. Most of the houses have gardens filled with rich tropical vegetation. One Hawaiian and several English newspapers are here published. Pop. in 1872, 14,852.

Hono′raville, a post-hamlet of Crenshaw co., Ala., 15 miles E. of Greenville. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Honore, a town of India. See HONAWAR.

Honrubia, on-roo′ʙe-å, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 1552.

Hont, or **Honth,** hont, a county in the N.W. of Hungary, bounded S. by the Danube. Area, 1017 square miles. It is in part mountainous, and is rich in minerals. Chief town, Schemnitz. Pop. 116,256.

Hooblee, or **Hoobly,** hoo′blee (formerly *Havili*, hå′-ve-lee), a town of British India, 13 miles S.E. of Darwar. Pop. estimated at 15,000. It has 2 forts, some Mohammedan edifices, and a good trade.

Hoo-Chou, Hou-Tchou, hoo‵-choo′, or **Hou-Tcheou-Fou,** hoo‵-chẽ-oo′-foo′, a town of China, province of Che-Kiang, 70 miles N.W. of Ning-Po. It is a great silk-mart. Pop. about 60,000.

Hood, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Brazos River. The surface is hilly and mountainous, and is partly covered with forests. Among its prominent features is Comanche Peak. The soil is fertile. Cattle, cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Valuation of real and personal estate, $411,504. Capital, Granbury. Pop. in 1870, 2585, of whom 2564 were Americans.

Hood, Mount. See MOUNT HOOD.

Hood River, a post-village of Wasco co., Oregon, on the Columbia River, 70 miles E. of Portland. It is in a fertile country, in which valuable evergreen trees abound, with beautiful scenery.

Hood's Canal or **Channel,** Washington, a narrow navigable inlet of salt water, which extends from Admiralty Inlet southwestward. It forms the boundary between Kitsap co. on the S.E. and the cos. of Jefferson and Mason on the other side. It is about 44 miles long, and has an average width of 2 or 3 miles.

Hood's Island, one of the Galapagos group.

Hood's Island (native name, *Fetoo′ka* or *Fetou′ga*), one of the Marquesas Islands, in lat. 9° 25′ S., lon. 138° 57′ W. It is said to be uninhabited.

Hood's Island. See LORD HOOD'S ISLAND.

Hood's Land′ing, a post-office of Roane co., Tenn., on the Tennessee or Clinch River.

Hood's Mills, a post-office of Jackson parish, La.

Hood's Mills, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 34 miles W. of Baltimore. It has a church and a grist-mill. Pop. 35.

Hood's River, British North America, flows into Coronation Gulf, Arctic Ocean.

Hood's Road, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Malvern Extension of the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, 1 mile from Malvern.

Hood's Run, a post-office of Greenup co., Ky.

Hoods′ville, a post-office of Marion co., W. Va.

Hood′ville, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Ill., on the Shawneetown Branch of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 3 miles S.E. of McLeansborough. It has a church, a woollen-mill, a flour-mill, and a tobacco-factory.

Hoof, hōf, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, near Cassel. It has a lignite-mine. Pop. 1006.

Hoofdplaat, hōf‵plåt′, a village of the Netherlands, in Zealand, on the West Scheldt, 6 miles E.S.E. of Flushing. Pop. 1468.

Hooge, hō′ʜẹh or ho′ɢhẹh, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 7½ miles N. of Breda.

Hoogeveen, hō‵ɢhẹh-vain′, a town of the Netherlands, in Drenthe, 19 miles S. of Assen. It has ship-yards and manufactures of calico and brandy. Pop. 11,103.

Hoogezand, hō′ɢhẹh-zånt‵, a village of the Netherlands, 8 miles N.E. of Groningen. Pop. 2000.

Hoogkarspel, hōɢ-kaʀ′spėl, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, N.E. of Hoorn. Pop. 1216.

Hooglede, hōg′lå-dẹh, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 17 miles S.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 4200.

Hoogly, or **Hooghly,** hoog′lee, the westernmost branch of the Ganges, at its delta, known above Nuddea as the Bhagirathi. Total length, about 200 miles; its mouth is nearly 10 miles across. It is the only branch of the Ganges extensively navigated by large vessels, and the only one in the delta which is held sacred by the Hindoos.

Hoogly, a town of Bengal, capital of Hoogly district, on the river Hoogly, 23 miles by rail N. of Howrah. The finest building is the Imambarra, a Mohammedan institution, with which the Hoogly government college, a well-endowed school, was formerly connected, as the great hospital is still. Chinsoorah now forms part of this town. Hoogly has mills connected with the prison. Pop. 34,761.

Hoogly, or **Hugli,** hoog′lee, a district of Bengal, bounded E. by the river Hoogly. Area, 1482 square miles. It is a flat and fertile and well-cultivated country, subject to some extent to overflow. Pop. 1,488,558. Capital, Hoogly. Chief town, Howrah.

Hoogstraeten, or **Hoogstraaten,** hōg′strå‵tẹn, a town of Belgium, province and 20 miles N.E. of Antwerp. It has manufactures of bricks, leather, and ropes. P. 2550.

Hook′em Fair, a hamlet of Matthews co., Va., on the Piankatank River, 1 mile from the wharf of the Baltimore steamboat. It has a church and an academy.

Hook′er, a post-office of Turner co., Dakota.

Hooker, a post-office of Washington co., Ind.

Hooker, a township of Laclede co., Mo. Pop. 1114.

Hooker, a post-office of Gage co., Neb., about 34 miles S.S.E. of Lincoln.

Hooker, a post-village in Concord township, Butler co., Pa., 5 miles N.W. of Karns City, and about 27 miles S. of Franklin. It has 2 churches.

Hooker, a station in Hamilton co., Tenn., on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, 10 miles W. of Chattanooga.

Hookeree, Hookery, or **Hukeri,** hoo′kẹr-ee, a town of India, 23 miles N. of Belgaum. Pop. 5364.

Hooker's, a post-office of St. Francis co., Ark.

Hooker's Station, a post-office of Fairfield co., O., on the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Lancaster.

Hook′erstown, or **Hook′erton,** a post-village of Greene co., N.C., on Moccasin Creek, about 40 miles N.W. of New-Berne. It has 4 churches, 2 flour-mills, a female institute, and several stores. Pop. about 450.

Hook′ersville, a post-hamlet of Nicholas co., W. Va., 40 miles N.E. of Kanawha Falls Station. It has a tannery and a store.

Hook′erville, a post-office of Burleson co., Tex.

Hook′set, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., in Hookset township, on the Merrimac River, and on the Concord Railroad, at the S. terminus of the Suncook Valley Railroad, 11 miles below Concord. It has 2 hotels, a church, 1 or 2 cotton-factories, extensive brick-yards, and a graded school. Here is a railroad bridge over the river. Pop. of the township, 1330.

Hook's Point, a post-village of Hamilton co., Iowa, in Marion township, 16 miles S. of Webster City. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Hookstown, Baltimore co., Md. See ARLINGTON.

Hooks′town, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa., about 30 miles W.N.W. of Pittsburg, and 2 miles S. of the Ohio River. It has an academy and 3 churches. Pop. 259.

Hook′ton, a hamlet of Humboldt co., Cal., on the seacoast, about 12 miles S. of Eureka. Lumber, grain, &c., are shipped here.

Hooly-Onore, hoo′lee-o-nōr′, a town and fort of India, in Mysore, 130 miles N.W. of Seringapatam.

Hoo-Nan, or **Hou-Nan,** hoo‵-nån′ ("south of the lake"), a province of China, between lat. 25° and 30° N. and lon. 109° and 114° E., bounded southward by the Quang provinces. Surface elevated, but fertile; all the rivers are tributaries to Lake Tong-Ting-Hoo, on its N. border, and whence its name. Pop. 18,652,507. Chief city, Chang-Sha.

Hoo′pa Valley, a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal., on Trinity River, about 70 miles W.N.W. of Shasta. Here is an Indian reservation.

Hoo-Pe, or **Hou-Pe,** hoo‵-på′ ("north of the lake"), a province of China, between lat. 29° and 33° N. and lon. 108° and 116° E., and in the centre of China proper. It is traversed by the Yang-tse-Kiang. Pop. 37,370,098. Chief city, Han-Keoo.

Hoop′er, a post-village of Dodge co., Neb., on the Elkhorn River, and on the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, 15 miles N. of Fremont. It has a bank, 2 churches, 2 hotels, 2 grain-elevators, and a newspaper office.

Hooper, a post-office and station in Union township, Broome co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Erie Railroad, 6 miles W. of Binghamton.

Hooper, a post-village of Weber co., Utah, on or near Salt Lake, 10 miles W.S.W. of Ogden. It has a church, a seminary, and manufactures of brooms and wooden-ware. Farming is the chief business here.

Hooper's Creek, a township of Henderson co., N.C. Pop. 755.

Hoop'er's Island, an island in the Sea of Corea, off the S. coast of Quelpaert Island, in lat. 32° 10′ N., lon. 126° 30′ E.

Hooper's Mills, a post-office of Cleburne co., Ala.

Hooper's Valley, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., N.Y., ½ mile from Smithborough Station. It has a grist-mill.

Hoop'ersville, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., Md., on Chesapeake Bay, and on Hooper's Island, about 28 miles N.W. of Crisfield.

Hoopeston, hoops'tọn, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., in Grant township, on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad where it crosses the Bloomington division of the Wabash Railroad, 24 miles N. of Danville, and 104 miles S. of Chicago. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, a banking-house, and a public school-house which cost $24,000. Pop. about 1400.

Hoop Pole, a post-office of Ross co., O.

Hoo-Quang, Hou-Quang, Hou-Kouang, or **Hu-Kwang,** hoo'-kwång', a former province of China, now forming the provinces of Hoo-Nan and Hoo-Pe, and having in its centre the large lake of Tong-Ting-Hoo.

Hoormara, hooʀ-må'rå, a seaport town of Beloochistan, province of Mekran, on the Indian Ocean, in lat. 25° 25′ N., lon. 65° 6′ E. Pop. about 2000.

Hoorn, hōʀn, a seaport town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, on the Zuyder Zee, 20 miles N.N.E. of Amsterdam. It has ship-yards, fisheries, and manufactures of woollen cloth, sail-cloth, &c. Pop. 9764.

Hoorn, a village of the Netherlands, at the S. end of the island of Texel.

Hoorn (generally called **De Hoorn,** då hōʀn), a village of the Netherlands, in the island of Terschelling.

Hoorn, South America. See Cape Horn.

Hoorn, an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Roads of Batavia, about 2 miles N.E. of Onrust.

Hoosac (hoo'sąk) **Mountain,** a range or ridge in Berkshire co., Mass., is a portion of the Green Mountains. The Hoosac Mountain is perforated by the Hoosac Tunnel, which is about 5 miles long, and is in Berkshire co.

Hoosac (or **Hoosick,** hoo'sik) **River** rises in Berkshire co., Mass., and runs northwestward through Pownal township, Vt., into Rensselaer co., N.Y. It finally flows westward, and enters the Hudson River about 14 miles above Troy. It is nearly 90 miles long.

Hoosac Tunnel, a post-office and station of Berkshire co., Mass., in Florida township, on Deerfield River, and on the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad, 136 miles W. by N. of Boston. It is at the E. end of the great tunnel through the Hoosac Mountain.

Hoo-Sheoo-Shan, or **Hou-Cheou-Chan,** hoo'-shå-oo'-shån', a mountain of China, in Shan-See. Lat. 39° 20′ N.; lon. 111° 54′ E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

Hoo'sic, or **Hoosic Corner,** a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., on Hoosic River, in a township of the same name, and on the Troy & Boston Railroad, 36 miles by rail N.E. of Albany, and 8 or 9 miles W. of Bennington, Vt. It has 2 churches and about 30 houses. The township contains Hoosic Falls. Total pop. 6530.

Hoosic Falls, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., on the Hoosic River, in Hoosic township, and on the Troy & Boston Railroad, 27 miles N.E. of Troy, and 21 miles N.W. of North Adams. It contains a newspaper office, a high school, 5 churches, 2 iron-foundries, 1 or 2 manufactories of reapers and mowing-machines, and malleable-iron-works. Pop. about 1200.

Hoosic Junction, a station in Rensselaer co., N.Y., at the junction of the Troy & Bennington Branch with the main line of the Troy & Boston Railroad, 2 miles N.W. of Hoosic Falls.

Hoosier Prairie, hoo'zhẹr prā'ree, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ill., in Hoosier Prairie township, 6 miles E. of Louisville. The township contains 4 churches. Pop. 1179.

Hoosierville, hoo'zhẹr-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ind., 4 miles S.E. of Brazil. It has 2 churches.

Hoo'ver, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Ind., in Adams township, on the Eel River Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of Logansport. It has a large saw-mill.

Hoover Hill, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., N.C., on the Uharee River. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill. Gold is found near it.

Hoover's, a former post-office and station of Hampton co., S.C., on the Port Royal & Augusta Railroad, about 1 mile from the present village of Hampton Court-House.

Hoo'versburg, a post-office of Miami co., Ind., about 18 miles N. of Peru.

Hoo'ver's Run, a post-office of Greene co., Pa.

Hoo'versville, or **Jes'sup's,** a village of Anne Arundel co., Md., at Jessup's Railroad Station, 16 miles S.W. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 200. Here is Jessup's Post-Office.

Hooversville, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Pa., on Stony Creek, 14 miles S. of Johnstown. It has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a planing-mill. Pop. 120.

Hooverton, Pennsylvania. See Hartranft.

Hopat'cong, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Morris co., N.J., on Hopatcong Lake, at Nolan's Point, 4 miles N. of Drakesville, and 50 miles W.N.W. of New York. It is the S. terminus of the Ogden Mine Railroad.

Hopatcong Lake, New Jersey, is in the S. part of Sussex co., and touches the W. border of Morris co. It is nearly 7 miles long. Its outlet is the Musconetcong River.

Hop Bottom, or **Fos'ter,** a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 27 miles N. of Scranton. It has 2 churches, 2 lumber-mills, and a grist-mill. Pop. about 400. The name of its post-office is Hop Bottom.

Hope, or **Eas'tyn,** a borough of Wales, co. of Flint, on the Alen, 6 miles S.E. of Mold. The town has an ancient church, and ruins of a castle built prior to the conquest of Wales by Edward I. Pop. of parish, 3516.

Hope, a post-village of Hempstead co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 33 miles N.E. of Texarkana. It has 5 white and 2 colored churches, several steam mills, 2 newspaper offices, and 45 business houses. Pop. about 1500.

Hope, a township of La Salle co., Ill. Pop. 1437. It contains the village of Lostant.

Hope, a post-office of Vermilion co., Ill., 8 miles N.N.W. of Fithian.

Hope, a post-village of Bartholomew co., Ind., in Haw Creek township, on Haw Creek, 11 miles N.E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches, a Moravian seminary for girls, a newspaper office, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, 2 carriage-shops, and 8 stores. Pop. 765.

Hope, a post-office of Dickinson co., Kansas.

Hope, a post-hamlet in Hope township, Knox co., Me., about 10 miles N. of Rockland, and 5 miles W. of Penobscot Bay. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 907.

Hope, a township of Barry co., Mich. Pop. 1127.

Hope, a post-hamlet of Midland co., Mich., in Hope township, 13 miles N. by W. of Midland. It has a lumber-mill and a shingle-mill. Pop. of the township, 313.

Hope, a post-office of Watonwan co., Minn.

Hope, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., in Hope township, about 9 miles N.E. of Belvidere. It has 4 churches, a machine-shop, &c. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1542.

Hope, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., N.Y., in Hope township, on the Sacondaga River, about 6 miles N.W. of Northville. It has a newspaper office and a large hotel. Pop. of the township, 705.

Hope, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., O., in Plain township, about 16 miles N.E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches.

Hope, a post-office of Greene co., Pa., 8 miles N. of Waynesburg.

Hope, a station on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Easton, Pa.

Hope, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the Pawtuxet Valley Railroad, about 12 miles S.W. of Providence. It has a church and a cotton-mill. Pop. 578.

Hope, a township of Williamsburg co., S.C. Pop. 1591. It contains Gourdin's Station and Greeleyville.

Hope, a post-village of Lavaca co., Tex., 23 miles N.E. of Cuero. It has 2 churches, a saw-mill, and a grist-mill.

Hope, York co., Ontario. See Sharon.

Hope, a township in the county of Bonaventure, Quebec, on the N. shore of the Bay of Chaleurs, 9 miles from Paspebiac. It contains several mills. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries, which on this coast are extensive. Pop. 1459.

Hope Bay, a village and bay on the N.E. coast of Jamaica, 7 miles W.N.W. of Port Antonio. Pop. 225.

Hope Church, or **Six Mile Ferry,** a post-village of Alleghany co., Pa., in Baldwin township, on the Monongahela River, and on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, 6 miles S. of Pittsburg. Pop. about 450. The name of its post-office is Hope Church. Here are coal-mines.

Hope'dale, a post-office of Desha co., Ark.

Hopedale, a post-village of Tazewell co., Ill., in Hopedale township, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad (Jacksonville division), 23 miles W. by S. of Bloomington, and 16 miles S.E. of Pekin. It has 2 churches, a flouring-mill, a woollen-mill, and a brick-yard. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1096.

Hopedale, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Milford township, about 18 miles S.E. of Worcester, and 34 miles S.W. of Boston. It has a church, a machine-shop, and a foundry. Pop. about 400.

Hopedale, a post-village of Harrison co., O., in Greene township, about 18 miles W.S.W. of Steubenville, and 6 miles N.E. of Cadiz. It contains a bank, a normal school, 2 churches, a machine-shop, and a flour-mill. Pop. 359.

Hopedale (Ger. *Hoffenthal*, hof′fẹn-tål`), a post and Moravian missionary station on the coast of Labrador. Lat. 55° 30′ N.; lon. 60° 16′ W. Pop. 283.

Hope Falls, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., N.Y., 6 miles N. of Northville. It has a church and a tannery.

Hopefield, a post-village of Crittenden co., Ark., on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, 2 miles W. of Memphis, from which it is separated by the Mississippi River. It has 3 churches.

Hope′ful, a post-office of Louisa co., Va.

Hope Fur′nace, a post-hamlet of Vinton co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 46 miles E. of Chillicothe. It has a church and an iron-furnace.

Hope Furnace, a hamlet of Mifflin co., Pa., 7 miles S.W. of Lewistown.

Hope Hull, a post-office of Montgomery co., Ala.

Hope Island, off the S.E. coast of Spitzbergen, in the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 76° 20′ N., lon. 19° 54′ E.

Hope Islands, a group off the E. coast of Australia.

Hope Mill, Page co., Va. See SPRINGFIELD.

Hope Mills, a post-office of Cumberland co., N.C.

Hope Nose, England, on the E. coast of Devonshire, bounds Torbay on the N.

Hope River, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 21 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 130.

Hope River, Jamaica, enters the Caribbean Sea 5 miles E.S.E. of Kingston. Length, 10 miles.

Hope's Advance Bay, on the N. coast of Labrador, is in lat. 60° N., lon. 70° W.

Hope Station, a post-office of Lexington co., S.C., on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, 4 miles W. of Alston.

Hope′ton, a post-village of Merced co., Cal., about 20 miles N. of Merced Railroad Station. It has 2 churches and a woollen-factory.

Hopeton, a station of Ross co., O., on the Scioto Valley Railroad, 3 miles N. of Chillicothe.

Hope Town, a village of Cape Colony, Africa, on the Orange River, 60 miles S.E. of Griqua Town.

Hope Valley, a post-village in Hopkinton township, Washington co., R.I., on the Wood River, opposite Locustville, and at the terminus of the Wood River Railroad, 5½ miles N. of Richmond Switch, and about 22 miles W. of Newport. It has several cotton-mills, and a manufactory of printing-presses and steam-engines. Pop. 567.

Hope Vil′la, a post-village of East Baton Rouge parish, La., on Manchac Bayou, 21 miles N. of Donaldsonville.

Hope Village, Rhode Island. See HOPE.

Hope′ville, a post-village of Clarke co., Iowa, in Doyle township, about 14 miles S.W. of Osceola. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of brooms and furniture. Pop. 332.

Hopeville, a post-hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., in Wall township, 3 miles from Ocean Beach Station. It has a church and a store.

Hopeville, a post-office of Greenville co., Va.

Hopeville, a post-hamlet of Grant co., W. Va., 38 miles S.S.W. of Keyser. It has a church.

Hope′well, a township of Marshall co., Ill., on the Illinois River. Pop. 753.

Hopewell, a post-office of Mahaska co., Iowa, about 24 miles N. of Ottumwa.

Hopewell, a post-office of Greenup co., Ky., on the Eastern Kentucky Railroad, 6½ miles N.N.E. of Grayson.

Hopewell, a post-office of Somerset co., Md., on the Eastern Shore Railroad, 3 miles N.E. of Crisfield.

Hopewell, a post-office of Calhoun co., Miss., 32 miles E. of Grenada.

Hopewell, a township of Cumberland co., N.J., bordering on the navigable Cohansey Creek. Pop. 1857.

Hopewell, a post-village in Hopewell township, Mercer co., N.J., on the Mercer & Somerset Railroad, and on the Delaware & Bound Brook Railroad, 40 miles N.E. of Philadelphia, and about 12 miles N. of Trenton. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a female seminary. The township, which is bounded on the W. by the Delaware River, contains a larger village, named Pennington, and one named Titusville. Pop. of the township, 4276.

Hopewell, a hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., in Sparta township, 3½ miles W. of Oak Ridge Station.

Hopewell, a post-hamlet of Ontario co., N.Y., in Hopewell township, on the Northern Central Railroad, 6 miles E. by S. of Canandaigua. The township has 4 churches. Pop. of township, 1825.

Hopewell, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., N.C., 10 miles N.W. of Charlotte.

Hopewell, a township of Licking co., O. Pop. 1009. It contains a part of Gratiot.

Hopewell, a township of Mercer co., O. Pop. 894.

Hopewell, a post-township of Muskingum co., O. Pop. 1763. It contains the village of Mount Sterling, where is Hopewell Post-Office.

Hopewell, a township of Perry co., O. Pop. 1260.

Hopewell, a township of Seneca co., O. Pop. 1370. It contains Bascom.

Hopewell, a township of Beaver co., Pa., on the Ohio River. Pop. 1015. It has beds of coal.

Hopewell, a post-village in Broad Top township, Bedford co., Pa., on the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, and on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, 20 miles N.E. of Bedford. It has 3 churches, an iron-furnace, and a machine-shop.

Hopewell, a township of Bedford co., Pa. Pop. 1078. Its E. border is washed by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata.

Hopewell, a hamlet of Berks co., Pa., in Union township, 3 miles from Springfield Railroad Station. Here are the Hopewell Iron-Works.

Hopewell, a borough of Chester co., Pa., on the Peach Bottom Railroad, 3 or 4 miles W. of Oxford. It has a church, a flour-mill, a cheese-factory, &c. Pop. 268. Here is Hopewell Cotton-Works Post-Office.

Hopewell, a township of Cumberland co., Pa. P. 977.

Hopewell, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. P. 412.

Hopewell, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. 804. It has beds of coal.

Hopewell, a township of York co., Pa., bordering on Maryland. Pop. 3830. It contains Stewartstown, Hopewell Centre, &c.

Hopewell, a township of Anderson co., S.C. P. 1296.

Hopewell, a township of Orangeburg co., S.C. P. 293.

Hopewell, a post-office of York co., S.C., about 70 miles N. by W. of Columbia.

Hopewell, a post-office of Burnet co., Tex.

Hopewell, a post-office of Fayette co., W. Va.

Hope′well, a post-village in Albert co., New Brunswick, on Shepody Bay, 35 miles S.E. of Salisbury. Pop. 150.

Hopewell, a post-village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial Railway, 17 miles S. of Pictou. It contains 4 stores, a saw-mill, a spool-factory, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 200.

Hopewell Academy, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Mo., 10 miles S. of Warrenton. It has a church.

Hopewell Cape, the chief town of Albert co., New Brunswick, on the S. side of the Petitcodiac River, at the head of Shepody Bay, 29 miles S.E. of Salisbury. It contains several ship-yards and stores, and the county buildings. Pop. 500.

Hopewell Centre, a post-hamlet of Ontario co., N.Y., 5 miles E. of Canandaigua. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Hopewell Centre, a post-office of York co., Pa., about 22 miles S.S.W. of Lancaster.

Hopewell Corner, a post-village in Albert co., New Brunswick, on Shepody Bay, 45 miles S.E. of Salisbury. It is a terminus of the Albert Railway. Pop. 250.

Hopewell Cotton-Works, Pa. See HOPEWELL.

Hopewell Cross Roads, post-office, Harford co., Md.

Hopewell Fur′nace, a post-village of Washington co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 66 miles S.S.W. of St. Louis. It has a church, a smelting-furnace for lead, and mines of lead and zinc.

Hopewell Hill, a post-village in Albert co., New Brunswick, on Shepody Bay, 37 miles S.E. of Salisbury. Pop. 500.

Hopewell Junction, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Newburg, Dutchess & Connecticut Railroad, at its junction with the New York & New England Railroad, 13 miles E.N.E. of Newburg. It has 2 churches.

Hopewell Springs, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Tenn., 15 miles E. of Sweetwater. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Hôpital, L', France. See ALBERT-VILLE.

Hop′kins, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Pond River, and on the W. by the Tradewater River.

The surface is partly hilly, and mostly covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Tobacco, Indian corn, pork, and grass are the staple products. This county has beds of bituminous coal. It is traversed by the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad and the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad. Capital, Madisonville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,642,569. Pop. in 1870, 13,827, of whom 13,765 were Americans.

Hopkins, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, has an area of 750 square miles. It is drained by the Sulphur Fork of Red River and by White Oak Creek. The surface is undulating or moderately uneven. The soil is fertile. A large part of it is covered with forests. Cotton, cattle, maize, and pork are the staples. Capital, Sulphur Springs. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,196,237. Pop. in 1870, 12,651, of whom 12,608 were Americans.

Hopkins, a township of Whitesides co., Ill. Pop. 1436.

Hopkins, a post-township of Allegan co., Mich. Pop. 1308. It contains Hopkins Station.

Hopkins, a post-office and station of Hennepin co., Minn., on the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 8 miles W. of Minneapolis.

Hopkins, a post-village of Nodaway co., Mo., on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, which here connects with the Creston Branch of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 60 miles N. of St. Joseph, and 9 miles S.S.W. of Bedford, Iowa. It has a newspaper office, a graded school, a bank, 2 churches, and a flour-mill.

Hopkins' Mill, a post-office of Greene co., Pa., about 44 miles S.S.W. of Pittsburg.

Hopkins Mills, a hamlet in Foster township, Providence co., R.I., 16 miles W. of Providence. It has a church. Pop. 69. Here is South Foster Post-Office.

Hopkins Station, a post-hamlet of Allegan co., Mich., on the railroad between Allegan and Grand Rapids, 8 miles N.E. of Allegan. It has a lumber-mill and 2 or 3 stores.

Hopkins Turnout, a post-office of Richland co., S.C., at Hopkins Station on the South Carolina Railroad, 12 miles E.S.E. of Columbia.

Hop′kinsville, a city, capital of Christian co., Ky., on Little River, and on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 74 miles S. of Henderson, and 71 miles N.W. of Nashville, Tenn. It contains a court-house, 7 churches, an asylum for the insane, founded by the state, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, 2 female colleges, an academy for boys, 2 coach-factories, a flour-mill, and a planing-mill. Pop. 3136.

Hopkinsville, a post-hamlet in Hamilton township, Warren co., O., 2 miles from South Lebanon. It has a church.

Hop′kinton, a post-village in South Fork township, Delaware co., Iowa, on the South Fork of the Maquoketa River, and on the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, 74 miles N.N.W. of Davenport, and about 35 miles W.S.W. of Dubuque. It has the Lenox Collegiate Institute, 3 churches, and manufactures of furniture, &c. Pop. 661.

Hopkinton, a post-village in Hopkinton township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Hopkinton, Milford & Woonsocket Railroad, which connects with the Boston & Albany Railroad at Ashland, about 28 miles W.S.W. of Boston, and 15 miles E.S.E. of Worcester. It has 3 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, and manufactures of boots. Pop. of the township, 4503.

Hopkinton, a post-village in Hopkinton township, Merrimack co., N.H., 8 miles W. of Concord. It has several churches, a money-order post-office, and a tannery. The township is intersected by the Contoocook River, and contains Contoocook Village. Pop. of the township, 1814.

Hopkinton, a post-village in Hopkinton township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., near the St. Regis River, about 40 miles E. of Ogdensburg. It has a church and a starch-factory. Pop. 200. The township is mostly covered with forests, and is about 40 miles long. Pop. 1956.

Hopkinton, a post-village in Hopkinton township, Washington co., R.I., 4 miles W. of Woodville Railroad Station. It has 4 churches and 2 carriage-factories. Pop. 115. The township is bounded E. by Wood River, and S. by Charles River, and contains also villages named Ashaway, Hope Valley, Woodville, and Locustville. Pop. 2760.

Hop′land, a post-hamlet of Mendocino co., Cal., near Russian River, 14 miles N.W. of Cloverdale. It has a church. Many hops are grown here.

Hop′penville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., about 20 miles S. of Allentown.

Hop′per's Mills, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Ill., about 22 miles S.W. of Monmouth. It has a church.

Hop′pertown, a post-office of Allegan co., Mich., and a station on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 5 miles N. of Grand Junction.

Hop′ping, a station in Monmouth co., N.J., on the Port Monmouth Branch of the New Jersey Southern Railroad, 1½ miles S. of Port Monmouth.

Hop River, a small stream of Tolland co., Conn., falls into the Willimantic River.

Hop River, a station in Tolland co., Conn., on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, 5 miles W. of Willimantic.

Hoquiam, ho′kwe-ạm, a post-office of Chehalis co., Washington.

Hoquiam (or **Hoquium**) **River,** Chehalis co., Washington, runs S.W., and enters Gray's Harbor. It is short, but deep.

Hor, a mountain of Arabia Petræa, on the E. side of the Arabah, nearly intermediate between the Dead Sea and the head of the Gulf of Akabah, and forming part of Mount Seir. It is a steep and irregular truncated cone, having three peaks on the N., on the loftiest of which is the reputed tomb of Aaron.

Hor′ace, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Dakota, 8 miles S.W. of Fargo.

Horace, a post-office of Edgar co., Ill., on the Paris & Danville Railroad, 7 miles N. of Paris. Here is a church.

Horace, a post-hamlet of Audubon co., Iowa, in Greeley township, 7 miles from Exira.

Horatio, ho-rā′sho, a post-hamlet of Darke co., O., on the railroad which connects Piqua with Union City, 16 miles W. of Piqua. It has a church.

Horazdiowitz, ho-râz-de-o′ŵits, or **Horawitz,** ho′-rå-ŵits, a town of Bohemia, 63 miles S.S.W. of Prague. Pop. 2679. It has paper-mills, and manufactures of cloth, &c.

Horb, hoʀb, a town of Würtemberg, Black Forest, on the Neckar, 31 miles S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2043. It has a castle and a rich hospital.

Hor′bury, a town of England, co. of York, 3 miles by rail S.W. of Wakefield. Pop. of township, 3977.

Horcajada, or **Horcaxada,** oʀ-kå-ʜå′ᴅå, a town of Spain, province of Cuenca, 50 miles S.E. of Madrid.

Horcajo de Santiago, oʀ-kå′ʜo då sån-te-å′go, a town of Spain, 43 miles S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 2667.

Horcasitas, oʀ-kå-see′tås, a town of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, 70 miles S. of Nuevo Santander.

Horcera, oʀ-thå′rå, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 60 miles from Jaen, W. of the Sierra de Peñolta.

Horche, hoʀ′chå, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 7 miles from Guadalajara. Pop. 1881.

Hord, or **Hoard,** hōrd, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ill., about 32 miles E. by S. of Vandalia. It has a church.

Hördt, höʀtt (almost hêʀt), a village of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Rhine. Pop. 1533.

Horeb, ho′rêb, a mountain of Arabia, in the peninsula of Sinai, forming the N. end of the ridge. See Sinai.

Ho′reb, a post-office of Pope co., Minn.

Horeb, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Va., 9 miles S.W. of Liberty. It has a church.

Horgen, hoʀ′ghẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, on the W. shore of its lake, 8 miles S.S.E. of Zurich. It has manufactures of silks and cotton stuffs. Pop. 5199.

Horice, a town of Bohemia. See Horitz.

Hor′icon, a post-hamlet of Martin co., Minn., in Rutland township, 15 miles W.S.W. of Winnebago.

Horicon, or **South Horicon,** a post-hamlet in Horicon township, Warren co., N.Y., on Schroon River, 20 miles W.N.W. of Whitehall. It has a church and a tannery. The township is mountainous. Pop. of township, 1543.

Horicon, a post-village in Hubbard township, Dodge co., Wis., on Rock River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, St. Paul division, at the junction of the Oshkosh Branch, at the S. end or outlet of Horicon Lake, 28 miles S. by W. of Fond du Lac, and 54 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. It has 4 churches, a graded school, and 2 manufactories of broad-cast seed-sowers. Pop. 1190.

Horicon Centre, a hamlet of Warren co., N.Y., in Horicon township, 10 miles E. of Riverside Railroad Station. It has a tannery.

Horicon Lake, New York. See Lake George.

Horicon Lake, Wisconsin, formerly called **Winnebago Marsh,** is in the N. part of Dodge co., and touches the S. part of Fond du Lac co. It is about 15 miles long and 6 miles wide, and discharges its surplus water by Rock River, which issues from the S. end of the lake.

Horine (hō′rīn) **Station,** a post-village of Jefferson co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 29 miles S. of St. Louis. It has a church, and a quarry of white sand used in the manufacture of glass.

Horitz, or **Horice,** ho′rits, a town of Bohemia, 10 miles N.E. of Bidschow, on the Bistritz. Pop. 5681.

Hormooz, or **Hormuz,** Persia. See Ormus.

Horn, horn, a town of Lower Austria, 46 miles N.W. of Vienna. Pop. 2138.

Horn, a town of Germany, in Lippe, 10 miles S. of Lemgo. Pop. 1717.

Horn, horn, or **Horne,** hor′nẹh (Fr. *Hornes,* horn), a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 2 miles W. by N. of Roermond. Pop. 949.

Horn, a post-office of Jasper co., Iowa, 8 miles N. of Newton.

Hornachos, or-nå′choce, formerly **Hornos,** or′noce, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 46 miles S.E. of Badajos. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, soap, &c. Pop. 3705.

Horn-Afvan, horn-åf′vån, an extensive lake in Swedish Lapland, about lat. 66° N. and between lon. 16° and 18° E. Length, from N.N.W. to S.S.E., 50 miles; breadth, 10 miles. It discharges itself into the Gulf of Bothnia by the river Skellefteå.

Hornbach, horn′båk, Alt, ålt, and Neu, noi, two contiguous villages of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Hornbach River, 5 miles S. of Deux-Ponts. United pop. 1803.

Hornberg, horn′bêrg, a town of Baden, in the Black Forest, 23 miles N.E. of Freiburg, with an old castle. Pop. 2234.

Horn′brook, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, about 30 miles S.S.E. of Elmira, N.Y., and 3 miles above Towanda. It has a church and a quarry of flagstone.

Hornburg, horn′bŏŏrg, a town of Prussian Saxony, 45 miles W.S.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 2455.

Horn′by, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Wenning, at its junction with the Lune, 9 miles E.N.E. of Lancaster.

Horn′by, a post-village in Hornby township, Steuben co., N.Y., 8 miles N. of Corning, and about 18 miles N. of Elmira. It has 3 churches, a saw-mill, 2 wagon-shops, and 2 shingle-mills. The local name of the village is Hornby Forks. Pop. of the township, 1317.

Horn, Cape, South America. See Cape Horn.

Horn′castle, a town of England, co. and 18 miles E.S.E. of Lincoln. It is on a railway, and on the river Bane, which is navigable. The town has remains of Roman fortifications, a church, a grammar-school, a workhouse, a branch bank, &c., with tanneries. Pop. 4865.

Horne, a town of the Netherlands. See Horn.

Horneburg, hor′nẹh-bŏŏrg′, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 8 miles S.S.E. of Stade. Pop. 1570.

Hor′nellsville, a post-town in Hornellsville township, Steuben co., N.Y., on the Canisteo River, and on the Erie Railroad, 332 miles W.N.W. of New York, 91 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo, and about 60 miles S. of Rochester. It is at the junction of two divisions of the railroad, one of which terminates at Buffalo and the other at Dunkirk. It contains 6 churches, a convent, a national bank, 2 other banks, a public library of 4200 volumes, and repair-shops of the railroad. Four weekly newspapers are published here. It has also a free academy and a business college, and manufactures of mowing-machines, leather, shoes, &c. Pop. about 6500; of the township, 8879.

Hor′nerstown, a post-hamlet of Ocean co., N.J., on the railroad between Hightstown and Pemberton, 10 miles S. of Hightstown. It has a church.

Hor′nersville, a post-hamlet of Dunklin co., Mo., 60 miles S. of Dexter.

Hornes, a town of the Netherlands. See Horn.

Hornhausen, horn′hŏw′zẹn, a village of Prussian Saxony, 21 miles W.S.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 3049.

Horn′head, a bold, rocky promontory on the N. coast of Ireland, co. of Donegal, between Dunfanaghy Harbor and the Atlantic.

Horn′ing's Mills, a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, on a branch of the Nottawasaga River, and on the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, 20 miles N. of Orangeville. It has 2 saw-mills, 2 grist-mills, a woollen-factory, and 3 stores. Pop. 150.

Hornitos, or **Hornitas,** hor-nee′tọs, a post-village of Mariposa co., Cal., 16 miles N.W. of Mariposa. It has 5 general stores. Gold is found near it.

Horn Lake, a post-village of De Soto co., Miss., on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, 12 miles S. of Memphis. It has 2 churches and 10 stores.

Hornos, a town of Spain. See Hornachos.

Hornos (hor′noce or or′noce) **Islands,** a group of 8 islets in the Rio de la Plata, 31 miles N.E. of Buenos Ayres.

Hornoy, hor′nwå′, a town of France, in Somme, 20 miles W.S.W. of Amiens. Pop. 1083.

Hornsborough, hornz′bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet of Chesterfield co., S.C., 15 miles S. of Beaver Dam, N.C. It has a church.

Hornsby, hornz′be, a post-office of Macoupin co., Ill., at Clyde Station on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 50 miles N.E. of St. Louis.

Horn's Corners, a post-office of Ozaukee co., Wis.

Horns Creek, township, Edgefield co., S.C. P. 1945.

Horn's Cross Roads, a post-office of Miller co., Ga.

Horn′sea, a town of England, co. of York, East Riding, on the North Sea, 14 miles by rail N.N.E. of Hull. It is much frequented as a watering-place.

Horn′sey, a town of England, co. of Middlesex, on the New River, 5½ miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's, London. It has many handsome mansions, and an interesting church built in the sixteenth century. Pop. 11,746.

Horn's Mills, a post-office of Carroll co., N.H., about 40 miles N.E. of Concord.

Horn's Pier, a post-village of Door co., Wis., on Lake Michigan, about 44 miles N.E. of Green Bay. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

Horn's Siding, a station in Warren co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 47 miles S.E. of Erie.

Horn's Store, a post-office of Grayson co., Ky.

Horn′town, a post-hamlet of Accomack co., Va., near the sea, and about 22 miles E. of Crisfield, Md. It has a church. Pop. about 150.

Hornu, hor′nü′, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 6 miles by rail W. of Mons. Pop. 5550, forming a colony of miners. Coal is mined here.

Horodenka, ho-ro-den′kå, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 24 miles N.E. of Kolomea. Pop. 8824.

Horodlo, ho-rod′lo, a town of Poland, in Lublin, on the Bug, 38 miles E.N.E. of Zamosz. Pop. 1400.

Horodnia, a town of Russia. See Gorodnia.

Horowitz, a town of Bohemia. See Horzowitz.

Horrea Celia, the ancient name of Zamora.

Horr's Ranch, a post-hamlet of Stanislaus co., Cal., about 28 miles E. of Modesto. It has a church.

Hörrstein, or **Hörstein,** hör′stīne, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, 8 miles N.N.W. of Aschaffenburg.

Horrues, hor′rü′, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 11 miles N.N.E. of Mons. Pop. 2700.

Horry, or′ree′, the most eastern county of South Carolina, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the W. by the Little Pedee River, and is intersected by the Waccamaw River. The Great Pedee also touches its S.W. border. The surface is nearly level, and is partly occupied by marshes and extensive forests of pine, &c. The soil is mostly sandy. Rice, Indian corn, pork, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. The Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad touches the N. extremity of this county. Capital, Conwayborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,556,500. Pop. in 1870, 10,721, of whom 10,699 were Americans.

Horschitz, a town of Bohemia. See Horitz.

Hor′sea Island, a small island in Portsmouth harbor, England, 1 mile E. of Porchester.

Horse Branch, a post-hamlet of Ohio co., Ky., on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, 96 miles S.W. of Louisville.

Horse Cave, a station in Hart co., Ky. See Caverna.

Horse Cove, a post-office of Macon co., N.C.

Horse Cove, a fishing hamlet in Newfoundland, 14 miles from St. John's. Pop. 105.

Horse Creek, Illinois, rises in Marion co., runs southeastward through Jefferson co., and enters the Skillet Fork in Wayne co.

Horse Creek, Missouri, rises in Dade co., and runs N.W. into Barton co., from which it flows N.E. in Cedar co. until it enters Sac River. It is about 80 miles long.

Horse Creek, Wyoming, rises in the S. part of Laramie co., runs northeastward, and enters the North Fork of the Platte River in Lyon co., Neb., about 2 miles from the W. boundary of Nebraska.

Horse Creek, or **Newport,** a hamlet of Barton co., Mo., 30 miles S.S.E. of Nevada. It has 2 churches. Here is Newport Post-Office.

Horse Creek, a township of Dade co., Mo. Pop. 597.

Horse Creek, a post-township of Ashe co., N.C., 10 miles W.N.W. of Jefferson. Pop. 813.

Horse Creek, a station in Aiken co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 4 miles E. of Hamburg.

Horse Creek, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Tenn., about 7 miles E. of Greeneville.

Horse Head, a post-hamlet of Prince George's co., Md., about 24 miles S.S.E. of Washington, D.C.

Horse′head Creek, a station of Johnson co., Ark., on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, 57 miles E. of Fort Smith.

Horse'heads, a post-village of Chemung co., N.Y., in Horseheads township, on the Chemung Canal, the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, and the Northern Central Railroad, 5 or 6 miles N. of Elmira. It has 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, a union school, 6 churches, iron-works, a tannery, a brick-yard, and manufactures of lumber, sash, and blinds. The Chemung navigable feeder extends from this point to Corning. Pop. about 2500; of the township, 3399.

Horse Island, in Lake Ontario, and in Jefferson co., N.Y., has an area of 27 acres. It is 2 miles from Sackett's Harbor, and has a light-house.

Horse Island, an island in Lake Huron, S.E. of Great Manitoulin Island.

Hörsel, hör'sẹl, or **Hersel,** hĕr'sẹl, a river of Germany, rises in the principality of Gotha, and, after a N. and W. course of 25 miles, joins the Werra 4 miles S. of Kreuzburg. Eisenach is on its banks.

Hörselberg, hör'sẹl-bĕrg\`, a mountain-range of Germany, between Eisenach and Kreuzburg, 1540 feet high.

Horseley's (hŏrss'lĭz) **Landing,** a post-office of Nelson co., Va., on James River, 25 miles below Lynchburg.

Hor'sen, or **Horsens,** hor'sẹns, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 25 miles by rail S.W. of Aarhuus, on the Horsens-Fiord. Pop. 10,501. It is well built, and has several churches, 2 market-places, a good harbor, and an export trade in corn and tallow.

Horse Pas'ture, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Va., 32 miles N.W. of Reidsville, N.C. It has a church and a tobacco-factory.

Horse Plains, a post-office of Missoula co., Montana.

Horse Prairie, prā'ree, a post-office of Beaver Head co., Montana.

Horse Shoe, a post-office of Henderson co., N.C.

Horse Shoe Bend, a post-office of Boisé co., Idaho.

Horse Shoe Bend, a post-office of Scott co., Tenn.

Horse Shoe Bottom, a post-office of Russell co., Ky., on the Cumberland River.

Horse Shoe Falls, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Tenn., on the Caney Fork, 10 miles N.E. of McMinnville. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Horse Shoe Mountain, Colorado, a peak of the Park Range, in the South Park. Altitude, 13,842 feet above the sea-level. It is formed of granite and stratified quartzite.

Horse Shoe Run, a post-office of Preston co., W. Va.

Hor'sey Island, on the E. coast of Essex, England, is 4½ miles S.S.W. of Harwich.

Horsham, hors'ạm, a borough of England, co. of Sussex, on the Adur, 26 miles N.E. of Chichester, and 37 miles S.S.W. of London, at a railway junction. It has a venerable parish church, a grammar-school, a handsome town hall and court-house, a county jail, a workhouse, a market-house, and a bank. The borough sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. of parliamentary borough, 10,741.

Hors'ham, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., in Horsham township, 16 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has a Friends' meeting. The township is traversed by the North-east Pennsylvania Railroad, and contains Prospectville. Pop. of the township, 1382.

Horst, horst, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 18 miles N. of Roermond. Pop. 3735.

Horst, a village of Prussia, in Holstein, 8 miles E. of Glückstadt, on the Kiel & Altona Railway. Pop. 2030.

Hörstein, a town of Bavaria. See Hörrstein.

Horstmar, horst'mar, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 16 miles N.W. of Münster. Pop. 1509.

Horta, or'tå, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 50 miles S.W. of Tarragona, on an affluent of the Ebro. Pop. 2263.

Horta, or'tå, or **San Gines de Agudells de Horta,** sån hee'nĕs då å-goo-dĕls då or'tå, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, 4 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 1855.

Horta, hor'tå or or'tå, a seaport town of the Azores, capital of the island of Fayal, on its S.E. coast. Pop. 7636. It is pretty well built, though very irregularly laid out.

Horten, hor'tẹn, a town of Norway, on the Gulf of Christiania, opposite Moss, 32 miles S. of Christiania. It is the chief naval port of the kingdom and station of the fleet, and has an arsenal and building-yards. Pop. 6192.

Hor\`tense', a post-office and mining-camp of Lake co., Col., 80 miles from Cañon City.

Horton, or **Great Horton,** a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 2 miles S.W. of Bradford, of which it forms a suburb. Pop. 40,725.

Hor'ton, a post-village of Bremer co., Iowa, in Polk township, about 20 miles S.S.E. of Charles City, and 1 mile E. of the Cedar River. It has a church and 2 stores.

Horton, a township of Osceola co., Iowa. Pop. 89.

Horton, a station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Emporia, Kansas.

Horton, Jackson co., Mich. See Baldwin's.

Horton, a township of Elk co., Pa. Pop. 631.

Hor'ton, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, Kings co., on an arm of Minas Basin, opposite Cornwallis, 63 miles N.N.W. of Halifax. See Grand Pré.

Horto'nia, a township of Outagamie co, Wis., bounded N. by Wolf River. Pop. 1095. It contains Hortonville.

Hor'ton Land'ing, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on Gaspereaux River, and on the Windsor & Annapolis Railroad, 59 miles N.W. of Halifax. Steamers run between here and Parrsborough. Pop. 200.

Hor'ton River, in East Australia, flows N., and joins Gwydir River in lat. 29° 45' S., lon. 150° 50' E.

Horton's, a station in Pike co., Ill., on the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, 33 miles S.E. of Quincy.

Horton's, Indiana co., Pa. See Smithport.

Horton's Store, post-office, Prince William co., Va.

Hor'tonville, a hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Delaware township, 2 miles from Callicoon Depot. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a straw-paper-mill.

Hortonville, a post-office of Rutland co., Vt., about 15 miles N.W. of Rutland.

Hortonville, a post-village of Outagamie co., Wis., on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, 14 miles W.N.W. of Appleton. It has 4 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of flour, leather, and lumber. Pop. about 450.

Horváth Ország, the native name of Croatia.

Horzitz, or **Horzicze,** Bohemia. See Horitz.

Horzowitz, hor'zo-ŵits\`, or **Horowitz,** ho'ro-ŵits\`, a town of Bohemia, 12 miles by rail S.W. of Beraun. Pop. 3119, engaged in mines of iron, coal, silver, and mercury, and in manufactures.

Hosch's Store, a post-office of Jackson co., Ga.

Hosensack, hō'zẹn-sak, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., in Lower Milford township, ½ mile from the Perkiomen Railroad. Hosensack Station is 15 miles S. of Allentown.

**Hosh\`iarpoor',** or **Hushiarpur,** hoosh\`e-ar-poor'. a town of India, capital of the Hoshiarpoor district, 25 miles N.E. of Jullinder. Pop. 12,964.

Hoshiarpoor, or **Hushiarpur,** a district of India, in the Jullinder division of the Punjab, lying between the Beas and the Sutlej. Area, 2086 square miles. Capital, Hoshiarpoor. Pop. 938,890.

Hoshungabad, or **Hoshangabad,** ho-shŭng\`å-båd', written also **Hosungabad, Hoseinabad, Hussingabad, Hoshingabad,** and **Hussangabad,** a town of India, capital of the Hoshungabad district, on the Nerbudda River, 68 miles N. of Baitool. Pop. 13,070.

Hoshungabad, a district of India, Central Provinces, in the Nerbudda division. Area, 4376 square miles. It is very fertile, and in part level; but the hill-country is densely timbered. Capital, Hoshungabad. Pop. 440,186.

Hos'kins, a station in Simsbury township, Hartford co., Conn., on the Connecticut Western Railroad, 13½ miles from Hartford.

Hoskins, a post-office of Woodbury co., Iowa, 7 miles from Sioux City.

Hos'kinsville, a post-hamlet of Noble co., O., about 30 miles N. of Marietta. It has a church.

Hosmer, hoz'mẹr, a hamlet of Pike co., Ind., about 24 miles S.E. of Vincennes.

Hos'per, a post-office and station of Sioux co., Iowa, on the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, 50 miles N.N.E. of Sioux City. It has a church, a store, and a hotel.

Hos\`pett', or **Hospet'ta,** a town of India, district and 35 miles E.N.E. of Bellary. Pop. 9845.

Hos'pital, a village and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Limerick, 11 miles W. of Tipperary.

Hospitalet, os-pe-tå-lĕt' (formerly **Santa Eulalia de Provensana,** sån'tå ĕ\`oo-lå'le-å då pro-vĕn-så'nå), a town of Spain, 4 miles S.W. of Barcelona. Pop. 2800.

Hos'pital Island, an island in the river Richelieu, Quebec, below Ash Island.

Hoss-Zuhetin, Hungary. See Heteny-Hozzu.

Host, a post-office of Berks co., Pa.

Hostalrich, os-tål-reek', a town of Spain, province and 18 miles S.S.W. of Gerona. Pop. 1377.

Hostau, hos'tŏw, or **Hos'tow** (L. *Hostovium*), a town of Bohemia, 18 miles W.N.W. of Klattau. Pop. 1205.

Hostaun, hos'tŏwn, a town of Bohemia, 27 miles S.W. of Pilsen. Pop. 1215.

Hoste (os'tå) **Island,** Terra del Fuego, is between lat. 55° and 55° 40' S. and lon. 68° and 70° W., 90 miles in length, from E. to W., by 50 miles in greatest breadth. It is separated eastward from Navarin Island by Ponsonby Sound.

Hosterlitz, hos′tẹr-litsˋ, a town of Moravia, 24 miles S.W. of Brünn. Pop. 1600.

Hostilia, the ancient name of Ostiglia.

Hostomitz, hos′to-mitsˋ, or **Hostonitz,** hos′to-nitsˋ, a town of Bohemia, 25 miles S.W. of Prague. Pop. 2429.

Hostow, a town of Bohemia. See Hostau.

Hosungabad, a town of India. See Hoshungabad.

Hoszszumezö, hosˋsooˋmå′zöˋ, a village of Hungary, 7 miles N.W. of Szigeth. Pop. 970.

Hoszszu-Szer, hosˋsooˋ-saiR′, a village of Hungary, co. of Aba-Uj-Var, on the Hernad, 3 miles from Kaschau.

Hotch′kissville, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., in Woodbury township, about 10 miles W. by N. of Waterbury. It has manufactures of pocket-cutlery, paper board, and woollens.

Hot Creek, a post-office of Nye co., Nevada.

Hotel′, a township of Surry co., N.C. Pop. 709.

Hotel Road, Maine. See Lewiston Junction.

Hötensleben, hö′tẹns-låˋbẹn, a village of Prussian Saxony, 26 miles W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 2941.

Hot Ground, New York. See Ancram Lead-Mine.

Ho′tham, a town of Victoria, forming a northwestern suburb of Melbourne. Pop. 13,491.

Höther, a village of Denmark. See Höier.

Hot House, a post-office of Fannin co., Ga.

Hot House, a post-office of Cherokee co., N.C.

Hot Spring, a county in the S.W. central part of Arkansas, has an area estimated at 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Ouachita River. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests of the oak, pine, hickory, chestnut, &c. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, cotton, and pork are the staples. This county has deposits of magnetic iron ore, and quarries of excellent oil-stone (novaculite). It is intersected by the Cairo & Fulton Railroad. Capital, Rockport. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,625,952. Pop. in 1870, 5877, of whom 5828 were Americans. Since that year this county has been divided, and part of it included in the new county of Garland.

Hot Spring Lake, a lake 3 miles N.W. of Salt Lake City, Utah, is fed by hot springs. Length, 3 miles.

Hot Springs, a post-village and summer resort, capital of Garland co., Ark., on the Hot Springs Railroad, about 56 miles W.S.W. of Little Rock, and 5 miles E. of the Ouachita River. It is situated in a narrow valley, about 1000 yards long, between two ridges, and has numerous (over 50) hot springs, which are celebrated for the cure of chronic diseases. The temperature of these springs varies from 100° to 148° Fahr. The water holds carbonic acid and several carbonates in solution. Fine novaculite, or oil-stone, is found at this place. It has 3 newspapers, 4 churches, and manufactures of oil-stones. Pop. about 3500. In March, 1878, a destructive fire occurred here.

Hot Springs, Kern co., Cal., 30 miles N.N.E. of Caliente Station, is a place of resort for invalids.

Hot Springs, a township of Napa co., Cal. P. 2120.

Hot Springs, a post-hamlet of Ouray co., Col., in the Uncompahgre Park, 8 miles below the town of Ouray.

Hot Springs, a station in Carson co., Nev., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 19 miles N.E. of Wadsworth.

Hot Springs, a post-village and summer resort of Bath co., Va., is situated in a valley, 18 miles N.N.E. of Covington, and about 48 miles W.S.W. of Staunton. It is surrounded with beautiful mountain-scenery, and has several springs (100° Fahr.) which are esteemed as a remedy for dyspepsia and affections of the liver. The water contains sulphates and carbonates of lime and magnesia.

Hot Sulphur Springs, a post-village, capital of Grand co., Col., on Grand River, in the Middle Park, about 90 miles W.N.W. of Denver. It has warm springs, which contain sulphur, magnesia, &c. Silver, coal, and salt are said to be found here.

Hottbus, a town of Prussia. See Cottbus.

Hot′tentots, a peculiar African race, the aboriginal occupants of the S. end of that continent, at and near the Cape of Good Hope. Their limits may be said, in general terms, to have been the river Orange on the N. and N.E., and the Key on the E.; but the E. boundary appears to have been fluctuating, and, owing to their mixture with the Kaffre race, not definable. On the N.W. they passed the Orange and advanced N. and N.E. far into the interior. The Hottentots are generally tall and meagre, of a pale olive complexion; their cheek-bones project much, and their chins are narrow and pointed. They have thick lips, a flat nose with wide nostrils, woolly hair, and little beard. The women are often elegantly formed in early life, but become hideous. Both sexes are distinguished by excessive incurvation of the spine. When the Dutch first settled at the Cape, the Hottentots were a numerous nation, of pastoral and partially nomadic habits; and it is supposed that the seven tribes into which they were divided made up together a population of at least 200,000. At the present day this race is nearly extinct within the wide territory which formerly belonged to it; and of the 100,000 Hottentots, as they are called, now reckoned in the population of the colony, there are few, except in the extreme N., who understand the Hottentot language. The language of the southern Hottentots at present is the Cape-Dutch jargon. The Koras, or Korannas (shoe-wearers), higher up the river Orange, still remain a favorable specimen of the pure Hottentot race. The Namaquas dwell towards the mouth of the Orange. These are much attached to their country, and their huts are erected in the old Hottentot fashion. The Bushmen are by some regarded as of Hottentot race. In language, as in physical characters, the Hottentots appear to be quite distinct from all other races of men.

Hötting, höt′ting, a village of Austria, in the Tyrol, on the Inn, near Innspruck. Pop. 3484.

Hotzenplotz, hot′sẹn-plotsˋ (Moravian, *Osoblaha*, o-so-blå′hå), a small town of Austrian Silesia, 26 miles N.N.W. of Troppau, on the Prussian frontier. Pop. 3435.

Hotzing, a town of Austria. See Hatzeg.

Houat, hooˋå′, a small island off the W. coast of France, in Morbihan, 6 miles S.E. of the peninsula Quiberon. Lat. 47° 25′ N.; lon. 2° 56′ W. It has a fort, a small harbor, and 300 inhabitants.

Hou-Cheou-Chan, China. See Hoo-Sheoo-Shan.

Houcksville, hŏwks′vĭl, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., about 27 miles N.N.W. of Baltimore.

Houcktown, hŏwk′tŏwn, a post-village of Hancock co., O., in Jackson township, about 28 miles S.W. of Tiffin. It has 2 churches.

Houdain, hooˋdåNG′, a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 6 miles S.W. of Béthune. Pop. 1068.

Houdan, hooˋdôNG′, a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 15 miles S.S.W. of Mantes-sur-Seine. Pop. 1976.

Houdeng-Aimeries, hooˋdôNG′-åˋmẹh-ree′, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Tiriau, 10 miles W. of Mons. It has forges, tanneries, and a colliery. Pop. 4000.

Houdeng-Goegnies, hooˋdôNG′-ghĕnˋyee′, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, near the above. The inhabitants are chiefly employed as miners. Pop. 3700.

Houffalize, hoofˋfåˋleez′, a town of Belgium, in Luxembourg, on the Ourthe, 9 miles N.E. of Bastogne, with a ruined fortress and 1100 inhabitants.

Hougaerde, hooˋgåRd′, or **Hoegaerden,** hoo′gåRˋ-dẹn, a village of Belgium, in South Brabant, 2½ miles S.W. of Tirlemont. It has breweries and distilleries. Pop. 3500.

Hougal, hŏw′gål, a town of India, in the Belgaum district. Pop. 9001.

Houghsund, or **Hougsund,** hoog′sŭnd, a town of Norway, 30 miles W.S.W. of Christiania. It has iron-works. Pop. 3221.

Houghton, hō′tọn, a county of Michigan, is in the N.W. part of the upper peninsula, and is bounded on the N.W. by Lake Superior. It is drained by Sturgeon River, and contains Portage Lake, which is connected with Lake Superior by a ship-canal. The surface is hilly. The soil is mostly uncultivated, the inhabitants being employed in mining. The copper-mines of this county are the richest in the United States. The annual product of these mines in 1870 amounted to $3,231,888. Silver is found here. Capital, Houghton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,835,190. Pop. in 1870, 13,879, of whom 6010 were natives and 7869 were foreigners; in 1874, 19,030.

Houghton, a post-office of Jo Daviess co., Ill., about 14 miles E. of Galena.

Houghton, a post-village, capital of Houghton co., Mich., on the S. shore of Portage Lake, which is connected by a ship-canal with Lake Superior. It is about 10 miles from Lake Superior, 1 mile from Hancock, 70 miles N.W. of Marquette, and 28 miles N. of L'Anse. Large steamboats ply between Houghton and L'Anse and other lake ports. It has 3 churches, a national bank, a graded school, a good hotel, a newspaper office, manufactures of copper and iron, and 2 steam saw-mills. Here are rich copper-mines, a copper- rolling-mill, and several smelting-furnaces. Pop. 1540. A ferry across the narrow lake connects Houghton with Hancock.

Houghton, township, Keweenaw co., Mich. P. 1472.

Houghton Centre, a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, on Lake Erie, 32 miles S.W. of Simcoe. Pop. 200.

Houghton Creek, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., N.Y., in Caneadea township, on the Genesee Valley Canal, about 24 miles S. of Warsaw. It has a cheese-factory and a saw-mill. Pop. about 75.

Houghton Lake, or **Roscommon Lake,** Michigan, in Roscommon co., is about 10 miles long and 5 miles wide. The water is discharged by the Muskegon River, which issues from the N.W. end of the lake.

Houghton Lake, a post-village, capital of Roscommon co., Mich., on Houghton Lake, 75 miles N.W. of Bay City. It has a newspaper office and several lumber-mills.

Houghton-le-Spring, a town of England, co. and 6 miles N.E. of Durham. It has a large cruciform church, containing the monument of Bernard Gilpin, a grammar-school, a girls' school, and other charities, a mechanics' institute, and large coal-mining interests. Pop. 5276.

Houghtonville, hō'tọn-vĭl, a post-office of Rutland co., Vt.

Hougsund, Norway. See Houghsund.

Hougue, a headland of France. See Cape La Hague.

Hou-Kouang, China. See Hoo-Quang.

Houlin, a town of Moravia. See Hulein.

Houlka, hŭl'kạ, a post-village of Chickasaw co., Miss., about 50 miles N.W. of Columbus. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a plough-factory.

Houlton, hōl'tọn, a post-village, capital of Aroostook co., Me., in Houlton township, on the New Brunswick & Canada Railroad, about 100 miles (direct) N.N.E. of Bangor, and 14 miles W. of Woodstock, New Brunswick. It has 6 churches, the Houlton Academy, a savings-bank, an iron-foundry, a machine-shop, 2 grist-mills, a woollen-mill, 2 carding-mills, and 4 saw-mills. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. of the township, 2850.

Houma, hoo'mạ, a post-village, capital of Terre Bonne parish, La., on Bayou Terre Bonne, and on a branch of the Texas & Louisiana Railroad, 70 miles by rail W.S.W. of New Orleans. It has a court-house, 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and a convent. Pop. 593.

Hou-Nan, a province of China. See Hoo-Nan.

Hounsfield, hŏwnz'fēēld, a township of Jefferson co., N.Y. Pop. 2552. It contains Sackett's Harbor, and includes Horse Island and other islands in Lake Ontario.

Hounslow, hŏwnz'lo, a town of England, co. of Middlesex, 2¾ miles S.W. of Brentford. Hounslow Heath, noted in ancient times for tournaments and military encampments and in modern times for the depredations of highwaymen, is now in great part enclosed. Here are barracks and powder-mills. Pop. 9294.

Hou-Pe, a province of China. See Hoo-Pe.

Houplines, hoo'pleen', a village of France, in Nord, 7 miles N. of Lille. Pop. 1641.

Hou-Quang, China. See Hoo-Quang.

Hourour, or **Hourrour,** Africa. See Hurrur.

Hourtin, hooʀ'tâɴᵍ', a village of France, in Gironde, 10 miles S.S.W. of Lesparre. Pop. 1441.

Housatonic, hoo-sạ-ton'ĭk, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., in Great Barrington township, on the Housatonic River, and on the Housatonic Railroad, 4 miles N. of Great Barrington, and 21 miles S. by W. of Pittsfield. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of cotton goods and paper.

Housatonic River rises in Berkshire co., Mass., and runs southward into Connecticut. It intersects Litchfield co., pursues a generally southward direction, forms the boundary between the counties of Fairfield and New Haven, and enters Long Island Sound about 4 miles E. of Bridgeport. It is nearly 150 miles long, and traverses a hilly country abounding in picturesque scenery. The Housatonic Railroad follows the course of this river for 55 miles. The tide ascends to Derby, nearly 14 miles from the Sound.

House, hŏwss, one of the Shetland Islands, connected by a bridge with the island of Barra. Length, 3 miles; breadth, about half a mile.

House, hŏwss, a station in Austin co., Tex., on the Texas Western Railroad, 9 miles E. by S. of Belleville.

House Creek, a post-hamlet of Wilcox co., Ga., 65 miles E.N.E. of Albany. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

House Mountain, a post-office of Knox co., Tenn.

House of Correc'tion, a station in Howard co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Washington Branch), 17 miles S.W. of Baltimore, and 2 miles N. of Annapolis Junction.

Houser (hŏwz'ẹr) **Mill,** a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Pa., about 28 miles S.S.E. of Scranton. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Houserville, howz'ẹr-vĭl, a post-village in College township, Centre co., Pa., 7 miles S. by W. of Bellefonte. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a woollen-factory.

House's Creek, township, Wake co., N.C. P. 2098.

House's (hŏwss'iz) **Springs,** a post-village of Jefferson co., Mo., 28 miles S.W. of St. Louis. It has a church.

House's Store, a post-office of Clay co., Ky.

Houseville, hŏwss'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., in Turin township, about 32 miles N. of Rome. It has a church and a cheese-factory. Pop. about 100.

Houssa, hŏw'sạ, written also **Haussa, Hawasa, Haoussah,** and **Haousa,** a territory of Africa, in Soodan, about lat. 12°–13° N. and lon. 5°–10° E. The Houssa people are often spoken of as kindred to the Foolahs, but they are probably distinct. Their language is perhaps the finest and best in all Central Africa. In 1802 an extensive Houssa empire was established, but it speedily became divided into several kingdoms, of which Gando and Saccatoo are the most important.

Houston, hoo'stọn (*i.e.*, "Hugh's town"), a village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 5 miles N.W. of Paisley, with cotton-mills. Pop. 518.

Houston, hū'stọn, a county in the S.W. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Ocmulgee River, and is also drained by Echaconnee and Mossy Creeks. The surface is undulating, and more than one-third of it is covered with forests; the soil is calcareous and fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, and grass are the staple products. Limestone underlies a part of this county, which is intersected by the Southwestern Railroad. Capital, Perry. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,300,442. Pop. in 1870, 20,406, of whom 20,359 were Americans.

Houston, the most southeastern county of Minnesota, borders on Iowa. Area, about 570 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, is intersected by Root River, and partly drained by Houston River. The surface is undulating, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is calcareous and very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. Magnesian limestone (Lower Silurian) underlies this county, which contains a portion of prairie. It is traversed by the Southern Minnesota Railroad. Capital, Caledonia. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,142,752. Pop. in 1870, 14,936, of whom 8176 were Americans; in 1875, 16,566.

Houston, a county in the N.W. part of Middle Tennessee, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Cumberland River, and on the W. by the Tennessee River. The surface is hilly or undulating; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, grass, &c., are the staple products. This county is liberally supplied with timber. It is intersected by the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad. It was formed since 1870. Capital, Erin.

Houston, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of about 1050 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Neches River, and on the W. by the Trinity River. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and grass are the staple products. This county is intersected by the International & Great Northern Railroad. Capital, Crockett. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,663,911. Pop. in 1870, 8147, of whom 8113 were Americans.

Houston, a post-village, capital of Winston co., Ala., on a branch of Sipsey Creek, about 55 miles N.N.W. of Birmingham. It has 2 churches.

Houston, a post-village of Suwanee co., Fla., on the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, 76 miles W. of Jacksonville. It has 2 churches, and is surrounded by forests of magnolia, oak, and pine.

Houston, a post-village of Heard co., Ga., 12 miles N.W. of La Grange, and about 66 miles S.W. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches.

Houston, a township of Adams co., Ill. Pop. 1239. It contains Chatham.

Houston, a post-office of Randolph co., Ill., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 50 miles S.S.E. of St. Louis.

Houston, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ind., on Salt Creek, about 24 miles S.W. of Columbus. It has a church and 3 stores. Pop. 60.

Houston, a post-office of Graham co., Kansas, 35 miles N. of Trego.

Houston, a township of Smith co., Kansas. Pop. 959. It contains Gaylord and Thompson.

Houston, or **Hueston,** a station of Bourbon co., Ky., on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 15 miles N.E. of Lexington.

Houston, a post-village of Houston co., Minn., in a township of the same name, on Root River, and on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, 23 miles W. of La Crosse, Wis., and about 22 miles S. of Winona. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a flouring-mill. Pop. 503; of township, additional, 579.

Houston, a post-village, capital of Chickasaw co., Miss., about 46 miles N.W. of Columbus, and 18 miles S.W. of Okolona. It has a court-house, a female academy, a newspaper office, and 5 churches. Pop. 400.

Houston, a post-village, capital of Texas co., Mo., 2 miles E. of the Piney River, and about 145 miles S.W. of St. Louis. It has an academy, a bank, 8 churches, a foundry, manufactures of tobacco and woollen goods, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. about 2000.

Houston, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., O., on the railroad which connects Sidney with Union City, 10 miles W. of Sidney. It has 3 churches. Pop. 56.

Houston, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., Pa., at Montrose Station, on the right bank of the Alleghany River, and on a railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Houston, a post-office of Wayne co., Tenn.

Houston, a city of Texas, capital of Harris co., is on Buffalo Bayou, 49 miles by railroad N.W. of Galveston, 164 miles E.S.E. of Austin, and 152 miles S. of Palestine. It is the S. terminus of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad and of the International & Great Northern Railroad, which connect here with the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad, and is also the W. terminus of the Texas & New Orleans Railroad. It is also on the Texas Western, Texas Transportation, and Houston, East & West Texas Railroads. It was in 1870 the third city of the state in population. Steamboats ply between this place and Galveston. Two daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here, also a Baptist religious paper. Houston contains 11 churches (2 Baptist, 2 Catholic, 1 Episcopal, 1 Jewish, 4 Methodist, and 1 Presbyterian), the Houston Academy, a convent, a city hall, 2 national banks, 4 other banks, 4 foundries, manufactures of engines, machinery, carriages, &c., 1 or 2 cotton-factories, several machine-shops of the railroads, and 2 planing-mills. Large quantities of cotton, maize, and other products are shipped here. Pop. about 22,000.

Houstonia, hū-sto′nẹ-a, a post-village of Pettis co., Mo., on the Lexington Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 16 miles N.W. of Sedalia. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 200.

Houston Junction, Texas. See Pierce Junction.

Houston Run, a station on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, 27 miles S. of Pittsburg, Pa., and 4 miles N.W. of Monongahela City.

Houston Station, a post-office of Kent co., Del., on the Junction & Breakwater Railroad, 68 miles S. of Wilmington.

Houstonville, hū′ston-vĭl, a hamlet of Champaign co., Ill., 32 miles E. by S. of Bloomington. It has a church.

Houstonville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., on the Chartiers Railroad, 23 miles S.S.W. of Pittsburg. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Hou-Tchou, or **Hou-Tcheou-Fou.** See Hoo-Choo.

Houtzdale, hŏwtz′dale, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., in Woodward township, on a branch of the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, 28 miles by rail and 13 miles direct S.S.E. of Clearfield. It has 4 churches and a lumber-mill. Much coal is mined here.

Hove, a suburb of Brighton, England. Pop. 11,277.

Howakel, ho-wâ`kĕl′, an island in the Red Sea, off the coast of Abyssinia. Lat. 15° 9′ N.; lon. 40° 19′ E.

How′ard, a county in the S.W. part of Arkansas, is drained by Saline Bayou, an affluent of Little River. Its surface is diversified; its soil is fertile. It was formed out of parts of Hempstead, Polk, and Sevier cos. Capital, Centre Point.

Howard, a county in the N.W. part of Dakota, borders on Montana. It is bounded on the N. by the Missouri River, and intersected by the Little Missouri.

Howard, a county in the N. central part of Indiana, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is intersected by the Wildcat River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad and the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad. Capital, Kokomo. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 15,847, of whom 15,542 were Americans.

Howard, a northern county of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is drained by the Upper Iowa River and the head-streams of the Turkey and Wapsipinicon Rivers. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands; the soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Capital, Cresco. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,131,132. Pop. in 1870, 6282, of whom 4823 were Americans; in 1875, 7875.

Howard, a county in the central part of Maryland, has an area of about 275 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Patapsco River, and on the S.W. by the Patuxent River. The surface is hilly or undulating; the soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passes along the N.E. border of this county, which is connected with Washington, D.C., by a branch of the same road. Capital, Ellicott, or Ellicott City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,509,640. Pop. in 1870, 14,150, of whom 13,132 were Americans.

Howard, a county in the N. central part of Missouri, has an area of about 470 square miles. It is bounded on the S. and W. by the Missouri River, and on the N.W. by the East Chariton River, and is drained by Bonne Femme and Moniteau Creeks. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests; the soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, pork, and tobacco are the staple products. This county has beds of bituminous coal and quarries of limestone. It is intersected by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. Capital, Fayette. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 17,233, of whom 16,679 were Americans.

Howard, a county in the E. central part of Nebraska, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by the Middle Loup and North Loup Rivers, which unite in the E. part of this county and form the Loup Fork of the Platte. The surface is undulating or nearly level prairie. Capital, St. Paul. Pop. in 1876, 1680.

Howard, a county in the N.W. of Texas, traversed by the Salt Fork of the Colorado. Area, 900 square miles.

Howard, a post-office of Turner co., Dakota.

Howard, a post-hamlet of Taylor co., Ga., on the Muscogee Railroad, 10 miles W. of Butler. It has a church and 2 stores.

Howard, a township of Howard co., Ind. Pop. 1707.

Howard, a post-hamlet of Parke co., Ind., on the Wabash, 34 miles N. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches.

Howard, a township of Parke co., Ind., traversed by Rock River. Pop. 554.

Howard, a township of Washington co., Ind. P. 1158.

Howard, a township of Howard co., Iowa. Pop. 381.

Howard, a township of Story co., Iowa. Pop. 1143.

Howard, a township of Tama co., Iowa. Pop. 902.

Howard, a township of Wayne co., Iowa, on the Missouri line. Pop. 626.

Howard, a post-village, capital of Elk co., Kansas, in Howard township, near Elk River, about 40 miles W.N.W. of Independence. One weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. of township, 1008.

Howard, a township of Cass co., Mich. Pop. 969.

Howard, Cass co., Mich. See Dailey.

Howard, or **Howard Lake,** a post-village in Victor township, Wright co., Minn., in the "Big Woods," on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 55 miles W. of St. Paul. It contains 4 churches, a graded school, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 450.

Howard, a township of Gentry co., Mo. Pop. 1310.

Howard, a post-hamlet of Nemaha co., Neb., on the Little Nemaha River, 14 miles W. of Peru. It has 2 general stores.

Howard, a post-office of Warren co., N.J.

Howard, a post-village in Howard township, Steuben co., N.Y., about 42 miles W.N.W. of Elmira, and 9 miles N.E. of Hornellsville. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. 167; of the township, 2137.

Howard, a post-hamlet of Knox co., O., on the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Columbus Railroad, 10 miles E. of Mt. Vernon. It has a church. Pop. of Howard township, 800.

Howard, a post-office of Wasco co., Oregon.

Howard, a post-borough in Howard township, Centre co., Pa., on Bald Eagle Creek, and on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of Lock Haven, and 12 miles N.E. of Bellefonte. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and 2 rolling-mills. Bar iron is made here. Pop. 334; of the township, 875.

Howard, a post-village of Bell co., Tex., 30 miles S.S.W. of Waco, and about 68 miles N.N.E. of Austin. It has a church and an academy.

Howard, a post-office of Marshall co., W. Va.

Howard, a township of Brown co., Wis. Pop., exclusive of the city of Fort Howard, 1266.

Howard Centre, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Iowa, in a township of its own name, about 33 miles N.E. of Charles City. Pop. of township, 381.

Howard City, a post-village in Reynolds township, Montcalm co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, at the northwest terminus of the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 34 miles N.N.E. of Grand Rapids, and 79 miles N.W. of Lansing. It has a newspaper office, a graded school, a banking-house, 3 churches, and extensive manufactures of pine lumber. Here are several saw-mills, 6 shingle-mills, 2 planing-mills, 2 manufactories of sash and blinds, and a machine-shop. Pop. about 900.

Howard College, Alabama. See MARION.

Howard Lake, Minnesota. See HOWARD.

Howard's, a station in Sonoma co., Cal., on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 69 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco.

Howard's, a station in St. Louis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 5 miles W. of St. Louis.

Howard's Grove, a post-hamlet of Sheboygan co., Wis., 7 or 8 miles N.W. of Sheboygan, and 5 miles W. of Lake Michigan. It has a saw-mill.

Howard's Landing, a post-office of Monroe co., Tenn.

Howard's Lick, a post-hamlet of Hardy co., W. Va., 23 miles N. of Broadway Depot, Va. It has a flour-mill.

Howard's Mill, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ky., 6 miles N.E. of Mount Sterling. It has a church, a mill, and 2 stores. Pop. 40.

Howard's Mills, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Mo., on Sac River, about 12 miles S. of Osceola. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Howard's Prairie, Wisconsin. See FRANKLIN.

Howard Springs, a post-office and watering-place of Cumberland co., Tenn., 28 miles W. of Rockwood Station.

How'ardsville, a post-village of San Juan co., Col., about 6 miles N.E. of Silverton. It has rich silver-mines, 2 churches, a brewery, a saw-mill, and 3 stores. Elevation, 9780 feet. Pop. about 300.

Howardsville, a post-office of Jo Daviess co., Ill.

Howardsville, a post-hamlet of St. Joseph co., Mich., about 22 miles S. by W. of Kalamazoo. It has a church, a grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills.

Howardsville, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va., on the James River, about 40 miles N.E. of Lynchburg. It has a church. Pop. 83.

How'ardville, a station in Baltimore co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 9 miles N.W. of Baltimore.

Howardville, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., in Albion township, about 25 miles E. of Oswego. It has a tannery, saw-mill, &c.

How'den, a town of England, co. of York, East Riding, on the Ouse, here crossed by a ferry, 22 miles by rail W. of Hull. It has a magnificent church, and extensive remains of a palace of the bishops of Durham. Howden is the head of a poor-law union, and has 3 branch banks, and large horse-fairs. Pop. 2315.

How'den-Pans, a town of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Tyne, 2½ miles W.S.W. of North Shields. Pop. 1112. Vessels are built and coal is shipped here.

Howe, hŏw, a township of Forest co., Pa. Pop. 78. It contains Brookston.

Howe, a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. 410. It contains Acker.

Howe, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 10 miles S. of Sherman. It has 3 stores. Pop. about 100.

Howei, a town of Formosa. See TAMSUI.

Howe Island, or **Sir John's Island,** a post-village in Frontenac co., Ontario, on an island in the St. Lawrence, 9 miles E. of Kingston. Pop. 100.

How'ell, a county in the S. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of about 870 square miles. It is drained by Spring River, which rises in it, and by Eleven Point River. The surface is hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests of pine and other trees; the soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. Capital, West Plains. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 4218, of whom 4177 were Americans.

Howell, a post-village, capital of Livingston co., Mich., in Howell township, on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 52 miles W.N.W. of Detroit, and 33 miles E.S.E. of Lansing. It has 2 banks, a union school, and 4 churches. Two weekly newspapers are published here. The township contains several beautiful lakes. Pop. about 2400; of the township, 2813.

Howell, a township of Howell co., Mo. Pop. 976.

Howell, a township of Monmouth co., N.J. Pop. 3371. It contains Farmingdale, Squankum, Turkey, &c. Howell Station is on the Freehold & Jamesburg Railroad, 3 miles E. by S. of Freehold.

Howell, a station in Albany co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 8 miles N. by W. of Laramie.

Howell Prairie, prā'ree, a post-office of Marion co., Oregon, 9 miles E. of Salem.

How'ell's, a station in Rankin co., Miss., on the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad, 7½ miles E. of Jackson.

Howell's Depot, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad, 11 miles W.N.W. of Goshen. It has a church and 4 stores.

Howell's Mills, a post-office of Fulton co., Ga., 5 miles N.E. of Atlanta. Here are a flour- and a saw-mill.

Howell's Shop, a post-office of Patrick co., Va., 5 miles N.W. of Taylorsville.

How'ellsville, a post-township of Robeson co., N.C. Pop. 1023.

Howellsville, a hamlet of Warren co., Va., on the Shenandoah River, 4 miles from Happy Creek Station. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

How'ellville (Chester Valley Post-Office), a village of Chester co., Pa., on the Chester Valley Railroad, at Howellville Station, 9 miles W.S.W. of Norristown. It has a church and a cotton-factory.

Howellville, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., about 27 miles W. of Philadelphia.

How'el's Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Ala., 85 miles S.E. of Huntsville. It has a steam mill.

Howe's, hŏwz, a station in Essex co., Mass., on the Salem & Lawrence Railroad, 8½ miles N.W. of Salem.

Howesburg, hŏwz'burg, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ky., ½ mile from Lyndon Station. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Howe's Cave, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 39 miles W. of Albany.

Howe's Mill, a post-office of Dent co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad, 5 miles N. of Salem.

Howe's Valley, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Ky., 7 miles W. of Cecilian Station. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Howesville, hŏws'vĭl, a post-office of Clay co., Ind.

Howesville, a post-village of Decatur co., Tenn., 30 miles S. of Camden. It has 2 churches.

Howesville, a post-office of Preston co., W. Va., 5 miles W. of Kingwood.

How'ick, a village of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Lea, 4½ miles E.N.E. of Alnwick.

Howick, an island group on the N.E. coast of Australia, in lat. 14° 30′ S., lon. 145° E., 10 in number, all low, and covered for the most part with mangroves.

How'ick, a post-village in Chateauguay co., Quebec, on English River, 19 miles S.S.W. of Caughnawaga. It contains 4 stores, a hotel, an agricultural-implement-factory, and grist- and saw-mills. Pop. 300.

Howick, Huron co., Ontario. See GORRIE.

Howiczy, ho-vee'chee, a village of Moravia, 40 miles from Weisskirchen. Pop. 3173.

Howi-Howe, hŏw'ee-hŏw'ee, a town of China, on the S. coast of the island of Hainan, 3 miles from Hush-Eon, on a narrow peninsula, with a deep bay to the N.E. It is the principal commercial town of the island.

How'land, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., in Howland township, on the W. bank of the Penobscot River, at the mouth of the Piscataquis, 35 miles N. of Bangor. Pop. of the township, 176.

Howland, a post-office and station of Putnam co., Mo., on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Unionville. Here is a mill.

Howland, a township of Trumbull co., O. Pop. 664.

Howland Flat, a post-village of Sierra co., Cal., about 60 miles N.E. of Marysville. It has a church and several stores. Here are valuable gold-mines. The name of its post-office is Table Rock.

Howland Island, in the Pacific, lat. 0° 49′ N., lon. 176° 40′ W., affords guano, and has a wharf and tolerable fresh water, but is without permanent inhabitants. It abounds with sea-birds and rats, and has but coarse and scanty vegetation.

Howland's, a station in Bristol co., Mass., on the New Bedford & Taunton Railroad, 9 miles S. by E. of Taunton.

How'landsburg, a hamlet of Kalamazoo co., Mich., in Ross township, 2 miles from Augusta Station. It has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a machine-shop. Pop. 100.

How'let Hill, a post-office of Onondaga co., N.Y.

How'rah, a town of Bengal, on the Hoogly, opposite Calcutta, with which it is connected by steam-ferries and a massive pontoon-bridge. It is an important railway terminus, and has large dock-yards, a hospital, a jail, and several mills and factories. It is lighted with gas. With its suburbs, it covers 11 square miles, and has a pop. of 97,784.

Howsa, a country of Africa. See HOUSSA.

Howth Station, a post-hamlet of Waller co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 55 miles N.W. of Houston.

Höxter, hŏx'tęr, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 30 miles by rail E. by N. of Paderborn, on the Weser. Pop. 5645. It has a hospital, and manufactures of paper, linen, beer, and liquors.

Hox'ton, a district forming a suburb of London, 2 miles N.E. of St. Paul's. Pop. 54,768.

Hoy, an island of Orkney, 2½ miles S. of Stromness. Length, 14 miles; extreme breadth, 5 miles. It has fine cliff scenery, and a harbor at Longhope. Pop. 1385.

Hoya, hoi'â, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Weser, 23 miles S.S.E. of Bremen. Pop. 1957.

Hoya-Gonzalo, o'yâ-gon-thâ'lo, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 15 miles from Albacete. Pop. 1107.

Hoyer, hoi'ęr, a seaport town of Prussia, in Sleswick, on the North Sea, 26 miles S.W. of Ribe. Pop. 1130.

Hoyerswerda, hoi'ęrs-ŵêʀ'dâ, or **Wajerezy,** ŵâ'-yâ-râ'zee, a town of Prussian Silesia, 84 miles W.N.W. of Liegnitz, on the Black Elster. Pop. 2614.

Hoy'lake, or **Hoyle** (hoil) **Lake,** a village and watering-place of England, co. of Chester, on the sea, 7 miles by rail W. of Birkenhead.

Hoyleton, hoil'tęn, a post-village of Washington co., Ill., about 10 miles S.W. of Centralia. It has 5 churches, a seminary, and a steam flour-mill.

Hoym, hoim, a town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt, 14 miles N.E. of Halberstadt. Pop. 2633.

Hoyo de Pinares, o'yo dâ pe-nâ'rês, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 35 miles W. of Madrid. Pop. 1340.

Hoyos, o'yoce, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, 48 miles N.N.W. of Caceres. Pop. 1980.

Hoyt, a post-office of Jackson co., Kansas, about 14 miles N. of Topeka.

Hoyt'ville, or **Hoyt's Corners,** a post-hamlet of Wood co., O., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 6 miles E. of Deshler, and about 40 miles S.S.W. of Toledo. It has a church, 2 saw-mills, and 2 stave-factories.

Hradek, h'râ'dêk, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles N.N.W. of Pisek.

Hradek, a village of Bohemia, circle of Königgrätz, near the frontier of Prussian Silesia.

Hradek, or **Wünschelberg,** ŵün'shęl-bêʀɢ', a town of Prussian Silesia, in Breslau, 11 miles W.N.W. of Glatz. Pop. 1829.

Hradisch, h'râ'dish, or **Hradisch-Ungarisch,** h'râ'dish-ŏŏng'gaʀ-ish, a town of Moravia, on an island in the March, 42 miles E.S.E. of Brünn. Pop. 3100.

Hradisch, a famous old convent of Moravia, near Olmutz, now a military hospital.

Hradisko, a town of Bohemia. See GRADLITZ.

Hrajworon, a town of Russia. See GRAIVORON.

Hrochow-Teinitz, h'ro'kov-tī'nits, a village of Bohemia, 5 miles E. of Chrudim. Pop. 1786.

Hron, the Slavonic name of the GRAN.

Hronow, a town of Bohemia. See RONNOW.

Hrubieszow, a town of Russia. See GRUBESCHOW.

Hruska, a village of Austria. See RAUTSCHKA.

Hrusowany, a town of Austria. See GRUSBACH.

Huachapnre, wâ-châ-poo'râ or hwâ-châ-poo'râ, a headland of Chili, in lat. 34° 58′ S., lon. 72° 17′ W.

Huacho, wâ'cho or hwâ'cho, a small bay of Peru, 63 miles N.N.W. of Callao. About a mile from the coast is a small town of the same name.

Huafo, an island in the Pacific. See GUAFO.

Huaheine, or **Huahine,** hoo-â-hee'nâ, one of the Society Islands, N.W. of Tahiti. Estimated pop. 2000.

Huallaga, wâl-yâ'gâ or hwâl-yâ'gâ, a river of Peru, rises in the Andes, near lat. 11° S., 13,200 feet above the sea. It flows mostly northward, and joins the Amazon near lat. 5° S. and lon. 75° 40′ W., after a total course estimated at 500 miles. The towns of Huanca and Laguna are on its banks, and near lat. 7° S. it runs through a narrow gorge, forming there and elsewhere several falls.

Huamachuco, wâ-mâ-choo'ko, or **Guamachuco,** gwâ-mâ-choo'ko, a town of Peru, department of Trujillo, capital of a province, 55 miles N.E. of the town of Trujillo.

Huamanga, a town of Peru. See AYACUCHO.

Huamantla, wâ-mânt'lâ, a town of Mexico, about two days' march N. by E. of Puebla. A battle was fought here, October 9, 1847, between the Americans and the Mexicans, resulting in the defeat of the latter.

Huamblin, wâm-bleen', or **Socorro,** so-KOR'RO, an island on the W. coast of Patagonia, in lat. 44° 49′ S., lon. 75° 15′ W.

Huancabamba, Ecuador. See GUANCABAMBA.

Huancavelica, wân-kâ-vâ-lee'kâ, or **Guancabelica,** gwân-kâ-BÂ-lee'kâ, a town of Peru, capital of a province and of a department of its own name, in the Andes, 80 miles W.N.W. of Ayacucho. Elevation, 11,000 feet. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in mining and smelting the ores of gold, silver, and mercury. Pop. 8000; of the department, 104,140.

Huanta, wân'tâ, or **Guanta,** gwân'tâ, called also **Huancayo,** wân-kī'o, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, in the department of Junin, 25 miles S.E. of Jauja.

Huánuco, wâ'noo-ko, or **Guánuco,** gwâ'noo-ko, a town of Peru, capital of a department of its own name, among the Andes, 180 miles N.N.E. of Lima. It is now decayed. It gives name to a bishop's see.

Huánuco, a mountainous department of Peru, bounded W., S., and E. by the department of Junin. Chief town, Huánuco. Pop. 77,988.

Huaqui, a river of Mexico. See YAQUE.

Huaraz, wâ-râs', a town of Peru, capital of the department of Ancachs, 130 miles S.E. of Trujillo. A railway 172 miles long extends thence to Chimbote. Pop. 5000.

Huari, wâ-ree', a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, E. of the Andes, about 160 miles E.S.E. of Trujillo.

Huarochiri, wâ-ro-che-ree', or **Guarochiri,** gwâ-ro-che-ree', a town of Peru, department of Lima, at the foot of the Andes, 60 miles E. of Lima.

Huasacualco, a river of Mexico. See COATZACOALCOS.

Huasco, wâs'ko, or **Guasco,** gwâs'ko, a town of Chili, department and 110 miles N. of Coquimbo, at the mouth of the river Huasco, in which it has a small harbor. It is also called Huasco Bajo, to distinguish it from Huasco Alto, a small inland place on the same river.

Huatulco, a port of Mexico. See GUATULCO.

Huaura, wŏw'râ, or **Guaura,** gwŏw'râ, a seaport town of Peru, department of Lima, province and 50 miles N.W. of Chancay, near the mouth of the river Guaura, with some salt-works and remains of ancient edifices.

Huayna Potosi, Bolivian Andes. See SUPAIWASI.

Hubb, hŭb, a river of Beloochistan, after a total course of 100 miles falls into the Arabian Sea on the N.W. side of Cape Monze, in lat. 24° 50′ N., lon. 66° 36′ E.

Hub'bard, a post-village of Trumbull co., O., in Hubbard township, on the Mahoning division of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Youngstown, and 6 miles S.W. of Sharon, Pa. It has a savings-bank, a newspaper office, 8 churches, a rolling-mill, and several furnaces. Good coal is mined here. Pop. 1126; of the township, 4588.

Hubbard, a small post-village of Marion co., Oregon, in the Willamette Valley, on the Oregon & California Railroad, 20 miles N. of Salem. It has a church.

Hubbard, a township of Dodge co., Wis. It contains Iron Ridge and Horicon. Pop. 2240, exclusive of Horicon.

Hubbard's Cove, a post-settlement in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, 32 miles from Halifax. Pop. 350.

Hubbard's Creek, Texas, drains part of Shackelford co., runs northeastward, and enters the Clear Fork of the Brazos River in Stephens co.

Hub'bardston, a post-village in Hubbardston township, Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston, Barre & Gardner Railroad, 20 miles N.N.W. of Worcester. It has 3 churches, a public library, a graded school, and manufactures of boots, chairs, lumber, &c. Pop. of the township, 1440.

Hubbardston, a post-village of Ionia co., Mich., in North Plains township, on Fish Creek, about 33 miles N.N.W. of Lansing, and 15 miles N.E. of Ionia. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, 3 churches, 2 lumber-mills, a flour-mill, a sash-factory, &c. Pop. 531.

Hub'bardstown, a post-office of Wayne co., W. Va.

Hub'bardsville, a post-hamlet of Madison co., N.Y., on the Utica, Chenango & Susquehanna Valley Railroad, 30 miles S.S.W. of Utica. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill, and a large trade in hops. Pop. 117.

Hub'bardton, a post-office of Rutland co., Vt., in Hubbardton township, at the N. end of Bomaseen (or Bombazine) Lake, 8 miles N. of Castleton. Pop. of the township, 606.

Hubbardton River, a fine mill-stream of Addison co., Vt., falls into Poultney River.

Hub'bell's Falls, or **Mohr's Corners**, a post-village in Carleton co., Ontario, 7 miles E. of Arnprior.

Hubble, hŭb'b'l, a township of Cape Girardeau co., Mo. Pop. 1689.

Hubbleton, hŭb'b'l-tọn, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Wis., on Crawfish River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 27 miles E.N.E. of Madison. It has a flour-mill.

Hub'elsville, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., about 34 miles S.E. of Altoona. It has a church.

Hubertsburg, hoo'bẹrts-bŏŏʀɢ', a village and castle of Saxony, 24 miles E. of Leipsic. It is the seat of a hospital, almshouses, and other public institutions. Pop. 1712.

Hu'bertville, a post-office of Robertson co., Tenn., 6 miles from Springfield.

Hub'lersburg, a post-village of Centre co., Pa., in the beautiful Nittany Valley, about 16 miles S.S.W. of Lock Haven. It has 3 churches, a foundry, and a machine-shop. Pop. about 200.

Hub'ley, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 547.

Hückeswagen, hük'kẹs-wâ'ghẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 25 miles E.S.E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 3428.

Huckleberry, hŭk'ẹl-ber-re, a post-office of Echols co., Ga., at Statenville Station on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 21 miles S. of Dupont.

Huck'nall, a town of England, co. and 7 miles by rail N.W. of Nottingham. The church contains a monument to the poet Byron, who was interred here in 1824. Pop. of parish, 4257.

Hud'dersfield, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Colne, at the junction of several railways, 14 miles S.S.W. of Leeds. It is mostly built of stone, on a hill-slope, and has an elegant parish church, handsome subordinate churches, many chapels, a college, a church collegiate school, several endowed free schools, and other charities, a large infirmary, a mechanics' institute and philosophical hall, library, news-room, banking company, several branch banks, and a spacious circular piece-hall, containing warehouse-room for manufacturers, who expose their goods here for sale. The principal manufactures of the town and vicinity are broad and narrow cloths, kerseymeres, cotton goods, mohairs, flushings, serges, cords, and especially "fancy goods." The trade is greatly facilitated by the abundance of coal in the vicinity, and by canals connecting with both the Mersey and the Humber. Huddersfield sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 70,253.

Hudiksvall, hoo'diks-vâll', or **Huddiksvall**, hood'diks-vâll', a seaport town of Sweden, læn and 70 miles N. of Gefle, on an inlet of the Gulf of Bothnia. Lat. 64° 43' 45" N.; lon. 17° 15' E. Pop. 3016.

Hudlitz, hŏŏd'lits, or **Hudlice**, hŏŏd-leet'så, a village of Bohemia, 4 miles from Beraun. Pop. 1533.

Hud'son, or **North River**, an important river of New York, rises from several lakes among the Adirondack Mountains, in Essex co., at an altitude of 4326 feet above the level of the sea. It runs southward, with wide deviations from a direct course, and intersects Warren co. At Luzerne, in the S. part of this county, it falls 60 feet over a nearly perpendicular ledge of gneiss. Below Sandy Hill it runs southward almost continually, with small deviations from a direct line. It forms the boundary between the cos. of Saratoga, Albany, Greene, Ulster, Orange, and Rockland on the right, and Washington, Rensselaer, Columbia, Dutchess, Putnam, and Westchester on the left, and enters New York Bay at the city of New York. It is about 350 miles long. The tide ascends 166 miles to Troy, which is the head of navigation. Magnificent steamboats ply daily between New York and Albany on this very important channel of commerce. The largest ships ascend to Hudson, 117 miles. At Albany a railroad bridge has been constructed across the river. The chief cities on the Hudson are New York, Jersey City, Albany, Troy, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, and Hudson. Its largest affluents are the Mohawk, Walkill, Hoosic, and Sacondaga. The Hudson is perhaps unrivalled among American rivers for picturesque and magnificent scenery. Below Newburg the river passes between steep bluffs called the Highlands of the Hudson, which rise abruptly from the shore to the height of 1600 feet. Between Rockland and Westchester cos. is an expanded part of the river, called Tappan Sea or Bay, which is about 4 miles wide and 13 miles long. Below this bay the W. bank of the river is a vertical or very steep wall of trap rock, which is about 500 feet high and is called the *Palisades*. This remarkable bluff extends in a nearly straight line for a distance of about 16 miles. The Hudson is a mile wide or more opposite the Palisades, and is about a mile wide between New York and Jersey City. This river was named in honor of Hendrik Hudson, who explored it in 1609. The Hudson River Railroad, which connects New York with Albany, is laid on the E. or left bank of the Hudson.

Hudson, a small county in the N.E. part of New Jersey, is bounded E. by the Hudson River and New York Bay, S. by Newark Bay, and W. by the Passaic River. The surface is uneven or hilly. It is intersected by the Hackensack River, and traversed by the Erie Railroad, the Morris & Essex Railroad, and other railroads. Capital, Jersey City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $135,139,369. Pop. in 1870, 129,067, of whom 75,903 were Americans.

Hudson, a post-village of McLean co., Ill., in Hudson township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 9 miles N. of Bloomington. It has 4 churches. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1392.

Hudson, a township of La Porte co., Ind., on the Michigan line. Pop. 636.

Hudson, a post-office of Steuben co., Ind.

Hudson, a post-hamlet of Black Hawk co., Iowa, on Black Hawk Creek, about 11 miles S. of Cedar Falls.

Hudson, a post-township and hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., 15 miles N. by W. of Bangor. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. 739.

Hudson, a post-village in Hudson township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Assabet River, and on the Marlborough Branch of the Fitchburg Railroad, about 28 miles W. of Boston, and 17 miles N.E. of Worcester. It has a newspaper office, a high school, 4 churches, a public library, a savings-bank, a tannery, 5 large manufactories of shoes, 1 of piano-cases, and 1 of toys. Pop. of the township, 3493.

Hudson, a post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., in Hudson township, on Tiffin River, and on the Michigan Southern Railroad, 17 miles W. by S. of Adrian, 17 miles E. of Hillsdale, and about 30 miles S. of Jackson. It has 2 banking-houses, a high school, 5 churches, a foundry, a planing-mill, a pump-factory, and manufactures of furniture and wooden-ware. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 2459; of the township, 3927.

Hudson, a post-office in Hudson township, Douglas co., Minn., 8 miles S. of Alexandria. The township is diversified by beautiful lakes, prairies, and groves, and has a pop. of 507.

Hudson, a post-office of Tunica co., Miss.

Hudson, a post-hamlet of Bates co., Mo., 62 miles S.W. of Sedalia, and 3½ miles from Appleton City.

Hudson, a township of Macon co., Mo. Pop. 1376.

Hudson, a post-village of Hillsborough co., N.H., in Hudson township, on the Nashua & Rochester Railroad, about 18 miles S. of Manchester, and 2 miles E. of Nashua. The township is bounded on the W. by the Merrimac River, and has 3 churches. Pop. 1066.

Hudson, a former town of Hudson co., N.J., on the E. bank of the Hackensack River, about 3 miles W. of New York City. In 1870 it was merged in Jersey City.

Hudson, a city, the capital of Columbia co., N.Y., is finely situated on the E. bank of the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, at the terminus of the Hudson & Chatham Branch of the Boston & Albany Railroad, 115 miles N. of New York, and 28 miles S. of Albany. The river-bank here is a steep bluff, about 60 feet high, from the top of which a ridge extends eastward to Prospect Hill, a rounded eminence, which is nearly 500 feet higher than the river, and is 1½ miles from the W. part of the city. Warren street, the principal street of Hudson, extends along the crest of this ridge from the base of Prospect Hill to the bluff, on which is a delightful promenade overlooking the river. Hudson contains a court-house of marble and limestone, a city hall, 13 churches, the Hudson Academy, a public library, 3 national banks, extensive manufactures of clothing, paper, and steam fire-engines, 3 blast-furnaces, several iron-foundries, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 3 weekly newspapers. A steam ferry-boat plies between this city and Athens, which is on the W. side of the river. This place was settled about 1784, and was incorporated as a city in 1785. Pop. 8615.

Hudson, a post-village of Summit co., O., in Hudson township, on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, at its junction with the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad, 25 miles S.S.E. of Cleveland, and 14 miles N.N.E. of Akron. It has 3 churches, a union school, a newspaper office, a bank, a flouring-mill, a planing-mill, and a cheese-factory. Here is the Western Reserve College (non-sectarian), which was organized in 1827, and has 12 instructors, about 75 students, and a library of 10,000 volumes. Pop. about 1800; of the township, 1520.

Hudson, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Pa., about 44 miles N.W. of Altoona. It has 2 churches.

Hudson, a post-town, capital of St. Croix co., Wis.; in Hudson township, on the E. bank of the St. Croix River (here navigable for large steamboats), at the mouth of Willow River, 19 miles E. of St. Paul, Minn., and 6 or 7 miles S. of Stillwater. It is on the West Wisconsin Railroad and the St. Paul, Stillwater & Taylor's Falls Railroad, and is 69 miles W. by N. of Eau Claire. It has 6 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, several mills, and manufactures of farming-implements, ploughs, and wagons. Two or 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 1977; of the township, additional, 643. The township contains Hudson Junction (which see).

Hud′son, or **Pointe à Cavagnol,** pwănt å kå′vån′-yŏl′, a post-village in Vaudreuil co., Quebec, on the river Ottawa, 7 miles N.W. of Vaudreuil. It contains a glass-factory and 4 stores. Pop. 150.

Hudson Bay Territory. See North-West Territories, and Keewatin.

Hudson Centre, a post-office of Hillsborough co., N.H., on the Nashua & Rochester Railroad, at Hudson Station, 2½ miles E. of Nashua.

Hudson City, a post-office of Union co., N.J., is a branch of the Jersey City post-office, the former city of Hudson having been merged in Jersey City.

Hud′sondale, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa., in Packer township, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at Hartz Station, about 7 miles N.W. of Mauch Chunk. It has a church, a foundry, and a machine-shop.

Hudson Junction, a post-office of St. Croix co., Wis., on the North Wisconsin Railroad, at its junction with the West Wisconsin Railroad, 3 miles E. of Hudson.

Hudson's Bay, North America, is an inland sea connected with the Atlantic Ocean by Hudson Strait. It is comprised between lat. 51° and 70° N. and between lon. 77° and 95° W. It is about 900 miles long (exclusive of Fox Channel, its N. portion), and its greatest width is near 600 miles. It is surrounded by British territory, the climate of which is extremely rigorous. Navigation is obstructed by ice for 9 or 10 months in the year. It is visited by whalemen in summer.

Hudson's Mill, a post-hamlet of Culpeper co., Va., 8 miles W. of Culpeper. It has a flour-mill.

Hudson Strait, North America, connects Hudson's Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, and washes the northern part of Labrador. It is about 400 miles long, and from 60 to 150 miles wide.

Hud′sonville, a post-hamlet of Breckenridge co., Ky., about 54 miles S.S.W. of Louisville. It has a church.

Hudsonville, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich., on the railroad which connects Grand Rapids with Holland, 11 miles S.W. of Grand Rapids. It has a saw-mill.

Hudsonville, a post-village of Marshall co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 8 miles N. of Holly Springs. It has a steam mill and 3 stores.

Hudsonville, a post-hamlet of Caldwell co., N.C., on the Chester & Lenoir Railroad, 8 miles N. of Icard. It has a church.

Hué, hwå or hoo-å′, a river of Anam, after an E.N.E. course of about 100 miles, falls into the road of Hué, which forms an excellent harbor, 65 miles N.W. of Turon Harbor. Lat. 16° N.

Hué, Hué-Fo, Thua-Thien, t′hwå′-te-ĕn′, **Pha-Tua-Tien,** få′-twå′-te-ĕn′, or **Phux-Uan,** foox′-wån′, the capital city of the empire of Anam, in Cochin China, on the Hué River, about 10 miles from its mouth in the China Sea. Lat. 16° 30′ N.; lon. 107° 12′ E. It has probably no parallel in the East, having been early in the present century regularly fortified in the European style. Its walls, mounting numerous cannon, and upwards of 5 miles in circumference, enclose an inner citadel, with the palace, and spacious barracks, large granaries, an arsenal, and magazines, which, with other public buildings, are supplied with water by a broad canal from the river, faced with masonry and crossed by bridges. A large garrison and fleet are usually stationed here. Pop. 100,000.

Huecija, or **Huecixa,** wå-thee′Hå, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 13 miles N. of Almeria. Pop. 966.

Huehuetoca, wå-wå-tō′kå, or **Gueguetoca,** gwå-gwå-to′kå, a village of Mexico, state and 30 miles N. of Mexico.

Huejocingo, or **Huexocingo,** wå-Ho-seeng′go, a village of Mexico, 18 miles N.W. of the city of La Puebla.

Huelgoat, hwĕl′go-å′, a village of France, in Finistère, 20 miles N.E. of Châteaulin. Pop. 1277.

Huelma, wĕl′må, a town of Spain, province and 27 miles S.E. of Jaen. Pop. 2748.

Huelsburg, or **Huilsburg,** hils′burg, a post-hamlet of Dodge co., Wis., 44 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. It has a foundry and a plough-factory.

Huelva, wĕl′vå or hwĕl′vå, or **Huelba,** wĕl′bå (anc. *Onoba*), a maritime town of Spain, capital of the province of the same name, on an inlet of the Atlantic, 49 miles W.S.W. of Seville. It is the terminus of two railways, and has an export trade by sea. Pop. 11,722.

Huelva, a province of Spain, in Andalusia, bordering on the Atlantic and on Portugal. Area, 4118 square miles. It is a picturesque mountain-country, and is rich in metals. Capital, Huelva. Pop. 196,469.

Hueneja, wå-nå′Hå, a town of Spain, province and 37 miles E. of Granada. Pop. 2805.

Hueneme, wĕn′e-må (Sp. pron. wå′nå-må), a post-village of Ventura co., Cal., in Hueneme township, on the ocean, about 40 miles E.S.E. of Santa Barbara. It has a church and a public school. Much barley is shipped here.

Huercal, wĕR-kål′, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 3 miles from Almeria. Pop. 1715.

Huercal-Overa, wĕR-kål′-o-vå′rå, or **Huercal-Obera,** wĕR-kål′o-Bå′rå, a town of Spain, province and 40 miles N.E. of Almeria, near the Almanzora. Pop. 4957, engaged principally in the manufacture of lace, table-linens, and soap.

Huerfano, wer′få-no, a county in the S. part of Colorado. Area, estimated at 1500 square miles. It is drained by the Huerfano and Cucharas Rivers. The surface presents grand mountain-scenery, and the county comprises a part of the Sangre de Cristo range of mountains. The soil produces good natural pasture. The mountains are partly covered with forests of evergreen trees. The county is traversed by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. Capital, Walsenburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $480,000. Pop. in 1870, 2250, of whom 2208 were Americans.

Huerfano, a post-hamlet of Pueblo co., Col., on the Huerfano River. It has a church. Huerfano Station on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad is 156 miles S. of Denver.

Huerfano Cañon, kån′yōn, a post-hamlet of Huerfano co., Col., on the Huerfano River, 25 miles N.W. of Walsenburg. It has a store.

Huerfano River, Colorado, rises in the Sierra Blanca, drains part of Huerfano co., runs northeastward, and enters the Arkansas River in Pueblo co., nearly 25 miles below the town of Pueblo. It is about 100 miles long.

Huerta, wĕR′tå, numerous villages of Spain, the most worthy of notice being Huerta de Valdecarabaños, wĕR′tå då vål-då-kå-Rå-Bån′yoce, province and 17 miles S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 2100.

Huesca, wĕs′kå or hwĕs′kå (anc. *Os′ca*), a city of Spain, in Aragon, capital of a province, on the right bank of the Isuela, 36 miles by rail N.E. of Saragossa. Pop. 10,246. It is a fine city, solidly built and picturesque, but decaying. Principal edifices, the cathedral, with numerous statues and a magnificent altar-piece, 15 convents, a foundling hospital, cavalry barracks, and the ancient palace of the kings of Aragon. Its university was founded in 1354, but has been abolished. It is a bishop's see, and has 2 colleges and some schools. Near it are monasteries, containing striking works of art. Huesca has some tanneries, linen-manufactures, and a large annual fair.

Huesca, a province of Spain, in Aragon, bounded on the N. by France, and E. by the province of Lerida. Area, 5872 square miles. Capital, Huesca. Pop. 274,623.

Huescar, wĕs′kaR or hwĕs′kaR, a town of Spain, province and 68 miles N.E. of Granada. It has manufactures of linen goods and woollen cloth. Pop. 5106.

Hueston, Bourbon co., Ky. See Houston.

Huete, wå′tå, a town of Spain, province and 34 miles N.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 2600. It has a fort.

Huetor-Tajor, wå-tōR′-tå-Hōr′, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 26 miles by rail W. of Granada, on the Genil.

Huexocingo, Mexico. See Huejocingo.

Hueysville, hū′ĭz-vĭl, a post-office of Floyd co., Ky.

Huff, a township of Spencer co., Ind. Pop. 1569.

Huf′faker's, a station in Washoe co., Nev., on the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, 7 miles S. of Reno.

Huff′man's, a station on the Freehold & Jamesburg Agricultural Railroad, 3 miles S.E. of Jamesburg, N.J.

Huffman's, a post-office of Morgan co., O.

Huff′mansville, a hamlet of Edgar co., Ill., 6 miles N.E. of Paris.

Huff's Church, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., in Hereford township, about 40 miles N.N.W. of Philadelphia. It has a church.

Huff′stetler's Store, a post-office of Blount co., Tenn.

Huffs′ville, a hamlet of Floyd co., Va., 12 miles N.E. of Floyd Court-House. It has a church.

Hüfingen, hü'fing-ẹn, a town of Baden, circle of Lake, 9 miles S. of Villingen. Pop. 1730.

Hügelsheim, hü'ghẹls-hīme', a village of Baden, 5½ miles S.W. of Rastadt. Pop. 1043.

Hug'gins, a township of Gentry co., Mo. Pop. 1112.

Hug'ginsville, a post-hamlet of Gentry co., Mo., about 50 miles N.N.E. of St. Joseph. It has a church.

Hughes, hūze, a county in the S. central part of Dakota, is bounded on the S.W. by the Missouri River.

Hughes, a post-hamlet of Arapahoe co., Col., on the Denver Pacific Railroad, at the junction of the Boulder Valley Railroad, and near the South Fork of the Platte River, 19 miles N. by E. of Denver. It has a church.

Hughes, a post-township of Nodaway co., Mo., about 38 miles N. of St. Joseph. Pop. 1420.

Hughesdale, hūz'dale, or **Hughes,** a post-hamlet of Providence co., R.I., in Johnston township, 2½ miles from Olneyville. It has a manufactory of chemicals.

Hughes River, West Virginia, is formed by its North and South Forks, which unite on the S.W. border of Ritchie co. It runs westward about 10 miles, and enters the Little Kanawha River at Newark, Wirt co. The North Fork runs southwestward through Ritchie co. The South Fork drains part of Doddridge co., and forms the S. boundary of Ritchie co., until it unites with the North Fork.

Hughes Springs, a post-office of Cass co., Tex.

Hughes Station, a post-hamlet of Butler co., O., on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, 25 miles N. of Cincinnati. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Hughesville, hūz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Charles co., Md., on the Southern Maryland Railroad, about 54 miles S. of Baltimore. It has a church and a store.

Hughesville, a small village of Michigan, on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 16 miles N. of Flint.

Hughesville, a post-hamlet of Pettis co., Mo., on the Lexington Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Sedalia. It has 2 stores.

Hughesville, a post-borough of Lycoming co., Pa., in Wolf township, on Muncy Creek, and on the Muncy Creek Railroad, which connects with the Catawissa & Williamsport Railroad, 19 miles E. of Williamsport. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, 2 foundries, 2 machine-shops, a flour-mill, a chair-factory, and an extensive trade in lumber. Pop. about 800.

Hughesville, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co., Va., 3 miles from Hamilton Railroad Station.

Hughsonville, hū'sọn-vĭl, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on Wappinger's Creek, 1 mile from New Hamburg Railroad Station, and about 9 miles S. of Poughkeepsie. It has a church and a tannery.

Hugli, India. See HOOGLY.

Hu'go, a post-hamlet of Elbert co., Col., on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 105 miles E.S.E. of Denver. It has a hotel and an engine-house.

Hugo, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Ill., about 20 miles N. of Charleston.

Huguenot, hū'ghẹ-not, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the Neversink River and the Delaware & Hudson Canal, and on the Port Jervis & Monticello Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Port Jervis. Pop. about 200.

Huguenot, a station in Richmond co., N.Y., on the Staten Island Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Edgewater.

Huguenot, a post-office of Powhatan co., Va.

Hühnerwasser, Hünerwasser, hü'nẹr-ŵăs'sẹr, **Hünnerwasser,** or **Kurziwody,** koor'ze-ŵo'dee, a town of Bohemia, 12 miles N.W. of Buntzlau. Pop. 1102.

Huiet's, a township of Edgefield co., S.C. Pop. 2556.

Huilsburg, Wisconsin. See HUELSBURG.

Huisseau, hwees'sō', several villages of France: the principal, Huisseau-sur-Mauve, hwees'sō'-sür-mōv, in Loiret, 9 miles W. of Orleans. Pop. 1495.

Huizen, hoi'zẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 16 miles E.S.E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 3166.

Huizum, hoi'zŭm, or **Husum,** hü'sŭm, a village of the Netherlands, 1 mile S.E. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 1010.

Hujamree, hoo'jăm'ree, a mouth of the Great East Channel of the Indus, in lat. 24° 10′ N., lon. 67° 28′ E.

Hukong, hoo'kong', or **Payen-Dwen,** pī-ĕn'-dwĕn', a valley in the N. of Burmah, on the Assam frontier, bounded on all sides by hills of the Shuedounggyi range. The principal river of the valley is the Khyen-Dwen. The inhabitants are chiefly Singphos and their slaves.

Hu-Kwang, China. See HOO-QUANG.

Hul'berton, a post-office of Coahoma co., Miss.

Hul'burt, a station in Crittenden co., Ark., on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, 10 miles W. by S. of Memphis, Tenn.

Hul'burton, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, 25 miles W. of Rochester. It has a church.

Huldenbergh, hül'dẹn-bĕrg', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant. Pop. 1500.

Hul'derman, a post-office of Barbour co., W. Va.

Huleh, Palestine. See BAHR-EL-HOOLEH.

Hulein, hoo'līne, or **Houlin,** hoo'lin, a town of Moravia, on the railway from Vienna to Olmutz, 10 miles S. of Prerau. Pop. 2000.

Hu'lett's Land'ing, a post-office and landing of Washington co., N.Y., on the E. shore of Lake George.

Hu'lick's, a station in Clermont co., O., on the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad, 2 miles E. of Batavia.

Hull, hŭll, or **Kings'ton-upon-Hull,** a borough of England, and county of itself, co. of York, East Riding, on the N. shore of the estuary of the Humber, where it is joined by the Hull, about 20 miles from its mouth, and at the junction of several railways, 34 miles E.S.E. of York. Lat. 53° 44′ 36″ N.; lon. 0° 20′ W. The old town, about three-fourths of a mile in length, stands on the W. side of the river Hull, at its entrance into the Humber, and is enclosed from N. to W. by three noble docks, crossed by movable bridges. Beyond these are Myton on the W. and Sculcoates on the N., both containing populous quarters of the modern town; and beyond the Hull, on the E., are Sutton and Drypool. The town has a respectable but not a striking appearance; it is well built, and amply supplied with water. A line of streets runs from the Humber northward through the middle of the old town, and is crossed by several others leading to still broader thoroughfares beyond the docks, all of which present good shops and a very busy scene of traffic. In Sculcoates are many broad and handsome streets of private residences, all included in the borough. The streets are generally well paved and well lighted. Extensive warehouses, backed by narrow lanes, border the muddy river Hull, along which the town and its suburbs of Trippet and Sculcoates extend. In the centre of the old town is the market-place, containing the fine church of the Holy Trinity, 272 feet in length, and one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in England. There are 11 other churches, many dissenting chapels, a synagogue, and a floating chapel for mariners. Among the other public buildings are the custom-house, exchange, pilot-, dock-, excise-, and stamp-offices, infirmary, theatres, college, jail, mansion-house, and museum.

Among the institutions may be mentioned the Trinity Guild, founded in 1369, for superannuated seamen and the widows of seamen, with an annual revenue of about £13,000; it has an elegant edifice in the Tuscan order, containing a council-room with good portraits, a museum, a school for boys destined for the merchant service, and dwellings for pensioners. There are also numerous hospitals and other charities, a charter-house, a medical school, a grammar-school, a great number of charitable schools, refuges for the insane and the destitute, a dispensary, penitentiary, and lying-in charity, a mechanics' institute, lyceum, and athenæum, a sailors' institute, a savings-bank, a zoological garden, a botanic garden, and a fine public park.

Hull ranks as the third port in the kingdom. It is connected by railways with all parts of Great Britain. The Trent, Ouse, Don, &c., tributaries of the Humber, and navigable canals, connect it also with a large inland territory. Its docks and basins are very extensive and complete, are surrounded by broad quays and large warehouses, and are crowded with shipping of all nations.

The principal exports are cotton and woollen stuffs and yarn, earthenwares, hardwares, metals, rape-seed, and corn, the latter chiefly imported previously, with wool, bones, timber, hemp, flax, madder, skins, and other produce from Germany, Denmark, and the Baltic, with which, and with North America, its foreign trade is the most active. Its coasting trade is highly important.

Hull has some cotton- and flax-mills and iron-foundries. Ship-building and its auxiliary manufactures, including boilers and steam-engines, are extensively carried on. There are also numerous tanneries, potteries, breweries, sugar-refineries, soap- and gas-works, and grain- and oil-mills. In the E. suburbs are many mills impelled by wind, giving a Dutch appearance to the scenery along the Humber. The town has many banks and newspapers.

The town, under the name of Myton-wyk, appears to have been of importance in the time of Athelstan; but its consequence as a port dates from the time of Edward I., who conferred on it the designation of Kingston. Pop. in 1841, 65,670; in 1871, 121,892; in 1877, 140,002.

Hull, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 10 miles S. of Tuscaloosa.

Hull, a village of Clinton co., Ill. See AVISTON.

Hull, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad where it crosses the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, 10 miles E. of Hannibal, Mo. It has a church.

Hull, a post-office of Boone co., Iowa.

Hull, a post-township of Plymouth co., Mass., is a small peninsula in Massachusetts Bay, 9 miles S.E. of Boston. Pop. 316.

Hull, a township of Marathon co., Wis. Pop. 671.

Hull, a township of Portage co., Wis. Pop. 1019.

Hull, the chief town of the county of Ottawa, Quebec, on the Northern Colonization Railway, and on the Ottawa River, opposite Ottawa City. It has great water-power, and has an axe-factory, a carding- and woollen-mill, and manufactures of lumber, matches, pails, and wooden-ware; also 40 stores and several fine residences. Pop. 5000. Iron-mines are worked in the vicinity. A handsome suspension-bridge connecting Hull and Ottawa spans the Chaudière Falls, a magnificent cataract.

Hullein, hŏŏl'līne, a village of Austria, 23 miles by rail S. of Olmutz. Pop. 2000.

Hul'lens, a hamlet of Alexander co., Ill., about 20 miles N.N.W. of Cairo. It has 2 churches.

Hull Prairie, prā'ree, a post-village of Wood co., O., in Middletown township, on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 16 miles S.S.W. of Toledo.

Hull River, of England, co. of York, East Riding, rises near Great Driffield, flows S., and, after a total course of 30 miles, enters the Humber on the E. side of Hull.

Hull's, a post-office of Athens co., O.

Hull's Corners, a post-office of Kandiyohi co., Minn.

Hull's Cross Roads, a post-office of Lincoln co., N.C.

Hull's Mills, a post-office of Dutchess co., N.Y.

Hull's Point, Ray co., Mo., is a shipping-point on the Missouri River, 4 miles from Orrick Railroad Station.

Hulls'ville, or **Saint Just,** a post-village in Haldimand co., Ontario, on the Hamilton & Lake Erie Railway, 28 miles S.W. of Hamilton. It has 2 stores and 2 hotels. Pop. 200.

Hulme, hūme or hōme, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, forming a S.W. suburb of Manchester. Pop. 74,731.

Hulmeville, hŭm'vĭl, or **Hulmesville,** hŭmz'vĭl, a post-village in Middletown township, Bucks co., Pa., on Neshaminy Creek, about 8 miles S.W. of Trenton, N.J., and 1 mile from the New York & Philadelphia Railroad. It has a cotton-factory, a church, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 600.

Hulpe, hŭl'pęh, a village of Belgium, in South Brabant, 4 miles E.N.E. of Waterloo. Pop. 1884.

Hüls, hüls, a village of Rhenish Prussia, at a railway junction, 17 miles N.W. of Dusseldorf. It has manufactures of ribbons and damasks. Pop. 5200.

Hulst, hŭlst, a town of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, on a railway, and on an affluent of the Scheldt, 15 miles W.N.W. of Antwerp. It has a custom-house. Pop. 2287.

Hulton, Alleghany co., Pa. See VERONA.

Hultschin, hŏŏlt-sheen', a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Oppa, 13 miles E. of Troppau. Pop. 2764.

Hulwud, hŭl'wŭd', a town of India, in Baroda, peninsula of Kattywar, 25 miles E.S.E. of Mallia. Lat. 22° 51′ N.; lon. 71° 16′ E.

Hu'mansville, a post-village of Polk co., Mo., 46 miles N.N.W. of Springfield. It has 3 churches, a flouring-mill, a woollen-mill, and several stores. Pop. about 500.

Humbeek, hŭm'bȧk, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 9 miles N. of Brussels. Pop. 2100.

Hum'ber, an estuary of the E. coast of England, between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, formed by the junction of the Ouse and Trent Rivers, 8 miles E. of Goole, whence it proceeds for about 18 miles eastward, and then for about 22 miles S.E. to the North Sea. It receives from the N. the Foulness and Hull, and from the S. the Ancholme and Ludd Rivers.

Hum'ber, or **Clair'ville,** a post-village in York co., Ontario, on the Humber River, ½ mile from Humber Summit. Pop. 200.

Hum'berstone, or **Pe'tersburg,** also called **Stonebridge,** a post-village in Welland co., Ontario, on the Welland Canal, 1 mile from Port Colborne. Pop. 400.

Hum'bird, or **Hum'burd,** a post-village of Clark co., Wis., on the West Wisconsin Railroad, 38 miles E.S.E. of Eau Claire, and 17 miles N. of Black River Falls. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Humboldt, hŭm'bōlt, a county in the N.W. part of California, is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, and is intersected by Eel and Mad Rivers. Area, estimated at 2800 square miles. Among its physical features is Cape Mendocino, the westernmost point of California. The surface is diversified with high mountains, fertile valleys, and rolling prairies, and a large part of the county is covered with dense forests of large evergreen trees, among which is the red-wood (*Sequoia sempervirens*). Lumber (mostly red-wood and pine) is the chief article of export. The soil of the valleys and prairies is fertile and adapted to pastoral pursuits. Cattle, oats, wool, and potatoes are the staple products. Capital, Eureka. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,132,318. Pop. in 1870, 6140, of whom 4646 were Americans.

Humboldt, a county in the N.W. central part of Iowa, has an area of 432 square miles. It is drained by the East and West Forks of the Des Moines River, which last river is formed in the S. part of the county by the union of these branches. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and groves. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, and oats are the staple products. This county has abundance of limestone, a good material for building. Capital, Dakota. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,577,730. Pop. in 1870, 2596, of whom 2090 were Americans; in 1875, 3455.

Humboldt, a county in the N.W. part of Nevada, borders on Oregon. It is intersected by the Humboldt River. The surface presents barren granitic mountains, and sterile or arid table-lands, in which water and timber are scarce. Humboldt River enters Humboldt Lake, which is in the S. part of this county and has no outlet. The inhabitants are mostly employed in mining. According to the last census, the silver mined in this county in 1870 amounted to $725,211. Copper and lead are also found here. Capital, Winnemucca. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,335,131. This county is intersected by the Central Pacific Railroad. Pop. in 1870, 1916, of whom 1065 were Americans; in 1875, 2437.

Humboldt, a post-office of Dougherty co., Ga.

Humboldt, Coles co., Ill. See HUMBOLT.

Humboldt, a station on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 3½ miles W. of Chicago, Ill.

Humboldt, a township of Humboldt co., Iowa. P. 399.

Humboldt, a post-village of Humboldt co., Iowa, in Springvale township, on the Des Moines River, at or near the junction of its East and West Forks, about 16 miles N. of Fort Dodge. It has 2 churches, 2 mills, a bank, and a newspaper office. The place is the seat of Humboldt College, which was organized in 1869. Pop. 399.

Humboldt, a post-village in Humboldt township, Allen co., Kansas, on the E. bank of the Neosho River, and on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, 86 miles S. of Lawrence, 35 miles N. by W. of Parsons, and 60 miles S.E. of Emporia. It is connected with the last two places by the Neosho division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. It has a banking-house, several churches, a newspaper office, 2 steam flouring-mills, and a furniture-factory. Pop. 1471; of the township, 927.

Humboldt, a post-village of Marquette co., Mich., on the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, at the junction of the Republic Branch Railroad, 26 miles W. of Marquette. It has a bank, rich iron-mines, and a church.

Humboldt, a village of Sherburne co., Minn., on Elk River, and on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 50 miles N.W. of St. Paul.

Humboldt, a post-village of Richardson co., Neb., on the Big Nemaha River, and on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, 71 miles S.E. of Lincoln. It has 6 churches, a bank, a cheese-factory, 2 grist-mills, several wagon-shops, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 1000.

Humboldt, a station in Humboldt co., Nevada, on the Central Pacific Railroad, and on the Humboldt River, 40 miles S.W. of Winnemucca. Here is Humboldt House Post-Office.

Humboldt, a post-village of Gibson co., Tenn., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad where it crosses the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 17 miles N. of Jackson, and 81 miles E.N.E. of Memphis. It has 2 newspaper offices, 5 churches, a seminary for girls, a money-order post-office, an Odd-Fellows' college, 2 flour-mills, and a foundry. Pop. about 2000.

Humboldt, a post-office of Hunt co., Tex.

Humboldt, a township of Brown co., Wis. Pop. 986.

Humboldt, a hamlet of Milwaukee co., Wis., ½ mile N. of the city limit of Milwaukee, and on the Milwaukee River, opposite Lake Shore Junction. It is regularly laid out in streets, has 15 or 20 houses, and a manufactory of cement. It was formerly a manufacturing village of some importance, but was partly destroyed by fire about 1873.

Humboldt Basin, a post-village or mining-camp of

Baker co., Oregon, about 37 miles S.S.E. of Baker City. Gold is found here.

Humboldt Bay, of Humboldt co., Cal., is about 270 miles N. of San Francisco. It is 16 miles in length, and from ¾ of a mile to 4 or 5 miles wide. It forms one of the best harbors on the coast, and has 21 feet of water on the bar. The entrance is scarcely 300 yards wide.

Humboldt House, Nevada. See HUMBOLDT.

Humboldt Lake (or **Sink**), of Humboldt co., in the W. central part of Nevada, near 40° 10′ N. lat. and 118° 40′ W. lon. Length, near 20 miles; greatest breadth, from 8 to 10 miles. It receives Humboldt River, but has no outlet. It is ordinarily no more than a marshy place, becoming a lake in certain seasons.

Humboldt Park, a post-office of Cook co., Ill.

Humboldt River, or **Mary's River,** in the N.E. part of Nevada, rises near the northeast extremity of the state, and flowing first in a southerly and then in a westward course, with a very winding channel, again turns towards the S., and falls into Humboldt Lake. Its whole length is estimated at 350 miles. The route of the Central Pacific Railroad passes along the valley of this stream. Its waters are alkaline except in times of flood.

Humboldt River Mountains. See EAST HUMBOLDT MOUNTAINS.

Humboldt Wells, Nevada. See WELLS.

Hum′bolt, a post-village in Humboldt township, Coles co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad (Milton Station), 8 miles N. by E. of Mattoon. It has 4 churches and a graded school. Pop. about 600; of the township, 2023.

Hum′bug, a township of Siskiyou co., Cal. Pop. 251.

Humburd, Clark co., Wis. See HUMBIRD.

Hume, a post-village and station of Edgar co., Ill., on the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railroad, 22 miles E. of Tuscola. Pop. about 250.

Hume, a township of Whitesides co., Ill., is traversed by Rock River. Pop. 626.

Hume, a township of Huron co., Mich. Pop. 722. Lake Huron is on its N.W. border.

Hume, a post-township of Alleghany co., N.Y., is drained by the Genesee River. Pop. 1932. It contains villages named Cold Creek and Wiscoy. Hume Post-Office is at Cold Creek.

Hume, a post-hamlet of Allen co., O., and a station on the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Lima. It has a church.

Humeerpoor, or **Hamirpur,** hŭm‵eer-poor′, a town of India, capital of Humeerpoor district, on the Jumna, near the junction of the Betwa, 155 miles S.E. of Agra.

Humeerpoor, or **Hamirpur,** a district of the North-West Provinces, British India, bounded N.E. by the Jumna. Lat. 25° 7′–26° N.; lon. 79° 20′–80° 25′ E. Area, 2289 square miles. It is very level and fertile. Capital, Humeerpoor. Pop. 529,137.

Humene, a town of Hungary. See HOMONNA.

Hume River, in Australia, flows N.W. from the Australian Alps to near lat. 34° 45′ S., lon. 148° E., where it joins the Murrumbidgee.

Humeston, hum′es-tọn, a post-village of Wayne co., Iowa, in Richmond township, on the Chariton Branch of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 17 miles S.W. of Chariton. It has 3 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. about 300.

Hum‵macon′na, a post-office of Monroe co., Iowa.

Hum′mell's Store, a post-office of Berks co., Pa.

Hum′mell's Wharf, a post-office of Snyder co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, about 3 miles below Sunbury.

Hummelo, hŭm‵mẹh-lo′, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 14 miles E. by N. of Arnhem. Pop. 8176.

Hum′melstown, a post-borough in Derry township, Dauphin co., Pa., on the Swatara River, and on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, 9½ miles E. of Harrisburg. It contains 5 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, a bank, a planing-mill, a machine-shop, a foundry, terra-cotta-works, 3 carriage-factories, and a quarry of brown sandstone used for building. Pop. 837.

Hummock Island, Malay Archipelago. See BELK.

Humphrey, hŭm′fre, a post-office of Platte co., Neb.

Humphrey, a post-township of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., about 50 miles S. by E. of Buffalo. Pop. 1071.

Humphrey, a township of Darlington co., S.C. P. 896.

Humphrey, a post-office of Hunt co., Tex.

Humphreys, hŭm′friz, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Tennessee River, here navigable by steamboats, and is intersected by the Duck River, which enters the former in the S.W. part of this county. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is mostly covered with forests of the ash, beech, hickory, oak, walnut, &c. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, peanuts, grass, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals are iron ore and sandstone. This county is traversed by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad. Capital, Waverly. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,153,612. Pop. in 1870, 9326, of whom 9149 were Americans.

Humphreys Centre, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., N.Y.

Hum′phreysville, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., 5 miles E. of Hudson. It has a flouring-mill.

Hump Isle, in Geelvink Bay, N. coast of Papua.

Humpoletz, hŏŏm′po-lĕts‵, a town of Bohemia, 25 miles S. of Czaslau. Pop. 5050.

Humptolips, hump-to′lips, a river of Washington Territory, flows in a S.S.W. direction through Chehalis co., and enters Gray's Harbor at its N. extremity.

Hums, a town of Syria. See HOMS.

Hun-Chun, a town of Manchooria, 9 miles N. of the Corean boundary, at the confluence of the Hun-Chun and Toomen Rivers, 25 miles above the mouth of the latter in the Sea of Japan, in lat. 42° 45′ N., lon. 130° 20′ E. It is one of the two Chinese towns allowed to trade with Corea. It supplies the Coreans with dogs, cats, horses, asses, mules, copper, and leather, and imports kitchen-furniture, grain, swine, and ponies. Pop. about 10,000.

Hundley's (hŭnd′liz) **Mills,** a post-office of Augusta co., Va., 6 miles N.W. of Staunton.

Hun′dred and Two, a river of Missouri, rises near the N. border of the state, and, flowing southward, falls into the Platte River in Buchanan co., about 10 miles S.E. of St. Joseph.

Hundsdorf, hŏŏnts′doʀf, or **Hunsdorf,** hŏŏns′doʀf, a village of Hungary, co. of Zips, near Kesmark. P. 2150.

Hundsfeld, hŏŏnts′fĕlt, a town of Prussian Silesia, 3 miles N.E. of Breslau. Pop. 1195.

Hundshübel, hŏŏnts′hü-bẹl, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau. Pop. 1371.

Hundsrück, hŏŏnts′rük, a mountain-region of Germany, covering the S. part of Rhenish Prussia, between the rivers Moselle and Nahe, extending also S. into Rhenish Bavaria, where it is connected with the Vosges. It rises in some places to 3000 feet above the sea.

Hund's Station, a post-office of Leavenworth co., Kansas, on the Kansas Central Railroad, 7 miles W. of Leavenworth.

Hünerwasser, Bohemia. See HÜHNERWASSER.

Hünfeld, hün′fĕlt, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 9 miles N.N.E. of Fulda. Pop. 1634.

Hungary, hung′gạ-re (Hun. *Magyar Ország,* mŏd‵yŏʀ′ or‵så̱g′; L. *Hungaria* and *Ungria;* Ger. *Ungarn,* ŏŏng′-gạrn; Dutch, *Hungarije,* hŭng′ʜå-rī‵ẹh; Fr. *Hongrie,* hȯɴᵒ‵gree′; It. *Ungheria,* oon-gå-ree′å; Sp. *Hungria* or *Ungria,* oong-gree′å), a kingdom of Central Europe, forming that part of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy situated between 44° 10′ and 49° 34′ N. lat. and 14° 25′ and 26° 20′ E. lon. Capital, Pesth. Area, 132,236 square miles. Pop. (1869) 15,509,459. It is bounded N. by the Carpathian Mountains, which separate it from Silesia and Galicia, E. and S. by Roumania, from which it is also separated by the Carpathians, S. by Bosnia and Servia, S.W. by Dalmatia and the Adriatic, and W. by Carniola, Styria, Lower Austria, and Moravia. From the fact that the river Leytha forms a part of its W. limit, it is sometimes called Transleithania. Within these limits are comprised Hungary proper, the united kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, the grand duchy of Transylvania, the Military Frontier, and the district of Fiume. Latterly Transylvania has been virtually consolidated with Hungary proper, but Croatia and Slavonia have a diet of their own, subordinate to that of Hungary, in which, however, they are represented. Hungary proper is bounded N. by Silesia and Galicia; S. by Croatia, Slavonia, and the Danube, separating it from Turkey; W. by Moravia, Lower Austria, and Styria; and E. by Transylvania and Bukowina. Area, 87,045 square miles. Pop. (1876), including military, 11,530,397. Including Transylvania, it is divided into 65 counties, exclusive of 8 Croatian and Slavonian counties, and 6 divisions in the military confines.

The Carpathians form a natural boundary on the N. and E. of Hungary, and their ramifications render this part of the country a mountainous region. They have different names in the numerous counties which they traverse. The most important for their metals are the mountains of Barsch, Honth, Sohl, Liptau, Gömör, and Zips. In the W., beyond the Danube, the country is traversed by spurs of the Alps of Styria, to which belong the Bakony-Wald and the Vertes Mountains. These different mountains enclose two great plains, the smaller of which, about 4200 square miles in extent, is in the W., between the offsets of the Alps and Carpathians, and the other in the centre, with an area of about 21,000 square miles, traversed by the Danube and the Theiss, at an elevation of from 300 to 400 feet above the level of the sea. This region is so flat that the rivers have a very sluggish course, and a great part of the surface is covered with marshes and sand-downs. The rivers of Hungary belong to the basins of the Danube and the Theiss, and have generally a S. course; only one, the Poprad, having a N. direction, and flowing to the Vistula. The principal river is the Danube, which enters Hungary on the W. at Presburg, flows S.E. and E. 100 miles to Waitzen, then S. 180 miles to Vukovar, and again generally E. 190 miles to Orsova, where it enters Wallachia. Its principal affluents in Hungary are, on the right, the Leytha, which divides this province from Lower Austria, the Raab, Sarviz, and Drave, which last forms the S. boundary, W. of the Danube; left, the March (on the W. border), Waag, Neutra, Gran, Theiss, which has a S. course of nearly 400 miles, and numerous large tributaries, and the Temes; the larger affluents of the Theiss, which for 200 miles flows parallel to the Danube, at about 60 miles' distance, are the Tapolz and Hernad on the right, and the Szamos, Black and White Körös, and Maros on the left. The principal lakes are on either side of the Bakony-Wald, and are the Platten-See, or Lake Balaton, area 382 square miles, and the Neusiedler-See, impregnated with salt and soda, between the counties of Wieselburg and Oedenburg, which has an area of 126 square miles. The whole extent of marsh in Hungary is reckoned at 1932 square miles. The largest canals are the Franzens Canal, connecting the Danube and the Theiss, and the Bega Canal, in the Banat, which also joins the Danube. The climate varies exceedingly: in the mountainous districts it is cold and severe, while in the S. it is so genial that the vine, chestnut, fig, and other southern fruits are grown. Occasionally, as in 1863, it suffers greatly from drought. It is in general healthy, except in the marshy districts. Hungary imports large quantities of iron for railway purposes; agricultural implements are also imported in large numbers. The principal exports are tobacco, wool, corn, flour, and wine. The chief mineral products are gold, silver, copper, cobalt, salt, alum, and coal. The gold-washings of several of the rivers are important. Copper is abundant, and iron widely distributed. Opals are found in the county of Saros. Coal and turf both occur, the latter most widely distributed, but coal is little worked. Mineral springs are numerous, and many of them celebrated for their medicinal qualities. Soda lakes are scattered over both the Hungarian plains, and nitre exists in vast quantities. The country is generally fertile in grain, which is exported to a considerable extent. Chief crops, rye, barley, oats, maize, millet, buckwheat, and rice. The level regions of the counties of Bács and Temesvar possess the richest soil. The mountains are covered with dense forests. The cultivation of the vine is carried to great perfection. Next to France, Hungary produces the greatest quantity of wine of any country in Europe, and the quality of several of its vintages, especially that of Tokay, is unrivalled. Tobacco is an important product, great part of which is exported. Domestic animals comprise horses, horned cattle, buffaloes, sheep, and swine. The rich pastures of Hungary produce some of the finest cattle in Europe. Great improvements have recently been made in the breed of sheep. Swine are reared in the forests in vast herds. Wild and domestic fowls are abundant, and bees are extensively reared. Fish are plentiful in the rivers and lakes, and the Theiss is reckoned the richest in fish of any river in Europe. The chief occupations are agriculture, cattle-rearing, and mining. Manufactures are relatively unimportant, comprising woollens, linens, silks, leather, paper, tobacco, beer, and iron-ware. Placed between rich pastoral countries on the E. and manufacturing districts on the W., Hungary is well situated for trade. From 500 to 1000 vessels are engaged on the Danube to Vienna, exchanging grain and other raw materials for merchandise. The constitution of Hungary vests its legislative power, conjointly with the king, who is also the Emperor of Austria, in a diet of two houses; the first, that of Magnates, comprising 731 noblemen and dignitaries, and the second, the House of Deputies, numbering 444 delegates of town and country districts, including 35 representatives of Croatia and Slavonia. The union with Austria is formed, besides in the person of the monarch, by a body known as the Delegations, numbering 120 members, each portion of the Austro-Hungarian empire returning one-half.

Hungary is peopled by numerous distinct races, speaking different languages; the chief are Hungarians or Magyars, to whom the Szeklers are kindred, Slavonians, Gypsies, Jazyges, Germans, and Wallachians. The Magyars are of Asiatic origin, and many of them are Protestants. Their language has recently been substituted for Latin in official correspondence. The Slavic races include the Slovacks, Croats, Russniaks, Servians, Bulgarians, &c. The Wallachians have also their peculiar language. The Germans, who for eight centuries have been spread over the country, have in many places lost their language and nationality. Besides these principal nations, there are many Greeks, Armenians, and Jews. The greatest number of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and next to these communicants of the Greek Church, Calvinists, Lutherans, and Jews. The chief educational establishments are the universities at Pesth and Klausenburg, schools of philosophy, gymnasia, Latin, and numerous normal schools. Education is in a backward state, although the higher classes are well educated and generally familiar with foreign languages. The first inhabitants of Hungary mentioned in history were the Pannonians. The Magyars conquered it in the ninth century. Their followers embraced Christianity. Stephen, the last duke, assumed the title of king A.D. 1000, and added Transylvania to his dominions. Ferdinand I. of Austria was the first prince of Hapsburg who reigned in Hungary, being elected by the diet in 1526, and the succession fixed in the Imperial house in 1687. Since the termination of the civil wars in 1711, Austria has possessed the country; but, as the union was voluntary on the part of Hungary, it was never in reality a dependency of Austria, the two countries being united by having a common sovereign, and the power of the king controlled by the Hungarian Diet; but recent disputes have brought about a change of relations between the two countries. The insurrection of 1848 was suppressed, the predominant power of the Magyars destroyed, and the rival nations who helped to secure the victory to Austria rewarded. This led, in 1850, to a dismemberment of the ancient kingdom, and the organization of new territorial divisions; but the constitution of Hungary, national parliaments, trial by jury, &c., were restored in 1867, since which year Hungary has come to form, in conjunction with Austria, a bipartite state, called the Austro-Hungarian Empire. See CROATIA, SLAVONIA, and TRANSYLVANIA.

Hun'gary, a station on the Richmond & Fredericksburg Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Richmond, Va.

Hungen, hŏŏng'ęn, a town of Germany, in Hesse, 10 miles S.E. of Giessen, on the Horloff. Pop. 1223.

Hungerford, hŭng'ghęr-fǫrd, a town of England, co. of Wilts, on the Kennet, and on the Kennet & Avon Canal, 26 miles by rail W.S.W. of Reading. Pop. 2309.

Hungerford, hŭng'ghęr-fǫrd, a post-hamlet of Newaygo co., Mich., on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad (Big Rapids Branch), 7 miles S.W. of Big Rapids. It has 2 large lumber-mills and about 20 houses.

Hungerford Mills, Ontario. See TWEED.

Huningue, hü'nâNᵍ' (Ger. *Hüningen,* hü'ning-ęn), a town of Germany, in Alsace, on the left bank of the Rhine, 2 miles N.W. of Basel. Pop. 2210. It has a noted fish-breeding establishment.

Hunkin, hoon-keen', a town of Corea, on its E. coast. Lat. 39° 53′ N.; lon. 127° 30′ E.

Hun'lock Creek, a post-hamlet of Luzerne co., Pa., on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, 10 miles W.S.W. of Wilkesbarre. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Hünnerwasser, Bohemia. See HÜHNERWASSER.

Hun'newell, a post-village of Greenup co., Ky., on the Eastern Kentucky Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Grayson. It has a church, an iron-furnace, and a machine-shop.

Hunnewell, a post-village in Jackson township, Shelby co., Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 37 miles W. of Hannibal. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of furniture and tinware. Pop. 327.

Hunnewell's Point, post-office, Sagadahoc co., Me.

Hun'saker, a post-hamlet of Tulare co., Cal., about 15 miles S.E. of Visalia. It commands a grand view of the Sierra Nevada.

Hunsdorf, a village of Hungary. See HUNDSDORF.

Hunse, hŭn'sęh (anc. *Unsin'gis*), a river of the Netherlands, provinces of Drenthe and Groningen, enters the Lauwer Zee after a N.W. course of 50 miles.

Huns'let, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, separated from Leeds (of which it is a suburb) by the river Aire. It has important woollen manufactures, chemical works, potteries, and glass-works. Pop. 37,289.

Huns′lett, a station in Henrico co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 5 miles N. of Richmond.

Hun′sucker's Store, a post-office of Montgomery co., N.C.

Hunt, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is drained by the Sabine River, two forks of which rise in this county and unite in the S. part of it. The surface is uneven or hilly, and is diversified with fertile prairies and forests. Cattle, cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Greenville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,252,256. Pop. in 1870, 10,291, of whom 10,243 were Americans.

Hunt, a township of Scott co., Ark. Pop. 280.

Hunte, hŏŏn′tẹh, a river of Germany, in Hanover and Oldenburg, rises in the marshes of Osnabrück, flows tortuously northward, and, after a course of 90 miles, joins the Weser 17 miles N.W. of Bremen. Chief affluent, the Aire.

Hunt′er, a station in Dallas co., Ala., on the New Orleans & Selma Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Selma.

Hunter, a post-office of Boone co., Ill., 8 miles from Beloit, Wis.

Hunter, a township of Edgar co., Ill. Pop. 1029.

Hunter, a post-village of Vigo co., Ind., is at Milton Station, 10 miles N.E. of Terre Haute. Coal is mined here.

Hunter, a township of Jackson co., Minn. Pop. 61.

Hunter, a mining-camp of White Pine co., Nevada, with a smelting-furnace for lead.

Hunter, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., in Hunter township, on Schoharie Creek, about 40 miles S.S.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 400. It is visited by numerous tourists in summer. The township comprises peaks of the Catskill Mountains, named Round Top, High Peak, and Pine Orchard. Pop. of township, 1490.

Hunter, a post-hamlet of Belmont co., O., about 20 miles W.S.W. of Bellaire. It has a church.

Hunter, a station in Forest co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad, 3 miles S.W. of Tionesta.

Hunter, a station in Northumberland co., Pa., on the Mahanoy & Shamokin Branch of the Reading Railroad, 9 miles E. by N. of Herndon. Here is Raker Post-Office.

Hunter, a station in Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Montrose Railroad, 8 miles S. of Montrose.

Hunter, a township of Laurens co., S.C. Pop. 2557.

Hun′terdon, a county of New Jersey, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Musconetcong River, and on the S.W. by the Delaware River. It is also drained by the Lamington River and the South Branch of the Raritan. The surface is hilly or mountainous; the soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, hay, butter, and flax are the staple products. This county produced in 1870 1,021,251 bushels of Indian corn, and more than any other county in the state. It has quarries of limestone and freestone. It is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Belvidere Delaware, the Lehigh Valley, and the New Jersey Central. Capital, Flemington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $48,142,051. Pop. in 1870, 36,963, of whom 35,066 were Americans.

Hunter Island, an island of the Pacific Ocean, E. of New Caledonia. Lat. 22° 30′ S.; lon. 171° 45′ E.

Hunter Island, in Micronesia, Radack chain. Lat. 5° 42′ N.; lon. 169° 6′ E.

Hunter Islands, a group in Hunter Channel, a portion of Bass's Strait, between Australia and Tasmania, comprising Barren, Three Hummocks, Albatross, and some smaller islands.

Hunter River, in Australia, New South Wales, flows tortuously S. and E. 300 miles, and enters the ocean at Newcastle. It traverses a fine coal-region.

Hunt′er's, a township of Tehama co., Cal. Pop. 40.

Hunter's, a station in Illinois, on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 9 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo.

Hunters Bluff, a post-office of Meigs co., Tenn.

Hunter's Creek, a post-hamlet of Lapeer co., Mich., on the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, 5 miles S. of Lapeer. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Hunter's Depot, a post-hamlet of Nelson co., Ky., on the Bardstown Branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, about 3 miles N.W. of Bardstown. It has 2 churches and 2 distilleries of whisky.

Hunter's Gap, a post-office of Lee co., Va.

Hunters Hall, a post-office of Franklin co., Va.

Hunter's Hill, township, Gates co., N.C. Pop. 1461.

Hunter's Hot Springs, a post-office of Gallatin co., Montana.

Hunter's Island, a large island of Canada, in Keewatin, bounded S. by Minnesota, and surrounded by navigable lakes and streams, tributaries of Rainy River.

Hunter's Island, or **Onacusa,** o-nå-koo′så, an island of the Pacific Ocean, N.W. of the Feejee group. Lat. 15° 31′ S.; lon. 176° 11′ E.

Hunter's Land, a post-hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., about 30 miles W. by S. of Albany. It has 2 churches.

Hunter's Lodge, a post-office of Fluvanna co., Va., 10 miles S. of Cobham Station.

Hunter's Mills, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co., Va., on the Washington & Ohio Railroad, 18 miles N.W. of Washington. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Hunter's Point, a village of Queens co., N.Y., on the East River, forming the principal nucleus of Long Island City. It is separated from Brooklyn by Newtown Creek, and is the principal western terminus of the Long Island Railroad and of the Flushing & North Side Railroad. It has 16 churches, a savings-bank, and manufactures of glass, furniture, chemicals, varnish, &c.

Hunter's Range, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Pa., about 40 miles N. of Easton. It has a saw-mill.

Hunters Retreat′, post-office, Montgomery co., Tex.

Hunters Run, a post-office of Cumberland co., Pa., on the South Mountain Railroad, 8 miles E. by N. of Pine Grove.

Hunter's Store, a post-office of Taylor co., Tex.

Hunt′erstown, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., in Strabane township, about 5 miles N.E. of Gettysburg. It has 2 churches, a chair-factory, 3 stores, and about 50 houses. Pop. 200.

Hunt′erstown, a post-village in Maskinonge co., Quebec, 17 miles N.W. of Rivière du Loup *en haut.* It contains several large saw-mills. Pop. 300.

Hunt′ersville, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Ky., 5 miles S. of Albany. It has a church.

Huntersville, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co., N.C., on the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad, 16 miles N. of Charlotte. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and manufactures of sash, doors, &c.

Huntersville, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., O., about 20 miles E. by S. of Lima.

Huntersville, a village in Spring Creek township, Miami co., O., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, and on the Miami River, opposite Piqua. It has manufactories of furniture and cigars. Pop. 233.

Huntersville, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., about 14 miles E.N.E. of Williamsport.

Huntersville, a post-hamlet of Greenville co., S.C., 14 miles S. of Greer's Depot. It has a church.

Huntersville, a post-village, capital of Pocahontas co., W. Va., near the W. base of the Alleghany Mountains, about 90 miles E. of Charleston. It has a church.

Hunt′ertown, a post-village in Perry township, Allen co., Ind., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 11 miles N. of Fort Wayne, and 1 mile W. of Huntertown Station on the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad. It has 2 churches.

Hunt′ingburg, a post-village of Dubois co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Rockport & Southwestern Railroad, 6 miles S. of Jasper, and about 44 miles E.N.E. of Evansville. It has 5 churches and a money-order post-office. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 1000.

Hunting Creek, a post-office of Breathitt co., Ky.

Hunting Creek, a post-office of Wilkes co., N.C.

Hunt′ingdale, a post-village of Henry co., Mo., about 38 miles S.W. of Sedalia. It has a church, a drug-store, and a stoneware-factory.

Hunt′ingdon, Hunts, or **Huntingdonshire,** hunt′ing-dọn-shịr, an inland county of England, having W. and N. the county of Northampton. Area, 359 square miles. Surface in the W., S., and central parts gently varied; in the E. and N.E. flat, forming part of the great level of the Fens. Chief rivers, the Ouse and Nene. Agriculture is in an advanced state. Horses are extensively bred. Chief towns, Huntingdon, Kimbolton, St. Ives, and St. Neots. The county returns two members to the House of Commons. It formed a part of the British kingdom of the Iceni, and of the Saxon Mercia. Pop. 63,708.

Huntingdon, a borough of England, capital of Huntingdon co., on the N. bank of the Ouse, here crossed by bridges, connecting it with Godmanchester, 17 miles N.W. of Cambridge, at a railway junction. The town has 2 ancient churches, a free grammar-school, a green-coat school, a town hall, with assembly-room, a hospital, county jail, theatre, baths, breweries, and considerable trade by the Ouse. It sends a member to the House of Commons. Oliver Cromwell was born in Huntingdon, in 1599. Pop. 4243.

Hunt′ingdon, a county in the S. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is intersected by the Juniata River, and is also drained by the Raystown Branch of the same and the Little Juniata. The surface is diversified with several mountain-ridges and valleys, which present beautiful scenery, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies part of the soil. Rich mines of bituminous coal have been opened in Broad Top Mountain, in the S.W. part of this county, which has also mines of iron ore. It is intersected by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad terminates at Huntingdon, the capital. Valuation of real and personal estate, $30,240,360. Pop. in 1870, 31,251, of whom 29,658 were Americans.

Huntingdon, a post-borough, capital of Huntingdon co., Pa., is beautifully situated on the Juniata River and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 34 miles E. of Altoona. It is 98 miles by railroad, but only 60 miles by direct line, W.N.W. of Harrisburg. It is surrounded by picturesque mountain-scenery, and contains 11 churches, an academy, a national bank, 1 other bank, 2 steam tanneries, 2 flouring-mills, 2 planing-mills, a car-factory, a shoe-factory, a broom-factory, a brick-yard, and printing-offices issuing 4 or 5 newspapers. The Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad extends from this place to Cumberland, Md. Pop. 3034.

Huntingdon, a post-village, capital of Carroll co., Tenn., is near Huntingdon Station on the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad, which is 107 miles W. by S. of Nashville. It has a court-house, 4 churches, and a newspaper office. About 4000 bales of cotton are shipped here in a year. Pop. about 1400.

Hunt′ingdon, a county of Quebec, bounded on the S. by the state of New York, and on the N.W. by the river St. Lawrence. It is drained by the Chateauguay River and other streams, and traversed at its eastern extremity by the Grand Trunk Railway (Province Line division). Area, 236 square miles. Capital, Huntingdon. Pop. 8864.

Huntingdon, the chief town of Huntingdon co., Quebec, is in a fine farming-country settled by English-speaking people, 38 miles S.W. of Caughnawaga. It contains saw-, grist-, shingle-, carding-, and planing-mills, a foundry, an agricultural-implement-factory, a newspaper office, and about 20 stores. Pop. 763.

Huntingdonshire, England. See HUNTINGDON.

Huntingdon Valley, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Moreland township, on the New York & Philadelphia New Line, at Bethayres Station, 12 miles N.E. of Philadelphia. It has a church, an Odd-Fellows' hall, 2 flour-mills, and 2 hotels.

Hunting Hill, a post-office of Montgomery co., Md.

Hunting Quarter, a township of Carteret co., N.C. Pop. 945.

Hunt′ington, a county in the N.E. part of Indiana, has an area of 384 square miles. It is intersected by the Wabash and Salamonie Rivers, and is also drained by Little River. The surface is nearly level, and more than one-third of it is covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple abounds. The soil is deep and fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Wabash Railroad. Capital, Huntington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 19,036, of whom 17,746 were Americans.

Huntington, a post-township of Fairfield co., Conn., is bounded on the E. and N.E. by the Housatonic River. It contains a post-hamlet named Huntington, which is 13 miles W. of New Haven, and a hamlet named Shelton. It has 2 paper-mills, and manufactures of silverware, brackets, carriage-joints, hooks and eyes, &c. Pop. 1527.

Huntington, a post-town, capital of Huntington co., Ind., on the Little River, 1 or 2 miles from its entrance into the Wabash, 48 miles E. by N. of Logansport, and 24 miles S.W. of Fort Wayne. It is in Huntington township, on the Wabash & Erie Canal, and on the Wabash Railroad. It contains 10 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, and 2 newspaper offices. It has extensive water-power, 2 foundries, a woollen-mill, quarries of limestone, and manufactures of staves, spokes, lime, pumps, and stirrups. Pop. 2925; of the township, 4449.

Huntington, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., in Huntington township, on the Westfield River, and on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 21 miles N.W. of Springfield. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of flannel and paper. Pop. of the township, 1095.

Huntington, a post-office of Cottonwood co., Minn.

Huntington, a post-hamlet of Ralls co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 15 miles W. of Hannibal.

Huntington, a post-office of Elko co., Nevada, 48 miles S. of Elko.

Huntington, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., is in Huntington township, and on an inlet of Long Island Sound, called Huntington Bay. It is about 38 miles E. of New York, with which it is connected by the Long Island Railroad. It has 7 churches, a public hall, a union school, a pottery, a thimble-factory, and a windmill. Two or 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 2433. The township, which is bounded on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean, contains other villages, named Cold Springs and Northport, and a total pop. of 7753.

Huntington, a township of Brown co., O., on the Ohio River. Pop. 3020. It contains Aberdeen.

Huntington, a township of Gallia co., O. Pop. 1609. It contains Ewington and Vinton.

Huntington, a post-hamlet in Huntington township, Lorain co., O., about 40 miles S.W. of Cleveland, and 14 miles S. of Oberlin. The township contains 3 churches and a cheese-factory. Pop. of the township, 834.

Huntington, a township of Ross co., O. Pop. 2367.

Huntington, a township of Adams co., Pa. It contains Idaville. Pop. 1595, exclusive of the borough of York Springs.

Huntington, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 1847. It contains New Columbus.

Huntington, a post-office of Laurens co., S.C.

Huntington, a post-hamlet in Huntington township, Chittenden co., Vt., about 20 miles S.E. of Burlington. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill. The Camel's Hump is on the E. border of the township. Pop. of township, 864.

Huntington, a post-town of Cabell co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, just below the mouth of the Guyandotte River, and 20 miles above Ironton. It is the W. terminus of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad (421 miles long), and is 52 miles W. of Charleston. It contains Marshall College, a state normal school, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, 8 churches, a foundry, a planing-mill, manufactures of car-wheels, lumber, and cigars, and the machine-shops of the railroad.

Huntington Bay, a small arm of Long Island Sound, about 20 miles E.N.E. of New York City.

Huntington Centre, a post-hamlet of Chittenden co., Vt., in Huntington township, about 24 miles W. by N. of Montpelier. It has a church.

Huntington City, Maryland. See BOWIE.

Huntington Mines, Quebec. See DILLON.

Hunt′ingtown, a post-village of Calvert co., Md., 57 miles S. of Baltimore. It has 3 stores and 2 churches.

Hunt′ingville, a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, 2 miles from Lennoxville. Pop. 100.

Huntley, Illinois. See HUNTLEY GROVE.

Huntley, a post-office of Custer co., Montana.

Huntley, a post-office of Sampson co., N.C.

Huntley Grove, a post-village of McHenry co., Ill., in Grafton township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 55 miles W.N.W. of Chicago. It has 3 churches, a flouring-mill, and a flax-mill.

Hunt′ly, a town of Scotland, at the confluence of the Bogie and Deveron, co. and 34 miles by rail N.W. of Aberdeen. It has 2 bridges, a large market-place, several churches, 3 branch banks, some linen-bleaching-works, and considerable exports of agricultural produce. Pop. 3750.

Hun'toon′, a station in Pickaway co., O., on the Scioto Valley Railroad, 11 miles N. of Circleville.

Hunts, a county of England. See HUNTINGDON.

Hunt's, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., N.Y., in Portage township, on the Erie Railroad, 17 miles S.S.E. of Warsaw. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Hunts′burg, a post-hamlet of Geauga co., O., in Huntsburg township, 3 miles from East Claridon Station, and about 38 miles E. of Cleveland. It has 2 or 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 824.

Hunts City, a post-office of Jasper co., Ill.

Hunt's Corners, a post-hamlet of Cortland co., N.Y., in Lapeer township, 5 miles W. of Marathon. It has a church and manufactures of leather and cheese.

Hunt's Grove, a station of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 20 miles W. of Cincinnati, O.

Hunt's Mills, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., 6 miles S.W. of Newton. It has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, &c.

Hunt's Mills, Providence co., R.I. See OMEGA.

Hunt's Peak, Colorado, a mountain of the Sangre de Cristo Range, in the S. part of the state. It has an elevation of 12,446 feet above the sea-level.

Hunt's Point, a station within the limits of New York City, on the New Rochelle Branch of the New York & New Haven Railroad, 3 miles from Harlem River Station.

Hunt's Point, a hamlet in Queens co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 8 miles from Liverpool. Pop. 300.

Hunt's Station, Jasper co., Ill. See Falmouth.

Hunt's Station, a post-office of Knox co., O., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Lake Erie division), 6 miles S. of Mount Vernon.

Hunt's Station, a post-village of Franklin co., Tenn., on the Winchester & Alabama Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Winchester. It has several stores.

Hunts'ville, a city, the capital of Madison co., Ala., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 212 miles E. by S. of Memphis, 98 miles W.S.W. of Chattanooga, Tenn., and about 200 miles N. of Montgomery. It contains a court-house, 10 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, the Huntsville Female College, a female seminary, a foundry, a flour-mill, and 2 manufactories of sash and blinds. Two or 3 weekly newspapers are published here. This is the most populous and important town of Northern Alabama. Pop. 4907.

Huntsville, a post-village, capital of Madison co., Ark., about 140 miles N.W. of Little Rock. Pop. 224.

Huntsville, a post-village of Douglas co., Col., 43 miles S. of Denver, and 1 mile from Larkspur Station of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

Huntsville, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., in Canaan township, about 37 miles W.N.W. of Hartford. It has an iron-furnace, a flour-mill, 2 saw-mills, a store, and 1 or 2 hotels.

Huntsville, a post-village of Schuyler co., Ill., in Huntsville township, 7 miles S.E. of Augusta, and about 36 miles E.N.E. of Quincy. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of brooms and furniture. Pop. of the township, 1228.

Huntsville, a village of Madison co., Ind., on Fall Creek, about 30 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis, and ¾ mile from Pendleton Railroad Station. It has a church, a graded school, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 200.

Huntsville, a hamlet of Randolph co., Ind., in West River township, 8 miles S.W. of Winchester. It has a church, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and 8 stores. Pop. 130. Here is Trenton Post-Office.

Huntsville, a post-office of Reno co., Kansas.

Huntsville, a post-office of Butler co., Ky.

Huntsville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Miss., 21 miles S.E. of Winona. It has a church.

Huntsville, a post-village, capital of Randolph co., Mo., is near the East Chariton River, and on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 7 miles W.N.W. of Moberly, and about 22 miles S. of Macon City. It has a savings-bank, a newspaper office, the Mount Pleasant College (Baptist), several churches, a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, and a plough-factory. Pop. about 2400. Coal is mined here.

Huntsville, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., about 6 miles S. of Newton. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Huntsville, New York. See West Day.

Huntsville, township, Rockingham co., N.C. P. 1880.

Huntsville, a post-village of Yadkin co., N.C., on the Yadkin River, about 30 miles N. of Salisbury. It has a church and a tobacco-factory.

Huntsville, a hamlet of Butler co., O., 1 mile from Hughes Station.

Huntsville, a post-village of Logan co., O., on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, 7 miles N. of Bellefontaine. It has 3 churches, a steam saw-mill, 2 warehouses for grain, and a high school. Pop. 322.

Huntsville, a station in Cumberland co., Pa., on the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad, 29 miles W.S.W. of Harrisburg.

Huntsville, a post-hamlet of Luzerne co., Pa., about 7 miles N.W. of Wilkesbarre.

Huntsville, a village of Burrillville township, Providence co., R.I. Pop. 147.

Huntsville, a post-village, capital of Scott co., Tenn., about 44 miles N.W. of Knoxville. It has a church.

Huntsville, a post-village, capital of Walker co., Tex., on the Huntsville Branch of the International & Great Northern Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Phelps, where it connects with the main line, 74 miles N. of Houston, and about 54 miles E. of Bryan. It contains 8 churches, the state penitentiary, a court-house, the Andrew Female College, the Austin College (Presbyterian), a bank, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 1599.

Huntsville, a post-village of Weber co., Utah, 12 miles N.E. of Ogden. It has a church, a lumber-mill, &c.

Huntsville, a post-office of Jackson co., W. Va., 50 miles S. by W. of Parkersburg.

Hunyad, hoon'yåd' (Hun. *Hunyath,* hoon'yạt'), a county in the S.W. part of Transylvania. Area, 2666 square miles. Pop. 257,461.

Huon, hoo'on, a river of Tasmania, joins D'Entrecasteaux Channel by an estuary 3 miles across.

Huon Islands, Pacific Ocean, a group N.W. of New Caledonia.

Hu-Peh, a province of China. See Hoo-Pe.

Hurd, a post-hamlet of Clearfield co., Pa., on Chest Creek, about 30 miles N.N.W. of Altoona.

Hurda, hŭr'då, a populous fortified town of India, 40 miles S.S.E. of Mysore, with a temple of Seeva.

Hurdah, or **Harda,** hŭr'då, a town of India, district and 48 miles S.W. of Hoshungabad. It is on the Great Peninsular Railway. Pop. 7499.

Hurd'land, a post-office of Clay co., Iowa.

Hurdland, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Mo., on the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, 54 miles W.N.W. of Quincy, Ill. It has a church, and manufactures of wagons and washing-machines.

Hur'dle's Mills, a post-office of Person co., N.C.

Hurdoee, hŭr'do-ee, or **Hardui,** hŭr'doo-ee, a town of India, capital of Hurdoee district, 60 miles by rail N.W. of Lucknow. Pop. 6415.

Hurdoee, or **Hardui,** a district of the Seetapoor division, North-West Provinces, India, between the Ganges and the Goomtee. Area, 2286 square miles. Capital, Hurdoee. Pop. 931,377.

Hurdooagunge, hŭr'doo-ạ-gŭnj', or **Hardeoganj,** hŭr'de-ọ-gŭnj', a town of India, district of Alighur, 6 miles E. of Coel. Pop. 5202.

Hurd's Corners, Michigan. See East Dayton.

Hurd'town, a hamlet of Morris co., N.J., in Jefferson township, 8 miles N. of Dover, and on the Ogden Mine Railroad, 3 miles N.E. of Lake Hopatcong. It has a church and a mine of iron ore. Pop. about 100.

Hurdwar, hŭrd'war' (originally *Hari-dwar,* "gate of Vishnu," or *Gangi-dwar,* "gate of the Ganges"), a town and place of pilgrimage of India, district and 36 miles E. of Seharunpoor, on the Ganges, where it issues from the mountains. The town is small, but at the spring equinox the largest fair in India is held here, attended annually by from 200,000 to 300,000 persons, and every twelfth year by from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 pilgrims and dealers. Large numbers of horses, cattle, and camels, with Persian dried fruits, drugs, and shawls, are brought hither from Nepaul, the Punjab, Afghanistan, and Bokhara.

Hureekee, hoo-ree'kee', a village of the Punjab, on the Sutlej, just below the influx of the Beas, 33 miles S. of Amritsir. Though small, it has an active trade, being on the route between the Punjab and the rest of India.

Hurff'ville, a post-hamlet of Gloucester co., N.J., about 13 miles S. of Camden. It has a church, a carriage-factory, &c.

Hurin, hoo-reen' (?), a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, 30 miles N.W. of Zohab. Here are massive remains of stone buildings of high antiquity, and near it some rock sculptures.

Hurl'burt, a township of Logan co., Ill. Pop. 476.

Hurl'but's Cor'ners, a post-office of Crawford co., Wis.

Hur'ley, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., in Hurley township, on Esopus Creek, 4 miles W. of Kingston, and about 54 miles S. by W. of Albany. It has a church, and quarries of stone which is used for flagging. Pop. about 200; of the township, 3018.

Hur'leyville, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 33 miles N.W. of Middletown.

Hurlford, hŭrl'ford', a town of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 2 miles S. of Kilmarnock. It has coal-mines. Pop. 3488.

Hurl Gate, New York. See Hell Gate.

Hur'lock, a post-office of Dorchester co., Md., and a station on the Dorchester & Delaware Railroad, 17 miles by rail E. of Cambridge.

Hu'ron, Lake, formerly pronounced hu-ron', the third in size of the five great lakes of North America communicating with the St. Lawrence River, lies between 43° and 46° 15' N. lat. and between 80° and 84° 40' W. lon., being bounded on the S.S.W. by the state of Michigan, and in other directions by the Canadian province of Ontario. It receives its main supplies from Lakes Michigan and Superior, by the Straits of Mackinaw and St. Mary's River, and its outlet is called St. Clair River. It is divided into two unequal portions by a long peninsula named Cabot's Head, and the Manitoulin chain of islands. The parts to the N. and E. are called Manitou (*i.e.,* the Great Spirit) Bay, or the North Channel, and Georgian Bay. With the exception of these bodies of water and Saginaw Bay, the outline of Lake Huron approaches in form very nearly to a crescent. Its position, lengthwise, is about S.S.E. and N.N.W., and the distance from one extremity to the other, following the curve, does not vary much from 280 miles. The greatest breadth, exclusive of Georgian Bay, is 105 miles; average breadth, 70 miles; area, 21,000 square miles. The surface of the water is elevated 19 feet above Lake Erie, 352 feet above Lake Ontario, and 578 feet above the level of the sea. The depth of Lake Huron is greater than that of any other in the chain, averaging, probably, not less than 1000 feet. Off Saginaw Bay, it is said that leads have been sunk 1800 feet, or 1200 feet below the level of the Atlantic, without reaching bottom. The waters are remarkably clear, especially towards the Straits of Mackinaw, and very pure and sweet. This lake is said to contain upwards of 3000 considerable islands. It is the reservoir of numerous streams, and its coast affords some fine harbors. Like most of the other lakes in the chain, it is subject to fearful storms; but its navigation is not generally considered dangerous.

Huron, a county in the E. part of Michigan, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. and E. by Lake Huron, and on the N.W. by Saginaw Bay. It is drained by Pigeon River and other small streams. The surface is nearly level, and mostly covered with forests, in which the pine abounds. Lumber is the chief article of export. The staple products of the soil are wheat, oats, hay, and potatoes. Capital, Bad Axe. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,571,986. Pop. in 1870, 9049, of whom 4263 were Americans; in 1874, 11,964.

Huron, a county in the N. part of Ohio, has an area of about 475 square miles. It is intersected by Huron and Vermilion Rivers. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple abounds. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, and wool are the staple products. This county is intersected by railroads named the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis. Capital, Norwalk. Valuation of real and personal estate, $26,831,575. Pop. in 1870, 28,532, of whom 24,552 were Americans.

Huron, a post-office of Tulare co., Cal.

Huron, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ind., in Spice Valley township, on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 53 miles E. of Vincennes, and 139 miles W. by S. of Cincinnati. It has a church and valuable mines of kaolin.

Huron, a post-office of Des Moines co., Iowa, in Huron township, on the Mississippi River, about 20 miles above Burlington. Here is a church. Pop. of the township, 861.

Huron, a township of Houghton co., Mich. Pop. 437.

Huron, a village of Houghton co., Mich., 1 mile S. of Houghton. It has copper-mines.

Huron, a township of Huron co., Mich., bounded N.E. by Lake Huron. Pop. 372. It contains Huron City.

Huron, a township of Wayne co., Mich., traversed by the Huron River. Pop. 1738.

Huron, a post-township of Wayne co., N.Y., on Lake Ontario, about 28 miles W.S.W. of Oswego. It is deeply indented by Sodus Bay, across which a long carriage-bridge has been built. Here are cliffs, called Chimney Bluffs, which are nearly 200 feet high. It contains a hamlet named North Huron. Pop. of township, 1861.

Huron, a post-village in Huron township, Erie co., O., on Lake Erie, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 9 miles E.S.E. of Sandusky, and about 44 miles by water W. of Cleveland. It is the N. terminus of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad. It is at the mouth of Huron River (which serves as a harbor), and is connected with Milan by a navigable canal. It has a high school, 5 churches, a money-order post-office, a planing-mill, a barrel-factory, a newspaper office, and a town hall. Large quantities of fish are shipped here. Pop. 697; of the township, 1483.

Hu′ron, a county in the W. part of Ontario, bordering on Lake Huron. Area, 1288 square miles. This county is watered by the Maitland and its tributaries, and traversed by the Grand Trunk Railway. It is a good farming-country, and has also many facilities for lumbering, fishing, and ship-building. Extensive salt-wells are worked near its chief town, Goderich. Pop. 65,165.

Huron Bay, a hamlet of Baraga co., Mich., on Lake Superior, 12 miles N.E. of L'Anse. It has quarries of good roofing-slate.

Huron City, a post-village of Huron co., Mich., in Huron township, on Lake Huron, about 66 miles E.N.E. of Bay City. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Huron River, of Michigan, rises among the small lakes of Oakland and Livingston cos., flows southwesterly to Portage Lake, and, turning thence towards the S.E., enters Lake Erie 20 miles S. of Detroit. It is 90 miles long. In the upper course it is called Woodruff's Creek.

Huron River, of Ohio, rises in the N. part of the state, and, flowing through Huron and Erie cos., enters Lake Erie at the village of Huron.

Huron Station, Wayne co., Mich. See ROCKWOOD.

Hurreepoor, or **Haripur,** hŭr‵ree-poor′, a town of India, capital of the Huzara district, Punjab, 80 miles E. of Peshawer. Pop. 4646.

Hurrial, hŭr-re-ål′, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 78 miles N.W. of Dacca.

Hurriana, hŭr-re-ån′å, a region of Northwestern India, now chiefly included in the Hissar division.

Hurriana, a town of the Jullinder division, India. Pop. 7745.

Hur′ricane, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

Hurricane, a post-office of Saline co., Ark.

Hurricane, a township of Fayette co., Ill. Pop. 1333.

Hurricane, a post-township of Montgomery co., Ill. Pop. 724. It contains the village of Van Burensburg, where is Hurricane Post-Office.

Hurricane, a post-hamlet of Crittenden co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 2½ miles above Elizabethtown, Ill. Much produce is shipped here.

Hurricane, a post-office of Warren co., Miss., on or near the Mississippi River, 25 miles below Vicksburg.

Hurricane, a township of Carroll co., Mo. Pop. 2285.

Hurricane, a township of Lincoln co., Mo. Pop. 3712. It contains New Hope.

Hurricane, a station in Maury co., Tenn., on the Nashville & Decatur Railroad, 51 miles S. of Nashville.

Hurricane Bayou, bī′oo, a post-office and station of Baldwin co., Ala., on the Tensas River, and on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of Mobile.

Hurricane Branch, a post-office of Union co., Tenn.

Hurricane Bridge, a post-village of Putnam co., W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 26 miles W. of Charleston. It has 2 churches.

Hurricane Creek, Arkansas, rises in Saline co., runs southward through Grant co., and enters the Saline River.

Hurricane Creek, of Georgia, enters the Satilla River in Ware co. It is also called Telfair Creek. Little Hurricane Creek enters it in the N. part of the same county.

Hurricane Creek, in the W. central part of Tennessee, rises in Dickson co., and, flowing S.W., enters Duck River in Humphreys co.

Hurricane Creek, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Miss.

Hurricane Grove, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Wis., about 16 miles W.N.W. of Platteville.

Hurricane Hill, a post-hamlet of Lafayette co., Ark., 22 miles S. of Hope. It has a church.

Hurricane Island, a post-office of Knox co., Me., on Hurricane Island, in the entrance of Penobscot Bay, 4 miles S.W. of Carver's Harbor. Here are granite-quarries.

Hurricane Mills, a post-hamlet of Humphreys co., Tenn., 10 miles S. of Waverly. It has a church, a woollen-mill, and a grist-mill.

Hurricane Mountain, New York, a peak of the Adirondacks, has an altitude of 3763 feet.

Hurricane Shoals, post-office, Spartanburg co., S.C.

Hurricane Switch, a post-hamlet of Maury co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, about 7 miles S. of Columbia. It has 2 churches.

Hur‵ripaul′ (originally *Haripala*), a town, or large collection of hamlets, of Bengal, district and 23 miles S.W. of Hoogly.

Hurrur, or **Hourour,** hoo‵roor′, written also **Harar,** a walled town of East Africa, capital of the district of the same name, in lat. 9° 37′ N., lon. 41° 35′ E., 175 miles S.S.W. of Zeyla, in a verdant valley. It carries on an extensive trade in slaves, coffee, ivory, ghee, ostrich feathers, gums, &c. The people are rigid Mohammedans; their language is peculiar, having an affinity to the Amharic, and they use the Arabic character. Pop. 35,000.

Hurrur, Harrar, or **Harar,** a district of East Africa, lying between Abyssinia and the Somaulee country, but since 1875 belonging by conquest to the Khedive of Egypt. It produces fine coffee. Capital, Hurrur. Pop. 1,900,000.

Hur‵ryhur′, or **Harihar,** hŭr‵re-hŭr′, a town of India, in Mysore, on the Toombuddra, 45 miles N.W. of Chitteldroog. Pop. 6401.

Hurst, a post-office of Coryell co., Tex.

Hurst Crossing, a post-office of Sumner co., Kansas, on the Chikaskia Creek, 55 miles S. of Wichita.

Hurt's Store, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Va., at Staunton River Station on the Virginia Midland Railroad.

Hurt′ville, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Ala., on the Mobile & Girard Railroad, 35 miles S.W. of Columbus, Ga. It has 2 churches.

Hury River, Afghanistan. See Herri-Rood.

Husavik, hoo′sâ-vik, a village of Iceland, on the E. side of Skjalfandi Bay, on the N. coast, here lined by bold cliffs. It has manufactures of sulphur.

Hush, Husch, hoosh, or **Husi,** a town of Roumania, 47 miles S.E. of Yassy. It is a Greek bishop's see. P. 18,500.

Hushak, a town of Turkey. See Ushak.

Hush-Eon, hŭsh-â-on′, a town of China, in Quang-Tong, on the S. side of the island of Hainan, about 3 miles from Howi-Howe. It is surrounded with walls 40 feet high by 30 feet thick, with a parapet. Pop. of the town and suburbs, about 200,000.

Husiatyn, hoos-yâ-teen′, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 20 miles E. of Czortkow, adjacent to a small Russian town of the same name. Pop. 4427.

Husowa, a town of Moravia. See Deutsch-Hause.

Husseinpoor, hŭs-sīn-poor′, a town of India, district of Moradabad, 62 miles E. of Delhi. Pop. 7423.

Hussinetz, hoos′se-nêts, or **Gussnitz,** gŏŏs′nits, a town of Bohemia, 75 miles S.S.W. of Prague. Pop. 1610.

Hussinetz, a village of Prussian Silesia, 18 miles N.E. of Reichenbach. Pop. 1281.

Hussingabad, British India. See Hoshungabad.

Hu′sted, a post-office and station in El Paso co., Col., on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 13 miles N. of Colorado Springs.

Husted, a station in Cumberland co., N.J., on the Bridgeton Branch of the West Jersey Railroad, 7 miles N. of Bridgeton.

Husted's, a post-office of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad, 52 miles N.N.E. of Newburg.

Hustisford, hŭs′tis-ford, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis., on Rock River, in Hustisford township, about 8 miles S.E. of Juneau, and 44 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. It is 5 miles S.W. of Woodland Station. It has a church, 2 flour-mills, &c. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1748.

Hus′ton, a township of Blair co., Pa. Pop. 1335.

Huston, a township of Centre co., Pa. Pop. 863.

Huston, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. 587.

Hus′ton, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, on the Conestogo River, 1½ miles from Moorefield. Pop. 120.

Hustonia, Missouri. See Houstonia.

Hus′tontown, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Pa., about 25 miles W.N.W. of Chambersburg. It has a church.

Hus′tonville, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ky., about 46 miles S. by W. of Lexington. It has 2 churches, an academy, &c. Pop. 320.

Husum, hoo′sŏŏm, a seaport town of Prussia, 22 miles by rail W. by S. of Sleswick. It contains a fine modern Gothic church, an ancient castle, a normal school, and a hospital, and has manufactures of tobacco, cotton prints, and woollen stuffs. It is the seat of considerable trade. Pop. 5755.

Husum, a village of the Netherlands. See Huizum.

Huswa, a town of India. See Hisooah.

Huszth, hoost, or **Khuszt,** koost, a village of Hungary, at the junction of the Theiss with the Nagy Ag, 28 miles W.N.W. of Szigeth. Pop. 6413.

Hutch′ins, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 11 miles S. of Dallas. It has a church.

Hutch′inson, a county in the S.E. part of Dakota, has an area of 432 square miles. It is intersected by the Dakota River, or Rivière à Jacques, also called James River. The surface is an undulating plain, in which timber is scarce. The soil is fertile, but is mostly uncultivated. Capital, Olivet. Pop. 37.

Hutchinson, a county of the Panhandle of Texas, traversed by the Canadian River. Area, 900 square miles.

Hutchinson, a post-village of Jefferson co., Col., about 30 miles S.W. of Denver.

Hutchinson, a post-village, capital of Reno co., Kansas, on the Arkansas River, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 33 miles W. of Newton, and about 45 miles N.W. of Wichita. It has 4 churches, a bank, a graded school, 2 newspaper offices, and 2 brick-factories. P. 1040.

Hutchinson, or **Hutch′ison,** a post-office and station of Bourbon co., Ky., on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of Lexington. It has 2 churches.

Hutchinson, a post-village in Hutchinson township, McLeod co., Minn., on the South Fork of Crow River, about 66 miles W. of St. Paul, and 15 miles N.W. of Glencoe. It has a newspaper office, a graded school, 3 churches, and manufactures of flour and lumber. Pop. of the village, about 1000; of the township, 1581.

Hutchinson's, a station in Warren co., N.J., on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, 4 miles S. of Belvidere.

Hutchinson's, a station in Marshall co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (main line), 38 miles S.S.E. of Wheeling.

Hutchinson's Store, a post-office of Wake co., N.C., 10 miles N. of Raleigh.

Huth, a post-office of Franklin co., Ind.

Huthera, an island of Africa. See Pemba.

Hutnee, a town of India. See Huttany.

Hut′sonville, a post-village in Hutsonville township, Crawford co., Ill., on the Wabash River, 30 miles below Terre Haute, and on the Paris & Danville Railroad, 8 miles N.N.E. of Robinson, and 36 miles S. of Paris. It has 4 churches, 2 grist-mills, a bank, and a lumber-mill. Pop. about 700; of the township, 1851.

Huttah, or **Hata,** hŭt′tạ, a town of India, district and 35 miles N.N.E. of Dumoh. Pop. 7106.

Huttany, hŭt′tạ-nee‵, or **Hut′nee,** called also **Athani,** ât′ạ-nee, and **Athni,** ât′nee, a town of India, district of Belgaum, 44 miles W. by S. of Bejapoor, in lat. 16° 45′ N., lon. 75° 7′ E. It carries on an extensive trade in grain with Bombay, Surat, and other emporiums. Pop. 11,588.

Hütteldorf, hüt′tẹl-dorf‵, or **Uteldorf,** oo′tẹl-dorf‵, a village of Lower Austria, on the Wien, 5 miles by rail W. of Vienna. Pop. 1818.

Hüttenberg, hüt′tẹn-bêrg‵, a town of Austria, in Carinthia, 25 miles N.N.E. of Klagenfurth.

Hüttenheim, hüt′tẹn-hīme‵ (Fr. pron. hüt‵tên‵êm′), or **Hettenem,** a village in Alsace. Pop. 2324.

Hüttenrode, hüt′tẹn-ro‵dẹh, a village of Brunswick, S.W. of Blankenburg. Pop. 1018.

Hut′to, a post-office and station of Williamson co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad (Brazos division), 27 miles N.E. of Austin.

Hut′ton, a post-hamlet of Coles co., Ill., in Hutton township, 8 miles S.S.E. of Charleston. Pop. of township, 2196.

Hutton, a post-office of Rush co., Kansas.

Hutton's, a station on the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 14 miles W. of Altamont, Md.

Hutton's Switch, a post-office of Garrett co., Md.

Hut′tonsville, a post-village of Randolph co., W. Va., on Tygart's Valley River, about 100 miles E.N.E. of Charleston. It has several churches and a flour-mill.

Hutton Valley, a post-hamlet of Howell co., Mo., 50 miles S. by W. of Salem. It has a church and 20 houses.

Huttweil, Hutweil, hoot′ŵīle, or **Huttwyl,** hoot′ŵil, a town of Switzerland, canton and 22 miles N.E. of Bern.

Hux′ley, a post-office of Laurel co., Ky.

Huy, hoi, a fortified town of Belgium, province and 17 miles S.W. of Liege by railway, and on the Meuse, here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. 11,744. It is enclosed by heights, and has a citadel, iron-works, and breweries, with tile-, paper-, leather-, glue-, and other factories, and an active trade in corn.

Huysse, hois′sẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 11 miles S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 3500.

Huyton, hī′tọn, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Manchester & Liverpool Railway, 5½ miles E. of Liverpool.

Huzara, hŭz′â-râ, **Huzrah,** hŭz′râ, or **Huzroo,** hŭz′roo, a commercial town of the Huzara district, 28 miles E. of Attock. Lat. 33° 50′ N.; lon. 72° 45′ E.

Huzara, or **Hazara,** hŭz′â-râ, a district of the Punjab, Peshawer division. Area, 2835 square miles. Capital, Hurreepoor. Pop. 367,218.

Huzareh (hŭz′â-rẹh) **and Eimauk** (â‵mawk′, also written **Eimak,** â‵mâk′) **Country,** a mountainous region of Afghanistan, mostly between lat. 31° 30′ and 37° N. and lon. 62° and 68° E., and estimated to comprise 80,000 square miles, with a pop. of 350,000. The surface is wholly mountainous, and in some parts 14,000 feet in elevation. The Moorghaub, Helmund, Urghundaub, and other streams rise in this region. The inhabitants are of Mongol descent, very poor, and subject to their more powerful neighbors. They receive turbans, cotton cloths, tobacco, dyes, and carpets from the rest of Afghanistan, and rice, cotton, and salt from Toorkistan, in exchange for slaves, cattle, sheep, butter, strong woollens, felt, sacks, grain, lead, and sulphur. Silver and copper ores are met with, but no mines are wrought. Principal villages, Ghore, Siri Pool, and Andkhoo. The Huzareh, who dwell east of the Eimauks, are Sheeites; the Eimauks are orthodox Moslems.

Hvalöe, hvå'lö`ẹh, or **Hvalöen,** hvå'lö`ẹn, called also **Qualöe,** or **Kvalöe,** an island of Norway, Nordland, in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 69° 35′ N.; lon. 18° 30′ E. Length, from N. to S., 27 miles; breadth, 14 miles. Upon it is Hammerfest, the northernmost town of Europe.

Hvalöer, or **Hvalöerne,** hvål'ö-åir`nĕh, an island group in the Skager-Rack, at the entrance of the Christiania-Fiord.

Hven, or **Hveen,** hvain, a Danish island, in the Sound, 8 miles S. of Elsinore, and long the residence of Tycho Brahe, remains of whose observatory exist here.

Hvidding, hvid'ding, or **Hvityng,** hvee'tüng, a village of Denmark, 6 miles S.S.W. of Ribe. Pop. 572.

Hviddingsöe, hvid'dings-ö`ẹh, a small island of Norway, in the Bukke-Fiord, 13 miles N.W. of Stavanger. A light-house has been erected on its S. extremity.

Hvityng, a village of Denmark. See HVIDDING.

Hwang-Yuen, China. See HOANG-YAN.

Hwlfordd, South Wales. See HAVERFORD-WEST.

Hyabarry, a river of South America. See JABARY.

Hyan'nis, a post-village and seaport of Barnstable co., Mass., in Barnstable township, on the Atlantic Ocean, and on a branch of the Cape Cod (Old Colony) Railroad, 79 miles S.S.E. of Boston. It has a high school, a national bank, an iron-foundry, a shoe-factory, and 5 churches. Pop. about 3300.

Hyan'nis Light, on Point Gammon, at the entrance of Hyannis Harbor, S. side of Cape Cod, Mass. It is a fixed light, with an elevation of 70 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 38′ 20″ N.; lon. 70° 15′ W.

Hyannis Port, a post-village and summer resort of Barnstable co., Mass., in Barnstable township, on the ocean, 2 miles from Hyannis Railroad Station, and about 80 miles S.S.E. of Boston. It contains a hotel, an exchange building, and about 25 houses.

Hyapura, a river of South America. See JAPURA.

Hy'att's, a station in Delaware co., O., on the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, 5 miles S. of Delaware. Post-office, Hyattville.

Hy'attstown, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., about 40 miles W. of Baltimore. It has 3 churches.

Hy'attsville, a post-hamlet of Garrard co., Ky., on the Richmond Branch Railroad, 3 miles E. of Lancaster. It has a church and a tobacco-factory.

Hyattsville, a post-village of Prince George's co., Md., on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Washington. It is adjacent to Bladensburg. It has 2 churches and about 40 residences.

Hyattville, a post-office of Delaware co., O. See HYATT'S.

Hybla Major, the ancient name of PATERNO.

Hyby, a town of Hungary. See GEIB.

Hycatu, a town of Brazil. See ICATU.

Hy'co, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va., on the Hyco River, 115 miles S.W. of Richmond. It has a flour-mill.

Hycoo'tee River rises in Caswell co., N.C., runs northeastward into Virginia, and enters the Dan River in Halifax co., about 10 miles from the junction of the Staunton River with the Dan.

Hydaspes, the ancient name of the JHYLUM.

Hyde, hide, a town of England, co. of Chester, at a railway junction, 4 miles E. of Stockport. It has coal-mines and cotton-mills. Pop. 14,223.

Hyde, hīde, an unorganized county in the S. central part of Dakota, is bounded on the S.W. by the Missouri River. Here is an Indian reservation.

Hyde, a county in the E. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the E. and S. by Pamlico Sound, and contains several lakes. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with forests and swamps; the soil is mostly sandy. Indian corn, rice, and pork are the staples. Capital, Swan Quarter. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,153,552. Pop. in 1870, 6445, of whom 6441 were Americans.

Hyde Park, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., in Hyde Park township, on Lake Michigan, and on the Michigan Central and Illinois Central Railroads, 7 miles S. of the court-house of Chicago. It has a large hotel, 4 churches, a high school, and a newspaper office. Here are many fine residences, with parks and gardens, and numerous business men of Chicago reside here. Pop. of the township, 3644. The township contains a village named Grand Crossing.

Hyde Park, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., in Hyde Park township, on the Neponset River, and on the Boston, Hartford & Erie and Boston & Providence Railroads, 7 or 8 miles S. by W. of Boston. It has several churches, a high school, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, and manufactures of cotton, curled hair, machinery, paper, and woollen goods. Pop. of township, 6316.

Hyde Park, a post-office of Wabasha co., Minn., on the Zumbro River, in Hyde Park township, 14 miles S.S.W. of Lake City, and about 22 miles S. by E. of Red Wing. Pop. of the township, 398.

Hyde Park, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Hyde Park township, on the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 6 miles N. of Poughkeepsie, and 79 miles N. of New York. It is finely situated on an eminence, and has 5 churches, many villas or country-seats, and a steamboat-landing. Pop. 600; of the township, 2771.

Hyde Park, a village in Queens co., N.Y., on a branch of the Long Island Railroad, 17 miles E. of Long Island City, and 6 miles N. of Jamaica. Pop. 100.

Hyde Park, a former borough of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Lackawanna River. In 1860 it was annexed to the city of Scranton, of which it constitutes the 4th, 5th, 6th, 14th, and 15th wards.

Hyde Park, a post-village of Cache co., Utah, 1 mile from the Utah Northern Railroad, 4 miles N. of Logan, and about 100 miles N. of Salt Lake City. It has a church.

Hyde Park, a post-village, capital of Lamoille co., Vt., in Hyde Park township, on the Lamoille River, and on the Vermont division of the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 52 miles W.N.W. of St. Johnsbury, and about 26 miles N. of Montpelier. It has a court-house, a national bank, 3 churches, a newspaper office, the Lamoille Central Academy, and manufactures of carriages, lumber, butter-tubs, starch, &c. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery. Pop. of the township, 1624.

Hyderabad, hī`dẹr-ạ-bâd', written also **Hydrabad,** a fortified city of India, capital of the state of Hyderabad, on the Musah, or Mussey, a tributary of the Kistnah, here crossed by a large stone bridge. Lat. 17° 20′ N.; lon. 78° 33′ E. It is the terminus of a line of railway. Pop., including suburbs, estimated at 200,000, comprising Rohillas, Arabs, Afghans, and Patans, mostly Moslems, this having long been the stronghold of Mohammedanism in the Deccan. The city, about 4 miles in length by 3 miles in breadth, is enclosed by a stone wall, and irregularly laid out. The streets are narrow, crooked, and ill paved. The houses are mostly of wood, and of only one story, but there are some rich, noble residences, containing collections of pictures, natural curiosities, and European porcelain, and one handsomely fitted up in the European fashion. The principal public buildings are the Nizam's palace, the "Four Minarets," and numerous other mosques. Outside of the city, on the road to the British station of Secunderabad, 3 miles N., is the royal cannon-foundry, also a magnificent residence, formerly that of the British representative, and some other fine country-seats. Among the curiosities of Hyderabad is the Nizam's regiment of women, who perform all military duties the same as men.

Hyderabad, or the **Nizam's Dominions,** a native state of India, in the Deccan, bounded S.E. by the Madras presidency, W. by the Bombay presidency, N. chiefly by Berar, and N.E. by the Central Provinces. Area, 93,000 square miles. The country is a fertile though ill-cultivated table-land, traversed by the Godavery in the N. and the Kistnah in the S. There are extensive pestilential marshes and jungles in some parts, but elsewhere the country is as healthful as any in India. The waste lands abound in wild elephants, deer, tigers, bears, buffaloes, and hogs. Diamonds and other precious stones occur, and coal and iron exist, but are scarcely wrought. The bulk of the people are of Hindoo faith, but the reigning family is Mohammedan and descends from a viceroy of the former Mogul ruler. Chief products, cottons, teak, wool, silk, hides, dye-stuffs, indigo, oil, and rice. The lands are generally held by the military tenure. The ruler is called the Nizam. Capital, Hyderabad. Pop. about 9,000,000.

Hyderabad, a town of India, capital of the Hyderabad district and of Sinde, near the E. bank of the Indus, opposite Kotree, whence a railway extends to Kurrachee, which is 105 miles to the S.W. Hyderabad is well fortified, and has an arsenal, a lunatic asylum, and manufactures of silks, cottons, silver and gold ornaments, lacquered wares, and earthen pots. Pop. about 35,000.

Hyderabad, or **Haiderabad,** a district of India, in Sinde. Area, 8914 square miles. Capital, Hyderabad. Pop. 566,865.

Hyde's (hīdz) **Mills,** or **Hydesville,** hīdz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Iowa co., Wis., on Mill Creek, about 30 miles W. of Madison. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Hydesville, a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal., on Eel River, 24 miles S. of Eureka. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Hydetown, Crawford co., Pa. See OIL CREEK.

Hydeville, hīd'vĭl, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt., in Castleton township, on the Castleton River, and on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, 11 miles E.N.E. of Whitehall, N.Y., and 14 miles S.W. of Rutland. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of marble and slate.

Hydra, hee'drå, or **Idra,** ee'drå, an island of Greece, off the E. coast of the Morea. Area, 38 square miles. Pop. about 20,000. It is a mere barren rock, but on its N. side is the city of Hydra.

Hydra, a city of Greece, on the island of Hydra, on a height, near the N.W. shore, with an indifferent harbor. It has some manufactures, and its people are reckoned the best sailors in the Levant. It has a school of navigation and a gymnasium. Pop. 7428.——Inhab. HYD'RIOTE.

Hydrabad, India. See HYDERABAD.

Hydraotes, the ancient name of the RAVEE.

Hydron, hee'dron, an island between Hydra and the mainland, 4 miles in length by 2 miles across.

Hydruntum, the ancient name of OTRANTO.

Hyères, or **Hières,** ee-aiR' (anc. *Arcæ?* and *Hicros?*), a town of South France, Var, 12 miles E. of Toulon. It is beautifully situated on a declivity facing the Mediterranean, and has many good houses and hotels. The town hall has a column with a bust of Massillon, a native of Hyères. It has manufactures of silk twist, brandy, essences, and oil, an active trade in fruits and salt, and the ruins of an old castle, and is a noted winter resort for invalids. Pop. 6797.

Hyères Islands (Fr. *Les Iles d'Hyères,* lå zeel dee-aiR'), a group of islands of France, in the Mediterranean, off Hyères. The names of the chief isles are Porquerolles, Port-Cros, Le Levant, Bagneau, and L'Esquillade, the last two mere rocks, and the others rough, barren, and scantily peopled.

Hy'er's Corners, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis., about 14 miles N.W. of Madison.

Hyetusa, the Latin name of GAIDARONISI.

Hykulzie, or **Hykulzye,** hī-kŭl-zee', a large walled town of Afghanistan, 35 miles N. of Shawl, on the route to Candahar. Here, on April 28, 1842, the troops under General England routed the Afghans and forced a passage to Candahar.

Hy'mer, a post-office of Chase co., Kansas.

Hymera, hi-me'rå, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Ind., on Busseron Creek, about 21 miles S. by E. of Terre Haute. It has a church.

Hymet'tus, a mountain-range of Greece, in Attica, lying S.W. of the Athenian plain. This range anciently was, and still is, celebrated for its honey.

Hyndman, Bedford co., Pa. See BRIDGEPORT.

Hyndsdale, hīnds'dale, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ind., on White River, and on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 33 miles S.S.W. of Indianapolis,

Hyndsville, hīnds'vĭl, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., in Seward township, on West Kill Creek, and on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 50 miles W. of Albany. It has a church, a grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 175.

Hy'ner, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa., in Chapman township, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 21 miles N.N.W. of Lock Haven. It has a church, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and about 30 houses.

Hyon, hee'ôNG' or hī'ọn, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 2 miles S.E. of Mons. Pop. 1163.

Hypanis, the ancient name of the BUG.

Hypanis, the supposed ancient name of the KOOBAN.

Hyphasis, a river of India. See BEAS.

Hypsa, the ancient name of the NARO.

Hypsas, or **Hypsa,** a river of Sicily. See BELICI.

Hyrcania, hịr-kå'ne-ạ, an ancient country or province of Central Asia, lying S.E. of the Caspian Sea, now the Persian province of Astrabad. Here the Parthian kings often resided in summer.——Adj. HYRCANIAN, hịr-kå'ne-ạn.

Hyremansville, hīr'mạnz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., about 14 miles W. of Allentown.

Hyria, an ancient name of ORIA.

Hy'rum, a post-hamlet of Cache co., Utah, 8 miles S. of Logan. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Hy'ter's Gap, a post-office of Washington co., Va.

Hythe, hīTH, a borough of England, and one of its Cinque Ports, co. of Kent, near the English Channel, and near the Southeastern Railway, 11 miles W.S.W. of Dover, near the E. end of Romney Marsh. It has many curious ancient houses, an elegant cruciform church, a hospital, a county hall, a jail, a theatre, a library, and a branch bank. On the beach, which is higher than the town, is a line of strong martello towers. Hythe was anciently a port of great importance, but its harbor has been entirely destroyed by the shingle here thrown up, and it has now only one open beach, whence, however, vessels often sail to Boulogne. It is also a fashionable resort for sea-bathing. The borough sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 3383.

Hyuruha, a river of Brazil. See JURUA.

Hyutahy, a river of Brazil. See JUTAY.

I.

☞ Names in Eastern Europe and in Asia beginning with I followed immediately by a vowel will generally be found under Y: thus, for IAKOUTSK, see YAKOOTSK; IALPOUKH, see YALPOOKH; IAMPOL, see YAMPOL, &c.

Iablonev, a town of Russia. See YABLONEV.

Iablonoi, mountains in Asia. See YABLONOI.

Iacova, or **Jacova,** a town of Turkey. See YACOVA.

Iadera, or **Iader,** Dalmatia. See ZARA.

Iadrin, a town of Russia. See YADRIN.

Iagath, a town of Morocco. See TETOOAN.

Iakhva, a river of Siberia. See YAKHVA.

Iakoutsk, a province of Siberia. See YAKOOTSK.

Ialoutrovosk, or **Ialoutorovsk.** See YALOOTROVOSK.

Ialpoukh, a river and lake of Russia. See YALPOOKH.

Ialta, a town of Russia. See YALTA.

Iama, a river of Siberia. See YAMA.

Iambourg, a town of Russia. See YAMBOORG.

Iamsk, a town of Siberia. See YAMSK.

Iana, a river of Siberia. See YANA.

Iang-Ling, a mountain of China. See YANG-LING.

Ianina, a city of Turkey. See YANINA.

Ianopol, a town of Poland. See YANOPOL.

Ianouchpol, a town of Russia. See YANOOSHPOL.

Ianov, a town of Russia. See YANOV.

Iapygium Promontorium. See CAPE LEUCA.

Iarenga, a river of Russia. See YARENGA.

Iarensk, a town of Russia. See YARANSK.

Iaroslav, a government of Russia. See YAROSLAV.

Iaselda, a river of Russia. See YASELDA.

Iaswa, or **Iazva,** a river of Russia. See YAZVA.

Iatan, i'ạ-tăn, a post-village of Platte co., Mo., on the Missouri River, 30 miles below St. Joseph, and on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, 14 miles N. of Leavenworth, Kansas. It has a church and a plough-factory. Pop. 129.

Iatinum, an ancient name of MEAUX.

Iba, ee'bå, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, circle of Rottenburg. Pop. 830.

Iba, or **Yba,** ee'bå, a town of the Philippine Islands, in Luzon, capital of the province of Zambales, 80 miles N.W. of Manila. Pop. 4130.

I'ba, a hamlet of De Kalb co., Ind., about 26 miles N. of Fort Wayne.

Ibaba, e-bå'bå, a town of Abyssinia, in Amhara, 70 miles S. by W. of Gondar, on the S. shore of Lake Dembea.

Ibadan, ee-bå'dån, a city of Africa, in Yarriba, 70 miles N.N.E. of Lagos, with wide, straight streets and a reputed population of 150,000.

Ibague, e-bå'gå, or **Ibaque,** e-bå'kå, a town of South America, in the United States of Colombia, state of Cundinamarca, 70 miles W. of Bogota. Pop. 5000.

Ibaizabal, a river of Spain. See NERVA.

Ibar, ee'bar', or **Hibar,** hee'bar', a river of Servia, falls into the Morava in lat. 43° 25' N., lon. 20° 45' E.

Ibarra, e-baR'Rå, a town of Ecuador, capital of the province of Imbabura, 50 miles N.N.E. of Quito, at the N. foot of the volcano of Imbabura. It is a bishop's see. It is in a fertile region, well built, and is estimated to have

10,000 inhabitants. It was overthrown by the great earthquake of 1868.

Ibarra, a village of Mexico, in Jalisco, 45 miles N. of Aguas-Calientes.

I′baton, a post-office of Jewell co., Kansas.

Ibbenbüren, ib′bẹn-bü‵rẹn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 14 miles by rail W. of Osnaburg. It has active manufactures of glass, leather, linen, &c. Pop. 3707.

Ibeit, a town of Africa. See OBEID.

Ibera, or **Ybera,** e-bå′rå, a marshy lake, or rather series of lakes, in the Argentine Republic, province of Corrientes, between the rivers Paraná and Uruguay, extending from near lat. 29° 30′ to near 30° S., and from lon. 56° 30′ to near 59° W.

Iberg, a village of Switzerland. See YBERG.

Iberia, a country of Asia. See GEORGIA.

Iberia, ī-bee′re-ạ, the ancient name of SPAIN.——Adj. and inhab. IBERIAN, ī-bee′re-ạn.

Ibe′ria, a parish in the S. part of Louisiana, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is intersected by Bayou Teche, and bounded on the N.E. by Chetimaches Lake, and on the S.W. by Vermilion Bay. The surface is partly covered with forests of cypress and live-oak; the soil is fertile. Sugar-cane, cotton, and Indian corn are the staple products. Beds of rock salt occur, and a mine of salt has been wrought here. Capital, New Iberia. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,063,793. Pop. in 1870, 9042, of whom 8685 were Americans.

Iberia, a post-village of Brown co., Minn., in Stark township, on the Big Cottonwood River, 5 miles S.E. of Sleepy Eye Station, and about 50 miles W. of Mankato. It has a church, a newspaper office, and a flouring-mill.

Iberia, a post-village of Miller co., Mo., about 38 miles S. of Jefferson City. It has 2 churches.

Iberia, a post-village of Morrow co., O., 1 mile from the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, and 53 miles N. of Columbus. It has 3 churches. Here is the Ohio Central College (United Presbyterian). Pop. 238.

Ibe′rian Mountains, an appellation sometimes given to the mountains in the central and E. parts of Spain.

Iberian Peninsula, the S.W. portion of Europe, comprising Spain and Portugal.

Iberus, the ancient name of the EBRO.

Iberville, ī′bẹr-vĭl, a parish in the S. part of Louisiana, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, and on the W. by Atchafalaya Bayou. The surface is level and low, subject to inundation, and extensively covered with forests and cypress swamps. The levees, or banks of the river, are the highest parts of the parish. The soil is fertile. Molasses, sugar, maize, and cotton are the staple products. Capital, Plaquemine. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,266,624. Pop. in 1870, 12,347, of whom 12,000 were Americans.

I′berville, a county in the S. part of Quebec, bounded on the W. by the Richelieu River, comprises an area of 188 square miles. It is traversed by the Vermont Central and Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly Railways. Capital, St. Athanase. Pop. 15,413.

Iberville, a town of Quebec. See SAINT ATHANASE.

Ibi, ee-Bee′, a town of Spain, province and 23 miles N.W. of Alicante. Pop. 2393.

Ibiapaba, e-be-å-på′bå, **Hibbiappaba, Hibiappaba,** hib-e-åp-på′bå, or **Biapina,** be-å-pee′nå, a mountain-chain of Brazil, stretching from E. to W., in the province of Ceará. It is divided into the mountains of Biapina, Boavista, Boritana, Bôcos, &c.

Ibicui, e-be-kwee′, a river of South America, rises in the S.W. of the province of Rio Grande do Sul, in Brazil, enters Uruguay, and joins the Uruguay River at Yapeyu, in lat. 29° 20′ S., after a course of about 400 miles.

Ibi Gamin, ee′be gå′min, or **Kamet,** Kå′mẹt, a mountain of the Himalayas. Lat. 30° 35′ N.; lon. 79° 38′ E. Height, 25,373 feet.

Ibisa, or **Ibiza,** Balearic Isles. See IVIÇA.

Ibituruna, a village of Brazil. See BOM-SUCCESSO.

Ibo, a town of Africa. See ABOH.

Ibo, ee′bo, one of the Querimba Islands, in Mozambique Channel. Lat. (N.W. part) 12° 20′ S.; lon. 40° 38′ E.

Ibo, or **Oi′bo,** a town of the above island. It is defended by a large and two smaller forts, and has a harbor.

Ibos, ee‵bos′, a market-town of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, 4 miles W. of Tarbes. Pop. 1945.

Ibrah, ee′brå or ib′rå, a town of Arabia, dominions and 60 miles S.S.W. of Muscat. It has many good houses, which are fortified and highly adorned.

Ibraheem, or **Ibrahim,** ib‵rå-heem′ (anc. *Ado′nis*), a rivulet of Syria, enters the Mediterranean about midway between Tripoli and Beyroot. It is connected in mythology with the death of Adonis, or Thammuz.

Ibraheem, or **Ibrahim,** a river of Persia, province of Kerman, enters the Persian Gulf 20 miles E. of Ormus, after a N. course of 75 miles.

Ibrail, Ibraila, or **Ibrahil.** See BRAHILOV.

Ibrig, a village of Switzerland. See YBERG.

Ibrim, ib‵reem′ (anc. *Premnis?*), a town of Nubia, upon a rocky height on the Nile, 12 miles S.W. of Derr.

Ibros, or **Ibros del Rey,** ee′broce dēl rå, a town of Spain, province and 19 miles N.N.E. of Jaen. Pop. 4013.

Iburg, ee′bōōRG, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 8 miles S. of Osnaburg. Pop. 969.

Iça, a tributary of the Amazon. See PUTUMAYO.

Iça, Iza, or **San Geronimo de Iça,** sån Hå-ron′e-mo då ee′så, a town of Peru, capital of the province of Iça, department and 168 miles S.S.E. of Lima, and 45 miles by rail S.E. of Pisco, its port.

Iça, a small maritime department of Peru. Chief towns, Iça and Pisco. Area, 6295 square miles. Pop. 60,111.

Içabaquam, a river of Brazil. See CAMACUAN.

Icanna, supposed ancient name of the YONNE.

Ic′ard, a township of Burke co., N.C. Pop. 929.

Icard Station, Burke co., N.C. See HAPPY HOME.

Icaria, Icarus, ancient names of NICARIA.

Icatu, or **Hycatu,** e-kå-too′, a town of Brazil, province and 52 miles S.E. of Maranhão, on the Monim.

Icco, a town of Brazil. See Ico.

Ice Creek, a post-office of Lawrence co., O.

Iceland, īss′lạnd (called *Island,* ees′lånd, by the natives; Ger. *Island,* īs′lånt; Dutch, *Ijsland* or *Ysland,* īs′lånt; Sp. *Islanda,* ees-lån′då; Fr. *Islande,* ees‵lôNd′; L. *Islan′dia*), an island subject to the crown of Denmark, and situated between the North Atlantic and the Arctic Ocean, 130 miles from the S.E. coast of Greenland, and 850 miles W. of Norway, extending between lat. 63° 24′ and 66° 33′ N. and lon. 13° 31′ and 24° 17′ W. Greatest length, from E. to W., 300 miles; central breadth, about 200 miles; area, 39,543 square miles. The coast-line for a considerable extent on the S.E. is almost unbroken, but in all other directions it presents a continued succession of deep bays, fiords, and jutting promontories. One of the most remarkable of the latter is a large peninsula in the N.W., which stretches out between two bays 80 miles into the ocean. The water along the coast is generally deep, and the bays furnish a great number of harbors, with good anchorage and complete shelter; but the navigation is rendered dangerous by vast numbers of rocky islets which line the shores. The interior of the island has for the most part a very wild and desolate appearance, being covered by lofty mountain-masses of volcanic origin, many of them crowned with perpetual snow and ice, which, stretching down their sides into the intervening valleys, form immense glaciers. These icy mountains, which take the common name of Jökull or Jökul, have their culminating point in Oeräfa Jökull, near the S.E. coast, lat. 64° 0′ 48″ N., lon. 16° 45′ 31″ W.; height, 6409 feet. The Snäfell, near the W. coast, is 5965 feet in height; and Eyjafjalla Jökull, in the S., 5579 feet. Hecla, the noted volcano, is 5110 feet in elevation. The Skaptar Jökull occupies an immense tract in the S.E. part of the island. The glaciers cover a surface of upwards of 4000 square miles; they exist in all the mountains above 4000 feet in elevation, and extend down to the sea. The greatest mass of ice is in the S.E. of the island; and this region has for centuries been the scene of the most violent volcanic eruptions. There are 30 known volcanoes in Iceland, several of which have been active within a century. Destructive volcanic eruptions are not uncommon. The island also contains numerous small mud-volcanoes and intermittent thermal springs, in the chief of which, the Great Geyser (ghī′zẹr), the water at a depth of 72 feet is 30° above the boiling-point. Jets of water and stones are thrown at intervals from this geyser to heights varying from 90 to 100 feet. The immense reservoirs of snow and ice furnish inexhaustible supplies to numerous lakes and rivers, but the latter, owing to the rugged nature of the surface, are more remarkable for their number than for their length. The most deserving of notice are the Hvitá or White River, the Thiorsá, the Jokulsá, and the Skilfjandafljot. The last two have each a course of about 100 miles. The Hvitá and the Thiorsá are each about 150 miles in length. The most valuable mineral product is sulphur; *surturbrand,* or lignite, is also found. The other minerals deserving of notice are chalcedonies, rock crystals, and the well-known double refracting spar, for which the island has long been famous. On many parts of the coast, particularly the W., basaltic caves occur; that of Stappen is not unworthy to be compared with Fingal's Cave.

The climate is very variable; storms of extreme violence are frequent; the summer is moist; in winter the sky is dark and gloomy, but lighted up at night by brilliant displays of the aurora borealis. The temperature is more elevated than that of any other country in the same latitude; mean of year at Reikiavik, 40° Fahr.; of the summer, 56°, and of the winter, 29°.30. The S. coasts, washed by a prolongation of the Gulf Stream, are much milder than the N., and generally free from ice. Forests formerly abounded, but the island is now destitute of trees. The want of fuel is severely felt, although the Gulf Stream and the polar currents occasionally float driftwood to its shores, and a fine white turf is used. Except a few oats, and a kind of wild grass whose seeds are carefully garnered for food, no grain can be raised; but potatoes and garden-vegetables are cultivated. The flora of Iceland is nearly allied to that of Scandinavia, comprising mosses and a few shrubs. The most important domestic animal is the sheep, which, with the goat, cow, horse, ox, and dog, was introduced from Norway. Reindeer, introduced in 1770, now exist in large herds, but are not domesticated. The polar bear is sometimes cast on the shores from the northern ice-fields. Fish are very abundant on all the coasts, and form the chief support of the inhabitants. Birds are very numerous, the most valuable of which is the eider-duck. No reptiles of any kind exist in the island. There are few manufactures, and the only commerce consists in the exchange of wool, butter, skins, fish, oil, sulphur, and Iceland moss. The trade has been restricted to Icelandic and Danish vessels, but the ports are open to commerce.

The inhabitants belong to the Scandinavian race. Their language is peculiar to the island; it is more nearly allied to the old Norse than any other now spoken. They are strongly attached to their country, and hospitable to strangers. Iceland College, with 8 professors and about 80 students, is the only educational institution except a few schools; but domestic education is universal, and the intellectual capacity of the people is of a superior order. Many of the most valuable works of European literature have been translated into the native tongue. Almost all the inhabitants are Lutherans, the whole island forming a single bishopric. In 1874 the 1000th anniversary of Iceland's history was celebrated at Reikiavik, the capital, on which occasion the island received its autonomy, but it still remains subject to the King of Denmark, who appoints its governor. It has its own legislature, and all its citizens are equal before the law. Since 1874 the island has suffered much from the effects of volcanic eruptions, and from consequent dearth and destruction of the sheep, on which the people largely depend for supplies of food; and some emigration to the Canadian district of Keewatin has resulted.

Iceland was discovered by a Norwegian pirate in 860, and permanently settled in 874, but is believed to have been known to the Irish fishermen, and temporarily colonized by them, before this period. The Norse settlement continued to increase rapidly by the arrival of new settlers, and in the beginning of the tenth century the inhabitants formed themselves into a republic, which existed for nearly 400 years. In the thirteenth century it became subject to Norway, and, through it, in 1380, to Denmark, with which it still remains. Pop. in 1703, 50,444; in 1843, 57,180; in 1876, 71,300.—Adj. Icelan'dic; inhab. Ice'lander.

Ichaboe, ik'â-bo, an island off the S.W. coast of Africa, lat. 26° 18′ S., lon. 14° 58′ E. It has afforded guano.

Ichak, a town of India. See Eechauk.

Ichang, a town of China. See E-Ching.

Ichapoor, or **Ichapur**, itch-â-poor′, a village of Bengal, on the Hoogly, 14 miles by rail N. of Calcutta. It has an English school and a large government powder-mill.

Ich'awaynoch'away Creek, Georgia, drains part of Terrell co., runs southward through Calhoun and Baker cos., and enters Flint River about 15 miles below Newton. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Ichawur, e-chaw'ẹr, a town of India, dominion and 32 miles S.W. of Bhopaul, comprising about 1000 houses.

Ichenhausen, iĸ'ẹn-hŏw'zẹn, a town of Bavaria, on the Günz, 6 miles S.E. of Günzburg. Pop. 2450.

Ichenheim, iĸ'ẹn-hīme', a village of Baden, Middle Rhine, near the Rhine. Pop. 1450.

Ichterghem, iĸ'tẹr-ghêm, or **Ichteghem**, iĸ'tẹ-ghêm, a village of Belgium, in the province of West Flanders, 12 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 3800.

Ichtershausen, iĸ'tẹrs-hŏw'zẹn, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 12 miles E.S.E. of Gotha, on the Gera. Pop. 1300.

Ichtiman, iĸ'tẹ-mân′, a border town of Eastern Roumelia, 35 miles N.W. of Tatar Bazardjik.

Ickesburg, iks'burg, a post-village of Perry co., Pa., in Saville township, 10 miles S.W. of Millerstown. It has several churches and stores. Pop. about 200.

Ico, or **Icco**, ee'ko, a town of Brazil, province of Ceará, on the Salgado, near its junction with the Jaguaribe, 32 miles N.N.E. of Crato. Pop., with district, 7000.

Icod, ee-kod′, or **Fed de los Vinos**, fêd dà loce veen′-yoce, a town on the W. coast of Teneriffe. Pop. 4000.

Icolmkill, in the Hebrides, Scotland. See Iona.

Iconium, the ancient name of Konieh.

Ico'nium, a post-village of Appanoose co., Iowa, in Chariton township, about 32 miles W.S.W. of Ottumwa. It has 2 churches and several stores. Pop. about 200.

Iconium, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Mo., 30 miles S.S.E. of Clinton.

Icricok, a town of Guinea. See Ecricok.

Iculisma, the ancient name of Angoulême.

I'cy Cape, Alaska, in the Arctic Ocean, midway between Capes North and Lisbourne. Lat. 70° 20′ N.; lon. 161° 46′ W.

I'cy Strait, Alaska, connects Chatham Strait with the Pacific Ocean.

Ida, ī'dạ (Turk. *Kaz-Tagh*, kâz-tâg), a famous mountain of Asia Minor, near the head of the Gulf of Adramyti, and 30 miles S.E. of the plain of Troy. Lat. 36° 12′ N.; lon. 26° 54′ E.

Ida, a mountain of Crete. See Psilorati.

I'da, a county in the W. part of Iowa, has an area of 432 square miles. It is intersected by Maple River, and partly drained by the Little Sioux River, which touches its N.W. extremity. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staple products. Capital, Ida Grove. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,887,912. Pop. in 1870, 226; in 1875, 794.

Ida, a post-hamlet of Republic co., Kansas, in Rose Creek township, 30 miles S.W. of Fairbury, Neb.

Ida, a post-village of Monroe co., Mich., in Ida township, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 10 miles W. of Monroe. It has a money-order post-office, 2 churches, 2 saw-mills, and a grist-mill. Pop. of the township, 1105.

Ida, a township of Douglas co., Minn. Pop. 325. It contains Ida Lake.

Ida, a post-office of Adair co., Mo., 9 miles from Kirksville.

Ida, a post-hamlet of Valley co., Neb., 12 miles N.W. of Ord.

Ida, a post-office of Lane co., Oregon.

Ida, a post-office of Pepin co., Wis.

Ida Grove, a post-village, capital of Ida co., Iowa, in Corwin township, on the Maple River, and on the Maple River Railroad, about 28 miles N. of Denison, and 28 miles W.S.W. of Sac City. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. 30.

Idaho, ī'dạ-ho, a northwestern territory of the United States, lying upon the Pacific slope, and principally in the basin of the Columbia River, bounded N. by British Columbia, Canada, and Montana, E. by Montana and Wyoming, S. by Utah, and W. by Oregon and Washington. Its northern limit for 1° of longitude is the 49th parallel of N. latitude. On the N.E. its boundary is the crest of the Bitter Root Mountains, and farther southward that of the main Rocky Mountain chain. Its southern line is lat. 42° N., and the western boundary follows for about 180 miles the course of the Shoshone, Snake, or Lewis River. Area, 86,294 square miles.

Surface.—The face of the country is principally mountainous, but there are several large prairie tracts. In the N. lateral spurs (the Kootenai, Cœur d'Alène, and Lapwai Mountains, and others) extend westward from the Bitter Root range. In the central portion occur the lofty snow-clad ranges called the Salmon River Mountains, with some peaks exceeding 13,000 feet in altitude. S. of these the Three Buttes, and in the extreme E. the Three Tetons (13,858 feet), are famous landmarks. In the S. and S.E., respectively, are the Goose Creek and Bear River Mountains, which form part of the watershed dividing the Shoshone Valley from the Great Salt Lake Basin, in which the S.E. part of the territory lies. Northward of these ranges and of the Shoshone River, but S. of the Salmon River Mountains, is the fertile Kamass Prairie, and there are elsewhere great sage-plains. In the S.E. is a region apparently volcanic at no remote period, and abounding in geysers and other thermal and saline springs. Remarkable points of interest are the Great Shoshone, American, and Salmon Falls, all cataracts of the Shoshone River. The first is, at high water, a rival of Niagara in magnificence, and the fall or perpendicular descent exceeds that of Niagara. The great cañon of the Shoshone, where the river flows for many miles at the bottom of a vast trough or chasm in the rocks, is another noteworthy feature. There are many lakes and rivers, with fertile valleys, and picturesque waterfalls abound in the mountains. Evergreen coniferous trees cover some of the hills and mountains with a dense forest. Red cedar especially abounds in the N., and pines, firs, spruces, &c., are abundant in many districts; but hard-wood timber is, as a rule, very deficient. Azoic and eozoic rocks cover a very large part of the area. The Shoshone River, with most of its tributaries, flows through regions largely covered with rocks of comparatively recent volcanic origin. The various geological ages, from the Silurian to the Pliocene, are nearly all represented in the territory, but none of them extensively so, excepting the tertiary, whose strata cover large areas, especially southward. Idaho has already become an important source of the supply of the precious metals. Gold was discovered on Pend d'Oreille River in 1852; and in 1860 important placer-mining operations were undertaken on the South Fork of the Clearwater. Gold and silver abound in nearly all parts of the territory. Both quartz and placer gold are freely obtained. Silver is found in quartz, galena, and other valuable ores. Lead is a large ingredient in much of the silver bullion, and could be produced very abundantly. Coal (strictly a lignite, tertiary or cretaceous) is found at various points. Salt, sulphur, soda compounds, iron ore, and many kinds of stone suitable for building are among the useful minerals.

Idaho is in general much better adapted for grazing than for agriculture. She has vast wastes covered with "winter-fat" or "white sage" (*Eurotia lanata*), which is eagerly sought by cattle, and upon it they thrive and fatten even in winter. Notwithstanding the elevated character of the territory, her winters are not often severe, considering the latitude; and even in the N. cattle may range in the valleys without shelter or foddering. Indian corn is not very profitably raised, for the summers are short. Valuable bunch-grasses are native here, and constitute excellent pasturage. Many of the sage-plains, if irrigated, would prove admirable wheat-lands, and along the streams the excellent bottom-lands are already cultivated with profit. Among the mountains there are sheltered basins or parks, with fine soil and excellent pasturage. At present barley, potatoes, wheat, oats, wool, and dairy-products are the agricultural staples of the territory. Among the native plants affording food to the Indians are the kamass or quamash root (*Camassia esculenta*); the blue kamass (*Milla grandiflora*), which is regarded as poisonous, though it may be eaten; the parasitic toowhoo (*Phelipæa erianthera*); *Valeriana edulis*, the edible valerian root; the *Carum Gairdneri*, or yamp, a caraway plant, with a root much resembling the carrot. The moose, three species of deer proper, the Rocky Mountain sheep and goat (so called), prong-horn or antelope, grizzly bear, black bear, lynx, marten, beaver, foxes, wolves, hares, squirrels, gophers, and many other mammals are quite common. Among the numerous game-birds are five kinds of grouse, several species of snipe and plover, rails, cranes, ducks, swans, geese, &c. This whole region was once a favorite resort for white and red hunters and trappers, and even now produces furs and peltries of much value.

Stage-routes have been established to the more important points, connecting with the Pacific railroads and the steamers upon the Upper Columbia. From Powder River up to Salmon Falls (200 miles) the Shoshone is navigable for steamers; but to navigate its lower course within this territory is dangerous and difficult, even at high water. The Clarke River in the N. is navigable to some extent. Steamers ply upon the beautiful Lake Pend d'Oreille or Kulispelm, the largest body of water in the territory. The Utah Northern Railroad reaches Franklin, Idaho, and the Northern Pacific is expected to traverse it from E. to W.

Government.—As in the other territories, the principal executive and judicial officers are of federal appointment, and serve for terms of four years. The legislature meets yearly, and consists of a council or upper house of 13, elected for two years, and a house of representatives, 25 in number, chosen for one year. The treasurer, comptroller, superintendent of public instruction, and congressional delegate are chosen by the people.

Education.—In 1874 seven counties of Idaho reported 4010 children of school age, more than one-half of whom attended territorial schools, there being nearly three times as many children as there were in the whole territory in 1871. Fifty-three public schools were reported, supported mainly by county and local taxes, aided by territorial appropriations and other funds. Public instruction is under a territorial superintendent, and there are also county superintendents. It is proposed to establish a university at Boisé City. There are Roman Catholic and other mission schools, chiefly among the Indians.

Counties and Towns.—The counties are 11 in number, as follows: Ada, Alturas, Bear Lake, Boisé, Idaho, Kootenay, Lemhi, Nez Percés, Oneida, Owyhee, and Shoshone. The principal towns are Boisé, the capital, Idaho City, Franklin, Mount Idaho, Lewiston, Malad City, Florence, Rocky Bar, Salmon City, Paris, Pierce City, and Silver City. In 1870 the two first-mentioned towns were the only ones whose population exceeded 1500 souls.

The population in 1870 was, in all, 20,583, of whom 10,618 were whites, 4274 were Chinese, 60 were colored, and the remainder were Indians. The latter are mainly of the Shoshone, Nez Percé, Bannack, and Kootenay tribes; they are partly upon the reservations at Fort Hall and Nez Percé, and partly unsettled nomades. In Oneida co. there is a large Mormon element.

History.—In 1863, Idaho was formed, being set off mainly from Washington, Dakota, and Nebraska. It then included Montana and a part of Wyoming. Its present area all belonged to Washington up to 1863. Idaho received its present limits in 1868, after having parted with a large share of its area in 1864. Gold was found here in 1852, and in 1860 it was struck in paying quantities at Oro Fino. Parts of the territory were devastated by the Indian war of 1878. The mining, stamping, and smelting interests have been very productive, and to them the growth of the territory is almost entirely due. The timber-manufacture and the pasturage of sheep and neat cattle are attracting much attention, and the future of Idaho as a pastoral region is full of promise.

Idaho, a large county of Idaho, is bounded on the W. by the Snake or Lewis River, and intersected by the Salmon River. The surface is mountainous. The Lapwai Mountains extend along the N. border of the county. The soil of the valleys is fertile. This county has gold-mines (mostly placer). Valuation of real and personal estate, $198,928. Capital, Mount Idaho. Pop. in 1870, 849, of whom 205 were Americans.

Idaho, a post-office of Clay co., Ala.

Idaho, a post-office of Hardin co., Iowa.

Idaho, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., N.C., 3 miles from Fayetteville.

Idaho, a post-hamlet of Pike co., O., on Sunfish Creek, 28 miles S.S.W. of Chillicothe. It has a church and 3 stores.

Idaho, a post-hamlet of King William co., Va., 7 miles N.W. of Lester Manor. It has a store.

Idaho City, the capital of Boisé co., Idaho, is situated in the Boisé Basin, on Moore's Creek, about 50 miles N.E. of Boisé City. It is near lat. 44° N. and lon. 114° 50′ W. In 1870 it was the second town of Idaho in population. Its prosperity is derived from rich placer-mines of gold. Silver is also found here. It contains 2 churches, a banking-house, and a newspaper office. This place is surrounded by mountains covered with pine forests. Pop. 889.

Idaho Springs, a post-town of Clear Creek co., Col., on Clear Creek, and on the Colorado Central Railroad, 38 miles W. of Denver. It has 2 churches, several hotels, and hot soda springs, which attract many visitors. Gold and silver are found near this place, which is surrounded by beautiful scenery. Pop. about 700.

Idanha-Nova, e-dân'yâ-no'vâ, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 13 miles E. of Castello Branco. Pop. 2566.

Idar, ee'dar, a village of Germany, in the principality of Birkenfeld, 3 miles N.W. of Oberstein. Pop. 3055.

Idaville, ī'dạ-vĭl, a post-village of White co., Ind., on the railroad which connects Logansport with Monticello, 16 miles W. of Logansport. It has 3 churches, an academy, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. 197.

Idaville, or **Kilchis,** a post-hamlet of Tillamook co., Oregon, on Tillamook Bay, about 60 miles W. of Portland. It is partly supported by the lumber-business.

Idaville, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., in Huntington township, 14 miles S. of Carlisle. It has a church.

Idaville, a post-office of Tipton co., Tenn., 3 miles from Atoka Station.

Iddah, a town of Africa. See ATTAH.

Id'do, a post-office of Pike co., Ala.

Idegem, ee'de-ghêm, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 25 miles S.S.E. of Ghent, on the Dender.

I'dell', a post-office of Crawford co., Kansas, about 18 miles N.E. of Parsons.

I'der, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ind.

Idiazabal, e-DE-â-thâ-BÂL′, a town of Spain, in Guipuzcoa, 27 miles S. of San Sebastian. Pop. 1527.

Idjeng, id-jĕng′, an active volcano at the E. end of the island of Java, 10,170 feet high.

I′dle, a river of England, co. of Nottingham, after a N.E. course, joins the Trent 4 miles below Gainsborough.

Idle, a town of England, co. of York, 3 miles N.N.E. of Bradford. Pop. 6253.

Idlewild, i′dẹl-wīld, a post-office of Orange co., N.Y., at Cornwall Station on the Newburg & New York Railroad, 55 miles N. of New York. Here was the residence of the poet N. P. Willis. See CORNWALL (N.Y.).

Idlewild, a post-office of Gibson co., Tenn., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 8 miles N. of Milan.

Idlewood, ī′dẹl-wood, a station in Chartiers township, Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pan-Handle Railroad, 6 miles W. of Pittsburg.

Idlip, or **Idlib,** a town of Syria, 50 miles S.W. of Aleppo.

Idra, an island of Greece. See HYDRA.

Idria, id′re-ạ or ee′dre-â, a river of Austria, in Carniola, joins the Isonzo after a course of about 45 miles.

Idria, a town of Carniola, in an Alpine valley, 23 miles W.S.W. of Laybach. It has 2 large churches and an old castle. Its celebrated quicksilver-mine, next to those of Almaden, in Spain, is the richest in Europe. Pop. 3960.

Idro, ee′dro, or **Idro-Alto,** ee′dro âl′to (anc. *E′drum*), a small town of Northern Italy, province and 18 miles N.N.E. of Brescia, on a declivity on the S.E. shore of the lake of the same name. Pop. 833.

Idro Lake (anc. *Edri′nus La′cus*), in North Italy, is 17 miles N. of Brescia, between the lakes of Garda and Isèo. Length, from N. to S., 7 miles; greatest breadth, 1½ miles; depth, about 400 feet. It is traversed by the Chiese, an affluent of the Po, and it has on its W. side the fortress of Rocca d'Anfo.

Idstedt, id′stĕtt, a village of Prussia, 5 miles N.N.W. of Sleswick. A battle was fought here in 1850 between the Danes and the Sleswick-Holsteiners. Pop. 395.

Idstein, id′stīne, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 15 miles N. of Mentz. Pop. 2500.

Idumæa, id-u-mee′ạ, **Idu′me,** or **E′dom,** an ancient country of Western Asia, comprising the mountainous tract between Palestine and the Gulf of Akabah, the whole country being a portion of Arabia. It is divided into the districts of Jebal and Esh-Sherah, both occupied by tribes of Bedouin Arabs.——Adj. and inhab. IDUMÆAN, id-u-mee′ạn, or E′DOMITE.

Idumania, a river of England. See BLACK WATER.

Idurum, the supposed ancient name of JUDENBURG.

Iedo, a city of Japan. See TOKIO.

Iefremov, a town of Russia. See YEFREMOV.

Ieia, a river of Russia. See YEIA.

Iekaterinburg, Russia. See YEKATERINBOORG.

Iekaterinodar, Russia. See YEKATERINODAR.

Iekaterinograd, Russia. See YEKATERINOGRAD.

Iekaterinoslav, Russia. See YEKATERINOSLAV.

Ielabouga, a town of Russia. See YELABOOGA.

Ielagoui, a river of Siberia. See YELAGOOI.

Ielatom, a town of Russia. See YELATOM.

Ieletz, a city of Russia. See YELETS.

Ielisavetgrad, Russia. See YELISAVETGRAD.

Ielnia, a town of Russia. See YELNIA.

Ielsi, e-ĕl′see, a town of Italy, province and 9 miles E.S.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 2904.

Iemtsa, a river of Russia. See YEMTSA.

Ienidje, a town of Turkey. See YENIDJE.

Ienikale, a town and strait of Russia. See YENIKALE.

Ienisei, a river of Siberia. See YENISEI.

Ieniseisk, Russia. See YENISEISK.

Ierne, the ancient name of IRELAND.

Ieroslan, a river of Russia. See YEROSLAN.

Iesi, or **Jesi,** e-â′see (anc. *Æ′sis*), a walled town of Italy, in the Marches, 17 miles by rail S.W. of Ancona, on the left bank of the Esino. It is a bishop's see, and the seat of important manufactures. Pop. 18,912.

Ieso, an island of Japan. See YESSO.

Ietze, a river of Germany. See JETZE.

Ievst, a river of Russia. See YEVST.

If, eef, an islet off the S. coast of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, opposite Marseilles, and occupied as a fortress.

Iffendic, eef`fôNG`deek′, a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 18 miles W. of Rennes. Pop. 345.

Iffezheim, if′fĕts-hīme`, or **Iffesheim,** if′fẹs-hīme`, a village of Baden, on the Rhine, the steamboats on which have a station here. Pop. 1809.

Iflanee, or **Iflani,** e-flâ′nee, an upland region of Asia Minor, S.E. of Amastra, in which are the two villages called Iflanee of Kastamoonee and Iflanee of Zafaran-Boli.

Iga, ee′gâ, a seaport town of Japan, in Hondo, on the W. coast of the Bay of Owari, 100 miles E.S.E. of Kioto.

Igal, ee`gŏl′, a town of Hungary, 34 miles N.N.W. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 1650.

Igatimi, e-gâ-te-mee′, a river of South America, joins the Panama from the right, in lat. 24° 40′ S. Length, about 200 miles. Its navigation is much obstructed by cataracts, no fewer than 20 occurring within a space of 20 miles.

Igea, or **Ixea,** e-HÂ′â, or **Igea de Cornago,** e-HÂ′â dâ KOR-nâ′go, a town of Spain, province and 35 miles S.E. of Logroño. Pop. 1747.

Igelheim, ee′gẹl-hīme`, or **Iggelheim,** ig′ghẹl-hīme`, a village of Bavaria, 7 miles N.W. of Speyer. Pop. 2049.

Igillium, the ancient name of GIGLIO.

Iglau, ig′lŏw, written also **Iglaw** and **Gihawla,** ghe-hâv′lâ (L. *Igla′via*), a town of Moravia, on the Iglawa, and on a railway, 49 miles W.N.W. of Brünn. Pop. 20,112. It has 3 suburbs, several churches, a gymnasium, and a high school, with extensive manufactures of woollen cloth, paper, plush, vinegar, colors, potash, and glass, and a flourishing trade. Silver and lead are raised from neighboring mines.

Iglawa, ig-lâ′ŵâ, **Iglava,** ig-lâ′vâ, or **Igla,** ig′lâ, a river of Moravia, joins the Schwarza 19 miles S. of Brünn, after a S.E. course of 70 miles.

Iglesias, e-glâ′se-âs, a town of Sardinia, 34 miles by rail W.N.W. of Cagliari, near the W. coast of the island. Pop. 5448. It is enclosed by ruined fortifications, and has a cathedral, a handsome episcopal palace, several convents, a Jesuits' college, and a trade in wine.

Iglo, ig′lo` (Ger. *Neudorf*, noi′dorf), a free town of Hungary, co. of Zips, on the Hernad, and on a railway, 7 miles S. of Leutschau. Pop. 6691. It has a large Catholic church, a town hall, a board of mines, smelting-works for copper and iron, and some trade in flax and linen.

Igloo′lik`, a small island of Northern Canada, in Fury and Hecla Strait. Lat. 69° 21′ N.; lon. 81° 53′ W.

Ignacio (ig-nâ′se-o) **Islands,** a group in the Gulf of California, off the coast of the Mexican state of Cinaloa.

Igo, i′go, a post-village of Shasta co., Cal., about 13 miles S.W. of Shasta. It has a masonic hall, a hotel, a drug-store, and a general store.

Igo, a post-office of Rooks co., Kansas.

I′gou's Ferry, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, 18 miles above Chattanooga.

Igrande, a town of France. See YGRANDE.

Igrapiuna, e-grâ-pe-oo′nâ, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, near São Jorge dos Ilheos. Pop. 1000.

Iguaçu, Iguazu, or **Curitiba,** koo-re-tee′bâ, a river of Brazil, forms the boundary between the provinces of São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul, and joins the Parana in lat. 26° S., lon. 54° 45′ W., after a W. course of 250 miles. See CURITIBA.

Iguaçu, or **Iguazu,** e-gwâ-soo′, a town of Brazil, province and 21 miles N.W. of Rio Janeiro. Pop. 4000. It has a considerable trade by the river Iguaçu to Rio Janeiro.

Igualada, e-gwâ-lâ′DÂ (anc. *Aquæ Latæ?*), a town of Spain, province and 33 miles by rail N.W. of Barcelona, on the Noya. Pop. 14,000. It stands on an eminence, and the new town has airy, well-planted walks, a parish church, a college, a hospital, and cavalry barracks. It has manufactures of cotton goods, cotton thread, hats, and fire-arms, with distilleries, and in its neighborhood are paper-mills.

Igualapa, e-gwâ-lâ′pâ, a town of Mexico, state and 180 miles S.S.W. of La Puebla. Pop. about 3000.

Igualeja, e-gwâ-lâ′HÂ, a town of Spain, province and 42 miles W.S.W. of Malaga. Pop. 1593.

Iguape, e-gwâ′pâ, a river of Brazil, enters the Atlantic about 85 miles S.W. of Santos. Length, 150 miles.

Iguape, a town of Brazil, province of São Paulo, on the S. bank of the Iguape River, near its mouth. It has a good harbor, and exports rice and timber.

Iguaraçu, e-gwâ-râ-soo′, or **Iguarassu,** e-gwâ-râs-soo′, a town of Brazil, and the earliest founded in the province of Pernambuco, from which city it is distant 20 miles N.N.W. It stands on a height, beside the Iguaraçu, a tributary of the Upper Parnahiba. Pop. 5000.

Iguazu, a town of Brazil. See IGUAÇU.

Igumen, e-goo-mĕn′, a town of Russia, government and 38 miles E.S.E. of Minsk, on the Beresina. Pop. 2190.

Iguvium, the ancient name of GUBBIO.

Igyusch, a town of Hungary. See HEGYES.

Iha, ee′â, a village of the Malay Archipelago, island of Saparooa, or Honi-Moa.

Ihna, ee'nå, a river of Prussia, in Pomerania, enters the Dammsche-See, an arm of the Stettiner-Haff, 9 miles N. of Stettin. Length, 55 miles.

Ihringen, ee'ring-ẹn, a village of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, near Breisach. Pop. 2708.

Ij, a river of the Netherlands. See Y.

I'jamsville, a post-village of Wabash co., Ind., in Pleasant township, on Eel River, and on the Eel River Railroad, about 30 miles E.N.E. of Logansport. It has 2 churches and several mills.

Ijamsville, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., on Bush Creek, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 52 miles W. of Baltimore. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. 100.

Ijighinsk, Siberia. See Jijiginsk.

Ijlst, a town of the Netherlands. See Ylst.

Ijma, a river of Russia. See Izhma.

Ijo, ee'yo, a small river of Finland, flows into the Gulf of Bothnia, near its N. extremity.

Ijsland, the Dutch name of Iceland.

Ijssel, a river of the Netherlands. See Yssel.

Ijsselmonde, Netherlands. See Ysselmonde.

Ijsselmuiden, Netherlands. See Ysselmuiden.

Ijsselstein, Netherlands. See Ysselstein.

Ijzendik, Netherlands. See Yzendyke.

Ik, ik, two rivers of Russia, government of Orenboorg, the principal of which joins the Kama 20 miles N.W. of Menselinsk, after a N.W. course of about 200 miles.

Ikarma, e-kar'må, one of the Kooril Islands, Pacific Ocean.

Ikazni, e-kåz'nee, a town of Russia, government of Minsk, 44 miles W.N.W. of Disna. Pop. 1200.

Ike-Aral-Nor, ee'kå-å'rål'-nōr', or **Ike-Aral-Noor,** a lake of the Chinese Empire, in Mongolia, Khalkas territory, near the E. frontier of Soongaria, between lat. 47° and 48° N., and intersected by the meridian of 90° E. lon. Length, 40 miles; average breadth, 20 miles. It receives several rivers, but has no known outlet.

Ikorets, or **Ikoretz,** e-ko-rĕts', a river of Russia, joins the Don on the left, after a course of about 60 miles.

Ikropa, e-kro'på, or **Ikiopa,** e-ke-o'på, a river of Madagascar, rises in the province of Ankova, and falls into Bembatooka Bay, N.W. coast of Madagascar, being known during the latter part of its course by the name of the Bembatooka. It is navigable to Maroa-be, about 25 miles from the sea. Entire length, about 270 miles.

I'lam, a village of England, co. of Stafford, 9 miles E.N.E. of Cheadle.

Ilambazar, e-lam-bạ-zar', a town of Bengal, in Beerbhoom. Lat. 23° 37' 35" N.; lon. 87° 34' 50" E. It has a large trade, and manufactures of lac, lac ornaments, lac dyes, indigo, lacquered wares, and wild silk.

I'lanmore', an island of the Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Inverness, ½ mile N. of Coll.

Ilanroan, ī'lạn-rōn', a small island of the Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Inverness, S. of Oransay.

Ilanterach, ī-lan'tẹr-åK, a small island of the Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Inverness, E. of Oransay.

Il-Bassan, a town of Turkey. See El-Bassan.

Ilbono, il-bo'no, a village of Sardinia, 30 miles N.N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 1341.

Il'chester, or **Iv'elchester** (anc. *Ischalis*), a town of England, co. of Somerset, on the ancient Foss-way and the Ivel, 4½ miles S.S.E. of Somerton. It was a Roman station, and a considerable town of the ancient Belgæ. Pop. of parish, 743.

Il'chester Mills, a post-village of Howard co., Md., on the Patapsco River, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 13 miles W.S.W. of Baltimore. Here is Mount St. Clement's College (Roman Catholic), organized in 1868, also a convent, 2 chapels, a cotton-mill, and a flour-mill.

Ilchi, a town of Toorkistan. See Khoten.

Il'derton, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 10 miles N.W. of London. Pop. 200.

Ile aux Moines, eel ō mwån, a small island of France, in the Gulf of Morbihan, Côtes-du-Nord, 12 miles N. of Lannion. It is the largest of the group called Sept Iles, or Seven Isles, and the only one which is inhabited.

Ile d'Aix, eel daix, a small island off the W. coast of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 14 miles N.W. of Rochefort. It has a strong military fort. There are villages of this name in the departments of Nord, Corrèze, Cher, and Pas-de-Calais.

Ile de Fer, Canary Islands. See Ferro.

Ile de France, in the Indian Ocean. See Mauritius.

Ile de France, eel dẹh frôɴss ("Isle of France"), an old province of France, of which the capital was Paris, now forming the departments of Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, Aisne, Oise, and parts of Eure-et-Loir, Loiret, and Yonne.

Ile de la Réunion, France. See Réunion.

Ile des Faisans, eel då få'zôɴᵍ' (*i.e.*, "isle of pheasants"), a small island, formed by the Bidassoa, on the borders of France and Spain, near Irun. Here the treaty of the Pyrenees was concluded between France and Spain, September 7, 1659.

Ile des Roches, eel då rosh (*i.e.*, "isle of rocks"), one of the Seychelles Islands, in the Indian Ocean.

Ile d'Yeu, or **Ile Dieu.** See Isle Dieu.

Ilek, e-lĕk', a river of Siberia, rises in the government of Irkootsk, flows N.N.W., and, after a course of about 200 miles, joins the Angara.

Ilekskoi-Gorodek, e-lĕk-skoi'-go-ro-dĕk', or **Iletski,** e-lĕt'skee, written also **Iletzoi-Gorodok,** a town of Russia, government and 78 miles S.W. of Orenboorg, at the confluence of the Ilek and Ural Rivers. Pop. 2886.

Ile l'Etoile, eel lå'twål', one of the Amirante Islands, in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 5° 55' S.; lon. 53° 4' E.

Ilerda, the ancient name of Lerida.

Iles Açores, the French name of the Azores.

Iles Antilles, the French for West Indies.

Ilesborough, Maine. See Isleborough.

Iles Canaries, the French name for the Canaries.

Iles d'Institut, eel dåɴᵍ'stee'tü', a group of islands off the N.W. coast of Australia, opposite the entrance of Admiralty Gulf, respectively named after the distinguished French authors Fénelon, Montesquieu, Pascal, Descartes, Corneille, and Condillac.

Iles Ioniennes, the French for Ionian Islands.

Iles (īlz) **Junction,** a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., 2½ miles S.W. of Springfield, at the crossing of branches of the Chicago & Alton and Wabash Railroads. It has a coal-mine.

Iles Salomon, the French name of Solomon Islands.

Ilfracombe, il'frạ-koom, a town of England, co. of Devon, on its N. coast, 9½ miles by rail N.N.E. of Barnstaple. It has a fishery and coasting-trade, and is frequented as a bathing-place. Steam-packets run between it and Bristol, Swansea, and Milford. Pop. of parish, 4721.

Ilgeldi, il-ghĕl'dee, a village of Asia, 46 miles N.N.W. of Khiva. It is walled, and is inhabited by Oozbeks.

Ilghun, or **Ilgun,** eel'goon', a large village of Asia Minor, 43 miles N.W. of Konieh, in lat. 38° 9' N., lon. 32° E., with some Mohammedan edifices, classic remains, and two lakes in its vicinity.

Ilha, eel'yå, a Portuguese word, signifying "island," forming a part of many names in Brazil, &c.

Ilha das Pedras, Brazil. See Camamú.

Ilha das Rolhas, eel'yå dås rōl'yås, a small Portuguese island in the Gulf of Guinea, just S. of the island of St. Thomas.

Ilha do Governador, Brazil. See Governador.

Ilha do Principe. See Prince's Island.

Ilha dos Ovos, eel'yå doce o'voce, an island of Brazil, province of Maranhão, at the entrance of the Bay of Cuma. Lat. 2° 4' S.

Ilha dos Porcos, eel'yå doce pᴏʀ'koce, a group of islets of Brazil, off the coast of Rio Janeiro, 16 miles N.E. of the island of São Sebastião.

Ilha Grande, eel'yå grån'då ("great island"), an island of Brazil, province and 68 miles W.S.W. of Rio Janeiro, in the Bay of Angra. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 8 miles. It produces sugar and coffee, and has several good anchorages, resorted to by whale-ships. On its W. side is the village of Santa Anna. Pop. 2000.

Ilha Grande, a town of Brazil. See Angra dos Reis.

Ilhas do Almirante. See Amirante Islands.

Ilhas Verdes, the Portuguese for Cape Verd Islands.

Ilhavo, eel-yå'vo, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 4 miles S. of Aveiro, near the Atlantic. Pop. 8210.

Ilheos, eel-yå'oce, four small islands of Brazil, close to the coast of the province of Bahia, formerly called the Capitania of Jorge de Figueire do Correa, and now comprising one of the comarcas of Bahia.

Ili, a river of Asia. See Eelee.

Ili, a town of Central Asia. See Kooldja.

Iliamna, e-le-am'nå, a volcano of Alaska, on the peninsula of Aliaska. Height, 12,066 feet. It is generally in a state of activity.

Iliamna (or **Shel'ikoff**) **Lake,** a lake of Alaska, about 85 miles long and 24 miles broad, discharges its waters by the river Kwichak into Bristol Bay.

Ilici, an ancient name of Elche.

Ilijah, or **Ilidjah,** e-lid'jå, a village of Asiatic Turkey (anc. *Elegi'a*), 8 miles W. of Erzroom.

Ilijah, or **Ilidjah,** a village of Asiatic Turkey, 70 miles W.N.W. of Diarbekir, on the Euphrates.

Ilim, e-lim′ or e-leem′, a river of Siberia, government of Irkootsk, tributary to the Angara. Total course, 180 miles. On it is Ilimsk, a fortified post, 300 miles N. of Irkootsk. Pop. 542.

Iliniça, Iliniza, e-le-nee′sȧ, or **Ilinissa,** e-le-nis′sȧ (improperly written **Ilinca**), a mountain-peak of the Andes, in Ecuador. Lat. 30° S. Height, 17,380 feet.

Il′ion, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., on the S. bank of the Mohawk River, on the Erie Canal and the New York Central Railroad, 2 miles W. of Herkimer, and 11½ miles E.S.E. of Utica. It has 5 churches, a national bank, an academy, a newspaper office, and a large armory, in which, at times, nearly 1000 men are employed making Remington rifles, pistols, &c.; also a manufactory of sewing-machines and one of farming-implements. A horse-railroad connects it with Mohawk. Pop. about 4200.

Ilipa, the supposed ancient name of NIEBLA.

Ilipa, the supposed ancient name of OLVERA.

Ilipa, the supposed ancient name of ZALAMEA.

Iliseh, e-lis′ẹh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 53 miles N.E. of Diarbekir. It is named after the adjacent warm springs. Pop. 5000.

Ilissus, e-lis′sŭs, a little rivulet of Greece, in Attica, rises near the village of Aleti, flows S.W., skirting Athens on the S., and enters the Phaleron, a port E. of the Piræus, after a total course of 10 miles. It is said to have been once a much more considerable stream; but at present its waters seldom reach the sea.

Ilitsi, a town of Toorkistan. See KHOTEN.

Iliturge, the supposed ancient name of UTRERA.

Iliyats, a people of Persia. See EELEEYATS.

Il‵kal′, a town of the Bombay presidency, India. Pop. 10,136.

Il′keston, a town of England, co. of Derby, on a railway, 8 miles E.N.E. of Derby. The town, situated on a lofty hill, is well built, plentifully supplied with water, and well lighted with gas. The church is a fine ancient edifice, with a lofty tower, and there are several Dissenting chapels, national schools, a mechanics' institution, and a library. It has manufactures of hosiery, silk edgings, lace, silk mittens, and a silk fabric which is made into gloves. A considerable number of the inhabitants are also employed in mining coal and ironstone. Two canals intersect the town. Pop. of parish, 9662.

Ilk′ley (anc. *Olicana?*), a town of England, co. of York, 6 miles by rail N.W. of Otley. Pop. of parish, 2865.

Ill, eel, a river of Alsace, rises near Altkirch, flows N. of Strasburg, and joins the Rhine on the left. Length, 100 miles. It is navigable for 62 miles.

Ill, eel, a river of Austria, falls into the Rhine 14 miles S. of Lake Constance. Total course, about 50 miles.

Illabasco, San Salvador. See COJUTEPEQUE.

Illana, eel-yȧ′nȧ, a town of Spain, New Castile, province of Guadalajara, 40 miles E.S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 1640.

Illancsa, il‵lŏn′chŏh‵, a village of Hungary, in the Banat, 42 miles S.W. of Temesvar. Pop. 2848.

Illanon, il-lȧ-nōn′, or **Illana,** il-lȧ′nȧ, a bay of the Malay Archipelago, forming a wide inlet of the Celebes Sea, extending into the island of Mindanao, on its S.W. side. Length and breadth, 70 miles each.

Illapel, eel-yȧ-pĕl′, a town of Chili, state of Coquimbo, on a stream of the same name, 110 miles E. by N. of Valparaiso. Pop. 6403. Here gold has been mined.

Illary, an island of Scotland. See ILLERAY.

Illasi, il-lȧ′see, a village of Italy, 9 miles E.N.E. of Verona. Pop. 2399.

Illats, ee‵yȧts′, a village of France, in Gironde, 19 miles S.S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1766.

Illau, il′lŏw (Hun. *Illava,* il‵lŏh′vŏh‵), a town of Hungary, 10 miles N.E. of Trentschin, on the Waag. Pop. 1100.

Illavla, a river of Russia. See ILOVLA.

Illawara, Louisiana. See ALSATIA.

Il‵lawar′ra, a maritime district of New South Wales, co. of Camden, 50 miles S.S.W. of Sydney. It contains a fine lake or salt lagoon of the same name. Chief town, Wollongong.

Ille, eel, a river of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, rises in the *étang* Boulet, flows S. 18 miles, and joins the Vilaine at Rennes.

Ille, a town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Tet, 10 miles E.N.E. of Prades. Pop. 3222.

Ille-et-Vilaine, eel-ȧ-vee‵lȧn′, a department in the N.W. of France, on the English Channel, forming part of the old province of Normandy. Area, 2554 square miles. The surface is flat, and covered on the N. with forests, dunes, and marshes. The chief rivers are the Vilaine, Ille, Couesnon, and Rance. A portion of the department is traversed by the canal of Ille and Rance on the N. and that of Nantes and Brest on the S. Grain, tobacco, hemp, and flax are important crops, and cider is extensively made. The minerals comprise iron, lead, building-stones, and potters' clay. Manufactures of hempen and linen thread and sail-cloth are extensively carried on; the other branches of industry are iron-forging, glass-making, and tanning. Oysters are largely exported from Cancale. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Rennes, the capital, Fougères, Montfort, Redon, Saint-Malo, and Vitré. Pop. in 1876, 602,712.

Iller, il′lẹr, a river of Germany, rises in the Tyrol, flows mostly northward through Bavaria and along the frontier of Würtemberg, and joins the Danube about 2 miles above Ulm; course, 85 miles. On it are the towns of Immenstadt and Kempten. Its principal affluent is the Aurach.

Il′leray‵, or **Il′lary,** one of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness. Length, about 4 miles; breadth, 1½ miles.

Illertissen, il′lẹr-tis‵sẹn, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the Iller, 38 miles W.S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 1339.

Illescas, il-yĕs′kȧs (anc. *Illacuris?*), a town of Spain, province of Toledo, 22 miles S.W. of Madrid. Pop. 1661.

Il‵lian′a, a post-office and station of Edgar co., Ill., on the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railroad, 40 miles E. of Tuscola.

Illiberis, the ancient name of ELNE.

Illiberis, the ancient name of GRANADA.

Illiers, ee‵yȧ′ or eel‵yȧ′, a town of France, in Eure-et-Loir, on the Loir, 15 miles S.W. of Chartres. Pop. 2216.

Illimani, eel‵ye-mȧ′ne, one of the loftiest mountains of the Bolivian Andes, East Cordillera, about 25 miles E.S.E. of La Paz, from which its appearance is singularly imposing. It is a serrated ridge, with four principal peaks, the northernmost of which is in lat. 16° 37′ 50″ S., lon. 67° 49′ 39″ W. Three of the loftiest summits are of the following elevations, respectively: S. peak, 21,149 feet above sea-level; middle peak, 21,094 feet; N. peak, 21,060 feet. The snowy part of the East Cordillera begins with the gigantic mass of the Illimani, and proceeds in a continuous line of snow-clad peaks to the group of Vilcanota, where it unites with the Cordillera of the Coast. It derives its name from being perpetually covered with snow. On its N. side it has glaciers above the height of 16,350 feet. On it also is the Lake of Illimani, 15,950 feet above the sea.

Illincze, il-lint′sȧ, a village of Hungary, in Slavonia, 39 miles W.S.W. of Peterwardein. Pop. 2473.

Illingen, il′ling-ẹn, a village of Germany, in Würtemberg, 17 miles N.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1348.

Illi′ni, a township of Macon co., Ill. Pop. 821.

Illinois, il‵lin-oi′ or il‵lin-ois′, a north-central state of the American Union, lying in the valley of the Mississippi and the Great Lakes, and bounded N. by Wisconsin, E. by Lake Michigan, Indiana, and Kentucky, S.E. and S. by Kentucky, S. and S.W. by Missouri, and W. by Missouri and Iowa. Lake Michigan washes its northeastern border; the Wabash separates it in part from Indiana; from Kentucky it is divided by the Ohio; and along its whole western limit flows the Mississippi, separating it from Iowa and Missouri. Area, 55,410 square miles, or 35,462,400 acres, of which, in 1870, 19,327,952 acres were returned as improved farm-lands, 5,061,578 as woodland, and 1,491,331 as unimproved farm-lands.

Face of the Country.—Illinois is mostly a level table-land, elevated from 340 to 800 feet above sea-level, and gently inclined to the S. Along the principal rivers there are some bluffs; in the N.W. there is a broken tract of uneven country; and in the alluvial districts there are, in some places, deep valleys eroded by the action of streams. In the extreme S. there is a remarkable elevation which crosses the state from Shawneetown to Grand Tower, reaching a height of 850 feet above sea-level. This appears to be the highest land in the state. Another elevation runs from N.N.W. to S.S.E. across the state, crossing Rock River at Grand Detour and the Illinois at Split Rock. The prairies, or open plains, are in part very level, but more generally gently undulating. They were, not many years since, very commonly almost destitute of trees; but the area of woodland has extended, partly from the cessation of prairie-fires, and to some extent from the planting of forest-trees. As a rule, the natural forests include but few coniferous trees.

Of the 55,410 square miles of Illinois, about 37,000 belong to the productive coal-field, but nearly all the state is deeply overlaid by the drift. The extreme S. of the state is tertiary and post-tertiary; the southern hills reveal Devonian strata, but are believed to have been upheaved after the triassic and before the cretaceous age. The N. portion of the state is mainly Silurian in its age; and rocks of every age from that of the Potsdam sandstone upward are known. The coals of Illinois are widely distributed, abundant, and easily accessible; but as a rule they are poor in quality as compared with Pennsylvania coals. All are bituminous. Their defects are the presence of too much moisture, the large admixture of iron sulphides, and the tendency to crumble; but they are good steam-coals, and are well suited to domestic uses. Nevertheless there are some coals of high grade, like the Howlet coal of Sangamon co., and especially the Big Muddy coal of Jackson co., which is a block coal of great excellence, well adapted for iron-smelting. In 1873 coal was reported to have been mined in the state to the extent of 3,500,000 tons. The iron ores of the state are hardly suitable for working, except when mixed with the better ores of Michigan and Missouri, but good bog-ores are reported to be found in the Kankakee country. In the N.W., zinc, and especially lead, are mixed in the galena limestone (Lower Silurian). The greatest annual lead-product of the galena district (1845) was 54,494,856 pounds. Limestone and handsome freestones are quarried at many places. Copper ores, gypsum, and marble are found at various points. Saline, sulphur, and chalybeate springs occur, mainly southward. Lead also occurs in the S.

The winter climate is quite various, for the state extends N. and S. through five and a half degrees of latitude, the northern limit having the latitude of Salem, Mass., and the southern extremity being farther S. than Petersburg, Va. The mean annual temperature is, therefore, about 11° Fahr. higher in the S. than in the N., while the variation is greater in the N. The average rainfall appears to be greatest in the N. central region. The prevailing diseases are of malarial origin; but the effect of drainage and cultivation has been to mitigate or banish such diseases to a considerable extent. In the S., especially on the Mississippi bottom-lands, dangerous paludal fevers prevail in summer and autumn.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Mississippi, Ohio, and Wabash afford important means of steam-communication. The principal river of the state is the Illinois, formed by the union of the Des Plaines and the Kankakee; and by means of the Illinois & Michigan Canal (from Chicago to Joliet) it receives a supply of water from Lake Michigan, and affords ready communication between the great lakes and the Mississippi. Its main tributaries have also been fitted, to some extent, for navigation. The rivers Sangamon, Kaskaskia, Fevre, Spoon, Rock, Embarras, and others have a limited extent of navigation. Peoria Lake is a beautiful expansion of the Illinois. In the N.E. are several shallow lakes in a marshy region considerably resorted to by sportsmen and fowlers.

Places of Interest to Tourists.—The most interesting points to be noted in Illinois are not so much the natural features of the country as its wonderful agricultural and manufacturing progress, the growth of its railroad interests, and the rapid development of its cities and public institutions. Still there is attractive natural scenery along the shores of Lakes Michigan and Peoria, as well as upon some portions of its rivers. The Cave-in Rock, once a notorious hiding-place for outlaws, is a remarkable natural grotto in Hardin co., near the Ohio River. There are picturesque conglomerate bluffs on the Mississippi, especially in the S. The Grand Prairie, which extends N.N.E. from Jackson co. for more than 200 miles, and the Great American Bottom, in the S.W., a tract embracing some 288,000 acres of unsurpassed fertility, are worthy the attention of the tourist. Among the relics of prehistoric times, none perhaps are more noteworthy than the great mound near Cahokia. The wet plains near the Kankakee abound in feathered game, and are a favorite resort of shooting-parties in the autumn.

Agricultural Resources.—No state in the Union exceeds Illinois in agricultural capabilities. Spring and winter wheat, corn, and other cereals, live-stock, hay, and dairy-products are the principal articles of export.

Fruit-culture is carried on in nearly every part of the state; but the hilly belt of the extreme S. is regarded as the best section for this occupation. Here the production of apples, peaches, pears, and the small fruits is the leading pursuit, and much capital is invested in it. In the southernmost counties cotton has been successfully grown.

Manufactures have already become extensive in Illinois, and by creating a home-market for food-products are reacting favorably upon agricultural interests. Iron, steel, steel rails, machinery, castings, pig lead and zinc, flour, cement, lime, brick, drain-tile, boots, shoes, hardware, watches, cooperage, lumber, furniture, farming-implements, bridge-work of wood and iron, carriages and railroad-cars, leather, saddlery, tobacco, lard, lard oil, soap, whisky, malt, and malt liquors, woollens, hosiery, and the coarser and simpler kinds of manufactured goods, are largely produced in nearly all parts of the state. Chicago, Aurora, Elgin, Joliet, Jacksonville, Dixon, Bloomington, and many other towns have large manufacturing interests.

The *fisheries* of the state centre chiefly at Chicago. Lake Michigan produces wall-eyed pike, three kinds of bass, two true pikes, salmon-trout, the excellent white-fish, three species of sucker, the carp, the sauger, lake-herring (a white-fish), sturgeon, &c. The Mississippi and its tributaries yield wall-eyed pike, pike-perch, buffalo-fish, sturgeon, paddle-fish, and other species, many of them utilized as food-fishes.

Railroads traverse nearly every county in the state. Trunk lines connect all the important towns with one another and with the principal cities in the adjacent states, extending in every direction, while of the minor or subsidiary roads and branches there are a very great number. In 1846 there were 22 miles of railroad in the state; in 1850, 111; in 1855, 887; in 1860, 2790; in 1865, 3157; in 1870, 4823; in 1875, 7109. The first railroad in the state was the Sangamon & Morgan, a part of which was opened in 1839. Next the Galena & Chicago was undertaken in 1849, and in the following year ten miles were completed. At present the railroad service is so effective and so cheap that the transportation of freight upon the rivers Ohio and Mississippi, formerly very extensive, is now greatly reduced. The lake commerce, centring chiefly at Chicago, extends, *via* the Canadian canals and the river St. Lawrence, to the Atlantic ports and to Europe direct.

Counties.—Illinois has (1879) 102 counties, as follows: Adams, Alexander, Bond, Boone, Brown, Bureau, Calhoun, Carroll, Cass, Champaign, Christian, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Coles, Cook, Crawford, Cumberland, De Kalb, De Witt, Douglas, Du Page, Edgar, Edwards, Effingham, Fayette, Ford, Franklin, Fulton, Gallatin, Greene, Grundy, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, Iroquois, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jersey, Jo Daviess, Johnson, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, Knox, Lake, La Salle, Lawrence, Lee, Livingston, Logan, Macon, Macoupin, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Mason, Massac, McDonough, McHenry, McLean, Menard, Mercer, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Moultrie, Ogle, Peoria, Perry, Piatt, Pike, Pope, Pulaski, Putnam, Randolph, Richland, Rock Island, Saline, Sangamon, Schuyler, Scott, Shelby, Stark, St. Clair, Stephenson, Tazewell, Union, Vermilion, Wabash, Warren, Washington, Wayne, White, Whitesides, Will, Williamson, Winnebago, and Woodford.

The principal *cities* are Chicago, on Lake Michigan (pop. in 1870, 298,977; in 1874, 395,408); Springfield, the capital (pop. in 1870, 17,364); Peoria, on Illinois River (pop. 22,849); Quincy, on the Mississippi (24,052); Bloomington, a railroad and manufacturing centre (14,590); Aurora, the seat of active and varied industries (11,162); Galesburg, in Knox co., distinguished for its educational institutions (10,158); Galena, in the N.W., which has active trade and manufactures and is the emporium of the lead-region (7019); Rockford, a manufacturing centre (11,049); Jacksonville, famed for its educational and charitable institutions (9203); Joliet (7263); Alton, on the Mississippi (8665); Cairo, the emporium of the extreme S. of the state (6267); besides Freeport, Danville, Belleville, East St. Louis, Rock Island, Ottawa, Decatur, Elgin, Dixon, La Salle, Pekin, Centralia, Canton, Monmouth, and numerous other thriving cities.

Education.—Illinois has a permanent school fund, the avails of which, augmented by state and local taxation, support free public schools in every part of the state. There are also chartered and private schools in every considerable town. There are state, county, and city superintendents of public instruction; high and graded schools in the principal towns; libraries in many of the schools; and the schools are sustained by a generous and intelligent public spirit. State normal universities are maintained at Normal and Carbondale, county normal schools in Cook and Peoria cos., a German-English normal school at Galena, and normal courses in at least six colleges. There are 28 colleges and universities (some of them educating students of both sexes), besides many colleges for ladies. The State Industrial University is situated at Urbana and Champaign, and the Illinois Agricultural College at Irvington. There are some 10 theological, 3 law, and 7 medical schools; a soldiers' college at Fulton; institutions for the blind and for deaf-mutes at Jacksonville; insane hospitals at Jacksonville, Elgin, Chicago, and Anna; reform schools at Pontiac and Chicago; a state institution for feeble-minded youth at Lincoln; a state eye and ear infirmary at Chicago; and at Joliet the state penitentiary, where the convicts are instructed, and made to earn enough to pay the expenses of the institution.

Constitution.—The first constitution was adopted in 1818, the next in 1847, and the present one in 1870. Among its unique provisions is one for minority representation, and all special and private legislation is forbidden. Judges are chosen by the people, and hold their office for limited terms. Most of the state executive officers, including the governor, are chosen for four years. The senate has 51 members, chosen for four years, in two classes, so that one-half vacate their positions at the end of every two years. Neither the state nor any county or town is allowed to appropriate any funds or do anything in aid of any sectarian or church institution of any character. Nineteen representatives are sent to the Federal Congress.

The name of the state is derived from that of the Illinois confederacy of Indian tribes, chiefly Algonquins, who once inhabited a large part of this state, although the Sacs, Foxes, Iowas, &c., lived in the north. In 1679 La Salle entered this region from Canada, and founded Fort Crèvecœur at the mouth of the Illinois. Cahokia and Kaskaskia were founded in 1682 by the French, and the latter place was for many years the capital of the colony. The French lived at peace with the Indians, but the settlements did not increase greatly in population under their system. In 1763 occurred the conquest of Canada, and with it the Illinois country was held to have passed under English sway, and this whole region was made a county of Virginia. In 1787 the United States government organized the North-West Territory, and in 1800 the Indiana Territory, to each of which in succession Illinois belonged. In 1809 Illinois Territory was set off, and was made to include all the country east of the Mississippi River northward to British America. In 1818 the state was admitted to the Union, with its present limits. Important events were the Indian wars of the territorial period and the Black Hawk war of 1832. Springfield became the capital in 1840. The Mormon troubles occurred 1840–44. The important land-grant of 1850 in aid of the Central Railroad was the means of greatly stimulating the development of the resources of the state. During the war no state furnished more men proportionately, or better men, to the Union armies than did Illinois, which also had the honor of being the principal granary and feeder of the United States armies. In 1872 occurred the great fire at Chicago, which, however, did not apparently check to any great extent the growth of the city or the state in wealth and population. A prominent fact in the recent history of the state has been the wonderful extension of her railroad system. The Illinois & Michigan Canal, from Chicago to La Salle (constructed 1836–48, at a cost exceeding $6,000,000), has since 1865 been so deepened, at a further cost of some $3,000,000, that water now flows through it from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River, which indeed, geologists inform us, was anciently one of the natural outlets of that lake.

The population in 1800 was 2458; in 1810, 12,282; in 1820, 55,162; in 1830, 157,445; in 1840, 476,183; in 1850, 851,470; in 1860, 1,711,951; in 1865, 2,141,510; in 1870, 2,539,891.

Illinois, a township of Nemaha co., Kansas. Pop. 385. It contains Corning.

Illinois, a township of Sedgwick co., Kansas. Pop. 399.

Illinois Bayou, bī'oo, Pope co., Ark., runs southwestward, and enters the Arkansas River about 12 miles S.W. of Dover. It is nearly 75 miles long.

Illinois Bend, a post-office of Montague co., Tex.

Illinois City, a post-village of Rock Island co., Ill., 8 or 9 miles E. by S. of Muscatine, Iowa, and 1 mile from the Mississippi River. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of stoneware.

Illinois Grove, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Iowa, about 18 miles N.W. of Marshalltown.

Illinois River rises in Benton co., Ark., and runs nearly southwestward into the Indian Territory. It enters the Arkansas River about 22 miles below Tahlequah, which is on the Illinois.

Illinois River is formed by the Des Plaines and Kankakee Rivers, which unite in Grundy co., Ill., about 10 miles above Morris. It runs westward through La Salle co., and subsequently changes its course to the S.W. Having formed the boundary between the counties of Peoria, Fulton, Schuyler, and Brown on the right, and Woodford, Tazewell, Mason, and Cass on the left hand, it finally runs southward, and enters the Mississippi River about 18 miles above Alton. The length of the main stream is estimated at 350 miles. It is the largest river that traverses the state, and is navigable through its whole extent. It is stated that more than 50 steamboats navigate this river, which is connected by a canal with Lake Michigan. The chief towns on its banks are Peoria, Ottawa, La Salle, and Pekin. Its principal tributaries are the Fox and Sangamon Rivers. The Illinois traverses a rich, undulating country, in which bituminous coal is abundant.

Illinois River, a small river of Oregon, rises in Josephine co., runs N.W., and enters Rogue River in Curry co.

Illiop'olis, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., in Illiopolis township, on the Wabash Railroad, 20 miles E. by N. of Springfield. It has a bank, 3 churches, and a graded school. Pop. 395; of the township, 1829.

Illisera, il'le-se-rå (?), a small town of Asia Minor, 57 miles S.E. of Konieh.

Illiturgis, the ancient name of ANDUJAR.

Illkirch-Grafenstaden, ill'kĕĕrk-grå'fẹn-stå'dẹn, (Fr. *Illkirch*, eel'keersh', or *Elkirch*), a town of Germany, in Alsace, 3 miles S. of Strasburg. Pop. 4739.

Illnau, ill'nŏw, UNTER, ŏŏn'tẹr, and OBER, o'bẹr, two nearly contiguous villages of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles E.N.E. of Zurich, on the Kempt. Pop. 2731.

Illok, il'lok', or **Ujlak,** oo'ee-låk', a town of Slavonia, co. of Syrmia, with a port on the Danube, 26 miles W. of Peterwardein. Pop. 3127.

Illora, eel-yo'rå, a town of Spain, province and 22 miles W.N.W. of Granada, on the Charcon. Pop. 3850.

Illorai, il-lo'rī, or **Lorai,** lo'rī, a village of Sardinia, 42 miles S.E. of Sassari. Pop. 1180.

Illori, il-lo-ree', a city of Africa, in Yarriba, 50 miles S.S.W. of Rabba. It is the seat of a sultan, and a noted mart for trade. Here caravans from Egypt and Barbary meet the traders of the Guinea coast. It is well and regularly built, and has numerous mosques. Pop. 60,000.

Illookst, Illoukst, or **Illuxt,** il-lookst', a town of Russia, in Courland, 103 miles E.S.E. of Mitau. Pop. 980.

Illova, il-lo'vå, a river of Austria, joins the Save, after a course of about 50 miles.

Illueca, eel-yoo-å'kå, a town of Spain, province and 42 miles W.S.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 1742.

Illyefalva, il'yå'fŏl'vŏh', or **Eliendorf,** å'le-ẹn-dorf', a town of Transylvania, on the Aloota, 14 miles N.E. of Kronstadt. Pop. 1320.

Illyria, il-lĭr'ia (anc. *Illyr'icum*, or *Illyria*; Ger. *Illyrien*, il-lee're-ẹn; Fr. *Illyrie*, eel'lee'ree'), a division and titular kingdom of Austria, bounded N. by Salzburg and Styria, E. by Styria and Croatia, S. by the Adriatic, and W. by Italy and the Tyrol. Area, 10,937 square miles. It is now divided into the crown-lands or provinces of Carniola, Carinthia, and Küstenland (which see). It is very irregular in shape, and terminates sharply in the S. in a triangular peninsula. The surface is very mountainous. In the N. a branch of the Noric Alps, beginning at the Gross Glockner, stretches E., forming the boundary between Illyria on the S. and Salzburg and Styria on the N. Another branch, forming the Carnic or Julian Alps, stretches across the kingdom in a S.W. direction. The name is now of historical importance only; but it has been applied to a region of exceedingly vague and varying outlines. The Illyrian language (so called) is the Serbo-Croatian; and in a wide sense the term may include all the Southwestern Slavic dialects. Total pop. 1,430,780.

Illyr'ia, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Iowa, in Illyria township, about 66 miles W.N.W. of Dubuque. The township is drained by the Volga River, and contains a village named Wadena. Pop. of the township, 1010.

Ilm, ilm, a river of Germany, Bavaria, joins the Danube near Neustadt. The town of Pfaffenhofen is on its banks.

Ilm, a river of Germany, in Saxony, rises in the Thuringian Forest, flows N.E. past Ilmenau, Ilm, Kranichfeld, and Weimar, and joins the Saale 13 miles N. of Jena. Total course, 55 miles.

Ilm, Ilmstadt, ilm'stått, or **Stadt-Ilm,** stått-ilm, a town of Germany, duchy of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Ilm, 12 miles W.N.W. of Rudolstadt. Pop. 2821.

Ilmen, il-mĕn', a lake of Russia, government of Novgorod, 30 miles in length from E. to W., by 24 miles in greatest breadth. It receives the Lovat, Msta, and Schelon Rivers, and discharges its surplus waters by the Volkhov northward into Lake Ladoga.

Ilmenau, il'mẹh-nŏw', a town of Saxe-Weimar, on the Ilm, 27 miles S.W. of Weimar. Pop. 3443. It has manufactures of metal buttons, woollens, and porcelain, iron- and coal-mines, and a brisk trade in timber.

Ilmenau, a small river of Hanover, joins the Elbe from the S. 15 miles S.E. of Hamburg. Length, 60 miles.

Il′minster, a town of England, co. of Somerset, on the Ile, 10½ miles by rail S.E. of Taunton. It has a well-endowed grammar-school, a free school, a seminary for ladies, and a woollen-factory. Many of the inhabitants are employed in glove-making. Pop. 2431.

Ilo, or **Ylo,** ee′lo, a port of Peru, on the sea-coast, at the mouth of the rivulet called Ilo, 63 miles by rail S.W. of Moquegua.

Iloilo, or **Yloilo,** eeˋlo-ee′lo, a town of the Philippine Islands, on the S.E. coast of Panay, opposite the isle of Guimaras. It has a large export trade in sugar, hemp, canes, sapan-wood, and tobacco, and imports coal. Its port is secure. Pop. 7500. It is the capital of a populous province of the same name.

Iloncza, eˋlon′tsŏhˋ, or **Ilnitza,** eelˋnit′zŏhˋ, a village of Hungary, co. of Beregh. Pop. 1000.

Ilopango, or **Illabasco.** See COJUTEPEQUE.

Ilorci, a supposed ancient name of LORCA.

Ilovla, e-lov′lå, or **Ilavla,** e-låv′lå, a river of Russia, government of Saratov and the Don-Cossack country, joins the Don at Ilovlinskaia, after a S.W. course of 150 miles. A canal unites it with the Volga at Kamishin.

Ilovlinskaia, or **Ilowlinskaja,** e-lov-lin-skī′å, a town of Russia, in the Don-Cossack country, on the Ilovla. near its confluence with the Don, 50 miles by rail N.W. of Tsaritsin. Pop. 3026.

Ilpendam, ilp′ẹn-dåmˋ, a village of the Netherlands, on the North Holland Canal, 6 miles N. by E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 1618.

Il Rubicone, the Italian for the RUBICON.

Ilsenberg, il′sẹn-bêRGˋ, a town of Prussian Saxony, 16 miles W. of Halberstadt. Pop. 3420.

Ilsfeld, ils′fêlt, a village of Germany, in Würtemberg, 6 miles S. of Heilbronn. Pop. 1932.

Iluro, the ancient name of OLORON.

Ilva, an ancient name of ELBA.

Il Vasto, a town of Italy. See VASTO.

Ilvesheim, il′vẹs-hīmeˋ, a village of Baden, on the Neckar, 4 miles E. of Mannheim. Pop. 1466.

Ilwaco, il-wå′ko, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Pacific co., Washington, on the Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of the Columbia River, 15 miles N.W. of Astoria. It has a hotel and a steamboat-landing.

Ilz, or **Iltz,** ilts, a small river of Lower Bavaria, joins the Danube at Ilzstadt, a suburb of Passau.

Ilza, il′zå, or **Ilsha,** a town of Poland, government of Radom, on the Ilza, 25 miles N.N.W. of Opatow. Pop. 2754.

Imáklit (e-må′kleet), or **Ratmánoff** (råt-mån′off) **Island,** one of the Diomede Islands, in Behring Strait. It belongs to Russia.

Imalaguan, e-må-lå-gwån′, an island of the Philippines, in the Sooloo Sea. Lat. 10° 42′ N.; lon. 121° E.

Imam-Door, Imam-Dour, or **Imam-Dur,** e-månˋdooR′ (anc. *Dura*), a village of Asiatic Turkey, 70 miles N.W. of Bagdad, on the Tigris.

Imandra, e-mån′drå, a lake of Russia, government of Archangel, 35 miles S. of Kola. Length, 60 miles.

Imareeyeh, or **Imariyeh,** Arabia. See AARED.

Imataca, e-må-tå′kå, a river of Venezuela, after a course of about 75 miles, joins the Orinoco on the right about 60 miles above its mouth.

Imaus, Asia. See HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS.

Im′bros, or **Im′bro,** an island of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, off the entrance of the Hellespont; its highest summit in lat. 40° 10′ N., lon. 25° 51′ E., and 1959 feet above the sea. Length, from E. to W., 19 miles; breadth, 10 miles. It is densely wooded, and has a pop. of about 4000.

Imerina, Madagascar. See EMERINA.

Imeritia, e-mẹr-ish′e-ạ, or **Imerethi,** im-ẹ-rå′tee, a former country, now included in the Russian government of Kootais (which see), Transcaucasia, forming a part of the ancient Colchis, having N. the Caucasus Mountains, E. Georgia, W. Mingrelia and Gooriel, and S. the old pashalic of Akhalzikh. The surface is mountainous, well wooded, and wholly comprised in the basin of the Rion (anc. *Phasis*). The climate is moist and unhealthy. The soil is very fertile. The products comprise wheat, barley, sorgho, maize, tobacco, hemp, madder, and a great variety of fruits common in Europe, which articles, with wine, cotton stuffs, taffetas, wool and woollen hosiery, honey, wax, and skins, constitute the chief exports.

Im′lay, a post-hamlet of Lapeer co., Mich., in Imlay township, on or near the Belle River, 2½ miles from Imlay City Station, and about 45 miles N. of Detroit. It has manufactures of brooms, sash, blinds, and lumber. The township contains a larger village, named Imlay City. Pop. of the township, 1880.

Imlay City, a post-village of Lapeer co., Mich., in Imlay township, on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 34 miles W. of Port Huron, and 12 miles E. of Lapeer. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, a foundry, 2 flour-mills, an elevator, and a planing-mill. Pop. about 700.

Imlay's Mills, former name of JACKSONVILLE, N.J.

Im′laystown, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., 1 mile from the railroad which connects Hightstown with Pemberton, and 5 miles S. of Hightstown. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 200.

Im′lertown, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Pa., in Bedford township, 2½ miles from Yount's Station, which is 4 miles N. of Bedford. It has 2 churches.

Immenhausen, im′mẹn-hŏwˋzẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 9 miles N.N.W. of Cassel. Pop. 1311.

Immenstadt, im′mẹn-ståttˋ, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, 13 miles S.W. of Kempten. Pop. 2397.

Imola, ee′mo-lå (anc. *Fo′rum Corne′lii*), a town of Central Italy, province and 22 miles by rail E.S.E. of Bologna, on the Santerno. It is enclosed by old walls, defended by a castle, and well built. It has a cathedral, several other churches and convents, a hospital, a theatre, a college, and a public library. It is a bishop's see, and has active manufactures. Pop. 9355.

Imperador, VILLA DO, veel′lå do eem-på-rå-dōR′, a town of Brazil, province of Parahiba, has some trade in provisions and cotton.

Imperatriz, VILLA DA, veel′lå då eem-på-rå-trees′, a town of Brazil, province of Ceará, on the Serra Uruburelama, W. of Fortaleza.

Imperial, a river of Chili. See CAUTEN.

Imperial, im-pe′rẹ-ạl, a station in Venango co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad, 1 mile E. of Oil City.

Imperial Mills, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., about 10 miles N.E. of Grand Rapids. It has 1 or 2 flouring-mills.

Imphan Tooral, or **Impan Tural,** imp-hån′ (or imp-ån′) tọo-rål′, or **Muth′nee,** the principal river of Munepoor, India, after a generally southward course of about 200 miles, joins the Khyen-Dwem River 130 miles N.W. of Ava. Munepoor is the chief town on its banks.

Imphy, åMˋfee′, a village of France, in Nièvre, on an affluent of the Loire, 7 miles S.E. of Nevers. Pop. 1437, occupied in iron- and copper-mills.

Imst, imst, **Imlist,** im′list, or **Umbieta,** oom-be-å′tå, a town of the Tyrol, on the Inn, 31 miles W. of Innspruck. Pop. 2236.

I′musdale, a post-office of Monterey co., Cal.

Inaba, e-nå′bå (Chinese, *Yn-Fan*), a coast province of Japan, in the W. part of the island of Hondo. It is mountainous, but fertile, and produces abundance of silk. Pop. 162,842.

Inacces′sible Island, the westernmost of the Tristan d'Acunha group, in the Atlantic. Lat. 37° 6′ S.

Inada, e-nå′då, or **Ainada,** īˋnå′då, a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, on the Black Sea, 75 miles E.N.E. of Adrianople.

Inagua, e-nå′gwå, or **Great Heneagua,** one of the Bahama Islands, the largest and most southerly of the group, 50 miles in length and 25 miles in greatest breadth. It affords salt and good pasturage. Lat. of N.E. point, 21° 18′ N.; lon. 73° 40′ W. Pop. 994. LITTLE INAGUA or HENEAGUA, one of the Bahama Islands, 12 miles northward, is about 8 miles in length by 6 miles across.

In′avale, a post-office and station of Webster co., Neb., on the Republican Valley Railroad, 8 miles W. of Red Cloud.

Inca, ing′kå, a town of the island of Majorca, 17 miles by rail N.E. of Palma. Pop. 3400.

Inch, intch, a Celtic word signifying "island," forms the name or a part of the name of numerous places and islands in Scotland and Ireland.

Inch, an island in Lough Swilly, co. of Donegal, Ireland. Area, 3822 acres. Pop. 1016.

Inch-Brayock, intch-brå′ọk, or **Ros′sie Island,** a low, flat island in the channel of the South Esk, in Scotland, co. of Forfar, between Montrose Basin and the German Ocean.

Inch-Cailliach, intch-kål′yạK ("island of old women"), an island of Scotland, co. of Stirling.

Inch Cape, German Ocean. See BELL ROCK.

Inch′colm, an island of Scotland, co. of Fife, in the Firth of Forth, 2 miles S. of Aberdour. On it are the ruins of a monastery founded by Alexander I. in 1123.

Inch-Gar'vie, a rocky islet of Scotland, in the Firth of Forth, opposite Queensferry.

In'chiquin, a barony and island of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare. The island is in Lough Corrib. Pop. of barony, 11,510.

Inchkeith, intch-keeth', a small rocky island of Scotland, in the Firth of Forth, 3 miles S. of Kinghorn, co. of Fife, opposite Leith. It has a light-house in its centre, with a revolving light. Lat. 56° 2′ N.; lon. 3° 8′ W.

Inch-Ken'neth, an island of the Hebrides, off the W. coast of Mull, is about 1 mile in length.

Inch-Marnoch, intch-mar'nọκ, an islet of Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, co. and 2 miles W. of Bute.

Inch-Mur'rin, an islet of Scotland, in the S.W. part of Loch Lomond, is about 2 miles in length.

Inch-Tavanach, intch-tåv'ą-nåκ ("monks' island"), in Loch Lomond, Scotland, is 1 mile long.

Inchy-Beaumont, åɴɢ'shee'-bō'môɴɢ', a village of France, in Nord, 11 miles E.S.E. of Cambrai. Pop. 1744.

Incino, in-chee'no, a village of Northern Italy, province of Como, 3 miles from Erba. Pop. 1056.

Incisa, in-chee'zå or in-chee'så, a town of Italy, 14 miles S.W. of Alessandria, on the Belbo. Pop. 3054.

Incoronata, an island of Dalmatia. See CORONATA.

In'crease, a post-office of Warren co., Tenn.

Inculisma, the ancient name of ANGOULÊME.

Indals-Elf, in'dåls-ĕlf', or **In'dal,** a river of Sweden, læns of Jemtland and Hernösand, formed a short distance below Ragunda, flows S.E., and enters the Gulf of Bothnia 10 miles N. of Sundsvall. Length, 60 miles.

In'dapoor, a town of India, district and 84 miles E.S.E. of Poonah. Pop. 7007.

Indent'ed Head, a peninsula of Australia, in Victoria, bounding the entrance to Port Phillip on its W. side. Area, about 100,000 acres. It is watered by the Barwurn River, and consists chiefly of grassy plains.

In'depen'dence, a county in the N.E. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is intersected by White River, and is bounded on the E. by Black River. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. Marble is found in this county. Capital, Batesville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,059,770. Pop. in 1870, 14,566, of whom 14,521 were Americans.

Independence, a hamlet of Autauga co., Ala., about 27 miles W.N.W. of Montgomery.

Independence, a post-village, capital of Inyo co., Cal., on Owen's River, near the E. base of the Sierra Nevada, about 270 miles E.S.E. of San Francisco, and 12 miles N.N.E. of Mount Tyndall. It has a newspaper office.

Independence, a township of Saline co., Ill. Pop. 648. It contains Mitchellsville.

Independence, a hamlet of Grant and Madison cos., Ind., 15 miles S.S.W. of Marion. It has 2 churches.

Independence, a post-village of Warren co., Ind., on the Wabash River, the Wabash Railroad, and the Wabash & Erie Canal, 16 miles W.S.W. of Lafayette. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a flour-mill. Pop. 183.

Independence, a township of Appanoose co., Iowa. Pop. 960.

Independence, a city, the capital of Buchanan co., Iowa, on Wapsipinicon River, and on the Dubuque & Sioux City (or Illinois Central) Railroad where it crosses the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 40 miles N.N.W. of Cedar Rapids, 69 miles W. of Dubuque, and 24 miles E. of Waterloo. It has 9 churches, 2 national banks, 2 high schools, a convent, a Catholic seminary, 2 newspaper offices, and a free public library. Pop. 3424. An asylum for the insane has been built by the state near this town.

Independence, a township of Jasper co., Iowa. P. 989.

Independence, Van Buren co., Iowa. See HICKORY.

Independence, a post-town, capital of Montgomery co., Kansas, in Independence township, on the W. bank of the Verdigris River, and on a branch of the Southern Kansas Railroad, 38 miles S. by W. of Humboldt, and about 32 miles W.S.W. of Parsons. It is surrounded by a rich country, which is well watered and diversified by mounds, groves, and prairies. It contains a court-house, 2 banks, 8 churches, a United States land-office, a graded school, 3 steam grist-mills, 2 planing-mills, 3 brick-yards, a brewery, a steam-elevator, and manufactories of tobacco, candy, brooms, and wagons. One daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 3023; of the township, 1466.

Independence, a township of Osborne co., Kansas. Pop. 277.

Independence, a post-village of Kenton co., Ky., on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, 12 miles S. of Cincinnati. It has a church and a court-house. P. 134.

Independence, a post-office of Tangipahoa parish, La., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 62 miles N. of New Orleans.

Independence, a plantation in Penobscot co., Me. Pop. 185.

Independence, a township of Oakland co., Mich. Pop. 1274.

Independence, a township of Hennepin co., Minn. Pop. 652.

Independence, a post-village of Tate co., Miss., 9 miles E. of Coldwater, and 40 miles S.S.E. of Memphis, Tenn. It has 2 churches.

Independence, a township of Dunklin co., Mo. P. 747.

Independence, a post-town, capital of Jackson co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific and Wyandotte, Kansas City & Northwestern Railroads, 10 miles E. of Kansas City, 4 miles S. of the Missouri River, and 272 miles W. of St. Louis. It contains 8 or 9 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, seminaries for each sex, 2 flouring-mills, a woollen-mill, a broom-factory, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. It was formerly the place where many emigrants to California, Texas, &c., procured their outfits. Pop. 3184.

Independence, a township of Macon co., Mo. P. 1120.

Independence, a township of Nodaway co., Mo. P. 670.

Independence, township, Schuyler co., Mo. P. 1115.

Independence, township, Warren co., N.J. P. 1766.

Independence, a township of Alleghany co., N.Y. Pop. 1217. It contains the villages of Green's Corners and Whitesville.

Independence, a post-village in Independence township, Cuyahoga co., O., near the W. bank of the Cuyahoga River, about 10 miles S.S.E. of Cleveland. It has a high school and several churches. The township is intersected by the Ohio Canal, has 5 churches, and quarries of grindstone and flagging. Pop. of the township, 1761.

Independence, Richland co., O. See BUTLER.

Independence, a township of Washington co., O., on the Ohio River. Pop. 1395.

Independence, a post-village of Polk co., Oregon, near the Willamette River, 12 miles S.W. of Salem. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office.

Independence (Seventy-Six Post-Office), a village in Independence township, Beaver co., Pa., 4 miles S.W. of Economy. The township contains 2 churches, several grist- and saw-mills, and a pop. of 728.

Independence, a post-village in Independence township, Washington co., Pa., about 34 miles W.S.W. of Pittsburg. It has 3 churches, a tannery, and a manufactory of farming-implements. Pop. 144; of the township, 977.

Independence, a post-village of Washington co., Tex., 12 miles N.E. of Brenham. Here is Baylor University (Baptist), which was organized in 1846, and has 6 professors, about 100 students, and a library of 2700 volumes. Independence contains also a female college and 4 churches.

Independence, a post-village, capital of Grayson co., Va., on New River, about 56 miles E. by S. of Abingdon. It has a newspaper office.

Independence, a post-office of Thurston co., Wash.

Independence, a station in Preston co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 11 miles E.N.E. of Grafton. Post-office, RACCOON (which see).

Independence, a post-village of Trempealeau co., Wis., in Burnside township, on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, 30 miles N.N.E. of Winona, Minn. It has a church, 2 hotels, about 50 houses, and a grain-elevator.

Independence Creek, New York, rises in Hamilton co., runs westward, and enters Black River in Lewis co., about 3 miles E. of Martinsburg.

Independencia (een-då-pĕn-dĕn'she-å) **Bay,** an inlet of Peru, on the Pacific coast, 40 miles S. of Pisco. It is resorted to for guano.

Independent, Van Buren co., Iowa. See HICKORY.

Independ'ent Hill, a post-office of Rutherford co., Tenn.

Independent Hill, a post-hamlet of Prince William co., Va., 8 miles S.E. of Bristoe Station.

Independent Tartary, Asia. See TOORKISTAN.

Inderab, a town of Tartary. See ANDERAB.

Inderabia, in'dẹ-rå'bẹ-å, or **Anderabia,** ån'dẹ-rå'-bẹ-å, an island in the Persian Gulf, off the coast of Persia, 5 miles from the mainland.

Inderghur, or **Indergurh,** in'dẹr-gŭr', a town of India, dominion and 85 miles S.S.E. of Jeypoor. Lat. 25° 45′ N.; lon. 76° 18′ E.

Inderkush, in-dẹr-koosh′, a village of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, S. of Lake Ooroomeeyah, 25 miles E. of Nakhodeh.

In′dex, a post-office of Cass co., Mo., 6 miles S. of Gun City Station. Pop. of Index township, 795.

Index Peak, Wyoming, a volcanic peak near the source of Clarke's Fork, and 1 mile N. of Pilot Peak. It has an altitude of about 10,500 feet. Silver-mines have been opened very near this mountain.

India, in′de-ạ (Fr. *Ind*, ånd; Ger. and Dutch, *Indien*, in′de-ẹn; L. *In′dia*; Gr. Ἰνδια, a name probably derived from that of the river Indus), often called **Ind** by the poets, an extensive country or region of Southern Asia, comprising in its largest acceptation not only India proper and Indo-China, but also at least the northernmost islands of the Indian (Malay) Archipelago, thus nearly corresponding in application to the popular but vague appellation East Indies. In this extensive sense it was employed by the ancient Greeks and Romans. It more correctly designates an extensive empire belonging to the British crown, consisting of the great central peninsula of Southern Asia and a narrow strip along the E. side of the Bay of Bengal, between lat. 8° 4′ and 36° 15′ N. and lon. 66° 44′ and 99° 30′ E. A part of this empire thus belongs geographically to Indo-China. It is bounded N. by the Himalaya Mountains, dividing it from Thibet and Toorkistan, W. by a range separating it from Afghanistan and Beloochistan, E. by parallel offshoots from the opposite extremity of the Himalayas, dividing it from Burmah and Siam, and on the other sides by the Indian Ocean. Its length, from N. to S., is nearly 2000 miles; extreme breadth, on the parallel of 28°, 1800 miles. It comprises several native states, besides the territory directly subject to British rule. Over most of these the British have control, guaranteeing external protection and internal tranquillity, upon payment of an annual tribute. Some of them are required to provide a native force, placed at the disposal of the British, to resist the common enemy. Total area of India, about 1,563,420 square miles. For administrative and political purposes, the possessions of the British Empire in India, with their dependent native states, are distributed as follows (areas and populations according to censuses taken in the years 1867–1876):

Presidencies and Provinces under the administration of	Area in sq. miles.	Pop.
Governor-General of India:		
Ajmeer	2,661	316,032
Berar	17,500	2,231,565
Mysore	27,077	5,055,412
Coorg	2,000	168,312
Governor of		
Madras	138,856	31,672,613
Bombay	123,142	13,885,073
Lieutenant-Governor of		
Bengal	156,200	62,231,470
North-West Provinces	105,395	42,001,436
Punjab	104,975	17,611,498
Chief Commissioner of		
Central Provinces	84,048	8,201,519
British Burmah	88,556	2,747,148
Assam	55,384	4,132,019
Total	905,794	190,204,097

Feudatory States under	Area in sq. miles.	Pop.
Governor-General of India	308,677	28,748,403
Governor of Madras	9,815	3,289,392
Governor of Bombay	67,370	9,298,612
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	38,217	2,212,909
Lieutenant-Governor of North-West Provinces	5,445	907,013
Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab	114,739	5,410,389
Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces	29,749	1,049,710
Total	574,012	50,916,428
Total of British India	1,479,806	241,120,525

The whole peninsula has a very regular coast-line of about 3000 miles, the Gulfs of Cambay and Cutch, on the W., being the only indentations of any extent, and is very deficient in harbors. In physical features India is extremely diversified, consisting of three distinct parts,—a central table-land, a vast circumvallation of mountains, and a series of low plains. The table-land occupies generally the space between the Ghauts on the E., W., and S., and the Vindhya Mountains on the N.; it has a mean height of 1400 to 3000 feet, and its surface is sprinkled over with isolated conical hills, rising to 2000 feet above the plain, or 4000 to 5000 feet above the sea. It has a general slope towards the E., as indicated by the drainage. This table-land is divided into two portions,—the Deccan in the N., between the Nerbudda and Kistnah Rivers, including the valley of Berar; and the plateau of Mysore, between the Kistnah River and the Neilgherry Hills. Between this and the Himalayas lies the immense Gangetic plain in the E., comprehending the vast tract of level country drained by the Ganges and its affluents, the lower part of which is annually submerged for several months. This plain is exceedingly fertile, and the most thickly populated portion of India. In the W. the great sandy desert called the Thurr, intersected by the Indus, extends from the Punjab to the Runn of Cutch, a distance of about 500 miles, with a similar breadth, forming part of the generally arid region extending into Central Asia and Northern Africa. On the N. the mountains present a huge barrier between the basins of the Indus, the Upper Brahmapootra, and the Ganges.

India has two distinct river systems, which draw their supplies from totally different sources. The Indus, with its magnificent tributaries, which intersect the Punjab, and the Ganges and Brahmapootra, with their gigantic branches, derive their chief supplies from the melting of the snows on the Himalayas; and the more intense the heat, so much the more plentifully do these gelid storehouses give up their treasures. All the rivers of the Hindostan system, on the other hand,—the Sabermuttee, Mhye, Nerbudda, and Taptee, falling into the Gulf of Cambay in Western India, and the Godavery, Kistnah, and Cavery, discharging themselves into the Bay of Bengal,—originate in the western mountains, and are fed by the rains which fall over these, to the extent of 100 inches on an average, during June, July, and August. Both systems, whether fed by snow or by rain, are in flood at the same period of the year, that being just the season when moisture is most required. Both draw their supplies from mountains too rocky or barren to require moisture and too steep to retain it, and which send to the ocean, through tracts of the finest country in the world, supplies of water sufficient to transform them into one universal garden. Canals of irrigation are constructed in India on a gigantic scale.

The climate of India is still more varied than the features of the country. The temperature varies extremely, according to latitude and elevation. On the plains, in the S., showers are frequent at all seasons; in Central India the rains are extremely light; in the N. there are both summer and winter rains; in Sinde there is no rainy season, and showers fall only at intervals of years. Near the level of the sea the annual rainfall is at Madras 52, at Bombay 75, and at Calcutta 66 inches. On the highlands, again, the rainfall is immense: at Chirrapoonjee, in the Cossya Hills, it is 615 inches in a year. As the result of this, the productiveness of the different regions presents the most striking contrasts. In the upper and arid regions of Bengal famine recurs at regular intervals of eighteen or nineteen years, and in the North-West Provinces at intervals of seven to ten years; while in the moist alluvial plains food-products are superabundant. The heat is so great in the plains that European labor is impossible, and no third generation of Englishmen can live and maintain vigor there; whereas in the hilly and mountainous regions, 3000 to 7000 feet above the sea, the climate is healthy, and there sanataria are established as a refuge from the lowlands. In the N. of the Indian Ocean, the S.W. monsoon blows from March to October; the N.E. monsoon succeeds, and continues from October to March. The S.W. monsoon brings foul weather; and the wind blows with greater force during this than during the N.E. monsoon, when the sky is generally clear.

Forests occupy a large extent of territory, containing a great variety of useful timber trees; and forests of bamboo are numerous. Extensive tracts of country are covered with dense jungles, and at the mouths of the rivers, especially in the delta of the Ganges, immense marshes, with a thick rank vegetation, are the resort of formidable wild animals, elephants, and deer.

The chief vegetable products of India are wheat and other cereals, cotton, sugar, indigo, opium, hemp, flax, tea, and timber. Wheat is grown in great abundance in the North-West Provinces and in the Punjab; barley and millet are extensively consumed by the population throughout the peninsula; rice is the staple food of the inhabitants of Bengal and in the plains. Cotton is grown over a portion of Bengal proper, Aracan, and Pegu; but the most important cotton-fields are in Nagpoor, the Southern Mahratta country, Berar, and Guzerat. The sugar-cane is cultivated nearly all over the peninsula. Indigo is cultivated, on a large scale, only in Bengal proper, where it is the staple product, and whence it is exported to the amount of 11½ millions of pounds weight in a year. Opium is produced in greatest abundance in the district S. of the Ganges, in Bengal, and in Malwah, whence it is exported through Bombay. Tea has been grown for years in Assam; lately it has been cultivated over extensive tracts on the slopes of the Himalayas, where it grows at an elevation of 5000 feet. Tea is grown also in the Neilgherries, where coffee is extensively cultivated; and the cinchona plant has been successfully introduced there, and at Darjeeling, &c. The most valuable timber is the teak; it grows wild in the mountainous parts of Malabar and the Coromandel coast, in the Punjab, the valley of the Nerbudda, the Tenasserim provinces, and Pegu.

Iron and coal are extensively worked near Burdwan in Bengal and Jubbulpoor in the Central Provinces; iron and copper are distributed nearly all over India; coal is found also in the Tenasserim provinces, Cuttack, Bahar, Lower Assam, Sylhet, Aracan, Central Provinces, Guzerat, Madras, and Upper Assam. Silver is found in small quantities in the jungles of Beerbhoom; gold and precious stones in the rivers of Tenasserim, the Punjab, and on the coast of Malabar; diamonds in the districts of Sumbulpoor, Golconda, and Vizapoor. Salt (a government monopoly) is extracted from sea-water on a large scale, and from the mines of the salt mountains in the Punjab.

The zoology of India comprises the elephant, tiger, leopard, panther, wolf, hyena, lion (which is rare), wild buffalo, bear, jackal, deer, and monkeys. Crocodiles, serpents, and other reptiles are numerous. Domestic animals are the horse, camel, buffalo, ox, sheep, goat, and swine.

In consequence of large expenditure for public works, famine-relief, &c., the public debt of the empire is large, and taxation, though apparently light, bears heavily upon a people where the rate of wages is so low as in India.

Restrictions which hindered commerce and retarded the development of the resources of the country have been gradually removed within the last twenty years, and India now enjoys free trade, except in some few of the staples; the dues on British and foreign shipping are the same. The inland duties and duties on goods carried coastwise are abolished. Exports include cotton, rice, seeds, indigo, hemp, jute, hides, saltpetre, wool, silk, coffee, sugar, gums, opium, oils, tea, skins, teak, safflower, ivory, coir rope, cutch, &c., to the value of £56,874,849. Of the exports, about one-half are sent to the United Kingdom and one-fifth to China.

Great public works have been completed in India within the last few years. Among these are the Ganges, Jumna, Midnapoor, Agra, and Doab Canals, the Godavery, Kistnah, and Cavery weirs, for irrigation, and a magnificent system of railways, in making which the greatest engineering difficulties have been overcome.

About 123,000 men are employed in the British military service of India, one-half of them Europeans. Many low-caste Hindoos are employed as coolies or laborers in various tropical countries.

In this extensive country a great diversity of language prevails. In Upper India the numerous and various dialects are of Indo-European stock, allied in roots to the Sanscrit, the most important being Hindee and Bengalee; in Southern India the leading tongues are Tamil, Teloogoo, and Canarese, all Dravidian. Hindoostanee is the language of most of the Mohammedans, and the *lingua franca* of the whole peninsula. Brahmanism prevails throughout India proper. Booddhism is the religion of British Burmah and of some of the tribes on the slopes of the Himalayas. Devil- and fetish-worship prevail among the aboriginal tribes. In the Punjab, which was subjected to British rule in 1849, the inhabitants are partly Sikhs, or disciples of Nanak, who bear an implacable hatred to the Mohammedans, who also abound there. Of the total population of 190,563,048, the numbers assigned to the various religions were as follows: Hindoo, 139,240,568; Sikhs, 1,174,436; Mohammedans, 40,882,537; Booddhists and Jains, 2,832,851; Christians, 896,658; others, 5,102,823; and of unknown religion, 425,175. Since the census was taken there has been a remarkable increase in the number of native Christians, especially in the southern districts. The aboriginal races of India have no literature, and almost no traditions. The Mohammedan invasion of India began in the eleventh and was completed in the fifteenth century; but most of the Mohammedans now in India spring from a Brahmanical stock. The Arabs or Siddees of Central India and the Concan came in successive hordes from Arabia and Africa. The Parsees, or fire-worshippers, were refugees from the religious persecution of Persia. Though small in number, they have in Bombay earned a distinguished name for public munificence, skill, and success in commerce; and they have led the way in the cause of female education. The government of India has for some years past been devoting laudable attention to education, which was put on a new footing, with universities in each of the capital cities, in 1854. English is taught in all its schools, and is highly prized by the native youth of India as a means of employment in government and mercantile offices. In the great and highly important literary records of ancient India there is a singular paucity of historical information.

Alexander the Great invaded and partly subdued the country. About 126 B.C. it was again invaded by the Tartars. From the tenth to the twelfth centuries of the Christian era the Mohammedans overran and conquered considerable portions of India; and subsequently the Mogul empire was established. In 1498 India was first visited by Vasco da Gama, and subsequently the Portuguese, the Dutch, and the Danes established settlements on the peninsula; but the former never acquired more than a paltry territory on the W. coast, and the two latter a few commercial factories. The French influence in India, at one time considerable, also yielded to the superior enterprise of the British, and finally the French relinquished the field. In 1625 the first English settlement was made by a company of merchants, in a small spot on the Coromandel coast of 5 square miles, transferred in 1653 to Madras. A short time previously a settlement had also been obtained which afterwards became the Calcutta station. In 1687 Bombay was erected into a presidency. In 1773, by an act of the British legislature, the three provinces were placed under the administration of a governor-general, and Calcutta was made the seat of a supreme council, the presidencies of Madras and Bombay being made subordinate to that of Bengal. Hitherto the affairs of India had been managed by the Company, but in 1784 a board of control was appointed by government, the president of which became secretary of state for India in 1858. Since the year 1750, when the warlike acquisition of territory commenced under Lord Clive, a succession of conquests, almost forced upon the British contrary to their inclinations, have placed nearly all of India under their sway. The governor-general, assisted by an executive council of five, and by a legislative council, in which the non-official and native communities are represented, has the power of making laws for British India, subject to the approval of the home government; and he has the sole direction of the army, which is under the control of a commander-in-chief. In May, 1857, the Bengal native troops mutinied, and massacred many Europeans. In November, 1858, a proclamation was issued conferring the sovereignty of India on the British crown. In June, 1859, Oude was subjugated, and order restored. The Central Provinces and British Burmah were consolidated in 1861–62, each under a chief commissioner, directly subject to the governor-general. In 1876 the British sovereign assumed the title of Empress of India.

India, in'de-ạ, a township of Plumas co., Cal. Pop. 880.

India, a post-office of East Carroll parish, La.

Indian, in'de-ạn, or **Indiantown,** in'de-ạn-tŏwn, a township of Williamsburg co., S.C. Pop. 1147.

Indiana, inˋde-an'ạ, a state of the American Union, extending from Lake Michigan to the Ohio River, bounded on the N. by Lake Michigan and the state of Michigan, on the E. by Ohio, on the S.E. and S. by Kentucky, and on the W. by Illinois. Its northern limit is the parallel of 41° 46′ N. lat. Its eastern line runs due N. from the mouth of the Great Miami River; the Ohio River separates it from Kentucky, and the Wabash from Illinois, below the point where that river first reaches the meridian of 87° 30′ W., which meridian is the western boundary of the state from that point northward to Lake Michigan. Area, 33,809 square miles.

The Face of the Country has generally a slight southern slope. In the extreme N.W. is a sandy tract, covered with dunes, to the southward of which occurs a flat region, containing much marsh-land and a number of shallow lakes. The N.E. abounds in little lakes, with much timber, interspersed with "oak openings" and prairie-land. Northward from the White and Wabash the country is generally level or gently rolling, with very little absolutely waste land; and much of the soil is exceedingly fertile. In the S. and S.W. there is much broken and bluffy land, especially near the streams, where the country is generally well wooded. The timber of the state is very generally of the hard-wood kinds. Oak forests abound, especially northward. Ash, hickory, maple, whitewood, black walnut, and other useful trees are plentiful. Of coniferous trees, the N.W. affords pines; tamarack trees abound in many marshy regions, and the cypress grows in the S.W.

The northwestern and southeastern parts of the state belong to the Silurian system; and between these areas that system is mainly overlaid by Devonian and subcarboniferous strata, and in the limestone regions of the S. occur some remarkable and interesting caves. In the S.W. and W. there are important coal-fields. From Rome, on the Ohio, to Williamsport (150 miles), there extends a strip of coal-land averaging 3 miles in width and having a general N.N.W. direction. This is the zone of "block coal," a valuable non-caking or splint coal, highly prized for its adaptation to the manufacture of steel and the better grades of iron. It is believed to underlie some 450 square miles, or 288,000 acres, and is easily mined in square blocks, whence the name. This belt also contains ordinary coking coal of good quality. Westward of this belt there is another coal region, of some 6000 square miles, producing mostly a good coking coal. Near Brazil, Clay co., are the principal points where block coal is mined. Washington, Daviess co., affords fine gas coal; and Cannelton has important mines of cannel coal. The coals of Indiana are generally much better than those of the states farther west. The iron-product has become very considerable; but the ores are mainly from the Lake Superior region or from Missouri and Tennessee. Bog ore and local deposits of higher grades of iron exist, however, and in some places have been wrought. Other minerals are fire-brick and fictile clays, kaolin, limestone, and good sandstone. Salt springs exist, and other springs yielding medicinal waters are common in the S. part of Indiana. Epsom salts and saltpetre have been obtained from the earth of some of the caves.

In *Agriculture* this state takes a leading position, both as a grain-producing and as a stock-raising state. The cereal crops, hay, live-stock, provisions, flour and meats, potatoes, tobacco, dairy-products, fruit, timber, and other forest products are the chief articles of export.

In 1813 the Swiss settlers of Vevay started wine-culture at that point, and, though it did not thrive for some time, the manufacture of wine has now become an established industry. Other products of large aggregate value are grass- and clover-seeds, linseed, maple sugar, sorghum syrup, pulse, sweet potatoes (in the S.), honey, and wax.

Manufactures.—We have already noticed incidentally the manufactures of iron, lumber, cheese, &c., all of them of importance. To these we may add those of flour, woollens, machinery, carriages and railway-cars, castings, furniture, starch, bricks, saddlery, cooperage, beer, malt, spirits, packed meats, and agricultural implements.

The rivers naturally navigable are the Ohio, the Wabash, and parts of the White, Maumee, and a few other streams. The Wabash is not now navigated above Lafayette, although slackwater navigation once was maintained in parts of its upper course in connection with the Wabash & Erie Canal, which descended the Maumee to Toledo, O. The Whitewater Canal extends from Hagerstown to Lawrenceburg, 75 miles, and affords good water-power at the latter point. The railroad system extends to almost every part of the state, and has greatly limited the navigation of canals and rivers. In 1847 the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad was opened. In that year there were 42 miles of railroad in the state; in 1850, 228 miles; in 1855, 1406 miles; in 1860, 2163 miles; in 1865, 2217 miles; in 1870, 3177 miles; in 1875, 3963 miles. The main lines of railroad belong principally to the E. and W. systems, and carry, besides the proper commerce and travel of the state, immense values of freight to and from the states to the westward and the eastward.

Education.—The free-school system is maintained by a fund of nearly $9,000,000, which is more by over $2,000,000 than the fund of any other state; and in addition to this there are generous state and local school taxes. There are state and county boards of education, state, county, and city superintendents, township libraries, county and township teachers' institutes, graded schools in the thickly-settled districts, high schools in the larger towns, and, in part, a separate school system for colored children. The State University at Bloomington receives the graduates of the high schools, male and female, and is free to all. Purdue University, at Lafayette, is the state agricultural and mechanical school, embracing schools of natural science, engineering, agriculture, and military science, with five special or post-graduate professional courses. There are in the state some 19 denominational universities and colleges, mostly open to students of both sexes, besides 9 or 10 colleges for women. There are normal schools at Terre Haute and Valparaiso, a polytechnic school at Terre Haute; several schools of law, medicine, and theology, and many private schools of various grades, of which the Roman Catholic church maintains a large number. There are at Indianapolis state schools for the blind and for deaf-mutes; reform school for girls and women at Indianapolis, for boys at Plainfield; state and other hospitals for the insane and other unfortunates; state prisons at Jeffersonville and Michigan City; and orphanages and other charitable institutions, mostly private, in nearly all the larger towns.

The Counties are 92 in number, to wit: Adams, Allen, Bartholomew, Benton, Blackford, Boone, Brown, Carroll, Cass, Clarke, Clay, Clinton, Crawford, Daviess, Dearborn, Decatur, De Kalb, Delaware, Dubois, Elkhart, Fayette, Floyd, Fountain, Franklin, Fulton, Gibson, Grant, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Harrison, Hendricks, Henry, Howard, Huntington, Jackson, Jasper, Jay, Jefferson, Jennings, Johnson, Knox, Kosciusko, La Grange, Lake, La Porte, Lawrence, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Martin, Miami, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Newton, Noble, Ohio, Orange, Owen, Parke, Perry, Pike, Porter, Posey, Pulaski, Putnam, Randolph, Ripley, Rush, Scott, Shelby, Spencer, Starke, Steuben, St. Joseph, Sullivan, Switzerland, Tippecanoe, Tipton, Union, Vanderburg, Vermilion, Vigo, Wabash, Warren, Warrick, Washington, Wayne, Wells, White, and Whitley.

Cities and Towns.—Of these, the principal are Indianapolis, the capital, a great railroad and manufacturing centre (pop. in 1870, 48,244, now (1879) nearly double that figure); Evansville, on the Ohio, the commercial centre of the S.W. (pop. in 1870, 21,830); Fort Wayne, on the Maumee, the emporium of the N.E., and a manufacturing centre (17,718); Logansport, a manufacturing town on the Wabash (8950); Madison, a thriving city on the Ohio (10,709); Lafayette, on the Wabash, a railroad centre, and the seat of a heavy trade (13,506); New Albany, on the Ohio (near Louisville, Ky.), with extensive trade and manufactures (15,379); La Porte, a handsome commercial town in the N.W. (6581); Terre Haute, on the Wabash, an active commercial and educational centre (16,103); Richmond, on the Whitewater, with varied manufactures (9445); Jeffersonville, on the Ohio, opposite Louisville, Ky. (7254); South Bend, on St. Joseph's River, in the N., a manufacturing and commercial town (7206); Vincennes, on the Wabash, one of the oldest towns in the West (5440); besides many others scarcely less noteworthy, such as Aurora, Crawfordsville, Elkhart, Greencastle, Goshen, Lawrenceburg, Michigan City, Peru, &c. The recent growth of the iron-manufacture and block-coal-mining has caused the uprising of several prominent new towns (Knightsville, Brazil, &c.).

Finances.—The nominal debt of Indiana is $5,003,538.34 (1875), a portion of the great debt contracted many years ago for works of public improvement, but the state has taken up most of the outstanding issues and converted them into school-fund bonds, which are not negotiable or redeemable, and which pay 6 per cent. interest for the benefit of the schools. There is also a small outside debt, on which the state pays from 2½ to 7 per cent. interest. This outside debt is paid on presentation of the state bonds.

Constitution, Laws, &c.—The first constitution of the state was adopted in 1816; that now in force was framed in 1851, and has since been somewhat modified. The governor is chosen for a term of four years, most of the other important executive officers for two years. The legislature meets every two years. The 50 senators are chosen for terms of four years, and the 98 representatives for terms of two years. The judicial officers are elected by the people for limited terms of service. Thirteen representatives are sent by the state to the Congress of the United States.

History.—Permanent but not extensive settlements were made by the French at Corydon, and at Vincennes in 1702. In 1763 the country came under British sway, and in 1783 was organized as the Northwest Territory, which included all the United States territories N. of the Ohio. From 1788 to 1791 a harassing Indian war was waged. Indiana Territory was organized in 1800; and at one time its limits included the present states of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and parts of Minnesota and of Ohio. Michigan, as a territory, was set off in 1805, but did not have all its present area. Illinois Territory was detached in 1809, but Indiana did not receive its present limits until 1816, when it was admitted into the Union as a state; while there was even then a remainder of the former Indiana Territory left undisposed of in the Lake Superior country, but in 1818 this was transferred to Michigan. Meanwhile the Indian troubles had culminated in the Shawnee war and the defeat of Tecumseh at Tippecanoe (1811). The British war of 1812–15, the expulsion of the Indians, the admission of Indiana to the Union (1816), and the depression of industrial and commercial pursuits in the East were followed by a large immigration to this new and beautiful region, and by a period of great prosperity, which ultimately was overstimulated into an unhealthy fever of speculation common to all the West, and the collapse of an artificial and complicated financial system was precipitated in 1837 by the changes which had taken place in the financial policy of the general government. The crash that followed and involved so many thousands in distress was ultimately a benefit to the state, by destroying the factitious and illusory values that then prevailed; and in 1848 the state by a fortunate turn of affairs was enabled to cast off half her large debt unpaid, yet without repudiating a dollar. The record of Indiana in the war of 1861–65 was highly honorable, and she bore her part without incurring the heavy war debts that have so weighed upon many other states.

The population in 1800 was 5641, of which 4875 were within the present state limits; in 1810, 24,520, chiefly in the present limits of the state; in 1815, 60,074; in 1820, 147,178; in 1825, 224,717; in 1830, 343,031; in 1835, 485,053; in 1840, 685,866; in 1845, 823,410; in 1850, 988.416; in 1854, 1,143,905; in 1860, 1,350,428; in 1866, 1,531,080; in 1870, 1,680,637.

Indiana, a county in the W. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 760 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Conemaugh River, and is also drained by Mahoning, Black Lick, and Two Lick Creeks. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile, and adapted to pasturage. Oats, Indian corn, wheat, butter, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county has mines of bituminous coal and iron ore, also salt springs. The Pennsylvania Railroad passes along the S. border of this county, and a branch of that road terminates at Indiana, which is the capital. Valuation of real and personal estate, $26,491,208. Pop. in 1870, 36,138, of whom 34,735 were Americans.

Indiana, a township of Marion co., Iowa. Pop. 1303. It contains Attica.

Indiana, a township of Lincoln co., Kansas. Pop. 560.

Indiana, a township of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Allegheny River. Pop. 2806, exclusive of Sharpsburg.

Indiana, a post-borough, capital of Indiana co., Pa., on the Indiana Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, about 42 miles direct and 86 miles by rail E.N.E. of Pittsburg, and 40 miles W.N.W. of Altoona. It contains a state normal school which cost about $175,000, 8 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers, a tannery, and a foundry. Pop. about 3000.

Indiana, a post-village in Halifax co., Ontario, on Grand River, 3 miles N.W. of Cayuga. Pop. 250.

Indianapolis, in-de-an-ap′ǫ-lis, a city, the capital of Indiana, and of Marion co., is on the West Fork of White River, 109 miles N.W. of Cincinnati, and 195 miles S.S.E. of Chicago. Lat. 39° 50′ N.; lon. 86° 5′ W. The site is nearly level. The streets generally cross one another at right angles, except four wide diagonal avenues, which converge to a circular park in the centre of the city. Many of the streets are about 100 feet wide. This city contains a fine court-house, the state institution for the deaf and dumb, the blind, and the insane, 70 churches, an academy of music, the state library, a public library, a large exposition building built by the state agricultural society, a masonic hall, a high school, an art school, 6 national banks, 2 medical colleges, and a city hospital. Four daily and 17 weekly newspapers are published here. The erection of a new capitol or state-house has been commenced. Indianapolis is the most populous city of the state. It was selected as the seat of government in 1820, the site being then covered with a dense forest. The city is the terminus of 13 railroads running in all directions, traversing localities unsurpassed in agricultural and mineral resources, and furnishing the best facilities for bringing the country products to the city and for distributing the city manufactures through the country. It is near the centre of the great corn-belt of the West, and is thus the natural market for an extensive area. It has 2 large grain-elevators, 10 flouring-mills, and 8 pork-packing establishments. In the direction of manufactures Indianapolis has made good progress, having 2 rolling-mills, malleable iron-works, carshops, 18 or 20 foundries and machine-shops, 2 rolling-mills, and manufactures of agricultural implements, glass, organs, carriages, railroad-cars, sewing-machines, pianos, cotton goods, woollen goods, furniture, sash, blinds, &c. There are upwards of 30 incorporated manufacturing companies, and there is an aggregate of about $15,000,000 capital invested. The city has an excellent fire department and a complete fire-alarm telegraph. The water supply is ample, and is procured by the Holly system. The different points of the city are connected by horse-cars. Pop. in 1850, 8090; in 1860, 18,611; in 1870, 48,244; present pop. about 75,000.

Indianapolis, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, in Monroe township, near the North Skunk River, about 28 miles N. of Ottumwa. It has 3 churches.

Indian Archipelago. See Malay Archipelago.

Indian Arm, a hamlet and harbor in the district of Bonavista, Newfoundland, 63 miles from Catalina. P. 220.

Indian Bay, a post-village of Monroe co., Ark., near White River. It has a steam saw-mill. Steamboats which navigate White River touch at this place.

Indian Bayou, bi′oo, a post-hamlet of Sunflower co., Miss., 60 miles W. of Winona. It has a church.

Indian Bot′tom, a post-hamlet of Letcher co., Ky., about 135 miles E.S.E. of Lexington. It has a church.

Indian Brook, a small village in Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, 25 miles from Shelburne. Pop. 150.

Indian Camp, a post-hamlet of Guernsey co., O., in Knox township, about 24 miles N.E. of Zanesville. It has a church.

Indian Camp, a post-office of Upshur co., W. Va.

Indian Castle, a hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, 4 miles S.E. of Little Falls. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Indian Caucasus, Asia. See Hindoo-Koosh.

Indian Cove, a post-village in Levis co., Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, 3 miles E. of Levis. It contains a number of stores. Pop. 350.

Indian Creek, a small stream of Yuba co., towards the N. part of California, falls into Dry Creek about 22 miles from its junction with Yuba River. Gold is found along this stream.

Indian (or **Big Indian**) **Creek,** Illinois, drains part of De Kalb co., runs southward in La Salle co., and enters Fox River about 8 miles N.E. of Ottawa.

Indian Creek, Illinois, rises in Morgan co., runs in a W.N.W. direction, and enters the Illinois River in the W. part of Cass co.

Indian Creek, Indiana, drains part of Floyd co., runs southwestward through Harrison co., and enters the Ohio River about 8 miles above Leavenworth.

Indian Creek, Indiana, rises in Monroe co., runs southward, and enters the East Fork of White River in Martin co., about 3 miles E. of Dover Hill.

Indian Creek, of Morgan co., Ind., falls into the West Fork of White River a few miles below Martinsville.

Indian Creek, of Switzerland co., Ind., flows into the Ohio near Vevay.

Indian Creek, of Tishemingo co., Miss., enters the Tennessee River near Eastport.

Indian Creek, Missouri, enters the Maramec from the right, in Franklin co.

Indian Creek, Tennessee, rises in Wayne co., runs northwestward, and enters the Tennessee River in the N. part of Hardin co.

Indian Creek, a post-office of Carroll co., Ark.

Indian Creek, a village of Trinity co., Cal. Pop. 183; of Indian Creek township, 783.

Indian Creek, a township of Cass co., Ill., on the Illinois River. Pop. 433.

Indian Creek, a township of White co., Ill. Pop. 2010. It contains Gossett, Norris City, and Sacramento.

Indian Creek, a township of Lawrence co., Ind. Pop. 1348. It contains Fayetteville and Silverville.

Indian Creek, township, Monroe co., Ind. Pop. 988.

Indian Creek, a township of Pulaski co., Ind. Pop. 812. It is traversed by the Tippecanoe River, and contains Pulaski.

Indian Creek, a township of Mills co., Iowa. Pop. 505, exclusive of Emerson and Hastings.

Indian Creek, a township of Story co., Iowa. Pop. 1022. It contains Iowa Centre.

Indian Creek, a township of Anderson co., Kansas. Pop. 180.

Indian Creek, a post-office of Elk co., Kansas.

Indian Creek, a post-office of Knox co., Ky.

Indian Creek, a post-village of Monroe co., Mo., about 28 miles W.S.W. of Hannibal. Pop. of Indian Creek township, 654.

Indian Creek, a township of Pike co., Mo. P. 1103.

Indian Creek, a post-office of York co., Neb.

Indian Creek, a station in Fayette co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, 65 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg.

Indian Creek, a post-office of Unicoi co., Tenn.

Indian Creek, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Tex., 125 miles S.W. of Fort Worth. It has a church.

Indian Creek, a post-office of Norfolk co., Va.

Indian Creek, Monroe co., W. Va. See CENTREVILLE.

Indian Desert, India. See THURR.

Indian Draft, a post-office of Alleghany co., Va.

Indian Falls, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., on Tonawanda Creek, about 28 miles E.N.E. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Here is a cascade 30 feet high.

Indian Fields, a post-office of Clark co., Ky.

Indian Fields, a township of Tuscola co., Mich. Pop. 1006. It contains Caro.

Indian Fields, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., in Coeymans township, about 17 miles S.S.W. of Albany. It has a church, a foundry, and 2 stores. Pop. about 150.

Indian Ford, a post-hamlet of Rock co., Wis., in Fulton township, on Rock River, 2 miles S. of Edgerton, and about 26 miles S.E. of Madison. It has 2 flour-mills.

Indian Grove, a township of Livingston co., Ill. Pop. 2635. It contains Fairbury.

Indian Grove, a post-hamlet of Chariton co., Mo., 7 miles from Dalton. It has a church.

Indian Grove, a post-office of Surry co., N.C.

Indian Gulch, a post-hamlet of Mariposa co., Cal., about 80 miles S.E. of Stockton. Gold is found here.

Indian Har′bor, a small fishing-settlement in the district of Burgeo and La Poile, Newfoundland, 34 miles from Burgeo.

Indian Harbor, a post-village in Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on the sea, 18 miles S.E. of Sherbrooke. P. 250.

Indian Harbor, post-village, Halifax co., Nova Scotia, on St. Margaret's Bay, 28 miles W. of Halifax. Pop. 250.

Indian Head, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Pa., 12 miles E.N.E. of Connellsville. It has a tannery.

Indian Hill, a post-office of Davidson co., N.C.

Indian Hill, township, Abbeville co., S.C. Pop. 1920.

Indian Island, a post-village and warehousing port in Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on an island in the Bay of Fundy, opposite Eastport, Me., and 14 miles from St. Andrews. Pop. 75.

Indian Islands, two small islands in the district of Twillingate and Fogo, Newfoundland, 14 miles from Fogo. They are inhabited by fishermen. Pop. 210.

Indian Kentucky Creek, of Indiana, rises in Ripley co., and flows into the Ohio 8 miles above Madison.

Indian Lake, New York, is in the E. part of Hamilton co., and is about 7 miles long. Its surplus water flows through a short outlet into the Hudson River.

Indian Lake, a township of Nobles co., Minn. P. 161.

Indian Lake, a post-office of Hamilton co., N.Y., in a township of the same name, and on the shore of Indian Lake, about 50 miles W.N.W. of Whitehall. The township includes Eckford and other lakes, and is a wild mountainous forest. It has 3 large hotels for sportsmen and tourists. Pop. of the township, 425.

Indian Land, township, Lancaster co., S.C. Pop. 969.

Indian Lorette, Canada. See ANCIENNE LORETTE.

Indian Mills, a post-office of Burlington co., N.J.

Indian Mills, a post-office of Summers co., W. Va.

Indian Mound, a post-hamlet of Stewart co., Tenn., 10 miles N.W. of Cumberland City. It has a church.

Indian Neck, a post-office of King and Queen co., Va.

Indian Ocean (anc. *Ma′re In′dicum* or *In′dicus Oce′anus*; Ger. *Indisches Meer*, in′dish-ẹs maiʀ; Fr. *Mer des Indes*, maiʀ dȧz ȧNd, *i.e.*, "Sea of the Indies"), a vast sea, separated from the Pacific on the E. by the Malay Archipelago and Australia, bounded on the S. by a line drawn from the Cape of Good Hope to Bass's Strait, divided from the Atlantic by Africa on the W., and enclosed by the countries of Asia on the N., extending from about lat. 25° N., in the Gulf of Arabia, a little beyond the Tropic of Cancer, to the Antarctic Circle, and from lon. 19° 56′ 30″ to 146° 38′ E. Its extent from N. to S. somewhat exceeds 3500 miles, and its breadth varies from 6000 miles, between the Cape of Good Hope and South Cape in Tasmania, to 4000 miles between the coast of Arabia and that of Malacca and Sumatra. Its N. shores are rendered singularly irregular by the projection of three vast peninsulas, Arabia, India, and Indo-China, which are respectively separated by the Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea, and Bay of Bengal. It communicates with the China Sea by the Strait of Malacca, Sunda Strait, and the Strait of Flores. The other principal inlets are the Mozambique Channel, Red Sea, Gulfs of Cutch and Cambay, the Gulf of Manaar, Palk's Strait, the Straits of Bali, Lombok, and Ombay, the Sea of Timor, and Bass's Strait. The most important islands are Madagascar, Mauritius, Reunion, the Comoro Islands, the Seychelles, Socotra, the Laccadives, Maldives, Chagos, Ceylon, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Its main affluents are—in Asia, the Salwin, Irrawaddy, Brahmapootra, Ganges, Godavery, Kistnah, Nerbudda, Indus, and the Shat-el-Arab, formed by the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates; and in Africa, the Zambezi. The monsoons, or periodical winds, prevail in the N. part, blowing from the S.W. between April and October, and from the S.E. between October and April. Tempests are general at the periods of change; and between lat. 5° and 40° S. violent hurricanes frequently occur.

In the S. part of the Indian Ocean the equatorial current, connecting the Pacific and Atlantic, flows from E. to W. at a rate varying with the seasons; but N. of Madagascar, where its breadth greatly diminishes, it runs from 45 miles to 60 miles in 24 hours. A S.W. current also flows along the African coast towards the Mozambique Channel, its velocity ranging between 18 miles and 28 miles a day, but attaining more than double that rate near Delagoa Bay and Cape Corrientes. It finally joins the Cape current near Cape Padron. On the S.W. coast of Australia the current divides near Cape Leeuwin, in lat. 34° 22′ S., into two streams, one of which flows N., and the other E., with an average speed of about 20 miles each day, thus embracing the whole coast of Australia. The maximum heat of the water occurs in the Arabian Sea, in lat. 9° 55′ N. and lon. 59° 52′ E., where it reaches 87.5° Fahr.

In′diano′la, or **Chil′licoth′e,** a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., in Carroll township, on the Little Vermilion River, about 15 miles S.S.W. of Danville. The name of its post-office is Indianola. It has 2 churches and a carriage-factory. Pop. about 600.

Indianola, a post-village, capital of Warren co., Iowa, 1 mile N. of the South River, on the Indianola Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 21 miles S. of Des Moines, and about 25 miles E. of Winterset. It contains 6 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, 3 newspaper offices, 2 flouring-mills, a planing-mill, and manufactories of farming-implements. Here is the Simpson Centenary College (Methodist), which was organized in 1867. Pop. 1884.

Indianola, a post-office of Butler co., Kansas, 18 miles E. of Wichita.

Indianola, a village of Shawnee co., Kansas, on Soldier Creek, 5 or 6 miles N. of Topeka.

Indianola, a post-village, capital of Red Willow co., Neb., is on the Republican River, 65 miles S.W. of Plum Creek Railroad Station. It has a court-house, a hotel, &c.

Indianola, a post-village, capital of Calhoun co., Tex., on the W. shore of Matagorda Bay, about 14 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, and 120 miles by water W.S.W. of Galveston. It is the S.E. terminus of the Gulf, Western Texas & Pacific Railroad. It has a court-house, a convent, a newspaper office, and 2 churches. Steamboats ply between this port and Galveston. Cattle form the chief article of export. Pop. 1900.

Indian Or′chard, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., on the Chicopee River, and on the Boston & Albany and Springfield, Athol & Northeastern Railroads, 6 miles N.E. of Springfield proper, of which it now forms a part. Here are manufactures of cotton and other articles.

Indian Point, a township of Knox co., Ill. Pop. 1154, including a part of Abingdon.

Indian Point, a post-hamlet in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, on the N. shore of Mahone Bay, 11 miles N. of Lunenburg. Pop. 250.

Indian Prairie, prā′ree, a township of Wayne co., Ill. Pop. 1727. It contains Johnsonville.

Indian Ridge, a post-office of Grainger co., Tenn.

Indian River, of Sussex co., Del., flows eastward into the Atlantic.

Indian River, a navigable tidal inlet of Florida, on the E. side of the peninsula, flows nearly parallel with the coast in Brevard and Volusia cos. Length, about 100 miles. The breadth is very unequal; in some parts it expands into extensive lakes or lagoons. It communicates by canal with Halifax River, and by Indian River Inlet with the sea, and is continuous southward with St. Lucie Sound.

Indian River, New York, rises in Lewis co., runs westward and northward through Jefferson co., and enters Black Lake in St. Lawrence co.

Indian River, a hundred of Sussex co., Del. Pop. 1667. It contains Rehoboth Bay, and is bounded S. by Indian River.

Indian River, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Me., on an inlet of the ocean, about 15 miles S.W. of Machias. It has 2 churches.

Indian River, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., on Indian River, 30 miles E. of Watertown. It has 2 saw-mills.

Indian River, a post-village in Peterborough co., Ontario, 9 miles E. by N. of Peterborough. Pop. 160.

Indian River, a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 10 miles from Summerside. Pop. 250.

Indian Rock, a post-office of Franklin co., Me.

Indian Rock, a post-hamlet of Botetourt co., Va., on the James River, 200 miles above Richmond, and 7 miles from the Natural Bridge. It has lime-kilns and a church.

Indian Run, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., about 14 miles S.E. of Sharon, and 2 miles from Leesburg Station. It has a church.

Indian Springs, a post-village of Butts co., Ga., about 50 miles S.S.E. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and important saline sulphur springs. Pop. 248.

Indian Springs, a watering-place of Martin co., Ind., in Mitchelltree township, 9 miles N. of Shoals Station. Here are chalybeate and sulphur springs, containing sulphates and carbonates of lime, magnesia, and soda.

Indian Springs, a post-office of Campbell co., Ky.

Indian Springs, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., 87 miles W. of Baltimore. It has a hotel.

Indian Springs, a post-township of Wayne co., N.C. Pop. 1280.

Indian Stream, New Hampshire, is one of the headstreams of the Connecticut River. It rises in the N. part of Coos co., and runs in a S.S.W. direction until it unites with the East Branch.

Indian Ter′ritory (officially called "the Indian Country"), an unorganized tract of land within the limits of the United States, and set apart by the general government as an abode for tribal Indians; bounded N. by Colorado and Kansas, E. by Missouri and Arkansas, S. by Texas, and W. by Texas and New Mexico. The strict statutory limits of the territory exclude that portion which lies between 36° 30′ and 37° N. lat. and 100° and 103° W. lon. (area, 10,800 square miles), but it is usually assigned to the territory, which, with this augmentation, has the area of 68,991 square miles. The state of Texas, however, is said to have a claim (not hitherto recognized at Washington) to the N.W. portion or a part of it.

Face of the Country.—The extreme N.W. is represented as a tract sloping gently southeastward, arid, and almost treeless, with streams flowing often in cañons; and in some tracts the water is so charged with lime-salts as to be unfit for drinking. In the W., but southward from the Canadian River, are the Poteau, Sans Bois, and Washita Mountains, which latter extend eastward and appear to link the Ozark Mountains of Arkansas and Missouri with the Rocky Mountains, which are regarded as geologically coeval with them. The eastern portion at least has for the most part a fine soil and a delightful climate, though even here there are tracts which are stony, rough, and scantily timbered; but the oak forest known as the "Cross-Timbers" extends in this territory from the Arkansas to the Red River, and will, it is believed, have great economic importance in the future.

Rivers.—Of these the principal are the Arkansas, which traverses the territory, and the Red, which forms the main portion of its southern boundary; all the other streams are affluents of these two, and among them are the Neosho, Verdigris, Cimarron, Red Fork of the Arkansas, Canadian, Washita, Rabbit Ear, and many others.

The *Climate* of the W. resembles that of Southern Kansas, but is warmer and dryer. In fact, it is so subject to drought that many of the rivers are waterless in the summer. "Northers," or cold northern winds, occasionally visit this region, and prevail for a day or two at a time. The eastern portion has a sufficient rainfall, and is by no means especially liable to droughts. As a rule, the territory is exceptionally healthful.

Geology and Minerals.—Excepting two limited areas of azoic rock-formation,—one in the Cherokee and Creek country and another N.W. of Fort Sill,—the oldest geological strata are of carboniferous age. These strata are known to contain good coal, largely of a semi-bituminous character, and the indications are that the amount of coal here is large. The strata are reported to have a northwestern dip, and to be overlaid to the westward by Permian and triassic layers; and it is believed that the coal extends westward beneath these strata. Comparatively small areas of the cretaceous and tertiary exist in the N.W. But little is absolutely known of the geology of this fine territory.

Animal Life.—Characteristic animals of the western plains are the bison, prong-horned antelope, several deer, prairie-dog, black, grizzly, and cinnamon bears, the turkey, several kinds of grouse, &c.; and it is believed that there are still a few wild horses or ponies of the variety known as mustang or broncho. The civilized Indians breed many cattle, and for that industry nearly the whole region is well adapted.

History, Civilization, &c.—This region was purchased with the Louisiana district from France in 1803 (except a portion acquired with Texas in 1845), was selected in 1832 as the abode of the Southern Indians, who were to be removed by the United States government from their ancient hunting-grounds, and was set apart for that purpose by Congress in 1834, but for some years had a much larger area than at present. Its present limits date from 1854, when Kansas was organized as a territory. The Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, and Chickasaws were removed hither 1833–38; the Seminoles in 1846; and from time to time remnants and parts of other tribes have been settled here, such as the Quapaws, Caddoes, Ionie, or Texas, Sacs, Foxes, Modocs, Senecas, Ottawas, Wyandottes, Peorias, Shawnees, Osages, Kansas, Pawnees, Delawares, Wichitas, Comanches, Kiowas, and others. Christian missionaries of various denominations have long labored here with commendable zeal, and the results are, on the whole, encouraging. The "four civilized nations" are as follows: (1) the Cherokees (5,000,000 acres), in the N. and N.E.; (2) the Seminoles (200,000 acres), in the E. central part; (3) the Creeks (3,215,495 acres), in the E.; (4) the (confederated) Choctaws (6,668,000 acres), in the S.E.; and the Chickasaws (4,377,600 acres), in the S. These "nations" have their own governments,—that of the Cherokees being a representative democracy, as of old, while the others have a somewhat patriarchal system of government by chiefs, with simple codes of laws of their own. Each of the tribes has its own reservation, and none of the lands are held in severalty. The civilized tribes were slaveholders, and joined with the Southern Confederacy in the war of 1861–65 and were severely punished in consequence; but they have been more prosperous since the war than before, on account of the extension of cattle-raising as a general pursuit. The descendants of the slaves, of pure or mixed African blood, still reside in the territory, but of the whites the older tribes are quite jealous. These four tribes constitute the *Union Agency*, and occupy a joint area of 28,000,000 acres, of which 150,000 are cultivated. The *Quapaw Agency* embraces relics of many tribes from various parts of the Union,—like the Senecas, who once belonged in New York, and the Modocs, who are but lately from the Pacific coast. They, in all, occupy 201,667 acres, and are making fair progress. The *Sac and Fox Agency* controls a reservation of 483,840 acres, and sustains a population of mixed tribal origin. The *Wichita Agency*, in the central region, controls the descendants of many stocks of very diverse origin, but mainly of the smaller Southwestern tribes, with whom are associated Pawnees, Delawares, and some Comanches. They are nearly all progressing satisfactorily. The *Kiowa* and *Cheyenne Agencies*, in the S.W., control the Comanches, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Cheyennes, some Apaches, &c., who have for the most part made very little progress as yet in civilization. The *Osage Agency*, on the N. border, is mostly peopled by the Osage tribe, who are mainly doing well in their new abode. In 1873 the population was returned as 72,468.

Education.—The more civilized tribes have their own school laws. In some instances the United States government has provided tribal school-funds, and for other tribes special appropriations are made. Several missionary societies also assist in educational work. There are several boarding-, industrial-, and manual-labor-schools. Most of the Indians preserve the use of their old languages, and the Cherokees have a remarkable syllabic alphabet of 85 characters, invented in 1826 by George Guess, or Sequoyah, a man of their own nation. The tribes longest settled have a few newspapers, and a printed literature of limited extent, chiefly religious and the work of Protestant missionaries.

Railroads.—The construction of railroads has been opposed by the Indians, who naturally fear the introduction of white adventurers and the consequent occupation of their land. In 1873 the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway was opened across the territory, in a general S.S.W. direction, extending 225 miles in this territory. At Vinita it is joined by the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad of Missouri, which has some 30 miles in the Indian country. There are in the two roads 276 miles of track (1879), which has cost on the average $54,431 per road-mile.

Towns.—The chief towns are Tahlequah (the Cherokee capital), the railroad towns of Vinita, Blue Jacket, Muscogee, Caddo, Durant, &c., Fort Gibson, near the Arkansas River, and Fort Sill, an important military post in the S.W. None of these are large places.

Indian Town, a township of Bureau co., Ill. Pop. 1660. It includes Providence and a part of Tiskilwa.

Indian Town, a post-office of Currituck co., N.C.

In'diantown, a post-office of Williamsburg co., S.C.

In'diantown, a post-town in St. John co., New Brunswick, at the outlet of the river St. John into the harbor of St. John, 2 miles from the city, of which it may be considered a suburb. It contains several large mills and factories, and is the landing-place of the river-steamers, which cannot reach the city proper except at times when the waters of the harbor and river are on a level, and this can only be effected for a period of 15 or 20 minutes, during the time of high tide. A handsome suspension-bridge spans the river at this place. Pop. 2500. Street-cars runs between Indiantown and St. John.

Indian Township, a township of Washington co., Me., bounded S. by Big Lake. Pop. 14.

Indian Trail, a post-office of Union co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 22 miles S.E. of Charlotte.

Indian Val'ley, a post-office of Ada co., Idaho.

Indian Valley, a post-office of Union co., Oregon.

Indian Valley, a post-office of Floyd co., Va.

Indian Vil'lage, a hamlet of Noble co., Ind., 3 miles from Cromwell Station, and about 35 miles N.W. of Fort Wayne. It has a church.

Indian Village, a township of Tama co., Iowa. Pop. 1059, exclusive of Montour. It contains Butlerville.

Indian Village, a post-hamlet of Ouachita parish, La., 17 miles W. of Monroe. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill. See also Pearl River.

Indian Wells, a station of San Diego co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 129 miles S.E. of Los Angeles.

Indian Wheel'ing Creek, of Ohio, flows through Belmont co., and enters the Ohio opposite Wheeling.

India (in'dẹ-ạ) **Point,** a station in Providence, R.I., is the terminus of branches of the Boston & Providence and Providence & Worcester Railroads, which here connect with the Providence, Warren & Bristol Railroad. It is on the Providence River, and has a heavy trade in coal, cotton, and other merchandise. Here a railroad bridge and another bridge cross the Seekonk or Blackstone River, connecting Providence with Watchemoket and East Providence.

Indicus Oceanus, or **Indicum Mare.** See Indian Ocean.

Indie, in'dee, a village of Hungary, in Slavonia, 18 miles S.S.E. of Peterwardein. Pop. 3459.

Indies, East. See East Indies, and India.

Indies, West. See West Indies.

Indighirka, or **Indigirka,** in'de-ghiʀ'kå or in'de-ghịr'kạ, or **Zapadnaia-Kolima,** zå-påd-nī'å-ko-lee'-må, a river of East Siberia, government of Yakootsk, rises in the Yablonoi Mountains, and, after a N. course estimated at 750 miles, enters the Arctic Ocean in lat. 71° N., lon. 150° E., by an estuary containing numerous islands. It receives many affluents, but the region it traverses is almost wholly a frozen desert, with a few villages.

Indio, een'de-o, a river of the Isthmus of Panama, in the United States of Colombia, unites with the Pacora to form a considerable stream, which enters the Pacific E. of Panama. Its shores abound with fine timber.

Indje-Kara-Soo, in'jee-kå'rå-soo (anc. *Haliac'mon*), a river of European Turkey, in Macedonia, enters the Gulf of Salonica 18 miles S.W. of Salonica. Length, 110 miles.

Indjighiz, Ingighiz, or **Injighis,** in-je-ghiz' or in-je-gheez', a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 33 miles W.N.W. of Constantinople. It has some mineral baths, and remains of ancient structures.

In'do-Chi'na, also called **Farther India** and **Chin-India,** the southeastern peninsula of Asia, comprising Anam, French Cochin China, Cambodia, Siam, Laos, the Shan country, Malacca, Burmah, British Burmah, and several districts of Assam and Bengal. The country differs entirely in character from India proper, in great part consisting of forest-clad mountain-ridges separated by narrow valleys. The people are almost entirely of the so-called Mongolian stock, and employ languages of monosyllabic character, more or less closely allied to the Chinese, except in the Malay sub-peninsula, where the Malay race and language predominate.

Indore, or **Indoor,** in'dōr', a state of Central India, often called **Holkar's Dominions,** from its ruler, a Mahratta chief, who is called the Maharajah Holkar. The country is an aggregate of 8 isolated tracts, of which the southernmost are traversed by the Nerbudda River and the Vindhya Mountains, and the more northern are mostly parts of a fertile table-land. Area, 8075 square miles. Capital, Indore. Pop. 635,450. The opium-crop affords a large revenue, and the ruler pays a tribute to the British India government.

Indore, a town, the capital of the above state, is situated on a wooded table-land, elevation nearly 2000 feet, on a railway, 33 miles S. of Oojein. Lat. 22° 22' N.; lon. 75° 50' E. The massive granite palace of the Holkar is its only edifice of importance. Pop. 15,000.

Indostan, India. See Hindostan.

Indragiri, in-drå-ghēr'ree, or **Andragery,** ån-drå-ghå'ree, a navigable river of Sumatra, enters the ocean on its E. coast, in lat. 0° 32' S., lon. 103° E. On it is a town of the same name.

Indragiri, or **Andragery,** a native state in the island of Sumatra, on the S.E. coast, between the rivers Kampar and Jambi, which enter the sea respectively in lat. 0° 30' N. and 1° S. It is traversed by the river Indragiri, and is in general flat, especially towards the coast. Indragiri is governed by a sultan, but is under the supremacy of the Dutch.

Indramayo, or **Indramaijo,** een-drå-mī'o, a cape, river, and town of Java: the town near the mouth of the river, which enters the sea on its N. coast, near the cape, 90 miles E. of Batavia.

Indraprastha, the ancient name of Delhi.

In'drapoor', or **Indrapura,** in-drå-poo'rå, a town, river, state, and volcano of Sumatra: the town near the S.W. coast, 150 miles N.W. of Bencoolen.

Indrapoor (or **Indrapura**) **Point,** Sumatra, is in lat. 2° 5' S., lon. 105° 27' E.; and N. of it is a bay in which are the Indrapoor Islands.

Indre, åɴd'r, a river of France, departments of Indre and Indre-et-Loire, joins the Loire 18 miles W.S.W. of Tours, after a N.W. course of 115 miles. It is navigable from Loches to the Loire, 45 miles.

Indre, a department of Northwest France, formed of part of the old province of Berri. Area, 2624 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 281,248. The surface is uniformly level. The principal rivers are the Indre and Creuse. More grain and wine are raised than are required for home consumption, though much of the soil is barren and swampy. This department furnishes the best lithographic stones in France. Woollen and cotton cloths and yarn, iron and iron goods, earthenwares, cutlery, leather, tiles, and parchment, are among the chief products. Capital, Châteauroux. Indre is divided into the arrondissements of Châteauroux, Issoudun, La Châtre, and Le Blanc.

Indré, an island of France. See Indret.

Indre, or **L'Indre,** a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 5½ miles from Nantes. Pop. 2229.

Indre-et-Loire, åɴd'r-å-lwaʀ, a department in the N.W. of France, formed chiefly of the old province of Touraine, comprising a region on both sides of the Loire. Area, 2332 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 324,875. The surface is level, and, near the Loire, very fertile, elsewhere poor and often marshy. The Cher, Indre, and Vienne Rivers water its S. portion. Agriculture is excellent, and the produce in cereal grain is more than adequate to home consumption. The department furnishes lithographic stones, pipe- and potters' clay, and contains an immense amount of petrified shells, which are used as manure. Hemp, liquorice, anise-seed, truffles, fruits, &c., are raised in considerable quantities. The culture of silk is important, as are the silk-, woollen-, and leather-manufactures of Tours. The other principal manufactures are files and rasps, iron-wares, red lead, and pottery. Capital, Tours. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Tours, Chinon, and Loches.

Indret, or **Indré,** åɴ'drå', a small island of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, formed by the Loire, 5 miles W. of Nantes, with machine-shops and other works belonging to the French naval establishment.

Induno, in-doo'no, a village of Italy, province of Como, near Varese. Near it, in a deep gorge, is a remarkable fountain. Pop. 1970.

Indus, in'dŭs, or **Sindh,** sĭnd (Sanscrit, *Sindhoo* or *Sindhu*, the "sea;" Persian, *Ab-Sind*, åb-sĭnd), a great river of South Asia, rises in Thibet, on the N. side of the Kailas (of the Himalayas), in lat. 31° 20' N., lon. 81° 15' E., near the sources of the Sutlej. It flows N.W. for about 120 miles, where it is joined by the Gartok-chu. The conjoint stream now breaks through the Himalayas, and thenceforth has a S.W. course, traversing the Punjab, and afterwards Sinde, to its mouths in the Indian Ocean, between lat. 23° and 25° N. and lon. 67° 30' and 69° E. Total course estimated at 2000 miles. Its affluents, though not numerous, are important. N. of the Himalayas it receives the Gartok-chu, Sinhkha-bab (which is regarded as the true Indus), Zanskar, and Shayook Rivers. S. of the mountains the Cabool River enters it, and in lat. 28° 55′ N., lon. 70° 28′ E., 470 miles from the ocean, it is joined from the N.E. by the Punjnud, which brings to it the united streams of the Punjab, or "five rivers,"—the Sutlej (anc. *Hesu'drus*), the Beas (anc. *Hyph'asis*), the Chenaub (anc. *Aces'ines*), the Ravee (anc. *Hydrao'tes*), and the Jhylum (anc. *Hydas'pes*). Below this it has no tributary of much size, but repeatedly subdivides, giving off lateral streams, the principal being the Fulailee and Narra branches; and at Triecal, lat. 25° 9′ N., lon. 68° 21′ E., the delta commences, the chief arms of which are the Buggaur, Sata, and Pinyaree. The Indus enters the sea by a great number of mouths, the principal of which are the Pittee, Hujamree, Khediwaree, Kookewaree, Seer, and Koree. The latter is 7 miles wide and 20 feet deep, and is properly an arm of the sea. The delta extends from the ocean to Hyderabad, and from Kurrachee to Luckput, being about 130 miles in extreme length and breadth. On the banks of the Indus are the towns of Moor, Leh, Iskardoh, Attock, Caulabagh, Dera Ismaeel Khan, Dera Ghazee Khan, Bukkur, Leia, Mittun-Kote, Roree, Sukkur, Sehwan, Hyderabad, Meanee, Tatta, Ghara, Bunder Vikkur, and, at its westernmost entrance, Kurrachee. Its source is supposed to be 18,000 feet above the sea, its bed at Leh 10,000 feet, and at Attock, 940 miles from its mouth, it is 1000 feet above the ocean-level, 800 feet across, 60 feet in depth, and has a current of 6 miles an hour. Below this point it runs with great velocity, mostly between high cliffs (in one place 700 feet in elevation), as far as Caulabagh, after which its course is through a level country, with a breadth usually varying from one-fourth of a mile to upwards of 1 mile, and an average velocity of from 2 to 3 miles an hour. During the season when it is lowest, tides are perceptible upward to about 25 miles below Tatta, or 75 miles from the ocean. The mean annual discharge of water is supposed to be 150,212,079,642 tons, a large proportion of its waters being consumed in irrigation and evaporation. The Indus is navigable from the sea as high as the influx of the Cabool River, near Attock, 942 miles, and its tributaries are mostly navigable to the foot of the mountains; but the channel is so encumbered by shifting banks as to be adapted only for steamers and vessels of comparatively small draught. The gavial, or long-snouted crocodile, is numerous in the river, and the alligator is found in its lagoons. The *bolun*, a cetacean, is also abundant. Fish, especially the *pulla*, a species of carp, are very abundant, and form a chief article of food for the natives. The country immediately adjacent to its banks, in its delta especially, is of high fertility, but on either side this region is flanked by a bare desert.

Industan, or **Industhan,** India. See HINDOSTAN.

In'dustry, a post-village of McDonough co., Ill., in Industry township, about 52 miles N.E. of Quincy, and 11 miles S. of Macomb. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 378; of the township, 1533.

Industry, a post-hamlet of Dickinson co., Kansas, 10 miles S.W. of Wakefield Station. It has a grist-mill.

Industry, a post-office of Franklin co., Me., in Industry township, 6 miles N.E. of Farmington. The township has manufactures of lumber. Pop. 725.

Industry, a post-office of Phelps co., Neb.

Industry, a hamlet of York township, Belmont co., O., near Powhatan Point. Pop. 58.

Industry, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa., in Industry township, on the N. bank of the Ohio River, and on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 34 miles W.N.W. of Pittsburg. Pop. about 300; of the township, 796.

Industry, a post-village of Austin co., Tex., 16 miles S.W. of Brenham, and 70 miles W.N.W. of Houston. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of cigars, furniture, and oil.

Industry Village, Quebec. See JOLIETTE.

Ineboli, ee'nęh-bo'lee, or **Ainabol,** ī'nå-bol (anc. *Ionop'olis?*), a maritime town of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 72 miles W.S.W. of Sinope. It has a fair roadstead, and exports much wool, mohair, &c. Pop. from 2000 to 3000.

Inez, Martin co., Ky. See EDEN.

Inferum Mare. See TYRRHENE SEA.

Inficionado, een-fe-se-o-nå'do, a village of Brazil, in Minas-Geraes, 12 miles N. of Mariana. Pop. 4500.

Ingáliuk, in-gå'le-ook, (or **Krusenstern,** kroo'sęnstern) **Island,** one of the Diomede Islands, in Behring Strait. It belongs to the United States.

Ingalls, ing'gạlz, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Kansas, in Grant township, about 50 miles W.N.W. of Salina. It has a church.

Ingall's Crossing, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., in Volney township, on the Midland Railroad, 16 miles S.E. of Oswego. It has a cheese-factory.

Ingallston, ing'gạlz-tǫn, a township of Menominee co., Mich. Pop. 272. It includes English, or Kloman.

Ingart (ing'gạrt) **Grove,** a post-office of Ringgold co., Iowa.

Ingbert, or **Sanct Ingbert,** sånkt ing'bęrt, a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 10 miles by rail W. of Deux-Ponts, with iron- and coal-mines, and manufactures of iron, glass, and chemicals. P., with neighboring villages, 9220.

Ingelfingen, ing'ęl-fing'ęn, a town of Würtemberg, on the Kocher, 43 miles N.N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1463.

Ingelheim, ing'ęl-hīme', NIEDER, nee'dęr, and OBER, o'bęr, two contiguous market-towns of Germany, in Hesse, province of Rhein-Hessen, on the Selz, near its influx into the Rhine, 9 miles W.S.W. of Mentz. Pop. of the former, 2441; of the latter, 2675.

Ingelmunster, ing'ʜęl-mŭn'stęr, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, at a railway junction, 7½ miles N. of Courtrai. It has manufactures of linen and salt, and large carpet-mills. Pop. 5400.

Ingendohl, ing'ęn-dōl', a village of Switzerland, canton and 2 miles S.W. of Schwytz. Pop. 1773.

Ingenheim, ing'ęn-hīme', a village of Bavaria, near Bergzabern. Pop. 1580.

Ingenio, een-ʜå'ne-o, a town of the Canary Islands, on the E. side of the island of Gran Canaria. Pop. 1486.

Ingenöe, ing'ęn-ö'ęh, an island of Norway, in Finmark, in the Arctic Ocean, 30 miles S.W. of North Cape.

Ingermannland, the German name of INGRIA.

Ingersheim, ing'ęrs-hīme' (Fr. pron. ånᵍ'zhêʀ'zâm'), a town of Germany, 3 miles N.W. of Colmar. Pop. 2388.

Ingersoll, ing'ghęr-sǫl, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Mich., on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 8 miles W.N.W. of Lansing.

Ingersoll, a township of Midland co., Mich. Pop. 430. Post-office, Lee's Corner.

Ingersoll, ing'ghęr-sǫl, an incorporated town in Oxford co., Ontario, on the river Thames, and on the Great Western Railway, 19 miles N.N.E. of London. It contains 7 churches, 2 branch banks, 2 newspaper offices, saw- and grist-mills, and manufactories of iron castings, machinery, woollens, wooden-ware, cheese, &c. Ingersoll has a large trade in lumber, grain, and country-produce. Pop. 4022.

Inge-Su, a town of Asia Minor. See INJEH-SOO.

Ingham, ing'ạm, a county in the S. part of Michigan, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by Grand River, which crosses the W. border several times, and it is partly drained by Red Cedar Creek. The surface is nearly level, and a large portion of it is covered with forests of sugar-maple, ash, beech, oak, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Wheat, maize, oats, hay, wool, and butter are the staples. This county contains Lansing, the capital of Michigan. It is intersected by the Chicago & Lake Huron, Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw, and Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroads. Capital, Mason. Valuation of real and personal estate, $13,382,718. Pop. in 1870, 25,268, of whom 22,668 were Americans; in 1874, 29,193.

Ingham, a post-township of Franklin co., Iowa, on the West Fork of the Cedar River, about 30 miles S.W. of Charles City. Pop. 456.

Ingham, a township of Ingham co., Mich. Pop. 1338.

Ingham's (ing'ạmz) **Mills,** a post-hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., on East Canada Creek, 3 miles from East Creek Station. It has a church, a flour-mill, &c.

Inghe-Nor, in'ghêh-nor', or **Inghe-Noor,** in'ghêh-noor', a lake of the Chinese Empire, 90 miles W.N.W. of the lake Koko-Nor. It is 18 miles long by 16 miles broad, and flows into the Koko-Nor by the Poocapira.

Inghilterra, Inglaterra. See ENGLAND.

Ingighis, or **Injighiz,** Turkey. See INDJIGHIZ.

Inglefield, ing'gęl-feeld, a post-office and station of Vanderburg co., Ind., on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, 10 miles N. of Evansville.

Inglehart's, ing'gęl-harts, a station on the Annapolis & Elk Ridge Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Annapolis, Md.

Ingleside, ing'gęl-side, a post-hamlet of Limestone co., Ala., 8 miles from Bibbs Lane Station. It has a church and a steam-mill.

Ingleside, a post-hamlet of Queen Anne co., Md., about 15 miles E.N.E. of Centreville. It has 2 churches.

Ingleside, a station in Hampden co., Mass., on the Westfield & Holyoke Railroad, 2 miles from Holyoke Station. It is a manufacturing place, and is within the limits of Holyoke. It has a fine hotel, and is a summer resort.

Ingleside, Pennsylvania. See GARVER'S FERRY.

Ingleton, ing'ghęl-tǫn, a village of England, co. of York, West Riding, 9½ miles N.W. of Settle, on the Leeds & East Lancashire Railway.

Ingleville, ing′gẹl-vĭl, a post-office of Clay co., Iowa, 10 miles S.W. of Spencer.

Inglewood, ing′gẹl-wood, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va., 15 miles E. of Harrisonburg. It has 2 churches.

Ingoda, in-go′då, a river of Siberia, in Transbaikalia, after a N.E. course of about 300 miles, joins the Onon to form the Shilka River, an affluent of the Amoor.

Ingolstadt, ing′ol-stått‵ or ing′gọl-stått‵, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the left bank of the Danube, 45 miles by rail N. of Munich, and 35 miles S.W. of Ratisbon. Pop. 14,485. It is well built, is strongly fortified, and has 7 churches, a royal palace, several hospitals, and many charitable institutions. Its university, founded in 1472, was transferred in 1800 to Landshut, and afterwards to Munich. The trade of Ingolstadt has decayed, and it has now only a few manufactures of cloth, playing-cards, cutlery, leather, &c.

In‵gomar′, a post-office of Issaquena co., Miss., at Duvall's Landing, on the Mississippi River, 45 miles above Vicksburg.

Ingonish, een-go-neesh′, a post-village in Victoria co., Nova Scotia, in Cape Breton Island, on the sea-coast, 45 miles N.W. of Sydney. It contains 2 stores and a saw-mill. Pop. 200.

Ingool, Ingoul, or **Ingul,** in-gool′, a river of Russia, government of Kherson, rises N. of Yelisavetgrad, and flows S. into the Bug near Nikolaiev, after a course of 150 miles.

Ingoolets, Ingoulets, or **Inguletz,** in-goo-lěts′, a river of Russia, government of Kherson, rises N. of Yelisavetgrad, and flows S. into the Dnieper 8 miles N.E. of Kherson. Length, 220 miles.

Ingoor, Ingour, or **Ingur,** in-gooʀ′, written also **Inguri** and **Ingouri,** in-goo′ree, a river of Russia, rises on the S. slope of the Caucasus, flows W.S.W., and falls into the Black Sea. Total course, 70 miles.

Ingouville, åɴᵍ‵goo‵veel′, a former town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on a slope commanding a fine view of the Seine, 1 mile N. of Havre. It has chemical works and sugar-refineries, and numerous villas of the inhabitants of Havre, to which city it has been annexed.

Ingoygem, or **Ingoyghem,** ing′ʜoi-ʜěm‵, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 8 miles E. of Courtrai. Pop. 1700.

Ingraham, ing′gra-ạm, a post-village of Clay co., Ill., about 14 miles N.E. of Flora. It has a church, a flour-mill, and about 15 houses.

Ingraham, a township of Mills co., Iowa. Pop. 504.

Ingraham, a post-office of Clinton co., N.Y., about 9 miles N. of Plattsburg.

Ingrahamville, ing′gra-ạm-vĭl, a hamlet in Pawtucket township, Providence co., R.I., on the navigable Pawtucket River, 1½ miles S. of Pawtucket. It has a brick mill for cotton yarn.

Ingram, ing′grạm, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pan-Handle Railroad, 5 miles W. of Pittsburg, at the S. end of a tunnel on that road. Here are coal-beds.

Ingram's, a township of Johnston co., N.C. P. 1326.

Ingrandes, åɴᵍ‵grŏɴd′, a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, 20 miles W.S.W. of Angers. It has tanneries, oil-mills, &c. Pop. 1328.

Ingria, in′gre-ạ (Ger. *Ingermannland,* ing′ẹr-månn-lånt‵), an old province of Russia, now forming part of the government of St. Petersburg. The Ingrians proper, or Vod, are one of the native Finnic tribes of this region, speaking their own language, and mostly of the Protestant faith. They are very poor, and number about 17,800.

Ingrowitz, in′gro-ŵits‵, a town of Moravia, 32 miles N.E. of Iglau. Pop. 1600.

Ingul and **Inguletz.** See Ingool and Ingoolets.

Ingur, or **Inguri,** Russia. See Ingoor.

Ingweiler, ing′ŵī-lẹr, **Ingwiller,** åɴᵍ‵veel‵laiʀ′, or **Hengwiller,** hŏɴᵍ‵veel‵laiʀ′, a town of Germany, Alsace, on the Moder, 11 miles N.N.E. of Zabern. Pop. 2276.

Inhamban, or **Inhambane,** een-åm-bån′, a Portuguese town of East Africa, at the head of a deep bay, 200 miles N.E. of Delagoa Bay. It has a fort, and exports oil-nuts, india-rubber, wax, ivory, and copal. Pop. 6500. Near it the Inhamban River, after a S.E. course of 150 miles, reaches the sea.

Inhambupe, een-yåm-boo′på, a town of Brazil, province and 90 miles N.N.E. of Bahia, on the Inhambupe.

Inhauma, een-yŏw′må, a village of Brazil, province and 8 miles N.E. of Rio Janeiro. Pop. 2000.

Inia, ee′ne-å, a river of Siberia, rises in lat. 64° N., lon. 87° E., and joins the Obi near Kolyvan.

Iniesta, a town of Spain. See Hiniesta.

Inisheer, Inishmain, and **Inishmore.** See Arran Islands.

Inishmulcloghy, ancient name for Coney Island.

Inistioge, a town of Ireland. See Innistogue.

Inistioge, in-is-te-ōg′, or **Pro′ton,** a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, on the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, 35 miles N.N.W. of Orangeville. It has a store and a saw-mill. Pop. 100.

Injeh-Soo, Injeh-Su, or **Inge-Su,** in‵jẹh-soo′, a town of Asia Minor, 13 miles S.W. of Kaisareeyeh. It has about 750 Greek and the same number of Mohammedan residences, 2 churches, and a handsome khan.

Injeram, in-jẹh-råm′, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 35 miles S.E. of Rajahmundry, on the N. branch of the Godavery.

Inkerman, ink-ẹr-mån′ (anc. *Doros?*), a village and seaport of South Russia, in the Crimea, 35 miles S.W. of Simferopol. It was once a celebrated city, and has numerous caverns cut in the rock, supposed to be the work of the monks in the Middle Ages. Near this place, November 5, 1854, was fought the battle of Inkerman, between the English and French, on one side, and the Russians on the other.

Ink′erman, a post-office of Hardy co., W. Va.

Ink′erman, a post-village in Dundas co., Ontario, 21 miles N. of Iroquois. It contains 5 stores and a saw-mill. Pop. 256.

Inkerman, Quebec. See Bristol.

Ink′pa City, a post-office of Grant co., Dakota.

Ink′ster, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Mich., on the Michigan Central Railroad, 14 miles W. of Detroit. It has a church, a chair-factory, a steam saw-mill, &c.

In′land, a post-office or hamlet of Cedar co., Iowa, in Inland township, about 27 miles N.W. of Davenport. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 882.

Inland, a post-hamlet of Benzie co., Mich., in Inland township, about 33 miles N.N.E. of Manistee, and 16 miles S.W. of Traverse City. Pop. of the township, 185.

Inland, a post-office of Adams co., Neb., on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 91 miles W. of Lincoln.

Inland, Summit co., O. See Greensburg.

In′man, a post-office of Spartanburg co., S.C.

Inman's (in′mạnz) **Grove,** a post-office of Holt co., Neb.

Inn, inn (anc. *Œ′nus*), a river of Central Europe, and one of the principal affluents of the Danube, rises in the Engadine, Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, flows mostly N.E., through the Tyrol and Bavaria, and joins the Danube at Passau. Total course estimated at 250 miles. In a part of its course it forms the W. frontier of Austria. On its banks are the towns of Imst, Innspruck, Kufstein, Wasserburg, and Mühldorf.

Innaconda, in-nå-kon′då, a town of India, district and 52 miles S.W. of Guntoor. It is a place of large trade. Pop. 4261.

Innerberg, a town of Austria. See Eisenerz.

In′ner Islands, a group of islands in the district of Bonavista, Newfoundland, 10 miles from Green's Pond.

In′nerkip, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, on the Firth of Clyde, 4½ miles by rail S.W. of Greenock. P. 637.

In′nerkip, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, 8 miles N.N.E. of Woodstock. It contains grist- and saw-mills, 5 cheese-factories, and 3 stores. Pop. 200.

Innerleithen, in‵nẹr-lee′ᴛʜẹn, or **In‵verlei′then,** a village and watering-place of Scotland, co. and 5½ miles by rail E.S.E. of Peebles. It is the "St. Ronan's Well" of Sir Walter Scott. It has mineral springs and woollen-mills. Pop. 1605.

Innerness, Scotland. See Inverness.

Innerste, in′nẹr-stẹh, a river of Germany, rises in the Harz Mountains, in Hanover, and joins the Leine after a course of nearly 60 miles.

Innis, a Celtic word, signifying "island," forming the part of many names in Ireland.

In′nisbeg‵, numerous small islands belonging to Ireland, near Dunmore Head and other headlands.

In‵nisbe′gil, or **In‵nisbig′gle,** an island of Achil Sound, Ireland, co. of Mayo, about 1½ miles long.

In‵nisbof′fin, or **Bof′fin,** a parish of Ireland, co. of Galway, comprising the island of the same name, 3 miles N.N.W. of Claggan Point. Pop. 1262. On its S. coast is an excellent harbor. Innisboffin is also the name of several islands of Ireland, cos. of Donegal and Longford.

Inniscattery, in-nis-kat′tẹ-re, or **Scattery,** an island of Ireland, in the estuary of the Shannon, co. of Clare, 2 miles S.S.W. of Kilrush. Area, 100 acres. It was formerly a stronghold of the Danes during their descents upon Ireland; and it is in great part covered with the ruins of ecclesiastical and other edifices.

In‵nisfal′len, a small island of Ireland, co. of Kerry, in the Lower Lake of Killarney. It is beautifully wooded.

In′nisfil, or **Victo′ria,** a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 2½ miles N.N.W. of Lefroy. Pop. 150.

In‵nishan′non, a town of Ireland, co. and 12 miles S.S.W. of Cork, on the Bandon. Pop. 454.

In‵nishark′, an island of Ireland, co. of Galway, S.W. of Innisboffin, has a circuit of about 4 miles.

In‵nishere′, an island of Ireland, co. of Galway, separated by the South Sound from the co. of Clare, distant 6 miles. Pop. 495.

In‵nisher′kin, or **Sher′kin,** an island of Ireland, at the entrance of Baltimore Bay, co. of Cork.

Innishgeil, in‵nish-gheel′, an island of Ireland, co. of Galway, in Lough Corrib, 4 miles S. of Cong.

Inniskea, in‵nis-kȧ′, two islands off the W. coast of Ireland, co. of Mayo, 10 miles N.N.E. of Achil Head.

In‵niskeel′, a small island of Ireland, co. of Donegal, in Guibarra Bay.

In‵nismur′ray, a small island of Ireland, co. of Sligo, near the S. side of the entrance to Donegal Bay, 13 miles N.W. of Sligo.

Innistogue, in‵nis-tōg′, a town of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny, on the Nore, here crossed by a handsome bridge of ten arches, 8 miles N.N.W. of New Ross. Pop. 701.

In‵nisturk′, an island of Ireland, co. of Mayo, in the Atlantic Ocean, 4½ miles S.S.W. of Clare Island, and 6 miles W. of the mainland. It is 2 miles long, by about 1½ broad. Pop. 112.

In′nisville, or **En′nisville,** a post-village in Lanark co., Ontario, on the Mississippi River, 15 miles N. of Perth. It contains saw-, grist-, and oatmeal-mills, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 200. A small steamer runs between here and Carleton Place.

Innspruck, or **Innsbruck,** ins′prŏŏk (*i.e.,* the "bridge of the Inn"), (anc. *Æ′nipons*), the capital city of the Tyrol, Austria, at the entrance of the Sill into the Inn, here crossed by 3 bridges, 84 miles by rail N.N.E. of Trent. Pop. 16,324. It consists of an old and a new town and five suburbs, the latter better built and more extensive than the city proper. The houses are mostly 4 or 5 stories in height, and in the Italian style. The principal edifices are the Franciscan church, several other fine churches, the palace, with public gardens stretching along the Inn, an old palace, now used for public offices, a botanic garden, a gymnasium and normal school, the *Ferdinandeum* and various other museums, a seminary for ladies, a provincial house of correction, council-chambers, a town hall, a theatre, and a handsome ball-room. The university, founded in 1672, has 50 professors and a library of 50,000 volumes. A statue of Joseph II., and a triumphal arch raised by Maria Theresa, are among the conspicuous ornaments of the city. Innspruck has manufactures of silk, woollen, and cotton goods, leather, glass, cutlery, and sealing-wax, and a considerable trade with Italy and countries N. of the Alps. It is the seat of the state assembly, and other superior departments of the public service for the Tyrol and Vorarlberg.

In′ny, a river of Ireland, in Leinster, rises in Lough Sheeland, flows S.W., and falls into Lough Ree.

Innycotta, in‵ne-kot′tȧ, called also **Hinghenghaut, Hinganghat,** and **Hingunghat,** hin‵gạn-gawt′, a town of India, Central Provinces, 20 miles by rail S.W. of Wurdah. It has a good trade. Pop. 8361.

In-Oghi, in-o′ghee, a large village of Asia Minor, 26 miles N. of Kutaieh, with remarkable caverns.

Inowrazlaw, or **Inowraclaw,** e-nov-râts′lȧv (Ger. *Jung-Breslau,* yŏŏng-brĕs′lŏw), a town of Prussia, province of Posen, at a railway junction, 26 miles E.S.E. of Bromberg. It has several churches, a convent, a synagogue, a hospital, distilleries, saltpetre-works, and great beds of rock salt. Pop. 9147, one-half of whom are Jews.

Inquisivi, een-ke-se-vee′, a town of Bolivia, province of La Paz, on a plateau in the mountains of Cócasuyo.

Insalah, a town of Algeria. See Ain-Salah.

Insara, in-sâ′rȧ, or **Inssar,** in-sar′, a town of Russia, government and 57 miles N.N.W. of Penza. Pop. 3518.

Insch, inch, a burgh of Scotland, co. and 26 miles by rail N.W. of Aberdeen. Pop. 553.

Inseln des Grünen Vorgebirges ("islands of the green promontory"). See Cape Verd Islands.

In′skip, a post-office of Butte co., Cal., about 60 miles N. of Marysville.

Inssar, a town of Russia. See Insara.

Inster, in′stẹr, a river of East Prussia, unites with the Angerap in forming the Pregel. Length, about 45 miles.

Insterburg, in′stẹr-bŏŏrg‵, a town of East Prussia, 16 miles W.N.W. of Gumbinnen, at the confluence of the Angerap and the Inster (which here receives the name of Pregel), and at an important railway junction. Pop. 16,303. It has a castle, a high school, Protestant churches, a normal school, and manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, stockings, sugar, leather, and earthenwares.

Insua, een′soo-ȧ, a mountain-range of Brazil, province of Matto-Grosso, near the W. bank of the Paraguay. A ravine at the bottom of this range separates it from the Serra dos Dourados, and furnishes an outlet for Lakes Mandiore, Gahiba, and Uberaba.

Insula, an ancient name of Lille.

Insula, the supposed ancient name of the Isle.

Insula Asturæ, the ancient name of Astura.

Insula Cicæ, a town of Spain. See Bayona.

Interamna, the ancient name of Terni.

Interamni, the supposed ancient name of Salvaleon.

Interamnia, the ancient name of Teramo.

In′tercourse, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., about 12 miles E. of Lancaster. It has 2 churches.

Interlachen, or **Interlaken,** in′tẹr-lâk‵ẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 26 miles by rail S.E. of Bern, on the Aar, between Lakes Thun and Brienz. The village contains many lodging-houses and hotels, is much resorted to in summer, and has a reading-room, kursaal, and library. The rich abbey of Interlachen was suppressed in the sixteenth century.

Interme′diate, a post-hamlet of Charlevoix co., Mich., 13 miles S. of Charlevoix. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Internum Mare. See Mediterranean.

Intimelium Albium, Italy. See Vintimiglia.

Intra, in′trȧ, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Novara, 1½ miles N.E. of Pallanza, on the W. side of Lago Maggiore. Pop. 4258.

Intragna, in-trân′yȧ (L. *Intra′nia*), a village of Italy, about 36 miles N. of Novara. Pop. 1242.

Introdacqua, in-tro-dâk′kwȧ, a town of Italy, province of Aquila, 4 miles S.S.W. of Sulmona. Pop. 5324.

Inverary, in-vẹr-ȧ′ree, a burgh and seaport town of Scotland, capital of the co. of Argyle, on a bay on the W. shore of Loch Fyne, 40 miles N.W. of Glasgow. It has a prison. The borough unites with Ayr, Campbeltown, Oban, and Irvine in sending one member to the House of Commons. W. of the town is Inverary Castle, the chief seat of the Duke of Argyle. Pop. 984.

Invera′ry, a post-office of Sevier co., Utah.

Invera′ry, or **Stor′rington,** a post-village in Frontenac co., Ontario, 12 miles N. of Kingston. It contains 2 hotels and 3 stores.

Inverbervie, a town of Scotland. See Bervie.

In‵vercar′gill, a town of New Zealand, capital of the county of Southland, on New River, an inlet reaching N. from Foveaux Strait, at a railway junction, 110 miles W.S.W. of Dunedin. It has a hospital, several newspapers, several saw-mills, and ships much timber, wool, preserved meat, &c. Small vessels may load at the town, and larger ones at Bluff Harbor, its port. Pop. 4500.

In‵vergor′don, a village of Scotland, co. of Ross, on the N. side of the Firth of Cromarty, 12 miles by rail N.E. of Dingwall. Pop. 1157.

In′ver Grove, a township of Dakota co., Minn. P. 920.

In‵verhu′ron, a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, on Lake Huron, 23 miles S.S.W. of Southampton. It contains several saw- and grist-mills, a store, and 2 hotels, and has a large grain-trade by the lake. Pop. 150.

Inverkeithing, in-vẹr-kee′thing, a town of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, 10 miles W.N.W. of Edinburgh. It is connected by railway-ferry with Queensferry. It has several schools and public libraries, and near it are some foundries, mills, tanneries, brick-works, and a ship-building-yard. Pop. 1763.

Inverleithen, Scotland. See Innerleithen.

Inverlochy, a castle of Scotland. See Maryburgh.

In‵vermay′, a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, 18 miles S.W. of Owen Sound. It contains 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, a tannery, 4 stores, and 2 hotels. Pop. 150.

Inverness, in‵vẹr-nĕss′ (formerly **Innerness**), a burgh of Scotland, capital of a county, and of the North Highlands, on both sides of the Ness, within a mile of its influx into Moray Firth, 82 miles W.N.W. of Aberdeen. It is an important railway centre. It stands in a beautiful plain near the Caledonian Canal, on which are wharves for loading and unloading goods. The principal edifices are the High church, county buildings on Castle Hill, the ruins of a citadel built by Cromwell, 2 endowed academies, other schools, an infirmary, dispensary, town hall, jail, mechanics' institute, the united charities, various libraries, public reading-rooms, the custom-house, exchange, and the fine Anglican cathedral. In its environs are many beautiful villas. Inverness has manufactures of linens, plaidings, woollen and hemp, with ship-building docks, breweries, railway-shops, and tanneries. It is the seat of the Anglican bishop of Moray. Inverness is very ancient, and was the capital of the Pictish kingdom in the sixth century. Pop. 14,469.

In‵verness′, or **Inverness-shire**, in‵vẹr-nĕss′-shir, a maritime and Highland county of Scotland, the largest in the kingdom, extending across the island from sea to sea, having N. Moray Firth and Ross-shire, and W. the Atlantic Ocean. It comprises also some of the Western Islands, of which Skye is the principal. Area, 4255 square miles. The surface is mountainous, rugged, and well wooded. The principal rivers are the Spey, Ness, Beauly, Lochy, Garry, and Glass. Lakes are numerous. It is chiefly a pastoral county, cattle, sheep, and wool being its principal exports. The county is traversed the whole of its length from S.W. to N.E. by the Caledonian Canal. The principal town is Inverness, the capital. The county sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 87,531.

In‵verness′, a township of Cheboygan co., Mich., on Mackinaw Strait. Pop. 522.

Inverness, a post-office of Cumberland co., N.C., 23 miles W. of Fayetteville.

Inverness, Columbiana co., O. See HIGHLANDTOWN.

In‵verness′, a county of Nova Scotia, occupying the W.N.W. portion of the island of Cape Breton. Area, 1385 square miles. There is excellent land in the county, and agriculture is the general occupation of the people, who are also largely engaged in the fisheries. Coal and petroleum are obtained in Inverness. Capital, Port Hood. P. 23,415.

Inverness, a post-village in Megantic co., Quebec, 11 miles E.S.E. of Becancour Station. It contains 8 stores, a tannery, several grist-, saw-, carding-, and fulling-mills, and a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper.

Inveruno, in-vȧ-roo′no, or **Invruno**, in-vroo′no, a village of Italy, 17 miles W. by N. of Milan. Pop. 2192.

In‵veru′ry, or **Inverurie**, a burgh of Scotland, co. and 16 miles by rail N.W. of Aberdeen, at the confluence of the Dee and the Ury. The burgh unites with Banff, Cullen, Kintore, and Peterhead in sending one member to the House of Commons. The Aberdeen Canal terminates at Port Elphinstone, near Inverury.

Inves′tigator Islands, a group off the S. coast of Australia, in lat. 33° 45′ S., lon. 134° 30′ E., comprising Flinders Island and several islets.

Investigator Strait, of South Australia, between Kangaroo Island and Yorke Peninsula, 25 miles across, connects Spencer Gulf with the ocean.

Invibiis and **Inviæ**, ancient names of ENVIE.

Invorio Inferiore, in-vo′re-o in-fȧ-re-o′rȧ, or **Invorio Maggiore**, mȧd-jo′rȧ, a village of Italy, about 3 miles from Arona. Pop. 2491.

Invorio Superiore, soo-pȧ-re-o′rȧ, or **Minore**, me-no′rȧ, a village of Italy, about 3 miles from Arona.

In′wood, a post-village of Marshall co., Ind., in Centre township, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 90 miles E.S.E. of Chicago. It has a church, 3 saw-mills, and 2 grist-mills. Pop. about 300.

In′yack, In′yak, or **Saint Mary**, an island of Africa, in Delagoa Bay.

In′yan Ka′ra Creek rises among the Black Hills, near the W. boundary of Dakota, runs northwestward, and enters the Belle Fourche in Laramie co., Wyoming. Near its source is a mountain called Inyan Kara Peak.

Inyan Reakah, rẹ-ah′kạ ("river of the rock"), or **Rock River**, rises in Minnesota, and runs southward through Rock co., from which it passes into Iowa. It finally runs southwestward, and enters the Sioux River on the W. border of Sioux co., Iowa.

Inyan Yankey River. See LITTLE SIOUX RIVER.

In′yo, a county of California, borders on Nevada. It is bounded on the W. by the Sierra Nevada, and is traversed by two parallel ranges, called Inyo and Panamint Mountains, the direction of which is nearly N. and S. On the western border of this county stand two of the highest peaks of the Sierra Nevada,—Mount Whitney, which has an altitude of 14,898 feet, and Mount Tyndall, 14,386 feet. This county contains extensive plains of sterile sand, in which water and timber are scarce. The largest stream of this county is Owens River, which enters Owens Lake, a body of saline water having no outlet. Among the remarkable features of this region is the "Death Valley," which is 40 miles long or more, is sunk far below the level of the sea, and is destitute of vegetation. Gold and silver are found in this county near the Sierra Nevada. Capital, Independence. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,119,005. Pop. in 1870, 1956, of whom 1164 were Americans.

Inyo, a post-office of Inyo co., Cal.

Inzago, in-zȧ′go (L. *Anticiacum*), a village of Italy, in Milan, 4 miles W. by N. of Gorgonzola. Pop. 3566.

Inzer, in′zẹr (?), a river of Russia, in Orenboorg, rises in the Ural Mountains, and joins the Belaia about 50 miles S.E. of Oofa. Length, 150 miles.

Inzersdorf, int′sẹrs-dorf‵, a village of Lower Austria, 4 miles S. of Vienna, on the Liesingbach, and on the railway to Grätz. Pop. 7502.

Inzili, a town of Persia. See ENZELLEE.

Inzinzac, ȧNG‵zȧNG‵zȧk′, a village of France, in Morbihan, 7 miles N.N.E. of Lorient. Pop. 330.

Inzlingen, ints′ling-ẹn, a village of Baden, near Lorrach. Pop. 1129.

Ioka, i-o′kạ, a post-village of Keokuk co., Iowa, in Jackson township, about 20 miles N.E. of Ottumwa. It has 2 churches.

Iola, i-o′lạ, a post-village of Calhoun co., Fla., on the Appalachicola River, about 60 miles W.S.W. of Tallahassee. It has 2 churches.

Iola, a post-village of Clay co., Ill., on the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 83 miles S.E. of Springfield. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a carriage-factory. Pop. about 300.

Iola, a post-office of Marion co., Iowa, in Clay township, 3 miles from Durham Station.

Iola, a post-town, capital of Allen co., Kansas, on the Neosho River, in Iola township, and on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, 8 miles N. of Humboldt, and 78 miles S. of Lawrence. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, 3 churches, and manufactures of windmills, iron bridges, school-furniture, and malt liquors. Here is a remarkable flowing well of gas and mineral water, 750 feet deep. Pop. of the township, 1839.

Iola, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Pa., about 14 miles N. by E. of Danville. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Iola, a post-hamlet of Grimes co., Tex., 20 miles E. by N. of Bryan. It has 2 stores. Pop. about 30.

Iola, a post-village of Waupaca co., Wis., in Iola township, about 44 miles W.N.W. of Appleton. It has a flour-mill and 2 saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 917.

Ioli, e-o′le, a town of India, in the Bombay presidency. Pop. 17,574.

I′on, a post-hamlet of Allamakee co., Iowa, in Fairview township, about 20 miles S. of Lansing. It has 2 churches.

Iona, e-o′nạ, **Icolmkill**, ik‵om-kill′ (*i.e.*, *I-Columbkill*, "the isle of Columba's retreat" or "cell"), an island of the Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Argyle, off the S.W. extremity of the island of Mull. Area, 2000 acres. In the Middle Ages it was highly celebrated as the seat of an abbey founded in the sixth century by St. Columba, which long remained the chief seat of learning in the N. and the centre of missionary enterprise undertaken by the Culdees. Its ruined cathedral or abbey, on its E. side, is 160 feet in length by 60 in its greatest breadth, and, like most of its other edifices, is of a much later date. St. Oran's Chapel is in the Saxon style; St. Mary's and other parts are of a later architecture.

Iona, e-o′nạ, a post-office of Cape Girardeau co., Mo.

Io′na (formerly **Cranetown**), a hamlet in Gloucester co., N.J., on the West Jersey Railroad, 25 miles S. of Camden. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Iona, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Pittsburg, at the junction of the Plum Creek Branch Railroad, ½ mile from Verona Station.

Iona, a post-office of Lebanon co., Pa.

Io′na, a post-village in Elgin co., Ontario, on the Canada Southern Railway, 13 miles S.W. of St. Thomas. It contains 6 stores and 2 hotels. Pop. 500.

Iona Island, an island of Rockland co., N.Y., in the Hudson River, about 40 miles above New York.

Ione (ī′ōn) **City**, a post-village and mining-camp of Nye co., Nevada, on Reese River, about 50 miles S.S.W. of Austin. It has 2 quartz-mills.

Ione (ī′ōn) **Valley**, or **Ione City**, a post-village of Amador co., Cal., on or near Sutter Creek, about 40 miles E.S.E. of Sacramento, and on the Amador Branch of the Central Pacific Railroad, 48 miles by rail from Stockton. It has 4 churches and 1 or 2 flour-mills. Gold is found near this place. Pop. of Ione township, 1779.

Ioni, i-o′ne, a post-office of Anderson co., Tex.

Ionia, i-o′ne-ạ, a county in the S.W. central part of Michigan, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by Grand River, and is also drained by Flat, Maple, and Looking-Glass Rivers. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with dense forests, in which the beech, pine, and sugar-maple abound. It contains also many open groves of oak and hickory, called "oak openings." The soil is uniformly fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, wool, lumber, and butter are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad and the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad. Capital, Ionia. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,743,370. Pop. in 1870, 27,681, of whom 24,027 were Americans; in 1874, 28,376.

Ionia, a decayed post-village of Warren co., Ill., about 10 miles N.W. of Galesburg. It has 2 churches.

Ionia, Chickasaw co., Iowa. See Dover.

Ionia, a post-hamlet in Ionia township, Jewell co., Kansas, near Limestone Creek, about 11 miles S.W. of Jewell Centre. Pop. of the township, 613.

Ionia, a township of Ionia co., Mich., is adjacent to the capital of the county. Pop. 1496.

Ionia, a post-town or city, capital of Ionia co., Mich., on Grand River, and on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad where it crosses the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 34 miles E. of Grand Rapids, and 38 miles N.W. of Lansing. A branch railroad extends hence 23 miles northward to Stanton. Ionia is noted for its fine residences, and has 8 churches, 2 national banks, a private bank, a high school, a state prison, 2 iron-foundries, a fanning-mill-factory, a pottery, a brewery, a brick-yard, and 2 flouring-mills. The machine-shops of the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad are here. Two weekly newspapers are published at this place. Pop. 3251.

Ionia, a post-village of Dixon co., Neb., on the Missouri River, 4 miles S. of Burbank Station, and about 30 miles by land N.W. of Sioux City, Iowa. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill.

Ionia, a hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Van Buren township, ½ mile from Memphis Station. It has 2 churches.

Ionia, a post-hamlet of Dinwiddie co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 18 miles W. of Petersburg. It has a church, a saw-mill, and 20 families.

Ionia City, a post-hamlet of Pettis co., Mo., about 16 miles S.S.W. of Sedalia.

Ionian (ī-o'ne-ạn) **Islands** (Fr. *Iles Ioniennes*, eel zee'-o'ne-ênn'; Ger. *Ionische Inseln*, e-o'nish-ẹh in'sěln; It. *Isole Ioniche*, ee'so-lå e-o'ne-kå; Sp. *Islas Jonicas*, ees'lås ʜo'ne-kås), an insular group, situated in the Mediterranean off the W. coast of Greece and Epirus, and forming the eparchies of Corfu, Zante, and Cephalonia, in the kingdom of Greece, between lat. 36° and 40° N. and lon. 19° and 23° E., and consisting of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Paxo, and Cerigo, with Fano, Merlera, Meganisi, Calamo, Servi, Cerigotto, and many smaller islands. United area, 1092 square miles. Pop. 229,516, nearly all of Greek descent. The surface is mountainous, and generally covered with heath, but in some of the larger islands are fertile plains. About half their surface is under cultivation, yielding wheat, barley, and other grains; wine, chiefly grown in the four largest islands; olive oil, mostly procured from Corfu and Zante; currants, in Zante and Cephalonia; and some cotton, flax, and pulse. The manufactures consist of woollen fabrics for home consumption, soap in Corfu and Zante, salt in Zante and Santa Maura, silk fabrics in Zante, earthenwares, goats'-hair carpets, linens, and sacking. Ship-building is an important branch of industry, and many of the population are occupied in maritime trade and navigation. The principal towns are Corfu, Zante, Argostoli, and Vathi. These islands are often mentioned in ancient history, but are only spoken of singly. They remained subject to Venice from 1386 to 1797. In 1814 they were placed under British protection, though forming an autonomous republic; and in 1864 they were annexed to the kingdom of Greece. They are supposed to derive their name from the Ionians, who planted colonies in Cephalonia (Cephallenia) and some other of these islands.

Ionian Sea (Fr. *Mer Ionienne*, maiʀ ee'o'ne-ênn'; Sp. *Mar Jonico*, maʀ ʜo'ne-ko; anc. *Ma're Io'nium*), that part of the Mediterranean between Greece and European Turkey on the E. and Italy and Sicily on the W. The principal inlets are the Gulfs of Taranto, Squillace, Arta, and Patras. It communicates with the Adriatic Sea by the Strait of Otranto, and contains all the Ionian Islands except Cerigo.

Ionopolis, the supposed ancient name of Ineboli.

Ios, the ancient name of Nio.

Iosco, i-os'ko, a county in the E. part of Michigan, is adjacent to Saginaw Bay, and is bounded on the E. by Lake Huron. Area, about 570 square miles. It is intersected by the Au Sable River, and is also drained by the Au Gres River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of pine and other trees. Lumber is the chief article of export. Capital, Tawas City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,036,318. Pop. in 1870, 3163, of whom 1738 were Americans; in 1874, including Ogemaw, 4782.

Iosco, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Mich., in Iosco township, 33 miles S.E. of Lansing. It has 2 churches, a wagon-shop, and a vinegar-factory. Pop. of township, 943.

Iosco, a township of Waseca co., Minn. Pop. 932.

Ioudoma, a river of Siberia. See Yoodoma.

Ioug, a river of Russia. See Yoog.

Iougan Bolshoi, Russia. See Yoogan Bolshoi.

Ioukhnov, a town of Russia. See Yookhnov.

Ioukhnovka, a town of Russia. See Yookhnovka.

Iourbourg, a town of Russia. See Yoorboorg.

Iowa, ī'o-wạ, a river of the state of Iowa, rises near the S. border of Winnebago co., and runs southward through Hancock and Wright cos. It subsequently flows southeastward through the counties of Hardin, Marshall, Tama, Johnson, &c., and enters the Mississippi River in Louisa co. about 20 miles S. of Muscatine. It is about 375 miles long, and traverses a region of fertile, undulating prairies.

Iowa (named from the Ioway Indians, a tribe of the Dakota stock), a north-central state of the American Union, situated in the Mississippi Valley, and bounded N. by Minnesota, E. by Wisconsin and Illinois, S. by Missouri, and W. by Nebraska and Dakota. Its northern limit is the parallel of 43° 31′ N. lat.; the Mississippi washes its E. border; on the S. is the parallel of 40° 36′ N.; but the Des Moines River, for a little distance, is its southern boundary, while the rivers Big Sioux and Missouri, on the W., respectively divide it from Dakota and from Nebraska. Area, 55,045 square miles, or 35,228,800 acres, of which, in 1875, 12,658,495 were improved.

The Face of the Country is for the most part what is called rolling prairie,—that is, a country with no marked hills, but with long wave-like elevations of gentle slope. Some of the rivers have bold, bluffy, and rocky banks; and in some regions near the larger streams the soil and underlying drift and loess have been deeply eroded by torrents, giving to the country a broken character. This is especially true of some portions of the Missouri Valley. The highest elevation in the state, near Spirit Lake, Dickinson co., is 1694 feet; the lowest point, the low-water surface of the Mississippi at the S.E. angle of the state, is 444 feet.

Geology and Minerals.—The examination of the successive strata of rocks revealed on the bluffs and along the river-channels from N.E. to S.W. shows no less than 20 well-marked geological formations, ascending from the Potsdam sandstone of the N.E. to the cretaceous rocks of the S.W. and W. Outside of this regular series there is in the extreme N.W. a small area of the singular (azoic) Sioux quartzite, while a large part of the W. is covered with a deep loess or drift, referred to a pleistocene age. All the geological strata are, as a rule, overlaid by a drift of considerable depth. In point of economic value the most important geological strata are the coal measures. The lower coal measures are the most important, and extend to the N.W. about 175 miles along the Des Moines River, from near Keokuk to a point beyond Fort Dodge, having an area of about 6100 square miles. To the S.W. occur the middle coal-measures, whose area is 3400 square miles; and along the Nodaway River there is a development of the upper carboniferous (area, 8500 square miles), the latter extending far into the adjacent states of Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, but its coal is not abundant. There are also detached coal-fields of some importance. Important coal-mining points are at or near Eldora, Boone, Moingona, Des Moines, Pella, Otley, Oskaloosa, Ottumwa, Alpine, Coveport, Fairfield, Muscatine, Davenport, &c. The coals of Iowa are bituminous, and as compared with the coals of the Alleghany field they are mostly somewhat inferior in quality, but they are nevertheless of the highest importance to the industrial development of a state no more abundantly supplied with timber and wood than Iowa is. Lead is found mainly in the galena limestone, and Dubuque has a large annual product of this commodity. Lime, gypsum, sandstone, limestone, and other building-stones, brick-materials, and fictile clays are abundant. Peat and lignite of economic value are reported to exist in the N. and N. central region.

The *rivers* are all direct or indirect tributaries of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. Among them are the Upper Iowa, Turkey, Maquoketa, Wapsipinicon, Cedar, Iowa, Skunk or Checauqua, Des Moines, Chariton, Crooked, Nishnabatona, Boyer, Soldier, Maple, Little Sioux, Floyd, and Rock Rivers. Two or three of these have, or have had, a limited importance as navigable streams; many of them afford water-power at their falls; and the rapids of the Mississippi at Davenport and at Keokuk are extensively utilized for the same purpose. At Keokuk the United States government is constructing a wide and deep canal around the rapids. The principal lakes are in the N., and they are all small. Spirit Lake, Lake Okoboji, Clear, Swan, High, Palo Alto, Butler, and Storm Lakes are beautiful sheets of water; and the Walled Lakes, of which there are a number, present the singular phenomenon of a natural wall of loose stones surrounding their waters. The prairies abound in feathered game, and are much visited in autumn by sportsmen.

Vegetation.—One-eighth of the state, it is claimed, is covered by natural forests, mostly of hard-wood and other deciduous trees,—such as the oak, walnut, hickory, elm, maple, cottonwood, &c. This supply, with the abundant stores of pine timber shipped from Minnesota and Wisconsin, is sufficient for all present constructive purposes, and the coal-mines of the state afford fuel for railroad and domestic uses and for the supply of manufactories. The area of forest-land is reported to be extending, on account of the arrest of prairie-fires and the very general planting of trees by the settlers. The native or wild grasses serve well as pasturage, and afford a large supply of cheap hay. The wild rice of the N., of which the seed was formerly eaten by the Indians, affords a useful paper-stock. The native tanning plant (a *Polygonum*) is collected and employed in tanning leather, for which use it is well adapted. Native small fruits and berries exist in abundance, but their use is being restricted by the cultivation of improved varieties.

Agricultural Resources, &c.—There is very little absolutely waste land in the state. The prairies are everywhere covered with a deep friable loam, with few stones and stumps, and with but little marsh- or slough-land. The bluff-country of the W. has a very deep soil of good character, always free from surplus moisture; and the climate of the whole state is generally healthful. In the N.W. there is a small area which has in some seasons suffered from drought and at other times from the ravages of grasshoppers. No state is naturally better adapted to the use of agricultural machinery. The winter climate is keen, and the snow-fall, though not so great as is usual in New England, is sometimes very considerable. The water-supply is ample for the purposes of agriculture, but not excessive. Hence the air is usually dry, and the state, though newly settled, is measurably free from paludal fevers and catarrhal diseases. These causes have greatly stimulated its development as an agricultural region. Oats, wheat, corn, barley, and other cereals, potatoes, hay, dairy-products, wool, linseed, sorghum, and live-stock of all kinds are produced very largely. The southern portion is generally well adapted to vine-growing. Fruit-culture is attracting much attention, and is profitably conducted. Iowa stands in the first rank as a food-producing state.

Manufactures have largely increased of late, both steam- and water-power being extensively employed as motors. The leading articles of manufacture are flour, lumber, furniture, carriages, packed meats, woollens, cooperage, saddlery, agricultural and other machinery, bricks, pottery, leather, leather goods, pig lead, metallic wares, cheese, brewed and distilled liquors, linseed oil, lime, &c.

The *Counties*, 99 in number, are Adair, Adams, Allamakee, Appanoose, Audubon, Benton, Black Hawk, Boone, Bremer, Buchanan, Buena Vista, Butler, Calhoun, Carroll, Cass, Cedar, Cerro Gordo, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Clarke, Clay, Clayton, Clinton, Crawford, Dallas, Davis, Decatur, Delaware, Des Moines, Dickinson, Dubuque, Emmett, Fayette, Floyd, Franklin, Fremont, Greene, Grundy, Guthrie, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Henry, Howard, Humboldt, Ida, Iowa, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Jones, Keokuk, Kossuth, Lee, Linn, Louisa, Lucas, Lyon, Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, Mills, Mitchell, Monona, Monroe, Montgomery, Muscatine, O'Brien, Osceola, Page, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Pocahontas, Polk, Pottawattamie, Poweshiek, Ringgold, Sac, Scott, Shelby, Sioux, Story, Tama, Taylor, Union, Van Buren, Wapello, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Winnebago, Winneshiek, Woodbury, Worth, and Wright.

The principal towns are Davenport, on the Mississippi, opposite Rock Island, Ill. (pop. in 1875, 21,234), a manufacturing and commercial city; Dubuque, on the Mississippi, the centre of the lead-region, and an important business-point (pop. in 1875, 23,605); Burlington, on the Mississippi, a manufacturing and business centre (pop. in 1870, 14,930; in 1873, 20,156); Keokuk, on the Mississippi, at the S.E. angle of the state (pop. in 1870, 12,766); Des Moines, the capital, a thriving city of the interior (pop. in 1870, 12,035; in 1875, 16,130); Council Bluffs, on the Missouri, opposite Omaha, Neb. (pop. in 1870, 10,020); Muscatine, on the Mississippi, near important coal-mines (pop. in 1875, 7537); Clinton, a thriving town on the Mississippi, opposite Fulton, Ill. (pop. in 1875, 7028); Iowa City, the seat of the state university (pop. in 1875, 6370); Cedar Rapids, a railroad and manufacturing town (pop. in 1875, 7179); Ottumwa, on the river Des Moines (pop. in 1875, 7501); Waterloo (pop. 5508); Fort Madison, on the Mississippi (pop. 4305); and numerous other towns of nearly or quite equal importance, such as Fort Dodge, Cedar Falls, Sioux City, Oskaloosa, Iowa Falls, Lyons, Independence, Mt. Pleasant, Marshalltown, &c.

Railroads.—Iowa has greatly extended her railroad system, so that nearly all the counties are traversed by lines which extend directly or indirectly to every important point within the state; and, moreover, the most convenient and direct routes between the East and the far West pass through her limits. The Union Pacific Railroad has its eastern terminus within her borders, and is reached by several excellent and well-conducted lines. The Mississippi is spanned by iron railroad bridges at various points, and the Union Pacific is carried across the Missouri at Omaha on a similar bridge. In 1855 Iowa had 68 miles of railroad; in 1860, 655; in 1865, 891; in 1870, 2095; in 1875, 3850 miles, or 1 mile for every 14½ square miles of her area. The works were built at the cost of $41,577 per road-mile.

The debt of Iowa is small, and a large part is due to the school fund. Assessed valuation (40 per cent. of estimated value) of land in 1876, $294,313,368; of all property, $401,264,379; state revenue for the year, $908,706.12. The state tax does not exceed 2 mills on the dollar of assessed value.

The school fund amounts in all to more than $3,000,000, which, as a whole, gives nearly 9 per cent. interest; and the state appropriation and local school taxes bring up the total amount of the yearly expenditure for public schools to nearly $5,000,000. The schools are cared for by state, county, and city superintendents, and by local boards of directors. Women may hold educational offices. School industrial expositions are provided for by law, and have given useful results. Normal-school training is given in the state university, in Whittier College, Salem, and in the state normal school, Cedar Falls. The state university is at Iowa City, and provides professional as well as academic instruction for both sexes. There are 15 denominational incorporated colleges and universities (embracing several professional schools), besides several women's colleges and some unincorporated institutions called colleges. Besides these, the state agricultural college at Ames has a thorough system of industrial instruction, and at Vinton there is a state college for the blind. The state institution for deaf-mutes is at Council Bluffs; the reform school for boys is at Eldora, and that for girls at Salem. State penitentiaries are maintained at Fort Madison and Anamosa; insane hospitals at Independence and Mount Pleasant; an orphans' home at Davenport; and a school for feeble-minded children at Glenwood. There are also many private and denominational schools.

Constitution, &c.—The constitution of 1846 was abrogated in 1857, when that now in force was framed. The governor and other chief executive officers are chosen by ballot for the term of two years. Voters must have resided in the state six months, and 60 days in the county where they vote. Judges are elected by the people for limited terms of years. State senators, 50 in number, are chosen for terms of four years. The house of representatives has 100 members, who serve two years. The state sends nine members to the lower house of Congress.

History.—Anciently the abode of portions of the Sac, Fox, Iowa, and Dakota tribes of Indians, this region was claimed by the French, and was a part of the Louisiana purchase of 1803; of the Missouri Territory, 1812–34; was a portion of Michigan Territory, 1834–36; of Wisconsin Territory, 1836–38, the capital being at Burlington; was organized as Iowa Territory in 1838, and then included a large part of the present state of Minnesota; was admitted as a state in 1846; but the W. and N. portion remained as Iowa Territory until 1849, when Minnesota Territory was organized, receiving a portion of the state of Iowa on the N., while at the same time Iowa was enlarged by the addition of a portion of the late Iowa Territory, and received its present limits. The French settled at Dubuque in 1788, and wrought the lead-mines there; but the settlement was not permanent, and no town or settled white population existed here before 1833. Its admission into the Union has been followed by unexampled and uninterrupted prosperity. The civil war of 1861–65 scarcely checked its growth, although 83,000 of Iowa's most active citizens bore an honorable part in that contest.

Pop. in 1838, 22,859; in 1840, 43,112; in 1846, 97,588; in 1850, 192,214; in 1860, 674,913; in 1870, 1,194,020; in 1873, 1,251,333; in 1875, 1,350,544.

Iowa, a county in the S.E. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Iowa River and the North Fork of the English River, the former of which runs through the N. part of the county. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile. A large part of it is prairie. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Marengo. Bituminous coal is found here. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,309,300. Pop. in 1870, 16,644, of whom 12,842 were Americans; in 1875, 17,456.

Iowa, a county in the S.W. part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Wisconsin River, and is partly drained by the head-streams of the Pecatonica River. The surface is diversified with ridges or hills, valleys, and forests. The soil is calcareous and fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies a part of this county, which has also mines of lead and zinc. It is connected with market by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and the Mineral Point Railroad. Capital, Dodgeville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $17,941,107. Pop. in 1870, 24,544, of whom 15,366 were Americans; in 1875, 24,133.

Iowa, a station in Henderson co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, at the junction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Burlington, Iowa.

Iowa, a township of Allamakee co., Iowa, is the northeasternmost township in the state. Pop. 683.

Iowa, a township of Benton co., Iowa, bordering on the Iowa River. It contains Belle Plain and East Irving. Pop. 1152, exclusive of Belle Plain.

Iowa, a township of Cedar co., Iowa, on the Cedar River. Pop. 1050.

Iowa, a township of Crawford co., Iowa. Pop. 223.

Iowa, a township of Dubuque co., Iowa. Pop. 842.

Iowa, a township of Iowa co., Iowa. Pop. 1163.

Iowa, a township of Jackson co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River. Pop. 1163.

Iowa, a township of Marshall co., Iowa. Pop. 460, exclusive of Albion.

Iowa, a township of Washington co., Iowa, on the Iowa River. Pop. 1422.

Iowa, a township of Winnebago co., Iowa. Pop. 832.

Iowa, a township of Wright co., Iowa, is traversed by the Iowa River. Pop. 288. It contains Fryeburg.

Iowa, a township of Doniphan co., Kansas, on the Missouri River. Pop. 3438. It contains Highland, Highland Station, Fanning, Iowa Point, and White Cloud.

Iowa Bar, a post-office and mining-camp of Bear Lake co., Idaho, about 40 miles N. of Soda Springs. Gold is found here.

Iowa Centre, a post-village of Story co., Iowa, on Indian Creek, 7 miles S. of Nevada, and about 27 miles N.N.E. of Des Moines. It has 3 churches and a graded school. Pop. 248.

Iowa City, or **Iowa Hill,** a post-village of Placer co., Cal., about 48 miles E. of Marysville. It has a brewery, 2 hotels, 5 stores, and 2 churches. Gold is found here, and hydraulic mining is the principal business of the place. Pop. about 400.

Iowa City, the capital of Johnson co., Iowa, and the capital of the state from 1839 to 1856, is pleasantly situated in Lucas township, on the E. bank of the Iowa River, 54 miles W. by N. of Davenport, and 120 miles E. of Des Moines. It is connected with these cities by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. It is the seat of the Iowa State University, organized in 1860. This university, open to both sexes, comprises four departments,—the academic or collegiate, the normal, and schools of law and medicine. The building erected for the capitol is occupied by this university. Iowa City contains 11 or 12 churches, 2 national banks, a savings-bank, a commercial college, a high school, a large paper-mill, a foundry, manufactures of carriages, alcohol, flour, beer, cigars, linseed oil, pumps, ploughs, &c., and printing-offices which issue 1 or 2 daily and 3 weekly newspapers. One of the weekly newspapers is in the Bohemian language. Pop. 7155.

Iowa Falls, a post-village of Hardin co., Iowa, in Hardin township, on the Iowa River, and on the Illinois Central or Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, 50 miles W. of Waterloo, and 50 miles E. of Fort Dodge. It has a newspaper office, a bank, several flour-mills, a woollen-mill, and 4 churches. Pop. 1074.

Iowa Lake, a post-office and township of Emmett co., Iowa, 32 miles N.W. of Algona. Here is a small lake, on the line between Iowa and Minnesota. Pop. 45.

Iowa Mills, a station in Jefferson co., Pa., on the Low Grade Railroad, 6 miles E. of Brookville.

Iowa Point, a post-village of Doniphan co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, and on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, 31 miles N. of Atchison. It has a steam flour-mill, a steam saw-mill, and a steamboat-landing. Pop. 242.

Iowa Point, a post-office of Clay co., Tex.

Io′waville, a post-office of Sedgwick co., Kansas.

Ipa, ee′på, a river of Russia, rises in Minsk, and, after a course of 70 miles, joins the Pripets.

Ipava, e-på′vå, a small lake of Venezuela, forming, according to some geographers, the principal source of the Orinoco.

Ipava, ī-pah′vạ, a post-village of Fulton co., Ill., in Pleasant township, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad (Buda & Rushville Branch), 10 miles W.S.W. of Lewistown, and about 44 miles N. of Jacksonville. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, a flour-mill, and a woollen-mill. Coal is found near this place. Pop. 488.

Iphoven, ip-ho′vẹn, a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, 32 miles N.N.W. of Anspach. Pop. 1867.

Ipoly, ee`pol̆′, or **Eypel,** ī′pẹl, a river of Hungary, joins the Danube 10 miles below Gran, after a S.S.W. course estimated at 90 miles, for the last 35 miles of which it is navigable.

Ipolysagh, ee`pol̆`shåg′, a town of Hungary, co. of Hont, at the confluence of the Krapina with the Ipoly. Pop. 2413.

Ipoot, Ipout, or **Iput,** e-poot′, a river of Russia, after a S.W. course of about 220 miles, joins the Sozh a little above Novo Bielitza, in the government of Moheelev.

Ips, or **Ybbs,** ips, a town of Austria, at the confluence of the Ips with the Danube, 25 miles W. of St. Pölten. Pop. 1952.

Ipsala, ip`så′lå, a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, sanjak of Gallipoli, on the Maritza, at the influx of the river Ipsala, 30 miles N.E. of Enos.

Ipsambool, or **Ipsamboul,** ip-såm-bool′, written also **Abu-Simbel, Ebsambool, Ebsambul,** and **Abu-Sambul,** a village of Nubia, on the W. bank of the Nile, 48 miles S.W. of Derr, and having two temples, with statues and sculptures, built by Rameses the Great, regarded as the finest remains of antiquity in the Nile Valley, except those at Thebes.

Ipsara, ip′så-rå, or **Ipsera,** ip′så-rå, written also **Psara** (anc. *Psy′ra*), an island belonging to Turkey, in the Ægean Sea, 9 miles N.W. of Scio. Length and breadth, 5 miles each. Products, cotton, wine, and fruit. On its S. side is a village of the same name. ANTI-IPSARA is an islet off the W. coast of the above.

Ipsera, ip′sẹ-rå, **Ipeer,** or **Ipir,** e-peer′ (anc. *Hispirasis?*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, 24 miles N.N.E. of Erzroom.

Ipsica, or **Ispica,** in Sicily. See MODICA.

Ipsitz, or **Ybbsitz,** ip′sits, a town of Lower Austria, 6 miles E.S.E. of Waidhofen. Pop. 1074.

Ips′wich, a town of England, capital of the co. of Suffolk, on the Orwell, here crossed by a handsome iron bridge, at the influx of the Gipping, at a railway junction, 66 miles N.E. of London, and 24 miles S.E. of Bury St. Edmunds. The town stands on a slope, sheltered by hills on the E. and N. It is irregularly built, with streets mostly narrow and houses old-fashioned, though it contains many new and substantial buildings; it is well supplied with water. Principal edifices, the town and county halls, custom-house on the quay, market-house, corn exchange, county and borough jails, an old monastery of Black Friars, the theatre, assembly-rooms, and barracks. Besides the grammar-school (which was restored by Cardinal Wolsey, and has a noble building constructed since 1851), Ipswich possesses several minor endowed schools and charities, a philological society and mechanics' institution, and a workingmen's college. It has some manufactures of woollen cloths and of yarn, with iron- and soap-factories, breweries, snuff-mills, and docks at which large vessels have been built. The Orwell is navigable to the town for vessels of 300 tons burden. It sends two members to the House of Commons. Ipswich was burnt by the Danes in 991 and 1000; but in later Saxon and Norman times it rose to a high degree of prosperity. William the Conqueror built a castle here, of which some traces still exist. Pop. 42,947.

Ipswich, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in a township of the same name, on the Ipswich River, 3 miles from its entrance into the ocean, 27 miles N.N.E. of Boston, and 9 miles S. of Newburyport. It is on the Eastern Railroad, and has 2 stone bridges across the river, which here affords water-power. It contains several churches, an insane asylum, a newspaper office, a high school, the Ipswich Female Seminary, a savings-bank, a cotton-mill, and a woollen-mill. Pop. of the township, 3674.

Ips′wich, a town of Australia, in Queensland, 25 miles by rail W. of Brisbane, on a navigable river. It has coal-mines and a large trade. Pop. 7730.

Ipswich River, Massachusetts, rises in Middlesex co., runs nearly northeastward through Essex co., and enters the Atlantic Ocean about 10 miles S.S.E. of Newburyport.

Ipuca, e-poo′kå, a village of Brazil, 70 miles E.N.E. of Rio Janeiro. Pop. 3000.

Ipu Grande, e-poo′ grån′då, a town of Brazil, province of Ceará, 260 miles S.W. of Fortaleza.

Iput, a river of Russia. See Ipoot.

Iqui, ee′kwee or ee′kee, two islands of Japan, S.E. of Kioo-Sioo. Lat. 31° 30′ N.; lon. 132° E.

Iquique, e-kee′kå, a seaport town of Peru, department of Arequipa, province and 40 miles W. of Tarapaca, on the Pacific, opposite the island of Iquique (lat. 20° 12′ 30″ S., lon. 70° 14′ 45″ W.), which has been considerably reduced in height, in consequence of the immense quantity of guano taken from it. Iquique exports much saliter. In 1877 it suffered greatly from an earthquake. A railway 37 miles long extends hence to Noria. Two newspapers are published here.

Iquitos, ee-kee′toce, a thriving town of Peru, on the Upper Amazon, 60 miles above the mouth of the Napo. It has a floating-dock capable of raising a thousand-ton ship, large government iron-works, a ship-yard, a machine-shop, a saw-mill, and a brick-factory.

I′ra, a township of St. Clair co., Mich., on the N. shore of Lake St. Clair. Pop. 1596. It contains Fair Haven.

Ira, or **Ira Centre,** a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., in Ira township, 2 miles E. of the Southern Central Railroad, on which Ira Station is 21 miles N. of Auburn. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 2067.

Ira, a post-township of Rutland co., Vt., 7 miles S.W. of Rutland. Pop. 413.

Iraja, ee-rå′zhå, a village of Brazil, province of Rio Janeiro, near a river of its own name. Pop. 5000.

Irak, a town of Asia. See Irek.

Irak-Ajemee, or **Irak-Ajemi,** ee‵råk′-åj′ĕh-mee‵ (anc. Great *Me′dia*, or *Media* Proper), a large province occupying the central portion of Persia, between lat. 31° 50′ and 37° N. and lon. 46° and 53° E., comprising Persian Koordistan and the subordinate provinces of Ardelan, Laristan, Ispahan, and Kashan. The surface is an elevated tableland, traversed by several mountain-ranges. Principal rivers, the Kizil-Oozen, forming a part of its N. boundary, and the Kerah, with its affluents in the S.W.; besides which there are several large streams that lose themselves in the sandy deserts. The watered valleys are fertile. Ispahan is the great emporium of trade, and is the rendezvous of large caravans from Bagdad, Herat, and even India. The other principal cities are Teheran, Hamadan, Kasbin, Sinna, Kermanshah, and Koom.

Irak-Arabee, or **Irak-Arabi,** ee‵råk′-år′a-bee‵ (anc. *Babylo′nia*), a district in Asiatic Turkey, vilayet of Bagdad, is mostly between the lower courses of the Euphrates and the Tigris, and comprises the city of Bagdad, and the ruins of Babylon, Seleucia, and Ctesiphon.

Iran, the Persian name of Persia.

I‵randal′, a town of India, in the Bombay presidency. Pop. 11,142.

Irapirang, a river of Brazil. See Vasa-Barris.

Irasburg, i′rạz-burg, a post-village, capital of Orleans co., Vt., in Irasburg township, on the Black River, 40 miles (direct) N.N.E. of Montpelier, and 4 miles W. of the Passumpsic Railroad. It has 2 churches, a national bank, a saw-mill, and an iron-foundry. Pop. of township, 1085.

I′ra Station, a post-office of Cayuga co., N.Y., on the Southern Central Railroad, 21 miles N. of Auburn.

Irasu, e-rå-soo′, a volcano of Central America, state of Costa Rica, near the city of Cartago. Height, 11,478 feet.

Irawadi, a river of Asia. See Irrawaddy.

Irbid, or **Irbil.** See Arbela.

Irbit, ɪʀ-bit′ or ēēʀ-beet′, a town of Siberia, government of Perm, 100 miles E.N.E. of Yekaterinboorg, on the navigable river Neiva. It is enclosed by a palisade, and is chiefly noted for a large annual fair, which lasts for a month, in February and March, and is attended by a great concourse of European and Asiatic merchants. It is connected by steamboat lines with the principal towns of the Obi valley. Pop. 4212.

Iredell, īr′dẹl, a county in the N.W. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 580 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Catawba River, and is drained by several small affluents of the Yadkin River. The surface is hilly, and a large portion of it is covered with forests; the soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Western North Carolina Railroad and the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Statesville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,079,872. Pop. in 1870, 16,931, of whom 16,908 were Americans.

Iredell, a post-hamlet of Bosque co., Tex., 15 miles N.W. of Meridian. It has a church, 5 stores, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 200.

Iregh, ee‵rĕg′, a town of Hungary, co. of Tolna, 24 miles S.S.E. of Veszprim. Pop. 2857. It has a castle.

Iregh, or **Uregh,** ü‵rĕg′ (?), a town of Hungary, in Slavonia, co. of Syrmia, 12 miles S. of Peterwardein, with a castle and a breeding-stud. Pop. 4357.

I′rek, or **I′rak,** a town of Asia Minor, 47 miles S.E. of Samsoon. Pop. 6000.

Ireland, īr′lạnd (Erse, *Erin,* å′rin, usually pronounced ee′rin; Fr. *Irlande,* eeʀ‵lòɴd′; Sp. *Irlanda,* eeʀ-lån′då; Ger. *Irland,* ēēʀ′lånt; L. *Hiber′nia, Iver′na,* or *Inver′nia;* Gr. 'Ιέρνη, *Ier′nē*), the more western of the two principal islands of which the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is composed, between lat. 51° 25′ and 55° 23′ N. and lon. 6° 20′ and 10° 20′ W. It has the Atlantic on all sides except the E., where it is separated from Great Britain by St. George's Channel, the Irish Sea, and the North Channel. Length, from Fair Head to Mizzen Head, about 300 miles; greatest breadth, 170 miles. Area, including the adjacent islands, 32,393 square miles. Pop. in 1871, 5,412,877; estimated pop. in 1875, 5,297,732.

Ireland is divided into 4 provinces and 32 counties, the areas and populations of which are given in the following table:

	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1871.	County Towns.
Carlow	346	51,650	Carlow.
Dublin	354	405,262	Dublin.
Kildare	654	83,614	Naas.
Kilkenny	796	109,379	Kilkenny.
King's County	772	75,900	Tullamore.
Longford	421	64,501	Longford.
Louth	315	84,021	Dundalk.
Meath	906	95,558	Trim.
Queen's County	664	79,771	Maryborough.
Westmeath	700	78,432	Mullingar.
Wexford	901	132,606	Wexford.
Wicklow	782	78,697	Wicklow.
Leinster	7,611	1,339,451	
Clare	1,294	147,864	Ennis.
Cork	2,885	517,076	Cork.
Kerry	1,852	196,586	Tralee.
Limerick	1,064	191,936	Limerick.
Tipperary	1,659	216,713	Clonmel.
Waterford	721	123,310	Waterford.
Munster	9,475	1,393,485	
Antrim	1,164	404,015	Belfast.
Armagh	512	179,260	Armagh.
Cavan	746	140,735	Cavan.
Donegal	1,870	218,334	Lifford.
Down	967	293,449	Downpatrick.
Fermanagh	714	92,794	Enniskillen.
Londonderry	816	173,906	Londonderry.
Monaghan	500	114,969	Monaghan.
Tyrone	1,260	215,766	Omagh.
Ulster	8,549	1,833,228	
Galway	2,342	248,458	Galway.
Leitrim	613	95,562	Carrick.
Mayo	2,131	246,030	Castlebar.
Roscommon	950	140,670	Roscommon.
Sligo	722	115,493	Sligo.
Connaught	6,758	846,213	
Total	32,393	5,412,377	

The pop. of 1820 was 6,801,827; of 1841, 8,175,124; of 1861, 5,764,543. Religious denominations in 1871, Roman

Catholics, 4,150,867; Protestant Episcopalians, 667,998; Presbyterians, 497,648; Methodists, 43,441; all other persuasions, 52,423.

Ireland is of a rhomboidal form, with a waved continuous outline on the E. coast, but indented by deep inlets on its other sides, with rock-bound coasts N. and W. The surface is mostly level. Most of its mountains, as the Wicklow, Mourne, Donegal, Mayo, Galway, and Kerry, are in isolated groups towards the coasts and extremities of the island, surrounding a central plain comprising a large extent of bogland and traversed by a few low hill-ranges. Carran-tual, in the MacGillicuddy Reeks, Kerry, is the highest summit, and rises to 3404 feet. Granite, flanked by Silurian strata, forms the Wicklow range of mountains on the E. coast. The same rocks prevail in the Mourne Mountains, and an extensive trap formation in Antrim of 800 square miles is succeeded by clay-slate on the W. Granite again appears in the Galway Mountains, and the old red sandstone extensively prevails in Munster. The great plain in the centre, 250 to 300 feet above the sea, is formed of carboniferous limestone, and contains six coal districts, the Leinster or Castle-Comer, the Slieve-Ardagh in Tipperary, the Munster, the Lough Allen, the Monaghan, and the Tyrone, besides a small coal-field in Antrim. But few collieries are wrought, and the output is small. The coal raised S. of Dublin is anthracite, that in the N. is bituminous. Besides the coal, Ireland possesses two other species of fuel, viz., lignite and turf or peat. The former is found in dense strata encompassing the S. half of Lough Neagh; while the turf occupies nearly one-seventh of the entire area. Copper and lead are found in the Silurian and mountain limestone strata. Black marble is in almost inexhaustible quantity in the district of Connemara. The lower chalk and greensand formations partially prevail, but there are no tertiary beds. Copper-mines are operated in the counties of Cork, Waterford, and Wicklow. Lead is widely diffused, but is wrought chiefly in the granitic district of Wicklow. A small quantity of silver is found in the various lead-mines. Zinc occurs at Silvermines, Tipperary, but the quantity obtained has decreased greatly. Other minerals useful in the arts and manufactures are sulphur, manganese, antimony, nickel, iron, iron and copper pyrites, tin, alum, marble, roofing-slates, building-stones, and rock salt.

The country is well watered. Principal rivers, the Shannon, Barrow, Blackwater, Suir, Nore, Bann, Foyle, Boyne, Slaney, Liffey, Bandon, and Erne. Principal lakes—termed loughs—are Neagh, Erne, Allen, Corrib, Mask, Conn, Rea, and Derg, and the famed Lakes of Killarney. The aggregate surface of these lakes is estimated at 336 square miles. Loughs Strangford, Belfast, Foyle, and Swilly, on the N. and N.E. coast, are inlets of the sea. Other principal inlets are Dundrum, Carlingford, Dundalk, and Dublin Bays, and Wexford harbor, on the E.; Bantry, Dunmanus, Dingle, Tralee, Galway, Clew, Blacksod, Killala, Sligo, Donegal, and Guibarra Bays, with the estuaries of the Shannon and Kenmare Rivers, on the W.; and Waterford, Dungarvan, and Cork harbors, on the S. coast. Ireland is much indented by the sea, no locality being above 50 miles from its shores; and this, together with its exposure to the warm winds from the Atlantic, conduces to the general mildness and moisture of its climate. The mean annual temperature ranges from 48° Fahr. in the N. to 52° in the S.; mean summer, 60.5°; mean winter, 30.9°. Average annual rainfall, 33.99 inches. Westerly winds prevail for nine months in the year. Plants that require artificial heat in England flourish here in the open air. The broad-leaved myrtle grows luxuriantly in some southern counties, and the arbutus-unedo, menziesia, and other plants of South Europe flourish; while Alpine plants of the extreme north of Europe are also found on some of the mountains.

Farms are generally very small. About nine-tenths of the lands were confiscated by the governments of James I., Cromwell, and William III., and bestowed on English proprietors, by whose descendants the bulk of Irish property is still possessed. Potatoes long formed the staple crop and food of the Irish peasantry, till the failure of the potato-crop in 1845, '46, and '47, which led to a famine and to the emigration of many of the people. Many vessels are employed in the fisheries around the coasts, where herrings, pilchards, cod, ling, and hake are among the more plentiful kinds taken, and in the estuaries, where salmon and eels are abundant. The wolf and Irish elk formerly existed in Ireland, and bones of the latter have been found. Venomous reptiles are unknown. Manufactures consist of paper, glass, tobacco, and especially linen goods, the chief seat of which latter is Ulster. The manufacture of linen has greatly revived since the application of machinery to the spinning of yarn and the introduction of the power-loom in weaving. The malt-trade and the distilling of whisky are extensively carried on. In the north of Ireland many persons are employed in working patterns on muslins with the needle. Belfast is the centre of this manufacture. Coarse woollen stuffs are made in the centre of the country, besides mixed stuffs and silks in Dublin, Waterford, and other principal cities. Principal exports are raw produce, wheat, oats, flour, butter, bacon, beef, eggs, wool, flax, ore, and spirits. Imports comprise coal, fish, salt, woollen and cotton yarn and fabrics, and colonial produce.

The Grand and Royal Canals intersect the country from E. to W., and connect Dublin with the Shannon; the Ulster Canal connects Lough Erne with Lough Neagh, and thence by the Lagan Canal Belfast communicates with the W. coast. All the principal towns are connected with one another and with Dublin by rail. Lines of electric telegraph-wires have been laid between the chief towns, and submarine lines connect England with Ireland, and Ireland with Newfoundland.

Ireland has, since 1800, been represented in the British House of Lords by 28 temporal peers elected for life, and also, prior to the disestablishment of the Irish church, by 4 spiritual peers; and since the Reform Act of 1832, in the House of Commons, by 103 members, viz., two elected by each county, two by each of the cities Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford, the towns Belfast and Galway, and Dublin University, and one by each of 25 other boroughs. The electoral franchise rests with much the same classes as in England; in boroughs the parliamentary right of voting is vested in a 4*l.* rating occupation. The local government is vested in the lord-lieutenant, assisted by the secretary for Ireland and a privy council nominated by the crown. The judicial power is with the lord-chancellor, the master of the rolls, and 12 circuit judges. Each county has a lieutenant, aided by an indefinite number of deputy-lieutenants and a police-force appointed by the crown. In 1869 an act was passed by which from January 1, 1871, the Protestant church in Ireland was disendowed and ceased to be a state establishment, placing all religions on the same footing. The Episcopal church consists of 2 archbishoprics (Armagh and Dublin) and 10 bishoprics; the Roman Catholic church has 4 archbishoprics and 24 bishoprics; and the Presbyterian church 36 presbyteries. The Roman Catholics are by far the most numerous, comprising 77 per cent. of the whole population; the Protestants are most prevalent in Ulster and in parts of Leinster. The national schools are aided by annual parliamentary grants. There is a university in Dublin, also a prosperous Roman Catholic university, and colleges have been endowed by government in Cork, Galway, and Belfast. There are several denominational colleges.

The greater part of the Irish are descendants of the aboriginal Celts, with an admixture towards the north of Saxons, and in later times of English and Scottish emigrants. Their dark complexion and smaller and more slender form of body, as well as their more volatile temperament, distinguish the Irish from the Saxon. The Erse, a dialect of the Celtic, is the native language, and is now chiefly used in the west part of the country. There are considerable numbers of persons speaking Irish only. In the year 432, Christianity was introduced by St. Patrick. From the eighth to the twelfth century the country was the scene of perpetual warfare between the petty kings and their chiefs. In 1174, Henry II. of England conquered a part of the country and portioned it out among his Anglo-Norman followers. In the reign of King John the division into counties took place, and English laws and customs were partially introduced. But the powerful barons continued to resist the government of Henry VII., Elizabeth, and James I., with repeated outbreaks. The most memorable risings in later times were in 1641, 1689, and 1798. In 1800 the parliamentary union of Ireland with Great Britain took place. In 1829 the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act was passed, in 1832 the Irish Reform Bill, in 1838 the Poor Law Bill. In 1844 the Irish repeal agitation was at its height, and in 1848 an insurrection of the populace took place, but was speedily put down. In August, 1866, owing to an insurrection of the Fenians, the "Habeas Corpus Act" was suspended, and serious encounters between the rebels and the military occurred in March, 1867. Later events of interest have been the disestablishment of the Episcopal church, the passage of the Land-Tenure Bill, and the home-rule movement.

Ireland, īr'land, a post-village of Dubois co., Ind., 45 miles N.E. of Evansville. It has a church and a mill.

Ireland, a post-hamlet of Hampden co., Mass., 1 mile from Holyoke proper, of which city it now forms a part, and 8 or 9 miles N. by W. of Springfield. It has 2 churches, a soap-factory, and several fine residences.

Ireland, a post-office of Lewis co., W. Va.

Ireland, Ontario. See MacGillivray.

Ireland Hill, a post-office of Marion co., Ala.

Ireland's Eye, a rocky islet in the Irish Sea, 1 mile N. of Howth Harbor, in the N.E. of Dublin Bay. It contains a martello tower and a light-house.

Ireland's Eye, a small island in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, 17 miles from Heart's Content. Pop. 100.

Ireland's Mills, a post-office and station of Chenango co., N.Y., on the Auburn Branch of the Oswego Midland Railroad, 12 miles N.W. of Norwich.

Iren, e-rĕn′ or e-rain′, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Perm, flows circuitously, and, after a N.W. course of about 150 miles, joins the Silva.

Irene, ī-reen′, a post-office of Sioux co., Iowa.

Irene, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., N.C.

Irene, a post-hamlet of Hill co., Tex. Pop. about 75.

Irgheez, Irghiz, ɪʀ-gheez′, or **Ooloo-** (**Ulu-**) **Irghiz,** ooʻloo′-ɪʀ-gheez′, a river of Toorkistan, rises in Lake Chalkar, lat. 51° 20′ N., lon. 61° 25′ E., flows S. and S.E., joins the Kara-Targhai, and falls into Lake Aksakal ("white water"). Total course, about 300 miles.

Irgheez- (or **Irghiz-**) **Bolchoi,** ɪʀ-gheez′-bolʻchoi′, a river of Russia, government of Saratov, is formed by the junction of the Karalyts and the Kamelik, and, after a circuitous course of about 130 miles, joins the Volga.

Irgheez- (or **Irghiz-**) **Maloi,** ɪʀ-gheez′-må̂ʻloy′, rises in the government of Saratov, N. of the Irgheez-Bolchoi, and, flowing nearly parallel to it, joins the Volga between the towns of Khvalynsk and Volsk.

Irghendab, a river of Afghanistan. See Urghundaub.

Iria Flavia, the ancient name of Padron.

Irigny, eeʻreenʻyee′, a village of France, in Rhône, on the railway to Saint-Etienne. Pop. 1345.

Iris, the ancient name of the Yeshil-Irmak.

I′risburg, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Va., 30 miles W. of Danville. It has 2 churches.

Irish Bend, a post-office of St. Mary's parish, La.

Irish Cove, a post-village in Richmond co., Nova Scotia, on Bras d'Or Lake, Cape Breton Island, 33 miles S.W. of Sydney. Pop. 300.

Irish Creek, or **Jas′per,** a post-village in Grenville co., Ontario, on the Brockville & Ottawa Railway, 21 miles N.N.W. of Brockville. Pop. 750.

Irish Ridge, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., O., 18 miles S.S.E. of Barnesville.

Irish Ripple, Lawrence co., Pa. See Newport.

I′rish Sea is that part of the Atlantic Ocean extending between lat. 51° 40′ and 54° 30′ N. and lon. 3° and 6° W., having W. Ireland, N. Scotland, E. England, and S. Wales. On the S.W. it is continuous with St. George's Channel, and communicates with the Atlantic Ocean N. by the North Channel. It contains the Isle of Man and Anglesey, with Holyhead and some smaller islands.

Irki, ịr′kee or eer′kee, a town of North India, in Gurhwal, 15 miles S.E. of Belaspoor.

Irkoot, Irkout, or **Irkut,** irʻkoot′ or ɪʀʻkoot′, a river of Siberia, government of Irkootsk, rises near the frontiers of China, and, after a N.E. course of about 220 miles, joins the Angara at the town of Irkootsk.

Irkootsk, Irkoutsk, or **Irkutsk,** irʻkootsk′ or ɪʀʻkootsk′, a city of Siberia, capital of the government of Irkootsk, and of Eastern Siberia, on the Angara, at the influx of the Irkoot, 30 miles from the N.W. shore of Lake Baikal. Lat. 52° 17′ 2″ N.; lon. 104° 16′ 21″ E. It is fortified, and divided into two nearly equal parts by the Angara, here crossed by a long wooden bridge. Viewed from the E., it has a fine appearance, with its 15 churches and their spires, its convents and hospitals. Many of its public edifices, with some private dwellings, are built of stone, the rest being of wood. It has a citadel, several suburbs, a good bazaar, an exchange, the Baikal admiralty-house, some building-docks on the river, the governor's house, theatre, prison, and numerous public schools, among which are a medical college, a gymnasium, with a library, a high school, a seminary for youth of the native tribes, and a female orphan school; also an imperial woollen-factory, and manufactures of linens, leather, glass, and soap. It is the great entrepôt for the commerce of Northeast Asia, and sends tea, rhubarb, fruits, paper, silks, porcelain, and other Chinese produce, with furs and ivory, to Russia, in exchange for European goods. It has also some trade with Khokan and Bokhara, and a large fair in June. Irkootsk is the see of an archbishop. Pop. in 1875, 32,321.

Irkootsk, a government of Russia, in Eastern Siberia, bounded on the S.W. by Chinese Mongolia, and on the S.E. by Lake Baikal. It is rich in mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron. Extensive forests cover a great portion of the government. Barley and rye are the chief crops; the climate is too cold for fruit-trees. Capital, Irkootsk. Pop. 358,629, comprising Russian exiles, Cossacks, and different tribes of Buriats, Toongooses, and Mongols.

Irland, Irlanda, Irlande. See Ireland.

Irnis, the German name of Giornico.

Irodouer, eeʻroʻdwaiʀ′, a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, arrondissement of Montfort. Pop. 1896.

Iron, ī′ụrn, a county in the S.E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 520 square miles. It is drained by the head-streams of the Black River and small affluents of the St. Francis River. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests of the hickory, oak, pine, walnut, cedar, &c. Among its prominent features is the Pilot Knob, a conical hill which is about 1500 feet above the sea-level and is rich in good iron ore. This hill is said to be 581 feet higher than the adjacent plain. Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staple products of the soil, which is partly based on limestone. Marble, lead, and nickel are said to be found in this county. It is intersected by the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad. Capital, Ironton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,406,100. Pop. in 1870, 6278, of whom 5756 were Americans.

Iron, a county in the S. part of Utah, is intersected by the Colorado River. The surface is diversified with mountains and arid plains or table-lands in which water and timber are scarce. The soil requires irrigation to render it fertile. This county is traversed by a long range called the Wahsatch Mountains. Capital, Parowan. Valuation of real and personal estate, $343,750. Pop. in 1870, 2277, of whom 1610 were Americans.

Iron, a township of Iron co., Mo. Pop. 1118.

Iron, a township of St. François co., Mo. Pop. 2555.

Iron, a post-office of Johnson co., Tenn.

Iro′na, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., N.Y., on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, 34 miles E. of Malone. It has several iron-forges, and a lumber-mill.

Ironbound (ī′ụrn-bŏwnd) **Island,** a huge rock in the Atlantic, off the entrance to La Have River, Nova Scotia. It has a light-house.

Iron (ī′ụrn) **Bridge,** a station in Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Mount Pleasant Branch Railroad, 3 miles S. of Mount Pleasant.

Iron Bridge, a post-office of Gregg co., Tex.

Iron Cape, Flores Island. See Flores Head.

Iron City, an oil town or hamlet of Clarion co., Pa., in Elk township.

Iron City, a post-office of Iron co., Utah.

Irondale, ī′ụrn-dāle, a station on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Birmingham, Ala.

Irondale, a station in Lyon co., Ky., on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, 5 miles E. of Eddyville.

Irondale, a post-village of Washington co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 70 miles S. by W. of St. Louis. It has 3 churches and a furnace for pig-iron. Iron ore is found near it.

Irondale, a post-office of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Harlem Railroad, 95 miles N. by E. of New York.

Irondale, a hamlet of Essex co., N.Y., about 30 miles N. of Whitehall.

Irondale, a post-village of Jefferson co., O., in Saline township, on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 20 miles N. of Steubenville, 37 miles S.S.E. of Alliance, and about 3 miles from the Ohio River. It has a blast-furnace and 2 churches. Coal and iron ore are found here. Pop. 751.

Iʻrondequoit′, a township of Monroe co., N.Y., bordering on Lake Ontario and Irondequoit Bay. Pop. 1875.

Irondequoit Bay, New York, extends S. from Lake Ontario into Monroe co. Length, 5 or 6 miles. A small creek of the same name flows into the bay.

Irondequoit Creek, New York, drains the E. part of Monroe co., and enters Irondequoit Bay 6 miles N.E. of Rochester.

Iron (ī′ụrn) **Duff,** a post-hamlet of Haywood co., N.C., 35 miles S. of Wolf Creek Station, Tenn. It has 2 churches.

Iron Fur′nace, a post-village of Scioto co., O., in Bloom township, on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad (at Webster Station), 18 miles E.N.E. of Portsmouth. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of fire-bricks.

Iron Hill, a post-office of Crittenden co., Ky.

Iron Hill, a station in Dent co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad, 1 mile S. of Salem.

Iron Hill, a post-office of Columbus co., N.C.

Iron Hill, or **Brome Woods,** a post-village in Brome co., Quebec, 8 miles N.E. of Sweetsburgh. Pop. 150.

Iron Hills, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Iowa, on Beaver Creek, about 24 miles S. of Dubuque. It has 1 or 2 churches, 2 stores, and a saw-mill.

Ironia, e-rō′nẹ-ạ, a post-hamlet in Randolph township, Morris co., N.J., and a station on the Chester Branch of the Morris & Essex Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Chester. Iron is mined here.

Iron Junction, a post-office of Dutchess co., N.Y.

Iron Mountain, Missouri, a hill in St. François co., about 80 miles S. by W. from St. Louis. It is about 300 feet higher than the adjacent plain. It consists mainly of good iron ore (hematite), piled "in masses of all sizes, from a pigeon's egg to a middle-sized church." This ore contains about 70 per cent. of metal.

Iron Mountain, Virginia, is a long ridge, extending between the cos. of Grayson and Smyth, in the S.W. part of the state. The highest peak rises about 4200 feet above the sea-level.

Iron Mountain, a post-village of St. François co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 81 miles S. by W. of St. Louis, and 5 miles N. of Pilot Knob. It is the most populous village in the county, and is supported mainly by rich iron-mines, which employ nearly 1800 men. Iron Mountain has a fine hotel, an academy, 4 churches, and a furnace which produces pig-iron. Pop. about 3000.

Iron Mountain, a post-office of Rusk co., Tex.

Iron Mount Forge, a hamlet of Mitchell co., N.C., 25 miles from Johnson City, Tenn. It has a church and an iron-forge or furnace.

Iron Point, a station of Humboldt co., Nev., on the Humboldt River, and on the Central Pacific Railroad, 28 miles E. of Winnemucca.

Iron Ridge, a post-village of Crawford co., Mo., in Knobview township, near the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, 100 miles S.W. of St. Louis. It has a church and a rich iron-mine, and is surrounded by picturesque scenery. Pop. about 250.

Iron Ridge, a station in York co., Pa., on the Hanover & York Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Hanover.

Iron Ridge, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis., in Hubbard township, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and the Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria Railroad, 47 miles N.W. of Milwaukee, and 30 miles S. of Fond du Lac. It has a church. Iron is found here.

Iron River, Ontonagon co., Mich. See SILVER CITY.

Iron Rock, a post-office of Franklin co., Ga.

Iron Rod, a post-office of Madison co., Montana.

Ironside, ī′ụrn-side, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Va., 38 miles W.N.W. of Danville.

Ironside, ī′ụrn-side, a post-village in Ottawa co., Quebec, on the Gatineau River, 5½ miles N. by W. of Ottawa. It has valuable iron-mines. Pop. 100.

Iron Spring, a post-office of Montgomery co., Ark.

Iron Station, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 7 miles E. of Lincolnton. It has a church, a flour-mill, and an iron-furnace.

Iron Stone, a station in Worcester co., Mass., on the Eastern division of the New York & New England Railroad, 40 miles S.W. of Boston.

Iron Stone, a station in Berks co., Pa., on the Colebrookdale Railroad, 5 miles N. by W. of Pottstown.

Iron Sum′mit, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Mo., on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad (at Hancock Station), 30 miles W. of Rolla. It has 2 churches.

Ironton, ī′ụrn-tọn, a post-village, capital of Iron co., Mo., in Arcadia township, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 88 miles S. by W. of St. Louis, and 2 miles S. of Pilot Knob. Good iron ore and granite abound near this place. It has a bank, a newspaper office, 5 churches, a foundry, and manufactures of ploughs, wagons, sash, and doors. Pop. about 1300.

Ironton, a station in Niagara co., N.Y., on the Buffalo & Niagara Falls Branch of the New York Central Railroad, 16 miles N. of Buffalo, and 1 mile N. of Tonawanda.

Ironton, a township of Lincoln co., N.C. Pop. 2162.

Ironton, a city, the capital of Lawrence co., O., on the Ohio River, 3 miles above Portsmouth, about 140 miles above Cincinnati, and 50 miles by land S.W. of Pomeroy. It is built on a small plain or bottom at the base of hills which abound in iron ore and bituminous coal. It is the southern terminus of the Iron Railroad (13 miles long), and is also the terminus of a branch railroad to Whitwell, 2 miles distant. It contains 10 churches, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, a high school, and printing-offices which issue 5 weekly newspapers. Here are several rolling-mills, iron-foundries, furnaces, and other manufactories. Iron is the chief article of export. Pop. 5686.

Ironton, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., in North Whitehall township, 7½ miles N.W. of Allentown. It has 2 churches, 2 hotels, and an iron-mine. The Ironton Railroad extends hence to Coplay. Pop. about 250.

Ironton, a post-village of Sauk co., Wis., in Ironton township, about 38 miles W. of Portage City, and 2½ miles S.W. of Lavalle Station. It has 2 churches, an iron-blast-furnace, a foundry, a machine-shop, a grist-mill, and a graded school. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1311.

Irontown, ī′ụrn-tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Taylor co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 8 miles E.N.E. of Grafton. It has an iron-furnace.

Ironville, ī′ụrn-vĭl, a post-office of Perry co., Ala.

Ironville, a post-hamlet of Essex co., N.Y., in Crown Point township, 6 miles by rail W. of Crown Point village. It has a church, an iron-forge, a saw-mill, &c.

Ironville, a hamlet of Blair co., Pa., in Snyder township, 1 mile from Tyrone.

Ironville, a station in Lancaster co., Pa., on the Reading & Columbia Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Columbia.

Ironwood, ī′ụrn-wood, a post-office of Liberty co., Tex.

Ironwood, a post-office of Barron co., Wis.

Iroquois, ĭr′o-kwoy, a county in the E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana, has an area of about 1100 square miles. It is intersected by the Iroquois River, and is partly drained by Sugar Creek. The greater part of this county is prairie. The soil is fertile, and adapted to pasturage. Indian corn, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by 3 great railroads, namely, the Illinois Central (Chicago division), the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, and the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes. Capital, Watseka. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,462,687. Pop. in 1870, 25,782, of whom 21,139 were Americans.

Iroquois, or **Six Nations,** the name given by the French to the Indian confederacy of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas, afterwards joined by the Tuscaroras on the latter being driven from their hunting-grounds in North Carolina. The remains of this once formidable confederacy are still scattered through the state of New York and the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, the Canadian Iroquois being in part of other tribes than those named above, and the whole being regarded as forming a distinct branch of the American race.

Iroquois, a township of Iroquois co., Ill. Pop. 679.

Iroquois, a post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., in Concord township, on the Iroquois River, and on the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad, 80 miles S. of Chicago. It has a church, a graded school, and a brick-yard.

Iroquois, a township of Newton co., Ind. Pop. 619. It contains Brook.

Iroquois, or **Matil′da,** a village in Dundas co., Ontario, on the Point Iroquois Canal, and on a railway, 13 miles N.N.E. of Prescott, and 99 miles W. of Montreal. It has several mills and factories, 2 churches, about 20 stores, 3 hotels, and an export trade in flour, &c. Pop. 781.

Iroquois River, or **Pick′amink,** rises in Jasper co., Ind., and runs westward to Watseka, in Illinois. It flows thence northward through Iroquois co., and enters the Kankakee River about 5 miles S.E. of the village of Kankakee, in Illinois. It is nearly 120 miles long.

Irpen, ir-pĕn′, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Kiev, flows E., then N., and, after a course of 100 miles, joins the Dnieper 20 miles above Kiev.

Ir′rawad′dy (written also **Irrawadi,** or **Irawadi.** originally *Erivati,* the "great river"), one of the great rivers of Southeast Asia, is supposed to rise in Thibet, near lat. 28° N., lon. 97° 30′ E., flows generally S., traversing Burmah and British Burmah, and enters the Indian Ocean (Bay of Bengal), by numerous mouths, E. of Cape Negrais, in lat. 16° 1′ N., lon. 94° E. Its length is estimated at 1200 miles. Its principal affluents are the Khyen-Dwem, Mogouny, Bhamo, and Lung-Tchuen Rivers. In lat. 17° N. it separates into numerous arms, which cover a large part of British Burmah with a network of ramifications, and the Rangoon and Bassein branches form the E. and W. boundaries of its delta, a region comprising upwards of 10,000 square miles, covered with teak forests and grass-jungles interspersed with rice-grounds. The main stream, from the head of the delta to Yedan above Ava, varies from 1 to 4 miles in breadth, and may always be ascended to Ava from the sea by vessels of 200 tons, which, during the rains, can reach Bhamo. River-steamers at present greatly facilitate commerce on this river.

Irrlich, ĕĕʀ'lɪᴋ, a village of Rhenish Prussia, at the confluence of the Wield with the Rhine. Pop. 1250.

Irsa, ĕĕʀ'sŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Pesth, 9 miles from Czegled. Pop. 1900.

Irthing, ịr'thing, a river of England, joins the Eden near Newby, after a S. course of 26 miles.

Ir'tish, Ir'tysh, or **Irtisch** (Russ. pron. ĕĕʀ-tish'), a river of Asia, rises in the Altai Mountains, near lat. 47° N., lon. 89° E., and flows N.W. through Soongaria (in Chinese Toorkistan) and West Siberia. It traverses Lake Zaisan, and joins the Obi 180 miles N. of Tobolsk, after a course estimated at upwards of 1900 miles, by far the greater part of which is in the Russian territories. Its principal affluents on the right are the Om, Tara, Shish, Tui, and Demianka, and on the left the Tunduk, Osha, Ishim, Vagai, Tobol, and Konda or Mulina. The country around its upper portions is one of the best agricultural districts in Siberia.

Irun, e-roon', a town of Spain, in Guipuzcoa, near the Bidassoa and the frontier of France, 10 miles by rail E. of St. Sebastian. Pop. 2765.

Irupana, e-roo-på'nå, a town of Bolivia, department and 50 miles E. of La Paz.

Irvin, Howard co., Ind. See Eʀᴠɪɴ.

Irvine, ịr'vin, a river of Scotland, co. of Ayr, rises on the borders of Lanarkshire, flows W., and, after a course of 20 miles, joins the Firth of Clyde by an estuary.

Irvine, a town of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on the Firth of Clyde, at a railway junction, on the Irvine, 21 miles S.W. of Glasgow. The town is lighted with gas and well supplied with water. It has an academy, endowed and other schools, libraries, a news-room, 4 branch banks, and a custom-house. Its harbor is provided with a good quay and has received recent improvements. The weaving of book-muslins, jaconets, and checks employs many hands; it has also rope-walks, tanneries, large chemical works, foundries, and distilleries. Coal forms the principal article of export. The borough unites with Ayr, Campbeltown, Oban, and Inverary in sending one member to the House of Commons. Pop., with Fullarton (a suburban part), 8439.

Irvine, ẹr'vin, a post-village, capital of Estill co., Ky., on the right bank of the Kentucky River, about 40 miles S.E. of Lexington. It has a bank, 3 churches, and manufactures of iron and wool. It is near the Estill Springs, a watering-place. Pop. 224.

Irvine, Oregon. See Iʀᴠɪɴɢ.

Irvine, or **Irvineton,** a post-village of Warren co., Pa., in Brokenstraw township, on the Alleghany River, at the mouth of Brokenstraw Creek, 23 miles E.S.E. of Corry, 6 miles W. of Warren, and 29 miles N.E. of Titusville. It is the N. terminus of the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad, and is on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, at its junction with the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley & Pittsburg Railroad. It has 2 churches, a foundry, a woollen-factory, a grist-mill, and a sulphur spring.

Irvine, ẹr'vin, or **Dublin Range,** a post-village in Megantic co., Quebec, 14 miles E.S.E. of Becancour Station.

Ir'vinestown, or **Low'therstown,** a town of Ireland, on a railway, 9 miles N. of Enniskillen. Pop. 787.

Irving, ẹr'ving, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ill., in Irving township, on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 54 miles E.N.E. of Alton, and 17 miles E. by N. of Litchfield. It has 3 churches and a cheese-factory. Pop. 751; of the township, 1591.

Irving, a post-village of Iowa, on Salt Creek, and on the boundary between Benton and Tama cos., about 17 miles N.W. of Marengo, and 4 miles N. of Belle Plain. It has 3 churches, a collegiate institute, and a grist-mill. The post-office is in Tama co.

Irving, a township of Brown co., Kansas. Pop. 743.

Irving, a township of Jewell co., Kansas. Pop. 374.

Irving, a post-village of Marshall co., Kansas, pleasantly situated on the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad where it crosses the Big Blue River, 91 miles W. of Atchison, and about 33 miles N. of Manhattan. It has an academy called the Wetmore Institute, a newspaper office, 3 churches, a bank, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 400.

Irving, a station in Pendleton co., Ky., on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 32 miles S. of Covington.

Irving, a post-township and hamlet of Barry co., Mich., on the Thornapple River, and on the Grand River Valley Railroad, 8 miles W. by N. of Hastings. It has 2 churches. Pop. of Irving township, 1126.

Irving, a post-hamlet in Irving township, Kandiyohi co., Minn., on the E. shore of Green Lake, and on the creek which issues from that lake, about 40 miles W.S.W. of St. Cloud. Here is a church. Pop. of township, 383.

Irving, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on Cattaraugus Creek, and on the Lake Shore Railroad, 29 miles S.S.W. of Buffalo, 11 miles E.N.E. of Dunkirk, and about ½ mile from Lake Erie. It contains 1 or 2 churches, a flouring-mill, &c. Pop. 355.

Irving, or **Irvine,** a post-hamlet of Lane co., Oregon, on the Oregon & California Railroad, 7 miles N. of Eugene City. It has a store and 2 warehouses for grain.

Irving, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Wis., in Irving township, on Black River, 8 miles below Black River Falls, and about 33 miles N.N.E. of La Crosse. It has a lumber-mill and a church. Pop. of township, 1257.

Irving College, a post-office of Warren co., Tenn.

Irving Park, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 6½ miles N.W. of Chicago.

Irving Place, a hamlet of Essex co., N.J., 1 mile S.W. of Irvington, and 4 miles from Newark.

Irvington, ẹr'ving-tọn, a post-village of Washington co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 7 miles S. of Centralia, and 106 miles N. of Cairo. It has 3 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. about 300. Here is the Illinois Agricultural College, organized in 1866.

Irvington, a suburban village in Warren and Centre townships, Marion co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 4 miles E. of Indianapolis. It contains several elegant residences, and a manufactory of organs which employs over 200 men. It is the seat of the Northwestern Christian University, organized in 1854.

Irvington, a village in Irvington township, Kossuth co., Iowa, on the East Fork of the Des Moines River, 5 miles below Algona, and about 40 miles N. of Fort Dodge. Pop. of township, 460.

Irvington, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co., Mich., in Geneva township, on the Michigan Central Railroad, 32 miles W. by N. of Kalamazoo. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Irvington, a post-village of Douglas co., Neb., 2 miles from Warner, and 8 miles N.W. of Omaha. It has a church.

Irvington, a post-village of Essex co., N.J., in Clinton township, 3 miles S.W. of Newark. It has 5 churches. Pop. about 500.

Irvington, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., in Greenburg township, on the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 24 miles N. of New York, and 3 miles S. of Tarrytown. It has 4 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. about 700. Here is Sunny Side, the former residence of Washington Irving.

Irvington, a post-hamlet of Chesterfield co., S.C., in Old Store township, about 20 miles W. by N. of Chesterfield.

Irvin's Store, a post-office of Russell co., Ky.

Ir'well, a river of England, co. of Lancaster, after a very tortuous S. course of 40 miles joins the Mersey at Flixton. It passes Rochdale, Bury, and Manchester, at which last city it receives the Irk and the Medloch.

Irwin, ẹr'win, a county in the S. part of Georgia, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Ocmulgee River, and intersected by the Allapaha River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of pine. The soil is mostly sandy, and not fertile. It produces a little cotton, Indian corn, &c. Capital, Irwinville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $330,341. Pop. in 1870, 1837, of whom 1836 were Americans.

Irwin, a post-office of Audubon co., Iowa.

Irwin, a post-village in Union township, Union co., O., on the railroad which connects Delaware with Springfield, 23 miles N.E. of the latter. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

Irwin, a post-township of Venango co., Pa. Pop. 1489.

Irwin, or **Irwin's Station,** a post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the junction of the Youghiogheny Railroad, 21 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg, and 10 miles W. of Greensburg. It contains 6 churches, a bank, a union school, a foundry, and a planing-mill. Two coal companies engage in mines here. Pop. 833. The name of its post-office is Irwin's Station.

Irwin's, Belmont co., O. See Vᴀʟʟᴏɴɪᴀ.

Irwin's, Jackson co., O. See Cᴀᴍʙᴀ.

Irwin's Cross Roads, a hamlet of Washington co., Ga., 6 miles from Tennille Station.

Irwinton, ẹr'win-tọn, a post-village, capital of Wilkinson co., Ga., about 30 miles E. by S. of Macon, and 4 miles S. of the Central Railroad of Georgia (McIntyre Station). It has 1 or 2 churches, a newspaper office, and the Talmage Institute. Pop. 41.

Irwinville, ẹr'win-vil, a post-village, capital of Irwin co., Ga., about 50 miles E. of Albany.

Is, a town of Asia. See Hɪᴛ.

Isa, ee'så, or **Is'sa,** a river of Russia, rises in the government of Penza, flows N.W., and, after a course of about 70 miles, joins the Moksha 9 miles below Troitsk.

Isa, a river of Russia, issues from a lake in the government of Vitebsk, and joins the Velikaia. Course, 65 miles.

I'saac's Harbor, or **Stor'mont,** a post-village in Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast, 90 miles S.E. of New Glasgow. Several gold-mines are worked here. The surrounding scenery is picturesque. Pop. 400.

Isaba, e-så'bå, a village of Spain, in Navarre, province and 29 miles N.E. of Pamplona. Pop. 1100.

Isabal, a village of Central America. See Izabal.

Isabel, iz'ą-bĕl, a post-hamlet of Edgar co., Ill., on the Illinois Midland Railroad, 14 miles W. by N. of Paris. Pop. about 100.

Isabel, a township of Fulton co., Ill., bordering on the Illinois and Spoon Rivers. Pop. 715.

Isabel, a post-office of Lane co., Oregon.

Is'abel'la, a county in the central part of Michigan, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Chippewa River, and is partly drained by the sources of Pine River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil produces wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, &c. The Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad traverses the N.E. part of this county. Capital, Mount Pleasant. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,137,057. Pop. in 1870, 4113, of whom 3540 were Americans; in 1874, 6059.

Isabella, a post-office of Pope co., Ark.

Isabella, a post-village, capital of Worth co., Ga., near Isabella Station, which is on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 21 miles E.S.E. of Albany. It has a court-house.

Isabella, a township of Isabella co., Mich., on the Chippewa River, contiguous to Mount Pleasant. Pop. 901.

Isabella, a post-hamlet of Ozark co., Mo., about 70 miles S.E. of Springfield. It has a church.

Isabella, a post-office and station of Chester co., Pa., on the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, 24 miles S. of Reading. Here is an iron-furnace.

Isabella, e-så-bĕl'yå, an island on the W. coast of Mexico. Lat. 21° 45′ N.; lon. 106° W.

Isabella, a port on the N. coast of Hayti, 36 miles W.N.W. of Santiago. Here Columbus, in 1493, established the first European settlement in the New World.

Is'abelle, or **Isabella,** a township of Pierce co., Wis., on Lake Pepin. Pop. 225.

Isabelle River, a small stream of Pierce co., Wis., flows southward and enters Lake Pepin.

Isac, ee'såk', a river of France, in the department of Loire-Inférieure, flows W., and, after a course of 45 miles, joins the Vilaine opposite Rieux.

Isaca, the ancient name of Exe.

Isado'ra, a post-hamlet of Worth co., Mo., 18 miles E. of Hopkins, and about 65 miles N.N.E. of St. Joseph. It has a steam grist-mill, a saw-mill, and 3 stores.

Isakli, e-såk'lee, a town of Asia Minor, 40 miles E.S.E. of Afioom.

Isaktchi, or **Isaktschi,** e-såk'chee, a town of Roumania, in the Dobrudja, on the right bank of the Danube, 100 miles N.E. of Silistria.

Isala, the ancient name of the Yssel.

Isalco, a village and volcano of America. See Izalco.

Isamal, e-så-mål', or **Izamal,** a town of Yucatan, 50 miles E.S.E. of Merida, on the road to Valladolid.

Isano, a village of Italy. See Izzano.

Isanotzkoi, e-så-not'skoi, one of the straits uniting Behring's Sea and the Pacific Ocean. It separates the island of Oonimak, in the Aleutian Archipelago, from the peninsula of Aliaska, lat. 55° N., and is about 24 miles long by 9 miles broad.

Isanti, i'san-te, a county in the E. part of Minnesota, has an area of about 490 square miles. It is intersected by Rum River. The surface is diversified with small lakes and forests. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staple products. Capital, Cambridge. Valuation of real and personal estate, $648,670. Pop. in 1870, 2035, of whom 865 were Americans; in 1875, 3901.

Isanti, a post-hamlet of Isanti co., Minn., on or near Rum River, about 40 miles N. of Minneapolis. It has a church. Pop. of Isanti township, 696.

Isar, ee'ząr, or **Isęr,** ee'zęr (anc. *Isara*), a river of Germany, rises in the Tyrol, N. of Innspruck, traverses Bavaria N.W., and joins the Danube on the right, opposite Deggendorf. Length, 165 miles.

Isara, the ancient name of the Isère.

Isa Somali, Africa. See Essah Somaulee.

Isau'ra, or **Isau'ria,** a famous ancient city of Asia Minor, the ruins of which are near the town of Hajilar, 45 miles W. of Karaman, and consist of a fine massive wall with hexagonal towers, a triumphal arch, and tombs.

Isbarta, is-bar'tå, a town of Asia Minor, 64 miles N. of Adalia.

Isborsk, is-borsk', a small town of Russia, government and 22 miles W.S.W. of Pskov. The town, founded about 862, has several churches and a ruined castle.

Isca, an ancient name of Exeter.

Iscanderoun, Syria. See Iskanderoon.

Isca Silurum, the ancient name of Caerleon.

Ischalis, the ancient name of Ilchester.

Ischan, a village of Central Asia. See Ishan.

Ischel, ish'ęl, or **Ischl,** ish'l, a town of Upper Austria, on the Traun, over which there is a suspension-bridge, at the junction of the Ischel, 44 miles S.W. of Steyer. It has saline springs and salt-works, with elegant bath-establishments, which, with the beauty of its situation, have rendered it a fashionable watering-place. Pop. 2195; or, with surroundings, 6842.

Ischia, is'ke-å, a village of Italy, 21 miles W.N.W. of Viterbo. Pop. 2397.

Ischia, a town and bishop's see of Italy, on the N.E. coast of the island of Ischia. It has a fort, and a harbor suitable for light-draught vessels. Pop. 6497.

Ischia (anc. *Ar'ime, Inar'ime, Æna'ria,* or *Pithecu'sa*), an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Italy, 8 miles S.W. of Cape Miseno, from which it is separated by a channel 6 miles across. Lat. (E. point) 40° 43′ 54″ N.; lon. 13° 57′ 45″ E. It is 7 miles long and 4 miles bread. Area, 26 square miles. Near its centre is Mount San Nicolo, or Epomeo, an extinct volcano, rising about 2600 feet, from which the surface gradually slopes in all directions towards the sea. The soil is very fertile, producing great quantities of superior wine, with figs, corn, and game. Sulphur is abundant, and the mineral springs at Casamaccia are annually resorted to by summer visitors. Pop. 24,000. Principal town, Ischia, on its N.E. coast.

Ischim, a town of Siberia. See Ishim.

Ischitella, is-ke-tĕl'lå, a town of Italy, province of Foggia, 25 miles E.N.E. of San Severo, near the Adriatic, at the N. foot of Mount Gargano. Pop. 4913.

Ischl, a town of Austria. See Ischel.

Ischua, ish'u-ą, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in Ischua township, and on a creek of the same name. It is also on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, 57 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo, and 12 miles N. of Olean. It has a church, a flouring-mill, and a steam saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 910.

Ischua Creek, of Cattaraugus co., in the S.W. part of New York, falls into the Alleghany River.

Ise-Fiord, ee'så-fe-ord', an inlet of Denmark, on the N. side of the island of Seeland. Length, 20 miles; breadth, 10 miles. Roeskilde- and Lamme-Fiords are its chief branches, and it contains the island of Ouröe.

Iseghem, ee'sęh-ghĕm', a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 24 miles by rail S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 7955. It has manufactures of linen, sugar, and hats.

Iselin, Middlesex co., N.J. See Uniontown.

Iseno Umi, Japan. See Bay of Ovari.

Isento, the supposed ancient name of Crato.

Iseo, e-så'o, or **Sabino,** så-bee'no, a town of Italy, province of Brescia, on the S.E. extremity of Lake Iseo. Pop. 2151. See Lake Iseo.

Iser, ee'zęr, a river of Austria, rises in the N. part of Bohemia, and, after a S.S.W. course of nearly 60 miles, joins the Elbe above Brandeis.

Iser, a river of Germany. See Isar.

Iserd, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See Sert.

Isère, ee'zair' (anc. *Isara*), a river of France, rises in Mount Iseran (in Savoy), flows tortuously W. and S.W. past Grenoble and Romans, and joins the Rhone on the left, 4 miles N.N.W. of Valence. Length, 150 miles.

Isère, a department of the S.E. of France, comprising part of the old province of Dauphiné. Area, 3163 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 581,099. The surface is mountainous. Chief rivers, the Rhone, Isère, Drac, and Romanche. The minerals are lignite, anthracite, lithographic stones, white marble, iron, lead, zinc, copper, &c. The gold-mine of La Gardette, discovered in 1781, was abandoned at the first revolution. Grenoble gloves, made here, are in high repute; and the cheese, wine, and silk of the department are celebrated. Capital, Grenoble. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Grenoble, La Tour du Pin, Saint-Marcellin, and Vienne.

Iserlohn, ee'zęr-lōne', a walled town of Prussia, in Westphalia, on a railway, 18 miles W. of Arnsberg. Pop. 16,838. It has a Latin school, and manufactures of cutlery, brass-wares, chemicals, steam-engines, machinery, wire, needles, pins, buttons, velvets, silk, woollen stuffs, and leather, and a large general trade. Near it is much picturesque scenery, among which forges, paper-mills, bleaching-grounds, &c., are thickly interspersed.

Isernia, e-sĕʀ'ne-å (anc. *Æser'nia*), a town of Italy, province and 23 miles W. of Campobasso, on the W. slope of the Apennines. It has manufactures of paper, cloth, pottery, parchment, leather, &c. Pop. 9066. Isernia has remains of extreme antiquity. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1805.

Iset, e-sĕt', a river of Siberia, rises in Lake Isetskoe, in the government of Perm, and, after an E. course of more than 250 miles, joins the Tobol on the left. Its gold-washings are very productive.

Isetskoe, a lake of Siberia. See ISET.

Isetskoe, a village of Siberia, on the Iset, in the government of Tobolsk.

Isfahan, a city of Persia. See ISPAHAN.

Ishan, or **Ischan,** ee-shån', a village of Central Asia, 24 miles E. of Khiva.

Ishgonish, Nova Scotia. See CHIGONAISE RIVER.

Ishim, or **Ischim,** ish'im` or ish-eem', a river of Siberia, government of Tobolsk, rises S. of lat. 50° N., and, after a tortuous N. course of 700 miles, through a sterile tract termed the Steppe of Ishim, joins the Irtish 120 miles S.E. of Tobolsk. On its banks are the towns of Petropaulovsk and Ishim.

Ishim, or **Ischim,** a town of Siberia, government and 160 miles E.S.E. of Tobolsk, on the Ishim. Pop. 5842.

Ishlawrcoed, ish-lŏwr'kwĕd`, a hamlet of England, co. of Monmouth, 7 miles W.S.W. of Pontypool. Pop. 2598.

Ish'peming, a post-town in Ishpeming township, Marquette co., Mich., on the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, 15 miles W.S.W. of Marquette, and 3 miles W. of Negaunee. It has 6 churches, a national bank, 1 or 2 other banks, a newspaper office, a school-house which cost $50,000, a large hotel called the Barnum House, a foundry, a machine-shop, a blast-furnace, and a carriage-factory. It is supported mainly by its iron-mines, which are very rich. There are several iron-furnaces in the vicinity. Pop. 4692.

Ishpeming, a township of Marquette co., Mich., adjacent to Ishpeming City. Pop. 1098.

Isia, the Latin name of ÈZE.

Isigny, ee`seen`yee', a market-town of France, in Calvados, on an inlet of the English Channel, near its confluence with the Vire, 20 miles W.N.W. of Bayeux. Pop. 2104.

Isili, e-see`lee, a town of the island of Sardinia, 37 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. 2195. It has a gunpowder-factory.

Isinglass (ī'zing-glass) **River,** in the S.E. part of New Hampshire, falls into the Cocheco River.

I'sinour's, a post-hamlet of Fillmore co., Minn., on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, 50 miles E. of Austin. It has a flour-mill.

I'sis, a river of England, joins the Thame at Dorchester, co. of Oxford, the stream thenceforth taking the name of Thames.

Isium, or **Isjum,** a town of Russia. See IZIOOM.

Iskandereeyeh, a town of Turkey. See SCUTARI.

Iskandereeyeh, or **Iskanderiyeh,** a town of Egypt. See ALEXANDRIA.

Iskanderoon, Iskanderun, or **Iscanderoun,** is-kån-dẹ-roon', written also **Iskenderun, Scanderoon,** and **Alexandretta** (*i.e.*, "Little Alexandria") (anc. *Alexandrei'a*), a seaport town of Northern Syria, on the E. coast of the Bay of Iskanderoon, 23 miles N. of Antioch. Lat. 36° 35′ 3″ N.; lon. 36° E. It has been improved in appearance, and also in salubrity, by the drainage of an adjacent marsh, but is still unhealthy. It is the port of Antioch and of Aleppo, and has the best harbor on the Syrian coast, with an import trade in corn, rice, salt, and European goods, and exports of galls, silk, cotton, syrup, wheat, barley, castor-oil beans, tobacco, wool, gums, wax, glue, sesame, butter, provisions, mohair, hides, leather, soap, &c. ISKANDEROON is derived from Alexander (in Turkish, *Iskander*) the Great, in honor of whom the ancient ALEXANDRIA was named. See BAY OF ISKANDEROON.

Iskardoh, a state of Asia. See BULTI.

Iskardoh, is-kar'do, a valley of Little Thibet, 19 miles in length, and 7 miles across, traversed by the Upper Indus.

Iskardoh, or **Iskardo,** a town of Asia, capital of Bulti, on the Upper Indus. Lat. 35° 10′ N.; lon. 75° 27′ E.

Iskelib, is'kẹh-leeb, or **Eskilup,** es'kẹ-lŭp, a town of Asia Minor, near the Kizil-Irmak, 26 miles W.N.W. of Chooroom. Estimated pop. 9000. It has an old castle and several Byzantine remains.

Iskenderun, or **Iskenderoon.** See ISKANDEROON.

Isker, is'kẹr, sometimes written **Esker** (anc. *Œs'cus*), a river of Bulgaria, rises in the Balkan, flows N.N.E., and joins the Danube 22 miles W. of Nicopolis. Total course, 150 miles.

Iskil, is'kil or is-keel', a town of Asia Minor, 60 miles N.E. of Konieh. Pop. about 2500.

Isla, ees'lå, a Spanish word signifying "island," and forming a part of many names, as ISLA DEL REY, "King's Island," ISLA DE PINOS, "Isle of Pines," &c.

Isla, ī'la̤, or **Islay,** ī'lå, a river of Scotland, cos. of Forfar and Perth, enters the Tay after a S.W. course of 41 miles.

Isla, a post-office of Saunders co., Neb., about 50 miles W. of Omaha.

Isla, Hebrides. See ISLAY.

Isla de la Higuera, ees'lå då lå e-gå'rå, or **Isla-Cristina,** ees'lå-kris-tee'nå, a village of Spain, province and 22 miles W.S.W. of Huelva, with a natural harbor, between the rivers Guadiana and Odiel, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 1819.

Isla del Angel de la Guardia, ees'lå dĕl ång-ʜĕl' då lå gwaʀ'dee-å, **Angeles,** ång'ʜå-lĕs, or **Santa Inez,** sån'tå ee'nĕz, the largest island in the Gulf of California, Mexico, is divided from Old California by the Whale's (or Ballenas) Channel. Length, 49 miles.

Isla de Leon, ees'lå dạ lå-ōn', a long, narrow island in the S. of Spain, province of Cadiz, in the Atlantic, separated from the mainland by the channel of Santi Petri. Length, 10 miles; breadth, about 2 miles. On it are the cities of Cadiz and Isla de Leon.

Isla de Leon, or **San Fernando,** sån fer-nån'do, a city of Spain, province and 7 miles S.E. of Cadiz, at a railway junction, on the E. side of the Isla de Leon. It is very ancient, is strongly fortified, and its arsenal is noted for its great extent. It has 2 hospitals, several convents, an excellent marine observatory, and manufactures of soap, salt, leather, and spirits. Pop. 18,202.

Isla del Rey, ees'lå dĕl rå, the largest of the Pearl Islands, in the Gulf of Panama, South America. Length, 20 miles.

Isla de Negros, ees'lå då nå'groce, an island of the Pacific Ocean, near the N. coast of Admiralty Island. See also NEGROS.

Isla de Pinos, the Spanish name of the ISLE OF PINES.

Isladi, is`lå'dee, a town of Bulgaria, 40 miles E. of Sophia, on the Vid.

Islam`abad', a town of Cashmere, on the Jhylum, 27 miles S.E. of Serinagur. It has considerable manufactures of shawls, chintzes, and coarse cottons and woollens.

Islamabad, a town of India. See CHITTAGONG.

Isla Mayor, ees'lå mī-oʀ', a large island of Spain, province of Seville, embraced by two arms of the Guadalquivir, between Seville and the sea. Length, 17 miles.

Islamgurh, is-låm-gŭr', a fort of India, dominions and 120 miles W.S.W. of Bhawlpoor.

Islamje, or **Islamdji,** Turkey. See SELIMNO.

Islamkote, is-låm-kōt', a fort of India, in Sinde, near the Cutch frontier.

**Is`lamnug'gur,** or **Islamnagar,** is`låm-nŭg'ŭr, a town of India, district of Budaon, 45 miles W. of Bareilly. Pop. 5424.

Islamnuggur, or **Islamnagur,** is`låm-nŭg'ŭr, a town of India, on the Betwah, a tributary of the Jumna, 5 miles N. of Bhopaul. Lat. 23° 24′ N.; lon. 77° 30′ E.

Islampoor, is-låm-poor', a town of India, in Ajmeer, 105 miles W.S.W. of Delhi. Lat. 28° 6′ N.; lon. 75° 40′ E.

Islampoor, a town of Bengal. See ATASARAI.

Island, ī'lạnd, a county in the N.W. part of Washington, borders on the Strait of Juan de Fuca. It consists of two islands, named Camano and Whidby. The latter is nearly 40 miles long, is comparatively narrow, and is bounded on the S.W. by Admiralty Inlet, which is navigable for large ships. Camano Island is much inferior in size to Whidby. The surface of the county is partly covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Barley, grass, wool, and potatoes are the staple products. Capital, Coupville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $366,268. Pop. in 1870, 626, of whom 400 were Americans.

Island, Islanda, or **Islandia.** See ICELAND.

Island, a post-office of Iberville parish, La., on the Mississippi River.

Island, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, about 3 miles below Lock Haven. It has 2 churches.

Island Branch, a post-office of Kanawha co., W. Va.

Islandbridge, ī`lạnd-brij', a village of Ireland, in

Leinster, co. of Dublin, on the Liffey, 1¾ miles W. of Dublin Castle. Here are artillery barracks.

Island Brook, a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, 9 miles E.S.E. of Cookshire. Pop. 100.

Island City, a post-office of Owsley co., Ky., 36 miles N.E. of Livingston.

Island City, a post-village of Gentry co., Mo., about 36 miles N.N.E. of St. Joseph. It has a church.

Island City, a post-village of Union co., Oregon, 4 miles N.E. of La Grande. It has a flour-mill, a store, a harness-shop, &c.

Island Cove, a fishing and farming village in Newfoundland, on the N. shore of Conception Bay, 27 miles from Carbonear. Pop. 830.

Island Cove, a village of Newfoundland, 9 miles from Harbor Grace. Pop. 970.

Island Creek, a post-office of Calvert co., Md.

Island Creek, a station in Plymouth co., Mass., the S. terminus of the South Duxbury Branch of the Old Colony Railroad, is 41 miles by rail S.E. of Boston.

Island Creek, a township of Duplin co., N.C. Pop. 1449. It contains Duplin Roads.

Island Creek, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., O., in Island Creek township (which is bounded on the E. by the Ohio River), about 7 miles N.W. of Steubenville. The township is intersected by the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad. Pop. of the township, 1626.

Islande, the French name of Iceland.

Island Falls, a post-hamlet of Aroostook co., Me., in Island Falls township, on the Mattawamkeag River, 26 miles W.S.W. of Houlton. It has a church and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 183.

Island Ford, a post-office of Rutherford co., N.C., on Broad River, 20 miles W. by S. of Shelby.

Island Ford, a post-office of Morgan co., Tenn.

Island Grove, a township of Sangamon co., Ill. Pop. 1069. Island Grove Station, near this township, is on the Springfield & Quincy division of the Wabash Railroad, 19 miles W. by S. of Springfield.

Island Home, a post-hamlet of Tallapoosa co., Ala., on the Tallapoosa River, 5 miles N.W. of Sturdevant. It has a church.

Island Lake, a station in Carlton co., Minn., on the North Pacific Railroad, 46 miles W. of Duluth.

Island Lake, a post-hamlet of Lyon co., Minn., 11 miles S.W. of Marshall.

Island Lake, British America. See North Lined Lake.

Island Mills, a hamlet of Sullivan co., Tenn., 4 miles from Union Depot. It has a flour-mill and 2 stores.

Island Mine, a post-hamlet of Isle Royale co., Mich., on an island in Lake Superior, about 60 miles N. of Houghton. It has a church and a copper-mine.

Island No. 10 is situated in the Mississippi River, at the W. extremity of Kentucky, and on the border of Tennessee, about 40 miles below Columbus. It was taken by the Union army in April, 1862.

Island of Desolation. See Kerguelen Land.

Island of St. John. See Prince Edward Island.

Island Pond, a post-office of Wayne co., Pa., 4 miles E. of Starucca Station.

Island Pond, a post-village of Essex co., Vt., in Brighton township, on a small lake of the same name, and on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 149 miles N.W. of Portland, Me., and about 60 miles N.E. of Montpelier. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, several mills for lumber and flour, and a graded school. Here is a custom house.

Islandshire, ī'land-shir, a part of the co. of Northumberland, in England, comprises Holy Island. Pop. 4592.

Islands of the Blest. See Canaries.

Island Station, a post-office of Arapahoe co., Col., 14 miles N. of Denver, and 1 mile from Henderson's Island, on the Denver Pacific Railroad.

Island Station, a post-office of McLean co., Ky., on the Owensborough & Nashville Railroad, 24 miles S. of Owensborough. Here is a church.

Isla Plana, Spain. See Tabarca.

Islas Filipinas, the Spanish for Philippine Islands.

Islay, ees-lī', a town of Peru, on the sea-coast, 10 miles N.W. of Mollendo, with a custom-house and a good roadstead. Lat. 17° S.; lon. 72° 10′ 5″ W.

Islay, ī'lȧ, or **Isla,** ī'la, one of the larger islands of the Inner Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Argyle, immediately S.W. of the island of Jura, and 14 miles W. of the peninsula of Kintyre. It is 25 miles long by 17 miles broad, and is formed of quartz rock, clay schists, and limestone. It has beds of marl, bog iron ore, and lead- and copper-mines. Principal exports, cattle, limestone, and whisky. P. 8143.

Islay Sound, between the island of Islay and Jura, has an average breadth of 1 mile.

Isle, eel (anc. *In'sula?*), a river of France, rises in the department of Haute-Vienne, and joins the Dordogne at Libourne, after a S.W. course of 100 miles. It is navigable from Périgueux to the Gironde.

Isle au Carrot, eel ō kar'rō', an island in the St. Lawrence, N. of Crane Island, below Quebec. It is about 1½ miles long.

Isle au Chat, eel ō shå, an island in the mouth of Lake St. Francis, an expansion of the river St. Lawrence, off the S.W. angle of Grande Isle.

Isle au Haut, eel ō hō, at the entrance of Penobscot Bay, Hancock co., Me., is composed of high, steep cliffs, and contains a fixed light, 40 feet above the level of the sea, lat. 43° 59′ N., lon. 68° 34′ W. The township of Isle au Haut comprises this and several other islands.

Isle au Héron, eel ō hå'ròɴᵍ', an island in the Lachine Rapids, a little below Caughnawaga, Quebec.

Isle au Raisin, eel ō rå'zåɴᵍ', an island at the entrance of Lake St. Peter, between La Pierre and Dumoine Islands, on the S. side of the south channel of the St. Lawrence.

Isle au Sépulcre, eel ō så-pülk'r', an island of Quebec, in the river Chicoutimi, 4 miles above Portage de l'Enfant.

Isle aux Chats, eel ō shå, a settlement in Argenteuil co., Quebec, on the North River, 1½ miles from Carillon. It is connected with an island of the same name, containing saw-, grist-, and woollen-mills.

Isle aux Chiens, eel ō shee'åɴᵍ', an islet and fishing village at the harbor-entrance of the French island of St. Pierre, near Newfoundland. Pop. 499.

Isle aux Coudres, eel ō kood'r ("hazel island"), a post-village in Charlevoix co., Quebec, on an island of the same name in the St. Lawrence, 12 miles S.E. of St. Paul's Bay. Pop. 718.

Isle aux Grues, eel ō grü, a post-village in Montmagny co., Quebec, on an island in the St. Lawrence, 6 miles N. by E. of St. Thomas. Pop. 639.

Isle aux Noix, Quebec. See Fort Isle aux Noix.

Isle aux Pommes, eel ō pòm, an island in the river St. Lawrence, off Green Island.

Isle aux Reaux, eel ō rō, an island in the St. Lawrence, off the N.E. end of the island of Orleans, Quebec. It is about 1½ miles long.

Isle aux Têtes, eel ō têt, or **Ash Island,** an island in the Richelieu River, Canada, near the mouth of the Lacolle. On it is a redoubt commanding the river.

Isle-Baise, eel-båz, a town of France, in Gers, N. of Mirande, on the Baise. Pop. 927.

Isle Bellerive, eel bel'reev', the largest islet in the mouth of the St. Maurice, Quebec.

Isle Bizard, eel be'zaʀ', an island in the Lake of Two Mountains, Quebec, 6 miles S. of St. Eustache. Pop. 835.

Isleborough, īl'bŭr-rŭh, a township of Waldo co., Me., comprising Long Island, in Penobscot Bay. Length, 14 miles. Area, 6000 acres. It has 3 churches, lies 10 miles E. of Belfast, and its people are largely engaged in maritime pursuits. Pop. 1230. Post-office, North Isleborough.

Isle-Bouchard, eel-boo'shaʀ', a town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 10 miles E.S.E. of Chinon, on an island in the Vienne. Pop. 1569.

Isle-Bouin, France. See Bouin.

Isle Bouquet, eel boo'kå', an island in the river St. Lawrence, opposite Laprairie, Quebec.

Isle Bruiée, eel brü'lå', an island in the St. Lawrence, nearly opposite the mouth of the Kamouraska River. It is one of the Kamouraska group.

Isle Carillon, eel kå'ree'yòɴᵍ', an island in the Ottawa, at the entrance of the Lake of Two Mountains. See also Isle aux Chats.

Isle-d'Aix, L', France. See Ile d'Aix.

Isle de France. See Ile de France.

Isle-Dieu, Isle-d'Yeu, or **L'Ile-d'Yeu,** leel de-uh', a town and fortified island of France, Vendée, in the Atlantic, about 10 miles from the coast, and 28 miles N.W. of Les Sables. Pop. of town, 3118; of commune, 3275.

Isle Dupas, eel dü'på', a post-village in Berthier co., Quebec, on an island in the river St. Lawrence, 2½ miles S.E. of Berthier-en-Haut. Pop. 150.

Isle du Portage, eel dü poʀ'tåzh', a small island of Quebec, at the N.E. end of the island of Montreal, below Ste. Thérèse de Blainville.

Isle-en-Dodon, L', France. See L'Isle-en-Dodon.

Isle-en-Jourdain, eel-òɴᵍ-zhooʀ'dåɴᵍ', a town of France, in Gers, 14 miles N.N.E. of Lombez, on the Save. Pop. 2248. It has manufactures of leather.

Isle Jésus, eel zhå`züs', an island in the province of Quebec, comprising the co. of Laval, 8 miles N.W. of Montreal, bounded by the Jesus and Prairie Rivers, branches of the Ottawa before it joins the St. Lawrence. Length, 23 miles; greatest breadth, 6 miles. Area, 54,202 acres. Pop. 9472. Capital, Sainte Rose.

Isle-Jourdain, eel-zhoor`dåɴᵍ', a town of France, in Vienne, 16 miles S.W. of Montmorillon, on the Vienne.

Isle, L', leel, a town of France, in Vaucluse, 14 miles E. of Avignon, on an island formed by the Sorgue. Pop. 3795.

Isle La Motte, eel lå mŏt, a post-office and township of Grand Isle co., Vt., is on an island of its own name, 6 miles long, in Lake Champlain, about 30 miles N. of Burlington. Here are extensive quarries of black, gray, and variegated marble. Pop. 497.

Isle La Peche, eel la paish, an island in the river St. Maurice, at the N.E. extremity of the rear of Batiscan, Quebec. It is much frequented by Indians and the inhabitants around La Tuque for its excellent fishing.

Isle Madame, eel må`dåm', an island in the Atlantic, belonging to Richmond co., Nova Scotia, and separated by Lennox Passage, on the N., from Cape Breton Island. It contains Arichat and other towns, and is 16 miles long from E. to W., by 5 miles broad.

Isle Madame, an island in the St. Lawrence, off the N.E. point of the island of Montreal.

Isle Moran, eel mo`rōɴᵍ', an island on the S. side of Lake St. Peter, at the mouth of the Nicolet River, Quebec, which it divides into 2 branches.

Isle of Axholme, England. See Axholme Isle.

Isle of Coves, kōvz, an island in Lake Huron, at the entrance of Georgian Bay.

Isle of Dogs, or **Poplar Marshes,** a peninsula of the Thames, England, co. of Middlesex, 3½ miles E.S.E. of St. Paul's, London. The Cubittown, Millwall, and West India docks are situated here, and the city canal intersects it. In former times the king's hounds were kept here.

Isle of Ely (ee'lee), a district of England, co. of Cambridge, lying N. of the centre of the county, from the rest of which it is separated on the S. by the Ouse. Area, 227,326 acres. Pop. 65,333.

Isle of France, Great Britain. See Mauritius.

Isle of France (a province). See Ile de France.

Isle of Graine, an island of England, in Kent, formed by the Thames, Medway, and Yantlet Creek, at the mouth of the Thames, W. of Sheppey, and 1½ miles W. of Sheerness. Area, 3177 acres. Pop. 292.

Isle of Man (anc. *Mona'pia* or *Monari'na*), an island in the Irish Sea, 30 miles W. of England, 32 miles E. of Ireland, 15 miles S. of Scotland, and 48 miles N. of Wales. Lat. (Castleton Light) 54° 4' 24" N.; lon. 4° 36' 30" W. Extreme length, about 30 miles, with an irregular breadth varying from 6 to 12 miles. Area, 179,200 acres. Mountains extend nearly through the entire length of the island. Veins containing ores of lead, zinc, copper, and iron intersect the mountains in a N. and S. direction. The island is well watered. The principal streams are the Neb, at Peel, the Colby, near Ramsay, and the Black and Gray Waters, near Douglas. The valleys are some of them fertile in grass and pasture, and, where the land is somewhat level, grain is cultivated. Agriculture is much improved of recent years, and railways have been constructed.

This island is chiefly peopled by the Manx (*Menavia*), of the Celtic race, and was long ruled by its own kings. It was latterly held as a feudal sovereignty by the Earls of Derby, and more recently by the Dukes of Athol, from whom it was purchased for the British crown in 1806. The legislative and judicial authority is principally vested in the House of Keys, a self-perpetuating body. The governor is named by the crown. The Manx language, derived from the ancient Celtic, is still in common use, although the inhabitants speak English. The island forms the Anglican diocese of Sodor and Man. Principal towns, Castletown, the capital, Peel, Douglas, and Ramsay. Pop. in 1871, 54,042.—Adj. Manx.

Isle of Orleans, Quebec, situated in the St. Lawrence River, 4 miles N.E. of the city of Quebec, is 20 miles in length and 6 miles in greatest breadth. It is fertile and well wooded. Area, 70 square miles.

Isle of Pines, or **Kunie,** koo`nee' (Fr. *Ile des Pins*, eel då påɴᵍ), a French island of the Pacific Ocean, S.E. of New Caledonia, of which colony it is a dependency. It is a convict-settlement. Lat. of peak, 22° 38' S.; lon. 167° 25' E. It is 42 miles in circumference. The scenery is beautiful. Pop. 2500.

Isle of Pines (Sp. *Isla de Pinos*, ees'lå då pee'noce), an island in the West Indian Archipelago, 50 miles S. of Cuba, to which it belongs. It lies between 21° 27' and 21° 58' N. lat. and between 76° 11' and 76° 52' W. lon. Length from E. to W., about 60 miles; greatest breadth, 55 miles. Area, 600 square miles. Its coasts are indented with numerous bays. The general aspect of the island is exceedingly picturesque, presenting lofty mountains, extensive plains, and multitudes of beautiful rivulets. A marsh extends across it from E. to W., dividing it into two unequal parts. The most remarkable mountains are the Sierra de la Cañada, rising about 1600 feet above the level of the sea, and with precipices 150 feet in height; the Daguilla, elevated 1500 feet, affording from its summit a beautiful panoramic view of the whole island; the Sierra de los Cabellos, 1074 feet in height, and Mount Casas, half a league from it, are composed of beautiful marble of all qualities and colors; and the Cristales, though of little height, is remarkable for the green rock crystal abounding on its sides. Several of the rivers have a depth of from 6 to 10 feet and are navigable 4 or 5 miles. The climate of the island is mild and remarkably salubrious. The soil is very fertile. The principal products are cattle, tobacco, pine, mahogany, cedar, and other woods, sulphur, spirits of turpentine, pitch, tar, marble of all qualities and colors, rock crystals, and tortoise-shells. There are also mines of silver, quicksilver, and iron. The Isle of Pines is a dependency of Havana. It was discovered by Columbus in 1494. Capital, Nueva Gerona. For many years it was notorious as a resort of pirates. Pop. about 2000.

Isle of Port'land, a peninsula of England, co. of Dorset, extending into the English Channel, 4½ miles long by 2 miles wide, and connected with the mainland by the Chesil Bank, a narrow ridge of shingle 10½ miles in length and terminating on the S. by Portland Bill, a rocky promontory with two light-houses 198 feet above the sea. It has excellent stone-quarries and several ancient remains, with a castle built by Henry VIII. It forms the W. side of Weymouth harbor, and gives the title of duke to the Bentinck family. Off its S. extremity is Portland Race, a dangerous part of the Channel, in which the tides set E. with great velocity. Portland has a great convict-prison, and a magnificent harbor of refuge, artificially formed by the construction (1849–71) of a grand breakwater of stone. Pop. 9907.

Isle of Pur'beck, a peninsular district of England, co. of Dorset, between the river Frome and the English Channel, terminating in St. Alban's Head. Length, 10 miles; breadth, about 7 miles. Corfe Castle is in this district, which affords much marble, limestone, and pipe-clay.

Isle of Ser'pents, a lofty islet in the Black Sea, 23 miles E. of the delta of the Danube. It is reputed to have possessed in antiquity a temple of Achilles (after whom the island was also named), but of which no traces remain.

Isle of Than'et, an island forming the N.E. extremity of the co. of Kent, England, surrounded N. and E. by the sea and S. and W. by the river Stour and its branch the Nethergong, both formerly navigable for ships of large burden. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 5 miles. Area, 26,500 acres. The surface is level, lofty, and commands views of the sea and the coast of France. The soil is fertile, and yields, among other products, large quantities of canary-seed. Its N.E. point, the North Foreland, lat. 51° 22' 29" N., lon. 1° 26' 47" E., has a light-house 340 feet above the sea and visible for 22 miles. Near it are two large tumuli, said to mark the place of a battle between the Saxons and the Danes in A.D. 853. The town of Reculver, on the N.W., marks the site of the ancient *Regulbium;* and Richborough, on its S. side, was the ancient *Rhutupium.* Thanet was the first possession of the Saxons in Britain. On it are the favorite watering-places Ramsgate, Margate, and Broadstairs, and it is intersected by a branch of the Southeastern Railway. Pop. 30,134.

Isle of the Seven Mountains. See Semisopochnoi.

Isle of Whit'horn, a maritime village and island of Scotland, co. of Wigton, at the head of a small bay, 3 miles S.E. of Whithorn, with a safe harbor. Pop. 459.

Isle of Wight, īl ǫv wīt' (anc. *Vec'tis*), an island in the English Channel, off the S. coast of England, separated by the Solent and Spithead from the mainland of Hampshire, in which county it is included. Length, from E. to W., 22½ miles; greatest breadth at its centre, 13½ miles. Area, 146 square miles. It is one of the most beautiful parts of the kingdom, presenting almost every variety of landscape in miniature. It rises in elevation towards the centre, where a range of chalk hills traverses it from E. to W.; the highest point (St. Catherine's Hill) is 830 feet above the sea; and the S. (especially the S.E.) coast, popularly termed the "back of the island," is characterized by precipitous cliffs, ravines, or "chines," and scenery of a most romantic kind. On this side are the Culver Cliff, Dunnose Point, Shanklin, Luccombe, and Blackgang Chines, &c. Off its W. extremity are the Needle Rocks. The Medina River partly separates it into two nearly equal portions. A surplus of agricultural produce over home consumption is raised; this, and malt, wool, salt, and sand for the manufacture of glass, form the chief exports. In the W. are some wide downs, and fine-fleeced sheep are reared on the uplands. Principal towns, Newport (the capital), Yarmouth, Cowes, Ryde, and Ventnor; the three last are greatly frequented in summer as bathing-places; and near Cowes is Osborne House, a favorite residence of the present sovereign. The island has continual communication by steamboats with Portsmouth and Southampton. Since the Reform Act it has, exclusive of the borough of Newport, sent one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 66,219.

Isle of Wight, a southeastern county of Virginia, is adjacent to the mouth of James River. Area, about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by James River, and on the W. by Blackwater River. Nearly half of the surface is covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is mostly sandy, and not very fertile. Indian corn and pork are the staples. This county is intersected by the Norfolk & Petersburg Railroad. Capital, Isle of Wight Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,735,481. Pop. in 1870, 8320, of whom 8307 were Americans.

Isle of Wight Court-House, a post-hamlet, capital of Isle of Wight co., Va., about 28 miles W. of Norfolk.

Isle Perrot, eel pėʀ`ʀō′, an island in the river St. Lawrence, S.W. of the island of Montreal, between the Lake of Two Mountains and Lake St. Louis. It is about 7 miles long. Pop. 935.

Isle Perrot, a post-village in Vaudreuil co., Quebec, on the above island, 7 miles S. of Ste. Anne Bout de l'Isle.

Isle Royale, il roy′al (Fr. pron. eel ro`yål′), a county in the N. part of Michigan, is a group of islands in Lake Superior. The largest of these islands is called Isle Royale, and is about 40 miles long. Copper is found here. Capital, Minong.

Isle Royale, a township of Isle Royale co., Mich.

Isle Saint Bernard, eel sáɴᵍ bėʀ`naʀ′, or **Nun's Island,** a small island of Quebec, at the mouth of the river Chateauguay, in the St. Lawrence.

Isle Sainte Thérèse, eel sånt tå`råss′, an island in the St. Lawrence, at the foot of the island of Montreal.

Isle Saint George, a post-office of Ottawa co., O., on the island of St. George, one of the Wine Islands, in Lake George.

Isle Saint Joseph, an island in the river St. Francis, near its mouth in Lake St. Peter.

Isle Saint Joseph, an island in the St. Lawrence, opposite Boucherville, Quebec.

Isle Saint Paul, an island in the St. Lawrence, a little above the Victoria Bridge, Montreal.

Isles à la Rasade, eelz å lå rå`zåd′, small islands in the St. Lawrence, off the N.E. angle of the seigniory of Trois Pistoles.

Isles aux Basques, eelz ō båsk, small islands in the St. Lawrence, off the mouth of the river Trois Pistoles.

Isles aux Morts, eelz ō moʀ, or **Dead Islands,** a succession of islands S.W. of Newfoundland, 22 miles W. of Burgeo. They are settled by fishermen. Pop. 155. Many wrecks have occurred here.

Islesborough, īlz′bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet of Hocking co., O., about 32 miles E. by N. of Chillicothe. Pop. 62.

Isles Communes, eel kom`mün′, a group of islands in the St. Lawrence, opposite Boucherville, Quebec, consisting of Isles St. Joseph, Charreau, Commune, and two others.

Isles de la Société. See Society Islands.

Isles de Los, īlz dẹ los, a group of islands off the W. coast of Africa, belonging to England, 75 miles N.W. of Sierra Leone, of volcanic origin, and consisting of Factory Island, Tamara, and Ruma.

Isles du Golfe, eel dü golf (*i.e.*, "islands of the gulf"), two inhabited islands in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 10° 15′ S.; lon. 161° 46′ E.

Isles of Danger. See Danger Isles.

Isles of Hyères. See Hyères Islands.

Isles of Shoals, 10 miles S.S.E. of Portsmouth, N.H., consist of 8 small islands, inhabited chiefly by fishermen. On White Island, the westernmost, is a revolving light, 87 feet above the level of the sea, in lat. 42° 58′ N. and lon. 70° 37′ 20″ W. They are partly in Maine and partly in New Hampshire, and are much resorted to by summer visitors.

Isles Philippines. See Philippine Islands.

Islet Jérémie, ee`lå′ zhå`rå`mee′, an island in the St. Lawrence, 80 miles from Rivière du Loup *en bas*.

Isleton, il′tọn, a post-office of Sacramento co., Cal.

Isle Valen, eel vå`lôɴᵍ′, an island on the W. coast of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 6 miles from Merasheen. It is settled by fishermen. Pop. 212.

Isle Vaudreuil, eel vo`drul′, an island at the outlet of the Lake of Two Mountains, Ottawa River, Canada.

Isle Verte, eel vėʀt ("green island"), the chief town of the co. of Temiscouata, Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 16 miles by rail below Rivière du Loup *en bas*. It contains, besides the county buildings, a large iron-foundry, a carding-, fulling-, pressing-, and dyeing-mill, a flouring-mill, 5 stores, and a light-house in lat. 48° 3′ 17″ N. and lon. 69° 25′ 10″ W. Pop. 1184. The town is sheltered by an island of the same name, 6 miles long.

Isleworth, il′wọrth, a village of England, co. of Middlesex, on the Thames, 2 miles S.W. of Brentford.

Is′lington, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, borough of Finsbury, and one of the northern suburbs of the metropolis. It is the seat of numerous schools and charity foundations, and contains also Highbury College for Independent ministers. Pop. 213,778.

Is′lington, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., in Dedham township, on the New York & New England Railroad, 11 miles S. by W. of Boston, and 2 miles from Dedham Court-House. It has a church and several suburban residences.

Is′lington, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 3 miles from Mimico. It contains 2 stores and 2 hotels. Pop. 200.

Is′lip, a post-village and summer resort of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Islip township, on Great South Bay, and on the South Side Railroad, 44 miles E. of Brooklyn, and 1½ miles E. of Bay Shore. It has 3 churches, a union school, and about 70 houses, also a manufactory of paper boards. Pop. about 1500. The township contains larger villages, named Bay Shore and Sayville. Islip is opposite Fire Island light-house. Total pop. 5815.

Ismaelbad, is-mīl-båd′, a town of Northwest India, 20 miles S. of Umballah.

Ismail, is-må-eel′, a town of Russia, in Bessarabia, in the tract retroceded in 1878 by Roumania, on the Kilia, or N. arm of the Danube, 42 miles E. of Galatz, and 120 miles S.W. of Odessa. It is strongly fortified, and, being near the frontier, forms an important military station. It contains a palace, a Greek and an Armenian church, and a cloister. Its harbor is good, but its commerce is not extensive. It was long in possession of the Turks. The Russians, under Suwarrow, took it by assault in 1790, gave it up to pillage, and made it a heap of ashes. In 1856 it was restored to Turkey. Pop. 20,869.

Ismaïlia, is-må-ee′lẹ-å, a town of Egypt, on Lake Timsah, and on the Suez and Sweetwater Canals, equidistant from the Red and Mediterranean Seas. It is connected by railway with Suez and Cairo, and has fine gardens, straight, wide, and well-metalled streets, and a good trade. It is the headquarters of the Suez Canal, and a resort for salt-water bathing. Near it are stone-quarries. It is neatly built, and well shaded with trees. Pop. 3062.

Ismaïlia, a name sometimes given to Gondokoro and the district near it.

Ismail Khan, a district of India. See Dera Ismaeel Khan.

Ismailovo, is-mī-lo′vo, a village of Russia, adjoining Moscow, with an imperial palace.

Ismaleeyah, or **Ismaliyah,** is-må-lee′yå, a town of Persia, in Khoozistan, on the Karoon, 28 miles S.W. of Ahwaz.

Ismeed, Ismid, or **Izmid,** iz`meed′, written also **Iznikmid** (anc. *Nicome′dia*), a town of Asia Minor, capital of a sanjak, at the head of the Gulf of Ismeed, 56 miles E.S.E. of Constantinople by railway from Scutari. Lat. 40° 47′ 40″ N.; lon. 29° 53′ 30″ E. It is finely situated, is the residence of a pasha and of Greek and Armenian archbishops, and has a considerable trade and an excellent port. It was anciently the seat of the King of Bithynia. It has few remaining ancient buildings. Pop. 8000.

Ismeed, Gulf of. See Gulf of Ismeed.

Ismil, is-meel′, a large village of Asia Minor, 32 miles E.S.E. of Konieh.

Ismir, Turkey. See Smyrna.

Isnalloz, a town of Spain. See Iznalloz.

Isnè, a town of Egypt. See Esneh.

Isnello, is-nėl′lo, a town of Sicily, 6 miles S.W. of Cefalù. Pop. 2743.

Is′ney, a post-hamlet of Choctaw co., Ala., about 90 miles N. by W. of Mobile. It contains 2 churches.

Isnik, a village of Asia Minor. See IZNEEK.

Isnik, a lake of Asia Minor. See LAKE OF IZNEEK.

Isny, or **Issny,** iss'nee, a town of Würtemberg, on the Danube, 48 miles S. of Ulm. Pop. 2780. It is enclosed by walls, was formerly a free town of the empire, and has active manufactures.

Isogloo, or **Isoglou,** is'o-gloo', a town of Asiatic Turkey, 80 miles N.W. of Diarbekir, on the Euphrates.

Isola, ee'so-lå, an Italian word signifying "island," forming the name or a portion of the name of many places in Italy, Illyria, &c.

Isola, ee'so-lå, a town of Austria, 9 miles S.W. of Triest, on the S.E. shore of the Gulf of Triest. Pop. 3430.

Isola, ee'so-lå, or **Isola del Liri,** ee'so-lå dĕl lee'ree, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 5 miles S.W. of Sora, on an island formed by the river Liri. Pop. 4827. It has paper-mills, factories, iron-works, &c.

Isola, a town of Italy, in Calabria, 8 miles S. of Cotrone, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 1408.

Isola, a town of Italy, province and 13 miles S. of Teramo. Pop. 3336.

Isola, a village of Italy, 25 miles S.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 2240.

Iso'la, a post-hamlet of Martin co., Ind., on Lost River, about 65 miles N.E. of Evansville. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Isola Bella, North Italy. See BORROMEAN ISLANDS.

Isola della Scala, ee'so-lå dĕl'lå skå'lå, a town of Italy, 11 miles S. of Verona, on the Tartaro. Pop. 4965.

Isola di Giglio, Italy. See GIGLIO.

Isola Dovarese, ee'so-lå do-vå-rå'så, a village of Italy, 4 miles N.W. of Canneto, on the Oglio. Pop. 2099.

Isola Grossa, ee'so-lå gros'så, or **Isola Lunga,** loon'gå (*i.e.*, "great or long island") (anc. *Scardo'na*), an island of Austria, in the Adriatic, off the coast of Dalmatia, 10 miles S.W. of Zara. Length, from S.E. to N.W., 27 miles; extreme breadth, about 3 miles. Pop. 12,400.

Isola Madre, Isola San Giovanni, and **Isola Superiore.** See BORROMEAN ISLANDS.

Isole Pelagie, ee'so-lå på-lå'jå, an island group of the Mediterranean, between Malta and Tunis, comprising the islets Lampedusa, Lampion, Linosa, Rabbit Island, etc.

I'som's Store, a post-office of Maury co., Tenn.

Isonzo, e-son'zo, or **Lisonzo,** le-son'zo (anc. *Sontius*), a river of Austria, rises in Mount Terglou, at the junction of the Julian and Carnic Alps, flows tortuously southward, and enters the Gulf of Triest.

Isorella, ee-so-rĕl'lå, a village of Northern Italy, 8 miles S.E. of Leno. Pop. 1290.

Ispahan, is-pa̤-hån', written also **Isfahan,** or **Spahawn,** spå-hawn' (commonly pronounced spå-hoon' by the inhabitants) (anc. *Aspadana*), a famous city, formerly the metropolis of Persia, in Irak-Ajemee, on the Zendarood, 210 miles S. of Teheran, lat. 32° 39′ 34″ N., lon. 51° 44′ 45″ E., in the midst of an extensive plain watered by a broad river. It is surrounded by groves and orchards, and was formerly enclosed by a mud wall 24 miles in circuit, which was entirely destroyed by the Afghans. The streets are for the most part narrow, dirty, and extremely dull. There are extensive remains of magnificent palaces, large private houses, spacious caravansaries, and handsome bazaars, most of which, however, are in a state of melancholy delay. Three handsome bridges communicate with the suburbs of Joolfa and Abbasabad. On either side of the river is a spacious park, called the *Chahar-Bagh*, or "Four Gardens," a superb avenue, 3000 paces long and 70 paces in breadth, planted with double rows of the lofty chinars and flanked by several picturesque gardens and private palaces. The chief square of Ispahan is the *Maidan Shah*, which was formerly surrounded by busy shops and regarded as one of its greatest ornaments: it is about 2600 feet long and 700 feet broad. Of the seven palaces in Ispahan, that of the *Chehel-Sitoon*, or "Forty Pillars," built by Abbas the Great, is the finest. It stands in a very large square, which is intersected by various canals and copiously planted with chinar-trees. In the time of Chardin, Ispahan comprised 162 mosques and 48 colleges, most of which are still standing, though more or less in decay. Of these by far the largest and most magnificent is the Mesjid Shah, situated in the Maidan Shah. The entrance to it is by a lofty portico flanked on each side by a tall minaret crowned by an open gallery at the top; the body of the edifice is surmounted by a vast dome, accounted one of the best specimens of Persian architecture, the whole building being constructed of massive blocks of stone covered with tiles richly lacquered. On the Chahar-Bagh is the mosque of Sultan Hussein, now converted into a medressa, or college. The most remarkable college is that of the *Medressa Jeddah*. It is entered by a lofty portico, enriched with pillars fantastically twisted, leading through a pair of immense folding-gates of solid brass richly ornamented with pure silver. The bazaars alone still show some signs of activity. The suburbs of Joolfa, already referred to, situated S. of the Zendarood, were originally founded for some Armenians whom Shah Abbas transplanted hither from Joolfa-on-the-Araxes and endowed with numerous privileges. It is at present the principal seat of the manufacturing industry, but is much decayed. The artisans of Ispahan are esteemed the best in Persia; and its manufactures comprise all kinds of woven fabrics, gold and silver wares, paper articles, fire-arms, sword-blades, glass, earthenware, and articles of luxury, which are sent by caravans to Bagdad, Herat, India, and most parts of West Asia. Under the caliphs of Bagdad, Ispahan became the capital of the province of Irak. It soon became a place of great population, wealth, and trade. In 1387 it was taken by Timoor Bec, and the citizens were given up to indiscriminate massacre; 70,000 are said to have perished. Shah Abbas made it the seat of his empire, and spared no cost in embellishing it with the most splendid edifices. In 1722 it was taken by the Afghans; but in 1729 it was retaken by Nadir Shah, since which it has not been a royal residence. Pop. formerly estimated at 1,100,000. Chardin, in 1686, stated it at 600,000. Morier stated it in 1808, from Persian authorities, at 400,000, but in his second journey at 60,000. Present pop. about 80,000. It is the see of a Catholic Armenian bishop.—Adj. and inhab. ISPAHANEE, is-på-hå'nee.

Ispinglee, is-ping-lee', a town of Beloochistan, in the Bolan Pass, 65 miles N. of Kelat. Pop. 2000.

Ispinum, the supposed ancient name of YEPES.

Ispunglee, or **Ispangli,** is-pṳng-lee', a village of Beloochistan, in the Bolan Pass, 4 miles W. of Shawl.

Is'rael, a township of Preble co., O., on the Indiana line. Pop. 1751.

Israel's River, of Coos co., N.H., rises near the foot of Mount Washington, and falls into the Connecticut River.

Issa, an island of the Adriatic. See LISSA.

Issa, a river of Russia. See ISA.

Issachar, is'sa̤-kar, a tribe of Israelites settled upon a fertile tract of country on the Jordan, between Zebulun and Ephraim.

Is'saque'na, a county in the W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, and on the S.E. by the Yazoo River, and is intersected by Sunflower River and Issaquena Creek. The surface is nearly level, is extensively covered with forests, and is partly subject to inundation. The soil is fertile. Cotton and maize are the staple products. Capital, Mayerville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,629,748. Pop. in 1870, 6887, of whom 6785 were Americans.

Issaquena (or **Deer**) **Creek,** Mississippi, runs southward through Washington, Issaquena, and Sharkey cos., divides into the Little Deer Creek and the Rolling Fork, and enters the Yazoo and Mississippi Rivers about 15 miles N.N.E. of Vicksburg. It is navigable for about six months of the year for small craft. Length, nearly 150 miles.

Is'say, an island of Scotland, in Loch Follart, on the W. coast of Skye, 12 miles W. by N. of Snizort.

Isselhorst, is'sẹl-horst', a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Minden. Pop. 1180.

Is'seque'na, a post-office of Goochland co., Va.

Issigeac, ee'see'zhåk', a town of France, department of Dordogne, 11 miles S.S.E. of Bergerac. Pop. 1043.

Issingeaux, a town of France. See YSSINGEAUX.

Issny, a town of Würtemberg. See ISNY.

Issoire, ees'swar' (anc. *Issiodu'rum?*), a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, on the Couze, 30 miles by rail S.S.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 6089.

Issoudun, ees'soo'dŭɴᵍ', a town of France, in Indre, capital of an arrondissement, on the Théols, here crossed by 3 bridges, 17 miles by rail N.E. of Châteauroux. Pop. 11,293. It is well built and clean; it has a communal college, a town hall, 4 churches, 2 hospitals, manufactures of woollen and linen cloths, bleaching-grounds, paper-mills, tanneries, and a brisk trade in wool, wine, corn, and cattle.

Issum, is'sŏŏm, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles S.S.E. of Cleves. Pop. of commune, 3184.

Issus, is'sŭs, a river and town of antiquity, in Cilicia, the former supposed to be identical with the river of *Baias*.

Issy, ees'see', a village of France, in Seine, near the river Seine, 5 miles S.W. of Paris. Pop. 7356. It comprises many handsome villas, and the seminary of Saint-Sulpice, once the mansion of Margaret of Valois. It has several chemical works.

Issyk-Kool (or **-Kul**), is'seek-kool, also called **Issi-kul,** a lake of Asiatic Russia, government of Semiretchensk. Lat. 42° 30′ N.; lon. 77° 30′ E. Area, 2466 square miles. Elevation, 5300 feet. It receives many streams, and at high water its surplus flows into the river Chooi. It is somewhat salt.

Issy l'Évêque, ees'see' lå'vêk', a village of France, in Saône-et-Loire, on the Somme, 22 miles S.W. of Autun. Pop. 1772.

Istabl Antar, Arabia. See ASTABEL SHERM ANTAR.

Istabolat, is-tå-bo-låt', the modern name of a ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, 57 miles N.W. of Bagdad, on the W. bank of the Tigris.

Istaccihuatl, Mexico. See IZTACCIHUATL.

Istadium, the Latin name of YSTAD.

Istakhar, is-tạ-KAR', a village of Persia, in Fars, on a part of the site of *Persepolis.*

Istalif, is-tạ-leef', a town of Afghanistan, 22 miles N.W. of Cabool, destroyed by the British in 1842. Its people are employed in agriculture, cotton-spinning, weaving, and dyeing. It is a beautiful town, and with its suburbs has 18,000 inhabitants.

Istamboul, or **Istambool.** See CONSTANTINOPLE.

Istampalia, Grecian Archipelago. See STAMPALIA.

Istan, ees-tån', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 32 miles W.S.W. of Malaga. Pop. 1517.

Istanos, is'tå-nos', a town of Asia Minor, 20 miles W. of Angora, with about 800 houses.

Istapa, ees-tå'på, a small town of Mexico, near the Pacific Ocean, 85 miles E.S.E. of Zacatula.

Ister, an ancient name of the DANUBE.

Isthmus, ist'mŭs, a post-office of Coos co., Oregon.

Isthmus of Chiquimula, che-kee-moo'lå, in Guatemala, comprehends about 70 miles of coast on the Caribbean Sea, between the mouth of the Rio Motagua and the innermost corner of the Bay of Honduras.

Isthmus of Cor'inth, a neck of land in Greece, uniting the Morea with Attica, between the Gulfs of Corinth and Ægina. Length, about 20 miles; the breadth varies from 4 to 8 miles. Its scenery is very interesting, and on it are various remains of antiquity, including the Isthmian wall and traces of the famous temple of Neptune. See CORINTH.

Isthmus of Kraw, kraw, or **Lower Siam,** Siamese dominion, connects the Malay Peninsula with the rest of Indo-China, extending between lat. 9° and 12° N., with a breadth of about 70 miles. Near its centre is the town of Kraw or Krah.

Isthmus of Panama, pån'ạ-må', called formerly the **Isthmus of Darien,** då're-ẹn or då-re-ěn', the connecting link between North and South America, separating the Atlantic from the Pacific Ocean, extends from lat. 7° 20′ to 9° 40′ N., lon. 77° to 81° W., and forms a state of the United States of Colombia. It has the shape of an arc, curving round from E. to W. for about 300 miles, with a breadth varying from 30 to 70 miles, and presenting its convex side to the Caribbean Sea, while its concavity is occupied by the large Bay of Panama, setting up from the Pacific. This bay at its mouth is 135 miles across, and penetrates inland about 120 miles. Its shores are for the most part low, swampy, and unhealthy. It contains numerous islands, particularly on its E. side, where the group called Pearl Islands covers about 400 square miles. It is indented by several harbors, of which Panama in the N. and San Miguel in the E. are best known. The bay is usually tranquil, and not disturbed by much wind or sea, but destructive tempests occasionally occur, and during the rainy season W. winds send in a heavy swell. The tide rises from 2 to 4 fathoms. On the N. or convex coast the most remarkable indentations are the Gulf of Darien, near its E. extremity, Port Escoces, and, in its immediate vicinity, Caledonia Bay, and Navy Bay, on which Aspinwall is built. In approaching the N. coast from the Atlantic a range of lofty heights is seen stretching apparently in an unbroken chain at a short distance from the shore; but a large part of the isthmus consists of low hills, valleys, and flat or undulating plains watered by considerable streams, generally well covered with timber, and capable of yielding valuable tropical productions in abundance. The minerals are also important, and include, in addition to gold, which was long worked to advantage, rich veins of iron and copper. The most unfavorable feature is its climate. A great quantity of rain falls throughout the year, and in the months of July, August, and September it rains almost incessantly. A railway across the isthmus was completed February 17, 1855, extending from Aspinwall, on Navy Bay, to Panama. Port Escoces is an excellent harbor, and Caledonia Bay an ample and commodious roadstead. Many plans for the construction of a ship-canal across the isthmus have been proposed, and several preliminary surveys have been made with such construction in view. The Atlantic coast of the isthmus was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1502, but the comparatively short distance across it was not ascertained till 1513, when Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, governor of Darien, at the head of a party of which Francisco Pizarro was one, set out on an exploring expedition and from the top of a hill obtained the first view of the Pacific.

Isthmus of Perekop, på-rå-kop', an isthmus of Russia, about 20 miles long, by not more than 4 miles wide where narrowest. It connects the peninsula of the Crimea with the mainland, and separates the Sea of Azof from the Black Sea, having the Gulf of Sivach, in the former, on the E., and the Gulf of Perekop, in the latter, on the W.

Isthmus of Suez, soo'ěz (Arab. pron. soo-ěz' or soo-ais'), the neck of land connecting Asia and Africa, having S. the Gulf of Suez, and N. the Mediterranean. Breadth, 72 miles. The surface consists mostly of moving sands, interspersed with some rocky elevations, salt marshes, and ancient lakes. Across this isthmus was cut, in 1859–69, the Suez Canal, 100 miles long, through which large ships can pass from the Mediterranean, at Port Said, to the Red Sea, at SUEZ (which see). See RED SEA.

Isthmus of Tehuantepec, tå-wån-tå-pěk', in Mexico, is the narrowest part of the land separating the Gulf of Mexico from the Pacific; distance across, about 130 miles. It is traversed almost throughout by the river Coatzacoalcos. It has been proposed to unite the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans at this point by a canal, of which the river and some lakes would form a part. Another project is the construction of a railway to connect Minatitlan, on the Coatzacoalcos, 12 miles from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico, with La Ventosa, on the Gulf of Tehuantepec.

Istip, is'tip', or **Istib,** is'tib' (anc. *Stobi?*), a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 60 miles S.W. of Ghiustendil, on the Bagranitza. Pop. 8000. It has the remains of an old castle, and some steel-works.

Istonium, the supposed ancient name of VASTO.

Istres, eest'r, a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, near the W. side of the Etang de Berre, 25 miles N.W. of Marseilles. Pop. 3022. It is enclosed by ruined ramparts, and has narrow, crooked streets, and an old castle.

Istria, is'tre-ạ or is'tre-å (Ger. *Istrien,* is'tre-ẹn; Fr. *Istrie,* ees'tree'), a peninsula in the N. of the Adriatic Sea, forming a district of the Austrian Küstenland, and including some islands in the Adriatic, between lat. 40° 35′ and 45° 50′ N. and lon. 13° 23′ and 14° 40′ E. Area, 1908 square miles. The surface is mountainous, especially in the N., being traversed by offsets of the Julian Alps. The highest point is Mount Maggiore, on the E. coast. Principal rivers, the Dragogna, Arsa, Quieto, and Risano. The inhabitants of the towns are mostly Italian; those of the rural districts are of Slavonic origin and dialect; nearly all are Roman Catholics. The population of the coasts is employed in navigation, fishing, and the preparation of salt, and that of the interior in the rearing of sheep and the cultivation of the olive and the vine. Chief towns, Rovigno, Pola, and Pisino, the capital. Pop. 254,905.——Adj. and inhab. ISTRIAN, is'tre-ạn.

Istros, the supposed ancient name of YALI.

Isturgateh, is-tŭr-gå'tẹh (?), a town of Afghanistan, 30 miles N.W. of Cabool.

Istvandi, ist'vån'dee', a town of Hungary, co. of Sümegh, 16 miles W. by S. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 1000.

Isuate, ee-swå'tå, a town of Spain, province and 12 miles E.N.E. of Malaga.

Isvornik, a town of European Turkey. See ZVORNIK.

Ita, a town of India. See ETAH.

Ita, ee'tå (anc. *Casaida?*), a town of Spain, province and 11 miles N. of Guadalajara. Pop. 1100.

Itabaianna, ee-tå-bī-ån'nå, or **Itabahianna,** e-tå-bå-e-ån'nå, a town of Brazil, province and 50 miles W.N.W. of Sergipe. Pop. 2000. See SERRA ITABAIANNA.

Itabira, ee-tå-bee'rå, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, on the Velhas, 18 miles W.N.W. of Ouro Preto. Pop. 4000. Ten miles W. of the town is the high conical mountain of *Itabira,* which contains auriferous soil.

Itabira-de-Mata-Dentro, ee-tå-bee'rå-då-må'tå-dên'tro, a gold-mining town of Brazil, 60 miles N.E. of Ouro Preto.

Itaborahi, ee-tå-bo-rå-ee', a town of Brazil, province and 26 miles N.E. of Rio Janeiro.

Itacolumi, ee-tå-ko-loo-mee' (the "giant"), a mountain of Brazil, province and 50 miles N.N.W. of Maranhão. Lat. 2° 8′ 38″ S.; lon. 44° 27′ W. It has a conical and very conspicuous summit, and near it is a light-house which is a principal mark in making the port of Maranhão.

Itacolumi, a mountain of Brazil, in Minas-Geraes, immediately S. of Ouro Preto. Height, 5800 feet.

Itacolumi, a peak of Brazil, in the Serra dos Orgãos, province of Rio Janeiro.

Itaguahi, ee-tå-gwå-ee', a town of Brazil, province and 40 miles W. of Rio Janeiro. Pop. of district, 4000.

Itaipu, ee-tī-poo', a maritime village of Brazil, province and 12 miles E.S.E. of Rio Janeiro. Pop. 2000.

Italian (ẹ-tal'yạn) **Peak,** Colorado, a granitic peak of the Elk Mountains, in lat. 38° 56′ 35″ N., lon. 106° 45′ W. It has an altitude of 13,350 feet above the sea-level. It is named from the colors it shows at a distance, red, white, and green, the Italian national colors.

Italica, the ancient name of SANTIPONCE.

Italy, it'ạ-le (anc. *Ita'lia* or *Auso'nia*; It., Sp., and Port. *Italia*, ee-tå'le-å; Fr. *Italie*, ee'tå'lee'; Ger. *Italien*, e-tå'le-ẹn), a kingdom in the S. of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, or continental portion, and numerous islands, of which Sicily and Sardinia are the most important. It extends from the extremity of Sicily to the Rhætian Alps, between 36° 40′ and 46° 37′ N. lat. and between 6° 32′ and 18° 32′ E. lon. It is bounded E. by Austria and the Adriatic and Ionian Seas, S. by the Mediterranean, W. by France and the Mediterranean, and N. by Switzerland and Austria. Its natural confines are the Alps and the sea. Previous to 1859, Italy was divided into the kingdoms of Sardinia and the Two Sicilies (Naples and Sicily), the Pontifical States, or States of the Church, the Lombardo-Venetian provinces of the Austrian Empire, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, and the Duchies of Parma and Modena. In 1859, Victor Emanuel, King of Sardinia, obtained Lombardy, Parma, Modena, and part of the Pontifical States; Tuscany was annexed March 22, and the Marches, Umbria, and the Two Sicilies, December 17, 1860; and in 1861 these were all united under the title of Kingdom of Italy, with the seat of government at Florence. By the treaty of Prague, August 23, 1866, Venetia was added, and finally the remainder of the Papal States was annexed by royal decree, October 9, 1870, and Rome again became the capital of Italy. The island of Corsica belongs to France, and the Maltese islands to Great Britain. The following table shows the divisions and area of the kingdom of Italy, and the population according to the latest census returns:

Provinces.	Sq. miles.	Pop. 1871.
Alessandria	1,952	683,361
Ancona	740	262,349
Aquila (Abruzzo Ulteriore II.)	2,509	332,784
Arezzo	1,276	234,645
Ascoli Piceno	809	203,004
Avellino (Principato Ulteriore)	1,409	375,691
Bari (Terra di Bari)	2,293	604,540
Belluno	1,263	175,282
Benevento	676	232,008
Bergamo	1,027	368,152
Bologna	1,392	439,232
Brescia	1,784	456,023
Cagliari	5,224	393,208
Caltanisetta	1,455	230,066
Campobasso (Molise)	1,778	364,208
Caserta (Terra di Lavoro)	2,307	697,403
Catania	1,970	495,415
Catanzaro (Calabria Ulteriore II.)	2,307	412,226
Chieti (Abruzzo Citeriore)	1,105	339,986
Como	1,049	477,642
Coni or Cuneo	2,756	618,232
Cosenza (Calabria Citeriore)	2,841	440,468
Cremona	670	300,595
Ferrara	1,010	215,369
Florence	2,263	766,824
Foggia (Capitanata)	2,955	322,758
Forli	716	234,090
Genoa	1,588	716,759
Girgenti	1,491	289,018
Grosseto	1,712	107,457
Lecce (Terra d'Otranto)	3,293	493,594
Leghorn (including Elba)	126	118,851
Lucca	577	280,399
Macerata	1,057	236,994
Mantua	856	288,942
Massa e Carrara	680	161,944
Messina	1,768	420,649
Milan	1,155	1,009,794
Modena	966	273,231
Naples	429	907,752
Novara	2,527	624,985
Padua	805	364,430
Palermo	1,964	617,678
Parma	1,251	264,381
Pavia	1,286	448,435
Perugia	3,719	549,601
Pesaro and Urbino	1,145	213,072
Piacenza	965	225,775
Pisa	1,180	265,959
Porto Maurizio	467	127,053
Potenza	4,122	510,543
Ravenna	742	221,115
Reggio di Calabria (Calabria Ult. I.)	1,515	353,608
Reggio nell' Emilia	884	240,635
Rome (Latia)	4,553	836,704
Rovigo	652	200,835
Salerno (Principato Citeriore)	2,116	541,738
Sassari	4,139	243,452
Siena	1,465	206,446
Sondrio	1,259	111,241
Syracuse	1,428	294,885
Teramo (Abruzzo Ulteriore I.)	1,284	246,004
Trapani	1,214	236,388
Treviso	939	352,538
Turin	3,965	972,986
Udine	2,483	481,586
Venice	850	337,538
Verona	1,102	367,437
Vicenza	1,041	363,161
Total	114,296	26,801,154

The above provinces (each governed by a prefect) are distributed into 16 *compartimenti*, viz., Piedmont, Liguria, Lombardy, Venetia, Emilia, Umbria, the Marches, Tuscany, Rome, the Abruzzi and Molise, Campania, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Sicily, and Sardinia. The republic of San Marino and the principality of Monaco are Italian, though not connected with the kingdom politically; and the same may be said of parts of Austria, Switzerland, and France.

The continental portion of the country is separated from the rest of Europe by the chain of the Alps, and its waters belong entirely to the basin of the Mediterranean Sea. The coast of Italy has a development of about 3353 miles, one-third of which is insular. The shores of the Adriatic are little indented, and on the N. are low and bordered by marshes; those of the Ionian Sea are flat at the foot of the Gulf of Taranto only. The W. shores of Italy are generally more elevated than the E., except in the Maremma, at the mouth of the Arno, and in the Pontine marshes. The chief islands are Sicily, Sardinia, Elba, and the Lipari Islands. The Italian language and race prevail in Corsica, now a part of France; and the British island of Malta, with its dependencies, may also be regarded as Italian. The principal gulfs and bays are, in the Adriatic, those of Venice and Manfredonia; in the Ionian Sea, Taranto and Squillace; the Gulf of Genoa, and the Bays of Santa Eufemia, Policastro, Salerno, Naples, and Gaeta, on the W. coast; the chief straits are those of Messina, Otranto, and Bonifacio. The most prominent capes on the mainland are Piombino, Argentaro, Circello, Campanella, Spartivento, Leuca, and Gargano. The country is generally well watered, but, except the Po, the rivers are small and usually mere torrents; the chief of these are, in the basin of the Adriatic, the Tagliamento, Piave, Brenta, Po, Aterno, Sangro, and Ofanto; in the basin of the Ionian Sea, the Bradano; and in that of the Mediterranean, the Arno, Ombrone, Tiber, Garigliano, and Volturno. Italy has some of the largest mountain-lakes in Europe; the chief are Maggiore, Garda, and Lugano, portions of which belong to the territory, with Como and Iseo, which are entirely Italian, among the S. slopes of the Alps; and on the W. side of the Apennines the lakes of Trasimeno, Bolsena, and Bracciano, mostly of classic interest. On the low parts of the Adriatic coast are several extensive shallow lagoons, formed by the sea, the largest being those of Venice and Comacchio.

Italy is divided naturally into a N. portion beyond the peninsula, including the vast basin of the Po,—a prolongation of the depression of the Adriatic,—the surface of which rises gradually to the Alps; and the central and S. portion, or the true peninsula, which in general is mountainous or hilly, traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines, from which considerable plains, nearly level, extend along its shores.

From its position, form, and configuration, the country enjoys a varied and excellent climate, which permits the productions of the temperate and some of those of the torrid zone to mingle on its almost uniformly fertile surface. The exceptions to this are the pestilential marshes, especially the Maremma in Tuscany, the theatre of a prolonged struggle between human industry and the malignity of the climate. Snow lies during the year on the Alps at an elevation of 9500 feet only; the valley of the Po has a temperate climate, resembling that of the centre of France; its lakes and portions of the lagoons of Venice are frozen in winter. In the region between 38° 30′ and 40° 30′ N., snow falls on the slopes of the mountains only, and the olive, orange, and citron ripen in the open air; and in the S. of Calabria, Sicily, and the neighboring islands the climate permits of the cultivation of tropical plants. Mean annual temperature—Milan (lat. 45° 28′), 55.2°; Venice (lat. 45° 25′), 54.4°; Florence (lat. 43° 46′), 59.2°; Rome (lat. 41° 54′), 60.5°; Naples (lat. 40° 52′), 59.6°; Palermo (lat. 38° 6′), 64.1° Fahr. The prevailing winds of Italy are W. and S.W., during which the air is pure and healthy, but the S. portion of the country is frequently visited by the hot, pestilential winds of Africa, the Sirocco and Libeccio, during which vegetation is arrested and the human frame becomes languid and feeble. Fever prevails in marshy districts.

Italy is rich in mineral products, but has few metals except iron and lead. The Apennines supply the beautiful marble of Carrara. Sulphur, borax, salt, nitre, alum, alabaster, lava, and other volcanic productions are abundant. There is one active volcano (Vesuvius) in the peninsula, and five in the islands (Etna, Stromboli, Maccaluba, Vulcano, and Vulcanello). There are many mineral and gaseous springs. The vegetable productions of Italy are extremely varied; the Alps afford excellent pasture, and forests with a great variety of timber. The fauna resembles that of the rest of Europe in similar latitudes, and includes the asp, scorpion, and tarantula. Fish are abundant in the rivers. The horses of Piedmont are valuable, and in the S. their place is supplied by excellent mules. The coasts of Sicily furnish sponges and corals; the chief products of the soil are corn in Sicily and in the plain of the Po, which last also possesses the most extensive rice-fields in Europe. The chestnut forms an important article of food in the Apennines. The vine, olive, and other fruit-trees yield abundant crops; and in the S., cotton, the sugar-cane, orange, and fig are cultivated. The date and some other palms grow in favorable situations. The culture of the mulberry and the rearing of the silk-worm form important branches of industry. Cattle are reared to a considerable extent in the N., and goats and swine in the S. Among the domestic animals is the buffalo, and the camel is bred locally to a limited extent. It is estimated that not more than two-thirds of the arable lands are cultivated; but in some portions (especially in the N.) agriculture is carried on with the greatest skill. Manufactures comprise silk (chiefly in Lombardy and Piedmont), woollens, gauze, porcelain, artificial flowers, hats, paper, parchment, and musical instruments. Italy has about 5000 miles of railway in operation, of which a part are public property. The mercantile marine comprises numerous steamers and sailing-vessels; and Italian merchants are extensively engaged both in Mediterranean and in oceanic commerce. The naval force consists entirely of steamers, several of them iron-clads of the first class. The strength of the army on the peace footing is not far from 200,000 enlisted men, with more than 15,000 officers.

The arts and sciences are cultivated with considerable success. Throughout the whole of Italy, Italian, in very different dialects, is the language of the country; but it is spoken in its purity in Tuscany only. The Roman Catholic is the sole religion of the state, but other existing forms are tolerated by law. The hierarchy comprises 45 archbishops and 198 bishops. In 1850 a bill was passed annihilating the privileges of the clergy of Sardinia, which in 1861 was extended over the whole kingdom. Since 1854 a large number of monastic and clerical institutions have been closed and their property seized by the government. A great part of the property thus confiscated has, by the new government, been applied to the purposes of education, besides appropriations made by parliament, and the avails of local and communal taxation. Since the beginning of 1860 there have been opened in the kingdom several government model-schools. But, notwithstanding that much progress has been made, the majority of the people are unable to read or write. There are 21 universities, of which 17 are sustained by the general government. Eight universities are of the first class, viz., those of Bologna, Naples, Padua, Palermo, Pavia, Pisa, Rome, and Turin; and 9 of the second class, viz., those of Cagliari, Catania, Genoa, Macerata, Messina, Modena, Parma, Sassari, and Siena. Camerino, Ferrara, Perugia, and Urbino have universities supported by provincial governments. The University of Naples is the largest, and that of Camerino (which is free) is the smallest. There are also numerous public lyceums, gymnasia, and technical schools.

Under the Romans, Italy was divided into the provinces of Cisalpine Gaul and Venetia in the N., Italy proper in the centre, and Magna Græcia in the S. The political arrangements of modern Italy were changed for a time by the aggressions of Napoleon I. In 1801, Savoy and Piedmont were united to France, the duchy of Milan formed the Cisalpine Republic, to which, in 1805, the duchy of Venice and its continental possessions were added, forming together the kingdom of Italy, and Genoa was incorporated with France; Naples was seized, the pope and the other sovereigns were deposed, and thus all Italy, except Sicily and Sardinia, was subjected to France. After the dismemberment of the French empire in 1814, the states were restored to their former rulers, except the duchies of Milan and Venice, which were given to Austria and formed the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. An account has been already given of the formation of the kingdom of Italy, 1859–70.

Italy, it′ą-le, a township of Yates co., N.Y. Pop. 1355. It contains Italy Hill, Italy Hollow, &c.

Italy Hill, a post-village of Yates co., N.Y., in Italy township, 12 miles S.W. of Penn Yan. It has 2 churches.

Italy Hol′low, a post-hamlet of Yates co., N.Y., about 15 miles W.S.W. of Penn Yan. It has a church, 2 saw-mills, and 1 or 2 grist-mills.

Itamaraca, ee-tå-må-rå-kå′, written also **Itamarca,** and simply **Maraca,** må′rå-kå′, an island of Brazil, in the Atlantic, province and 20 miles N. of Pernambuco, separated from the continent by a narrow strait. Length, from N. to S., 9 miles; greatest breadth, 6 miles. Pop. 8000. It contains the town of Conceição, and several villages.

Itamarandiba, ee-tå-må-rån-dee′bå, a river of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, which joins the right bank of the Aracuahi 24 miles W. of Minas-Novas.

Itamarati, ee-tå-må-rå′tee, a fine cataract of Brazil, 50 miles N.W. of Rio Janeiro.

Itanhaen, ee-tån-yå′ĕɴᵍ, formerly **Conceiçao,** kon-så-sōwɴᵍ′, a maritime town of Brazil, province and 40 miles S. of São Paulo, on a bay of the Atlantic. Pop. 1200.

Itapacoroya, ee-tå-på-ko-ro′yå, a bay and headland of Brazil, province of Santa Catharina. Lat. 26° 47′ 18″ S.; lon. 48° 20′ W.

Itapagipe, a village of Brazil. See Tapagipe.

Itaparica, ee-tå-på-ree′kå, an island of Brazil, in the Bay of Bahia, immediately opposite Bahia, whose harbor it shelters. Length, 18 miles; greatest breadth, 6 miles.

Itapemirim, ee-tå-på-me-reeɴᵍ′, a village of Brazil, province and 65 miles S.W. of Espirito Santo, on the river of its own name, near its mouth in the Atlantic. Pop. 2000.

Itapeteninga, ee-tå-på-tå-neeng′gå, a town of Brazil, province and 120 miles W. of São Paulo, in a fertile valley. Near it great numbers of cattle are reared, which are exported to Rio Janeiro. Pop. of the district, 6000.

Itapeva, ee-tå-på′vå, a market-town of Brazil, province and 160 miles W. of São Paulo. Pop. 2200.

Itapicu, ee-tå-pe-koo′, a river of Brazil, after a course of 90 miles, falls into the sea N. of Point Itapacoroya.

Itapicuru, ee-tå-pe-koo-roo′, a river of Brazil, province of Bahia, enters the Atlantic 90 miles N.E. of Bahia, after an E. course of 350 miles.

Itapicuru de Cima, ee-tå-pe-koo-roo′ då see′må, a town of Brazil, province and 110 miles N.N.E. of Bahia, near the river Itapicuru.

Itapicuru Grande, ee-tå-pe-koo-roo′ grån′då, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, on the Itapicuru, about 45 miles from its mouth, with a parish church.

Itapicuru Grande, a river of Brazil, province of Maranhão, after a northward course of upwards of 410 miles, joins the river São José S. of Maranhão Island.

Itapua, or **Ytapua,** ee-tå-poo′å, improperly written **Itapura,** a town of Paraguay, on the Parana, 175 miles E.N.E. of Corrientes.

Itaqueira, ee-tå-kå′e-rå, a mountain-range of Brazil, in the S.E. part of the province of Matto-Grosso, stretches for a great distance along the right bank of the Parana.

Itas′ca, a large county in the N. part of Minnesota, bounded on the N. by Rainy Lake and Rainy Lake River, and on the S.W. by the Mississippi River. It is partly drained by Big Fork River, and contains numerous lakes. The surface is covered with forests of pine and other trees. The rocks which lie next to the surface are primary (or eozoic). Pop. in 1870, 96, exclusive of Indians.

Itasca, a post-hamlet of Du Page co., Ill., on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 20 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

Itasca, a post-hamlet of Anoka co., Minn., on the Mississippi River, opposite Dayton, and on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad (Northern or River Branch), 34 miles N.N.W. of St. Paul.

Itasca Lake, Minnesota, is the source of the Mississippi River, in lat. 47° 10′ N. It is about 8 miles in extent, and is a beautiful sheet of water, 1575 feet above the sea-level, environed by pine-covered hills.

Itata, ee-tå′tå, or **Chillan,** cheel-yån′, a river of Chili, province of Concepcion, enters the Pacific 60 miles N.N.E. of Concepcion, after a westward course estimated at 150 miles. The name CHILLAN is more properly applied to the N. and principal branch of the Itata. The small town of ITATA is near the river, 20 miles S.E. of its mouth.

Itati, or **Itaty,** ee-tå-tee′, a town of the Argentine Republic, 35 miles N.E. of Corrientes, on the Parana.

Itawam′ba, a county in the N.E. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is intersected by the Tombigbee River. The surface is level, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is calcareous and fertile. Cotton, maize, and pork are the staples. Capital, Fulton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,178,900. Pop. in 1870, 7812, of whom 7808 were Americans.

Itch`apoor′, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 25 miles S.W. of Ganjam. Lat. 19° 4′ N.; lon. 84° 52′ E.

Itchen, itch′ẹn, a river of England, co. of Hants, enters Southampton Water E. of Southampton.

Itenez, a river of South America. See GUAPORE.

Iteri- (Itteri-, or Itiri-) Cannedu, ee-tå′ree-kån-nå-doo′, a town of Sardinia, 10 miles S. of Sassari. It is a large but ill-built place, and has several churches, and the extensive ruins of an old abbey. Pop. 4115.

Iteri-Fustialbu, ee-tå′ree-foos-te-ål-boo′, or **Itereddu,** ee-tå-rêd-doo′, a town of Sardinia, 5 miles S.W. of Ozieri.

Ithaca, ith′ạ-kạ, **Theaki,** or **Thiaki,** the-å′kee, one of the Ionian Islands, in the Mediterranean, 2 miles E. of Cephalonia, between it and Albania. Length, 14 miles. Area, 44 square miles. It is nearly divided into two halves by a deep bay on its E. side. Surface wholly mountainous. Some olive oil, currants, superior wine, and honey, with corn, are raised; but the soil is poor, and the population live chiefly by maritime trade. Chief town, Vathi, on a bay in which are some good harbors. On this island are some cyclopean walls and other remains of antiquity. Pop. 9873.——Adj. and inhab. ITH′ACAN.

Ithaca, ith′ạ-kạ, a post-village, capital of Gratiot co., Mich., in Emerson, Arcada, Newark, and North Star townships, about 42 miles N. of Lansing, and 8 miles S. of St. Louis. It has a court-house, a graded school, a newspaper office, 2 hotels, and 4 churches. Pop. about 600.

Ithaca, a post-hamlet of Saunders co., Neb., on Cottonwood Creek, about 36 miles W.S.W. of Omaha.

Ithaca, a handsome town, the capital of Tompkins co., N.Y., is nearly 1 mile from the head or S. end of Cayuga Lake, 37 miles S. of Auburn, 40 miles E.S.E. of Geneva, and about 35 miles N.N.E. of Elmira. Three streams, named Cayuga Inlet, Fall Creek, and Six Mile Creek, here enter the lake. Ithaca is built partly on an alluvial plain, and partly on the slopes of high hills which enclose that plain on all sides except the N. and are nearly 600 feet higher than the lake. Few towns in the state enjoy such beautiful and picturesque scenery. The long, deep, and narrow lake is a link in the chain of the inland navigation of the state, and communicates with the Erie Canal. Steamboats ply daily between this place and the village of Cayuga. Ithaca is the S. terminus of the Cayuga Southern Railroad, and is on the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, which connects here with the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre Railroad. Another railroad (a part of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad) extends from this town to Owego. The town contains 14 churches, 2 or 3 national banks, the Ithaca Academy, a large free library, several good hotels, and printing-offices which issue 1 or 2 daily and 5 weekly newspapers. Here are extensive manufactures of flour, paper, carriages, farming-implements, iron castings, machinery, &c. Pop. 10,058. Ithaca is the seat of Cornell University (non-sectarian), which was organized in 1868 and is endowed with funds amounting to about $2,500,000. It is open to both sexes, and occupies several fine stone edifices situated on an eminence. It has a faculty of about 35 instructors, an attendance of about 500 students, and a library of 37,000 volumes.

Ithaca, a post-village of Darke co., O., about 25 miles N.W. of Dayton, and 2 miles W. of the Dayton & Union Railroad. It has 3 churches. Pop. 150.

Ithaca, a post-hamlet and township of Richland co., Wis., 48 miles W.N.W. of Madison. Pop. of township, 1219.

Ith′aca, a large village of British Guiana, on the left bank of the Berbice River.

Ithan, a river of Scotland. See YTHAN.

Ithome, ee-tho′mee, a mountain of Greece, in Messenia, 25 miles N.W. of Kalamata, 3865 feet in elevation, at its S. slope, in a village of the same name.

Ith′on, a river of South Wales, co. of Radnor, after a S. course, joins the Wye 2 miles N.N.W. of Builth.

Itinivini, ee-te-ne-vee′nee, a branch of the Cassiquiare River, in Venezuela, separates from that river about 45 miles below the point where it leaves the Orinoco, and unites with the Rio Negro 40 miles N.W. of the influx of the Cassiquiare.

Itiri- (or Ittiri-) Cannedu. See ITERI-CANNEDU.

Itium Promontorium. See CAPE GRIS-NEZ.

Iton, or **Yton,** ee`tòɴᵍ′, a river of France, rises 5 miles N. of Mortagne, department of Orne, and joins the Eure after a N. course of 58 miles. Above Evreux it runs under ground for 3 miles.

Itooroop, Itouroup, or **Iturup,** ee-too-roop′, **Atorkoo,** or **Atorkou,** å-tor-koo′, **Gortpoo,** gort-poo′, or **Stat′en Island,** the largest of the Kooril Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, belonging to Japan, separated northward by Vries Strait from the island of Ooroop, and southward by St. Anthony Strait from the Japanese island of Koonasheer. Lat. of N. peak, 45° 38′ N.; lon. 149° 15′ E. Length, 140 miles; average breadth, 20 miles. It is mountainous, and contains an active volcano. Principal products, fish and timber, with furs.

Itrabo, ee-trå′ʙo, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 30 miles from Granada.

Itri, ee′tree, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 7 miles N.W. of Gaeta. Pop. 6280.

Itsatsou, eet`såt`soo′, a village of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 12 miles S. of Bayonne. Pop. 1470.

Itskhini-Itskali, it-skee′nee-it-skå′lee ("horse river"), a river of Asiatic Russia, in Transcaucasia, tributary to the Rion, which it joins 30 miles E. of Poti.

Ittlingen, itt′ling-ẹn, a village of Baden, on the Elsenz, 3 miles S. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1459.

Itu, Hitu, or **Ytu,** ee-too′, a town of Brazil, province and 70 miles W.N.W. of São Paulo, on the Tiete. It has numerous religious edifices, a hospital, prison, and schools. Pop. 10,000.

Itucambira, ee-too-kåm-bee′rå, a river of Brazil, joins the Jequitinhonha, after a course of about 120 miles.

Itunama, ee-too-nå-må′, or **Tunama,** too-nå-må′, a river of Brazil, rises in Matto-Grosso, and joins the Guapore in lat. 12° 20′ S. Its principal affluent is the Machapo.

Ituræa, ī-too-re′å, a district of ancient Syria, between Lake Tiberias and Damascus.

Iturisa, the supposed ancient name of TOLOSA.

Iturup, Japan. See ITOOROOP.

Itza, a lake of Central America. See PETEN.

Itzehoe, it′sẹh-ho`ẹh, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, on the Stör, 40 miles by rail N.W. of Altona. Pop. 9776. It consists of an old and a new town, connected by a long bridge, and has several churches, manufactures of tobacco, chiccory, sugar, beer, spirits, and playing-cards, and a flourishing general trade.

Iugan- (or Iugau-) Bolchoi. See YOOGAN BOLSHOI.

Iuka, ī-yū′kạ, a post-hamlet of Baxter co., Ark., 80 miles W.N.W. of Walnut Ridge Station. It has a church.

Iuka, a post-village of Marion co., Ill., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 78 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo., and 17 miles W. of Flora. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a private bank, and a flouring-mill. Pop. about 400.

Iuka, a hamlet of Labette co., Kansas, on the Neosho River, about 8 miles E.N.E. of Parsons.

Iuka, a post-village of Pratt co., Kansas, 42 miles S.S.E. of Larned.

Iuka, a post-village, capital of Tishemingo co., Miss., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 22 miles S.E. of Corinth, and 115 miles from Memphis. It contains the Iuka Female Institute, a newspaper office, and 5 churches. Here occurred an indecisive battle between General Rosecrans and General Price on the 19th of September, 1863.

Ivahi, ee-vå-hee′, or **Ubahi,** oo-bå-hee′, a river of Brazil, province of São Paulo, flows W., and joins the Parana in lat. 23° 20′ S., lon. 54° W. Length, 250 miles.

Ivaki-Sima, ee-vå′kee-see′må, an island of Japan, in the Sea of Japan, 21 miles from the W. coast of Hondo. It is 15 miles long by 6 miles broad.

Ivanda, ee-vån′då. a village of Hungary, co. of Torontal, about 10 miles from Temesvar. Pop. 1200.

Ivan-Gorod, ee-vån′-go-rod′, a town of Russia, government and 52 miles S.E. of Chernigov, on the Oster. Pop. 1200.

Ivan-Gorod, a town of Russia, government and 78 miles S.W. of St. Petersburg, on the Narova, opposite Narva. Pop. 1000.

Ivanhoe, ī′vạn-ho, a post-hamlet of Bullock co., Ga., 2 miles W. of the Ogeechee River.

Ivanhoe (formerly **Dean's Corners**), a post-village of Lake co., Ill., in Fremont township, about 38 miles N.N.W. of Chicago. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Ivanhoe, a hamlet of Linn co., Iowa, on the Cedar River, 18 miles N. of Iowa City.

Ivanhoe, a post-village of Richmond co., Va., on or near the Rappahannock River, about 75 miles E.N.E. of Richmond. It has 2 churches.

Ivanhoe, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, 21 miles N. of Belleville. It contains 2 saw-mills. Pop. 200.

Ivanich-Festung, ee′vå-niᴋ-fês′tŏŏng, a town of Croatia, in an island formed by the Lonya, 18 miles E.S.E. of Agram. Pop. 750.

Ivanovo, or **Iwanowo,** ee-vå-no′vo, a town of Russia, government and 66 miles N.N.E. of Vladimeer.

Ivan′pah, a post-office and mining-camp of San Bernardino co., Cal. It has 2 quartz-mills for silver, which is mined here.

Ivany, ee`vån′, a town of Hungary, co. and 23 miles S.E. of Oedenburg. Pop. 1200.

I′vel, a river of England, co. of Bedford, joins the Ouse at Tempsford, after a northeastward course of 20 miles.

Ivel, or **Yeo,** yo, a river of England, co. of Somerset, has a N.W. course of 27 miles, and joins the Parret at Langport.

Ivelchester, a town of England. See ILCHESTER.

Iverna and **Invernia,** Latin names of IRELAND.

I′verson, a post-office of Red River parish, La.

Ives, ivz, a station in Muscatine co., Iowa, on the Muscatine division of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 8 miles W. of Muscatine.

Ivesdale, īvz′dāl, a post-village of Champaign co., Ill., in Sadorus township, on the Wabash Railroad, 28 miles E. by N. of Decatur. It has 2 churches, a plough-factory, and several stores.

Ives' Grove, a post-hamlet of Racine co., Wis., in Yorkville township, 3½ miles N. of Windsor. It has a church.

Iviça, Iviza, ee-vee′så, or **Ibisa,** ee-ʙee′så (anc. *Ebusus*), the smallest and westernmost of the three principal Balearic Islands, belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean, 54 miles S.W. of Majorca. Length, 22 miles; average breadth, 12 miles. The coast is indented by numerous small bays, the principal being those of San Antonio and Iviça. The surface is hilly and well wooded. The valley is fertile, producing olives, corn, flax, hemp, figs, and almonds. Timber, and salt from large salt-works along the coasts, with stockings, charcoal, carobs, almonds, and lead ore, are the exports. Principal towns, Iviça (the capital), San Antonio, and San Miguel. The two islands of Iviça and Formentera were anciently called *Pityu′sæ*, from the number of pine trees growing on them; *πίτυς* in Greek signifying a "pine."—Adj. and inhab. IVIÇAN or IVIZAN, ee-vee′sạn.

Iviça, or **La Ciudad,** lå thee-oo-ᴅåᴅ′, a fortified town of Spain, capital of the island of Iviça, on its S.E. coast. It has a good and spacious harbor, and is a place of great antiquity. Pop. 5552.

Ivie, eev′yå, or **Ivije,** ee′ve-yå`, a town of Russia, government and 55 miles S.E. of Vilna. Pop. 1440.

Iv′inghoe, a town and parish of England, co. of Bucks, 3 miles N.N.W. of Tring. Pop. 1722.

I′vington, a post-office of Howard co., Ark.

Ivonis, the supposed ancient name of YVETOT.

I′vor, a post-village and station of Southampton co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 45 miles W. of Norfolk. It has 2 churches.

I′vory Coast, a flat, monotonous coast-region of Upper Guinea, lying E. of the Grain Coast (Liberia) and W. of the Gold Coast. It has a few French trading-factories, but affords little ivory at present.

Ivrea, ee-vrå′å (anc. *Epore′dia*), a town of Italy, 29 miles direct and 38 by rail N.N.E. of Turin, on the left bank of the Dora Baltea, a little below the opening of the Val d'Aosta. Pop. 9125. It is enclosed by old walls, commanded by a citadel and a neighboring castle, now a prison, and has a cathedral, 5 other churches, many remains of the Roman period, a seminary, a hospital, and manufactures of silk goods. It is a bishop's see.

Ivry-la-Bataille, ee`vree′-lå-bå`tål′, a town of France, in Eure, 17 miles S.E. of Evreux. Pop. 1053. It is celebrated for the decisive victory gained by Henry IV. over Mayenne in 1590.

Ivry-sur-Seine, ee`vree′-süʀ-sån, a village of France, in Seine, on a slope near the Seine, 4½ miles S.S.E. of Paris. Pop. 15,247. It has a pretty church, a fort, a fine mansion formerly belonging to the Dukes of Orleans, some villas, and manufactures of steam-machinery, glass, chemical products, and organs, with forges and stone-quarries.

I′vy, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, about 32 miles S.S.W. of Belleville.

Ivy, a post-office of Lyon co., Kansas, about 12 miles W. of Osage City.

Ivy, a post-office of Madison co., N.C.

Ivy, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 11 miles S.W. of Barrie. Pop. 100.

Ivy City, a station in the District of Columbia, on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 2 miles from Washington.

Ivy Depot, a post-village of Albemarle co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 7 miles W. of Charlottesville. It has 3 churches.

Ivy Gap, a post-office of Yancey co., N.C.

Ivy Hill, a post-office of Haywood co., N.C.

Ivy Hill, a station within the limits of Philadelphia, on the Germantown & Chestnut Hill Railroad, 8 miles N. of Philadelphia, Pa.

Ivy Hill, a post-office of Campbell co., Va.

I′vyland, a station in Bucks co., Pa., on the Northeast Pennsylvania Railroad, 19 miles N. of Philadelphia.

I′vy Log, a post-office of Union co., Ga., 10 miles N. of Blairsville.

Ivy Mills, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Pa., in Aston township, about 7 miles W.N.W. of Chester.

Ivy Mills, a post-office of Hickman co., Tenn.

Iwana, ee-wå′nå, a post-hamlet of Coosa co., Ala., 10 miles W. of Goodwater Station. It has 2 churches.

Iwanowo, a town of Russia. See IVANOVO.

Iwuy, ee`vwee′, a market-town of France, department of Nord, 6 miles N.E. of Cambrai. It has manufactures of cutlery, chairs, and sugar. Pop. 3890.

Ixcaquixtla, eex-kå-keex′tlå, a town of Mexico, state and 50 miles S.E. of Puebla, with extensive remains of antiquity. Pop. 5000, chiefly Indians.

Ixea, a town of Spain. See IGEA.

Ixelles, eex`êll′ (Flemish, *Elsene*, êl′sẹh-nẹh), a village of Belgium, in South Brabant, 1 mile S. of Brussels. Pop. 18,500. It has distilleries, breweries, and dye-works.

Ixmiquilpan, eex-mee-keel-pån′, a town of Mexico, state of Hidalgo, 80 miles N. of Mexico, with silver-mines.

Ixonia, ix-o′ne-ạ, or **Ixonia Centre,** a post-village in Ixonia township, Jefferson co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 39 miles W. by N. of Milwaukee. It has 2 churches. The township is intersected by Rock River. Pop. of the township, 1777.

Ixtaccihuatl, Mexico. See IZTACCIHUATL.

Ixtapalapa, eex-tå-på-lå′på, a town of Mexico, 10 miles S.E. of the city of Mexico. It was formerly a place of much importance, but is now greatly declined.

Ixtlahuaca, eex-tlå-wå′kå, a town of Mexico, 60 miles N.W. of the city of Mexico. Near it are silver-lodes.

Ixtlan, eex-tlån′, a town of Mexico, state and 40 miles N.E. of Oajaca. Here are silver-mines.

Iza, ee′zŏh, a village of Hungary, about 25 miles from Szigeth, on the Nagy Ag. Pop. 1260.

Iza, a town of Peru. See IÇA.

Izabal, or **Isabal,** e-så-bål′, a port of Guatemala, department of Izabal, pleasantly situated on the S. shore of Lake Izabal (30 miles long, 15 broad), 40 miles from the sea by the beautiful river Rio Dolce (or Izabal). Pop. 1000.

Izalco, Isalco, or **Ysalco,** ee-sål′ko, a volcano of Central America, in San Salvador, 10 miles N. of Sonsonate.

Izalco, Isalco, or **Ysalco,** a town of the republic and 40 miles W. by S. of the city of San Salvador. Pop. 4000.

Izamal, a city of Yucatan. See ISAMAL.

Iz′ard, a county in the N. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by White River. The surface is mountainous or hilly; the soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Melbourne. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,726,745. Pop. in 1870, 6806, of whom 6796 were natives and 10 were foreigners.

Izeaux, ee`zō′, a village of France, in Isère, 18 miles N.N.E. of Saint-Marcellin. Pop. 1811.

Izel, ee′zẹl, a village of Belgium, in Luxembourg, on the Semoy, 21 miles W. of Arlon. Pop. 1900.

Izernore, ee`zêʀ`noʀ′, a village of France, in Ain, 6 miles N.N.W. of Nantua. Pop. 1045.

Izhma, or **Ijma,** eezh′må, a river of Russia, governments of Vologda and Archangel, joins the Petchora, after a northward course of 190 miles through a desert region.

Izieux, ee`ze-ᴜh′, a village of France, in Loire, on the Ban, 1 mile E.N.E. of Saint-Etienne. Pop. 4180. It has manufactures of ribbons, spoons, &c.

Izioom, Izioum, Izium, Isium, or **Isjum,** iz-e-oom', a town of Russia, government and 70 miles S.E. of Kharkov, on the Donets. Pop. 12,962. It is enclosed by ramparts, and has a citadel on an adjacent height.

Izmen, or **Izmeny,** izˋmĕñ', a village of Hungary, co. of Tolna, about 10 miles from Székzard. Pop. 1100.

Izmid, a town of Asia Minor. See ISMEED.

Izmir, or **Izmyr,** Syria. See SMYRNA.

Iznajar, or **Iznaxar,** eeth-nå-HAR' (anc. *Angellas*), a town of Spain, province of Cordova, near the Genil, 14 miles S.E. of Lucena. Pop. 2092.

Iznalloz, or **Isnalloz,** ees-nål-yoth', a town of Spain, 11 miles N.N.E. of Granada. Pop. 1839.

Iznatoraf, eeth-nå-to-råf' (anc. *Anatorgis?*), a town of Spain, province and 45 miles N.E. of Jaen. Pop. 2558.

Izneek, Iznik, Isnik, izˋneek', or **Nice,** neess (anc. *Nicæ'a*), a village and ruined city on the E. extremity of Lake Isneek, Asia Minor, 32 miles S.S.W. of Ismeed, and 40 miles E.N.E. of Brusa. The village comprises about 150 houses, enclosed by ancient walls with gates and towers still nearly perfect. The first general ecclesiastical council met at Nicæa in 325, on which occasion the "Nicene creed" was framed; another council was held here in 787. This city was the first conquest of the Crusaders in the East, being taken in 1097.

Izneek, Lake of, Asia Minor. See LAKE OF IZNEEK.

Iznikmid, a town of Asia Minor. See ISMEED.

Izon, eeˋzôNᵒ', a village of France, in Gironde, 5 miles W. of Libourne. Pop. 1430.

Izsak, isˋsåk', a village of Hungary, co. and 40 miles S.S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 3305.

Iztaccihuatl, or **Istaccihuatl,** ees-tåk-se-hwåt'l', an extinct volcano of Mexico, state and 30 miles W.N.W. of Puebla. Elevation, 15,705 feet.

Izucar, ee-zoo'kaR, called also **Matamoros Izucar,** må-tå-mō'rōce ee-zoo'kaR, a town of Mexico, state of Puebla, 90 miles S.E. of the city of Mexico, in a fine sugar-district, at the base of Popocatepetl. Pop. 12,000.

Izvornik, or **Izvorneek,** Turkey. See ZVORNIK.

Izzano, it-så'no, or **Isano,** ee-så'no, a village of Northern Italy, 4 miles E. of Crema. Pop. 1300.

J.

☞ Names beginning with J, in Eastern Europe and in Asia, will, in this work, generally be found under Y: thus, for JABLONEV, see YABLONEV; JASSY, see YASSY, &c. Some Spanish and Spanish-American words beginning with J may be found under X or G.

Jaak, yåk, a village of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, 12 miles from Stein-am-Anger. Pop. 1550.

Jaalons, zhåˋlôNᵒ', a village of France, in Marne, 9 miles N.E. of Châlons-sur-Marne. Pop. 565.

Jaam, yåm, a village of Hungary, co. of Krasna, 10 miles from Oravicza, on the Krasso. Pop. 1150.

Jaar, yåR, or **Geer,** HAIR, a river of Belgium, after a N.E. course of 30 miles, joins the Meuse at Maestricht.

Jaarsveld, yåRs'vĕlt, a village of the Netherlands, 1 mile S.W. of Utrecht.

Jabadii Insula, an ancient name of SUMATRA.

Jabalquinto, Spain. See JAVALQUINTO.

Jabary, Xabary, Hå-Bå-ree', **Yavary,** yå-vå-ree', or **Hyabary,** he-åˋbå-ree', a river of South America, forming a part of the boundary between Brazil and Peru, rises in lat. 8° S. and lon. 72° W., and, after a N.E. course of at least 450 miles, joins the Marañon at Tabatinga. It is navigable 250 miles.

Jabbalpoor, a town of India. See JUBBULPOOR.

Jabbeke, yåb'båˋkeh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 6 miles by rail W.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1860.

Jabbok, a river of Syria. See JABOK.

Jabea, or **Xabea,** Hå-Bå'å, a town of Spain, 45 miles N.E. of Alicante, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 5679.

Jabitaca, a mountain-range of Brazil. See CAIRIRIS.

Jabkan, or **Djabkan,** a river of Asia. See CHABKAN.

Jablona, a town of Bohemia. See GABEL.

Jablonev, a town of Russia. See YABLONEV.

Jablonka, yåˋblon'kŏhˋ, a village of Hungary, co. of Arva, 60 miles N.E. of Neusohl. Pop. 3151.

Jablonoi Mountains, Siberia. See YABLONOI.

Jablonow, yå-blo'nov, a town of Austrian Galicia, 10 miles S.W. of Kolomea, on the Luczka.

Jablunkau, yå-bloon'kŏw, a town of Austrian Silesia, 14 miles by rail S.S.E. of Teschen, on the Olsa. Pop. 3029. Five miles by rail S. of the town is the Pass of Jablunkau, leading into Hungary, and defended by a fort.

Jab'ok, Jab'bok, or **Zes'ka,** a river of Syria, rises in the Haouran, flows W., passing N. of Mount Gilead, and, after a course of about 45 miles, falls into the Jordan about 30 miles N. of the Dead Sea. It is mentioned in Scripture as the boundary which separated the kingdom of Sihon, King of the Amorites, from that of Og, King of Bashan.

Jaboo'ah, or **Jabo'ah,** written also **Jabua,** ja-boo'å, a native state of India, bounded N. by Banswara, and enclosed on all sides by other native territories. Area, 1348 square miles. Pop. 132,104. Jabooah, its capital, is a town 285 miles N.N.E. of Bombay. Lat. 22° 46' N.; lon. 74° 39' E.

Jabugo, or **Xabugo,** Hå-Boo'go, a town of Spain, province and 47 miles N.E. of Huelva. Pop. 1494.

Jabuka, yåˋboo'kŏhˋ, a village of Hungary, co. and 62 miles S. of Temesvar, on the Temes. Pop. 2200.

Jabuka, a village of Hungary, co. of Temesvar, 4 miles from Versecz. Pop. 1200.

Jaca, Jacca, or **Xaca,** Hå'kå, a frontier town of Spain, province and 30 miles N.N.W. of Huesca. Pop. 3540. It is enclosed by walls, and has a strong citadel, a cathedral, a bishop's palace, and barracks.

Jacarehi, zhå-kå-rå-hee', a town of Brazil, 50 miles E.N.E. of São Paulo, on the Parahyba. Pop. 7000.

Jacatra, Java. See JAKATRA.

Jacinto, ja-sin'to, a post-hamlet of Colusa co., Cal., on the Sacramento River, about 82 miles N. by W. of Sacramento. Large quantities of wheat are shipped here.

Jacinto, a post-village of Alcorn co., Miss., in a hilly country, about 16 miles S.S.E. of Corinth. It has a church and an academy.

Jack, a county in the N part of Texas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the West Fork of Trinity River. The surface is partly covered with forests. The soil is uncultivated. Capital, Jacksborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $273,003. Pop. in 1870, 694, of whom 670 were Americans.

Jack Creek, a post-office of Nobles co., Minn.

Jack'man's Sound, a harbor in Frobisher Strait, British North America, opposite Sussex Island.

Jack'mantown, a post-office and plantation of Somerset co., Me. Pop. 65.

Jackree, jåk'ree, a village of the Punjab, on the Jhylum, 27 miles S.W. of Pind-Dadun-Khan.

Jack's, a township of Laurens co., S.C. Pop. 2720.

Jacks'borough, a post-village, capital of Campbell co., Tenn., is near the Knoxville & Ohio Railroad (3 miles from Caryville Station), about 33 miles N.N.W. of Knoxville. It has an academy and 2 churches. Pop. 178. Coal is mined near this place.

Jacksborough, a post-village, capital of Jack co., Tex., near the West Fork of Trinity River, about 90 miles W.N.W. of Dallas. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a grist-mill, and a bank. Here is Fort Richardson, a United States post.

Jack's Creek, a township of Yancey co., N.C. Pop. 946.

Jack's Creek, a post-office of Henderson co., Tenn.

Jack's Fork, Missouri, rises in Texas co., runs northeastward in Shannon co., and enters the Current River about 10 miles S.E. of Eminence.

Jack'son, a county in the N.E. part of Alabama, borders on Tennessee. Area, about 1100 square miles. It is intersected by the Tennessee River, which here runs southwestward. The surface is diversified with high ridges or hills, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, cotton, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Memphis & Charleston Railroad and the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. Capital, Stevenson. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,137,200. Pop. in 1870, 19,410, of whom 19,363 were Americans.

Jackson, a county in the N.E. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by White River, and bounded on the N.W. by Black River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of cypress and other trees. The soil is fertile. Cotton and maize are the staples. This county is intersected by the Cairo & Fulton Railroad. Capital, Jacksonport. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,714,042. Pop. in 1870, 7268, of whom 7217 were Americans.

Jackson, a county in the N. part of Florida, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Chattahoochee and Appalachicola Rivers, and is drained by the Chipola River. The surface is nearly level. The soil produces cotton, Indian corn, and sugar-cane. Capital, Marianna. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 9528, of whom 9506 were Americans.

Jackson, a county in the N.E. part of Georgia, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is drained by two branches of the Oconee River, called the North Fork and Middle Oconee, and is intersected by the Northeastern Railroad. The surface is uneven or hilly, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Granite is abundant in this county. Capital, Jefferson. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,532,634. Pop. in 1870, 11,181, of whom 11,175 were Americans.

Jackson, a county in the S. part of Illinois, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 580 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Mississippi River, intersected by Big Muddy River, and also drained by Beaucoup Creek. The surface is diversified with hills, precipitous limestone bluffs, and wide alluvial bottom-lands. A large part of it is covered with forests of white oak, hickory, ash, elm, beech, tulip-tree, walnut, maple, &c. The soil is fertile. Maize, fruits, wheat, oats, and pork are the staples. This county has rich mines of bituminous coal, from which 166,800 tons were taken in 1870; also quarries of fine limestone, a good material for building. Devonian and carboniferous limestones crop out in the picturesque bluffs of the Mississippi, which are here nearly 300 feet high. This county is intersected by 3 railroads, namely, the Illinois Central, the Cairo & St. Louis, and the Grand Tower & Carbondale. Capital, Murphysborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,559,880. Pop. in 1870, 19,634, of whom 17,902 were Americans.

Jackson, a county in the S. part of Indiana, has an area of about 560 square miles. It is intersected by the Driftwood Fork (or East Fork) of White River, and is bounded on the S. by the Muscatatuck River. The surface is undulating, and nearly one-third of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad and the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad. Capital, Brownstown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $20,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 18,974, of whom 17,379 were Americans.

Jackson, a county in the E. part of Iowa, borders on Illinois. Area, about 640 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. and E. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by the Maquoketa River. The surface is undulating or uneven, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, pork, and butter are the staple products. Magnesian limestone (Lower Silurian) underlies this county, which also has deposits of iron ore. It is partly traversed by the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Railroad and the Iowa Midland Railroad. Capital, Maquoketa. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 22,619, of whom 17,197 were Americans; in 1875, 23,062.

Jackson, a county in the N.E. part of Kansas, has an area of 658 square miles. It is intersected by Soldier Creek, and also drained by Bills and Straight Creeks, affluents of the Delaware River. The surface is diversified with prairies and woodlands, in which the elm, hickory, white oak, sycamore, and walnut are found. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, live-stock, and hay are the staple products. Limestone underlies this county, which is part of the coal-field of Kansas. It is intersected by the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad and by the Kansas Central Railroad. Capital, Holton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,966,425. Pop. in 1870, 6053, of whom 5427 were Americans; in 1875, 6681; in 1878, 7930.

Jackson, a county in the S.E. central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is drained by several forks or head-streams of Rock Castle River. The surface is hilly, and nearly half of it is covered with forests. The soil produces Indian corn, grass, &c. Capital, McKee. Valuation of real and personal estate, $800,000. Pop. in 1870, 4547, of whom 4546 were Americans.

Jackson, a parish in the N. part of Louisiana, has an area of about 730 square miles. It is drained by Dugdemona River and Bayou d'Arbonne and Bayou Castor. The surface is undulating, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Vernon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $944,372. Pop. in 1870, 7646, of whom 7631 were Americans.

Jackson, a county in the S. part of Michigan, has an area of 720 square miles. It is drained by the Grand, Kalamazoo, and Raisin Rivers. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is a fertile loam. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, wool, butter, and oats are the staple products. This county has mines of bituminous coal and beds of fire-clay. The rocks which lie next to the surface are limestone and sandstone. It is intersected by the Michigan Central and Grand River Valley Railroads. Other railroads connect with these at Jackson, which is the capital of this county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $30,763,029. Pop. in 1870, 36,047, of whom 31,052 were Americans; in 1874, 37,988.

Jackson, a county in the S. part of Minnesota, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by the Des Moines River (or its West Fork), and also drained by the Chanyuska River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and small lakes, the largest of which is Heron Lake, nearly 12 miles long. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, grass, &c., are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad. Capital, Jackson. Valuation of real and personal estate, $442,756. Pop. in 1870, 1825, of whom 1192 were Americans; in 1875, 3506.

Jackson, the most southeastern county of Mississippi, borders on Alabama. Area, about 950 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and is intersected by the Pascagoula and Escatawpa Rivers. The surface is nearly level, and mostly covered with forests of pine. The soil is sandy and poor. It is intersected by the New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad. Capital, Scranton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 4362, of whom 4184 were Americans.

Jackson, a county in the W. part of Missouri, bordering on Kansas, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Missouri River, and is drained by Big Blue and Little Blue Rivers. The Kansas River enters the Missouri at the N.W. corner of this county. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, live-stock, and pork are the staple products. Limestone is abundant in this county. It is intersected by the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Other important railroads terminate at Kansas City, which is the chief city of this county. Capital, Independence. Valuation of real and personal estate, $38,000,000. This is the second county of the state in population and wealth. Pop. in 1870, 55,041, of whom 45,916 were Americans.

Jackson, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, borders on South Carolina. Area, estimated at 600 square miles. It is drained by the Tuckasegee River. The surface is mountainous, and mostly covered with forests. The Blue Ridge occupies the S. part of this county, the valleys of which are adapted to pasturage. Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Webster. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,129,714. Pop. in 1870, 6683, of whom 6676 were Americans.

Jackson, a county in the S. part of Ohio, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is drained by the Little Scioto River and by Symmes Creek. The surface is diversified with hills of moderate height, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county has abundance of good bituminous coal and iron ore, and exports much iron. It also has extensive beds of limestone. It is intersected by the Portsmouth Branch of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. Capital, Jackson. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,400,000. Pop. in 1870, 21,759, of whom 19,965 were Americans.

Jackson, a county in the S.W. part of Oregon, borders on California. Area, estimated at 3000 square miles. It is intersected by Rogue River, which rises near the N.E. border, and is also drained by Stewart and Applegate Creeks. It is bounded on the N. by the Rogue River Mountains, and on the E. by the Cascade Range. On the E. border of this county stands Mount Pitt, which has an altitude of about 11,000 feet. A large part of the county is covered with forests. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Oats, live-stock, pork, and grass are the staple products. Gold is found here. The product of 1875 was 4493 ounces of gold-dust. Capital, Jacksonville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 4778, of whom 3721 were Americans; in 1875, 5172.

Jackson, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is intersected by the Cumberland River. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Maize, wheat, grass, and pork are the staples. Capital, Gainesborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,920,993. Pop. in 1870, 12,583, all Americans. Since 1870 the county of Clay has been formed of the northern part of this county.

Jackson, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is intersected by Lavaca River, and is partly drained by the Navidad River. Lavaca Bay, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, touches the S.W. part of this county. The surface is diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil is partly fertile. Cattle, cotton, and grass are the staple products. Capital, Texana. Valuation of real and personal estate, $912,318. Pop. in 1870, 2278, of whom 2245 were Americans.

Jackson, a county in the W. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 440 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Ohio River, and is drained by Big Mill Creek. The surface is hilly, and nearly half of it is covered with forests. The soil is generally fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and butter are the staple products. Good limestone underlies part of this county. Capital, Jackson Court-House, sometimes called Ripley. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,514,026. Pop. in 1870, 10,300, of whom 10,177 were Americans.

Jackson, a county in the W. part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is intersected by Black River, and is partly drained by Fox River and Morrison's and Pigeon Creeks. The surface is extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is partly fertile. Wheat, oats, lumber, grass, and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is traversed by the West Wisconsin Railroad. Capital, Black River Falls. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,175,109. Pop. in 1870, 7687, of whom 5764 were Americans; in 1875, 11,339.

Jackson, a post-village of Clarke co., Ala., on the Mobile & Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad, 1 mile E. of the Tombigbee, and 60 miles N. of Mobile. It has 3 churches. Near at hand is a sulphur well of local repute.

Jackson, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ark., near Spring River, 44 miles N.E. of Batesville. It has a church.

Jackson, a post-village, capital of Amador co., Cal., on Jackson Creek, about 50 miles E.S.E. of Sacramento. It has a court-house, 2 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Gold is found near this place, in quartz- and placer-mines. Pop. of township, 2408.

Jackson, a post-office of Pueblo co., Col., 22 miles E. of Pueblo.

Jackson, a post-village, capital of Butts co., Ga., about 48 miles S.S.E. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches.

Jackson, a township of Effingham co., Ill. Pop. 1028.

Jackson, a township of Will co., Ill. Pop. 1485.

Jackson, a township of Allen co., Ind., on the Ohio line. Pop. 202.

Jackson, a township of Bartholomew co., Ind. Pop. 618. It contains Waymansville.

Jackson, a township of Blackford co., Ind. Pop. 1399. It contains Trenton.

Jackson, a township of Boone co., Ind. Pop. 2453. It contains Jamestown.

Jackson, a township of Brown co., Ind. Pop. 1750.

Jackson, a township of Carroll co., Ind. Pop. 1301. It contains Camden.

Jackson, a township of Cass co., Ind. Pop. 1519. It contains Galveston.

Jackson, a township of Clay co., Ind., in the block-coal region. Pop. 1711.

Jackson, a township of Clinton co., Ind. Pop. 3932. It contains Frankfort.

Jackson, a township of Dearborn co., Ind. Pop. 1366.

Jackson, a township of Decatur co., Ind. Pop. 1746.

Jackson, a township of De Kalb co., Ind. Pop. 1141.

Jackson, a township of Elkhart co., Ind. Pop. 1289. It contains New Paris.

Jackson, a township of Fayette co., Ind. Pop. 1037. It contains Everton.

Jackson, a township of Fountain co., Ind. Pop. 1321. It contains Jacksonville.

Jackson, a township of Greene co., Ind. Pop. 1969. It contains Owensburg.

Jackson, a township of Hamilton co., Ind. Pop. 3724. It contains Cicero.

Jackson, a township of Hancock co., Ind. Pop. 1849. It contains Charlottesville and Cleveland.

Jackson, a township of Harrison co., Ind. Pop. 1400.

Jackson, a township of Howard co., Ind. Pop. 1000.

Jackson, a township of Huntington co., Ind. Pop. 2257. It contains Roanoke.

Jackson, a township of Jackson co., Ind. Pop. 1137, exclusive of Seymour.

Jackson, a township of Jay co., Ind. Pop. 989.

Jackson, a township of Kosciusko co., Ind. Pop. 1043.

Jackson, a township of Madison co., Ind. Pop. 1344. It contains Perkinsville.

Jackson, a township of Miami co., Ind. Pop. 1645.

Jackson, a township of Morgan co., Ind. Pop. 1723. It contains Morgantown.

Jackson, a township of Newton co., Ind., bounded N. by the Kankakee River. Pop. 766.

Jackson, a township of Orange co., Ind. Pop. 1148. It contains Newton Stewart.

Jackson, a township of Owen co., Ind. Pop. 757.

Jackson, a township of Parke co., Ind. Pop. 1377.

Jackson, a township of Porter co., Ind. Pop. 1072. It contains Jackson Centre.

Jackson, a township of Putnam co., Ind. Pop. 1498. It contains Groveland and New Marysville.

Jackson, a township of Randolph co., Ind., on the Ohio line. Pop. 1349.

Jackson, a township of Ripley co., Ind. Pop. 1401.

Jackson, a township of Rush co., Ind. Pop. 770.

Jackson, a township of Shelby co., Ind. Pop. 1305. It contains Mount Auburn.

Jackson, a township of Spencer co., Ind. Pop. 926. It contains Gentryville.

Jackson, a township of Starke co., Ind., bounded N.W. by English Lake. Pop. 125.

Jackson, a township of Steuben co., Ind. Pop. 1122.

Jackson, a township of Sullivan co., Ind. Pop. 1732.

Jackson, a township of Tippecanoe co., Ind. Pop. 1081.

Jackson, Tipton co., Ind. See Jackson Station.

Jackson, a township of Washington co., Ind. Pop. 779. It contains Martinsburg.

Jackson, a township of Wayne co., Ind. Pop. 4949. It includes Jacksonburg, Cambridge, East Germantown, and Dublin.

Jackson, a township of Wells co., Ind. Pop. 1140.

Jackson, a township of White co., Ind. Pop. 1358. It includes Burnettsville and Idaville.

Jackson, a post-office of Adair co., Iowa, in Jackson township, 12 miles S.S.E. of Anita. Pop. of township, 505.

Jackson, a township of Benton co., Iowa. Pop. 988.

Jackson, a township of Boone co., Iowa. Pop. 799.

Jackson, a township of Bremer co., Iowa. Pop. 1013. It is traversed by Red Cedar and Shell Rock Rivers, and contains Janesville.

Jackson, a township of Butler co., Iowa. Pop. 594.

Jackson, a township of Calhoun co., Iowa. Pop. 690.

Jackson, a township of Clarke co., Iowa. Pop. 917.

Jackson, a township of Crawford co., Iowa. Pop. 264.

Jackson, a township of Des Moines co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River. Pop. 148.

Jackson, a township of Greene co., Iowa. Pop. 489.

Jackson, a township of Guthrie co., Iowa. Pop. 819.

Jackson, a township of Hardin co., Iowa. Pop. 866.

Jackson, a township of Harrison co., Iowa, on the Missouri and Little Sioux Rivers. Pop. 329.

Jackson, a township of Henry co., Iowa. Pop. 1149. It is traversed by the Skunk River.

Jackson, a township of Jackson co., Iowa. Pop. 945.

Jackson, a township of Jones co., Iowa. Pop. 800.

Jackson, a township of Keokuk co., Iowa. Pop. 1467. It contains Ioka.

Jackson, a township of Lee co., Iowa. Pop. 1052, exclusive of Keokuk City.

Jackson, a township of Linn co., Iowa. Pop. 965. It is traversed by the Wapsipinicon River.

Jackson, a township of Lucas co., Iowa. Pop. 598.

Jackson, a township of Madison co., Iowa. Pop. 670.

Jackson, a township of Monroe co., Iowa. Pop. 843. It contains Melrose.

Jackson, a township of Montgomery co., Iowa. Pop. 789, exclusive of Villisca.

Jackson, a township of Pocahontas co., Iowa. P. 186.

Jackson, a township of Poweshiek co., Iowa. Pop. 1049, exclusive of Montezuma.

Jackson, a township of Sac co., Iowa. Pop. 811. It contains Sac City.

Jackson, a township of Shelby co., Iowa. Pop. 271.

Jackson, a township of Taylor co., Iowa, on the Missouri line. Pop. 421.

Jackson, a township of Van Buren co., Iowa. Pop. 1633, exclusive of Cantril.

Jackson, a township of Warren co., Iowa, on the Missouri line. Pop. 832.

Jackson, a township of Washington co., Iowa. P. 971.

Jackson, a township of Wayne co., Iowa. Pop. 490.

Jackson, a township of Webster co., Iowa. Pop. 438.

Jackson, a township of Winneshiek co., Iowa. P. 820.

Jackson, a township of Anderson co., Kansas. P. 490.

Jackson, a township of Davis co., Kansas. Pop. 1295.

Jackson, a township of Jewell co., Kansas. Pop. 406.

Jackson, a township of Lyon co., Kansas. Pop. 1271. It contains Neosho Rapids.

Jackson, a township of McPherson co., Kansas. Pop. 389. Post-office, Eden Prairie.

Jackson, a township of Riley co., Kansas. Pop. 1013. It contains Randolph.

Jackson, a township of Sumner co., Kansas. Pop. 495. Post-office, Rome.

Jackson, a post-village, capital of Breathitt co., Ky., on the Kentucky River, about 70 miles (direct) E.S.E. of Lexington. Pop. 54.

Jackson, a post-village of East Feliciana parish, La., about 32 miles N. of Baton Rouge. It is the seat of Centenary College (Methodist Episcopal), which was organized in 1825, and of the state asylum for the insane, and has 5 churches, a female institute, and a high school. Pop. 934.

Jackson, a post-hamlet of Waldo co., Me., in Jackson township, about 22 miles S.W. of Bangor. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 707.

Jackson, a city, the capital of Jackson co., Mich., is on Grand River, and on the Michigan Central Railroad where it crosses the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, 76 miles W. of Detroit, 37 miles S. of Lansing, and 94 miles S.E. of Grand Rapids. It is the S.E. terminus of the Grand River Valley Railroad, and the E. terminus of the Air-Line division of the Central Railroad, and is connected with Saginaw by the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw division of the Central Railroad, and with Adrian by a branch of the Michigan Southern Railroad. It contains the state prison, with about 700 convicts, about 16 churches, 2 or 3 national banks, 3 other banks, 2 high schools, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. It has also gas-works, Holly water-works, 4 flouring-mills, 4 machine-shops, 3 foundries, 4 sash- and blind-factories, 5 planing-mills, 4 breweries, 2 manufactories of furniture, 3 of agricultural implements, 7 of carriages and wagons, 1 of chemicals, 1 of railroad-cars, 3 of pumps, 3 of cigars, 5 coal-mines, a pottery, and the principal machine-shops of the Michigan Central Railroad. Pop. in 1860, 4799; in 1870, 11,447; in 1874, 13,859.

Jackson, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., Minn., on the Des Moines River, 22 miles S. of Windom, and 68 miles S.W. of Mankato. It contains a United States land-office, a church, a newspaper office, and a flouring-mill.

Jackson, a township of Scott co., Minn. Pop. 243.

Jackson, a city, the capital of the state of Mississippi, and of Hinds co., on the W. bank of the Pearl River, 183 miles N. of New Orleans, 45 miles E. of Vicksburg, and 96 miles W. of Meridian. Lat. 32° 18′ N.; lon. 90° 6′ W. It is on the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad where it crosses the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad. It is built on level ground, and is regularly planned. It contains the state-house, the penitentiary, a state library of 15,000 volumes, a high school, the Fair Lawn Institute, an institution for the deaf and dumb, founded by the state, an institution for the blind, a national bank, 2 other banks, 8 churches, and 2 iron-foundries. Two weekly and 2 daily newspapers and 3 monthly periodicals are published here. Many thousand bales of cotton are annually shipped at this place. Pop. about 7000.

Jackson, a township of Andrew co., Mo. Pop. 2401. It contains Fillmore.

Jackson, a township of Buchanan co., Mo. Pop. 890.

Jackson, a township of Camden co., Mo. Pop. 810.

Jackson, a post-village, capital of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., about 100 miles S.S.E. of St. Louis, and 44 miles N.W. of Cairo, Ill. It has a court-house, a newspaper office, and 6 churches. Pop. 459.

Jackson, a township of Carter co., Mo. Pop. 695.

Jackson, a township of Clarke co., Mo. Pop. 1472.

Jackson, a township of Clinton co., Mo. Pop. 1752. It contains Hainesville and Barnesville.

Jackson, a township of Dallas co., Mo. Pop. 1432.

Jackson, a township of Daviess co., Mo. Pop. 1059. See Jackson Station.

Jackson, a township of Douglas co., Mo. Pop. 330.

Jackson, a township of Gentry co., Mo. Pop. 1037.

Jackson, a township of Greene co., Mo. Pop. 1759.

Jackson, a township of Jasper co., Mo. Pop. 1238.

Jackson, a township of Johnson co., Mo. Pop. 2200.

Jackson, a township of Linn co., Mo. Pop. 948.

Jackson, a township of Livingston co., Mo. P. 2603.

Jackson, a township of Macon co., Mo. Pop. 1755.

Jackson, a township of Maries co., Mo. Pop. 1419.

Jackson, a township of Monroe co., Mo. Pop. 4367. It contains Paris.

Jackson, a township of Nodaway co., Mo. Pop. 895.

Jackson, a township of Osage co., Mo. Pop. 1104.

Jackson, a township of Ozark co., Mo. Pop. 353.

Jackson, a township of Polk co., Mo. Pop. 1483.

Jackson, a township of Putnam co., Mo. Pop. 799.

Jackson, a township of Randolph co., Mo. Pop. 1175.

Jackson, a township of Reynolds co., Mo. Pop. 327.

Jackson, a township of St. Clair co., Mo. Pop. 411.

Jackson, a township of St. Genevieve co., Mo. P. 1112.

Jackson, a township of Shannon co., Mo. Pop. 370.

Jackson, a township of Shelby co., Mo. Pop. 1416. It contains Hunnewell.

Jackson, a township of Sullivan co., Mo. Pop. 902.

Jackson, a township of Texas co., Mo. Pop. 537.

Jackson, a post-village of Dakota co., Neb., on the Missouri River, and on the Covington, Columbus & Black Hills Railroad, 9 miles W. of Dakota, and about 9 miles direct above Sioux City, Iowa. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Jackson, a hamlet in Platte co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, 99 miles by rail W. of Omaha. Elevation, 1470 feet. It has a store, 2 hotels, and a grain-warehouse. Here is Cherry Hill Post-Office.

Jackson, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H., in Jackson township, on the Glen Ellis River, 3 miles from Glen Station, about 38 miles N. of Ossipee, and 10 miles S.S.E. of Mount Washington. It has a church, a large hotel, and several boarding-houses. Pop. of the township, 474.

Jackson, a township of Ocean co., N.J. Pop. 1755. It contains Jackson's Mills, Bennett's Mills, Collier's Mill, &c.

Jackson, a fertile township of Washington co., N.Y., bordering to a small extent on the Vermont line. It is mountainous, and has several fine lakes. Pop. 1562.

Jackson, a post-village, capital of Northampton co., N.C., in Jackson township, about 85 miles N.E. of Raleigh, and 4 miles N. of the Roanoke River. It has 2 churches. Pop. 181; of the township, 523.

Jackson, a township of Union co., N.C. Pop. 1010.

Jackson, a township of Allen co., O. Pop. 1801. It contains Lafayette.

Jackson, a township of Ashland co., O. Pop. 1409. It contains Polk.

Jackson, a township of Auglaize co., O. Pop. 1502. It contains Minster.

Jackson, a township of Brown co., O. Pop. 995. It contains Carlisle.

Jackson, a township of Champaign co., O. P. 1831.

Jackson, a township of Clermont co., O. Pop. 1658.

Jackson, a township of Coshocton co., O. Pop. 1767.

Jackson, a township of Crawford co., O. Pop. 4021, including that of Crestline.

Jackson, a township of Darke co., O. Pop. 2083. It contains Union City.

Jackson, a township of Franklin co., O. Pop. 1923. It contains Grove City.

Jackson, a township of Guernsey co., O. Pop. 867. It contains Byesville.

Jackson, a township of Hancock co., O. Pop. 1209. It contains Houcktown.

Jackson, a township of Hardin co., O. Pop. 1412.

Jackson, a township of Highland co., O. Pop. 905. It contains Belfast, Fairfax, and North Uniontown.

Jackson, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., O., on the Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy Railroad, and on the Portsmouth Branch of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 44 miles N.E. of Portsmouth, 84 miles W.S.W. of Marietta, and 39 miles by rail S.E. of Chillicothe. It contains 8 churches, a union school, 6 blast-iron-furnaces, 2 banks, a woollen-factory, 2 flour-mills, and 2 planing-mills. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Coal and iron ore abound in the vicinity. Pop. about 3500.

Jackson, a township of Jackson co., O. Pop. 1532.

Jackson, a township of Knox co., O. Pop. 818.

Jackson, a village of Licking co., O., in Licking township, on the Straitsville division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 8 miles S. of Newark, and 31 miles E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches and a union school. Pop. 438. The name of its post-office is Jacksontown; of its station, National Road.

Jackson, a township of Mahoning co., O. Pop. 909.

Jackson, a township of Monroe co., O., on Ohio River. Pop. 1354. It contains Cochransville and Centre View.

Jackson, a township of Montgomery co., O. Pop. 2170. It contains Farmersville.

Jackson, a township of Muskingum co., O. Pop. 1147. It contains Frazeysburg.

Jackson, a hamlet of Washington township, Muskingum co., O., 4 miles N.E. of Zanesville. Pop. 56.

Jackson, a township of Noble co., O. Pop. 1190.

Jackson, a township of Paulding co., O. Pop. 556.

Jackson, a township of Perry co., O. Pop. 1539.

Jackson, a township of Pickaway co., O. Pop. 1202.

Jackson, a township of Pike co., O. Pop. 1840. It contains Sharonville.

Jackson, a township of Preble co., O., on the Indiana line. Pop. 1430.

Jackson, a township of Putnam co., O. Pop. 737.

Jackson, a township of Richland co., O. Pop. 934.

Jackson, a township of Sandusky co., O. Pop. 1350. It contains Burgoon and Millersville.

Jackson, a township of Seneca co., O. Pop. 1131.

Jackson, a township of Shelby co., O. Pop. 1461. It contains Jackson Centre and Montra.

Jackson, a township of Stark co., O. Pop. 1616.

Jackson, a township of Union co., O. Pop. 935.

Jackson, a township of Van Wert co., O. Pop. 249.

Jackson, a township of Vinton co., O. Pop. 1294.

Jackson (Old Hickory Post-Office), a hamlet of Wayne co., O., in Canaan township, about 22 miles S.W. of Akron. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Jackson, a township of Wood co., O. Pop. 347.

Jackson, a township of Wyandot co., O. Pop. 771.

Jackson, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 1137, exclusive of the boroughs of Harmony and Zelienople.

Jackson, a township of Cambria co., Pa. Pop. 906.

Jackson, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. 565.

Jackson, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. 1036.

Jackson, a township of Greene co., Pa. Pop. 964. Some coal has been here mined.

Jackson, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. 1662. It contains McAlevy's Fort.

Jackson, a township of Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. 3437. It contains Myerstown.

Jackson, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 624.

Jackson, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 542.

Jackson, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 752. It contains Jackson Centre.

Jackson, a township of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. 851.

Jackson, a township of Northumberland co., Pa. P. 886.

Jackson, a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. 1103. It contains Blain.

Jackson, a township of Potter co., Pa. Pop. 49.

Jackson, a township of Snyder co., Pa. Pop. 712.

Jackson, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., in Jackson township, about 34 miles N. of Scranton. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1175.

Jackson, a township of Tioga co., Pa., on the New York line. Pop. 1531.

Jackson, a township of Venango co., Pa. Pop. 720, exclusive of the borough of Cooperstown.

Jackson, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. 1499.

Jackson, a station in Providence co., R.I., on the Pawtuxet Valley Railroad, 2½ miles N.W. of River Point.

Jackson, a flourishing city, capital of Madison co., Tenn., on the South Fork of the Forked Deer River, and on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, at its junction with the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, about 90 miles E.N.E. of Memphis, and 107 miles S. by E. of Cairo, Ill. It is the seat of the Southwestern Baptist University, founded in 1874, and has a court-house, a national bank, an opera-house, 8 white and 3 colored churches, several female seminaries, gas-works, 3 planing-mills, an iron-foundry, and the workshops of the railroad companies. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Cotton is the chief article of export. Pop. in 1870, 4119; present pop. about 8000.

Jackson, a post-hamlet of Louisa co., Va., about 38 miles N.W. of Richmond.

Jackson, a township of Adams co., Wis. Pop. 461.

Jackson, a post-village of Washington co., Wis., in Jackson township, on a branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 24 miles N.N.W. of Milwaukee. The township contains 4 churches, and a pop. of 2042.

Jacksonborough, Ohio. See Jacksonburg.

Jack'sonborough, a post-village of Colleton co., S.C., on the Edisto River, and on the Savannah & Charleston Railroad, 30 miles W. of Charleston. It has a church.

Jack'son Brook, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Me., in Jackson Brook township, 1 mile E. of Baskahegan Lake, and about 44 miles S. of Houlton. It has a tannery and a lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 206.

Jack'sonburg, a post-office of Carroll co., Ark.

Jacksonburg, a post-village of Wayne co., Ind., in Harrison township, about 18 miles W. of Richmond. It has a church. Pop. 109.

Jacksonburg, a hamlet of Warren co., N.J., 1 mile from Blairstown Station. It has a spoke-factory.

Jacksonburg, a hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River and the Erie Canal, 3 miles S.W. of Little Falls.

Jacksonburg, or **Jacksonborough,** a post-village of Butler co., O., in Wayne township, 32 miles N. of Cincinnati. It has a church, and near it are ancient mounds. Pop. 127.

Jackson Centre, a post-hamlet of Porter co., Ind., 15 miles W.S.W. of La Porte. It has a church.

Jackson Centre, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., O., about 50 miles N. of Dayton. It has 2 churches.

Jackson Centre, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., in Jackson township, on the New Castle & Franklin Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Mercer. It has a church, 2 stores, and about 25 houses. Coal is mined here.

Jackson Corners, a post-office of Warren co., Ill.

Jackson Corners, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Rhinebeck & Connecticut Railroad, 18 miles N.E. of Kingston. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Jackson Corners, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Pa., 10 miles W. of Stroudsburg. It has 2 or 3 churches.

Jackson Court-House, or **Rip'ley,** a post-village, capital of Jackson co., W. Va., on Mill Creek, about 32 miles N. by W. of Charleston, and 11 miles from the Ohio River. The name of its post-office is Jackson Court-House. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, 3 hotels, an academy or graded school, a woollen-mill, &c. Pop. 390.

Jackson Hall, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Pa., about 45 miles S.W. of Harrisburg. It has a store.

Jack'sonham, a post-office and store of Lancaster co., S.C., about 60 miles N. of Columbia.

Jackson Hill, a post-village of Davidson co., N.C., 20 miles S. of Lexington, and 46 miles N.E. of Charlotte. It has 2 churches. Pop. of Jackson Hill township, 637.

Jack'sonport, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., Ark., on the White River, at the mouth of the Big Black, 85 miles N.E. of Little Rock, and 2 or 3 miles from Newport Railroad Station. It is supported partly by trade and the navigation of the river. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 769.

Jacksonport, a post-office in Jacksonport township, Door co., Wis., on Lake Michigan, about 37 miles E.N.E. of Oconto. Cedar posts, railroad-ties, and firewood are shipped here. Pop. of the township, 273.

Jackson, Port, Australia. See Port Jackson.

Jack'son's, a station in Worcester co., Md., on the Worcester Railroad, 5 miles S. of Berlin.

Jackson's, a station in Wood co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 3 miles S.E. of Parkersburg.

Jackson's Corners, a hamlet of Sullivan co., Mo., about 48 miles N.N.E. of Chillicothe.

Jackson's Creek, a post-office of Randolph co., N.C.

Jackson's Ferry, a post-office of Wythe co., Va.

Jackson's Gap, a post-hamlet of Tallapoosa co., Ala., on the Savannah & Memphis Railroad, 36 miles N.W. of Opelika. It has 3 stores.

Jackson's Lake, Wyoming, is about 2 miles from Mount Moran, and near the western boundary of Wyoming. Its surface is 6806 feet above the sea. It is about 8 miles long and 258 feet deep. An outlet which issues from it is the main branch or head-stream of Snake River.

Jackson's Mills, a post-hamlet of Ocean co., N.J., 22 miles E. of Bordentown. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Jackson's Mills, Nova Scotia. See Coldbrook.

Jackson Springs, a post-township of Moore co., N.C. Pop. 537.

Jackson's River, a branch of the James River, Virginia, rises by two forks in Highland co., and drains part of Bath co. It runs southward to Covington, below which it flows nearly northeastward until it unites with the Cowpasture River in the N. part of Botetourt co. Its length, including one fork, is nearly 120 miles.

Jackson Station, a post-office of Tipton co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, 12 miles S. of Kokomo.

Jackson Station, a post-hamlet of Daviess co., Mo., on Grand River, and on the St. Louis, Council Bluffs & Omaha Railroad, 17 miles W.N.W. of Chillicothe.

Jackson Station, a post-office of Aiken co., S.C., on the Port Royal Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Augusta, Ga.

Jackson Summit, a hamlet of Fulton co., N.Y., 2½ miles from Mayfield Station.

Jackson Summit, a post-office of Tioga co., Pa., in Jackson township, at Summit Station on the Tioga & Elmira State Line Railroad, 17 miles S.W. of Elmira.

Jacksontown, Licking co., O. See Jackson.

Jackson Valley, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pa., about 20 miles S.S.W. of Binghamton, N.Y.

Jack′sonville, a post-village, capital of Calhoun co., Ala., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 145 miles N.E. of Selma, and 51 miles S.W. of Rome, Ga. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, the Calhoun College, and a female academy. Pop. 958.

Jacksonville, a post-hamlet of Lonoke co., Ark., on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Little Rock. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Jacksonville, a decayed village of Tuolumne co., Cal., on the Tuolumne River, about 54 miles E.S.E. of Stockton. It formerly had a rich gold-mine.

Jacksonville, the most populous city of Florida, and the capital of Duval co., is situated on the left or W. bank of the St. John's River, about 20 miles from its mouth, at the east terminus of the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, 30 miles S.W. of Fernandina, 155 miles S. by W. of Savannah, and 165 miles by railroad E. of Tallahassee. Lat. 30° 19′ 38″ N.; lon. 81° 30′ W. It has increased rapidly in the last decade. The river is navigable by steamboats 200 miles above this place. Two daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Jacksonville has 14 churches, 2 national banks, a high school, the Stanton Institute, and manufactures of lumber, marmalade, moss, soap, and machinery. Lumber is the chief article of export. Steamboats ply daily between this city and Palatka. Pop. in 1860, 2118; in 1870, 6912; present pop. about 12,000.

Jacksonville, a post-village, capital of Telfair co., Ga., is in a level, sandy country, 1 mile from the Ocmulgee River, and about 135 miles W. by S. of Savannah. It has 2 churches and 4 families. Pop. 40.

Jacksonville, a city of Illinois, and the capital of Morgan co., is situated on a fertile undulating prairie, 34 miles W. by S. of Springfield, 80 miles E.S.E. of Quincy, 67 miles N. of Alton, and 90 miles N. of St. Louis, Mo. It is on the Chicago & Alton Railroad where it crosses the Wabash Railroad, and is the south terminus of the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad. The Jacksonville, Northwestern & Southeastern Railroad extends from this town to Virden. Jacksonville contains 24 churches, with many handsome buildings, and is noted for its educational and charitable institutions. It is the seat of the Illinois College (Congregational), which was organized in 1830 and has a library of 8000 volumes. This city also contains a high school, a ladies' athenæum, the Illinois Female College, the Jacksonville Female Academy, a conservatory of music, a business college, a state asylum for the insane, an asylum for the idiotic, an institution for the education of the blind, an institution for the deaf and dumb, 2 national banks, 3 other banks, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 3 or 4 weekly newspapers. The institutions for the blind and deaf and dumb are supported by the state. The capital of the banks amounts to about $1,000,000. It has a large woollen-mill, with a capital of $200,000, car-works, water-works, a foundry, and manufactures of candy, paper, furnishing-goods, boilers, &c. Pop. in 1860, 5528; in 1870, 9203; present pop. about 12,000.

Jacksonville (Wallace Post-Office), a hamlet of Fountain co., Ind., in Jackson township, about 14 miles W.S.W. of Crawfordsville. It has a church.

Jacksonville, a post-office of Chickasaw co., Iowa, in Jacksonville township, about 27 miles E. by N. of Charles City. Pop. of the township, 1039.

Jacksonville, a post-village of Neosho co., Kansas, near the Neosho River, 14 miles S.S.E. of Osage Mission. It has 2 churches.

Jacksonville, a post-hamlet of Kemper co., Miss., 17 miles N.W. of Lockhart.

Jacksonville, a post-village of Randolph co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 11 miles S. of Macon City. It has a church.

Jacksonville, a post-hamlet of Greeley co., Neb., 45 miles N. of Grand Island. It has a church.

Jacksonville, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., in Springfield township, about 15 miles S. of Trenton. It has 2 churches.

Jacksonville, a hamlet of Greene co., N.Y., in Coxsackie township, 5 miles W. of Coxsackie. It has a church.

Jacksonville, New York. See Mount Vision.

Jacksonville, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., about 7 miles N.W. of Ithaca, and 2½ miles W. of Cayuga Lake. It has a church and about 50 houses.

Jacksonville, a post-village, capital of Onslow co., N.C., in Jacksonville township, near an inlet of the ocean, about 50 miles N.E. of Wilmington. It has a church. Pop. 60; of the township, 1166.

Jacksonville, a village of Adams co., O., in Meigs township, on Brush Creek, about 28 miles N.W. of Portsmouth. It has a church and a graded school. Here is Dunbarton Post-Office.

Jacksonville, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., Oregon, is in the fertile valley of Rogue River, 25 miles W. of the Cascade Range, and 180 miles in a direct line S. of Salem. It has 2 churches, a Catholic academy for girls, 2 newspaper offices, and a banking-house. Pop. about 1000.

Jacksonville, a village of Centre co., Pa., in Nittany Valley, amid beautiful scenery, about 15 miles S.W. of Lock Haven. It has 4 churches. Pop. about 180. The name of its post-office is Walker.

Jacksonville, a hamlet of Dauphin co., Pa., in Jackson township, 5 miles E. of Halifax. It has a tannery, a grist-mill, 2 stores, &c. Here is Enders Post-Office.

Jacksonville, a village of Greene co., Pa., in Rich Hill township, 15 miles W. of Waynesburg. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a carriage-shop. The name of its post-office is Wind Ridge.

Jacksonville, a village of Indiana co., Pa., in Young township, about 38 miles E. by N. of Pittsburg. It has 3 churches. Pop. 141. The name of its post-office is Kent.

Jacksonville, a post-village and station in Lynn township, Lehigh co., Pa., on Maiden Creek, and on the Reading or Berks & Lehigh Railroad, 27 miles N. of Reading. It has a church, a woollen-mill, 2 distilleries, and a saw-mill.

Jacksonville, a post-village of Cherokee co., Tex., 28 miles E.N.E. of Palestine. It is on the International & Great Northern Railroad, at the junction of a branch railroad extending to Rusk. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and several general stores. Pop. about 500.

Jacksonville, a post-village in Whitingham township, Windham co., Vt., about 20 miles E.S.E. of Bennington. It has a tannery, 2 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of chairs, lumber, flour, sash, and doors.

Jacksonville, Virginia. See Floyd Court-House.

Jacksonville, a post-village of Lewis co., W. Va., about 65 miles E.S.E. of Parkersburg. It has a church.

Jack′sonville, a post-village in Carleton co., New Brunswick, near the right bank of the river St. John, 4½ miles N. of Woodstock. It contains 4 stores and a tannery. Pop. 300.

Jacksonville, a village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the South Mountains, 5 miles from Aylesford. Pop. 120.

Jack′sonwald, a post-office of Berks co., Pa., about 4 miles E. of Reading.

Jack′sonwood, a post-office of Amite co., Miss.

Jack's Reef, Onondaga co., N.Y. See Peru.

Jacks′ville, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa., about 10 miles E. of New Castle. It has 2 churches.

Jacmel, or **Jacquemel,** zhâk‘mêl′, a town of Hayti, on its S. coast, 30 miles S.W. of Port au Prince, with a good anchorage and a trade with the United States. Lat. 18° 13′ N.; lon. 72° 33′ W. Pop. 6000.

Ja‘cobabad′, or **Khan′ger,** a town of British India, capital of Jacobabad district, Sinde, 30 miles N.N.W. of Shikarpoor, and near the Beloochee frontier. Pop. 5205.

Ja′cob City, a post-office of Tooele co., Utah.

Jacobi (ja̤-ko′bee) **Island,** one of the Sitka Islands, of Alaska.

Jacobina, zhâ-ko-bee′nâ, a town of Brazil, province and 210 miles W.N.W. of Bahia, on the Itapicuru, here joined by the Oura. Pop. of the district, 10,000.

Jacob's Bight, Greenland. See Omenak-Fiord.

Ja′cobsburg, a post-hamlet of Belmont co., O., 14 miles S.W. of Wheeling, W. Va. It has a church.

Ja′cob’s Creek, Pennsylvania, runs westward, forms part of the boundary between Fayette and Westmoreland cos., and enters the Youghiogheny River.

Jacob’s Creek, a post-office and station of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, 40 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has a church.

Jacob’s Fork, a post-township of Catawba co., N.C., 8 miles S.W. of Newton. Pop. 1106.

Jacobshagen, yå′kobs-hå‵ghẹn, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 36 miles E.S.E. of Stettin. Pop. 1887.

Jacob’s Mills, a post-office of York co., Pa., on the Hanover & York Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Hanover.

Jacobstad, yå′kob-ståd‵, a town of Finland, on the Gulf of Bothnia, 50 miles N.N.E. of Nikolaistad. P. 2118.

Jacobstad, yå′kob-ståt‵, or **Jacobsstadt,** yå′kobs-stått‵, a town of Russia, in Courland, on the Düna, 78 miles E.S.E. of Mitau. Pop. 4567.

Ja′cobstown, or **Ja′cobston,** a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Mo., 5 miles from Cuba. It has a grist-mill and a church.

Jacobstown, a small post-village of Burlington co., N.J., about 15 miles S.E. of Trenton. It has 2 churches.

Ja′cobsville, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md., on the Patapsco River, 14 miles S. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a public hall.

Jacobswalde, yå′kọbs-ŵål‵dẹh, or **Kotlarnia,** kot-laʀ′ne-å, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 31 miles S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 1060.

Jacot′ta, a maritime town of India, dominion and 15 miles N. of Cochin.

Jacova, a town of European Turkey. See YACOVA.

Jacquemel, a town of Hayti. See JACMEL.

Jacques-Cartier, zhåk-kaʀ‵te-å′, a river of Quebec, after a S.S.W. course of 50 miles, joins the St. Lawrence on the left, 22 miles W.S.W. of Quebec, to which city and its environs it is important as a defensive barrier.

Jacques-Cartier, a county of Quebec, in the W. part of the island of Montreal, bounded on the S. by the river St. Lawrence, and on the W. and N. by the river Ottawa. Area, 56,032 acres. It is traversed by the Grand Trunk Railway. Capital, Pointe Claire. Pop. 11,179.

Jacquinot (zhå‵kee‵nō′) **Island,** off the N. coast of Papua, in lat. 3° 24′ S., lon. 144° 24′ E.

Jactus, the Latin for LES GETS.

Jacuhy, zhå-koo-ee′, a river of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Sul, enters the Lake of Patos (which is rather its expansion) at its N. extremity, after a S. and E. course of upwards of 250 miles.

Jad′den, a post-office of Grant co., Ind.

Jade, Germany. See JAHDE and WILHELMSHAFEN.

Jadera, or **Jader,** the ancient name of ZARA.

Jadraque, or **Xadraque,** ʜå-drå′kå, a town of Spain, province and 18 miles N.E. of Guadalajara. Pop. 1645.

Jad′win, a post-office of Dent co., Mo.

Jaen, or **Xaen,** ʜå-ĕn′, a city of Spain, a bishop’s see, and capital of a province of the same name, in a hilly district, 37 miles N. of Granada. Pop. 22,938. It is enclosed by turreted walls, and commanded by a fortress on a neighboring hill. It has 2 cathedrals, several hospitals, public fountains, a fine promenade, a brisk trade in the agricultural produce of the neighborhood, and manufactures of coarse woollens and linens. The extensive manufacture of silks which existed here under the Moors has disappeared. Jaen was an important city under the Romans. Under the Moors it was the capital of the small kingdom of Jaen, and was taken by Ferdinand II., of Castile, in 1246.

Jaen, a province of Andalusia, Spain, in the valley of the Guadalquivir, 80 miles in length by 70 in breadth. Area, 5184 square miles. Capital, Jaen. Pop. 392,100.

Jaen de Bracamoros, ʜå-ĕn′ då brå-kå-mo′roce, a town of Ecuador, department of Asuay, and the capital of its southernmost province, on the Chinchipe, near its junction with the Amazon. Pop. about 2000.

Jaes, a town of India, Roy Bareilly division. P. 11,689.

Jaezlowiec, a town of Austria. See JAZLOWICE.

Jafarabad, a town of India. See JAFFERABAD.

Jafarganj, India. See JAFFIERGUNGE.

Jaffa, jaf′fạ or yåf′få, **Yafa,** or **Yaffa,** yåf′få (anc. *Joppa*), a town of Palestine, on a tongue of land projecting into the Mediterranean, 45 miles N.N.E. of Gaza, and 31 miles N.W. of Jerusalem. Lat. 32° 3′ N.; lon. 34° 45′ E. It is built on a declivity crowned by a fortress. It has several mosques and churches, some convents, and trade in cotton, corn, fruits, and coral, the produce of its vicinity. It was the port of Jerusalem, and the landing-place of the cedars with which the temple in that city was built. In 1799 it was taken, after a sanguinary siege, by Napoleon, when 1200 Turkish prisoners, who (it was alleged) had broken their parole, were put to death. Pop. 10,000.

Jaffa, Yafa, or **Yaffa** (anc. *Japha;* Script. *Japhia*), a village of Palestine, 2 miles S.W. of Nazareth, with about 30 houses, and probably the same place as was fortified by Josephus and subsequently taken by the troops of Titus.

Jaf‵fateen′ (or **Jaffatine,** jåf-få-teen′) **Islands,** a group in the Red Sea, near the Gulf of Suez.

Jafferabad, jåf‵fẹr-å-båd′, a town of India, in Guzerat, on the Gulf of Cambay, 37 miles E.N.E. of Diu Head.

Jafferabad, a town of India, in Hyderabad, on an affluent of the Godavery, 23 miles N.E. of Jaulnah.

Jaffiergunge, jåf‵feer-gŭnj′, a town of Bengal, on the Ganges, 32 miles N.N.W. of Dacca.

Jaffnapatam, jåf‵nạ-på-tåm′, or **Jaff′na,** a town of Ceylon, on the W. shore of the island of the same name, with a good harbor, a fort of white coral, a trade in tobacco, palmyra wood, and shells, and active manufactures of cloth, cotton prints, cocoanut oil, gold, jewelry, &c. It is built in the Dutch style, and is clean, with broad and well-shaded streets. Pop. 34,713.

Jaffnapatam, a district of Ceylon, consisting mainly of an island of the same name, lying N. of Ceylon proper, from which it is separated by a narrow strait, easily fordable on horseback. It is low, dry, and of coral formation, but affords much palmyra timber, tobacco, rice, fruit, &c. Its people are noted for industry and intelligence, but are grossly immoral. Capital, Jaffnapatam. Pop. 245,983.

Jaf′frey, a post-village in Jaffrey township, Cheshire co., N.H., 28 miles N.N.W. of Fitchburg, Mass. It has a church and a tannery. The Great Monadnock Mountain is in this township, which contains also a larger village, named East Jaffrey (station name, Jaffrey). P. of township, 1256.

Jagan, jå-gån′, a small town and fort of the Punjab, in its N. part. Lat. 32° 43′ N.; lon. 75° 5′ E.

Jaganatha, Jaggernaut, Jaggannatha. See JUGGERNAUT.

Jagaraga, a town of Java. See DJAGARAGA.

Jagath, the supposed ancient name of TETOOAN.

Jagdispur, a town of India. See JUGDEESPOOR.

Jagepoor, a town of India. See JAJPOOR.

Jägerndorf, yå′ghẹrn-doʀf‵, or **Karnow,** kaʀ′nov, a town of Austrian Silesia, at a railway junction, 14 miles N.W. of Troppau, between the Great and Little Oppa. Pop. 8442. It is enclosed by high walls, and has a handsome church with a spire 230 feet high, an old ducal castle, high school, hospital, and theatre. It is the capital of a mediatized principality belonging to Prince Liechtenstein.

Jaghatoo, or **Jaghatu,** jå-gå-too′, a river of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, rises in Mount Zagros, 40 miles S.W. of Tukhti Suleiman, flows northward, and enters Lake Ooroomeeyah 10 miles W.S.W. of Binab. Length, 130 miles.

Jagodin, yå-go-deen′, or **Jagodina,** yå-go-dee′nå, a town of Servia, near the Morava, 63 miles S.S.E. of Semendria. Pop. 4385.

Jagotin, a town of Russia. See YAGOTIN.

Jagst. See JAXT.

Jagua, or **Xagua,** ʜå′gwå, a river of Honduras, enters the Caribbean Sea 40 miles W.S.W. of Trujillo, after a N. course of 120 miles.

Jagua Bay, or **Bahia de Jagua** (or **Xagua**), bå-ee′å då ʜå′gwå, a fine bay on the S. coast of Cuba, 45 miles N.W. of Trinidad, and defended by a strong castle on Cape de los Angeles. Upon it is the town of Cienfuegos.

Jaguarão, a town of Brazil. See SERRITO.

Jaguari, zhå-gwå-ree′, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, on the W. slope of Serra de Mantiqueira, and on the road from Rio Janeiro to the towns of São Paulo and Campanha.

Jaguaribe, zhå-gwå-ree′bå, a river of Brazil, rises in the mountains of Boa Vista, province of Ceará, and falls into the Atlantic about lat. 4° 8′ S., lon. 37° 50′ W. Total length, about 460 miles.

Jaguaripe, zhå-gwå-ree′på, a town of Brazil, province and 45 miles W.S.W. of Bahia, on a river of its own name.

Jahalu, jå-hå-loo′, a town of India, in the Bijnaur district. Pop. 5979.

Jahanabad, a town of India. See JEHANABAD.

Jahde, yå′dẹh, a river of North Germany, in Oldenburg, after a northward course of 13 miles, enters a wide estuary of the North Sea, 20 miles in length by 12 miles in breadth, immediately W. of the mouth of the Weser.

Jahde, or **Jade,** yå′dẹh, a small detached territory of Prussia, on the coast of Oldenburg, at the mouth of the Jahde estuary, with the town and naval station of Wilhelmshafen. It was ceded in 1864 by Oldenburg.

Jahde, a port of Prussia. See WILHELMSHAFEN.

Jahicos, zhå-ee′koce, a town of Brazil, in Piauhy, 70 miles E.S.E. of Oeiras, near the Itahim. Pop. 2000.

Jahil, jå-heel′, a town of North-West India, 58 miles N.W. of Ajmeer.

Jah-Jerm, jå-jĕrm, a town of Persia, in Khorassan, in its N. part, 25 miles N. of Abbasabad.

Jahjou, or **Jahjow,** jå-jŏw′, a town of India, 15 miles S.W. of Agra.

Jahlore, a town of India. See JALLORE.

Jahnevi, jå`nå-vee′, a river of India, in Gurhwal, one of the early affluents of the Ganges, which it joins near Gangootri.

Jahnsdorf, yåns′dorf, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, near Chemnitz. Pop. 2051.

Jaicza, yīt′så, **Jaitze,** or **Jaicze,** yīt′seh, a fortified town of Bosnia, on the Verbas, 30 miles S. of Banialooka. Pop. 4000.

Jaighur, a town of British India. See ZYGHUR.

Jaihan, a river of Asia Minor. See JYHOON.

Jaija, or **Jaya,** a town of Afghanistan. See JEJA.

Jaik, a river of Russia. See URAL.

Jailum, India. See JHYLUM.

Jaimpoor, a town of India. See JAMPOOR.

Jaina, a river and bay of Hayti. See HAINA.

Jainagar, a town of India. See JOYNUGGER.

Jainal, a town of India, district of Bharaich. Pop. 4510.

Jaispitz, yīs′pits, or **Alt-Jaischwitz,** ålt-yīsh′ŵits, a town of Moravia, 10 miles N.N.W. of Znaim. Pop. 1100.

Jaitpoor, jīt`poor′, a town of India, in the Guzerat Peninsula, 20 miles N.E. of Joonaghur.

Jajarcote, jå-jar-kōt′, a town of India, 135 miles W.N.W. of Lucknow.

Jajpoor, Jajpur, jåj`poor′, or **Jaj`pore′,** written also **Jagepoor,** jāj`poor′, a town of India, district and 40 miles N.E. of Cuttuck, on the river Byturney. It is noted as a place of pilgrimage, and a large part of it is in ruins. Pop. 10,753.

Jakatra, or **Jacatra,** yå-kå′trå, a former kingdom in the island of Java, now divided into the Dutch provinces of Batavia, Buitenzorg, Krawang, and Preanger.

Jakatra, or **Jacatra,** a former town in the island of Java, capital of the kingdom of the same name. Its site is now occupied by Batavia.

Jakatra, or **Jacatra,** one of the present divisions of Batavia, in the island of Java.

Jakatra, or **Jacatra,** a bay on the N. coast of Java, into which falls a river of the same name, also called Tjiliewong.

Jakau, a town of India. See JUCKOW.

Jake's Prairie, a post-office of Crawford co., Mo.

Jake's Run, a post-office of Monongalia co., W. Va.

Jakhwa, a river of Siberia. See YAKHVA.

Jako, yå′ko`, a village of Hungary, co. of Veszprim, 11 miles S.E. of Papa. Pop. 1350.

Jakobshavn, yå′kobs-hŏwn`, a village or Danish settlement in Greenland, opposite Disco Island.

Jakobstadt, a town of Russia. See JACOBSTAD.

Jakohalma, yŏh`ko`ŏl′mŏh`, a village of Hungary, on the Tarna, about 4 miles from Jasz-Bereny. Pop. 2588.

Jakubjan, yå`koob`yån′, or **Jakobsau,** yå′kob`sŏw`, a village of Hungary, co. of Zips, 16 miles N.N.E. of Leutschau. Pop. 2171.

Jakuno Sima, Japan. See YAKOONO SEEMA.

Jakutsk, a town of Siberia. See YAKOOTSK.

Jalacho, or **Xalacho,** hå-lå′cho, a village of Yucatan, on the main road between Merida and Campeachy.

Jalalabad, India. See JELALABAD.

Jalali, a town of India. See JULALEE.

Jalalpur, India. See JULALPOOR and JELALPOOR.

Jalance, or **Xalance,** hå-lån′thå, a town of Spain, in Valencia, province and 50 miles W.S.W. of Valencia, at the confluence of the La Hoz with the Jucar. Pop. 1694.

Jalandhar, India. See JULLINDER.

Jalangi, a town of India. See JELLINGHY.

Jalapa, or **Xalapa,** hå-lå′på, a city of Mexico, state and 44 miles by rail W.N.W. of Vera Cruz. Pop. about 10,000. It is beautifully situated, at an elevation of 4340 feet, healthy and well built. The principal edifices are the cathedral and several other churches, and the vast convent of San Francisco. It is a good deal resorted to by invalids from Vera Cruz. The drug *jalap* grows here wild, and derives its name from this city, which has large manufactures of pottery, leather, and cigars.

Jalap′a, a post-hamlet of Grand co., Ind., on the Mississinewa River, 7 miles N.W. of Marion. It has 2 churches and a planing-mill. Pop. 150.

Jalapa, a village of Newberry co., S.C., on the Laurens Railroad, 53 miles N.W. of Columbia. It has an academy and 2 churches.

Jalapa, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Tenn., 18 miles E. by S. of Athens. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Jalawan, a province of Beloochistan. See JHALAWAN.

Jalgaon, a town of India. See JULGAUM.

Jalhay, zhå`lå′, a village of Belgium, province and 19 miles E.S.E. of Liege. Pop. 2200.

Jali, jå′lee, a town of Bengal, Mozufferpoor district, about 10 miles N.W. of Durbungah. Pop. 6657.

Jalisco, or **Xalisco,** hå-lees′ko or hå-lis′ko, or **Guadalajara,** gwå-då-lå-hå′rå, a maritime state of Mexico, bordering on the Pacific, between lat. 18° 45′ and 24° N. and lon. 101° 15′ and 106° 15′ W. Area, 39,163 square miles. It is one of the finest regions of Mexico. The E. portion, although traversed by the Cordillera of Anahuac, is extremely fertile, and the districts near the coast are covered with luxuriant forests; but the climate is unhealthy. Jalisco is intersected by the Rio Grande or Santiago and its numerous affluents, and on its S. side has the large lake of Chapala. Capital, Guadalajara. Pop. 966,689.

Jalk, jålk, a town in the sandy desert of North Beloochistan. Lat. 28° 20′ N.; lon. 66° E.

Jallais, zhål`lå′, a market-town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 5 miles E. of Beaupréau. Pop. 1316.

Jallieu, zhål`le-uh′, a village of France, in Isère, arrondissement of La-Tour-du-Pin. Pop. 2723.

Jallore, jål-lōr′, or **Jahlore,** jå-lōr′, a town of India, dominions and 65 miles S.S.W. of Joodpoor. Pop. 15,000. Its fortress is the strongest in this part of India.

Jalnah, India. See JAULNAH.

Jalomnitza, yå-lom-nit′så, a river of Wallachia, flows generally E. past Tergovist, and joins the Danube on the left, opposite Hirschova. Length, 140 miles.

Jalon, or **Xalon,** hå-lōn′, a river of Spain, joins the Ebro 13 miles above Saragossa, after a course of 120 miles.

Jalon, or **Xalon,** a village of Spain, in Valencia, province and about 45 miles N.E. of Alicante. Pop. 3030.

Jal`oofs′,** or **Jal`offs′, a people of West Africa, dwelling between the Gambia and the Senegal.

Jaloun, or **Jalaun,** jå-lŏwn′, a town of India, capital of the Jaloun district, 65 miles S.W. of Cawnpore. Pop. 14,242.

Jaloun, or **Jalaun,** a district in the Jhansee division, British Bundelcund, India. Area, 1553 square miles. Capital, Jaloun. Pop. 404,447.

Jaloutrovosk, a town of Siberia. See YALOOTROVOSK.

Jalovka, yå-lov′kå, a market-town of Russian Poland, government and 40 miles S. of Grodno. Pop. 1000.

Jalpigori, a district of Bengal. See JULPIGOREE.

Jalpuch, a river and lake of Russia. See YALPOOKH.

Jalpushkov, yål-poosh-kov′, a town of Russia, in Podolia, 40 miles E.N.E. of Kamieniec. Pop. 1500.

Jalta, a town of Russia. See YALTA.

Jalutrovosk, Russia. See YALOOTROVOSK.

Jama, a river of Siberia. See YAMA.

Jamaica, ja-må′ka (Sp. pron. hå-mī′kå; Fr. *Jamaïque*, zhå`må`eek′), one of the Great Antilles, and the principal of the British West India Islands, in the Caribbean Sea, between lat. 17° 40′ and 18° 30′ N. and lon. 76° 15′ and 78° 25′ W., about 90 miles S. of Cuba. Its general appearance is extremely beautiful. On the N. it rises into hills of gentle ascent, covered with pimento groves and a brilliant verdure and intersected by vales, while on the S. it presents abrupt precipices and cliffs. Length, 140 miles. Area, 4250 square miles. The coast-line is 500 miles long, and is indented with a great number of excellent harbors, of which Port Royal, or the harbor of Kingston, is the most considerable. The island is traversed by lofty mountains in all directions, the principal chain, called the Blue Mountains, occupying the centre, and stretching from E. to W., with a sharp crest from 7000 to 8000 feet in elevation. The declivities are covered with stately forests. The valleys are all very narrow, not more than a twentieth part of the island being level ground. The principal rivers are the Minho, Black, and Cobre, all emptying themselves on the S. coast. The mountains are of calcareous formation. The N. side of the island is reputed to be the more healthy, though all insalubrity ceases at an elevation of 1400 feet. The rainy seasons are from May to August and from October to November. Earthquakes are frequent; hurricanes less so than in the other West India Islands. The soil is naturally less productive than in many of the West India Islands, but most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised, sugar being the chief. Indigo, cotton, and cacao were formerly more important staples than at present. Maize, Guinea corn, and rice are the chief grains raised. The plantain, banana, sweet potato, &c., compose the principal food of the blacks. Fine fruits are plentiful. Sunflower-seeds are raised for the manufacture of oil. The other products are cinnamon, fine woods, and artificial grasses. Live-stock in general is good, as well as numerous. About seven-eighths of the land belong to private individuals; estates seldom exceed 1200 acres, and have become more subdivided since the epoch of slave-emancipation. A large part of the soil is uncultivated.

The commerce of Jamaica is not in a very flourishing condition, the exports having fallen off considerably the last few years. They comprise sugar, rum, coffee, pimento, ginger, arrowroot, various drugs, logwood, fustic, lance-wood, mahogany, lignum-vitæ, ebony, honey, bees'-wax, cocoanuts, and oranges, bananas, and other fruits. The principal ports are Kingston, Montego Bay, and Falmouth.

Jamaica is divided into 3 counties, Middlesex, Surrey, and Cornwall, and subdivided into 14 parishes. The government is vested in a governor and a council nominated by the crown, and a legislative assembly of 13 members. The island has but 27 miles of railway.

Besides Spanish Town, the old capital, and Kingston, the chief port and present seat of government, the island contains the town of Port Royal, on its S. side, and the maritime villages of Lucea, Montego Bay, Falmouth, and St. Ann's on its N. coast, and several minor ports. Jamaica was discovered by Columbus in 1494, colonized by Spaniards in 1510, and taken by the English in 1655. The Maroons, originally runaway slaves, obtained a tract of land on the N. side of the island in 1738, on which they built two small towns, and, with the exception of a rebellion in 1795, have remained peaceable. Since the abolition of slavery in 1833, the prosperity of Jamaica has greatly decreased. In 1865 the blacks rose in insurrection, which was promptly suppressed, and with it the old system of representative government. Of late many Chinese and coolies are employed in agriculture. Pop. in 1871, 506,154, of whom less than 15,000 are white.

Jamaica, ja-mā'ka, a post-hamlet of Glynn co., Ga., on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 16 miles N.N.W. of Brunswick. It has 2 churches.

Jamaica, a post-village, one of the capitals of Queens co., N.Y., in Jamaica township, on the Long Island Railroad, at the junction of several of its branches, 12 miles E. of Brooklyn, and about 4 miles S. of Flushing. It contains 6 churches, the Union Hall Academy, several seminaries, a bank, and many elegant residences owned or occupied by citizens of Brooklyn and New York. It has several manufactures of carriages; and 4 weekly newspapers (1 of which is German) are published here. Pop. 3791. The township is bounded on the S.W. by Jamaica Bay (which opens into the Atlantic Ocean), and is mostly a sandy plain. Here is the Union Race-Course. Pop. 8999.

Jamaica, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., in Jamaica township, on West River, about 40 miles S. by E. of Rutland. It has a national bank, a savings-bank, 3 churches, and manufactures of chairs, leather, shoes, &c. Pop. of the township, 1223.

Jamaica, a post-office of Middlesex co., Va.

Jamaica Plain, a post-village of Suffolk co., Mass., within the limits of Boston, on the Boston & Providence Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Boston. It is in the 23d ward of that city. It has 6 churches, a convent, a newspaper office, a public library, a high school, and the Eliot School. Here are numerous fine residences. The Jamaica Plain post-office is a branch of the Boston post-office.

Jamaïque, West Indies. See JAMAICA.

Jamaja, an island in the Eastern Sea. See DJIMAJA.

Jamallabad, a town of India. See JEMALABAD.

Jamalpur, a town of India. See JUMALPOOR.

Jamaltica, hå-mål-tee'kå, a ruined town of Honduras, 20 miles N. of Comayagua, with prehistoric remains of much interest.

Jamari, zhå-må're, or **Candeas,** kån-då'ås, a river of Brazil, falls into the Madeira about lat. 8° 40′ S. and lon. 63° 20′ W., after a N.W. course of about 300 miles.

Jambes, or **Jambe,** zhômb, a village of Belgium, on the Meuse, opposite Namur. Pop. 1500.

Jambi, or **Jambee,** yåm'be, a town of Sumatra, 130 miles N.N.W. of Palembang, extends for ¾ of a mile on both sides of the Jambi River. Pop. 3000. It exports benzoin, dragons'-blood, and rattans to Singapore, and has manufactures of opium and salt. In and around it many Hindoo sculptures have been discovered. It is the capital of the sultanate of Jambi, under Dutch supremacy.

Jambo, Arabia. See YEMBO.

Jamboli, Eastern Roumelia. See YAMBOLI.

Jambootee, jăm-boo'tee, a fortified town of British India. Lat. 15° 40′ N.; lon. 74° 22′ E.

Jambsar, or **Jambusar,** India. See JUMBOSEER.

Jamburg, a town of Russia. See YAMBOORG.

James, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of about 285 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Tennessee River. The surface is hilly. The soil is partly fertile. This county is intersected by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad. Capital, Ooltewah. This county was formed in 1871. Pop. 5000.

James, a post-office of Plymouth co., Iowa, on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Sioux City.

James, a township of Pottawattamie co., Iowa. P. 193.

James, a township of Stone co., Mo. Pop. 447.

James Bayou, bī'oo, a post-village of Mississippi co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad. It has 3 churches and a saw-mill. Pop. of James Bayou township, 361.

Jamesburg, jāmz-burg, a post-office of Sedgwick co., Kansas, 9 miles W. of Wichita.

Jamesburg, a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J., in Monroe township, on the Freehold & Jamesburg Railroad and the Camden & Amboy Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Freehold, and 20 miles N.E. of Bordentown. It has a national bank, a church, an academy, a flour-mill, and a shirt-factory which employs about 100 hands. Pop. about 500.

James City, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia. Area, estimated at 140 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the York River, on the S. by the James River, and on the W. by the Chickahominy. The surface is undulating. Maize, wheat, and grass are the staples. Capital, Williamsburg. The first place at which the English began to settle in the United States was Jamestown, in this county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,133,050. Pop. in 1870, 4425, of whom 4360 were Americans.

James City, a hamlet, Virginia. See LEON.

James Creek, Huntingdon co., Pa. See MARKLESBURG.

James' Crossing, a post-office of Jackson co., Kansas, on Soldier Creek, 12 miles W. of Holton.

James Fork of White River drains parts of Webster and Greene cos., Mo., runs southward through Christian co., and enters the White River in the S. part of Stone co. It is about 100 miles long.

James Fork, a hamlet of Sebastian co., Ark., about 20 miles S. of Fort Smith. Coal is found here.

James Island, in Charleston co., S.C., one of the sea-island chain, has James Island Creek on the landward side, and is bounded N. by Ashley River and Charleston harbor. Pop. 1808.

James Island, one of the Galapagos Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, 12 miles N.E. of Albemarle Island, 50 miles in length by 20 miles across. It is mountainous, and has the inlet of James Bay at its W. extremity.

Jameson, jā'mẹ-sọn, a post-village of Daviess co., Mo., in Grand River township, near Grand River, and on the St. Louis, Chillicothe & Omaha Railroad, 31 miles N.W. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of furniture, &c. It is an important shipping-point. Pop. about 300.

James Peak, Colorado, a mountain in lat. 39° 51′ 10″ N., lon. 105° 41′ 9″ W., about 10 miles from Central City. It has an altitude of 13,283 feet above sea-level.

Jamesport, jāmz'port, a post-village of Daviess co., Mo., on the Southwestern Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Gallatin. It has a church, a bank, a grist-mill, and 6 stores. Pop. 450.

Jamesport, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Riverhead township, on the N.W. shore of Great Peconic Bay, and on the Long Island Railroad, 80 miles E. of Brooklyn, and 5 miles E. of Riverhead. It has 2 or 3 churches and several summer boarding-houses. Pop. 323.

James River, of Dakota. See DAKOTA RIVER.

James River, of Missouri, flows through Greene co., and enters the White River in Taney co.

James River, of Virginia, called by the Indians *Powhatan*, and named by the English in honor of James I., is formed by Jackson's and Cowpasture Rivers, which unite near the N. extremity of Botetourt co. It runs eastward through the S. part of Rockbridge co., and effects a passage through the Blue Ridge at Balcony Falls, the scenery of which is very picturesque. It runs thence southeastward to Lynchburg, below which it flows northeastward and forms the boundary between the counties of Appomattox and Buckingham on the right and Amherst and Nelson on the left hand. From Scottsville it pursues an E.S.E. direction to Richmond City, where it rushes and tumbles over granite rocks and meets the tide about 150 miles from the ocean.

Below this city it runs southeastward with a very tortuous course, and gradually expands into an estuary which is more than 50 miles long and at some places is nearly 5 miles wide. This estuary communicates with Chesapeake Bay through Hampton Roads. The main river is about 450 miles long. Large steamboats can ascend it to City Point, at the mouth of the Appomattox. The James River Canal follows the windings of this river, and extends from Richmond to the White Sulphur Springs.

James's (jåmz'ẹz, always pronounced in two syllables) **Bay,** the southern part of Hudson's Bay, between lat. 51° and 55° N. and lon. 79° and 82° 30′ W. It is nearly 300 miles long N. and S., and 175 miles wide. It encloses numerous islands.

Jamestown, jāmz'tŏwn, a village of Ireland, co. of Leitrim, on the Shannon, 2½ miles S.E. of Carrick.

Jamestown, a village of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, 9 miles N.W. of Langholm. Pop. 1163.

Jamestown, a small town on the W. side of the island of Barbadoes.

James Town, the capital town of St. Helena, is on the N.W. coast of the island. It has a harbor well protected by strong batteries, a spacious parade lined with official residences, and a handsome church. Streets branch from this area, and on the heights around the town are the houses of the principal inhabitants, among which is Plantation House, occupied by the governor. See Saint Helena.

Jamestown, jāmz'tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Ark., 25 miles S. of Little Rock. It has a church.

Jamestown, a post-village of Tuolumne co., Cal., about 50 miles E. of Stockton. Here are gold-mines. It has 2 churches, and a manufactory of brandy and wine.

Jamestown, a post-office and mining-camp of Boulder co., Col., is 10 miles from Long's Peak, and 15 miles N.W. of Boulder. Gold and silver are mined here.

Jamestown, a post-village, capital of Stutsman co., Dakota, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 94 miles W. of Moorhead, Minn. It is on the James (or Jacques) River, near the Fort Seward Reservation.

Jamestown, a post-hamlet of Chattahoochee co., Ga., 2 miles E. of the Chattahoochee River, and 18 miles S.S.E. of Columbus. It has a high school.

Jamestown, a post-village of Clinton co., Ill., on Big Shoal Creek, about 30 miles E.N.E. of Belleville. It has a church. Coal is mined here. Pop. 120.

Jamestown, a post-village of Boone co., Ind., in Jackson township, on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 27 miles W.N.W. of Indianapolis. It has 3 churches, 2 flouring-mills, a saw-mill, and a stave-factory. Pop. 603.

Jamestown, a village of Steuben co., Ind., in Jamestown township, on Lake George, 8 or 9 miles N. of Angola. It has a church and a flour-mill. The name of its post-office is Crooked Creek. Pop. of the township, 779.

Jamestown, a township of Howard co., Iowa. P. 389.

Jamestown, a post-office of Cloud co., Kansas.

Jamestown, a post-village, capital of Russell co., Ky., about 95 miles S. of Frankfort. It has a court-house, &c. Pop. 138.

Jamestown, a hamlet of Cass co., Mich., in Penn township, on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, about 6 miles N.E. of Cassopolis. It has 2 churches and 1 or 2 wagon-shops. Pop. about 120. Here is Penn Post-Office.

Jamestown, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich., in Jamestown township, 18 miles S.W. of Grand Rapids. The township has forests of hard timber, and a pop. of 1806.

Jamestown, a township of Blue Earth co., Minn. Pop. 447.

Jamestown, a post-village of Moniteau co., Mo., 5 miles W. of the Missouri River, and about 20 miles S.E. of Booneville. It has 2 churches, a flouring-mill, a saw-mill, and a plough-factory. Pop. about 300.

Jamestown, a post-hamlet of Dodge co., Neb., 10 miles N.W. of Fremont.

Jamestown, a handsome town of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad, at its junction with the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, and on the navigable outlet of Chautauqua Lake, 27 miles E.N.E. of Corry, 20 miles S.E. of Mayville, and 69 miles S. by W. of Buffalo. It is finely situated on the hill-sides, 2 miles from the beautiful Chautauqua Lake, which is a favorite summer resort. It contains 9 churches, 3 national banks, the Jamestown Collegiate Institute, a large union school, 7 hotels, a piano-factory, a woollen-mill, a large manufactory of alpaca, a manufactory of axes and edge-tools, and several manufactories of cane-seat chairs and other furniture. Two daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. Three steamboats ply between this place and the head of the lake. The Chautauqua Outlet here furnishes water-power, which is employed in flouring-mills and other mills. Pop. in 1870, 5336; present pop. about 9000.

Jamestown, a post-village of Guilford co., N.C., on Deep River, 1 mile from the railroad which connects Greensborough with Salisbury, 10 miles S.W. of the former. It has a church, an academy, a cotton-factory, and several nurseries. Gold and copper are said to be found near it. Pop. of Jamestown township, 1539.

Jamestown, a township of McDowell co., N.C. P. 412.

Jamestown, a hamlet of Rutherford co., N.C., 12 miles from Marion. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Jamestown, a post-village of Greene co., O., in Silver Creek township, about 62 miles N.E. of Cincinnati, and 28 miles E. by S. of Dayton. It has 5 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and a manufactory of furniture. P. 532.

Jamestown, Lycoming co., Pa. See Oriole.

Jamestown, a post-borough of Mercer co., Pa., on the Shenango River, and on the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, 56 miles S.S.W. of Erie, 42 miles N. of New Castle, and 21 miles S.W. of Meadville. It is the W. terminus of the Jamestown & Franklin Railroad, and a branch of the Lake Shore Railroad connects it with Ashtabula, O. It has 5 churches, a savings-bank, 1 other bank, a newspaper office, a seminary, 2 planing-mills, 4 saw-mills, a flour-mill, and manufactures of engines, machinery, &c. Pop. 1500.

Jamestown, a post-office of Newport co., R.I., in Jamestown township, on Canonicut Island, 4 miles W. by N. of Newport. Pop. of the township, 488.

Jamestown, a post-village, capital of Fentress co., Tenn., about 70 miles W.N.W. of Knoxville.

Jamestown, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Tex., about 20 miles E. of Tyler. It has a church.

Jamestown, a ruined village of James City co., Va., on the N. bank of the James River, about 45 miles N.W. of Norfolk. It was settled by the English in 1608, and was the first place settled in the United States by that nation.

Jamestown, a post-office of James City co., Va.

Jamestown, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Wis., in Jamestown township, about 8 miles N.E. of Dubuque, Iowa. It has a grist-mill and 2 stores. The township is bounded W. by the Mississippi, and has a pop. of 1194.

James'ville, a post-office of Yankton co., Dakota.

Jamesville, a village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 8 miles W. of Worcester. It has a woollen-mill.

Jamesville, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., in De Witt township, on the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Syracuse. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of flour, plaster, water-lime or cement, and sash and blinds. Pop. 402.

Jamesville, Saratoga co., N.Y. See Middle Grove.

Jamesville, a post-village of Martin co., N.C., in Jamesville township, on the Roanoke River, and on the Jamesville & Washington Railroad, about 54 miles N. of New-Berne. It has 5 churches, a saw-mill, and valuable herring-fisheries. Steamboats ply regularly between Jamesville and Norfolk, Va. Pop. 150; of the township, 2530.

Jamghaut, jåm`gawt', in India, is a remarkable pass across the Vindhyan Mountains, 30 miles S. of Indore, with an elevation of 2328 feet.

Jamilena, or **Xamilena,** Hå-me-lå'nå, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 7 miles from Jaen. Pop. 1772.

Jamiltepec, Mexico. See Xamiltepec.

Ja'mison, a post-hamlet of Chilton co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 51 miles N.N.W. of Montgomery. It has 2 churches, 2 steam saw-mills, and a plough-factory.

Jamison, a station in Erie co., N.Y., on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, 14 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo.

Jamison, a station in Forest co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad, 2 miles N. by E. of Tionesta.

Jamnay, yåm'nī, a village of Bohemia, 35 miles from Leitomischl. Pop. 1152.

Jamnitz, yåm'nits, a town of Moravia, 25 miles N.W. of Znaim. It has silver- and lead-mines. Pop. 2651.

Jamoigne, zhå`mwån', a village of Belgium, on the Semoy, 18 miles W. of Arlon. Pop. 1250.

Jamo'nia, a post-office of Leon co., Fla., 18 miles S. of Thomasville, Ga.

Jamoo, a town and country of India. See Jummoo.

Jampol, or **Iampol.** See Yampol.

**Jam`poor',** or **Jaimpoor,** jām`poor', a town of India, district and 40 miles S. of Dera Ghazee Khan. Pop. 7796.

Jamrood, jåm'rood', a small town of India, 10 miles W. of Peshawer, at the entrance of the Khyber Pass.

Jamsæ, yåm'så, a town of Finland, læn and 64 miles N.N.E. of Tavastehuus. Pop. 1000.

Jamsk, a town of Siberia. See YAMSK.

Jam'ton, a post-office of Montgomery co., O.

Jamu. See JUMMOO.

Jamui, a town of India. See JUMOOEE.

Jamu-Kandi, a town of Bengal. See KANDY.

Jamushli, jå-moosh'lee (?), a large village of Russian Armenia, on the river Kars.

Jana, a river of Siberia. See YANA.

Janal, Hå-nål', a post-hamlet of San Diego co., Cal., about 20 miles S.E. of San Diego.

Jan'alus'ka, or **Jun'alus'ka,** a post-office of Jackson co., N.C.

Janat, a town of West Africa. See GANAT.

Jandrala, jăn-drå'lå, a town of India, in the Amritsir district. Pop. 6975.

Janeiro, Rio de, a city of Brazil. See RIO JANEIRO.

Jane Island, one of the Carolines, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 7° 33' N.; lon. 155° 3' E.

Janelew, jān'loo', a post-village of Lewis co., W. Va., 16 miles S. of Clarksburg. It has a church, a pottery, a tannery, and a flour-mill.

Jane's (or **Jayne's**) **Store,** a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ark., 30 miles N.W. of Walnut Ridge. It has a church and an academy.

Janesville, jānz'vil, a village of Lassen co., Cal., on Honey Lake, 12 miles S.S.E. of Susanville. It has a church, stores, and a masonic hall. Pop. of township, 441.

Janesville, a hamlet of Shasta co., Cal., 16 miles from Cottonwood Railroad Station. Here is Gas Point Post-Office.

Janesville, or **Jaynesville,** a post-village of Bremer co., Iowa, in Jackson township, on the Cedar River, and on the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, 6 miles S. of Waverly. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a large flour-mill.

Janesville, a post-hamlet in Janesville township, Greenwood co., Kansas, on the South Fork of the Verdigris River, about 32 miles S. of Emporia. Pop. of the township, 404.

Janesville, a post-village of Waseca co., Minn., in Janesville township, at the S. end of Elysian Lake, and on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 13 miles E. by S. of Mankato, and about 27 miles S.W. of Faribault. It has a graded school, 3 churches, and a newspaper office. Pop. 678; of township, additional, 764.

Janesville, a village of Clearfield co., Pa., about 20 miles N. of Altoona. It has 3 churches and a lumber-mill. The name of its post-office is Smith's Mills.

Janesville, a city, the capital of Rock co., Wis., is finely situated on both sides of Rock River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern and Southern Wisconsin Railroads, 70 miles W.S.W. of Milwaukee, 13 miles N. of Beloit, and 91 miles N.W. of Chicago. It is mostly built on a small plain or level space between the river and the bluffs, which are about 100 feet higher than the river, here crossed by 2 dams and affording some 2000 horsepower for the mills. It contains a court-house which cost $125,000, 13 churches, 2 national banks, a savings-bank, a high school, a state institution for the education of the blind, with about 100 pupils, a large cotton-factory with 400 looms, 2 woollen-factories, 7 flouring-mills, several machine-shops, foundries, and manufactories of reapers and mowers, farming-implements, carriages, boots, shoes, &c. A daily, a semi-weekly, and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 10,115; of township, additional, 853.

Jangipur, a town of Bengal. See JUNGEYPOOR.

Janik, jå'neek' or jå'nik', a town of Asia Minor, province of Seevas, on the Yeshil-Irmak.

Janikul, a town of Russia. See YENIKALE.

Janjan Buré, Africa. See MACCARTHY ISLAND.

Janjero, jån-je-ro', a country of Northeast Africa, S. of Abyssinia. Principal town, Janjero.

Janjowla, jån-jŏw'lå, or **Ganjooly,** gån-joo'lee, a town of India, 57 miles W. of Beeder.

Jankovácz, yon'ko'våts', a town of Hungary, co. of Bacs, 40 miles N.N.E. of Zombor. Pop. 7890.

Jan-Mayen, yån-mī'en, written also **Jean-Mayen,** an island of the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 70° 29' N.; lon. 7° 31' W. On its N. extremity are the Beerenberg Mountain, and the Esk, a volcano.

Jan'ney, a station in Bucks co., Pa., on the North Pennsylvania Railroad (Delaware Branch), 19 miles N.E. of Philadelphia.

Jannina, a town of European Turkey. See YANINA.

Janopol, a town of Russia. See YANOPOL.

Janosda, yå'nosh'dŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Bihar, near Sarkad. Pop. 1330.

Janoshaza, yå'nosh'hå'zŏh', a town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, 12 miles N.W. of Sümegh. Pop. 2240.

Janov, or **Janow,** Russia. See YANOV.

Janow, yå'nov, a town of Austrian Galicia, on a lake, 11 miles N.W. of Lemberg. Pop. 2018.

Janow, a town of Austrian Galicia, 24 miles S.S.E. of Tarnopol, on an island in the Sered. Pop. 2052.

Jansdorf, yåns'doRf, or **Jöhnsdorf,** yöns'doRf, a village of Bohemia, 8 miles from Leitomischl. Pop. 1420.

Jan'sen's Creek, of Columbia co., N.Y., forms part of the boundary between Columbia and Dutchess cos., and falls into the Hudson River about 4 miles S. of Catskill.

Jansi, a town of India. See JHANSEE.

Jansuth, or **Jansut,** jăn'sŭt, a town of India, district of Mozuffernuggur, 23 miles N. by E. of Meerut. Pop. 6121.

Jantra, or **Iantra,** yån'trå, a river of Bulgaria, after a N. course of 75 miles, joins the Danube 13 miles E. of Sistova.

Jan-tse-Kiang, China. See YANG-TSE-KIANG.

Jannaria, zhå-noo-å're-å, a town of Brazil, in Minas-Geraes, 150 miles N. of Minas-Novas. Pop. of district, 600.

Januchpol, or **Janutzpol.** See YANOOSHPOL.

Janville, zhôNG'veel', a town of France, in Eure-et-Loir, 25 miles S.E. of Chartres. Pop. 1323.

Janzé, zhôNG'zå', a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 miles S.E. of Rennes. Pop. 1636.

Japan, jå-pån', called **Niphon,** nip'hon', **Nippon',** or **Dai** (dī) **Nippon,** by the Japanese (L. *Japo'nia;* Fr. *Japon,* zhå'pôNG'; Sp. *Japon,* Hå-pōn'; Dutch, *Japan,* yå-pån'; Ger. *Japan,* yå'pån), an insular empire of Asia, composed of the large islands of Hondo, Kioo-Sioo, Shikoku, and Jesso, and a great number of smaller ones of various dimensions. With its dependencies, the Kooril, Loo-Choo, and Bonin Islands, it is said to comprise, in all, 3850 islands, islets, or rocks, situated between lat. 31° and 46° N. and lon. 129° and 149° E., having W. the Strait of Corea and the Sea of Japan, and on other sides the Pacific Ocean. Area, 155,520 square miles. Pop. in 1872, 33,110,825. These islands, especially Hondo and Kioo-Sioo, are extremely irregular in shape, their coasts much indented, and surface very uneven. There are many mountains which have been or are actively volcanic; the chief of these, Fooseeyama, near Yokohama, the sacred mountain of Japan, is 12,440 feet high. The rivers are numerous, and generally wide at their mouths, but their courses are short, and they are not navigable for many miles inland. Of the lakes, the principal appears to be Oits Mitsoo, in the S. of Hondo, regarded by the Japanese with superstitious reverence. The interior of Japan remains to a large extent unexplored by Europeans, although latterly several journeys have been made in the neighborhood of Tokio and Kioto.

In a country extending over 15° of latitude, the climate is so varied that almost every province has different products; it is in general mild and healthy, but hurricanes and earthquakes are frequent. The soil is extremely fertile in Kioo-Sioo, Shikoku, and the southern parts of Hondo; elsewhere it is not so fertile, but it is very carefully cultivated. Japan is a cotton-producing country, and the soil is favorable to its growth. Other products are in great variety; the chief are rice, potatoes, gourds, numerous fruits common in Southern Europe, silk, hemp, ginger, tobacco, tea in large quantity, oak, maple, ironwood, cypress, fir timber, varnish, camphor, and the bean from which soy is made. Cattle-rearing is unimportant; buffaloes and oxen are used only for draught, and sheep are few. Fish abound on the coasts; pearls and ambergris are obtained. In some rural arts the Japanese are unequalled, such as the dwarfing of forest trees and raising bulbous roots of an enormous size. Rice and radishes are extensively used as food. In manufacturing industry generally they equal the Chinese, and their sword-blades and other metallic goods, silk and cotton fabrics, porcelain, lacquered and japanned wares, and paper, are particularly excellent. Within the last few years Japan has made unparalleled progress in civilization and the adoption of Western manners and customs. The feudal system, under which the country was governed by numerous lords, was abolished in 1871, and the Mikado became absolutely the sovereign of the state. The Mikado is frequently addressed as the Tenno, or "Son of Heaven," and also as Kwotei, or Emperor. The empire, which was formerly excluded from intercourse with other countries, is now open to foreign commerce; consuls are appointed, and are allowed to visit the interior of the country under certain almost nominal restrictions. The new currency and coinage are made to harmonize more or less with those of Europe and the United States. The yen corresponds to a dollar, and is represented both in silver and in gold. The five-yen piece in gold is modified so as to equal the British sovereign. The hundredth part of the yen is called sen, and there are silver coins of the value of five, ten, twenty, and fifty sens, and gold coins of two, five, ten, and twenty yens. The gold is chiefly obtained from the gold-fields of Sado, which have been worked for centuries. A regular postal service has been established between the principal towns. Hundreds of miles of telegraph-wires have been established, and several lines of railway are in operation. Coal exists in many localities, and iron ores are also plentiful, as well as petroleum, copper, kaolin, gold, silver, lead, tin, sulphur, antimony, quicksilver, salt, &c. Numerous light-houses have been erected. There is an effective system of public instruction. There is a university at Tokio, as also a normal school for the training of teachers. The university is not strictly a university, but rather a collection of colleges. Several of these have been opened,—such as the college of medicine, the engineering college, and a naval college; and others will be started at an early period. The old Japanese calendar, the era of which commenced with the accession of the first of the Mikados, has been abandoned in favor of the European calendar.

On March 31, 1854, a general convention of peace and amity was signed between Japan and the United States, by which the ports of Simoda and Hakodadi were opened to the ships of the latter for trade and protection. It was not till November, 1865, that the different treaties entered into with the trading nations of Europe and America were ratified by a decree of the Mikado, who had refused to fulfil the obligations which the Japanese government had undertaken. The number of ports now fully open to foreign trade is six,—Kanagawa with Yokohama, Hiogo, Osaka, Nagasaki, Hakodadi, and Nee-e-gata. Tokio has also, since 1865, been thrown open, under certain restrictions, to foreigners. The imports consist chiefly of cotton and woollen manufactures, rice, sugar, cotton, &c., and arms and ammunition; the exports are mainly raw silk, silk-worms' eggs, and tea.

The government is despotic. Since the year 1869, the emperor or Mikado has chosen to act through an executive ministry, the members of which are to a great extent responsible advisers of the crown. Previously the government had been for many years practically in the hands of a line of hereditary *shoguns*, or ministers; and these had come to be regarded as a kind of temporal, as the Mikado was the spiritual sovereign. The government is conducted by the Sosai, a kind of premier, who is assisted by councillors, who constitute an upper and a lower chamber and whose duty it is to deliberate upon the affairs of the nation. The upper chamber is called Gijio, and is a supreme council consisting of 10 members. The Sanjo, or lower chamber, is formed of 20 members. There is also a house of representatives, composed of 276 members. These members are elected for four years, one-half of whom retire every two years, but may be re-elected. The army is composed of about 35,000 officers and men. The navy comprises 17 vessels, including 2 iron-clads. Japan is divided into 72 governments, the governors of which are termed *dai-mio* ("high-named"), and hold their offices direct from the sovereign. The laws are very rigorous; many popular rights and customs, however, exist, and the Japanese are less corruptly governed and less shackled by ancient usages than the Chinese. The system of municipal government in the cities is apparently efficient. The ancient religion is Sintoism, the priests of which are said to be descended from the sun; it has always been the state religion. The majority of the population are adherents of Booddhism, introduced into Japan about the sixth century of the Christian era; though some profess the doctrines of Confucius, and others are Christians. The Japanese are of the Mongolian race, and are stout and well made. They are amiable, intellectual, and patriotic, and have some science and a taste for music. Their language is different from that of the Chinese. Japan is said to possess a written history extending over twenty-five centuries, and its sovereigns are reported to have formed a continuous dynasty since 660 B.C.——Adj. and inhab. JAPANESE, jap-ą-neez' (Fr. JAPONAIS, zhå`-po`nå').

Japan, or **Djapan,** jå'pån, a town in the island of Java, about 25 miles W.S.W. of Soerabaya. It is the residence of the provincial governor of the interior, and has several mosques. Near it are the ruins of the old town of Medand Kamalan.

Japan Sea is that portion of the Pacific Ocean situated between lat. 35° and 52° N. and lon. 128° and 142° E., bounded by the islands of Japan on the E., and by Russian Manchooria and the peninsula of Corea on the W. It communicates with the Pacific, by the Straits of La Perouse and Sangar, on the E., and with the Sea of Okhotsk, by the Channel of Tartary, on the N. It forms the Gulf of Corea, and receives the river Amoor.

Japara, or **Djapara,** jå-på'rå, a Dutch residency on the N. coast of the island of Java, between lat. 7° and 7° 35' N. and lon. 110° 35' and 111° 10' E. The soil is fertile. Pop. 1,251,398. Capital, Japara, a fortified town on the W. coast, 30 miles N.N.E. of Samarang.

Japha, the ancient name of SAFED.

Japhia, or **Japho,** a town of Palestine. See JAFFA.

Japon, or **Japonia,** and **Japonais.** See JAPAN.

Japura, Hå-poo'rå, or **Yupura,** yoo-poo'rå, written also **Hyapura** (sometimes called, in the upper part of its course, the **Caqueta,** kå-kå'tå), a large river of South America, has its sources in the Andes of the United States of Colombia, about 50 miles N.E. of Pasto, in lat. 1° 20' N., lon. 76° 50' W., whence it flows E. by S., and then S.E., forming for some distance the boundary between Ecuador and Colombia. It traverses the forests of Ecuador and Brazil for many miles. Its lower course, with a few deviations, is nearly due E. to lat. 1° 50' S. and lon. 65° 15' W., when it suddenly takes a S. direction, and falls into the Amazon at lat. 3° S. and lon. 65° W., having been for more than 350 miles of its course wholly a Brazilian river. Its entire length is upwards of 1300 miles. The navigation of the Japura is interrupted by a great cataract, which occurs in lat. 1° 10' S. and lon. 72° 20' W., below which it is navigated by steamers.

Jaquemel, a town of Hayti. See JACMEL.

Jarafuel, or **Xarafuel,** Hå-rå-fwêl', a town of Spain, province and 52 miles S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 2102. It has a trade in wine, olive oil, and timber.

Jaragua, zhå-rå'gwå, a town of Brazil, province of Goyaz, situated on a small river of the same name, which formerly yielded rich gold-washings. Pop. 2500.

Jaragua, one of the best-frequented seaports in the province of Alagoas, in Brazil, near Maçayo.

Jaraicejo, or **Xaraicejo,** Hå-rī-thå'Ho, a town of Spain, province and 40 miles E.N.E. of Caceres. Pop. 1101.

Jarama, or **Xarama,** Hå-rå'må, a river of Spain, unites with the Henares about 10 miles E.S.E. of Madrid, and afterwards falls into the Tagus a little below Aranjuez.

Jarandilla, or **Xarandilla,** Hå-rån-deel'yå, a town of Spain, in Caceres, 14 miles E. of Plasencia. Pop. 1933.

Jaransk, a town of Russia. See YARANSK.

Jar'balo, a post-office of Leavenworth co., Kansas.

Jarboesville, jar'bōz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of St. Mary's co., Md., 2½ miles S.W. of Millstone Landing, and about 50 miles S. of Annapolis.

Jarcy, Jarsy, zhaR`see', or **Jargy,** zhaR`zhee', a village of Italy, 16 miles from Chambéry. Pop. 1215.

Jardines, HaR-dee'nês (the "gardens"), two groups of islets and rocks off the N. and S. coasts of Cuba.

Jarenga, a river of Russia. See YARENGA.

Jarensk, a town of Russia. See YARENSK.

Jargeau, zhaR`zhō' (anc. *Gargosilium?*), a town of France, in Loiret, on the Loire, 10 miles E.S.E. of Orleans. Pop. 1558.

Jarkovacz, yaR`ko`våts', a village of Hungary, co. and 30 miles S.W. of Temesvar. Pop. 2402.

Jarlsberg-Laurwig, yaRls'bêRG-lŏwR'wig, an amt of Norway, S.W. of Christiania. Area, 861 square miles. Pop. 87,494.

Jarmello, zhaR-mêl'lo, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 18 miles S. of Guarda. Pop. 1360.

Jarmen, yaR'mẹn, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 61 miles N.W. of Stettin. Pop. 1657.

Jarnac, zhaR`nåk', a town of France, in Charente, 7 miles by rail E. of Cognac, on the right bank of the Charente. Pop. 4390. It is the great mart for the wine and brandy of the district, and is celebrated for the victory of the Duke of Anjou over the Prince of Condé, who perished in the battle, 1569.

Jarnac-Champagne, zhaR`nåk'-shôM`pån', a village of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 6 miles N. of Jonzac. Pop. 1316.

Jaroczyn, or **Jarotschin,** yå-rot-seen' or yå-rotch'-in, written also **Jarocin,** a town of Prussia, in Posen, 40 miles S.E. of the city of Posen. Pop. 2469.

Jaro-Dsangbo, China. See YAROO-DZANG-BO-TSOO.

Jaromeritz, yå`ro-må'rits, or **Jaromieritz,** yå`ro-mee'rits, a village of Moravia, about 17 miles N.W. of Znaim. Pop. 2277.

Jaromirz, yå′ro-meertsˋ, or **Jaromer,** yå′ro-mairˋ, a town of Bohemia, at the confluence of the Aupe with the Elbe, 68 miles by rail E.N.E. of Prague. Pop. 5442.

Jaroslav, or **Jaroslavl,** Russia. See Yaroslav.

Jaroslaw, yå′ro-slåvˋ, a town of Austrian Galicia, 17 miles by rail N.N.W. of Przemysl. Pop. 11,166, many of whom are Jews. It has a castle, a cathedral, a convent, a normal school, and manufactures of woollen cloths, linen, liquors, &c.

Jaroslowice, a village of Austria. See Joslowitz.

Jar′rettown, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., about 14 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches and a graded school.

Jar′rett's, a post-village of Sussex co., Va., on the Petersburg Railroad, 30 miles S. of Petersburg.

Jar′rettsville, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., 28 miles N.N.E. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches. Pop. 110.

Jar′rold's Valley, a post-office of Raleigh co., W. Va.

Jar′rott'sˋ, a station in St. Clair co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Belleville & Southern Illinois Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of St. Louis.

Jar′row, a town of England, co. of Durham, on the Tyne, and on a railway, 5½ miles E.N.E. of Gateshead. Pop. 18,179, mostly engaged in collieries and in ship-building.

Jarsy, a village of Italy. See Jarcy.

Jarun, jåˋroon′, or **Jarom,** jåˋrom′, a walled town of Persia, province of Fars, 100 miles S.S.E. of Sheeraz. Pop. 4000. It has some trade in white and printed cottons, tobacco, and iron from neighboring mines.

Jar′vis, a post-office of Smith co., Tex.

Jar′vis, a post-village in Haldimand co., Ontario, at the junction of the Canada Air-Line and Hamilton & Lake Erie Railways, 31 miles S.W. of Hamilton, and 13 miles W. of Cayuga. Pop. 400.

Jar′visburg, a post-office of Currituck co., N.C.

Jarvis Island, in the Pacific (lat. 0° 23′ S., lon. 159° 54′ W.), taken possession of by the United States in 1857, affords guano, has no drinkable water, and is not inhabited save by laborers in the guano-beds. Area, 1000 acres.

Jarvis' Store, a post-office of Knox co., Ky.

Jarvis View, a post-office of Rice co., Kansas.

Jarzé, zharˋzå′, a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 6½ miles W. of Baugé. Pop. 1860.

Jasch, a town of Roumania. See Yassy.

Jasena, yå-så′nå, or **Jassau,** yås′sŏw, a scattered village of Bohemia, circle of Königgrätz. Pop. 1180.

Jasenovac, Croatia. See Jaszenovacz.

Jashpur, a state of India. See Jushpoor.

Jask, jåsk, a town of Persia, province of Kerman, on the Arabian Sea, N. of Cape Jask, in lat. 25° 38′ N., lon. 57° 48′ E.

Jasliska, yås-lis′kå, a town of Austrian Galicia, 20 miles S.W. of Sanok. Pop. 2000.

Jaslo, yås′lo, a town of Austrian Galicia, 30 miles S.E. of Tarnow. Pop. 2000.

Ja′sonville, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ind., about 26 miles S.S.E. of Terre Haute. It has a church.

Jas′per, a county in the N. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Ocmulgee River, and is drained by Cedar and Rocky Creeks. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. A little gold is said to have been found in this county. Among its minerals are granite and iron. Capital, Monticello. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,781,332. Pop. in 1870, 10,439, of whom 10,425 were Americans.

Jasper, a southeastern county of Illinois, has an area of about 484 square miles. It is intersected by the Embarras River, which runs southeastward. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is a part of the coal-field of Illinois. Capital, Newton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,706,832. Pop. in 1870, 11,234, of whom 10,707 were Americans.

Jasper, a county in the N.W. part of Indiana, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Kankakee River, and is also drained by the Iroquois River. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with wet prairies, forests, and "oak openings." The soil is mostly adapted to pasturage. Hay, cattle, Indian corn, and oats are the staple products. A branch of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad passes through the S. part of this county. Capital, Rensselaer. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 6354, of whom 6014 were Americans.

Jasper, a county in the S. central part of Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by Skunk River and the North Fork of that river. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is very fertile. A large portion of it is prairie. Indian corn, wheat, hay, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county. It is intersected by the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Newton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $13,451,747. Pop. in 1870, 22,116, of whom 20,421 were Americans; in 1875, 24,128.

Jasper, a county in the S.E. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 670 square miles. It is drained by several small affluents of Leaf River and by Tallahoma Creek. The surface is uneven or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Paulding. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,090,229. Pop. in 1870, 10,884, of whom 10,824 were Americans.

Jasper, a county in the S.W. part of Missouri, bordering on Kansas, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by Spring River and Centre Creek. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and forests of the oak, ash, hickory, walnut, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. Rich lead-mines have been opened in this county, which has also zinc-mines and abundance of good limestone and sandstone (Devonian). Capital, Carthage. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 14,928, of whom 14,510 were Americans. It is intersected by the Missouri & Western Railroad.

Jasper, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Neches River, and is partly drained by the Angelina River. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, cattle, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Jasper. Pop. in 1870, 4218, of whom 4211 were Americans.

Jasper, a post-village, capital of Walker co., Ala., 50 miles N.N.E. of Tuscaloosa. It has a court-house, a church, a newspaper office, and an academy.

Jasper, a post-village, capital of Newton co., Ark., is 100 miles N.N.W. of Little Rock. It has 2 churches.

Jasper, a post-village, capital of Hamilton co., Fla., on the Florida division of the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 98 miles W. by N. of Jacksonville. It has a church, a saw-mill, a flour-mill, and a sulphur spring. Pop. 138.

Jasper, a post-village, capital of Pickens co., Ga., 50 miles N. of Atlanta, and at the southeastern base of the Blue Ridge. It has 2 churches.

Jasper, a township of Wayne co., Ill. Pop. 1016.

Jasper, a post-village, capital of Dubois co., Ind., on Patoka Creek, and on the line of the Cincinnati, Rockport & Southwestern Railroad, 38 miles N. of Rockport. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a high school, 2 flouring-mills, a planing-mill, a carriage-shop, and a saw-mill. Pop. 914.

Jasper, a township of Adams co., Iowa. Pop. 722.

Jasper, a township of Carroll co., Iowa. Pop. 244.

Jasper, a post-hamlet of Lenawee co., Mich., in Fairfield township, about 10 miles S. of Adrian. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Jasper, a township of Midland co., Mich. Pop. 173.

Jasper, a township of Camden co., Mo. Pop. 292.

Jasper, a township of Dallas co., Mo. Pop. 933.

Jasper, a post-township of Jasper co., Mo. Pop. 758. It contains the village of Midway.

Jasper, a township of Ozark co., Mo. Pop. 618.

Jasper, a township of Ralls co., Mo. Pop. 1394. It contains Madisonville.

Jasper, a township of Shannon co., Mo. Pop. 93.

Jasper, a township of Taney co., Mo. Pop. 615.

Jasper (often called **Jasper Four Corners**), a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., in Jasper township, about 37 miles W. of Elmira. It has 2 or 3 churches. Pop. 200; of the township, 1663.

Jasper, a township of Fayette co., O. Pop. 1992.

Jasper, a post-village of Pike co., O., on the Scioto River, and on the Ohio Canal, about 20 miles S. of Chillicothe. It has a lumber-mill and 3 stores. Pop. 181.

Jasper, a post-village, capital of Marion co., Tenn., on the Sequatchie River, about 3 miles from its entrance into the Tennessee, and 20 miles W. of Chattanooga. A branch of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad extends from this place to Bridgeport. Jasper has an academy, 4 churches, and a newspaper office. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. 375.

Jasper, a post-village, capital of Jasper co., Tex., about 125 miles N.E. of Houston. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and several lumber-mills.

Jasper, Ontario. See IRISH CREEK.

Jasper City, Iowa. See KELLOGG.

Jas′per Mills, or **Sel′den,** a post-village of Fayette co., O., in Jasper township, on Sugar Creek, and on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, 72 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church. Here is Selden Post-Office.

Jassau, a village of Bohemia. See JASENA.

Jassy, a town of Roumania. See YASSY.

Jastrow, yâs′trov, a town of West Prussia, 90 miles W.S.W. of Marienwerder. It has manufactures of woollen cloths and fire-arms. Pop. 4890.

Jaswantnagur. See JUSWUNTNUGGUR.

Jasz-Apathi, yâss′-ŏhˋpŏh′teeˋ, a town of Hungary, in Jazygia, 11 miles E. of Jasz-Berény. Pop. 8200, employed in agriculture and the cultivation of the vine.

Jasz-Berény, yâssˋ-bâ-raiñ′, a town of Hungary, in Jazygia, on both sides of the Zagyva, and on a railway, 38 miles E. of Pesth. Pop. 20,233. The principal edifices are a large and handsome Catholic church, several other churches, a Franciscan convent, a gymnasium, a high school, and the town hall, containing the archives of Jazygia and Cumania, on an island. In the centre of the river stands a marble obelisk erected in 1797 in honor of the Archduke Joseph. Its principal trade is in corn, horses, and cattle.

Jaszenovacz, or **Jasenovac,** yâsˋsâ-no-vâts′, a town of Croatia, 9 miles N.N.E. of Dubicza, at the confluence of the Unna with the Save. Pop. 2358.

Jasz-Fenszaru, yâss-fênsˋsŏhˋroo′, a village of Hungary, on the Zagyva, 18 miles N.W. of Jasz-Berény. P. 3800.

Jaszko, Jaszo, yâs′soˋ, or **Josz,** yoss, a town of Hungary, co. of Aba Uj Vár, in a beautiful valley, on the Bodva, 30 miles S.E. of Leutschau. It contains a magnificent old Premonstratensian abbey, the church of which is one of the finest in Hungary. There is also an excellent library. Pop. 1880.

Jasz-Ladany, yâss′-lŏhˋdâñ′, a village of Hungary, 9 miles from Jasz-Berény. Pop. 6135.

Jaszlowiec, a town of Austria. See JAZLOWICE.

Jatinum, an ancient name of MEAUX.

Jativa, a city of Spain. See SAN FELIPE DE JATIVA.

Jatohi, jâ-to′hee, a town of the Punjab, Mooltan division. Pop. 6857.

Jatt, a post-office of Grant parish, La.

Jauer, yŏw′ẹr, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the right bank of the Neisse, 10 miles by rail S.E. of Liegnitz. Pop. 10,392. It is enclosed by double walls and a fosse, and has a gymnasium, numerous churches, a free school, 2 hospitals, houses of correction and industry, a lunatic asylum, manufactures of linens, woollens, stockings, carpets, and leather, and an active trade.

Jauernick, yŏw′ẹr-nikˋ, or **Jauernig,** yŏw′ẹr-nigˋ, a town of Austrian Silesia, 52 miles N.W. of Troppau. Pop. 2169.

Jauja, ʜŏw′ʜâ, or **Atanjauja,** â-tân-ʜŏw′ʜâ, a river of Peru, joins the Apurimac 145 miles N.E. of Huancavelica, after a very tortuous S.E. and E. course of at least 400 miles. In its lower part it is called the Mantaro.

Jauja, or **Atanjauja,** a town of Peru, department of Junin, capital of a province of its own name, 125 miles E. of Lima, on the E. bank of the above river. It has considerable trade in rural produce and in cattle. Pop. 15,000. Silver-mines exist in the province.

Jaujac, zhōˋzhâk′, a town of France, in Ardèche, 8 miles N. of Argentière. Pop. 1298.

Jaulda, jawl′dạ, **Jhalda,** jâl′dạ, or **Jhalida,** jâ′lee-dạ, a town of Bengal, in Manbhoom, 56 miles S.E. of Hazarybaugh. Pop. 3281.

Jaulnah, jawl′nạ, a town of India, in Hyderabad, 34 miles E.S.E. of Aurungabad. It has a fort and a cantonment for troops.

Jaulnay, zhōlˋnâ′, a town of France, in Vienne, arrondissement of Poitiers. Pop. 2089.

Jaumnier, jawm-neer′, a town of India, Gwalior dominions, on the Taptee, 40 miles N.E. of Boorhanpoor.

Jaunpur, a town of India. See JOUNPOOR.

Jaunsar, India. See JOUNSAR.

Jaura, a town of India. See JOWRAH.

Jauru, zhŏw-roo′, a river of Brazil, rises in the serra of its own name, a branch of the cordillera of Parecis, in the province of Matto-Grosso, flows S.E., and joins the Paraguay after a course of about 220 miles. Its principal affluents are the Aguapehi and Bahia.

Jauziers, zhōˋze-â′, a village of France, in Basses-Alpes, 5 miles N.E. of Barcelonnette. Pop. 1717.

Java, jâ′vạ or jah′vạ (native, *Jawa,* "rice"; It. *Giava,* jâ′vâ; Dutch and Ger. *Java,* yâ′vâ; Fr. pron. zhâˋvâ′; Sp. pron. ʜâ′vâ), an island in the Malay Archipelago, the principal seat of the Dutch power in the East, and, after Sumatra and Borneo, the largest in the Sunda group, is bounded N. by the Java Sea and S. by the Indian Ocean, separated W. by the Strait of Sunda from Sumatra, and E. by that of Bali from Bali. Lat. 5° 52′–8° 51′ S.; lon. 105° 15′–114° 30′ E. Its shape somewhat resembles a parallelogram, the greater axis lying E. and W., with a slight inclination N. at the W. end. The island is 630 miles long by 85 to 120 miles broad. Area, 49,730 square miles.

The S. coast of Java presents a continuous front of crags and rocks, forming the outer edge of an extremely mountainous country; the N. is flat and low, and covered in many places with mangrove swamps; the former is generally unsafe for shipping, while the latter affords excellent anchorage at almost all times and places. The principal capes and bays along its coast are Java Head, at the entrance of the Strait of Sunda from the Indian Ocean; Cape St. Nicholas, where that strait opens into the Java Sea; Cape Panka at the W. and Cape Sendano at the E. entrance of the Strait of Madura; Capes East and South, at the S.E. extremity of Java; Wyncoop's, Welcome, and Pepper Bays, at the W. end of the island; and along the S. coast from W. to E., Penanjong, Pachitan, Pangol, Sambreng, Segara-Wedi, Dampar, and Gradjagan Bays. The chief harbors are those of Batavia and Soerabaya, on the N., and that of Culi Pujang, formed by the small island of Kembangan on the S.

The island is traversed throughout its whole length by two chains of mountains, which in some places unite and again separate, forming ramifications sloping gently down to the shore. Both chains are thickly set with volcanoes, active and extinct, varying from 6000 to 9000 feet in height; some of them, rising even to 12,000 feet, are seen at sea from a great distance, and form landmarks to the navigator.

The mountains are intersected by large and beautiful valleys, watered by rivers and torrents, and covered, for the most part, with thick forests. The formation of the island is essentially trachytic, while diorite, limestone, sandstone, and other stones of mixed formation are limited to certain localities. Java has no metallic veins fit for being wrought; the Bantam coal-mines yield lignite; naphtha and asphalt abound in various localities; and the salines of Koewoe, S.E. of Samarang, yield a large supply of salt. Warm medicinal waters are very plentiful. The volcanoes, when in an active state, are remarkable for the quantity of sulphur and sulphurous vapors they discharge. The crater of Taschem, at the E. end of the island, contains a lake about one-fourth of a mile long, strongly impregnated with sulphuric acid, from which there issues a stream of acid water so destructive to life that even fish cannot live in the sea near its mouth. An extinct volcano near Batar, called Guevo Upas, or the Vale of Poison, about half a mile round, is held in horror by the natives. Every living creature that enters it drops dead, and the soil is covered with the carcasses of deer, birds, and even the bones of men, killed by the carbonic acid gas which lies at the bottom of the valley. In another crater "the sulphurous exhalations have killed tigers, birds, and innumerable insects."

A multitude of rivers flow from the N. and S. sides of the mountains, affording supplies to innumerable artificial water-courses used in irrigation. These streams are generally rapid, shallow, and encumbered with sand-banks. The only rivers navigable for vessels to any distance inland are the Solo, Kediri, Tjimanok, and Tjitaroem; the others are only suitable for canoes, or for floating timber.

Java was formerly considered very unhealthy; but, with the exception of a few marshy districts on the N. coast and some parts on the S., the climate is as salubrious as that of any other intertropical country, and the more elevated regions are even remarkably healthy. In the plains the temperature during the day is from 85° to 94° Fahrenheit, and during the night from 73° to 80°. At an elevation of 6000 feet the thermometer descends to 60°, while the tops of the lofty peaks are often covered with ice. Earthquakes and thunder-storms are common, but hurricanes are rare.

Including domestic and marine animals, 100 kinds of mammalia inhabit Java. Though so close to Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula, neither the elephant nor the tapir is found in the island; but in the W. part the one-horned rhinoceros is not uncommon, and in numerous districts the tiger, panther, and tiger-cat keep the inhabitants in alarm by their depredations. The babyroussa, and two kinds of wild hog, form the large game. *Hylobates leuciscus,* two species of *Semnopitheaus,* and the *Cercopithecus cynomolgus* are the only representatives of the ape kind, but they people the forests in countless numbers. Two kinds of lemurs inspire the inhabitants with superstitious fear by their mysterious nocturnal habits, and this island may be considered the native seat of the largest bats, some of which measure 5 feet across the wings; they may be seen suspended from the branches in hundreds during the day, and at night they devastate the orchards and gardens. Civets are common, and supply a perfume of which the Javanese are passionately fond; the wild ox (*Bos sondaicus*), a beautiful and graceful animal, which has been found untamable, abounds in the woods; and the buffalo, said to have been brought from continental Asia in the twelfth century by the same prince to whom tradition assigns the introduction of the rice-plant, is the only animal used in agricultural labor.

Java possesses a soil of astonishing fertility and a vegetation unrivalled in its luxuriance, ranging from the palms of the tropics to the mosses of the temperate zone. The coast is fringed with cocoanut-trees; behind them the ground rises gently to the foot of the mountain-chain, and is completely cultivated. Javanese villages of bamboo houses, surrounded with hedges of fruit-trees and bamboo, contrast agreeably with the vast fields of rice, artificially watered, and yielding often three harvests annually. Higher up than the rice-fields the bases of the mountains are covered with vast forests of different species of the fig-tree, remarkable for their great height and vigorous growth. About 5000 feet above the sea may be seen *Podocarpus cupressus*, with its lofty, straight stem, a tree allied to the yew, and furnishing the best timber in Java; the Dammar pine, rhododendrons, and the Dipteris or two-leaved fern. Laurels of numerous species, chestnuts, oaks, melastomas, eugenias, magnolias, myrtles, numerous orchids, &c., grow still higher up the mountains. At an elevation of about 7000 feet the vegetation changes its aspects, and mosses appear, which, with heaths, are the principal plants found on the loftier heights. Some plants grow vigorously on the brink of craters emitting sulphurous vapors, and ferns cover the edges of gulfs filled with boiling mud, and form a border to sulphurous marshes, their roots growing in the acid waters. The famed poison-tree, the Upas (*Antiaris toxicaria*), is a noted Javanese plant. Forests of teak cover a very extensive surface in thirteen of the provinces.

Rice forms the staple food of the natives, and is raised in astonishing quantities. Coffee raised from Mocha seed is extensively cultivated, and, with sugar, forms one of the staples of the island, its export greatly exceeding even that of rice. Cotton of two kinds is grown, and considerable quantities are exported; and the cultivation of indigo, nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, cochineal, pepper, pimento, tobacco, tea, and cocoanuts is carried on with success. The population is almost wholly agricultural; beyond a few large towns, it is distributed over the island in villages, each governed by a native chief of its own election. Each family has its own portion of land, varying from half an acre to six acres. About a third of the cultivated ground is supposed to be thus occupied.

The great bulk of the foreign trade is carried on through the ports of Batavia, Samarang, and Soerabaya, and is chiefly in the hands of the Dutch and Chinese.

Public improvements in Java have lately been much extended. A good road traverses the island in its entire length; many forts have been constructed in the interior, and commercial stations planted in the S. part of the island. Regular steam communication is kept up with the leading eastern ports. About 210 miles of railway are in operation. Perfect religious toleration exists.

Government and Revenue.—A governor-general or viceroy is supreme ruler, with command of both the army and navy, in all the Dutch provinces in the Malay Archipelago. He is assisted by the council of the Indies, composed of a vice-president and four members named by the king, and is in correspondence with the governors of the different dependencies of Java, namely, Amboyna, Borneo, Celebes, and Sumatra, all of whom are under his orders. The island is divided into 22 residencies, in each of which are a European governor and secretary and various sub-residents. The provinces are subdivided into arrondissements and communes, each having a justice. Superior tribunals and courts-martial are seated at Batavia, Samarang, and Soerabaya, the whole subordinate to a supreme court at Batavia. Several native states exist in the interior, under Dutch protection, the principal capitals of which are Soerakarta and Djokjokarta. Java remained under Hindoo sovereignty till 1478, when it was conquered by the Arabs, and its possession has since been chiefly Mohammedan. It contains the ruins of several considerable cities and temples, the principal being Mojopahit and Boro-Budor; and various large structures of substantial architecture are scattered over its surface.

Inhabitants, Religion, &c.—The Javanese belong to the Malay family. They are small in size, of a yellow hue; superstitious, careless of the future, inclined to laziness, sober, cheerful, compassionate, patient, and easily led when convinced that the orders given are not contrary to the ancient laws and customs of the country, which are held in religious reverence. They are respectful to parents, and venerate the tombs of their ancestors. They are, however, very susceptible of affronts, which they are not slow to avenge. The Javanese are good tanners, and have made some progress in metallurgy, in carpentry, and in cabinet-making. They weave and dye well, make paper from the mulberry, and many are engaged with poisoned arrows in obtaining fish, which, being salted and dried, constitute a great dainty. But the great mass of the people are devoted to agriculture. In religion, the Javanese are Mohammedan, a faith introduced in the fourteenth century by the Arabians, and which has since almost entirely displaced both Hindooism and Booddhism, of both of which numerous imposing relics are to be met with in various parts of the island. The mass of the Javanese take only one wife, who is treated with respect and consideration; but people of quality and wealth practise polygamy. Three dialects of the Malay language are spoken by the Javanese, who have also an ancient sacred language, containing a number of Sanscrit words. They have a national literature, and translations from the Arabic and Sanscrit. The Javanese are generally considered superior in civilization to other Malays. Besides the native race, Java has many people of Chinese and mixed descent, and some Arabs, Bughis, and Europeans. Pop. in 1876, 18,334,691.

Ancient Javanese history is written in the magnificent remains of temples and other public buildings which are plentifully scattered over the island. The Portuguese formed a settlement on it in 1511, and the Dutch in 1575. The British held the island from 1811 to 1816.—Adj. and inhab. JAV‵ANESE′.

Jav′a, a post-office of Neshoba co., Miss.

Java, a post-township of Wyoming co., N.Y., about 30 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It contains Java Village. P. 1953.

Java, or **Frank′ford,** a post-village of Lucas co., O., in Spencer township, about 16 miles W. of Toledo, and 1 mile from the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. It has 3 stores. Here is Java Post-Office.

Javalquinto, Jabalquinto, or **Xavalquinto,** hå-vål-keen′to, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 14 miles N. of Jaen, on the Guadalimar. Pop. 1808.

Javana, jå-vå′nå, a town on the N. coast of Java, residency and 28 miles E.S.E. of Japara. Pop. 10,000.

Javary, a river of South America. See JABARY.

Java Sea is that part of the Pacific Ocean between lat. 3° and 7° S. and lon. 106° and 116° E., having E. the Strait of Macassar and the Sea of Flores, S. Java and Bali, N. Borneo, and W. Sumatra. It communicates southward with the Indian Ocean by the Straits of Sunda, Bali, and Lombok, and on the N.E. with the China Sea by the Carimata Passage and Strait of Gaspar, E. and W. of Billiton.

Java Village, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., in Java township, on Buffalo Creek, about 28 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It has a tannery, a grist-mill, and a wagon-shop.

Jawahir, or **Djawahir,** jå′wå-heer‵, written also **Jowahir,** in India, one of the highest peaks of the Himalaya Mountains, is situated in the province of Kumaon. Lat. 30° 20′ N.; lon. 80° E. Elevation, 25,670 feet.

Jawana, Djawana, jå-wå′nå, or **Joana,** jo-å′nå, one of the largest rivers on the N. coast of Java, rises in an inland lake, whence it flows N.E. to the Java Sea.

Jawar, a town of India. See JOWAUR.

Jawornitz, yå-ŵor′nits, a village of Bohemia, 4 miles from Reichenau. Pop. 1814.

Jaworow, yå-ŵo′rov, a town of Austrian Galicia, 30 miles E.N.E. of Przemysl. Pop. 7209. Near it are the largest paper-mills in Galicia.

Jawud, jå-wŭd′, a large walled town of India, in Rajpootana, 78 miles E. of Odeypoor.

Jaxartes, jax-ar′tēz, **Sihon,** see‵hon′, **Sir-Daria,** or **Syr-Darya,** sīr- (or seer-) dar′yå, a large river of Asiatic Russia, rises in Ferghana by numerous sources on the borders of the Pameer table-land, and in the Mooz-Tagh, on the frontiers of Chinese Toorkistan, flows through the governments of Ferghana and Syr-Darya very tortuously, and enters the Sea of Aral by two principal mouths, in lon. 61° E., lat. 45° and 46° N. Total course estimated at 1450 miles. It is broad and deep, and its banks are usually overflowed by it in summer. It affords extensive steamboat-navigation.

Jaxt, yåxt, or **Jagst,** a small river of Würtemberg, joins the Neckar near Wimpfen, after a course of about 80 miles. It gives name to a circle of Würtemberg, and to many villages, Jaxtberg, Jaxtfeld, &c., the principal being JAXTHAUSEN, yåxt′hŏw‵zẹn, with 3 castles, on its right bank, 18 miles N.E. of Heilbronn.

Jay, a county in the E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is drained by the Salamonie River, which rises in it, and by small affluents of the Wabash River. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. More than one-third of it is covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple abounds. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad, and the railroad which connects Chicago with Columbus, O. Capital, Portland. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 15,000, of whom 14,492 were Americans.

Jay, a post-village of Franklin co., Me., in Jay township, on the Androscoggin River, and on the Maine Central Railroad, at Jay Bridge Station, 39 miles N. of Lewiston. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Pop. of township, 1490.

Jay, Saginaw co., Mich. See FREELAND.

Jay, a township of Martin co., Minn. Pop. 119.

Jay, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., in Jay township, about 28 miles S.S.W. of Plattsburg. It has about 50 houses and several mills. The township is drained by the Au Sable River, and comprises several high peaks of the Adirondack and Au Sable Mountains. It affords much iron ore. Pop. of the township, 2459.

Jay, a township of Elk co., Pa. Pop. 534.

Jay, a post-township of Orleans co., Vt., borders on Canada. It has manufactures of lumber, wooden-ware, &c., and 2 beds of iron ore. Pop. 553. The township comprises Jay Peak, about 4000 feet high.

Jaya, a town of Afghanistan. See JEJA.

Jayanca, ʜī-ån′kå, a town of Peru, province and 37 miles N. of Lambayeque. Pop. 5000.

Jay Eu, a post-office of Republic co., Kansas.

Jayghur, or **Jaighur,** India. See ZYGHUR.

Jayne's Store, Randolph co., Ark. See JANE'S STORE.

Jaynesville, Iowa. See JANESVILLE.

Jaynesville, jānz′vĭl, a post-village of Covington co., Miss., about 50 miles S.S.E. of Jackson. It has 2 churches.

Jaypoor, India. See JEYPOOR.

Jaysulmeer, or **Jaysulmir.** See JESSULMEER.

Jaysville, jāz′vĭl, a post-office of Darke co., O., on the Dayton & Union Railroad, 31 miles N.W. of Dayton.

Jayvilla, or **Javilla,** jā-vĭl′lạ, a post-office of Conecuh co., Ala., 6 miles S.E. of Evergreen.

Jazlowice, yås-lo-ŵeet′så, **Jaezlowiec,** or **Jaslowiec,** yåz-lo-ve-ĕts′, a town of Austria, in Galicia, on the Strypa, 86 miles S.E. of Lemberg. Pop. 2234.

Jazygia, jạ-zij′ẹ-ạ (Hung. *Jászság*, yås‵såg′), a district of Hungary, watered by the Kraszna, Zagyva, and Tarna. Area, 1389 square miles. Capital, Jasz-Berény. It is named from its ancient inhabitants, the Jazyges, a people of probable Slavic race, though their descendants are now completely Magyarized.

Jean, or **Jean Babel,** zhôɴᵍ bå‵bĕl′, a town of Hayti, near its N.W. extremity, with a harbor N.E. of Cape St. Nicholas.

Jeaneretts, jeen‵ẹr-ĕts′, or **Jeannerette,** jeen‵nẹr-ĕt′, a post-village of Iberia parish, La., on the navigable Bayou Teche, about 130 miles W. of New Orleans, and 80 miles above Morgan City. It has a church and a manufactory of sash and blinds.

Jean-Mayen, an island. See JAN-MAYEN.

Jeannettville, jeen-nĕt′vĭl, a post-office of Renville co., Minn., 7 miles S.E. of Granite Falls.

Jeansville, jeenz′vĭl, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., in Hazel township, on the Beaver Meadow Branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 2 miles S. of Hazleton. It has 3 churches, a hotel, and a machine-shop. Pop. about 1200. This place is owned by the Spring Mountain Coal Company, and has rich coal-mines.

Jeba, or **Geba,** jå′bå, a river of Senegambia, S. of the Gambia. At its mouth (lat. 11° 40′ N., lon. 15° 14′ W.) it is 15 miles across. See RIO GRANDE.

Jeba, jå′bå, or **Geba** (Script. *Gibeah*), a village of Palestine, 6 miles N.N.E. of Jerusalem.

Jebail, je-bål′ or je-bīl′, written also **Gebail,** or **Jubeil** (anc. *Byb′lus*), a maritime town of Asiatic Turkey, in Syria, 20 miles S.W. of Tripoli. Lat. 34° 12′ N.; lon. 35° 31′ E. It is enclosed by a wall with square towers.

Jebee, Jebi, or **Djebi,** jĕb′ee, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 55 miles S.W. of Sana. It is walled, and has a citadel.

Jebel, jĕb′ẹl, written also **Djebel, Dejebel, Jebel-Sho′mer,** and **Jebel-Sham′mar,** a province of Arabia, in Nedjed, nearly in its centre, containing the lake of Ittra, which furnishes salt to many of the adjacent provinces. Ostrich feathers form its other principal article of traffic. Capital, Hayel. Pop. 162,000.

Jebel, or **Gebel,** jĕb′ẹl, is the Arabic name of numerous mountains, &c., in the East, some of the principal of which are named below.

Jebel-Akhdar, jĕb′ẹl-åk‵dar′, a mountain of Arabia, dominion and S.W. of Muscat. Lat. 23° N.; lon. 56° 30′ E. Elevation, 6000 feet. Its surface is generally bare and rocky, but there are cultivated valleys of high fertility. The name also belongs to the entire range, and to a populous province of the kingdom of Oman.

Jebel-Akrab, jĕb′ẹl-åk‵råb′, a mountain of Syria, immediately S.W. of Antioch, bounding the valley of the Orontes on the S.E.

Jebel-Arab, jĕb′ẹl-å‵råb′, a mountain of Arabia, near its S.W. extremity, with a continuous range of peaks (the "Chimney Peaks" of Horsburgh) extending for 18 miles from N.W. to S.E.

Jebel-Aridh, Arabia. See AARED.

Jebel-Aseer, a region of Arabia. See ASEER.

Jebeleeyah, or **Jebeliyah,** jĕb‵ẹl-ee′yå, the easternmost of the Curia Muria Islands, off the S.E. coast of Arabia. It is a granite rock, rising 560 feet.

Jebel-er-Rahm, a hill of Arabia. See ARAFAT.

Jebel-esh-Sheikh, Palestine. See HERMON.

Jebel-Habarid, jĕb′ẹl-hå‵bå‵reed′, a mountain on the S.E. coast of Arabia, near Ras Hasek.

Jebel-Kharay, jĕb′ẹl-ᴋå‵rī′, a mountain in the S.E. of Arabia, its S. peak in lat. 12° 41′ N., lon. 44° 76′ E.

Jebel-Manhali, jĕb′ẹl-mån‵hå′lee, a mountain in the S.W. of Arabia, at the entrance of the Red Sea.

Jebel-Manhali, a cape. See CAPE BAB-EL-MANDEB.

Jebel-Mokatteb, jĕb′ẹl-mo-kåt′tĕb, a mountain of Arabia Petræa, 40 miles N.W. of Mount Sinai, on the road to Suez. Here are ancient sepulchres, and a rock covered with hieroglyphics.

Jebel-Mokattem, jĕb′ẹl-mo-kåt′tĕm, a hilly range in Egypt, extending for 25 miles eastward from the Nile, immediately S.E. of Cairo.

Jebel-Nimrood, or **Jebel-Nimrud,** jĕb′ẹl-nim‵rood′ (the ancient *Nipha′tes?*) a mountain of Turkish Armenia, is a prolongation of Mount Taurus, 20 miles S. of Moosh, separating the pashalic of Erzroom from Koordistan.

Jebel-Noor, or **Jebel-Nour,** jĕb′ẹl-noor, a mountain of Arabia, in Hejaz, near Mecca, is where the Mohammedans believe the angel Gabriel to have delivered to their prophet the first portions of the Koran.

Jebel-Serbal, jĕb′ẹl-sĕr‵bål′, a mountain of Arabia Petræa, near Mount Horeb. Elevation, 6760 feet.

Jebel-Shammar. See SHAMMAR MOUNTAINS.

Jebel-Shomer, a country of Arabia. See JEBEL.

Jebel-Soghair, jĕb′ẹl-so‵ghīr′, an island in the Red Sea, 35 miles N.W. of Mocha. Lat. 14° N.; lon. 42° 30′ E. Length and breadth, about 14 miles each.

Jebel-Soob'h, or **Jebel-Sub'h,** jĕb′ẹl-soob′h, a mountain in the W. of Arabia, between Yembo and Jiddah. It is the stronghold of a warlike tribe of Bedouins, and is famous for producing the "balm of Mecca."

Jebel-Tar, jĕb′ẹl-tar (anc. *Combusta*), a volcanic island in the Red Sea, 55 miles W.S.W. of Loheia.

Jebel-Tarik, the Arabic name of GIBRALTAR.

Jebel-Toor, or **Jebel-Tur,** jĕb′ẹl-toor, a village of Palestine, on the Mount of Olives, ½ mile E. of Jerusalem. Here is the church of the Ascension.

Jebel-Tyh, jĕb′ẹl-tee, a long mountain-chain of Arabia, stretching across the peninsula of Sinai, from the Gulf of Suez to the Gulf of Akabah, lat. 26° N., and bounding southward the desert of EL-TYH, or "the wandering."

Jebi, a town of Arabia. See JEBEE.

Jed, a river of Scotland, rises in the Cheviots, and joins the Teviot 3 miles N. of Jedburgh.

Jedburg, jĕd′burg, a station in Colleton co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 26 miles N.W. of Charleston.

Jedburgh, jĕd′bŭr-rŭh, a burgh of Scotland, capital of the co. of Roxburgh, on the Jed, and on a railway, 40 miles S.E. of Edinburgh. Its buildings present a curious mixture of the modern and antique. The chief edifices are the fine abbey of the twelfth century, now restored as a parish church, the castle, now used as a bridewell and prison, and the county and town halls. It has manufactures of blankets, carpets, flannels, and other woollens, an iron-foundry, and a manufactory of printing-presses. Circuit courts for the county are held here twice yearly. The burgh unites with North Berwick, Haddington, Lauder, and Dunbar in sending one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 3321.

Jeddo, or **Jedo,** a city of Japan. See Tokio.

Jed′do, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Mich., in Grant township, 18 miles N.W. of Port Huron. It has 3 stores.

Jeddo, a township of Knox co., Mo. Pop. 1134.

Jeddo, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., in Ridgeway township, about 40 miles N.E. of Buffalo. It has a church and manufactures of cider, flour, wagons, &c. Pop. 124.

Jeddo, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., O., on the Ohio River, and on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 7 miles N. of Steubenville.

Jeddo, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., in Foster township, on branches of the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroads, 7 miles N.E. of Hazelton, and 19 miles S. of Wilkesbarre. It has a church and coal-mines.

Jeddo, a post-office of Bastrop co., Tex., 8 miles N. of Waelder Railroad Station.

Jeddo, a post-office of Marquette co., Wis., about 14 miles N.N.E. of Portage.

Jed'dore′, a maritime village in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, on the S.E. coast, 42 miles E.N.E. of Halifax. Its inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries and in shipbuilding. Pop., with surroundings, 1643.

Jeend, a town of India. See Jheend.

Jeendana. See Sandalwood Island.

Jeetze, a river of Germany. See Jetze.

Jee'vun′, a town of India, E. of Odeypoor.

Jeezak, Dshizak, or **Djizzak,** jee'zâk′, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Syr-Darya, 65 miles N.E. of Samarcand. Pop. 3988.

Jef′fereystown, a hamlet of Alleghany co., Pa., in North Fayette township, 4 miles from Oakdale Railroad Station. It has 7 dwellings.

Jef′feriesville, a post-office of Claiborne co., Miss.

Jef′ferson, a county in the S. central part of Alabama, has an area of about 1200 square miles. It is intersected by the Black Warrior River, or that part of it which some call the Locust Fork, and is partly drained by the Cahawba River. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. Coal and iron ore are found here. This county is intersected by the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad and the South & North Alabama Railroad. Capital, Birmingham. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,557,197. Pop. in 1870, 12,345, of whom 12,314 were Americans.

Jefferson, a county in the S.E. central part of Arkansas, has an area of about 920 square miles. It is intersected by the Arkansas River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the ash, hickory, oak, pine, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county produced in 1870 18,390 bales of cotton, —more than any other county in the state. Capital, Pine Bluff. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,673,689. Pop. in 1870, 15,733, of whom 15,469 were Americans. It is intersected by the Little Rock, Pine Bluff & New Orleans Railroad.

Jefferson, a county in the N. central part of Colorado, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the South Platte River, and is partly drained by Clear Creek. The surface is diversified with beautiful mountain-scenery, and is partly covered with forests of evergreen trees. The soil of the valleys is fertile, and produces wheat, oats, grass, &c. Gold is found near the W. border of this county, which has also beds of coal or lignite. It is intersected by the Colorado Central Railroad and the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Golden. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,200,000. Pop. in 1870, 2390, of whom 1985 were Americans.

Jefferson, a northern county of Florida, borders on Georgia. Area, about 630 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the E. by the Aucilla (or Ocilla) River. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad. Capital, Monticello. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 13,398, of whom 13,341 were Americans.

Jefferson, a county in the E. part of Georgia, has an area of about 770 square miles. It is intersected by the Ogeechee River, and is also drained by Rocky Comfort and Brier Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Central Georgia Railroad. Capital, Louisville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,523,207. Pop. in 1870, 12,190, of whom 12,163 were Americans.

Jefferson, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by the Big Muddy River, which rises in it, by the East Fork of that river, and by Horse Creek. The surface is partly level and partly undulating, and is extensively covered with forests of white and black oak, hickory, black walnut, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county has beds of bituminous coal and sandstone. It is intersected by the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad. The Illinois Central Railroad touches its N.W. corner. Capital, Mount Vernon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $11,391,676. Pop. in 1870, 17,864, of whom 17,657 were Americans.

Jefferson, a southeastern county of Indiana, borders on Kentucky. Area, about 360 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Ohio River, and is partly drained by Big Creek. The surface is nearly level, except some steep hills which occur near the Ohio River. The soil is fertile. A large portion of it is covered with forests. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, pork, and butter are the staple products. Limestone underlies part of this county, which is intersected by the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad and a branch of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. Capital, Madison. Valuation of real and personal estate, $13,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 29,741, of whom 26,158 were Americans.

Jefferson, a county in the S.E. part of Iowa, has an area of 432 square miles. Skunk River runs through the N.E. part of this county, which is intersected by Big Cedar Creek. The surface is undulating, and diversified with prairies and forests of oak, hickory, black walnut, &c. The soil is very fertile. In 1870 this county had 69,429 acres of woodland. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, pork, and wool are the staple products. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in it. The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad intersects the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad at Fairfield, which is the capital. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,743,612. Pop. in 1870, 17,839, of whom 15,825 were Americans; in 1875, 17,127.

Jefferson, a county in the N.E. part of Kansas, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Kansas River, and is intersected by the Delaware (or Grasshopper) River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, oats, cattle, hay, and pork are the staple products. Limestone underlies part of this county, and bituminous coal is found in it. It is intersected by the Kansas Central Railroad and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. The Kansas Pacific Railroad passes along the S. border. Capital, Oskaloosa. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,929,856. Pop. in 1870, 12,526, of whom 11,800 were Americans; in 1875, 11,716; in 1878, 12,471.

Jefferson, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. and W. by the Ohio River, and is intersected by Floyd's Creek. The surface is mostly undulating, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, pork, and potatoes are the staple products. Devonian limestone underlies a large part of this county. It is intersected by the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad and the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad. Capital, Louisville. This is the most populous county of the state. Valuation of real and personal estate, $116,616,325. Pop. in 1870, 118,953, of whom 91,143 were Americans.

Jefferson, a parish in the S.E. part of Louisiana, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is a part of the delta of the Mississippi River, by which it is intersected. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Pontchartrain, and is contiguous to the city of New Orleans. The surface is level and low. The soil is alluvial and fertile. Sugar-cane, cotton, and rice are the staple products. This parish is intersected by Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad. Capital, Carrollton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $17,627,306. Pop. in 1870, 17,767, of whom 15,824 were Americans.

Jefferson, a county in the S.W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Louisiana. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large portion of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Fayette. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,356,114. Pop. in 1870, 13,848, of whom 13,662 were Americans.

Jefferson, a county in the E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by Big River. The Maramec River forms a part of the northern boundary of the county, which is also drained by Plattin Creek. The surface is partly level and partly hilly, and nearly half of it is covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile, except that of the hills. Indian corn, wheat, oats, pork, and cattle are the staple products. Lead and limestone are found in this county. It is intersected by the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad. Capital, Hillsborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,108,520. Pop. in 1870, 15,380, of whom 12,671 were Americans.

Jefferson, a county in the S.W. part of Montana, has an area of 2720 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Missouri River, and on the S. by the Jefferson Fork of the Missouri. The surface is mountainous, and partly covered with forests of pine or fir. This county comprises part of the Rocky Mountains. Its eastern side belongs to the Atlantic slope, and its western to the Pacific slope. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Among its minerals are gold, silver, granite, and Silurian limestone. Capital, Radersburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $500,000. Pop. in 1870, 1531, of whom 1057 were Americans.

Jefferson, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, bordering on Kansas, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by Little Blue River, and is also drained by Brush, Little Sandy, and Muddy Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. Timber is scarce in this county, the greater part of which is prairie. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass are the staple products. Cretaceous strata underlie the surface. This county is intersected by the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad. Capital, Fairbury. Valuation of real and personal estate, $964,237. Pop. in 1870, 2440, of whom 2085 were Americans; in 1874, 3375.

Jefferson, a county in the N. part of New York, has an area of about 1500 square miles, excluding Lake Ontario. It is bounded on the N.W. by the St. Lawrence River, and on the W. by Lake Ontario, and is intersected by Black and Indian Rivers, which afford abundant water-power. The surface is diversified with gentle undulations, abrupt terraces, and deep ravines. A large portion of it is covered with forests, in which the oak, ash, beech, and sugar-maple abound. The soil is fertile, and adapted to pasturage and dairy-farming. Hay, oats, butter, cheese, barley, potatoes, and maple sugar are the staple products. Trenton limestone, Potsdam sandstone, granite, and gneiss underlie parts of this county, which has also abundant deposits of iron ore. It is intersected by the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad and the Utica & Black River Railroad. Capital, Watertown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $40,019,235. Pop. in 1870, 65,415, of whom 55,379 were Americans; in 1875, 65,362.

Jefferson, a county in the E. part of Ohio, has an area of about 370 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Ohio River, which separates it from West Virginia, and is drained by Yellow and Cross Creeks. The surface is moderately hilly, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, wool, and oats are the staple products. This county has mines of bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad and the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad. Capital, Steubenville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $28,931,260. Pop. in 1870, 29,188, of whom 25,943 were Americans.

Jefferson, a county in the W. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by Clarion River, and is drained by Red Bank and Mahoning Creeks. The surface is hilly, and partly covered with extensive forests. The soil is generally fertile. Lumber, oats, Indian corn, hay, wheat, and rye are the staple products. Among its minerals are coal and iron ore. Capital, Brookville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,979,210. Pop. in 1870, 21,656, of whom 20,566 were Americans. It is intersected by the Low Grade division of the Alleghany Valley Railroad.

Jefferson, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Holston River, and intersected by the French Broad River. The surface is diversified with high ridges and fertile valleys, and presents beautiful scenery. Nearly half of it is covered with forests of the hickory, oak, sugar-maple, poplar, and walnut. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and pork are the staple products. Among the minerals of this county are iron ore and limestone. It is intersected by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad. Capital, Dandridge. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,190,112. Pop. in 1870, 19,476, of whom 19,424 were Americans.

Jefferson, a county in the S.E. part of Texas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Neches River and Sabine Lake, and on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico. The surface is a nearly level open plain or prairie, which produces pasture for numerous herds of cattle. These are the chief articles of export. This county is intersected by the Texas & New Orleans Railroad. Capital, Beaumont. Valuation of real and personal estate, $671,405. Pop. in 1870, 1906, of whom 1826 were Americans.

Jefferson, a county in the W. part of Washington, has an area of about 1550 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Admiralty Inlet and Hood's Canal, and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. The surface is partly mountainous, and is extensively covered with forests. The most prominent feature of this county is Mount Olympus, which stands near the N. border and has an altitude of 8138 feet. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Lumber, wheat, barley, grass, and potatoes are the staple products. Capital, Port Townsend. Valuation of real and personal estate, $709,870. Pop. in 1870, 1268, of whom 690 were Americans.

Jefferson, the most eastern county of West Virginia, bordering on Maryland, has an area of about 280 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Potomac River, and on the N.W. by Opequan Creek, and is intersected by the Shenandoah River. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Blue Ridge, and is a continuation of the Great Valley of Virginia. The surface presents picturesque scenery, especially at Harper's Ferry. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. Fine limestone underlies the soil. This county is intersected by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and one of its branches. Capital, Charlestown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,206,135. Pop. in 1870, 13,219, of whom 12,958 were Americans.

Jefferson, a county in the S.E. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by Rock River, and is also drained by Crawfish and Bark Rivers. In the S.W. part of this county, Rock River expands into a lake, named Koshkonong, which is nearly 8 miles long. The surface is undulating, and the soil is very fertile, especially in the valley of Rock River. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, cattle, butter, and wool are the staple products. This county is liberally supplied with hard timber. Silurian limestone underlies part of its soil. It is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Capital, Jefferson. Valuation of real and personal estate, $20,742,580. Pop. in 1870, 34,040, of whom 21,747 were Americans; in 1875, 34,998.

Jefferson, a post-village of Marengo co., Ala., 11 miles S.W. of Demopolis. It has 1 or 2 churches, an academy, 2 steam grist-mills, and several general stores. Pop. 233.

Jefferson, a village of Park co., Col., about 65 miles S.W. of Denver.

Jefferson, a post-village of Union co., Dakota, on the Dakota Southern Railroad, 13 miles N.W. of Sioux City, Iowa. It is near the Big Sioux River, and about 1 mile from the Missouri River. It has a church.

Jefferson, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., Ga., 18 miles N.W. of Athens, and about 60 miles E.N.E. of Atlanta. It has a court-house, the Martin Institute, a newspaper office, and 3 churches.

Jefferson, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., in Jefferson township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at Plank Road Station, 7 or 8 miles N.W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a newspaper office. The township contains Irving Park, Humboldt Park, Maplewood, and Montrose. Pop. of the township, 1813.

Jefferson, a township of Stephenson co., Ill. Pop. 546. Post-office, Loran.

Jefferson, a township of Adams co., Ind., on the Ohio line. Pop. 494.

Jefferson, a township of Allen co., Ind. Pop. 1445.

Jefferson, a township of Boone co., Ind. Pop. 1675.

Jefferson, a township of Carroll co., Ind., bounded W. by the Tippecanoe River. Pop. 947.

Jefferson, a township of Cass co., Ind., bordering on the Wabash. Pop. 1285.

Jefferson, a post-village of Clinton co., Ind., in Washington township, about 22 miles S.E. of Lafayette, and 4 miles W. of Frankfort. It has a flour-mill and several stores. Pop. 253.

Jefferson, a township of Elkhart co., Ind. Pop. 982.

Jefferson, a township of Grant co., Ind. Pop. 1398.

Jefferson, a township of Greene co., Ind. Pop. 1348.

Jefferson, a township of Henry co., Ind. Pop. 1234. It contains the village of Sulphur Springs.

Jefferson, a township of Huntington co., Ind. Pop. 1227. It contains part of the village of Mount Etna.

Jefferson, a township of Jay co., Ind. Pop. 1640.

Jefferson, a township of Kosciusko co., Ind. Pop. 711.

Jefferson, a township of Miami co., Ind. Pop. 1370. It contains Mexico.

Jefferson, a township of Morgan co., Ind. Pop. 1081.

Jefferson, a township of Newton co., Ind. Pop. 1606. It contains Kentland.

Jefferson, a township of Noble co., Ind. Pop. 1292.

Jefferson, a township of Owen co., Ind. Pop. 2018. It contains Coal City.

Jefferson, a township of Pike co., Ind. Pop. 2188.

Jefferson, a township of Pulaski co., Ind. Pop. 171.

Jefferson, a township of Putnam co., Ind. Pop. 990. It contains Mount Meridian.

Jefferson, a township of Sullivan co., Ind. Pop. 1251.

Jefferson, a township of Switzerland co., Ind., on the Ohio River. Pop. 3268. It includes Vevay.

Jefferson, a township of Tipton co., Ind. Pop. 1738.

Jefferson, a township of Washington co., Ind. P. 1532.

Jefferson, a township of Wayne co., Ind. Pop. 1785.

Jefferson, a township of Wells co., Ind. Pop. 1773.

Jefferson, a township of Whitley co., Ind. Pop. 1263.

Jefferson, a township of Adair co., Iowa. Pop. 682.

Jefferson, a township of Allamakee co., Iowa. P. 971.

Jefferson, a township of Bremer co., Iowa. Pop. 862.

Jefferson, a township of Buchanan co., Iowa. Pop. 994.

Jefferson, a township of Butler co., Iowa. Pop. 677. It contains Butler Centre.

Jefferson, a township of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River. Pop. (exclusive of Guttenberg) 1206.

Jefferson, a township of Dubuque co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River. Pop. 1578.

Jefferson, a township of Fayette co., Iowa. Pop. 914.

Jefferson, a post-village, capital of Greene co., Iowa, in Jefferson township, on the Raccoon River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 81 miles W. of Marshalltown, and about 55 miles N.W. of Des Moines. It contains a court-house, an academy, a newspaper office, 2 banking-houses, and 4 churches. Pop. 895; of the township, 802. It has manufactures of cigars, flour, and ploughs. The name of its railroad station is New Jefferson.

Jefferson, a township of Harrison co., Iowa. Pop. 1038.

Jefferson, a township of Henry co., Iowa. Pop. 1267.

Jefferson, a township of Johnson co., Iowa. Pop. 862.

Jefferson, a township of Lee co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River. Pop. 981.

Jefferson, a township of Louisa co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River. Pop. 712. It contains Toolsborough.

Jefferson, a township of Madison co., Iowa. Pop. 828.

Jefferson, a township of Mahaska co., Iowa. Pop. 1033.

Jefferson, a township of Marshall co., Iowa. Pop. 759.

Jefferson, a township of Polk co., Iowa. Pop. 903.

Jefferson, a township of Poweshiek co., Iowa. P. 836.

Jefferson, a township of Ringgold co., Iowa. P. 592.

Jefferson, a township of Shelby co., Iowa. Pop. 114.

Jefferson, a township of Taylor co., Iowa. Pop. 639.

Jefferson, a township of Warren co., Iowa. Pop. 930.

Jefferson, a township of Wayne co., Iowa. Pop. 745.

Jefferson, a township of Chautauqua co., Kansas. Pop. 869. Post-offices, Cedarvale, Fulda, and Lisbon.

Jefferson, a township of Dickinson co., Kansas. Pop. 564. It contains Carlton.

Jefferson, a township of Jackson co., Kansas. Pop. 673. It contains Circleville.

Jefferson, a township of Jefferson co., Kansas. Pop. 2084. Post-offices, Winchester, Boyle, and Nortonville.

Jefferson, a post-township of Republic co., Kansas, 18 miles N.N.E. of Concordia. Pop. 457.

Jefferson, a former town of Jefferson parish, La., on the Mississippi River, about 1 mile above New Orleans. In 1870 it was annexed to that city, of which it forms the 12th, 13th, and 14th wards. It is on the Louisiana & Texas Railroad, and is the seat of a Catholic academy and college.

Jefferson, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me., in Jefferson township, on the Damariscotta River, 18 miles E.S.E. of Augusta. It has 1 or 2 churches, a cheese-factory, and a lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 1821. It contains the village of East Jefferson.

Jefferson, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., 7 miles S.W. of Frederick City. It has 4 churches. Pop. 257.

Jefferson, a township of Cass co., Mich. Pop. 1063.

Jefferson, a post-hamlet of Hillsdale co., Mich., in Jefferson township, 8 miles S.E. of Hillsdale. Pop. of the township, 1897. It contains the village of Osseo, and is traversed by the Michigan Southern Railroad.

Jefferson, a township of Houston co., Minn. Pop. 480. It forms the southeasternmost angle of the state.

Jefferson, a township of Andrew co., Mo. Pop. 1605.

Jefferson, a township of Cedar co., Mo. Pop. 1040.

Jefferson, a township of Clarke co., Mo. Pop. 843.

Jefferson, a township of Cole co., Mo. Pop. 1839, exclusive of Jefferson City.

Jefferson, a township of Daviess co., Mo. Pop. 1059.

Jefferson, a township of Grundy co., Mo. Pop. 874.

Jefferson, a station in Jefferson co., Mo., on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, and on the Mississippi at the mouth of the river Maramec, 19 miles S. of St. Louis.

Jefferson, a township of Linn co., Mo. Pop. 1810.

Jefferson, a township of Maries co., Mo. Pop. 1123.

Jefferson, a township of Monroe co., Mo. Pop. 2147. It contains Florida.

Jefferson, a township of Osage co., Mo. Pop. 1390. Post-office, Byron.

Jefferson, a township of Polk co., Mo. Pop. 480.

Jefferson, a township of Saline co., Mo. Pop. 3002.

Jefferson, a township of Scotland co., Mo. Pop. 3297. It contains Memphis.

Jefferson, a township of Shelby co., Mo. Pop. 867.

Jefferson, a township of Wayne co., Mo. Pop. 371.

Jefferson, a post-office and mining camp of Nye co., Nevada, about 75 miles S. of Austin. Silver is found here.

Jefferson, or **Jefferson Hill,** a post-hamlet of Coos co., N.H., in Jefferson township, 7 miles S. of Lancaster. It has 2 churches, and several starch-mills and saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 826.

Jefferson, a post-hamlet of Gloucester co., N.J., in Harrison township, about 15 miles S. by W. of Camden. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Jefferson, a township of Morris co., N.J. Pop. 1430. It contains Hopatcong, Woodport, &c.

Jefferson, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., in Jefferson township, about 48 miles W.S.W. of Albany, and 5 miles N. of Stamford. It has 2 churches, several stores, and a newspaper office. Pop. of the township, 1536.

Jefferson, a post-village, capital of Ashe co., N.C., in Jefferson township, a few miles N.W. of the Blue Ridge, and about 40 miles S.E. of Abingdon, Va. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1228. Negro Mountain in this township is said to rise 4300 feet above the sea-level.

Jefferson, a township of Guilford co., N.C. Pop. 1045.

Jefferson, a township of Adams co., O. Pop. 2268.

Jefferson, a post-village, capital of Ashtabula co., O., in Jefferson township, on the Franklin division of the Lake Shore Railroad, 11 miles S. of Ashtabula, and 60 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland. It contains 4 churches, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, a newspaper office, and the Jefferson Polytechnic School. Pop. 869; of the township, 1712.

Jefferson, a township of Brown co., O. Pop. 1267. It contains Russellville.

Jefferson, a township of Clinton co., O. Pop. 1445. It contains Westborough.

Jefferson, a township of Coshocton co., O. It has beds of cannel coal. Pop. 1059.

Jefferson, a hamlet of Darke co., O., about 35 miles N.W. of Dayton. Pop. 107.

Jefferson, a hamlet of Fairfield co., O., on the Ohio Canal, about 18 miles S.E. of Columbus. Pop. 76.

Jefferson, a township of Fayette co., O. Pop. 2532. It contains Jeffersonville.

Jefferson, a township of Franklin co., O. Pop. 1405.

Jefferson, a township of Greene co., O. Pop. 1277. It contains Bowersville.

Jefferson, a township of Guernsey co., O. Pop. 904.

Jefferson, a township of Jackson co., O. Pop. 3002. It is an important centre of the iron-industry.

Jefferson, a township of Knox co., O. Pop. 1308. It contains Greersville and Mt. Holly.

Jefferson, a township of Logan co., O. Pop. 1634. It contains Zanesfield.

Jefferson, or **West Jefferson,** a post-village of Madison co., O., in Jefferson township, on Darby Creek, and on the Little Miami Railroad, 15 miles W. of Columbus. It has 3 churches, a union school, a money-order post-office, and a flour-mill. Pop. 577; of the township, 1888. The name of its post-office is West Jefferson.

Jefferson, a township of Mercer co., O. Pop. 1557. It contains Celina.

Jefferson, a township of Montgomery co., O. Pop. 3350. It contains the village of Liberty.

Jefferson, a township of Noble co., O. Pop. 1278. It contains Middleburg.

Jefferson, a township of Preble co., O., on the Indiana line. Pop. 1953. It contains New Paris.

Jefferson, a township of Richland co., O. Pop. 2251. It contains Belleville.

Jefferson, a township of Ross co., O. Pop. 1013. It contains Richmond.

Jefferson, a township of Scioto co., O. Pop. 559.

Jefferson, a township of Tuscarawas co., O. P. 1058.

Jefferson (Plain Post-Office), a village of Wayne co., O., in Plain township, 5 miles W. of Wooster. It has 2 churches.

Jefferson, a township of Williams co., O. Pop. 1564.

Jefferson, a post-village of Marion co., Oregon, on the Santiam River, and on the Oregon & California Railroad, 19 miles S. of Salem, and 9 miles N.N.E. of Albany. It contains the Jefferson Institute, a church, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, a chair-factory, and a manufactory of hosiery.

Jefferson, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 2066, exclusive of the borough of West Elizabeth. It has important coal-mines.

Jefferson, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. 1133.

Jefferson, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 1234, exclusive of the borough of Saxenburg.

Jefferson, a station in Clarion co., Pa., on the Emlenton & Shippensville Railroad, 12 miles E. of Emlenton.

Jefferson, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. 843.

Jefferson, a township of Fayette co., Pa., bounded W. by the Monongahela River. Pop. 1381.

Jefferson, a post-village in Jefferson township, Greene co., Pa., on Ten-Mile Creek, about 40 miles S. of Pittsburg. It contains 4 churches and 2 hotels. Here is Monongahela College, with a fine brick edifice. Coal is mined in this township. Pop. about 600; of the township, 1322.

Jefferson, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 776.

Jefferson, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 1292.

Jefferson, a township of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. 706.

Jefferson, a township of Washington co., Pa., bounded on the W. by West Virginia. Pop. 889. It contains Eldersville, and has beds of excellent coal.

Jefferson, a borough of York co., Pa., on the Hanover Branch Railroad, 14 miles S.S.W. of York, and 40 miles S. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a cigar-factory. Pop. 327. Here is Codorus Post-Office.

Jefferson, a post-office of Chesterfield co., S.C., in Jefferson township, about 65 miles N.N.E. of Columbia. Pop. of the township, 1101.

Jefferson, a post-hamlet of Rutherford co., Tenn., about 20 miles S.E. of Nashville. It has 2 stores.

Jefferson, a city, the capital of Marion co., Tex., on Big Cypress Bayou, 4 miles from its entrance into Caddo Lake, and on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, at the junction of the East Line & Red River Railroad, 16 miles N. of Marshall, and 162 miles E. of Dallas. It is 40 miles in a direct line, or 56 miles by railroad, W.N.W. of Shreveport, La. Steamboats ascend from Red River through the lake and bayou to this point, and large quantities of cotton and many cattle are shipped here. Jefferson is the most populous town of Northeastern Texas. It has a Catholic female academy, a national bank, 1 other bank, 7 churches, 2 iron-foundries, and a tannery. Two daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 4190.

Jefferson, a post-hamlet of Powhatan co., Va., on the S. bank of James River, 35 miles W. by N. of Richmond.

Jefferson, a township of Green co., Wis., on the Illinois line. Pop. 1714.

Jefferson, a post-town, capital of Jefferson co., Wis., in a township of the same name, and on Rock River, at the mouth of the Crawfish River, about 50 miles W. of Milwaukee, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 25 miles N.N.E. of Janesville, and 13 miles S. by W. of Watertown. It has 8 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, the Jefferson Liberal Institute, a woollen-mill, a flouring-mill, 2 tanneries, a foundry, a chair-factory, and a newspaper office. Pop. 2176; of the township, 4041.

Jefferson, a township of Monroe co., Wis. Pop. 966.

Jefferson, a township of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. 1194. It contains Springville.

Jefferson Barracks, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 10 miles S. of the initial station at St. Louis, and 3 miles S. of the southern limit of that city. Here is a government reservation of about 1700 acres, with an arsenal, large powder-magazines, and a national cemetery.

Jefferson City, the capital of the state of Missouri and of Cole co., is situated on the S. bank of the Missouri River, about 150 miles from its mouth. Lat. 38° 36′ N.; lon. 92° 9′ W. By railroad it is 125 miles W. of St. Louis, and 158 miles E.S.E. of Kansas City. It is connected with these cities by the Missouri Pacific Railroad. A branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad extends from this place northeastward to Mexico. It is built on elevated ground, which commands a fine view of the river, and contains a limestone state-house, a court-house, a state prison built of stone, the Lincoln Institute, a female seminary, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, 9 churches, and manufactures of farming-implements and wagons. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Coal and limestone are found in the vicinity. Pop. 4420.

Jefferson City, a post-village of Jefferson co., Montana, on the Prickly Pear River, about 15 miles S. of Helena, and near the base of the Rocky Mountains. Gold and silver are found here. It has a church, and 2 mills for the reduction of silver ore. Pop. 104.

Jefferson Hill, New Hampshire. See Jefferson.

Jefferson Island, a post-office of Madison co., Montana.

Jefferson Junction, a station in Susquehanna co., Pa., at the junction of the Jefferson Branch of the Erie Railroad with the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, 35 miles N. of Carbondale.

Jefferson Lake, Minnesota, is in the S. part of Le Sueur co., about 8 miles S.E. of St. Peter. It is nearly 6 miles long.

Jefferson Line, a post-hamlet of Clearfield co., Pa., about 20 miles W. of Clearfield.

Jefferson Medical College. See Philadelphia.

Jefferson Mines, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Warrior River, and on the South & North Alabama Railroad, at Jefferson Station. Coal is mined here.

Jefferson, Mount, New Hampshire, a peak of the White Mountains, in Coos co., about 5 miles N. of Mount Washington, has an altitude of 5657 feet above the sea.

Jefferson, Mount, Oregon, a peak of the Cascade range, on the E. border of Linn co. Its top is covered with perpetual snow. It is near lat. 44° 36′ N. and lon. 121° 35′ W. Its altitude is said to be 10,200 feet.

Jefferson River, or **Jefferson Fork of the Missouri,** is formed by three branches, named Beaver Head River, Big Hole or Wisdom River, and Passamari Creek, which rise in the Rocky Mountains and unite on the N.W. border of Madison co., Montana. It runs northeastward, and, after a course of about 140 miles, unites with the Madison River and the Gallatin Fork at Gallatin, Montana, about 30 miles N.W. of Bozeman. The stream formed by this confluence is the Missouri River. The Jefferson River traverses a mountainous country in which gold is found. Its valley is partly fertile.

Jefferson Station, a station in Jefferson parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 12 miles above New Orleans, also on Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad, and on the New Orleans & Texas Railroad, at a place called White Church Bend (formerly Free Negro Bend). Here is a church.

Jefferson Station, York co., Pa. See Jefferson.

Jef′fersonton, a post-village of Culpeper co., Va., on the Rappahannock River, about 56 miles W.S.W. of Washington, D.C. It has 2 churches. Pop. 400.

Jef′fersontown, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ky., about 10 miles E. by S. of Louisville. It has a drug-store, an academy, 4 churches, a plough-factory, &c.

Jefferson Valley, a post-office of Westchester co., N.Y., about 20 miles S.S.E. of Newburg.

Jef′fersonville, a post-village, capital of Twiggs co., Ga., about 22 miles S.E. of Macon. It has 3 churches and the Auburn Institute.

Jeffersonville, a post-village of Wayne co., Ill., on the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 125 miles S.S.E. of Springfield, and 5 miles N. of Fairfield. It has a drug-store and 2 churches. Pop. about 300.

Jeffersonville, a hamlet of Williamson co., Ill., 6 miles N. of Marion. It has a church and a tobacco-factory. Here is Lake Creek Post-Office.

Jeffersonville, a township of Clarke co., Ind., is adjacent to the city of the same name, and is bounded on the S. by the Ohio River. Pop. 3042.

Jeffersonville, a city of Clarke co., Ind., on the Ohio River, opposite Louisville, Ky., 5 or 6 miles above New Albany, and 108 miles S. of Indianapolis. The river is here nearly 1 mile wide, encloses several verdant islands, and falls 22 feet in 2 miles. Jeffersonville is the S.W. terminus of a branch of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, which connects with the main line at North Vernon, and is the S. terminus of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, which here crosses the river on an iron bridge,—perhaps the longest iron bridge in the United States. This bridge is the connecting link between the great railway systems of the North and South. The city is built on elevated ground, which commands a fine view of the river and of Louisville. It contains 14 churches, a large arsenal, 2 national banks, the Southern State Prison, a high school, several iron-foundries and machine-shops, and 2 manufactories of railroad-cars. It has also manufactures of steamboats, farm-implements, &c. A daily and a weekly newspaper are published here. Pop. in 1870, 7254.

Jeffersonville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ky., about 40 miles E. of Lexington. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a planing-mill.

Jeffersonville, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Holden township, on the Boston, Barre & Gardner Railroad, 10 miles N.N.W. of Worcester. It has a manufactory of satinet.

Jeffersonville, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Callicoon township, about 35 miles N.N.W. of Port Jervis. It has 4 churches and a newspaper office.

Jeffersonville, a post-village of Fayette co., O., in Jefferson township, 10 miles N.W. of Washington Court-House, and 40 miles S.W. of Columbus. It has 3 churches, a union school, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 212.

Jeffersonville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Norriton township, near the Schuylkill River, about 3 miles N.W. of Norristown. It has a church and manufactures of cotton, carriages, and farm-implements.

Jeffersonville, a post-village of Lamoille co., Vt., in Cambridge township, on the Lamoille River, and on the Burlington & Lamoille and Portland & Ogdensburg Railroads, 24 miles E.N.E. of Burlington. It has a church, 2 saw-mills, and 2 carriage-shops. The name of its station is Cambridge Junction.

Jeffersonville, or **Tazewell Court-House,** a post-village, capital of Tazewell co., Va., is in a mountainous region, 48 miles N.E. of Abingdon. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and a high school. Copper, lead, and iron ore are said to be found here. Pop. about 500. The name of its post-office is Tazewell Court-House.

Jef′fress' Store, a post-office of Nottoway co., Va.

Jef′freys, a township of Marion co., S.C. Pop. 2005.

Jeffrey's Creek, of South Carolina, flows into Pedee River from the right, in Marion co.

Jeffrey's Creek, a post-office of Marion co., S.C.

Jeffries, jef′friz, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pa., about 30 miles N. of Altoona.

Jef′friesburg, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Mo., 12 miles S. by W. of Washington. It has a church.

Jefremov, a town of Russia. See YEFREMOV.

Jefterevskaia, or **Jefterewskaja,** Russia. See YEFTEREVSKAIA.

Jegorjevsk, a town of Russia. See YEGORYEVSK.

Jegorlyk, a river of Russia. See YEGORLYK.

Jégun, zhå`güɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Gers, 12 miles N.W. of Auch. Pop. 1984.

Jehanabad, or **Jahanabad,** ja̤-hån-å-båd′, a town of Bengal, district of Burdwan, on the Dalkissore, 40 miles N.W. of Calcutta. Pop. 13,409. Its population has been much reduced from the prevalence of fever.

Jehanabad, or **Jahanabad,** a town of Bengal, district and 31 miles N. of Gaya. It has a dispensary, a jail, a small trade, and some cotton-weaving. Pop. 21,022.

Jeho, or **Jehol,** China. See ZHEHOL.

Jehoon, a river of Asia. See AMOO-DARYA.

Jeia, a river of Russia. See YEIA.

Jeisk, a town of Russia. See YEISK.

Jeitpoor, or **Jeitpur,** jīt`poor′, a town of India, Allahabad division, 22 miles N. of Chatterpoor. Pop. 5880.

Jeja, or **Jaija,** jå′jå, written also **Jaya,** a town of Afghanistan, 48 miles N.N.W. of Furrah.

Jejur′ry, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 37 miles S.E. of Poonah.

Jejuy, or **Xexuy,** ʜå-ʜwee′, a river of Paraguay, flows W. 120 miles, and joins the Paraguay N. of Assumption.

Jekaterinenburg, Russia. See YEKATERINBOORG.

Jekaterinenstadt, or **Jekatrinstadt.** See YEKATERINSTADT.

Jekaterininskoi, Russia. See YEKATERININSKOI.

Jekaterinodar, Russia. See YEKATERINODAR.

Jekaterinograd, Russia. See YEKATERINOGRAD.

Jekaterinopol, Russia. See YEKATERINOPOL.

Jekaterinoslav, Russia. See YEKATERINOSLAV.

Jekaterinskaja, Russia. See YEKATERINSKAIA.

Jekil-Irmak. See YESHIL-IRMAK.

Jelabuga, a town of Russia. See YELABOOGA.

Jelagui, a river of Siberia. See YELAGOOI.

Jelalabad, jĕl-å-lå-båd′, a town of Afghanistan, in a fertile plain, near the Cabool River, 78 miles E.N.E. of Cabool, on the route to Peshawer. Its stationary population is probably 3000; but the number is greatly augmented in winter. It is famous for the heroic and successful resistance made here by the British troops, under Sir Robert Sale, in 1841–2.

Jelalabad (formerly **Dooshak**), a city and capital of Seistan, Southwest Afghanistan, near the river Helmund. Lat. 31° 20′ N.; lon. 61° 40′ E. Estimated pop. 10,000. It is neatly built of sun-dried bricks, and has around it extensive ruins. Jelalabad is also the name of several other towns of British India.

Jelalabad, a town of India, district and 20 miles S.W. of Shahjehanpoor. Pop. 6394.

Jelalapoor, or **Jalalapur,** je̤-lå-lå-poor′, a town of British India, on the Betwah, 20 miles S. of Kalpee.

Jelalkaira, jĕl-ål-kī′rå, a town of India, district and 45 miles W.N.W. of Nagpoor. Pop. 3396.

Jelalpoor, a town of the Punjab. See JULALPOOR.

Jelania, yå-lå′ne-å, or **Jelanii Nos,** yå-lån′yee noce, a cape forming the N.E. extremity of Nova Zembla.

Jelas'poor′, or **Jelal'poor′,** a town of the Fyzabad district, British India. Pop. 6275.

Jelatma, or **Jelatom,** Russia. See YELATOM.

Jeletz, or **Eletz,** a city of Russia. See YELETS.

Jelgava, or **Jelgawa,** Russia. See MITAU.

Jelisabetgrad, Russia. See YELISAVETGRAD.

Jell, jĕll, a town of Beloochistan, 70 miles S.W. of Kelat. Pop. about 2000.

Jelling, yĕl′ling, a village of Denmark, in North Jutland, 5 miles N.W. of Veile. It was formerly a royal residence, and is remarkable for Runic inscriptions and for Danish royal tombs of the tenth century.

Jel′linghy, or **Jalanghi,** ja̤-lån′ghee, a town of India, district and 30 miles E. by S. of Moorshedabad, on the Jellinghy, a branch of the Ganges.

Jelloway, Knox co., O. See BROWNSVILLE.

Jelmar, a lake of Sweden. See HJELMAR.

Jelnia, a town of Russia. See YELNIA.

Jelolo, Malay Archipelago. See GILOLO.

Jelpigory, a town of India. See JULPIGOREE.

Jelsi, yĕl′see, a town of Italy, province and 10 miles E.S.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 2898.

Jelum, a river of the Punjab. See JHYLUM.

Jem, a river of Asia. See EMBA.

Jem, or **Jemm,** a town of Tunis. See EL-JEMM.

Jem, a post-office of Clarke co., Mo.

Jemalabad, or **Jamallabad,** je̤-mål-å-båd′, a town of India, presidency of Madras, 110 miles N. by W. of Calicut, in lat. 13° 3′ N., lon. 75° 25′ E., with an almost inaccessible fort, built by Tippoo, on an immense rock.

Jemarroo, or **Jemarru,** jĕm-ar-roo′, a territory of Senegambia, S. of the Gambia River, between lat. 13° and 14° 30′ N.

Jemeppe, or **Jemeppes,** zhå-mĕpp′, a village of Belgium, in Liege, on the Meuse, opposite Seraing. Pop. 4500.

Jemgum, yĕm′gŏŏm, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 15 miles S.S.W. of Aurich, on the Ems. Pop. 1223.

Jemilah, or **Djemilah,** jĕm`ee′lå`, an ancient city of Algeria, province and 50 miles W. of Constantine. It contains interesting monuments of antiquity.

Jemison, Alabama. See JAMISON.

Jemmapes, or **Gemappe,** zhå`måp′, a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Haine River, and on the canal from Mons to Condé, 3 miles W. of Mons. Pop. 11,405, engaged in brewing, tanning, and raising coal. Here the French defeated the Austrian forces in 1792, an event which led to the annexation of Belgium to France, after which Jemmapes gave name to a department nearly co-extensive with the province of Hainaut.

Jem′seg, a post-village in Queens co., New Brunswick, on the Jemseg, a navigable affluent of the St. John River, 49 miles from St. John. St. John steamers call here. Pop. 150.

Jemtland, yĕmt′lånt, or **Ostersund,** os′te̤r-soont`, a læn or province of Sweden, bounded W. by Norway. Area, 20,886 square miles. It abounds in lakes and swamps, and some parts are sterile; but the metallic wealth is considerable. Capital, Ostersund. Pop. 78,387.

Jemtza, a river of Russia. See YEMTSA.

Jena, jĕn′ạ (Ger. pron. yå′nå), a town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, on the Saale, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 12 miles E.S.E. of Weimar. It stands in a fine valley, 500 feet above the sea, and is enclosed by walls, beyond which are several good suburbs. It is regularly laid out and well built. The principal edifices are the ducal palace, 4 churches, hospitals, a lunatic asylum, and the university buildings. The university, opened in 1558, has 75 professors, a library of 200,000 volumes, a botanic garden, and an observatory. Jena has numerous scientific associations, manufactures of linens, hats, tobacco, &c., and 3 large annual fairs. It is the seat of the high court of appeal for the Saxon duchies and Reuss principalities. Here, on October 14, 1806, Napoleon totally defeated the Prussians. Pop. 8197.

Jena, jee′nạ, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

Jena, a post-village of Catahoula parish, La., 50 miles W. of Natchez, Miss. It has 2 churches.

Jenatz, yå-nåts′, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, on the Lanquart, 12 miles S.E. of Mayenfeld. It has sulphur baths and 2 annual fairs. Pop. 812.

Jencksville, jĕnks′vĭl, a village of Providence co., R.I., in Smithfield township, 1 mile from Woonsocket. It has a cotton-mill.

Jendialeh, or **Jindialeh,** jĕn-de-å′lẹh, a town of the Punjab, 11 miles S.E. of Amritsir.

Jendoul, jĕn-dool′, a town of Afghanistan, near its N.E. frontier, 20 miles N.E. of Bajaur.

Jendovichtska, Russia. See YENDOVICHTSKA.

Jeneen, Jenin, or **Jennin,** jĕn-neen′ (anc. *Ginæ′a*), a town of Palestine, 17 miles N.N.E. of Nabloos. Pop. about 2000.

Jenidge-Karasu, Turkey. See YENIDJE KARA-SOO.

Jenidge-Kizilagadj. See YENIDJE KIZILAGADJ.

Jenidje, Lake of, Turkey. See LANGAZA.

Jenidje-Vardar, a town of Turkey. See YENIDJE.

Jenikale, or **Jenikal,** Russia. See YENIKALE.

Jenikau, yĕn′ne-kŏw‵, a town of Bohemia, 8 miles S.S.E. of Czaslau. Here the Swedes gained a victory over the Imperialists in 1643. Pop. 2708.

Jenil, a river of Spain. See GENIL.

Jenin, or **Jennin.** See JENEEN.

Jenisei, a river of Siberia. See YENISEI.

Jeniseisk, Russia. See YENISEISK.

Jen′isonville, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich., and a station on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 7 miles S. by E. of Grand Rapids. It is on Grand River, and has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a church.

Jenk′ins, a post-office of Calhoun co., Ala.

Jenkins, a township of Mitchell co., Iowa. Pop. 672.

Jenkins, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 2505. It contains Port Blanchard, Sebastopol, and other coal-mining places.

Jenkins' Bridge, a post-office of Accomack co., Va.

Jenkins Creek, a post-office of Jasper co., Mo.

Jenkins Ferry, a post-office of Grant co., Ark., on the Saline River, about 44 miles S.S.W. of Little Rock.

Jenk′insville, a post-office of Pike co., Ga.

Jenk′intown, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Abington township, ½ mile from Jenkintown Station, which is on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, at the junction of the New York & Philadelphia New Line, 9 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has 6 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 600.

Jenks, a township of Forest co., Pa. Pop. 118.

Jenksville, Massachusetts. See LUDLOW.

Jenks′ville, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., N.Y., in Newark township, 12 miles N. of Owego. It has a church, a cheese-factory, and a grist-mill.

Jennatabad, the Mohammedan name of GOUR.

Jen′ne, or **Jenneh,** jen′nĕh‵, written also **Jin′ne,** a walled town of Africa, in Soodan, on a large island, called Massina, in the Niger, 285 miles S. by W. of Timbuctoo. It is a place of great commercial activity, and is resorted to for trade by the people of the surrounding country. The inhabitants are all Mohammedans, and do not permit infidels to enter the town. Pop. 8000.

Jen′ner, a township of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. 1703.

Jenner's Cross Roads, Pa. See JENNERVILLE.

Jen′nerstown, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., in Jenner township, about 15 miles S.S.W. of Johnstown. It has 2 churches. Pop. nearly 200.

Jen′nersville, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., in Penn township, about 18 miles S.W. of West Chester, and 1 mile from Penn Station on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad. It has 3 churches.

Jen′nerville, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., in Jenner township, 10 miles N. of Somerset, and about 44 miles S.W. of Altoona. It has a church. The name of its post-office is Jenner's Cross Roads.

Jen′nie's Creek, a post-office of Wayne co., W. Va.

Jen′nieton, a post-hamlet of Iowa co., Wis., 32 miles W. by S. of Madison. It has 2 churches near it.

Jen′nings, a county in the S.E. part of Indiana, has an area of about 380 square miles. It is intersected by Graham's Fork and the Vernon Fork of the Muscatatuck River and by Sand Creek. The surface is partly hilly, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is moderately fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad and the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad. Capital, Vernon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 16,218, of whom 14,644 were Americans.

Jennings, a post-office of Hamilton co., Fla.

Jennings, a township of Crawford co., Ind., on the Ohio River. Pop. 2081. It contains Magnolia and Leavenworth.

Jennings, a township of Fayette co., Ind. Pop. 836.

Jennings, a township of Owen co., Ind. Pop. 801.

Jennings, a township of Scott co., Ind. Pop. 1278. It contains Austin.

Jennings, a post-hamlet of St. Louis co., Mo., is near the Mississippi River, and on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 7 miles N. by W. of St. Louis. It has a seminary for young ladies.

Jennings, a township of Putnam co., O. Pop. 1059.

Jennings, a township of Van Wert co., O. Pop. 914.

Jennings Falls, a post-office of Yell co., Ark.

Jennings' Mills, a post-office of Iredell co., N.C., 18 miles N. of Statesville.

Jennings' Or′dinary, a post-hamlet of Nottoway co., Va., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 50 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches.

Jen′ningsville, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., Pa., about 30 miles N.N.W. of Wilkesbarre. It has a tannery and a saw-mill.

Jen′nison, a post-office of San Juan co., Col.

Jen′ny, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co., Wis., in Jenny township, and on the Wisconsin River, at the mouth of Prairie River, 18 miles N. of Wausau. It has a newspaper office, a union school, and a large lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 372.

Jenny Lind, a post-hamlet of Sebastian co., Ark., about 11 miles S.E. of Fort Smith.

Jenny Lind, a post-village of Calaveras co., Cal., 25 miles N.E. of Stockton. It has rich gravel-mines of gold. Pop. about 200.

Jenö, yå′nö‵ (BOROZ, bo‵roz′, or KIS, kish), a town of Hungary, co. of Arad, on the White Körös, 28 miles N.E. of Arad. Pop. 1600.

Jenö Dios, yå′nö‵ dee‵osh′, a village of Hungary, co. of Neograd. Pop. 1080.

Jepee, yå′pee, or **Shebshe,** shĕb′shẹh, a town of Bosnia, on the Bosna, 37 miles N.N.W. of Bosna-Serai.

Jepifan, or **Jepitan,** Russia. See YEPIFAN.

Jequitinhonha, zhå-kee-teen-yōn′yå, or **Rio Grande do Belmonte,** ree′o grån′då do bĕl-mon′tå, a river of Brazil, rises in the Serra Pedra Redonda, flows first N. through the province of Minas-Geraes, then N.E., enters the province of Bahia, and shortly after, passing the town of Belmonte, falls into the Atlantic.

Jerahi, Jerrahi, or **Djerrahi,** jer-rå′hee‵ (anc. *Hedyphon?*), a river of Persia, province of Khoozistan, is formed by the confluence of the Ram Hormooz and Koordistan Rivers, and, after a W. course, joins the Karoon River (anc. *Pasiti′gris*) near Mohammerah. The town of Fellaneeyah and numerous ruins are on its banks.

Jerash, a city of Syria. See GERASA.

Jeraslon, or **Jeroslan,** Russia. See YEROSLAN.

Jerba, or **Gerba,** jĕr′bạ, an island of Africa, belonging to Tunis, in the Gulf of Cabes, 15 miles N.W. of Zarziss. Length, 22 miles; breadth, 14 miles. Surface level and fertile. On this island is a triumphal arch in honor of Antoninus and Verus; also a pyramid, from 25 to 30 feet in height, composed of the skulls of the Spanish soldiers who, under the conduct of Medinaceli and Andrea Doria, perished here in an action against the Turks in 1558.

Jeremie, zhå‵rå‵mee′ or zhĕr‵ẹh-mee′, a seaport town of Hayti, on its S.W. peninsula, 125 miles W. of Port-au-Prince. Pop. 5000.

Jerez, Xerez, Hå-rĕth′, or **Jerez del Marquesado,** Hå-rĕth′ dĕl maR-kå-så′Do, a town of Spain, province and 35 miles E. of Granada. Pop. 2125.

Jerez, a town of Central America. See Xeres.

Jerez de la Frontera, ʜå-rêth′ då lå fron-tå′rå, or simply **Jerez** or **Xerez,** ʜå-rêth′ (Port. *Xeres,* shå-rês′), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 16 miles by rail N.N.E. of Cadiz. It consists generally of well-built houses of two or three stories, arranged in regular squares, or in spacious, paved, clean, and well-lighted streets. The principal buildings are the Collegiate church, the church of San Miguel, with some fine sculptures and reliefs, several other churches, 7 nunneries and 12 suppressed monasteries; the Alcazar, an old Moorish castle, in ruins; the town house, an ancient and elegant structure, with a façade of Corinthian pillars; a college or gymnasium, several public schools, a general hospital, a foundling hospital, and two other hospitals. It is noted for its wines, well known under the name of sherry. Pop. 38,898.

Jerez (or **Xerez**) **de los Caballeros,** ʜå-rêth′ då loce kå-ʙål-yå′roce, a city of Spain, in Estremadura, 40 miles S. of Badajos, at the foot of a hill, crowned by a castle, near the Ardilla. It is partly surrounded by an old Arab wall, entered by 6 gates. It has wide and well-paved streets, 8 squares, 4 parish churches, 9 chapels, 4 convents, a college, 2 hospitals, a theatre, and manufactures of linen, leather, and pottery. Pop. 8295.

Jerica, or **Xerica,** ʜå-ree′kå, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 27 miles W.S.W. of Castellon de la Plana, on the Palancia. It is an ancient town, and possessed considerable importance both in Roman and in Saracenic times.

Jericho, jĕr′ẹ-ko, an ancient city of Palestine, famed in Scripture history, but now represented by the miserable village of Eriha (å-ree′hå) or Riha (ree′hå), near the N. extremity of the Dead Sea, 18 miles E.N.E. of Jerusalem. Some few remains of antiquity exist in and around it, but none that can be identified with buildings of any special era, except a few traces of a Roman road.

Jericho, jĕr′ẹ-ko, a post-office of Perry co., Ala., 15 miles N. of Marion.

Jericho, a post-office of Windham co., Conn., on the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of Willimantic.

Jericho, a post-office of Kane co., Ill., about 9 miles W. by S. of Aurora.

Jericho, a post-office of Henry co., Ky., on the Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 32 miles E.N.E. of Louisville.

Jericho, a post-village of Queens co., N.Y., in Oyster Bay township, about 25 miles E.N.E. of Brooklyn. It is 2 miles from Hicksville Railroad Station. It has 3 churches.

Jericho, a post-office of Wayne co., N.C., on the Neuse River, at White Hall.

Jericho, a post-village of Chittenden co., Vt., in Jericho township, 12 miles E. of Burlington. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of pumps, lumber, wooden-ware, and cheese. The township is bounded on the W. by the Winooski River, and is traversed by the Burlington & Lamoille Railroad. Pop. of the township, 1757.

Jericho Centre, a post-hamlet of Chittenden co., Vt., in Jericho township, 3 miles from Jericho Station, and about 14 miles E. of Burlington. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Jerichow, yå′re-ᴋᴏᴠ‵, a town of Prussian Saxony, 30 miles N.N.E. of Magdeburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 1743.

Jerim, a town of Arabia. See Yerim.

Jerm, or **Djerm,** jĕrm, a town of Asia, in Budukhshan, on the Koksha. Lat. 36° 50′ N.; lon. 70° 47′ E.

Jer′myn, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa., in the Lackawanna Valley, on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Scranton, and 4 miles S. of Carbondale. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a large steam grist-mill, a powder-mill, several hotels, &c. Here are rich coal-mines and 2 large coal-breakers. Pop. about 2400.

Jer′nigan, a post-village of Russell co., Ala., 17 miles S.E. of Seale Station, and ½ mile from the Chattahoochee River. It has a church and a steam saw-mill.

Jernot, a village of Austria. See Radnoth.

Jerome, jẹ-rōm′, a post-village of Howard co., Ind., in Union township, on the Wild Cat River, 12 miles E.S.E. of Kokomo, and about 34 miles S.E. of Logansport. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Jerome, a post-hamlet of Appanoose co., Iowa, 5 miles N.W. of Numa Station. It has a church.

Jerome, a post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich., in Somerset township, on the Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of Hillsdale. It has a church and 4 stores. Pop. about 150.

Jerome, a township of Midland co., Mich. Pop. 173.

Jerome, a station and hamlet of Phelps co., Mo., on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, and on the Gasconade River, 126 miles S.W. of St. Louis, and 1 mile W. of Arlington. It has a depot and 2 saw-mills.

Jerome, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., in Westchester township, on the Harlem Railroad, 8 miles N. of its terminus in New York. It has 2 churches. Here is Jerome Park, a noted race-course.

Jerome, a post-township of Union co., O., about 20 miles N.W. of Columbus. It has 2 churches. Pop. 1462.

Jeromesville, jẹ-rōmz′vĭl, a post-village of Ashland co., O., in Mohican township, on a branch of the Mohican River, 8 miles S.E. of Ashland, and about 20 miles E. by N. of Mansfield. It has a high school and 4 churches. Pop. 328.

Jerona, a city of Spain. See Gerona.

Jer′ry City, a post-village of Wood co., O., on the Mansfield & Coldwater Railroad, about 30 miles S. of Toledo. It has a church, a graded school, and 2 planing-mills.

Jerry's Run, a post-office of Wood co., W. Va.

Jersey, jẹr′zee (anc. *Cæsare′a*), the largest and most S.E. of the Channel Islands, belonging to Great Britain, in the S. part of the English Channel, 13 miles W. of the coast of France (Cotentin), and 35 miles S. of Portland Isle. Lat. of St. Helier 49° 11′ 3″ N.; lon. 2° 7′ W. Length, from E. to W., 12 miles; average breadth, 5 miles. Area, 45 square miles. Pop. 56,627. The coasts are rocky and abrupt; the only considerable inlet is St. Aubin's Bay, on the E. side, skirted by a sandy shore. The surface is undulating; the hill-ranges, consisting of granite and schist, run mostly N. and S., enclosing fertile valleys. The climate is very mild. Property is greatly subdivided. Leading articles of export are apples, cider, potatoes, butter, and cows of an excellent breed. The whole island appears like a continuous orchard dotted with picturesque villages. Off the S.E. coast are extensive oyster-beds, resorted to by a large fishing-fleet belonging to the island. The trade is active, and the people of Jersey engage largely in the Newfoundland fishery. Numbers of vessels are annually built in Jersey. Steamers communicate frequently with Southampton, Weymouth, St. Malo, and Granville. The island is the residence of numerous English families, but French is the language of the native people. Jersey has its own legislature, the "states," or insular parliament, consisting of 36 members, chosen by the inhabitants, their acts being confirmed or annulled, in special cases, by the governor. From the decisions of its royal court appeal lies only to the sovereign in council. Its native inhabitants preserve many Normal feudal customs, the Channel Islands having formed a part of the Norman dominion, and having remained attached to England since the Conquest. The principal towns are St. Helier (the capital) and St. Aubin. The island is traversed by two railways. Jersey is an agreeable place of resort, and is somewhat noted as a winter sanatarium; but its climate is less mild and equable than that of Guernsey. The approach by sea is everywhere dangerous, and the granitic cliffs of the coast abound in scenes of wild grandeur; but the scenery of the interior is altogether pastoral. The island abounds in old buildings of much antiquarian interest.

Jersey, jẹr′zee, a southwestern county of Illinois, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 360 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Mississippi River, and on the W. by the Illinois River, and is partly drained by Macoupin Creek. The surface is diversified with forests, undulating prairies, and high picturesque bluffs which extend along the Mississippi River. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. Thick strata of Trenton and Niagara limestone (both Silurian) and of carboniferous limestone crop out in this county. These are good materials for building, especially the Niagara limestone, a durable buff-colored dolomite. The value of the stone exported from the quarries of this county in 1870 amounted to $379,500. Coal is also found here. This county is intersected by the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Capital, Jerseyville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $11,891,272. Pop. in 1870, 15,054, of whom 14,644 were Americans.

Jersey, a post-office of Marion co., Ind., at Poplar Grove Station, 6 miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

Jersey, a post-hamlet of Oakland co., Mich., in Orion township, 36 miles N. by W. of Detroit. It has a church.

Jersey, a post-village of Licking co., O., in Jersey township, 4½ miles N.W. of Pataskala Railroad Station, and about 18 miles N.E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches and a carriage-shop. Pop. 101; of the township, 1253.

Jersey, jẹr′zee, a post-village in Beauce co., Quebec, on the river Chaudière, 13 miles S.E. of St. François. It contains a hotel, a store, and several mills. Pop. 150.

Jersey City, capital of Hudson co., N.J., on the right or W. bank of the Hudson River, at its entrance into New York Bay, and opposite New York City, from which it is 1 mile distant, and with which constant communication is maintained by 5 ferries, running upwards of 20 boats, generally large and powerful. It is bounded N. by North Bergen, Hoboken, and West Hoboken, S. by Bayonne, and W. by Newark Bay and the Hackensack River, and extends 5 miles N. and S. by about 3 miles E. and W. The Morris Canal connects it with Easton, Pa. The streets are generally, with few exceptions, laid out at right angles, and are of good width, well paved, sewered, lighted with gas, and bordered by many handsome residences. There are four public squares, which, though small in size, are tastefully laid out. The more prominent public buildings are the city hall, court-house and jail, and school-houses, the latter of which number 21, mostly well constructed of brick. It is a terminus of the Red Star line of steamships to Europe, and its commerce is returned as a portion of the New York customs-district. It is also the terminus of 11 lines of railroad, viz., the Pennsylvania, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western (Morris & Essex division), the Central of New Jersey (connecting with the Philadelphia & Reading at Bound Brook), the New York, Lake Erie & Western, the New Jersey Midland, the Northern of New Jersey, the New Jersey & New York, the New York & Greenwood Lake, the Newark & New York, the Jersey City & Albany, and the Jersey City & Bergen. Besides these roads, Jersey City has direct communication, by steam ferry, with the New York, New Haven & Hartford and New York & New England Railroads, the steamer transporting through-cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad from its tracks in Jersey City to the tracks of the Shore Line division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at Port Morris. In addition to the regular ferries between Jersey City and New York, the Pennsylvania Railroad maintains a railroad ferry. The New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad also has a ferry direct to Brooklyn. Immense quantities of iron, coal, produce, and general merchandise are brought to and shipped from Jersey City. There are also horse-railways to Hoboken and to various parts of the city itself. It contains 63 churches, a high school, a normal school, 3 national banks (capital, $1,300,000), a state bank, 6 savings-banks, 3 insurance companies, 2 Young Men's Christian Associations, and several charitable institutions. Two daily newspapers are published here. This city is supplied with water conveyed in pipes from the Passaic River by means of hydraulic works which are at Belleville, 6 miles distant. Here are many and various manufacturing establishments, among which the more important are the works of the United States Watch Company, several extensive glass-works, 3 crucible-works, 3 steel-works, 3 foundries, a foundry and machine-shop, 3 boiler-works, 3 locomotive and railroad-supply manufactories, and 2 large sugar-refineries, besides numerous zinc-works, breweries, planing-mills, potteries, manufactories of chemicals, jewelry, fireworks, lead-pencils, candles, soap, hydrants, chains, rubber goods, castor and linseed oil, copper-ware, oakum, chains and spikes, car-springs, &c. It is worthy of remark that the mints of Europe, as well as those of this country, obtain their crucibles from the works of Jersey City. Here are located large stock-yards and an extensive abattoir where vast quantities of cattle and sheep are slaughtered for the New York markets. This establishment was opened in 1874, and is one of the largest, most complete, and best appointed in the United States; it drains into the river, and has rail connection directly with the Pennsylvania Railroad. The slaughtering of hogs is carried on upon the Hackensack meadows, beyond the city limits. The city is governed by a mayor and board of aldermen, assisted by numerous executive boards. There is a police force of upwards of 150 men, under a chief, an inspector, 5 captains, and 19 sergeants, directed by a board of police commissioners. There is an efficient fire department, well appointed and well equipped, and the city has two gas companies. Public education is directly controlled by a board of education, who elect a city superintendent, and besides the public schools above mentioned there are 10 denominational and 20 private schools and academies. The site whereon Jersey City stands was formerly called Paulus Hook, but in 1820 it was chartered as "the City of Jersey," which was changed in a subsequent charter (in 1838) to "Jersey City." The population in 1850 was 6856; in 1860, 29,226; in 1870, 82,546, of whom 64,881 were Americans; in 1879 the population is estimated at nearly 120,000. The rapid increase is partly due to the annexation of suburban towns and villages, but also in a large measure to the influx of large numbers from New York.

Jer'sey Har'bor, a fishing-station in the district of Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, 2½ miles from Harbor Briton. Pop. 150.

Jersey Land'ing, a post-office of Contra Costa co., Cal., on the San Joaquin River, 9 miles from Antioch.

Jersey Landing, Illinois. See ELSAH.

Jersey Mills, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., on Pine Creek, about 18 miles N. of Lock Haven. It has 2 churches and a large saw-mill.

Jersey Shore, a post-borough of Lycoming co., Pa., in Porter township, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, 2 miles N. of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 12 miles W.S.W. of Williamsport, and 13 miles below Lock Haven. It contains 6 churches, a newspaper office, the West Branch boarding and high school, a national bank, and a planing-mill. Pop. 1394. Jersey Shore Station is at ANTES FORT.

Jer'seytown, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., in Madison township, 10 miles N. of Danville. It has a church, 2 hotels, and 2 stores.

Jer'seyville, a post-village, capital of Jersey co., Ill., on the Jacksonville division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 20 miles N.N.W. of Alton, and 47 miles S. of Jacksonville. It has a court-house, 2 newspaper offices, 2 banking-houses, 9 churches, and a manufactory of farming-implements. Pop. about 3500.

Jerseyville, a hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., in Howell township, ½ mile from Howell Station. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

Jerseyville, a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, 4 miles S. of Lynden. Pop. 150.

Jersitz, yĕr'sits, or **Jerzyce,** a town of Prussia, forming a suburb of Posen. Pop. 4683.

Jerte, or **Xerte,** hĕr'tå, a river of Spain, in Estremadura, rises on the frontiers of Old Castile, flows S., and joins the Alagon, after a course of about 50 miles.

Jerte, or **Xerte,** a town of Spain, province and 66 miles N.N.E. of Caceres. Pop. 1227.

Jerumenha, zhå-roo-mĕn'yå, a town of Brazil, province of Piauhy, on the right bank of the Gorogues, a tributary of the Parnahiba, 95 miles W. of Oeiras. Pop. 3000.

Jerusalem, jẹ-ru'sạ-lĕm (also *Kadushah* in Hebrew; Gr. Καδυτις, *Kadutis,* and 'Ιεροσόλυμα, *Hiĕrŏsŏluma;* L. *Cady'tis* and *Hierosol'yma;* Arab. *El Kads,* ĕl kåds, "the Holy;" It. *Gerusalemme,* jå-roo-så-lĕm'må; Fr. *Jérusalem,* zhå`rü`så`lĕm'; Ger. *Jerusalem,* yå-roo'så-lĕm`), a city of Palestine, the seat of the most important events described in Holy Writ, is now comprised in the Turkish dominions, and near the centre of the mountain-region between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea, 33 miles S.E. of its port, Jaffa, and 2660 feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 46′ 43″ N.; lon. 35° 13′ E. Mean annual temperature, 62.6°; summer, 73.8°; winter, 49.6°. Stationary population about 20,000, but about Easter the number is annually augmented by a great crowd of Christian, Mohammedan, and Jewish pilgrims. It is situated between the valley of the Kedron (valley of Jehoshaphat), on the N. and E., and that of Gihon (valley of Hinnom), which joins the former immediately on the S.E. The city occupies the four hills of Zion and Acra on the W. and Moriah and Bezetha on the E., and is about 2½ miles in circumference, surrounded by stately walls of hewn stone, built in the sixteenth century and probably enclosing the same area that Jerusalem has had since the days of Hadrian; but the city previous to its destruction by Titus is conjectured to have been nearly twice as extensive, and a part even of Mount Zion, the site of the citadel of David, is not within the modern walls.

Jerusalem is entered by four gates, facing towards the cardinal points. The public ways are narrow, ill paved, and dull, but the houses are in general better built, and the streets cleaner, than those of Alexandria, Smyrna, or even Constantinople. The dwellings are of hewn stone, many of them large and furnished with small domes. On Mount Moriah is an oblong area, 510 yards in length, with a breadth varying from 318 to 350 yards, which anciently formed the site of the famous temple, and probably also of the fortress of Antonia. This area is still enclosed by walls, which on the E. side form a part of the outer wall of the city, and both here and at the S.W. corner are portions composed of stones of vast size, considered to have formed parts of the identical walls raised by Solomon or his successors. The tower of Hippicus, on the W. side of the city, is still to be identified, as are the pools of Hezekiah, Gihon, and Siloam, the vaults and cisterns of the temple, and some of the ancient gates now walled up; but the localities pointed out as those of the actual Via Dolorosa, of the Holy Sepulchre, &c., have at best but a questionable claim to their titles. Recent explorations have brought to light many important remains of extreme antiquity.

Among the most conspicuous modern buildings are the mosque of Omar (*Kubbel-ës-Sukkra,* "dome of the rock"), an elegant octagonal edifice, erected between A.D. 686 and 693 in the centre of the temple area; the mosque of El Aksa, at the S.W. extremity of the same area; the gorgeous church of the Holy Sepulchre, a Byzantine edifice, erected by Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great, on Mount Acra, over the reputed site of the sepulchre of the Saviour; the Greek, Coptic, and Latin convents, and the ruined palace of the Hospitallers, on the same mount; the Armenian and Syrian convents, and the church of St. James, on Mount Zion; the church of St. Anna, and the reputed birthplace of the Virgin, on Mount Bezetha; and the modern citadel, close to the Jaffa gate. Outside of the walls are also the (so-called) House of Caiaphas, now an Armenian convent, the Moslem tomb and mosque of David, the Armenian, Greek, and Latin cemeteries, all on Mount Zion; the Pools of Gihon, and the remains of an ancient aqueduct; on the N., the Mohammedan cemeteries, the edifices designated the tombs "of the kings and of the judges." On the E., in the valley of Jehoshaphat, are numerous other tombs, and the garden of Gethsemane, between which rises the Mount of Olives, having on its S. and S.W. the Mount of Offence and village of Siloam. On the S. the valley of Hinnom (Gihon) is bounded by the hill of Evil Counsel. Jerusalem has some manufactures of soap and oil, but its principal trade is in rosaries and similar products made in the city. In the Middle Ages vast quantities of earth were removed from holy localities within the walls, and shipped to form the *campo santo* at Pisa. The city was originally taken from the Jebusites by the Hebrews under Joshua about B.C. 1400; was taken and destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, B.C. 598; rebuilt by command of Cyrus, B.C. 586; taken by Ptolemy Soter, B.C. 324; afterwards held by the Maccabees; taken by Pompey, B.C. 63; and held as a Roman city under Herod (who rebuilt the temple) until its almost total destruction by the troops of Titus, A.D. 70. At this period, in the words of Pliny, it was the most famous city not only of Palestine but of the whole East. In A.D. 135 the Jews were finally dispersed, and the city was again rebuilt by Hadrian. It was captured by the Persians in 614, by the Saracens under Omar in 637, in 1099 by the Crusaders under Godfrey of Bouillon, and held by the Christians for 88 years, when it was again captured by the forces of Saladin in 1187. It has remained under Turkish government ever since, except for a short interval during 1832, when it was taken by the Egyptians under Ibrahim Pasha. It is the see of Greek and Latin patriarchs, of a Melchite bishop, and of a Protestant bishop. The inhabitants, consisting of Mohammedans, Jews, and Christians, are generally very poor. The language spoken is the Arabic.

Jeru'salem, a post-hamlet of Pickens co., Ga., 27 miles N.N.E. of Cartersville. It has a church.

Jerusalem, a plantation of Franklin co., Me. Pop. 32.

Jerusalem, a post-office of Albany co., N.Y.

Jerusalem, a township of Yates co., N.Y., on the W. side of Keuka Lake. Pop. 2507. It contains Branchport.

Jerusalem, a post-hamlet of Davie co., N.C., in Jerusalem township, 12 miles N. of Salisbury. It has a steam saw-mill, a tannery, &c. The township contains 5 churches.

Jerusalem, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., O., 12 miles S. of Barnesville, and about 40 miles N.N.E. of Marietta. It has a church and a cigar-factory. Pop. 91.

Jerusalem, a post-village, capital of Southampton co., Va., on the Nottoway River, about 50 miles W.S.W. of Norfolk. It has a church and a coach-factory.

Jerusalem Mills, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., 6 miles N.W. of Magnolia Railroad Station. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Jer'vis, a small island in Torres Strait. Lat. 9° 55′ S.; lon. 142° 10′ E.

Jer'vis Bay, New South Wales, 85 miles S.S.W. of Sydney, is one of the safest and most commodious harbors in the world. It is 9 miles in length and breadth. On a headland, 810 feet above the sea, is a revolving light, seen from a distance of 18 miles.

Jervis Cape, South Australia, bounds Spencer Gulf on the W. side of its entrance.

Jervis Island, Pacific Ocean. See JARVIS ISLAND.

Jesalmir, India. See JESSULMEER.

Jeschil-Ermak, Asia Minor. See YESHIL-IRMAK.

Jesdichuast, or **Jesdikast.** See YEZDIKHAST.

Jesi, a town of Italy. See IESI.

Jes'mond, a northern suburb of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Pop. 3068.

Jesrod, jĕs'rod', **Jesrout,** jĕs'root', or **Jusrouta,** jŭs-roo'tå, a town of the Punjab, 67 miles N. of Amritsir.

Jes'samine, a county in the central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 200 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Kentucky Kiver, and is drained by Jessamine Creek. The surface is undulating. The soil is very fertile. Grain and live-stock are the staples. It is connected with Cincinnati by the Kentucky Central Railroad, and traversed by the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. Capital, Nicholasville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 8638, of whom 8561 were Americans.

Jessamine, a post-office of Jessamine co., Ky.

Jessamine Creek, of Jessamine co., Ky., flows S.W. into the Kentucky River.

Jessava, yĕs-sâ'vå, a river of Servia, joins the Danube at Semendria. Length, 80 miles.

Jesselmere, India. See JESSULMEER.

Jessen, yĕs'sẹn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 50 miles N.E. of Merseburg, on the Black Elster. Pop. 2417.

Jess'enland, a township of Sibley co., Minn. P. 863.

Jesse's (jĕs'sịz) **Mills,** a post-office of Russell co., Va., about 20 miles N. of Abingdon. Here is a grist-mill.

Jessnitz, yĕss'nits, a town of Germany, in Anhalt, on the Mulde, 10 miles S. of Dessau. Pop. 3616.

Jesso, an island of Japan. See YESSO.

Jessore, or **Jessor,** jes'sōr', a district of Bengal, in the Ganges delta. Lat. 22° 25′ 50″–23° 47′ N.; lon. 88° 57′ 33″–90° 13″ E. Area, 5783 square miles. It is a fertile plain, traversed by innumerable navigable channels, and including a part of the Sunderbunds, which are densely timbered and abound with tigers, buffaloes, crocodiles, rhinoceroses, and serpents. Capital, Jessore. Pop. 2,075,021.

Jessore, or **Jessor** (Sans. *Yashohara*), called also **Kasba,** kŭs'bạ, a town of Bengal, capital of the Jessore district, in a marshy region, 67 miles N.E. of Calcutta. It has a court-house, a jail, and a hospital. Pop. 8152. The name *Jessore* has been given to Moorley and other former capitals of the district. The original Jessore (whose ruins are now called Iswaripoor) stood in the Sunderbunds, 50 miles E.S.E. of Calcutta.

Jessulmeer, Jesselmere, or **Jesalmir,** jĕs'sẹl-meer', written also **Jaysulmeer,** and **Jaysulmir,** jå-sŭl-meer', one of the five principal Rajpoot states of India, comprising a large part of the Indian Desert, between lat. 26° and 28° N. and lon. 69° and 72° E. Area, 12,252 square miles. Pop. 74,500.

Jessulmeer, or **Jesselmere,** a town of India, capital of the above state, 138 miles W.N.W. of Joodpoor. Lat. 26° 55′ N.; lon. 71° 28′ E. Pop. 35,000. It is about 2 miles in circumference, enclosed by a stone rampart, and has a strong fort on a scarped rock. The town is regularly laid out, well built, and the residence of many merchants.

Jes'sup, or **Jes'up,** a post-village of Wayne co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad where it crosses the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 27 miles S.W. of Savannah, and 40 miles N.N.W. of Brunswick. It has 4 churches, an academy, and a newspaper office.

Jessup, a post-office of Antelope co., Neb.

Jessup, a township of Susquehanna co., Pa. Pop. 804.

Jessup Lake, Florida. See LAKE JESSUP.

Jessup's, Anne Arundel co., Md. See HOOVERSVILLE.

Jessup's Landing, New York. See CORINTH.

Jessup's River, New York, rises in Hamilton co., runs northeastward, passes through Indian Lake, and enters the Hudson River in Essex co. Length, 36 miles.

Jessup's Station, a post-office of Parke co., Ind., on the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, 15 miles N.N.E. of Terre Haute.

Jestico, Nova Scotia. See PORT HOOD.

Jesuit's (jĕz'u-its) **Bend,** a post-office of Plaquemine parish, La., on the Mississippi River.

Jes'up, a post-village of Buchanan co., Iowa, in Perry township, on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, 78 miles W. of Dubuque, and 9 miles W. of Independence. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 500.

Jesus Island, Canada. See ISLE JESUS.

Je'sus Mari'a, an island of the South Pacific, E. of Admiralty Island.

Jesus Maria, hå'soos må-ree'å, a seaport of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, on the Gulf of Mexico, about 85 miles S. of Matamoras.

Je'tersville, a post-village of Amelia co., Va., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 43 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. It has a church.

Jethou, zhå'too', one of the smaller Channel Islands, belonging to Great Britain, 2½ miles E. of Guernsey.

Jett's Creek, a post-office of Breathitt co., Ky.

Jetze, Ietze, yĕt'sẹh, or **Jeetze,** yȧt'sẹh, a small river of North Germany, falls into the Elbe near the N.E. extremity of Hanover.

Jever, yȧ'vẹr, a town of Germany, grand duchy and 33 miles by rail N.N.W. of Oldenburg, on the Sieltief Canal, near the sea. Pop. 4054. It has manufactures of leather, liquors, and tobacco.

Jevst, or **Jewst,** a river of Russia. See Yevst.

Jewala-Muki, jẹ-wȧ'lȧ-moo'kee ("mouth of flame"), a town and place of Hindoo pilgrimage in the Punjab, 10 miles N.W. of Nadaun. Pop. about 3000. It has several temples, a large bazaar, and mineral springs.

Jew'ell, a county in the N. part of Kansas, bordering on Nebraska, has an area of 900 square miles. It is drained by Limestone and Buffalo Creeks and other affluents of the Republican River, which touches the N.E. corner of this county. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. A large portion of it (97 per cent.) is prairie. Capital, Jewell Centre. Pop. 11,388.

Jewell, a post-office of Lamar co., Ala.

Jewell, a post-office of Howard co., Ind.

Jewell, or **Jewell City,** a post-village in Buffalo township, Jewell co., Kansas, in a fertile valley, on Buffalo Creek, 93 miles N.W. of Junction City. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, a seminary, and manufactures of furniture, &c. Pop. about 300. Here is Jewell Post-Office.

Jewell, a post-office of Anne Arundel co., Md.

Jewell, a post-office of Madison co., Mo.

Jewell, a post-hamlet of Dawson co., Neb., 20 miles N. by E. of Plum Creek Railroad Station.

Jewell, a post-office of Defiance co., O., on the Wabash Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Defiance.

Jewell, a post-office of Clatsop co., Oregon, on the Nehalem River, 30 miles S. of Astoria.

Jewell, a post-office of Eastland co., Texas.

Jewel'la, a station in Caddo parish, La., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 4 miles W. of Shreveport.

Jew'ell Centre, a post-village, capital of Jewell co., Kansas, in Centre township, about 100 miles N.W. of Junction City. It has a newspaper office and a money-order post-office.

Jewell's, a station in Marin co., Cal., on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 32 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco.

Jewell's, Hancock co., Ga. See Jewell's Mills.

Jewell's Hill, a post-office of Jasper co., Miss.

Jewell's Mills, a village of Hancock and Warren cos., Ga., on the Ogeechee River, 4½ miles S.E. of Mayfield Railroad Station, and about 60 miles W. by S. of Augusta. It has 2 churches, a cotton-factory, a woollen-mill, and a flour-mill. Here is Jewell's Post-Office.

Jew'ellville, a post-office of Banks co., Ga.

Jew'ett, a post-village of Cumberland co., Ill., in Greenup township, on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 5 miles S. of Majority Point, and 18 miles E.N.E. of Effingham. It has 3 stores, 2 saw-mills, and 2 or 3 churches. Pop. about 500.

Jewett, a post-hamlet of Greene co., N.Y., in Jewett township, on the Catskill Mountains, 24 miles W. of Catskill. It has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 1119.

Jewett, or **Fair'view,** a post-village of Harrison co., O., in Rumley township, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 29 miles W. of Steubenville. It has 3 churches. The name of its post-office is Jewett, and the station-name is Fairview.

Jewett, a post-village of Leon co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern Railroad, 44 miles S.W. of Palestine. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a high school, and a mineral spring.

Jewett Centre, a post-office of Greene co., N.Y., about 25 miles W. by S. of Catskill.

Jewett City, a post-village of New London co., Conn., in Griswold township, on the Quinebaug River, and on the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Norwich, and about 1 mile E. of Jewett City Station of the New York & New England Railroad. It has 4 churches, a savings-bank, and 2 cotton-factories.

Jewett Mills, a post-village of St. Croix co., Wis., on the Willow River, about 22 miles N.E. of Hudson. It has a flour-mill and a lumber-mill.

Jewsburg, Carroll co., Md. See Mount Vernon.

Jewur, Gewur, or **Jewar,** jee'wạr, a town of India, in the Boolundshahur district. Lat. 28° 7' N.; lon. 77° 39' E. Pop. 7399.

Jeypoor, Jyepoor, or **Jypoor,** jī-poor', one of the five principal Rajpoot states of India, tributary to the British, contains some of the strongest fortresses in India, and numerous Jain temples. Area, 15,251 square miles. Capital, Jeypoor. Pop. 1,891,124.

Jeypoor, Jyepoor, or **Jypoor,** a city of India, capital of the above state, in a barren valley, 148 miles S.W. of Delhi. Estimated pop. 60,000. It is handsome, regularly built, enclosed by a stone wall flanked by towers, commanded by a citadel and forts on adjacent heights, and has spacious market-places, squares of houses of many stories in height, numerous temples in the purest Hindoo style, and a magnificent palace.

Jeypoor-Ghaut, ji-poor'-gawt', 4 miles W. of the above, is a dreary defile, in which various palaces, pavilions, and temples were built by a former rajah.

Jezar-Erkene, or **Djesr-Erkene,** jĕz'ẹr-ĕr'kȧ-nĕh, a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, on the Maritza, where it receives the Erkene, 18 miles S.E. of Adrianople.

Jezd, a city of Persia. See Yezd.

Jezeer, Jezir, jĕz-eer', or **Jezeeret (Jeziret),** jĕz-ee'rẹt, an Arabian word, signifying "island," forming a part of various names.

Jezeereh- (or Jezireh-) Ibn-Omar, jĕz'ee'rĕh-ĭb'n-o'mar', a town of Asiatic Turkey, 130 miles E.S.E. of Diarbekir, on an island in the Tigris, here crossed by a bridge, which, like the castle and the rest of the town, is now mostly in ruins.

Jezeeret, or **Jeziret.** See Curia Muria.

Jezeeret-el-Shaf, Egypt. See Elephantiné.

Jezeeret- (or Jeziret-) Faroon, jĕz-ee'rẹt-fȧ'roon', a small island of Arabia, on the W. side of the Gulf of Akabah, 10 miles S.W. of Akabah. Extensive remains of antiquity here have given rise to the supposition that this was the ancient *Elath*.

Jezeeret- (Jeziret-) Hassan, jĕz-ee'rẹt-hȧs'sȧn', and **Jezeeret-es-Saba** (ĕs-sȧ'bȧ) (*i.e.*, "the brothers"), are rocks in the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb.

Jezierna, yȧ'tse-ĕʀ'nȧ, a town of Austria, in Galicia, on a railway, N.W. of Tarnopol. Pop. 3987.

Jezreel, the ancient name of Zereen.

Jezreel, Plain of. See Esdraelon.

Jhaj'har', a town of India, in the Boolundshahur district. Pop. 5632.

Jhalakati, jȧ-lạ-kȧ'tee, **Maharajgunge,** or **Maharajganj,** mȧ-hȧ-rȧj-gŭnj', a town of Bengal, district of Backergunge, on a navigable river, 20 miles S.W. of Burrisol. It has a great export trade in timber, fire-wood, rice, and paddy, and imports much salt. Pop. about 5000.

Jhalawan, jȧ-lȧ-wȧn', a province of Beloochistan, between lat. 26° and 29° N. and lon. 65° and 67° 30' E. Area, 16,000 square miles. Pop. 40,000. It has only a few productive tracts.

Jhalda, or **Jhalida,** Bengal. See Jaulda.

Jhallawar, jȧl'lạ-war, or **Jhallowa,** jȧl'lọ-wȧ, a native state of India, in Rajpootana, between lat. 23° 48' and 24° 48' N., lon. 75° 24' and 77° E. Area, 2200 square miles. Pop. 220,000.

Jhallawur, or **Jhalawar,** jȧl'lạ-wŭr, a native state of India, in Kattywar. Area, 3793 square miles. It is level, and productive of cotton and wheat. Lat. 22° 18'–23° 8' N.; lon. 70° 50'–72° 10' E. Pop. 381,389.

Jhaloo, jȧ'loo', written also **Jahalu,** jȧ'hạ-loo', a town of India, district of Bijnaur. Lat. 29° 20' N.; lat. 78° 17' E. Pop. 5979.

Jhang, a district of the Punjab. See Jung.

Jhansee, Jhansie, or **Jhansi,** jȧn'see, a town of India, capital of Jhansee district and division, 230 miles W. of Allahabad. It has manufactures of carpets and arms.

Jhansee, a district of India, in the North-West Provinces, forming a part of Jhansee division, British Bundelcund. Lat. 25° 15'–26° N.; lon. 78° 25'–79° 45' E. Area, 1567 square miles. Pop. 317,826. The division of Jhansee has an area of 6134 square miles. Pop. 934,934.

Jhansoo-Jeang, or **Jhansu-Jeang,** jȧn-soo'-jȧ-ȧng', a fortified rock in Thibet, 37 miles S.E. of Teshoo-Loomboo.

Jheend, Jeend, or **Jhind,** jeend, a native state of India, in the Sirhind plain. Area, 985 square miles. Capital, Jheend, a town 75 miles N.W. of Delhi. Pop. 190,475.

Jhelum, a town of the Punjab. See Jhylum.

Jhinji, a town of British India. See Gingee.

Jhoonjoona, joon-joo'nȧ, a town of India, in Rajpootana, 24 miles S.E. of Chooroo, in an oasis of the desert, and handsomely built.

Jhow, jŏw, a town of Beloochistan, province of Mekran, 40 miles N.W. of Bela. Around it many remains of antiquity have been discovered.

Jhu'jhur', a town of India, 35 miles W. of Delhi, capital of a native state of the same name. Pop. 10,545.

Jhunjharpoor, or Jhanjharpur, jŭn-jar-poor′, a town of Bengal, district of Durbungah. Lat. 26° 16′ N.; lon. 86° 19′ E. It is noted for its brass-ware. Pop. 3940.

Jhylum, Jailum, Jylum, Jilum, jī′lŭm, written also **Jhelum, Jelum,** or **Behut,** be-hŭt′ (anc. *Hydas′pes*), the westernmost of the "five rivers" of the Punjab, rises in Cashmere, the whole of which valley it drains, and, after a S.W. course estimated at 350 miles, joins the Chenaub 80 miles N.N.E. of Mooltan, from which junction it is navigable upwards nearly to its emergence from the mountains. It is also navigable for 70 miles in Cashmere. Chief affluents, the Kishengunga and Pir-Panjal. On it are the towns of Islamabad, Shahabad, Serinagur, Jhylum, Julalpoor, and Pind-Dadun-Khan.

Jhylum, or **Jhilam,** jī′lŭm, called also **Jhelum,** a town of India, capital of Jhylum district, on the river Jhylum, 75 miles by rail S.E. of Rawil-Pinde. Pop. 5140.

Jhylum, a district of the Rawil-Pinde division, Punjab, India. Area, 3910 square miles. Capital, Jhylum. Pop. 500,988.

Jiabar, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See GIABAR.

Jibara, a village of Cuba. See GIBARA.

Jiddah, Jidda, or **Djiddah,** jid′då, a seaport town and one of the principal trading entrepôts of Arabia, in El Hejaz, 65 miles W. of Mecca, of which it is the port. Lat. 21° 28′ 3″ N.; lon. 39° 13′ E. Stationary population about 18,000. The town proper is built of madrepore and stone, and is cleaner than most places in the East; the suburbs are mean. The public buildings comprise numerous khans, several mosques, the governor's residence, custom-house, a small castle, and the reputed tomb of Eve. The vicinity is a bare desert. Rain-water has to be carefully preserved in cisterns, and provisions to be brought from a long distance; yet Jiddah has a large transit trade with all the surrounding countries. Imports from Abyssinia and Egypt consist of provisions, tobacco, clothing, musk, civet, and incense; muslins and other fabrics, teak, cocoanuts, spices, and shawls are received from India, spice from the Malay Archipelago, and slaves from Zanzibar; and English goods are received by steamer. Exports to Abyssinia consist of coral, Egyptian cotton goods, sword-blades, matchlocks, cutlery, hardware, mirrors, and leather; and Oriental goods of all kinds, with dates, coffee, and Mecca balm, are sent by sea to Suez, whence they are distributed over the whole Levant. Many thousand pilgrims arrive here annually on the route to Mecca. The shereef of that city has ruled in Jiddah from the time of Mohammed to the present century; but the town is now under Turkish government.

Jiga-Gounggar, jee′gå-goong′gar′ (?), a town of Thibet, 45 miles S.W. of Lassa. Lat. 29° 58′ N.; lon. 91° 28′ E. Its population is said to comprise 20,000 families.

Jigat, a town of India. See DWARACA.

Jihoon, a river of Asia. See AMOO-DARYA.

Jijeli, Gigelli, or **Djigelli,** je-jĕl′lee, a fortified maritime town of Algeria, province and 54 miles N.W. of Constantine. It has defective harbor-works. Pop. 2122.

Jijiginsk, Gijighinsk, or **Gijiginsk,** je-je-ghinsk′, written also **Ijighinsk,** a fortified town of Siberia, on the Sea of Okhotsk, 70 miles W.S.W. of Penjinsk. See GULF OF JIJIGINSK.

Jijon, a town of Spain. See GIJON.

Jijona, Xixona, ʜe-ʜo′nå, or **Jigona,** a town of Spain, province and 18 miles N.W. of Alicante. Pop. 3612. Chief industry, manufacture of linen and shoes.

Jikadze, Jikadaze, Thibet. See TESHOO-LOOMBOO.

Jila, a river of North America. See GILA RIVER.

Jiles (jīlz) **Creek,** a post-office of Muhlenburg co., Ky.

Jillifrey, jil′le-frå′, a town of West Africa, on the N. shore of the river Gambia.

Jiloca, or **Xiloca,** ʜe-lo′kå, and **Jilon,** or **Xilon,** ʜe-lon′, two rivers of Spain, in Aragon, unite at Calatayud to form a tributary of the Ebro, which it joins 12 miles N.W. of Saragossa, after a N.E. course of about 100 miles.

Jilolo, Malay Archipelago. See GILOLO.

Jilum, a river of the Punjab. See JHYLUM.

Jimamailan, ʜe-må-mī-lån′, a town of the Philippines, on the W. side of the island of Negros. Pop. 1685.

Jimena, or **Ximena,** ʜe-må′nå, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 14 miles from Jaen. Pop. 2020.

Jimena (or **Ximena**) **de la Frontera,** ʜe-må′nå då lå fron-tå′rå, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 46 miles E. of Cadiz, on the E. declivity of the Sierra de Gazules, crowned by an old Roman fort. Pop. 6577.

Jimera (or **Ximera**) **de Livar** (or **Libar**), ʜe-må′rå då le-vaʀ′, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 45 miles W.S.W. of Malaga. Pop. 1031.

Jimes, jīmz, a post-office of Jackson co., O.

Jim Henry, a township of Miller co., Mo. Pop. 542.

Jim′my Camp, a post-office of El Paso co., Col.

Jim Ned, a post-office of Brown co., Tex., 12 miles W. of Brownwood.

Jim Town, a post-hamlet of Phillips co., Kansas, 70 miles S. of Kearney Junction, Neb.

Jimtown, Kentucky. See FOUNTAIN RUN.

Jim Town, a post-hamlet of Dallas co., Tex., 5 miles from Dallas. It has a church.

Jindialeh, a town of the Punjab. See JENDIALEH.

Jinjeera, or **Jinjira,** jin-jee′ra̤, called also **Hubshee,** hŭb′shee ("Abyssinian"), a native state of India, on the W. coast. Lat. 18°–18° 32′ N.; lon. 72° 52′–73° 18′ E. Area, 324 square miles. Capital, Jinjeera, a town with a deep and good harbor, 48 miles S. of Bombay. Pop. 71,996.

Jinne, a town of Africa. See JENNE.

Jirjeh, a town of Egypt. See GIRGEH.

Jiron, United States of Colombia. See GIRON.

Jitomir, a town of Poland. See ZHITOMEER.

Jizdra, or **Jisdra,** a town of Russia. See ZHIZDRA.

Jizeh, Egypt. See GHEEZEH.

Joa, jo′å, a mouth of the Indus during inundations, but in the dry season merely a salt-water creek. Lat. 25° 15′ N.; lon. 67° 19′ E.

Joa, a large town of the Punjab, on the Salt Range, 110 miles N.W. of Lahore.

Joachim, jo′a̤-kim, a township of Jefferson co., Mo. Pop. 1865.

Joachimsthal, yo′å-ᴋims′tål, a town of Bohemia, 14 miles N.N.E. of Elbogen. Pop. 5328. It has mines of silver, iron, and tin, paint-works, paper-mills, &c.

Joachimsthal, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 35 miles N.E. of Berlin. Pop. 2071.

Joag, jo-åg′, a walled town of Senegambia. Lat. 14° 30′ N.; lon. 10° 50′ W. Pop. 2000.

Joam, São, a town of Portugal. See SÃO JOÃO.

Joana, Java. See JAWANA.

Joanko, jo-ån′ko, a lake of Siberia, within the Arctic Circle, in lat. 175° E., in the territory of the Chookchees. It is 24 miles long by 12 miles broad, and discharges itself through the Anadeer, which issues from its W. extremity.

Jo′an′na Furnace, a post-office and iron-furnace of Berks co., Pa., on the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, 19 miles S. by E. of Reading.

Joannes, a large island of Brazil. See MARAJO.

Joannina, a town of Turkey. See YANINA.

Joazeiras, zho-å-zå′rås, a small town of Brazil, province of Bahia, on the São Francisco, 65 miles N.N.W. of Jacobina.

Job, or **Jobe,** jōb, a post-hamlet of Oregon co., Mo., about 54 miles W.S.W. of Poplar Bluff. It has 2 churches and a plough-factory. Pop. of Job township, 848.

Jobe, a post-hamlet of Monongalia co., W. Va., 13 miles E. of Burton Railroad Station. It has a woollen-mill.

Jobes, jōbz, a post-office of Audubon co., Iowa.

Jobie, jo′bee, an island in the Malay Archipelago, adjacent to Papua, on the N. side of its great bay. Lat. 1° 35′ S.; lon. between 135° 30′ and 137° 30′ E. Length, from W. to E., 100 miles; greatest breadth, 25 miles. The Strait of Jobie separates it on the N. from Schouten Island. It is scantily peopled by a race of savages.

Jobla, or **Djobla,** job′lå, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, on a river, 103 miles S.S.W. of Sana.

Job's (jōbz) **Cab′in,** a township of Wilkes co., N.C. Pop. 606.

Job's Cove, a fishing settlement in the district of Bay de Verds, Newfoundland, on the N. shore of Conception Bay, 25 miles from Carbonear. Pop. 290.

Jobstown, jōbz′tŏwn, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on the Kinkora Branch Railroad, 8 miles S. of Bordentown. It has 3 churches and a carriage-shop.

Jobtown, jŏb′tŏwn, a village of Cass co., Ind. Pop. 349. It is now a part of the city of Logansport.

Jocjocarta, Java. See DJOKJOKARTA.

Jockmock, yok′mok, a town of North Sweden, læn and 95 miles N.W. of Piteå. Pop. 1450.

Jodar, or **Xodar,** ʜo-daʀ′, a town of Spain, 26 miles E. of Jaen, near the Guadalquivir. Pop. 4798.

Jo Daviess, da′viss, the most northwestern county of Illinois, borders on Wisconsin. Area, about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by Apple and Fevre Rivers. The surface is uneven or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, hay, cattle, pork, and butter are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies part of this county, which has also mines of lead. It is intersected by the Illinois Central Railroad. Capital, Galena. Valuation of real and personal estate, $11,796,560. Pop. in 1870, 27,820, of whom 19,966 were natives and 7854 were foreigners.

Jo Daviess, a township of Faribault co., Minn. P. 316.

Jodhpur, India. See Joodpoor.

Jodoigne, zho‵dwañ′, a town of Belgium, in South Brabant, 6 miles S.S.W. of Tirlemont. It has oil-mills. Pop. 3400.

Joe Batt's Arm, a fishing village in the district of Twillingate and Fogo, Newfoundland, 5 miles from Fogo. Pop. 480.

Joe's Branch, a post-office of Dallas co., Tex.

Joet′ta, a post-office of Hancock co., Ill.

Jog′gins (or **Joggin**) **Mines,** a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 4 miles from River Herbert. It has extensive beds of coal. Pop. 250.

Johan′na, called also **Anjouan,** ån‵zhoo-ån′, or **Anzooan** (**Anzuan**), ån‵zoo-ån′, and **Hinzuan,** hin‵zoo-ån′, the central and most frequented though not largest of the Comoro Islands, in Mozambique Channel. It is 26 miles in length by 18 miles in breadth, and has a central peak 3800 feet above the sea, in lat. 12° 13′ S., lon. 44° 29′ E. Pop. 12,000. It is well wooded, well watered, fertile, and picturesque. On the N. side is the walled town of Johanna, or Moosamondoo, the seat of the sultan of the island and of a good trade.

Johannesberg, yo-hån′nęs-bêʀɢ‵, a village of Bohemia, on the Neisse, 9 miles from Reichenberg. P. 1162.

Johannesthal, yo-hån′nęs-tål‵, a town of Austria, in Silesia, 29 miles N.W. of Troppau. Pop. 1625.

Johann-Georgenstadt, yo-hånn′-gå-oʀ′ghĕn-stått‵, a town of Saxony, on the Schwarzwasser, 29 miles S.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 4083, mostly employed in iron-mines and in manufactures of tobacco, sulphur, and linen thread.

Johannisberg, jo-han′nis-bęrg (Ger. pron. yo-hån′nis-bêʀɢ‵), a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on a hill near the Rhine, 13 miles W. of Mentz, famous for its vineyard yielding the finest hock wine. Pop. 1049.

Johannisburg, yo-hån′nis-bŏŏʀɢ‵, a town of East Prussia, 70 miles S.S.W. of Gumbinnen. Pop. 2772.

Johans′burg, or **Johanesburg,** a post-village of Washington co., Ill., about 35 miles E.S.E. of St. Louis, Mo. Pop. 101.

John Day's Creek, a post-office of Idaho co., Idaho.

John Day's River, Oregon, rises among the Blue Mountains, in the eastern part of the state. It runs westward, and passes into Wasco co., in which it flows nearly northward until it enters the Columbia River about 40 miles above Dalles City. Its length is estimated at 250 miles.

John Gray's River rises in the W. part of Wyoming, runs northwestward into Idaho, and enters the Snake River in Oneida co. It traverses a mountainous country in which gold is found. It is probably 120 miles long.

John O'Groat's (o-grawts) **House,** Scotland, co. of Caithness, 1½ miles W. of Duncansby Head, is the name of a site once occupied by a cottage, and is nearly the most N. point of Great Britain.

John Quincy Adams, or **J. Q. Adams,** a township of Warren co., Ind. Pop. 809.

John River, a small stream of Coos co., N.H., falls into the Connecticut in the N. part of the state.

Johns, a township of Appanoose co., Iowa. Pop. 916.

Johnsburg, jŏnz′burg, a post-hamlet of McHenry co., Ill., about 24 miles N. of Elgin. It is 3 miles from McHenry Railroad Station. It has a church.

Johnsburg, a post-village of Warren co., N.Y., in Johnsburg township (which is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River), about 50 miles N. of Saratoga Springs. It has a church. The township contains the village of North Creek, on the Adirondack Railroad, and has a pop. of 2580.

Johnsburg, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Pa., about 20 miles N.N.W. of Cumberland, Md. It has a church.

John's Creek, a post-office of Gordon co., Ga.

Jöhnsdorf, a village of Bohemia. See Jansdorf.

John's Ha′ven, a seaport village of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, on the North Sea, 3 miles by rail S.S.W. of Bervie. Pop. 1077.

John's Island, one of the sea-island chain or group, in Charleston co., S.C. Pop. 2016. John's Island Station is on the Savannah & Charleston Railroad, 8 miles W. of Charleston.

John′son, a county in the N.W. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 580 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Arkansas River, here navigable by steamboats, and is drained by Spadra Creek. The surface is undulating. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Coal is found in this county. Among its forest-trees are the yellow pine, white oak, chestnut, and black walnut. It is intersected by the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad. Capital, Clarksville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,078,372. Pop. in 1870, 9152, of whom 9111 were Americans.

Johnson, a small county in the E. central part of Georgia. It is intersected by the Great Ohoopee River, and is bounded on the W. by the Oconee River. The surface is uneven or hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil produces cotton, maize, &c. Capital, Wrightsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $419,113. Pop. in 1870, 2964, of whom 2962 were Americans.

Johnson, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of about 325 square miles. It is drained by Cash (Cache) River and Big Bay Creek. The surface is partly undulating, and broken with steep hills and ridges. A large portion of it is covered with forests of white oak, hickory, black walnut, elm, sugar-maple, tulip-tree, cypress, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county has abundance of carboniferous limestone, a good material for building. It is intersected by the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad. Capital, Vienna. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,922,632. Pop. in 1870, 11,248, of whom 11,186 were Americans.

Johnson, a county in the S. central part of Indiana, has an area of 320 square miles. It is drained by the East Fork and West Fork of White River, which respectively traverse the southeastern and northwestern parts of the county; also by Sugar Creek. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is a very fertile loam. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad and the Cincinnati & Martinsville Railroad. Capital, Franklin. Valuation of real and personal estate, $15,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 18,366, of whom 17,882 were Americans.

Johnson, a county in the S.E. part of Iowa, has an area of about 610 square miles. It is intersected by the Iowa River, and is partly drained by the Cedar River, which touches the N.E. part of the county. The surface is undulating, and diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, flax, pork, and butter are the staple products. This county has deposits of Devonian limestone, a good material for building. It is intersected by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad. Capital, Iowa City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $15,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 24,898, of whom 18,573 were Americans; in 1875, 24,654.

Johnson, a county in the E. part of Kansas, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Kansas River, and is partly drained by Big Blue River and small affluents of the Osage. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands, in which the ash, hickory, oak, walnut, and sycamore are found. The soil is deep and very fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, hay, cattle, and pork are the staples. Limestone underlies a large part of the soil. This county is intersected by the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, and a branch of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad. Capital, Olathe. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,123,201. Pop. in 1870, 13,684, of whom 12,430 were Americans; in 1878, 18,139.

Johnson, a county in the E. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is intersected by the West Fork of Big Sandy River. The surface is hilly and mostly covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county has beds of coal. Capital, Paintsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $821,122. Pop. in 1870, 7494, of whom 7486 were Americans.

Johnson, a county in the W. part of Missouri, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is drained by Black River and Big Creek. The surface is undulating or hilly, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. A large portion of this county is prairie. Among its minerals are bituminous coal and limestone. This county is intersected by the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and is partly traversed by the Osage division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. Capital, Warrensburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $18,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 24,648, of whom 23,665 were Americans.

Johnson, a county in the S.E. part of Nebraska, has an area of about 380 square miles. It is intersected by the Big Nemaha River, sometimes called the North Branch of the Nemaha, which runs in a S.E. direction, and it is partly drained by affluents of the Little Nemaha. The surface is undulating; a large portion of it is prairie. The soil is deep and very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and hay are the staple products. This county has thin beds of limestone and coal. It is intersected by the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad. Capital, Tecumseh. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,289,325. Pop. in 1870, 3429; in 1876, 4908.

Johnson, or **Johnston,** a county in the central part of North Carolina, has an area of about 640 square miles. It is intersected by the Neuse and Little Rivers, and is also drained by Swift and Middle Creeks. The surface is uneven or hilly, and is mostly covered with forests of pine and other trees. In 1870 this county had 261,614 acres of woodland. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and pork are the staple products. Granite is abundant here. This county is traversed by the Richmond & Danville Railroad. Capital, Smithfield. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,776,044. Pop. in 1870, 16,897, of whom 16,881 were Americans.

Johnson, the most northeastern county of Tennessee, borders on Virginia and North Carolina. Area, 300 square miles. It is partly drained by the Watauga River. The surface is mountainous, and mostly covered with forests, in which the chestnut, ash, and oak abound. The soil of the valleys produces Indian corn, oats, grass, &c. Iron ore is found in this county. Capital, Taylorsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,041,641. Pop. in 1870, 5852, of whom 5849 were Americans.

Johnson, a county in the N. central part of Texas, has an area of about 600 square miles. The Brazos River touches the S.W. corner. Cotton and maize are the staples. Capital, Cleburne. Pop. in 1870, 4923.

Johnson, a township of Christian co., Ill. Pop. 640.

Johnson, a township of Clark co., Ill. Pop. 823.

Johnson, a township of Brown co., Ind. Pop. 685.

Johnson, a township of Clinton co., Ind. Pop. 1666.

Johnson, a township of Crawford co., Ind. Pop. 652.

Johnson, a township of Gibson co., Ind. Pop. 2616. It contains Haubstadt.

Johnson, a township of Knox co., Ind. Pop. 1543.

Johnson, a township of La Grange co., Ind. P. 1322.

Johnson, a township of La Porte co., Ind. Pop. 170.

Johnson, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ind., in Washington township, on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad, 13 miles N. of Richmond. It has 2 churches.

Johnson, a township of Ripley co., Ind. Pop. 2409. It contains Versailles.

Johnson, a township of Scott co., Ind. Pop. 1454. It contains New Frankfort and Wooster.

Johnson, a post-office of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory.

Johnson, a post-office of Jones co., Iowa, about 15 miles E. of Anamosa.

Johnson, a township of Plymouth co., Iowa. Pop. 410.

Johnson, a township of Webster co., Iowa. Pop. 435.

Johnson, a station in St. James parish, La., on the New Orleans & Texas Railroad, 25 miles S.E. of Donaldsonville, and 38 miles W. of New Orleans.

Johnson, a township of Maries co., Mo. Pop. 1257.

Johnson, a township of Polk co., Mo. Pop. 898.

Johnson, a township of Ripley co., Mo. Pop. 2409.

Johnson, a township of Scotland co., Mo. Pop. 1219.

Johnson, a township of Washington co., Mo. P. 717.

Johnson, a post-hamlet of Nemaha co., Neb., 12 miles from Tecumseh. It has a church.

Johnson, a township of Champaign co., O. Pop. 2297. It contains St. Paris.

Johnson, Licking co., O. See JOHNSTOWN.

Johnson, a township of Williamsburg co., S.C. P. 1218.

Johnson, a post-hamlet of Kane co., Utah, 2 miles from the S. boundary of Utah. It has a church.

Johnson, a post-village of Lamoille co., Vt., in Johnson township, on the Lamoille River, and on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Hyde Park, and about 28 miles N. of Montpelier. It has 3 churches, a woollen-factory, several saw-mills, a flour-mill, and a state normal school. Pop. of the township, 1558. Here is a natural bridge over the Lamoille River.

John'sonburg, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., about 25 miles W.N.W. of Morristown. It has 3 churches and a manufactory of gloves. Pop. about 150.

Johnson City, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Mo., about 22 miles S. by W. of Clinton.

Johnson City, a post-village of Washington co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 25 miles S.S.W. of Bristol. It has 4 churches and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 800.

Johnson City, a post-office of Blanco co., Tex.

Johnson Junction, a post-hamlet of Fleming co., Ky., on the Maysville & Lexington Railroad, at the junction of the Covington, Flemingsburg & Pound Gap Railroad, 16 miles S.W. of Maysville. It has a church.

Johnson's, a post-office of Christian co., Ky.

Johnson's, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, 8 miles S. of Middletown. It has a manufactory of apparatus for pitching hay.

Johnson's, a station in Montgomery co., O., on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 6 miles N. of Dayton.

Johnson's, a station in Trumbull co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 12 miles E. by N. of Warren.

Johnson's Bayou, bī'oo, a post-village of Cameron parish, La., near the Gulf of Mexico, 30 miles S. of Orange, Tex. It has 2 churches.

John'sonsburg, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., about 32 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo. It is 10 miles S. of Attica. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills.

Johnson's Corners, a post-village of Summit co., O., in Norton township, 9 miles S.W. of Akron. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Johnson's Creek, New York, rises in Niagara co., runs northeastward, and enters Lake Ontario in Orleans co.

Johnson's Creek, a post-office of Carroll co., Ill.

Johnson's Creek, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., on a stream of the same name, about 34 miles N.N.E. of Buffalo. It has a church, and manufactures of barrels.

Johnson's Creek, a post-office of Patrick co., Va.

Johnson's Creek, a post-village of Jefferson co., Wis., in Aztalan and Farmington townships, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 8 miles S. of Watertown, and 1 mile E. of Rock River. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, a brick-yard, and a carriage-shop.

Johnson's Cross'ing, a post-office of Madison co., Ind., 6 miles W. of Anderson.

Johnson's Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., W. Va., 6 miles E. of Lowell. It has a lumber-mill.

Johnson's Fork, a hamlet of Magoffin co., Ky., 34 miles E.S.E. of Frenchburg. It has a church.

Johnson's Grove, a post-office of Story co., Iowa.

Johnson's Grove, a post-hamlet of Crockett co., Tenn., 8 miles N.W. of Bell's Depot. It has 2 churches.

Johnson's Mills, a post-hamlet of Pitt co., N.C., on Swift Creek, N.E. of Kinston. It has 2 churches.

Johnson's Mills, a post-office of Noble co., O.

Johnson's Mills, Nova Scotia. See WEBBER'S.

Johnson's Mills, or **Lake'view',** a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 19 miles N. of Park Hill. Pop. 100.

Johnson's Spring, Virginia. See BOTETOURT SPRINGS.

Johnson's Springs, a post-office of Goochland co., Va., about 25 miles W.N.W. of Richmond.

Johnson's Station, a post-village of Tarrant co., Tex., about 20 miles W.S.W. of Dallas. It has a church.

John'sontown, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Va., about 100 miles E. of Richmond. It has a church.

John'sonville, a post-office of Johnson co., Ark.

Johnsonville, a post-village of Wayne co., Ill., 44 miles S.E. of Vandalia. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Johnsonville, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ind., at Sumner Station on the Wabash Railroad where it crosses the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of Danville, Ill.

Johnsonville, a post-hamlet of Jewell co., Kansas, about 90 miles N.W. of Junction City.

Johnsonville, a hamlet of Anderson co., Ky., 24 miles E.N.E. of Bardstown.

Johnsonville, a post-village, capital of Sunflower co., Miss., on the Sunflower River, 77 miles W. of Winona. It has 2 churches.

Johnsonville, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Pittstown township, on the Hoosic River, and on the Troy & Boston Railroad, at the junction of the Greenwich & Johnsonville Railroad, 16½ miles N.N.E. of Troy. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of edge-tools. Pop. 500.

Johnsonville, a township of Harnett co., N.C. P. 483.

Johnsonville, a post-hamlet of Trumbull co., O., about 66 miles E. by S. of Cleveland. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory.

Johnsonville, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., 4 miles W.S.W. of Portland, and about 17 miles N. of Easton. It has 2 churches, a pottery, and 2 lumber-mills.

Johnsonville, a post-hamlet of Williamsburg co., S.C., about 30 miles E.N.E. of Kingstree. It has a church.

Johnsonville, a post-village of Humphreys co., Tenn., on the E. bank of the Tennessee River, and on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 78 miles W. of Nashville. It has 3 churches, a tannery, and a saw-mill.

Johnsonville, a post-office of Sheboygan co., Wis., on the Sheboygan River.

John's River, of North Carolina, rises in the N. part of Burke co., and, flowing S., falls into the Catawba near the centre of the county.

John's River, a township of Caldwell co., N.C. P. 883.

Johnston, jŏnz'tọn, a town of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, at a railway junction, 3 miles S.S.W. of Paisley. It is built on a regular plan, and has several squares, a church, various chapels, schools, public libraries, and assembly-rooms. It has cotton-mills, brass- and iron-foundries, and machine-factories. It communicates with Glasgow by a canal and railway. Near it are thriving collieries. Pop. 7536.

Johnston, a county of North Carolina. See Johnson.

Johnston, jŏnz'tọn, township, Trumbull co., O. P. 893.

Johnston, a station on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 15 miles N.E. of Pittsburg, Pa.

Johnston, a township of Providence co., R.I. Pop. 4999. It contains West Providence and part of Olneyville.

Johnston (or **Cornwallis**) **Islands,** a group in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 16° 53′ 20″ N.; lon. 169° 31′ 30″ W. They form a lagoon, surrounded by a reef, stretching N.E. and S.W. 10 miles, and 5 miles broad.

Johnston Isles, a rocky group in the Pacific Ocean, S.W. of the Sandwich Islands.

Johnston's Depot, a post-village of Edgefield co., S.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 52 miles W.S.W. of Columbia. It has 2 churches, a seminary or high school, and a planing-mill. Pop. about 500.

Johnston's River, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 10 miles E. of Charlottetown. P. 200.

Johnston's Station, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 70 miles S. of Jackson. It has a church. Pop. 70.

Johnston Station, a post-office of McIntosh co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 46 miles S.W. of Savannah.

Johnston Strait, British Columbia, separates Vancouver Island from the mainland on its N. side.

Johns'tonville, a post-office of Upshur co., Tex.

Johns'town, a village of Ireland, co. of Kildare, 2 miles N.E. of Naas.

Johnstown, a village of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny, 1½ miles N.E. of Urlingford. Pop. 528.

Johns'town, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Ill., 2 miles from Pageville Station, and about 50 miles S.E. of Decatur. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Johnstown, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ind., 4 miles N.W. of Worthington. It has a grist- and a saw-mill.

Johnstown, a post-hamlet of Garrett co., Md., about 33 miles W. of Cumberland.

Johnstown, a post-office of Barry co., Mich., in Johnstown township, 13 miles S. by E. of Hastings. Pop. of the township, 1139.

Johnstown, a post-village of Bates co., Mo., about 58 miles S.W. of Sedalia. It has 2 churches.

Johnstown, a village of Columbia co., N.Y., in Livingston township, 9½ miles S. of Hudson. It has a church. Here is Livingston Post-Office.

Johnstown, a post-village, capital of Fulton co., N.Y., in Johnstown township, on Cayadutta Creek, and on the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad, 4 miles N. of Fonda, and 48 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It has 9 churches, a union school, 2 banks, gas-works, 3 newspaper offices, 2 grist-mills, a planing-mill, and manufactures of gloves and mittens. Pop. 3282. The township contains the large village of Gloversville. Total pop. 15,656.

Johnstown, or **Johnson,** a post-village of Licking co., O., in Monroe township, about 22 miles N.E. of Columbus. It has 3 churches, a drug-store, and several other stores. Pop. 241. Here is Johnstown Post-Office.

Johnstown, a post-borough of Cambria co., Pa., on the Conemaugh River, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 39 miles W.S.W. of Altoona, and 78 miles E. by S. of Pittsburg. It is the E. terminus of the Western division of the Pennsylvania Canal, and is the most populous town in Cambria co. It is surrounded by picturesque mountain-scenery. Here are the extensive works of the Cambria Iron Company, which employ about 1600 men in the manufacture of iron and steel rails for railroads. Johnstown has a national bank, a savings-bank, other banks, printing-offices which issue 1 or 2 daily and 4 weekly newspapers, 16 churches, several tanneries, flour-mills, planing-mills, and woollen-mills, also a convent and an academy. Pop. about 8000.

Johnstown, a hamlet of Juniata co., Pa., 6 miles S.W. of Mifflintown. It has a foundry. Pop. about 100. The name of its post-office is Walnut.

Johnstown, a hamlet of Schuylkill co., Pa., 2½ miles from Tower City. Pop. 70.

Johnstown, a post-office of Harrison co., W. Va.

Johnstown, a post-hamlet of Rock co., Wis., in Johnstown township, about 54 miles W.S.W. of Milwaukee. It has 1 or 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1191.

Johns'town, a village in Grenville co., Ontario, on the St. Lawrence, 3 miles from Prescott. It has a saw- and grist-mill, a carding- and fulling-mill, and a shingle-factory. Pop. about 200.

Johnstown Centre, a post-hamlet of Rock co., Wis., about 40 miles S.E. of Madison. It has a flour-mill and 2 general stores.

Johns'ville, a post-hamlet of Bradley co., Ark., on Saline River, 60 miles E.S.E. of Camden. It has a church.

Johnsville, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., about 40 miles W.N.W. of Baltimore. It has an umber-mine, 2 churches, and a coach-factory. Pop. about 200.

Johnsville, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich., on the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 8 miles S. of Grand Haven. It has a steam saw-mill.

Johnsville, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., in East Fishkill township, about 11 miles E. by N. of Newburg. It has a church.

Johnsville, a post-village of Montgomery co., O., about 14 miles W. of Dayton. It has 3 churches and a flour-mill.

Johnsville, a village of Morrow co., O., in Perry township, 14 miles S.W. of Mansfield. It has 2 churches. Pop. 159. The name of its post-office is Shauck's.

Johnsville, a station in Bucks co., Pa., on the Northeast Pennsylvania Railroad, 18 miles N. of Philadelphia.

Johntown, Ontario. See Chatsworth.

John'ville, a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, 11 miles N.E. of Compton. It contains a store, a saw-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. 150.

Johore, or **Djohor,** jo'hōr', a state occupying the S. part of the Malay Peninsula, and one of the most prosperous in the East. It is traversed by a railway, and exports much fine timber. The town of Johore, on the river of the same name, is 20 miles N.N.W. of Point Romania. It is governed by a sultan with the title of Maharajah.

Johstadt, yō'stått, or **Josephstadt,** yo'sĕf-stått', a town of Saxony, 45 miles S.W. of Dresden. Pop. 2176.

Joigny, zhwån'yee' (anc. *Joviniacum?*) a town of France, in Yonne, on the Yonne, here crossed by a good stone bridge, and on the Paris & Lyons Railway, 17 miles N.N.W. of Auxerre. Pop. 5975. It is enclosed by an old wall, and has narrow, crooked, and steep streets, a handsome castle, a cathedral, 2 mediæval churches, 2 hospitals, a communal college, barracks, manufactures of brandy, woollen cloth, wine, arms, and leather, and an active trade.

Joinville, zhwåɴᵍ'veel', a town of France, in Haute-Marne, on the Marne, 27 miles N. of Chaumont. Pop. 3723. It is situated at the foot of a castle-crowned height, and has a communal college.

Joinville (join'vĭl) **Islands,** in the Pacific (Dangerous Archipelago), are in lat. 15° 48′ S., lon. 139° 40′ W.

Joinville-le-Pont, zhwåɴᵍ'veel'-lẹh-pòɴᵍ, a village of France, in Seine, 6 miles E. of Paris. Pop. 2901.

Jokjokerta, Java. See Djokjokarta.

Joktheel, a Scriptural name of Petra.

Joliba, a river of Africa. See Niger.

Joliet, jo'le-et, a city, the capital of Will co., Ill., in Joliet township, on Des Plaines River, and on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, 37 miles S.W. of Chicago, 44 miles E.N.E. of Ottawa, and about 22 miles S.S.E. of Aurora. It is on the Chicago & Alton Railroad where it crosses the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and is the W. terminus of a branch of the Michigan Central Railroad, and the N.E. terminus of a railroad to Coal City and Streator. It contains many handsome stone buildings, 12 churches, 3 chapels, a Catholic academy, 2 high schools, 2 national banks, 3 other banks, a convent, and a state prison. The last is a magnificent structure, built of fine gray limestone quarried in the vicinity. Two newspapers are published here. Joliet has extensive flour-mills, machine-shops, 3 breweries, lime-kilns, brick-yards, a foundry, manufactories of boots and shoes which employ 450 men, cigar-factories (135 men), Bessemer steel-works and rolling-mills (1200 men), carriage-shops, marble-works, and manufactures of builders' hardware (100 men), cooperage (180 men), farming-implements, stoves, sash, doors, and blinds. The river affords water-power at this place. Here are large quarries of excellent Silurian limestone, called Joliet limestone, of which several fine public buildings of Chicago have been constructed. About 1200 men are employed in these quarries. Pop. 7263; of the township, excluding the city, 2940.

Joliet, or **Joliett,** a village of Hamilton co., Ind., in Washington township, about 22 miles N. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 200. Here is Joliettville Post-Office.

Joliet Crossing, a station in Lake co., Ind., on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad where it crosses the Joliet Branch of the Michigan Central Railroad, 32 miles S.E. of Chicago, Ill.

Joliett, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pa., about 20 miles W.S.W. of Pottsville.

Joliette, zho`lee-ĕtt', a county in the W. part of Quebec, bordering on the St. Lawrence, has an area of 2670 square miles. It is drained by the river L'Assomption and several smaller streams. A railway of 12 miles connects its chief town, Joliette, with the St. Lawrence. Pop. 23,075.

Joliette, or **Industry Village,** a town in Joliette co., Quebec, on the river L'Assomption, 19 miles N. of L'Assomption, and on the St. Lawrence & Industry Railway, 12 miles W.N.W. of Lanoraie. It contains large grist-, saw-, carding-, and fulling-mills, an extensive foundry, a tannery, a number of stores, a college, convent, hospital, and mechanics' institute, and large quarries of limestone. It is the business centre of 30 parishes, and has a market every Saturday. An extensive trade is done in grain and country produce and in timber. A French weekly newspaper is published in Joliette. Pop. 3047.

Joliettville, or **Jolliettville,** Ind. See JOLIET.

Jolly, Monroe co., O. See BROWNSVILLE.

Jol'lytown, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa., about 60 miles S.S.W. of Pittsburg. It has a church.

Jolon, HO-lōn', a post-hamlet of Monterey co., Cal., 38 miles S. of Soledad.

Jolsva, yolsh'vŏh`, **Alnovia,** ŏl`no've-ŏh`, or **Eltsch,** ĕltch, a town of Hungary, 46 miles W. of Kaschau. P. 3076.

Jomalic, HO-mâ-leek', and **Jomonjol,** HO-mon-HōI', two islets of the Philippines, E. of Luzon.

Jo'nas, an island in the Sea of Okhotsk, in lat. 56° 25' 30'' N., lon. 143° 16' E., about 2 miles in circumference, and 1200 feet high. A crowd of detached rocks lie off its W. side, on which the waves beat with great violence.

Jo'nas Ridge, a post-office of Burke co., N.C.

Jon'athan Creek, a township of Moultrie co., Ill. Pop. 1001.

Jonathan's Creek, Ohio, rises in Licking co., runs eastward, and enters the Muskingum River in Muskingum co., about 3 miles below Zanesville.

Jonathan's Creek, a post-office of Haywood co., N.C., about 32 miles W. of Asheville. Pop. of Jonathan's Creek township, 987.

Jones, jōnz, a county in the central part of Georgia, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Ocmulgee River, and is drained by Cedar and Commissioner's Creeks. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Among its minerals are granite and iron ore. The Central Railroad of Georgia traverses the S. part of this county. Capital, Clinton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,529,629. Pop. in 1870, 9436, of whom 9429 were Americans.

Jones, a county in the E. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Maquoketa and Wapsipinicon Rivers. The surface is undulating. The soil is very fertile. This county has a large portion of prairie, and is liberally supplied with timber. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, and pork are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies a large part of the soil. This county is intersected by 4 railroads,—the Dubuque & Southwestern, the Iowa Midland, the Davenport & St. Paul, and the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota. Capital, Anamosa. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,487,096. Pop. in 1870, 19,731, of whom 16,766 were Americans; in 1875, 19,166.

Jones, a county in the S.E. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 625 square miles. It is intersected by Leaf, Tallahoma, and Bogue Homo Rivers. The surface is uneven or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is sandy and rather poor. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Ellisville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $200,000. Pop. in 1870, 3313, of whom 3306 were Americans.

Jones, a county in the S.E. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Trent River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively occupied by marshes and forests of pine and cypress. The soil is mostly sandy, and produces cotton and Indian corn. The Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad passes along the N. border of this county. Capital, Trenton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,375,080. Pop. in 1870, 5002, of whom 4996 were Americans.

Jones, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of 900 square miles. It is drained by the Clear Fork of Brazos River. It had in 1870 no settled population.

Jones, a station in Dallas co., Ala., on the Selma & Gulf Railroad, 8 miles S. of Selma.

Jones, a township of Union co., Iowa. Pop. 880.

Jones, a station on the Air-Line division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 11 miles E. of Cassopolis, Mich.

Jones, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, 23 miles S. of Pittsburg.

Jones, a township of Elk co., Pa. Pop. 1091.

Jones Bluff, Alabama. See EPES STATION.

Jonesborough, jōnz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 13 miles S.W. of Birmingham. It has several churches and stores, and 30 families. Coal and iron are shipped here.

Jonesborough, a post-village, capital of Craighead co., Ark., about 60 miles N.N.W. of Memphis, Tenn. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. 155.

Jonesborough, a post-village, capital of Clayton co., Ga., on the Central Railroad of Georgia, 20 miles S. of Atlanta. It has a court-house, 3 white churches, a newspaper office, the Clayton Institute, a steam lumber-mill, a plough-factory, and a carriage-factory. Much cotton is shipped here. Pop. about 1000.

Jonesborough, a post-village, capital of Union co., Ill., in Jonesborough township, on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 30 miles N. of Cairo, and 1 mile W. of the Illinois Central Railroad. Large quantities of fruit are exported from this place. It has 3 churches, a bank, and 2 newspaper offices. Near it there is a state asylum for the insane. Pop. 1108; of the township, 1577.

Jonesborough, a post-village of Grant co., Ind., in Mill township, on Mississinewa River, and on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan and Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroads, 45 miles E.S.E. of Logansport, and 6 miles S. of Marion. It has a newspaper office, 4 churches, a seminary, a chair-factory, and a planing-mill. Pop. 581.

Jonesborough, a post-township of Washington co., Me., on the Atlantic Ocean, 8 miles W.S.W. of Machias. Pop. 522.

Jonesborough, a post-office of Tippah co., Miss.

Jonesborough, a hamlet of Saline co., Mo., 22 miles W.N.W. from Boonville. It has a church. Pop. about 50.

Jonesborough, a post-village in Jonesborough township, Moore co., N.C., on the railroad between Raleigh and Sanford, about 40 miles S.W. of Raleigh. The township has 6 churches, and manufactures of carriages and tobacco.

Jonesborough, a post-village, capital of Washington co., Tenn., is situated in a beautiful and fertile valley on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 98 miles E.N.E. of Knoxville. It contains 5 or 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a normal academy, a female institute, a foundry, a tannery, and a saw-mill.

Jonesborough, a post-village of Coryell co., Tex., on Leon River, 50 miles W. of Waco. It has a church, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a seminary. Pop. 300.

Jonesborough, a post-office of Brunswick co., Va., on the Nottoway River, about 38 miles S.W. of Petersburg.

Jonesburg, jōnz'burg, a post-office of Chautauqua co., Kansas, about 11 miles S.E. of Sedan.

Jonesburg, a post-village of Montgomery co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 68 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of carriages, chairs, and ploughs. Pop. about 400.

Jones' (jōnz'iz) **Chap'el,** a post-office of Cullman co., Ala.

Jones' Cor'ners, a post-office of Holmes co., O., about 30 miles S.E. of Mansfield.

Jones' Cove, a post-village of Sevier co., Tenn., 15 miles S.W. of Newport. It has an academy.

Jones' Creek, of Walker co., Ala., flows into Sipsey River.

Jones' Creek, of Delaware, runs southeastward in Kent co., and enters Delaware Bay. Dover, the capital of the state, is on this creek.

Jones' Creek, of North Carolina, flows into Yadkin River at the E. border of Anson co.

Jones' Creek, in the N.W. central part of Tennessee, flows into Harpeth River in Dickson co.

Jones' Creek, a post-office of Anson co., N.C.

Jones' (jōnz'iz) **Cross Roads,** a post-office of Tallapoosa co., Ala.

Jones' Cross Roads, a hamlet of Washington co., Md., 1 mile from Breathedsville Railroad Station. It has a church and a coach-factory.

Jones' Mills, a post-office of Meriwether co., Ga.

Jones' Mills, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pa., about 44 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg.

Jones Mills, a post-office of De Kalb co., Tenn.

Jone'so, a post-office of Tulare co., Cal.

Jonesport, jōnz'port, a post-village of Washington co., Me., in Jonesport township, on the Atlantic Ocean, 20 miles S.S.W. of Machias, and about 66 miles E.S.E. of Bangor. It has a church. It is partly supported by ship-building. Pop. of the township, 1305.

Jones' Prairie, prā'ree, a post-hamlet of Milam co., Tex., 11 miles S.W. of Calvert. It has a church.

Jones' Springs, a post-village of Berkeley co., W. Va., 8 miles S.W. of North Mountain Station. It has a church and a steam lumber-mill.

Jones' Station, a post-office of Dearborn co., Ind., about 30 miles N.E. of Madison.

Jones' Station, a post-office of Butler co., O., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, 19 miles N. of Cincinnati.

Jones' Station, a post-hamlet of Haywood co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 65 miles E.N.E. of Memphis. It has a church.

Jones Switch, a post-office of Autauga co., Ala.

Jonestown, jōnz'tŏwn, a post-office of Allen co., Kansas.

Jonestown, a post-village of Coahoma co., Miss., 15 miles S. by E. of Helena, Ark. It has 2 churches and several stores.

Jones Town, a hamlet of Columbia co., Pa., in Fishing Creek township, 8 miles N.E. of Bloomsburg. It has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and 20 houses. Here is Fishing Creek Post-Office.

Jonestown, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., in Swatara township, on or near Swatara Creek, and on the Lebanon & Tremont Railroad, 7 miles N. of Lebanon. It has 3 churches, a money-order post-office, a bank, and a school called Heilman Hall. Pop. about 1500.

Jonestown, a post-office of Cocke co., Tenn.

Jones' Valley, a post-hamlet of Hickman co., Tenn., 18 miles N.W. of Columbia.

Jonesville, jōnz'vĭl, a post-office of Alachua co., Fla.

Jonesville, a village of McIntosh co., Ga., on the South Newport River, 8 miles S.E. of Walthourville. It has a church. Pop. 99.

Jonesville, a post-village of Bartholomew co., Ind., in Wayne township, on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 11 miles S. of Columbus. Pop. 206.

Jonesville, a post-office of Owen co., Ky.

Jonesville, a post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich., in Fayette township, on the St. Joseph River, and on the Michigan Southern Railroad where it crosses the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, 25 miles S.S.W. of Jackson, and 5 miles N.W. of Hillsdale. It is also a terminus of the Lansing division of the Michigan Southern Railroad, and is 60 miles S. of Lansing. It contains 4 churches, a large union school, a public hall, a bank, a newspaper office, a cotton-mill, a flouring-mill, a woollen-factory, a foundry, and 3 carriage-shops. Pop. about 1500.

Jonesville, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Clifton Park township, 2½ miles from Round Lake Station, and 22 miles N. of Albany. It has a church, a carriage-shop, and about 50 houses. Pop. about 180.

Jonesville, a post-hamlet of Yadkin co., N.C., 38 miles N. of Statesville. It has a church and a tobacco-factory. A bridge over the Yadkin River connects it with Elkin.

Jonesville, a post-office of Union co., S.C., in Jonesville township, on the Spartanburg & Union Railroad, about 12 miles N.N.W. of Unionville. The township has 3 churches and a pop. of 1809.

Jonesville, a post-office of Harrison co., Tex., on the railroad between Marshall and Shreveport, 16 miles E. of Marshall.

Jonesville, a post-village of Chittenden co., Vt., in Richmond township, on the Winooski River, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, 20 miles E.S.E. of Burlington. It has an academy, a church, and manufactures of spools and button-moulds.

Jonesville, a post-village, capital of Lee co., Va., near Powell's River, 28 miles N. of Rogersville, Tenn., and near the E. base of the Cumberland Mountain. It has a church, a newspaper office, and a tobacco-factory. Pop. 274.

Jones' Wharf, a post-village of Surry co., Va., on James River, about 40 miles E. of Petersburg. It has a church, a ship-yard, a saw-mill, &c.

Jönköping, or **Jonkjöping,** yon'chö-ping (almost yon'chĕp-ing), a læn of South Sweden. Area, 4292 square miles. Pop. 193,113. The principal towns are Jönköping, Grenna, and Eksjö.

Jönköping, a town of Sweden, capital of the læn of the same name, at the S. extremity of Lake Wetter, and on a railway, 80 miles E. of Gothenburg. Pop. 13,744. It has an arsenal, and is separated from its suburbs by a trench. It has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, matches, and leather. It has mineral springs, and is connected by steamboat and rail with the capital.

Jonquières, zhòɴᵍˋke-aiʀ', a village of France, in Vaucluse, on an island formed by the Ouvèze, 15 miles N.N.E. of Avignon. Pop. 965.

Jonquières, zhòɴᵍˋke-aiʀ', a post-village in Chicoutimi co., Quebec, on Saguenay River, 12 miles W. of Chicoutimi. It contains 2 saw- and 2 grist-mills, and has a large lumber-trade. Pop. 200.

Jonsweil, yons'ŵīle, or **Jonschweil,** yonsh'ŵīle, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and about 20 miles from St. Gall. Pop. 1201.

Jonzac, zhòɴᵍˋzåk', a town of France, Charente-Inférieure, on the Seugne, 22 miles S.S.E. of Saintes. Pop. 2446.

Joobul, or **Jubal,** jooˋbŭl', a native hill-state of India, about lat. 30° 48'–31° 6' N., lon. 77° 32'–77° 54' E., having on the E. the Dehra Doon district. Area, 288 square miles. Pop. 17,262. The people are a handsome race, living in a very mountainous region.

Joobul-Kharib, joo'bŭl-ᴋå'rib, a bay of East Africa, in the Danakil country, at the head of the Bay of Tajoorah, lat. 11° 29' N., lon. 42° 54' E., about 85 miles W.S.W. of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb.

Joodhun, joodˋhŭn', a strong military fort of British India, 62 miles E.N.E. of Bombay.

Joodˋpoor', or **Mar'war,** called also **Jodhpur,** jōdˋpoor', and **Joudpore,** a native state of India, the largest of the Rajpoot principalities. Lat. 24° 36'–27° 40' N.; lon. 70° 4'–75° 23' E. Length, 320 miles; breadth, 160 miles; area, 35,672 square miles. It is in two distinct parts, mostly surrounded by other native states. Much of the soil is fertile, but there are large jungles, with many wild beasts. Many of the people are Jains, and nearly all have great aptitude for commerce. Capital, Joodpoor. Pop. 1,783,000.

Joodpoor, or **Joudpour,** the capital of the above state, is 100 miles W.S.W. of Ajmeer. Pop. 60,000. The principal edifice is a large and magnificent citadel.

Joo'dy, or **Ju'di,** a mountain in Turkish Koordistan, is between the Tigris and its tributary the Khaboor, immediately E. of Jezeereh-Ibn-Omar. By the Mohammedans, it, and not the Armenian Ararat, is believed to be the mountain on which the ark rested after the Deluge.

Joolamerk, or **Julamerk,** joo-lå-mĕrk', written also **Giulamerk,** a town of Asiatic Turkey, 95 miles S. of Van, near the Greater Zab. It stands in a ravine enclosed by rocky mountains, and consists of about 200 mud huts around a massive citadel.

Joonaghur, or **Junaghur,** jooˋna̧-gŭr', a native state of India, in the Kattywar peninsula, and in the Soruth division, tributary to the British and to Baroda. Area, 3800 square miles. It is governed by a native nawab. Capital, Joonaghur. Pop. 380,921.

Joonaghur, a walled town of India, capital of the Joonaghur state, 58 miles N.N.W. of Diu. Pop. about 25,000.

Jooˋneer', written also **Juner** and **Dschuner,** a town of India, district and 26 miles N. of Poonah. Pop. 10,901.

Joorhath, joorˋhåt'h', or **Jorhaut,** jōrˋhawt', a town of British India, province and formerly capital of Assam, on the Dikho, an affluent of the Brahmapootra. Lat. 26° 48' N.; lon. 94° 6' E.

Joo'ria, a seaport town of India, in the Kattywar peninsula, on the Gulf of Cutch, 78 miles N.W. of Joonaghur.

Jop'lin City, a post-village of Jasper co., Mo., 8 miles S.S.W. of Oronogo, and about 14 miles S.W. of Carthage. It contains 3 churches, a high school, a bank, a savings-bank, 2 newspaper offices, and furnaces for smelting lead. It has rich mines of lead and zinc. The Joplin Railroad extends hence 36 miles northwestward to Girard, Kansas.

Joplin Crossing, a station on the Missouri & Western Railroad, at the crossing of the Joplin Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Joplin, Mo. Here is Carl Junction Post-Office.

Joppa, the ancient name of Jaffa.

Jop'pa, a post-hamlet of Alachua co., Fla., 15 miles

N.W. of Bronson. It has an academy, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Joppa, a post-hamlet of Massac co., Ill., on the Ohio River, 24 miles above Cairo. It has 20 houses and a church.

Jorairatar, or **Jorayratar,** Ho-rī-rå-taR′, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 38 miles S.E. of Granada. Pop. 1702.

Jorak, a river of Armenia. See Choruk.

Jorat, zho‵rå′ or zho‵råt′, or **Jurten,** yooR′tęn, a chain of low mountains in Switzerland, forming the watershed between the Lakes of Neufchâtel and Geneva, and connecting the Bernese Alps with Mount Jura.

Jor′dan (Arab. *Shereeah-el-Kebeer* or *Sheriah-el-Kebir*, shę-ree′å-ĕl-kę-beer′, "the great watering-place"), a famous river of Palestine, rises in Anti-Libanus, and by two sources on the E. near Paneas, and W. near Laish, or Dan, flows S. through the lakes Bahr-el-Hooleh (anc. *Me′rom*) and Tiberias, or Tabareeyah (anc. *Genes′areth*), and enters the Dead Sea at its N. extremity, after a total course of 120 miles. Its breadth and depth vary greatly; in spring, when highest, it has been found at Beisan, 140 feet across, wholly unfordable and very rapid. It has many cataracts. Its valley is about 5 miles wide, hemmed in by precipices; the soil is sandy and barren, though the banks of the river are covered by a dense vegetation. Its principal affluents are the Jabok and Shereeah-el-Mandoor or Yarmuk.

Jor′dan, a township of Whitesides co., Ill. Pop. 1196.

Jordan, a township of Jasper co., Ind. Pop. 327. It is traversed by Iroquois River.

Jordan, a post-hamlet of Jay co., Ind., 9 miles N. of Union City, and 35 miles N. of Richmond. It has a church.

Jordan, a township of Warren co., Ind. Pop. 448.

Jordan, a township of Monona co., Iowa. Pop. 170.

Jordan, a post-hamlet of Antrim co., Mich., in Jordan township, 12 miles W. of Boyne Falls. It has a lumber-mill.

Jordan, a township of Fillmore co., Minn. Pop. 670.

Jordan, a post-village of Scott co., Minn., in Sand Creek township, near the Minnesota River, and on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, 39 miles W.S.W. of St. Paul. It has a bank, 6 churches, 2 large flouring-mills, and a pump-factory. Pop. about 1000.

Jordan, Lewis co., N.Y. See Jordan Falls.

Jordan, a post-village in Elbridge township, Onondaga co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, the outlet of Skaneateles Lake, and the New York Central Railroad, 17 miles W. of Syracuse, and 12 miles N.N.E. of Auburn. It has 5 churches, a bank, an academy, a newspaper office, a paper-mill, 2 large manufactories of wheelbarrows, and manufactures of pumps, threshing-machines, and carriages. Pop. 1263.

Jordan, a post-office of Linn co., Oregon.

Jordan, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. 561. It contains Ansonville.

Jordan, a post-office of Lehigh co., Pa., is at Pleasant Corner, about 14 miles N.W. of Allentown.

Jordan, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 473.

Jordan, a township of Northumberland co., Pa. P. 924.

Jordan, a station in Salt Lake co., Utah, on the Bingham Cañon & Camp Floyd Railroad, at the crossing of the river Jordan, 13 miles E. of Bingham Cañon.

Jordan, a post-office of Green co., Wis., in Jordan township, 9 miles from Monroe, and about 37 miles S.W. of Madison. Pop. of the township, 1026.

Jor′dan, a village in Lincoln co., Ontario, 1½ miles from Jordan Station. Pop. 200.

Jordan, or **Saint Mary's,** a post-village in Lincoln co., Ontario, on the Great Western Railroad, 26 miles E.S.E. of Hamilton. It contains a hotel, a tannery, and several stores. Pop. 160.

Jordan, Hastings co., Ontario. See Mill Bridge.

Jordan Alum Springs, a watering-place of Rockbridge co., Va., 5 miles S. of Millborough Depot.

Jordan Bay, a post-settlement in Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, on a bay at the mouth of Jordan River. Pop. 150.

Jordan Creek rises in Owyhee co., Idaho, runs southwestward into Oregon, and enters the Owyhee River about lon. 117° W. Gold and silver are found near this creek, which is nearly 100 miles long.

Jordan Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in the N. part of Lehigh co., runs southeastward, and enters the Lehigh River at Allentown.

Jordan Falls, a hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., on the Oswegatchie River, 17 miles E.N.E. of Castorland. It has a tannery and a saw-mill.

Jordan Ferry, a settlement in Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, on Jordan Bay, 4 miles from Shelburne. Pop. 200.

Jordan River, Utah, issues from the N. end of Utah Lake, runs northward through the county of Salt Lake, and enters the Great Salt Lake. The direct distance from its origin to its mouth is nearly 40 miles. Salt Lake City is on the bank of this river.

Jordan's Chapel, a post-office of Summers co., W.Va.

Jordan's Grove, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ill., 3 miles from Marissa Railroad Station, and about 26 miles S. by E. of Belleville. It has 2 churches.

Jordan's Mills, a post-office of Lawrence co., Pa.

Jordan Springs, a post-office of Reno co., Kansas.

Jordan Springs, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tenn.

Jordan's Run, a post-office of Grant co., W. Va., 33 miles S.S.W. of Keyser.

Jordan's Saline, Texas. See Grand Saline.

Jordan's Springs, a watering-place of Frederick co., Va., 1½ miles from Stephenson's Depot, which is 5 miles N.E. of Winchester. Here are white sulphur springs, with a large hotel.

Jordan's Store, a post-hamlet of Williamson co., Tenn., about 28 miles S. by E. of Nashville.

Jordan's Store, a post-office of Powhatan co., Va.

Jordan Station, a post-village of Fulton co., Ky., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 20 miles S. of Columbus. It is on the N. boundary of Tennessee. It has a church and 3 general stores.

Jordan's Valley, Tennessee. See Christiana.

Jordan Valley, a post-office of Baker co., Oregon.

Jordan Village, a post-hamlet of Owen co., Ind., about 30 miles E. by S. of Terre Haute. It has a church.

Jor′danville, a post-office of Knox co., Ind., 6 miles S.E. of Vincennes.

Jordanville, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., in Warren township, about 22 miles S.E. of Utica. It has 2 churches.

Jorhaut, a town of India. See Joorhath.

Jorjau, a town of Northeast Persia. See Goorgaun.

Jorquera, or **Xorquera,** HoR-kå′rå, a town of Spain, province of Albacete, 19 miles N.E. of Chinchilla, on a steep acclivity, near the river Jucar. Pop. 1098.

Joruk, a river of Asia. See Choruk.

Jorullo, Xurullo, or **Xorullo,** Ho-rool′yo (often pronounced Ho-roo′yo), sometimes written **Juruyo,** a volcano of Mexico, state of Michoacan, 75 miles S.S.W. of Valladolid, 80 miles from the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 19° 10′ N., lon. 101° 1′ 45″ W., and which has presented the most remarkable phenomenon in the memory of man, it having been wholly thrown up from a fertile plain, having an elevation of 2890 feet, to the height of 4265 feet above the sea, by a violent eruption, September 28 and 29, 1759. The upheaved tract is bounded, at a distance of from 1½ to 2 miles from the chief crater, by a precipitous wall, especially abrupt on the W. side, and accessible at only a few places. Since its great eruption, many of the subordinate cones have disappeared, others have changed their form. The temperature of the soil has materially declined, and the volcano is partially covered with forest-trees; but eruptions still occur at intervals.

Josco, a post-office of Livingston co., Mich. See Iosco.

Josephine, jo-zę-feen′, a county in the S.W. part of Oregon, has an area of about 1400 square miles. It is intersected by Rogue River, and is partly drained by Illinois River and Applegate Creek. The surface is diversified by mountains and valleys and extensive forests. The soil is partly fertile, but is mostly uncultivated. Gold is said to be found in it. Capital, Kerby. Valuation of real and personal estate, $300,000. Pop. in 1870, 1204, of whom 817 were Americans; in 1875, 1132.

Josephine, a post-office of San Luis Obispo co., Cal., 13 miles E.N.E. of Cambria. Quicksilver is found near it.

Jo′seph's Mills, a post-office of Tyler co., W. Va.

Josephstadt, yo′sĕf-stått‵, a fortified town of Bohemia, 11 miles N. of Königgrätz, on the Elbe. Pop. 2561, besides military. It has an establishment for the children of soldiers, and manufactures of needles and cotton fabrics.

Josephstadt, a town of Saxony. See Johstadt.

Josephstadt, a town of Galicia. See Podgorze.

Jo′sephville, a post-office of St. Charles co., Mo.

Josh′ua, a township of Fulton co., Ill. Pop. 1175.

Josimath, jo‵se-måt′h′, a village of India, among the sources of the Ganges. Lat. 30° 33′ N.; lon. 79° 40′ E. It consists of houses of gray stone, with several temples interspersed, one of which is connected with the famous shrine of Bhadrinath.

Jos′lin, a post-hamlet of Rock Island co., Ill., on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 19 miles E. by N. of Rock Island. It has a store.

Joslowitz, yos′lo-ŵits‵, or **Jaroslowice,** yå-ros-lo-ŵeet′så, a town of Moravia, 11 miles S.E. of Znaim. P. 1500.

Josselin, zhos'sẹh-lâɴ′, a town of France, in Morbihan, 30 miles N.N.E. of Vannes. It has a communal college, a fine old château, and tanneries. Pop. 2522.

Jos′selyn, a station in Dawson co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, 225 miles W. of Omaha.

Josse- (or **Saint-Josse-**) **Ten-Noode,** yoss-tĕn-nō′dẹh, a village of Belgium, in South Brabant, immediately E. of Brussels. Pop. of commune, 26,492.

Josz, a town of Hungary. See Jaszko.

Jouarre, zhoo'aʀʀ′, a market-town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 12 miles E. of Meaux. Pop. 1474.

Jouarre-Pontchartrain, zhoo'aʀʀ′-pòɴ'shaʀ'trâɴ′, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 11 miles N.N.E. of Rambouillet. Pop. 1509.

Joudoma, a river of Siberia. See Yoodoma.

Joudpore, a town of India. See Joodpoor.

Joué, zhoo'à′, a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 3 miles S.S.W. of Tours. Pop. 576.

Joué, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, on the Erdre, 15 miles N.W. of Ancenis. Pop. 464.

Joué du Bois, zhoo'à′ dü bwå, a village of France, in Orne, 21 miles N.W. of Alençon. Pop. 1463.

Joug, a river of Russia. See Yoog.

Jougne, zhooñ, a market-town of France, department of Doubs, 9 miles S. of Pontarlier. Pop. 1337.

Joulamerk, a town of Turkey. See Joolamerk.

Jouna, a river of Alaska. See Yukon.

Jounpoor, or **Jaunpur,** jŏwn'poor′, less correctly written **Ju'anpoor′** and **Joon'poor′,** a district of India, in the Allahabad division, North-West Provinces, lat. 25° 22′–26° 12′ N., lon. 82° 12′–83° 10′ E. Area, 1556 square miles. It is a very level and fertile region, of which sugar is a leading product. Pop. 1,025,961.

Jounpoor, a town of India, capital of the above district, on the Goomtee, here bridged, 55 miles N.W. of Benares. It has military cantonments. Pop. 25,531.

Jounsar, or **Jaunsar,** jown'sar′, called also **Jaunsar Bawar,** a hilly region of India, about lat. 30° 30′–30° 57′ N., lon. 77° 46′–78° 9′ E. Area, 343 square miles. It is attached to the Dehra Doon district. Pop. 24,684.

Jouques, zhook, a village of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 15 miles N.E. of Aix. Pop. 1605.

Jourbourg, Russian Poland. See Yoorboorg.

Joure, zhooʀ, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 6 miles N.W. of Heerenveen. Pop. 2810.

Jouriev-Polskoi, Russia. See Yooriev-Polskoi.

Joux, zhoo, a lake of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, near the Jura and the French frontier. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 1 mile. It is 350 feet above the sea. The valley is remarkable for its three lakes, for the "perte de l'Orbe," for its romantic scenery, and for the industry of its inhabitants.

Joux, Château de, shâ'tō′ dẹh zhoo, in France, department of Doubs, is a fortress on a precipice, commanding the route to Neufchâtel. It was the prison of Fouquet, Mirabeau, and Toussaint L'Ouverture.

Jouy, zhwee, a village of France, on the railway from Paris to Chartres, 6 miles from the latter.

Jouy-sur-Morin, zhwee-süʀ-mo'râɴ′, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, on the Morin. Pop. 1835. Jouy is the name of many communes in the departments of Eure-et-Loir, Moselle, &c.

Jowahir, a mountain of India. See Jawahir.

Jowaur, jo'war′, a town of India, in the Jowaur state, 44 miles S.E. of Damaun, in lat. 19° 55′ N., lon. 73° 23′ E.

Jowaur, or **Jawar,** jạ-war′, a native state of India, between the Western Ghauts and the sea. Lat. 19° 50′–20° 12′ N.; lon. 73° 8′–73° 30′ E. Area, about 300 square miles. Pop. 37,406.

Jowf, an oasis of Arabia, adjoining Yemen on the E. Chief town, Mareb. Another Jowf is an oasis S. of the Syrian frontier, a dependency of Jebel-Shomer.

Jowrah, Jowra, or **Jaura,** jŏw′rå, a town of India, capital of the Jowrah state, on the river Piria, here crossed by a bridge, 53 miles N.W. of Oojein. Pop. about 10,000.

Jowrah, Jowra, or **Jaura,** a native state of Central India. Area, 872 square miles. Pop. 85,456.

Joy, a station in Union co., Dakota, on the Sioux City & Pembina Railroad, 6 miles N. of Davis Junction.

Joy, or **Mill′ersburg Station,** a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Ill., on the Galva & Keithsburg Railroad, 7 miles W. of Aledo. It has a church.

Joy, a post-office of Douglas co., Minn.

Joy, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., in Sodus township, 30 miles E. of Rochester. It has a church, and manufactures of barrels, staves, lumber, brooms, &c. Pop. 122.

Joy, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., O., 12 miles N. of Big Run Railroad Station. It has a church.

Joyceville, joiss′vĭl, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Va., 1 mile from Roanoke River, and 15 miles N. of Macon, N.C. Here is a flour-mill.

Joyeuse, zhwå'yuz′, a town of France, in Ardèche, on the Baume, at the foot of the Cévennes, 7 miles S.S.W. of Largentière. Pop. 1724.

Joy′field, a post-township of Benzie co., Mich., is about 2 miles E. of Lake Michigan, and 1 mile S. of Benzonia. It contains 2 churches. Pop. 116.

Joynestown, joinz′tŏwn, a township of Wilson co., N.C. Pop. 1271.

Joy'nug′ger, Jynugger, or **Jainagar,** jī-nŭg′gẹr, a town of Bengal, 15 miles S. by E. of Calcutta, with which it communicates by navigable water-courses. Pop. 7772.

Jozefow, or **Jozefov,** yo'zẹh-fov′, a town of Poland, on the Vistula, government and 32 miles S.W. of Lublin. Pop. 1240.

Jozefow, or **Jozefov,** a town of Poland, government of Lublin, 17 miles S.W. of Zamosc. Pop. 1100.

Ju′ab, a county in the central part of Utah, has an area of about 900 square miles. The Sevier River touches its southwestern part. The surface is mountainous. Among its prominent features is Mount Nebo, which is said to be about 12,000 feet high. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and wool are the staple products. Capital, Nephi. Valuation of real and personal estate, $340,801. Pop. in 1870, 2034, of whom 1344 were Americans.

Juan, ʜoo-ån′ or ʜwån, a town, island of Majorca. P. 1753.

Juan de Alicante, ʜoo-ån′ då å-le-ḳån′tå, a village of Spain, province and 4 miles N.E. of Alicante. P. 3773.

Juan de Fuca. See Fuca.

Juanes, ʜwå-nės′, a river of Spain, flows S.E., and joins the Jucar after a course of about 45 miles.

Juan Fernandez, ju′ạn fẹr-nan′dĕz (Sp. pron. ʜoo-ån′ fėʀ-nån′dėth), or **Mas-á-Tierra,** mås-å-te-ėʀ′ʀå, a rocky island in the Pacific Ocean, about 400 miles off the coast of Chili, of which it is a dependency. Lat. 33° 37′ S.; lon. 78° 53′ W. It is 18 miles long and 6 miles broad, rises to 3000 feet above the ocean, and has steep shores and a desolate appearance. In its N. half is Cumberland Bay. It has a few Chilian inhabitants, and is the seat of a small German colony. The solitary residence here for four years of a Scotchman named Alexander Selkirk is supposed to have formed the basis of De Foe's tale of "Robinson Crusoe." Mas-á-Fuera is another rocky and precipitous island, lying to the W. Lat. 33° 49′ S.; lon. 80° 27′ W.

Juan Griego, ʜoo-ån′ gree-å′go, a port of Venezuela, island of Margarita.

Juanpoor, or **Juanpore,** India. See Jounpoor.

Juan Rejon, ʜoo-ån′ rå-ʜōn′, an islet of the Canaries. It is one of the four islands which form the port of Arecife.

Juan, San, Central America. See San Juan.

Juba, zhoo′bå, or **Govind,** go-vind′ (called also **Fumbo,** foom′bo, and **Rogue's River**), a river of East Africa, after a S.E. course falls into the Indian Ocean in lat. 0° 14′ S., lon. 42° 39′ E. It is said to rise in Abyssinia, and is the S.W. limit of the Galla and Adel country. It is well adapted to steam navigation.

Juba, or **Govind,** a walled town of East Africa, situated on the summit of a lofty hill, 1 mile from the mouth of the river Juba.

Jubal, India. See Joobul.

Jubbulpoor, or **Jabalpur,** jŭb'bŭl-poor′, written also **Jubbulpore,** a town of India, capital of the district and division of Jubbulpoor, 200 miles by rail S.S.W. of Allahabad. It has wide and straight streets, an industrial school, and a military establishment. Pop. 55,704.

Jubbulpoor, the northernmost division or commissionership of the Central Provinces, British India, comprising 5 districts. Area, 18,564 square miles. Capital, Jubbulpoor. Pop. 1,859,100. The district of Jubbulpoor, in this division, is traversed by the river Nerbudda, and is a fertile region, in part occupied with forests and highlands. Area, 3918 square miles. Capital, Jubbulpoor. Pop. 528,859.

Jubeil, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See Jebail.

Jubera, or **Xubera,** ʜoo-ʙå′rå, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 20 miles S.S.W. of Logroño, on the Jubera.

Ju′bilee, a township of Peoria co., Ill. Pop. 837. It contains Robin's Nest, which is the seat of Jubilee College.

Jublains, zhü'blâɴ′ (anc. *Næodu′num?*), a village of France, 7 miles S.E. of Mayenne. It is remarkable for its interesting Roman remains. Pop. 1848.

Jubrique (or **Xubrique**) **la Nueva,** ʜoo-bree′kå lå nwå′vå, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 55 miles from Malaga. Pop. 2596.

Jucar, or **Xucar,** HOO′KAR (anc. *Su′cro*), a river of Spain, in New Castile and Valencia, rises in the Sierra Albarracin, flows successively W., S., and E., and enters the Mediterranean at Cullera, 26 miles S. of Valencia. Length, about 200 miles.

Juchitan, or **Xuchitan,** HOO-che-tân′, a town of Mexico, state of Oajaca, on the river Juchitan, 20 miles N.E. of Tehuantepec. Pop. 4600.

Juchnov, or **Juchnow,** Russia. See YOOKHNOV.

Juchnovk, or **Juchnowka.** See YOOKHNOVKA.

Juckow, or **Juchow,** joo′kŏw, sometimes written **Jakau,** jâ′kŏw, a seaport town of India, in Cutch, 60 miles N.W. of Mandavee, and near the Koree mouth of the Indus.

Ju′da, a post-village of Green co., Wis., in Jefferson township, on the railroad which connects Monroe with Janesville, 25 miles W. by S. of Janesville.

Judæa, or **Judea,** ju-dee′a̤, the ancient country or kingdom of Judah, forming the S. part of Palestine, or the Holy Land, having N. Samaria, W. the Mediterranean, S. Arabia, and E. the Dead Sea and the river Jordan, mostly comprised between lat. 31° and 32° N. and lon. 34° 30′ and 35° 30′ E. In it are the towns of Jerusalem, Hebron, Bethlehem, and Jericho. See PALESTINE.

Judd, a station in Webster co., Iowa, on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, a few miles E. of Fort Dodge.

Judd's Bridge, a station in Litchfield co., Conn., on the Shepaug Railroad, 17 miles S. by W. of Litchfield.

Judenburg, yoo′de̤n-bŏŏRG` (anc. *Idurum?*), a town of Styria, on the Mur, 40 miles W.N.W. of Grätz. Pop. 3189. It has several churches, an old Jesuit college and castle, both now used for barracks, and a gymnasium. Near it is the castle of Liechtenstein. In the Middle Ages Judenburg carried on an important trade with the Levant.

Judesville, jūdz′vĭl, a post-office of Surry co., N.C.

Judge-and-his-Clerk, two islets of the Macquarie group, in the South Pacific, S.W. of New Zealand.

Judi, a mountain in Koordistan. See JOODY.

Judique, zhü`deek′, a post-hamlet in Inverness co., Nova Scotia, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 8 miles S.S.E. of Port Hood. Pop. 300.

Ju′dith Mountains, a range in the central part of Montana, a few miles E. of the Judith River.

Judith River, Montana, rises in Meagher co., runs northward, and enters the Missouri River in Choteau co., about 45 miles (direct) E. of Fort Benton.

Jud′kins, a township of Warren co., N.C. Pop. 1432.

Judoma, a river of Siberia. See YOODOMA.

Jud′son, a post-office of White co., Ark.

Judson, a post-village in Washington township, Parke co., Ind., on the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Rockville, and 23 miles S.W. of Crawfordsville. It has a church, a graded school, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a sandstone-quarry. Pop. about 200.

Judson, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Kansas, in Beaver township, 70 miles N. of Russell. It has 2 churches.

Judson, a post-township of Blue Earth co., Minn., about 10 miles W. of Mankato, is bounded on the N. by the Minnesota River, and traversed by the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad. Pop. 650.

Judson, a post-office of Sullivan co., Mo.

Judso′nia, a post-village of White co., Ark., on the Little Red River, and on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, 53 miles N.E. of Little Rock. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lumber and ploughs. Here is an institution called Judson University (Baptist).

Jud′sonville, a post-office of Contra Costa co., Cal.

Ju′elson, a post-office of Portage co., Wis.

Jug, a river of Russia. See YOOG.

Jugadree, or **Jagadhri,** jŭg`â-dree′, a town of India, in the Umballah district. Lat. 30° 10′ N.; lon. 77° 22′ E. Pop. 11,678.

Jugdeespoor, Jugdispoor, or **Jagdispur,** jŭg`-dees-poor′, a town of Bengal, in Shahabad, 25 miles E. by S. of Buxár. Pop. 9400.

Jugdeespoor, a town of India, in Oude, 53 miles S.E. of Lucknow.

Jugdespoor, India. See JUSHPOOR.

Jugduluk, jŭg`dŭ-lŭk′ (?), a village of Afghanistan, in the defiles between Jelalabad and Cabool, was the scene of a massacre of the British troops in 1842, and of the total defeat of the Afghans by the British in 1843.

Juggernaut, Juggernath, jŭg`ghe̤r-nawt′, or **Jagannath** (anc. *Jaggannatha,* jâg-gâ-nâ′t′hâ), called also **Pooree,** or **Puri,** poo`ree′, a town of India, in Orissa, capital of the Pooree district, on the sea-coast, 42 miles S. of Cuttack. It is the most famous place of pilgrimage in India, and contains a celebrated temple and image of Juggernaut, one of the incarnations of Vishnu. Pop. 22,695.

Juggotee, jŭg`go-tee′, a town of India, Gwalior dominions, 13 miles S.E. of Maheidpoor.

Jugon, zhü`gôNG′, a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, on the Arguenon, 13 miles W.S.W. of Dinan. Pop. 598.

Jugor Strait, Arctic Ocean. See PET STRAIT.

Jug Tav′ern, a post-office of Walton co., Ga., 25 miles W. of Athens.

Jug Town, a post-office of Catawba co., N.C.

Jugutsinhpoor, or **Jagatsinhpur,** jŭg-ŭt-sin′h-poor′, also called **Juggutsingpore,** a town of India, district and 26 miles S.E. of Cuttack by canal. Pop. 4732.

Juhangirabad, or **Jahangirabad,** jŭh-hân`geer-â-bâd′, a town of India, Boolundshahur district, 63 miles S.E. of Delhi. Pop. 9408.

Jui, or **Juhi,** joo′ee, a walled town of Sinde, 15 miles N.W. of Lake Munchar. Pop. about 1000.

Juillac, zhwee`yâk′, a town of France, in Corrèze, 18 miles N.W. of Brives-la-Gaillarde. Pop. 1025.

Juillan, zhwee`yôNG′, a village of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, arrondissement of Tarbes. Pop. 1644.

Jui-Shir, a tributary of the Indus. See CABOOL RIVER.

Jujurieux, zhü`zhü`re-uh′, a village of France, in Ain, 22 miles S.W. of Nantua. Pop. 1330.

Jujuy, HOO-HWEE′, a town of the Argentine Republic, capital of the province of Jujuy, on a river of the same name, 40 miles N. of Salta. It has a custom-house and a good trade. Pop. 3072.

Jujuy, a province in the N.W. of the Argentine Republic, bordering on Bolivia. Area, 35,844 square miles. It is a well-watered and fertile but little developed region, with a tropical climate except in the mountainous parts. Petroleum is reported to exist in abundance. Cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and live-stock are leading products. Capital, Jujuy. Pop. 40,379.

Jujuy River, or **Rio Grande de Jujuy,** ree′o grân′dâ dâ HOO-HWEE′, a river of the Argentine Republic, rises on the frontiers of Bolivia, and, after a course of about 300 miles, first S. and then E., joins the Vermejo in lat. 23° 5′ S., lon. 62° 40′ W.

Julalee, or **Jalali,** jŭl-â′lee, a town of India, district of Alighur, 10 miles S.E. of Coel. Pop. 7516.

Jul`alpoor′,** or **Jel`alpoor′, a town of the Punjab, on the right bank of the Jhylum, 90 miles N.W. of Lahore.

Julamerk, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See JOOLAMERK.

Julesburg, jūlz′burg, a post-office and station of Weld co., Col., on the South Fork of the Platte River, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, 139 miles E. of Cheyenne. It has 2 saloons and a boarding-house. Elevation, 3500 feet.

Juleysur, or **Jullesur,** jŭl`le̤-sŭr′, a town of India, district and 39 miles E. of Mathura. Pop. 13,351.

Julfa, jool′fa̤, a village of Persia, in Irak-Ajemee, immediately S. of Ispahan.

**Jul`gaum′,** or **Jalgaon,** jŭl`gâ′o̤n, a town of Berar, India, in the Akola district. Lat. 20° 24′ N.; lon. 74° 30′ E. It is a great cotton-market. Pop. 8763.

Juli, HOO′lee, a town of Peru, 46 miles S.E. of Puno, on the S.W. shore of Lake Titicaca. Elevation, 13,100 feet.

Julia, a town of Transylvania. See GYALU.

Juliaca, HOO-lee-â′kâ, a village and railway junction of Peru, a few miles N. of Puno.

Julia Josa, the supposed ancient name of TARIFA.

Julian, ju′le-a̤n, a post-village of San Diego co., Cal., about 44 miles N.E. of San Diego.

Julian, a post-office of Newton co., Ind.

Julian Furnace, a post-village of Centre co., Pa., in Huston township, on Bald Eagle Creek, and on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, 21 miles N.E. of Tyrone. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 200.

Julianshaab, yoo`le-âns-hâb′, a maritime station in Greenland, on its W. coast, 110 miles N.W. of Cape Farewell, and the principal place of an extensive district.

Julias, Syria. See BETHSAIDA OF GAULONITIS.

Jülich, yü′lĭK (Fr. *Juliers,* zhü`le-â′), a town of Rhenish Prussia, at a railway junction, 15 miles N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Ruhr. It has cotton-mills, tanneries, &c. Pop. 5111. Jülich was the capital of the department of Roer (Ruhr) under the first French Empire.

Julien, ju′le-e̤n, a township of Dubuque co., Iowa. Pop. 1350, exclusive of the city of Dubuque. Julien Station on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad is 9 miles S.W. of Dubuque.

Julier, Col du, Switzerland. See COL DU JULIER.

Juliet, ju-le-et′, a hamlet of Lawrence co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 5 miles S. of Bedford. It has a steam saw-mill.

Julietta, ju-le-et'tą, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ind., in Warren township, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 11 miles E. of Indianapolis. It has a church.

Julii Forum, an ancient name of FRÉJUS.

Juliobona, the ancient name of LILLEBONNE.

Juliodunum, the Latin name of LOUDUN.

Juliomagus, the ancient name of ANGERS.

Juliustown, jūl'yŭs-tŏwn, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on the Kinkora Branch Railroad, 7 miles E.N.E. of Mount Holly. It has a church.

Jull, jŭll, a town of Beloochistan, in Cutch Gundava, 20 miles S. of Gundava.

Jülland, Denmark. See JUTLAND.

Jullesur, India. See JULEYSUR.

Jul'linder, Jul'inder, or **Jalandar,** jŭl'lęn-dęr, a town of India, capital of the Jullinder division and district, 85 miles by rail E. of Lahore, in the "Jullinder Doab," a fertile plain between the Sutlej and the Beas. Pop. 45,607.

Jullinder, or **Jalandar,** a division or commissionership of the Punjab, British India, bounded S. by the Sutlej, and containing the Jullinder, Hoshiarpoor, and Kangra districts. Area, 12,400 square miles. Pop. 2,477,536. The district of Jullinder is a fertile region, with a pleasant climate. Area, 1326 square miles. Capital, Jullinder. Pop. 794,764.

Julpigoree, or **Jalpaiguri,** jŭl-pī-go'ree, also called **Jel'pigo'ry,** a district of Bengal. Lat. 26° 35'–26° 59.5' N.; lon. 88° 2' 40"–89° 55' 20" E. Area, 2906 square miles. It contains the tract known as the Western or Bengal Dwars, and is partly bounded N. by Bootan. It is for the most part level and open, but on the frontier occurs a small mountain-tract. Capital, Julpigoree. Pop. 418,665.

Julpigoree, or **Jalpigori,** the capital and only town of the above district, on the Teesta, and on the State Railway, 40 miles S.E. of Darjeeling. It has cantonments, and is the seat of a large trade. Pop. 4500.

Julraiz, jŭl-rīz' (?), a town of Afghanistan, on the Cabool River, with numerous forts, 35 miles E. of Cabool.

Julra Patun, a town of India. See PATUN.

Jumalpoor, or **Jamalpur,** jŭm-âl-poor', a town of Bengal, district and 5 miles S. of Monghir, at the junction of the Monghir Branch Railway with the East India Railway. Here are shops and iron-mills of the railway, covering 30 acres. It has a large European and native Christian population, and is a place of recent growth. Pop. 10,453.

Jumalpoor, or **Jamalpur,** a town of Bengal, the largest town of the Mymunsingh district, on the Brahmapootra, 32 miles N.W. of Mymunsingh. It consists of a group of adjacent villages. Pop. 14,312.

Jum'boseer', written also **Jambusar, Jambsar,** and **Dschambusar,** a town of India, district and 22 miles N.N.W. of Baroach. Pop. 14,924.

Jumeaux, zhü'mō', a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 9 miles S.S.E. of Issoire. Pop. 1319.

Jumelles, zhü'mêll', a village of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 8 miles S. of Baugé. Pop. 1618.

Jumet, or **Jumetz,** zhü'mêt', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 3 miles N. of Charleroi. It has glass-works, distilleries, and extensive coal-mines. Pop. 15,262.

Jumièges, zhü'me-âzh', a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Seine, 16 miles W. of Rouen. Pop. 1618. It has remains of a Benedictine abbey.

Jumilla, or **Xumilla,** HOO-meel'yâ, a town of Spain, province and 37 miles N.N.W. of Murcia. Pop. 9613. It is pretty well built, and has a public granary, and manufactures of fire-arms, tiles, earthenware, and refined salt.

Jumillac, zhü'mee'yâk', or **Jumilhac-le-Grand,** zhü'mee'yâk'-lęh-grôNᵍ', a town of France, in Dordogne, on the left bank of the Isle River, 33 miles E.N.E. of Périgueux. Pop. 550.

Jum'moo', Jamoo, or **Jamu,** jum-oo', written also **Dschamu,** a native state of India, in the Gholab Singh dominions, of which it forms a nucleus (see CASHMERE) and to which it sometimes gives its name. It is traversed by the Himalayas, and has on the N. Cashmere proper, and on the S. Chamba and the Sutlej hill-states. Capital, Jummoo. Pop. 861,075.

Jummoo, or **Jamu,** a fortified town, capital of the Jummoo state, 75 miles N. of Amritsir. It is in the southern range of the Himalayas, on an affluent of the Chenaub. It has a palace, harem, and park. Pop. 41,817.

Jummoo and Cashmere. See CASHMERE.

Jummoo-Kandy, a town of Bengal. See KANDY.

Jumna, or **Jamna,** jŭm'nâ (anc. *Yamuna,* or *Jamund,* yâ-moo'nâ; the *Jom'anes* of Pliny), a river of India, rises among the loftiest peaks of the Himalayas, about an elevation of 11,000 feet, flows mostly S., and afterwards S.E., and joins the Ganges at Allahabad, after having enclosed with that river the territory called the Doab. Total course estimated at 690 miles. It is generally shallow, but its lower part has been rendered fit for navigation. Its affluents are the Tons, Chumbul, Sind, Betwah, Cane, and Rinde. On it are the cities of Delhi and Agra. It feeds two great systems of irrigation-canals.

Jumnootri, or **Jumnoutri,** jŭm-noo'tree, written also **Jumnotri,** a peak of the Himalayas, in India. Lat. about 30° N.; lon. 78° 20' E. Height, 25,500 feet.

Jumnootri, or **Jumnoutri,** jum-noo'tree (Hind. *Yamunavatari,* yâ-moo-nâ-vâ-tâ'ree), a famous place of Hindoo pilgrimage in North India, near the source of the Jumna, lat. 30° 52' N., lon. 78° 20' E., and 10,849 feet above the sea.

Jumoo, a town of the Punjab. See JUMMOO.

Jumooee, Jumoee, or **Jamui,** jŭm-oo'ee, a town of Bengal, district and 32 miles S.S.W. of Monghir, near Jumooee Railway Station. It has good public buildings and a large trade. Pop. 5197.

Jump'ing Branch, a post-hamlet of Summers co., W. Va., 6 miles S.W. of Hinton Station. It has a church.

Jump River, Wisconsin, rises in the E. part of Chippewa co., runs southwestward, and enters the Chippewa River about 27 miles N.N.E. of Chippewa Falls. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Jumud, joo-mud', a town of Toorkistan, 70 miles N.N.W. of Khiva.

Junaghur, or **Junagarh.** See JOONAGHUR.

Junaluska, Jackson co., S.C. See JANALUSKA.

Junction, Alabama. See WHITING.

Junction, a station in Marin co., Cal., on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, at the junction of the San Rafael Branch, 17 miles N.W. of San Francisco.

Junction, California. See ROSEVILLE.

Junction, a post-office of Lemhi co., Idaho, 50 miles from Salmon City.

Junction, or **Main Line Junction,** in Marion co., Ill., is a station on the Illinois Central Railroad, 1 mile N. of Central City, 5 miles S. of Odin, and 4 miles S.W. of Sandoval, at the junction of the Chicago division with the main line.

Junction, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ill., at Mounds, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 7 miles N. of Cairo. A short railroad extends from this place to Mound City.

Junction, Illinois. See TURNER.

Junction, a station in Black Hawk co., Iowa, 4 miles W. of Waterloo, at the junction of the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad with the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad.

Junction, a township of Greene co., Iowa. Pop., exclusive of Grand Junction (a village), 469.

Junction, Atchison co., Kansas. See PARNELL.

Junction, a township of Osage co., Kansas. Pop. 1099. Post-office, Farmersville.

Junction, a post-village of Carlton co., Minn., near the right bank of the St. Louis River, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, at its junction with the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad, 24 miles W.S.W. of Duluth. It has a church, and extensive manufactures of pine lumber. It is 1 mile from the Dalles of the St. Louis River, which here falls 430 feet in a course of 7 miles. Pop. about 200.

Junction, Platte co., Mo. See ATCHISON JUNCTION.

Junction, or **Junction City,** a village and mining-camp of Madison co., Montana, on Alder Creek, about 42 miles S.W. of Virginia City. It has rich placer- and quartz-mines, 3 stores, and a quartz-mill.

Junction, a post-office of Nye co., Nevada.

Junction, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., in Bethlehem township, on the Central Railroad, at its junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 5 miles S. of Washington, and 17 miles E. of Easton, Pa. It has 4 churches, and repair-shops of the railroad. Pop. about 1100.

Junction, a hamlet of Rensselaer co., N.Y., on the Troy & Boston Railroad, 9 miles N. by E. of Troy.

Junction, a station in Warren co., N.C., on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, at the junction of the former branch to Clarksville, Va., 43 miles W. of Weldon.

Junction, a post-village of Paulding co., O., on the Auglaize River, and on the Wabash & Erie Canal, at its junction with the Miami Canal, 10 miles S.W. of Defiance. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 300.

Junction, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Reading & Columbia Railroad, at the junction of the Lancaster Branch, 33 miles W.S.W. of Reading.

Junction, a station in Calhoun co., Tex., on the Gulf, Western Texas & Pacific Railroad, at the junction of the Port Lavaca Branch, 16 miles N.W. of Indianola.

Junction, or **Hanover Junction,** a post-office and station of Hanover co., Va., on the North Anna River, and on the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, at its junction with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 24 miles N. of Richmond. It has a church.

Junction, or **Junction City,** a post-hamlet of Portage co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad where it crosses the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, 14 miles N. of Grand Rapids, and 10 miles N.W. of Stevens Point. It has 2 stores, 2 hotels, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. about 100.

Junction City, a post-village of Trinity co., Cal., on Trinity River, about 36 miles N.W. of Shasta. Gold is found near this place. Pop. 440; of the township, 570.

Junction City, the capital of Davis co., Kansas, is finely situated on the left bank of the Kansas or Smoky Hill River, about 1 mile from the Republican River. By railroad it is 71 miles W. of Topeka, 61 miles N.W. of Emporia, and 47 miles E. by N. of Salina. It is on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, at its junction with the Junction City & Fort Kearney Railroad, and is the N.W. terminus of the Neosho division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. It contains a court-house, a United States land-office, 6 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, 2 newspaper offices, and 2 flour-mills. Pop. 2128.

Junction City, Montana. See Junction.

Junction City, a post-village in Jackson township, Perry co., O., on the Straitsville division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad where it crosses the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, 34 miles S.W. of Zanesville. It has 2 churches, a foundry, a grist-mill, and a planing-mill. Coal abounds here.

Junction City, a post-village of Lane co., Oregon, on or near the Willamette River, and on the Oregon & California Railroad, 15 miles N. of Eugene City. It has a church and a graded school. Pop. about 400.

Junction City, formerly **Den′man,** a post-village, capital of Kimble co., Tex., is at the junction of two forks of the Llano River, 135 miles N.W. of San Antonio.

Junction Palace, a post-office of Kanawha co., W.Va.

Jundiahi, zhoon-de-å′ee, a town of Brazil, 23 miles N.W. of São Paulo, on the Jundiahi. Pop. 5000.

Juneau, joo‵nō′, a county in the central part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 820 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Wisconsin River, and is also drained by the Lemonweir, Yellow, and Baraboo Rivers. The surface is undulating, and is extensively covered with forests of pine, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Lumber, wheat, Indian corn, hay, hops, and butter are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Capital, Mauston. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,817,146. Pop. in 1870, 12,372; in 1875, 15,300, of whom 11,577 were Americans.

Juneau, a post-village, capital of Dodge co., Wis., in Oak Grove township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 15 miles N. of Watertown, and 32 miles S.S.W. of Fond du Lac. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a public hall, a newspaper office, a court-house, 2 hotels, &c. P. 310.

June Bug, a station in Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Mt. Pleasant Branch Railroad, 3 miles S. of Mt. Pleasant, and near the junction of the Green Lick Railroad.

Juneda, or **Xuneda,** hoo-nå′då, a town of Spain, province and 16 miles S.E. of Lerida. Pop. 1744.

Juner, a town of India. See Jooneer.

Junesville, jŭnz′vĭl, a hamlet of Clarendon co., S.C., 25 miles from Gourdin's Station.

Jung, or **Jhang,** jŭng, a district of the Punjab, with a town of the same name, division and 90 miles N.N.E. of Mooltan. Area, 5702 square miles. Chief town, Maghiana. Pop. 348,027.

Jung-Breslau, the German name of Inowrazlaw.

Jung-Buntzlau, yŏŏng-bŏŏnts′lo̤w (*i.e.*, "Young Buntzlau"), a town of Bohemia, on the Iser, and on a railway, 32 miles N.E. of Prague. Pop. 8695. It has a gymnasium, an old castle now used for barracks, and manufactures of cotton and woollen fabrics and leather. See Alt-Buntzlau.

Jungeypoor, or **Jangipur,** jung‵ghe̤-poor′, written also **Jungipore,** a town of Bengal, district and 17 miles N.W. of Moorshedabad, on the Bhagirathi, near its origin in the Ganges. It is the seat of trade in rice and silk, and the most important toll-station on the river. Pop. 11,361.

Jungfrau, yŏŏng′frŏw (the "Maiden" or the "Virgin Mountain"), a mountain of the Swiss Alps, on the boundary-line between the cantons of Bern and Valais, 7 miles W. of the Finster-Aarhorn. Height, 13,671 feet. It is surrounded on all sides by precipices, and capped with perpetual snow; but its summit was attained in 1811 by the brothers Meyer of Aarau, and by many since.

Jung-Wozicz, yŏŏng-wot′sitch (?), a town of Bohemia, 12 miles from Tabor. Pop. 2056.

Juniata, ju‵ne-at′a̤, a beautiful river of Pennsylvania, is formed by the Frankstown Branch and the Little Juniata, which unite at Petersburg, about 6 miles N.W. of Huntingdon. It runs southeastward through Huntingdon co., and northeastward through Mifflin co. Below Mifflintown it flows southeastward, intersects Perry co., and enters the Susquehanna River 1 mile above Petersburg. The main stream is about 140 miles long. Some of the most grand and picturesque scenery of the state occurs on the banks of this river, which crosses or breaks through several mountain-ridges and irrigates several fertile valleys. The Pennsylvania Railroad follows the windings of this river from its origin to its mouth. The Little Juniata is a mere creek, which runs southeastward, and is 25 or 30 miles long. See Frankstown Branch and Raystown Branch.

Juniata, a county in the S. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 360 square miles. It is intersected by the Juniata River, and also drained by Tuscarora Creek. The surface is diversified with picturesque mountain-scenery, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil of the valleys is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. Silurian limestone, slate, and sandstone are found near the surface of this county. It is intersected by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Capital, Mifflintown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $15,902,220. Pop. in 1870, 17,390, of whom 17,175 were Americans.

Juniata, a post-office of Pueblo co., Col., on the Huerfano River, about 24 miles S.E. of Pueblo.

Juniata, a township of Tuscola co., Mich. Pop. 1041.

Juniata, a post-village, capital of Adams co., Neb., on the Burlington & Missouri River and St. Joseph & Denver City Railroads, 103 miles W. of Lincoln, and 24 miles E. of Fort Kearney. It is 1936 feet above the level of the sea. It has a newspaper office, a church, a bank, a high school, and a flouring-mill.

Juniata, a township of Bedford co., Pa. Pop. 1437. It contains New Buena Vista.

Juniata, a township of Blair co., Pa., bounded W. by the main ridge of the Alleghanies. Pop. 621.

Juniata, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Here the Raystown Branch joins the main stream of the Juniata River. Pop. 393.

Juniata, a post-office of Perry co., Pa., in Juniata township, at a hamlet named Milford, about 28 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. Pop. of the township, 983.

Juniata Bridge, a station in Perry co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 2 miles N. of Duncannon.

Junin, or **Xunin,** hoo‵neen′, a department in the central part of Peru, traversed by the Andes, and extending far E. into the forest region. It has great mineral wealth. Capital, Cerro de Pasco. Pop. 209,871.

Junin, or **Xunin,** hoo-neen′, or **Reyes,** rå′yĕs, a town of Peru, department of Junin, 108 miles E.N.E. of Lima, on the E. side of Lake Reyes. Near it is the Pampa of Junin, where, on August 24, 1824, the Spanish were beaten by Bolivar.

Junior (jūn′yo̤r) **Land′ing,** Scioto co., O., is a shipping-point on the Ohio River, 17 miles above Portsmouth.

Ju′niper, a station in Talbot co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 26 miles E. by N. of Columbus.

Ju′niper Creek, of Chesterfield co., S.C., flows into Thompson's Creek a few miles from its mouth.

Junius, jūn′yŭs, a post-township of Seneca co., N.Y., about 5 miles N. of Waterloo. It has an undulating surface and a rich soil. Pop. 1313. It contains a hamlet named Dublin.

Juniville, zhü‵nee‵veel′, a village of France, department of Ardennes, 33 miles S.S.E. of Mézières. Pop. 1405.

Junk-Ceylon, Junkseylon, jŭnk-see′lo̤n or jŭnk‵-se-lōn′, or **Salang,** så-lång′, an island in the Indian Ocean, belonging to Siam, off the N.W. extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. 7° 46′ N.; lon. 98° 18′ E. Length, 20 miles; average breadth, 10 miles. The surface is level and wooded. It contains tin-mines, the produce of which, with edible birds'-nests, ivory, and sapan-wood, is exported.

Ju′no, a post-office of Dawson co., Ga., 7 miles N. of Dawsonville.

Juno, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Tenn., 20 miles E. of Jackson.

Junonis Promontorium. See Cape Trafalgar.

Junquera, or **La Junquera** (or **Xunquera**), lå

HOON-kå′rå, a town of Spain, province and 28 miles N.N.E. of Gerona, in a gorge of the Pyrenees. Pop. 1435.

Jupanowa-Sopka, yoo-på-no′vå-sop′kå (?), a volcanic mountain of Kamchatka, in lat. 53° 55′ N., lon. 156° 30′ E.

Jupille, zhüˋpeel′ (anc. *Jobii Villa*), a village of Belgium, 3 miles E. of Liege, on the Meuse. Pop. 2909.

Jura, joo′ra̤ (called also *Leberberg*, lå′bẹr-bêRGˋ, in German; Fr. pron. zhüˋrå′; It. *Giura*, joo′rå; anc. *Ju′ra*), a chain of mountains which separate France from Switzerland, extending in France from the department of Ain to Alsace, and in Switzerland along the cantons of Vaud, Neufchâtel, and Bern. It is composed of a series of parallel ranges, extending for 180 miles in the form of a curve, from S. to N.E., with a mean breadth of 30 miles; these are separated by long valleys, which are traversed by streams flowing N. and S. The culminating points, situated mostly in the S. part of the chain, are Mount Molesson, 6588 feet; Reculet-de-Toiry, 5643 feet; Mont Tendre, 5538 feet; Dôle, 5509 feet; Chasseron, 5280 feet; and Chasseral, 5280 feet. The chief geological feature is a mesozoic formation called Jura limestone. Here are found also cretaceous gypsums, alabaster, beds of asphalt and oolites, coral, marble, abundance of iron, and mineral springs. There are numerous cascades and stalactite grottos in the mountains, and their summits are covered with fine forests. Wolves and the brown bear are occasionally met with. The vine is cultivated in the valleys; cattle are extensively reared; and cheese called Gruyère is manufactured.

Jura, yoo′rå, a river of Russia, in Wilna, joins the Niemen above Tilsit. Length, about 75 miles.

Ju′ra (anc. *Diura?*), an island, one of the Inner Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Argyle, immediately N.E. of Islay. Length, 24 miles. Area, 84 square miles, mostly inarable. Near its S. extremity are 3 lofty peaks, termed the "Paps of Jura." On the E. is the harbor of Small Islands; on the W. is the deep inlet Loch Tarbet. Principal village, Jura, on the E. coast. Pop. 761.

Jura, joo′ra̤ (Fr. pron. zhüˋrå′), a department of France, part of the old province of Franche-Comté, is bounded E. and S. by Switzerland. Area, 1894 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 288,823. It is situated almost entirely in the basin of the Rhone. The surface is mostly covered with ramifications of the Jura Mountains. Principal rivers, the Oignon, Doubs, Seisse, and Ain. The soil is rich and fertile in the valleys. Sufficient grain (chiefly maize) is raised for home consumption; potatoes are an important crop; and butter and cheese are made in large quantities. The annual yield of wine is commonly upwards of 400,000 hectolitres, some of very good quality. The chief mineral products are iron, marble, and gypsum. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Lons-le-Saulnier, Dôle, Poligny, and Saint-Claude.

Jurançon, zhüˋrôNGˋsôNG′, a village of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 1¼ miles W. of Pau. Pop. 1661.

Jurbise, zhüRˋbeez′, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, at a railway junction, 30 miles S.W. of Brussels.

Jurburg, a town of Russia. See YOORBOORG.

Juˋrett′, a post-office of Wilson co., Kansas.

Jurievetz-Povolskoi, or **Jurjevetz-Powolskoi.** See YOORIEVETS-POVOLSKOI.

Jurjev-Polskij, or **Juriev-Polskoi.** See YOORIEV-POLSKOI.

Jurjura, jŭr′joo-rå (anc. *Ferra′tus Mons*), a mountain-chain of Algeria, forming a division of the Little Atlas, 50 miles S.E. of Algiers.

Jurruk, jŭrˋrŭk′, a town of Sinde, on a branch of the Indus, 24 miles S.S.W. of Hyderabad. Pop. 1500.

Jurten, mountains of Switzerland. See JORAT.

Jurua, Juruha, HOO-roo′å (Port. pron. zhoo-roo′å), or **Hyuruha,** a river of Brazil, rises in the mountains of Peru, flows N.N.E., and joins the Amazon on the S., between the confluence of the Teffe and the Jutay.

Juruena, zhoo-roo-å′nå, a large river of Brazil, province of Matto-Grosso, rises 50 miles N.E. of Matto-Grosso, and flows N. to the Tapajos.

Jurumenha, zhoo-roo-mĕn′yå, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, on a steep height, on the Guadiana, 31 miles E.N.E. of Evora. Pop. 530.

Juruyo, a volcano of Mexico. See JORULLO.

Jurzen, yooR-zĕn′ (?), a river of Russia, joins the Oofa after a N.W. course of about 140 miles.

Jushpoor, or **Jashpur,** jŭsh-poor′, a native state of India, in Chuta-Nagpoor. Lat. 22° 17′ 5″–23° 15′ 30″ N.; lon. 83° 32′ 50″–84° 26′ 15″ E. Area, 1947 square miles. It affords iron, gold, timber, silk, lac, and beeswax. Capital, Jushpoor. Pop. 66,926.

Jushpoor, Jashpur, Jugdespoor, Jagdespoor, jŭgˋdẹs-poor′, or **Jashpurnagar,** jŭshˋpoor-nŭg′ŭr, a village of India, capital of the above state, 75 miles N. by E. of Sumbhulpoor. Pop. about 1500.

Jusrouta, a town of the Punjab. See JESROD.

Jussac, zhüsˋsåk′, a village of France, in Cantal, 3 miles S. of Aurillac. Pop. 1530.

Jussey, zhüsˋså′, a town of France, in Haute-Saône, 22 miles by rail N.W. of Vesoul. Pop. 2787.

Justedal, yoos′tẹh-dålˋ, a village of Norway, province of North Bergen, about 50 miles N.E. of Bergen. It is on the E. side of the largest glacier in Europe, called Justedals-Brae, a mass of ice 40 miles long and 8 miles wide.

Jus′tice, a post-office of Dixon co., Neb.

Justiniana Secunda, Bulgaria. See GHIUSTENDIL.

Jus′tus, a post-hamlet of Stark co., O., on the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railroad, 8 miles S. by W. of Massillon. It has 2 churches.

Juswuntnuggur, or **Jaswantnagur,** jŭs-wŭnt-nŭg′ŭr, a town of India, Etawah district. Pop. 5310.

Jutay, or **Xutay,** HOO-tī′ (Port. pron. zhoo-tī′), written also **Jutahi,** or **Hyutahy,** a river of South America, has its sources in the N.E. of Peru, about lat. 11° 40′ S., lon. 68° 15′ W., and falls into the Amazon at lat. 2° 40′ S., lon. 66° 40′ W., after a course of nearly 700 miles.

Jüterbogk, yü′tẹr-bokˋ, a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 27 miles by rail S. of Potsdam. Pop. 6776, who manufacture shoes, linens, and cloth.

Juthia, a town of Siam. See AYUTHIA.

Jutland, jŭt′la̤nd (Dan. *Jylland*, yül′lånd; Ger. *Jütland*, yüt′lånt; L. *Jutlan′dia;* anc. *Chersone′sus Cim′brica*), a low, flat peninsula of Denmark, comprised between the North Sea, the Skager-Rack, the Cattegat, the Little Belt, and the Baltic. Lat. 52° 45′–57° 43′ N.; lon. 8° 5′–10° 57′ E. On the S. it is attached to Germany; on the N.E. it terminates in Cape Skagen, or The Skaw. Its coasts are indented by numerous gulfs, the chief of which is the Lym-Fiord, which crosses it, insulating the N. part. Jutland has numerous lakes. The peninsula is divided into North Jutland, or Jutland proper, and South Jutland, or Sleswick, the latter now in Germany. Jutland proper is the only continental portion of Denmark. Area, 9738 square miles. Pop. 788,119. The E. coast has numerous fine harbors; on the W. the sea is shallow. The surface is quite level, except on the E., where it is traversed by a range of low hills; highest point, the Himmelbjerg, 550 feet. The principal river is the Guden, which is navigable for 50 miles. The name of Jutland is derived from the Jutes, a nation who anciently inhabited this country.——Adj. JUTLANDISH, jŭt′la̤nd-ish; inhab. JUTLANDER, jŭt′la̤nd-ẹr.

Jutroszyn, or **Jutroschin,** yŏŏt-ro-sheen′, a town of Prussia, 54 miles S.S.E. of Posen. Pop. 1977.

Juttah, the Scriptural name of YUTTA.

Jutˋteel′ Mountains, a mountain-range in Sinde, stretching about 70 miles, from lat. 25° 25′ to 26° 20′ N., and from lon. 67° 45′ to 67° 55′ E.

Juvavum, or **Juvavia,** Austria. See SALZBURG.

Juvigny-sous-Andaine, zhüˋveenˋyee′-sooz-ôNGˋ-dån′, a town of France, in Orne, 7 miles E.S.E. of Domfront. Pop. 1595.

Jyepoor, a town and state of India. See JEYPOOR.

Jyhoon, jī-hoon′, or **Jaihan,** jī-hån′ (anc. *Pyr′amus*), a river of Asia Minor, rises in Mount Taurus, and, after a S. course of 160 miles, enters the Gulf of Iskanderoon on its W. side. Ain-Zarbe is the chief town on its banks.

Jyhun, a river of Central Asia. See AMOO-DARYA.

Jylland, a peninsula of Denmark. See JUTLAND.

Jylum, one of the rivers of the Punjab. See JHYLUM.

Jyntiah (or **Jynteah**) **Hills.** See COSSYAH AND JYNTEAH HILLS.

Jyntiahpoor, jin-te-å-poor′, **Jynteahpore,** jin-te-å-pōr′, or **Jayantiyapur,** a town of India, district and 16 miles N.E. of Sylhet. It is built of mats and mud, and has several mosques, many of its population being Mohammedans.

Jynugger, India. See JOYNUGGER.

Jypoor, a town and state of India. See JEYPOOR.

Jytomir, a town of Russia. See ZHITOMEER.

K.

Kaaden, kå′den, or **Kadanie,** kå-dån′yå‵, a town of Bohemia, 13 miles N.W. of Saatz, on the Eger. Pop. 5052. It has a curious church and a coal-mine.

Kaafiord, ko′fe-ord‵, a village of Norway, in Finmark, at the mouth of the Alten River, and on the Gulf of Alten, near lat. 70° N. It has a copper-mine.

Kaagöe, ko′gö‵ęh, an island of Norway, belonging to Finmark, in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 70° N. Length, 11 miles; breadth, 7 miles.

Kaal, kål, a village of Hungary, co. of Heves, on the Tarna, 12 miles from Erlau. Pop. 2686.

Kaarta, kår′tå, a kingdom of West Africa, in the N.E. of Senegambia. It is mountainous, and is said to be populous and well cultivated.

Kaater's Kil. See Cauterskill Creek.

Kaatsberg, New York. See Catskill Mountains.

Kaba, or **Nagy-Kaba,** nŏdj-kŏh′bŏh‵, a village of Hungary, 6 miles by rail S.W. of Szoboszlo. Pop. 5771.

Kabah, kå′bå‵, a ruined city of Yucatan, 20 miles S.E. of Uxmal.

Kaban-Maaden, Turkey. See Keban-Maden.

Kabardah, kå-bar′då, a district of Russia in Europe, government of Terek, Ciscaucasia.

Kabenda, or **Kabinda,** Africa. See Cabenda.

Kabes, a town of Tunis. See Cabes.

Ka′bletown, a post-office of Jefferson co., W. Va.

Kabok, kå‵bok′, a Mandingo state of Senegambia, between the Geba and the upper course of the Gambia. Its interior is almost unknown.

Kaboo, Kabou, or **Kabu,** kå‵boo′, a country of Africa, in Upper Guinea, between the Gambia and Cacheo Rivers.

Kabool, or **Kaboul,** Afghanistan. See Cabool.

Kabooloosoo, Kaboulousou, or **Kaboeloesoe,** kå-boo‵loo-soo′, an uninhabited island of the Malay Archipelago, on the N.E. coast of the island of Sangir.

Kabra, or **Cabra,** kå′brå, a town of Africa, 10 miles S.S.E. of Timbuctoo, on the left bank of the Niger.

Kabrera, or **Cabrera,** kå-brå′rå, one of the Ionian Islands, in Greece, off the S. extremity of the Morea, 7 miles W. of Cape Gallo. Lat. 36° 40′ N.; lon. 21° 47′ E.

Kabr Ibraheem (or **Ibrahim**). See Hebron.

Kabrooang, Kabrouang, or **Kabruang,** kå-broo-ång′, an island between the Philippines and Gilolo, 20 miles in circumference. It is in the Salibabo group. Lat. 3° 47′ N.; lon. 127° E.

Kabrowa, a town of Bulgaria. See Gabrova.

Kabshary, kåb‵shå′ree, a town of Africa, in Bornoo, on the Yeoo, 90 miles W.N.W. of Kooka. Lat. 13° N.; lon. 13° 10′ E.

Kabu, a country of Africa. See Kaboo.

Kabul, a city of Afghanistan. See Cabool.

Kachao, a city of Anam. See Ketcho.

Kachar, a district of India. See Cachar.

Kachee, kå‵chee′, a town of Sinde, on a large branch of the Indus, 30 miles N. of Hyderabad.

Kachemir, or **Kachmir,** India. See Cashmere.

Kachgar, a city of Central Asia. See Kashgar.

Kachira, a town of Russia. See Kashira.

Kachnai-Serai, kåch‵nī′-sę-rī′, or **Kuchnai-Serai,** kŭtch‵nī′-sę-rī′, a considerable town of India, dominions and 130 miles S.S.W. of Gwalior.

Kach-Roud, Afghanistan. See Khash-Rood.

Kacunda, or **Buddua,** Africa. See Kakundy.

Kadanie, a town of Bohemia. See Kaaden.

Kadapha, kå‵då′få, a village of Asiatic Russia, on the Choruk River, S. of Batoom.

Kaddirkamam, Ceylon. See Katragam.

Kaddo, kåd′do, one of the Dhalak Islands of the Red Sea, about 2 miles long, with a rocky islet off its W. end.

Kadero, kå‵dĕh‵rǫ′, a village of Nubia, on the Blue Nile, 3 miles S. of Sennaar, with a mosque.

Kadiak, kåd-yåk′, incorrectly written **Kodiak,** a mountainous island in the Pacific Ocean, is a part of Alaska, and is about 40 miles S. of the mainland. It is nearly 80 miles long, and is separated from the mainland by Alaska Strait. It belongs to a group called the Kadiak Archipelago, lon. 151°–158° W. It is peopled by the Kaniagmuts, a tribe of Esquimaux. It has good harbors, with abundant timber and pasturage, and is reported to contain gold and amber.

Kadiak, a port of Alaska, on the island of Kadiak. It has a Greek church. Here is an Indian settlement.

Kadihat′ty, or **Kadihati,** kå‵dee-hå′tee, a town of Bengal, 10 miles N.E. of Calcutta. Pop. 5680.

Kadi′na, a town of South Australia, about 10 miles by rail E. of Wallaroo, a port on Spencer Gulf. Pop. 1832.

Kadirgunge, kå-dir-gŭnj′, a town of British India, on the left bank of the Ganges, 36 miles N.W. of Furruckabad.

Kadjang, kåd-jång′, a small native state, island of Celebes, on the W. coast of the gulf of that name.

Kadjang, a town of Celebes, capital of the above state, on the small river Kadjang, in about lat. 5° 20′ S.

Kadnikov, or **Kadnikow,** kåd-ne-kov′, a town of Russia, government and 28 miles N.N.E. of Vologda. Lat. 59° 24′ N.; lon. 40° 50′ E. Pop. 1583.

Kadoe, Kadou, kå‵doo′, or **Kedoe,** kå-doo′, a central province in the island of Java. Pop. 686,802.

Kadom, kå-dom′, a town of Russia, government and 128 miles N.N.E. of Tambov, on the Moksha, with a brisk trade. Pop. 7107.

Ka‵door′, a district of India, in Mysore. Area, 2294 square miles. Pop. 333,925.

Kadushah, the Hebrew name of Jerusalem.

Ka‵far′, a town of Arabia, in Jebel, 15 miles S.W. of Hayel. Pop. 8500.

Kafernihau, kå-fĕr-ne-haw′, or **His′sar,** a river of Toorkistan, rises about lat. 39° 30′ N., lon. 70° 20′ E., flows S., and falls into the Amoo-Darya 60 miles N.E. of Balkh, after a course of about 210 miles.

Käferthal, kå′fęr-tål‵, a village of Baden, 3 miles N.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 4036.

Kaffa, Caffa, kåf′få, or **Feodosia,** få-o-do′se-å (anc. *Theodo′sia*), a town of Russia, at the W. angle of a magnificent bay in the S.E. of the Crimea. Lat. 45° 6′ N.; lon. 35° 20′ E. It is walled and well fortified, and contains several churches, Greek, Roman Catholic, and Armenian, 2 mosques, a spacious quarantine, a college for gratuitous instruction, a botanical garden, a museum, and a normal school. It is a place of great antiquity, having been founded by a colony of Greeks from Ionia. In the Middle Ages it passed into the hands of the Genoese by purchase, and became the seat of an extensive commerce with the East by the way of the Caspian. At this time it is said to have had a population of 80,000; but, having been taken by the Turks in 1474, its prosperity rapidly declined. At present it has some trade, but is most noted as a place of seaside resort. Pop. 8482.

Kaffa, Cafa, or **Go′mara,** a country of East Africa, S. of Abyssinia, between two heads of the Gojeb River, near lat. 7° N., lon. 36° 30′ E. It is an elevated plain, bearing palms, and characterized by the production, not of cereal grains, but of the *ensete,* a plant resembling the banana. The appellation of "grain-eater" is used by the inhabitants as a term of contempt, the ensete furnishing the principal article of food. Kaffa is the native country of the coffee-plant (the *kahvah* of the Arabs), and a very large proportion of the coffee exported from Mocha arrives in that market from the N. frontier of Kaffa and the S. part of Enarea. The people are of the Abyssinian type; their language belongs to the Hamitic group, and they call themselves Christians. The king—or *tato,* as he is called—rules by absolute authority, and has at his command 10,000 horsemen. Capital, Bonga.

Kaffraria, Caffraria, kåf-frå′re-å, or **Kafirland,** kå′fir-lånd, a populous and fertile region of Southeast Africa, bordering on Cape Colony and the Indian Ocean, now mostly comprised in the Cape Colony, Zululand, and Natal. The native inhabitants, called Kaffres or Caffres, in 1785 extended their dominion to Great Fish River, in lat. 33° 27′ S., lon. 27° E. Soon afterwards they came into collision with the Dutch Boers about 600 miles E. from Cape Town, and were repulsed, and driven, for the most part, beyond the Keiskamma; but they never renounced their claim to or wholly withdrew their cattle from the country between the rivers, which bore the title of the Neutral Territory, till 1836, when the Keiskamma and Kat Rivers were fixed definitively as their W. boundary. From the Keiskamma to the Umzimkúlu or Omzimkolo (lat. 30° 26′ S.), the N.E. boundary of Kaffraria, is a distance of 250 miles. The breadth of the territory from the mountains to the sea is from 80 to 90 miles. Within the limits thus described Kaffraria has an area of about 20,000 square miles.

The mountains which run parallel to the sea-coast, bounding Kaffraria on the N.W., rarely exceed the height of 3000 feet. Valuable minerals are rare. The level plains terminate about 20 miles from the sea; then follows a land of hill and dale, extremely varied and picturesque. Numerous rivers cross this country to the sea. Between the Keiskamma and the Great Kei, though the brooks are numerous in the hills, the lower tracts have a deficiency of water; but this defect disappears as we advance to the N.E. The chief rivers beyond the Key are the Báshee, Umtáta, Umzimvúbu, Umtavúma, and Umzimkúlu. These rivers all run in deep beds with steep banks, and in the rainy season they become immense torrents. Scarcely any of the rivers of Kaffraria are accessible even by small vessels. The river-banks are shaded by large trees; in the small thickets, scattered over the elevated grounds, the aloe and euphorbia are conspicuous. The chief vegetable products are maize, millet, and watermelons. From May to August it seldom rains. In summer the rainy season sets in with terrific thunder-storms. In spring the temperature of the plains seldom exceeds 50° Fahr.; in summer it is between 70° and 90°, and before storms it frequently rises to upwards of 100° Fahr.

The inhabitants are composed of four principal nations, namely, the Amakósa, or Amaxosa; the Amatémbu, called Tambooger or Tambookies; the Amaponda or Mambookies; and the Amazulu or Zulus; but there are many subordinate and allied tribes, all belonging clearly to the great Bantu or South African race.

The Kaffres are tall and beautifully formed, with fine eyes and an open countenance; their look and carriage and all their movements show vigor and animation. Their color is a dark iron-gray; except thick lips, they have no negro feature; their heads are well formed; their hair is woolly and in little tufts. The men, the chiefs particularly, exceed the stature of Europeans; the women, on the other hand, are small, but elegantly formed. Vivacity and good temper characterize both sexes. They are hospitable, intelligent, and brave, but dishonest and superstitious. They practise the rite of circumcision. The men take as many wives as they can buy. The wife provides for herself a cottage and cows. The former is a spherical hut, framed of branches of trees, plastered with mud, and covered with rushes or palm-leaves. Besides attending to household duties, the women do the work in the fields, and prepare the skins used for clothing. The men are occupied with war and their cattle. These last constitute the Kaffre's wealth; they are the constant object of his thoughts and admiration; he is always happy when looking on his cows. He trains the bullocks to race, and constantly rides them. Milk is the Kaffre's chief sustenance, and always in the curdled state. Venison, beef, marmalade of the watermelon, and various fruits season the Kaffre's repast, but in small quantity. He will not taste small game; and fish, with which the rivers abound, he holds in abhorrence. Both sexes are passionately fond of smoking. The Kaffre's dress is simple; the men are always bareheaded, and wear a cloak of skin, which they wrap close round them in winter with the hair inside, the exposed side being reddened with ochre. The Kaffres are divided into hordes and governed by hereditary chiefs, who exercise absolute rule; but latterly the greater part of them have submitted to the British and colonial authority, either voluntarily or on compulsion.

BRITISH KAFFRARIA was a British colony, united in 1864 to Cape Colony. Capital, King William's Town. Chief port, East London. It was the southernmost part of Kaffraria proper.——Adj. and inhab. KAFFRE or CAFFRE, kâf′fẹr or kăf′fẹr.

Kafiristan, kå‵fe-ris-tân′, **Caf‵fristan′, Caufiristan,** or **Kaufiristan,** kaw‵fe-ris-tân′ ("land of the Kafirs"), a country of Central Asia, between lat. 35° and 36° N. and lon. 69° 20′ and 71° 20′ E., enclosed by Afghanistan, Khoondooz, Budukhshan, and Chitral. Estimated area, 7000 square miles. It comprises a part of the S. declivity of the Hindoo-Koosh, and is traversed by affluents of the Cabool River. Its narrow but fertile valleys produce an abundance of fruits, with some wheat and millet, and feed large herds of cattle, sheep, and goats. The inhabitants, called *Siah Posh*, or Kafirs ("infidels"), by their neighbors, are a remarkable race, resembling Europeans in their persons and many of their habits; they live in a very rude and primitive state, and exhibit perpetual enmity towards Mohammedans, by whom their country has been repeatedly invaded but never conquered. They are very skilful as workers in metals and wood, and are distinguished from surrounding tribes by drinking wine, sitting on raised seats, exposing their dead without burial, and by using a language which resembles the Persian. They have fine features and complexion, and claim to be brothers of the Europeans. The principal village is Caundaish, with about 500 houses.

Kagalnik, kå-gål-nik′ or kå-gål-neek′, a river of Russia, in Bessarabia, enters the Black Sea a little N. of the Danube, after a S.E. course of 100 miles. On its banks German and other colonies have been established.

Kaghuzwara, kå-gŭz-wå′rå, a village of India, in the Deccan, 10 miles N.W. of Aurungabad.

Kagool, Kagoul, or **Kagul,** kå-gool′, a lake of Russia, in the S.W. part of Bessarabia. Greatest length, 24 miles; breadth, about 9 miles.

Kagool, Kagul, or **Cahul,** kå-GOOL′ or kå-HOOL′, called also **Formosa,** a town of Russia, in that part of Bessarabia retroceded in 1878 by Roumania, 32 miles N. of Galatz. Pop. 6096.

Kagosheema, or **Kagoshima.** See CANGOZIMA.

Kahan, kå-hån′, a village of British Burmah, on the Tenasserim coast, near Mergui. Close to it are tin-mines.

Kaheree, kå′hẹ-ree‵, a town of India, district and 28 miles S. of Dera Ismaeel Khan. Lat. 31° 25′ N.; lon. 70° 57′ E. It has a ferry across the Indus, here 1000 yards wide.

Kahireh, or **El Kahireh,** Egypt. See CAIRO.

Kahla, or **Kahle,** Germany. See CAHLA.

Kahlenberg, kå′lẹn-bêRG‵, a hill in Austria, on the Danube, a little N.W. of Vienna, with many handsome villas. On its side Sobieski arrived to the rescue of Vienna when besieged by the Turks in 1683.—The KAHLENGEBIRGE, kå′lẹn‵gẹ-bĕĕR‵GHẹh, are the mountains occupied by the WIENERWALD, ŵee′nẹr-ŵålt‵, or Vienna Forest.

Kahoolawe, kå-hoo-lå′wee, called also **Tahou-Rawe, Tahoorowa,** and **Tahuroa,** one of the Sandwich Islands, off the S.W. point of Maui, 11 miles long and 8 miles wide.

Kahun, kå‵hoon′, a fortified town of Afghanistan, near the Nuffoosk Pass. Lat. 29° 20′ N.; lon. 69° 25′ E.

Kai, kī, a town of China, province of Se-Chuen, 125 miles E.N.E. of Shun-King.

Kai-Choo, or **Kai-Tchou,** kī‵-choo′, a city of Chinese Manchooria, 8 miles from the Gulf of Leao-Tong. Lat. 40° 35′ N.; lon. 121° 47′ E.

Kaieteur, kī-ẹh-toor′, or **Kaiteeur,** kī-tẹ-OOR′, a cataract of British Guiana. Lat. 5° 8″ N.; lon. 59° 19′ W. Here the river Potaro descends 822 feet, the first fall of 741 feet being perpendicular. The volume of water is large.

Kaiffa, a town of Syria. See HAIFA.

Kai-Fong, Cai-Fong, kī‵-fong′, or **Kai-Fung,** kī‵-fŭng′, a city of China, capital of Ho-Nan, on the right bank of the Hoang-Ho. Lat. 39° 55′ N.; lon. 114° 20′ E.

Kaikandros, the supposed ancient name of INDERABIA.

Kailas, or **Cailas,** kī‵lås′ ("paradise"), the Olympus of the Hindoos, a mountain-region of Thibet, about lat. 31° N., lon. 80° E., and comprising the lakes of Manasarowar and Ravana-Hrada.

Kailoor, or **Kailur,** kī-loor′, one of the Sutlej hill-states of India. Area, 448 square miles. Pop. 60,000.

Kaimgunje, or **Kaimganj,** kīm‵gŭnj′, a town of India, 16 miles N.W. of Furruckabad. Pop. 8983.

Kain, kīn, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Scheldt, 28 miles W.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 2550.

Kain, Kayn, or **Khain,** a town of Persia. See GHAYN.

Kainoora-Jikool, or **Kainoura-Djikoul,** kī-noo′rå-jee-kool′, a village of West Africa, on the Falemé. Lat. 14° 22′ N.; lon. 12° 19′ W.

Kainsk, kīnsk, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Tomsk, on the Om, 260 miles W.S.W. of Tomsk. Lat. 55° 30′ N.; lon. 78° 40′ E. It has a trade in furs. P. 5212.

Kaipara, kī-på′rå, a fine harbor of New Zealand, in the North Island, on its W. coast, in lat. 36° 30′ S., lon. 174° 75′ E. Average breadth, from 5 to 6 miles. It receives several considerable rivers, including the Wairoa at the N. and the Kaipara at the S. extremity.

Kaira, kī′rå, a walled town of India, capital of Kaira district, 265 miles N. of Bombay. Near it are British cantonments. Pop. 11,836.

Kaira, a district of India, in Guzerat. Lat. 22° 21′–23° 33′ N.; lon. 72° 30′–73° 27′ E. Area, 11,561 square miles. It has a productive soil. Capital, Kaira. P. 782,733.

Kairwan, or **Cairwan,** kīr‵wån′, also called **Karuan,** a city of Africa, dominions and 80 miles S.S.E. of Tunis. It is the religious capital of the regency, if not of all North Africa. Lat. 35° 37′ N.; lon. 10° 15′ E. Pop. estimated at 15,000. It stands on a sandy desert plain, and has a large citadel, magnificent mosques, numerous remains of antiquity, and manufactures of morocco-leather boots and slippers. In the eighth and ninth centuries it was the capital of the Arab dominions in Africa. It has a large caravan-trade. No Jew or Christian is allowed to live here.

Kaisareeyeh, Kaisariyeh, or **Kaiseriyeh,** kī-zạr-ee′ẹh (anc. *Cæsare′a*, or *Mazaca*), one of the most important cities of Asia Minor, in its E. portion, at the N. foot of Mount Argæus, 160 miles E.N.E. of Konieh. Lat. 38° 42′ N.; lon. 35° 20′ E. It is enclosed by a dilapidated wall, comprises about 5000 Turkish, 2500 Armenian, and 500 Greek houses, has a castle, several mosques, churches, extensive and well-supplied bazaars, and near it are remains of both the ancient and a subsequent Mohammedan city. Though its trade has been latterly declining, its inhabitants are still noted for commercial enterprise, and it is the entrepôt for a large extent of country. It imports many articles of European manufacture, which it re-exports to the chief cities of Asiatic Turkey, with yellow-berries, wool, goats' hair, furs, skins, raw cotton, madder, gums, gall-nuts, leeches, nitre, fruit, and wine.

Kaisareeyeh, Palestine. See CÆSAREA.

Kaiser, kī′zẹr, a German word signifying "emperor," derived from the Latin *Cæsar*, and forming a part of a number of names in Germany, Switzerland, &c., as KAISERBERG, "emperor's hill (or hill-fortress)".

Kaiserberg, kī′zẹr-bĕrg‵, or **Kaysersberg,** kī′zẹrs-bĕrg‵ (L. *Cæ′saris Mons*), a town of Germany, in Alsace, on the Weiss, 8 miles W.N.W. of Colmar. Pop. 2588, mostly engaged in cotton-manufactures.

Kaiser Ebersdorf. See EBERSDORF ON THE DANUBE.

Kaiseriyah, a city of Asia. See KAISAREEYEH.

Kaiserslautern, kī′zẹrs-lŏw‵tẹrn, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Lauter, at a railway junction, 25 miles N.W. of Landau. Pop. 22,108. It was formerly a strong military post, and has iron-forges and manufactures of cotton stuffs, a normal school, and a Latin school.

Kaisersmarkt, a town of Hungary. See KESMARK.

Kaiserstuhl, kī′zẹr-stool‵, a town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the Rhine, 20 miles N.E. of Aarau.

Kaiserswald, kī′zẹrs-ŵâlt‵, a village of Bohemia, 35 miles N.N.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 1838.

Kaiserwerth, kī′zẹr-ŵĕrt‵, or **Kaiserswerth,** a town of Rhenish Prussia, 6 miles N.N.W. of Dusseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. 2135. It has manufactures of cotton and silk, and a noted school for deaconesses, attached to which are a normal school, an orphanage, an insane hospital, and a reform-school for women.

Kaisten, kīs′tẹn, OBER, o′bẹr, and UNTER, ŏŏn′tẹr, two contiguous villages of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, about 10 miles N. of Aarau. Pop. 1024.

Kaita, kī′tå, or **Kee′tah,** a town of British India, in Bundelcund, 50 miles W. of Banda.

Kai-Tchou, a city of China. See KAI-CHOO.

Kaiteeur, British Guiana. See KAIETEUR.

Kaithal, a town of India. See KYTHUL.

Kaits, or **Kayts,** kīts, a seaport and village at the N. end of Mandetivoe Island, near Ceylon. Its harbor affords safe anchorage and is much frequented.

Kajaaga, a town of Africa. See GALAM.

Kakabik′ka, a remarkable cataract of Canada, in the course of the Kaministiquia, a river which, before entering Lake Superior at its W. end, falls over a mica-slate rock 130 feet high.

Kakava, kå-kå′vå, a small island off the S. coast of Asia Minor, 12 miles S.W. of Myra. Lat. 36° 9′ N.; lon. 29° 5′ E. It has a port and roadstead, and remains of the ancient *Cydna*.

Kakissa, or **Kakisia,** Turkey. See KARKISSA.

Kakorie, kå-ko′ree, a town of India, Lucknow division. Pop. 8343.

Kakundy, kå-kun′dee, or **Kacun′da,** written also **Buddua,** a town of Senegambia, on the Nunez, 100 miles N.E. of its mouth.

Kakundy, a river of Africa. See NUNEZ.

Kalabagh, a town of India. See CAULABAGH.

Kalabryta, a town of Greece. See KALAVRITA.

Kalabsheh, or **El Kalabshe,** ĕl kå-lâb′shĕh (anc. *Tal′mis*), a village of Nubia, on the Nile, 40 miles S. of Asswan. Lat. 23° 30′ N.; lon. 32° 55′ E.

Kaladgi, a district of India. See KULADGEE.

Kalafat, kå‵lå-fåt′, a town of Roumania, on the Danube, nearly opposite Widin. It has a quarantine, a town hall, a custom-house, 3 churches, and cavalry barracks. Its redoubts are of great extent and very strong. This place has figured prominently in several wars. Pop. 2280.

Kalah, kå′lå (a "castle"), a prefix to the name of numerous villages, fortresses, &c., in West Asia.

Kalahari (kå‵lå-hå′ree) **Desert,** a vast sandy plain of South Africa, occupying the centre of the continent between the Zambezi and Orange Rivers for a distance of about 600 miles, at an elevation of 3500 feet above the sea. It is almost destitute of water. Lagoons and "salt-pans" encrusted with salt are frequent in the N.E. part of the desert, and wild but edible watermelons abound in some seasons. The country is peopled by a few Bushmen.

Kalahi-Yezdijird, Persia. See BAN-ZARDAH.

Kalah-Jik, kå′lå-jik or kå′lå-jeek, a town of Asia Minor, 35 miles N.E. of Angora, at the base of a conical hill crowned by a castle, and stated to have 9000 people. It was taken by Ibrahim Pasha in his invasion of Asia Minor, and subsequently sacked by the Turkish troops.

Kalah-Sefeed, Kalah-Sefid, kå′lå-sĕf-eed′, or **Kalah-Sifid,** kå′lå-se-feed′, a town of Persia, province of Fars, 55 miles W.N.W. of Sheeraz.

Kalah-Sherkat, kå′lå-shĕr‵kåt′, an ancient town of Turkish Koordistan, on the Tigris, 30 miles E. of Al-Hadhr.

Kalaichi, kå-lī′chee, or **Kolachi,** ko-lå′chee, a town of India, near the Indus, district and 30 miles S. of Dera Ismaeel Khan. Pop. 9921.

Kalama, kạ-lå′mạ, a post-village, capital of Cowlitz co., Washington, is on the Columbia River, 40 miles N. of Portland, Oregon, and 70 miles from the Pacific Ocean. It is the S. terminus of the Pacific division of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and is 105 miles S. of Tacoma. It has 3 churches, a printing-office, and a machine-shop in which the railroad company manufacture cars. The steamers of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company connect here with the railroad trains.

Kalamaki, kå-lå-må′kee, a bay of Asia Minor, lat. 36° 10′ N., lon. 29° 28′ E., near the head of which are the ruins of the aqueduct of the ancient *Patara*.

Kalamata, or **Calamata,** kå-lå-må′tå, a seaport town of Greece, capital of Messenia, near the head of the Gulf of Koron. Pop. 6327. It has a brisk trade in oil, silk, and figs, raised in its vicinity.

Kalamazoo, kal‵ạ-mạ-zoo′, a county in the S.W. part of Michigan, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Kalamazoo River, and is also drained by the Portage River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies, forests, and small lakes. Among the forest trees are the oak and sugar-maple. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, wool, butter, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by 3 railroads,—the Michigan Central, the Grand Rapids & Indiana, and the Chicago & Lake Huron. Capital, Kalamazoo. Valuation of real and personal estate, $28,004,560. Pop. in 1870, 32,054, of whom 27,406 were Americans; in 1874, 32,284.

Kalamazoo, a post-village, capital of Kalamazoo co., Mich., is situated in a beautiful valley, in Kalamazoo township, on a river of the same name, and on the Michigan Central Railroad where it crosses the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad and the Kalamazoo division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 49 miles S. of Grand Rapids, 68 miles W. of Jackson, and 140 miles E.N.E. of Chicago. It is the E. terminus of a railroad to South Haven. Here is the Kalamazoo College (Baptist), which was organized in 1855 and has a library of 3000 volumes. This place contains also 16 churches, a public library, the Michigan Female Seminary, organized in 1866, a business college, the large and expensive edifice of the state asylum for the insane (with about 600 inmates), 2 national banks, 2 other banks, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. It has 6 flouring-mills, 3 planing-mills, 2 paper-mills, 3 foundries, 3 manufactures of engines and boilers, and manufactures of carriages, machinery, brooms, farming-implements, cement, sash and blinds, wooden-ware, &c. It is lighted with gas, and supplied with water by the Holly works. Pop. in 1860, 6070; in 1870, 9181; present pop. about 12,500.

Kalamazoo, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Neb., in Schoolcraft township, 28 miles N. of Columbus. It has a church.

Kalamazoo River, Michigan, rises in Hillsdale co., and runs northwestward through Calhoun co. Its general direction is W.N.W. It intersects the cos. of Kalamazoo and Allegan, and enters Lake Michigan at Saugatuck. It is nearly 200 miles long. Boats of 50 tons can ascend it about 36 miles. The chief towns on this river are Marshall, Kalamazoo, Battle Creek, and Allegan.

Kalamo, an island of the Ægean Sea. See KALIMNO.

Kal′amo, a post-village of Eaton co., Mich., in Kalamo township, about 28 miles S.W. of Lansing. It has 2 brick churches, a saw-mill, and several stores. Pop. about 200; of the township, 1401.

Kalani, Kelani, kạ-lå′nee, or **Kallania,** kål-lå′-ne-ạ, a village of the island of Ceylon, situated on the Kalani-Gunga, 10 miles N.E. of Colombo.

Kalani-Gunga, or **Kelani-Ganga,** kạ-lå'nee-gŭn'gạ, a river of Ceylon, enters the ocean 3 miles N. of Colombo, after a W. course of 60 miles.

Kalanna, kå-lån'nå, a town of Soodan, capital of the kingdom of its own name, about 250 miles S.S.W. of Timbuctoo.

Kalantan, or **Calantan,** kå-lån-tån', a state of the Malay Peninsula, extending along its E. coast, and paying a small yearly tribute to Siam. Estimated pop. 50,000. The produce comprises tin and pepper, with some gold and lead. Principal town, Kalantan, on a boatable river, lat. 6° 16' N., lon. 101° 52' E.

Kalaro'a, or **Kalaru'a,** a town of Bengal, 50 miles N.E. of Calcutta, on a large boatable channel of the Ganges delta. It is the seat of a rice-trade. Pop. 5937.

Kala-Sefid, a town of Persia. See KALAH-SEFEED.

Kalasin, a town of Russia. See KOLIAZIN.

Kalat, a town of Beloochistan. See KELAT.

Kalat-el-Mudik, kå-låt'-ẻl-mud-ik', written also **Kulat-el-Medyk,** a town of Syria, 70 miles S.S.W. of Aleppo, near the ancient *Apamea*.

Kalatoa, kå-lå-to'å, an island in the Flores Sea, between Flores and Celebes. Lat. 7° 12' S.; lon. 121° 43' E.

Kalau, or **Calau,** kå'lŏw, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 55 miles S.S.W. of Frankfort. Pop. 2809.

Kalavrita, or **Kalabryta,** kå-lå-vree'tå (anc. *Cynæ'tha*), a town of Greece, in the Morea, near the foot of Mount Khelmos, 28 miles S.E. of Patras. Pop. 2272.

Kalbe, kål'bẹh, a town of Prussian Saxony, in Magdeburg, on the Saale, 18 miles by rail S. of Magdeburg. It has manufactures of sugar, paper, oil, machinery, woollens, yarn, and cotton goods. Pop. 7951.

Kalbe, a town of Prussian Saxony, in Magdeburg, 17 miles S.S.E. of Salzwedel. Pop. 1682.

Kaldenkirchen, kål'dẹn-kēĕrk'ẹn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles W.S.W. of Kempen. Pop. 3024.

Kalefat, a town of Roumania. See KALAFAT.

Kaleh, a town of Turkey. See TOPRAK-KULAH.

Kalenberg, or **Calenberg,** kå'lẹn-bêrg', a former principality of Germany, comprising the city of Hanover. It owed its name to a village and ruined castle on the Leine, 12 miles S.S.E. of Hanover.

Kalesura, kå-lå-soo'rå, a village of India, in the Punjab, 32 miles S.E. of Attock. Lat. 33° 44' N.; lon. 72° 49' E.

Kalgan, kål'gån' (a "gate"), a town of China, province of Pe-Chee-Lee, 125 miles N.W. of Peking, lat. 40° 50' N., lon. 115° 3' E., and near the Great Wall. It is very populous, and is divided by a river into a Mongol and a Chinese town, both of which are fortified.

Kalguev, Kalgouev, kål-goo-ẻv' or kål-gwẻv', or **Kolguev,** kol-goo-ẻv', written also **Kalgujew,** an island of Russia, in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 69° N.; lon. 49° E. Length and breadth, 45 miles each. It is peopled only by a few Samoyed families, but yields large quantities of skins, eggs, and feathers.

Kalhat, kål-håt', a town of Arabia, dominions and 70 miles S.E. of Muscat, on the Arabian Sea.

Kali, a river of India. See SIND.

Kalib Rocks, Mediterranean. See CANE ISLANDS.

Kali'da, a post-village of Woodson co., Kansas, in Centre township, about 16 miles W.N.W. of Humboldt. It has 3 churches.

Kalida, a post-village of Putnam co., O., on the Ottawa River, 18 miles N. by W. of Lima. It has 2 churches, a drug-store, and 3 other stores. Pop. 290.

Kaligunge, or **Kaliganj,** kal'e-gŭnj', a municipality of Bengal, 45 miles E. of Calcutta, at the junction of two navigable channels of the Ganges delta. It has a large trade. Pop. 3485.

Kalihari Desert, Africa. See KALAHARI DESERT.

Kal'ikach'ha, a town of Bengal, in Tiperah. Lat. 24° 5' 13" N.; lon. 91° 9' E. Pop. 3928.

Kalimno, Kalymno, kå-lim'no, **Calamo,** kå-lå'mo, or **Calynda,** kå-lin'dạ, an island off the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, 15 miles N.W. of Cos. Lat. 37° N.; lon. 27° E. Kalimno, or Calamo, its chief town, is on its W. coast. It has a large sponge-fishery.

Kalin'ga, a town of Bengal, 40 miles N.E. of Calcutta. Pop. 15,687.

Kalisz, Kalish, or **Kalisch,** kå'lish, written also **Kalice,** a city of Poland, and the westernmost in the Russian dominions, capital of a province of the same name, on an island in the Prosna, 130 miles W.S.W. of Warsaw. Pop. 16,957, comprising 2500 Jews. The principal edifices are the citadel, the former palace of the waywode, the cathedral, many other churches, a synagogue, a theatre, and several hospitals. It has superior schools, and manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, leather, &c.

Kalisz, a government of Russian Poland, bounded W. by Prussia. Area, 4391 square miles. Capital, Kalisz. Pop. 707,418.

Kaljasin, Russia. See KALYASIN.

Kalk, kålk, an eastern suburb of Deutz, in Prussia, with large manufactories. Pop. 8498.

Kalkandere, kål-kån-då'rå, called also **Kalkaldeln** and **Kalkandelen,** a town of Turkey, in Albania, 17 miles E.S.E. of Prisrend. Pop. about 20,000.

Kalkar, a town of Prussia. See CALCAR.

Kalkas Country, Mongolia. See KHALKAS COUNTRY.

Kalkas'ka, a county in the N. part of Michigan, has an area of 540 square miles. It is intersected by the Manistee River, and is also drained by the Grand Traverse River. The surface is extensively covered with forests. Wheat, Indian corn, and hay are the staple products of the soil. This county is traversed by the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad. Capital, Kalkaska. Pop. in 1870, 424, of whom 237 were Americans; in 1874, including Crawford co., 1259.

Kalkaska, a post-village, capital of Kalkaska co., Mich., in a township of the same name, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 136 miles N. by E. of Grand Rapids, and 24 miles E. of Traverse City. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a manufactory of farming-implements, a lumber-mill, and a planing-mill. Pop. about 300.

Kalkoon, kål-koon', or **Tur'key Isles,** a group of islets in the Java Sea, N.E. of Kangelung. Lat. 6° 31' S.; lon. 115° 29' E.

Kallabagh, a town of the Punjab. See CAULABAGH.

Kallakandi, kål-lå-kån'dee, a town of West Africa, N. of Dahomey, about 70 miles S. by W. of Adafoodia. Lat. 12° 2' N.; lon. 1° 18' E.

Kallania, a village of Ceylon. See KALANI.

Kallavesi, kål-lå-vå'see, a lake of Russia, in Finland, circle of Kuopio. Greatest length, from N.W. to S.E., about 24 miles; mean breadth, about 6 miles.

Kallee-Nuddee, kål'lee-nŭd'dee, two rivers of India. I. (*East*), between the Ganges and the Jumna, has its rise in lat. 29° 19' N., lon. 77° 51' E. Elevation, 900 feet above the sea. Total course, 540 miles. It falls into the Ganges in lat. 27° 1' N., lon. 80° 3' E. II. (*West*), rises in lat. 30° N., lon. 77° 47' E. Elevation, 1000 feet above the sea. It falls into an affluent of the Jumna, in lat. 29° 13' N., lon. 77° 35' E. Total course, 120 miles. Several other East Indian rivers are called by this name.

Kal'lerville, or **Kel'lerville,** a post-hamlet of Adams co., Ill., 8 miles S. of Clayton Railroad Station.

Kallinger, or **Kallindshur,** India. See CALLINGER.

Kallmünz, kåll'münts, a town of Bavaria, 12 miles N.N.W. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1262.

Kallo, or **Nagy Kallo,** nŏdj kål'lo' (*i.e.*, "Great Kallo"), a market town of Hungary, 23 miles N.N.E. of Debreczin. Pop. 5835, mostly Protestants. It has Greek and Protestant churches and a manufactory of saltpetre.

Kal'loch, a station in Montgomery co., Kansas, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, 138 miles S. by W. of Lawrence.

Kallsiöen, kåll'se-ö'ẹn, a lake of Sweden, in the N.W. part of the læn of Jemtland, 15 miles long by about 9 miles broad. It is enclosed by lofty mountains, and communicates with Lake Storsiön on the S.E.

Kallundborg, or **Callundborg,** kål'loond-borg', a town of Denmark, on the W. coast of Seeland, 58 miles W. of Copenhagen. Pop. 2673.

Kalmar, kål'mar, a læn of Sweden, extending along the coast of the Baltic, between lat. 56° 20' and 58° 20' N. and lon. 15° 30' and 17° E. Area, including the island of Oland, 4258 square miles. Capital, Kalmar. Pop. 241,939.

Kalmar, or **Calmar,** a fortified city of Sweden, capital of the above læn, on Kalmar Sound, opposite the island of Oland, 190 miles S.S.W. of Stockholm. It is the terminus of a railway. Pop. 10,009. It stands on the island of Quarnholm, and communicates with a suburb on the mainland by a bridge of boats. It has a fine church, a town hall, a prefecture, a strong castle, now a house of correction, an academy, a gymnasium, a dock-yard, a small but secure harbor, and manufactures of woollen stuffs, tobacco, and potash.

Kal'mar, a township of Olmsted co., Minn. Pop. 897. It contains Byron.

Kalmar (kål'mar) **Sound,** a strait of the Baltic Sea, separating the island of Oland from the mainland.

Kal'meswar', a town of India, Central Provinces, in the division of Nagpoor. Pop. 5339.

Kal′mia, a hamlet of Schuylkill co., Pa., on a branch of the Reading Railroad, 3 miles S. of Tower City. Here coal is mined.

Kalmina, a town of West Africa. See CALMINA.

Kalmius, kål-me-oos′ (?), a river of Russia, government of Yekaterinoslav, after a S.S.W. course of nearly 90 miles, falls into the Sea of Azof at Mariopol.

Kalmucks, a tribe of Asia. See CALMUCKS.

Kalneh, a town of Mesopotamia. See KERKESIAH.

Kalocsa, kŏh′loch′ŏh′, or **Colocza**, ko′lots′ŏh′, a town of Hungary, co. and 68 miles S. of Pesth, on the left bank of the Danube. Pop. 16,302. It is the see of an archbishop, and has a cathedral, a college, and a gymnasium. It was formerly a town of much importance.

Kalo-Gunga, a river of Ceylon. See KALUGANGA.

Kalolimno, kå-lo-lim′no, a small island in the Sea of Marmora, 40 miles S.S.W. of Constantinople.

Kalooga, Kalouga, or **Kaluga**, kå-loo′gå, a government of European Russia, near its centre, bounded S. by Toola, W. by Smolensk, and N. by Moscow. Area, 11,927 square miles. The surface is flat. The chief crops are rye, oats, wheat, barley, lint, and hemp. The horses are excellent. The manufactures comprise metallic goods and cutlery, cloth, cotton, leather, beet-root sugar, and soap. Distilling is carried on to a vast extent. The commerce is principally with Archangel. Exports, oil and spirits. Capital, Kalooga. Pop. 996,252.

Kalooga, Kalouga, or **Kaluga**, a town of Russia, capital of the government of the same name, 95 miles S.W. of Moscow, on the Oka. It is the see of a bishop, and has 23 churches, a gymnasium, a seminary, a foundling hospital, and a house of correction. Kalooga is one of the most important manufacturing towns of the empire. The principal articles produced are muskets, sail-cloth for the navy, oil, paper, cotton, pottery, soap, and vitriol. It has numerous tanneries and sugar-refineries, and a commerce in sheepskins, leather, and wax. It is a place of compulsory residence for political offenders of high rank. Pop. 38,608.

Kaloo (kå′loo′) **Pass**, in Central Asia, 10 miles S.S.E. of Bamian, on the route from Cabool. Height, 12,480 feet.

Kaloyeri, kå-lo-yå′ree, a small desert island in the Grecian Archipelago, midway between Andro and Scio.

Kalpee, or **Calpee**, kål′pee, a large and populous town of British India, 45 miles S.W. of Cawnpoor, on the Jumna, the navigation of which is commanded by its fort. It is an entrepôt for cotton, and has manufactures of paper and sugar-candy. Pop. 21,812.

Kalpeni, kål-på′nee, two of the Laccadive Islands, in the Indian Ocean, off the W. coast of India, joined by a reef above water. Lat. (S. point) 10° 3′ N.; lon. 73° 35′ E.

Kalpitaje, or **Kalpitiya**, Ceylon. See CAARPENTYN.

Kalsee, kål′see, a town of India, in Gurhwal, on the Upper Jumna, 43 miles N.W. of Hurdwar. Lat. 30° 32′ N.; lon. 77° 50′ E. It is a principal mart for the country between the Sutlej and Tons Rivers.

Kaltbrunnen, kålt′brŏŏn′nẹn ("cold springs"), a village of Switzerland, 23 miles S.W. of St. Gall. Pop. 1453.

Kaltenbrunn, a town of Hungary. See HIDEGKUT.

Kalten-Nordheim, kål′tẹn-nord′hīme, or simply **Nordheim**, a town of Saxe-Weimar, 25 miles S.S.W. of Eisenach. Pop. 1527.

Kaltenstein, a village of Hungary. See LEVEL.

Kalten-Sundheim, kål′tẹn-sŏŏnt′hīme, a village of Saxe-Weimar, 3 miles S. of Kalten-Nordheim. Pop. 968.

Kaltenwesten, kål′tẹn-wĕs′tẹn, a village of Würtemberg, 19 miles N. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1462.

Kalterherberg, kål′tẹr-hĕʀ′bĕʀɢ, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 18 miles S.S.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 1400.

Kaltern, a town of Austria. See CALDARO.

Kaluga, government and town, Russia. See KALOOGA.

Kaluganga, kå′loo-găn′gạ, or **Ka′lo-Gun′ga**, a river of Ceylon, reaching the sea at Caltura. It is boatable 40 miles.

Kalumullé, ka-loo-mŭl′lå, a small town of Ceylon, about 4 miles S. of Caltura. Pop. about 1000.

Kaluschin, or **Kaluszyn**, kå-loo-sheen′, a town of Poland, 33 miles by rail E. of Warsaw. Pop. 7246.

Kalusz, kå′loosh, a town of Austrian Galicia, 28 miles S.E. of Stry. It has salt-works. Pop. 6060.

Kalutara, a town of Ceylon. See CALTURA.

Kalvörde, kål′vöʀ′dẹh, a village of Germany, capital of a detached territory, grand duchy and 34 miles E.N.E. of Brunswick. Pop. 2092.

Kalw, a town of Germany. See CALW.

Kalwarya, kål-wå′re-å, or **Kalwary**, kål-wå′ree, a town of Poland, government and 24 miles N.E. of Suwalki. Pop. 9420. It has manufactures of leather.

Kalyasin, or **Kaljasin**, kål-yås′in, a town of Russia, government and 70 miles E.N.E. of Tver. Pop. 7167.

Kalymno, an island of Asia Minor. See KALIMNO.

Kalyoob, a town of Egypt. See GALYOOB.

Kalyoobeyeh, Egypt. See GALYOOBEEYEH.

Kalyvia, or **Kalybea**, kå-le-vee′å, a village of Greece, in Bœotia, 4 miles N.W. of Arakhova.

Kam, a post-office of Gage co., Neb.

Kama, kå′må, a river of European Russia, rises in the government of Viatka, N.E. of Glazow, flows through the government of Perm, and S.W. between Viatka and Orenboorg, joining the Volga 40 miles S. of Kazan, after a course estimated at 1400 miles. One of its affluents is connected with an affluent of the Dwina by a canal 12 miles in length; and it forms an important line of traffic between the countries of the south and those around the White Sea.

Ka′ma, or **Koo′ner**, a river of Central Asia, joins the Cabool River in Afghanistan, 10 miles E. of Jelalabad, after a S.W. course of 220 miles through Chitral and Kafiristan.

Kama, a town of British Burmah, in Pegu. Pop. 3404.

Kamai, kā-mī′, a post-office of Idaho co., Idaho.

Kamak, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See KEMAKH.

Kamakoora, Kamakoura, or **Kamakura**, kå-må-koo′rå, a small island of Japan, on the S.E. coast of the island of Hondo.

Kamal, kå-mål′, a town of the Malay Archipelago, on the S.W. coast of the island of Madura, with a good haven.

Kamalia, a town of India. See KOT-KAMALIA.

Kamalia, kå-må′lee′å, a town of Senegambia, in the Mandingo country. Lat. 12° 47′ N.

Kamaran, or **Camaran**, kå-må-rån′, an island off the W. coast of Arabia, 20 miles S. of Loheia, in a bay of the Red Sea. Length, 13 miles.

Kamas, kå′mas, a post-village of Summit co., Utah, 27 miles S. by E. of Echo City. It has a church.

Kamba′lia, Seraia, or **Serryah**, sẹr-ī′yạ, a town, with an excellent port, in Kattywar, India, on the S. shore of the Gulf of Cutch.

Kambalu, China. See CAMBALUC.

Kambangan, Malay Archipelago. See KEMBANGAN.

Kambara, kåm-bå′rå, one of the Feejee Islands. Lat. (S. point) 18° 56′ S.; lon. 178° 52′ W.

Kambay, a town of India. See CAMBAY.

Kamberg, kåm′bĕʀɢ, a town of Prussia, 22 miles E. of Nassau. Pop. 2159.

Kambing, or **Kambong**, island. See CAMBING.

Kamboja, Indo-China. See CAMBODIA.

Kamburg, or **Camburg**, kåm′bŏŏʀɢ, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, on the Saale, 17 miles E.N.E. of Weimar. Pop. 1964.

Kamburi, a town of Siam. See CAMBOORIE.

Kamchatka, Kamtchatka, or **Kamtschatka**, kåm-chåt′kạ, a peninsula in the N.E. of Asia, attached to the Russian government of Primorsk. It extends between lat. 51° and 59° 55′ N. and lon. 155° 40′ and 164° 20′ E., bounded E. by the Sea of Kamchatka, S. by the Pacific, W. by the Sea of Okhotsk, and N. by the country of the Chookchees. Length, 850 miles; breadth very irregular,—in the middle and widest part, 280 miles, in the N. it varies from 150 to 80 miles, while in the S. it narrows rapidly, terminating in a long and narrow tongue of land, which forms Cape Lopatka. Pop. estimated at 6000, of whom 1600 are Russians. Capital, Petropaulovski, on the E. coast. The surface is flat in the N.E., on all the W. coast except at the S. point, and in the centre. The E. coasts are deeply indented; on the S. they are steep and bold. The S. part of the peninsula is covered with detached volcanic mountains, several of which rise to a height of 10,000 feet. At lat. 54°, a range of low mountains breaks from the S. group, and extends N. throughout the peninsula, at a distance of 65 miles from the W. coast, while a high range extends N.E. to lat. 57° N. In this range (lat. 56° 8′ N.) is situated the culminating point of the peninsula, Kluchevskaia volcano, 16,512 feet in elevation. The chief river is the Kamchatka, which rises in lat. 54° N., and flows northerly through the central valley and E. through the mountain-range to the Eastern Sea, in lat. 56°. Length, 250 miles; chief affluent, the Yelovka (Jelowka), from the N. The principal lake is the Kooril, near the S.W. point; length, 20 miles, breadth, 12 miles. The climate is very severe; winter lasts 9 months, and frost is common even in summer. At Petropaulovski, on the E. coast, the mean annual temperature is only 28° 30′, whereas that of Tigil, on the W., is 43° Fahrenheit. On an average of four years, the temperature of the former was, for spring, 31.5°; summer, 55.5°; harvest, 37.5°, and winter, 19°. In very severe frost the temperature falls far below this winter average. On the Kamchatka River, in the interior, where protected by mountains, the climate is milder; here the larch grows, and small quantities of rye, barley, and pot-herbs are cultivated. The scanty population live chiefly on the produce of hunting and fishing. Among the wild animals are reindeer, sheep, bears, otters, and beavers. The export of goods is conducted on sledges drawn by dogs. The exports comprise sable-, fox-, and other skins, whale oil, fish, and eggs. The imports are rice, flour, colonial goods, and spirits. The trade is chiefly with Okhotsk. Kamchatka was discovered and conquered by the Russians between 1696 and 1706.—Adj. and inhab. KAMCHAT'KAN and KAM'CHADALE'.

Kameer, Kamir, kå'meer', **Cam'meer',** or **Khamir,** a town of Persia, on the Persian Gulf, opposite the island of Kishm. Lat. 27° 0' N.; lon. 55° 40' E.

Kamel, kå-mël', a village of Africa, in Foota-Damga, on the Senegal. Lat. 15° 32' N.; lon. 12° 55' W.

Kamen, a town of Germany. See CAMEN.

Kamenetz, or **Kamenez,** Russia. See KAMIENIEC.

Kamenitz, or **Kamenicze,** a town of Austria, in Moravia, 11 miles E. of Iglau. Pop. 1745.

Kamenitz, kå'mën-its', or **Kamenicze,** kå'må-neet'så, a town of Bohemia, 20 miles E.S.E. of Tabor. Pop. 2206.

Kamenitz, or **Kamenicze,** a town of Hungary, on the Danube, 2 miles S.W. of Peterwardein. Pop. 1950.

Kamenitza, kå-må-nit'så, a village of Greece, in the Morea, on the Kamenitza River, 10 miles S.W. of Patras.

Kamenoi-Ostrov, kå-må-noi'-os-trov', an island of Russia, at the mouth of the Neva, in the Gulf of Finland, with an imperial summer palace.

Kamenoi-Ostrov, an island of Russia, in the Caspian Sea, near Gooriev, in the government of Orenboorg.

Kamenskaya, or **Kamenskaia,** kå-mën-skå'yå, a town of Russia, 75 miles by rail N. of Novo-Cherkask.

Kamenskoe, kå-mën'sko-å', a village of Asiatic Russia, province of Okhotsk, near the Kamchatka frontier. It has an important market.

Kamenskoi, kå-mën-skoi', a village of Asiatic Russia, government of Perm, 40 miles S. of Kamishlov. Here are imperial iron-works and a cannon-foundry.

Kamenz, a town of Saxony. See CAMENZ.

Kamet, Himalayas. See IBI GAMIN.

Kamieniec, kåm-yën'yëts', written also **Kaminietz, Kamenetz,** and **Kamenez,** a town of Russia, capital of Podolia, on the Smotrisch, 235 miles N.W. of Odessa. Pop. 22,611. It is the see of Greek and Catholic bishops, and has a theological seminary, a gymnasium, and public schools. The chief edifice is the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul.

Kamil'che, a post-office of Mason co., Washington.

Kamin, a town of Prussia. See CAMMIN.

Kamionka Strzumilowa, kå-me-on'kå strzhoo-me-lo'wå, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the Bug, 27 miles N.E. of Lemberg. Pop. 3862.

Kamir, a town of Persia. See KAMEER.

Kamishin, or **Kamischyn,** kå-me-shin' or kå-me-sheen', a town of Russia, government and 106 miles S.S.W. of Saratov, on the Volga, here joined by the Kamishinka. Lat. 50° 5' N.; lon. 45° 20' E. It was founded by Peter the Great in 1710, and is enclosed by a wall. Pop. 15,698.

Kamishlov, Kamyschlow, kå-mish-lov', or **Kamuschlov,** kå-moosh-lov', a town of Asiatic Russia, in Perm, 65 miles N.W. of Shadrinsk. Pop. 2164.

Kam'loops, a trading-post in the district of Yale, British Columbia, 233 miles from New Westminster, belonging to the Hudson Bay Company.

Kamm, kåmm, a village of West Africa, in Wallo, on the Senegal. Lat. 16° 28' N.; lon. 16° 12' W.

Kammenoi-Ostrov, Russia. See KAMENOI-OSTROV.

Kam'merer, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., 7 miles W. by S. of Monongahela City. It has 3 churches and a flour-mill.

Kammersee, Austria. See ATTERSEE.

Kammerswaldau, kåm'mers-wål'dŏw, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Liegnitz. Pop. 1295.

Kamnig, a town of Austria. See STEIN.

Kamnitz, kåm'nits, a town of Bohemia, 27 miles N.N.E. of Leitmeritz. It has manufactures of glass, paper, and cotton. Pop. 3841.

Kamorta, one of the Nicobar Islands. See CAMORTA.

Kamouraska, kå-moo-ras'ka, a county of the province of Quebec, bounded N. by the St. Lawrence, and watered by the Walloostook, Kamouraska, and St. Francis Rivers. Area, 1018 square miles. Capital, Kamouraska. Pop. 21,254.

Kamouraska, a post-village of Quebec, capital of the co. of Kamouraska, on the St. Lawrence, 4½ miles from St. Paschal, and 90 miles N.E. of Quebec. It is much frequented during the summer months for its fine sea-bathing. It contains a convent and several stores. Pop. 797.

Kamouraska, a group of small rocky islets of Quebec, in the St. Lawrence, opposite the mouth of the Kamouraska River.

Kamouraska River, of Quebec, flows N.N.W. through a county of the same name, and falls into the St. Lawrence about lat. 47° 33' N., lon. 69° 43' W.

Kamp, Netherlands. See CAMPERDUIN.

Kampen, kåm'pen, a town of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, on the Yssel, near its mouth in the Zuyder Zee, 9 miles by rail W.N.W. of Zwolle. It has remains of its former defences, and is intersected by sundry canals. Among its buildings are an elegant town-house, a custom-house, churches, hospitals, and schools. Anciently it was one of the most flourishing of the Hanse towns; and it still has a good trade. Its manufactures comprise damask, calico, plush, blankets, ropes, earthenware, scythes, tiles, bricks, spirits, &c. Pop. 15,114.

Kampes'ka, a post-village, capital of Codington co., Dakota, on Lake Kampeska, and on the Chicago & North-western Railroad (Minnesota division), 157 miles W. of New Ulm, Minn. Lake Kampeska is 15 miles in circuit.

Kamps'ville, a post-office of Calhoun co., Ill., on the Illinois River, 12 miles S. of Pearl Depot.

Kamp'tee, Kamp'ta, or **Kam'tee,** a town of India, district and 9 miles N.E. of Nagpoor. It has important cantonments and a large trade. Pop. 50,930.

Kampveer, a town of the Netherlands. See VEER.

Kamrup, India. See GAMROOP.

Kamtchatka, Asia. See KAMCHATKA.

Kamuschlov, or **Kamyschlow.** See KAMISHLOV.

Ka'nab', a post-village of Kane co., Utah, 200 miles from York Station. It has a church, a steam saw-mill, a flour-mill, and a tannery in which buckskin is prepared.

Kan'abec', a county in the E. part of Minnesota, has an area of 540 square miles. It is intersected by Snake River, and is drained by Grindstone and Knife Rivers. The surface is uneven, and is extensively covered with forests of pine, sugar-maple, &c. The soil produces wheat, oats, and grass. Capital, Brunswick. Valuation of real and personal estate, $571,282. Pop. in 1870, 93; in 1875, 311.

Kanadei, kå-nå-då'ee, a town of Russia, government and 88 miles S.W. of Simbeersk, on an affluent of the Volga.

Kanaga, kå-nå'gå, or **Konuiaga,** kon-ne-å'gå, one of the Aleutian Islands, in lat. 52° 4' N., lon. 176° 50' W., about 22 miles long and 11 or 12 miles wide. The N. part of the island exhibits a high volcano.

Kanagawa, kå-nå-gå'wå, a town of Japan, on the W. side of the Bay of Tokio, and on the railway from Tokio to Yokohama, 15 miles S. of Tokio, and 3 miles N. of Yokohama, from which it is separated by a lagoon. It has a fort and barracks, and is nominally one of the treaty-ports of Japan; but Yokohama is the real seat of its commerce, and since the rise of the last-named town Kanagawa has declined in importance. Pop. 4000.

Kanala, New Caledonia. See CANALA.

Kanar, a river of India. See GOGGRA.

Kanara, India. See NORTH CANARA and SOUTH CANARA.

Kanarak, kå-nå-råk', or **Kunnaruc,** kun-nå-rŭk' (the "black pagoda"), an ancient maritime village of British India, 45 miles S.S.E. of Cuttack. Here are the splendid ruins of a large Hindoo temple, long deserted.

Kanaran'zie, a township of Rock co., Minn. P. 152.

Kanarische Inseln, the German for the CANARIES.

Kanar'raville, a post-office of Kane co., Utah.

Kanary (kå-nå'ree) **Isles,** a cluster of small islands in the South Pacific Ocean, at the S. entrance to the Gilolo Passage. The larger, or Grand Kanary, is in lat. 1° 48' S., lon. 129° 34' E.

Kanathia, kå-nå'the-å, one of the most E. of the Feejee Islands. Lat. 17° 15' S.; lon. 179° 9' W. It is from 3 to 4 miles in length.

Kanauj, India. See KANOJE.

Kanawha, ka-naw'wa, a county in the W. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 1100 square miles. It is intersected by the Great Kanawha River, and is also drained by the Coal, Elk, and Pocotalico Rivers. The surface is hilly, is partly covered with extensive forests, and presents beautiful scenery. The soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, oats, grass, tobacco, and pork are the staple products, and salt is the chief article of export. This county has valuable mines of bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Charleston. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,953,876. Pop. in 1870, 22,349, of whom 21,662 were Americans.

Kanawha, a post-hamlet of Colusa co., Cal., 6 miles from Willow Station.

Kanawha Court-House, W. Va. See CHARLESTON.

Kanawha Falls, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., W. Va., on the Kanawha River, about 2 miles below the mouth of the Gauley. It has a church and a steam saw-mill. Here is a station on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 36 miles S.E. of Charleston.

Kanawha Head, a post-office of Upshur co., W. Va.

Kanawha River. See GREAT KANAWHA.

Kanawha Saline, a post-village of Kanawha co., W. Va., on the Kanawha River, 6 miles above Charleston, and at Alden Station on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. It has large salt-works, a coal-mine, and 4 churches.

Kanawha Station, a post-hamlet of Wood co., W. Va., on the Little Kanawha River, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Parkersburg.

Kanayanur, a town of India. See CANANORE.

Kanayawa, a city of Japan. See KANAGAWA.

Kanchain-Gunga, Asia. See KUNCHAIN-JUNGA.

Kan-Choo, or **Kan-Tchou,** kånˋ-choo′, written also **Kan-Chow,** or **Kan-Tcheou-Fou,** kånˋ-chē-ooˋ-foo′, a city of China, province of Kan-Soo, near the N.W. frontier and the Great Wall. Lat. 39° 10′ N.; lon. 100° 40′ E. It has manufactures of woollens. It corresponds to the *Kampion* of Marco Polo.

Kan-Choo, or **Kan-Tchou,** a city of China, province of Kiang-See, on the Kan-Kiang River. Lat. 25° 52′ 43″ N.; lon. 114° 50′ E. It is strongly fortified, well built, and has several temples, with manufactures of ink and varnish, and an extensive trade.

Kan-Chow, kånˋ-chow′, or **Kan-Tcheou,** kånˋ-chē-oo′, a seaport town of China, province of Shan-Toong, on a small river, near the Yellow Sea.

Kandaboo, Kandabou, kånˋdå-boo′, or **Kantavu,** kån-tå-voo′, the most S.W. of the Feejee Islands. Lat. 19° 5′ S.; lon. 177° 57′ W. It is 25 miles long, and mountainous. Pop. 10,000.

Kandah, kån′då, a town of Beloochistan, province of Cutch Gundava, 23 miles E. of Gundava.

Kandahar, a city of Afghanistan. See CANDAHAR.

Kandalaska Gulf. See GULF OF KANDALASKA.

Kandel, kån′dẹl, a mountain-peak of the Black Forest, in the grand duchy of Baden. Height, 4160 feet.

Kandel, Candel, kån′dẹl, or **Langen-Kandel,** lång′ẹn-kån′dẹl, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 10 miles S.E. of Landau, on the Dürbach. Pop. 3058.

Kandern, kån′dẹrn, a village of Germany, in Baden, 21 miles S.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1396.

Kandhar, kån-dar′, a town of the Boglipoor district, Bengal. Pop. 10,502.

Kandia, kån′de-ạ, a town of India, North-West Provinces, Meerut division. Pop. 11,969.

Kandili, kån′de-leeˋ, a village of Asia Minor, on the shore of the Bosporus, near Scutari, is remarkable for its picturesque views.

Kandiyohi, kan-de-yo′he, a county in the W. central part of Minnesota, has an area of about 860 square miles. It is partly drained by the South Fork of the Crow River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with forests of oak, elm, &c., and numerous small lakes, one of which is called Kandiyohi. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, &c., are the staple products. This county is intersected by the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Willmar. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,015,554. Pop. in 1870, 1760; in 1875, 8083.

Kandiyohi, township, Kandiyohi co., Minn. Pop. 841.

Kandiyohi Lake, Minnesota, is in the county of the same name, about 7 miles S.E. of Willmar. It is nearly 6 miles long. It has no visible outlet.

Kandiyohi Station, a post-hamlet of Kandiyohi co., Minn., on or near a lake of the same name, in Kandiyohi township, on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 88 miles W. by N. of Minneapolis. Pop. of township, 841.

Kando′ta, a township of Todd co., Minn. Pop. 211.

Kanduga, a river of Siberia. See KHANDUTCHA.

Kan′dy, or **Jamu-Kandi,** jŭm′moo-kån′dee, a town of Bengal, district of Moorshedabad, 16 miles S.W. of Berhampoor. It is a place of pilgrimage. Pop. 12,016.

Kandy, or **Candy,** kån′dee (Singalese, *Maha Nuwara*, "great city"), a town of Ceylon, formerly the capital of the kingdom, near the centre of the island, on the banks of an artificial lake, 75 miles by rail N.E. of Colombo, and 1676 feet above the sea. It stands in an amphitheatre of beautifully wooded hills. It contains the residence of the British governor, the king's palace and buildings connected with it, now used as government offices, the Boodhist temple of Dalada Malagawa, the medical hall and post-office, the jail, barracks, banks, several mission churches, and the military magazine, situated in the middle of the lake. In the immediate vicinity of the town is the cemetery where were deposited through many generations a long line of native kings and heroes. The lake is a beautiful sheet of water, adding much to the appearance of the town. Bricks and tiles are made, and there is a very extensive brick-kiln kept at work by the government, elephants being employed to tread the clay. Pop. 17,406.

Kandyan or **Candyan** (kån′de-ạn) **Provinces,** a general appellation for such districts in the interior of Ceylon as were formerly under the kings of Kandy.

Kane, a county in the N.E. part of Illinois, has an area of 540 square miles. It is intersected by the Fox or Pishtaka River, and is partly drained by the Kishwaukee River, which rises in it. The surface is undulating. The soil is very fertile. A large portion of the county is prairie. Indian corn, oats, hay, wheat, butter, flax, and pork are the staple products. Silurian (Niagara) limestone of good quality underlies the soil. This county contains the cities of Aurora and Elgin. It is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and the Chicago & Iowa Railroad. Capital, Geneva. Valuation of real and personal estate, $32,890,389. Pop. in 1870, 39,091, of whom 28,755 were Americans.

Kane, a county in the S. part of Utah, borders on Arizona. It is intersected by the Colorado River, and is also drained by Rio San Juan. The surface is partly mountainous. The soil produces wheat, Indian corn, and pasture for sheep. Capital, Toquerville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $269,105. Pop. in 1870, 1513, of whom 1292 were Americans.

Kane, a post-village of Greene co., Ill., in Kane township, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 25 miles N.N.W. of Alton. It has a fine masonic hall, 2 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, and manufactures of flour and ploughs. Pop. about 600; of the township, 957.

Kane, a township of Benton co., Iowa. Pop. 836.

Kane, a township of Pottawattamie co., Iowa. Pop. 1340, exclusive of Council Bluffs.

Kane, a post-office of Campbell co., Ky.

Kane, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 95 miles E.S.E. of Erie. Here are repair-shops of the railroad. It has 2 churches, 2 saw-mills, and a fine hotel, and is a summer resort.

Kane Ba′sin, a broad and deep bay of Northwest Greenland, formed by Smith's Sound indenting Hayes Peninsula. Lat. 77° to 81° N.; lon. 64° to 73° W.

Kane City, a post-hamlet of Venango co., Pa., near Oil Creek, about 5 miles N. of Oil City. It has a church and a graded school. Here is an oil-well.

Kanev, or **Kanew,** kå-nĕv′, a town of Russia, 64 miles S.E. of Kiev, on the Dnieper. Pop. 7418.

Kaneville, kān′vĭl, a post-village of Kane co., Ill., in Kaneville township, about 48 miles W. of Chicago, and 12 miles W.N.W. of Aurora. Pop. of the township, 999.

Kangaroo (kangˋgạ-roo′) **Island,** a large island of South Australia. Lat. 36° S.; lon. 137° E. Estimated area, 1970 square miles. The shores are greatly indented and abrupt; its rounded hills are covered with a thick scrub, and it abounds with shallow salt lakes. It is visited by whale- and seal-fishers. Pop. 287.

Kangelung, kångˋgẹ-lŭng′, **Kangelang,** kångˋgẹ-lång′, or **Cangayang,** kångˋgå-yång′, an island in the Java Sea. Lat. (N.W. point) 6° 50′ S.; lon. 115° 13′ E. It is of irregular form, 25 miles long and 8 miles broad. Pop. 1500.

Kangher, a town of Sinde. See JACOBABAD.

Kang-Kao, a town of India. See CANCAO.

Kangozima, Japan. See CANGOZIMA.

Kangra, or **Kote- (Kot-) Kangra,** kōt-kån′grå, a town of India, capital of the Kangra district, 120 miles E.N.E. of Lahore. Pop. 45,607.

Kangra, a district in the Jullinder division of the Punjab, lat. 31° 25′–32° 30′ N., lon. 75° 35′–77° E., traversed by the Beas and by ridges of the Himalayas. Area, 8762 square miles. Capital, Kangra. Pop. 743,882.

Kangtoya, a Hindoo name for CUTWA.

Kania, kå′neeˋa, a town of West Africa, N.E. of Sierra Leone. Lat. 9° 5′ N.; lon. 11° 9′ W.

Kanin, kå-neen′, **Kaniniska,** kå-nee-nis′kå, or **Kaniskaya Zemlia,** kå-nees-kī′å zem′le-å, a large barren island of Russia, in the Arctic Ocean, between the Gulf of Cheskaya and the White Sea.

Kanisa, Kis, kish kŏh′nee‵shŏh‵ (*i.e.*, "Little Kanisa"), a town of Hungary, on the Theiss, 14 miles S. of Szegedin. Pop. 3997.

Kanisa, Nagy, nŏdj kŏh′nee‵shŏh‵ (*i.e.*, "Great Kanisa"), a town of Hungary, formerly an important fortress, co. of Szalad, about 130 miles by rail S. by E. of Vienna. It has a college, a hospital, and manufactures of spirits, tiles, &c. Pop. 11,128.

Kankai, kån-kī′, or **Conki,** kon-kī′, a river of India, said to rise in Thibet. It traverses Nepaul, and joins the Mahananda 20 miles E. of Purneah. It is navigable for a considerable distance.

Kankakee, kang‵ka-kee′, a county in the E. part of Illinois, borders on Indiana. Area, about 660 square miles. It is intersected by the Kankakee River, and is also drained by the Iroquois River. The surface is nearly level, and mostly destitute of timber. The soil is fertile. Oats, Indian corn, hay, wheat, butter, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Limestone underlies a part of the soil. The greater part of this county is prairie. It is intersected by the Illinois Central Railroad (Chicago division) and the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. Capital, Kankakee. Valuation of real and personal estate, $14,068,480. Pop. in 1870, 24,352, of whom 16,672 were Americans.

Kankakee, a post-town, capital of Kankakee co., Ill., on a river of the same name, and in Kankakee township, 56 miles S.S.W. of Chicago, and 75 miles N.W. of Lafayette, Ind. It is on the Illinois Central Railroad, at its junction with the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad. It contains 10 churches, a court-house, a national bank, 1 other bank, 2 foundries, a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, an oil-mill, a quarry of good limestone, 3 carriage-factories, a lock-factory, a planing-mill, and printing-offices which issue 4 weekly newspapers, 1 of which is in French. Pop. of township, about 6500.

Kankakee, a township of Jasper co., Ind., on Kankakee River. Pop. 215.

Kankakee, a station in La Porte co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, and near the Kankakee River, 3 miles S. of La Crosse.

Kankakee, a township of La Porte co., Ind. P. 1185.

Kankakee, a post-office and station of Starke co., Ind., on the Kankakee River, and on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, 25 miles S.E. of Michigan City.

Kankakee River rises near South Bend, in the N. part of Indiana, and runs first southwestward. It forms the boundary between the counties of La Porte, Porter, and Lake on the right, and Starke, Jasper, and Newton on the left. It next runs W. into the state of Illinois, and intersects Kankakee co., from which it flows N.W. through Will co. and unites with the Des Plaines River to form the Illinois. It is a sluggish stream, about 230 miles long.

Kankakee Siding, in La Porte co., Ind., is on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, near the Kankakee River, 2 miles W. of Walkerton, and 70 miles E. by S. of Chicago.

Kankan, kån-kån′, a town of Senegambia, capital of a state in the country of Sangara. Pop. 6000.

Kankaree, kån′kå-ree‵, **Changeri,** kån′gå-ree‵, or **Kankiri,** kån′ke-ree‵ (anc. *Gan′gra?*), a town of Asiatic Turkey. Lat. 40° 56′ N.; lon. 34° 5′ E. It contains about 3000 houses, 8 large and several small mosques, 6 khans, and 4 public baths. There is a castle on a height close by, a barrack, and a singular Mohammedan building, called the Mejid Tash. Pop. 18,000.

Kan′ker, a native state of India, Central Provinces. Area, 1000 square miles. Pop. 43,552.

Kankerowly, kånk‵er-ŏw′lee, a town of India, 32 miles from Odeypoor.

Kankhul, kånk‵ŭl′ (?), a town of British India, on the Ganges, 2 miles S.W. of Hurdwar.

Kan-Kiang, kån-ke-ång′, a river of China, forming a part of its great internal line of navigation, flows throughout the province of Kiang-See from S. to N., traverses the lake Po-Yang, and joins the Yang-tse-Kiang, after a course estimated at 350 miles.

Kankiri, a town of Turkey. See Kankaree.

Kannstadt, a town of Würtemberg. See Cannstadt.

Kano, kå‵no′, a town of Africa, capital of a province in Saccatoo, about lat. 12° N., lon. 9° E. Pop. 30,000. It is built in the Moorish style, and has an extensive trade, and manufactures of silks, blue cottons, &c.

Kanoje, kå-nōj′, or **Kunnoge,** kŭn-nōj′ (Hindoo, *Kanyacubja*), also called **Kunnouj, Konnoj, Canouge, Kanauj,** ka-nŏwj′, and **Kunnaj,** a town of India, Furruckabad district, 40 miles N. of Cawnpoor, on the Kallee-Nuddee, near the Ganges. It is now much decayed. Pop. 17,577.

Kano′mie, a post-office and plantation of Rapides parish, La., 16 miles S. of Alexandria.

Kano′na, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., in Bath township, on the Conhocton River, and on the Rochester division of the Erie Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Bath. It has 1 or 2 churches, 2 steam saw-mills, a tannery, and a flour-mill. Pop. 190.

Ka‵nosh′, a post-village of Millard co., Utah, about 70 miles S.W. of Manti.

Kano′sha Pass, Colorado, a depression in the Kanosha range, has an elevation of about 10,200 feet. Lat. 39° 25′ N.; lon. 105° 45′ 30″ W.

Kanosha Twin Cones, Colorado, two peaks of the Rocky Mountains, each about 12,350 feet above the sea-level. They are 1½ miles apart. The Eastern is in lat. 39° 24′ 25″ N., lon. 105° 40′ 45″ W. The Western Cone is in lat. 39° 25′ 45″ N., lon. 105° 42′ W.

Kanowra, a country of Africa. See Bornoo.

Kanowta, kå-nŏw′tå, a town of India, dominions and 11 miles S.W. of Jeypoor. It is mostly built of stone, and has several Hindoo temples.

Kanp, a town of Boglipoor district, Bengal. P. 3750.

Kanpoo, or **Kanpu,** China. See Canfoo.

Kansakee, or **Kansaki,** kån-så′kee, a pretty village of Japan, in the island of Kioo-Sioo. It has about 1000 houses.

Kansas, kan′zas, a state of the American Union, bounded N. by Nebraska, E. by Missouri, S. by Indian Territory, and W. by Colorado. Its northern line is the 40th degree of N. lat.; its eastern limit is partly the Missouri River and partly the meridian of 94° 38′ W.; the southern boundary is on the line of the 37th degree of N. lat.; and it extends westward to 102° W. lon. Average length, 400 miles; breadth, 200 miles; area, 81,318 square miles. In this state is the geographical centre of the United States domain, exclusive of Alaska.

Face of the Country.—The elevation of the extreme N.W. is 4000 feet; that of the extreme S.W. 3425 feet; and nearly the whole state slopes to the east and south, with the average fall of 7½ feet to the mile. The surface is chiefly a gently rolling prairie, and there are no waterfalls with a greater descent than 7 feet, and few mill-dams can be made to give as much as 10 feet fall. In the S.W. there are tracts of sand-hill country abounding in native small fruits. There are no mountains, no marshes of any extent except a few valuable salt-marshes, almost no sloughs, and only a few small and shallow lakes or ponds. The river-bottoms throughout most of the state contain more or less timber, including ash, elm, hackberry, cottonwood, box-elder, black walnut, sycamore, pecan, 4 kinds of oak, hickory, mulberry, bass, chicot, maples, and other species; but the western half of the state is very scantily supplied; and taken as a whole barely 5 per cent. of the area can be regarded as forest-land.

Geology and Minerals.—The S.E. of Kansas belongs to the middle coal measures of the true carboniferous system (area, 10,000 square miles). The counties of Cherokee, Osage, Crawford, Labette, Bourbon, Linn, &c., contain excellent coal, fairly abundant and readily accessible. The Permian and upper carboniferous measures cover the surface northward and westward and occupy one-fourth of the area of the state. In the upper carboniferous there are thin veins of coal, which is serviceable as a local fuel and is mined to some extent in the N.E. In the N.W. of the state there is a region covered by pliocene deposits (6000 square miles) abounding in mammalian remains. The remainder of the state is mostly of cretaceous age (41,000 square miles), but some 3000 square miles of its high prairies and hills are overlaid by patches of pliocene strata. The (cretaceous) Niobrara beds abound in marvellous relics of extinct fishes, fish-like birds, &c., while the Dakota group (probably cretaceous) contains much lignite and fossil wood. The western Kansas lignite is very useful as a domestic fuel, but has no value as a commercial coal. It is tolerably abundant in some places, but generally contains a large amount of ash, water, and sulphur, and crumbles in frosty weather. Other minerals of economic value are limestone, gypsum, sandstone, flagstones, good chalk (in the W.), lead, zinc (the latter mined and smelted at several points), salt (abundant in the salines of Kansas, and of great excellence), fire-clay, ochre, black shales, hydraulic limestone, &c. There are several varieties of good building-stone. The total coal-product for 1875 is estimated at 250,000 tons.

Rivers.—The Missouri forms a portion of the eastern boundary, and is an important commercial highway. Four iron railway bridges cross it and connect Kansas with the railroads of Missouri. The Kansas River has been navigated as far as Fort Riley by steamers, but the construction of bridges and dams has of late prevented steam-navigation. The Republican, Solomon, Saline, Smoky Hill, Marais des Cygnes, Blue, Neosho, Arkansas, and Cimarron are the other principal streams. Many of these, as well as their tributaries, afford water-power, and at some points irrigation has been undertaken, but as yet not on a large scale.

Vegetation, Animal Life.—The principal trees of the state have been already named. To these we may add certain fruit-bearing shrubs, such as the plum and cherry, the former of which is locally very abundant and fruitful. The native grasses of all parts of the state afford excellent pasturage, which endures throughout the year. Considerable plantations of trees have been made: the locust, ailanthus, two species of eucalyptus, and the more rapidly-growing native trees are favorites. The vast plains of Kansas were not long since the pasture-grounds of great numbers of bisons, deer, antelopes, and wild horses, but of these few, if any, will long remain. The state is still the autumnal resort of many sportsmen, for its wild lands are the breeding-ground of countless grouse and other game-birds. Some 300 species of birds are known. The rivers contain some useful food-fishes. Twenty-five species have been taken at Lawrence, including 2 gar-pikes, a sturgeon, 2 paddle-fishes, 6 percoids, an eel, 6 cat-fishes, 6 suckers, and the river-herring. Since 1867 the state has had several visitations of the Rocky Mountain locust or hateful grasshopper (*Caloptenus spretus*). Among the mammals reported are the panther, lynx, 2 wolves, 4 foxes, the Texas civet, raccoon, bear, 3 deer, opossum, 3 hares, and many species of rodents and other small vermin.

Climate.—The winters are often severe, with high winds, but the air is so dry that the cold is easily endured. The snow-fall is slight, especially southward, and the winter is much shorter than in the Northern Atlantic states. In the extreme W. the rainfall appears to be scanty, but it is ordinarily sufficient for a pastoral country. The E. seldom suffers from drought,—probably not much oftener than in the East,—for the rainfall, though relatively small, is quite evenly distributed throughout the year. It appears also that the annual rainfall is increasing since the state has begun to be thickly settled. The S. is quite within the cotton-belt, and in 1875 325,825 lbs. of cotton were raised, chiefly in the S.E.

Agricultural Resources.—The bottom-, bench-, and table-lands of Kansas are for the most part a rich black loam of the highest agricultural excellence. Winter and spring wheat, maize, rye, oats, and potatoes are the great staples, and large crops of sorghum, broom-corn, hay, hemp, flax, flaxseed, castor-beans, tobacco, &c., are produced. An immense business is done in fattening and shipping cattle, which are partly native-bred and partly driven in from Texas and the Cherokee country. Sheep-husbandry is attracting much attention, and for it the state is finely adapted. Dairy-farming is also largely on the increase. Great enthusiasm exists in regard to the future of Kansas as a fruit- and wine-growing state, and promising experiments have been made in silk-raising.

Manufactures are as yet in their infancy; but the existence of abundant water-power and good coal, and the proximity of raw materials, give promise of a great and speedy development in this direction. The principal manufactures are those of lumber, flour, furniture and cabinet goods, castings, metallic wares, woollens, castor and linseed oils, soap, dressed stone, paint, ground plaster, lime, salt, syrup, bricks, leather, cheese, carriages, machinery, cigars, brooms, wine, and beer; and the number of manufacturing establishments is fast increasing.

Finances.—The state debt in 1875 was $1,235,975, incurred for war purposes, for public works, and for the charitable institutions of the state. Of the Kansas bonds, nearly one-half are owned by the school-fund and the state university.

Education.—Kansas has had a system of free schools in operation since 1855. At present the public schools are under the care of a state board of education, of state, county, and city superintendents, and of district boards and directors. Graded schools are maintained in the more populous regions. There is a permanent school-fund, and state, county, and district school taxes are also levied. There are a free state university at Lawrence, open to youth of either sex, a state agricultural college at Manhattan, where scientific and industrial education is free to both sexes, state normal schools at Emporia, Leavenworth, and Concordia, an institution for deaf-mutes, at Olathe, one for the blind, at Wyandotte, a state insane asylum at Osawatomie, and a state penitentiary near Leavenworth. There are denominational colleges and universities at Baldwin City, Topeka, Atchison, Highland, Lecompton, Ottawa, and St. Mary's, a ladies' college at Topeka, and many private and parochial schools and academies.

Railroads have received a large development in Kansas. Besides the great through-lines, such as the Kansas Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, there are 5 large roads, some of them approaching closely to the above-named great lines in their mileage within this state. Aided by large congressional land-grants, and by the universal ease of grades, the construction of roads for some years outstripped the immediate needs of the country. In 1864 there were 40 miles of railroad; in 1866, 240 miles; in 1870, 1501 miles; in 1878, 2349 miles. The average cost of works per road-mile has been $46,122. As yet only 49 of the 103 counties of the state are traversed by railroads.

The *Counties* are 103 in number, named as follows: Allen, Anderson, Arapahoe, Atchison, Barbour, Barton, Bourbon, Brown, Buffalo, Butler, Chautauqua, Chase, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Clark, Clay, Cloud, Coffey, Comanche, Cowley, Crawford, Davis, Decatur, Dickinson, Doniphan, Douglas, Edwards, Elk, Ellis, Ellsworth, Foote, Ford, Franklin, Grant, Graham, Greeley, Greenwood, Gove, Hamilton, Harper, Harvey, Hodgeman, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Johnson, Kansas, Kearney, Kingman, Labette, Lane, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Linn, Lyon, Marion, McPherson, Marshall, Meade, Miami, Mitchell, Montgomery, Morris, Nemaha, Neosho, Ness, Norton, Osage, Osborne, Ottawa, Pawnee, Phillips, Pottawatomie, Pratt, Rawlins, Reno, Republic, Rice, Riley, Rooks, Rush, Russell, Saline, Sedgwick, Scott, Sequoyah, Seward, Shawnee, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Stanton, Stevens, Sumner, Thomas, Trego, Wabaunsee, Wallace, Washington, Wichita, Wilson, Woodson, and Wyandotte.

Cities and Towns.—Of these the principal are Leavenworth, on the Missouri River (pop. in 1875, 15,136); Atchison, on the Missouri (pop. in 1875, 10,927); Lawrence, on the Kansas River (pop. 7268); Topeka, the state capital (pop. 7272); Wyandotte, on the Missouri, opposite Kansas City (pop. 4093); and Fort Scott, a manufacturing and coal centre (pop. 4520). Many of the villages of Kansas have city charters; of these there are three classes, according to the population of the place.

The Constitution of Kansas was adopted in 1861. The governor is chosen for the term of two years, and so are all the principal executive officers. Judges of the courts are chosen by the people for limited terms of service. Six months' residence in the state, and 30 days' residence in the township, are required of all voters. The state sends three representatives to the lower house of Congress.

History.—Coronado's exploring party of Spaniards visited this region in 1541, crossing the country from S. to N.; and in 1719 a party of French, under Dutisne, again traversed it. The Louisiana purchase of 1803 made the greater part of it a portion of the United States domain; but part of Southwestern Kansas was Mexican territory until 1848. In 1825 the "Santa Fé Trail" was opened, and an important overland trade was thereby greatly extended. In 1831 Protestant Indian missions were first established here, and the Roman Catholics, led by the Jesuit fathers and the Princess Galitzin, were not long in following. In 1854 Kansas was organized as a territory, and the slavery-restriction clause of the Missouri Compromise of 1820 was declared inoperative by Congress. The doctrine of "squatter sovereignty" was proclaimed, and Kansas became the battle-ground of the party in favor of the extension of slavery in their struggle against free-soilers. Thousands immigrated from both North and South; but the Northern immigrants were the more numerous; and yet the doctrine of squatter sovereignty was not allowed to operate in their favor. Supported by Federal bayonets and the militia of Missouri, the minority held the authority until 1861. Two hundred lives and millions of dollars' worth of property were destroyed in this struggle. From 1861 to 1865 Kansas was more or less constantly the seat of war. During the civil war she had more Union volunteer soldiers than she had voters; and, although she never offered a bounty or made a conscription, she furnished proportionately more troops than any other state. In the battle-mortality list she also far exceeded all other states, sixty-one out of every thousand of her troops having been killed in the field. This was principally owing to the fact that her borders were the scene of a bloody partisan struggle which extended into Missouri and in which the Kansas troops were active participants. In 1855 a Free-State constitution was framed at Topeka, and in 1857 a pro-slavery constitution was framed at Lecompton, but neither became operative.

In 1861 the state was admitted to the Union. At length, in 1865, after eleven years of war, Kansas suddenly became prosperous. Since that time, by the aid of the railroad extension, the area of her cultivated lands has marvellously increased, and, in spite of occasional severe droughts and the visitations of locusts, her increase in population and wealth has been uninterrupted.

Pop. in 1855, 8601; in 1860, 107,206; in 1865, 135,807; in 1870, 364,399; in 1874, 530,367 (the returns incomplete); in 1878, 708,497 (the returns nearly complete). The annual census is taken by township assessors, under the supervision of the state board of agriculture.

Kansas, a county forming the S.W. extremity of Kansas, borders on Colorado. Area, about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Cimarron River. The surface is nearly destitute of forests.

Kansas, a post-office of Walker co., Ala.

Kansas, a post-office of Carroll co., Ga.

Kansas, a post-borough of Edgar co., Ill., in Kansas township, on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 13 miles W.S.W. of Paris, and 13 miles E. of Charleston. It has a newspaper office, a college, a national bank, and 4 churches. Pop. about 600; of the township, 1618.

Kansas, a township of Woodford co., Ill. Pop. 349.

Kansas, a post-hamlet of Graves co., Ky., about 22 miles S. of Paducah. It has a church.

Kansas, a post-village of Seneca co., O., in Liberty township, on the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Fremont, and 11 miles N.W. of Tiffin. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and several stores. Pop. about 400.

Kansas, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tenn., 6 miles S. of Talbot Station.

Kansas Centre, a post-hamlet of Rice co., Kansas, 14 miles S. of Ellsworth.

Kansas City, the second city of Missouri in population and importance, is in Jackson co., on the right or S. bank of the Missouri River, ½ mile below the mouth of the Kansas River, and adjacent to a suburb known as Kansas City, Kansas. Lat. 39° 4′ N.; lon. 94° 37′ 40″ W. By railroad it is 283 miles W. by N. of St. Louis, 26 miles S.E. of Leavenworth, and 70 miles S. by E. of St. Joseph. It is the W. terminus of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which connects here with the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Ten other railroads meet here from various directions, and the trains of several lines cross the Missouri River on a magnificent iron bridge which was erected at a cost of about $1,000,000. The city is mostly built on the top and sides of a steep hill, the site having been originally very rough and uneven. It has, however, been greatly improved by grading, and much money has been expended in sewers, water-works, and mains. It has an aggregate of 20 miles of supply-pipes, &c., and the streets are well lighted with gas. Kansas City has 28 churches, 14 schools, 2 medical colleges, a seminary, 2 hospitals, an orphan asylum, a workhouse, 2 theatres, an opera-house, and a county, district, and United States court-house. Six daily, 2 tri-weekly, 10 weekly, and 2 monthly periodicals are issued here. The centre of a region of extraordinary agricultural resources and abounding in coal, lead, iron, &c., Kansas City will in time develop into an important commercial centre; and it already has a very large business in live-stock and grain, and in manufacturing railroad iron, furniture, linseed oil, car-wheels, flour, &c. The single branch of industry, pork-packing, is rapidly growing, having within five years increased from 13,000 hogs to more than 200,000. A board of trade has been organized five years. Kansas City was laid out in 1830. In 1860 its population was only 4418, but in the decade from 1860 to 1870 it ran up to 32,600, and is now estimated at about 60,000.

Kansas City and Santa Fé Junction, a station in Franklin co., Kansas, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, at the junction of the Kansas City & Santa Fé Railroad, 3½ miles S. of Ottawa.

Kansas Falls, a station on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 6 miles W.S.W. of Junction City, Kansas.

Kansas (or **Kaw**) **River** is formed by two large branches, the Smoky Hill Fork and the Solomon River, which, after traversing the great treeless plains of Western Kansas, unite about 10 miles W. of Abilene. It runs northeastward through Davis co. to Manhattan, where the Big Blue River enters it from the N. Below Manhattan it flows generally eastward, and forms the boundary between the counties of Wabaunsee, Douglas, and Johnson, on the right, and Pottawatomie, Jefferson, and Leavenworth on the left. It enters the Missouri River at the W. boundary of the state of Missouri, about 1 mile above Kansas City. It is nearly 300 miles long, or, if we include the Smoky Hill Fork, about 900 miles. Its largest tributaries are the Republican and Big Blue Rivers, which both enter it from the left. The chief towns on its banks are Lawrence, Topeka, and Junction City. It traverses fertile prairies, in which bituminous coal abounds. It is not a very important river for navigation. The trains of the Kansas Pacific Railroad pass along the bank of this river from its mouth to its origin.

Kansasville, kan′zas-vil, a post-hamlet of Racine co., Wis., on the Western Union Railroad, 18 miles W. of Racine. It has a church.

Kansk, kânsk, a town of Asiatic Russia, province of Yeniseisk, on the Kana, 250 miles S.E. of Yeniseisk.

Kan-Soo, Kan-Sou, Kan-Su, or **Kansuh**, kân‵-soo′, the most N.W. province of China, between lat. 32° 30′ and 40° N. and lon. 98° and 108° E., having E. the provinces of Shen-See and Se-Chuen, and on other sides Mongolia, into which a long tongue of it stretches between the territory of the Koko-Nor and the desert of Gobi. Surface mountainous. Principal river, the Hoang-Ho. The products comprise dyes, gold, mercury, silks, musk, and tobacco, which last is of a very superior quality. Kan-Choo is the capital, besides which there are 6 cities of the first rank.

Kantalicoonda, kân-tâ-le-koon′dâ, a village of West Africa, on the Gambia. Lat. 18° 32′ N.; lon. 13° 51′ W.

Kantavu, an island of the Feejees. See KANDABOO.

Kan-Tcheou, a town of China. See KAN-CHOW.

Kan-Tcheou-Fou, or **Kan-Tchou**. See KAN-CHOO.

Kanth, kânt, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Weistritz, 13 miles by rail S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 2594.

Kantilo, kân-tee′lo, a town of the Khundpara state, in Orissa, India, on the Mahanuddy. Lat. 20° 21′ 46″ N.; lon. 85° 14′ 20″ E. It has an active trade. Pop. 5534.

Kanturk′, a town of Ireland, co. of Cork, 12 miles W. by N. of Mallow. It has a hospital, a bridewell, a market-house, and manufactures of serges. Pop. 1964.

Kantz, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa., 2 miles S.W. of Selin's Grove, and 9 miles S.W. of Sunbury.

Kanum, kâ-noom′ (?), a large city of Little Thibet, on the Upper Sutlej, lat. 31° 37′ N., lon. 78° 28′ E., on a table-land, nearly 9000 feet above the sea.

Kanwa′ka, a township of Douglas co., Kansas. P. 805.

Kao, kâ′o, one of the Friendly Islands, Tonga group, a vast conical rock, 500 feet high. Lat. 19° 42′ S.; lon. 175° W. KAO is also the name of numerous cities and towns in China.

Kao-Ching, or **Kao-Tching**, kâ‵o-ching′, a town of China, province of Ho-Nan. Lat. 34° 42′ N.; lon. 115° E.

Kao-Choo, Kao-Tchou, kâ‵o-choo′ (almost kŏw‵-choo′), **Kao-Cheoo-Foo**, or **Kao-Tcheou-Fou**, kâ‵o-chê-oo′-foo′, a walled city of China, 168 miles S.W. of Canton, in lat. 21° 48′ N., lon. 111° 8′ E. It has manufactures of nankeens.

Kaolin, kā′o-lin, a station in Union co., Ill., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 36 miles N. of Cairo.

Kaolin, a post-village of Iron co., Mo., about 18 miles W. of Iron Mountain. Pop. 463.

Kaolin, a post-office of Chester co., Pa., 3 miles from Avondale. Here is a bed of kaolin, or porcelain clay, which has been worked many years with success.

Ka‵o-Ning′, a town of China, province of Quang-Tong, 40 miles W. by S. of Canton.

Kaoochani, Kaouchany, or **Kauchany**, kŏw-shâ′nee, written also **Kawschani**, a decayed town of Russia, in Bessarabia, 12 miles S. of Bender. It was once a large and flourishing town.

Kao-Tchou, a city of China. See KAO-CHOO.

Kao-Yeoo, or **Kao-Yeou**, kâ‵o-yê-oo′, a town of China, province of Kiang-Soo, on the Imperial Canal, 85 miles N.E. of Nanking.

Kapadoanj, kâ-pâ-do-ânj′, a town of India, Bombay presidency. Pop. 13,982.

Kapella, kâ-pĕl′lâ, a mountain-range of Croatia, consists of two distinct parts, the Great and Little Kapella, having a general direction from N.W. to S.E., nearly parallel to the Vellebitz Mountains, which skirt the Adriatic.

Kapelle, kâ-pĕl′leh, a village of the Netherlands, in South Beveland, 4 miles E. of Goes. Pop. 1410.

Kapfenberg, kâp′fen-bĕrG′, a town of Styria, on a railway, 3 miles N.N.E. of Brück. Pop. 2629.

Kapio′ma, a township of Atchison co., Kansas. P. 889.

Kapiti, or **Kapito**. See ENTRY ISLAND.

Kaplitz, kâ′plits, **Gapplitz**, gâp′plits, or **Wolanka**, wo-lân′kâ, a town of Bohemia, 17 miles S. of Budweis, on the Mulsche. Pop. 2252.

Kapnik-Banya, kåp‛neek′-bån′yŏh‛, a town of Hungary, 8 miles E. of Nagy Banya. Pop. 2464. Gold, silver, and lead are found here.

Ka‛poorthel′la, or **Kapurthala,** kå-poor-t′hå′lạ, a native state of India, in the Punjab, between the rivers Beas and Sutlej. Area, 516 square miles. Capital, Kapoorthella, a town near the East Indian Railway, 65 miles E. of Lahore. Total pop. 250,000.

Kaposvar, kåp‛osh‛vån′, a town of Hungary, on the Kapos, and on a railway, 97 miles S.W. of Pesth. Pop. 5395. It exports wine and tobacco.

Kap′pa, a post-village of Woodford co., Ill., in El Paso township, on Mackinaw River, and on the Illinois Central Railroad, 14 miles N. of Bloomington. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of bricks.

Kappel, kåp′pẹl, a town of Austria, in Carinthia, 16 miles S.E. of Klagenfurth. Pop. 1256.

Kappel, a hamlet of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, 4 miles N. of Zug, is noted as the place where Zwingli fell in battle, October, 1531. Pop. 732.

Kappeln, or **Kappellenort,** Prussia. See CAPPELN.

Kappel-Rodeck, kåp‛pẹl-ṛo′dĕk, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, bailiwick of Achern. Pop. 2216.

Kappel-Windeck, kåp′pẹl-win‛dĕk, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, bailiwick of Buhl. Pop. 1623.

Kapp's, a hamlet in Northumberland co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 6 miles N. by W. of Sunbury. Here lime is burned, and on the opposite side of the Susquehanna there is a large iron-furnace. Nearest post-office, Chillisquaque, 1½ miles distant.

Kapp's Mill, a post-office of Surry co., N.C.

Kaproncza, a town of Hungary. See KOPREINITZ.

Kapsali, a town of the Ionian Islands. See CAPSALI.

Kapun′da, a town of South Australia, 45 miles by rail N. of Adelaide. Near it marble and copper are obtained. Pop. 2272.

Kapuvar, kŏh‛poo‛vån′, a town of Hungary, co. of Oedenburg, 40 miles S. of Presburg. Pop. 4409. Here is a residence of the Esterhazy family.

Kara, kå‛rå′, a Turkish word signifying "black," forming a prefix to the names of numerous places in the East.

Kara, kå′rå, a river forming a part of the boundary between European and Asiatic Russia, rises in the Ural Mountains, flows N., and enters the Kara Sea after a course of 125 miles.

Kara, a lake and town of China. See HARA.

Kara, kå′rå, a gulf or bay on the N.W. coast of the government of Tobolsk, formed by the Kara Sea.

Kara-Aghadj, kå‛rå′-å-gådj′, a bay of Asia Minor, in lat. 36° 41′ 50″ N., lon. 28° 30′ E.

Kara-Aghadj, a town of Bulgaria, 40 miles S.E. of Silistria.

Kara-Amid, a city of Turkey. See DIARBEKIR.

Kara-Bagh, kå‛rå′-båg, a town and large fort of Afghanistan, 20 miles S.W. of Ghuznee, and 7426 feet above the sea, in lat. 33° 10′ N., lon. 67° 59′ E.

Karabagh, kå‛rå′båg′ ("black garden"), a former province of Russia, in Transcaucasia, between the Koor and Arras Rivers. It is now in the government of Yelisavetpol.

Kara-Bagh, a town of the Punjab. See CAULABAGH.

Kara-Boghaz, kå‛rå′-bo‛gåz′, a remarkable gulf of Russia, on the E. shore of the Caspian Sea. It is about 90 miles across, and nearly circular; but the strait connecting it with the sea is only 450 feet wide and 5 feet deep. It is intensely salt, while the main Caspian is not so. A constant current sets in through the strait.

Kara-Boonar (-Bounar, or **-Bunar),** kå‛rå′-boo‛nar′ (anc. *Barate?* or *Barathra?*), a town of Asia Minor, 58 miles E.S.E. of Konieh. It has a khan, a mosque, and nitre-works.

Karachee, a seaport of Sinde. See KURRACHEE.

Kara-Chudscha, kå‛rå′-chŭd′shå, a town of Asia, khanat and 120 miles N.N.E. of Khiva.

Karad, kŏh‛rŏd′, a village of Hungary, 46 miles N.W. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 2645.

Kara-Dagh, kå‛rå′-dåg, or **Kara-Tagh,** kå‛rå′-tåg, several mountains of Asia Minor, and a chain in Persia, between Khoozistan and Laristan.

Kara-Dagh, or **Kara-Tagh,** a mountain-range of Europe, between Eastern Roumelia and Roumelia.

Karadagh, kå‛rå′dåg′, a district of the Persian province of Azerbaijan.

Karadagh, a Turkish name of MONTENEGRO.

Kara Dengis, the Turkish name for the BLACK SEA.

Karadive, kå-rå-deev′, an island on the coast of Ceylon, in the Gulf of Manaar, 12 miles N.W. of Calpentyn. Length, about 9 miles.

Karaghinsky, kå-rå-ghin′skee, an island about 20 miles off the E. coast of Kamchatka. Lat. of the N. point, 59° 13′ N.; lon. 164° 35′ E. It is 55 miles long.

Karaghinsky, a bay on the S. side of the above island, penetrates 9 miles inland, with a breadth of from 4 to 8 miles. It receives the river Karaga, the mouth of which is in lat. 59° 8′ N., lon. 126° 59′ E.

Karago′la, a town of Bengal, in Purneah, on the Ganges. Lat. 25° 24′ 30″ N.; lon. 87° 27′ E. It has a great fair, the most celebrated in Bengal.

Kara-Hissar, kå‛rå′-his-sar′ (*i.e.,* "black castle"), a town of Asia Minor, 30 miles S.W. of Kaisareeyeh, on the slope of a hill crowned by a ruined castle, and supposed to be the site of the ancient *Cybistra.*

Kara-Hissar, a town of Asia Minor, vilayet of Adana, 25 miles W. of Tarsus.

Karaja Tagh, kå-rå′jå tåg (anc. *Mons Ma′sius*), a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, separates the basins of the Euphrates and Tigris.

Kara-Jiler, kå‛rå′-jee′lẹr, a large village of Asia Minor, 50 miles S.E. of Angora, near the Kizil-Irmak, where it is crossed by a remarkable bridge.

Karak, kå‛råk′, **Kharek,** kå‛rĕk′, **Charedj, Karedj,** kå‛rĕj′, or **Kar‛edsk′,** an island of the Persian Gulf, in lat. 29° 12′ N., lon. 50° 13′ E. It is about 15 miles in circumference, of coral formation, and has on its N. side an old Dutch fort, with a village inhabited by about 1000 Arabs.

Karakakooa, a bay of Hawaii. See KEALAKEAKUA.

Karakal, kå-rå-kål′, a town of Roumania, 30 miles S.E. of Krajova. Pop. 5638.

Karakalpak, kå-rå-kål′påk, a tribe of Mongol Turks, inhabiting a steppe near the Amoo-Darya. They are very poor, and number about 50,000.

Karakash, kå-rå-kåsh′, a considerable river of Eastern Toorkistan, an affluent of the river Yarkand. It rises on the N. slope of the Karakorum Mountains, flows in a general N.E. course for 200 miles, turns N.E., passes the main chain of the Kuenlun Mountains, enters the plains of Toorkistan, waters Khoten, and flows through Takla-Makan and Dusht-i-Tatar, where it joins the Yarkand. Length, 590 miles. It is frozen during the winter months. Throughout the province of Khoten its abundant waters are extensively employed in irrigation.

Karakash, a city of Chinese Toorkistan, on the Kara River, an affluent of the Khoten, 240 miles E.S.E. of Yarkand. Pop. 6000.

Karakita Islands. See PASSAGE ISLANDS.

Karakool, or **Karakoul,** kå-rå-kool′, a town of Bokhara, on the Zer-Afshan, 38 miles S.S.W. of Bokhara, in lat. 29° 30′ N., lon. 63° 45′ E. Pop. 30,000.

Karakorum, kå‛rå-ko′rŭm, a mountain-pass of the Chinese Empire, separating Chinese Toorkistan from Little Thibet, near the valley of Shayook. Elevation, 18,600 feet.

Karakorum, or **Holin,** ho-leen′, a ruined city of Mongolia, which was the capital of Jenghis Khan. Its position is uncertain.

Karakorum Mountains, also called **Tsung-Ling,** and **Mustag,** the central range of the great plateau of Central Asia, separating the provinces of Cashmere from Eastern Toorkistan, and traversing Thibet. It commences at the knot of Poosht-Khar, in lon. 74° 30′ E., and extends to near Lassa, about 92° E., forming the watershed between the rivers flowing to the Indian Ocean and those in the basin of continental drainage. It contains some of the highest summits on the globe,—Dapsang peak, 28,278 feet, and others of little inferior altitude,—and is crossed by several passes of easy ascent and of slight elevation above the surrounding plains, generally 18,000 or 19,000 feet above the sea. The limit of perpetual snow occurs at 18,600 feet on its N. side, and at 19,400 feet on its S. side. Glaciers extend almost continuously W. of 80° E., and form one of the most considerable icy regions of the Asiatic plateau.

Karakoul, a town of Bokhara. See KARAKOOL.

Karamakotan, or **Karamacotan,** kå-rå-må-ko-tån′, one of the Kooril Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, separated from the island of Onekotan by a channel 8 miles wide. Lat. 49° N.; lon. 154° 39′ E.

Karaman, kå-rå-mån′ (anc. *Laranda*), a town of Asia Minor, near the N. foot of Mount Taurus, 63 miles S.S.E. of Konieh. It has several mosques, ruins of a castle, manufactures of coarse cotton and woollen stuffs, and trade with Smyrna, &c. From about the year 1300 to 1486 it was the capital of a flourishing kingdom. Pop. 7000.

Karamania, Caramania, kå-rå-må′ne-ạ, or **Karaman-Kharidj,** kå-rå-mån′-ᴋå‛rij′, a region of Asia Minor, comprising the E. portion of its central table-land, mostly in the vilayet of Konieh, between lat. 37° and 40° N. and lon. 31° and 37° E., having S. Mount Taurus. The principal rivers are the Kizil-Irmak (*Halys*) and the Syhoon; in the W. part are numerous small lakes. The principal towns are Konieh, Kaisareeyeh, Akshehr, Beg-Shehr, Nigdeh, and Karaman.

Karamasy, kâ-râ-mâ'see, a walled town of Central Asia, in Toorkistan, khanat and 20 miles E. of Khiva, near the Amoo-Darya.

Karamych, kâ-râ-mitch', a river of Russia, joins the left bank of the Medvieditza at the village of Karamych. Length, 70 miles.

Karaneez, or **Karaniz,** kâ-râ-neez', a village of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, near Tukhti Suleiman, on the Sanik River.

Karang-Assam, kâ-râng'-âs-sâm', a native state of the Malay Archipelago, on the N.E. coast of the island of Bali. Pop. 250,000. Its capital, Karang-Assam (lat. 8° 23' N., lon. 115° 34' E.), is the most important town on the island, and has a good haven.

Karang-Bollong, kâ-râng'-bol-long', a district of Java, near its centre, on the S. coast. The population export great numbers of edible birds'-nests to China.

Karansebes, kŏh`rŏn`shâ`bêsh', or **Alt Karansebes,** a town of Hungary, on the Temes, 50 miles S.E. of Temesvar. Pop. 3441.

Kara Sea, a portion of the Arctic Ocean, between the Russian governments of Archangel and Tobolsk on the S. and the island of Nova Zembla on the N. On its S.W. side it is entered by the Strait of Kara. On the S.E. side is the Gulf of Kara, and on the S. the river Kara enters it.

Kara Shebb Khaneh, kâ`râ' shêb ᴋâ'nẹh, a town of Asia Minor, 110 miles E.N.E. of Seevas. It stands on a high hill crowned by a ruined fortress, and comprises 2500 mud-built houses. Near it are alum-works.

Karasicza, kŏh`rŏh`sheet'sŏh`, a river of Hungary, joins the Danube on the right, at the S. extremity of the island of Margitta, after a course of about 50 miles.

Karasicza, a river of Slavonia, joins the Drave on the right, 9 miles W. of Eszek. Length, 55 miles.

Kara-Soo, Kara-Sou, or **Kara-Su,** kâ`râ'-soo ("black river"), called also **Kuremas,** or **Tokmah,** the W. branch of the Euphrates, rises near Erzroom, flows W. past Erzengan and S. past Egin, and unites with the Moorad-Chai near Keban-Maden.

Kara-Soo, Kara-Sou, or **Kara-Su,** a river of Asia Minor, tributary to the Kizil-Irmak, near Kaisareeyeh. It is the *Melas* of Strabo.

Kara-Soo, Kara-Sou, or **Kara-Su,** a river of Persia, joins the Aras S.E. of Mount Ararat.

Kara-Soo, Kara-Sou, or **Kara-Su,** a river of Asiatic Turkey, in Aleppo, falls into the N. shore of Lake Dengis.

Kara-Soo, Kara-Sou, or **Kara-Su,** a river of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Itch-Elee, sanjak of Tarsus, falls into the Mediterranean.

Kara-Soo, Kara-Sou, or **Kara-Su** (anc. *Nes'tus*), a river of European Turkey, between Roumelia and Macedonia, enters the Ægean Sea opposite Thasos, after a S. course of 130 miles.

Kara-Soo, Kara-Sou, Kara-Su, or **Struma,** stroo'mâ (anc. *Stry'mon*), a river of European Turkey, in Roumelia, falls into the Gulf of Orphano, in the Archipelago, near Orphano.

Kara-Soo, Kara-Sou, or **Kara-Su,** a river of European Turkey, rises on the E. frontier of Albania, flows S.S.E., and joins an affluent of the Vardar.

Kara-Soo-Bazar, or **Kara-Soo-Basar,** kâ`râ'-soo-bâ-zaʀ', a Tartar town of South Russia, government of Taurida, in the Crimea, 24 miles E.N.E. of Simferopol. It is quite Oriental in appearance. It has 24 minarets, a Greek church, 2 Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, and a fortified khan near its centre. It is the great mart of the Crimea, and has a weekly market, a large annual fair, and manufactures of superior morocco leather, saddles, felt cloaks, candles, soap, pottery, and tiles. Pop. 11,669.

Kara-Su, Turkey. See Kara-Soo.

Karaszna, a town of Transylvania. See Kraszna.

Kara Tagh, a mountain of Turkey. See Kara Dagh.

Karatal, kâ-râ-tâl', a village of Toorkistan, 56 miles N.E. of Khiva, on the Amoo-Darya.

Karatchev, or **Karatschew,** kâ-rât-shêv', a town of Russia, government and 47 miles W.N.W. of Orel, in lat. 53° 8' N., lon. 34° 50' E. Pop. 11,267.

Karategheen, Karateghin, or **Karategin,** kâ-râ-tâ-gheen', a river of Central Asia, an affluent of the Upper Amoo-Darya, in the Pameer table-land.

Karategheen, or **Karategin,** a country of Asia, a part of the Pameer plateau. Area, 8500 square miles. It is subject to the authority of Bokhara. Pop. 100,000.

Karategheen, or **Karategin,** a town, capital of the above, on the banks of the Karategheen River, 90 miles N.E. of Hissar. Lat. 37° 40' N.; lon. 68° 55' E.

Karatova, or **Caratova,** kâ-râ-to'vâ, a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, on the Braunista, 22 miles S.S.W. of Ghiustendil. Pop. 4000.

Karatschew, a town of Russia. See Karatchev.

Karaula, a river of Australia. See Gwydir River.

Kara-Varia, or **Kara-Veria.** See Veria.

Karazorane, kâ-râ-zo-râ'nâ, an island or peninsula of Asia Minor, on its S.W. coast, 12 miles S.W. of Makree. It is covered with ruins of the Middle Ages.

Karbitz, kaʀ'bits, or **Karwicze,** kaʀ-ŵeet'sâ, a town of Bohemia, on a railway, 12 miles N.W. of Leitmeritz. It has active manufactures. Pop. 3296.

Karchedon, the Greek for Carthage.

Kardasch-Rzetschitz, kaʀ-dâsh'-zhêtch'its, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles S.S.E. of Tabor, on Lake Kardasch. Pop. 2509.

Kardiotissa, Greece. See Cardiotissa.

Kardzag, Kardszag, kŏʀd`zŏg', or **Kardzag-Uj-Szállás,** kŏʀd`zŏg'-oo-ee-sâ̤l`lâ̤sh', also called **Karczag,** a town of Hungary, in Great Cumania, 35 miles by rail S.W. of Debreczin. Pop. 14,486. It covers a wide surface, and has Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinistic churches.

Karedj, an island of the Persian Gulf. See Karak.

Karelia, Carelia, kar`â-lee'â, or **Korelia,** a district in the northwest of Russia, partly in Finland, and bordering N.E. on the White Sea. The Karelians speak a language regarded as of the Finnish stock. They are for the most part extremely poor, and are hardly above the savage state. Formerly pirates and thieves, they are now mostly beggars; but there are many Russianized Karelians to the southward, often prosperous citizens.

Karens, kâ'rênz`, a race inhabiting the mountain-regions of the S. and E. portions of Burmah proper and British Burmah, and extending into the W. portions of Siam. Their number is estimated at 300,000. These are of various tribes and dialects, and are in part Christianized.

Karge, or **Kargova,** Poland. See Unruhstadt.

Karghalik, kar-gâ-leek', a large town of Eastern Toorkistan, 36 miles S.S.E. of Yarkand, at the junction of important routes from India to Yarkand and Kashgar. Here is a large bazaar, and its numerous caravansaries are frequented by traders from all parts of Asia. It is watered by a canal cut from the Tiznaf River. Altitude, 4570 feet.

Kargopol, kaʀ-go'pol, a town of Russia, government and 185 miles E.N.E. of Olonets, on the Onega. Pop. 2048.

Karine, an island of the Indian Ocean. See Ashtola.

Karin'ja, or **Karin'jah,** a town of India, district and 40 miles S.S.W. of Amrawutti. It has a large trade. Pop. 11,750.

Karissim, a country of Central Asia. See Kharasm.

Karitena, a village of Greece. See Carytena.

Karkelang, kar`kẹh-lâng', an island in the Malay Archipelago. Lat. 4° N.; lon. 127° E. Pop. 2970.

Karkenah Islands, Mediterranean. See Kerkini.

Karkissa, kar-kis'sâ, **Kakis'sa, Kakis'ia,** or **Kerkis'yah** (anc. *Circe'sium*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, at the influx of the Khaboor, in lat. 35° 8' N., lon. 40° 30' E. Under Diocletian it was a strongly fortified frontier town of the Roman dominions.

Karlburg, kaʀl'bŏŏʀɢ, a town of Hungary, near the Danube, 10 miles S. of Presburg. Pop. 1884.

Karleby, Old and New. See Gamla-Karleby.

Karlenbach, kaʀ'lẹn-bâᴋ`, Gross, groce, and Klein, kline, two nearly contiguous villages of the Bavarian Palatinate, canton of Grünstadt. Pop. 938 and 639.

Karli, a village of India. See Carlee.

Karlo, or **Carlo,** kaʀ'lo, an island in the Gulf of Bothnia. Lat. (W. point) 65° 2' N.; lon. 24° 33' E. Length, 11 miles.

Karlo'va, a town of Hungary, co. of Torontal, 11 miles S.W. of Nagy Kikinda. Pop. 4302.

Karlowitz, a town of Austria. See Carlowitz.

Karlowitz, kaʀ'lo-ŵits`, a town of Austrian Moravia, 37 miles E.S.E. of Prerau. Pop. 2714.

Karlsbad, a town of Bohemia. See Carlsbad.

Karlsbrunn, kaʀls'brŏŏn, a village and watering-place of Austrian Silesia, circle of Troppau.

Karlsburg, or **Carlsburg,** kaʀls'bŏŏʀɢ (Hun. *Karoly-Fejervar,* kŏh`rol̃'-fâ`yêʀ`vaʀ'), a town of Transylvania, capital of the county of Alsó-Feher-Var, on a railway, and on the Maros, 48 miles S. of Klausenburg. It consists of a citadel on a height and a lower town. The principal edifices are a fine cathedral, with the tomb of John Huniades, the Bathory church, the palace of the bishops of Transylvania, a gymnasium, a mint, observatory, and arsenal, barracks, hospitals, public libraries, &c. Pop. 7955.

Karlshafen, Carlshafen, or **Karlshaven,** kaʀls'-håˋfẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Weser, 24 miles by rail N. of Cassel. Pop. 1648.

Karlshamn, Sweden. See CARLSHAMN.

Karlskrona, a town of Sweden. See CARLSCRONA.

Karlsruhe, a town of Germany. See CARLSRUHE.

Karlstad, a town of Sweden. See CARLSTAD.

Karlstadt, or **Carlstadt,** kaʀl'stått, a town of Croatia, co. and 33 miles by rail S.W. of Agram, on the navigable river Kulpa. Pop. 5515. It consists of a fortress, outer town, and suburb. It is the see of a Greek bishop, and has an active transit trade.

Karlstadt, kaʀl'stått, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 14 miles by rail N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 2303. It has a trade in wine.

Karlsthal, kaʀls'tå̤l, a village of Austrian Silesia, about 32 miles N.W. of Troppau. Pop. 1539.

Karmel, karˋmêl', a village of the Punjab, 6 miles N.W. of Ramnuggur, in lat. 32° 26' N., lon. 73° 34' E., on the Chenaub.

Karmöe, Norway. See CARMÖE.

Karnak, or **El Karnak,** el kar'nåk, a village of Egypt, on the E. bank of the Nile, near Luxor, and occupying a part of the site of ancient Thebes. It is noted for its grand remains of a collection of old temples. The modern village has manufactures of gunpowder.

Karnes, karnz, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is intersected by the San Antonio River, and partly drained by Rio Cibolo. The surface is uneven or nearly level. The soil is partly sandy, and produces pasture for great numbers of cattle, which form the chief article of export. Capital, Helena. Valuation of real and personal estate, $678,513. Pop. in 1870, 1705, of whom 1454 were Americans.

Karnes, a station in Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 24½ miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Karnow, Austrian Silesia. See JÄGERNDORF.

Karns (karnz) **City,** a post-village of Butler co., Pa., in Fairview township, on the Parker & Karns City and Karns City & Butler Railroads, 10 miles S.W. of Parker. It has several oil-wells, a banking-office, and 2 churches.

Kärnthen, or **Kärnten.** See CARINTHIA.

Karoly, NAGY, Hungary. See NAGY KAROLY.

Kaˋrond', a native state of India, Central Provinces. Area, 3745 square miles. Pop. 133,483.

Karoon, Karoun, or **Karun,** kå-roon' (anc. *Eulæ'us*, the *Ulai* of the Scriptures), a river of Persia, having its sources in the mountains of Ahwaz, in lat. 32° 15' N., lon. 50° 40' E., falls, by two outlets, into the Persian Gulf.

Karotcha, a town of Russia. See KOROTCHA.

Karpathen, Austria. See CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS.

Karpfen, kaʀp'fẹn, a free town of Hungary, co. of Sohl, 60 miles N. of Pesth. Pop. 3480.

Karpoot, or **Kharput,** kar-poot', called also **Harˋpoot'** and **Karputh,** a town of Turkish Armenia, pashalic and 60 miles W.N.W. of Diarbekir, on an eminence in a fertile plain. It has a Catholic Armenian bishop and an American Protestant mission.

Karquenas, California. See CARQUINEZ.

Karroos, karˋrooz', extensive plains of South Africa, Cape Colony, occupying the greater part of the terraces between the mountain-ranges. They are annually covered with a rich vegetation and pastured by numerous herds; but when the dry season sets in they become arid deserts.

Karrsville, karz'vĭl, a hamlet of Warren co., N.J., in Mansfield township, 2 miles from Port Murray Station. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a carriage-shop.

Kars, or **Khars,** kars (anc. *Chor'sa*), a city of Asiatic Russia, on the Arpa-Chai, 105 miles N.E. of Erzroom. Pop. 12,000. It is walled, and has a citadel, 8 mosques, minarets, and several small Armenian churches and convents, many in ruins. It was taken from the Turks by the Russians in 1828, in 1855, and again in 1878, in which year it was made the capital of the newly-acquired territory or district of Kars, which has an area of 9910 square miles.

Kars, karz, a post-office of Tama co., Iowa.

Kars, or **Wel'lington,** a post-village in Carleton co., Ontario, on the Rideau River, 3 miles from Osgoode. P. 150.

Karsoon, Karssun, or **Karsun,** kaʀ-soon', a town of Russia, government and 65 miles W.S.W. of Simbeersk. Pop. 3736. It has a cathedral and leather-factories.

Kartal, kaʀ-tål', a village of Asiatic Turkey, on the Gulf of Ismeed, 14 miles S.E. of Constantinople.

Kartalinia, kaʀ-tå-lin'e-ạ, or **Karthli,** kaʀt'lee, a region comprising the N. part of Georgia, in Asiatic Russia, watered by the Koor and its affluents. It contains the towns of Gori and Ananoor.

Kartasana, kaʀ-tå-så'nå, a town of Java, province of Kediri, on the Kediri River, 40 miles W.S.W. of Soerabaya. Pop. 4000.

Karthaus, kaʀt'hŏwss, a town of East Prussia, 16 miles W. of Dantzic. Pop. 1855.

Karthaus, kart'hŏwss, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., in Covington township, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, about 36 miles W. of Lock Haven. It has a church and a planing-mill. Coal is found here.

Karthli, a town of Asiatic Russia. See KARTALINIA.

Kartoom, or **Kartum,** Nubia. See KHARTOOM.

Karturpore, kar-tŭr-pōr', a town of India, in the Punjab, division of Jullinder. Pop. 16,953.

Ka'ruk, a town, Boglipoor district, Bengal. Pop. 5330.

Karun, a river of Persia. See KAROON.

Karwicze, a town of Bohemia. See KARBITZ.

Karyes, or **Charies,** kå're-ês or kar'yêsˋ, a town of European Turkey, in the centre of the peninsula of Mount Athos. It is the residence of a Turkish aga.

Karysto, kå-ris'to, **Karys'tos,** or **Castel-Rosso,** kås'tẹl-ros'so, a seaport town of Greece, near the S. extremity of the island of Eubœa. Pop. 3000.

Kasaab, a bay of Arabia. See KHASAB.

Kasabah, or **Kassaba,** kås-så'bå, a town of Asia Minor, 54 miles S.E. of Konieh.

Kasala, Nubia. See CASSALA.

Kasan, a city and government of Russia. See KAZAN.

Kasanlik, kåzˋån-lik' or kåz-ån-leek', or **Kezanlik,** kẹzˋån-leek', a town of Europe, in Eastern Roumelia, 88 miles N.W. of Adrianople. It has an extensive manufacture of attar of roses. Pop. 21,000.

Kasansk, kå-sånsk', a town of Russia, Don Cossack country, Voronezh, on the Don, 20 miles E.S.E. of Bogoochar. Pop. 1907.

Kasätsch, the German for CASACCIA.

Kasawat, kå-så-wåt', a town of Asia, khanat and 20 miles N. of Khiva.

Kasba, towns of India. See KUSBA and JESSORE.

Kas'bek, or **Kaz'bek,** one of the highest mountains in the Caucasus range, 90 miles E.S.E. of Elburz, and near the middle of the Caucasus. Height, 16,546 feet. Glaciers form in its hollows and passes, the chief one being that of Devdorak, from which huge avalanches sweep down, destroying the roads and causing much damage.

Kasbin, or **Casbin,** kåz'bin or kås-been', written also **Casbeen** and **Kazbin,** a large fortified town of Persia, in Irak-Ajemee, 90 miles N.W. of Teheran. It is enclosed by brick walls, and has a royal palace, a fine mosque, schools, bazaars, and baths. It is a depot for the silks of Ghilan and Shirvan, destined for Bagdad and India, and rice from the Caspian provinces. It has been repeatedly destroyed by earthquakes, and is now much decayed.

Kaschau, kå'shŏw, or **Kositze,** ko-sit'så (Hun. *Kassa*, kŏsh'shŏhˋ; L. *Kosso'via*), a city of Hungary, capital of the county of Aba Uj Var, on the Hernad, 133 miles by rail N.E. of Pesth. In its great square an affluent of the river forms an island, which is decorated by a statue of St. John Nepomuk. It has a Gothic church of the fourteenth century, numerous other churches and convents, a fine episcopal palace, barracks, an arsenal, a theatre, a royal academy with a library and a fine collection of natural history, a seminary, a school for nobles, and a military asylum. It forms a kind of provincial capital, resorted to by the upper classes in winter. Pop. 21,742.

Kaschemir, or **Kaschmir,** India. See CASHMERE and SERINAGUR.

Ka'sey's, a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

Ka'seyville, a post-office of Macon co., Mo., about 14 miles S.W. of Macon City.

Kasgunge, or **Kasganj.** See KHASGUNGE.

Kashan, or **Cashan,** kåˋshån', a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, 92 miles N. of Ispahan, on the route to Teheran. Lat. 34° N.; lon. 51° 30' E. It is one of the most flourishing towns in the kingdom. It has a royal palace, numerous mosques, colleges, bazaars, and baths, and manufactures of copper goods, shawls, brocade, silk stuffs, cottons, and gold and silver articles, with an active trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 15,000.

Kasheepoor, or **Kashipur,** kashˋee-poor', a town of India, district and 31 miles N. of Moradabad. It is a place of pilgrimage. Pop. 14,656.

Kashemir, Asia. See CASHMERE.

Kashgar, kåsh‵gar′, or **Kizil-Darya,** kiz′il-dar′yå, a river of Eastern Toorkistan, said to rise in a small lake situated in the angle formed by the intersection of the Thian-Shan range with the transverse chain of the Pameer. It joins the Yarkand after an easterly flow of about 500 miles. Its principal tributaries are the Artoosh and Khanarik Rivers. Area of basin, about 58,000 square miles.

Kashgar, Cashgar, or **Kachgar,** kåsh‵gar′, written also **Cashcar** and **Kashkar,** a considerable city of Chinese Toorkistan, 140 miles N.W. of Yarkand. Lat. 39° 25′ N.; lon. 73° 57′ E. Pop. about 16,000, exclusive of a large Chinese garrison, who, with the governor, occupy the citadel. It is enclosed by an earthen rampart, entered by four gates, and is divided into Mohammedan, or Turkish, and Chinese towns. It has manufactures of cotton goods and articles of gold and jasper, and exports brick tea, Chinese raw and manufactured silks, porcelain, and rhubarb to Bokhara, whence it receives Russian, Indian, and other produce. Its district comprises 14 other towns. Kashgar was a commercial city of importance before the Christian era. It was for a time the capital of the dominions of the late Yakoob Bey, and after his death it was retaken by the Chinese.

Kashin, kå′shin, a town of Russia, government and 73 miles N.E. of Tver, on an affluent of the Volga. Lat. 57° 25′ N.; lon. 37° 25′ E. Pop. 7516.

Kashipur, a town of India. See CASSIPUR.

Kashira, or **Kachira,** kå-shee′rå, a town of Russia, government and 46 miles N.N.E. of Toola, on the Oka. Pop. 3873.

Kashmir, a country of Asia. See CASHMERE.

Kasi, an ancient name of BENARES.

Kasimierz, a town of Poland. See KAZIMIERZ.

Kasimov, Kasimow, kå-se-mov′, or **Kasinov,** kå-se-nov′, also written **Kassimow,** a town of Russia, government and 67 miles E.N.E. of Riazan, at the junction of the rivers Babinka and Oka. Pop. 14,102, chiefly employed in the fur-trade. It is mostly built of wood, and has many Tartar antiquities, and manufactures of pottery, cordage, and leather.

Kaskas′kia, a river of Illinois, rises in Champaign co., and runs southwestward through the cos. of Moultrie, Shelby, Fayette, Clinton, and St. Clair. It finally runs southward through Randolph co., and enters the Mississippi River at Chester. It is nearly 300 miles long, and affords valuable facilities for navigation. It flows through a fertile, undulating country, which is a part of the great coal-field of Illinois.

Kaskaskia, a township of Fayette co., Ill. Pop. 1220. It contains Shobonier.

Kaskaskia, a post-village of Randolph co., Ill., on the W. bank of the Kaskaskia River, about 1 mile E. of the Mississippi River, and 40 miles S. of Belleville. It was settled by the French about 1673, and was the first capital of Illinois Territory. It has a church and a graded school.

Käsmark, a town of Hungary. See KESMARK.

Kasoag, kass-ōg′, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 31 miles W.N.W. of Rome. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Kas′ota, a post-village of Le Sueur co., Minn., in Kasota township, on the Minnesota River, and on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, at its junction with the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 8 miles N. of Mankato, and 3 miles S. of St. Peter. It has 2 churches, 3 flouring-mills, and extensive stone-quarries. Pop. of the township, 1065. In the vicinity are a state insane asylum and a state prison.

Kasowitz, a town of Bohemia. See KASSEGOWITZ.

Kasplia, kås′ple-å, a river of Russia, joins the Dwina on the left, after a W.N.W. course of about 80 miles.

Kassaba, a town of Asia Minor. See KASABAH.

Kassaba, kås-så′bå, a walled town of Asiatic Turkey, 20 miles N. of Konieh.

Kassan, Africa. See CASSEN.

Kassandra, Turkey. See CASSANDRA.

Kassatotchy, kås-så-totch′ee, one of the Aleutian Islands, is a mountain rising at once out of the sea. On its summit is a crater said to be full of water.

Kassegowitz, kås′så-go‵ŵits, or **Kasowitz,** kå′so-ŵits‵, a town of Bohemia, 21 miles N.W. of Pisek. Pop. 1894.

Kassel, a town of Germany. See CASSEL.

Kassgunge, a town of India. See KHASGUNGE.

Kassimov, a town of Russia. See KASIMOV.

Kasson, kås-son′, a state of West Africa, separated from Bambook on the S. and W. by the Senegal River. The French have a station here, at Mediné.

Kas′son, a post-office of Vanderburg co., Ind., 5 miles N.W. of Evansville.

Kasson, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Iowa, about 44 miles S.W. of Des Moines.

Kasson, or **Maple City,** a post-hamlet of Leelenaw co., Mich., in Kasson township, 18 miles W.N.W. of Traverse City. Pop. of township, 450.

Kasson, a post-village of Dodge co., Minn., in Mantorville township, on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 65 miles W. of Winona, and 25 miles E. of Owatonna. It has a graded school, a national bank, 1 other bank, a newspaper office, 5 churches, a steam flour-mill, a foundry, a plough-factory, and 2 grain-elevators. Pop. 923.

Kasson, a post-office of McKean co., Pa.

Kasson, a post-office of Barbour co., W. Va.

Kasson, a post-office of Manitowoc co., Wis.

Kassovo, a town of Turkey. See KOSSOVO.

Kassye-Gopang, kås′sī-go-pang′, a town of Sinde, on the right bank of the Indus, 28 miles N. of Hyderabad.

Kastamoonee, Kastamouni, or **Kastamuni,** kås‵tå-moo′nee‵, called also **Castambool, Castambul,** and **Costambonc,** a town of Asia Minor, on the Kara-Soo, 114 miles N.N.E. of Angora. Pop. 38,000. It has many mosques and baths, with copper-forges, cotton-printing-works, and a trade in wool.

Kastamoonee, a vilayet of Turkey, in Asia Minor, bounded N. by the Black Sea, and forming the northernmost part of Asia Minor. It is enclosed by Trebizond, Seevas, Angora, and Khodavendighar. Capital, Kastamoonee. Pop. about 500,000.

Kastel, a town of Hesse. See CASTEL.

Kastellaun, kås′tẹl-lŏwn‵, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 21 miles S.W. of Coblentz. Pop. 1220.

Kasteloryzo, Mediterranean. See CASTELORIZO.

Kastelrutt, a town of Tyrol. See CASTEL-ROTTO.

Kastoria, Kastorea, kås-to-ree′ạ, or **Kesrie,** kês′-ree (anc. *Celethrum* or *Celetrum*), a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 25 miles S. of Monastir, on a peninsula in the lake of Kastoria, which is about 6 miles in length and breadth. Lat. 38° N.; lon. 21° 25′ E. Pop. 1800.

Kastri, a village of Greece. See CASTRI.

Kastrikum, or **Castricum,** kås′tre-kŭm‵, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 16 miles S.W. of Amsterdam.

Kataba, kå-tå′bå, a walled town of Arabia, in Yemen, 50 miles N.N.W. of Aden.

Katacolo, kå-tå-ko′lo, a cape and bay of Greece, on the W. coast of the Morea, 15 miles S. of Gastouni.

Katafanga, kå-tå-fång′gå, one of the smaller Feejee Islands. Lat. 17° 30′ S.; lon. 179° 2′ W.

Katagoom, or **Katagum,** kå-tå-goom′, a town of Central Africa, in Soodan, on an affluent of the Yeoo, 135 miles E.N.E. of Kano. Pop. 8000.

Katah′din, sometimes written **Katahden** and **Katadn,** a mountain of Piscataquis co., Me., about 130 miles N.N.E. of Augusta. It is the most elevated land in the state, being 5385 feet in height.

Katahdin Iron-Works, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Me., on Pleasant River, 54 miles N.N.W. of Bangor. Here is an iron-furnace amidst beautiful mountain-scenery. Pop. of Katahdin Iron-Works plantation, 35.

Katama, or **Katayma,** kạ-tā′mạ, a station and summer resort in Edgartown township, Dukes co., Mass., on the Martha's Vineyard Railroad, near Katama Bay, 3 miles S. of Edgartown. It has a large hotel.

Katanska, a river of Siberia. See KHATANGA.

Katcha, kå′chå, a river of Russia, after a N.N.W. course of about 45 miles, falls into the Black Sea 18 miles N. of Sevastopol.

Katchall, kåtch‵åll′, or **Katschull,** kåtch‵ŭll′, one of the Nicobar Islands, in the Bay of Bengal. Lat. (N. point) 8° 1′ N.; lon. 93° 26′ E. It is about 12 miles long and 9 miles in the greatest breadth.

Katharinaberg, kå-tå-ree′nå-bêrg‵, a village of Bohemia, 10 miles N.W. of Brüx. Pop. 1711.

Katharinaberg, or **Katerdorf,** kå′tẹr-dorf‵, a mining town of Bohemia, 16 miles W. of Töplitz. Pop. 1038.

Kathay. See CATHAY.

Kathee, a country of Farther India. See MUNEEPOOR.

Kathemain, a town of Turkey. See KAZAMEEN.

Kathlamba, mountains of Africa. See QUATHLAMBA.

Kathu, kå′t′hoo‵, a town of Burmah, on the Irrawaddy, 154 miles N. of Ava.

Katif, a town of Arabia. See EL KATIF.

Katiwar, India. See KATTYWAR.

Katlabuga, kåt-lå-boo′gå, a lake of Russia, in Bessarabia, 12 miles E.N.E. of Ismail. Greatest length, 18 miles; greatest breadth, 6 miles.

Katmandoo, or **Kathmaro.** See KHATMANDOO.

Kato′nah, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., in Bedford township, on the New York & Harlem Railroad, and on or near the Croton River, 44 miles N. by E. of New York. It has 3 churches, a foundry, a carriage-factory, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 700.

Kator, kå-tor′, a town of Sinde, on the Narra branch of the Indus, 108 miles N.N.E. of Hyderabad.

Katragam, kå‵trå-gåm′, or **Kaddirkamam,** kåd‵-dir-kå-måm′, a celebrated place of pilgrimage in Ceylon, 118 miles E.S.E. of Colombo.

Katrine, Loch. See LOCH KATRINE.

Katsa′ra, a town of Boglipoor district, Bengal. P. 3800.

Katschalinsk, kåt-shå-linsk′, a town of Russia, government of Don Cossacks, on the left bank of the Don, 36 miles N.W. of Tsaritsin. Lat. 49° 5′ N.; lon. 40° E.

Katscher, kåtch′ẹr, or **Ketrz,** a frontier town of Prussian Silesia, 42 miles S.S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 3699.

Katschull, one of the Nicobar Islands. See KATCHALL.

Katse′na, a town of Soodan, Central Africa, empire of Saccatoo, capital of the province and 80 miles N.W. of Kano. Pop. formerly 100,000, now 7000. This region is one of the finest countries of Negroland.

Katt, kått, a town of Central Asia, 27 miles N. of Khiva.

Kattegat, a strait of North Europe. See CATTEGAT.

Kattenhowen, the German for CATTENON.

Kat′tleville, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., about 6 miles N. of Binghamton, and 1 mile from Chenango Bridge Station. It has a church.

Kattowitz, kåt′to-ŵĭtz, a town of Prussian Silesia, at the junction of several railways, 10 miles S.E. of Beuthen. It has coal-mines, iron-works, and tile-shops. Pop. 11,402.

Kattywar, or **Katiwar,** kåt-ee-war′, also called **Kattiawar,** a peninsula of India, on its W. coast, between the Gulfs of Cutch and Cambay, and belonging to the province of Guzerat. It is mostly made up of 11 principal and some minor native states, partly tributary to the British and partly to Baroda. Area, 21,100 square miles. Pop., exclusive of certain small British districts, 2,312,629. It is covered with irregular ranges of low hills, and is very fertile, but has an insalubrious climate.

Katunga, kå-tung′gå, or **Eyeo,** ī′yō, a town of Africa, the capital of Yarriba, 81 miles S. of Boossa. Lat. 8° 59′ N.; lon. 4° 25′ E.

Katungwa, kå-tung′wå, a town of Central Africa, on the route between Kano and Katagoom.

Katwyk- (or **Katwijk-**) **aan-den-Ryn,** kåt′ŵīk-a̱n-dĕn-rīn, a village of the Netherlands, 4 miles N.W. of Leyden.

Katwyk-aan-Zee, kåt′ŵīk-a̱n-zå, a village of the Netherlands, 8 miles N.W. of Leyden, on the coast, at the mouth of the Rhine. Here are enormous stone dikes, with gates to exclude the sea at high tide. Pop. 5349.

Katyf, a town of Arabia. See EL KATIF.

Katzbach, kåts′båᴋ, a river of Prussian Silesia, joins the Oder on the left, 29 miles N.W. of Breslau, after a total course of 35 miles. On its banks the Prussians gained a victory over the French in 1813.

Katzenbuckel, kåts′ẹn-bŏŏk‵kẹl, in Baden, is the highest point of the Odenwald. Height, 2300 feet.

Katzenellenbogen, kåts′ẹn-ĕl′lẹn-bo‵ghẹn, a village of Prussia, 9 miles E.S.E. of Nassau. Pop. 1096.

Katzhütte, kåts′hüt‵tẹh, a village of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Schwartz, S. of Königsee. Pop. 1285.

Kauai, one of the Sandwich Islands. See ATAUAI.

Kauchany, a town of Russia. See KAOOCHANI.

Kauen, a town of Russia. See KOVNO.

Kaufbeuren, kŏwf′boi‵rẹn, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the Wertach, 36 miles by rail S. by W. of Augsburg. It has factories for yarn, cotton cloth, machinery, paper, &c. Pop. 5553.

Kauffman's (kawf′mạnz) **Station,** in Franklin co., Pa., is on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 8 miles S. by W. from Chambersburg.

Kaufiristan, a country of Asia. See KAFIRISTAN.

Kaufman, kawf′mạn, a northeastern county of Texas, has an area of about 925 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by Trinity River, and is also drained by Cedar Creek. It is intersected by the Texas & Pacific Railroad. The surface is diversified with prairies and tracts of timber. The soil is fertile. Cattle, cotton, and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Kaufman. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,026,535. Pop. in 1870, 6895, of whom 6852 were Americans.

Kaufman, a post-village, capital of Kaufman co., Tex., on Cedar Creek, 10 miles S. of Terrell, and about 32 miles S.E. of Dallas. It has 2 churches, a bank, the Kaufman Institute, a flour-mill, and a newspaper office.

Kaukauna, kaw-kaw′nạ, a post-village of Outagamie co., Wis., in Kaukauna township, on the Fox River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 7 miles E. of Appleton. It has a graded school, 3 churches, a paper-mill, a flour-mill, a pulp-mill, a stave-factory, a good stone-quarry, &c. Pop. of the township, 1917. Kaukauna Station on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad is on the opposite side of the river, which is here nearly ½ mile wide. Here is a canal 1 mile long, with locks to enable boats to pass over the rapids.

Kaula, one of the Sandwich Islands. See TAHOORA.

Kaunitz, kŏw′nits, or **Konicz,** ko′nits‵, a village of Bohemia, 8 miles N.W. of Kaurzim. Pop. 1661.

Kaurzim, kŏwʀ′zim, a town of Bohemia, 25 miles E.S.E. of Prague. Pop. 2780.

Kausiki, the Hindoo for COSI.

Kausooth, kaw‵sooth′, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., W. Va., 5 miles from Bellton Station.

Kauth, kŏwt, **Gauth,** gŏwt, or **Kauty,** kŏw′tee, a village of Bohemia, 20 miles W. of Klattau. Pop. 1425.

Kavala, kå-vå′lå, or **Cavallo,** kå-vål′lo, a walled seaport town of European Turkey, on the Ægean Sea, opposite the island of Thasos. Pop. 4000. It has a citadel, and an export trade in cotton and tobacco. Nine miles S.W. is Eskee (or Old) Kavala (anc. *Neapolis*).

Kavaya, Kavaja, kå-vī′å, or **Kovaja,** ko-vī′å, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on a river, about 3 miles from its mouth in the Adriatic, where it has a port, 8 miles S.S.W. of Durazzo. Pop. 9550, mostly Mohammedans.

Kaven, or **Kawen,** Pacific. See CALVERT.

Kaw, a township of Jefferson co., Kansas, on the Kansas River. Pop. 747. It contains Grantville.

Kaw, a township of Jackson co., Mo. Pop. 1612.

Kawar′do, a native state of India, Central Provinces. Area, 887 square miles. Pop. 75,462.

Kawau, kå-wåw′, a rocky island of New Zealand, in the Gulf of Hauraki, 30 miles N. of Auckland, 25 miles in circumference. Copper was formerly mined here.

Kawe′ah (or **Cawiah,** kạ-wee′ạ) **Peak,** California, a peak of the Sierra Nevada, near lat. 36° 30′ N., about 10 miles S.E. of Mount Silliman, and about 20 miles W. of Mount Whitney. Its altitude is said to be 14,000 feet above the sea-level. It is formed of granitic rocks, and partly covered with forests of fir, pine, &c.

Kawkaw′lin, a post-village of Bay co., Mich., on the Kawkawlin River, in a township of the same name, and on the Michigan Central Railroad (Mackinaw division), 6 miles N. of Bay City. It has a large saw-mill and a planing-mill. The township is bounded on the E. by Saginaw Bay. Pop. of township, 934.

Kawkawlin River, Michigan, a small stream which runs nearly eastward through Bay co., and enters Saginaw Bay about 6 miles N. of Bay City.

Kaw River. See KANSAS RIVER.

Kawschani, a town of Russia. See KAOOCHANI.

Kaw Valley, a post-office of Wyandotte co., Kansas.

Kayaderos′seras Mountains, in the E. part of New York, are situated in Warren co., between Lake George and Schroon River.

Kayes, kāz, an island of the North Pacific Ocean, Alaska, in lat. 59° 48′ N., lon. 144° 28′ W.

Kayesikang River, Wisconsin. See SHELL RIVER.

Kayinga Lake. See VICTORIA LAKE.

Kaylor, kā′lọr, a station in Cambria co., Pa., on the Ebensburg & Cresson Railroad, 5 miles E. of Ebensburg.

Kayor, a state of Africa. See CAYOR.

Kaysersberg, a town of Germany. See KAISERSBERG.

Kaysville, kāz′vĭl, a post-village of Davis co., Utah, on the Utah Central Railroad, 16 miles S. of Ogden.

Kayts, a port of India. See KAITS.

Kaza, or **Sajo-Kaza,** sŏh′yo kŏh′zŏh‵, a village of Hungary, 30 miles from Miskolcz, on the Sajo. Pop. 1340.

Kazalinsk, or **Cazalinsk,** kå-zå-linsk′, a town of Russian Toorkistan, on the N. bank of the Jaxartes, 100 miles from its mouth. It has several windmills, a public garden, forts and barracks, and an iron floating-dock for steamers. Pop. 2944.

Kazameen, or **Kazamin,** kå-zå-meen′, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 8 miles N.W. of Bagdad, on the Tigris. Pop. 12,000, mostly Persians.

Kazan, Kasan, or **Casan,** kå-zån′, a government in the E. part of European Russia, bounded E. by Orenboorg, S. by Simbeersk, W. by Novgorod, and N. by Viatka. Area, 23,970 square miles. Pop. 1,704,624. The surface is flat, and is traversed by the Volga and the Kama, which here unite. A great portion is covered with forests. The minerals comprise copper, gypsum, potter's clay, and lime. The chief crops are rye, wheat, lint, and hemp. One-half of the people are Russians, one-third Tartars, and the rest are of Finnic tribes. The kingdom of Kazan, or Casan, during the sway of the Tartars of the Golden Horde, comprehended the Russian governments of Kazan proper, Viatka, Perm, Simbeersk, and Penza. It was originally peopled by Finns, who were vanquished by the Tartars. In 1552, Ivan Vassilievitch II., by the taking of Kazan, destroyed the Tartar power, and annexed the territory to Russia as a kingdom.

Kazan, or **Kasan,** a fortified city of Russia, capital of the above government, near its centre, on the Kazanska, 4 miles from its mouth in the Volga, 430 miles E. of Moscow. Pop. 86,262. It is composed of three parts,—the citadel, the town, and suburbs. It is the see of a bishop, and has a magnetic observatory, an arsenal, and a powder-magazine. Kazan has long been celebrated for its educational establishments. Its university, founded in 1804, has a library of 80,000 volumes, an observatory, a botanic garden, and several museums, and the town has 2 gymnasia, a normal school, a veterinary college, a theological seminary, a military school, and public schools. It has extensive manufactures of cloths, cottons, cutlery, jewelry, and soap, with morocco-leather tanneries, and distilleries. Kazan is the entrepôt of the commerce between Siberia, Bokhara, and European Russia, and has an extensive trade on the Volga. It was several times nearly ruined by fire.

Kazanskaia, kå-zån-skī'å, a town of Russia, government of Don Cossacks, on the left bank of the Don, 156 miles S.S.E. of Voronezh.

Kazbek, a mountain of Caucasus. See Kasbek.

Kazbin, a town of Persia. See Kasbin.

Kazdagh, a mountain of Asia. See Gargarus.

Kazembe, a country of Africa. See Cazembe.

Kazeroon, Kazeroun, or **Kazerun,** kå-zå-roon', a decayed town of Persia, province of Fars, 55 miles W. of Sheeraz. It is said to have several thousand inhabitants, with cotton-manufactures.

Kazimierz, or **Kazimirz,** kå-zhe-meerzh', a town of Russian Poland, in Kalisz, 37 miles N. of Konin. P. 1168.

Kazimierz, or **Kazimirz,** a town of Russian Poland, 25 miles W.N.W. of Lublin, near the Vistula. Pop. 2606.

Kaz-Tagh, the Turkish name of Ida.

Kazvin, a town of Persia. See Kasbin.

Kdynie, a town of Bohemia. See Neugedein.

Keady, kå'dee, a village of Ireland, in Ulster, co. and 7 miles S.S.W. of Armagh. Pop. 1115. It has manufactures of linen.

Kealakeakua, kå-å-lå-kå-å-koo'å, or **Karakakooa,** kå rå-kå-koo'å ("path of the gods"), a bay on the W. coast of the island of Hawaii, in which Captain Cook was killed. It is about 2 miles broad, penetrates 1 mile inland, and the shore all round is covered with black coral rock, rendering landing difficult except at the village of Kakooa, where there is a fine sandy beach.

Keang-Yin, kå-ång'-yeen', a town of China, province of Kiang-Soo, near the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kiang, 86 miles E. of Nanking.

Kearnersville, ker'nẹrz-vĭl, a township of Forsyth co., N.C. Pop. 995.

Kearney, kar'ne, a county in the W. part of Kansas, has an area of about 1200 square miles. It is intersected by the Arkansas River and by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad.

Kearney, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Platte River. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is calcareous and produces good natural pasture. Timber is scarce in this county. It is intersected by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. Capital, Minden. Valuation of real and personal estate not reported. Pop. in 1870, 58; in 1876, 803.

Kearney, a post-office of Antrim co., Mich.

Kearney, a post-village in Kearney township, Clay co., Mo., on Fishing Creek, and on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 24 miles N.N.E. of Kansas City. It has 4 churches, a grist-mill, and manufactures of carriages and ploughs. Pop. 396.

Kearney, a post-town of Buffalo co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad and St. Joseph & Denver Railroad, at the W. terminus of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, and on or near the Platte River, 195 miles W. by S. of Omaha, 136 miles W. of Lincoln, and 9 miles W. of Fort Kearney. It has 2 banks, 5 churches, and manufactures of flour, furniture, wagons, shoes, ploughs, &c. Two daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 1200. Elevation, 2150 feet. Kearney Station on the Union Pacific Railroad is 5 miles E. of the junction.

Kearney, a township of Hudson co., N.J., adjacent to Harrison or East Newark. Pop. 974.

Kearney, a station in Hudson co., N.J., on the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 8 miles W. of Jersey City.

Kearneysville, West Virginia. See Kerneysville.

Kearsarge, keer'sarj, a mountain of Merrimack co., N.H., about 22 miles N.W. of Concord. Altitude, 2943 feet. Its summit is naked granite. Another Kearsarge, called also **Kiarsarge** and **Pequawket,** is in Carroll co., just N.E. of the village of North Conway, and is 3251 feet high.

Kearsarge, a post-office of Erie co., Pa., 4 miles S. of Erie City.

Kearsarge Village, a village and summer resort of Carroll co., N.H., 1 mile from North Conway Station. It has a church and several large boarding-houses.

Kearsley (kẹrz'le) **Creek,** of Michigan, falls into Flint River in Genesee co.

Keatchie, or **Keche,** kee'chee, a post-village of De Soto parish, La., 25 miles S. by W. of Shreveport. It has a seminary for girls, and 3 churches. Pop. about 300.

Keating, kee'ting (Nasby Post-Office), a village of Clinton co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 13 miles S.W. of Renovo. Pop. of Keating township, 1435.

Keating, a township of McKean co., Pa. Pop. 1435. It contains Smethport, the county town.

Keating, a township of Potter co., Pa. Pop. 78. It contains Keating Station, at Forest House (which see).

Keator's (kee'tọrz) **Corners,** a station in Ulster co., N.Y., on the Wallkill Valley Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Kingston.

Keats'kotoos', a post-office of Platte co., Neb.

Keban-Maden, kå-bån'-må'dẹn, **Kebban-Maden,** kĕb'bån'-må'dẹn, or **Kaban-Maaden,** kå-bån'-må'dẹn, a mining town of Turkish Armenia, pashalic and 88 miles N.N.W. of Diarbekir, on the Upper Euphrates. It has from 400 to 500 families, mostly Greeks and Armenians.

Kechan, kĕch'ån', a town of Turkey in Europe, in Roumelia, N. of Gallipoli. Pop. 1000.

Kechi, kee'chee, a township of Sedgwick co., Kansas. Pop. 456.

Kecho, a city of Anam. See Ketcho.

Keck's Centre, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., N.Y., in Johnstown township, 4 miles N.W. of Fonda. It has 2 paper-mills.

Keck's Chapel, a post-office of Claiborne co., Tenn.

Keck's Church, a post-office of Martin co., Ind.

Kecskemet, or **Ketskemet,** kĕch'kĕm'ait', written also **Keczkemet,** a town of Hungary, co. and 50 miles by rail S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 41,539, mostly employed in breeding live-stock, tanning, soap-making, and growing wine. It has various churches, gymnasia, a normal school, a school of design, an orphan asylum, and a hospital.

Keczel, kĕts'ĕl', a village of Hungary, co and 35 miles W. of Pesth. It has a church and a trade in corn, wine, and cattle. Pop. 4105.

Kedda, or **Kedah,** Malay Peninsula. See Queda.

Kedel, kå'dĕl', a village of West Africa, in Foota-Damga, on the Senegal. Lat. 15° 46′ N.; lon. 13° 2′ W.

Kedesh (kee'desh) **of Naph'tali,** written also **Kedes,** a village of Palestine, 9 miles S.W. of Paneas.

Ked'geree', or **Kijari,** kij'å-ree', a village of British India, in Bengal, on the Hoogly River, near its mouth.

Kedikalah, Asia Minor. See Vezeer-Kopri.

Kediri, kå-dee'ree', a province in the island of Java, on its S. coast. Pop. 676,800.

Kediri, a town in the island of Java, capital of the above province, 60 miles S.W. of Soerabaya, on the Kediri. It is the residence of the governor, and has a small bazaar and a mosque. Pop. 6000.

Kediri (or **Brantas,** brån'tås') **River,** Java, is formed of two streams, about 20 miles S. of Kediri, flows N. and N.E., and falls into the Strait of Madura, one arm at Soerabaya, the other 25 miles farther S., at Banjil. Total course, about 100 miles.

Kedje, or **Kej,** kĕj (anc. *Chobda,* or *Chodda?*), a town of Beloochistan, capital of Mekran, on the Doostee River, in lat. 26° 30′ N., lon. 62° 30′ E. It stands at the foot of a rock crowned by a fort, and had formerly 3000 houses and extensive trade, but has fallen into decay.

Kedoe, a province of Java. See Kadoe.

Kedoos, Kedous, or **Kedus.** See Sarabat.

Kedron, kee'drọn, or **Kidron,** kid'rọn, a brook of Palestine, proceeds through the valley of Jehoshaphat, N.W. of Jerusalem, past which city it continues on the E., separating it from the Mount of Olives, and thence 20 miles E.S.E. to the Dead Sea. It is a mere torrent, flowing only during and after rains.

Ke′dron, a post-office of Coweta co., Ga.

Kedron, a township of Woodbury co., Iowa. Pop. 262.

Kedron, a post-office of Osage co., Kansas.

Kedron, a post-office of Fillmore co., Minn.

Kedywaree, kĕd-e-wå′ree, an offset from the W. side of the Sata, the great eastern mouth of the Indus, in lat. 24° 7′ N., lon. 67° 28′ E. It is one of the main entrances to the river.

Keea-Hing-Foo, kå′å-hing-foo, a city of China, province of Che-Kiang, 50 miles N.W. of Ning-Po, on the Imperial Canal.

Keeb′ler's Cross Roads, a post-office of Washington co., Tenn., 5½ miles from Jonesborough.

Keebt, the Turkish name of Egypt.

Keechie, or **Keechi,** kee′chee, a post-office of Leon co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 27 miles S.W. of Palestine.

Keechie Creek, Texas, runs southeastward through Leon co., and enters the Trinity River. The Upper Keechie rises in Freestone co., runs southeastward, and enters the Trinity River in Leon co. about 16 miles above the mouth of the former creek.

Kee′dysville, a post-village of Washington co., Md., on the Washington County Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 11 miles S. of Hagerstown, and 1 mile E. of Antietam Creek. It has 3 churches and a carriage-factory. Here is the Antietam National Cemetery.

Kee′fer's Corners, a post-hamlet of Albany co., N.Y., about 16 miles S.W. of Albany. It has a church.

Keekoskee, Wisconsin. See Kekoskee.

Keelang, Malay Archipelago. See Kelang.

Kee′ler, a township of Van Buren co., Mich. Pop. 1131. It contains Keelersville.

Kee′ler's Bay, a post-office of Grand Isle co., Vt., on Lake Champlain.

Kee′lersburg, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, 8 miles below Tunkhannock.

Kee′lersville, a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., in Keeler township, 10 miles W. of Decatur. It has 3 churches and 2 wagon-shops. Pop. about 250.

Keel′ing, a post-office of Haywood co., Tenn.

Keel′ing (or **Co′cos**) **Islands,** a group in the Indian Ocean, belonging to Great Britain, in lat. 12° 5′ S., lon. 96° 53′ E., consisting of Horsburg and Keeling, with several smaller islands, on which a few English inhabitants and Malays are settled. These islands abound with cocoa-palms and have good water.

Keels, a seaport of Newfoundland, on Bonavista Bay, in lat. 48° 38′ N., lon. 53° 26′ W.

Kee-Lung, or **Ke‵lung′,** a town and treaty-port of China, in Formosa, on its N. coast, 25 miles E. of Tamsui. It is much visited by steamers for coal, which is mined near by. Camphor, coal, and coal-dust are shipped hence to the mainland.

Keel′ville, a post-village of Cherokee co., Kansas, in Lyon township, about 13 miles W. by N. of Baxter Springs. It has a church, a newspaper office, and a plough-factory.

Keelwa, or **Kilwah,** East Africa. See Quiloa.

Keen′ansville, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 18 miles W. of Bradford. It contains a woollen-mill and 2 stores. Pop. 150.

Keene, keen, a station in Kern co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 36 miles S.E. of Bakersfield.

Keene, a township of Adams co., Ill. Pop. 1283. It contains Woodville and Loraine.

Keene, a post-office of Wabaunsee co., Kansas.

Keene, a post-village of Jessamine co., Ky., 11 miles S.W. of Lexington. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill. Pop. about 250.

Keene, a post-office of Ionia co., Mich., in Keene township, 6 miles N. of Saranac, and about 22 miles E. of Grand Rapids. Pop. of the township, 1202.

Keene, a post-office of Kearney co., Neb., 24 miles S. of Kearney Junction.

Keene, a beautiful city, the capital of Cheshire co., N.H., in Keene township, on the Ashuelot River, and on the Cheshire Railroad, at the junction of the Ashuelot Railroad, 42 miles N.W. of Fitchburg, Mass., 92 miles N.W. of Boston, and about 50 miles W.S.W. of Concord. It is built on level ground, has wide and straight streets, mostly ornamented with shade-trees, and contains a court-house, 8 churches, 4 national banks, 2 savings-banks, a city hall, a high school, and a public library. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Keene has manufactures of furniture, leather, pottery, chairs, woollen goods, bricks, and carriages. Pop. of township, 5971.

Keene, a post-village in Keene township, Essex co., N.Y., on the East Fork of the Au Sable River, 39 miles S.S.W. of Plattsburg. It has 2 churches and several saw-mills. The township comprises Mount Marcy and other peaks of the Adirondack Mountains. Pop. of township, 758.

Keene, a post-village in Keene township, Coshocton co., O., 6 miles N. of Coshocton, and about 30 miles N. of Zanesville. It has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 787.

Keene, a post-hamlet in Buena Vista township, Portage co., Wis., 5 miles E. of Bancroft Railroad Station, and about 60 miles N. of Portage City. It has 2 churches, a foundry, a machine-shop, a grist-mill, and a lumber-mill.

Keene, a post-village in Peterborough co., Ontario, on Rice Lake, 12 miles by rail S.E. of Peterborough. It contains 2 hotels, 5 stores, a tannery, and saw- and grist-mills. Steamers run between here and Harwood. Pop. 400.

Kee′ner, a township of Jasper co., Ind., in the "Oak Barrens," bounded N. by the river Kankakee. Pop. 71.

Kee′ners, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad.

Kee′nerville, a post-office of Mitchell co., N.C., 12 miles E. of Bakersville.

Keene's, a station in St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 28 miles N.E. of Watertown.

Keene Valley, a post-hamlet of Essex co., N.Y., in Keene township, near Mount Marcy. It has a church and several boarding-houses.

Kee′ney's Settlement, a post-hamlet of Cortland co., N.Y., about 22 miles S.S.E. of Syracuse.

Kee′neyville, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., about 33 miles S.W. of Elmira, N.Y. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Keensburg, keenz′burg, a post-hamlet of Wabash co., Ill., on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Mount Carmel. It has 3 churches.

Keen's Mills, a post-office of Androscoggin co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, 14 miles N. of Lewiston.

Keen′ville, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ill., about 27 miles E. by S. of Centralia.

Keenville, or **Keensville,** a hamlet of Snyder co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, ½ mile from Sunbury. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

Keeo, a city of Japan. See Miako.

Keepawa, keep′å-wå, a river of Quebec, having a number of lakes as tributaries, flows from the N.E. about 120 miles, and plunges into Lake Temiscamingue, in a magnificent cascade 150 feet in height, 776 miles above the mouth of the Ottawa. Several miles above the falls it expands into a large and deeply-indented lake having an area of 92 square miles. This lake is 760 feet above the level of the sea, and surrounded by forests.

Keep Tryst, Maryland. See Sandy Hook.

Keep′ville, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa., near the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, 1½ miles from Albion, and 28 miles S.W. of Erie. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Keerbergen, kaiʀ′bĕʀ‵ɢhẹn, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Dyle, 16 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 2087.

Keer‵noor′, a considerable village of British India, 18 miles E.S.E. of Trichinopoly.

Keer‵poy′, Khirpai, keer‵pī′, or **Kur‵poy′,** a town of Bengal, 52 miles W. of Calcutta, with cotton-weaving establishments.

Keerutpoor, or **Kiratpur,** kee-rŭt-poor′, a town of the Bijnaur district, India. Pop. 9579.

Keeseville, keez′vĭl, a post-village of Clinton and Essex cos., N.Y., on both sides of the Au Sable River, 15 miles S. of Plattsburg, and 4 miles W. of Lake Champlain. It contains 6 churches, a national bank, an academy or union free school, a newspaper office, 2 rolling-mills, and manufactures of iron, nails, furniture, wagons, &c. Iron ore abounds in the vicinity. Pop. about 2800. Near this place the Au Sable River flows through a deep chasm between vertical walls of Potsdam sandstone, and falls 90 feet.

Keetah, a town of India. See Kaita.

Kee′ver, a post-office of Ellsworth co., Kansas.

Keewatin, kee-wah′tin, a district of the Dominion of Canada, attached, for administrative purposes, to Manitoba, and temporarily governed by stipendiary magistrates. It is bounded on the E. by Hudson's Bay and the province of Ontario (a line running N. and S., a few miles W. of lon. 91° W., being the present conventional limit), on the S. by Minnesota and the province of Manitoba, and W. by the North-West Territories, the W. line running due N. on the meridian of 100° 10′ W. Area, 395,306 square miles. It is traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and has a colony of Icelanders, with its capital at Gimli.

Keewatin, a station of the Keewatin district, on the Pacific Railway, 113 miles E. of Selkirk, Manitoba. It is at the crossing of a northern arm of the Lake of the Woods.

Keezletown, kee′zẹl-tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., Va., 5 miles S.E. of Harrisonburg, and about 22 miles N.N.E. of Staunton. Near it are several churches.

Kef, a town of Egypt, on the Red Sea, opposite the town and island of Suakin, of which it is a suburb. A bridge extends to the larger town.

Keff, or **El Keff,** a strongly fortified town of Africa, regency and 88 miles S.W. of Tunis.

Kef′fer's, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Lebanon & Tremont Branch of the Reading Railroad, near the Black Diamond coal-mines, and 3 miles E. of Tower City.

Keffing (kĕf′fing‵), or **Kessing** (kĕs′sing‵), GREAT and LITTLE, two islands of the Malay Archipelago, in the Moluccas, S.E. coast of the island of Ceram. Lat. (E. point of Great Keffing) 3° 50′ S.; lon. 130° 40′ E. Great Keffing is united to Ceram by a coral reef.

Kefil, kå-feel′, a village of Asiatic Turkey, on a canal of the Euphrates, a little S. of the ruins of Babylon, with a tomb reputed to be that of Ezekiel and frequented by numerous pilgrims.

Keg Creek, Iowa, rises in Shelby co., runs nearly southward through Pottawattamie co., and enters the Missouri River about 5 miles below the mouth of the Platte River, after a course of about 80 miles.

Keg Creek, a township of Pottawattamie co., Iowa. Pop. 386.

Kegham Sea, Russia. See GÖKTSCHE-DENGHIS.

Kegon′sa Lake, Wisconsin, is in Dane co., about 10 miles S.E. of Madison, and is the most southeastern of the Four Lakes. It has a roundish form, and is nearly 3 miles in diameter.

Keg′worth, a village of England, co. of Leicester, on the Soar, and on the Midland Railway, 5½ miles N.N.W. of Loughborough. Pop. of the parish, 1834.

Kehl, kail, a town of Germany, in Baden, on the Rhine, here crossed by bridges, near the mouth of the Kinzig, and immediately opposite Strasburg. It was fortified by Vauban, and was formerly a bulwark of Germany on the side of France; but its fortifications are now dismantled. It communicates by a short branch with the Basel & Baden Railway. Kehl has figured prominently in several wars. Pop. 1830; or, with suburbs, 4818.

Kei, Malay Archipelago. See KEY.

Keifer, kī′fẹr, a post-hamlet of Muskingum co., O., 16 miles S.S.E. of Zanesville.

Keighley, keeth′lee, or **Keithley,** a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Aire, at a railway junction, 9 miles N.W. of Bradford. The town is built almost wholly of stone; its streets are well paved, and lighted with gas. Keighley contains a grammar-school, a court-house, a mechanics' institute, and thriving manufactures of woollen and worsted goods, with cottons. The Leeds & Liverpool Canal conveys goods from it to Hull and Liverpool. Pop. 19,775.

Keimfield, kīm′feeld, a post-hamlet of Rush co., Kansas, 28 miles S. of Hays City.

Kei River, Africa. See KEY.

Keiserville, kī′zẹr-vĭl, a hamlet of Wyoming co., Pa., 4 miles E. of Meshoppen Railroad Station. It has a church.

Keish, an island of the Persian Gulf. See KENN.

Keiskamma, kīs-kåm′må, a river of South Africa, in Cape Colony, enters the ocean 30 miles E.N.E. of the Great Fish River, after a S.E. course of 80 miles.

Keith, keeth, a town of Scotland, co. of Banff, on the Isla, at a railway junction, 20 miles W.S.W. of Banff. It is surrounded by hills, contains a court-house, a library, an excellent grammar-school, and 3 branch banks, and has woollen and linen manufactures. FIFE KEITH, a handsomely built town of Scotland, co. of Banff, is on the Isla, opposite Keith. The "Summer Eve Fair," held here in September, is the largest in the N. of Scotland for cattle and horses. Pop. of Keith, 2657; of Fife Keith, 945.

Keith, keeth, a county in the W. part of Nebraska, borders on Colorado. Area, 1764 square miles. It is intersected by the North Platte and South Platte Rivers and by the Union Pacific Railroad. The surface is undulating or level. Capital, Ogalalla. Pop. 108.

Keith's, a post-hamlet of Noble co., O., in Jackson township, 5 miles W.N.W. of Dexter City. It has a church and 2 flour-mills.

Keithsburg, keeths′burg, a post-village of Mercer co., Ill., in Keithsburg township, on the Mississippi River, at the terminus of the Galva & Keithsburg Railroad, 17 miles S.W. of Aledo, and about 32 miles W.N.W. of Galesburg. Another railroad extends hence southward to Oquawka and Sagetown. It is 27 miles by water above Burlington, Iowa. It has a national bank, 5 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, 2 flouring-mills, and a carriage-factory. Pop. 1179; of the township, 1579.

Keithsburg Junction, a station in Mercer co., Ill., on the Galva & Keithsburg Railroad, 6 miles N. of Keithsburg, at the junction of the branch to New Boston.

Kekos′kee, or **Keekos′kee,** a post-village of Dodge co., Wis., is near Rock River, about 20 miles S.S.W. of Fond du Lac, and 1 mile E. of Horicon Lake. It has a grist-mill, 1 or 2 breweries, and a wagon-shop.

Kek′ree, Kekri, or **Keikree,** kå′kree, a town of India, province and 65 miles S.E. of Ajmeer. Pop. 6357.

Kelang, or **Keelang,** kå‵lång′, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the W. extremity of Ceram. Lat. (W. point) 3° 12′ S.; lon. 127° 40′ E. It is 20 miles in circumference.

Kelani, Ceylon. See KALANI.

Kelani-Ganga. See KALANI-GUNGA.

Kelat, Khelat, kẹl-åt′, or **Kalat′,** a walled town, capital of Beloochistan and of the province of Kelat, on a hill, 6000 feet above the sea, in lat. 28° 52′ N., lon. 66° 33′ E. Pop., with suburbs, 12,000. It is fortified, and commanded by a large citadel. It is ill built, but is well supplied with provisions and water, and has some transit trade, with a few manufactories of arms.

Kelat-i-Ghilzie, kẹl-åt′-e-ghil′zee ("fort of the Ghiljies"), a hill-fort of Afghanistan, 84 miles N.W. of Candahar, on the route to Ghuznee.

Kelat-Kadiri, kẹl-åt′-kå-dee′ree, a fortress of Persia, in Khorassan, 58 miles N.E. of Meshed.

Kelbra, kĕl′brå, a town of Prussian Saxony, in Merseburg, 12 miles E.S.E. of Nordhausen. Pop. 1212.

Kelcze, a town of Austria. See KELTSCH.

Kelheim, kĕl′hīme (anc. *Celeu′sum?*), a town of Bavaria, at the junction of the Ludwig Canal with the Danube, 12 miles S.W. of Ratisbon. Pop. 2838. Here is the Befreiungshalle, a fine edifice, with rich works of art.

Kelioob, or **Kelioub,** Egypt. See GALYOOB.

Kelkom, kĕl‵kom′, a village of Senegambia, 10 miles E. by S. of St. Louis.

Kel′ler, a station in Peoria co., Ill., on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, 6 miles N. of Peoria.

Kel′lersburg, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., in Madison township, on Red Bank Creek, 3 miles from Red Bank, and 48 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches.

Kel′ler's Church, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., in Bedminster township, 6 miles N.E. of Perkasie Station. It has a church.

Keller's Station, in Wabash co., Ind., is on the Wabash Railroad, 24 miles E. of Logansport.

Kel′lersville, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Pa., about 20 miles N. by W. of Easton. It has a church, an iron-foundry with machine-shop, and a woollen-mill.

Kellerville, Adams co., Ill. See KALLERVILLE.

Kel′lerville, a post-office of Dubois co., Ind.

Kel′ley, a post-hamlet of Story co., Iowa, in Washington township, on the Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, 31 miles N. of Des Moines.

Kelley, Kentucky. See KELLY.

Kelley, a township of Ripley co., Mo. Pop. 240.

Kel′ley's, a station in Schenectady co., N.Y., on the Schenectady & Duanesburg Branch of the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 7 miles W.S.W. of Schenectady.

Kelley's Cove, a maritime settlement in Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, 4 miles from Yarmouth. Pop. 300.

Kelley's Island, a post-office of Erie co., O., is 12 miles from Sandusky, and is on the island of the same name in Lake Erie. The island contains 3 hotels, 4 churches, and a graded school. It has quarries of limestone and manufactures of wine. Pop. 910.

Kelley's Mills, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., O., on Pine Creek, about 5 miles from the Ohio River, and 8 miles N.W. of Ironton.

Kelley's Store, a post-office of Greenville co., S.C.

Kel′leysville, a post-village of Marion co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of ploughs, wagons, &c.

Kellinghausen, kĕl′ling-hŏw‵zẹn, a village of Prussia, in Holstein, 24 miles S. of Rendsburg. Pop. 2184.

Kellington, a town of England. See CALLINGTON.

Kel′lis' Store, a post-office of Kemper co., Miss.

Kell′nersville, a post-office of Manitowoc co., Wis.

Kel′logg, or **Jas′per City,** a post-village of Jasper co., Iowa, in Kellogg township, near the North Skunk

River, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 44 miles E. by N. of Des Moines, and 9 miles E. of Newton. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, and a pump-factory. Pop. of the village, 500; of the township, additional, 827.

Kellogg, a post-village of Wabasha co., Minn., in Greenfield township, near the Mississippi River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 6 miles S.S.E. of Wabasha. It has a church, 3 hotels, 4 stores, and 2 warehouses for grain.

Kellogg, a post-office of Douglas co., Oregon.

Kellogg's Landing, a post-hamlet of Madison parish, La., 20 miles S.W. of Delta Station. It has 2 churches.

Kel'loggsville, a hamlet of Kent co., Mich., about 8 miles S. of Grand Rapids.

Kelloggsville, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., in Niles township, about 16 miles S.E. of Auburn. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 250.

Kelloggsville, a post-village of Ashtabula co., O., on the Ashtabula River, about 32 miles S.W. of Erie, Pa. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a cheese-factory.

Kells, kĕlz, a town of Ireland, co. of Meath, on the Blackwater, 36 miles by rail N.W. of Dublin. It is pleasantly situated, and has a sessions-house, bridewell, workhouse, hospital, an ancient round tower, a richly-carved ancient cross, a small antique chapel, 2 churches, and some manufactories of lace. Pop. 2925.

Kel'ly, a township of Warren co., Ill. Pop. 1295.

Kelly, or **Kel'ley,** a post-hamlet of Christian co., Ky., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 8 miles N. of Hopkinsville. It has a church, 3 stores, and a tobacco-factory. Pop. 100.

Kelly, a township of Cooper co., Mo. Pop. 1372.

Kelly, a township of Union co., Pa. Pop. 942. It contains West Milton and Kelly Point.

Kel'lyburg, or **Kel'lysburg,** a post-hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., about 14 miles N.N.E. of Williamsport. It has 2 churches and 2 saw-mills.

Kelly Cross Roads, a post-village of Union co., Pa., 3 miles W. of West Milton. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 300.

Kelly Point, a post-hamlet of Union co., Pa., in Kelly township, about 4 miles W.N.W. of Lewisburg.

Kelly's, Pennsylvania. See TUNNELTON.

Kellysburg, Indiana co., Pa. See HOME.

Kelly's Corners, a post-hamlet of Lenawee co., Mich., on the Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern Railroad, 20 miles N.E. of Hillsdale. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

Kelly's Corners, a post-office and station of Delaware co., N.Y., on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, 47 miles N.W. of Kingston.

Kelly's Creek, a post-office of St. Clair co., Ala.

Kelly's Ferry, a post-office of Marion co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, 10 miles below Chattanooga.

Kelly's Island, Ohio. See KELLEY'S ISLAND.

Kelly's Point, a post-office of Pembina co., Dakota, on the Red River of the North.

Kelly's Station, a post-office and station of Armstrong co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 35 miles N.E. of Pittsburg, and ½ mile from Clinton. It has a church.

Kel'lysville, or **Kel'lyville** (Clifton Heights Post-Office), a village in Upper Darby township, Delaware co., Pa., on Darby Creek, and on the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, 1 mile from Clifton Heights, and 6 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches, a cotton-factory, &c.

Kel'lyton, a post-office of Coosa co., Ala., on the Savannah & Memphis Railroad, 53 miles N.W. of Opelika.

Kel'lyville, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., N.C.

Kel'sey, a post-hamlet of El Dorado co., Cal., about 5 miles N. of Placerville.

Kelsey, Lake co., Cal. See KELSEYVILLE.

Kel'sey River, California, rises in Mendocino co., runs northward, and enters Eel River in Humboldt co.

Kel'seyville, or **Kelsey,** a pleasant village of Lake co., Cal., at the base of Uncle Sam Mountain, amidst beautiful scenery, 25 miles N.E. of Cloverdale, and 3 miles S. of Clear Lake. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, a drug-store, &c. Pop. about 400.

Kel'so, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, on the Tweed, near its confluence with the Teviot, 23 miles by rail S.W. of Berwick, and 4½ miles from the English border. It is beautifully situated, with a fine bridge across the Tweed, a town hall, several churches, schools, and libraries, 2 newspapers, 4 branch banks, a museum, and noble remains of one of the largest of the Scottish abbeys, built about A.D. 1128. The town carries on a brisk retail trade. Its cattle-market, on the 5th of August, is the largest in the S. of Scotland. Kelso in ancient times suffered much in the wars with England. Pop. 4564.

Kel'so, a post-village of Dearborn co., Ind., in Kelso township, about 26 miles W.N.W. of Cincinnati. The township contains 4 churches. Pop. of the township, 1908.

Kelso, a post-office of Sibley co., Minn., in Kelso township, about 25 miles N. of Mankato, and 10 miles W. of Le Sueur. Here is a church. Pop. of the township, 580.

Kelso, a post-hamlet in Kelso township, Scott co., Mo., about 170 miles S. of St. Louis. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber and staves. P. of the township, 1000.

Kelso, a post-office of Howard co., Neb.

Kelso, a post-village of Lincoln co., Tenn., on the Elk River, and on the Winchester & Alabama Railroad, 5 miles from Fayetteville, and about 46 miles S.E. of Columbia. It has a church, a flour-mill, and 2 saw-mills.

Kelso, or **Elgin,** ĕl'ghin, a post-village in Huntingdon co., Quebec, 8½ miles S.S.W. from Huntingdon. P. 200.

Kelsterbach, kĕl'stẹr-båᴋ`, a village of Germany, in Hesse, on the left bank of the Main, 8 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort. Pop. 1268.

Kel'ton, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., in Penn township, on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, at Penn Station, 46 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches.

Kelton, a post-village of Box Elder co., Utah, on the Central Pacific Railroad, 68 miles W. of Corinne, and 2 miles from Great Salt Lake. It is an important point for shipping, the exports of Idaho being nearly all shipped here. Pop. 101.

Keltsch, kĕlch, or **Kelcze,** kĕl'chå, a town of Moravia, 18 miles E. of Prerau, with an old castle. Pop. 2305.

Kelung, Formosa. See KEE-LUNG.

Kel'vin, a small river of Scotland, enters the Clyde 2 miles below Glasgow.

Kel'vin, a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, on White Man's Creek, 18 miles N. by E. of Lynedoch. Pop. 200.

Kel'vin Grove, a post-office of Wake co., N.C.

Kem, kĕm, or **Kemi,** kĕm'ee, a river of Russia, formed by the outlets of Lakes Kootno, Niook, and others, in the W. part of the government of Archangel, flows E., and falls into the White Sea, after a course of about 100 miles. Immediately opposite to its mouth is a group of islands, the chief of which is Kemskoe-Ostrov.

Kem, or **Kemi,** a town of Russia, government and 180 miles W. by N. of Archangel, at the entrance of a river of its own name into the White Sea. Pop. 1926.

Kemakh, kẹh-måk', or **Kamak,** kå-måk', a small town of Asiatic Turkey, 86 miles S.W. of Erzroom, on the Upper Euphrates, partly enclosed by a very ancient wall, and embosomed in gardens.

Kemaon, a province of British India. See KUMAON.

Kembangan, kĕm-bån-gån', or **Noessa Kambangan,** noos'så kåm-bån-gån', an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the S. coast of Java, in lon. 109° E., and about 15 miles long by 7 miles broad.

Kemberg, kĕm'bĕʀɢ, a town of Prussian Saxony, 40 miles N.E. of Merseburg. Pop. 3068.

Kemblesville, kem'bẹlz-vĭl, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., in Franklin township, about 15 miles W. of Wilmington, Del. It has a church.

Kemi, a river of Russia. See KEM.

Kemijoki, kå'me-yo'kee, **Kemi,** kå'mee, or **Kimi,** kee'mee, a river of Russia, in Lapland, rises in lat. 68° N., flows first S., forming several lakes, then N.N.W., and afterwards S.W., falling into the Gulf of Bothnia about 11 miles E. of Torneå, after a course of nearly 300 miles.

Kemlic, a town of Asia. See GHIO.

Kem'ma, a post-office of Knox co., Neb.

Kemmel, kĕm'mẹl, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 6 miles S.S.W. of Ypres, on the Kemmelbeke. Pop. 1700.

Kemnitz, kĕm'nits, a village of Saxony, circle of Bautzen, bailiwick of Labau. Pop. 1317.

Kemouldjina, a town of Turkey. See GUMOORJEENA.

Kemp, a post-office of Hamlin co., Dakota.

Kemp, a post-office of Kaufinan co., Tex.

Kempen, kĕmp'ẹn, a town of Prussia, in Posen, on a railway, 33 miles S. of Kalisz. Pop. 6168.

Kempen, a town of Rhenish Prussia, at a railway junction, 20 miles N.W. of Dusseldorf, with a citadel, and manufactures of woollens and linens. It has a normal school and a progymnasium. Pop. 5372.

Kempen, or **Kempenland.** See CAMPINE.

Kemp'er, a county in the E. part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is drained by the Sucarnoochee Creek. A large part of the surface is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. Capital, De Kalb. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 12,920, of whom 12,887 were Americans.

Kemper, a post-office and station of Jersey co., Ill., on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, about 24 miles N. of Alton.

Kemper City, a post-office of Victoria co., Tex.

Kemp's Creek, a post-office of Cleburne co., Ala.

Kemp's Mills, a post-office of Randolph co., N.C.

Kemps'ville, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ala., 26 miles N.W. of Evergreen. It has a church.

Kempsville, a post-village of Princess Anne co., Va., 8 miles from the Norfolk & Petersburg Railroad, and about 11 miles S.E. of Norfolk. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Kempten, kĕmp'tẹn (anc. *Cambodunum?* or *Campodunum?*), a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the Iller, where it becomes navigable, and on the railway from Augsburg to Lindau, 51 miles S.S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 12,377. It consists of an old town, walled, and nearly encircled by the new town, and has a fine collegiate church, a public library, a gymnasium, a Latin school, and an ancient abbey, where the independent abbot formerly held his court.

Kempt Head, a post-hamlet in Victoria co., Nova Scotia, on the N. side of Boularderie Island, 30 miles N.W. of Sydney. Pop. 100.

Kemp'ton, a post-office of Ford co., Ill.

Kempton, a post-office of Tipton co., Ind., on the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, 10 miles W. of Tipton.

Kempton, a station in Berks co., Pa., on the Berks & Lehigh Railroad, 24 miles N. of Reading.

Kemp'town, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Md., about 35 miles W. by N. of Baltimore.

Kemp'town, a post-village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, 5 miles from Riversdale. It contains a hotel and a saw-mill. Pop. 300.

Kempt'ville, a village in Grenville co., Ontario, on a branch of the Rideau River, and on the St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway, 22½ miles N. of Prescott, and 31½ miles S. of Ottawa. It has good water-power, 5 churches, about 20 stores, 3 grist-mills, 3 saw-mills, 3 carding- and fulling-mills, a brewery and distillery, a tannery, an ashery, 2 iron-foundries, &c. Pop. 872.

Ken, or **Kent,** a river of England, co. of Westmoreland, flows S. through the small lake of Kentmere, and past Kendal into Morecambe Bay.

Ken, a river of Scotland, rises on the borders of the co. of Ayr, flows S., and joins the Dee, above its confluence with which it expands into the beautiful Loch Ken, having at its head Kenmore Castle.

Ken, a river of India. See Cane.

Ke'nansville, a post-village, capital of Duplin co., N.C., in Kenansville township, about 54 miles N. of Wilmington. It has a court-house, 4 churches, a female seminary, and an academy for boys. Pop. of township, 2878.

Kendaia, ken-dī'ạ, a post-hamlet of Seneca co., N.Y., in Romulus township, about 22 miles S.W. of Auburn. It has a church.

Ken'dal, Kir'by Ken'dal, or **Kirk'by Ken'dal,** a borough of England, co. of Westmoreland, at a railway junction, 38 miles S.S.E. of Carlisle. It stands among lofty hills in the vale of the Ken. The houses are built of stone and interspersed with trees. Chief buildings, a large ancient and a handsome modern church, a fine Roman Catholic chapel, a grammar-school, a blue-coat school, and several smaller endowed schools, a town hall, a court-house, a house of correction, a union workhouse, a theatre, assembly- and news-rooms, libraries, a natural history society and excellent museum, trades'-halls, &c. Kendal is one of the oldest manufacturing towns in the kingdom. The principal manufactures are waistcoatings, kerseys, linens, baizes, serges, carpets, knit worsted caps, jackets, stockings, and leather, with dye-, marble-, and paper-works. A canal provides it with water conveyance to all parts of the kingdom. The borough sends one member to Parliament. Pop. 13,446.

Ken'dal, a post-village in Durham co., Ontario, 9 miles N. of Newtonville. It contains 1 store, 2 hotels, and 2 saw-mills, and has a good trade in lumber, grain, and country produce. Pop. 250.

Kenda'lia, a post-hamlet of Kanawha co., W. Va., about 20 miles E. of Charleston. Coal abounds here.

Ken'dall, a county in the N.E. part of Illinois, has an area of 324 square miles. It is intersected by the Fox or Pishtaka River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified by prairies and woodlands, the former of which are the more extensive. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, and pork are the staple products. Niagara limestone (Upper Silurian) underlies a part of the soil. This county is traversed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and by the Fox River Branch of that railroad. Capital, Yorkville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,801,080. Pop. in 1870, 12,399, of whom 9715 were Americans.

Kendall, a county in the S. central part of Texas, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is intersected by the Guadalupe River. The surface is hilly or undulating. The soil is partly fertile. Cattle, Indian corn, and grass are the staple products. Capital, Boerne. Valuation of real and personal estate, $360,245. Pop. in 1870, 1536, of whom 1061 were Americans.

Kendall, a township of Kendall co., Ill., about 14 miles S.S.W. of Aurora. It is bounded on the N. by Fox River, and contains Yorkville. Pop. 1445.

Kendall, a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., in Pine Grove township, on the South Haven division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 15 miles W. of Kalamazoo. It has a church, a graded school, and manufactures of bricks, chairs, lumber, and staves. Pop. nearly 300.

Kendall, a post-village in Kendall township, Orleans co., N.Y., on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 54 miles E. of Lewiston, and 24 miles W.N.W. of Rochester. It has several churches. The township is bounded N. by Lake Ontario, and contains 2 hamlets, named East Kendall and West Kendall. Pop. of township, 1750.

Kendall, a post-hamlet of Anson co., N.C., 12 miles N. of Polkton Station. It has a church and a tannery.

Kendall, a post-hamlet of Beaver co., Pa., about 30 miles W. by N. of Pittsburg. Pop. 50.

Kendall, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Tex., 11 miles W. of Sherman. It has a church.

Kendall, a township of Lafayette co., Wis. Pop. 888. It is traversed by the Platteville Branch of the Mineral Point Railroad.

Kendall, a post-village in Glendale township, Monroe co., Wis., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 80 miles N.W. of Madison, and 29 miles E.S.E. of Sparta. It has a church, 3 hotels, a foundry with a machine-shop, a graded school, and machine-shops of the railroad company.

Kendall Creek, a post-office of McKean co., Pa.

Kendall Mills, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., N.Y., on the line between Monroe and Orleans co., about 22 miles W.N.W. of Rochester. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Kendall's Mills, Maine. See Fairfield.

Ken'dallville, a city of Noble co., Ind., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad where it crosses the Air-Line division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, and on an affluent of the St. Joseph River, near a beautiful little lake, 27 miles N. by W. of Fort Wayne, and 31 miles E.S.E. of Goshen. It contains a national bank, 8 churches, a newspaper office, a fine hotel, a school-building which cost $33,000, 2 flour-mills, a foundry, a machine-shop, and manufactures of sash, doors, blinds, carriages, furniture, cigars, &c. Pop. 2800.

Kendallville, a post-hamlet of Winneshiek co., Iowa, on the Upper Iowa River, 8 miles N.E. of Cresco. It has a flour-mill.

Kenderes, kĕn'då'rĕsh', a village of Hungary, 10 miles from Szent-Miklos-Török. Pop. 3568.

Kendota, Minnesota. See Kandota.

Kendrapara, kĕn-drå-på'rå, a town of India, district and 48 miles (by canal) E. of Cuttack. Pop. 10,682.

Ken'drick, a township of Greene co., Iowa. Pop. 608.

Kendrick, a station in Clearfield co., Pa., on a branch of the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, 8 miles W.S.W. of Osceola Mills.

Kendrick's Creek, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Tenn., 15 miles N. of Jonesborough. It has a church.

Kenduskeag, ken-dus'keeg, a small river of Penobscot co., Me., runs southeastward, and enters the Penobscot River at Bangor. It affords durable water-power.

Kenduskeag, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., on the river of its own name, in Kenduskeag township, about 12 miles N.W. of Bangor. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, and manufactures of lumber, farming-implements, &c. Pop. of the township, 770.

Keneh, or **Kene,** kĕn'ĕh', written also **Qené, Gheneh,** or **Ghenneh** (anc. *Cænap'olis,* or *Neap'olis*), a city of Upper Egypt, capital of the province of Keneh-Cosseir, near the right bank of the Nile, 150 miles above Sioot, and opposite Denderah. It is an important mart for agricultural produce and for the trade with Arabia and

Central Africa. It has extensive manufactures of earthenwares, a cotton-factory, and a superior government school. Pop. 13,200.

Ken‵esaw′, or **Ken‵nesaw′**, a post-village of Cobb co., Ga., on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, about 24 miles N.W. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches, and a steam grist-mill and saw-mill. Near it is Kenesaw Mountain (1809 feet high), which gives name to a battle between the Union forces and the Confederates, June 25, 1864.

Kenesaw, a post-village of Adams co., Neb., on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 25 miles E. of Kearney Junction. It has a graded school and a newspaper office.

Keni′a, a mountain of Africa, in lat. 1° 20′ S., lon. 37° 35′ E., 18,000 feet above the sea. It is constantly snow-clad, whence it is also called Doenyo Ebor, or "white mountain." A river descending from it is supposed to flow to the Victoria Nyanza.

Kenieba, kå-ne-å′bå, a leper-village of Bambook, in West Africa, not far from the gold-mines of Dambagnagney. Lat. 13° 56′ N.; lon. 12° 6′ W.

Ken′ilworth, a town of England, co. and 4½ miles by rail N. of Warwick. It has manufactures of ribbons, gauzes, horn combs, leather, and chemical products. The town, beautifully situated, has an ancient church, a grammar-school, remains of an abbey founded about 1122, and the massive keep and some other portions of a castle, now a magnificent ivy-covered ruin, founded in the reign of Henry I. Kenilworth is said to have been named after the Mercian king Kenulph. Pop. 3335.

Kenjua, Pennsylvania. See KINZUA.

Kenkris, **Kenkries**, or **Kenkres**, kĕn′krees (anc. *Cen′chreæ*), a village of Greece, 7 miles E.S.E. of Corinth, on the Isthmus and shore of the Gulf of Ægina.

Kenmare, kĕn‵mair′, a town of Ireland, co. of Kerry, on the estuary of the Roughty, 13 miles S.S.W. of Killarney. Pop. 1205.

Kenmare River or **Bay**, Ireland, is a deep inlet of the Atlantic, between the cos. of Cork and Kerry, N.W. of Bantry Bay. Breadth of entrance, 5 miles.

Kenmore, an island of Ireland. See VALENTIA.

Kenmore, kĕn-mōr′, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Perth, at the head of Loch Tay, 6 miles W.S.W. of Aberfeldie. The village is one of the most picturesque in Scotland. In its vicinity is Taymouth Castle, the seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane; and the mountain of Ben Lawers is in this parish. Pop. 1615.

Kenmore, kĕn-mōr′, a post-office of Fairfax co., Va.

Kenmore, kĕn-mōr′, a post-village in Russell co., Ontario, 19 miles S.S.E. of Ottawa. It contains 4 stores, a tannery, and a grist-mill. Pop. 124.

Kenn, kĕnn, or **Keish**, kåsh, also called **Guase**, an island of Persia, in the Persian Gulf, province of Laristan, 85 miles W. of Kishm. It is low, surrounded by coral reefs, and has a village and harbor.

Kenn, an island of Persia, in the Persian Gulf, 70 miles W. of Cape Kenn, province of Fars.

Ken′namer Cove, a post-office of Marshall co., Ala.

Ken‵nard′, a post-office of Washington co., Neb., on the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Blair.

Kennard, a post-hamlet of Champaign co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 43 miles N.N.E. of Dayton. Pop. 70.

Kennard, or **Sugar Grove Station**, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., in Sugar Grove township, on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 21 miles S.W. of Meadville. It has 2 churches and 1 or 2 steam saw-mills. Here is Kennard Post-Office.

Ken‵nebacca′sis, a beautiful river of New Brunswick, takes its rise near the sources of the Petitcodiac, and, after a S.W. course of about 20 miles, enters the St. John through Kennebaccasis Bay, a magnificent sheet of water 18 miles long. The bay and river are navigable for steamers 25 miles.

Ken‵nebec′, a river of Maine, rises in Moosehead Lake, on the W. border of Piscataquis co. It runs southward through the cos. of Somerset, Kennebec, and Sagadahoc, and enters the Atlantic Ocean about 14 miles S. of Bath. It is nearly 200 miles long. The chief towns on its banks are Bath, Augusta, Gardiner, Waterville, and Hallowell. In the season of navigation sea-going steamers can usually ascend to Augusta, and large ships to Bath. Small steamers ascend to Waterville. The navigation is closed by ice for 3½ or 4 months in a year.

Kennebec, a county in the S.W. central part of Maine, has an area of about 960 square miles. It is intersected by the Kennebec River, which divides it into nearly equal parts, and is partly drained by the Sebasticook River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified by numerous lakes and extensive forests, in which the pine and sugar-maple are found. The soil is fertile. Hay, lumber, butter, potatoes, oats, Indian corn, and cattle are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Augusta division and the Lewiston division of the Maine Central Railroad. Capital, Augusta, which is also the capital of Maine. Valuation of real and personal estate, $31,078,916. Pop. in 1870, 53,203, of whom 50,914 were Americans.

Kennebec, a township of Monona co., Iowa. Pop. 445.

Kennebec, a post-office of Russell co., Kansas.

Kennebec Line, a post-village in Beauce co., Quebec, on the Levis & Kennebec Railway, 85 miles S.S.E. of Quebec. It contains 2 saw-mills, 3 stores, and 4 hotels.

Ken‵nebunk′, a small river of York co., Me., runs southeastward, and enters the Atlantic Ocean.

Kennebunk, a post-village of York co., Me., in Kennebunk township, and on a river of the same name, 3 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 25 miles S.S.W. of Portland. It has 4 churches, a national bank, an iron-foundry, a newspaper office, a machine-shop, and manufactures of boots, ploughs, twine, &c. Several vessels are owned here, and it is partly supported by ship-building. Pop. of the township, 2603.

Kennebunk Depot, a post-village of York co., Me., in Kennebunk township, on the Portsmouth, Saco & Portland Railroad, 26 miles S.W. of Portland. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and 2 mills.

Kennebunk Landing, a post-hamlet of York co., Me., in Kennebunk township, 1½ miles from the Boston & Maine Railroad. It has a church.

Ken‵nebunkport′, a post-village and summer resort of York co., Me., is on the Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of the Kennebunk River, and in a township of its own name, about 10 miles S. of Biddeford. It has 4 churches, a graded school, and a harbor, and is partly supported by navigation and ship-building. Pop. of the township, 2372.

Kennedale, Tuscaloosa co., Ala. See COTTONDALE.

Ken′nedy, a post-village in Poland township, Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Conewango River, and on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, at its junction with the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad, 9 miles E.N.E. of Jamestown. It has good water-power, and contains 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a union school. Pop. about 500.

Ken′nedy's Store, a post-office of Itawamba co., Miss.

Ken′nedyville, a post-village of Kent co., Md., on the Kent County Railroad, about 36 miles E. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches, and a manufactory of baskets. Many peaches are exported from this place.

Kennekeet, Dare co., N.C. See KINNEKEET.

Ken′nekuk, a post-hamlet of Atchison co., Kansas, about 38 miles W.N.W. of Leavenworth. It has a church.

Ken′ner, a post-village of Jefferson parish, La., on the Mississippi River, and on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 10 miles W. of New Orleans. It has 2 churches.

Kenner, a post-hamlet of Matagorda co., Tex., on the Gulf of Mexico, about 60 miles S.W. of Galveston.

Ken‵nerdell′, a post-hamlet of Venango co., Pa., in Clinton township, about 12 miles S. of Franklin. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a woollen-mill.

Kenner's Prairie, prā′ree, a hamlet of Matagorda co., Tex. Pop. 65.

Kennesaw, Cobb co., Ga. See KENESAW.

Ken′net, a river of England, co. of Berks, rises near East Kennet, flows mostly E., and joins the Thames at Reading.

Ken′net, or **Ken′nett**, a post-village, capital of Dunklin co., Mo., is near a lake formed by the expansion of Little River, about 190 miles S. of St. Louis. It has a church and a newspaper office.

Ken′netcook, or **Burlington**, a post-village of Hants co., Nova Scotia, 8 miles from Newport. Pop. 350.

Kennet (or **Kennett**) **Square**, a post-borough of Chester co., Pa., in Kennet township, on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, 36 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia, and 11 miles N.W. of Wilmington, Del. It contains a newspaper office, 2 academies, 5 churches, and a manufactory of farming-implements. Pop. 884; of township, 1308.

Ken′ney, a post-village of De Witt co., Ill., on the Illinois Midland Railroad where it crosses the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, 36 miles E.N.E. of Springfield, and 21 miles N.N.W. of Decatur. It has a church, a newspaper office, a graded school, and 2 elevators. Coal is found here. Pop. about 500.

Ken′nington, an extensive southern suburb of London, co. of Surrey, parish of Lambeth, 1½ miles S.S.W. of St. Paul's. Pop. 72,507.

Ken'non, a post-hamlet of Belmont co., O., 28 miles W. by N. of Bellaire. It has a church.

Ken'nonsburg, a post-village of Noble co., O., in Wayne township, about 36 miles E. of Zanesville. It has a church. Pop. 94.

Kenock'ee, a hamlet of St. Clair co., Mich., in Kenockee township, on or near Mill Creek, about 54 miles N.N.E. of Detroit. Pop. of the township, 1348.

Kenogami, ke-nog'ạ-me, or **Long Lake,** a lake on the left of the Chicoutimi River, Quebec, 21 miles above its mouth. It is about 25 miles long by ½ to 2 miles wide. It is separated from another lake, called Kenogamishish, by a ridge about 1½ miles long by ½ mile wide.

Kenogami, or **Long Lake,** of Northwestern Ontario, N. of Lake Superior, is 54½ miles long by 1¼ miles broad. The country around the southern part of the lake is rugged and mountainous, with very little covering of any kind upon the hard gneiss rocks.

Keno'sha, the most southeastern county of Wisconsin, borders on Illinois. Area, about 280 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan, and is intersected by the Fox and Des Plaines Rivers. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is calcareous and very fertile. Wheat, oats, Indian corn, hay, flax, wool, and butter are the staple products. Silurian limestone is found next to the surface. This county is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and the Kenosha division of the same. Capital, Kenosha. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,622,543. Pop. in 1870, 13,147, of whom 9066 were Americans; in 1875, 13,907.

Kenosha, a city, capital of Kenosha co., Wis., is on Lake Michigan, 10 miles S. of Racine, 34 miles S. of Milwaukee, and 51 miles N. by W. of Chicago. It is connected with these cities by the Milwaukee division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and is the E. terminus of a railroad which extends to Rockford, Ill. It has a good harbor, extensive fisheries, and an active business in shipping wheat and other products. It contains a court-house, a high school, a national bank, 2 water-cures, varied and extensive manufactures, and printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers. Pop. 4959.

Keno'za Lake, a small lake within the limits of Haverhill, Mass.

Ken'sett, a post-village of White co., Ark., on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, 49 miles N.E. of Little Rock. It has 3 churches, a seminary, and a grist-mill.

Kensett, a post-township of Worth co., Iowa. Pop. 292. Kensett Station is on the Central Railroad, 6 miles S. of Northwood.

Kensico, ken'se-ko, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., in North Castle township, 2 miles from Kensico Station (or Valhalla) on the New York & Harlem Railroad, and 28 miles N. by E. of New York. It has a church, a flouring-mill, and a woollen-mill.

Ken'sington, a town of England, co. of Middlesex, forming a western suburb of the metropolis, 4 miles W.S.W. of St. Paul's. It has numerous places of worship and schools, one of which is in connection with King's College, London, and a national endowed school, an observatory, a cemetery at Kensal Green, and many elegant mansions. The parish comprises Notting Hill and the greater part of Brompton. The royal palace of Kensington adjoins the town, but is in Westminster. Pop. 120,299.

Ken'sington, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., in Berlin township, on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 11 or 12 miles S.S.W. of Hartford. It has 2 churches, a savings-bank, and a manufacturing company with a capital of $300,000.

Kensington, a post-office and station of Cook co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad and the Michigan Central Railroad, 15 miles S. of Chicago.

Kensington, a post-hamlet of Oakland co., Mich., in Lyon township, on Woodruff Creek, about 2 miles from the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, and 36 miles W.N.W. of Detroit. It has a church.

Kensington, a post-township of Rockingham co., N.H., about 14 miles S.W. of Portsmouth. Pop. 642.

Kensington, a post-office of Columbiana co., O., on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 6 miles E. of Bayard.

Kensington, a northeastern suburb of Philadelphia, in the 18th and 19th wards, and on the Delaware River, about 2 miles from Independence Hall. Several railroads terminate in this section of the city, and here are extensive shipyards, and manufactories of glass, iron, &c.

Kent, a river of England. See Ken.

Kent, kênt, a county of England, forming the S.E. extremity of Great Britain, and having N. the Thames and North Sea, S.E. the Straits of Dover, S. Sussex and the English Channel. Area, 1570 square miles. Two principal ranges of hills, contiguous with the North Downs of Surrey and Hants, extend through the county from W. to E., which is elsewhere diversified with many minor ranges. In the S. are Romney Marshes and the tract termed the "Weald," formerly a part of extensive forests, and still interspersed with numerous oak woods. In the N. are the islands of Sheppey and Thanet and the mouths of the Medway, Stour, and Darent Rivers. The products are more varied than in any other county, and generally superior in quality. Wheat, barley, and other grains, turnips, hops, clover, &c., are of the finest growth. Cherry-, plum-, and filbert-orchards are extensive, and much cider is made. Garden-seeds are important products. The stock of sheep is large; and the Romney breed is noted for its long wool. Agriculture is in an advanced state. Estates are small, owing to the Saxon custom of gavelkind, here still maintained, by which the lands of a father dying intestate are divided among all the sons alike. Paper-making and ship-building are important interests. The Southeast Railway and its branches traverse the county. The chief towns are Maidstone (the county town), Dover, Deal, Greenwich, Chatham, Woolwich, Sandwich, Ramsgate, Margate, and Gravesend. The county sends twenty-one members to the House of Commons, fifteen of whom are from its boroughs. Kent was the country of the Cantii, and was the first established kingdom of the Saxon Heptarchy. Pop. 848,294.

Kent, kênt, the most central county of Delaware, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Delaware Bay, and is drained by Choptank River and Duck and Mispillion Creeks. The surface is extensively covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, peaches, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Delaware Railroad and the Maryland & Delaware Railroad. Capital, Dover. Valuation of real and personal estate, $19,338,199. Pop. in 1870, 29,804, of whom 29,284 were Americans.

Kent, a county in the N.E. part of Maryland, has an area of about 280 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Sassafras River, on the S.E. by Chester River, and on the W. by Chesapeake Bay. The surface is undulating. The soil is moderately fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and fruits (mostly peaches) are the staple products. It is intersected by the Kent County Railroad. Capital, Chestertown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $13,090,185. Pop. in 1870, 17,102, of whom 16,780 were Americans.

Kent, a county in the W. part of Michigan, has an area of 864 square miles. It is intersected by Grand River, and is also drained by Rouge and Thornapple Rivers. The surface is undulating or moderately hilly, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the pine and sugar-maple abound. The soil is a fertile loam. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, lumber, hay, butter, and potatoes are the staple products. This county has quarries of good limestone and gypsum. It is traversed by 3 railroads,—the Grand Rapids & Indiana, the Detroit & Milwaukee, and the Grand River Valley. Capital, Grand Rapids. Valuation of real and personal estate, $34,470,460. This is the most populous county of the state except Wayne. Pop. in 1870, 50,403, of whom 38,309 were Americans; in 1874, 62,671.

Kent, a county of Rhode Island, bordering on Connecticut, has an area of about 190 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Narragansett Bay, and is drained by the Pawtuxet, Moosup, and Wood Rivers. The surface is partly hilly, and a large portion of it is covered with forests. The soil produces hay, potatoes, and Indian corn. The prosperity of this county is chiefly derived from manufactures of cottons, it having about 25 cotton-mills and establishments for printing cotton goods. It is intersected by the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad and the Stonington & Providence Railroad. Capital, East Greenwich. Valuation of real and personal estate, $17,849,153. Pop. in 1870, 18,595, of whom 14,040 were Americans; in 1875, 20,348.

Kent, a county in the N.W. part of Texas. Area, 900 square miles.

Kent, a county of New Brunswick, bordering on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait. It is drained by the Richibucto, Cocagne, and other navigable streams. Cocagne, Buctouche, and Richibucto harbors afford excellent facilities for ship-building, and much timber and deals are shipped to England. The county is traversed by the Intercolonial Railway. Capital, Richibucto. Area, 1720 square miles. Pop. 19,101.

Kent, a county of Ontario, bordering on Lakes St. Clair and Erie. Area, 644 square miles. It is intersected by the Thames River, and traversed by the Great Western and Canada Southern Railways. Capital, Chatham. Pop. 26,836.

Kent, Fairfield co., Conn. See South Wilton.

Kent, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., in Kent township, on Housatonic River, and on the Housatonic Railroad, 48 miles N.N.W. of Bridgeport, and 24 miles N. of Danbury. It has 2 churches and the works of the Kent Iron Company. There are several blast-furnaces in the township. Pop. of the township, 1744.

Kent, a post-hamlet of Stephenson co., Ill., in Kent township, 14 miles W. of Freeport. It has 2 churches and a store. Pop. of the township, 1116.

Kent, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ind., in Republican township, on Ramseys Creek, 8 or 9 miles W. of Madison. It has 3 churches, a high school, a flour-mill, a plough-factory, and a wagon-shop. Pop. 309.

Kent, a township of Warren co., Ind. Pop. 601.

Kent, a post-office of Union co., Iowa, on the Creston Branch of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Creston.

Kent, a post-office of Newton co., Mo.

Kent, a post-office of Wheeler co., Neb.

Kent, a township of Putnam co., N.Y., about 55 miles N. by E. of New York. It has a hilly surface, and contains small lakes. It has 4 churches. Pop. 1403.

Kent, a post-village of Portage co., O., in Franklin township, on Cuyahoga River, and on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Akron, and 35 miles S.E. of Cleveland. It has 7 churches, a newspaper office, a national bank, a manufactory of glass, several flour-mills, 1 or 2 woollen-mills, a carriage-shop, and a savings-bank. Pop. about 2400. Here are some workshops of the railroad.

Kent, Indiana co., Pa. See Jacksonville.

Kent City, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., in Tyrone township, on the Grand Rapids, Newaygo & Lake Shore Railroad, at Tyrone Station, 19 miles N. of Grand Rapids. It has a church, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, &c.

Kent Cliffs, a post-office of Putnam co., N.Y., about 56 miles N. of New York. Here is a storage-reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct.

Kent′ish-Town, a chapelry of England, co. of Middlesex, forming a N. suburb of the metropolis, 2 miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's. It contains many well-built streets and handsome villas, a college of civil engineers, and many schools. Pop. 68,198.

Kent Island, in Queen Anne co., Md., is the largest island in Chesapeake Bay. It was colonized in 1631 by Claiborne, who here established the first settlement of white men in what is now the state of Maryland. Pop. 1847. The island is 15 miles long, and has a very fertile soil. It contains the village of Stevensville, where is Kent Island Post-Office.

Kent Islands, a group at the E. end of Bass's Strait, between Tasmania and the colony of Victoria.

Kent′land, a post-village, capital of Newton co., Ind., in Jefferson township, on the railroad which connects Logansport with Watseka, 57 miles W. of Logansport, and about 40 miles N.W. of Lafayette. It has 4 churches, a graded school, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of carriages, flour, and flax. Pop. 802.

Ken′ton, a county of Kentucky, has an area of about 170 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River, which separates it from Cincinnati, and on the E. by the Licking River. The surface is undulating or hilly. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, oats, butter, pork, and tobacco are the staple products. Blue or Trenton limestone underlies the soil. This county is intersected by the Kentucky Central, the Cincinnati Southern, and the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroads. Capital, Covington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $28,406,690. Pop. in 1870, 36,096, of whom 27,010 were Americans.

Kenton, a post-village of Kent co., Del., in Kenton Hundred, and on the Maryland & Delaware Railroad, 42 miles S. of Wilmington. It has 5 stores. Pop. of the hundred, 2655.

Kenton, a post-office of Greenwood co., Kansas.

Kenton, a post-office of Kenton co., Ky., on the Kentucky Central Railroad, about 6 miles S. of Cincinnati.

Kenton, a post-village in Linden township, Christian co., Mo., on Finley Creek, 16 miles S.S.E. of Springfield. It has 3 churches and a flour-mill.

Kenton, a post-village, capital of Hardin co., O., on the Scioto River, and on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, 56 miles N. of Springfield, and 40 miles S.S.W. of Tiffin. It contains a union school, 2 newspaper offices, 4 banks, 10 churches, 2 foundries, and manufactures of machinery, sash, doors, staves, &c. Pop. about 4000. Lumber is one of the staple products of Hardin co.

Kenton, a post-village of Obion co., Tenn., at the confluence of the Middle and South Forks of the Obion River, and on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 44 miles N. by W. of Jackson. It has an academy and 2 churches.

Ken′tontown, a post-hamlet of Robertson co., Ky., 16 miles N.E. of Cynthiana. It has a church.

Kent's Hill, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me., in Readfield township, on a hill which commands a beautiful view, about 14 miles N.W. of Augusta. It contains a church. Here is the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College, which has about 800 students.

Kent's Mills, a post-office of Wythe co., Va.

Kent's Store, a post-hamlet of East Feliciana parish, La., 5½ miles E.N.E. of Clinton. It has a grist-mill and manufactures of carriages and ploughs.

Kent's Store, a post-office of Fluvanna co., Va.

Ken'tuck′, a post-office of Talladega co., Ala.

Kentuck, a post-office of Jackson co., W. Va.

Kentuck′y, an E. central state of the American Union, in the Mississippi Valley, bounded N. by Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, E. by West Virginia and Virginia, S. by Tennessee, and W. by Missouri. The Ohio River separates it from the states on the N.; its E. line follows the Big Sandy River and its Tug Fork to the crest of the Cumberland Mountains, which form the S.E. limit of the state; the S. boundary, to the E. of the Tennessee River, is the parallel of 36° 38′ N., and thence westward follows that of 36° 30′ N.; and the Mississippi River marks the W. limit. Area, 37,680 square miles.

Face of the Country.—The E. and S.E. sections of Kentucky are traversed by numerous parallel and often precipitous N.E. and S.W. ranges of the Alleghany system, with deep and narrow intervening valleys, the mountains not exceeding 3000 feet in extreme height, and often crowned with narrow table-lands. Here are forests of beech and cedar (growing chiefly on limestone land), hemlock, laurel, and holly (on conglomerate strata), and many other trees; and the whole region abounds in picturesque scenery, and possesses great mineral wealth, but is at present sparsely peopled. Westward, in E. central Kentucky, is the beautiful and exceedingly fertile "blue-grass region," with a soil based upon blue limestone, and famous for its immense stock-breeding and grazing interests. A portion of this tract is skirted with regions known as "barrens," which are, however, by no means barren, as a rule. Westward there is a large tract which was open prairie within the memory of living men, but is now well wooded. In the extreme W. there are bluffs and fertile river-bottoms, which in the S.W. decline into cypress-swamps, with large shallow lakes.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Among these we notice first the Mammoth Cave (which see), and the other numerous caves and sinks of the state; the salt-licks and the abundant and widely-useful mineral waters of the foot-hills in the E. central region and of the W. counties; the noble and very beautiful park-like forests of the blue-grass country; Reelfoot Lake, in the S.W.; and the many thousands of mounds, rock houses, and fortifications built by some prehistoric race.

Geology.—The Lower Silurian limestone and other subcarboniferous strata extend southward from Cincinnati in a wide strip, completely dividing the coal-bearing fields of the E. and W. from each other. The Cincinnati limestone is easily disintegrated, and from the abundance of its fossils its soils are self-fertilizing, as in the blue-grass country. This tract is girt about by a wide belt of subcarboniferous or cavernous limestone, which supports noble forests and excellent farms, as well as wide "barrens," as they are incorrectly called. The mountain-region of East Kentucky abounds in splendid beds of bituminous, block, and cannel coals, and is plentifully supplied with excellent iron ores. It is also finely timbered, and has abundance of salt-licks and springs, and petroleum is obtained at various points. This region lacks railroads, is scantily peopled, and its vast mineral stores are utilized but very imperfectly. The area of the eastern coal-field is put at 8983 square miles. The western coal-field has an area of 3883 square miles, bordering upon Illinois and Indiana and containing both block and cannel coals. In 1873 the eastern field is reported to have yielded 50,000 and the western 350,000 tons of coal. It is believed that no other state, except Pennsylvania, contains more coal than Kentucky; and in the abundance and richness of its iron ores it is conceded that no state excels it. Lead is traced at several places. Epsom and other cathartic salts are manufactured to some extent from its mineral waters, and nitre has been obtained from the earth of its caverns. The S.W. part of the state is of the cretaceous and tertiary formations.

Agricultural Resources.—Kentucky has a high reputation as a stock-raising state. Its splendid herds of shorthorn cattle and excellent thoroughbred horses have a world-wide fame. Not less important is the breeding of mules, of which many thousands are yearly exported largely to the Gulf states, and of swine, chiefly marketed at Louisville and Cincinnati. The blue grass furnishes pasture throughout the year. The wool-product is large and of excellent quality. Wheat of high excellence is a leading crop. Indian corn, hemp, and tobacco are productions for which the climate is especially adapted.

Manufactures.—The Ohio River towns have become seats of varied manufacturing interests; but the manufacture of greatest extent and widest importance is the smelting and working of iron. This industry finds its principal seat at present in the N.E. counties. Whisky is a leading product of the central belt. Salt is quite largely made by boiling the spring-waters of Clay and other counties. Glass-blowing is carried on along the Upper Ohio. Cooperage, the tobacco-manufacture, flour- and lumber-milling, and the production of woollen and cotton goods, rope, bagging, furniture, carriages, and machinery, all employ considerable capital. The existence of abundant water-power and cheap fuel indicates a great future development of manufacturing industry.

Rivers.—Several affluents, large and small, of the Ohio are adapted to steamboat navigation. The Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers are important channels of commerce. The Kentucky, Green, Licking, and Big Sandy admit of considerable navigation; and this has been largely extended by means of slackwater improvements, such as locks, dams, and short canals. The Kentucky River, at high stages, brings down large amounts of freight upon flat-boats. The extent of the navigable waters of Kentucky is placed at 4000 miles.

Railroads.—This state early developed a splendid system of macadamized roads, which, with her navigable streams, for many years gave her a pre-eminence in point of internal communication. As a pastoral and agricultural state, with undeveloped mining and manufacturing interests, Kentucky for a long time did not feel the need of improved methods of conveyance. In 1841 she had 28 miles of railroad; in 1848, 28 miles; in 1855, 242 miles; in 1860, 534 miles; in 1865, 567 miles; in 1870, 1017 miles; in 1875, 1326 miles; in 1878, 1510 miles; built at the cost, for road and works, of about $37,668 per average road-mile. By means of these roads the principal towns and cities of the state are connected with the commercial centres of all parts of the United States.

Finances.—In 1875 the state was practically out of debt, except to its own school-fund, and had in its treasury a large surplus over all liabilities. The unpaid bonds bear 5 and 6 per cent. interest, and might be paid at any time.

Education.—In 1798 the Transylvania University (now Kentucky University) was founded at Lexington, and other colleges and academies soon followed. In 1821 some provision was made for a school-fund; and a public school system was framed in 1838. The present school laws came into force in 1873. There are permanent state and county funds, and a school income derived from general, special, local, and district taxation. Separate schools are maintained for colored pupils. There are several towns with good systems of graded schools. With Kentucky University are affiliated the state agricultural college and 4 professional schools. There are some 11 denominational colleges (to 4 of which ladies are admitted), besides not less than 16 ladies' colleges. Among professional schools we find 5 schools of theology, 1 of law, 5 of medicine, 1 of pharmacy, and 1 of military science, besides several private normal and training schools for teachers. The number of parish and other private schools and academies is large. There is a state institution for deaf-mutes at Danville, one for the blind at Louisville, one for the feeble-minded at Frankfort, state insane hospitals at Lexington and Hopkinsville, a state penitentiary at Frankfort, a house of refuge for boys and girls at Louisville, and ten orphanages in different parts of the state. Public instruction is under the care of a state superintendent and a state board of education, assisted by county commissioners.

Counties.—Kentucky is (1879) divided into 116 counties, to wit: Adair, Allen, Anderson, Ballard, Barren, Bath, Bell, Boone, Bourbon, Boyd, Boyle, Bracken, Breathitt, Breckenridge, Bullitt, Butler, Caldwell, Calloway, Campbell, Carroll, Carter, Casey, Christian, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Crittenden, Cumberland, Daviess, Edmondson, Elliott, Estill, Fayette, Fleming, Floyd, Franklin, Fulton, Gallatin, Garrard, Grant, Graves, Grayson, Green, Greenup, Hancock, Hardin, Harlan, Harrison, Hart, Henderson, Henry, Hickman, Hopkins, Jackson, Jefferson, Jessamine, Johnson, Kenton, Knox, La Rue, Laurel, Lawrence, Lee, Letcher, Lewis, Lincoln, Livingston, Logan, Lyon, Madison, Magoffin, Marion, Marshall, Martin, Mason, McCracken, McLean, Meade, Menifee, Mercer, Metcalfe, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Muhlenburg, Nelson, Nicholas, Ohio, Oldham, Owen, Owsley, Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Powell, Pulaski, Robertson, Rock Castle, Rowan, Russell, Scott, Shelby, Simpson, Spencer, Taylor, Todd, Trigg, Trimble, Union, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Whitney, Wolfe, and Woodford.

Cities and Towns.—Of these the principal are Louisville, at the falls of the Ohio, the commercial metropolis of the state (pop. in 1870, 100,753); Covington (24,505) and Newport (15,087), manufacturing cities on the Ohio, opposite Cincinnati; Lexington, the emporium of the blue-grass country (14,801); Paducah, on the Lower Ohio (6866); Frankfort, the state capital (5396); Maysville, on the Upper Ohio (4705); and Bowling Green, on the Big Barren River (4574); besides many places which, though not very populous, have large commercial interests, such as Harrodsburg, Henderson, Hopkinsville, Columbus, Versailles, Paris, Danville, and others.

The state constitution now in force was adopted in 1850. The governor and nearly all the principal executive officers, and the 38 state senators, are chosen for the term of four years. There are 100 representatives, who serve two years. Voters must have resided 2 years in the state, 1 year in the county, and 60 days in the precinct where they vote. Judicial officers are elected by the people for limited terms of service. The state sends ten representatives to the lower house of Congress.

History.—Kentucky, whose name is said to signify "dark and bloody ground," was the ancient hunting-ground for both northern and southern tribes of Indians, and few of either section made it a permanent abode, each class seeming to dread the hostility of the other, although there is abundant evidence that the mound-builders of the distant past lived here in considerable numbers. In 1769 Daniel Boone established himself in this region, and was followed by numerous hardy adventurers from Virginia and North Carolina. In 1775 they organized a local government, and gave their new country the name of Transylvania; but in 1776 Virginia declared the whole region a county, and afterwards a district, of her own. In 1790, after much dispute, it became a portion of the new United States "Territory south of the Ohio," and in 1792 the state was received into the Union with its present limits. Kentucky bore a highly honorable part in the war of 1812–15, and again in the Mexican war. As a slave state, a large proportion of her people sympathized with the South during the war of 1861–65; but the Union party, sustained by the presence of Federal troops, were strong enough to prevent the secession of the state, which was, however, the arena of several active campaigns.

Population.—In 1790 the population was 73,677; in 1800, 220,955; in 1810, 406,511; in 1820, 564,135; in 1830, 687,917; in 1840, 779,828; in 1850, 982,405; in 1860, 1,155,684; in 1870, 1,321,011.

Kentucky, a station on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, 6 or 7 miles N. of Danville, Ill.

Kentucky, a township of Jefferson co., Kansas. Pop. 1546. It contains Perry and Medina.

Kentucky River is formed by the North and South Forks, which rise in the Cumberland Mountains and unite at Proctor, Ky. It runs generally northwestward, with many abrupt deviations from a direct course, and forms the boundary between the counties of Clark, Fayette, Jessamine, and Woodford on the right, and Madison, Garrard, Mercer, and Anderson on the left. It subsequently intersects Franklin co., forms the S.W. boundary of Owen co., and enters the Ohio River at Carrollton. Its length is estimated at 250 miles, or, if we include one fork, 350 miles. Steamboats can ascend it to Frankfort, the capital of the state. Near this place the river runs in a deep chasm between perpendicular walls of limestone. It traverses a beautiful and fertile country. The North Fork of the river, which some regard as the main stream, runs northwestward through Perry and Breathitt cos. The South Fork runs northward through Owsley co. to Proctor. Between these is a small stream called the Middle Fork, which flows northward through Breathitt co., and enters the North Fork about 3 miles above Proctor.

Kentucky Town, a post-village of Grayson co., Tex., 6 miles S.W. of Savoy. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Kent′ville, a post-town of Nova Scotia, capital of the co. of Kings, on the Cornwallis River, and on the Windsor & Annapolis Railway, 70 miles N.W. of Halifax. It has a branch bank, several mills, an office issuing a weekly newspaper, and about 20 stores. Pop. 1779.

Kenty, kĕn′tee, a town of Austrian Poland, circle of Wadowice, on the Sola, 35 miles W.S.W. of Cracow. Pop. 3424.

Kentyre, ken-tīr′, a post-office of Marion co., S.C.

Kenvil, New Jersey. See McCAINSVILLE.

Ken′wood, a village of Albany co., N.Y., 2 miles S. of Albany by horse railway. It has a large convent and academy.

Ken′yon, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ark., on the Black River, about 25 miles E. by N. of Batesville. It has 2 churches.

Kenyon, a post-village in Kenyon township, Goodhue co., Minn., on the Zumbro River, 14 miles E. of Faribault, and 50 miles S. of St. Paul. It has 3 churches, a high school, and a grist-mill. Pop. of the township, 879.

Kenyon, Ontario. See DUNVEGAN.

Kenyon College, in Ohio. See GAMBIER.

Kenyon's Mill, a hamlet of Washington co., R.I. Pop. 95.

Ken′yonville, a village in Woodstock township, Windham co., Conn., on Still River, 9 or 10 miles W. of Putnam. It has a woollen-mill and a grist-mill. The nearest post-office is Woodstock Valley.

Kenyonville, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., N.Y., in Carlton township, on Oak Orchard Creek, 2 miles from Waterport Station, and about 35 miles W.N.W. of Rochester. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Kenzie, ken′zee, a post-office of Yell co., Ark.

Kenzingen, kĕnt′sing-ẹn, a town of Baden, on the Eltz, and on the railway from Mannheim to Freiburg, 15 miles N.N.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 2356.

Keocloch, kee′o-kloᴋ, a mountain on the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Ross, between the inlets of Loch Gruinard and Little Loch Broom.

Keokuk, ke′o-kŭk, a county in the S.E. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by Skunk River, the North and South Forks of which unite in the S.E. part of the county; it is also drained by the South Fork of English River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and tracts of hard timber. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county. It is intersected by the Oskaloosa Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Sigourney. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,648,922. Pop. in 1870, 19,434, of whom 17,852 were Americans; in 1875, 20,488.

Keokuk, a city of Iowa, and one of the capitals of Lee co., is situated on the Mississippi River, at the foot of the Lower Rapids, about 205 miles above St. Louis, and 46 miles below Burlington. Lat. 40° 23′ N.; lon. 91° 27′ W. By railroad it is 161 miles E.S.E. of Des Moines, and 250 miles W.S.W. of Chicago. The largest steamboats can ascend the river to this place. Keokuk is built on a stratum of fine limestone, which is a good material for building. It is connected with Warsaw, Ill., by a railroad-bridge across the river, which is here a mile wide and is bordered by bluffs nearly 150 feet high. It is the N. terminus of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad, and the S.E. terminus of the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, which connects here with the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, and with branches of the Wabash and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads. The Mississippi Valley & Western Railroad extends from this city to Quincy, and the Keokuk & St. Paul Railroad to Burlington. Keokuk contains 17 churches, a high school, a medical college, a commercial college, a public library of 7000 volumes, 2 national banks, a savings-bank, and 1 other bank. Two daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. It has 5 breweries, 2 foundries with machine-shops, 2 flour-mills, a lumber-mill, and manufactures of soap, candles, glue, sash, doors, baskets, tobacco, &c. Keokuk is the terminus of a new ship-canal, a work of great magnitude, 7½ miles long and 300 feet wide. It will supply at the lowest stage of water not less than 5 feet. Pop. 11,841.

Keokuk, a township of Wapello co., Iowa. Pop. 577.

Keokuk Junction, or **Labu′da,** a post-village in North-East township, Adams co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad where it crosses the Wabash Railroad, 27 miles E.N.E. of Quincy. It has 2 churches and a graded school.

Keonjur, India. See KEUNJHAR.

Keosauqua, ke-o-sawk′wạ, a post-village, capital of Van Buren co., Iowa, in Van Buren township, on the left or N. bank of the Des Moines River, about 48 miles W. by S. of Burlington, 33 miles S.E. of Ottumwa, and 3 or 4 miles S. of the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad. The river nearly encloses this village. Keosauqua has a bank, 5 churches, a newspaper office, a high school, and several mills. Pop. 788.

Keo′ta, a post-village of Keokuk co., Iowa, in Lafayette township, on the Sigourney Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 15 miles W. of Washington. It has a newspaper office, 2 banks, 4 churches, a graded school, a foundry, a steam flour-mill, a manufactory of organs, and 25 business-houses. Pop. 646.

Ke‵owee′, a post-office of Oconee co., S.C. Pop. of Keowee township, 1120.

Ke′ownville, a post-village of Union co., Miss., 16 miles S. of Ripley, and 10 miles N. of New Albany. It has 2 churches, a seminary, and a plough-factory.

Kephalonia, island. See CEPHALONIA.

Kep′nersville, a village of Schuylkill co., Pa., in West Penn township, 4 miles from New Ringgold Railroad Station. It has 2 churches and a foundry.

Keppeln, kĕp′pẹln, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Dusseldorf, circle of Cleves. Pop. 1480.

Kep′pel's Isle, Australia, 6 miles from the N.E. coast, off Keppel Bay. Lat. 23° 11′ S.; lon. 151° 8′ E.

Kerah, kă′ră, **Kherkhah,** kĕr′kă, **Kara-Soo,** kă‵ră′-soo, or **Hawee′za** (anc. *Choas′pes*), a river of Persia, rising in lat. 35° 38′ N., lon. 46° 40′ E., 35 miles below Kermanshah is joined by two large branches,—the Mori and the Gomas-Si, where it is known as the Kerah. It falls into the Shat-el-Arab at lat. 31° N. Length, 350 miles.

Kera-Islak, the Turkish for MOLDAVIA.

Kerama, an isle of Japan. See AMIKIRRIMA.

Keranichfeld, a town of Saxony. See KRANICHFELD.

Kerasun, or **Kerasunt,** Turkey. See KERESOON.

Kerbela, kĕʀ-bă′lă‵, or **Meshed-Hossein,** mĕsh‵ĕd′-hos‵săn′, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 28 miles N.W. of the ruins of Babylon, on an ancient canal from the Euphrates. It is large, and appears to be flourishing. The principal buildings are the mosque and tomb of Hossein, a son of Ali, which is much venerated by the Persians.

Ker′by, or **Ker′byville,** a post-village, capital of Josephine co., Oregon, on the Illinois River, about 220 miles S. by W. of Salem, and 40 miles from the Pacific Ocean. It is surrounded by a hilly country.

Kerbyville, a post-hamlet of Taney co., Mo., in Swan township, 52 miles S. of Springfield.

Kerckhove, or **Kerkhove,** kĕʀk′ho-vẹh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Scheldt, 28 miles S.S.E. of Bruges. Pop. 1500.

Kerek, kă‵rĕk′, a town of Syria, E. of the Dead Sea, and 50 miles S.E. of Jerusalem.

Kerensk, kă-rĕnsk′, a town of Russia, government and 91 miles W.N.W. of Penza, on the Vad. Pop. 2526.

Kerenzen, kă-rĕnt′sẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles N.N.E. of Glarus. Pop. 1556.

Kere′ra, an island off the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Argyle, in the Sound of Mull, forming the W. screen of the beautiful bay of Oban, about 7 miles E. of the island of Mull, to which there is a ferry. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 2 miles. Alexander II. died here in 1249.

Keresoon, Keresoun, Kerasun, Kherasoon, kă-rạ-soon′, or **Kerasunt,** kă-rạ-soont′ (anc. *Cer′asus*), a seaport town of Asiatic Turkey, 70 miles W. of Trebizond, on the Black Sea. Lat. 40° 57′ 10″ N.; lon. 38° 22′ E. Pop. 3000. It stands on a rocky promontory, with a spacious bay on its E. side. Near it are mines of alum.

Keresztur, Hungary. See BODROGH-KERESZTUR.

Keresztut, kă-rĕs‵toot′, a village of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs, 46 miles N. of Debreczin. Pop. 1836.

Keret, kă-rĕt′, a lake of Russia, in the W. of the government of Archangel. Lat. 66° N.; lon. 32° 30′ E. It is about 20 miles long by about 9 miles broad, and contains a large island.

Kerguelen (kẹrg′ẹ-lẹn; Fr. pron. kĕʀ‵gạ-lŏɴɢ′) **Land,** or **Island of Desolation,** an island of the Indian Ocean, in lat. 50° S., lon. 70° E. Length, about 100 miles; greatest breadth, 50 miles. It is sterile, or covered with moss, and inhabited by wild fowl. It was discovered by Kerguelen, a French navigator, about the year 1772. It produces a curious and useful plant, the Kerguelen Land cabbage, and is said to have beds of coal.

Kerhonk'son, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., on the Wallkill River, and on the Delaware & Hudson Canal, about 22 miles S.W. of Rondout. It has 2 churches.

Keridi, the Turkish name of Crete.

Kerin'ia, or **Keryn'ia,** a seaport town of Cyprus, on its N. coast, 12 miles N. by W. of Lefkosia.

Keris', or **Kiris',** a village of Bulti, just above the junction of the Shayook and the Indus, 89 miles N.N.W. of Serinagur.

Kerka, kĕʀ'kå, or **Tizio,** teed'ze-o (anc. *Titius?*), a river of Dalmatia, enters the Adriatic a little below Sebenico, after a S. course of 60 miles.

Kerkesiah, kĕr-kẹ-see'å, or **Kalneh,** kål'nẹh, an ancient town of Mesopotamia, at the junction of the Khaboor with the Euphrates, lat. 35° 25' N.

Kerkhah, a river of Persia. See Kerah.

Kerkhove, Belgium. See Kerckhove.

Kerkho'ven, a post-village of Swift co., Minn., on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 118 miles W. of St. Paul. Pop. of Kerkhoven township, 474.

Kerkinet Gulf. See Gulf of Kerkinit.

Ker'kini, or **Kar'kenah** (anc. *Cercina*), an island group of the Mediterranean, belonging to Tunis, in the Gulf of Cabes, the principal island being 150 miles S.S.E. of Tunis. Though rocky and sterile, some are inhabited, and on the largest are several villages and a castle.

Kerkisyah, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See Karkissa.

Kerkit-Chiftlik, kĕr`keet'-chift`leek', a town of Turkish Armenia, 86 miles W. of Erzroom.

Kerkook, Kerkuk, kĕr`kook', or **Kir`kook',** a town of Turkish Koordistan, 155 miles N. of Bagdad. It is the see of a Chaldean bishop. Pop. 13,000.

Kerkrade, kĕʀk'rå-dẹh, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 16 miles E. of Maestricht. Pop. 5152.

Kerkura, the Greek name of Corfu.

Kerkzken, kĕʀks'kẹn, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 16 miles S.S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1220.

Kermadec' Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, consist of Macaulay Island (lat. 36° 16' S., lon. 178° 32' W.), Curtis Island, &c. They are fruitful and inhabited.

Kerman, or **Kirman,** kịr-mån' (anc. *Carma'nia,* or *Karma'nia*), a province of Persia, mostly between lat. 26° and 31° N. and lon. 55° and 60° E., having S. the Persian Gulf, and landward the provinces of Laristan, Fars, and Yezd, with West Afghanistan and Beloochistan. Estimated area, about 65,000 square miles. Pop. stated to be 600,000. Surface mostly mountainous and barren, the irrigation being almost wholly artificial; climate unhealthy. The E. coast-line, called Moghistan, or Maghistan, belongs to the Muscat dominion, and comprises the towns of Gombroon and Jask; elsewhere the principal towns are Kerman, Krook, and Nuheemabad.

Kerman, Ghirdjan, gheer-jån', or **Serjan,** sẹr-jån' (anc. *Carmana*), a city, capital of the province of Kerman. Lat. 29° 48' N.; lon. 56° 30' E. Pop. 30,000. It stands in a plain commanded by two hill-forts, and has a citadel and various fine buildings. It was once very flourishing, and still has manufactures of shawls, carpets, and matchlocks.

Kermania, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See Marash.

Kermanshah, Kirmanshah, kĕr`mån`shah', or **Kermisin,** kĕr`me`seen', a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, occupying two or three small hills at the W. extremity of a broad plain, near the right bank of the Kerah, 280 miles W.S.W. of Teheran. Lat. 34° 30' N.; lon. 46° 37' E. It is surrounded by an earthen wall nearly 3 miles in circumference, and has five gates. The routes from Bagdad, Shooster, Ispahan by way of Hamadan, and Suleimaneeyah, all meeting here, make it the entrepôt of considerable traffic. Pop. 35,000.

Kern, a large county in the S. central part of California, is partly drained by Kern River. Tulare Lake touches its N. border, and the Coast Range of mountains extends along its S.W. border. This county comprises several high peaks of the Sierra Nevada, and an extensive plain or valley lying between the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada. The highlands produce good timber, including the pine, fir, and oak. The Tejon Pass, in the S. part, is 5285 feet above the level of the sea. The soil of the valleys is fertile and adapted to pasturage. Gold, salt, sulphur, and petroleum are found in several parts of this county. Gold, wool, and barley are the staple products. The county is intersected by the Southern Pacific Railroad. Capital, Bakersfield. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,168,360. Pop. in 1870, 2925, of whom 2157 were Americans.

Ker`nan', a post-office and station of La Salle co., Ill., on the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, 5 miles E.N.E. of Streator.

Ker'nersville, a post-village of Forsyth co., N.C., on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad, 18 miles W. of Greensborough. It has a high school and 2 churches.

Ker'neysville, or **Kear'neysville,** a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 11 miles W.N.W. of Harper's Ferry. It has a church and 6 or 8 residences.

Kern Lake (sometimes called **Upper Tule Lake**), of Kern co., Cal., is situated in about 35° 10' N. lat. and 119° 20' W. lon. It is about 15 miles long by 8 miles wide. It receives part of the waters of Kern River, and its outlet communicates with Tule Lake.

Kern River, California, rises in the Sierra Nevada, runs first southward, then westward and northwestward, in Kern co., and enters Tulare Lake. It divides into several channels, one of which enters Goose Lake. Its length is estimated at 200 miles. Near its source it runs in a cañon of immense depth between Mount Whitney and Kaweah Peak.

Kerns, kĕʀns, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, 1 mile N.E. of Sarnen. Pop. 2292.

Kerns'town, a post-office of Frederick co., Va., on the Harper's Ferry & Valley Railroad, 4 miles S. by W. of Winchester.

Kernuk, kĕʀ`nook' (?), a town of Central Africa, capital of the territory of Loggun, on the S. side of Lake Chad. Pop. 15,000.

Kern'ville, a post-village of Kern co., Cal., is near the North Fork of Kern River, about 12 miles N.E. of Havilah. It has gold-mines and a quartz-mill.

Ker`owlee', a small state in Rajpootana, India, between lat. 25° 53' and 26° 48' N. and lon. 76° 47' and 77° 38' E. Area, 1878 square miles. Pop. 187,800.

Kerpen, kĕʀ'pẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles S.W. of Cologne. Pop. 2987.

Kerr, a county in the S.W. central part of Texas, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is drained by the head-streams of the Guadalupe River. The surface is hilly, and partly covered with forests. The soil produces pasture for numerous cattle. Capital, Kerrville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $203,697. Pop. in 1870, 1042, of whom 911 were Americans.

Kerr, a township of Champaign co., Ill. Pop. 361.

Kerrea, a town of Toorkistan. See Kiria.

Kerr's, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ark., on the Little Rock & Memphis Railroad, 14 miles E. of Little Rock.

Kerr's Creek, a post-hamlet of Rockbridge co., Va., 6 miles S. of Goshen Station. It has a flour-mill.

Kerr's Mills (Oaktown Post-Office), a village of Pulaski co., Ill., at Oakland Station on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 24 miles N.E. of Cairo. Pop. 100.

Kerr's Station, a post-office of Washington co., Pa.

Kerr's Store, Clarion co., Pa. See Millville.

Kerrs'ville, a post-office and station of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 8 miles W. by S. of Carlisle.

Kerr'ville, a post-village of Shelby co., Tenn., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 20 miles N.N.E. of Memphis. It has a church, a flour-mill, and 1 or 2 steam cotton-gins.

Kerrville, or **Kerrsville,** a post-village, capital of Kerr co., Tex., on the Guadalupe River, 64 miles N.W. of San Antonio. It has 3 churches, a high school, and a newspaper office.

Kerr'wood, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Great Western Railway, 26 miles W. of London. P. 150.

Ker'ry, a maritime county in the S.W. part of Ireland, in Munster, having N. the estuary of the Shannon. Area, 1852 square miles. Pop. 196,586, a large proportion of whom speak only the Irish tongue. Surface extremely wild, rugged, and mountainous. MacGillicuddy Reeks, the loftiest mountains in Ireland, are in this county. Coast-line deeply indented with bays, of which Tralee, Dingle, and Kenmare are the chief. Dunmore Head, between the two former, is the most westerly land in Ireland. Principal rivers, the Feale, Maine, Laune or Lane, and Roughty. Lakes comprise those of Killarney, Carra, and Currane. Soil mostly inferior, except in the central lowlands, where it is a rich loam, resting on limestone. Agriculture is very backward. Chief crops, potatoes, wheat, and barley. Numerous goats and small cattle are pastured in the mountains. Chief towns, Tralee (the capital), Killarney, Dingle, and Kenmare. The county sends two members to the House of Commons, and the borough of Tralee one member.

Ker'ry, or **Ceri,** a village of Wales, co. of Montgomery, 2½ miles E.S.E. of Newton, at the terminus of a branch railway. Pop. of parish, 2077.

Ker'ry Head, a lofty promontory of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry, S. of the entrance to the Shannon.

Kersah, a village of Arabia. See FARTASH.

Kersey, Elk co., Pa. See CENTREVILLE.

Ker'shaw', a northern county of South Carolina, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is intersected by the Wateree River, and bounded on the E. by Lynch's Creek. The surface is diversified with hills of moderate height, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil produces cotton and Indian corn. The census of 1870 reports that gold is found here in quartz rock. This county is partly traversed by the Camden Branch of the South Carolina Railroad. Capital, Camden. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,245,161. Pop. in 1870, 11,754, of whom 11,695 were Americans.

Kershena, Wisconsin. See KESHENA.

Kersko, a town of Austria. See GURKFELD.

Kertch, kêʀch (anc. *Panticapæ'um*), a strongly-fortified town of Russia, in the Crimea, on a tongue of land forming a peninsula of the same name, noted for its mud-volcanoes, on the Strait of Yenikale, connecting the Sea of Azof with the Black Sea, 130 miles E.N.E. of Simferopol. Lat. 45° 20′ N.; lon. 36° 28′ E. In 1827 it was declared a free port, and an extensive lazaretto was built. It has a navy-yard and foundry, and a large export trade in stone, fish, salt, candles, soap, grain, and hides. Its site is that of the ancient Panticapæum, the residence and burial-place of Mithridates. The modern town is of very recent existence. Pop. 22,449.

Ker'ton, a township of Fulton co., Ill., on the Illinois River. Pop. 504.

Kerur, a town of India. See CAROOR.

Kerynia, a town of Cyprus. See KERINIA.

Kerzeh, a town of Asia Minor. See GHERZEH.

Kerzers, kêʀt'sẹrs (Fr. *Chiètres*, shee-åt'r'), a village of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles N. of Freyburg. It is a very ancient place, and is supposed to have derived its name from the Latin word *Carceres* ("prisons"). Pop. 1119.

Ke'sabpoor', a town of Bengal, district and 18 miles S. of Jessore, on the navigable Hurihur and Bhuddra Rivers. It has many sugar-refineries, brass-foundries, and potteries, and a large trade in rice and sugar.

Ke'sal', a town of Shahabad district, Bengal. P. 3169.

Kesariah, a city of Asia Minor. See KAISAREEYEH.

Keshan, kå'shån', **Kishan,** kish'ån', or **Ruskoi,** rŭs'ᴋoi', a walled town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 26 miles N. of Gallipoli. It has about 900 houses and a thriving trade.

Keshe'na, or **Kershe'na,** a post-hamlet of Shawano co., Wis., on Wolf River, 8 miles N. of Shawano. Pop. 49. It has a church. Here is the Menominee Indian Reservation and Agency.

Keshin, kêsh'een', or **Keshein,** kẹh'shån', a maritime village of Arabia, on its S.E. coast, 35 miles S.W. of Cape Fartash. Though the capital of the Mahrah sultan, it is a miserable place, with only a few houses. Pop. 400.

Kesho, a city of Tonquin. See KETCHO.

Kes'ler's Cross Lanes, a post-hamlet of Nicholas co., W. Va., 18 miles N. of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. It has 2 churches. Coal abounds here.

Kesmark, or **Käsmark,** kês'maʀᴋ (Ger. *Kaisersmarkt*, kī'zẹrs-maʀᴋt'), a town of Hungary, co. of Zips, on the Poprad, 125 miles N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 3938, of whom 2500 are Protestants. It is enclosed by old walls, entered by three gates, and has a large tower built in 1433, a town hall, a high school, a gymnasium, and a ruined castle.

Kesnitz, kêss'nits, or **Keszintz,** kêss'ints, a village of Hungary, 23 miles N.E. of Temesvar. Pop. 2104.

Kesrie, a town of Turkey. See KASTORIA.

Kess, the Russian name of VENDEN.

Kessel, kês'sẹl, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 8 miles N.N.E. of Roermond. Pop. 1263.

Kessel-Bashi-Nor, kês'sẹl-bå'shee-nor, a lake of Chinese Toorkistan, near the sources of the Irtish River, in lat. 46° 30′ N., lon. 87° E. Length, nearly 80 miles; greatest breadth, 25 miles. It receives a considerable river, but has no efflux for its waters.

Kesselsdorf, kês'sẹls-doʀf', OBER, o'ber, and NIEDER, nee'dẹr, two nearly contiguous villages of Prussia, government of Liegnitz. Pop. 686.

Kessenich, kês'sẹh-niᴋ', a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, on the Meuse, 24 miles N.E. of Hasselt. Pop. 4500.

Kessing, Malay Archipelago. See KEFFING.

Kess'ler's, a post-office of Northampton co., Pa., about 8 miles N. of Easton.

Kestenholz, kês'tẹn-holts (Fr. *Châtenois*, shâ'tẹn'-wå'), a town of Germany, in Lower Alsace, 3 miles by rail W. of Schlettstadt. It has manufactures of muslins, paper, and twine. Pop. 3417.

Kes'ter, a post-office of Park co., Col.

Kesteren, kês'tå-rẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 14 miles W.N.W. of Nymwegen. Pop. 2503.

Kes'teven, PARTS OF, the S.W. subdivision of the English co. of Lincoln. Area, 454,875 acres. Pop. 105,597.

Keswick, kêz'wik or kêz'ik, a town of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Greta, between the foot of Skiddaw Mountain and the N. end of Lake Derwent-Water, on a railway, 24 miles S.S.W. of Carlisle. It has an elegant church, a town hall, a free school, a workhouse, museums of minerals, several good hotels, and manufactures of linsey-woolseys and lead-pencils. The potting of char, taken in the lakes, is also a leading business. In the season many tourists make it their headquarters. Pop. 2777.

Kes'wick, or **Medi'na,** a post-village in York co., Ontario, 16 miles N. of Newmarket. It contains a saw-mill and 2 stores. Pop. 125. See also ROACH'S POINT.

Keswick (kêz'wik) **Depot,** a post-village of Albemarle co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, at its junction with the Washington City & Virginia Midland Railroad, 7 miles E. of Charlottesville. It has a church and a tannery.

Keswick Lake, England. See DERWENT-WATER.

Keswick Ridge, a post-village in York co., New Brunswick, on the New Brunswick Railway, 12 miles N.W. of Fredericton. Pop. 150.

Keszthely, kêst'hêl', a town of Hungary, co. of Szalad, near the W. extremity of Lake Balatony, 96 miles S. of Presburg. Pop. 3995. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, fisheries, a trade in wine, and an extensive school of agriculture, termed the *Georgicon*, with a gymnasium.

Ket, kêt, a river of Asiatic Russia, rises in the government of Yeniseisk, about lat. 58° N., flows W.N.W., and joins the Obi on the right about 18 miles above Narym, after a course of above 500 miles.

Keta, or **Kheta,** kå'tå, a river of Asiatic Russia, rises in the government of Yeniseisk, in lat. 68° N. and lon. 95° E., flows N.N.E., and joins the Khatanga on the left, after a course of nearly 300 miles.

Ketch'am, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pa., 7 or 8 miles N. of Wilkesbarre.

Ketcho, kêch'ō', **Kesh'o',** or **Cachao,** kåtch'å'o, written also **Kecho, Cacheo, Bakthian,** båk-te-ån', and **Ha-Noi,** the largest city of Anam, in Southeast Asia, capital of the province of Tonquin, on the Tonquin River, about 95 miles from its mouth. Pop. 50,000. It is of great extent, and is defended by a citadel. The streets are wide and paved; the houses mostly of mud and timber. The public edifices comprise one royal palace, and the ruins of another, which appears to have been of vast extent. Though its river is navigable only for small vessels, it has a considerable trade. The chief exports are bullion, fine silks, and lacquered wares; the imports, cloths, chintzes, pepper, arms, and Indian and European manufactures.

Ketch'um's Cor'ners, a post-hamlet in Stillwater township, Saratoga co., N.Y., 8 miles S.E. of Saratoga Springs. Here are several churches.

Ketch'umville, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., N.Y., about 16 miles N.W. of Binghamton. It has a church.

Ketegyhaza, kå'têj'hå'zŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Bekes, 12 miles S.E. of Csaba. Pop. 3778.

Ketekaune-Seebe, Ontario. See GARDEN RIVER.

Ketember, one of the KEY ISLANDS.

Kethely, a town of Hungary. See MANNERSDORF.

Ketoy, kå-toy', one of the Kooril Islands. Lat. of the S. extremity, 47° 17′ 30″ N.; lon. 152° 24′ E.

Ketrz, a town of Prussia. See KATSCHER.

Ketsa, kêt'shŏh', a village of Hungary, in Banat, co. of Torontal, about 20 miles N.W. of Temesvar. Pop. 3564.

Ketskemet, a town of Hungary. See KECSKEMET.

Ket'tering, a town of England, at a railway junction, 14 miles N.N.E. of Northampton. Pop. of parish, 7184, employed in weaving silk plush, and in wool-combing.

Kettleby, ket'tẹl-be, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 7 miles W. of Aurora. Pop. 150.

Kettle (ket't'l) **Creek,** Pennsylvania, rises in Potter co., runs southwestward to Clinton co., and enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna about 5 miles above Renovo.

Kettle Creek, a post-hamlet of Potter co., Pa., on Kettle Creek, about 33 miles N. by W. of Lock Haven. It has a church. Here are the ruins of Oleana, the colony established by Ole Bull.

Kettle Island, an island in the Ottawa River, about 2 miles below the mouth of the Rideau.

Kettle River, Minnesota, rises in Carlton co., runs southward through Pine co., and enters the St. Croix River near lat. 45° 50′ N. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Kettle River, a township of Pine co., Minn. Pop. 40.

Kettle River Station, a post-hamlet of Pine co., Minn., on Kettle River, and on the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad, 95 miles N. of St. Paul.

Ket'tlersville, a post-office of Shelby co., Ohio.

Ket'toor', or **Ketur,** kẹ-toor', written also **Kit'toor'** and **Kitur,** ke-toor', a town of India, district and 28 miles S.E. of Belgaum. Pop. 7166.

Kettwig, kĕtt'ŵiG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles by rail N.E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 3224.

Keturin, Loch, Scotland. See Loch Katrine.

Ketzelsdorf, kĕts'ẹls-dorf', a village of Bohemia, 27 miles N. of Königgrätz. Pop. 1300.

Keuka, ke-yu'kạ, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., in Wayne township, on Keuka Lake, 10 miles N.E. of Hammondsport.

Keuka (or **Crooked**) **Lake,** New York. The head of this lake is at Hammondsport, Steuben co., from which it extends northeastward to Penn Yan, Yates co., a distance of about 20 miles. It is about 2 miles wide, and has an irregular form. The surface is 718 feet above the level of the sea, and the depth is about 200 feet. The water is discharged by a short outlet, which issues from the N.E. end and enters Seneca Lake, falling 271 feet in a course of 7 miles. Steamboats navigate this lake in summer. Its shores are noted for vineyards.

Keunjhar, kẹ-oon'jạr, or **Keonjur,** kẹ-ŏn'jŭr, a native state of India, in Orissa, lat. 21°-22° 9' 30" N., lon. 85° 14'-86° 24' 35" E. Area, 3096 square miles. It comprises Upper and Lower Keunjhar, and is governed by a maharajah, tributary to the British. Capital, Keunjhar, a village of 2500 inhabitants, in lat. 21° 37' 25" N., lon. 85° 37' 31" E. Total pop. 181,871.

Kev'ashinsk', a village of Siberia, government and about 220 miles N. of Tobolsk, on the E. side of a large island formed by the Obi. It is inhabited by Ostiaks.

Kevelaer, or **Kevelär,** kå'vẹh-lår', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 31 miles by rail N.W. of Dusseldorf, on the Niers. Pop. 3466.

Kew, kū, a village of England, co. of Surrey, on the Thames, 7 miles W. of London. The village is mostly built around a green, and has many handsome mansions, including a royal palace, once the favorite residence of George III. The botanical garden, possessing one of the most celebrated collections of plants in Europe, is kept up at the national cost and is open to the public. Pop. 1033.

Kewanee, ke-wah'ne, a post-village of Henry co., Ill., in Kewanee township, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Galva, and 132 miles W.S.W. of Chicago. It contains 12 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, and several manufactories of steam-heaters, wagons, &c. Bituminous coal is mined here. Pop. about 2000; of the township, 4225.

Kewanee, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Miss.

Ke'wan'na, a post-village in Union township, Fulton co., Ind., about 20 miles N. of Logansport. It has a graded school and 2 churches.

Kewas'kum, a post-village of Washington co., Wis., in Kewaskum township, on the Milwaukee River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 21 miles S.S.E. of Fond du Lac, and 7 miles N. of West Bend. It has 3 grain-elevators, 3 churches, and a cigar-factory. Pop. of the township, 1434.

Kewaunee, ke-waw'nee, a county in the E. part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 330 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan, and is drained by Kewaunee River and several creeks. The surface is mostly covered with forests of pine, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, grass, and lumber are the staple products. Capital, Kewaunee. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,811,831. Pop. in 1870, 10,128; in 1875, 14,405, of whom 6602 were Americans.

Kewaunee, a post-village, capital of Kewaunee co., Wis., is on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Kewaunee River, and in a township of the same name. It is about 27 miles E. of the city of Green Bay, and 30 miles by water N. by E. of Manitowoc. It contains a bank, 3 churches, a newspaper office, a saw-mill, a foundry, and a flour-mill. Lumber is the chief article of export. Pop. of the township, 2570.

Kewaunee River, a small stream of Wisconsin, rises in Brown co., runs southeastward through Kewaunee co., and enters Lake Michigan at the village of Kewaunee.

Keweenaw, kee'wee-naw, a county of Michigan, in the most northern part of the upper peninsula. Area, about 350 square miles. It is a peninsula washed by Lake Superior on all sides except the S.W. The surface is uneven. The soil, which is mostly uncultivated, is based on rocks of the Silurian formation. This county has copper-mines the product of which for 1870 was valued at $823,477. Copper is the chief article of export. Capital, Eagle River. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,245,832. Pop. in 1870, 4205, of whom 2059 were Americans; in 1874, 5415.

Keweenaw Bay, Michigan, is an inlet of Lake Superior which extends into the central part of Houghton co. and washes the S.E. shore of a peninsula called Keweenaw Point. An inlet named Portage Lake extends from this bay nearly across the peninsula, and is connected with Lake Superior by a ship-canal, so that vessels can pass from Keweenaw Bay to Duluth by a direct route 120 miles shorter than the distance around the point.

Keweenaw Point, a peninsula of Michigan, is identical with Keweenaw co.

Kew-Kiang, a city of China. See Kioo-Kiang.

Kexholm, kĕx'holm, a town of Finland, læn and 50 miles N.E. of Viborg, on the W. shore of Lake Ladoga.

Key, Kei, or **Ke,** kà, incorrectly written **Ki,** a group of islands in the Malay Archipelago, about 50 miles W. of the Aroo Islands, in lat. 5° 30' S., lon. 128° E., the principal being Great Key, which is covered with mountains, and Little Key, which is comparatively low. A part of the people are Papuans, but others are Mohammedans of mixed descent. The harbor of Key is at the N. end of Great Key.

Key, a river, South Africa, enters the sea near 28° E. lon.

Key, kee, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ala.

Key, a post-office of Lee co., Ark.

Key, a post-office of Bremer co., Iowa.

Key, a post-office of Cloud co., Kansas.

Key, a post-office of White co., Tenn.

Key, a post-office of Thurston co., Washington.

Keya Paha, ke'yå på'hå, or **Big Turtle River,** a considerable stream of Dakota, rises in a small lake on the line of Nebraska, flows generally E., and falls into the Niobrara. For some distance from its mouth it is on the line between Dakota and Nebraska.

Keya Paha, a post-office of Holt co., Neb.

Key Corner, a hamlet of Lauderdale co., Tenn., on the South Fork of Forked Deer River, about 27 miles N. of Brownsville. Here is a steamboat-landing.

Keyeser, kī'zẹr, a post-office of Columbia co., Wis.

Keyesport, Clinton co., Ill. See Keysport.

Keyesville, kīz'vĭl, a post-office of Richland co., Wis.

Keynsham, kån'shạm, a town of England, co. of Somerset, on the Avon, 5 miles by rail S.E. of Bristol.

Keyport, kee'port, a post-town of Monmouth co., N.J., in Raritan township, on Raritan Bay, 23 miles S.S.W. of New York, and 15 miles E.S.E. of New Brunswick. It is the N. terminus of the Freehold & New York Railroad, and is near the New York & Long Branch Railroad. It has 6 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, 3 large hotels, gas-works, a carriage-factory, and a canning-factory. Its prosperity is mainly derived from trade, ship-building, and the oyster-business. Two steamboats and several sailing-vessels are owned here. Pop. 2613.

Keys, West Indies. See Cay.

Keys, keez, a post-office of Buncombe co., N.C.

Keys, a post-office of York co., Pa.

Keysburg, keez'burg, a post-office of Etowah co., Ala.

Keysburg, a village of Logan co., Ky., 6 miles S.E. of Allensville Station, and about 40 miles N.W. of Nashville, Tenn. It has a church. Pop. 133.

Keyser, kī'zẹr, a post-hamlet of Moore co., N.C., on the Raleigh & Augusta Railroad, 76 miles S.W. of Raleigh. It has 4 stores and a steam saw-mill.

Keyser, a post-town, capital of Mineral co., W. Va., is on the North Branch of the Potomac River, at the mouth of New Creek, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 5 miles E. of Piedmont, and 200 miles W. of Baltimore. It has 2 newspaper offices, 4 or 5 churches, a large round-house, and some machine-shops of the railroad. Pop. about 2000. This place was formerly called New Creek.

Keyser, kī'zẹr, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 6 miles N. of Kerrwood. Pop. 200.

Keysport, keez'port, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Ill., 44 miles E.N.E. of Belleville. Post-office name, Keyesport.

Key Station, a post-office of Johnson co., Tenn.

Keystone, kee'stōn, a post-hamlet of Wells co., Ind., on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, 35 miles S. by W. of Fort Wayne. It has a saw-mill and 2 stores. Pop. about 100.

Keystone, a post-office of Dickinson co., Kansas.

Keystone, a post-office of Wright co., Minn.

Keystone, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Mo., on the

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Cameron. It has a church.

Keystone, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 5 miles S. of Jackson. It has a church and a furnace for pig-iron.

Keystone, a post-office of Perry co., Pa., about 12 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Keystone Junction, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, 115 miles S.E. of Pittsburg, and on the Keystone Narrow-Gauge Railroad. It has a manufactory of fire-brick.

Keystone Mines, a mining village of Somerset co., Pa., in Summit township, 3 miles from Meyersdale Station. Here is a mine of semi-bituminous coal.

Keysville, keez'vĭl, a post-office of Phillips co., Ark.

Keysville, a post-hamlet of Hillsborough co., Fla., about 26 miles S.E. of Tampa. It has a saw-mill.

Keysville, a post-office of Pawnee co., Kansas.

Keysville, a hamlet of Carroll co., Md., 2 miles from Double Pipe Creek Station. It has a church.

Keysville, a post-office of Crawford co., Mo., on the Salem & Little Rock Railroad, 98 miles S.W. of St. Louis.

Keysville, a post-village of Charlotte co., Va., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 73 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. It has 3 churches and a cigar-manufactory.

Keytesville, keets'vĭl, a post-village, capital of Chariton co., Mo., in Keytesville township, on the W. bank of the Chariton River and the E. bank of the Muscle River, and on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 11 miles E. of Brunswick, and 100 miles E. by N. of Kansas City. It has a bank, a graded school, 4 churches, a manufactory of farming-implements, and a newspaper office. Pop. 529; of the township, 1663.

Keyton, ke'tọn, a post-office of Calhoun co., Ga.

Key West, a post-town, port of entry, and capital of Monroe co., Fla., on Thompson's Island, or Bone Key (Sp. *Cayo Hueso*, kī'o wå'so, whence the name), a small island of coral formation in the Gulf of Mexico or Strait of Florida, about 55 miles S.W. of Cape Sable. Lat. 24° 32' N.; lon. 81° 48' W. It contains 9 churches, a marine hospital, a custom-house, and printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers. It has a safe harbor, the entrance of which is defended by Fort Taylor, a large and costly work. The harbor admits vessels drawing 20 feet or more of water. The inhabitants derive a large portion of their income from the salvage of the vessels which are wrecked on the adjacent islands. The steamers which ply between New Orleans and Havana touch at this port. It has extensive manufactures of cigars, important sponge-fisheries, and some salt-works. Pop. of the island, 5016.

Key West, a post-office of Dubuque co., Iowa, 4 miles from Dubuque. Here is a convent.

Key West, a post-hamlet and township of Coffey co., Kansas, about 12 miles N. of Burlington. Pop. 270.

Key West, a post-office of Kenton co., Ky.

Key West, a post-office of Montague co., Tex.

Kezanlik, Eastern Roumelia. See Kasanlik.

Ke'zar Falls, a post-village of York co., Me., on the Ossipee River, about 36 miles W.N.W. of Portland. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a stave-mill.

Kezdi-Vasarhely, kĕz'deeˋ-våˋshạrˋhĕl', a town of Transylvania, 35 miles N.E. of Kronstadt. Pop. 4546.

Kezd-Szaaz, kĕzd-sạz, a town of Transylvania, 4 miles S.E. of Schässburg. Pop. 4900.

Khaboor, Khabour, Khabur, or **Chabur,** kåˋboor' (anc. *Chabo'ras*, and *Abor'rhas*), a river of Asiatic Turkey, flows S. through Mesopotamia, and joins the Euphrates at Kerkesiah. Length, about 190 miles.

Khaboor, Khabour, or **Khabur,** a river of Asiatic Turkey, flows S., and joins the Tigris 65 miles N.W. of Mosul. Length, 50 miles.

Khabs, a town of Tunis. See Cabes.

Khafaloon, Khafaloun, kå-få-loon', or **Khapalu,** kå-på-loo', a town of Central Asia, in Bulti, at the junction of the Shayook and Leh Rivers, 90 miles N.W. of Leh.

Khagowl, or **Khagaul,** kåˋgŏwl', a town of Bengal, Patna district, 5 miles S. of Dinapoor. Here is Dinapoor Railway Station. Pop. 5257.

Khaibar, kīˋbar', a town of Arabia, in El Hejaz, 100 miles N.N.E. of Medina, and capital of a Jewish territory.

Khai-Fung, a city of China. See Kai-Fong.

Khai-Hoa, or **Cai-Hoa,** kī-ho'å, a city of China, province of Yun-Nan, near the Tonquin frontier, in lat. 23° 24' 30" N., lon. 104° 21' E.

Khain, Persia. See Ghayn.

Khairabad, kīˋrå-båd', a village of the Punjab, on the Indus, opposite Attock, 35 miles by rail E.S.E. of Peshawer.

Khairagarh, India. See Khyragurh.

Khalana, the ancient name of Culna.

Khaletse, a village of Central Asia. See Kulutzi.

Khalkas (or **Kalkas,** kålˋkås') **Country,** the N. part of Mongolia, Chinese Empire, extending from the Altai, in lon. 90°, to 112° E., and between lat. 47° and 53° N., having N. Siberia and W. Chinese Toorkistan. The surface is in great part mountainous, elsewhere consisting of vast plains and steppes; in the S. it comprises a part of the great desert of Gobi. The Yenisei, Selenga, Orkhon, and other large rivers rise in this region, which also contains many large lakes, the principal being the Oobsa Nor. It is divided into khanats, governed by native chiefs, tributary to the Chinese since the eighteenth century. Capital city, Oorga. The inhabitants are Mongol Tartars and of the Boodhist faith.

Khalki, kål'kee, or **Cop'per Island,** one of the Princess Islands, in the Sea of Marmora, 12 miles S.E. of Constantinople. It has an ancient copper-mine.

Khalsia, India. See Khulsia.

Khamgaon, kåm-gå-ōn', a town of India, district and 28 miles W. of Akola, on a branch railway. It has a large cotton-market, and is a growing place. Pop. 9435.

Khamil, or **Chamil,** kåˋmeel', written also **Hami,** håˋmee', a city of Chinese Toorkistan. Lat. 42° 30' N.; lon. 93° 40' E. It is the centre of a large trade.

Khamir, a town of Persia. See Kameer.

Khana-i-Bad, kå'nå-ee-båd', a town of Asia, 12 miles S.E. of Khoondooz. Lat. 36° 20' N.; lon. 69° 38' E.

Khandeish, a province of India. See Candeish.

Khandiva, kăn'dẹ-vå, **Khandwa,** kånd'wå, or **Cundwa,** kŭnd'wå, a town of India, Central Provinces, 40 miles N.N.E. of Boorhanpoor. Pop. 9708.

Khandpara, India. See Khundpara.

Khandutcha, kån-doo'chå, or **Kanduga** (?), a river of Asiatic Russia, joins the Aldan after a S.W. course of above 100 miles.

Khangher, a town of Sinde. See Jacobabad.

Khania, kå-nee'ạ, or **Cane'a** (anc. *Cydo'nia*, sometimes *Cydo'nis*), a fortified seaport and the principal commercial town of Crete, on the N. coast of the island, 64 miles W.N.W. of Candia. Pop. 8000, of whom about 5000 are Mohammedans and 1000 foreign Greeks. Its fortifications, built by the Venetians, are inferior to those of Candia, but its port is the best in Crete, capable of holding many vessels of 300 tons, and is formed by a mole 1200 feet long, with a light-house at its extremity, opposite a fort defending the harbor. It has an arsenal, docks, Venetian galley-vaults, a small lazaretto, and soap-factories. It is the seat of a provincial council and governor, a Greek bishop's see, and the residence of several European consuls.

Khanka, kăn'kå, a town of Asia, in Toorkistan, 30 miles E.N.E. of Khiva, on the Amoo-Darya. It consists of about 350 houses, enclosed within a poor wall.

Khanos, kå'nosˋ, or **Khinis,** kin'issˋ, an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, 55 miles S.S.W. of Erzroom.

Khanpoor, kånˋpoor', or **Khaunˋpoor',** a town of India, dominion and 78 miles S.W. of Bhawlpoor. Pop. 20,000. It was formerly of more importance, but it is still a flourishing commercial town, with a good bazaar and a navigable canal from the Indus.

Khanzir, a village of Turkey. See Agharoon.

Khap'pa, or **Khapa,** kå'på, a town of India, district and 21 miles N.E. of Nagpoor. Pop. 7877.

Kharamoukotan, an island. See Karamakotan.

Kharasm, kåˋråzm', or **Karis'sim,** also called **Khwaresm** and **Kharesm** (anc. *Chorasmia*), a country of Toorkistan. In the twelfth century it was the seat of a powerful empire; but it is now greatly reduced. Its present limits appear to be the same as those of Khiva.

Kharbundee Shumsabad, kar-bun-dee' shoom-sạ-båd', a town of India, division of Agra. Pop. 8428.

Kharek, an island of the Persian Gulf. See Karak.

Kharesm, Toorkistan. See Khiva.

Khargeh, Egypt. See El Khargeh.

Kharib, a mountain of Egypt. See Agreeb.

Kharijah, kå'reeˋjå, a town of Arabia, W. of Makallah, and reputed to have 3000 inhabitants.

Kharkov, Kharkow, Charkov, Charkow, kar-kov', **Ukraine,** or **Slobodisch Ukraine,** slo'bo-dish oo'krån, a government in the S. part of European Russia, lat. 48° 30' to 51° 12' N., lon. 34° 20' to 38° 20' E., bounded E. by Voronezh, S. by Yekaterinoslav, W. by Poltava, and N. by Koorsk. Area, 27,475 square miles. It is watered by the Donets and the Oskol. Surface flat and little wooded. Soil fertile, entirely agricultural, producing grain of all sorts, and wine in great abundance. It has numerous distilleries, tanneries, and tallow- and saltpetre-factories. Pop. 1,698,015, chiefly Russians and Cossacks. See Ukraine.

Kharkov, or **Charkow,** written also **Kharkow** and **Kharkof,** a city of European Russia, capital of the government of Kharkov, on the Kharkova, at a railway junction, 420 miles S.W. of Moscow. It is the see of a bishop. It has a university, founded in 1803, a theological seminary, a gymnasium, and a female academy. Its manufactures comprise leather, felts, spirits, and fine carpets, and its trade is extensive. Its fairs for cattle and wool are among the most important in South Russia. Pop. 82,133.

Kharput, a town of Turkish Armenia. See Karpoot.

Khars, a city of Russia. See Kars.

Khartoom, Khartoum, Kartoom, or **Khartum,** kar'toom', a town of Africa, capital of the Egyptian general government of Soodan, at the junction of the Blue and White Nile, 95 miles S.W. of Shendy. Pop. 20,000, including garrison. It is regularly built, and very flourishing. It has considerable trade, and was formerly the great depot of slaves sent from Soodan and Abyssinia into Egypt.

Khasab, or **Kasaab,** kå'såb', a bay of Arabia, province of Oman, at the entrance to the Persian Gulf. On it is a large fort. Lat. 26° 13′ N.; lon. 56° 20′ E.

Khasgunge, or **Kasganj,** kås-gŭnj', a town of British India, Etah district, 60 miles N.E. of Agra. Pop. 15,764.

Khash, kåsh, or **Khaush,** kawsh, a town and fort of Afghanistan, on the Khash-Rood. Lat. 31° 36′ N.; lon. 62° 45′ E. Pop. about 2000.

Khash-Rood, Khash-Rud, or **Kach-Roud,** kåsh-rood', a river of Afghanistan, enters the Hamoon Lake, after a S.W. course of 180 miles. It partly separates the Candahar and Herat dominions.

Khasia Hills, India. See Cossyah Hills.

Khaspur, a town of India. See Cospoor.

Khatanga, kå-tång'gå, or **Katanska,** kå-tån'skå, a river of Asiatic Russia, issues from a lake in the government of Yeniseisk, near lat. 68° N. and lon. 96° E., flows N.N.E., and falls into the Gulf of Khantangskee or Katangskii, in the Arctic Ocean, after a course of 700 miles. Its chief affluents are the Moniaga, Popigai, and Keta.

Khatel, a town of Palestine. See Hebron.

Khatmandoo, Catmandoo, kåt'mån'doo', or **Kathmaro,** kåt'h'må'rō', the capital town of Nepaul, in a mountainous region, about 145 miles N.N.W. of Patna. Lat. 27° 42′ N.; lon. 85° 15′ E. Pop. 20,000. It extends 1 mile along a river, is built mostly of brick, and has many Booddhist temples, with a palace of the Nepaul rajah.

Khaunpoor, India. See Khanpoor.

Khaush, a town of Afghanistan. See Khash.

Khawak, kå-wåk', the most E. pass across the Hindoo-Koosh, in Kafiristan, 100 miles N.E. of Cabool. Lat. 35° 38′ N.; lon. 70° E. Elevation of summit, 13,200 feet. By it Timur entered India. E. by S. from the pass is the fort Khawak, 9300 feet above the sea. Lat. 35° 37′ N.

Khediwari, kĕd-e-wå'ree, one of the navigable mouths of the Indus, at its delta, entering the sea in lat. 24° 9′ N., lon. 67° 29′ E., where it is 650 yards across.

Kheeva, a country of Asia. See Khiva.

Kheiber, or **Kheibers.** See Khyber Pass.

Khelat, a town of Beloochistan. See Kelat.

Khelat, a town of Turkey. See Akhlat.

Khelidonia, kĕl-e-do-nee'ą, a cape and group of islets (anc. *Chelido'niæ*) of Asia Minor, on its S. coast, 60 miles S. by W. of Adalia.

Khelmos, kĕl'mos, a mountain of Greece, in the Morea, 6 miles S.E. of Kalavrita. Elevation, 7654 feet.

Khem, a Coptic name for Egypt.

Kheraghur, kĕr-ą-gŭr', a town of India, North-West Provinces, division of Agra. Pop. 5416.

Kherasoon, or **Kherasoun.** See Keresoon.

Kheree, or **Kheri,** kę-ree', a town of India, capital of Kheree, 25 miles N. by E. of Seetapoor. Pop. 7001.

Kheree, or **Kheri,** a district of the North-West Provinces, India, in the Seetapoor division. Area, 2963 square miles. Capital, Kheree. Pop. 739,283.

Kherkhah, a river of Persia. See Kerah.

Kherson, or **Cherson,** kĕr-sōn', a government of Russia, mostly between lat. 46° and 49° N. and lon. 29° and 34° E., having S. the Black Sea. Area, 27,475 square miles. Surface in the N. undulating, and covered with forests; elsewhere a wide steppe. Principal rivers, the Dnieper on the N. and S.E., the Dniester, forming the W. frontier, and the Bug, traversing its centre. Its W. half is very fertile; cattle- and sheep-breeding is the chief branch of industry. Products comprise oak bark, tobacco, mustard, saffron, wine, liquorice, corn, hemp, flax, nitre, salt, and sandstone. Manufactures of cloth, tallow, leather, butter, ropes, linen, tiles, spirits, cheese, and caviare are carried on, partly by Swedish, German, and other colonists, the population consisting of many races. Principal towns, Kherson, Nikolaiev, Yelisavetgrad, and Odessa. Pop. 1,596,809.

Kherson, or **Cherson,** a fortified town of South Russia, capital of the government of Kherson, on the right bank of the Dnieper, 92 miles E.N.E. of Odessa. Pop. 46,320. It was founded by Potemkin in 1778, is well built, and is divided into four quarters, the citadel, in which are the arsenal, barracks, other government buildings, and the cathedral, in which Potemkin, its founder, is buried; the admiralty quarter has excavated docks for the construction of ships of war, now disused. Kherson is an archbishop's see, and has various schools.

Kheyber and **Kheybers.** See Khyber Pass.

Kheyr-Abad, a town of India. See Khyrabad.

Khiewa, a country of Asia. See Khiva.

Khilok, ke-lok', a river of Asiatic Russia, rises in the government of Irkootsk, and, after a course of about 430 miles, joins the Selenga about 20 miles below Seleughinsk.

Khimara, a town of Albania. See Chimara.

Khimoli, an island of Greece. See Argentiera.

Khin-Gan, kin'-gån', **Khing-Gan-Oola,** or **Khing-Gan-Oula,** king'-gån-oo'lå, are names applied to extensive mountain-chains or table-lands of East Asia, which separate Mongolia from Manchooria, extending from the Wall of China, in about 41° N. lat., to the great bed of the Amoor, in 53° N. lat., cut by the meridian of 120° E.

Khing-Yang, king'-yång', **Khin-Yang,** or **Kin-Yang,** kin'-yång', a city of China, province of Kan-Soo, near lat. 36° N., lon. 107° 30′ E.

Khing-Yuan, king'-yoo'ån', **Khin-Yuan,** kin'-yoo'ån', or **Kin-Yuen,** kin'-yoo-ĕn', a city of China, province of Quang-See, 320 miles W.N.W. of Canton.

Khini, kee'nee, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 43 miles N.E. of Diarbekir, with about 450 families.

Khinis, a town of Turkey. See Khanos.

Khio, or **Khios,** an island of Turkey. See Scio.

Khiong-Tchou, a city of China. See Kiong-Choo.

Khioo-Choo, or **Khiu-Tchou,** ke-oo'-choo', a city of China, in Che-Kiang, 100 miles S.W. of Hang-Chow-Foo.

Khirpai, Bengal. See Keerpoy.

Khitai, an ancient name of China.

Khiva, Khiewa, Kheeva, kee'vå, or **Kharesm,** kå-rĕsm' (anc. *Choras'mia*), a country of Toorkistan, mostly between lat. 36° and 44° N. and lon. 52° and 64° E., having N. the Kirgheez Steppe and the Sea of Aral, E. the Russian province of Amoo-Darya and Bokhara, S. Khorassan (in the Persian dominions), and W. the Caspian Sea. Estimated pop. 700,000. Surface almost wholly a sandy desert, with some scattered hill-ranges in the N. and W.; the Amoo-Darya borders it on the N.E., and along its banks, and the canals connected with it, there are many fertile tracts. In these places wheat, millet, barley, fruits, cotton, flax, and some rice are grown. The vine also thrives. Sheep and goats and a good breed of horses are pretty numerous. Camels are the ordinary beasts of burden. Some cotton and silk stuffs and shawls are made and exported; agriculture is, however, the principal occupation of the settled inhabitants. The population is very mixed, the dominant race being Oozbeks. In 1873 the khanate became virtually subject to Russia, but it retains a nominal independence.——Adj. and inhab. Khivan, kee'van.

Khiva, the capital of the above country, is in an irrigated plain near the Amoo-Darya. Lat. 41° 40′ N.; lon. 59° 13′ E. Pop. 6000.

Khmielnik, a town of Poland. See Chmielnik.

Kho-Dahman, Afghanistan. See Koh-i-Damaun.

Khodavendighar, ko-då-vĕn-de-gar', a vilayet of Turkey, in Asia Minor, bordering on the Sea of Marmora. It is mountainous, with much fertile soil, and produces grain, wool, cotton, silk, and fruit in abundance. Capital, Brusa. Pop. 1,100,000.

Khoi, koy, a town of North Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 20 miles N. of Lake Ooroomeeyah. Pop. 30,000.

Khojend, or **Kodjend,** ko'jĕnd', also called **Chodschent,** a town of the province of Syr-Darya, Russian Toorkistan, 50 miles W. of Khokan, on the Jaxartes. Lat. 41° 23′ N.; lon. 68° 42′ E. It stands on rising ground, enclosed by decayed walls and wet ditches, and intersected by canals. It has manufactures of coarse cotton fabrics, and a large trade in Russian goods. Pop. 20,000.

Khokan, or **Khokand.** See Ferghana.

Khokan, ko'kån', a town of Asiatic Russia, capital of Ferghana, about 280 miles N.W. of Kashgar, and 220 miles N.N.E. of Samarcand. It has bazaars, mosques, public schools, and several caravansaries. Pop. 60,000.

Kholm, KOLM, a town of Russia, government of Pskov, on the Lovat, 110 miles S.E. of Pskov. Pop. 4718.

Khondistan, kon-dis-tån′, a name applied vaguely to that part of India where the Khonds dwell. The term is thus a more comprehensive one than Khond-Mals, which is the name of their principal abode.

Khond-Mals, kond-målz′, or **Kandh-Mals,** kŭnd-målz′, a district of Orissa, India, nominally belonging to Boad, but really under British administration. The Khond-Mals are the principal abode of a very interesting people, called Khonds, who possess many admirable qualities, though they were once addicted to human sacrifices. The chief export is turmeric. Pop. 51,810.

Khonos, a village of Turkey. See CHONOS.

Khonsar, KONˋsar′, a town of Persia, in Irak-Ajemee, 83 miles W.N.W. of Ispahan. Pop. 12,000, engaged in raising and drying fruits and weaving chintz.

Khoodavendighiar. See KHODAVENDIGHAR.

Khooloom, Khoulloum, KOOˋloom′, **Khulm, Khoulm,** KOOLM, **Gholam,** go-låm′, or **Tashkurgan,** tåsh-koorˋgån′, a town of Afghan Toorkistan, capital of Khooloom district, on the river Khooloom, 40 miles W. of Balkh. Lat. 36° 40′ N.; lon. 68° 5′ E. It is surrounded by a wall, and by hills on three sides. The present town is 4 miles S. of the old site, and is properly a group of villages. Pop. 15,000.

Khoom, a city of Persia. See KOOM.

Khoonˋawur′ (or **Koonawar,** koo-nå-wŭr′) **Pass,** one of the loftiest across the Himalayas. Lat. 31° 40′ N.; lon. 18° 30′ E. Elevation, 20,000 feet.

Khoondooz, Koundouz, or **Kunduz,** koon-dooz′, a district of Afghan Toorkistan, lat. 35° to 38° N., lon. 68° to 72° E., having S. Afghanistan, and E. Budukhshan. The greater part of the surface is mountainous, but there are many fertile tracts, which yield abundant crops of grain, principally wheat and barley; while the marshy grounds, which are very extensive, produce much rice.

Khoondooz, or **Koundouz,** a town, capital of the above district, near the Amoo-Darya. Lat. 36° 48′ N.; lon. 69° 21′ E. Pop. about 2500.

Khoonds, a tribe of Indians. See KHOND-MALS.

Khoorja, or **Khurja,** koor′jå, a town of India, Boolundshahur district, 54 miles S. of Meerut. Pop. 26,858.

Khoozistan, Khouzistan, or **Khuzistan,** KOO-zis-tån′, originally **Khoristan,** KOˋris-tån′, the "country of estuaries" (or *khors*), (anc. *Susia′na*), a province of Persia, mostly between lat. 30° and 33° N. and lon. 46 and 51° E., having N. the Bakhtiyari Mountains, separating it from Irak-Ajemee, E. Fars, W. the pashalic of Bagdad (in Asiatic Turkey), and S. the Persian Gulf. The surface is mostly mountainous; but in the S. are some plains. The Tigris and Euphrates (Shat-el-Arab) form a part of its W. boundary. In that part which borders on the Persian Gulf there are numerous river-mouths, or estuaries, whence the province derives its name. The products are rice, maize, barley, cotton, sugar-cane, dates, indigo, and silk. The pasturages are extensive, and live-stock numerous. The trade is mostly with Bassorah and Bagdad. The principal towns are Shooster, Dezfool, and Mohammerah.

Khoper, KO′pęr, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Penza, flows S.S.W., and joins the Don after a course of 250 miles, for the last 100 of which it is navigable.

Khor, or **Khore,** KŌR (a "mouth" or "estuary"), is the prefixed name of various bays in the East, the principal being KHORE-ABDALLAH (kōr-åb-dål′lå), on the Persian Gulf, W. of the mouth of the Euphrates. See KHOOZISTAN.

Khorassan, or **Khorasan,** KOˋrås-sån′ (*i.e.*, "region of the sun"), a province of Persia, between lat. 34° and 38° N. and lon. 53° and 61° E.; its limits, however, have often varied considerably. It has N. Khiva, and E. Afghanistan. Its S. part is a sandy waste; the rest of its surface consists of mountain-ranges and fertile valleys. Wheat, rice, tobacco, cotton, hemp, and assafœtida are grown. Principal towns, Meshed and Nishapoor.

Khoristan, a province of Persia. See KHOOZISTAN.

Khorol, KO-rol′, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Kharkov, and, after a southward course of about 140 miles, joins the Psiol.

Khorramabad, KOR-råm-å-båd′, or **Khorum-Abad,** KO-rŭm-å-båd′, a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, district of Looristan, on the Koon, 98 miles S. by W. of Hamadan. It consists of about 1000 houses, and has many curious antiquities. The fort, which overlooks the town, occupies a steep rock about 1000 yards in circumference, and is surrounded by a double wall at the base. A magnificent reservoir has been formed within it.

Khorsabad, KORˋså-båd′, **Korsabad** (probably a corruption of *Khosroo-Abad,* the "abode of Khosroes or Chosroes," a famous Persian king), or **Khortabad,** korˋtå-båd′, a village of Turkey in Asia, 13 miles in a direct line N.E. of Mosul. Here Botta, in 1843, discovered the ruins of a large building containing Assyrian sculptures and inscriptions, the first discovery of the antiquities of Nineveh.

Khosroo-Shah, KOSˋroo′-shå′, written also **Khosrau-Shah,** a village and valley of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, the former S.W. of Tabreez.

Khoten, KOˋtên′, **Khotan,** KOˋtån′, **Eelchee, Eelchi,** or **Ilchi,** eel-chee′, written also **Elechee** and **Ilitsi,** a town of Chinese Toorkistan. Lat. 37° N.; lon. 80° 30′ E. It is the capital of a large district called Khoten, a great plain, the S.W. continuation of the Gobi Desert; but in some parts it is very fertile. Khoten is enclosed by earthen ramparts, and is the station of a Chinese garrison, but is mostly peopled by Oozbeks, who manufacture leather, silk fabrics, and paper, and have a brisk trade in these goods and in jasper and other produce. Pop. 30,000.

Khoten River, Toorkistan. See YURUNG-KASH.

Khotin, or **Khotine,** Russia. See CHOTYN.

Khoton, China. See KOOKOO-KOTA.

Khoulloum, or **Khoulm,** Asia. See KHOOLOOM.

Khoum, a town of Persia. See KOOM.

Khouzistan, a province of Persia. See KHOOZISTAN.

Khozdar, kozˋdar′, a decayed town of Beloochistan, capital of the province of Jhalawan, 80 miles S.S.W. of Kelat. Lat. 27° 50′ N.; lon. 66° 23′ E.

Khujooa, koo-joo′å, a town of India, North-West Provinces, division of Allahabad. Pop. 5150.

Khulm, a town of Central Asia. See KHOOLOOM.

Khulsia, or **Khalsia,** kŭl′sę-å, a state of India, on the Sirhind plain. Area, 168 square miles. Pop. 62,000.

Khundpara, or **Khandpara,** kŭnd-på′rå, a state of India, in Orissa. Lat. 20° 25′–20° 11′ 15″ N.; lon. 85° 1′–85° 24′ 40″ E. Area, 244 square miles. It is highly fertile and well cultivated. Chief town, Kantilo. Capital, Khundpara. Pop. 57,007.

Khundpara, a town, capital of the above, and the abode of the native rajah. Lat. 20° 15′ 50″ N.; lon. 85° 12′ 51″ E. Pop. about 3000.

Khurda, koor′då, a town of the Ahmednuggur district, India. Pop. 6889.

Khureela, or **Khurela,** koo-ree′lå, a town of India, district and 36 miles S.W. of Humeerpoor. Pop. 7879.

Khurja, India. See KHOORJA.

Khuszt, a village of Hungary. See HUSZTH.

Khuzistan, a province of Persia. See KHOOZISTAN.

Khvalynsk, or **Khvalinsk,** K′vå-leensk′, a town of Russia, government and 115 miles N.E. of Saratov, on the right bank of the Volga. Pop. 15,628.

Khwaresm, Toorkistan. See KHARASM.

Khyber or **Kheyber** (kī′bęr) **Pass,** in Afghanistan, is the principal N. pass into that country from India, commencing 10 miles W. of Peshawer, and extending for 30 miles N.W. to the plain of Jelalabad. It lies through cliffs rising from 600 to 1000 feet. The KHYBERS are a tribe of robbers occupying the adjacent territory.

Khyen (kī-ên′) **Country,** a region of Indo-China, between lat. 19° and 24° N. and lon. 93° and 95° E., having W. the British provinces of Aracan and Chittagong.

Khyen-Dwem, or **Kyen-Dwem,** kī-ênˋ-dwêm′, or **Ningthee,** ningˋthee′, a river of Farther India, rises in lat. 27° N. and lon. 96° 30′ E., flows mostly S. between the Muneepoor and Burmese dominions, and joins the Irrawaddy opposite Yandabo, in Burmah, after a course estimated at 400 miles. It is navigable for the largest boats to Kingnao, in lat. 23° 45′ N.

Khyerpoor, kīˋęr-poor′, or **Khyrpoor,** kīrˋpoor′, a town of Sinde, 15 miles E. of the Indus. Lat. 27° 31′ N.; lon. 68° 45′ E. It is a mere collection of mud hovels, with a fort, a mosque, and some bazaars.

Khyrabad, or **Kheyr-Abad,** kīr-å-båd′, several towns of India, the principal being 100 miles W.N.W. of Oude. Lat. 27° 3′ N.; lon. 80° 40′ E. Pop. 15,677.

Khyragurh, or **Khairagarh,** kīˋrå-gŭr′, a town of India, capital of the state of the same name, 125 miles E. by N. of Nagpoor. Area of state (now under British management), 940 square miles. Pop. 122,264.

Khyrgaon, kīr-gå-ōn′, a town of Sinde, on an arm of the Indus, in lat. 26° 55′ N., lon. 67° 50′ E. Pop. between 2000 and 3000.

Khyrpoor, a town of Sinde. See KHYERPOOR.

Khyrpoor-Dahr, kīrˋpoor′-DAR′, a considerable town of Sinde, 50 miles N.E. of Roree, in a tract well irrigated by canals from the Indus.

Ki, islands of the Malay Archipelago. See KEY.

Kiakhta, or **Kiachta,** ke-åᴋ′tå, a town of Siberia, government of Transbaikalia, 180 miles S.E. of Irkootsk, close to the Chinese frontier, and the great emporium of the trade between Russia and China. Lat. 50° 20′ N.; lon. 106° 35′ E. It consists of an upper fortified town, with a stone church, some brick government offices, &c., and the lower town, inhabited by merchants, situated opposite the Chinese village of Maimaichin. The Russians here exchange lamb-skins, furs, broadcloths, coarse linens, cattle, woollens, cottons, and bullion, for tea, raw and manufactured silks, nankeens, porcelain, rhubarb, and other Chinese produce. Pop. 4286.

Kiam′a, a town of Australia, New South Wales, on the coast, 90 miles S.S.W. of Sydney, with an artificial port designed as a harbor of refuge. Near it good coal abounds.

Kiamensi, kī‵ạ-men′sẹ, a village in New Castle co., Del., on the Wilmington & Western Railroad, 6 miles W. of Wilmington, and adjacent to the village of Marshallton. It has woollen-mills and a public hall.

Kian-Chang, China. See Kien-Chang-Foo.

Kiang, ke-ång′ or ke-ång′, a Chinese word signifying "river," forming a part of numerous names, as Min-Kiang, the "Min River;" Ta-Kiang, the "Great River" (one of the names of the Yang-tse-Kiang), &c.

Kiang-Chau-Fu, a city of China. See Kiong-Choo.

Kiang-Hung, ke-ång‵-hoong′, a town of Laos, on the Me-Kong River, about lat. 21° 58′ N., lon. 100° 39′ E. It is the capital of a large province. Pop. about 3000.

Kiang-Ku, a river of China. See Yang-tse-Kiang.

Kiang-Ning, or **Kiang-Ning-Foo.** See Nanking.

Kiang-See, or **Kiang-Si,** ke-ång‵-see′, a province of China, between lat. 24° and 30° N. and lon. 113° 20′ and 118° 30′ E., enclosed by the provinces of Hoo-Nan, Hoo-Pe, Ngan-Hoei, Che-Kiang, Fo-Kien, and Quang-Tong. Pop. 23,046,999. The surface is mostly mountainous, but its centre is traversed by the Kan-Kiang. The products comprise gold, iron, tin, lead, hemp, grass-cloths, and the finest porcelain. Capital, Nan-Chang.

Kiang-Soo, Kiang-Sou, or **Kiang-Su,** ke-ång‵-soo′, a province of China, between lat. 31° and 35° N. and lon. 116° and 122° E., having E. the Yellow Sea, and landward the provinces of Shan-Toong, Ho-Nan, Ngan-Hoei, and Che-Kiang. Pop. 37,843,501. The surface is mostly level, except in the S., and this is one of the most fertile and valuable provinces of the empire, exporting more silk than any other part of China. The great river Yang-tse-Kiang here enters the sea. Principal city, Nanking.

Kiang-Tung, ke-ång‵-toong′ or ke-ång‵-tŭng′, a walled town of Laos. Lat. 21° 47′ N.; lon. 99° 39′ E.

Kiankary, a town of Asia Minor. See Kankaree.

Kian-Koo-Shan, or **Kian-Kou-Chan,** ke-ån‵-koo‵-shån′, a mountain of China, in Hoo-Pe, in lat. 31° 40′ N., lon. 110° 27′ E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

Kian-Ning, ke-ån‵-ning′, a city of China, in Fo-Kien, 95 miles N.W. of Foo-Choo.

Kian-Tchang, China. See Kien-Chang-Foo.

Kiantone, kī′ạn-tōn, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in Kiantone township, 6 miles S.S.E. of Jamestown. It has a church. Pop. 100; of township, 520.

Kiatkhta, a town of Siberia. See Kiakhta.

Kibar, ᴋee‵baʀ′, a village of Bulti, 13,800 feet above the sea, in a narrow valley surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains. Lat. 32° 25′ N.; lon. 78° E.

Kib′beville, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Miss., 20 miles S.E. of Natchez.

Kib′bie, a post-office and station of Van Buren co., Mich., on the Kalamazoo & South Haven Railroad, 3 miles E. of South Haven. It has a church.

Ki‵besil′lah (Span. pron. kee-bå-seel′yå), a post-office of Mendocino co., Cal.

Kibris, the Turkish name for Cyprus.

Kibt, a Turkish name of Egypt.

Kichenev, or **Kichinev,** Russia. See Kishenev.

Kickapoo, kik‵ạ-poo′, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill., in Kickapoo township, 3 miles N. of Edwards Station, and about 10 miles N.W. of Peoria. Pop. about 300. Kickapoo Station on the Galesburg & Peoria Railroad is 8 miles W.N.W. of Peoria. Pop. of the township, 1440. It has 5 churches, also rich coal-mines.

Kickapoo, a township of Leavenworth co., Kansas, on the Missouri River. Pop. 1415. It contains Kickapoo City.

Kickapoo, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., Tex., about 20 miles N.N.E. of Palestine.

Kickapoo, a post-hamlet of Vernon co., Wis., on the Kickapoo River, in a township of the same name, about 36 miles S.E. of La Crosse. Pop. of the township, 1115.

Kickapoo City, a post-village of Leavenworth co., Kansas, in Kickapoo township, on the Missouri River, and on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, about 7 miles N.W. of Leavenworth. It has 2 churches, a high school, and manufactures of brooms, carriages, and shoes. Pop. about 500.

Kickapoo Creek, Illinois, rises in McLean co., runs southwestward, and enters Salt Creek in Logan co., about 6 miles S.W. of Lincoln. It is nearly 70 miles long.

Kickapoo Creek, Peoria co., Ill., runs southeastward, and enters the Illinois River about 4 miles below Peoria.

Kickapoo Creek, Texas, rises in Van Zandt co., runs S.E., and enters the Neches River in Henderson co.

Kickapoo River, Wisconsin, rises in Monroe co., runs nearly southward, intersects Vernon and Crawford cos., and enters the Wisconsin River about 12 miles E. of Prairie du Chien. It is about 100 miles long.

Kickapoo Station, a post-office of Indian Territory.

Kickionerri, kik‵ke-o-nêr′ree, written also **Kikiwhirri** and **Kikiwhary,** a town of Africa, in the Ashantee country, in lat. 6° 2′ N., lon. 1° 29′ W. Pop. 12,000.

Kid′der, a county in N. central Dakota, intersected by the Northern Pacific Railroad. Area, 1728 square miles.

Kidder, a post-office of Lincoln co., Dakota.

Kidder, a post-village of Caldwell co., Mo., in Kidder township, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 43 miles E. of St. Joseph. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, a foundry, and a machine-shop. Here is Thayer College (Congregational). Pop. 195; of the township, 922.

Kidder, a township of Carbon co., Pa. Pop. 1417.

Kidderminster, kid′dẹr-min‵stẹr, a borough of England, co. of Worcester, on both sides of the Stour, near its confluence with the Severn, 15 miles by rail N. of Worcester. It is principally constructed of small dwellings, is paved, lighted with gas, and has an ample supply of water. It has a town hall and a prison, numerous places of worship, a free grammar- and other schools, bank, workhouse, and, adjoining the town, the remains of an ancient castle. Kidderminster was noted for its woollen manufactures in the reign of Henry VIII. The fabrics now made are carpets and rugs, with bombazines, button-coverings, and waistcoat-pieces. The Stafford & Worcester Canal passes the town. The borough sends one member to Parliament. P. 19,473.

Kid‵derpoor′, a large southern suburb of Calcutta, on the Hoogly, with a government and private dock-yards.

Kid′der's Fer′ry, a post-office and summer resort of Seneca co., N.Y., on Cayuga Lake, 3 miles from Farmersville.

Kid′dridge, a post-office of Osage co., Mo.

Kidd's Mines, Belmont co., O. See Quincy.

Kidd′ville, a post-village of Clark co., Ky., about 32 miles E. by S. of Lexington. It has 7 stores. Pop. 300.

Kiddville, a post-hamlet of Ionia co., Mich., in Otisco township, on Flat River, and on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 53 miles W.N.W. of Lansing.

Kiddville, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Mo., 46 miles N.E. of Chillicothe. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Kidron, a stream of Palestine. See Kedron.

Kidron, Coweta co., Ga. See Kedron.

Kidros, kee′dros‵ (anc. *Pyd′na?*), a village of European Turkey, 30 miles S.W. of Salonica, near the Gulf of Salonica. It is remarkably clean and neat.

Kids′grove, a town of England, co. of Stafford, at a railway junction, 5 miles N. of Newcastle-under-Lyme. Pop. 4162.

Kid′well, a post-office of Tyler co., W. Va., 24 miles N. of Pennsborough Station.

Kidwel′ly, or **Cydweli,** kid-wêl′ee, a borough and port of Wales, co. and 9 miles by rail S. of Carmarthen, on both sides of the Gwendraeth, near Carmarthen Bay. It has iron- and tin-smelting-works, the products of which, with coal, form the chief exports. Pop. of parish, 2072.

Kiedrich, kee′driᴋ, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 3 miles W. of Elfeld. Pop. 1434.

Kief, a government and city of Russia. See Kiev.

Kieferstadtl, kee′fẹr-stêtt′l‵, or **Cosniczowice,** kos-neet‵so-ŵeet′så, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 36 miles S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 1015.

Kieferville, kee′fẹr-vĭl, a post-office of Putnam co., O.

Kiel, keel, a seaport town of Holstein, Prussia, on a fine bay of the Baltic, 53 miles N.N.E. of Hamburg, at the terminus of two lines of railway. Pop., including its suburbs, 44,090. It is well built and thriving. The principal edifices are the church of St. Nicholas, the palace, and the public baths. It has a university, attached to which is an observatory; also a botanic garden, a lying-in hospital, a public library with 140,000 volumes, a seminary for teachers, a naval academy, and a school for seamen. Kiel has manufactures of iron goods and machines, tobacco, starch, and sugar, a good harbor, ship-building, a great navy-yard, arsenals, docks, and fortifications. The Holstein Canal joins the Baltic 2 miles N. of the town.

Kiel, keel, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis., on the Sheboygan River, and on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 68 miles N. of Milwaukee. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

Kielce, or **Kjeletz,** kyěl'ětz, a government of Russia, in Poland, bordering upon Austrian Galicia. Area, 3623 square miles. It has a diversified surface and fruitful soil, and is rich in metals. Capital, Kielce. Pop. 538,403.

Kielce, or **Kjelze,** ke-ělt'så or kyělt'så, a city of Russia, capital of the government of Kielce, 64 miles N.N.E. of Cracow. Pop. 7838. It is a bishop's see, and has numerous religious edifices, with a gymnasium and diocesan school. There are copper- and lead-mines in its vicinity.

Kieldrecht, keel'drěĸt, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 18 miles N. of Dendermonde. Pop. 3000.

Kien-Chang-Foo, Kien-Tchang-Fou, ke-ěn'-chång-foo', **Kian-Chang,** or **Kian-Tchang,** ke-ån'-chång', a city of China, province of Kiang-See. Lat. 27° 35' N.; lon. 116° 27' E.

Kien-Chow, a city of China. See KIONG-CHOO.

Kiendar, a river of Australia. See GWYDIR RIVER.

Kien-Lung, ke-ěn'-lŭng', or **Chin-Lung,** a town of Thibet, on the Upper Sutlej, 42 miles S. of Garoo.

Kienstra's (keen'stra̤z) **Store,** a post-office of Adams co., Miss., on the Mississippi River.

Kieoo-Kiang, or **Kieou-Kiang,** kee'yoo'-ke-ång', a city of China, province of Kiang-See, with a fort on the Yang-tse-Kiang, in lat. 29° 54' N., lon. 116° 8' E.

Kieoo-Ting-Shan (or **-Chan**). See MIN-SHAN.

Kier, keer, a post-office of Buchanan co., Iowa.

Kiertemimde, keeʀ'tęh-min'dęh, a seaport town of Denmark, island of Funen, on its E. coast. Pop. 2148.

Kiester, kees'tęr, township, Faribault co., Minn. P. 89.

Kiev, Kiew, ke-ěv', or **Kief,** ke-ěf', a government in the S.W. of European Russia, bounded E. by the Dnieper, from lat. 48° 20' to 51° 30' N. and from lon. 28° 25' to 33° E. Area, 19,682 square miles. The surface is flat and undulating, watered by the Dnieper and the Teterev. The soil is very fertile, except a small portion in the N., which is covered with excellent timber. The chief crops are wheat, rye, oats, maize, lint, hemp, tobacco, hops, and vines. Cattle are extensively reared. Pop. 2,175,132.

Kiev, Kiew, or **Kief,** a fortified city of European Russia, capital of the government of Kiev, on the right bank of the Dnieper (over which a bridge half a mile long has been erected), 670 miles S. of St. Petersburg, 490 miles S.W. of Moscow, and 290 miles by rail N. of Odessa. Lat. 50° 26' 53" N.; lon. 30° 33' 44" E. It is picturesquely situated, crowning several heights of undulating ground, and consists of four towns, each of which has its separate fortifications. The first is Petchersk, called the New Fort, crowning a rugged steep to the S. Besides the barracks, magazines, and residences connected with the garrison, it contains the church of St. Nicholas Thaumaturgus. In the same neighborhood stands the monastery of Petcherskoi, surrounded by a wall 1100 yards long, where a cavern, forming a kind of labyrinth, contains relics which make it a great resort of pilgrimage. The second town, Kiev proper, occupies a height towards the N., less elevated than that on which Petchersk stands, and less regularly fortified. It contains the venerable cathedral of St. Sophia, founded in 1037 by the Grand Duke Yaroslaf. Most of the houses in Kiev proper belong to this church and the convent of St. Michael. The third town, called Podol, occupies the lower ground, and is the commercial quarter. The fourth town is called Vladimir. Kiev has many churches, an archbishop's palace, a prison, and a town and military hospital. Its university, founded in 1834, is endowed; it has a library, cabinets of medals, mineralogy, zoology, and botany, and most of the collections transferred from the old University of Vilna. Connected with it is a theological seminary, with a large library, gymnasia, and other schools. Kiev is the residence of the governor-general of Little Russia. It has a bell-foundry, and some manufactures of leather, pottery, and confectionery. Its trade is extensive. The town possesses interest as the spot on which Christianity was first planted in Russia, and as having been long the capital of Russia. Pop. 127,251.

Kifri, kee'free, a town or village of Asiatic Turkey, 108 miles N.E. of Bagdad, on the Koordistan frontier.

Kii (kī?) **Islands,** a group of islands situated N. of Port Essington, in North Australia.

Kij, or **Kidge,** a town of Persia. See KEDJE.

Kijari, a village of British India. See KEDGEREE.

Kikeu, ke-kew', a town of Anam, in Tonquin, on a river, 80 miles E. of Ketcho. It is fortified in the European style, regularly built, intersected by canals, and has a palace and large rice-magazines.

Kikiay, ke-ke-ī', a group of small islands in the Pacific Ocean, S. of Japan, and N. of the Loo-Choo Islands.

Kikinda, kee-keen'dŏh', called also **Gross-** (or **Nagy**) **Kikinda,** a town of Hungary, co. of Torontal, 35 miles W. by N. of Temesvar. Pop. 18,234.

Kikineis, ke-ke-nīce', a large Tartar village of Russia, government of Taurida, near the Black Sea.

Kikiwhary, or **Kikiwhirri.** See KICKIONERRI.

Kil and **Kill** (Erse, a "church"), prefixes to the names of numerous parishes and towns of Ireland.

Kila and **Killa,** kil'lå, the names of many forts and villages of Afghanistan. The principal was KILLA MURGHA, or NOWA MURGHA, a fort 100 miles S.S.W. of Ghuznee, and destroyed by the British in 1839.

Kilauea, kee-lŏw-å'a̤, an active volcanic crater on the S. slope of Mauna Loa, Hawaii, Sandwich Islands, 3970 feet above the sea, and 30 miles S.W. of Hilo. Great eruptions occurred in 1797, 1840, and 1866.

Kilbaha, kil'bå-hå', a village of Ireland, co. of Clare, on a small bay of the same name.

Kilbarchan, kil-bar'ĸa̤n, a town of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 5½ miles W.N.W. of Paisley. Pop. 2678.

Kilbeg'gan, a town of Ireland, co. of Westmeath, on the Upper Brosna, 6½ miles N. of Tullamore. Pop. 1145.

Kilbir'nie, or **Kilbur'nie,** a village of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 17 miles by rail W.S.W. of Glasgow. It has coal-mines and manufactures of cotton and linen. Pop. 3313.

Kil'bourn, a post-village of Mason co., Ill., in Kilbourn township, on the Springfield & Northwestern Railroad, 36 miles N.N.W. of Springfield. It has 2 churches.

Kilbourn, a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, and on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, 48 miles N.W. of Keokuk. It has a tannery.

Kilbourn, or **Kilbourn City,** a post-village of Columbia co., Wis., on the E. bank of the Wisconsin River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 17 miles W.N.W. of Portage City, and 10 miles N. of Baraboo. It has a newspaper office, a bank, 8 churches, a graded school, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a tannery. Here is a fine railway bridge across the river, which flows through a beautiful gorge, or cañon, called the Dalles. Pop. 1114.

Kilbourne, Delaware co., O. See EDEN.

Kilbran'nan Sound, a strait of Scotland, between the N.W. part of the island of Arran and the coast of Kintyre. It is about 14 miles long by 4 miles broad.

Kil'bride', a post-village in Halton co., Ontario, 17 miles N. of Hamilton. Pop. 250.

Kil'buck, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pa.

Kil'burn, a hamlet of England, in the metropolis, 5 miles N.W. of St. Paul's Cathedral. Pop. 19,544.

Kilburnie, a town of Scotland. See KILBIRNIE.

Kil'by, a station in Hanover co., Va., on the Richmond & Fredericksburg Railroad, 13 miles N. of Richmond.

Kilchberg, kilĸ'běʀɢ, a village of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles N.N.E. of Bern, on the Emmen. Pop. 1279.

Kilchberg, a village of Switzerland, canton and 3 miles S. of Zurich. Pop. 1293.

Kilchis, Tillamook co., Oregon. See IDAVILLE.

Kildare, kil-dair', a county of Ireland, having E. the counties of Dublin and Wicklow. Area, 654 square miles. The surface is mostly flat. The chief rivers are the Boyne, Barrow, and Liffey. The soil is mostly a deep and fertile loam; and the Curragh of Kildare, a tract in its centre, is scarcely to be matched for the excellence of its turf and rich verdure. The chief crops are wheat, oats, and barley. The best English breeds of cattle have been introduced. The principal trade is in corn and flour, the export of which is facilitated by the river Barrow and the Royal and Grand Canals and their branches, which connect the county with Dublin, Waterford, and the Shannon. The Great Southwest Railway intersects the county. The principal towns are Athy, Kildare, and Naas, the capital. It sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. 83,614.

Kildare, a town in the above county, on the Great Southwest Railway, 30 miles W.S.W. of Dublin. Pop. 1333. It stands on an elevated plain, and has a very ancient cathedral, a part of a chapel reputed to date from the fifth century, a round tower 132 feet in height, remains of an abbey and of a castle, a county infirmary, nunnery, friary, jockey-club, and numerous inns, frequented during the Curragh races. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop.

Kildare, kil-dair', a post-hamlet of Phillips co., Kansas, in Kirwin township, 60 miles N. of Russell.

Kildare, a post-office of Cass co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 14 miles N. of Jefferson.

Kildare, a post-village of Juneau co., Wis., in Kildare township (which is bounded on the E. by the Wisconsin River), and at Lyndon Station on the La Crosse division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Mauston. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 558.

Kildare, kil-dair′, a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 9 miles from Alberton. Pop. 150.

Kildare, kil-dair′, a post-village in Joliette co., Quebec, 4 miles N.W. of Joliette. It has a tannery, a steam saw-mill, and a lumber-trade. Pop. 400.

Kildrum′mie, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, on the Don, 15 miles S.S.W. of Huntley. It contains remains of a castle, famous for its siege by Edward I. in 1306.

Kilemba, a town of Africa. See URUA.

Kil‵finane′, a village of Ireland, co. of Limerick, 5 miles S.E. of Kilmallock. Pop. 1299.

Kil′gore, a post-village of Carroll co., O., in Louden township, about 32 miles S.E. of Canton. It has 3 churches.

Kilgore, a post-hamlet of Venango co., Pa., in Irwin township, 16 miles S.W. of Franklin. It has a church.

Kilgore, a post-office of Gregg co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 71 miles N.N.E. of Palestine.

Kili, kee′lee, or **Kilia,** kee′lẹ-å, a fortress on the Black Sea, in Asia Minor, 34 miles N.E. of Constantinople.

Kilia, kee′le-å, or kil′e-ạ, the name of the north arm of the Danube.——Adj. KILIAN, kil′e-ạn.

Kilia, kee′le-å, or **Kilianova,** kee′le-ạ-no‵vå, a fortified town of Russia, in Bessarabia, on the Kilia, or north arm of the Danube, 12 miles from its mouth. Pop. 7000. It is ill built, but has some trade, and several churches.

Kilianstedten, kee′le-ån-stĕt‵tẹn, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, province of and near Hanau. Pop. 1000.

Kilima-Njaro, kil‵e-mån‵jå-rō′ (*i.e.*, "mountain of greatness"), a snowy mountain of East Africa, discovered in 1847, in lat. 3° 40′ S., lon. 37° E. Elevation, 18,715 feet.

Kiliseh-Koi, kil′le-sẹh-koy, a village of Asia Minor, on a lake, 68 miles S. of Brusa. It has many remains, supposed to be those of the ancient Ancyra.

Kilis-Hissar, a town of Asia. See KIZ-HISSAR.

Kil‵kee′, a town of Ireland, co. of Clare, on the beautiful bay of the same name, 8 miles by rail W.N.W. of Kilrush. Pop. 1605. It is a fashionable watering-place.

Kil‵keel′, a town of Ireland, co. of Down, on the Kilkeel, 1 mile above its mouth in the Irish Sea, and 7½ miles E.S.E. of Rostrevor. Pop. 1338.

Kilken′ny, a county of Ireland, having S. and S.W. Waterford, and W. Tipperary. Area, 796 square miles. The surface is slightly undulating; several summits, however, rise to upwards of 1000 feet in elevation. The chief rivers are the Nore, Barrow, and Suir. The soils are for the most part light, fertile loams, resting on limestone, gravel, &c., and presenting much less bog than most parts of Ireland. The usual corn crops form the chief object of the farmer, but dairy- and sheep-farms are also numerous. Anthracite coal abounds; fine black marble is also found. The manufactures of woollens and linens, which long flourished here, have now materially declined. The principal export is grain. Two crossing lines of railway intersect this county, and navigable rivers and the Grand Canal furnish facilities for transport to all parts of Ireland. It sends three members to the House of Commons,—two for the county and one for its chief town. Pop. 109,379.

Kilkenny, a city, capital of the above county, and a county of itself, on the Nore, here crossed by two handsome bridges, at a railway junction, 62 miles S.E. of Dublin. Pop. 12,710. It is divided by the river into the Irish and English towns, and is, with the exception of the suburbs, well built of stone; the streets are paved with black marble quarried in the vicinity. The chief buildings are the old cathedral of St. Canice or Kenny, the former bishop's palace, chapter-house, deanery, a fine round tower, several churches, one of which is the cathedral of a Roman Catholic bishop, fine ruins of a friary, court-house, county and city prisons, infirmary, hospital, workhouse, barracks, a castle built by Strongbow and now the residence of the Marquis of Ormond, Kilkenny College, a grammar-school, in which Swift, Congreve, Farquhar, Bishop Berkeley, and other distinguished characters received the early part of their education, the college of St. Kyran, a Roman Catholic seminary, and numerous other public and private schools. The literary and scientific institutions comprise an archæological society and a literary society. The city is the residence of many of the provincial gentry. It has distilleries, tanneries, breweries, and flour-mills.

Kilken′ny, a post-hamlet of Le Sueur co., Minn., in Kilkenny township, on the Cannon River, and on the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 59 miles S. by W. of Minneapolis, and about 18 miles W. of Faribault. The township contains several small lakes. Pop. of the township, 705.

Kilkenny, an uninhabited township of Coos co., N.H., 98 miles N. of Concord, traversed by the Pilot Mountains.

Kilker′ran Bay, a large inlet of the Atlantic, on the W. coast of Ireland, co. of Galway, district of Connemara. Its coast-line, N.W. of Galway Bay, is intricately varied with small bays and headlands, and the bay is studded with islands, mostly inhabited by fishermen.

Killa, Afghanistan. See KILA.

Killala, or **Killalla,** kil‵lạ-lå′, a seaport town and Catholic bishop's see of Ireland, co. of Mayo, on a large inlet of the Atlantic bearing the same name, 7½ miles N.N.W. of Ballina. Pop. 654.

Killaloe, kil‵lạ-loo′, a town and episcopal see of Ireland, co. of Clare, is beautifully situated on the Shannon, here crossed by a bridge of 19 arches, 11 miles by rail N.N.E. of Limerick. Pop. 1207, including the suburb of Ballina. It has a plain, massive cathedral, in a very early style of architecture, 2 old stone-roofed churches, a barrack, slate- and marble-works, salmon-fisheries, quays, docks, and warehouses. The episcopal palace of Killaloe is in the vicinity. Killaloe is also a Roman Catholic bishopric.

Killaney, kil-lå′ne, a small bay and village of Ireland, co. of Galway, near the E. end of Arranmore.

Killar′ney, a town of Ireland, co. of Kerry, 44 miles W.N.W. of Cork, on a railway. The parish includes only a part of the far-famed lake scenery. Killarney has 2 or 3 good streets, a parish church, a Roman Catholic cathedral for the diocese of Kerry, a nunnery, a female school, a court-house, an assembly-room, a workhouse, a hospital, and reading-rooms. There are several good hotels, and the town is mainly supported by tourists. Pop. 5195. See LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

Killar′ney, a post-village in the district of Algoma, Ontario, on Georgian Bay, at the entrance of the strait dividing Manitoulin Island from the mainland. Pop. 200.

Kil′lashee, a village of Ireland, co. of Longford, on the Royal Canal, 4½ miles S.S.E. of Tarmonbarry.

Kill′awog, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., on the Tioghnioga River, and on the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad, 26 miles N. by W. of Binghamton. It has 2 churches, a tannery, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Killbourne, Delaware co., O. See EDEN.

Kill′buck, a township of Lake co., Mich. Pop. 120.

Killbuck, Cattaraugus co., N.Y. See GREAT VALLEY.

Killbuck, Holmes co., O. See OXFORD.

Killbuck, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 1919.

Killbuck Creek, of Indiana, flows into the West Fork of White River, near Anderson.

Killbuck Creek, Ohio, rises near the S. border of Medina co., runs southward through Wayne and Holmes cos., and enters the Mohican River, in Coshocton co., 6 miles N.W. of the village of Coshocton. It is 80 miles long.

Kill Creek, a post-township of Osborne co., Kansas. Pop. 431.

Kil‵lean′, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, on Mill Creek, 7 miles N.E. of Galt. Pop. 200.

Killian's, kil′le-ạnz, a hamlet of Richland co., S.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 12 miles N. of Columbia. It has 2 churches.

Killian's Mills, a post-office of Lincoln co., N.C.

Kil‵liecran′kie, a famous pass though the Grampian Mountains, in Scotland, co. of Perth, 15 miles N.W. of Dunkeld. The river Garry here flows for about 2 miles through a narrow ravine of great depth. At the N.W. extremity of the pass, the battle was fought, June, 1689, in which Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, fell.

Kil′ligrews, a fishing settlement in the district of Harbor Main, Newfoundland, on the S. side of Conception Bay, 18 miles from St. John's. Pop. 200.

Killiney, kil-le-nå′, a village of Ireland, co. of Dublin, on Killiney Bay, 2½ miles by rail S.S.E. of Kingston.

Kill′inger, a post-hamlet of Dauphin co., Pa., about 24 miles N. of Harrisburg.

Kill′ingly, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., in Killingly township, on the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, 28 miles N. by E. of Norwich, and 5 miles S. of Putnam. It has a church. The township is bounded on the W. by the Quinebaug River, and contains a larger village, named Danielsonville. Pop. of township, 5712.

Kill′ington Peak, Vermont, is a peak of the Green Mountains, in Rutland co., about 6 miles E. by S. of Rutland. Its altitude is 4221 feet above the level of the sea.

Kill′ingworth, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Conn., in Killingworth township, about 22 miles E. by N. of New

Haven, and 6 miles N. of Clinton Railroad Station. It has 3 churches and a paper-mill. Pop. of the township, 856.

Kill Mills, a hamlet of Warren co., N.J., near the Delaware River, about 10 miles N. of Belvidere. It has a flouring-mill and a manufactory of school-slates.

Killmore, Clinton co., Ind. See KILMORE.

Kil'lon, a township of Jackson co., Ill. Pop. 959.

Killough, kil'lọh, or **St. Ann's Port,** a small seaport town of Ireland, co. of Down, on a bay of the same name, 1½ miles W.S.W. of Ardglass. Pop. 718.

Killucan, kil-loo'kạn, a village of Ireland, co. of Westmeath, 8½ miles E. of Mullingar.

Kil‵lybegs', a seaport town of Ireland, co. of Donegal, on an excellent harbor, 14 miles W. of Donegal.

Killyleagh, kil‵le-lȧ', a seaport town of Ireland, co. of Down, on Lough Strangford, 16 miles S.S.E. of Belfast.

Kilmalloch, or **Killmalloch,** kil-mal'lọk, a town of Ireland, co. and 19 miles S. of Limerick. It has fine remains of antiquity. Pop. 1152.

Kilmanagh, kil-man'ạ, a post-village of Huron co., Mich., in Fair Haven township, near Saginaw Bay, 35 miles E.N.E. of Bay City. It has 2 or 3 churches, a saw-mill, and manufactures of farming-implements.

Kilmar'nock, a burgh of Scotland, co. and 12 miles N.N.E. of Ayr, at a railway junction, on the Irvine, at the influx of the Kilmarnock-Water, both here crossed by several bridges. The principal edifices are a collegiate and other churches, a town hall, the exchange, the Ayrshire Bank, an academy, a workhouse, numerous schools and literary associations, and an observatory. It has manufactures of carpets, shawls, boots, shoes, woollen yarn, Scotch bonnets, leather, linen and cotton goods, silks, hose, machinery, saddlery, hats, and tobacco. Near it are great coal-mines. Kilmarnock, with other boroughs, sends a member to Parliament. Pop. 22,693.

Kilmar'nock, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Va., near Chesapeake Bay, about 66 miles N. of Norfolk. It has a church.

Kilmar'tin, a village of Scotland, co. of Argyle, between its W. coast and Loch Awe. The village stands in one of the most picturesque of the Highland glens.

Kilmar'tin, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 4½ miles N.W. of Glencoe. Pop. 150.

Kil‵maurs', a burgh of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 2 miles N.N.W. of Kilmarnock. Pop. 1145.

Kil‵maurs', a post-village in Carleton co., Ontario, 17 miles E. of Arnprior. Pop. 100.

Kilmichael, kil-mi'kẹl, a post-office of Montgomery co., Miss.

Kilmore, Ireland. See CLONFERT.

Kil'more, or **Kill'more,** a post-village of Clinton co., Ind., in Owen township, on the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, 5 miles N. of Frankfort. It has a church and nearly 50 houses.

Kilmun, kil‵mŭn', a sea-bathing village of Scotland, co. of Argyle, on Holy Loch, 8 miles N.W. of Greenock.

Kilren'ny, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the N.E. shore of the Firth of Forth, 8½ miles S.S.E. of St. Andrew's. It has a small harbor, and unites with Cupar, St. Andrew's, Crail, Anstruther, and Pittenweem in sending one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 2539.

Kil‵rush', a seaport town of Ireland, co. of Clare, on an inlet in the estuary of the Shannon, 27 miles S.W. of Ennis. A railway connects it with Kilkee. It is finely situated, and mostly well built. It has a mineral spring, quarries of flagging, and manufactures of flannel, frieze, linen, &c. It exports turf, corn, and herring. Pop. 4424.

Kilsyth, kil‵sīth', a burgh of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 12½ miles by rail N.E. of Glasgow. It has cotton-weaving, and coal- and iron-mines. The burgh, in a valley, on the Forth & Clyde Canal, is singularly built, and has a gloomy aspect. In the parish are several Pictish and Roman antiquities, and the ruins of Kilsyth Castle. Pop. 4895.

Kilwah, or **Keelwa,** Africa. See QUILOA.

Kilwin'ning, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Ayr, at a railway junction, 3 miles N.N.W. of Irvine. It has remains of an abbey founded in 1140, a masonic lodge, the oldest in Scotland, and coal-mines. Pop. 3598.

Kim'ball, a township of St. Clair, Mich. Pop. 1313.

Kimball, a township of Jackson co., Minn. Pop. 159.

Kimball, a post-office of Bosque co., Tex.

Kim'berton, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Pickering Valley Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Phœnixville, and about 30 miles W.N.W. of Philadelphia. It has a church, a flour-mill, a paper-mill, and a carriage-shop.

Kim'berworth, a town of England, co. of York, forming a suburb of Rotherham. Pop. of township, 13,839.

Kimble, kim'bẹl, a county in the W. central part of Texas, has an area of about 1300 square miles. It is drained by the Llano River and its North and South Forks, which unite near the middle of the county. Capital, Junction City. Pop. in 1870, 72, all Americans.

Kimble, a post-village of Pike co., Pa., in Palmyra township, on the Honesdale Branch of the Erie Railroad, 4 miles E. of Hawley. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Kim'bolton, a town of England, co. and 10 miles W.S.W. of Huntingdon. Kimbolton Castle, the seat of the Duke of Manchester, is here. Pop. of parish, 1509.

Kim'bolton, a post-office of Chatham co., N.C.

Kimbolton, a post-village of Guernsey co., O., in Liberty township, on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 11 miles N. of Cambridge. It has 3 churches.

Kimbolton, Quebec. See BOLTON CENTRE.

Kimbrough's (kim'brōz) **Store,** a post-hamlet of McMinn co., Tenn., 12 miles from Athens. It has 3 churches.

Kim'eo, a post-office of Washington co., Kansas, in Lincoln township, 18 miles S.W. of Waterville. It has 2 churches, a machine-shop, and a carriage-shop. Pop. 200.

Kimi, a river of Russia. See KEMIJOKI.

Kimito, ke-mee'to, a village of Finland, læn and 26 miles S.S.E. of Abo, on an island 25 miles long.

Kim'mel, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., in Green township, about 28 miles W.N.W. of Altoona.

Kimms'wick, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mo., on the Mississippi, 1 mile below the mouth of the Maramec, and on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, 21 miles S. of St. Louis. It contains 2 churches, an iron-forge, a flour-mill, and manufactures of cigars, boots, shoes, &c.

Kimpina, a town of Roumania. See CAMPINA.

Kimpolung, kim'po-loong‵, or **Kimpelung,** kim'-pẹh-loong‵, a town of Roumania, 80 miles N.W. of Bucharest. It covers a large surface, and has several churches and convents, and a considerable trade. Pop. 9090.

Kim'shew, a township of Butte co., Cal. Pop. 857.

Kimulga, or **Kymulga,** ki'mŭl-gạ, a post-office of Talladega co., Ala., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, about 16 miles S.W. of Talladega.

Kin, a small island of Russia, in the Gulf of Livonia. KIN is also the name of several towns of China.

Ki'nard's Turnout, a post-office of Newberry co., S.C., on the Laurens Railroad.

Kinboorn, Kinbourn, or **Kinburn,** kin‵boorn', a fortress of Russia, government of Taurida, at the mouth of the Dnieper. It is surrounded on three sides by the waters of the Black Sea and the estuary of the Dnieper.

Kin'burn, a post-village in Carleton co., Ontario, 7 miles E.N.E. of Pakenham. It contains a store. Pop. 100.

Kinburn, Ontario. See CONSTANCE.

Kinburn, Nova Scotia. See MAHONE BAY.

Kincaid', a township of Jackson co., Ill. Pop. 1049.

Kincardine, or **Kincardineshire,** king-kar'din-shịr, or **The Mearns,** mairnz, a county of Scotland, having N. the county of Aberdeen, and E. the North Sea. Area, 388 square miles. A great part of the county is occupied by the Grampian Mountains, of which Mount Battock rises to nearly 3500 feet; but along their foot, in the S. and E., lies the rich, low, arable tract called the "How of the Mearns," comprising about 50,000 acres. Principal rivers, the Dee, North Esk, and Bervie. Chief towns, Stonehaven (the capital) and Inverbervie. The county sends a member to Parliament. Pop. 34,630.

Kincardine, king-kar'din, a burgh of Scotland, co. and 25 miles S.S.W. of Perth, on the Firth of Forth. It has a good pier, sail-works, yards for ship-building, exports of coal, and imports of Baltic produce. Pop. 1983.

Kincardine, king-kar'din, or **Penetangore,** a village in Bruce co., Ontario, on Lake Huron, on the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, and at the northern terminus of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, 23 miles N.W. of Teeswater, and 35 miles N. of Goderich. It contains a branch bank, offices issuing 2 weekly newspapers, 7 hotels, about 30 stores, salt-works, iron-foundries, &c. Pop. 1907.

Kinchafoo'na Creek, Georgia, rises in Stewart co., flows S.W., and enters the Flint at Albany. Length, 30 miles.

Kinch'eloe, a post-office of Harrison co., W. Va.

Kinchin-Jinga, Asia. See KUNCHAIN-JUNGA.

Kin-Choo, a city of China. See KING-CHOO-FOO.

Kin-Choo, Kin-Tchoo, or **Kin-Tchou,** kin-choo', a town of Manchooria, 8 miles from the N. shore of the Gulf of Leao-Tong. Lat. 40° 10′ N.; lon. 121° 10′ E.

Kindberg, kint'bĕrg, or **Kimberg,** kim'bĕrg, a town of Styria, 11 miles N.E. of Brück. Pop. 1216.

Kindelbrück, kin'dẹl-brük‵, a town of Prussia, in Saxony, 20 miles N. of Erfurt, on the Wipper. Pop. 1824.

Kin′der, a station in Madison co., Ill., on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis and Chicago & Alton Railroads, 7 miles N.E. of East St. Louis.

Kin‵derhook′, a post-office of Van Buren co., Ark., about 60 miles N. of Little Rock.

Kinderhook, a post-village in Kinderhook township, Pike co., Ill., on the Hannibal & Naples Railroad, 12 miles E. of Hannibal, Mo. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1454. There is a Kinderhook Station in this township, on the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, 23 miles S.E. of Quincy.

Kinderhook, a post-hamlet and township of Branch co., Mich. The hamlet is 10 miles S. of Coldwater. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill. Pop. of township, 650.

Kinderhook, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., on Kinderhook Creek, in a township of the same name, 4 miles E. of the Hudson River, and 20 miles S. by E. of Albany. It has 4 churches, 2 national banks, an academy, a newspaper office, and several mills. The Boston & Albany Railroad (Kinderhook Station, or Niverville) traverses the N. part of the township, which contains a village named Valatie. Pop. of the township, 4060.

Kinderhook, a post-hamlet of Pickaway co., O., at Yellow Bird Station on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, 7 miles W. of Circleville.

Kinderhook Creek, New York, rises in the Taconic Mountains, drains the S.E. part of Rensselaer co., runs southwestward through Columbia co., and enters the Hudson River 4 or 5 miles above the city of Hudson.

Kin′derkamack, a station on the New Jersey & New York Railroad, 19 miles N. of Jersey City, N.J.

Kinel, ke-nêl′, a river of Russia, joins the Samara after a W. course of nearly 170 miles.

Kineshma, Kinischma, or **Kineschma,** ke-nêsh′mâ, a town of Russia, government and 55 miles E.S.E. of Kostroma, on the Volga. Pop. 3957.

Kineton, kin′e-tọn, or **King′ton,** a town of England, co. and 9 miles S.S.E. of Warwick. Pop. 1077.

King, a county in N.W. Texas. Area, 900 square miles.

King, a county in the W. central part of Washington Territory, has an area of about 1450 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Cascade Range of mountains, and on the W. by Admiralty Inlet and Puget Sound, which is navigable for large ships. It is drained by the Snoqualmie, Cedar, and Green Rivers. The surface is diversified with mountains, valleys and forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, and potatoes are the staples. Capital, Seattle. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,113,765. Pop. in 1870, 2120, of whom 1605 were Americans.

King, a township of Christian co., Ill. Pop. 413.

King, a post-office of Dubuque co., Iowa.

King, or **Spring‵hill′,** a post-village in York co., Ontario, on the Northern Railway, 22 miles N. of Toronto. It contains a hotel and 7 or 8 stores. Pop. 300.

King and Queen, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of 300 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Mattapony and York Rivers. The surface is undulating. Indian corn and wheat are the staples. This county has deposits of marl. Capital, King and Queen Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,916,713. Pop. in 1870, 9709, of whom 9697 were Americans.

King and Queen Court-House, a small post-village, capital of King and Queen co., Va., on the Mattapony River, 15 miles N.W. of West Point.

Kingan-Foo, or **Kingan-Fou,** king‵gân‵-foo′, a considerable city of China, province of Kiang-See, on the left bank of the Kan-Kiang. Lat. 27° 7′ N.; lon. 115° E.

King-Chan-Foo, Manchooria. See Kin-Choo.

King Charles' South Land, the largest island of Terra del Fuego. It is mostly low and level, but is mountainous in the S., where Mount Sarmiento rises to 6910 feet.

King‵-Choo‵-Foo′, or **King‵-Chow‵-Foo′,** written also **King-Tcheou-Fou** (chê-oo‵-foo′) and **Kin-Tchou-Fou,** or **Kin-Choo,** a city of China, province of Hoo-Pe, on the left bank of the Yang-tse-Kiang. Lat. 30° 28′ N.; lon. 111° 37′ E. It is large and populous, and is considered one of the keys of the empire.

King City, post-township, McPherson co., Kan. P. 218.

King City, a post-village of Gentry co., Mo., about 35 miles N.E. of St. Joseph. It has a church and 3 stores.

King Creek, a post-village in York co., Ontario, on the river Humber, 4 miles W. of King. Pop. 100.

King′field, a post-village of Franklin co., Me., in Kingfield township, about 54 miles N.N.W. of Augusta. The township contains 3 churches, and has manufactures of lumber and edge-tools. Pop. of the township, 560.

King George, a county in the E. of Virginia, bounded on the N. and E. by the Potomac, and on the S.W. by the Rappahannock. The surface is uneven. Indian corn and wheat are the staples. Capital, King George Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,511,329. Pop. in 1870, 5742, of whom 5726 were Americans.

King George Archipelago. See Alexander Islands.

King George Court-House, a post-village, capital of King George co., Va., 50 miles N. by E. of Richmond.

King George Islands, Pacific Ocean, lat. 15° S., lon. 144° 40′ W., were discovered by Byron in 1765.

King George River, East Africa. See Manice.

King George Sound, of West Australia. Lat. of its entrance, 35° 6′ S., lon. 118° E. It contains Princess Royal and Oyster Harbors.

King Grove, a post-office of Holt co., Mo.

King‵horn′, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 3 miles by rail S.S.W. of Kirkcaldy. It has iron-ship building and manufactures of linen and glue.

King Island, a lofty and rugged islet of Alaska, called also Ukigvok. Lat. 64° 58′ 30″ N.; lon. 167° 58′ W.

King Island, in the Mergui Archipelago, 18 miles off the Tenasserim coast. Lat. (S. end) 12° 15′ N.; lon. 98° 26′ E. It is 23 miles long by 10 miles broad.

King-Ki-Tao, king-ke-tâ′o, **Han-Tching,** hân‵-ching′, **Han-Yang,** hân‵-yâng′, **Se-Ul,** or **Sé-Oul,** sâ‵-ool′, the capital city of Corea, about the middle of which it is situated. Lat. 37° 40′ N.; lon. 127° 20′ E.

King′man, a S. county of Kansas. Area, 864 square miles. It is drained by Chikaskia River and the South Fork of the Ninne Scah. Pop. 3500. Capital, Kingman.

Kingman, a post-village, capital of Kingman co., Kansas, 32 miles S. of Hutchinson. It has a church.

Kingman, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Kingman township, on the Mattawamkeag River, and on the European & North American Railroad, 66 miles N.N.E. of Bangor. It has a tannery, a saw-mill, and a shingle-mill. Pop. of the township, 185.

King of Prussia, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Chester Valley Railroad, 3½ miles W. of Norristown. It has about 12 houses.

Kings, a county of Ireland, in Leinster, has N. the co. of Westmeath. Area, 772 square miles, a portion of which in the N. forms a part of the Bog of Allen. The principal rivers are the Shannon, Brosna, Barrow, and Boyne. The principal towns are Birr and Tullamore. It sends two members to Parliament. Pop. 75,900.

Kings, a county of New York, is the W. part of Long Island. Area, about 70 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the East River, on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the W. by New York Bay and the Narrows, which separate it from Staten Island. Here are extensive market-gardens which supply vegetables to the markets of Brooklyn and New York. This is the second county of the state in population. Capital, Brooklyn. Valuation of real and personal estate, $700,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 419,921, of whom 266,110 were Americans; in 1875, 509,216.

King's, a post-hamlet of Barbour co., Ala., 11 miles S.W. of Eufaula.

King's, a post-office of Ogle co., Ill., on a branch of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, 13 miles S. of Rockford.

King's, a station of New York. See North Greenfield.

Kings, a post-office of Athens co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, about 50 miles W. of Marietta.

Kings, a township of Williamsburg co., S.C. Pop. 1774.

Kings, a county in the S. central part of New Brunswick, intersected by the river St. John. Area, 1565 square miles. It has hills of gentle elevation and level fertile valleys. The Intercolonial Railway runs through the county. The railway from St. John to Bangor also passes through it. Capital, Hampton. Pop. 24,953.

Kings, a county of Nova Scotia, bordering on the Bay of Fundy and on Minas Basin. Area, 812 square miles. It is traversed by the Windsor & Annapolis Railway. The agricultural capabilities of its soil are second to none in Canada. Some ship-building is carried on, but the chief occupation is farming. The county contains rich deposits of iron ore. Capital, Kentville. Pop. 21,510.

Kings, the easternmost county of Prince Edward Island. Area, 644 square miles. Capital, Georgetown. Pop. 23,068.

Kings′berg, a post-office of Stanton co., Neb.

Kings′borough, a post-office of Harris co., Ga.

Kingsborough, a post-village in Johnstown township, Fulton co., N.Y., on the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad, about 45 miles N.W. of Albany, and 1 mile N. from Gloversville. It has a church and several manufactories of buckskin gloves and mittens.

Kings'bridge, a town of England, co. of Devon, on an inlet of the English Channel, 33 miles S.S.W. of Exeter. It has a grammar-school, a town hall, a museum, and some trade.

Kings Bridge, a post-office, a branch of the post-office of New York City, on the Hudson River Railroad, and on Harlem River, which separates the locality from Manhattan Island. Here is a bridge across Spuyten Duyvil Creek.

King's Bridge, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Peach Bottom Railroad, 22 miles S.E. of Lancaster.

King's Bridge, a post-office of Manitowoc co., Wis.

Kingsbridge, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 13 miles N. of Goderich. Pop. 100.

Kings'burg, or **Wheat'ville,** a post-hamlet of Tulare co., Cal., on King's River, and on the Central Pacific Railroad, 24 miles N. by W. of Tulare.

Kings'bury, a S.E. county of Dakota, has an area of 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Dakota River.

Kingsbury, a post-office of Whitesides co., Ill., about 12 miles S.W. of Morrison.

Kingsbury, a post-village of La Porte co., Ind., on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 26 miles S.W. of South Bend.

Kingsbury, a post-hamlet of Piscataquis co., Me., in Kingsbury township, 50 miles W.N.W. of Bangor. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill. Pop. of township, 174.

Kingsbury, a post-township of Washington co., N.Y., 50 miles N. of Albany, contains the village of Sandy Hill and a hamlet named Kingsbury. The township is intersected by the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad. Pop. 4545.

Kingsbury, a post-office of Meigs co., O.

Kingsbury, a station on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 20 miles N. of Marietta, O.

Kingsbury, a post-office and station of Guadalupe co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, 82 miles W. of Columbus.

Kingsbury, a post-village in Richmond co., Quebec, on Salmon Creek, 6 miles S. of Melbourne. Pop. 100.

Kings'clear, or **Bris'tol,** a post-village in York co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 17 miles above Fredericton. Pop. 200.

Kings'clere, a town of England, co. and 31 miles N.N.E. of Southampton. Pop. of parish, 2781.

King's Corners, a hamlet of Chautauqua co., N.Y., 3 miles from North Clymer Station.

King's Corners, Ohio. See NEW LONDON.

King's Corners, a post-village of Sauk co., Wis., in Sumpter township, 7 miles S. of Baraboo. It has 2 churches.

King's Cove, a village and fishing-port in the district of Bonavista, Newfoundland, 13 miles N. of Trinity. P. 550.

King's Creek, of Champaign co., O., is an affluent of Mad River.

King's Creek, York co., S.C., runs S.W. to Broad River.

King's Creek, a post-office of Letcher co., Ky.

King's Creek, a post-office of Caldwell co., N.C., in King's Creek township, 75 miles W.N.W. of Salisbury. The township has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 625.

King's Creek, Champaign co., O. See KINGSTON.

King's Creek, a post-office of Roane co., Tenn.

Kings'dale, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Pa., in Germany township, about 40 miles S.S.W. of Harrisburg.

King'ses'sing, formerly a post-township of Philadelphia co., Pa., now included within the city limits of Philadelphia, 5 miles S.W. of Independence Hall.

King'sey Falls, a post-village in Richmond co., Quebec, on the Nicolet, 7 miles N. of Danville. Pop. 100.

King's Ferry, a post-village of Nassau co., Fla., on St. Mary's River, 37 miles N.W. of Jacksonville.

King's Ferry, a post-office of Cayuga co., N.Y., is at NORTHVILLE (which see). King's Ferry Station is on the Cayuga Railroad and Lake, 7 miles S. by E. of Aurora, and 2 miles W. of Northville.

King's Island, an island of Bass's Strait, between Australia and Tasmania, in lat. 35° 50′ S., lon. 144° E., 60 miles S. of Cape Otway. Length, 35 miles.

King's Island, one of the Maldive Islands, in lat. 4° 10′ N., lon. 73° 40′ E.

King's Island, a large island of British Columbia, near lat. 52° 10′ N., lon. 128° W.

King's Island, in the Pacific Ocean, 20 miles N.E. of Raraka, in lat. 15° 4′ 25″ S., lon. 144° 36′ 45″ W.

Kings'land, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., near the Erie Railroad, and on the Boonton Branch of the Morris & Essex Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of New York, and 5 miles N. of Newark. Here are some machine-shops of the railroad.

King's Land'ing, a post-office of Dallas co., Ala., on the Alabama River, 6 miles W. of King's Landing Station.

King's Landing, a station in Dallas co., Ala., on the Selma & Gulf Railroad, 15 miles S. of Selma.

Kings'ley, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Fla., 6 miles from Starke Station. Here is a fine lake.

Kingsley, a village in Grand Traverse co., Mich., on the Traverse City Railroad, 17 miles S.E. of Traverse City. Here is Paradise Post-Office.

Kingsley, a post-office of Wasco co., Oregon.

Kingsley, a township of Forest co., Pa. Pop. 575.

King's Lynn, England. See LYNN REGIS.

King's Mill, a post-office of Henderson co., Ky.

Kingsmill Group. See GILBERT ISLANDS.

King's Mills, a post-office of Sharp co., Ark.

King's Mills, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Va., 9 miles S. of Abingdon. It has 2 grist-mills and 2 saw-mills.

King's Mountain, a mass of elevated land in Gaston and Cleveland cos., N.C., and partly in York co., S.C. It is 16 miles long from N. to S., and is 1650 feet high. On this mountain, in South Carolina, an important victory was gained over the British and tories, October 7, 1780.

King's Mountain, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Ky., 11 miles S. of Stanford. It has a church.

King's Mountain, a post-village of Cleveland co., N.C., on the Charlotte & Atlanta Air-Line Railroad, 33 miles W. of Charlotte. It has 2 churches, an academy, and 2 carriage-factories. Gold is mined near it. Pop. about 600. Pop. of King's Mountain township, 1248.

King's Mountain, township, York co., S.C. P. 1818.

King's Mountain Station, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 23 miles S. of Danville. Here is a tunnel ⅞ of a mile long.

King's Norton, or **Norton King's,** a village of England, co. of Worcester, on the Birmingham & Gloucester Railway, 4½ miles S.S.W. of Birmingham.

King's Point, a post-hamlet of Dade co., Mo., 40 miles W. of Springfield. It has 3 stores. Pop. about 60.

Kings'port, a post-village of Sullivan co., Tenn., at the junction of the North and South Forks of the Holston River, 24 miles W. of Bristol. It has 3 churches, a woollen-mill, 3 flour-mills, and an academy. Pop. about 600.

Kings Prairie, a township of Barry co., Mo. P. 857.

King Spring, a post-office of Burnet co., Tex.

King's River, Arkansas, rises in Madison co., and runs northward through Carroll co. into the state of Missouri. It enters the White River in Barry co., about 2 miles N. of the S. boundary of Missouri. Length, 100 miles.

King's River, California, is formed by two branches which rise in the Sierra Nevada, in the E. part of Fresno co. One of them rises at the base of Mount Goddard. The river runs southwestward, and enters Tulare Lake at its N.W. side, in Tulare co. It is nearly 200 miles long.

King's River, a stream in the N.W. of Nevada, ordinarily disappears about 60 miles N.W. of Winnemucca.

King's River, a post-office of Fresno co., Cal., on King's River.

King's River, a township of Tulare co., Cal. Pop. 166.

Kings Settlement, a hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., 6 miles N.E. of Norwich. It has a church.

King's Station, a post-hamlet of Gibson co., Ind., 24 miles by rail N. of Evansville.

King's Swinford, England. See SWINFORD-REGIS.

Kings'ton, a post-office or hamlet of Autauga co., Ala., on Autauga Creek, 25 miles N.W. of Montgomery.

Kingston, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ark. Pop. 65.

Kingston, a post-village of Fresno co., Cal., on King's River, 25 miles S.E. of Fresno City.

Kingston, a post-village of Bartow co., Ga., on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, at its junction with the Rome Railroad, 58 miles N.W. of Atlanta, and 20 miles E. of Rome. It has 5 churches. Pop. 402.

Kingston, a station within the limits of Chicago, Ill., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 11 miles from the terminal station in Chicago, and 1 mile N. of South Chicago.

Kingston, a post-village of De Kalb co., Ill., in Kingston township, on Kishwaukee River, and on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, about 22 miles S.E. of Rockford, and 62 miles W.N.W. of Chicago. It has a church, a hotel, 3 stores, a printing-office, &c. Pop. of the township, 975.

Kingston, Peoria co., Ill. See KINGSTON MINES.

Kingston, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Ind., in Fugit township, about 52 miles S.E. of Indianapolis. It has a church and a graded school.

Kingston, a post-hamlet of Des Moines co., Iowa, in Benton township, about 14 miles N. by E. of Burlington.

Kingston, a post-village of Labette co., Kansas, in Elm Grove township, 15 miles W. of Chetopa. It has a church, a steam flour-mill, and a drug-store.

Kingston, a post-village of Madison co., Ky., about 10 miles S. of Richmond, and 33 miles S.S.E. of Lexington. It has a church and several stores. Pop. about 300.

Kingston, a hamlet of Trimble co., Ky., on the Ohio River, is a part of Milton. Pop. 59.

Kingston, a village of De Soto parish, La., 27 miles S. of Shreveport. It has a church and an academy.

Kingston, a post-village of Somerset co., Md., on the Eastern Shore Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Crisfield. It has 2 churches, a carriage-factory, a saw-mill, &c.

Kingston, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., on the Plymouth Branch of the Old Colony Railroad, at the junction of the Duxbury & Cohassett Railroad, and on Jones' River, 33 miles S.S.E. of Boston. It has a high school and a town hall. Kingston township borders on the Atlantic Ocean, and has 3 churches, manufactures of anchors, augers, rivets, locks, tacks, &c., and a pop. of 1569.

Kingston, a post-township of Tuscola co., Mich., about 40 miles N.E. of Flint. Pop. 383. Kingston Post-Office is at NEWBURY (which see).

Kingston, a post-village of Meeker co., Minn., in Kingston township, on the North Branch of Crow River, about 11 miles E.N.E. of Litchfield, and 60 miles W.N.W. of Minneapolis. It has 2 churches, 2 flour-mills, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 56; of the township, 669. The township has several lakes and plenty of timber.

Kingston, a post-office of Adams co., Miss.

Kingston, a post-village, capital of Caldwell co., Mo., in Kingston township, on Shoal Creek, 8 miles S. of Hamilton. It has 2 or 3 churches, a high school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 414; of the township, 1277.

Kingston, a township of Washington co., Mo. P. 1085.

Kingston, a post-office of Adams co., Neb.

Kingston, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in Kingston township, about 30 miles S.E. of Concord, and 6 miles S.W. of Exeter. It has 3 churches, a carriage-factory, and an academy. Pop. of the township, 1054.

Kingston, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., on the Millstone River, and on the Rocky Hill Railroad, 14 miles N.N.E. of Trenton. It has a church, 3 hotels, a flour-mill, and manufactures of carriages, lumber, sash, and blinds.

Kingston, a city, capital of Ulster co., N.Y., in Kingston township, 2 miles W. of the Hudson River, 54 miles S. of Albany, and 1½ miles N.W. of Rondout. It is on or near Esopus Creek and the Rondout River, is on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, and is also a terminus of the Wallkill Valley Railroad. It contains a city hall, a court-house, 10 or more churches, a convent, an orphanage, a Catholic academy, 3 national banks, 3 savings-banks, the Kingston Academy, a high school, 3 first-class hotels, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 4 or 5 weekly newspapers. Kingston has 5 breweries, 2 tanneries, 3 iron-foundries, 4 brick-yards, 3 steam flour-mills, and manufactures of cement, lime, steam-boilers, sash, blinds, soap, candles, &c. It was made a city in 1872, the village of Rondout being a part of the new corporation. Pop. in 1875, 20,474. Kingston township is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River. Large quantities of building- and flagstones are exported from it. Pop. of the township, 4507.

Kingston, North Carolina. See KINSTON.

Kingston, a village of Champaign co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 19 miles N. of Springfield. It has 2 churches. Here is King's Creek Post-Office.

Kingston, a township of Delaware co., O. Pop. 587.

Kingston, a post-village of Ross co., O., on the Scioto Valley Railroad, in Green township, 10 miles N.N.E. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches, an academy or graded school, and a carriage-factory. Pop. 345.

Kingston, or **New Kingston,** a village of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 12 miles W. of Harrisburg. Here is New Kingston Post-Office.

Kingston, a post-borough in Kingston township, Luzerne co., Pa., on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, 1 mile from Wilkesbarre, with which it is connected by a bridge, and 17 miles S.W. of Scranton. It contains 3 churches, the Wyoming Seminary and Commercial College, and car- and machine-shops of the railroad company. Large collieries of anthracite have been opened here. Pop. 1143; of the township, 2825. Kingston has a monument in commemoration of the massacre of Wyoming, which occurred here.

Kingston, a post-village, capital of Washington co., R.I., in South Kingston township, 1 or 2 miles E. of the Stonington & Providence Railroad (Kingston Station), and 27 miles S. by W. of Providence. It has a national bank, a church, a seminary, and an academy. Pop. 267.

Kingston, a post-village, capital of Roane co., Tenn., is advantageously situated at the point where the Clinch and Holston Rivers unite to form the Tennessee River, about 33 miles W.S.W. of Knoxville, and 120 miles by water above Chattanooga. Steamboats can ascend the Tennessee to this place. The Clinch and Holston are also navigable. It has a court-house, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, an academy, 3 churches, an iron-foundry, the Kingston Steel-Works, and 1 or 2 machine-shops. Iron ore abounds here. Pop. 739.

Kingston, a post-village of Pi Ute co., Utah, 110 miles S. of York. It has a church.

Kingston, a post-village of Green Lake co., Wis., in Kingston township, on Grand River, 20 miles N.E. of Portage City. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. of township, 895.

Kingston, a city of Ontario, situated at the outlet of Lake Ontario, 172 miles W. of Montreal. Lat. 44° 12′ N.; lon. 76° 41′ W. The city occupies the site of old Fort Frontenac, on the N.E. shore of the river, opposite Wolfe Island, having the harbor and shipping in front. The harbor is formed at the mouth of Cataraqui River, which here enters the lake. The W. shore is bold, and shipping of any size may lie here in safety. Kingston has, after Quebec and Halifax, the strongest fortifications in Canada. A long bridge across Cataraqui Bay connects Kingston with Pittsburg, besides which there are the suburbs of Barriefield, French Village, and Williamsville. The city is regularly laid out, with streets crossing one another at right angles. It is chiefly built of blue limestone. The streets are lighted with gas, and the houses are partly supplied with water from the bay. Several wells of mineral water have been found here. Among the public buildings are the city hall and market, court-house and jail, post-office, 17 churches, including a Roman Catholic cathedral, 2 colleges, mechanics' institute, Hôtel-Dieu, general hospital, and house of industry. About a mile to the W. of the city lies the Provincial Penitentiary, a massive stone building. Beyond the penitentiary is the Rockwood Lunatic Asylum. Kingston has 3 branch banks, 2 breweries, and manufactures of iron castings, machinery, steam-engines, locomotives, leather, soap, candles, boots, shoes, wooden-ware, brooms, pianos, &c. Ship- and boat-building is carried on to a great extent, and vessels for both lake and ocean navigation are built and fitted out. The commercial affairs of Kingston are regulated by a board of trade. The Grand Trunk Railway has an important station in rear of the town; freight trains run to the harbor. The city is the S. terminus of the Kingston & Pembroke Railroad, and the Rideau Canal connects it with Ottawa. It is the see of a Catholic bishop, and is a port of entry. Pop. in 1844, 6840; in 1872, 12,407.

Kingston, a post-village in Kent co., New Brunswick, on the Richibucto River, 3 miles from its estuary, and 36 miles N.W. of Shediac. It contains 2 churches, 2 hotels, a saw-mill, and a number of stores. Pop. 600.

Kingston, a post-village in Kings co., New Brunswick, on a navigable affluent of the river St. John, 19 miles W. of St. John. It has a church, 3 hotels, a steam saw-mill, and 2 flouring-mills. Pop. 500.

King'ston, the capital and principal commercial city and seaport of Jamaica, co. of Surrey, on its S. coast, on the N. side of a fine harbor, 10 miles by rail W. of Spanish Town. Lat. 17° 58′ N.; lon. 79° 47′ 30″ W. It stands on a gentle slope, and is regularly laid out, its houses being mostly of two stories and furnished with verandas. The principal buildings are the churches, chapels, synagogues, a hospital and other charitable institutions, a free school, the workhouse, penitentiary, a collegiate and a university school, a Baptist college, and a theatre; here are also an athenæum, a society of arts, and banks. Kingston has 5 daily and several other newspapers. It is an Anglican bishop's see. Kingston harbor, a landlocked basin, available for the largest ships, is enclosed on the S. by a long tongue of land, at the extremity of which is Port Royal. The entrance to the harbor, and the harbor itself, are defended by forts. The inclined plain on which Kingston stands is enclosed on the N. by the loftiest ridge of the Blue Mountain chain. Pop. 34,314.

Kingston, or **Kingstown,** a town of the British West Indies, capital of the island of St. Vincent, on its S.W. coast. It is regularly built, and has substantial public edifices, an old government house, a new government house, a botanic garden, and a court-house. Pop. 5400.

King'ston Centre, or **Olive Green,** a post-hamlet of Delaware co., O., about 30 miles N. by E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches.

Kingston Fur'nace, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Mo., about 54 miles S.S.W. of St. Louis. It has a flour-mill, and a furnace for smelting lead, mined near here.

Kings′ton Mills, a post-village in Frontenac co., Ontario, on Rideau Canal, 5 miles N. of Kingston. Pop. 150.

Kingston Mines, minz, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill., in Timber township, on the N.W. bank of the Illinois River, 16 miles below Peoria. It has a church, a graded school, coal-mines, and a flouring-mill.

Kingston-on-Railway, New Kingston, or **Sur′biton,** a town of England, in Surrey, forming a southern suburb of Kingston-upon-Thames. Pop. 7642.

Kingston Springs, a post-hamlet of Cheatham co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 25 miles W. of Nashville. It has a church.

Kingston-upon-Hull, England. See HULL.

Kingston-upon-Thames, a town of England, co. of Surrey, on the E. bank of the Thames, at the influx of the Ewell, and 10 miles W.S.W. of London. The town extends about a mile along the river. It is irregularly built, and has a church, a handsome town hall, a market-house, a house of correction, a jail and workhouse, a grammar-school, several other endowed schools, and almshouses. It has some flax- and oil-mills, and a large corn-market. Most of the Saxon monarchs, from Edward the Elder to Ethelred the Unready, were crowned at Kingston. Pop. 15,263.

Kings′ton Village, or **Bloom′field,** a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Windsor & Annapolis Railway, 44 miles N.W. of Halifax. Pop. 120.

Kings′town (formerly **Dunleary**), a town and watering-place of Ireland, co. and on the Bay of Dublin, 7 miles by rail S.E. of Dublin. Pop. 16,378. It has an excellent artificial harbor, at the head of which is a revolving light, in lat. 53° 18′ N., lon. 6° 8′ W. It is the mail-packet station for communication with Liverpool and Holyhead.

Kingstown, a town of the West Indies. See KINGSTON.

Kings′tree, a post-village, capital of Williamsburg co., S.C., on the Northeastern Railroad, 64 miles N. of Charleston. It has 2 weekly newspapers and 3 or 4 churches.

King's Valley, a post-office of Benton co., Oregon.

Kings′ville, a post-hamlet of Shawnee co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 13 miles W. by N. of Topeka.

Kingsville, a post-village of Johnson co., Mo., in Kingsville township, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 48 miles W. of Sedalia, and 5 miles N.W. of Holden. It has a church, a graded school, a flour-mill, and several stores. Pop. 298; of the township, 1360.

Kingsville, a post-village of Ashtabula co., O., in Kingsville township, on Conneaut Creek, 1 mile from the Lake Shore Railroad, and 60 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland. It has 3 churches, a graded school, 3 flouring-mills, a woollen-mill, 2 saw-mills, and a morocco-factory. The township is bounded N. by Lake Erie. Pop. of township, 1758.

Kingsville, a post-office of Clarion co., Pa.

Kingsville, a post-hamlet of Richland co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, at the junction of its Camden Branch and of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 25 miles E.S.E. of Columbia. It has a church.

Kingsville, a post-village of Bowie co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, near Kings Station, and 10 miles N.W. of Texarkana. It has 2 churches and a bank.

Kingsville, a post-office of Randolph co., W. Va.

Kingsville, a port of Ontario, co. of Essex, on Lake Erie, 29 miles S.E. of Windsor. It contains 2 hotels, about 10 stores, a saw-mill, and a grist-mill, and has manufactories of iron castings, machinery, cotton, wooden-ware, woollens, &c. Kingsville is a port of entry. Pop. 800.

King-Tcheou, Kin-Choo, or **King-Tcheou-Fou,** a city of China. See KING-CHOO-FOO.

King-te-Tchiang, kingˋ-tȧ-che-âng′, or **King-te-Ching,** kingˋ-tȧ-ching′, a town of China, province of Kiang-See, 95 miles N.E. of Nan-Chang. It is a noted principal seat of the manufacture of porcelain. Lat. 29° 15′ N.; lon. 116° 52′ E. Pop. 500,000.

Kington, England. See KINETON.

King′ton, a town of England, co. and 18 miles by rail N.W. of Hereford. Pop. 2126.

King-Tong, kingˋ-tong′, a city of China, province and 125 miles S.W. of Yun-Nan, capital of a department, and near a source of the Tonquin River.

King-Tong, an island of China. See KINTANG.

Kingussie, kin-goos′see, a town of Scotland, co. of Inverness, on a railway, 23 miles E.S.E. of Fort Augustus.

King′ville, a post-office of Lamar co., Ala.

King William, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Mattapony River, and on the S.W. by the Pamunkey. The surface is undulating. Maize, wheat, oats, and grass are the staples. This county is intersected by the Richmond, York River & Chesapeake Railroad. Capital, King William Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,954,244. Pop. in 1870, 7515, of whom 7496 were Americans.

King William Court-House, a post-village, capital of King William co., Va., on or near the Mattapony River, about 28 miles E.N.E. of Richmond. It has 3 churches, a bank, a female institute, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. estimated at 1000.

King William's Town, a town of Africa, in Cape Colony, formerly capital of British Kaffraria, 28 miles by rail N.W. of East London, its port. Pop. 5169.

King′wood, a post-township of Hunterdon co., N.J., is bounded on the W. by the Delaware River, and is about 24 miles N.W. of Trenton. It contains 6 churches, and a hamlet named Baptisttown. Pop. 1942.

Kingwood, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Pa., about 40 miles S.S.W. of Johnstown. It has 2 churches.

Kingwood, a post-village, capital of Preston co., W. Va., on the Cheat River, about 74 miles S.E. of Wheeling. It has 2 churches, a national bank, a high school, a sash-factory, &c. Two weekly newspapers are published here.

Kinˋibaloo′, a mountain and lake of BORNEO.

Kinischma, a town of Russia. See KINESHMA.

Kinjore, kin-jōr′, a lake of British India, in Sinde. Lat. 24° 51′ N.; lon. 68° 8′ E. It consists of an extensive expanse of stagnant water, sometimes covered by the Indus.

Kinkaid, a village of Scott co., Ky. See DRY RUN.

Kinko′ra, a post-hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., on the Delaware River, and on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Bordentown, at the junction of a branch railroad to Lewistown and New Lisbon. It has 1 or 2 brick-yards and ice-houses.

Kinko′ra, a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, 8 miles N. of Sebringville. Pop. 150.

Kin-Kui-Jin, kin-koo′e-jin′, a seaport town on the W. side of Great Loo-Choo Island.

Kin′lock, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ala.

Kin′mount, a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, on Burnt River, 20 miles N. of Bobcaygeon. Pop. 100.

Kinmun′dy, a post-village of Marion co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 23 miles N.E. of Centralia. It has a bank, 2 flour-mills, 2 drug-stores, 5 churches, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 1000; of Kinmundy township, 1895.

Kinˋnaird's′ Head, a promontory of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, projecting into the North Sea. Lat. 57° 42′ N.; lon. 2° W.

Kin′near's Mills, also known as **Lambie's Mills,** a post-village in Megantic co., Quebec, 18 miles E.S.E. of Becancour Station. Pop. 100.

Kinˋnekeet′, or **Kenˋnakeet′,** a post-hamlet of Dare co., N.C., on an island between Pamlico Sound and the Atlantic, 10 miles N. of Cape Hatteras. It has a church and an oyster-fishery. Pop. of Kinnekeet township, 599.

Kin′ney, a county in the S.W. part of Texas, has an area of about 1450 square miles. On the S.W. the Rio Grande separates it from Mexico. It is drained by Elm and Las Moras Creeks. Here are extensive prairies, on which many cattle find pasture. Capital, Brackettville. Pop. in 1870, 1204, of whom 740 were Americans.

Kinney's Four Corners, a post-office of Oswego co., N.Y., 8 miles S.W. of Oswego City.

Kinˋnickinnick′, a small river of Wisconsin, rises in St. Croix co., runs S.W. through Pierce co., and enters the St. Croix River (or Lake) 6 miles N. of Prescott.

Kinnickinnick, a post-township of St. Croix co., Wis., traversed by the Kinnickinnick River. Pop. 725.

Kinnickinnick, a station on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 2 miles S. of Milwaukee, Wis.

Kinˋniconick′, a small river of Kentucky, runs northeastward through Lewis co., and enters the Ohio River about 10 miles below Portsmouth, O.

Kinˋnikinnick′, a post-office of Ross co., O., on the Scioto Valley Railroad, 6 miles N.N.E. of Chillicothe.

Kinˋross′, or **Kinross-shire,** kin-ross′-shir, the smallest county of Scotland, having E. and S. the co. of Fife, and W. and N. the co. of Perth. Area, 78 square miles. The surface is varied and well cultivated. Chief town, Kinross. The county unites with Clackmannan co. in sending one member to Parliament. Pop. 7198.

Kinross, a town of Scotland, capital of the co. of Kinross, on Loch Leven, at a railway junction, 14 miles S.S.E. of Perth. It has a fine county hall and jail, a town hall, an elegant church, and manufactures of cottons, tartan shawls, and damasks. Pop. 1926.

Kinsale, kinˋsail′, a seaport town of Ireland, co. and 13 miles by rail S.S.W. of Cork, on the estuary of the Bandon River. The chief buildings are a parish church of the fourteenth century, several chapels, a convent, town hall, jail, assembly-rooms, baths, a hospital, workhouse, fort, and barracks. The harbor is excellent; but the trade is now mostly transferred to Cork. Fisheries form the chief resources of the people. In summer many visitors resort here for sea-bathing. Kinsale sends one member to Parliament. Pop. 7050.

Kinsale, kin‘sāl′, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Va., on a navigable creek or branch of the Potomac River, about 60 miles E.N.E. of Richmond. The Baltimore steamers touch here every week.

Kin-Sha-Kiang. See Yang-tse-Kiang.

Kin-Shan, Kin-Schan, or **Kin-Chan,** kin-shån′ (literally, the "golden mountain"), an island of China, province of Kiang-Soo, in the Yang-tse-Kiang River, nearly opposite the mouth of the Grand Canal, and covered with temples, pavilions, and gardens, now mostly in decay.

Kinsley, kinz′le, a post-village, capital of Edwards co., Kansas, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 25 miles S.W. of Larned. It has a weekly newspaper, a church, and a bank. Pop. about 500. Kinsley township is traversed by the Arkansas River, and has a pop. of 1139.

Kinsman, kinz′mạn, a post-hamlet of Grundy co., Ill., on the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, 37 miles S.W. of Joliet.

Kinsman, a post-village of Trumbull co., O., in Kinsman township, on the Pymatuning Creek, and on the railroad which connects Andover with Youngstown, 26 miles N. of Youngstown. Coal is mined near it. It has 4 churches, an academy, a chair-factory, a foundry, 2 flour-mills, and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 1029.

Kin′ston, a post-village, capital of Lenoir co., N.C., in Kinston township, on the N. bank of the Neuse River, and on the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, 33 miles W.N.W. of New-Berne, and 26 miles E.S.E. of Goldsborough. It has a collegiate institute, a high school, 6 churches, and 2 turpentine-distilleries. About 7000 bales of cotton are annually shipped here. Pop. 1103; of the township, 4604.

Kintang, kin-tång′, or **King‘tong′,** an island of China, near Chusan. Lat. 30° N.; lon. 121° 40′ E.

Kin-Tchoo, or **Kin-Tchou.** See King-Choo-Foo.

Kint′nersville, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River, about 12 miles below Easton.

Kintore, kịn-tōr′, a burgh of Scotland, at a railway junction, co. and 12 miles W.N.W. of Aberdeen, on the Aberdeen Canal. It has many antiquities. Pop. 659.

Kintore, kin-tōr′, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, 10 miles W. of Ingersoll. It contains 2 stores. Pop. 100.

Kintyre, kin-tīr′, **Cantyre,** or **Cantire,** kan-tīr′, a peninsula of Scotland, between the Firth of Clyde and the Atlantic Ocean, forming the S. end of the co. of Argyle. Length, 40 miles; average breadth, 6½ miles.

Kinvar′ra, a small seaport town of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway, 11 miles S.S.E. of Galway. Pop. 614. It has a Roman Catholic cathedral and bishop's residence.

Kin-Yang, a city of China. See Khing-Yang.

Kin-Yuen, a city of China. See Khing-Yuan.

Kin′zer's, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 54 miles W. of Philadelphia.

Kinzig, kint′siG, a river of Germany, in Würtemberg and Baden, after a N.W. course joins the Rhine at Kehl.

Kinzig, a river of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, joins the Main near Hanau.

Kin′zua, Ken′zua, or **Ken′jua,** a post-hamlet in Kinzua township, Warren co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, 12 miles above Warren. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 318.

Kinzua (or **Kenjua**) **Creek,** Pennsylvania, rises in McKean co., runs northwestward, and enters the Alleghany River in Warren co., about 12 miles above Warren.

Kio, a town of Japan. See Kioto.

Kiöge, a town of Denmark. See Kjöge.

Kio′kee, a post-office of Columbia co., Ga.

Kiokee Creek, of Georgia, flows into Savannah River about 9 miles N.E. of Appling.

Kiölen, Kjölen, kyö′lẹn or chö′lẹn, **Kiöel,** or **Koelen,** a mountain-chain of Scandinavia, extends from about lat. 63° northward, having Sweden and Russian Lapland on the E. and S., and Norway and Finmark on the W. and N. Mount Sulitelma, its highest point, in lat. 67° 5′ N., lon. 16° 20′ E., is 5956 feet in elevation.

Kioma′tia, a post-office of Red River co., Tex.

Kiong-Choo, Kiong-Tchou, ke-ong‘-choo′, or **Kiong-Tchoo-Foo,** written also **Kiang-Chau-Fu, Kienchow, Kiungchow, Khiong-Tchou,** and **Kiung-Chu-Fu,** a city and treaty-port of China, capital of the island of Hai-Nan, on its N. coast. Lat. 20° N.; lon. 110° 22′ E. Estimated pop. 200,000. It is enclosed by strong walls, is well built, and has an extensive trade with Macao, Anam, Siam, and Singapore.

Kioo-Kiang, ke-oo′-ke-ång′, or **Kew-Kiang,** a city and treaty-port of China, in Kiang-See, on the Yang-tse-Kiang, near the Poyang Lake, 250 miles S.W. of Nanking. It is a great centre of the tea-trade. It was formerly very large, but was destroyed by the Tae-Pings. Pop. 40,000.

Kioo-Sioo, Kiou-Siou, or **Kiu-Siu,** ke-oo′-se-oo′, or **Ximo,** zee′mo, the southernmost of the three principal islands of Japan, in the Pacific Ocean, separated from Corea by the Strait of Corea, and from Hondo by the Strait of Shikoku. Lat. from 31° to 34° 1′ N.; lon. from 129° 30′ to 132° E. The surface is mountainous. Pop. 4,986,612.

Kioto, kee-ō′to (formerly **Miako,** or **Meaco,** mee-å′ko, otherwise **Heianjo,** or **Heian**), now officially called **Saikio,** sī-kee′o ("western capital"), a town of Japan, and its former capital, on the island of Hondo, 27 miles by rail N.E. of Osaka, and 250 miles S.W. of Tokio. It was long the literary centre of the empire, and is now the seat of extensive manufactures of porcelain, lacquered goods, cutlery, silks, and hardware. Pop. in 1872, 238,663; or, with environs, 567,334.

Kio-Tsing, ke-o‘-tsing′, or **Ku-Tsing,** kyoo‘-tsing′, a city of China, province and 70 miles E.N.E. of Yun-Nan.

Kiou-Siou, an island of Japan. See Kioo-Sioo.

Kiowa, ki′o-wā, a post-village, capital of Elbert co., Col., 28 miles S. of Kiowa Station of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Kiowa, a post-office of Barbour co., Kansas.

Kiowa, a post-office of Thayer co., Neb.

Kiowa, a post-office of Colfax co., New Mexico.

Kiowa Creek, Colorado, rises in Douglas co., runs N. through Arapahoe co., and enters the South Fork of the Platte in Weld co., 30 miles below Evans. Length, 125 miles.

Kiowee or **Keowee** (kẹ-o′wee) **River,** a branch of the Savannah, rises in the Blue Ridge in North Carolina. It runs southward, forms the E. boundary of Oconee co., S.C., and unites with the Tugaloo to form the Savannah. Length, 90 miles. It is also called Seneca River.

Kipchak, or **Kiptchak,** kip‘chåk′, a town of Toorkistan, khanat and 68 miles N.N.W. of Khiva, on the Amoo-Darya. It is walled, and is a mart of trade. Near it is a handsome Moslem school of divinity.

Kippenheim, kip′pẹn-hīme‘, a town of Baden, 11 miles E.N.E. of Zell. Pop. 1954.

Kip′pure, a mountain of Ireland, in Leinster, 11 miles S.S.W. of Dublin. Elevation, 2473 feet.

Kip′ton, a post-village of Lorain co., O., in Camden township, on the Lake Shore Railroad, 5 miles W. of Oberlin. It has a church and 2 stores. Pop. about 100.

Kir′by, a township of Northampton co., N.C. Pop. 1844.

Kirby, a post-village of Wyandot co., O., in Jackson and Mifflin townships, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 7 miles W. of Upper Sandusky, and 35 miles E. of Lima. It has 2 churches, a carriage-shop, a drug-store, &c.

Kirby, a post-office of Greene co., Pa., at Newtown.

Kirby, a township of Marion co., S.C. Pop. 1155.

Kirby, a township of Caledonia co., Vt., 10 miles N.E. of St. Johnsbury. Pop. 417.

Kirby-Kendal, England. See Kendal.

Kirby's Creek, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala.

Kirbyville, Taney co., Mo. See Kerbyville.

Kir′byville, a post-office of Berks co., Pa., about 12 miles N.E. of Reading.

Kirch, kĕĕRK, a German word, signifying "church," forming a part of various names in Europe.

Kirchberg, kĕĕRK′bĕRG, a town of Germany, in Saxony, 23 miles S.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 5841. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, paper, metallic goods, &c.

Kirchberg, a town of Germany, in Rhenish Prussia, 30 miles S.S.W. of Coblentz. Pop. 1434.

Kirchdorf, kĕĕRK′doRf, or **Kirchdrauf,** kĕĕRK′-drŏwf‘ (Hun. *Sepes Varallya,* shå‘pĕsh′ vŏh‘rŏl′yŏh‘), a town of Hungary, in Zips, 23 miles W. of Eperies. P. 3317.

Kircheh, a village of Nubia. See Ghyrche.

Kirchenlamitz, kĕĕRK′ẹn-lå‘mits, a town of Bavaria, on the Lamitz, 24 miles N.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1981.

Kirchentellingsfurt, kĕĕRK‘ẹn-tĕl′lings-fŏŏRt‘, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald. Pop. 1399.

Kirchhayn, or **Kirchhain,** kĕĕRK′hīne, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 66 miles by rail S.W. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. 3121.

Kirchhayn, a town of Prussia, in Hesse, on the Ohm, 8 miles E. of Marburg. Pop. 1693.

Kirchhayn, kirk′hān, a post-village of Washington co., Wis., 22 miles N.N.W. of Milwaukee. It has a church.

Kirchheim, kĕĕʀᴋ′hīm, a village of Baden, near Heidelberg. Pop. 2525.

Kirchheim, a town of Würtemberg, 16 miles by rail S.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 6197. It is enclosed by planted walks, and has a royal palace, and manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, toys, iron-ware, &c.

Kirchheim-am-Neckar, kĕĕʀᴋ′hīm-åm-nĕk′kår, a village of Würtemberg, on the Neckar, 8 miles S.W. of Heilbronn. Pop. 1392.

Kirchheim-Bolanden, kĕĕʀᴋ′hīm-bo′lån‛dẹn, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, at the foot of the Donnersberg, 18 miles N.N.E. of Kaiserslautern. Pop. 2934. In its vicinity are mines of iron, copper, and mercury.

Kirchwärder, kĕĕʀᴋ′ŵĕʀ-dẹr, a village and district of Hamburg, 9 miles S.E. of Hamburg. Pop. 3390.

Kirchworbis, kĕĕʀᴋ′ŵoʀ‛bis, a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, government of Erfurt. Pop. 1209.

Kirengha, ke-rĕn′gå, a river of Siberia, rises in the government of Irkootsk, flows N., and joins the Lena a little below Kirensk, after a course of nearly 300 miles.

Kirgheez, Kirghiz, Kirguis, or **Kirguiz,** kĭr‛-gheez′, a people of Asia, occupying a territory in the N. part of Toorkistan, between lat. 44° and 55° N. and lon. 53° and 82° E., chiefly in the Russian governments of Orenboorg, Toorgai, Ooralsk, Syr-Darya, and Tomsk, occupying a large part of the steppes eastward of the Volga as far as the E. end of Balkash Lake. The surface of their country is traversed by many mountain-chains, but it chiefly consists of barren plains abounding in salt lakes. The climate is remarkable for variability, and destructive hurricanes are frequent. The population is nomadic and rude in the extreme, their principal occupation being the rearing of sheep, goats, horses, and camels. Some land on river-banks, however, is tilled for millet, rye, and barley. Some domestic weaving and manufactures of hair cordage, soap, leather, and iron-wares are carried on; but this region may be considered as pre-eminently the headquarters of barbarism in Asia, nearly all manufactured goods and necessaries being derived from the adjacent countries in exchange for cattle, hides, horns, and wool. The Kirgheez are of the Mongol race, and are separated into the so-named Great, Little, and Middle hordes, who are again subdivided into numerous tribes, each having its own chief. They are in general below the standard of European stature. They are akin to the Oozbeks, and speak a similar language. They are remarkably healthy and vigorous, the result of a life without care, in the open air and on horseback. The Kirgheez food is chiefly mutton and horse-flesh, with sour mares'-milk. The Kirgheez are extremely indolent and pusillanimous. Their hospitality often ends in treachery; and they are, moreover, frightfully vindictive. Their religion is a compound of Islamism and idolatry.

The subjection of the Kirgheez-Kazaks (Cossacks) to the empire of Russia, so far as roving bandits in the desert can be said to be subjected, has been effected within little more than a century, but they are now active allies of the Russians, and number about 2,000,000.

Kiria, Kirrea, kĭr′ree‛å, or **Ker′re‛a,** a town of Chinese Toorkistan, 130 miles E.S.E. of Khoten. Lat. 37° N.; lon. 82° 50′ E. It has a trade with Yarkand, to which it sends silk, gold-dust, and raisins; and caravans from the Russian frontier bring to it broadcloths, brocades, steel, and furs in exchange for tea, rhubarb, and sal-ammoniac.

Kirilov, or **Kirilow,** ke-re-lov′, a town of Russia, government and 265 miles E.N.E. of Novgorod. Pop. 3092. It is surrounded by lakes, and owes its name to a remarkable convent founded by St. Cyril in 1398. It has a cathedral, several churches, and a valuable library.

Kirin, kir′in, a province of Manchooria, is bounded on the N. by the Soongaree, on the E. by the Oosooree River and the Russian territory, on the S. by Corea and the province of Leao-Tong, and on the N.E. by the Soongaree and the boundary denoted by the Western Palisades. Area, 116,929 square miles. Its surface is level in the N.W., including the space enclosed within the elbow of the Soongaree; the remainder of the province is mountainous. The chief rivers are the Soongaree, the Hoorka, and the Oosooree. Extremes of climate occur in the course of the year, but do not interfere with agriculture. Beans, pease, millet, Indian corn, wheat, barley, opium, and potatoes are produced. The hilly regions are celebrated for their fertility and beauty, the mountains being in many cases clothed to the summit with luxuriant vegetation. Pop. 2,000,000, mostly Chinese from the northern provinces.

Kirin-Oola, or **Kirin-Oula,** kir′in-oo′lå or ke-reen′-oo′lå, a town of Manchooria, capital of the province of Soongaree, on the navigable river Soongaree, or Kirin-Oola. It is enclosed by an earthen rampart, and is the residence of a Manchoo viceroy. Lat. 43° 46′ N.; lon. 126° 55′ E.

Kirjatch, a town of Russia. See KIRZHATCH.

Kirjath-Arba, a town of Palestine. See HEBRON.

Kirk (*i.e.*, "church;" see KIRCH), a prefix of the names of numerous towns and parishes in Great Britain. For those not under-mentioned, see additional names.

Kirkagatch, keer-kå-gåtch′, or **Kirk-Aghadj,** keer-kå-gåj′, a town of Asia Minor, 52 miles N.E. of Smyrna.

Kirkby-Kendal, England. See KENDAL.

Kirkby- (kịr′bee) **Lons′dale,** a town of England, co. of Westmoreland, on the Lune, and on a railway, 11 miles S.S.E. of Kendal. It stands in a valley, and has a fine old church, a grammar-school, an antique market-cross, and some manufactures of carpets, blankets, &c. P. 1766.

Kirkby-Malzeard, mål′zẹrd, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 6 miles W.N.W. of Ripon. P. 581.

Kirkby-Moor′side, a town of England, co. of York, North Riding, 24 miles N.N.E. of York. Malting is carried on, and near it are quarries and coal-mines. Pop. 1788.

Kirkby-Stephen, kịr′bee-stee′vẹn, a town of England, co. of Westmoreland, at a railway junction, 22 miles S.E. of Penrith. It has a spacious church, a grammar-school, manufactures of woollen and silk, stocking-knitting, and lead- and coal-mines. Pop. 1871.

Kirkcaldy, kirk-kawl′dee or kirk-kaw′dee, a town of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, 6 miles by rail N.E. of Burntisland, and 11 miles N. of Edinburgh. It is well lighted, and has many elegant shops, a handsome town hall and jail, several places of worship, well-endowed schools, a library, a shipping company, chamber of commerce, custom-house, flax-mills, jute-works, &c. Bed-ticking, canvas, and other linen fabrics are the staple manufactures of the place. It has flour-mills, breweries, vitriol-works, a distillery, and a machine-factory. The trade of the port is extensive. The harbor is formed of stone piers, and has a light-house; it is completely dry at low water, but at full tide is capable of admitting vessels of considerable burden. The borough joins with Dysart, Kinghorn, and Burntisland in sending one member to the House of Commons. Pop. of burgh, 12,422.

Kirkcudbright, kir-koo′bree, **Kirkcudbrightshire,** kir-koo′bre-shịr, or the **Stew′artry of Kirkcudbright,** a county in the S.W. of Scotland, forming the E. half of the district of Galloway. Solway Firth separates it from Cumberland. Area, 954 square miles. The surface is generally hilly, and in the N.W. mountainous. The chief mountains are Blacklarg, in the N., 2890 feet, and Cairnsmoor, on Wigton Bay, 2329 feet in elevation. The principal rivers are the Dee, Fleet, Ken, and Urr. Lakes are numerous. The soil is productive. Cattle of the polled Galloway breed are extensively reared and fattened for export. Southdown and Cheviot sheep are numerous in the mountains. Chief towns, Kirkcudbright, New Galloway, and Castle Douglas. It sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 41,859.

Kirkcudbright, a burgh of Scotland, capital of the county of its own name, on the estuary of the Dee, 6 miles above its junction with the Solway Firth, and 28 miles S.W. of Dumfries. It is a railway terminus, and is finely situated. It has a large parish church, county hall, jail, market-cross, academy, library, custom-house, and imposing ruins of a castle. The harbor is the best in the S. of Scotland; yet the town has but little business beyond the employment of a few cotton-looms, some ship-building, small export of agricultural produce and imports of coals, &c. It unites with Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar in sending one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 2470.

Kirk′dale, a northern suburb of Liverpool, England. Pop. 32,978.

Kirkdale, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, 1½ miles W.S.W. of Kirkby-Moorside. It is noted for its cave discovered in 1820, containing an extraordinary assemblage of the bones of hyenas, tigers, elephants, &c.

Kirk-Deleem, or **Kirk-Delim,** kĭrk‛-då-leem′, a mountain-range of Asia Minor, about lat. 41° 30′ N. and lon. 35° E., extending S.E. from the Kizil-Irmak.

Kirk′ersville, a post-village of Licking co., O., on the South Fork of Licking River, 22 miles E. of Columbus, and 2½ miles S. of Kirkersville Station of the Central Ohio Railroad. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, 2 steam saw-mills, a planing-mill, &c. Pop. 295. The name of the post-office at Kirkersville Station is Outville.

Kirkfield, kĭrk′feeld, a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, 76 miles by rail N.N.E. of Toronto. Pop. 100.

Kirk′ham, a borough of England, co. of Lancaster, 8½ miles by rail W.N.W. of Preston. It is handsomely built, and has a large church, a grammar-school, and several well-endowed charities and schools. Pop. 3593.

Kirkintilloch, kirk‵in-til′loᴋ, a burgh of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, on the Forth & Clyde Canal, 6¼ miles by rail N.N.E. of Glasgow. It has a court-house and jail, a library, manufactures of hats, an iron-foundry, gas-works, distilleries, and many cotton-looms. Pop. 8201.

Kirk-Kilisseh, kĕĕʀk-ke-lis′sẹh, **Kirkliseh,** kĕĕrk-lis′ẹh, written also **Kirk-Kilissia,** a town of European Turkey, 32 miles E.N.E. of Adrianople. Pop. about 16,000.

Kirk′land, a post-office of Coffee co., Ga., on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 93 miles W. of Brunswick.

Kirkland, a post-village of De Kalb co., Ill., in Franklin township, on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 31 miles W. of Elgin. Much live-stock is shipped here.

Kirkland, a township of Adams co., Ind. Pop. 508.

Kirkland, a post-township of Oneida co., N.Y., about 6 miles S.W. of Utica. It contains the village of Clinton, the seat of Hamilton College, and others named Franklin, Clark's Mills, and Manchester. Kirkland Post-Office and Station is at Manchester. Pop. of the township, 4760.

Kirkland, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, 8 miles N. of West Chester.

Kirkland's, a station on the Indiana North & South Railroad, 4 miles N. of Veedersburg, Ind.

Kirkland Valley, post-office, Yavapai co., Arizona.

Kirk-Lees, a hamlet of England, co. of York, West Riding, 4 miles by rail W. of Dewsbury. Pop. 1779.

Kirk′lin, a village of Clinton co., Ind., in Kirklin township, about 35 miles S.E. of Lafayette. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 141; of the township, 1266. The name of its post-office is Kirk's Cross Roads.

Kirkliseh, European Turkey. See KIRK-KILISSEH.

Kirk′mansville, a post-village of Todd co., Ky., 15 miles S. of Greenville. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Kirkook, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See KERKOOK.

Kirk-Os′wald, a town of England, co. of Cumberland, 8 miles N.N.E. of Penrith. The town, in the Vale of the Eden, is mostly built of stone, and has an old church, the ruins of a castle, and paper- and corn-mills. Pop. 707.

Kirk's Cross Roads, Indiana. See KIRKLIN.

Kirk′sey, a post-hamlet of Calloway co., Ky., 15 miles E. of Mayfield. It has a church.

Kirk′sey's, a post-hamlet of Edgefield co., S.C., 10 miles S. of Ninety-Six Station. It has a steam saw-mill, a grist-mill, a pottery, &c.

Kirk's Fer′ry, a post-office of Catahoula parish, La., on the Tensas River.

Kirk's Grove, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ala.

Kirk's Mills, a post-office of Stanley co., N.C.

Kirk's Mills, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., about 32 miles W. of Wilmington. It has a flour-mill.

Kirks′ville, a post-village of Madison co., Ky., 127 miles E.S.E. of Louisville. It has a church.

Kirksville, a post-village, capital of Adair co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, at its junction with the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, 34 miles N. of Macon, and 70 miles W.N.W. of Quincy, Ill. It contains a state normal school, 2 newspaper offices, a court-house, a savings-bank, a banking-house, 8 churches, a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, &c. Pop. 2800.

Kirk′ton, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 11½ miles W.N.W. of St. Marys. Pop. 200.

Kirk′ville, a post-village of Wapello co., Iowa, in Richland township, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, 9 miles N.N.W. of Ottumwa. Pop. 236.

Kirkville, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and New York Central Railroad, 10 miles E. of Syracuse. It has 2 churches. Pop. 150.

Kirkwall, kirk-wawl′, a town of Scotland, capital of the co. of Orkney, on a bay on the N.E. side of Mainland, 26 miles N.N.E. of John o' Groat's. Lat. 58° 59′ 2″ N.; lon. 2° 57′ 2″ W. Its houses are antique and built of stone. The most conspicuous edifice is the cathedral of St. Magnus, a fine Gothic pile, founded in the twelfth century. On either side of it are the ruins of the castle of the Earls of Orkney, and of the bishop's palace, and opposite it are the remains of the king's castle. The principal modern buildings are the town hall, jail, and assembly-rooms; and the town has a museum, grammar-school, libraries, and a custom-house. It has some manufactures of linen and straw plait, and a considerable export trade. It is the seat of the superior courts of law for Orkney. Pop. 3434.

Kirk′wood, a post-village of New Castle co., Del., on the Delaware Railroad, 16 miles S.S.W. of Wilmington.

Kirkwood (formerly **Young America**), a post-village of Warren co., Ill., in Tompkins township, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Monmouth. It has 6 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1145.

Kirkwood, a post-office of Appanoose co., Iowa, 5 miles E. of Centreville.

Kirkwood, a post-office of Madison co., Miss.

Kirkwood, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, at the junction of the Carondelet Branch, 12 miles W. by S. of St. Louis. It has 5 churches, a town hall, and a newspaper office. Many merchants of that city have fine residences here. Pop. about 1600.

Kirkwood, a post-hamlet of Camden co., N.J., on the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, 11 miles S.E. of Camden.

Kirkwood, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., in Kirkwood township, on the Susquehanna River, and on the Erie Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Binghamton. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1379.

Kirkwood, a township of Belmont co., O. Pop. 1792. It contains Sewellsville.

Kirkwood, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., O., on the Miami River, and on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, at Pontiac Station, 6 miles S. by W. of Sidney.

Kirkwood, a post-hamlet in Colerain township, Lancaster co., Pa., about 20 miles S.E. of Lancaster City, and 2 miles from Kings Bridge Station. It has 3 churches.

Kirkwood, a station in Sauk co., Wis., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 3 miles W. of Baraboo.

Kirkwood Centre, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad, 5 miles E.S.E. of Binghamton.

Kirk-Yetholm, a village of Scotland. See YETHOLM.

Kirman, a province and city of Persia. See KERMAN.

Kirmanshah, or **Kirmanshaw.** See KERMANSHAH.

Kirn, kĕĕʀn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 40 miles S. of Coblentz, on the Nahe. Pop. 3514.

Kirn, kĕrn, a watering-place of Scotland, in Argyleshire, on the Firth of Clyde, 25 miles W. by N. of Glasgow.

Ki′ron, a post-office of Crawford co., Iowa.

Kirone, ki-rōn′, a town of Nepaul, on the route from Khatmandoo to the Brahmapootra. Pop. about 4000.

Kirpelee, or **Kirpili,** kĕĕʀ′pe-lee, written also **Kirpelei,** a river of Russia, rises in the Caucasus, flows W.N.W., and loses itself in a marshy lake on the borders of the Sea of Azof. Total course, about 120 miles.

Kirrdorf, kĕĕʀ′doʀf, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, near Homburg-vor-der-Höhe. Pop. 1711.

Kirrea, Chinese Toorkistan. See KIRIA.

Kirriemuir, kir′re-mūr, or **Killamuir,** kil′lạ-mūr, a burgh of Scotland, co. and 5 miles by rail N.W. of Forfar. The town, finely situated between the Grampians and the Vale of Strathmore, has handsome churches, a trades' hall, numerous schools, a branch bank, and about 2000 looms employed in weaving linen, sheeting, and dowlas. In the vicinity is Inverquharity Castle. Pop. 4145.

Kirrlach. kĕĕʀ′låᴋ, a village of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, bailiwick of Philipsburg. Pop. 1873.

Kirrweiler, kĕĕʀ′ŵī‵lẹr, a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 12 miles W.S.W. of Speyer. Pop. 1507.

Kirsanov, or **Kirsanow,** kĕĕʀ-så-nov′, a town of Russia, 44 miles by rail E.N.E. of Tambov. Pop. 7203.

Kirschatsch, a town of Russia. See KIRZHATCH.

Kirschnerville, kirsh′nẹr-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., about 30 miles E. of Watertown.

Kir-Shehr, keer-shĕh′r′ (anc. *Andrapa*), a town of Asia Minor, near its centre, on an affluent of the Kizil-Irmak, 60 miles N.W. of Kaisareeyeh. Pop. about 3500.

Kirt′land, a post-village of Lake co., O., in Kirtland township, on an affluent of Chagrin River, about 22 miles N.E. of Cleveland. It was formerly occupied by the Mormons, who built a temple here about 1836. It contains 3 churches, a high school, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1029.

Kir‵wee′, a town of India, North-West Provinces, division Allahabad. Pop. 6854.

Kir′win, a post-village of Phillips co., Kansas, in Kirwin township, on the North Fork of the Solomon River, about 60 miles W. of Jewell Centre. It contains a United States land-office, 2 hotels, a flour-mill, a newspaper office, and 2 drug-stores. Pop. of the township, 683. It is on the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, 8 miles W. of Cedarville.

Kirzhatch, Kirjatch, kĕĕʀ-zhåtch′, or **Kirschatsch,** a town of Russia, government and 60 miles W. of Vladimeer, on the Kirzhatch. Pop. 2851.

Kis, kish, a Hungarian word, signifying "little," joined to various names, as KIS-KANISA, KIS-JENÖ, &c.

Kisamos, kis′å-mos‵, a bay on the N.W. coast of the island of Crete, lat. 35° 38′ N., lon. 23° 38′ E., having Cape Spada on the E. and Cape Buso on the W.

Kisamos, a fortified maritime town of Crete, on its N. coast, on the Bay of Kisamos, 18 miles W. of Khania. E. of it are the ruins of ancient *Cysamus.*

Kisariah, a town of Palestine. See Cæsarea.

Kis-Becskerek, kish-baitch‵kå-rĕk′, or **Little Becskerek,** a town of Hungary, co. and 10 miles N.W. of Temesvar. Pop. 3063.

Kis-Ber, kish-bair′, a town of Hungary, co. and 22 miles S.E. of Komorn. Pop. 2120.

Kischenew, a town of Russia. See Kishenev.

Ki′ser, a station in Bourbon co., Ky., on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 6 miles N. of Paris.

Kis-Gyor, kish-dyor′, a village of Hungary, co. of Borsod, 4 miles from Harsany. Pop. 1620.

Kish‵acoquil′las, a post-office of Mifflin co., Pa., on a creek of its own name, 7 miles W.N.W. of Lewistown. Kishacoquillas Valley is 20 miles long, and lies between Jack's Mountain and Stone Mountain. Kishacoquillas Creek flows into the Juniata River near Lewistown.

Kis-Harta, a town of Hungary. See Harta.

Kishenagur, a town of Bengal. See Krishnuggur.

Kishenev, Kichenev, Kischenew, kish‵ẹ-nĕv′, or **Kichinef,** a town of Russia, capital of Bessarabia, on the Buik, 85 miles by rail N.W. of Odessa. It stands on three hills, and has 14 churches, a gymnasium, public schools, a government library, and extensive woollen-cloth- and other factories. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 102,427.

Kishenghur, kish‵ẹn-gŭr′, a town of India, in Bundelcund, 100 miles S.E. of Jhansee.

Kishenghur, a town of India, in Rajpootana, capital of a dominion of about 724 square miles, 60 miles S.W. of Jeypoor, and enclosed by walls. Pop. of state, 80,000.

Kishengunga, kish-ĕn-gŭn′gạ, a river of Asia, rises near lat. 34° 20′ N. and lon. 76° E., flows S.W., and joins the Jhylum after a course of about 120 miles.

Kishm, kishm, or **Kish′ma** (anc. *Oarac′ta*), the largest island in the Persian Gulf, near its entrance, 15 miles S.W. of Ormus, and surrounded by many smaller islands. Length, 70 miles; average breadth, 12 miles. Estimated pop. 5000, chiefly Arabs. The island belongs to the Imam of Muscat.

Kishm, or **Kishma,** the capital of the above island, on its E. side, is rudely fortified, and the residence of a sheikh. Its markets are well supplied, and it has some ship-building, and a brisk coasting-trade.

Kishnughur, a town of India. See Krishnuggur.

Kish′on, a river of Palestine, rises in Anti-Libanus, flows N.W. through the plain of Esdraelon, and enters the Mediterranean 6 miles S.S.W. of Acre.

Kis-Hont, Hungary. See Gömör and Kis-Hont.

Kishoregunge, kish‵o-re-gŭnj′, or **Kisoriganj,** kis‵-o-rẹ-gŭnj′, a town of Bengal, Mymunsingh district. Lat. 24° 26′ 20″ N.; lon. 90° 48′ 40″ E. Pop. 13,637.

Kishwaukee, kish-wah′ke or kish-wah-kee′, a station in Hartland township, McHenry co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 56 miles N.W. of Chicago.

Kishwaukee, a post-hamlet of Winnebago co., Ill., on Rock River, near the Kishwaukee, 9 miles S.W. of Rockford.

Kishwaukee River, Illinois, rises in McHenry co., runs W. through Boone co., and enters Rock River in Winnebago co., 8 miles below Rockford. It is 75 miles long. An affluent called South Kishwaukee runs N.W. through De Kalb co., and enters the Kishwaukee in Winnebago co., 8 miles S.E. of Rockford.

Kiska, kis′kå, an island of the Aleutian Archipelago. Lat. 52° 22′ N.; lon. 177° 50′ W. Length, 25 miles.

Kis′katom, a post-hamlet of Greene co., N.Y., 10 miles W. of Catskill, and near the E. base of the Catskill Mountains. It has a church.

Kiskiminetas, or **Kiskiminitas,** kis-ke-min′ẹ-tas, a river of Pennsylvania, formed by the Conemaugh River and Loyalhanna Creek, which unite at Saltsburg, Indiana co. It runs northwestward, and forms the boundary between the cos. of Armstrong and Westmoreland, until it enters the Alleghany River at Freeport. It traverses a fertile country, in which bituminous coal abounds.

Kiskiminetas, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pa., on Kiskiminetas River, in a township of the same name, opposite Northwest Station on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 22 miles S. of Kittanning. Pop. of township, 1728.

Kis-Körös, kish-kö‵rösh′, a town of Hungary, 25 miles W. by S. of Felegyhaza. It produces a good wine. Pop. 8708.

Kis-Kunság, a district of Hungary. See Cumania.

Kis-Leta, kish-lå′tŏh‵, a village of Hungary, co. of Szabolcz, 6 miles from Bathor. Pop. 1350.

Kisliar, a town of Asiatic Russia. See Kizliar.

Kis-Lonka, kish-lon′kŏh, a village of Hungary, co. of Marmaros, on the Theiss, 6 miles from Szigeth.

Kislovodosk, Kislowodosk, kis-lo-vo-dosk′, or **Kislovodsk,** kis-lo-vodsk′, a Russian watering-place in the Caucasus, 30 miles S.S.W. of Georgievsk.

Kis-Maria, kish-må‵ree′ŏh‵, a village of Hungary, co. of Bihar, about 20 miles S.S.E. of Debreczin.

Kis-Martony, a town of Hungary. See Eisenstadt.

Kismayoo, kis‵må-yoo′, an island of East Africa, lat. 0° 44′ S., with a village on its N.N.W. side.

Kis-Rebra, a village of Austria. See Rebrisora.

Kis′see Mills, a hamlet of Taney co., Mo., about 50 miles from Springfield. It has a mill and a store.

Kisser, or **Kissa,** Malay Archipelago. See Gisser.

Kis‵simmee′ (or **Kis‵sinee′**) **River,** Florida, rises in a lake of the same name, in Brevard co., runs in a S.S.E. direction, and enters the N. end of Lake Okeechobee. Length, nearly 90 miles. The lake is about 12 miles long.

Kissingen, kis′sing-ẹn, a town and watering-place of Bavaria, on the Saale, 30 miles by rail N.N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 3471. It has noted springs of saline-chalybeate water, of which 500,000 bottles are annually exported; adjacent to these are a pump-room, baths, and a colonnade. Salt is procured near it.

Kis′singer's, a post-office of Cumberland co., Pa.

Kissovo, a mountain of Thessaly. See Ossa.

Kist‵nagher′ry, a town and fort of India, presidency of Madras, 60 miles N. of Salem.

Kist′nah, Kist′na, or **Krish′na,** a river of India, in the Deccan, rises in the W. Ghauts, near lat. 18° N., lon. 74° E., flows E. through the territories of Sattarah, the Nizam, and the British presidencies of Bombay and Madras, and enters the ocean by several mouths, in lat. 15° 50′ N., lon. 81° E. Length, 600 miles. It receives some large tributaries, as the Beemah and Toombuddra; but, as it traverses a mountainous region, it is ill adapted to navigation. It has two annual inundations, and its waters are utilized by extensive irrigation-works.

Kiszueza Ujhely, the Hungarian for Neustädtl.

Kit Car′son, a post-village of Bent co., Col., on Big Sandy Creek, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, at its junction with the Arkansas Valley Branch Railroad, 152 miles E.S.E. of Denver. Pop. 473.

Kit Carson's Peak, Colorado, a mountain of the Sangre de Cristo Range, in the S. part of the state. It has an altitude of 14,100 feet above the sea-level.

Kitch′ing's Mills, a post-office of Aiken co., S.C.

Kit′ley, a post-office of Summer co., Kansas.

Kitley, Ontario. See Toledo.

Kit′sap, a small county in the W. part of Washington Territory. It is a peninsula bounded on the E. by Admiralty Inlet, on the S. and S.E. by Puget Sound, and on the N.W. by Hood's Canal. These waters are navigable for large vessels, and afford facilities for trade and the fisheries. The surface is mostly covered with forests. Lumber is the chief article of export. Capital, Port Madison. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,050,000. Pop. in 1870, 866.

Kittan′ning, township, Armstrong co., Pa. P. 1504.

Kittanning, a post-borough, capital of Armstrong co., Pa., on the E. bank of the Alleghany River, and on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 44 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. The site is a plain or "bottom" near the base of high hills. Kittanning contains 8 churches, a court-house, a national bank, 1 other bank, 4 newspaper-offices, a brewery, a flour-mill, 2 foundries, &c. Pop. 1889.

Kittanning Point, a post-office of Blair co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the Great Horse-Shoe Bend, 5 miles W. of Altoona.

Kit′tatinny (or **Blue**) **Mountain,** a long mountain-ridge of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is a portion of the Appalachian system. It extends from Orange co., N.Y., southwestward through Sussex and Warren cos. of New Jersey. The part which is in Pennsylvania forms the boundary between the cos. of Monroe, Carbon, and Schuylkill on the N.W. side, and Northampton, Lehigh, and Berks on the other side. The Delaware River passes through a very picturesque gorge in this ridge at the Delaware Water Gap. The Kittatinny Mountain is characterized by an almost level crest and an even outline without sharp peaks or very lofty summits. The highest points rise probably about 2400 feet above the tide. This ridge is composed of stratified rocks of the Silurian age, mostly of Medina sandstone and Oneida conglomerate. Parnell's Knob, in Franklin co., Pa., is considered the S.W. termination of this ridge.

Kittery, kit′ter-ẹ, a post-village of York co., Me., on the Piscataqua River, opposite Portsmouth, N.H., and on the Portsmouth, Saco & Portland Railroad, about 4 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. It is in Kittery township, which forms the S.W. extremity of Maine, and is 51 miles S.W. of Portland. It is mainly supported by ship-building, fisheries, and the coasting-trade. Here is a United States navy-yard. The township has 7 churches, and a pop. of 3333.

Kittery Depot, a post-office of York co., Me., on the Piscataqua River, and on the Portsmouth, Saco & Portland Railroad, about 1 mile N. of Portsmouth.

Kittery Point, a post-village of York co., Me., in Kittery township, on the Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of the Piscataqua River, about 3 miles E. by N. of Portsmouth.

Kit'titas, a post-office of Yakima co., Washington Territory, in Kittitas Valley, 120 miles E. of Seattle.

Kittoc'tan Creek, Virginia, runs N.W. in Loudoun co., and enters the Potomac near the Point of Rocks.

Kit'trell, a post-village and watering-place of Granville co., N.C., on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, 36 miles N.N.E. of Raleigh. It has 3 churches, a female seminary, a superior hotel, 4 tobacco-factories, and a mineral spring. Pop. of Kittrell township, 1829.

Kitt'son, the northwesternmost county of Minnesota, bordering on Manitoba, is bounded on the W. by the Red River of the North. The surface is nearly level. The soil is fertile. Capital, Saint Vincent. It is traversed by the Red River & Manitoba Railroad.

Kitt's, St., West Indies. See SAINT CHRISTOPHER.

Kitty Hawk, a post-office of Currituck co., N.C., and a signal-station on the Atlantic coast.

Kitul, a town of India. See KYTHUL.

Kitzbühel, kits'bü'ẹl, or **Kitzbihel,** kits'bee'ẹl, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, on the Grossach, 47 miles E.N.E. of Innspruck. Pop. 1775.

Kitzingen, kit'sing'ẹn, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 11 miles by rail E.S.E. of Würzburg. It has manufactures of vinegar, leather, and printers' ink. Pop. 6393.

Kitzmil'lersville, a post-hamlet of Garrett co., Md., on the North Branch of the Potomac, 8 miles from Wilson's Station. It has a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, and a saw-mill.

Kiu-Kiang, in China. See KIOO-KIANG.

Kiung-Chu-Fu, a town of China. See KIONG-CHOO.

Kiu-Siu, an island of Japan. See KIOO-SIOO.

Kiutaja, a town of Asia Minor. See KUTAIEH.

Kivyza, a town of Turkey. See GEBSEH.

Ki-Yuen, kī-yoo-ĕn', or **Khai-Juan,** kī-yoo-ån', a town of Chinese Manchooria, province and 75 miles N.N.E. of Mookden. Pop. 35,000.

Kiz-Hissar, kiz- (or keez-) his'sar', **Kilis-Hissar,** ke-lees'-his'sar', or **Kilisa-Hissar,** ke-lee'så-his'sar' (anc. *Ty'ana*), a village of Asia Minor, 38 miles N.E. of Ereglee. It has the ruins of an aqueduct, and massive Roman foundations. Great quantities of nitre are manufactured here, and 2 miles distant is a sulphurous lake, supposed to be the ancient *Asmabœus*, sacred to Jupiter.

Kizil-Irmak, kiz'il-ịr'måk (Turk. pron. kiz'il'-ĕĕR'-måk'; anc. *Ha'lys*), or the "Red River," the principal river of Asia Minor, rises by many heads in the centre of that peninsula, flows N., and enters the Black Sea S.E. of Sinope. Length, 520 miles. In antiquity it separated the Lydian and Persian dominions. Principal affluent, the Kara-Soo or Kastamoonee River.

Kiziljah Masa Tagh, the Turkish name of TMOLUS.

Kizil-Koom, Kizil-Koum, or **Kizil-Kum,** kiz'-il-koom, an extensive sandy desert of Asia, E. of Lake Aral, in Russian Toorkistan, between lat. 41° and 44° N. and lon. 61° and 67° E.

Kizil-Oozen, Kizil-Ouzen, or **Kizil-Uzen,** kiz'il-oo'zĕn (anc. *Amar'dus*, or *Mar'dus*), a river of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, joins the Zenjan near Mianna to form the Sefeed Rood.

Kizliar, or **Kizljar,** kiz'le-ar', written also **Kisliar,** a fortified town of Russia, Caucasus, in the Terek district, on the Terek, 50 miles W. of its mouth in the Caspian. It has manufactures of silk and cotton fabrics, and an active trade in wine. Pop. 9176.

Kjerteminde, ke-ĕR'tẹh-min'dẹh or kyĕR'tẹh-min'-dẹh, a town of Denmark, on a small bay on the N.E. side of the island of Funen, 12 miles E.N.E. of Odense. P. 2274.

Kjöbenhavn, a city of Denmark. See COPENHAGEN.

Kjöge, or **Kiöge,** ke-ö'ghẹh, a town of Denmark, on the E. shore of the island of Seeland, 20 miles S.E. of Copenhagen. It is the terminus of two railways. The bay has good anchorage. Pop. 3097.

Kjölen, a mountain of Scandinavia. See KIÖLEN.

Klaarwater, a town of Africa. See GRIQUA TOWN.

Klabat, klå-båt', a volcano, 4000 feet high, in Celebes, near Menado. Near it is a village of the same name.

Kladno, klåd'no, a town of Bohemia, 15 miles by rail W.N.W. of Prague. Pop. 10,707. It has iron-works and mines of iron and coal.

Kladrau, klå'drŏw, a town of Bohemia, 17 miles W.S.W. of Pilsen. Pop. 1250.

Klagenfurth, or **Clagenfurth,** klå'ghẹn-fooRt', sometimes called **Zelanz,** tså'lånts, a town of Austria, capital of Carinthia, on the Glan, at a railway junction, 41 miles N. of Laybach. Pop. 15,285. It is well built, and its fortifications have been replaced by a handsome promenade. Principal edifices, a fine residence of the Bishop of Gurk, with rich galleries of art, a cathedral and other churches, an old castle, the hall of the Carinthian assembly, an edifice of the fourteenth century, a market-place, and numerous charitable institutions. In one of its squares is a statue of Maria Theresa. It is the seat of the court of appeal for the government, and has a gymnasium, a normal school, and a realschule, extensive woollen- and white-lead-factories, manufactures of silk fabrics, and a large trade.

Klamath (klå'mat or klå'mat'h) **Agency,** a post-office of Lake co., Oregon. Here is an Indian agency.

Klamath Lake, Oregon, is at the E. base of the Cascade Range, and extends across the S. boundary of the state into Siskiyou co. of California. The S. part, called Lower Klamath Lake, is connected with the N. by a narrow strait scarcely 2 miles wide. The lake is about 44 miles long, and 14 miles wide near the N. end. The surplus water is discharged by the Klamath River, which issues from the Lower Lake.

Klamath Mill, a post-office of Siskiyou co., Cal.

Klamath River rises in the S. part of Oregon, and flows into Klamath Lake. It issues from the Lower Klamath Lake, and runs southwestward into Siskiyou co., Cal. It intersects Del Norte co., and runs southwestward to the mouth of Trinity River. Below this point it flows northwestward, and enters the Pacific Ocean in Del Norte co. Length, 275 miles. It traverses a mountainous region, and runs in a deep and narrow cañon. Gold is found near this river. A bar at its mouth obstructs the navigation.

Klapa (or **Klapp**) **Island,** Java. See COCOA-NUT.

Klar, klaR, a river of Norway, rises in the province of South Trondhjem, forms Lake Fæmund, flows S.S.E. through Hedemark, under the name of Tyrsild, enters the province of Carlstad, where it takes the name of Klar, and falls by three mouths into the N. part of Lake Wener, after a course of about 200 miles.

Klarentza, klå-rĕnt'så, **Chiarentza,** ke-å-rĕnt'så, or **Chiaren'za** (anc. *Cylle'ne*), a seaport, village, and mountain-fortress of Greece, at the W. extremity of the Morea, near Cape Klarentza, 17 miles N.E. of Zante.

Klasteretz, a village of Bohemia. See KLÖSTERLE.

Klattau, klåt'tŏw, a town of Bohemia, on an affluent of the Beraun, 68 miles S.W. of Prague. Pop. 8067. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and stockings, a gymnasium, a fine church, a high school, and 2 hospitals.

Klausenburg, klŏw'zẹn-bŏŏRG', or **Kolosvar,** ko'-losh'vâR', a city, capital of the county of the same name, in Transylvania, on the Szamos, and on a railway, 72 miles N.N.W. of Hermannstadt. Pop. 26,382. It consists of old and new towns. It has a citadel and several suburbs, a cathedral, Roman Catholic, Calvinist, Unitarian, and Lutheran churches, the town hall, military and other hospitals, and some private palaces. It was the seat of the Transylvania Diets, and has a university founded in 1872, a museum of antiquities, Roman Catholic, Reformed, and Unitarian colleges, Piarist and other monasteries, and manufactures of woollen cloths, china-ware, and paper. The county of Klausenburg has an area of 1940 square miles. Pop. 202,263.

Klausthal, a town of Prussia. See CLAUSTHAL.

Kleck'nersville, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Pa., 1 mile from Chapman, and 13 miles N. of Allentown. It has a slate-quarry and a manufactory of mantels.

Klecko, klĕk'ko, **Kletsk,** or **Klosk,** a town of Prussia, 26 miles N.E. of Posen. Pop. 1843.

Kleczewo, klå-chå'vo, a town of Russian Poland, government of Kalisz, 38 miles N.W. of Kolo. Pop. 1490.

Klein Eiger, a mountain of Switzerland. See MÖNCH.

Klein Emmen, a river of Switzerland. See EMMEN.

Kleinenberg, klī'nẹn-bĕRG', a village of Rhenish Prussia, 40 miles S. of Minden. Pop. 1150.

Kleinfeltersville, klīn'felt-ẹrz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Lebanon co., Pa., in Heidelberg township, about 22 miles W. of Reading. It has 2 stores and a mill.

Kleinitz, klī'nits, a village of Prussian Silesia, 56 miles N. by W. of Liegnitz. It has manufactures of oil and lime. Pop. 1892.

Klein Ostheim, klīne ōst'hīme, a village of Bavaria, on the Main, 4 miles N.W. of Aschaffenburg. Pop. 1165.

Klein's, klīnz, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Perkiomen Railroad, at or near Frederick Station, 7 miles N. of Collegeville.

Kleinschlatten, the German for ZALATHNA.

Kleinzerbst, a town of Saxony. See ZORBIG.

Kleissoura, a town of Turkey. See KLISSURA.

Klentsch, or **Klencz,** klĕntch, a town of Bohemia, 21 miles W. of Klattau. Pop. 1300.

Klestchino-Ozero, Russia. See PLESCHEIEVO.

Kleszel, klĕsh'ęl, or **Kleschtscheli,** klĕsh-chel'ę, a town of Russia, in Grodno, 42 miles S. of Bialystok.

Kleve, a town of Rhenish Prussia. See CLEVES.

Kliasma, or **Kliazma,** kle-åz'må, a river of Russia, governments of Moscow and Vladimeer, rises near Klin, flows E. 350 miles, and joins the Oka at Gorbatov.

Klikitat, klik'ę-tat, a small river of Washington Territory, rises in the Cascade Range, in Skamania co., runs southeastward and southward in Klikitat co., and enters the Columbia River about 13 miles below Dalles City.

Klikitat, a county in the S. part of Washington, borders on Oregon. Area, estimated at 2400 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Columbia River, and is partly drained by the Klikitat River. The surface is diversified with mountains, forests, and prairies. At the N.W. corner of the county stands Mount Adams, a peak of the Cascade Range. The soil is partly fertile. Wheat, barley, and grass are the staple products. Valuation of real and personal estate, $204,046. Pop. in 1870, 329.

Klikitat, a post-office of Klikitat co., Washington.

Klikitat Landing, a post-office of Klikitat co., Washington.

Klimovitchi, or **Klimowitschi,** kle-mo-vitch'ee, a town of Russia, 70 miles E.S.E. of Moheelev. Pop. 2010.

Klin, kleen, a town of Russia, 40 miles by rail N.N.W. of Moscow, on the Sestra, with a palace. Pop. 6643.

Klineburg, klīn'burg, a post-village in York co., Ontario, on the Humber River, and on the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, 21½ miles N.W. of Toronto. It has a tannery, a grist-mill, 3 saw-mills, a stave-factory, 3 hotels, and 6 stores. Pop. 400.

Kline's (klīnz) **Cross Roads,** a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., W. Va.

Kline's Grove, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., on the Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Danville. It has an academy, a church, a flour-mill, and 2 saw-mills.

Klinesville, klīnz'vĭl, a hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., in Raritan township, 3 miles from Flemington.

Klinesville, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., about 20 miles N.N.E. of Reading.

Klingenthal, kling'ęn-tål', a village of Saxony, 13 miles E.S.E. of Plauen. Pop. 2563.

Kling'erstown, a post-hamlet of Schuylkill co., Pa., about 24 miles S. of Danville.

Klingnau, kling'nŏw, a town of Switzerland, cantòn of Aargau, on the Aar, 16 miles N.E. of Aarau. Pop. 1216.

Klintsy, or **Klintzy,** klint'see, a town of Russia, in Chernigov, 17 miles S.S.W. of Soorazh. Pop. 5576.

Klissura, klis-soo'rå, or **Kleissoura,** a town of Albania, on the Voyussa, 40 miles E. of Avlona. Pop. 1500.

Kliuchi, a village of Russia. See ZLATOOSK.

Kliutch, or **Kliuch,** kle-ooch', a town of Bosnia, 30 miles S.W. of Banialooka. Population mostly Turks. It has a strong fortress, and a mart for horses.

Klobauk, klo'bŏwk, a town of Moravia, 21 miles E.N.E. of Hradisch. Pop. 2560.

Klobucko, klo-book'ko, a town of Poland, province and 70 miles S.E. of Kalisz, with 2000 inhabitants.

Klodava, or **Klodawa,** klo-då'vå, a town of Poland, province and 90 miles W. of Warsaw. Pop. 2060.

Klodzko, a town of Prussia. See GLATZ.

Kloetinge, kloo'ting-Hęh, a village of the Netherlands, Zealand, in South Beveland, S.E. of Goes. Pop. 1026.

Kloman, Michigan. See ENGLISH.

Klönthal, a lake of Switzerland. See CLÖNTHAL.

Kloosterburen, klōs'tęr-bü'ręn, a village of the Netherlands, in Groningen, 21 miles W.N.W. of Appingedam.

Kloppenburg, klop'pęn-bŏŏRG', a town of Germany, 19 miles S.S.W. of Oldenburg. Pop. 1671.

Klösterle, klös'tęr-lęh, a town of Bohemia, 16 miles W.N.W. of Saatz, on the Eger. Pop. 2902.

Klosterneuburg, klos-tęr-noi'bŏŏRG, a manufacturing town of Lower Austria, 6 miles from Vienna. P. 5330.

Klosters, klos'tęrs, a village and parish of Switzerland, in Grisons, on the Landquart, 16 miles E.N.E. of Chur.

Kloster-Seitz, a village of Austria. See SEITZ.

Kloten, klo'tęn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles E.N.E. of Zurich. Pop. 1450.

Klötze, a village of Saxony. See CLÖTZE.

Klundert, klŭn'dęrt, a town of the Netherlands, North Brabant, 12 miles N.W. of Breda. Pop. 3175.

Klus, kloos (INNER, in'nęr, and AEUSSER, ois'sęr), a town of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles E. of Soleure, at the N. extremity of the celebrated defile of the same name.

Klytsch-Nias-Bai, klitch'-ne'ås'-bī', or **Klytsch-Bai,** klitch'-bī', a town of Asia, khanat and 50 miles N.N.W. of Khiva. It contains a castle and 3 mosques.

Kmielnik, a town of Russia. See CHMIELNIK.

Knap (nap) **of Reeds,** a post-hamlet of Granville co., N.C., 30 miles N. by W. of Raleigh. It has 2 churches.

Knapp, nap, a post-village of Dunn co., Wis., on the West Wisconsin Railroad, 37 miles E. of Hudson. It has a church and several mills or factories.

Knappa, nap'pạ, a post-hamlet of Clatsop co., Oregon, on Columbia River, about 66 miles W. of Kalama. Much lumber is shipped here.

Knapp's, St. Lawrence co., N.Y. See NORTH STOCKHOLM.

Knapp's Creek, a post-office of Crawford co., Wis.

Knapton, nap'tọn, a post-hamlet of Pacific co., Washington, on the Columbia River, about 9 miles N. of Astoria.

Knaresborough, nairs'bŭr-rŭh, a borough of England, co. of York, West Riding, 3 miles by rail E. of Harrogate, and 16 miles W.N.W. of York. It is picturesquely situated in the narrow valley of the Nidd. It has an ancient parish church, numerous other places of worship, a grammar-school, an endowed school, and massive remains of a castle erected soon after the Conquest. The town has also a court-house, a market-house, a public library, a banking company, and manufactures of linens, which have greatly declined. Not far from the town are the remains of a priory of the thirteenth century, and ancient chapels hewn out of solid rock. The borough sends two members to Parliament. Pop. 5205.

Knauer's, naw'ęrz, a post-office of Berks co., Pa.

Knauertown, naw'ęr-tŏwn, a hamlet of Chester co., Pa., in Warwick township, 16 miles S.E. of Reading. It has a church. Here is St. Peter's Post-Office.

Knawl's Creek, a post-office of Braxton co., W. Va.

Kneass, ne'as, a station in Northumberland co., Pa., on the Mahanoy & Shamokin Railroad, 4 miles E. of Herndon.

Kneedler, need'lęr, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the Stony Creek Railroad, 9 miles N. of Norristown.

Kneisley's, nīss'liz, a station in Greene co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad and the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Dayton.

Kneist, nīst, a township of Carroll co., Iowa. P. 643.

Knesselaere, knĕs'sęh-lå'ręh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 15 miles N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 4000.

Knetzgau, knĕts'gŏw, a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main. Pop. 1279.

Kniaginin, or **Kniaghinin,** kne-å-ghe-neen', a town of Russia, 50 miles S.E. of Nizhnee-Novgorod. Pop. 1608.

Kniaz, kne-åz', sometimes written **Zid,** zid, a lake of Russia, government and 100 miles S.S.E. of Minsk.

Knielingen, k'neel'ing-ęn or kneel'ing-ęn, a village of Baden, on the Rhine, 3 miles W.N.W. of Carlsruhe.

Kniesen, k'nee'zęn or knee'zęn (Hun. *Gnezdà*, gnĕz'-dŏh'), a town of Hungary, co. of Zips, 15 miles N.E. of Kesmark. Pop. 2260.

Kniffen, nif'fęn, a post-office of Wayne co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 8 miles E. of Allerton.

Knight, nite, a township of Vanderburg co., Ind., on the Ohio River. Pop. 1342.

Knighton, nī'tọn, or **Tref-y-Clawdd,** trĕv-e-klŏwTH (*i.e.*, "town on the dike"), a borough of Wales, co. of Radnor, on a railway, 10 miles N.N.E. of New Radnor. It unites with Radnor, &c., in sending one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 1743.

Knight's, California. See GRAFTON.

Knightsbridge, nīts'brij, a W. suburb of the English metropolis, co. of Middlesex, 3½ miles W. of St. Paul's, London. It has a beautiful church, and the Albert Gate at the entrance to Hyde Park. Pop. 7759.

Knight's (nīts) **Crossing,** a station in Essex co., Mass., on the Eastern Railroad, 3 miles S. of Newburyport.

Knight's Ferry, a post-village of Stanislaus co., Cal., on the Stanislaus River, 38 miles E. by S. of Stockton. It has water-power and a flouring-mill. A bridge crosses the river here. Gold is found near this place.

Knight's Island, an island of Alaska, in Prince William's Sound, 30 miles long. Lat. 60° 13′ N.; lon. 148° E

Knight's Island, one of the Snares Islands, S. of New Zealand. Lat. 62° N.; lon. 93° W.

Knight's Island, an island in Lake St. Louis, W. of Lachine, Quebec.

Knight's Island, in Canada, near the W. coast of Hudson's Bay.

Knight's Landing, Yolo co., Cal. See GRAFTON.

Knight's Mills, a village in Smithfield township, Providence co., R.I., adjacent to Greenville. It has manufactures of cotton cloth. Pop. 92.

Knight's Prairie, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ill.

Knight's Station, a post-office of Jasper co., Mo., on the Memphis, Carthage & Northwestern Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of Carthage.

Knights'town, a post-village of Henry co., Ind., in Wayne township, on the Blue River, and on the Panhandle Railroad, which connects Indianapolis with Richmond, 34 miles E. of the former, and 34 miles W. of Richmond. It contains 6 churches, a national bank, 3 newspaper offices, and the Knightstown Academy, with a fine building. It has manufactures of bagging, brooms, burial-caskets, flour, carriages, sash, &c. Pop. about 2200.

Knights'ville, a post-village of Clay co., Ind., in Van Buren township, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, 3 miles E. of Brazil, and about 18 miles E.N.E. of Terre Haute. It contains 3 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, a large rolling-mill, and 3 blast-furnaces which produce pig-iron. Here are rich mines of excellent block coal, and the works of the Indiana Coal and Iron Company. Pop. 1071.

Knightsville, a post-office of Cumberland co., Me.

Knightsville, a village of Providence co., R.I., on the Hartford & Providence Railroad, adjacent to Cranston Print-Works. It has a church and 2 stores. Pop. 245.

Kniphausen, knip'hŏw'zẹn, a castle of Germany, at the mouth of the Jahde, 30 miles N. of Oldenburg. It was once capital of the lordship of Kniphausen, the smallest state in Europe, now a part of Oldenburg.

Knittelfeld, knit'tẹl-fêlt', a town of Styria, on the left bank of the Mur, 32 miles N.W. of Grätz. Pop. 2018.

Knittlingen, knitt'ling-ẹn, a town of Würtemberg, 26 miles N.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2543.

Knjazewatz, or **Knjaschewatz,** knyå'zhe-våts, a town of Servia, 25 miles E. of Alexinatz. Pop. 3554.

Knob, nŏb, a post-office of Beaver co., Pa., about 22 miles N.W. of Pittsburg.

Knob, a post-hamlet of Tazewell co., Va., near Clinch Mountain, 37 miles N.E. of Abingdon. It has 2 churches.

Knob Creek, a post-township of Cleveland co., N.C. Pop. 638.

Knob Creek, a post-office of Lawrence co., Tenn.

Knobel, no'bẹl, a post-office of Clay co., Ark., on the Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 6 miles S. of Corning.

Knob Lick, a post-hamlet of Metcalfe co., Ky., 97 miles S. of Louisville. It has several churches and a grist-mill.

Knob Lick, a post-village of St. François co., Mo., on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, 95 miles S. of St. Louis. Granite monuments are made here.

Knob Moun'tain, Pennsylvania, in the E.N.E. part of Columbia co., extends a short distance into Luzerne.

Knobnoster, nob-nos'tẹr, a post-village of Johnson co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 19 miles W. of Sedalia, and 75 miles E.S.E. of Kansas City. It has a national bank, 6 churches, a flour-mill, and a newspaper office. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. 914.

Knobs, nŏbz, a township of Yadkin co., N.C. Pop. 1451.

Knobsville, nŏbz'vĭl, a post-village of Fulton co., Pa., in Tod township, about 18 miles W.N.W. of Chambersburg. It has 2 churches.

Knobview, nob-vū', a post-village of Crawford co., Mo., on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 98 miles S.W. of St. Louis. Pop. of Knobview township, 515.

Knobville, nŏb'vĭl, a post-office of Greene co., Ark.

Knock, nok, a mountain of Scotland, co. and 11 miles W.S.W. of Banff Height, 2500 feet above the sea.

Knockannahiggen, Ireland. See BINABOLA.

Knock'lade, a mountain of Ireland, co. of Antrim, 2¾ miles S. of Ballycastle. Height, 1695 feet.

Knock'ma'hon, a village of Ireland, co. of Waterford, near the Atlantic, 1½ miles E.N.E. of Bunmahon.

Knock'mel'edown Mountains, Ireland, in Munster, are between the cos. of Waterford and Tipperary.

Knock'to'pher, a town of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny, 2 miles E.N.E. of Newmarket. Pop. 1008.

Knottingley, not'ting-le, a village of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Aire, 3¾ miles by rail E.N.E. of Pontefract. It has 2 established churches, various chapels, and extensive manufactures of lime. Many river- and coasting-vessels are built here, and the trade on the river and canal is considerable. Pop. of township, 4039.

Knott's Island, a post-office of Currituck co., N.C., on an island of this name in Currituck Sound.

Knott's Mill, a post-office of Orangeburg co., S.C.

Knott's Store, a post-office of Anson co., N.C.

Knottsville, nŏts'vĭl, a post-village of Daviess co., Ky., 12 miles E. of Owensborough. It has a church, an academy, a plough-factory, and a wagon-shop.

Knottsville, a post-hamlet of Taylor co., W. Va., 5 miles S.E. of Grafton. It has a church.

Knowersville, no'ẹrs-vĭl, a post-village in Guilderland township, Albany co., N.Y., on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 17 miles W. of Albany. It has a church, a high school, and manufactures of hives, carriages, furniture, &c.

Knowle, nōwl, a village of England, co. and 10 miles N.W. of Warwick. Pop. 1372.

Knowles, nōlz, a post-office of Montgomery co., Md., on the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 11 miles N. of Washington, D.C.

Knowlesville, nōlz'vĭl, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., in Ridgeway township, on the Erie Canal, and on the New York Central Railroad (Niagara Falls Branch), 36 miles W. of Rochester. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of barrels, carriages, staves, and heading. Pop. 500.

Knowlton, nōl'tọn, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.J., in Knowlton township, about 8 miles N. by E. of Belvidere. It has a church. The township is bounded on the W. by the Delaware River. Pop. of township, 1691.

Knowlton, a village in Delaware co., Pa., on the Chester Creek Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Lamokin. It has a manufactory of cotton and woollen goods. It is near Village Green.

Knowlton, a post-village of Marathon co., Wis., in Knowlton township, on the E. bank of the Wisconsin River, 1 mile from the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, and about 20 miles S. of Wausau. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 264. Knowlton Station on the above railroad is 18 miles S. of Wausau.

Knowlton, nōl'tọn, the chief town of the co. of Brome, Quebec, is near Brome Lake, 10¼ miles S. of Waterloo. It has several mills, 2 hotels, and 5 or 6 stores. Pop. 500.

Knowlton Mills, Pennsylvania. See KNOWLTON.

Knowlton's Landing, a post-hamlet of Desha co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, about 50 miles below Helena.

Knox, nŏx, a county in the N.W. part of Illinois, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by the Spoon River, and by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, hay, cattle, pork, and butter are the staple products. Many mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county. Chief city, Galesburg. Capital, Knoxville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $26,094,620. Pop. in 1870, 39,522, of whom 31,843 were Americans.

Knox, a county in the S.W. part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the West Fork of White River, on the S. by the White River, and on the W. by the Wabash River. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. Maize, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staples. Coal is found here. This county is intersected by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, and the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad. Capital, Vincennes. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 21,562, of whom 19,448 were Americans.

Knox, a county in the S.E. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is intersected by Cumberland River, and also drained by Richland Creek. The surface is hilly and extensively covered with forests. The soil produces Indian corn, oats, and grass. Among its mineral resources are coal and limestone. Capital, Barboursville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,200,000. Pop. in 1870, 8294, of whom 8291 were Americans.

Knox, a county in the S. part of Maine, has an area of about 280 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Penobscot Bay, and on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. It is partly drained by the Medomac River, and comprises several islands. Hay, butter, and potatoes are the staple products. This county has extensive quarries of limestone, and exports large quantities of lime. It has great facilities for commerce and the fisheries, in which a part of the population are employed. The Knox & Lincoln Railroad connects Bath with Rockland, the capital. Valuation of real and personal estate, $15,121,850. Pop. in 1870, 30,823, of whom 29,745 were Americans.

Knox, a county in the N.E. part of Missouri, has an area of 504 square miles. It is intersected by three rivers, called the North Fabius, Middle Fabius, and South Fabius, and is partly drained by the North Fork of Salt River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and tracts of timber, which is here abundant. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, hay, cattle, pork, and wheat are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Edina. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,500,100. Pop. in 1870, 10,974, of whom 10,368 were Americans.

Knox, a county in the N.E. part of Nebraska, is bounded on the N. by the Missouri River, which separates it from Dakota. The surface is diversified. The soil is fertile. It is partly drained by the Niobrara River. Capital, Niobrara. Pop. in 1876, 1248.

Knox, a county in the central part of Ohio, has an area of about 530 square miles. It is intersected by the Vernon and Mohican (or Walhonding) Rivers, and is also drained by the North Fork of the Licking River. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool, butter, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Lake Erie division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and is connected with Cleveland by the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad. Capital, Mount Vernon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $23,702,975. Pop. in 1870, 26,333, of whom 25,088 were Americans.

Knox, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of about 580 square miles. It is intersected by the Holston River, bounded on the W. by the Clinch River, and also drained by the French Broad River. The surface is finely diversified with high ridges, fertile valleys, and extensive forests. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and pork are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies a part of the county, which also has beds of marble and iron ore. It is intersected by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad. The Knoxville & Charleston Railroad connects with the Knoxville & Ohio Railroad at Knoxville, the capital. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,529,113. Pop. in 1870, 28,990, of whom 28,165 were Americans.

Knox, a county in the N. of Texas, drained by Brazos and Big Wichita Rivers. Area, 1300 square miles.

Knox, a township of Knox co., Ill. Pop. 2881, including Knoxville.

Knox, a township of Jay co., Ind. Pop. 685.

Knox, a post-village, capital of Starke co., Ind., in Centre township, on Yellow River, about 25 miles S. of La Porte, and 70 miles S.E. of Chicago. It has a normal school, a newspaper office, and 2 churches. Pop. 244.

Knox, a township of Clarke co., Iowa. Pop. 851.

Knox, township, Pottawattamie co., Iowa. Pop. 1340.

Knox, a post-hamlet of Waldo co., Me., in Knox township, 17 miles W.N.W. of Belfast. It has 2 churches and a high school. The township includes Knox Station. Pop. of the township, 889.

Knox, or **Knoxville,** a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., in Knox township, about 20 miles W. of Albany. It has a tannery. The name of its post-office is Knox. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1641.

Knox, a township of Columbiana co., O. Pop. 2151. It contains Homeworth and North Georgetown.

Knox, a township of Guernsey co., O. Pop. 810. It contains Indian Camp.

Knox, a township of Holmes co., O. Pop. 964. Here bituminous and cannel coal are mined.

Knox, a township of Jefferson co., O. Pop. 1301. It contains Knoxville, Shanghai, and Somerset.

Knox, a township of Vinton co., O. Pop. 559.

Knox, a township of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. 656. It contains Lucinda Furnace. See also Edenburg.

Knox, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. 587.

Knox, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. 863. It contains Knoxville.

Knoxborough, nŏx′bŭr-rŭh, or **Knox Corners,** a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., in Augusta township, about 18 miles S.W. of Utica. It has 2 churches. P. 208.

Knox City, a post-village of Knox co., Mo., on the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, 38 miles W.N.W. of Quincy, Ill. It has a church. Pop. about 150.

Knox College. See Galesburg, Ill.

Knoxdale, Jefferson co., Pa. See Knoxville.

Knox Hill, a post-village of Walton co., Fla., about 110 miles W. by N. of Tallahassee.

Knox Point, a post-hamlet of Bossier parish, La., on Red River, 30 miles by land S. by E. of Shreveport.

Knox Station, a post-office of Waldo co., Me., on the Maine Central Railroad, about 18 miles N.W. of Belfast.

Knoxville, nŏx′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ala., 12 miles N.E. of Eutaw. It has an academy and 2 stores.

Knoxville, a mining and post-village of Lake co., Cal., about 60 miles W.N.W. of Sacramento. Pop. 164.

Knoxville, a post-village, capital of Crawford co., Ga., about 28 miles W.S.W. of Macon. It has a court-house, 2 churches, and a seminary.

Knoxville, a post-town, capital of Knox co., Ill., is in Knox township, on the Galesburg & Peoria Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of Galesburg, and 48 miles W.N.W. of Peoria. It has 7 churches, a national bank, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, manufactures of ploughs, wagons, and woollen goods, and a Swedish college. Pop. about 3000.

Knoxville, a hamlet of Dubois co., Ind., about 58 miles N.E. of Evansville. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Knoxville, a post-village, capital of Marion co., Iowa, in Knoxville township, on the Albia, Knoxville & Des Moines Railroad, at the junction of the Oskaloosa division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 36 miles S.E. of Des Moines, and 20 miles W. of Oskaloosa. It is surrounded by fertile prairies, containing beds of coal. It contains 7 churches, 2 national banks, 2 newspaper offices, the Knoxville Academy, a high school, a foundry, 3 steam flour-mills, and a woollen-mill. Pop. 1699; of the township, additional, 2483.

Knoxville, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., Ky., about 24 miles S. of Covington. It has 2 churches.

Knoxville, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., on the Potomac River (which here flows through fine scenery) and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 75 miles W. of Baltimore. It has 3 churches and a large iron-furnace. Pop. 320.

Knoxville, a post-office of Franklin co., Miss., 24 miles S.E. of Natchez.

Knoxville, a post-village of Ray co., Mo., in Knoxville township, about 44 miles N.E. of Kansas City. It has a drug-store and 2 general stores. Pop. of the township, 2469.

Knoxville, or **Stock′bridge,** a village of Madison co., N.Y., on Oneida Creek, and on the Midland Railroad, 9 miles S. of Oneida. It has 3 churches and a grist-mill. Pop. 241. Post-office, Stockbridge.

Knoxville, a village of Steuben co., N.Y., 1 mile from Corning. It has a church. Pop. 785.

Knoxville, a post-village of Jefferson co., O., in Knox township, about 10 miles N.N.W. of Steubenville, and 3 miles W. of the Ohio River. It has 2 churches. Pop. 165.

Knoxville, a village of Jefferson co., Pa., 6 miles S.S.E. of Brookville. It has 3 churches, a steam saw-mill, and a planing-mill. Here is Knoxdale Post-Office.

Knoxville, a post-borough of Tioga co., Pa., in Deerfield township, on the Cowanesque Creek, about 60 miles N. of Lock Haven, and 27 miles S.W. of Corning, N.Y. It has a graded school, a bank, 3 churches, a tannery, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a sash- and blind-factory. Pop. 400.

Knoxville, a city, the capital of Knox co., Tenn., is beautifully situated on the right or N.W. bank of the Holston River, about 180 miles E. of Nashville, and 200 miles by water above Chattanooga. By railroad it is 112 miles N.E. of Chattanooga. It is on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, and is a terminus of the Knoxville & Charleston Railroad, which connects here with the Knoxville & Ohio Railroad. It is built on a hilly or uneven site, and is surrounded by picturesque scenery. It is the seat of the East Tennessee University, which was organized in 1869 and has 17 instructors and about 100 students. Connected with the university is the Tennessee Agricultural College. Here is an institution for the deaf and dumb, founded by the state, also a new public building erected by the United States for a custom-house and post-office. This is built of a beautiful gray marble quarried in the vicinity, and cost about $400,000. A bridge crosses the river here. Knoxville contains 1 or 2 national banks, 4 other banks, a convent, a rolling-mill, 2 iron-foundries, a machine-shop, a nail-factory, 3 flouring-mills, and manufactures of car-wheels, furniture, and sash and blinds. Two daily and 2 weekly newspapers and a religious paper are published here. This city is very advantageously situated for trade and manufactures. Steamboats can ascend the river in high water. Knoxville was the capital of the state from 1794 to 1817. Pop. 8682.

Knoxville, a hamlet of Cherokee co., Tex., about 40 miles N.E. of Palestine.

Knoxville, a post-office of Marshall co., W. Va.

Knoxville Mines, California. See Knoxville.

Knoydart, noi′dart, a post-settlement in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 26 miles from New Glasgow. Pop. 250.

Knutsford, nŭts′ford (*Cnut's Ford,* "Canute's Ford"), a town of England, co. and 24 miles by rail E.N.E. of Chester. The town has a handsome church, free school, and manufactures of cotton velvets, yarn, worsted, and leather. Pop. 3803.

Knutweil, knoot′ŵīl, a village of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles N.W. of Lucerne. Pop. 1196.

Knyschin, or **Knyszyn,** noi′shin, a town of Russia, in Grodno, about 50 miles S.W. of Grodno. Pop. 2924.

Koahoma, a county of Mississippi. See Coahoma.

Koang-Sin, or **Kouang-Sin-Fou,** China. See Quang-Sin-Foo.

Kobbe, or **Cobbe,** kob′bee, sometimes written **Kobbi,** a town of Africa, in Darfoor, about lat. 14° 11′ N., lon. 28° 8′ E. Pop. 6000.

Kobdo, a city and territory of Mongolia. See Cobdo.

Kobé, ko′bå, a town of Japan, on the bay and near the city of Hiogo. A railway extends hence 22 miles to Osaka. Kobé was founded in 1868. It is the seat of a large tea-trade, and is regularly and neatly built. Pop. 8554.

Kobeljak, or **Kobiljaki,** Russia. See Kobyliaki.

Köben, kö′bẹn, a town of Prussian Silesia, 38 miles N.W. of Breslau, on the left bank of the Oder. Pop. 1128.

Koblenz, a city of Rhenish Prussia. See Coblentz.

Kobrin, or **Kobryn,** ko′brin, a town of Russia, 100 miles S.E. of Grodno. Pop. 7785.

Kobt, a city of Egypt. See Kuft.

Koburg, a town of Germany. See Coburg.

Kobylanka, ko-be-lån′kå, a village of Austrian Galicia, on the Rappa. It has a castle, and in its vicinity a chapel annually visited by 50,000 pilgrims. Pop. 1087.

Kobyliaki, Kobiljaki, ko-beel-yå′kee, or **Kobuljaki,** ko-bŭl-yå′kee, a town of Russia, government and 37 miles S.W. of Poltava. Pop. 12,989.

Kobylin, ko-be-leen′, a town of Prussian Poland, 50 miles S.S.E. of Posen, on the Orla. Pop. 2404.

Kochem, a town of Prussia. See Cochem.

Kocher, ko′kẹr, a river of Würtemberg, joins the Neckar 6 miles N. of Heilbronn. Length, 70 miles.

Koch-Hissar, kok-his′sar‵, a town of Asia Minor, on the E. bank of a large salt lake, the ancient *Tattæa Palus,* in lat. 38° 50′ N., lon. 33° 29′ E.

Koch's, kŏks, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., O., in Salt Creek township, about 12 miles S.E. of Wooster. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a steam saw-mill.

Kochstedt, kok′stĕtt, a town of Prussia, in Saxony, 21 miles S.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 2061.

Kochville, a township of Saginaw co., Mich. Pop. 1382.

Kock, kok, a town of Russian Poland, about 40 miles S. of Siedlec, on the Wieprz. Pop. 1788.

Koda, ko′dạ, a town of Sinde, 23 miles S.W. of Khyerpoor, in lat. 27° 55′ N., lon. 68° 52′ E. Pop. 2200.

Koden, ko′dẹn, a town of Poland, province of Siedlec, on the Bug, 23 miles E.S.E. of Biala. Pop. 2500.

Kodiak, Alaska. See Kadiak.

Kodjend, a town of Asia. See Khojend.

Kodj-Hissar, Asiatic Turkey. See Koch-Hissar.

Kodus, a river of Asia Minor. See Sarabat.

Koedang, koo‵dång′, a prefix to several rivers of Java. They are Koedang Galos, Koedang Jewah, Koedang Rowo, Koedang Segero-Aloen, and Koedang Segero-Soerang, all flowing into the Indian Ocean.

Koei-Choo, Quei-Choo, Kouei-Tchou, kwå‵-choo′, or **Kwi-Choo,** kwī‵-choo′, a province in the S.W. of China. Lat. 24° 30′ to 29° N.; lon. 104° to 110° E. Pop. 5,288,219. Surface mountainous. It has mines of gold, silver, mercury, and iron. Chief city, Koei-Yang.

Koei-Ling, a city of China. See Kwei-Lin.

Koei-Te, a city of China. See Kwei-Te.

Koei-Yang, Kwei-Yang, or **Kouei-Yang,** kwå‵-yång′, a town of China, capital of the province of Koei-Choo. Lat. about 22° N.; lon. 107° E.

Koel, a river of India. See Coel.

Koelen, a mountain of Scandinavia. See Kiölen.

Koeltztown, kelts′tŏwn, a post-office of Osage co., Mo., about 20 miles S. of Jefferson City.

Koenigsberg, Prussia. See Königsberg.

Koepang, a town of Timor. See Coepang.

Koermoend, a town of Hungary. See Körmönd.

Koesfeld, a town of Prussia. See Kösfeld.

Koeslin, a town of Prussia. See Cöslin.

Koethen, a town of Germany. See Köthen.

Koeti, a state of Borneo. See Koti.

Koevorde, or **Koevorden.** See Coevorden.

Koewacht, koo′ŵåkt, a village of the Netherlands, in Zealand, 6 miles S. of Axel. Pop. 1904.

Koewala-Day, koo-wå′lå-då, a town of the Malay Archipelago, on the S. coast of the island of Lingen, about 6 miles from the mouth of a considerable river. It is the capital of the island, and the residence of a sultan.

Koft, a city of Egypt. See Kuft.

Kogenheim, ko′ghẹn-hīme‵ (Fr. pron. ko‵ghĕn‵ĕm′), a village of Germany, in Alsace, on the Strasburg & Basel Railway, 7 miles N.N.E. of Schlettstadt. Pop. 1276.

Köhalom, a town of Austria. See Reps.

Kohat, kō-håt′, a town of India, on the confines of Afghanistan, capital of the Kohat district, 25 miles S. of Peshawer. Pop. 11,274.

Kohat, a district of the Peshawer division of the Punjab, including an extensive valley, with beds of sulphur and sources rich in petroleum. Area, 2839 square miles. Capital, Kohat. Pop. 145,419.

Koh-Chang, ko‵-chång′, an island in the Gulf of Siam, about 2 miles S. of Koh-Kud, 6 miles long.

Kohdud, the native name of Phookok.

Koh-Hissar, Koh-Hisar, ko‵-his‵sar′, or **Koh-Rasar,** ko‵-rå‵sar′ (the "hill castle"), a ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, 12 miles S.W. of Mardeen.

Koh-i-Baba, ko‵-e-bå′bå, a mountain-range of Afghanistan, off the S.W. extremity of the Hindoo-Koosh. Lat. 34° 30′ N.; lon. 67° 30′ to 68° 30′ E. Height, 17,640 feet.

Kohi-Chihulton, Beloochistan. See Chehl-Tan.

Koh-i-Damaun, ko‵-e-då-mawn′, or **Koh-i-Dahman,** ko‵-e-då-mån′ (the "mountain-skirt"), a district of Afghanistan, N. of Cabool, comprising a portion of the S. declivity of the Hindoo-Koosh.

Kohistan, ko‵his-tån′ (the "land of mountains"), is a name applied to the N. part of Afghanistan, and to several portions of Beloochistan and Persia.

Koh-Kai-Tai, ko‵-kī‵-tī′, a group of small islets in the Gulf of Siam, in lat. 11° 57′ N., lon. 99° 38′ E.

Koh-Karinj, ko‵-kå‵rinj′, a lofty summit of the Hindoo-Koosh, in Afghanistan, about 20 miles N.N.W. of Jelalabad, about lat. 34° 45′ N., lon. 99° 38′ E.

Koh-Kohg, ko‵-kōg′, an island in the Gulf of Siam, 30 miles S.E. of Koh-Kud.

Koh-Kong, ko‵-kong′, an island in the Gulf of Siam, in lat. 9° 30′ N., lon. 104° 30′ E.

Koh-Krah, ko‵-krå′, or **Cara,** kå-rå′, an island in the Gulf of Siam, in lat. 8° 30′ N., lon. 101° E.

Koh-Kram, ko‵-kråm′, an island in the Gulf of Siam, 16 miles S.E. of Koh-Nok. Length, 5 miles.

Koh-Kud, ko‵-kŭd′, an island in the Gulf of Siam, in lat. 11° 35′ N., lon. 102° 37′ E.

Kohlen-Janowitz, ko′lẹn-yå′no-ŵits‵, a town of Bohemia, 33 miles S.E. of Prague. Pop. 2430.

Kohlsville, kōlz′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Wis., about 25 miles S. by E. of Fond du Lac.

Koh-Nok, ko‵-nok′, an island in the Gulf of Siam, 15 miles S.W. of Koh-See-Chang.

Koh-Phai, ko‵-fī′, a cluster of small islands in the Gulf of Siam, grouped around Cape Liant, the largest of which are Koh-San, Koh-Sam-me-San, and Koh-Kah.

Koh-Phang, ko‵-fång′, or **Sancori,** sån′ko-ree‵, an island in the Gulf of Siam, 30 miles N.E. of Koh-Sama.

Koh-Rasar, a city of Turkey. See Koh-Hissar.

Kohren, ko′rẹn, a town of Saxony, 24 miles S.S.E. of Leipsic, on the Sprottau. Pop. 1146.

Koh-Sama, ko‵-så′må, or **Carnam,** kar‵nåm′, an island in the Gulf of Siam, in lat. 9° 55′ N., lon. 100° E.

Koh-Samet, ko‵-så‵met′, an island in the Gulf of Siam, in lat. 12° 30′ N., lon. 101° 37′ E.

Koh-See-Chang, or **Koh-Si-Chang,** ko‵-see‵-chång′, a larger and lesser island, near the head of the Gulf of Siam. Lat. of the larger, 13° 10′ N.; lon. 100° 59′ E.

Koh-See-Chang, a harbor in the Gulf of Siam, formed by an island of the same name.

Koiner's (koi′nẹrz) **Store,** a post-village of Augusta co., Va., 7½ miles from Waynesborough. It has 2 churches.

Koisoo, or **Koisou,** koi-soo′, a river of Russia, rises, by four principal heads, on the N. slope of the Caucasus, and forms two branches, which fall into the Caspian.

Kojetein, ko′yå-tīne‵, a town of Austria, in Moravia, 10 miles S.W. of Prerau. Pop. 3552.

Kojuk (ko‵jŭk′) **Pass,** Afghanistan, traverses the mountains between the valley of Pisheen and Candahar.

Koka, ko′kŏh‵, a village of Hungary, co. and 23 miles E.N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 2258.

Kokaboni, kŏ‵kå-bo′nee, or **Kukabonee,** kŭk‵å-bo′nee, a town of Bornoo, on the right bank of the Yeoo, in lat. 12° 52′ N., lon. 13° E. Pop. 5000.

Kokan, or **Kokand,** Central Asia. See Khokan.

Kokchaga, kok-chå′gå, Bolchaia, bol-chī′å, and Malaia, må-lī′å, two rivers of Russia, rise in Viatka, flow S., and join the left bank of the Volga. Length, 100 miles.

Kokel, ko'kêl` or ko'kẹl, GREAT and LITTLE, two rivers of Transylvania, which, after a W. course of upwards of 100 miles each, unite at Balasfalva, and the united stream joins the Maros 10 miles N. of Karlsburg.

Kokelay, ko-kẹh-lī', a town of Ceylon, on its E. coast, 35 miles N.N.W. of Trincomalee.

Ko-King, ko`-king', a city of China, province of Yun-Nan, on the Yang-tse-Kiang.

Ko'komo, a city, capital of Howard co., Ind., on the Wild Cat River, and on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad where it crosses the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 54 miles N. of Indianapolis, and 22 miles S.S.E. of Logansport. It is the N.E. terminus of the Frankfort & Kokomo Railroad. It has a court-house, a state normal school, a high school, a national bank, 2 other banks, 5 churches, a foundry, a woollen-mill, several planing-mills, and a stave-factory. Two or 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1870, 2177; in 1875, 5720.

Koko-Nor, ko`ko-nor', **Koko-Noor,** ko`ko-noor', **Koke-Nor,** ko`kẹh-nor' (*i.e.*, "blue sea"), or **Tsing-Hai,** tsing`-hī', a lake of the Chinese Empire, having W. the Desert of Gobi. Length, about 70 miles; breadth, 40 miles. Area, 2040 square miles. It is salt, and has no outlet.

Kokoora, Kokoura, or **Kokura,** ko-koo'rå, a maritime town of Japan, in the island of Kioo-Sioo, capital of the province of Fizen, about 100 miles N.N.E. of Nagasaki, on the Strait of Van der Capellen. Lat. 33° 53' 30" N.; lon. 130° 50' E. Pop. 16,000.

Koksoak, Labrador. See CANIAPUSCAW.

Kokundi, a town of Africa. See KAKUNDY.

Kola, ko'lå, a town of Russian Lapland, 335 miles N.W. of Archangel, near the mouth of the Kola River in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 68° 52' N.; lon. 33° E. Pop. 749. It is fortified, and has a good port.

Kola, a large peninsula of Europe, forming the E. extension of Russian Lapland, and having N.E. the Arctic Ocean and S. the White Sea.

Kol'abah, a district of India, Bombay presidency, on the W. coast, just S. of the city of Bombay. Area, 1482 square miles. Pop. 350,405.

Kolachi, India. See KALAICHI.

Koladyne. See ARACAN RIVER.

Kolapoor, or **Kolhapur,** kō`lạ-poor', a native state of India, Bombay presidency. Lat. 15° 58'–17° 17' N.; lon. 73° 47'–74° 46' E. Area, 2778 square miles. It is a mountainous region, nominally governed by a rajah, but subject to British authority. Its capital, Kolapoor, is 185 miles S.S.E. of Bombay. Total pop. 802,691.

Kolapoor, or **Kolapur,** a town of the Amrawutti district, India. Pop. 6169.

Kolberg, Prussia. See COLBERG.

Kolding, or **Colding,** kol'ding, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 10 miles by rail W.S.W. of Fredericia, on an inlet of the Little Belt, enclosed by walls. Pop. 5400.

Koldsstein, Moravia. See GOLDENSTEIN.

Koleah, ko'le-å, a town of Algeria, 18 miles W.S.W. of Algiers. Pop. 2364.

Ko`leen', a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ind., on the Bedford, Springville & Owensburg Railroad.

Kolemokee Creek, Georgia. See COLAMOKA CREEK.

Kolguev, an island of Russia. See KALGUEV.

Koliazin, Koliasin, ko-le-å-zeen', or **Kalasin,** kå-lå-zeen', a town of Russia, 80 miles E.N.E. of Tver, on the Volga. Pop. 7167.

Kolikod, India. See CALICUT.

Kolima, a river of Asia. See KOLYMA.

Kolin, or **Neu Kolin,** noi ko-leen', a town of Bohemia, circle of Kaurzim, on the Elbe, at a railway junction, 35 miles E. of Prague. Pop. 9473. It has manufactures of cotton, liquor, &c. Marshal Daun here defeated Frederick the Great, June 18, 1757.

Kölleda, a town of Prussia. See CÖLLEDA.

Kollum, kol'lŭm, a village of the Netherlands, Friesland, 8 miles S.E. of Dokkum. Pop. 2380.

Kolmar, Germany. See COLMAR.

Köln, a town of Prussia. See COLOGNE.

Kolo, ko'lo, a town of Russia, province and 40 miles N.E. of Kalisz, on an island in the Warta. Pop. 8112.

Ko'lo, Kolno, kōl'no, or **Koljno,** ko'lẹ-no, a town of Russia, in Poland, government and 16 miles N.N.W. of Lomza. Pop. 4672.

Kolo'ko, a post-office of Washington co., Kansas.

Kolokythia. See GULF OF KOLOKYTHIA.

Kolomea, ko-lo-må'å, sometimes written **Kolomyia,** a town of Austrian Galicia, on the Pruth, 112 miles S.E. of Lemberg. Pop. 14,839. It has many potteries.

Kolomna, ko-lom'nå, a town of Russia, government and 63 miles by rail S.S.E. of Moscow, on the Moskva, near its confluence with the Oka. Pop. 18,808. It has manufactures of silks and woollens.

Kolos, ko`losh', or **Salzgrub,** sålts'groob (Wallachian, *Koshakea*, ko-shå-kå'å?), a town of Transylvania, 12 miles E. of Klausenburg. Pop. 3140.

Kolosvar, a city of Transylvania. See KLAUSENBURG.

Kolouri, an island of Greece. See SALAMIS.

Kolva, or **Kolwa,** kol'vå, a river of Russia, rises in Perm, and joins the Vishera. Length, 170 miles.

Kolyma, or **Kolima,** ko-le-må' or ko-lee'må, a large river of Siberia, rises by several heads near lat. 61° 30' N., and, after a N. course of 700 miles, enters the Arctic Ocean by a wide estuary, near lat. 69° 30' N. and lon. 161° 30' E.

Kolyvan, ko-le-vån', or **Tasheka,** tå'shå-kå`, a small town of Asiatic Russia, government and 110 miles S.W. of Tomsk, on the Obi, with lead- and gold-mines. Pop. 3418.

Kolyvan, a town of Russia. See REVEL.

Kolyvan Mountains, a spur of the Lesser Altai.

Komarno, ko-maR'no, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 25 miles E.N.E. of Sambor. Pop. 3689.

Komarom, a town of Hungary. See COMORN.

Komhar'sen, or **Komar'sen,** a hill-state of India, near the Sutlej, with a capital of the same name, in lat. 31° 19° N., lon. 77° 30' E. Total area, about 60 square miles. The summers are very warm, and the winters severe.

Komlos, kom`losh', a town of Hungary, co. of Torontal, 30 miles W.N.W. of Temesvar. Pop. 5491.

Kommotau, or **Komotau,** kom'mo-tŏw`, a town of Bohemia, at the junction of several railways, 10 miles N.N.W. of Saaz. Pop. 7422. It has manufactures of cottons, woollens, chemicals, spirits, &c.

Komorn, a town of Hungary. See COMORN.

Komo'ka, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Great Western Railway, 10 miles W. of London. It contains 3 stores and 2 hotels, and has a good trade in grain and country produce. Pop. 500.

Komstad, kōm'stăd, a post-office of Clay co., Dakota.

Komuldsina, a town of Turkey. See GUMOORJEENA.

Kon'bo, a lake of Russia, government of Archangel, in Lapland, discharges itself into the Gulf of Kandalaska by two outlets, one at its S.E. and one at its N.W. extremity. It is about 25 miles long by 7 miles broad.

Kon'da, a native state of India, Central Provinces. Area, 174 square miles. Pop. 29,590.

Kon`ewock', a post-office of Yakima co., Washington, on the Yakima River, 84 miles N.W. of Wallula.

Kong, a town of Africa, 500 miles S. of Timbuctoo.

Konganoli, kŏn-gạ-no'le, a town of India, Belgaum district. Pop. 5143.

Kong-Chang, kong`-chång', a city of China, province of Kan-Soo. Lat. 35° N.; lon. 104° 30' E.

Köngen, köng'ẹn, a town of Würtemberg, on the Neckar, 5 miles S.E. of Esslingen. Pop. 2056.

Kong-Ko-To, the Chinese for ZAISAN.

Kong Mountains, a mountain-range of Africa, commencing 200 miles S.E. of Sierra Leone, lat. 9° N., lon. 9° 20' W., and stretching E. through the Mandingo country, along the N. frontier of Ashantee, and across Dahomey. Height, probably not above 2500 feet. They contain granite and ironstone; but little is known regarding them.

Kongsberg, kongs'bêRG ("king's mountain"), a town of Norway, 45 miles by rail W.S.W. of Christiania, on the Lauwen. It has a school of mines, a royal manufactory of arms and powder, smelting-works for silver and cobalt, and manufactures of cloth, iron, toys, cotton goods, &c. The silver-mine of Kongsberg, discovered in 1623, is the most important in the kingdom. Pop. 4800.

Kongs'berg, a post-office of Rock co., Minn.

Kongsvinger, kongs'ving-ẹr, a mountain-fortress of Norway, stift of Aggershuus, amt of Hedemarken, beside the Glommen, 45 miles by rail E.N.E. of Christiania.

Konicz, a village of Bohemia. See KAUNITZ.

Konieh, ko'ne-ẹh, **Konia, Koniah,** or **Koniyeh,** ko'ne-ạ or ko'ne-yẹh (anc. *Ico'nium*), a city of Asia Minor, capital of the vilayet of Konieh. Lat. 37° 51' N.; lon. 32° 40' E. Pop. 40,000. Its walls, which are from 2 to 3 miles in circumference, were built with materials of ancient edifices, by the Seljook sultans, whose capital it was in the twelfth century. The most remarkable building is the Injemi Minareh Djami, with exquisite tracery, fret-work, and mouldings. It has numerous other mosques, some colleges, Armenian churches, public baths, khans, extensive suburbs, a fortified palace, with some massive Arabic architecture, and some manufactures of carpets and colored leather. It is noted for its great numbers of dervishes.

König, a German word, signifying "king," forms a part of numerous names in Central Europe, as KÖNIGSBERG, "King's Mountain," KÖNIGSBACH, "King's Brook," &c.

Königgrätz, kö′niG-grĕts‵, a fortified town of Austria, in Bohemia, 64 miles by rail E.N.E. of Prague, on the Elbe. Pop. 5493. Chief edifices, a cathedral, Jesuits' church, and episcopal palace. It is the see of a bishop-suffragan of Prague, and has a seminary, a gymnasium, and manufactures of organs, gloves, and candles.

Königheim, kö′niG-hīme‵, a town of Baden, 3 miles W.S.W. of Bischofsheim. Pop. 1838.

Könighütte, kö′niG-hüt‵tẹh, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 15 miles S.S.E. of Clausthal. It has important iron-works, which employ 500 persons.

Königinhof, kö′niG-in-hof‵, a town of Bohemia, 16 miles by rail N. of Königgrätz, on the Elbe. Pop. 6222. It has manufactures of cottons, linen fabrics, and leather.

Königsaal, kö′niG-sa̤l‵, a village of Bohemia, on the Moldau, 7 miles S. of Prague. Pop. 1618.

Königsbach, kö′niGs-båK‵, a town of Baden, 10 miles S.E. of Carlsruhe, with a castle. Pop. 2033.

Königsberg, kö′niGs-bĕRG‵, a town of Bohemia, 10 miles W.S.W. of Elbogen, on the Eger. Pop. 4093.

Königsberg, kö′niGs-bĕRG‵, or **Uj-Banya,** oo′ee-ba̤n′yŏh‵, a town of Hungary, co. of Bács, on the Gran, 24 miles E.N.E. of Neutra. Pop. 4490.

Königsberg, or **Koenigsberg,** kĕn′igz-bĕrg (Ger. pron. kö′niGs-bĕRG‵; L. *Mons Re′gius;* Polish, *Krolewiecz,* kro-lå′ve-ĕtch‵), a fortified city of East Prussia, and capital of the government of the same name, at the junction of numerous railways, 338 miles N.E. of Berlin, and on the Pregel, 5 miles from its mouth in the Frische-Haff. Lat. 54° 42′ 8″ N.; lon. 20° 30′ 2″ E. Pop. 122,636. It was once the capital of Prussia, and the residence of the Electors of Brandenburg, and ranks as the third city in the Prussian dominions. It is one of the most strongly fortified towns in the world. It consists of the town proper and of four suburbs. The former is divided into three parts,—the Altstadt, or Old Town, situated on the W., Löbenicht on the E., and Kneiphof, situated on an island formed by the Pregel, which, before entering the town from the E., divides into two arms. The communication between the island and the opposite banks is kept up by bridges. The principal edifices are the royal castle, built in 1257; the former fortress of Friedrichsburg, now used as a store; the exchange, built in 1624; the town house; the cathedral, built in 1332, with tombs of the grand masters of the Teutonic order and of the Dukes of Prussia; citadel, exchange, and theatre. The university, founded in 1554 by the Margrave Albert, and hence called the Albertine, has a library of more than 250,000 volumes, a zoological museum, and other valuable collections, an observatory which the labors of Bessel have rendered famous, and a botanic garden. There are, besides, 2 theological seminaries, 3 gymnasia, schools of art and architecture, and deaf, dumb, and blind asylums. The manufactures comprise woollens, cottons, linens, silks, soap, tobacco, leather, starch, sealing-wax, and refined sugar. The Pregel has a bar across its mouth, with not more than from 5 to 6 feet of water; large vessels bound for Königsberg land at Pilau, which is its port. The trade, notwithstanding a considerable decline, is still important. The chief exports are wheat, rye, barley, pulse, flax, hemp, rapeseed, oil-cake, bones, timber, wool, mats, and feathers. The principal imports are colonial produce, iron in pigs and bars, coal, cotton-wool, cotton twist, wine, spirits, and unrefined sugar. Königsberg was founded in 1255, in 1365 became a member of the Hanseatic League, in 1626 was surrounded with walls, and in 1657 received a strong additional defence in the citadel of Friedrichsburg.

Königsberg, a government of East Prussia, bounded N. by the Baltic. Area, 8145 square miles. P. 1,101,647.

Königsberg, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 41 miles N. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. It is walled, and has several courts and public offices, 2 churches, a court-house, a gymnasium, and a hospital. Pop. 6350.

Königsbrück, kö′niGs-brük‵, or **Kunsberg,** a town of Saxony, 17 miles N.N.E. of Dresden. Pop. 2020.

Königsee, kö′niG-så‵, a town of Germany, in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Rhine, 17 miles W.S.W. of Rudolstadt. Pop. 2486.

Königsee, or **Bartholomäussee,** baR-tol′o-må′oos-så, a lake in the S.E. of Bavaria. Length, 5 miles.

Königsegg, kö′niG-sĕgg‵, **Königseck,** kö′niG-sĕk‵, or **Kumzak,** koom′zåk, a town of Bohemia, with a fine church and school, 31 miles S.E. of Tabor. Pop. 2489.

Königsfeld, kö′niGs-fĕlt‵, or **Neudorf,** noi′doRf, a village of Moravia, 2 miles N. of Brünn. Pop. 1407.

Königshain, kö′niGs-hīn‵, a village of Prussian Silesia, 51 miles W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1280.

Königshofen, kö′niGs-ho‵fẹn, a town of Baden, 17 miles S.E. of Wertheim. Pop. 1306.

Königshofen, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 20 miles W.N.W. of Cologne. Pop. 2764.

Königshofen-im-Grabfelde, kö′niGs-ho‵fẹn-im-gråb′fĕl-dẹh, a town of Bavaria, on the Saale, 44 miles N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 2029.

Königshütte, kö′niGs-hüt‵tẹh, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on a railway, 54 miles E.S.E. of Oppeln. It has large iron- and zinc-works, coal-mines, and renowned mineral baths. Pop. 26,040.

Königslutter, kö′niGs-lŏŏt‵tẹr, a town of Germany, duchy of Brunswick, 9 miles W.N.W. of Helmstedt, on the Lutter. Pop. 2554. It has an ancient Benedictine church, with monuments to the Emperor Lothaire II., to his empress, and to Henry of Bavaria, &c.

Königstädtl, kö′niG-stĕtt′l‵, or **Wiestetz-Kralowy,** ŵe-ĕs′tĕts-krå-lo′ve, a town of Bohemia, 40 miles E.N.E. of Prague. Pop. 2207.

Königstein, kö′niG-stīne‵ (*i.e.,* "king's rock"), a town of Saxony, 17 miles S.E. of Dresden, on the left bank of the Elbe. Pop. 3261. It has a fortress situated on a rock, 450 feet high, and one of the few in Europe never yet taken. The royal treasures are usually deposited here during war.

Königstein, a town of Germany, in Nassau, 12 miles N.E. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 1361.

Königswald, kö′niGs-ŵålt‵, a village of Bohemia, on the Erlau, 10 miles from Tetschen. Pop. 1510.

Königswalde, kö′niGs-wål‵dẹh, a town of Prussia, government of Frankfort, near Sternberg. Pop. 1564.

Königswalde, a village of Saxony, 4 miles N.W. of Zwickau. Pop. 2549.

Königswarth, kö′niGs-waRt‵, a town of Bohemia, 15 miles S.S.W. of Elbogen, with mineral springs. Pop. 1767. Its noble castle, the property of Prince Metternich, contains a splendid collection of works of art.

Königswinter, kö′niGs-ŵin‵tẹr, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 21 miles S.S.E. of Cologne, on the Rhine. P. 2565.

Konin, ko′nin, a town of Russian Poland, province and 33 miles N.N.E. of Kalisz, on the Warta. Pop. 8144.

Koningshoyckt, ko′nings-hoikt‵, a village of Belgium, 13 miles S.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 2103.

Konis′ka, a post-office or hamlet of McLeod co., Minn., on the South Fork of Crow River, 60 miles W. of St. Paul.

Konitz, ko′nits, a town of Austria, in Moravia, 18 miles W.S.W. of Olmutz. Pop. 2022.

Konitz, or **Choynica,** Koy-neet′så, a town of Prussia, 58 miles W.S.W. of Marienwerder. It has a gymnasium and manufactures of cloth and linen. Pop. 8046.

Koniyeh, Asiatic Turkey. See KONIEH.

Köniz, kö′nits, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 2 miles S.W. of Bern. Pop. 6386.

Konkair, a town of India. See CONKAIR.

Könnern, kön′nẹrn, a town of Prussia. See CÖNNERN.

Konniaga, one of the Aleutian Islands. See KANAGA.

Konnon Kondore, kon‵non′ kon-dōr′, an island in the China Sea, off the S.E. coast of Anam. Lat. 8° 40′ N.; lon. 105° 55′ E.

Konotop, ko-no-top′, a town of Russia, government and 96 miles E. of Chernigov, on a railway. Pop. 9946.

Konovits, or **Konowits,** ko′no-vits‵, an island of Russia, in Finland, near the W. shore of Lake Ladoga.

Konradsreuth, or **Conradsreuth,** kon′råds-roit‵, a village of Bavaria, 27 miles N.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1786.

Konskaia, kon-skī′å, a river of Russia, flows W., and enters the Dniester at Nikopol, after a W. course of 130 miles.

Konskie, konsk′yå, **Konski,** kon′skee, or **Konsk,** a town of Poland, government and 35 miles S.W. of Radom. It has iron-forges, and manufactures of cutlery, &c. Pop. 4343.

Konstadt, kon′stått, or **Wotczin,** votch-een′, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 25 miles N.N.E. of Oppeln. P. 2341.

Konstantinogorsk. See CONSTANTINOGORSK.

Konstantinograd. See CONSTANTINOGRAD.

Konstantinow. See CONSTANTINOV.

Konstanz, a lake and city of Baden. See CONSTANCE.

Kontwig, or **Contwig,** kont′ŵiG, a village of Bavaria, about 3 miles E. of Deux-Ponts. Pop. 1413.

Kooba, Kouba, or **Kuba,** koo′bå, a fortified town of Russia, in the Caucasus, province of Bakoo, on the S. side of a river of its own name, 55 miles S.S.E. of Derbend. Pop. 13,062.

Kooban, Kouban, or **Kuban,** koo-bån′ (anc. *Hyp′anis?*), a river of South Russia, rises near Mount Elbrooz, receives numerous affluents from the Caucasian mountain-chain, and, after a generally W. course estimated at 380 miles, enters the Bay of Kooban, on the Black Sea, 20 miles N. of Anapa.

Kooban, or **Kuban,** a district or government of Russia, in Ciscaucasia, bounded W. by the Sea of Azov, and bordering to some extent on the Black Sea. Area, 37,168 square miles. Capital, Yekaterinodar. Chief town, Yeisk. Its people are largely Cossacks. Pop. in 1876, 831,740.

Koobina, Koubina, or **Kubina,** koo-bee'nå, a river of Russia, rises in a small lake in the W. part of the government of Vologda, and falls, by two mouths, into Lake Koobinskoe. Length, 170 miles.

Koobinskoe, Koubinskoe, or **Kubinskoe,** koo-bin'sko-å\`, a lake of Russia, in the S.W. of the government of Vologda. Length, 45 miles.

Koofa, Koufa, or **Kufa,** koo'få, a ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic and 88 miles S. of Bagdad, on an affluent of the Euphrates. The ancient Arabic characters called *Cufic* take their name from this town.

Koofo, koo'fo, a town of Africa, 52 miles S. by W. of Kano, surrounded by a double wall. Pop. 20,000.

Koog-aan-de-Zaan, kōg-ån-då-zån, or **De Koog,** då kōg, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 7 miles N.W. of Amsterdam, on the Zaan. Pop. 2292.

Kooka, Kouka, or **Kuka,** koo'kå, or **Kookawa,** a town of Africa, former capital of Bornoo, on the W. bank of Lake Chad. It consists of two regular oblong towns, each walled, of which the smaller and eastern one contains a palace of the sultan. It is the seat of a large trade.

Kookewaree, India. See KUKEWARI.

Kookoo-Kota, Koukou-Kota, koo'koo-ko'tå, or **Khoton,** ko-ton', a town of Mongolia, 50 miles N.W. of the Great Wall of China. Lat. 40° 40′ N.; lon. 111° 15′ E.

Kooldja, or **Kuldsha,** kool'ja, also written **Guldscha,** formerly called **Eelee** or **Ili,** ee'lee, a district or government of Russian Toorkistan, formerly a Chinese province forming the western portion of Soongaria. It is a mountainous region, traversed by the river Eelee. Area, 27,389 square miles. Capital, Kooldja. Pop. 130,000. It is still claimed by China.

Kooldja, or **Eelee** (Chinese, *Hoei-Yuan-Tching,* ho-å'-yoo-ån\`-ching'), a town, capital of the Kooldja district, on the river Eelee. Lat. 43° 46′ N.; lon. 82° 30′ E. Twenty-five miles to the E. is the town of Old Kooldja.

Koolfo, Koulfo, or **Kulfo,** kool'fo\`, a town of West Africa, in Nyffé, 220 miles S.W. of Kano, on the Mayarrow, about lat. 10° 10′ N., lon. 6° 45′ E. It is surrounded by a high wall. Pop. about 16,000.

Koolkoon, South Asia. See KUEN-LUN.

Kooloi, Kouloi, or **Kuloi,** koo-loi', a river of Russia, falls into the Bay of Mezen, in the White Sea. Total course, 150 miles.

Kooloo, a district in India. See COOLOO.

Koom, Khoom, Khoum, or **Kum,** a decayed city of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, 80 miles S.W. of Teheran. Pop. 8000. It is surrounded by extensive ruins, and has a college and a mosque.

Kooma, Kouma, or **Kuma,** koo'må, a river of South Russia, in the Caucasus, enters the Caspian about 135 miles S.W. of Astrakhan, after a N.E. course of 300 miles.

Koomabad, a town of Persia. See KHURRUMABAD.

Koomamotoo, or **Kumamotu,** koo\`må-mo-too', a town of Japan, island of Kioo-Sioo, 50 miles E. of Nagasaki. Pop. from 50,000 to 300,000, variously given.

Koome-Shah, Koumi-Chah, koo\`mee-shå', or **Koom-Shah,** koom-shå, a town of Persia, Irak-Ajemee, 50 miles S.S.E. of Ispahan, enclosed by walls. Pop. 4000, who weave and dye cotton goods.

Koonasheer, Kounashir, or **Kunashir,** koo-nå-sheer', one of the South Kooril Islands, close on the N.E. coast of Yesso, Japan. Lat. of the N.E. point, 44° 29′ N.; lon. 146° 8′ E. It is about 70 miles long, and 25 miles broad. It is thinly inhabited.

Koonawar, Himalaya. See KHOONAWUR.

Koonawur, a town of India. See KUNAWUR.

Koonch, koonch, a town of India, Jhansee division, 67 miles E.S.E. of Gwalior. Pop. 14,841.

Koondooz. See KHOONDOOZ.

Kooner, a river of Asia. See KAMA.

Kooneshur, a village of Russia. See SHAMAKA, OLD.

Koongoor, Koungour, or **Kungur,** koong\`goor', a town of Russia, government of Perm, near the confluence of the Iren and Sylva, 50 miles S.S.E. of Perm. It has fine churches, a convent, soap-works, and tanneries, and a considerable trade in corn. Near it are fine quarries of alabaster and some remarkable grottos. Pop. 10,804.

Koonia, Kounia, or **Kunia,** koon'yå, a river of Russia, joins the Lovat after a N. course of 100 miles.

Koopiansk, Koupiansk, or **Kupiansk,** koo-pe-ånsk', written also **Kupensk,** koo-pênsk', a town of Russia, on the Oskol, government and 61 miles E.S.E. of Kharkov. Pop. 4247.

Koor, Kour, or **Kur,** koor (anc. *Cyrus*), the principal river of Transcaucasia, flows mostly E.S.E., and enters the Caspian 100 miles S.W. of Bakoo, after a course estimated at 520 miles. The chief affluents are the Aras (*Araxes*), Alazan, and Yora or Yoree.

Kooranko, a territory of Africa. See KORANKO.

Koordistan, Kourdistan, or **Kurdistan,** *i.e.*, the "country of the Koords" (anc. *Cordue'ne* or *Gordye'ne;* the country of the *Cardu'chi*), an extensive region of West Asia, mostly between lat. 34° and 38° N. and lon. 42° and 47° E., and shared between Turkey and Persia, Turkish Koordistan being mostly comprised in the vilayet of Bagdad, and Persian Koordistan in the province of Irak-Ajemee. Area, estimated at 500,000 square miles, but its limits are ill defined. Pop. 3,000,000, of which four-fifths are Koords. The surface is mountainous, especially in the N., where Mount Bisutoon rises to 12,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Tigris and the Zab Ald, Zab Asfel, and Dialah, its affluents. Cattle-rearing is the chief occupation of the population, and large numbers of sheep and goats are annually transported hence to Constantinople, Aleppo, &c. The Turkish are more settled in their habits than the Persian Koords; but a large proportion of the population wander in hordes over the country, which is very imperfectly subjected to either the Turkish or Persian sovereigns. They are a stout, dark race, well formed, with dark hair, small eyes, wide mouth, and a fierce look. Almost every man is mounted, and is provided either with javelins about 3 feet 9 inches long, or a bow of horn nearly 6 feet long and a well-supplied leathern quiver. The sling, which Xenophon saw when he passed through the country, is still in use. The language is of the same stock as the modern Persian. The great body of the Koords are Mohammedans. The women, unlike those of most other Asiatic nations, are said to be treated with much respect, while marriage is regarded as sacred. The Koords were known to the ancients under the name of Carduchi. The population of the Turkish portion of Koordistan is supposed by Chesney to exceed 2,500,000. The principal towns are Arbil, Altoon-Kupree, and Kerkook.——Adj. KOOR'DISH; inhab. KOORD.

Koorgan, or **Kurgan,** koor\`gån', a town of Western Siberia, on the Tobol, 200 miles above Tobolsk. Pop. 6120.

Koorghi-Nor, a lake of Asia. See ALAKTOO-KOOL.

Kooril, Kouril, or **Kuril** (koo'ril) **Islands,** a group of about 25 islands in the North Pacific, extending from Kamchatka to Japan, of which latter they form a part, between lat. 43° 40′ and 57 N. and lon. 145° and 156° E. They extend in length more than 700 miles. Total estimated area, 3070 square miles. The population is uncertain, but small. The surface is very irregular. There are many volcanic mountains, some rising to 6000 feet in elevation. The inhabitants are partly Kamchadales, and partly Aïnos (ī'noce), a tribe which appears to belong to the same race as the aborigines and peasantry of Japan. They live mostly by hunting and fishing, the products of which they barter to Russian, American, Japanese, and Dutch traders. The chief islands are Itooroop, Koonasheer, Paramoosheer, Ooroop, and Amakootan.——Inhab. KOORILIAN (KURILIAN), koo-ril'e-ạn.

Koorin'ga, a town of South Australia, 90 miles by rail N. of Adelaide. Near it are the rich Burra-Burra copper-mines.

Koor-Kara-Oosson. See SOOI-CHING-BAO.

Koornagallee, a town of Ceylon. See KORNEGAL.

Koorsk, Koursk, or **Kursk,** koorsk, a government in the S. of European Russia, bounded E. by Voronezh, S. by Kharkov, W. by Chernigov, and N. by Orel. Area, 17,382 square miles. Pop. 1,954,807. The surface is flat, or undulating; the soil is very fertile, and nearly all occupied in agriculture. The manufactures comprise coarse woollens, leather, tallow, soap, saltpetre, and pottery. It is the most densely populated of any government in Russia.

Koorsk, Koursk, or **Kursk,** a city of Russia, capital of the above government, situated on the Seim, 290 miles by rail S. by W. of Moscow. Pop. 31,754. It is the seat of a Greek bishop, and has a gymnasium and a theological seminary. It has manufactures of leather, wax, and tallow, and an active commerce.

Koorta Argish, Kurta (or **Kurtea**) **Argish,** koor'tå ar\`ghish' (Fr. *Corte d'Argis,* kort dar\`zhees'), a town and bishop's see of Roumania, 18 miles E. by N. of Rimnik.

Koorthul, or **Kurthul,** koor'thŭl', a town of British India, district of Meerut, North-West Provinces, 40 miles N. of Delhi. Pop. 7972.

Koos, Kous, or **Kus,** Egypt. See GHOOS.

Koose, or **Koosa,** a river of India. See COSI.

Kooshan, Koushan, or **Kushan,** koo'shån', one of the most frequented passes across the Hindoo-Koosh from Afghanistan into Toorkistan. Lat. 35° 37' N.; lon. 68° 55' E. Its summit is estimated to be 15,000 feet in height.

Koosharem, a post-office of Sevier co., Utah.

Kooshk, kooshk, a river of Afghanistan, joins the Moorghaub in lat. 36° 16' N. and lon. 62° 32' E., after a course of about 130 miles.

Koosh'tia, or **Kushtia,** koosh'tẹ-ạ, a town of Bengal, Nuddea district, on the Ganges, 100 miles by railway N.N.E. of Calcutta. It has a hospital and dispensary, and is the seat of a large trade. Pop. 9245.

Koosima, Japanese Archipelago. See COOSIMA.

Kooskovime, a river of Alaska. See KUSKOQUIM.

Koosnetsk, Kouznetsk, Kusnetsk, or **Kuznetzk,** koos-nĕtsk', a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Tomsk, 150 miles E.N.E. of Barnaul. Pop. 2120.

Koota, Kouta, or **Kuta,** koo'tå, a river of Siberia, in Irkootsk, joins the Lena. Length, 220 miles.

Kootaiah, a town of Asia Minor. See KUTAIEH.

Kootais, Koutais, Kutais, koo-tīs', or **Kotais,** ko-tīs' (anc. *Cotatis?*), the capital town of the government of Kootais, as formerly of Imeritia, Russian Transcaucasia, 65 miles by rail E. of Poti, on the Rion. Pop. 12,165.

Kootais, or **Kutais,** a government of Russia, in Transcaucasia, comprising a part of the old provinces of Mingrelia and Imeritia, bounded W. by the Black Sea. Area, 8012 square miles. Capital, Kootais. Pop. 570,691.

Kootchook Mender. See CAYSTER.

Kootenay, koo'tẹ-nå', the most northern county of Idaho, borders on the British possessions. It is intersected by Clarke's Fork of the Columbia River, and also drained by the Kootenay River. The surface is partly mountainous.

Kootenay, Kootanie, Flat Bow, or **MacGillivray River,** rises in British Columbia, on the W. slope of the Rocky Mountains. It runs southward into Missoula co., Montana, then, bending westward, returns into British Columbia, in which it flows northwestward and enters the Columbia River. Its length is estimated at 450 miles.

Kootubdea, or **Kutabdia,** koo'tŭb-de'ạ, a low, level island in the Bay of Bengal, W. of the Chittagong coast, with a light-house, lat. 21° 56' 30" N., lon. 93° 45' E. It was formerly populous, but it is now almost unpeopled.

Kooz'nets, Kouznets, or **Kusnetzk,** koos-nĕtsk', a town of Russia, government and 110 miles N.N.E. of Saratov. Pop. 14,185.

Ko'pagunge', or **Gopiganj,** go'pī-gŭnj', a town of India, 25 miles W. of Benares. Pop. 6086.

Ko'pal', a town of Russian Toorkistan, government of Semiretchensk, about 125 miles N.W. of Kooldja. P. 4339.

Kopcseny, kop'chåñ', or **Kitsee,** kit'så', a town of Hungary, co. of Wieselburg, 4 miles from Presburg.

Kop'el, or **Marysville,** a village of Mercer co., O., in Marion township, 17 miles from Versailles, and about 54 miles N.N.W. of Dayton. Pop. 305.

Köpenick, kö'pẹh-nik', or **Köpnik,** a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on an island formed by the Spree and Dahme, 8 miles by rail S.E. of Berlin. It has an old royal palace, now used as a military depot. Pop. 7113.

Kopidino, ko-pe-dee'no, a town of Bohemia, 10 miles N.W. of Bidschow. Pop. 1577.

Köping, chö'ping, a town of Sweden, læn and 20 miles S.W. of Westerås, at the W. extremity of the Mælar Lake, on a railway. Pop. 1867.

Kopparberg, Sweden. See FALUN.

Kopreinitz, ko'prī-nits', or **Kopreinicza,** ko'prī-nit'så (Hun. *Kaproncza,* kŏh'pront'sŏh'), a town of Hungary, Croatia, 27 miles E.S.E. of Warasdin. Pop. 5684.

Koprili, ko-pree'lee, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 23 miles S. of Uskup. Pop. about 5000.

Koptos, a town of Upper Egypt. See KUFT.

Kopul, ko-pŭl', or **Copaul,** ko-pawl', a town of India, presidency of Bombay, 130 miles W.S.W. of Kurnool.

Kopurthella, India. See KAPOORTHELLA.

Kopyl, ko-pil', a town of Russia, government and 55 miles S.S.W. of Minsk. Pop. 1060.

Kopys, ko-pis', a town of Russia, government and 30 miles N. of Moheelev, on the Dnieper. Pop. 1860.

Koramas, a river of Asia Minor. See KARA-SOO.

Korang'amite Lake, in the S.W. of the county of Grenville, Victoria, Australia, is 18 miles long and 4 miles in average breadth, and together with the Little Korangamite, which is a pendant to the larger lake, it is estimated to have an area of 80 square miles. Its waters are intensely salt. In summer the level of the lake is lower than in winter, and the exposed surface is covered with salt.

Koranko, ko-rån'ko, or **Kooranko,** koo-rån'ko, a territory of West Africa, E. of Sierra Leone, between lat. 8° 20' and 9° 20' N., lon. 9° 40' and 11° 30' W. Of this region very little is known.

Korassan, a province of Persia. See KHORASSAN.

Korat, ko'råt', a town of Indo-China, 138 miles N.E. of Bangkok, and capital of a small state of the same name. It stands on a high spot of difficult access. Pop. 7000. The state has 60,000 inhabitants.

Korbach, a town of Germany. See CORBACH.

Kor'bel's Mills, a post-office of Sonoma co., Cal., is on the Fulton & Guerneville Railroad, at Korbel's Station, 74 miles N. of San Francisco. Here is a saw-mill.

Korbers, the German for CORBIÈRES.

Kordofan, kor-do-fån', a country of Africa, forming a province of Egyptian Soodan, mostly between lat. 11° and 15° N. and lon. 28° and 32° E., having on the E. Sennaar and on the W. Darfoor. The Bahr-el-Abiad forms part of its E. limit. Formerly many slaves were sent from it into Egypt; but this trade appears to have been checked. The inhabitants consist of the negroes or aborigines, the Arabs or free people, and those who have emigrated from Dongola. The Dongolawee are the most opulent, and nearly the whole of the export trade is in their hands. The country is generally level. Gums, oil-seeds, durra, and cotton are staple products. Kordofan was subdued by Mohammed Alee in 1820. Principal town, El Obeid. Pop. 278,740, of whom 114,000 are nomadic.

Korea, a country of Asia. See COREA.

Kore'a, a native state of India, in Chuta-Nagpoor, lat. 81° 58' 15"–82° 48' 15" E., lon. 22° 55' 50"–23° 49' 15" N., entirely surrounded by other small native states. Area, 1631 square miles. It is a broken sandstone plateau with large forests. It is governed by a rajah, tributary to the British. Capital, Souhat, a small village. Total pop. 21,127.

Koree, ko'ree', the easternmost arm of the Indus River, at its delta, dividing Sinde from Cutch. Lat. 23° 30' N.; lon. 68° 25' E. Its mouth, 7 miles in width, is navigable 16 miles to Cotasir.

Korelia, a district of Russia. See KARELIA.

Koremoz, a branch of the Euphrates. See KARA-SOO.

Korenicsa, or **Korenitsa,** ko-rå-nee'chå, OBER, o'bẹr, and UNTER, ŏŏn'ter, two nearly contiguous villages of Croatia, 60 miles S.S.E. of Carlstadt. Pop. 4628.

Korennaia, ko-rĕn-nī'å, a village of Russia, government and 18 miles N.N.W. of Koorsk, with a convent and one of the largest fairs in Russia.

Korgo, kor'go, a small island in the Persian Gulf, 2 miles N. of Karak. Lat. 29° 23' N.; lon. 50° 17' E.

Koritschan, ko-reet-shån', a town of Austria, in Moravia, 30 miles E.S.E. of Brünn. Pop. 1750.

Kork, koʀk, a village of Baden, on the Kinzig, 8 miles by rail N.N.W. of Offenburg. Pop. 1059.

Körlin, köʀ-leen', a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 17 miles S.W. of Köslin. Pop. 3157.

Körmöcz Banya, the Hungarian name of KREMNITZ.

Körmönd, or **Koermoend,** köʀ'mönd', a town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, at the confluence of the Pinka with the Raab, 15 miles S. of Stein-am-Anger. It has a magnificent old castle. Pop. 3937.

Korna, kor'nå, a town of Asiatic Turkey, vilayet of Bagdad, at the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, 38 miles N.W. of Bassorah.

Kornegal, kor-nå-gål', **Kornegalle,** or **Koornagallee,** koor-nạ-gål'lee, also called **Kurunegala,** a town of Ceylon, 48 miles N.E. of Colombo. It is surrounded by woods. Pop. 3682; of Kornegal district, 207,891.

Kornelimünster, kor-nå'lee-mün'stẹr, **Korneliusmünster,** kor-nå'lee-ŏŏs-mün'stẹr, or **Kornelmünster,** koʀ'nẹl-mün'stẹr, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 4 miles S.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. of commune, 2907.

Korneuburg, koʀ'noi'bŏŏʀɢ, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 9 miles N.N.W. of Vienna, and on the railway to Stockerau. It has a fine Gothic church, and manufactures of carpets and wine. Pop. 4256.

Kornhaus, koʀn'hŏwss, a town of Bohemia, 24 miles W.N.W. of Prague. Pop. 1179.

Koro, one of the Feejee Islands. See GORO.

Ko'ro, a post-office of Winnebago co., Wis.

Korolevetz, a town of Russia. See KRÓLEVETS.

Ko'ron, a fortified seaport town of Greece, on the Gulf of Koron, 7 miles N.W. of Cape Gallo. Pop. 3382. See GULF OF KORON.

Koronowo, a town of Prussia. See Krone.

Korop', a town of Russia, government and 80 miles E. of Chernigov, on a stream of its own name. Pop. 5381.

Körös, kö'rösh', a river of Hungary, rises by several heads in Transylvania, flows W., and, after a course of 200 miles, joins the Theiss at Csongrad.

Körös, Hungary. See Kis-Körös and Nagy-Körös.

Korotayak, Korotaiak, Korotajak, ko-ro-tå-yåk', or **Korotoiak,** a town of Russia, government and 48 miles S. of Voronezh, on the Don. Pop. 8620.

Korotcha, ko-ro'chå, or **Karotcha,** kå-ro'chå, a town of Russia, government and 68 miles S.E. of Koorsk. Pop. 6563. It is well built, and has several churches.

Korpo, kor'po, an island of Finland, læn and 35 miles S.W. of Abo, in the Baltic. Circuit about 18 miles.

Korsabad, Asiatic Turkey. See Khorsabad.

Korsör, or **Korsoer,** kor'sör', a town of Denmark, island of Seeland, on the Great Belt, 64 miles by rail W.S.W. of Copenhagen. It has good docks and a harbor which admits vessels drawing from 17 to 18 feet, and is defended by a fort. Pop. 3759.

Korssun, a town of Russia. See Karsoon.

Kortetz, an island of Russia. See Cortetz.

Kort'right, a post-village in Kortright township, Delaware co., N.Y., about 56 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It has a church and about 25 houses. Pop. of the township, 1679.

Kortryk, a town of Belgium. See Courtrai.

Kortsheva, or **Kortschewa,** kort-shå'vå, a town of Russia, government and 40 miles E. of Tver, on the Volga, with 1850 inhabitants, and an active export trade.

Korvey, or **Corvey,** kor'vī, a hamlet of Prussia, in Westphalia, on the Weser, 42 miles S.E. of Minden. It is noted for its ancient abbey, now a prince's residence, with a great library. Pop. 112.

Korwestheim, kor'ŵest-hīme', or **Kornwestheim,** a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar. Pop. 1645.

Korzul, the Slavonic for Curzola.

Kos, an island and gulf of Asiatic Turkey. See Cos.

Kösching, kösh'ing, a town of Bavaria, 30 miles W.S.W. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1550.

Koschmin, a town of Prussia. See Kozmin.

Kosciusko, kos'se-us'ko, a county in the N.E. part of Indiana, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is drained by the Tippecanoe and Eel Rivers and Turkey Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with small lakes. About one-third of the area is covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple abounds. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, oats, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad and the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad. Capital, Warsaw. Valuation of real and personal estate, $15,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 23,531, of whom 22,803 were Americans.

Kosciusko, a station in Kosciusko co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 7 miles E. by S. of Warsaw.

Kosciusko, a post-village, capital of Attala co., Miss., on the Yockanockany Creek, and on the Kosciusko Branch of the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, about 70 miles N.N.E. of Jackson. It has 3 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. 577.

Kosciusko Junction, a station on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, at the junction of the Kosciusko Branch, 18 miles W. of Kosciusko, Miss.

Kosciusko, Mount. See Mount Kosciusko.

Kosel, ko'zel, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, 26 miles S.S.E. of Oppeln, on the Oder, at a railway junction. Pop. 4746. Alt Kosel, ålt ko'zel, is a village in Silesia, S. of Kosel.

Koselets, or **Koseletz,** ko-så-lěts', a town of Russia, government and 40 miles S.S.W. of Chernigov, on the Oster. Pop. 5078. It has a cathedral and a fort.

Koselsk, a town of Russia. See Kozelsk.

Kosenitzy, a town of Russian Poland. See Kozienice.

Kösfeld, or **Koesfeld,** kös'fělt, a walled town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 20 miles W. of Münster. It has 2 castles, 3 churches and chapels, a synagogue, a gymnasium, and a hospital. Pop. 3802.

Koshakea, a town of Transylvania. See Kolos.

Kosh'konong, a township of Jefferson co., Wis., on Koshkonong Lake. Pop. 3556. It contains Fort Atkinson.

Koshkonong, a post-office and station of Rock co., Wis., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 13 miles N.N.E. of Janesville, and 1 mile S.E. of Koshkonong Lake.

Koshkonong Creek, Wisconsin, rises in Dane co., runs eastward and southward, and enters Koshkonong Lake about 12 miles S.W. of Jefferson.

Koshkonong Lake, Wisconsin, is an expansion of Rock River, which enters the N.E. end in Jefferson co., and issues from the S.W. extremity of the lake at the N. border of Rock co. It is about 8 miles long and 4 miles wide, and abounds in ducks. The water is not very deep.

Kosiki (ko-see'kee) **Islands,** of Japan, are in lat. 31° 40' N., lon. 129° 42' E., surrounded by rocks on all sides.

Kosima, ko-see'må, an island of Japan, in lat. 41° 21' 30" N., lon. 139° 46' E., 10 miles in circuit.

Kositze, a city of Hungary. See Kaschau.

Köslin, a town of Prussia. See Cöslin.

Koslov, or **Koslow,** kos-lov', a town of Russia, government and 52 miles W.N.W. of Tambov, on the Lesnoi Voronezh. It contains 8 churches and a monastery, and has a considerable trade in cattle and tallow. Pop. 25,522.

Koslov, or **Koslow,** Russia. See Eupatoria.

Kosmodemiansk, or **Kosmodemjansk,** kos-mo-děm-yånsk', a town of Russia, government and 103 miles W.N.W. of Kazan, on the Volga. Pop. 5845.

Kosse, kōs'sā, a post-village of Limestone co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 155 miles N.N.W. of Houston, and 110 miles S. of Dallas. It has a church, an academy, a broom-factory, and a drug-store.

Kosseir, or **Cosseir,** kos'sår', a seaport town of Upper Egypt, on the W. coast of the Red Sea, 95 miles E. of Keneh. Lat. 26° 8' N.; lon. 34° 15' E. Pop. from 1500 to 2000. It is an entrepôt for the trade between Egypt and Arabia, and is defended by a citadel. Old Kosseir is 6 miles N.W. of the above.

Kossmannos, koss'mån-nos, or **Kosmonos,** kos'-mo-nos, a village of Bohemia, 3 miles N.E. of Buntzlau. Pop. 2521.

Kossovia, a city of Hungary. See Kaschau.

Kossovo, kos-so'vo, or **Kassovo,** a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 7 miles N.E. of Pristina.

Kossuth, kōs-sooth', a northern county of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the East Fork of Des Moines River, which runs southward and divides it into nearly equal parts. The West Fork or main stream of the Des Moines touches the S.W. corner of this county. A large portion of it is prairie. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Iowa and Dakota division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Capital, Algona. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,515,151. Pop. in 1870, 3351, of whom 2780 were Americans; in 1875, 3765.

Kossuth, a post-hamlet in Monroe township, Washington co., Ind., 44 miles W. of Madison. It has 2 churches.

Kossuth, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, near the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad, 15 miles N. of Burlington. It has 3 churches, an academy, and a flour-mill. Kossuth Station is at Mediapolis, 2 miles W. of Kossuth.

Kossuth, a post-village of Alcorn co., Miss., 9 miles S.W. of Corinth. It has an academy, 2 churches, a grist-mill, a foundry, a machine-shop, a plough-factory, and a steam saw-mill. Pop. about 300.

Kossuth, a post-village of Auglaize co., O., in Salem township, on the Miami & Erie Canal, about 15 miles S.W. of Lima. It has a church and manufactures of carriages and furniture. Pop. 112.

Kossuth, a post-hamlet of Clarion co., Pa., about 14 miles S.S.E. of Oil City.

Kossuth, township, Manitowoc co., Wis. Pop. 2260.

Kossuth, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, 4 miles S.E. of Breslau. Pop. 150.

Kossuth Centre, a hamlet of Kossuth co., Iowa, on the East Fork of Des Moines River, 8 miles above Algona.

Kostainicza, kos-tī-neet'så, or **Kostanitz,** kos'tå-nits', a town of Austria, in Croatia, on the military frontier, 20 miles S.E. of Petrinia. Pop. 2067.

Kostambul, Asia Minor. See Kastamoonee.

Kostanitz, kos'tå-neets', a town of Turkey, in Roumelia, S. of the Balkan, 130 miles W.N.W. of Adrianople.

Kostel, kos'tel, a town of Austria, in Moravia, on the Thaya, 28 miles S.S.E. of Brünn. Pop. 2223.

Kosteletz, kos'teh-lěts', or **Kosteletz-am-Adlerflusse,** kos'teh-lěts'-åm-å'dler-floos'seh, a town of Bohemia, on the Adler, 17 miles E.S.E. of Königgrätz. Pop. 3158.

Kosteletz, or **Kosteletz-an-der-Elbe,** kos'teh-lěts'-ån-děr-ěl'beh, a town of Bohemia, 23 miles N.W. of Kaurzim, on the Elbe. Pop. 3032.

Kosteletz, kos'teh-lěts', a town of Austria, in Moravia, 12 miles S.W. of Olmutz. Pop. 1360.

Kosten, kos'ten, a town of Prussian Poland, 26 miles S.W. of Posen, on the Obra. Pop. 3951.

Kostenblut, kos'tẹn-blŏŏt', a town of Prussian Silesia, 19 miles W. of Breslau. Pop. 1173.

Kostendil, European Turkey. See Ghiustendil.

Köstritz, kös'trits, a village of Germany, in Reuss-Schleiz, on the Elster, 4 miles N.W. of Gera. Pop. 1516.

Kostroma, kos-tro'må, a river of Russia, joins the Volga at Kostroma, after a S. course of 130 miles.

Kostroma, a government of European Russia, near its centre. Area, 30,812 square miles. Nearly the entire surface is pasture-land and forests, except a small part in the S.W., which belongs to the manufacturing district of Central Russia. Pop. 1,176,097.

Kostroma, a city of European Russia, capital of the government of Kostroma, 200 miles N.E. of Moscow, at the confluence of the Kostroma and the Volga. It is the see of a bishop, and has a fine cathedral, a gymnasium, a bell-foundry, and manufactures of leather, cloth, Prussian blue, soap, and candles. Pop. 27,178.

Kosva, or **Koswa,** kos'vå, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Perm, flows first S.W., then W., and joins the Kama on the left, after a course of 180 miles.

Koswigk, a town of Central Germany. See Coswig.

Ko'sy, or **Ko'see,** a town of India, 60 miles N.W. of Agra. Pop. 12,410.

Köszegh, a town of Hungary. See Güns.

Kosz'ta, a post-village in Honey Creek township, Iowa co., Iowa, on the Iowa River, 32 miles W.S.W. of Cedar Rapids. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Kot, or **Kote,** is the initial name of numerous small towns of Northwest India.

Kot-Adu, kōt-å-doo', a town of India, province of Punjab, Mooltan division. Pop. 5552.

Kotah, ko'tå, a populous and strongly-fortified town of India, capital of the Kotah state, on the Chumbul, 190 miles S.W. of Agra, in lat. 25° 9' N., lon. 75° 5' E. It is entered by double gateways, and has some good bazaars, numerous temples and substantial dwellings, a palace, and manufactures of cloths, &c.

Kotah, a Rajpoot state of India, subsidiary to the British. It is enclosed by the Gwalior, Odeypoor, and Kishenagur dominions, has an area of 4400 square miles, and is among the most flourishing native states of India, though very hot and unhealthy. Pop. 443,000.

Kotais, a town of Russia. See Kootais.

Koteghur, or **Kotgarh,** kōt-gŭr' (Hindoo, *Kataghara,* kå-tå-gå'rå), a town of India, in Gurhwal, capital of a chiefship, near the Sutlej, 43 miles E. of Belaspoor.

Kote-Kangra, or **Kot-Kangra.** See Kangra.

Kotelnitch, or **Kotelnitsch,** ko-tẽl-neetch' or ko-tẽl-nitch', a town of Russia, government and 50 miles S.W. of Viatka, near the Viatka River. Pop. 2976.

Kotelnoi, ko-tẽl-noi', an island of Siberia, the principal of an extensive group N. of Sviatoi-Nos, in the Arctic Ocean, beyond the mouth of the Lena, between lat. 74° 30' and 76° 10' N., lon. 140° E. It is a desolate mass of rocky mountains, 130 miles long and 70 miles broad.

Köthen, Koethen, or **Cöthen,** kö'tẹn, a town of Germany, in Anhalt, at a railway junction, 19 miles N. of Halle. Pop. 13,564. It has a normal school, a gymnasium, a theatre, and manufactures of woollen cloths and linens.

Koti, Coti, ko'tee, **Koeti,** koo'tee, or **Koti Lama,** ko'tee lå'må, a state on the E. coast of the island of Borneo, on the Strait of Macassar, subject to Dutch supremacy.

Koti, the capital of the above district, on an island in the chief arm of the river Koti, 6 miles from its mouth, in lat. 0° 58' S., lon. 117° 10' E. It contains the rajah's palace.

Koti, Kuti, or **Mahakkan,** a river in the island of Borneo, falls by many mouths into Koti Bay, on the Strait of Macassar. Total course, about 300 miles.

Kotieschau, a town of Bohemia. See Chotieschau.

Kot- (or **Kote-**) **Kamalia,** kōt-kå-må'lẹ-å, a fortified town of India, province of Punjab, near the Ravee, 115 miles S.W. of Lahore. Pop. 5695.

Kot'lah, a town of India, 28 miles E. by N. of Agra. Pop. 7120.

Kotlarnia, a village of Prussia. See Jacobswalde.

Kotra, kot'rå, a large town of India, near the Gwalior Territory, 20 miles E.S.E. of Hindia.

Ko'tree', a village of Sinde, on the Koree estuary, and the place of embarkation between Hyderabad and Cutch.

Kotree, a village of Sinde, on the Indus, nearly opposite Hyderabad, and an important military post. A railway connects it with Kurrachee.

Kotree, a village of Beloochistan, province of Cutch Gundava, 8 miles S.W. of Gundava. Lat. 28° 24' N.; lon. 67° 27' E. It has a fort and a good bazaar.

Kotrung, or **Kotrang,** ko'trŭng', a town of Bengal, district of Hoogly, on the river Hoogly, 7 miles by rail N. of Howrah. It has brick-yards and workshops. Pop. 6811.

Kotta-Waringin, kot'tå-wå-rin-ghin', written also **Cotaringin,** a town on the S. coast of Borneo, on a river of its own name. Lat. 2° 47' S.; lon. 111° 21' E.

Kotta-Waringin, or **Cotaringin,** a river in the island of Borneo, rises in a lake in the interior, and, after a S. by W. course of about 85 miles, falls into the Java Sea.

Kottbus, a town of Prussia. See Cottbus.

Kotzebue (kot'se-bū) **Sound,** Alaska, is an inlet of Behring Strait, between Capes Krusenstern and Espenberg. Lat. 66°–68° N.; lon. 162°–167° W.

Kötzschenbroda, köt'shẹn-bro'då, a village of Saxony, near Dresden. Pop. 1971.

Kötzting, köts'ting, a town of Lower Bavaria, 36 miles E.N.E. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1559.

Kouang-Si, a province of China. See Quang-See.

Kouang-Sin-Fou, China. See Quang-Sin-Foo.

Kouang-Toung and **Kouang-Ping.** See Quang-Tong and Quang-Ping.

Kouara and **Kouarri,** Africa. See Niger.

Kouarri, a town of Africa. See Quarri.

Kouba, a town of Russia. See Kooba.

Kouban, a river of Russia. See Kooban.

Koubina, a river of Russia. See Koobina.

Koubinskoe, a lake of Russia. See Koobinskoe.

Kouchibouguac, koo'she'boo'gwåk', a post-village in Kent co., New Brunswick, on the Kouchibouguac River, 12 miles from Richibucto. It contains 3 hotels, 2 stores, and several saw-mills, and has a large lumber-trade. Pop. 600.

Koudekerk, kŏw'dẹh-kẽrk', a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 5 miles E.S.E. of Leyden, on the Rhine. Pop. 1230.

Koudekerke, kŏw'dẹh-kẽr'kẹh, a village of the Netherlands, in the island of Walcheren, 3 miles S.W. of Middelburg.

Kouei-Ling, a city of China. See Kwei-Lin.

Kouei-Te, a city of China. See Kwei-Te.

Kouei-Yang, a city of China. See Koei-Yang.

Kouen-Lun, mountain-range, Asia. See Kuen-Lun.

Koufa, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See Koofa.

Kouka, a town of Africa. See Kooka.

Koukou-Kota, or **Khoton.** See Kookoo-Kota.

Koulfo, a town of West Africa. See Koolfo.

Koulkoun, a mountain-range of Asia. See Kuen-Lun.

Kouloi, a river of Russia. See Kooloi.

Koum, a river of Russia. See Koom.

Kouma, a village of Russia. See Kooma.

Koum-Shah, a town of Persia. See Koome-Shah.

Kounashir, Kooril Islands. See Koonasheer.

Koundouz, a town of Asia. See Khoondooz.

Koungour, a town of Russia. See Koongoor.

Kounia, a river of Russia. See Koonia.

Koupiansk, a town of Russia. See Koopiansk.

Kour, a river of West Asia. See Koor.

Kouramas, a river of Asia Minor. See Kara-Soo.

Kourdistan, a country of West Asia. See Koordistan.

Kourile Islands. See Kooril Islands.

Kour-Kara-Ousson. See Sooi-Ching-Bao.

Koursk, a government of Russia. See Koorsk.

Kous, a town of Upper Egypt. See Ghoos.

Koushan, a pass of the Hindoo-Koosh. See Kooshan.

Kouskoguim, a river of Alaska. See Kuskoquim.

Koussie, kŏw'see, **Kow'sie River,** or **Sand River,** in Cape Colony, South Africa, enters the Atlantic in lat. 29° 40' S., lon. 17° E.

Kouta, a river of Asiatic Russia. See Koota.

Koutaich, a town of Asia Minor. See Kutaieh.

Koutais, a town of Asiatic Russia. See Kootais.

Kouts' (kŏwts'iz) **Station,** a post-hamlet of Porter co., Ind., on the railroad which connects Chicago with Logansport, 61 miles S.E. of Chicago.

Kouznets, or **Kouznetz,** Russia. See Kooznets.

Kovaja, a town of Turkey. See Kavaya.

Kovdo, Kowdo, kov'do, or **Kovdozero,** kov-do-zå'ro, a lake of Russia, in the W. part of the government of Archangel, about 30 miles long by 24 miles broad, contains numerous islands, and discharges itself by the river Kovda into the Gulf of Kandalaska.

Kovel, or **Kowel,** ko-vẽl', a town of Russia, in Volhynia, 97 miles N.W. of Ostrog. Pop. 4919.

Kovesd, Mezö, Hungary. See Mezö Kövezsd.

Kovno, or **Kowno,** kov'no (Ger. *Kauen,* kŏw'ẹn; L. *Couna*), a town of Russia, capital of the government of Kovno, 58 miles by rail W.N.W. of Vilna, on the right bank of the Niemen, at the influx of the Svieta-Niemen. Pop. 33,050. It has many religious establishments. Large quantities of mead are brewed here, and the town has an active trade in corn, &c.

Kovno, formerly **Samogitia,** a government of Russia, bordering on Germany, and nearly reaching the Baltic. Area, 15,686 square miles. It is generally level and well watered, and has extensive forests. Few of its people are Russians, the old stock being Samogitians, a people speaking a language closely allied to the Lithuanian. Capital, Kovno. Pop. 1,156,041.

Kovrov, or **Kowrow,** kov'rov, a town of Russia, government and 75 miles by rail N.E. of Vladimeer. P. 4893.

Kowal, or **Koval,** ko'vål, a town of Poland, government, province, and 80 miles W.N.W. of Warsaw. Lat. 52° 32' N.; lon. 21° 30' E. Pop. 3126.

Kowaliga, kŏw'ạ-li-gah, post-office, Elmore co., Ala.

Kowarra (or **Quorra**) **River.** See NIGER.

Kowno, a town of Russia. See KOVNO.

Kowrah, kŏw'rå, a town of India, in Cutch, in an oasis of the Runn, 36 miles N. of Bhooj.

Kowreenagur, kŏw-ree-nå-gŭr', a town of India, in the Guzerat peninsula, 10 miles N.N.W. of Diu Head.

Kowsie River, South Africa. See KOUSSIE.

Koyl'ton, a township of Tuscola co., Mich. Pop. 580.

Kozelsk, or **Koselsk,** ko-zĕlsk', a town of Russia, 35 miles S.S.W. of Kalooga, on the Zhizdra. Pop. 7368.

Koziegłow, ko-ze-åˋglov', a town of Russian Poland, 50 miles N.W. of Cracow. Pop. 1700.

Kozienice, koz-yå-neet'så, a town of Poland, 65 miles N.W. of Sandomier, on the Vistula. Pop. 3059.

Kozłov. See KOSLOV and EUPATORIA.

Kozlowitz, kots'lo-ŵitsˋ, or **Kozlowice,** kotsˋlo-veet'så, a village of Moravia, 10 miles from Freyburg.

Kozmin, koz-meen', or **Koschmin,** kosh-meen', a town of Prussia, 47 miles S.S.E. of Posen. Pop. 3863.

Kra, island and isthmus. See KRAW.

Krabbendijke, or **Krabbendyke,** kråb'bẹn-dīkeˋ, a village of the Netherlands, in the island of South Beveland, 11 miles S.E. of Goes. Pop. 1011.

Kragero, kråg'ẹr-o, a post-township of Chippewa co., Minn. Pop. 215.

Krageröe, krå'ghẹr-öˋẹh, a town of Norway, on an inlet of the Skager-Rack, 70 miles N.E. of Christiansand. Pop. 4250.

Kraguyevatz, or **Kragujewatz,** krå-goo'ye-våtz, a town of Servia, 15 miles W. of Jagodin. It has a gymnasium, a normal school, an armory, a powder-mill, and an arsenal. Pop. 6663.

Kraienke, a town of Prussia. See KROJANKE.

Krailsheim, or **Crailsheim,** krīls'hīme, a town of Würtemberg, 13 miles N. of Ellwangen. Pop. 4482.

Krain, a province of Austria. See CARNIOLA.

Krain, a township of Stearns co., Minn. Pop. 144.

Krainburg, krīn'bŏŏrg, or **Krain,** krīn, a town of Carniola, 15 miles N.W. of Laybach, on the Save. P. 2000.

Krajova, or **Kraiova,** krå-yo'vå, a town of Roumania, former capital of Little Wallachia, near the left bank of the Schyl, 120 miles (160 miles by rail) W. of Bucharest. It has numerous churches, and an active trade in salt from neighboring mines. Pop. 22,764.

Krakatoa, krå-kå-to'å, or **Crockatoa,** kro-kå-to'å, an island of the Strait of Sunda, lat. 6° 9' S., lon. 105° 29' E., about 6 or 7 miles long and 4 or 5 miles broad.

Krakau, or **Krakow,** Poland. See CRACOW.

Krakow, krå'kov, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 33 miles S. of Schwerin. It has manufactures of straw hats, cotton fabrics, and tiles. Pop. 2022.

Kralingen, krå'ling-ẹn, a parish and village of the Netherlands, on the Leck, 3 miles N.E. of Rotterdam. It has salmon-fisheries. Pop. 7530.

Kralowitz, krå'lo-ŵitsˋ, or **Cynadrowy,** tsin-å-dro'-vee, a town of Bohemia, 19 miles N.N.E. of Pilsen.

Kramm's Station, a post-office of Peoria co., Ill.

Kranach, a town of Bavaria. See KRONACH.

Kranholm, krån'holm, a small island of Russia, in Esthonia, in the Narova, near Narva.

Kranichberg, krå'nik-bĕrgˋ, or **Kranaberg,** krå'-nå-bĕrgˋ, a village of Lower Austria, on a railway, near Glocknitz. Pop. 1343.

Kranichfeld, krå'nik-fĕltˋ, or **Keran'ichfeld,** a town of Saxe-Meiningen and Saxe-Weimar, on the Ilm, 11 miles S.W. of Weimar. Pop. 1672.

Kranidi, krå'neeˋdee, or **Kranidion,** a town of Greece, 23 miles S.E. of Nauplia. Its inhabitants are expert divers and sponge-fishers. Pop. 7185.

Kranowitz, krå'no-ŵitsˋ, or **Kranowice,** krå-no-veet'så, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 50 miles S.S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 2602.

Krapivna, or **Krapiwna,** krå-piv'nå, a town of Russia, 25 miles S.W. of Toola, on the Oopa. Pop. 2446.

Krappitz, kråp'pits, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Oder, 15 miles S. of Oppeln. Pop. 2553.

Krasnik, krås'nik, a town of Poland, government and 28 miles S.W. of Lublin. Pop. 4165.

Krasnistaw, krås-nis'tåv, or **Krassnostaw,** a town of Poland, 34 miles S.E. of Lublin, on the Wieprz and a small lake. Pop. 4870.

Krasnoe-Szelo (or **-Selo**), krås'no-å-så'lo, a village of Russia, 18 miles S.S.E. of St. Petersburg. It has manufactories, a normal school, a hospital, and a royal palace.

Krasnoi, krås-noi', or **Krassnyj,** a town of Russia, government and 18 miles W.S.W. of Smolensk, on the Svinaia. Pop. 3493. Here, on the 5th and 6th of November, 1812, the French were defeated by the Russians.

Krasnoi-Kholm, krås-noi'-kolm, a town of Russia, government and 95 miles N.E. of Tver. Pop. 1932.

Krasnoi-Yar, krås-noi'-yar, or **Krassnyj-Jar,** a town of Russia, government and 35 miles E.N.E. of Astrakhan, on an island in the Volga. Pop. 4761.

Krasnokootsk, Krasnokoutsk, or **Krasnokutsk,** krås-no-kootsk', a town of Russia, government and 41 miles W. of Kharkov, on the Merlo. Pop. 5678.

Krasno-Oofimsk, Krasno-Oufimsk, or **Krasno-Ufimsk,** krås'no-oo-feemsk', a town of Russia, government and 110 miles from Perm, on the Oofa. Pop. 3682.

Krasnoslobodsk, krås-no-slo-bodsk', a town of Russia, government and 105 miles N.N.W. of Penza, on the Moksha. It has an active trade in corn. Pop. 4236.

Krasˋnovodsk', a cape and Russian fortress on the E. shore of the Caspian Sea, in lat. 39° 59' 35" N. It is the most noted military post in the Trans-Caspian region.

Krasnoyarsk, Krasnoiarsk, or **Krasnojarsk,** krås-no-yarsk', a town of Siberia, capital of the government of Yeniseisk, in a fertile plain, on the Yenisei. Lat. 6° N.; lon. 92° 57' 10" E. It is the emporium of a wide region, and has several churches, government offices, and manufactures of leather. Pop. 14,159.

Krasnystav, or **Krasnystaw.** See KRASNISTAW.

Krassó, kroshˋsho', a county of Hungary, bounded N. by the river Maros, and E., in part, by Transylvania. Area, 2024 square miles. It is a mountain-region, with forests and rich mines; and most of its people are Roumanians. The valleys are fertile and the climate is pleasant. Capital, Lugos. Pop. 273,827.

Krassó, or **Krassova,** kroshˋsho'vŏhˋ, a town of Hungary, co. of Krassó, 33 miles S. of Lugos. Pop. 3789.

Kraszna, kråss'nŏhˋ, or **Karasz'na,** a river of Transylvania, flows N. 80 miles, and joins the Theiss.

Kraszna, a town of Hungary, co. of Szilagy, 40 miles E. of Grosswardein. Pop. 3128.

Kratz, krăts, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the Perkiomen Railroad, 27 miles S. of Allentown.

Kratzau, kråt'zŏw, or **Krasa,** krå'så, a town of Bohemia, 29 miles N. of Buntzlau. Pop. 3959.

Kratz'erville, a post-hamlet of Snyder co., Pa., 5 miles N.W. of Selin's Grove. It has 2 churches.

Krauchthal, krŏwk'tål, a village of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles N.E. of Bern. Pop. 2506.

Krauna, krŏw'nå, a town of Bohemia, 29 miles from Chrudim. Pop. 1410.

Kraupen, a town of Bohemia. See GRAUPEN.

Krautheim, krŏwt'hīme, a town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, not far from the Jaxt. Pop. 1821.

Kraw, Kra, Krah, krå, or **Poolo Kra,** poo'lo krå, two islands, called the North and South Kra, between the W. side of Malacca and the island of Poolo Penang.

Kraw, Isthmus of. See ISTHMUS OF KRAW.

Krawang, krå-wång', a Dutch residency of Java, on the N. coast. Pop. 270,858. Capital, Poerwakarta.

Krawarn, DEUTSCH, doitsh krå'ŵarn, a village of Prussian Silesia, 36 miles S.S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 2857.

Kreamer, kree'mẹr, **Kre'mer,** or **Smith Grove,** a post-hamlet of Snyder co., Pa., on Middle Creek, and on the Lewistown division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 13 miles S.W. of Sunbury. It has 2 churches, a hotel, and about 30 houses. The name of its post-office is Kreamer.

Krefeld, a town of Prussia. See CREFELD.

Kreibitz, a town of Bohemia. See KREYBITZ.

Kreidersville, krī'dẹrz-vĭl, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., in Allen township, 9 miles N. of Allentown. It has a foundry and a grist-mill.

Kreischa, krī'shå, a town of Saxony, 10 miles from Dresden. Pop. 1410.

Kremenets, krå-mẹh-nĕts', a town of Russia, in Volhynia, 36 miles W.S.W. of Ostrog. Pop. 11,819.

Krementchoog, Krementchoug, Krementchug, or **Krementschug,** krĕm-ĕnt-shoọg′, a town of Russia, government and 64 miles by rail S.W. of Poltava, on the Dnieper, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 30,472. It is enclosed by an earthen rampart, and has manufactures of hats, sugar, nitre, silver-ware, and soap.

Kremlin, a city of Russia. See Moscow.

Krem′lin Mills, a post-office of Butler co., Mo.

Kremmen, krĕm′mẹn, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 25 miles N. of Potsdam. Pop. 2841.

Kremnitz, or **Cremnitz,** krĕm′nits (Hun. *Körmöcz Banya,* köR`möts′ bạn′yŏh`), a town of Hungary, in Bars, on a railway, 8 miles W. of Neusohl. Pop. 8442. It stands in a deep valley, surrounded by hills, and has several suburbs, a gymnasium, a mint, and a miners' infirmary. Its mines have yielded much silver and some gold. Attached to the mines are smelting- and washing-works. Kremnitz has manufactures of earthenware, chemicals, and paper; and it is supplied with water by an aqueduct 50 miles in length. A tunnel 9 miles long drains the mines.

Krempe, krĕm′pẹh, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, 4 miles N.N.E. of Glückstadt. Pop. 1199.

Krems, krĕms, a town of Austria, on the left bank of the Danube, at the influx of the Krems, at a railway junction, 88 miles N.W. of Vienna. Pop. 6114. It is enclosed by old walls, and has a Piarist college, military and high schools, large barracks, and alum-, nitre-, button-, soda-, mustard-, and vinegar-factories. The town is adjacent to Stein.

Krems, a village of Austria, in Styria, circle of Grätz, with a castle and manufactures of block-tin.

Kremsir, Kremsier, krĕm′seer, or **Kremiekitz,** krĕm′yå-kits`, a town of Moravia, 12 miles S.W. of Prerau, on the March. Pop. 9110. It has a Piarist college, a gymnasium, a high school, and a fine summer residence of the Archbishop of Olmutz.

Kremsmünster, krĕms′mün`stẹr, a village of Upper Austria, on the Krems, 13 miles W. of Steyer. It has 1713 inhabitants and several superior schools. On a height above the town is a celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded A.D. 772, and having a library, an observatory, and various museums of art and science, with about 300 students.

Krenitzin (krå-nit-seen′) **Islands,** Aleutian Archipelago, so called from Krenitzin, the navigator who first saw them. They are five in number.

Kres′geville, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Pa., about 24 miles N.W. of Easton.

Krestovskoi, kres-tov′skoi, a group of islands of Asiatic Russia, in the Arctic Ocean, in the Kolyma estuary.

Krestzy, krĕst′zee, a town of Russia, government and 50 miles E.S.E. of Novgorod. Pop. 3173.

Kreuth, kroit, a bathing-place and village of Upper Bavaria, on the Tegern-See, 34 miles S.E. of Munich.

Kreutz, or **Kreuz,** kroits, a German word signifying "cross," forming a prefix to many names in Central Europe.

Kreutz, kroits, a town of Croatia, 24 miles S.S.E. of Warasdin. Pop. 2229. It is a bishop's see.

Kreutznach, Kreuznack, or **Kreuznach,** kroits′-nåK, a town and watering-place of Rhenish Prussia, on the Nahe, 8 miles by rail S. of Bingen. Pop. 13,772. It stands in a fertile and picturesque tract at the foot of a castle-crowned hill, and is separated by the river into two parts, connected by a stone bridge. It has Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinist churches, a synagogue, a gymnasium, and manufactures of leather, snuff, and woollens, mineral springs, and important salt-works.

Kreuzberg, kroits′bĕRG, or **Kreuzburck,** kroits′-bŏŏRk, a town of Bohemia, 26 miles S.E. of Czaslau. P. 1479.

Kreuzburg, a town of Prussia. See Creuzburg.

Kreuzburg, kroits′bŏŏRG, a town of East Prussia, 15 miles S.W. of Königsberg, with a castle. Pop. 2004.

Kreuzburg, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, on the Werra, 16 miles N.W. of Eisenach. Pop. 1956.

Kreuzburg, or **Kreutzburg,** a fortified town of Russia, government of Vitebsk, on the Duna, 52 miles W. of Rezhitsa. Pop. 1228. It has a palace.

Kreybitz, or **Kreibitz,** krī′bits, a town of Bohemia, 28 miles N.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 2569.

Kribb's Farm, a post-office of Clarion co., Pa.

Krick's Mill, a post-office of Berks co., Pa., about 14 miles W.N.W. of Reading.

Kriegshaber, kreeGs′hå-bẹr, a village of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, near Augsburg. Pop. 1739.

Krienz, or **Kriens,** kre-ĕnts′, a village of Switzerland, canton and 2 miles S.W. of Lucerne. Pop. 3324.

Kriesdorf, krees′doRf, or **Griesdorf,** grees′doRf, a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau. Pop. 2000.

Krilov, Krylov, or **Krilow,** kre-lov′, a town of Russia, government and 170 miles N.N.E. of Kherson, on the Dnieper. Pop. 2600.

Krim, Russia. See Crimea and Taurida.

Krimmitschau, Saxony. See Crimmitzschau.

Krimpen-aan-de-Lek, krim′pẹn-ạ̊n-då-lĕk, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 6½ miles E. by S. of Rotterdam, on the Lek, where it falls into the Meuse.

Krimpen-op-den-Yssel, krim′pẹn-op-dĕn-īs′sẹl, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 5 miles E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 1636.

Kripple (krip′p′l) **Bush,** a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., about 14 miles S.W. of Rondout. It has a church.

Krishna, a river of South India. See Kistnah.

Krishnagunge, or **Krishnaganj,** krĭsh`nạ-gŭnj′, a town of the Purneah district, Bengal. Lat. 26° 7′ 26″ N.; lon. 87° 58′ E. Pop. 8490.

Krishnuggur, or **Krishnagar,** krish-nŭg′gŭr, written also **Kishnughur** and **Krishanagar,** also called **Goari,** go-å′ree, a town of Bengal, capital of the Nuddea district, 104 miles N. of Calcutta. It has noted manufactures of artistic clay figures, a normal school, and a government college, and is on the navigable Jullungee or Jalangi River. Pop. 26,750.

Krisso, kris′so, or **Chryso** (anc. *Crissa?*), a small town of Greece, in Phocis, 5 miles S.E. of Salona.

Kristinestad, Finland. See Christinestadt.

Kritschew, krit′shĕv, or **Kriczew,** krit′sĕv, a market-town of Russia, government and 57 miles E.S.E. of Moheelev. Pop. 3398.

Kritskoi (krit′skoi) **Island,** Behring's Strait; lat. of the E. point, 56° 0′ 7″ N., lon. 160° 41′ W.

Krivan, kre-vån′, a mountain of the Carpathians, on the frontiers of Galicia. Height, 8000 feet.

Krivitz, or **Crivitz,** kree′vits, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 10 miles E.S.E. of Schwerin. Pop. 3099.

Kroben, kro′bẹn, a town of Prussian Poland, government of Posen, S.E. of Kosten. Pop. 1680.

Kroghville, or **Krogville,** krōg′vĭl, a post-office of Jefferson co., Wis.

Krohne, krōn, a post-office of Burleson co., Tex.

Krojanke, kro-yån′kå, written also **Kraienke,** a town of Prussia, 86 miles W.S.W. of Marienwerder. P. 3303.

Krolevets, Krolewetz, kro-lå-vĕts′, or **Korolevetz,** ko-ro-lå-vĕts′, a town of Russia, government and 100 miles E.S.E. of Chernigov. Pop. 8145. It was formerly the residence of the governor of Little Russia.

Krolewiecz, the Polish name of Königsberg.

Krommeny, or **Krommenie,** krom′må-ni`, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 12 miles N.E. of Haarlem. Pop. 2828.

Kromy, kro′mee, a town of Russia, government and 20 miles S.W. of Orel, on the Kroma. Pop. 2992.

Kronach, kro′nåK, sometimes written **Kranach,** a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, at the foot of a mountain crowned by the castle of Rosenberg, on a railway, and on the Kronach, 22 miles N.W. of Baireuth. Pop. 3685. The painter Kranach was born here in 1472.

Krone, kro′nẹh, or **Koronowo,** ko-ro-no′ŵo, a town of Prussia, 13 miles N.N.W. of Bromberg. Pop. 3726.

Krone, Deutsch, Prussia. See Deutsch-Krone.

Kronenberg, kro′nẹn-bĕRG`, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government and 15 miles E. of Dusseldorf. It has manufactures of iron and steel. Pop. 8167.

Kronenberg, a town of Nassau. See Cronberg.

Kronprinzenkog, krōn′print-sẹn-kōg`, a village of Prussia, in Holstein, in South Ditmarsh. Pop. 1120.

Kronstadt, kron′stått, or **Krünen,** krü′nẹn (Hun. *Brasso,* brosh`sho′; anc. *Brassovium*), a town of Hungary, in Transylvania, capital of the county of Kronstadt, romantically situated in a narrow valley formed by a triangular opening in the mountains which separate Transylvania from Roumania, 70 miles E.S.E. of Hermannstadt, and 2000 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 45° 36′ 30″ N.; lon. 25° 33′ 53″ E. The environs are occupied partly by old, frowning castles seated on rugged heights, partly by villas surrounded by gardens; and immediately in front of the principal entrance is a large esplanade ornamented with avenues of trees and a Turkish kiosk, forming the principal place of public resort. The town is well and regularly built. It consists of the inner town, surrounded by walls and inhabited by Såxons; the suburb of Altstadt, inhabited by Szeklers; and that of Bulgar, by Roumanians. The chief edifices are a Lutheran church, 2 other Protestant, 2 Roman Catholic, and 2 Greek churches, town hall, and barracks. It has a Protestant gymnasium and a Roman Catholic school. It was formerly the first commercial place in Transylvania, but its trade has declined. Its manufactures comprise coarse woollens, linens, leather, metallic wares, paper, &c. Although in nearly the same latitude as Venice and Lyons, its climate is very cold. Pop. 27,766. The county of Kronstadt has an area of 690 square miles and a pop. of 83,090.

Kronstadt, a town of Russia. See CRONSTADT.

Kröpelin, krö'pęh-leen', a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 15 miles W. of Rostock. Pop. 2360.

Kroppenstett, a town of Saxony. See CROPPENSTÄDT.

Krossen, a town of Prussia. See CROSSEN.

Krossno, or **Krosno,** kross'no, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 13 miles E.S.E. of Jaslo, on the Wisloka. Pop. 2450. It has a castle and some convents, and is an entrepôt for Hungarian wines.

Krotoszyn, or **Krotoschin,** kro-to-sheen', a town of Prussia, 54 miles S.S.E. of Posen. Pop. 8034. It has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, tobacco, leather, and chiccory, and a large trade in wool.

Krotzingen, krot'sing-ęn, a village of Baden, 9 miles by rail S.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1274.

Krotzka, krots'kå, **Grotzka,** grots'kå, or **Stolnatz,** stol'nåts, a town of Servia, 10 miles W. of Semendria, on the Danube.

Kroya, or **Croya,** kroy'å (Turk. *Ak-Hissar,* åk-his'-sar'), a town of Albania, sanjak and 45 miles S.S.E. of Scutari. It has manufactures of arms. Pop. 12,000.

Krozet Islands. See CROZET ISLANDS.

Kruegerville, kru'ghęr-vĭl, post-office, Warren co., Mo.

Kruft, krŏŏft, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Coblentz, near Mayen. Pop. 1380.

Kruiningen, kroi'ning-ęn, a village of the Netherlands, in South Beveland, 8 miles S.E. of Goes. Pop. 2210.

Krujevacz, a town of Servia. See ALAJA-HISSAR.

Krüm, a town of Russia. See STAR KRÜM.

Krumau, kroo'mŏw, a town of Bohemia, 14 miles S.S.W. of Budweis, on an island in the Moldau. Pop. 6712. It has manufactures of cottons, woollens, and paper, and a fine palace of Prince Schwarzenberg.

Krumbach, krŏŏm'båK, a town of Bavaria, on a river of its own name, 27 miles W.S.W. of Augsburg. P. 1200.

Krumhermersdorf, krŏŏm-hêR'męrs-doRF', a village of Saxony, 7 miles S.E. of Chemnitz. Pop. 2361.

Krummenau, krŭm'męh-nŏw', a village of Switzerland, in St. Gall, 12 miles S.W. of Appenzell. Pop. 1406.

Krummenols, krŭm'męn-ols', or **Wasseröls,** ŵås'-sęr-öls', a village of Prussia, in Silesia, government of Liegnitz. Pop. 1308.

Krünen, Transylvania. See KRONSTADT.

Krusenstern, kroo'zęn-stern' (or **Ailu,** ī'loo) **Islands,** a group in the Pacific Ocean, Marshall's Archipelago. Lat. of the northernmost, 10° 27' N.; lon. 170° E. The group is 15 miles long and 5 miles broad. See also INGÀLIUK ISLAND.

Krushovatz, Servia. See ALAJA-HISSAR.

Kryci Islands, Alaska. See RAT ISLANDS.

Krylov, a town of Russia. See KRILOV.

Krzepice, k'zhpeet'så, NOWE, no'vå, and STARA, ståʹ-rå, two places of Russian Poland, on opposite sides of the Liswarta, 60 miles S.S.E. of Kalisz. Pop. 1315.

Krzizanowitz, kzheez-å-no'ŵits, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 50 miles S.S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 1100.

Kshetra, the ancient name of CHATTRA.

Ksynia, a town of Prussia. See EXIN.

Kuba, a town of Russia. See KOOBA.

Kuban, a river of Russia. See KOOBAN.

Kubbes, kŭb'bęs, or **Khubbus,** kŭb'bŭs, written also **Khebis** and **Kebis,** a town of Persia, province of Khorassan, 135 miles E.S.E. of Yezd.

Kubin, koo'been', a village of Hungary, in Banat, 65 miles S.S.W. of Temesvar. Pop. 4130.

Kubina, a river of Russia. See KOOBINA.

Kubin, Alsó, a village of Hungary. See ALSÓ-KUBIN.

Kubinskoe, a lake of Russia. See KOOBINSKOE.

Kuch Behar, India. See COOCH BAHAR.

Kuchin, a former name of SARAWAK.

Kuchnai-Serai, India. See KACHNAI-SERAI.

Kuck'ville, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., N.Y., in Carlton township, 35 miles W.N.W. of Rochester. It has a church.

Kuczura, koot'soo'rŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Bacs. Pop. about 4000.

Kuei-Chu, a province of China. See KOEI-CHOO.

Kuei-Ling, a city of China. See KWEI-LIN.

Kueit, El, a town of Arabia. See GRANE.

Kuen-Lun, Kouen-Lun, Kwen-Lun, kwên'loon' or kwên'lŭn', called also **Kool'koon'** (**Koulkoun**), a mountain-range of Central Asia, forming the N. boundary of Thibet, separating it from Yarkand and Khoten, and stretching eastward into regions which are almost unknown; but it is understood about lon. 92° E. to divide into two ranges, one of which, under the name of Banyan-Kara, diverges S.E., the other trends N., near the source of the Hoang-Ho, and, under various names, passes through the Chinese provinces of Kan-Soo and Shen-See. Its W. part is parallel to the Karakorum. It rises far above the limits of perpetual snow, attaining a height of 21,000 or 22,000 feet, and sends off numerous elevated ramifications towards the Indus, forming valleys down which descend immense glaciers. W. of Shaook River the glaciers appear to be on a still more gigantic scale than those of the Himalayas. The glaciers of Sassar terminate at about 15,000 feet, but the level diminishes rapidly in proceeding W. One overhanging the valley of Nubra terminates at 14,700 feet; that of Nubra itself, at 13,000 feet; and still farther W. they descend at least to 10,000 feet.

Kufa, a city of Asiatic Turkey. See KOOFA.

Kufstein, or **Kuffstein,** koof'stīne, a town and fortress of the Tyrol, on the Inn, and on the Bavarian frontier, 43 miles N.E. of Innspruck. Pop. 1761.

Kuft, koft, **Kobt,** kobt, or **Koft,** koft (anc. *Coptos*), an ancient city of Upper Egypt, in lat. 26° N., on the Nile, 15 miles N.N.E. of Thebes. It was destroyed by Diocletian for having taken part in a rebellion against him. Parts of its ancient walls remain.

Kuilenburg, koi'lęn-bŭRG, **Kulemborgh,** koo'lęm-boRG, or **Culenborg,** koo'lęn-boRG, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the navigable Leck, and on a railway, 10 miles N.W. of Thiel. It has manufactures of arms, silk fabrics, and twist. Pop. 6241.

Kuka, a town of Africa. See KOOKA.

Kukabonee, a town of Bornoo. See KOKABONI.

Kukan, koo'kån, a village of Bohemia, 9 miles from Liebenau. Pop. 1257.

Kukel, or **Küküllö.** See KOKEL.

Kukewari, or **Kookewaree,** koo-ke-wå'ree, the mouth of the Indus through which the main river discharges itself into the sea. Greatest breadth, 1½ miles.

Kuklena, kŏŏk-lå'nå, a village of Bohemia, one of the suburbs of Königgrätz. Pop. 1457.

Kukrala, kŭk-rå'lą, a town of India, North-West Provinces, division of Rohilcund. Pop. 5392.

Kula, koo'lŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Bács, 26 miles N.W. of Neusatz. Pop. 7272.

Kuladgee, or **Kaladgi,** kŭl'åd-jee', also called **Kuludghee,** a district of India, lying E. of Belgaum. Area, 4942 square miles. Pop. 740,590. Capital, Kuladgee, a town 71 miles E.N.E. of Belgaum. Pop. 6592.

Kuladyne River, India. See ARACAN RIVER.

Kulah, koo'lå, a village of Asiatic Russia, district and 40 miles N.W. of Kars.

Kulaki, a town of India. See KALAICHI.

Kul Ali, kool' å'lee (?), an island in the Caspian Sea, 120 miles S.E. of Astrakhan. Lat. 45° N.; lon. 50° E.

Kulanaur, kŭl'ą-nŏwr', or **Kulanoor,** kŭl'ą-noor', a town of India, 40 miles N.E. of Amritsir. Pop. 6121.

Kulburga, a town of India. See CALBURGA.

Kuldscha, or **Kulja,** a district of Asia. See KOOLDJA.

Kulei-Hissar, koo-lå'-his-sar', a town of Asiatic Turkey, 75 miles N.E. of Seevas, on the Kelki.

Kulemborgh, Netherlands. See KUILENBURG.

Kulfo, a town of West Africa. See KOOLFO.

Kulluspelm Lake. See PEND OREILLE.

Kulm, kŏŏlm, a walled town of West Prussia, 34 miles S.W. of Marienwerder, near the Vistula. Pop. 9628. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, and a military school.

Kulm, or **Chulm,** kŏŏlm, a village of Bohemia, 16 miles N.N.W. of Leitmeritz, at the foot of the Erz-Gebirge Mountains. Pop. 650. Here, on the 29th and 30th of August, 1813, the French, under Vandamme, were totally defeated by the armies of Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

Kulmbach, or **Culmbach,** kŏŏlm'båK, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, on a railway, 48 miles N.E. of Nuremberg. Principal edifice, the ancient fortress, now a house of correction. Pop. 5216.

Kulm See, kŏŏlm så, a town of West Prussia, 15 miles S.E. of Kulm. Pop. 3153.

Kulna, a village of British India. See CULNA.

Kuloi, a river of Russia. See KOOLOI.

Kulpa, kool'på (anc. *Colapis*), a river of Austrian Croatia, rises 25 miles N.N.E. of Fiume, flows E., and, after a course of 120 miles, joins the Save a little beyond Petrinia.

Kulp's, a station on the Mahanoy & Shamokin Railroad, 4 miles W. by S. of Shamokin, Pa.

Kulps'ville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Towamensing township, about 10 miles N. of Norristown. It has 2 churches, a carriage-shop, and 2 grist-mills.

Kulu, India. See Cooloo.

Kulutzi, koo-lŭt'see, or **Khaletse,** kå-lĕt'så, a village of Asia, in Ladakh, in lat. 34° 20′ N., lon. 76° 44′ E.

Kum, a city of Persia. See Koom.

Kuma, a river of Russia. See Kooma.

Kumania, two districts of Hungary. See Cumania.

Kumaon, or **Kamaon,** kŭmˋå-ōn', a division of the North-West Provinces, British India, including a part of the Himalayas and their foot-hills, as well as a hot and sickly plain below. Area, 11,500 square miles. Pop. 743,602. It includes the district of Kumaon, area about 6000 square miles. Capital, Almora. Pop. 433,314.

Kumi, Koumi, koo'me, or **Kymi,** kee'me, a town of Greece, in Eubœa, near its E. coast. Lat. 38° 36′ 31″ N.; lon. 24° 10′ E. Here are beds of lignite. Pop. 3217.

Kum'ler, a post-office of McLean co., Ill.

Kumo, koo'mo, a river of Russia, issues from a lake in the S. of Finland, flows N.W. past the town of Kumo, and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia. Length, 100 miles.

Kumzak, a town of Bohemia. See Königsegg.

Kunashir, Kooril Islands. See Koonasheer.

Kunawat, koo-nå-wåt', a town of Syria, in the Haouran, 100 miles S. of Damascus. It is the chief town of the Eastern Druses.

Kunawur, kooˋnå-wŭr', or **Kunawer,** kooˋnå-wẹr', a district of India, in Bussahir, forming a part of the upper valley of the Sutlej, on the borders of Little Thibet. Pop. 2500.

Kunchain-Junga, koon-chīn'-jŭng'gå, **Kunchin-Ginga,** koon-chin'-jing'gå, or **Kinchin-Jinga,** kin-chin'-jing'gå, one of the loftiest of the Himalaya Mountains, lat. 27° 43′ N., lon. 88° 12′ E. It has two peaks, the W. of which is 28,156 feet, the other, or E., 27,826 feet high.

Kunckle, kŭnk'ẹl, a post-hamlet of Luzerne co., Pa., 11 miles N.N.W. of Wilkesbarre. It has a tannery and 2 steam saw-mills.

Kunda, koon'då, a town of Russia, in Esthonia, on the Gulf of Finland, 10 miles N.E. of Wesenberg.

Kundah, a town of India. See Cundah.

Kundapoor, a seaport of India. See Coondapoor.

Kunˋdowlee', Khundowli, kŭnˋdŏw-lee', or **Kundowlee Sem'rah,** a town of India, on a railway, 13 miles N. of Agra. Pop. 5365.

Kunduz, a country of Tartary. See Khoondooz.

Kunersdorf, a village of Bohemia. See Kunnersdorf.

Kung, koong, a small town of Persia, in Laristan, opposite the island of Kishm, in the Persian Gulf.

Kungrad, kŭnˋgråd', **Kungrat,** kŭnˋgråt', or **Con'rad,** a town of Toorkistan, 90 miles N. of Khiva, on the Amoo.

Kungur, a town of Russia. See Koongoor.

Kun-Hegyes, koonˋ-hĕdˋyĕsh', a town of Hungary, on the Theiss, 72 miles E. of Pesth. Pop. 7272.

Kunia, a river of Russia. See Koonia.

Kunie, an island of the Pacific. See Isle of Pines.

Kunkletown, kŭnk'ẹl-tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Pa., about 20 miles N.W. of Easton. It has a church.

Kunkul, kŭn-kŭl', a town and place of pilgrimage in India, on the Upper Ganges, 4 miles S.W. of Hurdwar.

Kunnaruc, a village of India. See Kanarak.

Kunnersdorf, Kunersdorf, koo'nẹrs-dorfˋ, or **Cunersdorf,** a village of Bohemia, 12 miles N.N.W. of Buntzlau, on the Zwittebach. Pop. 2164.

Kunnoge, or **Kunnaj.** See Kanoje.

Kunság, the Hungarian for Cumania.

Kunsberg, a town of Saxony. See Königsbrück.

Kun-Szent-Martony, koon-sĕnt-må̤rˋtoñ', a town of Hungary, in Cumania, on the Körös, 70 miles S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 9434. It has a wine-trade.

Kun-Szent-Miklos, koon-sĕnt-meeˋklosh', a town of Hungary, in Cumania, 32 miles S.E. of Pesth, on an arm of the Danube. Pop. 5593.

Kuntschitz, kŏŏnt'shits, Gross, groce, and Klein, klīne, contiguous villages in Austrian Silesia. Pop. 2975.

Kuntschitz, a village of Bohemia, near Königgrätz, about 2 miles from Geiersberg. Pop. 1000.

Kunwald, kŏŏn'ŵåltˋ (Ober, o'bẹr, and Unter, ŏŏn'tẹr), a village of Bohemia, about 17 miles from Königgrätz. Pop. 2308.

Künzelsau, kün'zẹl-sŏwˋ, a town of Würtemberg, on the Kocher, 24 miles N.E. of Heilbronn. Pop. 2319.

Kunzendorf, kŏŏnt'sẹn-dorfˋ, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 27 miles S.S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1410.

Kunzendorf, Landeckisch, lån'dĕk-ish, or Gross, groce, a village of Prussia, government of Breslau, circle of Habelschwerdt. Pop. 1410.

Kunzendorf (Ober, o'bẹr, and Nieder, nee'dẹr), a village of Prussia, government of Oppeln, circle of Kreuzberg. Pop. 1330.

Kunzendorf, Wachtel, ŵåk'tẹl kŏŏnt'sẹn-dorfˋ, a village of Prussia, government of Oppeln, circle of Neustadt. Pop. 1160.

Kuopio, koo-o'pe-o, a town of Finland, capital of a læn, on a peninsula in Lake Kalavesi, 180 miles E. of Vasa. It has a gymnasium and a trade in timber. Pop. 6062.

Kuopio, a province or læn of Finland, forming part of Karelia, and bounded E. by Russia proper. Area, 16,498 square miles. It is a great plain, with many lakes. Pop. 238,280.

Kupferzell, kŏŏp'fẹr-tsĕlˋ, a village of Würtemberg, on the Kupfer, 27 miles N.W. of Ellwangen. Pop. 1312.

Kupiansk, a town of Russia. See Koopiansk.

Kupinova, koo-pee-no'vå, a village of Slavonia, about 16 miles from Gollumbincze. Pop. 1300.

Küpper, küp'pẹr (Ober, o'bẹr, and Nieder, nee'dẹr), a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Liegnitz. Pop. 1100.

Kupperwunje, or **Kupperwunge,** kŭp-pẹr-wŭnj', a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, in lat. 23° 3′ N., lon. 73° 9′ E., 25 miles E. of Ahmedabad.

Kuppurtulla, a town of India. See Kapoorthella.

Küps, küps, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 26 miles N.E. of Bamberg. Pop. 1030.

Kur, a river of West Asia. See Koor.

Kura, a river of Russia. See Tuskar.

Kuramas, a river of Asia Minor. See Kara-Soo.

Kurdau, a village of Moravia. See Gurdau.

Kurdistan, a country of West Asia. See Koordistan.

Kuremas, a branch of the Euphrates. See Kara-Soo.

Kuren, a town of Mongolia. See Oorga.

Kurēnē, the Greek for Cyrene.

Kurgaon, kŭr-gå-ōn', a town of India, 62 miles S.W. of Indoor, still large, and once flourishing.

Kurgau, Siberia. See Koorgau.

Kurˋhul', a town of India, district and 17 miles S. of Minpooree. Pop. 6061.

Kuria Muria Isles. See Curia Muria Isles.

Kurile Islands, Pacific. See Kooril Islands.

Kurische-Haff. See Curische-Haff.

Kurjut, or **Karjat,** kŭrˋjŭt', a town of the Ahmednuggur district, India. Pop. 5535.

Kurland, a province of Russia. See Courland.

Kurnaul, or **Karnal,** kŭr-nawl', a district of India, Delhi division, Punjab. Area, 2352 square miles. Capital, Kurnaul. Pop. 610,927.

Kurnaul, a town of India, capital of Kurnaul, 78 miles by canal N. by W. of Delhi. Pop. 29,000.

Kurnik, kŏŏr'nik, a town of Prussia, 13 miles S.S.E. of Posen. Pop. 2658.

Kurnool, or **Curnoul,** kŭr-nool', written also **Carnoul,** a town of India, capital of the Kurnool district, on the Toombuddra, 110 miles S.W. of Hyderabad.

Kurnool, or **Karnul,** kŭr-nool', a district of the Madras presidency, British India. Lat. 14° 55′–16° 15′ N.; lon. 77° 47′–79° 15′ E. Area, 7151 square miles. Capital, Kurnool. Pop. 914,432.

Kurponhully, a town of India. See Harponelly.

Kurpoy, a town of British India. See Keerpoy.

Kurrachee, kŭrˋrạ-chee', or **Karachee,** kŭrˋạ-chee', the principal seaport town of Sinde, on an inlet of the Indian Ocean, 18 miles from the West Branch of the Indus. Lat. 24° 47′ 3″ N.; lon. 66° 56′ E. A railway extends hence to Hyderabad. It stands on a low, sandy shore, and a few years ago consisted mostly of straggling huts; but it has been rebuilt and greatly improved, and is one of the chief seaports of India. The harbor is the only port along this coast for vessels drawing more than 10 feet of water, and is sheltered by Cape Munorah and the Munorah breakwater. The town was taken by the British in 1839, and was retained as a military post. Pop. 53,526.

Kurrachee, a district of India, forming the S.W. angle of Sinde, having Beloochistan on the W. and the sea on the S.W. It includes part of the delta of the Indus. Area, 14,091 square miles. Capital, Kurrachee. Pop. 423,495.

Kurrah, a town of India. See Currah.

Kurrea, kŭr're-ạ, or **Kiria,** kee're-ạ, a town of Chinese Toorkistan, 180 miles S.E. of Khoten. P. 20,000.

Kurre-Saar, the Esthonian for Oesel.

Kur'reville, a post-office of Cape Girardeau co., Mo.

Kurrichane, kŭr-re-kå'nå, a town of Africa, in the Bechuana territory, near lat. 25° 40′ S., lon. 27° 10′ E.

Kurshee, kŭr'shee or kŏŏr'shee, also called **Karshi,** a town of the Bokhara dominions, 100 miles S.E. of Bokhara, in a fertile oasis. Pop. 10,000.

Kursk, a government and city of Russia. See Koorsk.

Kurziwody, Bohemia. See Hühnerwasser.

Kurzolari (koor-zo-lå'ree) **Islands** (anc. *Echinades*), a group of the Ionian Islands, lat. 38° 20′ N., lon. 21° E., comprising Oxia, Makri, and Vroman.

Kusba, or **Kasba,** kŭs'bå, a town of Bengal, district and 9 miles N.E. of Purneah. Pop. 6288.

Kusel, koo'zel, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Glan, 17 miles N.W. of Kaiserslautern. Pop. 2778.

Kushab, kŭsh'åb', or **Kosh'aub',** a town of India, Punjab, on the Indus, nearly opposite Shahpoor. Pop. 8509.

Kushan, a pass of the Hindoo-Koosh. See Kooshan.

Kushvinsk, koosh-vinsk', a town of Russia, government and 70 miles E.N.E. of Perm.

Kuskoquim (kŭs'ko-kwim) **River,** the second largest stream of Alaska, falls into Kuskoquim Bay, in lat. 60° N., lon. 162° W. It is about 550 miles in length, but its course is not well known. It is serviceable for navigation.

Kuskovime, a river of Alaska. See Kuskoquim.

Kusnetz, or **Kusnetsk.** See Kooznets.

Küssnacht, küss'nåKt, a village of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles W.N.W. of Schwytz, at the N. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne. It is associated with the myth of William Tell. Pop. of parish, 2853.

Küssnacht, a village of Switzerland, canton and 4 miles S.E. of Zurich, on the Lake of Zurich. Pop. 2633.

Kus'soor', or **Ka'soor',** a Mussulman town of India, in the Punjab, 27 miles S.S.E. of Lahore. Pop. 15,209.

Kustendji, kŭs-tĕnd'jee, written also **Kistendjeh** (anc. *Constantia'na*), a fortified seaport town of Roumania, in the Dobrudja, on the Black Sea, 40 miles E. of Rassova, at the termination of Trajan's Wall, of which some traces exist. It has some trade in corn, but its harbor is exposed and ill adapted for large ships. A railway connects it with Chernavoda, on the Danube, and its port has improvements constructed and owned by an English mercantile company.

Küstenland, küs'ten-lånt', or **Littorale,** lit-to-rå'lå, a crown-land of Austria (Cisleithania), called officially "Göritz, Gradiska, Istria, and Triest," and consisting of Istria, with some islands in the Adriatic, and of the mainland, having Italy on the W. and Carniola on the N. Area, 3074 square miles. Capital, Triest. Pop. 582,079.

Küstrin, küs-treen', a fortified town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 17 miles N.E. of Frankfort, at the junction of several railways, and at the confluence of the Wartha with the Oder. It has a gymnasium, varied manufactures and trade, and extensive grain-magazines. Pop. 11,227.

Kuta, a river of Asiatic Russia. See Koota.

Kutaieh, Kutaya, or **Kutaiah,** koo-tī'yeh, written also **Koutaieh** (anc. *Cotyæ'um*), a town of Asia Minor, in lat. 39° 24′ N. and lon. 30° 19′ E. It has numerous mosques, public baths, and khans, some Greek and Armenian churches, a mountain-fortress, and many handsome private buildings, with gardens. Its trade is chiefly in corn, cotton, fruits, gall-nuts, goats' hair, carpets, and wool. About 17 miles E.S.E. of Kutaieh are the interesting Phrygian remains, with inscriptions, and the troglodyte habitations of Doganlu, supposed to be the ancient *Nicole'ia.*

Kutais, a town of Asiatic Russia. See Kootais.

Kutch, a province of India. See Cutch.

Kutno, koot'no, a town of Poland, government and 70 miles W. of Warsaw. Pop. 8228.

Ku-Tsing, a city of China. See Kio-Tsing.

Kutsulee, kŭt'soo-lee', a considerable walled town of British India, 25 miles N. of Meerut.

Kutt'awa, a post-village of Lyon co., Ky., on Cumberland River, and on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, 31 miles E. of Paducah. It has a flouring-mill and a hub- and spoke-factory. Iron ore abounds here.

Kuttenberg, kŭt'ten-bĕRG', or **Kutnahora,** kŭt'-nå-hŏ'rå, a town of Bohemia, 6 miles by rail N.W. of Czaslau. Pop. 12,747, mostly employed in mines of lead, and in sugar-works, cotton-mills, &c. It has an oberrealschule, and a noble old Gothic church, never completed.

Kut'tra, a town of India, North-West Provinces, Rohilcund division. Pop. 5678.

Kuttungee, Katangi, kŭt'tŭn-ghee', or **Kuttinghee,** a town of India, Central Provinces, 22 miles N.W. of Jubbulpoor. Pop. 3353.

Kuttup, a town of Africa. See Cuttup.

Kuty, koo'tee, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 20 miles S.E. of Kolomea. Pop. 5758.

Kutztown, kŏŏts'tŏwn, a post-borough of Berks co., Pa., in Maxatawny township, on a branch of the Reading Railroad, 16 miles N.N.E. of Reading, and 20 miles S.W. of Allentown. It contains 3 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, a state normal school, and 2 or 3 newspaper offices, also an iron-furnace, a foundry, and a carriage-factory. Limestone and iron ore abound here. Pop. 945.

Kuzistan, a province of Persia. See Khoozistan.

Kvalöe, Norway. See Hvalöe.

Kwallisch, a village of Bohemia. See Qualischt.

Kwang-Ping, a city of China. See Quang-Ping.

Kwang-Si, a province of China. See Quang-See.

Kwang-Sin-Foo, China. See Quang-Sin-Foo.

Kwang-Tung, China. See Quang-Tong.

Kwei-Chu, a province of China. See Koei-Choo.

Kwei-Lin, or **Quei-Ling,** kwå'-ling' or kwī'-ling', China, capital of Quang-See, 235 miles N.W. of Canton.

Kwei-Te, or **Kouei-Te,** kwå'-tå' or kwī'-tå', written also **Kwi-Te,** a city of China, province of Ho-Nan, 70 miles S.E. of Kai-Fung.

Kwei-Yang, a town of China. See Koei-Yang.

Kwen-Lun, Central Asia. See Kuen-Lun.

Kwi-Choo, or **Kwei-Chu,** China. See Koei-Choo.

Kwikhpak, kwĭk-påk', a river of Alaska, one of the outlets or delta-arms of the great river Yukon. It is wide and shallow, and its length is about 52 miles. The Russians often give this name to the river Yukon.

Ky'angheen', a town of British Burmah, Pegu division. Pop. 8211.

Kyangle (kī'ång-ghel) **Islands,** a group in the North Pacific. Lat. 8° 8′ N.; lon. 134° 50′ E.

Kyen-Dwem, a river of Burmah. See Khyen-Dwem.

Ky'ger, a post-hamlet of Gallia co., O., about 9 miles S.W. of Pomeroy. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Kygow, the Moravian name of Gaya.

Kyholm, kü'holm, a small island of Denmark, near the island of Samsöe.

Ky'lerton, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., in Morris township, about 15 miles E. of Clearfield. It has a church and 2 wagon-shops. Pop. about 300.

Kyle's, kīlz, a station on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, 28 miles N. of Cincinnati, O.

Kyle's Ford, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Tenn., on the Clinch River, 20 miles N. of Rogersville.

Kyle's Landing, a post-office of Cumberland co., N.C., on the Cape Fear River, 15 miles N.E. of Fayetteville.

Kyles of Bute, a narrow arm of the Firth of Clyde, Scotland, between the N.W. part of the Isle of Bute and the mainland of the county of Argyle.

Kymi, Greece. See Kumi.

Kymulga, Alabama. See Kimulga.

Kyouk Phyoo, ki-ŏwk' fī-oo', a town of India, in Aracan, capital of the Ramree district, at the N. end of Ramree Island, with an excellent harbor. Lat. 19° 24′ N.; lon. 93° 34′ E. It is the only port of Aracan accessible during the S.W. monsoon. Pop. 2667.

Kyparissia, ke-på-ris-see'å (also called **Cyparissia,** sip'å-ris-see'å, and **Arka'dia**), a town of Greece, in the Morea, on the Gulf of Arkadia, 24 miles N. of Navarino. Anciently it was a commercial port of much importance, and in the Middle Ages was one of the twelve Frankish strongholds in the Morea. It is a place of great antiquity. Its roadstead is very good, and the town has some ancient remains. Pop. 2959. See Arcadia.

Kyraghur, kī-rå-gŭr', a town of India, in Berar, 113 miles E.N.E. of Nagpoor.

Kyranuh, kī-rån'ŭh, a town of India, district and 30 miles W. of Mozuffernuggur. Pop. 16,953.

Kyree, kī'ree', Der'a and Gur'ree, two villages of Sinde, respectively 12 and 37 miles N. of Larkhana.

Kyreeghur, kī-ree-gŭr', a town of India, 136 miles N.W. of Oude, on the Kali.

Kyritz, kee'rits, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 53 miles N.W. of Berlin. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, beer, and liquors. Pop. 4666.

Kyserike, kī'zer-ĭk, a post-office of Ulster co., N.Y., 6 miles S.W. of Rosendale.

Kysorville, kī'zor-vĭl, a hamlet of Livingston co., N.Y., on a canal, 8 miles N. of Dansville.

Kyssperk, Bohemia. See Geiersberg.

Kyte River, Illinois. See Flagg Centre.

Kythul, or **Kaithal,** kī'thŭl', a town of India, district and 35 miles W. of Kurnaul. It has a fine palace and large sal-ammoniac-works. Pop. 14,940.

L.

Laa, lạ̊, or **Laha,** lå'å, a town of Lower Austria, on the Thaya, 36 miles N. of Vienna. Pop. 2489.

Laab, or **Lab,** lạ̊p, a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, 12 miles from Presburg. Pop. 1300.

Laach, lạ̊K, a small lake of Prussia, 17 miles W.N.W. of Coblentz. It occupies the crater of an extinct volcano.

Laadendorf, a village of Austria. See LADENDORF.

Laaland, lå'lånd, or **Lolland,** lol'lånd (*i.e.*, "Lowland"), an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, between lat. 54° 38′ and 54° 58′ N. and lon. 11° and 11° 52′ E. Area, 462 square miles. Pop. 62,953. Surface low and level. It is one of the most fertile of the Danish islands, producing fine crops of corn, hemp, hops, apples, and timber.

La Albuera, a town of Spain. See ALBUERA.

La Antigua, a town of the Canaries. See ANTIGUA.

Laarat, a Malay island. See LARAT.

Laas, lạ̊s, a village of Tyrol, circle of Botzen, near Schlanders. Pop. 1238.

Laasphe, lạ̊s'fẹh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 36 miles S.S.E. of Arnsberg, on the Lahn. Pop. 2115, engaged in woollen-cloth-factories and iron-works.

Laba, lå'bå, a river of Russia, in Circassia, rises on the N. side of the Caucasus, and, after a course of about 170 miles, joins the Kooban.

La Baca. See LAVACA.

Labaddie, or **Labadie,** lăb'ạ-dee, a post-village of Franklin co., Mo., on the Missouri River and the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 44 miles W. of St. Louis. It has 2 churches.

Labadieville, lå'bå-de-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Assumption parish, La., on Bayou La Fourche, 67 miles W. of New Orleans. It has a church and a convent.

La Baie, or **La Baie du Febvre,** or **Saint Antoine de la Baie du Febvre,** sȧNt ȯNᵒ'twån' dẹh lå bå dü fêvR, a post-village in Yamaska co., Quebec, on the S. shore of Lake St. Peter, 82 miles N.E. of Montreal. It contains several stores. Pop. 800.

La'ban, a post-office of Mitchell co., Kansas, 6 miles S. of Beloit.

La Bañeza, a town of Spain. See BAÑEZA.

La Barra, a town of Italy. See BARRA.

Labarre, lå'baR', or **He'bertville,** a post-village in Chicoutimi co., Quebec, near the S. shore of the Saguenay River, 45 miles W. of Chicoutimi. It contains several stores and saw- and grist-mills. Pop. 300.

La Barthe-de-Neste, lå baRt-dẹh-nêst, a village of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, 12 miles E. of Bagnères-de-Bigorre. Pop. 812.

Lab'ashee'da, a village of Ireland, co. of Clare, 10 miles E. by S. of Kilrush, on a bay of the same name in the Shannon.

La Bassée, lå bås'så', a town of France, in Nord, on the Canal of La Bassée, at a railway junction, 13 miles S.E. of Lille. Pop. 3053.

La Basse Mazière, lå båss må'ze-aiR', a village of France, in Corrèze, 14 miles S.W. of Ussel. Pop. 1379.

Labastida, lå-bås-tee'Då, a town of Spain, in Biscay, province of Alava, 30 miles from Vittoria. Pop. 2095.

La Bathie, lå bå'tee' (L. *Bastita*), a village of France, in Savoy, 10 miles N.W. of Moutiers. Pop. 1265.

Labatlan, lŏh'bŏt'lån', a village of Hungary, 2 miles from Neudorf. Pop. 1412.

La Battaglia, a town of Italy. See BATTAGLIA.

La Baume, or **La Beaume,** lå bōme, a village of France, in Ardèche, 6½ miles from Aubenas. It is picturesquely situated under a mass of basalt occupying the angle of a valley nearly opposite the junction of the Fontaulier with the Ardèche. Crowning a lofty point between these streams stand the ruins of a castle which belonged to the dukes of Ventadour. Pop. 1190. Several villages of France have the name of La Baume.

La Baussaine, lå bō'sån', a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, near Saint-Malo. Pop. of commune, 1095.

Labayet, a town of Africa. See OBEID.

L'Abbaye, låb'bå', a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Joux. Pop. 1220.

Labe, a river of Germany. See ELBE.

La Beauce, lå bōss, or **Sainte Marie de la Beauce,** sȧNt må'ree' dẹh lå bōss, a post-village in Beauce co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the river Chaudière, 30½ miles by rail S. of Quebec. It has mills and stores, a college, 4 hotels, an iron-foundry, tanneries, and copper- and manganese-mines. Pop. 1000.

Labee, Labe, or **Laby,** lå'bee', a town of Africa, in Foota-Jallon, 230 miles N.E. of Sierra Leone. Lat. 11° 10′ N.; lon. 8° 30′ W. Pop. about 5000.

La Belgique, the French name of BELGIUM.

La Belle, lå bêl, a post-village of Lewis co., Mo., in La Belle township, on the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, 32 miles N.W. of Quincy, Ill. It has 2 churches, a savings-bank, and 5 stores.

Labelle, lạ-bêll', a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., O., 6 miles from Huntington, W. Va. It has a church.

La Belle-Alliance, lå bêll-ål'le-ȯNss', a farm-house of Belgium, in the field of Waterloo, on the right side of the high-road to Brussels, and about 2 miles S. of Mont Saint-Jean. Here Napoleon marshalled his guards for their last effort at Waterloo, and here Wellington and Blücher met after the battle was gained.

La Belle Rivière, Ohio. See OHIO RIVER.

Labellum, the supposed ancient name of LAVELLO.

Labem, a town of Austria. See AUSSEGG.

Laber, lå'bẹr, the name of several small rivers of Bavaria, tributaries to the Danube. A village on one of these, 10 miles N.W. of Ratisbon, has 1526 inhabitants, 2 churches, a castle, and iron-manufactures.

Labes, lå'bês, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 42 miles by rail E.N.E. of Stettin. Pop. 5010. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and serge.

Labette, lā-bet', a county in the S.E. part of Kansas, bordering on the Indian Territory, has an area of 649 square miles. The Neosho River flows southward through the eastern part of the county, which is also drained by the Labette and by small affluents of the Verdigris River. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. A large portion of it (about 90 per cent.) is prairie. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and hay are the staple products. Coal and limestone are found here. This county is intersected by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. The Neosho Valley division of that road terminates in it. Capital, Oswego. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,110,510. Pop. in 1870, 9973; in 1875, 14,571; in 1878, 17,196.

Labette, a township of Labette co., Kansas. Pop. 530.

Labette, a post-hamlet of Labette co., Kansas, in Liberty township, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 9 miles S. by E. of Parsons. Pop. 282.

Labette River, a stream of Kansas, rises in Neosho co., flows S. by E. through Labette co., and joins the Neosho near Chetopa.

Labiau, lå'be-ŏw', a town of East Prussia, 25 miles N.E. of Königsberg, on the Deine. Pop. 4487. It has manufactures of linen and leather.

Labinius, the ancient name of the LAVINO.

La Biolle, lå be-oll' (L. *Betulletum*), a village of France, in Savoy, on the Daisse, at the foot of Montfalcon, 12 miles N. of Chambéry. Pop. 1429.

La Bisbal, lå bees-bål', a town of Spain, 10 miles E. of Gerona, with a bridge on the Adaro. Pop. 4237.

Labiszin, or **Labischin,** lå'be-sheen', a town of Prussia, 13 miles S.S.W. of Bromberg. Pop. 2370.

Labober, lå-bo'bêR, a small island in the Malay Archipelago, 18 miles off the N.W. coast of Timor Laut.

La Bo'ca, a station in Utah co., Utah, on the American Fork Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of American Fork.

La Bohalle, lå bo'håll', a village of France, in Maine-et-Loire, near Angers. Pop. of commune, 1075.

La Bonte, a post-office of Laramie co., Wyoming.

Labooan, an island near Borneo. See LABUAN.

Laboon, Laboun, or **Labun,** lå'boon, a town of Russia, in Volhynia, on the Khorim, 50 miles W.S.W. of Zhitomeer. Pop. 3250.

Labor (or **Hard Labor**) **Creek,** Georgia, runs eastward through Morgan co. to the Appalachee River.

La Boucane (lå boo'kån') **Bend,** a hamlet of Ascension parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 1 mile from Donaldsonville. It has several stores.

La Bouille, lå boolˡ or lå boo'yẹh, a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 10 miles S.W. of Rouen, on the left bank of the Seine. In its vicinity is a quarry with stalactitic grottos. Pop. 652.

La Bourboule, lå booR'bool', a hamlet of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 22 miles S.W. of Clermont-Ferrand, on the Dordogne, with mineral springs and baths.

Labrador, lab'rạ-dōr', a peninsula on the E. coast of British North America, lat. from 50° to 65° N. and lon. 56° to 78° W., bounded on the S.E. and E. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Atlantic, on the N. and W. by Hudson

Strait and Hudson's Bay, and on the S.W. by Rupert's River, Lake Mistassini, and Betsiamites River. Extreme length, 1100 miles; breadth, 470 miles. Area, 450,000 square miles, or about equal to the British Islands, France, and Prussia combined. Blanc Sablon, near the mouth of the North-West River, is the E. boundary of the part of the peninsula included in Quebec, which includes the whole area draining into the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence. The portion belonging to Newfoundland is that which is drained by rivers flowing into the Atlantic. The remaining area, draining into Hudson's Bay, is called East Main, and is included in the North-West Territories of Canada.

The interior of Labrador is imperfectly known. It is sterile, and, where the country is not burned, cariboo moss covers the rocks. The whole of the table-land is strewed with boulders, which are perched on the summit of every mountain and hill, often on the edges of cliffs.

The principal watershed is formed by the Wotchish Mountains. The principal rivers are the East Main, or Stude, which flows W. into the S.E. extremity of James's Bay; the Great and Little Whale Rivers, which flow in the same direction and fall into Hudson's Bay; the Kenoganissee and Caniapuscaw, which, flowing respectively N.E. and N.W., unite and fall into Ungava Bay; and the Meshickemau or North-West River, which flows E. into the Strait of Belle Isle. The lakes are very numerous.

The prevailing rocks on the coast are granite, gneiss, and mica-slate. Above these, in some parts, is a bed of old red sandstone, about 200 feet thick, followed by secondary limestone. Towards the interior the secondary formations disappear and the primary become predominant. The surface, when seen at a distance from the sea, has a green and alluvial appearance, but is found, on examination, to be covered with moss and stunted shrubs. In the valleys, where the soil is sandy and the temperature considerably above the average, juniper, birch, and poplar trees are found growing, and form a covert during the summer for deer, bears, wolves, foxes, martens, otters, &c., till the approach of winter drives them to the coast.

The climate is too severe to ripen any of the ordinary cereals. Barley, sown and cut green, makes excellent fodder; potatoes and several species of culinary vegetables do well. The whole of this vast wilderness is uninhabited by civilized man, with the exception of a few settlements on the St. Lawrence and Atlantic coasts, and some widely-separated posts of the Hudson Bay Company. Wandering tribes of Esquimaux occupy the N. coast of Labrador, while Naskapee, Mistassini, and Montagnais Indians are thinly scattered over the interior. The exports, which are chiefly through Newfoundland, are codfish, salmon, seal and whale oil, and furs. Once the country was rich in fur-bearing animals and cariboo or reindeer, but these are now greatly reduced in numbers. On the E. side hardly anything is known beyond the coast.

The Indians who inhabit the interior of Labrador are all of the Algonquin race. Nearly all of them profess the Roman Catholic faith. They bring down furs to the coast, and exchange them for ammunition and clothing. The Esquimaux of Labrador live almost entirely by fishing. They are partially Christianized and civilized, through the exertions of Moravian missionaries. They exchange furs, oil, and whalebone for ammunition, guns, and clothing at the settlements. They are mild, hospitable, and honest. During the brief Labrador summer the whole coast, for 500 miles N. of the Strait of Belle Isle, swarms with fishermen from Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec, and the United States, engaged in the capture and cure of seal, cod, salmon, salmon-trout, and herring.

Labrador was discovered by Cabot in 1496, and rediscovered by Hudson in 1610. The European settlements, all on the E. coast, consist of Forteau and Bradore Bays, Anse Le Blanc, and the Moravian stations Nain, Okkak, Hopedale, Hebron, Zoar, and Ramah. The Hudson Bay Company have several settlements in Labrador, and receive valuable furs from it. The total population is supposed to be about 7000.

Labrador, the N.E. portion of the province of Quebec, bounded on the S. by the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the N. by the North-West Territories, on the E. by that part of Labrador belonging to Newfoundland, and on the W. by the counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay. Area, 56,000 square miles. Pop. 3699.

Labran, Fremont co., Col. See FLORENCE.

Labrède, lå'braid', a village of France, in Gironde, 11 miles S. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1499.

La Brenne, lå brênn, an old district of France, in the provinces of Touraine and Berry. The name is still preserved in the marshy district between Châteauroux and Le Blanc, department of Indre.

La Bresse, lå brêss, a village of France, in Vosges, arrondissement of Remiremont. Pop. 1560.

La Brevine, lå brå'veen', a village of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles W. of Neufchâtel. Pop. 1559, engaged in watch- and lace-making and working in metals.

Labrit, lå'bree', a village of France, in Landes, 16 miles N. of Mont-de-Marsan. It was formerly a town called Albret, capital of the old duchy of Albret, and has ruins of a castle of Henry IV. Pop. 1143.

La Broque, lå brōk, a village of France, in Vosges, arrondissement of Saint-Dié. Pop. of commune, 2723.

La Bruca, lå broo'kå, a town of Sicily, at the mouth of the Porcari in the Gulf of Catania, 3 miles N. of Agosta. The vicinity is strewed with ruins supposed to mark the site of the ancient *Portus Pantasius.*

Labruguière, lå'brü'ghe-aiʀ', a village of France, in Tarn, 4 miles S.S.E. of Castres. Pop. 1650.

Labuan, lå-boo-ån', an island and British colony, 6 miles from the N.W. coast of Borneo, in lat. 5° 20′ N., lon. 115° 12′ E. Area, 45 square miles. It has a fine harbor, a thick bed of coal (which is mined), and a short railway. Labuan is an Anglican bishop's see, and is an important commercial depot for camphor, sago, wax, india-rubber, rattans, hides, trepang, and British goods designed for the Borneo trade. Capital, Victoria. Pop. 4898.

Labuda, Illinois. See KEOKUK JUNCTION.

Labu-Hadji, lå'boo-hå'jee, a seaport town of the Malay Archipelago, on the E. coast of the island of Lombok.

Labun, a town of Russia. See LABOON.

Laby, a town of Western Africa. See LABEE.

L'Acadie, lå-kå-dee', a post-village in St. John's co., Quebec, on Little Montreal River, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 20½ miles S.E. of Montreal. Pop. 500.

La Calle, lå kål or lå kål'lå, the most eastern seaport town of Algeria, on a peninsula in the Mediterranean, 300 miles E. of Algiers. Pop. 4500. It has a coral-fishery.

La Camargue, lå kå'maʀg', a populous island of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, formed by the two arms of the river Rhone at its mouth. Length, 26 miles; mean breadth, 11 miles. More than half the surface is covered with marshes, but the remainder is extremely fertile. On the borders of the marshes salt is formed naturally, and is an object of great importance to the island.

La Campana, Spain. See CAMPANA.

La Cañada, lå kån-yå'då, a village of Rio Arriba co., New Mexico, near the Rio Grande, 25 miles N.W. of Santa Fé. It has a church.

La Canardière, lå kå'naʀ'de-aiʀ', a scattered village in Quebec co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the river St. Charles, opposite the city of Quebec. It contains the Beauport Lunatic Asylum. Pop. 500.

La Canourgue, lå kå'nooʀg', a town of France, in Lozère, 9 miles S.W. of Marvejols, on the Urugue, near its confluence with the Lot. It is a centre of the manufactures of serges and other woollen goods. Pop. 1830.

Lacantun, lå-kån-toon', a river of Central America. It rises in Guatemala, lat. 15° 25′ N. and about lon. 92° W., and flows first E. for about 60 miles, when it is joined by a branch coming from the vicinity of Salama. It now turns N. for about 24 miles, then W.N.W. for 60 miles, receives La Passion, and about 75 miles below joins the Usumasinta. The united stream, after a course of 210 miles, falls into the Gulf of Mexico at Lago de Terminos. The whole course is thus about 430 miles; but its upper part is little known.

La Capelle, lå kå-pêl', a town of France, in Aisne, 10 miles N. of Vervins, formerly fortified. Pop. 1675.

La Capelle-Marival, lå kå'pêll'-må'ree'vål', a village of France, in Lot, 10 miles N.W. of Figeac. Pop. 1525.

La Capesterre, lå kå'pês'taiʀ', or **Le Marigot,** lẹh må'ree'go', a town of the West Indies, island of Guadeloupe, 9 miles E.N.E. of Basse-Terre, at the S.E. angle of the island, and at the mouth of the Rivière-aux-Pères. Pop. 6100. See also CAPESTERRE.

La Carlota, a town of Spain. See CARLOTA.

La Carne, lå karn, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., O., in Erie township, near Lake Erie, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 29 miles E. by S. of Toledo. It has 2 churches and about 20 families.

La Carneille, lå kaʀ'nål', a village of France, in Orne, 34 miles N.W. of Alençon. Pop. 1500.

La Carolina, lå kå-ro-lee'nå, a town of Spain, 36 miles N.N.E. of Jaen. Pop. 1305.

La Carolina, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Cundinamarca, province of Antioquia. Pop. 1500.

Lacasine, or **Lakassine,** lăkˋạs-seen′, a post-hamlet of Calcasieu parish, La., 150 miles W.N.W. of Morgan City. It has a saw-mill and a rice-mill.

Lacaune, lâˋkōn′, a village of France, in Tarn, 28 miles E.N.E. of Castres. Pop. 1406.

Lacaze, lâˋkâz′, a town of France, in Tarn, 16 miles N.E. of Castres. Pop. 387.

Lacborg, a town of Prussia. See LAUTENBURG.

Laccadive (lâk′kạ-dīvˋ) **Isles** (called by the natives *Lakaradeevh*, the "hundred thousand islands"), a group of low coral islands in the Indian Ocean, extending between lat. 10° and 12° N. and lon. 72° and 74° E., about 150 miles W. of the Malabar coast. They consist of 17 principal and many smaller isles. Anderot, or Underoot, the largest, is 3 miles long. They have an aggregate population of 6800 Mohammedans, called Moplays. Most of the islands are uninhabited. The principal products are coir, jaggery, cocoa- and betel-nuts, with some rice, sweet potatoes, and small cattle. The islands were discovered by Vasco da Gama in 1499.

Lacchiarella, lâk-ke-â-rĕl′lâ (L. *Lactarel′la*), a village of Italy, 2 miles E.S.E. of Binasco, on the Olona, with the remains of an old castle of some celebrity. Pop. 3809.

Lacco, lâk′ko, a village of Italy, in the N.W. part of the island of Ischia. Pop. 1593.

Lac de Come, Italy. See LAGO DI COMO.

Lac de Genève, Europe. See LAKE OF GENÉVA.

Lac de la Pluie. See RAINY LAKE.

Lac de l'Esclave. See GREAT SLAVE LAKE.

Lac de l'Isle à la Crosse, lâk dẹh leel â lâ kross, a lake of the North-West Territories, Canada, in lat. 55° 25′ N., lon. 107° 54′ 30″ W. It is 60 miles long, collects the various sources of Churchill River, and yields good fish both in winter and in summer. Here is an important post of the Hudson Bay Company.

Lac de Pérouse, Italy. See LAKE OF PERUGIA.

Lac des Bois. See LAKE OF THE WOODS.

Lac des Milles Lacs, lâk dâ meel lâk, a lake of the N.W. portion of Ontario, Canada. Its waters flow to Rainy Lake through the river La Seine.

Lac des Montagnes, Canada. See ATHABASCA.

Lac du Bufle, Canada. See BUFFALO LAKE.

Lac du Grand Ours. See GREAT BEAR LAKE.

Lacedæmon, las-e-dee′mon (Gr. Λακεδαίμων, *Lakĕdaimōn*), an ancient Grecian state, of which Sparta was the capital. See LACONIA.——Adj. and inhab. LACEDÆMO′NIAN.

Lacedogna, lâ-châ-dòn′yâ, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 19 miles E.S.E. of Ariano. Pop. 6132. It is a bishop's see.

Lacelle, lâ-sell′, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Iowa, in Knox township, 10 miles S.S.W. of Osceola. It has 2 churches.

La Cen′ter, a post-office of Clarke co., Washington.

Lacepede (lâs′sẹ-peedˋ) **Bay,** South Australia, is that part of Encounter Bay immediately N. of Cape Bernoulli.

Lacepede Islands, a group of low sandy islands, N.W. of Australia, off Dampier.

La′cey, a post-hamlet of Drew co., Ark., 18 miles S.W. of Collins Railroad Station. It has a church.

Lacey, a hamlet of De Kalb co., Ill., about 20 miles S.E. of Rockford. It has a cheese-factory.

Lacey, a post-office and station in Mahaska co., Iowa, on the Central Railroad of Iowa, 7 miles N. of Oskaloosa.

Lacey Spring, a post-office of Morgan co., Ala.

Lacey Spring, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., Va., 9 miles N.E. of Harrisonburg.

La′ceyville, a post-office of Harrison co., O.

Laceyville, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa., in Braintree township, on the Susquehanna, and on the Pennsylvania & New York Railroad, 55 miles N.N.W. of Wilkesbarre. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a planing-mill.

La Chaise-Dieu, lâ shâz-de-ᴜh′ (*i.e.*, "house of God"), a town of France, Haute-Loire, 26 miles N.N.W. of Le Puy. Pop. 1755. It has the remains of a famous abbey (*Casa Dei*) founded in the eleventh century.

La Chapelle aux Bois, lâ shâˋpêll′ ō bwâ, a town of France, Vosges, 10 miles S.S.W. of Epinal. P. 1117.

La Chapelle aux Pots, lâ shâˋpêll′ ō po, a town of France, Oise, arrondissement of Beauvais, with extensive manufactures of pottery-ware.

La Chapelle d'Aligne, lâ shâˋpêll′ dâˋleeñ′, a town of France, Sarthe, arrondissement of La Flèche. P. 1758.

La Chapelle en Vecors, lâ shâˋpêll′ ôɴᵒ vẹh-koʀ′, a town of France, Drôme, 25 miles E. of Valence. Pop. 1320.

La Chapelle Janson, lâ shâˋpêll′ zhôɴᵒˋsôɴᵒ′, a town of France, 5 miles E. of Fougères. Pop. 1882.

La Chapelle Saint-Denis, lâ shâˋpêll′ sâɴᵒ-dẹh-nee′, a town of France, Seine, 3 miles S. of Saint-Denis, near Paris, of which it is a suburb. Pop. 31,993.

La Chapelle Saint-Mesmin, lâ shâˋpêll′ sâɴᵒ-mĕzˋ-mâɴᵒ′, a town of France, Loiret, arrondissement of Orléans, on the railway from Paris to Tours. Pop. 1848.

La Chapelle Saint-Sauveur, lâ shâˋpêll′ sâɴᵒ-sōˋ-vᴜʀ′, a town of France, 33 miles N.W. of Mâcon. Pop. 1144.

La Chapelle Volant, lâ shâˋpêll′ vo-lôɴᵒ′, a town of France, 12 miles N.W. of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 1622.

La Charité, lâ shâˋreeˋtâ′, a town of France, in Nièvre, on the Loire, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 14 miles by rail W.N.W. of Nevers. Pop. 4776. It has blast-furnaces, and manufactures of steel, files, &c.

La Chartre, lâ shaʀt′r, a town of France, in Sarthe, on the Loire, 25 miles S.E. of Le Mans. Pop. 1503.

La Châtre, lâ shât′r, a town of France, in Indre, 22 miles S.E. of Châteauroux, on the Indre. Pop. 4364. It has the remnant of a castle, a fine church, extensive leather- and woollen-factories, and an active trade in wool, goat-skins, and chestnuts.

Lachen, lâ′ᴋẹn, a town of Switzerland, canton and 13 miles N.N.E. of Schwytz, on the S. shore of the Lake of Zurich. Pop. 1555.

Lachenaie, lâˋshenˋâ′, or **Saint Charles du Lac,** sâɴᵒ shaʀl dü lâk, a post-village in L'Assomption co., Quebec, on the N. side of Jesus River, 4½ miles E. of Terrebonne. It has a steam grist- and saw-mill. Pop. 300.

La Cheylard, lâ shâˋlaʀ′ (or **Chaylard**), a town of France, department of Ardèche, 28 miles S.W. of Tournon, on the Dorne. Pop. 2374. It has salt-mines, tanneries, and trade in cattle.

La Chine, the French name of CHINA.

Lachine, lâˋsheen′, a town in Jacques Cartier co., Quebec, on Lake St. Louis, opposite Caughnawaga, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 8 miles S.W. of Montreal. It is the summer residence of many city people, and a favorite resort of pleasure-parties during the winter. It contains a large tannery, a convent, several stores, a brewery, hotels, churches, schools, &c. There is a canal from this point to Montreal (9 miles) to avoid the Lachine Rapids. All the commerce between Montreal and the West (by water) passes through this canal. Lachine is the starting-place for the Ottawa line of steamers, and the steamers for Kingston, Toronto, and Hamilton. Pop. 1696.

Lachine Rapids, on the river St. Lawrence, are situated between Lachine and Montreal. They present a scene of great attraction. Steamers often descend or "shoot" the rapids, an exciting and thrilling feat.

Lachlan, lâk′lạn, a river of East Australia, rises by several heads in the cos. of King and Bathurst, New South Wales, flows W., and joins the Murrumbidgee to form the Murray River, near lat. 34° 30′ S., lon. 144° 10′ E. In the last part of its course it expands into extensive marshes. Length, 700 miles.

La Chroma, lâ kro′mâ, an islet of the Adriatic, on the coast of Dalmatia, 1 mile S. of Ragusa.

Lachsa, a town of Arabia. See LAHSA.

Lachute, lâˋshüt′, the chief town of Argenteuil co., Quebec, is situated on the North River, 45 miles N. of Montreal. It has a grist-mill, a tannery, 4 stores, 2 churches, and 3 hotels. Pop. 500.

Lacinium Promontorium. See CAPE NAU.

La Cinta, a post-office of San Miguel co., New Mexico.

La Ciotat, France. See CIOTAT.

Lacipea, the supposed ancient name of TALARRUBIAS.

La Ciudad, Spain. See IVIÇA.

Lack, a township of Juniata co., Pa., bounded S.E. by the Tuscarora Mountain. Pop. 1290.

Lack′awack, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., in Wawarsing township, 8 miles N. by W. of Ellenville. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of leather, lumber, and blue flagstone.

Lackˋawan′na, a county in the N.E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Lackawanna River, is partly bounded on the W. by the Susquehanna, and on the S.E. by the Lehigh River. The surface is hilly. The soil is fertile. Anthracite coal is the chief article of export. The rocks which underlie this county are Devonian and carboniferous. It is intersected by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and by other railroads, noticed under Scranton, which is the capital. It was organized in 1878, before which it was part of Luzerne co.

Lackawanna, a post-village in Lackawanna township, Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Lackawanna River, and on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Scranton. It has 6 churches. Coal is mined here, and the village has several coal-breakers. The township contains a village named Minooka. Pop. of township, 5133.

Lackawanna River, Pennsylvania, rises in Susquehanna co., and runs southward to Carbondale, below which it runs southwestward in Lackawanna co. and enters the Susquehanna River at Pittston. Rich mines of anthracite occur in the valley of this river. The chief towns on its banks are Scranton and Carbondale. The S.W. part of the Lackawanna Valley opens into that of Wyoming, so that they form one continuous long, narrow valley. This valley nearly coincides with the Wyoming and Lackawanna coal-basin, which is about 55 miles long and extends through Lackawanna co. in a N.E. and S.W. direction. It is bounded on two sides by high ridges, which unite at each end of the valley. The valley, or coal-basin, is about 5 miles wide in the middle, and tapers to each end. This unique and interesting coal-field produces nearly half of all the anthracite that is mined in the United States.

Lack'awan'nock Mountain, Pennsylvania, extends from the Susquehanna northeastward along the N.W. side of Lackawanna River for 25 or 30 miles. The average height is about 800 feet. This mountain, together with the Nanticoke and Shawnee Mountains, of which it may be regarded as the continuation, constitutes the N.W. boundary of the Lackawanna or Wyoming coal-valley, the Wyoming and Moosic Mountains forming the S.E. boundary. This valley is near 70 miles long, and from 5 to 6 miles wide.

Lack'awax'en, a post-village in Lackawaxen township, Pike co., Pa., on the Delaware River, at the mouth of the Lackawaxen River, and on the Erie Railroad, at its junction with the Honesdale Branch, 25 miles E.S.E. of Honesdale. It has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 1757.

Lackawaxen Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Wayne co., and runs S.E. to Pike co., through which it flows E. until it enters the Delaware at Lackawaxen.

La Clair, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ill., about 13 miles N.E. of Mendota.

La Clayette, lå klå'ètt', a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 10 miles S. of Charolles. Pop. 1671.

Laclede, lạ-kleed', a county in the S.W. central part of Missouri, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is intersected by the Gasconade River, and also drained by the Osage Fork of the Gasconade, and by the Grand Auglaize River, which rises in it. The surface is uneven or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests of hard timber. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Limestone underlies part of the soil. This county is intersected by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. Capital, Lebanon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 9380, of whom 9036 were Americans.

Laclede, a post-village in Laclede township, Fayette co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 19 miles S.S.W. of Effingham. It has a church and a grist-mill. Pop. 159; of the township, 1242.

Laclede, a post-hamlet of Pottawatomie co., Kansas, 12 miles N.E. of Wamego. It has a church and flour-mill.

Laclede, a post-village of Linn co., Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 109 miles W. of Hannibal, and 21 miles E. of Chillicothe. It has a newspaper office, a high school, 3 churches, a carriage-factory, a flouring-mill, a pottery, and a broom-factory. Pop. about 1000.

Laclede, a station in St. Louis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 8 miles W. of St. Louis.

Lac Maskinongé, låk mås'kee'nòNᵍ'zhà', a post-village in Berthier co., Quebec, on a lake of the same name, 66 miles N. of Montreal. See SAINT GABRIEL DE BRANDON.

Lac Masson, or **Sainte Marguerite du Lac Masson,** sâNt mar'greẹt' dü lạ̊k mås'sòNᵍ', a post-village in Terrebonne co., Quebec, on the W. of Lac Masson, 57 miles N. of Montreal. It has saw- and grist-mills. Pop. 650.

Lacobriga, the ancient name of LAGOS.

Lacolle, lå'koll', a post-village in St. Johns co., Quebec, on the Richelieu River, and on the Grand Trunk Railway (Champlain division), 44 miles S.E. of Montreal. It has an iron-foundry, several mills and factories, 3 churches, 6 hotels, and about a dozen stores. Lacolle is a port of entry. In 1812 a battle was fought here between the British and American troops, in which the latter were defeated. P. 750.

La'con, a post-town, capital of Marshall co., Ill., on the E. bank of the Illinois River, in Lacon township, about 30 miles above Peoria, and 128 miles W.S.W. of Chicago. It is on a branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. It has 6 or 7 churches, a national bank, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, a grain-elevator, and manufactures of carriages, woollen goods, &c. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place. Pop. 2105; of the township, 2440.

Lacon, a post-office of Maries co., Mo.

Laco'na, a post-village of Warren co., Iowa, in White Breast township, on the Chariton, Des Moines & Southern Railroad, 14 miles N. by W. of Chariton. It has 3 churches, 2 flour-mills, a newspaper office, an academy, a coal-mine, &c. Pop. about 400.

Lacona, Jefferson co., Ky. See PLEASURE RIDGE PARK.

Lacona, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., in Sandy Creek township, on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad at its junction with the Syracuse Northern, 44 miles N. of Syracuse. It has a cheese-factory, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 400. Station name, Sandy Creek.

Laconi, lå-ko'nee, a village of the island of Sardinia, 45 miles N. of Cagliari, on a hill. Pop. 2107.

Laconia, lå-ko'ne-å, a nome of Greece, comprising the southernmost sub-peninsula of the Morea. Principal river, the Eurotas. Area, 1678 square miles. Pop. 105,851. LACO'NIA or LACON'ICA (Gr. Λακωνική, *Lakōnikê*) was in ancient times one of the most celebrated of the Grecian states. Capital, Sparta.——Adj. and inhab. LACONIAN, lå-kò'ne-ạn.

Laconia, lạ-ko'ne-ạ, a post-village of Desha co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, about 60 miles below Helena. It has 2 churches, 4 dry-goods stores, and a plough-factory.

Laconia, a post-village of Harrison co., Ind., in Boone township, 25 miles S.W. of New Albany, and 2 miles from the Ohio River. It has 2 or 3 churches, and manufactures of furniture, barrels, and lumber. Pop. about 400.

Laconia, a post-village, capital of Belknap co., N.H., in Laconia township, on the Winnepesaukee River, near Lake Winnesquam, and on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 27 miles N. by E. of Concord. It has a high school, 5 churches, a national bank, 2 savings-banks, a newspaper office, and extensive manufactures of hosiery, yarn, railroad-cars, woollen goods, and sash and blinds. Six miles distant is Mount Belknap, which is about 3000 feet high. Pop. about 3000; of the township, additional, 2309.

Laconicus Sinus. See GULF OF KOLOKYTHIA.

La Con'ner, a post-office of Whatcom co., Washington.

La Côte Saint-André, lå kōt sâNt-ôNᵍ'drå', a town of France, in Isère, 19 miles E.S.E. of Vienne. Pop. 3496. Its vicinity produces the celebrated liqueur Eau de la Côte.

La Couronne, lå koo'ronn', a village of France, in Charente, 4 miles S.W. of Angoulême. Pop. 1045. It has numerous paper-mills.

La Couture, lå koo'tüR', a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 5 miles N.E. of Béthune. Pop. 277.

La Couture, a village of France, in Eure, 14 miles S.E. of Evreux, with manufactures of wind-instruments.

La Coy, lạ koi, a post-office of Crawford co., Kansas.

Lac Qui Parle, låk kee paRl (*i.e.*, "talking lake"), a small lake of Minnesota, forms part of the S.W. boundary of Chippewa co. Length, about 8 miles. It is an expansion of the Minnesota River, which issues from its S.E. end.

Lac Qui Parle, a county in the W. part of Minnesota, bordering on Dakota. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Minnesota River, and is intersected by the Lac Qui Parle River. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. Capital, Lac Qui Parle. Pop. 1428.

Lac Qui Parle, a post-village, capital of Lac Qui Parle co., Minn., is on the Minnesota River, at the mouth of the Lac Qui Parle River, about 28 miles S.S.W. of Benson. It has a newspaper office. Pop. of Lac Qui Parle township, 350.

Lac Qui Parle River rises near the W. boundary of Minnesota, runs northeastward through a county of its own name, and enters the Minnesota River at the lower end of the lake called Lac Qui Parle.

La Crau, lå krō (in Latin, *Lapidæi Campi*, *i.e.*, "stony fields"), a plain in the S. of France, occupying the western part of the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, arrondissements of Arles and Aix, between the Rhone and the Etang de Berri, its northern part being traversed by a branch of the Canal of Craponne. The surface is generally arid and covered with boulders, but it is interspersed with vineyards and olive- and mulberry- plantations.

La Cres'cent, a post-village of Houston co., Minn., in La Crescent township, on the Mississippi River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota, and Southern Minnesota Railroads, 2 miles above La Crosse, and about 25 miles S.E. of Winona. It has 3 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. 380; of the township, 931.

La Croisille, lå krwå'zeel', a village of France, in Haute-Vienne, 20 miles S.E. of Limoges. Pop. 270.

La Croix, lạ kroi, a township of Emmett co., Mich. Pop. 589.

La Croix-Rousse, lå krwå'-rooss', a town of France, in Rhône, canton of Lyons, of which it forms a suburb, on the right bank of the Rhone.

Lacroma, an island in the Adriatic. See La Chroma.

La Crosse, lạ kross, a county in the W. part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 480 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by Black River, on the W. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by the La Crosse River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and forests. The soil is fertile. Wheat, lumber, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies part of the soil. This county is intersected by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Capital, La Crosse. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,893,938. Pop. in 1870, 20,297, of whom 11,695 were Americans; in 1875, 23,945.

La Crosse, a post-village of Izard co., Ark., 4 miles N.E. of Melbourne. It has 3 churches and an academy.

La Crosse, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., in Pilot Grove township, on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 28 miles N.E. of Keokuk, Iowa. It has 2 churches.

La Crosse, a post-hamlet of La Porte co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad where it crosses the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 28 miles S. of Michigan City. It has a church.

La Crosse, a post-village, capital of Rush co., Kansas, in La Crosse township, 30 miles W.N.W. of Great Bend, and 25 miles S. of Hays City. Pop. of township, 535.

La Crosse, a hamlet of King William co., Va., 30 miles from Richmond.

La Crosse, a city, the capital of La Crosse co., Wis., is beautifully situated on the Mississippi River, just below the mouth of the La Crosse River, about 40 miles below Winona, and 152 miles above Dubuque. By railroad it is 195 miles W.N.W. of Milwaukee, and 130 miles S.E. of St. Paul. It is the northern terminus of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, is on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, and is also the east terminus of the Southern Minnesota Railroad. It contains a handsome court-house, 10 or 12 churches, a high school, an opera-house, a national bank, 1 other bank, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 6 weekly newspapers, one of which last is in Norwegian. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop, and has a convent and 2 Catholic orphanages. La Crosse has manufactories of threshing-machines, ploughs, and other farming-implements, an engine- and boiler-factory, 1 or 2 iron-foundries, gas-works, and several large lumber-mills and breweries. Here is a large boat-yard, which employs about 100 men in building steamboats. Large quantities of grain, lumber, &c., are shipped here. Pop. 11,012.

La Crosse Lake, Canada. See Cross Lake.

La Crosse River, Wisconsin, rises in Monroe co., runs in a W.S.W. direction, intersects La Crosse co., and enters the Mississippi River at the city of its own name. It is about 70 miles long.

Lac Saint Jean, Quebec. See Roberval.

Lac Talon, låk tåˋlòɴᵍ', a lake of the district of Nipissing, Ontario, on the Mattawa River, 18 miles from its mouth. It is 8 miles long, and very deep. It discharges its waters precipitously in a chute very narrow and bound in by granite cliffs.

Lactodurum, the ancient name of Towcester.

Lactora, an ancient name of Lectoure.

La Cueva, lå kwå'vå, a post-office of Mora co., New Mexico, about 60 miles N.E. of Santa Fé.

La Cumbre, lå koom'brå, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 20 miles E.S.E. of Caceres. Pop. 1500.

La Cumbre, lå koom'brå (*i.e.*, "the summit"), a principal pass across the Andes, between Santiago, in Chili, and Mendoza, in lat. 33° S., lon. 70° 20′ W. Elevation, 12,454 feet. From the end of May to the end of October, generally, the Cumbre and part of the valleys leading to it on each side can be passed on foot only.

Lacunza, lå-koon'thå, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Araquil, 24 miles from Pamplona. Pop. 844.

Lacus Asphaltites, Syria. See Dead Sea.

Lacus Benacus, the ancient name of Lago di Garda.

Lacus Cusius. See Lake of Orta.

Lacus Urianus, supposed ancient name of Varano.

Lacus Verbanus. See Lago Maggiore.

Lac Vieux Désert. See Lake Kattakittekon.

La'cy, a station on the Tuckerton Railroad, in Lacy township, Ocean co., N.J., 22 miles N. of Tuckerton.

La Cygne, lå seen, a post-village of Linn co., Kansas, in Lincoln township, on the Osage River, and on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, 37 miles N. of Fort Scott, and 61 miles S. by W. of Kansas City. It has a high school, a newspaper office, a banking-house, a savings-bank, and 4 churches. Coal is mined here. It is surrounded by groves of timber. Pop. about 1200.

Laczhasa, a village of Hungary. See Latzhaza.

Lada (lå'då) or **Lud'da Isles,** a cluster of high rugged islands off the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. 6° 12′ N.; lon. 99° 40′ E.

Ladakh, låˋdåk', a country of Asia, forming a province or dependency of Cashmere, between lat. 32° and 36° N. and lon. 76° and 79° E., having S. and S.W. the Himalaya Mountains, separating it from Cashmere and the Punjab, N. the Karakorum Mountains, E. Great Thibet, and N.W. Bulti. Area, estimated at 30,000 square miles. The people are mostly Thibetans. Surface wholly mountainous, interspersed with narrow valleys, the principal being those of the Upper Indus and its affluents. Soil sterile, and climate severe; yet, the mountain-sides being carefully embanked with stone dikes and industriously cultivated, crops of wheat, barley, and buckwheat are raised, with apples and apricots. Prangos, a peculiar kind of fodder, is abundant, as is rhubarb. Sulphur, iron, lead, and copper might be mined. This country is the great depot for the wool used in the manufacture of Cashmere shawls. The transit trade with all the neighboring regions is extensive, and is conducted mostly by means of mules and sheep. Principal city, Leh. Pop. 90,721.

Ladany, Jasz, Hungary. See Jasz-Ladany.

Ladany Körös, lŏhˋdåñ' köˋrösh', a village of Hungary, co. of Bekes, 25 miles N.W. of Gyula. Pop. 6244.

Ladbergen, låd'bĕʀˋɢhẹn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles N.N.E. of Münster. Pop. 1865.

Laddo'nia, a post-office of Audrain co., Mo., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 14 miles N.E. of Mexico.

Ladds'burg, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., at Miller's Station on the Sullivan & Erie Railroad, 16 miles S. of Towanda. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Ladeinoe-Pole, lå-dī'no-å-po-lå', a town of Russia, government of Olonets, on the Sveer, 30 miles from its mouth in Lake Ladoga. Here, under Peter the Great, the first Russian ships were built for the navigation of the Baltic. Pop. 518.

Ladenburg, lå'dẹn-bŏŏʀɢˋ, a town of Baden, on the Neckar, and on the Main-Neckar Railway, 6 miles E.S.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 3040.

Ladendorf, or **Laadendorf,** lå'dẹn-doʀfˋ, a village of Austria, 9 miles from Gaunersdorf. Pop. 1171.

La'dentown, a hamlet of Rockland co., N.Y., in Ramapo township, about 7 miles W. of Haverstraw. It has a church, 4 stores, and about 12 dwellings.

Ladenze, lå-dĕn'zẹh, or låˋdôɴz', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 13 miles N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1100.

Ladestris, the supposed ancient name of Lagosta.

Ladiesburg, la'diz-burg, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., on the Frederick division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 15 miles N.E. of Frederick.

Ladi'ga, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ala., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 36 miles S.W. of Rome. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Ladignac, låˋdeenˋyåk', a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 22 miles S. of Limoges. Pop. 2495.

Ladik, lå'deekˋ, or **Yorgan Ladik,** yoʀˋgån' lå'deekˋ (anc. *Laodice'a Combus'ta*), a town of Turkey in Asia, 24 miles N.N.W. of Konieh. It is built of mud, in the midst of a mound of ruins, and has many antiquities, consisting of altars, columns, friezes, &c. Pop. about 500.

Ladikia, or **Ladikiyeh,** Syria. See Latakeea.

Ladoga, lå'do-gå, the largest lake of Europe, is situated in Russia, mostly between lat. 59° 58′ and 61° 46′ N. and lon. 30° and 33° E., enclosed by the governments of St. Petersburg, Olonets, and Viborg. Area, 6190 square miles. Depth very unequal. The shores are generally low; it contains several islands and numerous rocks and quicksands. It receives about 60 rivers, and discharges its surplus waters by the Neva into the Gulf of Finland. The Ladoga Canal, 70 miles in length and 74 feet in breadth, and the Siaskoi and Sveer Canals, form a navigable chain all around its S. and S.E. sides.

Ladoga, or **New Ladoga,** a town on the S. shore of Lake Ladoga, government and 70 miles E. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 4179. Old Ladoga is a village adjacent.

Lado'ga, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ind., in Clark township, on Raccoon Creek, and on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 39 miles S. of Lafayette, and 11 miles S.S.E. of Crawfordsville. It has 5 churches, a normal school, a newspaper office, a bank, and manufactures of carriages, flour, furniture, and woollen goods. Pop. 878.

Ladoga, a post-hamlet of Fond du Lac co., Wis., on the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad, 12 miles W. of Fond du Lac. It has 2 or 3 churches.

La Dôle, Switzerland. See Dôle.

La Dombes, France. See Dombes.

Lado'nia, a post-village of Fannin co., Tex., on a high and fertile prairie, 12 miles S. of Dodd's City Station, which is 33 miles E. of Sherman. It has 4 churches, a high school, and a flouring-mill. Pop. about 1000.

Lado'ra, a post-village of Iowa co., Iowa, near Bear Creek, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 91 miles W. of Davenport. It has a flour-mill, a brick-yard, and a drug-store.

Ladore, lạ-dōr', a post-hamlet of Neosho co., Kansas, in Ladore township, on the Neosho division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 5 miles N.N.W. of Parsons. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 771.

Ladrones, låd-rònz' (Sp. pron. lå-drò'nès), or **Marianne** (må're-ann') or **Mariana** (må're-å'nå) **Islands,** a group in the Pacific, belonging to Spain, mostly between lat. 13° and 21° N. and lon. 144° and 146° E., and consisting of 20 islands, of which only 5 are inhabited. They are of volcanic origin, densely wooded, and very fertile. Principal islands, Guahan, Rota, and Tinian, on the first of which is the capital town, San Ignacio de Agaña. The Ladrones were discovered by Magellan in 1521, and called Las Islas de los Ladrones, *i.e.*, "the islands of the thieves," from the thievish disposition of the natives. They were also named the Mariana Islands, in honor of the queen of Philip IV. of Spain. Pop. 8000.

Ladrones, a group of islands in the China Sea, opposite the entrance to the Canton River, 18 miles S.E. of Macao.

Lad'son's, a station in Charleston co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 17 miles N.W. from Charleston.

La Due, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Clinton. It has a church.

Ladwa, låd'wå, a town of India, capital of a small chiefship, 22 miles E.N.E. of Kurnaul.

Lady, lå'dee, or **Liadi,** le-å'dee, a town of Russia, in Moheelev, 30 miles E.N.E. of Orsza. Pop. 1000.

La'dybank, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, at a railway junction, 8 miles S.W. of Cupar-Fife. Pop. 772.

Lady (lå'dee) **Isle,** a rocky islet off the W. coast of Scotland, co. and 5¼ miles N.N.W. of Ayr. It is important only as affording sheltered anchorage.

La'dy Ju'lia Per'cy Island, off the S. coast of Australia, in Portland Bay. Lat. 38° 35' S.; lon. 141° 50' E.

Laeken, lå̤'kẹn, a village of Belgium, in South Brabant, 2 miles N. of Brussels, with which it communicates by a planted avenue. It has a royal park and residence.

Laen'na, a township of Logan co., Ill. Pop. 691.

Laer, or **Lär,** låʀ, a village of Prussia, near Münster. Pop. of commune, 2164.

Laerne, lå̤ʀ'nẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 6 miles E. of Ghent. Pop. 3900.

La Escala, lå ès-kå'lå, a town of Spain, 18 miles N.E. of Gerona, with a port in the Mediterranean. Pop. 2450.

Læstrigonian Port. See Balaklava.

La Fabrica, a town of Mexico. See Minatitlan.

Lafarge, lạ-farj', a post-office of Vernon co., Wis.

La Fargeville, lạ-farj'vĭl, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Orleans township, on Chaumont River, about 17 miles N. of Watertown, and on the Clayton & Theresa Railroad. It has several churches and a saw-mill. Pop. about 300.

Lafayette, laf-å-yett', a S.W. county of Arkansas, borders on Louisiana. Area, 390 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Red River, and is also drained by the Bayou Bodcau. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Lewisville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,333,290. Pop. in 1870 (including that of the present co. of Miller), 9139, of whom 9112 were Americans.

Lafayette, a county of Florida, borders on the Gulf of Mexico. Area, about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. and E. by the Suwanee River, which enters the gulf at the S. extremity of the county. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil produces a little cotton and maize. Capital, New Troy. Valuation of real and personal estate, $221,262. Pop. in 1870, 1783, of whom 1781 were Americans.

Lafayette, a parish in the S. part of Louisiana, has an area of about 240 square miles. It is intersected by Vermilion River, which is navigable. The surface is nearly level. The soil is very fertile. Cotton, sugar-cane, cattle, and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Vermilionville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,177,440. Pop. in 1870, 10,388, of whom 10,157 were Americans.

Lafayette, a county in the N. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is partly bounded on the N. and is intersected by the Tallahatchee River, and is also drained by the Yocknapatalfa or Yockeney River. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the white oak, hickory, elm, pine, beech, magnolia, tulip-tree, black walnut, &c. The soil is based on tertiary strata, and is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Mississippi Central Railroad. Capital, Oxford. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,339,716. Pop. in 1870, 18,802, of whom 18,538 were Americans.

Lafayette, a county in the W. part of Missouri, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Missouri River, and is partly drained by Snibar Creek and Dan's Fork of Blackwater River. The surface is undulating, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county has extensive beds of bituminous coal and limestone. It is intersected by a branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Capital, Lexington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $20,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 22,623, of whom 20,692 were Americans.

Lafayette, a county in the S.W. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Illinois, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the two branches of the Pecatonica River, which unite at the E. border of the county. The surface is diversified with ridges of moderate height, prairies, and forests of oak and other trees. The soil is very fertile. Oats, Indian corn, wheat, cattle, hay, and pork are the staple products. In 1870 this county produced 1,519,202 bushels of oats, and more than any other county of the state. Among its mineral resources are lead, zinc, and Silurian limestone. It is intersected by the Mineral Point Railroad. Capital, Darlington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $14,383,814. Pop. in 1870, 22,659, of whom 15,935 were Americans; in 1875, 22,169.

Lafayette, or **Chambers Court-House,** a post-town, capital of Chambers co., Ala., on the East Alabama & Cincinnati Railroad, 86 miles E.N.E. of Montgomery. It contains a court-house, 4 churches, a female college, a newspaper office, and 3 hotels. Pop. 1382. The name of its post-office is Lafayette.

Lafayette, a post-hamlet of Contra Costa co., Cal., about 20 miles N.E. of San Francisco.

Lafayette, a post-village, capital of Walker co., Ga., about 36 miles N. of Rome, and 27 miles S. of Chattanooga, Tenn. It has 3 churches, a high school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 251.

Lafayette, a township of Coles co., Ill. Pop. 1265. It contains Stockton.

Lafayette, a township of Ogle co., Ill. Pop. 467.

Lafayette, a post-village of Stark co., Ill., in Goshen township, on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, 42 miles N.N.W. of Peoria. It has 4 churches, a banking-house, a graded school, an elevator, and a planing-mill. Pop. 284.

Lafayette, a township of Allen co., Ind. Pop. 1471.

Lafayette, a township of Floyd co., Ind. Pop. 157.

Lafayette, a township of Madison co., Ind. Pop. 1452.

Lafayette, a township of Owen co., Ind. Pop. 1071.

Lafayette, a city, the capital of Tippecanoe co., Ind., is pleasantly situated on the Wabash River, and on the Wabash & Erie Canal, 63 miles N.W. of Indianapolis, 130 miles S.S.E. of Chicago, and 37 miles S.W. of Logansport. It is on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad where it crosses the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, and on the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, and is also a terminus of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, which connects here with the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad. It contains a court-house, 25 churches (viz., 3 Baptist, 3 Catholic, 1 Christian, 2 Episcopal, 2 Lutheran, 1 Jewish, 6 Methodist, 3 Presbyterian, 2 Reformed, 1 United Brethren, and 1 Universalist), a high school, St. Mary's Academy (Catholic), 5 national banks, 4 private banks, a monastery, a convent, a Catholic hospital, and an orphanage. Two or 3 daily and 5 weekly newspapers are published here. This city has manufactures of machinery, reapers and mowers, farming-implements, clothing, ploughs, gas, carriages, &c. Here is an institution entitled Purdue University, which is an agricultural college supported by the state. Lafayette is surrounded by interesting scenery and fertile prairies, and is an important market for grain. It was settled in 1825. Pop. in 1860, 9387; in 1870, 13,506; in 1878, about 20,000.

Lafayette, township, Allamakee co., Iowa. Pop. 1250.

Lafayette, a township of Bremer co., Iowa. Pop. 745.

Lafayette, a township of Keokuk co., Iowa. Pop., exclusive of Keota, 1116.

Lafayette, a post-village of Linn co., Iowa, in Otter Creek township, 9 miles N.N.W. of Marion, and about 12 miles N. of Cedar Rapids. It has 1 or 2 churches, and 2 flour-mills on Otter Creek.

Lafayette, a township of Story co., Iowa. P. 743.

Lafayette, a township of Chautauqua co., Kansas. Pop. 614. Post-offices, Grafton and Mount Vernon.

Lafayette, a hamlet of Doniphan co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, about 24 miles N. of Atchison. Pop. 54.

Lafayette, a post-village of Christian co., Ky., 17 miles S.W. of Hopkinsville, and 20 miles W.N.W. of Clarksville, Tenn. It has 3 churches, a high school, a carriage-shop, and 2 tobacco-factories. Pop. 215.

Lafayette, a hamlet of Metcalfe co., Ky. Pop. 53.

Lafayette, a station on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 3 miles from Baltimore, Md.

Lafayette, a post-township of Gratiot co., Mich., about 44 miles N. of Lansing. Pop. 424.

Lafayette, a village of Nicollet co., Minn., in Lafayette township, about 25 miles W. of St. Peter. The township is bounded on the S.W. by the Minnesota River. Pop. of the township, 756.

Lafayette, a township of Clinton co., Mo. P. 2007.

Lafayette, a post-office of Seward co., Neb., on the Nebraska Railroad, 8 miles W. of Seward.

Lafayette, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., in Lafayette township, on the Sussex Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Newton. It has 3 churches and 2 grist-mills. Pop. about 300. Pop. of the township, 884.

Lafayette, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Lafayette township, on the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad, 12 miles S. of Syracuse. It has 2 churches and a bedstead-factory. Pop. 135; of the township, 2233.

Lafayette, a village of Allen co., O., in Jackson township, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 8 miles E. of Lima. It has 2 churches, a union school, and a manufactory of heading. Pop. 337. The name of its post-office is Herring.

Lafayette, a village of Ashland co., O., in Perry township, about 10 miles E.N.E. of Ashland, and 6 miles from West Salem. It has 3 churches.

Lafayette, a township of Coshocton co., O. Pop. 920. It contains West Lafayette.

Lafayette, a post-village of Madison co., O., in Deer Creek township, on the National Road, 22 miles W. of Columbus, and 4 miles N. of London. It has 2 churches. Pop. 143.

Lafayette, a township of Medina co., O. Pop. 1109. It contains Whittlesey.

Lafayette, a post-village, capital of Yam Hill co., Oregon, is on the Yam Hill River, near the junction of its North and South Forks, about 28 miles S.W. of Portland. It has a newspaper office.

Lafayette, a township of McKean co., Pa. Pop. 591.

Lafayette, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the Germantown & Norristown Railroad, 10 miles N.W. of Philadelphia.

Lafayette, a post-village of Washington co., R.I., on the Stonington & Providence Railroad, 20 miles S. by W. of Providence. It has a church and a manufactory of doeskin jean. Pop. 265.

Lafayette, a village of Fayette co., Tenn., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 31 miles E. by S. of Memphis.

Lafayette, a post-village, capital of Macon co., Tenn., 30 miles E.N.E. of Gallatin. It has 3 churches, an academy, and manufactures of flour and leather. Pop. 161.

Lafayette, a post-village of Upshur co., Tex., 35 miles W.N.W. of Jefferson. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Lafayette, a post-village of Montgomery co., Va., on the Roanoke River, 2 miles from Big Spring Station, and about 70 miles W. by S. of Lynchburg. It has a church, a flour-mill, and an academy.

Lafayette, a post-township of Chippewa co., Wis., on the E. side of the Chippewa River, 18 miles N.E. of Eau Claire. It is intersected by the Yellow River. Pop. 1688.

Lafayette, a township of Monroe co., Wis. Pop. 440. Lafayette Station is on the La Crosse division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 10 miles W. of Tomah.

Lafayette, a township of Walworth co., Wis. Pop. 1009. It contains Fayetteville.

Lafayette College, Pennsylvania. See Easton.

Lafayette Springs, a post-hamlet of Lafayette co., Miss., 20 miles S.E. of Oxford. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Lafayetteville, laf-å-yett′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Milan township, about 50 miles S. of Albany.

La Fère, lå faiʀ, a town of France, in Aisne, on an island in the Oise, near its confluence with the Serre, 14 miles N.W. of Laon. It has manufactures of woollens, leather, soap, and oil, saw-mills, a large arsenal, and a school of artillery. It was taken by the Prussians on the 28th of February, 1814. Pop. 4895.

La Ferté, lå fêʀ‵tà′, an old term signifying a feudal fortress. is the name of many towns, &c., of France.

La Ferté-Bernard, lå fêʀ‵tà′-bêʀ‵naʀ′, a town of France, in Sarthe, on the Huisne, 20 miles S.E. of Mamers. Pop. 2634. It has manufactures of linen fabrics and of linen and cotton yarn.

La Ferté-Gaucher, lå fêʀ‵tà′-gō‵shaiʀ′, a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 10 miles E.S.E. of Coulommiers. Pop. 1849.

La Ferté-Macé, lå fêʀ‵tà′-må‵sà′, a town of France, in Orne, 13 miles E. of Domfront. Pop. 6392. It has manufactures of cotton goods, leather, &c.

La Ferté-Milon, lå fêʀ‵tà′-mee‵lòɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Aisne, on the Ourcq, 15 miles N.W. of Château-Thierry. Pop. 2018. It is enclosed with walls.

La Ferté-Saint-Aubin, lå fêʀ‵tà′-sâɴt-ō‵bâɴᵍ′, a town of France, Loiret, 13 miles S.S.E. of Orleans. P. 1878.

La Ferté-sous-Jouarre, lå fêʀ‵tà′-soo-zhoo-aʀ′, a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, on the Marne, 11 miles E. of Meaux. Pop. 3651. Excellent millstones are quarried in its vicinity, and exported to England, America, &c.; and it has manufactures of paper, ropes, and leather. It has a commercial basin on the Marne, here forming several islands, on one of which is the castle of La Barre.

La Ferté-sur-Aube, lå fêʀ‵tà′-süʀ-ōb, a town of France, in Haute-Marne, 16 miles W. of Chaumont. P. 1209.

La Feuillie, lå fuh‵yee′, or **La Feuillée,** lå fuh‵yà′, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure. Pop. 1725.

La Flèche, lå flaish, a town of France, in Sarthe, on the Loire, 24 miles S.S.W. of Le Mans. It is ornamented with fountains. On an island in the Loire, which separates the town from its suburbs, are the remains of an ancient castle. The principal edifices are a military college, town hall, court-house, hospital, and the church of St. Thomas, from the lofty spire (*flèche*) of which the town derived its name. It has manufactures of leather, paper, gloves, linen, and hosiery. Pop. 7468.

Laf′lin, a post-village of Bollinger co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 138 miles S. of St. Louis. It has a flour-mill, &c.

La Flotte, lå flott′, a seaport town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, on the N. shore of the Isle of Ré, 9 miles W.N.W. of La Rochelle. Pop. 2241.

La‵folletts′ville, a post-office of Hampshire co., W.Va.

La Fontaine, lah fòn-tàn′, a post-village of Wabash co., Ind., in Liberty township, on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, 10 miles N. of Marion. It has a church, a graded school, and 2 drug-stores. Pop. about 400.

La Forêt, lå fo‵rà′ or fo‵rêh′, a hamlet of France, in Finistère, 10 miles E. of Brest, on a bay of its own name.

La Fouillouse, lå foo‵yooz′, a village of France, in Loire, 6 miles N.W. of Saint-Etienne. Pop. 2260.

La Fourche, a mountain of Switzerland. See Furca.

La Fourche, lå foorsh, a bayou of Louisiana, and an outlet of the Mississippi River, from which it issues near Donaldsonville. It flows southeastward through the parishes of Assumption and La Fourche, and enters the Gulf of Mexico at the S. extremity of the latter. It is nearly 150 miles long, and is navigable for steamboats.

La Fourche, a parish in the S. part of Louisiana, borders on the Gulf of Mexico. Area, estimated at 1000 square miles. It is intersected by the Bayou La Fourche (which is navigable by steamboats), and is partly bounded on the E. by Barataria Bay. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with lakes, forests, and cypress swamps, which are annually inundated. The soil is fertile. Sugar-cane and rice are the staple products. It is traversed by Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad. Capital, Thibodeaux. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,381,038. Pop. in 1870, 14,719, of whom 14,412 were Americans.

Lafourche, a station in Ouachita parish, La., on the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas Railroad, 11 miles E. of Monroe.

La Fourche Crossing, a post-hamlet of La Fourche parish, La., on Bayou La Fourche, and on Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad, 4 miles E. of Thibodeaux.

Lafox, lạ-fox′, a post-village of Kane co., Ill., in Blackberry township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 41 miles W. of Chicago. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

La Française, lâ frôNᵍ‘sâz', a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 9 miles N.W. of Montauban. Pop. 1041.

La France. See FRANCE.

La Fresnay, a town of France. See FRESNAY.

La Fresneda, a town of Spain. See FRESNEDA.

La Frontera de Tabasco. See FRONTERA.

La Furca, a mountain of Switzerland. See FURCA.

Lafvindskjöbing, Denmark. See RUDKIÖBING.

Laga-ån, lâ'gâ-on, a river of Sweden, issues from a small lake about 15 miles S. of Jönköping, flows S., expands into Lake Vidöstern, passes Laholm, and, about 4 miles below, falls into the Bay of Laholm in the Cattegat, after a course of about 110 miles.

Lagaete, lâ-gâ-â'tâ, a village on the W. side of the Gran Canaria Island.

Lagan, lâ'gạn, a river of Ireland, in Ulster, rises in the Slieve-Croob Mountains, and, after a N.E. course of 35 miles, enters Belfast harbor.

La Garde Freinet, lâ gaRd frâ‘nâ', a village of France, in Var, on an eminence, 15 miles S. of Draguignan, near the ruins of a celebrated Saracen castle. Pop. 1947.

La Garnache, lâ gaR‘nâsh', a village of France, in Vendée, 17 miles N. of Les Sables. Pop. 454.

La Garriga, lâ gaR-Ree'gâ, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, 18 miles N.N.E. of Barcelona. Pop. 1518.

Lagar'ta, a post-village of Live Oak co., Tex., is on Lagarta Creek, 2 miles from the Nueces River, and about 120 miles S. by E. of San Antonio. It has 4 stores and a windmill. Pop. about 300.

Lagartera, lâ-gaR-tâ'râ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 70 miles S.W. of Avila. Pop. 2004.

Lagarto, lâ-gaR'to, a town of Brazil, province of Sergipe, 70 miles W.S.W. of São Christovão. Pop. 2000.

Lage, lâ'ghẹh, a town of Germany, in Lippe, on the Werra, 7 miles S.W. of Lemgo. Pop. 2733.

Lage, or **Laage,** lâ'ghẹh, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Recknitz, 12 miles N.E. of Güstrow. Pop. 2053.

Lages, lâ'zhês, a town of Brazil, province of Santa Catharina, 140 miles W. of Desterro. Pop. of district, 5000.

Lag'gan, a post-village in Glengarry co., Ontario, 19 miles N.W. of Lancaster. Pop. 100.

Laghouat, lâ‘ghoo‘ât', or **El Aghouat,** a walled town of Algeria, 285 miles S. by W. of Algiers, in a fruitful oasis of the same name. It has fine public buildings, and is the seat of an active trade. Pop. 2992.

La Gleize, lâ glêz or lâ glâz, a village of Belgium, 19 miles S.E. of Liege, on the Amblève. Pop. 1400.

La Glorieta, lâ glo-re-â'tâ, a post-office and valley of San Miguel co., New Mexico, 22 miles S.E. of Santa Fé.

Lagnasco, lân-yâs'ko, a town of Italy, 4 miles S.E. of Saluzzo. Pop. 1665.

Lagnieu, lân‘ye-uh' (anc. *Lagniacus?*), a town of France, in Ain, 18 miles N. of Belley, near the Rhone. Pop. 2383.

Lagni-Regi, lân'ye-râ'jee, **Lagno,** lân'yo, or **Lanio,** lâ'ne-o, a river of Italy, province of Caserta, falls into the Mediterranean. Length, 50 miles.

Lagny, lân‘yee' (anc. *Laniacum?*), a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 12 miles S.W. of Meaux, on the left bank of the Marne. It has nurseries, saw-mills, flour-mills, &c. Pop. 4249.

Lago, lâ'go, a village of Italy, province and 10 miles S.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 2600.

Lagoa, lâ-go'â, a town of Brazil, on the E. coast of the island of Santa Catharina. P. 3000. See SANTA CATHARINA.

La Goayre, a town of Venezuela. See LA GUAYRA.

Lago de los Patos, lâ'go dâ loce pâ'toce (*i.e.*, "duck lake"), in Brazil, province of Rio Grande du Sul, is an enlargement of the Jacuhy, near its mouth in the Atlantic. Length, about 140 miles; breadth, 40 miles. It receives several small rivers and the surplus waters of Lake Mirim. Its shores are generally low. At its N. point is Porto Alegre, and at its S. end the city of Rio Grande do Sul.

Lago de Maracaybo. See LAKE MARACAYBO.

Lago de Nicaragua. See LAKE NICARAGUA.

Lago di Amsancto, lâ'go de âm-sânk'to (anc. *Amsanc'tus La'cus*), a small lake at the entrance of a mountain-valley, about 50 miles E.N.E. of Naples. It is remarkable for the incessant motion of its water, which keeps continually bubbling up over a large portion of the surface, with a noise like distant thunder.

Lago di Como, lâ'go dee ko'mo (Fr. *Lac de Côme,* lâk dẹh kōm; Ger. *Comersee,* ko'mẹr-sâ‘; anc. *La'rius La'cus*), a lake of Italy, Lombardy, an expansion of the river Adda, which enters it at the foot of the Lepontine and Rhætian Alps, and quits it at Lecco, in the midst of mountains of from 1000 to 1300 feet in elevation. It is of a very irregular shape, being separated into the two branches of Como and Lecco by the promontory of Bellagio. Extreme breadth between Menaggio and Varena, 3 miles. Length, from Como to Riva, 35 miles. It is, on account of the beauty of its basin and its favorable exposure, the most celebrated of all the lakes of North Italy. Its shores are covered with elegant villas, among which are the Villa d'Este and the Villa Lenno. Regular steam communication is established between its principal towns; though its navigation is liable to interruption from sudden storms. The lake abounds in fish.

Lago di Garda, lâ'go dee gar'dâ, or **Benaco,** bâ-nâ'ko (anc. *La'cus Bena'cus*), the largest lake of Northern Italy, between lat. 45° 26′ and 45° 56′ N. and lon. 10° 35′ and 10° 50′ E. Length, from N. to S., 35 miles; breadth, from 2 to 10 miles. Height above the sea, 320 feet; greatest depth, 951 feet. At its N. extremity it receives the Sarco River, and at its S.E. end it discharges itself by the Mincio into the Po. In summer, from the melting of the Alpine snows, it rises 4 or 5 feet, and, like all similar inland waters, is subject to violent storms. On its shores are the towns of Peschiera, Riva, Gargnano, Salo, and Garda.

Lago di Lugano, lâ'go dee loo-gâ'no (anc. *Cere'sius La'cus*), a lake of Switzerland and North Italy, between Lago Maggiore and Lago di Como, and about 190 feet higher than these. Shape very irregular. Greatest length, 16 miles; average breadth, 2 miles. It is mostly enclosed by lofty, abrupt, and wooded mountains, is of great depth, and discharges its surplus waters by the river Tresa into Lago Maggiore. Its scenery is very imposing, being much more gloomy and rugged than that of the celebrated lakes on either side; and between the two villages of Melide and Bissona, where it is narrowest, a handsome bridge has been thrown over it.

Lago di Perugia, the Italian for LAKE OF PERUGIA.

Lago Fucino, Italy. See FUCINE LAKE.

Lago Maggiore, lâ'go mâd-jo'râ, or **Lake of Locarno,** lo-kaR'no (anc. *Verba'nus La'cus*), a lake of North Italy, enclosed by Piedmont, Lombardy, and the Swiss canton of Ticino, being the westernmost of the great lakes in this region. Length, 40 miles; average breadth, 2 miles; depth in some places, 300 fathoms. It is traversed by the Ticino River, of which it is properly but an expansion. On its highly picturesque banks are the towns of Arona, Canobbio, Locarno, Luvino, and Laveno; and it contains the Borromean Isles.

La Gonaïve, or **Gonaïves,** Hayti. See GONAIVE.

Lagon'da Creek, Ohio, rises in Champaign co., runs southwestward in Clark co., and enters the Mad River at Springfield.

Lagonegro, lâ‘go-nâ'gro, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 76 miles S.S.E. of Salerno. It has an old castle, and manufactures of woollen cloth and caps. Pop. 4412.

La‘goon' of Tu'nis, a shallow lake communicating on its E. side with the Gulf of Tunis by the Goletta, a short and narrow strait. Length, 12 miles; breadth, 5 miles. In it is a fortified island, opposite the city of Tunis, on its W. shore, and on its N.E. side are the ruins of Carthage, of which city it was the port.

Lagor, lâ‘goR', a village of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 15 miles N.W. of Pau. Pop. 1200.

Lagorce, lâ‘goRss', a village of France, in Ardèche, 8 miles S.E. of Largentière. Pop. 1722.

La Gorgue, France. See GORGUE.

Lagos, lâ'goce (anc. *Lacob'riga*), a fortified seaport town of Portugal, in Algarve, 110 miles S. of Lisbon. Pop. 7257. It stands on a large bay, and has a military asylum, town hospital, and 2 churches.

Lagos, lâ'goce, a gulf and town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 88 miles S.W. of Adrianople.

Lagos, lâ'goce, a town of Mexico, state of Jalisco, 100 miles E.N.E. of Guadalajara, having near it some rich silver-mines. It has factories, and is noted for its churches. Pop. 20,000.

Lagos, lâ'goce, a British colony of West Africa, extending along the coast from E. to W. 120 miles, from Ode to Badagry, inclusive. It consists of a narrow strip of coast-land, with some islands, on the Bight of Benin and the Slave Coast. Area, 1000 square miles. Chief exports, palm oil, oil-nuts, and cotton. Government is conducted by an administrator, subordinate to the governor of the Gold Coast. Capital, Lagos. Pop. 60,221, nearly all blacks.

Lagos, a town of Africa, capital of the Lagos colony, 100 miles E. of Whydah, on an island called Lagos, which is separated from the coast by a narrow lagoon. It is the largest town on the West African coast. In 1851 it was bombarded and taken by the British, and in 1861 became British territory by convention with a native chief. It has wide and well-kept streets, brick storehouses, good wharves, markets, a court-house, a hospital, a government building, a custom-house, a fort, barracks, a race-course, &c., besides many Mohammedan and Christian schools. It is the seat of a large trade, but is a very sickly town, and subject to strong tornadoes. Pop. 36,005.

Lagosta, lå-gŏs′tå (anc. *Lastobon* or *Ladestris?*), the most S. island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic. Length, 6 miles, by 4 miles in breadth. On its N. coast is a village with a small port.

Lagov, lå′gŏv, a town of Poland, province and 35 miles W.N.W. of Sandomier. Pop. 1601.

La Graciosa, Canary Islands. See GRACIOSA.

La Graciosa, lå grå-se-o′så, a post-village of Santa Barbara co., Cal. It has a hotel, 3 stores, &c. Pop. 120.

La Grand, a township of Douglas co., Minn., contains many lakes, and lies next W. of Alexandria, the county town. Pop. 190.

La Grande, lå grånd, a post-village, capital of Union co., Oregon, on or near the Grande Ronde River, about 250 miles (direct) E. of Portland. It is near the base of the Blue Mountains, and is in the Grande Ronde Valley. It has a college and 2 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. about 400. It is surrounded by high mountains and beautiful scenery.

La Grande-Chartreuse, lå grŏɴd-shaʀ‵trüz′, a famous monastery of France, department of Isère, in the Alps, 14 miles N. of Grenoble, in a picturesque situation, surrounded by mountains, 3323 feet above the sea, and very difficult of access. It was founded in 1084; but the present building, which is of vast extent, was erected in 1676. In 1826 it was restored to its original destination.

La Grande Combe, lå grŏɴd kŏᴍ, a town of France, in Gard, on the river Gard, 36 miles by rail N.N.W. of Nîmes. It has rich mines of coal, glass-works, and smelting-furnaces for zinc. Pop. 5342.

La Grange, lạ grānj, a county in the N. part of Indiana, bordering on Michigan, has an area of 384 square miles. It is intersected by Pigeon River, and is also drained by several small affluents of St. Joseph's River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with dense forests of hard timber. This county has also extensive oak openings, and several small lakes. The soil is partly sandy, and is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad. Capital, La Grange. Valuation of real and personal estate, $20,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 14,148, of whom 13,455 were Americans.

La Grange, a village of Colbert co., Ala., 4 miles S. of Leighton Station. Here is La Grange College.

La Grange, a post-village of Lee co., Ark., near the Saint Francis River, about 12 miles N.N.W. of Helena. It has 2 churches. Pop. 62.

La Grange, a post-village of Stanislaus co., Cal., on Tuolumne River, about 32 miles E. of Modesto. It has 2 churches.

La Grange, a post-village, capital of Troup co., Ga., on the Atlanta & West Point Railroad, and on the North & South Railroad of Georgia, 72 miles S.S.W. of Atlanta, and 15 miles N.E. of West Point. It contains a court-house, a newspaper office, 2 banks, 3 churches, the Southern Female College, the La Grange Female College, and a flour-mill. Pop. 2053.

La Grange, a township of Bond co., Ill. Pop. 1060.

La Grange, a post-office and station of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 15 miles W.S.W. of Chicago.

La Grange, a post-village, capital of La Grange co., Ind., in Bloomfield township, on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, 46 miles N. by W. of Fort Wayne, and 47 miles S. by E. of Kalamazoo. It has a high school, a normal school, a national bank, 4 churches, a foundry, a pump-factory, and 2 carriage-factories. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 1038.

La Grange, a township of Harrison co., Iowa. P. 331.

La Grange, a post-village of Lucas co., Iowa, 1½ miles from the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, and about 40 miles W. of Ottumwa. Pop. 150.

La Grange, a post-office of Marshall co., Kansas.

La Grange, a post-village, capital of Oldham co., Ky., on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, 27 miles N.E. of Louisville, 1 mile W. of Lexington Junction, and 38 miles W.N.W. of Frankfort. It has 6 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, a court-house, a town hall, and machine-shops of the railroad. Pop. 612.

La Grange, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in La Grange township, on the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad, 32 miles N. of Bangor. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 622.

La Grange, a post-township of Cass co., Mich. Pop. 1814. It contains Cassopolis, the capital of the county.

La Grange, a small post-village of Choctaw co., Miss., about 50 miles E.S.E. of Grenada. It has a church.

La Grange, a post-village of Lewis co., Mo., on the Mississippi Valley & Western Railroad, and on the Mississippi River, 11 miles above Quincy, and about 28 miles N. by W. of Hannibal. It contains a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, a Baptist college, 12 churches, and a tobacco-factory. Pop. 1576.

La Grange, a township of Dutchess co., N.Y. Pop. 1800. It contains La Grangeville.

La Grange, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., about 32 miles S.S.W. of Rochester. It has a church.

La Grange, a post-village of Lenoir co., N.C., on the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, 14 miles E.S.E. of Goldsborough. It has 2 churches and a coach-factory.

La Grange, a village of Jefferson co., O., on the Ohio River, and on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 6 miles S. of Steubenville. It has 2 churches and a coal-mine. Pop. 228. The name of its post-office is Phillipsburg.

La Grange, a station in Lawrence co., O., on the Iron Railroad, 3 miles N. of Ironton.

La Grange, a post-village of Lorain co., O., in La Grange township, on the Cleveland, Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad, 29 miles S.W. of Cleveland. It has a graded school and 3 churches. The township contains 4 cheese-factories and 2 saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 1309.

La Grange, a hamlet of Wyoming co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Pennsylvania & New York Railroad, 3 miles S.E. of Tunkhannock. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill. Post-office, Osterhout (ōs′tẹr-hŏwt‵).

La Grange, a post-office of Chester co., S.C.

La Grange, a post-village of Fayette co., Tenn., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 49 miles E. of Memphis, and 3 miles W. of Grand Junction. It has 4 churches, the La Grange Female College, an iron-foundry, and a plough-factory. Pop. 760.

La Grange, a post-village, capital of Fayette co., Tex., on the S.W. bank of the Colorado River, about 65 miles E.S.E. of Austin, and 30 miles above Columbus. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place. It has 2 newspaper offices, 2 churches, a brewery, and a wagon-shop. Pop. 1165.

La Grange, a post-office of Grand Isle co., Vt., on Lake Champlain, about 10 miles N.W. of St. Albans.

La Grange, a post-office of Walworth co., Wis., in La Grange township, about 38 miles W.S.W. of Milwaukee. The township contains 3 small lakes and has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 955.

La Grange, lạ grānj, a small village in Missisquoi co., Quebec, 1½ miles from Frelighsburg. Pop. 100.

La Grange Iron-Works, a village of Stewart co., Tenn., 1 mile from the Tennessee River, and 10 miles S. of Dover. It has 3 churches and 2 furnaces for pig-iron. Iron ore abounds here.

La Grange Mills, a hamlet of Middlesex co., Va., 18 miles N.E. of West Point. It has a grist- and a saw-mill.

La Grangeville, lạ grānj′vĭl, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad, 17 miles N.E. of Newburg. It has a church, a carriage-shop, and a steam grist-mill. Pop. 150.

La Granja, a town of Spain. See SAN ILDEFONSO.

La Granja de Torre-Hermosa, lå grån′нå då toʀ′rå-ĕʀ-mo′så, a town of Spain, province and 35 miles S. of Badajos. Pop. 2924.

La Grasse, lå gråss, a town of France, in Aude, 22 miles S.E. of Carcassonne, on the Orbieu. Pop. 1280.

La Grasse, a town of France. See GRASSE.

La Grave, lå gråv, a town of France, in Hautes-Alpes, 19 miles N.W. of Briançon. Pop. 1459.

La Grita, lå gree′tå, a town or village of Venezuela, state of Zulia, province and 65 miles S.W. of Merida.

La′gro, a post-village of Wabash co., Ind., in Lagro township, on the Wabash River, at the mouth of the Salamonie River, 37 miles W.S.W. of Fort Wayne, and 19 miles E.N.E. of Peru. It is on the Wabash Railroad and the Wabash & Erie Canal. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a flouring-mill, 2 saw-mills, and a stave- and heading-factory. Pop. 519; of the township, 4066.

Lagrune-sur-Mer. See LANGRUNE-SUR-MER.

Laguan, lå-gwån', a small island of the Philippine group, off the N. coast of the island of Samar.

La Guardia, towns of Spain. See GUARDIA.

Laguardo, lạ-gar'do, a post-office of Wilson co., Tenn.

La Guayra, lå gwī'rå (Fr. *La Goayre*, lå gwaiʀ), a town and seaport of Venezuela, on the Caribbean Sea, lat. 10° 36' 42" N., lon. 66° 56' 30" W., 10 miles N. of Caracas, closely surrounded by high mountains, except to seaward. The streets are narrow, tortuous, and ill paved, and the houses ill built, but there are some good churches and other fine public buildings. For nine months in the year the heat is excessive, giving rise to malignant fevers. Being the principal port of the republic, its trade is extensive. Its chief exports are coffee, cacao, indigo, cotton, sugar, and hides; imports, manufactured goods, provisions, wines, &c. The port is not a very good one, being unsheltered from N. to E. and W. winds, and the continued E. breeze keeping the sea in a state of constant agitation. The holding ground, however, is good; anchorage, from 6 to 30 fathoms, according to distance from the land. The town is defended by forts and batteries. La Guayra was nearly destroyed in 1812 by an earthquake. Pop. 6763.

Laguemba, lå-ghĕm'bå, or **Lakemba,** lå-kĕm'bå, one of the Feejee Islands, the largest of the E. group. Lat. 18° 14' S.; lon. 178° 51' W. It is of volcanic formation, and is about 5 miles long by 3 broad.

La Guerche, lå gaiʀsh, a town of France, in Ile-et-Vilaine, 24 miles S.E. of Rennes. Pop. 2612.

La Guerche, a village of France, in Cher, 28 miles E.S.E. of Bourges. Pop. 1837.

La Guerche, a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 35 miles S. of Tours, on the Creuse, with an old château.

La Guerre, lå gaiʀ, a post-village in Huntingdon co., Quebec, on the La Guerre River, 3 miles from St. Anicet.

La Guia, lå ghee'å, a town of the Canaries, on the N.W. coast of Gran Canaria, near Galdar. Pop. 4332.

La Guia, a village of the Canaries, on the S. coast of Teneriffe. Pop. 2230.

La Guiche, a village of France. See GUICHE.

La Guillotière, lå ghee'yo'te-aiʀ', a town of France, on the Rhone, opposite Lyons. See LYONS.

Lagullas, Cape and **Bank.** See AGULHAS.

Laguna, lå-goo'nå, a province in the S.E. part of Luzon, one of the Philippine Islands.

Laguna, lå-goo'nå, a town of Brazil, province of Santa Catharina, 60 miles S.W. of Desterro. Pop. 1000.

Laguna, lå-goo'nå, a town of Peru, department of Asuay, capital of the province of Maynas, on the Huallaga, in lat. 5° 10' N., lon. 75° 40' W.

Laguna, Mexico. See LAGUNA DE TERMINOS.

Laguna, a station in Sonoma co., Cal., on the Fulton & Guerneville Railroad, 4 miles W. of Fulton.

Laguna de Aullagas, Bolivia. See AULLAGAS.

Laguna del Madre, lå-goo'nå dĕl måᴅ'rå, a large lagoon or shallow bayou in the S. part of Texas, between the mainland of Cameron and Nueces cos. and the island of Padre. It extends from Corpus Christi Bay nearly to the mouth of the Rio Grande. Length, above 110 miles; greatest breadth, 14 miles.

Laguna-de-Negrillos, lå-goo'nå-då-nå-greel'yoce, a town of Spain, 25 miles from Leon. Pop. 1420.

Laguna de Terminos, lå-goo'nå då tĕʀ'me-noce, a seaport town of Mexico, state of Campeachy. Lat. 18° 38' 24" N.; lon. 91° 50' 42" W. Almost the only article exported is logwood. Pop. 2000.

Laguna de Terminos, an inlet of the Gulf of Campeachy, dividing the Mexican state of Tabasco from Campeachy, and between lat. 18° and 19° N., lon. 91° and 92° W. Length, 70 miles; breadth, 40 miles. It is bounded on the side of the sea by several islands, that of Carmen being the largest. It receives an arm of the Usumasinta.

Lagunita, lå-goo-nee'tå, a post-office of Inyo co., Cal.

Lagunitas, lå-goo-nee'tås, a station in Marin co., Cal., on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 28 miles N. by W. of San Francisco.

Lah, lå, a military post in Sinde. Lat. 23° 58' N.; lon. 68° 40' E.

Laha, a town of Austria. See LAA.

La Haba, lå hå'ʙå, a town of Spain, province and 51 miles E. of Madrid. Pop. 2710.

La Haba, a town of Spain. See HABA.

La Habana, a city of Cuba. See HAVANA.

La Hacha, South America. See RIO HACHA.

Lahadj, or **Lahaj,** lå-håj', a town of Arabia, Yemen, 18 miles N.W. of Aden. It stands in a wide and cultivated plain, enclosed by gardens, and has a bazaar and a sultan's residence. Pop. 5000.

Lahai, lạ-hī', a post-office of Bates co., Mo.

Lahaina, lå-hī'nå, a seaport village of Hawaii, at the N.W. end of the island of Maui. Lat. 20° 52' N.; lon. 156° 34' W. It has a good roadstead, a government house, a breakwater, a court-house, and 2 churches, and was once the capital of the kingdom, but has greatly declined. Two miles E. is Lahainaluna College.

Lahajan, lå-hå-jån', a town of Persia, province of Ghilan, near the Caspian, 30 miles E. of Reshd. It has a college, several caravansaries, and bazaars. Pop. 15,000.

Lahar, a town of British India, 53 miles E.S.E. of Agra.

La Harpe, lạ harp, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., in La Harpe township, on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, at the junction of the Keokuk Branch, 70 miles W. by S. of Peoria, and 20 miles S.S.E. of Burlington, Iowa. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a high school, 3 churches, and a pump-factory. Pop. of the township, 1741.

La'harpore', a town of India, in Oude, division of Seetapore. Pop. 10,989.

Lahas'ka, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., in Buckingham township, about 30 miles N. by E. of Philadelphia, and 5 miles E.N.E. of Doylestown. It has 3 churches.

Lahat, lå-håt', a village of Sumatra, 33 miles S.W. of Palembang. Lat. 3° 45' S.; lon. 103° 40' E.

La Havana, or **La Havane,** Cuba. See HAVANA.

La Have, lạ håv, a river of Nova Scotia, has its source in a chain of lakes that also feed the Gaspereaux River, and, after a course of 60 miles, discharges itself into the sea, forming an inner and an outer harbor, navigable for vessels of 500 or 1000 tons, and sheltered by several islands. There are large quantities of salmon taken in the La Have in the months of June and July, and it is frequented by herring, trout, shad, and other fish. Ship-building is extensively carried on at different points on the river. Bridgewater is at the head of navigation. On the river there are many saw-mills, shingle-mills, and grist-mills.

La Haye, Netherlands. See HAGUE, THE.

La Haye-Descartes, lå hå-då'kaʀt', a town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, on the Creuse, 29 miles S. of Tours. Pop. 1620.

Lahestre, lå'hĕst'r', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 9 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 1890.

Lahijan, lå-hee-jån', a plain of Persia, in Azerbaijan, S.W. of Lake Ooroomeeyah.

Lahijan, a town of Persia. See LAHAJAN.

Lahissa, Arabia. See LAHSA.

Lah'mansville, a post-hamlet of Grant co., W. Va., 30 miles from Keyser. It has a church.

Lahn, lạ̊n, a river of Central Germany, after a W. course of 100 miles through Prussia, joins the Rhine 4 miles S.E. of Coblentz.

Lahn, a town of Prussian Silesia, 23 miles S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 939.

Lahnstein, lan'stīne, UPPER (Ger. *Ober Lahnstein*, o'bẹr lạ̊n'stīne), a town of Prussia, 8 miles W. of Nassau, on the Rhine. It has an old castle, and 4857 inhabitants, mostly employed in cultivating wine and fruit.

Lahnstein, LOWER (Ger. *Unter Lahnstein*, ŏŏn'tẹr lạ̊n'stīne), a town of Germany, on the Lahn, joins the above. It has smelting-works and mineral springs. Pop. 2462.

La Hogue, France. See CAPE LA HAGUE.

La Hogue, lạ hōg, a post-office and station of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 18 miles W. of Watseka.

Laholm, lå'hôlm, a town of Sweden, læn and 15 miles S.S.E. of Halmstad, on the Laga-ån, near its mouth in Laholm Bay, an inlet of the Cattegat. Pop. 1325.

La Honda, lå hŏn'då, a post-office of San Mateo co., Cal.

Lahool, Lahoul, Lahul, lå'hool', or **Lawur,** lå'wur', a territory in the N.E. part of the Punjab.

Lahore, lå-hōr', the capital city of the Punjab, and of the Lahore division and district, British India, on an affluent of the Ravee, in lat. 31° 36' N., lon. 74° 18' E. It is enclosed by a double line of defences, the outer being about 7 miles in circuit. The streets are narrow, filthy, and excessively crowded; the houses are of brick, and lofty. It is at the junction of several important railways. It has many large and handsome mosques, and around it for many miles are extensive Mohammedan ruins, with the fine tomb of the Emperor Jehangire, and the garden of Shah Jehan. Here are also many Hindoo temples, well-supplied markets, and a citadel containing the palace of the Sikh sovereigns. It is the seat of an English bishop, has a vernacular college, and manufactures of silks, fine embroidered shawls, lacquered ware, &c. Under the Mogul emperors the city was of much greater extent. In 1748 it fell into the hands of Ahmed Shah; in 1798 Runjeet Singh was made governor and rajah. After the final defeat of the Sikhs, in 1849, Lahore was taken possession of by the British. P. 98,924.

Lahore, a division or commissionership of India, in the Punjab, comprising the districts of Lahore, Ferozepoor, and Gujuru-Walla. Area, 8961 square miles. Pop. 1,889,495. The district of Lahore has an area of 3659 square miles. Capital, Lahore. Pop. 789,666.

Lahoul, India. See LAHOOL.

La Hoya, lå ho'yå, a village of Mexico, at the mouth of a pass of the same name, about 100 miles N.W. of Vera Cruz. A skirmish took place here between the Mexicans and the United States troops, June 19, 1847.

Lahr, låR, a town of Baden, on the Schutter, 53 miles by rail S.S.W. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 8491. It has manufactures of linens, woollens, cottons, leather, vinegar, &c.

Lahsa, låH'så`, or **El-Ahsa,** el-åH'så`, written also **Lachsa,** låK'så, **Lahissa,** låH'is-så`, **Lassa,** and **Hasa,** a fertile district of Eastern Arabia, about 90 miles S.W. of Katif or El Katif, about lat. 25° 25′ N., lon. 49° 45′ E. In former times it was also called Hajar. The date-gardens of Lahsa are very extensive and productive, being well watered from wells and lakes. The lands adjoining the date-gardens produce wheat, barley, millet, and rice. The tamarisk here attains a large size and serves for roofing-timber. The domestic industry of Lahsa consists wholly in weaving camlets and making *abas* or overcoats; but the inhabitants derive large sums annually from the sale of camels and of dates, and all the trade between the coast of the Persian Gulf and the Bedouins of Nejd passes through this oasis. The Turks, at the conclusion of their war with the Wahábee (1819), occupied Lahsa, but soon after restored it to its original possessors, the Beni-Khalid, who pay a small tribute to the Porte. Capital, Hofhoof. Pop. estimated at 160,000.

Lahsa, or **Lachsa,** a town in the above district, on a bay of the Persian Gulf, opposite the island of Bahrein.

Lahul, India. See LAHOOL.

Laiatea, an island of the Pacific. See RAIATEA.

Laibach, a town of Austria. See LAYBACH.

Laichanpoor, lī-chân-poor', a port of India, on the Bay of Bengal, about 20 miles S. of Balasore. Vessels here take cargoes of rice by lighterage, being unable to come near the shore.

Laichev, a town of Russia. See LAISHEV.

Laichingen, lī'King-ęn, a town of Würtemberg, 16 miles N.W. of Ulm. Pop. 2584.

Lai-Choo, or **Lai-Chow-Foo,** lī`-chŏw`-foo', or **Lai-Tcheou-Fou,** lī`-chê-oo`-foo', called also simply **Lai-Chow,** or **Lai-Tchoo,** a seaport town of China, province of Shan-Toong, on the S. shore of the Gulf of Pe-Chee-Lee, lat. 37° 13′ N., lon. 119° 50′ E., 280 miles S.E. of Peking.

Laighpoor, līg`pooR', a town of Sinde, 60 miles S.S.W. of Hyderabad. Lat. 24° 34′ N.; lon. 68° 22′ E.

Laigle, or **L'Aigle,** låg'l (L. *A'quila*), a town of France, department of Orne, on the Rille, 18 miles N.E. of Mortagne. Pop. 4495. It is walled, and was formerly a military post. It is now the chief manufacturing town of its department, having manufactures of needles, pins, steel goods, glass, leather, gloves, hardware, &c.

Laigle (CAPE), France, between Marseilles and Toulon.

Laigle, låg'l, an island of Canada, formed by the confluence of the Prairie and St. Lawrence Rivers, 12 miles below Montreal.

Laignes, lån, a town of France, in Côte-d'Or, 10 miles W. of Châtillon-sur-Seine. Pop. 1391.

Laigueglia, lī-gwål'yå (L. *Lingula*), a town of Italy, 6 miles S.S.W. of Albenga, on the Mediterranean.

Lailly, låh'yee', a village of France, in Loiret, 15 miles S.W. of Orleans. Pop. 1727.

Lainate, lī-nå'tå, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 11 miles N.W. of Milan, noted for the magnificent palace of the house of Litta. Pop. 4322.

Laing's, lăngs, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., O., in Green township, 18 miles S.S.E. of Barnesville. It has 2 churches.

Laingsburg, lăngs'burg, a post-village of Shiawassee co., Mich., in Scioto township, on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of Lansing, and 12 miles S.W. of Owosso. It is near the Looking-Glass River. It has a union school, 3 churches, a bank, a foundry, a flouring-mill, and manufactures of furniture. Pop. about 800.

Lainio-Elf, lī'ne-oo-ėlf', a river of Sweden, which issues from Lake Rosto in Torneå Lappmark, flows S.E., and joins the Torneå at Torneåfors. Length, 140 miles.

Laino, lī'no, or **Lao,** lå'o (anc. *La'us*), a river of Italy, falls into the Mediterranean in 39° 42′ N. lat.

Laino, or **Lajno,** lī'no, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 23 miles N.W. of Cassano. Pop. of commune, 3124.

Lairdsborough, laẹrdz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Carroll co., Ga., 10 miles from Carrollton. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a gold-mine.

Lairdsville, laerdz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., about 11 miles W. of Utica.

Lairdsville, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., in Franklin township, on Little Muncy Creek, about 22 miles N. of Danville. It has 2 churches, 3 saw-mills, and a grist-mill.

Lair's (laerz) **Station,** a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ky., on the Central Railroad, 29 miles N.N.E. of Lexington.

Lairsville, laerz'vĭl, a hamlet of Russell co., Ky., on the N. bank of the Cumberland River, opposite Rowena. Produce is shipped here.

Laishev, lī-shêv', a town of Russia, government and 30 miles S.E. of Kazan. Pop. 4654, chiefly engaged in the transit trade of iron and salt by the river.

Laissac, lås`såk', a town of France, in Aveyron, 28 miles N.W. of Millau. Pop. 1400. It has manufactures of pottery and paper.

Lai-Tchoo, or **Lai-Tcheou-Fou.** See LAI-CHOO.

Laitre, a village of France. See VAL-D'AJOL.

Lai-Yang, lī-yång', a large town of China, province of Shan-Toong, 50 miles S.S.W. of Che-Foo, in lat. 37° N., lon. 120° 55′ E. Pop. 50,000, including the suburbs, in which are situated shops and factories in which the pongee silk is manufactured. Gold abounds in the district, and is obtained by washing.

Laja, a river of Chili. See LAXA.

La Jana, or **La Xana,** lå Hå'nå, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 40 miles from Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 1650.

Lajara, lå-Hå'rå, a post-office of Conejos co., Col., 20 miles from Alamosa Station.

Lajas, a river of Central America. See LAXAS.

Lajatico, lå-yå-tee'ko, a village of Italy, province and circle of Pisa. Pop. 2246.

Lajbics, a town of Hungary. See LEIBITZ.

Lajella, lå-yėl'lå, a village of Italy, province of Salerno, on the sea.

Lajno, a town of Italy. See LAINO.

La Jumellière, lå zhü`mel`le-aiR', a village of France, Maine-et-Loire, 13 miles E.N.E. of Beaupréau. Pop. 1755.

La Junquera, Spain. See JUNQUERA.

La Junta (Sp. pron. lå HOON'tå), a post-village of Bent co., Col., on the Arkansas River, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and Pueblo & Arkansas Valley Railroads, 74 miles E. by S. of Pueblo, and 22 miles W. of Las Animas. It has a church and 2 stores.

La Junta, lå HOON'tå (post-office, Watrous), a village of Mora co., New Mexico, 30 miles S.E. of Mora. P. 125.

Lak'ahur'rah, a village of the Punjab, 60 miles N.E. of Mooltan.

Lakaradeevh, native name of the LACCADIVE ISLANDS.

Lakassine, Louisiana. See LACASSINE.

Lake, a county in the N.W. part of California, has an area estimated at 700 square miles. The surface is mountainous, and consists chiefly of an extensive and fertile valley, bounded on the W. by the Coast Range of mountains, which are covered with forests of fir, pine, and redwood. The most remarkable and beautiful feature of its surface is Clear Lake, which is about 22 miles long, and is nearly 1500 feet higher than the level of the sea. Wheat, barley, wool, and grass are the staple products of the soil. This county has large quantities of borax, sulphur, and marble. Cinnabar and gold are also found in it. Capital, Lakeport. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,266,290. Pop. in 1870, 2969, of whom 2483 were Americans.

Lake, a county in the W. central part of Colorado, is drained by the Arkansas River, which rises in it. It comprises many high peaks of the Saguache Mountains, among which are Massive Mountain (14,368 feet), Mount Harvard (14,383 feet), Mount Elbert (14,326 feet), and La Plata Peak (14,302 feet). Silver, gold, and lead are found in this county, and are the chief articles of export. Capital, Granite. Valuation of real and personal estate, $185,190. Pop. in 1870, 522, of whom 413 were Americans.

Lake, a county in the S.E. part of Dakota, has an area of 576 square miles. It is partly drained by the Vermilion River, and contains numerous lakes. The surface is diversified. Capital, Madison.

Lake, the most northeastern county of Illinois, borders on Wisconsin. Area, about 460 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan, and is intersected by the Des Plaines River. In the N.W. part of the county is Pishtaka Lake, an expansion of Fox River, which drains the western part. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with numerous deep but small lakes. The soil is fertile and durable. Oats, hay, Indian corn, wheat, butter, and cattle are the staple products. Limestone underlies part of this county. It is intersected by two branches of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Capital, Waukegan. Valuation of real and personal estate, $18,930,128. Pop. in 1870, 21,014, of whom 15,296 were Americans.

Lake, the most northwestern county of Indiana, borders on Illinois. Area, about 480 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Michigan, and on the S. by the Kankakee River, and is intersected by the Calumet River. The surface is nearly level, and large marshes occur in the southern part. This county contains extensive prairies, the soil of which is fertile. Oats, Indian corn, hay, and cattle are the staple products. It is intersected by three railroads,—the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis. Capital, Crown Point. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,939,115. Pop. in 1870, 12,339, of whom 8742 were Americans.

Lake, a county in the N.W. part of the lower peninsula of Michigan, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Marquette, Memoosic, and Pine Rivers. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of pine, sugar-maple, and other trees. Lumber, wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staple products. It is traversed by the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad. Capital, Chase. Pop. in 1870, 548; in 1874, 1813.

Lake, a large county forming the N.E. extremity of Minnesota, is bounded on the N. by a chain of lakes which separate it from the British possessions, and on the S.E. by Lake Superior. It is drained by Manito, Temperance, and other small rivers. The surface is partly hilly and partly marshy. Copper is said to be found in this county, which also has abundance of granite. Capital, Beaver Bay. Pop. in 1870, 135; in 1875, 161.

Lake, a county in the N.E. part of Ohio, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie, and intersected by Grand and Chagrin Rivers. The surface is hilly or undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the beech, chestnut, elm, oak, sugar-maple, pine, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, hay, potatoes, wheat, and fruits are the staple products. Devonian shale and sandstone of the carboniferous age crop out in this county. It is intersected by the Lake Shore Railroad and the Painesville & Youngstown Railroad. Capital, Painesville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $14,171,449. Pop. in 1870, 15,935, of whom 14,263 were Americans.

Lake, a large county in the S. part of Oregon, borders on California. It contains large lakes, named Klamath, Abert, Goose, and Summer. The Klamath River rises in this county. The surface is partly mountainous. Several high peaks of the Cascade Range stand on its western border. Capital, Lakeview. Pop. in 1875, 944.

Lake, the most northwestern county of Tennessee, borders on Kentucky. Area, about 150 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, and on the E. by Reelfoot Lake. The surface is level, and is extensively covered with forests of oak, beech, gum, cypress, hickory, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, cotton, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Tiptonville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,528,139. Pop. in 1870, 2428, of whom 2389 were Americans.

Lake, a township of Cook co., Ill., lying just S. of Chicago. Pop. 3360.

Lake, a township of Allen co., Ind. Pop. 1309. It contains Arcola.

Lake, a township of Newton co., Ind., bounded S. by Beaver Lake. Pop. 378.

Lake, a post-hamlet of Spencer co., Ind., in Luce township, about 24 miles E. of Evansville. It has a church.

Lake, a township of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa. Pop. 316.

Lake, a township of Humboldt co., Iowa. Pop. 66.

Lake, a township of Monona co., Iowa. Pop. 199.

Lake, a township of Muscatine co., Iowa. Pop. 762. It is traversed by Cedar River.

Lake, a township of Benzie co., Mich. Pop. 40.

Lake, a township of Berrien co., Mich., bordering on Lake Michigan. Pop. 1083.

Lake, a station in Clare co., Mich., on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 8 miles W. by N. of Farwell.

Lake, a township of Huron co., Mich. Pop. 562.

Lake, a township of Lake co., Mich. Pop. 104.

Lake, a post-office of Newaygo co., Mich.

Lake, a township of Wabasha co., Minn. Pop. 538, exclusive of Lake City.

Lake, a post-village of Scott co., Miss., on the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad, 54 miles E. of Jackson. It has a newspaper office, 2 seminaries, a banking-house, and 4 churches.

Lake, a township of Buchanan co., Mo. Pop. 297.

Lake, a station in Buchanan co., Mo., on the railroad from St. Joseph to Atchison, Kansas, 5 miles S.W. of St. Joseph.

Lake, a post-office of St. Louis co., Mo., 15 miles W. of St. Louis, on or near Lake Creve Cœur.

Lake, Orange co., N.Y. See Lawton.

Lake, or **Lakeville,** a post-hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., 6 miles W. of Salem. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and a starch-factory. Here is Lake Post-Office.

Lake, a township of Ashland co., O. Pop. 701.

Lake, a township of Logan co., O. Pop. 3753. It contains Bellefontaine.

Lake, a post-township of Stark co., O. Pop. 2113. Lake Post-Office is at Uniontown, besides which the township contains hamlets named Hartville and Greentown.

Lake, a township of Wood co., O., traversed by the Lake Shore Railroad. Pop. 1120.

Lake, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pa., in Lake township, near Harvey's Lake, about 12 miles N.W. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. of the township, 597.

Lake, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 524.

Lake, a township of Williamsburg co., S.C. Pop. 873.

Lake, a station on the Brazos division of the International & Great Northern Railroad, 24 miles N.E. of Hearne, Tex. Here is Lake Station Post-Office.

Lake, a station in Essex co., Vt., on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 11 miles N. of Island Pond.

Lake, a township of Milwaukee co., Wis., includes a portion of the S. part of Milwaukee, also Bay View, St. Francis, &c. Pop., exclusive of Milwaukee, 5246. Lake Station on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad is 7 miles S. of Milwaukee.

Lake Addie, ad′dee, a post-office of McLeod co., Minn.

Lake Ainslie, ānz′lee, in the co. of Inverness, Cape Breton, lies in the valley of Ainslie, about 3 miles to the westward of Whycocomah village, 8 miles S. of Mabou Harbor. It is 12 miles long, and 7 miles broad at the widest part. The outlet of Margaree River forms the northern corner of the lake.

Lake Amelia, ạ-me′le-ạ, a post-hamlet of Pope co., Minn., 25 miles from Melrose. It has a flour-mill.

Lake An′drew, a township of Kandiyohi co., Minn. Pop. 390.

Lake Ar′thur, a post-office of Calcasieu parish, La., on a lake of its own name, 90 miles W. of Morgan City.

Lake Aylmer, āl′mẹr, a beautiful lake on the river St. Francis, co. of Wolfe, Quebec, about 8 miles long by 3 miles wide, and abounding in excellent fish.

Lake Aylmer, or **Strat′ford,** a post-village in Wolfe co., Quebec, 55 miles N.E. of Lennoxville. It has good water-power, and several stores and mills. Pop. 150.

Lake Belt, a post-township of Martin co., Minn., 35 miles S.W. of Winnebago City. Pop. 164.

Lake Ben′ton, a post-office of Lincoln co., Minn., on a lake of its own name. Pop. of Lake Benton township, 131.

Lake Bol′ivar, a hamlet of Bolivar co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 20 miles from Arkapolis Railroad Station, Ark. It has a church.

Lake Burn′side, a post-office of Neshoba co., Miss.

Lake But′ler, a post-village, capital of Bradford co., Fla., is on a small lake, about 50 miles S.W. of Jacksonville, and 28 miles N. of Gainesville. It has a grist-mill, 1 or 2 saw-mills, &c.

Lake Cen′ter, a post-office of Hamilton co., Iowa.

Lake Champlain, sham-plāne′, a station in Franklin co., Vt., on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 120 miles N.W. of Portland, Me. See also Champlain.

Lake Charles, charlz, a post-village, capital of Calcasieu parish, La., on the navigable Calcasieu River and a small lake of its own name, about 76 miles W.S.W. of Opelousas. It has a newspaper office, several steam saw-mills, and 2 churches. Pine timber abounds here.

Lake Cicott, sī′kot, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Ind., on the Logansport & State Line Branch Railroad, 8 miles W. of Logansport.

Lake City, a post-village of Modoc co., Cal., on the S.W. shore of Upper Lake, about 160 miles N.E. of Shasta.

Lake City, a post-village, capital of Hinsdale co., Col., is on the Lake Fork of the Gunnison River, about 50 miles N.E. of Silverton, and 90 miles W. of Saguache. It is surrounded by high mountains of the San Juan Range, and has a newspaper office, 2 churches, 2 banks, and smelting- and reduction-works for the rich silver-mines in its vicinity. Pop. about 1000.

Lake City, a post-office of Minnehaha co., Dakota.

Lake City, a post-village, capital of Columbia co., Fla., on the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, at its junction with the Florida Central Railroad, 60 miles W. of Jacksonville, and 106 miles E. by S. of Tallahassee. It is a winter resort for invalids. It has a newspaper office, 6 churches, a Peabody school, and manufactures of lumber. Here are several small lakes. Pop. 964.

Lake City, a post-village of Moultrie co., Ill., in Dora township, on the Illinois Midland Railroad, 4 miles W.N.W. of Lovington Junction. It has 2 churches, an elevator, and a drug-store.

Lake City, a post-village, capital of Calhoun co., Iowa, on a small lake, about 36 miles S.W. of Fort Dodge. It has 4 churches and 1 or 2 weekly newspapers. Pop. 103.

Lake City, a post-township of Barbour co., Kansas, on Medicine Lodge River. It has a steam saw-mill. Pop. 111.

Lake City, or **Reed′er,** a post-village of Missaukee co., Mich., in Reeder township, on Muskrat Lake, about 40 miles S.S.E. of Traverse City. It has a saw-mill and a shingle-mill.

Lake City, a post-village of Wabasha co., Minn., on Lake Pepin, an expansion of the Mississippi River, about 22 miles below Red Wing, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 58 miles S.E. of St. Paul, and 12 miles W.N.W. of Wabasha. Its site is a small plain between the lake and high limestone bluffs which present picturesque scenery. It contains 6 churches, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, iron-works, 2 steam flouring-mills, 3 carriage-factories, and a plough-factory. Pop. 2452.

Lake City, a hamlet in Jackson co., Mo., on the Wyandotte, Kansas City & Northwestern Railroad, 9 miles E. of Independence, and near a fine lake.

Lake Cold′en, a beautiful little lake in Essex co., N.Y., among the Adirondack Mountains. Its surface is about 2800 feet above the level of the sea. It is nearly 5 miles S.W. of Mt. Marcy. Opalescent River, one of the head-streams of the Hudson, issues from this lake.

Lake Comfort, kŭm′fọrt, a post-office of Hyde co., N.C.

Lake Como, Italy. See LAGO DI COMO.

Lake Co′mo, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Fla., 100 miles S. of Jacksonville. It has a church and orange-groves.

Lake Como, a post-office of Jasper co., Miss.

Lake Como, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., about 38 miles N.N.E. of Scranton. It is on a small lake. It has a church, a tannery, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 250.

Lake Creek, of Texas, enters the San Jacinto near the middle of Montgomery co.

Lake Creek, Williamson co., Ill. See JEFFERSONVILLE.

Lake Creek, a post-office of Benton co., Mo.

Lake Cross′ing, a station on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 16 miles W. of Boston, Mass.

Lake Crys′tal, a post-village of Blue Earth co., Minn., in Garden City township, on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, 12 miles W.S.W. of Mankato. It has two churches, 3 hotels, and 9 stores. Here are several small lakes. Pop. 320.

Lakedaimon, the Greek name of LACEDÆMON.

Lake Dam′beling, a salt-water lake of Western Australia, about 175 miles S.E. of Perth. It is 15 miles long by 7 miles broad, shallow, with many low islands.

Lake Drum′mond, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Va., on a canal in the Dismal Swamp, 12 miles S. of Portsmouth. It has 2 churches. Cedar lumber is manufactured here. See DRUMMOND LAKE.

Lakee, a town of India. See LAKKI.

Lake Eliz′abeth, a post-hamlet of Kandiyohi co., Minn., on a small lake, 6 miles from Atwater Railroad Station, and about 96 miles W. of St. Paul. It has a church.

Lake Elmo, Minnesota. See LOHMANSVILLE.

Lake Etchemin, esh′ẹ-min, or **Saint Germain,** sent jer‘main′, a post-village in Dorchester co., Quebec, on Lake Etchemin, 36 miles S.E. of St. Henri de Lauzon. It contains 4 saw-mills and a grist-mill, and has a large lumber-trade. Pop. 250.

Lake Eu′nice, township, Becker co., Minn. Pop. 130.

Lake′field, or **North Douro,** doo′ro, a post-village in Peterborough co., Ontario, at the head of the Otonabee River, and on the Midland Railway, 40 miles N. of Port Hope. It possesses extensive water-power privileges, and contains a woollen-factory, several saw- and grist-mills, 3 churches, 8 or 9 stores, and 2 hotels. Pop. 300.

Lake Five, a post-hamlet of Waukesha co., Wis., on a small lake in Richfield township, 22 miles W. of Milwaukee. It has a church.

Lake For′est, a post-village of Lake co., Ill., on Lake Michigan, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 28 miles N.N.W. of Chicago. Its site is diversified by picturesque ravines and bluffs. It contains the Lake Forest University, a boys' academy, a female seminary, 2 churches, and many elegant residences and villas.

Lake Fork, Ohio, drains the W. part of Wayne co., runs southward in Ashland co., and enters the Mohican River in the W. part of Holmes co.

Lake Fork, of the Sabine, runs southeastward through Wood co., Tex., and enters the Sabine River after a course of about 60 miles.

Lake Fork, a township of Logan co., Ill. Pop. 398.

Lake Fork, Ashland co., O. See TYLERTOWN.

Lake Fork, a post-office of Wood co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 36 miles W. of Longview.

Lake Fre‘mont′, a township of Martin co., Minn. Pop. 99.

Lake Fremont, a post-office and lake of Sherburne co., Minn., 8 miles S. of Princeton.

Lake Fremont, Minnesota. See DUNNELL.

Lake Gauss, a lake of Minnesota, in Cass co., 10 miles S.E. of Leech Lake. It is about 9 miles long.

Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. See GENEVA.

Lake George, sometimes called **Hor′icon,** a long and beautiful lake of New York, forms part of the boundary between Warren and Washington cos. The head of this lake is at Caldwell, from which it extends N.E. 36 miles, and touches the S.E. part of Essex co. See CALDWELL.

Lake George, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Fla., on St. John's River, 100 miles S. of Jacksonville. It has 2 churches, a large hotel, and many orange-groves.

Lake Grif′fin, a post-office of Sumter co., Fla.

Lake Grove, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Brookhaven township, 3 miles from Lakeland Railroad Station, and 48 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has 4 churches.

Lake Han′ska, a township of Brown co., Minn. Pop. 229.

Lake Har′bor, a post-hamlet of Muskegon co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, 6 miles S. of Muskegon. Here are 2 saw-mills.

Lake Har′old, a post-office of Meeker co., Minn., on a small lake, 24 miles E. of Willmar.

Lake Haw′don, South Australia, is near the S. coast, 170 miles S. by E. of Adelaide.

Lake Hen′ry, a township of Stearns co., Minn. Pop. 243.

Lake Hielmar, Sweden. See HJELMAR.

Lake Hill, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., about 16 miles N.W. of Rondout. It has 2 churches.

Lake Huron Crossing, Indiana. See HASKELL.

Lake Irma, ẹr′mạ, a post-office of Orange co., Fla.

Lake Iseo, ee-så′o (anc. *Sevi′nus La′cus*), in Italy, between Brescia and Bergamo, is 15 miles E. of Bergamo, and is traversed by the Oglio, a river tributary to the Po. Length, from N. to S., 15 miles; average breadth, 2½ miles; greatest depth, 984 feet.

Lake Jes′sup, a post-office of Orange co., Fla.

Lake Johan′na, a post-township of Pope co., Minn., on a small lake of the same name, about 22 miles E.N.E. of Benson. It has a church. Pop. 283.

Lake Kakebonga, kå-ke-bong′gạ, a large lake of Canada, near the head-waters of the Ottawa River, about lat. 47° 15′ N., lon. 76° 30′ W.

Lake Kampeska, Dakota. See KAMPESKA.

Lake Kat‘takit′tekon (Fr. *Lac Vieux Désert,* låk ve‘ʊh′ då‘zaiʀ′), a lake at the head of Wisconsin River, on the border between the states of Wisconsin and Michigan. Length, about 7 miles; breadth, 4 or 5 miles.

Lake Kempt, a large lake of Quebec, between the head-waters of the Rivière du Lièvre and the Mattawa River and Lake. It is studded with numerous islands.

Lakeland, lāk′land, a post-village of Pointe Coupée parish, La. It has a church, 4 stores, and several sugar-mills and cotton-gins.

Lakeland, a post-village of Washington co., Minn., in Lakeland township, on the W. bank of the St. Croix River (here expanded into a lake), about 16 miles E. of St. Paul, and 2 miles S. of Hudson. It has 2 steam saw-mills, a high school, and 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 652.

Lakeland, a village of Islip township, Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island Railroad, 48 miles E. of Long Island City. Here are 25 dwellings, and manufactories of cigars, buttons, &c. Not far off is Lake Ronkonkoma.

Lakeland, a post-office of Barron co., Wis.

Lake Land′ing, a post-office of Hyde co., N.C., on Mattamuskeet Lake. P. of Lake Landing township, 2235.

Lake Leman, Europe. See LAKE OF GENEVA.

Lakelet, lāk′lẹt, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 5 miles W.S.W. of Clifford. It contains a saw-mill and a woollen-factory. Pop. 100.

Lake Lillian, lil′le-ạn, a post-township of Kandiyohi co., Minn., on a lake of the same name. Pop. 217.

Lake Lin′den, or **Torch Lake,** a post-village of Houghton co., Mich., in Schoolcraft township, on Torch Lake, at the terminus of the Calumet & Torch Lake Railroad, 5 miles S. of Calumet. It has 2 churches, a saw-mill, and 2 stamp-mills for copper, which is mined near this place. Here is Lake Linden Post-Office.

Lake Maggiore, Italy. See LAGO MAGGIORE.

Lake Mahopac Station, New York. See MAHOPAC.

Lake Mait′land, a post-village of Orange co., Fla., on a small lake, about 6 miles from Orlando. It has a church, 2 stores, and several orange-groves. It is in a level, sandy country, in which the pine abounds.

Lake Maracaybo, må-rå-kī′bo, in the state of Zulia, Venezuela, communicates with the sea by a short channel. It is deep, but large vessels cannot enter, on account of the bar at its outlet. Its waters are generally fresh, but are somewhat brackish at times, especially near the outlet. It is navigated by small craft, and receives the Catatumba, Motatan, Bravo, Chama, Zulia, and other rivers, some of them navigable. Length, 137 miles; breadth, 75 miles.

Lake Mareotis, Egypt. See MAREOTIS.

Lake Mari′a, a post-office of Green Lake co., Wis., about 30 miles W.S.W. of Fond du Lac.

Lake Mar′shall, a township of Lyon co., Minn. Pop. 397. It contains Marshall, the county seat.

Lake Mary, a township of Douglas co., Minn. Pop. 225. It contains Lake Mary, Lake Andrews, Long Lake, and others.

Lakemba, an island of the Pacific. See LAGUEMBA.

Lake Megan′tic, a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, on the St. Francis & Lake Megantic Railway, 65 miles E. by N. of Lennoxville. Pop. 100. See MEGANTIC.

Lake Memphremagog, mêmˋfre-må′gog, situated partly in Vermont and partly in Canada, is about 30 miles in length, and varies from 1 to 4 miles in breadth. About 8 miles only of its S. extremity lie in Orleans co., Vt.; the rest is in Canada. It discharges its waters by Magog Outlet into the St. Francis River, in Canada. It is much visited by tourists.

Lake Methye, mêth-ī′, a small lake of British North America, 180 miles S. of Lake Athabasca, and having at its S. extremity Fort Methye. Another Lake Methye is 350 miles S.W.

Lake Mills, a post-village of Winnebago co., Iowa, 18 miles W. of Northwood, and about 28 miles N.W. of Mason City. It has a newspaper office, a grist-mill, and 5 stores. Pop. about 300.

Lake Mills, a post-village of Collin co., Tex., on the East Fork of Trinity River, 30 miles N.E. of Dallas. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Lake Mills, a post-village of Jefferson co., Wis., in Lake Mills township, and on Rock Lake, 25 miles E. of Madison, and 8 miles N.W. of Jefferson. It has water-power, a graded school, several churches, and manufactures of cheese, carriages, cigars, farming-implements, &c. Pop. 590; of the township, 1499. Rock Lake is 4 miles long, and attracts many visitors.

Lake Müritz, mü′rits (Ger. *Müritzsee,* mü′rits-såˋ), a lake of North Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, immediately S. of Waren. Length, from N. to S., 19 miles. It communicates on the N. with Lake Flesen.

Lakenan, lāk′nan, a post-village of Shelby co., Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and on Salt River, 42 miles W. of Hannibal. It has a pottery for stoneware.

Lake Nemicachinque, nemˋe-kạ-chin′kwee, in Maskinonge co., Quebec, between Lakes Culotte and Goldfinch, forms part of the chain of lakes at the N.E. source of the Rivière du Lièvre. It is long, extending from N. to S.

Lake Ngami, Africa. See NGAMI.

Lake Nicaragua (Sp. *Lago de Nicaragua,* lå′go då ne-kå-rå′gwå), an extensive sheet of water in the republic of Nicaragua, Central America, 90 miles long from N.W. to S.E.; greatest breadth, 40 miles; mean breadth, 30 miles. It lies 128 feet above the Pacific Ocean, from which it is separated by a line of active volcanoes. The river San Juan flows from its S.E. extremity into the Caribbean Sea, and at its N.W. extremity it is connected with the smaller lake of Managua, or Leon, by the river Tipitapa. About 100 yards from the beach there is generally a depth of about 2 fathoms; in other parts, all the intermediate soundings between 5 and 15 fathoms are found. Waterfowl and excellent fish are abundant; alligators also, of great size, are numerous. It contains some islands, and several groups of islets, all of volcanic origin. Of the former, Zapatera, Ometepe, and Madera are the largest, being several miles in circuit. Zapatera is mountainous, rising nearly to 2000 feet in height, and is uninhabited; but Ometepe is occupied by an industrious race of Indians, who raise maize, &c., and possess some cattle. Madera is joined to Ometepe by a low neck of land, which is frequently overflowed; in form it is a huge mound more than 4000 feet high, covered with cedar-wood. The islets are generally conical in shape, and seldom exceed 3 or 4 acres in area; they are covered with verdure, and on many of them are cultivated patches of ground; and on such, generally crowning their summits, relieved by a dense green background of plantations, and surrounded by palms and the papaya with its great golden fruit, are the picturesque cane huts of the inhabitants. On one of the smaller islands, Pensacola, numerous relics of antiquity have been recently found, consisting of huge, elaborately-sculptured stones, massive idols, and figures of monstrous animals. The material is in every case black basalt, and the cutting exhibits great freedom and skill, in workmanship and style differing materially from those of Yucatan. It has long been contemplated to establish through Lake Nicaragua a navigable communication, by means of a ship-canal, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Lake Nip′issingˋ or **Nep′issingˋ,** Ontario, is situated N.E. of Lake Huron, nearly midway between it and the Ottawa River. The shape is irregular; the shores are bold. Length, 50 miles; greatest breadth, 35 miles. It contains many islands, and discharges itself into Georgian Bay (Lake Huron) by French River, the navigation of which is, however, impeded by numerous rapids; but eastward it is separated by only a short portage from Turtle Lake and Little River, a tributary of the navigable Ottawa.

Lake Nyassa, Africa. See NYASSA.

Lake of Annecy, ånnˋsee′, in Savoy, France, 22 miles S. of Geneva, is 9 miles in length from N.W. to S.E., from 1 to 2 miles in breadth, and 1426 feet above the sea. At its N.W. extremity it discharges its surplus waters into the Fieran, an affluent of the Rhone.

Lake of Averno, Italy. See AVERNO.

Lake of Bienne, Switzerland. See BIENNE LAKE.

Lake of Castiglione, Italy. See CASTIGLIONE.

Lake of Chiusi, Italy. See CHIUSI, LAKE OF.

Lake of Cojutepeque. See COJUTEPEQUE.

Lake of Con′stance (anc. *Briganti′nus La′cus; Ger. Boden-See,* bo′dẹn-såˋ; Fr. *Lac de Constance,* låk dẹh kôɴɢˋ-stôɴss′), a lake of Central Europe, forming a common centre in which Switzerland and the territories of Baden, Würtemberg, Bavaria, and Austria meet. It lies between lat. 47° 28′ and 47° 50′ N. and lon. 9° and 9° 42′ E.; length, from N.W. to S.E., 40 miles; greatest breadth, about 9 miles; area, 200 square miles; greatest depth, which is between Friedrichshafen and Rorschach, 964 feet; 1283 feet above sea-level. At its N.W. extremity the lake is divided into two branches or arms, each about 14 miles in length: the N. arm is called the Ueberlingen Lake, after the town of Ueberlingen, on its N. bank; the S. branch the Unter-See, in which is situated the fertile island of Reichenau, belonging to Baden, about 3 miles long and 1½ broad. The Rhine enters the lake at Rheineck, at its S.E. extremity, and leaves it at Stein, at its N.W. termination. Various other smaller rivers empty themselves into it. The lake, the waters of which are of a dark-green hue and very clear, is subject to sudden risings, the causes of which are unknown. It freezes in severe winters only. Steamers ply on the lake between Constance and various points on its shores. The banks are either flat or gently undulating, and are not remarkable for picturesque beauty; but they are extremely fertile, and are covered with corn-fields, orchards, and gardens, interspersed with ruined castles and with numerous towns and villages, producing a very pleasing and striking effect.

Lake of Damascus, Syria. See BAHR-EL-MERJ.

Lake of Damm, Germany. See DAMMSCHE-SEE.

Lake of Geneva, or **Lake Le′man** (Ger. *Genfer-See,* ghên′fẹr-såˋ; Fr. *Lac de Genève,* låk dẹh zhẹh-naiv′; anc. *Lema′nus La′cus*), a lake of Europe, between Switzerland and France. It is crescent-shaped. Length, 45 miles; breadth, from 1 to 9½ miles; area, 82 square miles; height above the sea, 1230 feet; greatest depth, near its E. extremity, 984 feet. It is traversed by the Rhone from E. to W., and receives the Dranse, Venoge, and other small rivers. Its waters have a peculiar deep-blue color, are very transparent, and contain a great variety of fish. It is never wholly frozen over, and it is subject to *seiches,* or remarkable risings of from 1 to 4 or 5 feet, which last only about 25 minutes.

Lake of Gennesareth. See LAKE OF TABAREEYEH.

Lake of Goukeka. See GÖKTSCHE-DENGHIS.

Lake of Isneek, Iznik, or **Isnik,** iz`neek' (anc. *Ascu'nius Lacus*), a beautiful lake of Asia Minor, 17 miles E. of the Gulf of Moodania, into which it discharges itself by a small river. Length, 14 miles; breadth, 4 miles.

Lake of Lesina, lå-see'nå (anc. *Pantanus*), called also **Salso,** sål'so, or **Salpe,** sål'på, in Italy, forms a kind of lagoon along the Adriatic, into which it discharges itself. Length, from E. to W., 13 miles; breadth, 3 miles.

Lake of Locarno. See LAGO MAGGIORE.

Lake of Lucerne, lu-sẹrn' (Ger. *Waldstädter-See*, or *Vierwaldstädter-See*, feer-ŵålt'stĕt-tẹr-så`, or the "Lake of the Four Forest Cantons"), a lake of Switzerland, near its centre, enclosed by the cantons of Schwytz, Uri, Unterwalden, and Lucerne. Length, 24 miles; breadth, from ½ a mile to 2 miles; height of surface above the sea, 1380 feet; the depth varies from 300, near Lucerne, to 900 feet near its E. extremity. Shape, cruciform, with a prolongation eastward, called the Lake of Uri, where its banks rise into rugged sublimity; its scenery is everywhere picturesque. The Reuss enters it at its S.E. and leaves it at its N.W. end. The city of Lucerne and towns of Küssnacht, Brunnen, and Flüelen are on this lake, on which a steamer plies from end to end twice a day in summer.

Lake of Miletopolis, Asia Minor. See MANEEYAS.

Lake of Morat, mo`råt' (Ger. *Murtener-See*, or *Murtner-See*, moont'nẹr-så`), a small lake of Switzerland, cantons of Freyburg and Vaud, 2 miles S.E. of the Lake of Neufchâtel, and connected with it by the river Broye, which traverses the Lake of Morat. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 2 miles. Banks low, fertile, and agreeable. On its E. and S. sides are the towns of Morat and Avenches.

Lake of Neufchâtel, nush`å`těl', one of the larger lakes of Switzerland, in the W. part, 18 miles N. of the Lake of Geneva, enclosed by the cantons of Neufchâtel, Vaud, Freyburg, and Bern. Length, 24 miles; average breadth, 4 miles. Estimated area, 90 square miles; height above the sea, 143 feet; depth, 426 feet. It receives several rivers; the Broye brings to it the surplus waters of Lake Morat, and it discharges its own northward by the Thiele through the Lake of Bienne into the Aar. Its scenery is less sublime than that of the other Swiss lakes, but its banks are pleasant, and on them are the towns of Neufchâtel and Yverdun, between which a steamer plies daily.

Lake of Neusiedl, noi'seed'l (Hun. *Fertö Tava*, fěn'-tö` tŏh'vŏh`), a lake of Hungary, near its western frontier, between the counties of Oedenburg and Wieselburg, 19 miles S.S.W. of Presburg. Length, 23 miles; average breadth, 7 miles; depth, from 9 to 13 feet. It receives the Vulka River, and the town of Rusth is on its W. side, where its banks are well wooded; on the E. the country is low and marshy, and here its waters, during its sudden and irregular inundations, are carried to the Rabnitz by a canal cut by a prince of the Esterhazy family, who resides in its vicinity.

Lake of Ochrida or **Okhrida,** oᴋ're-då (anc. *Lychni'tis Lacus*), the principal lake of Albania, European Turkey, in lat. 41° N., lon. 20° 45' E. Length, from N. to S., 18 miles; extreme breadth, 8 miles. It is surrounded by lofty mountains, and is highly picturesque.

Lake of Ooroomeeyah, oo-roo-mee'yạ, or **Urumia,** or **Shahee,** shå'hee`, a shallow lake of Persia, 30 miles S.W. of Tabreez, is 85 miles long and 30 miles broad. It receives several rivers, contains numerous small islands, and has waters so salt as to be able to support but few kinds of animal life. Its elevation is 4200 feet.

Lake of Or'ta (anc. *La'cus Cu'sius?*), of Italy, is 7 miles W. of Lago Maggiore, into which it discharges its surplus waters. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 1½ miles. It is highly picturesque.

Lake of Perugia, på-roo'jå, or **Lake Thras'ymene** (It. *Lago di Perugia*, lå'go dee på-roo'jå, and *Trasimeno*, trå-se-må'no; anc. *Thrasyme'nus* or *Trasime'nus La'cus*; Fr. *Lac de Pérouse*, låk dẹh på`rooz'), a lake of Italy, 10 miles W. of Perugia, is situated in a basin enclosed on every side by the Apennines. It is a fine sheet of water, about 30 miles in circumference, surrounded by gentle eminences covered with oak, pine, and olive plantations, and it contains three islands. Near this lake Hannibal defeated the Romans under Flaminius, 217 B.C.

Lake of Ploen, plön, Germany, the largest in Holstein, is about 7 miles in length and 4 miles in breadth. The Little Ploen Lake is the N. portion, separated by the narrow isthmus on which Ploen is situated.

Lake of Poschiavo, pos-ke-å'vo, Switzerland, immediately S.E. of the town of Poschiavo, is 3 miles long and 1½ miles broad.

Lake of Sarnen, saʀ'nẹn, in Switzerland, S. of Sarnen, 3 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth, and traversed by the Aa from the Lake of Lungern.

Lake of Schwerin, shwå-reen', in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, is 14 miles in length by 3 miles in average breadth. It receives the Elde on the S., and from its N. extremity flows the Stor, which enters the Baltic at Wismar. On its W. shore is the town of Schwerin.

Lake of Socorro, so-kor'ro, a lake of South America, in the United States of Colombia, at the head of the brook of Reventado, which supplies water to the city of Cartago.

Lake (or **Sea**) **of Tabareeyeh,** tåb-ạ-ree'yạ, written also **Tabariyeh** or **Tabaria,** tåb-ạ-ree'yạ, and **Gennesareth,** jen-nes'ạ-reth, or **Genesaret,** jen-es'ạ-ret (called in Scripture the *Sea of Galilee*, or *Sea of Tiberias*), a famous lake of Palestine, forming part of its E. boundary, between lat. 32° 45' and 32° 56' N., and in lon. 35° 35' E. Shape, somewhat oval. Length, 14 miles; greatest breadth, 8 miles; depression below the Mediterranean, 755 feet. It is traversed throughout from N. to S. by the river Jordan. Shores steep, but not precipitous. This lake has neither the imposing scenery which characterizes the Dead Sea, nor any remarkable picturesque beauty, but its surface and environs derive considerable interest from being the scenes of numerous miracles recorded in the life of the Founder of Christianity; and around it were anciently the cities of Tiberias, Magdala, Capernaum, Chorazin, and Bethsaida, all of which, except Tiberias, have wholly disappeared. Its vicinity presents numerous traces of volcanic action; and its waters are liable to be affected by sudden tempests, one of which is recorded in Holy Writ.

Lake of Tamiagua, tå-me-å'gwå, Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, 60 miles in length, and 25 miles in greatest breadth, is separated at its N. extremity by a narrow isthmus from the Lake of Tampico.

Lake of Tampico, tåm-pee'ko, a shallow lagoon of Mexico, at the N. extremity of the state of Vera Cruz, 20 miles in length by 10 miles across. It communicates northward with the united mouths of the Tula and Tampico Rivers, and eastward with the Lake of Tamiagua. Large quantities of prawns, caught in it, are salted for export.

Lake of Terminos. See LAGUNA DE TERMINOS.

Lake of the Horn, Egypt. See BIRKET-EL-KARN.

Lake of the Thousand Islands, or **Lac des Mille Isles,** låk då mill eel, an expansion in the upper part of St. Lawrence River, near Lake Ontario, containing the group called THOUSAND ISLANDS (which see).

Lake of the Woods (Fr. *Lac des Bois*, låk då bwå), a large lake of North America, near lat. 49° N. It is partly in Minnesota and partly in Keewatin, Canada. It has an irregular form, nearly 100 miles long, and 250 miles or more in circuit. It is supplied by Rainy Lake River, and the surplus water is discharged by the Winnipeg River, which issues from the N. end of the lake. It encloses numerous wooded islands. Elevation, 977 feet.

Lake of Thun, toon (Ger. *Thuner-See*, toon'ẹr-så`), in Switzerland, 10 miles in length; average breadth, 2 miles. Height above the sea, 1896 feet. It is traversed by the river Aar from Brienzer-See, and at its W. end it receives the Simmen. The shores near Thun are covered with villas and gardens; farther E. they are precipitous and strikingly picturesque. Two steamboats ply on it daily. On its S.W. side are the mountains of Stockhorn and Niesen.

Lake of Two Mountains, a beautiful lake of Quebec, being an expansion of the river Ottawa near its mouth. It is of very irregular form, about 24 miles long, and varying from 1 to 6 miles in breadth.

Lake of Two Mountains, Quebec. See OKA.

Lake of Uri, yu'ree, of Switzerland, is the S.E. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne. Its shores are precipitous and pathless; it receives the river Reuss. See LAKE OF LUCERNE.

Lake of Valencia, vå-lěn'she-å, or **Tacarigua,** tå-kå-ree'gwå, Venezuela, is near the Caribbean Sea, 2 miles E. of Valencia. Length, 22 miles; average breadth, 6 miles. Mean depth, from 12 to 15 fathoms. Shores desert on the S., but on the N. well cultivated. It contains many islands, and receives the river Aragua.

Lake of Varese, vå-rå'så, Northern Italy, in the province of Como, 4 miles E. of Lago Maggiore, into which it pours its waters. Length, 5 miles; greatest breadth, 2 miles.

Lake of Vico, vee'ko, a lake of Central Italy, 8 miles S. of Viterbo, is 2½ miles in length, and discharges its surplus waters into the Tiber. It is surrounded by woods, and is apparently the crater of an extinct volcano.

Lake of Zell, tsĕll, between the Swiss canton of Thurgau and the S. part of the grand duchy of Baden, is 12 miles in length and 4 miles in breadth. It is traversed by the Rhine, which enters it from the Lake of Constance, 2 miles eastward. Its shores are undulating and fertile.

Lake of Zug, Switzerland. See ZUGERSEE.

Lake of Zurich, zu'rik (Ger. *Züricher-See*, tsü'riK-ẹr-så'), a lake of Switzerland, celebrated for its picturesque beauty, is mostly situated within the canton of Zurich, but is enclosed at its E. end by the cantons of Schwytz and St. Gall. Length, 23 miles; breadth, from ½ mile to 2½ miles; height of surface above the sea, 1342 feet. From the S.E. it receives the waters of Lake Wallenstadt through the Linth Canal. It is divided into the upper lake, extending from Schmerikau to Rapperschwyl, and the lower lake, about 3 times the extent of the upper, from Rapperschwyl to Zurich. At its narrowest point it is crossed by a wooden bridge, nearly half a mile long. The upper lake is frozen over almost every winter, but this is seldom the case with the lower lake. In summer its water is sometimes raised by the melting of the snow to 18 feet above its ordinary level. The lake is traversed by steamboats.

Lake One, a station on the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas Railroad, 21 miles W. of Delta, La.

Lake One'ga, a lake of Russia, the next in size to that of Ladoga, from which it is distant 85 miles N.E., in the centre of the government of Olonets, mostly between lat. 60° 52' and 62° 53' N. and lon. 34° 15' and 36° 12' E. Length, 140 miles; breadth, from 30 to 45 miles. Area, estimated at 3400 square miles. It is of a very irregular shape, particularly towards the N., where it is much indented and forms numerous creeks and bays. Its shores are generally rocky, and its waters beautifully clear, and well supplied with fish. Navigation is much impeded by shoals and sandbanks. In it are numerous islands near its N. extremity. It receives 10 streams, the principal of which are the Migra, the Shooya (Shuia), the Vodla, and the Vytegra. Its only outlet is the Sveer, by which it discharges its waters into Lake Ladoga; but the Murinskoi Canal, by connecting its affluent the Vytegra with the Kayla, an affluent of Bielo-Ozero, has brought it into communication with the basin of the Volga.

Lake Onig'amis, in Canada, is one of the chain of lakes forming the head-waters of the river St. Maurice.

Lake Oscawana, os-kạ-wah'nạ, a summer resort of Putnam co., N.Y., 6 miles from Garrison's Station, which is on the Hudson River. Here is a lake 2 miles long.

Lake Oskelanaio, os-ke-lå-nī'o, a lake of Quebec, near the head-waters of the river St. Maurice. It is 27 miles long from N.E. to S.E., and 4 miles wide.

Lake Panache, på-nåsh', a lake of very irregular shape on the Whitefish River, Ontario, lat. 46° 15' N., lon. 81° 20' W. It contains a large number of islands. Length, about 18 miles; average breadth, 2 miles.

Lake Papineau, på-pee-no', a large lake in Ottawa co., Quebec, gives rise to the main branch of the North Petite Nation River.

Lake Park, a small post-village of Becker co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 33 miles E. of Moorhead.

Lake Peipus or **Peipous,** på'e-pooce (Russ. *Tchoodskoe*, chood'sko-å, or *Tchoudskoe-Ozero*, chood'sko-å-o-zå'-ro), a large lake of Russia, between lat. 57° 52' and 59° N. and lon. 26° 55' and 27° 55' E., is surrounded by the governments of Esthonia, Livonia, St. Petersburg, and Pskov. Length, 80 miles; greatest breadth, 32 miles. Shores marshy, sandy, or covered with forests. It receives the Embach, Kosa, and other rivers, and on the N. discharges its surplus waters into the Gulf of Finland by the Narova. It is deep, and easy of navigation. In winter its fisheries supply the markets of St. Petersburg. Its S. extremity is termed the Lake of Pskov, to which city it nearly reaches.

Lake Pepin, pip'in, an expansion of the Mississippi River, W. of Wisconsin. Length, nearly 25 miles; greatest breadth, about 3 miles.

Lake Pleasant, plez'ạnt, a township of Hamilton co., N.Y. Pop. 332. It contains Sageville, the county seat, and is in the Great Northern Wilderness. Here is a fine lake of the same name, 46 miles N. of Gloversville. Elevation, 1615 feet; length, 4 miles. It is a favorite summer resort.

Lake Pleasant, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa., 15 miles S.E. of the city of Erie. It has 3 lumber-mills, and near it is a small lake.

Lake Point, a post-office of Tooele co., Utah, on Great Salt Lake.

Lakeport, lāk'port, a post-office of Chicot co., Ark.

Lakeport, a post-village, capital of Lake co., Cal., on the W. shore of Clear Lake, about 100 miles N. by W. of San Francisco. It has 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a savings-bank, and 1 other bank, and is surrounded by picturesque scenery, which attracts many tourists. Two large steamboats ply between this place and Lower Lake. P. 248.

Lakeport, a post-office of Yankton co., Dakota.

Lakeport, a township of Woodbury co., Iowa. P. 293.

Lakeport, called also **Old Lake,** a station in Orleans parish, La., on Lake Pontchartrain, is the N. terminus of the Pontchartrain Railroad, which extends hence to New Orleans. This is one of the oldest railroads in the United States.

Lakeport, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., in Burchville township, on Lake Huron, about 12 miles N.N.W. of Port Huron. It has a church, a flour-mill, and manufactures of furniture, wagons, &c. Whitefish abound here. Pop. about 250.

Lakeport, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., on Oneida Lake, about 16 miles E.N.E. of Syracuse. P. 134.

Lake Prairie, prā'ree, a township of Marion co., Iowa. Pop., exclusive of Pella, 2673.

Lake Prairie, a township of Nicollet co., Minn. Pop. 1178.

Lake Prov'idence, a post-village, capital of East Carroll parish, La., on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, near a beautiful lake of its own name, and about 40 miles by land N.N.W. of Vicksburg. It has 4 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. 320.

Lake Ridge, a post-hamlet of Lenawee co., Mich., 8 miles N.E. of Tecumseh. It contains a saw-mill and a broom and brush factory. Pop. 200.

Lake Ridge, a post-hamlet of Tompkins co., N.Y., on the Cayuga Railroad, 12 miles N.N.W. of Ithaca, and 1½ miles E. of Cayuga Lake.

Lake Road, a post-office of Niagara co., N.Y., nearly 1 mile from Lake Ontario.

Lake Ro'land, a post-office and lake of Baltimore co., Md., at Lake Station on the Northern Central Railroad, 8 miles N. of Baltimore. This lake is one of the sources from which Baltimore derives a supply of water, and is a place of summer resort.

Lake Rossignol, ros'seen'yōl', the largest lake in the province of Nova Scotia, on the Liverpool River, 16 miles from the head of tide. Into it flow the streams from a number of lakes. The coast-line is irregular, indented with a number of bays. The lake contains a large number of islands, and produces trout and salmon.

Lake Run, a post-office of Sullivan co., Pa.

Lake Safaddu, Wales. See BRECKINIOC MERE.

Lake Saint Charles, a village and settlement in Quebec co., Quebec, 10 miles N. of Quebec. Pop. 500. There is a remarkable echo at the lake, which tarries some few seconds before repeating the sound uttered; and this in its turn is re-echoed from another quarter.

Lake Saint Clair, between the province of Ontario and the state of Michigan, is about 30 miles in length, and 24 miles in its greatest breadth, having a mean breadth of about 12 miles. Area, 360 square miles. Depth, 20 feet. Height above the sea, 571 feet, or 6 feet higher than Lake Erie. It contains many islands, receives the Thames, Clinton, Great Bear Creek, and other rivers, and communicates on the S.W. by Detroit River with Lake Erie. On the N. it is entered by St. Clair River, which brings to it the surplus waters of the great lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron. The shoals or flats in its N. part are traversed by a deep canal bordered with dikes, an improvement constructed by the United States government.

Lake Saint Francis, a beautiful lake in Beauce co., Quebec, 40 miles N.E. of Sherbrooke. Length, about 14 miles; breadth, 1 to 2 miles. It is surrounded in every direction by lofty wood-covered mountains.

Lake Saint John, Concordia parish, La., is 3 miles W. of the Mississippi River, and 18 miles N. of Natchez, Miss. It is nearly 14 miles long, and 1 mile wide.

Lake Saint John, a post-office of Concordia parish, La.

Lake Saint Louis, a lake of Quebec, formed by the expansion of the river St. Lawrence, 9 miles S.W. of Montreal. Length, 20 miles; greatest breadth, 7 miles. The river Ottawa enters it by two channels on its W. side.

Lake Saint Peter, a lake of Quebec, being an expansion of the river St. Lawrence, between lat. 46° and 46° 8' N. and about lon. 73° W. Length, 35 miles; greatest breadth, 10 miles. It receives many rivers, the largest of which is the St. Francis, from the S.E. In its S. part are many islands. It is navigable for ocean steamers.

Lake Sa'rah, a township of Murray co., Minn. P. 110.

Lake Shasawataisi, shå'så'wå'tī'see', a lake of a long and irregular shape in Champlain co., Quebec, collects the waters of the Matawan and other lakes, and discharges them by a connecting stream into the St. Maurice, near the mouth of Ribbon River.

Lake Sher'brooke, a beautiful lake in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, 6 or 7 miles long and 1 to 2 miles wide. It forms part of a branch of the La Have River.

Lake Shetek, she-tĕk', a post-village of Lyon co., Minn., in Monroe township, on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, about 95 miles W. of Mankato. It has 2 churches, 2 warehouses for grain, and 4 stores. It is near several lakes. The name of its post-office is Shetek.

Lake Shore, a post-office of Antrim co., Mich.

Lake Shore Junction, a station, 3 miles N. of Milwaukee, Wis., where the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad joins the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, is on the Milwaukee River, opposite Humboldt.

Lake Sib'ley, a hamlet of Cloud co., Kansas, in Lake Sibley township, near the Republican River, about 70 miles N.W. of Junction City.

Lake Side, a village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and on Lake Michigan, 18 miles N. of Chicago.

Lakeside, lāk'sīd, a post-office of Emmett co., Iowa.

Lake Side, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, and on the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, 20 miles W. of Niles. The station is called Wilkinson.

Lakeside, a township of Muskegon co., Mich., on Lakes Michigan and Muskegon. It contains Bluffton and Port Sherman.

Lakeside, a township of Cottonwood co., Minn. Pop. 207. It contains 37 small lakes, and includes the village of Bingham Lake.

Lakeside, a post-office of Renville co., Minn.

Lake Side, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., N.Y., in Ontario township, on Lake Ontario, about 20 miles E.N.E. of Rochester. It has a church and manufactures of carriages and barrels.

Lakeside, a settlement in Digby co., Nova Scotia, on Digby Neck, 17 miles from Digby. Pop. 100.

Lakeside, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, 10 miles S.E. of St. Marys. Pop. 100.

Lakes of Killar'ney, three connected lakes in the S.W. of Ireland, co. of Kerry, the lowest or southernmost of which approaches within 1½ miles W. of Killarney. It is 16¼ miles in length by 2 miles in breadth. On the W., S., and S.E. sides of these lakes rise the loftiest mountains (still haunted by red deer), the wildest ravines, the finest woods, and some of the boldest cascades in Ireland.

Lake Spring, a post-office of Dent co., Mo., about 14 miles S. by E. of Rolla.

Lake Squouatouk, skoo'wâ'took, or **Squat'teck,** in Temiscouata co., Quebec, is one of the sources of the river Tuladi. It is 50 miles in superficial extent.

Lake Station, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., in Hobart township, on the Calumet River, and on the Michigan Central Railroad, at the junction of the Joliet division, 35 miles S.E. of Chicago. Pop. about 200.

Lake Station, Texas. See LAKE.

Lake Station, in Box Elder co., Utah, is on the Central Pacific Railroad, 45 miles W. of Corinne.

Lakesville, lāks'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., Md., 22 miles S. of Cambridge. It has a church.

Lake Tchad, Central Africa. See CHAD.

Lake Thrasymene, Italy. See LAKE OF PERUGIA.

Lake Tok'ua, a post-office of Big Stone co., Minn.

Laketon, lāk'ton, a post-village of Wabash co., Ind., on Eel River, and on the Eel River Railroad, 33 miles E.N.E. of Logansport. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Laketon, Berrien co., Mich. See BRIDGMAN.

Laketon, a township of Muskegon co., Mich., bounded W. by Lake Michigan, and S. by Lake Muskegon. Pop. 1332. It is the seat of an active lumber-business.

Laketown, lāk'tŏwn, a township of Allegan co., Mich., bounded W. by Lake Michigan. Pop. 689.

Laketown, a post-office of Carver co., Minn., in Laketown township, near several small lakes, about 32 miles W.S.W. of St. Paul. Pop. of the township, 1070.

Laketown, a post-office of Rich co., Utah.

Laketown, a township of Polk co., Wis. Pop. 317.

Lake Trav'erse, near the head-waters of the St. Maurice, in Portneuf co., Quebec, is about 18 miles long. Its banks are covered with spruce, balsam fir, tamarack, and white birch. The St. Maurice enters this lake 1½ miles below the N.E. end, 196 miles N. of Montreal.

Lakevale, Nova Scotia. See MORRISTOWN.

Lake Val'ley, a post-office of El Dorado co., Cal., on Lake Tahoe. Pop. of Lake Valley township, 246.

Lake Valley, a post-office of Morgan co., Ind.

Lake Van, vån (anc. *Arsis'sa?* or *Tho'spis?*), a salt lake of Asiatic Turkey, intersected by the parallel 38° 30′ N. lat. and the 43d meridian of E. lon. Greatest length, nearly 70 miles; greatest breadth, about 50 miles. Area, about 2000 square miles. It receives the waters of a few small streams, but has no outlet. The town of Van is on its E. shore.

Lake View, a post-office of Covington co., Ala.

Lake View, a post-office and steamboat-landing of Volusia co., Fla., at the S. end of Lake George, where the St. John's River enters that lake, 130 miles S. of Jacksonville. Here is an orange-grove. The lake is 18 miles long.

Lake View, a post-township of Cook co., Ill., on Lake Michigan, about 5 miles N. of Chicago. It contains many handsome residences and gardens. Pop. 1841.

Lake View, Illinois. See HAVELOCK.

Lake View, a post-office of Palo Alto co., Iowa.

Lake'view, a station in Douglas co., Kansas, on the Kansas Midland Railroad, 6 miles W. by N. of Lawrence, and on a lake.

Lakeview, a post-office of McPherson co., Kansas, about 22 miles N.W. of Newton.

Lakeview, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., in Cato township, 12 miles E. of Howard City. It has a grist-mill, a planing-mill, 2 saw-mills, 2 churches, a newspaper office, a foundry, and a sash- and door-factory. Pop. about 600. It is on the Chicago, Saginaw & Canada Railroad.

Lake View, a township of Becker co., Minn. Pop. 99.

Lake View, a station near Carson Lake, on the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, 5 miles N. of Carson City, Nev.

Lake View, a post-office of Passaic co., N.J., on the Erie Railroad at the crossing of the Newark & Paterson Railroad, 1 mile S. of Paterson.

Lake View, a station in Chautauqua co., N.Y., near Chautauqua Lake, and on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 5 miles W. of Jamestown.

Lakeview, a post-office and station of Erie co., N.Y., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, near Lake Erie, and 14 miles S. of Buffalo.

Lake View, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., O., in East Cleveland township, 1 mile from the eastern border of Cleveland. It is near Lake Erie, and fronts on Euclid Avenue. Here are extensive gardens.

Lakeview, a post-village, capital of Lake co., Oregon.

Lake View, a post-office of Pierce co., Washington, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 9 miles S. of Tacoma.

Lake View, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis., in Fitchburg township, about 10 miles S. by W. of Madison. It has a church.

Lake View, Ontario. See JOHNSON'S MILLS.

Lake Vill'age, a post-village, capital of Chicot co., Ark., near the Mississippi River, about 80 miles S.S.E. of Pine Bluff. It has 3 churches. It is on or near Old River Lake, and is 6 miles from the nearest steamboat-landing.

Lake Village, a post-office of Brookings co., Dakota.

Lake Village, a post-office of Newton co., Ind.

Lake Village, a post-office of Natchitoches parish, La.

Lake Village, a post-village of Belknap co., N.H., is at the outlet or S.W. extremity of Winnepesaukee Lake, partly in Laconia and partly in Gilford township, and on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 29 miles N. by E. of Concord, and 2 miles N. of Laconia. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, and several mills in which water-power is employed; also a foundry, a savings-bank, and a good hotel. Hosiery, woollen goods, machinery, and needles are made here.

Lake'ville, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal., on Petaluma Creek, 35 miles N. by W. of San Francisco. It is on the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad, 1 mile from Donahue.

Lakeville, a post-village in Salisbury township, Litchfield co., Conn., on the Connecticut Western Railroad, about 50 miles (64 by rail) W.N.W. of Hartford, and 30 miles S.E. of Hudson, N.Y. It has a hotel, a select school, a savings-bank, a manufactory of cutlery, 2 churches, and a school for imbeciles. Here is Lake Wononscopomuc.

Lakeville, a post-village of St. Joseph co., Ind., in Union township, about 13 miles S. of South Bend. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of flour and lumber.

Lakeville, post-township, Dickinson co., Iowa. P. 102.

Lakeville, a plantation of Penobscot co., Me. P. 108.

Lakeville, a post-village in Lakeville township, Plymouth co., Mass., on a small lake, about 37 miles S. by E. of Boston. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of tacks and box-boards. Lakeville Station is on the Old Colony Railroad, 2 miles S. by W. of Middleborough. The township contains several lakes, and a pop. of 1061.

Lakeville, a post-hamlet of Oakland co., Mich., in Addison township, about 40 miles N. of Detroit. It has a flour-mill, a foundry, and a saw-mill.

Lakeville, a post-village of Dakota co., Minn., in Lakeville township, on or near the Hastings & Dakota Railroad, about 24 miles S. of Minneapolis. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1022.

Lakeville, a post-village of Stoddard co., Mo., about 44 miles W. by N. of Cairo, Ill. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Lakeville, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., in Livonia township, at the N. end and outlet of Conesus Lake, about 28 miles S. of Rochester. It has 2 or 3 churches, a hotel, and a manufactory of farming-implements. The lake is navigated by a steamboat. Pop. 130.

Lakeville, a hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., in Monroe township, on the Sterling Mountain Branch of the Erie Railroad, 3 miles from Greenwood Lake. It has 2 churches, a blast-furnace, and an iron-mine.

Lakeville, a hamlet in Holmes co., O., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 28 miles E. by S. of Crestline. Here is Plimpton Post-Office.

Lakeville, a station in Crawford co., Pa., on the Union & Titusville Railroad, 8 miles S. of Union City, at the outlet of Oil Creek Lake, a pleasure-resort.

Lakeville, a post-office of Chippewa co., Wis.

Lakeville, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, 9 miles from Kentville. It contains a tannery and 3 stores.

Lakeville, Nova Scotia. See EAST JEDDORE.

Lake Ware, a post-office of Marion co., Fla.

Lake Wash′ington, a post-office of Le Sueur co., Minn.

Lake Washington, a post-office and steamboat-landing in Washington co., Miss., on the Mississippi River.

Lake Washington, a lake in Kings co., Washington, about 2 miles E. of Seattle. It is nearly 16 miles long, and 4 miles wide. A short outlet issues from its southern end and enters the Dwamish River.

Lake′wood, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Ill., on the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Shelbyville, and 54 miles S.E. of Springfield. It has 2 churches.

Lake Zapatosa (or **Zapatoza**), zå-på-to′så or så-på-to′så (Sp. pron. thå-på-to′thå), South America, United States of Colombia, 35 miles S.E. of Mompox, is an enlargement of the river Sesar before it joins the Magdalena. Length, about 25 miles; breadth, 22 miles.

Lake Zurich, zu′rik, a post-hamlet and summer resort, on a fine lake, in Lake co., Ill., 4 miles N. by E. of Barrington Station, and 36 miles N.W. of Chicago.

Lakhpat, a town of India. See LUCKPUT.

La′kin, a station in Hamilton co., Iowa, on the Des Moines & Minneapolis Railroad, 22 miles N. of Ames.

Lakin, a township of Barton co., Kansas. Pop. 1212. It contains Ellinwood.

Lakin, a township of Harvey co., Kansas. Pop. 815.

Lakin, a post-office of Kearney co., Kansas, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 72 miles W. of Dodge City.

Lakki, låkˋkee′, or **Lakee,** låˋkee′, a town of the Punjab, on the Khuram, an affluent of the Indus, 98 miles S.S.W. of Attock. Lat. 32° 55′ N.; lon. 71° 10′ E.

Lak-Nagy, lok-nod′yẹh or nŏdj, a town of Hungary, co. of Csanad, on the Maros, 35 miles N. of Temesvar. It has 2 Greek churches, numerous mills, and a trade in cattle, sheep, and swine. Pop. 9661.

Lakoo′ra, a village of Beloochistan, province of Jhalawan, 60 miles S.W. of Kelat.

Lakor, låˋkor′, a small island in the Malay Archipelago, E. of Timor. Lat. 8° 12′ S.; lon. 127° 10′ E. It is about 12 miles long by 4 miles broad.

Lakshmanavati, the Sanscrit name of GOUR.

Laksmanavate, the Hindoo name of LUCKNOW.

Laland, an island of Denmark. See LAALAND.

Lal Bagh, a city of India. See MOORSHEDABAD.

Lalbenque, lålˋbônk′, a town of France, in Lot, 8 miles S.S.E. of Cahors. Pop. 624.

La Liendre, lå le-ĕn′drå, a post-hamlet of San Miguel co., New Mexico, 17 miles from Las Vegas.

La-Lin, a town of the Manchoorian province of Kirin, 120 miles N. of the town of Kirin. Its walls enclose a large space, but the buildings occupy less than one-half the area. Pop. 15,000 to 20,000.

Lalita-Patan, låˋlee′tå-på-tån′, a town of India, Nepaul, 2 miles S. of Khatmandoo. It was formerly the capital of a small independent state. It has a neat appearance, and some handsome public edifices, and manufactures of cotton, copper, and brass.

Lality, lŏhˋleet′yẹh (almost lŏhˋleetch′), a village of Hungary, co. of Bács, 18 miles S.E. of Zombor. P. 2699.

Lalˋlee′, a town of the Punjab, between the Chenaub and Jhylum Rivers, 95 miles W.N.W. of Lahore.

Laliˋgunge′, or **Lalganj,** lalˋgŭnj′, a town of India, Mozufferpoor district, near the Gunduck, 12 miles N.W. of Hadjypoor. It has manufactures of saltpetre, indigo, and spirits, and a great trade in oil-seeds, hides, saltpetre, salts, and provisions. Pop. 12,338.

La Loggia, lå lod′jå, a village of Italy, province of Turin, 2 miles from Carignano. Pop. 1456.

La Lomagne, lå loˋmañ′ (anc. *Leomaniana*), a small district of France, in the former province of Gascony, now included in the departments of Haute-Garonne and Gers.

La Londe, lå lond, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 12 miles S.W. of Rouen. Pop. 1781.

La Louppe, lå loop, a town of France, in Eure-et-Loir, 21 miles W. of Chartres. Pop. 1357.

Lalˋpoor′, a town of Afghanistan, plain of Jelalabad, on the Cabool River, 36 miles W.N.W. of Peshawer.

Lalˋsoont′, a town of India, in Rajpootana, 38 miles S.E. of Jeypoor.

Lama, lå′må, a river of Russia, government of Moscow, joins the Volga 25 miles N. of Klin.

Lama, lå′må, a village of Italy, province of Chieti, 20 miles S. of Chieti. Pop. 3016.

Lama, a village of Italy, 6 miles E.N.E. of Ascoli. Pop. 1690.

L'Amable, lå-må′b'l, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, 70 miles N. of Belleville. Pop. 100.

La Machine, lå måˋsheen′, a town of France, in Nièvre, 18 miles E.S.E. of Nevers. Coal is mined here. P. 3091.

La Maddalena, lå måd-då-lå′nå, an island off the N. coast of Sardinia, 10 miles W. of Longo-Sardo. Pop. 1914.

La Madeleine, France. See MADELEINE.

La Magistère, lå måˋzhisˋtair′, a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 13 miles W.N.W. of Moissac. Pop. 1576.

Lamaline, låˋmåˋleen′, a post-town and port of entry in the district of Burin, Newfoundland, 40 miles from Burin. It has a considerable trade. Pop. 310.

La Mancha, lå mån′chå, an old province of Spain, in the S. part of New Castile, now comprised in the province of Ciudad Real. It derives its fame from the novel of Cervantes.—Adj. and inhab. MANCHE′GAN (Sp. MANCHEGO, mån-chå′go).

La Manche. See ENGLISH CHANNEL and MANCHE.

La Manche, lå månsh, a mining village in the district of Placentia, Newfoundland, on the Avalon Isthmus, 12 miles N. of Little Placentia. A lead-mine has been worked here. Pop. 328.

La Manta, lå mån′tå, a village of Italy, 2 miles S. of Saluzzo. Pop. 1578.

Laˋmar′, formerly **San′ford,** a northwestern county of Alabama, bordering on Mississippi, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is intersected by the Buttahatchee River and Luxapatilla (or Loosapatilla) Creek. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is mostly covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Vernon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 8893, of whom 8882 were Americans.

Lamar, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, has an area of about 1050 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Red River, and is intersected by the North Branch of the Sulphur Fork of Red River. The surface is diversified with prairies and forests of good timber, which is here abundant. The soil is fertile. Cotton, cattle, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Among the forest trees are the ash, hickory, oak, walnut, and osage-orange. It is intersected by the Texas & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Paris. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,206,391. Pop. in 1870, 15,790, of whom 15,707 were Americans.

Lamar, a post-office of Randolph co., Ala.

Lamar, a post-office of Sumter co., Ga.

Lamar, a post-office of Ottawa co., Kansas.

Lamar, a post-village of Marshall co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Holly Springs. It has a church.

Lamar, a post-village, capital of Barton co., Mo., in Lamar township, near the North Fork of Spring River, 25 miles N. of Carthage, and about 38 miles S.E. of Fort Scott, Kansas. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, an academy, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of flour and farming-implements. Pop. about 1500.

Lamar, a township of Clinton co., Pa., about 3 miles S. of Lock Haven. Pop. 1391. It contains the village of Salona.

Lamar, a post-office of Clinton co., Pa., at a hamlet named Belle Spring, 11 miles S.S.W. of Lock Haven.

Lamar, a post-hamlet of Aransas co., Tex., on a bay which opens into the Gulf of Mexico, about 40 miles N.E. of Corpus Christi.

La Mar, a town of Bolivia. See COBIJA.

Lamarche, lå'maʀsh', a village of France, department of Vosges, 20 miles S. of Neufchâteau. Pop. 1719.

La Mard, a township of Wayne co., Ill. Pop. 1349. It contains Jeffersonville.

La Maremma, Italy. See MAREMMA.

Lamar Mills, Clinton co., Pa. See HAMBURG.

La Marmora, lå maʀ'mo-rå, a village of Italy, 22 miles from Conf. Pop. 873.

La Maronne, lå må'ronn', a river of France, joins the Dordogne, after a W. course of about 44 miles.

L'Amaroux, lå'må'roo', a post-village in York co., Ontario, 6 miles N.W. of Scarborough. Pop. 250.

Lamars Mill, a post-office of Upson co., Ga.

Lamar Station, a post-village of Nodaway co., Mo., 20 miles N.W. of Maryville, and about 60 miles N. by W. of St. Joseph. It has a church.

Lamartine, lam'ar-teen or lam-ar-teen', a post-village of Columbia co., Ark., about 32 miles S.W. of Camden.

Lamartine, a post-village, capital of Greeley co., Neb., about 70 miles W. of Columbus, and 56 miles N. by E. of Kearney.

Lamartine, a post-village of Carroll co., O., in Perry township, about 30 miles S.S.E. of Canton. It has 2 churches.

Lamartine, Clarion co., Pa. See SALEM.

Lamartine, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis., on the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad, on the border of Lamartine township, 4 miles W.S.W. of Fond du Lac. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory. Pop. about 100; of the township, 1513.

Lamas'co, a post-village of Lyon co., Ky., 10 miles S.W. of Princeton. It has 2 churches, the Lamasco Institute, and 4 stores. Pop. about 200.

La Mastre, lå måst'r, a town of France, in Ardèche, 14 miles S.W. of Tournon, on the Doux. Pop. 1911.

La Mata, lå må'tå, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 20 miles W.N.W. of Toledo. Pop. 1195.

La Matanza, lå må-tån'så, a town of the Canaries, on the N. part of the island of Teneriffe.

Lamato, lå-må'to (anc. *Lametus?*), a river of Italy, in Calabria, falls into the Gulf of Santa Euphemia.

Lamato, a town of Italy, province and 8 miles N.W. of Catanzaro. Pop. 1306.

La Mayenne, a river of France. See MAYENNE.

Lamb, lam, a county of the Panhandle of Texas, on the Staked Plain. Area, 900 square miles.

Lambach, låm'båĸ (L. *Lambacum*), a town of Austria, on the Traun, 18 miles by rail S.W. of Lintz. Pop., including Ebensee, on the opposite bank of the river, 1699, employed in salt-works. It has a Benedictine abbey.

Lamballe, lôɴ'bâll' (anc. *Ambiliates?*), a town of France, Côtes-du-Nord, on the Gouessan, 12 miles E.S.E. of Saint-Brieuc. Pop. 4248. It stands on the slope of a hill, crowned by a fine Gothic church.

Lambaré, låm-bå-rå', a village of Paraguay, 6 miles from Asuncion, on the left bank of the Paraguay.

Lam'bay, a small island of Ireland, co. of Dublin, 3 miles S.E. of Rush.

Lambayeque, låm-bī-å'kå, a town of Peru, department of Lambayeque, and capital of the province of the same name, 6 miles from the sea. It is connected by railways with Eten, Ferriñafe, and Pimentel, and has a newspaper, a college, a hospital, a fine cathedral, a rice-mill, and manufactures of soap, quinine, &c. Pop. 6000.

Lambayeque, a maritime department in the N.W. of Peru. Capital, Chiclayo. Pop. 85,984.

Lambermont, låm'bẹr-mŏnt' or lôɴ'bêʀ'môɴɢ', a village of Belgium, province and 16 miles E. of Liege.

Lam'bert, a post-office of Fayette co., Tenn.

Lam'berta, a post-hamlet of Baldwin co., Ala., 23 miles S.E. of Mobile. It has a church.

Lam'bert Lake, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Me., on the European & North American Railroad, 5 miles W. of Vanceborough. Pop. about 100.

Lam'berton, a post-office and station of Redwood co., Minn., on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 43 miles W. by S. of New Ulm. Pop. of Lamberton township, 181.

Lamberton, a post-office of Racine co., Wis.

Lam'bertville, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Mich., in Bedford township, 7 miles N.E. of Sylvania, O. It has 2 churches.

Lambertville, a post-town of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Delaware River, and on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, at the S. terminus of a branch railroad which connects it with Flemington, 16 miles above Trenton, and 12 miles S. by W. of Flemington. It contains 5 churches, 2 national banks, 1 or 2 public halls, 2 newspaper offices, 2 paper-mills, a cotton-factory, several flour-mills, a saw-mill, manufactures of ropes and twine, and rubber-works. A bridge across the river connects it with New Hope. Pop. 3842.

Lambesc, lôɴ'bêsk', a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 12 miles W.N.W. of Aix. Pop. 2087.

Lam'beth, a borough of England, co. of Surrey, comprising the greater part of the S.W. quarter of the metropolis S. of the Thames, here crossed by Waterloo, Hungerford, Westminster, and Vauxhall bridges, and having E. the borough of Southwark. Pop. 208,342. Lambeth Palace, beside the river, opposite the ferry to Westminster, is an ancient castellated structure of various dates, which has been the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury since the twelfth century.

Lam'beth, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 6 miles S.W. of London. It contains a hotel and 4 stores. Pop. 250.

Lambezellec, lôɴ'bẹh-zêl'lêk', a town of France, in Finistère, 3 miles N. of Brest. Pop. 2243.

Lambie's Mills, Quebec. See KINNEAR'S MILLS.

Lam'bourn, or **Chip'ping Lam'bourn,** a town of England, co. of Berks, 6½ miles N.N.W. of Hungerford. The town, old, but neat, has a cruciform church in the early English style, and an antique pillar in the market-place. In the vicinity is the celebrated figure of a white horse, said to have been cut in the chalk down in memory of Alfred's great victory over the Danes in 871. Pop. 1180.

Lambrate, låm-brå'tå, a village of Italy, 3 miles E.N.E. of Milan, on the Lambro. Pop. 1905.

Lambro, låm'bro (anc. *Lam'brus*), a river of Northern Italy, rises between the two arms of the Lago di Como, flows S.S.E., and joins the Po 15 miles S. of Lodi. Total course, about 70 miles.

Lamb's, lamz, a post-hamlet of Venango co., Pa., 8 miles S.E. of Titusville. Petroleum is found here.

Lambsburg, lamz'burg, a post-office of Carroll co., Va.

Lamb's Corners, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., in Nanticoke township, about 15 miles N.W. of Binghamton. It has 2 churches, 2 saw-mills, and a planing-mill.

Lamb's Creek, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., on the Tioga Railroad, 13 miles N. of Blossburg. It has 2 large steam saw-mills.

Lambsheim, låmz'hīme, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 5 miles W.S.W. of Frankenthal. Pop. 2145.

Lambton, lam'tọn, a county of Ontario, bordering upon the S. portion of Lake Huron. The St. Clair River forms its western boundary. Area, 725 square miles. This county contains petroleum-wells, and is traversed by the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways. Capital, Sarnia. Pop. 31,994.

Lambton, or **Port Lambton,** a village in Lambton co., Ontario, on the river St. Clair, 5 miles N.E. of Algonac, Mich. It contains 4 hotels, 5 stores, and several mills and factories. Pop. 150.

Lambton, or **Saint Vital de Lambton,** sâɴɢ vee'tål' dẹh låm'tọn, a post-village in Beauce co., Quebec, 36 miles S.S.W. of St. François de la Beauce. It has 3 saw-mills, 2 grist-mills, a tannery, and 4 stores. Pop. 400.

Lamego, lå-må'go (anc. *Lame'ca*, or *La'ma*), a city of Portugal, in Beira, near the Douro, 46 miles E. of Oporto. Pop. 7702. It has many interesting Moorish and some Roman remains. Principal edifices, a cathedral, a castle, hospitals, a priests' seminary, and bishop's palace.

La Mesilla, in New Mexico. See MESILLA VALLEY.

Lames'ley, a village of England, co. of Durham, on a railway, 4 miles S. of Newcastle, with coal-mines and quarries of grindstones. Pop. 2495.

Lametus, the supposed ancient name of LAMATO.

Lamghan, a district of Afghanistan. See LUGHMAN.

Lamia, lå-mee'å, lately **Zeitoun,** or **Zeitun,** zå'-toon' (Gr. Ζειτουν), a town of Greece, capital of Phthiotis and Phocis, near the Turkish frontier, and at the head of the Gulf of Volo. It has an acropolis, a citadel, and an arsenal. Pop. 4873. See GULF OF LAMIA.

La Mine, a post-village of Cooper co., Mo., on the La Mine River, 12 miles W. of Boonville. It has a church. Pop. of La Mine township, 1088.

La Mine River, Missouri, drains a large part of Pettis co., and runs nearly northward in Cooper co. After a very tortuous course, it enters the Missouri River about 7 miles above Boonville. Its length is estimated at 130 miles.

Lam'ington, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., N.J., in Bedminster township, about 18 miles S.W. of Morristown. It has a church.

Lamington River, New Jersey, rises in Morris co., runs southward, and enters the North Branch of the Raritan on the W. boundary of Somerset co.

Lamira, Belmont co., O. See Lewis Mills.

Lam'lash, a small village and harbor of Scotland, on the S.E. side of the Isle of Arran, 15 miles S.S.E. of Ayr.

Lamlum, or **Lamloom.** See Lemloom.

Lammermoor, Ontario. See Nobleton.

Lamˋmermoor' (or **Lammermuir**) **Hills,** Scotland, a range of mountains extending from the S.E. extremity of the county of Edinburgh, through the counties of Haddington and Berwick, to the North Sea, in the parish of Coldingham. The principal summits have an elevation of from 1500 to 1600 feet.

Lammongan, a volcano of Java. See Lemmongan.

Lamo, a bay of Africa. See Lamoo.

Lamoille, lạ-moil', a river in the N. part of Vermont, rises in Orleans co., and, after flowing southwesterly into Caledonia co., turns and flows in a W.N.W. direction through Lamoille and Franklin cos., and falls into Lake Champlain in Chittenden co., in the N.W. part of the state.

Lamoille, a county in the N. part of Vermont, has an area of about 445 square miles. It is intersected by the Lamoille River, and also drained by the Waterbury River. The surface is mountainous and presents beautiful scenery. In the W. part of this county stands Mount Mansfield (the highest peak of the Green Mountains), which has an altitude of 4430 feet above the level of the sea. A large portion of the county is covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple abounds. The soil is mostly fertile and adapted to pasturage. Hay, butter, oats, potatoes, and maple sugar are the staple products. It is intersected by the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad. Capital, Hyde Park. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,015,609. Pop. in 1870, 12,448, of whom 11,544 were Americans.

Lamoille, a post-village of Bureau co., Ill., in Lamoille township, on Bureau Creek, and on the Mendota & Clinton Railroad, 9 miles W. of Mendota, and 93 miles W.S.W. of Chicago. It has a graded school, 3 churches, 4 general stores, a flour-mill, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 700; of the township, 1408.

Lamoille, a post-village of Marshall co., Iowa, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 7 miles W. of Marshalltown. It has 2 churches and a drug-store.

Lamoille, a post-hamlet of Winona co., Minn., on the Mississippi River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 10 miles below Winona. Here are some high bluffs of limestone, and beautiful scenery.

La Moin, a township of McDonough co., Ill. Pop. 1167. It contains Colmar.

Lamoine, lạ-moin', a post-township of Hancock co., Me., on a bay or inlet of the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. 612.

La Moin River, Illinois, drains parts of Hancock and McDonough cos., runs S.E. through Schuyler co., and enters the Illinois River about 10 miles S. of Rushville. It is nearly 100 miles long. It is sometimes called Crooked Creek.

Lamo'kin, a station in Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, at the junction of the Chester Creek Railroad, 1 mile S. of Chester, and on the Delaware River. It has a steamboat-landing and steel-works.

Lamone, lå-mo'nå, a river of Italy, rises in Tuscany, and enters the Adriatic 10 miles N. of Ravenna, after a N.N.E. course of 50 miles.

Laˋmong', a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Ind., in Washington township, 12 miles W.N.W. of Noblesville.

Laˋmont', a post-office of Sedgwick co., Kansas.

Lamont, a post-village of Ottawa co., Mich., in Tallmadge township, on Grand River, 5 miles S. of Coopersville Station, and about 13 miles W. of Grand Rapids. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a planing-mill, and manufactures of lumber and leather. Pop. about 450.

La Monte, lạ-mŏnt', a post-village of Pettis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 12 miles W.N.W. of Sedalia. It has 3 churches. Pop. 184.

La Mont's Hill, a post-office of Osage co., Kansas.

Lamoo, låˋmoo', a seaport town of East Africa, on Lamoo Bay in the Indian Ocean, near lat. 2° 14' S., lon. 41° E. Pop. 5000.

Lamˋorseck', called also **Swede** (sweed) **Island, Lamotrek,** and **Namourek,** one of the Caroline Islands, about 7° 29' N. lat., 146° 28' E. lon. Pop. 200.

La Motte, lå mott', a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 5 miles N. of Loudéac. Pop. 273.

La Motte, Lake Champlain. See Isle la Motte.

La Motte, lå mott, a post-village of Jackson co., Iowa, is partly in Richland township, 16 miles S. of Dubuque. It has a church, and manufactures of brooms and cheese.

La Motte, a post-township in the W. part of Sanilac co., Mich., about 44 miles E. of Saginaw City. Pop. 158.

La Motte Place, a post-village of St. Charles co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, 2 miles below Alton, Ill. It is a shipping-point for grain, cattle, and hogs.

La Motte Saint-Jean, lå mott sånᵍ-zhônᵍ', a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, at the junction of the Loire and the Arroux, 15 miles W.N.W. of Charolles. Pop. 1672.

Lamoure, lạ-moor', a county in the E. central part of Dakota, is intersected by the Dakota or James River.

Lamourie (lå-moo'ree) **Bridge,** a post-village of Rapides parish, La., 2 miles W. of Bertrand. It has a church.

Lamov, lå-mov', or **Lomov,** lo-mov', two towns of Russia, in Penza, on the Lamov River. Nizhnee or Nijni Lamov, nizhˋnee' lå-mov' ("New," or Lower), is 65 miles W.N.W. of Penza. Pop. 4526. Verknee or Verknii Lamov, vĕʀkˋnee' lå-mov' ("Old," or Upper), is 68 miles W.N.W. of Penza. Pop. 8414.

Lampa, låm'på, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, in the department of Puno, on a tributary of Lake Titicaca, 155 miles S. of Cuzco.

Lampasas, lam-pah'sas, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Colorado River, and is also drained by Lampasas Creek. The surface is hilly or undulating. It is said to have abundance of good timber. The soil is fertile, and produces pasture for numerous cattle, which are the chief articles of export. Capital, Lampasas. Valuation of real and personal estate, $288,120. Pop. in 1870, 1344, of whom 1332 were Americans.

Lampasas, a post-village, capital of Lampasas co., Tex., about 64 miles N. by W. of Austin. It has a church, a seminary or college, a newspaper office, 2 grist-mills, a saw-mill, and mineral springs, which attract many visitors.

Lampasas Creek, Texas, rises in Hamilton co., and runs southeastward through Lampasas co. and eastward in Bell co. It unites with the Leon River about 7 miles below Belton, after a course of nearly 125 miles.

Lampedusa, låm-på-doo'så, **Lopedu'sa,** or **Lampadosa,** an island of Italy, in the Mediterranean, about midway between Malta and the Tunis coast. It is one of the Isole Pelagie. Circuit, 13 miles.

Lampertheim, låm'pĕrt-hīmeˋ, a town of Hesse, on the Rhine, 21 miles S.S.W. of Darmstadt. Pop. 5128.

Lam'peter, or **Lampeter-Pont-Stephen** (Welsh, *Llanbedr,* ʟan'bĕdˋẹr), a borough of Wales, co. and 25 miles E.N.E. of Cardigan, on the Teify, and on a railway. It is the seat of St. David's College, which has power to confer bachelor's degrees in letters and divinity. Pop. 1255.

Lam'peter, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., in West Lampeter township, 5 miles S.E. of Lancaster. It has a church, and manufactures of wagons, sash, doors, &c.

Lampion, låm-pe-ŏn', a small island in the Mediterranean, one of the Isole Pelagie, forming a dependency of Sicily, 8 miles W. by N. of Lampedusa.

Lampong, låm'pŏngˋ, a district and bay at the S. extremity of Sumatra, with a town and Dutch settlement. The native race are called Lampongs. They have their own language and alphabet. Exports, pepper, rattans, and dammar. Pop. of district, 137,485.

Lamporecchio, låm-po-rĕk'ke-o, a town of Italy, province of Florence, 8 miles S. of Pistoja. Pop. 8293.

Lamprey (lam'pre) **River,** New Hampshire, rises in the N. part of Rockingham co., runs nearly eastward through the S. part of Strafford co., and enters Grand Bay about 8 miles W. of Portsmouth.

Lamps'ville, a hamlet of Belmont co., O., 5 miles S. of Belmont. It has a flour-mill.

Lamsaki, låm'såˋkee (anc. *Lamp'sacus*), a village of Asia Minor, on the Hellespont, nearly opposite Gallipoli, and embosomed in gardens.

Lam'son's, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the Oswego & Syracuse Railroad, 17 miles N.W. of Syracuse.

Lamspringe, låm'springˋẹh, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 14 miles S. of Hildesheim. Pop. 1608.

Lana, lå'nå, a village of Austria, Tyrol, circle of Botzen. Pop. 2716.

Lanai, one of the Sandwich Islands. See Ranai.

Lanaken, lå-nå'kẹn, or **Lanaeken,** lå-nå'kẹn, a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, on the Meuse, 13 miles E. of Hasselt. Pop. 2100.

Lan′ark, Lanarkshire, lan′ạrk-shịr, or **Clydes′dale,** an inland county of Scotland, having N. the cos. of Dumbarton and Stirling, E. Linlithgow, Edinburghshire, and Peebles, S. Dumfries, and W. Ayr and Renfrew. Area, 889 square miles, more than one-third of which is arable. Pop. 765,339. It consists of the whole upper basin of the Clyde and its affluents, along which, and in the level or N. parts, are some fine agricultural tracts. The S. part is mountainous and sterile. The chief crops are oats, barley, wheat, turnips, and potatoes. The coal-, iron-, and lead-mines of this county have rendered it one of the most wealthy in Britain. In Old Monkland especially there are extensive iron-works, and all kinds of manufactures are carried on in and around Glasgow, besides which city the county comprises the towns of Lanark, Hamilton, Airdrie, Kilbride, Carluke, Douglas, and Biggar. It sends one member to the House of Commons, besides two for Glasgow and one for other boroughs.

Lanark, a borough of Scotland, capital of the above county, on the Edinburgh & Carlisle Railway, and near the Clyde, 30 miles S.W. of Edinburgh, and 23 miles S.E. of Glasgow. Chief buildings, the church, in a niche of which is a colossal statue of the patriot Wallace, the grammar-school, library, elegant county buildings, jail, and a branch bank. The borough unites with Falkirk, Linlithgow, Airdrie, and Hamilton in sending one member to the House of Commons. Near it are the Falls of the Clyde, several Roman and feudal remains and ancient mansions, and at Bonnington various relics of Wallace. Pop. 7841.

Lanark, Bradley co., Ark. See Mount Vernon.

Lan′ark, a post-village of Carroll co., Ill., in Rock Creek township, on the Western Union Railroad, 21 miles S.W. of Freeport, and 7 miles E. of Mount Carroll. It has 7 churches, a national bank, a high school, a newspaper office, several factories, and 5 grain-elevators. Pop. 972.

Lanark, a post-village of Pawnee co., Kansas, 33 miles W.N.W. of Larned. It has 2 churches and a coal-mine.

Lanark, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., 3½ miles S. of Allentown. It is in the beautiful Saucon Valley, which has a valuable mine of zinc.

Lanark, a station in Cass co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 32 miles N. by E. of Jefferson.

Lanark, a township of Portage co., Wis. Pop. 604.

Lanark, a county in the E. part of Ontario, comprising an area of 1194 square miles, is drained by numerous small rivers, among which are the Clyde, the Mississippi, and the Rideau, and traversed by the Brockville & Ottawa Railway. Capital, Perth. Pop. 32,920.

Lanark, a post-village in the above county, on the river Clyde, 12 miles N.W. of Perth. It has 2 hotels, 11 stores, several mills, a woollen-factory, and an iron-foundry, and has a large trade in lumber. Pop. 740.

Lanarkshire, a county of Scotland. See Lanark.

Lanc′aster, or **Lancashire,** lank′ạ-shịr, a county palatine and duchy of England, having N. Cumberland and Westmoreland, E. Yorkshire, S. Cheshire, and W. the Irish Sea. Area, 1905 square miles. The surface is rugged and mountainous in the N., where Coniston Fell rises to 2577 feet above the sea, and on the E. border, where the long ridge popularly called "The Backbone of England" separates the county from York; elsewhere it is generally level. Principal rivers, the Duddon, Lune, Wyre, Ribble, Mersey, and Irwell. Besides Coniston Lake, Windermere is partly in this county. Carboniferous sandstone and new red sandstone, with limestone, form the strata of the county. Soil, among the hills moorish or peaty, in the lower districts mostly a fertile sandy loam. Potatoes, oats, hay, garden-products, butter, &c., are largely produced. The most important mineral is coal, to the abundance of which the county mainly owes its manufacturing eminence. Copper is also raised in the N. of the county. Lancaster owes its celebrity and wealth to its manufactories and commerce, and not to agriculture. It is the great seat of the British cotton-manufacture, which has increased since 1770 with a rapidity unparalleled in the history of mechanical industry. Woollen, worsted, linens, silk, hats, paper, soap, chemicals, &c., are also manufactured on a large scale. Manchester is the principal seat of the cotton-manufacture in the county, and Liverpool of the shipping-trade. The former, however, is carried on to a great extent in numerous other towns in the county, including Preston, Bolton, Oldham, Ashton, Blackburn, Bury, Chorley, Wigan, &c. A complete network of railways and several important canals afford means of rapid conveyance between Lancashire and all parts of the kingdom. It sends twenty-six members to the House of Commons,—four for the county and twenty-two for its cities and towns. Pop. 2,819,495. The *duchy* of Lancaster is nearly identical with the county. Its government vests in the sovereign, not as king, but as Duke of Lancaster; and it has its own chancellor, a minister of the British government.

Lancaster (L. *Lancas′tria*), a borough of England, capital of the above county, on the Lune, 20 miles by rail N.N.W. of Preston. It is picturesquely situated on an eminence crowned by the church and castle. The houses are built of stone, and handsome, but many of the streets are narrow. Chief structures, a bridge of five arches, and a superb aqueduct, carrying the Lancaster Canal across the river; the castle, a noble pile, founded at the Conquest, on the site of a Roman station, and now embracing within its vast area the county court-house, jail, and penitentiary; an ancient parish church, a grammar-school, national and other schools, almshouses, a lunatic asylum, town hall, theatre, assembly-rooms, baths, custom-house, and market-house. It has also a mechanics' institute, an establishment for promoting the fine arts, and thriving manufactures of furniture, cotton, silk, linen, and sail-cloth. The coasting-trade is important, but the foreign trade has been chiefly transferred to Liverpool. Lancaster sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. 17,245.——Adj. Lancastrian, lang-kas′tre-ạn.

Lancaster, lank′ạs-tẹr, a county in the S.E. part of Nebraska, has an area of 864 square miles. It is intersected by Saline or Salt Creek, and is also drained by its affluents, one of which is called Middle Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is deep and very fertile. The greater part of it is prairie, which produces good natural pasture. Timber is very scarce. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and butter are the staple products. Carboniferous limestone, which is a good building-stone, underlies a part of this county, which also has several salt springs and strata of cretaceous sandstone. It is intersected by the Midland Pacific Railroad, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, and the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad. Capital, Lincoln, which is also the capital of the state. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,505,790. Pop. in 1870, 7074, of whom 5337 were Americans; in 1876, 15,407.

Lancaster, a county in the S.E. part of Pennsylvania, borders on Maryland. Area, about 1050 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Susquehanna River, and is drained by the Conestoga, Pequea, and Octorara Creeks. The surface is mostly undulating and agreeably diversified with wide valleys and hills of moderate height. The soil is calcareous and very fertile, and is well cultivated. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, tobacco, butter, hay, horses, cattle, and pork are the staple products. In 1870 this county produced 2,077,413 bushels of wheat, 2,820,825 of Indian corn, and 1,943,577 of oats. The quantity of each commodity was greater than was raised in any other county of the state. Among its mineral resources are iron, nickel, slate, good Silurian limestone, and Potsdam sandstone. Forests of oak, hickory, chestnut, ash, and other trees cover a considerable part of its area. It is intersected by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Columbia Branch of the same, the Peach Bottom Railroad, and the Reading & Columbia Railroad. Capital, Lancaster. Valuation of real and personal estate, $170,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 121,340, of whom 113,796 were Americans.

Lancaster, a county in the N. part of South Carolina, borders on North Carolina. Area, estimated at 530 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Catawba River, which in the lower part of its course is called the Wateree River, and it is partly drained by Lynch's Creek. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and grass are the staple products. Gold is found here. Capital, Lancaster Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,012,810. Pop. in 1870, 12,087, of whom 12,058 were Americans.

Lancaster, a county in the E. part of Virginia, borders on Chesapeake Bay. Area, about 112 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Rappahannock River, which enters the Chesapeake at the S.E. extremity of the county. About half of the surface is covered with forests. The soil is sandy, and produces a little Indian corn, grass, and oats. Capital, Lancaster Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,867,538. Pop. in 1870, 5355, of whom 5340 were Americans.

Lancaster, a station in Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 75 miles N. of Los Angeles.

Lancaster, a post-township of Cass co., Ill. Pop. 1239. It contains Ashland and Philadelphia.

Lancaster, a station in Lake co., Ill., on the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 28 miles N. of Chicago.

Lancaster, a township of Stephenson co., Ill. Pop. 986, exclusive of Freeport.

Lancaster, a township of Wabash co., Ill. Pop. 956. It contains the village of Mier (which see).

Lancaster, a township of Huntington co., Ind. Pop. 1492. It contains part of the village of Mt. Etna.

Lancaster, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ind., in Lancaster township, 3 miles from Dupont Station, and about 10 miles N.W. of Madison. The township is traversed by the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, and has 4 churches, and a pop. of 1442.

Lancaster, a hamlet of Orange co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 4½ miles E. of Orleans. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. about 150. Here is Leipsic Post-Office.

Lancaster, a village of Owen co., Ind., in Marion township, 12 miles W. by N. of Spencer. It has 4 churches, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a carriage-shop, and mines of coal. Pop. about 350. Here is Patricksburg Post-Office.

Lancaster, a township of Wells co., Ind. Pop. 1381.

Lancaster, a post-village of Keokuk co., Iowa, in Lancaster township, about 24 miles N.N.E. of Ottumwa, and 4 miles S.E. of Sigourney. It has 2 churches. Pop. 135. The township is bounded on the S. by the South Skunk River, and has a pop. of 1454.

Lancaster, a post-hamlet of Atchison co., Kansas, in Lancaster township, about 10 miles W. of Atchison. Pop. of the township, 958.

Lancaster, a post-village, capital of Garrard co., Ky., on the Richmond Branch Railroad, 113 miles S.E. of Louisville, and about 33 miles S. of Lexington. It has a court-house, 3 churches, the Franklin Institute, a male academy, a female institute, and a national bank. Pop. 741.

Lancaster, a post-village and summer resort of Worcester co., Mass., is finely situated in Lancaster township, on the Nashua River, near the junction of its branches, and on the Worcester & Nashua Railroad, 18 miles N.N.E. of Worcester, and 2 miles N. of Clinton. It contains a national bank, 2 churches, an industrial school for girls, founded by the state, a public library of 6600 volumes, a large hotel, and manufactures of cotton sheeting, &c. Pop. of the township, 1957.

Lancaster, a post-village, capital of Schuyler co., Mo., on the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, 21 miles W. by N. of Memphis, and about 60 miles N. of Macon City. It has a national bank, 14 stores, a newspaper office, an academy, 2 churches, and a flouring-mill. Coal abounds here. Pop. about 900.

Lancaster, a post-village, summer resort, and capital of Coos co., N.H., in Lancaster township, on the Connecticut River, at the mouth of Israel River, and on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 135 miles N. of Concord. It contains 6 churches, a savings-bank, a court-house, an academy, 10 hotels, printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers, a paper-mill, 3 starch-mills, and several saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 2248.

Lancaster, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Lancaster township, on Cayuga Creek, and on the New York Central and Erie Railroads, 10 miles E. of Buffalo. It contains several churches, a bank, a graded school, a manufactory of glass, a tannery, and several mills. Pop. 1697; of the township, 4227.

Lancaster, a city, the capital of Fairfield co., O., is situated on the Hocking River and the Hocking Canal, 32 miles S.E. of Columbus, 116 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati, and 52 miles W.S.W. of Zanesville. It is on the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad where it crosses the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile valley, and has wide streets, some of which are lined with elegant buildings. It contains a court-house, 9 churches, a high school, 2 national banks, and printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers. Here are the works of the Eagle Machine Company and some shops of the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad. Pop. 4725.

Lancaster, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 1053. It contains Middle Lancaster.

Lancaster, a city, the capital of Lancaster co., Pa., is situated near the W. bank of Conestoga Creek, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 69 miles W. of Philadelphia, 36 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg, and 42 miles S.W. of Reading. It is connected with Reading by a branch of the Reading & Columbia Railroad, and a narrow-gauge railroad connects it with Quarryville. The houses are mostly built of brick, and the streets are generally straight, and cross one another at right angles. Two main streets, named King and Queen, intersect each other in the central part of the city. This city is lighted with gas, and is supplied with water conveyed from Conestoga Creek. It is the seat of Franklin and Marshall College (German Reformed), which was organized in 1853 and has a library of 13,000 volumes. The other most remarkable buildings are the court-house, in the Grecian style, the county prison, Fulton Hall, in which public assemblies are held, St. Joseph's Hospital (Catholic), and the high school. Lancaster contains 26 churches (viz., 1 Baptist, 3 Catholic, 2 Episcopal, 3 German Reformed, 5 Lutheran, 4 Methodist, 1 Mennonite, 1 Moravian, 1 Jewish, and 1 Presbyterian), several public libraries, 3 national banks, 4 other banking-houses, a theological seminary of the German Reformed church, 2 Catholic academies, and printing-offices which issue 3 daily and 7 weekly newspapers, also 3 monthly papers devoted to religion, agriculture, &c. The city has 6 large cotton-mills, several tanneries, breweries, and potteries, a rolling-mill, a stereotype-foundry, and manufactures of carriages, farming-implements, iron castings, copper kettles, engines and boilers, furniture, cabinet organs, combs, leather, hats, watches, paper, edge-tools, files, bricks, rifles, soap, screws, chains, locks, &c. Lancaster is surrounded by a rich and beautiful country which surpasses all other parts of the state in the production of wheat. It has a large trade in tobacco, for the accommodation of which extensive warehouses have been recently erected. This place was first settled in 1728 or 1730, and was incorporated as a city in 1818. It was the capital of the state from 1799 to 1812. Pop. in 1840, 8417; in 1860, 17,603; in 1870, 20,233.

Lancaster, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Tenn., on the Caney Fork River, 30 miles E.S.E. of Lebanon. It has a church.

Lancaster, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex., 4 miles S.W. of Hutchins Station, and about 15 miles S. of Dallas. It has 3 churches, a masonic institute, a flour-mill, a plough-factory, &c.

Lancaster, a post-village, capital of Grant co., Wis., in Lancaster township, about 82 miles W. by S. of Madison, and 25 miles N. of Dubuque, Iowa. It has a court-house, a bank, 5 churches, 3 or 4 newspaper offices, a high school, a woollen-mill, 3 carriage-shops, and 3 hotels. Lead-mines have been opened near this place. Pop. about 1500; of the township, 2742.

Lancaster, lank'a-ster, or **South Bay,** a village in St. John co., New Brunswick, on the European & North American Railway, 6 miles from St. John. Pop. 200.

Lancaster, a post-village in Glengarry co., Ontario, on the river St. Lawrence, 16 miles E. of Cornwall, and 1 mile from its station on the Grand Trunk Railway, 54 miles W. of Montreal. Attached to it is another village, called Rivière Raisin or New Lancaster. Lancaster is a landing-place of the Cornwall and Montreal steamers, and contains several stores. Pop. 250.

Lancaster Bay, England. See Morecambe Bay.

Lancaster Court-House, a post-village, capital of Lancaster co., S.C., about 60 miles N. by E. of Columbia, and 45 miles S. by E. of Charlotte, N.C. It has a court-house, an academy, a newspaper office, and 4 churches. Pop. 591.

Lancaster Court-House, a small post-village, capital of Lancaster co., Va., about 50 miles in a direct line E.N.E. of Richmond.

Lancaster Junction, Pennsylvania. See Junction.

Lancaster Sound, a portion of water which connects Barrow Strait with the N.W. part of Baffin's Bay, about lat. 74° N. It extends from lon. 79° to 87° W., and is nearly 65 miles wide.

Lancaster Switch, a station in Northumberland co., Pa., on the Mahanoy division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 2 miles E. by S. of Shamokin, at the junction of a branch railroad leading to coal-mines.

Lancastria, the Latin name of Lancaster.

Lancava, lån-kå'vå, or **Langkavi,** lång-kå'vee, an island off the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. 6° 15' N.; lon. 99° 50' E.

L'Ance, Michigan. See L'Anse.

Lance-au-Loup, lŏnss-o-loo', a fishing hamlet of Labrador, in Loup Bay, on the Strait of Belle Isle.

Lancerota, Canary Islands. See Lanzarote.

Lanchang, Lantshang, or **Lantchang,** lån'-chång', called also **Hanniah,** hån-nee'å, a town of the Laos country, in the S.E. part of Asia, on the Me-Kong River. Lat. 15° 40' N.; lon. 104° 30' E.

Lancha Plana, lån'chå plå'nå, a post-village of Amador co., Cal., on the Mokelumne River, 32 miles N.E. of Stockton. It has a church and a distillery. Brandy and wine are made here. Coal and copper are to be found near this place.

Lan-Choo, lån`-choo', or **Lan-Tcheou-Foo,** lån`-chê-oo`-foo', a city of China, capital of the province of Kan-Soo, and of a department of its own name, on the Hoang-Ho or Yellow River. Lat. 36° 5′ N.; lon. 103° 40′ E.

Lanciano, lån-che-å'no or lån-chå'no (anc. *Anxanum*), a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 6 miles from the Adriatic, and 13 miles S.E. of Chieti. It stands on three hills, and has a very fine and unique cathedral, an archbishop's palace, several diocesan and other schools, and manufactures of woollens, silks, chemicals, &c. Pop. 17,340.

Lancia Oppidana, the ancient name of Guarda.

Lancium, the Latin name of Lanzo.

Lancsak, lån`chåk', a village of Hungary, co. of Baranya, 4 miles W. of Mohacs. Pop. 1893.

Lancut, lånt'soot, or **Landshut,** lånts'hoot, a town of Austrian Galicia, 12 miles E. of Rzeszow. It has a handsome palace. Pop. 2693, employed in linen-bleaching.

Landaff, a town of Wales. See Llandaff.

Lan'daff, a post-village and township of Grafton co., N.H., 85 miles N. by W. of Concord, and 3 miles S. of Lisbon. It lies among the Western Franconia Mountains, and produces much maple sugar, lumber, and starch. Pop. 882.

Landak, lån`dåk', a town and district of Borneo, near its W. coast, N.E. of Pontianak. Lat. 20° N.; lon. 109° 53′ E. In its district gold, diamonds, and iron are obtained. It is called a kingdom, but is under Dutch control.

Landas, lôɴᵍ`dås', a village of France, in Nord, 17 miles N.E. of Douai. Pop. 1519.

Landau, lån'dŏw, written also **Landaw,** a strongly fortified town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Queich, at a railway junction, 18 miles N.W. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 7579, among whom are many Jews. It has manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, tobacco, wine, &c.

Landau, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the Iser, here crossed by a bridge, 36 miles S.E. of Ratisbon. Pop. 2893.

Landau, a fortified town of Germany, principality of Waldeck, near the Wetter, 19 miles W. of Cassel. P. 989.

Landéan, lôɴᵍ`då-ôɴᵍ', a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 miles N.E. of Fougères. Pop. 1451.

Landeck, lån'dĕk, a town of Prussian Silesia, government of Breslau, on the Biala. Pop. 2494.

Lan'deck, a post-hamlet of Allen co., O., on the Toledo & Delphos Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Delphos.

Landegem, lån'deh-ʜĕm`, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 6 miles W. of Ghent. Pop. 1940.

Landeleau, lôɴᵍ`deh-lō', a village of France, in Finistère, 17 miles E. of Châteaulin. Pop. 1227.

Landelles, lôɴᵍ`dêl', a village of France, in Calvados, 6 miles N.W. of Vire. Pop. 1536.

Landen, lån'den, a town of Belgium, 19 miles N.N.W. of Huy, on the railway from Mechlin to Liege. Pop. 1300.

Lan'denburg, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., in New Garden township, on the Wilmington & Western Railroad, and on the Pennsylvania & Delaware Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 20 miles N.W. of Wilmington, Del. It has a church, a manufactory of worsted goods, and a phosphate-mill. It was formerly called Chandlerville.

Lan'der, a county in the N. part of Nevada. It is intersected by Humboldt River, and also drained by the Owyhee and Reese Rivers. The surface is partly mountainous. A range called the Quartz Mountains traverses the middle of the county. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Barley, cattle, and grass are the staple products. Silver is found here in connection with quartz rock, and is the chief article of export. This county is intersected by the Central Pacific Railroad. Capital, Austin. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,766,947. Pop. in 1870, 2815; in 1875, 2380.

Lander, a post-office of Frederick co., Md.

Lander, a post-village of Warren co., Pa., in Farmington township, about 12 miles S. of Jamestown, N.Y. It has 3 churches, a union school, and a steam-mill.

Lander, a post-village of Sweetwater co., Wyoming, on the Big Popoagie River, 130 miles N. of Green River City.

Landerneau, lôɴᵍ`dêʀ-nō', a seaport town of France, in Finistère, on the Landerneau, at a railway junction, 12 miles E.N.E. of Brest. Pop. 6965. It has a communal college, a port with good quays, a town hall, a hospital and marine asylum, manufactures of white and printed linens, and bleach-grounds.

Landerneau (or **Elorn,** à`loʀɴ'), a river of France, rises in the mountains of Arrec, near the centre of Finistère, and falls into Brest harbor. Length, 40 miles.

Landeron, lôɴᵍ`deh-rôɴᵍ', a town of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles N.E. of Neufchâtel, at the entrance of the Thiele into Lake Bienne. Pop. 1239.

Lan'dersdale, a post-office of Morgan co., Ind.

Lan'dersville, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ala., about 36 miles E.S.E. of Tuscumbia. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Landes, lôɴd, a department in the S.W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Gascony, bounded N. by Gironde, E. by Garonne and Gers, S. by Basses-Pyrénées, and W. by the Atlantic. Area, 3490 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 303,508. The surface in the S. part is covered by offsets of the Pyrenees; N. of the Adour it is occupied by heaths (*landes*), whence its name; but these *landes* are partly in other departments. On the coast are numerous lagoons, communicating with the sea, and between these are extensive downs, the sands of which are partially fixed by plantations of pines. Chief rivers, the Leyre, Adour, and Gave de Pau. Soil fertile in the S. and on the river-banks. Chief riches, mines of iron, coal, and bitumen, timber, and mineral waters. It is divided into the arrondissements of Dax, Mont-de-Marsan (the capital), and Saint-Sever.

Landesbergen, lån'dês-bêʀ-ghen, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, bailiwick of Stolzenau. Pop. 1434.

Landete, lån-då'tå, a village of Spain, in New Castile, about 28 miles from Cuenca. Pop. 1075.

Landevant, lôɴᵍ`deh-vôɴᵍ', a village of France, in Morbihan, 11 miles E. of Lorient. Pop. 1617.

Land'grove, a post-township of Bennington co., Vt., about 25 miles S. by E. of Rutland. Pop. 302.

Land'ingville, a post-village of North Manheim township, Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Schuylkill Canal and the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Pottsville. It has a church and 3 stores. Pop. about 400.

Landiras, lôɴᵍ`dee`rå', a village of France, department of Gironde, 21 miles S.S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1942.

Lan'dis, a township of Cumberland co., N.J. Pop. 7079. It contains Vineland.

Lan'disburg, a post-borough of Perry co., Pa., on Sherman's Creek, about 14 miles N.W. of Carlisle. It has an academy, several churches, and 2 tanneries. Pop. 369.

Landis' (lan'dis-iz) **Store,** a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., about 16 miles E.N.E. of Reading.

Landis Valley, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 4½ miles N.N.E. of Lancaster. It has a church.

Lan'disville, a small post-village of Atlantic co., N.J., on the New Jersey Southern or Vineland Railroad, 6 miles E.N.E. of Vineland. It has a church.

Landisville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in East Hempfield township, on the Pennsylvania Railroad where it crosses the Reading & Columbia Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Lancaster. It has 3 churches, and zinc-works. Pop. about 500.

Landivisiau, lôɴᵍ`dee`vee`ze-ō', a town of France, in Finistère, 12 miles W.S.W. of Morlaix. Pop. 2116.

Landivy, lôɴᵍ`dee`vee', a town of France, department and 22 miles N.W. of Mayenne. Pop. of commune, 2087.

Landl, lånd'l, a village of Austria, in Styria, circle of Bruck. Pop. 1286.

Land of Dates, Africa. See Beled-el-Jereed.

Land of Promise, post-office, Princess Anne co., Va.

Land'port, a large suburb of Portsmouth, England, co. of Hants, comprising all the buildings beyond the fortifications of Portsea town and between the suburbs of Southsea and Mile-end Newtown. At its S. extremity is the terminus of the London & Southern Railway.

Landquart, lôɴᵍ`kaʀ', a river of Switzerland, rising in the Silvrettaberg, in the N.E. part of the canton of Grisons, joins the Rhine after a course of about 45 miles.

Landre, lôɴd'r, a lagoon of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 16 miles S.E. of Arles, is about 9 miles long.

Landrecies, or **Landrecy,** lôɴᵍ`dreh-see' (anc. *Landeriacum?*), a fortified town of France, in Nord, on a railway, 11 miles W. of Avesnes, on the Sambre. Pop. 3693.

Landriano, lån-dre-å'no, a town of Lombardy, 10 miles N.N.E. of Pavia, on the Lambro. Pop. 2350.

Lan'drum, a post-office of Falls co., Tex.

Landsberg, lånts'bêʀɢ, a town of Bavaria, on the Lech, 22 miles S. of Augsburg. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, paper, linens, carpets, &c. Pop. 4956.

Landsberg, lånts'bêʀɢ, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, capital of a circle, on the Warta, 40 miles by rail N.E. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. 21,379. It is enclosed by walls, and consists of an old and a new town, with suburbs. It has a gymnasium, a house of correction, a hospital, an orphan asylum, and manufactures of beer, spirits, castings, chemicals, woollens, leather, and paper.

Landsberg, a town of East Prussia, 28 miles S. of Königsberg. Pop. 2746.

Landsberg, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, government of Potsdam. Pop. 2241.

Landsberg, a town of Prussian Saxony, 9 miles N.E. of Halle. Pop. 1406.

Landsburg, lånts′bŏŏRG, a town of Prussian Silesia, 33 miles N.E. of Oppeln, on the Polish frontier. Pop. 1133.

Landsdale, Pa. See LANSDALE.

Lands′down, a station in Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 19 miles E. by S. of Easton, Pa.

Land's End (anc. *Bole′rium Promonto′rium*), a headland forming the westernmost land of England, projects into the Atlantic at the W. extremity of the county of Cornwall. It is formed of granite cliffs about 60 feet in height. About 1 mile W. are the dangerous rocks called the Longships, with a light-house and fixed lights. Lat. 50° 4′ 4″ N.; lon. 5° 44′ 44″ W.

Lands′ford, a post-township of Chester co., S.C., on the Catawba or Wateree River, about 50 miles N. of Columbia. Pop. 2400.

Landshut, lånds′hoot (Ger. pron. lånts′hoot), a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Iser, 39 miles N.E. of Munich. Pop. 14,780. It is highly picturesque, is enclosed by old fortifications, and consists of an old and a new town, with a suburb on an island in the Iser. Principal edifices, an old castle, a celebrated church, the steeple of which is 462 feet in height, several other fine churches, a Cistercian abbey, royal palace, old town hall, several hospitals, some convents, a lyceum, a gymnasium, and other schools. Principal manufactures, woollen cloths, hosiery, tobacco, paper, mathematical and surgical instruments, and leather. It has numerous distilleries and breweries, and a trade in corn, cattle, and wool.

Landshut, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, 29 miles S.S.W. of Liegnitz, on a railway, and on the Bober. Pop. 5817, chiefly employed in woollen- and linen-weaving and bleaching.

Landshut, a market-town of Moravia, 37 miles S.S.E. of Brünn, near the March. Pop. 1970.

Landshut, a town of Galicia. See LANÇUT.

Landskron, lånds′krōn, a town of Austrian Galicia, circle of Wadowice, 18 miles S.W. of Cracow. Pop. 1450.

Landskron, a town of Bohemia, 37 miles E.S.E. of Chrudim, on the Sazawa, and on a railway. Pop. 5016, chiefly employed in extensive woollen-cloth-, linen-, cotton-, and needle-factories, and in large bleaching-establishments.

Landskrona, lånds′kroo‵nå, a fortified seaport town of South Sweden, læn of Malmö, on the Sound, 16 miles N.E. of Copenhagen. Pop. 9218. It has a citadel, a good harbor, and manufactures of leather and tobacco. It is the terminus of two railways.

Landsort, lånd′SORT, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, off the S. coast, læn of Stockholm, lat. 58° 44′ N., lon. 17° 52′ E., with a revolving light 145 feet high.

Landstuhl, lånt′stool, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, district and 16 miles N.E. of Deux-Ponts. In early times the Counts of Sickingen, whose castle in ruins still overhangs the town, resided here. Pop. 3448.

Landunum, the supposed ancient name of LAON.

Landvanzierikzee, Netherlands. See SCHOUWEN.

Landwürden, or **Landwuhrden,** lånt′WÜR‵den, a village of Germany, duchy of Oldenburg, on the left bank of the Weser, S. of Bremerhaven. Pop. 1492.

Lane, a county in the W. part of Kansas, has an area of about 650 square miles.

Lane, a county in the W. part of Oregon, is bounded on the E. by the Cascade Range of mountains, and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. Area, about 3550 square miles. It is intersected by the Oregon & California Railroad, and is drained by the Willamette River and its branches, which rise in the E. part of the county. These branches are called the Middle Fork and Mackenzie's Fork. The Siuslaw River forms part of the southern boundary. The surface is diversified with mountains, fertile valleys, and extensive forests. Wheat, oats, hay, pork, lumber, and wool are the staple products. Volcanic rocks occur in the eastern part. Capital, Eugene City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,100,000. Pop. in 1870, 6426, of whom 6291 were Americans; in 1875, 7688.

Lane, a post-hamlet of De Witt co., Ill., on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 6 miles E.S.E. of Clinton.

Lane, a township of Warrick co., Ind. Pop. 870.

Lane, a post-village of Franklin co., Kansas, 17 miles S.W. of Paola, and about 56 miles S.E. of Topeka. It has 2 churches.

Lane, a township of Greenwood co., Kansas. Pop. 667. Post-offices, Lena Valley, Shell Rock, Kenton, and Virgil.

Lane, a post-office of Ascension parish, La.

Lane End, a town of England, now a part of LONGTON.

Lane's, a station in Bristol co., Mass., on the Attleborough Branch of the New Bedford Railroad, 3 miles E. of Attleborough.

Lane's, a post-office of Williamsburg co., S.C., on the Northeastern Railroad, 11 miles S. of Kingstree. Another railroad, 14 miles long, extends hence to Foreston.

Lanesborough, lānz′bŭr-rŭh, a post-village and township of Berkshire co., Mass., 5 miles N. of Pittsfield, and nearly 2 miles W. of the Pittsfield & North Adams Railroad. It has 4 churches. Marble is found in this township, which has also manufactures of iron, glass, &c. Pop. 1357.

Lanesborough, a post-village of Fillmore co., Minn., in Carrollton township, on Root River, and on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, 54 miles W. of La Crosse, Wis., and about 32 miles S.W. of Winona. It contains a newspaper office, a bank, 3 churches, 3 flouring-mills, a foundry, and a high school. Pop. about 1200.

Lanesborough, a post-office of Anson co., N.C., in Lanesborough township, near Lanesborough Station on the Carolina Central Railroad, 39 miles S.E. of Charlotte. Pop. of the township, 1293.

Lanesborough, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., in Harmony township, on the Susquehanna River, and on the Erie Railroad, at a junction of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, 24 miles S.E. of Binghamton, and 10 miles E. of Great Bend. It has a graded school, 2 churches, 3 tanneries, a chair-factory, acid-works, saw-mills, &c.

Lane's Bottom, a post-office of Webster co., W. Va.

Lanesburg, lānz′burg, a township of Le Sueur co., Minn. Pop. 1340.

Lane's (lānz) **Creek,** North Carolina, rises in Union co., runs in a N.N.E. direction, and enters Rocky River in Anson co.

Lane's Creek, a post-township of Union co., N.C., about 42 miles S.S.E. of Charlotte. Pop. 1575.

Lane's Island, a post-office of Cook co., Ill., 7½ miles from Blue Island.

Lane's Mills, a post-office of Winston co., Ala.

Lane's Prairie, prā′ree, a post-office of Maries co., Mo., about 16 miles N. of Rolla.

Lanesville, lānz′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn., in New Milford township, on the Housatonic River, and on the Housatonic Railroad, 12½ miles N. of Danbury.

Lanesville, a station in Sangamon co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, near Wheatfield, and 17 miles E. of Springfield.

Lanesville, a post-village of Harrison co., Ind., about 10 miles W.S.W. of New Albany. It has 2 churches and a barrel-factory. Pop. 157.

Lanesville, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Gloucester township, on a harbor in the Atlantic Ocean called Lane's Cove, about 34 miles N.E. of Boston. It has 3 churches.

Lanesville, a post-office of Greene co., N.Y.

Lanesville, a post-hamlet of King William co., Va., 3 miles from Lester Manor Station. It has a church.

Laney, law′ne, a post-village of Shawano co., Wis., about 18 miles N.W. of Green Bay.

Lanfains, lòNG′fåNG′, a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 12 miles S.S.W. of Saint-Brieuc. Pop, 2287.

Lang, a station in Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 43 miles N. of Los Angeles.

Lang, a plantation of Franklin co., Me. Pop. 36.

Lang, Ontario. See ALLANDALE MILLS.

Langaza, lån-gå′zå, or **Lengaza** (called also **Yenidje,** or **Ienidje,** yĕn′ee-jå‵), a lake of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 12 miles W. of Salonica. Length, 9 miles.

Langaza, a town of Turkey in Europe, situated on an alluvial plain, 3 miles N. of the above lake.

Lang′don, a post-office in Peoria co., Ill., on the Galesburg & Peoria Railroad, 18 miles by rail N.W. of Peoria.

Langdon, a post-township of Reno co., Kansas. P. 333.

Langdon, a post-village of Washington co., Minn., in Cottage Grove township, near the Mississippi River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 14 miles S. of St. Paul. It has a church, a hotel, a steam grist-mill, a grain-elevatot, and a cheese-factory.

Langdon, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.H., in Langdon township, 5 miles N.E. of Bellows Falls, and about 14 miles S. of Claremont. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 411.

Langdon, Lycoming co., Pa. See MCINTYRE.

Langdon's Corners, a hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., 3 miles from Sandy Hill. It has a church.

Langdon's Station, a post-office of Jackson co., Ind., on the Jefferson, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad.

Langeac, lôɴɢ`zhåk′, a town of France, in Haute-Loire, on the Allier, 17 miles S.S.E. of Brioude. Pop. 3530. It has manufactories of lace and nurseries of silk-worms.

Langeais, lôɴɢ`zhå′ (anc. *Alingavia?*), a town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 13 miles W.S.W. of Tours, on the right bank of the Loire. Pop. 1621.

Langeland, lång′ẹ-lånd` (*i.e.*, "long land"), an island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, between Funen and Laaland. It is, as its name implies, long, extending 33 miles from N. to S., by about 8 miles in average breadth. Area, 106 square miles. Pop. 19,631. Surface level, but slightly more elevated than the neighboring islands. Corn, apples, flax, timber, and cattle are produced for exportation, and the fishery is important. Principal town, Rudkiöbing.

Lang′ell's Valley, a post-office of Lake co., Oregon.

Langelsheim, lång′ẹls-hīme`, a town of Germany, Brunswick, in the Harz, 5 miles N.W. of Goslar. Pop. 2016, chiefly engaged in silver- and lead-mines.

Langemarch, lån′ʜẹ-ᴍᴀʀᴋ`, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 5 miles N.N.E. of Ypres. Pop. 6000.

Langen, lång′ẹn, a town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, 9 miles N.E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 4005.

Langenargen, lång′ẹn-ᴀʀ`gẹn, a village of Würtemberg, 17 miles E. of Constance. Pop. 1233.

Langenau, lång′ẹn-ŏw`, a town of Bohemia, 28 miles N.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 2200.

Langenau, lång′ẹn-ŏw`, a town of Germany, Würtemberg, 10 miles N.E. of Ulm. Pop. 3785.

Langenbach, lång′ẹn-båᴋ`, a village of Germany, in Reuss-Greiz, near Gera. Pop. 1578.

Langenberg, lång′ẹn-bèʀɢ`, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 6 miles N. of Elberfeld. Pop. 4607. It has manufactures of cotton, woollen cloth, silk stuffs, paper, &c.

Langenbielau, Prussia. See Bielau.

Langenbrück, lång′ẹn-brük`, a village of Bohemia, 3 miles from Liebenau. Pop. 1380.

Langenbruck, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Oppeln, circle of Neustadt. Pop. 2046.

Langenbrücken, lång′ẹn-brük`kẹn, a village of Germany, in Baden, on the railway between Carlsruhe and Heidelberg, 7 miles N.E. of Bruchsal. Pop. 1442.

Langenburg, lång′ẹn-bŏŏʀɢ`, a village of Würtemberg, 46 miles N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1441.

Langendenzlingen, Baden. See Denzlingen.

Langendiebach, lång`ẹn-dee′båᴋ, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau. Pop. 1540.

Langendorf, lång′ẹn-doʀf`, or **Wiewalitz**, ŵe-å-ŵå′lits, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Oppeln, circle of Tost. Pop. 2020.

Langendorf,—O′ber and Unter (ŏŏn′tẹr) Langendorf (*i.e.*, "Upper and Lower Langendorf"),—two nearly contiguous villages of Austria, Moravia, 16 miles N.N.W. of Olmutz. Pop. 2200.

Langendreer, lång′ẹn-drår, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, at a railway junction, 5 miles E. of Bochum. Pop., with commune, 6804.

Langenes, lång′ẹn-ês`, an island of Sleswick, off its W. coast, 2 miles S. of Föhr. Length, 6 miles.

Längenfeld, or **Lengenfeld**, lèng′ẹn-fèlt`, a town of Lower Austria, 6 miles N. of Krems. Pop. 1448.

Langenhessen, lång′ẹn-hès`sẹn, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, bailiwick of Werdau. Pop. 1279.

Langenhorn, lång′ẹn-hoʀɴ`, a village of Prussia, 30 miles W.N.W. of Sleswick. Pop. 2400.

Langen-Kandel, a town of Bavaria. See Kandel.

Langenleuba, lång′ẹn-loi`bå, a village of Saxe-Altenburg, 9 miles S.E. of Altenburg. Pop. 1590.

Langenleuba Oberhain, lång′ẹn-loi`bå o′bẹr-hīne`, a village of Saxony, 20 miles S. of Leipsic. Pop. 1395.

Langenlois, lång′ẹn-lois`, a town of Austria, 6 miles N.E. of Krems. Pop. 3524.

Langenöls, lång′ẹn-öls`, two contiguous villages of Prussian Silesia, government of Liegnitz. Pop. 2644.

Langensalza, lång′ẹn-sålts`så, a town of Prussian Saxony, 25 miles by rail N.W. of Erfurt, on the Salza. Pop. 9855. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of woven fabrics, paper, saltpetre, and machinery.

Langenschwalbach, lång′ẹn-shwål`båᴋ, a town of Nassau, 8 miles N.W. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 2731. It is frequented as a watering-place.

Langenselbold, lång′ẹn-sèl`bolt, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 6 miles E.N.E. of Hanau. Pop. 3060.

Langen-Steinbach, lång′ẹn-stīne′båᴋ, a village of Baden, on the Bocksbach, 6 miles S.E. of Carlsruhe, with mineral springs. Pop. 1254.

Langenthal, lång′ẹn-tål, a village of Switzerland, canton and 24 miles N.E. of Bern. Pop. 3353.

Langenweddingen, lång′ẹn-ŵèt′ding-ẹn, a village of Prussia, 9 miles S.S.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 2797.

Langenweltzendorf, lång′ẹn-ŵèlts′ẹn-doʀf`, a village of Germany, in Reuss-Schleitz, on the Leube, 5 miles W.N.W. of Greitz. Pop. 2160.

Langenzenn, lång′ẹn-tsènn`, a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, on the Zenn, 17 miles N.E. of Anspach. Pop. 1744. It has manufactures of silks, hosiery, &c.

Langer-Oog, lång′ẹr-ōg`, three islets of Hanover, Prussia, in the North Sea, opposite Esens, which formed one island previous to an inundation in 1825. Pop. 159.

Langerwehe, lång′ẹr-ŵå`ẹh or lång′ẹr-ŵå`, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles by rail E. of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Lange Store, a post-office of Gasconade co., Mo.

Langesund, lång′ẹh-soond`, a town of Norway, on a small bay of the Skager-Rack, 10 miles W.S.W. of Laurvig, with 753 inhabitants, a harbor, and trade in timber.

Langetriebe, lång′ẹh-tree`bẹh, or **Dhlauha-Trebowa**, dlŏw′hå-trå-bo′ŵå, a village of Bohemia, on a railway, about 12 miles from Landskron. Pop. 1250.

Langevin, lôɴɢ`zhẹh-våɴɢ′, or **Sainte Justine**, sâɴᴛ zhüs`teen′, a post-village in Dorchester co., Quebec, 12 miles N.E. of Lake Etchemin. It contains several mills, and a large monastery of the Trappist Fathers. Pop. 150.

Langezwaag, lång′ʜẹh-zwåg`, a town of the Netherlands, Friesland, 18 miles S.E. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 1120.

Lang′ford, a post-office of Erie co., N.Y., 22 miles S. by E. of Buffalo.

Langford, a post-village in Brant co., Ontario, on Sage's Creek, 8 miles E.N.E. of Brantford. Pop. 120.

Langhei, lang′hī, a post-township of Pope co., Minn. Pop. 209.

Langheim, or **Gross Langheim**, groce lång′hīme, and **Klein Langheim**, klīne lång′hīme (*i.e.*, "Great and Little Langheim"), two nearly contiguous villages of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, 16 miles from Würzburg. Pop. 2470.

Langhirano, lån-ghe-rå′no, a village of Italy, 13 miles S. of Parma, on the Parma. Pop. 5731.

Langholm, lang′ŭm, a borough of Scotland, co. and 25 miles E.N.E. of Dumfries, on the Esk and Ewes Rivers. It is well built, having near its centre a market-place, in which are the town hall and jail. It has a cotton-factory, looms for woollen plaid and other fabrics, some dye-houses, hosiery-works, 2 branch banks, and several libraries and public associations. Pop. 3275.

Langholm, lång′holm, one of the islands in the Swedish lake Mælar, on which Stockholm is partly built.

Lang′horne, formerly **Attleborough**, at′tẹl-bŭr-rŭh, a post-borough of Bucks co., Pa., ½ mile from Langhorne Station on the New York & Philadelphia New Line Railroad, and 22 miles N.E. of Philadelphia. It has 3 churches, the Bellevue Institute for young ladies, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 700.

Langkavi, Malay Peninsula. See Lancava.

Lang-Kee-Tsoong, or **Lang-Ki-Tsoung**, lång`-kee`-tsoong′, a village of Thibet, about 210 miles E.N.E. of Lassa, in a fertile, well-cultivated plain, surrounded by low wooded mountains.

Langlade, lang-glād′, a post-office of Oconto co., Wis., 34 miles N. of Shawano.

Langley, lang′lẹ, a post-village of Aiken co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 8 miles W. of Aiken. It has 2 churches and a cotton-factory.

Langley, a post-office of Fairfax co., Va.

Langley, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Fraser River, 15 miles from New Westminster. It contains 2 churches, a public school, 2 stores, and a manufactory of barrels. The steamer plying between New Westminster and Yale calls here every trip. Langley is the centre of an extensive agricultural settlement. Pop. 200.

Langley Island, or **Little Miquelon** (Fr. *Langlade*, lång`låd′, or *Petite Miquelon*, pẹ-teet′, mee`kẹh-lôɴɢ′), an island S. of Newfoundland, now connected to the French island of Miquelon by a long, narrow, and sandy isthmus, formed since 1783. It is 24 miles in circumference.

Langley Point, on the S. coast of England, co. of Sussex, extends between Pevensey Bay and Beachy Head.

Langloan, lang-lōn′, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 8 miles E. of Glasgow, now a part of Coatbridge.

Langnau, lång′nŏw, a village of Switzerland, canton and 16 miles by rail E. of Bern, in the Emmenthal, of which valley it is the principal mart. It has manufactures of cheese, thread, and of wooden houses, which are exported. Pop. 6214.

Langnau, a village of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles S. of Zurich, on the Sihl. Pop. 1383.

Langobriga, the ancient name of Feira.

Langöen, lång'ö'ẹn, the most N. of the Loffoden Islands, off the N.W. coast of Norway. Length, 35 miles.

Langogne, lôɴᵍ'goñ' (anc. *Lango'nia?*), a town of France, in Lozère, on the Allier, 27 miles N.E. of Mende. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, serge, &c. Pop. 3228.

Langoiran, lôɴᵍ'gwå'rôɴᵍ', a village of France, in Gironde, 14 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1391.

Lango'la, a township of Benton co., Minn., on the Mississippi River, about 20 miles N. of St. Cloud. Pop. 93.

Langollen, a town of Wales. See Llangollen.

Langon, lôɴᵍ'gôɴᵍ' (anc. *Alin'go*), a town and river-port of France, in Gironde, 29 miles by rail S.S.E. of Bordeaux, on the Garonne. Pop. 3903. It has tanneries and manufactures of brandy and excellent wine.

Langonnet, lôɴᵍ'gon'nå', a town of France, in Morbihan, 25 miles W. of Pontivy. Pop. of commune, 4024.

Langosco, lån-gos'ko, a village of Italy, near Mortara. Pop. 1838.

Lang'port, a town of England, co. of Somerset, on a railway, and on the Parret, 32 miles S.S.W. of Bath. It has an old church and a grammar-school. Pop. 1018.

Langres, lôɴᵍ'r (anc. *Andematu'num*, afterwards *Lin'gones*), a fortified town of France, in Haute-Marne, capital of an arrondissement, near the source of the Marne, 21 miles S.S.E. of Chaumont. Pop. 9488. It stands on a scarped mountain, 1460 feet in elevation, and is one of the highest towns in France. It has a cathedral of great antiquity, a Roman arch, a town hall, public library, several hospitals, a fine public promenade and fountain, a tribunal of commerce, a school of geometry, &c. It is a seat of the manufacture of fine cutlery, and is a bishop's see. A great number of Roman remains have been found here.

Langrune-sur-Mer, lôɴᵍ'grün'-süʀ-main (L. *Langro'nia*), a seaport town of France, in Calvados, 10 miles N. of Caen, on the English Channel. Pop. 1045.

Lang's, a township of Darlington co., S.C. Pop. 1214.

Lang'side, a post-hamlet of Wilkinson co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 26 miles W.S.W. of Woodville.

Lang'staff, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 2½ miles from Richmond Hill. Pop. 125.

Lang'ston, a township of England, co. of Hants, at the head of Langston Harbor, an inlet of the sea, between Portsea and Hayling Islands. See Portsea.

Lang'ston, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala., on the Tennessee River, about 35 miles E.S.E. of Huntsville.

Langston, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., in Pine township, 10 miles N. of Greenville. It has mineral springs and several lumber-mills.

Langs'ville, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., O., in Rutland township, 54 miles E.S.E. of Chillicothe, and 9 miles from the Ohio River. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Languedoc, lôɴᵍ'ghẹh-dok' (anc. *Narbonen'sis Pri'ma*), an extensive and beautiful province of France, now forming the departments of Aude, Tarn, Hérault, Lozère, Ardèche, and Gard, as well as the arrondissements of Toulouse and Villefranche in the department of Haute-Garonne, and the arrondissements of Puy and Yssingeaux in the department of Haute-Loire. Under the Romans it was one of the seven provinces of Gaul which had the freedom of Italy. The Goths obtained a grant of it from the Emperor Honorius, and retained possession of it for nearly two centuries. The Saracens afterwards became its masters, but were expelled by Charles Martel in 725. From the Counts of Toulouse it passed to Philip the Bold, and was finally united to the French crown in 1361. The Canal of Languedoc, or du Midi (dü mee'dee'), commences in the Garonne, near Toulouse, and terminates in the Etang de Thau, in the Mediterranean. Length, 153 miles.

Languidic, lôɴᵍ'ghee'deek', a town of France, in Morbihan, 10 miles N.E. of Lorient. Pop. 760.

L'Anguille, lang'geel', a station of Cross co., Ark., on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, 51 miles S.W. of Memphis.

Lang'worthy, a post-village in Wayne township, Jones co., Iowa, on the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad, 46 miles S.W. of Dubuque, and 7 miles N. of Anamosa. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Lanham, a town of England. See Lavenham.

Lan'ham's, a station in Prince George's co., Md., on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of Washington, D.C.

Lanho, lån'hó', a river of China, rises in the Mountains of In-Shan, in Mongolia, and falls into the Gulf of Pe-Chee-Lee, after a course of about 300 miles. In the upper part it bears the name of Shantoo.

Laniacum, the supposed ancient name of Lagny.

Lanier, lạ-neer', a township of Preble co., O. Pop. 1634. It contains Enterprise and part of West Alexandria.

Lanier, a post-office of Cass co., Tex., 11 miles N. of Jefferson.

Laniscat, lå'nees'kå', a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 17 miles W.N.W. of Loudéac. Pop. 1502.

Lanjaron, lån-ʜå-rōn', a market-town of Spain, province and 26 miles S.E. of Granada, on the S. declivity of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 3408.

Lankeran, lån-kå-rån', or **Len'koran',** a town of Russian Transcaucasia, on the Caspian Sea, 40 miles S. of the mouth of the Koor. Pop. 5320.

Lank'ford, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Md., 5½ miles W. of Chestertown. It has about 6 houses.

Lannemezan, lånn'mẹh-zôɴᵍ', a town of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, 17 miles S.E. of Tarbes. Pop. 1602.

Lannepax, lån'nẹh-på', a town of France, in Gers, 13 miles S.S.W. of Condom. Pop. 1552.

Lanniles, lån'neel', a town of France, in Finistère, 13 miles N. of Brest. Pop. 1149.

Lannion, lån'ne-ôɴᵍ' (anc. *La'nium?*), a town and river-port of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, on the Guer, 6 miles from the English Channel, and 40 miles W.N.W. of Saint-Brieuc. Pop. 6115. It has a harbor bordered by a spacious quay, a parish church of the twelfth century, a communal college, barracks, hospitals, and manufactures of linen fabrics, cutlery, paper, and leather.

Lannoy, lån'nwå', a town of France, in Nord, 7 miles E.N.E. of Lille. Pop. 1904.

Lanoraie, lå-no-rå', a post-village in Berthier co., Quebec, on the river St. Lawrence, 41 miles N.E. of Montreal. It has several stores and mills, and a considerable trade in flour, grain, and cordwood. A railroad connects Lanoraie with Joliette. Pop. 600.

La Nouaille, lå noo'âl', a village of France, in Creuse, 9 miles S.W. of Aubusson. Pop. 1574.

Lanrivain, lôɴᵍ'ree'våɴᵍ', a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 14 miles S. of Guingamp. Pop. 1586.

Lansdale, or **Landsdale,** lanz'dāl, a post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa., on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 22 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has a national bank, 3 churches, and a manufactory of agricultural machines. A branch railroad extends from this place to Doylestown, and the Stony Creek Railroad connects it with Norristown. Two weekly newspapers are published here.

Lans'down, an elevated tract of land in England, co. of Somerset, 2½ miles N.W. of Bath. It is noted for its breed of sheep.

Lansdowne, lanz'dŏwn, a station on the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Philadelphia.

Lansdowne, Virginia. See Landsdown.

Lansdowne, a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 146 miles W. of Montreal. It has 6 stores, 2 hotels, and a steam saw-mill. Pop. 250.

L'Anse, lanss (the French for "bay" or "creek"), a post-village, capital of Baraga co., Mich., is at the head or S. end of Keweenaw Bay, 63 miles by railroad W.N.W. of Marquette. It is a terminus of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, which connects here with a line of steamboats. Iron, lumber, fish, and slate are the chief articles of export. It has an iron dock, a bank, a newspaper office, a slate-quarry, 2 churches, a graded school, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. about 600; of L'Anse township, 1466.

L'Anse à Giles, lôɴss å zheel, a post-village in L'Islet co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 59 miles E. of Quebec. Pop. 250.

L'Anse à l'Eau, lôɴss å lō, a picturesque little harbor near Tadousac, and the entrance to the Saguenay River. It contains a custom-house, a post-office, a store, and a saw-mill, and is the landing-place of the steamers plying between Quebec and Ha Ha Bay.

L'Anse aux Griffons. See Griffin's Cove.

Lansford, lanz'ford, a post-borough of Carbon co., Pa., on the railroad between Mauch Chunk and Tamaqua, about 6 miles N.E. of Tamaqua. It is mainly supported by coal-mining, and has several churches and coal-breakers, a foundry, a machine-shop, &c.

Lan'sing, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., in Thornton township, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 27 miles S. of Chicago. It has a church and manufactures of tin-ware and boots and shoes.

Lansing, a flourishing city of Allamakee co., Iowa, in Lansing township, on the Mississippi River, and on the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, about 100 miles above Dubuque. By railroad it is 81 miles N.N.W. of Dubuque, and 37 miles S. of La Crosse, Wis. It has 10 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, 3 newspaper offices, and a large union school; also manufactures of sash, doors, and blinds, ploughs, grain-cradles, wagons, &c. It is an important market for grain. Pop. 2280; of township, 864.

Lansing, a post-hamlet in Delaware township, Leavenworth co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, at Penitentiary Station, 5 miles S. of Leavenworth. It has manufactures of wagons and boots and shoes. Here is the state prison.

Lansing, a city, the capital of Michigan, is situated in Ingham co., on Grand River, at the mouth of the Cedar River, 85 miles W.N.W. of Detroit, 37 miles N. of Jackson, 208 miles E.N.E. of Chicago, and 72 miles E.S.E. of Grand Rapids. Lat. 42° 45′ N.; lon. 84° 32′ W. It is on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad where it crosses the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad and the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, and is the N. terminus of a branch of the Michigan Southern Railroad, connecting with the main line at Jonesville. Its site was covered with forests when the seat of government was located here in 1847. Lansing contains a beautiful state-house, 15 churches (viz., 2 Baptist, 1 Catholic, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 2 Lutheran, 5 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, and 1 Universalist), the state library of 40,000 volumes, 2 national banks, a savings-bank, a high school, the state reform school, the Michigan State Agricultural College, an opera-house, and manufactures of flour, lumber, bricks, barrels, artificial stone, sash, doors, and blinds. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Lansing was incorporated as a city in 1859. Pop. in 1860, 3074; in 1874, 7442.

Lansing, a post-village of Mower co., Minn., in Lansing township, on Red Cedar River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & Saint Paul Railroad, 6 miles N. of Austin. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 765.

Lansing, a post-office of Oswego co., N.Y.

Lansing, a fertile and beautiful township of Tompkins co., N.Y., contains Ludlowville and Lansingville, and lies on the E. side of Cayuga Lake. Pop. 2960.

Lansing, a post-office of Tioga co., Pa., 45 miles N. of Lock Haven.

Lansing, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 4½ miles N.E. of Weston. Pop. 150.

Lan′singburg, a post-town of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Lansingburg township, on the E. bank of the Hudson River, opposite Waterford, with which it is connected by a bridge, and on the Troy & Boston Railroad, 10 miles above Albany, and 3½ miles N. of Troy. It contains 6 churches, the Lansingburg Academy, an Augustinian priory, 2 national banks, and a newspaper office. Here are extensive manufactures of brushes, oil-cloth, &c. Sloops can ascend the river to this place. Pop. of the township, 6937.

Lan′singville, a village of Delaware co., N.Y., in Hamden township, on the Delaware River, 2 miles above Hamden. Pop. 110.

Lansingville, a small post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., in Lansing township, about 25 miles S. of Auburn. It has a church.

Lans-le-Bourg, lòɴᵒ‵-lẹh-booʀ′, a town of France, in Savoy, 3 miles N.W. of Mont Cenis. Pop. 1470.

Lant, a township of Eau Claire co., Wis. Pop. 321.

Lantadilla, lån-tå-ᴅeel′yå, a town of Spain, in Leon, 24 miles N.N.E. of Palencia, on the Pisuerga. Pop. 1040.

Lantao, lån-tå′o or lån-tŏw′, or **Lintao,** leen-tå′o (Chinese, *Taiho*, ti‵ho′), an island of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, 17 miles E. of Macao, and 1 mile from the mainland. It is long, narrow, and mountainous, with numerous bays and headlands. TY-HO or TAIHO village is on its N.W. coast.

Lantar, Indian Ocean. See LONTAR.

Lantchang, a city of Asia. See LANCHANG.

Lan-Tchou, or **Lan-Tcheou-Foo.** See LAN-CHOO.

Lanterne, lòɴᵒ‵tèʀn′, a river of France, rises near the frontier of Vosges, flows S.W. 38 miles, and joins the Saône.

Lan-Thsang-Kiang, a river of Asia. See ME-KONG.

Lantosque, lån-tosk′, or **Lantosca,** lån-tos′kå, a town of France, in Alpes-Maritimes, 20 miles N. of Nice. Pop. 2232.

Lantshang, a town of Asia. See LANCHANG.

Lant′wit or **Llantwit Mayor,** a town of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 4 miles S.W. of Cowbridge. In the churchyard are 2 crosses, with a curious inscription to the memory of Sampson, Archbishop of Dol. Pop. of parish, 1097.

Lantz Mills, a post-hamlet of Shenandoah co., Va., 2 miles from Edenburg Railroad Station. It has a church.

Lanusei, lå-noo-så′ee, a town of Sardinia, 57 miles N.N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 2487.

Lanvollon, lòɴᵒ‵vol‵lòɴᵒ′, a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 13 miles N.W. of Saint-Brieuc. Pop. 1719.

Lanxaron, a town of Spain. See LANJARON.

Lanzarote, lån-så-ro′tà, or **Lancero′ta,** the most N.E. of the Canaries. Area, about 300 square miles. Pop. 17,500. In its centre it rises to 2000 feet in elevation, and at its W. end is a high volcano. It is scantily watered, but yields the finest wine and grapes in the Canaries; other products are barilla and archil. On its S.E. coast is the town of Arecife, S. of Teguise, the capital of the island.

Lanzo, lån′zo (L. *Lan′cium*), a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 18 miles N.N.W. of Turin, on the Stura. Pop. 2625. It has smelting-works and manufactures of nails and iron goods. In its district are mines of iron and copper.

Lao, a river of Italy. See LAINO.

Laodicea, Asia Minor. See ESKEE HISSAR.

Laodicea ad Mare, the ancient name of LATAKEEA.

Laodicea Combusta, the ancient name of LADIK.

Laon, lå‵òɴᵒ′ (anc. *Bi′brax Suessio′num? Landu′num?*), a city of France, capital of the department of Aisne, 86 miles by rail N.E. of Paris. Pop. 12,036. It is enclosed by old massive walls, and placed on an isolated hill crowned by a fine Gothic cathedral. It contains also a valuable library, a museum of art and antiquities, a remarkable leaning tower, the town hall, a citadel, 2 hospitals, large barracks, a theatre, a communal college, a workhouse, and the tower of Queen Brunhilda. Under the French kings of the first and second races, Laon was a place of importance, and it remained the last possession of the Carlovingian dynasty under Louis V., the foundations of whose massive castle still remain. It has manufactures of hats, coarse cloth, leather, pumps, sugar, &c.; and in its vicinity are numerous vineyards. In 1411 it was taken by the Duke of Burgundy, and in 1419 it was taken by the English, who were expelled from it in 1429. In 1594 it was taken by siege by Henry IV. Bonaparte sustained a defeat here in 1814.

Lao′na, a township of Winnebago co., Ill., about 22 miles N.W. of Rockford. It has 2 churches. Pop. 742.

Laona, a post-office of Gage co., Neb., about 30 miles S.S.E. of Lincoln.

Laona, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley & Pittsburg Railroad, 5 miles S. of Dunkirk. It has 1 or 2 churches, a tannery, a cheese-factory, a grist-mill, and several saw-mills. Pop. 218.

Laos, lå′oss, a country of Southeastern Asia, occupying the centre of the peninsula of Indo-China, surrounded by the Burmese and Siamese dominions, Cambodia, Tonquin, and the Chinese province Yun-Nan. Its boundaries and area are wholly unknown to Europeans; its population has been estimated at a million. It is traversed by the Menam and Me-Kong Rivers, and is reported to have a fertile soil and to be thinly peopled, its inhabitants living mostly in migratory hordes. Its products comprise rice, tobacco, sugar-cane, indigo, benzoin, lac, and other gums, betel, numerous fruits, teak, sapan, and sandal woods, elephants, and draught-cattle, with iron, lead, copper, gold, and silver. Silk and cotton fabrics, paper from bark, leather, sugar, and gunpowder are manufactured, and the natives are ingenious as workers in metals, mat-makers, embroiderers, and potters. The trade with Tonquin appears to be extensive: of late there has been a growing trade with Maulmain and the Tenasserim provinces, whence British cotton and woollen goods are introduced. An independent kingdom is said to exist here, but the outlying tribes are tributary to their more powerful neighbors. In habits, customs, religion, and languages the Laos resemble the Burmese. They are noted for honesty and morality. Chief town, Xieng-Mai.

La Ot′to, a post-village of Noble co., Ind., in Swan township, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad where it crosses the Eel River Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Auburn, and 15 miles N. of Fort Wayne. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of furniture and lumber.

La Pacaudière, lå på‵kō‵de-aiʀ′, a town of France, in Loire, 13 miles N.W. of Roanne. Pop. 2114.

La′pak, one of the Sooloo Islands. Lat. 5° 35′ N.; lon. 121° E.

La Pa′la, a township of San Diego co., Cal. Pop. 120.

La Palud, lå på‵lü′, a town of France, in Vaucluse, 13 miles by rail N.N.W. of Orange. Pop. 1850.

Lapat′cong, a township of Warren co., N.J., lies on the Delaware River. Pop. 1150.

La Paz, lå påz, a town of Bolivia, capital of a department of its own name, is situated in lat. 16° 30′ N., lon. 68° 10′ W., at an elevation of 12,226 feet. Pop. 76,372, mostly Indians. It is a bishop's see, and has religious establishments with considerable revenue, and ranks as a place of wealth and importance, being an entrepôt for Paraguay tea, gold, bark, and European goods. A railway connects it with Lake Titicaca. Elevation, 11,972 English feet.

La Paz, a department of Bolivia, mostly between lat. 14° and 18° S. and lon. 67° and 70° W., having South Peru and Lake Titicaca on the W. Estimated area, nearly 45,000 square miles, and population 447,822. It is traversed by the Cordillera of the Andes, containing Illimani and Sorata.

La Paz, lå påz, a town of Mexico, capital of Lower California, on the E. side of the Bay of La Paz, near its head. Lat. 24° 10′ 9″ N.; lon. 110° 19′ 53″ W. It is well laid out, and pleasantly situated on a small and secure harbor, suitable for large ships. It has a church, a government house, and a town house. It is supported by a pearl-fishery, silver-mining, and commerce. Pop. 3000.

La Paz, a former post-village of Yuma co., Arizona, on the E. bank of the Colorado River. The river is navigable for steamboats above and below this place. Gold is found here. Pop. 254.

La Paz, a post-village of Marshall co., Ind., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 9 miles E. of Walkerton Junction, 81 miles E. by S. of Chicago, and 8 miles N. of Plymouth. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

Lapeer, la-peer′, a county in the S.E. part of Michigan, has an area of 666 square miles. It is drained by the branches of Flint River, which rise in it, and by Belle River and Mill Creek. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of pine, oak, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, oats, butter, lumber, and wool are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad and the Bay City Branch of the Michigan Central Railroad. Capital, Lapeer. Valuation of real and personal estate, $11,488,808. Pop. in 1870, 21,345, of whom 15,784 were Americans; in 1874, 25,140.

Lapeer, a post-office of Douglas co., Kansas, about 22 miles S.E. of Topeka.

Lapeer, a post-town, capital of Lapeer co., Mich., in a township of the same name, on the Flint River, and on the Detroit & Bay City Railroad where it crosses the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad (at the junction of the Fish Lake Branch of the former road), 60 miles N. of Detroit, 50 miles S.S.E. of Bay City, and 20 miles E. of Flint. It has 6 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, an elevator, a superior hotel, 2 flouring-mills, 3 lumber-mills, a machine-shop, and manufactures of engines and windmills. Pop. 2882; of the township, exclusive of the city, 1156.

Lapeer, a post-township of Cortland co., N.Y., about 22 miles E. of Ithaca. It contains 2 churches. Pop. 724.

La Perouse, islands and strait. See Perouse.

La Petite-Pierre, lå peh-teet′-pe-aiR′, or **Lützelstein**, lüt′zel-stīne, a town of Germany, in Alsace, in the Vosges Mountains, 8 miles N.N.W. of Zabern. Pop. 1025.

Lapeza, lå-på′thå, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 24 miles from Granada.

Lapham's (lap′amz) **Mills**, a station of Clinton co., N.Y., on the Au Sable Branch of the New York & Canada Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Plattsburg.

Laphamville, Kent co., Mich. See Rockford.

Laphun Xai, a town of Siam, capital of a small Laos state, on the right bank of the Menam, 15 miles S. of Xieng-Mai. Pop. 12,000.

La Picardie, the French for Picardy.

Lapidæi Campi, France. See La Crau.

Lap′idum, a post-village of Harford co., Md., on the Susquehanna River, 1 mile from Port Deposit, and about 36 miles N.E. of Baltimore. Fine granite is quarried near it. It has a church.

La Pierre, lå pe-aiR′, an islet of the English Channel, off the coast of the French department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 miles N.E. of Saint-Malo. It is defended by a fort.

La Pigeonnière, lå pee′zhȯn′nee-aiR′, also called **Saint Michel Archange**, sâNᵍ mee′shêl′ aR′kȯNzh′, a post-village in Napierville co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk Railway (Champlain division), 25 miles S. of Montreal. It contains 5 or 6 stores, 2 hotels, a telegraph office, and a church. Pop. 600.

Lapile, lå-peel′, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ark., 15 miles from Hillsborough. It has a drug-store.

Lapio, lå′pe-o, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 13 miles W.N.W. of Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. 2324.

Lapis Populi, supposed Latin name of Folkestone.

La Place, la plåss, a post-office of Macon co., Ala.

La Place, a post-village of Piatt co., Ill., in Cerro Gordo township, on the Indiana & Illinois Central Railroad, 14 miles E. of Decatur. It has 2 churches.

La Place, lå plåss, post-office, St. Martin's parish, La.

La Placilla de Caracoles. See Caracoles.

Lapland, lap′land (native, *Sameanda*, så-me-ån′då; Sw. *Lappmark*, lȧpp′maRk; Russ. *Laplandiia*, låp-lån′de-yå′; Fr. *Laponie*, lå′po′nee′; L. *Lappo′nia*), an extensive territory in the N. of Europe, between lat. 64° and 71° N., reaching from the shores of Norway E. to the White Sea. Area, about 130,000 square miles, of which more than a half, situated E. of the Torneå and its tributary Muonio, belongs to Russia, and the remainder is shared, in nearly equal proportions, between Sweden and Norway. Of the Russian part, one-half belongs to Finland. Lapland is, accordingly, not the name of any political division. Both from geographical position and from physical conformation, Lapland is one of the most forbidding regions of the globe, consisting either of rugged mountains, some of them covered with perpetual snow, or of vast monotonous tracts of moorland wastes. This extensive territory appears to have been at one time wholly occupied by the people to whom it owes its name; but its S. and better portions have been gradually encroached upon by Norwegians, Swedes, and Finlanders, till the Laplanders proper have in a great measure been cooped up within the Arctic Circle. There they retain their distinctive features and ancient customs, and find ample scope to follow their favorite modes of life, either as Mountain Laplanders, leading a nomadic life and pasturing large reindeer herds, or as Shore Laplanders, who reside upon the coast and subsist chiefly by fishing. The Lapps speak a language allied to that of the Finns; but between the two nations there is a traditional dislike, the result of ages of hostility. The chief characteristics of the Lapps are—low stature, seldom exceeding 4 feet 9 inches in height; great muscular power, exhibited both in their agility and in a strength of arm enabling them to bend a bow which an ordinary Norwegian could not draw (although they soon tire of hard exertion); a large head; dark, long, and glossy hair; small brown eyes, obliquely placed; wide mouth, with ill-defined lips; a scanty beard; and a skin of a yellow, dingy hue. The Laplanders are not deficient either in intellectual or in moral capacity. They are simple-hearted, hospitable, and apparently inclined, as far as their knowledge goes, to practise the duties of Christianity, which they all profess, under the form of Lutheranism in Norway and Sweden, and that of the Greek Church in Russia. The greatest exceptions to this practice are fondness for ardent spirits and the excessive use of tobacco. The number of full-blooded Laplanders is not supposed to exceed 32,000. Probably one-fifth of them are nomadic. ——Adj. Lap′pish, Lap′landish, and Lapponian, lap-po′ne-an (poetical); inhab. Lap′lander and Lapp. The people are called Finns, or Finner, in Norway, where the true Finns are called Quains.

Lap′land, a post-office of Greenwood co., Kansas, about 33 miles S. by W. of Emporia.

La Plante, lå plånt, a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland, 2½ miles from La Poile. Pop. 108.

La Plata, a city of Bolivia. See Chuquisaca.

La Plata, lå plå′tå, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Cundinamarca, 62 miles S.S.W. of Neyva, on an affluent of the Magdalena.

La Plata, lå plå′tå, a river of Colorado, rises in the La Plata Mountains, runs nearly southward into New Mexico, and enters the Rio de Chaco. Length, 60 miles.

La Plata, a county forming the S.W. extremity of Colorado, borders on New Mexico and Utah. It is drained by the Rio Dolores, the Rio La Plata, and other rivers. The surface is mostly mountainous, and is extensively covered with forests of evergreen trees. The Uncompahgre Peak, which rises in the N.E. part, is estimated to be 14,235 feet high. Capital, Parrott. Rich mines of silver have been opened in this county, and coal is said to be found here.

La Plata, a post-office and station of Charles co., Md., on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad (Pope's Creek Branch), 65 miles S. of Baltimore.

La Plata, a post-village of Macon co., Mo., in La Plata township, on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 20 miles N. of Macon City, and 190 miles N.W. of St. Louis. It has a newspaper office, a high school, 4 churches, a savings-bank, &c. Pop. 546; of the township, 1566.

La Plata Mountain, Colorado, a peak of the Saguache Range, about 7 miles S. of Mount Elbert. Its altitude is 14,302 feet above the level of the sea. Its nucleus is granitic.

La Plata Mountains, a small group in the S.W. part of Colorado, the summits of which have an altitude of nearly 13,000 feet. The highest of them is named Mount Hesperus. Gold, silver, and coal abound here.

La Plata River. See Rio de la Plata.

La Platte, a post-hamlet of Sarpy co., Neb., on the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Platte, 17 miles S. of

Omaha. It is on the Omaha Branch of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad.

La Playa, lå plī'å, a post-office of San Luis Obispo co., Cal., is on the Pacific, 12 miles S. of San Luis Obispo.

La Plume, lą ploom, post-office, Lackawanna co., Pa.

La Pobla, a town of Spain. See Pobla de Lillet.

La Poile, lå pwål, a post-town of Newfoundland, on La Poile Bay, near the S.W. angle of the island, 40 miles W. by N. of Burgeo.

La Pointe, lą point, a post-village of Ashland co., Wis., on Madeleine Island, in Lake Superior, 14 miles N.N.E. of Ashland. It has a church. Pop. 282, mainly supported by boat-building and fishing.

La Pointe-à-Pitre, lå pwåɴt-å-peet'r, a town of the French West India island of Guadeloupe, in Grande-Terre, on a good harbor, 18 miles N.E. of Basse-Terre. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1843, but has greatly prospered since that time. It is the chief commercial town of the colony, is well built, and has handsome, well-kept streets. Pop. 15,172.

Laponie, the French name of Lapland.

La Porte, lą-pōrt', a northern county of Indiana, borders on Lake Michigan and the state of Michigan. Area, about 580 square miles. It is intersected and partly bounded on the S.E. by the Kankakee River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and forests of good timber, which is here abundant. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by four railroads,—the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, and the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago. Capital, La Porte. Valuation of real and personal estate, $20,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 27,062, of whom 20,420 were Americans.

La Porte, a post-village of Plumas co., Cal., about 60 miles N.E. of Marysville. It has 2 churches, a bank, a brewery, and 6 stores. Gold is found here. P. about 400.

La Porte, a post-hamlet of Larimer co., Col., in a fertile valley, on Cache la Poudre Creek, 70 miles N. of Denver.

La Porte, a city, the capital of La Porte co., Ind., is situated on a small lake, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad where it crosses the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, 59 miles E.S.E. of Chicago, 27 miles W. of South Bend, and 148 miles N. by W. of Indianapolis. It contains a court-house, a national bank, 3 other banks, 4 newspaper offices, a Catholic academy, and 16 churches, and has manufactures of carriages, chairs, brooms, and woollen goods. Pop. 6581.

La Porte or **Laporte City,** a post-village of Black Hawk co., Iowa, in Big Creek township, on Wolf Creek, about 1 mile from Cedar River, and on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 40 miles N.W. of Cedar Rapids, and 16 miles S.S.E. of Waterloo. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, 4 churches, and a flour-mill. Pop. 715.

La Porte, a hamlet of Macon co., Mo., about 10 miles N.E. of Macon City. It has a church. Here is Ten Mile Post-Office.

La Porte, a post-village, capital of Wayne co., Neb., about 40 miles S.W. of Sioux City, Iowa. It has a brick court-house and a newspaper office.

La Porte, a post-village of Lorain co., O., in Carlisle township, on Black River, about 3 miles S.E. of Elyria, and 22 miles S.W. of Cleveland. It has a church.

Laporte, a post-borough, capital of Sullivan co., Pa., in Laporte township, about 33 miles N. of Danville, and 100 miles N. by E. of Harrisburg. It has a court-house, 2 churches, a large hotel, 2 newspaper offices, and a steam saw-mill. Pop. 145; of the township, 530.

Lapos, lå'posh', or **Lapus,** lå'poosh', a river of Hungary, in the N. part of Transylvania, joins the Szamos after a course of 45 miles.

Lapperanda, the Finlandish for Vilmanstrand.

Lappmark, låpp'maʀk, a general name for the northern districts of Sweden, including Swedish Lapland. These districts, from N. to S., are called Torneå-Lappmark, Luleå-Lappmark, Piteå-Lappmark (in the læn of Norrbotten), and Umeå-Lappmark and Asele-Lappmark, in Westerbotten.

Lapponia, the Latin for Lapland.

Lapp's, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pa.

La Prairie, lą prā'ree, a post-village of Adams co., Ill., in North East township, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 29 miles E.N.E. of Quincy. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 300.

La Prairie, a township of Marshall co., Ill. Pop. 1400.

La Prairie, a township of Rock co., Wis. Pop. 822.

Laprairie, lą-prā'ree, a county of Quebec, bordering on the river St. Lawrence, opposite the island of Montreal. Area, 170 square miles. It is traversed by the Champlain division of the Grand Trunk Railway. Capital, Laprairie. Pop. 11,861.

Laprairie, the chief town of the co. of Laprairie, is situated on the S. shore of the river St. Lawrence, 7 miles S. of Montreal. It contains 8 hotels and a dozen stores. The first railroad in British North America was constructed from here to St. Johns in 1836, but was discontinued. A steam ferry runs between Laprairie and Montreal three times a day. Pop. 1259.

La Prairie Centre, a post-office of Marshall co., Ill.

La Présentation, lå prå'zôɴᵍ'tå'se-ôɴᵍ', a post-village in St. Hyacinthe co., Quebec, 6 miles N. of St. Hyacinthe. It contains 2 stores. Pop. 300.

La Prieuré, France. See Chamouni.

Lapte, låpt, a village of France, Haute-Loire, 6 miles N.W. of Brioude. Pop. 577.

La Puebla, lå pwĕb'lå (or **Poblat,** pob-låt'), a town of Majorca, 27 miles N.E. of Palma. Pop. 3620.

La Puebla, a town of Mexico. See Puebla.

La Puebla d'Alcocer, lå pwĕb'lå dål-ko-thaiʀ', a small town of Spain, at the foot of the Sierra d'Alcocer, province and 87 miles E. of Badajos. Pop. 3063.

La Puebla de Almuradiel, lå pwĕb'lå då ål-moo-rå-ᴅe-ĕl', a town of Spain, province and 50 miles S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 2851.

La Puebla de Arganzon, lå pwĕb'lå då aʀ-gån-thon', a town of Spain, province of Alava, 9 miles N.E. of Miranda.

La Puebla de Cazaba, lå pwĕb'lå då kå-thå'ʙå, a town of Spain, 35 miles S.E. of Seville. Pop. 4181.

La Puebla de Don Fadrique, lå pwĕb'lå då don få-ᴅree'kå, a town of Spain, province and 77 miles N.E. of Granada, at the foot of Mount Calar. Pop. 4093. It has 4 parish churches, manufactures of woven fabrics, and an active trade in timber.

La Puebla de Guzman, lå pwĕb'lå då gooth-mån', a town of Spain, 30 miles N. of Huelva. Pop. 3715.

La Puebla de Hijar, a town of Spain. See Hijar.

La Puebla de la Calzada, lå pwĕb'lå då lå kål-thå'ᴅå, a town of Spain, 16 miles E. of Badajos. Pop. 2946.

La Puebla del Duque, lå pwĕb'lå dĕl doo'kå, or **La Puebla de Rugat,** lå pwĕb'lå då roo-gåt', a town of Spain, province and 36 miles from Valencia. Pop. 1826.

La Puebla del Maestre, lå pwĕb'lå dĕl må-ĕs'trå, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province and 70 miles S. of Badajos. Pop. 4474.

La Puebla de los Angeles. See Puebla.

La Puebla de los Infantes, lå pwĕb'lå då loce een-fån'tĕs, a town of Spain, province of Seville, 19 miles N.W. of Ecija. It has some Roman antiquities. Pop. 2143.

La Puebla de Montalvan, lå pwĕb'lå då mon-tål-vån', a town of Spain, province and 17 miles W. of Toledo, on the Tagus. Pop. 5068. It has a picturesque castle, and a palace of the Dukes of Uceda, also manufactures of leather, oil, and pottery.

La Puebla de Sanabria, lå pwĕb'lå då så-nå'ʙre-å, a town of Spain, 53 miles N.W. of Zamora. Pop. 1597.

La Puebla de Sancho Perez, lå pwĕb'lå då sån'-cho på'rĕth, a town of Spain, province and 36 miles S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 2015.

La Puebla de Vallbona, lå pwĕb'lå då vål-bo'nå, a village of Spain, province and 10 miles N.W. of Valencia, on the Turia. Pop. 1326.

La Puebla de Valverde, lå pwĕb'lå då vål-vĕʀ'då, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 13 miles S.E. of Teruel.

La Puebla Junto á Coria, lå pwĕb'lå ʜoon'to å ko're-å, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 10 miles S.S.W. of Seville, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 1886.

La Puebla Nueva, lå pwĕb'lå nwå'vå, a village of Spain, in New Castile, 46 miles W. of Toledo. Pop. 2672.

La Puebla Nueva del Mar, lå pwĕb'lå nwå'vå dĕl maʀ ("the new village of the sea"), a village of Spain, province and 2 miles E. of Valencia, on the sea-coast, and on the left bank of the Tarca. At no very distant date the site of this village was covered by the sea. Pop. 8179.

La Puglia, Italy. See Apulia.

Lapurdum, France. See Bayonne.

Lapurdum, supposed ancient name of Lourdes.

Lapwai, lap'wā', a post-office of Nez Perces co., Idaho, at Fort Lapwai, about 12 miles E. of Lewiston, and 3 miles from Lapwai Agency for the Nez Perces Indians.

Lar, or **Laar,** laʀ, a river of Persia, province of Mazanderan, flows into the Caspian Sea.

Lar, or **Laar,** a town of Persia, capital of the province of Laristan, and formerly of an Arabian kingdom, 180 miles S.E. of Sheeraz. Pop. 12,000. It stands in an extensive plain, and has a fortified residence of the governor, and a large and fine bazaar. It is the seat of some manufactures of arms, gunpowder, and cotton fabrics.

Lar'abee, a post-office of McKean co., Pa., on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, at the junction of the McKean & Buffalo Railroad, 32 miles N. of Emporium.

Larache, a town of Morocco. See El-Araish.

La Rambla, lå råm'blå, a town of Spain, province and 14 miles S. of Cordova. Pop. 5926. It has several convents, and some woollen-manufactures.

La Rambla, lå råm'blå, a town of the island of Teneriffe, on the W. coast.

Laramie, lår'a-mee, a large county in the E. part of Wyoming Territory, borders on Nebraska and Colorado. It is intersected by the North Fork of the Platte River, and also drained by the Laramie and Niobrara Rivers and the head-streams of the Cheyenne, and by Chugwater and Lodge Pole Creeks. The surface is diversified with mountains and high table-lands or plains, and is extensively covered with forests of pine, fir, and other evergreen trees. The soil is partly fertile. This county is intersected by the Union Pacific Railroad. Capital, Cheyenne. Pop. in 1870, 2957, of whom 1898 were Americans.

Laramie City, the capital of Albany co., Wyoming, is situated near the W. base of the Laramie Range of mountains, on the Great Laramie Plain, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, 57 miles W.N.W. of Cheyenne, and 573 miles from Omaha. It is 7123 feet above the level of the sea, and is surrounded by mountains and beautiful scenery. It contains a court-house, a penitentiary, a Catholic hospital, 5 churches, a national bank, a public library, several hotels, a high school, a rolling-mill, a round-house, and machine-shops of the railroad company. Two daily newspapers are published here. Pop. about 3000.

Laramie Mountains, a curvilinear range of Colorado and Wyoming, but mostly in the latter territory. These mountains bound the Laramie Plains on the E. and N.E., and are reported to contain much good lignite. Laramie Peak is their highest point.

Laramie Peak, Wyoming, a conical granitic peak of the Laramie Range of mountains, in Albany co., about lat. 42° 20′ N. It is estimated to be about 10,000 feet high.

Laramie Plains, Wyoming, a fertile plateau or table-land in the cos. of Albany and Carbon, enclosed on all sides by high mountains, among which are the Medicine Bow Mountains and the Laramie Range. The latter forms the boundary on the N. and E. Area, about 3000 square miles. Length, nearly 60 miles. The surface is a beautiful and almost treeless plain, which is about 7500 feet above the level of the sea. The climate is dry and pleasant in summer. The soil is alluvial, and produces good pasture. The Union Pacific Railroad crosses the southern part of this plain, which is partly irrigated by the Laramie River.

Laramie River rises in or near the North Park, which is in Colorado. It runs northward in Albany co., Wyoming, drains part of Laramie co. (in which its direction is nearly eastward), and enters the North Fork of the Platte at Fort Laramie, Wyoming. It is about 200 miles long. Laramie Railroad Station on this river is 7123 feet above the level of the sea.

Laranda, the ancient name of Karaman.

Laranjeiras, lå-rån-zhå'rås, a town of Brazil, province of Sergipe, on the Cotindiba, 20 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic. Pop. 3000.

Larantooka, Larantoeka, or **Larantuka,** lå-rån-too'kå, a Portuguese town of the Malay Archipelago, E. end of the island of Flores, on the Flores Strait.

Larat, or **Laarat,** lå-råt', an island in the Malay Archipelago, one of the Tenimber group, off the N.E. coast of Timor Laut. It is 25 miles long by 10 broad.

Larax, lå'rå', a river of France, department of Gers, joins the left bank of the Garonne. Total course, 70 miles.

L'Arbresle, lar'brāl', a village of France, department of Rhône, 18 miles by railway W.N.W. of Lyons. P. 2840.

Larch'mont, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., in Mamaroneck township, on Long Island Sound, and on the New York & New Haven Railroad, 19 miles from New York.

Larch'wood, a post-hamlet of Lyons co., Iowa, in Larchwood township, 40 miles W. of Sibley. Extensive hedges of willow have been planted in the township, which is a rolling prairie. Pop. 97.

Larda, lar'då, a river of Northern Italy, falls into the Po 7 miles S. of Cremona. Total course, 35 miles.

Lardero, lar-då'ro, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, about 3 miles from Logroño, on the Iregua. Pop. 1182.

L'Ardoise, lar'dwåz', a post-village of Richmond co., Nova Scotia, on the S.E. coast of Cape Breton Island, 8 miles S.E. of St. Peters. It was formerly a town of much importance. Pop. 200.

Lardo'na, a station in Shelby co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 22 miles E. by S. of Indianapolis.

Laredo, lå-rå'do, a seaport town of Spain, in Santander, 34 miles W.N.W. of Bilbao. Pop. 3200.

Laredo, lå-rå'do, a post-village, capital of Webb co., Tex., on the Rio Grande, opposite Nuevo Laredo in Mexico, about 165 miles S.S.W. of San Antonio. It has a church, a newspaper office, and an Ursuline academy or convent. Wool and cattle are the chief articles of export. Pop. 2046.

Laree, or **Lari,** lå'ree, a town of Central Africa, on the N.W. shore of Lake Chad, 100 miles N.W. of Kooka.

La Reid, lå rīt, a village of Belgium, province and 16 miles S.E. of Liege. Pop. 1800.

Larek, lå'rĕk', written also **Larrack** or **Laredsh,** an island in the Persian Gulf, 5 miles S.E. of the E. end of Kishm. Greatest length, 5½ miles; breadth, nearly 4 miles.

La Réole, lå rå'ol', a town of France, in Gironde, on the left bank of the Garonne, 30 miles by rail S.E. of Bordeaux. It has a communal college, and manufactures of hats, leather, and cutlery. Pop. 3498.

Largentière, lar'zhôN°'te-ain' (anc. *Argenta'ria?*), a town of France, in Ardèche, on the Ligne, 21 miles S.W. of Privas. Pop. 2374. It has manufactures of silk fabrics and leather. See Argentière.

Lar'gie, a post-village in Elgin co., Ontario, 7 miles W. of Iona. Pop. 100.

Lar'go, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, on Largo Bay, an inlet of the Firth of Forth, 2½ miles by rail E.N.E. of Leven. It is frequented for sea-bathing, and has a harbor. Pop. of parish, 2318.

Largs, a seaport of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on a bay of the same name, surrounded by beautiful hills, 22 miles W.S.W. of Glasgow. It is irregularly but well built, and has elegant baths, an academy, an industrial school, a pier, numerous handsome villas, and small manufactories of cotton, but is chiefly supported by sea-bathers. A great victory was obtained here in 1263 by Alexander III., over Haco, King of Norway. Pop. 2760.

Lari, lå'ree, a fortified town of Italy, province and 14 miles S.E. of Pisa. Pop. 10,081.

Lari, a town of Africa. See Laree.

Lar'imer, a county in the N. part of Colorado, borders on Wyoming. Area, about 2000 square miles. It is drained by Cache la Poudre River and Big Thompson Creek. The surface presents grand and beautiful mountain-scenery. The Snowy Range of the Rocky Mountains extends along the western border of this county, at the S.W. corner of which stands Long's Peak. The soil of the valleys and plains is fertile. Wheat, cattle, oats, potatoes, and butter are the staples. Capital, Fort Collins. Valuation of real and personal estate, $232,000. Pop. in 1870, 838, of whom 722 were Americans. It is traversed by the Colorado Central Railroad.

Larimer, a township of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. 951.

Larimer's Station, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 20 miles E. of Pittsburg. It has a flouring-mill. Coal is mined here.

Larino, lå-ree'no (anc. *Lari'num*), a town of Italy, province and 22 miles N.E. of Campobasso. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 5739.

La Rioja, lå re-o'Hå, a province of the Argentine Republic, between lat. 27° 50′ and 31° S., and extending from lon. 66° 20′ W. to the Andes, and on other sides having the provinces of Catamarca, Cordova, San Luis, and San Juan. It is rich in metals. Wheat is raised, and wine and brandy exported, but its inland situation is a serious obstacle to its trade. The principal towns are La Rioja, Chilecito, and Guandacol. Area, 34,627 square miles. Pop. 48,746.

La Rioja, the capital of the province of La Rioja, Argentine Republic, is 118 miles S.S.W. of Catamarca. P. 4489.

Larissa, lå-ris'så (Turk. *Yeni Sheh'r*, yĕn'ee shĕh'r, *i.e.*, "new town"), a town of European Turkey, on the Salembria (anc. *Pene'us*), 20 miles from the Gulf of Salonica. Lat. 39° 37′ N.; lon. 21° 28′ E. Estimated pop. 20,000, of whom three-fourths are Turks.

Laris'sa, a post-office of Winston co., Ala., about 70 miles N.W. of Birmingham.

Larissa, a post-village of Cherokee co., Tex., 8 miles N. of Jacksonville Station, and about 27 miles N.N.E. of Palestine. It has 4 churches.

Laristan, lar-is-tân′, a maritime province of Persia, having S. the Persian Gulf, and landward the provinces of Fars and Kerman. Estimated area, 16,000 square miles. It is an arid and sandy waste, interspersed with salt steppes. Principal town, Lar.

Larius Lacus, the ancient name of Lago di Como.

Larize, a river of France. See Arize.

Larke, lark, a river of England, rises in the S.W. part of the county of Suffolk, and flows into the Ouse near Ely.

Lark′hall, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 9 miles W.N.W. of Lanark. Pop. 4971. It has coal-mines and hand-loom weaving.

Larkhana, laʀ`kå′nå, or **Larkhanu,** laʀ`kå-noo′, a fortified town of Sinde, 145 miles N.W. of Hyderabad, and 7 miles W. of the Indus, with which it communicates by the Larkhana Canal. It has a citadel, formerly the artillery depot of the Sinde ameers, a good bazaar, manufactures of silk and cotton goods, and one of the chief corn-markets of the country. Pop. 12,000.

Lar′kin, a post-office of Atchison co., Kansas, on the Kansas Central Railroad, 10 miles E. of Holton.

Lar′kinsburg, a hamlet of Clay co., Ill., in Larkinsburg township, on the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railroad, 92 miles S.S.E. of Springfield. Pop. of the township, 976.

Lar′kin's Fork, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala.

Lar′kinsville, a post-village of Jackson co., Ala., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 36 miles E. of Huntsville.

Lark′spur, a post-office of Douglas co., Col., on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 43 miles S. of Denver.

Larks′ville, a post-hamlet of Luzerne co., Pa., 3 miles W. by N. of Wilkesbarre. It has a church and a coal-mine.

Larne, larn, a town of Ireland, co. of Antrim, on Lough Larne, an inlet of the sea, 17½ miles by rail N.N.E. of Belfast. It has manufactures of cotton, sail-cloth, and ropes, with bleaching-grounds and lime-works. Pop. 3288.

Lar′ned, a post-village, capital of Pawnee co., Kansas, in Larned township, on the Arkansas River, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 106 miles W. of Newton. It has a church, a bank, a graded school, and a newspaper office. Building-stone, potter's clay, and ochre are found here. Pop. of township, 1766. See Fort Larned.

Larnica, or **Larneca,** laʀ′ne-kå (anc. *Citium*), a town of Cyprus, near its S. coast, 23 miles S.E. of Lefkosia. Pop. 6000. It has a citadel, large cisterns, and numerous other vestiges of antiquity. Its port is much frequented, and it is the residence of many consuls and merchants.

La Roccella, lå rot-chĕl′lå, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, on the Mediterranean, 9 miles N.E. of Gerace. Pop. 5098.

Laroche, lå`rosh′, a village of Belgium, in Luxembourg, on the Ourthe, 14 miles N.W. of Bastogne.

La Roche, lå rosh, a town of France, in Savoy, 5 miles W.S.W. of Bonneville, on the Arve. Pop. 1851.

La Roche-Beaucourt, lå rosh′-bō`kooʀ′, a town of France, department of Dordogne, 13 miles W.S.W. of Nontron. Pop. of commune, 1006.

La Roche-Chalais, lå rosh′-shå`lå′, a town of France, in Dordogne, 17 miles W.S.W. of Riberac, on the railway from Tours to Bordeaux. Pop. 1049.

La Rochefoucauld, lå rosh`foo`kō′, a town of France, in Charente, on the Tardoire, 13 miles N.E. of Angoulême. Pop. 2378. It has distilleries and tanneries.

La Rochelle, lå ro`shĕll′, a fortified seaport town of France, capital of the department of Charente-Inférieure, on the Atlantic, nearly midway between Nantes and Bordeaux. It is 295 miles by rail S.W. of Paris. Lat. of tower, 46° 9′ 24″ N.; lon. 1° 9′ 16″ W. Pop. 19,030. It is entered by seven gates; the streets are mostly bordered by arcades. The principal edifices are the cathedral, town hall, exchange, courts of justice, hospital, arsenal, docks, and a good bathing-establishment. An inner harbor opens from an outer port, capable of receiving vessels of from 400 to 500 tons; the roadstead is protected by the islands of Ré and Oléron. La Rochelle is a bishop's see, and the capital of a military division. It has a diocesan seminary, school of navigation, a public library of 25,000 volumes, a botanic garden, a cabinet of natural history, manufactures of glass, earthenware, and cotton twist, sugar-refineries, building-docks, and an extensive trade in wines, brandies, and colonial produce. In the religious wars it was long a stronghold of the Protestants; but it was finally taken by Louis XIII. in 1628.

La Roche-Posay, lå rosh′-po`zå′, a town of France, in Vienne, at the confluence of the Gartempe with the Creuse, 13 miles E.S.E. of Châtellerault. Pop. 1504.

La Roche-sur-Yon, lå rosh-süʀ-yòɴ, formerly **Bourbon-Vendée** and **Napoléon-Vendée,** a town of France, capital of the department of Vendée, on the Yon, 46 miles by rail S. of Nantes. It is built on a regular plan, with wide streets, and contains a town hall, a large prefecture, a theatre, a public library, a college, a hospital, and a normal school. It has breweries, nurseries, and manufactures of hats, flour, wax candles, &c. Pop. 9021.

La Rochette, lå ro`shĕt′, a town of France, in Savoy, 16 miles S.E. of Chambéry, on the Gelon. Pop. 1228.

La Roda, lå ro′ᴅå, a town of Spain, province and 24 miles N.W. of Albacete. Pop. 5610. It is celebrated for its defence against the Carlists in 1840.

Laroles, lå-ro′lĕs, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, about 50 miles from Granada. Pop. 1463.

Larone, la-rōn′, a post-office of Somerset co., Me., about 6 miles S. of Skowhegan.

La Roque, lå rok, a headland of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Seine estuary, 7 miles N.N.W. of Pont-Audemer.

La Roquebrou, lå rok`broo′, a town of France, in Cantal, on the Cère, 12 miles W. of Aurillac. Pop. 1472.

La Roquebrussane, lå rok`brüs`sån′, a town of France, in Var, 15 miles N. of Toulon. Pop. 1320.

La Rose, a post-village of Marshall co., Ill., in Belle Plain township, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 33 miles N.E. of Peoria. It has 2 or 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a newspaper office.

Lar′rabee, a post-office of Manitowoc co., Wis., about 14 miles N. of Manitowoc.

Larrabee, a township of Waupaca co., Wis. Pop. 764.

Lar′rabee's Point, a post-hamlet of Addison co., Vt., on Lake Champlain, nearly opposite Ticonderoga, about 16 miles S.W. of Middlebury, and on the Addison Railroad, which here crosses the lake by a bridge.

Larrack, island, Persian Gulf. See Larek.

Larraga, laʀ-ʀå′gå, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 26 miles S.S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 1712.

Lar′ry's Creek, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., in Piatt township, 2 miles from Jersey Shore. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a woollen-mill. Much lumber is shipped here.

La Rue, la-rū′, a county near the middle of Kentucky, has an area of about 240 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Rolling Fork of Salt River, and also drained by Nolin Creek. The surface is undulating, and half of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, and pork are the staple products. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad passes along the W. border of this county. Capital, Hodgensville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,542,417. Pop. in 1870, 8235, of whom 8182 were Americans.

Larue, a post-village of Marion co., O., in Montgomery township, on the Scioto River, and on the railroad which connects Bellefontaine with Galion, 14 miles W. of Marion. It has 4 churches, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 600.

Laruns, lå`rüɴ′, a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 22 miles S. of Pau. Pop. 1640.

Larvego, laʀ-vå′go, a village of Italy, province of Genoa. Pop. of commune, 3999.

Larvigen, a town of Norway. See Laurvig.

Lar′will, a post-village of Whitley co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 27 miles W. by N. of Fort Wayne. It has a church, a graded school, and manufactures of furniture and lumber.

La Sal, a post-office of Pi Ute co., Utah.

Lasalle, lå`sål′, a village of France, in Gard. It has manufactures of bonnets and flowers. Pop. 1934.

La Salle, a village of France. See Decazeville.

La Salle, la sål, a county in the N. central part of Illinois, has an area of 1152 square miles. It is intersected by the Illinois River, and is also drained by the Fox and Vermilion Rivers, which enter the Illinois in this county. The surface is undulating; the soil is very fertile. The greater part of this county is prairie, and the deficiency of timber is compensated by an abundance of bituminous coal. Indian corn, oats, hay, wheat, horses, cattle, butter, and pork are the staple products. Sandstone and Trenton limestone covered with a thick deposit of drift underlie a large part of the soil. This county contains the cities of Ottawa, La Salle, Mendota, and Peru. It is intersected by 4 railroads,—the Illinois Central, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and a branch of the Chicago & Alton. Capital, Ottawa. Valuation of real and personal estate, $42,972,474. Pop. in 1870, 60,792, of whom 44,530 were Americans.

La Salle, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of about 1400 square miles. It is intersected by the Rio Frio and Rio Nueces, which run nearly southeastward. The soil is uncultivated, but produces pasture for numerous cattle. Pop. in 1870, 69, of whom 35 were Americans.

La Salle, a city of La Salle co., Ill., in a small township of the same name, on the N. bank of the Illinois River, and on the Illinois Central Railroad where it crosses the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 99 miles W.S.W. of Chicago, 60 miles N. of Bloomington, and 15 miles W. of Ottawa. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place, which is the W. terminus of the Illinois Canal. It contains a national bank, a manufactory of glass, 2 high schools, 2 Catholic academies, 3 newspaper offices, 7 or 8 churches, 2 zinc-rolling-mills, and 3 zinc-smelting-furnaces. Coal is mined here. Pop. 5200; or, including the township, 5452.

La Salle, a post-village in La Salle township, Monroe co., Mich., on the Detroit, Monroe & Toledo and Canada Southern Railroads, 5 miles S. of Monroe. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, which borders on Lake Erie, 1378.

La Salle, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., on the Niagara River, 5 miles above the cataract, on the Buffalo & Lewiston Branch of the Central Railroad, and on a branch of the Erie Railroad, 17 miles N. of Buffalo. It has 3 churches, a planing-mill, and a sash- and blind-factory.

La Salvetat, lå sål'veh-tå', a town of France, Aveyron, 18 miles S.W. of Rodez. Pop. of commune, 3436.

La Salvetat, a town of France, in Hérault, 8 miles N. of Saint-Pons. Pop. of commune, 3656.

Las Animas, lås ån'e-mås, a county in the S.E. part of Colorado, borders on New Mexico. It is intersected by Purgatory River, and drained by the Apishapa River, which rises in it. The surface is partly mountainous, the county being a part of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. It also contains large plains adapted to pastoral pursuits. The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad traverses this county. Wheat, wool, and Indian corn are the staple products, and the hills contain a vast quantity of coal and iron ore. Coal is found in the Raton Mountains. Capital, Trinidad. Valuation of real and personal estate, $700,000. Pop. in 1870, 4276, of whom 4151 were Americans.

Las Animas, a post-village, capital of Bent co., Col., is on the Arkansas River, near Fort Lyon, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, and on the Arkansas Valley Branch of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 87 miles E. by S. of Pueblo. One weekly newspaper is published here. Las Animas is a large market for cattle.

Las'ater Station, a post-office of Marion co., Tex.

La Sauvagère, lå so'vå'zhair', a village of France, department of Orne, arrondissement of Domfront. P. 2040.

La Scie, lå see, a fishing station on the French shore, Newfoundland, 18 miles N. by W. of Tilt Cove. It has a good harbor.

Las Colo'nias, a post-office of San Miguel co., N.Mex.

Las Cruces, lås kroo'sès, a post-office of Santa Barbara co., Cal.

Las Cruces, lås kroo'sès, a post-village of Donna Ana co., New Mexico, on the E. bank of the Rio Grande, nearly opposite Mesilla. It has a Catholic academy, a church, and a newspaper office. Wine is made here. Pop. 1304.

Las Desertas, Portugal. See DESERTAS.

La Seca, lå så'kå, a town of Spain, province and 19 miles S.S.W. of Valladolid. Pop. 3509.

La Selle, lå sêl, a village of France, in Mayenne, 4 miles W. of Craon. Pop. 1460.

Lasellsville, Fulton co., N.Y. See LASSELLSVILLE.

La Serena, a town of Chili. See COQUIMBO.

La Serradilla, lå sêr-rå-deel'yå, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province and N. of Caceres. Pop. 1650.

Las'gird', a fortified village of Persia, province of Khorassan, 15 miles S.W. of Simnan.

Lasheen, la-sheen', a post-office of Scott co., Minn.

Lashley's Cross Roads, N.C. See NEW HILL.

La Sieur, a township of New Madrid co., Mo. P. 2004.

Lask, or **Lask'o,** a town of Poland, province and 48 miles E.S.E. of Kalisz, on the Grabowka. Pop. 4062.

Laskafalu, låsh'kŏh'fŏh'loo', or **Laskafeld,** lås'kå-fêlt', a village of Hungary, 5 miles S.W. of Darda.

Las'kay, a post-village in York co., Ontario, on the East Branch of the Humber River, 2½ miles from King.

Lasko, låsh'ko, a village of Hungary, 9 miles N.E. of Eszek. Pop. 1276.

Las Minas de Rio Tinto, lås mee'nås då ree'o teen'to (*i.e.*, "the mines of the Rio Tinto"), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 36 miles N.E. of Huelva. Pop. 1687. Near it are mines of iron, lead, and copper, which have been worked from a very early period.

Las Nuevitas, lås nwå-vee'tås, or **Nuevitas del Principe,** nwå-vee'tås dêl prin'se-på (or preen'se-på), a town on the N.E. coast of Cuba, 52 miles by rail E. by N. of Puerto Principe, of which it is the port. The harbor is about 15 miles in length by half as much in breadth; its entrance is three-fourths of a mile across. Pop. 2248.

Läsöe, lå'sö'eh, or **Lessöe,** lês'sö-eh, an island of Denmark, in the Cattegat, off the N.E. coast of Jutland. Lat. 57° 18' N.; lon. 11° E. Length, 13 miles.

Las Palmas, lås pål'mås, a city on the N.E. coast of the island of Gran Canaria, formerly capital of the Canary Islands. It is overlooked by two lofty hills, and traversed from E. to W. by the small river Guiniguada. Las Palmas is the largest, most beautiful, and most populous town in the Canaries. The houses are large, with terraced roofs and balconies; and the streets are remarkably neat and beautifully paved. There is a fine alameda in the centre of the city, and three outside the walls. The town has a theatre, the *audiencia* in the buildings formerly occupied by the Inquisition, a cathedral, a gigantic mole, 3 churches and a chapel, 6 convents, 10 hermitages, a general hospital, a hospital for elephantiasis, an orphan asylum, a foundling hospital, a magdalen asylum, an academy of design, an aqueduct, an institute for the higher branches of education, with a rector and 20 professors and masters, a *seminario*, where the classics, theology, and other sciences are taught, and which is resorted to from all the islands, a literary and musical society, boards of commerce and agriculture, and 2 libraries. It has manufactures of hats, delft, woollens, glass, leather, linens, flour, and sailing-tackle; but the principal branches of industry are ship-building, fishing, and navigation, and some trade with the neighboring islands, the West Indies, and Europe. It is also called Puerto de la Luz. Pop. 12,512.

Las Pedroñeras, lås på-dron-yå'rås, a town of Spain, province and 53 miles S.S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 3417.

La Spezia, lå spêd'ze-å, sometimes written **Specia,** a maritime town of Italy, in Liguria, at the head of the Bay of Spezia, an inlet of the Gulf of Genoa, 8½ miles W. of Sarzana, and about 50 miles by rail E.S.E. of Genoa. Pop. 24,127. It is finely situated. The principal edifices are a citadel, an ancient castle of the Visconti, and a great naval arsenal. It has one of the largest and best harbors in Europe, and is an important naval station. Among the chief exports are olive oil, paving-stones, and wine.

Las Pilas, lås pee'lås, a volcano of Nicaragua, N.W. of Leon Lake. Height, 3985 feet.

Lassa, or **H'Lassa,** h'lås'så (*i.e.*, "land of the divine intelligence"), the capital city of Thibet, and residence of the Grand Lama, on an affluent of the San-Poo. Lat. 29° 30' N.; lon. 91° 40' E. Pop. 25,000. It has handsome streets, numerous towers, bazaars, and temples. The great temple of Booddha, also the residence of the Grand Lama, the pontifical sovereign of Thibet and East Asia, is a vast square edifice, covering, with its precincts, many acres, its centre being surmounted by a gilded dome; contiguous to it, on its four sides, are four celebrated monasteries, greatly resorted to by the Chinese and Mongols as schools of the Booddhic religion and philosophy. The interior of the temple is said to be full of idols, treasure, and works of art. The offerings are enormous; and the Lama is said to be the most opulent individual in existence. Lassa is a place of large trade in silk, wool, goats' hair, woollen, cashmere, and linen fabrics, velvets, assafœtida, bezoar, fruits, bullion, and precious stones; its commerce extends to India, China, and many parts of Central Asia, and its lapidaries, workers in metals, and engravers equal the Chinese.

Lassa, Arabia. See LAHSA.

Lassan, lås'sån, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 40 miles S.E. of Stralsund, on the Peene. Pop. 2417.

Lassay, lås'så', a town of France, 10 miles N.N.E. of Mayenne. Pop. 1576.

Las'sellsville, or **Las'ellsville,** a post-village of Fulton co., N.Y., in Ephratah township, 36 miles E. of Utica. It has 2 churches, a nursery, 3 stores, manufactures of carriages and mittens, and 40 dwellings.

Las'sen, a large county in the N.E. part of California, borders on Nevada. It is drained by the Pitt and Susan Rivers. The surface is mountainous, and is diversified by arid plains overgrown with sage, or *artemisia*, and several lakes, among which is Honey Lake. The S. and S.W. part of the county is occupied by mountains of the Sierra Nevada, which are covered with forests of fir and pine. The soil of the valleys is partly fertile, but it comprises extensive plains of barren sand. Barley, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. Silver is found in this county. Capital, Susanville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $936,065. Pop. in 1870, 1327, of whom 1178 were Americans.

Lassen, a township of Tehama co., Col. Pop. 240.

Lassen's Peak, California, a peak of the Sierra Nevada, on the boundary between Plumas and Shasta cos. It is sometimes called Mount Lassen. Its latitude is 40° 28′ N., and its altitude 10,577 feet above the level of the sea. It is of volcanic origin, and is partly composed of lava and trachyte.

Lasseube, lås‵sub′, a market-town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 6 miles E.N.E. of Oloron. Pop. 2541.

Las′siter's Mills, a post-office of Randolph co., N.C.

L'Assomption, lås‵sòɴᵍ‵se-òɴᵍ′, a river of Quebec, takes its rise in rear of Joliette co., and, following a serpentine course of over 100 miles through a mountainous country, discharges itself into the St. Lawrence above the village of Repentigny. It is navigable, and much timber is sent down it. It abounds with fish.

L'Assomption, a county in the W. part of Quebec, bordering on the river St. Lawrence. Area, 158,761 acres. It is watered by the Mascouche, Achigan, and L'Assomption Rivers. Capital, L'Assomption. Pop. 15,473.

L'Assomption, the chief town of L'Assomption co., Quebec, on a peninsula formed by the L'Assomption River, 24 miles N. of Montreal. It contains about 20 stores, a college, and a church. Steamers run daily, in summer, between Montreal and L'Assomption. Pop. 1210.

Las‵soor′, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district of Candeish, 7 miles N.W. of Choprah.

Lass′wade, a village of Scotland, co. and 6 miles S.E. of Edinburgh, with coal- and iron-mines, carpet-works and other factories, and fine villas. Pop. 1258; of parish, 7098.

Last Chance, a post-hamlet of Lucas co., Iowa, in Union township, 6 miles S.E. of Woodburn. It has a church.

Lastobon, a supposed ancient name of LAGOSTA.

Lastocz, låsh′tots‵, a village of Hungary, co. of Zemplin. Pop. 1148.

Lastomer, lås‵to‵mair′, or **Lasztomir**, lås‵to‵meer′, a village of Hungary, on the Laborcz, 3 miles from Nagy-Mihaly. Pop. 1342.

Lastra, lås′trå, or **Gangalandi**, gån-gå-lån′dee, a village of Tuscany, 5 miles W. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop., including Signa, 10,276. It has important manufactures of straw hats.

Lastres, lås′três, a seaport town of Spain, in Asturias, 32 miles E.N.E. of Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay.

Las Vegas, lås vå′gås, a post-village, capital of San Miguel co., New Mexico, on a branch of the Rio Pecos, and on the New Mexico & Southern Railroad, about 48 miles E.S.E. of Santa Fé. It is surrounded by a fertile country, in which limestone and gypsum are found. Two weekly newspapers are published here in English and Spanish. Las Vegas has a bank, 3 churches, and 3 mills. About 3,000,000 pounds of wool are annually exported from this place.

Las‵war′ee, a village of India, province of Delhi, on a stream of the same name, 66 miles N.W. of Agra, memorable for a battle fought in its vicinity in 1803, when the British defeated the troops of Dowlet Row Scindia.

Lasztomir, a town of Hungary. See LASTOMER.

Laszyn, a town of Germany. See LESSEN.

Lata, lå′tå‵, a town of Turkish Armenia, pashalic and 45 miles N.W. of Van.

Latacunga, a town of Ecuador. See TACUNGA.

Latakeea, or **Latakieh**, lå‵ta-kee′a, written also **Ladikia** and **Ladikiyeh**, lå‵de-kee′yeh (anc. *Laodice′a ad Ma′re*), a seaport town of Syria, 70 miles N. of Tripoli, on the Mediterranean, in lat. 35° 30′ N., lon. 35° 48′ E. Pop. about 10,000. It consists of an upper and a lower town, separated by gardens. The lower town, which is the principal resort of the seafaring population, borders on a well-sheltered but shallow harbor, having on its N. side a ruined castle. Here are the custom-house and several large warehouses. The upper town, dilapidated by repeated earthquakes, has narrow and irregular streets, flat-roofed stone houses, several Greek churches and mosques, a Roman triumphal arch, and many remains of the ancient city. Principal exports, tobacco of the finest quality, cotton, wax, scammony, and sponge. Imports, sugar, coffee, spices, cotton twist, printed goods, and woollens.

Latakoo, a town of Africa. See LATTAKOO.

Latcha, or **Latscha**, lå′chå, a lake of Russia, in the S.E. part of the government of Olonets, oval-shaped, 22 miles long from N. to S., and 12 miles broad.

Latch′a, or **Latch′ie**, a post-hamlet of Wood co., O., in Lake township, on the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Toledo. It has a saw-mill and a manufactory of staves and heading.

La Teche, lå tāsh, a post-village of St. Mary's parish, La., on the navigable Bayou Teche, 3 miles N. of Franklin. It has a church, an orphans' home, and a sugar-mill.

Latera, lå-tå′rå, a town of Italy, 14 miles S. of Acquapendente. Pop. 1213.

Laterina, lå-tå-ree′nå, a village of Italy, province of Arezzo, on the Arno, with mineral springs. Pop. 1230.

Laterrière, lå‵têr‵re-air′, or **Grand Brulé**, gròɴᵍ brü‵lå′, a post-village in Chicoutimi co., Quebec, 12 miles S. of Chicoutimi. Pop. 225.

Laterza, lå-têrd′zå, a village of Italy, province of Lecce, 25 miles N.W. of Taranto. Pop. 5318.

Late's Mines, a station in Harrison co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 5 miles E. of Clarksburg.

La Teste-de-Buch, lå têst-deh-büsh, a town of France, Gironde, in the heaths, on the S. side of the Bassin d'Arcachon, and 30 miles S.W. of Bordeaux by railway. It is a sea-bathing place, and has considerable trade, and manufactures of resin, oil of turpentine, &c. Pop. 4596.

La′tham, a post-village of Logan co., Ill., on the Pekin Branch of the Wabash Railroad, 14 miles N.W. of Decatur. It has 2 churches and a graded school.

Latham, a post-office of Webster co., Iowa.

Latham, or **Stephentown Centre**, a village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Stephentown township, 2 miles from Stephentown Station. It has a church, a brush-factory, 4 turning-shops which make brush-handles, a flour-mill, and 35 houses.

Latham, a post-hamlet of Pike co., O., in Mifflin township, about 24 miles S.W. of Chillicothe. It has a church.

Latham, a post-office of Lane co., Oregon, on the Oregon & California Railroad, 21 miles S. of Eugene City.

Latham, a station in Sweetwater co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 101 miles E. of Green River City.

La′tham Island, near the E. coast of Africa, lat. 6° 54′ S., lon. 40° E., is 1000 feet in length. It has afforded guano.

Lat′ham's, a post-office of Beaufort co., N.C.

Latham Store, a post-hamlet of Moniteau co., Mo., 8 miles S. of Clarksburg Station.

La′throp, a post-office of San Joaquin co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, at its junction with the Visalia division, and on the San Joaquin River, 9 miles S. by W. of Stockton, and 58 miles S. of Sacramento.

Lathrop, Delta co., Mich. See CENTREVILLE.

Lathrop, a post-village of Clinton co., Mo., in Lathrop township, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad where it crosses the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad, 36 miles E.S.E. of St. Joseph, and 38 miles N.N.E. of Kansas City. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, and 4 churches. Pop. 523; of the township, 1782.

Lathrop, a post-township of Susquehanna co., Pa., 24 miles N. by W. of Scranton. Pop. of township, 983.

Lathrop, a station on the Corning, Cowanesque & Antrim Railroad, 4 miles S. of Lawrenceville, Pa.

Latiano, lå-te-å′no, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 14 miles S. of Brindisi. Pop. 5953.

Latillé, lå‵tee‵yå′, a town of France, department of Vienne, 12 miles W.N.W. of Poitiers. Pop. 1346.

Lat′imer, a station in Trumbull co., O., on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad where it crosses the Youngstown & Andover Branch of the Lake Shore Railroad, 14 miles E. of Warren, and 20 miles N. of Youngstown.

Lat′imore, a post-township of Adams co., Pa., about 20 miles S.S.W. of Harrisburg. Pop. 1230.

Latimore Creek, of Pennsylvania, enters the Conewago in Adams co.

Latisana, lå-te-så′nå, a town of Italy, 23 miles S.S.W. of Udine. Pop. 4913.

Latium, Italy. See CAMPAGNA DI ROMA.

Lato′na, a post-office of Jasper co., Ill.

Latopolis, the ancient name of ESNEH.

Latorcza, lŏh‵tort′sŏh‵, a river of Hungary, joins the Bodrogh a little above Zemplin. Total course, 90 miles.

La Tortue, lå tor‵tü′, a post-village in Laprairie co., Quebec, 9 miles S.W. of Laprairie. Pop. 100.

La Tour d'Aigues, lå toor daig, a town of France, in Vaucluse, 3 miles N.E. of Pertuis. Pop. 1666.

La Tour d'Auvergne, lå toor dō‵vairñ′, a market-town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 25 miles S.W. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 758.

La Tour de Cordouan, lå toor deh kor‵doo-òɴᵍ′, a light-house at the mouth of the Gironde, on a rock, the remnant of the island of Antros, 60 miles N.N.W. of Bordeaux. The light-house is 207 feet in elevation.

La Tour de France, lå toor deh fròɴss, a village of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, 13 miles W.N.W. of Perpignan. Pop. 1259.

La Tour de Peil, lå tooʀ dẹh pål, a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the N. bank of the Lake of Geneva, 1 mile S.E. of Vevay. Pop. 1212.

La Tour du Pin, lå tooʀ dü pâɴɢ, a village of France, in Isère, 31 miles E.S.E. of Lyons. Pop. 2731. It has coal-mines and manufactures of silk and leather.

La Trappe, lå tråpp, a famous Benedictine convent of France, department of Orne, near Soligny, 6 miles N. of Mortagne. It was founded in 1140, suppressed at the revolution of 1789, but restored to the order in 1815.

La Trinité, the French name of Trinidad.

Latrobe, lạ-trōb′, a post-hamlet of El Dorado co., Cal., on the Sacramento Valley & Placerville Railroad, 38 miles E. of Sacramento.

Latrobe, a post-village of Johnson co., Neb., on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, about 30 miles S.S.E. of Lincoln. It has 2 churches.

Latrobe, a post-office of Athens co., O.

Latrobe, a post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., on Loyalhanna Creek, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the junction of the Ligonier Valley Railroad, 41 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg. It contains 7 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, a paper-mill, a convent, St. Vincent's College, car-works, 2 flour-mills, a machine-shop, &c. Pop. 1127.

Latrobe River, the largest stream in Gipps' Land, Victoria, Australia, rises in the S. ranges of the Baw-Baw Mountains, near lat. 37° 50′ S. It flows first S. through a mountainous country, then E. through a level region, and falls into Lake Wellington. Length, 90 miles.

Latronico, lå-tron′e-ko, a town of Italy, province and 40 miles S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 3177.

Latscha, a lake of Russia. See Latcha.

Lattai, låt′tī, **Latte,** låt′tee, or **Lette,** lĕt′tee, one of the Feejee Islands. Lat. 18° 49′ S.; lon. 174° 35′ W.

Lat‵takoo′, or **Lat‵akoo′,** written also **Litakou,** a populous town of South Africa, Bechuana country. Lat. 27° 10′ S.; lon. 24° 30′ E. Old Lattakoo is 33 miles northeastward. See Mashow.

Lat′ta-Lat′ta Isles, a group in the Malay Archipelago, off the W. coast of Gilolo. Lat. 0° 15′ S.; lon. 178° 33′ W. The largest is 25 miles in circumference.

Latta's, a post-office of Ross co., O. See Lattaville.

Lat′tasburg, a post-village of Chester township, Wayne co., O., about 10 miles N.W. of Wooster. It has 3 churches, 2 hotels, and 2 stores.

Latta's Mills, Ontario. See Plainfield.

Lat′taville, a hamlet of Ross co., O., about 14 miles W. of Chillicothe. Post-office, Latta's.

Lat′tington, a hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., 4 miles from New Hamburg. It has a church.

Latt′ner's, a post-hamlet of Dubuque co., Iowa, in Centre township, 3 miles N. of Peosta Station, and 14 miles W. of Dubuque. It has a church and a woollen-mill.

Lat′ty, a post-office of Des Moines co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 9 miles N. of Burlington.

Latty, a township of Paulding co., O. Pop. 294.

Latzfons, låts′fons, a village of Austria, Tyrol, circle of Botzen. Pop. 1227.

Latzhaza, or **Laczhasa,** låts′hŏh‵sŏh‵, a village of Hungary, 22 miles S.S.W. of Pesth. Pop. 3632.

Latzunas, låt′zoon‵nŏsh‵, a village of Hungary, co. of Temes, 18 miles from Versecz. Pop. 1265.

Laubach, lŏw′båᴋ, a town of Germany, in Hesse, 15 miles E.S.E. of Giessen. Pop. 1724.

Laubach, law′bak, a hamlet in Northampton co., Pa., on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 2 miles N.W. of Catasauqua. It has a union church, also a flour-mill and cement-works.

Lauban, lŏw′bån, or **Lüben,** lü′bẹn, a town of Prussian Silesia, at a railway junction, 40 miles W.S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Queiss. Pop. 10,076, employed in manufactures of woollens, cloth, cotton, bells, linen, and tobacco.

Laubendorf, lŏw′bẹn-doʀf‵, or **Limberg,** lim′bĕʀɢ, a village of Bohemia, 8 miles from Bistrau. Pop. 1420.

Lauch, lōsh, a river of Germany, in Alsace, joins the Ill after a course of about 33 miles.

Laucha, lŏw′ᴋå, a town of Prussian Saxony, 17 miles S.W. of Merseburg, on the Unstrut. Pop. 2236.

Lauchheim, lŏwᴋ′hīme, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Jaxt, on the Jaxt River. Pop. 1226.

Lauchstädt, lŏwᴋ′stĕtt, a town of Prussian Saxony, 8 miles S.S.W. of Halle. Pop. 1897.

Laud, lawd, a post-office of Whitley co., Ind., about 20 miles W. by S. of Fort Wayne.

Lauda, lŏw′då, a walled town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, on the Tauber. Pop. 1338.

Laudeck, Allen co., O. See Landeck.

Laudenbach, lŏw′dẹn-båᴋ‵, a village of Germany, in Baden, circle of Lower Rhine. Pop. 1404.

Laudenbach, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Jaxt, bailiwick of Mergentheim. Pop. 1070.

Lauder, law′dẹr, or **Leader,** lee′dẹr, a river of Scotland, Berwickshire, falls into the Tweed near Melrose.

Lauder, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Berwick, on the Lauder, 23 miles S.E. of Edinburgh. It has a town house, several libraries, and a branch bank. It unites with Haddington, &c., in sending one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 1046.

Lauderdale (*i.e.*, the "dale or valley of the Lauder"), anciently the western district of Berwickshire, gives the title of Earl to the Maitland family, whose spacious and stately castle of Thirlestane adjoins the borough of Lauder.

Lauderdale, law′dẹr-dāle, the most northwestern county of Alabama, borders on Tennessee. Area, about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the navigable Tennessee River, and is drained by Cypress and Shoal Creeks. The surface is hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Limestone underlies part of the soil. This county is connected with market by the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. Capital, Florence. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,442,526. Pop. in 1870, 15,091, of whom 15,002 were Americans.

Lauderdale, a county in the E. part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is intersected by the Chickasawha River, and is also drained by several affluents of the same. The surface is extensively covered with pine forests. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. It is traversed by the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. The Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad connects with the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad at Meridian, the capital of this county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,804,944. Pop. in 1870, 13,462, of whom 13,264 were Americans.

Lauderdale, a county of West Tennessee, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Hatchie River, and on the W. by the Mississippi River, and is also drained by the Forked Deer Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Ripley. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,942,568. Pop. in 1870, 10,838, of whom 10,789 were Americans. It is intersected by the Paducah & Memphis Railroad.

Lauderdale Station, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 18 miles N.E. of Meridian. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill. Pop. about 400.

Laudun, lō‵dŭɴɢ′, a town of France, in Gard, 13 miles N.E. of Uzès, on the Tave. Pop. 1710.

Lauenburg, lŏw′ĕn-bŏŏʀɢ‵, a district of Prussia, formerly a duchy under the King of Denmark, but annexed to Germany at the same time with Sleswick and Holstein. In 1876 it was merged in Sleswick. It is situated between lat. 52° 21′ and 53° 48′ N. and lon. 10° 13′ and 11° 3′ E., bounded N. by Lubeck, E. by Mecklenburg-Schwerin, S. by the Elbe, and W. by Holstein. Area, 453 square miles. Pop. in 1871, 49,546.

Lauenburg, the capital of the above, on the right bank of the Elbe, at the mouth of the Delvenau, and on a railway, 27 miles S.E. of Hamburg. Pop., with suburbs, 4625. It has ruins of a castle, a custom-house, and an extensive transit trade.

Lauenburg, lŏw′ẹn-bŏŏʀɢ‵, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 68 miles E.N.E. of Cöslin, on the right bank of the Leba. Pop. 7165. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, linens, leather, liquors, hats, &c.

Lauf, lŏwf, a town of Bavaria, 10 miles by rail E.N.E. of Nuremberg, on the Pegnitz. Pop. 3298, with manufactures of wire, brass, needles, and plate-glass.

Laufach, lŏw′fåᴋ, a village of Bavaria, 8 miles E.N.E. of Aschaffenburg. Pop. 1031.

Laufen, lŏw′fẹn, a town of Bavaria, on the Salzach, 10 miles N.N.W. of Salzburg. Pop. 2149.

Lauffen, or **Laufen,** a town of Würtemberg, on the Neckar, 6 miles S.S.W. of Heilbronn. Pop. 3418. It has 3 churches, a convent, and a palace.

Lauffen, lŏwf′fẹn (Fr. *Lauffon,* lōf‵fōɴɢ′), a walled town of Switzerland, canton and 33 miles N.N.W. of Bern, on the Birs. Pop. 1226.

Lauffen am Neckar, Würtemberg. See Lauffen.

Lauffenburg, lŏwf′fẹn-bŏŏʀɢ‵, or **Klein Laufenburg,** kline lŏw′fẹn-bŏŏʀɢ‵, a village in the S.E. part of

Baden, on the Rhine, opposite the village of Laufenburg in Switzerland, canton of Aargau, to which it is connected by a wooden bridge just above the cataract of Laufen.

Laugharne, law'harn, a seaport town of Wales, co. and 9 miles S.S.W. of Carmarthen, on the estuary of the Taff and Towy. The town, which is remarkably well built, has the ruins of a castle, and is much resorted to in summer by visitors. Pop. of parish, 1742.

Laughery, lôh'hęr-e, a township of Ripley co., Ind. Pop. 1874.

Laughery Creek, Indiana, runs nearly southward through Ripley co., then northeastward, and forms the boundary between Dearborn and Ohio cos., until it enters the Ohio River 2 or 3 miles below Aurora. It is nearly 75 miles long.

Laughlan (lôʜ'lạn) **Islands,** a group of nine low islets in the South Pacific, E. point in lat. 9° 19′ 3″ S., lon. 153° 48′ 40″ E.

Laughlin, lôʜ'lin, a station on the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad, 3 miles S.E. of Pittsburg, Pa.

Laughlintown, lôʜ'lin-tŏwn, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., about 50 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg. It is at the base of Laurel Hill, which contains coal and iron.

Lauheim, a town of Würtemberg. See LAUPHEIM.

Lauingen, lŏw'ing-ęn, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the Danube, 26 miles N.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 3784. It has a castle, a church with remarkable sculptures, and manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics.

Laujar, Lauxar, lŏw-ʜaʀ', or **Laujar-de-Andarax,** lŏw-ʜaʀ'-dȧ-ȧn-dȧ-rȧʜ', a town of Spain, province and 18 miles N.W. of Almeira, on the S. slope of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 4435.

Laumellum, a town of Italy. See LOMELLO.

Laun, lŏwn, or **Launy,** lŏw'nee, a town of Bohemia, 10 miles N.E. of Saatz, on the Eger. Pop. 3264.

Launceston, lȧns'tọn, a town of England, co. of Cornwall, on the Kensey, 12 miles N.W. of Tavistock, and about 22 miles N.N.W. of Plymouth, to which a railway extends. It is built on a steep hill. The chief buildings are the castle founded by the ancient Cornish princes, and formerly known under the name of Castle Terrible, the old town gates, the ancient church built of granite, the grammar-school, a national school, guild hall, jail, and workhouse. It has also a library and a philosophical society. It sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 3458.

Launceston, capital of the co. of Cornwall, and second town of Tasmania, is situated at the confluence of the North and South Esk Rivers with the Tamar, 28 miles S.E. of George Town. It is thriving, and has important traffic with South Australia and Victoria. The principal buildings are a spacious church, government house, court-house, jail, barracks, public schools, post-office, and bank. Railways extend to Hobart Town and Deloraine. Pop. 10,668.

Launch'ing, a post-village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 7 miles from Georgetown. Pop. 150.

La Union, lȧ oo-nę-ōn', a town of San Salvador, in Central America, on the W. side of the Gulf of Fonseca, about 30 miles W. of Amapala, at the foot of the volcano Conchagua. It has an excellent and spacious port, and a good trade. Pop. 3000.

Launy, a town of Bohemia. See LAUN.

Laupen, lŏw'pęn, a town of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles W.S.W. of Bern, on the Saane.

Lauperswell, lŏw'pęrs-wīle', a village of Switzerland, canton and 14 miles from Bern, near the Emmen. Pop. 2740.

Laupheim, lŏw'fīme, a town of Würtemberg, 12 miles N.N.W. of Biberach. Pop. 4322.

Laur, Jefferson co., Ill. See WILLIAMSBURG.

Laura, law'rạ, a post-village of Miami co., O., in Union township, 8 miles E. of Arcanum. It has 2 churches.

Laura, a post-office of Scott co., Va.

Lauracum, the supposed ancient name of LAYRAC.

Laura Furnace, a post-office of Trigg co., Ky.

Lauraguais, lō'rȧ'gȧ', a small ancient district of France, formerly dependent on Languedoc, and now included in the department of Tarn.

Lauramie, law'rạ-me, a township of Tippecanoe co., Ind. Pop. 2444. It contains Clarkville, Colburn, Concord, and Stockwell.

Lauras, a village of Italy. See LURAS.

Laura (law'rạ) **Town,** a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ark., 4 miles S. of Powhatan, and 6 miles W. of Minturn. It has 2 or 3 churches.

Lauratown, a township of Stokes co., N.C. P. 1117.

Lauraville, law'rạ-vĭl, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., about 7 miles N.N.E. of Baltimore.

Laureana, lŏw-rȧ-ȁ'nȧ (anc. *Borello?*), a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 10 miles E.S.E. of Nicotera. Pop. 5807.

Laurel, law'rẹl, a southeastern county of Kentucky, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Rock Castle River, an affluent of the Cumberland River, which touches the S.W. part of the county, and is partly drained by Laurel Creek. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests. Indian corn, oats, and pork are the staple products. Coal is found here. Capital, London. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 6016, of whom 6009 were Americans.

Laurel, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., on Broad Creek, and on the Delaware Railroad, 90 miles S. of Wilmington, and 6 miles S. of Seaford. It has 3 or 4 churches, an academy, a large flouring-mill, and manufactures of fruit-baskets, crates, &c. Pop. 1080.

Laurel, a post-village of Franklin co., Ind., in Laurel township, on the Whitewater River, and on the Cincinnati & Whitewater Valley Railroad, 11 miles S. of Connersville, and about 32 miles S.S.W. of Richmond. It has 4 churches, a seminary, a foundry, a paper-mill, a flour-mill, and a newspaper office. Pop. 741; of the township, 1942.

Laurel, a post-office of Marshall co., Iowa.

Laurel, a station in Greenup co., Ky., on the Eastern Kentucky Railroad, 9 miles S. of Riverton.

Laurel, formerly **Laurel Factory,** a post-village of Prince George's co., Md., on the South Branch of the Patuxent River, and on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 22 miles S.W. of Baltimore. Here is a cotton-factory, also iron-works. Pop. 1148.

Laurel, a township of Ashe co., N.C. Pop. 456.

Laurel, a post-office of Franklin co., N.C.

Laurel, a post-village of Clermont co., O., 3 miles from the Ohio River, and about 24 miles S.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church and a graded school. Pop. 126.

Laurel, a township of Hocking co., O. Pop. 1343. It contains Gibsonville.

Laurel, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of Coatesville.

Laurel, a post-office of York co., Pa., on the Peach Bottom Railroad, 19 miles S.E. of York.

Laurel Bloom'ery, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Tenn., 20 miles S. of Abingdon, Va. It has a bloomery or manufactory of iron, a saw-mill, &c.

Laurel Bluff, a post-office of Muhlenburg co., Ky.

Laurel Branch, a post-office of Alleghany co., N.C.

Laurel Branch, a post-office of Monroe co., W. Va.

Laurel Creek, a station in San Mateo co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 23 miles S.S.E. of San Francisco.

Laurel Creek, a post-office of Clay co., Ky.

Laurel Creek, a mountainous township of Watauga co., N.C. Post-office, Beech Creek. Pop. 585.

Laurel Dale, a post-office of Mineral co., W. Va.

Laurel Fork, a post-office of Buncombe co., N.C.

Laurel Fork, a post-office of Carroll co., Va.

Laurel Gap, a post-office of Greene co., Tenn.

Laurel Grove, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Md.

Laurel Grove, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va., 16 miles E. of Danville. It has a church, a machine-shop, a foundry, &c.

Laurel Hill, a village of Fulton co., Ill., in Farmers township, on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 4½ miles N. of Vermont. Here is Table Grove Post-Office. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of flour, carriages, and ploughs.

Laurel Hill, a hamlet of Johnson co., Ky., 22 miles S. of Willard. It has a church.

Laurel Hill, a station in West Feliciana parish, La., on the West Feliciana Railroad, 13 miles N. of Bayou Sara.

Laurel Hill, a post-office of Neshoba co., Miss.

Laurel Hill, a village in Newtown township, Queens co., N.Y., on the Flushing & North Side Railroad, 2 miles E. of Hunter's Point, and on the navigable Newtown Creek. It has a church, large chemical works, a white-plaster factory, marble-works, and extensive docks on the creek. Street-railways connect it with Brooklyn.

Laurel Hill, a township of Lincoln co., N.C. Pop. 430.

Laurel Hill, a post-hamlet of Richmond co., N.C., in Laurel Hill township, on the Carolina Central Railroad, 100 miles W.N.W. of Wilmington. Pop. of the township, 2127.

Laurel Hill, Pennsylvania, a long mountain-ridge which forms the boundary between Somerset co. on the E. or S.E. and the counties of Fayette and Westmoreland on the other side. It extends northward into Cambria co. and southward into West Virginia. The part which is in the latter state is called Chestnut Ridge. Coal is found in or near this ridge.

Laurel Hill, a beautiful cemetery, situated within the chartered limits of the city of Philadelphia, on the left bank of the Schuylkill, 3½ miles N.W. of Independence Hall. It has an undulating surface, elevated from 80 to 100 feet above the river, which greatly contributes to its beauty, and its grounds are tastefully ornamented with winding paths, groups of trees, shrubbery, and flowers. Many elegant monuments have been erected here, and the chapel is a fine Gothic building within the enclosure.

Laurel Hill, a post-office of De Kalb co., Tenn.

Laurel Hill, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va., 3 miles from Verona Station.

Laurel Hill Creek, Pennsylvania, runs southward in Somerset co., and enters the Youghiogheny River at Confluence Railroad Station.

Laurel Iron-Works, a post-village of Monongalia co., W. Va., on Cheat River, 16 miles E. of Morgantown. It has manufactures of iron, nails, &c.

Laurel Junction, a post-village of Ritchie co., W.Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at its junction with the Laurel Fork & Sandhill Railroad, 20 miles E. by S. of Parkersburg.

Laurell, a township of Madison co., N.C. Pop. 992.

Laurel Mills, a post-hamlet of Rappahannock co., Va., 16 miles N.N.W. of Culpeper. It has a flour-mill.

Laurel Point, a post-hamlet of Monongalia co., W. Va., 14 miles N.E. of Fairmont. It has a church.

Laurel Ridge, Pennsylvania. See CHESTNUT RIDGE.

Laurel Ridge, a village of Burrillville township, Providence co., R.I. Pop. 277.

Laurel Run, a station on the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Connellsville, Pa.

Laurel Run, a station in Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Ashley.

Laurel Springs, a post-hamlet of Ashe co., N.C., 40 miles S. of Marion, Va.

Laurelton, law′ręl-tǫn, a post-village of Union co., Pa., in Hartley township, 18 miles W. of Lewisburg, and 1 mile N. of Laurelton Station, which is on the Lewisburg Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad, 17 miles W. of Lewisburg. It has 3 churches, 2 grist-mills, 2 tanneries, a foundry, a coach-factory, and several stores. Pop. about 300.

Laurelville, law′rȩl-vĭl, a hamlet of Hocking co., O., in Perry township, at the mouth of Laurel Creek, 1 mile from Adelphi, and 10 miles E. of Kingston Station. It has a church, a flour-mill, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 100.

Laurelville, a hamlet of Tyrone township, Blair co., Pa., 10 miles N.E. of Altoona.

Laurelville, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., 2½ miles from Mount Pleasant, and about 36 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. It has a tannery, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Lau′rence-Kirk, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, 10 miles by rail N. of Montrose. Pop. 1531, employed in linen-weaving and in manufacture of snuff-boxes.

Laurens, law′ręnz, a county in the S. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is intersected by the Oconee River, and is also drained by the Palmetto Creek. The surface is undulating, and mostly covered with forests of oak, hickory, pine, &c. The soil is partly sandy. Cotton, Indian corn, lumber, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Dublin. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,244,372. Pop. in 1870, 7834, of whom 7820 were Americans.

Laurens, a county in the N.W. part of South Carolina, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Ennoree River, and on the S.W. by the Saluda, and is partly drained by Reedy River. The surface is hilly or undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Laurensville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,504,017. Pop. in 1870, 22,536, of whom 22,458 were Americans.

Laurens, a post-village in Laurens township, Otsego co., N.Y., on Otego Creek, 9 miles N. of Oneonta, and about 75 miles W. by S. of Albany. It has 3 churches, a union school, a flour-mill, a cotton-factory, tannery, &c. The township contains 6 churches, and has a pop. of 1874.

Laurens, a township of Laurens co., S.C. It contains Laurens Court-House. Pop. 4289.

Laurens Court-House, or **Laurensville,** a post-village, capital of Laurens co., S.C., about 75 miles W.N.W. of Columbia. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, and a female college. Pop. about 500.

Laurens Hill, a post-office of Laurens co., Ga., about 40 miles S.E. of Macon.

Laurentian (law-ren′she-ạn) **Mountains,** or **Laurentides,** a range of mountains of Canada, extending from Labrador to the Arctic Ocean, a distance of about 3500 miles. It forms the watershed separating the tributaries of the St. Lawrence from those of Hudson's Bay, but beyond the basin of the St. Lawrence it is traversed by two affluents of Hudson's Bay, the Saskatchewan and the Churchill, while still farther on it becomes the limit of the Hudson's Bay rivers, dividing their sources and those of the Back and other streams for 800 miles from the tributaries of the Mackenzie. The general elevation of the Laurentian range is from 1500 to 1600 feet; some peaks about the Saguenay attain a height of 4000 feet. They are in general thickly clothed with wood, the prevailing trees on the summits being evergreens, while hardwood sometimes abounds on the lower elevations and in the valleys. The valleys are in general not very wide, and many of them hold ponds and lakes. The number of these sheets of water, great and small, is one of the most remarkable features of the region. The rocks are of extremely remote geologic era.

Laurenzana, lŏw-rĕn-zâ′nâ, a town of Italy, province and 15 miles S.S.E. of Potenza. It has a good trade, though scarcely accessible except by mule-trains. Pop. 6965.

Lauria, lŏw′re-â, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 7 miles S.S.E. of Lagonegro. Pop. 10,696. It consists of an upper and a lower town, and has manufactures of coarse linen.

Lauriacum, the ancient name of LORRIS and ENNS.

Lauricocha, lŏw′re-ko′châ, a lake of Peru, on the E. slope of the Andes. Lat. 10° 15′ S.; lon. 76° 10′ W. Length, from N.N.E. to S.S.W., about 12 miles; breadth, not more than 3 miles. It is the source of the Marañon.

Laurière, lō′re-ain′, a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, 23 miles N.N.E. of Limoges. Pop. 1441.

Laurin, law′rin, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Montana, on the Ruby River, 12 miles from Virginia City. It has a church and a store.

Laurinburg, law′rin-burg, a post-village of Richmond co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 95 miles W.N.W. of Wilmington. It has 2 churches, and some machine-shops of the railroad. Pop. about 600.

Laurino, lŏw-ree′no, a town of Italy, in Salerno, on the Calore, 11 miles W.S.W. of Diano. Pop. 2460.

Laurisheim, a town of Germany. See LORSCH.

Lau′riston, or **Law′erston,** a village of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 1½ miles E. of Falkirk. Pop. 1310.

Laurito, lŏw-ree′to, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 9 miles S.E. of Vallo. Pop. 1461.

Laurium, law′rȩ-ŭm or law-rī′ụm (Gr. *Λαύριον, Λαύρειον*, modern Gr. pron. lâv′rȩ-on), a promontory and hill-range forming the S.E. portion of Attica, in Greece. The ancient silver- and lead-mines of Laurium were very important, and their scoriæ and refuse ores are still smelted. The mines are connected with the port of Ergasteria by a railway 7 miles long. Pop. of commune, 3700.

Lauro, lŏw′ro, a village of Italy, province of Avellino, 6 miles S.E. of Nola. Pop. 2527.

Laurona, a supposed ancient name of LIRIA.

Lau′rot′, or **Little Poolo Laut Islands,** a group of islands in the Malay Archipelago, off the S.E. coast of Borneo. Lat. (N. point) 4° 42′ S.; lon. 115° 55′ E.

Laurvig, lŏwʀ′vig′, or **Larvigen,** laʀ′vig-ęn, a seaport town of Norway, on the Skager-Rack, 65 miles by rail S.S.W. of Christiania. Pop. 6317. It has a cannon-foundry, hardware-shops, snuff-factories, and distilleries.

Laury's (law′ręz) **Station,** a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Lehigh River, and on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 9 miles N. by W. of Allentown. It has 2 stores.

Laus, a river of Italy. See LAINO.

Lausanne, lō′zânn′ (It. *Losanna*, lo-sân′nâ; L. *Lausa′nium, Lauso′nium, Lauso′nius*, or *Lausan′na*), a city of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Vaud, half a mile from Ouchy (its port, on the N. shore of the Lake of Geneva), on the S. slope of the Jura Mountains, at a railway junction, 450 feet above the lake, and 32 miles N.E. of Geneva. Pop. 26,520. It stands on elevated ground, and has narrow and ill-paved streets, but some good edifices, including the finest cathedral in Switzerland, a massive castle, a hospital, lunatic asylum, penitentiary, barracks, and theatre. Its educational institutions comprise an academy, a school for the blind, a normal school, a divinity school, military, drawing, and other schools, numerous literary societies, and collections of art and sciences. Manufactures of woollen cloths, paper, leather, and jewelry are carried on. It has good inns, several public baths, libraries, an English chapel, &c., and is distinguished for its good society. Voltaire, Haller, Tissot, and Byron resided here; and here Gibbon wrote the latter half of his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." It is a Catholic bishop's see.

Lausanne, a township of Carbon co., Pa. Pop. 1416.

Lausigk, lŏw'zik, a town of Saxony, 18 miles S.S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 3578. It has manufactures of woollens and linens, mineral baths, and lignite-mines.

Lausitz, Germany. See LUSATIA.

Laus Pompeia, the ancient name of LODI VECCHIO.

Laussonne, lōs'sonn', a village of France, in Haute-Loire, 10 miles S.E. of Le Puy. Pop. 1552.

Laut, an island of the East Indies. See POOLO LAUT. This word is also appended to the names of various Malay islands, as in CERAM LAUT, TIMOR LAUT, &c. In such examples it signifies "seaward."

Lautenbach, lŏw'tẹn-båK', a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, bailiwick of Oberkirch. Pop. 1328.

Lautenburg, lŏw'tẹn-bŏŏRG', **Lidzborg,** lits'boRG, or **Lacborg,** låk'boRG, a town of West Prussia, 50 miles S.E. of Marienwerder. Pop. 3734.

Lautenthal, lŏw'tẹn-tål', a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 5 miles N.N.W. of Clausthal, in the Harz. Pop. 2535.

Lauter, lŏw'tẹr, a river of Rhenish Bavaria, forming in part of its course the boundary between Bavaria and Alsace, joins the Rhine below Lauterburg. Length, 44 miles.

Lauter, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 4 miles N.W. of Schwarzenberg. Pop. 2601.

Lauterbach, lŏw'tẹr-båK', a town of Germany, in Hesse, 14 miles W.N.W. of Fulda, with factories and paper-mills. Pop. 3181.

Lauterbach, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 5 miles N.W. of Zöblitz. Pop. 1436.

Lauterbach, or **Lyderbach,** lee'dẹr-båK', a village of Bohemia, on the Lauczka, 5 miles from Leitomischl.

Lauterbach, a free mining town of Bohemia, 6 miles S. of Elbogen. Pop. 2400.

Lauterberg, lŏw'tẹR-bèRG', a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 14 miles S.E. of Clausthal, with mines of iron and coal. Pop. 3906.

Lauterbrunnen, lŏw'tẹr-brŏŏn'nẹn, or **Lauterbrunn,** lŏw'tẹr-brŏŏn', a village of Switzerland, canton and 33 miles S.E. of Bern. Pop. 1857. See STAUBBACH.

Lauterburg, lŏw'tẹr-bŏŏRG' (anc. *Leu'træ Castrum?* Fr. *Lauterbourg*, lō'têR'booR'), a town of Germany, in Alsace, on the Lauter, near its confluence with the Rhine, 34 miles N.E. of Strasburg. Pop. 1932. It has iron-works and potash-factories.

Lauterecken, lŏw'tẹr-ĕk'kẹn, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, at the junction of the Lauter with the Glan, 17 miles N.W. of Kaiserslautern. Pop. 1215.

Lauven, lŏw'vẹn, a river of Norway, which rises in Mount Harteigen, passing the town of Kongsberg (1 mile above which it forms a magnificent fall), turns almost due S., and falls into the fiord at Laurvig after an indirect course of at least 200 miles. Its mouth forms one of the finest harbors of Norway. In its course it expands into numerous lakes, but none of its affluents are large.

Lauwe, a village of Belgium. See LAWE.

Lauwer Zee, lŏw'wẹr zå, a gulf of the North Sea, in the Netherlands, between Friesland and Groningen, stretching inland N. to S. about 8 miles, and about 6 miles broad.

Lauxar, a town of Spain. See LAUJAR.

Lauzerte, lō'zaiRt', a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 10 miles N.N.E. of Moissac. Pop. 1386.

Lauzet, or **Le Lauzet,** lẹh lō'zå', a village of France, in Basses-Alpes, 25 miles N.N.E. of Digne. Pop. 904.

Lauzon, lō'zòNᵍ', or **St. Joseph de Levis,** sâNᵍ zhō'zef' dẹh lå'vee', a post-village in Levis co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 2 miles from Levis. It has 20 stores, a brewery, a ship-yard, and a large trade in lumber and wood. A steam ferry runs between here and Quebec. Pop. 1847.

Lauzun, lō'zŭNᵍ', a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 16 miles N.E. of Marmande. Pop. 1259.

Lavaca, lå-vå'kå, or **Lavacca,** a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of about 970 square miles. It is intersected by the Lavaca and Navidad Rivers. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and tracts of timber. The soil is mostly fertile. Cattle, cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Hallettsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,519,510. Pop. in 1870, 9168, of whom 8761 were Americans. See PORT LAVACA.

Lavaca Bay, of Texas, is principally included in Calhoun co. It is an arm of Matagorda Bay.

Lavaca River, Texas, drains a large part of Lavaca co., runs southward through Jackson co., and enters Lavaca Bay. This river is about 110 miles long.

Lavadores, lå-vå-Do'rês, a village of Spain, about 14 miles from Pontevedra, on the Cambeses. Pop. 2715.

Lavagna, lå-vån'yå, a town of Italy, 1½ miles by rail S.E. of Chiavari, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 6888. It has great slate-quarries.

Lavagno, lå-vån'yo, a village of Italy, 6 miles E. of Verona. Pop. 2800.

Laval, lå'vål' (L. *Laval'lum, Val'lis Guido'nis?*), a town of France, capital of the department of Mayenne, on the Mayenne, 45 miles E. of Rennes, and 186 miles by railroad W.S.W. of Paris. Pop. 25,110. It is on a steep declivity, enclosed by old walls, and comprises an old quarter, with narrow tortuous streets and overhanging wooden houses, and a new quarter, with wide, regular, well-built streets. Principal buildings, a vast castle, now a prison, a curious Gothic cathedral, 2 hospitals, prefecture, town hall, fine linen-hall, theatre, communal college, and public library. It has important manufactures of linen fabrics, cotton handkerchiefs, calico, paper, oil, flour, bleach- and dye-works, tanneries, marble-works, and a brisk trade in linen and cotton fabrics. It was taken by the English in 1466, but retaken by the French in the following year. It suffered greatly in the Vendean war. It is a bishop's see.

Laval, a county of Quebec. See ISLE JESUS.

Laval, or **Sainte Brigitte de Laval,** sâNt brè'zheet' dẹh lå'vål', a post-village and parish in Montmorency co., Quebec, 19 miles from Quebec. Pop. 763.

La Valetta, a city of Malta. See VALETTA.

Lavalle, lạ-val', a post-village of Sauk co., Wis., in Lavalle township, on the Baraboo River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 60 miles N.W. of Madison. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a steam stave-factory. Pop. of the township, 1153.

La Vallette, lå vå'lĕtt', a village of France, in Var, 4 miles N.E. of Toulon. Pop. 1695.

Lavaltrie, lå'vål'tree', a post-village in Berthier co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 35 miles N.E. of Montreal. Pop. 250.

Lavaltrie, an island in the St. Lawrence, opposite the above village. On it are two light-houses.

Lavamund, lå'vå-mŏŏnt', a market-town of Austria, in Carinthia, on the Drave, 31 miles E. of Klagenfurth.

La Vandola, lå vån-do'lå, the most E. of the Admiralty Islands. Lat. 2° 14′ S.; lon. 148° 10′ E.

Lavansari, lå-vån-så'ree', an island of Russia, Gulf of Finland, 70 miles W. of Cronstadt. Length, 4 miles.

Lavans'ville, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., 4 miles W. of Somerset, and about 54 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches.

Lavant, lå-vånt', a river of Austria, in Carinthia, joins the Drave at Lavamund, after a S. course of 40 miles.

Lav'ant, a river of England, co. of Sussex, enters Chichester harbor after a S.W. course of 10 miles.

Lavant', a post-village in Lanark co., Ontario, 32 miles N.W. of Perth. Near here copper ore is found. Pop. 100.

Lavardac, lå'vaR'dåk', a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, on the Baise, 16 miles W. of Agen. Pop. 1507.

Lavardens, lå'vaR'dòNᵍ', a town of France, in Gers, 8 miles N.N.W. of Auch. Pop. 1060.

Lavaur, lå'vōR' (anc. *Va'rium*), a town of France, in Tarn, on the Agout, 23 miles S.W. of Albi. It has a communal college, manufactures of silk, and nurseries of silkworms, and is an entrepôt for silk goods. In the thirteenth century it was the stronghold of the Albigenses, from whom it was taken in 1211 by Simon de Montfort. Pop. 4937.

La Ve'ga, a post-office of Des Moines co., Iowa.

La Vela, lå vå'lå, or **La Vela de Coro,** lå vå'lå då ko'ro, a seaport town of Venezuela, on the Gulf of Coro, a few miles N.E. of the town of Coro. Lat. 11° 25′ N.; lon. 69° 40′ W. It has a fine custom-house.

Lavelanet, låv'lå'nå', a town of France, in Ariége, 12 miles E. of Foix. Pop. 2792, mostly employed in the manufacture of fine woollens.

Lavello, lå-vĕl'lo (anc. *Label'lum?*), a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 8 miles N.E. of Melfi. Pop. 5769.

La Vendée, a river of France. See VENDÉE.

Lav'ender, or **Mas'tin's Corners,** a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 12½ miles W. of Angus. Pop. 120.

Lav'ender Hill, a post-office of Baltimore co., Md.

Lav'enham, or **Lan'ham,** a town of England, co. of Suffolk, 16 miles W.N.W. of Ipswich, on a railway. Pop. of parish, 1886.

Lavenir, lå'vå'neer', a post-village in Drummond co., Quebec, 11 miles N.W. of Melbourne. Pop. 250.

Laveno, lå-vå'no, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, on Lago Maggiore, 23 miles W.N.W. of Como. Pop. 1452.

Laventie, lå'vòNᵍ'tee', a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 12 miles N.E. of Béthune. Pop. 1200.

La Ventosa, lå vĕn-to'så, a town of Mexico, state of

Oaxaca, on the Pacific (Bay of La Ventosa), at the mouth of the river Tehuantepec, 11 miles S.E. of the town of Tehuantepec. Lat. 16° 11′ 45″ N.; lon. 95° 15′ 40″ W.

Lavenza, a town of Italy. See Avenza.

Lavergne, la-vern′, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tenn., on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Nashville. It has a church.

Laver′nia, a small post-village of Wilson co., Tex., 18 miles S.W. of Seguin. It is in the valley of Cibolo River.

La Veta, lå vå′tå, a post-office and station of Huerfano co., Col., at the Veta Pass, on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 191 miles S. of Denver. It is at an elevation of about 9500 feet, and is the highest railroad station in North America.

La Vil′la, Duval co., Fla., is a suburb of Jacksonville, ¼ mile from Jacksonville Station. It contains the Stanton Normal Institute (colored), 2 brick-yards, a pottery, and some railroad-shops.

Lavin′ia, a post-office of Holt co., Neb.

Lavino, lå-vee′no (anc. *Labin′ius*), a river of Italy, joins the Samoggia. Length, 30 miles.

Lavis, a river of the Tyrol. See Avisio.

Lavis, lå′vis, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, 5 miles by rail N. of Trent. Pop. 2361.

Lavit, lå′vee′, a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 11 miles S.W. of Castel-Sarrasin. Pop. 1547.

Lavoro, Terra di, Italy. See Caserta.

Lavos, lå′voce, a town of Portugal, in Beira, near the Atlantic Ocean and near the mouth of the Mondego River, 24 miles S.W. of Coimbra. Pop. 5824.

Lavras-de-Funil, lå′vrås-då-foo-neel′, a town of Brazil, in Minas-Geraes, 105 miles W.S.W. of Ouro Preto.

Lavriano, låv-re-å′no, a village of Italy, 4 miles from Casal Borgone, on the Po. Pop. 1066.

La Wantzenau, a town of Alsace. See Wanzenau.

Lawe, lå′vẹh, or **Lauwe,** a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Lys, 27 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 2307.

Lawerston, a village of Scotland. See Lauriston.

Law′ler, a post-village of Chickasaw co., Iowa, in Stapleton township, on the Iowa & Dakota Railroad, which connects Fort Atkinson with Charles City, 29 miles E. of the latter. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, and 2 banking-houses. Pop. about 550.

Lawn, a fishing settlement in the district of Burin, Newfoundland, 25 miles S.W. of Burin. Pop. 170.

Lawn′dale, a suburban village in Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 6 miles from Chicago, and within the city limits. It has 3 churches.

Lawndale, a post-village of Logan co., Ill., on the Kickapoo River, and on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 35 miles N.E. of Springfield. It has a church and 2 elevators for grain. Pop. 150.

Lawndale, a post-office and station of Jackson co., Kansas, in Soldier township, on the Kansas Central Railroad, 12 miles W. of Holton.

Lawn Ridge, a post-village of Marshall co., Ill., in La Prairie township, about 22 miles N. of Peoria. It has 2 churches and a graded school.

Lawn Ridge, a post-hamlet of Scotland co., Mo., 7 miles N.E. of Memphis. It has a church.

Lawn Ridge, a post-office of Cedar co., Neb.

Law′rence, a northern county of Alabama, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Tennessee River, here obstructed by the Muscle Shoals, and is partly drained by Sipsey and Town Creeks. The surface is diversified with high ridges and fertile valleys. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. Capital, Moulton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 16,658, of whom 16,610 were Americans.

Lawrence, a county in the N.E. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by Black River, bounded on the E. by Cache River, and also drained by Spring River. The surface is extensively covered with forests. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Cairo & Fulton Railroad. Capital, Powhatan. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,932,093. Pop. in 1870, 5981, of whom 5970 were Americans.

Lawrence, a county in the S.W. part of Dakota, comprises part of the Black Hills. The soil is fertile, and well watered by branches of the Cheyenne River. Gold is found here. Capital, Deadwood.

Lawrence, a southeastern county of Illinois, borders on Indiana. Area, about 350 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Wabash River, and intersected by Embarras River. The surface is undulating or uneven, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad and the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad. Capital, Lawrenceville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,391,080. Pop. in 1870, 12,533, of whom 12,176 were Americans.

Lawrence, a county in the S. part of Indiana, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is intersected by the East Fork of White River, and is also drained by Salt and Indian Creeks. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests of hard timber. The soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Limestone is abundant here. This county is traversed by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad and the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad; and here is the terminus of the Bedford, Springville, Owensburg & Bloomfield Railroad. Capital, Bedford. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 14,628, of whom 14,391 were Americans.

Lawrence, a county in the E. part of Kentucky, borders on West Virginia. Area, about 350 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Big Sandy River, and is intersected by the West Fork of that river. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn and pork are the staple products. Coal is found in this county. Capital, Louisa. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 8497, of whom 8470 were Americans.

Lawrence, a county in the S. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 580 square miles. It is intersected by Pearl River. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of pine, beech, hickory, oak, magnolia, cypress, and other trees. The soil produces cotton, Indian corn, &c. Capital, Monticello. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,917,084. Pop. in 1870, 6720, of whom 6699 were Americans.

Lawrence, a county in the S.W. part of Missouri, has an area of about 625 square miles. It is drained by the head-streams of Sac and Spring Rivers. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. Capital, Mount Vernon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 13,067, of whom 12,829 were Americans.

Lawrence, the most southern county of Ohio, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. and S.W. by the Ohio River, and intersected by Symmes′ Creek. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is moderately fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and grass are the staple products. This county has valuable mines of coal and iron ore, and exports much pig-iron. It is intersected by the Iron Railroad. Capital, Ironton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $11,334,186. Pop. in 1870, 31,380, of whom 28,798 were Americans.

Lawrence, a western county of Pennsylvania, borders on Ohio. Area, about 400 square miles. It is drained by the Beaver River and its branches the Mahoning and Shenango, which unite near the middle of this county. It is also drained by Neshannock and Slippery Rock Creeks. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, and wool are the staple products. This county has mines of bituminous coal and quarries of limestone. It is intersected by the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad and the New Castle & Youngstown Railroad. The New Castle & Franklin Railroad terminates at New Castle, which is the capital of the county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $22,256,500. Pop. in 1870, 27,298, of whom 24,946 were Americans.

Lawrence, a county of Middle Tennessee, borders on Alabama. Area, about 600 square miles. It is drained by Shoal Creek and other creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, cotton, and pork are the staple products. Iron ore and limestone abound here. Capital, Lawrenceburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,250,000. Pop. in 1870, 7601, of whom 7543 were Americans. Among its forest trees are the chestnut, black walnut, hickory, white oak, and yellow poplar.

Lawrence, a station on the Hot Springs Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Hot Springs, Ark.

Lawrence, a township of Lawrence co., Ill. Pop. 1492. It contains Lawrenceville.

Lawrence, a post-village of McHenry co., Ill., in Chemung township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 65 miles N.W. of Chicago. It has a church.

Lawrence, De Kalb co., Ind. See SEDAN.

Lawrence, a post-village of Marion co., Ind., in Lawrence township, on the Cleveland, Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches. Pop. 150; of the township, 2360.

Lawrence, a township of Cloud co., Kansas. Pop. 381. It contains Lawrenceburg.

Lawrence, a handsome city, the capital of Douglas co., Kansas, is situated on the S. bank of the Kansas River, here crossed by a bridge, 38 miles W. by S. of Kansas City, 29 miles E. by S. of Topeka, and 34 miles S.S.W. of Leavenworth. It is on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, the St. Louis, Lawrence & Western Railroad, and the Kansas Midland Railroad, and is the N. terminus of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad. A branch of the Kansas Pacific Railroad extends hence to Leavenworth. It is the seat of the University of Kansas (non-sectarian and open to both sexes), which was organized in 1864, and which has 13 instructors and about 100 students. Lawrence contains a court-house, a conservatory of music, a high school, 2 or 3 national banks, a state bank, a savings-bank, a commercial college, 4 flouring-mills, a foundry, and manufactures of furniture, cigars, wooden-ware, sash, and blinds. The state university is situated on Mount Oread, which commands a beautiful view. Three daily and 5 weekly newspapers are published here. Lawrence was in 1870 the second city of the state in population. It was founded in 1854 by the Massachusetts Aid Society, and was settled by the friends of free labor. Its citizens opposed the pro-slavery party in several violent contests. On the 21st of August, 1863, this place was surprised by Quantrell and a band of guerillas, who massacred about 150 persons and burned about 75 dwellings and many other buildings. Pop. in 1875, 7268; present pop. about 10,000.

Lawrence, a post-office of Plaquemines parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 48 miles below New Orleans.

Lawrence, a city, one of the capitals of Essex co., Mass., on both sides of the Merrimac River, and on the Boston & Maine Railroad, the Lowell & Lawrence Railroad, and the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, 26 miles N. by W. of Boston, and 10 miles N.E. of Lowell. It contains a city hall, a court-house, 21 churches, a high school which cost $80,000, a public library, a music hall, 3 or 4 national banks, 2 savings-banks, a masonic temple, large reservoirs for water-supply, a jail, a city prison, public and Catholic hospitals, a Catholic protectory, a convent, and a house of Augustinians. Two daily and 4 weekly newspapers are published here. Near the middle of the city is a public park of 17 acres. The river, which is here nearly 1000 feet wide, falls 28 feet in the course of half a mile, affording immense water-power, which is employed in cotton-mills and other factories. In 1845–47 the Essex Company constructed a solid granite dam, 900 feet long and 40 feet high, across the river, which, in its natural condition, flowed over a bed of rocks. A canal 1½ miles long and 90 feet wide conducts the water from the dam to the different mills, and on the S. side of the river there is a similar but shorter canal. Here are the Atlantic Cotton-Mills, with a capital of $1,500,000 and 1800 looms, employing 1400 operatives; the Pacific Mills (capital, $2,500,000), which employ about 4000 operatives, and manufacture cotton and worsted goods; the Washington Mills (capital, $1,650,000), employing about 2500 operatives; and the Everett Mills, for cotton and woollen goods, with a capital of $800,000. Lawrence has also the Arlington Woollen-Mills, large paper-mills, and manufactures of steam-engines, boilers, railway-cars, machinery, hardware, carriages, sewing-machines, clothing, hats, belting, &c. The buildings of the Pacific Company are of colossal dimensions and present an imposing appearance. Their principal building is 800 feet long and 6 stories high. They manufacture mousseline-de-laine, calico, shirting, lawn, and alpaca. The Washington Mills produce broadcloth, doeskin, cambric, shawls, and flannel. The assessed value of property for 1875 was $24,117,373. Four bridges cross the river at this place, and the northern part of the city is connected with South Lawrence by a horse-railroad which extends from Methuen to North Andover. All the mills, stores, and private houses are lighted with gas. Lawrence was incorporated as a town in 1847, and as a city in 1853. Pop. in 1860, 17,639; in 1870, 28,921; in 1875, 34,916.

Lawrence, a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., in Lawrence township, on the Paw Paw River, and on the Toledo & South Haven Railroad, 9 miles W. of Paw Paw, and about 26 miles W.S.W. of Kalamazoo. It has a graded school, a newspaper office, 4 churches, a hotel, a grist-mill, 2 saw-mills, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 555; of the township, 1726.

Lawrence, a post-village of Newton co., Miss., on the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad, 60 miles E. of Jackson. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a grist-mill.

Lawrence, a township of Mercer co., N.J. Pop. 2251. It contains Millham, Lawrenceville, and Lawrence Station.

Lawrence, Queens co., N.Y. See ROCKAWAY.

Lawrence, a fertile township of St. Lawrence co., N.Y. Pop. 2641. It contains Lawrenceville, Nicholville, and North Lawrence. Lawrence Station on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad is near North Lawrence, and is 41 miles E. of Ogdensburg.

Lawrence, a post-office of Schuyler co., N.Y.

Lawrence, a station in Elizabeth township, Lawrence co., O., on the Iron Railroad, 10 miles N. of Ironton.

Lawrence, a township of Lawrence co., O. P. 1245.

Lawrence, a township of Stark co., O. Pop. 3366. It contains Canal Fulton and North Lawrence.

Lawrence, a township of Tuscarawas co., O. Pop. 1479. It contains Bolivar and Zoar.

Lawrence, a post-township of Washington co., O., about 8 miles N.E. of Marietta. Pop. 2860.

Lawrence, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. P. 1720.

Lawrence, a township of Tioga co., Pa. Pop. 957. It contains Lawrenceville.

Lawrence, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., at Hills Station on the Chartiers Railroad, 17 miles S.W. of Pittsburg. Pop. 45.

Lawrence, a post-village of Kaufman co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 27 miles E. of Dallas. It has 2 churches, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, a natural park, and a manufactory of farming-implements. Pop. about 800.

Lawrence, a township of Brown co., Wis. Pop. 909.

Lawrence, a post-hamlet of Marquette co., Wis., in Westfield township, about 25 miles N. by W. of Portage City. It has a church.

Lawrence, a station in Sweetwater co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 6 miles E. of Green River City.

Law'renceburg, a city, capital of Dearborn co., Ind., on the Ohio River, and on the Ohio & Mississippi and Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroads, at the S. terminus of the Whitewater Canal, 22 miles below Cincinnati, and 90 miles E.S.E. of Indianapolis. It contains 7 churches, a Catholic academy, 2 high schools, 2 national banks, 2 newspaper offices, a brewery, 3 distilleries, a flour-mill, and several manufactories of furniture. Pop. 3159; of the township, exclusive of the city, 1708.

Lawrenceburg, a post-office of Warren co., Iowa.

Lawrenceburg, a post-office of Cloud co., Kansas.

Lawrenceburg, a post-village, capital of Anderson co., Ky., about 27 miles W. of Lexington, and 12 miles S. of Frankfort. It has a court-house, 3 churches, and a national bank. Pop. 393.

Lawrenceburg, a post-village of Lawrence co., Mo., 24 miles W. of Springfield. It has 2 churches and 3 stores.

Lawrenceburg, Pennsylvania. See PARKER CITY.

Lawrenceburg, a post-village, capital of Lawrence co., Tenn., on Shoal Creek, about 74 miles S.S.W. of Nashville. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a convent, and 2 cotton-factories. Pop. 351.

Lawrence Cove, a post-office of Morgan co., Ala.

Lawrence Creek, of Middlesex co., N.J., falls into the Raritan 3 miles below New Brunswick.

Lawrence Junction, a station in Lawrence co., Pa., on the Lawrence Railroad (Homewood to New Castle), 3 miles S.W. of New Castle, at the junction of the branch to Youngstown, O.

Lawrence Mills, a post-hamlet of Potter co., Pa., in Harrison township, 20 miles W. of Elkland. It has a church, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, &c.

Law'renceport, a hamlet of Lawrence co., Ind., on the East Fork of White River, about 11 miles S.S.E. of Bedford. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Lawrence's, a station in Santa Clara co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of San José.

Lawrence Station, a post-office in Lawrence township, Mercer co., N.J., on the railroad between Trenton and New Brunswick, 6 miles N.E. of Trenton.

Lawrence Station, Queens co., N.Y. See ROCKAWAY.

Law'rence Station, a post-village in Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on the New Brunswick & Canada Railway, 29 miles N. of St. Andrews. Pop. 100.

Law'rencetown, a post-village in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, on the Annapolis River, and on the Windsor & Annapolis Railway, 22 miles N.E. of Annapolis. It has a carding-mill, a saw- and grist-mill, and 7 or 8 stores. Pop. 600. A large quantity of timber is shipped from here.

Law'rencetown, a post-village in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, 14 miles N. by E. of Halifax. Pop. 504.

Lawrenceville, a post-village of Henry co., Ala., about 88 miles S.E. of Montgomery. It has a church and a masonic institute. Pop. about 100.

Lawrenceville, a decayed village of Monroe co., Ark., 80 miles E. by S. of Little Rock.

Lawrenceville, a post-village, capital of Gwinnett co., Ga., 30 miles N.E. of Atlanta. It has a court-house, 3 churches, a masonic institute, and a newspaper office.

Lawrenceville, a post-village, capital of Lawrence co., Ill., in Lawrence township, on the Embarras River, and on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad where it crosses the Paris & Danville Railroad, 9 miles W. of Vincennes, and 139 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo. It has 3 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and a graded school. Pop. 435.

Lawrenceville, a post-village of Dearborn co., Ind., about 32 miles W.N.W. of Cincinnati, O. It has a church.

Lawrenceville, a post-office of Grant co., Ky.

Lawrenceville, a post-village of Mercer co., N.J., in Lawrence township, about 6 miles N.N.E. of Trenton. It has a church, a high school for boys, and a female seminary.

Lawrenceville, a post-village in Lawrence township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on Deer River, about 42 miles E. of Ogdensburg. It has 2 or 3 churches, an academy, a grist-mill, a starch-factory, and a pump-factory. Pop. about 350.

Lawrenceville, a post-office of Clark co., O.

Lawrenceville, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 2 miles E. of Pittsburg, of which city the former borough of Lawrenceville is a part.

Lawrenceville, a village of Chester co., Pa., in East Coventry township, 1 mile from Limerick Station, and 7½ miles N.W. of Phœnixville. It has 2 churches, a woollen-mill, and a grist-mill. Here is Setzler's Store Post-Office.

Lawrenceville, a post-borough in Lawrence township, Tioga co., Pa., on the Tioga River, at the mouth of the Cowanesque, and on the Tioga Railroad (which connects Corning and Blossburg), at the junction of the Cowanesque Valley and the Corning, Cowanesque & Antrim Railroads, 15 miles S.S.W. of Corning, N.Y. It has 3 churches, a foundry, and a lumber-mill. Pop. 478.

Lawrenceville, a post-village, capital of Brunswick co., Va., on a small affluent of the Meherrin River, about 65 miles S. by W. of Richmond. It has a court-house and 2 churches.

Lawrenceville, Lincoln co., Ontario. See VIRGIL.

Lawrenceville, a post-village in Shefford co., Quebec, 21 miles S. of Melbourne. It contains 5 stores and saw- and grist-mills. Pop. 150.

Laws, a township of Williamsburg co., S.C. Pop. 1274.

Law's Hill, a post-office of Marshall co., Miss.

Law'son, a post-office of Clear Creek co., Col.

Lawson, a post-village of Ray co., Mo., in Polk township, on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 48 miles E.S.E. of St. Joseph. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Law'sonham, a post-hamlet of Clarion co., Pa., on Red Bank Creek, and on the eastern extension of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, at its junction with the Sligo Branch, 66 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. It has a saw-mill.

Law'sonville, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., N.C., 3½ miles N.E. of Ruffin Station. It has a church.

Lawsonville, a post-office of Rusk co., Tex.

Laws'ville Centre, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., about 14 miles S. of Binghamton, N.Y. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and several churches near it.

Law'tey, a post-office of Bradford co., Fla., on the Transit Railroad, 66 miles S.S.W. of Fernandina.

Law'ton, a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., in Antwerp township, on the Michigan Central Railroad, at its junction with the Paw Paw Railroad, 16 miles S.W. of Kalamazoo, and 5 miles S. by E. of Paw Paw. It has extensive iron-works of the Michigan Central Iron Company, a blast-furnace, a newspaper office, 3 churches, a union school, and manufactures of machinery, flour, carriages, iron castings, &c. It is surrounded with vineyards and orchards of peaches, pears, and apples. Pop. 1081.

Lawton, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., at Lake Station on the Erie Railroad, 58 miles N.N.W. of New York.

Lawton, a township of Beaufort co., S.C. Pop. 3905.

Law'ton's Bluff, a station in Marshall co., Ky., on the S. bank of the Tennessee River, and on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, 9 miles E.S.E. of Paducah.

Lawton Station, a post-office of Erie co., N.Y., on the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad, 27 miles S. of Buffalo.

Law'tonville, a post-village of Burke co., Ga., on the Central Railroad of Georgia, 48 miles S. of Augusta. It has a high school or seminary.

Lawtonville, a post-village of Hampton co., S.C., 16 miles S.W. of Brunson Station of the Port Royal Railroad, and about 50 miles N. of Savannah, Ga. It has an academy and 2 churches.

Lawur, a territory of India. See LAHOOL.

Law'yers, a post-office of Campbell co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 11 miles S. of Lynchburg.

Law'yersville, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., 2 miles from Cobleskill, and about 40 miles W. of Albany. It has 2 churches.

Laxa, or **Laja,** lȧ'hȧ, a river of Chili, joins the Biobio after a course of nearly 150 miles, during which it forms some lofty cascades.

La Xana, a town of Spain. See LA JANA.

Laxas, or **Lajas,** lȧ'hȧs, a river of Central America, enters the Lake of Nicaragua from the country between it and the Pacific, 16 miles S.E. of Nicaragua.

Laxenburg, lȧx'ẹn-bŏŏrg', a town of Austria, 9 miles by rail S. of Vienna. It is well built, and has an imperial summer palace. Pop. 964.

La Xunquera, a town of Spain. See JUNQUERA.

Lay, lȧ, a river of France, is formed below St. Vincent, and falls into the creek of Arguillon, in the Bay of Biscay. Length, 50 miles.

Laybach, lī'bȧk, a river of Austria, rises S. of Adelsberg, under the name of the Poik, is lost in the Grotto of Adelsberg, and reappears in the Unz; it is again lost, but reappears at Upper Laybach, where it becomes navigable.

Laybach, or **Laibach,** lī'bȧk (Illyrian, *Lublana*, loo-blȧ'nȧ, or *Ljubljana*; anc. *Æmona*), a town of Austria, capital of the duchy of Carniola, in an extensive plain, on both sides of the river of the same name, here crossed by five bridges, 35 miles N.E. of Triest, at a railway junction. Lat. 46° 2′ 27″ N.; lon. 14° 30′ 49″ E. It consists of the town proper, grouped round the castle hill, and of six suburbs, and is, for the most part, indifferently built, with irregular, narrow, and ill-paved streets, but has two rather spacious squares. Its principal buildings are the cathedral of St. Nicholas, with fine pictures, frescoes, and carvings, St. James's church, the church of the Ursuline nunnery, a very handsome structure, St. Peter's church, the Protestant church, the old Gothic town house, the old castle, crowning a height in the centre of the town, and now converted into a state prison and house of correction; the bishop's palace, theatre, barracks, and palace of Count Auersperg. It is the seat of a military governor and of several important courts and public offices, and possesses a museum, a botanical garden, an infirmary, a lunatic asylum, a deaf and dumb institute, a casino, a library, lyceum, in which theology, philosophy, and medicine are taught, a gymnasium, normal, military, and agricultural schools, a school of design, an industrial school, and various benevolent endowments. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen and silk goods; and there are oil-, paper-, and cotton-mills, and a considerable transit trade. Laybach is a place of great antiquity. It makes a considerable figure during the Turkish wars. Its site was at one time very unhealthy, from the morasses around it, but these have been drained. Pop. 22,593.

Layman, lā'mạn, a post-office of Washington co., O.

Laymyethna, lā-me-eth'nạ, a town of British Burmah, district of Bassein. Pop. 5325.

Laynesville, lānz'vĭl, a post-office of Floyd co., Ky.

Laynesville, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Mo., near the Missouri River, 12 miles S.W. of Miami Station. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Laynesville, a post-office of Sequatchie co., Tenn.

Layon, lȧ'yȯng', a river of France, which joins the Loire a little above Chalonnes-sur-Loire. Length, 55 miles.

Layrac, lȧ'rȧk' (anc. *Lauracum?*), a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 5 miles S. of Agen, on the Gers, near its confluence with the Garonne. Pop. 1477.

Layton, lā'tọn, a township of Pottawattamie co., Iowa. Pop. 1003.

Layton, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., in Sandiston township, 7 miles N.W. of Branchville Station. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Layton Corners, a post-office of Saginaw co., Mich.

Layto'nia, a post-office of Brazoria co., Tex.

Layton's, lā'tọnz, a post-hamlet of Essex co., Va., on the Rappahannock River, 25 miles E. of Milford Station. Here is a steamboat-landing.

Layton's Station, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., in Perry township, on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, 45 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches.

Laytonville, lā'tọn-vĭl, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., about 32 miles W. by S. of Baltimore. It has a church. Pop. about 150.

Lazaret'to, a post-office of Delaware co., Pa., on the Delaware River, 12 miles below Philadelphia, and on the Philadelphia & Chester Railroad. Here is a large quarantine building on Tinicum Island.

Lazaroff, låz'ạ-rŏff', a small island in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. of E. end, 14° 53′ 30″ S.; lon. 148° 39′ 30″ W.

La'zer Creek, of Georgia, flows into Flint River in Talbot co., a few miles N.E. of Talbotton.

La'zette', a post-office of Cowley co., Kansas.

Lazise, låd-zee'så, or **Lacise,** lå-chee'så, a town of Italy, 13 miles W.N.W. of Verona, on the E. shore of Lake Garda. Pop. 2963.

Lazistan, lå-zis-tån', a district of Asia Minor, near the S.E. angle of the Black Sea. In 1878 a portion of it passed (with Batoom, its chief port) from Turkish to Russian sway. Its people, called Lazians, or Laz (anc. *Lazi*), speak a language regarded as of an Indo-European stem, and were once Christians, but are now Mohammedans.

La Zubia, lå thoo'ʙe-å, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 3 miles S. of Granada. Pop. 2632.

Lé, a city of Central Asia. See Leh.

Lea, lee, a river of England, rises in the co. of Bedford, near Luton, and joins the Thames at Blackwall, after a course of 40 miles.

Leaburg, lee'burg, a post-office of Lane co., Oregon.

Leachburg, a post-office of Johnston co., N.C.

Leachtown, leech'tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Wood co., W. Va., 4 miles S. of Kanawha Falls.

Leachville, leech'vĭl, a village of Osage co., Mo., on the Gasconade River, 22 miles S. of Chamois. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Here is Cooper's Hill Post-Office.

Leacock, lee'kŏk, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in Leacock township, about 7 miles E.N.E. of Lancaster, and 54 miles W. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches and a machine-shop. Pop. of the township, 1906.

Lead City, a post-office of Lawrence co., Dakota.

Leader, a river of Scotland. See Lauder.

Lead Hill, a post-village of Boone co., Ark., 5 miles from Dubuque steamboat-landing, on White River. It has several churches and a flour-mill.

Lead'hills, a village of Scotland, co. and 18 miles S. of Lanark, in a bleak district. Elevation, 1300 feet. Pop. 1033, employed in some of the richest lead-mines in Scotland, yielding from 700 to 800 tons yearly.

Leading (leed'ing) **Creek,** Meigs co., O., runs southeastward, and enters the Ohio River about 5 miles below Pomeroy.

Leading Creek, a post-office of Lewis co., W. Va.

Leading Tickles, a narrow passage, 5 miles in length, in the district of Twillingate and Fogo, Newfoundland, 32 miles from Tilt Cove. Its banks are settled by fishermen.

Lead Mine, a post-office of Dallas co., Mo.

Lead Mine, a post-office of Tucker co., W. Va., about 36 miles S.W. of Piedmont.

Lead Mines, a post-office of Henry co., Ky., about 50 miles E. by N. of Louisville.

Leadsville, or **Leedsville,** leedz'vĭl, a post-village of Randolph co., W. Va., on Leading Creek, 34 miles S. of Webster Court-House. It has 2 churches.

Leadvale, lĕd'vāl, a post-office and station of Jefferson co., Tenn., on the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap & Charleston Railroad, 12 miles S.E. of Morristown.

Leadville, lĕd'vĭl, a mining town of Lake co., Col., about 88 miles S.W. of Pine Grove Station. It has 2 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and 2 smelting-furnaces. Lead, gold, and silver are mined here. Altitude, about 9000 feet. Pop. estimated at 4500.

Leaf, a post-office of Greene co., Miss.

Leaf Mountain, a post-hamlet and township of Otter Tail co., Minn., 28 miles N. of Alexandria. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. 159.

Leaf River, Minnesota, rises in Otter Tail co., runs eastward, and enters the Crow Wing River in the S.E. part of Wadena co. It is nearly 60 miles long.

Leaf River, Mississippi, drains part of Smith co., runs southward in Jones co. and southeastward through Perry co., and unites with the Chickasawha River in the S. part of Greene co. to form the Pascagoula. The length of the Leaf River is estimated at 200 miles. It traverses a sandy country extensively covered with pine forests.

Leaf River, a township of Ogle co., Ill. Pop. 1057.

Leaf River, a village of Perry co., Miss., 10 miles S.E. of Augusta, and near a stream of the same name. Pop. 720.

Leaf Valley, a post-township of Douglas co., Minn. Pop. 341.

Leake, leek, a county in the central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Pearl River, and also drained by the Young Warrior River. The surface is extensively covered with forests. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staples. Capital, Carthage. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,299,698. Pop. in 1870, 8496, of whom 8466 were Americans.

Leakesville, leeks'vĭl, a post-village, capital of Greene co., Miss., on Chickasawha River, 44 miles N.N.W. of Mobile.

Leaksville, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.C., in Leaksville township, on the Dan River, 25 miles S.W. of Danville, Va. It has 3 churches, an academy, a cotton-factory, and 3 tobacco-factories. Pop. of the township, 2031.

Leaksville, a post-office of Page co., Va.

Lea'man (or **Lemon**) **Place,** a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 12 miles E. of Lancaster. A branch railroad extends from this place to Strasburg. It has 2 flour-mills.

Leamington, lĕm'ing-tọn, or **Leamington-Priors,** a town and watering-place of England, co. and 2½ miles E. of Warwick. It is pleasantly situated on the Leam, an affluent of the Avon, and it is one of the handsomest towns in England. It has a museum, picture-gallery, beautiful public gardens, 3 banks, 2 newspapers, and several splendid hotels. The waters from the springs are saline, sulphurous, and chalybeate. Pop. 20,910.

Leamington, lem'ing-tọn, a post-village in Essex co., Ontario, on Lake Erie, 37 miles S.E. of Windsor. Steamers run from here to Detroit and Windsor. It has a large trade in lumber, country produce, and tobacco, and contains grist- and saw-mills, a foundry, 8 stores, and 3 hotels. Pop. 200.

Leamon (lee'mọn) **Corner,** a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ind., about 27 miles E. by N. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches.

Leang, a city of China. See Liang-Choo.

Leao-Tong, lå-å'o- (or lå-ŏw'-) tong, **Mookden** or **Moukden,** mook'dĕn, or **Shing-King,** a province of the Chinese Empire, in Manchooria, consisting partly of a large peninsula in the Yellow Sea, between the Gulf of Leao-Tong and that of Corea. Area, 37,269 square miles. It is in general a fertile region, with a pleasant climate. Capital, Mookden. Pop. 2,187,286.

Leao-Tong, a Chinese name for Manchooria.

Leao-Tong Gulf, an inlet of the Yellow Sea, is 150 miles long and from 70 to 120 miles broad.

Leao-Yang, lå-å'o-yång', a city of Manchooria, province of Leao-Tong, in lat. 41° 18′ N., lon. 123° 10′ E. Much of the area within the walls is occupied by market-gardens, but in the city are many large and excellent shops, and a good amount of trade is transacted. Pop. 80,000.

Leary's, le'ạr-iz, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 23 miles W. by S. of Albany. It has 2 churches and 6 business-houses.

Leasburg, leez'burg, a post-village of Crawford co., Mo., on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 83 miles S.W. of St. Louis. It has a church. Pop. about 150.

Leasburg, a post-village of Caswell co., N.C., about 56 miles N.W. of Raleigh. It has a church. Pop. of Leasburg township, 1461.

Leasdale, leez'dāl, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Chartiers Railroad, 1½ miles S. of Mansfield, and 10 miles W. by S. of Pittsburg.

Lea's (leez) **Fer'ry,** a post-office of Dallas co., Ark., on the Saline River, 25 miles S.W. of Pine Bluff.

Leaskdale, leesk'dāl, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, 10 miles N. of Uxbridge. It contains several saw- and grist-mills and 3 stores. Pop. 100.

Leasuresville, le-zūrz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa., 3 miles from Sarver Station, and about 26 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburg. It has a church.

Leath'erhead, a town of England, in Surrey, on the Mole, 4 miles by rail W. of Epsom. Pop. of parish, 2455.

Leather's Store, a post-office of Anderson co., Ky.

Leath'ersville, a post-office of Lincoln co., Ga.

Leath'erwood, a small post-village of Clarion co., Pa., on the Low Grade Branch of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 79 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. It has a tannery and a mill.

Leatherwood, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Va., 30 miles N.W. of Danville. It has 2 churches and a tobacco-factory. Tobacco of superior quality grows here.

Leatherwood, a post-office of Webster co., W. Va.

Leathes Water, a lake of England. See Thirlmere.

Leau, lō (Fl. *Leeuw*, or *Zont-Leeuw*, zont lå'ŭv), a village of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Little Geete, 33 miles E. of Brussels. Pop. of commune, 4473.

Leav′enston, a post-office of Chippewa co., Wis.

Leavenworth, lĕv′ẹn-wọrth, a county in the N.E. part of Kansas, borders on Missouri. Area, about 450 square miles. It is partly bounded on the E. by the Missouri River, and is intersected by the Stranger River, an affluent of the Kansas River, which forms the southern boundary of this county. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and tracts of timber. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, oats, hay, pork, and cattle are the staple products. Among its forest trees are the cottonwood, hickory, oak, and walnut. Limestone underlies a part of the soil. This county (which is the most populous in the state) is intersected by three railroads,—the Kansas Central, the Kansas Pacific, and the Missouri Pacific. Capital, Leavenworth. Valuation of real and personal estate, $23,476,311. Pop. in 1870, 32,444, of whom 25,529 were Americans; in 1875, 27,698; in 1878, 28,544.

Leavenworth, a post-village, capital of Crawford co., Ind., in Jennings township, on the Ohio River, about 58 miles below Louisville, and 30 miles by land W. by S. of New Albany. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and manufactures of furniture, &c. Pop. 567. Five miles from this place is the remarkable Wyandotte cave.

Leavenworth, the most populous city of Kansas, and the capital of Leavenworth co., is beautifully situated on the W. bank of the Missouri River, about 38 miles above Kansas City, and 296 miles below Omaha. By railroad it is 309 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis, 34 miles N.N.E. of Lawrence, and 25 miles N.W. of Kansas City. Lat. 39° 19′ N.; lon. 94° 58′ W. A stratum of fine limestone which crops out here protects the city against the encroachments of the rapid river, and affords good landings. The plan of the city is regular and rectangular; the direction of the streets is N. and S. or E. and W. The principal streets are macadamized and lighted with gas. Leavenworth contains a court-house, 24 churches (viz., 3 Baptist, 2 Catholic, 1 Christian, 3 Congregational, 2 Episcopal, 1 Evangelical Association, 1 Cumberland Presbyterian, 1 Friends, 1 German Lutheran, 1 Jewish, 5 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, and 1 United Presbyterian), a high school, the Leavenworth State Normal School, founded in 1870, a Catholic academy, orphanage, and hospital, 2 national banks, 2 savings-banks, 2 theatres, several public halls, 3 book-binderies, 5 breweries, 19 cigar-factories, 2 machine-shops, 2 steam flouring-mills, 2 steam saw-mills, 2 foundries, 4 manufactories of bricks, 2 of soap, 2 of furniture, manufactures of engines, machinery, stoves, &c., and printing-offices which issue 3 or 4 daily and 3 weekly newspapers, also 4 monthly papers devoted to agriculture, education, temperance, &c. This city is the E. terminus of the Kansas Central Railroad, and is on the Leavenworth Railroad, leased as a branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The Leavenworth & Northwestern Railroad extends hence to Atchison. The Leavenworth Branch of the Kansas Pacific Railroad connects it with Lawrence, and the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad is on the opposite bank of the river. Leavenworth is one of the termini of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, which here crosses the Missouri River on a fine new iron bridge which cost about $1,000,000. Pop. in 1860, 7429; in 1870, 17,873; in 1878, 15,559.

Leavenworth, a post-office or hamlet of Brown co., Minn., on the Big Cottonwood River, in Leavenworth township, 44 miles W. of Mankato. Pop. of township, 551.

Leavenworth Junction, a station in Douglas co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 2 miles E. by N. of Lawrence, at the junction of the Leavenworth Branch. Another Leavenworth Junction is in Leavenworth co., 4 miles S. of Leavenworth, at the junction of the Missouri River Railroad and the Leavenworth Branch of the Kansas Pacific.

Leavitt, lĕv′it, a township of Oceana co., Mich. P. 289.

Leavittsburg, lĕv′its-burg, a post-village of Trumbull co., O., on the Mahoning River, and on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at the junction of two divisions of that road, 3 miles W. of Warren, and 49 miles E.S.E. of Cleveland. It has manufactures of flour and lumber, and is an important station of the railroad.

Leavittsville, lĕv′its-vĭl, a post-office of Carroll co., O.

Leba, lå′bå, a river, lake, and town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, the river entering the lake, and the town on the channel connecting this with the Baltic, 30 miles N.E. of Stolpe. Pop. about 1400.

Lebadea, a town of Greece. See Levadia.

Lebanon, lĕb′ạ-non (L. *Lib′anus*; Ger. *Libanon*, le′-bå-non; Fr. *Liban*, lee′bôɴɢ′; Heb. *Lebanon*; "the white mountain"), a mountain-chain of Syria, extending from the vicinity of Antioch, 24 miles distant from the Mediterranean, S. to near Sidon. Its culminating point, Jebel-Makmel, rises to nearly 12,000 feet; and near this is a grove of several hundred cedars. The whole range is composed of a whitish limestone (whence its name), and abounds with cultivated grounds and villages, inhabited by a race of hardy mountaineers. East of it is another range, nearly parallel to it, named Anti-Libanus, or Anti-Lebanon, and between the ranges is the valley of Cœle-Syria.

Leb′anon, a county in the S.E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Swatara River, and also drained by the Little Swatara and Tulpehocken Creek. The surface is mostly a valley of limestone formation, bounded on the N.W. by the Kittatinny Mountain, and on the S.E. by South Mountain. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products, and pig-iron is the chief article of export. Copper is found in this county, which has also mines of good iron ore, Silurian limestone, and marble. It is intersected by the Union Canal and 3 branches of the Reading Railroad, namely, the Lebanon Valley, the Lebanon & Tremont, and the Schuylkill & Susquehanna. Capital, Lebanon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $33,713,719. Pop. in 1870, 34,096, of whom 33,341 were Americans.

Lebanon, a post-village, capital of De Kalb co., Ala., is in the fertile valley of Wills Creek, on or near the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, about 60 miles S.S.W. of Chattanooga.

Lebanon, a post-village of New London co., Conn., in Lebanon township, 2 miles W. of Lebanon Station on the New London Northern Railroad, which is 6 miles S. of Willimantic, and 27 miles E.S.E. of Hartford. It has some manufactures of wool, &c. Pop. of the township, 2211.

Lebanon, a post-village of Kent co., Del., 4 miles E. of Wyoming Station, and about 50 miles S. of Wilmington. It has a church and a canning-factory.

Lebanon, a post-town of St. Clair co., Ill., in Lebanon township, on Silver Creek, and on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 23 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo., and 11 miles N.E. of Belleville. It is the seat of McKendree College (Methodist Episcopal), which was organized in 1828 and has 7 instructors, about 100 students, and a library of 10,000 volumes. Lebanon has 8 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, 2 flouring-mills, a brewery, a distillery, a planing-mill, and a manufactory of farm-implements. Pop. 2117; of the township, 3952.

Lebanon, a post-village, capital of Boone co., Ind., in Centre township, on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 35 miles S.E. of Lafayette, and 28 miles N.W. of Indianapolis. Pop. 1572. It contains 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a national bank, 1 other bank, 2 flouring-mills, 2 planing-mills, and several other factories.

Lebanon, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co., Iowa, in Chequest township, about 30 miles S.E. of Ottumwa. It has 2 churches.

Lebanon, a post-office of Smith co., Kansas.

Lebanon, a post-village, capital of Marion co., Ky., is on a branch of the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, 67 miles S.S.E. of Louisville, and about 58 miles S.W. of Lexington. It contains a court-house, 2 national banks, 2 or 3 newspaper offices, a high school, 2 Catholic academies, the Lebanon Baptist Female College, 6 churches, 2 distilleries, a tannery, a flour-mill, and manufactures of furniture, sash, &c. Pop. 1925.

Lebanon, a post-hamlet of York co., Me., in Lebanon township, about 28 miles W. by S. of Biddeford, bounded on the W. by the Salmon River, and intersected by the Portland & Rochester Railroad. Pop. of the township, 1953.

Lebanon, a township of Clinton co., Mich. Pop. 1129.

Lebanon, a township of Dakota co., Minn. Pop. 241.

Lebanon, a township of Cooper co., Mo. Pop. 3316.

Lebanon, a post-village, capital of Laclede co., Mo., in Lebanon township, on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, 186 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis, and 56 miles N.E. of Springfield. It has a bank, a high school, 6 churches, and 3 newspaper offices. Pop. 1090; of the township, 3358.

Lebanon, a post-office of Red Willow co., Neb.

Lebanon, a post-village of Lebanon township, Grafton co., N.H., on the Mascoma River, about 4 miles from its mouth, and on the Northern Railroad of New Hampshire, 65 miles N.W. of Concord. It has 4 or 5 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, and a high school. The township, which is bounded on the W. by the Connecticut River, contains a village named West Lebanon, and has manufactures of farm-implements, machinery, furniture, &c. Pop. of township, 3094.

Lebanon, a post-village of Clinton township, Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 38 miles W. of Elizabeth. It has 2 churches.

Lebanon, a township of Hunterdon co., N.J. P. 3561.

Lebanon, a post-hamlet of Lebanon township, Madison co., N.Y., on the Syracuse & Chenango Railroad, 38 miles S.E. of Syracuse. It has a church, a cheese-factory, a tannery, and 25 houses. The township is drained by the Chenango River, and traversed by the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad. Pop. of the township, 1475.

Lebanon, a post-office of Columbus co., N.C.

Lebanon, a township of Meigs co., O., on the Ohio River. Pop. 1823.

Lebanon, a small village of Miami co., O., about 20 miles N.W. of Dayton.

Lebanon, a village of Monroe co., O., about 18 miles N.N.E. of Marietta. Pop. 124. Here is Masterton Post-Office.

Lebanon, a post-village, capital of Warren co., O., in Turtle Creek township, about 32 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati, and 22 miles S. of Dayton. It contains 9 churches, a graded school, a normal school, a national bank, a town hall, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 2749.

Lebanon, a post-village of Linn co., Oregon, on the South Fork of the Santiam River, 14 miles S.E. of Albany. It has 2 churches, an academy, a flour-mill, and a sash-factory. Pop. about 300.

Lebanon, a post-borough, capital of Lebanon co., Pa., is pleasantly situated in a fertile limestone valley, 28 miles W. of Reading, 26 miles E. by N. of Harrisburg, and 86 miles W.N.W. of Philadelphia. It is on the Union Canal and the Lebanon Valley Railroad, at its junction with the Lebanon & Pine Grove Railroad, and is the N. terminus of the Cornwall Railroad. It contains 13 churches, a court-house, 2 or 3 national banks, 2 savings-banks, a Catholic academy, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 4 weekly newspapers, 1 of which is in German. Lebanon has also 2 rolling-mills, 4 anthracite (iron) furnaces, 2 flouring-mills, 3 planing-mills, and manufactures of railroad-cars, iron castings, engines, boilers, carriages, farming-implements, machinery, &c. Pop. 6727.

Lebanon, a township of Wayne co., Pa. Pop. 628.

Lebanon, a village in Pawtucket township, Providence co., R.I., 1 mile N.E. of Pawtucket. It has a grist-mill, and manufactures of cotton yarn and of brooms. Pop. 108.

Lebanon, a post-office of Abbeville co., S.C., about 54 miles N.W. of Augusta, Ga.

Lebanon, a post-village, capital of Wilson co., Tenn., 30 miles E. by N. of Nashville, with which it is connected by the Tennessee & Pacific Railroad. It is the seat of Cumberland University (Cumberland Presbyterian), which was organized in 1842 and has 22 instructors and about 60 students. Here is a law school connected with the university, which has also a theological department. Lebanon contains 2 national banks, 5 churches, a female seminary, a newspaper office, 1 or 2 steam flouring-mills, 2 saw-mills, and manufactures of woollen goods and brooms. Pop. 2073.

Lebanon, a post-office of Collin co., Tex., 10 miles N.W. of Plano Station. Here are 2 stores.

Lebanon, a post-village, capital of Russell co., Va., is about 4 miles S. of the Clinch River, and 20 miles N. by W. of Abingdon, near the base of Clinch Mountain. It has 2 churches. Pop. 209.

Lebanon, a post-township of Dodge co., Wis., intersected by Rock River. Pop. 1637. Lebanon Post-Office is 7 miles E.N.E. of Watertown.

Lebanon, a township of Waupaca co., Wis. Pop. 771.

Lebanon Church, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pa.

Lebanon Church, a post-hamlet of Shenandoah co., Va., 3½ miles W. of Capon Road Depot. It has a church.

Lebanon Junction, a post-village of Bullitt co., Ky., is on the Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern Railroad, 30 miles S. of Louisville. It has 2 churches and 2 stores. The Knoxville Branch connects here with the main line.

Lebanon Lake, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., about 15 miles N. by W. of Port Jervis. It has a church, a tannery, and a lumber-mill on Mongaup River.

Lebanon Springs, a post-village and summer resort of Columbia co., N.Y., in New Lebanon township, on the Harlem Extension Railroad, about 25 miles S.E. of Albany. It has a warm mineral spring, several hotels (one capable of accommodating 400 guests), and 2 churches. See also NEW LEBANON and MOUNT LEBANON.

Lebbeke, lĕb-bâ'kẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 18 miles E. by S. of Ghent. Pop. 4500.

Le Beausset, lẹh bō'sâ', a town of France, in Var, 8 miles N.W. of Toulon. Pop. 1909.

Le'beck, a post-hamlet of Cedar co., Mo., 16 miles S.E. of Schell City.

Lebedian, lĕb-â-de-ân', a town of Russia, government and 110 miles W.N.W. of Tambov. Pop. 6010.

Lebedin, or **Lebedine,** lĕb-â-deen', a town of Russia, government and 77 miles W.N.W. of Kharkov. P. 11,897.

Lebeny, lâ'baiñ', or **Leiden,** lī'dẹn, a village of Hungary, co. of Wieselburg, near Lake Neusiedl. P. 2597.

Leberau, a village of Germany. See LIEPVRE.

Leberberg, the German name of JURA.

Lebida, lĕb'ẹ-dâ, or **Leb'da** (anc. *Lep'tis Mag'na*), a ruined town of Africa, 64 miles E. of Tripoli, on the Mediterranean. Septimius Severus was born in its vicinity A.D. 146.

Le Biot, lẹh be-o', a town of France, in Savoy, on the Dranse, about 9 miles from Thonon. Pop. 1703.

Lebita, or **Lebinthos,** Greece. See LEVITA.

Le Blanc, lẹh blôɴᵍ, a village of France, in Indre, on the Creuse, 32 miles W.S.W. of Châteauroux. It was formerly fortified, and has wool-spinning works, tanneries, and manufactures of edge-tools and pottery. Pop. 4724.

Le'bo Creek, a post-office of Coffey co., Kansas, about 27 miles E.S.E. of Emporia.

Lebœuf, lẹh-bĕf', a post-township of Erie co., Pa., about 20 miles S. by E. of Erie. It is traversed by French Creek and the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. It contains a borough named Mill Village, and Lebœuf Station on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 23 miles S. by E. of Erie. Pop. 1748.

Le Bois, lẹh bwâ, a village of France, Charente-Inférieure, 14 miles W. of La Rochelle, in the Ile de Ré. Pop. of commune, 2062.

Le Bourg, a village of Switzerland. See BURG.

Le Bourg les Valence, lẹh booʀ lâ vâ'lôɴss', a town of France, in Drôme, ½ mile N. of Valence, of which it forms a suburb, on the Rhone. Pop. 2574.

Le Breton (lẹh brẹ-toɴᵍ') **Flats,** a suburb of the city of Ottawa, situated on Chaudière and Victoria Islands, two small islands in the Ottawa River. It possesses unrivalled water-power, and contains an extensive foundry, a carding- and fulling-mill, several flour-mills, and eight large saw- and planing-mills.

Lebrija, or **Lebrixa,** lâ-bree'ʜâ (anc. *Nebris'sa*), a town of Spain, province and 29 miles S.S.W. of Seville, near the left bank of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 10,338. It is in a marshy tract; the streets are narrow and the houses mean. Chief public buildings, a church formerly a mosque, a college, and a ruined castle. It has manufactures of cloth, pottery, and soap, and is famous for its oil.

Lebrija, or **Lebrixa,** lâ-bree'ʜâ, a river of the United States of Colombia, joins the Magdalena 120 miles N.W. of Pamplona.

Lebu, lâ-boo', a town of Chili, state of Arauco, near the sea, at the mouth of the river Lebu. It has coal-mines. Pop. 5783.

Le Buet, lẹh bü'â', one of the Alps of Savoy, between Chamouni and Sixt, N. of Mont Blanc. Height above the sea, 10,128 feet.

Le Bugue, lẹh büg, a town of France, in Dordogne, 14 miles W. of Sarlat, on the Vezère. Pop. 1685.

Lebus, lâ'boos, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 5 miles N. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. 2767.

Le Cap, a town of Hayti. See CAPE HAYTIEN.

Le Carbet, a town of Martinique. See CARBET.

Lecce, lĕt'châ, formerly **Terra di Otranto,** tĕʀ'ʀâ de o-trân'to, a province of Italy, in Apulia, forming the extremity of the S.E. fork of the Italian peninsula. Area, 3293 square miles. Capital, Lecce. Pop. 493,594.

Lecce, lĕt'châ (anc. *Lupia?* or *Aletium?*), a city of Italy, capital of the above province, 29 miles by rail N.W. of Otranto. Pop. 23,247. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, a large cathedral and 30 other churches, several convents, a royal college, a foundling hospital, and a theatre, with a noble government house and town hall. It has manufactures of woollen, cottons, snuff, oil, silk goods, lace, and linen thread. It is a bishop's see.

Lecco, lĕk'ko (anc. *Fo'rum Licin'ii?*), a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 16 miles E.N.E. of Como, at the mouth of the Adda in the Lake of Lecco. Pop. 7040. It has manufactures of silks, cotton and woollen stuffs, and iron-ware. A railway extends hence to Milan.

Lecco, a village of Italy. See LEQUIO.

Lecelles, lẹh-sĕll', a village of France, in Nord, 8 miles N.N.W. of Valenciennes. Pop. 1932.

Lecera, lâ-thâ'râ, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 36 miles S.S.E. of Saragossa, near the Aguas. Pop. 2050.

Lech, lĕᴋ, a river of Southern Germany, Tyrol and

Bavaria, rises in the Vorarlberg, and, after a N. course of 140 miles, joins the Danube 26 miles N. of Augsburg.

Le Chapus, lẹh shå'püce', a hamlet of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 3 miles N.W. of Marennes, opposite the island of Oléron. It is a fortification of the second class, and its small port is defended by a fort.

Le Château, lẹh shå'tō', or **Château d'Oléron,** shâ'to' do'lå'ròɴᵍ', a seaport town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 6 miles N.W. of Marennes, on the S.E. point of the island of Oléron. Pop. 1578.

Lechay, an Indian name of the LEHIGH, Pennsylvania.

Lechenich, lĕᴋ'ẹn-ɪᴋ, or **Lechnich,** lĕᴋ'nɪᴋ, a fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles S.W. of Cologne. Pop. about 1800.

Le Chenit, lẹh shå'nee', a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Orbe, at its entrance into the S. extremity of Lake Joux, 19 miles W.N.W. of Lausanne. Pop. 3608.

Lechhausen, lĕᴋ'hŏw'zẹn, a village of Bavaria, on the Lech, 1½ miles N.N.E. of Augsburg. Pop. 6724. It has manufactures of linen, silk stuffs, and oil-cloth.

Lechlade, lĕtch'lĕd, a town of England, co. of Gloucester, on the Isis, and on the Thames & Severn Canal, 15 miles by rail W. of Oxford.

Lechnich, a town of Prussia. See LECHENICH.

Lechnitz, a town of Transylvania. See LEKENTZE.

Leck, lĕk, a river of the Netherlands, forming an arm of the Old Rhine, at its delta, N. of the Waal. It forms the boundary first between the provinces of Utrecht and Gelderland, and then between Utrecht and South Holland, and joins the Meuse 7 miles E. of Rotterdam.

Leck Kill, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Pa., in Upper Mahanoy township, about 20 miles S. of Danville. It has a church.

Leclaire, lẹ-klair', a post-village of Scott co., Iowa, in Leclaire township, on the Mississippi River, 17 miles above Davenport, and ½ mile from Port Byron, Ill. It is at the head of the Upper Rapids. It has 5 churches, a quarry of limestone, a graded school, 3 lime-kilns, a boat-yard, and manufactures of lumber. Pop. 1121; of the township, additional, 764.

Leclercville, lẹ-klerk'vĭl, or **Sainte Emilie,** såɴt em'e'lee', a post-village in Lotbinière co., Quebec, on the river St. Lawrence, 51 miles above Quebec. It has saw- and grist-mills, a carding-mill, and 3 stores. Pop. 200.

L'Ecluse, lå'klüz', a fort of France, in Ain, above the Rhone, 14 miles S.W. of Geneva. It commands the railway from Switzerland into France between Seyssel and St. Genix.

L'Ecluse, a village of France, in Nord, 6 miles S. of Douai. Pop. 1713.

L'Ecluse, the French name of SLUIS.

Lecompte, lẹ-komt, post-office, Rapides parish, La.

Lecomp'ton, a post-village in Lecompton township, Douglas co., Kansas, on the S. bank of the Kansas River, and on the Kansas Midland Railroad, 16 miles E. of Topeka. It was once the capital of Kansas Territory. It has 3 churches, and is the seat of Lane University, which was organized in 1865 and had 105 students in 1877. Pop. about 250; of the township, 935.

Lecompton, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., O., about 8 miles W. of Woodsfield.

Leconte's (lẹ-konts') **Mills,** a post-hamlet of Clearfield co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, about 40 miles N. by E. of Altoona. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Le Coq, lẹh kok, a town of Senegambia, in Foota-Toro, at the W. extremity of the island Morfil, formed by a branch of the Senegal. Lat. 16° 38′ N.; lon. 15° 5′ W.

Le Couserans, lẹh koo'zẹh-ròɴᵍ', an ancient district of France, among the Pyrenees, near the frontiers of Spain. Its capital was Saint-Lizier.

Le Coux, lẹh koo, a village of France, in Dordogne, 13 miles W.S.W. of Sarlat. Pop. 1746.

Le Creuzot, lẹh kruh'zo', a village of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 18 miles by rail S.S.E. of Autun. Pop. 15,599, employed in raising iron and coal, and in blast-furnaces, steel-mills, foundries, locomotive-shops, copper-works, and steam-engine-factories. It is one of the most active industrial centres in France.

Le Croisic, lẹh krwå'zeek', a seaport town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on a point of land between the mouth of the Loire and Vilaine, 44 miles W. of Nantes. Pop. 1981. It has an exchange, a school of navigation, tribunal of commerce, and a port of great extent and depth, with active fisheries, and refineries of salt and soda procured from neighboring salt-marshes. About 6 miles seaward is Le Four, an extensive reef of rocks, marked by a light-house.

Le Crotoy, lẹh kro'twå', a town of France, in Somme, 10 miles N.W. of Abbeville, with a small port on the Somme, near its mouth. Pop. 1509.

Lectoure, lĕk'tooʀ' (anc. *Lacto'ra,* or *Civ'itas Lactora'tium*), a town of France, in Gers, capital of an arrondissement, 20 miles N. of Auch. Pop. 2963. It stands on a steep rock, enclosed by ruined walls, and has an old episcopal palace, now the prefecture, a fine Gothic church, communal college, town hall, and hospital. Its manufactures consist of serge and coarse woollen cloths, and it has a brisk trade in cattle, wines, brandy, and grain.

Lectum, the ancient name of BABA.

Leczna, lĕtch'nå, a town of Poland, province and 15 miles E.N.E. of Lublin, on the Wieprz. Pop. 1800.

Leda, lå'då, a river of Germany, formed by the union of the Ohe and Marka, on the frontiers of Oldenburg and Hanover, joins the Ems after a course of 24 miles.

Led'better, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex., on the Austin Branch of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 68 miles E. of Austin. It has several stores.

Led'bury, a town of England, co. and 13 miles by rail E. of Hereford, on the Hereford & Gloucester Canal. The town, on a declivity at the S. extremity of the Malvern Hills, has many ancient houses, a church, partly of Norman architecture, with a detached tower and fine altar-piece, a grammar-school, a hospital, several other charities, a union workhouse, market-house, and some manufactures of rope and sacking. In its vicinity are cider-orchards, hop-grounds, and marble-quarries. Pop. 2967.

Lede, lå'dẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, on a railway, 6½ miles S.W. of Dendermonde. Pop. 4000.

Ledeberg, lå'dẹh-bĕʀɢ', a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, at the junction of the railways from Ghent to Termonde and Ghent to Courtrai, 2 miles S.E. of Ghent, with cotton-mills. Pop. 4100.

Ledeghem, lå'dẹh-ɢhĕm', a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 6 miles W.N.W. of Courtrai. Pop. 3200.

Lederachsville, lĕd'ẹr-ăks-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., about 12 miles N. of Norristown.

Ledesma, lå-dĕs'må (anc. *Bletis'ama*), a town of Spain, province and 20 miles N.W. of Salamanca, on the Tormes. Pop. 2896. It has warm mineral baths, much frequented.

Ledesma, lå-dĕs'må, a town of the Argentine Republic, province of Jujuy. Pop. 3149.

Ledetsch, lå'dĕtch (L. *Ledecium*), a town of Bohemia, 17 miles S.S.W. of Czaslau, on the Sasawa. Pop. 2093.

Ledge, lĕj, or **The Ledge,** a post-village in Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on the St. Croix River, 4 miles from St. Stephen. Pop. 300.

Ledge (lĕj) **Dale,** a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Pa., on Wallenpaupac Creek, about 22 miles E. of Scranton. It has a tannery and 2 saw-mills.

Ledger, lĕj'ẹr, a post-hamlet of Mitchell co., N.C., 30 miles N. of Marion. It has a church and a mica-mine.

Ledgeville, lĕj-vĭl, a post-office of Brown co., Wis., on the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad, 11 miles S. of Green Bay.

Le Dorat, lẹh do'rå' (anc. *Oratorium?*), a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, 7 miles N. of Bellac. Pop. 2322.

Ledoux, lẹ-doo', a post-office of Morrison co., Minn., 8 miles S.W. of Little Falls.

Leduc, lẹ-dŏŏk', a post-office of Gasconade co., Mo.

Ledum Salorium, France. See LONS-LE-SAULNIER.

Ledyard, lĕd'yạrd, a post-village of New London co., Conn., in Ledyard township, 8 miles S.S.E. of Norwich, and 4 miles E. of Allyn's Point Railroad Station. It has 2 or 3 churches and a woollen-factory. The township is bounded on the W. by the Thames River. Pop. 1392.

Ledyard, a post-township of Cayuga co., N.Y., is bounded on the W. by Cayuga Lake, and contains the village of Aurora, which is about 16 miles S.S.W. of Auburn. It is intersected by the Cayuga Southern Railroad. P. 2257.

Lee, a river of Ireland, co. of Cork, rises in Lake Gougane-Barra, flows E., and enters Cork harbor.

Lee, a small river of Ireland, co. of Kerry, flows into Tralee Bay.

Lee, a village of England, in Kent, on the S. edge of Blackheath, 6 miles by rail E.S.E. of London. It has many handsome residences, a beautiful church, and an endowed school. Pop. of parish, 10,493.

Lee, a county in the S.E. of Alabama, separated from Georgia on the E. by the Chattahoochee River. Area, about 610 square miles. It is traversed by the Western and other railroads, and has a diversified surface and a fertile soil. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,922,373. Capital, Opelika. Pop. 21,750, of whom 21,692 were Americans.

Lee, a county in the E. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 630 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, is intersected by the St. Francis, and is also drained by the L'Anguille River. The surface is nearly level, and is partly covered with forests of the ash, beech, elm, hickory, and oak. The soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are its staple products. Capital, Marianna.

Lee, a county in the S.W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Flint River, and is intersected by the Kinchafoonee and Muckalee Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forest. The soil is fertile. Cotton and maize are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Southwestern Railroad. Capital, Starkville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,880,252. Pop. in 1870, 9567, of whom 9555 were Americans.

Lee, a county in the N. part of Illinois, has an area of about 720 square miles. It is intersected by Green and Rock Rivers. The surface is nearly level. The soil is very fertile. The greater part of it is prairie. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, pork, and butter are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies a large part of this county. It is intersected by three railroads,—the Illinois Central, the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Chicago & Rock River. Capital, Dixon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,398,156. Pop. in 1870, 27,171, of whom 21,067 were Americans.

Lee, the most southeastern county of Iowa, has an area of about 480 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Skunk River, on the E. by the Mississippi, and on the S.W. by the Des Moines River, which enters the Mississippi at the S. extremity of this county. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and forests of good timber, which is here abundant. The soil is uniformly very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Good limestone underlies the soil. This county is intersected by the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, and a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. It contains the city of Keokuk. Capital, Fort Madison. Valuation of real and personal estate, $20,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 37,210, of whom 28,409 were Americans; in 1875, 33,914.

Lee, a county in the E. central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is intersected by the Kentucky River, and is also drained by the South Fork of the same. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests. Indian corn is the staple product. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital, Beattyville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $425,000. Pop. in 1870, 3055, of whom 3049 were Americans.

Lee, a county in the N.E. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 520 square miles. It is drained by the Tombigbee River and several creeks which enter that river. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of the hickory, elm, magnolia, oak, tulip-tree, &c. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. Cretaceous strata underlie the surface of this county. It is intersected by the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Tupelo. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,972,413. Pop. in 1870, 15,955, of whom 15,883 were Americans.

Lee, a county in the central part of Texas, is partly drained by the Yegua Creek. The Colorado River almost touches the S. extremity of this county. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. It is intersected by the Western division of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad. It has forests of cedar, oak, pine, &c. Capital, Giddings.

Lee, a county forming the S.W. extremity of Virginia, borders on Kentucky and Tennessee. Area, about 450 square miles. It is intersected by Powell's River, and bounded on the N.W. by Cumberland Mountain. The surface is partly diversified by Powell's Mountain, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. Iron ore and limestone are abundant here. Capital, Jonesville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 13,268, of whom 13,261 were Americans.

Lee, a post-office of Lee co., Ark.

Lee, a township of Sacramento co., Cal. Pop. 376.

Lee, a township of Brown co., Ill. Pop. 1560.

Lee, a township of Fulton co., Ill. Pop. 1296.

Lee, a thriving post-village of Lee co., Ill., on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, 35 miles W. of Aurora. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a flouring-mill, and a manufactory of farming-implements.

Lee, a township of Buena Vista co., Iowa. Pop. 275. It contains Sioux Rapids.

Lee, a township of Franklin co., Iowa. Pop. 206.

Lee, a township of Madison co., Iowa. Pop. 426.

Lee, a post-office of Union co., Iowa.

Lee, a post-office of Phillips co., Kansas.

Lee, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Lee township, about 48 miles N.N.E. of Bangor. It has 2 churches, an academy, a flour-mill, and several saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 960.

Lee, a post-village of Lee township, Berkshire co., Mass., on the Housatonic River, and on the Housatonic Railroad, 11 miles S. of Pittsfield, and about 38 miles S.E. of Albany, N.Y. It contains 5 churches, a high school, a national bank, and a newspaper office. Here are several woollen-factories and large paper-mills. The township has quarries of fine white marble, which is exported to distant cities. Pop. of township, 3900. It contains villages named East Lee and South Lee.

Lee, a post-township of Allegan co., Mich. Pop. 294.

Lee, a township of Calhoun co., Mich. Pop. 1115.

Lee, a post-hamlet of Carter co., Mo., 29 miles W. of Mill Spring Station. It has 2 churches.

Lee, a township of Platte co., Mo. Pop. 2290.

Lee, or **Lee Hill,** a post-hamlet in Lee township, Strafford co., N.H., on the Nashua & Rochester Railroad, about 9 miles S.W. of Dover, and 15 miles S. by W. of Rochester. It has 2 churches. The township contains a village named Wadley's Falls, on Lamprey River. Pop. of township, 776.

Lee, a small post-village of Lee township, Oneida co., N.Y., 8 or 9 miles N.W. of Rome. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory. The township contains a larger village, named Lee Centre, and a hamlet named Delta. It has several tanneries. Pop. of the township, 2425.

Lee, a post-office of Madison co., N.C.

Lee, a post-township of Athens co., O., about 44 miles W.S.W. of Marietta. Pop. 1146. It contains the village of Albany, at which is Lee Post-Office.

Lee, a township of Carroll co., O. Pop. 901.

Lee, a township of Monroe co., O. Pop. 1114. It contains Sardis, on the Ohio River.

Lee, a township of Williamsburg co., S.C. Pop. 1181.

Lee Centre, a post-village of Lee co., Ill., in Lee Centre township, near Green River, 3½ miles N.E. of Amboy, and 14 miles S.E. of Dixon. It has 3 churches and a graded school. Pop. of the township, 1028.

Lee Centre, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., in Lee township, 8 miles N. of Rome, and 22 miles N.W. of Utica. It has a church, a grist-mill, a graded school, and a tannery. Pop. 355.

Leech, a township of Wayne co., Ill. Pop. 1258.

Leech'burg, a post-borough of Armstrong co., Pa., in Alleghany township, on Kiskiminetas River, and on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 35 miles by rail N.E. of Pittsburg. It has an academy, a newspaper office, 5 churches, a rolling-mill, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 368.

Leech Lake, in the N. part of Minnesota, is about 7 miles S. of Lake Cass. It is nearly 20 miles long and 15 miles wide. Its surplus water is discharged by a short outlet into the Mississippi River. Elevation, 1330 feet.

Leech Lake, a post-office of Cass co., Minn., on a lake of the same name.

Leech's Corners, or **Salem,** a post-village of Mercer co., Pa., on the Franklin Branch of the Lake Shore Railroad, at Salem Station, 7 miles S.E. of Jamestown, and about 18 miles S.W. of Meadville. It has a church, a cheese-factory, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Leech'ville, a post-hamlet of Beaufort co., N.C., on an inlet of Pamlico Sound, about 55 miles N.E. of New-Berne. It has 3 churches.

Leechville, Huron co., Ontario. See GORRIE.

Leeds, a borough, the principal woollen-manufacturing town of England, co. of York, West Riding, situated on the N. side of the Aire, across which it communicates with its suburbs Holbeck and Hunslet by five bridges, 21 miles S.W. of York, at the junction of numerous railways. Pop. (1871) 259,212. The town lies chiefly in a crescent-shaped valley. It has several good and spacious thoroughfares. The district on the W. is new, and inhabited by the wealthier classes. The population on this side of the town is increasing very rapidly, and new streets and roads have been laid out. Manufactures comprise woollens, iron-works, worsteds, silks, potteries, glass-wares, dye-works, flax-spinning, and leather. Principal edifices are the town hall, a rectangular pile of 250 by 200 feet, standing on an elevated platform, and presenting four handsome façades enriched with Corinthian columns; the roof of the Victoria hall, in the centre, is 95 feet high, and the S. entrance is surmounted by a square tower and dome 225 feet high; the commercial buildings, with news- and concert-rooms, the central market, the free and south markets, royal exchange, court-house (converted into a post-office), cavalry barracks, with a parade-ground, occupying 11 or 12 acres, rifle corps parade-grounds and orderly-rooms, the hall of the literary and philosophical society, comprising a spacious lecture-theatre and museum-rooms well stocked, three theatres, a music hall, assembly-rooms, and public baths. The new infirmary was opened in 1868. The building cost over £100,000. Close to it is the Leeds School of Medicine. The Bank of England has a very handsome erection for its branch in Leeds. A few of the banks, warehouses, hotels, club-houses, and stations are remarkable for their large dimensions. There is a borough jail here in the castellated style, and second to none of its class in the kingdom. A cattle-market, about 5 acres in extent, was formed in 1855. There are now 36 churches in the parish, and numerous dissenting places of worship; a Roman Catholic church, and also a magnificent cathedral, which is available for use, though for want of funds the details have not been all carried out. In 1874 a college of science was started. The grammar-school has a revenue of £1675 a year; it is situated on the edge of Woodhouse Moor, an open piece of ground of above 60 acres in extent, belonging to the corporation. There are several almshouses in the town, of which the Harrison almshouses, as well as St. John's church, which is a very rich foundation, were established and endowed by the liberality of Mr. John Harrison. There are also many schools, public and subscription libraries, the school of arts, and mechanics' institute. The infirmary has an annual income of nearly £5000. Other medical charities are the fever hospital, the hospital for women and children (both possessing elegant and imposing buildings), the eye and ear infirmary, and public dispensary. The Leeds workhouse is a magnificent and extensive building. Among the buildings in the town may be mentioned the white and colored cloth halls, in which the sales from the manufacturers to the merchants are effected; although extensive buildings, they do not present an imposing appearance externally. The sale-room is a very large one, and has 1250 stalls. In connection with the Leeds water-works is the store reservoir at Eccup (about 6 miles N. of Leeds), covering 50 acres and containing 257 millions of gallons; there are also service reservoirs at Weetwood and Woodhouse Moor of 10 and 6 acres and holding respectively 28 and 5 millions of gallons. About 3 miles from the town is a fine park, 300 acres in extent, formed from the Roundhay Park estate. The position of Leeds, on the edge of an extensive coal-field, and having communication with the sea by the river Aire, and with the Mersey at Liverpool and the Humber at Goole by means of canals, and to all parts of the country by railways, has led to its eminence in woollen-manufacture. Its principal fabrics consist of the finest broadcloths, kerseymeres, swandown, and beavers; in addition, carpets, blankets, camlets, and shalloons are woven, and large quantities of unfinished stuffs are brought from Bradford and Halifax to be finished. Linen yarn, canvas, sacking, and linen cloth are the chief flaxen goods produced. The factories for machinery, chemical works, glass-houses, potteries, tanneries, tobacco-factories, oil- and seed-crushing-mills, steam flour-, saw-, and paper-mills, and soap-works, are extensive. But in the last few years the working of iron has taken such a stride as almost to vie in importance with the woollen-manufacture; and this circumstance, combined with the fact that so many and such varied works are in full and vigorous operation, has secured for Leeds a healthy and prosperous progress among the recent vicissitudes and depression of some of her trades. The assizes for the West Riding have been held in the Leeds town hall since 1864. Leeds returns three members to Parliament.

Leeds, a village of England, co. of Kent, 4½ miles E.S.E. of Maidstone. Leeds Castle is a fine old quadrangular pile, surrounded by a moat. Pop. of parish, 711.

Leeds, a post-township of Androscoggin co., Me., about 20 miles W. of Augusta, is bounded on the W. by the Androscoggin River. Pop. 1288. Leeds Centre Station is on the Androscoggin Railroad, 7 miles N. of Leeds Junction.

Leeds, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., in Northampton township, on Mill River, and on the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Northampton, and 2 miles S. of Haydenville. It has a money-order post-office, a silk-mill (100 hands), a manufactory of buttons (250 hands), and the works of the emery-wheel company.

Leeds, a township of Murray co., Minn. Pop. 70.

Leeds, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., in Catskill township, on Catskill Creek, 4 miles N.W. of the village of Catskill. It contains 2 churches and 2 woollen-factories. Pop. 847.

Leeds, a post-office of Washington co., Utah.

Leeds, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Wis., in Leeds township, about 16 miles N. of Madison. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1103.

Leeds, a county in the E. part of Ontario, near the commencement of the St. Lawrence River, which forms its S. boundary. Within its limits are several small lakes, which form the sources of the Cataraqui and Rideau Rivers. This county is traversed by the Grand Trunk Railway; the Brockville & Ottawa Railway crosses its N.E. extremity. Area, 900 square miles. Capital, Brockville. Pop. 35,302.

Leeds, a post-village in Megantic co., Quebec, 18 miles E. of Becancour Station. It contains iron- and copper-mines, saw- and grist-mills, and 5 stores. Pop. 500.

Leeds Centre, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Wis., in Leeds township, about 16 miles S.S.E. of Portage City. There are several churches near it.

Leeds Junction, a post-hamlet of Androscoggin co., Me., on the Maine Central Railroad where it crosses the Androscoggin Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of Lewiston.

Leeds Point, a post-hamlet of Atlantic co., N.J., is near the sea, 9 miles N. of Atlantic City.

Leeds'ton, a post-hamlet of Stearns co., Minn., about 30 miles W. of St. Cloud. It has a church.

Leeds'town, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Va.

Leeds Village, the chief town of the county of Megantic, Quebec, 2 miles S. of Leeds. It contains the county buildings.

Leeds'ville, a hamlet of Atlantic co., N.J., on the seashore, in Egg Harbor township, 3 miles from Pleasantville Station. It has a church.

Leedsville, a hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., 3½ miles W.S.W. of Red Bank, and about 8 miles W.N.W. of Long Branch. It has a chapel.

Leedsville, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Amenia township, about 60 miles S. by E. of Albany.

Leedsville, West Virginia. See LEADSVILLE.

Leefdaal, or **Leefdael**, laif'dąl', a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 13 miles E. of Brussels. Pop. 1880.

Leefoga, Pacific Ocean. See LEFOOGA.

Leegetan, Malay Archipelago. See LIGITAN.

Lee Hill, New Hampshire. See LEE.

Leek, a town of England, co. of Stafford, on the Churnet, 12 miles by rail S.S.E. of Macclesfield. The town, in a vale in the hilly district called the Moorlands, has a church, a pyramidal cross, supposed to be Danish, a town hall, workhouse, and extensive manufactures of silks and ribbons. A canal connecting it with the Trent and Mersey, and an abundance of coal in the vicinity, facilitate its trade. Pop. 11,331.

Leek, or **De Leek**, dȧ laik, a village of the Netherlands, province and 9 miles W.S.W. of Groningen. Pop. of commune, 4740.

Leelenaw, or **Leelenau**, lee'le-naw, a northwestern county of Michigan, has an area of about 340 square miles. It is a peninsula, bounded on the E. by Grand Traverse Bay, and on the N.W. and W. by Lake Michigan. The surface is extensively covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple, beech, and hemlock abound. The soil is partly fertile. Wheat, lumber, potatoes, and grass are the staple products. Capital, Northport. Valuation of real and personal estate, $687,340. Pop. in 1870, 4576, of whom 3044 were Americans; in 1874, 5031.

Leelenaw, a township of Leelenaw co., Mich., bounded W. by Lake Michigan. Pop. 855. It contains Northport.

Lee'mon, a post-hamlet of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., is 6 miles from Neely's Landing, which is on the Mississippi River. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Lee'mont', a post-village of Accomack co., Va., 25 miles S. of Pocomoke City. It has two churches.

Leende, lain'dẹh, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 7 miles S.E. of Eindhoven. Pop. 1375.

Leen'throp, a township of Chippewa co., Minn. P. 327.

Lee'pertown, a township of Bureau co., Ill., on the Illinois River. Pop. 387.

Leer, laiʀ, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 17 miles S. of Aurich, on the Leda, near its junction with the Ems. It has manufactures of linens, hosiery, soap, vinegar, and tobacco; also distilleries, steam mills, a fine church, good docks, and a trade by sea. Pop. 9335.

Leerdam, laiʀ'dâm', a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 19 miles E.N.E. of Dort. Pop. 2995.

Leersum, laiʀ'sŭm, a village of the Netherlands, province and 15 miles S.E. of Utrecht. Pop. 1174.

Lee's, a hamlet in Sumter co., Ala., on the Alabama Central Railroad, 11 miles E. of York Station.

Lee's, a township of Columbus co., N.C. Pop. 631.

Lee's, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Chester Valley Railroad, 10 miles W.S.W. of Bridgeport.

Lee's, a post-hamlet of Barnwell co., S.C., on the railroad, 4 miles E. of Blackville. It has 2 stores.

Lees'burg, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ala.

Leesburg, a post-village, capital of Sumter co., Fla., near Lakes Harris and Griffin, about 65 miles S. by W. of Palatka. It contains 3 churches. Oranges, lemons, bananas, guavas, &c., flourish here.

Leesburg, a post-village, capital of Lee co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 11 miles N. of Albany. It has 4 churches.

Leesburg, a village of Lemhi co., Idaho, about 12 miles N.E. of Salmon City.

Leesburg, a post-village of Kosciusko co., Ind., in Plain township, on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, 20 miles S. of Goshen. It has 2 churches, 1 grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 320.

Leesburg, a post-office of Pratt co., Kansas.

Leesburg, a post-village of Harrison co., Ky., about 20 miles N.N.E. of Lexington. It has 2 churches and a high school. Pop. about 150.

Leesburg, a post-office of St. Joseph co., Mich.

Leesburg, Missouri. See DUNCAN'S BRIDGE.

Leesburg, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., on Maurice River, 10 miles S. of Millville. It has 3 stores.

Leesburg, a station in Pender co., N.C., on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 33 miles N. of Wilmington.

Leesburg, or **Lees'ville,** a village of Carroll co., O., on Conotten Creek, and on the Ohio & Toledo Railroad, about 28 miles S.S.E. of Canton. It has 2 or 3 churches, a foundry, a carriage-factory, &c. The name of its post-office is Leesville.

Leesburg, a post-village of Highland co., O., in Fairfield township, on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 64 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati, and 34 miles W. of Chillicothe. It has a union school, 2 churches, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 508.

Leesburg, a township of Union co., O. Pop. 1410.

Leesburg, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., on Neshannock Creek, and on the New Castle & Franklin Railroad, 15 miles N.N.E. of New Castle. It has 2 churches.

Leesburg, a post-village of Washington co., Tenn., about 26 miles S.W. of Bristol. It has a church.

Leesburg, a post-hamlet of Camp co., Tex., about 42 miles N.W. of Longview. It has a church, a tannery, and a steam grist-mill.

Leesburg, a post-village, capital of Loudoun co., Va., is situated 3 miles from the Potomac River, and on the Washington & Ohio Railroad, 38 miles N.W. of Alexandria, and about 36 miles W.N.W. of Washington, D.C. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, a national bank, an academy, 3 newspaper offices, and the Leesburg Female Institute. Pop. about 1600.

Lee's Corner, a post-hamlet of Midland co., Mich., in Ingersoll township, about 22 miles W. by S. of Bay City. It has 2 churches.

Lee's Creek, Arkansas, runs southwestward and southeastward in Crawford co., and enters the Arkansas River 2 or 3 miles above Van Buren.

Lee's Creek, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ark., in Lee's Creek township, 20 miles N. of Van Buren. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 654.

Lee's Creek, Clinton co., O. See CENTREVILLE.

Lee's Cross Roads, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., about 17 miles S.W. of Carlisle.

Lee's Lick, a hamlet of Harrison co., Ky., 10 miles from Cynthiana. It has 5 houses.

Lee's Mills, a post-village of Washington co., N.C., about 60 miles E. of Tarborough. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of flour, lumber, and cotton. Pop. of Lee's Mills township, 1522.

Lees'port, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River, and on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 8 miles N. of Reading. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of flour, leather, lime, &c.

Lee's Siding, a station in Perry co., O., on the Newark, Somerset & Straitsville Railroad, 9 miles N. of Junction City.

Lee's Store, a post-office of Halifax co., N.C.

Lee's Store, a post-hamlet of Fauquier co., Va., 7 miles from Bealeton Station. It has a mill and a store.

Lee's Sum'mit, a post-village of Jackson co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 22 miles S.E. of Kansas City, and 12 miles S. of Independence. It has a banking-office, 5 churches, and a graded school. Pop. about 900.

Lees'ville, a post-hamlet of Colusa co., Cal., about 75 miles N.W. of Sacramento.

Leesville, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Conn., on Salmon River, about 22 miles S.S.E. of Hartford. It has a cotton-factory.

Leesville, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ind., 5 miles N. of Fort Ritner Station, and 10 miles S.E. of Bedford. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a flour-mill.

Leesville, a post-village, capital of Vernon parish, La., 90 miles W.N.W. of Opelousas. It has a court-house.

Leesville, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., 4 miles N. of Detroit. It has a brick-yard.

Leesville, a post-village of Henry co., Mo., on Tebo Creek, about 32 miles S.S.W. of Sedalia. It has a church.

Leesville, a hamlet of Ocean co., N.J., in Jackson township, 7 miles from Imlaystown.

Leesville, a hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., about 17 miles N.E. of Cooperstown. It has 2 churches.

Leesville, a post-hamlet of Robeson co., N.C., 10 miles S. of Lumberton. It has a church.

Leesville, Carroll co., O. See LEESBURG.

Leesville, a village of Crawford co., O., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 3 or 4 miles W. of Crestline. It has 2 churches. The name of its post-office is Leesville Cross Roads.

Leesville, a post-village of Lexington co., S.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 31 miles W.S.W. of Columbia. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Leesville, a station in Williamsburg co., S.C., on the Northeastern Railroad, 20 miles S. of Florence.

Leesville, a post-village of Gonzales co., Tex., 20 miles S. of Kingsbury. It has 2 churches, the Leesville Institute, and a manufactory of harness. Pop. about 300.

Leesville, a post-village of Campbell co., Va., on the Staunton River, 6 miles W. of Lynch's Station, and 30 miles S.S.W. of Lynchburg. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

Leesville Cross Roads, Ohio. See LEESVILLE.

Leet, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 629. It contains Leetsdale.

Leetes (leets) **Island,** a post-hamlet of New Haven co., Conn., on Long Island Sound, and on the Shore Line Railroad, 13 miles E. of New Haven. Here are granite-quarries.

Leetonia, le-to'nę-a, a post-village of Columbiana co., O., in Salem township, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 20 miles E. of Alliance. It is also on the Niles & New Lisbon Branch Railroad, 11 miles N. of New Lisbon. It has a bank, a union school, a rolling-mill, 2 potteries, a foundry, a newspaper office, 4 blast-furnaces for pig-iron, an edge-tool-factory, boiler-works, and 6 churches. Pop. 1200.

Lee'town, a post-village of Jefferson co., W. Va., about 13 miles W. of Harper's Ferry.

Leets'dale, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pa., in Leet township, on the Ohio River, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 15 miles N.W. of Pittsburg.

Leets'ville, a post-office of Kalkaska co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 141 miles N. of Grand Rapids.

Leeuw, a village of Belgium. See LEAU.

Leeuwarden, lö'waʀ'dęn or lė'ŭ-ŵaʀ'dęn (Frisian, *Lieuwert,* lyö'ŵėrt; L. *Leovar'dia*), a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 70 miles N.E. of Amsterdam, at a railway junction, on the Ee, 10 miles from the sea, though once it lay on the shores of a deep bay. The town is well built, adorned with numerous elegant edifices, both public and private, and is intersected by numerous canals. The principal buildings are the former Court of the Stadtholders, now a royal palace, the government house, the old Landhuis, now used for the courts, the house of correction, the civil and military prison, a large, handsome town house, the weigh-house, corn exchange, barracks, and the churches. The benevolent institutions include hospitals, poor-houses, and schools for the poor. Of other schools there are 3 Latin, a town's commercial, and numerous elementary and intermediate, and there are likewise several learned societies, as the Society of Frisian History, Antiquities, and Languages, a natural history society, &c., and a museum of antiquity. Leeuwarden carries on a considerable trade in the produce of the province. It has breweries, distilleries, potteries, tan-yards, boat-building-yards, rope-walks, manufactures of chiccory, tobacco, soap, and linen, and saw-, oil-, cement-, and corn-mills. Pop. 25,894.

Leeuwen, lö'węn or lė'ŭ-ŵęn, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 14 miles W. of Nymwegen. Pop. 1520.

Leeuwin (lå′ŭ-win or lew′in) **Land** comprises most of the colony of West Australia S. of lat. 30° S.

Lee Val′ley, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tenn., in a fertile valley of the same name, 13 miles W. of Rogersville.

Leeville, Madison co., N.Y. See WEST EATON.

Lee′ville, a post-village of Wilson co., Tenn., on the Tennessee & Pacific Railroad, 24 miles E. of Nashville. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Lee′ward Islands (so called in distinction from the WINDWARD ISLANDS, with reference to the trade-winds), a name used by geographers in various senses. (1.) A part of the West India Islands, including Porto Rico and all those islands which lie to the W (or leeward) of it. (2.) A chain of islands in the Caribbean Sea, extending westward from Trinidad and Tobago (not including them) along the N. coast of South America. Margarita, Buen Ayre, and Curaçoa are the largest of this chain. They are usually regarded as part of the West Indian Archipelago. (3.) A federal colony of Great Britain, comprising the West Indian islands of Antigua, St. Christopher, Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands, with several minor isles. The principal islands have each a separate local legislature, with powers subordinate to the general legislative council and to a governor appointed by the crown. Area, 710 square miles. Capital, St. John's, in Antigua. P. 120,501.

Le Faou, lẹh få`oo′, a town of France, in Finistère, 8 miles N.N.W. of Châteaulin. Pop. 1150.

Le Faouet, lẹh få`oo-å′, a village of France, in Morbihan, on the Ellé, 24 miles W. of Pontivy. Pop. 1296.

Le Fayl-Billot, lẹh fail (or fĕl) bee`yo′, or **Le Fays-Billot,** lẹh få bee`yo′, a town of France, in Haute-Marne, 15 miles S.E. of Langres. Pop. 2179.

Lefever, or **Lefevre,** lẹ-fe′v′r, a hamlet of Bartholomew co., Ind., 6 miles W. of Columbus. It has a church.

Le Fe′ver Falls, a post-office of Ulster co., N.Y., near Rosendale Station on the Wallkill Valley Railroad.

Leffe, lĕf′få, a village of Italy, province and 12 miles E.N.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 1687.

Leff′ler's, a station in Des Moines co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 3 miles W. of Burlington.

Le Fidelaire, lẹh fee`dẹh-låR′, a village of France, in Eure, 16 miles W.S.W. of Evreux. Pop. 1343.

Lefke, lĕf′kĕh, a village of Asia Minor, 45 miles E.N.E. of Brusa, neatly built of sun-baked brick.

Lefke, lĕf′kee, a village of Ithaca, Ionian Islands, 1½ miles N.W. of Vathi.

Lefkosia, lĕf-ko-zee′å, more commonly **Nicosia,** ne-ko-zee′å, the capital city of the island of Cyprus, near its centre. Pop. 18,000, about two-thirds Turks. It is a Venetian converted into a Turkish city, having bastioned walls, mosques which have all been churches, one a fine Gothic edifice, several Greek and Roman Catholic churches and convents, a large caravansary, and some baths. The houses are furnished with balconies and enclosed by gardens, &c., but its streets are narrow and dirty, and it is mostly in decay. It has manufactures of carpets, printed cottons, and red leather, and some trade in cotton and wine. It has a Greek archbishop and an Armenian bishop.

Leflore, or **Le Flore,** lẹ flōr, a county in the N.W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 560 square miles. The Tallahatchee and Yalabusha Rivers unite in this county and form the Yazoo River, which traverses the southern part. The soil is fertile, and cotton is the staple product. This county was formed since 1870, of parts of Carroll and Sunflower cos. It has large forests. Capital, Greenwood.

Le Foeil, lẹh fuI, a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 9 miles S.W. of Saint-Brieuc. Pop. 1832.

Lefooga, Lefouga, Lefuga, le-foo′gå, written also **Lefouka,** le-foo′kå, and **Leefo′ga,** one of the Tonga Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 10° 48′ 12″ S.; lon. 174° 20′ W. It is about 7 miles long and 3 miles broad.

Le`froy′, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, on the Northern Railway, 52 miles N. of Toronto. It contains several stores. Pop. 300.

Left Hand, a post-hamlet of Boulder co., Col., 11 miles N.W. of Boulder City. It has a hotel and 2 stores. Gold, silver, and tellurium are found here.

Left Hand, a post-office of Roane co., W. Va.

Leftro, Greece. See LEUCTRA.

Lefuga Island, Pacific Ocean. See LEFOOGA.

Leganes, lå-gå′nĕs, a town of Spain, province and 7 miles S.W. of Madrid. Pop. 2938.

Leganiel, lå-gå-ne-ĕl′, a village of Spain, New Castile, 38 miles from Cuenca. Pop. 1137.

Legau, lå′gŏw, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, 13 miles N.W. of Kempten. Pop. 1767.

Legazpia, lå-gås′pe-å or lå-gåth′pe-å, a town of Spain, in Biscay, on the Urola, 27 miles S.W. of St. Sebastian.

Legelshurst, lå′ghĕls-hŏŏRst`, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine. Pop. 1450.

Le Genest, a village of France. See GENEST.

Le`gett′, a township of Marion co., S.C. Pop. 1365.

Leghorn, lĕg′horn or lĕg-horn′ (It. *Livorno,* le-vor′no; Fr. *Livourne,* lee`vooRn′; Sp. *Liorna,* le-oR′nå; anc. *Libur′num, Libur′ni Por′tus,* and *Her′culis Libro′nis Por′tus*), a seaport town of Italy, capital of the province of Leghorn, on a tongue of land extending into the Mediterranean, lat. 43° 32′ 42″ N., lon. 10° 27′ 45″ E., 50 miles W.S.W. of Florence, with which, and with Pisa, Genoa, and Rome, it is connected by railway, and a navigable canal extends to the Arno. It is well built, with spacious, regular, and well-paved streets. It is of comparatively recent origin, and hence possesses few objects of interest in architecture and art. The most remarkable buildings and establishments are the Duomo; a new cathedral, the church of the Madonna, with good pictures by Roselli and Volterrano; two Greek churches; a synagogue, one of the finest in the world; a mosque; a ducal palace; a marble statue of Ferdinand I. by Pietra Tacca; the lazarettos, well-managed institutions and remarkable structures, that of San Leopoldo being one of the most magnificent works of the kind in Europe; the Torre de Marzocco, built of red marble; a theatre, a public library, and an aqueduct. The manufactures consist chiefly of articles in coral, of which there is a valuable fishery, woollen and silk goods, straw bonnets, glass, paper, soap, cordage, starch, leather, &c.

Leghorn has an extensive trade, both general and transit, furnishing the chief source of its prosperity. The harbor is of large extent, and has been of late much enlarged and improved, but is somewhat difficult of entrance. The outer harbor is protected by a fine mole. The depth of water at its extremity, however, is not more than 18 feet. The roadstead, lying W.N.W. of the harbor, is protected by a long sandbank, which breaks the violence of the waves, and, though exposed at times to a heavy swell, has good anchorage. The principal exports are silk, raw and manufactured, straw, raw and plaited, straw bonnets, borax and boracic acid, fruit, wine, oil, coral, marble, paper, timber, corn, hemp, anchovies, &c.; the principal imports, colonial produce, raw cotton, cotton twist, cotton and woollen goods, dye-stuffs, metals, hardware, petroleum, earthenware, salted fish, &c.

Leghorn is the see of a bishop, the residence of a civil and a military governor, has a chamber of commerce, foreign consulates, sanitary directory, several important public offices, and literary, scientific, artistic, and benevolent institutions. Though originally a Roman port, it has not a vestige of antiquity, and had dwindled down into a fishing village, when its great capabilities for commerce were discerned by the Medici family, who surrounded it with fortifications, constructed its harbor, and bestowed upon it valuable privileges, of which not the least important was full toleration to all nations and creeds. Pop. 97,096.

Leghorn (It. *Livorno*), a province of Italy, in Tuscany, comprising the city of Leghorn and the island of Elba. Area, 109 square miles. Pop. 118,851.

Leg′horn, a post-office of Pottawatomie co., Kansas.

Legiep, lå-cheep′, or **Count Heiden** (hī′dẹn) **Islands,** a group in the Pacific Ocean, Marshall Archipelago. Lat. 9° 51′ N.; lon. 169° 13′ E.

Legio, supposed Latin name of LEJOON.

Legio Septima Gemina, the ancient name of LEON.

Legnago, lĕn-yå′go, a town of Italy, 22 miles S.E. of Verona, on the Olona and Adige. Pop. 13,355. It has a royal gymnasium, a theatre, a hospital, large fortifications, manufactures of leather and hats, and extensive corn-markets.

Legnaja, BORGO DI, boR′go dee lĕn-yī′å, a village of Italy, forming a suburb of Florence on the W. Pop. 11,250.

Legnano, lĕn-yå′no, a town of Italy, province and 16 miles by rail N.W. of Milan, on the Olona, here crossed by two stone bridges connecting the two portions of the town. Pop. 6685.

Legni, lån′yee, or **Leyni,** lå`nee′, a village of Italy, province and 9 miles N.E. of Turin. Pop. 3868.

Le Gosier, or **Le Gozier,** lẹh go`zeer′ or lẹh go`ze-å′, a maritime village of the island of Guadeloupe, 5 miles S.E. of La Pointe-à-Pître. Pop. 3670.

Legrad, lå-gråd′, a town of Hungary, co. of Szalad, on the Drave, 10 miles N. of Kopreinitz. Pop. 2753.

Le Grand, a post-village of Marshall co., Iowa, in Le Grand township, on the Iowa River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 8 miles E.S.E. of Marshalltown. It has an academy, a Christian institute, a quarry of marble, 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a steam saw-mill for sawing stone. Pop. of the township, 1597.

Le Grand, a post-office of Saline co., Neb.

Le Grand-Serre, lęh grôɴɢ-saiʀ′, a village of France, in Drôme, 25 miles N.E. of Valence. Pop. 1549.

Le Guildo, lęh gheel‵do′, a port of France, on the English Channel, 10 miles W. of Saint-Malo.

Leh or **Lé,** lȧ, or **Lei,** lȧ′ee, a city of Asia, capital of Ladakh, in the valley of the Indus, N. of the Himalayas. Lat. 34° 10′ N.; lon. 77° 45′ E. It is enclosed by a wall and towers, and has several Booddhic temples and the rajah's palace, an active trade in shawl-wool, and a mint. Pop. variously estimated at from 4000 to 12,000.

Le Have, Nova Scotia. See HAVE and LA HAVE.

Le-Havre-de-Grâce, or **Le Havre.** See HAVRE.

Lehe, lȧ′hȧ, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Weser and Geeste, near Bremerhaven. Pop. 7867.

Lehesten, lȧ′ĕs-tęn, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, 7 miles S.E. of Gräfenthal. Pop. 1706.

Le′hi City, a post-village of Utah co., Utah, on the N. shore of Utah Lake, and on the Utah Southern Railroad, at the junction of the American Fork Railroad, 31 miles S. of Salt Lake City. It has a church. Pop. about 800.

Lehigh, lee′hī, a river of Pennsylvania, rises near the S. extremity of Wayne co., and runs southwestward to Whitehaven, forming the boundary between the cos. of Lackawanna and Luzerne on the right and Monroe and Carbon on the left. It flows nearly southeastward from Mauch Chunk to Allentown, and thence northeastward to Easton, where it enters the Delaware. Length, about 120 miles. About 10 miles below Mauch Chunk it passes through a gorge, or gap, in the Kittatinny Mountain. Rich mines of anthracite are worked near this river, which traverses a hilly and picturesque region. Railroads run along its banks from Easton to Whitehaven (71 miles), and introduce the tourist to a long succession of beautiful prospects.

Lehigh, an eastern county of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Lehigh River, and is also drained by the Jordan and Saucon Creeks. The surface is partly hilly and undulating, and is remarkable for picturesque scenery. The Kittatinny or Blue Mountain extends along the N.W. border of this county, which comprises a part of the beautiful and fertile Kittatinny Valley. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, and pork are the staple products of the soil, and iron is the chief article of export. It has extensive iron-works, which produced in 1870 pig-iron valued at $6,194,970, and more than any other county in the United States. Silurian limestone and slate are abundant in this county. It is intersected by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, and the East Pennsylvania Railroad. The North Pennsylvania Railroad connects it with Philadelphia. Capital, Allentown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $44,681,022. Pop. in 1870, 56,796, of whom 50,610 were Americans.

Lehigh, a post-village of Webster co., Iowa, in Sumner township, on the Des Moines River, about 16 miles S.S.E. of Fort Dodge. It has a flour-mill, a lumber-mill, a newspaper office, and a coal-mine.

Lehigh, a station in Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 34 miles N.W. of Stroudsburg.

Lehigh, a township of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. 3496. It contains Lockport, Walnut Port, &c.

Lehigh Gap, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa., on the Lehigh River where it passes through the Kittatinny Mountain, and on the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroads, 11 miles S.E. of Mauch Chunk. The scenery of this place is picturesque. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of bricks, flour, leather, and paint.

Lehigh Tan′nery, a post-office of Carbon co., Pa., on the Lehigh River, and on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at Tannery Station, about 22 miles N. of Mauch Chunk.

Lehighton, lee′hī-tęn, a post-borough of Carbon co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Lehigh River, and on the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroads, 4 miles S.E. of Mauch Chunk, and 25 miles above Allentown. It is partly supported by operations in coal. It has a bank, a newspaper office, 6 churches, and a foundry. Pop. 1485.

Lehman, lee′mąn, a post-township of Luzerne co., Pa. It contains 2 churches, and a hamlet named Lehman, which is 10 or 11 miles N.W. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. 799.

Lehman, a township of Pike co., Pa. Pop. 832.

Lehmaster's, lee-mas′tęrz, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., in Peters township, on the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Mercersburg. It has 2 stores and a large warehouse.

Lehmen, a village of Hungary. See LEMHENY.

Lehnin, lȧ-neen′, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, government and 14 miles W.S.W. of Potsdam. Pop. 2130.

Lehota, lȧ‵ho′tŏh‵, the name of several small villages of Hungary, viz., ALSO LEHOTA, ŏl‵sho′ lȧ‵ho′tŏh‵ (*i.e.*, "Lower Lehota"), co. of Sohl, 10 miles from Neusohl. Pop. 840. FEKETE LEHOTA, fȧ‵kȧ′tȧ‵ lȧ‵ho′tŏh‵, 22 miles from Rosenau. Pop. 940. JANO LEHOTA, yȧ′no‵ lȧ‵ho′tŏh‵, 30 miles from Schemnitz. Pop. 960. KIRALY LEHOTA, ke‵rȧl′ lȧ‵ho′tŏh‵, co. of Liptau, near the Waag. Pop. 990.

Le Houlme, lęh hoolm, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 5 miles N.N.W. of Rouen. Pop. 2053.

Lehrberg, laiʀ′bêʀɢ, or **Lerchenberg,** lêʀ′ᴋęn-bêʀɢ‵, a town of Bavaria, Middle Franconia, on the Rezat, 25 miles W.S.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1155.

Lehree, or **Lehri,** lȧ′ree, the chief town of Cutch Gundava, Beloochistan, 35 miles N.E. of B'hag. Pop. estimated at 6000. It is enclosed by walls, and has a well-supplied bazaar.

Lehua, lȧ-hoo′ȧ, or **Oreehina** (o-ree-hee′nȧ) **Island,** one of the smaller Sandwich Islands, off the N. end of Nihau.

Lei, a city of Central Asia. See LEH.

Leia, lȧ′yȧ or lȧ′e-yȧ, a town of India, district and 57 miles S. of Dera Ismaeel Khan. It is the seat of a large trade. Pop. 17,033.

Leibitz, lī′bits (Hun. *Lajbicz,* lī′bits‵; Slav. *Libiczium,* le-bit′se-oom), a town of Hungary, co. of Zips, on a small river, near Kesmark. Pop. 2507. It has sulphur baths, and manufactures of woollen cloths.

Leibnitz, līb′nits, or **Lindenstadt,** lin′dęn-stȧtt‵, a town of Styria, 20 miles S. by E. of Grätz. Pop. 2040.

Leicester, lĕs′tęr, or **Leicestershire,** lĕs′tęr-shįr, a county of England, nearly in its centre, having N. the cos. of Derby and Notts, E. Lincoln and Rutland, S. Northampton and Warwick, and W. Warwick and Derby. Area, 803 square miles, nearly all arable. Surface undulating. Chief rivers, the Trent (on the N. border) and Soar. The breed of long-woolled sheep is much celebrated. Coal and some iron and lead are wrought. The county is the principal seat of the woollen hosiery manufacture. Leicestershire is connected by railways and canals with all parts of the kingdom. Chief towns, Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley, Melton-Mowbray, and Ashby-de-la-Zouch. It sends six members to the House of Commons, four being for the county. Pop. 269,311.

Leicester, a borough of England, capital of a county, on the Soar, at a railway junction, 20 miles E.N.E. of Rugby, and 26½ miles S.S.E. of Derby. It is pleasantly situated near the centre of the county, and is generally well built and clean. It has many churches, a news-room, concert-hall, mechanics' institute, museum, assembly-rooms, theatre, exchange, infirmary, lunatic asylum, jail, guild hall, several hospitals and other charities, bridewell, some remains of a castle, the great hall of which is the county court-house, union workhouse, and a handsome railway station. Some traces of the ancient walls exist, and several fine Roman pavements have been discovered. Leicester is the principal seat in England for manufactures of woollen and other hosiery. Lace, cords, elastic webs, boots, shoes, machinery, farm-implements, leather, beer, malt, castings, and bricks are extensively manufactured. The trade is greatly facilitated by a canal communicating with various lines of navigation. Leicester is a place of considerable antiquity, and was known to the Romans under the name of *Ra′tæ.* Under the Heptarchy it formed part of the kingdom of Mercia, and in 874 was seized by the Danes, who made it one of their five chief cities. It was afterwards surrounded by walls and defended by a strong castle, both of which were demolished in the reign of Henry II. It suffered severely during the wars of Lancaster and York, and also during the Parliamentary war, having, in the latter, been first taken by storm by the Royalists and then retaken by the Republicans. In the vicinity are remains of an abbey founded in 1143. Pop. 95,220.

Leicester, les′tęr, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Leicester township, 6 miles W.S.W. of Worcester. It contains 2 or 3 churches, the Leicester Academy, a public library, a town hall, a national bank, and a savings-bank. The Boston & Albany Railroad touches the S. part of the township, which is drained by the sources of the Quinebaug River, and has manufactures of cards, machinery, and woollen goods. It contains villages named Cherry Valley and Rochdale. Pop. of township, 2770.

Leicester, a township of Livingston co., N.Y. Pop. 1662. It contains Moscow.

Leicester, post-township, Buncombe co., N.C. P. 2180.

Leicester, a post-township of Addison co., Vt., is bounded on the W. by Otter Creek. It contains 2 churches and a village named Leicester Junction. Pop. 630. Leicester Post-Office is about 12 miles S. of Middlebury.

Leicester Junction, a post-village of Addison co., Vt., in Leicester township, on the Onion River, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, at the junction of the Addison Railroad, 22 miles N.N.W. of Rutland.

Leicestershire, England. See LEICESTER.

Leichlingen, lĭĸ'ling-ęn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles S.E. of Dusseldorf, on the Wipper. Pop. 5337. It has manufactures of broadcloth, cassimere, cotton, and linen goods.

Leiden, a village of Hungary. See LEBENY.

Leiden, a city of the Netherlands. See LEYDEN.

Leidig's, lĭ'digs, a station in Cumberland co., Pa., on the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad, 16 miles W.S.W. of Harrisburg.

Leidy, lĭ'dę, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Pa., in Leidy township, on Kettle Creek, about 32 miles N.W. of Lock Haven. Pop. of the township, 515.

Leigh, lee, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, at a railway junction, 7 miles S.W. of Bolton. It has a grammar-school and other charities, with extensive manufactures of cambrics, muslins, and fustians. Coal is abundant, and a canal communicates with the Leeds & Liverpool Canal. Pop. of parish, 33,592.

Leigh, lee, a post-office of Colfax co., Neb.

Leighlin, or **Old Leighlin,** lee'lin, a decayed village and episcopal see of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Carlow, 2½ miles W. of Leighlin Bridge. It has a venerable cathedral, built about 1185. The diocese, founded in 632, is now united to Ossory.

Leighlin Bridge, a town of Ireland, co. and 7½ miles S.W. of Carlow, on the Barrow, here crossed by a bridge of 10 arches. Pop. 1066.

Leighton, lee'tęn, a post-hamlet of Colbert co., Ala., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 56 miles W. of Huntsville. It has a church.

Leighton, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, in Black Oak township, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, 7 miles W.N.W. of Oskaloosa. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a drug-store.

Leighton, a township of Allegan co., Mich. Pop. 1233.

Leighton-Buz'zard, a town of England, in Bedfordshire, near the Ouse, on the Grand Junction Canal and the London & Birmingham Railway, 38 miles N.W. of London. It has a venerable church, a beautiful pentagonal cross, said to have been erected early in the fourteenth century, almshouses, a workhouse, and market-house. Pop. 4696.

Leighton Corners, a post-office of Carroll co., N.H.

Leilan or **Lelan,** lå'lån', a village of Persia, in Azerbaijan, 25 miles S.E. of Lake Ooroomeeyah, with extensive ruins.

Leimbach, līm'båĸ, a town of Prussian Saxony, 29 miles N.W. of Merseburg, on the Wipper. Pop. 1412.

Leimen, lĭ'męn, a town of Baden, 4 miles S. of Heidelberg. Pop. 1697.

Leimersheim, lĭ'męrs-hīme', a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Rhine, 7 miles S. of Germersheim. Pop. 1333.

Leinach, lĭ'nåĸ, OBER, o'bęr, and UNTER, ŏŏn'tęr, two nearly contiguous villages of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, 12 miles N.W. of Würzburg. United pop. 2038.

Leinbach's, līn'baĸs, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., 7 miles N.W. of Reading.

Leine, lĭ'nęh, a river of Northwest Germany, rises in the Harz, and, after a N. course of 130 miles through Prussia, Brunswick, and Hanover, joins the Aller.

Leiningen, lĭ'ning-ęn, a principality of Germany, which was situated between the Lower Palatinate and the bishoprics of Speyer and Worms. Area, 140 square miles. It is now shared between Baden and Rhenish Bavaria.

Leiningen, lĭ'ning-ęn, ALT, ålt, and NEU, noi, two nearly contiguous villages of Bavaria, Palatinate, district of Grünstadt. Pop. of Alt Leiningen, 877; of Neu Leiningen, 684.

Leinster, lin'stęr or leen'stęr, one of the four provinces of Ireland, on its E. side, comprising the counties of Dublin, Kildare, Carlow, Kilkenny, King's, Queen's, Longford, Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Wicklow, and Wexford. Area, 7611 square miles. Pop. 1,339,451. The S. part only of this province formed the ancient Irish kingdom of the same name, and the N. part formed the kingdom of Meath.

Leinster, Mount, a mountain of Ireland, between the counties of Carlow and Wexford, 5½ miles S.W. of Newtonbarry. Elevation, 2610 feet.

Leipa, Leippa, or **Böhmisch Leipa,** bö'mish lĭ'på, a town of Bohemia, at a railway junction, 41 miles N. by E. of Prague. It has a gymnasium and manufactures of cloth, linens, cottons, steel goods, and vinegar. Pop. 9244.

Leiper's (lee'pęrz) **Fork,** a post-hamlet of Williamson co., Tenn., 8 miles S.E. of Franklin. It has a church.

Leiperville, lee'pęr-vĭl, a village of Delaware co., Pa., on Ridley Creek, 12 miles by rail S.W. of Philadelphia, and 2 miles N.E. of Chester. It has a flour-mill and a stone-quarry.

Leipheim, līp'hīme, a town of Bavaria, on the Danube, 11 miles E. of Ulm. Pop. 1676.

Leipnik, līp'nik, or **Lipnik,** lip'nik, a town of Moravia, 52 miles by rail N.E. of Brünn. Pop. 3894. It has a Piarist college and cloth-factories.

Leippa, a town of Bohemia. See LEIPA.

Leipsic, līp'sik (L. and It. *Lip'sia ;* Ger. *Leipzig,* līp'-tsiɢ; Fr. *Leipsick,* lȩ̂p'seek'), a city of Saxony, and one of the chief seats of commerce in Germany, at the junction of numerous railways, 64 miles E.N.E. of Dresden. Lat. 51° 20′ 19″ N.; lon. 12° 22′ 15″ E. It is situated in an extensive plain on the Elster, here joined by the Pleisse and Parde, and consists of an old central town, formerly surrounded by fortifications, which have been converted into beautiful walks and shrubberies, called the Promenade, and extensive and rapidly increasing suburbs. In the central town the houses are mostly lofty, some of them quaint-looking; the streets are narrow, but generally straight and clean and well lighted; the principal ones open into the market-place or square, the town hall (Rathhaus), built in 1556, being on the one side, and the others being partly occupied by buildings in the Renaissance style. The other principal buildings within the old boundaries are the churches of St. Nicholas, St. Thomas, St. Paul, and St. Peter; the Augusteum, an elegant modern edifice, containing the university, founded in 1409, with a library of 350,000 volumes, 158 professors, besides private teachers and language-masters, and attended by above 3000 students; the booksellers' exchange, used, during the fairs, for the arrangement of accounts between the country houses and their agents and correspondents in Leipsic, and at other times for exhibitions of paintings; the cloth hall; the town school, with a collection of antiquities; the theatres, and the Pleissenburg or castle, now partly used as barracks, and containing the observatory; it formed part of the old fortifications. Not far from the Pleissenburg, opposite the Petersthor, the only remaining one of the old gates, and in the centre of the Königsplatz, is a colossal statue of King Frederick August, who died in 1827. The suburbs are composed of lofty, elegant buildings, laid off in regular streets, interspersed with gardens, possessing, like the central town, an air of substantiality and comfort. They contain the elegant post-office buildings, the church of St. John, and the Roman Catholic church in modern Gothic, in some respects the finest building in the city; the Rosenthal, a favorite evening resort, composed of pleasant wooded walks; and numerous gardens and such-like places of recreation. Besides the university library, Leipsic possesses a town library of 100,000 volumes, containing some valuable MSS. Schools of various kinds are numerous and good, including gymnasia, an academy of designing, painting, architecture, &c., a music school and a commercial school, a realschule, charity schools, &c. There are 8 learned societies, a botanic garden, several hospitals, including one for deaf-mutes, and numerous baths. Leipsic possesses considerable manufactures of cotton stockings, leather, hats, silken and half-silken goods, soap, sealing-wax, type, tobacco, and numerous minor articles; it has likewise an extensive wool-spinning establishment; but its greatest manufacture is that of books. Though important for its manufactures, Leipsic is still more important for its commerce, carried on especially through its noted fairs. To these fairs are congregated people from all quarters of Europe, from Asia, and from America, in number often equalling that of the entire population of the town. Every house and yard is converted into a place of business; and the central market-place, the main streets, and a large portion of the promenade, are covered with booths of dealers in porcelain, Bohemian glass, lace, linens, domestic and heavy cloths of all kinds, tobacco, pipes, leather, shoes, jewelry, hardware, furs, and other articles; but the more important portion of the business is transacted in the premises of the many agents of manufacturing houses, both German and foreign, who, either permanently or temporarily, are located here. Leipsic is the capital of one of the four circles of Saxony, and the seat of several courts of justice. It is of Wendish origin; was destroyed by the Bohemian duke Wratislav in 1082; and, after being walled, it was again destroyed by Otto IV. in 1212; and 400 houses were burned in 1420. In 1680–81 the plague carried off 3000 people. After this its commerce increased, its fairs became more important, and the seat of the book-trade was transferred to it from Frankfort-on-the-Main. It suffered much from the Seven Years' War, but soon recovered. October 16–19, 1813, the great battle was fought around and in Leipsic by which Germany was freed from the French yoke, and Napoleon received his first decisive defeat at the hands of the Allies. Pop. in 1834, 44,802; in 1843, 54,519; in 1849, 62,374; in 1861, 78,495; in 1875, 127,387.

Leipsic, or **Leipzig,** a circle, forming the N.W. part of the kingdom of Saxony, being one of the four great divisions of the country. It is bounded on the N. by Prussia, W. by Prussia and Saxe-Altenburg, S. by the circle of Zwickau, and E. by the circle of Dresden. Area, 1378 square miles. It belongs to the basin of the Elbe, and lies lower and is likewise more level and fertile than any other part of Saxony. Pop. 639,975.

Leipsic, lĭp'sĭk, a post-village of Kent co., Del., 7 miles N. of Dover, and about 38 miles S. of Wilmington. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 500.

Leipsic, Orange co., Ind. See Lancaster.

Leipsic, a post-village of Putnam co., O., on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 27 miles N. of Lima, at Roanoke Station. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a stave-factory, &c. Pop. 200.

Leiria, or **Leyria,** lå-ree'å, a city of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Liz, 75 miles N.E. of Lisbon. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, 2 colleges, and a hospital. Pop. 2627.

Leisnig, līs'niɢ, a town of Saxony, 25 miles S.E. of Leipsic, on the Mulde. Pop. 6751. It is enclosed by walls, and has a fine castle on the opposite side of the river, a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollen cloths, linen, and tobacco-pipes.

Leissnits, līs'nits, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, near Leobschütz, on the Stroduna. Pop. 1880.

Leistville, leest'vĭl, a post-office of Pickaway co., O.

Leitchfield, litch'feeld, or **Litch'field,** a post-village, capital of Grayson co., Ky., on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, 71 miles S.S.W. of Louisville, and about 38 miles N. of Bowling Green. It has 4 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. 314.

Leitchfield, leetch'feeld, a hamlet in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy, 5 miles from Annapolis. Pop. 150.

Leitchville, leetch'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Whitman co., Washington, 80 miles N.E. of Walla Walla, and 3 miles N. of Snake River. It has a church.

Leitensdorf, a town of Bohemia. See Leutensdorf.

Leitersburg, lī'tẹrz-burg, a post-village of Washington co., Md., on Antietam Creek, about 6 miles N.E. of Hagerstown. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 300. Leitersburg Station is on the Western Maryland Railroad, 85 miles W. by N. of Baltimore.

Leiter's (lī'tẹrz) **Ford,** a post-office of Fulton co., Ind.

Leith, leeth, a seaport town and burgh of Scotland, 2 miles N.N.E. of the cross of Edinburgh, of which city it is the port and a suburb, on the S. shore of the Firth of Forth, and on both sides of the Water of Leith, near its confluence with the sea. Lat. 55° 58′ 54″ N.; lon. 3° 10′ 30″ W. It is the terminus of several branch railways. The site of the town is nearly a perfect level. Communication across the Water of Leith is effected by means of 3 bridges. The streets and lanes in the more ancient parts are narrow and tortuous, and the houses old and dilapidated; but the more modern quarters are spacious, airy, and well built. Here, also, handsome houses line two sides of what is called the "links" or downs, a fine large open space on the S.E. side of the town. The principal public buildings are the custom-house, a Grecian structure, with pediment and columns, exchange buildings, court-house, Leith Bank, and the Trinity House. An elegant bathing establishment at Seafield, within about half a mile of the centre of the town, may also be included. The parish churches of North and South Leith are also both respectable edifices, the former modern, with a spire 158 feet high, the latter an old Gothic structure, with a turret and spire. The town has numerous churches, schools, and charitable institutions. The chief manufactures are ropes, cordage, sail-cloth, bottles, soap, candles, paints, chemicals, flour, glassware, fertilizers, machinery, castings, and colors. There are 1 or 2 breweries, a distillery, several ship-building yards, a sugar-refinery, a large establishment for preserving meat, extensive saw-mills, cooperages, and iron-foundries. The foreign trade of the port is chiefly with the N. countries of Europe, particularly those on the Baltic: there is also some colonial and an important coasting-trade and fishery. The principal imports are grain, wine, tobacco, timber, hemp, hides, and tallow. The harbor has been greatly improved. A west pier or breakwater advances towards the east pier, making the entrance but 250 feet in width. By this breakwater the harbor is sheltered from N. winds, and, in consequence of the improvements, it has gained considerably in depth. There are wet-docks, graving-docks with a basin, dry-docks, barracks, and a battery. Pop. 44,280.

Leith, leeth, a post-village and lake port in Grey co., Ontario, on Georgian Bay, 7¼ miles N.E. of Owen Sound. Pop. 100.

Leitha, or **Leyta,** Austria. See Leytha.

Leith Corners, Grey co., Ontario. See Speedie.

Leith (leeth) **Hill,** an elevated tract of England, co. of Surrey, 4 miles S.W. of Dorking. On it is a tower 993 feet above the sea.

Leitmeritz, lite'mer-its‵, or **Leutmeritz,** loit'mer-its‵, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 34 miles N.N.W. of Prague. Pop. 10,023. It has a cathedral, several convents, a divinity school, a gymnasium, and an active trade in corn, fish, and wine. It is a bishop's see. Glassware, hats, and leather are here manufactured.

Leitomischl, lī'to-mish'l‵, or **Leutomischl,** loi'-to-mish'l‵, a town of Bohemia, 24 miles S.E. of Chrudim. Pop. 7021. It has several churches, a palace, a college, a gymnasium, an academy, and manufactures of spirits.

Leitrim, lee'trim, a county of Ireland, in Connaught, having N. Donegal Bay and county. Area, 613 square miles. Surface mostly wild and rugged, with much bog and mountain-land. Chief rivers, the Shannon, Bonnet, and Blackwater. Principal lakes, Allen, Melvin, and Gill. Assize town, Carrick-on-Shannon. It sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. 95,562.

Leitrim, a village of Ireland, co. of Leitrim, on the Shannon, 3 miles N.E. of Carrick.

Leitskau, līt'skŏw, a town of Prussia, in Saxony, 9 miles S.E. of Magdeburg. Pop. 1182.

Leixlip, låce'lip, a town of Ireland, co. of Kildare, at the confluence of the Liffey and the Rye, 10 miles by rail W.N.W. of Dublin. Pop. 817.

Leiza, lå'e-thå, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 17 miles N.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 1722.

Lejoon, or **Lejjun,** lĕd‵joon', a village of Palestine, 22 miles S.E. of Acre.

Lek, a river of the Netherlands. See Leck.

Lekentze, lå-kĕnt'sẹh, or **Lechnitz,** lĕᴋ'nits, a village of Transylvania, 20 miles from Bistritz. Pop. 1680.

Lekkerk, lĕk'kĕʀk, a village of the Netherlands, South Holland, on the Leck, 9 miles E. of Rotterdam. P. 2811.

Leksha, Lekcha, lĕk'shå, or **Lekta,** lĕk'tå, a long and narrow lake of Russia, in the N.W. of Olonets. Length, 24 miles; breadth, 3 miles.

Leksmond, lĕks‵mŏnt', a village of the Netherlands, South Holland, on the Leck, 10 miles N.N.E. of Gorkum.

Lelan, a town of Persia. See Leilan.

Le'land, a post-village of La Salle co., Ill., in Adams township, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 67 miles W.S.W. of Chicago, and about 20 miles N. by E. of Ottawa. It has 5 churches, a graded school, and a manufactory of windmills. Pop. about 800.

Leland, a post-office of Morris co., Kansas, about 18 miles S. by E. of Junction City.

Leland, a post-village in Leland township, Leelenaw co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, about 28 miles N. by W. of Traverse City. It has a graded school, 3 churches, and manufactures of lumber and pig-iron. Pop. 434.

Leland, a post-office of Josephine co., Oregon, in the valley of Rogue River, 55 miles S. of Roseburg. Gold is found near it.

Leland's Corners, a post-office of Cuyahoga co., O.

Le Lauzet, a village of France. See Lauzet.

Le'led Lane, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

Lelesz, lå‵lĕs', a town of Hungary, co. and 11 miles E.N.E. of Zemplin. Pop. 2169. It has a castle.

Leliaetta, le‵le-ạ-et'tạ, a station in the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 10 miles N. of Gibson.

Le Lieu, a village of Switzerland. See Lieu.

Le Lion d'Angers, lẹh le-ôɴᵍ' dôɴᵍ‵zhå', a market-town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Oudon, 13 miles N.N.W. of Angers. Pop. 1560.

Le Locle, a town of Switzerland. See Locle.

Le Loup, Franklin co., Kansas. See Ferguson.

Le Luc, a market-town of France. See Luc.

Lelunda, lå-loon′då, a river of Africa, in Congo, rises in a mountainous district E. of San Salvador, flows W., and, after a course of above 200 miles, falls into the South Atlantic about 40 miles S.S.E. of the mouth of the Congo.

Lelusium, a Latin name of Weissenburg.

Le Lyonnois or **Lyonnais,** France. See Lyonnois.

Le Mâconnois or **Mâconnais.** See Mâconnois.

Le Maire, lẹh måR, a strait of South America, the channel which separates Staten Island from Terra del Fuego, about 20 miles wide. It was discovered in 1616 by a Dutch navigator named Le Maire.

Lema (lå′må) **Islands,** Chinese Sea, the outermost group of the great archipelago that fronts the entrance to Canton River, consists of one small and three large islands. The largest, called Great Lema by Europeans, but Tam-Quoon-Tow by the Chinese, is 6 miles long. Lat. of N.E. end, 22° 4′ 45″ N.; lon. 114° 18′ 30″ E.

Leman Lake, or **Lemanus Lacus.** See Lake of Geneva.

Le Mans, lẹh mōNg (anc. *Suindinum*, afterwards *Cenomani*), a town of France, capital of the department of Sarthe, on the ridge and slope of a hill washed by the Sarthe, which is here crossed by 3 bridges, 130 miles by rail S.W. of Paris. The lower part of the town, near the banks of the river, is poorly built, with streets narrow and winding. The upper part has a much better appearance: the streets are spacious; and the market-place, into which most of them open, is large and handsome. The principal building is the cathedral, a fine Gothic structure, with a very old choir. The other edifices deserving of notice are the churches of Notre Dame and L'Ancienne Visitation, the prefecture, library, and museum, including a picture-gallery, all occupying part of the buildings of an old monastery, the theatre, and cavalry barracks. The principal manufactures are linen, coarse woollens, lace, hosiery, paper, leather, and wax candles. The trade in clover- and lucerne-seed is extensive. Le Mans is the see of a bishop, and possesses courts of first resort and commerce, an agricultural and scientific society, a communal college, a diocesan seminary, and a school of design. It is a place of great antiquity, and is said to have been founded in the second century by the Romans, of whose buildings many vestiges still remain. It was taken by William the Conqueror in the eleventh century, and long continued in the possession of the English, whose king, Henry II., was born in it. In the Revolutionary war the Vendéans sustained one of their worst defeats here. Pop. 45,709.

Le Marigot, West Indies. See La Capesterre.

Le Marin, a village of Martinique. See Marin.

Lemars, lẹh-marz′, a post-village, capital of Plymouth co., Iowa, in America township, on Floyd's River, or Willow Creek, and on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad and the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, 25 miles N.N.E. of Sioux City. It has 3 churches, 2 banks, a money-order post-office, 2 steam flour-mills, and a large trade in grain and stock. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. estimated at 1200.

Le Marsan, lẹh maR‵sōNg′, a district of France, formed the E. part of La Chalosse, and belonged to the former province of Gascony. It now forms part of the department of Landes.

Lemasters, Pennsylvania. See Lehmaster's.

Le May, a village of France. See May.

Lembach, lĕm′båK or lĕm‵båk′, a village of Germany, 30 miles N. of Strasburg. Pop. 1419.

Lembeck, or **Lembecq,** lĕm′bĕK, a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 11 miles S.S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 2600.

Lem′berg (Ger. pron. lĕm′bĕRG; Polish, *Lwow*, lwof; L. *Leop′olis*), sometimes called **Le′opold,** a town of Austria, capital of Galicia, in a beautiful and romantic district, at a railway junction, 365 miles E.N.E. of Vienna. Lat. 49° 51′ 52″ N.; lon. 24° 3′ 11″ E. It was originally surrounded by walls and ditches, which have been levelled and converted into walks, and, though founded in the thirteenth century, has all the appearance of a modern town, having increased rapidly since it became a capital. Besides being the seat of the government and of important courts and public offices, it is the seat of 3 Roman Catholic archbishops, representing the Latin, Armenian, and Ruthenian rites. The buildings most deserving of notice are the Greek metropolitan church, with the archbishop's palace, magnificent structures in the Italian style; the Latin cathedral, built by Casimir the Great in 1370; the Dominican church, after the model of St. Peter's at Rome; the Protestant church; 3 synagogues, one of them large and remarkably handsome; the town house, built on a magnificent scale; the university, possessed of a library of 60,000 volumes and numerous collections, and attended by about 1400 students; the Ossolinsk Institute, with a library relating mostly to Slavic history and literature, and numerous collections of paintings, engravings, coins, antiquities, &c.; the theatre, built at the sole expense of a count; the theological and philosophical institute for the regular clergy; 2 seminaries, 2 gymnasia, an academy of arts, a normal school, a deaf and dumb institute, a general infirmary and lunatic asylum, a large military hospital, a hospital of the sisters of charity, a penitentiary, extensive barracks, a military swimming-school and bathing-establishment. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen and cotton tissues, and in the vicinity there is a very extensive tobacco-factory. Lemberg depends far less on manufactures than on commerce. This, which is very much in the hands of the Jews, who here number more than 20,000, concentrates a great part of the trade of the kingdom. Much of it extends over the whole year, but a considerable portion is confined to the large fairs, which take place at stated periods. The amount of business then transacted is very great. In 1656 Lemberg successfully resisted the Russians, in 1671 it was laid under contribution by the Turks, and in 1704 was stormed by the Swedes under Charles XII. Pop. in 1870, 87,109.

Lemberg, lĕm′bĕRG, a village of Bavaria, 3 miles E. of Pirmasens. Pop. 1409.

Lemberg, lŏM‵bair′, a village of Germany, in Lorraine, 14 miles S.E. of Saargemünd, with 1717 inhabitants.

Lemberg, a town of Prussian Silesia. See Löwenberg.

Lembeye, lŏM‵bå′, a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 16 miles N.E. of Pau. Pop. 1231.

Lemene, lå-må′nå, a river of Italy, falls into the Adriatic by several mouths, one of which enters Port Falconera. Total course, about 35 miles.

Le′men's, a station in Monroe co., Ill., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 27 miles S. of St. Louis.

Lem′enton, a post-office of St. Clair co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Belleville & Southern Illinois Railroad, 25 miles S.E. of East St. Louis.

Le Merlérault, lẹh mĕR‵lå-rō′, a town of France, in Orne, 15 miles E. of Argentan. Pop. 1486.

Lemförde, lĕm′föR‵dẹh, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 10 miles S. of Diepholz. Pop. 846.

Lemgo, lĕm′go, a town of the principality of Lippe, Germany, on the Bega, 6 miles N. of Detmold. Pop. 5108, mostly Lutherans. It is enclosed by walls, and has several churches, a convent, a palace of the prince, a gymnasium, a seminary for noble ladies, an orphan asylum, and manufactures of linen, woollens, meerschaum, and leather.

Lemheny, lĕm‵hån̄′, written also **Lehmen,** a village of Transylvania, about 50 miles from Kronstadt. P. 2710.

Lem′hi, a county of Idaho, borders on Montana. It is intersected by the Salmon River. The surface is mountainous, and a range of the Rocky Mountains extends along the northeastern border of this county, which is also partly occupied by the Salmon River Mountains. The soil is mostly uncultivated, the inhabitants being employed in mining gold. Capital, Salmon City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $178,716. Pop. in 1870, 988, of whom 509 were Americans.

Lemhi Agency, a post-office of Lemhi co., Idaho.

Lemie, lå′me-å or låm′yå, a village of Italy, S. from Turin, on the Chiara. Pop. 1764.

Lem′ington, a village of England, co. of Northumberland, parish of Newburn, on the Tyne, containing the extensive works of the Tyne Iron Company, and also large crown-glass-works.

Lem′ington, a post-office of Essex co., Vt., in Lemington township, on the Connecticut River, about 24 miles N. of Guildhall. Pop. of the township, 191.

Lem′ley's, a township of Mecklenburg co., N.C. P. 971.

Lemloom, Lemloum, or **Lemlum,** lĕm‵loom′, or **Lamlum,** låm‵loom′, a village of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 62 miles S.E. of the ruins of Babylon. S.E. from it are the marshes of Lemloom, a wide and inundated tract, partly cultivated for rice.

Lemmer, lĕm′mẹr, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on the Zuyder Zee, 14 miles S. of Sneek. P. 2770.

Lemmongan, lĕm-mon-gån′, or **Lammongan,** låm-mon-gån′, a volcano in Java, about 60 miles E.S.E. of Soerabaya (Soorabaya); height, 6561 feet.

Lemnos, the ancient name of Stalimni.

Lem′on, a post-township of Butler co., O. Pop. 5242. It contains Middletown, Monroe, and Amanda.

Lemon, a post-township of Wyoming co., Pa., about 22 miles N.W. of Scranton, is intersected by the Montrose

Railroad. Pop. 531. Lemon Station is 8 miles N. of Tunkhannock.

Leˋmond′, a post-office of Steele co., Minn., in Lemond township, 9 miles S. of Meriden. The township contains a church and a mineral spring. Pop. 569.

Lem′onfair River, a mill-stream of Addison co., Vt., falls into Otter Creek.

Lem′on's, a station in Putnam co., Mo., on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 5 miles S. of Unionville.

Lemon's Gap, a post-office of Cocke co., Tenn.

Leˋmont′, or **Ath′ens,** a post-village of Cook co., Ill., in Lemont township, on the Des Plaines River, and on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 25 miles S.W. of Chicago. It has 5 churches, a money-order post-office, named Lemont, and quarries of fine Silurian limestone called Athens marble. The township contains a village named Sag Bridge. Pop. of the township, 3573.

Lemont, a post-village of Centre co., Pa., 9 miles S. of Bellefonte. It has a church, a bank, a drug-store, and a flour-mill. Iron ore abounds here. Pop. about 500.

Lemont Furnace, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Pa., on the Fayette County Railroad and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Uniontown. It has an iron-furnace and coke-works.

Lemonum, an ancient name of POITIERS.

Lem′onville, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 6 miles N.W. of Stouffville. It contains a woollen-factory, a saw-mill, and 2 stores. Pop. 100.

Lemonweir, lemˋon-weer′, a hamlet of Juneau co., Wis., in a township of the same name, on the Lemonweir River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 33 miles W.N.W. of Portage City. It has water-power and a grist-mill. The township contains Mauston, the county seat. Pop. of the township, 1072, exclusive of Mauston.

Lemonweir Creek, Wisconsin, drains part of Monroe co., runs southeastward through Juneau co., and enters the Wisconsin River about 10 miles E. of Mauston. It is nearly 75 miles long.

Lemoore, lẹ-mōr′, a post-village of Tulare co., Cal., on Tulare Lake, and on the Southern Pacific Railroad, about 40 miles S. of Fresno City. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a steam flour-mill. Pop. about 500. It is near the mouth of King's River.

Lemore, a post-office of Custer co., Neb.

Lemovices, the Latin for LIMOGES, in France.

Le Moyne, lẹh-moin′, a post-hamlet of Wood co., O., in Troy township, on the Columbus & Toledo Railroad.

Lempa, lĕm′på, a navigable river of Central America, in San Salvador, enters the Pacific 35 miles S.E. of that city.

Lempdes, lôɴd, a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 5 miles S.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1490.

Lemps, or **Le Grand Lemps,** lẹh grôɴᵍ lôɴᵍ, a town of France, in Isère, 20 miles N.W. of Grenoble. Pop. 1752.

Lemp′ster, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.H., in Lempster township, about 36 miles W. of Concord. It is 9 miles S. of Newport. It has a church and a high school. Pop. of the township, 678.

Lemsal, lĕm-sål′, **Limbasha,** or **Limbascha,** lim-bå′shå, a town of Russia, in Livonia, near the Gulf of Riga, 30 miles W. of Volmar. Pop. 1442.

Le Muy, lẹh mwee (L. *Cas′trum de Modi′no?*), a town of France, in Var, 5 miles S.E. of Draguignan. Pop. 2364.

Lemvig, lĕm′vig, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, on the Lym-Fiord, 32 miles N.E. of Ringkiöbing. Pop. 1350.

Le′na (Russ. pron. lå-nå′), one of the principal rivers of Asia, and the most easterly and largest of the great streams of Siberia, its basin lying between those of the Yenisei on the W. and the Yana and Indighirka on the E. It rises near Irkootsk, W. of Lake Baikal, and enters the Arctic Ocean by numerous mouths between lat. 72° and 73° N. and lon. 125° and 130° E. Total course, 2400 miles, the whole of which is within the Russian dominions. Chief tributaries, the Vitim, Aldan, and Vilioui, both of which last it receives N. of lat. 63°. At a distance of 800 miles from the ocean it is a noble river, 5 or 6 miles in width, and it is generally navigable with safety; but in a great part of its course it flows through a frozen desert.

Lena, le′nạ, a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill., in West Point township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 13 miles N.W. of Freeport, and 38 miles E. of Galena. It has 6 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, a foundry, and manufactories of carriages, sash and blinds, and boots and shoes. Pop. about 1800.

Lena, a post-village of Clay co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 24 miles E.N.E. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Lena, a post-office of Custer co., Neb.

Lena, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., O., about 8 miles S. of Wauseon.

Lena (Allen's Post-Office), a village of Miami co., O., in Brown township, on the Pan-Handle Railroad, 11 miles E. of Piqua, and 1 mile from Conover Station. It has 2 churches. Pop. 144.

Lena, a post-office of Umatilla co., Oregon.

Lenape, len-āp′, a post-village of Leavenworth co., Kansas, in Sherman township, on the N. bank of the Kansas River, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 22 miles W. of Kansas City, and 16 miles E. of Lawrence. It has a fine school-house, a chair-factory, &c.

Lenape, a post-office of Chester co., Pa., on the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, 19 miles N.N.W. of Wilmington, Del.

Lena Valley, a post-office of Greenwood co., Kansas.

Len′awee, a county in the S. part of Michigan, bordering on Ohio, has an area of 720 square miles. It is drained by the Raisin River and its branches, and by Bear and Tiffin's Creeks. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of the oak, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is a fertile loam, composed partly of sand. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, wool, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Chicago & Canada Southern Railroad, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, and the Jackson Branch of that road. Capital, Adrian. Valuation of real and personal estate, $32,961,867. Pop. in 1870, 45,595, of whom 40,256 were Americans; in 1874, 46,084.

Lenawee Junction, a post-office and station in Lenawee co., Mich., 4 miles E. of Adrian. Here the Michigan Southern Railroad (main line) connects with its Jackson and Monroe Branches.

Lencloître, lôɴᵍˋklwåt′r′, a town of France, in Vienne, 16 miles N. of Poitiers. Pop. 1871.

Leneczna, Russia. See LENTSCHNA.

Lenczy, lĕnt′chee, **Lenczyc,** lĕn′chits, or **Lenczyca,** lĕn-chit′så, written also **Lenˋtschek′** and **Lenˋchek′,** a town of Poland, government and 80 miles W.S.W. of Warsaw. It has several convents. Pop. 6407.

Lendelide, lôɴᵍˋdẹh-leed′, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, about 19 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 3600.

Lendinara, lĕn-de-nå′rå, a fortified town of Italy, 9 miles W. of Rovigo. Pop. 6909.

Lendzin, lĕnt-seen′, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, government of Oppeln, circle of Plesse. Pop. 2086.

Lenense, a supposed ancient name of LENS.

Lenex′a, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, 14 miles S.W. of Kansas City.

Lengaza, a lake of Turkey. See LANGAZA.

Lengefeld, lĕng′ẹh-feltˋ, a town of Saxony, 14 miles S.E. of Chemnitz. Pop. 3386, mostly employed in manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, and in cotton-mills.

Lengenfeld, a town of Austria. See LÄNGENFELD.

Lengenfeld, lĕng′ẹn-fĕltˋ, a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 26 miles S.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 4933. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, muslin, &c.

Lengenfeld, a village of Prussia, in Saxony, circle of Heiligenstadt, on the Friede. Pop. 1112.

Lengerich, lĕng′ẹh-rɪᴋˋ, or **Margarethen-Lengerich,** mᴀʀˋgå-rå′tẹn-lĕng′ẹh-rɪᴋˋ, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 19 miles N.N.E. of Münster, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 1790. It has manufactures of silks, woollens, and linen.

Lengnau, lĕng′nŏw, OBER, o′bẹr, and UNTER, ŏŏn′tẹr, two villages of Switzerland, in Aargau, 5 miles N. of Baden. Pop. 1627.

Lengsfeld, or **Schenk-Lengsfeld,** shĕnk-lĕngs′-fĕlt, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 5 miles S.S.E. of Dieburg. Pop. 1121.

Lengsfeld, lĕngs′fĕlt, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, 16 miles S.S.W. of Eisenach. Pop. 1558.

Len′hartsville, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., in Greenwich township, on the Berks & Lehigh Railroad, 19 miles N. of Reading. It has a church and a carriage-factory.

Lenk, lĕnk, a village of Switzerland, in Bern, in the Simmenthal, 22 miles S.S.W. of Thun. Pop. 2306.

Lenkeran, a town of Russia. See LANKERAN.

Len′ker's, a station in Dauphin co., Pa., on the Summit Branch Railroad, 5 miles E. of Millersburg.

Lenne, lĕn′nĕh, a river of Rhenish Prussia, joins the Ruhr 18 miles N.E. of Elberfeld. Length, 50 miles.

Lennep, lĕn′nĕp, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on a railway, 22 miles E. by S. of Dusseldorf, on the Lennep. Pop. 7753. It has manufactures of woollens, cottons, silks, &c.

Len'nik Saint-Quen'tin (Fr. pron. lĕn'neek' sâɴɢ-kôɴɢ'tâɴɢ'), a town of Belgium, in South Brabant, 9 miles S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 2700.

Lenni-Lennappé, lĕn'ne-lĕn'nâp'pâ, usually called **Lenape,** a tribe of Indians of North America, formerly numerous. They are the same as the Delawares.

Len'ni Mills, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., on Chester Creek, and on the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, at its junction with the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad and the Chester Creek Railroad, 17 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia. It has a church and manufactures of woollen and cotton goods.

Lenno, lĕn'no, a village in the N.W. of Lombardy, province of Como, 6 miles from Menaggio. Pop. 1066.

Len'nox, the ancient name of the county of Dumbarton, Scotland, comprising also parts of the counties of Stirling, Perth, and Renfrew. See DUMBARTON.

Lennox, a village of Massachusetts. See LENOX.

Lennox, a county of Ontario, on the N. coast of Lake Ontario, near its outlet. Capital, Napanee. Area, 315 square miles. Pop. 16,396.

Lennox Hills, a range in Scotland extending between the counties of Dumbarton and Stirling.

Lennox Town, a village of Scotland, co. of Stirling, on a railway, 9 miles N. of Glasgow. Pop. 3917, employed in large calico-print-works and collieries.

Len'noxville, a post-village in Sherbrooke co., Quebec, attractively situated at the junction of the Massawippi and St. Francis Rivers, on the Grand Trunk and Massawippi Valley Railroads, 104 miles S.E. of Montreal. It has 2 churches, 3 hotels, a dozen stores, a brewery, and 2 saw-mills. Lennoxville is the seat of Bishop's College, a Church of England institution, which has a royal charter for conferring degrees in the arts and faculties: a collegiate school and a theological college are attached. Pop. 900.

Leno, lā'no, a market-town of Italy, in Lombardy, 12 miles S. of Brescia, near the Mella. Pop. 4336. It has manufactures of linen, silk, and cotton.

Le'no, a post-village of Columbia co., Fla., on the Santa Fé River, 21 miles S. of Lake City. It has a saw-mill and a flour-mill.

Lenoir, le̤-nore', a county in the S.E. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is intersected by the Neuse River, and also drained by the Trent River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is mostly sandy. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad. Capital, Kinston. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,337,766. Pop. in 1870, 10,434, of whom 10,419 were Americans.

Lenoir, a post-village, capital of Caldwell co., N.C., in Lenoir township, on the Chester & Lenoir Railroad, about 70 miles N.W. of Charlotte, and 16 miles N.N.E. of Morganton. It contains a female college, the Finley High School (male), a newspaper office, 3 churches, 2 tanneries, a planing-mill, &c. Pop. 446; of the township, 2054.

Lenoir's, le̤-nōrz', a post-village of Loudon co., Tenn., on the Holston River, and on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 20 miles S.W. of Knoxville. It has a cotton-factory, a flour-mill, and a church.

Lenola, lā-no'lā, a village of Italy, province of Caserta, 16 miles N.N.W. of Gaeta. Pop. 3130.

Leno'ra, a post-office of Choctaw co., Ala.

Lenora, a post-office of Norton co., Kansas.

Lenora, a post-village of Fillmore co., Minn., about 37 miles S. by W. of Winona. It has a church.

Len'ox, a township of Warren co., Ill. Pop. 948.

Lenox, a township of Iowa co., Iowa. Pop. 504.

Lenox, a post-village of Taylor co., Iowa, in Platte township, on the Creston Branch of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 18 miles N.E. of Bedford. It has a newspaper office, a high school, 5 churches, and a banking-house.

Lenox, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., in Lenox township, near the Housatonic River, 2 miles W. of Lenox Station on the Housatonic Railroad, 8 miles S. of Pittsfield, and about 33 miles S.E. of Albany, N.Y. It has 4 churches, an academy, and a number of fine residences. The township has manufactures of glass, iron, lime, and lumber. Pop. of the township, 1845.

Lenox, a post-township of Macomb co., Mich., 24 miles S.W. of Port Huron, is intersected by the Grand Trunk Railroad. Pop. 2164. It contains the villages of New Haven and Ridgeway. Lenox Post-Office is at Ridgeway.

Lenox, a post-township of Madison co., N.Y., about 24 miles W. of Utica, is bounded on the N. by Oneida Lake, and on the E. by Oneida Creek. It is intersected by the Erie Canal and the New York Central Railroad, and contains the large villages of Canastota and Oneida. Hops and dairy-products are the chief articles of export. Pop. 9440. Lenox Post-Office is at Quality Hill.

Lenox, a post-township of Ashtabula co., O. It has 4 churches, and a pop. of 752. Lenox Post-Office is 4 miles S. of Jefferson.

Lenox, a post-township of Susquehanna co., Pa., about 20 miles N. of Scranton. Pop. 1751. It contains villages named Lenoxville, Hop Bottom, and Glenwood.

Lenox Ba'sin, a hamlet of Madison co., N.Y., in Lenox township, on the Erie Canal, near Wampsville. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a cheese-factory.

Len'oxburg, a post-office of Bracken co., Ky.

Lenox Castle, a post-office of Rockingham co., N.C.

Lenox Fur'nace, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., in Lenox township, on the Housatonic Railroad, 9 miles S. of Pittsfield.

Lenox Station, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ill., in Lenox township, on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 6 miles S. of Monmouth. It has a church.

Len'oxville, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., in Lenox township, about 20 miles N. of Scranton. It has a church.

Lens, lôɴɢ, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Dender, 7 miles N.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 2280.

Lens, lôɴɢ (anc. *Elena?* or *Lenense?*), a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, at a railway junction, 9 miles N.E. of Arras. Pop. 9383. It has coal-mines, distilleries, tanneries, and manufactures of woollens, lace, and soap.

Lens, a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, 5 miles N.E. of Sion. Pop. 2095.

Lent, lĕnt, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Waal, opposite Nymwegen.

Lent, a township of Chisago co., Minn. Pop. 115.

Lenta, lĕn'tā, a village of Italy, 12 miles N. of Vercelli, on the Sesia. Pop. 1064.

Lentchek, a town of Poland. See LENCZY.

Lentia, an ancient name of LINTZ.

Lentini, lĕn-tee'ne, or **Leontini,** lā-on-tee'nee (anc. *Leonti'ni* and *Leon'tium*), a town of Sicily, province of Syracuse, on a hill near Lake Biveri, 18 miles by rail S.S.W. of Catania. Pop. 10,578. It has a gunpowder-mill, and an active fishery on the adjoining lake. It is well built, and has many remains of antiquity. See BIVERI.

Lent'ner, a post-office of Shelby co., Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 17 miles E. of Macon.

Lentschek, a town of Poland. See LENCZY.

Lentschna, or **Lenczna,** lĕntch'nā, a town of Russian Poland, government of Lublin, circle of Lubartow. Pop. 3178.

Len'y, a romantic mountain-pass of Scotland, co. of Perth, 2 miles W. of Callander. Loch Lubnaig here discharges its waters by a stream which joins the Teith near Callander.

Lenz, a post-hamlet of Hennepin co., Minn., about 15 miles W.N.W. of Minneapolis. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Lenzburg, lĕnts'bŏŏʀɢ, a town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 7 miles E. of Aarau. Pop. 2502.

Lenz'burg, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, 17 miles S. by E. of Belleville. It has a church, a warehouse, &c. Pop. about 250.

Lenzen, or **Lentzen,** lĕnt'se̤n, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 83 miles N.W. of Potsdam. Pop. 2779.

Lenzinghausen, lĕnt'sing-hŏw'ze̤n, a village of Rhenish Prussia, in Minden, near Herford.

Lenzkirch, lĕnts'kēēʀᴋ, OBER, o'be̤r, and UNTER, ŏŏn'te̤r, two villages of Germany, in Baden, 3½ miles S. of Neustadt. Pop. 1893.

Le'o, a post-office of White co., Ga.

Leo, a post-village of Allen co., Ind., in Cedar Creek township, on the St. Joseph River, 14 miles N.E. of Fort Wayne. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a woollen-mill, and a flouring-mill. Pop. about 300.

Leo, a post-office of Stanley co., N.C.

Leo, Jackson co., O. See SWIFTSVILLE.

Le'obad'da, a town of Africa, on the Niger. Lat. 9° 20' N.; lon. 5° 45' E. Pop. 6000.

Leoben, lā-o'be̤n, a town of Austria, in Styria, at a railway junction, 9 miles W.S.W. of Brück, on the Mur. Pop. 4529, mostly employed in mining and forging iron.

Leobersdorf, lā-o'be̤rs-dᴏʀꜰ', or **Loibersdorf,** loi'be̤rs-dᴏʀꜰ', a village of Lower Austria, on the Triesting, 21 miles by rail S.S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 1762.

Leobschütz, là'op-shüts', or **Lubczyce,** loob-cheet'-sà (Slavonic, *Hlubzien,* h'loob'ze-ĕn), a town of Prussian Silesia, at a railway junction, 33 miles S.W. of Oppeln. Pop. 11,425. It has manufactures of linen, hosiery, leather, and woollens, and a large trade in grain and flax.

Leodium, the Latin name for Liege.

Leogane, là'o-gån', a town of Hayti, on its W. coast, 20 miles W. of Port au Prince, at the S.E. angle of the Gulf of Leogane, an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, about 120 miles in length.

Leo'la, a township of Adams co., Wis. Pop. 217.

Leomaniana, the ancient name of La Lomagne.

Leomil, là-o-meel', a town of Portugal, in Beira Alta, 15 miles S.E. of Lamego. Pop. 1719.

Leominster, lĕm'in-stẹr or lĕmp'stẹr, a town of England, co. and 12 miles N.N.W. of Hereford, on the Lugg, at a railway junction. It has an ancient church, a grammar-school, a town hall, a jail, a house of industry, a market-house, and a branch bank, with manufactures of leather, gloves, woollens, and hats. Leominster sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. 5863.

Leominster, lĕm'in-stẹr, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Leominster township, on the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad and the Fitchburg Railroad, 54 miles W.N.W. of Boston, and 5 miles S.S.E. of Fitchburg. It contains a town hall, a high school, a national bank, a savings-bank, 6 churches, a public library, a newspaper office, gas-works, and manufactures of combs, paper, pianos, woollen goods, furniture, horn jewelry, and toys. Pop. about 1800. The township is drained by the Nashua River, and contains also a village named North Leominster. Pop. of the township, 5201.

Leon, là'ôNᵍ', a village of France, department of Landes, on a lagoon, 17 miles N.W. of Dax. Pop. 1746.

Leon, lee'on (Sp. pron. là-ōn'), an old province, and formerly a kingdom, in the N.W. of Spain, now divided into the provinces of Leon, Salamanca, and Zamora. Area, 16,199 square miles. Pop. 883,871. The new province of Leon, in the northern portion, has an area of 7176 square miles, and a population of 351,392.

The Kingdom of Leon was founded in 915 by Ordoño II., and in the eleventh century was annexed to the crown of Castile. It made attempts to resume its independence in the twelfth century, but, though still retaining the name of a kingdom, was finally incorporated with the monarchy in the thirteenth century by Ferdinand III. As a territory still recognized by geographers and frequently mentioned by writers, it is bounded N. by Asturias, E. by Old Castile, S. by New Castile and Estremadura, W. by Portugal, and N.W. by Galicia, and comprises the five modern provinces of Leon, Palencia, Valladolid, Zamora, and Salamanca.

Leon (anc. *Le'gio Sep'tima Gem'ina*), a city of Spain, capital of a province, on the Bernesga, at its confluence with the Torio, at a railway junction, 60 miles S.E. of Oviedo, and 174 miles N.N.W. of Madrid. Pop. 9866. It is built in the form of an octagon, surrounded by ancient walls in a somewhat dilapidated state, and entered by 11 gates. The streets are generally narrow, irregular, ill paved, and dirty, and many of the houses are untenanted. A few streets, however, are handsome. There are four principal squares. The fountains, also, some of them composed of marble and jasper, with allegorical figures, are elegant structures; and a finely planted space, called the Espolon de Puerta Castillo, affords a beautiful and much-frequented promenade. Leon is a bishop's see. The principal public edifices are the cathedral, a beautiful specimen of the purest Gothic, with façade composed of five richly sculptured pointed arches and flanked by two remarkably elegant towers, the church of San Isidoro, an ancient and massive structure, 13 other churches, and 4 hospitals.—Adj. and inhab. Leonese, lee'o-neez'.

Leon, the Spanish name for Lyons.

Leon, là-ōn', a town of Nicaragua, adjoining a large Indian town called Subtiaba, on a large and fertile plain, nearly equidistant from Lake Leon or Managua and the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 12° 25' N.; lon. 86° 57' W. It stands between deep ravines, the numerous springs in which furnish it with copious supplies of pure water, and covers a large area, laid out on a regular plan, in spacious streets, with intervening squares. The houses, built of adobes, are seldom of more than one story; but each encloses a spacious court, planted with trees, and entered by a portal, in the style common in Spain, and profusely and tastefully ornamented. The public edifices are considered among the finest in Central America, and include a large and massive cathedral, crowned by a lofty central dome; the episcopal palace, surrounded by fine gardens; the churches of La Merced, Recoleccion, and Calvario, remarkable for their size and their fine façades, and various other churches; the Tridentine college of St. Ramon; the government house, the barracks, and the hospital. The manufactures of Leon are confined chiefly to articles in dressed leather and cutlery; and the trade, owing to its inland situation, does little more than supply its local wants. Leon is the seat of a university. Pop. 25,000.

Leon, or **Leon de las Aldamas,** là-ōn' dà làs ål-då'-mås, a city of Mexico, state and 40 miles W.N.W. of Guanajuato. It has manufactures of leather, cottons, woollens, and saddlery, and is one of the most thriving towns of Mexico. Pop. 78,930.

Leon, United States of Colombia. See Guacuba.

Leon, là-ōn', a river of Honduras, enters the Caribbean Sea 75 miles W. of Trujillo. Length, 30 miles.

Leon, là-ōn', **Managua,** må-nå'gwå, or **Matiares,** må-te-å'rĕs, a lake of Nicaragua, lat. 12° 15' N., lon. 86° 15' W., is 35 miles in length by 15 miles in greatest breadth. It communicates at its E. end with Lake Nicaragua by the river Tipitapa.

Leon, lee'ŏn, a northern county of Florida, borders on Georgia. Area, about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Ocklockonnee River. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, sugar-cane, and Indian corn are the staple products. This county (which in 1870 was the most populous in the state) is intersected by the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad. Capital, Tallahassee, which is also the capital of Florida. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 15,236, of whom 15,129 were Americans.

Leon, a county in the E. central part of Texas, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Trinity River, and on the W. by the Navasota River. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, cattle, maize, and pork are the staples. This county is intersected by the International & Great Northern Railroad. Capital, Centreville. Pop. in 1870, 6523, of whom 6501 were Americans.

Leon, a post-office of Crenshaw co., Ala.

Leon, a post-office of Whitesides co., Ill., about 16 miles S. of Morrison.

Leon, a post-village, capital of Decatur co., Iowa, in Centre township, about 65 miles S. of Des Moines, and 34 miles S.W. of Chariton. It is connected with Chariton by a branch of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. It has a national bank, 3 churches, a high school, and 2 or 3 newspaper offices. Pop. 889.

Leon, a township of Goodhue co., Minn. Pop. 1110.

Leon, a post-village in Leon township, Cattaraugus co., N.Y., is in a valley between high hills, about 30 miles N.E. of Jamestown, and 22 miles S.E. of Dunkirk. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1201.

Leon, a post-office and station of Ashtabula co., O., on the railroad from Ashtabula to Oil City, Pa., 3 miles N.N.W. of Andover Junction. It has a church.

Leon, or **James City,** a post-hamlet of Madison co., Va., 11 miles S.W. of Culpeper. The name of its post-office is Leon.

Leon, a hamlet of Mason co., W. Va., on the Kanawha River, about 20 miles S. of Pomeroy, O. It has 2 churches. The name of its post-office is Cologne.

Leon, a post-village of Monroe co., Wis., in Leon township, 5 miles S. of Sparta, and 24 miles E. by N. of La Crosse. The township has 3 churches, and a pop. of 742.

Leon, a township of Waushara co., Wis. Pop. 842.

Leona, or **Rio Leona,** ree'o là-o'nå, a river of Texas, rises in Uvalde co., runs S.E. through Zavalla co., and enters Rio Frio 10 miles S. of Frio Town.

Leo'na, a station on the Mobile & Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad, 39 miles N. of Mobile, Ala.

Leona, a post-hamlet of Doniphan co., Kansas, on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, 29 miles W. of St. Joseph. It has a church.

Leona, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., in Springfield township, about 22 miles S. of Elmira, N.Y. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Leona, a post-hamlet of Leon co., Tex., about 42 miles N.W. of Huntsville.

Leonard, len'ạrd, a post-office of Harlan co., Ky.

Leonard, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Mo., about 65 miles W. of Hannibal. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Leonardsburg, len'ạrdz-burg, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., O., at Eden Station on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, 30 miles N. of Columbus. It has a church.

Leonard's Crossing, a station in Waldo co., Me., on the Belfast & Moosehead Lake Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Burnham.

Leonardsville, len′ạrdz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., in Middletown township, 2 miles from the New Jersey Southern Railroad.

Leonardsville, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., in Brookfield township, on the Unadilla River, about 22 miles S. of Utica. It has a union school, 2 churches, a foundry, and a carriage-factory. Pop. about 300.

Leonardtown, len′ạrd-tŏwn, a post-village, capital of St. Mary's co., Md., is near the estuary of the Potomac, with which it is connected by an inlet or creek called Briton's Bay, about 76 miles S. of Baltimore, and 2 miles from the Southern Maryland Railroad. It has a fine court-house, a newspaper office, 3 churches, a female academy, and a coach-factory. Pop. 485.

Leonardville, len′ạrd-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa., 10 miles W. of Waynesburg. It has a grist-mill.

Leonberg, lå′on-bêrg‘, a town of Würtemberg, 8 miles W.N.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2231.

Le′on Creek, Bexar co., Tex., runs southward, and enters the Medina or San Antonio River about 12 miles S. of San Antonio.

Leondari, lå′on-då‘ree, **Leontari,** lå′on-tå‘ree, or **Londari,** lon-då′ree (anc. *Leuc′tra?*), a town of Greece, in Morea, near the head of the Rouphia (anc. *Alpheus*), 18 miles S.W. of Tripolitza.

Leonessa, lå-o-nês′så, a town of Italy, province of Aquila, 12½ miles N. of Civita Ducale, on the Corno. It consists of an aggregation of villages in a mountain-ravine. Pop. 5451.

Leonforte, lå-on-for′tå, or **Lionforte,** le-on-for′tå, a town of Sicily, 49 miles by rail W.N.W. of Catania. It is situated in a mountainous district, is enclosed by walls, and carries on a considerable trade in corn, wine, silk, asphaltum, and sulphur. Pop. 12,010.

Leoni, le-o′nẹ, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Mich., in Leoni township, on the Michigan Central Railroad, 7 miles E. of Jackson. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 1515.

Leoni, a post-office of Cannon co., Tenn.

Leonia, le-o′ne-ạ, a post-office and station of Bergen co., N.J., on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, 12 miles N. of New York.

Leonidas, le-on′ẹ-dạs, a post-village of St. Joseph co., Mich., in Leonidas township, on Nottawa Creek, 6 miles N. of Colon, and 24 miles S.S.E. of Kalamazoo. It has water-power, a church, a graded school, 2 flour-mills, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1423.

Leonil, lå-o-neel′, a village of Brazil, province of Matto-Grosso, on the Guapore, lat. 12° 30′ S., lon. 64° W. Pop. 1000.

Leonine (le′o-nĭn) **City,** that part of Rome N. of the Tiber, in which stand the Vatican palace and basilica: so called in honor of Popes Leo III. and Leo IV., who fortified and embellished it.

Le′on River, Texas, rises in a ridge called the Léon River Mountains, runs southeastward through Comanche, Hamilton, and Coryell cos., and unites with Lampasas Creek in Bell co. The stream formed by this confluence, sometimes called Little River, runs eastward through Milam co., and enters the Brazos River. The length of the Leon River is estimated at 250 miles.

Leon Springs, a post-hamlet of Bexar co., Tex., 19 miles N.N.W. of San Antonio, is visited by many invalids.

Leontari, a town of Greece. See LEONDARI.

Leontium, or **Leontini,** Sicily. See LENTINI.

Leontium, a supposed ancient name of LIENTZ.

Le′onville (Fr. pron. lå‘on^{g}‘veel′), a post-hamlet of St. Landry parish, La., on Bayou Teche, 8 miles E. of Grand Coteau.

Leo′paa, a post-office of Clay co., Kansas, about 16 miles N.E. of Clay Centre.

Leopard, lep′ạrd, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 2 miles from Paoli Station, and 9 miles S.W. of Norristown.

Leopold, lee′o-pōld, a cape on the W. coast of Baffin's Bay, lat. 75° 47′ N., lon. 78° 10′ W.

Leopold, or **Leopolis,** Galicia. See LEMBERG.

Leopold, lee′o-pōld, a post-village of Perry co., Ind., in Leopold township, about 20 miles N.E. of Cannelton. It has a chapel and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 862.

Leopold, a port of North America, near the N.W. entrance of Prince Regent's Inlet from Barrow's Strait, in lat. 73° 50′ N., lon. 90° 10′ W.

Leopoldau, lå-o′pol-dŏw, a village of Lower Austria, 5 miles N.N.E. of Vienna.

Le′opold Island, in Barrow's Strait, North America, lat. 74° 3′ N., lon. 89° 53′ W.

Leopoldova, lå-op‘ol-dov′ŏh, a village of Hungary, in Banat, near the Danube. Pop. 2378.

Leopoldstadt, lå-o′pold-stått‘, a suburb of Vienna, Austria, on an island in the Danube. Pop. 89,928.

Leopoldstadt (Hun. *Leopoldvar,* lå‘op‘old‘var′), a strongly fortified town of Hungary, 90 miles N.W. of Pesth, on the Waag. Pop. 1680.

Leopolis, le-op′o-lis, a post-hamlet of Shawano co., Wis., in Herman township, 35 miles N. of New London. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Leota, le-o′tạ, a post-village, capital of Norton co., Kansas, in Centre township, on the Prairie Dog River, 60 miles N. of Trego. It has a newspaper office, a hotel, and 3 stores.

Leo′to Land′ing, post-office, Washington co., Miss.

Leovardia, the Latin name of LEEUWARDEN.

Leovo, lå-o′vo, a town of South Russia, in Bessarabia, on the Pruth, 50 miles S.W. of Kishenev. Pop. 2000.

Le Palais, lẹh på‘lå′, a seaport town of France, in Morbihan, on the N. side of the island of Belle Isle. P. 2823.

Le Palais, a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 25 miles S.E. of Bayonne. Pop. 1579.

Lepanto, le-pan′to or lå-pån′to, called also **Epacto,** å-påk′to (anc. *Naupac′tus*), a seaport town of Greece, in Ætolia, on the N. coast of the Gulf of Lepanto, 12 miles N.E. of Patras. It was anciently of considerable importance, stood a siege, in 1475, from the Turks, and is memorable for the naval battle fought within the gulf, in 1571, between the Ottoman fleet and the combined fleets of the Christian states of the Mediterranean, under Don John of Austria, when the former was destroyed. Pop. 4326.

Lepanto, Gulf of. See GULF OF CORINTH.

Lepanto, Strait of, the entrance to the Gulf of Corinth, Greece, at its narrowest part about 1 mile across, and defended by a castle on either side. Here, on 8th October, 1571, the fleet under Don John of Austria totally defeated that of the Turks.

Le Passage, lẹh pås‘såzh′, a village of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, on the Garonne, near Agen. Pop. 1421.

Lepe, lå′på, a town of Spain, province and 11 miles W. of Huelva, near the Atlantic. Pop. 3797.

Lepel, or **New Lepel,** lå-pêl′, a town of Russia, government of Vitebsk, on Lake Bereshta, 62 miles W.S.W. of Vitebsk. Pop. 4640. OLD LEPEL is about 3 miles N.W. of New Lepel.

Le Pellerin, lẹh pêl‘lẹh-rån^{g}′, a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 9 miles W. of Nantes. Pop. 1833.

Lep′ers' (or **Lépreux,** lå-pruh′) **Isle,** one of the New Hebrides, Pacific, between Espiritu Santo and Aurora. Lat. 15° 22′ S.; lon. 167° 54′ E.

Le Petit Quevilly, lẹh pẹh-tee′ kẹh-vee‘yee′, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Seine, 2½ miles from Rouen. It has manufactures of chemical products, cotton, and soap. Pop. 5719.

L'Epiphanie, lå‘pee‘få‘nee′, a post-village in L'Assomption co., Quebec, near the river Achigan, 5 miles N.W. of L'Assomption. It possesses good water-power, and has a furniture-factory, grist-, saw-, and carding-mills, and several stores. Pop. 800.

Lepontine Alps, Europe. See ALPS.

Lepreaux, lẹh-prō′, a post-village in Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on the Bay of Fundy, 25 miles W.S.W. of St. John. It has a light-house, lat. 45° 3′ 40″ N., lon. 66° 44′ 10″ W. Pop. 200.

Leprosum, a supposed ancient name of LEVROUX.

Lepseny, lêp‘shån′, or **Lepsin,** lêp‘sheen′, a village of Hungary, 17 miles E.S.E. of Veszprim. Pop. 1273.

Lepsia, an island of Turkey. See LIPSO.

Leptis Magna, the ancient name of LEBIDA.

Le Puy, lẹh pwee, a town of France, capital of the department of Haute-Loire, 68 miles by rail S.W. of Lyons, near the left bank of the Loire. Pop. 19,010. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre on the slopes of Mount Anis. Crowning the mount and overtopping the houses is a vertical rock with a tabular summit, called Rocher Corneille. Of still more remarkable appearance, though much less lofty, is the Rocher St. Michel, an isolated conical rock of basaltic tufa, rising abruptly from the stream of the Borne to the height of 265 feet. The chief part of the town, rising in a succession of terraces, clusters round the Rocher Corneille, and the suburbs are built on the adjacent plain. The principal edifices are the cathedral, a mediæval structure in the Romanesque style, occupying the highest part of the town, the church of St. Laurent, containing the ashes of the celebrated Du Guesclin, the theatre, an octagonal building, the prefecture, and the museum, containing Roman remains and local curiosities. Le Puy has a national college, a normal school, and a library of 15,000 volumes. It is the see of a bishop, and possesses a court of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufactures, and a diocesan seminary. The town has manufactures of lace, leather, wine, farina, and woollen goods, and a bell-foundry. It was the capital of the old district of Velay.

Lequeitio, lå-kå'te-o, a maritime town of Spain, province of Biscay, 17 miles E.N.E. of Bilbao, on the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 2783. Its harbor is defended by several forts.

Le Quesnoy, lẹh kẹs'nwå', a fortified town of France, in Nord, between the Écaillon and the Rhonelle, 9 miles S.E. of Valenciennes. Pop. 3499. It has an arsenal, large barracks, military and civil hospitals, and manufactures of cotton, beer, soap, and leather.

Lequille, lẹh-keel', a post-village in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, 2 miles from Annapolis. Pop. 100.

Lequio, lå'kwe-o, or **Lecco,** lĕk'ko, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Coni. Pop. 1588.

L'Erable, lå'rab'l', a post-hamlet of Iroquois co., Ill., about 15 miles S. of Kankakee. It has a church.

Le Ray, lẹ-rā', a township of Jefferson co., N.Y. Pop. 2733. It contains Evans Mills and Le Raysville.

Le Rays'ville, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Le Ray township, about 10 miles N.E. of Watertown. It has about 25 houses.

Le Raysville, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., 16 miles E. by N. of Towanda, and about 25 miles S.S.W. of Binghamton, N.Y. It has 2 churches, a foundry, a steam saw-mill, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. 284.

Lercara di Freddi, lĕr-kå'rå de fred'dee, a town of Sicily, 48 miles by rail S.E. of Palermo, with sulphur-mines. Pop. 9154.

Lerchenberg, a town of Bavaria. See LEHRBERG.

Lerchenfeld, lĕrk'ẹn-fĕlt', or **Neu-Lerchenfeld,** noi-lĕrk'ẹn-fĕlt', a village of Lower Austria, near Vienna, or rather one of its suburbs. It is well and regularly built, and contains a manufactory of fire-arms, and many wine- and beer-shops, which are much frequented by the citizens of the capital. Pop. 10,093.

Ler'do, a station in Kern co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 12 miles N.W. of Bakersfield.

Lerici, lĕr'e-che (anc. *E'ryx,* or *Por'tus E'rycis*), a maritime town of Italy, province of Genoa, on the Bay of Spezia, 5 miles E.S.E. of La Spezia. Pop. 5940. It is defended by a pentagonal castle, and has a Capuchin monastery, the buildings of an old Augustinian monastery, several palaces, a hospital, and a harbor which is much frequented by coasting-vessels. The fishery employs a great number of the inhabitants.

Lerida, lĕr'e-då (Catalan, *Lleyda,* lå'e-då; anc. *Ier'da*), a city of Spain, Catalonia, capital of the province of Lerida, partly on a hill, on which it rises in the form of an amphitheatre, and partly in a plain, on the right bank of the Segre, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, at a railway junction, 84 miles W.N.W. of Barcelona. As the key of Aragon and Catalonia, it is one of the most important military points in Spain, and possesses great strength, being surrounded by walls flanked with bastions and by a wet fosse, and defended by a castle and several batteries. The principal edifices are the old cathedral, presenting a curious mixture of styles, the new cathedral, of the Corinthian order, the church of San Lorenzo, a very ancient building, the church of San Juan, attributed to the time of Constantine the Great, the episcopal palace, the town house, court-house, and prison, the *Instituto,* the seminary, the normal school, theatre, baths, and civil and military hospitals. Lerida, in the wars between the Carthaginians and the Romans, adhered to the former, and suffered much from both. In its vicinity Scipio gained a signal victory over Hanno, and Julius Cæsar defeated Afranius and Petreius, Pompey's lieutenants. After the departure of the Romans it fell into the hands of the Goths. It was long in the possession of the Moors, from whom it was taken by Raymond Berenger, King of Aragon, and continued for several centuries after to be the capital of his kingdom. Pop. 19,597.

Lerida, a mountainous province of Spain, Catalonia, bounded N. by France and Andorra. Area, 4775 square miles. Pop. 330,348.

Lerin, lå-reen', a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 34 miles S.S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 2000. It stands on a plain near an affluent of the Ebro.

Lérins (lå'rång') **Isles** (anc. *Leri'næ In'sulæ*), a group of islands in the Mediterranean, belonging to France, department of Var, near the coast, chief among which are the islands of Sainte-Marguerite and Saint-Honorat, the first of which was the prison of the "man with the iron mask," and has now a military prison; and the second was the seat of the famous monastery and divinity school of Lérins.

Lerma, lĕr'må, a town of Spain, province and 23 miles S. of Burgos. Pop. 1995. It has a palace, built by the Cardinal Duke de Lerma, minister of Philip III.

Lero, lå'ro (anc. *Le'ros*), a small Turkish island of the Ægean Sea, off the coast of Asia Minor, 35 miles S. of Samos. Length, from N. to S., 6 miles; greatest breadth, 4 miles. Pop. about 2000. On its N. side is a tolerable port, and on its E. the town of Lero, with a ruined castle.

Le Robert, a town of Martinique. See ROBERT.

Le Rose, lå ro'så, a town of Italy, province and 7 miles N. of Cosenza. Pop. 1650.

Le Roy, a township of Boone co., Ill., on the Wisconsin line. Pop. 1002.

Leroy, a post-village of McLean co., Ill., in Empire township, on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Bloomington. It has a newspaper office, 2 or 3 churches, a bank, a money-order post-office, a large public school, and a plough-factory. Pop. 862.

Le Roy, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ind., on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Crown Point.

Le Roy, a township of Audubon co., Iowa. Pop. 151.

Le Roy, a township of Benton co., Iowa. Pop. (exclusive of Blairstown) 1082.

Le Roy, a post-hamlet in Le Roy township, Bremer co., Iowa, 18 miles N.E. of Waverly. The township is drained by the Wapsipinicon River. Pop. of township, 379.

Le Roy, a post-village of Coffey co., Kansas, in Le Roy township, on the Neosho River, and on the Neosho division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 39 miles S.E. of Emporia, and 6 miles N.W. of Neosho Falls. It has 3 churches, a brewery, and 2 saw- and grist-mills. Pop. 410; of the township, 727.

Le Roy, a township of Calhoun co., Mich. Pop. 1207.

Le Roy (Webberville Post-Office), a hamlet and station of Ingham co., Mich., on the N. line of Le Roy township, and on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, 19 miles E. by S. of Lansing. Pop. of Le Roy township, 1205.

Le Roy, a post-village in Le Roy township, Osceola co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 79 miles N. by E. of Grand Rapids, and 16 miles S. of Cadillac. It has a church, 2 large lumber-mills, and an active trade in pine lumber and cedar posts. Pop. of township, 385.

Le Roy, a township of Blue Earth co., Minn. Pop. 920.

Le Roy, a post-village of Mower co., Minn., in Le Roy township, on the Upper Iowa River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 26 miles E.S.E. of Austin, and 23 miles W.N.W. of Cresco, Iowa. It has 2 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1096.

Le Roy, a post-hamlet of Barton co., Mo., about 20 miles S.W. of Nevada, and 20 miles S.S.E. of Fort Scott. It has a church and a steam flouring-mill.

Le Roy, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., in Le Roy township, on Oatka or Allen's Creek, and on a branch of the New York Central Railroad, 10 miles E. of Batavia, 52 miles E. of Buffalo, and about 24 miles S.W. of Rochester. It has a station on the Attica Branch of the Erie Railroad and one on the Rochester & State Line Railroad. Le Roy contains 7 churches, the Le Roy Academic Institute, a national bank, 1 other bank, 2 newspaper offices, manufactures of carriages and of stoves, and a large school for girls, styled the Ingham University. Here is the Staunton Conservatory, in which are numerous paintings, a cabinet of minerals, &c. Pop. 2634; of the township, 4754.

Le Roy, a township of Lake co., O. Pop. 811.

Le Roy, a post-village of Medina co., O., in Westfield township, about 36 miles S. by W. of Cleveland, and 18 miles N. of Wooster.

Le Roy, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., in Le Roy township, on Towanda Creek, 8 miles E. of Canton, and about 32 miles S. of Elmira, N.Y. It has a flour-mill and 2 saw-mills. Coal is mined 3 miles from this place. The township contains 3 churches and a pop. of 1144.

Leroy, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., Va., 5 miles E. of Weyer's Cave Station.

Le Roy, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., W. Va., 16 miles N. of Jackson Court-House.

Le Roy, a township of Dodge co., Wis., 14 miles S.S.W. of Fond du Lac, and bounded W. by Horicon Lake. P. 1597.

Leroy, a station in Uintah co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 37 miles by rail N.E. of Evanston.

Le Roy'ville, a post-hamlet of Audubon co., Iowa, in Le Roy township, 20 miles N. by W. of Adair.

Lers, lêʀ, a river of France, which, after a course of above 70 miles, joins the Ariége above Cintegabelle.

Ler'ton, a post-office of Hamilton co., Neb., 10 miles N. of Harvard.

Lerwick, lêr'rik, a burgh of Scotland, and the chief town of the Shetland Islands, Mainland, on Bressay Sound, 21 miles N.N.E. of Sumburgh Head. Its people are employed in the fisheries and in manufactures of straw plait. It is defended by a fort, and is the seat of the Shetland courts of law. Pop. 3516.

Lesa, lå'så (L. *Le'sia*), a town of Italy, province of Novara, 7 miles S. of Pallanza. Pop. 1739.

Les Abimes, låz å'beem', a town of the French colony of Guadeloupe, on the S.W. coast of Grande-Terre, 3 miles from La Pointe-à-Pître. It has a reform school. Pop. of commune, 5381.

Lesaca, lå-så'kå, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 28 miles N. of Pamplona. Pop. 2303. It has iron-works.

Lesage's, lẹ-sāj'iz, a post-hamlet of Cabell co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, 7 miles N. of Cabell Court-House. It has a church.

Les Allues, låz ål'lü' (L. *Allodia*), a village of France, in Savoy, 5 miles S. of Moutiers. Pop. 1020.

Les Andelys, låz ôɴᵍ'dlee', a town of France, formed by the union of Great and Little Andely, in Eure, 20 miles N.E. of Evreux, and near the Seine. Pop. 3257. Near Little Andely are the ruins of an old fortress built by Richard Cœur-de-Lion.

Les Anses d'Arlet, West Indies. See Anse d'Arlet.

Les Arcs, låz aʀk, a town of France, in Var, at a railway junction, 8 miles S. of Draguignan. It has a mineral spring. Pop. 2198.

Les Aubiers, låz ō'be-aiʀ', a town of France, in Deux-Sèvres, 9 miles N.W. of Bressuire. Pop. 1182. It has manufactures of linens, handkerchiefs, and cotton yarn.

Le Sauk, a township of Stearns co., Minn. Pop. 246.

Les Batignolles, France. See Batignolles.

Les Bois, lå bwå (Ger. *Rudisholz*, roo'dis-hòlts), a village of Switzerland, canton and 26 miles W.N.W. of Bern, on the Jura Mountains. Pop. 1697.

Les Bordes, lå boʀd, a town of France, in Ariége, 12 miles W. of Pamiers. Pop. 1200.

Lesbos, in the Ægean Sea. See Mitylene.

Les Bouchoux, lå boo'shoo', a village of France, in Jura, 6½ miles S.S.W. of Saint-Claude. Pop. 1072.

Les Brenets, lå brẹh'nå', a village of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles W.N.W. of Neufchâtel, on the Doubs, which here forms a cascade 85 feet in height. Pop. 1640.

Les Brotteaux, lå brot'tō', a hamlet of France, arrondissement of Lyons, of which it forms a suburb.

Lescar, lå'kaʀ' (anc. *Bencar'num?*), a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 4 miles N.W. of Pau. Pop. 1827.

Les Caunes, lå kōn, a town of France, in Aude, 11 miles N.E. of Carcassonne. Pop. 2390. It has distilleries, dye-works, and marble-works; and quarries of fine marble are wrought in its immediate vicinity.

Les Cayes, a town of Hayti. See Aux Cayes.

Les Chapelles, lå shå'pêll', a village of France, in Savoy, 2 miles from Bourg-Saint-Maurice. Pop. 861.

Leschnitz, lesh'nits, a town of Prussian Silesia, 21 miles S.S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 1439.

Lescure, lês'küʀ', a village of France, in Tarn, 2 miles N.E. of Alby. Pop. 2019.

Lescure, a village of France, in Ariége, 5 miles E.N.E. of Saint-Girons. Pop. 1422.

Les Cygnes, Kansas. See La Cygne.

Les Eaux-Bonnes, France. See Eaux-Bonnes.

Les Eaux-Chaudes. See Eaux-Chaudes.

Les Eboulemens, låz å'bool'môɴᵍ', a post-village and river-port in Charlevoix co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 69 miles below Quebec. It is at the foot of Mount Eboulemens, 2547 feet high.

Les Echelles, låz å'shêll' (*i.e.*, "the stairs"), a village of France, in Savoy, 12 miles S.W. of Chambéry, on the Guiers. It is named from the stairs which formerly existed here, and which have been replaced by a road cut in the mountain.

Les Ecureuils, låz å'kü'rūl', a post-village and river-port in Portneuf co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 25 miles above Quebec. Pop. 200.

Lesegno, lå-sån'yo, or **Lezegno,** lêd-zån'yo, a village of Italy, 8 miles from Mondovi. Pop. 1589.

Les Escoumains, låz ês'koo'måɴᵍ', a post-village in Saguenay co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 27 miles below Tadousac.

Les Essarts, låz ês'saʀ', a town of France, in Vendée, 10 miles N.E. of La Roche-sur-Yon. Pop. 765.

Les Gets, lå zhå (L. *Jac'tus*), a village of France, in Savoy, 6 miles N.E. of Taninge. Pop. 1262.

Lesghians, les'ghe-ạnz, a people of the Eastern Caucasus, formerly distinguished for their hostility to Russia, to which country they are now subject. They speak several very different languages, and are mostly believers in a kind of Mohammedanism.

Les Glénans, France. See Glénans.

Les Gonaïves, Hayti. See Gonaïves.

Les Grandes Ventes, lå grôɴd vôɴt, a village of France, Seine-Inférieure, 12 miles S.E. of Dieppe. P. 1844.

Les Herbiers, a town of France. See Herbiers.

Lesia, the Latin name of Lesa.

Lesignano di Bagni, lå-seen-yå'no dee bån'yee, a village of Northern Italy, 14 miles S.W. of Parma. It is celebrated for its mineral springs. Pop. 3006.

Lesignano di Palmia, lå-seen-yå'no dee pål'me-å, a village of Italy, on the Baganza, 18 miles S.S.W. of Parma. Pop. 3156.

Lesina, lês'e-nå (anc. *Pha'ros* or *Pha'rus In'sula*), an island of Dalmatia, 23 miles S.E. of Spalato, in the Adriatic, between the islands of Brazza and Curzola. Length, 40 miles; breadth, from 2 to 6 miles. Pop. 13,000. Principal products, figs, wine, marble, anchovies, and rosemary oil. Chief towns, Citta Vecchia and Lesina, a bishop's see, on the S.W. coast. Pop. 2820.

Lesina, lå-see'nå, a town of South Italy, province and 29 miles N.W. of Foggia, on the S. shore of the Lake of Lesina. Pop. 1323. See Lake of Lesina.

Les Isles Bouchards, låz eel boo'shaʀ', several islands on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, between Verchères and Contrecœur, Quebec.

Les'kard', a post-village in Durham co., Ontario, on Spring Creek, 10 miles N. of Newcastle. It has good water-power, with mills and factories. Pop. 200.

Leskau, lês'kŏw, a town of Bohemia, circle and W.N.W. of Pilsen. Pop. 1000.

Leskeard, a borough of England. See Liskeard.

Leslie, lêz'lee, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Fife, 12 miles by rail S.W. of Cupar-Fife. It has cotton-mills and linen-works. Pop. 3763.

Leslie, les'lẹ, a post-office of Reno co., Kansas, about 10 miles N.E. of Hutchinson.

Leslie, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Ky., 35 miles from Glasgow. It has a church, a grist-mill, &c.

Leslie, a post-village in Leslie township, Ingham co., Mich., on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, 15 miles N. of Jackson, and 22 miles S. by E. of Lansing. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, 4 churches, a foundry, a tannery, 2 planing-mills, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, 2 stave- and heading-mills, and 8 flowing mineral wells. Pop. about 1500; of the township, 2615.

Leslie, a post-office of Van Wert co., O.

Leslie Run, a station in Carbon co., Pa., on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 19 miles N. of Mauch Chunk.

Leslieville, les'lee-vĭl, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 2½ miles from Toronto. It contains nurseries covering 150 acres, several brick-fields, and 8 stores. Pop. 400.

Les Loges, a village of France. See Loges.

Lesmahagow, lês-mạ-hå'go, or **Abbey Green,** a village of Scotland, co. and 6 miles W.S.W. of Lanark, on the Clyde. The parish has mines of excellent gas-coal.

Les Marquises, the French for Marquesas Islands.

Les Martigues, a town of France. See Martigues.

Les Mees, lå må, a town of France, in Basses-Alpes, 14 miles W.S.W. of Digne. Pop. 1601.

Lesmo, lês'mo, a village of Northern Italy, 15 miles N.N.E. of Milan, near the Lambro. Pop. 1937.

Les Moulins, lå moo'låɴᵍ', a village of France, in Nord, a suburb of Lille.

Lesneven, lå'nẹh-vôɴᵍ' (anc. *Evenop'olis?*), a town of France, department of Finistère, 16 miles N.N.E. of Brest. Pop. 2437. It has a large naval hospital.

Lesno, lês'no, a town of Lombardy, 11 miles S. of Brescia. Pop. 3400.

Lesparre, lês'paʀ', a town of France, department of Gironde, 37 miles N.W. of Bordeaux. Pop. 2442.

Les Pyramides, the French for the Pyramids.

L'Esquillade, lês-keel'yåd', a small island in the Mediterranean, Hyères group, near the coast of France. Lat. 43° 3' N.; lon. 6° 36' E.

Les Riceys, lå ree'så', three contiguous villages of France, forming together a town, in Aube, on the Laignes, 7½ miles S. of Bar-sur-Seine. Pop. 2755.

Les Rousses, lå rooss, a village of France, in Jura, 20 miles N. of Geneva. It has a custom-house and manufactures of watches. Pop. 425.

Lessa, lĕs′sâ, a seaport village of Portugal, province of Minho, 4 miles N. of Oporto.

Les Sables, or **Les Sables-d'Olonne,** lâ sâb′l-do‛lonn′, a town and seaport of France, on the Bay of Biscay, in Vendée, 21 miles by rail S.W. of La Roche-sur-Yon. Pop. 9188. It stands partly on a sandy peninsula and partly on an elevated rock, and has a port for vessels of about 500 tons. It has sea-baths, ship-yards, and important fisheries of sardines, &c. Wine, grain, salt, wood, and fish are exported hence.

Les Saintes, lâ sâɴt, some small islands of the French West Indies, off the S. extremity of Guadeloupe, of which they are dependencies. Aggregate area, 9 square miles. Pop. 1532. The products comprise manioc, sweet potatoes, cotton, tobacco, poultry, fish, provisions, pottery, and some coffee. Among them is one of the best roadsteads in the West Indies, strongly fortified. They were discovered by Columbus, November 4, 1495. The principal islets are Terre-de-Haut, Terre-de-Bas, L'Ilot-à-Cabri, and Grand Ile.

Les Saintes-Maries, lâ sâɴt-mâ‛ree′, a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, near the mouth of the Little Rhone, 18 miles S.S.W. of Arles.

Lessay, lĕs‛sâ′, a town of France, in Manche, 13 miles N.W. of Coutances. Pop. 1541.

Lesse, lĕss or lĕs′sẹh, a river of Belgium, joins the Meuse a little above Dinant. Whole course under 50 miles.

Lesse, lĕs′sẹh, a village of Brunswick, 12 miles W.S.W. of Brunswick. Pop. 1176.

Lessen, lĕs′sẹn, or **Laszyn,** lâ′shin, a town of West Prussia, 17 miles S.S.E. of Marienwerder. Pop. 2342.

Les′ser Slave Lake, a lake of Canada, North-West Territories, about 100 miles long, and above 30 miles broad at its broadest part. It is in the middle of a trading district known as that of Lesser Slave Lake, in extent about 400 miles from E. to W., and 200 from N. to S.

Lessines, lĕs‛seen′, a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Dender, 19 miles by rail N.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 5658. It has distilleries, and chiccory- and salt-factories.

Lessnoi-Karamush, lĕss-noi′-kâ-râ-moosh′, a village of Russia, government and 50 miles S.S.W. of Saratov.

Lessöe, an island of Denmark. See Läsöe.

Lessolo, lĕs′so-lo, or **Lezzolo,** lĕt′so-lo, a town of Italy, on the Dora Baltea. Pop. 1916.

Lessona, lĕs-so′nâ, a village of Italy, province of Novara, 5 miles from Biella. Pop. 1350.

Les′son Islands, the most E. of the Schouten Islands, N. coast of Papua. Lat. 3° 35′ S.; lon. 144° 48′ E.

Lester, Marion co., Ill. See Fosterburg.

Les′ter, a small post-hamlet of Black Hawk co., Iowa, in Lester township, on the Wapsipinicon River, about 13 miles N.E. of Waterloo. Pop. of the township, 947.

Lester, a post-village of Rice co., Minn., in Forest township, on a lake (which is 3 miles long), about 12 miles N. by W. of Faribault. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of brooms, ploughs, and wagons.

Lester, a post-office of Merrick co., Neb.

Lester Manor, formerly **Fish Haul,** a post-hamlet of King William co., Va., on the Pamunkey River, and on the Richmond, York River & Chesapeake Railroad, 26 miles E. of Richmond. It has a cannery for tomatoes, &c.

Lesterps, lĕs‛tairp′, a village of France, in Charente, 5 miles E.N.E. of Confolens. Pop. 1426.

Les′ter's, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, 42 miles S. of Columbia. It has a church.

Les′terville, a post-office of Yankton co., Dakota.

Lesterville, a post-village of Reynolds co., Mo., 15 miles S.W. of Ironton. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Le Sueur, lẹ soo′ẹr, a county in the S. part of Minnesota, has an area of about 475 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Minnesota River, and also drained by the Cannon River. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests, in which the oak, sugar-maple, elm, and ash abound. Among the features of this county are numerous small lakes. The soil is calcareous and fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, and oats are the staples. It is intersected by the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad. Capital, Le Sueur Centre. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,683,750. Pop. in 1870, 11,607, of whom 7710 were Americans; in 1875, 13,237.

Le Sueur, a post-village of Le Sueur co., Minn., on the right or E. bank of the Minnesota River, in a small township of its own name, 12 miles below St. Peter, and 63 miles S.W. of St. Paul by the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad. It has 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, 2 banks, and manufactures of flour, woollen goods, and wagons. Pop. of the township, 1120.

Le Sueur Centre, a post-village, capital of Le Sueur co., Minn.

Le Sueur River, Minnesota, rises in Waseca co., runs northwestward in Blue Earth co., and enters the Blue Earth River about 5 miles S.W. of Mankato.

Lesve, lĕs′vẹh or laiv? a village of Belgium, province and 7 miles S.S.W. of Namur. Pop. 1640.

Leswithiel, a town of England. See Lostwithiel.

Lesza, lâ′sŏh‛, or **Lisza,** lee′sŏh‛, a village of Transylvania, 37 miles S.E. of Hermannstadt. Pop. 1270.

Leszno, a town of Prussia. See Lissa.

Leta, Kis, kish lâ′tŏh‛, a village of Hungary, co. of Szabolcz, near Nyir Bathor. Pop. 1350.

Leta, Nagy, nŏdj lâ′tŏh‛, a village of Hungary, co. of Bihar, on the road to Klausenburg. Pop. 5414.

Le‛tart′, a township of Meigs co., O., is a peninsula formed by the Ohio River, and contains Antiquity and Letart Falls. Pop. 1319.

Letart, a post-village of Mason co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, about 54 miles N.N.W. of Charleston. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Letart Falls, a post-village of Meigs co., O., on the Ohio River, about 16 miles above Pomeroy. It has a church and a steam grist-mill. Pop. about 150.

Letch′er, a county in the S.E. part of Kentucky, borders on Virginia. Area, about 360 square miles. It is drained by the Kentucky River, which rises in it. The surface is mountainous, and mostly covered with forests. The S.E. boundary of this county extends along the summit of the Cumberland Mountain. Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. Coal is found here. Capital, Whitesburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $500,000. Pop. in 1870, 4608, of whom 4607 were Americans.

Letcher, a post-office of Bath co., Va.

Le Teil, lẹh tâl, a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 miles S.W. of Vitré. Pop. 2477.

Le′the, a post-office of Richmond co., N.C.

Le′them, a village of Scotland, co. and 5 miles E. of Forfar. Pop. 953.

Leti, lâ′tee, a marshy island of Roumania, formed by the Danube at its delta between the Kilia and Soolina mouths. Length, 42 miles; breadth, 20 miles.

Leti, or **Lettee,** Malay Archipelago. See Letti.

Letitshev, lâ-te-chĕv′ (Polish, *Letyczew*, lâ-titch′ĕv, or *Latyczew*, lâ-titch′ĕv), a town of Russia, in Podolia, on the Deraznia, a tributary of the Bug, 69 miles N.N.E. of Kamieniec. Pop. 4772.

Letmathe, lĕt′mâ‛tẹh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 22 miles W. of Arnsberg, on a railway, near Iserlohn. It has cotton-print-works and manufactures of ornamental hardware. Pop. of commune, 3714.

Le-To, an island belonging to China, in the Yellow Sea, off the peninsula Shan-Toong. It has a good harbor and a small town.

Le‛tohatch′ee, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 21 miles S.S.W. of Montgomery. It has a church. Pop. about 250.

Letohatchee Creek, Alabama, runs nearly northwestward, and enters the Alabama River in Lowndes co.

Le Treport, lẹh trâ‛poɴ′, a seaport town of France, at the N. extremity of the department of Seine-Inférieure, 16 miles E.N.E. of Dieppe, at the mouth of the Brêle in the English Channel. Pop. 3591. It is a railway terminus, and has a good artificial port and a large fishery.

Letshaw, let′shaw, a station in Northumberland co., Pa., on the Mahanoy & Shamokin Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Herndon.

Let′singer, a post-office of Knox co., Tenn.

Lette, lĕt′tẹh, a village of Rhenish Prussia, circle of Kösfeld. Pop. 1553.

Lette, an island of the Pacific. See Lattai.

Lettere, lĕt-tâ′râ, a town of Italy, province of Naples, 3½ miles E. of Castel-a-Mare. Pop. 5640.

Let′ter Gap, a post-office of Gilmer co., W. Va.

Letterhauten, lĕt′tẹr-hŏw‛tẹn, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, about 10 miles E. of Ghent. Pop. 1085.

Let‛terken′ny, a town of Ireland, co. of Donegal, on the Swilly, 6½ miles N.W. of Raphoe. It has a harbor at the head of Lough Swilly, admitting vessels of 150 tons, and a salmon-fishery. Pop. 2116.

Letterkeny, township, Franklin co., Pa. Pop. 2178.

Lettermore, an island near Ireland. See Littermore.

Letti, Lettee, or **Leti,** lĕt′tee, an island in the Malay Archipelago, Serawatty group. Lat. 8° 20′ S.; lon. 127° 50′ E.

Lettowitz, lĕt′to-wits‛, a town of Moravia, 27 miles N. of Brünn, on the Zwittau. Pop. 2100.

Letts, or **Onon′wa,** a post-village of Louisa co., Iowa, in Grandview township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 13 miles S.W. of Muscatine. It has a church and a graded school. The name of its post-office is Letts.

Letts Corner, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Ind., 10 miles S.S.W. of Greensburg. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a carriage-shop.

Letts′ville, a post-office of Daviess co., Ind.

Letur, lå-tooR′, a town of Spain, province of Albacete, 30 miles N. of Caravaca. Pop. 1303.

Letyczew, a town of Russia. See Letitshev.

Letzlingen, lêts′ling‵ęn, a village of Prussian Saxony, government of Magdeburg. Pop. 1199.

Leubsdorf, loibs′doRf, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau. Pop. 1843.

Leubus, loi′bŏŏs, a village of Prussian Silesia, 28 miles W.N.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1934.

Leuca, Capo di. See Cape Leuca.

Leucadia. See Santa Maura, and Cape Ducato.

Leucate, luh‵kåt′, a village of France, in Aude, near the Mediterranean, 18 miles S. of Narbonne. Pop. 1612. The Lake of Leucate, partly in Aude, is a lagoon, 10 miles in length.

Leuce, an island. See Isle of Serpents.

Leuchars, lu′Kąrz, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, on a railway, 4 miles N.W. of St. Andrews. Pop. 523.

Leuchtenberg, loiK′tęn-bêRG‵, a town of Bavaria, 21 miles N.E. of Amberg, with a castle. Pop. 546.

Leucophibia, the ancient name for Whithorn.

Leuctra, lūk′trą, a village of Greece, Morea, in Laconia, on the Gulf of Koron, 11½ miles N.W. of Tzimova, and now called Leftro.

Leuctra, the supposed ancient name of Leondari.

Leugast, loi′gåst, or **Markt Leugast,** maRkt loi′gåst, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, district of Stadtsteinach. Pop. 1175.

Leuk, or **Leuck,** loik (Fr. *Louèche,* loo-êsh′; L. *Leucia*), a village and bathing-place of Switzerland, canton of Valais, on the Rhone, at its confluence with the Dala, 15 miles E.N.E. of Sion, and 5000 feet above the sea. Pop. 1223.

Leuka, loi′kå, or **Lokenhaus,** lo′kęn-hŏws‵, a town of Hungary, on the Gyöngyös, 5 miles from Güns.

Leukerbad, loi′kęr-båt (Fr. *Louèche lès Bains,* loo‵-êsh′ lå båNᵒ), a village of Switzerland, 4 miles N. of Leuk.

Leukersdorf, loi′kęrs-doRf‵, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, near Chemnitz. Pop. 1739.

Leum, loim, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 38 miles E.N.E. of Coblentz, on the Lahn. Pop. 1206.

Leupeghem, loi′pęh-Għêm, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 15 miles S.S.W. of Ghent.

Leurbost, a village of Scotland. See Luirbost.

L'Europe. See Europe.

Leutenberg, loi′tęn-bêRG‵, a town of Germany, in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 12 miles S.S.E. of Rudolstadt.

Leutensdorf, loi′tęns-doRf‵, **Ober** (o′bęr) **Leutensdorf,** or **Leitensdorf,** lī′tęns-doRf‵, a town of Bohemia, 24 miles W.N.W. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 4572.

Leutershausen, loi′tęrs-hŏw‵zęn, a town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine. Pop. 1411.

Leutershausen, loi′tęrs-hŏw‵zęn, a town of Bavaria, on the Altmühl, 7 miles W.N.W. of Anspach. Pop. 1482.

Leuthen, loi′tęn, several villages of Germany, one in Prussian Silesia, 10 miles W. of Breslau, where, December 5, 1757, Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians. P. 1082.

Leutkirch, loit′kiRK, a town of Würtemberg, 40 miles S. of Ulm. Pop. 2797.

Leutmeritz, Bohemia. See Leitmeritz.

Leutomischl, Bohemia. See Leitomischl.

Leutræ Castrum. See Lauterburg.

Leutschau, loit′shŏw (Hun. *Lőcse,* lö′chå‵), a town of Hungary, on a hill, 123 miles N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 6887. It was once a place of great strength, but its fortifications are now dilapidated. It has 2 gymnasiums, a seminary for females, and an asylum for the children of soldiers.

Leuven, a town of Belgium. See Louvain.

Leuze, luz, a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, at a railway junction, on the Dender, 17 miles N.W. of Mons. Pop. 6000, engaged in dyeing, bleaching, brewing, &c. The town has a large silk-mill.

Leva, lå′vŏh‵, or **Lewenz,** lå′wênts, a town of Hungary, on the Perecz, a tributary of the Gran, 54 miles N.N.W. of Pesth. Pop. 5914.

Levadia, Greece. See Livadia.

Le Val, lęh vål, a village of France, in Var, 3 miles N. of Brignolles. Pop. 1564.

Le Val-d'Ajol, France. See Val-d'Ajol.

Levallois-Perret, lęh-vål‵wå′-pêR-Rå′, a northern suburb of Paris, France, outside the city. Pop. 22,733.

Leval-Trahegnies, lęh-vål′-trå‵hên‵yee′, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 13 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 2800.

Levan′, a township of Jackson co., Ill. Pop. 1321.

Levan, a post-office of Juab co., Utah.

Levanger, lå-vång′ghęr, a town of Norway, 35 miles N.E. of Trondhjem, on the N.E. shore of the Trondhjem-Fiord. The harbor is well sheltered, and forms a kind of commercial outpost for Trondhjem. Pop. 817.

Levan′na, a post-hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y., on the E. shore of Cayuga Lake, and on the Cayuga Southern Railroad, about 14 miles S.W. of Auburn. Here is a steamboat-landing.

Levanna, a post-village of Brown co., O., on the Ohio River, 9 miles below Maysville, Ky. It has a planing-mill, and manufactures of lumber, doors, and sash. Pop. 104.

Levanso, an island near Sicily. See Levanzo.

Levant, lę-vånt′ (from the French verb *lever,* to "rise," and signifying literally the "rising," but, like the Latin *Oriens,* denoting the "East"), a name of French derivation, usually applied to the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean, extending from the western part of Greece round to the western border of Egypt.——Adj. and inhab. Levantine, lêv‵ąn-teen′ (It. Levantino, lå-vån-tee′no).

Levant, lę-vånt′, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Levant township, on the South Branch of the Kenduskeag River, 9 miles W.N.W. of Bangor. It has several saw-mills and a church. Pop. about 200; of township, 1159.

Levant, a hamlet of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in Ellicott township, 1 mile from Falconer Station. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Levante, lå-vån′tå, a circle in the E. part of the province of Genoa, Italy, bordering the Mediterranean for about 45 miles. Area, 450 square miles. Principal towns, La Spezia (the capital), Lerici, Levanto, and Sarzana.

Levantine, lå-vån-teen′, or **Val Levantine** (It. *Levantina,* lå-vån-tee′nå), a narrow valley of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, extends from St. Gothard to the confluence of the Ticino with the Blegno. Length, 16 miles.

Levanto, lå-vån′to, a town of Italy, province of Genoa, on a small bay of the Mediterranean, 18 miles N.N.W. of La Spezia. Pop. 4730.

Levanzo, lå-vån′zo, or **Levanso** (anc. *Buccina?* or *Phorbantia?*) one of the Ægades Islands, off the W. coast of Sicily, 9 miles W. of Trapani. Length, 4 miles. P. 5500.

Levard, Nagy Levard, nŏdj lå‵vaRd′, or **Gross-Schützen,** groce-shüt′sęn, a town of Hungary, 26 miles N.N.W. of Presburg. Pop. 2684.

Leva′sy, a post-office of Jackson co., Mo.

Le Vauclin, lęh vō‵klåNᵒ′, a town of the French West India island of Martinique, on its E. coast. Pop. of commune, 5532.

Lev′ee, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ky., about 30 miles E.N.E. of Lexington. It has a church, a college or seminary, and manufactures of leather and lumber.

Level, lå‵vêl′, or **Kaltenstein,** kål′tęn-stīne‵, a village of Hungary, 4 miles from Wieselburg. Pop. 1173.

Lev′el, a post-office and station of Warren co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 37 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church.

Lev′el Cross, a post-office of Randolph co., N.C.

Level Green, a post-hamlet of Rock Castle co., Ky., about 34 miles S.E. of Danville.

Level Land, a post-office of Abbeville co., S.C.

Level Plains, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., N.C., 10 miles S. of High Point.

Level Road, a post-office of Randolph co., Ala.

Level's Cross Roads, a post-office of Hampshire co., W. Va.

Le′ven, a small river of England, in Cumberland, flows S.W. for 15 miles, and joins the Esk 3 miles S. of Longtown.

Leven, a small river of England, co. of Lancaster, forms the channel by which Windermere communicates with Morecambe Bay.

Leven, a small stream of Scotland, in Argyleshire, flowing into Loch Leven. See Loch Leven.

Leven, a small river of Scotland, co. of Dumbarton, rises at the S. extremity of Loch Lomond, and flows S. into the Clyde at Dumbarton Castle. Length, 7 miles.

Leven, a small river of Scotland, co. of Fife, issues from the S.E. extremity of Loch Leven, flows E. 14 miles, and enters the Firth of Forth at Leven.

Leven, a seaport and bathing-place of Scotland, co. of Fife, at the mouth of the Leven, 9 miles by rail N.N.E. of Kirkcaldy. Pop. 2501, employed in linen-manufactures and in tile- and iron-works.

Leven, a township of Pope co., Minn. Pop. 170.

Le′venshulme, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 3 miles by rail S.E. of Manchester. Pop. 2742.

Levento, lȧ-vȇn′to, or **Levenzo,** lȧ-vȇn′zo, a village of France, 11 miles N. of Nice, with 1795 inhabitants.

Levenworth, Kansas. See Leavenworth.

Leverano, lȧ-vȧ-rȃ′no, a town of Italy, province and 10 miles W.S.W. of Lecce. Pop. 2858.

Lev′erett, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., in Leverett township, on the New London Northern Railroad, 25 miles N. of Palmer. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 831. The township has manufactures of satinets, fruit-boxes, and water-pails.

Lev′ering, or **Waterford,** a post-village of Knox co., O., in Middlebury township, 13 miles N.W. of Mount Vernon. It has several churches and a grist-mill. Here is Levering Post-Office.

Levern, lȧ′vẹrn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Minden, circle of Lübbecke. Pop. 1267.

Le′vey, a township of Sac co., Iowa. Pop. 297.

Levice, lȧ-vee′chȧ, a village of Italy, 10 miles from Alba, on the East Bormida. Pop. 1092.

Lev′ick's Mill, a post-office of Randolph co., Mo.

Levico, lḗv′e-ko, a town of the Tyrol, 10 miles S.E. of Trent, near a small lake. Pop. 4342.

Levier, lẹh-ve-ȧ′, a town of France, in Doubs, 11 miles W.N.W. of Pontarlier. Pop. 1297.

Le Vigan, lẹh vee`gôɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Gard, on the Arre, an affluent of the Hérault, 50 miles W.N.W. of Nîmes. Pop. 4340. It has a communal college, manufactures of silk and cotton hosiery, cotton yarn, leather, and paper, and a marble-quarry.

Le Vigean, lẹh vee`zhôɴᵍ′, a village of France, in Vienne, 18 miles S.W. of Montmorillon. Pop. 1300.

Levignac, lẹh-veen`yâk′, a village of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 9 miles N. of Marmande. Pop. 1470.

Lev′ingood, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., Ky., on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 43 miles S. of Covington.

Lev′is, a township of Clark co., Wis. Pop. 264.

Levis, lȧ`vee′ or lĕv′is, a county of Quebec, bounded N.W. by the river St. Lawrence. Chief town, Levis. Pop. 24,831.

Levis, Levis Town, or **Point Le′vi,** the chief town of the co. of Levis, Quebec, situated on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, opposite Quebec, and 172 miles N.E. of Montreal. It is the terminus of the Levis & Kennebec Railway and of a branch of the Grand Trunk Railway, and the landing-place of the passengers arriving from Europe by the ocean steamships. It contains a commodious hotel, a number of stores, extensive fortifications, a convent, and several saw-mills and factories, and has a very extensive shipping-trade. Pop. 6691.

Lev′iston, a station on a branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 2 miles N.E. of Audenried, Pa.

Levita, or **Lebita,** lḗv′e-tȧ or lȧ-vee′tȧ (anc. *Lebin′thos*), an island in the Grecian Archipelago, 20 miles E.N.E. of Amorgos. Lat. 37° N.; lon. 26° 32′ E. It is 4 miles long by 4 miles broad.

Levizzano, lȧ-vit-sȃ′no, a town of Italy, 17 miles S.W. of Modena. Pop. 2200.

Levone, lȧ-vo′nȧ, a village of Italy, district and about 4 miles S. of Turin. Pop. 1120.

Levorano, a town of Italy. See Leverano.

Levroux, lẹh-vroo′ (anc. *Gabatum?* or *Leprosum?*), a town of France, in Indre, 13 miles N. of Châteauroux. Pop. 3243. It has manufactories of fine woollen cloths and leather, and a brisk trade in corn, wine, and wool.

Le′vy, a county of Florida, is bounded on the S.W. by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the W. by the Suwanee River. Area, about 1000 square miles. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with pine forests. The soil is sandy. Indian corn, sugar-cane, and cotton are the staple products. It is intersected by the Atlantic, Gulf & West India Transit Railroad. Capital, Bronson. Valuation of real and personal estate, $450,000. Pop. in 1870, 2018, of whom 1984 were natives and 34 were foreigners.

Lewenz, a town of Hungary. See Leva.

Lewes, loo′is, a borough of England, in Sussex, on the navigable Ouse, at the junction of several railways, 44 miles S.E. of London, and 8½ miles N.E. of Brighton. It is finely situated on a declivity of the South Downs, and has a grammar-school, almshouses, a county hall, a jail, a house of correction, barracks, and theatre. A considerable trade is carried on with London by the port of Newhaven. The town is lighted with gas and amply supplied with water. Lewes is said to have been the Roman station *Mutuantonis*. Simon de Montfort and the barons, in 1264, defeated Henry III. here and imprisoned him in the castle. Pop. 6010.

Lewes, lew′ĕz, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., on Delaware Bay, about 4 miles W.S.W. of Cape Henlopen, and 104 miles S. by E. of Wilmington. It is adjacent to the Delaware Breakwater, and is on the Junction & Breakwater Railroad. It has a graded school, 3 churches, several large hotels, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 1400.

Lewes and Reho′both, a hundred of Sussex co., Del. Pop. 2128. It contains Lewes, Rehoboth, Cape Henlopen, &c.

Lewey's Island, Maine. See Princeton.

Lewin, lȧ-veen′, a town of Prussian Silesia, 14 miles W. of Glatz. Pop. 1616.

Lew′insville, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co., Va., 3 miles from Falls Church Station. It has a church.

Lew′is, the northernmost and largest island of the Outer Hebrides, off the W. coast of Scotland, between lat. 57° 40′ and 58° 32′ N. and lon. 6° and 7° W., separated from the mainland by the Minch Channel, 30 miles across. Length, from N. to S., 60 miles; greatest breadth, 30 miles. Its southern peninsular portion is called Harris. On the E. side are Loch Erisort and Broad Bay, and on the W. Loch Roag. Its N. headland, the Butt of Lewis, lat. 58° 31′ N., lon. 6° 14′ W., rises to 80 feet above the sea. A great part of the island is rugged, but it is not generally so lofty and bare as Harris, and it has many low swampy tracts. Gneiss is the prevailing rock, and much of the surface is covered with peat and with remains of ancient forests. The island abounds with Druidic edifices and ruined fortresses. The people are of Celtic descent; but in the N. is a race of Scandinavian origin, although speaking the Gaelic language. Stornoway, the chief town, is on the E. coast.

Lew′is, a county in the N.E. part of Kentucky, borders on the state of Ohio. Area, about 430 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River. The surface is mostly hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staples. Limestone crops out in this county. Capital, Vanceburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,879,237. Pop. in 1870, 9115, of whom 8973 were Americans.

Lewis, a northeastern county of Missouri, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by the Wyaconda, North Fabius, and Middle Fabius Rivers. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with upland prairies and forests growing near the streams. The soil is deep and very fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, cattle, hay, and pork are the staple products. Limestone is abundant in this county. It is traversed by the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific and St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroads. Capital, Monticello. Valuation of real and personal estate, $13,206,000. Pop. in 1870, 15,114, of whom 14,146 were Americans.

Lewis, a county in the N. central part of New York, has an area of about 1280 square miles. It is intersected by Black River, and is also drained by the Beaver, Moose, and Oswegatchie Rivers. The surface is mostly hilly, and is extensively covered with forests of sugar-maple, pine, and other trees. The soil is adapted to pasturage and dairy-farming. Hay, oats, butter, cheese, potatoes, and lumber are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies part of this county. It is traversed by the Utica & Black River Railroad. Capital, Lowville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $11,129,312. Pop. in 1870, 28,699, of whom 23,467 were Americans.

Lewis, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of about 350 square miles. The Buffalo River drains the southern part of this county, and Duck River runs very near its northeastern extremity. The surface is uneven and hilly, and mostly covered with forests. Indian corn, grass, peanuts, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Newburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,554,153. Pop. in 1870, 1986, of whom 1985 were Americans.

Lewis, a county in the S.W. part of Washington, has an area of about 1700 square miles. It is drained by the Chehalis and Cowlitz Rivers, which rise in it. The eastern part of this county is diversified with high mountains of the Cascade Range. A large part of its area is covered with forests. The soil of the valleys is fertile, and produces oats, wheat, grass, potatoes, &c. Capital, Claquato. Valuation of real and personal estate, $626,125. Pop. in 1870, 888, of whom 779 were Americans.

Lewis, a county in the N. central part of West Virginia, has an area of about 475 square miles. It is intersected by the West Fork of the Monongahela River. The surface is diversified with high hills, extensive forests, and fertile valleys. Indian corn, wheat, hay, and cattle are the staple products. This county has beds of bituminous coal. Capital, Weston. Valuation of real and personal estate,

$3,327,800. Pop. in 1870, 10,175, of whom 9653 were Americans.

Lewis, a post-office of Shelby co., Ala., 6 miles N. of Wilsonville.

Lewis, a township of Clay co., Ind., on Eel River. Pop. 1220.

Lewis, Vigo co., Ind. See CENTREVILLE.

Lewis, a post-village of Cass co., Iowa, on the East Nishnabatona River, 8 miles S. by W. of Atlantic, and 44 miles E. of Council Bluffs. It has a high school, 3 churches, and a flour-mill. Pop. 400.

Lewis, a hamlet in Daviess co., Ky., on the Owensborough & Nashville Railroad, 12 miles S. of Owensborough. It has a grist-mill. Pop. 125.

Lewis, a township of Holt co., Mo. Pop. 4081. It contains Forest City and Oregon.

Lewis, a post-office of Madison co., Montana.

Lewis, a post-office and mining-camp of Lander co., Nev., 15 miles from Battle Mountain Station. It has silver-mines and 2 quartz-mills.

Lewis, a post-hamlet of Essex co., N.Y., in Lewis township, about 32 miles S. of Plattsburg, and 15 miles N.E. of Mount Marcy. Pop. of the township, 1744.

Lewis, a township of Lewis co., N.Y. Pop. 1207. It is in a forest-region, and contains West Leyden.

Lewis, a station in Ontario co., N.Y., on the Northern Central Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Canandaigua.

Lewis, a township of Brown co., O., on the Ohio River. Pop. 2817. It contains Higginsport.

Lewis, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 963.

Lewis, a township of Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. 1228, exclusive of the borough of Turbotville.

Lewis, a township of Union co., Pa. Pop. 1007. It contains Hartleton.

Lewis, a station on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 7 miles N. of Chester Court-House, S.C.

Lewis and Clarke, a county in the W. central part of Montana, is bounded on the E. by the Missouri River, and on the N. by the Sun or Medicine River. The surface is mountainous, and this county comprises part of the Rocky Mountains, with some fertile valleys. These mountains produce forests of fir and pine. Wheat, grass, and potatoes are the staple products. It contains many gold-mines. The census of 1870 reports that the product of these mines in that year amounted to $725,767. Capital, Helena. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,242,430. This county was in 1870 the most populous in Montana, and had then 5040 inhabitants. Of these, 2966 were Americans.

Lew′is Bay, a post-settlement in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, 30 miles from Sydney. Pop. 150.

Lew′isberry, a post-borough of York co., Pa., in Newberry township, about 11 miles S. of Harrisburg. It has a church, a tannery, a grist-mill, a machine-shop, and a town hall. Pop. 268.

Lew′isborough, a post-township in the N.E. part of Westchester co., N.Y., about 42 miles N.E. of New York. It is partly drained by the Croton River, and intersected by the New York & Harlem Railroad. Pop. 1600. It contains hamlets named Cross River and Golden's Bridge.

Lew′isburg, a post-village, capital of Conway co., Ark., on the N. bank of the Arkansas River, 1 mile from the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, and 49 miles N.W. of Little Rock. It has 3 or 4 churches, a newspaper, an academy, and a grist-mill. Pop. 239. Coal is found here.

Lewisburg, a hamlet of Cass co., Ind., on the Wabash River and Wabash & Erie Canal, 8 miles E. of Logansport.

Lewisburg, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Iowa, in Clay township, about 12 miles W. of Corydon.

Lewisburg, Logan co., Ky. See HENRYVILLE.

Lewisburg, a village of Mason co., Ky., 7 miles S. of Maysville. It has a church and an academy. Pop. 150. Here is North Fork Post-Office.

Lewisburg, a village of St. Tammany parish, La., on the N. shore of Lake Pontchartrain, about 32 miles N. of New Orleans. Pop. 110.

Lewisburg, a post-hamlet of De Soto co., Miss., 10 miles E. of Hernando. It has 3 churches and a school.

Lewisburg, or **North Lewisburg,** a post-village of Champaign co., O., on Darby Creek, and on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 50 miles N.E. of Dayton. It has a bank, 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a union school, and manufactures of bricks, flour, lumber, &c. Pop. 733.

Lewisburg, a post-village of Preble co., O., on Twin Creek, in Harrison township, 20 miles W.N.W. of Dayton. It has 4 churches and 1 or 2 flour-mills. Pop. 391. Here are several quarries of fine limestone.

Lewisburg, a post-borough, capital of Union co., Pa., is delightfully situated on the W. bank of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Buffalo Creek, and on the Lewisburg Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad, which connects at Montandon with the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 63 miles N. of Harrisburg, and about 14 miles W. of Danville. A bridge crosses the river here. This place is the seat of the Lewisburg University (Baptist), which was organized in 1847. Lewisburg contains 7 churches, 2 national banks, a town hall, 2 newspaper offices, and a school styled University Female Institute. It has 2 foundries, a woollen-factory, and manufactures of flour, lumber, farming-implements, &c. Pop. 3121.

Lewisburg, a post-village, capital of Marshall co., Tenn., on the Duck River Valley Railroad, 20 miles S.E. of Columbia, and about 50 miles S. of Nashville. It has a newspaper office, 4 churches, and a flouring-mill. Pop. 322.

Lewisburg, a post-village, capital of Greenbrier co., W. Va., near the E. base of the Greenbrier Mountain, and near the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 4 miles from Ronceverte Station, 9 miles W. of the White Sulphur Springs, and 133 miles E.S.E. of Charleston. It contains a court-house, 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a bank, and a female seminary. Pop. 875.

Lewis Centre, a post-village of Delaware co., O., in Orange township, on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, 16 miles N. of Columbus. It has 2 churches.

Lewis Creek, Vermont, rises in Addison co., drains the S. part of Chittenden co., runs westward, and enters Lake Champlain.

Lewis Creek, a post-office of Shelby co., Ind., on the railroad which connects Columbus with Shelbyville, 8 miles S. by W. of the latter.

Lewis Creek, a post-office of Letcher co., Ky.

Lewis Ferry, a post-office of Jasper co., Tex., on the Angelina River.

Lewis Fork, a post-township of Wilkes co., N.C., 40 miles N.W. of Statesville. It has 3 churches. Pop. 1062.

Lewisham, loo′ish-am, a village of England, in Kent, on the Ravensbourne, on several railways, 5 miles S.E. of London. Pop. of parish, 36,625.

Lewis Head, a post-hamlet in Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 27 miles from Shelburne. Pop. 120.

Lewis Hill, a hamlet of Morgan co., O., about 33 miles W. of Marietta.

Lew′is Island, Dampier Archipelago, off the N.W. coast of Australia, is in lat. 20° 35′ S., lon. 116° 33′ E.

Lewis Mill, a station on the Keokuk & Kansas City Railroad, 2 miles N. of Glasgow, Mo.

Lewis Mills (Lamira Post-Office), a hamlet in Belmont co., O., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 15 miles W. of Bellaire. It has 2 stores, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Lewis Mills, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Waynesburg Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 6 miles E. by N. of Honeybrook.

Lewis Mines, a station in Jackson co., Ill., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 3 miles N. of Murphysborough. Here coal is mined.

Lew′isport, a post-village of Hancock co., Ky., on the Ohio River, about 16 miles above Owensborough, and 10 miles by land W. of Hawesville. It has 3 churches, and a newspaper office. Much tobacco is prepared and shipped here. Pop. 308.

Lewis River, Idaho. See SNAKE RIVER.

Lewis River, a village of Clarke co., Washington, on the Cathlapootle River, 16 miles S.E. of Kalama. It has a church.

Lewis Run, a post-hamlet of McKean co., Pa., on a branch of the Erie Railroad, about 5 miles S. of Bradford. It has a church and several oil-wells.

Lewis Station, a post-hamlet of Escambia co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad.

Lewis Station, a post-office of Henry co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 33 miles S.W. of Sedalia. Coal is found here.

Lewis' Store, a post-office of Spottsylvania co., Va.

Lew′iston, a post-village of Trinity co., Cal., on the Trinity River, about 170 miles (direct) N.N.W. of Sacramento. It is surrounded by high mountains. Gold is found here. Pop. 338.

Lewiston, a post-village, capital of Nez Perces co., Idaho, on the E. bank of the Snake River, just above the mouth of the Clearwater, near lat. 46° 25′ N. and lon. 117° W. It is supported mainly by trade and the navigation of Snake River. One weekly newspaper is published here.

Lewiston, the most populous city of Androscoggin co., Me., is situated on the E. (left) bank of the Androscoggin River, opposite Auburn, 35 miles N. of Portland, and about

30 miles S.W. of Augusta. It is at the junction of several branches of the Maine Central Railroad with the Auburn & Lewiston Railroad, which connects with the Grand Trunk Railroad. The river here falls about 60 feet, affords abundant water-power, and presents picturesque scenery. Two iron railroad bridges and 2 other bridges cross the river at this place. Lewiston is the third city of Maine in population, and derives its prosperity chiefly from manufactures and trade. It is the seat of Bates College (Free-Will Baptist), which was organized in 1863 and has 11 professors. It has 12 churches, a public library, 2 national banks, 3 savings-banks, and a high school. A dam, or system of dams, costing about $1,000,000, has been constructed here across the river, the water of which is conveyed to the mills by a canal. The Franklin Company own the water-power. The capital here invested in manufactures is stated to be $9,000,000, which is distributed among 18 corporations, employing about 8500 persons, and producing goods valued at $11,000,000 in a year, or, including Auburn, $13,000,000. About 40,000,000 yards of cotton and woollen goods are manufactured here annually. The number of spindles in the factories of Lewiston is 285,000. The woollen-mills produce fancy cassimeres, beaver cloths, meltons, repellants, &c. Among the other articles made in Lewiston are brushes, files, looms, trunks, brooms, machinery for cotton-mills, ticking, seersucker, duck, burlaps, checks, jute bags, and grain-bags. One daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1860, 7424; in 1870, 13,600; present pop. about 20,000.

Lewiston, a hamlet of Dakota co., Minn., on the Cannon River, about 33 miles S. of St. Paul.

Lewiston, a post-village of Winona co., Minn., in Utica township, on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, about 20 miles W. by S. of Winona. It has a church and a warehouse for grain. Pop. 284.

Lewiston, or **Lewistown,** a post-hamlet of Lewis co., Mo., in La Belle township, on the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, 26 miles W.N.W. of Quincy, Ill.

Lewiston, a post-village in Lewiston township, Niagara co., N.Y., on the Niagara River, at the head of steamboat navigation, about 7 miles below the cataract, and 7 miles from Lake Ontario. It is opposite to Queenstown, Canada, and is at the N. base of a high terrace called the Mountain Ridge. Steamboats ply daily (in summer) between Toronto and Lewiston, which is on a branch of the New York Central Railroad, and is the W. terminus of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad. It has 3 churches. Pop. 770; of the township, 2829.

Lewiston, a post-village of Bertie co., N.C., in Woodville township, 3 miles from the Roanoke River. It has 2 churches, a steam grist-mill, &c.

Lewiston, a post-office and mining village of Tooele co., Utah, 26 miles W. of Lehi. It has rich mines of silver or gold and a quartz-mill.

Lewiston, Virginia. See LUNENBURG COURT-HOUSE.

Lewiston, a post-village of Kanawha co., W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and on or near the Great Kanawha River, 13 miles S.E. of Charleston.

Lewiston, a post-office or hamlet of Columbia co., Wis., in Lewiston township. The Wisconsin River touches the S.W. corner of the township. Lewiston Station is on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 9 miles N.W. of Portage City. Pop. of the township, 1046. It has a manufactory of knit goods.

Lewiston, Prince Edward Island. See ALBERTON.

Lewiston Junction, or **Hotel Road,** a station in Androscoggin co., Me., on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 29 miles N. of Portland, 2 miles N. of Danville Junction, and 5½ miles S.W. of Lewiston, to which the Lewiston & Auburn Railroad extends from this point.

Lew'istown, a post-village, capital of Fulton co., Ill., in Lewistown township, on a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 39 miles W.S.W. of Peoria, and about 50 miles N.N.W. of Springfield. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, a public hall, a college, and a graded school, and has manufactures of wool, lumber, and furniture. Pop. about 2000; of the township, 2952.

Lewistown, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., 10 miles N. of Frederick, and 1 mile E. of the Blue Ridge. It has 3 churches, a woollen-factory, and a grist-mill.

Lewistown, Lewis co., Mo. See LEWISTON.

Lewistown, a post-hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., on the Pemberton & Hightstown Railroad where it crosses the Kinkora & Columbus Railroad, 10 miles E. of Mount Holly.

Lewistown, a small post-village of Logan co., O., about 10 miles N.W. of Bellefontaine. It has a church and a union school.

Lewistown, a post-borough, capital of Mifflin co., Pa., on the Juniata River, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Sunbury & Lewistown and Mifflin & Centre County Railroads, 70 miles E. by N. of Altoona, and 61 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It is at the mouth of the Kishacoquillas Creek, and is surrounded by beautiful mountain-scenery. It contains a commodious court-house, an academy, 6 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, 2 iron-furnaces, 2 flour-mills, 2 planing-mills, and manufactures of axes, boilers, engines, &c. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 2737. The station on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad is known as Lewistown Junction, and is 1 mile S. of Lewistown Station.

Lew'isville, a post-village, capital of Lafayette co., Ark., about 50 miles W.S.W. of Camden, and 7 miles E. of Red River. It has 2 churches and 2 common schools. Pop. about 400.

Lewisville, a post-village of Henry co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 44 miles E. of Indianapolis, and 24 miles W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a planing-mill, &c. Pop. 416.

Lewisville, a post-office of Forsyth co., N.C.

Lewisville, Coshocton co., O. See CANAL LEWISVILLE.

Lewisville, a post-village in Summit township, Monroe co., O., about 30 miles N.N.E. of Marietta. It has 2 churches and a carriage-shop. Pop. 124.

Lewisville, a hamlet of Ross co., O., on the Scioto River and the Ohio Canal, about 9 miles N. by W. of Chillicothe.

Lewisville, a post-village of Polk co., Oregon, about 25 miles S.W. of Salem.

Lewisville, a post-village in Elk township, Chester co., Pa., 22 miles S.W. of West Chester. It has 2 churches, a paper-mill, and several flour-mills.

Lewisville, Clearfield co., Pa. See BOWER.

Lewisville, a small hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., 3 miles from Livermore Station, and about 36 miles E. by N. of Pittsburg. It has a church. Here is Ebenezer Post-Office.

Lewisville, a village in Ulysses township, Potter co., Pa., near the source of the Genesee River, about 60 miles N.W. of Williamsport. It has 2 churches, a lumber-mill, and 5 general stores. Pop. 226. Here is Ulysses Post-Office.

Lewisville, a township of Chester co., S.C. Pop. 2507.

Lewisville, a village in Amelia township, Orangeburg co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 38 miles S.E. of Columbia. It has several stores, and is a place of active trade. Post-office, St. Matthew's.

Lewisville, a post-village of Denton co., Tex., 17 miles W. of Plano. It has a church. Pop. about 200.

Lewisville, a post-office of King George co., Va.

Lew'isville, or **Louisville,** loo'e-vil, a post-village in Kent co., Ontario, on the river Thames, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 6 miles N.E. of Chatham. It contains a flouring-mill and several stores. Pop. 100.

Lewisville, a post-village in Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, 1½ miles from Moncton. It contains a tannery, a store, and a saw-mill. Pop. 150.

Lew-Kew Islands. See LOO-CHOO ISLANDS.

Lex'ington, a county in the central part of South Carolina, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Congaree River, and on the S.W. by the North Edisto, and is intersected by the Saluda. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is mostly covered with forests of pine, cedar, and other trees. The census of 1870 reports that it had in that year 309,815 acres of woodland. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad. Capital, Lexington Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,517,197. Pop. in 1870, 12,988, of whom 12,949 were Americans.

Lexington, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Ala., 24 miles N.E. of Florence.

Lexington, a post-village, capital of Oglethorpe co., Ga., about 85 miles E. by N. of Atlanta, and 3 miles E. of Lexington Station, or Crawford, which is on the Athens Branch of the Georgia Railroad, 16 miles S.E. of Athens. It has 3 churches, an academy, and a newspaper office.

Lexington, a post-village in Lexington township, McLean co., Ill., 1 mile N. of the Mackinaw River, and on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 15 miles N.E. of Bloomington, and 111 miles S.S.W. of Chicago. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, a high school, and 2 banks. Pop. about 1500; of the township, 2404. Grain, cattle, and other stock are the staple products of the township.

Lexington, a post-village of Scott co., Ind., in Lexington township, on the Louisville Branch of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 29 miles N. by E. of Louisville, Ky., and about 18 miles W.S.W. of Madison. It has an academy, 3 churches, a woollen-factory, a planing-mill, &c. Pop. 440; of the township, 2529.

Lexington, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Iowa, about 6 miles N.W. of Washington.

Lexington, a township of Johnson co., Kansas. Pop. 1638. It contains De Soto.

Lexington, a handsome city, the capital of Fayette co., Ky., is on the Kentucky Central Railroad, at its junction with the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, and on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 29 miles E.S.E. of Frankfort, 77 miles S. of Cincinnati, and 94 miles E. by S. of Louisville. Lat. 38° 6′ N.; lon. 84° 33′ W. The city is very pleasantly situated, and is surrounded by a fertile, undulating country. The streets cross one another at right angles, are well paved, and lighted with gas. Main street is 80 feet wide. Here is a monument to Henry Clay which cost about $50,000. He resided many years at Ashland, near this town. Lexington is the seat of the Kentucky University, which was organized in 1858 and has 9 instructors and about 100 students and a library of 20,000 volumes. A college of law and an agricultural and mechanical college are connected with this institution. This city also contains a state lunatic asylum, which occupies a large and handsome edifice, 17 churches, a court-house, a fine post-office building, a public library of 16,000 volumes, 3 national banks, 2 state banks, a commercial college, and printing-offices which issue 8 papers, among which are 1 or 2 daily newspapers and a monthly agricultural paper. Here are extensive manufactures of bagging, rope, carriages, distilled liquors, &c. Lexington was formerly the capital of Kentucky. It was founded in 1776 and incorporated in 1782. Pop. in 1870, 14,801; present pop. about 20,000.

Lexington, a post-office of Somerset co., Me., in Lexington township, about 56 miles N. by W. of Augusta. Pop. of the township, 397.

Lexington, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Lexington township, 11 miles W.N.W. of Boston, with which it is connected by railroad. It has several churches, a graded school, and a savings-bank. Here occurred on the 19th of April, 1775, a memorable action between the British soldiers and a small body of militia. This was the first battle of the Revolution. A monument has been erected here to commemorate the patriotism of the eight men who fell in that action. The township contains 5 churches. Pop. of the township, 2505.

Lexington, a post-village, port of entry, and capital of Sanilac co., Mich., in Lexington township, on Lake Huron, about 70 miles N.N.E. of Detroit, and 20 miles N. of Port Huron. It contains a court-house, a city hall, 5 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, a tannery, a brewery, a woollen-mill, a flouring-mill, a planing-mill, &c. Steamboats ply daily between this port and Detroit. Pop. estimated at 1200; pop. of the township, 2701.

Lexington, a post-village of Le Sueur co., Minn., in Lexington township, 12 miles E. by S. of Le Sueur, and 17 miles N.E. of St. Peter. It has a church, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. of township, 630.

Lexington, a post-village, capital of Holmes co., Miss., is about 62 miles N. of Jackson, on a small affluent of the Yazoo River. It contains a court-house, a newspaper office, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 744.

Lexington, a post-town, capital of Lafayette co., Mo., is situated on the right or S. bank of the Missouri River, about 84 miles below Kansas City by water (42 miles E. by rail). By railroad it is 244 miles W. by N. of St. Louis, and 55 miles N.W. of Sedalia. A branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad extends from Sedalia to Lexington, and connects here with the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad. It is also the E. terminus of the Wyandotte, Kansas City & Northwestern Railroad. Its site is elevated nearly 300 feet above the river. It contains a court-house, the Baptist Female College, the Central Female College (Methodist Episcopal), 10 churches, 2 savings-banks, 2 other banks, manufactures of furniture, hemp and woollen goods, and printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers. Beds of coal underlie Lexington and the county. Pop. 4373.

Lexington, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., in Lexington township, on Schoharie Creek, about 44 miles S.S.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill. Pop. of the township, 1316.

Lexington, a post-village, capital of Davidson co., N.C., on Abbott's Creek, in Lexington township, and on the railroad which connects Salisbury with Greensborough, 16 miles N.E. of Salisbury, and about 90 miles (direct) W. of Raleigh. It has 3 white and 3 colored churches. Gold, silver, and zinc are found in this county. Pop. 475; of the township, 2289.

Lexington, a station in Highland co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 12 miles E. of Blanchester.

Lexington, Perry co., Ohio. See New Lexington.

Lexington, a post-village of Richland co., O., in Troy township, on the Clear Fork of the Mohican River, and on the Lake Erie division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 9 miles S.S.W. of Mansfield. It has a seminary, 5 churches, a money-order post-office, and 2 warehouses. Pop. 482.

Lexington, a township of Stark co., O. Pop. 5700. It contains Alliance, Limaville, and Mt. Union.

Lexington, S.C. See Lexington Court-House.

Lexington, a post-village, capital of Henderson co., Tenn., on Beech Creek, about 100 miles W.S.W. of Nashville. It has 2 or 3 churches and a newspaper office.

Lexington, a post-village of Lee co., Tex., 16 miles N. of Giddings Station, and about 50 miles E. by N. of Austin. It has 2 churches. Pop. 157.

Lexington, a handsome post-village, capital of Rockbridge co., Va., is on the North River, about 32 miles N.N.W. of Lynchburg, and 40 miles S.S.W. of Staunton. It is situated in the long and fertile limestone valley which is bounded on the S.E. by the Blue Ridge. It is the W. terminus of the James River & Kanawha Canal. Here is the Washington and Lee University, reorganized in 1871, before which date it was styled Washington College. Lexington also contains the Virginia Military Institute, founded in 1839, 7 churches, a bank, and 1 or 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 2873.

Lexington Court-House, a post-village, capital of Lexington co., S.C., in Lexington township, and on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 14 miles W.S.W. of Columbia. It has a court-house, 2 churches, a newspaper office, a female seminary, a high school, and a cotton-factory. Pop. of the township, 1563.

Lexington Junction, a station in Oldham co., Ky., on the Louisville & Lexington Railroad, at the junction of the Cincinnati division, 1 mile E. of La Grange.

Lexington Junction, Missouri. See Henry.

Lexovium, a town of France. See Lisieux.

Ley′burn, a market-town of England, co. of York, North Riding, 7 miles S.S.W. of Richmond. Pop. 887.

Leyden, or **Leiden,** lī′dẹn (Fr. *Leyde*, lėd or laid; L. *Lugdu′num Batavo′rum*), a city of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 22 miles S.W. of Amsterdam, and 17 miles N. of Rotterdam (with both of which it is connected by canals and railways), on the Old Rhine, 6 miles from its mouth in the North Sea. Lat. 52° 9′ 30″ N.; lon. 4° 29′ 30″ E. Its old walls and fortifications have been removed. Leyden is intersected by canals, and encompassed by windmills, country-seats, pleasure-grounds, gardens, and fertile meadows. The streets of the town are straight, broad, and kept exceedingly clean: Broad street (*Breedestraat*) is esteemed one of the finest in Europe. The town hall, founded about 1415, but since that period often altered, is situated in this street. It is a picturesque old building, with its prominent parts gilt, 30 windows in a line in front, a tall spire, and 3 highly ornamented projecting gables. In the council-chamber are the painting of the Last Judgment, by Lucas van Leyden, and several fine historical portraits. Near the town hall, in the same street, is the Gemeene-landshuis van Rijnland, containing the offices of the superintendent of dikes. Other noteworthy edifices are the prison, weigh-house, butter-house, cloth-hall, barracks, and dock-yards. It has numerous churches and a synagogue, besides sundry congregations worshipping in halls, &c. There are numerous Latin schools, also academies of drawing, design, architecture, and music; but the most important educational institution is the university, formerly one of the most famed in Europe, and still in excellent repute. As some indemnification for the privations suffered during the siege of 1574, the Prince of Orange offered the inhabitants exemption from certain taxes, or a university. They chose the latter, and it was accordingly inaugurated by the Prince the following year, 1575. Connected with the university are a botanic garden, an observatory, a library with valuable MSS., a museum of comparative anatomy, one of the richest collections of natural history in existence, cabinet of coins, museum of antiquities, and a very rich ethnographic museum. There are also an economic garden for the promotion of native gardening and agriculture, and a national herbarium. There are, likewise, several learned societies and a fine-arts society. The benevolent and charitable institutions are very numerous, and include poor-houses, hospitals for orphans, old men, and old women, connected with the various religious bodies. The cloth-manufactures, for which Leyden was at one time greatly famed, have revived in recent years. There are now steam cloth-factories, coverlet-, baize-, and camlet-factories, wool-spinneries, calico-print-works, &c.; also tanneries, skinneries, soap-works, breweries, distilleries, and a machine-factory. The former great trade in books, carried on in the latter part of the seventeenth and during the greater part of the eighteenth century, and rendered world-renowned by the Elzevirs, is represented by a few printing-offices.

The most memorable event in the history of Leyden is the siege it sustained from the Spaniards in 1573–74. For seven weeks there was no bread within the walls, and when hunger became no longer bearable, and the people, dying in hundreds, implored the burgomaster to surrender the town, he offered his body to appease their appetite, and thus the most clamorous were abashed. To relieve the town, the Prince of Orange at last broke down the dikes, and, a favoring wind accompanying, the waters came over the land so rapidly that above 1000 of the besiegers were drowned. The same wind wafted a fleet of 200 boats from Rotterdam to the gates of Leyden, and relieved the place. Leyden is the birthplace of many eminent men. The population of Leyden, at one time 90,000, was, in 1877, 40,977.

Leyden, an island off the coast of Java, opposite Batavia. See also MANDETIVOE.

Leyden, lī'dẹn, a township of Cook co., Ill. Pop. 1437. It contains Leyden Centre.

Leyden, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., in Leyden township, 9 miles N. of Greenfield. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 524.

Leyden, or **Tal'cottville,** a post-village in Leyden township, Lewis co., N.Y., on or near Black River, and on the Utica & Black River Railroad, 38 miles N. of Utica. It has a grist-mill and a stone-quarry. The name of its post-office is Leyden. The township, which is bounded on the E. by the Black River, contains a larger village, named Port Leyden. Pop. of the township, 1975.

Leyden, a post-office of Rock co., Wis.

Leyden Centre, a post-office of Cook co., Ill., about 15 miles N.W. of Chicago.

Leyderdorp, lī'dẹr-dorp', a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the Rhine, here crossed by a bridge, about 1½ miles E. of Leyden. Pop. 2417.

Leye, the Flemish for the LYS.

Leyland, lee'lạnd, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, at a railway junction, 5½ miles S. of Preston. It has a handsome church, with monuments of the Farington family, whose mansion, Shawhall, contains a museum and a fine gallery of paintings; a grammar-school, numerous other endowed schools, almshouses, and manufactures of cotton goods. Pop. of parish, 12,713.

Leyni, a village of Italy. See LEGNI.

Leyre, lair, a river of France, rises in the department of Landes, flows N.N.W. into the department of Gironde, and, after a course of 50 miles, falls into the basin of Arcachon, a little below La Mothe.

Leyria, a city of Portugal. See LEIRIA.

Leysele, lī-sȧ'lȧ, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 25 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 2096.

Leyte, lȧ'e-tȧ or lȧ'tȧ, one of the Philippine Islands, immediately S.S.W. of Samar. Length, 130 miles; average breadth, 35 miles. It is mountainous, with many extinct volcanoes. Its soil is in many parts very fertile, producing rice, pepper, wheat, manila, indigo, cacao, coffee, sugar, dammar, and cotton, with ebony and other fine woods. Area, 3590 square miles. Pop. 284,495. At its N. end is a port of the same name.

Leytha, Leitha, or **Leyta,** lī'tȧ, a river of the Austrian empire, forms a part of the boundary between Austria and Hungary, and, after a course of 90 miles, joins an arm of the Danube at Altenburg. Between it and Lake Neusiedl are the Leytha Mountains.

Ley'ton, a village of England, co. of Essex, 5 miles by rail N.E. of London. Pop. of parish, 10,394.

Lez, lȧ, a river of France, department of Hérault, rises in the Cévennes Mountains, and, after a course of 20 miles, falls into the Mediterranean 2 miles S.E. of Montpellier. Its lower and navigable part is called the Canal de Grave.

Lez, a river of France, rises in the department of Drôme, and joins the left bank of the Rhone a little below Pont Saint-Esprit. Total course, nearly 45 miles.

Lezardrieux, lẹh-zar'dre-uh', a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 16 miles E.N.E. of Lannion.

Lezat, lẹh-zȧ' (anc. *Lezatum?*), a town of France, formerly capital of a district called the Lezatois, in Ariége, 17 miles N.W. of Pamiers, on the Lèze. Pop. 1547.

Lezaysk, lȧ-zhīsk', a town of Austrian Galicia, 25 miles N.E. of Rzeszow, on the San. Pop. 4026.

Lezignan, lȧ'zeen'yôɴᵍ', a town of France, in Aude, 13 miles W. of Narbonne. Pop. 4402. It has large distilleries and tanneries.

Lezoux, lẹh-zoo', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 15 miles E.N.E. of Clermont. Pop. 2465.

Lezuza, lȧ-thoo'thȧ (anc. *Libisoso'na?* or *Liviso'sia?*), a town of Spain, 22 miles W. of Albacete. Pop. 1549.

Lezzeno, lĕt-sȧ'no, a village of Italy, 5 miles S.W. of Bellagio, on the E. shore of Lago di Como. Pop. 1373.

Lezzolo, a town of Italy. See LESSOLO.

Lgov, or **Lgow,** l'gof, a town of Russia, government and 36 miles W. of Koorsk, on the Sem. Pop. 3852.

Lha-Ree, or **Lha-Ri,** l'ha'ree, a large village of Thibet, about 180 miles N.E. of Lassa, in a gorge, among barren and desolate mountains. The government has here a depôt of provisions. Near the village are a large Boodhist convent and a handsome temple.

L'Hassa, the capital city of Thibet. See LASSA.

Lhenicse, a town of Bohemia. See ELHENITZ.

Lhonaur, l'ho-nawr', a town of India, in Hyderabad, 42 miles E.N.E. of Jaulna. Lat. 20° N.; lon. 76° 43' E.

L'Honor de Cos, lo'nor' dẹh kos, a village of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, on the Aveyron, 7 miles N.N.E. of Montauban. Pop. 1475.

L'Hôpital, a village of France. See ALBERT-VILLE.

Liadi, a town of Russia. See LADY.

Liaghof, Liakhov, lee'ȧg-of, or **Liachowski,** lee'-ȧg-ov'skee, a large island of the Arctic Ocean, one of the New Siberia group, N. of Asia. The name is sometimes given to the whole group.

Liakhura, a mountain of Greece. See PARNASSUS.

Liamone, le-ȧ-mo'nȧ (anc. *Cercidius?*), a river of Corsica, after a S.W. course of 21 miles enters the Mediterranean 11 miles N. of Ajaccio. In 1793 it gave name to the southernmost of the two departments of the island.

Liampo, a city of China. See NING-PO.

Lian-Choo, Lian-Tchou, le-ȧn'-choo', or **Lian-Tcheou-Fou,** le-ȧn'-chẻ-oo'-foo', written also **Lien-Tchou,** le-ĕn'-choo, a city of China, in Quang-Tong, 240 miles S.W. of Canton. Lat. 21° 43' N.; lon. 109° 40' E.

Liancourt, le-ôɴᵍ'koor', a town of France, in Oise, with a station on the Paris & Brussels Railway, 5 miles S.S.E. of Clermont. Pop. 4005. It has manufactures of shoes, &c.

Liane, le-ȧn', a small river of France, in Pas-de-Calais, falls into the English Channel and forms the harbor of Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Liang-Choo, Liang-Tchou, le-ȧng'-choo', or **Liang-Tcheou,** le-ȧng'-chẻ-oo', a city of China, province of Kan-Soo, 140 miles N.N.W. of Lan-Choo.

Liao-Toung, or **Liao-Tong.** See LEAO-TONG.

Liazominskoi, le-ȧz'o-min-skoi', an island of Russia, government of Archangel, in the White Sea, near the mouth of the Dwina. Length, 13 miles.

Libadia, Greece. See LIVADIA.

Libanus, a mountain-range of Syria. See LEBANON.

Libau, lee'bŏw (Lettish, *Leapaïa,* le-ȧ-pī'ȧ), a seaport town of Russia, Courland, on the Baltic, N. of Lake Libau, and 105 miles W.S.W. of Mitau. Pop. 10,767. It is enclosed by walls, and has a council-hall, a theatre, a hospital, extensive almshouses, and an orphan asylum. Its harbor is artificial. Its trade is considerable, and a railway connects it with the interior of Russia.

Lib'by's Corner, a village of Cumberland co., Me., in Deering township, 1 mile from the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad.

Li'ber, a post-hamlet of Jay co., Ind., in Wayne township, 2 miles from Portland. It has a church and an academy.

Liberalitas Julia, an ancient name of EVORA.

Liberia, lī-bee're-ạ, a republic on the W. coast of Africa, in that part of Upper Guinea called the Grain Coast, extending 600 miles along the coast, with an average breadth inland of 80 miles. It extends from Sherbro River, on the N.W., to Pedro River. Area, 9700 square miles. It was founded as a colony of free blacks in 1820 by the American Colonization Society, with the idea that many of the liberated slaves in the United States would prefer returning to Africa. The whole territory of Liberia has been purchased from time to time from its original owners. It is well watered, being traversed by several considerable streams, and its natural resources are immense. Cotton is indigenous, and yields two crops a year. Coffee is also indigenous, and affords a leading article of export. Sugar-cane grows in luxuriance, and cam-wood in unlimited quantities; red-wood, bar-wood, and other dyes are likewise plentiful; the oil-palm is abundant; and indigo, caoutchouc, ginger, arrow-root, cacao, cocoa-nuts, pine-apples, castor-nuts, yams, plantains, bananas, figs, olives, tamarinds, limes, oranges, lemons, &c., may be added to the list of vegetable products, many of which are exported to a greater or less extent. Ivory is obtainable; and rich metallic veins also exist. A considerable export and import trade is now carried on; and a large number of the inhabitants of the interior depend upon Liberia for their supplies of imported goods. The principal articles of import are tobacco, cotton manufactures, spirits, gunpowder, and flour. The exports are palm oil, palm soap, coffee, cam-wood, sugar, arrowroot, ivory, &c.

The Liberians have built for themselves many churches, and possess schools and a number of printing-presses. The climate, though still fatal to Europeans, has been greatly improved by clearing, drainage, &c. Monrovia, the capital and port of the colony, is situated on Cape Mesurado. The government of the country is precisely on the American model, consisting of a president, a vice-president, a senate, and a house of representatives, the number of members in the former being 6 and in the latter 28. Liberia was declared an independent state in July, 1847, and in the following year was recognized as such by Great Britain and France. The country has about 700,000 aborigines and 20,000 people of colonial stock.——Adj. and inhab. LIBERIAN, lī-bee′re-ạn.

Liberk, a town of Bohemia. See REICHENBERG.

Libertad, le-bėr-tåd′ (*i.e.*, "liberty"), a department in the N.W. part of Peru, consisting of a long narrow tract, bounded S.W. by the sea. Area, 15,649 square miles. Capital, Trujillo. Pop. 147,541.

Lib′erton, a village of Scotland, co. and 3 miles S.S.E. of Edinburgh. Pop. of parish, 3791.

Lib′erty, a northern county of Florida, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Ocklockonnee River, and on the W. by the Appalachicola River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is sandy and inferior. It produces a little sugar-cane, maize, &c. Capital, Bristol. Valuation of real and personal estate, $198,499. Pop. in 1870, 1050, of whom 1048 were Americans.

Liberty, a county in the S.E. part of Georgia, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Altamaha River, and is partly drained by the Newport River and Cannouchee River, which touches the N. part of it. The surface is level, and mostly covered with forests. The soil is sandy. An inlet of the ocean penetrates to the eastern extremity of this county. Cotton, rice, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad. Capital, Walthourville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $625,702. Pop. in 1870, 7688, of whom 7669 were Americans.

Liberty, a county in the S.E. part of Texas, has an area of about 1100 square miles. It is intersected by Trinity River, and is also drained by the East San Jacinto River. The surface is level, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile, and produces pasture for great numbers of cattle, which are the chief articles of export. Capital, Liberty. Valuation of real and personal estate, $533,983. Pop. in 1870, 4414, of whom 4325 were Americans. It is intersected by the Texas & New Orleans Railroad.

Liberty, a post-office of Ouachita co., Ark.

Liberty, a township of San Joaquin co., Cal. P. 1231.

Liberty, a post-hamlet of Bear Lake co., Idaho, 40 miles N.E. of Franklin, and 15 miles N. of Bear Lake. It has a church. Gold and silver are found near this place.

Liberty, a post-village of Adams co., Ill., in Liberty township, about 15 miles E. of Quincy. It has several churches and a flouring-mill. Pop. of the township, 1623.

Liberty, a township of Effingham co., Ill. Pop. 504.

Liberty, Randolph co., Ill. See ROCKWOOD.

Liberty, a township of Crawford co., Ind. Pop. 757.

Liberty, a township of Delaware co., Ind. Pop. 1639.

Liberty, a township of Fulton co., Ind. Pop. 1429.

Liberty, a township of Grant co., Ind. Pop. 1989.

Liberty, a township of Hendricks co., Ind. Pop. 2478. It contains Belleville.

Liberty, a township of Henry co., Ind. Pop. 1884.

Liberty, a township of Howard co., Ind. Pop. 1697.

Liberty, or **Traf′algar′,** a village of Johnson co., Ind. It is on the Franklin, Fairland & Martinsville Railroad, 7½ miles S.W. of Franklin, and about 28 miles S. of Indianapolis. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 200. The name of its post-office is Trafalgar.

Liberty, a hamlet of Lawrence co., Ind., on the East Fork of White River, 3 or 4 miles S.W. of Bedford.

Liberty, a township of Parke co., Ind. Pop. 1540.

Liberty, a township of Porter co., Ind. Pop. 798.

Liberty, a township of Shelby co., Ind. Pop. 1465.

Liberty, a township of St. Joseph co., Ind. Pop. 1394. It contains North Liberty.

Liberty, a township of Tipton co., Ind. Pop. 1746.

Liberty, a post-village, capital of Union co., Ind., in Centre township, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 52 miles N.N.W. of Cincinnati, and about 15 miles S. by W. of Richmond. It has a court-house, 4 churches, a newspaper office, 2 banks, a jail which cost $30,000, a fine new school-house which cost $15,000, and a manufactory of farming-implements.

Liberty, a township of Union co., Ind. Pop. 763.

Liberty, a township of Wabash co., Ind. Pop. 1816. It contains La Fontaine.

Liberty, a township of Warren co., Ind. Pop. 1176.

Liberty, a township of Wells co., Ind. Pop. 1097. It contains Liberty Centre.

Liberty, a township of White co., Ind. Pop. 888.

Liberty, a township of Buchanan co., Iowa. Pop. 1217.

Liberty, a township of Cherokee co., Iowa. Pop. 175.

Liberty, a post-hamlet in Liberty township, Clarke co., Iowa, on Otter Creek, about 35 miles S. of Des Moines. Pop. of the township, 925.

Liberty, a township of Clinton co., Iowa. Pop. 825.

Liberty, a township of Dubuque co., Iowa. Pop. 924.

Liberty, a township of Jefferson co., Iowa. Pop. 1071.

Liberty, a township of Johnson co., Iowa. Pop. 614.

Liberty, a township of Keokuk co., Iowa. Pop. 1080.

Liberty, a township of Lucas co., Iowa. Pop. 820.

Liberty, a township of Marion co., Iowa. Pop. 1574. It contains Marysville.

Liberty, a township of Marshall co., Iowa. Pop. 756.

Liberty, a township of Mitchell co., Iowa. Pop. 305.

Liberty, a township of O'Brien co., Iowa. Pop. 282.

Liberty, a township of Ringgold co., Iowa. Pop. 395.

Liberty, a township of Scott co., Iowa. Pop. 1043.

Liberty, a township of Warren co., Iowa. Pop. 1031. It contains Liberty Centre.

Liberty, a township of Woodbury co., Iowa. Pop. 374.

Liberty, a township of Wright co., Iowa. Pop. 304.

Liberty, a township of Coffey co., Kansas. Pop. 483. It contains Bangor.

Liberty, a township of Cowley co., Kansas. Pop. 293.

Liberty, a township of Davis co., Kansas. Pop. 274. Here is Moss Springs Post-Office.

Liberty, a township of Dickinson co., Kansas. Pop. 494. Here are the post-offices of Lyona and Woodbine.

Liberty, a township of Elk co., Kansas. Pop. 585. Here is Indian Creek Post-Office.

Liberty, a township of Jackson co., Kansas. P. 515.

Liberty, a township of Labette co., Kansas. Pop. 752. It contains Labette.

Liberty, a township of Linn co., Kansas. Pop. 660. Here is Goodrich Post-Office.

Liberty, a post-village of Montgomery co., Kansas, in Liberty township, on Big Hill Creek, and on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, 47 miles S. by W. of Humboldt, and about 8 miles S.E. of Independence. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 749.

Liberty, a township of Osborne co., Kansas. P. 179.

Liberty, a township of Republic co., Kansas. Pop. 365.

Liberty, a township of Saline co., Kansas. Pop. 656.

Liberty, a township of Woodson co., Kansas. Pop. 642. Here are the post-offices Byron and Coloma.

Liberty, a village of Carroll co., Ky. See BRAMLETTE.

Liberty, a post-village, capital of Casey co., Ky., on Green River, about 66 miles S. of Frankfort. It has a court-house, 3 churches, and a tannery. Pop. about 300.

Liberty, a post-village of Waldo co., Me., in Liberty township, on St. George River, about 26 miles E.N.E. of Augusta. It has water-power and several saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 907.

Liberty, Maryland. See LIBERTYTOWN.

Liberty, a post-village of Jackson co., Mich., in Liberty township, 12 miles S. of Jackson. It has a church and a grist-mill. Pop. about 250; of the township, 1027.

Liberty, a township of Becker co., Minn. Pop. 368.

Liberty, a hamlet of Blue Earth co., Minn., about 24 miles S.S.W. of Mankato.

Liberty, a post-office of Scott co., Minn.

Liberty, a post-village, capital of Amite co., Miss., is near the Amite River, about 50 miles S.E. of Natchez. It has 5 churches. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 560.

Liberty, a township of Adair co., Mo. Pop. 854.

Liberty, a township of Bollinger co., Mo. Pop. 1680.

Liberty, a township of Callaway co., Mo. Pop. 1646.

Liberty, a township of Cape Girardeau co., Mo. P. 870.

Liberty, a post-town, capital of Clay co., Mo., in Liberty township, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 14 miles N.E. of Kansas City, and 3½ miles N. of the Missouri River. It contains a fine court-house, 2 private banks, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, the Clay Seminary for young ladies, 5 churches, and manufactures of flour, ploughs, woollen fabrics, and wagons. Here is William Jewell College (Baptist), organized in 1848. Pop. 1700; of the township, 4831.

Liberty, a township of Cole co., Mo. Pop. 901.

Liberty, a township of Crawford co., Mo. Pop. 1071.

Liberty, a township of Daviess co., Mo. Pop. 781.

Liberty, a township of Grundy co., Mo. Pop. 1036.

Liberty, a township of Iron co., Mo. Pop. 479.

Liberty, a township of Macon co., Mo. Pop. 1210, exclusive of Macon.

Liberty, a township of Madison co., Mo. Pop. 480.

Liberty, a township of Marion co., Mo. Pop. 3871. It contains Palmyra.

Liberty, a township of Phelps co., Mo. Pop. 470.

Liberty, a township of Pulaski co., Mo. Pop. 893.

Liberty, a township of Putnam co., Mo. Pop. 1174.

Liberty, a township of Schuyler co., Mo. Pop. 1529. It contains Lancaster.

Liberty, a township of St. François co., Mo. Pop. 1405. It contains Libertyville.

Liberty, a township of Stoddard co., Mo. Pop. 1307.

Liberty, a township of Sullivan co., Mo. Pop. 772.

Liberty, a township of Washington co., Mo. Pop. 879.

Liberty, a post-office of Gage co., Neb., 20 miles S.E. of Beatrice.

Liberty, Steuben co., N.Y. See Cohocton.

Liberty, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Liberty township, on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 107 miles N.N.W. of New York, and about 32 miles N. of Port Jervis. It contains 2 or 3 churches, the Liberty Normal Institute, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 400. The township contains post-hamlets named Parksville and Stevensville, and a pop. of 3343.

Liberty, a township of Lincoln co., N.C. Pop. 1170.

Liberty, a township of Nash co., N.C. Pop. 2860.

Liberty, a township of Randolph co., N.C. Pop. 1009.

Liberty, a township of Yadkin co., N.C. Pop. 1588.

Liberty, a township of Adams co., O. Pop. 1377.

Liberty, a township of Butler co., O. Pop. 1443. It contains Bethany.

Liberty, a township of Clinton co., O. Pop. 1184. It contains Port William and Lumberton.

Liberty, a township of Crawford co., O. Pop. 1597. It contains Annapolis.

Liberty, a township of Delaware co., O. Pop. 1395.

Liberty, a township of Fairfield co., O. Pop. 3000. It contains Baltimore and Basil.

Liberty, a township of Guernsey co., O. Pop. 1163. It contains Kimbolton.

Liberty, a township of Hancock co., O. Pop. 1011.

Liberty, a township of Hardin co., O. Pop. 2308. It contains the village of Ada.

Liberty, a township of Henry co., O. Pop. 1766. It contains Liberty Centre.

Liberty, a township of Highland co., O. Pop. 5189. It contains Hillsborough.

Liberty, a township of Jackson co., O. Pop. 1747.

Liberty, a township of Knox co., O. Pop. 959.

Liberty, a township of Licking co., O. Pop. 837.

Liberty, a township of Logan co., O. Pop. 1624. It contains West Liberty.

Liberty, a township of Mercer co., O. Pop. 779.

Liberty, a post-village of Montgomery co., O., about 9 miles W.S.W. of Dayton. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of carriages and cigars.

Liberty, a township of Putnam co., O. Pop. 1120. It contains Leipsic.

Liberty, a township of Ross co., O. Pop. 1460. It contains Londonderry and London Station.

Liberty, a township of Seneca co., O. Pop. 1668. It contains Bettsville.

Liberty, a township of Trumbull co., O. Pop. 2420. It contains Church Hill and Girard.

Liberty, a township of Union co., O. Pop. 1414.

Liberty, a township of Van Wert co., O. Pop. 1174.

Liberty, a township of Washington co., O. Pop. 1632. It contains Dalzell and Germantown.

Liberty, a township of Wood co., O. Pop. 965.

Liberty, a township of Adams co., Pa. Pop. 860.

Liberty, a township of Bedford co., Pa. Pop. 806, exclusive of the borough of Saxton.

Liberty, a township of Centre co., Pa. Pop. 1062.

Liberty, a township of McKean co., Pa., traversed by Alleghany River. Pop. 1093. It contains Portage Creek.

Liberty, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 634.

Liberty, a township of Montour co., Pa. Pop. 1229.

Liberty, a township of Susquehanna co., Pa., on the New York line. Pop. 1030.

Liberty (sometimes called **Block House**), a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., in Liberty township, about 24 miles N. by W. of Williamsport. It has a graded school, several churches, a tannery, and a brewery. Coal is found near this place. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1379.

Liberty, a township of Orangeburg co., S.C. Pop. 408.

Liberty, a post-office of Pickens co., S.C., and a station on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, 141 miles N.E. of Atlanta, Ga.

Liberty, a post-village of De Kalb co., Tenn., about 50 miles E. by S. of Nashville. It has 2 churches, an academy, a plough-factory, 2 grist-mills, and a drug-store. Pop. about 400.

Liberty, a post-village, capital of Liberty co., Tex., on the E. bank of Trinity River, about 22 miles from its entrance into Galveston Bay, and on the Texas & New Orleans Railroad, 40 miles E. of Houston, and 60 miles N. of Galveston. Steamboats can ascend to this place in all seasons. It has a newspaper office and 4 churches. Pop. 458.

Liberty, a beautiful post-village, capital of Bedford co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 25 miles W. by S. of Lynchburg, and 10 or 12 miles S.E. of the Peaks of Otter. It has a court-house, a savings-bank, 2 newspaper offices, 7 churches, and extensive manufactures of tobacco and cigars. Pop. about 2000.

Liberty, a post-office of Putnam co., W. Va.

Liberty, a township of Grant co., Wis. Pop. 882.

Liberty, a township of Manitowoc co., Wis. P. 1420.

Liberty, a township of Outagamie co., Wis. P. 499.

Liberty, a post-office of Vernon co., Wis., in Liberty township, on Kickapoo River, about 40 miles S.E. of La Crosse. Pop. of township, 447.

Liberty Bluff, a post-office and station of Marquette co., Wis., in Springfield township, on the railroad between Portage and Stevens Point, 31 miles N. of Portage.

Liberty Centre, a post-village of Warren co., Iowa, about 30 miles S. by E. of Des Moines. It has 2 churches and a graded school.

Liberty Centre, a post-hamlet of Wells co., Ind., 7 miles by rail S.W. of Bluffton.

Liberty Centre, a post-village of Henry co., O., in Liberty township, near the Maumee River, and on the Wabash Railroad, 28 miles W.S.W. of Toledo. It has 3 churches, a union school, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 500.

Liberty Corner, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., N.J., about 12 miles S. by W. of Morristown. It has a church and manufactures of carriages.

Liberty Corners, a post-office of Crawford co., O.

Liberty Corners, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., 5 miles S. of Towanda. It has a church.

Liberty Falls, a post-village and station of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Liberty township, on the Midland Railroad, 38 miles W. of Middletown. It has a tannery, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Liberty Furnace, a post-hamlet of Shenandoah co., Va., 12 miles W. of Edenburg. It has an iron-furnace. Pop. about 150.

Liberty Grove, a post-office of Cecil co., Md., on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Port Deposit.

Liberty Grove, a post-hamlet of Hill co., Tex.

Liberty Grove, a township of Door co., Wis., forms the N. extremity of the Green Bay peninsula. Pop. 672.

Liberty Hall, a post-office of Breckenridge co., Ky.

Liberty Hall, a post-office of Newberry co., S.C., 14 miles N. of Newberry Court-House.

Liberty Hill, a hamlet of Dallas co., Ala., 5 miles from Martin's Station.

Liberty Hill, a post-hamlet of New London co., Conn., about 25 miles E.S.E. of Hartford. Liberty Hill Station is on the Boston & New York Air-Line Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Willimantic.

Liberty Hill, a small post-village of Pike co., Ga., about 46 miles S. by E. of Atlanta.

Liberty Hill, a post-hamlet of Bienville parish, La., 54 miles W.S.W. of Monroe. It has a church.

Liberty Hill, a post-office of Iredell co., N.C.

Liberty Hill, a post-office of Kershaw co., S.C.

Liberty Hill, a post-hamlet of Grainger co., Tenn., 22 miles N. of New Market. It has a church.

Liberty Hill, a post-village of Williamson co., Tex., about 25 miles N.N.E. of Austin. Pop. 47.

Liberty Landing, a station in Clay co., Mo., near Liberty, on the Missouri River, and on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 32 miles above Lexington.

Liberty Mills, a post-village of Wabash co., Ind., on Eel River, and on the Eel River Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of Columbia. It has a church, and manufactures of furniture, lumber, &c. Pop. about 250.

Liberty Mills, a post-village of Orange co., Va., on the Rapidan River, 6½ miles W. of Orange Court-House. It has a church, and manufactures of flour, brooms, &c.

Liberty Peak, Montana, is in Gallatin co., very near Union Pass. Its height is computed to be 9162 feet.

Liberty Pole, a post-village of Vernon co., Wis., in Franklin township, 4 or 5 miles S.W. of Viroqua, and 25 miles N.E. of Lansing, Iowa. It has 2 churches.

Liberty Prairie, prā′ree, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ill., 3 miles N. of Edwardsville. It has a church.

Liberty Ridge, a post-office of Grant co., Wis.

Liberty Springs, a post-office of Van Buren co., Ark., 30 miles N. of Lewisburg.

Liberty Square, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., in Drumore township, about 15 miles S. of Lancaster.

Liberty Store, a post-office of Guilford co., N.C.

Lib′ertytown, or **Liberty,** a post-village of Frederick co., Md., 37 miles W.N.W. of Baltimore, and 12 miles N.E. of Frederick. It has 5 stores, 4 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, and a tannery. Pop. (estimated) 600.

Lib′ertyville, a post-village in Libertyville township, Lake co., Ill., on the Des Plaines River, about 36 miles N.N.W. of Chicago. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1236. Libertyville Station is on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago.

Libertyville, a post-hamlet of Vigo co., Ind., in Fayette township, about 10 miles N. by W. of Terre Haute.

Libertyville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Iowa, in Liberty township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Fairfield. It has 2 churches, a plough-factory, and a graded school.

Libertyville, a post-village of St. François co., Mo., about 70 miles S. of St. Louis. It has a church, a high school, and a flour-mill.

Libertyville, a small post-village of Sussex co., N.J., 49 miles N.W. of Paterson. It has a church.

Libertyville, a hamlet of Tompkins co., N.Y., 8 miles N. of Ithaca. Here is South Lansing Post-Office.

Libertyville, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., on the Wallkill River, 3 miles from Lake Mohunk, and about 16 miles S.W. of Rondout. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Libethen, le-bå′tẹn (Hun. *Libeth-Banya,* lee‵bêtt′-bån′yŏh‵), a town of Hungary, co. of Sohl, 14 miles E. of Neusohl. Pop. 1530. It has mines of iron and copper.

Libiczium, a town of Hungary. See LEIBNITZ.

Libisosona, a supposed ancient name of LEZUẒA.

Libochowitz, le-boK′o-ŵits, a town of Bohemia, 10 miles S.W. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 1968.

Libokovo, le-bo-ko′vo, a town of European Turkey, Albania, 12 miles S.E. of Argyro-Castro.

Libourne, lee‵booRN′ (anc. *Condati Lillæ,* or *Libur′num?*), a town and river-port of France, in Gironde, capital of an arrondissement, on the Dordogne, at its junction with the Isle, and on the railway from Tours, 20 miles E.N.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 12,872. It is enclosed by walls, and has large cavalry barracks, manufactories of woollen stuffs, glass, leather, nails, iron, and cordage, yards for ship-building, a port admitting vessels of 300 tons at high water, and a considerable traffic with Bordeaux in wines, brandy, salt, and grain. It was founded in 1286 by Edward I., King of England.

Li′brary, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., Pa., about 13 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches and a circulating library.

Libreville, a town of France. See CHARLEVILLE.

Liburnum, a supposed ancient name of LEGHORN.

Libya, lib′e-ạ (Gr. Λιβυη, *Libuē*), the ancient Greek name of Africa. It was sometimes applied in a restricted sense to the region immediately W. of Egypt, extending 200 or 300 miles from E. to W., and of an indefinite breadth from N. to S.——Adj. and inhab. LIBYAN, lib′e-ạn.

Lib′yan Des′ert, that part of the Sahara or Great Desert bounded N. by Tripoli, E. by Egypt and Nubia, S. by Darfoor and Waday, and W. by Fezzan and the country of the Tibboos. Here the continent of Africa shelves down towards the Mediterranean in a series of terraces, consisting of vast level sandy or gravelly deserts, lying E. and W., separated by low, rocky ridges. This desert is probably not less than 1000 miles in length from N. to S., and from 500 to 600 miles in breadth. It contains the oasis of Seewah, with the town of the same name, about lat. 20° 12′ N., lon. 26° 15′ E., near which is the village of Gharmy.

Libyssa, the supposed ancient name of HARAKAH.

Licata, a town of Sicily. See ALICATA.

Licca, a river of Austria. See LIKA.

Licenza, le-chên′zâ (anc. *Digen′tia?*), a village of Italy, 12 miles from Tivoli, on a mountain-stream, celebrated by Horace. The poet's Sabine villa stood about midway between the road and the river. Pop. 1270.

Lich, liK, a town of Central Germany, Hesse, province of Ober-Hessen, on the Wetter, 8 miles S.E. of Giessen. Pop. 2360, mostly Lutherans.

Lich′field, sometimes, but rarely, written **Litch′field,** a city, and county of itself, of England, in the county of Stafford, on the Grand Junction Canal, at a railway junction, 17 miles E.S.E. of Stafford, and 110 miles N.N.W. of London. It stands on a fine plain, and is mostly well built. The cathedral, one of the noblest ecclesiastical edifices in the kingdom, is built in the rich style of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Lichfield has also a large episcopal palace, a deanery, fine parish churches, a grammar-school, a divinity college, an ancient hospital and numerous other charities, a workhouse, a guild hall, jail, theatre, a market-house, 2 branch banks, excellent breweries, and manufactories of carpets, paper, beer, coaches, linens, &c. Lichfield sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. 7347.

Lichtaert, liK‵taRT′, a village of Belgium, province and 23 miles E. of Antwerp. Pop. 1700.

Lichten, liK′tẹn, a village of Austrian Silesia, on the Raben, 12 miles from Freudenthal. Pop. 2003.

Lichtenau, liK′tẹh-nŏw‵, a town of Germany, in Baden, 26 miles S.W. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1249.

Lichtenau, OBER and NIEDER, o′bẹr and nee′dẹr liK′-tẹh-nŏw‵, two nearly contiguous villages of Prussia, province of Silesia, W.S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 2311.

Lichtenau, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Losse, 12 miles S.E. of Cassel. Pop. 1393.

Lichtenau, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 47 miles S. of Minden, on the Sauer. Pop. 1315.

Lichtenberg, liK′tẹn-bêRG‵, a former principality of Germany, now in the S. of Rhenish Prussia, between Rhenish Bavaria and Birkenfeld. It was ceded to Prussia by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in 1834.

Lichtenberg, liK′tẹn-bêRG (Fr. pron. leek‵tôNᵍ‵baiR′), a village of Germany, in Alsace, 14 miles N.N.E. of Zabern. Pop. 1074.

Lichtenburg, liK′tẹn-bŏŏRG‵, a village of Prussian Saxony, government and 48 miles N.N.E. of Merseburg.

Lichtenfels, liK′tẹn-fêls‵, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, and on the Nuremberg & Neumarkt Railway, 20 miles N.N.E. of Bamberg. Pop. 2309.

Lichtensteg, liK′tẹn-stêG‵, a town of Switzerland, 16 miles S.W. of St. Gall, on the Thur. Pop. 1039.

Lichtenstein, liK′tẹn-stīne‵, or **Liechtenstein,** leeK′tẹn-stīne‵, a town of Saxony, 14 miles W.S.W. of Chemnitz, near a mountain crowned by a castle. Pop. 4725.

Lichtenstein, a state of Europe. See LIECHTENSTEIN.

Lichtenvoorde, liK′tẹn-vōR‵dẹh, a village of the Netherlands, 5 miles S.W. of Groenlo. Pop. 3626.

Lichtervelde, liK′tẹr-vêl‵dẹh, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 13 miles W.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 5644. It has manufactures of tobacco, leather, beer, &c.

Lichty, lĭk′te, a station in Berks co., Pa., is the W. terminus of the Breinigsville Branch of the Catasauqua & Fogelsville Railroad, 17 miles S.W. of Catasauqua.

Lichwin, a town of Russia. See LIKHVIN.

Lick, Lyk, lik, or **Oelk,** ölk, a town of East Prussia, 55 miles S. of Gumbinnen, on the Lake of Lick. Pop. 5912. It has manufactures of woollens, leather, and paper.

Lick, a township of Jackson co., O. Pop. 3746. It contains Jackson, the county seat.

Lick Creek, Indiana, rises in Orange co., runs westward, and enters the East Fork of White River in the S. part of Martin co.

Lick Creek, of Ralls co., Mo., flows N. into Salt River.

Lick Creek, Ohio, enters Tiffin River in Defiance co.

Lick Creek, Tennessee, runs southwestward through Greene co., and enters the French Broad River about 9 miles S.E. of Morristown.

Lick Creek, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ill., 12 miles N.E. of Anna. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

Lick Creek, a post-office of Orange co., Ind., 12 miles S.W. of Orleans.

Lick Creek, a township of Davis co., Iowa. Pop. 1444.

Lick Creek, a township of Van Buren co., Iowa. P. 954.

Lick Creek, a hamlet of Carroll co., Ky., ½ mile from Liberty Railroad Station. It has a church.

Lick Creek, a post-office of Davidson co., N.C.

Lick Creek, a station in Greene co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Rogersville Junction.

Lick Creek, a post-office of Hickman co., Tenn.

Lick Fork, a station in Wood co., W. Va., on the Laurel Fork & Sand Hill Railroad.

Lick'ing, a county in the central part of Ohio, has an area of about 680 square miles. It is drained by the Licking River and its North and South Forks, which unite at Newark, and by Raccoon Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wool, wheat, hay, oats, and butter are the staple products. Among its minerals are coal and sandstone. It is intersected by railroads named the Baltimore & Ohio, the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis. Capital, Newark. Valuation of real and personal estate, $38,437,990. Pop. in 1870, 35,756, of whom 33,322 were Americans.

Licking, a township of Crawford co., Ill. Pop. 1625.

Licking, a township of Blackford co., Ind. Pop. 2185. It contains Hartford.

Licking, a post-village of Texas co., Mo., 40 miles S. of Rolla, and 130 miles S.W. of St. Louis. It has 3 churches and a tobacco-factory.

Licking, a township of Licking co., O. Pop. 850. It contains Jackson.

Licking, a township of Muskingum co., O. Pop. 992.

Licking, a township of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. 1218. It contains Callensburg.

Licking Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Fulton co., runs S., and enters the Potomac in Washington co., Md.

Licking Creek, a township of Fulton co., Pa. P. 925.

Licking River, Kentucky, rises in the E. part of the state, runs northwestward through Magoffin and Morgan cos., and forms the boundary between the cos. of Rowan and Fleming on the right, and Menifee, Bath, and Nicholas on the left. Its direction is constantly northwestward, except short deviations (2 or 3 miles) to the right and left. It enters the Ohio River opposite Cincinnati, between Covington and Newport. Length, about 220 miles. Small steamboats can ascend about 45 miles. A small river, called the South Licking, drains parts of Bourbon and Nicholas cos., runs northward through Harrison co., and enters the Licking at Falmouth. Its North Fork runs westward through Mason co., drains part of Bracken co., and enters the Licking about 10 miles S.E. of Falmouth.

Licking River, Ohio, is formed by the North Fork, the South Fork, and Raccoon Creek, which unite at Newark. The river runs eastward to Muskingum co., and southeastward to Zanesville, where it enters the Muskingum River. It is about 80 miles long, including the North Fork, which rises in Knox co. and runs nearly southward. The other branches rise in Licking co.

Licking Valley, a post-hamlet of Muskingum co., O., on the Licking River, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Pleasant Valley Station, 9 miles N.W. of Zanesville. It has a church.

Lick'ingville, a post-hamlet of Clarion co., Pa., 10 miles S.S.E. of Tionesta. It has a church, a lumber-mill, &c.

Lick'ley's Corners, a post-office of Hillsdale co., Mich., about 33 miles S. of Jackson.

Lick Log Creek, a post-office of Clay co., N.C.

Lick Mountain, a post-office of Conway co., Ark.

Lick Run, Athens co., O. See BRETTLAND.

Lick Run, a station in Doddridge co., W. Va., on the Middle Island Railroad, 4 miles S. of Smithton.

Lick Run Bridge, a post-office of Botetourt co., Va.

Lick Run Mills, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., in Goshen township, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, 5 miles below Clearfield. It is a depot for lumber, and has a saw-mill and a church.

Licks'ville, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Md., 1 mile from Tuscarora Station.

Licodia, le-ko'de-å, or **Santa Maria di Licodia,** sån'tå må-ree'å dee le-ko'de-å, a town of Italy, province of Catania, 7 miles S.E. of Caltagirone. Pop. 5656.

Licosa, Punta di, Italy. See CAPE LICOSA.

Licques, leek, a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 15 miles E.N.E. of Boulogne. Pop. 1464.

Lida, lee'då, a town of Russia, government and 70 miles E.N.E. of Grodno. Pop. 3715.

Li'da, a post-office of Chase co., Kansas.

Lida, a post-office of Esmeralda co., Nev., about 200 miles S.E. of Virginia City. Silver is found here.

Lid'del, a river of Scotland, rises in a bog in the county of Roxburgh, flows S.W. for about 24 miles (for a part of which it divides Scotland from England), and joins the Esk 3 miles above Longtown, England. See LIDDESDALE.

Lidˋdell', a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Miss., 8½ miles E. of Vaiden. It has a saw-mill and a grist-mill.

Liddes, lid'dęs or lidd, a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, in the valley of Entremont, on the road from Martigny to the Great St. Bernard. Pop. 1222.

Lid'desdale, a valley of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, on the English border, traversed by the river Liddel.

Lidericus, the supposed ancient name of the LOIR.

Lidi, islands of Italy. See LIDO.

Lidingöe, lee'din-göˋėh, an island of Sweden, in the Channel, a little N.E. of Stockholm. It is a great holiday resort for the inhabitants of that city.

Lidköping, or **Lidkjöping,** lid'chöˋping, a town of Sweden, læn and 30 miles S.W. of Mariestadt, at the mouth of the Lid-an in Lake Wener. Pop. 4300. It has a market-place, in which, on the 29th of September, one of the most frequented fairs in the kingdom is held. It is a railway terminus.

Lid'ney, or **Lyd'ney,** a town of England, co. and 16½ miles W.S.W. of Gloucester, at a railway junction, on a bank of the Severn. Pop. 2898.

Lido, lee'do (or in the plural **Lidi,** lee'dee), a chain of sandy islands of Italy, forming a curve between the rivers Brenta and Piave, separating the lagoons of Venice from the Adriatic. They contain several small forts. Of these islands that of Malamocco is generally called the Lido.

Lidzborg, a town of Prussia. See LAUTENBURG.

Liebau, lee'bŏw, a town of Moravia, 18 miles N.E. of Prerau. Pop. 4019.

Liebau, lee'bŏw, a town of Prussian Silesia, 34 miles S.S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 4925, mostly weavers.

Liebemühl, lee'bęh-mülˋ, a town of East Prussia, 72 miles S.S.W. of Königsberg. Pop. 2254.

Liebenau, lee'bęh-nŏwˋ, a town of Bohemia, 19 miles N.E. of Buntzlau. Pop. 2282.

Liebenstein, lee'bęn-stīneˋ, or **Sauerbrunn,** sŏw'ęr-brŏŏnˋ, a watering-place of Saxe-Meiningen, in a beautiful valley, 18 miles W.S.W. of Gotha. It has a very complete bathing-establishment, with a theatre. The water is one of the strongest chalybeates in Germany.

Liebenthal, lee'bęn-tȧ̱lˋ, a town of Prussian Silesia, 30 miles S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1852.

Liebenthal Höhen, lee'bęn-tȧ̱lˋ hö'ęn, a village of Prussian Silesia, circle of Schönau. Pop. 1027.

Liebenwalde, lee'bęn-ŵålˋdęh, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 37 miles N.N.E. of Potsdam, on the Havel.

Liebenwerda, lee'bęn-ŵêrˋdå, a town of Prussian Saxony, 60 miles E.N.E. of Merseburg, on an island in the Black Elster. Pop. 3028.

Liebenzell, lee'bęn-tsėllˋ, or **Zell,** tsėll, a town of Würtemberg, 20 miles W. of Stuttgart, on the Nagold. It has mineral baths, and important linen-markets. Pop. 1395.

Lieberose, lee'bęr-oˋzęh, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 33 miles S.S.W. of Frankfort. Pop. 1589.

Liebervolkwitz, lee'bęr-folkˋŵits, or **Lieberwolkwitz,** lee'bęr-ŵolkˋŵits, a town of Saxony, 5½ miles S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 1806.

Liebstadt, leeb'ståt, a town of East Prussia, 54 miles S.S.W. of Königsberg, on the Muhl. Pop. 2369.

Liechtenstein, leeᴋ'tęn-stīneˋ, or **Lichtenstein,** lɪᴋ'tęn-stīneˋ, a very small principality of Europe, bounded on the N.E. and E. by the Austrian crown-land of Vorarlberg and the Tyrol, S. by the Swiss canton of Grisons, and W. by the Rhine, which separates it from the canton of St. Gall. In the N. it terminates almost in a point. Greatest length, from N. to S., 15 miles; average breadth, about 5 miles; area, 68 square miles. Vaduz is the capital. The family of Liechtenstein is a branch from that of Este. The prince has extensive domains in Germany and in Moravia. Pop. 8664, mostly German Catholics, who pay no direct taxes and are liable to no military service. The state, though nominally independent, is practically under Austrian control, being connected with Austria by a customs-union, and subject, to some extent, to Austrian legal administration.

Liechtenstein, a town of Saxony. See LICHTENSTEIN.

Liedekerke, lee'dęh-kêʀˋkęh, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 12 miles W. of Brussels. Pop. 2729.

Liedolsheim, lee'dols-hīmeˋ, a village of Baden, 10 miles N. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 2078.

Liefkenshoek, leef'kẹns-hook\`, a fort of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 7 miles N.W. of Antwerp, opposite Fort Lillo.

Liefland, a government of Russia. See LIVONIA.

Liege, leej (Fr. *Liège*, le-aizh'; L. *Leo'dium;* Dutch, *Luyk* or *Luik*, loik; Ger. *Lüttich*, lüt'tiᴋ), a city of Belgium, capital of a province, 54 miles E. by S. of Brussels. It stands in a valley terminated W. by a hill, called Sainte-Walburge, and E. by another hill, called Le Cornillon, and is traversed from S.W. to N.E. by the Meuse, which is here joined by the Ourthe. It is an important railway centre, and has a great citadel and other fortifications. Liege is the Birmingham of Belgium, and hence on approaching it the first thing usually seen is a dense cloud of smoke. The streets in the old quarters are narrow, but the new boulevards and streets are generally elegant. The rivers are generally lined with stone quays, several of which are well planted and form good promenades, and there are many squares which afford open space. The principal buildings are the cathedral of St. Paul, in pure Gothic, the church of St. Jacques, one of the finest existing specimens of ogival architecture, the churches of St. Martin, St. Croix, St. John, St. Denis, and St. Barthélemy, the Palais de Justice, the ancient residence of the prince-bishops, an imposing edifice, the Hôtel de Ville, the university, occupying extensive buildings and rich in collections of various kinds, and the communal college, a large and elegant structure. Liege is the see of a bishop, and possesses a superior court of justice, courts of first resort and commerce, an episcopal seminary, a royal college, veterinary, artillery, industrial, commercial, and several other schools, a public library, cabinets of natural philosophy and natural history, a botanic garden, a conservatory of music, an academy of fine arts, deaf and dumb and blind asylums, and other beneficial institutions.

The great staple manufacture of Liege is iron. Some of its establishments in this manufacture, particularly that of fire-arms, and the construction of machinery, surpass those of France and rival those of Great Britain. The other principal manufactures are broadcloths and various woollen stuffs, jewelry, tobacco, carriages, soap, hats, and leather. The trade in all these articles is considerable, and is much aided by roads, railways, canals, and navigable rivers, which bring the town into communication with the different quarters of the kingdom. The mass of the people are Walloons. Coal-mines exist around and within the city.

Liege was founded in the sixth century, but was not surrounded with fortifications till the tenth century. In 1212 it was taken by Henry I., Duke of Brabant; in 1467, Charles the Bold, having forced an entrance into it, levied enormous sums from the inhabitants and razed its fortifications; in 1691, Marshal Boufflers bombarded it for five days; and in 1702 the town and citadel were taken by the Duke of Marlborough. Pop. in 1877, 118,140.——Inhab. LIEGER, lee'jẹr (Fr. LIÉGEOIS, le-à\`zhwå').

Liege (Dutch, *Luikerland* or *Luykerland*, loi'kẹr-lånt\`), a province of Belgium, bounded N. by Limbourg, E. by Rhenish Prussia, S. by Luxembourg, S.W. by Namur, and N.W. by Brabant. Length, E. to W., 52 miles; breadth, N. to S., 33 miles; area, 1117 square miles. It belongs to the basin of the Meuse, by which it is traversed from S.W. to N.E. The province has great mineral wealth, and is finely cultivated. Capital, Liege. Pop. 632,228.

Liegnitz, leeg'nits, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Katzbach, at its confluence with the Schwarzwasser, at a railway junction, 40 miles W.N.W. of Breslau. Lat. 51° 12' N.; lon. 16° 12' E. Pop. 31,442. It was formerly fortified, but its works have been replaced by public walks. It has a chapel, in which are buried the princes of the line of Piast, an ancient council-house, an academy established in 1810, an orphan asylum, and a workhouse. Here, on the 16th of August, 1760, the Prussians, under Frederick the Great, totally defeated the Austrians. It has manufactures of linens, hosiery, tobacco, hats, &c.

Liegnitz, the westernmost district of Prussian Silesia, bordering on Bohemia and Saxony. Area, 5252 square miles. It has a diversified surface, much fertile soil, and large forests. Capital, Liegnitz. Pop. 995,083.

Liembe, or **Liemba,** le-em'bạ, a lake of Africa, connected with the S. end of Lake Tanganyika by a broad channel. It is 40 miles long by 18 wide, lies in a deep valley, and is very beautiful.

Liempde, leemp'dẹh, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 9 miles S. of Bois-le-Duc.

Lien, leen, a township of Grant co., Minn. Pop. 137.

Lienden, leen'dẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 12 miles N.W. of Nymwegen, on the Rhine-dike. Pop. 3917.

Lien-Tcheou, or **Lien-Chew-Foo.** See LIAN-CHOO.

Lientz, or **Lienz,** leents (anc. *Leon'tium?*), a town of Tyrol, on the Drave, 40 miles E.N.E. of Bruneck. Pop. 2111, engaged in iron-works. It has a college and convents.

Lieoo-Choo-Foo, or **Lieou-Tchou-Foo,** lee-oo'-choo\`-foo', a city of China, province of Quang-See, on a navigable river. Lat. 24° 14' N.; lon. 109° E. LIEOO is a prefixed name of various Chinese towns.

Lieou-Khieou. See LOO-CHOO ISLANDS.

Liepvre, leev'r, or **Leberau,** lå'bẹr-ŏw, a village of Germany, in Alsace, 14 miles N.W. of Colmar. Pop. 2144.

Lierganes, le-êʀ-gå'nês, a village of Spain, in Old Castile, 10 miles from Santander. Pop. 1084.

Lierneux, le-êʀ\`nᴜh', a village of Belgium, province and 25 miles S.S.E. of Liege. Pop. 2220.

Lierre, or **Lier,** le-aiʀ', a town of Belgium, province and 10 miles S.E. of Antwerp, at the confluence of the Great and Little Nèthe, and at a railway junction. It is surrounded by a rampart planted with trees, is generally well built, and has a town house, 5 churches, 3 chapels, 3 convents, a hospital, a prison, barracks, an orphan asylum, several almshouses, and 8 primary schools, with manufactures of lace, cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics, beer, spirits, and oil. Pop. 15,043.

Liesdorf, lees'doʀf, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government and 30 miles S.S.E. of Treves. Pop. 1390.

Lieser, lee'zẹr, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government and 19 miles N.E. of Treves, on the Moselle. Pop. 1420.

Liesthal, or **Liestal,** lees'tål, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Basel Land, 8 miles by rail S.E. of Basel. Pop. 3873.

Lietor, le-å-toʀ', a town of Spain, province of Albacete, on the Mundo, 63 miles N.W. of Murcia. Pop. 1731. It has a Carmelite convent, and manufactures of woollens.

Liettani, a river of Syria. See LITANY.

Lietzen, leet'sẹn, a village of Austria, in Styria, on the Birnbach. Pop. 1639.

Lietzgöhricke, leets'gö\`rik-kẹh, ALT, ålt, and NEU, noi (*i.e.*, "Old and New Lietzgöhricke"), two nearly contiguous villages of Prussia, government of Frankfort, circle of and near Königsberg. Pop. 1889.

Lieu, or **Le Lieu,** lẹh le-ᴜh' or lyᴜh, a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on Lake Joux, 19 miles W.N.W. of Lausanne. Pop. 1107.

Lieurey, le-ᴜh\`rå', a town of France, in Eure, 8 miles S. of Pont-Audemer. Pop. 2152.

Lieuvin, le-ᴜh\`våɴᵒ', an old division of Normandy, now comprised in the departments of Calvados and Eure.

Lieuwert, the Frisian name of LEEUWARDEN.

Liévin, le-å\`våɴᵒ', a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 14 miles S.E. of Béthune. It has a coal-mine. Pop. 4496.

Liezele, lee-zå'lẹh, a village of Belgium, province and 15 miles S. of Antwerp. Pop. 1048.

Lif'fey, a river of Ireland, Leinster, rises in the mountains of Wicklow, and, after a course of 50 miles, enters Dublin Bay.

Lif'ford, a market-town of Ireland, Ulster, capital of the county of Donegal, on the Foyle, 14 miles S.S.W. of Londonderry. Pop. 752.

Lif'ford, a post-village in Durham co., Ontario, 5½ miles W. by N. of Bethany. Pop. 100.

Lifu, lee-foo', the largest and most northerly of the Loyalty Islands, in the Pacific. Lat. (N. end) 20° 27' S.; lon. 167° 47' E. It is 37 miles long, from N. to S., and from 10 to 20 miles broad, and belongs to France.

Liger, the ancient name of the LOIRE.

Ligeth, lee\`gait', a village of Hungary, in Banat, on the Temes. Pop. 1946.

Light'ning Creek, a post-office of the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, is about 20 miles from Vinita.

Light Street, a post-village in Scott township, Columbia co., Pa., on Fishing Creek, 3 miles above Bloomsburg. It has 3 churches, a paper-mill, a flouring-mill, &c. Pop. about 350.

Lights'ville, a hamlet of Ogle co., Ill., in Leaf River township, 8 miles W. of Byron Station. It has a church. Here is Wales Post-Office.

Light'wood Creek, a township of Lexington co., S.C. Pop. 28.

Ligitan, or **Leegetan,** lee\`ghe-tån', a group of islands in the Malay Archipelago, in the Sooloo Sea. Lat. 4° 19' N.; lon. 118° 33' E.

Lignana, leen-yå'nå, a village of Italy, province of Novara, 3 miles from Vercelli. Pop. 1407.

Ligné, leen\`yå', a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 16 miles N.E. of Nantes. Pop. 2607.

Lignières, leen`ye-aiʀ', a town of France, in Cher, 25 miles S.W. of Bourges. It was once surrounded with walls and ditches, and defended by a castle, in which Charles VI. and Charles VII. of France took refuge during the English ascendency. Pop. 2693.

Lignières-la-Doucelle, leen`ye-aiʀ'-lå-doo`sĕll', a village of France, department and 25 miles N.W. of Mayenne.

Lignol, leen`yol', a village of France, in Morbihan, 14 miles W. of Pontivy. Pop. 1876.

Lig'num, a post-hamlet of Culpeper co., Va., 7 miles from Brandy Station. It has a church, a grist-mill, a planing-mill, &c.

Ligny, leen`yee', a village of Belgium, province and 14 miles W.N.W. of Namur, celebrated for a combat between the Prussians and French, June 16, 1815, two days before the action of Waterloo.

Ligny, leen`yee' (anc. *Lincium ?*), a town of France, in Meuse, on the Ornain, 10 miles S.E. of Bar-le-Duc. Pop. 4128. It has manufactures of cotton thread and fabrics, and a trade in wool and timber.

Ligny le Châtel, leen`yee' lẹh shâ`tĕl', a town of France, in Yonne, on the Serein, 11 miles N.E. of Auxerre.

Ligonier, lig-o-neer', a post-village of Noble co., Ind., in Perry township, on the Elkhart River, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad (Air-Line division), 15 miles S.E. of Goshen, and 16 miles W. of Kendallville. It has 4 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, a fine schoolhouse, and manufactures of furniture, ploughs, &c. P. 1514.

Ligonier, a post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Ligonier township, on Loyalhanna Creek, at the S.E. terminus of the Ligonier Valley Railroad, 44 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches, a foundry, a flour-mill, and a carriage-shop. Pop. 317; of the township, 2434.

Ligor, le-gor' (Siamese, *Sakor,* så`kor'), a town of Lower Siam, capital of a province of the same name, on the E. side of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. 8° 17' N.; lon. 100° 10' E. It has many temples and pyramids.

Ligua, lee'gwå, a town of Chili, province of Aconcagua, 50 miles N.N.E. of Valparaiso. Pop. 1549.

Ligueil, lee`gul', a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 25 miles S. of Tours. Pop. 1431.

Ligu'ria (Ital. pron. lee-goo'rẹ-å), the smallest *compartimento* of the kingdom of Italy, comprising the provinces of Genoa and Porto Maurizio. It is a mountainous region. Area, 2055 square miles. Capital, Genoa. Pop. 843,812. The name Liguria is one of great antiquity, latterly restored.

Ligurian Sea, Italy. See Gulf of Genoa.

Lihons, lee`ôɴᵍ', a town of France, department of Somme, 11 miles W.S.W. of Péronne. Pop. 1222.

Lika, lee'kå, or **Licca,** lik'kå, a river of Austrian Croatia, military frontier, after a N.W. course of about 30 miles, sinks under ground near Mount Tuliba. It gives name to a mountainous district in the circle of Ottochacz, having an area of 800 square miles, and containing the towns of Gospich and Carlopago.

Likens, Crawford co., O. See Lykens.

Likhvin, liĸ-vin' or liĸ-veen', or **Lichwin,** a town of Russia, government and 30 miles S. of Kalooga, on the Oka. Pop. 2224.

Li-Kiang, or **Li-Kiang-Foo,** lee`-ke-ång`-foo', a city of China, province of Yun-Nan, capital of a department. Lat. 26° 45' N.; lon. 100° 20' E.

L'Ile-d'Yeu, a town of France. See Isle Dieu.

Lilesville, līlz'vĭl, a post-village of Anson co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 57 miles E.S.E. of Charlotte. It has 2 churches. Pop. of Lilesville township, 1715.

Liletown, līl'tŏwn, a post-village of Green co., Ky., 24 miles from Caverna. It has 2 churches and a tobacco-factory.

Lilienfeld, lee'le-ẹn-fĕlt`, a village of Lower Austria, 37 miles W.S.W. of Vienna, with a manufactory of arms, and a rich Cistercian abbey.

Lil'lard's Mills, a post-office of Marshall co., Tenn., 12 miles E. of Hurricane Station.

Lille, or **Lisle,** leel (anc. *In'sula,* or *Isla;* It. *Lilla,* lil'lå; Flem. *Ryssel* or *Rijssel,* rīs'sĕl), a strongly fortified and manufacturing city of France, capital of the department of Nord, on the Deule, a canal connecting the Scarpe and Lys Rivers, 26 miles N.N.E. of Arras, and 155 miles by rail N. by E. of Paris. Lat. 50° 38' N.; lon. 3° 2' E. Pop. 162,775. It is entered by seven gates, and has a strong citadel, with barracks and magazines on its N.W. side. It is pretty well laid out, having many straight and wide streets, lined with substantial brick houses, a *Grande Place* of noble extent, and about 20 other squares; but its quarters inhabited by the manufacturing population are narrow, dirty, and unhealthy. Principal public buildings, the town hall, or Hôtel de Ville, the public library and museums, several Roman Catholic churches, with fine paintings, the Protestant church, synagogue, prefecture, 5 large hospitals, extensive barracks, the prisons, exchange, mint, theatre, and concert-hall; and among its public establishments are a valuable picture-gallery, an academy of music, and a botanic garden. The canal on which the town is built has several branches navigable by small vessels, and along one part of it, called the Middle Deule, is a fine esplanade, close to which is a handsome bridge. Lille derives high importance from being one of the chief seats of the French linen and cotton manufactures. Calicoes, handkerchiefs, printed goods, table-linen, fine linen cloths, thread, and ticking are its principal products; in cotton-spinning it also rivals some of the towns of Lancashire; and it has considerable manufactures of broadcloths, cassimeres, serges, and other worsted stuffs, velvets, lace, hats, paper, beet-root sugar, mineral acids, machinery, tobacco, and gunpowder, and an extensive coinage of gold. Its vicinity is studded with bleaching-grounds, rapeseed-oil-mills, and beet-root plantations, the two latter of which are very important, employing many hundreds of the inhabitants. In 1875 its new university was opened, under Roman Catholic auspices. The city is the centre of a plexus of important railways.

Lille, formerly the capital of French Flanders, is said to owe its origin to a castle called, from its position, *Insula,* hence L'Isle, easily changed to Lille. In 1007 Baldwin IV. extended it, and surrounded it with walls and ditches. From that time, but not without many vicissitudes, Lille has continued to increase, passing through the hands of various masters till secured to France by the peace of Utrecht in 1713.

Lillebonne, leel`bonṇ' (*Juliobo'na*), a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 22 miles E. of Havre. Pop. 4570. It has a ruined castle, built by William the Conqueror, and flourishing cotton-factories and tanneries. It was the ancient capital of the *Caletes.*

Lillehammer, lil'lẹh-hâm`mẹr, a town of Norway, amt and 80 miles N.N.W. of Christiania, at the N.E. extremity of Lake Miösen, near the mouth of the Lougen. It is the centre of a considerable trade, extending from Christiania to the Dovrefield Mountains. Pop. 1676.

Lillers, lee`yå', a town of France, Pas-de-Calais, 7 miles N.W. of Béthune. Pop. 4701. It was formerly fortified.

Lilleyville, lĭl'lẹ-vĭl, or **Lil'ley's Mills,** a hamlet of Mifflin co., Pa., 1 mile from Painter Station (Paintersville). It has a grist-mill and about 20 houses.

Lillianes, leel-yån' or lee`yån', a village of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Esa or Lys. Pop. 874.

Lil'lington, a post-village, capital of Harnett co., N.C., on Cape Fear River, about 28 miles S. by W. of Raleigh. Pop. of Lillington township, 699.

Lillington, a village in Lincoln township, Pender co., N.C., 8 miles N.W. of Rocky Point. It has an academy. Here is Long Creek Post-Office.

Lillo, leel'yo, a town of Spain, province and 37 miles E.S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 2635.

Lilloet, lĭl'lo-ĕt, a post-village of British Columbia, 283 miles N. by W. of New Westminster. It contains a courthouse, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and several stores. Gold-mining is prosecuted here.

Lil'loet (or **Lillooet,** lĭl'loo-ĕt) **Lake,** British Columbia, is about lat. 50° 10' N. It is nearly 20 miles long, and is connected by the Lilloet River with Harrison Lake, which is about 42 miles S.E. of Lilloet Lake.

Lillois-Witterzee, leel`lwå'-ŵit-tẹr-zå', a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 15 miles S.S.E. of Brussels. P. 1200.

Lil'ly, a post-hamlet of Tazewell co., Ill., on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 20 miles E. of Pekin. It has a church.

Lilly, a post-office of McPherson co., Kansas.

Lilly, a post-office of Scioto co., O.

Lilly, a station in Cambria co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Cresson.

Lilly Chap'el, a post-hamlet of Madison co., O., on the Columbus, Springfield & Cincinnati Railroad, 16 miles W. by S. of Columbus. It has a church.

Lilly Dale, a post-office of Perry co., Ind.

Lilly Pond, a post-hamlet of Gordon co., Ga., on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, about 8 miles S. of Calhoun. It has a church and a distillery.

Lilly Swamp, a post-office of Hickman co., Tenn.

Lilybæum, the ancient name of Marsala.

Lima, lee'må, a river of Central Italy, tributary to the Serchio.

Lima, lee′må (anc. *Lim′ia*), a river of Spain and Portugal, rises in Galicia, flows S.W. for about 90 miles, and enters the Atlantic at Viana. It is navigable only for 12 miles.

Lima, lee′må, a city, the capital of Peru, and also of a department and province of its own name, is situated about 7 miles from its port, Callao, on the Pacific. Railways extend to Callao, Chancay, Oroya, Chorillos, and Magdalena. Lat. 12° 3′ S.; lon. 77° 6′ W. It stands at the foot of granitic hills, and on both banks of the Rimac, which divides the city into two unequal portions, connected by a handsome stone bridge of six arches and 530 feet in length, which forms a favorite afternoon lounge, at which time the mountain-breezes are peculiarly grateful. The larger division of the town, on the S. or left bank of the river, was formerly walled, but is now surrounded by boulevards; the smaller, or suburb of San Lazaro, is on the right bank, and is backed by hills, having only two openings through them for ingress and egress. Lima is nearly 3 miles in length from E. to W., and 1⅔ miles in breadth, having a circumference of about 10 miles. The streets are equidistant, intersect one another at right angles, and have an average breadth of 34 feet. They are in general badly paved, and not very clean; but improvements are going on in the more central parts of the city, where the pavements have been lately restored and footpaths formed of broad flags; those lying E. and W. have each a deep stream of water running down the centre. Its numerous domes and spires give to Lima a magnificent appearance when viewed from a distance. The grand square, or Plaza Mayor, together with the adjoining streets, Mantas, Bodegones, and Mercaderes, is the central point of its life and business. This fine square is a regular quadrangle, each side of which is 510 feet long, having in the centre a magnificent bronze fountain with three basins; two sides are occupied by the Portales or Piazzas, the most attractive places in Lima for a stranger. On the N. side of the square stand the palace and offices of the government, on the E. the archbishop's palace and the cathedral, and on the W. the senate-house and the town hall. The next public square in respect of size is the Square of Independence, in which stand the hall of the Congress, the jail, and the former palace of the Inquisition. Among the numerous churches and convents, a few only are deserving particular notice; of these the cathedral is the most remarkable. It is richly decorated within. The convent of San Francisco is the largest monastic establishment in Lima, occupying nearly 7 acres of ground; it is an elegant structure. Besides the cathedral, Lima contains many parish churches, and 22 chapels. The monasteries and convents, at one time very numerous, have to a great extent been suppressed. The university, once the most important, as it was the first established, seat of education of the kind in the New World, has connected with it a national library of about 20,000 volumes, and the museum, in which are collections of Peruvian antiquities and objects of natural history. There are also a college of advocates, a college of pharmacy, with a botanic garden attached, a college of medicine and anatomy, 4 Latin schools, and about 40 primary schools. There are likewise a number of well-conducted hospitals and a penitentiary. The places of public amusement are 3 alamedas or promenades,—the Vieja or Old Alameda, the Alameda de Acho, on the banks of the Rimac, containing the bull-ring, capable of accommodating from 10,000 to 12,000 spectators, and the Portada del Callao,—2 theatres, an amphitheatre for cock-fights, and an exhibition-palace, with zoological gardens.

Lima has manufactories of gold lace and fringes, glass, cotton, chocolate, paper, &c.; but nearly all the goods sold and consumed in the country are foreign. Mechanical employments are numerous, but all are in a rude state. It was long the grand commercial entrepôt for all the W. coast of South America, and it still has a large trade through its port Callao. Its exports consist of silver, copper ore, bark, soap, vicuña wool, chinchilla skins, nitre, sugar, &c.; its imports, of manufactured goods from England, wines, silks, and brandy from Spain and France, and other produce chiefly from the American continent.

The climate is very agreeable. The range of the thermometer throughout the year is from 73° to 75° in winter and 86° to 87° in summer. From April to October a heavy and sometimes chilly mist overhangs the city in the mornings and evenings. Rain, even in partial showers, is of exceedingly rare occurrence; thunder and lightning are unknown. Lima is somewhat subject to earthquakes. The most destructive on record occurred in October, 1746, when many houses and public buildings were destroyed.

Lima was founded by Pizarro in 1535, and called Ciudad de los Reyes, in commemoration of the festival day of the kings, on which the site was chosen. From that time Lima became the capital of Peru and the seat of the viceroys. Pop. in 1876, 100,073.—Adj. and inhab. LIMENIAN, le-mēn′e-an (Sp. LIMEÑO, le-mēn′yo).

Lima, the metropolitan department and province of Peru, the former extending from the shores of the Pacific to the Andes. Its principal streams are the Rimac, the Chancay, the Marla, and the Rio Grande. It is subdivided into 7 provinces. Chief towns, Lima, the capital, Callao, Chancay, Huaura, and Iça. Pop. of the department in 1876, 226,992.

Li′ma, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ark., 10 miles N. of Pocahontas. It has 2 churches.

Lima, a post-village of Adams co., Ill., in Lima township, 18 miles N. of Quincy. It has 2 churches. Pop. 285. The township is bounded W. by the Mississippi. Pop. 1462.

Lima, a township of Carroll co., Ill. Pop. 531.

Lima, a post-village of La Grange co., Ind., in Lima township, on Pigeon River, and on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 5 miles N. of La Grange, and about 30 miles E. of Elkhart. It contains a national bank, a graded school, and 4 churches. It has manufactures of flour, furniture, ploughs, pumps, and iron castings. Pop. 419; of the township, 1371.

Lima, a post-village of Fayette co., Iowa, in Westfield township, on the Volga River, 4½ miles N.E. of Fayette, and on the Turkey River Branch of the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad, 42 miles W. by N. of Turkey River Junction, and 138 miles by rail from Clinton. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Lima, a post-office of Elk co., Kansas, 40 miles N.W. of Independence.

Lima, a post-hamlet in Lima township, Washtenaw co., Mich., about 10 miles W. of Ann Arbor. It has 2 churches. The township is intersected by the Michigan Central Railroad. Pop. 991.

Lima, a post-office of Carroll co., Mo.

Lima, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., in Lima township, 18 miles S. of Rochester. It contains 4 brick churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. Pop. 1257. The township is bounded on the E. by Honeoye Creek. Pop. 2921.

Lima, a post-town, capital of Allen co., O., on the Ottawa River, 71 miles N. of Dayton, 71 miles S. by W. of Toledo, and 59 miles E.S.E. of Fort Wayne, Ind. It is on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad where it crosses the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, and it is also on the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad. It contains 9 churches, 2 fine union school-houses which cost $75,000, a high school, a national bank, 3 other banks, 4 newspaper offices, 3 fine hotels, several steam mills, and repair-shops of the Dayton & Michigan Railroad. It has manufactures of steam-engines, furniture, railroad-cars, &c. Pop. in 1870, 4500; present pop. about 7500.

Lima, a township of Licking co., O. Pop. 1642. It contains Columbia Centre and Pataskala.

Lima, or **North Lima,** a village of Mahoning co., O., in Beaver township, about 70 miles S.E. of Cleveland, and 5 miles N. of Columbiana Station. The name of its post-office is North Lima. It has 4 churches. Pop. 160.

Lima, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., in Middletown township, 1½ miles from Glen Riddle Station, and about 7 miles N.W. of Chester. It has 4 churches.

Lima, a post-office of Greenville co., S.C.

Lima, a township of Grant co., Wis. Pop. 1020.

Lima, a township of Pepin co., Wis. Pop. 447.

Lima, a township of Rock co., Wis. Pop. 1136. It contains Lima Centre.

Lima, a township of Sheboygan co., Wis. Pop. 2190.

Limacapan, le-må-kå-pån′, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, N.E. of Palawan. Lat. 11° 40′ N.; lon. 120° E.

Lima Centre, a post-village of Lima township, Rock co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 40 miles S.E. of Madison. It has 2 churches and a wagon-factory.

Limache Alto, le-må′chå ål′to, a town of Chili, province and 25 miles E. by N. of Valparaiso. Pop. 2239; of the neighboring town of Limachito, 2254.

Limagne, lee′mån′, an old subdivision of France, Auvergne, now comprised in the department of Puy-de-Dôme.

Limal, lee′mål′, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Dyle, 15 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1080.

Limalonges, lee′må′lònzh′, a village of France, in Deux-Sèvres, 16 miles E.S.E. of Melle. Pop. 1656.

Liman Pasha, an island of Turkey. See ALONIA.

Limari, le-må-ree′, a river of Chili, province of Coquimbo, enters the Pacific Ocean 70 miles S.S.W. of Coquimbo, after a W. course of 100 miles.

Limasol, lee`må-sol' (anc. *Nemo'sia?*), a seaport town of the island of Cyprus, on its S. coast, 38 miles S.W. of Larnica. It is full of ruins and rubbish, but has a good harbor and a trade in wine. Old Limasol (anc. *Amathus*) stood a little N.E., but no traces of it are left.

Limatola, le-må-to'lå, a town of Italy, on the Volturno, province and 5 miles N.E. of Caserta. Pop. 2006.

Li'maville, a post-village of Stark co., O., in Lexington township, on Deer Creek, and on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 52 miles S.E. of Cleveland. It has 3 churches, a pottery for stone-ware, a steam saw-mill, and a carriage-shop. Pop. 204.

Limay, lee`må', a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 3 miles E.N.E. of Mantes. Pop. 1304.

Limbach, lim'båᴋ, a village of Saxony, 7 miles N.W. of Chemnitz. It has manufactures of hosiery. Pop. 6379.

Limbasha, or **Limbascha,** Russia. See LEMSAL.

Limberg, a village of Bohemia. See LAUBENDORF.

Limbiate, lim-be-å'tå, a village of Italy, province and about 10 miles N. of Milan. Pop. 2986.

Limbourg, låɴ`booʀ', or **Lim'burg** (Flemish pron. lim'bŭʀʜ), a province of Belgium, having N. and E. Dutch Limburg, and on other sides the provinces of Brabant, Antwerp, and Liege. Area, 931 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 205,237. Surface level. The Meuse forms its E. boundary. The rearing of various live-stock forms a principal branch of industry. Iron, calamine, coal, and turf are the chief mineral products. The manufactures comprise woollen and linen fabrics, leather, tobacco, &c. Principal towns, Hasselt, Saint-Trond, and Tongres.

Limbourg, a town of Belgium, province and 16 miles E. of Liege, on the railway to Aix-la-Chapelle. P. 1050.

Lim'burg, or **Limbourg** (Fr. pron. låɴ`booʀ'; Dutch pron. lim'bŭʀʜ), an old province of Europe, divided between Belgium and the Netherlands in 1839, and now constituting the Belgian province of LIMBOURG and the Dutch province of LIMBURG (which see).

Limburg, or **Limbourg,** a province of the Netherlands, having E. Rhenish Prussia, and on other sides the provinces of North Brabant, Liege, and Belgian Limbourg. Area, 856 square miles. Pop. in 1877, 238,509. Surface level, consisting of the valley of the Meuse (or Maas) where it receives the Ruhr; in the N. is a part of an extensive marsh, the Peel. The products are similar to those of the Belgian province of Limbourg. Principal towns, Maestricht and Roermond.

Limburg, lim'bŏŏʀɢ, a walled town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Lahn, near its confluence with the Ems, at a railway junction, 22 miles N.N.W. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 5157. It is a Catholic bishop's see, and has a ducal palace, a Catholic seminary, and a hospital. The Limburg Chronicle is one of the oldest sources of German history.

Limburg, or **Hohen-Limburg,** hō'ẹn-lim'bŏŏʀɢ, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 5 miles E. of Hagen, on a railway, and on the Leine. Pop. 4910. It has manufactures of cotton and linen, cutlery, and wire.

Lime, a township of Blue Earth co., Minn. Pop. 565.

Lime Branch, a post-office of Polk co., Ga.

Lime City, a post-office of Wood co., O., a few miles S. of Toledo.

Lime Creek, Iowa, rises in Winnebago co. and runs southward into Hancock co. Flowing southeastward through Cerro Gordo co., it passes Mason City and enters the Shell Rock River at Rockford. It is nearly 80 miles long.

Lime Creek, a township of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa. Pop. 462.

Lime Creek, township, Washington co., Iowa. P. 1383.

Limedale, Indiana. See GREENCASTLE JUNCTION.

Lime Hill, a post-office of Bradford co., Pa., about 42 miles W.N.W. of Scranton.

Lime'house, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, on the Thames, forming a suburb of the metropolis, 3 miles E. of St. Paul's. Pop. 29,919.

Lime'house, a post-village in Halton co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 32¼ miles W. of Toronto. It has a woollen-mill, a saw-mill, lime-kilns, and 3 stores.

Lime Kiln, līm kĭl, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 60 miles W. of Baltimore. It has manufactures of lime and barrels.

Limekiln, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., about 7 miles E. of Reading.

Limekilns, līm'kĭlz, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 3 miles S. of Dunfermline. Pop. 758. From the harbor lime is exported.

Lime Lake, a township of Murray co., Minn. P. 140.

Lime Lake, a hamlet of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., is at Machias Station on the Rochester & State Line Railroad where it crosses the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, 1 mile from Machias village, and 26 miles N. of Olean. It has a flour-mill.

Limenian, or **Limeño,** Peru. See LIMA.

Lime Point, Marin co., California, is on the N. side of the Golden Gate. The narrowest part of this channel is between Lime Point and Fort Point, both fortified.

Lime'port, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., 7 miles S. of Allentown. It has manufactures of lime and flour.

Limeray, lee`mẹh-rå', a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, on the Orleans & Tours Railway, 4 miles N.E. of Amboise. Pop. 1163.

Lim'erick, an inland county of Ireland, in Munster, having N. the Shannon, separating it from the county of Clare. Area, 1064 square miles. The surface in the centre and N. is mostly flat, and the soil remarkably fertile, especially on the Shannon and in the "Golden Vale," or E. part of the plain of Limerick. Principal rivers, the Shannon, Mulkern, Maig, and Deel. Tillage is increasing, and much bog and mountain-land has been reclaimed. Chief exports, butter, corn, and cider. It sends four members to the House of Commons,—two for the county, and two for Limerick, its only important town. Pop. 191,936.

Limerick, a city of Ireland, capital of the above county, and a county of itself, is situated in an extensive plain at the interior extremity of the estuary of the Shannon, lat. 52° 39′ 36″ N., lon. 8° 39′ W., 106 miles S.S.W. of Dublin. Railways connect it with every quarter of the kingdom. It consists of three portions, distinguished by the names, respectively, of English-town, Irish-town, and Newtown-Perry. The first, and oldest, occupies the S. end of the King's Island, a tract formed by the Shannon, here divided into two streams; the other two stand on either side of the river. The different parts of the city are connected by bridges. In English-town the houses are chiefly built in the Flemish fashion. Irish-town is also old, but here the streets are wider and the houses generally more modern than in the former. Newtown-Perry, which is of comparatively modern date, occupies elevated ground, parallel with the course of the river, and is one of the finest modern towns in Ireland. It contains a handsome square; its streets are spacious, intersect one another at right angles, and are lined by elegant houses, shops, and merchants' stores. The principal buildings are the court-houses and prisons, custom-house, the two cathedrals, chamber of commerce, exchange, assembly-house, linen-hall, corn- and butter-markets, hospitals, and barracks. Limerick is the see of Anglican and Roman Catholic bishops. The manufacture of linen is now nearly extinct, and that of gloves has been supplanted by those of lace and fish-hooks, both of which are carried on to a considerable extent. There are, besides, distilleries, breweries, tanneries, foundries, flour-mills, and ship-building slips. Limerick is the leading port on the W. coast of Ireland for the shipment of raw produce. The harbor extends about 1600 yards in length and 150 in breadth, with from 2 to 9 feet at low water, and 19 feet at spring-tides, which latter enables vessels of 600 tons to moor at the quays. The commerce of the port is considerable. Limerick was a royal seat of the kings of Thomond, before the conquest. It capitulated to the troops of William III. in 1691. It gives the title of Earl to the Perry family, whose mansion is in the city. Pop. 39,353.

Lim'erick, a post-hamlet of Bureau co., Ill., in Dover township, 8 miles N. of Princeton. It has a church.

Limerick, a post-village of York co., Me., in Limerick township, about 30 miles W. of Portland. It has water-power, and contains 3 churches, an academy, and manufactures of furniture and carriages. Pop. of township, 1425.

Limerick, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on or near Perch River, and on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Watertown. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Limerick, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Limerick township, 13 miles N.W. of Norristown, and 29 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. It has a church, a tannery, a carriage-shop, and 3 stores. Pop. about 300. The township is bounded S.W. by the Schuylkill River, and traversed by the Reading Railroad. It contains another village, named Limerick Station. Pop. of the township, 2600.

Limerick Station, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Limerick township, on the Schuylkill River, and on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 17 miles W.N.W. of Norristown. It has a soap-factory and about 50 houses.

Lime Ridge, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the

Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, 13 miles E.N.E. of Danville. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lime and cement.

Lime Ridge, a post-hamlet of Sauk co., Wis., about 54 miles N.W. of Madison. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Limerle, le-mĕr′lẹh or lee‛mĕRL′, a village of Belgium, in Luxembourg, on the Ourthe, 7 miles E.N.E. of Houffalize.

Lime Rock, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., in Salisbury township, on Salmon Creek, about 45 miles W.N.W. of Hartford, and 1 mile W. of the Housatonic Railroad (Lime Rock Station). It contains 2 churches, the Rocky Dell Institute, an iron-foundry, and a blast-furnace. Hardware and car-wheels are made here.

Lime Rock, a station in Genesee co., N.Y., on the Rochester & State Line Railroad, 3 miles N.E. of Le Roy.

Lime Rock, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., 8 or 9 miles N.N.W. of Providence. It has a church and limestone-quarries, producing excellent lime. Pop. 145.

Lime Rock, a hamlet of Outagamie co., Wis., in Osborne township, 2 miles S. of Seymour Station, which is 17 miles W. of Green Bay. It has a flouring-mill.

Lime Spring, a post-village of Howard co., Iowa, in Forest City township, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Cresco. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, and a carriage-factory.

Lime′stone, a county in the N. part of Alabama, borders on Tennessee. Area, about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Tennessee River, and intersected by the Elk River. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Limestone underlies a large part of the surface. This county is intersected by the Memphis & Charleston Railroad and the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad. Capital, Athens. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,351,651. Pop. in 1870, 15,017, of whom 14,973 were Americans.

Limestone, a county in the N.E. central part of Texas, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is drained by the Navasota River, which rises in it. The surface is undulating or hilly. The soil is mostly fertile. Cattle, cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county contains extensive prairies, and has an abundance of limestone, as its name indicates. It is intersected by the Houston & Texas Central Railroad. Capital, Groesbeck. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,328,368. Pop. in 1870, 8591, of whom 8412 were Americans.

Limestone, a township of Kankakee co., Ill. P. 840.

Limestone, a township of Peoria co., Ill. Pop. 2302. It is contiguous to Peoria.

Limestone, a township of Jewell co., Kansas. Pop. 488. It contains Esbon.

Limestone, a post-township of Aroostook co., Me., about 60 miles N. of Houlton. It contains 2 saw-mills and a grist-mill. Pop. 263.

Limestone, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in Carrollton township, on a branch of the Erie Railroad, 12 miles S. by E. of Salamanca. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, a large tannery, and 2 saw-mills. Petroleum is found here. Pop. about 1000.

Limestone, a township of Buncombe co., N.C. P. 688.

Limestone, a township of Duplin co., N.C. P. 709.

Limestone, or **Green′ville,** a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., in Limestone township, about 32 miles S.E. of Oil City. The name of its post-office is Limestone. Pop. of the township, 1375.

Limestone, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 1256, exclusive of Williamsport.

Limestone, a township of Montour co., Pa. Pop. 710. It contains Limestoneville.

Limestone, a township of Union co., Pa. Pop. 880, exclusive of Mifflinburg.

Limestone, a township of Warren co., Pa., on the E. bank of the Alleghany River. Pop. 848.

Limestone, a township of Spartanburg co., S.C. Pop. 2463. It contains Limestone Springs and Gaffney's.

Limestone, a post-village of Washington co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 11 miles S.W. of Jonesborough. It has an academy, 3 churches, and 2 flouring-mills. Pop. 250.

Limestone, a post-office of Marshall co., W. Va.

Limestone Cove, a post-office of Unicoi co., Tenn.

Limestone Creek, Kansas, rises in Jewell co., runs nearly southward, and enters the Solomon River about 12 miles above Beloit.

Limestone Gap, a post-hamlet in the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 70 miles N.E. of Denison, Tex.

Limestone Hill, a post-office of Wood co., W. Va.

Limestone Ridge, a station in Erie co., N.Y., on the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad, 5 miles E. by S. of Buffalo.

Limestone Springs, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S.C., 1 mile from Gaffney's Station, and about 90 miles N.N.W. of Columbia. Here are mineral springs.

Limestone Springs, a post-office of Greene co., Tenn., 10 miles S. of Greeneville.

Limestone Valley, a post-office of Newton co., Ark.

Limestoneville, a post-hamlet of Montour co., Pa., in Limestone township, about 10 miles N.W. of Danville.

Lime Switch, a post-office of Cass co., Ind.

Limeuil, le-mūl′, a town of France, in Dordogne, on the right bank of the Dordogne. Pop. 817.

Lime Valley, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., on the railroad from Lancaster to Quarryville, 10 miles S.E. of Lancaster.

Lime Works, a post-office of Davidson co., Tenn.

Limia, a city of Peru. See LIMA.

Lim′ington, a post-village in Limington township, York co., Me., about 26 miles W. by N. of Portland. It contains 2 churches and an academy. The township is bounded on the N. and E. by the Saco River. Pop. of the township, 1630.

Limmat, lim′måt, a river of Switzerland, cantons of Zurich and Aargau, leaves the Lake of Zurich at its N. extremity, and, after a rapid N.W. course of 18 miles, joins the Aar 2 miles E. of Brugg.

Limni, or **Limnos.** See STALIMNI.

Limoeiro, le-mo′å-e-ro, a town of Brazil, province and 70 miles N.W. of Pernambuco. Pop. of the district, 10,000.

Limoges, lee‛mozh′ (anc. *Augustoritum Lemovicum*, or *Lemovices*), a city of France, department of Haute-Vienne, crowning the top and occupying the acclivity of a hill washed by the Vienne, here crossed by three bridges, 88 miles W. of Clermont. Almost all the houses are of wood, at least above the first story; and the streets are irregular, narrow, and tortuous. The old walls and towers which formerly surrounded the town have been thrown down and their sites converted into fine shady boulevards. The most remarkable edifices are the cathedral, commenced in 1272 and not completed till 1515, the church of St. Michel des Lions, a Gothic edifice, and the church of St. Pierre du Queyroy. The city has a bishop's palace, built of granite, the finest modern edifice of the town, a public library containing 22,000 volumes, a theatre, cavalry barracks, several hospitals, extensive manufactures of porcelain, worsted, broadcloth, cassimeres, druggets, woollen covers, flannels, napkins, tapers, glue, paper, gloves, &c., numerous printing-presses, and an extensive book-trade. It has also a considerable trade in chestnuts, wine, brandy, liqueurs, salt, iron, brass, enamel, kaolin, &c. Limoges is an entrepôt for the trade of Toulouse, and generally of the S. departments of France. It is the seat of a bishop, and the seat of courts of first resort and commerce, of a consulting chamber of commerce, a *lycée* or college, an academy, and societies of agriculture, sciences, and arts. Limoges was originally the capital of the Gallic tribe of Lemovices. Under the Romans it was adorned with a capitol, an amphitheatre, fine temples, and palaces. From the Romans it passed to the Visigoths. In 1370 it was besieged and taken by the Black Prince. Limoges is the birthplace of Pope Clement V., the Chancellor d'Aguesseau, Marshal Jourdain, and Dupuytren. Pop. in 1876, 59,011.

Limon, or **Puerto Limon,** pwĕR′to lee-môn′, often called **Port Limon′,** a seaport town of Costa Rica, on the E. coast. Lat. 10° N.; lon. 83° 2′ W. It has a good harbor, and is the E. terminus of the Costa Rica Railway. It is surrounded by dense forests, and exports coffee, rubber, skins, and sarsaparilla. Pop. 1200.

Limo′na, a post-office of Hillsborough co., Fla.

Limone, le-mo′nå, a village of Italy, province and 16 miles S. of Coni. Pop. 3249.

Lim′onite, a post-office of Unicoi co., Tenn.

Limonum, an ancient name of POITIERS.

Limosani, le-mo-så′nee, or **Limosano,** a town of Italy, province and 7 miles N.N.W. of Campobasso. P. 2627.

Limours, lee‛mooR′, a market-town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 22 miles E. of Rambouillet. Pop. 1211.

Limousin, lee‛moo‛zâNᵍ′, written also **Limosin,** an old province of Central France, now forming the department of Corrèze and part of Haute-Vienne.

Limoux, lee‛moo′, a town of France, in Aude, on the river Aude, 13 miles by rail S.S.W. of Carcassonne. Pop. 6037. It has a communal college, and important manufactures of fine broadcloths, hosiery, soap, wine, hats, and yarn, a marble-quarry, tanneries, and oil-mills.

Limpo'po, or **Croc'odile River,** an important river of Africa, forming for many miles the N.W. and N. limit of the British district of Transvaal, Cape Colony, in which district it rises. It flows in a somewhat semicircular course, reaching the Indian Ocean in lat. 25° 15′ N., lon. 33° 42′ E. It has a bad bar at its mouth, but vessels of 200 tons can navigate it for 60 miles.

Lin, leen, a town of China, province of Hoo-Nan, 30 miles W. of Chang-Te.

Lin-An, leen-ån', is the name of the capitals of districts in the provinces of Che-Kiang and Yun-Nan, China.

Linares, le-nå'rês, a town of Spain, province and 23 miles N.E. of Jaen, in a fertile plain, near the Guarrezas. Pop. 10,567. It has several convents and some Roman antiquities, including a ruined aqueduct, also mines of copper.

Linares, lee-nå'rês, a province of Chili, lying between the province of Maule and the Andes. Area, 3476 square miles. Capital, Linares. Pop. 118,761.

Linares, a town of Chili, capital of the province of Linares, 10 miles S.E. of Talca. Pop. 6447.

Linares, or **San Felipe de Linares,** sån få-lee'på då lee-nå'rês, a town of Mexico, state of Nuevo Leon, 55 miles S.E. of Monterey. It gives name to a bishop's see. Pop. 6000.

Lincium, the supposed ancient name of LIGNY.

Lincklaen, or **Linklaen,** link'lān, a post-office of Chenango co., N.Y., in Lincklaen township, about 32 miles S.S.E. of Syracuse. Here is a church. Pop. of the township, 855. It has 4 churches.

Lincklaen Centre, a post-hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., 5 miles S. of De Ruyter. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory.

Lincoln, link'ọn, or **Lincolnshire,** link'ọn-shịr, a county of England, extending along its E. coast from the Wash to the Humber, which separates it from Yorkshire. Area, 2776 square miles. It is naturally divided into 3 districts: 1. Lindsey, or the *wolds*, a low range of hills in the N.E.; 2. Kesteven, or the *moors*, a lower division, running N. and S., and now mostly cultivated; 3. Holland, or the *fens*, in the S. and E., a low tract, protected from the sea by embankments. Chief rivers, the Trent, Welland, Witham, and Ancholme. Soil mostly a fertile sandy loam on the moors and wolds; in the fens, deep loam, rich marly clay, or peat. Improvements in agriculture have rendered this one of the most productive English counties. The cattle, mostly short-horned, attain a great weight. The sheep are also famous for size and for long wool. Many horses are bred; the waste fens support vast flocks of geese, and the waters are the resort of wild ducks. The county is traversed by many lines of railway and canal. It returns fourteen members to Parliament, including eight from the boroughs. Lincolnshire is famous for the number and beauty of its ancient parish churches. Capital, Lincoln. Pop. 436,599.

Lincoln (anc. *Lin'dum*), a city and county of England, capital of the co. of Lincoln, on the Witham, 47 miles E.N.E. of Derby. It is situated in a fine district, at the foot and on the slope of a hill, crowned by its cathedral, castle, &c., and is at the junction of several railways. The streets are irregular, but the town is generally well built, paved, and lighted. Lincoln is the see of a bishop. The superb cathedral was erected between the twelfth and fifteenth centuries, in a mixed but uncommonly beautiful style of English architecture, and the exterior is generally considered the finest in the kingdom, while the vast interior is only surpassed by that of York. Several of the parish churches are interesting, and the city abounds in ancient remains, including the stately castle built by William the Conqueror, traces of the old town walls, a gateway, perhaps the most perfect relic of Roman architecture in the country, a beautiful conduit, the palace of John of Gaunt, and many other antique houses. Other principal buildings are the county hall and jail, the ancient guild hall, a sessions-house, city jail and house of correction, grammar-school founded in 1583, blue-coat school, county lunatic asylum, county hospital, union workhouse, theatre, assembly-rooms, several libraries, mechanics' institution, and market-house. It has also several newspapers, a banking company, and branch bank, with excellent breweries, and large exports of flour. After the departure of the Romans Lincoln became the capital of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia, and suffered much during the struggles between the Saxons and the Danes. The city sends two members to Parliament. Pop. 26,766.

Lincoln, link'ọn, a county in the S.E. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Arkansas River, and is intersected by Bayou Bartholomew. The soil is fertile, and produces cotton and Indian corn. Capital, Star City. This county was formed since 1870.

Lincoln, a county in the S.E. part of Dakota, borders on Iowa. Area, about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Big Sioux River. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, grass, &c., are the staple products. Capital, Canton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $89,796. Pop. in 1870, 712, of whom 476 were Americans.

Lincoln, a county of Georgia, bordering on South Carolina, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Savannah River, and on the S. by Little River. The Broad River also touches its N. extremity. The surface is hilly. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and grass are the staple products. A small quantity of gold is found in this county, which has also abundance of granite. Capital, Lincolnton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,371,492. Pop. in 1870, 5413, of whom 5408 were Americans.

Lincoln, a county in the N. central part of Kansas, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by Saline River, and also drained by Spillman Creek. The surface is generally undulating. The soil is fertile. A large portion of it (about 99 per cent.) is prairie. The staple products are Indian corn, wheat, and grass. Magnesian limestone crops out in this county. Capital, Lincoln. Pop. in 1870, 516; in 1875, 2493; in 1878, 4611.

Lincoln, a county in the S. central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by Dick's River, and also drained by the head-streams of Green River. The surface is undulating or hilly. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Limestone is found here next to the surface. This county is traversed by the Knoxville Branch of the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, and by the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. Capital, Stanford. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,483,920. Pop. in 1870, 10,947, of whom 10,876 were Americans.

Lincoln, a parish in the N.W. of Louisiana, drained by Bayou d'Arbonne and some of the head-streams of Dugdemona River and of Saline Bayou. Area, 500 square miles. It is well wooded and generally fertile. Capital, Vienna. It was formed in 1873.

Lincoln, a county in the S. part of Maine, borders on the Atlantic Ocean, by the inlets or bays of which it is deeply indented. Area, about 500 square miles. It is partly bounded on the W. by the Kennebec River, and is intersected by the Sheepscott and Damariscotta Rivers. The surface is extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Hay, butter, cattle, lumber, and potatoes are the staple products. This county has several good harbors and great facilities for commerce and the fisheries. It is intersected by the Knox & Lincoln Railroad. Capital, Wiscasset. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,718,573. Pop. in 1870, 25,597, of whom 24,973 were Americans.

Lincoln, a county in the S.W. part of Minnesota, bordering on Dakota, has an area of about 540 square miles. It contains several lakes. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. Capital, Marshfield. Pop. in 1875, 413.

Lincoln, a county in the S.W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is drained by the Homochitto and Bogue Chitto Rivers, which rise within it. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of hickory, beech, magnolia, oak, pine, &c. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad. Capital, Brookhaven. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,546,722. Pop. in 1870, 10,184, of whom 10,066 were Americans.

Lincoln, a county in the E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by the Cuivre or Copper River. The surface is undulating or hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests of good timber. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, pork, and tobacco are the staple products. Limestone underlies a part of the surface. Capital, Troy. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 15,960, of whom 15,002 were Americans.

Lincoln, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, is bounded on the N. by the Platte River, and intersected by the Republican River. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. Timber is scarce in this county. The prairies produce natural pasture. Capital, North Platte. Pop. in 1870, 17; in 1876, 1327.

Lincoln, a county in the S.E. part of Nevada, borders on Arizona and California. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Colorado River, and comprises part of the Great Basin, an arid and sterile table-land in which timber and water are very scarce. Indian corn, wheat, and barley are the staple products of the soil, which, however, is mostly uncultivated. It has rich mines of silver, the annual product of which in 1870 amounted to $390,000. Capital, Pioche. Valuation of real and personal estate, $253,474. Pop. in 1870, 2985, of whom 2148 were Americans; in 1875, 2753.

Lincoln, a county in the S.E. part of New Mexico. It is intersected by the Rio Pecos. The surface is partly mountainous and partly a high table-land. The soil requires irrigation to render it fertile. Wheat and Indian corn are cultivated here. Organized in 1869. Capital, Lincoln. Valuation of real and personal estate, $570,351. Pop. in 1870, 1803, of whom 1686 were Americans.

Lincoln, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Catawba River, and is intersected by the South (or Little) Catawba River. The surface is moderately hilly, and nearly half of it is covered with forests of hickory, oak, pine, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Mines of iron ore have been opened in this county. Capital, Lincolnton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,741,584. Pop. in 1870, 9573, of whom 9553 were Americans.

Lincoln, a county in the S. part of Middle Tennessee, has an area of about 720 square miles. It is intersected by the Elk River (which runs westward), and is also drained by Flint Creek. The surface is uneven, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, grass, and pork are the staple products. The black walnut, cherry, locust, oak, and poplar or tulip-tree abound here. The Winchester & Alabama Railroad terminates at Fayetteville, which is the capital of this county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,580,748. Pop. in 1870, 28,050, of whom 27,977 were Americans.

Lincoln, a county in the S.W. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Guyandotte River. The surface is diversified with hills, fertile valleys, and extensive forests. Indian corn, grass, and oats are the staple products. The rocks which underlie this county are carboniferous. Capital, Hamlin. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,848,390. Pop. in 1870, 5053, of whom 5039 were Americans.

Lincoln, a large county in the N. part of Wisconsin, is drained by the Wisconsin River, which rises in it, and by the Pelican and Tomahawk Rivers. It contains many lakes, and extensive forests of pine, ash, elm, maple, &c. The soil is said to be fertile. Capital, Jenny. Pop. in 1875, 895.

Lincoln, a county of Ontario, on the shore of Lake Ontario. It is bounded on the E. by the Niagara River. Capital, St. Catharines. Pop. 20,672.

Lincoln, a post-office of Talladega co., Ala.

Lincoln, a post-village of Placer co., Cal., on the Oregon division of the Central Pacific Railroad, 29 miles N.N.E. of Sacramento. It has 1 or 2 churches and a manufactory of sewer-pipes. Gold is found near this place.

Lincoln, a township of Sierra co., Cal. Pop. 616.

Lincoln, or **Lincoln City,** a mining post-village of Summit co., Col., about 22 miles N. of Fair Play. It has some smelting-works. Gold is found here.

Lincoln, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Dakota, 20 miles E. of Yankton. It has a church.

Lincoln, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., on the Junction & Breakwater Railroad, 76 miles S. of Wilmington. It has 2 churches, a brick-yard, a planing-mill, a canning-factory, &c. Pop. 130.

Lincoln, a post-town, capital of Logan co., Ill., is situated near Salt Creek, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad where it crosses the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, and also on the Pekin Branch of the Wabash Railroad, 28 miles N.N.E. of Springfield, 157 miles S.S.W. of Chicago, and 32 miles N.W. of Decatur. Here is Lincoln University (Cumberland Presbyterian), which was organized in 1866. Lincoln contains a state institution for feeble-minded children, 11 churches, a court-house, a high school, a national bank, and 2 private banks, and has manufactures of farm-implements. One daily and 4 weekly newspapers are published here. Coal is mined here. Pop. 5000.

Lincoln, a small post-village of Cass co., Ind., on Deer Creek, and on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Logansport. It has a church.

Lincoln, a township of Hendricks co., Ind. Pop. 1502. It contains Brownsburg.

Lincoln, a township of La Porte co., Ind., on the Kankakee River. Pop. 558.

Lincoln, a village of Miami co., Ind., in Allen township, on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, 15 miles N. of Peru, and 8 miles S. of Rochester. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a flour-mill. The name of its post-office is Allen, and that of its station is Lincoln. Pop. about 350.

Lincoln, a hamlet of Spencer co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Rockport & Southwestern Railroad, 17 miles N.N.E. of Rockport.

Lincoln, a township of St. Joseph co., Ind., on the Kankakee River. Pop. 1063.

Lincoln, a township of Adair co., Iowa. Pop. 977.

Lincoln, a township of Adams co., Iowa. Pop. 470.

Lincoln, a township of Appanoose co., Iowa. P. 596.

Lincoln, a township of Black Hawk co., Iowa. P. 569.

Lincoln, a township of Buena Vista co., Iowa. P. 90.

Lincoln, a township of Calhoun co., Iowa. Pop. 465. It contains Manson.

Lincoln, a township of Cass co., Iowa. Pop. 310.

Lincoln, a township of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa. P. 409.

Lincoln, a township of Clay co., Iowa. Pop. 358.

Lincoln, a township of Clinton co., Iowa. Pop. 363.

Lincoln, a township of Dallas co., Iowa. Pop. 467.

Lincoln, a township of Grundy co., Iowa. Pop. 352.

Lincoln, a township of Harrison co., Iowa. Pop. 123.

Lincoln, a township of Iowa co., Iowa. Pop. 550.

Lincoln, a township of Johnson co., Iowa. Pop. 568.

Lincoln, a township of Madison co., Iowa. Pop. 962.

Lincoln, a township of Mitchell co., Iowa. Pop. 771.

Lincoln, a township of Monona co., Iowa. Pop. 687.

Lincoln, a township of Montgomery co., Iowa. P. 541.

Lincoln, a township of Page co., Iowa. Pop. 745.

Lincoln, a township of Plymouth co., Iowa. Pop. 712.

Lincoln, a township of Pocahontas co., Iowa. Pop. 85.

Lincoln, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Iowa, 15 miles N.W. of Des Moines.

Lincoln, a township of Polk co., Iowa. Pop. 1103.

Lincoln, a township of Poweshiek co., Iowa. Pop. 811.

Lincoln, a township of Ringgold co., Iowa. Pop. 492.

Lincoln, a township of Scott co., Iowa. Pop. 992.

Lincoln, a township of Shelby co., Iowa. Pop. 343.

Lincoln, a township of Sioux co., Iowa. Pop. 227.

Lincoln, a township of Story co., Iowa. Pop. 292.

Lincoln, a township of Tama co., Iowa. Pop. 389.

Lincoln, a township of Union co., Iowa. Pop. 448.

Lincoln, a township of Winneshiek co., Iowa. P. 1107.

Lincoln, a township of Anderson co., Kansas. P. 332.

Lincoln, a township of Cloud co., Kansas. Pop. 635. It contains Concordia.

Lincoln, a township of Crawford co., Kansas. It has 4 steam mills, and mines of coal. Pop. 1397. It contains Arcadia.

Lincoln, a township of Dickinson co., Kansas. Pop. 347. It contains Solomon City.

Lincoln, a township of Franklin co., Kansas, traversed by the Marais des Cygnes. Pop. 369.

Lincoln, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co., Kansas, in Indiana township, on Saline River, 25 miles N. of Ellsworth, and about 78 miles W. of Junction City. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and a grist-mill. Pop. about 400.

Lincoln, a township of Linn co., Kansas. Pop. 1661. It contains La Cygne.

Lincoln, a hamlet of Nemaha co., Kansas, about 60 miles N.N.W. of Topeka.

Lincoln, a township of Neosho co., Kansas. Pop. 944. It contains Jacksonville.

Lincoln, a township of Reno co., Kansas. Pop. 304.

Lincoln, a township of Republic co., Kansas. P. 446.

Lincoln, a township of Sedgwick co., Kansas. P. 296.

Lincoln, a township of Smith co., Kansas. Pop. 364.

Lincoln, a township of Washington co., Kansas. Pop. 1109. Post-offices, Chepstow and Kimeo.

Lincoln, a plantation of Oxford co., Me. Pop. 30.

Lincoln, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Lincoln township, on the E. bank of the Penobscot River, and on the European & North American Railroad, 45 miles N. by E. of Bangor. It has an academy, 2 churches, several saw-mills, and a spool-factory. Pop. of the township, 1530.

Lincoln, a post-village in Lincoln township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Fitchburg Railroad, 17 miles W.N.W. of Boston, and 3 miles S.E. of Concord. It has a high school and 3 churches. The Sudbury River touches the W. border of the township. Pop. of the township, 834.

Lincoln, a township of Berrien co., Mich. Pop. 1122.

Lincoln, a township of Isabella co., Mich. Pop. 700.

Lincoln, a post-hamlet of Mason co., Mich., in Lincoln township, on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Little

Sable River, 2½ miles from Ludington. It has a church, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a shingle-mill. Pop. of the township, 131.

Lincoln, a township of Midland co., Mich. Pop. 259.

Lincoln, a township of Osceola co., Mich. Pop. 529.

Lincoln, a township of Blue Earth co., Minn. P. 495.

Lincoln, a post-office of Wabasha co., Minn., about 22 miles N. of Rochester.

Lincoln, a township of Andrew co., Mo. Pop. 2680.

Lincoln, a post-village of Benton co., Mo., in White township, 24 miles S. by W. of Sedalia. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, 2 saw-mills, and 3 stores.

Lincoln, a township of Caldwell co., Mo. Pop. 589.

Lincoln, a township of Clarke co., Mo. Pop. 1100.

Lincoln, a township of Dallas co., Mo. Pop. 943.

Lincoln, a township of Daviess co., Mo. Pop. 736.

Lincoln, a township of Douglas co., Mo. Pop. 209.

Lincoln, a township of Harrison co., Mo. Pop. 555.

Lincoln, a township of Nodaway co., Mo. Pop. 1042.

Lincoln, a township of Putnam co., Mo. Pop. 1057.

Lincoln, a post-village of Deer Lodge co., Montana, on the Blackfoot River, about 65 miles W.N.W. of Helena. It is near the base of high mountains. Gold is found here in placer-mines. Pop. 187.

Lincoln, a city, the capital of the state of Nebraska and of Lancaster co., is situated on Salt Creek, at the junction of several branches. Lat. about 40° 50′ N.; lon. 96° 45′ W. By railroad it is 66 miles S.W. of Omaha, 168 miles N.W. of Leavenworth, Kansas, and 136 miles E. of Kearney. It is on the Nebraska or Midland Pacific Railroad where it crosses the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, and is the northwestern terminus of the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad. The city is surrounded by beautiful undulating prairies, and excellent building-sites abound in its neighborhood. Lincoln contains a state-house built of light-colored limestone, a state asylum for the insane (which is built of sandstone and cost $136,000), a penitentiary, 2 national banks, 1 or 2 other banks, the state library of 5300 volumes, 10 churches, an opera-house, and a high school which cost about $40,000. It is the seat of the Nebraska State University and Agricultural College, all departments of which are open to both sexes. The penitentiary, built of limestone, cost $312,000. The 17 streets extending N. and S. are called 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, &c., and are crossed at right angles by streets denominated A, B, C, D, &c., A street being the southern and 1st street the western boundary of the city. All the streets are 100 feet wide, except the avenues, which are 120 feet wide. Two daily, 1 semi-weekly, and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Lancaster co. has valuable quarries of limestone. In the vicinity of Lincoln are abundant saline springs, from which salt is procured. This place was selected as the seat of government in 1867, since which it has increased rapidly. Pop. about 10,000.

Lincoln, a township of Grafton co., N.H., contains some of the most attractive scenery of the Franconia Mountain group, and is much visited in summer. Pop. 71.

Lincoln, Sussex co., N.J. See Greenville.

Lincoln, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co., New Mexico, on the Rio Bonito, 9 miles E. of Fort Stanton, and about 150 miles in a direct line S. by E. of Santa Fé. It is in a fertile valley.

Lincoln, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., N.Y., about 17 miles E. of Rochester. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory.

Lincoln, a township of Lincoln co., N.C., identical with the village of Lincolnton. Pop. 886.

Lincoln, a township of New Hanover co., N.C. P. 1359.

Lincoln, a post-office of Gallia co., O.

Lincoln, a township of Morrow co., O. Pop. 915.

Lincoln, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Oregon, on the Willamette River, about 7 miles above Salem.

Lincoln, a station on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 14 miles N.E. of Alleghany City, Pa.

Lincoln, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 1399.

Lincoln, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. 532.

Lincoln, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in Ephrata township, about 20 miles W.S.W. of Reading, and 1 mile from Ephrata Station. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of cigars, flour, and furniture.

Lincoln, a township of Providence co., R.I. Pop. 11,565. It contains Manville, Central Falls, Albion, Lonsdale, and other villages.

Lincoln, a township of Darlington co., S.C. Pop. 1845.

Lincoln, a post-village of Lincoln co., Tenn., 7 miles S. of Flintville Railroad Station, and 2 miles from the S. boundary of the state. It has an academy and 2 churches.

Lincoln, a post-village of Addison co., Vt., in Lincoln township, about 30 miles S.S.E. of Burlington. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of lumber and wooden-ware. Pop. of the township, 1174.

Lincoln, a post-village of Loudoun co., Va., 2 miles from Purcellville Station. It has a Friends' meeting, a saw-mill, a foundry, and a planing-mill.

Lincoln, a post-village of Whitman co., Washington, 95 miles N.E. of Walla Walla. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Lincoln, a township of Adams co., Wis. Pop. 397.

Lincoln, a township of Buffalo co., Wis. Pop. 648.

Lincoln, a township of Eau Claire co., Wis. Pop. 1254.

Lincoln, a post-township of Kewaunee co., Wis., about 22 miles S.E. of Oconto, and 5 miles W. of Lake Michigan. Pop. 937.

Lincoln, a township of Monroe co., Wis. Pop. 843.

Lincoln, a township of Polk co., Wis. Pop. 721. It contains Lincoln Centre.

Lincoln, a township of Trempealeau co., Wis. P. 745.

Lincoln, a township of Wood co., Wis. Pop. 425.

Lincoln Centre, a post-village in Lincoln township, Penobscot co., Me., on the European & North American Railroad, and on the Penobscot, 46 miles N. by E. of Bangor. It has a church and a flour-mill, and is a depot of lumber.

Lincoln Centre, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Wis., in Lincoln township, on Sucker Lake, about 33 miles N.N.E. of Hudson. It has a church.

Lincoln City, Colorado. See Lincoln.

Lincoln Falls, a post-office of Sullivan co., Pa.

Lincoln Green, a post-office of Johnson co., Ill.

Lincolnia, or **Linconia,** lin-ko′nę-ą, a post-office of Fairfax co., Va.

Lincoln Park, a post-hamlet of Morris co., N.J., in Pequannock township, on the Boonton Branch of the Morris & Essex Railroad, 8 miles W. of Paterson.

Lincoln Park, a station in Monroe co., N.Y., on the Rochester & State Line Railroad, 3 miles from Rochester.

Lincolnshire, England. See Lincoln.

Lincolnton, link′ŭn-tǫn, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co., Ga., about 48 miles W.N.W. of Augusta, and 5 miles from the Savannah River. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a manufactory of furniture. Pop. 92.

Lincolnton, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co., N.C., on Little Catawba River, and on the Carolina Central Railroad, 32 miles N.W. of Charlotte. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, a paper-mill, and a cotton-factory. Pop. 886.

Lincoln University, a post-office and station of Chester co., Pa., in Lower Oxford township, on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, 50 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia, and 3 miles from Oxford. Here is Lincoln University (Presbyterian), which was organized in 1856, for the education of colored men.

Lincolnville, link′ŭn-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Wabash co., Ind., in Lagro township, about 40 miles S.W. of Fort Wayne. It has a church.

Lincolnville, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Kansas, about 44 miles W. of Emporia.

Lincolnville, a post-village in Lincoln township, Waldo co., Me., on Penobscot Bay, about 38 miles E. of Augusta, and 10 miles S.S.W. of Belfast. It has a church. The township is bounded on the E. by Penobscot Bay, and has manufactures of lime and leather. Pop. of the village, about 700; of the township, 1900.

Lincolnville, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., on the Union & Titusville Railroad, 16 miles N.N.W. of Titusville. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Linconia, Fairfax co., Va. See Lincolnia.

Lind, a post-office of Waupaca co., Wis., in Lind township, 6 miles S. by E. of Waupaca, and about 33 miles N.W. of Oshkosh. The township has a church and a cheese-factory. Pop. of the township, 1037.

Lin′da, a township of Yuba co., Cal. Pop. 401.

Linda, a post-office of Gallia co., O.

Lindah, lin′dȧ, a town of India, in Cutch, 1 mile from Shahpoor.

Lin′dale, a post-office of Modoc co., Cal., 4 miles from Goose Lake.

Lindale, a post-hamlet of Clermont co., O., in Ohio township, 17 miles E. of Cincinnati. It has a church, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. 100.

Lindale, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad (Northern division), 11 miles S. of Mineola.

Lindau, lin′dŏw, a fortified town of Bavaria, 25 miles E.S.E. of Constance, on an island in the Lake of Constance, united to the mainland by a bridge 300 feet in length.

Pop. 5124. It has a castle, a high school, and an active commerce in corn, fruit, wine, and cheese.

Lindau, a town of Hanover, 12 miles N.E. of Göttingen. Pop. 1473.

Linde, lin'dĕh, or **Lindesberg,** lin'dĕs-bĕrg\`, a town of Central Sweden, læn and 20 miles N. of Örebro. P. 1226.

Linden, lin'dẹn, a well-built suburb of Hanover, Prussia, 1 mile W. of the city. Pop. 20,899.

Linden, a village of Germany, in Hesse, province of Nieder-Hessen, 3 miles S.S.W. of Giessen. Pop. 1918.

Lin'den, a post-village, capital of Marengo co., Ala., 52 miles W. by S. of Selma. It has a money-order post-office and a newspaper office. Pop. 300.

Linden, a hamlet of St. Francis co., Ark., 32 miles W.S.W. of Memphis, Tenn.

Linden, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., on the Ione Railroad, 14 miles E. of Stockton. It has 2 churches and a flouring-mill.

Linden, a post-office of Union co., Dakota.

Linden, a post-village in Madison township, Montgomery co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 18 miles S. of Lafayette. It has 2 churches and a graded school.

Linden, a station in Montgomery co., Md., on the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 9 miles N. of Washington, D.C.

Linden, a station of Prince George's co., Md., on the Pope's Creek Branch of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 20 miles S. of Bowie.

Linden, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Malden township, on the Saugus Branch of the Eastern Railroad, 5 or 6 miles N. by E. of Boston. It has a knitting-factory and a manufactory of drums and banjos. Pop. about 300.

Linden, a post-village in Fenton township, Genesee co., Mich., is on or near the Shiawassee River, and on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, 55 miles N.W. of Detroit, and 5 miles N.W. of Fenton. It has a graded school, 2 churches, and manufactures of carriages, flour, lumber, staves, and ploughs. Pop. 565.

Linden, Wexford co., Mich. See Haring.

Linden, a post-township of Brown co., Minn., about 24 miles W. of Mankato. It contains several lakes. P. 584.

Linden, a post-office of Copiah co., Miss.

Linden, a small village of Atchison co., Mo., 6 miles N.E. of Watson Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Linden, a township of Christian co., Mo. Pop. 1440. It contains the village of Kenton.

Linden, a post-village in Linden township, Union co., N.J., on the railroad which connects New York with New Brunswick, 3 miles S.W. of Elizabeth, and 17 miles S.W. of New York. It has 3 churches. Pop. of township, 1396.

Linden, a post-village in Bethany township, Genesee co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad, 38 miles E. of Buffalo. It has a flour-mill, 2 stores, a foundry, and 40 houses.

Linden, a station of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad, 2 miles E. of Pittsburg, Pa.

Linden, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, 1 mile from Linden Station of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, and 6 miles above Williamsport. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

Linden, a post-village, capital of Perry co., Tenn., about 80 miles S.W. of Nashville, and 9 miles E. of the Tennessee River. It has a church. Pop. 149.

Linden, a post-village, capital of Cass co., Tex., 9 miles W. of Kildare Railroad Station, and about 20 miles N. of Jefferson. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office.

Linden, formerly **Manassas Gap,** a post-village of Warren co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, where it passes through the Blue Ridge, 8 miles E. of Front Royal. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Linden, a post-hamlet of Roane co., W. Va., 40 miles from Charleston. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Linden, a post-village of Iowa co., Wis., in Linden township, 7 miles N.W. of Mineral Point, and about 50 miles W.S.W. of Madison. It has 2 churches and 4 stores. Lead is mined here. Pop. of the township, 2059.

Lindenau, lin'dẹh-nŏw\`, a village of Bohemia, E.N.E. of Leitmeritz, with 2000 inhabitants.

Lindenau, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, government of Oppeln, circle of Grottau. Pop. 1166.

Lindenau, a village of Saxony, 3 miles W. of Leipsic. Pop. 7484.

Lin'den Hall, a post-village of Centre co., Pa., on the Lewisburg, Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad, about 30 miles S.W. of Lock Haven. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Lindenstadt, a town of Austria. See Leibnitz.

Lin'denville, a post-village of Ashtabula co., O., in Wayne township, about 60 miles E. of Cleveland. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

Lin'denwald, a station on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, 3 miles S.E. of Hamilton, O.

Lin'denwood, a post-hamlet of Ogle co., Ill., about 16 miles S. by E. of Rockford. It has a church.

Lin'dersville, a post-office of Adair co., Mo., about 30 miles N.N.W. of Macon.

Lindesberg, a town of Sweden. See Linde.

Lindesnaes, a cape of Norway. See Naze.

Lindewiese, lin'dẹh-ŵee\`zẹh, Ober, o'bẹr, and Nieder, nee'dẹr, two nearly contiguous villages of Austrian Silesia, about 20 miles from Zuckmantel. Pop. of Ober Lindewiese, 1494; of Nieder Lindewiese, 2311.

Lind Grove, a post-office of Morehouse parish, La.

Lindina, a township of Juneau co., Wis. Pop. 1066.

Lindisfarne, England. See Holy Island.

Lind'ley, a post-village of Grundy co., Mo., in Marion township, on Medicine Creek, 15 miles E. of Trenton, and about 24 miles N.N.E. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 400.

Lindley, a township of Mercer co., Mo. Pop. 1519.

Lindley, or **Lind'leytown,** a post-village in Lindley township, Steuben co., N.Y., on the Tioga River, and on the Corning, Cowanesque & Antrim Railroad, 12 miles S. of Corning. It has 3 churches and several mills or factories. Pop. of the township, 1482.

Lind'ly's Mills, a post-office of Washington co., Pa., about 36 miles S.S.W. of Pittsburg.

Lindo, lin'do (anc. *Lin'dus;* Gr. Λινδος), a well-built village, the ancient capital of the island of Rhodes, on a promontory of its E. coast, 23 miles S. of Rhodes, with a small harbor and interesting remains of antiquity.

Lindow, lin'dov, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 36 miles N.N.W. of Berlin. Pop. 1711.

L'Indre, a village of France. See Indre.

Lindsay, lin'ze, an island in the North Pacific Ocean. Lat. 19° 20′ N.; lon. 141° 15′ 30″ E. It is 4 miles long.

Lindsay, lin'ze, a post-office of Platte co., Neb.

Lindsay, lin'ze, the chief town of the co. of Victoria, Ontario, on the navigable river Scugog, at the junction of several railways, 43 miles N.W. of Port Hope. It has an extensive trade in lumber and grain, 3 branch banks, the county buildings, several churches and schools, grist- and saw-mills, a number of fine stores, and manufactories of iron castings, machinery, leather, woollen goods, woodenware, beer, boots and shoes, &c. Pop. 4049.

Lindsay's, a station on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 5 miles S.S.W. of Gordonsville, Va.

Lindsay's Mill, a hamlet of Trigg co., Ky., 12 miles S.W. of Hopkinsville. It has a flour-mill.

Lindsborg, linz'borg, a post-village of McPherson co., Kansas, on the Smoky Hill River, 20 miles S. by W. of Salina. It was settled by Swedes. It contains 3 churches, a flouring-mill, a saw-mill, and a money-order post-office.

Lindsey, lin'ze, a post-village of Ottawa co., Kansas, on the Solomon River, 2 or 3 miles S.E. of Minneapolis, and about 20 miles N. by W. of Salina.

Lindsey, a township of Benton co., Mo. Pop. 1383.

Lindsey, a post-village of Sandusky co., O., on the Lake Shore Railroad, 2 miles N.W. of Fremont. It has a church, a paper-mill, a saw-mill, and a bowl-factory.

Lindseyville, lin'ze-vĭl, a hamlet of Worcester co., Md., about 7 miles S.W. of Snow Hill. Pop. 54.

Lind'side, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., W. Va., about 28 miles S.W. of White Sulphur Springs.

Lindum, the ancient name of Lincoln.

Lindus, the ancient name of Lindo.

Line, a post-hamlet of Morehouse parish, La., on the navigable Bayou Bartholomew, about 45 miles N.E. of Monroe. It has a church.

Lineborough, līn'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village in Stanstead co., Quebec, on the boundary-line, adjacent to North Derby, Vt., and on the Massawippi Valley Railway, 34½ miles S.S.W. of Sherbrooke. Pop. 150.

Lineburg, līn'burg, a post-office of Pickens co., Ala.

Line Creek, of Georgia, forms the boundary between Fayette and Coweta cos., and joins Whitewater Creek.

Line Creek, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ky.

Line Creek, a post-office of Sumner co., Miss.

Line Creek, a post-office of Laurens co., S.C.

Line Hill, a post-office of Ashe co., N.C.

Line Lex'ington, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Bucks co. line, 13 miles N.N.E. of Norristown. It has a church and a seminary.

Line Mountain, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Pa., about 15 miles S.E. of Sunbury.

Lineport, lĭn′port, a hamlet of Stewart co., Tenn., on the Kentucky line, and on the Cumberland River, 10 miles N.N.W. of Dover.

Lines, lĭnz, a station in Luzerne co., Pa., on the Nanticoke Railroad, 2 miles from Nanticoke.

Line Spring, a post-office of Clay co., Tenn.

Line Store, a post-office of Benton co., Ark.

Linesville, lĭnz′vĭl, a borough of Crawford co., Pa., in Pine township, on the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, 43 miles S.S.W. of Erie, and 14 miles W. of Meadville. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, a graded school, and a sash- and door-factory. Pop. 434. The name of its post-office is Linesville Station.

Lineville, lĭn′vĭl, a post-village of Clay co., Ala., 28 miles S.E. of Talladega. It has an academy and 2 churches.

Lineville, a post-village of Wayne co., Iowa, on the S. boundary of the state, in Grand River township, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of Princeton, Mo. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, and 3 churches. Pop. 465.

Lineville, a post-village of Venango co., Pa., on the border of Clarion co., 12 miles E.S.E. of Oil City, and 18 miles E. of Franklin. It has 3 churches. Oil is found near it.

Ling, a Chinese word, signifying "mountain-chain," or "range," forming part of the names of many places in China: as, PE-LING, "the Northern Range," &c.

Linga, lin′gå, two Shetland Islands, between Mainland and Yell; also an islet of the Hebrides, W. of Mull.

Lin‵gah′, Lin‵gar′, or **Linja,** lin‵yå′, a town and seaport on the N.E. side of the Persian Gulf. Lat. 26° 37′ N.; lon. 54° 59′ E. It has a good port, and a large trade by sea, and is well built. Pop. 8000. It is under an Arab governor.

Lin‵gan′, a post-village in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 17 miles N.E. of Sydney. It has coal-mines and several stores, and is the terminus of a short railway. Pop. 300.

Ling′anore, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Md., about 35 miles W.N.W. of Baltimore. It has 2 stores.

Linganore Creek, Maryland, runs nearly S.W., and enters the Monocacy River 4 miles E. of Frederick.

Lingayen, leen-gå-yĕn′, a seaport town on the W. coast of Luzon, Philippines, 100 miles N.N.W. of Manila. Pop. 23,063.

Linge, or **De Linge,** dẹh ling′нẹh, a stream of the Netherlands, which, after a course of 40 miles, joins the Waal at Gorkum.

Lingen, ling′ẹn, a town of Hanover, 36 miles W.N.W. of Osnaburg. Pop. 5736. It has Calvinistic, Roman Catholic, and Lutheran churches, and a gymnasium.

Lingen, ling′ghẹn, or **Linga,** ling′gå, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the E. coast of Sumatra, in lat. 0° 20′ S., lon. 104° 40′ E., 100 miles S.S.E. of Singapore. Length, 40 miles; breadth, 20 miles. It produces fine timber, and is governed by a native rajah under Dutch protection. Pop. about 10,000.

Lingenau, ling′ẹn-ŏw‵, a village of the Tyrol, 8 miles E.S.E. of Bregenz. Pop. 1022.

Lingenfeld, ling′ẹn-fĕlt‵, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, W. of Speyer. Pop. 1602.

Linglestown, ling′ẹlz-tŏwn, a post-borough of Dauphin co., Pa., in Lower Paxton township, 8 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. It has 3 churches, 3 stores, and 2 coach-factories. Pop. about 600.

Ling-Lo-Shan, or **Ling-Lo-Chan,** ling‵-lo-shån′, a mountain in China, covered with perpetual snow, in the province of Kan-Soo. Lat. about 35° N.; lon. 103° E.

Lingo, ling′go, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 20 miles W. of Macon.

Lingones, an ancient name of LANGRES.

Linguaglossa, lin‵gwå-glos′så, a town of Sicily, 23 miles N. of Catania. Pop. 8822.

Lingula, the Latin name of LAIGUEGLIA.

Linhares, leen-yå′rĕs, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 15 miles W.N.W. of Guarda. Pop. 1033.

Linhares, leen-yå′rĕs, a town of Brazil, in Espirito Santo, on the Doce, 30 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic.

Linkebeek, lin′kẹh-baik‵, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 5 miles S. of Brussels. Pop. 1300.

Lin-Kiang, or **Lin-Kiang-Foo,** lin‵-ke-ång‵-foo′, a city of China, province of Kiang-See, capital of a department. Lat. 28° N.; lon. 115° 24′ E.

Linklaen, Chenango co., N.Y. See LINCKLAËN.

Linköping, or **Linkjöping,** lin′chö‵ping, called also **Oestergötland,** ös‵tẹr-göt′lånt, or **Os‵trogo′thia,** a læn of Sweden, on the Baltic. Area, 4226 square miles. Surface mountainous, wooded, and interspersed with numerous lakes. The Motala River and Kumla Canal traverse its centre. Products comprise corn, hops, flax, and timber, with iron, lead, and various other minerals. Manufacturing establishments comprise barrel- and sail-cloth-factories, and iron- and copper-works. Principal towns, Linköping and Norrkjöping. Pop. 268,584.

Linköping, or **Linkjöping,** a town of Sweden, capital of a læn of its own name, on the Stang-An, near its mouth in Lake Roxen, 108 miles S.W. of Stockholm. It has a cathedral and other churches, a town hall, a library, a house of assembly, an old castle, and a gymnasium. Pop. 8373. It is a Lutheran bishop's see.

Link′ville, a post-office of Platte co., Mo.

Linkville, a post-village of Lake co., Oregon, 180 miles N. of Redding, Cal.

Link′wood, a post-village of Dorchester co., Md., on the Dorchester & Delaware Railroad, 9 miles E. of Cambridge. It has a cannery, 3 stores, a carriage-shop, &c.

Linlith′go, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., in Livingston township, near the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, about 6 miles S.S.W. of Hudson. It has a church and a paper-mill.

Linlithgow, lin-lith′go, **Linlithgowshire,** lin-lith′go-shịr, or **West Lothian,** lo′ᴛʜẹ-ạn, a county of Scotland, having on the N. the Firth of Forth, on the E. and S. the co. of Edinburgh, and on the W. the cos. of Lanark and Stirling. Area, 127 square miles. The surface is beautifully varied with gentle undulations. Chief rivers, the Almond and Avon. Soil in the S. swampy and moorland, elsewhere generally fertile. Coal is extensively wrought. Capital, Linlithgow. The county, independent of two contributory boroughs, sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 40,965.

Linlithgow, a town of Scotland, capital of the co. of Linlithgow, on the Union Canal, 17 miles by rail W. of Edinburgh, and 28 miles E.N.E. of Glasgow. It is situated in a hollow, beside a fine lake. The chief buildings are the parish church of St. Michael, erected in the twelfth century, one of the noblest Gothic structures in Scotland; a town house, with sheriff's court-room, jail, and a curious hexagonal cross-well, and magnificent remains of a royal palace, founded, probably, by Edward I. of England. It is a quadrangle, occupying an acre of ground, and has a heavy but imposing exterior, and fine apartments, the most interesting being the parliament hall, and the room in which Mary Queen of Scots was born in 1542. The town has a grammar-school, and manufactures of leather, spirits, glue, and beer. It unites with Falkirk, Airdrie, Lanark, and Hamilton in sending one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 3690.

Linn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles N.N.W. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 1306.

Linn, a county in the E. part of Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by the Cedar and Wapsipinicon Rivers, and is also drained by Buffalo and Prairie Creeks. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with beautiful prairies and forests of hard timber, which is here abundant. The soil is very fertile and well watered. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Limestone underlies part of the soil. This county contains the city of Cedar Rapids. It is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad, and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad. Capital, Marion. Valuation of real and personal estate, $15,412,248. Pop. in 1870, 31,080, of whom 26,987 were Americans; in 1875, 31,815.

Linn, a county in the E. part of Kansas, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 630 square miles. It is intersected by the Osage River, and also drained by Big Sugar Creek and North Sugar Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and forests, which grow along the streams. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, hay, cattle, and butter are the staple products. About 90 per cent. of this county is prairie. It has beds of bituminous coal, and abundance of limestone. It is intersected by the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad. Capital, Mound City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,002,650. Pop. in 1870, 12,174, of whom 11,647 were Americans; in 1878, 13,228.

Linn, a county in the N. part of Missouri, has an area of 648 square miles. It is intersected by Locust and Yellow Creeks, which run southward, and is also drained by Muscle River and several affluents of Grand River, which touches the S.W. corner of the county. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile.

Indian corn, oats, wheat, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. Capital, Linneus. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 15,900, of whom 14,499 were Americans.

Linn, a county in the W. part of Oregon, has an area of about 2350 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the North Fork of the Santiam River, and on the W. by the Willamette. It is also drained by the Calapooya River and the South Fork of the Santiam. The surface is diversified with grand mountain-scenery and with prairies and extensive forests. Mount Jefferson, a high peak of the Cascade Range, covered with perpetual snow, stands on the eastern border of this county. The soil of the valleys and prairies is fertile. Wheat, oats, butter, hay, lumber, and wool are the staple products. This county produced in 1870 more wheat and more oats than any other county of the state. The quantity of wheat was 479,294 bushels in 1870, and 998,626 in 1875. It is intersected by the Oregon & California Railroad. Capital, Albany. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 8717, of whom 8474 were Americans; in 1875, 8754.

Linn, a township of Cedar co., Iowa. Pop. 438.

Linn, a post-township of Dallas co., Iowa. Pop. 833. Linn Post-Office is 10 miles N. of Dexter.

Linn, a township of Linn co., Iowa. Pop. 925.

Linn, a station in Linn co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, at the junction of the Milwaukee division, 4 miles N.W. of Cedar Rapids.

Linn, a township of Warren co., Iowa. Pop. 958.

Linn, a post-office of Washington co., Kansas, on the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Linn, a township of Audrain co., Mo. Pop. 300.

Linn, a township of Christian co., Mo. Pop. 309.

Linn, a township of Dent co., Mo. Pop. 403.

Linn, a township of Moniteau co., Mo. Pop. 1948.

Linn, a post-village, capital of Osage co., Mo., in Linn township, about 100 miles W. of St. Louis, and 8 miles S. of the Missouri River. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, 4 stores, and a grist-mill. Pop. of the township, 1757.

Linn, a post-office of Wilson co., Tenn.

Linn, a township of Walworth co., Wis., on the Illinois line. Pop. 870.

Linn Creek, a post-village, capital of Camden co., Mo., in Osage township, and on the Osage River, about 50 miles S.W. of Jefferson City. It has a court-house, a money-order post-office, a church, and a newspaper office. The river is navigable from this place to its mouth. Pop. 132.

Linn′dale, a station in Cuyahoga co., O., on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Cleveland.

Lin′neus, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me., in Linneus township, 9 miles S.W. of Houlton. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1008.

Linneus, a post-village, capital of Linn co., Mo., on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 26 miles E.N.E. of Chillicothe, and 6 miles N. of Laclede Station of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. It has a court-house, a newspaper office, a bank, a graded school, 4 churches, and manufactures of chairs, ploughs, furniture, and tobacco.

Linn Flat, a post-office of Nacogdoches co., Tex.

Linn Grove, a post-village of Adams co., Ind., in Hartford township, on the Wabash River, 5 miles W. of Berne. It has 4 churches, and a pop. of upwards of 200.

Linn Grove, a post-office of Buena Vista co., Iowa.

Linnhe, Loch, Scotland. See Loch Linnhe.

Linnich, lin′niᴋ, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles N.N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Ruhr. Pop. 1928.

Linn's Mills, a post-office of Lincoln co., Mo.

Linn′ville, a post-village of Licking co., O., 36 miles E. of Columbus. It has 3 churches, a tannery, &c. Pop. 100.

Linnville River, of Burke co., N.C., flows into the Catawba.

Linn′wood, a post-hamlet of Osage co., Mo., about 30 miles E. by S. of Jefferson City. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Linosa, le-no′så (anc. *Ægusa*), a small island of the Mediterranean, 100 miles S.W. of Sicily, and 85 miles W. of Malta. It is of volcanic formation, and uninhabited.

Lin′scott's, a post-office of Athens co., O.

Linselles, lâɴᵍˋsĕll′, a town of France, in Nord, 6 miles N. of Lille. Pop. 1648.

Linsenhofen, lin′sen-hoˋfen, a village of Würtemberg, in the Black Forest, on the Steinach. Pop. 1934.

Lin′son, a station in Wood co., O., on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 6 miles S. of Toledo.

Lintao, an island of China. See Lantao.

Lin-Tchin, or **Lin-Tcin,** China. See Lin-Tsing.

Linth, lint, a river of Switzerland, canton of Glarus, enters Lake Wallenstadt after a N. course of about 26 miles. The Linth Canal, 9 miles long, connects Lakes Wallenstadt and Zurich.

Lin′thwaite, a town of England, co. of York, 4 miles S.W. of Huddersfield. It has woollen-mills. Pop. 5047.

Lintin, linˋteen′, an island of China, in the Canton River, about 18 miles N.E. of Macao, and 9 miles N. of Lantao, with a remarkable conical peak.

Lint′ner Station, a post-office of Piatt co., Ill.

Lin′ton, a town of England, co. and 10½ miles by rail S.E. of Cambridge. Pop. of parish, 1838.

Linton, or **East Linton,** a village of Scotland, co. and 5½ miles E. of Haddington, on the Tyne, and on the North British Railway. Pop. 1037.

Linton, or **West Linton,** a village of Scotland, co. and 10 miles N.W. of Peebles. Pop. 514.

Lin′ton, a post-village of Hancock co. Ga., about 100 miles E.S.E. of Atlanta. It has a church and a seminary. Pop. nearly 200.

Linton, a post-village in Stockton township, Greene co., Ind., about 32 miles N.E. of Vincennes. It has a church. Coal is found here. Pop. about 200.

Linton, a township of Vigo co., Ind. Pop. 1437.

Linton, a township of Allamakee co., Iowa. Pop. 786.

Linton, a post-hamlet of Des Moines co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 20 miles N. of Burlington.

Linton, a post-hamlet of Trigg co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, 30 miles S.W. of Hopkinsville. It has a church.

Linton, a township of Coshocton co., O. Pop. 1600. It contains Jacobsport and Plainfield.

Linton, a post-village in Saline township, Jefferson co., O., on the Ohio River, and on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, at Yellow Creek Station, 16 miles N. of Steubenville. It has a church, 2 coal-mines, a grist-mill, &c.

Linton, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 17 miles W. of Aurora. It contains several stores and a flouring-mill. Pop. 150.

Linton Mills, a post-village of Coshocton co., O., on Wills Creek, about 24 miles N.E. of Zanesville. It has a church and manufactures of carriages and wooden-ware.

Lin-Tsing, linˋ-tsing′, **Lin-Tching,** or **Lin-Tchin,** linˋ-cheen′, written also **Lin-Tcin,** a city of China, province of Shan-Toong, on the Yu-Ho Canal, 70 miles W. of Tsee-Nan. It is populous, and stated to be handsome and important as a commercial city. It has some mosques, several temples, one with a colossal gold idol, and an octagonal tower of nine stories.

Lintthal, lint′tålˋ, a village of Switzerland, 9 miles S.S.W. of Glarus, on the Linth. Pop., with vicinity, 2119.

Lintz, or **Linz,** lints (anc. *Len′tia*, or *Len′tium*), a fortified city, capital of Upper Austria, on the Danube, at a railway junction, 98 miles W. of Vienna. Lat. 48° 19′ N.; lon. 14° 17′ E. Pop. 30,538. It was formerly fortified in a remarkable manner by detached forts. It is handsomely built, and has three suburbs, more extensive than the city itself, many fine churches, a landhaus, formerly a Franciscan convent, and an old castle, now a prison and penitentiary, and some large barracks, a custom-house, bank, theatre, &c. In the principal square is a marble column erected in 1723 to commemorate the escape of the city from the double attack of the plague and of the Turks. Its institutions comprise a gymnasium and lyceum, with a library, an asylum for deaf-mutes, and other hospitals. The principal manufactures are of cotton and silk goods, leather, gold lace, cards, tobacco, and carpets. Its transient trade by the Danube is very considerable. Some Roman antiquities have been discovered here.

Lintz, or **Linz,** a town of Rhenish Prussia, 18 miles N.N.W. of Coblentz, on the Rhine. Pop. 3055.

Lin′ville, a post-office of Hartford co., Conn.

Linville, a township of Mitchell co., N.C. Pop. 347.

Linville, a hamlet of Matagorda co., Tex. Pop. 40.

Linville, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va., on the Valley Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 32 miles N.N.E. of Staunton. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 200.

Linville Cove, a post-office of Mitchell co., N.C.

Linville River, North Carolina, rises in the Blue Ridge, in the N.W. part of Burke co., runs nearly southward, and enters the Catawba River about 8 miles W. of Morgantown. The scenery on its banks is very picturesque, and is diversified with high precipices.

Linville's Store, a post-office of Burke co., N.C.

Lin′wood, a village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 3½ miles W. of Paisley. Pop. 1250.

Lin′wood, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ala., on the Conecuh River, and on the Mobile & Girard Railroad, 73 miles S.W. of Columbus, Ga. It has a church.

Linwood, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ark., on the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Pine Bluff, and 1½ miles S. of the Arkansas River. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Linwood, a post-office of Las Animas co., Col.

Linwood, a village of Tippecanoe co., Ind., in Fairfield township, adjacent to the city of Lafayette. It has a church and a manufactory of barrels. Pop. 548. Here are 2 cemeteries, named Greenbush and Springvale.

Linwood, or **Lo′ring,** a post-village of Leavenworth co., Kansas, in Sherman township, on the Kansas River, at the mouth of the Stranger, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 11 miles E. of Lawrence. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Linwood, a post-office and station of Carroll co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 43 miles N.W. of Baltimore.

Linwood, a post-office of Anoka co., Minn.

Linwood, Osage co., Missouri. See LINNWOOD.

Linwood, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Neb., about 60 miles W. by N. of Omaha, and 2 miles S. of the Platte.

Linwood, a post-hamlet of Davidson co., N.C., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Salisbury. It has a church.

Linwood, a post-village of Hamilton co., O., in Spencer township, on the Little Miami Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches, a manufactory of hames, and iron-works.

Linwood, formerly **Mar′cus Hook,** a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., in Lower Chichester township, on the Delaware River, and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 18 miles S.W. of Philadelphia. It has a cotton-factory and 2 or 3 churches. Pop. about 500. The name of its post-office is Linwood Station.

Linwood, a post-hamlet of Bradley co., Tenn., 4 miles from Chatata Station. It has a church.

Linwood, a township of Portage co., Wis., about 3 miles S.W. of Stevens Point. It is traversed by the Wisconsin River. Pop. 443.

Lin′wood, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, 18 miles from Berlin. It contains a saw-mill, a grist-mill, a flax-mill, 4 stores, and 2 hotels. Pop. 200.

Linwood Station, Delaware co., Pa. See LINWOOD.

Linz, a city, capital of Upper Austria. See LINTZ.

Lione, the Italian name of LYONS.

Lionforte, a town of Sicily. See LEONFORTE.

Lions, Gulf of. See GULF OF LYONS.

Li′onville, a post-village in Uwchlan township, Chester co., Pa., 2½ miles from Lionville Station, which is on the Pickering Valley Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Phœnixville. The village is 8 miles N.N.W. of West Chester. It has 2 churches.

Liorna, a city of Italy. See LEGHORN.

Lioubachevo, a town of Russia. See LYOOBASHEVO.

Lioubetch, a town of Russia. See LYOOBETCH.

Lioubim, a town of Russia. See LYOOBIM.

Lioutsin, a town of Russia. See LYOOTSIN.

Lipan, le-pån′, a post-village of Hood co., Tex., 18 miles W.N.W. of Granbury. It has 2 churches.

Lipan Indians, a large and warlike tribe in the W. part of Texas and E. part of Mexico.

Lipari, lip′ạ-re or lee′pȧ-re (anc. *Lip′ara*), an island in the Mediterranean, about 25 miles N. of Sicily. Lat. 38° 30′ N.; lon. 14° 55′ E. It is the largest and most central island of the Lipari group, being 30 miles in circuit, and produces large quantities of grapes, figs, olives, currants, and wine, and some corn. It is the great magazine for pumice-stone, sent hence to all parts of the world; and sulphur, nitre, sal-ammoniac, soda, capers, and fish are important articles of export. Pop. 13,235.

Lipari, a town of Italy, on the E. coast of the above island, on a steep acclivity, and tolerably well built. The most conspicuous object is the castle, built by Charles V., which crowns a vast volcanic mass overhanging the town, and contains several public edifices within its enclosure, the principal of which is the cathedral. Lipari likewise possesses a college, an episcopal palace, several convents, and a hospital. The bay immediately beneath the town is about 2 miles in circuit, and has good anchorage, but the shelter, from want of a mole, is insecure. A considerable trade, however, is carried on in the different products of the island. The town has fine remains of antiquity. Lipari is the capital of the whole group, and the see of a bishop. P. 12,020.

Lipari Islands (anc. *Æo′liæ* or *Vulca′niæ In′sulæ*), a group of volcanic islands in the Mediterranean, named from LIPARI, the principal island, between lat. 38° 20′ and 38° 55′ N. and lon. 14° 15′ and 15° 15′ E., from 15 to 30 miles from the N. coast of Sicily, and comprised in the intendency of Messina. The 7 principal islands are Lipari, Vulcano, Stromboli, Salini, Panaria, Felicudi, and Alicudi. All are mountainous and volcanic, Stromboli and Vulcano having active volcanoes. Climate healthy, and soil highly fertile where duly irrigated by water carefully preserved in cisterns. Pop. 16,927.

Lipau, lee′pŏw, **Lippau,** lip′pŏw, or **Lipow,** lee′-pov, a town of Moravia, 12 miles from Hradisch, on the Wieliczka. Pop. 1080.

Lipcse, lip′chȧ‵, or **Lipcsa,** lip′chȧ‵, a village of Hungary, co. of Marmaros, on the Nagy-Ag, 31 miles N.W. of Szigeth. Pop. 1535.

Lipcse, Nemeth, Hungary. See NEMETH-LIPCSE.

Lipes, or **Lipez,** lee′pĕs, a town of Bolivia, department and 162 miles S.W. of Potosi.

Lipetsk, or **Lipetzk,** le-pĕtsk′, a town of Russia, government and 84 miles W. of Tambov, on the Voronezh. Pop. 14,213. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, and well-frequented mineral baths.

Lipnicza, lip‵nit′sŏh‵, ALSO, ŏl‵shō′, and FELSÖ, fĕl‵-shö′, two villages of North Hungary, co. of Arva, 44 miles N.W. of Kesmark, on the Schwarz. Pop. of Also Lipnicza, 1960; of Felsö Lipnicza, 1430.

Lipnik, a town of Austria. See LEIPNIK.

Lipnitz, or **Gross Lipnitz,** groce lip′nits, a town of Bohemia, 24 miles S. of Czaslau. Pop. 1400.

Lipno, lip′no, a town of Poland, province and 32 miles N.W. of Plock, on the Niemen. Pop. 5463.

Lipovetz, or **Lipowez,** le-po-vĕts′ (Polish, *Lipowiec*, le-po′ve-ĕts), a town of Russia, government and 102 miles S.W. of Kiev. Pop. 6710.

Lipow, a town of Austria. See LIPAU.

Lippa, lip′pŏh‵, a town of Hungary, co. of Temes, on the Maros, 30 miles N.E. of Temesvar. Pop. 7008, mostly employed in agriculture and in cattle-breeding.

Lippau, a town of Austria. See LIPAU.

Lippe, lip′pẹh, a river of Germany, rises in the S.W. of the principality of Lippe, 3 miles N.E. of Lippspring, flows mostly W. through Prussian Westphalia and Rhenish Prussia, and joins the Rhine at Wesel. Length, 110 miles.

Lippe, or, less correctly, **Lippe-Detmold,** lip′pẹh-dĕt′molt, a principality of N.W. Germany, the chief part of which is comprised between the Prussian provinces of Hesse-Nassau, Westphalia, and Hanover, and the principality of Waldeck; but 3 enclaves are within the limits of Westphalia. Capital, Detmold. Area, 438 square miles. Surface hilly, partly covered by the Teutoburger-Wald, where Arminius exterminated the legions of Varus. The Ems and the Lippe have their sources here. Some portions are remarkably fertile. Mineral products, salt, lime, iron, and marble. Chief towns, Detmold, Lemgo, and Horn. The government is nominally constitutional, but is practically in the hands of the prince. Pop. 112,452, mostly Protestants.

Lippehne, lip-pȧ′nẹh, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 48 miles N.N.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 3563.

Lippe-Schaumburg, or **Lippe-Schauenburg.** See SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.

Lip′pincott, a post-office of Greene co., Pa.

Lippincott, York co., Ontario. See BROCKTON.

Lippincott's, a station in Champaign co., O., on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, 12 miles S. of Bellefontaine.

Lip′pitt, a village in Warwick township, Kent co., R.I., on the Pawtuxet Valley Railroad, 1 mile N. of River Point. It has manufactures of cotton goods. It is adjacent to Phenix and Clyde Works. Pop. 391.

Lippspring, lip′spring, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 35 miles S.S.W. of Minden, near the source of the Lippe. Pop. 2163.

Lippstadt, lip′stått, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 23 miles N.N.E. of Arnsberg, on the Lippe. Pop. 8137. It is enclosed by walls, and is regularly and well built. Its inhabitants are mostly employed in manufactures of woollen cloth, linen, starch, leather, and iron-wares.

Lipscomb, lips′kụm, a county in the N.E. angle of the Panhandle of Texas, having the Indian Territory on the N. and E. Area, 900 square miles.

Lipsia, the Latin name of LEIPSIC.

Lipsk, leepsk, a town of Russia, on the Bober, 22 miles W. of Grodno. Pop. 1813.

Lipso, lip′so (anc. *Lep′sia*), a small island off the coast of Asia Minor, 6 miles S.E. of Patmos.

Liptau, lip′tŏw, or **Lip′tó,** a county of Hungary, forming the upper part of the valley of the Waag, bounded N. by Galicia and the county of Arva. Area, 868 square miles. Capital, Szent Miklos. Pop. 79,273.

Liquentia, the ancient name of LIVENZA.

Liré, lee`rå′, a village of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 12 miles N.W. of Beaupréau. Pop. 419.

Liria, lee′re-å (anc. *Edeta*, or *Laurona?*), a town of Spain, province and 18 miles N.W. of Valencia. Pop. 8920. It has a handsome modern church, and manufactures of leather, linens, soap, and earthenware.

Liris, the ancient name of the GARIGLIANO.

Lisadel, lī-sạ-del′, or **Ford′wich,** a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, on the Maitland River, near Lisadel Station on the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, 7 miles W. of Harriston. It has 4 churches, 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, a good limestone-quarry, and 5 stores. Pop. 200.

Lisaine, lee`zån′, or **Lusine,** lü`zeen′, a stream of France, in Haute-Saône, joins the Savoureuse and Allaine (or Halle) at Montbéliard. It gives name to the battle of January 15, 16, and 17, 1871, between the French and the Germans.

Lisbon, liz′bọn (Port. and Sp. *Lisboa*, liz-bo′å or lees-bo′å; Fr. *Lisbonne*, lees`bonn′; It. *Lisabona*, le-så-bo′nå; Ger. *Lissabon*, lis′så-bon; anc. *Olis′ipo*), a city, capital of the kingdom of Portugal and of the province of Estremadura, on the right bank of the Tagus, near its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. of observatory, 38° 42′ 4″ N.; lon. 9° 8′ 2″ W. Mean temperature of the year, 61.3°; winter, 52.4°; summer, 70.9°. Climate healthy, but variable; exposed to heavy rains and cold winds in winter. It is built on a succession of hills rising from the quays in the form of an amphitheatre, and exhibits a great variety of churches, convents, and houses, which have an imposing effect when viewed from the river. The length of the city in a straight line is about 3½ miles; while the breadth, from S. to N., or from the Tagus inland, is from 1 to 1½ miles. The whole of this space, however, is not densely covered with buildings; considerable portions of it being occupied by gardens, ruins, and the declivities of the hills. The streets in general, and more especially in the E., which is the oldest portion of the city, are steep, narrow, crooked, and ill paved; and the houses, with the exception of a neat and substantial building here and there, are old-fashioned and mean. That part of the town, however, which has been rebuilt since the great earthquake in 1755, and which is situated in the valley between Castle-hill, on the E., and the hills of San Francisco and Do Carmo, on the W., consists of several parallel streets, crossed by others at right angles, and is regular, well built, and clean. Of these, Gold, Silver, and Cloth streets extend about half a mile N. and S., having as their S. extremity the Praça do Commercio, a large and handsome square, surrounded on three sides by the naval arsenal, the exchange, custom-house, India house, and other public buildings, and having the Tagus on the S., with an equestrian statue of Joseph I. in bronze in the centre. At the N. extremity of these streets are the Praça de Figueira, a square of a remarkably picturesque appearance, used as a public market, and a handsome square, called the Rocio, containing a magnificent national theatre. Other open spaces and squares worthy of notice are the Passeio Publico, or promenade, which, although small, is elegantly laid out, the Praça das Amorciras, containing a large reservoir for supplying the different fountains of the city with water, and the Praça de Algeria, in which a sort of rag fair is held. The W. quarter, built along the slope of the W. hill, is airy and pleasant, and contains numerous dwellings, occupied by foreigners, with vineyards and gardens well stocked with olive, orange, and other trees. The city contains several royal palaces.

Excepting the castle of St. George, remarkable for the beauty of its situation, the only other noteworthy buildings besides those already adverted to are churches and convents. The principal of the former are the cathedral or patriarchal church, on the slope of the Castle-hill; the church do Coração do Jesus, on the hill of Estrella; the church of the Martyrs, erected on the spot where Alphonso I. mounted the walls of the city and rescued it from the Moors; the handsome church of Santa Engracia; and the church of San Roque. The numerous convents which crown the hills, and appear like palaces and fortresses, are for the most part massive and imposing structures. The palace of Necessidades, in which the meetings of the Cortes are held, has a respectable appearance, and the theatre of San Carlos, or Italian opera-house, is a large and handsome edifice. One of the greatest works of the kind either in ancient or in modern times is the aqueduct which conveys water to the city from springs rising near the village of Bellas, about 10½ miles distant.

The scientific and literary institutions comprise the royal academy of sciences, college of the nobles, royal marine academy, or school of navigation and ship-building, with its observatory, royal academy of artillery and engineers, royal military college, school of music, national library, in Praça do Commercio, containing about 150,000 volumes, and that of the Cortes in the Necessidades, of about 30,000 volumes, the royal schools of Vicente de Fora, for instruction in philosophy, geometry, physics, and the ancient languages, normal schools, a lyceum, polytechnic school, medical school, industrial schools, fine-art school, royal school of drawing and civil architecture, and numerous primary or elementary schools. The buildings belonging to some of these institutions are spacious.

Lisbon is admirably situated for commerce. The harbor is one of the finest in the world, and the quays, which extend between 2 and 3 miles along the bank of the river, are elegant and commodious. Farther up the river, and forming a W. suburb to Lisbon, a short distance beyond the Alcantara, stands the town of Belem, with its well-known tower, one of the defences of the harbor. The commerce of Lisbon is extensive, and has been much facilitated by the construction of railways, which connect it with the chief towns of Portugal and Spain. The exports consist chiefly of wine, oil, fruit, and salt, and the principal imports are hemp, flax, corn, silk, linen, cotton, and woollen cloths, iron, steel, hardware, dried fish, ale, porter, and coals. The domestic manufactures are silk, paper, soap, cottons, and woollens. There are also sugar-refineries and potteries. The goldsmiths and jewellers are highly esteemed. The government has also manufactories of artillery, small-arms, and ammunition. Lisbon is the seat of a Catholic patriarch.

Lisbon was anciently called *Olisipo* or *Ulysipo*, some say on account of its foundation being ascribed to Ulysses. *Felicitas Julia* was its name under the Romans. It was captured by the Moors in 716, and remained in their possession till 1145. In 1755 it was visited by an earthquake, which threw down a considerable portion of the city and destroyed about 60,000 of its inhabitants. Of this calamity traces are still visible. It was taken by the French in 1807, but resisted an attack by Massena in 1809. The population is very mixed, containing natives from every province of Portugal, negroes, mulattoes, and Gallegos, or natives of Galicia. Pop. (including Belem and Olivaes) in 1864, 208,376; in 1878, 253,496.

Lisbon, liz′bọn, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ala.

Lisbon, a post-village of Union co., Ark., 22 miles S. by E. of Camden. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Lisbon, a hamlet of Placer co., Cal., 14 miles N.E. of Auburn.

Lisbon, a township of New London co., Conn. Pop. 502. It contains Newent and Blissville.

Lisbon, a hamlet of Lincoln co., Ga., on the Savannah River, 17 miles N.N.E. of Washington.

Lisbon, a post-village of Kendall co., Ill., on the W. boundary of Lisbon township, and partly in Big Grove township, 9 miles N. of Morris, and about 24 miles S.S.W. of Aurora. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of farming-implements, wagons, and harness, and a graded school. Pop. of Lisbon township, 1150.

Lisbon, a post-village of Noble co., Ind., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 25 miles N. by W. of Fort Wayne. It has about 30 houses. Pop. 142.

Lisbon, a post-village in Franklin township, Linn co., Iowa, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 17 miles E. of Cedar Rapids. It has a national bank, a money-order post-office, a newspaper office, and 5 churches. Pop. 561.

Lisbon, a post-office of Chautauqua co., Kansas.

Lisbon, a post-hamlet of Claiborne parish, La., about 55 miles W.N.W. of Monroe. It has 2 churches.

Lisbon, a post-village in Lisbon township, Androscoggin co., Me., on the Androscoggin division of the Maine Central Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Lewiston, and about 32 miles N.N.E. of Portland. It has 2 churches, 2 cotton-mills, a high school, a money-order post-office, and a manufactory of repellants. The township is bounded on the S. by the Androscoggin River, and contains also a village named Lisbon Falls. Total pop. 2014.

Lisbon, a post-village of Howard co., Md., about 27 miles W. by N. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. about 150.

Lisbon, a post-village of Ottawa co., Mich., in Chester and Sparta townships, about 14 miles N.N.W. of Grand Rapids. It has 2 churches and a union school. Pop. 250.

Lisbon, a post-township of Yellow Medicine co., Minn., 13 miles W.S.W. of Granite Falls. Pop. 243.

Lisbon, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Mo., on or near the Missouri River, 10 miles below Glasgow. It has 2 churches.

Lisbon, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., in Lisbon township, on the Mink River, and on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 103 miles N. by W. of Concord. It has a money-order post-office, several churches, a grist-mill, and manufactures of bobbins, carriages, shoe-pegs, boxes, and excelsior. Pop. about 900; of the township, 1844.

Lisbon, a post-township of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., is about 6 miles E. of Ogdensburg, and is bounded on the N.W. by the St. Lawrence River. It is intersected by the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, and contains villages named Lisbon Centre and Red Mills. Pop. 4211.

Lisbon, a post-hamlet of Sampson co., N.C., in Lisbon township, on Black River, 20 miles W. of Magnolia. It has a church, and manufactures of rosin and turpentine. Pop. 75; of the township, 1389.

Lisbon, a hamlet of Darlington co., S.C., 7 miles W. of Timmonsville. It has a church.

Lisbon, a post-office of Dallas co., Tex.

Lisbon, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Va., 2½ miles from Buford's Gap Station.

Lisbon, a township of Juneau co., Wis. Pop. 514, exclusive of New Lisbon village.

Lisbon, a township of Waukesha co., Wis. Pop. 1421. It contains Sussex, Laman's Springs, and Lake Five.

Lisbon, a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, 7 miles N.W. of Baden. Pop. 100.

Lisbon Centre, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Lisbon township, on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, 9 miles E. of Ogdensburg. It has 2 churches, a steam flour-mill, a steam saw-mill, &c. The products of rich dairy-farms are shipped here.

Lisbon Falls, a post-village in Lisbon township, Androscoggin co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, and on a branch of the Maine Central Railroad, 11 miles S.E. of Lewiston. It has a woollen-mill, several saw-mills, a tannery, and 2 churches.

Lisbonville, liz'bọn-vĭl, a post-office of Ray co., Mo.

Lis'burn, a borough of Ireland, cos. of Down and Antrim, on the Lagan, 6½ miles S.S.W. of Belfast by railway. It has a spacious cathedral church for the diocese of Down and Connor, a court-house, an infirmary, a hospital, a free school, workhouse, linen-hall, market-house, and assembly-rooms, with thriving manufactures of linen. A canal from Lough Neagh here joins the Lagan, by which goods are conveyed to Belfast. The borough sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 9326.

Lisburn, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., on Yellow Breeches Creek, 9 miles S.S.W. of Harrisburg. It has a church, an iron-forge or furnace, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 400.

Lisca-Bianca, lis'kå-be-ån'kå, an islet of the Mediterranean, Lipari group, E. of Panaria.

Lisca-Nera, lis'kå-nå'rå, or **Tilanavi,** te-lå-nå'-vee, an islet of the Mediterranean, Lipari group, E. of Panaria.

Liscan'or, a village of Ireland, co. of Clare, on the N. side of Liscanor Bay, 5 miles W. of Ennistymon.

Lischau, lĭsh'ŏw, a town of Bohemia, 7 miles E.N.E. of Budweis. Pop. 2360.

Lischnicz, lish'nitch, or **Lissnitz,** liss'nits, a village of Bohemia, 20 miles from Königgrätz, on the Wild Adler.

Liscia, lee'shå, a town of Italy, 12 miles S.W. of Il Vasto. Pop. 1605.

Liscomb, lis'kum, a post-village in Liscomb township, Marshall co., Iowa, on the Iowa River, and on the Central Railroad of Iowa, at the crossing of the Farmers' Union Railroad, 13 miles N.N.W. of Marshalltown, and 14 miles S. of Eldora. It has a church, a banking-house, a drug-store, and a wagon-shop. Pop. 372; of township, additional, 593.

Liscomb Harbor, a hamlet of Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on the sea, 12 miles N.E. of Sherbrooke.

Li'sha's Kill, a post-hamlet of Albany co., N.Y., in Watervliet township, 10 miles N.W. of Albany, and 1 mile from the New York Central Railroad. It has 3 churches.

Lisianka, le-se-ån'kå, a town of Russia, government and 80 miles S.S.E. of Kiev. Pop. 2580.

Lisiansky, le-se-ån'skee, a small low coral island of the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 26° 3′ N.; lon. 173° 42′ W.

Lisieux, lee'ze-ŭh' (anc. *Neom'agus,* or *Lexo'vium*), a town of France, in Calvados, on the Touques, 34 miles by rail E. of Caen. It is beautifully situated between two gorges forming the entrance into a rich and fertile valley, and is surrounded by villas and gardens. The houses, though lofty, are of wood, and have generally a decayed, gloomy look; while the streets are mostly narrow and winding. It has a cathedral, a fine Gothic edifice of the twelfth century, a handsome episcopal palace, and a theatre. The manufactures are muslin, broadcloth, flannel, linen, hair-cloth, ribbons, and weaving-combs. It has also 10 tanneries, cotton-, paper-, and fulling-mills, bleach-fields, dye-works, and a trade in grain, fruit, cider, hemp, flax, cattle, &c. Lisieux is the seat of courts of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufactures, and a communal college. It was taken and almost completely destroyed in the fourth century by the Saxons, who employed the materials of the old in founding a new town. Four centuries after it was taken and pillaged by the Normans, who afterwards kept possession. It was subsequently taken by Philip Augustus in 1203; by the English in 1415; by Charles VII. of France in 1448; by the Leaguers in 1571; and lastly, by Henry IV. of France in 1588. During these events the Bishop of Lisieux took the title of prince and assumed the temporal power. Pop. 18,396.

Liskeard, lis-kard', or **Leskeard,** a borough of England, co. of Cornwall, on the Looe, 16 miles by rail W.N.W. of Plymouth. It is irregularly built on a rocky site, and has a large Gothic church, a town hall, a national school, a branch bank, and a traffic in the produce of tin-, copper-, and lead-mines. It returns one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 4700.

Lisko, lis'ko, a town of Austrian Galicia, 8 miles S.E. of Sanok, on the San. Pop. 2730.

Lisle, leel, a town of France, in Dordogne, on the Dronne, 10 miles N.W. of Périgueux. Pop. 1235.

Lisle, a city of France. See Lille.

Lisle, līle, a post-village of Du Page co., Ill., in Lisle township, near the East Branch of Du Page River, and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 14 miles E. by N. of Aurora, and 25 miles W.S.W. of Chicago. It has a church and a graded school. Pop. of the township, 1270.

Lisle, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., in Lisle township, in a beautiful valley, on the Tioghnioga River, and on the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad, 23 miles N. of Binghamton. It has an academy, 2 churches, a newspaper office, and manufactures of furniture, lumber, rifles, and shot-guns. Pop. about 450; of the township, 2445.

L'Isle-en-Dodon, leel-ŏɴᵍ-do'dŏɴᵍ', a town of France, in Haute-Garonne, on a small island of the Save, 20 miles N.N.E. of Saint-Gaudens. Pop. 1922.

L'Islet, lee'lå', a county of Quebec, extending from the St. Lawrence on the N.W. to the state of Maine on the S.E. Area, 795 square miles. Capital, St. Jean Port Joli. Pop. 13,517.

L'Islet, a post-village in L'Islet co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 63 miles below Quebec. It contains a church, 7 stores, and a ship-yard, and has a large lumber-trade. Pop. 1000.

L'Islet Forges, a village in Champlain co., Quebec, on the river St. Maurice, 12 miles N.W. of Three Rivers. It contains a saw-mill and a foundry, where stoves are manufactured from iron ore found in an adjacent bog. Pop. 150.

Lismore, liz-mōr', an island off the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Argyle, at the entrance of Loch Linnhe, 7 miles N.N.W. of Oban. Area, about 8000 acres. Pop. 720. It has remains of a castle and of a cathedral, the chancel of which latter is now the parish church.

Lismore, a town of Ireland, cos. of Waterford and Cork, 111 miles S.S.W. of Dublin. It possesses one of the finest baronial castles in Ireland; a cathedral, with elegant interior; a grammar- and other schools, almshouses, a workhouse, hospitals, and court-house. There is but little trade beyond that of a salmon-fishery, though a canal has been carried thence to the Blackwater. Pop. 1946.

Lis'more, a post-office of Concordia parish, La.

Lis'more, a hamlet in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on Northumberland Strait, 24 miles from New Glasgow.

Lisnaskea, lis'nas-kå', a town of Ireland, co. of Fermanagh, 10 miles by rail S.E. of Enniskillen. Pop. 857.

Lisonzo, a river of Austria. See Isonzo.

Lispitz, lis'pits, or **Bliskowice,** blis-ko-ŵeet'så, a town of Moravia, 16 miles N.W. of Znaym. Pop. 1200.

Lissa, lis'så (Slavic, *Vis;* L. *Is'sa*), an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 33 miles S.W. of Spalato. Chief products, wine, oil, almonds, and anchovies. The principal town, Lissa or San Giorgio, has a good harbor. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre. Pop. 2820.

Lissa, lis'så (Polish, *Leszno,* lĕsh'no), a town of Prussia, province and 42 miles by rail S.S.W. of Posen. Pop. 11,069. It is mostly built of wood, and has a castle, a bell-foundry, manufactures of woollen cloths, leather, linen, and tobacco, and a trade in wine and rabbit-skins.

Lissabon, the German name of LISBON.

Lisse, lis'sẹh, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 16 miles S.W. of Amsterdam. Pop. 1994.

Lisseweghe, lees‛vaig', a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 6 miles N. of Bruges. Pop. 1200.

Lissitz, lis'sits, a town of Moravia, 18 miles N.N.W. of Brünn. Pop. 1370.

Lissnitz, a village of Bohemia. See LISCHNICZ.

Lissone, lis-so'nå, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, N.W. of Monza. Pop. 4598.

Lissus, the ancient name of ALESSIO.

Lis'ton, a township of Woodbury co., Iowa. Pop. 142.

Lis'tonburg, a post-office of Somerset co., Pa.

Listow'el, a town of Ireland, co. of Kerry, on the Feale, 16¼ miles N.N.E. of Tralee. Pop. 2199.

Listow'ell, a village in Perth co., Ontario, on the East Branch of the Maitland River, and on the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, 9 miles S.W. of Palmerston. It has a branch bank, saw-, grist-, flax-, and woollen-mills, brewery, foundry, tannery, cabinet-factory, &c., about 20 stores, 3 hotels, and a newspaper office. Pop. 976.

Listrac, lees‛tråk', a village of France, in Gironde, 20 miles N.N.W. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1352.

Lisza, lis'sŏh‛, a village of Hungary, 23 miles N.N.E. of Trentschin. Pop. 1949.

Lisza, a village of Transylvania. See LESZA.

Liszka-Olaszi, liss'kŏh‛-o‛lås'see‛, a town of Hungary, co. and 22 miles S.W. of Zemplin, on the Bodrog. Pop. 2368.

Liszkofalva, liss'ko‛fol'vŏh‛, or **Liszkova,** lis‛ko'-vŏh‛, a village of Hungary, co. of Liptau, on the Waag, 2 miles from Rosenberg. Pop. 1475.

Lit'aker, a township of Rowan co., N.C. Pop. 1508.

Litakou, a town of Africa. See LATTAKOO.

Litang, a town of Thibet. See LITHANG.

Litany, or **El Litany,** ĕl lee'tå‛nee, or **Liettani,** le-ĕt-tå'nee (anc. *Leon'tes*), a river of Palestine, rises near Baalbec, flows between Lebanon and Anti-Libanus, and enters the Mediterranean 6 miles N. of Tyre. Near its mouth it is called El Kasimeeyeh (or El Kasimiyeh).

Litch'am, a town of England, co. of Norfolk, 7 miles N.N.W. of Swaffham. Pop. of parish, 854.

Litchfield, a town of England. See LICHFIELD.

Litch'field, the most northwestern county of Connecticut, borders on Massachusetts and New York. Area, about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Housatonic River, and is also drained by the Farmington and Naugatuck Rivers. The surface is hilly, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Hay, butter, cheese, tobacco, cattle, oats, and Indian corn are the staple products. In 1870 this county produced 109,415 tons of hay and 1,617,850 pounds of butter, more of each than any other county of the state. It is liberally supplied with water-power, and has extensive manufactures of various articles. It is intersected by the Housatonic, Naugatuck, and Connecticut Western Railroads. It is also partly traversed by the Shepaug Railroad. Capital, Litchfield. Valuation of real and personal estate, $53,843,564. Pop. in 1870, 48,727, of whom 41,655 were Americans.

Litchfield, a beautiful post-village, capital of Litchfield co., Conn., in a township of the same name, 30 miles W. of Hartford, and 20 miles N.N.W. of Waterbury. It is the northern terminus of the Shepaug Railroad, and is 3 or 4 miles W. of Litchfield Station of the Naugatuck Railroad. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery, and commands a view of Bantam Lake. It contains a court-house, 3 or 4 churches, a national bank, a private asylum for the insane, and 2 newspaper offices. The township is bounded on the E. by the Naugatuck River, and also drained by the Shepaug River. Nickel is found here. Pop. of the township, 3113.

Litchfield, a city of Montgomery co., Ill., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad where it crosses the Wabash Railroad, 60 miles S.W. of Decatur, 50 miles N.E. of St. Louis, Mo., and about 45 miles S. of Springfield. It is situated on a fertile, undulating prairie, and is the most populous town in the county. It contains 7 churches, a high school, an Ursuline convent and academy, a Catholic hospital, 2 newspaper offices, 2 banking houses, 2 steam flouring-mills, several grain-elevators, and workshops of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad. Pop. about 5000.

Litchfield, Kentucky. See LEITCHFIELD.

Litchfield, a post-township of Kennebec co., Me., about 40 miles N.N.E. of Portland. Pop. 1506. It contains villages named Litchfield Corners and Litchfield Plains, and has a manufactory of forks and hoes. Litchfield Post-Office is 12 miles S.W. of Augusta.

Litchfield, a post-village in Litchfield township, Hillsdale co., Mich., on the St. Joseph River, 53 miles S. by W. of Lansing, and 12 miles N.W. of Hillsdale. It contains a bank, a union school, 3 churches, a newspaper office, 2 flour-mills, a planing-mill, and a saw-mill. It is on the Lansing division of the Michigan Southern Railroad. Pop. about 700; of the township, 1836.

Litchfield, a post-village, capital of Meeker co., Minn., in Litchfield township, on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 78 miles W. of St. Paul. It is situated in a fertile, undulating country, diversified with numerous small lakes. It has a bank, 5 churches, a grain-elevator, a brewery, a flour-mill, a tannery, and an emigrant-house. One weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 353; of the township, 1294.

Litchfield, a hamlet in Litchfield township, Hillsborough co., N.H., on the E. bank of the Merrimac River, 7 miles N. of Nashua, opposite Thornton's Ferry. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 345.

Litchfield, a post-hamlet in Litchfield township, Herkimer co., N.Y., about 10 miles S.E. of Utica. It has a church. The township has 7 churches, and manufactures of cheese and lime. The dairy-business is the principal interest here. Pop. of the township, 1250.

Litchfield, a post-village in Litchfield township, Medina co., O., about 30 miles S.S.W. of Cleveland. The township has 3 churches, a cheese-factory, and a pop. of 860.

Litchfield, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., in Litchfield township, 5 miles E. of Athens. It has 2 churches and 2 stores. Pop. about 75.

Litchfield, a post-township of Bradford co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, about 20 miles E.S.E. of Elmira, N.Y. Its staple products are wheat, oats, corn, and butter. Pop. 1256. It contains a hamlet named Litchfield.

Litchfield Corners, a post-village in Litchfield township, Kennebec co., Me., about 18 miles S.S.W. of Augusta. It has 2 churches.

Litchfield Plains, a post-hamlet in Litchfield township, Kennebec co., Me., about 14 miles S.S.W. of Augusta.

Lit'church, a S.E. suburb of the town of Derby, England, within the parliamentary borough. Pop. 11,093.

Li'ter, or **Li'terberry,** a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ill., on the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad, 8 miles N. of Jacksonville. It has 2 churches. The name of its post-office is Liter.

Literna Palus, the ancient name of PATRIA.

Lith, lit, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 9 miles N.N.E. of Bois-le-Duc, on the Meuse.

Lithada, a cape of Greece. See CAPE LITHADA.

Lithang, lee‛t'hång', or **Litang,** lee‛tång', a town of Thibet, 47 miles W. of the confines of the Chinese province of Se-Chuen. Lat. 30° 2' N.; lon. 99° 50' E. It is built on the sides of a hill rising in an extensive but barren plain. It has 2 large lamaseries, in one of which is a press for printing books, and a trade in gold-dust, chaplets of black beads, and bowls formed from the roots of the vine and the box-tree.

Lith'erland, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 5 miles N. of Liverpool. Pop. 2214.

Lith'gow, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., 20 miles N.E. of Poughkeepsie. It has 2 churches.

Litho'nia, a post-village of De Kalb co., Ga., on the Georgia Railroad, 24 miles E. of Atlanta. It has 4 or 5 churches and a high school.

Lith‛op'olis, a post-village of Fairfield co., O., in Bloom township, about 16 miles S.E. of Columbus, and 2 miles S. of Winchester Station on the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad. It has 3 churches, an academy, and manufactures of furniture and monuments. Pop. 394.

Lithuania, lith-u-å'ne-ạ (Polish, *Litwa*, lit'ŵå; Ger. *Littauen*, or *Lithauen*, lit-tŏw'ẹn; Fr. *Lithuanie*, lee‛tü‛å‛-nee'), an ancient territory of Europe, formerly bounded N. by Courland, E. by Russia, S. by Poland, and W. by Prussia. This territory, which in the eleventh century was tributary to Russia, threw off the yoke in the thirteenth century and became a grand duchy. One of its sovereigns, called Jagellon, by marrying the Polish princess Hedwig, in the fourteenth century, became King of Poland, and thus united the grand duchy to that kingdom. On the first partition of Poland, in 1773, a considerable portion of Lithuania was appropriated by Russia and formed into the governments of Moheelev and Vitebsk. By the subsequent partitions of Poland, in 1793 and 1795, Russia obtained as much of Lithuania as formed the governments of Wilna, Grodno, and Minsk, while Prussia obtained a portion now included in the government of Gumbinnen, East

Prussia. Lithuania is generally a level country, with much fenny land, heath, and forest. Its people in part speak the Lithuanian language, one of a remarkable group called the Lettic tongues.——Adj. and inhab. LITHUANIAN, lith-u-â′nẹ-ạn.

Litin, or **Litinsk,** a town of Russia. See LITYN.

Litiz, lit′its, a post-borough in Warwick township, Lancaster co., Pa., on the Reading & Columbia Railroad, 27 miles S.W. of Reading. It has several boarding-schools and seminaries, a bank, a newspaper office, 2 hotels, 3 churches, and manufactures of beer, flour, coaches, machinery, cigars, &c.

Litorale, Austria. See KÜSTENLAND.

Litry, a town of France. See LITTRY.

Littau, lit′tŏw (Moravian, *Littowle*, lit-tov′lå), a town of Moravia, 10 miles by rail N.W. of Olmutz. Pop. 3127, mostly engaged in manufactures of woollen cloth, paper, muslin, and hosiery.

Littauen, or **Lithuanie.** See LITHUANIA.

Lit‵termore′, or **Let‵termore′,** an island off the W. coast of Ireland, co. of Galway, in Kilkerran Bay.

Lit‵termul′lin, an island of Ireland, co. and 27 miles W. by S. of Galway, is about 1 mile long.

Little Arichat, â‵re‵shât′, a maritime town of Nova Scotia, on Isle Madame, a short distance W. of Arichat. It has beds of coal, and is several miles in length. Pop. 1600.

Little Arkan′sas River, of Kansas, runs southeastward through Rice and McPherson cos., and enters the Arkansas River in Sedgwick co. at Wichita. It is about 125 miles long.

Lit′tle Bar′ren, a post-office of Union co., Tenn.

Little Basses, Indian Ocean. See BASSES.

Little Bay, a fishing settlement on La Poile Bay, Newfoundland, 2 miles from La Poile. Pop. 114.

Little Bay, a post-village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 42 miles from Charlottetown.

Little Bay, a fishing hamlet on the W. side of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 5 miles from Burin. Pop. 130.

Little Bay Island, an island and fishing settlement in the district of Twillingate and Fogo, Newfoundland, at the entrance to Hall's Bay, 15 miles S.S.W. of Tilt Cove. Pop. 250.

Little Bays, two fishing hamlets in Newfoundland, 5½ miles from Harbor Briton. Pop. 125.

Little Bear, a post-office of Laramie co., Wyoming.

Little Beaver, bee′vẹr, post-office, Douglas co., Mo.

Little Beaver, a township of Lawrence co., Pa., on the Ohio line. Pop. 1072. It contains Enon Valley.

Little Beaver River, Ohio, rises in Mahoning co., runs southeastward through Columbiana co., and enters the Ohio River 2 miles above East Liverpool.

Little Becskerek, Hungary. See KIS-BECSKEREK.

Little Belt. See BELTS, GREAT and LITTLE.

Little Bend, a post-office of Sully co., Dakota.

Little Ber′ger, a post-office of Gasconade co., Mo.

Little Black, a post-hamlet of Ripley co., Mo., on the Little Black River, about 70 miles S. of Ironton.

Little Black River, Kansas, rises in Republic co., runs E. into Washington co., and enters Little Blue River.

Little Black River, Missouri, drains part of Ripley co., runs southwestward, and enters the Current River in Randolph co., Ark.

Little Blue, a township of Washington co., Kansas. Pop. 816.

Little Blue, a post-office of Jackson co., Mo., on the Little Blue River, and on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 17 miles S.E. of Kansas City. There is also a Little Blue Station on the Wyandotte, Kansas City & Northwestern Railroad, 17 miles E. of Kansas City.

Little Blue, a post-office of Adams co., Neb., on the Little Blue River, 13 miles S. of Juniata.

Little Blue River, Indiana, rises in Rush co., runs southwestward, and enters the Big Blue at Shelbyville.

Little Blue River, Missouri, intersects Jackson co., runs in a N.N.E. direction, and enters the Missouri.

Little Blue River, Nebraska, rises in the S. part of the state, and runs in an E.S.E. direction. It intersects the cos. of Adams, Clay, Thayer, and Jefferson, from the last of which it passes into the state of Kansas. It enters the Big Blue River in Marshall co., about 1 mile above Blue Rapids. It is nearly 200 miles long.

Little Bow Corners, a hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 3 miles from Gouverneur. It has a cheese-factory.

Little Bras d'Or, brå′dor, a strait of Cape Breton Island, communicating at the N.E. end with the sea, and on the S.W. with the Bras d'Or. It is separated from the main entrance to the Bras d'Or by Boularderie Island.

Little Bras d'Or, a post-village in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on the Little Bras d'Or, 4 miles from Sydney Mines, and 20 miles from Baddeck. It contains 3 stores. Steamers plying on Bras d'Or Lake call here. Pop. 200.

Little Bra′zos, Texas, a small stream which intersects Robertson co., running parallel with the Brazos River, which it enters about 6 miles S.W. of Bryan.

Little Brew′ster Island, at the N. side of the entrance to Boston harbor, Mass. It contains a revolving light, 82 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 42° 19′ 48″ N.; lon. 70° 53′ 30″ W.

Little Britain, brit′ạn, a post-township in the S. part of Lancaster co., Pa., about 20 miles S.S.E. of Lancaster. It has 3 churches. Pop. 1586. It contains Oak Hill.

Little Britain, a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, 10 miles S.W. of Lindsay. It contains 4 stores, a saw-mill, a woollen-mill, a flouring-mill, &c. Pop. 330.

Little Buctouche, bŭk‵toosh′, a village in Kent co., New Brunswick, 2 miles from Buctouche. Pop. 400.

Little Bush′kill Creek, of Pennsylvania, falls into Bushkill Creek in Pike co.

Little Buttes, būts, a station on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 25 miles N. of South Pueblo, Col.

Lit′tleby, a post-hamlet of Audrain co., Mo., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Mexico. It has a church.

Little Cac′apon, a station in Hampshire co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 34 miles S.W. of Hancock, Md., and on Little Cacapon River, near the Potomac.

Little Canada, Minnesota. See NEW CANADA.

Little Ca′ney, a township of Chautauqua co., Kansas. Pop. 448.

Little Car‵imons′, an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Strait of Malacca, near Great Carimons.

Little Cashgar, a country of Asia. See CHITRAL.

Little Catali′na, a fishing hamlet on Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, 3 miles from Catalina. Pop. 270.

Little Catawba River, N.C. See CATAWBA.

Little Ce′dar, a post-hamlet of Mitchell co., Iowa, on Little Cedar River, 10 miles N. by E. of Osage.

Little Cedar River, Iowa, runs southward through Mitchell and Floyd cos., and enters the Cedar River at Nashua, Chickasaw co.

Little Cha′zy River, of Clinton co., N.Y., falls into Lake Champlain.

Little Chuck′y, a post-office of Greene co., Tenn.

Little Chute, shoot, a post-village of Outagamie co., Wis., on Fox River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Appleton. It has a church. Little Chute Station on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad is on the opposite side of the river.

Little Clay‵lick′, a post-office of Licking co., O.

Lit′tle Clear′field Creek, of Pennsylvania, falls into Clearfield Creek in Clearfield co.

Little Coal River, West Virginia, runs northward through Boone co., and enters the Coal River in Kanawha co., about 6 miles S. of St. Albans.

Little Cobb, a post-office of Blue Earth co., Minn.

Little Co′co Island, an island in the Bay of Bengal, lies about 9 miles S.W. of the Great Coco. Lat. (centre) 13° 58′ 30″ N. The island is about 2½ miles long.

Little Cohar′ie, township, Sampson co., N.C. P. 1235.

Little Comp′ton, a post-hamlet in Compton township, Carroll co., Mo., 1 mile W. of Grand River, and about 16 miles N.W. of Brunswick. The township has 5 churches. Coal abounds here.

Little Compton, a post-township of Newport co., R.I., is on the Atlantic Ocean, about 7 miles E. of Newport. It is the S.E. extremity of the state. It has a fertile soil, and a valuable fishery at Seaconnet Point. Pop. 1156.

Little Coo′ley, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., about 13 miles N.W. of Titusville. It has a church and a cheese-box factory.

Little Cot′tonwood, a station in Salt Lake co., Utah, on the Utah Southern Railroad, 7 miles S. of Salt Lake City.

Little Cottonwood River, Minnesota, runs nearly eastward through Brown co., and enters the Minnesota River in the N.W. part of Blue Earth co.

Little Crab, a post-office of Fentress co., Tenn.

Little Crab′tree, township, Yancey co., N.C. P. 483.

Little Creek, a hundred of Kent co., Del., bounded E. by Delaware Bay. Pop. 1892.

Little Creek, a hundred of Sussex co., Del., the southwesternmost in the state. Pop. 3770. It contains Laurel.

Little Creek, a post-office of Haralson co., Ga.

Little Creek, a post-office of Pike co., Ky.

Little Creek, a post-office of Madison co., N.C.

Little Creek Land′ing, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Del., on Delaware Bay, 4½ miles E. of Dover. It has a church and a cannery.

Little Cumania, Hungary. See CUMANIA.

Little Cum′berland Islands, S. side of the entrance to Satilla River, Georgia. Lat. 30° 58′ 30″ N.; lon. 81° 37′ W.

Little Curaçoa, ku-rạ-so′ạ, a small island in the Caribbean Sea, about 6 miles S.E. of Curaçoa, in lat. 12° 2′ N., lon. 68° 38′ W.

Little Cur′rent, or **Shaftesbury,** shafts′bẹr-re, a post-village of Ontario, on Great Manitoulin Island, in Lake Huron, 140 miles N.W. of Collingwood. It is a landing of the mail-steamers, contains 2 stores, and has a lighthouse. Lat. 45° 59′ 30″ N.; lon. 81° 47′ 40″ W. Pop. 150.

Little Cuyahoga (kī-ạ-ho′gạ) **River,** Ohio, joins the main stream in Summit co., near Akron.

Little Cy′press, a post-office of Marshall co., Ky., on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, 11 miles E. of Paducah.

Little Dar′by Creek, Ohio, runs southeastward through Madison co., and enters Darby Creek in the W. part of Franklin co.

Little Doe, a post-office of Johnson co., Tenn.

Little Dutch, a post-office of Cowley co., Kansas.

Little Eau Claire (ō-klair′) **River,** a small stream of Marathon co., Wis., flows S.W. into the Wisconsin River.

Little Eegholm, Denmark. See EEGHOLM.

Little Egg Har′bor, a township of Burlington co., N.J., on Great Bay and Little Egg Harbor Bay. Pop. 1779. It contains Tuckerton.

Little Egg Harbor Bay, on the S.E. coast of New Jersey, between New Inlet and Barnegat Bay. Length, about 10 miles; greatest breadth, 3½ or 4 miles.

Little Egg Harbor River, of New Jersey, is formed by several small branches, which unite at Pleasant Mills. Pursuing a southeasterly course, it forms the boundary between Burlington and Atlantic cos., and flows through Great Bay into the ocean. It is navigable by schooners 25 miles from its mouth.

Little Elk, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Oregon, 40 miles W. of Albany.

Little Elk′hart Creek, Indiana, rises in La Grange co., runs N.W., and enters the St. Joseph River at Bristol.

Little Elm, a post-village of Denton co., Tex., 18 miles W. of Plano, and about 35 miles N. by W. of Dallas. It has 3 churches and a flouring-mill.

Little E′quinunk, a hamlet of Wayne co., Pa., on the Delaware River, 1½ miles from Hankin's Station. It has a lumber-mill and a tannery.

Little Falls, a post-village, capital of Morrison co., Minn., in Little Falls township, finely situated on the E. bank of the Mississippi River, and on the Western Railroad of Minnesota, 106 miles N.W. of St. Paul, and 33 miles N. of St. Cloud. It has a newspaper office, a graded school, and 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 387.

Little Falls, a post-village in Little Falls township, Passaic co., N.J., on the Passaic River, the Morris Canal, the Boonton Branch of the Morris & Essex Railroad, and the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Paterson. It has water-power and some manufactures. Pop. of the township, 1282.

Little Falls, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., on both sides of the Mohawk River, on the Erie Canal, and on the New York Central Railroad, 73½ miles W.N.W. of Albany, and 21½ miles E. by S. of Utica. The river here passes through a narrow rocky gorge, and falls about 44 feet in the course of two-thirds of a mile, affording abundant water-power. The dwellings are built on steep declivities, commanding a view of picturesque scenery. Little Falls contains 8 churches, a bank, 2 or 3 newspaper offices, an academy, a cotton-factory, 2 paper-mills, a starch-factory, 2 woollen-mills, an axe-factory, 2 knitting-mills, a foundry, &c. The village is mostly in Little Falls township, but partly in Manheim. Pop. 5387; of the township, 5871.

Little Falls, a post-office of Lewis co., Washington, on the Northern Pacific Railroad (Pacific division), about 30 miles N. of Kalama.

Little Falls, a township of Monroe co., Wis. Pop. 613. It contains the village of Cataract.

Little Falls, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Wis., on Apple River, 6 miles E. of Deer Park Station. It has a saw-mill.

Little Falls, New Brunswick. See EDMUNDSTON.

Little Ferry, a post-hamlet of Bergen co., N.J., on the Hackensack River, and on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, 11 miles N. of Jersey City. It has a brick-yard.

Little Flat, a post-hamlet of Bath co., Ky., on the Licking River, about 10 miles S.E. of Carlisle Station. It has a church, 2 stores, a flour-mill, &c.

Little Flat Rock Creek, Indiana, flows into the Flat Rock 7 miles N.W. of Greensburg.

Little Fo′go Islands, a group of small islands 6 miles N. of Fogo Island, Newfoundland.

Little Fork, a post-office of Traill co., Dakota.

Little Forks, Nova Scotia. See MACCAN INTERVALE.

Littlefort, Illinois. See WAUKEGAN.

Little France, a post-office of Oswego co., N.Y.

Little Gap, a post-hamlet of Carbon co., Pa., about 18 miles N. by W. of Allentown.

Little Gen′esee′, a post-village of Alleghany co., N.Y., in Genesee township, about 75 miles W. of Elmira. It has a church, a saw-mill, a cheese-factory, and about 30 houses.

Little Georgetown, post-office, Berkeley co., W. Va.

Little Glace (glass) **Bay,** a post-village in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 17 miles E. of Sydney. Here are vast beds of coal; 300 hands are employed in the mines of one company. It has a Spanish and an American consulate, and several stores. Pop. 400.

Little Glogau, glo′gŏw, or **Upper Glogau,** a town of Prussian Silesia, 23 miles S. of Oppeln, on the Hotzenplotz. Pop. 3760.

Little Grant, a post-township of Grant co., Wis., about 28 miles N.N.W. of Dubuque, Iowa. Pop. 708.

Little Green Lake, in Marquette co., Wis., lies about 4 miles S. of Green Lake. It is 1½ miles long and 1 mile wide. Its waters are deep and pure, and the scenery around is picturesque. On the N. side for more than a mile the shore is composed of white sandstone, rising in some places like a wall 70 or 80 feet in height.

Little Gun′powder, post-office, Baltimore co., Md.

Little Guyandotte, ghī′ạn-dott′, a river in West Virginia, falls into the Ohio after forming part of the boundary between Mason and Cabell cos.

Littlehamp′ton, a maritime town and watering-place of England, co. of Sussex, 2 miles by rail S. of Arundel. Rope-making and ship-building are carried on, and there is an iron-foundry. The harbor, formed by the Arun, is defended by a fort. Pop. 3272.

Little Har′bor, a post-hamlet in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on Northumberland Strait, 8 miles from New Glasgow. There are freestone- and millstone-quarries in the vicinity. Pop. 200.

Little Harbor, a hamlet in Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 27 miles from Shelburne. P. 150.

Little Harbor, a post-village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 35 miles from Georgetown. Pop. 200.

Little Hick′man, a post-office of Jessamine co., Ky.

Little Hockhock′ing (or **Hock′ing**), a post-hamlet of Washington co., O., on the Ohio River, and on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 7 miles W. of Belpre. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Little Horn River rises in the Big Horn Mountains in the N. part of Wyoming, runs northward, and enters the Big Horn in Montana, 40 miles from its mouth.

Little Horse Creek, a post-office of Laramie co., Wyoming.

Little Hum′boldt River, a stream of Humboldt co., Nev., flows W. and then S., in a district called Paradise Valley, and joins Humboldt River above Winnemucca.

Little Indian, in′de-ạn, a post-office and station of Cass co., Ill., on the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad, 11 miles N. of Jacksonville.

Little Island, an island of Ireland, co. of Cork, in the harbor, 4 miles E. of the city.

Little Java, Malay Archipelago. See BALI.

Little Judique, zhü′deek′, a post-village in Inverness co., Cape Breton Island, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 8 miles S. of Port Hood. Pop. 300.

Little Juniata, Pennsylvania. See JUNIATA.

Little Kanawha (kạ-naw′wạ) **River,** West Virginia, drains part of Braxton co., runs westward through Calhoun co. and northwestward through Wirt and Wood cos., and enters the Ohio River at Parkersburg, after a course of about 150 miles. It traverses a fertile country, in which bituminous coal abounds.

Little Lake, a village of Mendocino co., Cal., in Little Lake township, 60 miles N.N.W. of Cloverdale. It has a saw-mill and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 946. Here is Willits Post-Office.

Little Lake, in the S.E. part of Louisiana, between the parishes of Jefferson and La Fourche, is connected by short outlets with Barataria Bay. Length, about 7 miles.

Little Lake, a station in Marquette co., Mich., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 41 miles N. of Escanaba. Here are extensive lumber-, shingle-, and lath-works.

Little Lake, a post-office of Monroe co., Mich.

Little Lake, a post-office of Adams co., Wis.

Little Lakes, a hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., in Warren township, 3 miles from Richfield Springs. It has a church. Here is Warren Post-Office.

Little Lorain, lo-rān′, or **Loran,** a post-hamlet in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 31 miles S.E. of Sydney. Pop. 100.

Little Lot, a post-office of Hickman co., Tenn.

Lit′tle Loy′alsock Creek, an affluent of Loyalsock Creek, in Sullivan co., Pa.

Little Mack′inaw, a township of Tazewell co., Ill. Pop. 1256. It contains Minier.

Little Ma‵hanoy′, a township of Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. 269.

Little Maho′ning Creek drains the N. part of Indiana co., Pa., runs westward, and enters Mahoning Creek.

Little Marsh, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., about 28 miles S.W. of Corning, N.Y.

Little Meadows, mĕd′ōz, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., about 45 miles N.N.W. of Scranton. P. 133.

Little Mi‵am′i River, Ohio, rises in Clark co., runs southwestward, and intersects the cos. of Greene and Warren. Its general direction is S.S.W. It forms part of the boundary between the cos. of Clermont and Hamilton, and enters the Ohio River about 8 miles above Cincinnati. It is nearly 140 miles long.

Little Miquelon. See LANGLEY ISLAND.

Little Missouri (mis-soo′rẹ) **River,** Arkansas, runs southeastward through Pike co., forms the boundary between Clarke and Nevada cos., and enters the Ouachita River about 16 miles N. of Camden. Length, 150 miles.

Little Missouri River, an affluent of the Missouri, rises in the N.E. part of Wyoming, and runs nearly northward through Big Horn co., Montana, from which it passes into Dakota. It finally runs northeastward, and enters the Missouri River near lat. 47° 40′ N. Its length is estimated at 450 miles. Its mouth is 1830 feet above the level of the sea.

Little Moon, a post-office of Laramie co., Wyoming.

Little Mount, a post-hamlet of Spencer co., Ky., 12 miles S. of Shelbyville. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Lit′tle Moun′tain, Pennsylvania, in the S.E. part of Columbia co., S. of and parallel to Catawissa Mountain.

Little Mud′dy, a post-office of Howard co., Dakota.

Little Muddy Creek, Illinois, drains part of Jefferson co., runs southward, forms the boundary between Franklin and Perry cos., and enters the Big Muddy about 6 miles N.E. of Carbondale.

Lit′tle Mun′cy Creek, of Lycoming co., Pa., flows into Muncy Creek a few miles above Pennsborough.

Little Muskingum (mŭs-king′gŭm) **River,** Ohio, rises in Monroe co., runs southwestward in Washington co., and enters the Ohio River about 5 miles above Marietta.

Little Nar′rows, a post-hamlet in Victoria co., Nova Scotia, on St. Patrick's Channel, on Cape Breton Island, 10 miles N.E. of Whycocomah. Pop. 150.

Little Neck, a post-village of Queens co., N.Y., in Flushing township, on the Flushing & North Side Railroad, 5 miles E. by N. of Flushing. It has 2 churches, 2 stores, and 2 carriage-shops.

Little Nemaha (nem′ạ-haw) **River,** Nebraska, rises near the E. border of Lancaster co., runs southeastward through the cos. of Otoe and Nemaha, and enters the Missouri River 7 miles S. of Brownville. Length, 90 miles.

Little Niangua, ni‵an′gwạ, a post-office of Camden co., Mo., on the Little Niangua River.

Little Niangua River, Missouri, rises in Dallas co., runs northward and eastward, and enters the Niangua River in Camden co., about 5 miles from its mouth.

Little Oak, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ala., 7½ miles S.W. of Troy. It has a church, an academy, and a plough-factory.

Little Obion (o′bẹ-on) **River,** Kentucky, rises in Graves co., runs northwestward and then southwestward through Hickman co., and enters the Mississippi River in Fulton co., about 5 miles above Hickman.

Little Ocmulgee (ok-mŭl′ghee) **River,** Georgia, runs S.E. through Dodge co., forms the N.E. boundary of Telfair co., and enters the Ocmulgee at Lumber City.

Little O′ley, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., in Douglas township, nearly 1 mile from Colebrookdale Station, and 7 miles N. of Pottstown. It has several mills.

Little O‵sage′, a post-village of Vernon co., Mo., on the Little Osage River, 11 miles N. of Nevada. It has 2 churches.

Little Osage River rises in Kansas, and runs eastward through Bourbon co. of that state, from which it passes into Vernon co., Mo. It enters the Osage River 14 miles N. by E. from Nevada. Length, 90 miles.

Little Ot′ter, a post-office of Braxton co., W. Va.

Little Pabos, på‵boce′, a hamlet of Quebec, Canada, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 4 miles E. of Grand Pabos.

Little Paternosters. See BALABALAGAN.

Little Pigeon (pij′ụn) **Creek,** Indiana, runs southwestward, forms nearly the entire boundary between the cos. of Spencer and Warrick, and enters the Ohio River in the latter county.

Little Pine Creek, a post-office of Madison co., N.C.

Little Piney, a hamlet of Phelps co., Mo., 1½ miles from Jerome Railroad Station. It has a church.

Little Pi′ney Creek, of Pulaski co., Mo., enters the Gasconade from the right.

Little Placentia, plạ-sĕn′she-ạ, a post-town on an arm of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 5 miles N. of Placentia. Its people are engaged in farming and fishing.

Little Plymouth, plim′ŭth, a post-hamlet of King and Queen co., Va., 7 miles N. of West Point. It has a church.

Little Point, a post-office of Morgan co., Ind.

Little Poolo Laut Islands. See LAUROT.

Little Port, a post-hamlet of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Volga River, 7 miles S. of El Kader, and on the Turkey River Branch of the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad, 15 miles W. of Turkey River Junction.

Lit′tleport Fen, England, co. of Cambridge, comprises about 28,000 acres, and is drained by steam-engines.

Little Pow′der River rises in Albany co., Wyoming, runs northward, and enters the Powder River in Big Horn co., Montana.

Little Prairie, prā′ree, a post-office of Bartow co., Ga.

Little Prairie, a township of Pemiscot co., Mo. P. 492.

Little Prairie, a post-hamlet of Walworth co., Wis., in Troy township, 4 miles S.W. of Eagle Station, and about 36 miles W.S.W. of Milwaukee.

Little Prairie Ronde, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Mich., 7 miles S.E. of Decatur. It has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, a nursery, and a tannery.

Little Rac‵coon′ Creek, Indiana, runs southwestward in Parke co., and enters Raccoon Creek about 10 miles S. of Rockville.

Little Raisin (rā′z′n) **River,** a stream of Michigan, flows into the Raisin River near Dundee, in Monroe co.

Little Rap′ids, a post-office of Brown co., Wis.

Little Red, a post-office of White co., Ark.

Little Red River, Arkansas, is formed by two branches, which unite in Van Buren co. It runs southeastward through White co., and enters the White River on the boundary between White and Woodruff cos. The main stream is nearly 120 miles long.

Little Rest, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., about 15 miles E.N.E. of Poughkeepsie. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Little Rhoe, an islet of the Shetlands, near Rhoe.

Little Rideau, re‵dō′, a post-village in Prescott co., Ontario, on the Long Sault Rapids, Ottawa River, 5 miles below Hawkesbury. Pop. 200.

Little River, Alabama, runs southwestward in Cherokee co., and enters Coosa River 5 miles N.E. of Centre.

Little River, Alabama, flows into Alabama River at the S.W. extremity of Monroe co.

Little River, Arkansas, drains part of the Indian Territory, runs southeastward into Arkansas, forms the boundary between the cos. of Little River and Sevier, and enters the Red River about 4 miles above Fulton Station.

Little River, Georgia, runs eastward and northeastward, drains parts of Lincoln and Wilkes cos., and enters the Savannah River at the N. extremity of Columbia co.

Little River, Lowndes co., Ga., a small stream which flows into the Withlacoochee at Troupville.

Little River, Georgia, an affluent of the Oconee, rises in Morgan co., and, flowing S.E., enters the latter river about 10 miles N. of Milledgeville.

Little River, Indiana, rises in Allen co., runs S.W., and enters the Wabash River 2 miles S.W. of Huntington.

Little River, Kentucky, rises in Christian co., runs nearly westward in Trigg co., and enters the Cumberland River about 10 miles W. of Cadiz.

Little River, Louisiana, is formed by the Dugdemona River and Bayou Castor, which unite on the E. border of Winn parish. It runs southeastward into Catahoula Lake, from which it reissues, and, after it has traversed Catahoula parish, enters the Ouachita River.

Little River, a small stream of Essex co., Mass., joins the Merrimac at Haverhill.

Little River, North Carolina, rises in Moore co., runs eastward through Cumberland co., and enters the Cape Fear River on the S. border of Harnett co.

Little River, North Carolina, an affluent of Yadkin River, rises in Randolph co., and enters that river near the N.W. extremity of Richmond co.

Little River, North Carolina, rises in Wake co., runs southeastward through Johnston co., and enters the Neuse River in Wayne co., 2 or 3 miles W. of Goldsborough. It is about 80 miles long.

Little River, South Carolina, runs southward through Abbeville co., and enters the Savannah River at the S. extremity of that county.

Little River, South Carolina, rises in Chester co., and flows S. through Fairfield into Broad River.

Little River, South Carolina, rises in Laurens co., and flows S.E. through Newberry co. into Saluda River.

Little River, East Tennessee, rises at the base of the Smoky Mountain, in Blount co., and, flowing through that county in a W.N.W. direction, enters the Holston River about 12 miles S.W. of Knoxville.

Little River, Texas, is formed by the Leon River and Lampasas Creek, which unite in Bell co. It runs eastward through Milam co., and enters the Brazos River about 8 miles S.W. of Hearne.

Little River, in the N.E. part of Virginia, is a small affluent of Goose Creek, in Loudoun co.

Little River, a southwestern county of Arkansas, borders on Texas. Area, about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Red River, and on the N.E. by Little River, which enters Red River at the E. extremity of the county. The surface is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Rocky Comfort. This county was formed in 1867 of parts of Hempstead and Sevier cos. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,289,241. Pop. in 1870, 3236, of whom 3216 were Americans.

Little River, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ala., on Little River.

Little River, a post-office of Little River co., Ark.

Little River, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, 70 miles N.W. of Cloverdale. It has a lumber-mill and a ship-yard. Pop. 158.

Little River, a post-office of Middlesex co., Conn.

Little River, a post-office of Decatur co., Iowa, 7 miles S. of Leon.

Little River, a township of Reno co., Kansas. P. 195.

Little River, a post-office of New Madrid co., Mo., on the Little River Valley & Arkansas Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of New Madrid.

Little River, a township of Pemiscot co., Mo. P. 128.

Little River, post-township, Alexander co., N.C. P. 635.

Little River, a township of Caldwell co., N.C. P. 888.

Little River, a township, Montgomery co., N.C. P. 415.

Little River, a township of Orange co., N.C. P. 1553.

Little River, township, Transylvania co., N.C. P. 403.

Little River, a township of Wake co., N.C. Pop. 1315.

Little River, a township of Lawrence co., Pa. P. 1072.

Little River, a post-hamlet of Horry co., S.C., is 2 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and 40 miles S. of Whitesville, N.C. It has a church and 2 stores. Pop. of Little River township, 951.

Little River, a post-office of Floyd co., Va.

Little River, or **Saint François Xavier,** såNG frôNG'swå' zå-ve-å', a village in Charlevoix co., Quebec, 30 miles N. of St. Thomas East. It contains a church and a grist-mill. Pop. 175.

Little River Acad'emy, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., N.C., on Little River, 18 miles N. of Fayetteville. It has an academy, 3 churches, and a grist-mill.

Little River Har'bor, Maine, E. of Machias Bay. Lat. 44° 33′ N.; lon. 67° 6′ W.

Little Rocher, ro'shair', a post-hamlet in Albert co., New Brunswick, on the Bay of Fundy, 12 miles S. of Hopewell Cape. Pop. 250.

Little Rock, a city, the capital of Arkansas and of Pulaski co., is situated on the right or southern bank of the Arkansas River, about 280 miles from its mouth. Lat. 34° 42′ N.; lon. 92° 16′ W. By railroad it is 134 miles W. by S. of Memphis, and 345 miles S.S.W. of St. Louis. It is on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, and is a terminus of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, which here connects with the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad. The Arkansas Central Railroad, when finished, will connect this place with Helena. Little Rock is the most populous city in the state, and is pleasantly situated on a high bank or rocky bluff which commands an extensive view and is the first high land that touches the river above its mouth. Large steamboats can ascend the river to this place during 8 months in each year, and small steamboats can navigate it from Little Rock to Fort Smith, 300 miles. This city is the seat of St. John's College (masonic, which was organized in 1857 and is subject to military discipline), and contains the state-house, the state library, 2 high schools, a female college, a Catholic academy, the state penitentiary, the Arkansas Institution for the Education of the Blind, an institute for deaf-mutes, founded by the state, a national bank, 2 private banks, and 14 churches. Three daily and 2 or 3 weekly newspapers are published here; also a religious paper. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop. Pop. in 1860, 3727; in 1870, 12,380; present pop. about 25,000.

Little Rock, a post-village in Little Rock township, Kendall co., Ill., about 14 miles W.S.W. of Aurora. It has a church and 2 cheese-factories. Fox River touches the S.E. part of the township, which is traversed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and contains another village, named Plano. Pop. of the township, 1843.

Little Rock, post-township, Nobles co., Minn. P. 203.

Little Rock, a post-office of Saline co., Mo.

Little Rock, a post-village of Marion co., S.C., 22 miles N. of Marion. It has a church and an academy.

Little Rock Creek, a post-township of Mitchell co., N.C. Pop. 397.

Little Rock Mills, a post-hamlet of Hickman co., Tenn., about 13 miles S.W. of White Bluff Station. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a woollen-mill.

Little Russia, that part of Russia lying S. of Great Russia. It comprises the governments of Kharkov, Kiev, Poltava, and Chernigov. Area, 80,226 square miles. The Little Russian language (also called Malo-Russian) is substantially identical with that of the Russniaks or Ruthenians of Poland and Austro-Hungary. Pop. 7,635,361.

Little's, lit'tl'z, a station on the Boston, Lowell & Nashua Railroad, 5 miles S. of Nashua, N.H.

Little Sac River rises in Greene co., Missouri, runs northwestward through Polk co., and enters the Sac River in Cedar co.

Little Saint Joseph's River, of Michigan, rises in Hillsdale co., Mich., and, passing into Ohio, enters the St. Joseph's River of the Maumee.

Little Saint Lawrence, a fishing settlement, with a fine harbor, on the W. side of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 13 miles S.W. of Burin.

Little Saline Creek, Missouri. See SALINE CREEK.

Little Salt Creek, of Indiana, enters Salt Creek in the S.E. part of Monroe co.

Little Sands, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 35 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 150.

Little San'dusky, a post-village in Pitt township, Wyandot co., O., on the Sandusky River, 2 miles from Fowler Railroad Station, and about 28 miles S. of Tiffin. It has 2 churches.

Little San'dy, a post-office of Elliott co., Ky.

Little Sandy Creek, a small stream of Oswego co., N.Y., falls into the E. end of Lake Ontario.

Little Satil'la (or **Santilla**) **River,** Georgia, rises in Appling co., runs southeastward, and enters the Satilla River in Wayne co.

Little Sauk, sawk, a post-hamlet in Little Sauk township, Todd co., Minn., on Sauk River, 10 miles N. of Sauk Centre. Pop. 327.

Little Schuylkill (skool'kil) **River,** Pennsylvania, rises in Schuylkill co., runs southward, and enters the Schuylkill River at Port Clinton.

Little Scioto (si-o'to) **River,** Ohio, rises in Jackson co., runs southward in Scioto co., and enters the Ohio River about 8 miles above Portsmouth.

Little's Corners, a hamlet in Hayfield township, Crawford co., Pa., 4 miles W. of Saegerstown. It has a church.

Little Sel'dom Come-By, a fishing hamlet on the S. side of Fogo Island, Newfoundland, 7 miles from Fogo.

Little Sen'eca, a station on the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 12 miles N.W. of Rockville, Md.

Little Sew'el Mountain, a post-office of Greenbrier co., W. Va.

Little Shemogue, she-mōg', a post-hamlet in Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, on the Little Shemogue River, 9 miles N. of Baie Verte. It has 2 churches, a store, 5 saw-mills, and 2 grist-mills. Pop. 400.

Little Sioux, soo, a post-village of Harrison co., Iowa, on the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Little Sioux, about 44 miles N. by W. of Council Bluffs. It is in Little Sioux township, and 1½ miles from the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad (River Sioux Station). It has a church, a flour-mill, and 3 stores. Pop. about 300; of the township, 780.

Little Sioux, township, Woodbury co., Iowa. Pop. 576.

Little Sioux River, Iowa, rises very near the N. border of the state, and drains parts of Osceola and Clay cos. It runs southwestward through the cos. of Cherokee and Woodbury, and southward through Monona co., and enters the Missouri River about 16 miles S. of Onawa City. It is nearly 300 miles long. Its West Fork drains part of Plymouth co., runs southward through Woodbury co., and enters the main stream about 5 miles E. of Onawa City.

Little's Mills, a post-village of Richmond co., N.C., about 65 miles E. by S. of Charlotte. It has 3 churches and a high school.

Little's Mills, a post-office of Tyler co., W. Va.

Little So'dus Bay, an inlet extending from the S. shore of Lake Ontario about 3½ miles into Cayuga co., N.Y. It receives Little Sodus River.

Little Springs, a post-office of Franklin co., Miss.

Littlestown, lit'tęlz-tŏwn, a post-borough of Adams co., Pa., in the Conewago Valley, on a railroad connecting it with Hanover and with Frederick, Md., 10 miles S.E. of Gettysburg, and about 7 miles S.W. of Hanover. It has a newspaper office, a savings-bank, 6 churches, 6 cigar-factories, 5 coach-factories, and a machine-shop. Pop. 847.

Little Stur'geon, a small post-hamlet of Door co., Wis., on Green Bay, about 15 miles E. by S. of Oconto.

Little Suamico, swam'ę-ko, a post-village and township of Oconto co., Wis., on the Little Suamico River, at its entrance into Green Bay, and on the Chicago & North-western Railroad, 14 miles N. of the city of Green Bay. It has extensive manufactures of lumber. Pop. 912.

Little Sugar Loaf, a post-office of Bladen co., N.C., on the Cape Fear River.

Littlesville, lit'tęlz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Winston co., Ala., 25 miles N.W. of Houston. It has 2 stores.

Little Tal'lapoo'sa River rises in Carroll co., Ga., runs southwestward in Randolph co., Ala., and enters the Tallapoosa River about 6 miles W. of Wedowee.

Little Tan'cook, an island in Chester Basin, Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia.

Little Ten'nessee' River rises near the N. border of Georgia, and runs northward through Macon co., N.C. Turning westward, it passes into East Tennessee, forms the boundary between Blount and Monroe cos., and enters the Holston River about 7 miles above Loudon, Tenn. It is about 150 miles long.

Little Tex'as, a post-office of Morrison co., Minn.

Little Thibet, a state of Asia. See BULTI.

Lit'tle To'by's Creek, of Elk co., Pa., is an affluent of Clarion River.

Littleton, lit'tęl-tǫn, a post-village of Arapahoe co., Col., on the South Platte River, and on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 11 miles S. of Denver. It has 2 churches and a flouring-mill.

Littleton, a post-village of Schuyler co., Ill., in Littleton township, 9 miles N. by W. of Rushville, and about 50 miles E.N.E. of Quincy. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of brooms and pumps. Pop. of the township, 1140.

Littleton, a post-office of Sumner co., Kansas, on the Arkansas River, 20 miles S. by E. of Wichita.

Littleton, a post-township of Aroostook co., Me. Pop. 700. Littleton Post-Office is 6 miles N. of Houlton.

Littleton, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Fitchburg Railroad, and on the Nashua, Acton & Boston Railroad, 31 miles W.N.W. of Boston. It contains 3 churches. Pop. 950.

Littleton, a post-village in Littleton township, Grafton co., N.H., on the Mink or Lower Ammonoosuc River, and on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 113 miles N. of Concord. It has a national bank, 3 churches, a graded school-house which cost $36,000, 2 newspaper offices, an iron-foundry, a savings-bank, and manufactures of wool, axes, scythes, gloves, flour, &c. The township is bounded N.W. by Connecticut River. Pop. of the township, 2446.

Littleton, a post-hamlet of Morris co., N.J., 5 miles N. of Morristown, and 1 mile from the Morris & Essex Railroad.

Littleton, a post-village of Halifax co., N.C., on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, 76 miles N.E. of Raleigh. It has 2 churches.

Littleton, a station in Richland co., S.C., on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, 15 miles N.W. of Columbia.

Littleton, a post-office of Morgan co., Utah.

Littleton, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., Va., on the Nottoway River, 32 miles S.S.E. of Petersburg.

Littleton Island, on the coast of Greenland, in lat. 78° 20′ N., the point reached by Capt. Inglefield in 1852.

Little Tracadie, trå'kå-dee', a post-hamlet in Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, on St. George's Bay, 7 miles from Tracadie. Pop. 200.

Little Trav'erse, a post-village, capital of Emmett co., Mich., on the N. shore of Little Traverse Bay, in a township of its own name, 10 miles N.W. of Petoskey, and about 60 miles N.N.E. of Traverse City. It has a church and a good harbor. Lumber, fish, and wood are the chief articles of export. Pop. of the township, 315.

Little Traverse Bay, Emmett co., Mich., is an inlet of Lake Michigan, and is nearly 10 miles long.

Little Union, yūn'yŭn, post-office, Marion co., Mo.

Little U'tica, or **Polkville,** pōk'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., about 20 miles S. by E. of Oswego. It has a church, a cheese-factory, and a saw-mill.

Little Val'ley, a post-office of McPherson co., Kansas, 12 miles N. of Hutchinson. Pop. of township, 204.

Little Valley, a post-office of Olmsted co., Minn., about 16 miles E. by N. of Rochester.

Little Valley, a post-village, capital of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in Little Valley township, on the Erie Railroad, 38 miles E.S.E. of Dunkirk, and 7 miles N.W. of Salamanca. It has a new court-house, a newspaper office, 2 churches, a saw-mill, 2 grist-mills, &c. Pop. about 700; of the township, 1147.

Little Valley, a post-office of Dunn co., Wis.

Little Ver'digris (or **Caney**) **River** rises in Elk co., Kansas, runs southeastward into the Indian Territory, and enters the Verdigris River near lat. 36° 13′ N. The part which is in Kansas is called Caney River.

Little Vermilion (vęr-mil'yŭn) **River** rises in Vermilion co., Ill., runs eastward into Indiana, and enters the Wabash River at Newport, in Vermilion co.

Littleville, lit'tęl-vĭl, a hamlet of Hampden co., Mass., in Chester township, 4 miles from Huntington Station. It has a church.

Littleville, a hamlet of Livingston co., N.Y., in Avon township, 1½ miles from Avon Station. It has a saw-mill.

Little Wabash (waw'bash) **River,** of Illinois, rises near Mattoon, runs southward through Effingham co., and southeastward through Clay co. It subsequently intersects the cos. of Wayne and White, and enters the Wabash River about 8 miles from its mouth. It is about 180 miles long.

Little Wal'nut, a post-office of Butler co., Kansas, on Little Walnut Creek, 30 miles E. of Wichita. Pop. of Little Walnut township, 487.

Little Walnut Creek, of Ohio, enters the Scioto River in Pickaway co.

Little Warrior, war're-ǫr, a post-office of Blount co., Ala., about 38 miles N.N.E. of Birmingham.

Little Watts Island, Chesapeake Bay, E. side, at the W. extremity of Pocomoke Bay. On it is a fixed light, 40 feet high.

Little Wild Cat, a post-office of Lewis co., W. Va.

Little Wolf, a post-hamlet of Waupaca co., Wis., on the Little Wolf River, in a township of the same name, about 30 miles W.N.W. of Appleton. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill. The township is intersected by the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, and has a pop. of 1120.

Little Wolf River, Wisconsin, rises in Marathon co., runs southeastward in Waupaca co., and enters the Wolf River about 4 miles below New London.

Little York, a post-village of Nevada co., Cal., about 10 miles E. of Grass Valley. Gold is found here, and mining is the principal business. Pop. of the township, 868.

Little York, a post-village of Warren co., Ill., in Sumner township, on the Henderson River, 12 miles N.N.W. of Monmouth.

Little York, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ind., about 30 miles N. of New Albany.

Little York, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., about 9 miles S.E. of Phillipsburg. It has 2 churches.

Little York, a post-village of Cortland co., N.Y., on the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad, 30 miles S. of Syracuse. It has a flour-mill, hotel, &c.

Little York, a village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Fowler township, about 35 miles S. by E. of Ogdensburg. Pop. 117. Here is Fowler Post-Office.

Little York, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., O., in Butler township, 9 miles N.N.W. of Dayton. Pop. 111.

Lit′ton’s, a station in Sonoma co., Cal., on the San Francisco & Northern Pacific Railroad, 76 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco. One mile distant is Litton’s Springs, a watering-place.

Lit′tonsville, a post-office of Russell co., Va.

Littorale, Austria. See KÜSTENLAND.

Littoral Province, Siberia. See PRIMORSK.

Littowle, a town of Moravia. See LITTAU.

Littry, leet′tree′, or **Litry,** a town of France, in Calvados, 9 miles W.S.W. of Bayeux. Pop. 552. In its vicinity is an extensive coal-basin.

Litvinovitchi, or **Litvinovitshi,** lit-vin-o-vitch′ee, a town of Russia, government and 55 miles S.E. of Moheelev. Pop. 1700.

Litwa, the Polish name of LITHUANIA.

Lit′walton, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Va., about 65 miles E.N.E. of Richmond.

Lityn, lee′tin, or **Litinsk,** le-tinsk′, a town of Russia, in Podolia, 65 miles N.E. of Kamieniec. Pop. 7081.

Litz′enberg, a post-village in Macungie township, Lehigh co., Pa., at Chapman Station on the Catasauqua & Fogelsville Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Catasauqua.

Lius, a modern Greek name of CERIGOTTO.

Liusne, a river of Sweden. See LJUSNE.

Liu-Tchou. See LOO-CHOO ISLANDS.

Livadia, or **Libadia,** liv-â-dee′ạ, a division of Greece, corresponding nearly to the ancient divisions of Acarnania, Doris, Locris, Bœotia, and Attica, and including the modern nomes of Attica and Bœotia, Phocis and Phthiotis, and Acarnania and Ætolia; in this division is also usually included the insular nome of Eubœa, or Negropont, but the other islands and the Morea are excluded. Pop. 366,918.

Livadia, or **Libadia,** liv-â-dee′ạ (anc. *Lebade′a*), a town of Greece, in Bœotia, on the Hercyna, 52 miles N.W. of Athens. It is defended by a castle, and is one of the most flourishing towns in the kingdom. It has manufactures of cotton goods, more than 60 cotton-gins, and a trade in rice, corn, wool, and cotton. Pop. 5130.

Livadostro, liv-â-dos′tro, a village of Greece, at the mouth of a river in the Bay of Livadostro, 15 miles N.N.W. of Megara.

Livarot, lee′vâ′ro′, a town of France, in Calvados, on the Vie, 10 miles S.S.W. of Lisieux. Pop. 1499.

Lively, lĭv′le, a post-village of Russell co., Ala., on the Chattahoochee River, in Marshall’s Reserve, 7 miles from Smith’s Station. It has several churches.

Lively Grove, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ill., about 24 miles S.E. of Belleville. It has 2 churches.

Lively Oaks, a post-office of Lancaster co., Va.

Liv′engood’s, a township of Cabarrus co., N.C. P. 662.

Livenza, le-vĕn′zâ (anc. *Liquen′tia*), a river of Italy, after a course of 70 miles, enters the Adriatic 28 miles N.E. of Venice. It communicates by canal with the Piave.

Live Oak, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is intersected by the Nueces River, and also drained by the Atascosa River and Rio Frio. The surface is partly covered with forests, in which the live-oak is found. The soil produces pasture for large herds of cattle, which are the chief articles of export. Capital, Oakville. Valuation of real and personal estate, not reported. Pop. in 1870, 852, of whom 729 were Americans.

Live Oak, a post-office of Crenshaw co., Ala.

Live Oak, a post-office and station of Sutter co., Cal., on the Oregon division of the Central Pacific Railroad, 63 miles N. of Sacramento.

Live Oak, a post-village, capital of Suwanee co., Fla., on the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, at its junction with the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 82 miles W. of Jacksonville, and 83 miles E. of Tallahassee. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, 3 stores, a saw-mill, 2 turpentine-distilleries, and 2 cotton-gins. Pop. about 800.

Live Oak, a post-office of Terre Bonne parish, La.

Live Oak, a post-office of Henry co., Tenn., 12 miles S. of Paris.

Live Oaks, a post-office of Bastrop co., Tex., 31 miles S.E. of Austin.

Live Oak Store, a post-office of Livingston parish, La., on the Amite River.

Liv′ermore, a post-village of Alameda co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 48 miles E. of San Francisco. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, and a graded school.

Livermore, a post-hamlet of Larimer co., Col., 35 miles S.W. of Cheyenne, Wyoming. It has a hotel, a store, and 2 saw-mills. Here is a park among the foot-hills, in which many cattle and sheep are pastured.

Livermore, a post-village of McLean co., Ky., on Green River, and on the Owensborough & Nashville Railroad, 21 miles S. of Owensborough. It has a drug-store, a grist-mill, a planing-mill, &c. Pop. 302.

Livermore, or **Brit′ton’s Mills,** a post-village in Livermore township, Androscoggin co., Me., about 20 miles N. of Lewiston. The township is bounded on the E. by the Androscoggin River, and contains another village, named Livermore Centre. Pop. of the township, 1467.

Livermore, a township of Grafton co., N.H., in the White Mountain region, is a dense forest, has an extensive lumber-mill, and is connected by the Sawyer’s River Railroad to Livermore Station on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad. The latter is about 10 miles S. of the Crawford House. The township was incorporated in 1876. Pop. 75.

Livermore, a post-borough in Derry township, Westmoreland co., Pa., on Conemaugh Creek, and on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 33 miles in a direct line, or 59 miles by railroad, E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches. Pop. 211.

Livermore Centre, a post-village in Livermore township, Androscoggin co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, about 24 miles W. by N. of Augusta. It has a church, a high school, and a cheese-box-factory.

Livermore Falls, a post-village in East Livermore township, Androscoggin co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, and on a branch of the Maine Central Railroad, about 30 miles N. of Lewiston, and 25 miles W.N.W. of Augusta. It has 2 churches, a printing-office, and manufactures of carriages, boxes, shoes, &c. Pop. about 500.

Liverpool, a borough of England, co. of Lancaster, on the E. bank of the Mersey estuary, about 4 miles from the Irish Sea, and 185 miles N.W. of London. Lat. 53° 24′ 3″.8 N.; lon. 3° 4′ 17″ W. Pop. 493,405; in 1875, estimated at 516,063. The town extends 3 miles in length by about 2 miles in greatest breadth, over gently rising ground, the highest point within the border being about 227 feet above the quay wall of the river. Though irregularly laid out, it has many broad, straight, and handsome thoroughfares. Along the shore there is a line of docks and basins over 5 miles in length, having an aggregate water area of 300 acres, and a quay space of 20 miles in extent, reclaimed from the river. Some of the docks are connected with the Leeds & Liverpool Canal, and most of the others have half-tide locks and wet basins. Warehouse room attached to the docks has been very much extended of late years. The Corn Warehouse dock is surrounded by lofty fire-proof warehouses 1485 feet long and 6 stories in height, which are furnished with hydraulic lifts and every suitable appliance. The London & North-Western Railway has a station on the high ground of the town at Edge Hill, and from thence three branches through tunnels run, one to the centre of the town to the terminus in Lime street, for passengers, and one to the N. and S. docks respectively, for goods, and a fourth branch has been laid down to the N. shore. The Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway has a goods station near the docks in Great Howard street, and a general station in Tithebarn street, near the exchange; and in connection with them a high level branch to the docks for coaling steam-vessels. The Great Northern, the Manchester, Sheffield & Lincolnshire, and the Midland Railways have a joint station near the Brunswick dock. The Great Western Railway has access to Birkenhead, on the opposite side of the Mersey, with which there is constant communication by steam-ferries. Liverpool is supplied with water of excellent quality, partly pumped from wells, but chiefly obtained from the hilly district of Rivington, 24 miles distant, whence it is conveyed to Liverpool in iron pipes. Among the public buildings is the town hall, erected at a cost of upwards of £110,000. It contains a superb suite of entertainment rooms, the council hall, and various public offices connected with the management of the municipal business and the corporate estate. The hall stands on one side of a square, the other three sides of which are formed by the new exchange buildings, which have replaced the old exchange and were completed in 1870. The principal front is 1500 feet long. The news-room is a magnificent one, 175 feet long, 90 wide, and 50 high. In 1868 the municipal building was completed. It contains the municipal offices, in which all departments of the corporation business are now accommodated. The building is 226 feet long and 195 feet deep. The revenue building, comprising the excise, post, custom-house, dock, and stamp offices, is a large, heavy building of the Ionic order, covering an area of 6700 square yards. St. George’s Hall, of the Corinthian order externally and internally, contains assize courts, and a hall for public meetings, musical entertainments, &c., and also a concert-room. There is also a concert-hall, called the Philharmonic Hall, of colossal dimensions, and which, in excellence in the requisites of hearing and seeing, may vie with any building of a similar kind. The principal churches are those of Saints Peter, Catherine, James, Michael, Luke, Philip, and Paul, and St. George's, the Scotch kirk, Free churches, United Presbyterian church, Unitarian, Independent, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels, and two Jews' synagogues, altogether 190 churches and chapels. Among the educational establishments are the Liverpool Royal Institution, which has a large library and a museum; the collegiate building, in the Gothic style; the Mechanics' Institute, Liverpool Institution, a college of chemistry, an architectural association, school of art, gymnasium, numerous societies and clubs, the Walker Fine Art Gallery, a school of medicine, and several schools belonging to the different religious bodies. There are many hospitals, an infirmary, dispensaries, and charitable institutions; 3 large covered and 2 open public markets; a fish market, corn exchange, and tobacco warehouse, and among the public institutions provided by the corporation, public baths on the pier-head, and other public baths and wash-houses; and botanic gardens and public parks form, with the private ground open at times to the public, an almost continuous band of open space on the landward side of the town. In the extreme S. of the town is Sefton Park, covering an area of about 200 acres, and elaborately laid out. The cost of securing and laying out this park was nearly half a million. The Bank of England has a branch here; and next to it is the Commercial Bank, besides 13 other banks. There are the Exchange, Athenæum, and Lyceum news-rooms; the two latter have extensive libraries attached; and the free public library and museum, which has branch lending libraries in various parts of the town. There are numerous theatres, assembly-rooms, music-halls, and other similar places of amusement. Fourteen newspapers are published in Liverpool. The town has manufactures of watches and jewelry, sugar-refineries, iron- and brass-foundries, iron- and steel-forges, breweries, rope-, glass-, soda-, and alkali-works; there are extensive works for making steam-engines, machinery, chains, cables, anchors, rope, sails, and soap; and ship-building is carried on in it to a great extent; but it owes its chief importance to its being a great seat of foreign export and import trade, and the main outlet for the manufactures of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Staffordshire, and the principal part of the trade of England with Australia, America, India, Africa, and the Mediterranean. The Mersey at high water may be entered by the largest ships, upwards of £12,000,000 having been expended on the river Mersey in securing safe anchorage and dock accommodation. Nearly all the raw cotton imported into Great Britain is brought to Liverpool. Liverpool is connected by railway with all the great towns of England and Scotland; by canals with the principal towns of England; and by steam-packets with Glasgow, Dublin, Cork, Bristol, and the principal ports of France, the Mediterranean, America, and Australia. The borough is divided into 16 wards, and governed by a mayor, 16 aldermen, and 48 councillors. Great improvements have been and continue to be made in the town, without imposing taxes; and the lighting of the town is defrayed entirely out of the surplus municipal revenue. It has quarter and petty sessions, courts of record and requests, and is the seat of assizes for the hundred of West Derby. Its port jurisdiction comprises the whole estuary of the Mersey. It sends three members to the House of Commons. It is a Roman Catholic bishop's see.

Liverpool, a mountain-range in East Australia, stretches from W. to E. between the county of Brisbane, New South Wales, and the Liverpool Plains, and forms the watershed between the basins of the Peel or Namoy on the N. and W. and the Hunter on the S. and E.

Liv'erpool, a post-village in Liverpool township, Fulton co., Ill., on the Illinois River, about 25 miles below Pekin. It has a church, a graded school, a plough-factory, and a tobacco-factory. Pop. of the township, 1336.

Liverpool, a station in Lake co., Ind., on the Joliet Branch of the Michigan Central Railroad where it crosses the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 33 miles S.E. of Chicago.

Liverpool, a post-village in Salina township, Onondaga co., N.Y., on the E. shore of Onondaga Lake, on the Oswego Canal, and on the Syracuse Northern Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Syracuse. It has 4 churches, a union school, a newspaper office, salt-works, and a manufactory of willow-ware. Pop. 1555. Over 1,000,000 bushels of salt are sometimes manufactured in the Liverpool district per annum.

Liverpool, a township of Columbiana co., O. Pop. 2907. It contains the town of East Liverpool.

Liverpool, Madison co., O. See ROSEDALE.

Liverpool, a post-village in Liverpool township, Medina co., O., on Rocky River, about 22 miles S.S.W. of Cleveland, and 8 miles N. of Medina. It has several churches, a foundry, a tannery, a pump-factory, and a machine-shop. Pop. about 600; of the township, 1425.

Liverpool, a post-office of Linn co., Oregon.

Liverpool, a post-borough in Liverpool township, Perry co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Susquehanna River, opposite Liverpool Station on the Northern Central Railroad, 28 miles above Harrisburg, and 24 miles S. by W. of Sunbury. It contains a bank, 4 churches, a graded school, 2 iron-foundries, 2 flouring-mills, and 2 manufactories of furniture. Pop. 823; of the township, 859.

Liverpool, New Brunswick. See RICHIBUCTO.

Liverpool, a town and port of entry of Nova Scotia, capital of Queens co., on the left bank of the river Mersey, at its entrance into Liverpool Harbor, 108 miles S.W. of Halifax. It is well and regularly built, and is the centre of an important trade. To the N. of Coffin's Island the channel is not navigable for vessels drawing more than 9 feet of water; but the passage to the S. is full 1½ miles wide, with from 15 to 18 fathoms of water. A light-house has been erected on the island, containing a revolving light, 75 feet above the sea. Liverpool has 5 churches, good county buildings, ship-yards, a newspaper office, 2 banks, and manufactures of lumber, castings, machines, edge-tools, boots and shoes, &c. It is the seat of a large fishery. Pop. 3102.

Liverpool, a post-town of New South Wales, on the George River, 7 miles S. of Paramatta. Pop. 1338.

Liverpool Cape, a headland on the S. side of the entrance to Lancaster Sound, Northern Canada, and of another bounding Liverpool Bay, Arctic Ocean, immediately S.W. of Cape Bathurst. Lat. about 70° N.; lon. 129° W.

Liverpool Plains, a picturesque and well-watered region of New South Wales, Australia, between lat. 31° and 32° S. and lon. 150° and 151° E., from 800 to 1000 feet above sea-level. Area, 16,638 square miles. Pop. 12,824.

Liverpool River, North Australia, Arnhem Land, enters the sea near lat. 12° S., lon. 134° 10′ E.

Liversedge, liv'ęr-sĕj, a town of England, co. of York, 6 miles by rail N.N.E. of Huddersfield, with woollen-mills. Pop. 11,103.

Livesey, lĭv'zee, a township of England, in Lancaster, 2 miles S.W. of Blackburn, with cotton-mills. Pop. 4035.

Liv'ia, a post-hamlet of McLean co., Ky., about 15 miles S. of Owensborough. It has 2 churches.

Liv'ing Spring, a post-office of Pottawattamie co., Iowa, 10 miles N. of Malvern.

Liv'ingston, a county in the N.E. central part of Illinois, has an area of 1044 square miles. It is drained by the Vermilion River (an affluent of the Illinois River), which rises in it. The surface is nearly level. The soil is fertile. The greater part of the county is prairie. Indian corn, oats, hay, cattle, butter, and pork are the staple products. Among its mineral resources are bituminous coal and limestone. This county is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, the Chicago & Alton, and the Chicago & Paducah. Capital, Pontiac. Valuation of real and personal estate, $19,178,415. Pop. in 1870, 31,471, of whom 25,440 were Americans.

Livingston, a western county of Kentucky, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and W. by the Ohio River, and on the S. by the Tennessee, and is intersected by the Cumberland River, which enters the Ohio in this county. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is partly covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, and pork are the staple products. This county has extensive beds of coal and limestone. Its three rivers afford great facilities for navigation. Capital, Smithland. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 8200, of whom 8064 were Americans.

Livingston, a southeastern parish of Louisiana, has an area of about 575 square miles. It is bounded on the S. and W. by the Amite River, and on the S.E. by Lake Maurepas, and is intersected by the Tickfaw River. The surface is level, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the live-oak and magnolia are found. Cotton, sugar-cane, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Port Vincent. Valuation of real and personal estate, $654,886. Pop. in 1870, 4026, of whom 3937 were Americans.

Livingston, a county in the S.E. central part of Michigan, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by the Red Cedar and Shiawassee Rivers, which rise in it, and by the Huron River. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with dense forests of sugar-maple and other deciduous trees. It also contains "oak openings," or open groves of oak. The soil is a fertile sandy loam. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, wool, hay, and butter are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad. Capital, Howell. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,118,946. Pop. in 1870, 19,336, of whom 16,895 were Americans; in 1874, 20,329.

Livingston, a county in the N.W. part of Missouri, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by Grand River, and is also drained by the Crooked Fork of Grand River and by Medicine and Shoal Creeks. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, pork, and wool are the staple products. Bituminous coal is found here. This county is intersected by the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad. Capital, Chillicothe. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 16,730, of whom 15,376 were Americans.

Livingston, a county in the W. part of New York, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is intersected by the Genesee River, and is also drained by Canaseraga and Honeoye Creeks. The surface is partly undulating and partly hilly, is extensively covered with forests, and diversified with two lakes, named Conesus and Hemlock lakes. The deep depression of the Genesee valley is one of the remarkable features of this county. Among the forest trees are the beech, ash, oak, sugar-maple, and elm. The soil is mostly very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, barley, wool, hay, and butter are the staple products. Devonian corniferous limestone underlies part of the soil. The Avon mineral springs are in this county, which also has quarries of sandstone. It is intersected by the Erie Railroad and the Rochester division and Attica Branch of that railroad, also by the Genesee Valley Canal. Capital, Geneseo. Valuation of real and personal estate, $44,086,217. Pop. in 1870, 38,309, of whom 32,472 were Americans.

Livingston, a post-village, capital of Sumter co., Ala., on Sucarnoochee Creek, and on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 61 miles S.W. of Tuscaloosa, and 36 miles N.E. of Meridian. It has a newspaper office. Pop. 500.

Livingston, a post-office of Merced co., Cal.

Livingston, a post-office of Floyd co., Ga., about 15 miles W. by S. of Rome.

Livingston, a post-village of Clark co., Ill., 3 miles E. of Marshall, and 52 miles S. of Danville. It has a church.

Livingston, a post-hamlet of Appanoose co., Iowa, about 45 miles S.W. of Ottumwa.

Livingston, a station in Cherokee co., Kansas, on the Missouri & Western Railroad, 4 miles E. of Columbus.

Livingston, a post-hamlet of Pratt co., Kansas, 24 miles S.E. of Larned.

Livingston, a village in Rock Castle co., Ky., on Rock Castle River, and on the Knoxville Branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 140 miles S.E. of Louisville. It has 2 hotels, several stores, and a coal-mine. The post-office is named Livingston Station. Pop. about 500.

Livingston, a village of Madison co., Miss., 25 miles N. of Jackson. It has 2 churches.

Livingston, a post-village in Livingston township, Essex co., N.J., 8 miles W.N.W. of Newark, and 4½ miles W.N.W. of Orange. The township is bounded W. by the Passaic River. It has 4 churches and a pop. of 1157.

Livingston, a post-township of Columbia co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, about 6 miles below Hudson. It is bounded on the S.W. by Jansen's Creek. Pop. 1960. On the W. border of this township is Livingston Station on the Hudson River Railroad, 35 miles S. of Albany. Livingston Post-Office is at the village of Johnstown.

Livingston, a post-village, capital of Overton co., Tenn., about 95 miles E. by N. of Nashville. It has an academy, 3 churches, and manufactures of flour, leather, and whisky. Pop. 240.

Livingston, a post-village, capital of Polk co., Tex., on the Houston, East & West Texas Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Trinity River Station, and 45 miles N. of Liberty.

Livingston's Cove, a post-hamlet in Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, on the N. side of Cape George, 42 miles from New Glasgow. Pop. 150.

Liv′ingstonville, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., in Broome township, about 32 miles S.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches and 2 mills.

Livisosia, a supposed ancient name of Lezuza.

Livnee, Livnij, or **Livny,** liv′nee, a town of Russia, government and 80 miles S.E. of Orel, on the Sosna, an affluent of the Don. Pop. 12,975. It has numerous churches and several annual fairs.

Livno, liv′no, a fortified town of Bosnia, 54 miles N.W. of Mostar, on the Bistritza. Pop. about 4000.

Livonia, le-vo′ne-a̤ (Ger. *Livland*, leef′lânt), a government of Russia, one of the Baltic provinces, mostly between lat. 56° 30′ and 58° 30′ N. and lon. 24° and 28° E., having W. the Gulf of Livonia. Area, comprising the island Oesel, in the Baltic, 20,450 square miles. Pop. 1,000,876. Surface mostly flat and marshy. Principal rivers, the Düna and Eyst, and on the S. frontier the Treider-Aa, Fennern, and Embach. Lakes numerous. Soil fertile, and grain is raised for export, principally rye and barley, but also comprising wheat, oats, and buckwheat; the rearing of live-stock is of great importance. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs, sugar, tobacco, glass, &c. The population is very mixed, and mostly Lutheran. The aristocracy is of German, Swedish, and Russian origin. The peasantry are in part Livs or Livonians (a Finnic race), but chiefly Esthonians and Letts. Principal towns, Riga (the capital), Dorpat, Pernau, and Venden, with Arensburg in the island of Oesel.——Adj. and inhab. Livonian, le-vo′ne-an.

Livonia, le-vo′ne-a̤, a post-village in Madison township, Washington co., Ind., about 32 miles N.W. of New Albany. It has a graded school, 3 churches, a flour-mill, a plough-factory, &c. Pop. about 400.

Livonia, a post-office of Point Coupée parish, La., on the Baton Rouge, Grosse Tête & Opelousas Railroad, 24 miles W.N.W. of Baton Rouge.

Livonia, a post-hamlet in Livonia township, Wayne co., Mich., 1½ miles from Livonia Station, and 18 miles W. by N. of Detroit. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1570.

Livonia, a post-township of Sherburne co., Minn., about 44 miles N.W. of St. Paul. Pop. 302.

Livonia, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Mo., on the Chariton River, about 60 miles N. by W. of Macon City. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Coal is found here.

Livonia, or **Livonia Centre,** a post-village in Livonia township, Livingston co., N.Y., about 22 miles (direct) S. of Rochester, and 1 mile E. of the Erie Railroad. It contains 2 churches. Pop. 193. The township, which is bounded on the W. by Conesus Lake, contains 3 other villages, namely, Livonia Station, Hemlock Lake, and Lakeville. Total pop. 2898.

Livonia, Gulf of, Russia. See Gulf of Riga.

Livonia Station, a post-office of Wayne co., Mich., on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, 18 miles W. of Detroit.

Livonia Station, a post-village in Livonia township, Livingston co., N.Y., on the Rochester division of the Erie Railroad, 30 miles S. of Rochester, and about 8 miles N.E. of Geneseo. It has 2 churches, 2 banks, a union school, 2 newspaper offices, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 399.

Livorno, le-vor′no, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Novara, 17 miles W.S.W. of Vercelli. Pop. 5797.

Livorno, or **Livourne,** Italy. See Leghorn.

Livramento, a town of Brazil. See Piunhi.

Livron, lee‵vrôNG′, a town of France, in Drôme, 10 miles S. of Valence. Pop. 1874.

Livry, lee‵vree′, a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 10 miles E. of Paris. Pop. 1899. Livry is also the name of villages in the departments of Calvados and Nièvre.

Livuma, le-voo′mâ, a considerable river of East Africa, enters the Indian Ocean near Cape Delgado.

Lixuri, lix-oo′ree, a seaport town of Cephalonia, on its W. limb, 5 miles N. of Argostoli. Pop. 6000. It is a Greek bishop's see, and is the rival of Argostoli in commercial importance.

Lizan, lee‵zân′, a village of Turkish Koordistan, on the Zab, about 40 miles N.E. of Mosul.

Lizanello, leed-zâ-nêl′lo, a town of Italy, province and 5 miles S.E. of Lecce. Pop. 2717.

Lizano, leed-zâ′no, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 14 miles E.S.E. of Taranto. Pop. 3023.

Liz′ard, an island on the N.E. coast of Australia, N.N.E. of Cape Flattery. Lat. 14° 41′ 24″ S.; lon. 145° 28′ 30″ E. It has a peak 1151 feet above the sea-level. Greatest diameter, 2½ miles.

Lizard, a township of Pocahontas co., Iowa. Pop. 469.

Liz′ard Point, a bold headland of England, co. of Cornwall, the most southern point of Great Britain, 23 miles E.S.E. of Land's End, and having two light-houses with fixed lights, elevated 200 feet above the sea, in lat. 49° 57′ 40″ N., lon. 5° 12′ 6″ W.

Lizard River, Iowa, runs southeastward through Pocahontas co., and enters the Des Moines River at Fort Dodge.

Li′zemore's, a post-hamlet of Clay co., W. Va., 18 miles N. of Kanawha Falls.

Liz′ton, a post-hamlet of Hendricks co., Ind., on the

Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 22 miles W.N.W. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches and a mill.

Lizy-sur-Ourcq, lee′ze′-süR-OORK, a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 8 miles N.E. of Meaux. Pop. 1392.

Liz′zard Lake, a post-office of Wayne co., Pa.

Ljubaschevo, a town of Russia. See LYOOBASHEVO.

Ljubetschi, a town of Russia. See LYOOBETCH.

Ljubim, a town of Russia. See LYOOBIM.

Ljusne, or **Liusne,** l̃oos′nå, a river of Sweden, issues from a lake of the same name in Kerjedalen, flows S.E. into the læn of Gefleborg, where it forms several lakes, and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia about 36 miles N. of Gefle, after a course of about 220 miles. Its current is very much encumbered by rocks.

Ljutzin, a town of Russia. See LYOOTSIN.

Llacuna, or **La Llacuna,** lå l̃å-koo′nå, a town of Spain, Catalonia, about 60 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 1258.

Llado, l̃å′DO, a village of Spain, Catalonia, 20 miles from Gerona. Pop. 1347.

Llagostera, l̃å-gos-tå′rå, a town of Spain, province and 10 miles S.S.E. of Gerona. Pop. 3529.

Llaillai, l̃ī-l̃ī′, a town of Chili, province of Valparaiso. Pop. 2832.

Llan, a Welsh word signifying "enclosure" or "church," is the prefix of the names of numerous parishes and towns in England and Wales. ☞ It may be observed that the sound of *ll* in Welsh has no equivalent in the English language. At the beginning of a name it is commonly Anglicized by a simple *l*, distinguished in this work as a small capital. In the middle or at the end of a word it is represented by *thl* (italic).

Llanas, l̃å′nås, a town of Spain, Catalonia, on the coast, province and 30 miles N.E. of Gerona. Pop. 2125.

Llanbadarn-Fawr, LAN-bah′darn-vŏwr, a town of Wales, co. of Cardigan, 2 miles E. of Aberystwith, which is in the parish of Llanbadarn-Fawr. It was once a bishop's see. Pop. of parish, 15,268.

Llanbedr, a borough of Wales. See LAMPETER.

Llanberris, LAN-bĕr′ris, a village and railway terminus of Wales, co. of Carnarvon, at the foot of Snowdon, 10 miles E. of Carnarvon. Tourists are attracted hither by the lake- and mountain-scenery. Pop. of parish, 2507.

Llandaff, LAN-daff′ (Welsh, *Llan Tâf*, LAN tåv, "church of the Tâf"), a city of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, on the Taff, here crossed by a bridge, 2 miles N.W. of Cardiff. The "city" is a mere hamlet and suburb of Cardiff, noted only for its cathedral. Adjoining are the chapter-house, and remains of the ancient episcopal palace.

Llandeilo-Vawr (or **-Fawr**), or **Llandilo,** LAN-dī′lo-vŏWR, a town of Wales, co. and 14 miles by rail E.N.E. of Carmarthen, on the Towy, here crossed by an elegant bridge. Pop. 1470. Near it is Grongar Hill, where the last struggle was made for the independence of Wales in 1282, also the seat of Lord Dynevor, and Golden Grove, the seat of Earl Cawdor.

Llando′very, a borough of Wales, co. and 24 miles by rail E.N.E. of Carmarthen, on the Bran, here crossed by 2 bridges. It is pleasantly situated near the Towy, and has picturesque remains of a Norman castle. Pop. 1861.

Llandrin′dod, a village of Wales, co. of Radnor, 9 miles by rail N.N.E. of Builth. Three mineral springs have long rendered it a great resort for invalids.

Llandud′no, a town of Wales, co. of Carnarvon, on two bays of the Irish Sea, 4 miles by rail N.N.W. of Conway. The lofty cliffs and sea-worn caverns of the promontory of Gogarth are in this parish, which contains also monuments of early cyclopean architecture, and copper-mines. It is a favorite summer resort. Pop. 2762.

Llandysil, LAN-dis′il, a town of Wales, co. of Cardigan, on the Teifi, 12 miles by rail S.W. of Lampeter. Pop. of parish, 2954.

Llanelly, LAN-ĕ*th′l*ee, a seaport town of Wales, on a creek of Carmarthen Bay, at a railway junction, co. and 15 miles S.E. of Carmarthen. It has tin- and copper-works and iron-foundries. Coal is brought by railway from the rich adjacent mines, and is largely exported. Chief imports, copper ore from Cornwall. The trade is facilitated by commodious docks and by canal. Llanelly is connected by canal with Kidwelly. It unites with Carmarthen in returning a member to Parliament. Pop. 14,973.

Llanerch-y-Medd, LAN′erk-ė-mĕTH, a town and parish of Wales, co. of Anglesey, 7 miles by rail S. of Amlwch.

Llanes, l̃å′nĕs, a town and port of Spain, Asturias, 60 miles E. by N. of Oviedo. Pop. 1250.

Llanfair, a town of Wales. See BUILTH.

Llanfair Careinion, LAN′vīr kạr-ī′ne-on, a town of Wales, co. and 10 miles N.W. of Montgomery. Pop. 2485.

Llanfechel, LAN-vĕK′ĕl, a parish and town of Wales, co. of Anglesey, 5 miles W.S.W. of Amlwch. Pop. 897.

Llanfyllin, LAN-vị*th′l*in, a borough of Wales, co. and 16½ miles (30 miles by rail) N.N.W. of Montgomery, on the Cain. It contributes in sending one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 1132.

Llangad′ock, a town and parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen, on the Towy, 5½ miles by rail S.W. of Llandovery. Pop. 2830.

Llangefni, LAN-ghĕf′nee, a borough of Wales, co. of Anglesey, 22 miles by rail E.S.E. of Holyhead. Pop. 1222.

Llangollen, LAN-go*th′l*ẹn, a town of Wales, co. of Denbigh, on the Dee, here crossed by a fine ancient bridge, 26 miles by rail N.W. of Shrewsbury. It is situated in a vale enclosed by lofty mountains, is admired for its scenery, and has coal-mines, manufactures of cloths, flannels, iron-ware, beer, &c. In the vicinity are many interesting remains of antiquity. Pop. 2798.

Llangorse Lake, Wales. See BRECKINIOC MERE.

Llanidloes, LAN′id-less, a borough of Wales, co. and 19 miles by rail W.S.W. of Montgomery, on the Severn. It has manufactures of flannel and other woollen stuffs, and a fine parish church. It contributes in sending one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 3428.

Llano, l̃å′no, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Colorado River, and intersected by the Llano River, which enters the Colorado in this county. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests. The soil produces pasture for many cattle. Capital, Llano. Valuation of real and personal estate, $332,243. Pop. in 1870, 1379, of whom 1288 were Americans.

Llano, a post-village, capital of Llano co., Tex., on a river of the same name, about 70 miles N.W. of Austin. Pop. 188.

Llano Estacado, l̃å′no es-tå-kå′do, or **Staked Plain,** a large plateau in Northwestern Texas and in the E. part of New Mexico, said to be named from the stalks of yucca plants growing on it. It is dry and nearly woodless, and has an area exceeding 40,000 square miles. In the N. its general elevation is about 5000 feet, but in the S. it is not over 1000 feet high.

Llano River, Texas, drains part of Kimble co., runs eastward through the cos. of Mason and Llano, and enters the Colorado River about 15 miles S.W. of Burnet. It is about 175 miles long.

Llanos, l̃å′nōce, vast steppes or plains of South America, chiefly in the basin of the Orinoco, Venezuela, covered with luxuriant grass, and grazed by immense herds of cattle. The inhabitants are herdsmen, called *Llaneros*.

Llanquihue, l̃ån-ke′wå, a province of Chili, extending from the Andes to the sea, and having on the S. the Gulf of Ancud and the strait which separates the N. end of Chiloe from the mainland. Area, 6997 square miles. It has a cool and rainy climate, abounds in coal and timber, and is but sparsely peopled. It takes its name from a lake, the largest in Chili. Chief town, Puerto Montt. P. 48,492.

Llanrwst, LAN′roost, a town of Wales, cos. of Denbigh and Carnarvon, 12 miles by rail S. of Conway, is situated on both sides of the navigable river Conway. The town is in a spacious vale, and has an elegant bridge from a design of Inigo Jones, a church of the same architect, and the tomb of Llewellyn, last Celtic prince of Wales. It has also a manufactory of harps. Pop. of parish, 4172.

Llansa, l̃ån′så, a town of Spain, Catalonia, 32 miles by rail N.E. by N. of Gerona, on the Mediterranean. P. 1573.

Llantris′sent, a town of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, at a railway junction, 8 miles N.W. of Cardiff. Coal, iron, and lead are wrought in the parish. The borough unites with Cardiff and Cowbridge in sending a member to the House of Commons. Pop. 2039.

Llanvrechva, LAN-VREK′vå, a town of England, co. of Monmouth, 3 miles N. of Newport. Pop. 2552.

Llerena, l̃å-rå′nå, a town of Spain, province and 62 miles S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 6200. It is ill built and in decay. Principal buildings, 2 churches and a hospital.

Llers, l̃aiRS, formerly **El Perello,** ĕl på-rĕl′yo, a town of Spain, Catalonia, 30 miles from Gerona. P. 1400.

Llewellyn, lew-ĕl′lin, a village of Delaware co., Pa., in Aston township, 1 mile from Lenni Station, and 6 miles N.W. of Chester. It has a public hall and a manufactory of cotton and woollen goods. Pop. about 400.

Llewellyn, a post-village of Sonuylkill co., Pa., in Branch township, 5 miles W.S.W. of Pottsville, and 2 miles from Minersville. It is on a branch of the Reading Railroad, and has 2 churches. Coal is mined here.

Lleyda, a city of Spain. See LERIDA.

Llobregat, l̃o-brå-gåt′, a river of Spain, Catalonia, enters the Gulf of Rosas near the French frontier. Length, 65 miles.

Llobregat Rubricatos, l̃o-brå-gåt′ roo-bre-kå′toce, a river of Spain, Catalonia, enters the Mediterranean 3 miles S. of Barcelona, after a S. course of 80 miles.

Lloret, l̃o′rêt, a town of Spain, province and 26 miles S. of Gerona, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 4170.

Llosa-de-Ranes, l̃o′så-då-rå′nês, a village of Spain, province and 25 miles S. of Valencia. Pop. 1869.

Lloseta, l̃o-så′tå, a town of Spain, on the island of Majorca, district of Inca. Pop. 1286.

Lloughor, a borough of Wales. See CASTEL-LLYCHWR.

Lloyd, Florida. See BAILEY'S MILL.

Lloyd, a township of Dickinson co., Iowa. Pop. 133.

Lloyd, or **Loyd,** a post-township of Ulster co., N.Y., about 18 miles N. of Newburg, is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River. Pop. 2584.

Lloyd, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., on Pine Creek, about 30 miles N.W. of Williamsport. It has 2 saw-mills.

Lloyd, a post-office of Denton co., Tex.

Lloyd's, a station in Garrett co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 12 miles W. of Altamont.

Lloyds, a post-hamlet of Essex co., Va., 25 miles E. of Milford Station. It has a church.

Lloyd's Neck, a peninsula on Long Island, between Oyster Bay and Huntington Harbor.

Lloyd′town, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 8 miles N. of Klineburg. It has several stores, a flour-, saw-, and carding-mill, and manufactories of agricultural implements, cabinet-ware, bricks, &c. Pop. 400.

Lloyd′ville, a post-office and mining village of Cambria co., Pa., in White township, about 14 miles N. of Altoona. It is the terminus of Bell's Gap Railroad, which is 9 miles long and connects with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Bellwood. Coal is mined here.

Llubi, l̃oo′bee, or **Castell-Llubi,** kås-têl′-l̃oo′bee, a town of Majorca, near Inca. Pop. 1955.

Llumayor, l̃oo-mī-OR′, or **Lluchmayor,** l̃ook-mī-or′, a town of Majorca, 17 miles E.S.E. of Palma. Pop. 8526. It has manufactures of woollens and linens.

Llyn Safaddu, Wales. See BRECKINIOC MERE.

Loa, lo′å, a seaport town of Peru, lat. 21° 30′ S., lon. 70° W., at the mouth of the Loa River, which falls into the Pacific, after a course of 180 miles, in the latter part of which it forms the boundary between Peru and Bolivia.

Lo‵achapo′ka, or **Lo‵chapo′ka,** a post-village of Lee co., Ala., on the Western Railroad of Alabama, 53 miles E.N.E. of Montgomery.

Loag, lōg, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., about 17 miles W. of Phœnixville.

Loami, lo-am′i, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., in Loami township, 15 miles S.W. of Springfield. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of flour, lumber, and ploughs. Pop. of the township, 1470.

Loanda, lo-ån′då, a province of the Portuguese colony of Angola, West Africa, named from the small island of Loanda, which shelters the port of St. Paul de Loanda, the capital and chief town.

Loanda, an island of Africa, immediately off the coast of Angola, and opposite the town of St. Paul de Loanda. Length, 18 miles; breadth, 1 mile.

Loango, lo-ang′go, a country of Africa, extending along the coast of the Atlantic from the equator to the river Congo, which separates it from Congo on the S.; but a better usage restricts the name to a relatively small district near the Congo, but separated from it by the Cacongo state. Surface flat and very fertile on the coasts, interior unknown. The inhabitants resemble the negroes of Congo, are very superstitious, and practise the rite of circumcision. The country is governed by chiefs, is hilly and thinly wooded, and exports palm oil, gums, wax, archil, copper, ivory, &c. Loango, the chief town, is on the coast, in lat. 4° 39′ S., lon. 12° 17′ E. The houses are shaded by palm- and plantain-trees, and the town is said to be 10 miles in circumference. The Bay of Loango is rocky and dangerous.

Loang′wa, a large river of Africa, rises in certain highlands N.W. of the Nyassa, flows S.W., and joins the Zambezi at Zumbo. It traverses a level and fertile plain.

Loan′head, a village of Scotland, co. and 6 miles S.S.E. of Edinburgh. Pop. 1759.

Loano, lo-å′no (Ital. *Lovano,* lo-vå′no), a village of Italy, on the Gulf of Genoa, 5 miles N.E. of Albenga. Pop. 3502.

Lobachsville, lo′båks-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., about 12 miles E.N.E. of Reading.

Lobagur, lo-bå-gŭr′, a fortified post of British India, 32 miles N.W. of Almora, in lat. 29° 57′ N., lon. 79° 18′ E., and 6460 feet above the sea.

Lobat, a river of Russia. See LOVAT.

Lobau, lo′bŏw, an island of Lower Austria, in the Danube, 5 miles E.S.E. of Vienna.

Löbau, lö′bŏw, a town of Saxony, 12 miles E.S.E. of Bautzen, on the Saxon-Silesian Railway. Pop. 5852.

Löbau (Polish, *Lubawa,* loo-bå′ẘå), a town of West Prussia, 38 miles E.S.E. of Marienwerder, on two small rivers. Pop. 4506. It has manufactures of woollen cloth.

Lobbes, lob or lob′bęs, a village of Belgium, 10 miles S.W. of Charleroi, on the Sambre. Pop. 2800.

Lo′beck, a station in Wyoming co., Pa., on the Montrose Railroad, 6 miles N. of Tunkhannock.

Lobeid, a town of Kordofan. See OBEID.

Löbejün, lö′bå-yün‵, a town of Prussian Saxony, 20 miles N.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 3222.

Lo′belville, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Tenn., on Buffalo River, about 15 miles N. of Linden.

Lobendau, lo′bęn-dŏw‵, a village of Bohemia, 36 miles N.N.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 1850.

Lobenstein, lō′bęn-stīne‵, a town of Reuss-Schleitz, Germany, on the Lemnitz, here joined by the Kosel, 12 miles S.S.W. of Schleitz. Pop. 2780.

Lobnik, lob′nik, a village of Austria, Moravia, 16 miles from Freudenthal. Pop. 1150.

Lob Nor, a lake of Central Asia. See LOP NOR.

Lo′bo, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Ox Bow River, 11 miles W.N.W. of London. It has a saw- and flour-mill, a woollen-factory, a brick-field, and 2 cheese-factories. Pop. 100.

Lobon, lo-BŌN′ (anc. *Licon?*), a town of Spain, Estremadura, 18 miles E. of Badajos. Pop. 1435.

Lobos, lo′boce, an island of South America, off the S. coast of Uruguay, N. side of the entrance to the estuary of the Rio de la Plata. Lat. 35° 1′ S.; lon. 54° 39′ W.

Lobos, an island in the Gulf of California, coast of Mexico. Lat. (S.W. point) 27° 15′ N.; lon. 110° 46′ W.

Lobos, an island in the Gulf of Mexico, province of Vera Cruz. Lat. 21° 26′ N.; lon. 97° 8′ W.

Lobos, one of the smaller of the Canaries, near the N. point of Fuerteventura. Lat. 28° 45′ N.; lon. 13° 48′ W.

Lobos, a small island in the Atlantic, near Cape Blanco, N.W. coast of Africa. Lat. 21° 20′ N.; lon. 17° W.

Lobos Islands, Peru. See SEAL ISLANDS.

Lobositz, lo′bo-sits, or **Lobosycze,** lo-bo-sitch′å, written also **Lowosits,** lo′vo-sits‵, a town of Bohemia, 4 miles W.S.W. of Leitmeritz, on the Elbe. Pop. 2209.

Lobsens, lob′sęns (Polish, *Lobzeniko,* lob-zhå-nee′ko), a town of Prussian Poland, 34 miles W.N.W. of Bromberg, on the Lobsonka. Pop. 2763.

Loburg, lo′bŏŏRG, a town of Prussian Saxony, 18 miles E. of Magdeburg, on the Ehle. Pop. 2160.

Locana, lo-kå′nå, a town of Italy, province of Turin, 25 miles W. of Ivrea. Pop. 5874.

Lo‵capil′ly, a town of India, Nizam's dominions, 82 miles S.W. of Hyderabad.

Locarno, lo-KAR′no (Ger. *Luggarus,* loo-gå′roos), a town of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, of which it is one of the three capitals, on the Lago Maggiore, near its N. extremity, 8 miles by rail S.W. of Bellinzona. Pop. 2667.

Locarno, Lake of, Italy. See LAGO MAGGIORE.

Locate, lo-kå′tå, **Lokate-Triulzi,** lo-kå′tå-tre-ool′-zee, or **Locate San Vittore,** lo-kå′tå sån vit-to′rå, a town of Italy, province and 8 miles S. of Milan, on the Lambro. Pop. 2133.

Loccum, lok′kŏŏm, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 26 miles W.N.W. of Hanover. Pop. 1664.

Lochaber, LOK-å′bęr, a wild and mountainous district of Scotland, co. of Inverness, in the vicinity of Lochs Linnhe, Leven, and Eil.

Loch Achray, LOK AK-rå′, a small picturesque lake of Scotland, co. of Perth, 15 miles N.W. of Stirling.

Lochapoka, Lee co., Ala. See LOACHAPOKA.

Locharbor, LOK-ar′bor, a post-hamlet of Ouachita parish, La., 15 miles N.E. of Monroe. It has a church.

Loch Archaig, LOK ar-kaig′, a beautiful lake of Scotland, co. of Inverness, district of Lochaber, 1 mile W. of Loch Lochy. Length, about 17 miles.

Loch Ard, LOK ard, a small and fine lake of Scotland, co. of Perth, 2 miles W. of Aberfoyle, and one of the sources of the river Forth.

Lochar Moss, LOK′ar moss, a morass of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, extending from the Solway Firth, N.W. Length, 10 miles; breadth, from 2 to 3 miles.

Loch′artville, a post-settlement in Kings co., Nova Scotia, near the Avon, 2½ miles from Hantsport. Pop. 275.

Loch Aven, loᴋ å'ven, a small lake of Scotland, co. of Banff, and at its S.E. extremity, enclosed by the lofty mountains Cairngorm and Ben-Macdhui. Aven or Avon is the name of several Scotch rivers.

Loch Awe, loᴋ aw, a lake of Scotland, co. of Argyle, 8 miles N.W. of Inverary. Length, from S.W. to N.E., 23 miles; average breadth, 1 mile. It contains an island with a ruined monastery. It receives the waters of the Urchan River and Loch Avich, and it discharges its own by the river Awe into Loch Etive. Bencruachan Mountain, 3670 feet in elevation, rises on the N.W.

Loch Broom is an extensive arm of the sea, between the cos. of Ross and Cromarty, lat. 58° N., lon. 5° 15' W., containing numerous islands. Little Loch Broom is an inlet on the S. side.

Loch'broom', a settlement in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on the S.E. side of Pictou Harbor, 8 miles from Pictou.

Lochcarron, loᴋ-kår'rọn, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ross, on an inlet of the ocean of the same name, about 37 miles W.N.W. of Fort Augustus. It has the remains of a castle of the Macdonalds.

Loch Cor'riskin, a small lake of Scotland, in the Isle of Skye, near its S. coast, 12½ miles S. of Portree. Length, 2 miles. It is deep, and noted for its wild scenery.

Loch Coruishk, loᴋ ko-roo'ishk, a small lake of Scotland, Isle of Skye, 12 miles S. of Portree, from 1 to 2 miles in length by ½ mile in breadth.

Loch Creran, loᴋ kree'ran, an inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland, extending S.E. from Loch Linnhe.

Loch Crinan, loᴋ kree'nan, a small arm of the sea in Scotland, on the W. coast, about 5 miles E. of the N. end of the island of Jura. At the head of the loch is the entrance to the Crinan Canal.

Loch Doon, loᴋ doon, of Scotland, 22 miles S.S.E. of Ayr, is about 5 miles in length, and ¾ of a mile in breadth. It is enclosed by mountains, and has an islet on which are the ruins of a castle.

Loch Earn, loᴋ ĕʀɴ, a lake of Scotland, co. and 24 miles W. of Perth. Circumference, about 19 miles. Depth said to be 100 fathoms. Benvoirlich is the loftiest of the mountains surrounding this lake.

Loch Earn, a river issuing from the above lake, flows E. through the rich valley of Strathearn, and joins the Tay, after a course of 30 miles, near Abernethy. It is navigable for vessels of 50 tons to the Bridge of Earn, a small watering-place, 3 miles E.S.E. of Perth.

Loch Eck, loᴋ ĕk, a lake of Scotland, co. of Argyle, between Lochs Long and Fyne. Length, 7 miles.

Lochee, loᴋ'ee, a village of Scotland, co. of Forfar, within the limits of Dundee. It has jute- and flax-mills. Pop. 10,812.

Loch Eil, loᴋ eel, a salt-water lake of Scotland, forming the upper part of Loch Linnhe, on the borders of the counties of Argyle and Inverness.

Lochem, loᴋ'ẹm, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 9 miles E. of Zutphen. Pop. 2214.

Loch Eriboll, loᴋ ĕr'e-boll, an arm of the sea on the N. coast of Scotland, co. of Sutherland. It is about 10 miles in length.

Loch Ericht, loᴋ ĕr'ɪᴋt, a lake of Scotland, cos. of Perth and Inverness. Length, 14 miles; breadth, 1 mile. It lies in a vast uninhabited district, the wildest and most inaccessible in Scotland.

Loches, losh (anc. *Lochia?*), a town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, on the Indre, 24 miles S.E. of Tours. Pop. 3689. It stands on a declivity crowned by its old castle, the state prison of Louis XI.

Loch Etive, loᴋ ĕt'iv, an inlet of the North Sea, Scotland, co. of Argyle. Length, about 20 miles; breadth, varying, and often very narrow. Scenery very beautiful.

Loch Ewe, loᴋ yoo, an inlet of the North Sea, in Scotland, on the W. coast of the co. of Ross. It is connected by a short river with Loch Maree.

Loch Fad, loᴋ fad, a lake of Scotland, Isle of Bute, 1 mile S.E. of Rothesay. Length, 5 miles.

Loch Fyne (or **Fine**), loᴋ fīn, an inlet of the sea, in Scotland, co. of Argyle, commencing between the islands of Bute and Arran, and running up between the districts of Kintyre and Cowal for about 40 miles, with an average breadth of about 5 miles. The town of Inverary stands near the head of this loch.

Loch Garry, loᴋ går'ree, a small lake of Scotland, co. of Perth, in the wild district of Athol. The river Garry, flowing from this lake, after an impetuous E.S.E. course of 20 miles, joins the Tummel about 5 miles S.E. of Athol.

Loch Garry, a post-village in Glengarry co., Ontario, 8 miles from Alexandria. Pop. 100.

Loch-Gelly, loᴋ-ghĕl'lee, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, 7 miles by rail E.N.E. of Dunfermline, with coal-mines. Pop. 2496.

Lochgilp Head, loᴋ-gilp' hĕd, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Argyle, on Loch Gilp, a branch of Loch Fyne, 19 miles W.S.W. of Inverary. Pop. 1642. It has an asylum, a prison, and steam communication with Glasgow, and is the seat of the Anglican bishop of Argyle.

Loch Grannoch, loᴋ grån'noᴋ, a lake of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Length, about 3 miles; breadth, ½ mile. It is extremely deep, and abounds with the finest trout and char.

Loch Gruinard, loᴋ grü'nạrd, a bay and inlet of Scotland, on the N.W. coast of the co. of Ross, between Lochs Broome and Ewe.

Loch Hourn, loᴋ hoorn, an inlet of Scotland, co. of Inverness, stretching inland from the Sound of Skye for 13 miles. At its mouth it is 5 miles across.

Lochiel, lo-keel', a station in Dauphin co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 1½ miles S.E. of Harrisburg.

Lochiel, a post-hamlet of Union co., Pa., on the Lewisburg Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad, 5 miles W. of Lewisburg.

Lochiel, a post-office of Dunn co., Wis.

Lochinoch, a village of Scotland. See Lochwinnoch.

Lochinvar, loᴋ-in-var', a lake of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Circuit, 3 miles. Here are remains of a castle of the Gordons, knights of Lochinvar, built on an island in the lake.

Loch Katrine, loᴋ ka'trin (or kat'rin), written also **Cateran, Katherin,** or **Keturin,** a lake of Scotland, in the S.W. part of the county of Perth, 9½ miles W. of Callander, and 5 miles E. of Loch Lomond. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 2 miles. It is deep, and surrounded by lofty mountains and rocky wooded ravines. It supplies Glasgow with water. Its waters are discharged at its E. end (where is the celebrated pass of the Trosachs) by a stream which flows into Loch Achray. The glowing descriptions of Sir Walter Scott, in "The Lady of the Lake," first drew public attention to this romantic region.

Loch Leven, loᴋ lĕv'ẹn, of Scotland, is in the county of Kinross. Circuit, about 11 miles. It contains several islands, on one of which, near Kinross, are the remains of a famous castle, in which Mary Queen of Scots was confined in 1567–8, and from which she made her escape shortly before the battle of Langside.

Loch Leven, a narrow arm of Loch Linnhe, from which it stretches E. for 12 miles, between the counties of Argyle and Inverness. On its S. side is the wild vale of Glencoe.

Loch Leven, a post-office of Adams co., Miss.

Loch'leven, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Va.

Loch Linnhe, loᴋ lin'nee, a large inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland, between the cos. of Argyle and Inverness, joining Loch Eil on the N. Length, 20 miles; breadth, 8 miles. Its branches are Lochs Etive, Creran, and Leven.

Loch Lochy, loᴋ loᴋ'ee, a lake of Scotland, co. of Inverness, forming one of the chain of lakes of the Great Caledonian Glen. Length, about 9 miles; breadth, 1 mile.

Loch Lomond, loᴋ lō'mọnd, the largest lake of Scotland, between the cos. of Stirling and Dumbarton, 6 miles N. of Dumbarton, and 16 miles N.W. of Glasgow. Length, N. to S., nearly 21 miles; greatest breadth, 7 to 8 miles; narrowing to 1 mile at the N. end. Area, 40 square miles. It is studded with islands, and surrounded by mountains and valleys, displaying striking scenes of grandeur and beauty. It receives the Endrick, Luss, Fruin, and other streams, and discharges its superfluous waters at its S. extremity into the Firth of Clyde, by the river Leven. Several fine seats and ancient ruins adorn the shores of this lake, on which steamers ply for the accommodation of tourists. See Ben-Lomond.

Loch Lo'mond, a post-office of Goochland co., Va.

Loch Lo'mond, a post-hamlet in Richmond co., Nova Scotia, on Loch Lomond, 37 miles from Sydney. Pop. 100.

Loch Long, a branch of the Firth of Clyde, Scotland, extending N., opposite Gourock, for 20 miles, between the cos. of Argyle and Dumbarton. Breadth, 1 to 2 miles; depth, 15 to 20 fathoms. At its head is Arrochar, to which steamers ply from Glasgow.

Loch Long, or **Loch Ling,** a branch of Loch Alsh, co. of Ross, between Loch Alsh parish and Kintail.

Lochmaben, loᴋ-må'bẹn, a borough of Scotland, co. and 8 miles by rail E.N.E. of Dumfries. It is beautifully situated on rising ground, and encircled by a chain of 8 small lakes. It has ruins of the castle of Robert Bruce. It joins with Dumfries, Annan, Kirkcudbright, and Sanquhar in sending one member to Parliament. Pop. 1244.

Loch Maddy, loᴋ måd'dee, a large bay of Scotland, in the Hebrides, on the E. side of the island of North Uist. It has numerous branches, and a central group of islands.

Loch Maree, loᴋ må-ree', a lake of Scotland, co. of Ross, near the W. coast. Length, 20 miles. It is studded with islands, and is surrounded by the wildest scenery. The Ewe carries its superfluous waters N.W. into Lake Ewe.

Loch-Na-Gar, loᴋˋ-nạ-gar', a mountain of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, Grampian range. Height, 3777 feet.

Loch-Na-Sealg, loᴋˋ-nạ-sailg', a lake of Scotland, cos. of Ross and Cromarty, 32 miles W.N.W. of Dingwall, 7 miles long by 1 mile broad.

Loch Naver, loᴋ nå'vạr, a lake of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, near its centre. Length, 6 miles.

Loch Ness, loᴋ nĕss, a lake of Scotland, co. and 6 miles S.W. of Inverness, forming a portion of the Caledonian Canal. Length, about 23 miles; average breadth, 1½ miles. It discharges itself into the Moray Firth by the river Ness, 8 miles in length.

Loch Oich, loᴋ oiᴋ, a lake of Scotland, co. of Inverness, forming the summit-level of the Caledonian Canal. Length, from N.E. to S.W., 6 miles; average breadth, 1 mile. It receives the Glengarry River, and empties itself into Loch Ness by the river Oich. At the mouth of the Glengarry stand the ruins of an old castle, and near it is the present mansion of Invergarry.

Loch Rannoch, loᴋ ran'noᴋ, a lake of Scotland, co. of Perth, 16 miles W.S.W. of Athol. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 2 miles. It is enclosed by high mountains, and contains two islands. Its superfluous waters are carried E. into an affluent of the Tay. The villages of George's Town and Kinloch-Rannoch are at either extremity.

Lochrutton, loᴋ-rŭt'tọn, a parish of Scotland, 5 miles W.S.W. of Dumfries. It has a fine lake, remains of several towers, and a Druidical circle.

Loch Ryan, loᴋ rī'ạn, a bay of Scotland, in its S.W. part, commences at the entrance of the Firth of Clyde, nearly opposite the Mull of Kintyre, and projects 10 miles S.S.E. Average breadth, about 2 miles. It forms a safe and commodious harbor for the largest fleet.

Loch Seaforth, loᴋ see'fọrth, an arm of the sea in the Hebrides, in Scotland, partially divides Lewis from Harris.

Loch Shel'drake, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Fallsburg township, 3 miles from Hurleyville.

Loch Shin, loᴋ shin, a lake of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, parish of Lairg, from which village it extends for about 17 miles N.W., by 1 mile in breadth. It discharges its surplus waters southward into the Oikel.

Lochside, loᴋ'sīd, a post-hamlet on Loch Lomond Lake, Richmond co., Cape Breton Island, 69 miles from Port Hawkesbury. Pop. 100.

Loch (loᴋ) **Sker'row,** a highly picturesque lake of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, 8 miles N. of Gatehouse, 2 miles in circuit, and studded with richly-wooded islands.

Loch Sunart, loᴋ soo'nạrt, an inlet of the sea on the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Argyle, between Ardnamurchan on the N. and Morven and the island of Mull on the S. Length, 22 miles; breadth, 4 miles at its communication S. with the Sound of Mull. It contains Oransay, Carnich, and other islets. On its banks are Strontian and Ardnamurchan.

Loch Tay, loᴋ tå, Scotland, in Breadalbane, is 15 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth, and from 100 to 600 feet in depth, surrounded by mountains, Ben Lawers, 3945 feet in height, being on its W. side. It receives the Dochart and Lochy Rivers at the S.E., and discharges itself by the Tay at Kenmore, its N.E. extremity. It has been occasionally subject to extraordinary risings of its waters.

Loch Torridon, loᴋ tor're-dọn, an inlet of the sea on the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Ross, between Applecross and Gairloch peninsulas, 12 miles in length.

Loch Vo'el, a lake of Scotland, co. of Perth, and the source of the Balvaig, the principal affluent of the Teith. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 1 mile.

Lochwinnoch, loᴋ-win'noᴋ, or **Lochinoch,** loᴋ-in'oᴋ, a village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, on the Glasgow & Ayr Railway, 9 miles W.S.W. of Paisley. Pop. 1683.

Lochwitza, or **Lochwiza.** See Lokhvitsa.

Lochy (loᴋ'ee) **River,** of Scotland, co. of Inverness, has a S.W. course of about 10 miles. At its junction with Loch Eil is Fort William; a little above is Inverlochy Castle.

Lochy River, a small river of Scotland, co. of Perth, in the picturesque vale of Glenlochy, after a course of about 15 miles, joins the Dochart near its junction with Loch Tay.

Lock, a post-hamlet of Knox co., O., in Milford township, about 34 miles N.E. of Columbus. It has 3 churches.

Lock Ber'lin, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., on Clyde River, on the New York Central Railroad, and on the Erie Canal, about 22 miles N.W. of Auburn. It is 4 miles W. of Clyde. It has a church and nearly 30 houses.

Lockbourne, lŏk'bụrn, a post-village of Franklin co., O., in Hamilton township, on the Ohio Canal, and on the Scioto Valley Railroad, 14 miles S. of Columbus. It has 3 churches and a large distillery. Pop. 281.

Locke, lŏk, a post-village of Elkhart co., Ind., in Locke township, 12 miles S.W. of Goshen. It has a church, 2 saw-mills, and a grist-mill. Pop. 167; of township, 882.

Locke, a post-township of Ingham co., Mich., about 16 miles E. of Lansing, is intersected by the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad. It has manufactures of lumber, staves, heading, &c. Pop. 1423.

Locke, a post-township of Cayuga co., N.Y., 21 miles S. of Auburn, is intersected by the Southern Central Railroad (Locke Station), and the Owasco Inlet, which flows in a deep valley. Pop. 1131. Locke Post-Office is at Milan.

Locke, a township of Rowan co., N.C. Pop. 1119.

Lockeford, lŏk'fọrd, or **Lock'ford,** a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., on the Mokelumne River, 18 miles N.N.E. of Stockton. It has 3 churches and a graded school.

Locke Hill, a post-office of Bexar co., Tex.

Locke Port, or **Locke's** (lŏks) **Island,** a post-town in Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, on Ragged Island Harbor, 37 miles E.S.E. of Shelburne. It is a port of entry, and contains a branch bank, a number of stores, and 2 hotels. An extensive trade is done in West India produce and in the fisheries. Pop. 400.

Lock'erby, a town of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, at a railway junction, 10 miles N.N.W. of Annan. Pop. 1683.

Locke's, lŏks, a station in Hocking co., O., on the New Straitsville Branch of the Hocking Valley Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Logan.

Lockesburg, lŏks'burg, or **Locks'burg,** a post-village, capital of Sevier co., Ark., about 140 miles W.S.W. of Little Rock. It has 4 churches. Pop. about 300.

Locke's (lŏks) **Mill,** a hamlet of Mifflin co., Pa., in Armagh township, 3 miles from Milroy. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Locke's Mills, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, and on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 65 miles N.N.W. of Portland. It has a manufactory of spools.

Lock'hart, a township of Pike co., Ind. Pop. 1829.

Lockhart, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of Meridian. It has a church and a pottery.

Lockhart, a station in Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 20 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Lockhart, a post-village, capital of Caldwell co., Tex., 15 miles N. of Luling, and about 30 miles S. by E. of Austin. It has a court-house, a bank, a newspaper office, and 4 churches. Pop. 560.

Lockhart's, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., W. Va., 25 miles S. of Parkersburg.

Lockhart's Run, a post-office of Wood co., W. Va.

Lock Ha'ven, a city, the capital of Clinton co., Pa., is beautifully situated on the right or S. bank of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Bald Eagle Creek, on the West Branch Canal, and on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad at its junction with the Bald Eagle Valley Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 25 miles W.S.W. of Williamsport, 223 miles E.S.E. of Erie, and 69 miles N.E. of Altoona. Its site is described as a triangular valley formed by three mountain-ridges, the openings between which afford beautiful views in various directions. It contains 13 churches, a state normal school, a Catholic academy, 4 select schools, 2 national banks, 2 good hotels, gas-works, 3 newspaper offices, 8 steam lumber-mills, 2 steam tanneries, several iron-foundries, machine-shops, planing-mills, breweries, &c. Pine lumber is the chief article of export. A bridge crosses the river here. Pop. in 1860, 3349; in 1870, 6986.

Lock-Hoi, lok-hoi', a seaport town of China, E. coast of the island of Hainan, near the mouth of a river. Lat. 19° 15' N.; lon. 110° 25' E. It is a large place, surrounded by walls and ramparts 30 feet thick, and entered by four gates facing the cardinal points. The streets are paved, but narrow; the houses, built of brick, never exceed two stories in height; the shops are well supplied with merchandise. Pop. about 90,000.

Lock'ington, a post-village of Shelby co., O., on the Miami & Erie Canal, about 1 mile W. of the Miami River, and 6 miles N. of Piqua. It is 2½ miles from Pontiac Station. It has 3 churches. Pop. 214.

Lock'land, or **Lockland Station,** a post-village of Hamilton co., O., on the Miami & Erie Canal, and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, 12 miles N. of Cincinnati. It has 3 churches, a money-order post-office, a nursery, 2 paper-mills, and 2 flour-mills. Pop. 1299.

Lock No. 4, a post-office of Washington co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, 24 miles S. by E. of Pittsburg.

Lock'port, a post-village of Will co., Ill., in Lockport township, on the Des Plaines River, on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 32½ miles S.W. of Chicago, and 5 miles N. by E. of Joliet. It is surrounded by attractive scenery, and has water-power, and valuable quarries of limestone. It contains 8 churches, a newspaper office, a paper-mill, a large flour-mill, 4 carriage-shops, &c. Pop. 1772; of the township, 3584.

Lockport, a post-village in Adams township, Carroll co., Ind., on the Wabash River, and on the Wabash & Erie Canal, about 13 miles W. by S. of Logansport. It has several churches. Pop. 176.

Lockport, a hamlet of Vigo co., Ind., on the Cincinnati & Terre Haute Railroad, 11 miles S.E. of Terre Haute.

Lockport, a hamlet of Wayne co., Ind., on the Whitewater River, and on the Whitewater Valley Railroad and the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, 5 miles S. of Cambridge.

Lockport, a post-village of Henry co., Ky., on the Kentucky River, about 20 miles N. by W. of Frankfort. It has 3 churches.

Lockport, a post-hamlet of La Fourche parish, La., on Bayou La Fourche, 47 miles W. by S. of New Orleans, with which it is connected by canal. It has a church.

Lockport, a township of St. Joseph co., Mich., is drained by the St. Joseph River, and contains the large village of Three Rivers. Pop. 3892.

Lockport, a city, the capital of Niagara co., N.Y., in Lockport township, on the Erie Canal, and on the Rochester & Niagara division of the New York Central Railroad, 25 miles N.N.E. of Buffalo, and 56½ miles W. of Rochester. It is 285 miles by railroad or about 330 miles by canal W. by N. of Albany. It is partly built on the declivities of a terrace or long ridge, called the "Mountain Ridge." The canal here descends about 60 feet from the level of Lake Erie to the Genesee level by 10 double combined locks of massive masonry. The abundant hydraulic power thus obtained is one of the main sources of the prosperity of the city, and is utilized in numerous mills and factories. The canal here passes through a deep channel which has been cut in solid limestone and is several miles in extent. Lockport contains 15 churches, a large union school-house, 3 national banks, 3 other banks, and printing-offices which issue 3 daily and 4 weekly newspapers. It has also a Catholic female academy, 6 or more flouring-mills (some of which are of the first class), numerous saw-mills, a woollen-factory, several iron-foundries, machine-shops, &c. Here are extensive quarries of Niagara limestone, an excellent material for building, which give employment to several hundred men. At this place the railroad crosses the canal by a viaduct 60 feet above the surface of the water. Lockport was incorporated as a city in 1865. Pop. 12,624; of the township, exclusive of the city, 2842.

Lockport, a station in Licking co., O., on the Central Ohio Railroad, 1 mile W. of Newark.

Lockport, a village of Tuscarawas co., O., in Goshen township, on the Ohio Canal, adjacent to New Philadelphia. It has a church, a brewery, a flouring-mill, and a paper-mill. Pop. 250.

Lockport, a hamlet of Williams co., O., on Tiffin River, about 48 miles W. of Toledo.

Lockport, a village of Clinton co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, opposite Lock Haven, with which it is connected by a bridge. It has a large hotel. Pop. about 200.

Lockport, a borough of Erie co., Pa., on the Beaver & Erie Canal, about 20 miles S.W. of Erie, and 1 mile E. of the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad. It has a tannery, a planing-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 405. The name of its post-office is Platea.

Lockport, a hamlet of Mifflin co., Pa., on the Juniata River, ½ mile from Anderson's Station. It has 2 churches.

Lockport, a station in Northampton co., Pa., on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 13 miles N.W. of Allentown, also on the Lehigh River.

Lockport, or **Lockport Station,** a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on Conemaugh Creek, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 60 miles E. of Pittsburg. It has a manufactory of fire-bricks and gas-retorts.

Lockport, a post-office of Wilson co., Tenn., on the Cumberland River, about 36 miles E.N.E. of Nashville.

Lockport Junction, a station in Niagara co., N.Y., on the Rochester & Niagara division of the Central Railroad, at the junction of the Buffalo & Lockport Branch, 3 miles W. of Lockport.

Lock'ridge, a post-village in Lockridge township, Jefferson co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 40 miles W.N.W. of Burlington. It contains 2 churches, a flour-mill, an elevator, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 300. The township is traversed by the Skunk River, and has a population of 1675.

Locksburg, Sevier co., Ark. See LOCKESBURG.

Lock Sev'enteen', a post-hamlet of Tuscarawas co., O., in Clay township, on the Tuscarawas River, the Ohio Canal, and the Pan-Handle Railroad, 93 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. It has a flour-mill. Coal is found here.

Lock Spring, a post-village of Ripley co., Ind., 65 miles W. of Cincinnati, O. It has 2 churches.

Lock Spring, a post-hamlet of Daviess co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Council Bluffs & Omaha Railroad, 12 miles N.W. of Chillicothe. It has a church, a flour-mill, and 3 stores. Pop. about 150.

Lock's Vil'lage, a small post-village of Franklin co., Mass., about 32 miles N. by E. of Springfield. It has a mineral spring.

Lock'town, a post-hamlet of Delaware township, Hunterdon co., N.J., 7 miles S.W. of Flemington, and about 24 miles N.N.W. of Trenton.

Lock'ville, a post-office of Carroll co., Ga.

Lockville, a post-village of Chatham co., N.C., is on Deep River (which here falls 24 feet and affords water-power), and on the Raleigh & Augusta Railroad, 33 miles S.W. of Raleigh. It has an academy, an iron-foundry, and a flour-mill.

Lockville, a post-village of Fairfield co., O., on the Ohio Canal and the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, 20 miles E.S.E. of Columbus. It has a church. Pop. 131.

Lockville, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pa.

Lockville, a post-village in Dundas co., Ontario, 10 miles N.N.W. of Iroquois. It contains 2 churches, a hotel, and an ashery. Pop. 100.

Lock'wood, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 1½ miles S.S.W. of Huddersfield. Pop. 18,270. It is visited for its medicinal waters.

Lockwood, a station in Vanderburg co., Ind., on the Lake Erie, Evansville & Southwestern Railroad, 8 miles E. of Evansville.

Lockwood, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 24 miles N. by E. of Grand Rapids. It has 2 lumber-mills and 2 shingle-mills.

Lockwood, a post-office of Merrick co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Grand Island, Neb.

Lockwood's, township, Brunswick co., N.C. P. 874.

Locle, or **Le Locle,** lẹh lok'l, a town of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles W.N.W. of Neufchâtel, in a valley of the same name, traversed by the Bied, nearly 3000 feet above the sea. It has an orphan asylum, a hospital for old men, and important manufactures of clocks and watches, jewelry, and lace. Near Locle, the Bied disappears in a rocky chasm, which, not having large enough vent for the water when increased by melting snows, formerly caused disastrous inundations. The danger has now been removed by an aqueduct, consisting of a tunnel 950 feet long, cut through the solid limestone rock, which encompasses the valley and carries the superfluous water into the Doubs. The chasm where the Bied disappears is 100 feet deep, and, to render the fall available, several mills, one above the other, have been constructed within it. Pop. 10,334.

Locmariquer, lok`må`ree`kair', a village of France, in Morbihan, 23 miles S.E. of Lorient. Pop. 663.

Locmine, lok`meen', a town of France, department of Morbihan, 14 miles S.S.E. of Pontivy. Pop. 1871.

Locorotondo, lo-ko-ro-ton'do, a town of Italy, province and 38 miles S.S.E. of Bari. Pop. 7139.

Locri, the ancient name of GERACE.

Löcse, a town of Hungary. See LEUTSCHAU.

Locsmand, lotch`månd', or **Lothmansburg,** lot'måns-bŏŏrg`, a town of Hungary, 6 miles N.E. of Güns.

Lo'cust, a township of Christian co., Ill. Pop. 825.

Locust, a station in Marion co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Galion.

Locust, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. 1534.

Locust Av'enue, a station in Queens co., N.Y., on a branch of the Long Island Railroad, 2 miles S.E. of Jamaica.

Locust Bayou, bī'oo, a post-office of Calhoun co., Ark., 9 or 10 miles E. of Camden.

Locust Bottom, a post-office of Botetourt co., Va.

Locust Branch, a post-hamlet of Estill co., Ky., 15 miles E.S.E. of Harris Railroad Station. It has a church.

Locust Cor'ner, a post-hamlet of Clermont co., O., about 18 miles E.S.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church.

Locust Cot'tage, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ark.

Locust Creek rises in Wayne co., Iowa, and runs southward into Missouri. It traverses the cos. of Putnam, Sullivan, and Linn, and enters the Grand River at the N.W. extremity of Chariton co. It is about 100 miles long. An affluent called West Locust Creek runs southward through the cos. of Putnam and Sullivan, and enters the Locust in Linn co. The upper part of the main stream is sometimes called Middle Locust.

Locust Creek, a township of Linn co., Mo. P. 2398.

Locust Creek, a post-office of Louisa co., Va.

Locust Dale, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Reading Railroad, at the junction of several branches, 6 miles W. of Ashland. Coal is mined here.

Locust Dale, a post-village of Madison co., Va., 4 miles from Rapidan. It has an academy, a wagon-shop, &c.

Locust Gap, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., on the Mahanoy & Shamokin Branch of the Reading Railroad, and on the Shamokin division of the Northern Central Railroad, and also on a branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 6 miles E. of Shamokin. Coal is mined near it.

Locust Grove, a post-village of Henry co., Ga., about 38 miles S.S.E. of Atlanta. It has several churches.

Locust Grove, a post-office of Franklin co., Ill., about 28 miles E. by N. of Carbondale.

Locust Grove, a post-office of the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, 13 miles from Choteau Railroad Station.

Locust Grove, a township of Fremont co., Iowa. Pop. 389.

Locust Grove, a township of Jefferson co., Iowa. Pop. 1112, exclusive of Batavia.

Locust Grove, a post-office of Atchison co., Kansas.

Locust Grove, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Md., about 40 miles E. of Baltimore, and 2 miles from a steamboat-landing on Sassafras River.

Locust Grove, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., 2 miles from Port Leyden.

Locust Grove, Queens co., N.Y. See WINFIELD.

Locust Grove, a post-village of Adams co., O., about 28 miles N.W. of Portsmouth. Pop. 103.

Locust Grove, a post-office of Fulton co., Pa.

Locust Grove, a station in Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad (Harrisburg to Columbia), 10 miles N.W. of Columbia.

Locust Grove, a hamlet of Floyd co., Va., 12 miles from Shawsville Station. It has 2 stores and a church.

Locust Grove, a post-office of Orange co., Va.

Locust Hill, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Mo., on the North Fork of Salt River, about 22 miles N.N.E. of Macon City. It has 2 churches.

Locust Hill, a post-township of Caswell co., N.C., about 66 miles N.W. of Raleigh. Pop. 1781. It contains 4 churches. Tobacco is its staple product.

Locust Hill, a post-office of Washington co., Pa., about 24 miles S.W. of Pittsburg.

Locust Hill, a post-office of Middlesex co., Va.

Locust Lane, a post-hamlet in Pleasant township, Winneshiek co., Iowa, 10 miles N.N.E. of Decorah. It has a church.

Locust Lane, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., in Canoe township, about 40 miles N.W. of Altoona.

Locust Lane, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Va., 35 miles W.N.W. of Abingdon. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Locust Lev'el, a post-hamlet of Stanley co., N.C., 27 miles E.N.E. of Charlotte. It has a chair-factory. Gold is found near this place.

Locust Mound, a post-hamlet of Miller co., Mo., 25 miles S.W. of Jefferson City. Lead is found here.

Locust Mount, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Tenn., 7 miles N. of Jonesborough.

Locust Mount, a post-hamlet of Accomack co., Va., on a small inlet of the sea, 30 miles S. of Franklin Railroad Station. Oysters abound here.

Locust Mountain, a ridge in Schuylkill co., Pa., is a continuation of BROAD MOUNTAIN.

Locust Point, a post-office of Harrison co., Ind.

Locust Point, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., O., on Toussaint River, 12 miles W. of Port Clinton. It has a church.

Locust Ridge, a post-hamlet of Brown co., O., about 30 miles E. by S. of Cincinnati.

Locust Spring, a post-office of Greene co., Tenn.

Locust Sum'mit, a station in Northumberland co., Pa., on the Mine Hill Branch of the Reading Railroad, at the junction of a branch road, in the anthracite region, 1 mile S.E. of Locust Gap.

Locust Tree, a hamlet of Niagara co., N.Y., 5 miles S. of Gasport.

Locust Valley, a post-village in Oyster Bay township, Queens co., N.Y., near an inlet of Long Island Sound, and on a branch of the Long Island Railroad, 30 miles E.N.E. of Brooklyn. It has 4 general stores.

Locust Valley, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., 1½ miles from Coopersburg, and 9 miles S. by E. of Allentown.

Lo'custville, a hamlet of Wicomico co., Md., on the Pocomoke River, 6½ miles from Newark. It has a church.

Locustville, a village in Hopkinton township, Washington co., R.I., is the N. terminus of the Wood River Railroad. It has manufactures of drugs, &c. Pop. 220. It is adjacent to Hope Valley.

Locustville, a post-hamlet of Accomack co., Va., 5 miles S. of Accomack Court-House. It has a church.

Locz, lots, a village of Hungary, co. of Neograd, near Balassa-Gyarmath. Pop. 1204.

Lod, or **Kis Lod,** kish lod, a village of Hungary, 13 miles from Veszprim. Pop. 1250.

Lo'da, or **Oakal'la,** a post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., in Loda township, on the Illinois Central Railroad (Chicago division), 4 miles N.E. of Paxton. It has 4 churches, a bank, a graded school, a grist-mill, and a newspaper office. Here is Oakalla Post-Office. Pop. about 1000; of the township, 1921.

Lod'don, a river of England, flows into the Thames near Wargrave. Length, 30 miles.

Loddon, a river of England, co. of Hereford, tributary to the Frome.

Loddon, a river of Australia, Victoria, flows N.W. and joins the Murray. Length, 150 miles.

Loddon, a town and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, 10 miles S.E. of Norwich. Pop. 1134.

Lodeinoje-Pole, Russia. See LADEINOE-POLE.

Lodelinsart, lo'dẹh-lâng'sar', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, about 22 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 3200.

Lode'mia, a post-office of Livingston co., Ill.

Lodève, lo'daiv' (anc. *Lute'va*, or *Fo'rum Nero'nis*), a town of France, department of Hérault, in a pretty valley, at the foot of the Cévennes, on the Lergue, here spanned by a handsome bridge, 33 miles W.N.W. of Montpellier. It is irregularly built, and has an old cathedral, containing a fine mausoleum of white marble, important manufactures of army clothing and of woollen stuffs, chemical products, leather, hosiery, soap, and wax candles, and a trade in woollens, wine, brandy, almonds, &c. Lodève possesses mineral springs, once much resorted to. In the vicinity is a grotto with fine stalactites. Pop. 10,198.

Lodge, lŏj, a post-hamlet of Piatt co., Ill., in Sangamon township, on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, 5 miles N. of Monticello.

Lodge Pole, a post-office of Cheyenne co., Neb., on Lodge Pole Creek, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, 20 miles N.W. of Julesburg, Col. Elevation, 3800 feet.

Lodge Pole Creek rises in the S.E. part of Wyoming, runs eastward into Nebraska, and enters the South Fork of the Platte River on the N. boundary of Colorado, at Julesburg. It is about 150 miles long.

Lodhikera, lod'he-kee'rạ, a town of the Chindwara district, India. Pop. 5219.

Lodi, lo'dee, a city of Italy, in Lombardy, on the Adda, here crossed by a wooden bridge 609 feet long, 21 miles by rail S.E. of Milan, on the road to Piacenza. Pop. 19,088. It was founded in 1158 by the Emperor Frederick I., is enclosed by walls, and is generally well built, but dirty. Principal edifices, a citadel of the fifteenth century, now converted into barracks, a cathedral with some remarkable antiquities and paintings, 18 other churches, a large hospital, and a theatre. It is a bishop's see, and the seat of a gymnasium, a normal school, orphan and foundling asylums, a public library, manufactures of linens, silks, porcelain, chemical products, and an active trade, especially in Parmesan cheese. On the 10th of May, 1796, Napoleon here gained a decisive victory over the Austrians.

Lo'di, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 12 miles N. of Stockton. It has a church, a newspaper office, a large school-house, and manufactures of bricks and furniture. Pop. about 500.

Lodi, a post-village of Clay co., Dakota, 17 miles N. of Vermilion. It has 3 churches and a flour-mill.

Lodi, a post-office of Coweta co., Ga., on the Chattahoochee River, about 44 miles S.W. of Atlanta.

Lodi, or **Lodi Station,** a post-village in Virgil township, Kane co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 50½ miles W. of Chicago. It has a graded school, 4 churches, a cheese-factory, a churn-factory, &c. The name of its post-office is Lodi Station.

Lodi, a post-office of Barbour co., Kansas.

Lodi, a township of Washtenaw co., Mich. Pop. 1232.

Lodi, a township of Mower co., Minn. Pop. 296. It contains Taopi.

Lodi, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Miss., 15 miles E.N.E. of Winona. It has a church and a mill.

Lodi, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., in Lodi township, on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, and on a branch of the New Jersey & New York Railroad, about 7 miles S.E. of Paterson. It has 4 churches, and contains the Lodi Chemical Works, some dye-works, and the villages of Carlstadt and Corona. The Passaic River touches the W. part of the township. Pop. of township, 3221.

Lodi, a post-village of Seneca co., N.Y., in Lodi township, about 20 miles N.W. of Ithaca, 2½ miles E. of Seneca Lake, and 5 miles S. of Ovid. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory. Pop. about 350. The township is bounded on the W. by Seneca Lake. Pop. 1896.

Lodi, a township of Athens co., O. Pop. 1551.

Lodi, a post-village in Harrisville township, Medina co., O., on the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad, 20 miles N. of Wooster. It has a national bank, 2 churches, and an academy. Pop. about 450. See also WEST LODI.

Lodi, a post-office of Clay co., Tenn.

Lodi, a post-office of Marion co., Tex.

Lodi, a post-office of Washington co., Va.

Lodi, a post-village of Columbia co., Wis., in Lodi township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 20 miles N.N.W. of Madison, and 17 miles S.E. of Baraboo. It has 4 churches, 4 flouring-mills, a newspaper office, a graded school, and a manufactory of threshing-machines. Pop. 725. The Wisconsin River touches the N.W. corner of the township. Pop. of the township, 1448.

Lodiana, a town of India. See LOODIANA.

Lodiana, lo-de-an'ą, a post-office of Rice co., Kansas, 13 miles N.E. of Peace Station.

Lo'di Centre, a post-hamlet of Seneca co., N.Y., in Lodi township, about 32 miles N. of Elmira.

Lodi Junction, a station of the New Jersey & New York Railroad, in Bergen co., N.J., at the junction of the Lodi Branch Railroad, 13 miles from New York.

Lodi Landing, New York. See DE MOTT.

Lodi Station, Kane co., Illinois. See LODI.

Lodi Vecchio, lo'dee vĕk'ke-o, or **Old Lodi** (anc. *Laus Pompe'ia*), a village of Italy, 4 miles W. of Lodi. It was founded by the father of Pompey the Great. P. 3495.

Lodomeria, Austrian Poland. See GALICIA.

Lo'domil'lo, a township of Clayton co., Iowa. P. 1115.

Lodore, lō-dōr', a cascade of England, in Cumberland, on a small affluent of the Derwent-Water, near its mouth in the lake, 3 miles S. of Keswick.

Lodore, lō-dōr', a post-office of Amelia co., Va.

Lodosa, lo-do'så, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Ebro, 40 miles S.S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 2730.

Lod'wick, a post-office of Marion co., Tex.

Lodz, lodz, or **Lodsi,** a town of Poland, government and 75 miles by rail W.S.W. of Warsaw. Pop. 39,078. It has extensive manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics.

Loean, loo-ån', **Loewang,** or **Looang,** loo-ång', an island in the Malay Archipelago, between Timor and Timor Laut. Lat. 8° 10' S.; lon. 128° 30' E.

Loehoe, loo'hoo', **Loeboe,** loo'boo', **Loewoe,** or **Luwu,** loo'woo', a native state in the island of Celebes, lying on the N. part of the Gulf of Boni, and once the greatest kingdom in the island. Its capital, of the same name, is situated on a bay on the W. side of the gulf. Lat. 2° 54' S. The country produces iron and gold.

Loenen, loo'nẹn, a village of the Netherlands, province and 14 miles W.N.W. of Utrecht, on the Vecht.

Loenhout, loon'hŏwt, a village of Belgium, province and 16 miles N.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 1900.

Loevenstein, loo'vẹn-stīne', a fort of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Waal, 10 miles W. of Bommel.

Loffenau, lof'fẹh-nŏw', a town of Germany, in Würtemberg, circle of Black Forest. Pop. 1265.

Löffingen, löf'fing-ẹn, a town of Baden, among the mountains of the Black Forest, 41 miles W.N.W. of Constance. Pop. 1084.

Loffoden, lof-fo'dẹn, **Lofo'den,** or **Lofo'ten,** a group of islands off the N.W. coast of Norway, between lat. 67° 30' and 69° 30' N. and lon. 12° and 16° E., and stretching from S.W. to N.E. about 175 miles. The largest are Andöen, Langöen, Hindöen, East and West Vaagen, and Flagstad. They have almost all bold, precipitous, rugged, and deeply-indented coasts, and an elevated and very sterile interior, several of them containing mountains which, though not very lofty, are covered with perpetual snow. The coasts only of the islands are inhabited, and contain some tracts under such cultivation as the rigor and uncertainty of the climate will admit; but the chief value of the whole group is derived from the immense shoals of cod and herring which frequent them, and the extensive and valuable fisheries which are consequently carried on at the proper seasons. The principal cod-fishery ends in April; but the herring-fishery continues, and furnishes an important branch of national revenue. Permanent population about 4000. The islands are exposed to severe storms from the W., and violent currents set in between them. Near the S. end of the group is the whirlpool Mælström. See MÆLSTRÖM.

Lofo, lo'fo', a small island at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, and N.W. of the island of Aland, to which group it belongs.

Löfsta, löfs'tå, a town of Sweden, læn and 40 miles N. of Upsal, on the Löfsta, 3 miles from its mouth in Löfsta Bay. Pop. 1500, mostly engaged in iron-works.

Loft'house, a town and parish of England, co. of York, 7 miles E.N.E. of Guisborough. Pop. 2230.

Loftscha, loft'chå, **Lovatz,** or **Lowatz,** lo'våts', a town of Bulgaria, 20 miles S. of Plevna, and 80 miles N.E. of Sophia. Pop. 3000.

Lof'ty Mount, a mountain of South Australia, 6 miles S.E. of Adelaide. Lat. 34° 58' 20" S.; lon. 138° 42' E. Height, 2400 feet above the sea.

Lo'gan, a county in the W. part of Arkansas, is bounded on the N. by the Arkansas River, and drained by the Petit Jean. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is diversified by a ridge called Magazine Mountain. The soil is partly fertile. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital, Paris.

Logan, a county in the central part of Dakota. Area, estimated at 1600 square miles.

Logan, a county in the central part of Illinois, has an area of about 630 square miles. It is intersected by Salt and Sugar Creeks, and is also drained by Kickapoo Creek. The surface is nearly level. The soil is very fertile. The greater part of this county is prairie. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county produced in 1870 4,221,640 bushels of Indian corn, and more than any other county of the United States, except Sangamon, Ill. This county has mines of coal, which partly compensate for the scarcity of timber. It is intersected by the Chicago & Alton Railroad, the Wabash Railroad (Pekin division), and the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad. Capital, Lincoln. Valuation of real and personal estate, $19,133,108. Pop. in 1870, 23,053, of whom 20,023 were Americans.

Logan, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, borders on Tennessee. Area, about 600 square miles. It is drained by Red River and Muddy River, an affluent of Green River. The surface is diversified with beautiful verdant hills, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, and pork are the staple products. Cavernous limestone underlies the soil. This county contains several ancient artificial mounds. It is intersected by the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad. Capital, Russellville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,658,566. Pop. in 1870, 20,429, of whom 20,233 were Americans.

Logan, a county in the W. central part of Ohio, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is intersected by Miami River, and also drained by Mad River, which rises in it, and by Mill and Rush Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of deciduous trees. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, pork, and maple sugar are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies a part of the surface. This county is traversed by the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, and the Indianapolis division of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad. Capital, Bellefontaine. Valuation of real and personal estate, $22,177,673. Pop. in 1870, 23,028, of whom 22,062 were Americans.

Logan, a county in the S.W. part of West Virginia, borders on Kentucky. Area, about 770 square miles. It is intersected by the Guyandotte River, and is bounded on the S.W. by the Tug Fork of Sandy River. The surface is diversified with mountains or high hills and extensive forests. The soil is partly fertile, and produces Indian corn, grass, &c. This county has abundance of coal. Capital, Logan Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $827,414. Pop. in 1870, 5124, of whom 5117 were Americans.

Logan, a post-office of Benton co., Ark.

Logan, a post-office of Minnehaha co., Dakota.

Logan, a post-hamlet of Edgar co., Ill., about 25 miles S. of Danville. It has a church.

Logan, a township of Peoria co., Ill. Pop. 1065. It contains Summerville and Smithville.

Logan, a post-township of Dearborn co., Ind., on the Whitewater River, about 24 miles N.W. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches. Pop. 832.

Logan, a township of Fountain co., Ind. Pop. 2608. It contains Attica.

Logan, a township of Pike co., Ind. Pop. 921.

Logan, a post-village, capital of Harrison co., Iowa, on the Boyer River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 30 miles N. by E. of Council Bluffs, and 4 or 5 miles S.E. of Magnolia. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, a bank, and a stone-quarry.

Logan, a township of Marshall co., Iowa. Pop. 433.

Logan, a township of Butler co., Kansas. Pop. 215.

Logan, a township of Mitchell co., Kansas. Pop. 200.

Logan, a township of Ottawa co., Kansas. Pop. 900.

Logan, a post-village in Logan township, Phillips co., Kansas, 45 miles N. of Ellis Railroad Station. It has 2 churches, 2 hotels, a flour-mill, 3 stores, and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 191.

Logan, a post-village of Lawrence co., Mo., on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, 24 miles S.W. of Springfield. It has 2 or 3 churches.

Logan, a township of Reynolds co., Mo. Pop. 910.

Logan, a township of Wayne co., Mo. Pop. 1057.

Logan, a post-village of Dodge co., Neb., on Logan Creek, about 44 miles N.W. of Omaha.

Logan, a post-hamlet of Schuyler co., N.Y., in Hector township, 2 miles E. of Seneca Lake, and 8 miles N. of Watkins. It has a church.

Logan, a township of Auglaize co., O. Pop. 900.

Logan, a post-village, capital of Hocking co., O., on the Hocking River, the Hocking Canal, and the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, at the junction of the New Straitsville Branch, 50 miles S.E. of Columbus, and about 35 miles N.E. of Chillicothe. It has a high school, 4 churches, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, 2 flouring-mills, a furnace, a woollen-mill, and manufactures of furniture and soap. Pop. 1827.

Logan, a station on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Tyrone, Pa.

Logan, a station in Mifflin co., Pa., on the Mifflin & Centre County Railroad, 3 miles N. of Lewistown.

Logan, a post-town, capital of Cache co., Utah, on the Utah Northern Railroad, 97 miles N. of Salt Lake City, and 36 miles N.E. of Corinne. It is in the fertile Cache Valley, which is bounded on the E. and W. by high limestone ridges and is nearly 60 miles long and 7 miles wide. Logan is 4557 feet above the sea-level. Pop. 1757.

Logan Court-House, or **Araco′ma,** a post-village, capital of Logan co., W. Va., on the Guyandotte River, about 50 miles S.S.W. of Charleston. It has a church.

Logan Creek, Nebraska, rises in the N.E. part of the state, and runs southeastward through the cos. of Wayne and Blackbird. It next flows southward through Burt co., and enters the Elkhorn River in Dodge co., 3 miles E. of Hooper. It is about 130 miles long.

Loga′nia, a post-office of Perry co., Pa.

Logan Mills, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Pa., on Fishing Creek, about 10 miles S. by E. of Lock Haven.

Logan Mountains, Australia, in Queensland, are about lat. 28° S., lon. 152° 20′ E., and separate the sources of the Darling River from those of the Logan, a navigable river which enters the Pacific behind Stradbroke Island.

Logan's, lo′ganz, a station in Dallas co., Ala., on the Alabama Central Railroad, 8 miles W. of Selma.

Lo′gansburg, a station of Wabash co., Ill., on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 31 miles S.S.W. of Vincennes.

Logan's Creek, Reynolds co., Mo. See BARNESVILLE.

Logan's Ferry, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., Pa., in Plum township, on the Alleghany River, and on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. It has a church. Coal is found here.

Logan's Peak, a peak of the Uintah Mountains, near the boundary between Utah and Wyoming. It rises 13,250 feet above the level of the sea, and its top is covered with perpetual snow. The timber-line is about 10,500 feet high, below which the sides are covered with forests of pine.

Lo′gansport, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Ill., 6 or 7 miles E. of McLeansborough.

Logansport, a city, the capital of Cass co., Ind., is on the Wabash River, at the mouth of the Eel River, 117 miles S.S.E. of Chicago, 75 miles N. by W. of Indianapolis, and 37 miles E.N.E. of Lafayette. It is on the Wabash & Erie Canal, and on the Wabash Railroad where it crosses the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad. It is also the terminus of the Richmond and State Line Branches of the last-named road, the N.E. terminus of the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, and the S.W. terminus of the Eel River Railroad. It contains a fine stone court-house, 15 churches, a high school, a national bank, 2 other banks, the Logansport Female College, a Catholic academy, a manufactory of railroad-cars, and several mills. Here are large repair-shops of one of the railroads, which employ nearly 500 men. This city is an important shipping-point for grain, lumber, pork, &c. Three daily and 4 weekly newspapers, 2 of which are German, are published here. Pop. in 1860, 2979; in 1870, 8950; in 1879, about 15,000.

Logansport, a post-office of Butler co., Ky., about 120 miles S.S.W. of Louisville.

Logansport, a post-office of De Soto parish, La., on the Sabine River, about 46 miles S.S.W. of Shreveport.

Logansport, a station in Armstrong co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad and the Alleghany River, 37 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Logan's Store, a post-office of Rutherford co., N.C., 23 miles N.W. of Shelby. Pop. of township, 1597.

Lo′gansville, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ill., 12 miles N.E. of Mount Vernon. It has a church.

Logansville, a hamlet of Morris co., N.J., in Passaic township, 2 or 3 miles from Basking Ridge. It has a pottery and a saw-mill.

Logansville, a borough of Clinton co., Pa., in Greene township, about 11 miles S.E. of Lock Haven. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lumber and stoneware. The name of its post-office is Sugar Valley. Pop. 414.

Logan Valley, a post-office of Cedar co., Neb.

Lo′ganville, a post-office of Walton co., Ga.

Loganville, a post-hamlet of Logan co., O., 2½ miles N. of De Graff. It has a church.

Loganville, a post-village of York co., Pa., in Springfield township, 8 or 9 miles S. of York. It has 3 general stores. Pop. 256.

Loganville, Sauk co., Wis. See WESTFIELD.

Logazohy, lo-gå′zo-hee′, a town of West Africa, N. of Dahomey. Lat. 8° 55′ N.; lon. 2° 30′ E. It has an inner wall, and markets well supplied with native produce and manufactures. Pop. from 8000 to 9000.

Log Cab′in, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., O., about 33 miles S. of Zanesville. It has a church.

Loges, or **Les Loges,** lå lozh, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 10 miles N.N.E. of Havre. Pop. 2007.

Loges, or **Les Loges,** a village of France, in Manche, 10 miles S.W. of Mortain. Pop. 1552.

Loggerhead, Yucatan. See CONTOY.

Loggun, log′goon′, a country of Africa, Soodan, S. of Lake Chad and S.E. of Bornoo. It is watered by the Shary. Capital, Kernuk. Lat. 11° 7′ N. Its soil is fertile and climate healthy. The inhabitants are much more intelligent than the negroes of the surrounding countries, and are famed for the manufacture and dyeing of cotton goods.

Log′gy Bayou, bī′oo, a post-office of Red River parish, La.

Loghur, lo′gŭr′ (Hind. *Lohagor*, "the iron fort"), a strong hill-fort of India, 28 miles N.W. of Poonah.

Log Lick, a post-office of Clark co., Ky.

Lognini, lon-yee′nee, a small seaport on the E. coast of Sicily, 6 miles S.S.W. of Syracuse.

Logo, lo′go, or **Loko,** lo′ko, a district of West Africa, N.E. of Sierra Leone. The capital, Porto Logo, lat. 8° 40′ N., lon. 12° 35′ W., is a neat town, extending along the elevated banks of a creek formed by the rivulet Logo.

Logroño, lo-grōn′yo, a province of Spain, Old Castile. Area, 2378 square miles. It belongs to the basin of the Ebro, which forms its N. boundary. Pop. 183,205.

Logroño, a walled town of Spain, capital of the above province, on the Ebro, 60 miles E. of Burgos. Pop. 10,466. It has several churches, convents, hospitals, a theatre, a college, tanneries, distilleries, and manufactures of leather and hats. It was taken by the French in 1808 and 1823.

Logrosan, lo-gro-sån′, a town of Spain, province and 48 miles E.S.E. of Caceres, on the slope of the Sierra de Toledo. Pop. 3237.

Log′town, a hamlet of El Dorado co., Cal., about 10 miles S. by W. of Placerville. It has a gold-mine.

Logtown, a hamlet of Upson co., Ga., 6 miles S.E. of The Rock Station.

Log Town, a post-hamlet of Ouachita parish, La., on the Ouachita River, 12 miles below Monroe. It has 2 churches.

Logtown, a village of Hancock co., Miss., on Pearl River, 20 miles W. of Bay Saint Louis. It has 1 or 2 lumber-mills and a church. Pop. 160.

Logtown, a post-office of Clermont co., O.

Logurh, lo-gur′, a river of Afghanistan, which, after a course of about 80 miles, joins the Cabool about 10 miles below the town of Cabool.

Logurh, a village of Afghanistan, on a river of the same name, 18 miles S.S.E. of Cabool.

Lo′gy Bay, a fishing settlement in the district of St. John's, Newfoundland, 5 miles from St. John's. P. 200.

Lohadugga, India. See LOHARDAGA.

Lohagor, India. See LOGHUR.

Lohara, lo-hå′rå, two towns of India, one in the Nizam's dominions, 150 miles N.W. of Hyderabad, the other in Bundelcund, 40 miles W. of Callinger.

Lohardaga, lo-har-då′gå, written also **Lohardugga** and **Lohadugga,** a district of Bengal, in Chuta-Nagpoor. Lat. 22° 26′–24° 39′ N.; lon. 83° 24′–85° 57′ E. Area, 12,044 square miles. It comprises the rocky plateau of Chuta-Nagpoor proper, and a wild hill tract called Palamow. Rice, cotton, and oil-seeds are leading products. Capital, Ranchee. Pop. 1,237,123.

Lohardaga, a small town of the Lohardaga district, Bengal, 45 miles W. of Ranchee. It has a large market.

Loharee, a town of Sinde. See ROREE.

Loheia, lo-hå′yå, a seaport town of Arabia, Yemen, on the Red Sea, 130 miles W.N.W. of Sana. It has a few stone houses, a mosque, a governor's residence, custom-house, warehouses, a shallow port, and trade in coffee.

Lohjana, lo-jå′nå, a town of British India, in Bombay, Kattywar, 60 miles S.W. of Cambay.

Lohmansville, lo-mạnz′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Minn., in Oakdale township, on the railroad between St. Paul and Stillwater, at Lake Elmo Station, 12 miles E. of St. Paul. It has a church and 5 families.

Lohmen, lo′mẹn, a village of Saxony, 12 miles E.S.E. of Dresden. Pop. 1343.

Lohooghaut, lo-hoo-gawt′, a village of North India, 50 miles E.S.E. of Almora.

Lohr, lōʀ, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 22 miles N.W. of Würtemberg. Pop. 4256. It has iron-works, and manufactures of paper, oil, &c.

Lohurkot, lo-hŭr-kot′, a fortified post of Northern India, district of Gurhwal, 8 miles S.W. of Bhadrinath.

Loibersdorf, a town of Austria. See LEOBERSDORF.

Loigny, lwåɴ`yee′, a hamlet of France, in Eure-et-Loir, 29 miles S.S.E. of Chartres. Here, on December 2, 1870, the Germans defeated the French.

Loing, lwåɴᵍ (anc. *Lu′na ?*), a river of France, rises in Sainte-Colombe, department of Yonne, and joins the Seine on the left. Length, 70 miles. It feeds two canals, by means of which the Seine communicates with the Loire.

Loir, lwaʀ (anc. *Lider′icus ?*), a river of France, rises in the lagoon of Cernay, department of Eure-et-Loir, and joins the Sarthe on the left, 5 miles N. of Angers. Length, 150 miles.

Loire, lwaʀ (anc. *Li′ger ?*), an important river of Europe, and the largest in France, rises in Mont Gerbier-de-Jonc, department of Ardèche, at an elevation of 3940 feet, flows N.N.W. and W., and enters the Bay of Biscay by a wide estuary below Saint-Nazaire, department of Loire-Inférieure. Length, 645 miles; principal affluents on the right, the Lignon, Semène, Furens, Coise, Sornin, Arroux, Aron, Nièvre, Authion, and Maine; on the left, the Borne, Bèbre, Acolin, Allier, Loiret, Cher, Indre, Vienne, and Cosson. It is navigable in descending from La Noirie, and in ascending to Roanne, department of Loire. The tide is perceptible as far as Nantes. Its course is generally rapid, and navigation is interrupted during five or six months in the year from want of water, overflowing, or freezing. Dikes and barrages have been constructed along a great part of its course. Vessels of upwards of 300 tons discharge at Paimbœuf. The Loire is connected by canals with the Saône, Seine, and Vilaine. There is communication between Moulins and Nantes by means of the Allier and Loire.

Loire, a department in the S.E. of France, formed of the old province of Lyonnois. Area, 1805 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 590,613. Surface generally elevated and mountainous, traversed in the S.E. by the mountains of the Cévennes, and partly enclosed between them and the mountains of Forez; the highest point is Mont Pila, in the Cévennes. The greater portion of the department is situated in the basin of the Loire, and watered by its affluents the Furens, Lignon, and Sornin; the Rhone forms its limit in the S.E. Soil generally infertile; potatoes and hemp are important crops, and the chestnuts of Lyons are celebrated. Wines are generally of good quality: the best are those of the valley of the Rhone. Silk-worms are extensively reared, especially in the vicinity of Bourg-Argental, where is produced the finest silk in France for the manufacture of blondes. From the inexhaustible richness of its coal-basin, this is one of the most important mining departments in the country: the other mineral products are iron, marble, granite, porphyry, and flint. There are numerous mineral springs, the best frequented of which are Saint-Alban, Sail-sous-Couzan, and Saint-Galmier. The manufactures of this department are among the most celebrated and extensive in France, including silk goods, iron and steel, flint glass, &c. The department has lines of railway connecting the principal towns with Lyons, and it is divided into the arrondissements of Montbrison (the capital), Roanne, and Saint-Etienne.

Loire, Haute, France. See HAUTE-LOIRE.

Loire-Inférieure, lwaʀ`-ôɴᵍ`fà`re-uʀ′ ("Lower Loire"), a maritime department in the N.W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Bretagne, situated on the Atlantic Ocean and the Bay of Biscay. Capital, Nantes. Area, 2595 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 612,972. Surface in general level, traversed by low hills, and mostly situated in the basin of the Loire and its estuary. Chief rivers, the Loire, Vilaine, Erdre, Brivé, Sèvre-Nantaise, Moine, Maine, Acheneau, and Ognon. The department contains numerous lagoons, among which the Etang de Grand-Lieu is the largest in France. Soil generally fertile. Agriculture in an advanced state; chief products, grain and wines, the latter nearly all pale. Cattle are extensively reared, horses excellent, and sheep of good breeds; bees are numerous. Nantes is the principal port. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Ancenis, Châteaubriand, Nantes, Paimbœuf, and Savenay.

Loiret, lwå`rå′ (anc. *Ligerula ?*), a river of France, joins the Loire on the left, near Orleans. Length, 10 miles.

Loiret, lwå`rå′, a department in the N.W. of France, forming part of the old province of Orléannois. Capital, Orleans. Area, 2551 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 360,903. Surface flat and little elevated. The N. portion is situated in the basin of the Seine, and watered by its affluents the Loing and Essonne, and in the S. it is traversed by the Loire, and watered by its affluents the Loiret, Cosson, and Beuvron. There are several lagoons in the basin of the Loing. Soil rich and fertile N. of the Loire, but poor on the S. of that river. Chief products, grain, wine, saffron, lint, and timber. Apples for cider are extensively grown. Wine mostly red and of good quality. Sheep and cattle are numerous, and of good breeds; fowls and bees abundant. The important manufactures of which Orleans was formerly the seat have greatly declined. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Gien, Montargis, Orleans, and Pithiviers.

Loir-et-Cher, lwaʀ-å-shaiʀ′, a department in the N.W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Orléannois. Area, 2389 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 272,634. Surface level, with numerous *étangs* (lagoons). It is situated in the basin of the Loire, and watered by many of its affluents. Soil generally fertile, except in the S. Agriculture forms the chief occupation of the population. The wines are in general of good quality: the best are those of the Cher. Sheep are numerous, and of good breeds; horses are excellent. The rearing of bees and fowls is an important branch of rural industry. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Blois (the capital), Romorantin, and Vendôme.

Loiron, lwå`rôɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Mayenne, on the Oudon, 7 miles W. of Laval. Pop. 1151.

Loisach, loi′såĸ, a river of Germany, which rises in the N. of the Tyrol, and joins the Isar near Wolfratshausen, after a course of nearly 60 miles.

Loitz, loits, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 23 miles S. of Stralsund, on the Peene. Pop. 3881.

Loix, lwå, a village of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 15 miles W.N.W. of La Rochelle. Pop. 1204.

Loja, or **Loxa,** lo′ʜå, a city of Spain, province and 25 miles by rail W.S.W. of Granada, near the Genil. It has manufactures of coarse woollens, cottons, and paper. Loja appears, from the coins and other antiquities found in it, to have been an important Roman station. Under the Moors it was defended by a castle, which, as well as the town, was taken in 1226 by Ferdinand III. Pop. 11,850.

Loja, or **Loxa,** lo′ʜå, a town of Ecuador, capital of the province of Loja. It is noted for its cinchona. Lat. 4° S.; lon. 79° 24′ W. Pop. 10,000.

Loja, a province in the S.W. of Ecuador, bounded S. by Peru, and claimed by that country. It is mountainous, and rich in metals. Capital, Loja. Pop. 100,000.

Lojano, lo-yâ′no, a town of Italy, province and 16 miles S. of Bologna, on an eminence. Pop. 4860.

Lokate-Triulzi, Italy. See LOCATE.

Lokenhaus, a town of Hungary. See LEUKA.

Lokeren, lo′kẹr-ẹn, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Durme, 12 miles E.N.E. of Ghent, at the junction of several railways. The streets are clean and regular, the market-place large and handsome, and the houses well built and commodious. Its public buildings comprise a spacious church, with a lofty tower, 3 chapels, a town house, a prison, a hospital, an orphan asylum, and numerous schools and benevolent institutions. It has manufactures of linen fabrics, flannels, serges, cloth, cotton goods, lace, ropes, hats, tobacco, leather, soap, candles, chiccory, &c., an iron-foundry, breweries, dyeries, salt-refineries, oil-mills, and an active trade in manufactured goods, hemp, cattle, and agricultural produce. Pop. 16,912.

Lokhvitsa, Lokhvitza, or **Lochwiza,** lok-vit′sâ, a town of Russia, government and 80 miles N.W. of Poltava, on the Soola, near here joined by the Lokhvitza. Pop. 7903.

Lo-Kiang, lo-ke-âng′, a river of China, province of Hoo-Nan, after a N. and E. course of 300 miles enters Lake Tong-Ting on its S. side.

Lo-Kiang, a town of China, province of Se-Chuen, 55 miles N.N.E. of Ching-Too-Foo.

Löknitz, lök′nits, a river of Germany, rises in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and joins the Elbe.

Loko, a district of West Africa. See LOGO.

Lokut, loˋkoot′, a village of Hungary, 9 miles from Veszprim. Pop. 1716.

Lo′la, a post-office of Pratt co., Kansas.

Lol′la, a township of Cherokee co., Kansas. Pop. 508.

Lolland, an island of Denmark. See LAALAND.

Lollara, lol-lâ′râ, a town of India, province of Guzerat, 23 miles S.E. of Radhunpoor.

Lollighur, lol-le-gŭr′, a village of India, 19 miles S.W. of Jeypoor. It has a temple to Mahadeva.

Lom, lom, or **Loun,** loon, a town of Bulgaria, 22 miles S.E. of Widin, on the Danube, near the influx of the river Lom. Pop. 3000.

Lo′ma Par′da, a post-office of Mora co., New Mexico.

Lo′max, a post-office of Chilton co., Ala., and a station on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 43 miles N.N.W. of Montgomery.

Lomax, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Ill., in Honey Creek township, on the Mississippi River, and on the Carthage division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, about 10 miles below Burlington, Iowa, and 21 miles N. of Carthage. It has a church.

Lomazy, lo-mâ′zhee, a town of Poland, province of Siedlec, 11 miles S.E. of Biala. Pop. 2000.

Lomazzo, lo-mât′so, a village of Italy, province of Como, 2 miles S. by E. of Appiano, on the Jura. P. 2733.

Lom′bard, a post-village of Du Page co., Ill., in York township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 20 miles W. of Chicago. It has a church.

Lombardore, lom-baʀ-do′râ, a village of Italy, province and 11 miles N. of Turin. Pop. 1202.

Lom′bardville, a post-hamlet in Osceola township, Stark co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, about 40 miles N. of Peoria. It has a church. Coal is mined here.

Lombardville, a post-hamlet of Scioto co., O., 12 miles N.W. of Portsmouth. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Lombardy, lom′bạr-de (It. *Lombardia,* lom-baʀ-dee′â; L. *Lombardia* or *Longobardia*), an old division of Italy, so called from its having long been the chief seat of the *Lombards,* or *Longobardi,* a powerful nation of the Middle Ages, named, it is said, from their long beards. Others derive Longobardi, or Langobardi, as it is sometimes written, from Lange Börde (a "long fertile tract"), a district in Magdeburg, from which region the Lombards are supposed to have come. It now forms a *compartimento* of the kingdom of Italy, comprising the provinces of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantua, Milan, Pavia, and Sondrio. Area, 9086 square miles. It consists of a rich plain traversed by the Po, but the N. is mountainous, being contiguous to the Alpine countries of Switzerland and the Tyrol. Pop. 3,460,824.——Inhab. LOM′BARD.

Lom′bardy, a post-office of McDuffie co., Ga.

Lom′bardy, or **South Elms′ley,** a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, 7 miles S. of Smith's Falls. It has a flouring-mill, a shingle-mill, and several stores. Pop. 150.

Lombardy Grove, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co., Va., 11 miles E. of Boydton, and about 60 miles S.W. of Petersburg. It has a hotel, a mill, &c.

Lombeek Notre Dame, lòɴˋbàk′ nòt′r dâm, a village of Belgium, about 12 miles W. of Brussels. Pop. 1720.

Lombers, lòɴˋbaiʀ′, a village of France, in Tarn, arrondissement of Alby. Pop. 1528.

Lombez, lòɴˋbà′, a town of France, in Gers, 19 miles S.E. of Auch. Pop. 1714.

Lomˋblem′, or **Lomba′ta,** an island of the Malay Archipelago, E. of Flores, between Solor and Pantar. Lat. about 8° 20′ S.; lon. 123° 40′ E. Length, N. to S., about 40 miles; greatest breadth, 16 miles.

Lombok, lomˋbok′, an island of the Dutch East Indies, between lat. 8° 12′ and 9° 1′ S. and lon. 115° 44′ and 116° 40′ E., separated from Sumbawa E. by the Strait of Allass, and W. from Bali by the Strait of Lombok. Estimated area, 1480 square miles. Two mountain-chains extend along the N. and S. coasts, in the former of which is a volcanic peak, 12,379 feet in elevation. Between them is a well-watered plain, wholly cultivated for rice, the hill-sides producing coffee and maize. Exports about 20,000 tons of rice annually. The principal port, Ampanam, on its W. coast, is much resorted to by European shipping and American whalers for provisions. Other principal towns are Mataram, the capital, and Lalm-Hadje, on the E. coast. It is governed by a rajah, under the Dutch resident of Bali and Lombok. The dominant class are of Brahmanical faith, but the mass of the people are Malays (called Sassaks) and Mohammedans.

Lombriasco, lom-bre-âs′ko, a village of Italy, 2 miles from Pancalieri, on the Po. Pop. 1160.

Lomellina, lo-mêl-lee′nâ, a district of Italy, province of Pavia, in the plain of the river Po. Capital, Mortara. Pop. 133,242.

Lomello, lo-mêl′lo, a town of Italy, province of Pavia, 25 miles S.S.E. of Novara. Pop. 2948.

Lomi′ra, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis., in Lomira township, on the Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria Railroad, 17 miles by rail S. of Fond du Lac. It has a grist-mill and 4 general stores. Pop. of the township, 1943.

Lommatsch, lom′mâtsh, a town of Saxony, 21 miles W.N.W. of Dresden. Pop. 2902. It has manufactures of woollens, linens, and hosiery.

Lomme, lomm, a village of France, in Nord, 3 miles W. of Lille. Pop. 1250.

Lommel, lom′mẹl, a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, 20 miles N. of Hasselt. Pop. 2900.

Lomnica, lom-neet′sâ, a river of Austria, in Galicia, joins the Dniester a little above Halicz. Length, 50 miles.

Lomnitz, lom′nitz, a town of Bohemia, 20 miles N. of Bidschow. Pop. 3785.

Lomnitz, a town of Bohemia, circle of Budweis, on the Goldbach. Pop. 1100.

Lomnitz, mountains of Hungary. See CARPATHIANS.

Lomnitz, a town of Moravia, 6 miles N.N.W. of Brünn, on the Zlaberbach. Pop. 1500.

Lo′mo, a post-office of Butte co., Cal.

Lo′monville, a post-office of Hall co., Ga.

Lomov, two towns of Russia. See LAMOV.

Lom′poc, a post-village of Santa Barbara co., Cal., about 50 miles W. by N. of Santa Barbara. It has 4 churches and a high school.

Lomza, or **Lomsha,** lom′zhâ, a government of Russia, in Poland, having East Prussia on the N.W., and the government of Grodno on the E. Area, 4666 square miles. Capital, Lomza. Pop. 501,385.

Lomza, lom′zhâ, a town of Russian Poland, on the Narev, 72 miles S.W. of Suwalki. Pop. 13,335. It has a college, a gymnasium in which students receive gratuitous education, an arsenal, paper-mills, and tanneries.

Loˋnaco′ning, a post-village of Alleghany co., Md., on the Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad (Jackson Station), 16 miles W.S.W. of Cumberland. It extends 3 miles along the railroad, is in a mountainous region, and is supported by rich coal-mines. It has 10 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. about 5000.

Lonate-Pozzuolo, lo-nâ′tà-pot-su-o′lo, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, 23 miles W.N.W. of Milan. Pop. 4417.

Lonato, lo-nâ′to, a town of Lombardy, 13 miles E.S.E. of Brescia, 2½ miles S.W. of Lago di Garda. Pop. 6462. It is enclosed by walls, defended by a citadel, and is celebrated for the victory of Napoleon over the Austrians in 1796.

Londa, lon′dâ, a village of Tuscany, province and 17 miles E.N.E. of Florence. Pop. 2347.

Londari, a town of Greece. See LEONDARI.

Londerzeel, lòɴˋdẹr-zail′, a town of Belgium, in South

Brabant, 11 miles N.W. of Brussels, on the railway between Mechlin and Ghent. Pop. 4480.

Londesborough, lon'dẹs-bŭrˋrŭh, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, on the river Maitland, 6½ miles N. of Clinton. It contains several stores. Pop. 250.

Londinières, lonᵍˋdeeˋne-aiṉ', a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 7 miles N. of Neufchâtel. Pop. 1141.

London, lŭn'dọn (*Londin'ium* and *Augus'ta; Fr. Londres*, lônd'r; Sp. *Londres*, lon'drês; Port. *Lôndres*, lōn'drês; It. *Londra*, lôn'drå; Ger. *Lon'don*; Dutch, *Lon'den*), the capital city of England, and the seat of government of the British empire; the city proper, with the major part of the metropolis, being in the county of Middlesex, on the N. bank of the Thames, here crossed by 13 bridges; but several extensive quarters are on the S. side of the river, and the whole capital occupies part of the counties of Middlesex, Essex, Surrey, and Kent. Lat. of St. Paul's, 50° 30' 49.14" N.; lon. 0° 5' 48.32" W. of Greenwich. Area of London within the limits of the Registrar-General's tables of mortality, including the parks and so much of the river Thames as is adjacent to the parishes of which it is composed, nearly 118 square miles.

The jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works extends over the same area, except the hamlet of Mottingham, pop. 475; it includes also the hamlet of Penge, pop. 13,202. The parliamentary boroughs of the metropolis, including the cities of London and Westminster, are ten in number, as below, each returning two members to the House of Commons, except four for the city. The London University returns one member.

Parliamentary boroughs.	Acres.	Houses.	Pop.
London City	668	12,510	74,897
Westminster	2,546	27,007	246,606
Chelsea	7,028	38,147	258,050
Marylebone	5,429	55,178	477,532
Hackney	4,700	51,815	362,378
Finsbury	5,147	55,335	452,484
Tower Hamlets	4,097	54,727	391,790
Lambeth	5,655	58,685	379,048
Southwark	1,990	28,252	208,725
Greenwich	8,581	28,662	169,361
Total	45,841	410,818	3,020,871

The Metropolitan Police District extends over a much larger area than either of the above administrations, including the whole of Middlesex, except the city of London, and all those parishes in Surrey, Kent, Essex, and Herts of which any part is within 12 miles of Charing Cross, and also those of which any part is not more than 15 miles in a straight line from the same. Area, including the city of London, 441,587 acres (nearly 690 square miles). Pop. 3,885,641. The diocese of London comprises the whole of Middlesex and five parishes in Surrey.

Pop. of London in 1801, 958,863; in 1811, 1,138,815; in 1821, 1,378,947; in 1831, 1,654,994; in 1841, 1,948,369; in 1851, 2,362,236; in 1861, 2,803,989; in 1871, 3,254,260; in 1875, 3,445,160. Besides this, the suburb of West Ham, in Essex, has a pop. of 62,919. The area of London gives about 29,196 persons to a square mile of surface, or 45.6 to an acre. Extending on the N. from Hampstead, Highgate, and Stoke Newington, to Tooting, Streatham, Norwood, and Sydenham, on the S., and on the W. from Kilburn, Hammersmith, and Putney, to Bow, Poplar, Woolwich, and Eltham, on the E., the entire length of London, N. of the Thames, is about 10½, S. of the Thames, 16 miles; breadth, 10½ miles; circumference, 60 miles. The number of inhabited houses in 1871 was 417,767. The area above indicated is intersected S. of its centre from W. to E. by the Thames, which has a tortuous course through it from Hammersmith to Woolwich, nearly three-fourths of the entire population residing on its N. side. The more important thoroughfares in London (N. of the Thames) run mostly E. and W. Starting from Cheapside and the Poultry, in the heart of the city, as a point to which many important routes converge, two lines pass off eastward at the open space bounded by the Mansion House, the Bank of England, and the Royal Exchange, viz., Lombard and Fenchurch streets, and Cornhill, with its continuation, Leadenhall street, which converge at Aldgate, and the united line is continued into Whitechapel, where it divides, one passing by Whitechapel and Mile-end Roads to Bow and Stratford, the other by the Commercial Road to East and West India Docks. A new street (Queen Victoria street) has been completed from the Mansion House to Blackfriars Bridge, which forms a continuation of the road on the Thames Embankment. Proceeding from Cheapside westward, a main thoroughfare continues on the N. side of Hyde Park to Bayswater and Notting Hill; from near London Bridge there is a nearly parallel line of streets, terminating at St. James's Palace and the Green Park. The S. and E. parts of the metropolis are meanly or indifferently built. But W. of Gray's Inn Road and Temple Bar the magnitude of the residences, and continuous lines of handsome streets, are very remarkable; and although nearly the whole of London is built of brick, the facings and style of many of the buildings give the whole a highly-imposing character. In the city and some other parts, many of the old buildings have been removed, and palatial structures, for business purposes, erected in their place. On every outskirt, particularly along the lines of the various railways, new quarters are rapidly springing up. In the reign of George IV., Pimlico became a suburb boasting of a good deal of architectural display; but, although much building has been progressing in that direction, fashion has latterly preferred the N. side of Hyde Park and South Kensington; and between the Regent's Park and Bayswater a magnificent quarter is rapidly extending. Since 1850 great improvements have been effected in the metropolis; notably, the Thames Embankments—the Victoria, on the N. side of the river, from Westminster Bridge to Blackfriars Bridge, opened in 1870, reclaimed 37¼ acres, previously a mud-bank at low water; it has a road throughout its entire length 100 feet wide, with landing-stages from the river-steamers; it also has subways for the sewers, gas- and water-pipes, and railway. The interior is laid out in ornamental gardens, and forms a pleasing promenade. The new Charing Cross approach, which passes over the site of Northumberland House, gives free access to Charing Cross. The Albert, opened in 1869, on the opposite side of the river, from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall Bridge, is similar to the other; but the space within the roadway is utilized by the St. Thomas's Hospital, an elegant structure, consisting of seven separate buildings, connected on the ground-floor by covered corridors; it was opened by the queen, June 21, 1871. The embankment at Chelsea is in process of formation. The Holborn Viaduct, opened (with Blackfriars Bridge) in 1869, is another very useful improvement; it carries a level road over what was originally the Farringdon Road, by an ornamental bridge, in the place of Holborn Hill, with approaches and connections from the low level. On the S. side of the river the new Southwark street from the Borough to Blackfriars Road is lined by handsome warehouses and offices. A very complete system of drainage has also been established, by which the whole of the sewerage of London, both N. and S. of the Thames, is carried to points 12 and 14 miles below London Bridge and discharged into the river at ebb-tides. This great work was finished in 1875. It consists of two distinct systems of intercepting sewers,—one for London N. of the Thames, the other for London S. of that river. It drains an area of 117 square miles, and cost £4,607,000. The expenses of these and other improvements of a less general character are to be repaid from the coal and wine duties, and a tax on the householders of the metropolis, extending over a series of years. There are 12 public parks, 8 being on the N. and 4 on the S. side of the river; many of them contain ornamental lakes, are well planted, surrounded with fine terraces, and form favorite promenades. The immediate banks of the Thames, except along the embankments, have little embellishment, being crowded mostly with wharves and factories; the new Houses of Parliament, which cost £3,000,000, Somerset House, the Temple, custom-house, Fishmongers' Hall, the Coal Exchange, St. Stephen's club-house, National Opera-House, the New Billingsgate Market, and the Tower, are almost the only buildings of interest facing the river. Across the Thames, here 750 to 1200 feet wide, E. to W., are London, Cannon street railway, Southwark, Blackfriars, Waterloo, Charing Cross railway, Westminster, Lambeth, Vauxhall, Victoria railway, Chelsea, Albert, Battersea, and Wandsworth bridges; and nearly 2 miles below the first is the tunnel under its bed, now used by a railway. Between the Tower and Tooley street there is a subway or passenger tunnel beneath the river. London Bridge, a structure of stone, with 5 arches, and 928 feet in length, was completed in 1831, at a cost of £2,000,000. Waterloo Bridge is a beautiful stone edifice of 9 arches, 1242 feet in length, built at a cost of £1,150,000. Westminster Bridge is of iron; it is the widest of the bridges, and is extremely handsome. Blackfriars Bridge is also of iron, having 5 arches on 8 polished granite columns. Southwark is of iron; Vauxhall of iron and stone; Charing Cross is a railway- and foot-bridge; and Chelsea is a suspension-bridge. London is distinguished by the great number and beauty of its squares, in all nearly 200, including crescents, &c., of which the best known are Belgrave, Eaton, Grosvenor, Berkeley, St. James's, Leicester, Trafalgar, Hanover, Cavendish, and Portman Squares in the W., and Russell, Bedford, Bloomsbury, Tavistock, Euston, Park, and Brunswick Squares, with Lincoln's Inn Fields, towards the centre and N. All of these are ornamented with gardens in the centre, except Trafalgar Square, which is an open area containing fountains and statues. The other principal out-door statues are more than 70 in number. The Albert Memorial in Hyde Park, to the late Prince Consort, opened by the queen in July, 1872, is 64 feet high, and of very elaborate design. The royal metropolitan palaces are St. James's, Buckingham, and Kensington. The principal public buildings in the city are St. Paul's Cathedral, a noble structure of Grecian architecture, 514 feet in length, 286 feet in breadth, with a dome 370 feet in height, and completed by Sir Christopher Wren between 1675 and 1710, at a cost of £747,974; the stone of which the cathedral is built is an oolite (called forest marble), from Oxfordshire; the Mansion House, bank, Royal Exchange, East India Chambers, Broad Street Chambers, Palmerston Buildings, Cornhill Chambers, city offices, general post-office (2 buildings), custom-house, Christ's and St. Bartholomew's hospitals, the halls of the city companies, guild hall, city library and museum, Newgate prison, the Temple, the Monument, new meat- and poultry-markets at Smithfield, new Billingsgate Market, and Farringdon Market; also an extraordinary number of churches, with spires and towers of very various architecture. The new terminus of the Great Eastern (Liverpool street), and the termini of the North London (Broad street) and London, Chatham, & Dover Railways, the chief station of the Metropolitan Railway (Liverpool street), and Cannon street Station, are also in the city. The Great Eastern terminus is the largest station in London, being 2000 feet long, and covering an area of 10 acres. Immediately westward is Westminster, separated from the city by Temple Bar, and comprising Hyde, St. James's, and the Green Parks; Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, courts of law, Westminster Hospital, Westminster Hall, a noble old room, 290 feet long by 110 feet high, and the sessions-house, all clustered together near Westminster Bridge; the new courts of law, near Temple Bar; the government offices in Downing street and Whitehall; the large block of new government offices between Parliament street and St. James's Park, comprising the Foreign, Home, Colonial, and India Offices, which was completed in 1875; the Horse-Guards and Admiralty; St. Martin's church and the National Gallery, surrounding Trafalgar Square; Italian opera-houses, and the other principal theatres; Albert Hall and Royal Horticultural Gardens; South Kensington Museum and Science Schools; the new natural history museum, Covent Garden Market, Charing Cross and Victoria Railway stations, Royal Aquarium, Millbank prison, Somerset House and King's College, the Roman Catholic University, the geological museum; St. James's, Buckingham, and Kensington Palaces, Marlborough House, the residence of the Prince of Wales; the principal club-houses, and the residences of many of the nobility. Burlington House and grounds are occupied by extensive buildings for the Royal Academy, London University, Royal, Geological, Linnæan, Chemical, and Royal Astronomical Societies, and the Society of Antiquaries. Westminster Abbey was originally a Benedictine monastery, founded by Sebert, King of the East Saxons, and rebuilt, nearly as now existing, in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. The kings and queens of England have been crowned here from the time of Edward the Confessor to Queen Victoria, and many of them are here buried. It is 530 feet long, 203 feet wide, and the west tower is 225 feet high. Westminster is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop. The borough of Chelsea comprises the W. and most fashionable part of the metropolis, adorned with many palatial mansions, and containing the Royal Chelsea Hospital for military pensioners, Lord Holland's park, the Bishop of London's palace, and Consumption Hospital. The borough of Marylebone, forming the N.W. section of the metropolis, excluding Hampstead, has an opulent population and regular streets, and contains Regent's Park, with the gardens of the Zoological and Botanic Societies, several churches, the University college, Middlesex and several other hospitals, and the termini of the Great Western, Midland, and Great Northern Railways. Finsbury comprises the quarters N. of the city and of a part of Westminster, and contains Finsbury Park, the British Museum, Lincoln's Inn and Gray's Inn, St. Luke's Hospital, the reservoir of the New River Company, Sessions House, Clerkenwell, Holloway, and Pentonville prisons, Royal Caledonian Asylum, several hospitals, Charter-house, and the cattle-market in Copenhagen Fields, near the Caledonian Road. The market covers a large area, is fitted up with every convenience for up-putting of stock, and large shambles have been erected on the most scientific principles. The borough of Hackney comprises the N.E. portion of the metropolis, and contains the greater part of Victoria Park, the East London Museum, London Orphan Asylum, Columbia Market, and French and German hospitals. The Tower Hamlets, in the E., contains the Tower, Mint, St. Katharine's, East and West India, South, and London docks, the London Hospital, and numerous charitable institutions. Southwark contains St. Saviour's church, the third in importance of the London churches, with an interesting Ladye chapel, and some fine monuments; Guy's Hospital, Bethlehem Hospital for lunatics, a Roman Catholic cathedral, Surrey Theatre, the Queen's Bench prison, leather- and borough-markets, Southwark Park, Surrey Commercial Docks, and the united termini of the London, Brighton & South-Coast and Southeastern Railways; and in Lambeth are the palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury, St. Thomas's Hospital, Kennington Park, Surrey county jail, Victoria and Astley's theatres, and the terminus of the London & Southwestern Railway. (See also DEPTFORD, GREENWICH, WOOLWICH, &c.) It is impossible here to enumerate even the principal of the charitable endowments and schools in the metropolis, which are not less than 600 in number. London has since 1837 been the seat of a university, with which numerous colleges throughout the country are in connection. Among its principal scientific associations are the Royal Society and Society of Arts, the Linnæan, Horticultural, Medical and Chirurgical, Geological, Royal Geographical, Astronomical, Asiatic, Zoological, Meteorological and Statistical, Pharmaceutical, Philharmonic, Photographic, and Royal Microscopical Societies, Royal and London Institutions, and Anthropological Institute. At the present time 18 newspapers are published in London daily, and about 200 at weekly periods, many of them referring to particular branches of trade or profession, besides nearly 800 other periodicals at various intervals. The printers, publishers, and vendors of literary works comprise about 2200 firms. All kinds of manufactures are pursued in London; the principal are those of silk, beer, spirits, soap, vinegar, refined sugar, chemical articles, cutlery, machinery, watches and jewelry, coaches, furniture, type-founding, engineering, and ship-building. The silk-manufacture is confined to Spitalfields, where the weavers are all English, but the masters generally of French origin. Watch-making is chiefly conducted in Clerkenwell; coach-making in Long Acre and Great Queen street; tanning in Bermondsey; sugar-refining in Whitechapel; hat-making in Bermondsey and Southwark; and ship-building chiefly E. of London Bridge, along Wapping and Rotherhithe to Deptford and Blackwall. The cutlery made in the metropolis is of fine quality, and many of the breweries are of enormous extent.

London, the largest and richest city in the world, is thickly planted with houses, mostly 3, 4, and 5 stories high. It contains about 1200 places of worship, 500 of which belong to the Church of England, 180 to the Wesleyans and Methodists, 120 to the Independents, 140 to the Baptists, 50 to the Roman Catholics, and about 200 to other denominations. There are over 300 hospitals, dispensaries, infirmaries, asylums, and almshouses. The docks of London have a river frontage of 4 miles from the Tower to Blackwall, and an area of 566 acres. The two West India Docks cover 295 acres, one East India Dock 32 acres, and South Dock 33 acres; St. Katharine's Docks cover 24 acres. The Surrey Commercial Docks at Rotherhithe are 13 in number, through which is the entrance to the Surrey Canal. These are chiefly employed in the Baltic trade. The Thames is tidal up to Woolwich for ships of any burden; to Blackwall for those of 1400 tons. The tide ascends about 15 miles above London Bridge. At Kingston the daily discharge of water ranges from a minimum of about 350,000,000 gallons to a maximum of about 25,000,000,000 gallons; the average is 1,350,000,000 gallons. Mean range of the tides at London Bridge, about 17 feet; highest spring tides, 22 feet. There are generally about 5000 vessels and 3000 boats on the river, employing thousands of watermen and laborers.

The metropolis is fairly supplied with water; the total supply per head per day is 20.9 gallons. Of this quantity the New River Company supplies nearly half. The port of London extends to Gravesend, 30 miles down the river, and from Limehouse to London Bridge there is a continuous crowd of mercantile shipping. Around London several parks have been laid out for the recreation of the inhabitants. An Act of Parliament prohibits burial within the metropolis, and many new cemeteries have been formed in the suburbs. These are at Kensal Green, Highgate, Finchley, Kilburn, Stoke Newington, Mile-end, Peckham, Lewisham, Norwood, &c. The city of London is divided into 27 wards, and governed by a mayor, to whom is granted the lordship of Finsbury, whence he obtains the title of Lord Mayor, income £10,000 a year, and by the courts of aldermen and of common council, elected by the freemen. The remainder of the metropolis is under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works, constituted by an act of 1855, composed of 45 members, elected by the respective vestries, for the carrying out and maintenance of sanitary works and improvements within its area. In 1874 its receipts were £4,093,868, and the debt of the board at the end of the year was £8,218,044. Some idea of the immense traffic may be formed when it is stated that there are about 1500 omnibuses and 5000 cabs in London, and it is computed that, on an average day of 24 hours, 170,000 persons and 20,000 vehicles cross London Bridge, and that 1000 vehicles an hour pass through Cheapside. In 1874, 60,711,272 passengers and 34,630 season-ticket-holders travelled by the underground railways, which run from the city by King's Cross to Paddington, thence to Kensington, Westminster, along the Thames Embankment, into the city, to be continued eventually to form a complete circuit; it connects with the Great Western, Great Northern, Great Eastern, and Midland Railways; about 650 trains pass through the King's Cross Station daily. *Trinobantum*, or the town of the *Trinobantes*, was probably the name of London at the time of the Roman invasion. It was afterwards walled in, and became a Roman colony and place of great trade. It was the capital of the East Saxons, and made a bishop's see in 610. In 804 it became the capital of England under Alfred the Great, and obtained its first charter from William the Conqueror.——Inhab. LONDONER, lŭn'dọn-ẹr.

London, lŭn'dọn, a post-office of Pope co., Ark.

London, a township of Fayette co., Ill. Pop. 1186.

London, Fulton co., Ill. See LONDON MILLS.

London, a post-village in Moral township, Shelby co., Ind., on Sugar Creek, and on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 16 miles S.E. of Indianapolis. It has a church and a saw-mill.

London, a post-office in London township, Sumner co., Kansas, on the Ninnescah River, 18 miles S. of Wichita. Pop. of township, 453.

London, a post-village, capital of Laurel co., Ky., about 70 miles S.S.E. of Lexington. It has a church, a newspaper office, and a seminary. Coal is found here. Pop. 165.

London, a post-hamlet in London township, Monroe co., Mich., about 37 miles S.W. of Detroit. Pop. of the township, 1222.

London, a township of Freeborn co., Minn., on the Iowa line. Pop. 415.

London, a post-office of Atchison co., Mo., 66 miles N.N.W. of St. Joseph.

London, a post-hamlet of Nemaha co., Neb., on the Little Nemaha River, 6 miles W. of Brownsville. It has 2 churches and 10 families.

London, a post-village, capital of Madison co., O., in Union township, on the Columbus, Springfield & Cincinnati Railroad, at its junction with the Little Miami Railroad, 25 miles W. by S. of Columbus, and 20 miles E. of Springfield. It has 5 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, and a union school. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 2066.

London, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa., in Springfield township, 4 miles S.W. of Pine Grove Station, and about 16 miles N.E. of New Castle. It has a church and a carriage-factory.

London, a post-village of Rusk co., Tex., 3 miles from Overton. It has 3 churches, a sugar-mill, &c.

London, a city of Ontario, capital of the co. of Middlesex, on the river Thames, 121 miles W. of Toronto, and 107 miles E.N.E. of Windsor. It has a fine appearance: the streets are lit with gas, and are wide and run at right angles to one another. Upon them are many excellent buildings. It is surrounded by a fine agricultural region, and is an important railway centre, being the junction of the Great Western with the branch to Sarnia, the N. terminus of the London & Port Stanley Railway, and having a branch of the Grand Trunk from St. Mary's. London contains 6 branch banks, fine hotels and stores, offices issuing 3 daily and several weekly newspapers, an exhibition building, a lunatic asylum, orphan asylum, hospital, a convent, 4 colleges (including Huron College, Dufferin College, and Hellmuth Ladies' College, 3 good educational establishments), and 19 churches. It is the seat of Anglican and Roman Catholic bishops. The town has extensive iron-foundries and machine-shops, mills, breweries, chemical works, petroleum-refineries, tanneries, boot- and shoe-, soap- and candle-, musical-instrument-, cabinet-, carriage-, and other factories, &c. The commercial affairs of the city are regulated by a board of trade. During the summer months large numbers of invalids visit London on account of its white sulphur springs. London is a port of entry. Pop. in 1871, 15,826.

London Bridge, a post-office of Princess Anne co., Va., about 16 miles E. of Norfolk.

London Britain, a township of Chester co., Pa., on the Maryland and Delaware lines. Pop. 663.

Londonderry, lŭn'dọn-dĕr'ree, or **Der'ry,** a county of Ireland, Ulster, having on the N. the Atlantic Ocean and Lough Foyle, E. Antrim, from which it is separated by Loughs Neagh and Beg, S. Tyrone, and W. Donegal. Area, 816 square miles. Surface, in the S. and centre, mountainous; elsewhere, mostly lowland. Chief rivers, the Foyle, Bann, and Roe. Soils various, but on the lowlands mostly fertile. The county was granted to 12 London companies by James I. after the rebellion of its native chiefs: hence the prefix of London to the ancient name of the county. Principal towns, Londonderry and Coleraine. It sends four members to the House of Commons, two being for the county. Pop. 173,906.

Londonderry, or **Derry,** a city of Ireland, capital of the co. of Londonderry, on the Foyle, 5 miles above Lough Foyle, 123 miles N.N.W. of Dublin. It stands on an oval-shaped hill, the buildings rising tier above tier in a very picturesque manner. Part of the city is surrounded by a wall about 1 mile in circuit, which forms an agreeable promenade; but the houses now extend for a considerable distance beyond it. On the opposite bank of the Foyle is a large suburb, called the Waterside, which is connected with the city by a wooden bridge 1068 feet long. The town is the terminus of several railways. The principal public buildings are the corporation hall, court-house, jail, custom-house, lunatic asylum, the diocesan free grammar-school, or Foyle College, theatre, linen hall, barracks, and a Doric column, surmounted by a statue, erected in memory of the Rev. George Walker, the intrepid governor of the city during the memorable siege in 1689. The town is the seat of Anglican and Catholic bishops. Besides Foyle College, there are several schools, the most important of which are the National School and Gwyn's charitable institution for poor boys. Three or 4 newspapers are published here. The manufactories of Londonderry are mills for spinning flax, flour-mills, distilleries, breweries, roperies, foundries, tanneries, and a ship-building yard. The principal articles of export are linen and linen yarn, and large quantities of eggs, butter, wheat, oats, and oatmeal, amounting in value to above a million sterling. The chief imports are timber, sugar, rum, flaxseed, wine, and tobacco. The salmon-fishery of the river and the lough is valuable. The harbor has been much improved. Regular communication by steamers is maintained with Liverpool, Glasgow, Greenock, and other ports. The port of call for ocean steamers is at Moville, on Lough Foyle, 18 miles below the town. The borough returns a member to Parliament. The most memorable event in the history of Londonderry is the successful resistance it made, in 1689, during a siege of 105 days, to the forces of James II. It was built in its present form by the "Irish Society," or London companies, who colonized and gave name to the county. Pop. 25,242.

Londonderry, lŭn'dọn-dĕr'ree, a post-village in Londonderry township, Rockingham co., N.H., on the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Manchester. Pop. of the township, 1405.

Londonderry, a post-hamlet in Londonderry township, Guernsey co., O., about 44 miles E.N.E. of Zanesville. It has an academy and 2 churches. Pop. 69; of the township, 1313.

Londonderry, Ross co., O. See GILLESPIEVILLE.

Londonderry, township, Bedford co., Pa. Pop. 1255.

Londonderry, a post-township of Chester co., Pa., about 40 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 714.

Londonderry, township, Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. 1935.

Londonderry, township, Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. 2212.

Londonderry, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., in Londonderry township, on West River, about 30 miles S. by E. of Rutland. It has a church and a woollen-factory Pop. of the township, 1252.

Londonderry, lŭn'dọn-dĕr'ree, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Colchester, on the N. side of Cobequid Bay, and on the Intercolonial Railway, 17 miles W. of Truro. It contains 10 stores, a hotel, a tannery, &c., and has a good shipping-trade. A branch railway extends hence to Londonderry Iron Mines. The Acadian Charcoal Iron Company have their works here. Pop. 600.

London Grove, a post-village in London Grove and West Marlborough townships, Chester co., Pa., about 38 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia. It has 3 churches. London Grove township contains a larger village, named Avondale (on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad), and a pop. of 1804.

London Mills, a post-office of Fulton co., Ill., is at London, a hamlet on Spoon River, about 20 miles S. by E. of Galesburg. Here is a flour-mill.

London Station (post-office, Vigo), a hamlet in Liberty township, Ross co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 12 miles E. of Chillicothe. Pop. 57.

Lone Ce′dar, a post-hamlet of Wood co., W. Va., 18 miles S. of Parkersburg. It has a tobacco-factory.

Lone Cone, Colorado, a peak of the La Plata Mountains, in the S.W. part of the state, has an altitude of 12,761 feet above the sea-level.

Lone Dell, a post-office of Franklin co., Mo.

Lone Elm, a post-office of Anderson co., Kansas.

Lone Elm, a post-hamlet of Cooper co., Mo., about 36 miles N.W. of Jefferson City. It has a church.

Lone Elm, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Tenn., about 37 miles E. of Jackson. It has a church and an academy.

Lone Grove, a post-office of Llano co., Tex.

Lone Gum, a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

Lone Jack, a post-village of Jackson co., Mo., about 30 miles S.E. of Kansas City. It has a church, a steam flour-mill, a distillery, and 2 tobacco-factories.

Lone Mountain, a post-office of Claiborne co., Tenn.

Lone Oak, post-township, Bates co., Mo. Pop. 1360.

Lone Oak, a post-village of Hunt co., Tex., 20 miles N. of Wills' Point, and 56 miles E.N.E. of Dallas. It has 2 churches, 2 or 3 stores, and a masonic lodge.

Lone Oke, Arkansas. See LONOKE.

Lone Peak, Colorado, a mountain of the Park Range, in lat. 39° 52′ 10″ N., lon. 106° 25′ 12″ W. Altitude, about 11,200 feet.

Lone Pine, a post-township of Inyo co., Cal. Pop. 458.

Lone Pine, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., in Amwell township, 8 miles S. of Washington. It has a church, a distillery, 2 stores, a steam flour-mill, and 2 saw-mills. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 150.

Lone Pine, a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

Lone Pine, a post-office of Portage co., Wis.

Lone Rock, a post-office of Wasco co., Oregon.

Lone Rock, a post-village of Richland co., Wis., on the N. bank of the Wisconsin River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, at the junction of the Pine River Valley & Stevens Point Railroad, 43 miles W. by N. of Madison. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a newspaper office. Pop. 385.

Lone Star, a post-hamlet of Itawamba co., Miss., 14 miles E.S.E. of Saltillo. It has a church.

Lone Star, a post-hamlet of Gentry co., Mo., about 60 miles N.N.E. of St. Joseph. It has a church.

Lone Star, a post-office of Butler co., Neb.

Lone Tree, a post-office of Bon Homme co., Dakota.

Lone Tree, a post-office of Bureau co., Ill., about 12 miles S. of Princeton.

Lone Tree, a post-village of Johnson co., Iowa, in Fremont township, on the Muscatine division of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 22 miles W. of Muscatine. It has several churches and a graded school.

Lone Tree, Cherokee co., Kansas. See HALLOWELL.

Lone Tree, township, McPherson co., Kan. Pop. 242.

Lone Tree, a post-office of Osborne co., Kansas.

Lone Tree, Merrick co., Neb. See CENTRAL CITY.

Lone Tree, a post-office of Greene co., Pa.

Lone Tree, a post-office of Collin co., Tex.

Lone Tree, a post-office of Tyler co., W. Va.

Lone Tree Lake, a post-office of Brown co., Minn.

Lone Wal′nut, a post-office of Lincoln co., Kansas.

Lone Well, a post-office of Union parish, La.

Long, a post-office of Vermilion co., Ill.

Longa, lŏn′gå, an uninhabited islet of the Hebrides, 1½ miles N.E. of Scalpa. Circumference about 1½ miles.

Long Acre, a′ker, township, Beaufort co., N.C. P. 1651.

Longano, lon-gå′no, a town of Italy, in Campobasso, 6 miles S. of Isernia. Pop. 1153.

Longarone, lon-gå-ro′nå, a village of Italy, 10 miles N.N.E. of Belluno, on the Piave. Pop. 3516.

Long Bar, a township of Yuba co., Cal. Pop. 519.

Long Beach, a post-village and watering-place of Burlington co., N.J., is on a long sandy island in the Atlantic Ocean, 7 or 8 miles E. of Tuckerton. Here are several hotels for summer visitors. It is reached by steamer from Edge Cove, the terminus of the Tuckerton Railroad.

Long Bot′tom, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., O., in Olive township, on the Ohio River, about 14 miles by land E. of Pomeroy.

Long Branch, a post-office of Tatnall co., Ga.

Long Branch, a station of Mason co., Ill., on the Springfield & Northwestern Railroad, 40 miles N.N.W. of Springfield.

Long Branch, a post-office of Norton co., Kansas.

Long Branch, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Mo., on a creek of the same name, 44 miles S.W. of Hannibal.

Long Branch, a post-village and fashionable bathing-place in Ocean township, Monmouth co., N.J., is on the Atlantic Ocean, on the New Jersey Southern Railroad and the New York & Long Branch Railroad, 32 miles S. of New York, and 70 miles E.N.E. of Philadelphia. A branch railroad extends hence to Eatontown. It is pleasantly situated on a bluff and broad plateau about 20 feet above the level of the sea, and has wide avenues lined with costly private cottages, and several immense hotels. This place is the favorite summer resort and residence of many eminent and fashionable persons. Long Branch has a newspaper office, 5 churches (viz., 1 Catholic, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, and 2 Reformed), a bank, a graded school, a trotting-park which is said to have cost $250,000, and about 150 handsome cottages which are occupied only in summer. Permanent pop. about 4000.

Long Branch, a post-office of Alamance co., N.C.

Long Branch, a station on the Alexandria & Fredericksburg Railroad, 10 miles S.S.W. of Alexandria, Va.

Long Branch, a post-office of Franklin co., Va.

Long Cane, a village of Troup co., Ga., on the Atlanta & West Point Railroad, 78 miles S.S.W. of Atlanta, 9 miles N.N.E. of West Point, and about 2 miles E. of the Chattahoochee River. It has 3 churches, an academy, and a tannery. Pop. 560.

Long Cane, a post-township of Abbeville co., S.C. Pop. 1400.

Long Cane Creek, of Georgia, flows through Troup co. into the Chattahoochee a few miles below West Point.

Long Cane Creek, of South Carolina, enters Little River in the S. part of Abbeville co.

Long Cor′ner, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Md., 4 miles S. of Mt. Airy.

Long Creek, of Mecklenburg co., N.C., flows into the Catawba River from the N.E.

Long Creek, of Stanley co., N.C., runs southward, and enters the Rocky River.

Long Creek, a post-office of Perry co., Ark.

Long Creek, a post-office of Lincoln co., Dakota.

Long Creek, a post-office of Macon co., Ill., in Long Creek township, on the Indiana & Illinois Central Railroad, 6 miles E. of Decatur. Pop. of the township, 1372.

Long Creek, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Iowa, in Long Creek township, 10 miles N.W. of Leon. Pop. of the township, 745.

Long Creek, a township of Mecklenburg co., N.C. Pop. 1457.

Long Creek, Pender co., N.C. See LILLINGTON.

Long Creek, a post-office of Oconee co., S.C.

Long Creek, a post-office of Macon co., Tenn.

Long Creek, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 8 miles from Charlottetown. It contains 3 stores and a ship-yard. Pop. 100.

Long Dale, a post-village of Alleghany co., Va., 7 miles from Longdale Station, which is on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 52 miles W.S.W. of Staunton. It has a blast-furnace for pig-iron, which employs about 100 hands.

Long Den, a post-office of Franklin co., Neb.

Long Dick's Creek, of Iowa, flows into Skunk River in Jasper co.

Long Eddy, New York. See DOUGLAS CITY.

Longeville, a town of Lorraine. See SANCT AVOLD.

Lon′gev′ity, a post-office of Morgan co., Tenn.

Long Falls Creek, a post-hamlet of McLean co., Ky., about 30 miles S.E. of Henderson. It has 3 churches.

Long′fellow, a station in Mifflin co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Lewistown.

Long′ford, an inland county of Ireland, in Leinster, having an area of 421 square miles. Much of the area is highly fertile. The Shannon, with Lough Gonna and other lakes, borders on the county, which is crossed by the Royal Canal. Capital, Longford. It sends two county members to the House of Commons. Pop. 64,501.

Longford, a town of Ireland, capital of the above county, on the Camlin, 4 miles from its confluence with the Shannon, and 68 miles by rail W.N.W. of Dublin. It is well built, and has a handsome Roman Catholic cathedral, a large county court-house, a jail, barracks, an infirmary, a workhouse, a market-house, and large markets for grain, butter, and leather. Pop. 4375.

Long′ford, a post-office of Clay co., Kansas, about 20 miles N. of Abilene.

Long Fork, a post-office of Pike co., Ky.

Long Glade, Augusta co., Va. See Spring Hill.

Long Green Academy, a post-office of Baltimore co., Md.

Long Grove, a post-office or hamlet of Lake co., Ill., 27 miles N.N.W. of Chicago.

Long Grove, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Iowa, on the Davenport & Northwestern Railroad, Maquoketa Branch, 16 miles N. of Davenport. It has a church.

Long Grove, a post-office of Hardin co., Ky., on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, 3 miles S.W. of Cecilian.

Long Har′bor, a fishing settlement in the district of Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, 47 miles from Harbor Briton. The harbor is about 1 mile wide, and runs inward for 12 miles. It is thickly wooded on both sides. Pop. 140.

Long Harbor, a fishing settlement on the E. side of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 9 miles from Little Placentia. Pop. 139.

Long Hill, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., Conn., on the Housatonic Railroad, 7 miles N. of Bridgeport. It has 2 churches, a high school, a woollen-mill, a grist-mill, and manufactures of shirts and lumber.

Long Hill, a post-hamlet of Morris co., N.J., in Passaic township, 1 mile from Sterling Station.

Long Hol′low, a post-office of Union co., Tenn.

Long Hollow, a post-office of Smyth co., Va.

Long Hope, a post-office of York co., Neb.

Long Island, New York, is in the Atlantic Ocean, and is the most S.E. part of the state of New York. It is separated from the city of New York by a strait, called the East River, which is about ½ mile wide, and is bounded on the N. by Long Island Sound, which separates it from Connecticut. It is about 110 miles long, measured on a line extending nearly E. and W., the greatest width being nearly 20 miles. Its outline is indented by numerous bays and inlets, among which are Great Peconic and Jamaica Bays. The surface is moderately uneven or nearly level. The soil is fertile. This island is divided into 3 counties,—Kings, Queens, and Suffolk. The city of Brooklyn is situated on its W. end, and the E. extremity of this island is called Montauk Point. The Long Island Railroad extends from Hunter's Point (on the East River) to Greenport, 94 miles. Light-houses have been erected at Montauk Point and other points.

Long Island, Suffolk co., Mass., is in Boston harbor. It has a light-house and a summer hotel, and is fortified. Pop. 64.

Long Island, Carroll co., N.H., is in Lake Winnepesaukee, and is connected by a bridge with the mainland. Length, 3 miles; width, 1½ miles. It is a summer resort, and 2 boarding-houses have been built on it.

Long Island, one of the Bahamas, lat. (N. point) 23° 41′ N., lon. 75° 19′ W., about 70 miles in length by 3 to 4 in breadth.

Long Island, a small island in the Java Sea, off the W. coast of Billiton. Lat. 2° 51′ S.; lon. 107° 30′ E.

Long Island, a small island in the Java Sea, S.E. of Madura. Lat. 7° 16′ S.; lon. 113° 5′ E.

Long Island, an island off the S. coast of New Zealand, at the S.E. entrance to Foveaux Strait. Lat. 47° 17′ S.; lon. 167° 25′ E.

Long Island, an island on the N. coast of Papua. Lat. (N. point) 0° 53′ S.; lon. 134° 50′ E.

Long Island, a small island in Queen Charlotte's Sound, Cook Strait, New Zealand. Lat. 41° 6′ S.; lon. 174° 27′ E. It is about 4 miles long.

Long Island, an island of British North America, Hudson's Bay. Lat. 55° 5′ N.; lon. 79° W.

Long Island, a name applied to a group of the Hebrides, Scotland, comprising Lewis, Harris, Benbecula, North and South Uist, &c., which are supposed to have been formerly united.

Long Island, a lofty island in Placentia Bay, S. coast of Newfoundland. It contains Harbor Buffet.

Long Island, an island in Hudson's Bay. Lat. 55° 5′ N.; lon. 79° W.

Long Island, an island in Minas Basin, 2 miles from Grand Pré, in Kings co., Nova Scotia. Pop. 120.

Long Island, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ala., on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, 30 miles W. by S. of Chattanooga. It has a church.

Long Island, a post-township of Phillips co., Kansas, on Prairie Dog River. Pop. 422.

Long Island, a post-office of Cumberland co., Me., on an island in Casco Bay, 6 miles from Portland. Pop. of the island, about 200.

Long Island, a plantation in Hancock co., Me., consists of an island in Bluehill Bay. Pop. 177.

Long Island, co. of Ottawa, Quebec, is at the head of Lake Mistake, on the Rivière du Lièvre.

Long Island, or **Free′port,** a post-village in Digby co., Nova Scotia, on an island between the Bay of Fundy and St. Mary's Bay, off Digby Neck, 38 miles S.W. of Digby. Pop. of island, 701.

Long Island City, a city, one of the capitals of Queens co., N.Y., is on the East River, opposite the city of New York, and is separated from Brooklyn by Newtown Creek. It includes Hunter's Point, Astoria, Ravenswood, Dutch Kills, Blissville, &c., and is the W. terminus of the Long Island Railroad and of the Flushing & Northside Railroad. It has 4 churches, a savings-bank, oil-works, extensive manufactories, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. Pop. 15,609.

Long Island Locks, a post-village in Russell co., Ontario, on the Rideau Canal, 5½ miles N. of Manotick.

Long Islands, a group of small islands in Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland.

Long Island Sound is a portion of the sea which forms the S. boundary of Connecticut and washes the N. coast of Long Island. It is nearly 110 miles long, and is 20 miles wide near the middle. The W. part, which forms the boundary of Westchester co., N.Y., is in some places about 2 miles wide. The sound is connected with New York Bay by a strait, called East River. Steamboats plying between New York and Boston pass through this sound.

Longjumeau, lonᵍ′zhü′mō′, a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 12 miles S.W. of Paris. Pop. 2133.

Long Keys (keez), three islands in the Bay of Honduras. Lat. (Middle) 17° 10′ N.; lon. 88° 48′ W.

Long Keys, Bahamas, on the E. side of the S.W. entrance to Crooked Passage. Lat. 22° 35′ N.; lon. 74° 20′ W.

Long King Creek, of Polk co., Tex., flows into Trinity River from the N.

Long Lake, Cheboygan co., Mich., is about 6 miles S. of Lake Huron. It is nearly 10 miles long, and is an expansion of the Cheboygan River.

Long Lake, New York, is in the N.E. part of Hamilton co., and lies among the Adirondack Mountains. It is 18 miles long, about 3 miles wide, and is situated 10 miles S.W. of Mount Seward, at an elevation of 1575 feet above the level of the sea. It is supplied with water from Racket Lake, and its surplus water is discharged through Racket River, which issues from the N.E. end of Long Lake.

Long Lake, a post-office of Madison co., Ill., on Long Lake, and on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of East St. Louis, and near Mitchell Station on the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Long Lake, a township of Grand Traverse co., Mich., 6 or 8 miles W. of Traverse City. It contains a lake of the same name, 4 miles long, and 3 saw-mills. Pop. 275.

Long Lake, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn., in Medina township, on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 28 miles W. of St. Paul, and 2 miles N. of Lake Minnetonka. It has a flour-mill, a stave-factory, and a church.

Long Lake, township, Watonwan co., Minn. P. 310.

Long Lake, a large post-township in the N. part of Hamilton co., N.Y., comprises part of the Adirondack Mountains, with several beautiful lakes, among which are Long Lake and Racket Lake. Pop. 299.

Long Lake, or **Gougeville,** gōwj′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., N.Y., on Long Lake, 40 miles N.W. of North Creek Station. It has a church.

Long Lane, a post-hamlet of Dallas co., Mo., 37 miles N.N.E. of Springfield. It has a church. Here is the "Enterprise Community," holding property in common.

Long Lev′el, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., 6 miles S.E. of Wrightsville. It has a church and an iron-foundry.

Long Lick, a post-office of Scott co., Ky.

Longlier, lòɴᵍ′le-å′ or lông′leer, a village of Belgium, in Luxembourg, 20 miles N.W. of Arlon. Pop. 1400.

Long Meadow, mĕd′ō, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., in Long Meadow township, on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, and on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 4 miles S. of Springfield. Pop. of the township, 1467. See also East Longmeadow.

Long Melford, England. See MELFORD.

Longmere, long′meer, or **Long′mire,** a post-office of Washington co., Tenn.

Longmire's Store, a post-hamlet of Edgefield co., S.C., 23 miles N.W. of Pine House. It has 6 families.

Long′mont, a post-village of Boulder co., Col., on the Colorado Central Railroad, 41 miles N. of Golden City, and 56 miles N.N.W. of Denver. It is surrounded by grand mountain-scenery, and in its vicinity gold and lignite are found. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Longmont has a bank, a graded school, 3 churches, and 2 flouring-mills. Pop. about 800.

Longni, lòɴᵍ`ñee′, a town of France, in Orne, 13 miles E. of Mortagne. Pop. 1484.

Longobardi, lon-go-baʀ′dèe, a town of Italy, in Cosenza, 12 miles S. of Paola, on the Mediterranean. P. 2167.

Longobuco, lon-go-boo′ko, a town of Italy, province and 21 miles N.E. of Cosenza. Pop. 3225.

Longos (lòn′gòs) **Peninsula,** the central of three considerable peninsulas in the Ægean Sea, having Cape Drepano at its S. extremity. It is about 40 miles long.

Longo-Sardo, lon′go-saʀ′do (anc. *Tibula?*) a seaport town and cape of Sardinia, 48 miles N.E. of Sassari, at the W. entrance of the Strait of Bonifacio.

Long Pine, a post-office of Anson co., N.C.

Long Plain, a small post-village of Bristol co., Mass., in Acushnet township, 9 miles N. by E. of New Bedford. It has 3 churches and manufactures of shoes.

Long Point, or **Long Point Shoals,** Massachusetts, within Cape Cod, near its extremity. On it, at the entrance of Provincetown Harbor, is a fixed light, 25 feet high. Lat. 42° 2′ 10″ N.; lon. 70° 10′ 35″ W.

Long Point, a post-office of Arkansas co., Ark.

Long Point, a post-village of Livingston co., Ill., in Long Point township, on the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, 98 miles S.W. of Chicago. It has 3 general stores. Pop. of the township, 970.

Long Point, a station in Clarion co., Pa., on the Low Grade Railroad, 2 miles E. of Lawsonham Junction.

Long Point, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Tex., 9 miles N.W. of Brenham. It has a church.

Long Point, a post-hamlet in Kings co., New Brunswick, on Belleisle Bay, 27 miles from St. John. Pop. 150.

Long Point, a post-settlement in Inverness co., Nova Scotia, 14 miles from Port Hastings. Pop. 250.

Long Point, Ontario. See POINT TRAVERSE.

Long Point, a fishing village of Quebec, on the N. side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 6 miles S.W. of Mingan. See also LONGUE POINTE.

Long Pond, a post-office of Lowndes co., Ga.

Long Pond, a post-office of Hancock co., Me., on Mount Desert Island, 8 miles S.W. of Bar Harbor.

Long Pond, a village in Newfoundland, on Conception Bay, 16 miles from St. John's. Pop. 250.

Long Prairie, Wayne co., Ill. See MIDDLETON.

Long Prairie, a post-village, capital of Todd co., Minn., on Long Prairie River, in a township of the same name, about 46 miles N.W. of St. Cloud. It is surrounded by fertile prairies diversified with beautiful small lakes, and has 2 churches, a seminary, a newspaper office, and several mills. Pop. of the township, 488.

Long Prairie, township, Mississippi co., Mo. P. 697.

Long Prairie River, Minnesota, issues from a small lake near the middle of Douglas co., and runs eastward to Long Prairie, Todd co. Below this point it runs northward, and enters the Crow Wing River 14 miles from its mouth and 2 miles from Motley. It is 100 miles long.

Longpré, lòɴᵍ`prà′, several villages of France, the principal of which is in Somme, with a station on the railway du Nord, 10 miles S.E. of Abbeville. Pop. 1922.

Long Rap′ids, a post-township of Alpena co., Mich. Pop. 291.

Long Reach, a station in Cumberland co., N.J., on the Bridgeton & Port Norris Railroad, 1 mile from Bayside View, the terminus of the road.

Long Reach, a post-hamlet of Tyler co., W. Va., on the Ohio River. It has a lumber-mill.

Long Ridge, a post-office of Scott co., Ark.

Long Ridge, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., in Stamford township, about 24 miles W. by S. of Bridgeport. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of carriages and shoes.

Long Ridge, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N.C., 12 miles S. by W. of Plymouth. It has a church.

Long Run, a post-office of Switzerland co., Ind.

Long Run, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ky., on the railroad which connects Shelbyville with Louisville, 19 miles E. of Louisville. It has a church.

Long Run, a station on the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad, 17 miles S.E. of Pittsburg, Pa.

Long Run, Armstrong co., Pa. See MAYSVILLE.

Long Run, a post-office of Fairfield co., S.C.

Long Run Station, a post-hamlet of Doddridge co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 19 miles W. of Clarksburg.

Long Savan′nah, a post-office of James co., Tenn.

Long's Cross Roads, a post-office of Person co., N.C.

Longs′dorf's, a station in Cumberland co., Pa., on the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad, 8 miles W.S.W. of South Mountain Junction.

Long's Gap, a post-office of Grayson co., Va.

Long′side, a village of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, 6 miles by rail W.N.W. of Peterhead. Pop. 584.

Long's Mills, a post-office of Randolph co., N.C., 20 miles S.S.E. of Greensborough. Here is a flour-mill.

Long's Mills, a post-office of McMinn co., Tenn.

Long's Peak, Colorado, a peak of the Rocky Mountains, at the S.E. extremity of the North Park, and about 50 miles N.W. of Denver. The altitude is computed to be 14,271 feet above the sea-level. Its top is covered with perpetual snow, and its sides with forests of fir and pine. Lat. 40° 15′ 10″ N.; lon. 105° 36′ 37″ W.

Long's Stand, a post-office of Crawford co., Pa.

Long's Store, a post-office of Union co., N.C.

Long′street, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ga.

Longstreet, a post-office of De Soto parish, La.

Longstreet, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Tex., 20 miles S.W. of Huntsville. It has a church.

Long Swamp, a post-office of Pickens co., Ga.

Long Swamp, a post-township of Berks co., Pa., about 18 miles N.E. of Reading. It is intersected by the East Pennsylvania Railroad, and contains a post-village named Topton. Pop. 2910.

Long Tom, a post-office of Lane co., Oregon, about 12 miles W. of Eugene City.

Long′ton, a town of England, co. of Stafford, 5 miles by rail S.E. of Stoke-upon-Trent. It has coal- and iron-mines, potteries, and manufactures of china. Pop. 19,748.

Long′ton, a post-village of Elk co., Kansas, near Elk River, 25 miles N.W. of Independence, and about 48 miles W. of Parsons. It has a money-order post-office, a church, and a public school. Pop. about 500; of township, 959.

Long′town, a town of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Esk, 8½ miles N.W. of Carlisle. Pop. 1946.

Long′town, a post-hamlet of Panola co., Miss., 12 miles W. of Como Depot. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Longtown, a post-office of Perry co., Mo., 18 miles N.W. of Grand Tower, Ill.

Longtown, a post-office of Yadkin co., N.C.

Longué, lòɴᵍ`gà′, a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 12 miles S. of Baugé. Pop. 1876.

Longue Pointe (Fr. pron. lòɴᵍ pwâɴt), the chief town of Hochelaga co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 6 miles by rail E. of Montreal. Pop. 250.

Longueuil, lòɴᵍ`gul′, the chief town of the co. of Chambly, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, 3 miles E. of Montreal. It contains 2 churches and several stores and hotels. It is the summer residence of many Montrealers. Pop. 2083.

Longus Vicus, supposed ancient name of LONGWY.

Longuyon, lòɴᵍ`ghe-òɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 20 miles N.W. of Briey. Pop. 2020.

Long Val′ley, a post-hamlet of Lassen co., Cal., 45 miles N.N.W. of Reno, Nevada. Pop. of township, 135.

Longview, Shelby co., Ala. See WHITING.

Long`view′, a post-village of Ashley co., Ark., on the Saline River, about 64 miles S. of Pine Bluff. It has a church.

Longview, Banks co., Ga. See LULAH.

Long View, a post-office of Dodge co., Ga., on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad.

Longview, a post-office of Christian co., Ky.

Longview, a post-village, capital of Gregg co., Texas, is on the Texas & Pacific Railroad at its junction with the International & Great Northern Railroad, 235 miles N. of Houston, 122 miles E. of Dallas, and 24 miles W. of Marshall. It is a place of recent origin and rapid growth. It has 6 churches, a bank, 5 schools, and a manufactory of lightning-rods. One or 2 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 2400.

Long′ville, a post-office of Plumas co., Cal.

Longville, a post-office of Marion co., O.

Long′wood, a village of Ireland, co. of Meath, 9 miles S.S.W. of Trim.

Long′wood, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Fla., 10 miles from Sanford. It is mainly supported by fruit-culture.

Longwood, a post-office and station of Fayette co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 5 miles W. of Connersville.

Longwood, a post-hamlet of Caddo parish, La., 18 miles W. of Shreveport. It has a church and 2 stores.

Longwood, a station on the Brookline Branch of the Boston & Albany Railroad, 3 miles W. of the initial station in Boston, Mass.

Longwood, a hamlet of Isabella co., Mich., in Union township, near the Chippewa River, about 55 miles W. of Bay City.

Longwood, a post-village of Pettis co., Mo., 15 or 16 miles N. by W. of Sedalia. It has a church, a chair-factory, and 4 stores. Pop. about 150.

Longwood, a post-hamlet of Custer co., Neb., 70 miles N.W. of Grand Island. It has a church.

Longwood, a post-office of Rockbridge co., Va.

Longwood, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Wis., in Hixon township, 2 miles E. of Black River, and 35 miles N. of Hatfield Station.

Long′wood, or **Mel′bourne,** a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 2 miles from Longwood Station. P. 150.

Long‘woods′, a post-office of Talbot co., Md.

Long′wood Station, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Great Western Railway, 21 miles W.S.W. of London. It contains a store and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 150.

Longwy, lòɴᵍ‘vee′ (anc. *Lon′gus Vi′cus?*), a fortified town of France, department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, on the Belgian frontier, and on a railway, 40 miles N.N.W. of Metz. Its citadel stands on a steep rock, below which extends the new town, having a hospital and military prison. Longwy was called by Louis XIV. the "Iron Gate of France." Pop. 2939.

Long Year, a post-office of Ulster co., N.Y.

Long-Yeoo, or **Long-Yeou,** long‘-yē-oo′, a town of China, province of Che-Kiang, on the banks of the Hwuy-Chow or Gran River, about 16 miles W.S.W. of Nan-Che.

Lonigo, lo-nee′go, a village of Italy, province and 13 miles by rail S.W. of Vicenza, on the Gua, at the foot of a lofty hill crowned by an old castle. It has a court of law, several public offices, and 5 churches. Pop. 9185.

Löningen, lö′ning-ẹn, or **Wiek Löningen,** week lö′ning-ẹn, a village of Germany, in Oldenburg, on the Hase, 34 miles S.W. of the town of Oldenburg. Pop. 1167.

Lonka, a village of Hungary. See Kɪs-Lᴏɴᴋᴀ.

Lonlay l′Abbaye, lòɴᵍ‘lā′ lāb‘bā′, a town of France, in Orne, 5 miles N.W. of Domfront. P. of commune, 3133.

Lonneker, lon′nĕk-ẹr, a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 14 miles S.E. of Almelo.

Lo′no, a post-office of Hot Spring co., Ark.

Lonoke, lŏn′ōk, a county in the central part of Arkansas, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is drained by Cypress, Metoe, and Watausaw Bayous. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is partly covered with forests of the ash, hickory, oak, pine, &c. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are among its staple products. It is intersected by the Cairo & Fulton and Memphis & Little Rock Railroads. Capital, Lonoke.

Lonoke, a post-village, capital of Lonoke co., Ark., on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, 22 miles E. of Little Rock. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a seminary.

Lons′dale (the "Valley of the Lune"), a division of England, co. of Westmoreland, on its S.E. side, which gives the title of earl to the Lowther family.

Lons′dale, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the Blackstone River, and on the Providence & Worcester Railroad, 7 miles N. of Providence. It has 2 churches, a public library, gas-works, a bleachery, and manufactures of cotton, including fine cambric. Pop. 2381.

Lons′dale, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, on Salmon River, 4 miles from Marysville. It contains a grist-mill, a woollen-mill, and 3 or 4 stores. Pop. 150.

Lons-le-Saulnier, lòɴᵍ‘-lẹh-sō‘ne-ā′ (anc. *Le′dum Salo′rium?*), a town of France, capital of the department of Jura, at a railway junction, 50 miles S.E. of Dijon. Pop. 11,265. It is very ancient and well built. Chief objects of interest, the churches of the Cordeliers and of St. Désiré, and the salt-well discovered in the fourth century, to which the town owes its foundation and its name, and which is always full, although its waters are constantly extracted, and yield a great amount of salt. It has a communal college, a public library, a museum, a copper-foundry, tanneries, and manufactures of brushes, silk, and eye-glasses.

Lontar, lon-taʀ′, or **Poolo Lontar,** poo′lo lon-taʀ′, an island off the W. coast of the peninsula of Malacca, from which it is separated by a narrow strait, 21 miles long by about 6 miles broad. Lat. 7° 30′ N.; lon. 99° E.

Lontoir, lon‘twaʀ′ or lon-toir′, a town of the Banda Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, on Banda Nera. It has a hospital, and near it pumice-stone is obtained.

Lonya, lon′yā, a river of Hungary, in Croatia, joins the Save after a course of about 70 miles.

Loo, lō, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Loo Canal, 7 miles S.E. of Furnes. Pop. 1760.

Looan, loo‘ān′, or **Lou-Ngan,** loo‘-ngān′, a city of China, province of Shan-See. Lat. 36° 7′ N.; lon. 113° E.

Looan, or **Looang.** See Lᴏᴇᴀɴ.

Looban, Louban, or **Luban,** loo-bān′, a town of Russia, government and 80 miles S. of Minsk.

Looban, Louban, or **Luban,** loo‘bān′, a small island of the Philippines, 90 miles S.W. of Manila. Lat. 13° 52′ N.; lon. 120° 8′ E.

Loobar, or **Loubar,** loo-baʀ′, a town of Russia, in Volhynia, 47 miles W.S.W. of Zhitomeer. Pop. 3500.

Loobatchovka, or **Lubaczowka,** loo-bā-chov′kā, a town of Russia, in Volhynia, 8 miles S.E. of Vladimeer.

Loobny, Loubny, or **Lubni,** loob′nee, a town of Russia, government and 80 miles W.N.W. of Poltava, on the Soola. Lat. 50° N.; lon. 33° E. Pop. 5205. It has a veterinary institution, botanic gardens, and a pharmaceutic school, founded by Peter the Great.

Loo‘-Choo′ (*ch* as in *child*) **Islands,** written also **Lieou-Khieou** and **Riou-Kiou,** ree‘oo′-kee‘oo′, a group in the North Pacific Ocean, between Japan and Formosa, consisting of the Great Loo-Choo, about 65 miles in length by 15 miles in average breadth, with about 35 small islands, the whole between lat. 24° 10′ and 28° 40′ N. and lon. 127° and 129° E. The chief products are provisions and live-stock, with sulphur, salt, copper, and tin. The principal foreign trade is with Japan, on which country the group is dependent, with some qualified subjection to China. The government is under a king. Foreigners, except Japanese, are hardly tolerated in the country. Chief port, Napa. Capital, Shooree. Pop. in 1874, 167,073.

Loochristy, lō-ᴋris′tee, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 6 miles N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 3480.

Loodianah, or **Ludhiana,** loo‘dee-ā′na, also called **Lodiana,** a town of India, on the Sutlej, 110 miles by rail E.S.E. of Lahore. It has manufactures of shawls, tents, and cotton cloth, and a large trade. Pop. 39,983.

Loodianah, a district of the Amritsir division, Punjab, India. Area, 1368 square miles. Capital, Loodianah. Pop. 583,245.

Looe, loo, a small river of England, co. of Cornwall, enters the English Channel at Helstone. Its estuary is a beautiful lake, called Looe Pool.

Looe, a small river of England, co. of Cornwall, flows into the English Channel at Looe.

Looe, an old seaport town of England, in Cornwall, consisting of the decayed boroughs of East and West Looe, at the entrance of the river Looe, 21 miles S.S.W. of Launceston. Pop. of East Looe, 1396; of West Looe, 798.

Looee-Choo, or **Loui-Tchou,** loo‘ee-choo′, written also **Loui-Tcheou,** a city of China, province of Quang-Tong, capital of the southernmost department of the empire, 250 miles S.W. of Canton, near the mouth of a small river, which falls into the China Sea.

Looga, Louga, or **Luga,** loo′gā, a river of Russia, enters the Gulf of Finland 75 miles W.S.W. of St. Petersburg. Length, 150 miles.

Looga, Louga, or **Luga,** a town of Russia, government and 85 miles S.S.W. of St. Petersburg, on the above river. Pop. 1800.

Loogan, or **Lugan,** loo-gān′ (called also **Loogansk, Lugansk,** and **Looganskoe**), a town of Russia, government of Yekaterinoslav, 55 miles E. of Bakhmoot. It has coal-mines, foundries, &c. Pop. 10,049.

Looganskaia (**Louganskaia,** or **Luganskaja**) **Stanitza,** loo-gān-skī′ā stā-neet′sā, a town of Russia, government of Don Cossacks, 105 miles N. of Novo-Cherkask.

Loogoonor, or **Lougounor,** loo-goo-noʀ′, one of the Caroline Islands. Lat. 5° 29′ 20″ N.; lon. 153° 38′ E.

Loogoo′tee, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Ill., 8 miles S. of Brownstown Station. It has a church.

Loogootee, a post-village of Martin co., Ind., in Perry township, on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 34 miles E. of Vincennes, and 158 miles W. of Cincinnati. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a newspaper office. P. 748.

Loohoo, a native state of Celebes. See Lᴏᴇʜᴏᴇ.

Lookh, Loukh, look, **Looka,** or **Louka,** loo′kā, a river of Russia, joins the Kliasma in the government of Vladimeer. Total course, about 80 miles.

Loo-Kiang, Lou-Kiang, or **Lu-Kiang,** loo‘-ke-ång′, a river of Thibet, one of the heads of the Salwin.

Loo-Kiang, or **Lou-Kiang,** loo‘-ke-ång′, a town of China, in Ngan-Hoei, 100 miles S.W. of Nanking.

Lookianov, Loukianov, or **Lukianow,** look-yå-nov′ (Polish, *Lukojanow*, loo-ko-yå′nov), a town of Russia, government and 90 miles S.S.E. of Nizhnee-Novgorod. Pop. 2371.

Look′ing Glass, a post-office of Platte co., Neb.

Looking Glass, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Oregon, 8 miles S.W. of Roseburg.

Looking Glass River, Michigan, rises in Shiawassee co., runs westward through Clinton co., and enters Grand River at Portland, in Ionia co. It is about 75 miles long.

Looknooee, or **Looknooi.** See Sai-Gon.

Look′out, a post-office of Minnehaha co., Dakota.

Lookout, a post-office of Pike co., Ky.

Lookout, a station on the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, 2 miles E. of Carson City, Nev.

Lookout, a station in Blair co., Pa., on the Bell's Gap Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of Bellwood.

Lookout, a post-office of Frederick co., Va.

Lookout, a post-office of Fayette co., W. Va.

Lookout, a station in Albany co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 33 miles N. by W. of Laramie.

Lookout Creek rises near the S. end of Dade co., Ga., runs nearly northeastward, passes into Tennessee, and enters the Tennessee River about 3 miles below Chattanooga. It runs along a narrow valley between Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and at the S.E. base of the former.

Lookout Mountain, a ridge which traverses Dade co., Ga., in the extreme N.W. part of the state, and extends northeastward into Tennessee to the Tennessee River, and southwestward into Alabama, in which state most of the ridge lies. Its N.E. extremity is 2½ miles from Chattanooga. It is remarkable for grand and beautiful scenery, and is noted for a battle of Nov. 24, 1863. The highest part of this ridge is about 1600 feet above the Tennessee.

Lookout Mountain, a post-office and summer resort of Hamilton co., Tenn., 3 miles from Chattanooga. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery.

Loom‘chang′, a town of Siam, in the region between Maulmain and Bangkok, and stated to have a large trade.

Loom′is, a post-office of Shasta co., Cal.

Loomis, a post-village of Isabella co., Mich., in Wise township, on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 44 miles W.N.W. of East Saginaw, and 10 miles E. of Farwell. It has a church, a saw-mill, a town hall, and 1 or 2 shingle-mills. Pop. about 250.

Loo-na-Shan, or **Lou-na-Chan,** loo-nå-shån′, a mountain of China, covered with perpetual snow, in about lat. 26° 30′ N., lon. 103° E.

Loonee, or **Luni,** loo′nee, a river of India, which has its rise in a marshy tract in the district of Ajmeer, in lat. 26° 37′ N., lon. 74° 46′ E. It flows into the Runn of Cutch by two mouths, one in lat. 24° 42′ N., lon. 71° 11′ E., and the other 10 miles more to the S.E. It has a total S.W. course of 320 square miles. Area of basin, 22,400 square miles.

Loo′ney, a township of Polk co., Mo. Pop. 1750.

Looney's Creek, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Tenn., about 18 miles N.W. of Chattanooga. It has a store, a grist-mill, &c.

Loo′neyville, a post-office and station of Erie co., N.Y., on the New York Central Railroad (main line), 15 miles E. of Buffalo.

Looneyville, a post-office of Roane co., W. Va.

Loo-Ngan, or **Lou-Ngan,** loo‘ngån or loong‘gån′, a fortified town of China, province of See-Chuen, capital of a department, on the frontier of Thibet.

Loon‘ghee′, a town of British Burmah, on the Irrawaddy, 60 miles N. of Prome.

Loon-op-Zand, lōn-op-zånt, or **Venloon,** vẽn-lōn′, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 12 miles S.W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 6010.

Loop, a station in Blair co., Pa., on the railroad from Hollidaysburg to Henrietta, 1 mile E. of Williamsburg Junction, and 2 miles E. of Hollidaysburg.

Loop Creek, a post-office of Fayette co., W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, at Loop Creek Station, 32 miles S.E. of Charleston. Here is a hamlet called Deepwater, which has a church.

Loop-Head, a promontory of Ireland, at the N. side of the entrance of the Shannon. Elevation, 232 feet. On it is a fixed light. Lat. 52° 33′ 39″ N.; lon. 9° 36′ W.

Looristan, Louristan, or **Luristan,** loo-ris-tån′, a mountainous district of Persia, in Irak-Ajemee, between 32° and 34° N. lat.

Loos, loce, a town of France, in Nord, 3 miles by rail W. of Lille. It has manufactures of cottons, sugar, linen, chemicals, dyes, and spirits, and is the seat of a great prison, a reform school, and an orphanage. Pop. 5910.

Loos, lōsh, **Lossa,** losh′ŏh‘, or **Losing,** lo′zing, a town of Hungary, 7 miles S.E. of Oedenburg. Pop. 1230.

Loos, Lous, or **Lus,** loos, a province of Beloochistan, bordering on the Indian Ocean. Area, 5200 square miles. Pop. 60,000.

Loo‘sahatch′ee, a small river of Tennessee, runs W. through Fayette co. and S.W. in Shelby co., and enters the Wolf River about 3 miles N. of Memphis.

Loosapatilla Creek. See Luxapatilla Creek.

Loo‘sascoo′na Creek, Mississippi, rises in Pontotoc co., runs southwestward through the cos. of Calhoun and Yalabusha, and enters the Yalabusha River in Grenada co., 4 miles above Grenada. It is nearly 80 miles long.

Loose Creek, a post-village of Osage co., Mo., about 15 miles E. of Jefferson City. It has 3 general stores and 2 flour-mills.

Looshtook, an Indian name for the river St. John, N.B.

Loosing (looz′ing) **Creek,** of North Carolina, flows through Hertford co. into the Chowan.

Lootenhulle, lō′tẹn-hŭl‘lẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 12 miles W. by N. of Ghent. Pop. 2936.

Lootsk, Loutsk, Lutsk, or **Luck,** lootsk, a town of Russia, in Volhynia, 40 miles E. of Vladimeer. Pop. 11,838.

Loox‘aho′ma, a post-hamlet of Tate co., Miss., 8 miles E. of Senatobia. It has 2 churches.

Loox‘apalil′a, a post-office of Lamar co., Ala.

Looz, lōz, or **Borchloen,** boork‘loon′, a town of Belgium, in Limbourg, 9 miles S. of Hasselt. Pop. 1870.

Looza, Louza, or **Luza,** loo′zå, a river of Russia, government of Vologda, joins the Yoog. Length, 200 miles.

Lopedusa, an island of Italy. See Lampedusa.

Lopenitz, a town of Moravia. See Schlapanitz.

Lopera, lo-på′rå, a town of Spain, 22 miles N.W. of Jaen, near the Guadalquivir. Pop. 3387.

Lo′pez (Span. pron. lo′pĕth) **Island,** a post-office of San Juan co., Washington, on Lopez Island, E. of San Juan. Area of island, 30 square miles. Pop. in 1870, 48.

Lopienno, lo-pe-ĕn′no, a town of Prussia, 14 miles N.N.W. of Gnesen. Pop. 1246.

Lop Nor, lop nor, or **Lob Nor,** a lake of Chinese Toorkistan, lat. 40° 50′ N., lon. 87° 30′ to 89° E., surrounded by a desert country. It receives the river Yarkand, but has no known outlet. Length, estimated from 50 to 100 miles. Elevation, 2200 feet. It is very shallow.

Loppersum, lop′pẹr-sŭm, a village of the Netherlands, province and 11 miles N.W. of Groningen. Pop., with environs, 2522.

Lopud, an island of Austria. See Mezzo.

Lora, lo′rå, a river of Afghanistan, rises about 50 miles N.E. of Shawl, and, after flowing S.W. for 80 miles, is lost in the sands of the desert.

Lora, a district in the S. of Afghanistan, near Ghuznee.

Lora del Rio, lo′rå dĕl ree′o, a town of Spain, province and 32 miles E.N.E. of Seville, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 7140. It has manufactures of hats and leather.

Lorai, a village of Sardinia. See Illorai.

Lorain, lo-rān′, a county in the N. part of Ohio, has an area of about 540 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie, and is drained by Black and Vermilion Rivers. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of sugar-maple, chestnut, hickory, and other trees. The soil is fertile, and contains much clay. Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, wool, wheat, and cheese are the staple products. This county has quarries of Devonian sandstone, a good material for building, the product of which in 1870 was valued at $311,910. It is intersected by railroads named the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling. Capital, Elyria. Valuation of real and personal estate, $24,879,670. Pop. in 1870, 30,308, of whom 24,751 were Americans.

Lorain, a post-office of Nemaha co., Kansas, about 70 miles W. of Atchison.

Lorain, a township of Nobles co., Minn. Pop. 182.

Lorain, a post-village of Lorain co., O., in Black River township, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Black River, 8 miles N.N.W. of Elyria, and about 25 miles W. of Cleveland. It is a terminus of the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railroad, and has a good harbor. It has 4 churches, a graded school, 2 planing-mills, and 7 coal-derricks. The machine-shops and car-works of the railroad are located here. Pop. about 1400.

Loraine, lo-rān′, a post-hamlet of Coosa co., Ala., 18 miles N. of Wetumpka. It has a church.

Loraine, a post-village of Adams co., Ill., in Keene township, on a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 21 miles N.E. of Quincy. It has 4 stores.

Loraine, a township of Henry co., Ill. Pop. 577.

Loraine, a township of Polk co., Wis. Pop. 106.

Loramie, lor′ạ-me, a township of Shelby co., O., about 36 miles N. by W. of Dayton. It is on the railroad which connects Sidney with Union City, Ind. Pop. 1707.

Loramie's, Shelby co., O. See Berlin.

Loramie's Creek, of Ohio, rises in Shelby co., and flows into the Miami River about 3 miles above Piqua.

Lo'ran′, a post-township of Stephenson co., Ill., about 40 miles W. of Rockford. Pop. 1200.

Lor′ance, a township of Bollinger co., Mo. Pop. 2872.

Lorane, lo-rain′, a post-hamlet of Whitley co., Ind., 5 miles N.W. of Columbia.

Lor′berry, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on a branch of the Lebanon & Tremont Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Lorberry Junction. Coal is mined in the vicinity.

Lorberry Junction, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Lebanon & Tremont Branch of the Reading Railroad, at the junction of a branch railroad to Kalmia and Williamstown. It is ½ mile from Cherryville.

Lorca, loʀ′kå (anc. *Eliocroca?* or *Ilorci?*), a city of Spain, province and 42 miles S.W. of Murcia, on the S. slope of Mount Caño, the summit of which is crowned by a castle. It consists of two parts,—an ancient town, situated in the vicinity of the castle, with mean houses and narrow winding streets, and a modern town, consisting of houses which have a substantial appearance, and streets which are well formed. It has 8 churches, an episcopal palace, a court-house, and a hospital. The manufactures consist chiefly of coarse woollens, linens, leather, hard soap, and earthenware; and there are oil-mills, dye-works, brick- and tile-works, and some trade in grain, barilla, esparto, cattle, and mules. In the vicinity are mines of lead. Lorca is a very ancient place, and makes a considerable figure in the wars of the Moors. Its old castle once caused Lorca to be considered the key of Murcia; the walls of the town and a tower are Moorish, and it has some Roman antiquities. Pop. 48,158.

Lorch, loʀᴋ, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 20 miles W.S.W. of Wiesbaden, on the Rhine. Pop. 1886.

Lorch, a market-town of Germany, Würtemberg, 23 miles S.W. of Ellwangen. Pop. 2283, with an abbey in which most of the Hohenstauffen princes are buried.

Lörchingen, a town of Germany. See Lorquin.

Lord Anson's Island, Pacific. See Anson's Island.

Lorde, the supposed ancient name of Lourdes.

Lord Hood's Island, or **Marutea,** må-roo-tå′å, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 21° 30′ S., lon. 135° 33′ W.

Lord Howe's Island, one of the Society Islands, lat. 16° 50′ S., lon. 154° 21′ W., about 60 miles long and 4 miles broad. It was discovered by Captain Wallis in 1767.

Lord Howe's Islands, Pacific Ocean, form a part of the Solomon Islands.

Lord Howe's Islands, a group of islands in the Pacific, N.E. of Sydney. Lat. 31° 30′ S.; lon. 159° 10′ E.

Lord Howe's Islands, a group of small islands in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 5° 30′ S.; lon. 159° 31′ E.

Lords′town, a post-office of Trumbull co., O., in Lordstown township, 5 or 6 miles S.S.W. of Warren, and 12 miles N.W. of Youngstown. The township has 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 858. Coal is mined near this place.

Lord's Valley, a post-office of Pike co., Pa.

Lord′ville, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., on the Delaware River, and on the Erie Railroad, 153 miles N.W. of New York. It has a tannery and 2 saw-mills.

Loreauville, lo-rō′vĭl, post-office, Iberia parish, La.

Lore City, or **Gom′ber,** a post-village of Guernsey co., O., in Wills township, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 8 miles E. of Cambridge.

Lo′rena, a post-office of Butler co., Kansas.

Lore′na, a post-office of Lexington co., S.C.

Lorena, lo-rå′nå, a town of Brazil, province and 130 miles N.E. of São Paulo, on the Parahiba. Pop. of district, 6000.

Lorenzana, lo-rĕn-thå′nå, a town of Spain, province and 31 miles N.N.E. of Lugo. Pop. 337.

Loren′zo, a post-village of Santa Cruz co., Cal., on the San Lorenzo River, on the line of the San Lorenzo Flume and Transportation Company, 7 miles from Felton Station. It has 2 saw-mills, 2 hotels, 1 broom-factory, and manufactures of lumber (redwood). Pop. estimated at 300. Lorenzo Post-Office was changed to Boulder Creek in 1878.

Lorenzo, a station on the Chicago & Illinois Railroad, 16 miles S.W. of Joliet, and 5 miles N.E. of Coal City.

Lorenzo Marquez. See Lourenzo Marquez.

Loreo, lo-rå′o, a town of Italy, province of Rovigo, 26 miles S.S.W. of Venice, on the Canal of Loreo. Pop. 3874.

Loreto, lo-rå′to, or **Loretto,** lo-rĕt′to, a city of Italy, in the Marches, 13 miles N.E. of Macerata, and about 3 miles from the Adriatic. Pop. 8083. It owes its origin to the house of the Virgin, which, according to the tradition, was brought hither from Nazareth by the angels. Over it a magnificent church has been built, while around it has grown up the town. Its suburb, Montereale, is more elegant than the city. The governor's palace and the public fountains are worthy of notice, but the holy shrine is the chief object of attraction to visitors, and the trade of the place is exclusively in rosaries and relics.

Loreto, lo-rå′to, a town of Italy, province of Teramo, 3½ miles S.E. of Civita di Penne. Pop. 5568.

Loreto, lo-rå′to, a town of Mexico, in Lower California. Lat. 26° 12′ N.; lon. 112° 7′ W.

Loreto, lo-rå′to, a small town of Bolivia, 50 miles S.E. of Trinidad.

Loreto, lo-rå′to, a town of Peru, on the N.E. bank of the Amazon, near the confines of Ecuador and Brazil. It has a church and 20 houses.

Loreto, a department of Peru, in the Amazon valley, and containing a great part of the northeastern forests and plains. Area, 132,727 square miles. Capital, Moyobamba. Pop. 61,125.

Lorette, lo′ʀêt′, a town of France, in Loire, on the Gier, and on a railway, at the junction of several branches, 2 miles S.W. of Rive-de-Gier. It has coal-mines, iron-furnaces, and shops for metallic wares. Pop. 3751.

Lorette, lo-rĕt′, a post-office of Kingman co., Kansas.

Lorette, or **Saint Ambroise de la Jeune Lorette,** sȧɴt ôɴ′bʀwåz′ dḙh lå zhun lo′ʀêt′, a post-village in Quebec co., Quebec, on the river St. Charles, 8 miles N.W. of Quebec. It contains a paper-mill, a saw-mill, a flour-mill, and the Quebec water-works. The Falls of Lorette are an object of much admiration.

Loret′to, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ky., on the Knoxville Branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 57 miles S. by E. of Louisville. Pop. 42. Here is the mother-house of the nuns of Loretto, and a Catholic academy for young ladies.

Loretto, a station in Somerset co., Md., on the Eastern Shore Railroad, 5 miles N. by E. of Princess Anne, and 23 miles N.E. of Crisfield.

Loretto, a post-borough of Cambria co., Pa., about 2 miles W. of Altoona. It contains a Catholic chapel and St. Francis College (Catholic), St. Aloysius Academy for ladies, a Franciscan monastery, a convent, &c. Pop. 280.

Loretto, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Tenn., 20 miles S. of Lawrenceburg. It has a church.

Loretto, a post-village of Essex co., Va., is near the Rappahannock River, about 48 miles N.N.E. of Richmond.

Loret′to, a post-village in Cardwell co., Ontario, 21 miles W. of Bradford. Pop. 90.

Loretum, the supposed ancient name of Requeña.

Lorgis, the supposed ancient name of Lorqui.

Lorgues, loʀɢ, a town of France, in Var, 7 miles S.W. of Draguignan. Pop. 3030.

Lorient, or **L'Orient,** lo′re-ôɴɢ′, a fortified seaport town of France, department of Morbihan, at the mouth of the Scorf, in the Bay of Biscay, 42 miles W. of Vannes. Its streets are regular, wide, well paved, but dull in appearance, lined by houses of good construction; its public squares are large and handsome. The harbor is capacious, safe, and commodious, surrounded by magnificent buildings, among which is a tower, used as a light-house and observatory, and lined by handsome quays. In the roads, whole fleets can ride in safety. At some distance below the harbor, its entrance is commanded by a fort built on the Isle St. Michael, and mounting, it is said, 500 guns. The dock-yard and arsenal are among the most complete and extensive in France. The principal buildings are the parish church, and the Préfecture Maritime, situated on the port at the entrance to the dock-yard. Almost all the working-classes are employed in connection with the dock-yard. Lorient has also forges, foundries, and manufactures of steam-engines. The trade and commerce have declined. The exports are chiefly flour, brandy, wine, woollens, cottons, hardware, iron, lead, &c. Lorient possesses courts of first resort and commerce, a chamber of commerce and exchange, a school of hydrography of the second class, and a communal college. At the beginning of the seventeenth century it was a mere village, but all at once it rose into importance. In 1770 it was made one of the four stations of the French navy, and a free port. The revolution of 1789–92 almost annihilated its commerce. From the shock then sustained it has never recovered. Pop. 31,000.

L'Orignal, lo`ʀeen`yâl', a post-village of Ontario, capital of the united counties of Prescott and Russell, on the Ottawa River, 66 miles W. of Montreal. It contains, besides the county buildings, 3 churches, grist- and saw-mills, and 4 stores. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 800.

Lo'ring, a post-office of Wyandotte co., Kansas.

Loriol, lo`re-ol' (anc. *Aureoli?*), a town of France, in Drôme, 12 miles S.S.W. of Valence. Pop. 2181.

Lormes, loʀm, a town of France, in Nièvre, 18 miles S.E. of Clamecy. Pop. 1960.

Lormont, loʀ`mòɴᵍ', a village of France, in Gironde, on the Garonne, 3 miles N.N.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 2722.

Lorn, a mountainous district of Scotland, co. of Argyle, bounded E. by Breadalbane (co. of Perth), and W. by Loch Linnhe.

Lorqui, loʀ-kee' (anc. *Lor'gis?*), a town of Spain, province and 10 miles N. of Murcia. Pop. 1020.

Lorquin, loʀ`kâɴᵍ', or **Lörchingen,** löʀ'king-en, a town of Germany, in Lorraine, 5 miles S.S.W. of Saarburg.

Lorrach, loʀ'ʀâᴋ, a town of Baden, on the Wiesen, 28 miles S.S.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 6249.

Lorraine, loʀ`rân' (Ger. *Lothringen,* lot'ring-en; L. *Lotharin'gia*), a former province of France, comprising up to 1871 the departments of Vosges, Meurthe, Moselle, and Meuse. In 1871 a large part of it was ceded to Germany, and now forms a district (*Lothringen*) in the province of Alsace-Lorraine. Area of German Lorraine, 2397 square miles. Capital, Metz. P. 480,250. See Alsace-Lorraine.

Lorraine, lŏr-rān', a post-office of Harrison co., Mo.

Lorraine, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Lorraine township, about 15 miles S. of Watertown. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory. Pop. of the township, 1377.

Lorris, loʀ`ʀees' or loʀ`ʀee', a town of France, in Loiret, 13 miles S.W. of Montargis. Pop. 1438.

Lorsch, loʀsh, or **Laurisheim,** lŏw'ris-hīme`, a town of Germany, grand duchy of Hesse, 16 miles S. of Darmstadt. Pop. of commune, 3766.

Lorsica, loʀ'se-kâ, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, 6 miles from Cicagna. Pop. 1907.

Lor'ton Valley, a post-office of Fairfax co., Va.

Lor'way Mines, a post-village in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on the Glasgow & Cape Breton Railway, 4 miles from Sydney. It has 9 stores and large coal-mines. Pop. 250.

Los Alamos, loce â'lâ-moce, a post-office of Santa Barbara co., Cal.

Los Alamos, a post-office of San Miguel co., N. Mex.

Los Alamos, loce â'lâ-moce (*i.e.,* "the poplar-trees"), a town of Mexico, in Sonora, 140 miles N.W. of Cinaloa, in a district celebrated for its gold- and silver-mines. It has some well-paved streets, and the houses are generally built of stone or brick. It has a mint. Pop. about 10,000.

Los Andes, a town of Chili. See Andes.

Los Angeles, loce an'jĕh-lĕz (Sp. pron. loce âng'ʜâ-lĕs), a county in the S. part of California, has an area of about 3400 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Pacific Ocean, and is drained by the San Gabriel and Santa Ana Rivers. The surface is diversified with high mountains, called Sierra Madre and Santa Susanna, and fertile valleys and plains. In the N.W. part stands Mount Pinos, a peak of the Coast Range, about 7500 feet high. The climate is dry, mild, equable, and very salubrious. The soil and climate are adapted to pastoral pursuits, and to the production of wine. Oranges, figs, and lemons also flourish here. Wool, wine, cattle, maize, honey, and barley are the staple products. In 1870 this county produced 531,710 gallons of wine, and more than any other county in the United States. Among its minerals are gold, silver, copper, limestone, marble, and asphaltum. Capital, Los Angeles. Valuation of real and personal estate, $11,556,757. Pop. in 1870, 15,309, of whom 10,984 were Americans. It is intersected by the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Los Angeles, a city, the capital of Los Angeles co., Cal., is on a river of the same name, about 9 miles from the Pacific Ocean, and 345 miles in a direct line S.E. of San Francisco. Lat. 34° 5' N.; lon. 118° 18' W. It is the most populous town of Southern California, and is noted for the amenity of its climate, the beauty of its gardens, and the excellence of its fruits. Oranges, lemons, and figs flourish in the open air, and it has extensive vineyards, the product of which is converted into wine. Wine and wool are the chief articles of export. Los Angeles has 8 churches, a Jewish synagogue, a bank with a capital of $500,000, and other banks, and a Catholic hospital. Three daily, 1 semi-weekly (Spanish), and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. This city has a Roman Catholic bishop, and is the seat of St. Vincent's College (Catholic), which was organized in 1867. The Los Angeles division of the Southern Pacific Railroad connects this town with Northern California and with Anaheim and Wilmington; the Los Angeles & Independence Railroad extends 17 miles to Santa Monica; and the Yuma division of the Southern Pacific has been completed several hundred miles to the S.E. Pop. 5728.

Los Angeles, loce âng'ʜâ-lĕs, or **Los Anjeles,** a town of Chili, province of Biobio, 88 miles E. of Concepcion. It is a railway terminus. Pop. 4570.

Los Angeles River, a small stream of Los Angeles co., in the S.S.E. part of California, falls into the Pacific Ocean. The town of Los Angeles is on its left bank.

Losanna, the Italian name of Lausanne.

Losant'ville, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ind., about 22 miles N.W. of Richmond. It has a church.

Losar, lo-sâʀ', a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 62 miles N.N.E. of Caceres. Pop. 2012.

Losarcos, loce-aʀ'koce, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 35 miles from Pamplona. Pop. 2018.

Los Banos, loce bâ'noce, a post-office of Merced co., Cal.

Los Buenos Jardines. See Scarborough Islands.

Lösch, lösh, a town of Moravia, 4 miles E.N.E. of Brünn. Pop. 2340.

Loschwitz, losh'wits, a village of Saxony, near Dresden, on the Elbe, here crossed by a ferry. Pop. 2920.

Los Colorados, loce kol-o-râ'doce, a cluster of rocks and islets off the N.W. side of the island of Cuba, in lat. 22° 15' N., lon. 84° 40' W.

Losdzey, losd'zâ, or **Lozdzey,** written also **Lozdziey,** lozd'zyâ, a town of Russian Poland, province and 26 miles E.N.E. of Suwalki. Pop. 1600.

Los Frayles, Caribbean Sea. See Frayles.

Los Gatos, loce gâ'toce, a post-hamlet of Santa Clara co., Cal., in Redwood township, 10 miles S.W. of San José. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Los Hermanos, Caribbean Sea. See Hermanos.

Losh Mills, a post-office of Pottawattamie co., Iowa.

Losh's Run, a station in Perry co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 20 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

Losing, a town of Hungary. See Loos.

Los, Isles de, Africa. See Isles de Los.

Los Lanos, loce lâ'noce, a town of the Canary Isles, S.W. side of the island of Palma.

Loslau, los'lŏw (Polish, *Vodcislawice,* vod-tse-slâ-veet'sâ), a town of Prussian Silesia, 53 miles S.S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 2382.

Los Luceros, loce loo-sā'roce, a village of Rio Arriba co., New Mexico, on the Rio Grande, about 25 miles N.N.W. of Santa Fé.

Los Lunas, loce loo'nâs, a post-village of Valencia co., New Mexico, on the Rio Grande, about 24 miles S. of Albuquerque. It has a church.

Los Nietos, loce ne-â'toce, a village of Los Angeles co., Cal., near the Southern Pacific Railroad, about 12 miles S.E. of Los Angeles. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a grist-mill. Pop. of township, 1544.

Los Ojitos, loce o-ʜee'toce, a post-office of San Miguel co., New Mexico.

Losoncz, or **Losontz,** lo`shonts', a town of Hungary, co. of Neograd, 63 miles N.N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 5178.

Los Pinos, loce pee'noce, a post-office of Gunnison co., Col., about 50 miles N.W. of Del Norte. Here is an Indian Agency.

Los Reyes, loce râ'yĕs, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Magdalena, 100 miles S.E. of Santa Marta.

Los Rios, a province of Ecuador. See Rios.

Lossa, a town of Hungary. See Loos.

Los Santos, loce sân'toce, a town of Spain, province and 36 miles S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 5886.

Los Santos, United States of Colombia. See Santos.

Losser, los'ser, a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 22 miles E.S.E. of Almelo. Pop. of commune, 5037.

Los'sie, a river of Scotland, co. of Elgin, issues from a small loch of the same name, and flows N. and N.E. to Lossiemouth, on the Moray Firth. Total course, 26 miles.

Los'siemouth, a small seaport of Scotland, on the sea, at the mouth of the Lossie, co. and 5 miles by rail N.E. of Elgin. Pop. 2620. It has an artificial port and a fishery.

Lossini, los-see′nee, or **Osero,** o-så′ro (Ger. *Lussin,* lōōs-seen′; anc. *Apsorus*), an island of Austria, in the Gulf of Quarnero, immediately S.W. of the island of Cherso, with which it is connected by a bridge. Length, 19 miles; breadth, 3 miles. Near its S. extremity are the contiguous villages of Lossini Grande (pop. 1969) and Lossini Piccolo (pop. 5648), having a good harbor and ship-yards.

Lössnitz, löss′nits, a town of Saxony, 17 miles by rail S.S.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 5332. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and linens.

Los'sur′, a village of Thibet, in Ladakh. Lat. 32° 8′ N.; lon. 78° 5′ E. Elevation, 13,400 feet.

Lostange Island, in the Pacific. See Prince William Henry.

Los′tant, a post-village of La Salle co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 14 miles S. of La Salle, and 46 miles N. of Bloomington. It has 3 churches, a flouring-mill, and 3 grain-elevators. Pop. about 250.

Lost Branch, or **Olney,** ōl′nee, a hamlet of Lincoln co., Mo., about 50 miles W.N.W. of St. Charles. It has a church.

Lost Creek, Alabama, runs southeastward in Walker co., and enters the Mulberry Fork of Black Warrior River, about 7 miles from the mouth of that fork.

Lost Creek, Arkansas, runs southward through Grant co. and enters the Saline River.

Lost Creek, Indiana, runs westward through Orange co. and unites with Lick Creek. It flows for a few miles in a subterranean channel, from which it returns to the surface.

Lost Creek, a post-office of Clinton co., Ill.

Lost Creek, a township of Vigo co., Ind. Pop. 1914.

Lost Creek, a post-office of Breathitt co., Ky.

Lost Creek, a township of Newton co., Mo. Pop. 1093. It contains Dayton, and has lead-mines.

Lost Creek, a post-office of Wayne co., Mo.

Lost Creek, a township of Miami co., O. Pop. 1367. It contains Casstown.

Lost Creek (formerly **Colorado**), a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., in West Mahanoy township, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and on a branch of the Reading Railroad, 2½ miles W. of Shenandoah. It has a church, a coal-mine, and a large store.

Lost Creek, a post-office of Union co., Tenn.

Lost Creek, a post-office of Harrison co., W. Va.

Lost Creek, a post-office of Pierce co., Wis.

Lost Grove, a township of Webster co., Iowa. P. 315.

Lostine, los-teen′, a post-office of Cherokee co., Kansas, 7 miles N.N.E. of Baxter Springs.

Lostine, a post-office of Union co., Oregon, in Wallowa Valley.

Lost Island, a post-office of Palo Alto co., Iowa, 40 miles W. of Algona. Pop. of Lost Island township, 120.

Lost Lake, a post-office of Turner co., Dakota.

Lost Mountain, a post-office of Cobb co., Ga.

Lost Na′tion, a post-village and station of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Railroad, 42 miles E. of Marion. It has a money-order post-office, a church, 4 stores, &c. Pop. about 200.

Lostorf, los′torf, a village of Switzerland, canton and 18 miles N.E. of Soleure. Pop. 1100.

Lost Park Mountain, Colorado, a peak in lat. 39° 18′ 15″ N., lon. 105° 26′ 15″ W. It has an altitude of 11,800 feet above the sea-level.

Lost Riv′er, a small stream of Indiana, rises in Washington co., and unites with Lick Creek, an affluent of White River, in Martin co. It flows in a subterranean channel for several miles, and returns to the surface.

Lost River, a township of Martin co., Ind. Pop. 899.

Lost River, a post-office of Hardy co., W. Va., about 45 miles S. of Keyser.

Lost Run, a post-office of Breckenridge co., Ky.

Lost Trail, a post-office of Hinsdale co., Col.

Lostwithiel, lost-wiTH′ẹl, or **Leswithiel,** a decayed borough and parish of England, in Cornwall, on the Fowey, 5 miles by rail S.S.E. of Bodmin. About 1 mile N. are the fine ruins of Restormel. Pop. 922.

Lot, lot (anc. *Ol′tis*), a river of France, rises in Mt. Lozère, passes Entraigues, where it becomes navigable, and joins the Garonne near Aiguillon. Length, 266 miles. Affluents, the Truyère and Selle.

Lot, a department in the S.W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Gascony. Area, 2004 square miles. Surface elevated and mountainous, covered on the E. by part of Mont Cantal. Chief rivers, the Lot and Dordogne. The soil is fertile, and corn is raised more than sufficient for home consumption; wine is abundant. The department has numerous flax-mills, iron-forges, potteries, and paper-mills. It is divided into the arrondissements of Cahors, Figeac, and Gourdon. Capital, Cahors. Pop. in 1876, 276,512.

Lot, a post-office of Marshall co., Ala.

Lot, a post-office of Whitley co., Ky.

Lota, or **Lota Baja,** lō′tå bå′Hå, a town of Chili, on the sea, province and 3 miles S. of Concepcion. It has coal-mines, smelting-works, and kilns for fire-brick. Pop. 4642.

Lotbinière, lôt`be`ne-aiR′, a county in the eastern part of Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence. Area, 735 square miles. The River du Chêne and the Beaurivage flow through it. Capital, Lotbinière. Pop. 20,606.

Lotbinière, the capital of Lotbinière co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 47 miles W.S.W. of Quebec. It contains 2 foundries, saw- and grist-mills, a convent, a church, and several stores. Pop. 2129.

Lot-et-Garonne, lot-å-gå`ronn′, a department in the S.W. of France, forming part of the old province of Gascogne. Area, 2027 square miles. Principal rivers, the Garonne and its affluents the Bayse and Lot. Soil very fertile in the plains on the river-banks, but sterile in the arid districts termed "Landes," and in the marshes. Grain is raised sufficient for home consumption, and wine is exported. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Agen, Marmande, Nérac, and Villeneuve-d'Agen. Pop. in 1876, 316,920. Capital, Agen.

Loteva, a town of France. See Lodève.

Loth, a village of Belgium, 6 miles by rail S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 1000.

Lothian, lo′the-ạn, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md., 14 miles S.W. of Annapolis. It has 2 churches.

Lothians, lo′THe-ạnz (The), a division of Scotland, comprising the cos. of Haddington, Edinburgh, and Linlithgow, respectively called East, Middle, and West Lothian.

Lothmansburg, Hungary. See Locsmand.

Lothringen, and **Lotharingia.** See Lorraine.

Lo′throp, a post-office of Warren co., Iowa, on the Middle River, and on the Indianola & Winterset Branch Railroad, 25 miles S. by W. of Des Moines.

Lot's Creek, of Bullock co., Ga., enters the Cannouchee from the left, at the S. extremity of the county.

Lot's Wife, a rock in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 29° 50′ N.; lon. 142° 23′ E. It rises almost perpendicularly to the height of nearly 300 feet.

Lot′ta, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., O., 5 miles N. of Pomeroy. It has a church.

Lotte, lot′tẹh, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Münster, circle of Tecklenburg. Pop. 1329.

Lot′tery Village, Washington co., R.I., is on the Pawcatuck River, 4 miles S. of Westerly. Pop. 101.

Lottin, South Pacific. See Rocky Island.

Lottridge, lŏt′rij, a post-office of Athens co., O., about 30 miles W.S.W. of Marietta.

Lotts′burg, a post-office of Northumberland co., Va., at the mouth of the Potomac.

Lott's Creek, a post-village of Humboldt co., Iowa, on a creek near the East Fork of the Des Moines River, about 30 miles N. of Fort Dodge. Pop. 291.

Lott's Creek, a township of Kossuth co., Iowa. P. 186.

Lott's Creek, a township of Ringgold co., Iowa. P. 652.

Lotts′ville, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Pa., in Freehold township, 11 miles E. of Corry. It has a church.

Lo′tus, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis (or Junction) Railroad, 15½ miles E. of Connersville. It has a Friends' meeting.

Lotus, a post-village in Durham co., Ontario, on Pigeon Creek, 9 miles S.W. of Bethany. It contains a church, hotel, saw-mill, grist-mill, and woollen-factory. Pop. 150.

Lot′ville, a post-office of Fulton co., N.Y.

Lötzen, löts′ẹn, a town of East Prussia, 42 miles S.S.W. of Gumbinnen, on a railway. Pop. 4059.

Lou-An, or **Lou-Ngan,** China. See Looan.

Louang Prabang, loo-ång′ prå′bång, a city of Eastern Asia, capital of the Western Laos States, in lat. 17° 40′ N., lon. 103° 25′ E., on the Me-Kong River. Pop. 8000.

Louargat, loo`aR`gå′, a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 26 miles W. of Saint-Brieuc. Pop. 579.

Louban, Malay Archipelago. See Looban.

Loubar, a town of Russia. See Loobar.

Loubny, a town of Russia. See Loobny.

Loubou, a state of Celebes. See Loehoe.

Loubressac, loo`brĕs`såk′, a town of France, in Lot, 21 miles N.N.W. of Figeac. Pop. 1279.

Louccos, or **Kose,** a river of Morocco. See El-Kos.

Loudéac, loo`då`åk′, a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 15 miles S. of Saint-Brieuc. It has important linen-manufactures. Pop. 2091.

Louden, a township of Carroll co., O. Pop. 831.

Loudenville, lŏw′dẹn-vĭl, post-office, Albany co., N.Y.

Loudenville, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 25 miles S. by E. of Wheeling. It has a flouring-mill.

Loudon, lŏw′dọn, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of 275 square miles. It is intersected by the Holston River, bounded on the N. by the Clinch River, and also drained by the Little Tennessee. The surface is hilly. The soil is generally very fertile. Nearly 70 per cent. of it is woodland. This county is intersected by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad. Capital, Loudon. The census of 1870 gives no statistics of this county, which was formed in that year out of parts of Roane, Blount, and Monroe cos.

Loudon, Cedar co., Iowa. See LOWDEN.

Loudon, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., in Loudon township, on the Suncook River, 7 or 8 miles N.N.E. of Concord. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, a tannery, and a manufactory of carriages. Pop. of the township, 1282.

Loudon, a township of Seneca co., O. Pop. 3133. It contains Fostoria.

Loudon, a post-village in Peters township, Franklin co., Pa., on the West Branch of Conococheague Creek, at the base of Parnell's Knob, and on the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, 15 miles W. by S. of Chambersburg. It has 3 churches and 2 flour-mills. Pop. 315.

Loudon, a post-village, capital of Loudon co., Tenn., is on the Tennessee (or Holston) River and the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 28 miles S.W. of Knoxville, and 84 miles N.E. of Chattanooga. It is an important shipping-point, and steamboats ply between this place and Chattanooga. It has 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a high school, 5 churches, and manufactures of lumber, &c.

Loudon Centre, a post-hamlet in Loudon township, Merrimack co., N.H., about 14 miles N.E. of Concord.

Loudon City, a post-village of Fayette co., Ill., in Loudon township, about 54 miles S. of Decatur. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

Loudon Ridge, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., is mostly in Loudon township and partly in Gilmanton, and is 12 miles N.N.E. of Concord. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, manufactures of carriages, leather, and brooms, and nearly 100 houses.

Loudonville, lŏw′dọn-vĭl, a post-village in Hanover township, Ashland co., O., on the Black Fork of the Mohican River, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 18 miles S.E. of Mansfield, and 22 miles S.W. of Wooster. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, 6 churches, a tannery, a large flouring-mill, 2 carriage-shops, and a foundry. Pop. 811.

Loudoun, lŏw′dŭn, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 4 miles E.S.E. of Kilmarnock. Here are remains of antiquities, besides the magnificent castle of the Marquis of Hastings. On Loudoun Hill a battle was fought between Bruce and the Earl of Pembroke in 1307. Here are coal-mines. Pop. 5525.

Loudoun, or **Loudon,** lŏw′dọn, a county in the N. part of Virginia, borders on Maryland. Area, about 580 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Potomac River, and is partly drained by Goose Creek. The Blue Ridge extends along the N.W. border of this county, the surface of which is finely diversified with hills and valleys. A large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, grass, and pork are the staple products. It produced in 1870 more wheat and more corn than any other county in the state. The crop of wheat was 537,026 bushels; that of corn, 842,128 bushels. Granite and good limestone are found in this county. It is intersected by the Washington & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Leesburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $16,584,414. Pop. in 1870, 20,929, of whom 20,724 were Americans.

Loudoun, a post-village of Loudoun co., Va., at Guilford Station on the Washington & Ohio Railroad, 25 miles N.W. of Washington, D.C. It has 3 churches and a money-order post-office.

Loudsville, lŏwdz′vĭl, a post-village of White co., Ga., about 80 miles N.N.E. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches.

Loudun, loo‵dŭɴɢ′ (L. *Juliodu′num*), a town of France, in Vienne, 33 miles N.N.W. of Poitiers. It has a communal college, and manufactures of wine and lace. It was once the capital of a district called the Loudunois. P. 3986.

Loudville, lŏwd′vĭl, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., 6½ miles W. by S. of Northampton. It has 3 paper-mills, 2 saw-mills, and a grist-mill.

Loué, loo‵ā′, or **Louve,** loov, a river of France, which, after a course of 70 miles, joins the Doubs a little below Dôle.

Loué, a market-town of France, in Sarthe, 16 miles W. of Le Mans, on the Vègre. It has manufactures of linen and paper. Pop. 2006.

Louella, loo-el′lạ, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., in Radnor township, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, ¼ mile from Wayne Station, and 13½ miles W.N.W. of Philadelphia. It has 3 churches.

Louella, a post-office of Rhea co., Tenn.

Louesche, a village of Switzerland. See LEUK.

Louga, or **Luga,** a town of Russia. See LOOGA.

Louganskaia Stanitza, Russia. See LOOGANSKAIA.

Louganskoe, a town of Russia. See LOOGANSKOE.

Lougen, or **Lougan,** lŏw′gạn, a river of Norway, stift of Aggershuus, rises by many heads in the Langfield and Sognefield Mountains, flows S.E., traversing Lake Miösen, and, under the name of Vermen, joins the Glommen 28 miles N.E. of Christiania. Course, 200 miles.

Lough, lŏʜ ("lake"). For all articles with the prefix LOUGH, not below, see additional name.

Lough Allen, a lake of Ireland, co. of Leitrim, 9 miles N. of Carrick. It is the source of the Shannon.

Lough Beg, a small lake of Ireland, co. of Antrim, separated from Lough Neagh by a neck of land.

Loughborough, luff′bŭr-rŭh, a market-town of England, co. and 10 miles by rail N.N.W. of Leicester, with a station on the Midland Railway. It is paved, and lighted with gas; the houses are mostly of brick, and the town has a respectable and thriving appearance. It has elegant churches, a free grammar-school, and several other schools. The principal manufacture of the town consists of hosiery and bobbinet. In the neighborhood are a bell-foundry, locomotive-works, dye-works, malt-kilns, slate-quarries, corn-mills, and an iron-foundry. Pop. 11,588.

Loughborough, luff′bŭr-rŭh, a post-office of St. François co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 83 miles S. of St. Louis.

Loughborough, lō′bŭr-rŭh, or **Syd′enham,** a post-village in Addington co., Ontario, at the outlet of Slout's Lake, 17 miles N.N.W. of Kingston. It contains about 15 stores, 4 hotels, and grist-, saw-, and shingle-mills. Pop. 450.

Lough (lŏʜ) **Brick′land,** a town of Ireland, co. of Down, 10 miles N.N.E. of Newry. Pop. 388.

Lough Carra, lŏʜ kăr′rạ, a small lake of Ireland, co. of Kerry, 3½ miles S. of Castlemaine Harbor.

Lough Conn, lŏʜ konn, a lake of Ireland, co. of Mayo, between Castlebar and Ballina, about 10 miles in length and 2 or 3 miles in breadth. Its lower extremity is called Lough Cullen.

Lough Corrib, lŏʜ kor′rib, a large lake of Ireland, in Connaught, co. and 3 miles N. of Galway. Length, from N.W. to S.E., 20 miles; the breadth varies from 1 mile to 6 miles. It receives the Clare and other rivers, with the surplus water of Loughs Mask and Carra, and discharges its own surplus by the Galway River into Galway Bay. On its banks are the towns of Cong and Oughterard.

Lough Cullen, Ireland. See LOUGH CONN.

Lough Derg, lŏʜ dĕʀɢ, Ireland, the longest and most picturesque of the expansions of the Shannon, separates Munster from Connaught. Length, 24 miles; the breadth varies from 2 to 6 miles.

Lough Derg, a lake of Ireland, at the S.E. extremity of the co. of Donegal, about 9 miles in circumference, and containing the famous islet called St. Patrick's Purgatory, which is visited annually by 18,000 devotees.

Lough Erne, Ireland. See ERNE.

Lough Foyle, lŏʜ foil, of Ireland, is a large arm of the sea, forming the estuary of the river Foyle. Length, 18 miles; breadth, 9 miles.

Lough′gall, a village of Ireland, in Ulster, co. and 5 miles N.N.E. of Armagh. Pop. 394.

Lough Gara, lŏʜ gah′rạ, a lake of Ireland, in Connaught, 13 miles W. of Carrick. It receives the Lung River on the S.W. Its outlet is the river Boyle.

Lough Gur, lŏʜ gŭr, a lake of Ireland, co. and 10 miles E.S.E. of Limerick. It is about 4 miles in circumference, and contains on its shores some of the most striking Druidical remains in the kingdom.

Lough Iron, lŏʜ ī′ẹrn, a lake of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Westmeath, 7 miles N.W. of Mullingar.

Lough Mask, lŏʜ mask, a lake of Ireland, cos. of Galway and Mayo, 11 miles S. of Castlebar, about 8 miles long.

Lough Neagh, lŏʜ nā, a lake of Ireland, on the S.W. border of the co. of Antrim. Length, 17 miles; breadth, 10 miles. It receives the Upper Bann and Blackwater from the S., and discharges its surplus waters on the N. by the Lower Bann into the Atlantic Ocean.

Loughor, a town of Wales. See CASTEL-LLYCHWR.

Lough Oughter, lŏн ŏн'tẹr, a lake of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Cavan. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3 miles. It is formed by an expansion of the Erne.

Loughrea, lŏн`rā', a town of Ireland, co. of Galway, beautifully situated on an acclivity on a small lake of the same name, 21½ miles E. by S. of Galway. It has a parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a Carmelite monastery, with a neat chapel, a nunnery, a court-house, workhouse, police barrack, hospital, and several schools. It also possesses an extensive brewery, tanneries, and corn-mills. Loughrea was once fortified, and contains the remains of an old castle and monastery. Pop. 3072.

Lough Shee'lin, a lake of Ireland, partly in Leinster, cos. of Meath and Westmeath, but chiefly in Ulster, co. of Cavan, 5 miles E. of Granard. Length, from E. to W., about 5 miles; breadth, 2½ miles.

Lough Strang'ford is a large lake or inlet of the sea, between Belfast Lough and Dundrum Bay, 15 miles in length. It is shallow, and encumbered with islets.

Lougounor, Caroline Islands. See LOOGOONOR.

Louhans, loo'ŏɴɢ', a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, capital of an arrondissement, 35 miles N.E. of Mâcon. It has a communal college, and manufactures of linen, leather, flour, and pottery. Pop. 3498.

Louhou, Malay Archipelago. See LOEHOE.

Louina, loo-i'nạ, a post-village of Randolph co., Ala., on the Tallapoosa River, 75 miles N.E. of Montgomery.

Louisa, loo-ee'zạ, a county in the S.E. part of Iowa, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by the Iowa River. The Cedar River enters the Iowa River in this county. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county has deposits of limestone. It is intersected by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad and a branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Wapello. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 12,877, of whom 11,766 were Americans; in 1875, 12,499.

Louisa, a county in the central part of Virginia, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the North Anna River, and is intersected by the South Anna River. The surface is hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and tobacco are the staple products. A mine of copper has been opened in this county. It is intersected by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Louisa Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,653,300. Pop. in 1870, 16,332, of whom 16,259 were Americans.

Louisa, a post-village, capital of Lawrence co., Ky., on the E. boundary of the state, is on the Big Sandy River, at the confluence of the Tug Fork and the West Fork. It is 30 miles S. of Ironton, O., and 125 miles E. of Lexington. It contains a newspaper office, 3 churches, and 2 hotels. Steamboats run from this place to the Ohio. Pop. 425.

Louisa Court-House, a post-village, capital of Louisa co., Va., is on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 62 miles N.W. of Richmond. It has 4 churches and a newspaper office.

Louisa Fork, Kentucky. See SANDY RIVER.

Louisburg, loo'is-burg, a fishing village and suburb of the town of Wick, Scotland, co. of Caithness. Pop. 1048.

Louisburg, Würtemberg. See LUDWIGSBURG.

Louisburg, loo'is-burg, a post-village of Miami co., Kansas, in Wea township, on the Osage division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 13 miles E.N.E. of Paola, and about 36 miles S.E. of Lawrence. It has a church and a graded school. Pop. about 400.

Louisburg, a township of Montgomery co., Kansas. Pop. 1441. It contains Elk City.

Louisburg, a post-village of Dallas co., Mo., 35 miles W. of Lebanon. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Louisburg, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., N.C., in Louisburg township, on the Tar River, 34 miles N.E. of Raleigh. It has 4 churches, a female college, a newspaper office, a male academy, a coach-factory, and a flour-mill. Pop. 750; of the township, 2542.

Louisburg, loo'is-burg, a seaport of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, on the S.E. shore of the island, 30 miles by rail S.E. of Sydney. The French erected a fortress here at an expense of 30,000,000 livres, and while Louisburg remained in their occupancy it exported 500,000 quintals of cod annually, and 600 vessels were employed in its trade and fisheries. After it was taken by the British, in 1763, the British government demolished the fortifications; since then the harbor has been deserted and the town is almost in ruins; but the place has become a railway terminus and a port of call for steamers. A number of fishermen only reside here. A light-house has been erected on the E. head. Louisburg has a fine harbor, open the year round.

Louis' Corners, a post-hamlet of Manitowoc co., Wis., 5 miles from Kiel.

Louise, loo-eez', a post-office of Sedgwick co., Kansas.

Louisiade (loo-ee-ze-âd') **Archipelago,** an extensive group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, comprised between the parallels of 10° 40' and 11° 40' S. lat. and the meridians of 151° and 154° 30' E. lon. About 100 are already known. They appear to be nearly all inhabited, although some of them but thinly. The principal islands are Rossel, South-East Island, Piron, Joannet, Pig, St. Aignan, &c. Mount Rattlesnake or South-East Island is 2689 feet high, and the mountains in the W. portion of St. Aignan attain an elevation of 3279 feet.

Louisiana, loo-ee-ze-ah'nạ (named in honor of Louis XIV. of France), one of the Gulf States of the American Union, is bounded N. by Arkansas and Mississippi, E. by Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by Texas. On the N. it is limited partly by the 31st and partly by the 33d degree of N. lat. The rivers Mississippi and Pearl wash its eastern borders, and on the W. it has the 94th degree of W. lon. for its limit from the N.W. angle of the state southward to the river Sabine, which stream is thenceforth its western boundary to the gulf. Area, 41,346 square miles, or 26,461,440 acres, of which in 1870 only 2,045,640 acres were returned as improved.

Face of the Country.—It is stated that no part of Louisiana has any point elevated more than 240 feet above sea-level. In the central and northern sections of the state there are extensive tracts of undulating or even hilly ground. Farther southward the country is more level, with extensive forests and swamps. In the S.W. there are wide grassy prairies; and near the coast and the streams these plains in some cases assume the remarkable character of *prairies tremblantes*, or "trembling prairies," which quake beneath the traveller's feet and are believed to float upon the surface of subterranean waters or upon gulfs of thin mud. The great delta of the Mississippi is largely made up of swamp-lands, slightly elevated above the sea-level, and subject to occasional overflow; and even the habitable and cultivable lands would be to a great extent overwhelmed by the freshets of the Mississippi were it not that a system of dikes or *levées* has been constructed at a great expense for the restraint of the river within its banks; but these *levées* are liable to burst at high water, and then destructive floods pour through the *crévasse* and sometimes deluge large areas. The marshy portions of the state are often traversed by *brulés*, or elevated dry ridges, which are very generally inhabited. Most of those bayous which formerly flowed out from the Mississippi and made the southern part of the state a true delta have been cut off from their connection with the parent stream by the *levées*. The Great Pine Belt enters the state from Southern Mississippi, and, with some interruptions, extends westward across Louisiana, terminating in Eastern Texas. On the W. and N.W. of the alluvial valley of the Mississippi extends a low but precipitous range of sandstone hills.

Geology.—More than half of the state is of post-tertiary or recent origin, the proper delta of the Mississippi covering an ever-enlarging area of more than 15,000 square miles and having an average depth of some 1000 feet. The remainder of the state is mainly tertiary, but at a few points the underlying cretaceous is laid bare in small areas. There are also local evidences of former volcanic action, which is shown by the discovery of lava and metamorphic stones, &c. A large bed of tolerably pure sulphur exists in the S.W. The great deposit of rock salt at Petit Anse is very interesting, and will have a large economic value. Iron ores, ochre, and lignite are reported to exist abundantly, as well as gypsum and excellent fertilizing marls.

Rivers, &c.—The state has a copious water-supply, and the number of rivers, creeks, bayous, lakes, and sloughs is very large. Steam navigation is practicable not only upon the Mississippi and Red Rivers, but also upon the Atchafalaya, Ouachita, Têche, Sabine, and several smaller rivers and bayous. The lakes Pontchartrain and Borgne afford steamboat communication with Mobile *via* the landlocked Mississippi Sound. The internal water communication extends some 2500 miles. There are required in this state for the Mississippi alone no less than 780 miles of *levées*, while according to high authorities the interior streams and bayous require 925 miles, only a small part being yet completed.

Vegetable and Animal Life.—The forests are rich not only in value and extent, but also in the number of species of native trees. Pines and oaks of several kinds, cypress, black and sweet gum, several magnolias, hickory, chicot, bois d'arc, cottonwood, honey-, yellow, and black locust, several elms, ash, planer, and numbers of other useful timber trees abound in almost all sections of the state. The abundant native cane is utilized as a material for paper-making, and the *Tillandsia* or "Spanish moss" which drapes the forest trees affords a substitute for the horsehair employed by upholsterers. In the forests are still found the black bear, panther, lynx, raccoon, opossum, deer, and other game animals. Many species of birds make this state their winter home. In the swamps abound venomous and other serpents, and large alligators are found, especially southward. Among the food-producing animals we may reckon numerous marine and fresh-water fishes, besides the abundant crustaceans and mollusks of the coast regions. The crawfish, a fresh-water crustacean, as well as the muskrat, sometimes proves a dangerous enemy of the planter, since it digs long burrows in the *levées* and thus prepares the way for destructive *crévasses.*

Agricultural Resources.—The exhaustless fertility of the soil of a very large portion of this state must always render it attractive to the agriculturist. This is the only state where the culture of the true sugar-cane has proved remunerative upon a large scale. This industry is still profitably conducted, although the climate is such that the seed of the plant never ripens here, as it does in Florida. Rice-culture has been considerably extended of late, and it is believed that nowhere can rice be produced of better quality or sold with more profit to the producer. At present the culture of cotton and Indian corn is a leading industrial pursuit. Cattle-breeding is another important interest, and the state affords ample pasturage upon its broad savannas; but the breed of stock is generally inferior. Market-gardening and floriculture are profitable occupations near New Orleans.

Manufactures are not as yet largely developed. Lumber and forest products (including naval stores, such as oil of turpentine, rosin, and tar) are obtained in the pine woods. Cotton-seed oil, oil-cake, and the oils of the pindar, gouber or ground-nut, and castor-bean, are valuable materials, whose production might be indefinitely increased. Considerable quantities of rum and whisky are made, but chiefly as an accessory or by-product of the sugar- and molasses-manufacture, which is at present the principal manufacturing interest of the state. There are other minor manufactures, carried on chiefly at New Orleans.

Commerce.—The war of 1861–65, the great extension of the railroad system of the United States, and the shoaling-up of the mouths of the Mississippi, dealt heavy blows to the once extensive commercial industry of the state. The Mississippi River, the great natural commercial highway for the central states of the United States, once brought down great amounts of grain, flour, tobacco, cotton, sugar, spirits, coal, timber, hemp, lead, pork, cattle, hides, wool, and other raw materials, which are now very generally sent by rail to the Atlantic ports. But the recent construction of jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi has already deepened the entrance to the river, and it is believed that the restoration of political quiet and the settlement of the new industrial problems which are now engaging the attention of the Southern people will in a great measure restore the commercial prosperity of New Orleans and of the state.

Railroads have not been constructed in Louisiana on a scale of such magnitude as in most of the other states, because her rivers have all along furnished ready and cheap communication. In 1846 there were 40 miles of railroad; in 1850, 80 miles; in 1855, 203 miles; in 1860, 335 miles; in 1870, 479 miles; in 1875, 539 miles, built at a cost for works of $48,394 per average road-mile.

Parishes.—Louisiana is divided into 58 parishes, corresponding to the counties of the other states, viz.: Ascension, Assumption, Avoyelles, Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Calcasieu, Caldwell, Cameron, Catahoula, Claiborne, Concordia, De Soto, East Baton Rouge, East Carroll, East Feliciana, Franklin, Grant, Iberia, Iberville, Jackson, Jefferson, La-fayette, La Fourche, Lincoln, Livingston, Madison, Morehouse, Natchitoches, Orleans, Ouachita, Plaquemines, Point Coupée, Rapides, Red River, Richland, Sabine, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. Helena, St. James, St. John Baptist, St. Landry, St. Martin's, St. Mary's, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Tensas, Terre Bonne, Union, Vermilion, Vernon, Washington, Webster, West Baton Rouge, West Carroll, West Feliciana, Winn.

Towns and Cities.—Of these the principal is New Orleans, the capital, and the metropolis of the Western Gulf States. Pop. in 1870, 191,418 (including Algiers, Jefferson, &c.). To New Orleans the city of Carrollton (pop. 6945) was annexed in 1874. Other places of note are Donaldsonville (pop. 1573), Shreveport, in the N.W. (pop. 4607), Minden (pop. 1100), Baton Rouge, the former state capital (pop. 6498), New Iberia (pop. 1472), Plaquemine (pop. 1460), Thibodeaux (pop. 1922), Natchitoches (pop. 1401), Monroe (pop. 1949), Alexandria (pop. 1218), Opelousas (pop. 1546), St. Martinsville (pop. 1190), Franklin (pop. 1265), &c. The old plantation system tended to disperse the population widely, and was not favorable to the development of large towns.

Education is under the supervision of a state board and a state superintendent, with local and district school boards, which are corporate bodies. Normal-school instruction is provided for by law, but is chiefly given in the colleges and in other private schools of the state. Public high schools are sustained in the larger towns. New Orleans is the seat of three institutions known as universities. The state university is at Baton Rouge. A state agricultural college has been opened, and is to have buildings erected upon the Chalmette battle-ground; and there are denominational colleges at Grand Côteau, College Point, and Jackson, and professional schools are connected with some of the universities and colleges. It is understood that the public school system, the operation of which has been much impeded by the unsettled condition of public affairs, has recently become quite effective.

Constitution, &c.—The jurisprudence of Louisiana differs from that of most of the states, in being based upon the Roman or civil law, instead of the common law of England.

History.—Visited by La Salle in 1691 and unsuccessfully colonized in 1699 by Iberville, Louisiana was granted in 1712 to one Crozat, and in 1717 was purchased by the Mississippi Company, of which John Law was president. In 1717 New Orleans was founded. Louisiana next became a crown possession of France; was transferred to Spain in 1762; was retroceded to France in 1800, and in 1803 the whole province of Louisiana was purchased by President Jefferson for the United States for the sum of $11,250,000. This purchase included all the present territory of the United States W. of the Mississippi River, exclusive of Texas and the areas acquired from Mexico since 1847, but did not include that part of the present state of Louisiana which has the Pearl River on the E., the Mississippi River on the W., and the rivers Iberville and Amite and Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain on the S.; for this tract was a portion of the Spanish province of West Florida, and, although it was ceded by act of Congress in 1812 to Louisiana, it was never definitely United States territory until after the Florida purchase of 1819. In 1804 the Territory of Orleans was constituted, with nearly the present limits of the state, and in 1812 the state was admitted to the Union. In 1815 the invading British army was totally defeated at Chalmette by the troops of General Jackson. A prominent event in the history of Louisiana was the revision of the criminal code of the state by Edward Livingston and others (1821). The state was exceedingly prosperous under the slave-system, and attained great wealth; it seceded in 1861 by ordinance of a state convention, and was the scene of active and important operations during the war of 1861–65. Since the war the material progress of Louisiana has been much impeded by party strife and by acts of violence and misrule.

Population.—Colonized chiefly by the French, and in later times by the Spanish, there still remain thousands of descendants of the original colonists, and the French language is habitually spoken by many of the people. The inhabitants of French descent, called Creoles (which term in this state does not imply any admixture of African or Indian blood), still constitute a large and respectable class of the people of Louisiana. Pop. in 1810, 76,556; in 1820, 153,407; in 1830, 215,739; in 1840, 352,411; in 1850, 517,762; in 1860, 708,002, including 326,726 slaves and 18,527 free colored people; in 1870, 726,915, of whom 326,065 were white.

Louisiana, a city of Pike co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, about 27 miles below Hannibal, and 114 miles above St. Louis. By railroad it is 101 miles N.E. of Jefferson City, and 25 miles S. of Hannibal. It is on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, the trains of which here cross the river on a magnificent new iron bridge, and is the S. terminus of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad, and the E. terminus of the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad. It contains 11 churches, 2 banks, a high school, 2 newspaper offices, a Baptist college, 3 steam flouring-mills, 4 tobacco-factories, several machine-shops, 4 planing-mills, lumber-mills, gas-works, and 2 stove-foundries. Large quantities of tobacco, wheat, pork, &c., are shipped here. This town is the seat of Pardee College. Pop. in 1870, 3639; present pop., about 5000.

Louis-Philippe (loo‵ee′-fil‵eep′) **Land,** the N. portion of a tract of land in the Antarctic Ocean, off South Shetland, about lat. 63° 30′ S., lon. 57° W. It is crowned with immense peaks covered by continual snows.

Louisville, loo′e-vĭl or loo′is-vĭl, a post-village of Barbour co., Ala., 9 miles S.W. of Clayton, and about 70 miles S.E. of Montgomery. It has 2 churches, a tannery, a high school, and a carriage-shop.

Louisville, a post-village of Boulder co., Col., on the Colorado Central Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Boulder. It has several stores and a rich mine of coal.

Louisville, a post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Ga., on Rocky Comfort Creek, near the Ogeechee River, about 50 miles S.S.W. of Augusta. It was the capital of the state from 1795 to 1804. It has a newspaper office, 3 high schools, and 3 churches. Pop. 356.

Louisville, a post-village, capital of Clay co., Ill., in Louisville township, on Little Wabash River, and on the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 100 miles S.S.E. of Springfield, and 6 miles N. of Flora. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a savings-bank, and a high school. Pop. 529; of the township, 1200.

Louisville, a post-office of Audubon co., Iowa, about 70 miles W. of Des Moines.

Louisville, a post-village, capital of Pottawatomie co., Kansas, in Louisville township, on Rock Creek, about 3 miles N. of Wamego, and 40 miles W.N.W. of Topeka. It has a newspaper office, a church, a flouring-mill, and a large brick school-house. Pop. 344; of the township, 776.

Louisville, loo′e-vĭl or loo′is-vĭl, the county seat of Jefferson co., and principal city of Kentucky, was founded in the year 1778, and incorporated as a city in 1828. It is beautifully situated at the falls of the Ohio River, 400 miles from its mouth, and 130 miles below Cincinnati. Lat. 38° 3′ N.; lon. 85° 30′ W. The town is built on a plateau about 70 feet above the river at an ordinary stage of water, and about 25 feet above the highest flood-mark. It has 8 miles of river front suitable for wharf purposes, and the even surface extending southward from the river affords the most ample space for the growth of the city in that direction. A fine bridge, nearly a mile in length, connects Louisville with New Albany and Jeffersonville, two important towns situated on the right bank of the river, in the state of Indiana. The streets are laid out by the meridian, and cross one another at right angles, and they are from 60 to 120 feet in width. There are 376 streets, extending about 120 miles, forming 1300 squares and covering a tract of 18 square miles. The number of houses is about 25,000. Street-cars are run on the principal streets, connecting the suburbs with the central and business portions of the city. The most conspicuous of the public buildings are the city hall and court-house, the First and Second Presbyterian churches, the Catholic cathedral, St. Paul's Episcopal church, the Broadway Tabernacle, the Broadway Baptist church, &c. The educational institutions of the city are of a high order. The free school system is liberally sustained. There are 22 public school buildings, which cost nearly $1,000,000. The annual expense of conducting these schools is about $300,000. The city has 3 medical colleges, a college of law, and a number of private academies of a high order. Kentucky College for young ladies, located at Pewee Valley, a suburb of Louisville, is an institution of high grade. The total number of scholars in public and private schools is about 20,000. Louisville has 100 churches, 2 synagogues, a United States marine hospital, a number of hospitals sustained by the city and by denominational or private enterprise, 7 orphan asylums, 7 market-houses, and 23 banks. The clearings at the clearing-house for the year 1877 were $229,167,986. Of the 30 newspapers published here, 6 are political dailies, of which 2 are in the German language. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop. The facilities for transportation are extensive and of great importance to the city, and, being a port of entry, goods are received direct from foreign countries. Besides the Ohio River, which is usually open for navigation during the entire year, there are 6 important lines of railroad terminating at this point. Among these are the Louisville & Great Southern, the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis, and the Louisville Branch of the Ohio & Mississippi. The city has an extensive trade with the South and the Southwest. The commerce exceeds in value $100,000,000 per annum, of which the trade in tobacco amounts to about 50,000 hogsheads, of an aggregate value of over $4,000,000. Besides, tobacco, pork, and flour are extensively exported. During the year 1877 the importations from foreign countries amounted to $121,768, on which duty to the amount of $61,127.75 was paid; and the total internal revenue collected in the same year was $4,014,005.61.

Though Louisville may be said to be a commercial city, its manufactures are extensive. Among the principal establishments are its iron-foundries, tanneries, and plough- and furniture-factories. The manufacture of water- and gas-pipes is more extensive than in any other city W. of Pennsylvania. Chicago, St. Louis, and other Western and Southern towns are supplied by the Louisville foundries. Large quantities of excellent ploughs are made here, and the sole-leather manufactured in Louisville has a wide reputation. In 1874 the number of industrial establishments was 648; the capital invested was $22,500,000, the number of laborers employed was 16,600, and the value of manufactured products was $59,725,000. Pop. in 1830, 10,341; in 1840, 21,210; in 1850, 43,194; in 1860, 68,033; in 1870, 100,753. Estimated present pop. 150,000.

Louisville, a post-office of Carroll co., Md.

Louisville, a township of Scott co., Minn. Pop. 360.

Louisville, a post-village, capital of Winston co., Miss., about 46 miles W.S.W. of Columbus, and 95 miles N.E. of Jackson. It has a court-house, a newspaper office, and 4 churches. Pop. 385.

Louisville, a post-village of Lincoln co., Mo., about 22 miles S. by W. of Louisiana. It has several churches, and manufactures of furniture and farming-implements. Pop. about 250.

Louisville, a post-village of Cass co., Neb., on the S. bank of the Platte River, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 18 miles W. of Plattsmouth. It has 2 churches, a machine-shop, a pottery, and a flour-mill. Kaolin is found here.

Louisville, Otsego co., N.Y. See Morris.

Louisville, or **Mil′lerville,** a post-village in Louisville township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on Grass River, 10 miles N. of Norwood. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a saw-mill, &c. The township is bounded N. by the St. Lawrence River, and has a pop. of 2039.

Louisville, Licking co., O. See Saint Louisville.

Louisville, a post-village in Nimishillen township, Stark co., O., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, about 7 miles N.E. of Canton. It has 3 churches, a Catholic academy, a woollen-mill, an oil-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. about 1400.

Louisville, a post-village of Blount co., Tenn., on the Holston River, 25 miles below Knoxville. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of carriages, flour, and furniture. Much grain is shipped here in steamboats.

Louisville, a post-hamlet of Dunn co., Wis., about 2 miles W. of the Chippewa River, and 10 miles S. by E. of Menomonee. It has a church.

Louisville, Kent co., Ontario. See Lewisville.

Louisville Landing, a post-hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the St. Lawrence River, about 30 miles below Ogdensburg. The steamboats that navigate the river touch here. It has a church.

Loui-Tchou, or **Loui-Tcheou.** See Looee-Choo.

Loukh, or **Louka,** a river of Russia. See Lookh.

Lou-Kiang, a town of China. See Loo-Kiang.

Lou-Kiang, a river of Thibet. See Loo-Kiang.

Loukianow, a town of Russia. See Lookianov.

Louknoui, Cochin China. See Saigon.

Loule, loo′lȧ or lō′lȧ, a fortified town of Portugal, in Algarve, 8 miles N. of Faro, with 12,146 inhabitants, an old castle, several convents, and a rich hospital.

Loun, a town of Bulgaria. See Lom.

Lou-na-Chan, China. See Loo-na-Shan.

Lou-Ngan, a town of China. See Loo-Ngan.

Loup (loop) **City,** a post-village, capital of Sherman co., Neb., on the Middle Loup River, about 42 miles N. of Kearney. It has a newspaper office.

Loup Creek, West Virginia. See Loop Creek.

Loup Fork, or **Pawnee Loup Fork,** of the Platte River, rises in Nebraska, about lat. 42° 13′ N., among the Great Sand Hills, runs first nearly southeastward through the arid treeless plain of Central Nebraska, and subsequently flows nearly eastward through Howard and Platt cos., and enters the Platte River in Platte co., about 5 miles S.E. of Columbus. Its length is estimated at 300 miles. The volume of water is small in proportion to the length. It has a branch or affluent called North Loup; and the main stream is often called Middle Loup.

Loup Fork, a post-office of Howard co., Neb.

Louqsor, a town of Egypt. See LUXOR.

Lourches, loorsh, a town of France, in Nord, 17 miles by rail N.N.E. of Cambrai. It has coal-mines and glass-works. Pop. 3590.

Lourdes, loord (anc. *Lor'de? Lapurdum?*), a town of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, 6 miles N.N.E. of Argelès, on the Gave de Pau. It stands at the foot of an almost inaccessible rock, and is commanded by a strong castle, now used as a prison. This place was fortified by Julius Cæsar, and has extensive Roman remains and marble-quarries. It is a noted place of pilgrimage. Pop. 4577.

Lourdoueix Saint-Michel, loor'doo-à' sàNº-mee'-shêl', a village of France, in Indre, 15 miles S.W. of La Châtre. Pop. 1196.

Lourdoueix Saint-Pierre, loor'doo-à' sàNº-pe-air', a village of France, in Creuse, 17 miles N. of Guéret. P. 173.

Lourenzo Marquez, loo-rên'zo mar-kês', a walled Portuguese town of Africa, on the N. side of Delagoa Bay, with decayed forts. Its good harbor gives it considerable importance in the trade with the Transvaal, but it is sickly and ill built. Pop. 2600.

Lourical, loo-ree-kâl', a town of Portugal, in Beira, 18 miles S.S.W. of Coimbra. Pop. 5174.

Lourinhão, loo-reen-yŏwnº', a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 10 miles N. of Torres-Vedras. Pop. 3287.

Louristan, a province of Persia. See LOORISTAN.

Lou'riston, a post-office of Chippewa co., Minn.

Lous, a province of Beloochistan. See LOOS.

Louth, lŏwth, a county of Ireland, Leinster, having on the E. the Irish Sea. Area, 315 square miles. The N. part of the county forms the mountainous peninsula of Carlingford. Louth co. is divided into 4 baronies. Chief towns, Drogheda, Dundalk, and Ardee. It sends four members to the House of Commons, two being for the county. Pop., including Drogheda, 84,021.

Louth, a decayed town of Ireland, co. of Louth, 5½ miles S.W. of Dundalk. Pop. 358.

Louth, a town of England, co. of Lincoln, in the fertile valley of the Lud, at the E. extremity of the Wolds, 15 miles by rail S. of Grimsby. It has several churches, one of which is a fine old structure with an elegant spire, a free grammar-school and various other endowed schools, a savings-bank, a dispensary, and other charities. Carpets, worsted, soap, oil-cake, blankets, leather, paper, castings, and ale are manufactured to a great extent. A canal, communicating with the Humber, enables a considerable trade to be carried on in corn and wool. Pop. 10,500.

Loutre, loot'r, a township of Audrain co., Mo. Pop. 1003. It contains Martinsburg.

Loutre, a township of Montgomery co., Mo. Pop. 1835.

Loutre Island, a post-office and island of Montgomery co., Mo., on the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Loutre River, about 66 miles W. of St. Louis.

Loutre (or **Otter**) **River,** of Missouri, flows through Montgomery co., and falls into the Missouri River at Loutre Island. It affords motive power for mills.

Loutsk, a town of Russia. See LOOTSK.

Loutzin, a town of Russia. See LYOOTSIN.

Louvain, loo-vàne' (Fr. pron. loo'vàNº'; Flemish, *Leuven,* lö'vẹn or luh'vẹn; Ger. *Löwen,* lö'wẹn), a city of Belgium, in Brabant, at a railway junction, 15 miles E. by N. of Brussels. Its old ramparts have been levelled and turned into a circular promenade 7 miles in extent. Many of the public buildings are deserving of notice. Of these, the principal are the Hôtel de Ville, one of the most beautiful Gothic buildings in the world; the collegiate church of St. Peter, an edifice of vast extent and rich in works of art; the churches of St. Gertrude, St. James, St. Quentin, and Notre Dame, all elegant and noble structures; the Pope's College, the penitentiary, and the Salle de Frascati. Louvain possesses a university, the largest in Belgium, with schools of divinity and engineering, and with 20 subordinate colleges; also an academy of fine arts, botanical garden, anatomical hall, cabinet of natural philosophy, chemistry, and natural history; a collection of pictures, several of them first-rate; numerous private and free schools, and several hospitals and benevolent institutions. In the fourteenth century Louvain was one of the most important manufacturing towns, and in broadcloths alone employed about 15,000 workmen. A few woollens are still made, also hosiery, hats, ribbons, soap, oil, dye-stuffs, lace, twist, glassware, spirits, candles, leather, glue, earthenware, &c.; but by far the most important manufacture at present is beer. For trade the town is well situated, having ample communication both by railway and canal. Pop. 34,440.

Louve, a river of France. See LOUÉ.

Louveciennes, loov'se-ênn', a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 4 miles N. of Versailles. Pop. 1946.

Louvegnez, or **Louveigné,** loo'vàn'yà', a village of Belgium, province and 12 miles S.E. of Liege.

Louven, lo-oo'vên, a river of Norway, stift of Christiania, after a S.S.E. course of 100 miles, enters the Skager-Rack near Laurvig. It traverses several lakes.

Louviers, loo've-à', formerly **Loviers,** lo've-à' (anc. *Lupariæ?*), a town of France, department of Eure, and on both sides of the river Eure, at a railway junction, 17 miles S. of Rouen. It has an interesting mediæval church, courts of first resort and commerce, and a consulting chamber of manufactures. Louviers is one of the chief seats of French woollen-manufacture, and its fine woollen cloth is considered the best in the republic. It has also several worsted-mills, tanneries, bleach-fields, dye-works, and factories for machinery and steam-engines. The chief trade is in broadcloth. Pop. 10,097.

Louvigné du Désert, loo'veen'yà' dü dà'zair', a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 10 miles N.N.E. of Fougères. Pop. 950.

Louvigné en Bais, loo'veen'yà' ôNº bà, a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 8 miles S.W. of Vitré. Pop. 1482.

Louza, loo'zâ, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 12 miles E.S.E. of Coimbra, at the foot of Mt. Louza. Pop. 4532.

Louza, a river of Russia. See LOOZA.

Lovano, the Italian name of LOANO.

Lovas Bereny, lo'vŏsh' bà'raiñ', a town of Hungary, co. and 9 miles N.E. of Stuhlweissenburg. Pop. 3790.

Lo'vass', a post-office of Vernon co., Wis.

Lovat, or **Lobat,** lo-vât', a river of Russia, governments of Vitebsk and Novgorod, enters Lake Ilmen 22 miles S. of Novgorod, after a N. course of 175 miles. It receives the Koonia at Kholm. The Lovat & Düna Canal, which unites those rivers, forms a part of the communication between Lake Ladoga and the Gulf of Riga.

Lovatz, a town of Turkey. See LOFTSCHA.

Love, lŭv, a post-office of Montgomery co., Ark., is near the famous Crystal Mountain.

Lovejoy, lŭv'joy, a station of Bureau co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 10 miles W.S.W. of Princeton.

Lovejoy, a township of Iroquois co., Ill. Pop. 240. It contains Wellington.

Lovejoy's Station, a post-office of Clayton co., Ga., on the Macon & Western Railroad, 29 miles S. of Atlanta.

Lovelace, lŭv'lace, a post-village of Troup co., Ga., 5 miles from La Grange. It has 2 churches and a shoe-factory. Pop. about 200.

Lovelace, a post-office of Wilkes co., N.C.

Lovelace's, a township of Wilkes co., N.C. Pop. 627.

Lovelaceville, a post-village of Ballard co., Ky., on Mayfield Creek, about 20 miles S.W. of Paducah. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 250.

Lovelady, lŭv'lā-de, a township of Burke co., N.C. Pop. 597.

Lovelady, a post-hamlet of Caldwell co., N.C., about 60 miles N.W. of Charlotte. It has 2 churches.

Lovelady, a post-village of Houston co., Tex., on the International & Northern Railroad, 99 miles N. of Houston. It has 2 churches and a free school.

Love Lake City, a post-hamlet and station of Macon co., Mo., on the Northern division of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 15 miles N. of Macon. It has a church. Coal is found here.

Loveland, lŭv'land, formerly **Big Thomp'son,** a post-village and summer resort of Larimer co., Col., on Big Thompson Creek, and on the Colorado Central Railroad, 69 miles N. of Denver. It has 2 hotels and 3 stores.

Loveland, a post-hamlet in Rockford township, Pottawattamie co., Iowa, on Boyer River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, about 15 miles N. of Council Bluffs. It has a church.

Loveland, a post-hamlet of Bladen co., N.C., on Cape Fear River, 16 miles below Fayetteville. It has a church.

Loveland, a post-village of Clermont co., O., on Little Miami River, and on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad where it crosses the Little Miami Railroad, 23 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a planing-mill. The village is partly in Hamilton co., and is surrounded by beautiful landscapes, hills, forests, and orchards.

Loveland Station, a post-hamlet in Green township, Mahoning co., O., on the Niles & New Lisbon Railroad, a branch of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, a few miles S. of Canfield.

Lovell, lŭv'ẹl, a post-village in Lovell township, Oxford co., Me., on Kezar Pond, about 52 miles N.N.W. of Portland. It has 3 churches and a spool-factory. Pop. of the township, 1018.

Lovell, a township of Muskegon co., Mich. Pop. 167.

Lovell, Michigan. See Fruitport.

Lovell's, a post-village of Kanawha co., W. Va., on the Great Kanawha River, and on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, at Paint Creek Station, 21 miles S.E. of Charleston. It has a church and mines of coal. See also Paint Creek.

Lovell's Station, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad and the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 3 miles W. of Corry. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Lovelock, lŭv′lŏk, a post-office of Butte co., Cal.

Lovelock's, a post-hamlet of Humboldt co., Nev., on the Central Pacific Railroad, in a fertile valley, 97 miles N.E. of Reno. It is near the Humboldt River.

Lovelton, lŭv-ęl-tǫn, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., Pa., about 33 miles W.N.W. of Scranton. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Lovely Dale, Knox co., Ind. See Monroe City.

Lovely Mount, Virginia. See Central Depot.

Lovendeghem, lo-vĕn′dęh-нĕm‵, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 5 miles N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 4000, extensively employed in linen-weaving.

Lövenich, lö′vęn-iк‵, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 21 miles N.N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 2767.

Lovere, lo-vȧ′rȧ, a village of Northern Italy, 21 miles E.N.E. of Bergamo, on Lake Iseo. Pop. 2838.

Lovernsville, lŭv′ernz-vĭl, a hamlet of Winston co., Miss., 20 miles from Shuqualak.

Lover's Leap. See Cape Ducato.

Love's Lake, a post-office of Red River parish, La.

Love's Level, a post-office of Union co., N.C.

Love's Mills, a post-office of Washington co., Va.

Love's Station, a post-office of De Soto co., Miss., on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, 5 miles S. of Hernando.

Lovett, lŭv′et, a post-hamlet of Jennings co., Ind., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad (Louisville Branch), 47 miles N. by E. of Jeffersonville. It has a carriage-shop and a saw-mill.

Lovett's, a post-office of Adams co., O., about 32 miles S.W. of Chillicothe.

Lovettsville, lŭv′ets-vĭl, a post-village of Loudoun co., Va., about 15 miles S.W. of Frederick City, Md., and 2 miles S. of the Potomac River. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. 155.

Loveville, lŭv′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Centre co., Pa., about 25 miles N.E. of Altoona.

Loviers, a town of France. See Louviers.

Lovil'ia, or **Lovil'la,** a post-village of Monroe co., Iowa, in Union township, on the railroad between Albia and Knoxville, 9 miles N.W. of Albia. It has a church. Pop. about 300.

Lovil'la, a hamlet of Hamilton co., Ill., near the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, about 20 miles E.S.E. of Mt. Vernon.

Loving (lŭv′ing) **Creek,** a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

Lovingston, lŭv′ingz-tǫn, a post-village, capital of Nelson co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 30 miles N. by E. of Lynchburg. It has 1 or 2 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, a court-house (planned by Thomas Jefferson), and 2 hotels. It is situated in a cove of the mountains. Pop. about 300.

Lovington, lŭv′ing-tǫn, a post-village in Lovington township, Moultrie co., Ill., on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad where it crosses the Illinois Midland Railroad, 21 miles E.S.E. of Decatur, and 87 miles S. of Pontiac. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and a steam flouring-mill. Pop. of the township, 1588.

Lovisa, a town of Finland. See Lowisa.

Lovtcha, a town of Bulgaria. See Loftscha.

Low, a post-village in Ottawa co., Quebec, 38 miles N.N.W. of Ottawa. It contains a store. Pop. 100.

Low Archipelago (ar-ke-pĕl′ą-go), an extensive series of islands, in number from 80 to 90, in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 20° S., lon. 140° W., E. of the Society Islands, and S. of the Marquesas, and comprising numerous groups, from Clermont-Tonnerre to Krusenstern Island. They are mostly under French protection. Pop. 9000.

Lowbanks, lō′banks, a post-village in Monck co., Ontario, on Lake Erie, 20 miles E.S.E. of Cayuga. Pop. 140.

Low Countries. See Netherlands.

Lowdeah, or **Loudeah.** See Al Sibkah.

Lowd'en, or **Loud'on,** a post-village in Springfield township, Cedar co., Iowa, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 40 miles W. of Clinton, and 16 miles N.E. of Tipton. It has 3 churches, a bank, a graded school, and 2 hotels. Pop. 439.

Lowd'en's Ranch, a post-office of Trinity co., Cal.

Lowd'er, a post-office of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Jacksonville, Northwestern & Southeastern Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of Virden Junction.

Lowd'ham, a village and parish of England, co. and 7½ miles N.E. of Nottingham. Pop. 1317.

Lowe, lō, a township of Moultrie co., Ill. Pop. 786.

Lowe, a post-hamlet of Chautauqua co., Kansas, 45 miles W. of Independence.

Lowe, a station on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Lexington, Ky.

Lowell, lo′el, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Ga., 8½ miles S. of Carrollton. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Lowell, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., on Cedar Creek, 10 miles S.S.W. of Crown Point, and about 44 miles S. by E. of Chicago. It has a newspaper office, a graded school, 4 churches, and manufactures of ploughs, &c.

Lowell, a post-village in Baltimore township, Henry co., Iowa, on the Skunk River, 18 miles W. of Burlington. It has a church, 2 flouring-mills, and a sandstone-quarry.

Lowell, a post-village in Lowell township, Cherokee co., Kansas, on Spring River, at the mouth of Shoal Creek, 4 miles N.E. of Baxter Springs, and about 25 miles S.W. of Carthage, Mo. It has abundant water-power and 2 flour-mills. Coal is found near it, Pop. of township, 1176.

Lowell, a post-hamlet of Garrard co., Ky., near Paint Lick Creek, and on the Richmond Branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 122 miles E.S.E. of Louisville. It has a grist-mill and 2 general stores.

Lowell, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., in Lowell township, about 32 miles N.N.E. of Bangor. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 448.

Lowell, a city of Massachusetts, and one of the capitals of Middlesex co., is situated on the Merrimac River, at the mouth of the Concord, 25 miles N. by W. of Boston. Lat. 42° 38′ 46″ N.; lon. 71° 19′ 2″ W. It is the second city of the state in population. The site is uneven and picturesque, and "from the heights of Belvidere, on the right bank of the river, the whole panorama of the city, the long, curving line of the Merrimac, the distant peaks of Wachusett, and the New Hampshire mountains, come grandly into view." The city is chiefly on the S. side of the Merrimac; though some large establishments are situated on the N. The streets are regularly laid out, well paved, and lighted with gas. The principal public buildings are the city hall, the court-house, the churches, and school-houses. Lowell has 30 churches, a free library of about 20,000 volumes, a high school, 6 national banks, with an aggregate capital of $2,350,000, 6 savings-banks, a hospital, an orphan asylum, and water-works constructed at a cost of $1,265,000. Three daily and 4 weekly newspapers are published here.

The prosperity of Lowell is mainly derived from manufactures of cotton and woollen goods and the immense hydraulic power afforded by the Merrimac, which here falls 33 feet. The water-power is owned by a corporation chartered as "The Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimac River." A capital of $16,000,000 is invested in the manufactures of Lowell, which employ about 16,000 operatives, and produce 2,500,000 yards of cotton in a week. Here are 9 large corporations, which employ, in addition to the water-power, 50 steam-engines, and own nearly 80 mills and over 600,000 spindles. Among these corporations are the Merrimac Manufacturing Company (capital, $2,500,000), the Hamilton Manufacturing Company (capital, $1,200,000), the Lowell Manufacturing Company (capital, $2,000,000), the Tremont and Suffolk Mills (capital, $1,200,000), the Lawrence Manufacturing Company (capital, $1,500,000), and the Massachusetts Cotton-Mills (capital, $1,800,000). These corporations produce cotton sheetings, shirtings, prints, drillings, flannels, carpets, cassimeres, serges, shawls, hosiery, beavers, &c. Lowell has also manufactures of machinery, boilers, paper, chemicals, edge-tools, elastic goods, files, screws, bolts, patent medicines, carriages, furniture, sash and blinds, turbine-wheels, pumps, hydraulic presses, bobbins, and machinists' tools. The Lowell Bleachery has a capital of $300,000, employs about 400 operatives, and dyes 15,000,000 yards per annum. This city is the terminus of 7 railroads, named the Boston & Lowell, the Lowell & Nashua, the Lowell & Lawrence, the Stony Brook, the Lowell & Framingham, the Lowell & Andover, and the Salem & Lowell. There are several public squares, in one of which a monument has been erected to the memory of Ladd and Whitney, who were killed in Baltimore by a mob April 19, 1861. Total valuation of property for 1875, $38,694,495. Lowell was incorporated as a city in 1836. Pop. in 1840, 20,796; in 1860, 36,827; in 1870, 40,928; in 1875, 49,688.

Lowell, a post-village in Lowell township, Kent co., Mich., on Grand River, at the mouth of the Flat River, and on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, 19 miles E. by S. of Grand Rapids, and 52 miles W.N.W. of Lansing. It has a national bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, 3 churches, a foundry, a woollen-mill, 2 flouring-mills, 2 planing-mills, an axe-factory, and a furniture-factory. Pop. 1503; of the township, 2826.

Lowell, a northern suburb of St. Louis, Mo., is bounded on the N. by O'Fallon Avenue, on the E. by the Mississippi River, on the S. by Grand Avenue, and on the W. by Bellefontaine Road. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of brick, soap, and bone-black.

Lowell, a post-village of Kearney co., Neb., on the Platte River, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 15 miles E. of Kearney Junction, and 18 miles W. of Juniata. One weekly newspaper is published here.

Lowell, a post-village in Westmoreland township, Oneida co., N.Y., about 14 miles W.N.W. of Utica. It has a church and a cheese-factory. Pop. 171.

Lowell, Washington co., O. See BUELL'S LOWELL.

Lowell, a post-village of Orleans co., Vt., in Lowell township, on the Missisquoi River, about 50 miles E.N.E. of Burlington. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of butter-tubs, sash, and doors. Pop. of the township, 942.

Lowell, a post-office of Snohomish co., Washington.

Lowell, a post-village of Summers co., W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and on the Greenbrier River, here crossed by an iron bridge, 108 miles S.E. of Charleston. It has a church, and is a noted shipping-point for stock.

Lowell, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis., in Lowell township, on Beaver Dam River, 8 or 9 miles S. of the city of Beaver Dam, about 35 miles E.N.E. of Madison, and 2½ miles N. of Lowell Station of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. It has 5 churches, a graded school, a cheese-factory, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 2563.

Lowell Hill, a post-village of Nevada co., Cal., 6 miles from Dutch Flat. Gold is mined here.

Lowell Junction, a station in Andover township, Essex co., Mass., on the Boston & Maine Railroad, at the junction of the Lowell & Andover Railroad, 20 miles N. of Boston, and 9 miles E. by S. of Lowell.

Lowell Mills, a village of Bartholomew co., Ind., on Flat Rock Creek, 3 miles N. of Columbus.

Lowellville, lo'el-vĭl, a post-village of Mahoning co., O., on the Mahoning River, and on the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburg Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Youngstown, and 57 miles N.N.W. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches, a blast-furnace for the production of pig-iron, 2 grist-mills, a brick-yard, and a planing-mill. Good coal is mined near this place. Pop. 722.

Löwen, lö'ŵẹn, a town of Prussian Silesia, 36 miles by rail S.E. of Breslau, on the Neisse. Pop. 2001.

Löwen, the German name of LOUVAIN.

Löwenberg, lö'ŵẹn-bĕRG\`, or **Lem'berg**, a town of Prussian Silesia, 26 miles W.S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Bober. Pop. 5203. It has woollen-, printed-linen-, and cotton-factories, and bleaching-works.

Lowenburg's (lo'ẹn-burgz) **Station**, a post-office of Adams co., Miss., on the Natchez, Jackson & Columbus Railroad, 18 miles E. of Natchez.

Lowendal, low'ẹn-dål\`, an island on the N.W. coast of West Australia, belonging to the Montebello group, and about 16 miles N. of Barrow Island.

Löwenstein, lö'ŵẹn-stīne\`, a town of Würtemberg, 24 miles N.N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1656.

Lower, lo'ẹr, a township of Cape May co., N.J. Pop. 1783. It includes Cape May City, and is the southernmost township in the state.

Lower, a township of Richland co., S.C. Pop. 307.

Lower Al'len, a township of Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. 1336.

Lower Al'loway Creek, a township of Salem co., N.J., on the Delaware River. Pop. 1483.

Lower Alps, France. See BASSES-ALPES.

Lower Ammonoo'suc, a river of New Hampshire, rises in Coos co., near Mount Washington, runs southwestward through Grafton co., and enters the Connecticut at the village of Wells River. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Lower Augusta, aw-gŭs'tạ, a township of Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. 1802.

Low'er Aus'tria (Fr. *Basse-Autriche*, båss-ō\`TREESH'; Ger. *Oesterreich-unter-dem-Enns*, ös'tẹr-RĪK\`-ŏŏn'tẹr-dĕm-ĕns, or *Nieder-Oesterreich*, nee'dẹr-ös'tẹr-RĪK\`), a crown-land of Austro-Hungary, in Cisleithania, separated in part from Upper Austria by the river Enns. With Upper Austria it forms the so-called archduchy of Austria. It is bounded N. by Moravia, E. by Hungary, S. by Styria, and W. by Upper Austria and Bohemia. Area, 7655 square miles. Capital, Vienna. It is generally very fertile, producing much grain and wine, and its mountainous parts are rich in metals. Pop. 1,990,708.

Lower Avon, a river of England. See AVON.

Lower Bank, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on Egg Harbor River, about 40 miles S.E. of Camden.

Lower Bann, a river of Ireland. See BANN.

Lower Bar'ney's River, a post-settlement in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, at the mouth of Barney's River, 18 miles from New Glasgow. Pop. 200.

Lower Bart'lett, a small post-village of Carroll co., N.H., in Bartlett township, near the Saco River, about 5 miles N. of North Conway. It has 2 churches.

Lower Bern, a post-office of Berks co., Pa.

Lower Beth Horon, Palestine. See BETH HORON.

Lower Boisé, boi'zẹ, a post-office of Ada co., Idaho.

Lower Brulé, broo\`lå', a post-office of Buffalo co., Dakota, at Fort Hale, on the Missouri River.

Lower Burgeo, Newfoundland. See BURGEO.

Lower Cab'ot, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Vt., in Cabot township, about 15 miles N.E. of Montpelier. It has a church and a woollen-factory.

Lower California. See CALIFORNIA.

Lower Canard, Nova Scotia. See CANARD.

Lower Can'terbury, a post-hamlet in York co., New Brunswick, on the S. side of the river St. John, at the mouth of the Sheogomoc, 44 miles W. of Fredericton.

Lower Cape, a settlement in Kent co., New Brunswick, at the entrance of Richibucto Harbor, 3 miles from Richibucto. There is a light-house on its head. Pop. 150.

Lower Catasau'qua, a station on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 1 mile S.E. of Catasauqua, Pa.

Lower Chanceford, chanss'fọrd, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. 2306. It contains Airville.

Lower Chich'ester, a township of Delaware co., Pa. Pop. 1129. It contains Linwood.

Lower Cin\`cinna'tus, a hamlet in Cincinnatus township, Cortland co., N.Y., 12 miles N.E. of Marathon. It has a church, a tannery, and manufactures of butter, sash, and blinds. Pop. about 135.

Lower Cone'to, a township of Edgecombe co., N.C. Pop. 2000.

Lower Cove, a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on Cumberland Basin, 15 miles from Maccan. Grindstones are manufactured here. Pop. 300.

Lower Creek, township, Burke co., N.C. Pop. 750.

Lower Creek, township, Caldwell co., N.C. Pop. 1092.

Low'er Dar'wen, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, 2 miles S.E. of Blackburn.

Lower Egypt, Africa. See BAHARI.

Lower Fish'ing Creek, a township of Edgecombe co., N.C. Pop. 1629.

Lower Fork, a township of Burke co., N.C. Pop. 616.

Lower Free'town, a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 8 miles from Summerside. Pop. 200.

Lower French Village, a post-village in York co., New Brunswick, on the St. John River, 9 miles W. of Fredericton. Pop. 250. Near here is an Indian village.

Lower Frome, a river of England, co. of Gloucester, an affluent of the Avon.

Lower Gil'manton, a post-office of Belknap co., N.H.

Lower Gran'ville, or **Goat Island**, a post-village in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, on an island in Annapolis Basin, 8 miles S.W. of Annapolis. Pop. 100.

Lower Gulley, a fishing hamlet in the district of Harbor Main, Newfoundland, 30 miles from St. John's.

Lower Hack'ensack, a station of the New Jersey & New York Railway, in Bergen co., N.J., 14 miles from New York, on the Hackensack River.

Lower Heidelberg, hī'dẹl-berg, a post-township of Berks co., Pa., about 8 miles W. of Reading, is intersected by the Lebanon Valley Railroad. Pop. 2480. It contains a village named Wernersville.

Lower Hesse, Germany. See NIEDER-HESSEN.

Lower Hills, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ill.

Lower Hill'ville, a post-office and station in Clarion co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 73 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburg. Here is a coal-mine.

Lower Hom'iny, a township of Buncombe co., N.C. Pop. 1215.

Lower Horton, Nova Scotia. See GRAND PRÉ.

Lower Hunt'ing Creek, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., Md., 3½ miles from Hurlock Station. It has a church.

Lower Ireland, a post-village in Megantic co., Quebec, 16 miles S.E. of Becancour Station. It contains 2 saw-mills and a grist-mill. Pop. 200.

Lower Jamesburg, jāmz'burg, a station in Middlesex co., N.J., on the Freehold & Jamesburg Railroad, 1 mile E. of Jamesburg.

Lower La Have, lå håv, also called **Five Houses,** a post-village in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, on the La Have River, 9 miles from Lunenburg. Pop. 220.

Lower Lahnstein, Germany. See LAHNSTEIN.

Lower Lake, a post-village of Lake co., Cal., near the S.E. extremity and outlet of Clear Lake, 32 miles N. by W. of Calistoga, and about 80 miles in a direct line N. of San Francisco. It is surrounded by a picturesque country, in which game abounds, and is frequented by many tourists and sportsmen. It has manufactures of carriages, ploughs, quicksilver, borax, and sulphur. Pop. about 300.

Lower L'Ardoise, larʻdwåz', a post-hamlet in Richmond co., Cape Breton Island, on the E. side of St. Peter's Bay, 48 miles E. of Port Hawkesbury. Pop. 400.

Lower Line Queens'bury, a post-hamlet in York co., New Brunswick, on the N. side of the St. John River, 16 miles above Fredericton. Pop. 150.

Lower Loire, France. See LOIRE-INFÉRIEURE.

Lower Lynxville, Wisconsin. See LYNXVILLE.

Lower Macungie, mạ-kun'jee, a township of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. 3662. It contains Macungie, Alburtis, &c.

Lower Maʻhanoy', a township of Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. 1790.

Lower Make'field, a township of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. 2066.

Lower Marl'borough, a post-village of Calvert co., Md., about 48 miles S. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches, a steam saw-mill, and a grist-mill.

Lower Merion, mĕr'e-ọn, a post-township and the most southern part of Montgomery co., Pa., is bounded on the N.E. by the Schuylkill River, which separates it from the 21st ward of Philadelphia. It is intersected by the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia & Reading Railroads. Pop. 4886. It contains the village of Ardmore.

Lower Mid'dleton, a village in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, 1½ miles from Middleton. It has a ladies' seminary.

Lower Mil'ford, a township of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. 1505. It contains Hosensack.

Lower Mount Beth'el, a township of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. 3641.

Lower Naz'areth, a township of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. 1086. It contains Hecktown and Newburg, and has iron-mines and lime-quarries.

Lower New'castle, a post-village in Northumberland co., New Brunswick, 6 miles from Chatham. Pop. 250.

Lower Newport, a post-office of Washington co., O., 9 miles E. of Marietta.

Lower Norwood, England. See NORWOOD.

Lower Ox'ford, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. 1449. It contains Lincoln University.

Lower Pax'ton, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. 1623.

Lower Peach-Tree, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ala., on the Alabama River, 180 miles above Mobile, and 20 miles S.W. of Camden. It has 3 churches and an academy. Pop. about 200.

Lower Penn's Neck, a township of Salem co., N.J., on the Delaware River. Pop. 1472.

Lower Prince William, a post-hamlet in York co., New Brunswick, on the S. side of the river St. John, 23½ miles above Fredericton. It contains a store and a saw-mill. Pop. 400.

Lower Prov'idence, a post-township of Montgomery co., Pa., about 20 miles N.W. of Philadelphia, is bounded on the S. by the Schuylkill River. It contains Providence Square, a hamlet. Pop. 1572.

Lower Pyrenees, France. See BASSES-PYRÉNÉES.

Lower Queens'bury, a post-hamlet in York co., New Brunswick, on the N. side of the river St. John, 21 miles above Fredericton. Pop. 150.

Lower Rhine, an old circle of Germany, on the left bank of the Rhine, now comprised mostly in Hesse, Rhenish Bavaria, and Rhenish Prussia.

Lower Rhine, Germany. See BAS-RHIN.

Lower River Inhabitants, a post-settlement in Richmond co., Nova Scotia, at the mouth of the river Inhabitants, 13 miles from Port Hawkesbury. Pop. 300.

Lower Saint Clair, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 5322. It includes some of the southern suburbs of Pittsburg.

Lower Salem, Washington co., O. See SALEM.

Lower Sal'ford, a township of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. 1645.

Lower Saucon, saw'kọn, a post-township of Northampton co., Pa., is about 4 miles E. of Allentown. It is bounded on the N. by the Lehigh River, and intersected by the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Pop. 4991. It contains Bingen village and the borough of Hellertown.

Lower Seine, France. See SEINE-INFÉRIEURE.

Lower Sel'mah, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, on the S. shore of Cobequid Bay, 4 miles from Maitland. Pop. 200.

Lower Siam. See ISTHMUS OF KRAW.

Lower Sioux (soo) **A'gency,** a post-office of Redwood co., Minn., on the Minnesota River.

Lower Southamp'ton, a post-hamlet in York co., New Brunswick, on the N. side of the river St. John, 40 miles above Fredericton. Pop. 200.

Lower Squank'um, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., in Howell township, on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, at Squankum Station, 8 miles S. by E. of Freehold. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Lower Stewiacke, ste-wi-ak'e, a post-village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, on the Stewiacke River, near its confluence with the Shubenacadie, and on the Intercolonial Railway, 44 miles N.N.E. of Halifax. It has 3 stores, 3 saw-mills, and a hotel. Pop. 250. The railway station is 3 miles distant.

Lower Swatara, township, Dauphin co., Pa. P. 1290.

Lower Tar'ryall Peak, Colorado, a mountain in lat. 39° 9′ 20″ N., lon. 105° 26′ 30″ W. It has an altitude of 11,200 feet above the sea-level. It is in the South Park.

Lower Three Creek, of Barnwell co., S.C., flows into Savannah River.

Lower Three Runs, Barnwell co., S.C. See MARTIN'S.

Lower Towamen'sing, a township of Carbon co., Pa. Pop. 1552.

Lower Town Creek, a township of Edgecombe co., Pa. Pop. 937.

Lower Tur'keyfoot, a township of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. 1264.

Lower Two Lick, a post-office of Indiana co., Pa.

Lower Uwchlan, Pennsylvania. See UWCHLAN.

Lower Valley, a post-office of Hunterdon co., N.J.

Lower Ward Saint Marguerite's Bay, a post-village in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, 25 miles W. of Halifax.

Lower Wat'erford, a post-hamlet of Caledonia co., Vt., on or near the Connecticut River, about 37 miles E. by N. of Montpelier. It has a church.

Lower Wind'sor, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. 2429. It contains East Prospect.

Lower Wood'stock, a post-village in Carleton co., New Brunswick, 7 miles from Woodstock. It contains a store and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 500.

Lowerz, or **Lowertz,** lo'wĕrts, a village and lake of Switzerland, canton and 3 miles W.N.W. of Schwytz, at the foot of the Rossberg. Pop. 513.

Lowe's, lōz, a post-hamlet of Graves co., Ky., 8 miles W. of Viola Station. It has a church and an institute.

Lowe's Cross Roads, post-office, Sussex co., Del.

Low'estoft, a fortified seaport town of England, in Suffolk, 40 miles by rail N.N.W. of Ipswich. It is the terminus of 2 railway lines, and consists of two parts, Old and New or South Lowestoft. The principal public buildings are the parish church, chapels, a town hall, theatre, assembly-room, 2 free schools, a British school, several private schools, an infirmary, and a fishermen's hospital. Ship-building is carried on, and there are several breweries and refineries. Lowestoft is one of the chief English fishing ports. Its harbor is artificially improved, and the outer port is formed by 2 great moles or piers. The town is a favorite bathing-place. Pop. 15,246.

Lowesville, lōz'vĭl, a post-village of Lincoln co., N.C., 10 miles N. of Tuckasegee Railroad Station. It has a church, 2 stores, a tannery, &c.

Lowesville, a post-office of Guadalupe co., Tex., 10 miles from Seguin.

Lowesville, a post-hamlet of Amherst co., Va., on Piney River, 10 miles from Tye River Depot. It has 3 stores and a grist-mill. Pop. 50.

Loweswater, lōz'wåʻter, a chapelry of England, co. of Cumberland, on a small lake of the same name, 6 miles S.S.E. of Cockermouth.

Low Gap, a hamlet of Mendocino co., Cal., 45 miles N.W. of Cloverdale. It has a saw-mill.

Low Gap, a post-office of Surry co., N.C.

Low Gap, a post-office of Cabell co., W. Va.

Low Hill, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., 13 miles W.N.W. of Allentown. Pop. of Low Hill township, 997.

Lowicz, or **Lowitsch,** lo′vitch, a town of Poland, 44 miles W.S.W. of Warsaw, on the Bzura, an affluent of the Vistula. Pop. 7605. It has barracks, monasteries, a gymnasium, and a normal school.

Lowisa, lo-ŵee′så, or **Degesby,** då′ghês-bü′, a fortified seaport town of Finland, on the Gulf of Finland, 55 miles N.E. of Helsingfors. Pop. 2135.

Low Isles, a group of islets on the N.E. coast of Australia, in Trinity Bay. Lat. 16° 25′ S.; lon. 145° 30′ E.

Lowman, lō′man, a post-office of Chemung co., N.Y.

Lowmansville, lō′manz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ky. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Low Moor, a post-village of Clinton co., Iowa, in Eden township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 9½ miles W. of Clinton. It has a church and a graded school.

Low Moor Iron-Works, a mining village of Alleghany co., Va., 2 miles by rail from Low Moor Junction, which is on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. It has a church. Iron ore is mined here.

Lowndes, lŏwndz, a county in the S. central part of Alabama, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Alabama River, and is partly drained by Big Swamp and Pintelala Creeks. The surface is undulating or uneven, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad and the Western Railroad of Alabama. Capital, Hayneville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,283,954. Pop. in 1870, 25,719, of whom 25,633 were Americans.

Lowndes, a county in the S. part of Georgia, borders on Florida. Area, about 550 square miles. It is partly bounded on the E. by the Allapaha River, and on the W. by the Withlacoochee River. The surface is nearly level, and is mostly covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, sugar-cane, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad. Capital, Valdosta. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,350,404. Pop. in 1870, 8321, of whom 8297 were Americans.

Lowndes, a county in the E. part of Mississippi, borders on Alabama. Area, about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Tombigbee River, and is partly drained by the Oktibbeha River and Luxapatilla Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of cypress, hickory, elm, oak, pine, &c. The soil is a fertile loam. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Columbus. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,749,043. Pop. in 1870, 30,502, of whom 30,176 were Americans.

Lowndes, a post-office of Wayne co., Mo.

Lowndes, a township of Colleton co., S.C. Pop. 1850.

Lowndesborough, lŏwndz′bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ala., 3 miles from Lowndesborough Station of the Western Railroad of Alabama, and 20 miles W. by S. of Montgomery. It has 4 or 5 churches, a male academy, a female institute, and a grist-mill. Pop. about 600.

Lowndesville, lŏwndz′vĭl, a post-village and township of Abbeville co., S.C., about 110 miles W.N.W. of Columbia. Pop. of Lowndesville township, 2480.

Lowosits, a town of Bohemia. See LOBOSITZ.

Low (lō) **Point,** a post-village of Woodford co., Ill., in Cazenovia township, on the Western division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 6 miles N. of Metamora, and 130 miles from Chicago. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Low Point, New York. See CARTHAGE LANDING.

Low Point, a post-village in Richmond co., Cape Breton Island, on the Gut of Canso, 7 miles S.E. of Port Hastings. Pop. 200.

Low Point Shore, or **Victoria Mines,** a post-village in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, at the entrance of Sydney Harbor (S. side), 9 miles N. of Sydney. The Victoria coal-mines are here. A large quantity of coal is transported hence 4 miles by railway to a wharf at South Bay. There is a light-house on Low Point, showing a fixed light 70 feet above the level of the sea. Pop. 350.

Lowrie's, Wisconsin. See EMERY.

Lowry, lŏw′re, a post-village of Bedford co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad. It has 2 churches and a distillery.

Lowry City, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Mo., 15 miles E. of Appleton City. It has a church.

Lowry's Mill, a post-office of Greenbrier co., W. Va.

Lowryville, lŏw′re-vĭl, a post-office of Chester co., S.C., on the King's Mountain Railroad, about 60 miles N. of Columbia.

Lowryville, a post-office of Hardin co., Tenn.

Lowsville, lōz′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Monongalia co., W. Va., 7 miles N. of Fairmont. It has a church.

Lowtherstown, Ireland. See IRVINESTOWN.

Lowville, lō′vĭl, a post-township of Murray co., Minn. Pop. 54.

Lowville, a post-village, capital of Lewis co., N.Y., in Lowville township, on Black River, and on the Utica & Black River Railroad, 58 miles N. by W. of Utica, and 33 miles S.E. of Watertown. It contains 5 churches, the Lowville Academy, a national bank, 1 other bank, 4 newspaper offices, 2 hotels, several fine brick buildings, a chair-factory, and a sash- and blind-factory. Pop. about 1500; of the township, 2804.

Lowville, a small post-village of Erie co., Pa., on French Creek, 15 miles S.E. of Erie. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Lowville, a post-office of Columbia co., Wis., in Lowville township, 22 miles N. of Madison. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad touches the N.E. corner of the township. Pop. of the township, 886.

Lowville, lō′vĭl, a post-village in Halton co., Ontario, on Twelve-Mile Creek, 9 miles N.N.W. of Wellington Square. It contains an iron-foundry, a flouring-mill, and several stores. Pop. 150.

Loxa, towns of Spain and Ecuador. See LOJA.

Loxa, Coles co., Ill. See STOCKTON STATION.

Loy′al, a post-village in Loyal township, Clark co., Wis., 10 miles W. of Spencer Railroad Station, and about 54 miles E. by S. of Eau Claire. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a manufactory of sash and doors. Pop. of the township, 499.

Loy′alhan′na, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. 813.

Loyalhanna, a station in Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 1 mile E. of Latrobe.

Loyalhanna Creek, Pennsylvania, runs northwestward through Westmoreland co., and unites with the Conemaugh River at Saltsburg, to form the Kiskiminetas.

Loy′al Hill, a post-office of Lancaster co., Neb., 16 miles S.S.W. of Lincoln.

Loyal Oak, a post-village in Norton township, Summit co., O., 4 miles from New Portage Station, and about 9 miles S.W. of Akron. It has a church, a tannery, and a steam saw-mill.

Loy′alsock, a township of Lycoming co., Pa., is contiguous to Williamsport. Pop. 1475.

Loyalsock, a post-village in Upper Fairfield township, Lycoming co., Pa., on Loyalsock Creek, about 9 miles N.E. of Williamsport. It has a lumber-mill.

Loyalsock Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Sullivan co., runs southwestward, and enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna River in Lycoming co., about 5 miles below Williamsport. It is nearly 70 miles long.

Loy′alton, a post-village of Sierra co., Cal., in a fertile valley on the Sierra Nevada, about 20 miles N.W. of Reno, and 100 miles in a direct line N.E. of Sacramento. It has 2 churches.

Loyalton, a post-village in Washington township, Dauphin co., Pa., 1 mile from Oakdale Station. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a coach-factory.

Loy′alty Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, E. of New Caledonia, consists of 3 large and many small islands, all belonging to France. Land area, 841 square miles. LIFU, or CHABROL, is the largest, N. end in lat. 20° 27′ S., lon. 167° E., 37 miles long, and 10 to 20 miles broad. It is of coral formation, and has no harbor. It is 250 feet in elevation, level on the top, and thickly wooded. MARI is about 20 miles long and 10 miles broad, and has no anchorage. It is of coral formation, level, and thickly wooded, and is populated by a wild race of small stature. Total pop. 13,334.

Loy′al Valley, a post-village of Mason co., Tex., about 100 miles W. by N. of Austin. It has a church and a hotel.

Loyat, lo′yå′, a village of France, in Morbihan, 29 miles N.E. of Vannes. Pop. 2160.

Loyd, New York. See LLOYD.

Loyd, a post-village in Willow township, Richland co., Wis., on Willow Creek, about 56 miles W.N.W. of Madison. It has a lumber-mill.

Loydsville, loids'vĭl, a post-village of Belmont co., O., on the National Road, 5 miles W. of St. Clairsville, and about 16 miles W. by N. of Bellaire. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill. Pop. about 150.

Loyes, lwȧ, a village of France, in Ain, 22 miles E. of Trévoux. Pop. 1102.

Loyola, lo-yo'lȧ, a celebrated convent and village of Spain, Biscay, 14 miles S.W. of St. Sebastian; the former held to be the wealthiest and most magnificent belonging to the Jesuits, by whom it was built in honor of their founder St. Ignatius, born in the adjacent village in 1491.

Loys, a station in Frederick co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 2 miles S.W. of Emmittsburg.

Loy's Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Union co., Tenn., about 10 miles N.W. of Maynardville. It has 2 churches.

Loysville, loiz'vĭl, a post-village in Tyrone township, Perry co., Pa., about 27 miles W.N.W. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 200.

Lozdziely, Russian Poland. See LOSDZEY.

Lozère, lo'zaiR', a department of the S. of France, a part of the old province of Languedoc. Area, 1965 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 138,319. It is traversed on the E. by the Cévennes Mountains, and from E. to W. by the mountains of Margeride and Lozère. Altitude of plateau, 2300 to 3000 feet; the mountains are snow-clad during a great part of the year. Elevation of Mount Lozère, in the Cévennes, 4884 feet. Chief rivers, the Tarn, Lot, Truyère, Allier, and Gard. Soil infertile; its grain and wine are insufficient for home consumption, and a great part of the population live by sheep-husbandry. The minerals of the department are lead, silver, copper, antimony, and iron. Chief industries, cotton-spinning and mining. This department anciently formed part of Aquitania Prima and Septimania. It is divided into the arrondissements of Mende, Florac, and Marvejols. Capital, Mende.

Lozoya, lo-tho'yȧ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 50 miles N.N.W. of Madrid. Pop. 570.

Lozweil, lots'wīle, a village of Switzerland, canton and 24 miles N.E. of Bern. Pop. 1245.

Lu. loo (L. *Lu'cus*), a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 9 miles N.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 3960.

Lualaba, a river of Africa. See CONGO.

Luan'a, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, in Monona township, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 19 miles W. of McGregor. It has a church, a wagon-shop, and 2 or 3 stores. Pop. about 250.

Luana Point, S. coast of Jamaica, is in lat. 18° N.

Luanco, or **Luanco Santa Maria,** loo-ȧn'ko sȧn'tȧ mȧ-ree'ȧ, a seaport town of Spain, on the Bay of Biscay, province and 15 miles N. of Oviedo. Pop. 2700.

Luarca, loo-aR'kȧ, a seaport town of Spain, province and 37 miles W.N.W. of Oviedo. It is in a sheltered cove. The harbor is defended by batteries.

Lubaczovka, or **Lubaczowka.** See LOOBATCHOVKA.

Lubaczow, loo'bȧ-chov', a town of Austrian Galicia, 40 miles W.N.W. of Zolkiew. Pop. 3336.

Luban, a town of Russia. See LOOBAN.

Luban, Malay Archipelago. See LOOBAN.

Lubar, a town of Russia. See LOOBAR.

Lubartow, written also **Lubartov,** loo-baR'tov, a town of Poland, government and 15 miles N.N.E. of Lublin, on the Wieprz. Pop. 3810.

Lubawa, the Polish name of LÖBAU.

Lübbecke, lüb'bêk'keh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 13 miles W. of Minden. Pop. 2735.

Lübben, lüb'ben, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 40 miles S.W. of Frankfort, on an island formed by the Spree. Pop. 5387, engaged in linen- and woollen-cloth-weaving, brewing, distilling, and manufactures of tobacco.

Lübbenau, lüb'beh-nōw', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 44 miles S.S.W. of Frankfort, on the Spree. Pop. 3557. It has a castle.

Lub'bock, a county of Northwestern Texas, on the Staked Plain. Area, 900 square miles.

Lub'bub Creek, of Alabama, flows S.W. through Pickens co. into Tombigbee River.

Lubczyce, a town of Prussia. See LEOBSCHÜTZ.

Lu'bec, a post-village and seaport of Washington co., Me., in Lubec township, on an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, 4 miles S. of Eastport, and about 30 miles S.S.E. of Calais. It contains 4 churches, a high school, and a savings-bank. It has a good harbor, and is partly supported by the coast-trade and the fisheries. It is connected with Eastport by a steam ferry. Pop. of the township, 2136. A strait about ½ mile wide separates Lubec village from the British island of Campobello.

Lu'beck (Ger. *Lübeck*, lü'bêk; Lat. *Lubecum*), a free city of Germany, one of the Hanse towns, on the Trave, at the junction of the Wakenitz, 10 miles from the Baltic, and at the junction of several railways, 36 miles N.E. of Hamburg. It is divided into four quarters (and almost encircled) by its rivers, and some parts of its old walls remain. Among its buildings, some of them very ancient and otherwise remarkable, are the town house, containing the Hanse hall, the Marienkirche, and other quaint old churches, the Katharineum (a school), the theatre, and the public hospitals and asylums. Lubeck is the seat of extensive manufactures of cloth, beer, silks, cottons, linens, hosiery, tobacco, soap, candles, paper, and metallic wares. It has a deep and capacious port, and a large trade by sea, especially in Baltic produce (tar, timber, hemp, iron, spirits, copper, grain, tallow, and provisions) and in wine from France. The town, with its territory (109 square miles), forms a part of the German empire; but the local government is democratic. The territory consists of numerous small detached parts, mostly not remote from the city. Pop. of city, with immediate suburbs, in 1876, 44,799; of all the territory, 56,912.

Lübeck, a principality of Germany, belonging to the grand duchy of Oldenburg, but entirely detached, being bounded by Holstein on the N. and W., by the territory of the city of Lubeck on the S., and by an arm of the Baltic on the E. Area, 200 square miles. Capital, Eutin. Pop. 34,085.

Lu'beck, a post-hamlet of Wood co., W. Va., is near the Ohio River, 5 miles S.W. of Parkersburg. It has 2 churches and a flouring-mill. Pop. about 75.

Lüben, Prussian Silesia. See LAUBAN.

Lubersac, lü'bêR'sȧk', a town of France, department of Corrèze, 28 miles N.W. of Tulle. Pop. 1418.

Lubina, loo'bee'nŏh', a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of Neutra. Pop. 2604.

Lublana, Austria. See LAYBACH.

Lublau, lŏŏb'lŏw (Hun. *Lublo*, loo'blo'), a town of North Hungary, co. of Zips, on the Poprad, 15 miles N.E. of Kesmark. Pop. 2056.

Lublin, loo'blin, a government of Russian Poland, having E. the Russian government of Volhynia, S. Galicia, W. the province of Radom, and N. the province of Siedlec. Area, 11,975 square miles. Pop. 738,426. Principal rivers, the Wieprz, Bug, and Vistula.

Lublin, loo'blin, or **Lubelsk,** loo'bêlsk, a city of Poland, capital of a government, on the Bistritza, 95 miles S.E. of Warsaw. Pop. 26,708. It was formerly fortified, and has a citadel, and ruins of a castle built by Casimir the Great. Principal edifices, a town hall, the Sobieski Palace, cathedral, synagogue, a Piarist college, diocesan and many other schools, civil and military hospitals, an orphan asylum, and a theatre. It has extensive manufactures of coarse woollen cloths, in which, and in corn and Hungarian wines, it has a considerable trade.

Lublinitz, loob'le-nits', a town of Prussian Silesia, 34 miles E.N.E. of Oppeln, on the Malz. Pop. 2255.

Lublo, loo'blō, or **New Lublo** (Hun. *Uj-Lublo*, oo'e-loo'blo'; Ger. *Neu-Lublau*, noi-lŏŏb'lŏw), a village of Hungary, Hither Theiss, co. of Zips, about 26 miles N. of Leutschau. Pop. 1000.

Lubna, loob'nȧ, a village of Bohemia, circle of Chrudim, about 10 miles from Leitomischl. Pop. 1400.

Lubnaig, Loch, loK lŭb'naig' (the "Crooked Lake"), a lake of Scotland, co. of Perth, at the N.E. base of Benledi, 5 miles N.N.W. of Callander. It is formed by a branch of the Teith, which expands into Lochs Doine and Voel.

Lubni, a town of Russia. See LOOBNY.

Luboml, loo'bom'l, a market-town of Russian Poland, in Volhynia, 38 miles N.N.W. of Vladimeer. Pop. 2850.

Lubrin, loo-breen', a town of Spain, province and 29 miles N.E. of Almeria. Pop. 2200. It has extensive mines of iron and ochre, and quarries of rock crystal.

Lübtheen, lüb'tain, a market-town of Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 10 miles S.S.W. of Hagenow. P. 2247.

Lübz, lüps, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Elde, 8 miles E.N.E. of Parchim. Pop. 2503.

Luc, or **Le Luc,** leh lük (anc. *Lu'cus Augus'ti ?*), a market-town of France, department of Var, 13 miles S.W. of Draguignan. In its vicinity is an extensive glass- and crystal-factory. Pop. 3148.

Luca, a city of Italy. See LUCCA.

Luca'do, a station in Campbell co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 6 miles S. of Lynchburg.

Lucainena de las Torres, loo-kī-nȧ'nȧ dȧ lȧs toR'-Rēs, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 25 miles from Almeria.

Lu'can, a village of Ireland, co. of Dublin, on the Liffey, and on the Great Southern & Western Railway, 6¾ miles W. of Dublin. Pop. 523.

Lu'can, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 14 miles W. of London. It contains a newspaper office, 2 foundries, flour-, carding-, and planing-mills, an ashery, a cheese-factory, about 20 stores, 6 hotels, &c., and has an extensive export trade in grain and cattle. Pop. 1000.

Lucania, the ancient name of BASILICATA.

Lu'cas, a county in the S. part of Iowa, has an area of 432 square miles. It is intersected by the Chariton River and by Whitebreast Creek, an affluent of the Des Moines. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and groves of deciduous trees. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is a part of the coal-field of Iowa. It is intersected by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, a branch of which connects Chariton with Leon. Capital, Chariton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,852,123. Pop. in 1870, 10,388, of whom 9817 were Americans; in 1875, 11,725.

Lucas, a northwestern county of Ohio, bordering on Michigan and Lake Erie, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Maumee River, which enters Maumee Bay on the N.E. border of the county, and is drained by the Ottawa River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the sugar-maple, tulip-tree, ash, white oak, beech, elm, hickory, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and lumber are the staple products. Among the minerals are corniferous limestone, a good building-stone, and water-limestone. It is traversed by several railroads, which centre at Toledo, the capital of this county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $32,287,500. Pop. in 1870, 46,722, of whom 32,603 were Americans.

Lucas, a township of Effingham co., Ill. Pop. 592.

Lucas, a township of Johnson co., Iowa. Pop. 1429, exclusive of Iowa City and Coralville.

Lucas, a hamlet of Lucas co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 39 miles W. of Albia. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Lucas, a post-office of Pawnee co., Kansas.

Lucas, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Mo., about 60 miles S.S.E. of Kansas City.

Lucas, a post-village of Richland co., O., in Monroe township, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, about 6 miles S.E. of Mansfield. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a wagon-factory. Pop. 312.

Lucas, a post-township of Dunn co., Wis., 5 miles S. of Knapp Railroad Station, and about 7 miles W. of Menomonee. It has manufactures of lumber and lime. Pop. 429.

Lucas Grove, a post-office of Marion co., Iowa, 7 miles N.N.W. of Knoxville.

Lucas Spring, a post-office of Bexar co., Tex.

Lu'casville, a post-village of Scioto co., O., on the Scioto River and the Ohio Canal, 10 miles N. of Portsmouth. It has a church and a high school.

Luçay-le-Male, lü'så'-leh-mål, a town of France, in Indre, 20 miles N.N.W. of Châteauroux. Pop. 1775.

Lucayos. See BAHAMA ISLANDS.

Luc'ca (It. pron. look'kå: Fr. *Lucques*, lük), a city of Italy, capital of the province of Lucca, on the Serchio, 10 miles by rail N.E. of Pisa. Pop. 21,287; with suburbs, 68,204. It is well built and clean. It has a fine cathedral, partly of the eleventh century, containing valuable paintings and some curious antiquities, several other churches, mostly built of Carrara marble, a palace, royal lyceum, with a library, a seminary for noble ladies, a theatre, botanic garden, aqueduct, on 459 arches, for the conveyance of water from Monte Pisano, the remains of a Roman amphitheatre, and many public fountains. It is a bishop's see, has many benevolent institutions, and is one of the most industrious cities in Italy, having manufactures of silk and woollen fabrics, fez caps, and paper, and an active trade in olive oil, &c. First an Etruscan, then a Ligurian town, it afterwards became a Roman *municipium*. About the end of the sixth century it fell under the power of the Lombards, from whom it passed to the emperors of Germany. In 1342 it purchased its freedom from Charles IV. and became a republic. It was taken by the French in 1799, and a few years after became the capital of a principality of the same name, erected by Napoleon in favor of his sister Eliza. Near it are the reputed baths of Nero, and 11 miles northward, in the valley of the Serchio, are the baths of Lucca, a summer watering-place.—Adj. and inhab. LUCCHESE, lŭk-keez' (It. pron. look-kå'så).

Lucca (It. *Lucca*, look'kå, or *Lucchese*, look-kå'så), a province of Central Italy, between lat. 43° 45' and 44° 7' N. and lon. 10° 12' and 10° 42' E., in Tuscany, bounded W. by the Gulf of Genoa and Modena. Area, 577 square miles. Pop. in 1871, 280,399. It occupies the central valley of the Serchio, and is one of the finest and most fertile regions in Italy. Lucca was formerly an independent state, but was ceded to Tuscany in October, 1847.

Lucca, look'kå, a village of Sicily, province of Girgenti, between Alessandria and Castronuovo. Pop. 2228.

Luce, a township of Spencer co., Ind. Pop. 2381.

Lucea, loo-see'a, a village of Jamaica, on its N.W. coast, co. of Cornwall, 17 miles W.S.W. of Montego Bay.

Luceau, lü'sō', a village of France, department of Sarthe, 21 miles S.W. of Saint-Calais. Pop. 1133.

Luce (lūss) **Bay,** a broad and deep inlet of the Irish Sea, S.W. coast of Scotland, co. of Wigtown. Breadth at entrance, 18¾ miles; at the head, where it receives the small river Luce, about 7 miles; length, 16½ miles.

Lucena, lu-se'na or loo-thå'nå (anc. *Elisana?*), a city of Spain, Andalusia, province and 30 miles S.S.E. of Cordova. It is well built, has several squares, wide, clean, paved streets, with handsome edifices, a large and highly-decorated church, several convents, 2 ladies' colleges, a variety of schools and benevolent institutions, a town house, a prison, 2 hospitals, an orphan asylum, storehouse, promenade, and esteemed medicinal baths. It has manufactures of linen fabrics, shoes, soap, earthenware, glass, brandy, wine, oil, vinegar, and metallic vessels. Pop. 14,800.

Lucena, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles N.W. of Castellon de la Plana, on the river Lucena. Pop. 1260.

Lucenay l'Evêque, lü'seh-nå' leh-våk', a village of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 8 miles W.N.W. of Autun.

Lucenda, loo-sên'då, a considerable town of South Africa, territory of Cazembe, on the W. affluent of Lake Nyassa, near lat. 10° S., lon. 30° E.

Lucento, loo-chên'to, a village of Italy, near Turin, on the Dora Ripaira. Pop. 1246.

Lucentum, the ancient name of ALICANTE.

Lucera, loo-chå'rå (anc. *Luce'ria*), a town of Italy, province and 12 miles W.N.W. of Foggia. Pop. 14,014. It is enclosed by old walls, and has a fine cathedral, formerly a mosque, a bishop's palace, an admirable old castle, a royal college, and a fine museum.

Lucéram, lü'så'rôm', or **Lucerame,** loo-chå-rå'må, a village of France, Alpes-Maritimes, 14 miles N.N.E. of Nice.

Lucerna, a town of Italy. See LUSERNA.

Lucerne, lu-sern' (Fr. pron. lü'sairn'; Ger. *Luzern* or *Lucern*, loot-sêrn'), a city of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Lucerne, and one of the three seats of the Swiss Diet, on the Reuss, where it issues from the W. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne, 25 miles by rail S.S.W. of Zurich. Pop. 14,524. It is highly picturesque, enclosed by a wall and watch-towers, and well built. Principal edifices, a cathedral and other fine churches, several convents, town hall, arsenal with ancient armor, 2 hospitals, an orphan asylum, jail, theatre, and several covered bridges adorned with ancient paintings. Its lyceum, established in an old convent, has attached to it an admirable public school. In a garden outside of the city walls is a monument to the Swiss guards who fell in Paris in 1792. Lucerne has several remarkable works of art, also manufactures of silk and cotton fabrics and of carriages, and one of the largest corn-markets in Switzerland. See LAKE OF LUCERNE.

Lucerne, a canton of Switzerland, near its centre. Area, 588 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 133,316, nearly all Roman Catholics. Surface mountainous in the S., level in the N. The soil is generally fertile. Principal river, the Emmen. The canton comprises the lakes of Sempach and Baldegg; those of Lucerne and Zug form part of its E. limits. A small surplus of corn is produced annually; fruits are plentiful, and some wine is made; but the chief branches of industry are cattle-rearing and dairy-husbandry. Lucerne is the chief of the Swiss Roman Catholic cantons.

Lucerne, lu-sern', a post-hamlet of Knox co., O., about 45 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. Here is a church.

Luces'co, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, at the mouth of the Kiskiminetas, 29 miles N.E. of Pittsburg, and ⅓ mile from Alleghany Junction Station. It has an oil-refinery and a coal-mine.

Luchente, loo-chên'tå, a town of Spain, province and 35 miles from Valencia. Pop. 1121.

Luchon, a town of France. See BAGNÈRES-DE-LUCHON.

Lüchow, lü'kov, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 37 miles S.E. of Lüneburg, on the Jetze. Pop. 2602.

Lüchtringen, lük'tring-en, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 40 miles S.S.E. of Minden, on the Weser. Pop. 1518.

Luciana, Spain. See HERRERA DEL DUQUE.

Luciferi Forum, Spain. See SAN LUCAR LA MAYOR.

Lucignano, loo-cheen-yå'no, a town of Italy, in Florence, 7 miles N.E. of Siena. Pop. 4052.

Lucillo, loo-theel'yo, a town of Spain, province and 37 miles W.S.W. of Leon. Pop. 520.

Lu'cin, a station in Box Elder co., Utah, on the Central Pacific Railroad, 120 miles W. of Corinne.

Lucin'da Fur'nace, a post-hamlet of Clarion co., Pa., about 20 miles E.S.E. of Oil City. It has a church.

Lucito, loo-chee'to, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, 11 miles W.S.W. of Larino. Pop. 2751.

Luck, a town of Russia. See LOOTSK.

Luck, a post-township of Polk co., Wis. It has forests of hard timber and 2 churches. Pop. 453.

Lucka, lŏŏk'kå, a town of Germany, Saxe-Altenburg, near Altenburg, on the Schnauber. Pop. 1321.

Luckau, lŏŏ'kŏw, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 50 miles S.W. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, on the Berste. Pop. 4842. It has manufactures of woollens and linens, distilleries, and powder-mills.

Luckenwalde, lŏŏk'ẹn-ŵål'dẹh, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 23 miles S.E. of Potsdam, on the Berlin & Anhalt Railway. Pop. 13,816, employed in woollen-cloth- and linen-factories, tanneries, iron-works, breweries, &c.

Luck'ett, a station in Cambria co., Pa., on the Ebensburg & Cresson Railroad, 2 miles W. of Cresson.

Luck'impoor', or **Lakhimpur,** lŭk'im-poor', a district of Assam, British India, bounded N. by the Luckimpoor Hills, and S. by the Brahmapootra. Area, 3145 square miles. Here coal is found. Capital, Luckimpoor. Pop. 121,267. The LUCKIMPOOR HILLS are a tract of forest-region, inhabited by wild tribes, scarcely under British control. Area, 8343 square miles.

Luckimpoor, a town, capital of the Luckimpoor district, Assam. Lat. 27° 19′ N.; lon. 94° 3′ E.

Lucknow, or **Lakhnau,** lŭk'nŏw' (Hin. *Laksmanavate*), a city of India, in Oude, 580 miles W.N.W. of Calcutta, lat. 26° 53′ N., lon. 80° 58′ E., on the right bank of the Goomty, here crossed by a stone bridge of 10 irregular, pointed arches, and by a bridge of boats. The river is navigable for large boats from its junction with the Ganges to a considerable distance up the country. Lucknow is an important railway junction, and has a picturesque appearance from a distance, with its innumerable minarets, gilded cupolas, and brilliantly-colored sepulchres and mosques, but fails to realize, on near inspection, the promises of the remote view. It may be said to be divided into two portions,—the court end, and the bazaar or mercantile section. The streets are narrow, and the houses generally mean; but in the better quarter the buildings are handsome, and the streets broad. In the principal street is a lofty portal, ornamented with many small towers; and at the farther extremity is the Imaum Barra. There are, besides, many stately khans, and handsome mosques and pagodas, in various parts of the city, and not a few of them in the meanest and most wretched quarters. With the exception, however, of the royal tombs, and the Imaum Barra, a beautiful structure, the principal edifices of the city are all of modern construction. The scenery around the city is very pleasing, especially along the banks of the Goomty. The river here exhibits a scene of great activity, small barques and boats rowing to and fro in ceaseless succession. Between the city and the decaying country-seat Constantia is the Delkusha Park, with an extensive menagerie. Lucknow was long the capital of Oude. It is renowned for its siege and defence against the Sepoys in 1857. Pop. 284,779.

Lucknow, or **Lakhnau,** a division or commissionership of India, North-West Provinces, in Oude, comprising the districts of Lucknow, Oonas, and Bara Banki. Area, 4441 square miles. Capital, Lucknow. Pop. 2,838,106. Lucknow district has an area of 977 square miles, and a pop. of 778,195.

Luck'now, a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, on the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, 16 miles S.E. of Kincardine. It contains about 15 stores, 2 hotels, a cloth-factory, a carding- and fulling-mill, 2 saw-mills, and a grist-mill. Pop. 800.

Luck'put', Lak'hpat, lŭk'h'pŭt', or **Luck'put' Bun'der,** a fortified town of India, Cutch, on the Koree or East Branch of the Indus, here 200 yards across, and only 4 feet deep. Pop. 5000, mostly Hindoo traders. It stands on elevated ground, and has irregular bastioned walls. It is a very sickly place.

Lucky Queen, a post-office of Josephine co., Oregon.

Luco, loo'ko (anc. *Lucio ?*), a village of Italy, province of Aquila, 5 miles S. of Avezzano. Pop. 3238.

Lucoli, loo-ko'lee, a village of Italy, province of Aquila, 6 miles W.S.W. of Aquila. Pop. 2299.

Luçon, lü'sòɴᵍ' (anc. *Lucus ?*), a town of France, in Vendée, 17 miles W. of Fontenay-le-Comte, about 8 miles from the sea, to which it is united by a canal, 10 miles in length. Pop. 6026. It has a communal college, and manufactures of cutlery, linen, oil, liqueurs, and porcelain.

Luçon, one of the Philippine Islands. See LUZON.

Lucques, a city of Italy. See LUCCA.

Lucus Asturum, an ancient name of OVIEDO.

Lucus Augusti, the ancient name of LUGO.

Lu'cy, a post-office of Shelby co., Tenn., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 13 miles N.N.E. of Memphis.

Lucyn, the Polish name of LYOOTSIN.

Luczko, a town of Bohemia. See SAATZ.

Ludd, lūd (anc. *Lyd'da* or *Dios'polis*), a village of Palestine, 2 miles N.E. of Ramleh, with a decayed church.

Ludda Islands. See LADA ISLANDS.

Lud'denden Foot, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 3½ miles W. of Halifax, on the Manchester & Leeds Railway. Pop. 2963.

Lude, or **Le Lude,** lẹh lüd (anc. *Lugdum ?*), a town of France, department of Sarthe, on the Loir, 10 miles E.S.E. of La Flèche. Pop. 2720. It has a castle.

Lüdenscheid, lü'dẹn-shite', a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 23 miles S.W. of Arnsberg. Pop. 7546. It has factories of cutlery, brass- and iron-wares, and cotton and woollen goods.

Lüdinghausen, lü'ding-hŏw'zẹn, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 16 miles S.S.W. of Münster. Pop. 2187.

Lud'ington, a post-town, capital of Mason co., Mich., is on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Marquette River, 137 miles W. by N. of East Saginaw, and about 54 miles N. by W. of Muskegon. It is the N.W. terminus of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, and has 2 banks, 4 churches, 2 foundries, 2 newspaper offices, a planing-mill, and 7 mills for lumber and shingles. Lumber is the chief article of export. Pop. 2177.

Lud'ingtonville, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., N.Y., about 20 miles E. of Newburg. It has a church.

Lüditz, lü'dits, a town of Bohemia, 56 miles W. of Prague. Pop. 1800. Near it are mines of iron and zinc.

Lud'low, lŭd'lō, a town of England, co. of Salop, at the confluence of the Corve and Teme, 25 miles by rail S. of Shrewsbury. It is finely situated on an eminence in a fertile district. There are some traces of walls erected in the reign of Edward I., magnificent remains of a castle, Mortimer's chapel, the noble state apartments of the lords presidents of the marches, with several towers, a very fine church, a grammar-school founded by Edward IV., assembly-rooms, theatre, and library. The borough sends a member to the House of Commons. Pop. 6203.

Lud'low, a post-village of Champaign co., Ill., in Ludlow township, on the Chicago division of the Illinois Central Railroad, 20 miles N. by E. of Champaign. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a drug-store. Pop. of the township, 920.

Ludlow, a post-office of Dubois co., Ind.

Ludlow, a post-office or hamlet in Ludlow township, Allamakee co., Iowa, about 75 miles N.N.W. of Dubuque. Pop. of the township, 1015.

Ludlow, a post-town of Kenton co., Ky., on the Ohio River, below Covington and opposite Cincinnati. It is nearly surrounded by high hills, and is on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. A fine railroad bridge of iron here crosses the river. It contains a graded school, a newspaper office, and 5 churches. Many merchants who do business in Cincinnati reside here. Pop. about 1500.

Ludlow, a township of Aroostook co., Me., about 8 miles N.W. of Houlton. Pop. 371.

Ludlow, or **Jenks'ville,** a post-village in Ludlow township, Hampden co., Mass., on the Springfield, Athol & Northeastern Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Springfield. It has a church, and manufactures of crashes, grain-bags, jute, and twine. The township is bounded S. by Chicopee River. It has 3 churches, and a pop. of 1222. See LUDLOW CENTRE.

Ludlow, a post-office of Scott co., Miss., about 35 miles N.E. of Jackson.

Ludlow, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Mo., in Monroe township, 15 miles S.W. of Chillicothe. It has a church, a flour-mill, &c.

Ludlow, Miami co., O. See GEORGETOWN.

Ludlow, a township of Washington co., O. Pop. 1082

Ludlow, a post-hamlet of McKean co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 20 miles S.E. of Warren. It has 2 lumber-mills and a planing-mill.

Ludlow, a post-village in Ludlow township, Windsor co., Vt., on Black River, and on the Rutland division of the Vermont Central Railroad, 25 miles S.S.E. of Rutland. It has 3 or 4 churches, an academy, a foundry, a newspaper office, and manufactures of carriages, woollen goods, toys, whetstones, and machinery. The township has 5 churches. Pop. about 1000; of the township, 1827.

Ludlow, a post-settlement in Northumberland co., New Brunswick, on the Southwest Branch of the Miramichi, 51 miles from Fredericton. Pop. 100.

Ludlow Centre, a post-hamlet of Hampden co., Mass., in Ludlow township, 2 miles from Ludlow Station. It has 2 churches.

Ludlow City, a small village in Ludlow township, Hampden co., Mass. It has water-power and some small manufactories.

Ludlow Grove, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, and on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, 8 miles N. of Cincinnati. It has a church, and manufactures of starch and tobacco.

Lud′low's, a station in Fountain co., Ind., on the Indiana North & South Railroad, 3 miles N. of Veedersburg.

Lud′lowville, a post-village in Lansing township, Tompkins co., N.Y., on Salmon Creek, and near Ludlowville Station on the Cayuga Lake Railroad, 10 miles N. of Ithaca, and about 1 mile E. of Cayuga Lake. It has 2 churches, 2 flour-mills, and a spoke-factory. Pop. 376.

Lud′ville, a post-office of Pickens co., Ga.

Lud′wick, a borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Hempfield township, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, about 28 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg, and ½ mile from Greensburg. It has a church, 2 planing-mills, and 4 stores. Pop. 533.

Ludwigsburg, lood′wigs-bŭrg or lood′ŵiɢs-bŏŏʀɢ′, a city of Würtemberg, 1 mile W. of the Neckar, and 9 miles by rail N. of Stuttgart. Pop. 14,709. The chief edifice is its vast palace, one of the finest in Germany, with a gallery of paintings and spacious gardens. It has several churches, an arsenal, theatre, military school, lyceum, orphan asylum, workhouse, an institution for poor children, a cannon-foundry, and manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, earthenware, buttons, leather, needles, and jewelry.

Ludwig's Canal, Bavaria, unites the Altmühl with the Regnitz. See ALTMÜHL.

Ludwigshafen, lood′ŵiɢs-hå′fẹn, a fortified town of Bavaria, on the Rhine, opposite Mannheim, at a railway junction. An iron railway bridge crosses the river here. Pop. 12,093. It is a seat of commerce.

Ludwigslust, lood′ŵiɢs-lŏŏst′, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 21 miles E. of Schwerin, on the Hamburg & Berlin Railway. Pop. 6005. Its fine palace was, till 1837, the usual residence of the grand duke. It has manufactures of cards, papier-maché, and tobacco.

Ludwigstadt, lood′ŵiɢs-stått′, a town of Bavaria, 39 miles N. of Baireuth. Pop. 1558.

Luel′la, a post-office of Pocahontas co., Iowa.

Luella, a post-office of Cass co., Neb.

Luesia, loo-å′se-å, a town of Spain, Aragon, 60 miles from Saragossa, on the Arba de Luesia. Pop. 1500.

Luga, Russia. See LOOGA.

Lugagnano, loo-gån-yå′no, a town of Italy, 19 miles S.E. of Piacenza, on the Arda. Pop. of commune, 4341.

Lugan, Lugansk, or **Luganskoé.** See LOOGAN.

Lugano, loo-gå′no, a town of Switzerland, one of the three capitals of the canton of Ticino, on the N. shore of the Lake of Lugano, 16 miles S. of Bellinzona. Pop. 6024. It is picturesquely situated, and has two churches, with good paintings, a large theatre, manufactures of silks, leather, and iron goods, and various printing- and bookselling-establishments, and it is an entrepôt of the trade between Italy and Switzerland. Near it are numerous grottos. See LAGO DI LUGANO.

Luganskaia Stanitza. See LOOGÁNSKAIA STANITZA.

Lu′gar, a village of Scotland, co. of Ayr, near Auchinleck. It has iron-works. Pop. 1379.

Lugar de San Juan, Spain. See PALMAR.

Lugau, loo′gŏw, a town of Saxony, 6 miles E. of Lichtenstein, with quarries and coal-mines. Pop. 2382.

Lugde, lŏŏg′dẹh, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 27 miles S.S.E. of Minden, on the Emmer. Pop. 2448. It has paper-mills and mineral springs.

Lugdunum, the ancient name of LYONS.

Lugdunum Batavorum, Netherlands. See LEYDEN.

Lugg, a river of England and Wales, rises in the co. of Radnor, flows E.S.E. for about 50 miles, and joins the Wye 5 miles below Hereford.

Lughman, lŭg′mån′, or **Lamghan,** låm′gån′, a district in the N.E. of Afghanistan, lat. 34° 25′ to 35° N., lon. 70° to 70° 40′ E.

Lugny, lün′yee′, a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 11 miles N. of Mâcon. Pop. 1330.

Lugo, loo′go, a town of Italy, province and 14 miles by rail W. of Ravenna. Pop. 24,895. It is important as a place of trade, and has a large annual fair.

Lugo, loo′go (anc. *Lu′cus Augus′ti*), a city of Spain, capital of the province of Lugo, on the Minho, 48 miles E.N.E. of Santiago. Pop. 21,298. It is enclosed by walls, and has a large square, surrounded by arcades, a Gothic cathedral of the twelfth century, and manufactures of leather and stockings. It is a bishop's see.

Lugo, a province of Spain, bounded on the N. by the Atlantic, between lon. 6° 52′ and 8° 4′ W. Area, 3484 square miles. Pop. 474,286. Capital, Lugo.

Lugos, loo′gosh′, a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Krasso, 35 miles by rail E.S.E. of Temesvar. The river Temes divides it into two towns, called German and Wallachian Lugos. It has a gymnasium and an active trade, and is the see of Greek and Latin bishops. Pop. 8304.

Lugrin, loo-green′, a village of France, in Savoy, on the S. shore of the Lake of Geneva. Pop. 1529.

Luguvallum, or **Luguvallio.** See CARLISLE.

Luhatschowitz, loo′håt-sho′ŵits, a village of Moravia, 14 miles E.S.E. of Hradisch. Pop. 900.

Luhu, a town of Celebes. See LOEHOE.

Luik, or **Luikeland,** Belgium. See LIEGE.

Lu′ing, an island of Scotland, co. of Argyle, on its W. coast, separated from Seil Island on the N. by a strait about 300 yards in width. Length, 7½ miles. Pop. 582.

Luino, a town of Italy. See LUVINO.

Luirbost, or **Leurbost,** lŭr′bŏst, a village of Scotland, on the E. coast of the Isle of Lewis, at the head of Loch Luirbost, an inlet of the sea. Pop. 537.

Luis de la Paz, loo-ees′ då lå pås, a town of Mexico, near the E. frontiers of Guanajuato, and about 36 miles N.N.W. of Queretaro, with productive silver-mines.

Luiz-Alves, loo-ees′-ål′vès, **Manoel-Alves,** må-no-ël′-ål′vès, or **Meridional,** må-re-de-o-nål′, a river of Brazil, rises in the Sierra do Duro, province of Goyaz, and joins the Tocantins in about lat. 9° 20′ S. Its whole course is estimated at 150 miles.

Lujan, or **Luxan,** loo-ʜån′, a river of the Argentine Republic, joins the Plata estuary from the W., 23 miles N.W. of Buenos Ayres.

Lujan, or **Luxan,** a town of the Argentine Republic, province and 45 miles by rail W. of Buenos Ayres. Pop. 3393.

Lujar, or **Luxar,** loo-ʜåʀ′, a village of Spain, Andalusia, 40 miles from Granada. Pop. 1023.

Luka, loo′kå, and **Lukhoki,** loo-ko′kee, two towns of the Punjab, between the Sutlej and Chenaub Rivers, on the route from Ferozepoor to Mooltan.

Lukawetz, loo′kå-ŵèts, or **Lukawice,** loo′kå-ŵeet′-så, a town of Bohemia, 4 miles from Reichenau. Pop. 1200.

Lukelingo, a town of Eastern Africa. See QUILOA.

Lukens, Montgomery co., Pa. See WEST POINT.

Lukfata, lŭk-fā-tah′, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, 100 miles from Caddo Station on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Lukhoki, a town of the Punjab. See LUKA.

Lu-Kiang, a river of Thibet. See LOO-KIANG.

Lukianow, or **Lukojanow.** See LOOKIANOV.

Lukin, a township of Lawrence co., Ill. Pop. 1755.

Lukisi, lu-kee′see, a village of Greece, in Bœotia, on the Euripus, 12 miles N.N.E. of Thebes. Near it are vestiges of the ancient *Anthedon*.

Luk′kee′ Mountains, a considerable range in Sinde, connected with the Hala Mountains of Beloochistan; highest parts, about 1000 feet.

Lukkee, NORTHERN, a town of Sinde, in ruins, 10 miles S.S.E. of Shikarpoor.

Lukkee, SOUTHERN, a town of Sinde, on the Indus, near the entrance of the Lukkee Pass, S. of Sehwan.

Lukov, loo′kof, a town of Poland, province and 17 miles S. of Siedlec. Pop. 3586, comprising many Jews.

Lula, loo′lå, or **Luvula,** loo-voo′lå, a village on the island of Sardinia, division of Sassari. Pop. 1518.

Lu′la, a post-village of De Soto parish, La. It has a steam saw-mill and a store.

Lula, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va., 6 miles S. of Keysville Station.

Lu′lah, or **Long′view′,** a post-village of Banks co., Ga., on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Lulah Junction. It has 2 churches and 2 steam saw-mills.

Lulah (or **Lula**) **Junction,** a post-village of Hall co., Ga., on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, where it joins the Northeastern Railroad, 66 miles N.E. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches.

Lu'laton, a post-office of Wayne co., Ga., on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad.

Luleå, loo'lé-ō, a navigable river of North Sweden, læn of Norrbotten, enters the Gulf of Bothnia 60 miles S.W. of Torneå, after a S. course of 200 miles.

Luleå, a seaport town of Sweden, læn of Norrbotten, at the mouth of the Luleå-Elf in the Gulf of Bothnia, 62 miles W.S.W. of Torneå. The town has a good harbor, at which some trade is carried on, and steamers call in passing between Stockholm and Torneå. Pop. 2702.

Lu'ling, a post-office of St. Charles parish, La., on the New Orleans & Texas Railroad, 20 miles W. of New Orleans.

Luling, a post-village of Caldwell co., Tex., on the San Marcos River, and on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, 71 miles W. of Columbus, and 11 miles E. of Kingsbury. It has 2 churches, 2 hotels, an academy, a bank, 2 steam grist-mills, and a planing-mill.

Lulleeana, lŭl-lee-å'nå, a village of India, 20 miles S. of Lahore.

Lullin, lool-leen', a village of France, in Savoy, 10 miles from Thonon. Pop. 1094.

Lul'lutpoor', or **Lalatpur,** lŭl'lŭt-poor', a town of British India, capital of Lullutpoor district, 65 miles S. of Jhansee. Pop. 9258.

Lullutpoor, a district of British India, in Bundelcund, and in the Jhansee division, North-West Provinces. Area, 1947 square miles. Capital, Lullutpoor. Pop. 212,661.

Lull'worth Cove, England, co. of Dorset, a deep and narrow inlet of the sea, 16 miles W. of Swanage, surrounded by lofty cliffs, with 21 feet of water at low tide.

Lu'lu, a post-office of Mitchell co. Kansas, 12 miles N.E. of Beloit. Pop. of Lulu township, 323.

Lulu, a post-office of Cabell co., W. Va.

Lumarso, loo-maʀ'so, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, near Cicagna. Pop. of commune, 3173.

Lum'ber, a township of Cameron co., Pa. Pop. 674.

Lum'ber Bridge, a post-village of Robeson co., N.C., in Lumber Bridge township, 15 miles S.S.W. of Fayetteville. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1075.

Lumber City, a post-village of Telfair co., Ga., on the Ocmulgee River, at the mouth of the Little Ocmulgee, and on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 93 miles S.E. of Macon. It has a church, 3 stores, and a trade in lumber.

Lumber City, a post-borough of Clearfield co., Pa., in Penn township, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, about 34 miles N. by W. of Altoona. Pine lumber is procured here. It has 2 churches, an academy, a foundry, a steam saw-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. 230.

Lum'berland, a township of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Delaware River. It has flagstone-quarries, and contains Mongaup and Pond Eddy. Pop. 1188.

Lum'berport, a post-village of Harrison co., W. Va., on Ten Mile Creek, 9 miles N. of Clarksburg. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill.

Lum'ber River, North Carolina, forms the N.E. boundary of Richmond co., and runs southeastward through Robeson co. It finally flows southwestward, and unites with the Little Pedee on the E. border of Marion co., S.C. It is nearly 140 miles long.

Lum'berton, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., in Lumberton township, on the South Branch of Rancocas Creek, and on the Mount Holly & Medford Branch Railroad, 2 miles S. of Mount Holly. Sloops can ascend the creek to this place. It has a church and an iron-foundry. Pop. about 450; of the township, 1718.

Lumberton, a post-village, capital of Robeson co., N.C., in Lumberton township, on or near the Lumber River, and on the Carolina Central Railroad, 68 miles W.N.W. of Wilmington. It has an active trade in pine lumber and turpentine, 4 churches, an academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. 615; of the township, 1339.

Lumberton, a post-village in Liberty township, Clinton co., O., on Anderson's Fork, 8 miles N. of Wilmington. It has a lumber-mill and a quarry of blue limestone.

Lum'berville, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., on the East Branch of the Delaware River, about 44 miles W.N.W. of Rondout. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Lumberville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., in Solebury township, on the Delaware River, about 33 miles N. by E. of Philadelphia. It has a bridge over the river, a church, a lumber-mill, 2 basket-factories, and a sash- and door-factory. Pop. about 300.

Lumber Yard, a station in Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at the junction of several of its branches in the Lehigh coal region, 65 miles N.W. of Easton, and 3 miles S.W. of Eckley.

Lumbier, loom-be-aiʀ', a town of Spain, in Navarre, 22 miles E.S.E. of Pamplona. Pop. 2000.

Lumbrales, loom-brå'lĕs, a town of Spain, province and 48 miles W.S.W. of Salamanca. Pop. 2668.

Lumbreras, loom-brå'rås, a town of Spain, province and 28 miles S. of Logroño. Pop. 1300.

Lumencha, loo-mĕn'chå, a small island of Spain, in the Bay of Biscay, at the entrance of the port of Lequeitio.

Lumezzane, loo-mĕt-så'nå, two contiguous villages of Northern Italy, 8 miles N. of Brescia. United pop. 4006.

Lumfiord, Denmark. See LYM-FIORD.

Lum'ley, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, on the River aux Sables, 13 miles S. of Seaforth. Pop. 200.

Lummen, lŭm'mẹn, a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, 8 miles W.N.W. of Hasselt. Pop. 1710.

Lummi, lŭm'mẹ, a post-office of Whatcom co., Washington.

Lummi River, Washington, a large, deep, and rapid river, rises in the Cascade Range, in Whatcom co., runs westward, and enters Bellingham Bay.

Lum'misville, a post-office of Wayne co., N.Y.

Lump'kin, a county in the N. part of Georgia, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is drained by the Chestatee and Etowah Rivers, which rise in it. The Blue Ridge extends along the N.W. border of this county, the surface of which is diversified with hills, valleys, and forests. The soil produces Indian corn, &c. Among its minerals are gold, granite, and iron ore. The census reports that the gold mined in this county in 1870 was worth $10,780. Capital, Dahlonega. Valuation of real and personal estate, $604,976. Pop. in 1870, 5161, of whom 5151 were Americans.

Lumpkin, a post-village, capital of Stewart co., Ga., 22 miles N. of Cuthbert, and about 36 miles S.S.E. of Columbus. It has a court-house, a newspaper office, 5 churches, a masonic female college, and manufactures of leather, buggies, and flour. Pop. 778.

Lumpkin's Creek, Georgia, enters Flint River in Dooly co.

Lum's, a station in Madison parish, La., on the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas Railroad, 15 miles W. of Delta.

Luna, an ancient name of LOING.

Luna, loo'nå, a town of Spain, Aragon, 35 miles from Saragossa. Pop. 1482.

Lunæ Portus. See BAY OF SPEZIA.

Lu'na Land'ing, a post-village of Chicot co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, 25 miles S. of Chicot City. It has a church. Cotton and other products are shipped here.

Lunas, lü'nås', a village of France, in Hérault, 7 miles W.S.W. of Lodève. Pop. 1303.

Lunati, the supposed ancient name of LUNEL.

Lunawaura, or **Lunawara,** loo'nå-wah'rạ, one of the native Rewakanta states of Guzerat, India, about lat. 22° 50′–23° 16′ N., lon. 73° 21′–73° 47′ E. It is under British protection. Area, 389 square miles. Pop. 74,813.

Lunay, lü'nå', a village of France, in Loir-et-Cher, 6 miles W. of Vendôme. Pop. 1693.

Lun'carty, a village of Scotland, co. and 3½ miles by rail N. of Perth, noted for the Danish defeat of 990.

Lund, loond, a city of Sweden, læn of Malmö, in an extensive plain, about 8 miles from the Sound, at a railway junction, 24 miles E. of Copenhagen. It is a very ancient place, and in pagan times had risen to such importance as to collect a population of 80,000. It was then surrounded with wooden fortifications, and had its warehouses filled with merchandise and treasures. The Scandinavian monarchs were elected kings of Scania on a hill in the vicinity. Before the Reformation it contained 21 churches and 6 monasteries. It has now only 3 churches,—one of them a cathedral, a large, irregular structure of very ancient date. It is a Lutheran bishop's see. But the great attraction of Lund is its university, opened in 1479, occupying the buildings of an old castle, and possessed of a library of 100,000 volumes and manuscripts, an observatory, a museum, a physical cabinet, &c., and attended by 575 students. Other objects deserving of notice are the botanical garden, and the Nosocomium, or infirmary. Pop. 12,794.

Lund, lŭnd, a township of Clay co., Minn. Pop. 136.

Lund, a township of Douglas co., Minn. Pop. 256. It contains Lake Christine and some smaller lakes.

Lunden, lŏŏn'dẹn, a village of Prussia, in Holstein, 67 miles N.N.W. of Hamburg.

Lundenburg, lŏŏn'dẹn-bŏŏʀɢ', **Bredslawa,** brĕd-slå'wå, or **Braczlaw,** bråts'låv, a town of Moravia, 38 miles by rail S.S.E. of Brünn, on the Taja. Pop. 3673.

Lund's, a station in Du Page co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 4 miles E. of Aurora.

Lundye, lŭn'dī′, a river of India, and a principal tributary of the Cabool River, which it joins from the N., 12 miles N.N.E. of Peshawer.

Lun′dy Isle, England, co. of Devon, in the entrance of the Bristol Channel, 9 miles N.N.W. of Hartland Point. Area, 920 acres. It is defended by a lofty rampart of rocks, except at one narrow opening on its E. side. It has a lighthouse. It was anciently a stronghold of pirates. Pop. 144.

Lun′dy's Lane, or **Wells′burg,** a post-village of Erie co., Pa., in Elk Creek township, 2 miles E. of Albion, and about 22 miles S.W. of Erie City. The name of its post-office is Lundy's Lane. It has 2 churches, an academy, a flour-mill, a tannery, and several saw-mills.

Lundy's Lane, a locality near Drummondville, Ontario, the scene of a severe battle and British defeat in 1814.

Lune, a river of England, enters the Irish Sea at Sunderland Point by a broad estuary. Length, 50 miles. It is navigable for large vessels to Lancaster.

Lüneburg, lu′nẹh-bŭrg or lü′nẹh-bŏŏʀɢ`, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, capital of a landdrostei, on the left bank of the Ilmenau, at the junction of several railways, 68 miles N.N.E. of Hanover. Pop. 17,532. It communicates across the river by 7 bridges, and has several squares, but is in general ill built and old-fashioned. It has an extensive library, a castle, arsenal, town hall, theatre, gymnasium, military academy, hospitals, and several benevolent, educational, and literary institutions. It has manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs, and soap, and an active transit trade between Hamburg and the interior of Germany.

Lüneburg, a district or landdrostei of Prussia, forming the E. portion of Hanover. Area, 4488 square miles. It is a sandy plain, with much heath and some forest land. There are tracts of excellent ground, and the waste lands afford pasturage for cattle, sheep, and bees, which last are largely kept. Capital, Lüneburg. Pop. 386,714.

Lunel, lü`nėl′ (anc. *Lunati?*), a town of France, in Hérault, at a railway junction, 14 miles E.N.E. of Montpellier, on the right bank of the Vidourle, and on the Canal of Lunel. It has a communal college, numerous brandy-distilleries, and an active trade in wine and raisins. In the tenth century Lunel was a place of strength, and almost entirely inhabited by Jews, whose celebrated rabbi Solomon Jarchi had here a famous synagogue. Its fortifications were razed in 1632 by Cardinal Richelieu. P. 8024.

Lünen, lü′nẹn, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 28 miles N.W. of Arnsberg, on the Lippe. Pop. 3134. It has manufactures of tobacco and woollen.

Lu′nenburg, a county in the S.E. of Virginia, having the river Nottoway on the N. and the Meherrin on the S. Area, 410 square miles. It is generally fertile, with a moderately undulating surface. Wheat, maize, oats, live-stock, and tobacco are leading products. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,192,098. Capital, Lunenburg Court-House. Pop. 10,403, of whom 10,383 were Americans.

Lunenburg, a post-hamlet of Izard co., Ark., 7 miles N. of White River, and about 5 miles S. of Melbourne. It has 2 churches.

Lunenburg, a post-village in Lunenburg township, Worcester co., Mass., 4½ miles E. of Fitchburg, and 42 miles W.N.W. of Boston. It has 2 churches. The township has a station (Lunenburg) on the Fitchburg Railroad. Pop. of the township, 1153.

Lunenburg, a post-village in Lunenburg township, Essex co., Vt., about 84 miles E. of Burlington, and 2½ miles from Lunenburg Station. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of lumber and starch. The township is bounded on the S.E. by the Connecticut River, and has a pop. of 999. Lunenburg Station on the White Mountains Railroad is on the New Hampshire side of the river, about 8 miles S. by W. of Lancaster.

Lunenburg, a county of Nova Scotia, bordered on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 1115 square miles. The soil is good, and the climate very fine. The inhabitants, chiefly of German extraction, are engaged in farming and fishing. Capital, Lunenburg. Pop. 23,834.

Lunenburg, a post-village in Stormont co., Ontario, 4 miles N. of Dickinson's Landing. It contains 5 stores and an iron-foundry. Pop. 250.

Lunenburg, or **Mal`aguash′,** a seaport town of Nova Scotia, capital of Lunenburg co., on a fine bay of its own name opening into the Atlantic Ocean, 68 miles W.S.W. of Halifax. The harbor affords good anchorage, and at its entrance are 2 light-houses. Lunenburg owns a large fleet of vessels, fitted out for the fishery on the coast of Labrador. A large trade is done with the West Indies. The town contains, besides the county buildings, about 15 stores, 3 hotels, several mills and ship-yards, &c. Pop. 1500.

Lunenburg Court-House, or **Lew′iston,** a post-village, capital of Lunenburg co., Va., about 60 miles (direct) S.W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches.

Lunéville, lu′ne-vĭl or lü`nȧ`veel′ (anc. *Mortana?*), a town of France, department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, near the junction of the Vezouse with the Meurthe, 22 miles by rail E.S.E. of Nancy. It has generally straight streets and regular buildings, a modern and handsome church, and a palace built by Leopold, Duke of Lorraine, and subsequently embellished and occupied by Stanislaus, ex-king of Poland. It has manufactures of cotton and worsted goods, embroidery, hosiery, leather, gloves, pottery, &c. The trade is in wine, brandy, hemp, grain, flax, wood, and embroidery. Lunéville possesses a court of first resort and a communal college, and is one of the largest cavalry stations in France, having very extensive barracks. Pop. 15,878.

Lun′ga, an islet off the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Argyle, ½ mile N. of Scarba. The strait between these islands is remarkable for the violence of its current.

Lunga, an island in the Adriatic. See ISOLA GROSSA.

Lu-Ngan, a city of China. See LOO-NGAN.

Lungern, lŏŏn′ghẹrn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, 8 miles S.W. of Sarnen. Pop. 1541. It is near the Lake of Lungern, in part drained by a tunnel.

Lung-Kiang, lŭng`-ke-ång′ or loong`-ke-ång′, a river of China, province of Quang-See, after a tortuous S.E. course of 300 miles, joins the Hong-Kiang.

Lungro, loon′gro, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 6 miles S.W. of Castrovillari. Pop. 5724.

Lungwitz, lŏŏng′wits (UPPER), a village of Saxony, 10 miles W.S.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 4725.

Luni, loo′nee (anc. *Lu′na?*), a ruined city of Northern Italy, 4 miles S.E. of Sarzana.

Lu′ni, a post-hamlet of Wright co., Iowa, on Boone River, about 22 miles S.E. of Algona.

Lunn's Store, a post-office of Marshall co., Tenn.

Lunzenau, lŏŏnt′sẹh-nŏw`, a town of Saxony, on the Mulde, 12 miles N.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 3098.

Lupia, a supposed ancient name of LECCE.

Lupsa, loop′shŏh`, a town of Transylvania, 27 miles N.W. of Karlsburg. It has 5 Greek churches. Pop. 2474.

Luque, loo′kȧ, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles S.E. of Cordova. Pop. 3964.

Lu′ra, a post-office of Russell co., Kansas, 16 miles N. of Bunker Hill.

Lura, a township of Faribault co., Minn. Pop. 724. See LYRA.

Lurago, loo-rå′go, a village of Italy, province of Como, 6 miles S. of Erba. Pop. 1243.

Luras, loo′rås, or **Lauras,** lŏw′rås, a village of Italy, on the island of Sardinia, N.E. of Tempio. Pop. 2015.

Lurate-Abate, loo-rå′tȧ-å-bå′tȧ, a village of Italy, in Milan, 9 miles E. of Como. Pop. of commune, 2845.

Lu′raville, a post-office of Suwanee co., Fla.

Luray, lu-rā′, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ind., on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, about 9 miles S. of Muncie. Pop. 66.

Luray, a post-village and station of Clarke co., Mo., on the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, 24 miles W. of Alexandria. It has a church. Pop. about 250.

Luray, a hamlet in Union township, Licking co., O., 2 miles W. of Hebron. Pop. 55.

Luray, a post-village, capital of Page co., Va., in a fertile valley bounded on the S.E. by the Blue Ridge, about 90 miles in a direct line N.W. of Richmond. It has a bank, 5 churches, a newspaper office, and a woollen-factory. Pop. about 500. A great cave has been discovered here.

Lurcy le Bourg, lüʀ`see′ lẹh booʀ, a town of France, in Nièvre, 25 miles S.E. of Cosne. Pop. 1205.

Lurcy Levy, lüʀ`see′ lẹh-vee′, a town of France, in Allier, 20 miles N.W. of Moulins. Pop. 1665.

Lure, lüʀ (anc. *Lutera?*), a town of France, in Haute-Saône, capital of an arrondissement, on the Ognon, 16 miles E.N.E. of Vesoul. Pop. 3869. It has a communal college, tanneries, foundries, and manufactures of cotton goods and fire-engines.

Lur′gan, a town of Ireland, co. and 15 miles by rail E.N.E. of Armagh. Pop. 10,632. It has a handsome parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, court-house, bridewell, workhouse, 3 branch banks, and extensive manufactures of linens and muslins.

Lur′gan, a township of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. 1326.

Lur′gan, or **Al′ma,** also called **Pine River,** a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, 22 miles N. of Goderich, and 10 miles S.W. of Kincardine. Pop. 100.

Luri, loo′ree, a market-town of Corsica, 13 miles N. of Bastia. Pop. 1194.

Luristan, a district of Persia. See LOORISTAN.

Lur′ky, a township of Sampson co., N.C. Pop. 1167.

Luro, loo′ro, a river and small town of European Turkey. The river enters the Gulf of Arta, after a S. course of 40 miles. The town is 6 miles above its mouth.

Lurroo, lŭr′roo, or **Durroo,** dŭr′roo, a town of Cashmere, 8 miles S. of Islamabad.

Lus, a province of Beloochistan. See Loos.

Lusatia, lu-så′she-ạ (Ger. *Lausitz,* lŏw′zits; Fr. *Lusace,* lü‵zâss′), an ancient territory of Germany, divided into the margraviates of Upper Lusatia (Ober Lausitz) and Lower Lusatia (Nieder Lausitz), and bounded on the S. by Bohemia, to which the whole of it originally belonged. It afterwards fell to Saxony, and remained with it till 1815, when Prussia received the whole of Nieder Lausitz. The province of Bautzen, in the kingdom of Saxony, is a part of Upper Lusatia.

Lus′by's Mill, a post-hamlet of Owen co., Ky., on Eagle Creek, 16 miles S.E. of Sparta. It has a church.

Luschan, lŏŏsh′ån, or **Luzan,** loo′zån, a village of Bohemia, 8 miles from Gitschin. Pop. 1150.

Lusche, loosh′ẹh, or **Luze,** loo′zå, a town of Bohemia, 10 miles from Hohenmauth. Pop. 1500.

Lusdorf, loos′doRf, or **Lustorf,** loos′toRf, a village of Bohemia, near Friedland. Pop. 1100.

Luserna, loo-sêR′nå, a village of Italy, 8 miles S.W. of Pinerolo. Pop. 3796. BOBBIO DI LUSERNA, bob′be-o dee loo-sêR′nå, is a village contiguous to the above. Pop. 1576.

Lusignan, lu‵zeen‵yôNᵍ′ (anc. *Lusinianum?*), a town of France, in Vienne, on the Vonne, 14 miles S.W. of Poitiers. Pop. 1332. Here originated the Lusignan family, sovereigns of Jerusalem and Cyprus during the crusades.

Lusigny, lü‵zeen‵yee′ (L. *Lusigneium?*), a town of France, in Aube, 8 miles E.S.E. of Troyes. Pop. 1156.

Lusitania, the ancient name of PORTUGAL.

Lusk, a village of Ireland, co. of Dublin, 3 miles W. of Rush. Pop. 571.

Lusk, a post-hamlet of Pope co., Ill., about 8 miles N. of Golconda. It has a church.

Lusk's Springs, a post-hamlet of Parke co., Ind., about 20 miles S.W. of Crawfordsville. It has a tannery. Here is a picturesque ravine.

Lussac, lüs‵såk′, a town of France, in Gironde, 24 miles E.N.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 2640.

Lussac les Châteaux, lüs‵såk′ lå shâ‵tō′, a town of France, Vienne, 7 miles W. of Montmorillon. Pop. 2099.

Lussac les Églises, lüs‵såk′ låz å‵gleez′, a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, 16 miles N.N.E. of Bellac.

Lussin, Lussin Grande, and **Lussin Piccolo,** Dalmatia. See LOSSINI.

Lustenau, lŏŏs′tẹh-nŏw‵, or **Lustnau,** lŏŏst′nŏw, a village of Austria, Tyrol, on the Rhine, 7 miles S.S.W. of Bregenz. Pop. 3903.

Lustnau, lŏŏst′nŏw, a village of Würtemberg, about 1 mile E.N.E. of Tübingen, on the Neckar. Pop. 1401.

Lustorf, in Bohemia. See LUSDORF.

Lütenburg, lü′tẹn-bŏŏRG‵, a town of Holstein, 58 miles N.E. of Glückstadt, 2 miles from the Baltic. Pop. 2385.

Lutera, the supposed ancient name of LURE.

Lutesville, loots′vĭl, a post-village of Bollinger co., Mo., in Lorance township, near Crooked Creek, and on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, 134 miles S. of St. Louis. It has a newspaper office, a church, a stave-factory, and a school-house. Iron ore and kaolin are found here.

Lutetia, an ancient name of PARIS.

Luteva, a town of France. See LODÈVE.

Lu′ther, a post-office of Warren co., Ga.

Lu′theranville, a hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., in Summit township, about 4 miles from East Worcester Station. It has a church.

Luthermuir, lu′thẹr-mure, a village of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, 6½ miles N.N.E. of Brechin. Pop. 654.

Lu′thersburg, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., in Brady township, 20 miles W. of Clearfield. It has 2 churches.

Lu′ther's Mills, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., in Burlington township, 8 miles W. of Towanda. It has a church, a grist-mill, and about 20 families.

Lu′ther's Store, a post-office of Marengo co., Ala.

Lu′thersville, a post-village of Meriwether co., Ga., about 46 miles S.S.W. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches.

Lu′therville, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Northern Central Railroad, 11 miles N. of Baltimore. It contains the Lutherville Female Seminary and 3 churches. Pop. 382.

Lutomierz, loo-to′me-aiRz‵, or **Lutomirsk,** loo-to-meeNsk′, a town of Russian Poland, government of Kalice, on the Ner, 27 miles N.E. of Sieradz. Pop. 2297.

Lu′ton, a town of England, co. and 19 miles S.E. of Bedford, on the Lea, at a railway junction. It is pleasantly situated between ranges of the Chiltern Hills. It has a fine Gothic church, a national school, great plait halls for the sale of straw goods, a hospital, workhouse, market-house, and manufactures of straw hats, machinery, and farm-implements. Pop. 17,317.

Luton, or **Centreville,** a post-village in Elgin co., Ontario, 4½ miles from Aylmer. It contains a store and a grist- and saw-mill. Pop. 100.

Lutry, lü‵tree′, a town of Switzerland, in Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 3 miles E.S.E. of Lausanne. Pop. 2204.

Lütschine, lüt-shee′nå, a river of Switzerland, canton of Bern, formed by the torrent White Lütschine and the Black Lütschine. It falls into the Lake of Brienz.

Lutsch, LANGEN, lång′ẹn lŏŏtsh, a village of Austria, Moravia, circle of Olmutz, near Trübau. Pop. 2600.

Luttabund, lŭt‵tå-bŭnd′, a pass in Afghanistan, near Cabool. Lat. 34° 21′ N.; lon. 69° 28′ E. Length, 6 miles.

Lutter, or **Lutter-am-Barenberge,** lŏŏ′tẹr-åm-bå′rẹn-bêR‵ghẹh, a town of Germany, duchy and 23 miles S.S.W. of Brunswick. Pop. 1160. Here, in 1626, Tilly defeated Christian IV. of Denmark.

Lutterbach, lŏŏt′tẹr-båK‵, a village of Germany, Alsace, 15 miles N. of Altkirch, on an island formed by the Dolleren. Pop. 1977.

Lut′terworth, a town of England, co. and 14 miles S.S.W. of Leicester. The town, on the Swift, has a handsome church, containing a part of the pulpit and a portrait of Wycliffe, who died here in 1384. Pop. of parish, 2080.

Lüttich, a town of Belgium. See LIEGE.

Lüttringhausen, lüt′tring-hŏw‵zẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles S.E. of Dusseldorf, on a railway. It has manufactures of cottons, cassimeres, hardware, &c. Pop. 9471.

Lützelburg, a German name for LUXEMBURG.

Lutzen, lŏŏt′zẹn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 9 miles S.E. of Merseburg. Pop. 2875. It is memorable for the battle of 6th of November, 1632, in which Gustavus Adolphus defeated the Austrians and lost his life; and for that of 2d of May, 1813, between the French and the allied Russian and Prussian forces, in which the latter were defeated.

Lutzk, a town of Russian Poland. See LOOTSK.

Lutz′ville, a station in Bedford co., Pa., on the Bedford Extension of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, 5 miles E. of Bedford.

Luverne, loo-vern′, a post-village, capital of Rock co., Minn., in Luverne township, on a branch of the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, and on or near Rock River, 32 miles W. of Worthington, and 124 miles W.S.W. of Mankato. It has a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, and about 50 houses. Pop. of township, 307.

Luvino, loo-vee′no, or **Luino,** loo-ee′no, a town of Italy, 24 miles N.W. of Como, on the E. shore of Lago Maggiore. Pop. 2638.

Luvula, Sardinia. See LULA.

Luxan, Argentine Republic. See LUJAN.

Lux‵apatil′la (or **Loo‵sapatil′la) Creek** drains part of Fayette co., Ala., and runs nearly westward through Lamar co. into Mississippi. It enters the Tombigbee River about 3 miles below Columbus. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Lux‵apeli′la, a post-village of Lowndes co., Miss., 9 miles S. by W. of Columbus, on a stream of its own name, which affords abundant water-power. It has 2 artesian wells, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill.

Luxar, a village of Spain. See LUJAR.

Luxembourg (Fr. pron. lüx‵ôM‵booR′), or **Lux′emburg,** a province of Belgium, bounded N. by the province of Liege, E. by the duchy of Luxemburg, S. by France, and W. by the province of Namur. Area, 1706 square miles. It is divided into five arrondissements,—Arlon (the capital), Bustogne, Marche, Neufchâteau, and Virton, subdivided into 20 civil and 15 military cantons. Pop. in 1876, 204,201, the large majority of whom speak French or Walloon.

Lux′emburg (Dutch pron. lŭx′ẹm-bŭRg‵), a town of Europe, capital of the grand duchy of Luxemburg, at a railway junction, 115 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort, and 117 miles S.E. of Brussels. Its natural position is so strong, and the different powers into whose hands it has fallen did so much to extend and improve its means of defence, that Carnot pronounced it to be the strongest place in Europe, after Gibraltar; but its defences have been dismantled. It is divided into a low and a high town. The former lies along the banks of the Alzette, is surrounded with walls, and consists of two quarters, called the Grindel and Pfaffenthal. The latter stands 200 feet higher, on a steep and scarped rock, and is approached from below by flights of steps and zigzag streets cut out of the solid rock, so as to be passable for a carriage. The whole rock is surrounded by a strong wall, deep ditches, and a double row of formidable outworks. The most remarkable part of the fortifications, called Le Bouc, consists of a rocky promontory, which commands the valley both above and below. The whole town is well built, and contains 3 good public squares, 4 churches, 3 chapels, a synagogue, town houses old and new, the governor's house, town library, monasteries of the Dominicans and Franciscans, an athenæum with 16 professors, a Roman Catholic seminary for priests, and a normal school. It has manufactures of wax, distilleries, and breweries, tanneries for chamois as well as ordinary leather, dye-works, &c., and a trade in gold and silver wares, paper, iron, honey, wine, vinegar, wood, china, hats, hosiery, &c. Luxemburg is the see of a bishop, and, during part of the year, the residence of the leading families of the grand duchy. Pop. 15,930.

Luxemburg, GRAND DUCHY OF, a territory belonging to the Dutch monarch, and formerly a state of the German Confederation, bounded N. and E. by Rhenish Prussia, S. by France, and W. by Belgium. Area, 1592 square miles. It forms part of the plateau of the Ardennes, and has a rugged and mountainous surface, covered in many parts with heaths and morasses, though in general well wooded. Its drainage belongs almost entirely to the basin of the Moselle. Luxemburg was first governed by counts. In 1354 it was erected into a duchy by Charles IV., and in 1443 came by marriage to Philip of Burgundy, and through him to the house of Spain. By the peace of the Pyrenees, in 1659, part of it was ceded to the French, and took the name of French Luxemburg; but in 1714 it all merged in the house of Austria. In 1814 it was converted into a grand duchy and given to the King of the Netherlands, who possessed it till 1830, when, in consequence of the revolution, part of it became a Belgian province, the remainder continuing with the Dutch king as grand duke; but it forms no part of the kingdom of the Netherlands. It still retains its connection with the German Zollverein. Nearly all its people are German-speaking Catholics. The neutrality of the country in war is guaranteed by the great powers. Capital, Luxemburg. Pop. 205,158.

Lux'emburg, a post-township of Stearns co., Minn., about 10 miles S. by W. of St. Cloud. Pop. 339.

Luxeuil, lüx`ŭl', or **Luxen** (anc. *Luxo'vium*), a town of France, in Haute-Saône, 10 miles N.W. of Lure, at the foot of the Vosges Mountains. Its warm and cold mineral baths, known to the Romans, are much frequented, and it has manufactures of paper, hardware, cutlery, leather, hats, &c. Pop. 4047.

Luxor, loox'or` or lŭx'or`, written **Louqsor** by the French (Arab. *El Kusr*, "the palaces"), a village of Upper Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, 1½ miles S. of Karnak, on a portion of the site of ancient Thebes, and having one of the most magnificent ancient temples extant.

Luyk, or **Luykerland,** Belgium. See LIEGE.

Luynes, loo`een', a town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 5 miles W. of Tours. Pop. of commune, 2047. Some of the houses are excavated in the limestone rock, on which stands an old castle, formerly fortified.

Luz, lüz, a town of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, at the foot of a lofty mountain, called the Pic de Bergons, 32 miles S. of Tarbes. It has manufactures of mixed silk and woollen stuff called barége. Near it are the thermal baths of Saint-Sauveur. Pop. 1671.

Luza, a river of Russia. See LOOZA.

Luzan, a town of Bohemia. See LUSCHAN.

Luzarches, lü`zarsh', a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, arrondissement of Pontoise. Pop. 1470.

Luze, a town of Bohemia. See LUSCHE.

Luzech, lü`zêsh', a town of France, in Lot, 8 miles W.N.W. of Cahors. Pop. 2229.

Luzern, a canton of Switzerland. See LUCERNE.

Luzerne, lu-zern', a county in the N.E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is intersected by the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, and is also drained by the Lehigh River and Nescopeck Creek. The surface is diversified with beautiful scenery, and is extensively covered with forests of the oak, hickory, pine, &c. Among its remarkable features is the long, rich, and beautiful valley of Wyoming, which is bounded on the S.E. by a high ridge, called Wyoming or Moosic Mountain. This ridge extends nearly through the middle of the county, in a N.E. and S.W. direction. The soil of the valleys is fertile. The staple products are hay, butter, lumber, oats, Indian corn, wheat, cattle, and coal, which is the chief article of export. In 1870 this county exported 9,519,298 tons of anthracite coal, valued at $22,325,591. This was a greater quantity than was mined in any other county of the United States. The coal is mostly obtained in the valleys of Wyoming and Lackawanna. This county is intersected by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad. Capital, Wilkesbarre. Valuation of real and personal estate, $174,032,720. Pop. in 1870, 160,915, of whom 106,227 were Americans.

Luzerne, a post-village of Benton co., Iowa, in Le Roy township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 30 miles W. by S. of Cedar Rapids. It has a church. Pop. 275.

Luzerne, a post-village and summer resort of Warren co., N.Y., in Luzerne township, on the Hudson River, opposite Hadley Station on the Adirondack Railroad, 22 miles N. of Saratoga Springs. It has 3 hotels and 4 churches. Pop. 450. The township is partly occupied by the Luzerne Mountains, and presents beautiful scenery. Pop. 1305.

Luzerne, a township of Fayette co., Pa. Pop. 1807.

Luzk, a town of Russia. See LOOTSK.

Luzon, loo-zōn', or **Luçon** (Sp. pron. of both, loo-thōn'), an island in the Malay Archipelago, the largest of the Philippines, between the Chinese Sea on the W. and the North Pacific Ocean on the E., between lat. 12° 30' and 18° 40' N., lon. 119° 45' and 124° 10' E. Its greatest length is about 550 miles; its greatest breadth about 130 miles; but where its N. and S. portions are united by a narrow isthmus it diminishes to 10 miles. Area, 57,505 square miles. The northern portion of the island, constituting at least four-fifths of the whole, is of an oblong shape and tolerably compact; the S.E. portion is extremely irregular. Its surface is very much diversified, but its most prominent features are two mountain-chains,—the Sierra Madre and the Cordillera de Caravallos. The Sierra Madre attains a height of at least 7000 feet; the Cordillera de Caravallos, or E. chain, attains in the N. a height of about 4000 feet, but has many summits which exceed 6000 and probably 7000 feet. Several of the loftiest heights are in the S. part of the island, where they form a very conspicuous object at sea. Almost all these mountains are of volcanic origin, and many disastrous eruptions from them have taken place. The largest river of the island is the Apari or Cagayan, called also the Tago (Tagus), which, formed by two streams from the central mountains, falls into the sea at Apari, after a course of about 180 miles. Another river, of less magnitude, is the Pasig, which issues out of the Lake of Bay by seven branches, and is navigable by vessels of from 400 to 500 tons. The other principal rivers are the Abra, Agno, Pampanga, and Cabucao. The vegetation of Luzon is almost unsurpassed in luxuriance. Even the loftiest heights are crowned with gigantic forests, while the plains and valleys are covered with the richest verdure or occupied by abundant cultivated crops. Among these are rice, the chief article of food, sugar-cane, which is extensively grown, abaca, or manila hemp, various species of palm, cotton, coffee, cinnamon, maize, and tobacco. The mineral kingdom furnishes gold and iron. The other important minerals are copper, coal, sulphur, marble, gypsum, agates, jaspers, and carnelians. The manufactures include cotton and silk tissues, cordage, tobacco, leather, plain and varnished, embroidery, wood and ivory carvings, mats, and carriages. Great skill is also displayed in the construction of boats, canoes, and large vessels. Luzon is divided into 19 provinces. Its capital is Manila. (See MANILA.) Pop. 4,450,191.

Luzsna, loos'nŏh`, a village of Hungary, co. of Liptau, about 4 miles from Neusohl. Pop. 2405.

Luzy, lü`zee', a town of France, in Nièvre, 19 miles S. of Château-Chinon. Pop. 2011.

Luzzara, loot-så'rå, a market-town of Italy, in Parma, 4 miles N. of Guastalla, near the Po. The French gained a victory over the Imperialists here in 1702. Pop. of commune, 7609.

Luzzi, loot'see, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 11 miles N. of Cosenza. Pop. 3844.

Lwow, a town of Austria. See LEMBERG.

Lyaree, lī-å'ree, a town of Beloochistan, province of Loos, on the Poorally, 20 miles from the Indian Ocean, and 38 miles S. of Bela.

Lyb'ster, a village of Scotland, co. of Caithness, 11 miles S.W. of Wick. Pop. 833. A harbor of refuge has been constructed here.

Lychen, lee'ĸḝn, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 48 miles N. of Berlin. Pop. 2176.

Lychnidus and **Lychnitis Lacus.** See Ochrida.

Lycip'pus, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., about 35 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has a church.

Lycoming, lī-kŏm'ing, a county in the N. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 1250 square miles. It is intersected by the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, and is also drained by the Lycoming, Loyalsock, Muncy, and Pine Creeks. The surface is mountainous, and a large part of it is covered with forests of pine, chestnut, hemlock, oak, and other trees. This county is traversed by several ridges of the Alleghany Mountains. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Lumber is the chief article of export, and the other staple products of the county are wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay. It produced in 1870 lumber valued at $5,173,796. Bituminous coal, iron ore, and limestone are found here. It is traversed by 3 railroads,—the Northern Central, the Muncy Creek, and the Philadelphia & Erie. Capital, Williamsport. Valuation of real and personal estate, $32,538,850. Pop. in 1870, 47,626, of whom 43,068 were Americans.

Lycoming, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. P. 642.

Lycoming Creek, Pennsylvania, runs southward in Lycoming co., and enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna River 2 miles above Williamsport.

Lycopolis, the ancient name of Siout.

Lycur'gus, a post-office of Allamakee co., Iowa, about 22 miles E. of Decorah.

Lycus, a river of Western Asia. See Zab.

Ly'da, a post-office of Macon co., Mo.

Lydd, lid, a town of England, in Kent, near the English Channel, 3 miles S.S.W. of Romney. Pop. of parish, 1936.

Lydda, an ancient name of Ludd.

Lyderbach, Bohemia. See Lauterbach.

Lydia, lĭd'e-ą, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Minn., about 33 miles S.W. of St. Paul.

Lydia, a post-village and township of Darlington co., S.C., 13 miles W. of Darlington Court-House. It has 4 churches, an academy, and manufactures of carriages.

Lydney, a town of England. See Lidney.

Ly'ford's, a station in Marin co., Cal., on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 10 miles N. of San Francisco.

Lygonia, lī-go'ne-ą, a village in Cape Elizabeth township, Cumberland co., Me., on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 2 miles S.E. of Portland.

Lyk, a town of Prussia. See Lick.

Ly'kens, or **Li'kens,** a post-township of Crawford co., O., about 10 miles N. of Bucyrus. Pop. 1140. It contains a hamlet of the same name.

Lykens, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., in Lykens township, at the foot of Bear Mountain, about 35 miles N.N.E. of Harrisburg. It has rich mines of good anthracite coal, and is chiefly supported by the coal business. It is connected by the Summit Branch Railroad with Millersburg, on the Susquehanna River, which is 14 miles W. by S. of this place. Pop. of the township, 1246. It has a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and 7 churches.

Lyle, līl, a post-office of Decatur co., Kansas.

Lyle, a post-village of Mower co., Minn., in Lyle township, on the Red Cedar River, and on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 11 miles S. of Austin. It has 2 elevators and a flour-mill. Pop. 208; of the township, 615.

Lyles, līlz, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pa., is at the village of New Texas.

Lylesford, līlz'fọrd, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., S.C., on the Broad River, and on the Spartanburg & Union Railroad, 41 miles N.W. of Columbia.

Ly'man, a county in the S. part of Dakota, is bounded on the E. by the Missouri River, and intersected by the White River.

Lyman, a township of Ford co., Ill. Pop. 740. It contains Roberts.

Lyman, a post-township of York co., Me., about 7 miles W. of Biddeford. It contains 4 churches and a hamlet named Goodwin's Mills. Pop. 1052.

Lyman, a post-township of Grafton co., N.H., about 18 miles N. by E. of Haverhill. Pop. 658.

Lyman's, a station of Providence co., R.I., on the Providence & Springfield Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Providence.

Lyman's Mill, a hamlet in North Providence township, Providence co., R.I., 1 mile from Manton. It has a cotton-mill. Pop. 90.

Lyman Vi'aduct, a station on the Boston & New York Air-Line Railroad, 18 miles S.W. of Willimantic, Conn. Here is a remarkable viaduct over a rocky chasm.

Lymburg, a town of Bohemia. See Nimburg.

Lyme, līm, a township of New London co., Conn., on the Connecticut River. Pop. 1181. It contains North Lyme, Hadlyme, and Hamburg.

Lyme, a post-village of New London co., Conn., in Old Lyme township, on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, about 2 miles from its mouth, and on the Shore Line Railroad, 34 miles E. of New Haven.

Lyme, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., in Lyme township, on the Connecticut River, about 58 miles N.W. of Concord, and 2 miles E. of Thetford Station, Vt. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and 2 lumber-mills. Pop. of the township, 1358.

Lyme, a township of Jefferson co., N.Y. Pop. 2444. It contains Chaumont and Three Mile Bay.

Lyme, a township of Huron co., O. Pop. 2380. It contains Bellevue.

Lyme Centre, a post-hamlet of Grafton co., N.H., in Lyme township, 24 miles W. of Plymouth. It has a church.

Lyme-Regis, līm-ree'jis, a seaport town of England, in Dorset, on the small river Lyme, at its entrance into the English Channel, 22 miles W. of Dorchester. It has a handsome church, a Roman Catholic and other chapels, almshouse, old town hall, assembly-rooms, custom-house, and a harbor, consisting of two piers, forming a basin, useful as a refuge for small vessels. Its trade has greatly declined. Pop. 2333.

Lym-Fiord, lim'fe-ord' (Dan. pron. lüm'fe-oᴚd'), written also **Lumfiord** and **Liimfiord,** Denmark, an inlet or arm of the sea, extending from the Cattegat, in about 57° N. lat., westward to the German Ocean. It stretches far into North Jutland, and there expands into a large, irregular, and shallow lagoon. Its whole length is perhaps 100 miles; the breadth varies from 1 mile or less to about 15 miles. The Lym-Fiord is shallow and of difficult navigation. It receives several small rivers, and contains the island of Mors and several smaller islands.

Lym'ington, a seaport town of England, co. of Hants, in the New Forest, on a small navigable river of the same name, at its mouth in the English Channel, 12 miles S.W. of Southampton by railway. It is beautifully situated on a steep declivity, and has many houses for the accommodation of sea-bathers, a town hall, a theatre, a custom-house, several establishments for ship-building, and salt-works. Steamers ply to Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight. The borough sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. of town, 2474.

Lympne, or **Limne,** līm (anc. *Por'tus Lemania'nus?*), a hamlet and haven of England, co. of Kent, 2½ miles W. of Hythe, on the Channel coast. A castle occupies the site of an ancient British fortress; a Roman road runs direct to Canterbury. Pop. of parish, 510.

Lyn, lin, a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, on Coleman's Creek, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 129 miles W.S.W. of Montreal. It contains manufactories of woollens, rubber combs, lasts and pegs, carriages, leather, hubs and spokes, boots and shoes, iron castings, &c., also 6 or 7 stores, 3 hotels, and several mills. Pop. 750.

Lynch, linch, a post-office of Kent co., Md., on the Kent County Railroad, 6 miles E. by N. of Chestertown.

Lynch, a township of Texas co., Mo. Pop. 522.

Lynch, a post-office of Madison co., N.C.

Lynch'burg, a hamlet of Jefferson co., Ill., about 27 miles S.E. of Centralia.

Lynchburg, a township of Mason co., Ill. Pop. 804.

Lynchburg, a post-village of Highland co., O., in Dodson township, on the East Fork of the Little Miami River, and on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 52 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati, and 10 miles W. of Hillsborough. It has 2 churches, a union school, a distillery, an organ-factory, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 650.

Lynchburg, a post-village of Sumter co., S.C., on Lynch's Creek, and near Lynchburg Station of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 60 miles E. of Columbia. It has 3 churches, an academy, a lumber-mill, 2 distilleries of turpentine, and 5 stores.

Lynchburg, a post-village, capital of Moore co., Tenn., 12 miles S. of Shelbyville, and about 64 miles S.S.E. of Nashville. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, a male and female institute, and a sash- and blind-factory.

Lynchburg, a post-hamlet of Harris co., Tex., on Buffalo Bayou, at the mouth of the San Jacinto River, about 20 miles E. of Houston. It was nearly destroyed by a cyclone, September 17, 1875.

Lynchburg, a city of Campbell co., Va., is situated on the right or S. bank of James River, on the James River Canal, and on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad where it crosses the Washington City & Virginia Midland

Railroad, 123 miles W. of Petersburg, 66 miles N. of Danville, and 124 miles by railroad W. by S. of Richmond. The site is hilly, and the streets in some places are very steep. Lynchburg contains 15 churches, 2 national banks, 2 private banks, 2 savings-banks, 2 high schools, and printing-offices which issue 3 daily, 1 weekly, and 3 tri-weekly newspapers. It has several iron-foundries, rolling-mills, tobacco-factories, flouring-mills, and manufactures of farming-implements and furniture. A bridge here crosses the river, which affords abundant water-power. Tobacco is the chief article of export, and the tobacco produced in this part of the state has a high reputation. Lynchburg was founded in 1786, and incorporated in 1805. Pop. 6825.

Lynchburg Junction, a station in Albemarle co., Va., at a junction of the Chesapeake & Ohio and Virginia Midland Railroads, 1 mile S.W. of Charlottesville.

Lynch's (or **Lynches**) **Creek,** South Carolina, rises very near the N. boundary of the state, runs southeastward, forming the boundary between the counties of Kershaw, Sumter, and Williamsburg on the right, and Chesterfield, Darlington, and Marion on the left, and enters the Great Pedee River. It is about 150 miles long.

Lynch's Creek, a post-hamlet of Marion co., S.C., near the Pedee River, about 90 miles E. of Columbia.

Lynch's Creek, a post-office of Lampasas co., Tex.

Lynch's Lake, a post-village of Williamsburg co., S.C., on the Northeastern Railroad, at Graham Station, 79 miles N. of Charleston. It has several distilleries of turpentine.

Lynch's Mills, a hamlet of Oxford co., Me., in Albany township.

Lynch's Ranch, a hamlet of Shackelford co., Tex., 120 miles W. of Fort Worth. Pop. 42.

Lynch's Station, a post-office of Campbell co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 24 miles S. of Lynchburg.

Lynch'wood, a post-office of Kershaw co., S.C., on Lynch's Creek, about 50 miles E.N.E. of Columbia.

Lynd, lind, a river of North Australia, flows through a mountainous country till it joins the river Mitchell.

Lynd, lind, a post-township and hamlet of Lyon co., Minn., on the Redwood River, about 108 miles W. of St. Peter. Pop. of township, 225. The hamlet is 8 miles S.W. of Marshall.

Lyndeborough, lĭnd'bŭr-rŭh, a post-township of Hillsborough co., N.H., about 25 miles S.S.W. of Concord. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of glass, flavoring-extracts, and lumber. Pop. 820. It contains the villages of Lyndeborough Centre, North Lyndeborough, and South Lyndeborough.

Lyn'den, a township of Stearns co., Minn. Pop. 331.

Lynden, a post-office of Furnas co., Neb.

Lynden, a post-hamlet of Whatcom co., Washington, about 110 miles N. of Seattle. It has a church.

Lyn'den, a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, on the Great Western Railway, 16 miles W. of Hamilton. It contains a pottery, a woollen-factory, a brick-field, saw- and grist-mills, 4 stores, and 2 hotels. Pop. 400.

Lyndesay, Mount, Australia. See MOUNT LINDESAY.

Lynd'hurst, a village of England, in Hants, beautifully situated in the New Forest, 8 miles W.S.W. of Southampton. Pop. 1380. Here is the "King's House," or official residence of the lord warden of the forest. All the forest courts are held at Lyndhurst.

Lynd'hurst, a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, on the Gananoque River, 5 miles E.N.E. of Morton. It has saw-, grist-, and woollen-mills, and 3 stores. Pop. 200.

Lyn'don, a post-village of Whitesides co., Ill., in Lyndon township, on Rock River, and on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 14 miles W.S.W. of Sterling, and about 9 miles S. of Morrison. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a paper-mill, 2 flour-mills, and a manufactory of farm machinery. Pop. 600; of township, 1039.

Lyndon, a post-village, capital of Osage co., Kansas, on Salt Creek, 9 miles E. of Osage City, and about 32 miles S. of Topeka. It has 2 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of cheese and flour. Pop. about 600.

Lyndon, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ky.

Lyndon, a post-township of Aroostook co., Me., about 56 miles N. of Houlton, is intersected by the Aroostook River. It contains a church, 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, a starch-factory, and a high school. Pop. 1410.

Lyndon, a township of Washtenaw co., Mich. Pop. 830.

Lyndon, a township of Cattaraugus co., N.Y. Pop. 810. Post-offices, Elgin and Rawson.

Lyndon, or **Lyndon Corner,** a post-village of Caledonia co., Vt., in Lyndon township, on the Passumpsic River, about 36 miles E.N.E. of Montpelier, and 1 mile W. of the Passumpsic Railroad. It has 2 churches, an academy and graded school, a national bank, 2 marble-works, 2 carriage-factories, a pulp-mill, silver-plating works, &c. One weekly newspaper is published here. The township contains villages named Lyndonville and Lyndon Centre, and has a pop. of 2179.

Lyndon, a township of Juneau co., Wis. Pop. 483. Lyndon Station is in Kildare township.

Lyndon, a township of Sheboygan co., Wis. Pop. 1658. It contains the post-village of Cascade.

Lyndon Centre, a post-village in Lyndon township, Caledonia co., Vt., on the Passumpsic River, and on the Passumpsic Railroad, ½ mile from Lyndonville Station, and about 9 miles N. of St. Johnsbury. It has a church.

Lyndon Station, a post-village of Ross co., O., in Buckskin township, on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 20 miles W. of Chillicothe. It has a carriage-factory and 3 general stores.

Lyn'donville, a post-village in Yates township, Orleans co., N.Y., on the Ontario Lake Shore Railroad, 36 miles E. of Lewiston, 42 miles N.E. of Buffalo, and 3 miles S. of Lake Ontario. It has 3 or 4 churches, a foundry, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. 400.

Lyndonville, a post-village in Lyndon township, Caledonia co., Vt., on the Passumpsic River, and on the Passumpsic Railroad, 8 miles N. of St. Johnsbury. It has a church. The railroad-shops are located here.

Lynedoch, lĭn'dŏk, a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, on Big Creek, 11 miles W.S.W. of Simcoe. It contains 2 stores, 2 hotels, 2 churches, and a flouring-mill. In the vicinity are strong sulphur springs. Pop. 200.

Lyngbye, ling'bü'ęh or lüng'bü'ęh, a town of Denmark, in the island of Seeland, 7 miles by rail N.N.W. of Copenhagen. It has a royal summer palace.

Lynn, lĭn, a county of Northwestern Texas, on the Staked Plain. Area, 900 square miles.

Lynn, a post-office of Lincoln co., Dakota.

Lynn, Henderson co., Ill. See SAGETOWN.

Lynn, or **Lynn Centre,** a post-village of Henry co., Ill., in Lynn township, on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 27 miles S.E. of Rock Island, and about 25 miles N. of Galesburg. Much grain, &c., is shipped here. Pop. of the township, 1119. The name of its post-office is Lynn Centre.

Lynn, a township of Knox co., Ill. Pop. 966. It contains Milroy.

Lynn, a township of Woodford co., Ill. Pop. 800.

Lynn, a township of Posey co., Ind. Pop. 1066.

Lynn, a post-village in Washington township, Randolph co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad, 16 miles N. of Richmond. It has 2 churches and 3 general stores. Pop. about 250.

Lynn, Iowa. See LINN.

Lynn, a post-hamlet of Greenup co., Ky., on Tygert's Creek, 7 miles W. of Greenup Court-House. It has a church.

Lynn, a city and seaport of Essex co., Mass., is pleasantly situated on Massachusetts Bay, 10 miles N.N.E. of Boston, and 5 miles S.W. of Salem. Lat. 42° 27′ 51″ N.; lon. 70° 57′ 27″ W. It is about 2 miles from the peninsula of Nahant, a place of summer resort, and is connected with Boston and Salem by the Eastern Railroad, and with Boston by the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad, and by a horse railroad. It is also the N.E. terminus of the Saugus Branch of the Eastern Railroad, extending to Everett. It contains a fine city hall, about 22 churches, a free public library of 16,000 volumes, a high school, 3 national banks, the capital of which amounts to $1,000,000, and printing-offices which issue 1 semi-weekly and 2 weekly newspapers. Here are many handsome villas occupied by merchants and other citizens of Boston. This place has long been celebrated for the manufacture of ladies' shoes, large quantities of which are exported hence to the Western States and remote parts of the Union. It is stated that 10,000,000 pairs of shoes, valued at $18,000,000, have been made here in one year. Market street, the main thoroughfare, is lined with many large commercial buildings, mostly of brick. The residences are generally built of wood. The scenery in the vicinity of Lynn is varied and picturesque. Pop. in 1870, 28,233; in 1879, about 35,000.

Lynn, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., in Lynn township, 23 miles W.N.W. of Port Huron. Pop. of the township, 464.

Lynn, a township of McLeod co., Minn. Pop. 359.

Lynn, a township of Cedar co., Mo. Pop. 2670.

Lynn, a post-office of Polk co., N.C.

Lynn, a township of Hardin co., O. Pop. 457.

Lynn, a township of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. 2375. It contains New Tripoli.

Lynn, a post-village in Springville township, Susquehanna co., Pa., 1 mile from Lynn Station of the Montrose & Tunkhannock Railroad, 16 miles S. of Montrose, and 26 miles N.W. of Scranton. It has 2 churches.

Lynn, a post-office of Clark co., Wis., in Lynn township, 10 miles E. of Neillsville. Pop. of township, 155.

Lynn Camp, a small post-village of Knox co., Ky., about 64 miles S.E. of Danville.

Lynn Camp, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., W. Va., 5 miles S. of Glen Easton.

Lynn Centre, Henry co., Ill. See Lynn.

Lynne, lin, a post-hamlet of Weber co., Utah, 3 miles N. of Ogden. It has a church.

Lynn'field, a post-hamlet of Essex co., Mass., in Lynnfield township, on the Wakefield Branch Railroad, 6 miles W. of Salem. It has 2 churches. The township is intersected by the Newburyport division of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and by the Salem & Lowell Railroad. It has quarries of granite. Pop. 769.

Lynnfield Centre, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Lynnfield township, on the Boston & Maine Railroad (Newburyport division), 13 miles N. of Boston. It has a granite-quarry, 2 churches, and a carriage-factory.

Lynn Grove, a township of Jasper co., Iowa. Pop. 1281. It contains Lynnville.

Lynn'port, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Berks & Lehigh Railroad, 29 miles N. by E. of Reading. It has a slate-quarry and a manufactory of slates.

Lynn-Regis, lin-ree'jis, or **King's Lynn,** a seaport town of England, in Norfolk, on the E. side of the estuary of the Great Ouse, 9 miles from the North Sea, and 26 miles N.E. of Ely, at a railway junction. It is divided into several parts by small navigable rivers called fleets. It is defended on the land side by a fosse, strong bastions, and remains of an ancient embattled wall, with one gateway. The town is well built, and contains many noted old mansions. The market-place is very handsome, and extensive public walks, lined with trees, beautify the E. part of the town. Chief buildings, St. Margaret's church, a stately pile of vast dimensions, the beautiful and spacious chapel of St. Nicholas, All-Saints' church, the ruins of a convent, an octagonal Ladye chapel tower, a free grammar-school, a large Lancasterian school, several ancient poor's hospitals, an ancient guild hall and jail, theatre, library, mechanics' institution, handsome custom-house, large market-house, and fort. The harbor is capacious, the river being here about 1000 feet in breadth, and a deep channel has been dredged through the Wash to the deep sea. The trade of Lynn is very extensive. Ships of 3000 tons may enter the new dock. Principal imports, coal, wine, timber, hemp, and Baltic and Canadian produce. Exports, corn and wool. Ship-yards, breweries, foundries, cork-, rope-, and tobacco-manufactories also employ many of the inhabitants. The borough sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. 16,562.

Lynntown, Illinois. See Sagetown.

Lynn'ville, a post-village of Morgan co., Ill., in Lynnville township, 8 miles W.S.W. of Jacksonville. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 643.

Lynnville, a township of Ogle co., Ill. Pop. 726. It contains the post-hamlet of Lindenwood.

Lynnville, a post-village of Warrick co., Ind., in Hart township, about 24 miles N.E. of Evansville. It has 2 churches.

Lynnville, a post-village in Lynn Grove township, Jasper co., Iowa, on the North Skunk River, about 45 miles E. of Des Moines. It has 3 churches, an academy, a flour-mill, and a banking-house.

Lynnville, a post-hamlet of Graves co., Ky., about 40 miles S. of Paducah. It has a church and an academy.

Lynnville, a township of Burke co., N.C. Pop. 1020.

Lynnville, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., 16 miles W. by N. of Allentown. It has a church.

Lynnville, a post-village of Giles co., Tenn., 1 mile from Lynnville Station. It has several churches. Pop. about 200. The village of Lynnville Station is on the Nashville & Decatur Railroad, 66 miles S. by W. of Nashville. It has 3 churches. Pop. 204.

Lynn'wood, a post-office of Rockingham co., Va.

Lynx'ville, a post-village in Seneca township, Crawford co., Wis., on the Mississippi River, about 13 miles below Lansing, Iowa. It has 2 warehouses for grain, which is shipped here. Pop. about 200. Here is Lower Lynxville Post-Office.

Lyon, lī'ọn, a river of Scotland, flows, after a course of 38 miles, into the Tay at Taymouth Castle.

Ly'on, the most northwestern county of Iowa, borders on Dakota and Minnesota. Area, 650 square miles. It is intersected by Rock River, bounded on the W. by Sioux River, and also drained by the East Fork of Rock River. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile, and adapted to Indian corn, hay, &c. Capital, Rock Rapids. Pop. in 1870, 221; in 1875, 1232.

Lyon, a county in the E. central part of Kansas, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is intersected by the Neosho River, which divides it into nearly equal parts, and is also drained by the Osage River and Cottonwood Creek. The surface is undulating. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, cattle, and oats are the staple products. A large portion of the county (92 per cent.) is prairie, and groves of oak, hickory, cottonwood, walnut, and other trees are distributed along the streams. Limestone underlies part of this county, and coal is found in it. It is intersected by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. Capital, Emporia. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,672,291. Pop. in 1870, 8014; in 1875, 9542; in 1878, 13,634.

Lyon, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 320 square miles. It is intersected by the Cumberland River, and bounded on the W. by the Tennessee River. A large part of the surface is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad. Capital, Eddyville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,138,171. Pop. in 1870, 6233, of whom 6187 were Americans.

Lyon, a county in the W.S.W. part of Minnesota. Area, 720 square miles. It is drained by the Redwood, Big Cottonwood, and Yellow Medicine Rivers. The surface is undulating, and diversified with prairies and several small lakes. The soil is fertile. It is nearly destitute of forests. It is traversed by the Winona & St. Peter Railroad. Capital, Marshall. Pop. in 1875, 2543.

Lyon, a county in the W. part of Nevada, is traversed by Carson River. The surface is mountainous. The Central Pacific Railroad passes through the N. part of it. The soil is mostly uncultivated. Silver is found in this county. Capital, Dayton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,546,023. Pop. in 1870, 1837, of whom 893 were Americans; in 1875, 2121.

Lyon, a township of Hamilton co., Iowa. Pop. 275.

Lyon, a township of Lyon co., Iowa. Pop. 350.

Lyon, a township of Cherokee co., Kansas. Pop. 576.

Lyon, a township of Cloud co., Kansas. Pop. 468.

Lyon, a township of Oakland co., Mich. Pop. 1271.

Lyon, a post-hamlet of Wabasha co., Minn., in Highland township, about 12 miles S.W. of Wabasha. It has 1 or 2 flouring-mills.

Lyon, a township of Franklin co., Mo. Pop. 3528.

Lyon, a township of Knox co., Mo. Pop. 1121.

Lyon, a township of Lewis co., Mo. Pop. 820.

Lyo'na, a post-hamlet of Dickinson co., Kansas, on Lyons Creek, about 14 miles S.S.W. of Junction City.

Lyona, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., in Richmond township, 9 miles S. of Miller's Station. It has a church.

Lyon Brook, a station in Chenango co., N.Y., on the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Norwich.

Lyo'nia, a post-office of Hancock co., Ky.

Lyon Mountain, a post-office of Clinton co., N.Y.

Lyonnois, or **Lyonnais** (Fr. *Le Lyonnois,* lẹh lee'-ôn'nȧ'; L. *A'ger Lugdunensis* and *Ædui Lugdunenses?*), an ancient province of France, which formed part of one of the Roman divisions of Gaul, was afterwards included in the second kingdom of Burgundy, and on being separated from it became an independent county. Capital, Lyons. It was united to the crown of France by Philip le Bel in 1310, and now forms the departments of Rhône, Loire, Saône-et-Loire, &c.

Lyons, lī'ọnz (Fr. *Lyon,* lee'ôɴᵍ'; Sp. *Leon,* lȧ-ōn'; It. *Lione,* le-o'nȧ; anc. *Lugdu'num*), the second city of France, capital of the department of Rhône, 250 miles direct or 314 miles by rail S.S.E. of Paris, and 170 miles N. of the Mediterranean; lat. 45° 45′ 44″ N., lon. 4° 49′ 43″ E. Two large rivers—the Saône, flowing from the N., and the Rhone, from the E.—unite, and form a tongue of land on which the greater part of the city is built. It however extends to the opposite banks of both rivers, the communication being maintained by many commodious bridges. On the right bank of the Saône two steep hills, Fourvières and St. Sebastian, rise in the form of an amphitheatre and are partially occupied by streets. One of the steepest of these leads up to the summit of Fourvières, from which the whole country for many miles around is presented to the eye as one grand panorama, embracing distinct views of the Alps on the E. and the Cévennes on the S. Lyons is encircled by a line of forts. The town has been largely rebuilt since 1820, and is one of the finest cities in Europe. There are many fine quarters, among which may be mentioned the magnificent quays, with planted walks, stately mansions, and capacious warehouses.

Several of the public edifices of Lyons are remarkable for their antiquity as well as for the beauty of their architecture. The cathedral, on the slope of the Fourvières, is in the Gothic style of the time of Louis XI., and has four towers. Higher up the declivity stands the church of Notre Dame, occupying the site of the *Forum Vetus*, built by Trajan. It is a fine Gothic edifice, founded about 1200. Beside it is a tower or belvedere, 680 feet above the Saône. On the other side of the Fourvières is the church of St. Irenæus, who was the second bishop of Lyons. The church, a modern structure, is situated on the grave of the martyred bishop, and has beneath it a crypt in which thousands of Christians are said to have been massacred by order of Septimius Severus, A.D. 202. A little above the cathedral is the Palais de Justice; and lower down, on the opposite bank of the Saône, stands the mediæval church of Ainay, beneath whose sacristy, and penetrating below the bed of the river, are gloomy dungeons, without light or air. Other noteworthy edifices of this class are the church of St. Nizier, of the fourteenth century, one of the largest in the town, that of St. Bonaventure, the church of the Chartreux, surmounted by a superb dome, the Église de St. Polycarpe, Église des Antiquailles, Église St. Just, and Église St. Louis. The archiepiscopal palace, situated near the cathedral, is a large edifice. In this palace a great number of Protestants were butchered in 1572, as a sequel to St. Bartholomew. In the Place des Terreaux stands the Hôtel de Ville, one of the finest edifices of the kind in France, though very irregular in its style.

The library (Bibliothèque Publique) is the best provincial collection in France. It contains 150,000 volumes, and has besides a rich collection of engravings and MSS. The Palais des Arts, or Museum, facing the Place des Terreaux, occupies the ancient convent of St. Pierre, which is a fine majestic edifice. It contains a picture-gallery, a cabinet of medals, a gallery for statues, a depot of mechanical inventions for the fabrication of silks, a library of 60,000 volumes, and a free school of design. The chief educational establishments are the new university, opened in 1875, the academy, the *lycée* or college, the Institution la Martinière, affording a gratuitous education to 220 sons of artisans, and a veterinary school. Connected with educational institutions may be mentioned the botanic garden (Parc de la Tête d'Or). Lyons has 4 theatres and a large exchange or *Bourse*, with an industrial museum.

The most important charitable establishments are the Hôtel-Dieu, the Maison de la Charité, a very extensive alms- or poor-house, the Mont de Piété, and the Hospice de l'Antiquaille. There are several prisons,—the new prison, an extensive building, well arranged, the Maison des Recluses, now employed as a military prison, and the prison of Roanne, regarded as a model in its kind.

As a manufacturing town, Lyons early acquired, and has long maintained, the first rank. Its silk-manufactures are the most important in the world. This constitutes its great staple, and has employed 70,000 machines (métiers), scattered over a district of about 40 miles. These machines consume raw silk valued at $55,000,000, producing silk manufactures valued at $76,000,000. It is estimated that the home consumption includes one-fourth or one-third of this amount: the remainder is exported to all parts of the civilized world, but by far the largest market is found in the United States. There are also manufactories of hats, books, jewelry, paper, machinery, perfumes, Jacquard looms, foulards, hardware, bronzes, soap, shawls, lace, and liqueurs, besides dye-works, foundries, glass-houses, potteries, tanneries, breweries, and chemical works. Lyons is admirably situated for trade, on two navigable rivers, which make it a great entrepôt both for the N. and the S. It forms the common centre where the roads from Paris, Marseilles, Bordeaux, and Geneva, from Switzerland, Italy, and Auvergne, all meet; it communicates with the Rhine by the Rhone & Rhine Canal, while several other canals, branching off from its rivers, give it ample means of transport over a great part of the interior of the republic. The chief imports are raw silk, wine, brandy, oil, soap, flax, hemp, rice, salt, cotton, wool, coffee, dyes, earthenware, and timber; and the exports, spun silk and silk goods, ribbons, woollens, linens, corn, flour, liqueurs, ironware, &c.

History.—The origin of Lyons cannot be traced. When Cæsar invaded Gaul it had become a place of importance, and it ever after figures in the history of the Roman Empire, several emperors making it their occasional residence and vying with one another in adorning it. It early received Christianity, and, towards the end of the second century, numbered thousands of Christians among its inhabitants. Its first bishop, Pothinus, died a martyr in 197, and his successor, the celebrated Irenæus, died also a martyr in 202, and with him no fewer than 19,000 Christian converts. Lyons was afterwards sacked by the Huns and Visigoths, who levelled many of its noblest Roman structures. In the eighth century it was taken by an army of Saracens from Spain; but it recovered its prosperity under Charlemagne, on the dissolution of whose empire it became the capital of the kingdom of Provence. Subsequently it was long ruled by a succession of archbishops, who bore its name. In the reign of Louis IX., Lyons was annexed to the crown of France. Its quays and several of its finest edifices it owes to Louis XIV. While in possession of the troops of the Convention in 1793, wholesale butcheries for many days deluged the streets with blood. Many distinguished men have been natives of Lyons. Among them may be mentioned the emperors Marcus Aurelius, Claudius, and Caracalla, the celebrated Germanicus, St. Ambrose, St. Irenæus, and Pope Clement IV. Pop. in 1852, 156,169; in 1876, 342,815.——Adj. and inhab. LYONESE, lī'on-eez' (Fr. LYONNAIS, lee'ŏn'nā'; feminine, LYONNAISE, lee'ŏn'nāz').

Ly'ons, a post-village in Lyons township, Cook co., Ill., on the Des Plaines River, and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Chicago. It has a graded school and 3 churches. The township contains quarries of limestone, and villages named Clyde, La Grange, and Riverside, and has a pop. of 2427.

Lyons, a post-village of Greene co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 82 miles S.W. of Indianapolis. It has a church, 2 saw-mills, and manufactures of farming-implements and furniture. Pop. about 200.

Lyons, a city of Clinton co., Iowa, is situated on the Mississippi River, opposite Fulton, 3 miles above the city of Clinton, and 78 miles below Dubuque. It is also on the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad and the Iowa Midland Railroad, 58 miles by rail from Dubuque, and 140 miles W. of Chicago. It contains 7 churches, a national bank, a high school, a fine graded school-house, a paper-mill, printing-offices issuing 2 weekly newspapers, several flouring-mills, and 3 large saw-mills. The river here flows through fine scenery, and is bordered by high bluffs. Pop. 3784; of township, additional, 382.

Lyons, a township of Mills co., Iowa. Pop. 796.

Lyons, a village of Kansas, on or near the Kansas River, on the line between Leavenworth and Wyandotte cos., and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 20 miles W. of Kansas City. It has a church, and a warehouse for grain, a large quantity of which is shipped here.

Lyons, a post-village, capital of Rice co., Kansas, in Atlanta township, 10 miles N. of Sterling Railroad Station. It has a court-house and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 500.

Lyons, a post-village in Lyons township, Ionia co., Mich., on the Grand River, at or near the mouth of the Maple River, and on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 34 miles N.W. of Lansing, and 38 miles E. of Grand Rapids. It has abundant water-power. It is about 1½ miles S. of Muir, which is on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad. Lyons has a union school, a bank, 2 churches, a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, a foundry, a machine-shop, and a planing-mill. Pop. 704. The township contains villages named Muir and Pewamo. Pop. 2843.

Lyons, a township of Lyons co., Minn. Pop. 152.

Lyons, a hamlet of Vineyard township, Lawrence co., Mo., 6 miles E. of Sarcoxie. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. 80. Here is Bower's Mills Post-Office.

Lyons, a post-hamlet of Burt co., Neb., on Logan Creek, 16 miles N.E. of West Point, and about 40 miles N. of Fremont. It has a church and a graded school.

Lyons, a post-office of Somerset co., N.J., on the New Jersey West Line Railroad, 24 miles W. of Newark.

Lyons, a post-village, capital of Wayne co., N.Y., in Lyons township, on the Erie Canal and the Clyde River, at the confluence of Canandaigua Outlet with Mud Creek. It is also on the New York Central Railroad, 45 miles W. of Syracuse, and 36 miles E. by S. of Rochester. It contains a fine stone court-house, 7 churches, a national bank, 2 banking-houses, a large union school, 2 newspaper offices, a pottery, a machine-shop, several flour-mills, extensive distilleries of peppermint oil, and manufactories of barrels and farm-implements. Pop. 3350; of the township, 5020.

Lyons, a post-village of Fulton co., O., in Royalton township, about 30 miles W. of Toledo. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, a cheese-factory, &c.

Lyon's, or **Lyon's Station**, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., in Maxatawney township, on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, 15 miles N.E. of Reading. It has a church, 2 hotels, 2 blast-furnaces, and a grist-mill. Pop. about 500. The name of its post-office is Lyon's Station.

Lyons, a township of Orangeburg co., S.C. Pop. 1537.

Lyons, a post-village of Walworth co., Wis., in Lyons township, on the outlet of Geneva Lake, and on the Western Union Railroad, 10 miles E. of Elkhorn. It has about 30 houses, 2 churches, 2 carriage-shops, a flour-mill, and a graded school. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1400.

Lyons, a post-village in Elgin co., Ontario, 12 miles S. of Dorchester Station. It contains 3 stores. Pop. 130.

Lyons Creek, Kansas, drains part of Dickinson co., runs northeastward, and enters the Kansas River about 5 miles above Junction City.

Ly'onsdale, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., on the Moose River, 3 miles from Port Leyden Station, and about 40 miles N. of Utica. It has 2 paper-mills and 2 saw-mills. Pop. of Lyonsdale township, 1416.

Lyon's Falls, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., on Black River, at the mouth of Moose River, and on the Utica & Black River Railroad, 45 miles N. of Utica. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and a pulp-mill. Small steamers ascend the Black River to this place, where the navigation is obstructed by a fall of 63 feet. It is the N. terminus of the Black River Canal.

Lyons Farms, a post-village of Union co., N.J., in Union township, 2 miles from Elizabeth. It has 2 churches and 2 stores.

Lyon's Landing, a post-office of Bladen co., N.C.

Lyon's Mill, a post-office of Clinton co., Mich.

Lyon's Station, a post-office of Fayette co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 4 miles E. of Connersville.

Lyon's Station, Pennsylvania. See Lyon's.

Ly'onsville, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., about 14 miles S.W. of Chicago.

Lyonsville, a hamlet of Coleraine township, Franklin co., Mass., 5 miles N. of Shelburne Falls.

Lyonsville, a hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., 88 miles N. of New York. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. about 75.

Ly'on Valley, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., about 12 miles W. of Allentown. It has a grist-mill and 5 houses.

Lyoobashevo, Ljubaschewo, or **Lyoubachevo**, lyoo-bå-shå'vo, a town of Russia, government of Minsk, 40 miles S.W. of Slootsk. Pop. 1800.

Lyoobetch, Lioubetch, or **Ljubetsch**, lyoo'bêtch', a market-town of Russia, government and 38 miles N.N.W. of Chernigov, on the Dnieper. Pop. 1600.

Lyoobim, Ljubim, or **Lioubim**, lyoo-beem', a town of Russia, government and 54 miles N.E. of Yaroslav. Pop. 2398.

Lyootsin, Ljutsin, or **Lioutsin**, lyoot-seen' (Polish, *Lucyn*, loot'sin), a town of Russia, government and 130 miles N.W. of Vitebsk. Pop. 3759.

Ly'ra, a township of Blue Earth co., Minn. Pop. 701.

Lyra, a post-office of Scioto co., O.

Lys, lis (Fr. pron. almost leece; Flemish, *Leye*, lī'ẹh), a river of France and Belgium, joins the Scheldt at Ghent, after a N.E. course of 100 miles. Numerous canals communicate with it, and it has an active navigation. The town of Aire is at the head of navigation.

Lys, leece, or **Esa**, å'så, a river of Italy, joins the Dora Baltea about 4 miles below Bard, after a course of nearly 37 miles.

Lysander, lī-san'dẹr, a post-village in Lysander township, Onondaga co., N.Y., about 18 miles S. of Oswego, and 20 miles N.W. of Syracuse. It contains 3 churches. Pop. 268. The township is bounded on the S. and E. by the Seneca River, and on the N.E. by the Oswego River. It contains the greater part of Baldwinsville, and has manufactures of axes, tools, flour, &c. Pop. 4999.

Lys'ter, or **Sainte Anastasie de Nelson**, sånt'-å'nås'tå'zee' dẹh nel'sonᵒ, a post-village in Megantic co., Quebec, on the river Becancour, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 28 miles W. of Quebec. It contains 3 stores and 2 saw-mills. Chief trade, lumber. Pop. 200. The station is 1½ miles from the village.

Lyth'am, a village of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Irish Sea, 5½ miles W.S.W. of Kirkham. The village is frequented for sea-bathing, and is the terminus of 3 railways. Pop. of parish, 3904.

Lythonia, De Kalb co., Ga. See Lithonia.

Ly'tle City, a post-hamlet of Iowa co., Iowa, on Iowa Creek, about 33 miles S.S.W. of Cedar Rapids.

Ly'tle's, a station on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 14 miles N.N.W. of La Crosse, Wis.

Lyttelton, lit'tẹl-tọn, a seaport town of New Zealand, on Port Cooper, 8 miles by rail S.E. of Christchurch, of which it is the port. It has extensive harbor improvements, a hospital, an orphanage, a jail, banks, a fire department, &c. Pop. 2902.

Lyt'ton, a post-town of British Columbia, on the Fraser River, 162 miles from its mouth, at the junction of the Thompson River, and on the road to the Cariboo mines, 57 miles from Yale. It contains a court-house, a church, 2 hotels, and 5 stores. White population, about 50; Indian population, about 200, within a radius of 2 miles. The Indians are very industrious and peaceable. Their chief employments are gold-mining and carrying supplies to and from the interior with their own horses.

M.

Maad, må̤d, a town of Hungary, co. of Zemplin, in the Hegyalja Mountains, with celebrated vineyards, 5 miles N.W. of Tokay. Pop. 3779.

Maakil, a town of Turkey. See Maghil.

Maan, må̤n, a town of Arabia, on the route from Damascus to Mecca, 270 miles E. of Cairo. It has a great annual four-days' fair.

Maarsen, må̤r'sẹn, a village of the Netherlands, province and 5 miles by rail N.W. of Utrecht. Pop. 1790.

Maas, a river of Europe. See Meuse.

Maas (må̤s) The New (Dutch, *De Nieuwe Maas*, då nyü'wẹh må̤s), the right arm of the Merwede, unites with the lake at Krimpen, South Holland, flows W., is divided into two branches by the island of Roozenburg, reunites below Briel, and falls into the North Sea.

Maas, The Old (Dutch, *De Oude Maas*, då ŏw'dẹh må̤s), the left arm of the Merwede, unites with the New Maas near Geervlite, South Holland.

Maaseyck, Maeseyck, or **Maesyck**, må̤'sīk, a town of Belgium, Limburg, on the Meuse, 17 miles N.N.E. of Maestricht. It has manufactures of paper, hats, tobacco, soap, and pottery. Pop. 4600. Hubert Van Eyck, a celebrated painter, and his brother, John of Bruges, the reputed inventor of oil-painting, were natives of this place.

Maasland, må̤s'lånt, a former department of the Netherlands, now included in the provinces of South Holland and North Brabant.

Maasland, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 7 miles W. of Rotterdam. Pop. 2422.

Maassluis, må̤s'slois, or **Maaslandsluis**, må̤ss'lånt-slois', a fishing town of the Netherlands, South Holland, 10 miles W. of Rotterdam, on the New Maas. The excellent harbor is frequented by fishing-vessels. Pop. 4064.

Maastricht, Netherlands. See Maestricht.

Mabani, or **Ujé Mabani**, oo'jå må-bå'nee, a town of Africa, in Bornoo, 70 miles S.S.W. of Kooka. Pop. 9000.

Mab'bettsville, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Washington township, 1½ miles from Millbrook, and about 62 miles S. of Albany. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Ma'bee's, a post-office of Jackson co., O.

Ma'bel, a post-office of Linn co., Oregon.

Mabel, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pa.

Ma'belton, a post-hamlet of Hanover co., Va., 8 miles from Bumpass Station. It has a large shoe-factory.

Ma'belvale, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Ark., on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Little Rock. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Ma'berly, a post-village in Lanark co., Ontario, on Fall River, 21 miles W.S.W. of Perth. It contains 2 stores, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 100.

Maboom, må`boom', a town of West Africa, lat. 8° 32' N., lon. 11° 52' W.

Mabou, må-boo', a river of Nova Scotia, enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the N.W. coast of the island of Cape Breton. Its principal sources are South-West, South-East, and North-East Rivers. The South-West runs a course of 15 miles from River Dennis Mountain. The South-East has its source in Glencoe, and runs a course of about 12 miles. The North-East branch rises in Cape Mabou. The two first-named branches abound in salmon, gaspereaux, trout, eels, and smelts. The country along these rivers is exceedingly fertile, and the scenery at the mouth of the harbor is very beautiful. Vessels of heavy tonnage find good anchorage in Mabou Harbor.

Mabou, a post-village in Inverness co., Nova Scotia, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 10 miles N.E. of Port Hood. It has several mills and a dozen stores. Pop. 600.

Mabou Coal Mines, a post-village in Inverness co., Nova Scotia, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 7 miles from Mabou. There is a good coal here. Pop. 250.

Mabou Harbor, a post-village in Inverness co., Nova Scotia, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 3 miles from Mabou.

Mabrook, må`brook', a town of Africa, Sahara, 200 miles N.E. of Timbuctoo, on the route to Tripoli.

Macacu, må-kå-koo', a river of Brazil, rises in the Organ Mountains, and flows S. to the Bay of Rio Janeiro.

Macacu, a town of Brazil, 10 miles N.E. of Rio Janeiro.

MacAd'am Junction, a post-village in York co., New Brunswick, at the junction of the European & North American and New Brunswick & Canada Railways, 81 miles N.W. of St. John. It has 2 stores. McAdam Junction is a port of entry. Pop. 400.

Macael, må-kå-ēl', a town of Spain, Andalusia, 36 miles N.E. of Almeria. Pop. 1380.

MacAfee, măk'ạ-fee or mạk-åf'ee, a post-office of Mercer co., Ky., at El Dorado.

MacAfee's Valley, a post-hamlet in Vernon township, Sussex co., N.J., on the Sussex Railroad, 6 miles N. by E. of Franklin. It has a church, a lime-kiln, and an iron-mine.

Macahe, må-kå-hå', a seaport town of Brazil, province of Rio Janeiro, at the mouth of the Macahe River in the Bay of Santa Anna, 40 miles N.N.E. of Cape Frio.

MacAleer', a station in Frederick co., Md., on the Frederick & Pennsylvania Line Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Frederick.

MacAle'vy's Fort, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., in Jackson township, 14 miles W.N.W. of Lewistown, and about 36 miles E.N.E. of Altoona.

Macallah, or **Macalla,** Arabia. See Makallah.

MacAl'lister, or **MacAl'ister,** a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, on the Missouri, Kansas, & Texas Railroad, 60 miles S. by W. of Muskogee, and 97 miles N.E. of Denison, Tex. It has a coal-mine. Pop. about 500.

MacAllister's Cross Roads, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tenn.

MacAl'listerville, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa., in Fayette township, about 40 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches and a woollen-factory.

MacAm'ish, a township of Johnson co., Kansas. Pop. 1017. It contains Edgarton.

Macans, må-kåns', two contiguous villages of Portugal, Estremadura, Macans de Caminha (pop. 511) being 17 miles and Macans de Dona Maria 18 miles N.E. of Thomar. Pop. 2502.

Macao, må-kŏw' or må-kå'o, a town of Portugal, Estremadura, 85 miles N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 2944.

Macao, må-kŏw', a seaport town of the Portuguese in China, on a peninsula of the island of Macao, at the S.W. entrance of the Canton River, 70 miles S.S.E. of Canton. Lat. 22° 11' N.; lon. 113° 32' E. The peninsula, 2½ miles in length, by less than a mile in breadth, is connected with the mainland by a narrow, low, and sandy isthmus. Area, 1.4 square miles. The town stands on declivities around a semicircular harbor, the shore being lined by an embanked parade and a terrace of white houses, above which Chinese and European residences are curiously intermingled. Principal edifices, the collegiate church of St. Joseph, 11 other churches, and the senate-house, besides some Chinese temples, and at the end of the town is a mansion where Camöens composed a great part of his Lusiad. Forts defend the harbor N. and W. of the town, which is fit only for small vessels, and large ships anchor in a roadstead E. of the island. The educational seminaries are the college of St. Joseph, royal grammar-school, and female orphan asylum. The Portuguese authorities and others form a senate. Macao was given to the Portuguese by the Chinese in 1586, in return for assistance against pirates; but full title was not acquired till 1863. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 71,834.

Macapa, må-kå-på', a town of Brazil, on the left bank of the Amazon, 200 miles N.W. of Pará, and only 3 miles N. of the equator. It has a fort and a considerable trade.

Macarsca, må-kars'kå, a small seaport town of Dalmatia, 34 miles S.E. of Spalato, on the Adriatic. Pop. 1800. It is beautifully situated on a small bay, and was formerly the seat of a republic.

MacAr'thur, a river of New South Wales, tributary to the Gloucester.

MacArthur, a river of North Australia, flows into the Gulf of Carpentaria on its S.W. side.

MacAr'thur, a township of Logan co., O. Pop. 1406. It contains Huntsville.

MacArthur, a post-village, capital of Vinton co., O., in Elk township, 3 miles N. of McArthur Station (Dundas Post-Office), which is on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 33 miles E. by S. of Chillicothe. It has 4 churches, a national bank, a union school, 3 newspaper offices, 2 flour-mills, a tannery, and a saw-mill. Pop. 861.

MacArthur Isles, Pacific Ocean, are off the N.E. coast of Australia, near Bird Isles, about lat. 11° 40' S.

MacArthur's River, Idaho, rises near the Salmon River Mountains, runs southwestward in Alturas co., and enters the Malade River about 14 miles from its mouth.

Macassar, må-kås'sạr, or **Mankasser,** mån-kås'sẹr (native, *Mangkas'sara*), the chief town of Celebes, and a Dutch settlement of the Malay Archipelago, on the S.W. peninsula, lat. 5° 9' S., lon. 119° 36' E., 250 miles from Borneo. It is admirably clean. It was made a free port in 1846, and has an extensive trade, chiefly with China. Pop. 20,000. The department of Macassar includes at present only a small part of the island of Celebes.

Macas'sar, Goa, go'å, or **Goack,** go`åk', a native state in the Dutch department of Macassar, Celebes Island, in the S.W. peninsula. It was at one time a powerful kingdom, having dominion over the greater part of Celebes and also over numerous neighboring islands. Pop. about 70,000. The Strait of Macassar separates the islands of Borneo and Celebes. It varies in breadth from 70 to 240 miles, and contains the Paternoster, Poolo Laut, and Parmaroong Islands.

Macau, må`kō', a town of France, in Gironde, 11 miles N. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1805.

Macauba, må-kŏw'bå, a town of Brazil, province and 370 miles W.S.W. of Bahia.

MacAu'ley, a station in Columbia co., Pa., on the Catawissa Railroad, 9 miles E. of Catawissa.

Maçayo, or **Maceió,** må-sī-o', a town of Brazil, capital of the province of Alagoas, near the Atlantic. Lat. 38° 4' S.; lon. 35° 44' W. Pop. 10,000. Its harbor is protected from the ocean by a reef of rocks. It has good piers, and a large export of cotton, rum, and sugar.

MacBean' Depot, a post-hamlet of Richmond co., Ga., on the Central Railroad, 20 miles S. of Augusta.

MacBride's', a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., in Day township, on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, a few miles N.E. of Stanton. It has several lumber-mills. Pop. about 500.

MacBride's Mill, a post-hamlet of Watauga co., N.C., 55 miles S.S.E. of Abingdon, Va. It has 2 churches.

Maccai, måk`kī', a town on the E. coast of Africa, on the Massangzanee, which empties itself into the sea about 20 miles N. of Sofala. Lat. 19° 15' S.

MacCain' Point, a post-office of Palo Pinto co., Tex.

MacCains'ville, a post-hamlet of Morris co., N.J., in Roxbury township, on the Morris Canal, and on a branch of the Central Railroad, at Kenvil Station, 4 miles W. of Dover. It has a powder-mill.

MacCall', a post-office and station of Hancock co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 12½ miles E.N.E. of Keokuk, Iowa.

MacCal'la, a post-office and station of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 17 miles S.W. of Birmingham. It has a church.

MacCall's Creek, a post-office of Franklin co., Miss., 16 miles W. of Brookhaven.

MacCall's Ferry, a station in Lancaster co., Pa., on the Columbia & Port Deposit Railroad, and on the Susquehanna River, 18 miles S.E. of Columbia.

MacCall's Ferry, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, in Lower Chanceford township, about 45 miles S.E. of Harrisburg.

MacCal'mont, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. P. 483.

Maccaluba, måk'kå-loo'bå, a remarkable mud-volcano of Sicily, 6 miles N. of Girgenti. It is frequently active.

MacCam'eron, a post-township of Martin co., Ind., about 42 miles E.N.E. of Vincennes. It contains 6 churches. Pop. 985.

MacCamish, Johnson co., Kansas. See MACAMISH.

MacCam'mon, a post-office of Hot Spring co., Ark.

Mac'can, a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on the Maccan River, and on the Intercolonial Railway, 9 miles S. of Amherst. It has a woollen-mill, a tannery, and 3 stores. There are coal-mines in the neighborhood. Pop. 250.

MacCand'less, township, Alleghany co., Pa. P. 957.

MacCandless, a station on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 3 miles N.E. of Pittsburg, Pa.

MacCandless, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa., 6 miles N. of Butler. Coal is mined near it.

Mac'can In'tervale, or **Little Forks,** a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 5 miles from Athol. It contains several stores. Pop. 250.

Mac'can River, a small river which falls into the Cumberland Basin, at the head of the Bay of Fundy, Nova Scotia. It is navigable for 5 miles for vessels of 100 tons.

MacCann's' Ferry, a post-office of Greene co., Pa.

MacCants', a post-office of Dubuque co., Iowa.

MacCar'thy (or **M'Carthy,** mạk-kar'thee) **Island** (native, *Janjan Buré,* jån'jån' boo'rå), an island of West Africa, belonging to Great Britain, in the Gambia River, 127 miles from its mouth. Area, 3 square miles. Pop. 1600, mostly liberated Africans.

MacCart'ney's Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of De Kalb co., Mo., about 28 miles E. of St. Joseph.

MacCar'tyville, a post-office of Shelby co., O.

MacCauley, mạk-kaw'le, a station in Clearfield co., Pa., on a branch of the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, 7 miles W.S.W. of Osceola.

MacCauleyville, a post-village of Wilkin co., Minn., on the Red River of the North, about 30 miles S. of Moorehead. It has a church. Pop. 117.

Maccherio, måk-kå're-o, or **Macherio,** må-kå're-o, a village of Italy, province of Milan, near the Lambro.

Macchiavalfortore, måk'ke-å-vål-for-to'rå, a town of Italy, province and 16 miles E. of Campobasso.

MacCla'ry, a post-office of Livingston co., Ill.

MacCleary, mạk-kleer'e, a post-office of Noble co., O., at East Union.

MacCleary, a post-office of Beaver co., Pa., about 25 miles W.N.W. of Pittsburg.

MacClel'lan, a township of Newton co., Ind., on the Illinois line, and on Beaver Lake. Pop. 141.

MacClellan, a hamlet of Franklin co., N.Y., in Moira township, 3½ miles from Moira. It has a butter-factory.

MacClel'land's Mills, a post-office of Worth co., Ga.

MacClel'landsville, a post-hamlet of New Castle co., Del., on or near the Pennsylvania & Delaware Railroad, about 2 miles N. of Newark. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

MacClel'landtown, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Pa., 8 miles W. of Uniontown. It has 2 churches. Coal is found here.

MacClel'lan Gulch, a post-village of Deer Lodge co., Montana, 50 miles N.W. of Helena. Gold is found here.

MacClel'lanville, a post-village of Charleston co., S.C., about 40 miles N.E. from Charleston. It has 2 churches.

Mac'clesfield, a borough town of England, co. of Chester, at a railway junction, 17 miles S. of Manchester. It is built on an acclivity, and has several handsome streets, a large church, a grammar-school founded in 1502 (annual revenue £900), a town hall, ancient jail, assembly-rooms, theatre, news-room, library, 2 banks, and a spacious market-house. It has extensive manufactures of various silk fabrics, and many cotton-mills. Coal is plentiful, and a canal joins that of Peak Forest, thus connecting with Manchester and London. It sends two members to the House of Commons, and gives the title of earl to the Parker family. Pop. 35,450.

MacClin'tockville, a post-village of Venango co., Pa., in Cornplanter township, on Oil Creek, and on the Oil Creek & Alleghany River Railroad, 3 miles N. of Oil City.

MacClu'ney, or **MacLu'ney,** a post-hamlet of Perry co., O., on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, 16 miles S. by W. of Zanesville. Coal is mined here.

MacClure, mạk-kloor', a township of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Ohio River, near Alleghany City. Pop. 3816.

MacClure, a post-hamlet of Snyder co., Pa., on the Lewistown division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 17 miles N.E. of Lewistown. It has a church, a hotel, &c.

MacClure, a post-office of Buchanan co., Va.

MacClure Settlement, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., in Sanford township, 4 miles from Deposit. It has a church.

MacClurg, Johnson co., Mo. See BENTON.

MacComb, mạk-kōm', a post-village of Pike co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 105 miles N. of New Orleans. It has several stores.

MacComb, a post-village of Hancock co., O., in Pleasant township, about 44 miles S. by W. of Toledo, and 9 miles W.N.W. of Findlay. It has 3 churches. Pop. 319.

MacCombe's (mạk-kōmz') **Mountain,** New York, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., about 7 miles S.E. of Dix's Peak, near the source of Schroon River. Its altitude is 4371 feet.

MacCon'nell, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ga.

MacConnell, Tennessee. See EDGAR.

MacConnell's, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

MacConnell's, a station of Sacramento co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 19 miles S. by E. of Sacramento.

MacCon'nellsburg, a post-borough, capital of Fulton co., Pa., in Todd township, in a fertile valley, at the base of Cove Mountain, about 20 miles W. of Chambersburg. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery. It contains 4 churches, 3 schools, 2 newspaper offices, 2 tanneries, and a foundry with a machine-shop. Pop. 552.

MacCon'nell's Grove, a post-hamlet of Stephenson co., Ill., in Waddams township, 7 miles E.N.E. of Lena. It has a church.

MacConnell's Mills, a hamlet of Washington co., Pa., in Chartiers township, 2 miles from Houstonville Station. It has a grist-mill.

MacCon'nellstown, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., in Walker township, on the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Huntingdon. It has 2 churches, a foundry, and 2 flour-mills. Pop. about 250.

MacCon'nellsville, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., in Vienna township, on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 27 miles W.N.W. of Utica. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 118.

MacConnellsville, a post-village, capital of Morgan co., O., in Morgan township, on the E. bank of the Muskingum River, about 27 miles below Zanesville, and 30 miles W.N.W. of Marietta. It contains 6 churches, a national bank, a union school, 2 flouring-mills, a foundry, 2 newspaper offices, and a sash- and door-factory. In the vicinity of this place are extensive salt-works. Pop. 1646.

MacConnellsville, a post-hamlet of York co., S.C., on the Chester & Lenoir Railroad, 12 miles N. of Chester. It has 2 stores and an academy.

MacCook', a county in the S.E. part of Dakota, has an area of 432 square miles. It is intersected by the East and West Forks of the Vermilion River. The surface is diversified. The soil is fertile.

MacCook, a post-office of Union co., Dakota, on the Dakota Southern Railroad, 8 miles W. of Sioux City.

MacCord', a township of Bond co., Ill. Pop. 1433. It contains Pleasant Prairie.

MacCords'ville, a post-village of Hancock co., Ind., in Vernon township, on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, 16 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis. It has a church and a graded school. Pop. 168.

MacCow'an, a village and station of Delaware co., Ind., in Monroe township, on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, 6 miles S. of Muncie. It has several churches. Here is Cowan Post-Office. Pop. about 150.

MacCoy's' Station, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 50 miles S.E. of Indianapolis. It has a tile-factory.

MacCoy's Station, a post-village of Jefferson co., O., on the Ohio River, and on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 12 miles N. of Steubenville. It has a church.

MacCoys'ville, a post-hamlet of Juniata co., Pa., about 12 miles S. of Lewistown. It has a church and a flour-mill.

MacCrack'en, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 320 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers, the latter of which enters the former at Paducah. It is partly drained by Mayfield Creek. The surface is nearly level. The soil is fertile. Tobacco, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, which connects with the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad at Paducah, the capital of this county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 13,988, of whom 12,986 were Americans.

MacCraw's' Mill, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., W. Va., 32 miles S.W. of Quinnimont. It has 2 churches.

MacCray'er's Mills, a post-office of Itawamba co., Miss.

MacCray's' Store, a post-office of Alamance co., N.C.

MacCre'die, a post-office and station of Callaway co., Mo., on a branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 8 miles N. of Fulton.

MacCul'loch, a county in the W. central part of Texas, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Colorado River, and is partly drained by the San Saba River. Indian corn, grass, and pork are among the staple products. Capital, Brady. Pop. 173.

MacCulloch's Mills, a post-hamlet of Juniata co., Pa., about 12 miles S. of Lewistown. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

MacCune, mąk-kūn', a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Kansas, in Osage township, on the Memphis, Kansas & Colorado Railroad, 15 miles E. of Parsons.

MacCuneville, mąk-kūn'vil, a post-village of Perry co., O., on the Straitsville division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 41 miles S. by E. of Newark. It has a church, 35 dwellings, a coal-mine, and a manufactory of salt. Pop. about 250.

MacCutch'anville, a post-hamlet of Vanderburg co., Ind., 7 miles N.N.E. of Evansville. It has 2 churches.

MacCutch'enville, a post-village of Wyandotte co., O., on the Sandusky River, 3 miles S.E. of Adrian Station, and about 12 miles S. of Tiffin. It has 2 churches.

MacDade', a post-hamlet of Bastrop co., Tex., on the Austin Branch of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 36 miles E. of Austin. It has 6 general stores.

MacDan'iel, township, Sampson co., N.C. Pop. 843.

MacDaniel's, a station in Gordon co., Ga., on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, 4 miles S. of Calhoun.

MacDaniels, a post-office of Breckenridge co., Ky.

MacDaniel's, a post-office of Gallia co., O.

MacDan'ieltown, a post-office of Talbot co., Md.

MacDill', a post-office of Cass co., Iowa.

MacDill, a post-hamlet of Portage co., Wis., in Plover township, 1½ miles from Stevens Point. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

MacDon'ald, the most southwestern county of Missouri, borders on Arkansas. Area, about 450 square miles. It is drained by Elk or Cowskin River. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests of the oak, pine, cedar, &c. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Lead is said to be found here. Capital, Pineville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 5226, of whom 5181 were natives and 45 were foreigners.

MacDonald, a small post-village of Thomas co., Ga., 12 miles N. of Boston Railroad Station, surrounded by pine forests. It has a church.

MacDonald, a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., at Deerfield Station on the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, 4 miles S. of Bangor.

MacDonald, a township of Barry co., Mo. Pop. 509.

MacDonald, a township of Jasper co., Mo. P. 2035.

MacDonald, a township of Hardin co., O. Pop. 900.

MacDonald, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., in Cecil and Robinson townships, on the Pan-Handle Railroad, 18 miles W.S.W. of Pittsburg. It has a church and 2 collieries.

MacDonald, a post-office of Bradley co., Tenn., and a station on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 21 miles E.N.E. of Chattanooga.

MacDonald Mills, post-office, Montgomery co., Va.

MacDonald's, a station in Butler co., O., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 2 miles N.W. of Oxford.

MacDonald's Corners, a post-village in Lanark co., Ontario, on the Mississippi River, 26 miles N. of Perth.

MacDonald's Mill, a post-hamlet of Coffee co., Ga., on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 82 miles W. of Brunswick. It has a church and a saw-mill. Pop. about 100.

MacDonald's Mills, a post-office of Perry co., Miss.

MacDonald's Point, a post-hamlet in Queens co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 6 miles from Wickham. Pop. 200.

MacDon'aldsville, a post-office of Stark co., O.

MacDonogh, mąk-don'ą, a station on the Western Maryland Railroad, 10 miles N.W. of Baltimore, Md.

MacDonough, mąk-don'ą, a county in the W. part of Illinois, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by Crooked Creek and other creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands, the former of which are more extensive than the latter. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Many mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county. It is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, and the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis. Capital, Macomb. Valuation of real and personal estate, $20,466,036. Pop. in 1870, 26,509, of whom 24,784 were Americans.

MacDonough, a post-hamlet of New Castle co., Del., about 20 miles S.S.W. of Wilmington.

MacDonough, a post-village, capital of Henry co., Ga., about 33 miles S.S.E. of Atlanta. It has 3 churches, a seminary, and a newspaper office. Pop. 320.

MacDonough, a post-village in McDonough township, Chenango co., N.Y., on Geneganset Creek, about 30 miles N.N.E. of Binghamton. It has 2 churches, a woollen-mill, and 2 carriage-shops. Pop. 256; of the township, 1277.

MacDou'gal, a post-office of Ritchie co., W. Va.

MacDou'gall's, a post-office of Seneca co., N.Y.

MacDow'ell, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is drained by the Catawba River, which rises in it. The Blue Ridge, here nearly 6000 feet high, extends along the W. border of this county. A large part of the surface is mountainous and covered with forests. The valleys produce pasture, Indian corn, &c. It is intersected by the Western North Carolina Railroad. Capital, Marion. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,445,000. Pop. in 1870, 7592, of whom 7546 were Americans.

MacDowell, the most southern county of West Virginia, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is drained by the Tug Fork of Sandy River, which rises in it. The surface is partly mountainous, and is extensively covered with forests. Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staple products of the soil, but it is mostly uncultivated. Valuation of real and personal estate, $196,754. Pop. in 1870, 1952, of whom 1949 were Americans. Capital, Peerysville.

MacDowell, a post-office of Maricopa co., Arizona.

MacDowell, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Ill., on the Vermilion River, and on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Pontiac. It has a church.

MacDowell, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mo., 10 miles S. of Verona Station. It has a church.

MacDowell, a post-village of Highland co., Va., 36 miles W. by N. of Staunton. It has 2 churches, and mines of iron ore (hematite).

MacDowell Farm, a post-office of Kankakee co., Ill., 7 miles W.N.W. of Kankakee. Here is a church.

MacDowell's, a station in Sumter co., Ala., on the Gainesville Branch of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Gainesville.

MacDowell's, a station in Sumter co., Ala., on the Alabama Central Railroad, 5 miles W. of Demopolis.

MacDuff', a burgh and seaport town of Scotland, co. and 1 mile E. of Banff, with which it is connected by a fine bridge across the Deveron. Pop. 4000. It has an excellent artificial harbor, a good trade, and fishery, and is connected by railroad with Aberdeen.

MacDuf'fie, a county in the N.E. part of Georgia, is bounded on the N. by Little River, and is also drained by Brier Creek. Area, 350 square miles. It is intersected by the Georgia Railroad. Capital, Thomson. The census of 1870 gives no statistics of this county, which was formed after that year.

Mace, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ind., 6 miles S.E. of Crawfordsville. It is on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad. It has a church.

Macedon, mas'se-dọn, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., in Macedon township, on the Erie Canal, and on the New York Central Railroad, 18 miles E.S.E. of Rochester. It has 3 churches, a union school, a grist-mill, a machine-shop, &c. Pop. 451; of the township, 2716.

Macedon, a post-hamlet in Washington township, Mercer co., O., about 36 miles N.W. of Piqua.

Macedon Centre, a post-hamlet in Macedon township, Wayne co., N.Y., about 15 miles N. of Canandaigua, and 1 mile N. of the New York Central Railroad. It contains an academy and 3 churches.

Macedonia, mas-se-do′ne-ạ, an ancient and celebrated country of Europe, lying immediately N. of Greece, now chiefly included in the Turkish province of Roumelia.—Adj. and inhab. MACEDONIAN, mas-se-do′ne-ạn.

Macedonia. See ROUMELIA.

Macedonia, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ga.

Macedonia, mas-se-do′ne-ạ, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ill., 10 miles W. by S. of McLeansborough, and about 32 miles E. of Duquoin. It has 2 churches, a banking-house, and a tobacco-factory.

Macedonia, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Ind., in Monroe township, 3 miles from McCowan Station. It has a church.

Macedonia, a post-hamlet of Pottawattamie co., Iowa, on the Nishnabatona River, 14 miles N. of Emerson Station. Pop. of Macedonia township, 451.

Macedonia, a post-office of Lee co., Miss., 8 miles W. of Saltillo Railroad Station.

Macedonia, a post-office of Montgomery co., N.C., about 60 miles E. of Charlotte.

Macedonia, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, 4 or 5 miles E. of Towanda.

Macedonia Depot, a post-village of Summit co., O., on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 20 miles S.S.E. of Cleveland. It has a church, a cheese-factory, and 2 or 3 stores. Pop. about 400.

Maceio, a town of Brazil. See MACAYO.

MacElhat′tan, or **Rock′ville,** a post-village of Clinton co., Pa., at Wayne Station on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, and on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, 5 miles E. of Lock Haven. It has several churches, a flour-mill, a steam saw-mill, &c.

Macello, må-chĕl′lo, a village of Italy, 3 miles from Pinerolo, on the Chisone. Pop. 2056.

MacElrath′, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ark., 10 miles from Newport Station. It has 2 churches.

MacElroy′, a post-office of Doddridge co., W. Va.

Macerata, må-chå-rå′tå, a town of Italy, the capital of a province of the same name, 21 miles S. of Ancona, on an eminence above the Potenza, midway between the Apennines and the sea. It is walled, and has 6 gates. The streets in general are straight, spacious, and clean, and lined with handsome houses and several palaces. The square in the centre is of great extent, and contains the cathedral, the provincial palace, and theatre. There are also 6 other churches and 1 or 2 convents. Macerata is the see of a bishop, and has a court of first resort, an appeal court, a university, a museum, a library, and 2 literary societies. Pop. 19,831.

Macerata, a fertile province of Italy, in the Marches, traversed by the Apennines, and bounded E. by the Adriatic. Area, 1057 square miles. Capital, Macerata. Pop. 236,994.

Macerata-Feltria, må-chå-rå′tå fĕl′tre-å, a village of Italy, 11 miles N.W. of Urbino. Pop. 2196.

Maceriæ, the Latin name of MAZÈRES.

Maceriæ Maderiacum, the Latin for MÉZIÈRES.

Mace's, a station in Middlesex co., Mass., on the Lowell & Andover Railroad, 3 miles E. by S. of Lowell. It is also on the Salem & Lowell Railroad.

Mace's Bay, a post-village in Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on Mace's Bay, an arm of the Bay of Fundy, about 30 miles W. by S. of St. John. Pop. 100.

Mace's Hole, a post-office of Pueblo co., Col.

Macestus, ancient name of the SOOSIGHIRLEE-SOO.

Mac Ew′en's Corners, a hamlet of Fulton co., N.Y., 1 mile from Gloversville.

MacEwen Station, a post-hamlet of Humphreys co., Tenn., on the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad, 57 miles W. of Nashville. It has a church and a steam flour-mill.

MacEw′ensville, a post-borough of Northumberland co., Pa., in Delaware township, about 16 miles N.W. of Danville, and 2 miles E. of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. It has 5 churches, an academy, and manufactures of carriages, furniture, &c. Pop. 342.

MacFad′den, a post-village of York co., Neb., on the West Fork of the Big Blue River, about 50 miles W. by S. of Lincoln. It has a grist-mill, and manufactures of carriages and farming-implements.

MacFar′lan, a township of Hardin co., Ill. P. 827.

MacFar′land, a post-office of Lancaster co., Neb., 8 miles N. of Lincoln.

MacFarland, a post-village of Dane co., Wis., on the Catfish River, in Dunn township, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Madison, and ½ mile from Lake Kegonsa. It has a church.

MacFarland's, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Tex., 50 miles S. of Columbus.

MacFarland's, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Va.

MacGaheysville, mạk-gā′hiz-vĭl, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va., 10 miles from Harrisonburg. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Iron ore abounds here. Pop. about 300.

MacGar′vey, a station in Blair co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 2 miles S.W. of Altoona.

MacGav′ock, a post-office of Mississippi co., Ark., on the Mississippi River.

MacGee's′ Switch, a station in Holmes co., Miss., on the Mississippi Central Railroad, 41 miles N. by E. of Canton.

MacGe′hee Land′ing, a post-office of Bolivar co., Miss.

MacGe′hee's, a station of Montgomery co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 10 miles S.S.W. of Montgomery.

MacGhee's′, a station in Jefferson co., Pa., on the Low Grade Railroad, 17 miles E. of Brookville.

MacGill′, a post-office of Paulding co., O.

Mac‵Gillicud′dy Reeks, the loftiest mountain-range in Ireland, Munster, co. of Kerry, extending for about 10 miles, between Lake Killarney on the E. and Lake Carra on the W. Height of Carran-Tual, the highest peak, 3414 feet.

McGil′livray, or **Ireland** (also called **Flan′igan's**), a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 20 miles N.W. of London. It has a grist-mill and several stores. Pop. 300.

MacGillivray River. See KOOTENAY RIVER.

MacGirk's′, a station in Moniteau co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 6 miles E. of California, Mo.

MacGon′igle's Station, a post-hamlet of Butler co., O., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Hamilton. It has a church. Pop. about 200.

MacGow′an's Mills, a station in Doddridge co., W. Va., on the Middle Island Railroad, 20 miles from Smithton.

MacGraw′, a post-office of Warren co., Pa.

MacGraws′ville, a post-office of Miami co., Ind., on the Columbus & Indiana Central Railroad, 20 miles E.S.E. of Logansport.

MacGraw′ville, a post-village of Cortland co., N.Y., in Cortlandville township, about 32 miles S. of Syracuse, and 4 miles E. of Cortland. It contains 3 churches, a union school or academy, and a corset-factory. Pop. 517.

MacGreg′or, a city of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, opposite Prairie du Chien, 65 miles by rail S. of La Crosse, and 53 miles N.N.W. of Dubuque. It is on the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, and is adjacent to North McGregor, which is on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. It contains a national bank, a high school, 2 newspaper offices, and 5 churches, and has manufactures of carriages, sleighs, lumber, and windmills. A bridge crosses the river here. Pop. 1852, exclusive of North McGregor.

MacGuire′, a township of Marion co., Ill. Pop. 1161.

Machado, må-chå′do, post-office, Los Angeles co., Cal.

Machecoul, måsh‵kool′ (L. *Machico′lium*), a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 20 miles S.S.W. of Nantes, on the Falleron. It was anciently the capital of the duchy of Retz. Pop. 1781.

Macheenwara, må-cheen-wå′rå, a town of India, 4 miles S. of the Sutlej, and 20 miles E. of Loodianah.

Machelen, måk′ẹ-lẹn, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 13 miles S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 2500.

Machell's Corners, Ontario. See AURORA.

MacHen′ry, a county in the N. part of Dakota, has an area of about 1500 square miles. It is intersected by the Souris or Mouse River.

MacHenry, a county in the N.E. part of Illinois, borders on Wisconsin. Area, about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Fox or Pishtaka River, and also drained by the Kishwaukee River, which rises in it. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and forests of deciduous trees. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, butter, and pork are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies part of the soil. This county is intersected by 3 branches of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, namely, the Galena division, the Wisconsin division, and the Kenosha Branch. Capital, Woodstock. Valuation of real and personal estate, $14,464,748. Pop. in 1870, 23,762, of whom 19,134 were Americans.

MacHenry, a post-village of McHenry co., Ill., in McHenry township, on Fox River, and on the Chicago

& Northwestern Railroad, 23 miles N. of Elgin, and 50 miles N.N.W. of Chicago. It has a newspaper office, 4 churches, and a manufactory of farming-implements. Steamboats run from this place to Fox Lake, 7 miles. Pop. of the township, 1988; of the village, about 1400.

MacHenry, a post-hamlet of Ohio co., Ky., on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, 21 miles N.E. of Greenville. It has a church. Coal is mined here.

MacHenry, a post-office of Garrett co., Md.

MacHenry, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. P. 309.

Macherio, a village of Italy. See MACCHERIO.

Macherla, må-shėʀ'lå, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district and 70 miles W. of Guntoor.

Macherry, a principality of India. See ALVAR.

Mach'ga'on, or **Machh'ga'on,** a port of India, in Orissa, on the navigable river Devi, 9 miles from the Bay of Bengal, 53 miles S.E. of Cuttack by canal. It is accessible to small sea-going vessels, and has a large rice-trade.

Machiana, må-che-å'nå, a small island of Brazil, at the mouth of the Amazon River, between the islands of Joannes and Caviana, in lat. 0° 5′ S., lon. 49° 40′ W.

Machias, match-ī'ạs, a port of entry and the capital of Washington co., Me., is on the Machias River, in a township of the same name, about 10 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and 70 miles E. by S. of Bangor. It is mainly supported by the coast-trade, the lumber-business, and ship-building. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Machias has 5 churches, a high school, a savings-bank, several saw-mills, and sash- and blind-factories. Pop. of the township, 2525.

Machias, a post-village in Machias township, Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 1 mile from the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad (Machias Station), and 43 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo, also on the Rochester & State Line Railroad, 25 miles N.E. of Salamanca. It has 2 churches, 7 stores, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 600; of the township, 1303.

Machiasport, match-i'ạs-port, a post-village of Washington co., Me., is in a township of its own name, at the mouth of Machias River, about 4 miles S.E. of the village of Machias. It contains 3 churches. It has a good harbor and some trade, and is partly supported by ship-building. A railroad extends hence 7 miles to Whitneyville. Pop. of the township, 1526.

Machias River, Maine, runs southeastward in Washington co., and enters the Atlantic Ocean through a small inlet called Machias Bay. At the head of the latter stands Avery's Rock Light-House.

Machicolium, the Latin for MACHECOUL.

Machinac'tes, a village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Upper Merion township, near King of Prussia.

Machine, La, France. See LA MACHINE.

Ma'chip'onix, a hamlet of Middlesex co., N.J., in Monroe township, 2 miles from Tracey's Railroad Station.

Machirville, mach'ẹr-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Mason co., W. Va., on the Ohio, 12 miles below Pomeroy, O.

Machnovka, or **Machnowka.** See MAKNOVKA.

Macho'doc, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Va.

Machow, a town of Poland. See MAKOV.

Machynlleth, pronounced almost må-hŭnt'leth, a borough of Wales, co. and 32 miles by rail W. of Montgomery, on the navigable river Dovey. Pop. 2042. The borough unites with Montgomery in sending one member to the House of Commons.

Macieowice, måts-yå-o-veet'så, a town of Poland, province and 45 miles S.W. of Siedlec, on the Vistula.

MacIn'doe's Falls, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vt., in Barnet township, on the Connecticut River, and on the Passumpsic Railroad, 14 miles S. of St. Johnsbury. It has an academy, a church, and a large lumber-mill.

MacIn'lerfer's Creek, of Michigan, enters Stony Creek in St. Joseph co.

Mac'Intosh, a county in the S.E. part of Georgia, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the S.W. by the Altamaha River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with pine forests. The soil is partly fertile. Rice, lumber, and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad. Capital, Darien. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,173,700. Pop. in 1870, 4491, of whom 4415 were Americans.

MacIntosh, a post-hamlet of Liberty co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 32 miles S.W. of Savannah. It has 3 stores and 3 families.

MacIntosh Bluff, a post-office of Washington co., Ala., 1½ miles from Leona Station.

Mac'Intyre, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Stanford township, on the Poughkeepsie, Hartford & Boston Railroad, 20 miles N.E. of Poughkeepsie. It has 2 churches, a machine-shop, and manufactures of flour, carriages, lumber, &c.

MacIntyre, a post-township of Lycoming co., Pa., is intersected by the Northern Central Railroad, on which McIntyre Station (with Langdon Post-Office) is 25 miles N. of Williamsport. McIntyre village is 2½ miles N.E. of Ralston, and is connected with the Northern Central Railroad by a gravity railroad. Here much semi-bituminous coal is mined, and some iron ore is found. McIntyre village has a church, over 200 dwellings, and in 1875 had 1200 inhabitants. Pop. of township, 674.

MacI'vor's, a station in Amherst co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 8 miles N. of Lynchburg.

Mack'all', a post-office of Calvert co., Md.

MacKay, mạk-kā', a post-hamlet of Ashland co., O., in Green township, about 15 miles E. by S. of Mansfield. It has 3 churches and an academy.

MacKay's Corners, Ontario. See HARWICH.

MacKay's Lake, in the district of Algoma, Ontario, on the N. shore of Lake Superior, is about 12 miles long and 2½ miles wide. It gives rise to the Pie River.

MacKay's (mạk-kīz') **Point,** a post-hamlet in Victoria co., Cape Breton Island, on St. Patrick's Channel (S. side), 2 miles from Baddeck. Pop. 150.

MacKay (mạk-kā') **Station,** a post-hamlet of Clinton co., O., in Liberty township, on a railroad, about 5 miles N. of Wilmington. It has an elevator.

MacKean, mạk-keen', a county in the N. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of about 1100 square miles. It is intersected by the Alleghany River, and is also drained by Clarion River, which rises in it, and by Kenjua, Potato, and Tionesta Creeks. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple, ash, hemlock, and pine abound. Lumber and petroleum are the chief articles of export. Among its mineral resources are bituminous coal and slate. It is traversed by the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad and the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. Capital, Smethport. Chief town, Bradford. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,415,140. Pop. in 1870, 8825, of whom 7676 were Americans.

MacKean, a township of Licking co., O. Pop. 990. It contains Fredonia.

MacKean, or **Mid'dleborough,** a post-village of Erie co., Pa., in McKean township, 10 miles S. by W. of Erie. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 1426.

MacKean Island, in the Pacific (lat. 3° 35′ S., lon. 174° 17′ W.), is uninhabited. It has afforded guano.

MacKeansburg, mạk-keenz'bŭrg, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., about 11 miles E. of Pottsville. It has a church and 2 or 3 stores.

MacKee', a township of Adams co., Ill. Pop. 1410.

MacKee, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., Ky., about 50 miles (direct) S.S.E. of Lexington.

MacKeen', a post-village of Clark co., Ill., in Wabash township, on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 11 miles W. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches and a stave-factory.

MacKee's' Creek, Illinois, rises in Adams co., runs eastward through Brown co., and enters the Illinois River in Pike co., about 6 miles E. of Perry.

MacKee's Gap, a post-hamlet of Blair co., Pa., in Freedom township, on a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 15 miles S. of Altoona. It has mines and manufactures of iron.

MacKee's Half Falls, a post-hamlet of Snyder co., Pa., near the Susquehanna River, about 32 miles N. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches.

MacKees'port, a post-borough of Alleghany co., Pa., on the E. bank of the Monongahela River, at the mouth of the Youghiogheny, and on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. Its prosperity is partly derived from operations in coal, which is mined near this place. It has 7 churches, an academy and graded school, the National Tube-Works, a national bank, 1 other bank, steel-works, iron-works, 2 newspaper offices, &c. Natural gas is found here. Pop. about 7000. McKeesport Station on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad is on the opposite side of the river.

MacKe'my's Mill, a post-village of Rockbridge co., Va., 10 miles S. of Goshen Bridge. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

MacKendree College, Illinois. See LEBANON.

MacKen'dree Station, a post-office of Fayette co.,

W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 74 miles S.E. of Charleston.

Macken'zie, a river of North Australia, about lat. 23° 36′ S., flowing from the W. Coal is found along its course.

MacKen'zie, a post-village of Carroll co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad where it crosses the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 113 miles N.E. of Memphis, and 120 miles W. of Nashville. It contains a newspaper office, 3 churches, Bethel College (Cumberland Presbyterian), a cotton-yarn-factory, a flour-mill, and a planing-mill. Pop. about 900.

Mackenzie Islands, a group in the North Pacific, belonging to the Caroline Islands. Lat 10° N.; lon. 140° E.

Mackenzie Point, a cape in Cook's Inlet, Alaska.

Mackenzie (mạk-kĕn'zee) **River,** a large river of British North America, which in the upper part of its course is called the ATHABASCA (which see). This rises near Mount Brown and enters Lake Athabasca, from which Slave River runs nearly northward to Great Slave Lake. The water accumulated in this lake issues from its western end and runs northwestward. The name of Mackenzie is applied to that part of the river which is between its mouth and Great Slave Lake. In the lower part of its course it runs near the N.E. base of the Rocky Mountains. It enters the Arctic Ocean near lat. 68° 50′ N. and lon. 135° 30′ W. The length of the river from Great Slave Lake to the ocean is nearly 900 miles. It is a mile wide at many places, and is navigable for steamboats through almost its whole extent; but the northern part of it is closed by ice nearly 9 months in the year. This river, including the Athabasca and Slave Rivers, is about 2300 miles long, and its catchment basin measures 443,000 square miles.

MacKenzie's, a landing of Jefferson co., Ark., on the Arkansas River, 4½ miles from Toronto.

MacKenzie's Corners, a post-village in Carleton co., New Brunswick, 10 miles S.W. of Woodstock. Pop. 350.

MacKenzie's Corners, Ontario. See SPRINGBROOK.

Mack'ey Grove, a post-office of Boone co., Iowa.

Mack'ey's Ferry, a post-office of Washington co., N.C., 1 mile S. from Albemarle Sound.

Mack'eyville, a post-office of Clinton co., Pa.

Mack'ford, a township of Green Lake co., Wis. Pop. 1419. It contains Markesan.

Mackie's (măk'iz) **Corners,** a hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., 9 miles N.E. of Moresville Railroad Station.

Mackinac, mak'e-naw, sometimes written **Mackinaw,** a county of Michigan, in the E. part of the upper peninsula, borders on Lake Huron and Lake Michigan. It is separated from the lower peninsula by the Strait of Mackinac. The surface is uneven or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is mostly uncultivated. Lumber and fish are the chief articles of export. This county comprises the beautiful Mackinaw Island, which is a favorite summer resort of tourists. It has abundance of limestone. Capital, Mackinac. Valuation of real and personal estate, $616,401. Pop. in 1870, 1716, of whom 1383 were Americans; in 1874, 1496.

Mackinac, or **Mackinaw,** a post-village, capital of Mackinac co., Mich., is on a small island at the N.W. extremity of Lake Huron, about 320 miles by water N.N.W. of Detroit. It has 1 or 2 churches, several hotels, and a safe harbor, and is a popular place of summer resort. Here is Fort Mackinaw, on a rocky hill, nearly 200 feet above the level of the lake.

Mackinaw, a post-village of Tazewell co., Ill., on the Mackinaw Creek, in a township of the same name, and on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad where it crosses the Illinois Midland Railroad, 16 miles E. of Pekin, and 20 miles W. of Bloomington. It has 2 churches, manufactures of flour and washing-machines, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 496; of the township, 1879.

Mackinaw City, a post-hamlet of Cheboygan co., Mich., on the S. side of the Strait of Mackinac, 30 miles N. by E. of Petoskey. It has a good harbor, and is surrounded by attractive scenery.

Mackinaw Creek, Illinois, rises in McLean co., runs westward through Woodford co., and southwestward in Tazewell co., and enters the Illinois River 2 or 3 miles below Pekin. Length, about 100 miles.

MacKin'ley, a post-hamlet of Marengo co., Ala., 38 miles W.S.W. of Selma. It has 2 churches and an academy.

MacKin'ney, a post-village, capital of Collin co., Tex., is near the East Fork of Trinity River, and on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 42 miles S. of Denison, and 31 miles N. by E. of Dallas. It has a college, a bank, 5 churches, and a flouring-mill. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 503.

MacKin'ney's, a station in Tompkins co., N.Y., on the Cayuga Railroad, 3 miles N. of Ithaca.

MacKinney's Mill, a post-office of Ripley co., Mo.

MacKinney's Station, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 15 miles S. of Danville.

MacKin'neyville, a post-village of Sharkey co., Miss., on Big Deer Creek, 7 miles N. of Rolling Fork. It has a church and 3 stores.

MacKins'try's Mill, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md., about 40 miles N.W. of Baltimore. It has a church and 10 residences.

MacKin'zie Bridge, post-office, Lane co., Oregon.

MacKnight's, mạk-nits', a post-office of Chambers co., Ala.

MacKnight's Point, a post-office of Humboldt co., Iowa, 18 miles S.W. of Algona.

MacKnightstown, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Pa., 6 miles N.W. of Gettysburg. It has a church.

MacKown'ville, a post-hamlet of Albany co., N.Y., 4 miles from West Albany.

Macks'burg, a post-village of Madison co., Iowa, in Grand River township, about 15 miles S.W. of Winterset. It has 2 churches.

Macksburg, a post-village of Washington co., O., in Aurelius township, on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 20 miles N. of Marietta. It has a church and several general stores. Pop about 250.

Mack's Creek, a post-office of Camden co., Mo.

Macks'ville, a hamlet of Randolph co., Ind., on the East Fork of White River, 28 miles N.N.W. of Richmond.

Macksville, a post-village of Vigo co., Ind., on the Terre Haute, Vandalia & St. Louis Railroad, 3 miles W. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches, a saw-mill, &c.

Macksville, a post-village of Harrison co., Tex., 6 miles N. of Waskom Station, and 24 miles E. of Marshall. It has a church, a broom-factory, and a grist-mill.

Macksville, a post-office of Pendleton co., W. Va.

MacKune's (mạk-kūnz) **Depot,** a post-office of Wyoming co., Pa., on the Susquehanna, and on the Pennsylvania & New York Railroad, 15 miles N. by W. of Pittston.

Mack'ville, a post-hamlet of Piatt co., Ill., about 27 miles E. of Decatur. It has a church, a flour-mill, &c.

Mackville, a post-village of Washington co., Ky., about 35 miles S.S.W. of Frankfort. It has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and several general stores. Pop. 180.

Mackville, a post-office of Lincoln co., Mo.

Mackville, a post-office of Outagamie co., Wis.

MacLainsborough, mạk-lānz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-office of Hill co., Tex., 26 miles N.N.E. of Waco.

MacLane', a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa., about 14 miles S. of the city of Erie. It has 2 churches, a pump-factory, and a grist-mill.

MacLaughlin, mạk-lŏʜ'lin, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Plum Creek Branch of the Alleghany Valley Railroad. Nearest post-offices, New Texas and Negley.

MacLaughlinsville, mạk-lŏʜ'lins-vĭl, a village of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Washington township, 7 miles E. of Hulton Station. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

MacLau'rin's Mills, post-office, Marlborough co., S.C.

MacLean, mạk-lain', a county in the central part of Illinois, has an area of about 1160 square miles. It is drained by the Kickapoo, Mackinaw, Salt, and Sugar Creeks, which all rise within it. The surface is nearly level, and presents a wide expanse of prairie. The soil is deep and very fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, hay, horses, cattle, and pork are the staple products. It produced in 1870 3,723,379 bushels of Indian corn. The scarcity of timber is compensated by extensive deposits of bituminous coal. This county is intersected by 4 railroads,—the Illinois Central, the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, the Chicago & Alton, and the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western. Capital, Bloomington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $44,926,108. Pop. in 1870, 53,988, of whom 46,026 were Americans.

MacLean, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is intersected by Green River, and is bounded on several sides by the same. It is also drained by Pond River and Cypress Creek. A large part of the surface is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Tobacco, Indian corn, oats, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Calhoun. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,499,411. Pop. in 1870, 7614, of whom 7553 were Americans. It is intersected by the Evansville, Owensborough & Nashville Railroad.

MacLean, a post-village of McLean co., Ill., in Mount Hope township, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of Bloomington. It has a graded school, 3 churches, and manufactures of carriages, flour, &c. P. 600.

MacLean, a township of Ramsey co., Minn. P. 316.

MacLean, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., on Fall Creek, and on the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, 13 miles E.N.E. of Ithaca. It has 5 churches, 2 flour-mills, an iron-foundry, and manufactures of threshing-machines, churns, cheese, firkins, &c. Pop. 405.

MacLean, a township of Shelby co., O. Pop. 1309. It contains Berlin.

MacLean's, North Carolina. See MACLEANSVILLE.

MacLean's, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the Perkiomen Railroad, 23 miles S. of Allentown.

MacLeansborough, mạk-lānz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village, capital of Hamilton co., Ill., on the McLeansborough and Shawneetown Branches of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 102 miles E.S.E. of St. Louis, Mo., and about 48 miles S.E. of Centralia. It has 2 newspaper offices, a college, 2 or 3 churches, and a bank. Pop. about 1000.

MacLeansborough Junction, Hamilton co., Ill., is on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 1 mile from Shawnee Junction, and at the junction of a branch extending 2 miles S. to McLeansborough.

MacLeansville, mạk-lānz'vĭl, a post-office of Guilford co., N.C., at McLean's Station on the North Carolina Railroad, 8 miles E. of Greensborough.

MacLel'lan's Corners, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa., about 17 miles S. of Erie. It has a church, a saw-mill, and 2 stores.

MacLemoresville, mǎk-lę-mōrs'vĭl, a post-village of Carroll co., Tenn., about 33 miles N.N.E. of Jackson. It has 3 churches, a high school, and a steam flour-mill.

MacLen'nan, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is intersected by the Brazos River, and is also drained by the Bosque River and Middle Bosque Creek. The surface is diversified with prairies and tracts of timber. The soil is fertile. Cotton, cattle, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is partly traversed by a branch of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad. Capital, Waco. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,637,910. Pop. in 1870, 13,500, of whom 13,206 were Americans.

MacLeod, mạk-lŏwd', a lake and fort of Canada, North-West Territories. Lat. 55° N.; lon. 122° 15' W.

MacLeod, mạk-lŏwd', a county in the S. central part of Minnesota, has an area of 504 square miles. It is intersected by the Hassan or South Fork of Crow River, and is also drained by Buffalo Creek. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with small lakes, prairies, and dense forests of good timber, which is here abundant. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, Indian corn, and hay are the staple products. Among the forest trees are the oak, elm, and ash. Capital, Glencoe. It is traversed by the Hastings & Dakota Railroad. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,132,688. Pop. in 1870, 5643; in 1875, 8651.

MacLeod's Station, a post-hamlet of Logan co., Ky., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 22 miles S.W. of Bowling Green.

MacLer'an's, a post-hamlet of Caledonia co., Vt., on the Connecticut River, and on the Passumpsic Railroad, 8 miles S. of St. Johnsbury. It has a church, a saw-mill, a pulp-mill, &c.

MacLuney, Perry co, Ohio. See MACCLUNEY.

MacMal'lis Corners, a hamlet of Niagara co., N.Y., in Royalton township, 2 miles from Gasport.

MacMechen's, mạk-mĕk'ęnz, a station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 5 miles S. of Wheeling, W. Va.

MacMichael's, mạk-mi'kęlz, a post-office of Monroe co., Pa.

MacMil'lan, a post-village of Knox co., Tenn., on the Holston River, and on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 10 miles N.N.E. of Knoxville. It has a tannery and 2 or 3 stores.

MacMil'lan's, township, Marion co., S.C. Pop. 1635.

MacMil'len, a post-village of Maricopa co., Arizona, 150 miles E. of Maricopa Wells. It has silver mines. Pop. about 500.

MacMil'lin, a post-office of Bell co., Texas.

MacMinn', a county of East Tennessee, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Hiawassee River, and is partly drained by Chestnut Creek. The surface is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad. Capital, Athens. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,740,346. Pop. in 1870, 13,969, of whom 13,953 were Americans.

MacMinn'ville, a post-village of Yam Hill co., Oregon, on the Oregon Central Railroad, 40 miles S.W. of Portland. It has a Baptist college, 5 churches, a money-order post-office, a brick-yard, 2 flour-mills, and a planing-mill. Pop. 388.

MacMinnville, a post-village, capital of Warren co., Tenn., about 70 miles S.E. of Nashville. It is 34 miles N.E. of Tullahoma, with which it is connected by the McMinnville & Manchester Railroad. It has a newspaper office, 6 churches, a cotton-factory, 2 colleges, a national bank, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 1172.

MacMul'len, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of about 1100 square miles. It is intersected by the Rio Frio and the Rio Nueces. The surface is diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil produces pasture for numerous cattle, which are the chief articles of export. Pop. in 1870, 230, of whom 217 were Americans.

MacNail', a post-office of Iron co., Mo.

MacNairy, mạk-nâ'ree, a county in the S. part of West Tennessee, has an area of 645 square miles. It is drained by the Hatchie River and several small affluents of the Tennessee River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and more than half of it is covered with forests of the ash, chestnut, hickory, oak, &c. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. The Memphis & Charleston Railroad traverses the S.W. part of it. Capital, Purdy. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,837,449. Pop. in 1870, 12,726, of whom 12,696 were Americans.

MacNairy Station, a post-village of McNairy co., Tenn., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 27 miles S.E. of Jackson.

MacNa'ry Station, a post-village of Muhlenburg co., Ky., on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, 9 miles W. of Greenville. It has 3 churches and a manufactory of staves and heading.

MacNean, mạk-neen' (UPPER and LOWER), 2 lakes of Ireland, Ulster and Connaught, counties of Fermanagh and Leitrim, about 9 miles S.W. of Enniskillen.

MacNeill's, mạk-neelz', a township of Moore co., N.C. Pop. 532.

MacNeill's, a post-office of Hampton co., S.C., 5 miles from Varnville Station.

MacNeil's (mạk-neelz') **Harbor,** an inlet on Vancouver Island, in lat. 50° 35' N., lon. 127° 10' W.

MacNutt', a post-office of Clarke co., Ga.

MacNutt, a post-village of Leflore co., Miss., about 100 miles N. of Jackson. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, and manufactures of cypress lumber. Pop. 44.

Macomb, mạ-koom', a county in the S.E. part of Michigan, has an area of about 460 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by Lake St. Clair, and is drained by Clinton River and several creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of oak, hickory, &c. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, oats, Indian corn, hay, butter, and wool are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Michigan Air-Line & Grand Trunk Railroad. Capital, Mount Clemens. Valuation of real and personal estate, $23,456,288. Pop. in 1870, 27,616, of whom 20,315 were Americans; in 1874, 28,305.

Macomb, a city, the capital of McDonough co., Ill., in Macomb township, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 59 miles N.E. of Quincy, 12 miles S.W. of Bushnell, and about 34 miles S.E. of Burlington, Iowa. It contains a court-house, 9 churches, 2 national banks, a high school, 4 newspaper offices, the McDonough Normal and Scientific College, and manufactures of carriages and earthenware. Pop. in 1870, 2748; of the township, exclusive of the city, 1219.

Macomb, a post-hamlet in Macomb township, Macomb co., Mich., 10 miles N.W. of Mount Clemens, and about 24 miles N. by E. of Detroit. The township is drained by an affluent of Clinton River. Pop. 1793.

Macomb, a post-township of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., about 14 miles S. of Ogdensburg, is bounded on the W. by Black Lake. Pop. 1760. It contains Pope's Mills.

Macomb, a post-office of Grayson co., Tex.

Macomer, må-ko-maiʀ', a village in the island of Sardinia, division of Sassari, E.N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 2390.

Mâcon, mâ'kòɴᵍ' (anc. *Matis'co*), a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, on the right bank of the Saône, 36 miles by rail S. of Châlons. It is irregularly built, with narrow streets. The quay is broad, high, and of great length, and is lined with several good houses and cafés. A bridge of 12 arches, sometimes attributed to Cæsar, connects the town with that of Saint-Laurent, on the opposite bank. The principal edifices are the Palais de Justice, the Hospice de la Providence, the Hôtel de Ville, and the Hôtel de la Préfecture, formerly the bishop's palace. Mâcon has courts of first resort and of commerce, a *lycée* or college, 2 hospitals, a normal school, and manufactures of wine, watches, sail-cloth, crockery, &c. Pop. 16,579.

Macon, mā'kọn, a county in the E. part of Alabama, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Tallapoosa River, and is drained by Caleebee and Ufaukee Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and grass are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Western Railroad of Alabama. Capital, Tuskegee. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,530,490. Pop. in 1870, 17,727, of whom 17,677 were Americans.

Macon, a county in the S.W. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by Flint River, and also drained by Whitewater Creek. The surface is nearly level, and nearly half of it is covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Southwestern Railroad. Capital, Oglethorpe. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,964,703. Pop. in 1870, 11,458, of whom 11,430 were Americans.

Macon, a county in the central part of Illinois, has an area of about 560 square miles. It is intersected by Sangamon River, which divides it into nearly equal parts. The surface is nearly level. The soil is very fertile. The greater part of it is prairie. Indian corn, oats, wheat, hay, and pork are the staple products. Carboniferous rocks underlie this county, which is part of the great coal-field of Illinois. It is intersected by the Illinois Central and Wabash Railroads. The Illinois Midland Railroad connects with the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroad at Decatur, which is the capital of this county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $20,456,232. Pop. in 1870, 26,481, of whom 24,283 were Americans.

Macon, a county in the N. part of Missouri, has an area of about 840 square miles. It is intersected by the Chariton River, and is also drained by the Muscle River, the East Fork of the Chariton, and the Middle Fork of Salt River, all of which run southward. The surface is partly undulating and partly hilly or broken, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, cattle, hay, and pork are the staple products. Thick beds of bituminous coal underlie a large part of this county, in which 75,282 tons of coal were mined in 1870. It has also deposits of hydraulic limestone. It is traversed by the Hannibal & St. Joseph and St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroads. Capital, Macon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 23,230, of whom 21,198 were Americans.

Macon, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, borders on Georgia. Area, about 570 square miles. It is drained by the Little Tennessee River. The surface is mountainous, and mostly covered with forests. The Blue Ridge extends along the S.E. border of this county. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Franklin. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,197,248. Pop. in 1870, 6615, of whom 6610 were Americans.

Macon, a county in the N. part of Middle Tennessee, borders on Kentucky. Area, about 260 square miles. It is drained by small affluents of Big Barren and Cumberland Rivers. The surface is uneven, and mostly covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, cotton, tobacco, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Lafayette. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,024,281. Pop. in 1870, before the formation of Trousdale co., 6633, of whom 6631 were Americans.

Macon, Alabama. See Macon Station.

Macon, a city, the capital of Bibb co., Ga., is situated on both sides of the Ocmulgee River, at the head of navigation, and on the Central Railroad of Georgia, 103 miles S.S.E. of Atlanta, 100 miles E. by N. of Columbus, and 192 miles W.N.W. of Savannah. It is the northwest terminus of the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, which connects here with the Southwestern Railroad and the Macon & Augusta Railroad. A bridge crosses the river here. Macon contains a fine court-house, 17 churches, an academy for the blind, the Wesleyan Female College, the Lewis high school (colored), a national bank, 6 other banks, 9 free schools, the Polhills high school, and the Mercer University (Baptist), which was organized in 1838 and has 6 instructors, about 125 students, and a library of 5000 volumes. Here is also the Pio Nono College (Catholic), with 11 instructors and about 60 students. A weekly and 1 or 2 daily newspapers are published here. Macon has 3 iron-foundries, a brass-foundry, several machine-shops, repair-shops of the railroads, gas-works, 3 manufactories of sash and blinds, a cotton-factory, a public park of several hundred acres, numerous handsome residences, and 2 beautiful cemeteries, called Rose Hill and Oak Ridge. The situation of this city is picturesque, and is surrounded by hills covered with noble forests. Many thousand bales of cotton are shipped here annually. Pop. 10,810.

Macon, a township of Bureau co., Ill. Pop. 839.

Macon, a post-town of Macon co., Ill., in a township of the same name, on the Illinois Central Railroad (Northern division), 10 miles S. by W. of Decatur. It has 4 churches, a fine brick school-house, and a money-order post-office. A large quantity of corn is shipped here. Pop. about 900; of the township, 1549.

Macon, a township of Harvey co., Kansas. Pop. 266.

Macon, a post-village of Macon township, Lenawee co., Mich., 7 miles N.W. of Tecumseh, and about 50 miles S.W. of Detroit. It contains 3 churches, and manufactories of bricks and lumber. The township is drained by the Macon River, and has a pop. of 1435.

Macon, a post-village, capital of Noxubee co., Miss., on the Noxubee River, and on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 35 miles S. by W. of Columbus, and 63 miles N. of Meridian. It has a bank, 2 newspaper offices, 6 churches, the Macon Female Institute, and Calhoun Institute. Pop. about 1200.

Macon, or **Macon City,** the capital of Macon co., Mo., is on the dividing ridge between the East Chariton River and the Middle Fork of Salt River, about 2 miles from each, and on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad where it crosses the Northern division of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 70 miles W. of Hannibal, 60 miles E. of Chillicothe, and 23 miles N. of Moberly. It has 2 banks, 10 churches, and manufactures of farming-implements, wagons, &c. Four or 5 weekly newspapers are published here. The name of its post-office is Macon City. Rich coal-mines have been opened in Macon co. Pop. in 1860, 837; in 1870, 3678.

Macon, a post-village of Franklin co., Neb., 40 miles S. of Kearney Junction. It has 3 churches.

Macon, a post-village of Fayette co., Tenn., about 36 miles E. of Memphis. It has 3 churches, the Macon Female Institute, and a college for boys. Pop. about 250.

Macon, a post-office of Powhatan co., Va.

Macon Bayou, bī'oo, originates near the N.E. extremity of Louisiana, and near the Mississippi River, runs nearly southward, forms the W. boundary of Madison parish, and unites with the Tensas River on the W. border of Tensas parish. It is nearly 150 miles long, and the greater part of it is navigable.

Macon Depot, a post-village of Warren co., N.C., on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, 66 miles N.N.E. of Raleigh. It has a church and 9 general stores.

Mâconnois (or **Mâconnais**), **Le,** lẹh mâ'kon'nâ' (Lat. *Æ'dui Matisconnen'ses*), a county and small district of France, which formerly depended on the province of Burgundy, but now forms the arrondissement of Mâcon in the department of Saône-et-Loire.

Macon River, a small stream of Michigan, drains part of Lenawee co., runs southeastward, and enters Raisin River in Monroe co., about 12 miles above Monroe.

Macon Station, a post-office of Hale co., Ala., on the Alabama Central Railroad, 42 miles W. of Selma. The hamlet of Macon is 2 miles from this station, and has 2 churches.

Macoraba, the ancient name for Mecca.

Maçot, mâ'sot', a village of Savoy, on the Isère, E.N.E. of Moutiers. Pop. 1191.

Macotera, mâ-ko-tâ'râ, a town of Spain, province and 24 miles from Salamanca. Pop. of commune, 2602.

Macoupin, mạ-koo'pin, a county in the S.W. part of Illinois, has an area of 864 square miles. It is drained by Macoupin, Cahokia, and Otter Creeks. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and forests of oak, hickory, and other hard timber. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Bituminous coal is found here. This county is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Chicago & Alton, the Indianapolis & St. Louis, and the Wabash. Capital, Carlinville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $27,541,624. Pop. in 1870, 32,726, of whom 27,946 were Americans.

Macoupin Creek, Illinois, runs first southwestward and intersects Macoupin co., from which it runs westward through Greene co., and enters the Illinois River at the S.W. extremity of the latter county. Length, about 90 miles.

Macoupin Station, a post-hamlet of Macoupin co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 27 miles N.N.E. of Alton. It has a church.

Macour, an island in the Red Sea. See MAKOWAR.

Macowal, må-ko′wål, a town of British India, Punjab, 40 miles N.E. of Loodianah.

MacPaul′, a post-office and station of Fremont co., Iowa, on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, 30 miles S. of Council Bluffs.

MacPher′son, a county in the central part of Dakota. Area, 1260 square miles.

MacPherson, a county in the central part of Kansas, has an area of 900 square miles. It is drained by the Smoky Hill and Little Arkansas Rivers. The surface is undulating, and nearly destitute of timber. The soil is fertile. Corn, wheat, oats, hay, &c., are the staple products. Capital, MacPherson. Pop. in 1875, 6205; in 1877, 9417.

MacPherson, a post-hamlet of Coles co., Ill., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, about 4 miles E. of Charleston.

MacPherson, a post-office of Madison co., Iowa.

MacPherson, a post-village, capital of McPherson co., Kansas, about 36 miles S. of Salina, and 84 miles W. of Emporia. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office.

MacPherson, a post-office of Letcher co., Ky.

MacPherson, a township of Blue Earth co., Minn. Pop. 957.

MacPherson, a post-office and station of Lincoln co., Neb., on the Platte, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, 82 miles W. of Kearney Junction. Elevation, 2695 feet.

MacPherson, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pa., is at the village of Cherry Tree, about 30 miles N.W. of Altoona.

MacPherson's, a post-office of Laurens co., S.C.

MacPherson's Ferry. See BEAR ISLAND.

Macquarie, mạk-kwŏr′ee (called by the natives *Wam‵-bool′*), a considerable river of New South Wales, formed by the junction of the Fish and Campbell Rivers, flows N.W. to lat. 30° 45′ S., lon. 147° 10′ E., where it passes through marshes to the river Darling. Length, 750 miles.

Macquarie, a river of Tasmania, flows N. through the co. of Somerset, and joins Lake River. Affluents, the Blackman, Elizabeth, and Isis.

Macquarie, an inlet of Foveaux Strait, New Zealand, at the southern extremity of the Middle Island. Lat. 46° 20′ S.; lon. 167° 50′ E.

Macquarie, New South Wales. See PORT MACQUARIE.

Macquarie Har′bor, Tasmania, is on its W. coast, between lat. 42° 12′ and 42° 30′ S. and lon. 145° 15′ and 145° 35′ E.

Macquarie Island, in the South Pacific. Lat. 54° 50′ S.; lon. 159° E. Length, N. to S., 25 miles; breadth, 4 miles.

Macquarie Lake, of Australia, New South Wales, is an irregular lagoon, communicating with the sea by the inlet Reid's Mistake.

Macquarie Mountains, a range W. of New South Wales, between the rivers Lachlan and Murrumbidgee. Macquarie is the prefixed name of numerous localities in New South Wales.

Macra, a river of Italy. See MAGRA.

MacRae, mạk-rå′, a post-village, capital of Telfair co., Ga., on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 76 miles S.S.E. of Macon. It has a court-house, and is surrounded by forests of yellow pine.

MacRae's, mạk-rāz′, a post-office of Cumberland co., Va.

Macreadin, or **Macreedin.** See CARYSFORT.

Macri, a town of Asia Minor. See MAKREE.

Macrigny, må-kreen′yee, a village of European Turkey, on the Sea of Marmora, 2 miles from Constantinople.

Macrinitza, må-kree-neet′så, a town of European Turkey, Thessaly, about 65 miles E. of Trikhala. P. 2000.

Macronisi, må-kro-nee′see (anc. *Macris* or *Helena*), an island in the Grecian Archipelago, off the S.E. extremity of Attica. Length, 8 miles.

Macroom′, a town of Ireland, co. and 20½ miles W. of Cork, on the Sullane. Pop. 3190. It has an Anglo-Norman castle, now tastefully restored.

MacSher′ry, a station in Adams co., Pa., near McSherrystown, and on the Littlestown Railroad, 2 miles S.W. of Hanover.

MacSher′rystown, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., in Conewago township, 2 miles from Hanover, and about 22 miles S.W. of York. It has a Catholic academy, a flour-mill, a cigar-factory, 2 drug-stores, &c. Pop. 291.

MacSherryville, York co., Pa. See AIRVILLE.

Mactan, måk-tån′, a small island of the Philippines, E. of Zebu. Magellan was killed here in 1521.

MacTier′, a township of Lexington co., S.C. Pop. 703.

Macullah, a town of Arabia. See MAKALLAH.

Macungie, må-kun′jee (formerly **Millerstown**), a post-borough of Lehigh co., Pa., is in Lower Macungie township, on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Allentown. It has a bank, 5 churches, an iron-furnace, and a mine of iron ore. Pop. about 1400.

MacVeytown, mạk-vā′tŏwn, a post-borough in Oliver township, Mifflin co., Pa., on the Juniata River, opposite Mattawan or McVeytown Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 12 miles S.S.W. of Lewistown. It is 36 miles (direct) and 59 miles by railroad E. of Altoona. It has a banking-house, a newspaper office, 2 tanneries, a foundry, and a steam grist-mill. Pop. 685.

MacVill′, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., in South Buffalo township, ½ mile from Logansport, and 37 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

MacVille, a post-hamlet of Telfair co., Ga., on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 81 miles S.E. of Macon. It has a church, and manufactures of turpentine and rosin.

Mac′wahoc, a post-office of Aroostook co., Me., 7 miles N. of Kingman. Pop. of Macwahoc plantation, 170.

MacWhirtersville, Tennessee. See DONELSON.

MacWhorter, Hamilton co., O. See EVENDALE.

MacWil′liamstown, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., about 38 miles W. of Philadelphia, and 2 miles from Coatesville. It has 2 churches.

Ma′cy, a post-office of Brazos co., Tex.

MacZe′na, a post-village of Ashland co., O., in Lake township, about 22 miles E. by S. of Mansfield. It has 3 churches.

Mada, or **Nagy Mada,** nŏdj mŏh′dŏh‵, a town of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs, 31 miles S.S.E. of Zemplin.

Madagascar, mad‵ạ-gas′kạr (called by the natives *Madecasse*, måd-e-kåss′, *Madegasse*, måd-e-gåss′, or *Mal‵-agass′*; L. *Madagasca′ria*), a great island in the Indian Ocean, generally considered as appertaining to Africa. It extends from Cape Amber, its most N. point, lat. 11° 57′ S., to Cape St. Mary, its most S., lat. 25° 38′ S., a distance of 1000 miles. The greatest breadth hardly exceeds 350 miles; average breadth, 240 miles. Area estimated at 240,000 square miles. From the nearest shores of Africa, Madagascar is distant 210 nautical miles; from the Cape of Good Hope, 600 miles; from the Mauritius, 186 miles; and from the Isle of Bourbon, 150 miles.

A tract of elevated land, rising by successive terraces, extends N. and S. throughout the island. The N. half assumes a mountainous character. It is only at the S.E. extremity of the island that the high land reaches the sea; everywhere else the coast is bordered by a broad strip of low and level land. This tract of low land has on the E. side of Madagascar a width varying from 20 to 50 miles; on the W. it is double that extent; it is overspread with marshes and is the seat of malignant fevers. The most elevated table-land of Madagascar, as yet known to Europeans, is nearly in the middle of the island, and supposed to lie from 4000 to 5000 feet above sea-level. It is nearly surrounded by mountains,—those of Angavo on the E. and Ankaratra on the S.W., attaining an absolute height perhaps of from 9000 to 10,000 feet, being reckoned among the highest of the island. The central plateau seems also to be surrounded on all sides by a belt of thick forest, which reaches down to the maritime plains and in some few points extends even to the sea-shore.

The rivers of Madagascar are exceedingly numerous; yet few of them offer, even to a moderate extent, the advantages of internal navigation. They fall rapidly from the high land of the interior, and then spread into lakes in the low maritime regions, so that they reach the sea-shore with slow and feeble streams, unable to overcome the tides and currents of the ocean: hence their mouths, particularly on the W. coast, are all barred. On the N.W. side of the island, where the elevated coast is broken into inlets and deep bays, the rivers which flow into these are often accessible, and navigable in boats to some distance. The largest of these rivers is the Betisbooka, which falls into the Bay of Bembatooka nearly in lat. 16° S. This inlet, about 30 feet deep, is divided into two parts by a promontory on its E. side; the lower portion, towards the sea, forms a secure and capacious harbor, capable of holding the largest fleets; the upper portion is a shallow lagoon, navigable only by vessels of little draught. Boats can ascend the Betisbooka to a distance of 160 miles. The low coasts exhibit, not unfrequently, chains of lakes running parallel to the sea-shore, formed, in some cases, by the overflowing of the rivers, in others, by the sea, and which are fresh or salt according to circumstances.

The prevailing rocks are granite, syenite, and pure quartz, with abundant volcanic masses and a long series of stratified rocks, which probably compose the subordinate ridges, or nearly all beyond the central heights. The chief deposits of iron lie in the neighborhood of the volcanic rocks. They have, however, copper, manganese, plumbago, rock salt (an important article of inland trade), nitre, and sulphur from pyrites; and it is said that excellent coal has been found near the sources of a river falling into the Betisbooka.

The heat, on the coasts, is often intense; but on the highland of Ankova the thermometer rarely rises above 85°; in the winter it often sinks, at the same place, to 40°; hail and sleet are frequent, and it is said that ice is often found in the mountains of Ankaratra. On the coasts the rains are nearly constant, beginning in the evening and lasting sometimes all night; in the interior the winter is dry and agreeable.

Although the interior of Madagascar remains still unexplored by botanists, enough is known of the vegetable productions of the island to prove their richness and variety. Of 400 plants collected there, 100 are altogether new, and 200 more form new species. Hard woods, fit for cabinet use, abound, but soft building-woods are deficient. The most important trees are the Baobab (*Adansonia*), the Ravinala (*Urania speciosa*), the Filao (*Casuarina equisetifolia*), the Rafia, a Sagus, from the filamentous leaves of which is made a kind of cloth, while the stem furnishes a drink, the Avoha, which furnishes the materials of a coarse sort of paper, the Ambaravatsi (*Tapia edulis*), feeding the native silk-worm, the Areca, three species of Pandanus, the Azaina, yielding a gum greatly valued as a cement; ebony; the Ravintsara (*Agathophyllum aromaticum*), which produces a highly fragrant spice; besides these there are numerous dye-woods, varieties of Indian fig, tamarinds, sugar-cane, trees and shrubs yielding gum elastic, copal and other gums, and the zozoro or papyrus, peculiar to the island. Ginger, pepper, and indigo grow wild in the woods; cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and hemp are also cultivated. Except in the N.W. and W., where the Sakalavas subsist chiefly on arrow-root, the principal food of the Madagassy is rice. The cocoanut (on the coast), the plantain and banana, yams, manioc, maize, millet, beans, potatoes, &c., add to the general abundance. Besides the native fruits, the orange, peach, citron, mulberry, and even grapes, introduced by Europeans, are now widely diffused over the island; coffee is found to thrive well, and 10 or 12 vegetable oils are made.

There are few formidable wild animals in Madagascar, and the list of its beasts of prey embraces only a small leopard, the wild dog, the wild cat, and the bushy-tailed fox. Crocodiles are numerous in most of the rivers. Snakes of great size are often met with. Apes and lemurs are numerous in the woods. The horned cattle, in which chiefly consists the wealth of the Madagassy, are of the hunched kind, like those of India. There are, however, wild cattle in the forests which have no hunch. Cattle and hides are the principal articles of export. Fibres, gums, coffee, hides, and rice are also exported. The chief trade is with the Mauritius.

People, Customs, &c.—The population of Madagascar is chiefly of the Malagassy family, a race by no means African, but very probably of Malay affinities. The people are of three leading tribes, the Hova (the dominant race, numbering 1,700,000), the Sakalava (500,000), and Betsimisaraka (300,000). There are on the coasts and in the large towns many people of Arabian, East Indian, African, and mixed descent.

Government.—The government of Madagascar seems to be a monarchical despotism. Public assemblies are still called and addressed by the sovereign, but are not consulted. The monarchy is hereditary; but the order of succession appears not to be fixed, the reigning sovereign affecting to appoint his successors. A body of judges sits constantly in public to hear complaints and settle disputes, but they are not guided by any written code of laws. Previous to the close of the last century the island appears to have been divided among a great number of independent tribes. The government is rude and simple. Neither in the civil nor military service are salaries paid, nor is allowance made for board. The prevalent system of religion is Presbyterian Christianity. Capital, Tananarivo. Chief port, Tamatave.

History.—The English established a factory in St. Augustine's in 1644, but the climate and the hostility of the natives compelled them to abandon it at the end of two years. The French East India Company made settlements on the E. coast as early as 1642; they, too, were forced to yield to the climate. Their attempts to colonize the E. coast were recommenced in 1745, and again failed; and in 1773 the adventurer Benyowsky conducted an expedition to Antongil Bay, but he too perished. The French still retain a few coast islands, of which Nossi-Bé is the chief. Radama, born in 1792, succeeded to the throne of Ankova in 1808. Having been sent to Great Britain to be educated, he returned to Tananarivo in 1817. This prince abolished infanticide, and discouraged as much as possible the belief in witchcraft and other superstitions. He formed a regular army, trained by General Brady, a West Indian mulatto. With this force, 30,000 including artillery, he subdued the whole island. He meditated opening roads and canals, and actually commenced cutting through the necks of land which separate the lakes along the coast. He encouraged the missionaries, and, above all, their schools. In short, Radama, whose principle was that truth and justice were the foundations of his throne, was one of the most remarkable civilizers the world has ever seen. He was on the point of seeing his vast projects crowned with success, when his queen caused him to be poisoned in July, 1828 She, with her infamous accomplice, succeeded to the throne, and in a short time manifested her desire to undo, as far as possible, all that he had accomplished. The schools were closed, and the missionaries left the island in 1835. The native Christians, who had become numerous, were subjected to cruel persecution; many of them suffered martyrdom in 1850. But the new religion continued to spread; in 1869 the queen was baptized, and by royal command all the idols in Madagascar were burned. Pop. 2,500,000.——Adj. and inhab. Madegassy, madˋe-gas'see, Madecassee, madˋe-kas'see, Malagassy, or Malgash, malˋgash' (Fr. Malegache, målˋgåsh').

Madahpoora, må-då-poo'rå, a town of Bengal, district and 52 miles N. by W. of Boglipoor. Pop. 3499.

Madain, a village of Asiatic Turkey. See Modain.

Madalena, må-då-lå'nå, a little island of South America, near the S. coast of Chiloe.

Madalena, South America. See Magdalena.

Mad'alin, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Red Hook township, near the Hudson River, ¾ of a mile from Tivoli Station, and 50 miles S. of Albany. It has 4 churches, a fine school-house, and a flour-mill. Pop. 629.

Madanganj, a town of India. See Mudungunge.

Madapollam, må-då-pol-låm', a town of India, in Madras, 43 miles E.N.E. of Masulipatam, on the Coromandel coast. It has manufactures of cottons.

Madar, mŏhˋdar', a village of Hungary, co. and 11 miles from Komorn. Pop. 1299.

Madaras, mŏhˋdŏhˋrosh', a village of Hungary, co. of Bacs, 41 miles S.W. of Szegedin. Pop. 4763.

Madarasz, mŏhˋdŏhˋråss', a town of Hungary, co. of Szabolcz, 12 miles W.S.W. of Szegedin. Pop. 7076.

Madˋawas'ka, a township of Aroostook co., Me., about 100 miles N. of Houlton, is bounded on the N. by the river St. John, which separates it from Canada. It has 2 churches. Pop. 1041.

Madawaska River, Ontario, flows from the S., and, after a course of 250 miles, enters Chats Lake, an expansion of the Ottawa, 25 miles above Ottawa City. It drains an area of upwards of 4000 square miles. On its banks are found the best red and white pine.

Madawaska River rises in Lake Temiscouata, and, running S., falls into the river St. John at Edmundston, New Brunswick. It is 30 miles long, and varies in breadth from 90 to 150 yards. The Madawaska abounds with trout, and is navigable throughout for small steamers. Madawaska means "never frozen." See Edmundston.

Mad'bury, a township and station in Strafford co., N.H., on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 3 miles S. of Dover. Pop. 408.

Maddalena, an island of Italy. See La Maddalena.

Maddaloni, måd-då-lo'nee, a city of Italy, province of Caserta, 15 miles N.N.E. of Naples. Pop. 18,767. It has a royal college, and a noble aqueduct built by Charles III. to convey water to the cascades in the royal gardens of Caserta. Maddaloni is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Suessula.*

Maddehjee, mådˋdẹh-jee', a village of Sinde, 28 miles S.E. of Larkhana. Lat. 27° 36′ N.; lon. 68° 34′ E.

Mad'densville, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., 5 miles S. of Three Springs, and about 22 miles N.W. of Chambersburg. It has a church.

Mad'dington, a hamlet of Salem co., N.J., 3½ miles from Salem.

Maddy, Loch, a bay of Scotland. See Loch Maddy.

Madebeke, a town of Prussia. See Medebach.

Madecasse, the native name for Madagascar.

Madefalva, må-då-fål'vå, or **Metzdorf,** mèts'dorf, a village of Transylvania, on the Altfluss, about 80 miles N. of Kronstadt. Pop. 1250.

Madeira, må-dee′ra̤ (Port. pron. må-då′e-rå or må-då′rå), an island in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Portugal, about 440 miles off the W. coast of Morocco, between 32° 36′ and 32° 53′ N. lat. and 16° 40′ and 17° 20′ W. lon. It is 35 miles long and 12 miles broad. It consists of a mass of volcanic rocks, whose highest peak reaches an elevation of upwards of 6000 feet. Through the W. half of the island runs a central ridge, about 5000 feet high, on which is an extensive plain called Paul de Serra. From the central mass steep ridges extend to the coast, where they form perpendicular precipices from 1000 to 2000 feet high. These cliffs are interrupted by a few small bays, where a richly cultivated valley approaches the water between abrupt precipices or surrounded by an amphitheatre of rugged hills. These narrow bays are the sites of the villages of Madeira. The road round the island is in many places exceedingly picturesque, passing often between lofty cliffs, or along the front of precipices overhanging the sea. The mountain-steeps of Madeira are clothed with a remarkably rich and luxuriant verdure. Terraces are visible on every side, and every available and accessible spot is turned to advantage. The richest vine-district, and the part where grows the Malmsey grape, is the valley of the Cama de Lobos, on the S. side of the island. Formerly wine was the staple export of Madeira, but a disease of the vines for a time nearly suspended all wine-making: at present, however, considerable wine is produced. In the lower portions of the island groves of orange- and lemon-trees are mingled with the vineyards; higher up, bananas, figs, pomegranates, &c., are seen; and still higher, apples, currants, pears, and peaches. Coffee and arrow-root, both of excellent quality, are also grown. Wheat, barley, rye, and Indian corn are raised, but only to the extent of about one-fifth of the quantity consumed. The climate of Madeira is very equable, and is famed for its salubrity; the mean temperature is 65°, and the extremes 74° and 63°. It is considered very healthy, and is much resorted to by invalids, particularly those suffering from pulmonary affections. Capital, Funchal. The language is Portuguese. Pop. 123,841.

The group of islands called the Madeira Islands or Madeira Group consists of the two islands of Madeira and Porto Santo, and the three islets called the Desertas, in lat. 32° 3′ to 33° 7′ N., lon. 16° 13′ to 16° 38′ W. They were discovered by Don João Gonzales Zarco and Tristão Vaz in 1420; the name Madeira was given to the principal island from the magnificent forests of timber (in Portuguese, *madeira*) which then covered it. See Desertas and Porto Santo.

Madeira, Madera, må-då′rå, or **Cayari,** kī-å-ree′, a river of South America, in Brazil, is formed by the junction of the Beni and Mamore, in lat. 10° 30′ S., lon. 65° 40′ W., whence it flows N.E. 700 miles, and joins the Amazon (of which it is the largest tributary) in 3° 30′ S. lat. and about 58° W. lon. Including the Mamore, its principal branch, which some consider as the true Madeira, it has a length of 2000 miles, for nearly 1000 of which it is navigable. For 546 miles from its mouth it is at all times navigable for vessels drawing 6 feet; above this, between lat. 8° 50′ and 11° S., the navigation is interrupted by 17 cataracts; for 500 miles above the cataracts or rapids it is navigable for small steamboats. In the lower 500 miles of its course the depth varies from 27 to 200 feet; above the rapids it is generally from 20 to 30 feet. Madeira derives its name from the great quantity of timber (*madeira*) or logs brought down by the periodical floods. (See Mamore.) Its valley exports hides, tallow, cinchona, cacao, rubber, copaiba, fish, tobacco, nuts, and sarsaparilla.

Madeira, ma̤-dee′ra̤, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., O., in Columbia township, on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 17 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has several churches near it.

Madeleine, måd\`lān′, a river of Gaspé co., Quebec, enters the S. shore of the St. Lawrence at Cap de la Magdeleine, about 100 miles below Matane.

Madeleine, or **La Madeleine,** lå måd\`lån′, a village of France, in Nord, 1 mile from Lille. It has iron-foundries, potteries, and manufactures of chemical products, cotton and linen goods, and starch. Pop. 7435.

Madeley, måd′lee, a town of England, co. of Salop, on the Severn, at a railway junction, 14 miles E.S.E. of Shrewsbury. It has an iron bridge across the Severn of 1 arch of 100 feet span, a handsome church, a market-house, iron-works, manufactures of porcelain, and coal-mines. Pop. of parish, 9475.

Made′lia, a post-village, capital of Watonwan co., Minn., in Madelia township, on the Watonwan River, and on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, 24 miles W.S.W. of Mankato, and 110 miles S.W. of St. Paul. It has 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, 3 churches, and a money-order post-office. Pop. of village, 355; of township, 541 additional.

Mad′ely, a post-office of Portage co., Wis., 7 miles S. of Amherst.

Maden, må′dĕn, a term of Arabic origin, signifying "metal" or "mine," furnishing the root of Almaden, Kebban Maden, Arghana Maden, &c. (which see).

Madera, a river of Brazil. See Madeira.

Madera, må-då′ra̤, a post-office of Fresno co., Cal.

Made′ra, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., on Clearfield Creek, about 24 miles N. of Altoona. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill. Coal is mined near this place.

Maderno, må-dĕʀ′no, a village of Italy, 20 miles N.E. of Brescia. Pop. 1627.

Madfuneh, Egypt. See Arabat-el-Madfoon.

Madhajrajpoor, måd-håj-råj-poor′, a town of India, 24 miles S.S.E. of Jeypoor.

Mad\`hepoor′, a town of India, district and 25 miles E. of Durbungah. Pop. 7301.

Madhumati, a river of Bengal. See Baleswar.

Madhurapoor, måd\`hŭr-a̤-poor′, a town of Bengal, Boglipoor district. Pop. 3242.

Madiana, the native name of Martinique.

Madignano, må-deen-yå′no, a village of Northern Italy, government of Milan, on the Serio. Pop. 1466.

Madion, må′de-on\`, a Dutch residency of the island of Java, on its S. coast, with a town of the same name.

Madiran, må\`dee\`rôɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, 23 miles N.N.W. of Tarbes. Pop. 1117.

Madis′co, a post-village in Gloucester co., New Brunswick, on the Bay of Chaleurs, and on the Intercolonial Railway, 11 miles N. of Bathurst. It contains a hotel and 6 stores. Pop. 300.

Mad′ison, a county in the N. part of Alabama, borders on Tennessee. Area, about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Tennessee River, and is intersected by the Flint River, which enters the former river in this county. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is very fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county has an abundance of limestone. It is intersected by the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. Capital, Huntsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 31,267, of whom 31,023 were Americans.

Madison, a county in the N.W. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is drained by King and War Eagle Rivers, and by the Main Fork of White River, all of which rise in it. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests of the oak, chestnut, pine, &c. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, pork, and live-stock are the staple products. This county has beds of marble and magnesian limestone. Capital, Huntsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,643,576. Pop. in 1870, 8231, of whom 8227 were Americans.

Madison, a county in the N. part of Florida, borders on Georgia. Area, about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Suwanee River, and on the W. by the Ocilla River. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, sugar-cane, Indian corn, and cattle are the staple products. It is intersected by the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad. Capital, Madison. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,603,736. Pop. in 1870, 11,121, of whom 11,088 were Americans.

Madison, a county in the N.E. part of Georgia, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is drained by the Broad River and its South Fork. The surface is uneven or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil produces a little cotton, Indian corn, &c. Among its minerals are granite and iron ore. Capital, Danielsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $643,175. Pop. in 1870, 5227, all Americans.

Madison, a county in the S.W. part of Illinois, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, and is adjacent to the mouth of the Missouri River. It is drained by Cahokia and Silver Creeks. The surface is mostly undulating or nearly level, except the W. part, which is more hilly. It is diversified with prairies and forests of the white oak, hickory, ash, elm, walnut, linden, maple, &c. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, and pork are the staple products. Coal and lime are among the articles of export. Carboniferous limestone of good quality crops out in this county at the city of Alton. Thick beds of bituminous coal underlie a large part of the surface. This county is intersected by 4 railroads,—the Chicago & Alton, the Indianapolis & St. Louis, the Wabash, and the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute. Capital, Edwardsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $40,745,328. Pop. in 1870, 44,131, of whom 31,251 were Americans.

Madison, a county in the E. central part of Indiana, has an area of about 475 square miles. It is intersected by the West Fork of White River and Fall Creek, and is partly drained by Pipe Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with dense forests, in which the oak and sugar-maple abound. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. Good limestone underlies part of the soil. This county is traversed by 3 railroads,—the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis. The Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis Railroad terminates in this county. Capital, Anderson. Valuation of real and personal estate, $16,236,290. Pop. in 1870, 22,770, of whom 22,137 were Americans.

Madison, a county in the S.W. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by Grand River and by two affluents of the Des Moines, called Middle River and North River. The surface is undulating. The greater part of it is prairie. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Coal is found here. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad touches the N. border of this county, and a branch of that road connects Winterset with the city of Des Moines. Capital, Winterset. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,046,990. Pop. in 1870, 13,884, of whom 13,221 were Americans; in 1875, 16,030.

Madison, a county in the E. central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and N.W. by the Kentucky River, and is partly drained by Silver Creek. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staples. This county has abundance of limestone. It is connected with market by the Richmond Branch of the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad. Capital, Richmond. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,227,500. Pop. in 1870, 19,543, of whom 19,391 were Americans.

Madison, a parish in the N.E. part of Louisiana, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River and on the W. by Macon Bayou, and is intersected by the river Tensas. The surface is level, and extensively covered with forests of ash, cypress, gum, &c. The soil is alluvial and fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. This parish is intersected by the North Louisiana & Texas Railroad. Capital, Delta. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,309,209. Pop. in 1870, 8600, of whom 8443 were Americans.

Madison, a county in the central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by Pearl River, and on the N.W. by the Big Black River. More than one-third of the surface is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. The Mississippi Central Railroad connects with the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad at Canton, which is the capital of this county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,086,125. Pop. in 1870, 20,948, of whom 20,550 were Americans.

Madison, a county in the S.E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 440 square miles. It is intersected by the St. Francis River, and is also drained by Castor Creek. The surface is hilly or undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. Indian corn, oats, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals are iron, lead, and limestone. This county is intersected by the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad. Capital, Fredericktown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,210,000. Pop. in 1870, 5849, of whom 5471 were Americans.

Madison, a county in the S.W. part of Montana, is intersected by the Madison Fork of the Missouri River, and is bounded on the N.W. by the Jefferson Fork. The surface is partly mountainous, and covered with extensive pine forests, and is diversified with grand and beautiful scenery. The soil of the valleys produces wheat, barley, oats, and pasture for cattle. The inhabitants are mostly employed in mining. Rich silver-mines were discovered here in 1872. The value of the gold mined in this county in 1870 was $216,416. Granite, Silurian limestone, basalt, and quartz are found here. Capital, Virginia City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,131,648. Pop. in 1870, 2684, of whom 1783 were Americans.

Madison, a county in the N.E. part of Nebraska, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Elkhorn River, and is also drained by the North Branch of that river and by Taylor Creek. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, Indian corn, and hay are the staple products. Timber is rather scarce in this county. Capital, Madison. Valuation of real and personal estate, $143,236. Pop. in 1870, 1133; in 1876, 3245.

Madison, a county in the central part of New York, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Oneida Lake and on the N.E. by Oneida Creek, and is drained by the Chenango and Unadilla Rivers, and by Chittenango, Canastota, and Oriskany Creeks. The surface is diversified with hills and valleys, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple, ash, and oak abound. The soil is fertile. Oats, hay, hops, butter, Indian corn, milk, and wheat are the staple products. The rocks which underlie it are Niagara limestone, Onondaga limestone, and shale. This county has quarries of gypsum, water-lime, and good building-stone. It is intersected by the New York Central, New York & Oswego Midland, and Utica, Clinton & Binghamton Railroads, also by the Erie Canal. Capital, Morrisville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $13,349,705. Pop. in 1870, 43,522, of whom 38,706 were Americans; in 1875, 42,490.

Madison, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, borders on Tennessee. Area, about 450 square miles. It is intersected by the French Broad River. The surface is mountainous, and is mostly covered with forests. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staples. Capital, Marshall. Valuation of real and personal estate, $817,880. Pop. in 1870, 8192, of whom 8186 were Americans.

Madison, a county in the S.W. central part of Ohio, has an area of about 440 square miles. It is drained by Darby, Deer, and Paint Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, wool, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. Capital, London. Valuation of real and personal estate, $22,036,807. Pop. in 1870, 15,633, of whom 14,289 were Americans.

Madison, a county of West Tennessee, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the South Fork of Forked Deer River, and is also drained by the Middle Fork of that river. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the oak, hickory, ash, beech, walnut, tulip-tree, &c. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Mobile & Ohio Railroad and the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad. Capital, Jackson. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,939,525. Pop. in 1870, 23,480, of whom 23,271 were Americans.

Madison, a county in the E. central part of Texas, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Trinity River, and on the W. by the Navasota River. The census reports that this county in 1870 had 132,309 acres of woodland. The soil is fertile. Cotton, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Madisonville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $574,026. Pop. in 1870, 4061, of whom 4038 were Americans.

Madison, a county in the N. part of Virginia, has an area of about 280 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. and S.W. by the Rapidan River, and on the N.W. by the Blue Ridge. The surface is diversified with picturesque mountain-scenery, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass are the staple products. Capital, Madison Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,467,530. Pop. in 1870, 8670, of whom 8654 were Americans.

Madison, a post-village, capital of St. Francis co., Ark., on St. Francis River, and on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, 41 miles W. by S. of Memphis, Tenn.

Madison, a post-village of Yolo co., Cal., on the Vaca Valley & Clear Lake Railroad, 24½ miles N. of Vacaville. It has 2 churches and 3 stores.

Madison, a post-village in Madison township, New Haven co., Conn., on Long Island Sound, and on the Shore Line Railroad, 20 miles E. of New Haven. It has 2 or 3 churches, an academy, a ship-yard, and manufactures of straw board and fish oil. The township contains 4 churches and a pop. of 1814.

Madison, a post-village, capital of Lake co., Dakota, on a small lake, about 80 miles N. by E. of Yankton.

Madison, a post-village, capital of Madison co., Fla., on the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, 110 miles

W. of Jacksonville, and 55 miles E. of Tallahassee. It has a newspaper office, a high school, 6 churches, 2 machine-shops, 2 saw-mills, and 2 grist-mills. Pop. 924.

Madison, a post-village, capital of Morgan co., Ga., on the Georgia Railroad, 67 miles E. by S. of Atlanta, and 104 miles W. of Augusta. It contains the Georgia Female College (Baptist), 5 churches, a newspaper office, 2 or 3 banking-houses, and a carriage-factory. Large quantities of cotton are shipped here. Pop. 1389.

Madison, a township of Richland co., Ill. Pop. 1163.

Madison, a township of Allen co., Ind. Pop. 1278.

Madison, a township of Carroll co., Ind. Pop. 727.

Madison, a township of Clinton co., Ind. Pop. 865. It is traversed by the South Fork of the Wabash.

Madison, a township of Daviess co., Ind. Pop. 1440. It contains Clarksburg.

Madison, a township of Jay co., Ind., on the Ohio line. Pop. 1279.

Madison, a township of Jefferson co., Ind., on the Ohio River, contiguous to the city of Madison. The surface is hilly. Pop. 4865.

Madison, a city, the capital of Jefferson co., Ind., is pleasantly situated on the Ohio River, 88 miles below Cincinnati, and 45 miles above Louisville. By railroad it is 86 miles S.S.E. of Indianapolis, and 45 miles S.E. of Columbus. Its site is a valley which is elevated above the highest floods, and is enclosed on the N. by steep hills nearly 400 feet high. A large proportion of the houses are built of brick, and the streets are lighted with gas. Madison contains a handsome court-house, about 15 churches, several public halls, a public library, a high school, 2 national banks, the capital of which amounts to $600,000, 1 other bank, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily, 1 semi-weekly, and 2 weekly newspapers. This city has several flouring-mills, breweries, &c. Among the products of its manufactories are steamboats, furniture, engines, and boilers. It is a terminus of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad. Pop. in 1870, 10,709.

Madison, a township of Montgomery co., Ind. Pop. 974. It contains Linden.

Madison, a township of Morgan co., Ind., bounded S.E. by the White River. Pop. 1042.

Madison, a township of Pike co., Ind., bounded N. by the White River. Pop. 723.

Madison, a township of Putnam co., Ind. Pop. 1043.

Madison, a township of St. Joseph co., Ind. P. 1697.

Madison, a township of Tipton co., Ind. Pop. 1729.

Madison, a township of Washington co. Ind. P. 835.

Madison, a township of Buchanan co., Iowa. P. 612.

Madison, a township of Butler co., Iowa. Pop. 401.

Madison, a township of Clarke co., Iowa. Pop. 581.

Madison, a township of Fremont co., Iowa. P. 1029.

Madison, a township of Hancock co., Iowa. P. 155.

Madison, a township of Johnson co., Iowa. Pop. 693.

Madison, a township of Jones co., Iowa, about 40 miles S.S.W. of Dubuque, is traversed by the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad. Pop. 997.

Madison, a township of Lee co., Iowa. Pop. 225.

Madison, a township of Madison co., Iowa. Pop. 774, exclusive of Earlham.

Madison, a township of Mahaska co., Iowa. Pop. 902.

Madison, a township of Polk co., Iowa. Pop. 1631.

Madison, a township of Poweshiek co., Iowa. P. 837.

Madison, a township of Winneshiek co., Iowa. P. 968.

Madison, a post-hamlet in Madison township, Greenwood co., Kansas, on the Verdigris River, about 22 miles S. of Emporia. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 407.

Madison, a township of Riley co., Kansas. Pop. 416.

Madison, a post-village of Somerset co., Me., in Madison township (which is bounded on the W. by the Kennebec River), and on the Somerset Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Norridgewock. It has manufactures of lumber, starch, sash, and blinds. Pop. of township, 1401.

Madison, a township of Lenawee co., Mich. Pop. 1300, exclusive of a part of Adrian.

Madison, a post-hamlet in Deerfield township, Livingston co., Mich., about 38 miles E. of Lansing. It has a church.

Madison, a township of Lyon co., Minn. Pop. 158.

Madison, a hamlet of Mower co., Minn., near the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, about 10 miles N. of Austin.

Madison, a township of Cedar co., Mo. Pop. 1561.

Madison, a township of Clarke co., Mo. Pop. 1060.

Madison, a township of Grundy co., Mo. Pop. 1396.

Madison, a township of Harrison co., Mo. Pop. 861.

Madison, a township of Johnson co., Mo. Pop. 3329. It contains Holden.

Madison, a township of Mercer co., Mo. Pop. 2021.

Madison, a post-village in Marion township, Monroe co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 13 miles W. of Paris, and 57 miles W.S.W. of Hannibal. It has 2 churches and a tobacco-factory.

Madison, a township of Polk co., Mo. Pop. 1361.

Madison, a post-village, capital of Madison co., Neb., on Taylor Creek, 30 miles N. of Columbus, and about 100 miles W.N.W. of Omaha. It has a newspaper office, a church, a savings-bank, a flouring-mill, and 2 hotels.

Madison, a post-village in Madison township, Carroll co., N.H., on the North Conway division of the Eastern Railroad, 14 miles N. of Ossipee. It has a church and 2 hotels. Pop. of the township, 646.

Madison, a township of Middlesex co., N.J. P. 1634.

Madison, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., in Chatham township, on the Morris & Essex Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Morristown, and 17 miles W. of Newark. Here is the Drew Theological Seminary (Methodist Episcopal), which has an endowment of $250,000 and a library of 10,000 volumes. Madison contains also a classical institute, a large convent, and 5 churches. Pop. about 1400.

Madison, a post-office of Colfax co., New Mexico, 48 miles S. of Trinidad, Col.

Madison, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., in a township of the same name, about 20 miles S.W. of Utica, and ¾ of a mile from Solsville Station of the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad. It has 4 churches, a cheese-factory, and a tannery. Pop. about 350. The township is drained by Oriskany Creek. Hops constitute its staple product. Pop. 2439.

Madison, a township of Guilford co., N.C. Pop. 840.

Madison, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.C., on the Dan River, at the mouth of the Mayo, about 36 miles W.S.W. of Danville, Va., and 100 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh. It has 3 churches. Pop. 295.

Madison, or **Madison City,** a village in Madison township, Butler co., O., near the Miami River, and opposite Middletown, 34 miles N. of Cincinnati. Pop. 158; of the township, 2450. Here is Middletown Station on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad.

Madison, a township of Clark co., O. Pop. 1965. It contains Selma and South Charleston.

Madison, a township of Columbiana co., O. Pop. 1202.

Madison, a township of Fairfield co., O. Pop. 1292.

Madison, a township of Fayette co., O. Pop. 1300. It contains Waterloo.

Madison, a township of Franklin co., O. Pop. 3261. It contains Groveport and Winchester.

Madison, a township of Guernsey co., O. Pop. 1170. It contains Antrim and Winchester.

Madison, a township of Hancock co., O. Pop. 967.

Madison, a township of Highland co., O. Pop. 3261. It contains Greenfield.

Madison, a township of Jackson co., O. Pop. 2174.

Madison, a post-village in Madison township, Lake co., O., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 40 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland, and 15 miles W.S.W. of Ashtabula. It has a newspaper office, the Madison Seminary, 2 flour-mills, a carriage-shop, a money-order post-office, several churches, and a tannery. Pop. 757. The township is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie, and intersected by Grand River. Pop. 2913.

Madison, a township of Licking co., O. Pop. 959.

Madison, a township of Montgomery co., O. Pop. 2097. It contains Amity, Post Town, and Trotwood.

Madison, a township of Muskingum co., O. P. 1072.

Madison, a township of Perry co., O. Pop. 685. It contains Mt. Perry and Sego.

Madison, a township of Pickaway co., O. Pop. 883.

Madison, a township of Richland co., O. Pop. 1521, exclusive of Mansfield.

Madison, a township of Sandusky co., O. Pop. 985.

Madison, a township of Scioto co., O. Pop. 1578.

Madison, a township of Vinton co., O. Pop. 1623. It contains Zaleski.

Madison, a township of Williams co., O. Pop. 1532 It contains Pioneer.

Madison, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. 1621

Madison, a township of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. 1935.

Madison, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. 1086.

Madison, a township of Lackawanna co., Pa. Pop. 1530. It contains Moscow and Madisonville.

Madison, a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. 1577.

Madison, a post-village in Hempfield township, Westmoreland co., Pa., about 24 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 3 churches.

Madison, a post-village of Davidson co., Tenn., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 7 miles N. of Nashville. It has 1 or 2 academies and 5 churches.

Madison, Virginia. See MADISON RUN STATION.

Madison, a post-village, capital of Boone co., W. Va., about 25 miles S.S.W. of Charleston. It has a church.

Madison, a city, the capital of Wisconsin, and seat of justice of Dane co., is pleasantly situated on an isthmus between Lakes Mendota and Monona, 80 miles W. of Milwaukee, and 132 miles N.W. of Chicago, in lat. 43° 5′ N., lon. 89° 20′ W. Elevation, 788 feet. It stands in the centre of a broad valley, surrounded by heights, from which the city can be seen at a distance of several miles. The isthmus is about three-quarters of a mile in width. Lake Mendota, which lies on the N.W. side of the town, is 6 miles long by 4 miles wide. It is a beautiful sheet of water, with clean gravelly shores. The depth is sufficient for navigation by steamboats, and is estimated at about 60 feet. Lake Monona is rather smaller. When this place was selected for the seat of government, in 1836, it contained no building but a solitary log cabin. The capitol is a beautiful structure, built of stone at an expense of $500,000, standing on ground 70 feet above the level of the lakes, and in the centre of a public park. The streets which lead from the capitol towards the cardinal points descend gradually to the shores of the lakes, excepting the one which extends westward to College Hill. On this eminence, 1 mile W. of the capitol, and about 125 feet above the lake, is situated the University of Wisconsin, which was instituted in 1849 and has 18 professors and about 200 students. It is open to both sexes. Madison contains a court-house, 12 churches, a commercial college, a national bank, 3 other banks, an asylum for the insane, a stereotype-foundry, a large flouring-mill, several carriage-factories, a woollen-mill, and manufactures of farming-implements, reapers, &c. Two daily and several weekly newspapers are published here. The city is on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and is connected with Milwaukee by 2 divisions of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, another division of which extends westward to Prairie du Chien. Pop. in 1850, 1525; in 1860, 6611; in 1870, 9176; in 1875, 10,093.

Mad'isonburg, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., O., 4 miles N. of Wooster. It has 2 churches.

Madisonburg, a post-village of Centre co., Pa., in Miles township, in a fertile valley, about 15 miles S. of Lock Haven. It has 2 churches.

Madison Centre, a post-office of Somerset co., Me., in Madison township, about 40 miles N. of Augusta.

Madison City, Ohio. See MADISON.

Madison Court-House, a post-village, capital of Madison co., Va., about 80 miles N.W. of Richmond, and 10 miles S.E. of the Blue Ridge, of which it commands a beautiful view. It has 4 churches. Pop. about 600.

Madison Cross Roads, post-office, Madison co., Ala.

Madison Mills, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., O., in Madison township, 10 miles N.E. of Washington.

Madison Mills, a post-office of Madison co., Va.

Madison Pass, or **Raynolds Pass,** a depression in the Rocky Mountains, near the boundary between Madison co., Montana, and Oneida co., Idaho, leading from the Snake Valley, by way of Henry's Lake, over a smooth grassy lawn into the Lower Madison Valley. This pass is at an elevation of 6911 feet above the sea.

Madison River, Montana, rises in the Rocky Mountains, near lon. 111° W., at an elevation of 8300 feet above the sea-level, runs nearly northward through Madison co., passes through several deep cañons interspersed with picturesque valleys, and unites with the Jefferson Fork of the Missouri at the Three Forks, on the W. border of Gallatin co. It is about 230 miles long. Gold and silver are found near this river.

Madison Run Station, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Va., at Madison Station on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 26 miles N.E. of Charlottesville. Here are a church and 2 or 3 stores.

Madison Springs, a post-office of Madison co., Ga., 8 miles from Franklin Springs.

Madison Station, a post-village of Madison co., Ala., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Huntsville. It has 2 churches and 2 or 3 schools. Pop. about 450.

Madison Station, a post-village of Madison co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 12 miles N.N.E. of Jackson. It has 2 churches, a seminary, and several business-houses.

Mad'isonville, a post-village, capital of Hopkins co., Ky., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 38 miles S. of Henderson, and 36 miles N. of Hopkinsville. It has a court-house, 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a bank, and a carriage-factory. Pop. 1022.

Madisonville, a post-village of St. Tammany parish, La., on the navigable Chefonte River, about 2 miles N. of Lake Pontchartrain, and 32 miles N. of New Orleans. It has 2 churches, 3 ship-yards, 2 saw-mills, and a turpentine-distillery. Steamboats ply daily between this place and New Orleans. Pop. 398.

Madisonville, a post-village of Ralls co., Mo., in Jasper township, on Spencer Creek, about 22 miles S.S.W. of Hannibal. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Madisonville, a post-village of Hamilton co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 14 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a tannery, and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 500.

Madisonville, a post-hamlet of Lackawanna co., Pa., in Madison township, 15 miles E.S.E. of Scranton. It has a church, a foundry, a saw-mill, and a sash-factory.

Madisonville, a post-village, capital of Monroe co., Tenn., about 42 miles S.S.W. of Knoxville, and 15 miles N.E. of Athens. It has several churches and an academy. Pop. 324.

Madisonville, a post-village, capital of Madison co., Tex., 28 miles N.W. of Huntsville, and about 94 miles N. by W. of Houston. It has a church and a newspaper office.

Madisonville, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va., 5 miles S. of Pamplin City. It has a store and a wagon-shop.

Madisweil, må'dis-ŵīle‵, a town of Switzerland, canton and 22 miles N.E. of Bern. Pop. 2291.

Madjerydroog, må-jĕr‵e-droog', a town and hill-fort of India, 62 miles W.N.W. of Bangalore.

Madjicosima (må-je-ko-see'må) **Islands,** an archipelago in the Pacific Ocean, between Formosa and the Loo-Choo Islands. Principal islands, Typinsan and Pachungsan. They are all subject to Loo-Choo. Some of the islands are mountainous, and all are highly fertile.

Ma'doc, or **Has'tings,** a flourishing post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, on Deer Creek, 27 miles N. of Belleville. It contains 2 flouring-mills, a foundry, a tannery, marble-quarries, productive iron-mines, about 15 stores, 3 hotels, &c., and a newspaper office. Pop. 800.

Madocsa, mŏh‵do'chŏh‵, a village of Hungary, 4 miles from Paks. Pop. 1236.

Mado'nian Mountains, a group in Sicily, extending for about 16 miles N.W. and S.E., between the rivers Grande and Pollina.

Madon'naville, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ill., about 28 miles S. of St. Louis, Mo. It has a church.

Madra, a town of Hungary. See MODERN.

Madras, mạ-drass', a maritime city of British India, capital of the presidency of Madras, on the Coromandel coast. Lat. 13° 4′ 6″ N.; lon. 80° 14′ E. It is situated on an open, sterile, and sandy shore, without a harbor or landing-place, and exposed to the swell of the Bay of Bengal, which breaks upon the beach with great violence. A great part of Madras consists of what is called the Black Town, containing the native and East Indian (or mixed) population, with a few European families. It is very closely and irregularly built, with brick houses and bamboo huts; but the garden-houses in the vicinity, in which the Europeans chiefly reside, are very neat, generally only one story high, and embowered among trees and bushes. The public offices and storehouses which line the beach are imposing structures, with colonnades to the upper stories, all of the fine Madras chunam, smooth, hard, and polished as marble. One of the chief objects of interest in Madras is its citadel, Fort St. George, which commands the Black Town and the Roads, and may be considered the nucleus of the city. It was built in 1639, and is admirably situated for the defence of the town and shipping. It contains a church, the barracks, and an arsenal. The government house, the cathedral of St. George, and some of the other public buildings are handsome structures. The other principal buildings are several Episcopal and Armenian churches, an elegant Presbyterian church, Independent and Wesleyan chapels, and Roman Catholic cathedral and chapels. Besides the university, the Presidency college, and a medical college, there are large missionary schools, and several other schools. Madras is the chief seat of all the government offices for its presidency, of the supreme court, a board of revenue, and marine board, is an Anglican bishop's see, and its suburb, St. Thomé, has a Roman Catholic bishop. Notwithstanding the disadvantages of its position, it is a place of extensive trade. In the Roads, ships moor off the shore in from 7 to

9 fathoms. From October to January storms and typhoons prevail, and from the 15th of October the flag-staff is struck as a signal for ships not to anchor till the 15th of December. Madras is connected with many of the chief cities of India by railway. The imports consist chiefly of cotton goods, grain, wines, spirits, metals, sugar, stationery, betel-nuts, piece-goods, silk, horses, jewelry, &c. Exports, cotton, grain, indigo, cotton piece-goods, saltpetre, pepper, &c. The country in the vicinity of Madras presents a remarkable contrast to its barren, sandy shore, having indeed the appearance of a fine park; flowers of every kind abound, and the roads are bordered with fine avenues of trees, interspersed with bungalows and residences of the English.

Madras was founded in 1639 by the English, who obtained the grant of a piece of ground from the Rajah of Chandgherry for the erection of a town and fort. A native village of the name of Madras formed the site of the present town. It soon became a flourishing city and the chief station of the English on the Coromandel coast. In 1702 it was besieged by Daood Khan, but bravely and successfully defended against him. In 1744 it was taken by the French, who kept it until 1749, when peace was made and the place was restored to the English. In 1758 it was again besieged by the French, under Lally, who was obliged to retreat after a siege of two months. Pop. in 1872, 397,552.

Madras Presidency, one of the great territorial divisions of British India, bounded on the N. by the Nizam's dominions, Orissa, and the Bombay presidency, and on the E., W., and S. by the Indian Ocean. It comprises a large proportion of peninsular India, embracing the whole of the Carnatic, and extending across the peninsula. Mysore, Coorg, and Travancore are included within it. The central portion of the presidency is occupied by a table-land, surrounded on all sides by an undulating or plain country, gradually decreasing in height as it approaches the sea, the whole enclosed on the E., W., and S. by three mountain-ranges, called, respectively, the East and West Ghauts and the Neilgherry Mountains. The two former run parallel to the E. and W. coasts; the third traverses the peninsula from S.W. to N.E., forming a connecting link between them. The principal rivers of Madras are the Godavery and Kistnah, with their tributaries, and the Pennar, Palaur, Punnair, Cavery, Coleroon, and Vighey. The climate generally is reckoned the hottest in India, but differs widely in different localities, according to elevation: on the tops of the Neilgherries the thermometer in the cold season falls to 31°. At the mouth of the Kistnah it has been known as high as 108° at midnight. The soil along the coasts, particularly those of the Carnatic, is for the most part light and sandy; inland it consists of a decomposed syenite, impregnated with salt, which, in dry weather, covers the ground with a saline efflorescence: still, the district of Tanjore, on the banks of the Coleroon, is esteemed the granary of Southern India. There are extensive forests, yielding teak, ebony, and other valuable timber trees. The principal vegetable productions are rice, wheat, barley, maize, and all the other grains common in India, sugar-cane, and a great variety of fruits, spices, tobacco, hemp, and cotton. The cinchona-tree has been successfully introduced, and some coffee is grown. There has been a large increase of late years in the cultivation of sugar. There are two kinds of sugar made in Madras, one from various kinds of palm-tree, the other from the cane. The wild animals met with here are those common to other parts of India, namely, the elephant, tiger, chetah, bear, buffalo, deer, antelope, jackal, wild hog, jungle sheep, &c. Cotton cloths were formerly manufactured here to a great extent, but the superiority of British goods has nearly extinguished this branch of industry. Red cloth, muslins, carpets, and silks also continue to be manufactured to a limited extent. For revenue purposes the presidency is divided into 22 divisions or collectorates. Total area, exclusive of feudatory native states, 138,856 square miles. Capital, Madras. Pop. 31,672,613.

The government of the presidency is vested in a governor, subordinate to the governor-general of India. He is assisted by a council of 3 members, 1 being the commander-in-chief, and 3 secretaries, placed over the revenue and judicial, political, and military departments. In each of the 21 districts into which the presidency is divided there is a European collector, who exerts also the chief magisterial power. The territories of the presidency were nearly all acquired by the British during the latter half of the eighteenth century.

Madre-de-Dios (må′Drå-då-dee′oce) **Archipelago,** West Patagonia, is between lat. 50° and 51° S., and about lon. 75° W., separated from the mainland and from Hanover and Chatham Islands by Concepcion Straits, and consists of several mountainous and rocky islands, little explored. It belongs to Chili.

Madrid, må-drid′ (Sp. pron. må-DREED′, almost måTH-reeTH′; anc. *Man′tua*), the capital city of Spain, New Castile, in a province of its own name, on the Manzanares, in the centre of the peninsula, lat. 40° 25′ N., lon. 3° 45′ W., 2450 feet above sea-level. Railways connect it with the principal cities of Spain. The city is built on several low and irregular sand-hills, and is surrounded by a barren and extensive plain, which, except on the S.W., has no visible limit but the horizon. It is nearly square, being about 2 miles in extent from N. to S., and 2¾ miles from E. to W., is walled, and entered by 16 public gates, of which the finest are the Puerta de Alcalá, facing the highway to Aragon, and the Puerta de Toledo. The streets, distributed somewhat irregularly around the Puerta del Sol, which is in the centre of the capital, are broad, long, and airy; and, except in a few streets, the houses are in general well constructed, substantial, and of good appearance. The squares are not very numerous, nor do they contribute much to the embellishment of the city. Of these, the Plaza Mayor, a little S. of the Calle Mayor, or main street, is one of the largest and most regular, being 434 feet long and 334 feet broad, with houses supported by granite pillars, which form a line of arcades beneath; in the centre is an elliptical esplanade adapted to bull-fights, with an equestrian statue of Philip III. On the W. side of the city, and facing the royal palace, is the Plaza de Oriente, which is adorned with 40 statues of Gothic kings, as well as those of the Asturias, Leon, Castile, and Aragon. In the centre is a fine equestrian statue of Philip IV. On the N.W. and S.E. of the square are gardens, with avenues of trees, and on the E. stands the Teatro de Oriente. Near the E. side of the city is the Plaza de las Cortes. It is adorned with several rows of trees, and in the centre stands the semi-colossal statue of Cervantes, by Antonio Sola. The water with which the city is supplied comes from the neighboring mountains, filtered through coarse red sand into subterranean conduits.

The royal palace, situated at the W. extremity, is one of the most magnificent in the world. It occupies the site of the original Alcazar (castle) of the Moors, and is of enormous extent, being 470 feet each way and 100 feet high. The rustic base is of granite, the window-work of white stone. It contains a small but splendid Corinthian chapel, and a library of nearly 100,000 volumes, and the armory is one of the finest in the world. The Palacio del Congreso de Diputados, or Chamber of Deputies, covers an area of 42,700 square feet, and is faced throughout with granite. The Palacio de los Consejos is a fine classic edifice, designed by Herrera. This palace was purchased by Philip V., and contains the royal council, the supreme tribune of justice, &c. The Audiencia is one of the few buildings in Madrid of the period of the Austrians; it is two stories high, and simple in style. The Aduana, or custom-house, built in 1769, is a vast and sumptuous edifice of five stories, the lower portion composed of granite, with five arched entrances in the principal façade. The Casa de Correos, or post-office, a handsome structure, stands isolated on the S. side of the Puerta del Sol; and the Casas Consistoriales, or town house, is situated in the Plaza de la Villa. The Palacio de Buenavista rises majestically on an eminence at the extremity of the Calle de Alcalá (Alcala street), near the Prado; it contains the war office and a military museum. The offices of marine, justice, and finance are in the Casa de los Ministerios (house of the ministers), built for the secretaries of state by order of Charles V. The mint (Casa de Moneda) is to the S. of the palace.

The parish churches are about 20 in number; among them may be named those of Santa Maria and San Francisco,—the latter one of the finest in Madrid,—San Ginés in the Plaza Mayor, and opposite to it Santa Cruz. Some of the convents have been appropriated to public secular uses, some have been sold, and others demolished. Of the nunneries, the Salesas Viejas, in the N.E. corner of Madrid, an edifice of immense extent, covering, with its garden, an area of 88 acres, was built in 1758 as a place of retreat and a seminary for young noble ladies; and the Descalzas Reales, near the centre of the city, was founded by Juana, daughter of Charles V., the abbess of which is ranked as a grandee of Spain.

The most important charitable institutions are the military hospital, an extensive building in the N.W. part of the city, and the Hospicio of San Fernando, with schools for both sexes, who are also taught various handicrafts. At the S.E. angle of the city stands the General Hospital. The Inclusa, or foundling hospital, receives about 1500 children yearly, and connected with it is the Colegio de Niñas de la

Paz, to which girls are transferred to be educated at the age of seven years. There are, besides, a hospital of incurables, a lying-in asylum, a hospital for priests, and various other benevolent establishments. Near the S.E. corner of the Plaza Mayor stands the Carcel de Corte, or state prison. Here, also, are the tribunals of the Audiencia, or supreme court. The Carcel de Villa stands at the N.E. extremity of the city, beside the gate of Santa Barbara. There is also a model prison, a house of correction for young men, several female prisons, the Arrepentidas, the Magdalen Asylum, &c.

There are 7 theatres in Madrid, but the most popular place of amusement is the Plaza de Toros, a building which is about 1100 feet in circumference and capable of containing 12,000 spectators. The bull-fights begin in April, and continue till November. There are also a circus, a hippodrome, a club called Casino del Príncipe, and various other places of amusement. The Prado, an extensive park nearly 2 miles long, lies near the gate of Alcalá: here on winter mornings and summer afternoons appear all the beauty, rank, and fashion of the Spanish capital. The Prado, extending along the E. side of the city, was levelled and planted by the Conde de Aranda, under Charles III., and laid out by José Hermonsilla in garden-walks. It contains a fine botanic garden, and is a place of great resort. There are, besides, the gardens of the Buen Retiro, those behind the royal palace, those of the Real Casino, the Casa del Campo, where horse- and hurdle-races are given, the Paseo de la Florida, the Paseo de la Ronda, which encircles the greatest part of the city, the Atocha, a winter promenade, Las Delicias de Isabel, at the N.E. corner of Madrid (containing the Fuente Castellana), and various other promenades.

The Royal Museum of Painting and Sculpture, standing in the Prado, contains more than 2000 pictures, many of which are by the most celebrated artists: it is the largest and one of the best art collections in the world. The gallery of sculpture is very inferior. A museum, established in the suppressed convent of La Trinidad, was opened to the public by Espartero in 1842. Here have been collected, from the convents and galleries of Don Carlos and the Infante Sebastian, some 1500 pictures. Besides these, there are several good private galleries. There are also a museum of natural science, a museum of antiquities, and a numismatic museum, containing 150,000 coins and medals. The national library, founded by Philip V., is in the same building with the museum of antiquities; it contains 130,000 volumes, and is open to the public daily. The library of San Isidro consists of 66,000 volumes.

The University of Madrid, which arose out of that of Alcalá de Henares, founded in the fifteenth century, stands in the N.W. quarter of the city. There are, besides, a normal school, a deaf and dumb institution, a school for the blind, a commercial school, schools for engineers, a conservatory of music, an academy for the fine arts, with a gallery of 300 pictures, a veterinary college, an academy of medicine and surgery, &c. In the Buen Retiro stands the observatory, constructed in the form of an Ionic temple.

The chief industrial establishments are the manufactories of porcelain, carpets, tapestry, silver-work, buttons, iron castings and machinery, coaches, beer, paper, &c.

Madrid occupies the site of the ancient *Mantua Carpetanorum*, called *Majoritium* in the Middle Ages. Its importance commenced in 1563, when it was made the capital of Spain by Philip II. Madrid was held by the French from 1808 to 1812, and here Napoleon placed his brother Joseph on the throne of Spain. It was the birthplace of many kings of Spain, and many eminent men, among whom are Alonzo de Ercilla, Lopez de Vega, Calderon de la Barca, Nuñez, and the brothers Velasquez. Pop. 367,284.——Adj. and inhab. MADRILENIAN, mad-re-lee'ne-ạn (Sp. MADRILEÑO, måd-re-lên'yo).

Madrid, a metropolitan province of Spain, forming one of the five provinces into which New Castile is divided. Area, 2997 square miles. Capital, Madrid. Pop. 484,541.

Mad'rid, a post-township of Franklin co., Me., about 56 miles N.W. of Augusta. Pop. 394.

Madrid, formerly **Columbia Village,** a post-village in Madrid township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on Grass River, 1 mile N. of Madrid Station of the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, and 17 miles E. of Ogdensburg. It has a graded school, 5 churches, and a woollen-factory. The river here affords water-power. Pop. 670; of the township, 1968.

Madridejos, måd-re-DÅ'HOCE, a town of Spain, province and 40 miles S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 6828. It stands in an extensive plain, and is ancient and well built.

Madrid Springs, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Madrid township, on the Central Vermont Railroad, 17 miles E. of Ogdensburg. It has a church.

Madrigal, måd-re-gål', a town of Spain, province and 35 miles N.N.W. of Avila. Pop. 2300. It is memorable as the birthplace of Isabella of Castile.

Madrigalejo, måd-re-gå-lå'HO, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, on the Ruecas, 60 miles E. of Badajos.

Madrigueras, måd-re-gå'rås, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 24 miles S. of Albacete. Pop. 1859.

Madrilenian and **Madrileño.** See MADRID.

Mad River, California, rises in Trinity co., runs northwestward through Humboldt co., and enters the Pacific Ocean about 12 miles N. of Eureka. It is 100 miles long.

Mad River, New Hampshire, a small stream in Grafton co., runs southwestward, and enters the Pemigewasset River about 6 miles above Plymouth.

Mad River, Ohio, rises in Logan co., and runs southward through Champaign co. to Springfield. Below this place it runs southwestward, touches the N.W. part of Greene co., and enters the Miami River at Dayton. Length, about 100 miles.

Mad River, Vermont, rises in the Green Mountains, runs nearly northeastward in Washington co., and enters the Winooski River about 7 miles below Montpelier.

Mad River, a post-hamlet of Humboldt co., Cal., on Mad River, 20 miles N.E. of Eureka. It is surrounded by mountains and forests of redwood trees of great size.

Mad River, a township of Champaign co., O. P. 1803.

Mad River, a township of Clark co., O. Pop. 1873. It contains Enon.

Mad River, a township of Montgomery co., O. P. 1867.

Mad River Mills, Ontario. See SINGHAMPTON.

Madrone, må-dro'nå, a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 19 miles S.S.E. of San José, Cal.

Madroñera, måd-rὸn-yå'rå, a town of Spain, province and 32 miles E. of Caceres. Pop. 2731.

Madura, må-doo'rạ, an island of the Malay Archipelago, immediately N.E. of Java, with which it is included under the Dutch government. Lat. 7° S.; lon. 113° E. Area, estimated at 1330 square miles. It is inferior in fertility, and barely supports its population. Principal seaports, Bankalan, Sumanap, and Pamakassan. Pop., including Bawian, 763,724. The STRAIT OF MADURA, a narrow channel, separates the island of Madura, at its W. end, from Java.

Madura, må-doo'rå (anc. *Modura*), a fortified city of India, capital of a district of its own name, 270 miles S.W. of Madras. It is enclosed by old bastioned stone walls; its streets are wide and regular, and public edifices magnificent. Here are some of the most remarkable Hindoo buildings in India, comprising a large palace, a temple with pyramidal towers, and a choultry or inn 312 feet in length, with fine columns and grotesque sculptures. The town has several Protestant churches. Pop. 51,987.

Madura and Dindigul, din'de-gŭl', a district in the extreme S. of India, Madras presidency, bounded S.E. by the Gulf of Manaar. Area, 9502 square miles. It includes extensive marshes. Capital, Madura. Pop. 2,266,615.

Madwa, a town of Bengal, Boglipoor district. P. 4691.

Mæander, a river of Asia Minor. See MENDER.

Mähren, the German name of MORAVIA.

Mælar, Mälar, må'lar, or **Maelaren,** må'lar-ẹn, an extensive lake of Sweden, stretching inland from the Baltic for about 70 miles. Breadth, from 2 to 23 miles; it contains 1300 islands. It has deep and clear water, and at its W. end receives the river Arboga, by which, and by a canal, it is connected southward with Lake Hjelmar. Stockholm is situated on both sides of the strait connecting it with the Baltic.

Maella, må-ĕl'yå, or **Maellas,** må-ĕl'yås, a town of Spain, Aragon, 68 miles S.E. of Saragossa. Pop. 3171.

Maelström, or **Mälström,** mål'strŭm (this is frequently pronounced mål'strŭm, which accords with the Dutch sound of *ae;* but *ä* or *ae*, in Swedish or Norwegian, sounds like å), a whirlpool off the N.W. coast of Norway, immediately S.W. of Moskenæsöe, the most S. of the Loffoden Isles. Lat. 67° 48' N.; lon. 12° E. It presents the appearance of a rapid current, which runs alternately 6 hours from N. to S. and 6 hours from S. to N., producing immense whirls. The depth of the water around, supposed at one time to be too great to admit of soundings, has been ascertained not to exceed 20 fathoms, with a bottom of rocks and white sand. The whirlpool is greatest at high or low water, and when the wind is N.W. and opposed to the reflux of the waves it attains its greatest fury and becomes extremely dangerous; but in ordinary circumstances it may be traversed without apprehension.

Mænus, or **Mænis,** Germany. See MAIN.

Maerke-Kerkhem, mår′kẹ-kêrk′Hêm, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Maerke, 15 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 1844.

Maescar, mīs′kar, a hamlet of South Wales, co. and 6 miles W. of Brecon. Pop. 625.

Maese, or **Maas,** a river of Europe. See MEUSE.

Mæsia Inferior, the ancient name of BULGARIA.

Mæsia Superior, an ancient name of SERVIA.

Maestricht, mås′trikt (Dutch, *Maastricht,* mås′triKt; Ger. *Mästricht,* mês′triKt; anc. *Trajec′tum ad Mo′sam, Trajec′tum Supe′rius*), a town of the Netherlands, capital of the province of Limburg, on the left bank of the Meuse, opposite the suburb of Wyk (Wijk), at a railway junction, on the Belgian frontier, 56 miles E. of Brussels, and 52 miles W. by S. of Cologne. Lat. 50° 51′ 7″ N.; lon. 5° 41′ 9″ E. It is one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, and, by opening sluices, can place the surrounding district all under water; but its ramparts are to be destroyed. The noteworthy buildings are the town hall (stadhuis), the courts and general prison, the commandant's house, and the arsenal. Maestricht has several barracks, a military and several other hospitals, 4 Roman Catholic and 2 Protestant churches, a synagogue, and an athenæum, in which Latin, Greek, German, Dutch, and other branches of education are taught: it formerly had numerous monasteries and nunneries. It carries on an active transit trade with Belgium, and has manufactures of glass and earthenware, pipes, fire-arms, paper-hangings, shot, cloth, pins, sugar, and sealing-wax; also iron-foundries, distilleries, and breweries. Maestricht was besieged in 1579 by the Spaniards, under the Duke of Parma, and 8000 of its inhabitants were massacred; in 1673 it was taken by Louis XIV., and again by the French in 1748 and 1794. The town is especially noted for its immense quarries, forming a labyrinth 12 miles long and 7 miles broad. Pop. 29,578.

Maesyck, a town of Belgium. See MAASEYCK.

Maeter, må′tẹr, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 15 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 2894.

Maeystown, māz′tŏwn, a post-office of Monroe co., Ill.

Maffersdorf, måf′fẹrs-doRf‵, a village of Bohemia, on the Neisse, 57 miles N.N.E. of Prague. Pop. 2226.

Mafia Island, Africa. See MONFIA ISLAND.

Mafra, må′frå, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, near the Atlantic, 18 miles N.W. of Lisbon. It is celebrated for its vast and magnificent pile of buildings, erected by John V. in 1717, in imitation of the Escurial of Spain. It is in the form of a quadrangle, measuring 760 feet by 670 feet, and includes a magnificent church, a royal palace, a college with a library of about 50,000 volumes, and a monastery. Pop. 3337.

Magacela, må-gå-thå′lå, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 55 miles E.S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 1305.

Magadino, må-gå-dee′no, a village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, on Lago Maggiore, at the mouth of the Ticino, 5½ miles S.W. of Bellinzona. Pop. 667.

Magadoxo, mag-ạ-dox′o (Port. pron. må-gå-do′sho), written also **Magadoxa, Mukdeesha,** mŭk-dee′shå, and **Makadishu,** må-kå-dee′shoo, a maritime town of East Africa, subject to Zanzibar, and the chief commercial entrepôt between Cape Guardafui and the river Juba, on the Indian Ocean, in lat. 2° 2′ N., lon. 45° 25′ E. Pop., with suburbs, 4000. The town is enclosed by stone walls, and divided into two parts, one composed wholly of tombs, the other comprising about 150 stone and many wooden houses, a mosque, and several minarets of Arabian architecture. The exports are sesame, ivory, gums, and some peculiar cloths; principal imports, sugar, dates, salt fish, and arms.

Magaguadavic, må‵gå-gwå-då-veek′, a river of New Brunswick, falls into Passamaquoddy Bay 4 miles below the town of St. George. It is about 100 miles in length, and affords great water-power to a large number of mills, which manufacture immense quantities of lumber.

Magalhaens, Strait of. See MAGELLAN.

Magalia, mạ-gail′yạ, a post-village of Butte co., Cal., about 56 miles N. of Marysville. It has a church, several lumber-mills, and gold-mines.

Magallanes, må-gå-yå′nês, a territory of Chili (claimed also by the Argentine Republic), on both sides of the Strait of Magellan. It is of indefinite extent. The climate is cold, but not severe. Coal is the principal export. Timber abounds, and the soil is good. Potatoes are the principal crop. Capital, Punta Arenas. Pop. 1144.

Magallon, må-gål-yōn′, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 35 miles W.N.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 2580.

Magalloway River. See MARGALLAWAY RIVER.

Maganetawan, må‵gå-nĕt-ạ-wån′, a river of Ontario, rises about lat. 45° 30′ N., lon. 79° W., and falls into Georgian Bay through Byng Inlet. Length, 100 miles.

Magazine, måg-ạ-zeen′, a post-office of Logan co., Ark., near the Magazine Mountain.

Mag′dala, a hill-fort of Abyssinia, on the plateau of Talanta, lat. 11° 20′ N., lon. 39° 10′ E. Stormed and totally destroyed by the British, April 13, 1868. Altitude, 9110 feet.

Magdala, mag′dạ-lạ (Arab. *El Mejdel,* ĕl mĕj′del; Hebrew, *Mig′dal*), a village of Palestine, on the W. side of the Lake of Tiberias.

Magdalen, mag′dạ-lẹn (CHANNEL or SOUND), Terra del Fuego, is a branch of the Strait of Magellan, between Clarence and Dawson Islands. Off its S.E. coast is Mount Sarmiento, 6800 feet in height.

Magdalena, måg-då-lå′nå, a small island in the Mediterranean, off the N.E. coast of Sardinia. Lat. 41° 13′ 4″ N.; lon. 9° 24′ E.

Magdalena, a bay of Lower California, in which is the island of Santa Margarita.

Magdalena, mag-dạ-lee′nạ or måg-då-lå′nå (Fr. and native name, *Fatuhiva,* få-too-hee′vå), the most southern of the Marquesas Islands, Pacific Ocean. It has a harbor on its S. side. Pop. in 1855, 1200; in 1877, 250.

Magdale′na, an island of Senegambia, near the coast, S. of Cape Verd.

Magdalena, mag-dạ-lee′nạ (Sp. pron. måg-då-lå′nå), the principal river in the United States of Colombia, rises at the frontier of Ecuador, lat. 2° N., lon. 76° W., flows N., and enters the Caribbean Sea in lat. 11° N., lon. 75° W. Total course, estimated at 900 miles. Principal tributaries, the Cauca and the Galinazo. Above Mompox it divides, to enclose the island of Morales, 40 miles in length. Its current is very rapid, and its navigation difficult; but it is still the main route of communication between the interior of the United States of Colombia and the sea.

Magdalena, called also the **Ubahy,** oo-bå-hee′, **Branco,** brån′ko, and **San Miguel,** sån me-ghĕl′, a large river of Bolivia. In its earlier course it is called the Chiquitos; it issues from Lake Ubahy, lat. 18° 20′ S., and flows N.N.W. to about lat. 16° S., when it assumes one or other of the names above quoted, and ultimately falls into the Guapore, in lat. 12° 20′ S., lon. 65° 5′ W. Its entire length, including the Chiquitos, is upwards of 500 miles.

Magdalena, a lake of Bolivia, lat. 14° 5′ S., lon. 64° 25′ W., about 12 miles long and 5 miles broad.

Magdalena, måg-då-lå′nå, a cavern in Austro-Hungary, Carinthia, 3 miles from the cavern of Adelsberg.

Magdalena, a small town or village of Bolivia, on the Magdalena. Lat. 13° 51′ S.; lon. 64° 31′ W.

Magdalena, a town of Mexico, state of Sonora, on a branch of Sonora River. The stationary population is about 1500; but at the festival of San Francisco it is increased to 10,000 or 12,000.

Magdalena, the most northern state of the United States of Colombia, having N. the Caribbean Sea. Estimated area, 24,440 square miles. Pop. 85,255. Surface very diversified, two cordilleras of the Andes covering its S. and E. portions. Capital, Santa Marta.

Mag′dalen Islands, a group near the centre of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 54 miles N.W. of Cape Breton, and 100 miles W.S.W. of the nearest point of Newfoundland. Coffin's Island, the largest of the group, is 25 miles long, but very narrow. Amherst Island is nearly 6 miles in length and 3½ miles in width, and contains the best harbor in the chain. Gypsum is found in the hollows and basins of the island, and occasionally in veins. This mineral forms an important article of export. The principal dependence of the inhabitants is upon the cod-, lobster-, herring-, and seal-fishing. The Magdalen Islands are under the jurisdiction of the Canadian government, and belong to the district of Gaspé. They were granted by the British government to Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, and by him were bequeathed in strict entail to his heirs. There is a custom-house on Amherst Island. Pop. 3172.

Magdeburg, mag′de-bŭrg (Ger. pron. måG′dẹh-bŏŏRG‵; Fr. *Magdebourg,* måg‵dẹh-booR′; L. *Magdebur′gum*), a town of Prussia, capital of a government, and of the province of Saxony, on the Elbe, 76 miles W.S.W. of Berlin, at an important railway junction. It ranks as a fortress of the first class, and is regarded as one of the strongest places in Europe. The Elbe here forms several branches, and divides the town into three parts,—the town proper, which, on the land side, is regularly fortified, and, towards the river, defended by Forts Sternschanze and Scharnhorst; the Werder, with its citadel; and Frederickstadt, likewise strongly fortified. The chief suburbs are Neustadt-Magdeburg, on the N. (pop. 87,925), and Buckau, on the S. (pop.

10,771). The houses are for the most part large and handsome, but a great number of the streets are narrow. The principal squares are the New Market, or Domplatz, and the Old Market, which is decorated with an equestrian statue of the Emperor Otho, erected in 973. A fine walk is furnished by the Fürstenwall, a well-planted terrace or parade-ground, along the margin of the Elbe. The buildings most deserving of notice are the Domkirche, or cathedral, one of the noblest Gothic structures of Northern Germany, erected in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; St. Sebastian's church, in which is the grave of Otto Guericke, the inventor of the air-pump; and the Marien, or Roman Catholic church, older even than the cathedral. Magdeburg possesses numerous benevolent institutions and educational establishments, hospitals, and orphan asylums, a gymnasium, pädagogium, normal seminary, medical, industrial, and several other schools, institution for the deaf and dumb, &c. The manufactures consist principally of woollen, linen, and cotton cloth, silk ribbons, leather, gloves, soap, and candles. There are also several beet-sugar- and chiccory-factories, breweries, distilleries, and oil-works. The trade is extensive, and derives great facilities from the position of the town on the Elbe, the canal connecting this river with the Havel, and the railroads communicating with Leipsic, Halle, Berlin, and Hamburg. The principal articles are corn, wood, coals, wine, and colonial produce. Magdeburg is mentioned in the records of the eighth century. It early distinguished itself in the Reformation, and long exerted a powerful influence in its favor. In 1631 it was taken by storm and given up to indiscriminate massacre by Tilly. The most horrible atrocities were committed: above 20,000 people were murdered, and the greater part of the town was laid in ashes. It was taken by the French in 1806 and annexed to the kingdom of Westphalia. Pop. in 1816, 34,808; in 1875, with suburbs, 122,789.

Magdeburg, a government of Prussian Saxony, is bounded N. by Mecklenburg and Hanover. Area, 4441 square miles. Pop. in 1875, 879,558.

Magdunum, the Latin name of Meung.

Magé, må-zhå′, a town of Brazil, province and 16 miles E.N.E. of Rio Janeiro, on the river Magé, near its mouth in the Bay of Rio.

Magee's, ma̤-gheez′, a station in Warren co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Titusville & Warren Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Tidioute, and 39 miles from Oil City.

Magee's Corners, a post-hamlet of Seneca co., N.Y., in Tyre township, 4½ miles N.E. of Waterloo. It has 2 churches.

Magelang, må‵ga̤-lång′, a town of Java, capital of the province of Kadoe, 40 miles S.W. of Samarang, 1377 feet above sea-level. Pop. 34,000.

Magellan, må-jel′la̤n (Sp. pron. må-ʜĕl-yån′), or **Magalhaens** (må-gål-yå′ĕns), **Strait of,** divides the continent of South America from the islands of Terra del Fuego: the E. entrance is formed by Cape Virgin, on the mainland, and by Cape Espiritu Santo (Queen Catherine's Foreland), on one of the largest islands composing Terra del Fuego, extending between lat. 52° 10′ and 55° S. and lon. 68° 20′ and 75° W. It is upwards of 300 miles long, and is of difficult navigation. The tides in the strait reach an elevation of about 50 feet, the highest point they attain on the Patagonian coast. The strait was discovered in 1520 by Magalhaens, the great Portuguese navigator, then in the service of Spain, and called, in honor of him, the Strait of Magalhaens. The Spaniards changed the name to Magellan.

Magenta, må-jĕn′tå, a town of Italy, 15 miles by rail W. of Milan. A great battle was fought here between the Austrians and the allied French and Sardinian army, June 4, 1859; the allies were victorious. Pop. 6135.

Mageröe, mag′e̤r-ō or må′ghe̤r-ö‵e̤h, an island of the Arctic Ocean, belonging to Norway, terminating N. by the North Cape, in lat. 71° 10′ N., lon. 25° 50′ E. It is inhabited by a few Norwegian and Lappish families.

Maggeri, måg′ge̤-ree‵, or **Mangry,** mång′gree, a town of India, in Mysore, 22 miles W. of Bangalore. It has some iron-works, iron ore abounding in its vicinity.

Maggiore, Lake, Italy. See Lago Maggiore.

Maghera, måʜ′e̤r-a̤, a town of Ireland, co. of Londonderry, 20 miles S. of Coleraine. Pop. 1213.

Magh‵erafelt′, a town of Ireland, co. of Londonderry, 26 miles S. of Coleraine. Pop. 1401.

Magherno, må-ghĕʀ′no, a village of Italy, 4 miles E.S.E. of Pavia. Pop. 1503.

Magheross, Ireland. See Carrickmacross.

Maghiana, må-ghee-ån′a̤, a town of India, district and a few miles S. of Jung. Pop. 10,854.

Maghil, Makil, or Maakil, må̤-keel′, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Shat-el-Arab, 4 miles above Bassorah. It has wharves and English-built warehouses, and takes much of the former trade of Bassorah.

Maghistan, a region of Persia. See Kerman.

Magh, Linn, a town of Scotland. See Mauchline.

Maghribee, måg′re-bee‵, a town of Sinde, in the delta, on a navigable arm of the Indus, 42 miles S.S.E. of Tatta. Pop. 5000.

Magila, a town, mission-station, and district of East Africa. Lat. 5° 9′ S.; lon. 38° 48′ E.

Magindanao, Philippines. See Mindanao.

Magione, må-jō′nå, a town of Central Italy, 8 miles W.N.W. of Perugia. Pop. 6851.

Magistère, La, a town of France. See La Magistère.

Magians, or **Magland,** må‵glōɴᵍ′ (L. *Malia′num Fulcimen′sium?*), a village of Savoy, on the Arvo, 11 miles E.S.E. of Bonneville. Pop. 1645.

Magliano, mål-yå′no, a village of Italy, on or near the Tiber, 20 miles W. of Rieti. Pop. 2581.

Magliano, a village of Italy, Naples, province of Aquila, district of Avezzano. Pop. 3923.

Magliano di Mondovi, mål-yå′no dee mon-do-vee′, a village of Italy, Piedmont, province and 5 miles N.W. of Mondovi. Pop. 2491.

Magliano Grande, mål-yå′no grån′då, a town of Italy, province and 36 miles S.E. of Salerno. Pop. 1077.

Maglie, mål′ye-å, a city of Italy, province of Lecce, 19 miles by rail E.N.E. of Gallipoli. Pop. 5737.

Maglod, måg-lŏd′, a village of Hungary, 12 miles from Pesth. Pop. 1244.

Magna-Cavallo, mån′yå-kå-vål′lo, a village of Italy, E.S.E. of Mantua. Pop. 2127.

Magnac-Laval, mån‵yåk′-lå‵vål′, a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, 9 miles N.E. of Bellac. Pop. 1364.

Magnac Le Bourg, mån‵yåk′ le̤h booʀ, a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, 11 miles N.E. of Saint-Yrieix.

Magnago, mån-yå′go, a village of Northern Italy, province and W. of Milan. Pop. 1080.

Magnano, mån-yå′no, a village of Italy, 9 miles S. of Biella. Pop. 1697.

Magnavacca, mån‵yå-våk′kå, a village and seaport of Italy, 30 miles E.S.E. of Ferrara, at the mouth of the canal, on the Adriatic.

Magné, mån‵yå′, a town of France, in Deux-Sèvres, 4 miles W. of Niort. Pop. 1335.

Magnesia ad Sipylum. See Maneesa.

Mag′ness Mills, a post-hamlet of De Kalb co., Tenn., 17 miles from McMinnville. It has a church and grist-mill.

Magnet′ical Island, an island off the E. coast of Australia, in Halifax Bay. Lat. 19° 8′ S.; lon. 146° 45′ E.

Magnet′ical Island, an island on the S. coast of Guatemala. Lat. 8° 4′ 6″ N.; lon. 81° 47′ W.

Magnisi, mån-yee′see, a promontory on the E. coast of Sicily, 6 miles N. of Syracuse, forms the S. side of the harbor of Agosta.

Magno′lia, a post-office or hamlet of Marengo co., Ala., about 45 miles W.S.W. of Selma.

Magnolia, a post-village, capital of Columbia co., Ark., about 38 miles S.W. of Camden. It has a newspaper office, 2 drug-stores, and several general stores. Pop. 259.

Magnolia, a post-office of Boulder co., Col.

Magnolia, a post-village of Kent co., Del., about 50 miles S. of Wilmington, and 3 or 4 miles from Delaware Bay. It has 2 churches and a brick-yard.

Magnolia, a station on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, about 35 miles S.S.E. of Macon, Ga.

Magnolia, a post-village in Magnolia township, Putnam co., Ill., about 26 miles S.W. of Ottawa, and 40 miles N.N.E. of Peoria. It has a church and a graded school. Pop. of the township, 1667.

Magnolia, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ind., about 33 miles W. of New Albany. Pop. 33.

Magnolia, a post-village in Magnolia township, Harrison co., Iowa, on Willow Creek, 6 miles W. of Logan, and about 34 miles N. of Council Bluffs. It has 4 churches, a public school, a newspaper office, a banking-house, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 450; of the township, 939.

Magnolia, a post-office of Sedgwick co., Kansas.

Magnolia, a post-hamlet of La Rue co., Ky., about 68 miles S. of Louisville. It has a church.

Magnolia, a post-office of East Baton Rouge parish, La., 12 miles E. of Baton Rouge.

Magnolia, a post-village of Harford co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 19 miles E.N.E. of Baltimore, and nearly 2 miles from an inlet of Chesapeake Bay. It has several stores.

Magnolia, a post-office, station, and summer resort of Essex co., Mass., on the sea-coast, and on the Gloucester Branch of the Eastern Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Gloucester. It has 5 boarding-houses and a church. Here the *Magnolia glauca* grows wild; and it is believed that this is the northernmost natural habitat of any American magnolia.

Magnolia, a township of Rock co., Minn. Pop. 174.

Magnolia, a post-village, capital of Pike co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 98 miles N. of New Orleans. It has a newspaper office, 5 general stores, and 1 or 2 mills. Pop. about 450.

Magnolia, a post-village of Duplin co., N.C., in Magnolia township, on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 48 miles N. of Wilmington. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a college, a seminary, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 1606.

Magnolia, a post-village of Stark co., O., in Rose township, on the Tuscarawas Branch Railroad, 18 miles N.E. of New Philadelphia. It has 2 churches and a woollen-mill.

Magnolia, a township of Abbeville co., S.C. Pop. 1790.

Magnolia, a post-office of Sumter co., S.C.

Magnolia, a post-hamlet of Nansemond co., Va., on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, about 12 miles S.W. of Norfolk. It has a church.

Magnolia, a post-office of Morgan co., W. Va.

Magnolia, a post-village of Rock co., Wis., in Magnolia township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 27 miles S. of Madison, and 13 miles W.N.W. of Janesville. It has 2 churches, a plough-factory, &c. Pop. of the township, 1079.

Magnolia Plantation, post-office, Baldwin co., Ala.

Magnolia Springs, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Tex., 48 miles N. of Beaumont. It has 2 churches.

Magny, mån‘yee′, a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 11 miles N. of Mantes-sur-Seine. Pop. 1960.

Magocs, må‘gotch′, a village of Hungary, 15 miles from Fünfkirchen. Pop. 2421.

Magof′fin, a county in the E. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is intersected by the Licking River. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, grass, and live-stock are the staple products. This county is a part of the coal-field of Kentucky. Capital, Salyersville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,715,631. Pop. in 1870, 4684, of whom 4683 were Americans.

Ma′gog, a famous fishing-stream of Quebec, flows from Lake Memphremagog, and, after a rapid course of 17 miles, joins the St. Francis at Sherbrooke.

Magog, a post-village in Stanstead co., Quebec, at the N. end of Lake Memphremagog, 21 miles E.S.E. of Waterloo. It has good water-power, 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, several stores, 2 hotels, 2 churches, &c. Pop. 600.

Magog Lake, a beautiful lake on the above river, halfway between its source and its discharge, about 9 miles long by 3 miles wide. It contains an abundance of fish.

Magoo, må‘goo′, or **Makoo,** må‘koo′, a town of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 56 miles N.N.W. of Khoi. Here is a remarkable cavern, and the river Magoo is crossed by a natural bridge of lava.

Ma‘goon′, a post-hamlet of Lafayette co., Wis., 9 miles N.E. of Darlington. It has a church.

Magoon's Point, a post-village in Stanstead co., Quebec, on Lake Memphremagog, 5½ miles S. of Georgeville. Pop. 180.

Mag′pie, a large and rapid river of the county of Saguenay, Quebec, rises near the source of the East Branch of the Moisic, and empties itself into the N. shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 6 miles W. of the mouth of the river St. John. It is a fine salmon-stream.

Magra, må′grå (anc. *Ma′cra*), a river of North Italy, after a S. course of 35 miles, enters the Gulf of Genoa 2 miles E. of the Gulf of Spezia.

Magru′der's, a station in Prince George's co., Md., on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Washington, D.C.

Magstadt, måG′stått, a town of Würtemberg, 11 miles W.S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2106.

Maguelonne, må‘ghẹh-lonn′, an islet, or rather a peninsula, of France, in Hérault, above 1 mile long, and about 5 miles from Montpellier. It once was the site of a town of some celebrity in the history of Languedoc.

Maguelonne, a lagoon of France, department of Hérault, 4 miles S. of Montpellier. Length, 17 miles.

Maguire's (mạ-gwīrz′) **Bridge,** a town of Ireland, co. of Fermanagh, on Colebrook River, 7 miles S.E. of Enniskillen. Pop. 679.

Maguire's Store, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ark., 45 miles N. of Alma Station. It has 2 churches.

Mag′we, a town of Burmah, on the left side of the Irrawaddy, 35 miles above Prome. Pop. 8000.

Magyar Benye, mŏd‘yŏR′ bĕn‘yå′, or **Bendorf,** bĕn′doRf, a village of Transylvania, about 6 miles S. of Medgyes. Pop. 1120.

Magyar Ország, Europe. See HUNGARY.

Magyaros, mŏd‘yŏr‘osh′, or **Nussbach,** nŏŏs′båK, a village of Transylvania, 27 miles from Kronstadt, on the Aloota. Pop. 1500.

Magyar Ovar, a village of Hungary. See ALTENBURG.

Mahabalipooram, må-hå-bå‘le-poo-råm′, a town of British India, 35 miles S. of Madras, on the Carnatic coast. Near it are remarkable Hindoo temples and excavations.

Mahableshwur (må-hå-blĕsh-wŭr′) **Hills,** a convalescent station of British India, 80 miles S.E. of Bombay, in the ghauts of the Concan. Lat. 17° 56′ N.; lon. 73° 30′ W. The village here consists of about 70 dwellings, with a sanatarium having 8 sets of quarters, a church, a prison, and a library.

Mahadeo, må-hå-då′o, a famous Hindoo temple of British India, 60 miles S.E. of Hoshungabad.

Mahadiah, a town of Africa. See MEHDIA.

Mahaica, må-hī′kå, a town of British Guiana (Demerara), 22 miles S.E. of Georgetown, to which a railroad extends. Here is a lazaretto for lepers, also a prison.

Mahakkan, a river of Borneo. See KOTI.

Mahalasville, mạ-hā′lăz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ind., about 35 miles S.S.W. of Indianapolis.

Mahamdi, må-håm-dee′, a town of India, North-West Provinces, in Oude, division of Seetapoor. Pop. 6061.

Ma‘han′, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ala.

Mahanan′da, or **Mahanun′da,** a large river of Bengal, rises near Darjeeling, and, after a generally S. course of 250 miles, joins the Ganges. It is extensively navigated.

Mahanoy, mā-hạ-noy′, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Pa., on Mahanoy Creek, about 12 miles S. of Sunbury. It is near the Mahanoy & Shamokin Railroad. It has a flour-mill and 2 hotels.

Mahanoy, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa., is drained by Mahanoy Creek. It contains Mahanoy City, and has rich mines of anthracite. A ridge called Mahanoy Mountain extends along its N.W. border. Pop. 9400.

Mahanoy City, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., in a valley bounded on the S.E. by the Broad Mountain, 13 miles N.N.E. of Pottsville, 10 miles W. of Tamaqua, and 109 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. It is on a branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which connects here with a branch of the Reading Railroad. It contains 12 churches, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, a pottery, and an iron-foundry. Its prosperity is derived from operations in anthracite coal. Here are about 20 collieries. Pop. 5533.

Mahanoy Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Schuylkill co., runs westward through Northumberland co., and enters the Susquehanna River about 12 miles below Sunbury.

Mahanoy Mountain, Pennsylvania, a long ridge in the N. part of Schuylkill co., from which it extends westward into Northumberland co. It forms the northern boundary of the Mahanoy Coal Basin, which is bounded S. by Broad Mountain. Here are rich mines of anthracite.

Mahanoy Plane, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., forming part of Gilberton Borough, on the Mine Hill & East Mahanoy Branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, at the junction of the Shenandoah Branch, 20 miles W.N.W. of Tamaqua, and 5 miles N.W. of Mahanoy City. It is on or near the Mahanoy Mountain. Coal is mined near this place. It has 2 churches.

Mahantango, mŏH-ån′tọn-go, or **Moh‘on′tongo,** a post-hamlet of Juniata co., Pa., about 30 miles N. of Harrisburg.

Mahantango, or **Mahantongo,** a station in Northumberland co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, 20 miles S. of Sunbury. It is on the Susquehanna River.

Mahantango (or **Mahontongo**) **Creek,** Pennsylvania, rises in Schuylkill co., runs nearly westward, and enters the Susquehanna River at the S.W. extremity of Northumberland co.

Mahantango (or **Mahantongo**) **Mountain,** Pennsylvania, extends from the Susquehanna River along the northern border of Dauphin co.

Mahanuddy, or **Mahanadi,** må‘hå-nŭd′dee, a river of India, rises in Raipoor district, Central Provinces, and pursues a very devious course, generally eastward, through Orissa to the Bay of Bengal. In the rainy season it is one of the largest of Indian rivers. It has many mouths. Length, 529 miles; catchment basin, 45,000 square miles.

Maha Nuwara, the Singalese name of KANDY.

Maharajegunge, må-hå-rå-je-gŭnj′, a town of Bundelcund, 32 miles E.S.E. of Oorcha.

Maharajgunge, or **Maharajganj.** See JHALAKATI.

Maharay, måh′å-rā, **Mahragh,** måh′råH, or **Moh′arrek,** a town at the S. end of the island of Maharay, one of the Bahrein Islands, Arabia, on a strait which separates it from the town and island of Manama. It is built chiefly of white houses, is fortified, and has a large palace.

Ma‵harg′, a post-office of Butler co., Pa., about 22 miles N. of Pittsburg.

Mahas′ka, a county in the S.E. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Des Moines River and the North and South Forks of Skunk River. The surface is partly undulating and partly level. The soil is deep and very fertile. This county has a large proportion of prairie, and has tracts of good timber growing along the rivers and creeks. The staple products are Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and pork. Many mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county, which has also beds of limestone. It is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Keokuk & Des Moines, the Central Iowa, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. Capital, Oskaloosa. Valuation of real and personal estate, $15,761,135. Pop. in 1870, 22,508, of whom 21,091 were Americans; in 1875, 23,718.

Mahavilly-Gunga, må-hå-vĭl‵le-gŭn′gå, or **Mahavelle-Ganga,** må-ha-vel‵le-gån′gå, the principal river of Ceylon, rises in the centre of the island, flows N. past Kandy and Bintenne, and enters the Indian Ocean, by several mouths, S. of Trincomalee. It receives numerous affluents.

Mahé, må‵hå′, the largest island of the Seychelles, covered with high granite mountains. It is 17 miles long. Chief town, Port Victoria, or Mahé.

Mahé, må‵hå′, a town of India, belonging to the French, Malabar coast, on a navigable river, 38 miles N.N.W. of Calicut. Lat. 11° 42′ N.; lon. 75° 38′ E. Pop., with adjoining French district, 8469.

Mahébourg, må‵hå‵booR′, a town of the Mauritius, on a fine bay called Grand Port, on the S.E. coast, 35 miles by rail S.E. of Port Louis. It has a battery and barracks, but has declined, its harbor being difficult of access. It is also called Grand Port; but that name belongs to a village on the opposite side of the bay.

Maheidpoor, må-hīd-poor′, or **Mehidpoor,** mĕh-hid-poor′, a town of India, 22 miles N. of Oojein.

Mah′erville, a post-office of Barton co., Kansas.

Maheshasoora, a country of India. See MYSORE.

Ma‵hespoor′, a town of Bengal, district of Nuddea. Lat. 23° 21′ 15″ N.; lon. 88° 57′ 23″ E. Pop. 4100.

Mahigunge, or **Mahiganj,** må‵he-gŭnj′, a large town of Bengal, 3 miles S.E. of Rungpoor, and within its municipal limits.

Mahikanta, India. See MYHEE CAUNTA.

Mahim, må‵heem′ or må‵heeNᵍ′, a seaport town of India, on the W. coast, 50 miles by rail N. of Bombay. Another Mahim is 10 miles N. of Bombay, on the island and within the municipal limits of Bombay.

Mahim, a town of British India, 65 miles W.N.W. of Delhi.

Mahlberg, mąl′bĕRG, a town of Baden, 2½ miles N.E. of Ettenheim. Pop. 1064.

Mah‵mudabad′, a town of India, Seetapore division. Pop. in 1872, 6312.

Mahoba, må-ho′bå, an ancient ruined town of India, Bundelcund, 32 miles S.W. of Banda, in and about which are some striking architectural remains.

Maholm, ma′hōm, a post-office of Perry co., O., at Bristol Railroad Station.

Mahomed-Khan-Ka-Tanda, må-hom′ĕd‵-kån-kå-tån′då, a town of Sinde, on a branch of the Indus, 30 miles S.E. of Hyderabad. It carries on trade with Cutch.

Mahom′et (formerly **Middletown**), a post-village in Mahomet township, Champaign co., Ill., on the Sangamon River, and on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 10 miles N.W. of Champaign, and 38 miles E.S.E. of Bloomington. It has 3 churches, a graded school, 2 flour-mills, a newspaper office, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 700; of the township, 1401.

Mahomet, a post-hamlet of Burnet co., Tex., about 45 miles N.N.W. of Austin.

Mahon, PORT, Minorca. See PORT MAHON.

Mahon, må-hon′, a town of Persia, province and 22 miles E. of Kerman.

Mahona, må-ho′nå, a town of India, dominions and 34 miles S.W. of Gwalior.

Mahone (ma′hōn) **Bay,** a considerable bay on the S.E. coast of Nova Scotia, about 35 miles W.S.W. of Halifax.

Mahone Bay, or **Kin′burn,** a post-village in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 6 miles N. of Lunenburg. It contains 20 stores, 2 hotels, 3 churches, a tannery, and 2 or 3 saw-mills, and has a good business in the building of small vessels and in the shipment of lumber, wood, &c. Pop. 800.

Maho′ning, a county in the E. part of Ohio, borders on Pennsylvania. Area, about 425 square miles. It is intersected by the Mahoning River, and is also drained by the Little Beaver River. The surface is undulating, and nearly one-fourth of it is covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple abounds. The soil is very fertile. Oats, hay, wheat, Indian corn, butter, and flax are the staple products. Among its mineral resources are bituminous coal and iron ore. In 1870 pig-iron was produced in this county to the amount of $3,424,425, besides forged iron valued at $1,909,690. It is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Niles & New Lisbon, the Painesville & Youngstown, and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago. Capital, Canfield. Valuation of real and personal estate, $27,510,000. Pop. in 1870, 31,001, of whom 25,192 were Americans.

Mahoning, a post-hamlet in Windham township, Portage co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 11 miles W. of Warren. It has a cheese-box-factory.

Mahoning, a post-village in Pine township, Armstrong co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, at the mouth of Mahoning Creek, 55 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburg. It has an iron-furnace, a coal-mine, and a hotel. Pop. about 125.

Mahoning, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. P. 1402.

Mahoning, a township of Carbon co., Pa. Pop. 1589, exclusive of Lehighton.

Mahoning, a township of Lawrence co., Pa. P. 1598.

Mahoning, or **Maho′ningtown,** a village of Lawrence co., Pa., on Beaver River, at the confluence of the Mahoning and Shenango Rivers, on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 3 miles S. of New Castle. It has 2 churches, 2 flour-mills, and a limestone-quarry. The name of its post-office is Cross Cut.

Mahoning, a township of Montour co., Pa. Pop. 1036, exclusive of Danville.

Mahoning Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Jefferson co., runs westward, and enters the Alleghany River in Armstrong co., about 10 miles above Kittanning. It is about 50 miles long.

Mahoning Furnace, a hamlet in Mahoning township, Armstrong co., Pa., 5 miles S. of New Bethlehem Station. It has a furnace for pig-iron and a coal-mine.

Mahoning Mountain, Pennsylvania, in Carbon co., is situated on the S.W. side of the Lehigh River and on the S.E. of Mahoning Creek.

Mahoning River rises in Ohio, drains parts of Stark and Portage cos., runs southeastward through Trumbull and Mahoning cos., and passes into Pennsylvania. It unites with the Shenango River in Lawrence co., about 4 miles S.W. of New Castle, to form the Beaver River. It is nearly 100 miles long. The largest towns on the Mahoning are Youngstown, Alliance, and Warren, all in Ohio.

Mahontonga, or **Mahontongo.** See MAHANTANGO.

Mahonville, mā′on-vĭl, a post-office of Lake co., Col.

Mahoopeny, Pennsylvania. See MEHOOPANY.

Mahoor, må-hoor′, a town of India, Nizam's country, on an affluent of the Wurdah, 178 miles N.N.W. of Hyderabad.

Maho′pac, a hamlet of Oakland co., Mich., 7 miles from Pontiac.

Mahopac, a post-village and summer resort of Putnam co., N.Y., in Carmel township, on Lake Mahopac, and on the New York & Mahopac Railroad, which connects with the Harlem Railroad at Golden's Bridge, 50 miles N. by E. of New York. Here are 9 large hotels and boarding-houses, which in summer are crowded with visitors. The lake encloses several beautiful islands, and is surrounded by hilly and picturesque scenery. Elevation, 1800 feet. Mahopac has 3 churches and a banking-house.

Mahopac Falls, formerly **Red Mills,** a post-hamlet in Carmel township, Putnam co., N.Y., 11 miles N.E. of Peekskill, and 1 mile from Lake Mahopac. It has 2 churches.

Mahora, må-ho′rå, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 19 miles N. of Albacete. Pop. 1368.

Mahowl, må-hŏwl′, a town of British India, 35 miles N.W. of Azimghur.

Mahragh, Arabia. See MAHARAY.

Mahrah, måh′rå, a tract on the S. coast of Arabia, between Hadramaut and Curia (or Kuria) Muria (Kuryan Murian) Bay. It is mostly covered by the Sejer and Subáhn mountain-ranges. Mahrah is the country of the Mahrá tribe or nation. The name Mahrah has been displaced by others of local origin, the maritime portion of the country being now generally called Shehr or El Shehr. In the early part of the seventeenth century the whole country, from Dhofar to the W. limit of Hadramaut, was ruled by the king or sultan of Shehr or Sejer. Mahrah exports frankincense, with aloes, dragon's-blood, and various gums, to India.

Mahratta (må-råt′tạ) **States** comprise many of the principal states of Central India, viz., the Sattarah, Gwalior, Indore, Kolapoor, Dhar, and Dewar dominions, having a united area estimated at 130,000 square miles. The Mahratta Confederation rose into notice under Sevajee in the middle of the seventeenth century, and in the eighteenth its possessions extended from the province of Agra to Cape Comorin; but its power was soon afterwards broken by the British, to whom all the states which composed it are now subsidiary. The warlike Mahratta race is found chiefly in the Bombay presidency. Their language, the Mahrattee, is one of the seven great Aryan languages of modern India.

Mähren, a country of Germany. See MORAVIA.

Mährisch-Neustadt, må′rish-noi′stått, a town of Moravia, on the railway between Prague and Vienna, 14 miles N.N.W. of Olmutz. Pop. 4498.

Mährisch-Ostrau, må′rish-os′trŏw, a town of Moravia, on the borders of Austrian and Prussian Silesia, at a railway junction, 4 miles E. of Schönbrunn. Pop. 4127.

Mährisch-Trübau, må′rish-trü′bŏw, or **Mährisch-Tribau** or **-Triebau,** må′rish-tree′bŏw, a town of Moravia, 27 miles N.W. of Olmutz. Pop. 4814.

Mah-to-wa, a post-office of Carlton co., Minn.

Mah′wah, a post-hamlet of Bergen co., N.J., in Hohokus township, on the Erie Railroad, 30 miles from New York. It has a church and a manufactory of locks.

Mahy, a river of India. See MHYE.

Maia, mī′å, a river of Siberia, governments of Okhotsk and Yakootsk, joins the Aldan, after a N. course of 500 miles.

Maiatum, the Latin name of MAYET.

Maida, mī′då, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 7 miles S.E. of Nicastro. Pop. 4497.

Maid′en Creek, Pennsylvania, runs southward in Berks co., and enters the Schuylkill 7 miles N. of Reading.

Maiden Creek, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., in Maiden Creek township, on a stream of the same name, and on the Berks & Lehigh Railroad, 10 miles N. of Reading. It has 2 churches and a rolling-mill. Pop. of the township, 1615.

Maid′enhead, a borough of England, co. of Berks, on the Thames, here crossed by an elegant bridge, at a railway junction, 26 miles W. of London. It is picturesquely situated, and has a handsome chapel, an endowed school, an almshouse, and other charities. Pop. 6173.

Maiden Rock, a post-village in Maiden Rock township, Pierce co., Wis., on the N. shore of Lake Pepin, at the mouth of Rush River, about 15 miles E. of Red Wing, Minn., and 30 miles S.W. of Menomonee. It has 2 churches, 2 hotels, a grist-mill, and a stave-factory. Here is a rocky bluff about 400 feet high. Pop. of the township, 1079.

Maid′ens, a cluster of rocks off the E. coast of Ireland, in the Irish Sea, 6 miles E.N.E. of Larne Light-House. The two highest rocks have each a light-house, with fixed white lights. Lat. 54° 55′ 6″ N.; lon. 5° 44′ W. Elevation, 84 and 94 feet. They are surrounded by dangerous reefs.

Maiden's Choice, a station in Baltimore co., Md., on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 5 miles S. of the initial station in Baltimore.

Maidstone, måd′stọn, a borough of England, capital of Kent, on the Medway, here crossed by a five-arched bridge, and at a railway junction, 7½ miles E.S.E. of Rochester. It is beautifully situated on a slope in the central vale of Kent, and has many curious old houses, one of the finest ancient parish churches in England, now beautifully restored, a small grammar-school and other endowed schools, numerous almshouses and large charities, a former palace of the archbishops of Canterbury, well-preserved remains of a conventual structure, a town hall and market-cross, county jail and house of correction, a lunatic asylum, extensive barracks, neat theatre, library, philosophical society, mechanics' institute, and several banks. In the immediate vicinity are numerous paper-mills and valuable quarries of stone, exported by the Medway, which is navigable here for vessels of 60 tons. Trade is thriving, and the town increasing. The streets are lighted with gas. The borough sends two members to the House of Commons. Maidstone was an important city of the early Britons. In the reign of Henry VIII. the first English hops were raised here. In 1648 the town was twice stormed by the Parliamentary forces. Pop. 26,196.

Maidstone, måd′stọn, a township of Essex co., Vt., 75 miles N.E. of Montpelier, is bounded E. by the Connecticut River. Pop. 254. Here is Maidstone Lake, a summer resort, 7 miles N.W. of Guildhall.

Maidstone, or **Maidstone Cross,** a post-village in Essex co., Ontario, 12 miles S.E. of Windsor. It contains 2 stores, 2 hotels, and a saw-mill. Pop. 125.

Maidsville, mādz′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Monongalia co., W. Va., 20 miles N.N.E. of Fairmont. It has a church and a tannery.

Maikop, mī′kop, a town of Russia, district of Terek, Ciscaucasia. Pop. 10,018.

Maikur, må‘kŭr′, or **Meh‘ker′,** a town of India, in Berar, 45 miles S.W. of Akola. Pop. 3583.

Mailand, a town of Italy. See MILAN.

Mailberg, a town of Austria. See MALBERG.

Mailcotta, mīl-kot′tå, a town of India, in Mysore, 17 miles N. of Seringapatam. It has several pagodas.

Maille, mål, a village of France, department of Vienne, 9 miles S.S.E. of Fontenay-le-Comte.

Mailleraye, or **La Mailleraye,** lå måh‘yẹh-rå′ (L. *Mespiletum*), a hamlet of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 13 miles W.N.W. of Rouen, on the left bank of the Seine. Pop. 800.

Maillezais, måh‘yẹh-zå′, a town of France, in Vendée, 7 miles S.S.E. of Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. 1420.

Mailloux, mål-loo′, a village in Bellechasse co., Quebec, 25 miles from St. Valier. It contains 3 saw-mills and a grist-mill. Pop. 200.

Maimaichin, Maimaitchin, mī-mī-chin′ or mī-mī-cheen′, or **Mai-Ma-Tchin,** mī-må-cheen′, written also **Maimachen,** *i.e.*, "place of trade," a village of Mongolia, immediately opposite Kiakhta, on the Russian frontier, and the entrepôt of the Chinese trade with Russia, 160 miles N.W. of Oorga.

Maimund, mī-mŭnd′, a town of Afghanistan, 34 miles S.W. of Candahar, in lat. 31° 42′ N., lon. 64° 51′ E.

Main, Mayn, or **Maine,** mån (Ger. pron. mīn; anc. *Mœnus, Mænus, Mænis,* or *Menus*), a navigable river of Germany, rises by two streams, the Red and White Main, in the Fichtel-Berg Mountains, North Bavaria, flows very tortuously W., and joins the Rhine opposite Mentz. Length, 280 miles. It is navigable from the Regnitz (240 miles) to the Rhine. Chief affluents, on the left, the Regnitz and Tauber, and on the right, the Saale.

Main, mån, a river of Ireland, co. of Antrim, enters Lough Neagh after a S. course of 30 miles.

Main, mīn, a river of Siberia, joins the Anadeer after a N. course of 180 miles.

Maina, mī′nå, a district of Greece, consisting of the S. extremity of the Morea, between the Gulfs of Koron and Kolokythia, composing the greater part of the government of Laconia. The inhabitants, who were never fully conquered by the Turks, long lived in a rude feudal state, subsisting mainly by brigandage and piracy. They are now regarded as probably the purest in blood of all the modern Greeks, whose descent in most other districts is partly from Slavic, Avar, and Albanian ancestry.——Inhab. MAINOTE.

Maina (anc. *Hippola?*), a village of Greece, on the Gulf of Koron, 14 miles N.N.W. of Cape Matapan.

Main à Dieu, måɴɢ‘ å dee‘ŭh′, also called **Men‘a-doo′,** a hamlet in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 26 miles S.E. of Sydney. Pop. 150.

Mainbernheim, mīn-bĕʀn′hīme, a town of Bavaria, 15 miles E.S.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1381.

Mainburg, mīn′bŏŏʀɢ, a town of Lower Bavaria, 27 miles S.S.W. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1696.

Maine, mån or mĕn, a river of France, joins the Sèvre-Nantaise about 4 miles above Nantes. Length, 30 miles.

Maine, a river of France, falls into the Loire on the right, after a navigable course of 7 miles.

Maine, mån, a river of Ireland, after a course of about 18 miles, falls into Castlemaine Harbor, whence it is navigable to the village of Castlemaine.

Maine, or **Le Maine,** lẹh mĕn (L. *Cenomania?*), an ancient province of France, bounded N. by Normandy, E. by Orléannais, and S. by Anjou and Touraine. With Perche it constituted a general military government. Its capital was Le Mans. It is now included in the departments of Sarthe and Mayenne.

Maine, mān, one of the New England states, and the northeasternmost state of the American Union, bounded N. by the Canadian provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, E. by New Brunswick, S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and W. by New Hampshire and the province of Quebec. Its N.W. boundary follows for some distance the crest of a range of low mountains, a parallel outlier of the Canadian Notre Dame range. Leaving this crest, the line follows the S.W. branch of the river St. John for some distance northeastward, and then takes a direct N.E. course to the outlet of Lake Pohenagamook. Thence eastward the rivers St. Francis and St. John bound the state on the N. The eastern boundary ascends the river St. Croix to its source, and thence strikes directly N. until the river St. John is reached. The coast of Maine (278 miles long in a right line) is indented deeply by many bays and inlets, which increase its actual coast-line to 2500 miles and afford unrivalled harbor-facilities for shipping; and off the coast there are numerous islands belonging to the state. Area, 31,766 square miles, or 20,330,240 acres, of which, in 1870, 2,917,793 acres were returned as improved. The state is about equal in area to all the other New England states combined.

Face of the Country.—The northern portion of the state consists mainly of a wilderness of forest-land covered with pines, spruce, hemlock, fir, and deciduous trees of various species, the abode of the moose or true elk, the black bear, and various fur-bearing and game animals, and the resort of the trapper, the sportsman, and the lumber-cutter. The primeval forest is said to cover three-fourths of Maine. Here the permanent inhabitants are few, except in the N.E., where the fertile soil of Aroostook co. has attracted settlers and developed a hardy and prosperous class of farmers and mechanics. The unsettled portions have very generally a somewhat rugged surface and a severe winter climate. All parts of the state abound in beautiful lakes, famed for their excellent trout. The N. and N.W. have groups of detached mountains, which belong to the Appalachian system and are in part more or less directly connected with the White Mountains of New Hampshire. Mount Katahdin, the highest in the state, reaches an elevation of 5385 feet. Other noteworthy elevations are Mars Hill, on the E. line; Sugar Loaf, on the river Seboois; Mounts Saddleback, Bigelow, Bald, Kineo, Spencer, Abraham, Culcusso, Mucalsea, White Cap, and the Aroostook and Travellers' Mountains. The southern half of the state is of varied character, seldom much broken in surface, but with tracts of great fertility and others of small agricultural value, the latter found especially southeastward.

The greater part of the surface strata of Maine are of eozoic or primitive formation; but Silurian rocks cover a large part of the N. and N.E., with smaller areas in the S.E. and S.W. and in the Penobscot and Upper Kennebec valleys. Overlying the Silurian there are in the N. wide belts of Devonian strata. The mineral wealth of the state is not largely developed. Thomaston, Rockland, and Camden burn and export large quantities of lime of excellent quality, and some of the limestone approaches the character of marble and is a good building-stone. Fine granite is extensively quarried at Hallowell, Bath, Thomaston, Dix Island, and many other points, and is largely exported. An ornamental red granite is wrought near Calais. Iron ore of the best quality is mined and smelted near Mount Katahdin, and is known to exist elsewhere. Roofing-slates are obtained at several places. Lead was formerly mined at Lubec, and zinc and copper ores are not unknown. Rich veins of silver-bearing galena occur at several points; but the ores are reported to be generally refractory, and the deposits are as yet but little wrought. Maine offers many attractive fields to the scientific mineralogist, and it is believed that the economic value of her mineral deposits will become very large.

Rivers, Lakes, &c.—The Penobscot is the largest river, and is navigable for ships, except in winter, for 60 miles, while its upper waters are navigated by small steamboats. The extreme limit of steamboat navigation on the Kennebec is at Waterville, 68 miles from the sea, and various other lakes and rivers also afford steam navigation. The Androscoggin, Saco, St. Croix, Aroostook, and Walloostook or St. John are important streams. The water-power of the principal streams is constant, and is extensively employed by manufacturers, although as yet only a very small part of the water-power of the state is utilized. Of the many lakes, the principal are Moosehead, Chesuncook, Schoodic, Grand, Sebago, &c. The fresh waters of Maine cover one-tenth of her area, and afford supplies of the true and the landlocked salmon and of large and excellent trout.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—The waterfalls, mountains, wild forests, and myriad lakes of Maine, with the cool summer climate of the north, afford attractions to the tourist which are more and more widely appreciated every year; and the charms of its bold and rocky sea-coast, with its thousand bays, its bold promontories, and its picturesque islands, are well known to artists. The fishing- and hunting-grounds about Moosehead Lake, the grand solitude of Mount Katahdin, and the varied combinations of beauty and sublimity on the coast at Mount Desert Island, are especially noteworthy.

Climate, Soil, and Agriculture.—The great drawback to agriculture in Maine is the shortness of its summers; but the deep snows prevent the ground from freezing deeply, and in the spring vegetation advances with exceedingly rapid steps. The hay and potato crops are of especial excellence in point of quality and quantity, and both afford a large surplus for export. Maize does well southward, and in the N.E. winter wheat is a favorite crop. The oats are much superior to those of southern New England. The people of French descent in the N.E. subsist largely upon coarse but productive varieties of buckwheat. The apple-tree is hardy and productive in Maine. The state breeds many horses and cattle for the Massachusetts markets, and her dairy-products are of great value. The wool-clip is large and of good quality. The aggregate value of the blueberries and huckleberries gathered from the waste lands and exported, both in the fresh and canned state, is very large. The production of sugar from beets has been undertaken in this state with profit.

Forest Products.—Maine has afforded very large quantities of the noble white or Weymouth pine, so highly prized by house- and ship-builders, but at present the production of this timber is comparatively small, and Maine had in 1870 fallen from her rank as the first timber-producing state, to become the eighth on the list; but this fall was relative rather than absolute, for she still cuts, saws, and sells immense amounts of planks, deals, boards, scantlings, palings, laths, clap-boards, shingles, shooks, heading, ship-timber, furniture- and chair-stock, wooden-ware, carriage-stuff, and the like. Spruce, hemlock, cedar, beech, birch, hard maple, and black and white ash are the most abundant of the useful timber-trees. The forest products include potash, charcoal, firewood, tanners' bark (principally hemlock), and maple sugar, the three latter having a large aggregate value. Oak timber is found near the coast, but is not especially abundant in the interior. The rivers afford excellent facilities for the flotation, rafting, sawing, and shipping of logs and lumber.

Fisheries and other Maritime Pursuits have naturally been prosecuted to a great extent here, on account of the excellent harbor-facilities presented by the deeply convoluted coast-line and the numerous navigable rivers and estuaries. In 1870, Maine was outranked as a fishing state by Massachusetts alone. The principal food-fishes taken are cod, mackerel, hake, herring, haddock, halibut, &c.; and a great number of unmerchantable or oil-producing fishes (chiefly the menhaden) are taken, and utilized in the manufacture of oil and fish guano. Salmon are caught quite largely in the Penobscot, but by no means on as large a scale as in the rivers of the Pacific states. The lobster-catch of Maine is very important, and canned lobster is extensively prepared for the general market. Ship-building is not as flourishing as it was before 1861; but it is still a leading pursuit in the coast towns, whose population is largely engaged in maritime pursuits, and especially in the coasting trade. Maine owns many schooners, employed in her own proper commerce, as well as in that of the other Atlantic states, and sends out many vessels to engage in trade between the United States and the West Indies.

Manufactures.—The important manufactures of lumber, lime, building-stone, shipping, &c., have already been alluded to. The great seats of the lumber-trade are Bangor and Calais; those of ship-building are Bath, Calais, and other maritime towns. The cotton-manufacture has its chief seats at Lewiston, Saco, Biddeford, Augusta, &c., and is one of the leading industrial interests of the state. Portland, Waterville, Belfast, Rockland, Ellsworth, Hallowell, and Gardiner have varied manufactures. Woollens are manufactured at many points, chiefly for domestic use. The leather-manufacture has already assumed large proportions. Other considerable industries are the manufacture of scythes, axes, farming-implements, boots and shoes, bagging, cordage, spars, ship's furniture, glass, pottery, bricks, machinery, fish oil, fish guano, pickles, charcoal, starch, soap, and countless articles of wood, such as pegs, spools, slats, household wares, shuttles, lasts, furniture, barrels, shooks, kegs, small joinery, and turners' work.

The canning of lobsters, fish, green corn, fruits, and vegetables for food is an extensive business. Almost every community has its manufacturing pursuits, and, although they are in many cases conducted upon a small scale, the total result is very great.

Commerce.—The exports of Maine include a large proportion of the manufactured goods of the state, notably lime, building-stone, fire-wood, lumber, spars, and leather, as well as cattle, hay, potatoes, wool, and dairy-products. Ice is also gathered on a very large scale, and its collection, storage, and export afford profitable employment.

Railroads.—Maine is traversed by railroads which form important links in the great chain of communication extending from Halifax, Nova Scotia, southwestward to Central Texas and westward to the Pacific coast. Portland is the great railroad centre of the state. The principal railroads are the two lines from Portland to Boston; that extending from Portland to Montreal and the West; that from Portland to Bangor, with its many branches and ramifications; one from Bangor eastward to Halifax and St. John, in Eastern Canada; one from Portland to Ogdensburg, N.Y.; one from Portland to Worcester, Mass; besides others scarcely less important. The more populous parts of Maine are well supplied with railroad facilities. In 1846 there were 62 miles of railroad; in 1850, 245 miles; in 1855, 415 miles; in 1860, 472 miles; in 1865, 521 miles; in 1870, 786 miles; in 1875, 980 miles; built at an average cost per mile, for works, of $43,074.

Counties, &c.—Maine has 16 counties, as follows: Androscoggin, Aroostook, Cumberland, Franklin, Hancock, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Sagadahoc, Somerset, Waldo, Washington, and York. The chief cities and towns are Portland, the principal seaport, on Casco Bay (pop. in 1870, 31,413); Bangor, on the Penobscot, a centre of the lumber-business, and the seat of important trade and manufactures (18,289); Augusta, on the Kennebec, the state capital (7808); Auburn, a manufacturing city on the Androscoggin (6169); Bath, a seaport near the mouth of the Kennebec (7371): Belfast, a thriving city on Penobscot Bay (5278); Rockland, near the entrance of the same bay (7074); Thomaston, the seat of the state prison, and a centre of the lime manufacture and export (3092); Biddeford (10,282) and Saco (5755), important manufacturing towns on the Saco River; Brunswick, the seat of Bowdoin College and of a medical school (6136); Calais, a busy point for shipping and trade (5944); Dexter, a thriving interior town (2875); Eastport, the most easterly town in the United States (3736); Ellsworth, the seat of important shipping interests (5957); Farmington, a wealthy interior town on Sandy River (3251); Gardiner (4497) and Hallowell (3007), both finely situated on the Kennebec; Lewiston, on the Androscoggin, a principal seat of the cotton manufacture (13,600); Waterville (4852) and Skowhegan (3893), both situated upon the upper waters of the Kennebec. Other important places are Houlton, Fairfield, Richmond, Machias, South Berwick, Bucksport, Camden, Waldoborough, Damariscotta, Livermore, Hampden, Gorham, Brewer, Cape Elizabeth, Kittery, and Kennebunk.

Finances.—In 1876 the state debt amounted to $5,951,500, principally incurred during the war of 1861–65 for military purposes, bounties, and the like; besides which the state was liable for trust funds to the amount of $1,570,466.36. There were sinking funds invested in state bonds amounting in all to $1,891,135.77.

Education.—Maine has an excellent system of free public schools, which are supported by the income of a permanent school-fund, by state appropriations, and by general, special, and local taxation, assisted in many instances by voluntary contributions of citizens given for the purpose of prolonging the school-term as fixed by the authorities. There are state normal schools at Castine and Farmington, besides two private training-schools for teachers. In 1875 free public high schools were maintained in 163 towns, and the cities and larger villages have graded schools. Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, is the oldest and best-endowed college in the state. Lewiston is the seat of Bates College, and Waterville of Colby University, both open to youth of either sex. At Orono is the state agricultural college, at Cape Elizabeth a reform school for boys, and at Hallowell a girls' industrial school. Theological schools exist at Bangor and Lewiston, and a medical school at Brunswick, with a subsidiary or affiliated school at Portland. There are many academies and denominational schools and seminaries, some of them of high reputation.

History.—The Dutch early attempted settlements in Maine, whose excellent facilities for fishing and the fur-trade attracted them strongly. The English settled at the mouth of the Kennebec River in 1607, but did not long remain. Bristol, or Pemaquid, was settled in 1630. Western Maine was a part of the Laconia colony, and in 1635 was named the "Province of Maine" by authority. Gorges here attempted the building of a city to be called Gorgiana, and was lord proprietary of Maine. York was settled before 1625, and was incorporated as a city (Gorgiana) in 1653, and Kittery was settled not far from the same time. Sir William Phips and Sir William Pepperell, both prominent in early New England history, were both natives of Maine. Eastern Maine was a portion of French Acadia. In 1635 the French expelled the English colonists from the Penobscot region, and in 1665 they founded Castine. They had also a town or fort where Bangor stands, and in this vicinity the fabled city of Noromberga was placed by old authors. After Sir Ferdinando Gorges died (1647) Maine became (1651) a part of Massachusetts, though detached from her proper territory; and so it remained until 1820. Maine was the abode of the dreaded Abnaki tribes of Indians, who, stimulated by the French, waged destructive wars with the English settlers until 1712, when the actual English frontier was removed eastward from the Kennebec, and the English authority thenceforward covered even Acadia itself. In the Revolutionary war Machias, Portland, Castine, and the Kennebec Valley were the scenes of important events. In 1820 the "district of Maine," hitherto a part of Massachusetts, was admitted to the Union as a state, including a region in the N.W. of the present state which is believed never to have belonged to Massachusetts; but the northern boundary was left somewhat indefinite by the terms of the treaty of 1783, and was not clearly established until 1842, when, after much disputation, it was settled by the Webster-Ashburton treaty, made between the United States and Great Britain. The establishment of Maine as a state was followed by a rapid increase in her industrial development; but at a later period the exhaustion of her pine forests and a large emigration to Massachusetts and to the Western states checked her growth. In the war of 1861–65 Maine bore a gallant part; but that struggle involved the destruction of much of her shipping, and the subsequent paralysis of the ship-building industry. Nevertheless, her manufacturing interests have of late been much extended, and her railroads have been doubled in their mileage.

The Population of Maine is chiefly of New England stock, most of its original settlers having gone there from Massachusetts and New Hampshire after the war of independence (1775–83); but of late there has been a large immigration from the British provinces, mainly of French-speaking people, while the populous settlements of Acadian French in the extreme N.E. date from 1755. Pop. in 1790, 96,540; in 1800, 151,719; in 1810, 228,705; in 1820, 298,335; in 1830, 399,455; in 1840, 501,793; in 1850, 583,169; in 1860, 628,279; in 1870, 626,915.

Maine, a township of Cook co., Ill. Pop. 1808.

Maine, a township of Linn co., Iowa. Pop. 925.

Maine, a post-township of Otter Tail co., Minn. P. 159.

Maine, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., in Maine township, on Nanticoke Creek, 11 miles N.W. of Binghamton. It has 3 churches. Pop. 303. The township is diversified by high ridges and narrow valleys. Pop. 2071.

Maine, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. 599.

Maine, a township of Marathon co., Wis. Pop. 765.

Maine, a township of Outagamie co., Wis. Pop. 203.

Maine Avenue, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., N.J., in Landis township, on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, about 3 miles N.E. of Vineland.

Maine-et-Loire, mên-å-lwaʀ′ or mån-å-lwaʀ′, a department in the N.W. part of France, formed of the old province of Anjou, between lat. 46° 59′ and 47° 45′ N. Area, 2755 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 517,258. Chief rivers, the Loire, Sarthe, Mayenne, and Loir. Surface diversified by hills and plains. The valley of the Loire produces lint, hemp, and fruits. The minerals comprise slate, granite, marble, and flint. Grain, wine, fruits, and cattle are extensively exported. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Angers, Baugé, Beaupréau, Saumur, and Segré. Capital, Angers.

Maineland, or **Mainland,** post-office, Cass co., Neb.

Maine Prairie, prā′ree, a post-village of Solano co., Cal., about 18 miles N.E. of Suisun City. Pop. 160; of the township, 761.

Maine Prairie, a post-village of Stearns co., Minn., in Maine Prairie township, about 13 miles S.S.W. of St. Cloud. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory. Pop. of the township, 776.

Mainland. See POMONA and SHETLAND ISLANDS.

Main'land, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., in Lower Salford township, 4½ miles S.W. of Hatfield Station. It has a church.

Main Line Junction, Illinois. See JUNCTION.

Main Line Junction, a station in Athens co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, at the junction of the Belpre division with the main line, 4 miles E. of Athens.

Mainsburg, or **Mainesburg,** mānz'bŭrg, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., about 38 miles N. of Williamsport. It has a church, a quarry of good building-stone, and a grist-mill. Pop. 212.

Mainstockheim, mīn'stokˋhīme, a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main. Pop. 1348.

Maintenon, mâɴᵍˋtẹh-nôɴᵍ' (L. *Mesteno*), a town of France, in Eure-et-Loir, 10 miles N.N.E. of Chartres, at the confluence of the Eure and Voise, and on the railway to Versailles. Pop. 1930. It has ruins of the gigantic aqueduct commenced by Louis XIV. to convey water from the Eure to Versailles, and the magnificent château in which he espoused Françoise d'Aubigné.

Mainvault, mâɴᵍˋvō', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 21 miles N.W. of Mons. Pop. 2015.

Mainville, mān'vĭl, a post-office of Cook co., Ill., on the Des Plaines River, about 15 miles N.W. of Chicago.

Mainville, or **Maineville,** a post-village of Warren co., O., in Hamilton township, about 24 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati, and 1 mile E. of the Little Miami Railroad. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a carriage-factory. Pop. 290.

Mainville, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., on Catawissa Creek, and on the Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Railroad, which here passes over a high bridge, 15 miles E. of Danville, also on the Catawissa & Williamsport Railroad. It has 2 stores and 1 grist-mill.

Mainz, a city of Germany. See MENTZ.

Maiorca, mī-oʀ'kå, a town of Portugal, province of Douro, 20 miles from Coimbra. Pop. 2653.

Maiquetia, mī-kå-tee'å, a town and watering-place of Venezuela, on the coast, a short distance W. of La Guayra. Pop. 4208.

Maira, mī'rå, a river of Italy, joins the Po 3 miles S.W. of Carmagnola. Length, 60 miles.

Mairena del Alcor, mī-rå'nå dĕl ål-koʀ', a town of Spain, Andalusia, 13 miles E.N.E. of Seville. Pop. 4406.

Mairwarra, or **Mairwara,** mār-war'rạ, a district of India, province of Ajmeer, of which it forms the S.W. extension. Area, 641 square miles. Though under British control, it in part belongs to the states of Odeypoor and Joudpoor. Capital, Nye Nuggur. Pop. 86,417.

Mais, the ancient name of MHYE.

Maisdon, mâˋdôɴᵍ', a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 13 miles S.E. of Nantes. Pop. 286.

Maisons-Alfort, mâˋzôɴᵍ'-zålˋfoʀ', a village of France, 4 miles by rail S.E. of Paris. The hamlet of Alfort has a national school of rural economy. Pop. 7115.

Maisons-sur-Seine, mâˋzôɴᵍ'-süʀ-sån, a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 10 miles N. of Versailles, on the railway from Paris to Havre. Pop. 2824.

Maisox-thal, the German for MISOCCO.

Maissana, mīs-så'nå, a village of Italy, 8 miles from Varese, on the Borza. Pop. of commune, 2982.

Maissy, mīs'see, also called **Myhsee** and **Mihsi,** mīˋsee', a town of India, in Bengal, 52 miles N. of Patna. It is noted for its tobacco. Pop. 3590.

Maitea, mī-tå'å, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, E. of Tahiti, on which it is dependent. Lat. 17° 53' S.; lon. 148° 5' W. Circuit, 8 miles.

Maitland, māt'lạnd, a post-hamlet of Mifflin co., Pa., on the Lewistown division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Lewistown. It has a church.

Mait'land, a town of Australia, New South Wales, co. of Northumberland, on the Hunter River, at its junction with Walles Creek, at a railway junction, 14 miles N.N.W. of Newcastle. The creek divides it into East and West Maitland. East Maitland has a court-house and a jail. West Maitland, which is the most thriving, contains numerous large stores and some good hotels. With Newcastle, these towns, called collectively the "Northumberland boroughs," return one member to the legislative assembly. Good coal is abundant in the vicinity. Maitland is a Catholic bishop's see. Pop. 7754.

Mait'land, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, at the mouth of the Shubenacadie River in Chignecto Bay, 20 miles N. of Shubenacadie. It contains 2 churches, 13 stores, 2 hotels, and several ship-yards. Terra alba is found in the vicinity. Pop. 600.

Maitland, a post-village in Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, 13 miles from Yarmouth town. It contains several stores and ship-yards. Pop. 270.

Maitland, a post-village in Grenville co., Ontario, on the river St. Lawrence, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 120 miles W.S.W. of Montreal. It contains 2 hotels, 4 stores, a foundry, a distillery, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. 200.

Maitland River, a small stream of Ontario, Canada, intersects Huron co., and enters Lake Huron at Goderich.

Mait'landville, a village in Huron co., Ontario, on the river Maitland, 1 mile from Goderich. It contains a tannery, salt-wells, and 2 hotels. Pop. 150.

Maizières, mâˋze-aiʀ', a village of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 14 miles S.E. of Salzburg. Pop. 1248.

Majaki, må-yå'kee, a town of Russia, government of Kherson, on the Dniester, 20 miles W. of Odessa. P. 1785.

Majambo, må-jåm'bo, a town of Madagascar, on its N.W. coast, at the head of the Bay of Majambo, 70 miles N.E. of Bembatooka.

Majdan, mīˋdån', a village of Hungary, co. of Krassova, 4 miles from Oravicza. Pop. 1272.

Majen'ica, or **Kel'so,** a post-hamlet of Huntington co., Ind., 8 miles S. of Huntington. It has a church and a saw-mill. Pop. 75.

Majin'da, a town of Sinde, on the Indus, 40 miles N.W. of Hyderabad, with 2000 inhabitants, and an extensive bazaar. Lat. 28° 51' N.; lon. 68° 19' E.

Majitha, a town of India, Amritsir district. P. 6600.

Majorca, mạ-jor'kạ (Sp. *Mallorca,* mål-yoʀ'kå; Fr. *Majorque,* mâˋzhoʀk'; L. *Balea'ris Ma'jor,* and *Majorca*), an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain, and forming the largest of the Balearic group, about 115 miles S. of Barcelona, between lat. 39° 16' and 39° 57' N. and lon. 2° 18' and 3° 27' E. Greatest length, 58 miles; greatest breadth, 45 miles; area, 1420 square miles. It is very irregular, and deeply indented. The coasts on the W. and N., facing Spain, are very lofty and steep; in other directions they are low and shelving. A great number of good natural harbors are scattered along the coasts. The interior is finely diversified with mountains, hills, valleys, and plains. The culminating point of the island, Puig de Torella, has a height of about 4800 feet. The climate is temperate, the mountains in the N. affording protection against the winter cold, and refreshing breezes from the sea mitigating the summer heat; violent winds, however, are not unfrequent, and the air is often overcharged with moisture, which hangs in clouds or descends in mists. Majorca is generally well watered and fertile, producing in considerable abundance wheat, barley, oats, legumes, oil, and wine; fruits abound everywhere. It is traversed by railways. Capital, Palma. Pop. 204,000. Majorca and Minorca were anciently named *Gymnesiæ,* while the appellation of Major, or "the larger," was given the former, and that of Minor, or "the smaller," to the latter island.——Adj. and inhab. MAJOR'CAN or MALLORQUINE, malˋlor-keen' (Sp. MALLORQUIN, mål-yoʀ-keen').

Majori, må-yo'ree, a maritime town of Italy, province and 6 miles W.S.W. of Salerno. Pop. 4896.

Major'ity Point (formerly **Prairie City**), a post-village, capital of Cumberland co., Ill., in Sumpter township, on the Grayville & Mattoon Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Greenup, and 18 miles S.S.E. of Mattoon. It has 3 churches and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 305.

Ma'jorsville, a post-office of Marshall co., W. Va.

Majorville, Ontario. See WHITEVALE.

Majsa, mī'shŏh, a village of Hungary, Little Cumania, 18 miles from Felegyhaza. Pop. 7333.

Majumba, a town of Africa. See MAYOMBA.

Majunga, må-jŭn'gå, a town of Madagascar, on its N.W. coast, at the entrance of Bembatooka Bay. An extensive traffic is carried on here in cattle-products.

Makad, mŏhˋkŏd', a village of Hungary, 27 miles from Pesth, on an island of the Danube. Pop. 1349.

Makadishu, a town of Africa. See MAGADOXO.

Makallah, Macallah, må-kål'lå, or **Macullah,** må-kŭl'lå, a town of Arabia, on its S. coast, and on a small bay, 300 miles E.N.E. of Aden. Lat. 14° 31' N.; lon. 49° 6' E. Pop. about 4500, comprising numerous foreigners. It is partly enclosed by walls, and has an imposing appearance from the sea, its houses being in a castellated style and several stories in height. The harbor, sheltered by a point to the S.E., affords a good anchorage, and is frequented by coasting-vessels for supplies of provisions; it also exports gums, hides, and senna, and has an import trade in coffee and other native produce, cotton cloths, lead, iron, sheep, aloes, honey, and slaves.

Ma'kanda, a post-village in Makanda township, Jackson co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 49 miles N.

of Cairo, and 28 miles S. of Duquoin. It has 3 churches. A large quantity of fruit is shipped here. Pop. of the township, 1680.

Makang, a town of China. See MAKUNG.

Makariev, or **Makariew,** må-kå-re-ĕv′, a town of Russia, government and 46 miles E.S.E. of Nizhnee-Novgorod, on the Volga. Pop. 1656.

Makariev, a town of Russia, government and 110 miles E. of Kostroma. Pop. 5202.

Ma‵kee′, a township of Allamakee co., Iowa. Pop. 1004, exlusive of Waukon.

Makelyville, māk′lẹ-vĭl, or **Makely's,** a post-hamlet of Hyde co., N.C., on the Pungo River, 4 miles from Sladesville. It has a church, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a steamboat-landing.

Makhadoo, må-kå-doo′, a town of the Comoro Islands, island of Johanna, has high walls, and its roadstead is much frequented by ships. Chief exports, sugar, arrowroot, and fruits and grains. Pop. 3000.

Makhandan, må-kån′dån, a town of Bengal, Boglipoor district. Pop. 3320.

Makian, må-ke-ån′, a small volcanic island in the Malay Archipelago, off the W. coast of Gilolo. Lat. 0° 20′ N.; lon. 127° 30′ E. Circuit, about 18 miles.

Makil, Turkey. See MAGHIL.

Makin, an island in the North Pacific. See PITT.

Makiniyat, må-ke-ne-yåt′, or **Makinyat,** må-keen-yåt′, a straggling village of Central Arabia, 120 miles W.S.W. of Muscat.

Makkum, måk′kŭm, a market-town of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, on the Zuyder Zee, 9 miles S. of Harlingen. Pop. 2080.

Maknovka, or **Maknowka,** måk-nov′kå, written also **Machnovka,** a town of Russia, government and 94 miles S.W. of Kiev. Pop. 4000.

Mako, mŏh‵ko′, or **Makovia,** må-ko′ve-å, a town of Hungary, co. of Csanad, on the Maros, 22 miles E. by S. of Szegedin. It is the residence of a bishop, and contains a Roman Catholic, a Greek United, and a Protestant church, a Protestant gymnasium, a court-house and county buildings, and handsome barracks. It has an important trade in corn, wine, cattle, and wood. The fishing in the Maros is very productive. There are also numerous mills. Pop. 27,449, of whom rather more than one-half are Protestants.

Mako‵kebatan′, a lake on the Albany River, North-West Territories, N. of Lake Superior. It is nearly straight, and measures 16 miles in length.

Makoo, a town of Persia. See MAGOO.

Makooas, må‵koo′åz, a people of Southeast Africa, near the Mozambique coast.

Makoqueta, a river of Iowa. See MAQUOKETA.

Makov, må-KOV′, or **Machow,** måK′ov, a town of Poland, in Lomza, 63 miles E.N.E. of Plock. Pop. 6527.

Makovia, a town of Hungary. See MAKO.

Makowar, må-ko-waR′, an island of the Red Sea, off the coast of Nubia, near a small port of the same name. Lat. 20° 38′ N.; lon. 37° 20′ E.

Makowar, or **Emerald Island,** an island of the Red Sea, off the coast of Egypt, opposite the ruins of Berenice. Lat. 23° 50′ N.; lon. 35° 45′ E.

Makowiec, må-ko′ve-ĕts, a village of Poland, government and 28 miles E.N.E. of Warsaw. Here Kosciusko was wounded and taken prisoner by the Russians in 1794.

Makrai, måk-rī′, a native state of India, Central Provinces. Area, 215 square miles. Pop. 13,648.

Makree, or **Makri,** må′kree‵, a seaport town of Asia Minor, on the Gulf of Makree, 52 miles E.N.E. of Rhodes, which city it supplies with mules, cattle, sheep, and fuel. It has a good and well-sheltered port. Its antiquities comprise a very perfect theatre, and tombs, remains of the ancient *Telmessus*.

Makree, or **Makri,** a town of Turkey, Roumelia, on the Ægean, 75 miles S.W. of Adrianople. It is a Greek bishop's see, and has a harbor and a castle. Pop. 3000.

Makronisi, an island of Greece. See MACRONISI.

Maktan, a small island. See MACTAN.

Makulla, a town of Arabia. See MAKALLAH.

Makung, or **Makang,** må-kŭnj′, a fortified town of China, on the largest of the Pheng-Hoo Islands. It is built of coral rock, has a good harbor, though not easily accessible, and carries on a large fishery, and a trade in pork, fish, and peanut oil, which are actively exported. Pop. 12,000.

Mala, må′lå, a village of Spain, with mineral baths, 8 miles S.W. of Granada.

Mala, må′lå, a river of Peru, enters the Pacific at Mala.

Mala, a decayed village of Peru, 48 miles S.E. of Lima, about 4 miles from the Pacific. Pop. 800.

Malabar, mål‵ạ-bar′, a district of India, Madras presidency, on the W. coast. Lat. 10° 15′–12° 18′ N.; lon. 75° 15′–76° 55′ E. Area, 6000 square miles. Its coast-line is over 125 miles in extent. The coast-region is low, and bordered to seaward by lagoons; but inland the country is mountainous. Gold and iron abound. The climate is hot, wet, and sickly. Chief products, pepper, cardamoms, teak, coir, castor and cocoa oils, rice, ginger, coffee, and cotton. Many of the natives have been Christians from remote antiquity. Pop 2,261,250. The name MALABAR COAST is applied to the W. coast of India in general.

Malaca, a city of Spain. See MALAGA.

Malacca, må-lak′kạ, or **Malaya,** må-lå′yạ, formerly an independent country of Southern Asia, consisting chiefly of the Malay Peninsula. It is now divided between the territories of Siam, some native chiefs, and the British colonies, called Straits Settlements. See MALAY PENINSULA.

Malacca, må-lak′kạ, and **Naning,** nå‵ning′, one of the "Straits Settlements" belonging to the British, on the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula, between lat. 2° and 3° N. and lon. 102° and 103° E., having landward the territories of Salangore, Rumbowe, Johole, and Johore. Area, 660 square miles. Pop. 77,756, of whom 58,000 are Malays and 13,500 are Chinese. Capital, Malacca. Exports, gutta-percha, gambier, pepper, rubber, horns, skins, canes, spices, sugar, rice, sago, coffee, tin, gums, tobacco, cinnamon, ebony, ivory, &c. This settlement is under a lieutenant-governor.

Malacca, the capital of the above district, is situated on both sides of the Malacca River, near its mouth, 130 miles N.W. of Singapore. Lat. 2° 10′ N.; lon. 102° 5′ E. Principal edifices, the barracks, court-house, town house, jail, civil and military hospitals, and the Anglo-Chinese College, founded in 1818. Here are also Chinese, Hindoo, and Malay schools. The ruins of a famous church, erected by Albuquerque, and the remains of Portuguese and Dutch forts, occupy several summits around the town. Malacca has some export trade in gold-dust, tin, balachong, aloe-wood, ebony, ivory, and Chinese hardwares; and it imports earthenwares, opium, iron, rice, British and Indian manufactured goods, salt, and colonial produce. The commerce of the Straits has, however, become chiefly monopolized by Singapore. The town, founded about 1250, was taken by the Portuguese in 1511, by the Dutch in 1641, and by the English in 1795. It was again held by the Dutch from 1818 to 1825. Pop. 15,000. See STRAIT OF MALACCA.

Malacooree, Malacoore, or **Malacouri,** må-lå-koo′ree, a strongly-fortified town of West Africa, about 65 miles E.N.E. of Sierre Leone, on the Malageea.

Malaczka, mŏh‵låts′kŏh‵, a town of Hungary, co. and 21 miles N.W. of Presburg. Pop. 3245.

Malad (or **Malade,** må-låd′) **City,** a post-village, capital of Oneida co., Idaho, on the Malade River, about 40 miles N. of Corinne. It is on or near the boundary between Idaho and Utah, and in a fertile valley, near the W. base of a high mountain of Silurian limestone and sandstone. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of flour and lumber. Pop. 591.

Malade River, Idaho, rises in the Salmon River Mountains, runs southwestward in Alturas co., and enters the Snake River. Its length is estimated at 125 miles.

Malade River, an affluent of the Bear River, rises in Oneida co., Idaho, runs southward into Utah, and enters Bear River about 10 miles above Corinne. Length, about 120 miles. Its valley is broad and flat, rich, and well watered with springs.

Maladetta, Mount. See PIC NETHOU.

Malaga, mal′ạ-gạ or må′lå-gå (anc. *Mal′aca*), a seaport city of Spain, capital of a province of its own name, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 65 miles E.N.E. of Gibraltar. Lat. of mole, 36° 43′ 5″ N.; lon. 4° 26′ E. Pop. 94,732. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, near the base of a mountainous range, and is commanded by a fine old Moorish castle, perched on a pointed rock, and called the Gibralfaro. The streets are very narrow, ill paved, and dirty, with high houses built around courts. It has a fine promenade, on which are some of the best houses in the town. The chief public buildings are a splendid cathedral, with a spire 302 feet high; the bishop's palace, 4 parish churches, 5 hospitals, the opera-house, bull-ring, custom-house, legal seminary, and a convict-depot. Malaga is the see of a bishop, the residence of a civil and military governor, and the seat of several important courts and public offices. The principal manufactures are linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, sail-cloth, rope, paper, hats, leather, and soap; here are also a royal cigar-factory and iron-foundries. The old Moorish Darsena, or dock-yard, is used as a storehouse. The harbor, formed by a mole 700 feet in length, on which is a light-house, is capable of holding about 450 merchant ships, and may be entered during any wind. Malaga has a large trade in wines, the finest of which are "Mountain" and "Lagrimas;" the other exports are olive oil, figs, almonds, raisins, grapes, orange-peel, esparto, and lemons, with lead and iron from neighboring mines. The imports comprise salt fish, iron hoops, bar iron, nails, petroleum, timber, woollen, silk, and cotton fabrics, and colonial produce. Malaga is supposed to have been founded by the Carthaginians. From them it passed to the Romans, under whom it became a great city. See VELEZ MALAGA.

Malaga, a maritime province of Spain, Andalusia, bounded S. by the Mediterranean. Area, 3052 square miles. Pop. 502,378.

Mal′aga, a post-village in Franklin township, Gloucester co., N.J., on the Maurice River, and on the West Jersey Railroad, 28 miles S. of Camden, and 6 miles N. of Vineland. It has a church, a manufactory of window-glass, and about 40 houses.

Malaga, a post-village of Monroe co., O., in Malaga township, 11 miles S. of Barnesville, and about 37 miles N.N.E. of Marietta. It has 2 churches and 2 tobacco-factories. Pop. 114; of the township, 1577.

Malaga, a large and very beautiful lake of Nova Scotia, in the co. of Queens, is about 12 miles long by 3 miles wide. It contains 10 islands, and is surrounded with hills covered with timber. It is connected with Greenfield or Port Medway Lake by a small stream called Wild Cat River.

Mal‵agash′, a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on Northumberland Strait, 10 miles from Wallace. It contains 2 churches and a store. Pop. 200.

Malagash Point, a hamlet in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on the point of a headland at the entrance to Tatamagouche Harbor, 15 miles E. of Wallace. Pop. 100.

Mal‵agawatch′, a post-village in Inverness co., Cape Breton Island, 29 miles N. of Port Hawkesbury. It has marble-quarries and a deep landlocked harbor. Pop. 250.

Malagon, må-lå-gon′, a town of Spain, province and 19 miles N.W. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 4156.

Malaguash, Nova Scotia. See LUNENBURG.

Ma‵lahide′, a watering-place of Ireland, on a bay of the Irish Sea, 9 miles by rail N.N.E. of Dublin. Pop. 653, partly employed in a valuable oyster-fishery. It is handsomely built, and is frequented by bathers.

Malaisia, mal-å′she-ạ (Fr. *Malaisie,* må‵lå‵zee′), a name sometimes applied to the Malay Archipelago. It is derived from the circumstance that the inhabitants for the most part belong to the great Malay race.——Adj. MALAISIAN, mal-å′she-ạn. See MALAY ARCHIPELAGO.

Mal′aka, a township of Jasper co., Iowa. Pop. 1026.

Mal′akof, a post-hamlet of Door co., Wis., in Sevastopol township, 50 miles N.E. of Green Bay.

Mal′akoff, a post-office of Henderson co., Tex.

Malakoff, a post-village in Carleton co., Ontario, 9 miles N.W. of Kemptville. Pop. 100.

Malamocco, må-lå-mok′ko, a town of Italy, 5 miles S.S.E. of Venice, on Malamocco, a long sandy island, separating the lagoons from the Adriatic. Pop. 2096. It was the residence of the Doge in the eighth century.

Malansac, må‵lôɴᵍ‵såk′, a village of France, department of Morbihan, arrondissement of Vannes. Pop. 2266.

Malao, the ancient name of BERBERA.

Mälar, a lake of Sweden. See MAELAR.

Malaspina, må-lås-pee′nå, the westernmost of the Columbretes Islands, in the Mediterranean.

Malateeyeh, or **Malatia,** må-lå-tee′yẹh (anc. *Melite′ne*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, 100 miles N.E. of Marash, near the Euphrates. It has about 200 wretched houses, a ruinous castle, and some good mosques and caravansaries. It is unhealthy; and from various causes most of its population have now settled at Aspuzi, about 5 miles southward.

Malatha, the supposed ancient name of EL MILH.

Malativo, må-lå-tee′vo, written also **Moeletivo,** moo-lẹh-tee′vo, a seaport town of Ceylon, on its E. coast, 52 miles N.N.W. of Trincomalee.

Malaucene, må‵lō‵sain′, a town of France, in Vaucluse, 16 miles E.N.E. of Orange. Pop. 1610.

Malaunay, må‵lō‵nå′, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 5½ miles by rail N. of Rouen. Pop. 1590. It has numerous cotton- and paper-mills.

Malaya, Asia. See MALACCA.

Malay Archipelago, mạ-lå′ ar-ke-pel′ạ-go, called also **Indian, Asiatic,** and **Eastern Archipelago,** and **Malaisia,** the most extensive group of islands on the globe; situated to the S.E. of Asia, and washed W. by the Indian and E. by the Pacific Ocean. The inhabitants are largely of the Malay race, whence its name. A chain of islands, about thirty in number, separated in general only by very narrow straits, extends from the N.W. extremity of Sumatra, lat. 5° 34′ N., lon. 95° 20′ E., to the Aroo Islands, lat. 6° S., lon. 134° 30′ E., a distance of about 2600 miles. The greater part of this chain lies between the 7th and 9th parallels of S. lat.; but at one point—Rotte Island, adjoining Timor—it touches the 11th parallel. This is the S. boundary of the Archipelago. Its E. limit has less compactness and linear precision. At a short distance N. and E. from the Aroo Islands lies the great island of Papua, or New Guinea, the W. peninsula of which is by some considered as belonging to the Indian Archipelago. From 200 miles to 500 miles N.W. are the Moluccas, or Spice Islands, in the widest sense, and N. by W. from these again are the Philippine Islands, the largest of which group, Luzon, reaches the 17th parallel of N. latitude. Thus the Archipelago has an extreme length of 45° and a breadth of 28°. With the exception of the Philippines, which still belong to Spain, the islands of Penang, Singapore, Labuan, and the settlement of Sarawak, on the W. coast of Borneo, which belong to Great Britain, and the N. and N.W. portions of the island of Borneo, the Sooloo and some other islands, under native potentates, the whole of this vast archipelago is either really or nominally under the sway of the Netherlands. The Portuguese have also a few small possessions here.

Within the limits here pointed out lie some of the largest and finest islands in the world, as Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Celebes, Luzon, &c. The fertile and cultivated islands of less size, extending E. to the Spice Islands, are Nias, Mantawi, Poggy, Billiton, Banca, Madura, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Comodo, Sandalwood Island, Flores, or Mangarai, Timor, Ceram, Booro, Gilolo, Mindanao, Palawan, Negros, Samar, Mindoro, Panay, Leyte, and Zebu. Numerous groups are scattered throughout the Archipelago, consisting each of hundreds of islands, many of them celebrated by the natives for their beauty and fertility, but they have never been surveyed, and are avoided by European navigators, who dread not only the hidden dangers of coral banks, but also the piratical habits of the natives.

Geological Constitution.—The islands which form the S. line of the Archipelago are all mountainous, and the chief summits are volcanic. Many of them are still active volcanoes. The line of volcanic action may be traced, on the W. side, through Sumatra to Chittagong, in the Bay of Bengal. On the E. side it reaches the meridian of 130° E., nearly under which are the little volcanic islands of Nila and Seroa, in the Sea of Banda. It then inclines N.W. to the little islands lying on the W. of Gilolo, which are all volcanic. Thence the volcanic line may be traced through the Philippines and Japan to Kamchatka. Gold is found in various places, especially in Borneo and Sumatra; extensive tin-mines in Banca; silver, copper, and iron in other localities; diamonds are found in Borneo; sulphur is abundant, as are also lignite, naphtha, and asphaltum; coal is found in Luzon and other localities, and native salt is procured from Java.

The principal entrances to the Malay Archipelago from the E. are Gilolo Passage and Dampier's Strait, by the coast of New Guinea, while the Straits of Malacca and of Sunda give access from the W., and the Straits of Lombok, Allass, Ombay, &c., from the S.

The Archipelago lies for the most part close to the equator, which passes through Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, and Gilolo. This entire region is excepted from the general law of the trade-winds, which, on the N. and S. sides of the line respectively, blow constantly from the N.E. and S.E. Within the Archipelago, and thence W. to the coast of Africa, the monsoons, that is, season winds, prevail, blowing alternately from the S.E. and N.W. But these winds, though locally regular and constant, vary much from place to place, and E. of Celebes the seasons are reversed. The North Philippine Islands alone fall within the region of hurricanes and boisterous winds.

The first division of the Archipelago, founded on natural features, embraces Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, and about two-thirds of the W. part of Borneo to the meridian of 116° E. lon. So far there is a general uniformity of animal and vegetable productions. The soil is extremely fertile. Rice is the general food of the people, who have made a considerable advance in the arts and habits of civilized life. The second division, comprehending Celebes, Booton, and East Borneo, up to lat. 3° N., is, in soil, food, and civilization, inferior to the first. Rice is here no longer abundant, and sago often supplies its place. The third division extends from lon. 124° to 130° E., and between lat. 10° S. and 2° N. Here nature takes a new aspect. The rich vegetation of the western islands is seen only on the sea-shore; the hills are comparatively bare and arid. But this is the region in which alone the clove and nutmeg attain perfection. Yet the soil is not fertile, rice is rare, and the staple food in this division is sago. The inhabitants are much inferior to those farther W., and have never acquired the use of letters. The clove was originally found only on the five Molucca Islands, chiefly on Machian, whence it was carried to Amboyna, to which spot its cultivation was long restricted by the Dutch. The fourth, less distinctly marked than the preceding, lies between the parallels of 4° and 10° N., from lon. 116° to 128° E., including the N. angle of Borneo, the Sooloo Islands, and Mindanao. The inhabitants are superior to those of the third division. Rice is their chief food, but sago also is much used. The clove and nutmeg are here indigenous, but inferior in quality to those growing farther S. The fifth division is that of the Philippine Islands, from lat. 10° to 18° N. Here a humid climate and volcanic soil reappear, and with them exuberant fertility. Rice again becomes abundant. Sugar and tobacco are produced, but pepper, fine spices, and some of the fruits of the islands near the equator are wanting. The northwestern islands are Asiatic in animal and vegetable forms; the extreme southern ones approach the Australasian character, and others share the features of the two.

In the woods of Sumatra and Java most of the trees exceed 100 feet in height. But the density of the vegetation is still more astonishing than the vigor of individual plants. In the struggle for space and air, plants of different kinds become piled one over the other. Teak, mango, fig, musa, sandal, ebony, and other great trees are mingled with palms of endless variety and gigantic forms; while climbing plants, frequently canes, interwoven from tree to tree, bind the whole together and render the forest utterly impenetrable. The tendency to climb characterizes the vegetation of the Archipelago. Stems a foot or more in diameter, and belonging to species which elsewhere grow without support, here twine themselves round the giants of the forests. The inexhaustible supply of great timber afforded by these woods is to the natives of far less importance than the cocoa-nut, the bamboo, and numerous slender palms which adorn the coasts.

Inhabitants.—In the Malay Archipelago there are two aboriginal races. One, of Malay extraction, has a brown or fair complexion, the other is the Papuan or negrillo race, and is black. The brown race are about 4 inches below the average European stature. They are robust and somewhat clumsy; the face is square, with hollow cheeks and projecting jaws, large mouth, small nose, small black eyes, and lank hair. The Battahs of Sumatra and the Dyaks of Borneo, who are among the fairest, live under the equator; the Javanese, the most civilized and most luxurious, are among the darkest. The Papuas rarely attain the height of 5 feet, and have feeble frames; the skin is of a sooty black; the chin retreats so as to form no part of the face; the lips are very prominent, the look wild and malign. They increase in numbers towards the E., and are the sole possessors of Papua or New Guinea. Wherever found they seem to be in the lowest stage of civilization.

An unusually large proportion of the whole population have maritime habits. Their chief towns are in many instances built over the water, the bamboo houses being constructed on stakes. They often shelter an entire village under a single roof. Even the least civilized tribes of the Dyaks construct houses on piles, 10 or 20 feet above the ground, large enough to lodge 500 people. The natives are skilful boat-builders, and their prahoos, often of 60 tons burden, are excellent specimens of naval architecture.

Malay Peninsula, called also **Malac′ca,** or **Malaya,** må-lå′yå (anc. *Chersone′sus Au′rea*), the most southern portion of Continental Asia, forming the S. part of the peninsula of Farther India, mostly between lat. 1° and 13° N. and lon. 98° and 104° E., connected northward to Lower Siam by the Isthmus of Kraw, and having on the E. the Gulf of Siam and China Sea, and on the S. and W. the Strait of Malacca. Malaya proper, or Malacca, extends from lat. 1° 20′ to 7° N. Estimated area, 45,000 square miles, and pop. about 375,000. The country, as far as lat. 6° S., comprising the states of Ligor and Quedah, is claimed by Siam; S. of which it is subdivided among many small native states,—the principal being Perak, Johore, Pahang, Kalantan, Tringany, and Rumbowe, besides the British territories of Malacca, Naning, and the province of Wellesley. Its centre is traversed throughout by a mountain-chain, rising from 3000 to 6000 feet in height, but decreasing on proceeding to the S., where, however, the detached Mount Ophir is estimated to rise to 5700 feet in elevation. The surface is well watered and finely timbered. The population consists principally of Siamese, Malays, and Chinese. Principal towns, Malacca, Quedah, Salangore, Johore, Patany, and Pahang.——Adj. MALAYAN, mal-å′ạn, and MALAY, mal-å′; inhab. MALAY.

Malayta, må-lī′tå, an island in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. (S. point) 9° 45′ S.; lon. 161° 39′ 24″ E.

Mal Baie, mål bå, a beautiful bay on the E. coast of Gaspé co., Quebec, about 6 miles wide by 4 miles broad. Near its S. point a remarkable rock rises about 200 feet out of the water. It is about 1200 feet wide, and contains 3 arches wrought by nature, the centre one of which is sufficiently large to admit a boat under sail to pass through.

Mal Baie, a river of Quebec, rises in Charlevoix co., and falls into the St. Lawrence at Murray Bay. Several lakes at its head abound with trout.

Mal Baie, a river of the co. of Gaspé, Quebec, midway between Gaspé Basin and Percé, empties into Mal Baie. It is frequented by salmon and trout.

Mal Baie, a village of Quebec. See MURRAY BAY.

Malberg, mål′bêrg, or **Mailberg,** mīl′bêrg, a market-town of Lower Austria. Pop. 1293.

Malbodium, the Latin name of MAUBEUGE.

Malburgeth, mål`bŏŏr-ghêt′, or **Malborgeth,** mål`bor`ghêt′, a town of Austria, 21 miles S.W. of Villach, in a narrow pass, on the Fella.

Malburgetum, the Latin name of MAUBOURGUET.

Malchin, mål-keen′, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, between Lakes Malchin and Cummer, 24 miles E.S.E. of Güstrow. Pop. 5350. Chief industries, weaving and tanning.

Malchow, mål′kov, a town of Germany, grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on an island in Lake Malchow, 11 miles W.S.W. of Waren. Pop. 3368. It has important manufactures of woollen cloths.

Malcolm, mal′kọm, a station in Vigo co., Ind., on the railroad from Terre Haute to Vandalia, Ill., 5 miles W. of Terre Haute.

Malcolm, or **Malcom,** a post-village in Malcolm township, Poweshiek co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 64 miles E. of Des Moines, and 26 miles W. by S. of Marengo. It has a bank, 2 churches, a high school, and manufactures of carriages, furniture, &c. Pop. of village, 353; of township, additional, 722.

Malcolm, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Neb., on the Nebraska Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Lincoln.

Malda, Maldah, mawl′då, or **Old Maldah,** a town of Bengal, Maldah district, on the Mahananda, 5 miles N.W. of Angrazabad (to which the name Maldah is sometimes incorrectly given). It is built of brick, but is much decayed. It is the seat of a large trade. Pop. 5262.

Malda, or **Maldah,** a district of Bengal, bounded W. and S.W. by the Ganges. Lat. 24° 30′–25° 22.5′ N.; lon. 87° 48′–88° 33.5′ E. Area, 1807 square miles. The W. part is level and very fertile, but subject to overflow. The E. portion, once densely peopled, is now a fever-smitten jungle, full of tigers and serpents. Rice, grain, silk, and indigo are leading products. Capital, Angrazabad. Pop. 676,426.

Maldeghem, mål′dẹh-ghêm`, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 17 miles by rail N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 7868, engaged in tobacco-factories, oil-mills, breweries, and cotton-printing-works.

Malden, mawl′dẹn, a post-village of Bureau co., Ill., in Berlin township, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Princeton, and about 16 miles W.N.W. of La Salle. It has 3 churches and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 250.

Malden, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Malden township, on a small river of the same name, and on the Boston & Maine Railroad and the Saugus Branch of the Eastern Railroad, 5 miles N. of Boston. It has several churches, 2 newspaper offices, a national bank, a high school, a savings-bank, and manufactures of rubber boots and shoes, cords and tassels, sandpaper, &c. Pop. about 2400. The township contains smaller villages, named Linden and Maplewood, and a pop. of 10,800.

Malden, a post-village of Dunklin co., Mo., on the Little River Valley & Arkansas Railroad, 27 miles W. of New Madrid. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Malden, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., in Saugerties township, on the Hudson River, 2 miles above Saugerties, and 42 miles below Albany. It has 2 churches. It has an extensive trade in building-stone (blue-stone), which is quarried here. Pop. about 400.

Malden, a station in Chippewa co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 92 miles E.S.E. of Ashland, and 259 miles N.W. of Milwaukee.

Malden Branch, a post-office of Bryan co., Ga.

Malden Bridge, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., in Chatham township, on Kinderhook Creek, 2 miles from Chatham Station, and about 18 miles S.S.E. of Albany. It has 2 churches, a paper-mill, and a pump-factory.

Malden Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to Great Britain. Lat. (S. point) 3° 58′ 30″ S.; lon. 155° W. It is of low coral formation, and about 12 or 14 miles in extent. Pop. 79. It affords guano.

Malderen, mål'dẹh-rĕn`, a village of Belgium, on the Steenhuffelsche-Beek, 15 miles N.N.W. of Brussels.

Maldive (mal'dīv) **Islands,** or **Malediva,** må`lå-dee'vå ("Thousand Isles"), a chain of islands, Indian Ocean, between lat. 0° 45′ S. and 7° 6′ N. and lon. 72° 48′ and 73° 48′ E., about 300 miles S.E. of India, and separated N. from Minicoy and the Laccadives by the 8 and 9 degrees channels. They are of coral formation, and arranged in 17 round and oval groups, termed *atolls*, surrounded and protected by coral reefs. The larger islands are well wooded with palms, &c., and produce millet, coir, cocoa-nuts, esculent roots, fruits, and poultry. The smaller are mere barren islets. Cowry-fishing is an important pursuit. Pop. of the whole, about 150,000. They are Mohammedans, and live under a sultan, who resides on the island of Male and sends tribute to the British.

Mal-di-Ventre, mål-dee-vĕn'trå, an island of the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Sardinia, 5 miles S.W. of Cape Mannu. It is 5 miles long.

Maldon, mål'dọn, a borough of England, co. of Essex, on the Chelmer, and on a railway, 10 miles E. of Chelmsford. It has several ancient churches, a grammar-school, a large national school, a valuable library, several charities, an ancient town hall, a jail, and large barracks, with imports of coal, iron, and timber, and exports of fish and agricultural produce. Vessels of considerable burden approach the town. It sends a member to the House of Commons. Silks, salt, beer, castings, and farm-machinery are manufactured. Pop. 5586.

Maldonado, mål-do-nå'do, a fortified seaport town of Uruguay, on the N.E. shore of the Plata estuary, 60 miles E. of Montevideo. Lat. of the island Goriti, which shelters its harbor, 34° 57′ 2″ S.; lon. 54° 57′ 35″ W. It is regularly built, and has a large public square.

Male, må'lå, or **Mohl,** mōl, the principal island of the Maldive group, a little N. of its centre, almost circular, having a circumference of nearly 5 miles. It is the residence of the sultan, and the seat of his government, and was once completely fortified by a wall and bastions. Pop. nearly 2000.

Male, må'lå or må'lẹh, a town of Austria, Tyrol, 50 miles from Trent, on the Noce. Pop. 1012.

Malea Promontorium. See CAPE MALIA.

Malebum, må-le-bŭm', a town of Nepaul, on the Gunduck, 138 miles N.W. of Khatmandoo.

Maledictus, the Latin name of MONTMÉDY.

Malediva, islands. See MALDIVE ISLANDS.

Malekra, mål'e-krå, a neat town of the Punjab, near the S. range of the Himalaya Mountains.

Malemort, mål`moʀ', a village of France, in Vaucluse, 6 miles S.E. of Carpentras. Pop. 1350.

Male-Myn, må'lå-mīn', a town of Burmah, on the Irrawaddy, 76 miles N. of Ava, contains about 800 houses.

Malenowitz, må'lå-no`vits, a town of Moravia, 12 miles N.N.E. of Hradisch. Pop. 1140.

Maleo, må-lå'o, a town of Northern Italy, 17 miles S.E. of Lodi. Pop. 4098.

Malerkot'la, a native state of India, in the Punjab, on the Sirhind plain. Area, 164 square miles. Pop. 46,200.

Malesherbes, mål`zaiʀb', a town of France, in Loiret, on the Essonne, 11 miles N.E. of Pithiviers. Pop. 1847. Here is the fine château of Malesherbes.

Malfi, mål'fee, a village of Dalmatia, 7 miles N.W. of Ragusa, on a bay of the Adriatic. Pop. of commune, 3907.

Malgar, mål-gaʀ', a town of Russia, in Transcaucasia, on a small affluent of the Choruk, and on the Turkish boundary, 8 miles S. of Artveen.

Malgarah, Malghara, mål'gå-rå, or **Migalgara,** me-gål'gå-rå, a walled town of European Turkey, province of Roumelia, 33 miles N.N.E. of Gallipoli. Pop. 2500.

Malgrat, mål-gråt', a seaport town of Spain, 37 miles N.E. of Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 3287.

Malguénac, mål`gå`nåk', a village of France, in Morbihan, 4 miles W. of Pontivy. Pop. 1752.

Malhar, mŭl`har', or **Mul`har',** a town of Bengal, Boglipoor district. Pop. 3177.

Malheur (mal-oor') **River,** Oregon, rises near the S.E. base of the Blue Mountains, drains part of Baker co., and enters Snake River on the boundary between Idaho and Oregon, near lat. 44° 8′ N.

Maliacus Sinus, Greece. See GULF OF LAMIA.

Malianum Fulcimensium. See MAGLANS.

Malicorne, må`lee`koʀn', a town of France, in Sarthe, 8 miles N. of La Flèche, on the Sarthe. Pop. 1509.

Malig'nant Cove, a post-village in Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, on Northumberland Strait, 36 miles N.E. of New Glasgow. Pop. 150.

Maligrama, a town of India. See MULLIGAUM.

Mal'in, a village of Ireland, co. of Donegal, 10 miles N. by E. of Londonderry.

Malines, a city of Belgium. See MECHLIN.

Malin Head, a promontory of Ireland, co. of Donegal. Lat. 55° 22′ N.; lon. 7° 24′ W.

Malinipa Island, Sooloo Archipelago. See COCO.

Malka, mål'kå, a river of Russia, in Ciscaucasia, joins the Terek 18 miles W.S.W. of Mosdok, after a course of about 110 miles.

Mal'lard Creek, a township of Mecklenburg co., N.C. Pop. 1436.

Mallare, mål-lå'rå, or **Mallere,** mål-lå'rå, a village of Italy, 7 miles from Cairo. Pop. 1597.

Mallavilly, mål-lå-vil'lee, or **Mallivalli,** mål-lee-vål'lee, a fortified town of Southern India, Mysore, 25 miles E. of Seringapatam. Pop. 5114.

Mallemort, mål`lẹh-moʀ', a village of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 28 miles E.N.E. of Arles. Pop. 1023.

Mallen, mål-yĕn' (anc. *Man'lia?*), a town of Spain, Aragon, 39 miles N.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 2863.

Mal'let Creek, a post-village of Medina co., O., on the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railroad (at York Station), 4 miles N.W. of Medina. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, a newspaper office, and a planing-mill.

Mal'lia, a town of India, in Kattywar, on the S. shore of the Runn of Cutch.

Malliagaum, a town of India. See MULLIGAUM.

Mallicollo, mål-le-kol'lo, a large island of the New Hebrides, 60 miles long and 28 broad, lat. 16° 30′ S., lon. 167° 50′ E., S.E. of Espiritu Santo. It is low, well watered, and fertile, but inhabited by a race apparently in the lowest stage of barbarism.

Mal'ling, West Malling, or **Town-Malling,** a town of England, in Kent, 5½ miles W.N.W. of Maidstone. Pop. of parish, 2326.

Mallivalli, a town of India. See MALLAVILLY.

Mallorca, an island of Spain. See MAJORCA.

Mal'lory, a township of Clayton co., Iowa. Pop. 1149.

Mallory, a post-office of Shelby co., Iowa.

Mallory, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., on the Syracuse Northern Railroad, 22 miles N. of Syracuse. It has a church.

Mallory's Ford, a hamlet of Orange co., Va., on the North Anna River, 5 miles S.E. of Madison Run Station. It has a church and a tannery.

Mal'lorysville, a post-hamlet of Wilkes co., Ga., about 70 miles W.N.W. of Augusta.

Mal'lorytown, a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 138 miles W.S.W. of Montreal. It contains several stores and a hotel. Pop. 300.

Mal'loryville, a station in Tompkins co., N.Y., on the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, 2 miles N.E. of Freeville.

Mal'low, a town of Ireland, co. and 17 miles N.N.W. of Cork, on the Blackwater, at a railway junction. It is picturesquely situated, with many elegant seats in the vicinity. It has a handsome modern and the ruins of an ancient church, a Roman Catholic chapel, court-house, jail, workhouse, barracks, infirmary, news-rooms, and the hottest mineral spring in Ireland. The borough sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 4761.

Malmaison, mål`må`zôɴɢ', a château in France, department of Seine, 4½ miles W. of Paris, celebrated as having been the residence of the Empress Josephine.

Malmaison, mal-mā'sọn, a post-hamlet of Pittsylvania co., Va., 10 miles N. of Danville. It has a steam saw-mill and a coach-factory. Tobacco of superior quality is produced here.

Malmaison, Quebec. See DES RIVIÈRES.

Malmedy, mål'mẹh-de, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 25 miles S. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Warge. Pop. 5671. It has extensive tanneries, and manufactories of woollen cloth, muslins, soap, and potash, mineral springs, and near it the ruins of an ancient imperial abbey.

Malmesbury, måmz'bẹr-e, a town of England, co. of Wilts, nearly enclosed by the Avon, 19½ miles N.N.W. of Bath. Pop. 3123. It was the seat of a splendid abbey, of which little now remains except a portion used as the parish church, with a tomb reputed to be that of King Athelstan. It has vestiges of ancient fortifications. The manufacture of woollen cloth, formerly the chief branch, has given way to wool-stapling. It sends one member to the House of Commons.

Malmish, or **Malmych,** mål-mish′, a town of Russia, government of Viatka, 80 miles N.N.E. of Kazan, on the Viatka. Pop. 2618.

Malmö, mal′mö or mål′mö, a seaport town of Sweden, capital of a læn, on the Sound, and in one of the most fertile districts of the kingdom, 16 miles E.S.E. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55° 36′ 6″ N.; lon. 13° E. It is an important railway terminus, and was formerly a place of strength, but the fortifications have been removed. The principal buildings are two churches, one of them possessed of a large organ and costly monuments; the old castle, still surrounded by walls and ditches, and occupied partly as a barracks; the governor's house, town house, hospital, and theatre. The staple manufactures are gloves. The trade, much cramped by the want of a good harbor, is chiefly in grain and whisky. A steamer plies regularly between Malmö, Copenhagen, and Lubeck. Pop. 32,292.

Malmöhus, mål′mö-hooce, or **Malmö,** a fertile province or læn of Sweden, at its S.W. extremity, having S. the Baltic, and W. the Sound. Area, 1781 square miles. Pop. 343,074.

Malnate, mål-nå′tå, a village of Northern Italy, 13 miles E.N.E. of Como. Pop. of commune, 2461.

Malo, må′lo, a town of Italy, 10 miles N.W. of Vicenza, on the Torlo. Pop. 4803. It has saltpetre-works.

Malo Archangelsk, må′lō aʀ-kång-ghĕlsk′, a town of Russia in Europe, government of Olonets, 55 miles N.E. of Kargopol.

Malo Archangelsk, a town of Russia in Europe, government and 85 miles S.E. of Orel. Pop. 4891.

Maloi, an island of Siberia. See MALYI.

Maloi-Yaroslavitz, må′loi-yå-ro-slå′vits, a town of Russia, government and 38 miles N. of Kalooga, on the Loosha. Pop. 5173.

Malone, mạ-lōn′, a township, Tazewell co., Ill. P. 710.

Malone, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Iowa, in Eden township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 14 miles W. of Clinton City. It has a church.

Malone, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., N.Y., in Malone township, on Salmon River, and on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, 61 miles E. by N. of Ogdensburg, and 57 miles W. of Rouse's Point. A bridge here crosses the river, which affords extensive water-power and flows in a deep valley. Malone is pleasantly situated in a rich farming country. It contains 7 churches, 2 national banks, 2 newspaper offices, an academy, 2 iron-foundries, 2 woollen-factories, a paper-mill, 3 flouring-mills, a tannery, and 2 machine-shops. Here is a quarry of Potsdam sandstone. The machine- and repair-shops of the railroad located here are on a large scale. Pop. about 4000; of the township, 7335.

Malone, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wis.

Malone, or **Pow′ell's Mills,** a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, on the river Moira, 36 miles N.N.W. of Belleville. Here are gold-mines. It contains quartz-mills, a flouring-mill, and several stores. Pop. 300.

Malone's Landing, a post-office of Coahoma co., Miss.

Malonne, må′lonn′, a town of Belgium, 3 miles S.W. of Namur, on the Sambre. Pop. 2700.

Malonno, må-lon′no, a village of Northern Italy, 42 miles N.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 2317.

Maloo, må′loo′, a town of India, 25 miles W. of Sirhind. Lat. 30° 38′ N.; lon. 75° 58′ E.

Ma′lott′ Park, a post-hamlet in Washington township, Marion co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, 6 miles N. of Indianapolis. It has a church, a railroad station, and 8 or 9 houses.

Malouines, Atlantic Ocean. See FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Malpartida de Caceres, mål-paʀ-tee′ᴅå då kå′-thå-rĕs, a town of Spain, 50 miles N.N.E. of Caceres. Pop. 3275.

Malpartida de la Serena, mål-paʀ-tee′ᴅå då lå så-rå′nå, a town of Spain, Estremadura, 65 miles E.S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 1769.

Malpartida de Placencia, mål-paʀ-tee′ᴅå då plå-sĕn′she-å or plå-thĕn′the-å, a village of Spain, Estremadura, 51 miles N. by E. of Caceres. Pop. 2251.

Mal′pas, a town of England, co. and 14 miles S.S.E. of Chester. The town is pleasantly situated, has a richly-ornamented church, built about the time of Henry VII., a grammar-school, Alport's School, and several other charities.

Malpeque, Prince Edward Island. See PRINCETOWN.

Malplaquet, mål′plå′kå′, a village of France, in Nord, arrondissement of Avesnes, memorable for the victory of Marlborough and Prince Eugene over the French in 1709.

Malpoora, mål-poo′rå, a town of India, Rajpootana, 35 miles E.S.E. of Krishnuggur.

Malsch, målsh, a town of Germany, in Baden, 6 miles E.N.E. of Rastadt. Pop. 3544.

Malsch, a town of Germany, in Baden, 14 miles S.S.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 1355.

Mals-Elf, måls-ĕlf′, a river of Norway, falls into the Malunger-Fiord about lat. 69° N. Length, 80 miles.

Malsen, mål-sĕn′ or mål-sån′, or **Malsesine,** mål-så-see′nå, a village of Italy, 23 miles N.N.W. of Verona, on the Lake of Garda.

Mälström, Norway. See MAELSTRÖM.

Malta, mawl′tạ (It. pron. mål′tå; Fr. *Malte,* målt; anc. *Mel′ita*), an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Great Britain, 62 miles S.S.W. of Sicily, and 197 miles N. of Africa. Lat. 35° 53′ 48″ N.; lon. 14° 31′ 15″ E. Greatest length, 17 miles; central breadth, about 9 miles. Area, 98 square miles. It is of an irregular and oval shape, deeply indented on all sides except the S., where the coast forms a continuous and almost unbroken line. The largest bays are those of Marsa and Sirocco on the S.W., and Melleha and St. Paul's on the N.E.; but the most important in every respect is the double bay formed by the opposite sides of the remarkable peninsula on which the capital, Valetta, stands. The S.W. coast is remarkably bold, having not a single opening in which a vessel can take refuge. The surface is very much broken by rocks, which pierce it in all directions, and are almost destitute of any covering of soil, leaving few intervening spaces which can be brought under regular culture. The culminating point, which occurs near the S.W. coast, does not exceed 1200 feet. The rocks are all stratified, and arranged in nearly parallel layers, with a very gentle dip, generally from N.E. to E. by N. They are disposed in 4 distinct groups, consisting of coral limestone, yellow sandstone and blue clay, the former above in beds about 20 feet thick, abounding in fossils, the latter from 100 to 120 feet thick, sandstone, and a yellowish white semi-crystalline limestone, forming an excellent building-stone. The range of temperature seldom exceeds 6° in 24 hours; the air is usually dry and clear. The winter climate, from the middle of October till that of January, is delightful, but in summer the heat becomes extreme, and the bright light reflected from the bare white rocks often injures the sight. There are no lakes or proper running streams in the island, but the springs are numerous and copious. The soil is very thin, and the best of it has been imported for gardeners' use, but under the influence of an auspicious climate the island has become very fruitful. The staple product is cotton; the vine and olive are cultivated. Fruits, particularly figs and oranges, are abundant, and of excellent flavor. The central position of Malta in the Mediterranean makes it an important commercial depôt, and at all times an invaluable naval station. It has in consequence received great attention from the British government, and been both provided with excellent docks and very strong fortifications. Malta was first peopled, it is said, by the Phœnicians. It passed successively through the hands of the Phœnicians, Greeks, and Carthaginians, and was finally attached to Rome during the second Punic War. It was seized at different times by Vandals, Goths, and Saracens. From the last it passed to Sicily, and followed its fortunes till 1522, when Charles V. granted it to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. In 1798 the Grand Master Hompesch surrendered it to Napoleon. It was afterwards taken by Nelson, and is now, along with the islands of Comino and Gozo, a possession of Great Britain. The natives are of mixed descent, their language being chiefly of Arabic origin. Capital, Valetta. Pop. 145,599.——Adj. and inhab. MALTESE, mawl-teez′ (It. MALTESE, mål-tå′så).

Malta, mawl′tạ, a post-village of De Kalb co., Ill., in Malta township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 64 miles W. of Chicago, and 30 miles S.S.E. of Rockford. It has a money-order post-office, 4 churches, a graded school, and a cheese-factory. Pop. about 800; of township, 1157.

Malta, a hamlet of Putnam co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 31 miles W. of Indianapolis.

Malta, a post-office of Cloud co., Kansas, 24 miles W. of Clay Centre.

Malta, Oceana co., Mich. See GREENWOOD.

Malta, a post-township of Saratoga co., N.Y., about 6 miles S. of Saratoga Springs. It is bounded on the N.E. by Saratoga Lake, and intersected by the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, and contains a village named Maltaville. Pop. 1215. Malta Post-Office is at Dunning Street.

Malta, a post-village of Morgan co., O., in Malta township, on the W. bank of the Muskingum River, opposite McConnellsville, and about 30 miles W.N.W. of Marietta. It has 2 churches, a national bank, a graded school, a newspaper office, and a tannery. Pop. 513; of the township, 1625. It has manufactures of furniture, ploughs, sash, doors, and salt. Here is a salt-well 800 feet deep.

Malta Bend, a post-village of Saline co., Mo., in Grand Pass township, about 2 miles S. of the Missouri River, and 30 miles E. of Lexington. It has 4 churches.

Maltaville, mawl'tą-vĭl, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Malta township, ½ mile from Round Lake Station, and about 10 miles S. of Saratoga Springs. It has a church, a cotton-mill, and a grist-mill.

Malterdingen, mål'tẹr-ding'ẹn, a town of Baden, 12 miles N.N.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1545.

Malters, mål'tẹrs, a town of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles W. of Lucerne, on the Emmen. Pop. 3229.

Malton, mawl'tọn, or **New Malton,** a town of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Derwent, here crossed by an ancient stone bridge, 18 miles N.N.E. of York, at a railway junction. It stands on an eminence, and has a large market-place, national schools, a theatre, public rooms, with a library, and remains of a castle destroyed by Henry II. Porter, malt, corn, and bacon are largely exported to Hull, &c., by the navigable Derwent. The borough is a polling-place for the county, and in conjunction with its suburb of Norton, and with Old Malton, sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. 3423; of parliamentary borough, 8168.

Malton, a post-village in Peel co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 15 miles W. of Toronto. It contains 2 stores and a hotel. Pop. 300.

Maltsch, måltch, a village of Prussia, on the Berlin, Frankfort & Breslau Railway, 24 miles W. of Breslau.

Maluenda, må-loo-ẹn'då, almost mål-wẹn'då, a village of Spain, Aragon, 40 miles S.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 1205.

Maluesinum, the Latin name of Mauvezin.

Malu'gin Grove, a decayed village of Lee co., Ill., 1 mile from Compton Station. It has a church.

Malva, the ancient name of the river Mulweeya.

Malvaglia, mål-vål'yå, a town of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, 9 miles N. of Bellinzona. Pop. 1567.

Malvagna, mål-vån'yå, a village of Sicily, situated on the side of one of the hills of Mount Etna. Pop. 1447.

Malvasia, Napoli di, Greece. See Monemvasia.

Malvern, maw'vẹrn, or **Great Malvern,** a watering-place and town of England, co. and 8 miles S.S.W. of Worcester, at a railway junction, on the E. declivity of the Malvern Hills. The village has handsome hotels and private houses, museum, good baths, and a fine abbey church. Of the abbey, founded in 1083, few vestiges remain. Medicinal springs here attract many invalids. Pop. 5693.

Mal'vern, or **Mal'vern Junction,** a post-village of Hot Spring co., Ark., on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, 43 miles W.S.W. of Little Rock, and 1½ miles from Rockport. The Hot Springs Railroad extends from this place to the famous Hot Springs, 25 miles distant. It has about 7 general stores.

Malvern, a post-hamlet of Whitesides co., Ill., in Clyde township, 7 miles N.E. of Morrison. It has a church.

Malvern, a post-village of Mills co., Iowa, in Silver Creek township, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 10 miles E. of Glenwood, and about 27 miles S.E. of Omaha. It has 2 newspaper offices, a seminary, 2 banks, and 4 churches. Pop. 493.

Malvern, a post-village in Brown township, Carroll co., O., on Sandy Creek, and on the Tuscarawas Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 77 miles S.S.E. of Cleveland. Pop. 269.

Malvern, a post-village in Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 21 miles W. of Philadelphia, at the junction of the West Chester Railroad.

Mal'vern, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 3 miles N.W. of Highland Creek. Pop. 125.

Mal'vern Hill, a battle-field in Henrico co., Va., about 1 mile from James River, and 11 miles S.S.E. of Richmond. Here occurred a battle between the Confederate and Union armies on the 1st of July, 1862, in which the former was repulsed with sẹvere loss.

Malvern (maw'vẹrn) **Hills,** England, separate the co. of Worcester from Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, and are nearly 9 miles in length from N. to S.

Malvern Junction, Ark. See Malvern.

Malvitto, mål-vit'to, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 16 miles S.S.W. of Castrovillari. Pop. 1656.

Malwah, mawl'wå (*i.e.*, the "mountainous country"), an old province of India, mostly between lat. 22° and 26° N. and lon. 74° and 80° E., enclosed by the provinces of Rajpootana, Agra, Allahabad, Candeish, and Guzerat. Its central part is a table-land between its chief rivers the Chumbul in the N. and Nerbudda in the S., and watered by the Sind and Betwah, affluents of the Jumna. This province is the principal seat of the Bheel race, and was formerly that of the Mahrattas. It is mostly subdivided among the dominions of Gwalior, Indore, and Bhopaul.

Malwah, a name sometimes given to the native state of Putteeala, in India.

Malwan, mål'wån', or **Soonderdroog,** soon-dẹr-droog', a town and fortified island of British India, on the Malabar coast, 50 miles N.N.W. of Goa. Pop. 13,218.

Malyi, mål-yee', or **Maloi,** må-loy', an island of Siberia, in the Arctic Ocean, about 45 miles S.S.E. of the island of Kotelnoi. Much fossil ivory is found on it.

Malzeville, mål'zẹh-veel', a village of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, on the Meurthe, 15 miles E. of Nancy. Pop. 2354.

Malzieu, or **Le Malzieu,** lẹh mål'ze-uh', a village of France, in Lozère, 25 miles N. of Marvejols. Pop. 960.

Mama, må-må', two rivers of Asiatic Russia, in the N.E. of the government of Irkootsk, called Verkhnee-Mama and Nizhnee-Mama. The former, the larger of the two, has a course of above 100 miles; both join the Vitim.

Mamadish, Mamadisch, må-må-dish' or må-må-deesh', or **Mamadajch,** a town of Russia, government and 87 miles E. of Kasan, on the Viatka. Pop. 4123.

Mamaka'ting, a township of Sullivan co., N.Y. Pop. 4116. It contains Wurtsborough.

Mamanguape, må-mån-gwå'på, a river of Brazil, enters the Atlantic 25 miles N. of Parahiba, after an E. course of 130 miles.

Mamanguape, må-mån-gwå'på, or **Montemor,** mon-tå-monʀ', a town of Brazil, province and 45 miles N.N.W. of Parahiba, on a river of the same name.

Mamar'oneck, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., in Mamaroneck township, finely situated on Long Island Sound and on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 20 miles from the Grand Central Depot in New York. It has 2 churches, and many elegant villas and residences. Pop. of the township, 1431.

Mambucaba, måm-boo-kå'bå, a town of Brazil, province and 78 miles W. of Rio Janeiro, near the river Mambucaba. Pop. 4000.

Mamers, må'mainʀ' (L. *Mamercia*), a town of France, in Sarthe, 28 miles N.N.E. of Le Mans. Pop. 5147. It has a fine church, and manufactures of hempen, cotton, and woollen fabrics, hosiery, leather, and paper.

Mamhole, a hamlet of England. See Manmoel.

Mamiña, må-meen'yå, a large Indian town of Peru, province of Tarapaca, lat. 20° 4′ 48″ S. It has clear, boiling sulphur springs, and near it gypsum, alum, and carbonate of sodium abound.

Mammelle, måm'mẹ̊ll', a creek of Pulaski co., Ark., flows into the Arkansas above Little Rock.

Mammola, måm'mo-lå, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 7½ miles N. of Gerace. Pop. 7804.

Mammorah, a town of Morocco. See Mehediah.

Mam'moth, a post-office of Madison co., Montana, near the Mammoth Hot Springs of Wyoming, in the Great National Park.

Mammoth Cave, a summer resort of Calaveras co., Cal., 12 miles from San Andreas, and 13 miles from the Big Trees. Here is an extensive cavern with more than 20 large halls and a subterranean lake. A hotel has been built here.

Mammoth Cave, a great cavern in Edmondson co., Ky., is near Green River, 6 miles from Cave City, and about 28 miles E.N.E. of Bowling Green. The cave consists of a remarkable succession of irregular chambers, situated in different levels or stories, some of which are traversed by navigable branches of the subterranean Echo River. Many of the halls are of great size, and others of remarkable beauty. Great interest attaches to the blind fishes, crustaceans, and insects found in the cave, which is a noted place of resort.

Mammoth Spring, a hamlet of Shannon co., Mo., at a large spring, 6 miles from Eminence. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Mamojada, må-mo-yå'då, a village on the island of Sardinia, S.S.E. of Nuoro. Pop. 2086.

Mamore, må-mo-rå', or **Marmore,** maʀ-mo-rå', commonly called **Rio Grande,** ree'o grån'då, by the Spaniards, a river of Bolivia, formed by the junction of the Guapai and Chapari, after a N. course of 500 miles joins the Beni to form the Madeira. Some geographers regard the Guapai (called also the Rio Grande) as the upper portion of the Mamore. It offers a great extent of navigable water. See Rio Grande.

Mampanwa, mâm-pân'wâ, or **Mampawa,** mâm-pâ'wâ, a maritime town on the W. coast of Borneo, on the river Mampanwa. Lat. 0° 25′ N.; lon. 109° E.

Mam're, a township of Kandiyohi co., Minn. Pop. 356.

Mana, a river of French Guiana. See Amaribo.

Manaar (mâ-naʀ') **Island,** immediately W. of the N. part of Ceylon, is 18 miles in length by 2½ miles across. See Gulf of Manaar.

Manabi, or **Manavi,** mâ'nâ-bee, a province of Ecuador, on the W. slope of the Andes, bounded W. by the Pacific. Area, 5761 square miles. Capital, Puerto Viejo. Pop. 67,852.

Manabi, a town of Ecuador. See Puerto Viejo.

Ma‘nack', a station of Lowndes co., Ala., on the Alabama River, and on the Western Railroad, 13 miles W. by S. of Montgomery.

Manacor, mâ-nâ-kōʀ', a town of Spain, island of Majorca, 30 miles E. of Palma. It has several spacious squares, and wide, well-kept streets. Its buildings are substantial; the most important are the palace of the ancient kings of the country, a large parish church, a chapel of ease, town house, prison, 2 schools, and a hospital. It is a bishop's see, and has manufactures of brandy, wine, oil, and verdigris, and a trade in grain, oil, cattle, and fruits. P. 10,438.

Man'ada Hill, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., in West Hanover township, about 11 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. It has 2 or 3 stores.

Manado, a town of Celebes. See Menado.

Managua, a lake of Nicaragua. See Leon.

Managua, mâ-nâ'gwâ, a town of Central America, capital of Nicaragua, on the S. shore of Lake Leon (or Managua), in lat. 12° 7′ N., lon. 86° 12′ W. It has several churches, a national palace, city hall, and prison, and a trade in coffee. Pop. 6600.

Manah, mâ'nâ, a village of Northern India, Gurhwal, 20 miles S.E. of Gangootri, and an important seat of the trade with Thibet.

Man‘ahaw'kin, or **Man‘ahock'ing,** a post-village of Ocean co., N.J., in Stafford township, on the Tuckerton Railroad, 26 miles S. of Toms River, and 4 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. It has 2 churches. Pop. 689.

Manaia, Cook Islands. See Mangaia.

Manaima, mâ-nī'mâ, a town of India, Allahabad district. Pop. 6146.

Man'akin, a village of Goochland co., Va., near the James River, and on the James River Canal, about 17 miles W. of Richmond. It has coal-mines and 3 stores. Pop. about 200.

Manakoo, Manakou, mâ-nâ-koo', **Manukau,** or **Symond's** (sī'mọndz) **Harbor,** a fine harbor of New Zealand, North Island, on its W. coast. Lat. 37° S.; lon. 174° 30′ E.

Man‘akpoor' Chaurgoon, chŏwr-goon', a town of India, Boglipoor district. Pop. 3347.

Manal'apan, a post-township of Monmouth co., N.J., about 24 miles E. of Trenton, is intersected by the Freehold & Jamesburg Railroad, and bounded on the S.W. by the Manalapan River. It contains a village named Englishtown. Pop. 2286. Manalapan Station is 3 miles W. of Freehold.

Manalapan Brook, or **South River,** New Jersey, rises in Monmouth co., runs northward in Middlesex co., and enters the Raritan River 4 miles below New Brunswick. It is a navigable tidal stream in its lower course.

Manal'apanville, a hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., in Manalapan and Millstone townships, about 18 miles S. by E. of New Brunswick. It has a church, a carriage-factory, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Manalipa, or **Malinipa.** See Coco.

Manama, mâ-nâ'mâ, a town of the Persian Gulf, at the northern extremity of the island of Bahrein, of which it is the capital.

Manamus'kin, or **Manumus'kin,** a post-office and station of Cumberland co., N.J., on the West Jersey Railroad, 6 miles S.S.E. of Millville.

Manan. See Grand Manan.

Mananah, mạ-nah'nạ, a post-village in Mananah township, Meeker co., Minn., on the North Fork of Crow River, near Lake Koronis, about 32 miles S.W. of St. Cloud, and 11 miles N.N.W. of Litchfield. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 637.

Manan'tico Creek, of Cumberland co., N.J., flows into Maurice River.

Mananzary, or **Mananzari,** mâ-nân-zâ'ree', a town on the E. coast of Madagascar, at the mouth of a small river of its own name. Lat. 21° 20′ S.; lon. 48° 20′ E.

Manáos, mâ-nâ'oce, formerly **Barra do Rio Negro,** a town of Brazil, capital of the province of Amazonas, on the Rio Negro, 10 miles from its mouth in the Amazon. It is the seat of a large trade in the products of Northern Brazil, and has a palace, a fine cathedral, a priests' seminary and industrial school, many fine houses, and a saw-mill, brick- and tile-works, &c. Pop. 5000.

Man‘apar', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 40 miles N.E. of Dindigul.

Manaria, the supposed ancient name of Meloria.

Manasarowar, mâ-nâ-sâ-ro-war', or **Tso-Mapham,** tso-mâf'âm, a lake of Thibet, noted in Hindoo sacred legends, 280 miles E.N.E. of Delhi, lat. 30° 40′ N., lon. 87° 30′ E., at the foot of Mount Kailas, 15,200 feet above sea-level. It forms nearly a circle, about 15 miles in diameter, and is one of the head sources of the river Sutlej, pouring its waters into Lake Ravana-Hrada.

Man‘asquan', formerly **Squan,** a post-village and bathing-place in Wall township, Monmouth co., N.J., on the New York & Long Branch division of the Central Railroad, 12½ miles S. of Long Branch, and about ½ mile from the ocean. It has 4 churches, several boarding-houses, a sash-factory, and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 900.

Manasquan River, New Jersey, rises in Monmouth co., runs southeastward, and enters the Atlantic Ocean on the boundary between Monmouth and Ocean cos.

Manas'sas, a hamlet of Talbot co., Md., 12 miles S. of Easton. It has a church.

Manassas (formerly **Manassas Junction**), a post-village of Prince William co., Va., on the Virginia Midland & Great Southern Railroad, 33 miles W.S.W. of Washington, and 27 miles W. of Alexandria. It is the junction and E. terminus of the Manassas division of the same road. It has 4 churches, a graded school, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 600.

Manassas Gap, Virginia. See Linden.

Man‘ataw'ny, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., in Oley township, about 11 miles E.N.E. of Reading. It has 2 churches and a paper-mill.

Manatawny Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Berks co., and enters the Schuylkill River at Pottstown.

Man‘atee', a large county in the peninsula of Florida, is bounded on the W. by the Gulf of Mexico, and intersected by Pease Creek. Charlotte Harbor, an inlet of the sea (or gulf), extends far into the interior of this county. The surface is level, and partly covered with forests. The soil produces pasture for numerous cattle, which are the chief articles of export. Valuation of real and personal estate, $429,748. Capital, Pine Level. Pop. in 1870, 1931, of whom 1903 were natives and 28 were foreigners.

Manatee, a scattered post-village of Manatee co., Fla., on the Manatee River, near its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico, about 42 miles S.S.W. of Tampa. It has a church. Steamers visit this place twice in a week.

Manauli, a town of India. See Manolee.

Manavghat, mân-âv-ghât', or **Menovghat,** mĕn-ov-ghât', a town of Asia Minor, vilayet of Adana, on the Manavghat River (anc. *Me'las*), 30 miles N.W. of Alaya.

Manavi, Ecuador. See Manabi.

Manawa, mạ-naw'wạ, a post-village of Waupaca co., Wis., on the Little Wolf River, and on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, 50 miles W. of Green Bay. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber and staves.

Manawa-Tawi, Pacific Ocean. See Three Kings.

Manawatu, mâ-nâ-wâ-too', a river of New Zealand, North Island, rises on the W. slope of the highest mountain-range in the island, and enters Cook Strait. On a bar at its mouth there are only 7 feet of water at low tide; but inside the bar there is depth enough for small vessels for about 50 miles.

Manayunk, man-ạ-yŭnk', a station in Mifflin co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 16 miles S.W. of Lewistown.

Manayunk, a northwestern suburb of Philadelphia, is on the left (east) bank of the Schuylkill River, 7 miles N.W. of Independence Hall, and in the 21st ward of the city. It is just above the mouth of Wissahickon Creek, and is on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. It is built on uneven and hilly ground. Here are 2 paper-mills, and extensive manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, carpets, &c. Nearly 5000 persons are employed in these factories. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Street railways connect it with Philadelphia, Roxborough, &c. It has 8 churches and a savings-bank. Manayunk Post-Office is a branch of the Philadelphia post-office.

Manbhoom, Manbhum, mån′bhoom or **Maun′-bhoom,** a district of Bengal, in Chuta-Nagpoor. Lat. 22° 37′–24° N.; lon. 85° 51′–87° 16′ E. Area, 4914 square miles. It has a broken surface; but the soil of the lower levels is excellent. Capital, Purulia. Pop. 995,570.

Mancas, La Plata co., Col. See MANCOS.

Man′celo′na, a post-hamlet and township of Antrim co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 150 miles N. of Grand Rapids, and 20 miles E. of Elk Rapids. It has 1 or 2 lumber-mills. Pop. 108.

Manchac, hamlet, Louisiana. See PASS MANCHAC.

Manchac (man′shăk) **Bayou,** Louisiana, a stream forming the S. boundary of East Baton Rouge, communicates with the Mississippi on the W. and with the Amite on the E. A small steamboat plies between its extremities.

Mancha, La, Spain. See LA MANCHA.

Mancha-Real, mån′chå-rå-ål′, a town of Spain, province and 7 miles E. of Jaen. Pop. 5115. It has manufactures of linens and woollens.

Man′chaug′, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Sutton township, about 14 miles S. by E. of the city of Worcester. It has a church.

Manche, môNsh, a maritime department of France, in the N.W., on the Manche, or English Channel, formed of part of the old province of Normandy. Area, 2263 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 539,910. Principal rivers, the Vire, Taute, Douve, Merderet, and Selune, all navigable. On its coasts are Cape la Hague and Cape Barfleur, or Raz de Gatteville. Soil marshy in parts of the interior, but fertile in grain, lint, hemp, and apples for cider. The horses in this department are considered the best in France; cattle are excellent. Chief industry, manufactures of iron, copper, and zinc, cloth, linens, cottons, and lace. It was included in the territory which the Normans wrested from Charles the Simple in the tenth century. Along with the other dominions of William the Conqueror, it remained for centuries subject to the kings of England, who, however, held it under the crown of France. It is divided into the arrondissements of Avranches, Cherbourg, Coutances, Saint-Lô, Mortain, and Valognes. Capital, Saint-Lô.

Man′chester (anc. *Mancu′nium*), a city of England, in the S.E. division of the co. of Lancaster, 164 miles N.N.W. of London. Pop. of city within municipal limits (1875), 356,626. It sends three members to the House of Commons. A charter of incorporation was granted to the town in 1838; since that time several acts have been passed for its improvement, and in 1852 it was made a city. It stands on the river Irwell, and, though not an elegant city, has of late rapidly improved in appearance. The streets are well paved, sewered, and lighted with gas, and the city is well supplied with water, of which there are ten reservoirs, capable of storing upwards of 4,000,000,000 gallons. The principal public buildings of the city are the town hall, erected on the model of the temple of Erechtheus at Athens; the new town hall, with a front 200 feet in extent, sides 400 feet, and a massive tower 235 feet high, cost estimated at £250,000; the exchange, covering an area of 1668 square yards; the royal exchange, the stock exchange, the royal institution, an edifice of the Ionic order; the theatre royal, and the free-trade hall, built in the Lombardo-Venetian style and affording space for nearly 5000 persons. In 1870 the Alexandra Park was acquired for the public and converted to their use at a cost of £60,000. A large aquarium has been constructed in the park. Manchester is rich in charitable endowments for educational and other purposes. It has a very commodious infirmary and numerous hospitals, a museum of natural history, a concert hall, Reform and several other club-houses, county assize courts in decorated Gothic built at a cost of £100,000, court of record, fish-market, police and sessions court, market hall, borough jail, and a county jail. Many societies have been established in Manchester, of which may be mentioned the statistical society, the literary and philosophical society, a field naturalists' society, and a geological society. The city possesses 4 free public libraries, containing 62,155 volumes. In the town hall is the corporation library, an exceedingly valuable collection of books, parliamentary papers, &c. The mechanics' institution and the Athenæum are large and handsome buildings, devoted to the purposes of education, and in each of them is an excellent library. There is a free grammar-school; and Cheetham's College, incorporated by Charles II., has a foundation for 100 boys to be fed, clothed, and educated. There is also a school for the study of anatomy, and Owens College, founded in 1846 by John Owens, who left £100,000 to endow an institution for secular instruction. A secular school was established in 1854 for 350 boys whose parents are unable to pay fees; it is supported by voluntary subscription. The Jubilee School for orphan girls, and schools for deaf-mutes and blind, are also supported by voluntary subscription. The Memorial Hall is occupied by a Unitarian college. There is a flourishing school of art. Several ragged schools are in successful operation. There are upwards of a dozen public baths and wash-houses. The bishopric of Manchester was created in 1847, and the diocese placed in the province of York. The collegiate church became the cathedral; this is a large and elaborately ornamented Gothic structure, founded in the reign of Henry V., and recently restored in its original style. The city comprises a large number of churches and chapels for the accommodation of the inhabitants. The staple trade of Manchester is the cotton-manufacture, to which may be ascribed the rapid increase of the city. Early in the seventeenth century the cotton-trade began its rise, and has gradually progressed until it has arrived at its present magnitude. Many other branches of manufacture are carried on in Manchester, especially of silk and mixed goods, small wares, machinery, and tools. There are now upwards of 200 cotton-mills; some of these are very extensive establishments. Its Chamber of Commerce is among the most influential of institutions of this kind in the kingdom. Manchester is the centre of a large number of railway lines. The Bridgewater Canal connects the city with Liverpool, and the Irwell is navigable for heavy barges. The principal market is Smithfield; and a vegetable-market covering an area of nearly four acres, with a glass roof, is one of the handsomest in the kingdom.

In continuation with the city, so as to form virtually one town, is Salford, a township of Manchester parish, and a parliamentary and municipal borough, on the W. side of the river, over which there are 5 bridges, connecting it with Manchester. It is in the co. of Lancaster, and has a pop. of 124,801. The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas. It sends three members to the House of Commons. A municipal charter was granted to it in 1844, and it has the same facilities of communication as Manchester. It contains Peel Park, in which are a free lending library, with upwards of 30,000 volumes, a reading-room, and an extensive well-arranged museum, which is visited annually by more than half a million of persons from the manufacturing districts. The principal public buildings in Salford are St. John's Roman Catholic cathedral, the town hall, and the new bailey or house of correction for the hundred of Salford. Quarter sessions are held here. Salford possesses a court of record and a county court. A very useful institution, the Salford & Pendleton Royal Hospital and Dispensary, was established in 1827, and there are several endowed charities for the poor. Bonding warehouses are in the town. The manufactures are very varied. A working-men's college was built and opened in 1858, and has been pre-eminently successful. In the year 1800, Manchester, with Salford, contained only 24,867 inhabitants.

Man′chester, a post-office of Mendocino co., Cal.

Manchester, a post-village and township of Hartford co., Conn., on the Hockanum River, and on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, at the junction of the South Manchester Branch, 9 miles E.N.E. of Hartford. Two weekly newspapers are published here. The township contains other villages, named South Manchester, North Manchester, Oakland, and Buckland, and has 7 churches, and several paper-mills, cotton-mills, woollen-factories, and manufactories of silk goods, ginghams, and stockinet. Pop. of the township, 4223.

Manchester, a township of Boone co., Ill. Pop. 1144.

Manchester, a post-village of Scott co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 17 miles S.S.W. of Jacksonville. It has 3 churches.

Manchester, a post-village of Dearborn co., Ind., in Manchester township, about 28 miles W. of Cincinnati, O., and 10 miles N.W. of Aurora. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. about 200; of the township, 2029. Manchester Station is at Darling. See also NORTH MANCHESTER.

Manchester, a post-village of Delaware co., Iowa, on the Maquoketa River, and on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, 47 miles W. of Dubuque, and 22 miles E. of Independence. It is the largest village in the county. It has 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a public hall, 2 banks, a foundry, a machine-shop, a woollen-mill, and manufactures of mowers, starch, &c. Pop. 1566.

Manchester, a post-village, capital of Clay co., Ky., on Collins or Goose Creek, about 80 miles S.S.E. of Lexington. It has 2 churches and several manufactories of salt.

Manchester, a post-township of Kennebec co., Me., about 4 miles W. of Augusta. It has 2 churches.

Manchester, a post-borough of Carroll co., Md., about 34 miles N.N.W. of Baltimore, and 9 miles N.E. of Westminster. It has an academy, 5 churches, and a savings-bank. Pop. 755.

Manchester, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Manchester township, on the Atlantic Ocean, and on the Gloucester Branch of the Eastern Railroad, 23 miles N.E. of Boston. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of chairs and cabinet-furniture, &c. It is a popular seaside resort, and has several fine beaches and bold promontories. Pop. of the township, 1560. Here is a noted mass of rocks in the sea, called Norman's Woe.

Manchester, a post-village in Manchester township, Washtenaw co., Mich., on Raisin River, and on the Detroit, Hillsdale & Indiana Railroad, at its junction with the Jackson Branch of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 55 miles W.S.W. of Detroit, and 25 miles N. of Adrian. It has 6 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, a brewery, 2 planing-mills, a foundry, a woollen-mill, and manufactures of perfumery, ploughs, sash, doors, &c. Pop. about 1600; of the township, 2509.

Manchester, a post-office of Freeborn co., Minn., in Manchester township, on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, a few miles W. of Albert Lea. Pop. of the township, 721.

Manchester, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., in Bonhomme township, 3 miles from Meramec Station, and about 22 miles W. of St. Louis. It has 3 churches and a flour-mill.

Manchester, a city, one of the capitals of Hillsborough co., N.H., is situated on the Merrimac River, 16 miles S. of Concord, and 59 miles N. of Boston. It is on the Concord Railroad, and is a terminus of 3 other railroads,—namely, the Concord & Portsmouth, the Manchester & Lawrence, and the Manchester & North Weare. It is the most populous city of the state. Its site is a plain, elevated 90 feet above the surface of the river. The principal street, which is 100 feet wide, extends N. and S., parallel to the river. The city contains a court-house, 16 churches, 8 hotels, a Catholic orphan asylum, a convent, 4 national banks, 5 savings-banks, a state reform school, a high school, and a free public library. Two daily and 4 weekly newspapers are published here. Manchester has several public parks, a system of water-works which cost $600,000, and a paid fire department with 4 steam fire-engines. The river, which here falls 54 feet, affords great hydraulic power, which is employed in extensive manufactures of cotton and woollen goods. Here are 5 large corporations—the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, the Langdon Mills, the Manchester Mills, the Stark Mills, and the Namaske Mills—which manufacture sheetings, drillings, delaines, seamless bags, &c. The capital invested in the manufactures of Manchester is about $10,000,000. This city has also manufactures of steam-engines, locomotives, linen goods, hosiery, paper, edge-tools, carriages, shoes, soap, machinery, leather, &c. The value of the goods manufactured here in a year is about $25,000,000. Pop. in 1850, 13,932; in 1860, 20,107; in 1870, 23,536.

Manchester, a post-village of Ocean co., N.J., in Manchester township, on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, 30 miles S.S.W. of Long Branch, and at the junction of the Toms River Branch, 8 miles N.W. of Toms River. It has 3 churches, an academy, a bagging-factory, and machine-shops of the railroad. Pop. of the township, 1102.

Manchester, a township of Passaic co., N.J. Pop. 1166. It contains Hawthorne.

Manchester, or **Kirk'land,** a village of Oneida co., N.Y., in Kirkland township, on Oriskany Creek, about 7 miles W. of Utica. It has a church and an iron-furnace. Pop. 158. Here is Kirkland Post-Office, also Kirkland Station on the Rome Branch of the Utica, Clinton & Binghamton Railroad, 2 miles N.W. of Clinton.

Manchester, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., in Manchester township, on the Canandaigua Outlet, 1 mile from Shortsville Station, and 17 miles N.W. of Geneva. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. about 250. The township contains other villages, named Clifton Springs and Shortsville, and a pop. of 3744. It is intersected by a branch of the New York Central Railroad.

Manchester, a post-office of Cumberland co., N.C.

Manchester, a post-village of Adams co., O., in Manchester township, on the Ohio River, about 40 miles below Portsmouth, and 72 miles above Cincinnati. It has 3 churches, 2 flouring-mills, a national bank, 2 potteries, a planing-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 942; of the township, 982.

Manchester, a township of Morgan co., O. Pop. 712.

Manchester, Preble co., O. See WEST MANCHESTER.

Manchester, or **Nimis'ila,** a hamlet of Summit co., O., about 11 miles S. of Akron. It has a tannery, a mill, &c. Here is Nimisila Post-Office.

Manchester, a suburb of Alleghany City, Pa., on the N. bank of the Ohio, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 2 miles below Pittsburg.

Manchester, a township of Wayne co., Pa., on the Delaware River. Pop. 1269. It contains Equinunk.

Manchester, a post-borough of York co., Pa., in Manchester township, on or near the Susquehanna River, and on the Northern Central Railroad (Mount Wolf Station), 8 miles N. of York. It has 2 churches, a cigar-factory, and a furniture-factory. Pop. 406.

Manchester, a decayed village of Sumter co., S.C., in Manchester township, on the Sumter & Kingsville Branch of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, and near the Camden Branch of the South Carolina Railroad, 36 miles E. by S. of Columbia. Pop. of township, 320.

Manchester, a post-village, capital of Coffee co., Tenn., on the McMinnville & Manchester Railroad, on the North Fork of Duck River, and 60 miles in a direct line or 85 miles by railroad S.E. of Nashville. It has a court-house, a newspaper office, the Manchester College, 4 churches, and 2 flouring-mills. Pop. 500.

Manchester, a station in Fort Bend co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, and on the Brazos River, opposite Richmond.

Manchester, a post-village, one of the capitals of Bennington co., Vt., is in Manchester township, on the Battenkill River, 1 mile W. of Manchester Station on the Harlem Extension Railroad, 30 miles S. of Rutland, and 25 miles N.N.E. of Bennington. It is about 2 miles E. of Equinox Mountain, and is surrounded by beautiful scenery. It contains a court-house, 2 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, the Burr and Burton Seminary, and a large hotel. Fine marble is quarried near this place, on Mount Elias. Pop. of the township, 1897.

Manchester, a post-town of Chesterfield co., Va., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, and on the S. bank of the James River, opposite Richmond, with which it is connected by several bridges. It has a beautiful situation, and contains a number of elegant residences, a bank, a newspaper office, and 5 churches. Here are several flouring-mills, and manufactories of cotton, iron, paper, nails, tobacco, etc. Pop. 2599.

Manchester, a post-village in Manchester township, Green Lake co., Wis., about 22 miles E.N.E. of Portage City. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. of the township, 1285.

Manchester, a township of Jackson co., Wis. P. 423.

Manchester, a seaport of Nova Scotia, Guysborough co., on Milford Haven, formed by Chedabucto Bay, which opens into the Atlantic Ocean about 120 miles E.N.E. of Halifax. Pop. 500.

Manchester, Huron co., Ontario. See AUBURN.

Manchester, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, on the Whitby & Port Perry Railroad, 14 miles N. of Whitby. It contains several hotels and stores, and is a good grain-market. Pop. 300.

Manchester Bridge, a post-hamlet in La Grange township, Dutchess co., N.Y., on Wappinger's Creek, about 4 miles E.S.E. of Poughkeepsie. It has a flour-mill and a paper-mill.

Manchester Centre, also called **Coons'ville,** a post-hamlet of Ontario co., N.Y., 2½ miles from Shortsville Station, and about 10 miles N.E. of Canandaigua. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Manchester Depot, a post-village of Bennington co., Vt., in Manchester township, on the Harlem Extension Railroad, 30 miles S. of Rutland. It has a carriage-shop, a furniture-factory, marble-works, and marble-quarries.

Manchester Junction, or **Wateree Junction,** a station in Sumter co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, near Manchester and Wateree, at the junction with a branch of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 9 miles E. of Kingsville.

Manchooria, Mantchooria, man-choo're-ạ, **Mandshooria,** or **Mandchouria** (Chinese, *Leao-Tong* or *Liao-Toung*, le-å'o-toong, *Saghalien*, så-gå-lee'ĕn, or *Saghalin*, så-gå-leen', and *Kirin-Oola*, kee'reen-oo'lå; Fr. *Pays des Mandchoux* or *Mantchous*, på då mȯɴ'choo', "country of the Manchoos," *Mandschurei*, or *Mantchourie*, mȯɴ'choo'ree'; Ger. *Mandschourei*, månt-shoo'rī), an extensive region of East Asia, forming a division of the Chinese empire, between lat. 39° and 49° N. and lon. 120° and 133° E., having S. Corea and the Yellow Sea, W. Mongolia and the Russian territories, and N. and E. the Russian

Amoor provinces. Area, 360,000 square miles. Pop. estimated at 3,000,000. It has of late been greatly augmented by immigration from China. On the N. it is bounded by the Yablonoi mountain-chain, and westward is shut off from Mongolia by a palisade connected with the Great Wall of China. The country is reported to send large quantities of corn, pease, and ginseng to China, besides which its principal products comprise rhubarb, timber, and live-stock. It consists of three provinces, Leao-Tong, Kirin, and Tsistsi-Har, in the two last of which the population are chiefly nomadic. The government is strictly military, except in Leao-Tong, where it is organized as in China. The Manchoos are a Tungusian race. In the seventeenth century they invaded China and placed their leader's son upon the throne. Since that time the Manchoo dynasty has continued to reign in China, and the Manchoo language has become the court and the official language. Principal towns, Mookden (Leao-Tong), Kirin-Oola, Saghalin-Oola, Kin-Choo, Fung-Whang-Ching, and New-Chwang.——Adj. and inhab. MAN`CHOO′ or MAN`TCHOO′ (Fr. MANDCHOU, mônd`shoo′, or MANCHOU, môɴ`shoo′).

Manciet, môɴᵍ`se-å′, a village of France, in Gers, 20 miles S.W. of Condom. Pop. 1916.

Man′cos, a post-office of La Plata co., Col.

Mancunium, the ancient name of MANCHESTER.

Mand, mŏnd, a village of Hungary, 16 miles from Nemeth-Szathmar. Pop. 1000.

Mandal, mån′dål, the most S. town of Norway, stift and 23 miles W.S.W. of Christiansand, on the Skager-Rack, with a port 17 miles E. of the Naze. Pop. 3838.

Man′dalay, a town, capital of Burmah, 6 miles N. of Amarapoora, and about a mile from the Irrawaddy. Pop. about 90,000. It has palaces, pagodas, and convents.

Man′damin, a post-village in Lambton co., Ontario, on the Great Western Railway, 51 miles W. of London. It contains oil-wells. Pop. 100.

Manda′na, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the W. shore of Skaneateles Lake, about 10 miles S.E. of Auburn.

Mandara, mån-då′rå, a state of Central Africa, S. of Bornoo. The surface is mountainous. It is fertile in fruits, and abounds in forests and lakes. The inhabitants are a superior race of Mohammedans, who manufacture iron wares which they export into Bornoo, and have a pretty formidable array of cavalry. Mora is the principal town and the residence of the chief.

Man′darin, a post-village of Duval co., Fla., on the E. bank of the St. John's River, 15 miles S. of Jacksonville. It has 4 churches and large orange-groves. The river is here nearly 8 miles wide.

Mandas, mån′dås, a town of the island of Sardinia, 30 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. 1991.

Mandavee, or **Mandivee,** mån′dạ-vee`, the principal seaport town of Cutch, India, on the Gulf of Cutch, about 35 miles S.S.W. of Bhooj. Lat. 22° 50′ N.; lon. 69° 27′ E. Pop. 50,000. It is fortified, has an open roadstead, and an active trade with Sinde, Malabar, the Persian Gulf, Arabia, and the W. coast of Africa, as far as Zanzibar, besides a large inland trade. Its exports comprise cotton, silk, and other piece-goods; imports, bullion, ivory, hides, dates, cocoa-nuts, grain, and timber.

Mandchouria, or **Mandshooria.** See MANCHOORIA.

Mandel, mån-dêl′, an island off the E. coast of Sumatra, 70 miles S.W. of Singapore.

Mandello, mån-dêl′lo, a town of Italy, 14 miles N.E. of Como, on the E. shore of Lake Lecco. Pop. 1097.

Mandeo, mån-då′o, a river of Spain, falls by a wide mouth into the Atlantic at Corunna. Length, 36 miles.

Mandetivoe, mån`dẹh-te-voo′, or **Leyden,** lī′dẹn, an island in Palk's Strait, N.W. of Ceylon, having a port called Kaits. It is populous and fruitful.

Mandeville, man′de-vĭl, a station of Miller co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 6½ miles N.E. of Texarkana.

Mandeville, a post-village of St. Tammany parish, La., on the N. shore of Lake Pontchartrain, 30 miles N. of New Orleans. It has 3 churches, an academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. 541.

Mandeville, a small post-village of Carroll co., Mo., about 24 miles S. of Chillicothe. It has a church.

Mandfirei, Malay Archipelago. See FLORES.

Mandhar, mån-d′har′, a small native state on the W. coast of Celebes, productive of maize, cotton, cocoa-nuts, and oil. Its commerce by sea is active; but the country is little known. The people speak a peculiar language, and are partly Mohammedans and partly pagans.

Mandingo, mån-ding′go, or **San Blas,** sån blås, a bay of the Caribbean Sea, on the N. side of the Isthmus of Panama. Lat. 9° 30′ N.; lon. 79° W.

Mandingos, man-ding′gòs, a tribe of West Africa, remarkable for their intelligence, and, generally, for the advances they have made in civilization. The original country of this people, who are now spread over a great portion of West Africa, was the N. slope of the high table-land of Senegambia, between the head-waters of the Niger and Senegal. Their language is more widely diffused and more employed by translators than any of the other languages of West Africa. The personal appearance of the Mandingos is prepossessing; their features are regular and open, and their figures well formed and comely, averaging a height rather above the common. Their religion is Mohammedan, but they are not rigid in its observances.

Mandivee, a seaport of India. See MANDAVEE.

Mando′ta, a post-office of Washington co., Va., 16 miles N.W. of Bristol, Tenn.

Mandow, mån`dŏw′, or **Mandoo,** mån-doo′, a ruined city of India, dominions and 35 miles S.W. of Indore.

Mandshuria, or **Mandshooria.** See MANCHOORIA.

Mandu, mån-doo′, a river of Brazil, rises in a lake of its own name, in Espirito Santo, and joins the Doce 4 miles below the cataracts of Escadonhas. Length, 100 miles.

Manduel, môɴᵍ`dü-êl′, almost môɴᵍ`dwêl′, a village of France, Gard, arrondissement of Nîmes, on the railway to Beaucaire. Pop. 1875.

Manduria, mån-doo′re-å, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 54 miles N.N.W. of Otranto. It suffered much from an earthquake in 1783. Considerable remains still exist of the old Manduria, destroyed by Fabius Maximus in the second Punic War. Pop. 8733.

Maneesa, Manisa, må-nee′så, **Manissa,** må-nis′så, or **Manika,** må-nee′kå (anc. *Magne′sia ad Sip′ylum*), a town of Asia Minor, on the N. side of Mount Sipylus, 28 miles by rail N.E. of Smyrna. It has a citadel on a height, and ancient walls, at the foot of which is the modern town. It has a great many minarets and numerous handsome public buildings, particularly the principal khan, which is a magnificent structure of white stone. The town has a large trade in cotton, and silk and cotton goods and goats'-hair shawls are manufactured here. Pop. 50,000. The mountains about Magnesia were anciently famous for the production of the loadstone, whence the name "magnet" is supposed to have been derived.

Maneeyas, Maniyas, or **Manias,** må-nee`ås′, a village of Asia Minor, 55 miles W.S.W. of Brusa, with remains supposed to be those of the ancient *Pœmanenus.*

Maneeyas- (or **Maniyas-**) **Gal,** må-nee′yås-gål, or **Lake of Miletopolis,** mī-le-top′o-lis, a lake of Asia Minor, 10 miles S. of the peninsula of Cyzicus.

Maner, a town of India. See MONEAH.

Manerbio, må-nêʀ′be-o, a town of Italy, 13 miles S.S.W. of Brescia, on the Mella. Pop. 4893.

Manergium, the Latin name of MARINES.

Maneru, må-nå-roo′, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 10 miles S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 1104.

Manetin, må-nå-teen′ (anc. *Manetina?*), a town of Bohemia, 18 miles N.N.W. of Pilsen, on a river of the same name. Pop. 1230.

Manfaloot, or **Manfalout,** mån-få-loot′, a town of Upper Egypt, province of Minieh, on the left bank of the Nile, 20 miles N.W. of Sioot. It is enclosed by walls, and has 2 Coptic churches, woollen-manufactories, and a public school.

Manfooah, or **Manfouah,** mån-foo′å, a town of Arabia, near its centre, 450 miles N.E. of Mecca.

Manfredonia, man-fre-do′ne-ạ, or mån-frå-do′ne-å, a fortified seaport town of Italy, province of Foggia, on a bay of the Adriatic, 22 miles N.E. of Foggia. Lat. 41° 38′ N.; lon. 15° 56′ E. Pop. 7938. It is enclosed by walls strengthened by large round bastions. Its port, sheltered by a mole and defended by a strong fort, is accessible only to small vessels. It was founded by Manfred in the thirteenth century, 1 mile N.E. of the ancient *Sipontum.* It is a bishop's see, the seat of considerable trade, and of a fishery. See GULF OF MANFREDONIA.

Manga, mån′gå, a town of Brazil, province of Maranhão, at the confluence of the river Iguara with the Moni-Mirim. Pop. 3000.

Mangaia, mån-ghī′å, or **Mangeea,** mån-ghee′å, one of the Cook Islands, in the Pacific. Lat. 21° 57′ S.; lon. 158° W. It is of volcanic origin, and about 30 miles in circumference. Pop. estimated at 800.

Mangalia, mån-gå-lee′å, or **Mangali,** mån-gå-lee′, a town of Roumania, in the Dobrudja, on the W. coast of the Black Sea, 68 miles E.S.E. of Silistria. Pop. 5000.

Mangalore, mang-gạ-lōr′, a town of India, capital of the South Canara district, on the W. coast, 80 miles N.N.W. of Cananore. Its port, formerly important, has become badly silted, but there is still a fair export trade in rice, betel, pepper, cassia, and other products. The people are partly Moslems of Arabian descent and partly native Christians. The town has good Catholic churches, a Protestant seminary, a hospital, a jail, and other public buildings. Pop. 18,931.

Mangaratiba, mån-gå-rå-tee′bå, a town of Brazil, province and 53 miles W.S.W. of Rio Janeiro, on the Bay of Angra dos Reis.

Mangee, a town of British India. See Manjee.

Mangeea, Pacific Ocean. See Mangaia.

Manglieux, mônᵒ′le-ʊh′, a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 18 miles S.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1436.

Mango, mån′go, or **Mangano,** mån-gå′no, a village of Italy, 6 miles from Alba. Pop. 1985.

Mangoalde, mån-go-ål′då, or **Azurara de Beira,** å-zoo-rå′rå då bå′e-rå, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 8 miles from Viseu.

Mango′hick, a post-hamlet of King William co., Va., about 20 miles N.E. of Richmond. It has a church.

Mangola, mån-go′lå, or **Mangoli Xulla,** mån-go′lee zool′lå, one of the Xulla Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, between Celebes and Ceram. Lat. (N. point) 1° 47′ S.; lon. 126° 3′ E. It is about 60 miles long by 10 miles broad, and is separated at the W. end from Xulla-Talyabo by a narrow strait.

Mangooroo, Mangourou, or **Manguru,** mån′-goo-roo′, written also **Mangoro** and **Mangoure,** a river of Madagascar, on the E. coast, formed by several head-streams. It falls into the sea at lat. 20° 8′ S. It is navigable for a considerable distance.

Mangrol, Mangroal, mån′grōl′, or **Man′galpoor′,** a large town of India, on the S.W. coast of Kattywar. Lat. 25° 17′ N.; lon. 76° 28′ E. It has a fine mosque and a large trade, though its harbor is poor.

Mangry, a town of India. See Maggeri.

Mangueira, mån-gå′e-rå, a lake of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Sul, between Lake Mirim and the ocean. It is 90 miles long and only 4 miles broad. It discharges itself into the sea by a small stream called Taim.

Man′gum, a township of Orange co., N.C. Pop. 2465.

Mangum, a post-office of Richmond co., N.C.

Manguru, a river of Madagascar. See Mangooroo.

Mangyt, mån-ghit′, a town of Central Asia, 55 miles N.N.W. of Khiva. It stands tolerably high, and is surrounded by a dilapidated wall.

Manhas′set, a post-village of Queens co., N.Y., is on Manhasset (or Cow) Bay, an inlet of Long Island Sound, and on a branch of the Long Island Railroad, about 18 miles E.N.E. of Brooklyn. It has 5 churches.

Manhat′tan, a township of Will co., Ill. Pop. 922.

Manhattan, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Ind., on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 28 miles E. by N. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches.

Manhattan, a post-hamlet of Keokuk co., Iowa, on or near Skunk River, about 28 miles N.E. of Ottumwa. It has a flouring-mill.

Manhattan, a post-village, capital of Riley co., Kansas, in Manhattan township, on the N. bank of the Kansas River, at the mouth of the Big Blue, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 19 miles N.E. of Junction City, and 52 miles W. of Topeka. It contains 6 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, the Kansas State Agricultural College, 2 flouring-mills, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of carriages, &c. Pop. 1381; of the township, 695.

Manhattan, a township of Lucas co., O. Pop. 1394.

Manhattan Beach, a watering-place of Kings co., N.Y., on Coney Island, and on the ocean, about 8 miles S. of Brooklyn, with which it is connected by railroad.

Manhattan Island, New York, is at the mouth of the Hudson River, which forms its western boundary. It is bounded on the E. by Harlem River and East River. It is about 14 miles long and 2¼ miles wide. The city of New York is mostly situated on this island. The county of New York comprises Manhattan and several lesser islands.

Manhat′tanville, a suburb of New York City, is on the Hudson River, about 8 miles N. of the City Hall. Here is Manhattan Station on the Hudson River Railroad, also a lunatic asylum founded by the state.

Manheigan Island, Maine. See Monhegan.

Manheim, a town of Germany. See Mannheim.

Manheim, mån′hīme, a post-office and station of Cook co., Ill., in Leyden township, on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 13 miles W. by N. of Chicago.

Manheim, a township of Herkimer co., N.Y., bounded S. by the Mohawk River. Pop. 2179. It contains a part of Little Falls.

Manheim, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. 2603. It contains Neffsville.

Manheim, a post-borough in Rapho township, Lancaster co., Pa., on the Reading & Columbia Railroad, 14 miles N.N.E. of Columbia, and 10 miles N.N.W. of Lancaster. It has a national bank, a high school, a newspaper office, 6 churches, and several factories. Pop. 1122.

Manheim, a township of York co., Pa., on the Maryland line. Pop. 1159. It is traversed by the Bachman Valley Railroad.

Manhu-Açu, mån-hoo′-å-soo′, a river of Brazil, pursues a N.E. course for about 220 miles, and joins the Doce.

Mani, må-nee′, an Indian village of Yucatan, 97 miles E.N.E. of Campeachy, at which are numerous ruins.

Maniago, må-ne-å′go, a town of Italy, 25 miles W.N.W. of Udine. Pop. 3777.

Manias, a village of Asia Minor. See Maneeyas.

Maniatuba, Brazil. See Baylique.

Maniça, må-nee′så, a town and petty state of Southeast Africa, tributary to the Portuguese. The town is 140 miles N.W. of Sofala. The principal products of the country are gold-dust, ivory, copper, and iron.

Manice, må-nee′så or må-neess′, or **King George River,** a river of East Africa, flows S., and falls into the N. side of Delagoa Bay.

Manickpoor, a town of India. See Manikpoor.

Manicouagan, man-e-kwå′gạn, a river, lake, and bay of Canada, the river (also called **Black River**) bringing the surplus waters of several lakes, by a S. course of 150 miles, to Manicouagan Bay, in the estuary of the St. Lawrence, 27 miles below Bersimis.

Man′idowish′, a small river of Wisconsin, rises near the N. boundary of the state, and flows southwestward into Chippewa River.

Man′ifest, a post-office of Catahoula parish, La., 10 miles S.W. of Harrisonburg.

Manigod, må-ne-god′, a village of France, in Savoy, between lofty mountains, E.S.E. of Annecy. Pop. 1399.

Maniiki, må-nee-ee′kee, or **Manihiki,** må-nee-hee′-kee, a large group of islets in the Pacific, ranging westward from the Marquesas. Some of them afford guano. Land area, about 50 square miles. Total pop. in 1877, 3062.

Manika, a town of Asia Minor. See Maneesa.

Manikgunge, or **Manikganj,** må-nik-gŭnj′, a town of Bengal, Decca district, lat. 23° 52′ 45″ N., lon. 90° 4′ 15″ E., with a large trade, a dispensary, &c. Pop. 11,542.

Man′ikpoor′, or **Man′ickpoor′,** a town of India, on the Ganges, 44 miles S.S.E. of Roy Bareilly. Pop. 4048.

Manikyala, må-neek-yå′lå, a village of the Punjab, between the Jhylum and Indus Rivers, 145 miles N.W. of Lahore, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Taxila.*

Manila, må-nee′lạ, or **Manil′la** (Sp. *Manila,* må-nee′lå; L. *Manil′ia;* Fr. *Manille,* må′neel′), the capital city of the island of Luzon and of all the Philippine Islands, see of the Roman Catholic archbishop, and one of the great emporiums of the East, on the bay of the same name, at the mouth of the river Pasig. Lat. 14° 36′ N.; lon. 121° E. The city proper forms the segment of a circle between the river and the sea, and its suburbs extend over numerous islets, formed by the river and its branches. The Pasig is prolonged into the bay by two piers, terminating, the one in a small fort, the other in a light-house. Vessels of some hundred tons may come up as far as the bridge. On the S. side stands the city, having a dilapidated look, but strongly fortified. On the N. is situated the Binondo suburb, more populous than the city itself; it is the residence of the foreign merchants and the great centre of trade. The aspect of the whole is at once Spanish and Oriental; long lines of heavily-mounted batteries, sombre churches, ungainly towers, and massive houses of solid masonry, mingle with airy cottages in groves of tropical trees, raised on posts to permit the free passage of the waters in the rainy season, and so constructed as, by their elasticity, to stand the shocks of an earthquake. The streets are straight, but for the most part unpaved, and during the rains almost impassable. In the city the houses are two stories high, and each has its central court-yard. Here reside the heads of the state, church, and army, and all who would be thought of the aristocracy. A bridge leads across the river into the Binondo suburb, where a street, called the Escolta, runs to the right and the left, lined with innumerable shops and stalls and crowded with a strange and motley population of various races. Beyond the Escolta a swarm of Chinese, Indians, and half-castes appear as goldsmiths and jewellers, painters and enamellers, oil- and soap-merchants, confectioners, and keepers of gambling-houses and cook-shops. Other suburbs have each its special character. San Fernando is the seat of great cigar-manufactories, and Santo Mesa of a cordage-manufactory; at the Alcaicería the Chinese sampans discharge their cargoes; fishermen and weavers inhabit the division of Tondo, and its gardens supply the markets with fruit and vegetables; Malate is famous for its embroiderers; Paco is inhabited by artisans and artists; convalescents resort for health to Santa Ana and San Pedro Macati.

The principal public buildings are the cathedral, the palaces of the governor and the archbishop, a beautiful town house, 10 churches, belonging to different religious orders, several monasteries, convents, the arsenal, 3 colleges for young men and 2 for young women, the supreme court, prison, civil hospital, university, a marine and a commercial school, a large theatre, the custom-house, and barracks. The city has several squares, in the largest of which, the Prado, there is a bronze statue of Charles IV.

The royal and pontifical University of St. Thomas is in the hands of the Dominicans, and has an attendance of about 500 students. The college of St. Joseph belongs to the Jesuits; that of St. John Lateran gives a plain education to 240 Indians and *métis*. The Escuela Pia belongs to the city, and is for Spanish children alone. A royal marine school was established in 1820, and a commercial school in 1840. The colleges of St. Potentiana and St. Isabella are for girls, the latter for orphans. Manila is the seat of government and of the supreme courts. The municipality dates from 1571.

Admirably fitted by nature for trade, Manila has been brought, by the political and legislative changes of the present century, from a state of comparative obscurity to rank with Calcutta and Batavia. Being the chief port in the Philippines, it is the centre to which all their productions flow, and the resort of an infinite number of colonial vessels of all sorts and sizes. It exports sugar, tobacco, indigo, manila hemp and cordage, gold-dust, birds'-nests, coffee, sapan-wood, mats, hats, hides, trepang, tortoise-shell, cigars, cotton, rice, and coined money.

The manufactures of Manila consist chiefly of cigars and cheroots, a government monopoly, which gives employment to several thousands, both of men and women; cordage from the filament of the abaca, of which the best is made by steam-machinery; the beautiful fabrics called *piñas*, woven from the fibres of the pine-apple leaf, and afterwards exquisitely embroidered; jussi or sinamaio, and various other cloths made of the abaca filament; pure or mixed cotton fabrics; mats, and cigar-cases.

Manila was founded by Legaspi in 1571. In 1645 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake. In 1762 it was taken by a British fleet and held for fifteen months. The city has frequently been visited by severe and destructive earthquakes. Pop. 100,000, or, with suburbs, 160,000.

Manil'a, or **Oak Or'chard Har'bor,** a hamlet of Orleans co., N.Y., in Carlton township, on Lake Ontario, 3 miles from Carlton Station. It has a lumber-mill. See also Oak Orchard.

Manila (må-nee'lå) **Bay,** island of Luzon, is a landlocked sea, having an entrance about 12 miles wide, contracted by numerous islands into two principal channels,—Boca Grande, 3 miles wide, and Boca Chica, 2 miles wide. It measures about 30 miles from N. to S., and 25 miles from E. to W.

Manil'la, a post-village of Rush co., Ind., in Walker township, on the railroad which connects Columbus & Rushville, 10 miles W. by S. of Rushville. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a flour-mill. Pop. 163.

Manil'la, a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, 5½ miles S.E. of Cannington. It contains 6 stores, 2 hotels, and several mills and factories. Pop. 500.

Manimagra, or **Mani Majra,** mån-ee-måj'rå, a town of India, district and 28 miles N. by E. of Ambala. Pop. 5989.

Manipa, må-nee'på, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, off the W. end of Ceram. Lat. 3° 17′ S.; lon. 127° 28′ E. It is mountainous, and about 20 miles in circuit.

Manisees, a former name of Block Island.

Manises, må-nee'sės, a town of Spain, 4 miles W.N.W. of Valencia, on the Guadalaviar. Pop. 2573.

Man, Isle of. See Isle of Man.

Manissa, a town of Asia Minor. See Maneesa.

Man'istee', a county of Michigan, in the N.W. part of the lower peninsula. Area, about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Michigan, is intersected by the Manistee River, and is also drained by the Memoosic and Pine Rivers. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of pine, sugar-maple, and other trees. Lumber is the chief article of export. The other products of the county are cereal grains, potatoes, &c. Capital, Manistee. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,411,460. Pop. in 1870, 6074, of whom 3408 were Americans; in 1874, 8471.

Manistee, a city, the capital of Manistee co., Mich., is on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Manistee River, 30 miles N. of Ludington, about 45 miles S.W. of Traverse City, and 72 miles N. of Muskegon. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, a high school, 3 newspaper offices, a bank, a public hall, a machine-shop, a tannery, and several lumber-mills. Lumber is the chief article of export. It was incorporated in 1869. Pop. 4894.

Manistee, a township of Manistee co., Mich. P. 457.

Manistee River, Michigan, rises near the E. border of Antrim co., and runs southwestward through Kalkaska and Wexford cos. It finally runs westward through Manistee co., and enters Lake Michigan at the city of Manistee. It is about 150 miles long. See also Monistique River.

Manistique, Schoolcraft co., Mich. See Epsport.

Manitch, må-neetch', or **Manytch,** må-nitch', a river of Russia, issues from the salt lakes of Chaki, in the S. part of the government of Astrakhan, flows W.S.W., expanding into Lake Manitch or Bol-Ilmen, and, after a course of about 300 miles, joins the Don a little above Old Cherkask. Its principal affluents are the Charsukul, on the right, and the Kalaus and Yegorlyk, on the left. See Bol-Ilmen.

Man'ito, a post-village in Manito township, Mason co., Ill., on the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Pekin. It has a money-order post-office, a drug-store, a nursery, and a warehouse for grain. Pop. 375; of the township, 1352.

Manito'ba, a province of Canada, bounded on the S. by Minnesota and Dakota, N. and E. by Keewatin, and W. by the North-West Territories of the Dominion. It extends from 49° to 50° 30′ N. lat. and from 96° to 99° W. lon., and comprises an area of 13,969 square miles. A considerable part of the province is prairie-land, perfectly level, and diversified by groups of elm, ash, oak, poplar, basswood, and ash-leaf maple. It is a rich black mould, resting partly on limestone and partly on hard clay. Wheat ripens in 110 days, and gives an average return of 20 to 25 bushels to the acre. All kinds of garden vegetables, as well as oats, barley, Indian corn, hops, flax, hemp, potatoes, and other root-crops, are easily raised. The grassy savannas of the Red River afford pasturage. Every *bonâ fide* settler receives a homestead or a free grant of 160 acres of land. The province has railway communication southward with Minnesota, and is traversed by the Canada Pacific Railway. Steamers ply on Red River between Winnipeg and Moorhead, Minn.

The climate of Manitoba, though very severe in winter, is occasionally hot in summer. The mean for the three winter months of December, January, and February is 5° below zero, and for the summer months of June, July, and August, 65°. Though the winter is extremely cold, it is mitigated by a clear, dry atmosphere, and is very healthy.

The principal rivers are the Assiniboine, 480 miles long, and Red River, 665 miles long, 525 of which are in the United States. The largest lakes (only a part of which, however, are in Manitoba) are Winnipeg, 280 miles long and 5 to 57 miles wide, and Manitoba, 110 miles long and 25 miles wide. Winnipeg is the capital. There are two bishops in the province,—the Archbishop of St. Boniface (Roman Catholic), residing at St. Boniface, and the Bishop of Rupert's Land (Church of England), residing at St. John. The public affairs are administered by a lieutenant-governor, an executive council, a legislative council appointed for life, and a legislative assembly elected every 4 years. Pop. of province in 1871, 12,228.

The province is well provided with educational institutions. It has 3 colleges,—St. John's (Church of England), St. Boniface (Roman Catholic), and Kildonan (Presbyterian),—a convent, and many common and parish schools.

This section of North America was first visited by the French. Chevalier de la Vérandrye built a fort at the mouth of the Assiniboine in 1731. The French continued to trade there alone for many years, but in 1767 the first English traders visited it, and soon several rival companies were in operation. The Hudson's Bay Company having sold a tract of land to the Earl of Selkirk, on both sides of the Assiniboine and of the Red River, his lordship planted there in 1812 a colony known by the name of Selkirk Settlement, Red River Settlement, or Assiniboia. In 1836 the Hudson's Bay Company repurchased from the heirs of Lord Selkirk the same tract of land ceded to his lordship in 1811, and continued to exercise authority over that portion of Rupert's Land by the appointment of the governor and council of Assiniboia, which, in course of time, especially after the settlers had declared independence of trade in 1849, formed a rather independent administration for the local affairs of the colony, the limits of which extended but fifty miles around Fort Garry. That colony now forms the greatest part of the province of Manitoba.

In March, 1869, the Hudson's Bay Company agreed to hand to the imperial government their territorial rights and governing responsibilities, and on the 16th of July, 1870, England handed the whole to the Canadian government. It was during that period that the Red River troubles took place. The transactions between England and Canada, as well as with the Hudson's Bay Company, having been made without consulting or even paying any attention to the government and people of Assiniboia, a deep feeling of uneasiness arose, and the Canadian authorities coming into the country before the transfer met resistance. In the mean time a provisional government was formed by the settlers to secure their rights and come to an agreement with the Dominion of Canada; and the entry of Manitoba into the Confederation was effected in 1870.

Manito′ba Lake is in British America, a few miles S.W. of Lake Winnipeg, with which it is connected by an outlet. The southern end of it is near lat. 50° 30′ N. Length, about 110 miles.

Manitou, man′ẹ-too, a large river of Quebec, falls into the N. shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence a short distance below the Bay of Seven Islands. It abounds in trout of a very large size. About a mile and a half from its mouth it precipitates its waters in one unbroken sheet over a precipice 113 feet high, forming a beautiful cascade.

Manitou, man‵e-too, a county of Michigan, consists of several small islands in Lake Michigan, near its northern end. Great Beaver Island, the largest of them, is about 14 miles long. The surface is partly covered with forests. The soil produces oats, grass, potatoes, &c. Capital, St. James. Valuation of real and personal estate, $113,550. Pop. in 1870, 891, of whom 478 were natives and 413 were foreigners; in 1874, exclusive of Manitou and Fox Islands, 657.

Manitou, a post-village and summer resort of El Paso co., Col., is situated at the base of Pike's Peak, 80 miles S. of Denver, and 5 miles N.W. of Colorado Springs. Elevation, 6296 feet above the level of the sea. It has 3 large summer hotels, and remarkable soda springs, which are reputed to have sanitary properties similar to those of Seltzer water. Here is also another spring, containing iron. Manitou is surrounded by admirable scenery, and from here tourists can ride on horseback to the summit of Pike's Peak.

Manitou Creek, Colorado, rises about 8 miles N. of Pike's Peak, runs northward and northwestward, and enters the South Platte River in Douglas co. It is 27 miles long.

Manitoulin, man‵e-too′lin or man‵e-too-leen′, a group of islands stretching from E. to W. along the N. shore of Lake Huron, and consisting chiefly of the Great Manitoulin or Sacred Isle, Little Manitoulin or Cockburn, and Drummond. Great Manitoulin, 80 miles long by 20 miles broad, has an area of 1600 square miles, is deeply indented by numerous bays, and has an elevated and very rugged surface. Many of the precipices are covered with clumps of beautiful trees, and behind, in the interior, are large and dense pine forests. Little Manitoulin has a diameter of about 7 miles, and in its general features resembles Great Manitoulin. The channel between them is about 8 miles long and 4 broad. Drummond Island, in Michigan, is 24 miles long, with a breadth varying from 2 to 12 miles, and has an irregular surface, covered with large masses of rock. It is separated from the shore on the W. by a strait, called the True Detour, which is scarcely 1 mile wide, and which forms the principal passage for vessels proceeding to Lake Superior. Except Drummond, the islands belong to the province of Ontario. Pop. 2011.

Manitoulin Lake. See GEORGIAN BAY.

Manitou-Namaig, nå-mäg′, a river of the North-West Territories, N. of Lake Superior, enters the Kenogami River 6 miles from the outlet of Long Lake.

Manitou River, of Brown co., Wis., falls into the Fox or Neenah River a little above the town of Green Bay. Its course is nearly parallel with Fox River, from which it is only 2 or 3 miles distant.

Man‵itowan′ing, a post-village on Great Manitoulin Island, on a deep bay on the N. shore, 150 miles from Collingwood.

Manitowick, man‵e-tŏw′ĭk, a lake of the district of Algoma, Ontario, forms one of the sources of the Michipicoten River, which enters Lake Superior.

Man‵itowoc′, a county in the E. part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 580 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan, is intersected by the Manitowoc River, and is partly drained by the Sheboygan River. The surface is extensively covered with forests of pine, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, lumber, butter, and cattle are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies a part of the soil. This county is intersected by the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad (Western division). Capital, Manitowoc. Valuation of real and personal estate, $11,316,963. Pop. in 1870, 33,364, of whom 16,868 were Americans.

Manitowoc, a city, the capital of Manitowoc co., Wis., is on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of a river of its own name, and on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, 77 miles N. of Milwaukee, 48 miles E.N.E. of Fond du Lac, and 65 miles W. of Lincoln, Mich. It has a good harbor. It contains a court-house, 11 churches, a high school, a national bank, 1 other bank, a number of steam mills, and 5 tanneries. Four weekly newspapers (2 of which are German) are published here. Leather, lumber, and wheat are the chief articles of export. Ship-building is carried on here on a large scale. Manitowoc is partly surrounded by a chain of hills which are about 70 feet high and which form a semicircle nearly 1½ miles in diameter. Pop. 5724.

Manitowoc, a township of Manitowoc co., Wis., on Lake Michigan, contiguous to Manitowoc City. Pop. 1234.

Manitowoc Rapids, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis., is in a township of the same name, on the Manitowoc River, 3 miles from Lake Michigan, and on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, about 2 miles W. of the city of Manitowoc. It has water-power and several saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 2074.

Manitowoc River, Wisconsin, is formed by two branches which rise in Calumet co. and unite at the boundary between the cos. of Calumet and Manitowoc. It runs eastward through the latter, and enters Lake Michigan at the city of Manitowoc.

Maniwaki, Quebec. See RIVER DESERT.

Maniyas-Gal, Asia Minor. See MANEEYAS-GAL.

Manjanik, mån-jå-neek′, a ruined city of Persia, in Khoozistan, on the Abi-zard River, 60 miles S.E. of Shooster.

Manjee, Mangee, or **Manjhi,** mån-jee′, a town of India, on the Goggra, near the Ganges, district and 44 miles N.W. of Patna. Pop. 5747.

Mankasser, island of Celebes. See MACASSAR.

Mankato, man-kå′to, a city, the capital of Blue Earth co., Minn., is in Mankato township, on the right bank of the Minnesota River, nearly 2 miles below the mouth of the Blue Earth or Mankato River. It is 12 miles S. of St. Peter, 86 miles S.W. of St. Paul, and 77 miles W. of Rochester. It contains 14 churches, the Second State Normal School, a high school, a Catholic college, 2 national banks, 3 large hotels, and printing-offices which issue 3 or 4 weekly newspapers, 1 of which is German. It is on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, the Central Railroad of Minnesota, and the Chicago & Northwestern or Winona & St. Peter Railroad. Small steamboats can ascend the river to this place. Mankato has 3 breweries, 4 carriage-factories, 3 flouring-mills, 2 foundries with machine-shops, a plough-factory, a pump-factory, 2 furniture-factories, several elevators for grain, and 4 large hardware-stores. There are several beautiful lakes in the vicinity. Pop. 5750; of the township, 1197.

Mankato Junction, a station in Blue Earth co., Minn., on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Mankato, to which a branch railroad extends hence.

Mankato River. See BLUE EARTH RIVER.

Mankera, mån-kå′rå, a town of the Punjab, between the Jhylum and the Indus. Lat. 31° 23′ N.; lon. 71° 30′ E.

Man‵kore′, or **Mankur,** mån-koor′, a town of Bengal, district and 22 miles by rail N.W. of Burdwan. Pop. 4000.

Manlia, the supposed ancient name of MALLEN.

Man′lius, a post-hamlet of Bureau co., Ill., in Manlius township, about 12 miles N.W. of Princeton, and 24 miles S. of Sterling. Pop. of the township, 973. It has a church.

Manlius, a township of La Salle co., Ill. Pop. 2463. It contains Seneca and Marseilles.

Manlius, a township of Allegan co., Mich. Pop. 663. It contains New Richmond. Manlius Station is on the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, 17 miles N. of Grand Junction.

Manlius, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Manlius township, on Limestone Creek, and on the Syracuse & Chenango Railroad, 12 miles E.S.E. of Syracuse. It contains 4 churches, an academy or graded school, a paper-mill, 2 foundries, 2 flouring-mills, a woollen-mill, and a manufactory of cement. Pop. 879. The township is traversed by the Erie Canal, and contains villages named Fayetteville and Manlius Station. Pop. of the township, 6357.

Manlius Centre, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Manlius township, on the Erie Canal and the Syracuse & Chenango Railroad, 8 miles E. of Syracuse. It has a malt-house. Pop. 100.

Manlius Station, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Manlius township, on the New York Central Railroad, 8 miles E. of Syracuse. It has 3 churches and a graded school. Pop. about 400.

Manlleu, mån-lÿå-oo′, a town of Spain, Catalonia, 40 miles N.N.E. of Barcelona, on the Ter. Pop. 3559.

Man′ly, a post-hamlet of Ashe co., N.C., 30 miles S. of Marion, Va. It has a church.

Manly Junction, a post-village of Worth co., Iowa, on the Central Railroad of Iowa, at its junction with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 11 miles S. of Northwood.

Manly Station, a post-office of Moore co., N.C.

Man′lyville, a small post-village of Henry co., Tenn., about 90 miles W. of Nashville.

Man′moel, or **Mam′hole,** a hamlet of England, co. of Monmouth, near Tredegar, and 7 miles W. of Pontypool. It has iron- and coal-works. Pop. 14,645.

Mannahawkin, New Jersey. See Manahawkin.

Mann′borough, a post-hamlet of Amelia co., Va., on the Appomattox River, about 22 miles W. of Petersburg.

Männedorf, mên′nẹh-doʀfˋ, a village of Switzerland, on the Lake of Zurich, canton and 11 miles S.E. of Zurich. Pop. 2585.

Mannersdorf, mån′nẹrs-doʀfˋ, a town of Austria, 20 miles S.S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 2378. It has a castle and mineral baths.

Mannersdorf, mån′nẹrs-doʀfˋ (Hun. *Menyhard,* mêñˋ-hård′), a town of Hungary, co. of Zips, 4 miles S. of Kesmark. Pop. 1000.

Mannersdorf (Hun. *Kethely,* kêtˋhål′), a town of Hungary, 17 miles S.W. of Oedenburg.

Man′ney's Neck, a township of Hertford co., N.C. Pop. 1313.

Mannhartsberg, månn′haʀts-bêʀgˋ, a wooded mountain-range of Austria, terminates near the Danube, about 25 miles W.N.W. of Vienna.

Mannheim, or **Manheim,** månn′hīme, a town of Baden, capital of the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the right bank of the Rhine, between it and the Neckar, opposite Ludwigshafen, at a railway junction, 66 miles S.S.W. of Frankfort. It is entered by three principal gates, and is built with the greatest regularity,—12 streets running parallel to one another, and 10 crossing them at right angles. The public squares are almost all adorned with fountains, which, however, are not well supplied with water. The principal public buildings are the castle or palace, a huge quadrangular structure of red sandstone; the church of the Jesuits, an imposing edifice, with a profusely-decorated interior; the observatory, 107 feet high, the theatre, the parish church, the churches of Concord and Trinity, the synagogue, the town house, the old mint, the arsenal, barracks, merchants' hall, and house of correction. The manufactures are extensive, and comprise sugar, cordage, soap, perfumery, starch, tobacco, cigars, rubber goods, leather, jewelry, carpets, glassware, beer, &c. The trade has recently been very much extended, and Mannheim is now the first commercial town in the grand duchy. This it owes to its admirable position on two important navigable rivers, and it has an excellent artificial port. The principal articles of trade are tobacco, corn, timber, petroleum, fruits, wine, wood, hops, linen, millinery, ironmongery, cattle, &c. Mannheim was once strongly fortified, and, lying not far from the French frontier, and near the centre of military operations, was repeatedly the object of attack and suffered severely during the wars between France and Germany. Pop. 46,453.

Mann′heim, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, 7 miles S.W. of Berlin. It has 2 stores, a flax-mill, and a flour-mill. Pop. 250.

Man′ning, a post-village, capital of Clarendon co., S.C., in Manning township, on a branch of Black River, 10 miles W. of Foreston Station, and about 50 miles E.S.E. of Columbia. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, a lumber-mill, and 2 turpentine-distilleries. Pop. of the township, 1278.

Manning, a township of Marion co., S.C. Pop. 858.

Man′ningham, a N.W. suburb of Bradford, Yorkshire, England. Pop. 19,683.

Man′ningham, a post-village of Butler co., Ala., about 46 miles S.W. of Montgomery. It has 2 churches.

Man′ning River, a river of New South Wales, rises about lon. 151° 30′ E., flows E., and falls into the sea, by several outlets, in lat. 32° S.

Man′nington, township, Salem co., N.J. Pop. 2351.

Mannington, a post-village of Marion co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 60 miles S.S.E. of Wheeling, and about 20 miles N. of Clarksburg. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a tannery, 2 flour-mills, a cigar-factory, &c. Pop. 411.

Man′ningtree, a town of England, co. of Essex, on the navigable river Stour, at a railway junction, 9½ miles S.S.W. of Ipswich. Pop. 970.

Manningville, Quebec. See Franklin.

Mann's Choice, a post-village in Harrison township, Bedford co., Pa., on the Bedford division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Bedford. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and 2 hotels.

Mann's Creek, a post-office of Ada co., Idaho.

Mann's Harbor, a post-office of Dare co., N.C.

Manns′ville, a post-hamlet of Taylor co., Ky., 87 miles S.S.E. of Louisville. It has a church.

Mannsville, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Ellisburg township, on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 20 miles S.S.W. of Watertown. It has 5 churches, a graded school, 2 grist-mills, a steam saw-mill, a cheese-factory, a tannery, and 2 carriage-shops. Pop. 500.

Mannsville, a post-office of Perry co., Pa., about 18 miles N. by W. of Carlisle.

Mannu, mån-noo′, a river of the island of Sardinia, after a S. course of 40 miles, enters the lagoon of Cagliari, 7 miles N.W. of that city.

Mann′ville, a station of Brown co., Kansas, on the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad, 37 miles W. of St. Joseph.

Mannville, a post-office of Sumter co., S.C.

Mannville, a post-hamlet of Marathon co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 200 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. It has manufactures of pine lumber.

Man′ny, a post-village, capital of Sabine parish, La., about 80 miles S. by E. of Shreveport. It has 3 churches.

Manny's Corners, a hamlet of Montgomery co., N.Y., 1½ miles from Amsterdam. It has a church.

Manöe, må′nöˋẹh, a small island of Denmark, in the North Sea, 10 miles W.S.W. of Ribe.

Manoel-Alves, må-no-êl′-ål′vês, a small river of Brazil, joins the Tocantins from the right, in the province of Goyaz, near the confluence of the Somno. See Luiz-Alves.

Manoel-Alves Septentrional, må-no-êl′-ål′vês sêp-tên-tre-o-nål′, a river of Brazil, rises in the mountains between the provinces of Pernambuco and Piauhy and proceeds W.N.W., and, after a course of 400 miles, joins the Tocantins from the right, above São Pedro d'Alcantara.

Manoel-Ilha, må-no-êl′-eel′yå, an island of Brazil, near the mouth of the Appodi.

Manolee, Meenolee, or **Manoli,** mån′o-lee, a town of India, district and 35 miles E. of Belgaum. Pop. 6232.

Man′omin, a post-village of Anoka co., Minn., in Manomin township, on the E. bank of the Mississippi River, and on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 17 miles N.W. of St. Paul. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 144.

Manono (må-no′no) **Island,** one of the Navigator Islands, in the Pacific. Lat. 13° 50′ S.; lon. 172° 2′ W.

Manopello, må-no-pêl′lo, or **Manupello,** må-noo-pêl′lo, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 9 miles S.W. of Chieti. Pop. of commune, 4027.

Manor, a station of Suffolk co., N.Y. See Manorville.

Man′or, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. 1071, exclusive of Manorville.

Manor, a post-township of Lancaster co., Pa., about 5 miles S.W. of Lancaster City, is bounded on the S.W. by the Susquehanna River. Pop. 4371. It contains Millersville and the borough of Washington.

Manor, a post-hamlet of Travis co., Tex., on the Western Branch of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 12 or 14 miles E. of Austin. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Man′or Dale, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Franklin township, about 22 miles E. by S. of Pittsburg. It has a steam flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Manor-Ham′ilton, a town of Ireland, co. of Leitrim, 12 miles E. of Sligo. Pop. 977.

Man′or Hill, a post-village in Barre township, Huntingdon co., Pa., about 30 miles E.N.E. of Altoona. It has 3 churches and about 20 houses.

Manor Kill, a post-hamlet in Conesville township, Schoharie co., N.Y., about 32 miles S.W. of Albany. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Manor Station, a post-village in Penn township, Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 24 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches, a bank, a coal-mine, a high school, a planing-mill, and 1 or 2 flour-mills. Pop. about 400.

Man′orville, a post-village in Brookhaven township, Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island Railroad, at the junction of the Sag Harbor Branch with the main line, 66 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has 2 churches and 3 stores. Pop. about 450. Station name, Manor.

Manorville, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., in Manor township, on the Alleghany River, and on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 2 miles S. of Kittanning. It has a church, a tannery, an oil-refinery, a limestone-quarry, &c. Pop. 330.

Manosque, må‘nosk′ (L. *Manuesca*), a town of France, in Basses-Alpes, 39 miles S.W. of Digne. It owes its origin to the counts of Forcalquier, who built a palace, and afterwards conveyed both it and the town to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. It has tanneries, a coal-mine, and manufactures of oil, hats, &c. Pop. 5162.

Man′otick, a post-village in Carleton co., Ontario, on Rideau River, and on the St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway, 15 miles S. of Ottawa. It has a woollen-mill, 2 grist-mills, and 6 stores. Pop. 200.

Man‘poor′, a fortified town of India, state and 55 miles E.N.E. of Jeypoor. Pop. 4000.

Man′quin, a post-office of King William co., Va.

Manresa, mån-rå′så, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles by rail N.N.W. of Barcelona. Pop. 15,160. It has a collegiate and 4 parish churches, a hospital, an orphan asylum, barracks, and an endowed school. Its inhabitants manufacture cotton and silk fabrics, broadcloths, tapes, ribbons, gunpowder, and brandy. It is surrounded by old walls, commanded by a fort, and has well-paved streets.

Mans, a city of France. See LE MANS.

Mansfeld, måns′fêlt, a town of Prussian Saxony, 30 miles N.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 1655.

Mans′field, a town of England, co. and 14 miles by rail N.N.W. of Nottingham, and on the borders of Sherwood Forest. It has an ancient church, a grammar-school founded by Queen Elizabeth, a moot hall, a theatre, manufactures of hosiery and lace, iron-foundries, and a large trade in malt. Pop. of parish, 11,824.

Mans′field, a post-township of Tolland co., Conn., is intersected by the New London Northern Railroad. It contains villages named Mansfield Centre, Mansfield Depot, Gurleyville, and Merrow Station. It has manufactures of cotton goods, sewing-silk, &c. Pop. 2401. Mansfield Post-Office is 3 miles N.E. of Mansfield Depot. Here is an asylum for the insane.

Mansfield, a post-office of Turner co., Dakota.

Mansfield, a post-village in Blue Ridge township, Piatt co., Ill., on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad where it crosses the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 32 miles S.E. of Bloomington, and 145 miles S.S.W. of Chicago. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a grain-elevator. Pop. about 400.

Mansfield, a post-hamlet of Parke co., Ind., on Raccoon Creek, about 25 miles N.E. of Terre Haute. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a wagon-shop.

Mansfield, a post-village, capital of De Soto parish, La., about 38 miles S. of Shreveport. It is situated in a fertile country, of which cotton is the staple product. It contains the Mansfield Female College, a newspaper office, 3 churches, 2 grist-mills, and several stores. Pop. 813.

Mansfield, a post-village in Mansfield township, Bristol co., Mass., on the Boston & Providence Railroad, at its junction with the New Bedford & Taunton Railroad and the Mansfield & Framingham Railroad, 24 miles S. by W. of Boston, and 20 miles N.N.E. of Providence. It has several churches, a high school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of cutlery, jewelry, straw goods, baskets, ranges, furnaces, and spindles. The township also contains West Mansfield, and has a pop. of 2656.

Mansfield, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Freeborn co., Minn., about 14 miles S.W. of Albert Lea. Pop. 421.

Mansfield, a hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., in Mansfield township, 1 mile from Columbus. It has 2 churches.

Mansfield, township, Burlington co., N.J. Pop. 2880.

Mansfield, a township of Warren co., N.J. Pop. 1997.

Mansfield, a township of Cattaraugus co., N.Y. Pop. 1153. Post-office, Eddyville.

Mansfield, a post-office of Dutchess co., N.Y., about 18 miles E. of Poughkeepsie.

Mansfield, a city of Ohio, the capital of Richland co., is pleasantly situated on a commanding eminence, 179 miles N.E. of Cincinnati, 67 miles W.S.W. of Akron, and 54 miles S. of Sandusky. It is on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad where it crosses the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad and the Lake Erie division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It is also the S.E. terminus of the Northwestern Ohio Railroad. It contains a court-house, 12 churches, many elegant residences, the Mansfield Seminary, 2 national banks, a savings-bank, several iron-foundries, a paper-mill, manufactories of machinery and farming-implements, and printing-offices which issue 4 weekly newspapers. Pop. 8029.

Mansfield, or **Mansfield Valley,** a post-borough of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pittsburg & St. Louis Railroad, at the junction of the Chartiers Railroad, and on Chartiers Creek, which separates it from Chartiers borough, 6 or 7 miles S.W. of Pittsburg. Here are 6 churches, 3 banks, an academy, a newspaper office, a furnace for smelting silver, and coal-mines. Pop. (including Chartiers) about 4000. The name of its post-office is Mansfield Valley.

Mansfield, a post-borough of Tioga co., Pa., on the Tioga River, and on the Tioga & Elmira State Line Railroad, 10 miles N. of Blossburg, and 35 miles S.W. of Elmira, N.Y. It has a newspaper office, a bank, a state normal school, 4 churches, and manufactures of carriages, lumber, leather, furniture, sash, chairs, &c. Pop. 616.

Mansfield, a post-village of Henry co., Tenn., 11 miles S.E. of Paris, and about 55 miles N.E. of Jackson. It has 2 churches, a cotton-factory, and 3 stores.

Mansfield, a post-village of Tarrant co., Tex., about 28 miles S.W. of Dallas.

Mansfield, a post-hamlet of Louisa co., Va., about 50 miles N.W. of Richmond.

Mansfield, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, on the Boyne River, 16 miles S.W. of Angus. Pop. 100.

Mansfield Centre, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn., in Mansfield township, 4 miles N. by E. of Willimantic, and about 28 miles E. of Hartford. It has a church, a silk-factory, and a cotton-factory.

Mansfield Depot, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn., in Mansfield township, on the Willimantic River, and on the New London Northern Railroad, 25 miles N.N.W. of Norwich. It has a manufactory of organ-pipes.

Mansfield Island, in Hudson's Bay, British North America, is about 70 miles in length.

Mansfield Valley, Pennsylvania. See MANSFIELD.

Mansfield Wood′house, a village of England, co. of Notts, 1 mile N. of Mansfield. Pop. of parish, 2474.

Mansigné, môɴᵍ‘seen‘yå′, a village of France, in Sarthe, 10 miles E.N.E. of La Flèche.

Mansilla, mån-seel′yå, the name of several villages of Spain, the principal being MANSILLA DE LAS MULAS (mån-seel′yå då lås moo′lås), province and 11 miles S.E. of Leon, on the Esla, with 715 inhabitants.

Mansle, môɴl, a town of France, in Charente, 16 miles N. of Angoulême. Pop. 1900.

Man′son, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Ind., in Perry township, on the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, 21 miles N.E. of Crawfordsville. It has 2 churches.

Manson, a post-village in Lincoln township, Calhoun co., Iowa, on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, 18 miles W. of Fort Dodge. It has a church, 2 hotels, a steam grist-mill, and a grain-elevator. Pop. 145.

Manson, a post-village of Warren co., N.C., on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, 54 miles N.N.E. of Raleigh. It has a flour-mill and 5 general stores.

Man′sonville Pot′ton, otherwise **South Potton,** a post-village in Brome co., Quebec, on the Southeastern Railway, 89 miles E.S.E. of Montreal. It contains a saw-mill, 4 stores, and a hotel. Pop. 250.

Mansoorah, Mansourah, or **Mansurah,** mån-soo′rå, a town of Egypt, capital of Dahkaleeyeh province, at a railway junction, on the Damietta branch of the Nile, 34 miles S.W. of Damietta. It has 6 mosques, a trade in cotton, manufactures of sail-cloth and linens, and a public school. Pop. 16,170.

Mansoorieh, Mansourieh, or **Mansurieh,** mån-soo-ree′ẹh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, near the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, 48 miles N.W. of Bassorah.

Mansoorsk, Mansoursk, or **Mansursk,** mån-soorsk′, a village of Siberia, government and 110 miles N.E. of Irkootsk.

Mansura, mån-soo′rå, a post-village of Avoyelles parish, La., 7 miles S. of Marksville. It has a church.

Mansurah, a town of Egypt. See MANSOORAH.

Mansurieh, a town of Turkey. See MANSOORIEH.

Mansursk, a village of Siberia. See MANSOORSK.

Manta, mån'tå, a seaport of Ecuador, province of Manabi, 110 miles N.W. of Ecuador.

Mantalagoose, man-tal-ạ-goos', a lake of British America, near 48° N. lat. and 75° W. lon.

Mantao, mån-tå'o, a considerable river of Madagascar, flowing into the sea on its E. coast.

Mantaro, a river of Peru. See JAUJA.

Mantchooria, Asia. See MANCHOORIA.

Manteigas, mån-tå'gås, a village of Portugal, province of Beira-Baixa, 18 miles W.S.W. of Guarda. Pop. 2607.

Mante'no, a post-village in Manteno township, Kankakee co., Ill., on the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, 47 miles S. by W. of Chicago, and 9 miles N. by E. of Kankakee. It has 3 churches, a cheese-factory, a money-order post-office, a carriage-factory, &c. Pop. about 600; of the township, 1681.

Manteno, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Iowa, on Mill Creek, about 45 miles N.N.E. of Council Bluffs. It has a church. Pop. 50.

Mante'o, a post-village, capital of Dare co., N.C., is on Roanoke Island, in Nags Head township, about 3 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and 66 miles E. of Plymouth.

Mantes-sur-Seine, mòɴt-sün-sån (anc. *Medunta?*), a town of France, Seine-et-Oise, capital of an arrondissement, on the Seine, 36 miles W.N.W. of Paris, on the railway to Rouen. Pop. 5649. It is prettily situated, adorned with fountains, and has a Gothic church and remains of former fortifications; also tanneries and flour-mills.

Manti, man'tī, a post-town, capital of San Pete co., Utah, is on the San Pete River, about 120 miles S. by E. of Salt Lake City. It is in a long, beautiful, and fertile valley, of which wheat, wool, and potatoes are the staple products. Manti has a church, a bank, a high school, and manufactures of flour, leather, lumber, &c. Pop. 1239.

Mantinea, mån-te-nee'ạ, a village and ruined city of Greece, Morea, giving name to the government of Mantinea, 9 miles N.E. of Tripolitza. It has remains of walls and towers. In its vicinity was fought the battle in which Epaminondas received his death-wound, B.C. 363.

Mantiqueira, mån-te-kå'rå, a serra or mountain-range of Brazil, containing the highest summits in the interior of that empire. It stretches from E. to S.W. in the S. part of the province of Minas-Geraes, and appears to have various ramifications, extending into the surrounding provinces. It is crossed by several roads leading from Minas-Geraes into the more eastern provinces.

Mantla Kobiahi, månt'lå ko-be-å'he, a town of Bengal, Boglipoor district. Pop. 7925.

Man'ton, a post-village of Wexford co., Mich., in Cedar Creek township, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 109 miles N. of Grand Rapids, and 16 miles E. of Sherman. It has 2 saw-mills, a planing-mill, 2 shingle-mills, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 400.

Manton, a post-hamlet of Maries co., Mo., about 22 miles S. of Jefferson City.

Manton, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the Providence & Springfield Railroad, 4 miles W. by N. of Providence, of which city it is a suburb. It has several churches and factories. Pop. 463.

Man'torville, a post-village, capital of Dodge co., Minn., in Mantorville township, on the South Branch of the Zumbro River, about 30 miles S.E. of Faribault, 32 miles N. by E. of Austin, and 3 or 4 miles N. of Kasson Station. It has a graded school, a newspaper office, 2 churches, and a flour-mill. Pop. 469; of the township, exclusive of the villages of Mantorville and Kasson, 811.

Mantotte, mån-tott', a town of Ceylon, on its N.W. coast, opposite the island of Manaar.

Mantua, man'tū-ạ (It. *Mantova*, mån'to-vå; Fr. *Mantoue*, mòɴᵍ'too'), a fortified city of Italy, capital of a province, on an island in the Mincio, and on the railway from Verona to Modena, 22 miles S.S.W. of Verona. Lat. 45° 9' 34" N.; lon. 10° 48' 1" E. Pop. 26,687. It is surrounded by swamps, crossed by artificial dams, which connect it with several fortified suburbs and outworks. Principal public buildings, the cathedral, designed by Giulio Romano, with marble façade, the Palazzo Imperiale, and various private palaces, the Castello di Corte, formerly the palace of the Gonzagas, the Palazzo Vecchio, in which Napoleon held his court, several convents, a Jews' synagogue, civil hospital, 2 orphan asylums, Jews' asylum, arsenal, cavalry barracks, theatre, a public library of 80,000 volumes, and a sculpture-gallery. It has a lyceum, gymnasium, academy of fine arts, several scientific and literary institutions, botanic garden, and numerous collections in art and science. The manufactures comprise silk, woollen, and linen fabrics, paper, cordage, leather, and parchment. Outside the walls, but within the fortress, is the Palazzo del Te, with a fine fresco by Giulio Romano. Mantua is the see of a bishop, and the seat of a civil, criminal, and mercantile court. It is said to have been founded by the Etruscans 400 years before the building of Rome. It is mentioned by Roman writers under its present name (Mantua). On the decline of the Roman empire it was pillaged by the Huns, and afterwards taken by the Longobards. Charlemagne gave it its first fortifications. The Gonzagas, as marquises and finally as dukes of Mantua, governed it with great ability from 1328 to 1707, and distinguished themselves by the splendor of their court and their patronage of literature and art. Upon the death of the last duke, in 1708, the Emperor Joseph took possession of the duchy and annexed it to his other dominions. In 1866 it passed from Austrian rule. Among the distinguished natives the name by far the most illustrious is that of Virgil, who was born at Andes (now Pietole), in its vicinity.

Mantua, a province of Italy, in Lombardy, having Emilia on the S. and Venetia on the N.E. Area, 856 square miles. It is low, level, and fertile. Capital, Mantua. Pop. 288,942.

Mantua, an ancient town of Spain. See MADRID.

Mantua, man'tū-ạ, a hamlet of Greene co., Ala., 18 miles N. of Eutaw.

Mantua, a township of Monroe co., Iowa. Pop. 1208.

Mantua (formerly **Carpenter's Landing**), a post-village in Mantua township, Gloucester co., N.J., on a creek of the same name, and near the West Jersey Railroad, 11 miles S. of Camden, and 1 mile W. of Wenonah Railroad Station. It has 2 churches, a public school, and a coach-factory. Pop. of the township, 1897.

Mantua, a post-village of Portage co., O., in Mantua township, about 22 miles N.E. of Akron. The township contains 4 churches, 5 cheese-factories, 3 grist-mills, 4 saw-mills, and a village named Mantua Station. Pop. of the township, 1126.

Mantua, a station in West Philadelphia, Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near the Fairmount Water-Works, 1 mile N. of West Philadelphia depot. The neighboring part of West Philadelphia is often called Mantua.

Mantua, a hamlet of Collin co., Tex., about 20 miles S.S.E. of Sherman. It has a church. Pop. 86.

Mantua Creek, New Jersey, runs northwestward through Gloucester co., and enters the Delaware River about 5 miles below the mouth of the Schuylkill.

Mantua Mills, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., about 22 miles N.N.W. of Baltimore.

Mantua Station, a post-village in Mantua township, Portage co., O., on the Cuyahoga River, and on the Mahoning division of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 30 miles E.S.E. of Cleveland. It has 2 churches, 2 steam flouring-mills, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 350.

Manua, må-noo'ạ, or **Omanooau,** o'må-noo'aw, one of the Samoan Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 14° 15' S.; lon. 169° 26' W.

Manuel, må-noo-ĕl', a village of Spain, province and about 28 miles from Valencia. Pop. 1388.

Man'uels, a fishing station in the district of Harbor Main, Newfoundland, 14 miles from St. John's. Pop. 140.

Manuesca, the Latin name of MANOSQUE.

Manumuskin, New Jersey. See MANAMUSKIN.

Ma'nunk'a Chunk, a station in Warren co., N.J., on the Delaware River, and on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, at its junction with the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, 98 miles N. of Philadelphia.

Manupello, a town of Italy. See MANOPELLO.

Manvers, Ontario. See BALLYDUFF.

Man'ville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ind., 7 miles E.N.E. of Madison. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. about 200.

Manville, a post-village in Lincoln township, Providence co., R.I., and partly in Cumberland, on the Blackstone River, and on the Providence & Worcester Railroad, 12 miles N. by W. of Providence. It has 2 churches and 3 cotton-mills. Pop. 1676.

Manwas, mån-wås', a town of India, in Bundelcund, 40 miles S.E. of Rewah.

Manx, Great Britain. See ISLE OF MAN.

Many, mañ, KIS, kish, and NAGY, nödj, two villages of Hungary, 33 miles N.E. of Stuhlweissenburg. P. 3000.

Manyas'ka, a township of Martin co., Minn. P. 159.

Many (men'ẹ) **Springs,** a post-office of Oregon co., Mo.

Manytch, a river of Russia. See MANITCH.

Manzanares, mån-thå-nå′rês, a river of Spain, New Castile, joins the Henares, after a S. course of 40 miles, 12 miles S.S.E. of Madrid, which is on this river.

Manzanares, a town of Spain, province and 27 miles E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 10,275. Principal buildings, the parish church, a hospital, cavalry barracks, and an old castle. It has manufactures of linen and wine.

Manzanares, mån-så-nå′rês, a river of Venezuela, enters the Caribbean Sea near Cumana, after a N. course of 40 miles.

Manzaneda-de-Tribes, mån-thå-nå′ᴅå-då-tree′ʙês, a town of Spain, 42 miles E. of Orense.

Manzanera, mån-thå-nå′rå, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles S.S.E. of Teruel. Pop. 929.

Manzanilla, mån-thå-neel′yå, a town of Spain, province and 27 miles E. of Huelva. Pop. 1993.

Manzanilla, mån-så-neel′yå, a high and projecting point on the Isthmus of Panama, on the coast of the Caribbean Sea. Lat. 9° 39′ N.; lon. 79° 32′ W.

Manzanilla, a bay in the island of Hayti, on the N.W. coast, has excellent anchorage. Lat. 19° 45′ N.; lon. 72° W.

Manzanilla, a point of Venezuela, on the Caribbean Sea, 30 miles N.E. of Coro. Lat. 11° 31′ N.; lon. 69° 22′ W.

Manzanilla, a point on the island of Trinidad, E. coast. Lat. 10° 31′ N.; lon. 61° 4′ W.

Manzanilla Limon, mån-så-neel′yå le-mōn′, or **Navy Bay,** in the United States of Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, on the Caribbean Sea, a little to the E. of the mouth of the river Chagres. It forms a large, beautiful, and secure roadstead, about 5 miles in width, and upon it is the town of Aspinwall.

Manzanillo, mån-så-neel′yo or mån-thå-neel′yo, a town and seaport on the S.E. coast of the island of Cuba, about 85 miles W.N.W. of Santiago de Cuba. Lat. 20° 22′ N.; lon. 77° 15′ W. It has a good harbor, and a trade in coffee, sugar, and fruit. Steamers plying between Batabano and Santiago de Cuba touch at this port. Pop. 5643.

Manzanillo, a town of Mexico, on the Pacific, state and 80 miles W. of Colima. It is very beautifully situated, with a deep and safe harbor. It has 200 dwellings, mostly of wood, a church, 2 commission-houses, and 20 retail stores. It is a very unhealthy place, on account of the proximity of stagnant lakes.

Manzano, mån-zå′no, a village of Italy, in Udine, on the Natisone, about 6 miles from Palma. Pop. 2808.

Manzano, mån-zå′no, a post-village of Valencia co., New Mexico, 25 miles S.E. of Peralta. It has 2 churches and a woollen-mill.

Manzat, môɴɢ′zå′, a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 14 miles N.W. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 304.

Maon, må-ôn′, a small island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, W. of the island of Pago. Length, about 5 miles.

Maoona, Maouna, or **Mauna,** må-oo′nå, or **Massacre Island,** Pacific Ocean, Samoan group, is in lat. 14° 22′ S., lon. 171° W.

Mapello, må-pêl′lo, a village of Italy, province and W. of Bergamo. Pop. 1947.

Mapilca, må-peel′kå, a village of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, with remains of a ruined city.

Mapimi, må-pee′mee, a town of Mexico, state and 130 miles N.N.E. of Durango. Pop. 2400. It gives name to a large desert tract, the BOLSON DE MAPIMI.

Mapimi Lake, called also **Cayman,** kī-mån′ (*i.e.*, "Alligator" lake), a lake of Mexico, on the borders of Durango and Cohahuila.

Mapiri, må-pee-ree′, a considerable river of Bolivia, unites with the Chuqueapo to form the Beni.

Ma′ple, a township of Monona co., Iowa. Pop. 631. It contains Mapleton.

Maple, a township of Cowley co., Kansas. Pop. 257.

Maple, a post-office of Ionia co., Mich.

Maple, a post-office of Macon co., Mo., 7 miles W. of Atlanta Railroad Station.

Maple, Brown co., O. See BROWNSVILLE.

Maple, a post-village in York co., Ontario, ½ mile from Richmond Hill Station. It contains 5 stores and a hotel. Pop. 250.

Maple Bay, a post-hamlet on Vancouver Island, 45 miles from Victoria, on Maple Bay, a beautiful landlocked bay, surrounded by hills and mountains.

Maple City, a post-hamlet of Cowley co., Kansas, about 70 miles S.E. of Wichita.

Maple City, Leelenaw co., Michigan. See KASSON.

Maple Creek, Nebraska, rises in or near Stanton co., intersects Colfax co., runs E. through Dodge co., and enters Elkhorn River 9 miles N. of Fremont. It is 80 miles long.

Maple Creek, a post-office of Dodge co., Neb., on Maple Creek, about 50 miles N.W. of Omaha.

Maple Creek, a post-village of Carroll co., Tenn., about 14 miles S.S.E. of Huntingdon. It has a church, an academy, &c.

Maple Creek, township, Outagamie co., Wis. Pop. 746.

Maple Cy′press, a post-office of Craven co., N.C.

Ma′pleford, a post-office of Colquitt co., Ga., 25 miles E. of Camilla. Here are a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Maple Glen, Scott co., Minn. See SPRING LAKE.

Maple Green, a post-settlement in Restigouche co., New Brunswick, on the Restigouche River, 7 miles from Campbellton. Pop. 100.

Maple Grove, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ala.

Maple Grove, a post-office of Lincoln co., Dakota.

Maple Grove, a post-office of Edwards co., Ill.

Maple Grove, a station of Putnam co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 4 miles N. of Green Castle.

Maple Grove, a post-office of Madison co., Iowa, 8 miles W. of Winterset.

Maple Grove, a post-office of Pottawatomie co., Kansas.

Maple Grove, a post-office of Trigg co., Ky.

Maple Grove, a post-office of Aroostook co., Me.

Maple Grove, a village of Adams township, Berkshire co., Mass., on the Pittsfield & North Adams Railroad, 1 mile S. of South Adams. It has cotton and woollen-mills, for which the Hoosac River affords motive-power.

Maple Grove, a post-hamlet and township of Barry co., Mich., 32 miles S.W. of Lansing. Pop. 1315.

Maple Grove, township, Saginaw co., Mich. Pop. 532.

Maple Grove, a post-township of Hennepin co., Minn., about 14 miles N.W. of Minneapolis. Pop. 1050. It contains part of Osseo.

Maple Grove, a hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Otisco township, 6 miles W. of Onativia. It has a church.

Maple Grove, a post-hamlet of Otsego co., N.Y., about 44 miles S. of Utica. It has a church.

Maple Grove, a post-office of Fayette co., Pa.

Maple Grove, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Va.

Maple Grove, a post-township of Manitowoc co., Wis., 17 miles W.N.W. of Manitowoc City, is intersected by the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad. It contains a village named Reedville, and has 4 churches. Pop. 1423.

Maple Grove, township, Shawano co., Wis. Pop. 439.

Maple Grove, a village in Stormont co., Ontario, on the Cornwall Canal, 4 miles from Cornwall. Pop. 100.

Maple Grove, a post-village in Megantic co., Quebec, at the head of Lake William, 16 miles S.E. of Somerset. It has a carding-mill, 3 saw-mills, and 2 stores. Pop. 300.

Maple Hill, a post-township of Wabaunsee co., Kansas. Pop. 252.

Maple Hill, a post-village in Pierson township, Montcalm co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 32 miles N. by E. of Grand Rapids. It has a lumber-mill.

Maple Hill, a hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., 3 or 4 miles from Williamstown Station.

Maple Hill, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., about 6 miles S. of Williamsport. It has a saw-mill.

Maple Hill, a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, 3½ miles from Walkerton. Pop. 100.

Maple Lake, a post-office in Maple Lake township, Wright co., Minn., on a small lake, about 40 miles W.N.W. of Minneapolis. Pop. of the township, 467.

Maple Land′ing, a post-office of Monona co., Iowa, on Maple River.

Maple Lawn, a post-office of Monroe co., W. Va.

Maple Plain, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn., on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 22 miles W. of Minneapolis. It has a church, a carriage-factory, a bank, &c.

Maple Range, a hamlet of Oceana co., Mich., about 24 miles N. of Muskegon.

Maple Rap′ids, a post-village in Essex township, Clinton co., Mich., on Maple River, 14 miles N.W. of St. John. It has 3 churches, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, a bank, a newspaper office, a foundry, a planing-mill, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 600.

Maple Ridge, a post-hamlet of Bay co., Mich., 40 miles N. of Bay City. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Maple Ridge, a post-township of Isanti co., Minn. Pop. 254. Its post-office is 15 miles W. of Rush City.

Maple Ridge Station of the Peninsula division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad is 16 miles S. of Little Lake, Mich. Here is De Beque Post-Office.

Maple River, Iowa, drains part of Cherokee co., and runs southward to Ida Grove, thence southwestward, and enters the Little Sioux in Monona co. Length, 120 miles.

Maple River, Michigan, rises in Shiawassee co., and drains parts of Clinton and Gratiot cos. It finally runs southwestward, and enters Grand River in Ionia co., at Lyons. Length, about 75 miles.

Maple River, Minnesota, rises in Faribault co., runs northward in Blue Earth co., and unites with the Le Sueur River about 7 miles S.S.W. of Mankato.

Maple River, Montana, rises on the W. slope of the Rocky Mountains, runs southward in Missoula co., and enters Flathead or Selish Lake.

Maple River, Emmett co., Mich. See BRUTUS.

Maple River Junction, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Iowa, at the junction of the Maple River and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, 89 miles N.E. of Omaha, Neb.

Maples, a post-village of Allen co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 10 miles E.S.E. of Fort Wayne. It has a church and manufactures of heading and staves.

Maple's Mill, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ill., 7½ miles E. of Lewistown. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Maple Springs, a post-office of Wilkes co., N.C.

Maple Springs, a post-hamlet of Red River co., Tex., about 25 miles S.E. of Paris. It has a church.

Maple Springs, a post-office of Dunn co., Wis.

Maple Street, a post-hamlet of Niagara co., N.Y., 2½ miles from Wilson Railroad Station.

Maplesville, ma'p'lz-vil, a post-village of Chilton co., Ala., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 32 miles N. by E. of Selma. It has a church and 3 stores.

Mapleton, ma'p'l-ton, a post-office of Cass co., Dakota.

Mapleton, a post-village in Hollis township, Peoria co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Peoria. Good coal is mined here. Pop. about 300.

Mapleton, a post-hamlet in Maple township, Monona co., Iowa, on Maple River, and on the Maple River Railroad, 14 miles S.W. of Ida Grove.

Mapleton, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kansas, near the Little Osage River, about 16 miles N.W. of Fort Scott.

Mapleton, a post-township of Aroostook co., Me., 18 miles from Fort Fairfield. Total pop. 444.

Mapleton, Clinton co., Mich. See DUPLAIN.

Mapleton, a post-office of Grand Traverse co., Mich., on Grand Traverse Bay, 12 miles N.E. of Traverse City.

Mapleton, or **Mapleton Station,** a post-village in Mapleton township, Blue Earth co., Minn., on Maple River, and on the Central Railroad of Minnesota, 18 miles S. of Mankato. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of furniture and wagons. Pop. about 200; of the township, 781.

Mapleton, a hamlet of Middlesex co., N.J., 1½ miles from Plainsborough Station. It has a flour-mill on Millstone River.

Mapleton, a hamlet of Montgomery co., N.Y., 6 miles from Palatine Bridge. It has a church.

Mapleton, a post-village in Osnaburg township, Stark co., O., about 9 miles S.E. of Canton. It has 2 churches and 2 stores. Coal is found here.

Mapleton, a borough of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Juniata River, amid picturesque scenery, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 43 miles E. by S. of Altoona, and 9 miles S.E. of Huntingdon. It has 3 churches and a tannery. Pop, 389. Post-office name, Mapleton Depot.

Mapleton, a post-office of McKean co., Pa.

Mapleton, a post-office of Abbeville co., S.C.

Mapleton, a post-hamlet of Waukesha co., Wis., 7 miles N.N.E. of Oconomowoc, and about 30 miles W.N.W. of Milwaukee. It has a church.

Mapleton Depot, Pennsylvania. See MAPLETON.

Mapletown, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa., about 50 miles S. of Pittsburg.

Maple Valley, a post-hamlet in Wayne township, Henry co., Ind., 6 miles N. of Knightstown. It has a church.

Maple Valley, a township of Buena Vista co., Iowa. Pop. 233.

Maple Valley, a post-village in Maple Valley township, Montcalm co., Mich., on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 7 miles E. of Howard City, and 68 miles N.W. of Lansing. It has a church and 4 or 5 lumber-mills, &c. Pop. of the township, 1721.

Maple Valley, township, Sanilac co., Mich. Pop. 783.

Maple Valley, a post-hamlet in Westford township, Otsego co., N.Y., 12 miles E. of Cooperstown. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Maple Valley, a post-township of Oconto co., Wis. Pop. 260.

Ma'pleville, a post-hamlet of Dodge co., Neb., 66 miles W.N.W. of Omaha. It has a church.

Mapleville, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the Providence & Springfield Railroad, 19 miles N.W. of Providence. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of fancy cassimeres and of cotton yarn. Pop. 399.

Ma'plewood, a post-village in Jefferson township, Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Chicago, of which it is a suburb. It has a church, a manufactory of hardware, and an artesian well 750 feet deep.

Maplewood, a post-village in Malden township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Eastern Railroad, Saugus Branch, 6 miles N.N.E. of Boston. It contains 3 churches, several fine residences, and a manufactory of lamp-shades.

Maplewood, a post-office of Emmett co., Mich.

Maplewood, a station in Monroe co., N.Y., on the Rochester & State Line Railroad, 6 miles from Rochester.

Maplewood, a post-office of Door co., Wis.

Maple Works, a post-office of Clark co., Wis.

Mapocha, må-po'chå, or **Mapocho,** må-po'cho, a river of Chili, after a course of 75 miles, joins the Maypu about 36 miles S.W. of Santiago.

Mapoota, må-poo'tå, a considerable river of Southeast Africa, flows in a general N.E. direction, and falls into Delagoa Bay, S. side, about lat. 26° S.

Mapps'ville, a hamlet of Accomack co., Va., near the ocean, ¾ mile from Sea Side Post-Office. It has 2 churches.

Maquoketa, ma-ko'ke-ta, a township of Jackson co., Iowa. Pop. 1069.

Maquoketa, a post-town, capital of Jackson co., Iowa, is near the S. bank of the Maquoketa River, in South Fork township, 38 miles N.W. of Clinton, and 41 miles N. of Davenport. It is connected with these cities by the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad and the Iowa Midland Railroad. It has a national bank, 1 other bank, 5 churches, printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers, and a high school. It has 3 flouring-mills, 2 woollen-factories, a machine-shop, and a cigar-factory. Pop. 2112.

Maquoketa River, Iowa, rises in Fayette co., and runs southeastward through Delaware and Jones cos., thence nearly eastward through Jackson co., and enters the Mississippi River about 10 miles below Bellevue. Length, about 175 miles.

Maquon, ma-kwon', a post-village of Knox co., Ill., partly in Maquon township, on Spoon River, and on the railroad which connects Galesburg with Peoria, 16 miles S.E. of Galesburg, and 37 miles from Peoria. It has a graded school, a money-order post-office, 2 drug-stores, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 600; of the township, 1426.

Mar, an ancient district of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, between the Don and the Dee.

Mara-Arbarei, må'rå-ar-bå-rå'ee, or **Villamar,** vēl-lå-mar', a village on the island of Sardinia, province of Cagliari, on the Caralita. Pop. of commune, 1785.

Marabai, a lake of Africa. See NYASSA.

Maraca, an island of Brazil. See ITAMARACA.

Mara-Calagonis, må'rå-kå-lå-go'nees, a village on the island of Sardinia, not far from Sinnai. Pop. 1061.

Maracanda, the ancient name of SAMARCAND.

Maracay, må-rå-kī', a town of Venezuela, state of Aragua, 55 miles W.S.W. of Caracas. Pop. 5367.

Maracaybo, or **Maracaibo,** må-rå-kī'bo, a city of Venezuela, capital of the state of Zulia, on the W. shore of the strait connecting Lake Maracaybo with the sea. Lat. 10° 38′ N.; lon. 71° 42′ W. It is the principal seaport of Venezuela, has a deep harbor, and many fine buildings, 8 churches, a college, 2 charity hospitals, a lepers' asylum, and manufactures of earthenware, soap, &c. It ships much coffee from the interior, also tolu, copaiba, cacao, timber, fustic, hides, &c. It stands in a sandy tract, and has a hot but not unhealthy climate. Pop. in 1873, 21,954. See LAKE MARACAYBO and GULF OF MARACAYBO.

Maragha, må'rå'gå, a city of Persia, in Azerbaijan, 50 miles S. of Tabreez, on a tributary of Lake Ooroomeeyah. Pop. about 15,000. It is enclosed by walls and well built; principal structures, a large bazaar, spacious public baths, and the tomb of Hoolakou, who founded an observatory on an adjacent mountain, at the foot of which are some cave-temples.

Maragogipe, må-rå go-zhee'på, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, 25 miles S.W. of Cachoeira. Pop. 3000.

Marah'ra, a town of Etah district, India. Pop. 9214.

Ma'rahtan'ka, a lake of Minnesota, 10 miles N.W. of Mankato. Length, about 10 miles.

Marais, må'rå', a natural division of the department of Vendée, in France, comprising a part of the coast formerly covered by the sea. The soil is very fertile; but the climate is unhealthy.

Marais, måˋrå′, a creek of Missouri, flows N. through Osage co., and enters the Osage River near its mouth.

Marais des Cygnes. See OSAGE RIVER.

Marais Pontins, the French for PONTINE MARSHES.

Marajeh, måˋrå′jẹh, an oasis of North Africa. Lat. 29° 30′ N.; lon. about 20° E.

Marajo, må-rå-zho′, or **Joannes,** zho-ån′nẽs, a large island in the Atlantic Ocean, on the N. coast of Brazil, province of Pará, between the estuaries of the Amazon and Pará Rivers, and extending from near the equator to lat. 2° 20′ S. and from lon. 48° 30′ to 51° 30′ W. Length and breadth, about 150 miles each. It is intersected by the rivers Anajaz and Mapua. Pop. about 20,000.

Ma′rak, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Kansas, about 24 miles W.N.W. of Atchison. It has a church.

Maraka, Nubia. See NEW DONGOLA.

Maraksh, Africa. See MOROCCO.

Marambaya, må-råm-bī′å, an island of Brazil, province and 27 miles W. of Rio Janeiro, in the Bay of Angra dos Reis, about 26 miles in length.

Mar′amec (often pronounced and written **Mer′rimac**), a river of Missouri, rises in Dent co., in the S.E. central part of the state. Its general direction is N.E., and its whole length is estimated at 800 miles. It flows through a hilly country abounding in mines of copper, iron, and lead, many of which are successfully worked. Steamboats have navigated this river, and, with a little improvement, they would be able to ascend to the Virginia mines of Franklin co., a distance of perhaps 100 miles. A small stream, called the Osage Fork, enters the river from the right, in the N.E. part of Crawford co. The Dry Fork rises near the N.E. extremity of Texas co., and, flowing northward, falls into the main stream.

Maramec, a township of Dent co., Mo. Pop. 374.

Maramec, a township of Jefferson co., Mo. P. 2764.

Mar′amec, or **Mer′amec,** a post-village of Phelps co., Mo., on a river of the same name, about 15 miles E. of Rolla. It has an iron-furnace, a foundry or forge, &c. Pop. of Maramec township, 1048.

Marand, a town of Persia. See MEHRAND.

Marangane, må-rån-gå′nå, a village on the S.E. coast of Africa, 8 miles from Quilimane.

Maranhão, a river of Brazil. See MIARIM.

Maranhão, Maranham, må-rån-yŏwɴᵍ′ or marˋạn-håm′, or **São Luiz,** sŏwɴᵍ loo-eez′, a city of Brazil, capital of a province of its own name, on the W. side of the island of Maranhão, 290 miles E. of Belem or Pará, and 280 miles W. of Ceará or Fortaleza. Lat. 2° 31′ S.; lon. 44° 18′ W. It is surrounded on the E. by mountains, which form a kind of natural fortress, being crossed only by narrow passes. On the N. and S. it is encircled by the small streams São Francisco and Maranhão, which rise and fall with the tide. At the mouths of these rivers is a basin, accessible at high water to vessels drawing 20 feet, affording fine shelter, and defended at its entrance by a series of forts. The town itself is built on unequal ground, but with considerable regularity, and, as almost all the houses have gardens attached, occupies a large space. The streets cross one another at right angles, and are paved; the houses in the principal thoroughfares are of two stories, and generally provided with balconies. The principal edifices are the cathedral and the episcopal palace, magnificent structures, both built by the Jesuits; the governor's palace, the town house and prison, the custom-house, treasury, college, the richly-endowed hospital da Misericordia, two other hospitals, and various churches, monasteries, and nunneries. The trade is of great importance, the provinces of Pará, Piauhy, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, and Goyaz having here the entrepôt for their produce. The principal exports are rice, cotton, rum, drugs, hides, and isinglass. The imports consist of various articles of European manufacture. Maranhão is the seat of the provincial legislative assembly, the residence of the provincial governor, and the see of a bishop, and possesses a lyceum or college, in which the ancient and modern languages, rhetoric, geography, grammar, philosophy, mathematics, design, navigation, and astronomy are taught; also a commercial school and a botanical garden. Pop. 31,604.

Maranhão, or **Maranham,** a maritime province in the N. of Brazil, so called from *Marañon*, the name originally given to the river Amazon. It is bounded on the N. by the Atlantic, E. and S.E. by Piauhy, S.W. by Goyaz, and N.W. by Pará. Lat. between 1° 22′ and 10° 30′ S.; lon. 41° 20′ and 48° W. Area, 141,651 square miles. The E. half of the coast-line forms almost a continuous straight line, unbroken by a single indentation of any magnitude; the W. half contains several bays, among which are São Marcos and São José, forming the respective embouchures of the Itapicuru and the Miarim, on the opposite sides of the island of Maranhão. A considerable part of the surface is occupied by forests, which yield excellent timber and ornamental and dye woods. The most important cultivated crops are rice, cotton, and the sugar-cane. Much of the produce of the last is converted into spirits. The province appoints four deputies to the General Legislative Assembly, and two senators. The provincial assembly, composed of twenty-eight members, holds its sittings in Maranhão. Pop. 359,040.

Maranhão (or **Maranham**) **Island,** of Brazil, is between the bays of São José on the E. and São Marcos on the W. On the S. it is separated from the mainland by a channel called the Rio do Mosquito; on the N. it is washed by the Atlantic. Greatest length, from N.E. to S.W., 28 miles; greatest breadth, 20 miles. Its surface is more elevated than that of the mainland, and on the E. side it is lined by reefs. Pop. 40,000.

Marano, må-rå′no, a town of Italy, province and 6 miles W. of Cosenza. Pop. 2960.

Marano, a village of Central Italy, 11 miles S.E. of Fermo, on the Adriatic. Pop. 2260.

Marano, a town of Italy, province and 5 miles N.W. of Naples. Pop. of commune, 7143.

Marano, a town of Italy, 20 miles S. of Udine, at the head of the Adriatic. Pop. 1200.

Marañon, a river of South America. See AMAZON.

Marans, måˋrôɴᵍ′ (L. *Marantium*), a town and river-port of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, on the Sèvre-Niortaise, 11 miles N.E. of La Rochelle. Pop. 3217. It has a quay accessible for vessels under 100 tons.

Marary, må-rå-ree′, a town of Brazil, on the Juruá, 500 miles by steamer above Manáos. It has a trade in rubber, drugs, nuts, &c.

Marash, måˋråsh′, or **Kermania,** kėʀ-må′nee-å (anc. *Germanicia*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of a pashalic of its own name, picturesquely situated on a slope of the lofty Aghr Tagh, above the Jyhoon, 90 miles N.N.W. of Aleppo. It consists of about 3500 houses of wood and clay.

Marash, a pashalic of Asiatic Turkey, between lat. 36° 3′ and 38° 30′ N. and lon. 36° and 38° 40′ E. It is traversed from W. to E. by the main chain of Taurus, and bounded E. by the Euphrates.

Marash, a village of Bulgaria, S.E. of Shoomla.

Marat, måˋrå′, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 9 miles N.N.W. of Ambert. Pop. 160.

Maratea, må-rå-tå′å, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, on the sea-coast, 11 miles S.E. of Policastro. Pop. 4966.

Mar′athon, a hamlet, small river, and plain of Greece, government of Attica, the hamlet on the river, 3 miles from its mouth, and 18 miles N.E. of Athens. The river (anc. *Charadrus*) has a S.E. course of 10 miles to its mouth in the Ægean Sea, opposite the S. end of Eubœa; the plain, bounded S. by Mount Pentelicus, is renowned for the victory of Miltiades over the army of Xerxes, B.C. 490.

Mar′athon, a county in the N. part of Wisconsin. It is intersected by the Wisconsin River, and is also drained by the Big Eau Pleine, the Rib, the Plover, and other rivers. The surface is partly covered with extensive forests of pine, ash, beech, birch, elm, maple, &c. Lumber is the chief article of export. The soil produces wheat, oats, grass, &c. It is traversed by the Wisconsin Central Railroad and the Wisconsin Valley Railroad. Capital, Wausau. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,805,712. Pop. in 1870, 5885; in 1875, 10,111.

Marathon, a township of Lapeer co., Mich. Pop. 1308.

Marathon, a neat post-village in Marathon township, Cortland co., N.Y., on the Tioghnioga River, and on the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad, 30 miles N. of Binghamton. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, a union school, 2 tanneries, a flouring-mill, and manufactures of carriages and furniture. Pop. 1125; of the township, 1518.

Marathon, a post-village in Jackson township, Clermont co., O., about 28 miles E. by N. of Cincinnati. It has a church, a chair-factory, &c.

Marathon, a township of Marathon co., Wis. Pop. 467. It contains Marathon City.

Marathon City, a post-village of Marathon co., Wis., on the Rib River, about 15 miles W. of Wausau. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Marathonisi, må-rå-tho-nee′see, a maritime village of Greece, in Laconia, on the Gulf of Kolokythia, opposite the island of Marathonisi (anc. *Cranæ*), 27 miles S. of Mistra. It is on the site of the ancient *Migonium*. Near it are the ruins of *Gythium*.

Maratuba (må-rå-too'bå) **Isles,** a group of the Malay Archipelago, in the Celebes Sea, off the E. coast of Borneo.

Marauna, mạ-rŏw'nạ, a town of Bengal, Boglipoor district. Pop. 3002.

Maravaca, må-rå-vå'kå, a mountain of Venezuela, in lat. 3° 40′ N., lon. 65° 50′ W. Estimated height, from 10,000 to 11,000 feet.

Maravi, a lake of Africa. See Nyassa.

Maravi, må-rå'vee, a port of Cuba, on the N. coast, near its E. end, at the mouth of the river Maravi.

Mara'zion, or **Market Jew** (anc. *Fo'rum Jo'vis?*), a seaport town of England, in Cornwall, on Mount's Bay, 18 miles W.S.W. of Falmouth. Pop. 1267.

Marbach, maR'båK, or **Marpach,** maR'påK, a town of Switzerland, canton and 23 miles S.W. of Lucerne, 2700 feet above sea-level. Pop. 1753.

Marbach, a village of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles E.S.E. of St. Gall. Pop. 1036.

Marbach, maR'båK, a town of Würtemberg, on the Neckar, 15 miles S. of Heilbronn. Pop. 2241. The poet Schiller was born here.

Marbais, maR'bå', a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 22 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 2100.

Marbella, maR-bĕl'yå, a town of Spain, province and 29 miles S.W. of Malaga, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 4870.

Mar'binton's, township, Newberry co., S.C. P. 1171.

Marble, mar'b'l, a post-office of Madison co., Ark.

Marble, a post-office of Brown co., Ind.

Marble, a post-office of Waupaca co., Wis.

Marble Cliff, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., O., on the Scioto River, and on the Pan-Handle Railroad, 4 miles W.N.W. of Columbus. It has 2 churches.

Marble Corner, a post-hamlet of Ripley co., Ind., 8 miles E.N.E. of Dupont Station.

Marble Dale, a post-hamlet in Washington township, Litchfield co., Conn., about 21 miles N. of Danbury. It has a church and a manufactory of tombstones.

Marble Furnace, a post-hamlet of Adams co., O., on Brush Creek, about 35 miles S.W. of Chillicothe. It has a foundry, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Marble Head, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 7½ miles S. of Quincy. Lime is made here.

Marblehead, mar'b'l-hĕd', a post-town and port of entry of Essex co., Mass., on Massachusetts Bay, in a small township of its own name, 18 miles N.E. of Boston, and about 3 miles S.E. of Salem. It is connected with Boston by two branches of the Eastern Railroad. Its site is a small peninsula, very rocky and uneven. It has a narrow, deep, and safe harbor, which admits the largest vessels. It contains 8 churches, a high school, 2 national banks, a newspaper office, and numerous manufactories of boots and shoes. Its prosperity is partly derived from commerce and the fisheries, and numerous vessels are owned by its citizens. Pop. of the township, 7677.

Marblehead, a post-office of Ottawa co., O., on Lake Erie, 7 miles N. of Sandusky. Here is a light-house.

Marblehead Lights, two in number, are situated on the S.E. side of the E. entrance to Marblehead Harbor, Mass. Lat. 42° 30′ 18″ N.: lon. 70° 50′ 30″ W.

Marble Hill, or **Dallas,** a post-village, capital of Bollinger co., Mo., on Crooked Creek, and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, ½ mile from Lutesville Station, and 135 miles S. of St. Louis. Here are 3 churches, a newspaper office, and a graded school.

Mar'ble Island, Hudson's Bay, British North America, is in lat. 62° 30′ N., lon. 92° W.

Marble Ridge, a station in North Andover township, Essex co., Mass., on the Salem & Lawrence Branch Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of Lawrence.

Marble Rock, a post-village of Floyd co., Iowa, in Union township, on the Shell Rock River, and on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 41 miles N.N.W. of Cedar Falls, and about 14 miles S.W. of Charles City. It has a church, a bank, a graded school, a newspaper office, and a carriage-factory.

Marble Spring, a post-office of Cherokee co., N.C.

Marbleton, mar'b'l-tọn, a post-village in Wolfe co., Quebec, 29 miles by rail N.N.E. of Sherbrooke. Pop. 200.

Marbletown, mar'b'l-tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ill., about 10 miles S.W. of Havanna. It has 10 houses.

Marbletown, a post-township of Ulster co., N.Y., about 80 miles N. of New York City. It has manufactures of cement, flour, &c. It is intersected by Esopus and Rondout Creeks, and contains villages named Stone Ridge and High Falls, and a hamlet named Marbletown, which is 7 miles S.W. of Kingston. Pop. 3997.

Marbletown, a station in Wayne co., N.Y., on the Ontario Southern Railroad, 2 miles S. of Newark.

Marble Valley, a post-office of Coosa co., Ala.

Marble Valley, a post-office of Augusta co., Va.

Marboz, maR'bo', a town of France, in Ain, 10 miles N. of Bourg. Pop. 2627.

Marburg, maR'bŏŏRG, a town of Austria, in Styria, on the Drave, at a railway junction, 36 miles S.S.E. of Grätz. Pop. 12,828. It has a castle, a theatre, a gymnasium, tanneries, locomotive-shops, and a trade in wine and grain.

Marburg, mar'bŭrg (Ger. pron. maR'bŏŏRG; anc. *Matiacum*), a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Lahn, and on the Frankfort Railway, 48 miles S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 9600, including the suburb of Weidenhausen. It stands on the slope of a hill, crowned by the ancient feudal castle of the landgraves of Hesse. Principal public edifice, the church of St. Elizabeth, built between 1235 and 1283, and containing, with several monuments of the landgraves, the tomb of St. Elizabeth, resorted to by numerous pilgrims. It has a university, a gymnasium, a normal school, schools of surgery, a botanic garden, several hospitals, and manufactures of linen, pottery, stockings, leather, tobacco, and pipes.

Mar'but's, a post-office of Giles co., Tenn.

Marca d'Ancona, Italy. See Ancona.

Marcana, mår-kå'nå, an Austrian island, coast of Dalmatia. Lat. 42° 34′ N. It gives name to a bishop's see.

Marcaria, maR-kå-ree'å, a town of Italy, 13 miles W.S.W. of Mantua, on the Oglio. Pop. 8244.

Marcelcave, maR'sĕl'kåv', a village of France, department of Somme, arrondissement of Amiens. Pop. 1534.

Marcel'la Falls, a post-village of Lawrence co., Tenn., 14 miles W. of Lynnville Station. It has a church, a woollen-factory, a tannery, and a flour-mill.

Marcellaz, maR-chĕl-låts' (Fr. pron. maR'sĕl'låz'), a village of France, in Savoy. Pop. 1108.

Marcelline, mar-sel-leen', a post-hamlet of Adams co., Ill., 13 miles N. of Quincy. It has a church.

Marcel'lon, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Wis., in Marcellon township, on Fox River, about 10 miles E. by N. of Portage City. Pop. of the township, 858.

Marcel'lus, a post-village of Cass co., Mich., in Marcellus township, on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Cassopolis, and 40 miles S.W. of Battle Creek. It has a newspaper office, a union school, and 2 churches. Pop. about 600; of the township, 1552. Many teasels of the best quality are produced here.

Marcellus, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Marcellus township, on Nine Mile Creek, 12 miles W.S.W. of Syracuse, and 2½ miles S. of Marcellus Station of the Central Railroad. It has a graded school, 4 churches, a woollen-factory, and a flour-mill. Near here are quarries of gypsum and limestone. Pop. 428; of the township, 2501.

Marcellus Falls, a post-village in Marcellus township, Onondaga co., N.Y., on Nine Mile Creek, 1 mile S. of the New York Central Railroad, and 11 miles W. by S. of Syracuse. It has 2 or 3 paper-mills, a machine-shop, a flour-mill, and a graded school. Pop. 140.

Marcenasco, a village of Italy. See Mercenasco.

Marcenat, maR'sẹh-nå', a town of France, in Cantal, 13 miles N. of Murat. Pop. 634.

March, maRK, **Morava,** or **Morawa,** mo-rå'vå, a river of the Austrian Empire, joins the Danube 8 miles W. of Presburg. Length, 180 miles. It is navigable from the Danube to Presburg, a distance of 50 miles.

March, a town of England, co. and 25 miles N.W. of Cambridge, on the navigable river Nene, at a railway junction. Pop. of parish, 5854. March-Wet-Fen comprises 3600 acres, and is drained by steam.

March, a district of Scotland. See Merse.

Marchamalo, maR-chå-må'lo, a town of Spain, New Castile, 2 miles N. of Guadalajara, on the Henares.

March'and, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., about 44 miles N.W. of Altoona. It has a church.

Marche, maRsh, an old province of Central France, now forming the department of Creuse and parts of Indre and Haute-Vienne.

Marche, marsh, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ark.

Marche-en-Famene, maRsh-ôNᵍ-få'mån', a town of Belgium, in Luxembourg, on the Marchette, 44 miles N.N.W. of Arlon. Pop. 2300.

Marchegg, maR'Kĕg, or **Marcheck,** maR'Kĕk, a town of Lower Austria, on the March, 25 miles E.N.E. of Vienna. It is famous for the victory which Ottokar gained here, in 1260, over Bela. Pop. 1299.

Marche-les-Ecaussines, maRsh-låz-å'kōs'seen', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 15 miles N.E. of Mons.

Marchena, maʀ-châ'nâ, a town of Spain, province and 29 miles by rail E.S.E. of Seville, on the Guadalquivir. In its neighborhood are well-frequented sulphur baths. It is well built, retains some vestiges of its ancient tower-flanked walls, and has some fine squares and paved streets. It contains 3 parish churches, several chapels, town house and court-house, prison, 2 hospitals, an orphan asylum, college, storehouse, 3 convents, and a palace of the dukes of Arcos. It has manufactures of linen, serge, and cloth, earthenware, soap, wine, and oil, and carries on some trade with Seville. Pop. 12,208.

Marches, or **Les Marches,** lâ maʀsh, a village of France, on the Isère, 6 miles S.S.E. of Chambéry. P. 1777.

Mar'ches (Ital. *Marce*, mar'châ, named from the March of Ancona), a compartimento of Italy, comprising the four provinces of Ancona, Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata, and Pesaro and Urbino. Area, 3751 square miles. It is mostly E. of the Apennines, and is bounded E. by the Adriatic. It is a fruitful region, producing much silk, wine, timber, wool, and grain. Capital, Ancona. Pop. 915,419.

Marchiennes, maʀ'she-ênn' (L. *Marchianæ*), a village of France, in Nord, 19 miles S.S.E. of Lille. Pop. 2648. Near it is the hamlet of Marchiennes-Campagne.

Marchiennes au Pont, maʀ'she-ênn' zō pôɴg', a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Sambre, 2 miles W. of Charleroi, and on the railway to Brussels. Pop. 8353. It has iron-works, coal-mines, and breweries.

Marchin, maʀ'shâɴg', a town of Belgium, province and about 21 miles S.W. of Liege, on the Hoyeux. Pop. 1580.

March'mont, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 8 miles from Orillia. Pop. 100.

March of Ancona, Italy. See ANCONA.

Marciac, maʀ'se-âk', a town of France, in Gers, 12 miles W. of Mirande. Pop. 1901.

Marciana, maʀ-châ'nâ, a town of Italy, island of Elba, 8 miles E. of Porto Ferrajo. Pop. 1412. Near it, on the N. coast of the island, is MARCIANA MARIANA, with a harbor. Pop. 2193.

Marcianisi, maʀ-châ-nee'see, a town of Italy, province and 3 miles S.W. of Caserta. Pop. 9525.

Marciano, maʀ-châ'no, a village of Italy, 25 miles E. of Sienna. Pop. of commune, 2571.

Marcianopolis, supposed ancient name of SHOOMLA.

Marcignago, maʀ-cheen-yâ'go, or **Marcinago,** maʀ-chee-nâ'go, a village of Italy, province of Pavia, E. of Bereguardo. Pop. 1635.

Marcigny, maʀ'seen'yee', a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, on the Loire, 14 miles S.W. of Charolles. P. 2223.

Marcillac, maʀ'see'yâk', a village of France, in Aveyron, 11 miles N.N.W. of Rodez. Pop. 1580.

Marcillac, a village of France, in Charente, 15 miles N.W. of Angoulême. Pop. 1527.

Marcillac, a village of France, in Corrèze, 12 miles E. of Tulle. Pop. 1761.

Marcillac, a village of France, in Lot, 24 miles E. of Cahors, and having in its vicinity one of the most beautiful stalactitic caves in France. Pop. 933.

Marcillat, maʀ'see'yâ', a village of France, in Allier, 11 miles S. of Montluçon. Pop. 1810.

Marcinago, a village of Italy. See MARCIGNAGO.

Marcinelle, maʀ'see'nêll', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 24 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 5493.

Marcke, maʀk or maʀ'keh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Lys, 24 miles S. of Bruges.

Marckolsheim, maʀ'kols-hīme' or maʀ'kol'sêm', a village of Alsace, 8 miles S.E. of Schlettstadt.

Mar'co, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 30 miles N.E. of Vincennes. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a bank.

Marcodurum, the ancient name of DUREN.

Marcoing, maʀ'kwâɴg' or maʀ'ko-âɴg', a village of France, in Nord, 5 miles S.S.W. of Cambrai. Pop. 1782.

Marcolez, maʀ'ko'lâ', a village of France, in Cantal, 11 miles S.W. of Aurillac. Pop. 1402.

Marçon, maʀ'sôɴg', a village of France, in Sarthe, 18 miles S.W. of Saint-Calais. Pop. 1765.

Marcourt, maʀ'kooʀ', a town of Belgium, in Luxembourg, on the Ourthe, 42 miles N.N.W. of Arlon. Pop. 1150.

Marcoussis, maʀ'koos'sees', a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 10 miles S.S.E. of Versailles. Pop. 1902.

Marcovecz, or **Markovecz,** maʀ'ko'vêts', a village of Hungary, co. of Temesvar. Pop. 1780.

Marcq, maʀk, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 1 mile W. of Enghien. Pop. 2200.

Marcq-en-Bareuil, maʀk-ôɴg-bâ'rul', a village of France, in Nord, 3 miles N. of Lille. Pop. 4843. It has manufactures of cotton, paper, linen, flour, &c.

Mar'cumville, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Ala., 20 miles N.W. of Tuscaloosa.

Mar'cus, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ga., about 54 miles N.E. of Atlanta. It has a nursery and a flour-mill.

Marcus, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Iowa, on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, 44 miles E.N.E. of Sioux City. Pop. 44.

Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania. See LINWOOD.

Mar'cy, a post-village of La Grange co., Ind., in Johnson township, about 9 miles N. of Kendallville. It has a church, a graded school, and a saw-mill.

Marcy, a village of Boone co., Iowa, in Marcy township, about 38 miles N.N.W. of Des Moines, and 6 miles S.W. of Montana. The township is bounded on the E. by the Des Moines River. Coal is mined here. Pop. of the township, 2135.

Marcy, a post-office and station of Oneida co., N.Y., in Marcy township, on the Utica & Black River Railroad, 6 miles N. of Utica. The township is bounded on the S.W. by the Mohawk River. Pop. 1422.

Marcy, a post-office of Fairfield co., O.

Marcy, a hamlet of Wyoming co., Pa., on Lake Marcy, and on the Montrose Railroad, 4 miles N. of Tunkhannock. It has a hotel, a summer boarding-house, and 2 saw-mills.

Marcy, a post-hamlet of Waukesha co., Wis., about 14 miles N.W. of Milwaukee.

Marcz, maʀts, or **Martza,** maʀt'sŏh', a village of Hungary, 7 miles from Oedenburg. Pop. 1160.

Mardeen, or **Mardin,** mar-deen' (anc. *Marde?*), written also **Merdin,** mer-deen', a fortified town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic and 57 miles S.E. of Diarbekir, on the S. declivity of Mount Masius. It has a castle on a height commanding a magnificent view, several mosques, churches, a large Mohammedan college, and manufactures of linen and cotton stuffs and of leather. It is the see of several Oriental prelates.

Mare, mâ'râ, an island of Brazil, off the E. shore of the Bay of All Saints or Bahia, opposite the mouth of the Pitunga, and 14 miles N. by E. of Bahia. It has a circuit of nearly 12 miles. Pop. 700.

Mare Adriaticum or **Hadriaticum,** and **Mare Adriatico.** See ADRIATIC SEA.

Mareb, mâ'rêb', a river of Abyssinia, joins the Atbara near lat. 16° N., lon. 36° E., after a N.W. course estimated at 250 miles.

Mareb, mâ'rêb' (anc. *Sa'ba?*), a town of Arabia, 80 miles N.E. of Sana. It is walled, and comprises 300 houses.

Mare Balticum, the Latin for BALTIC.

Mare Caspium or **Hyrcanium.** See CASPIAN SEA.

Marecchia, mâ-rêk'ke-â, a river of Central Italy, in Emilia, rises in the Apennines, flows E.N.E., and, after a course of 38 miles, enters the Adriatic 1 mile N. of Rimini.

Mareguare, a river of Guiana. See MEREWARI.

Mare Internum. See MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

Mare Island, California, is in the Bay of San Pablo, and is separated from Vallejo, Solano co., by a strait about ½ mile wide. Here is an extensive United States navy-yard.

Maremma, or **La Maremma,** lâ mâ-rêm'mâ, a marshy region of West Italy, forming the S. part of Tuscany, extending along the coast from Orbitello to Piombino. Though formerly the seat of the most flourishing Etruscan cities, it is now mostly desert. It is traversed by the river Ombrone, and contains Lakes Castiglione and Orbitello, with the borax-lagoons of Monte Cerboli.

Mare Mortuum, a Latin name for the DEAD SEA.

Mare'na, a post-hamlet of Ringgold co., Iowa, in Lincoln township, about 75 miles S.S.W. of Des Moines. It has a flour-mill.

Marena, a post-office of Hodgeman co., Kansas.

Marene, mâ-râ'nâ, or **Marenne,** mâ-rên'nâ, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 4 miles N.E. of Savigliano. P. 2435.

Marengo, mâ-rên'go, a village of Italy, province and 2 miles S.E. of Alessandria, near the Bormida, and memorable for the battle of June 14, 1800, between Napoleon and the Austrians, in which the latter were defeated.

Marengo, ma-reng'go, a county in the W. part of Alabama, has an area of 900 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Tombigbee River, and is partly drained by Chickasaw Creek. The Black Warrior River touches the N. part of the county. The surface is undulating, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is very fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. In 1870 it produced 23,614 bales of cotton. It is intersected by the Alabama Central Railroad. Capital, Demopolis. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,481,457. Pop. in 1870, 26,151, of whom 26,035 were Americans.

Marengo, a post-village of McHenry co., Ill., in Marengo township, on the Kishwaukee River, and on the Freeport Branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 66 miles W.N.W. of Chicago, and 27 miles E. of Rockford. It contains 6 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, a high school, 2 nurseries, a foundry, and a flouring-mill. Pop. 1327; of the township, 2253.

Marengo (formerly **Big Springs**), a post-village in Liberty township, Crawford co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Railroad, about 32 miles W. by N. of New Albany. It has a church, a flour-mill, 2 saw-mills, an academy, and 3 stores. Pop. about 300.

Marengo, a post-village, capital of Iowa co., Iowa, in Marengo township, on the S. bank of the Iowa River, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 30 miles W.N.W. of Iowa City, and about 27 miles S.W. of Cedar Rapids. It is surrounded by a wide undulating prairie. It has a court-house, 2 newspaper offices, 2 banking-houses, 6 or 7 churches, a high school, a woollen-mill, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1650; of the township, additional, 669.

Marengo, a post-hamlet of Sumner co., Kansas, in Osborne township, 40 miles S. of Wichita.

Marengo, a post-village of Calhoun co., Mich., in Marengo township, on the Kalamazoo River, and on the Michigan Central Railroad, 7 miles E. of Marshall, and 25 miles W. of Jackson. It has a church, and manufactures of carriages, flour, and lumber. P. of the township, 1253.

Marengo, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., N.Y., 5 miles S.S.W. of Clyde. It has a church.

Marengo, a post-village of Morrow co., O., in Bennington township, about 37 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. It has a church, a carriage-shop, &c.

Marengo, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Va.

Marengo, a post-office of Columbia co., Wash.

Marengo, a station in Ashland co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Ashland.

Marengo, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Wis., about 36 miles N.N.E. of La Crosse.

Marenne, a town of Italy. See MARENE.

Marennes, må`rênn′ (L. *Marenæ*), a seaport town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, on the Atlantic, 24 miles S. of La Rochelle, near the mouth of the Seudre. Pop. 1863. It is surrounded by salt marshes, whence large quantities of salt are extracted.

Mareo′tis, or **Birket-el-Marioot** (or **-Mariout**), bēēʀ′kẹt-ĕl-må-re-oot′, a lake in the N.E. part of Lower Egypt, S.E. of Alexandria. It had become entirely dry within the last three centuries, but, as the bottom is several feet below the level of the sea, the English, in 1801, in order to circumscribe the operations of the French, cut across the narrow isthmus which separated the basin from the Lake of Abookeer (Aboukir), when the sea-water flowed in and covered an extent of 30 miles in length and 15 miles in breadth. This isthmus was afterwards restored.

Mare Pacifico, the Italian for PACIFIC OCEAN.

Mare Rubrum, an ancient name for the RED SEA.

Mare Tyrrhenum. See TYRRHENE SEA.

Maretz, må`rêts′, a village of France, in Nord, 12 miles S.E. of Cambrai. Pop. 2850.

Mareuil, må`rul′, a village of France, in Cher, 17 miles S.W. of Bourges. Pop. 2011.

Mareuil, a market-town of France, in Dordogne, 10 miles S.W. of Nontron. Pop. 1624.

Mareuil, a village of France, in Vendée, 14 miles S.E. of La Roche-sur-Yon. Pop. 1870.

Margal′laway (or **Magal′loway**) **River** rises in the N.E. part of New Hampshire, in Coos co., and, running into Maine, returns into New Hampshire, where it receives the waters of Umbagog Lake. After this junction it is called the Androscoggin River.

Mar`garee′, a post-village in Inverness co., Cape Breton Island, on a harbor at the mouth of Margaree River in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 40 miles N.E. of Mabou. There are coal-mines in the vicinity. Pop. 250.

Margaree Forks, a post-settlement in Inverness co., Cape Breton Island, on Margaree River, 36 miles N. of Whycocomah. Pop. 240.

Margarethen-Lengerich. See LENGERICH.

Mar′garets`ville, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., N.C., on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, 17 miles E.N.E. of Weldon. It has 2 churches and 12 families.

Mar′garets`ville, a seaport town and port of entry of Nova Scotia, co. of Annapolis, on the Bay of Fundy, 8 miles N.E. of Wilmot. It contains several stores, and has a good export trade in country produce. Ship-building is also carried on. A light-house in this harbor exhibits two fixed red lights. Pop. 300.

Mar`garet′ta, a township of Erie co., O., bounded N. by Sandusky Bay. Pop. 1622.

Margaretta Islands, Pacific. See PATERSON.

Mar′garetville, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., on the East Branch of the Delaware River, about 60 miles S.W. of Albany. It is 1 mile from the Ulster & Delaware Railroad. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, and a plough-factory. Pop. about 400.

Margarita, mar-gạ-ree′tạ, or **Nueva Esparta,** nwå′-vå ĕs-paʀ′tå, an island in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, 30 miles N. of Cumaná. Lat. 11° N.; lon. 64° W. Length, 45 miles; breadth, from 5 to 20 miles. It forms the state of Nueva Esparta. It consists of two elevated portions united by a low isthmus. The coasts are arid, but the interior is fertile, producing maize, sugar, coffee, cotton, and bananas, though insufficient for home consumption. Much poultry and live-stock are reared; and the island has salt-works and an active fishery, its name being derived from the pearls (in Latin, *margaritæ*) which were formerly procured here in considerable quantities. Manufactures are chiefly of cotton hosiery and hammocks. Principal towns, Asuncion, the capital, in its centre, and Pampatar, with a pretty good harbor, on its S. coast. A considerable trade is carried on with the adjacent coast and the British and French West Indies. The channel of Margarita, between it and the mainland, is 20 miles across, and through it all ships from Europe pass to Cumaná, Barcelona, or La Guayra. Margarita was discovered by Columbus in 1498. Pop. 30,983.

Margarita, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Old California. Lat. 24° 18′ N.; lon. 111° 42′ W. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 10 miles.

Margarita, a town on the island of Majorca, 22 miles S. of Alcudia. Pop. 2502.

Margariti, maʀ-gå-ree′tee, a town of European Turkey, Epirus, sanjak of Delvino, 5 miles N. of Parga.

Mar′gate, almost mar′ghĕt, a town and watering-place of England, co. of Kent, on the North Sea, on the Isle of Thanet, 80 miles E.S.E. of London, and 15½ miles N.E. of Canterbury, with which, and with Ramsgate, 3 miles S.E., it is connected by branches of railway. It stands in the hollow and on the declivities of two chalk-hills. Chief buildings, a modern Gothic and other churches, a national school, a well-endowed almshouse, an infirmary, town hall and market-house, assembly-rooms, theatre, large public library, and several bazaars, baths, and hotels. The harbor is formed by a curved stone pier, with a light-house. Lat. 51° 24′ N.; lon. 1° 23′ E. It has from 8 to 13 feet at high water, but is dry at low tide. It has a fishery and some trade, and is greatly resorted to by bathers. P. 11,995.

Mar′gate, a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 12 miles from Charlottetown. It contains a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and 3 stores. Pop. 150.

Margaux, maʀ`gō′, a village of France, in Gironde, 18 miles N. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1208.

Margeride, maʀ`zhẹh-reed′, a chain of mountains of France, between the basins of the Allier and the Lot, in the departments of Lozère, Haute-Loire, and Cantal.

Marggrabowa, a town of Prussia. See OLETZKO.

Marghilan, maʀ`ghee-lân′, a town of Asiatic Russia, in Ferghana, 20 miles S.E. of Khokan. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, and is said to have some good buildings, remains of antiquity, manufactures of gold and silver stuffs, velvets, silk fabrics, and an active trade. Pop. 40,000.

Marghill, a village of Asiatic Turkey. See MAGHIL.

Margitta, mŏʀ`ghit′tŏh`, a town of Hungary, co. of Bihar, 35 miles E.S.E. of Debreczin. Pop. 3983.

Margitta, Nagy, nŏdj maʀ`ghit′tŏh`, a town of Hungary, co. of Torontal, W. of Temesvar. Pop. 1950.

Margonin, maʀ-go-neen′, a town of Prussia, 40 miles W.S.W. of Bromberg. Pop. 1943.

Marguerittes, maʀ`gạ-reet′, a town of France, in Gard, 4 miles N.E. of Nîmes. Pop. 1945.

Margus, a river of Servia. See MORAVA.

Maria, må-ree′å, a town of Spain, province and 57 miles N. by E. of Almeria. Pop. 2334.

Mari′a, a post-office of Leavenworth co., Kansas, 15 miles S.W. of Leavenworth. Coal is found here.

Maria, a post-village in Bonaventure co., Quebec, on the Bay of Chaleurs, 45 miles E. by N. of Campbellton, New Brunswick. It has 4 stores and considerable salmon- and herring-fisheries. Pop. 300.

Maria (or **Marie**) **Creek,** Indiana, rises in Sullivan co., runs southwestward, and enters the Wabash River about 6 miles above Vincennes.

Mariadahl, må-ree′å-dâl, a post-hamlet of Pottawatomie co., Kansas, 12 miles S. of Irving. It has 2 churches.

Mariager, må're-å'ghẹr, a seaport town of Denmark, in Jutland, 14 miles N. of Randers, on the S. coast of the Mariager-Fiord. Pop. 680.

Mari'ah Hill, a post-office of Spencer co., Ind., about 40 miles E.N.E. of Evansville.

Maria Hietzing, Austria. See Hietzing.

Maria Hilf, må-ree'å hĭlf, a southwestern suburb of Vienna, Austria. Pop. 66,391.

Maria in Monte, Italy. See Santa Maria a Monte.

Maria Island, of Australia, in the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the W. coast. Lat. (N. point) 14° 50′ S.; lon. 135° 54′ E.

Mari'a Island, Tasmania, off the E. coast., lat. 42° 40′ to 42° 50′ S., lon. 148° 10′ E., consists of two elevated portions united by a narrow isthmus, and has the village of Darlington at its N. extremity.

Maria Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, in the Low Archipelago. Lat. 22° S.; lon. 136° W.

Mariakirch, a town of Alsace. See Markirch.

Maria, Kis, a village of Hungary. See Kis-Maria.

Mariampol, må-re-åm'pol, or **Marianpol,** må-re-ån'pol, a town of Russian Poland, 36 miles N.E. of Suvalki. Pop. 5533.

Mariana, må-re-å'nå, or **Marianna,** må-re-ån'nå, an episcopal city of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 45 miles N.E. of Ouro Preto. Pop. 5200. It stands in a small plain, 3080 feet above the level of the sea, bounded by two heights crowned by churches, and has a large cathedral, Carmelite and Franciscan convents, a diocesan seminary, and an episcopal palace, but little trade.

Mariana Islands, Pacific Ocean. See Ladrones.

Marianna, ma-re-an'nạ, a post-village, capital of Lee co., Ark., at the head of navigation on the Languille River, and on the Helena & Iron Mountain Railroad, 25 miles N.N.W. of Helena. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. about 400.

Marianna, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., Fla., on the Chipola River, about 70 miles W.N.W. of Tallahassee. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, and a seminary. Pop. 663.

Marianna, a post-office of Polk co., Tex.

Mariano, må-re-å'no, a town of Northern Italy, 9 miles S.S.E. of Como. Pop. 4677.

Marianpol, a town of Poland. See Mariampol.

Marianus Mons. See Sierra Morena.

Mariapod, Transylvania. See Marpod.

Mariapol, a town of Russia. See Mariopol.

Marias, Las Tres, lås três må-ree'ås ("The Three Maries"), three islands of the Pacific Ocean, off the W. coast of Mexico, state of Jalisco, between lat. 21° and 22° N. and lon. 106° and 106° 30′ W., the middle or largest being 15 miles in length by 8 miles in breadth. They were named Islas de la Magdalena by Diego de Mendoza in 1532.

Maria-Schein, må-ree'å-shīne', a place of pilgrimage in Bohemia, 17 miles N.N.W. of Leitmeritz, with a church, and a miraculous image, stated to attract annually from 30,000 to 40,000 devotees.

Mari'a's River, Montana, rises on the E. slope of the Rocky Mountains, and drains the N. part of Deer Lodge co. It runs nearly southeastward in Choteau co., and enters the Missouri River about 14 miles below Fort Benton. It is nearly 300 miles long. Its name on some maps is marked Kay-i-you, Bear's, or Maria's River.

Maria-Stein, må-ree'å-stīne', a place of pilgrimage in Switzerland, canton of Soleure, 8 miles S.W. of Basel, with a Benedictine abbey and an image of the Virgin.

Mari'a Stein, stīne, a post-office of Mercer co., O., at St. John, a hamlet 16 miles W. of Anna Station.

Mari'asville, a post-hamlet of Venango co., Pa., about 4 miles N.E. of Emlenton. It has 2 churches.

Maria-Theresienopel. See Theresienstadt.

Mari'aville, a township of Hancock co., Me., 14 miles N. of Ellsworth. Pop. 369. It has a church, saw-mills, and a sole-leather tannery. Post-office, North Mariaville.

Mariaville, a post-village of Schenectady co., N.Y., 26 miles N.W. of Albany. It has 3 churches and a flour-mill.

Mariazell, a town of Austria. See Marienzell.

Maribo, må're-bo', a town of Denmark, near the centre of the island of Laaland. Pop. 2156.

Marica, må-ree'kå, a town of Brazil, province and 20 miles E. of Rio Janeiro, on a lake of the same name, about 8 miles from the sea. It has a considerable trade in mandioc, flour, rice, and millet, almost all conveyed on mules to Rio Janeiro. Sugar and rum are exported. Pop. of the district, 6000.

Maricopa, mår-e-ko'pạ, a large county in the S. central part of Arizona, is drained by the Gila River, the Rio Verde, and Salinas or Salt River. The surface is partly mountainous. The soil in some places is fertile. Silver is found in it. Capital, Phœnix. Pop. in 1876, 3702.

Maricopa, a post-town of Pima co., Arizona, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 37 miles E.N.E. of Gila Bend.

Marie, må'ree', a post-village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 30 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 120.

Mariefred, må-ree'ẹh-frẻd', a town of Sweden, læn and 37 miles N.E. of Nyköping, on a bay of Lake Mælar.

Marie-Galante, må'ree' gå'lônt', one of the French West India Islands, S.S.E. of Guadeloupe, of which it is a dependency, 20 miles N. of Dominica. Estimated area, 60 square miles. Principal products, coffee, sugar, cotton, and cacao. Shores rocky, with no good harbor. Principal town, Grand Bourg, on the S.W. side. Pop. 14,590.

Marie Joseph, må'ree' zho'seff', a post-hamlet in Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 20 miles S. by W. of Sherbrooke. Pop. 500.

Mariel, må're-ěl', a seaport town on the N.W. coast of the island of Cuba, about 20 miles W. of Havana. Lat. 23° 3′ N.; lon. 82° 47′ W. It has a large and well-sheltered harbor, capable of receiving vessels of any class. Railways connect it with Havana and Batabano.

Marienbad, må-ree'ẹn-båd' or må-ree'ẹn-båt', a village of Bohemia, N.W. of Pilsen, in a picturesque valley, frequented for its cold chalybeate and saline baths.

Marienberg, må-ree'ẹn-bêrg', a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 17 miles S.S.E. of Chemnitz. Pop. 5617. It has mineral baths and manufactures of linen and lace.

Marienbourg, må'ree'ông'boor', or **Marienburg,** må-ree'ẹn-bŏŏrg', a fortified town of Belgium, province and 30 miles S.W. of Namur. It is connected by railway with Charleroi. Pop. 800.

Marienburg, må-ree'ẹn-bŏŏrg', a walled town of West Prussia, 27 miles S.E. of Dantzic, on the Nogat. Pop. 8526. It has a castle, built in 1274 and long the seat of the grand master of the Teutonic order, a normal school, and manufactures of cotton and woollen cloths and of hats.

Marienburg, a town of Russia, in Livonia, on the lake of the same name, 57 miles S.W. of Pskov. Pop. 2000.

Marienburg, Transylvania. See Földvar.

Mariensaal, Austria. See Schlierbach.

Marienthal, Würtemberg. See Mergentheim.

Marienwerder, må-ree'ẹn-ŵêr'dẹr, a city, capital of West Prussia, and of a government of its own name, on the Little Nogat, a tributary of the Vistula, 45 miles S.S.E. of Dantzic. Pop. 7580. It has a cathedral of the thirteenth century, an old castle, schools of arts and of agriculture, and a hospital for blind soldiers. Chief industries, woollen-cloth-weaving, brewing, and distilling.

Marienwerder, a government of West Prussia, bounded N. by Pomerania and the government of Dantzic. Area, 6748 square miles. Pop. 800,744.

Marienzell, må-ree'ẹn-tsẻll', or **Mariazell,** må-ree'å-tsẻll', *i.e.*, the "cell or shrine of (Saint) Mary," a town of Styria, 56 miles S.W. of Vienna, with a church and a famous statue of the Virgin. It has been called the Loreto of Austria, being the most celebrated place of pilgrimage in the empire, and is said to be annually visited by 100,000 persons. Near it are some of the largest iron-foundries in Austria, and sulphur- and copper-works. Pop. 1151.

Maries, mā'rēs, a county in the S. central part of Missouri, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Gasconade River, and is drained by Bourbeuse Creek and Marais River. The surface is undulating or hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and pork are the staple products. Copper is said to be found in this county. Capital, Vienna. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,600,000. Pop. in 1870, 5916, of whom 5598 were Americans.

Marie Saline, a shipping-point of Ashley co., Ark., on the Ouachita River, at the mouth of Saline River.

Mariestad, må-ree'ěs-tåd', a town of Sweden, capital of a læn, on Lake Wener, at the mouth of the Tida, 156 miles W.S.W. of Stockholm. Pop. 2381.

Mariestad, also called **Skaraborg,** skå'rå-borg', a læn of Sweden, lies chiefly between Lakes Wener and Wetter, and forms part of West Gothland. Area, 3307 square miles. Pop. 256,712.

Mariet'ta, a post-village, capital of Cobb co., Ga., on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, 20 miles N.W. of Atlanta, and 58 miles E.S.E. of Rome. Its site is elevated, and is 2½ miles from Kenesaw Mountain. It contains a court-house, a bank, 8 churches, the Marietta Male Academy, the Marietta Female College, and a superior hotel. Two weekly newspapers are published here. It has 2 flour-mills, 2 tanneries, a chair-factory, and 2 carriage-factories.

It is a winter resort for Northern invalids, and a summer resort for Southern people. Pop. about 3000.

Marietta, a post-village in Harris township, Fulton co., Ill., about 32 miles S. of Galesburg. It has a church. Coal is found here. Pop. 110.

Marietta, a hamlet of Crawford co., Ind., in Union township, 12 miles W. of Leavenworth. It has a church. Here is West Fork Post-Office.

Marietta, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Ind., on the Blue River, about 28 miles S.S.E. of Indianapolis.

Marietta, a post-village of Marshall co., Iowa, in Marietta township, on the Central Railroad of Iowa, about 5 miles N.W. of Marshalltown. The township is bounded on the N.E. by the Iowa River, and has a pop. of 916.

Marietta, a post-office of Reno co., Kansas.

Marietta, a post-office of Prentiss co., Miss., about 32 miles S. of Corinth.

Marietta, a post-office of Madison co., Neb.

Marietta, a post-office of Esmeralda co., Nevada.

Marietta, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., on Nine Mile Creek, at the outlet of Otisco Lake, about 13 miles E. of Auburn. It has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, &c.

Marietta, a city, the capital of Washington co., O., is finely situated on the N. bank of the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Muskingum, and on the E. bank of the latter river, 12 miles above Parkersburg, and about 80 miles below Wheeling. By railroad it is 199 miles E. by N. of Cincinnati, and 100 miles S. of Canal Dover. It is connected with the latter place by the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, and is the E. terminus of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery, and contains many handsome residences and gardens. This is the oldest town in the state, having been founded in 1788 by General R. Putnam and other emigrants from New England. It contains 13 churches, a union school, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, and Marietta College (non-sectarian), which was founded in 1835 and has 8 instructors, about 200 students, and a library of 24,000 volumes. Three weekly newspapers, one of which is German, are published here. Marietta has manufactures of chairs, furniture, flour, leather, stoves, hollow-ware, buckets, lubricating oil, &c., and an extensive trade in petroleum, which is procured in the vicinity. Here are found some earthworks of the ancient mound-builders. Pop. 5218.

Marietta, a post-borough of Lancaster co., Pa., in East Donegal township, on the Susquehanna River, 3 or 4 miles above Columbia, and on the Columbia Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 22 miles S.E. of Harrisburg. It contains 8 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a newspaper office, a high school, a town hall, 2 foundries, a rolling-mill, 6 iron-furnaces, 3 planing-mills, and a manufactory of hollow-ware. Pop. 2397.

Marietta, a post-hamlet of Greenville co., S.C., 15 miles N. of Greenville. It has a church and an academy.

Marietta, a post-township of Crawford co., Wis., about 70 miles W. of Madison. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Wisconsin River. Pop. 902.

Marieville, Quebec. See SAINTE MARIE DE MONNOIR.

Marigliano, må-reel-yå'no, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 3½ miles W. of Nola. Pop. 5182.

Marignane, må`reen`yån', a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 14 miles S.S.W. of Aix. Pop. 1741.

Marignano, a town of Italy. See MELEGNANO.

Marignier, må`reen`yå', a village of Savoy, E. of Bonneville, on the Arve. Pop. of commune, 1743.

Marigny, må`reen`yee', a village of France, in Manche, 7 miles W. of Saint-Lô. Pop. 450.

Marigny l'Eglise, må`reen`yee' lå`gleez', a town of France, in Nièvre, 20 miles E.S.E. of Clamecy. Pop. 1600.

Marigot, or **Le Marigot,** leh må`ree`gō', a village of St. Martin, West Indies, on its N. coast, and capital of its French portion. See CAPESTERRE, LA CAPESTERRE, and GRAND BOURG.

Marigot des Roseaux, må`ree`gō' då ro`zō', a village of St. Lucia, West Indies, on its W. coast.

Mariguana, må-re-gwå'nå, or **Mayaguana,** mī-å-gwå'nå, one of the most S. of the Bahama Islands, about 25 miles in length, and from 3 to 5 miles in breadth. Lat. 22° 23' N.; lon. 72° 55' W. The MARIGUANA PASSAGE is between Mariguana and Acklin Island, 50 miles westward.

Mariinsk, må-re-insk', a town of Russia, government of Kasan. Pop. 2876.

Mariinsk, a town of Siberia, government and 100 miles E. of Tomsk. Pop. 5311.

Maril'la, a post-township of Manistee co., Mich., about 22 miles E.N.E. of the city of Manistee. It is drained by the Manistee River. Pop. 133.

Marilla, a post-village in Marilla township, Erie co., N.Y., about 20 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo. It has 2 or 3 churches and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 250; of township, 1807.

Marilogium, the Latin name of MARVEJOLS.

Marin, må-reen', a town of Spain, 5 miles S.W. of Pontevedra, on a bay of the Atlantic. Pop. 1846.

Marin, må-reen', a county in the W. part of California, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by San Pablo Bay, and on the S. and W. by the Pacific Ocean. The Golden Gate separates it from San Francisco. The surface is diversified by high hills, one of which, called Table Mountain or Tam el Pais, has an altitude of about 2600 feet. The soil is mostly fertile, and adapted to pasturage. Butter, oats, cattle, and hay are the staple products. In 1870 this county produced 2,107,755 pounds of butter, and more than any other county of the state. It is intersected by the North Pacific Coast Railroad. Capital, San Rafael. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,080,058. Pop. in 1870, 6903, of whom 3761 were Americans.

Marin, må`råɴᵍ', a village of the island of Martinique, on its S. coast, at the head of a bay, 16 miles S.E. of Port Royal. P. 3925. Near it is the extinct volcano Le Marin.

Marina d'Andora, a town of Italy. See ANDORA.

Ma'rindal, a post-office of Yankton co., Dakota.

Marinduque, må-reen-doo'kå, an island of the Malay Archipelago, Philippines, S. of Luzon. Lat. 14° 30' N.; lon. 122° E. Length, 40 miles; breadth, 10 miles. On the S. side is the port of Malagi.

Marine, ma-reen', a post-village of Madison co., Ill., about 25 miles E.S.E. of Alton, and 24 miles N.N.E. of Belleville. It has 5 churches, and manufactures of cigars, clay retorts, fire-brick, tiles, and tobacco. Pop. about 1400.

Marine, Lewis co., Ky. See ESCULAPIA.

Marine, or **Marine Mills,** a post-village of Washington co., Minn., in Marine township, on the St. Croix River, 12 miles above Stillwater, and 24 miles N.E. of St. Paul. It has 2 churches, a brewery, a flouring-mill, a saw-mill, &c. The name of its post-office is Marine Mills. Pop. of the township, 1567.

Marine City, a post-village in Cottrellville township, St. Clair co., Mich., on the St. Clair River, at the mouth of the Belle River, about 20 miles S. of Port Huron, and 42 miles by water N.E. of Detroit. It has a money-order post-office, a bank, a brewery, a graded school, a newspaper office, 4 churches, and a tannery. Steamboats are built here. Pop. 1240.

Marinella, må-re-nĕl'lå, a seaport hamlet of Sicily, 14 miles E.S.E. of Mazzara. Its site is near that of the ancient *Selinus* (now Selinunto), whose ruins consist of the stupendous remains of three Doric temples.

Marineo, må-re-nå'o, a town of Italy, in Sicily, 11 miles S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 8991.

Mar'iner's Har'bor, a post-village in Northfield township, Richmond co., N.Y., on the N. shore of Staten Island, and on Newark Bay, 22 miles S.W. of New York.

Marines, må`reen' (L. *Manergium*), a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 8 miles N.W. of Pontoise. Pop. 1618.

Marinette, mår-ĭ-net', a post-village in Marinette township, Oconto co., Wis., on Green Bay, at the mouth of the Menomonee River, about ½ mile from Menominee, a village of Michigan, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 20 miles N.E. of Oconto. It has a bank, 4 churches, a newspaper office, and several lumber-mills. Pop. nearly 2000; of the township, 2537.

Maringouin, må`råɴᵍ`gwåɴᵍ', a small bayou of Louisiana, commences in Pointe Coupée parish, and flows southward through Iberville parish into Grand River.

Maringues, må`råɴᵍ', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 15 miles W.N.W. of Thiers. Pop. 3002.

Marinha-Grande, må-reen'yå-grån'då, a village of Portugal, in Estremadura, 5 miles N.W. of Leiria. Pop. 1600. It is celebrated for its manufactures of glass.

Marinilla, må-re-neel'yå, a town of the United States of Colombia, 50 miles S.E. of Antioquia, in lat. 5° 41' N., on a plateau 6765 feet above sea-level.

Marino, må-ree'no (anc. *Bovil'læ?*), a town of Italy, with a castle, 13 miles S.E. of Rome. Pop. 6509.

Marino, må-ree'no, a territory of Venezuela, comprising certain islands in the Caribbean Sea. Area, 475 square miles. Pop. in 1873, 6705.

Marion, mår'e-on or mā'rē-on, a northwestern county of Alabama, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is drained by the Buttahatchee and Sipsey Rivers, which rise in it. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Coal is found in it. Capital, Pikeville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $683,191. Pop. in 1870, 6059, of whom 6053 were Americans.

Marion, a county in the N. part of Arkansas, borders on Missouri. Area, about 600 square miles. It is intersected by White River (which also forms part of the E. boundary), and is partly drained by Crooked Creek. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is partly covered with forests of the ash, hickory, chestnut, white oak, &c. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals are Silurian limestone and marble. Capital, Yellville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $767,785. Pop. in 1870, 3979, of whom 3976 were Americans.

Marion, a county in the N. central part of the peninsula of Florida. Area, about 2000 square miles. It is intersected by the Ocklawaha River, and partly bounded on the N. by Orange Lake, and on the S.W. by the Withlacoochee River. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with several lakes and extensive forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, sugar-cane, and Indian corn are the staple products. In 1870 this county produced 184 hogsheads of cane sugar, and more than any other county of the state. Capital, Ocala. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,225,000. Pop. in 1870, 10,804, of whom 10,773 were Americans.

Marion, a western county of Georgia, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is drained by the Kinchafoonee Creek and other small affluents of Flint River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is generally fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. The Southwestern Railroad touches the N. border of this county. Capital, Buena Vista. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,320,070. Pop. in 1870, 8000, of whom 7991 were Americans.

Marion, a county in the S. central part of Illinois, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by the East Fork of the Kaskaskia River, the Skillet Fork of the Little Wabash, and Crooked Creek. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. A large part of it is covered with forests, in which the ash, elm, hickory, silver maple, black walnut, and several species of oak abound. A little more than half of the county is prairie. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals is bituminous coal. This county is intersected by the Illinois Central Railroad, by the Chicago Branch of the same, and by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. Capital, Salem. Valuation of real and personal estate, $14,728,936. Pop. in 1870, 20,622, of whom 19,207 were Americans.

Marion, a county in the central part of Indiana, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is intersected by White River, and is also drained by Eagle and Fall Creeks. The surface is nearly level. About one-third of it is covered with forests of hard timber. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, cattle, pork, and potatoes are the staple products. This is the most populous county of the state, and has extensive manufactures of iron, flour, paper, machinery, &c. It is intersected by important railroads, the names of which are given in the article on Indianapolis, which is the county town and the capital of the state. Valuation of real and personal estate, $75,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 71,939, of whom 59,292 were Americans.

Marion, a county in the S. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Des Moines River and the South Fork of Skunk River, and also drained by Cedar and Whitebreast Creeks. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and forests. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is liberally supplied with timber, and has mines of bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad. Capital, Knoxville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,389,902. Pop. in 1870, 24,436, of whom 21,731 were Americans; in 1875, 24,094.

Marion, a county in the S.E. central part of Kansas, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is drained by Cottonwood Creek and its branches, which rise in this county. The surface is an undulating plain, mostly destitute of forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, and live-stock are the staple products. Magnesian limestone crops out here. This county is intersected by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. Capital, Marion Centre. Valuation of real and personal estate, $640,320. Pop. in 1870, 768; in 1875, 5907; in 1878, 8306.

Marion, a county of Kentucky, is near the middle of the state. Area, about 300 square miles. It is drained by the Rolling Fork of Salt River. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county has plenty of limestone. It is intersected by the Knoxville Branch of the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad. Capital, Lebanon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,513,587. Pop. in 1870, 12,838, of whom 12,600 were Americans.

Marion, a county in the S. part of Mississippi, borders on Louisiana. Area, about 1500 square miles. It is intersected by Pearl River, and is also drained by Black Creek. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is not very fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, rice, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Columbia. Valuation of real and personal estate, $392,666. Pop. in 1870, 4211, of whom 4204 were Americans.

Marion, a county in the N.E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 460 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by the South Fabius, and also drained by the North and South Rivers. The North Fabius also drains the N.E. part. The surface is undulating, and is extensively covered with forests of the blue ash, white ash, elm, hickory, white oak, sugar-maple, &c. A large portion of it is prairie. The soil is deep and fertile. The staple products are wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, cattle, and pork. This county is intersected by the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and contains the city of Hannibal. Capital, Palmyra. Valuation of real and personal estate, $15,750,000. Pop. in 1870, 23,780, of whom 21,164 were Americans.

Marion, a county in the N.W. central part of Ohio, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Scioto and Whetstone Rivers, and is also drained by the Little Scioto River and Tymochtee Creek. The surface is nearly level, and about one-fourth of it is covered with forests, in which the ash, elm, tulip-tree, sugar-maple, and oak are found. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad. Here are quarries of corniferous (Devonian) limestone, a good material for building, and of Niagara limestone (Upper Silurian). Capital, Marion. Valuation of real and personal estate, $18,649,693. Pop. in 1870, 16,184, of whom 14,273 were Americans.

Marion, a county in the N.W. part of Oregon, has an area of about 1300 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Willamette River, and is also drained by the North Fork of the Santiam River, which forms part of the S. boundary, and by Butte and Mill Creeks. The E. boundary extends along the summit of the Cascade Range of mountains. The surface is diversified with grand and picturesque mountain-scenery, and extensive forests of oak, fir, and other trees. The soil is mostly fertile. Wheat, oats, butter, lumber, and wool are the staple products. The eastern part of this county is of volcanic formation. It is traversed by the Oregon & California Railroad. Capital, Salem, which is also the capital of the state. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,325,000. Pop. in 1870, 9965, of whom 9049 were Americans; in 1875, 12,237.

Marion, a county in the E. part of South Carolina, borders on North Carolina. Area, about 1050 square miles. It is intersected by the Great Pedee River, and is bounded on the E. by the Little Pedee, and on the S.W. by Lynch's Creek. The surface is nearly level, and about half of it is covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is sandy and partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, rice, tar, and turpentine are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad. Capital, Marion Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,682,914. Pop. in 1870, 22,160, of whom 22,112 were Americans.

Marion, a county of East Tennessee, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Tennessee River, and intersected by the Sequatchie River. The surface is diversified with high ridges or table-lands, connected with the Cumberland mountain-system. A large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, cotton, and pork are the staple products. This county has mines of bituminous coal, from which 36,529 tons, valued at $112,587, were taken in 1870. Capital, Jasper. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,272,605. Pop. in 1870, 6841, of whom 6771 were Americans.

Marion, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, borders on Louisiana. Area, about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Caddo Lake and Big Cypress Bayou. The surface is undulating, and mostly covered with forests of the hickory, oak, and other trees. The soil produces Indian corn, grass, &c. Capital, Jefferson. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,206,099. Pop. in 1870, 8562, of whom 8160 were Americans. It is intersected by the Texas & Pacific Railroad.

Marion, a county in the N. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 330 square miles. It is intersected by the Monongahela River, and also drained by Tygart's Valley River. The surface is hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staple products. Among its minerals is bituminous coal. This county is traversed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Fairmont. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,280,000. Pop. in 1870, 12,107, of whom 11,917 were Americans.

Marion, a post-village, capital of Perry co., Ala., on the Selma, Marion & Memphis Railroad, 28 miles N.W. of Selma. Here is Howard College (Baptist), which was organized in 1837. Marion also contains 7 churches, the Marion Female Seminary, the Judson Female Institute, 2 newspaper offices, a savings-bank, and some machine-shops of the railroad. Pop. 2646.

Marion, a post-village, capital of Crittenden co., Ark., 4 miles W. of the Mississippi River, and about 10 miles N.W. of Memphis, Tenn. It has 3 churches.

Marion, a post-village in Southington township, Hartford co., Conn., 20 miles N. of New Haven, and 1 mile W. of the New Haven & Northampton Railroad. It has a church.

Marion, a post-office and station of Hamilton co., Fla., on the Florida Branch of the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 2 miles N. of the Suwanee River.

Marion, a township of Lee co., Ill. Pop. 747. Marion Station is on a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 6 miles W. of Amboy.

Marion, a township of Ogle co., Ill. Pop. 1030.

Marion, a post-town, capital of Williamson co., Ill., on the Carbondale & Shawneetown Railroad, 18 miles E. of Carbondale, and about 60 miles N. by E. of Cairo. It has 2 newspaper offices, 4 churches, a graded school, 2 flour-mills, and 1 or 2 woollen-mills. Pop. about 2000.

Marion, a township of Allen co., Ind. Pop. 1319.

Marion, a township of Boone co., Ind. Pop. 1786.

Marion, a township of Decatur co., Ind. Pop. 2315. It contains Millhousen.

Marion, a post-village, capital of Grant co., Ind., in Centre township, on Mississinewa River, and on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad where it crosses the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, 40 miles E.S.E. of Logansport. It has 5 churches, 2 banks, an iron-foundry, a machine-shop, several lumber-mills, and printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers. Pop. 1658.

Marion, a township of Hendricks co., Ind. Pop. 1263. It contains New Winchester.

Marion, a township of Jasper co., Ind. Pop. 1629. It contains Rensselaer.

Marion, a township of Jennings co., Ind. Pop. 1200.

Marion, a township of Lawrence co., Ind. Pop. 3006. It contains Mitchell.

Marion, a township of Monroe co., Ind. Pop. 37.

Marion, a township of Owen co., Ind. Pop. 1767.

Marion, a township of Pike co., Ind. Pop. 1428.

Marion, a township of Putnam co., Ind. Pop. 1453. It contains Fillmore.

Marion, a village in Marion township, Shelby co., Ind., on the Big Blue River, about 28 miles S.E. of Indianapolis. It has a church, a graded school, and a flour-mill. The name of its post-office is Noah. Pop. of the township, 949.

Marion, a township of Clayton co., Iowa. Pop. 1122.

Marion, a township of Davis co., Iowa. Pop. 959.

Marion, a township of Franklin co., Iowa. Pop. 129.

Marion, a township of Hamilton co., Iowa. Pop. 786.

Marion, a township of Henry co., Iowa. Pop. 1264.

Marion, a township of Lee co., Iowa. Pop. 1298.

Marion, a city, capital of Linn co., Iowa, in Marion township, on the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad, at its junction with the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Cedar Rapids, and 73 miles S.W. of Dubuque. It contains 8 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, 3 newspaper offices, and 2 public school-houses, one of which cost $30,000. It has also a foundry, a brewery, 1 or 2 flouring-mills, and manufactures of carriages, furniture, and farming-implements. Pop. 2047; of the township, 1150.

Marion, a township of Marshall co., Iowa. Pop. 860.

Marion, a township of Plymouth co., Iowa. Pop. 178.

Marion, township, Washington co., Iowa. Pop. 1082.

Marion, a township of Bourbon co., Kansas. Pop. 1418. It contains Uniontown.

Marion, a township of Doniphan co., Kansas. Pop. 712. It contains Palermo, and is on the Missouri River.

Marion, a post-township of Douglas co., Kansas, about 16 miles S.W. of Lawrence. Pop. 968.

Marion, a post-village, capital of Crittenden co., Ky., about 40 miles N.E. of Paducah, and 12 miles from the Ohio River. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. 102.

Marion, a hamlet of Owen co., Ky., on the Kentucky River, about 44 miles N.E. of Louisville.

Marion, a post-office of Union parish, La., about 30 miles N. of Monroe.

Marion, a post-township of Washington co., Me., 15 miles N.E. of Machias. Pop. 213.

Marion, Maryland. See Burnettsville.

Marion, a post-village and summer resort of Plymouth co., Mass., in Marion township, on Buzzard's Bay, and on the railroad from Fairhaven to Tremont, 10 miles E.N.E. of New Bedford. It has 2 large hotels, 5 churches, and several boarding-houses. Pop. of the township, 862.

Marion, a township of Charlevoix co., Mich. Pop. 221. It contains Barnard.

Marion, township, Livingston co., Mich. Pop. 1162.

Marion, a township of Sanilac co., Mich. Pop. 738.

Marion, a post-village in Marion township, Olmsted co., Minn., about 9 miles S.E. of Rochester. It has 2 churches. The township contains Chester, a village on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, and a pop. of 875.

Marion, a village of Le Flore co., Miss., on the Yazoo River, about 82 miles N. of Jackson. See also Marion Station.

Marion, a township of Buchanan co., Mo. Pop. 1697. It contains Easton.

Marion, a township of Christian co., Mo. Pop. 473.

Marion, a post-hamlet in Marion township, Cole co., Mo., on the Missouri River, about 18 miles above Jefferson City. Pop. of the township, 1106.

Marion, a township of Dade co., Mo. Pop. 414.

Marion, a township of Daviess co., Mo. Pop. 1321.

Marion, a township of Grundy co., Mo. Pop. 2284.

Marion, a township of Harrison co., Mo. Pop. 2567.

Marion, a township of Jasper co., Mo. Pop. 3964.

Marion, a township of Mercer co., Mo. Pop. 1006.

Marion, a township of Monroe co., Mo. Pop. 2107. It contains Madison.

Marion, a township of Newton co., Mo. Pop. 1166.

Marion, a township of Ozark co., Mo. Pop. 745.

Marion, a township of Polk co., Mo. Pop. 2489. It contains Bolivar.

Marion, a township of St. François co., Mo. Pop. 854. It contains Hazel Run.

Marion, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Neb., ½ mile N. of the Republican River, and 38 miles S. of Lowell.

Marion, a station on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, between Jersey City and Newark, 2 miles from Jersey City, and 5 miles from Newark, N.J. Here is a large watch-factory.

Marion, a post-village in Marion township, Wayne co., N.Y., 5 or 6 miles N. of Palmyra, and about 24 miles E. of Rochester. It contains 3 or 4 churches, the Marion Collegiate Institute, a machine-shop, a foundry, and a fanning-mill factory. Pop. 482; of the township, 2142.

Marion, a post-village, capital of McDowell co., N.C., in Marion township, on the Western Railroad, about 80 miles W.N.W. of Charlotte, and 10 miles E. of the Blue Ridge. It has 3 churches and an academy. Pop. about 400; of the township, 1943.

Marion, a township of Allen co., O. Pop. 2920. It contains Delphos.

Marion, a township of Clinton co., O. Pop. 1592. It contains Blanchester.

Marion, a township of Fayette co., O. Pop. 743.

Marion, a township of Hancock co., O. Pop. 990.

Marion, a township of Hardin co., O. Pop. 671.

Marion, a township of Henry co., O. Pop. 513. It contains Hamler.

Marion, a township of Hocking co., O. Pop. 1561.

Marion, a hamlet in Aid township, Lawrence co., O., 13 miles N.E. of Ironton. Here is Aid Post-Office.

Marion, a post-village, capital of Marion co., O., in a township of the same name, on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 35 miles W.S.W. of Mansfield, 85 miles N.E. of Dayton, and 22 miles N. by W. of Delaware. It is also on the Columbus & Toledo Railroad and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad. It contains a court-house, 9 churches, a union school, a national bank, 3 other banks, 3 newspaper offices, and manufactories of carriages, farming-implements, furniture, steam-engines and machinery, cane-bottom chairs, and sash and blinds. Pop. 2531; of the township, 3486.

Marion, a township of Mercer co., O. Pop. 1876. It contains Chickasaw, Kopel (or Marysville), Rosengarten, Carthagena, and St. Johns.

Marion, a township of Morgan co., O. Pop. 2074. It contains Chesterfield.

Marion, a township of Noble co., O. Pop. 1733. It contains Summerfield.

Marion, a township of Pike co., O. Pop. 813.

Marion, a post-village of Marion co., Oregon, on the Oregon & California Railroad, 14 miles S.S.E. of Salem. It has a saw-mill and a warehouse. Pop. nearly 100.

Marion, a township of Beaver co., Pa. Pop. 307.

Marion, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. 1440. It contains Stouchsburg.

Marion, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 850.

Marion, a township of Centre co., Pa. Pop. 823.

Marion, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 6 miles S. by W. of Chambersburg. It has a female seminary, a coach-factory, and 3 churches near it.

Marion, a borough of Indiana co., Pa., in East Mahoning township, 14 miles N.N.E. of Indiana. It has 2 churches, an academy, a woollen-factory, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. 310. The name of its post-office is Brady.

Marion, a decayed village of Angelina co., Tex., on the Angelina River, about 75 miles E.S.E. of Palestine.

Marion, a post-office and station of Guadalupe co., Tex., on the Galveston & Harrisburg Railroad, 10 miles W. by S. of Seguin.

Marion, a post-village, capital of Smyth co., Va., on the Middle Fork of the Holston River, and on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 29 miles E. by N. of Abingdon, and 160 miles W.S.W. of Lynchburg. It has a newspaper office, a bank, a female college, a high school (male), 6 churches, and manufactures of barytes, chairs, and ploughs. Pop. about 1200.

Marion, a station in Marion co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 2 miles W. of Fairmont.

Marion, a township of Grant co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River. Pop. 726.

Marion, a township of Juneau co., Wis. Pop. 338.

Marion, a township of Waushara co., Wis. Pop. 569.

Marion and Crozet Islands. See Crozet Islands.

Marion Bridge, a post-hamlet in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on Mira River, 12 miles from Sydney. P. 150.

Marion Centre, a post-village, capital of Marion co., Kansas, on Cottonwood Creek, about 50 miles W. of Emporia, and 10 miles N.N.W. of Florence Railroad Station. It has a newspaper office, a church, 2 banks, 2 flour-mills, and a graded school.

Marion Court-House, a post-village, capital of Marion co., S.C., in Marion township, on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 102 miles E. by N. of Columbia, and 87 miles W. of Wilmington. It has 2 newspaper offices, a bank, a high school, and 5 churches. Pop. 968; of the township, 2490.

Marion Junction, a post-office of Dallas co., Ala., on the Selma, Marion & Memphis Railroad, at its junction with the Alabama Central Railroad, 14 miles W. of Selma.

Marion Lake, township, Otter Tail co., Minn. P. 502.

Marion Station, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Meridian. It has a high school and 2 churches.

Ma′rionville, a post-village of Lawrence co., Mo., on or near the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, 24 miles S.W. of Springfield. It contains the Marionville Collegiate Institute, 4 churches, and a plough-factory. Pop. 272.

Marionville, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Pompey township, 3½ miles from Summit Station.

Marionville, a post-hamlet of Forest co., Pa., about 33 miles E. of Oil City. It has a saw-mill.

Mariopol, må-re-o′pǫl, **Mariupol,** or **Marioupol,** må-ree-oo′pǫl, written also **Mariapol,** a town of Russia, government and 140 miles S.E. of Yekaterinoslav. P. 9037.

Mariout, or **Marioot,** Egypt. See Mareotis.

Maripocu, må-re-po-koo′, a village of Brazil, province and 35 miles W.N.W. of Rio Janeiro, on a small river of the same name. Pop. 1800.

Maripo′sa, a county of California, is near the middle of the state. Area, about 1600 square miles. It is mostly drained by the Merced and Mariposa Rivers. The Sierra Nevada extends along the N.E. border of this county, the surface of which presents mountain-scenery of exceeding beauty and sublimity. Among its remarkable features are Cathedral Peak, which is about 11,000 feet high, and the famous Yosemite Valley. (See Yosemite.) It also contains a grove of enormous trees (*Sequoia gigantea*). Some of these are about 320 feet high and 30 feet in diameter. Gold is the chief article of export. The reported value of the gold mined in this county in 1870 was $423,440. Capital, Mariposa. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,329,775. Pop. in 1870, 4572, of whom 2192 were Americans.

Mariposa, a post-village, capital of Mariposa co., Cal., is situated in a mountainous region, about 90 miles E.S.E. of Stockton, and 30 miles S.W. of the Yosemite Valley. It has a money-order post-office, a newspaper office, 2 churches, and 2 superior hotels. Gold is found near this place, and is the chief article of export. Pop. about 500.

Mariposa, a township of Jasper co., Iowa. Pop. 571.

Mariposa River, California, rises in Mariposa co., near the Yosemite Valley, and runs first southwestward. It next runs nearly westward, and enters the San Joaquin River in Merced co. It is about 120 miles long. Gold is found near this river.

Marippi, må-rip′pee, a small town of Brazil, on the Hiapura, about 40 miles from the Amazon.

Mariquita, må-re-kee′tå, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Cundinamarca, capital of a province, 10 miles W. of Honda.

Maris′sa, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, 23 miles S.S.E. of Belleville. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a planing-mill.

Marissus, or **Marisus,** Transylvania. See Maros.

Maritima Colonia Antiliorum. See Martigues.

Mar′itime Alps (anc. *Marit′imæ Al′pes*), the name of a division of the Alps, extending from the head of the Gulf of Genoa westward to Monte Viso, near the sources of the Po. See Alpes-Maritimes.

Maritimo, må-ree′te-mo, **Marit′timo,** or **Maretimo** (anc. *Hi′era* or *Marit′ima*), an island of the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Sicily, with a castle on its N.E. coast. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2 miles.

Marits, Morrow co., Ohio. See Denmark.

Maritza, or **Marizza,** må-rit′så (anc. *He′brus*), the principal river of Roumelia, European Turkey, nearly the whole of which province is comprised in its basin, rises on the N.E. slope of Despoto Dagh, flows S.E. and S.S.W., and enters the Ægean Sea opposite Enos. Length, 260 miles.

Mariupol, a town of Russia. See Mariopol.

Marivillier, a town of Alsace. See Ammersweier.

Mar Jonico, the Spanish name of the Ionian Sea.

Marjow, mar′jŏw′, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 15 miles N. of Onore, and conjectured to be the ancient *Musiris*.

Mark, or **De Mark,** då mark, a river of the Netherlands, rises in Belgium, assumes the name of Dintel, and enters the Volke Rak, after a course of about 40 miles.

Mark, a township of Defiance co., O. Pop. 595.

Markah, a town of Africa. See Merkah.

Mark Centre, a post-office and station in Mark township, Defiance co., O., on the Chicago division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 13 miles W. of Defiance.

Mark′dale, or **East Glen′elg′** (also called **Cornabuss**), a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, on the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, 92½ miles N.W. of Toronto. It contains a woollen-mill, a grist-mill, 2 saw-mills, and 6 stores. Pop. 250.

Markdorf, mark′dorf, a town of Baden, 11 miles E.N.E. of Constance. Pop. 1778.

Mark-Düren, a town of Prussia. See Düren.

Markelo, mar′kẹh-lo′, a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 15 miles E. of Deventer. Pop. of commune, 4119.

Markelville, Perry co., Pa. See Markleville.

Marken, mar′kẹn, an island of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, in the Zuyder Zee, 10 miles N.E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 1044.

Mar′kesan′, a post-village of Green Lake co., Wis., in Mackford township, on Grand River, about 28 miles E.N.E. of Portage City. It has 2 churches, a money-order post-office, a grist-mill, and a wagon-shop. Pop. about 400.

Market. For places with the prefix Market, not undermentioned, refer to their additional names.

Mar′ket-Deep′ing, a town of England, co. of Lincoln, 93 miles N.N.W. of London. Pop. of parish, 1235.

Market-Dereham, England. See East Dereham.

Market-Drayton, England. See Drayton-in-Hales.

Mar′ket-Har′borough, a town of England, co. and 16½ miles S.S.E. of Leicester, on the Welland, at a railway junction. It has a fine Gothic church, said to have been erected by John of Gaunt. It gives the title of earl to the Sherard family. Pop. 2362.

Mar′kethill, a town of Ireland, co. and 6 miles S.E.

of Armagh. It has a neat court-house and jail, and a castellated seat of Lord Gosford. Pop. 1148.

Market-in-Hales. See DRAYTON-IN-HALES.

Market Jew, a town of England. See MARAZION.

Mar'ket Lake, a village of Oneida co., Idaho, on Snake River, near a lake of its own name, and on the Utah Northern Railroad, 19 miles N. of Eagle Rock, and about 50 miles N. of Fort Hall. The lake is dry during the summer. Gold is found near this village.

Markham, mark'ạm, a station in Morgan co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 5 miles W. of Jacksonville.

Markham, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad, 39 miles S. of Buffalo.

Markham, mark'ạm, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 22½ miles by rail N.N.E. of Toronto. It has a weekly newspaper, several churches and mills, and manufactories of bells, iron castings, machinery, carriages, leather, wooden-ware, &c., about 12 stores, and 4 hotels. Pop. 1000.

Markham Station, a small post-village of Fauquier co., Va., on the railroad which connects Manassas with Strasburg, 65 miles W. of Alexandria. It has a church.

Markinch, mar'kinch', a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, on a railway, 7 miles N. of Kirkcaldy. Pop. 1237.

Markirch, maʀ'kēĕʀᴋ, or **Mariakirch,** mâ-ree'â-kēĕʀᴋ' (Fr. *Sainte-Marie-aux-Mines,* sâɴt-mâ'ree'-ō-meen), a town of Alsace, 12 miles by rail W. of Schlettstadt. It has manufactures of cottons, linens, beer, paper, and leather, and old mines of lead and copper. Pop. 12,319.

Mark'land, a post-village and shipping-point of Switzerland co., Ind., on the Ohio River, 75 miles below Cincinnati. It has a church, 3 stores, a flour-mill, a steam saw-mill, and a stave-factory. Pop. about 300.

Markle, mar'k'l, a post-village in Rock Creek township, Huntington co., Ind., on the Wabash River, 10 miles S.E. of Huntington. It has several churches, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a tannery. Pop. 218.

Markle, a post-hamlet in Alleghany township, Westmoreland co., Pa., 4 miles W. of Apollo. It has a church, an academy, and a flour-mill.

Mark'leeville, a post-village, capital of Alpine co., Cal., is near the Sierra Nevada, about 100 miles E. by N. of Sacramento. It has a newspaper office and 3 saw-mills.

Marklesburg, mar'kl'z-burg, a borough of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, 11 miles S.S.W. of Huntingdon. It has 2 churches and 3 stores. Pop. about 300. Post-office, James Creek.

Markleville, mar'k'l-vil, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ind., about 10 miles S. by E. of Anderson. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Pop. 83.

Markleville, or **Markelville,** a post-village of Perry co., Pa., in Juniata township, on Buffalo Creek, about 20 miles N. of Carlisle. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Markleysburg, mark'lĭz-burg, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Pa., in Clay township, 19 or 20 miles S.E. of Uniontown. It has a church.

Marklissa, maʀk-lis'sâ, a town of Prussian Silesia, 42 miles W.S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Queiss. Pop. 2224.

Markneukirchen, maʀk'noi'kēĕʀᴋ-ẹn, a town of Saxony, 28 miles S.S.W. of Zwickau. Pop. 4157.

Marköbel, maʀ-kö'bẹl, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, near Hanau, on the Köbelsbach. Pop. 1127.

Markoldendorf, maʀ-kol'dẹn-doʀf', a village of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Ilm, opposite Oldendorf, 21 miles N.N.W. of Göttingen. Pop. 966.

Markovecz, a town of Hungary. See MARCOVECZ.

Mark-Ranstädt, maʀk'-rân'stėtt, a town of Germany, in Saxony, 7 miles S.S.W. of Leipsic. Pop. 2097.

Marksborough, marks'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., on the Paulinskill River, 3 miles from Blairstown Station, and about 15 miles N.E. of Belvidere. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Mark's Creek, of Richmond co., North Carolina, flows into Yadkin River near the S. boundary of the state.

Mark's Creek, township, Wake co., N.C. Pop. 1396.

Marks'ville, a post-village, capital of Avoyelles parish, La., 3 miles S. of Red River, and about 44 miles N. of Opelousas. It has a newspaper office, a convent, and a church. Pop. 437.

Marksville, New Jersey. See MARKSBOROUGH.

Marksville, a post-hamlet of Page co., Va., 8 miles S. by W. of Luray. It has a church, flour-mill, and saw-mill.

Markt, maʀkt, a German word, signifying "market," forming a part of the names of numerous towns and villages of Germany.

Markt-Breit, maʀkt-brīte, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 13 miles S.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 2229.

Markt-Erlbach, a town of Bavaria. See ERLBACH.

Marktheidenfeld, Bavaria. See HEIDENFELD.

Markt Leugast, Germany. See LEUGAST.

Markt-Offingen, Bavaria. See OFFINGEN.

Marktsteft, maʀkt'stėft, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 45 miles W.N.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1131.

Markt-Zeula, a town of Bavaria. See ZEULA.

Mark West, a post-office of Sonoma co., Cal., on the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad, 63 miles N. of San Francisco.

Mar'land Vil'lage, a village of Essex co., Mass., in Andover township, 1 mile N. of Andover, on Shawsheen River. It has a woollen-mill.

Marlborough, marl'b'rŭh or mawl'brọ, a town of England, co. of Wilts, on the Kennet, here crossed by several bridges, 26 miles E.N.E. of Salisbury, and 10 miles W. of Hungerford. It has numerous antique houses, an old Norman church, grammar-school or college, a superior secondary school, a guild hall with assembly-rooms, and manufactures of rope and sacking. The borough sends a member to the House of Commons. Pop. 3660.

Marlborough, marl'bŭr-rŭh, a county in the N.E. part of South Carolina, borders on North Carolina. Area, about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Great Pedee River. The surface is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Bennettsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,401,298. Pop. in 1870, 11,814, of whom 11,797 were Americans.

Marlborough, a post-hamlet of Hartford co., Conn., in Marlborough township, 17 or 18 miles S.E. of Hartford. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 476.

Marlborough, Maryland. See UPPER MARLBOROUGH.

Marlborough, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Marlborough township, on the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad, and the Marlborough Branch of the Fitchburg Railroad, 32 miles W. of Boston. It has a high school, a national bank, a savings-bank, and 20 extensive manufactories of boots and shoes, also manufactures of machinery and cigars. It contains 7 churches and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. of the township in 1875, 8446.

Marlborough, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., in Marlborough township, 5 miles S.E. of Keene, about 44 miles W.S.W. of Concord, and 2 miles from Marlborough Depot, which is on the Cheshire Railroad. Marlborough has also a station on the Manchester & Keene Railroad. It has 3 churches, a high school, 2 machine-shops, 2 saw-mills, and manufactures of blankets, yarn, pails, &c.; also a granite-quarry. Pop. of the township, 1017.

Marlborough, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., in Marlborough township, on the Freehold & New York Railroad, 4 miles N. of Freehold, and 13 miles S. of Keyport. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 2231.

Marlborough, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., in Marlborough township, about 1 mile W. of the Hudson River, and 65 miles N. of New York. It has 4 churches, several flour-mills, a shoddy-mill, a basket-factory, and about 50 houses. The township is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River, and contains another village, named Milton. Many peaches, raspberries, and grapes are exported from it. Pop. of the township, 2989.

Marlborough, a station (Marlsville Post-Office) in Bladen co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 26 miles N.N.W. of Wilmington.

Marlborough, a post-village of Pitt co., N.C., about 75 miles E. by S. of Raleigh. It has 2 churches, a saw-mill, a planing-mill, &c.

Marlborough, a township of Delaware co., O. Pop. 562. It contains Norton.

Marlborough, a post-village in Marlborough township, Stark co., O., about 20 miles S.E. of Akron, and 12 miles N.N.E. of Canton. It has a graded school, several churches, and manufactures of carriages, ploughs, &c. Pop. of the township, 1870.

Marlborough, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., about 8 miles S.W. of West Chester. It has a Friends' meeting.

Marlborough, a township of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. 1303.

Marlborough, a post-village of Carroll co., Tenn., 5 miles from the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad. It has 2 churches.

Marlborough, a post-hamlet in Marlborough township, Windham co., Vt., about 24 miles E. of Bennington. It has a church. Pop. 665.

Marlborough (formerly **Cedar Creek**), a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Va., on Cedar Creek, 14 or 15 miles S.W. of Winchester. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Marlborough Court-House. See BENNETTSVILLE.

Marlborough Depot, a post-hamlet in Marlborough township, Cheshire co., N.H., on the Cheshire Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Keene. It has manufactures of wooden-ware.

Marle, marl (L. *Marne*), a town of France, in Aisne, 14 miles N.E. of Laon. Pop. 2228.

Marlenheim, maR'len-hime' (Fr. pron. maR'lėn'ăN'), a village of Germany, in Alsace, 12 miles W.N.W. of Strasburg. Pop. 1641.

Marlette, mar-let', a post-village in Marlette township, Sanilac co., Mich., 30 miles W. of Lexington, and about 72 miles N. of Detroit. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of lumber and shingles. Pop. about 300; of the township, 924.

Marley, Maryland. See MARLY.

Mar'ley's Mills, a post-office of Randolph co., N.C., 23 miles W. of Pittsborough. Here are a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Mar'lin, a post-village, capital of Falls co., Tex., on the Waco Branch of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 160 miles N.N.W. of Houston, and about 2 miles E. of the Brazos River. It has 3 churches, 2 banks, and 2 seminaries. A newspaper is published here. Pop. 602.

Marlin's Bottom, a post-hamlet of Pocahontas co., W. Va., 35 miles N. of the White Sulphur Springs.

Marlow, maR'lov, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 18 miles E.N.E. of Rostock. Pop. 1906.

Marlow, GREAT, England. See GREAT MARLOW.

Marlow, mar'lo, a post-hamlet of Effingham co., Ga., on the Georgia Central Railroad, 26 miles N.W. of Savannah. It is near the Ogeechee River. It has 9 dwellings and a printing-office.

Marlow, a post-village in Marlow township, Cheshire co., N.H., 16 miles N. by E. of Keene, and about 38 miles W. by S. of Concord. It contains an academy, 3 churches, and a tannery. Pop. of the township, 716.

Marlow, or **Saint Come,** a post-village in Beauce co., Quebec, on the Kennebec River, 15 miles from Jersey River Chaudière. It contains 4 saw-mills, 3 stores, and a hotel. Pop. 300.

Marls'ville, a post-office of Bladen co., N.C., at Marlborough Station of the Carolina Central Railroad.

Marl'ton, a post-village in Evesham township, Burlington co., N.J., 6 miles E. of Haddonfield, and about 11 miles E.S.E. of Camden. It has 2 churches and 3 stores. Pop. about 340.

Mar'ly, a post-office of Anne Arundel co., Md.

Marly-le-Roi, maR'lee'-leh-Rwâ, a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 4 miles N. of Versailles, on the Seine, celebrated as the residence of Louis XIV., and for the hydraulic works which he planned to convey water to Versailles. Pop. 1302.

Marmagne, maR'mañ', a village of France, on a railway, 6 miles N. of Bourges. Pop. 1245.

Marmande, maR'mŏNd' (L. *Marmanda*), a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, on the Garonne, 35 miles by rail N.W. of Agen. Pop. 6037. It is nearly surrounded by an esplanade planted with trees and ornamented with fountains. Principal edifices, the town hall, court-house, and communal college. It has manufactures of linen and woollen cloths, brandy, ticking, ropes, hats, &c., and a small port for steamboats which ply daily to Bordeaux.

Marmanhac, maR'mân'âk', a village of France, in Cantal, 7 miles N.N.E. of Aurillac. Pop. 1670.

Marmaras, Marmarass, maR'mâ-râss', or **Marmorice,** maR'mo-reece', a town of Asia Minor, at the head of the Bay of Marmaras, 27 miles N. of Rhodes. It has an export trade in timber, valonia, turpentine, honey, wax, leeches, &c. Near it are some remains of the ancient *Physcus.* CAPE MARMARAS is at the entrance of the bay, lat. 36° 42′ 40″ N., lon. 28° 20′ E.

Marmaros, maR'mŏh'rosh', a county of Hungary, in the N.E., bordering on Galicia, Bukowina, and Transylvania. Area, 3998 square miles. Szigeth is the capital. Pop. 220,506.

Marmenor, maR-mâ-noR', a lagoon of Spain, in Murcia, extending N. from Cape Palos about 14 miles. Greatest breadth, about 6 miles. It is separated from the Mediterranean by a sand-bank about 500 yards broad.

Marmirolo, maR-me-ro'lo, a village of Italy, 5 miles N.W. of Mantua. Pop. 4002.

Mar'miton, a small river, which rises in Allen co., Kansas, runs eastward through Bourbon co., passes into Missouri, and enters the Little Osage River in Vernon co., about 12 miles N. of Nevada.

Marmiton, or **Marmaton,** a post-village of Bourbon co., Kansas, on the Marmiton River, in a township of the same name, 7 miles W.S.W. of Fort Scott. It is 2 miles N.W. of Marmiton Station of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. Pop. of the township in 1875, 874.

Marmolejo, or **Marmolexo,** maR-mo-lâ'Ho, a village of Spain, province and 23 miles N.W. of Jaen, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 3078.

Mar'mont', a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ind., about 34 miles N. of Logansport.

Marmora, mar'mọ-rạ (or **Marmara,** mar'mạ-rạ), SEA OF (anc. *Propon'tis*), is situated between Europe and Asia, communicating with the Grecian Archipelago by the Strait of the Dardanelles, and with the Black Sea by the Bosporus. Its extreme length is above 160 miles; its greatest breadth, nearly 50 miles. This sea receives its appellation from Marmora (anc. *Proconne'sus*), a small island towards its western extremity, lat. 40° 36′ N., lon. 27° 35′ E., which has long been celebrated for its marble-quarries, whence it is supposed to derive its name, *marmor* (in the plural *marmora*) being the Latin word for "marble."

Mar'mora, or **Mar'mara,** a large village of Asia Minor, 56 miles E.N.E. of Smyrna.

Marmora, LA, Italy. See LA MARMORA.

Marmora, an island of Turkey. See MARMORA, SEA OF.

Mar'mora, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, on Crow River, 32 miles S.S.W. of Belleville. It contains gold- and iron-mines. The latter are considered the largest deposits of magnetic iron ore in the province. One company is engaged in the iron-mines, and 4 mills in crushing quartz. The village contains 3 hotels, 5 stores, and flour- and saw-mills, &c. Pop. 250.

Marmore, a river of Bolivia. See MAMORE.

Marmorice, a town of Asia. See MARMARAS.

Mar'mot Peak, Colorado, a mountain of the Park Range, in lat. 38° 56′ 30″ N., lon. 106° 6′ 30″ W. Altitude, 11,600 feet.

Marmoutier, maR'moo'te-â' (Ger. *Mauermünster,* mŏw'ẹr-mün'stẹr; L. *Mau'ri Monaste'rium*), a town of Germany, in Alsace, 17 miles N.W. of Strasburg, at the foot of the Vosges Mountains. Pop. 2103.

Marmurio, the Latin name of MORMOIRON.

Marne, maRn (anc. *Mat'rona*), a river of France, rises S. of Langres, passes Saint-Didier, and joins the Seine on the right at Charenton. Chief affluents on the left, the Petit Morin and Grand Morin; on the right, the Ornain and Ourcq. Length, 210 miles.

Marne, a department in the N.E. part of France, formed of part of the old province of Champagne. Area, 3116 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 407,780. Chief rivers, the Marne and the Seine. A great part of the department is comprised in the district formerly called Champagne-Pouilleuse. Its sandy plains, formerly naked, have been lately planted with pines. Grain is raised more than necessary for consumption. The vine forms the principal produce of the department, which exports much champagne wine; the chief minerals are millstones, limestone, and marl (*marne*). The department is divided into the arrondissements of Châlons, Epernay, Reims, Sainte-Menehould, and Vitry-le-Français. Capital, Châlons-sur-Marne.

Marne, maR'nẹh, a village of Prussia, in Holstein, South Ditmarsh, near the mouth of the Elbe. Pop. 2066.

Marne, the Latin name of MARLE.

Marne, marn, a post-village of Cass co., Iowa, in Brighton township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 6½ miles N.W. of Atlantic. It has a money-order post-office, a hotel, and 3 stores.

Maro'a, a post-village in Maroa township, Macon co., Ill., on the Illinois Central and Illinois Midland Railroads, 13 miles N. of Decatur, and 31 miles S. of Bloomington. It has 3 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 2 banks, a graded school, a flour-mill, and a manufactory of windmills. Pop. 766; of the township, 1824.

Marocco, or **Marochium.** See MOROCCO.

Maroilles, mâ'rwâl', a village of France, in Nord, 54 miles by rail S.E. of Lille. Pop. 2022.

Maroim, mâ-ro-eeNº', written also **Moruim,** a town of Brazil, on the navigable river Cotinguiba, 20 miles from the sea, and 15 miles above Aracajú. It is the seat of a large trade, and the residence of foreign merchants and consuls.

Marolles les Braux, mâ'roll' lâ brō, a town of France, in Sarthe, arrondissement of Mamers. Pop. 947.

Maro'mas, a station in Middlesex co., Conn., on the Connecticut Valley Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Middletown.

Maromme, mâ'romm', a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 3 miles N.W. of Rouen, on the railway to Dieppe. It has a cotton-factory. Pop. 2457.

Maroni, a river of South America. See MAROWYNE.

Maronne, a river of France. See LA MARONNE.

Ma'roon' Mountain, Colorado, a peak of the Elk Mountains, in lat. 39° 4′ 30″ N., lon. 106° 59′ 20″ W. Its altitude is 14,003 feet above the sea-level. This peak is so named from the peculiar color of the sandstone of which it is composed.

Maroot, må'root', a fortified town of India, 64 miles E. of Bhawlpoor. It is a mart for grain, and a garrison station.

Marore, må-ro'rå, a village of Italy, 2 miles S.E. of Parma. Pop. of commune, 4507.

Maros, mŏr'osh', or **Marosch,** må'rosh' (anc. *Marisus,* or *Marissus*), a river of Transylvania, rises near the frontier of Moldavia, flows W., and joins the Theiss opposite Szegedin. Length, about 400 miles. Affluents, the Kokel and Strahl.

Maros, a town of Hungary. See NAGY MAROS.

Maros, må'rōce, or **Marusa,** må-roo'så, a Dutch province of Celebes, N. of Macassar. It is traversed by a river of the same name, has great mineral wealth and fine scenery, and is productive of rice. Capital, Maros, a considerable town. Total pop. 120,000.

Maros, må'roce, a town of Spain, province of Corunna, 30 miles W. of Santiago, on the N. side of a bay of the same name. It is an important fishing station, and contains a custom-house.

Marostica, må-ros'te-kå, a town of Italy, 15 miles N.E. of Vicenza. Pop. 4074. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactories of straw hats.

Maros-Torda, mŏh'rosh'-toʀ'dŏh', a county in the E. of Transylvania, approaching on the north the boundaries of Bukovina and Roumania. Area, 1665 square miles. Capital, Maros-Vásárhely. Pop. 165,267.

Maros-uj-Var-Also, mŏh'rosh'-oo'e-våʀ'-ål'sho', a town of Transylvania, on the Maros, 26 miles E.N.E. of Karlsburg. Pop. 2822.

Maros-Vásárhely, mŏh'rosh'-vå'shåʀ'hêl' (anc. *Agropolis?*), a town of Transylvania, capital of the county of Maros-Torda, on the Maros, 54 miles N.N.E. of Hermannstadt. It is fortified, and generally well built, and has 5 churches, a gymnasium, a seminary, a college, a library of 60,000 volumes, and a good cabinet of minerals. Not far from the town is a strong castle, in which a garrison is stationed. Pop. 12,678.

Maroth-Aranyos, mŏh'rot'-ŏh'rŏn'yosh' (Slavonic, *Morcwcze?*), a town of Hungary, co. of Bars, 13 miles N.E. of Neutra. Pop. 1775.

Marowyne, må'ro-win' or må'ro-wī'neh, or **Maroni,** må-ro-nee', a river of South America, forms the limit between Dutch and French Guiana. Length, 400 miles.

Marpach, a town of Switzerland. See MARBACH.

Mar Pacifico, the Spanish for PACIFIC OCEAN.

Marple, mar'p'l, a post-township of Delaware co., Pa., about 10 miles W. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches. Pop. 858.

Marple's Store, a post-office of Upshur co., W. Va.

Marpod, maʀ'pod', or **Mariapod,** må-ree'å-pod', a village of Transylvania, E. of Hermannstadt. Pop. 1120.

Marquain, maʀ'kâɴᵍ', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 29 miles N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1200.

Mar'quand', a post-village of Madison co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 118 miles S. of St. Louis. It has 2 churches, 4 stores, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 250.

Marquesas, maʀ-kå'sås (or **Mendaña,** mên-dån'yå), **Islands** (Fr. *Les Marquises,* lå maʀ'keez'), a group in the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 8° and 11° S. and about lon. 140° W., comprising 13 islands, the principal being Nookaheeva, 70 miles in circuit. The coasts are generally inaccessible, rising from the water like walls. The surface is mountainous, but in the interior the soil is fertile, producing pulse, cocoa-nuts, yams, bamboos, wild cotton, and sugar-cane. The inhabitants exchange live-stock and vegetables in return for European goods. Resolution Bay, in Tahuata, and Port Jarvis, in Roapoa, are the best harbors in these islands. The Marquesas were discovered in 1595 by Alonzo Mendaña de Neyva. They were subsequently visited and described by Cook and the Forsters in 1774, when Hood's Island was added to the group. In 1791 three more were discovered by Captain Ingraham, an American navigator, and were named Washington Islands. In 1842 the Marquesas acknowledged the sovereignty of France. Pop. 6011.

Marquette, maʀ'kêt', a village of France, department of Nord, 3 miles from Lille. It has manufactures of chemicals, sugar, and gin. Pop. 2925.

Marquette, mar-ket', a large county of Michigan, is a part of the upper peninsula. It is bounded on the N.E. by Lake Superior, and is drained by the Escanaba and Michigaming Rivers, with many lesser streams. The surface is uneven, and is extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees. Iron and lumber are the chief articles of export. This county has iron-mines the product of which for 1870 was 690,393 tons, valued at $2,677,965. This quantity was probably greater than was mined in any other county of the United States. Among the minerals of this county are granite and good limestone. It is traversed by the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad and the Peninsula division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Capital, Marquette. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,410,872. Pop. in 1870, 15,033; in 1874, 21,946.

Marquette, a county in the S. central part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 465 square miles. It is intersected by Fox River, which here expands into a long lake, and is also drained by the Mecan and Montello Rivers. Pacawa Lake touches the eastern border of the county. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, cranberries, oats, and hay are the staple products. Sandstone underlies part of this county. Capital, Montello. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,464,227. Pop. in 1870, 8056; in 1875, 8697, of whom 5536 were Americans. It is intersected by the Wisconsin Central Railroad.

Marquette, a post-village of McPherson co., Kansas, on Smoky Hill River, about 26 miles S.W. of Salina. It has water-power, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and several stores.

Marquette, a city and summer resort, capital of Marquette co., Mich., is situated in a township of the same name, on the S. shore of Lake Superior, about 500 miles by water from Detroit, and 430 miles by railroad N. of Chicago. It is the E. terminus of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, and is about 95 miles S.E. of Houghton. It has a good harbor and several very long piers extending into the lake. It contains an opera-house, 3 public halls, a national bank, 2 other banks, 6 churches, a newspaper office, a convent, gas-works, several machine-shops and saw-mills, a rolling-mill, foundries, 3 iron-blast-furnaces, and a quarry of roofing-slate. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop. Great quantities of iron ore are mined in Marquette co., nearly 1,000,000 tons being sometimes exported from this place in a year. Pop. 5242; of the township, additional, 479.

Marquette, a post-village of Green Lake co., Wis., in Marquette township, on the S. shore of Pacawa Lake (an expansion of Fox River), about 22 miles N.E. of Portage City. Pop. of the township, 1058.

Marquette River, Michigan, rises in Newaygo co., runs northwestward through Lake co. and westward through Mason co., and enters Lake Michigan at Ludington. It is nearly 75 miles long.

Mar'quez, or **Mar'quis,** a post-village of Leon co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 36 miles N.E. of Hearne. It has 3 churches and a high school.

Marquina, maʀ-kee'nå, a small town of Spain, 15 miles E. of Bilbao. Pop. 562.

Marquise, maʀ'keez', a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 7 miles N.N.E. of Boulogne. It has a marble-quarry, tanneries, forges, and foundries. Pop. 3923.

Marr, Medina co., O. See CHIPPEWA LAKE.

Marr, Luzerne co., Pa. See PLEASANT VALLEY.

Marraboo, Marrabou, or **Marrabu,** mar-rå-boo', a walled town of Africa, state of Bambarra, on the Niger, 120 miles W.S.W. of Sego.

Marradi, maʀ-ʀå'dee, a village of Italy, 28 miles N.E. of Florence. Pop. 8226.

Marrah, mar'rå, a town of Syria, 28 miles N.N.E. of Damascus, with some good edifices, now in decay.

Marrah, a town of Syria, 43 miles S.E. of Aleppo.

Mar'riott's Cove, a post-hamlet in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, 15 miles from Lunenburg. Pop. 250.

Mar'riottsville, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 27 miles W.N.W. of Baltimore. It has a paper-mill.

Mar Rojo, or **Mar Rosso.** See RED SEA.

Mar'ron, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pa., about 28 miles N. by W. of Altoona.

Mar'rowbone, a township of Moultrie co., Ill. Pop. 1127. It contains Bethany.

Marrowbone, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Ky., 30 miles E.S.E. of Glasgow. It has a church.

Marr's, a township of Posey co., Ind., on the Ohio River. Pop. 2029.

Marr's Land'ing, a post-office of Lake co., Tenn., on the Mississippi River, 35 miles below Hickman, Ky.

Marrubio, maʀ-ʀoo'be-o, a village on the island of Sardinia, near the large lagoon of Sassa. Pop. 1279.

Marrueco and **Marruecos,** Africa. See Morocco.

Marrum, mâʀ'ʀŭm, or **Merrum,** mêʀ'ʀŭm, a village of the Netherlands, Friesland, 9 miles N. of Leeuwarden.

Mars, mărz, a post-office of Butler co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, New Castle & Lake Erie Railroad, at Overbrook Station, 20 miles N. of Pittsburg.

Marsac, maʀ'såk', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 37 miles S.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 552.

Marsaglia, maʀ-sål'yå, a village of Italy, province of Coni, E.N.E. of Mondovi. Pop. 952.

Marsala, maʀ-så'lå (anc. *Lilybæ'um*), a fortified seaport city of Sicily, on its W. coast, 20 miles by rail S.S.W. of Trapani. It is enclosed by bastioned walls, and has a cathedral, several convents and abbeys, a gymnasium, large cavalry barracks, an old castle, and a curious vibrating bell-tower. Its ancient port was filled up in 1580 by Don John of Austria to prevent its becoming useful to corsairs; it has an artificial port. The principal importance of Marsala is due to its wine-trade. The district is estimated to yield annually about 30,000 pipes of wine, of which two-thirds are exported. Marsala also exports corn, cattle, oil, salt, and soda. Marsala, under the name of Lilybœum, was the chief fortress of the Carthaginians in Sicily, and figures much in history. Pop. 34,202.

Marsan, Le, France. See Le Marsan.

Marsberg, maʀs'bêʀɢ, Ober, o'bęr, and Nieder, nee'dęr (the latter is called also **Stadtberge,** ståt'bêʀɢ-ęh), two contiguous towns of Prussian Westphalia, 33 miles E. of Arnsberg. United pop. 4166.

Mars Bluff, a post-office and station of Marion co., S.C., on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 87 miles E.N.E. of Columbia.

Marschendorf, maʀ'shęn-doʀf (Bohemian, *Maressow,* må-rês-sov'), a village of Bohemia, 33 miles N. of Königgrätz, in a valley on the Aupa. Pop. 1400.

Marsciano, maʀ-shå'no, a town of Italy, in Umbria, 14 miles S.W. of Perugia. Pop. of commune, 10,610.

Mars'den, a town of England, co. of York, 7 miles by rail W.S.W. of Huddersfield. Pop. of township, 2811.

Mars'den, a post-office of Bladen co., N.C.

Mars-Diep, maʀs-de-êp', a strait in the Netherlands, separating the island of Texel from the mainland, 2 miles across, and the principal entrance from the W. into the Zuyder Zee. The town of Helder is on its S. shore.

Marseillan, maʀ'så'yôɴᵍ', a town of France, in Hérault, 18 miles E. of Béziers, on the Etang de Thau. Near it are salt-pans. Pop. 3885.

Marseilles, mar-sålz' (Fr. *Marseille,* maʀ'sål' or maʀ'så'yęh; It. *Massiglia,* mås-seel'yå; Sp. *Marsella,* mâʀ-sêl'yå; L. *Massil'ia;* Gr. Μασσαλία, *Massalia*), a city of France, capital of the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, and the most important seaport of the republic, is situated at the head of a finely-sheltered bay on the N.E. side of the Gulf of Lyons, 200 miles S.E. of Lyons, and 535 miles by rail S.S.E. of Paris. Lat. 43° 17′ 48″ N.; lon. 5° 22′ 15″ E. The city is built on the acclivity and at the foot of a hill, around which a semicircular chain of loftier hills rises at a short distance, leaving the view open to the sea. It is divided into the old town on the W. and the new town on the E. The site of the former is very uneven; the streets are narrow and irregular, and the houses which line them are of great height. The new town, on the opposite side, is traversed from N. to S. by a long and splendid thoroughfare, beginning at the Aix gate and terminating at the Place Castellane. Almost all the other streets are spacious, and lined with handsome houses. Between the old and new towns is a street, or promenade, called the Grand Cours, planted with a double row of trees, adorned with fine fountains, and bordered with many elegant mansions. The public edifices most deserving of notice are the cathedral, the episcopal palace, the large Gothic church of St. Michel, the palais de justice, the church of St. Victor, of great antiquity, and originally consisting of a grotto, or cavern, in which the first Christians were accustomed to meet in secret for worship; the lofty belfry, all that the revolution of 1793 has allowed to remain of the once beautiful Gothic church of the Accoules; the church of Chartreux; the hôtel de ville, a heavy building; the prefecture, a large edifice, surrounded by a well-laid-out garden; the museum, observatory, library, theatres, the triumphal arch, and the spacious and well-constructed quays, with their commodious warehouses. There is a beautiful fountain in the Place Royale, and there are many others in different parts of the town. The supply of water derived from these has been increased by the construction of an aqueduct connecting with the Durance.

Marseilles is the see of a bishop, and possesses a court of first jurisdiction, a court and chamber of commerce, an exchange, a naval observatory, a maritime syndicate, a mint, an academy of sciences, belles-lettres, and arts, an athenæum, a medical society, a society of pharmacy, a statistical society, a first-class school of hydrography, a college with a library of 45,000 volumes, a secondary school of medicine, a special school of design, a special school of industry and commerce, a special school of music, a diocesan seminary, a deaf and dumb institute, a cabinet of history, a public library of 75,000 volumes, a museum of paintings and antiquities, with perhaps the largest collection in France after those of Paris, and a botanic garden, one of the finest in France. It has also numerous benevolent institutions, and its lazaretto is the largest in the world.

The manufactures of Marseilles are various and extensive. The principal articles produced are soap, soda, and other chemical products, bonnets, shoes, perfumery, tobacco, olive oil, and liquors; besides which there are tanneries, and sugar-, sulphur-, and salt-refineries.

The harbor is one of the finest in France. It is perfectly secure in all weathers, and possesses anchorage for 1200 vessels in from 18 to 24 feet of water. It is strongly defended by two forts, viz., the Tower of St. John, on the N., and the fort of St. Nicholas, on the S. Near this fort a wet-dock, called Port de la Joliette, measuring 500 yards by 400, has recently been formed. With respect to the amount of tonnage owned, Marseilles holds the first rank in the republic. Its foreign commerce exceeds that of every other port in France, and its coast-trade is very great. Its commerce in the wines and fruits of the south, in cork and anchovies, has flourished for 24 centuries, and extends to all parts of the world. The other chief articles of export are tissues of silk, cotton, and wool.

Marseilles is the great point of debarkation of passengers for the various ports on the Mediterranean and the East, a great centre of steam navigation, and the terminus of important railways.

Founded by the Phœnicians about 600 B.C., Marseilles served as a refuge for them from the vengeance of Cyrus. Its progress for centuries was rapid, and almost without interruption. It soon became the entrepôt for all the surrounding countries, founded many colonies, was celebrated for the cultivation of letters and arts, preserved for a time its liberty under the Romans, and often acted as an independent republic. Having taken the part of Pompey in the great contest for supremacy between him and Cæsar, it was besieged by the latter, and, being taken, was deprived of all its peculiar privileges. On the decline of the Roman Empire it became a prey to the Goths, Burgundians, and Franks. In 735 it fell into the hands of the Saracens, who destroyed all the ancient monuments which previous barbarians had spared. In the tenth century it fell under the dominion of the Counts of Provence, and it continued for some centuries after to follow the fortunes of that house. Louis XI. united it to the crown of France in 1481. It suffered severe ravages from the plague in 1720. It was the birthplace of the astronomer Pytheas, the preacher Mascaron, and the sculptor Puget. Pop. in 1862, 260,910; in 1876, including suburbs, 318,868.——Adj. and inhab. Marseillais, or Marseillois, maʀ'sål'yå' or maʀ'så'yå'; feminine, Marseillaise, maʀ'sål'yåz'; and Massilian, mas-sil'e-an, when the ancient town is referred to.

Marseilles, mar-sålz', a post-village in Manlius township, La Salle co., Ill., on the Illinois River, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 76 miles W.S.W. of Chicago, and 8 miles E. of Ottawa. It contains a newspaper office, a seminary, a national bank, 5 churches, 2 flouring-mills, 3 paper-mills, and manufactures of cutlery and farming-implements. The rapids of the river here afford extensive water-power, which has been improved by a dam 930 feet long. Pop. about 2000.

Marseilles, a post-village in Marseilles township, Wyandot co., O., on Tymochtee Creek, 11 miles S.W. of Upper Sandusky, and 14 miles N.E. of Kenton. It has 2 churches, a union school, a grist-mill, and a steam saw-mill. Pop. 251; of the township, 603.

Marsh, a township of Surry co., N.C. Pop. 619.

Marsh, a post-office of Chester co., Pa., about 20 miles S.S.E. of Reading.

Mar'shall, a county in the N.E. part of Alabama, has an area of about 670 square miles. It is intersected by the Tennessee River, bounded on the N.W. by Paint Rock River, and partly drained by the Locust Fork of Black Warrior River. The surface is hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Guntersville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,325,737. Pop. in 1870, 9871, of whom 9853 were Americans.

Marshall, a county in the N. central part of Illinois, has an area of about 360 square miles. It is intersected by the Illinois River, and is also drained by Sandy Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. A large part of it is prairie. Indian corn, oats, wheat, hay, and pork are the staple products. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county. It is intersected by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad (Peoria Branch) and the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Capital, Lacon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $15,408,890. Pop. in 1870, 16,956, of whom 13,858 were Americans.

Marshall, a county in the N. part of Indiana, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is drained by the Tippecanoe and Yellow Rivers. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and forests of the sugar-maple, oak, walnut, &c. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Baltimore & Ohio, and the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago. Capital, Plymouth. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 20,211, of whom 18,836 were Americans.

Marshall, a county in the central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Iowa River, and is also drained by the North Skunk River and Timber Creek. The surface is undulating. The soil is very fertile. The greater portion of this county is prairie. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Among the forest trees are the oak, ash, and black walnut. This county has beds of limestone and coal. It is intersected by the Central Railroad of Iowa and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Capital, Marshalltown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,544,035. Pop. in 1870, 17,576, of whom 15,463 were Americans; in 1875, 19,629.

Marshall, a county in the N. part of Kansas, bordering on Nebraska, has an area of 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Big Blue River, and is also drained by Little Blue River and Vermilion Creek. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and groves, the former of which are more extensive than the latter. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, oats, and cattle are the staple products. Among its minerals are good magnesian limestone and gypsum. This county is intersected by the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad and the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad. Capital, Marysville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,109,233. Pop. in 1870, 6901; in 1875, 10,822; in 1878, 12,270.

Marshall, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Tennessee River, and is intersected by Clark's River. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, wheat, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad. Capital, Benton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,550,000. Pop. in 1870, 9455, of whom 9409 were Americans.

Marshall, a county in the N. part of Mississippi, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Tallahatchee River, and also drained by the Coldwater River and Tippah Creek. The surface is undulating, and mostly covered with forests of the beech, hickory, elm, white oak, magnolia, and other trees. The census of 1870 reports that it had in that year 234,371 acres of woodland. The soil is very fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. In 1870 it produced 765,466 bushels of Indian corn, and more than any other county in the state. This county is intersected by the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad. Capital, Holly Springs. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,609,988. Pop. in 1870, 29,416, of whom 29,046 were Americans.

Marshall, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by Duck River. The surface is moderately hilly, and nearly one-third of it is covered with forests of cedar, oak, ash, beech, hickory, walnut, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, cotton, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Here are quarries of good limestone. Capital, Lewisburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,250,000. Pop. in 1870, 16,207, of whom 16,180 were Americans.

Marshall, a northern county of West Virginia, borders on Pennsylvania. Area, about 240 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Ohio River, and is drained by Grave and Warrior Creeks. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Bituminous coal is found here. This county is intersected by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Moundsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,543,945. Pop. in 1870, 14,941, of whom 14,032 were Americans.

Marshall, a post-office of Calhoun co., Ala., on the Savannah & Memphis Railroad, 35 miles N.W. of Opelika.

Marshall, a post-village, capital of Searcy co., Ark., about 95 miles N. by W. of Little Rock. It has 3 churches.

Marshall, a post-hamlet of Marin co., Cal., on Tomales Bay, and on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 48 miles N.W. of San Francisco. Produce is shipped here.

Marshall, a post-village of Boulder co., Col., on the Golden, Boulder & Caribou Railroad, 22 miles N.W. of Denver. Coal is mined here.

Marshall, a post-office of Moody co., Dakota.

Marshall, a post-village, capital of Clark co., Ill., in Marshall township, on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad where it crosses the Paris & Danville Railroad, 17 miles W.S.W. of Terre Haute, and about 15 miles S. of Paris. It has a bank, 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, 3 grist-mills, and a woollen-mill. Pop. about 1400; of the township, 2541.

Marshall, a township of Lawrence co., Ind. Pop. 830.

Marshall, a post-office of Parke co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railroad, 7 miles N. of Rockville.

Marshall, a post-village of Henry co., Iowa, 44 miles W.N.W. of Burlington, and 12 miles S. of Washington. It has a church.

Marshall, a township of Louisa co., Iowa. Pop. 781.

Marshall, a township of Marshall co., Iowa. Pop. 475, exclusive of Marshalltown.

Marshall, a township of Taylor co., Iowa. Pop. 485.

Marshall, a post-office of Sedgwick co., Kansas.

Marshall, a post-hamlet of Bath co., Ky., 20 miles E.N.E. of Mount Sterling. It has a church.

Marshall, a station in Mason co., Ky., on the Maysville & Lexington Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Maysville.

Marshall, a city, the capital of Calhoun co., Mich., in Marshall township, on the Kalamazoo River, and on the Michigan Central Railroad, 108 miles W. of Detroit, 36 miles E. of Kalamazoo, and 32 miles W. of Jackson. It contains a new court-house, about 10 churches, a high school, a fine union school-building which cost $60,000, 3 national banks, a paper-mill, 2 machine-shops, 4 or 5 flouring-mills, 2 planing-mills, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of hoes and pumps. Here are large workshops of the railroad company. Marshall was incorporated in 1859. Pop. 4623; of the township, additional, 953.

Marshall, a post-village, capital of Lyon co., Minn., on the Redwood River, and on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 108 miles W. of St. Peter. It has a newspaper office, 2 hotels, 2 churches, a bank, a graded school, and 13 stores. Pop. about 400.

Marshall, a township of Mower co., Minn. Pop. 189.

Marshall, a township of Platte co., Mo. Pop. 2038. It contains Iatan.

Marshall, a post-village, capital of Saline co., Mo., in Marshall township, near the Salt Fork of Black River, and on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 79 miles W. of Mexico, and 85 miles E. of Kansas City. It has 3 banks, the Marshall Seminary, 2 newspaper offices, 8 or 9 churches, and manufactures of carriages. Here are remarkable salt springs. Pop. of the township, 3701.

Marshall, or **Han'over,** a post-hamlet in Marshall township, Oneida co., N.Y., 2 miles from Waterville. It has a church. Here is Marshall Post-Office.

Marshall, a post-township of Oneida co., N.Y., about 10 miles S.W. of Utica, is intersected by the Utica Branch of the Oswego Midland Railroad. It contains part of Waterville. Pop. 2220.

Marshall, a post-village, capital of Madison co., N.C., on the French Broad River, in Marshall township, about 24 miles N.N.W. of Asheville. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1502.

Marshall, a post-village in Marshall township, Highland co., O., about 32 miles W.S.W. of Chillicothe. It has 3 churches. Pop. 112; of the township, 821.

Marshall, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 705.

Marshall, a post-office of Johnson co., Tenn.

Marshall, a post-town or city, capital of Harrison co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, at the junction of the Shreveport Branch, 40 miles W. of Shreveport, 24 miles E. of Longview, and 16 miles S. of Jefferson. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a banking-house, a female college, and the Wiley University (Methodist Episcopal), organized in 1873. Here are the machine-shops and headquarters of the railroad, also a foundry and a sash-factory. Pop. 1920.

Marshall, a post-village of Dane co., Wis., in Medina township, on Waterloo Creek, and on the railroad which connects Madison with Watertown, 20 miles E.N.E. of Madison. It has 2 churches, an academy, a flour-mill, and a carriage-shop.

Marshall, a township of Richland co., Wis. Pop. 908.

Marshall Hall, a post-office and summer resort of Charles co., Md., on the Potomac River, 16 miles S. of Washington, D.C.

Marshall Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, in Micronesia, comprising the Radack and Ralick chains. Lat. 7° 30′ N.; lon. 173° 30′ E.

Marshall Isle, an island of Hancock co., Me., between Mount Desert Island and Isle au Haut. Pop. 5.

Marshall Prairie, prā′ree, a post-hamlet of Newton co., Ark.

Marshall's, or **Marshall's Corner,** a hamlet in Hopewell township, Mercer co., N.J., on the Mercer & Somerset Railroad, 2 miles S.W. of Hopewell.

Marshall's Cove, or **Port Williams,** a post-village in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy, 11 miles from Bridgetown. Pop. 250.

Marshall's Creek, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Pa., 5 miles N.E. of Stroudsburg. It has 2 churches.

Marshall's Ferry, a post-office of White co., Ill., on the Wabash River, and on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Carmi.

Marshall's Ferry, a post-office of Grainger co., Tenn., on the Holston River, 5 miles N. of Morristown.

Marshall's Point, E. of the entrance of Herring Gut, Lincoln co., Me. On it is a fixed light, 30 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 43° 50′ N.; lon. 69° 9′ 30″ W.

Marshall's Town, a post-village in Digby co., Nova Scotia, 4 miles from Digby. Pop. 300.

Mar′shallsville, a post-village of Macon co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 36 miles S.S.W. of Macon, and about 3 miles E. of the Flint River. It has an academy and 2 churches. Pop. 424.

Marshallsville (formerly **Bristol**), a post-village in Baughman and Chippewa townships, Wayne co., O., on the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad, 59 miles S. of Cleveland, and 16 miles N.E. of Wooster. It has 4 churches, a graded school, and a carriage-factory. P. 322.

Mar′shallton, a post-village of New Castle co., Del., near Kiamensi Station on the Wilmington & Western Railroad, 6 miles N. of Wilmington. It has a church, a rolling-mill, and 1 or 2 flour-mills on Red Clay Creek.

Marshallton, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., in West Bradford township, 4 miles W. of West Chester. It has 2 churches, a tannery, &c. Pop. about 300.

Mar′shalltown, a city, the capital of Marshall co., Iowa, is situated on high ground, ½ mile S. of the Iowa River, and on the Central Railroad of Iowa, where it crosses the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, about 50 miles N.E. of Des Moines, 69 miles W. of Cedar Rapids, 27 miles S. by E. of Eldora, and 57 miles N. by W. of Oskaloosa. Its site commands an extensive view of undulating prairies and the broad valley of the Iowa River. It contains 8 churches, a high school, 2 national banks, 4 grain-elevators, printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 4 weekly newspapers, 3 flouring-mills, 2 iron-foundries, an oil-mill, a soap-factory, and machine-shops of the Central Railroad. It has several buildings faced with marble quarried in Marshall co. Large quantities of wheat are shipped here. Pop. 4384.

Mar′shallville, a hamlet of Cape May co., N.J., on Tuckahoe River, 4 miles N. of Woodbine Station. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Mar′shan, a township of Dakota co., Minn. Pop. 653.

Marsh Basin, a post-hamlet of Owyhee co., Idaho, 55 miles N.W. of Kelton, Utah, and 40 miles S. of the Great Shoshone Falls.

Marsh Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Adams co., runs southward, and enters the Monocacy River in Maryland.

Marsh Creek, a post-office of Whitley co., Ky.

Marsh′field, a town of England, co. of Gloucester, 13 miles E. of Bristol. The town, consisting of one street, nearly 1 mile in length, has a considerable trade in malt. Pop. of parish, 1780.

Marsh′field, a station in Scott co., Ind., on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 2 miles N. of Scottsburg.

Marshfield, a post-village of Warren co., Ind., in Steuben township, on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Danville, Ill. It has 3 churches.

Marshfield, a township of Washington co., Me., contiguous to Machias, on the N. of the latter. Pop. 350.

Marshfield, a post-township of Plymouth co., Mass., about 28 miles S.E. of Boston, is bounded on the N.E. by Massachusetts Bay, and intersected by a branch of the Old Colony Railroad. It contains villages named Marshfield (once the place of residence of Daniel Webster) and East Marshfield, and has manufactures of boxes and shoes. Pop. 1817. Marshfield Station is 34 miles and Marshfield Centre 32 miles by rail from Boston.

Marshfield, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co., Minn., is at the N.E. end of Lake Benton (8 miles in length), and 24 miles W.S.W. of Marshall. It has a church.

Marshfield, a post-village, capital of Webster co., Mo., in Ozark township, on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, 24 miles E.N.E. of Springfield, and 218 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis. It contains 2 churches, the Summit Institute, a bank, 2 steam-elevators, a tobacco-factory, and a school-house which cost $25,000. It is a great shipping-point for live-stock and grain. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 809.

Marshfield, a post-office of Erie co., N.Y., about 24 miles S. of Buffalo.

Marshfield, a post-village of Athens co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 7 miles W. of Athens, and 54 miles E. of Chillicothe. It has 3 churches. Pop. 240.

Marshfield, a post-village of Coos co., Oregon, on the Coos River, 4 miles from its mouth, and about 6 miles E. of Empire City. It is a terminus of the Isthmus Transit Railroad, and has a church, an academy, 3 large saw-mills, and 2 ship-yards. Coal is mined near this place by several companies.

Marshfield, a post-hamlet in Gaines township, Tioga co., Pa., 20 miles W. by S. of Wellsborough, and about 44 miles N. of Lock Haven. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

Marshfield, a post-village in Marshfield township, Washington co., Vt., on the Winooski River, and on the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad, 15 miles E.N.E. of Montpelier. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, &c. The township, in which there are several fine waterfalls, has 7 saw-mills, and manufactures of starch and coopers' ware. Pop. of the township, 1072.

Marshfield, a township of Fond du Lac co., Wis. Pop. 1952.

Marshfield, a post-office of Wood co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 95 miles W.N.W. of Menasha.

Mars Hill, of Aroostook co., Me., about 1 mile W. of the New Brunswick boundary-line. It is an isolated eminence, with 2 peaks, one 1506 feet and the other 1363 feet above the level of St. John's River.

Mars Hill, a post-hamlet of Lafayette co., Ark., 35 miles S. of Hope. It has 2 churches.

Mars Hill, a post-township of Aroostook co., Me., 31 miles N. of Houlton. Pop. 399.

Mars Hill, a post-office of Madison co., N.C., 18 miles N. of Asheville. Here is Mars Hill College.

Marsh Island, at the entrance to Vermilion Bay, La. At its W. end is a revolving light, elevated 90 feet.

Marsh Island, an island off the coast of Lincoln co., Me. Pop. 20.

Marsh Lake, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Wis., in Clayton township, on the North Wisconsin Railroad. It has 4 mills for lumber and shingles.

Marsh′land, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Oregon, on the Columbia River, 35 miles above Astoria. There are near this place lumber-mills and canneries for salmon.

Marshland, a post-office and station of Buffalo co., Wis., on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, at its junction with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 5 miles E. of Winona, Minn.

Marshpee, Massachusetts. See MASHPEE.

Marsh River, a small stream of Polk co., Minn., runs westward, and enters the Red River of the North.

Marsh Run, a post-office of Perry co., Pa.

Marsh Run, a station in York co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Harrisburg.

Marsh's Corners, Michigan. See HENRIETTA.

Marsh'view′, a post-office of Bradford co., Pa.

Marsh′ville, a post-hamlet of Oceana co., Mich., in Benona township, 6 miles W. of Shelby. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Marshville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., N.Y., 3 miles from Palatine Bridge, and about 50 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It has a cheese-factory and about 12 houses.

Marshville, a hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 1 mile from Hermon. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Marsh′ville, a post-village in Monck co., Ontario, on the Canada Air-Line Railway, 22 miles E. of Cayuga. It has several stores. Pop. 200.

Marshville, a village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on John River, 20 miles from Pictou. Pop. 100.

Mar′shy Hope, a small river, rises in Kent co., Del., and enters the Nanticoke on the boundary between Dorchester and Somerset cos. of Maryland.

Marsico Nuovo, maʀ′se-ko noo-o′vo, a city of Italy, province and 18 miles S. of Potenza. Pop. 8611.

Marsico Vetere, maʀ′se-ko vĕt′å-rå (anc. *Abelli′num Mar′sicum*), a town of Italy, 4 miles E.S.E. of Marsico Nuovo. Pop. 2547.

Marsillargues, maʀ‵see‵yaʀg′, a town of France, in Hérault, 15 miles E.N.E. of Montpellier. Pop. 3161.

Marsivan, maʀ‵sẹ-vån′, or **Marsovan,** maʀ‵so-vån′, a large village of Asia Minor, pashalic of Seevas, 24 miles W.N.W. of Amasia. It has many mosques and fountains, and some manufactories of cotton stuffs. Pop. 5000.

Mars-la-Tour, maʀ‵-lå‵-tooʀ′, a hamlet of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 14 miles W. by S. of Metz. It sometimes gives name to the battle of Vionville, fought near here, August 16, 1870.

Marstal, maʀs′tål, a seaport town of Prussia, in Sleswick, on the E. coast of the island of Aeröe, in the Baltic.

Mar′ston, a station in Sweetwater co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 21 miles W. of Green River City. Elevation, 6245 feet.

Mar′ston Moor, a locality of England, in Yorkshire, memorable for the defeat of the forces of King Charles I. in 1644.

Mar′ston's Mills, a post-office of Barnstable co., Mass.

Marstrand, maʀ′strånd, a seaport town of Sweden, læn and 20 miles N.W. of Gothenburg, on an island in the Cattegat. Pop. 1306. It is defended by 2 forts and a bomb-proof castle.

Mars′ville, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, 12 miles N.E. of Fergus. It contains 3 stores, a hotel, and a rolling-mill. Pop. 100.

Marta, maʀ′tå, a small river of Italy, by which Lake Bolsena sends its surplus waters into the Mediterranean. Total course, about 30 miles.

Martaban, mar‵tạ-bån′, a town of British Burmah, on the Salwin River, near its mouth, 10 miles N.W. of Maulmain. Lat. 16° 32′ N.; lon. 97° 35′ E. It has several conspicuous temples, and beside the river is a battery of masonry. See Gulf of Martaban.

Martana, maʀ-tå′nå, a small island of Italy, in the N.W. part of Lake Bolsena, memorable as the scene of the imprisonment and murder of Amalasontha, Queen of the Goths, only daughter of Theodoric.

Martano, maʀ-tå′no, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 12 miles W.N.W. of Otranto. Pop. 3550.

Martee-Khan-Ka-Tanda, maʀ′tee‵-kån-kå-tån′-då, a town of Sinde, near the Indus, 16 miles S.W. of Khyerpoor. It has a brisk trade.

Martel, maʀ‵tĕl′ (L. *Martel′lum*), a town of France, in Lot, 35 miles N.N.E. of Cahors. Pop. 1617.

Martell′, a post-village of Pierce co., Wis., in Martell township, on Rush River, about 22 miles S.E. of Hudson. It has 1 or 2 churches, 2 flour-mills, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 1070.

Martel′la, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Dakota, in the valley of the Dakota River, 50 miles N. by W. of Yankton.

Martelle, mar-tell′, a post-hamlet of Jones co., Iowa, on the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Railroad, 13 miles E. of Marion. It has a church.

Mar′tha Fur′nace, a hamlet of Hardin co., Ill., 20 miles S.W. of Shawneetown. It has iron-works.

Martha Furnace, a post-village of Centre co., Pa., on Bald Eagle Creek, and on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, 31 miles N.N.E. of Altoona. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

Marthalen, maʀ‵tå′lẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 18 miles N.N.E. of Zurich. Pop. 1320.

Marthasville, mar′thạz-vĭl, a station in Macon co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 43 miles S.W. of Macon.

Marthasville, a post-village of Warren co., Mo., on the Missouri River, 50 miles W. of St. Louis. Pop. 178.

Martha's Vineyard, mar′thạz vĭn′yạrd, Massachusetts, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, about 4 miles S. of the mainland. It is separated from Barnstable co. by Vineyard Sound, and forms the chief part of Dukes co. It is 21 miles long.

Mar′thaville, a post-office of Natchitoches parish, La.

Marthod, maʀ-tod′, a village of France, in Upper Savoy, 3 miles from Albert-Ville. Pop. 1035.

Marthon, maʀ‵tòɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Charente, 14 miles E.S.E. of Angoulême. It has manufactories of woollens, and 12 annual fairs. In its vicinity are iron-mines.

Mar′tic, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. 1926.

Mar′ticville, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., on Pequea Creek, about 9 miles S. of Lancaster. It has a church, a brick-yard, and about 16 houses.

Martignano, maʀ‵teen-yå′no, a village of Italy, 19 miles E.S.E. of Cremona, on the Po. Pop. 1698.

Martigné-Briand, maʀ‵teen-yå′-bree‵òɴᵍ′, a town of France, Maine-et-Loire, 16 miles W. of Saumur. P. 1364.

Martigné-Ferchaud, maʀ‵teen‵yå′-fĕʀ‵shō′, a village of France, Ille-et-Vilaine, 21 miles S.S.W. of Vitré.

Martigny la Ville, maʀ‵teen‵yee′ lå veel (anc. *Octodu′rus?* Ger. *Martinach,* maʀ′te-nåᴋ‵), a town of Switzerland, canton of Valais, 17 miles W.S.W. of Sion, on the Dranse. Pop. 1490.

Martigny-le-Bourg, maʀ‵teen‵yee′-lẹh-booʀ, a town of Switzerland, ½ mile S. of Martigny. Pop. 1266.

Martigues, maʀ‵teeg′ (L. *Maritima Colonia Antiliorum*), a town of France, Bouches-du-Rhône, 21 miles S.W. of Aix, near the Etang de Berre. Pop. 4959. It has extensive fisheries in the lake, boat-building yards, salt-works, and manufactures of chemicals.

Mar′tin, a county in the S.W. part of Indiana, has an area of about 340 square miles. It is intersected by the East Fork of White River, and is also drained by Indian and Lick Creeks. The surface is hilly, and nearly half of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals are bituminous coal and sandstone. This county is intersected by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. Capital, Shoals. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,470,876. Pop. in 1870, 11,103, of whom 10,846 were Americans.

Martin, a county in the E. part of Kentucky, borders on West Virginia. Area, about 220 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Tug Fork of Sandy River. The surface is hilly or mountainous, and partly covered with forests. Capital, Warfield. This county was formed since 1870, out of parts of Lawrence and Pike cos.

Martin, a county in the S. part of Minnesota, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by the Chanyuska River (or Elm Creek), and is also drained by Centre Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and numerous small lakes. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, and live-stock are the staple products. Capital, Fairmont. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,091,402. Pop. in 1870, 3867, of whom 3340 were Americans; in 1875, 3738.

Martin, a county in the N.E. central part of North Carolina, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Roanoke River, which is navigable. The surface is nearly level, and is mostly covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is partly sandy. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, and lumber are the staple products. Capital, Williamston. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,157,824. Pop. in 1870, 9647, of whom 9634 were Americans.

Martin, a county in the N.W. part of Texas. Area, 900 square miles.

Martin, a post-hamlet of Bradley co., Ark., 60 miles W.S.W. of Collins Station. It has 2 churches and a steam saw-mill.

Martin, a township of Crawford co., Ill. Pop. 1099.

Martin, a township of McLean co., Ill. Pop. 687.

Martin, a post-hamlet of Ellis co., Kansas, in Big Creek township, 15 miles N. of Hays City. It has a church.

Martin, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich., in Martin township, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 31 miles S. of Grand Rapids. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 1160.

Martin, a post-township of Rock co., Minn. Pop. 318.

Martin, a post-village of Ottawa co., O., in Clay township, on the Lake Shore Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Toledo. It has a church, 3 saw-mills, and 2 stave-factories. Pop. about 350.

Martin, a township of Anderson co., S.C. Pop. 1525.

Martin, or **Frost,** a post-village of Weakley co., Tenn., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad where it crosses the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 142 miles W. of Nashville, and 53 miles S. of Cairo, Ill. It has 3 churches, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill. The name of its post-office is Martin. Pop. about 500.

Martin, a post-hamlet of Green co., Wis., on the Pecatonica River, about 48 miles S.S.W. of Madison. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Martina, or **Martina Franca,** mar-tee'nå från'kå, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 19 miles N.N.E. of Taranto. It has a splendid ducal palace and handsome churches. Pop. 18,162.

Martina, mar-tee'nạ, post-office, Missoula co., Montana.

Martinach, Switzerland. See MARTIGNY LA VILLE.

Mar'tindale, a post-office of Coffey co., Kansas.

Martindale, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., N.C.

Martindale, a post-office of Caldwell co., Tex., 12 miles S.W. of Lockhart.

Martindale Creek or **Fork,** Indiana, rises in Randolph co., runs southward through Wayne co., and enters the Whitewater River at Milton.

Martindale Depot, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., on the New York & Harlem Railroad, at Martindale Station, 116 miles N. of New York. It has a church.

Martinengo, maʀ-te-nĕn'go, a town of Italy, province and 10 miles S.S.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 4627.

Martinez, mar-tee'nĕz, a post-village, capital of Contra Costa co., Cal., on the S. shore of Suisun Bay, at the E. end of the Strait of Carquinez, about 36 miles by water N.E. of San Francisco, and 3 miles S. of Benicia. It is in a small valley enclosed by high hills on all sides except the north, and contains 2 or 3 churches, a newspaper office, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 560.

Martin'ez, or **Martin'ey,** a post-office of Mecosta co., Mich.

Martiniana, maʀ-te-ne-å'nå, a village of Italy, Piedmont, 6 miles W. of Saluzzo, on the Po. Pop. 1668.

Martinicus Island, Maine. See MATINICUS.

Martinique, mar\`tin-eek', formerly called by the natives **Madiana,** må-de-å'nå (Sp. *Martinico*, maʀ-te-nee'-ko), one of the French West India Islands, 30 miles S. by W. of Dominica, and 20 miles N. of St. Lucia. Its loftiest summit, Mont Pelée, 4450 feet high, is in lat. 14° 48′ N., lon. 61° 10′ W. The island is of irregular form, high, and rocky, about 45 miles long and 10 to 15 miles broad. Area, 380 square miles. There are six extinct volcanoes on the island: one of the craters is of large dimensions. Extensive masses of volcanic rocks cover the interior, rise to a great elevation, and extend from the mountains to the shores of the sea, where they form numerous deep indentations along the coast. Between the volcanic rocks occur broad irregular valleys of great fertility. About two-fifths of the island is under cultivation. The mountain-slopes are in most parts covered with primeval forests. Numerous streams flow from the heights, most of them mere rivulets, but a few are navigable for boats for a short distance from their mouths. The productions are sugar, coffee, cacao, and cotton. The island is badly infested with serpents.

It has several good harbors, the best of which is at Fort-de-France, the capital, on the S.W. side. The principal town is St. Pierre, on the N.W. side of the island. The administration of Martinique is under a governor and a privy council, aided by a colonial council. The island was discovered by the Spaniards in 1493. In 1635 it was settled by the French, who eventually extinguished the aboriginal race. It was subsequently taken by the British in 1794, and restored in 1802; it was again taken by the British in 1809, and restored a second time to France at the close of the war in 1814. Pop. 160,831, mostly blacks.

Martino, maʀ-tee'no, a village of Brazil, in Rio Grande do Norte, 170 miles W. of Natal. Pop. 2000.

Martin's, York co., Pa. See SHORT LINE.

Mar'tin's, a hamlet in Barnwell co., S.C., on the Port Royal Railroad, 41 miles S.S.E. of Augusta, Ga. Here is Lower Three Runs Post-Office.

Martinsberg, maʀ'tins-bĕʀɢ\` (Hun. *Szent Martony*, sĕnt måʀ\`toñ'), a town of Hungary, co. and 12 miles S.E. of Raab, with an ancient Benedictine abbey. Pop. 1880.

Martinsberg, Transylvania. See MARTONHEGY.

Martin's Bluff, post-office, Clarke co., Washington.

Mar'tinsburg, a post-village of Pike co., Ill., in Martinsburg township, 8 miles S. by W. of Pittsfield, and about 38 miles W.S.W. of Jacksonville. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1466.

Martinsburg, a post-village of Washington co., Ind., in Jackson township, about 17 miles N.W. of New Albany. It has 3 churches. Pop. 123.

Martinsburg, a post-village of Keokuk co., Iowa, in Steady Run township, about 16 miles N.E. of Ottumwa. It has 2 churches.

Martinsburg, Elliott co., Ky. See SANDY HOOK.

Martinsburg, a post-office and landing of Monroe co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, 50 miles S.E. of Glasgow.

Martinsburg, a post-office of Montgomery co., Md.

Martinsburg, a post-village of Audrain co., Mo., in Loutre township, on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 95 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis. It has 2 churches, the Martinsburg Male and Female Institute, and a carriage-factory. Pop. about 400.

Martinsburg, a hamlet of Dixon co., Neb., 8 miles from Ponca. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Martinsburg, a post-village in Martinsburg township, Lewis co., N.Y., on the Utica & Black River Railroad, 54 miles N. by W. of Utica, and 4 miles S. of Lowville. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, and an academy or institute. The township is bounded on the E. by Black River. Pop. of the township, 2144.

Martinsburg, a post-village in Clay township, Knox co., O., 7 miles S. of Gambier, and about 16 miles N. of Newark. It has 4 churches, a union school, a tannery, a steam saw-mill, and a grist-mill.

Martinsburg, a post-borough of Blair co., Pa., is in a fertile valley called Morrison's Cove, 22 miles S. by E. of Altoona, and 13 miles S.S.E. of Hollidaysburg. It is on the Morrison's Cove Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It has a newspaper office, a bank, 6 churches, and the Juniata Collegiate Institute. Pop. 536.

Martinsburg, Butler co., Pa. See BRUIN.

Martinsburg, a hamlet of Washington co., Pa., about 27 miles S.S.W. of Pittsburg. It is 2 miles E. of Washington. Pop. about 100.

Martinsburg, a post-office of Gillespie co., Tex.

Martinsburg, a post-town, capital of Berkeley co., W. Va., is near the W. border of the long fertile valley which is bounded on one side by the Blue Ridge. It is on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at the S. terminus of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 100 miles W. of Baltimore, 78 miles E.S.E. of Cumberland, and 42 miles S.S.W. of Chambersburg, Pa. It contains a court-house, 11 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, 2 female seminaries, 4 carriage-factories, a foundry, a distillery, a planing-mill, manufactures of flour and furniture, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 2 or 3 weekly newspapers. Here are large machine-shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, which employ nearly 300 men. Pop. 4863.

Martin's Corner, a post-office of Chester co., Pa.

Martin's Creek, of Northampton co., Pa., flows into the Delaware River.

Martin's Creek, a post-office of Sharp co., Ark.

Martin's Creek, New Jersey. See BRAINARD'S.

Martin's Creek, Northampton co., Pa. See MARTINSVILLE.

Martin's Cross Roads, a post-office of Calhoun co., Ala., about 30 miles N. of Talladega.

Mar'tinsdale, a post-office of Meagher co., Montana.

Martin's Depot, a post-village of Laurens co., S.C., on the Laurens Railroad, about 60 miles W.N.W. of Columbia.

Martin's Ferry, a post-hamlet of Humboldt co., Cal., on Klamath River, about 40 miles N.E. of Eureka.

Martin's Ferry, a station in Hookset township, Merrimack co., N.H., on the E. bank of the Merrimac River, and on the Concord Railroad, 5 miles N. of Manchester.

Martin's Ferry, Belmont co., O. See MARTINSVILLE.

Martin's Lime Kiln, a post-hamlet of Stokes co., N.C., 33 miles N. of Salem.

Martin's Mill, a post-office of Montgomery co., N.C., 6 miles from Troy.

Martin's Mills, a post-village of Wayne co., Tenn., 32 miles N.N.W. of Florence, Ala. It has a church, a tannery, a steam saw-mill, and a grist-mill.

Martin Springs, a post-office of Grayson co., Tex.

Martin's River, a river of Nova Scotia, falls into Chester Bay, on the sea-coast, W. of Halifax. Length, about 50 miles.

Martin's Station, a post-hamlet of Dallas co., Ala., on the Selma & New Orleans Railroad, 21 miles S.W. of Selma. It has a steam-mill and 2 or 3 stores.

Martin's Station, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 112 miles W. by S. of Lynchburg.

Martin's Store, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ill.

Martin's Store, a post-office of Halifax co., Va.

Mar'tinstown, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Mo., in Elm township, 12 miles W. of Queen City. It has 3 churches.

Mar'tinsville, a post-village in Martinsville township, Clark co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 28 miles W.S.W. of Terre Haute, and about 20 miles S.E. of Charleston. It has a newspaper office and 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1572.

Martinsville, a post-village, capital of Morgan co., Ind., is 1 mile E. of the West Fork of White River, 30 miles S.S.W. of Indianapolis, and 27 miles W. by S. of Franklin. It is on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, and is the W. terminus of the Cincinnati & Martinsville Railroad. It contains 3 churches, 1 national bank, 2 other banks, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, 2 tanneries, a foundry, 3 saw-mills, a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, and 3 carriage-factories. Pop. about 2000.

Martinsville, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Me., in St. George township, on the sea, 13 miles S. of Thomaston.

Martinsville, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Mich., in Sumpter township, about 26 miles S.W. of Detroit. It has 2 churches.

Martinsville, a post-village of Copiah co., Miss., on the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad, 145 miles N. of New Orleans. It has 2 churches and 2 steam saw-mills.

Martinsville, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Mo., about 75 miles N.E. of St. Joseph. It has 2 churches. Pop. 74.

Martinsville, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., N.J., about 10 miles N.W. of New Brunswick.

Martinsville, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., on Tonawanda Creek, 1 mile from Sawyer's Creek, 13 miles N. by E. of Buffalo, and 10 miles S.E. of Niagara Falls. It has 2 churches, a planing-mill, and a saw-mill.

Martinsville, or **Martin's Ferry,** a village in Pease township, Belmont co., O., on the Ohio River, 2 miles above Wheeling, and on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 6 miles N. of Bellaire. The name of its post-office is Martin's Ferry. It has 7 churches, a union school, a newspaper office, 2 banks, a blast-furnace, a foundry, a nail-factory, glass-works, and manufactures of steam-engines and farming-implements. Pop. about 3300. The village is surrounded by high vine-covered hills, in which are found thick veins of bituminous coal and beds of iron ore and limestone. The glass-works at this place are said to be the largest in the United States.

Martinsville, a post-village in Clark township, Clinton co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 50 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches, 2 banking-houses, a graded school, and manufactures of carriages, flour, and lumber. Pop. 264.

Martinsville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in Strasburg township, 2 miles E. of Lime Valley Station, which is 10 miles S.S.E. of Lancaster. It has a store and a flour-mill.

Martinsville, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., near the Delaware River, 1 mile from Martin's Creek Station (at Brainard's, N.J.) on the Belvidere & Delaware Railroad, 7 miles above Easton. It has 3 churches, a cotton-mill, a tannery, 2 flour-mills, and a slate-factory. The name of its post-office is Martin's Creek.

Martinsville, a post-office of Spartanburg co., S.C.

Martinsville, a hamlet of Bedford co., Tenn., 6½ miles N. of Shelbyville.

Martinsville, a post-office of Nacogdoches co., Tex.

Martinsville, a post-village, capital of Henry co., Va., on a branch of the Dan River, 40 miles W. by N. of Danville, and about 70 miles S.S.W. of Lynchburg. It has a newspaper office, 4 churches, and a tobacco-factory.

Mar′tinton, a post-hamlet in Martinton township, Iroquois co., Ill., on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, 10 miles N. of Watseka. Pop. of the township, 866.

Mar′tintown, a post-village in Glengarry co., Ontario, 12 miles from Lancaster. It contains 8 stores, 2 hotels, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 400.

Martin Vas, or **Martin Vaz,** maʀ-teen′ våz, a rocky islet in the Atlantic Ocean, a few leagues N.E. of Trinidade. It belongs to Brazil.

Mar′tinville, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Wis., 16 miles N. of Platteville. It has 2 churches. Pop. 100.

Mar′tinville, a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, on Salmon River, 6 miles E.N.E. of Compton. It contains 2 saw-mills and a store. Pop. 100.

Martirano, maʀ-te-rå′no, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 8 miles N. of Nicastro. Pop. 2271.

Martires, maʀ′te-rēs, three small low islands in the Pacific, lat. 7° 34′ N., lon. 149° 29′ E.

Martirios, mar-tee′re-oce, a village of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, between the Rio das Velhas and the Paranpeba. The inhabitants cultivate millet, beans, rice, and sugar-cane, and make brandy. Pop. 7000.

Martizay, maʀ‵tee‵zå′, a town of France, in Indre, arrondissement of Le Blanc. Pop. 1856.

Mart′ling, a post-hamlet of Newton co., Mo., on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, 1 or 2 miles N.E. of Neosho. It has a church.

Mar′tock, a town of England, co. of Somerset, on the Parret, 6½ miles W.N.W. of Yeovil. Pop. of parish, 3061.

Martola Mariam, maʀ-to′lå må′re-åm′, a town of Abyssinia, state of Amhara, lat. 10° 51′ N., lon. 37° 48′ E.

Martonhegy, mŏʀ‵ton‵hĕdj′, or **Martinsberg,** maʀ′-tins-bĕʀɢ‵, a village of Transylvania, 12 miles from Szombath. Pop. 1260.

Martonvasar, mŏʀ‵ton‵vŏh‵saʀ′, a town of Hungary, 17 miles S.W. of Buda. Pop. 1687.

Martonyos, mŏʀ‵ton‵yosh′, a village of Hungary, 16 miles S.W. of Szegedin, on the Theiss. Pop. 4934.

Martorel, maʀ-to-rēl′, a town of Spain, Catalonia, 12 miles by rail N.W. of Barcelona, on the Llobregat, with a bridge and triumphal arch of Roman construction. P. 4136.

Martos, maʀ′toce, a town of Spain, Andalusia, 9 miles W.S.W. of Jaen. It has two squares, crooked, steep, and unpaved streets, fine churches, 2 convents, a town house, prison, hospital, orphan asylum, small theatre, and, at some distance S. of the town, two bathing-establishments, the waters of which contain sulphur, magnesia, alum, &c. Linen, pottery-ware, hats, and oil are made. Pop. 11,666.

Martres, maʀt′r, a town of France, in Haute-Garonne, 24 miles S.W. of Muret. Pop. 1950.

Martres de Veyre, maʀt′r dẹh våʀ, a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 8 miles S.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 2508.

Mart′ville, a post-village in Sterling township, Cayuga co., N.Y., on the Southern Central Railroad, 26 miles N. of Auburn. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a tannery.

Martz, a post-village of Clay co., Ind., in Harrison township, about 22 miles S.E. of Terre Haute, and 1 mile from Clay City Railroad Station. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a planing-mill. Pop. about 500.

Martza, a village of Hungary. See Marcz.

Marua, må-roo′å, **Maurua,** mŏw-roo′å, or **Maupiti,** mŏw-pee′tee, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 16° 26′ S.; lon. 152° 12′ W.

Marum, må′rŭm, a village of the Netherlands, 12 miles S.W. of Groningen. Pop. of commune, 3720.

Marutea, Pacific Ocean. See Lord Hood's Island.

Marvão, maʀ-vŏwɴᵍ′, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, on the Spanish frontier, 11 miles N.E. of Portalegre, with a citadel and extensive cisterns. Pop. 1424.

Marvão, maʀ-vŏwɴᵍ′, a town of Brazil, province of Piauhy, on the Marvão, 150 miles N.E. of Oeiras. P. 3000.

Marvejols, maʀ‵vẹh-zhol′ (L. *Marilogium*), a town of France, in Lozère, on the right branch of the Colagne, 10 miles W.N.W. of Mende. It has tanneries and manufactures of serges and other woollen stuffs. Pop. 4638.

Mar′vel, a post-office of Bates co., Mo., about 66 miles S. of Kansas City.

Mar‵vell′, a post-village of Phillips co., Ark., on the Arkansas Central Railroad, 21 miles W. of Helena. It has 1 or 2 churches, a flour-mill, a steam cotton-gin, &c.

Marville, maʀ‵veel′, a village of France, in Meuse, 6 miles S.E. of Montmédy. Pop. 1278.

Mar′vin, or **Marvin Station,** a village of Clark co., Ill., in York township, on the Paris & Danville Railroad, 26 miles S. of Paris. It has a church, a wagon-shop, &c. Here is Walnut Prairie Post-Office.

Marvin, a post-office of Henry co., Mo., about 9 miles W. of Clinton.

Marvin, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in French Creek township, about 9 miles N.N.W. of Corry, Pa. It has 2 dairies or cheese-factories, and a shingle-mill.

Mar′vinville, a post-office of Yell co., Ark.

Mar′vyn, a post-office of Russell co., Ala.

Marwar, India. See Joodpoor.

Maryampol, må-re-åm′pol, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the Dniester, 11 miles N.E. of Stanislawow.

Mary Ann, a township of Licking co., O. Pop. 804.

Maryburgh, må′re-bŭr‵rŭh, a village of Scotland, co. of Inverness, on Loch Eil, at the mouth of the Lochy, S.W. of Fort William. It has a large herring-fishery.

Maryborough, a town of Ireland, capital of Queen's co., 53¾ miles by rail S.W. of Dublin. Pop. 2731.

Maryborough, må′re-bŭr-rŭh, the chief town of the Northwest gold-fields of Victoria, Australia, co. of Talbot, 104 miles N.W. of Melbourne. It contains numerous public offices and a general hospital, is the centre of traffic, and is surrounded by gold-workings. Pop. 2935.

Maryborough, the chief town of March co., Queensland, on Mary River, in lat. 25° 30′ S. Pop. 8612.

Ma′rydale, a post-hamlet of Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, 10 miles S.E. of Antigonish. Pop. 100.

Ma‵rydell′, a post-village of Caroline co., Md., on the Maryland & Delaware Railroad, 30 miles N.E. of Easton.

It is partly in Kent co., Del. It has 2 churches, a fruit-canning-factory, a machine-shop, an iron-foundry, and manufactures of ploughs and baskets.

Ma′ry Esther, es′tẹr, a post-office of Santa Rosa co., Fla., 45 miles E. of Pensacola.

Ma′ryhill, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 3 miles N.W. of Glasgow, on the Kelvin, here crossed by the Forth & Clyde Canal. It contains print-works, iron-works, bleach- and glass-works, spinning-mills, and boat-building yards. Pop. 5842.

Mary Island, in the Pacific. See Canton Island.

Maryland, mȧ′re-lạnd (named in honor of Queen Henrietta Maria, consort of Charles I. of Great Britain), one of the Middle Atlantic states of the American Union, and one of the original thirteen United States, is bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Delaware and the Atlantic, W. by West Virginia, and S. and S.W. by Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, and from the two former it is for the most part divided by the river Potomac. It is of very irregular outline, and by the river Susquehanna and Chesapeake Bay it is divided into two portions,—the Eastern and the Western Shore, the latter embracing about two-thirds of the area. There are also small islands in the bay and off the Atlantic coast, nearly all in close proximity to the Eastern Shore. Area, 11,124 square miles; land area, 9356 square miles, or 5,987,840 acres, of which, in 1870, 2,914,007 were returned as improved land. The N. limit is "Mason & Dixon's line," 39° 44′ N. lat.

Face of the Country.—The Eastern Shore is a level, sandy, but mainly fertile region, nowhere of great elevation, though in the N. there are finely-rounded hills, while southward there are swampy tracts and patches of woodland, whence red-cedar, cypress, and white-oak timber are obtained; and the streams, though not large, are to a remarkable degree deep and navigable. W. of the bay the surface is similar to that just described, but more uneven and varied in character as far N.W. as the low ridge which extends S.W. from the Susquehanna at the state line to a point near Rockville, on the Potomac. This is the southeasternmost or outlying geographical, but not geological, representative of the remarkable parallel ridges of the Alleghany system, numbers of which cross the W. half of the state, for the most part in steep and bold ridges, with wide and exceedingly fertile intervening valleys. In the extreme W. the beautiful elevated valleys are known as "glades." The principal of these ridges are the South, Sugar-Loaf, Catoctin, Blue Ridge, Kittatinny, Rugged, Will's, Davis, Piney, Great Savage or Big Backbone, Middle, Little Savage, Hooppole, West, Little Backbone, Meadow, Negro, Keyser, Winding, and Briery ridges or mountains. None attain a great elevation.

Geology.—The S. half of the Eastern Shore is alluvial and post-tertiary; its central and N. central portions are tertiary; and the N. is of cretaceous age, the narrow cretaceous belt extending southwestward to the District of Columbia and having on its S.E. flank a wide area of the tertiary. N.W. of the cretaceous appears a wide belt referred to the Laurentian or eozoic ages, but overlaid along its centre by a strip of the triassic crossing the state, all these belts and strips having more or less of the general N.E. and S.W. direction of the mountains and the Atlantic coast. The Alleghanies proper are mainly of Lower Silurian age, and would appear to have been formed as submarine beds in harmony with the previous Laurentian outcrops; and upon these old Silurian plateaus were deposited Devonian and carboniferous strata, of which relics still remain, having survived the period of plutonic elevation and of the subsequent denudation by the action of water. Between Dan's Mountain and the Great Savage ridge occurs the small but highly important Cumberland or Frostburg coal-field (18,282 acres, or 27 square miles), which yields an excellent and abundant semi-bituminous coal, much employed as a marine, railroad, furnace, domestic, and blacksmiths' fuel. Product in 1873, 2,674,101 gross tons. Between Little Savage and Negro Mountains there is a field of true bituminous coal, which, however, is not wrought to any extent. Fire-clays are abundant, and the fire-bricks of Mount Savage have a wide reputation, taking rank next to the English Stourbridge brick, which are the best in the world. The coal-measures also yield balls of useful clay ironstone, and black-band ores and iron shales of fair quality. Brown hematite is found in the Trenton limestone, and some bog ore is obtained upon the Eastern Shore. In 1870 the state had 43 iron-mines, and copper ores were wrought to some extent. Marble, granite, serpentine, and other building-stone, limestone for burning, and roofing-slate are among the quarry-products. Kaolin, lignite (in Anne Arundel co.), iron pyrites, amber, alum, ochres, ores of chromium, honestone, millstones, cements, breccia, valuable marls, and barytes exist within the limits of Maryland, and some of them are very abundant. Magnesia carbonate, Epsom salts, &c., have been long manufactured extensively at Baltimore from the magnesite which is found in that vicinity.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Among these we may place the Falls of the Potomac, the wild scenery near Harper's Ferry, the romantic and fertile glades of Garrett and Alleghany cos., and the flat sandstone top of West Mountain, strewn with enormous blocks of the same material.

Rivers and Navigable Waters.—The Potomac is navigated by sea-going vessels as far as Georgetown, D.C. From that point upward to Cumberland, Md., the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal extends (184 miles), having been constructed by the state at a cost of more than $7,000,000. This canal has been of great benefit to the whole Atlantic seaboard, bringing down much coal and iron, &c., at very cheap rates, but it has never paid remunerative dividends. The Chesapeake Bay affords a great extent of safely navigable water, and into it flow the Patuxent, Patapsco, Severn, Gunpowder, Elk, Chester, Choptank, Nanticoke, Pocomoke, and other navigable streams, besides the noble Susquehanna, which is not extensively navigated. The Delaware & Chesapeake Canal connects the navigable waters of the state with Delaware Bay, and the Susquehanna & Tidewater Canal follows the W. bank of the Susquehanna. Considering its area, it is believed that no other state in the Union has so great an extent of navigable water.

Agricultural Resources.—The "glades butter" and mountain mutton of the western counties have a high reputation; and the fossiliferous strata of the mountains are self-fertilizing, especially upon the application of the home-burned lime to the soil. About Frederick the broad and beautiful valleys produce excellent crops of corn and winter wheat. The Eastern Shore is of late a principal seat of the peach-growing industry, small fruits and garden-products being also sent in great amounts to the Northern cities. Baltimore and Anne Arundel cos. are great seats of market-gardening. The lower counties of the Western Shore give special attention to tobacco-culture. Wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, live-stock, wool, pork, sweet and other potatoes, and butter are the staple products. Some of the tide-water counties have a soil much exhausted and worn; but the presence of abundant beds of good marl, muck, lime, gypsum, and other fertilizers, and the ease with which the ground is wrought, render practicable its restoration to fertility. The climate of Eastern Maryland is singularly mild for its latitude, and many Northern farmers have of late removed thither. All parts of the state are healthful, except that malarial fevers prevail near the marshy tracts.

Manufactures.—Reference has already been made to the manufacture of iron, fire-brick, magnesian salts, lime, &c. There are also many other manufacturing industries, Baltimore and its vicinity being their principal seat. Boots and shoes, bricks, cement, chemicals, clothing, cooperage, cotton goods, canned goods (fruits, meats, and oysters), flour, furniture, leather, lumber, machinery, metallic wares, tobacco, and woollen goods are leading articles of manufacture. West of Chesapeake Bay there is much water-power.

Forest Products.—These are mainly oak for ship-timber, ash, hickory, cedar, and cypress shingles, tanners' bark, sumach leaves for tanning, charcoal, firewood, &c.

Fisheries, &c.—The oyster-fisheries of Maryland are more extensive than those of any other state, the sounds, inlets, bays, and estuaries of the coasts being a favorite habitat of oysters, the product of each locality having its special name and its peculiar qualities as regards size, flavor, &c. Many vessels from the North visit the waters of Maryland and obtain oysters for planting and for direct sale; and so extensive is this business that the state has been obliged to enact a series of statutes for its regulation. The shad- and other fisheries are also important and lucrative. The canvas-back duck haunts the marshes of this state, where its special food, a species of *Vallisneria*, gives to the bird's flesh its peculiar celery flavor so much esteemed by epicures. Reed-birds, wild geese, rails, snipe, and grouse haunt the waste lands, old fields, and marshes, and afford autumnal occupation for the sportsman. The soft-shelled crabs and terrapins of the Baltimore markets are celebrated for their excellence.

Finances.—The financial history of Maryland is in the highest degree honorable to her people. The state early entered upon the construction of canals and works of internal improvement, and freely lent her credit to the assistance of her railroad corporations. She thus became heavily involved in debt, and met for a time with grievous embarrassments; but all claims were honorably adjusted, and the state credit has since been excellent.

Railroads.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was chartered in 1827, and on July 4, 1828, the first ground was broken upon it by the venerated patriot Charles Carroll. In 1830 the state had 15 miles of railroad; in 1833, 110 miles; in 1846 (including the District of Columbia), 259 miles; in 1855, 327 miles; in 1860, 386 miles; in 1865, 446 miles; in 1870, 671 miles; in 1875, 1077 miles, built at an average cost for works of $75,552 per road-mile. Of late there has been a great extension of railroads, principally upon the Eastern Shore.

Commerce has its principal seat at Baltimore, which was long the seat of nearly all the general trade; but the Eastern Shore has now a large direct trade with New York and Philadelphia as well. The navigable waters and the railroads afford unusual commercial advantages. The coal of Maryland is used extensively in all the Atlantic States. Baltimore has an important foreign commerce.

Counties.—Maryland is divided into 23 counties,—viz., Alleghany, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Calvert, Caroline, Carroll, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Kent, Montgomery, Prince George's, Queen Anne, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Washington, Wicomico, and Worcester.

Cities and Towns.—The principal cities are Baltimore, the metropolis (pop. in 1870, 267,354; in 1873, 302,839); Annapolis, the state capital (pop. in 1870, 5744); Cumberland, on the Upper Potomac (8056); Frederick, the western trade centre (8526); Easton, a bishop's see and a busy fruit mart (2110); Hagerstown, in the mountain-region (5779); besides Salisbury, St. Michael's, Laurel, Ellicott City, Havre de Grace, Emmittsburg, Cambridge, Port Deposit, Elkton, Chesapeake City, Westminster, Lonaconing, Chestertown, Frostburg, and other towns, which, if not populous, are in several instances centres of large trade and considerable manufactures. Some of these towns are compactly built and have very populous surroundings.

Education.—The Lancasterian school system, introduced into Baltimore in 1820, seems to have been the germ of the public school system of that city, first legally established in 1827. At present there is a highly encouraging outlook for the cause of education in the state, public education being now popular with all classes. It is under state, county, and local boards and superintendents. Separate schools are maintained for colored pupils. There is a state normal school at Baltimore, and training-schools elsewhere. High and graded schools are sustained at populous places, and the academies of the state receive public aid. There are colleges at Frederick, Chestertown, Emmittsburg, New Windsor, Westminster, Woodstock, Annapolis, Ellicott City, Ilchester, and other points, thirteen in total number, without including the Baltimore City College (free), the nobly-endowed Johns Hopkins University at Clinton, near Baltimore, the six female colleges, or the state agricultural college. Reference should here be made to the United States naval academy at Annapolis; to the effective system of parochial and higher schools under Roman Catholic auspices; to the numerous orphanages of Baltimore, and her free night and industrial schools; to the state schools for the blind and for deaf-mutes; to the Maryland Institute, where the fine arts and the sciences are ably taught; and to the renowned Peabody Institute, of Baltimore.

Government.—The governor is chosen for a term of four years. The general assembly consists of a senate and a house of delegates. The justices of courts are elected for fixed terms of years. Voters must have resided in the state 1 year, and in the district or county where they vote 6 months. The state sends six members to the lower house of Congress, and has 8 electoral votes.

History.—Maryland was colonized in 1634 by English Roman Catholics under Leonard Calvert, a brother of Lord Baltimore, the patentee and proprietor. The first settlement under the patent was at St. Mary's. In 1649 religious toleration was enacted for members of all Christian sects and churches, excepting those who deny the Trinity. For many years the colony was vexed by contests with turbulent Puritan settlers and others. During the Revolution, Maryland and her troops bore very gallant and conspicuous parts; and for a time Annapolis was the seat of the Continental Congress. Here Washington resigned his command of the army in 1783. In the war of 1812–15 the battles of Bladensburg and North Point and the bombardment of Fort McHenry were prominent events. Maryland remained a slave state until the final abolishment of slavery in the United States; but she did not follow the Southern States in their attempted secession, that step having been prevented as much by the strength of the Union party of the state as by the presence of federal troops. The battles of Antietam and South Mountain, with other less important struggles, occurred upon her soil. Since the war there has been a large immigration from the North, and the peach-growing and market-gardening industries of the Eastern Shore have been immensely developed.

The population in 1660 was 12,000; in 1671, 20,000; in 1753, 154,188; in 1790, 319,728; in 1800, 341,548; in 1810, 380,546; in 1820, 407,350; in 1830, 447,040; in 1840, 470,019; in 1850, 583,034; in 1860, 687,049, of whom 515,918 were white, 83,941 free colored, and 87,189 slaves; in 1870, 780,894, of whom 605,497 were white.

Ma′ryland, the easternmost county of Liberia, in Africa.

Ma′ryland, a township of Ogle co., Ill. Pop. 1181. It contains Adeline.

Maryland, a post-hamlet in Lincoln township, Ogle co., Ill., on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, 14 miles N.W. of Oregon. It has a church.

Maryland, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., in Maryland township, on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 70 miles W. of Albany. It has 1 or 2 churches, about 25 houses, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. The township contains a larger village, named Schenevus, and a pop. of 2365.

Maryland Line, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., 2 miles from Freeland Station, and 36 miles N. of Baltimore. Pop. about 150.

Maryland Line, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Oxford.

Ma′rylebone, or **Saint Marylebone,** a borough of England, co. of Middlesex, forming the N.W. quarter of the metropolis, having E. the borough of Finsbury, and S. Westminster, on which side Oxford street forms its boundary. The borough consists mostly of elegant streets, very regularly laid out, and inhabited by many wealthy private families; and it comprises the Regent's Park, Portland Place, the upper part of Regent street, Cavendish, Portman, Manchester, and Fitzroy Squares; the new and splendid quarter between the Regent's and Hyde Parks, the Colosseum, Princess's Theatre, Middlesex Hospital, the terminus of the Great Western Railway, and several handsome churches. It sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. of parish, 159,254.

Ma′ryport, a town of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Ellen, at its mouth in the Irish Sea, on 2 railways, 26 miles W.S.W. of Carlisle, and 12 miles N.N.E. of Whitehaven. It is well built, has yards for ship-building, some manufactures, and large exports of coal to Scotland and Ireland. The harbor dries at low water. Pop. 7443.

Marysburg, mā′riz-bŭrg, a post-hamlet of Le Sueur co., Minn., 11 miles S.E. of St. Peter, and 10 or 11 miles E.N.E. of Mankato. It has a church.

Mary's Creek, Texas, rises in Cook co., and flows southeastward into Stewart's Fork, in Tarrant co.

Mary's Creek, a post-office of Parker co., Tex.

Ma′rystown, a post-hamlet in Louisville township, Scott co., Minn., 24 miles S.W. of Minneapolis. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Ma′rysvale, a post-office of Pi Ute co., Utah.

Ma′rysville, a handsome post-town, capital of Yuba co., Cal., is situated on the E. bank of the Feather River, on the N. bank of the Yuba River (about 1 mile from its mouth), and on the Oregon division of the Central Pacific Railroad, 40 miles in a direct line, 52 miles by railroad, and 70 miles by water N. of Sacramento. It is at the head of navigation, and has an extensive trade. It contains 8 churches, a masonic hall, a graded public school, a public library, a convent, 3 banking-offices, several forwarding and commission houses, gas-works, an iron-foundry, a woollen-factory, several steam flouring-mills, &c. One daily and 1 or 2 weekly newspapers are published here. Gold is the chief product of Yuba co. Steamboats ply daily between this place and Sacramento. Pop. 4738.

Marysville, a post-office of Johnson co., Ga.

Marysville, a village of Vermilion co., Ill., in Middle Fork township, on the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern Railroad, 30 miles E. of Rantoul, and 20 miles N.W. of Danville. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, an elevator, a flouring-mill, a brick-yard, &c. Here is Potomac Post-Office. Pop. about 700.

Marysville, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Ind., in Oregon township, on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 10 miles N. of Charlestown.

Marysville, a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, is in

Liberty township, in a valley, on or near Cedar Creek, about 50 miles S.E. of Des Moines. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, a woollen-mill, and a flour-mill. Coal is mined here. Pop. 266.

Marysville, a post-village, capital of Marshall co., Kansas, in Marysville township, on the E. bank of the Big Blue River, and on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, 112 miles W. of St. Joseph, Mo., and 40 miles S.E. of Fairbury. It has a bridge across the river, a court-house, a graded school, a bank, 5 churches, a newspaper office, a flouring-mill, &c. The river here affords water-power. Pop. 300; of the township, 2487.

Marysville, or **Maryville,** a township of Miami co., Kansas. Pop. 1296. It contains Hillsdale.

Marysville, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., on the river St. Clair, 6 miles below Port Huron. It has a church and 3 saw-mills. Pop. about 250.

Marysville, a township of Wright co., Minn. Pop. 818.

Marysville, a post-hamlet of Seward co., Neb., 10 miles N.W. of Seward. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Marysville, New York. See NELSONVILLE.

Marysville, a village of Mercer co., O., in Marion township, 17 miles N. of Versailles. It has a church.

Marysville, a post-village, capital of Union co., O., in Paris township, on Mill Creek, and on the railroad which connects Delaware with Springfield, 17 miles W.S.W. of Delaware, and about 28 miles N.W. of Columbus. It contains a court-house, 3 banks, a graded school, 5 churches, and 2 newspaper offices, and has manufactures of butter-tubs, spokes, &c. Pop. about 2000.

Marysville, a post-borough of Perry co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, 8 miles above Harrisburg, and on the Northern Central Railroad and the Pennsylvania Railroad, 91 miles N. of Baltimore. It has 6 churches. Pop. 863.

Marysville, a post-hamlet of Cook co., Tex., 50 miles W. of Sherman. It has several churches.

Marysville, a post-hamlet of Campbell co., Va., is near the Staunton River, and about 24 miles S. of Lynchburg. It has 2 churches.

Marysville, Charlotte co., Va. See SMITHVILLE.

Ma'rysville, a post-village in York co., New Brunswick, on the Nashwaak River, 4 miles from Fredericton. It contains a church, a saw-mill, and a number of handsome cottages. Pop. 300.

Marysville, or **Tyendinaga,** tiˋen-de-nah'gạ, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 34 miles W. of Kingston. Pop. 100.

Ma'rytown, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wis., about 18 miles N.E. of Fond du Lac.

Maryville, a post-village, capital of Nodaway co., Mo., on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, 45 miles N. of St. Joseph. It has 3 banks, 7 churches, a flour-mill, and a planing-mill. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 1682.

Maryville, or **Marysville,** a post-village, capital of Blount co., Tenn., on the Knoxville & Charleston Railroad, 16 miles S. of Knoxville. It contains 7 churches, a newspaper office, and Maryville College (Presbyterian), which was organized in 1819, and the Freedman's College, which is under the care of the Friends. It has 3 flouring-mills, 2 saw-mills, a tannery, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 811.

Marzameni, mard-zå-må'nee, a small island off the S.E. coast of Sicily, 21 miles S.S.W. of Syracuse.

Marzano, mard-zå'no, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 24 miles E.N.E. of Gaeta. Pop. 1400.

Mas-á-Fuera, mås-å-fwå'rå, a rocky island in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to Chili, 110 miles W. of the island of Juan Fernandez, and rising to 2300 feet above the ocean. Lat. 33° 49′ S.; lon. 80° 54′ 30″ W. It is about 10 miles in circumference.

Masambeek, or **Masambik.** See MOZAMBIQUE.

Masanasa, må-så-nå'så, a village of Spain, province and about 4 miles W.S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 2225.

Masar'dis, a post-township of Aroostook co., Me., is on both sides of the Aroostook River, about 44 miles N.W. of Houghton. Pop. 169.

Masatenango, Guatemala. See MAZATENANGO.

Mas-á-Tierra Island. See JUAN FERNANDEZ.

Masaya, må-sī'å, a town of Central America, state and 40 miles N.W. of Nicaragua, at the foot of the volcano of Masaya. Pop. 10,000.

Masbach, a town of Bavaria. See MASSBACH.

Masbate, mås-bå'tå, one of the Philippine Islands, Malay Archipelago, S. of Luzon, and W. of Samar. Length, from E. to W., about 70 miles; average breadth, 20 miles. Here are the ports of Barreras and Catayugan.

Masborough, maz'bŭr-rŭh, a suburb of Rotherham, Yorkshire, England, separated from the town proper by the river Don. Pop. 8091.

Mascal, Maskhal, mås-kål', or **Mascal'ly,** an island in the Bay of Bengal, on the coast of the Chittagong district. It is 15 miles long, and has a village called Mascal. Lat. 21° 31′ 15″ N.; lon. 91° 58′ E. On the S. is Mascal Channel, the entrance to the port of Cox's Bazaar.

Mascali, mås-kå'lee, a town of Sicily, near the sea, 18 miles N.N.E. of Catania, near the foot of Mount Etna. It has an active fishery, and trade in wine, lime, corn, timber, fruit, and lava. Mascali has some curious antiquities. Pop. 5047.

Mascalucia, mås-kå-loo'chå, a town of Sicily, 5 miles N. of Catania, on the E. declivity of Mount Etna. Pop. 3071. It suffered severely from an earthquake in 1818.

Mascara, mås-kåˋrå', or **Victo'ria,** a town of Algeria, province and 45 miles S.E. of Oran. It was the residence of Abd-el-Kader, and was taken and ruined by the French in 1835. Pop. 9240.

Mascarene, mas-kạ-reen', a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on the E. side of Passamaquoddy Bay, near the mouth of Magaguadavic River, 7 miles S.W. of St. George. Pop. 200.

Mascarene (mas-kạ-reen') **Isles,** a collective name of the islands of Bourbon, Mauritius, and Rodrigues, in the Indian Ocean, so called from the Portuguese Mascarenhas, who discovered Bourbon in 1545.

Mascarene Peninsula, a headland in Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on the E. side of Passamaquoddy Bay.

Mascat, or **Mascate,** Arabia. See MUSCAT.

Maschito, mås-kee'to, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, S.E. of Melfi. Pop. 3450.

Masco'ma, or **Masọọ'my,** a small river of Grafton co., N.H., is the outlet of several small lakes, one of which is called Mascoma Pond. It enters the Connecticut River.

Mascouche (måsˋkoosh') **Rapids,** a post-village in L'Assomption co., Quebec, on the river Mascouche, 8 miles N.E. of Terrebonne. It contains 2 churches, 5 stores, a tannery, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and a shingle-factory, and has a trade in lumber, flour, grain, and potash. Pop. 650.

Mascou'tah, a post-town of St. Clair co., Ill., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 11 miles E. by S. of Belleville, and 26 miles E.S.E. of St. Louis. It contains a graded school, 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and a steam flouring-mill. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. 2790.

Mas de Azil, mås då åˋzeel', a town of France, in Ariége, 12 miles W.S.W. of Pamiers. Pop. 1278.

Mas de las Matas, mås då lås må'tås, a town of Spain, province of Teruel. Pop. 1815.

Masenia, må-så'nẹ-å, or **Maseña,** må-sån'yå, a walled town of Africa, capital of Baghirmi, 100 miles S.E. of Lake Chad. It is fairly well constructed on very rough ground, has a brick palace for the sultan, and is a place of considerable trade, but is decaying on account of its extreme unhealthiness.

Mash'am, a town of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Ure, 16 miles S.S.E. of Richmond.

Masham Mills, a post-village in Ottawa co., Quebec, 28 miles N.W. of Ottawa. Pop. 150.

Mashˋapaug', a post-hamlet in Union township, Tolland co., Conn., about 36 miles E.N.E. of Hartford. It has a church and a manufactory of shoes.

Mashe'na, a walled town of Africa, in Bornoo, 130 miles N.E. of Kano. Pop. 10,000.

Mashku'dens Lake, Minnesota, is in Itasca co., and is about 8 miles N. of the Mississippi River. Length, nearly 10 miles. An outlet issues from its S. end and runs into the Mississippi River.

Mashow, måˋshŏw', or **Massao,** masˋsŏw', a town of Africa, Bechuana country, 115 miles N.E. of Lattakoo.

Mash'pee, or **Marsh'pee,** a post-township of Barnstable co., Mass., bounded on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean, about 25 miles E. of New Bedford. It has long been a reservation for the Mashpee Indians. It has a church. Pop. 278.

Mashˋrak', a town of the Sarun district, Bengal, about 28 miles N. of Chuprah. Pop. 3906.

Mashu'laville, a post-village of Noxubee co., Miss., 12 miles W. of Macon, and about 37 miles S.W. of Columbus. It has 2 churches and 2 stores.

Masi, må'see, a village of Italy, 28 miles S.W. of Padua, on the Adige. Pop. 2214.

Masino, a village of Italy. See MIASINO.

Masio, må'se-o, a village of Italy, 2 miles from Oviglio, on the Tanaro. Pop. of commune, 2983.

Masius Mons, Asia Minor. See KARA-DAGH.

Maskat, Arabia. See MUSCAT.

Maskegon River. See MUSKEGON RIVER.

Maskhal, Bengal. See MASCAL.

Maskinonge, mas'ke-nŏnj', a river of Berthier co., Quebec, rises in Lake Maskinonge, and flows S.S.E. into the St. Lawrence. About 8 miles from its mouth are the Great Rapids, where there is a fall of more than 300 feet.

Maskinonge, a county in the W. part of Quebec, having Lake St. Peter, an expansion of the St. Lawrence, for its S.E. boundary. Area, 3200 square miles. The N.W. part is drained by the Gatineau and Du Lièvre Rivers and some of their tributaries, and the S.W. part by the Maskinonge and Du Loup Rivers and other streams. Capital, Rivière du Loup en Haut. Pop. 15,079.

Maskinonge, a post-village in Maskinonge co., Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, 30 miles S.W. of Three Rivers. It contains several stores. Pop. 250.

Maskinonge Bridge. See PONT DE MASKINONGE.

Masmünster, the German name of MASSEVAUX.

Masnou, mâs-noo' (?), a village of Spain, 10 miles from Barcelona, on the railway to Mataro. Pop. 3894.

Ma'son, a county in the W. central part of Illinois, has an area of about 530 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Illinois River, and on the S. by the Sangamon River, which enters the Illinois at the S.W. extremity of the county, and by Salt Creek. The surface is nearly level. A large part of it is prairie. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county has beds of bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad, the Springfield & Northwestern Railroad, and the Jacksonville division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Capital, Havana. Valuation of real and personal estate, $13,759,592. Pop. in 1870, 16,184, of whom 14,117 were Americans.

Mason, a county in the N.E. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 230 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River, and is intersected by the North Fork of Licking River. The surface is hilly or undulating. The soil is deep and very fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, wheat, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Maysville & Lexington Railroad. Capital, Maysville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $11,473,959. Pop. in 1870, 18,126, of whom 16,935 were Americans.

Mason, a county in the W. part of Michigan, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Michigan, and is intersected by the Marquette and Grand Sable Rivers. The surface is mostly covered with forests of pine, sugar-maple, and other trees. Lumber is the chief article of export. The soil produces cereal grains, potatoes, &c. Capital, Ludington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,389,300. Pop. in 1870, 3263, of whom 2328 were Americans; in 1874, 5361. It is intersected by the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad.

Mason, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Llano and San Saba Rivers. The surface is hilly or undulating. The soil produces pasture for a large number of cattle, which are the chief articles of export. Capital, Mason. Valuation of real and personal estate, $184,343. Pop. in 1870, 678, of whom 511 were Americans.

Mason, formerly **Sawamish,** a county in the W. part of Washington, has an area of about 1300 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Hood's Canal and Puget Sound, and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. It is partly drained by the Satsop and Skokomish Rivers. The surface is diversified with mountains or hills and extensive forests. Lumber is one of the chief articles of export. Capital, Oakland. Valuation of real and personal estate, $196,000. Pop. in 1870, 289, of whom 225 were Americans.

Mason, a county in the W. part of West Virginia, borders on the state of Ohio. Area, about 330 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and W. by the Ohio River, and intersected by the Great Kanawha River, which enters the Ohio in this county. The surface is hilly, and nearly half of it is covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, potatoes, and pork are the staple products. This county has beds of coal and valuable salt springs. The reported value of the salt exported from it in 1870 was $1,101,500. Capital, Point Pleasant. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,900,000. Pop. in 1870, 15,978, of whom 15,025 were Americans.

Mason, a post-village of Effingham co., Ill., in Mason township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 12 miles S.S.W. of Effingham, and about 28 miles E. of Vandalia. It has 2 churches and a money-order post-office. Pop. 490; of the township, 1908.

Mason, a township of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa. Pop. 447, exclusive of Mason City.

Mason, a township of Taylor co., Iowa. Pop. 710.

Mason, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 40 miles S. of Cincinnati, O. It has 2 churches.

Mason, a township of Oxford co., Me. Pop. 127.

Mason, a township of Cass co., Mich., on the Indiana line. Pop. 851.

Mason, a post-village, capital of Ingham co., Mich., in Vevay township, on Sycamore Creek, and on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, 25 miles N. of Jackson, and 12 miles S.S.E. of Lansing. It contains a court-house, 2 banks, 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a union school-house which cost $20,000, a foundry, a carriage-factory, a sash-factory, 2 flour-mills, a cheese-factory, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 1212.

Mason, a township of Marion co., Mo. Pop. 600, exclusive of Hannibal.

Mason, a post-village of Hillsborough co., N.H., in Mason township, on the Peterborough & Shirley Branch of the Fitchburg Railroad, 17 miles N.W. of Ayer, Mass., and about 18 miles W. of Nashua. It has a church, a lumber-mill, &c. Pop. of the township, 1364.

Mason, a township of Lawrence co., O. Pop. 1884.

Mason, a post-village of Warren co., O., in Deerfield township, 8 miles S.W. of Lebanon, and about 22 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati. It has 5 churches and a carriage-factory. Pop. 387.

Mason, a post-office of Venango co., Pa., 5 miles N. of Franklin.

Mason, a post-village of Tipton co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 36 miles N.E. of Memphis. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 300.

Mason, a post-village, capital of Mason co., Tex., about 110 miles W.N.W. of Austin City. It has 3 churches. Pop. 296.

Mason, a post-village of Mason co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, opposite Pomeroy, O. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, a boat-yard, and manufactures of salt and bromine. Coal is found here. Pop. 1182.

Mason and Dixon, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Pa., at State Line Station on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 16 miles S. by W. of Chambersburg.

Ma'sonborough, a township of New Hanover co., N.C. Pop. 541.

Mason City, a town of Mason co., Ill., in Mason City township, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad where it crosses the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 18 miles W. by N. of Lincoln, and about 30 miles N. of Springfield. It contains a national bank, 1 other banking-house, a carriage-factory, 2 newspaper offices, and 4 churches. A large quantity of corn is shipped here. Pop. 1615; of the township, 2387.

Mason City, an incorporated town, capital of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa, in Mason township, on Lime Creek, and on the Central Railroad of Iowa where it crosses the Iowa & Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. It is 88 miles N. by W. of Marshalltown, 40 miles S. by W. of Austin, Minn., and 27 miles W. by N. of Charles City. It has 2 banks, 5 churches, a school-building which cost $30,000, 2 flouring-mills, and a pottery. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 1703.

Masone, mâ-so'nâ, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, 3 miles from Campofreddo. Pop. of commune, 2632.

Mason Island, a small island of Ireland, co. of Galway, 14 miles S.E. of Clifden.

Mason Plains, a township of Mason co., Ill. Pop. 800. It contains Forest City.

Mason River, Illinois, a little stream which falls into the Illinois River opposite to Morris, in Grundy co.

Mason's Creek, a post-hamlet of Roanoke co., Va., 4 miles from Salem. It has a church.

Masons Hall, a hamlet of Obion co., Tenn., 5 miles from Kenton. It has a church, a flour-mill, and 2 stores.

Mason Springs, a station of Harrison co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 4 miles E. of Longview.

Ma'sontown, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., in German township, 1 mile from the Monongahela River, and about 45 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches and a distillery. Pop. about 400.

Mason Town, a post-hamlet of Preston co., W. Va., 14 miles W. of Morgantown. It has a church.

Mason Valley, a post-office of Benton co., Ark.

Mason Valley, Nevada. See GREENFIELD.

Ma'sonville, a post-village in Coffin's Grove township, Delaware co., Iowa, on the Dubuque & Sioux City or Illinois Central Railroad, 54 miles W. of Dubuque. It has 3 churches, a graded school, 2 hotels, and 2 grain-elevators.

Masonville, a post-hamlet of Daviess co., Ky., 8 miles S.S.E. of Owensborough. It has 2 churches.

Masonville, a post-hamlet of Delta co., Mich., in Masonville township, on the Little Bay de Noquet, 6 miles E. of Day's River Station, and about 12 miles N.N.E. of Escanaba. It has 2 lumber-mills. Pop. of township, 170.

Masonville, a post-hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., on the railroad which connects Camden with Mount Holly, 14 miles E. of Camden. It has a church.

Masonville, a post-village in Masonville township, Delaware co., N.Y., on Bennett's Creek, about 30 miles E.N.E. of Binghamton, and 6 miles S. of Sidney Plains. It has 3 churches. Its staple products are butter and cheese. Pop. 200; of the township, 1660.

Masonville, a post-hamlet of Accomack co., Va., 12 miles E. of Crisfield, Md.

Masovia, Poland. See WARSAW.

Mas'peth, a post-village in Newtown township, Queens co., N.Y., 1½ miles from Winfield Junction, and about 6 miles E. of New York. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of ropes and oil-cloth.

Massa, Italy. See MASSA DI CARRARA, MASSA-LUBRENZE, MASSA MARITIMA, etc.

Massa and Carrara. See MASSA E CARRARA.

Mas'sabe'sic, a station in Rockingham co., N.H., on the Concord & Portsmouth Railroad, 4 miles E.N.E. of Manchester.

Mas'sac, a county in the S. part of Illinois, borders on Kentucky. Area, about 230 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Ohio River. The surface is undulating or level, and a large part of it is covered with forests, in which the oak, ash, cypress, hickory, elm, maple, and tulip-tree abound. It is partly occupied with cypress swamps. The soil is mostly fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, and tobacco are the staple products. Carboniferous limestone underlies part of the county. Capital, Metropolis. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,268,424. Pop. in 1870, 9581, of whom 8894 were Americans.

Massac Creek, a post-hamlet of Massac co., Ill., 22 miles S.E. of Vienna. It has 2 churches.

Massachusetts, mas-sa-chu'sets, one of the Eastern or New England states, and one of the original thirteen states of the American Union, is bounded on the N. by Vermont and New Hampshire, E. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. by the Atlantic Ocean and by Rhode Island and Connecticut, and W. by Rhode Island and New York. There are several islands within the state limits (Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, Elizabeth Islands, &c.); and in the S.E. the peninsula of Cape Cod extends into the sea, forming Cape Cod Bay, and, from its shape, is sometimes called the "right arm of the commonwealth." Area, 7800 square miles, or 4,992,000 acres, of which, in 1870, 1,736,221 acres were returned as improved.

Face of the Country.—In the extreme W., between the sharp and somewhat precipitous elevation of the Taconic Mountains and the more eastward parallel and much wider range of the Hoosac and Green Mountains proper, extends the beautiful Berkshire Valley, containing the rivers Housatonic and Hoosac, which flow S. and N. respectively. Eastward we cross the Green Mountain region, the most of which affords good pasturage and is well adapted to the dairy-business, to stock-raising, and to general agriculture. East of this belt lies the valley of the Connecticut River, one of the most fertile and beautiful regions in the world. The western slope of the broken and hilly country E. of the Connecticut Valley affords some excellent farming tracts, but portions of its surface are exceedingly rocky, and others have a stubborn, cold, and unproductive soil. When the eastern slope of these hills is reached, we find a tract which, though not naturally fertile, has, under skilful culture, developed generous qualities as a farming region. The southeastern part, the "Old Colony," as it is called, is very level, with a sandy and generally stony soil, covered naturally with pine forests; and it cannot be called a fertile region, except in certain limited portions. This part of the state abounds in shallow lakes, many of which, especially those upon Cape Cod, have no connection with the sea, but are filled with very pure fresh water. This S.E. section abounds in swamps, which produce much cedar timber; and here the cranberry is profitably grown upon a very large scale. The salt marshes, which extend along a part of the eastern coast of Massachusetts, afford much hay, of which the quality is often very good. The highest elevation in the state is Greylock (3500 feet), in the N.W. Berkshire co. has at least six other peaks exceeding 2000 feet in height, but no others reaching 3000 feet. E. of the Connecticut River the highest point is Mt. Wachusett, a detached elevation in Worcester co. Other noteworthy elevations are Mt. Everett, in the S.W. (2694 feet), and Mts. Tom, Nonotuck, Holyoke, Sugar Loaf, and Metawampe and Pocumtuck, in the Connecticut Valley, none of which attain any considerable height, although they have for the most part steep and even precipitous sides.

Geology and Minerals.—The surface of Massachusetts is largely overlaid with drift materials, and the underlying rocks show quite generally strong marks of glacial action. Most of the state's area is of azoic or primitive formation. The extreme W. is Silurian, and just W. of the Connecticut River another Silurian belt crosses the state from N. to S. The immediate valley of the Connecticut is mainly triassic, abounding in ichnolites and other interesting fossils. To the N. and N.E. of Worcester there is another Silurian field, extending into New Hampshire; and in the vicinity of Boston, and southwestward, there is another irregular area of similar geologic character. Most of the Silurian strata are highly metamorphic. The same is true of the carboniferous strata of the state. These strata are a northeastward continuation of the Rhode Island coal-field. Coal has been wrought to some extent at Mansfield, Wrentham, Raynham, and elsewhere; but its deposits are irregular and its character is semi-graphitic. All the Massachusetts coals thus far found are of the anthracite class, exceedingly hard, and igniting with great difficulty, and they cannot be mined with profit, except for certain special uses. In the W. part of Martha's Vineyard there is an interesting fossiliferous tract of miocene age; and the Cape Cod region is post-tertiary. The principal rock-formations of Massachusetts are of gneissoid character, with occasional dikes of true granite. This is largely quarried, as at Rockport, Graniteville, Monson, Fall River, &c., and is an important article of export. The handsome dark Quincy granite is properly a syenite. The marbles and limestones of Berkshire are extensively wrought for building-stone and for lime-burners' use. The Connecticut Valley affords a handsome brown sandstone. Soapstone (Andover), graphite (Sturbridge), ochre (Gay Head), emery (Chester), feldspar, potter's clay, and mica are among the other mineral products of economic value. Iron ore of the best quality is mined and smelted in Berkshire co. The lakes of Plymouth and Bristol cos. contain interesting deposits of limonite, formerly utilized in the manufacture of iron. Quartz-sand for glass-makers' use is a product of Berkshire. Lead has been mined in Mount Tom (Easthampton). Small quantities of gold and copper are discovered along the Green Mountains. At Newburyport there are rich and apparently important ores of silver (argentiferous galena) mined to some extent. Lead ores are reported from Boxford and other points in Essex co. Mounts Holyoke, Nonotuck, and Tom are parts of a remarkably precipitous barrier of trap rock, through which the Connecticut River has burst its way. The mineral waters of Great Barrington, Williamstown, Hopkinton, Shutesbury, Amherst, Pelham, Hawley, Andover, Winchendon, &c., have more or less local reputation in the treatment of disease.

Coast-line, Harbors, Rivers, &c.—At the N.E. angle of the state is Salisbury Beach, a well-known summer resort. At Newburyport the Merrimac River reaches the sea, but at its mouth there is a bad and shifting bar, which impedes commerce. The Merrimac is a navigable tidal stream as far as Haverhill, and large sums of money are being expended to render it navigable above that point. It furnishes extensive water-power at Lowell and Lawrence, and at Nashua and Manchester, N.H. Plum Island is remarkable as being the northernmost of those sand-spits so characteristic of our Atlantic coast. Cape Ann is a bold and rocky promontory, whose inhabitants are largely engaged in the fisheries (as at Gloucester) and in granite-quarrying. Massachusetts Bay, which once gave its name to the province, terminates in the noble harbor of Boston; and along its shores there are other harbors at Beverly, Salem, and Marblehead. Cape Cod Bay affords harbors for small vessels at Plymouth, Sandwich, Barnstable, Yarmouth, and Wellfleet. Provincetown is on Cape Cod Harbor, an important port of refuge. On the outside of Cape Cod, the principal ports are at Chatham, Hyannis, Cotuit, and Wood's Holl. The chief island harbors are at Nantucket, Edgartown, and Vineyard Haven, the latter an important port of refuge. Buzzard's Bay has several harbors, among which that of New Bedford is the principal. Fall River and Taunton are on navigable waters, and the former place is accessible for large vessels. The Connecticut River has been dammed at Turner's Falls and Holyoke, and furnishes immense water-power. The Merrimac, Housatonic, Hoosac, Deerfield, Mill, Westfield, Miller's, Chicopee, Ware, Swift, Nashua, Blackstone, Concord, Assabet, Shawsheen, Spicket, Powow, Nemasket, and Taunton Rivers, and countless smaller streams, afford water-power, which is very extensively utilized. The Connecticut, Merrimac, and some of the smaller streams have, in their seasons, important fisheries of shad and alewives, and many smelts are taken in some of the streams.

Climate, Public Health, &c.—The winters of Massachusetts are severe, and at all times of the year the climatic changes are liable to be sudden and extreme. The prevalence of chilling E. winds along the coast is a remarkable feature. Pulmonary consumption is a severe scourge of the population, especially in places where the soil-moisture is excessive. The rainfall is copious, and severe droughts are uncommon. Neither cholera nor intermittent fevers have ever prevailed in Massachusetts to any noteworthy extent; but in the inland districts autumnal and typhoidal fevers occur, sometimes assuming an epidemic character. Most of the other recorded epidemics have been of influenza, diphtheria, cerebro-spinal meningitis, or of some one of the ordinary eruptive and contagious fevers.

Forests.—The amount of woodland is large for a state so densely peopled, and is increasing with the rapid substitution of manufacturing in the place of agricultural occupation, a change which has left many of the hill-towns with a very scanty population. The W. counties furnish birch and maple timber for chair-stuff, and beech for tool-making; in the central region much chestnut timber is cut for fencing, railroad-ties, joinery, &c.; and the S.E. affords hard and white pine and cedar, largely cut for the general lumber-trade, for box-making, &c. Much of the waste land of the state is covered with copse-wood, which is frequently cut over, with profit, for fuel, &c. The state has considerable oak, ash, and hickory timber of great value; and bounties have of late been offered for the planting of timber trees upon lands unfit for agriculture.

Agricultural Resources.—Although the soil of Massachusetts is accounted in general somewhat sterile, the census and United States agricultural reports show that, taken acre for acre, her cultivated lands rank with the very best on the continent for productiveness. On the other hand, the amount of labor required per acre for each crop undoubtedly much exceeds what is needed on the Western prairies; and no small amount of energy, intelligence, and business capacity is requisite in order to make farming profitable. Besides, there is much absolutely waste land in the state, fit principally for copse-woods, or at best for pasturage; and the area of abandoned farm-lands is fast increasing, especially in the hill-country of Western Massachusetts, whence town life and Western agriculture have drawn away thousands of the rural inhabitants. But the beautiful and easily-cultivated Connecticut Valley is hardly excelled in fertility by any region in the world: and even its outlying elevated sandy plains (Westfield, Chicopee, Granby, &c.) are admirably easy of culture and give remunerative crops. In Berkshire much of the soil is generous, and well adapted to dairying and general agriculture. Western Franklin co. makes a specialty of live-stock and butter; the Connecticut Valley, of tobacco, broom-corn, and the cereals; Northwestern Worcester co., of cheese and butter; Essex and Norfolk, of market-garden products; Middlesex, of garden products and milk. Hay and forage crops are everywhere important productions. The northeastern counties, where agriculture is stimulated by the presence of many large manufacturing towns, have made important advances in thorough and profitable farming. Near the coast the salt marshes, hitherto useful for their coarse hay only, have been diked in a few instances and promise to become excellent farming-lands. The state has not for many years raised food enough for her own consumption.

Manufactures constitute by far the most important industrial interest of Massachusetts, and her large towns are all busy seats of productive enterprises of this kind. Boston is not only the centre of the American boot-, shoe-, and leather- and wool-trades, but she has within herself a large and varied manufacturing industry. Boots and shoes are made extensively at Haverhill, Lynn, Brockton, Milford, Marlborough, Holbrook, Danvers, Reading, Hopkinton, and many other towns; leather at Peabody, &c.; cotton goods at Fall River, Lowell, Adams, Lawrence, Pittsfield, Chicopee, Holyoke, &c.; paper at Holyoke, Lee, Northampton, &c.; woollens at Lawrence, Lowell, Holyoke, and elsewhere; iron and other metallic goods and machinery at Worcester, Taunton, Fitchburg, Springfield; while New Bedford, Newburyport, Salem, Chelsea, Andover, North Andover, Amesbury, Woburn, Easton, Waltham, Everett, Wakefield, Rockland, Middleborough, Townsend, Ayer, Maynard, Attleborough, Grafton, Clinton, Spencer, Leicester, Turner's Falls, Athol, Gardner, Miller's Falls, Shelburne Falls, Westfield, Florence, and many other manufacturing towns employ numerous hands and much capital in a great variety of industrial pursuits. Prominent among these is the manufacture of nails, tacks, stoves, glassware, linseed and fish oil, fertilizers, hats, clothing, screws, wire goods, boxes, cooperage, rattan-, willow-, and basket-work, chairs and other furniture, shoe-thread, sewing-silk and cotton, jute and other bags and bagging, carpets, chemicals, medicines, soaps, musical instruments, rum, refined sugar, cutlery, fire-arms, brick, printed cloths, jewelry, small wares, straw goods, shovels, and tinware. The pork-packing business and its accessory pursuits are at present largely carried on in and near Boston. Ship-building is carried on mainly at Boston, Newburyport, and Essex.

Commerce.—In the India, China, and African trade the former pre-eminence of Boston, Salem, and Newburyport has much declined, absolutely as well as relatively, although Boston retains a good share of each. The principal seaports do a large coasting-business, both eastward and southward; and the construction of railroad lines and grain-elevators has given Boston a large export-trade to Europe, in addition to her former extensive business in that line. The exports are largely grain, cattle, flour, beef, pork, and other raw materials from the West, with ice, granite, and the manufactured goods of the state; the imports are wool, hides, rags, European wares, and the raw productions of tropical lands, besides fish, fire-wood, eggs, gypsum, potatoes, and coal from the eastern provinces of Canada. By railroad and the coasting-trade Massachusetts imports the products of almost every state and territory in the Union, returning her own manufactured goods. The ports of entry are Boston, Barnstable, Edgartown, Fall River, Gloucester, Marblehead, Nantucket, New Bedford, Newburyport, Plymouth, and Salem. In 1874 the direct imports through the state's seaports amounted to $52,737,580, and the exports to $30,746,777. The ice-trade and the harvesting and storage of ice for commercial purposes form a leading pursuit in the eastern part of Massachusetts.

Fisheries.—More than half of the fishing-vessels owned in the United States, with over five-eighths of the tonnage, are owned in Massachusetts. Gloucester, Yarmouth, and Provincetown are the principal fishing ports; but Newburyport, Marblehead, Salem, Beverly, Boston, Plymouth, and the minor ports do considerable deep-sea fishing, bringing in fares of cod, halibut, mackerel, herring, sea-trout, fish oil, &c., from the banks and coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Bays of Fundy and Chaleurs. The coast-fisheries are extensive, taking mainly cod, haddock, hake, pollock, mackerel, blue-fish, bass, porgies, &c., besides menhaden and other fish for oil and fish guano. The shad-, alewife-, and smelt-fisheries in the rivers are lucrative. Lobsters, oysters, clams, and other shell-fish are taken along the coast. In 1874 Massachusetts had 1026 fishing-vessels, with a tonnage of 49,579, exclusive of the whale-fishery, in which enterprise she takes by far the leading place, having about six-sevenths of the American tonnage and 142 out of the 162 American vessels engaged (1874). This occupation is chiefly carried on from the port of New Bedford, and after a long decline has lately assumed renewed activity. Great attention has of late been given to the stocking of the fresh waters of the state with trout, salmon, shad, alewives, black and striped bass, and other useful food-fishes, and to the erection of fish-ways surmounting obstructions in the streams.

The Counties are 14 in number, to wit: Barnstable, Berkshire, Bristol, Dukes, Essex, Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire, Middlesex, Nantucket, Norfolk, Plymouth, Suffolk, and Worcester. The principal towns and cities are Boston, the capital (pop. 341,919), Lowell (49,688), Worcester (49,317), Fall River (45,340), Cambridge (47,838), Lawrence (34,916), Lynn (32,600), Springfield (31,053), Salem (25,958), New Bedford (25,895), Somerville (21,868), Adams (15,760, including North and South Adams), Taunton (20,445), Gloucester (16,754), Haverhill (14,628), Newburyport (13,323), Holyoke (16,260), Chicopee (10,335), Newton (16,105), Brockton (10,578), Fitchburg (12,289), &c.

Education.—The free public school system of Massachusetts is almost coeval with her history, and has long been recognized as one of the most efficient in this country. There is a state board of education, and all cities and towns have school committees, while in the large villages and cities there are, in addition, superintendents of schools. All the towns of any size have graded schools, including primary, intermediate, grammar, and high schools, with regular systems of promotion. The public expenditures for educational purposes are nearly everywhere liberal, especially in the cities. Boston has a public kindergarten, and in 1875 there were some 15 or more private ones in the state. Boston has 8 public high schools, a girls' normal school, evening and other industrial schools, and a system of free instruction in free-hand and mechanical drawing is in operation. The other cities have very similar institutions. Compulsory education has long been required by law, and in some of the towns it is enforced by special truant-officers. There are state normal schools at Salem, Westfield, Worcester, Bridgewater, and Framingham, and normal art schools at Boston and Salem. There are a large number of private, denominational, and parochial schools and academies, some of them schools of high excellence. Harvard University, at Cambridge, has in its college proper some 81 elective courses and more than 700 students, exclusive of those in its professional schools, which include two divinity schools (Unitarian and Episcopalian) and schools of science, law, medicine, dentistry, mining, and agriculture, the latter (the Bussey Institution) being to some extent a state institution. There is a state agricultural college at Amherst, which town is also the seat of Amherst College (Congregational). At Williamstown is Williams College (Congregational). The Roman Catholics have colleges at Worcester and Boston. Tufts College, at Somerville, is under Universalist auspices. The Boston University is a Methodist institution conducted upon a novel plan and offering a wide range of special and professional instruction. Wellesley College, at Wellesley, and Smith College, Northampton, are designed for ladies. Theological training is given in (denominational) institutions at Andover (Congregational), Newton Centre (Baptist), Boston University (Methodist), at Waltham (New Church), at Somerville (Universalist), and in the two divinity schools at Cambridge. There are medical schools affiliated with the two universities, besides a school of pharmacy and two of dentistry. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Worcester Free Institute are important scientific schools. The Clark institution for deaf-mutes, Northampton; the city school for deaf-mutes, Boston; the asylum for the blind, South Boston; the state primary school for pauper children, Monson; the Boston asylum for boys; the state reform schools at Westborough and Lancaster; the school for imbecile children, Fayville; the Massachusetts school ship, and the farm school, Thompson's Island, are a few of the many important educational institutions of the state. Many towns and all the cities have valuable public libraries.

Public and other Charities and Corrections.—Besides several of the institutions just mentioned, we may here place the insane asylums at Worcester, Taunton, Northampton, Danvers, Somerville, and Ipswich (all but one public); the state almshouse, Tewksbury; the state workhouse, Bridgewater; the state prisons, Boston and Concord; the more than 20 county and municipal jails; the very numerous town and city almshouses, and the public and private hospitals and orphanages which are found in every place of considerable population.

Railroads.—Massachusetts has in 1879 more miles of railroad to the square miles of her area than has any other state, Connecticut and New Jersey standing next. Her railroads measure 1817 miles (main lines and feeders), crossing the state in every direction. The average cost of works per road-mile has been $71,584. Massachusetts was one of the first states to enter largely upon railroad construction. In 1835 she had over 100 miles of railroad; in 1846, 626 miles; in 1850, 1035 miles; in 1855, 1264 miles; in 1865, 1297 miles; in 1870, 1480 miles; in 1875, 1817 miles; and several new lines have been chartered. The state has always assisted its railroads liberally.

Finances.—The total debt of the state in 1876 was $33,886,464, mostly paying 5 per cent. interest in coin, and consisting of a railroad debt, including the Hoosac tunnel construction, of $17,776,996, war loans to the amount of $12,492,118, and a state debt proper of $3,612,000. These debts are so covered by sinking funds that the net debt foots up $22,267,719.17, and a large share of this debt the railroads may ultimately pay.

Government, etc.—The constitution of the state was adopted in 1788, and received important amendments in 1820 and 1857. The governor and the principal executive officers are chosen annually, as are the members of the General Court, as the legislature is called. There is a supreme court, besides superior, district, municipal, police, justices', and probate courts. Judges are appointed by the governor, and hold office for life or during good behavior; but the legislature may remove any judge by abolishing the court to which he is attached.

History.—The present state of Massachusetts may be said to embrace 3 colonies: (1) that of Plymouth, founded in 1620 by the Pilgrim fathers, Puritan separatists from the Church of England; (2) that of Massachusetts Bay, established in 1628–30, with its capital at Boston, its original leaders being members of the Puritanical party of the Church of England, which they desired to re-organize without prelacy, but which they wished not to abandon. These two colonies were united in 1692. (3) The island counties were under the separate governorship (1641–95) of the Mayhew family, who held from the Earl of Stirling and later from the Duke of York. They were regarded as a dependency of the New York province, and were united in 1695 to the Massachusetts Bay colony. The early government of that colony was theocratic or semi-ecclesiastical, and for more than two centuries the Congregational church had some measure of recognition from the state, although it had latterly declined from its original character as the state church. Only in the Massachusetts Bay colony proper were there ever any penal laws against heresy.

Massachusetts took a leading part in the colonial wars against the Indians and the French of Acadia and Canada, in which wars she suffered much. In 1641 the province of Maine became a part of Massachusetts, so remaining until 1820. In 1686 the royal charter was resumed, and Massachusetts Bay became a crown province, so remaining until the Revolution. This resumption did not contribute to the prosperity of the province, nor did it strengthen the attachment of the colonists to the mother-country. Still, the colony grew steadily in wealth, population, and intelligence. Massachusetts took a leading part in the events preceding the war of independence (1775–83), the first contests of that war taking place upon her soil. During the Revolutionary war her most conspicuous honors were those gained in the campaign which ended with Burgoyne's capture. For many years the Federalist party had here their strongest hold, and consequently the state took no active part in the war of 1812–15, although thousands of her mariners volunteered in the national service and served in the navy with distinguished honor. In the war of 1861–65 the state sent out 158,380 officers and soldiers, and incurred a war debt exceeding $50,000,000; and among the Northern or loyal states she was third on the battle-mortality list, Kansas and Vermont alone exceeding her in this respect. The state has always occupied a prominent position in respect to benevolent, educational, and humanitarian efforts and reforms.

Population.—The original white population of Massachusetts was almost entirely of English descent, the only prominent exceptions being a small colony of Huguenots which settled in and near Oxford, one or more of Germans in the northeastern part of Worcester co., and the later Scotch-Irish Presbyterian settlement at Coleraine. But since 1840 there have been large immigrations of Irish, of Germans (mainly in the cities), of English mill-operatives, and of French Canadians. The original Indian population has left but few traces, except in the townships of Gay Head and Mashpee, whose inhabitants are nominally Indians, but they all are partially of African or of white descent. Before 1775 the population was estimated at 250,000; in 1790 it was 378,787; in 1800, 422,845; in 1810, 472,040; in 1820, 523,287; in 1830, 610,408; in 1840, 737,699; in 1850, 994,514; in 1860, 1,231,066; in 1870, 1,457,351; in 1875, 1,651,652, or 211.73 persons to the square mile, a density of population which exceeds any thus far reported for any other state except Rhode Island. The state census for 1875 embodies the results of a very elaborate and exhaustive series of inquiries, whose answers furnish valuable information regarding nearly all the interesting points in the industrial, financial, and social activities of the people.

Massaciuccoli, mås-så-chook′ko-le, a small lake and village of Italy, 8 miles W. of Lucca. The lake, 2½ miles in length, discharges its waters into the Montero.

Mas′sack, a post-office of McCracken co., Ky.

Massacre Island, Pacific Ocean. See Maoona.

Massa di Carrara, mås′så dee kaʀ-ʀå′rå, formerly **Massa Ducale,** mås′så doo-kå′lå, an episcopal city of Northern Italy, 30 miles by rail N.W. of Pisa, near the Frigido, 2 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 18,031. Chief edifices, a fine palace, a modern cathedral, and an old castle. It has manufactures of silks, and trade in the fine marble of its vicinity. It was the capital of the former duchy of Massa-Carrara, a state composed of the duchy of Massa and the principality of Carrara. This small state was reunited to Modena in 1829.

Massa e Carrara, mås′så å kaʀ-ʀå′rå, a province of Italy, forming the N.W. part of Tuscany, having the main ridge of the Apennines on the N.E., and the sea, to some extent, on the S.W. It is mountainous, but productive of wine, silk, olives, and fine marble. Area, 680 square miles. Chief towns, Carrara and Massa di Carrara. Pop. 161,944.

Massafra, mås-så'frå, a walled town of Italy, province of Lecce, 10 miles N.W. of Taranto. Pop. 9719.

Massa-Lombardo, mås'så-lom-bar'do, a walled town of Italy, 30 miles S.S.E. of Ferrara. Pop. 5488.

Massalsk, mås-sålsk', or **Mosalsk,** mo-sålsk', a town of Russia, government and 50 miles W. of Kalooga, on the Mosalka, at its confluence with the Gorodenka. Pop. 2139.

Massa-Lubrenze, mås'så-loo-brên'zå, or **Massa de Sorrento,** mås'så då sor-nên'to, a town of Italy, province, on the Gulf, and 19 miles S. of Naples. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 8296.

Massa Maritima, mås'så må-ree'te-må, or **Massa di Maremma,** mås'så dee må-rêm'må, a town of Italy, province of Grosseto, 33 miles S.W. of Siena. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 13,052.

Massamartana, mås'så-mår-tå'nå, a town of Italy, in Umbria, 12 miles W. of Spoleto. Pop. 4328.

Mas'sanet'ta (or **Taylor**) **Springs,** Rockingham co., Va., near the base of Massanetta Mountain, 4 miles from Harrisonburg. The medicinal virtues of these springs are highly commended. Here is a hotel.

Mas'sanut'ten, a post-office of Page co., Va., on the Massanutten Mountain and the South Fork of the Shenandoah River, about 40 miles N.N.E. of Staunton.

Massao. a town of South Africa. See MASHOW.

Massapeag, mas'sa-pêg', a station in New London co., Conn., on the New London Northern Railroad, 8 miles N. of New London.

Massara, the ancient name of MAZZARA.

Mas'sard', a post-office of Sebastian co., Ark.

Massaroony, mås-så-roo'nee, or **Mazaruni,** må-zå-roo'nee, a river of British Guiana, which has been explored upwards for about 400 miles, though its navigation is interrupted by numerous rapids. It flows from near lat. 4° 30' N. and lon. 60° W., and joins the estuary of the Essequibo.

Massarosa, mås'så-rò'så, a town of Italy, province and 8 miles W. by N. of Lucca. Pop. 9200.

Massa-Superiore, mås'så-soo-på-re-o'rå, a village of Italy, 27 miles E.S.E. of Mantua, on the Po. P. 3792.

Massat, mås'så', a town of France, in Ariége, 12 miles S.E. of Saint-Girons. Pop. 1179.

Massawippi, mås'så-wip'pee, or **To'mefo'bi,** a beautiful lake in the co. of Stanstead, Quebec, about 9 miles long by 3 wide. Its depth in many places is from 60 to 90 feet. Its shores are richly wooded and indented with bays, and it abounds in fish of many kinds,—"black salmon," lake trout, pike, sturgeon, maskinonge, &c. The surrounding scenery is very fine. This lake has its outlet in the river St. Francis by the Massawippi River, which falls into the St. Francis at Lennoxville.

Massawippi, a post-village in Stanstead co., Quebec, on Massawippi Lake, and on the Massawippi Valley Railway, 16 miles S. by W. of Sherbrooke. It contains 4 stores, grist-, saw-, and carding-mills. Pop. 250.

Massay, mås'så', a town of France, in Cher, 19 miles W.N.W. of Bourges. Pop. 1320.

Massbach, måss'båk, or **Masbach,** mås'båk, a town of Bavaria, 7 miles S.E. of Münnerstadt. Pop. 1231.

Masse, mås'så, or **Mazze,** måt'zå, a village of Italy, 12 miles S.S.E. of Ivrea, on the Dora Baltea. Pop. 3300.

Masse di Siena, mås'så dee se-å'nå, or **Masse di Città,** mås'så dee chêt-tå', a town of Italy, province of Siena. Pop. of commune, 10,258.

Massemen-Westrem, mås'seh-men-wês'trêm, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Molenbeek, 7 miles S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 2000.

Mas'se'na, a township of Cass co., Iowa. Pop. 184.

Massena, a post-village in Massena township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on Grass River, about 38 miles E.N.E. of Ogdensburg. It has a bridge across the river, which here affords extensive water-power. It contains several churches, 2 flour-mills, and a union school. Pop. 483. The township is bounded on the N.W. by the St. Lawrence River, and intersected by the Grass and Racket Rivers. It contains Massena Centre and Massena Springs. Pop. of the township, 2709.

Massena Centre, a post-hamlet in Massena township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on Grass River, about 30 miles W.N.W. of Malone.

Massena Springs, a watering-place of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Massena township, on Racket River, 1 mile from Massena village, and about 36 miles E.N.E. of Ogdensburg. It has 5 hotels and several boarding-houses.

Massera, mås'seh-rå, **Mazira,** or **Mazura,** måz'er-å, an island off the S.E. coast of Arabia, in the Arabian Sea. Lat. 20° 30' N.; lon. 59° E. Length, 40 miles; average breadth, 15 miles.

Masserano, mås-så-rå'no, a walled town of Italy, 8 miles N.E. of Biella. Pop. of commune, 3426.

Masseube, mås'sŭb', a town of France, in Gers, 11 miles S.E. of Marmande, on the Gers. Pop. 1804.

Massevaux, måss'vō' (Ger. *Masmünster,* mås'mün-ster), a town of Germany, in Alsace, 11 miles N.N.E. of Belfort. Pop., without Huppach, 2784.

Mas'sey, a station in Dubuque co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad, 6 miles S. of Dubuque, near King Post-Office.

Massey's, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Md., on the Kent County Railroad at its junction with the Queen Anne & Kent Railroad and with a branch of the Delaware Railroad. 21 miles E.N.E. of Chestertown, and 39 miles S.S.W. of Wilmington, Del. It has 2 churches. Pop. 75.

Mas'seysburg, a hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., in Barre township, 10 miles from Petersburg.

Mas'sey's Creek, of Greene co., O., flows into the Little Miami River.

Massiac, mås'se-åk', a town of France, in Cantal, 15 miles N.N.E. of Saint-Flour, on the Alagon. Pop. 2256.

Massico, mås'se-ko, a town of Italy, province of Caserta. The wine from the vineyards on the S. slope of the *Mons Mas'sicus,* in this vicinity, was famous in Roman times. In the vicinity Appius Claudius gained a victory over the Samnites.

Massie, mas'se, a township of Warren co., O. Pop. 1270. It contains Harveysburg.

Massie's Mills, a post-office of Nelson co., Va.

Massieville, a village of Ross co., O., in Scioto township, 5 miles S. of Chillicothe. It has 3 churches and 4 stores. Pop. 119. Here is Waller Post-Office.

Massiglia, the Italian name of MARSEILLES.

Mass'illon, a township of Wayne co., Ill. Pop. 781. It is called also NEW MASSILLON.

Massillon, or **Massiton,** a hamlet of Allen co., Ind., in Madison township, about 16 miles S.E. of Fort Wayne. It has a church.

Massillon, a post-hamlet in Massillon township, Cedar co., Iowa, on the Wapsipinicon River, and on the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, 40 miles N.N.W. of Davenport. It has an elevator and 3 stores. Pop. about 75; of the township, 826.

Massillon, a handsome city of Stark co., O., on the Tuscarawas River, and on the Ohio Canal, 9 miles W. of Canton, 66 miles S. by E. of Cleveland, and 25 miles E. of Wooster. It is on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad where it crosses the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railroad. It is also connected with Cleveland by the Massillon & Clinton Branch of the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad. It is regularly planned, and contains a number of fine residences, a high school, 11 churches, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, several iron-foundries and machine-shops, a rolling-mill, a paper-mill, 2 iron-furnaces which produce pig-iron, manufactures of iron bridges, sash, blinds, &c., and 3 newspaper offices. Coal is mined near this town, and large quantities of wheat, maize, butter, and wool are shipped here. It has also 3 quarries of sandstone, several flouring-mills, and manufactures of farming-implements. Pop. 5185.

Massingy, mås'sån'zhee', a village of France, in Savoy, 3 miles from Rumilly. Pop. 1075.

Massow, mås'sov, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 22 miles E.N.E. of Stettin. Pop. 2671.

Massowah, mås'so-wå, or **Massouah,** mås'soo-å, a seaport town of Egypt, on a small sterile island in the Red Sea. Lat. 15° 36' N.; lon. 39° 21' E. It has a good harbor. and an active import trade with the Arabian ports, Bombay, and Suez is here carried on. Caravans start hence for Abyssinia, for which it is the chief port. Chief imports, corn, maize, rice, cotton stuffs, silks, muslins, cotton, wool, glasswares, cutlery, arms, hardwares, spices, coral, wines, and spirits. Pop. 2350. It is one of the hottest places in the world.

Masta, a river of Russia. See MSTA.

Mas'tersonville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., about 12 miles N. of Columbia.

Mastersville, Harrison co., O. See CONOTTEN.

Mas'tersville, a post-hamlet of McLennan co., Tex., 18 miles S.S.W. of Waco. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Masterton, Monroe co., O. See LEBANON.

Mast Hope, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Pa., on the

Delaware River, and on the Erie Railroad, at Pine Grove Station, 29 miles N.W. of Port Jervis. It has several saw-mills. Pop. about 150.

Mastin's Corners, Ontario. See Lavender.

Mastre, La, France. See La Mastre.

Mästricht, Netherlands. See Maestricht.

Mastuch, mås'tootch', a town of Central Asia, capital of Chitral. Lat. 36° 12' N.; lon. 72° 31' E. It has some trade with Yarkand and Afghanistan.

Mastura, mås-too'rå or mås'too-ra, a town of Arabia, Hejaz, near the Red Sea, 140 miles S.S.W. of Medina.

Mast Yard, a post-hamlet of Merrimack co., N.H., on the Contoocook River, and on the Concord & Claremont Railroad. It is in the N.W. part of the city of Concord.

Masulipatam, må-soo'lẹ-pa-tåm', a town of British India, the capital of a district of its own name, on the Coromandel coast, is 220 miles N.N.E. of Madras. The fort is surrounded by a salt morass, communicating by a canal with the Kistnah and the sea. The town, 1½ miles N.W., is large, and has long been famous for its chintz-manufactures. Its trade has latterly declined, but it still exports goods. Its port, which is on the only part of this coast not surf-beaten, is accessible for vessels of 300 tons. P. 30,000.

Masulipatam, a district of British India, presidency of Madras, having E. the Bay of Bengal. Area, 4711 square miles. Capital, Masulipatam. Pop. 520,866.

Masullas, mås-sool'lås, a village on the island of Sardinia, province of Busachi. Pop. 1001.

Mata, må'tå, a lake of Brazil, province and 170 miles S.S.W. of Maranhão, and giving origin to the river Codo. Length, about 20 miles.

Mata, a river of Africa, enters the Channel of Mozambique midway between the rivers Sofala and Sena.

Mata, La, a town of Spain. See La Mata.

Mat'acong', an island on the W. coast of Africa, and 1 mile from the mainland of Sierra Leone. Lat. 9° 10' N. It is 3 miles in circumference, and has a port and warehouses. It belongs to Great Britain. Pop. 300.

Matagor'da, a county of Texas, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of about 1300 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Matagorda Bay, and intersected by the Colorado River. The surface is nearly level, and partly covered with forests. The soil is alluvial, and produces pasture for cattle, which are the chief articles of export. This county had in 1870 96,272 cattle. Capital, Matagorda. Valuation of real and personal estate, $750,753. Pop. in 1870, 3377, of whom 3131 were Americans.

Matagorda, a post-village, capital of Matagorda co., Tex., on a bay of the same name, about 1 mile E. of the mouth of the Colorado River, and 90 miles W.S.W. of Galveston. It is supported mainly by trade and the navigation of the river. Pop. 386.

Matagorda Bay, Texas, is at the mouth of the Colorado River, and is separated from the Gulf of Mexico by a long, narrow peninsula or island. This bay is more than 50 miles long, including the W. part, called Lavaca Bay.

Matagorda Island, a long coast-island of Calhoun co., Tex., dividing Espiritu Santo Bay from the Gulf of Mexico. At its N.N.E. point is a light-house on Pass Cavallo, a channel which separates it from Matagorda Peninsula, a low spit of sand subject in some places to occasional overflow and dividing Matagorda Bay from the waters of the Gulf. The S. end of Matagorda Island closely approaches Mustang Island, from which it is separated by Cedar Bayou.

Mata'le, Metel'la, or **Fort McDow'all,** a town of Ceylon, 15 miles N. of Kandy. Pop. 3529. Pop. of Matale district, 71,685.

Matam, må-tåm', a village of Senegambia, Foota-Damga, on the Senegal. Lat. 15° 44' N.; lon. 13° 5' W.

Mat'amo'ras, or **Mat'amo'ros,** a town of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, on the S. bank of the Rio Grande, 40 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, opposite Brownsville, Tex. Exports consist chiefly of specie, with some hides, wool, and horses; imports, manufactured goods, chiefly from Great Britain and the United States. It is not accessible for large ships, but in good weather vessels of some size pass the bar and come up to the town. The town is well built. After the victories of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, the American army entered and took possession of Matamoras without opposition. Pop. 20,000.

Matamo'ras, a post-village of Washington co., O., in Grandview township, on the Ohio River, about 25 miles by land E.N.E. of Marietta. It has 2 churches, a graded school, 2 tanneries, a foundry, a flouring-mill, and 2 manufactories of oil-barrels. It is the centre of the great tobacco-region of Ohio. Pop. about 900. The name of its post-office is New Matamoras.

Matamoras, a village of Dauphin co., Pa., 2 miles from Halifax, and 18 miles N. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches. Pop. 143. Here is Powl's Valley Post-Office.

Matamoras, a post-village of Pike co., Pa., on the Delaware River, opposite Port Jervis, and on the Lehigh & Eastern Railroad. Pop. about 400.

Matamoras Izucar, Mexico. See Izucar.

Matan, må-tån', a native state on the island of Borneo, on the S.W. coast of the Carimata Strait. It yields the best diamonds in Borneo; also iron, tin, and sago.

Matan, Malay Archipelago. See Mactan.

Matane, må'tån', a post-village in Rimouski co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Matane River, 33 miles E.N.E. of Metis. It contains saw- and grist-mills, and 6 stores. The Matane River abounds with salmon and trout. Pop. 300.

Matanza, La, Canaries. See La Matanza.

Matanzas, må-tan'zạs or må-tån'thås, a fortified seaport town on the N.W. coast of the island of Cuba, 52 miles E. of Havana. Lat. 23° 3' N.; lon. 81° 40' W. It is situated on a flat on both sides of the San Juan, which brings down large quantities of mud, materially impeding navigation. The houses are built very substantially, mostly of stone, but with an entire absence of any architectural beauty. The principal edifices are the castle of San Severino, the church, the academy, the hospital, a theatre, and extensive barracks. In commercial importance Matanzas ranks next to Havana. Its facilities for trade have been greatly increased by the construction of railways connecting it with Havana, Cardenas, and other principal towns in the island. The imports consist chiefly of articles of food, machinery, and materials for sugar- and coffee-plantations; fancy goods are brought principally from Havana. Among the exports are sugar, coffee, molasses, tobacco, honey, wax, and fruits. The bay is spacious, easy of access, and completely sheltered from winds, except those from the N.E., which bring in a heavy swell. Pop. 36,102.

Matanzas, a post-hamlet of Chautauqua co., Kansas, on Little Caney River, 22 miles W. of Independence. It has a saw-mill.

Matapan, Cape, Greece. See Cape Matapan.

Matapas, må-tå'pås, a market-town of Central America, state and 65 miles E.S.E. of Guatemala.

Matapediac, måt'å-pe-de-åk', a lake of Quebec, about 21 miles S. of the S. shore of the St. Lawrence. Length, about 16 miles; greatest breadth, 3 miles. Its shores are high and bold and covered with good timber, and the centre is diversified by a cluster of islands.

Matapediac, a post-village in Bonaventure co., Quebec, at the confluence of the Matapediac and Restigouche Rivers, on the Intercolonial Railway, 95 miles S.E. of Ste. Flavie. It is much frequented by sportsmen for its salmon-fishing. Pop. 150.

Matapediac (or **Musical**) **River,** one of the chief tributaries of the Restigouche, takes its rise in the above lake, and, running S.S.E., enters the Restigouche 9 miles above Campbellton.

Matapozuelos, må-tå-po-thwå'loce, a town of Spain, in Leon, 17 miles S.S.W. of Valladolid. Pop. 1346.

Matarah, a town of Arabia. See Muttra.

Mat'aram', a town of the East Indies, capital of the island of Lombok, near its W. coast, 4 miles from Ampanam, its port. It has wide streets, and palaces for the rajah and other chiefs.

Mataram, a city of Java. See Djokjokarta.

Matareeyeh, or **Matariyeh,** må-tå-ree'yẹh, often written **Mataria** (anc. *Heliop'olis*, *i.e.*, the "city of the sun"), a village of Lower Egypt, in a beautiful district, 6 miles N.N.E. of Cairo. Lat. 30° 48' N.; lon. 31° 58' E. It very early acquired, and long continued to possess, great celebrity from its temple of the sun, which was a very magnificent structure. It was for ages the chief seat of Egyptian learning, but is now a very insignificant place.

Matareeyeh, or **Matarieh,** må-tå-ree'yẹh, a village of Lower Egypt, province and 20 miles S.E. of Damietta, on the E. shore of Lake Menzaleh. Pop. 3000.

Matarello, må-tå-rěl'lo, a village of Austria, Tyrol, 6 miles from Trent. Pop. 2095.

Mataro, må-tå-ro' (anc. *Illuro?*), a maritime city of Spain, 15½ miles by rail N.E. of Barcelona. Pop. 15,860. It stands on the slope of a hill, and consists of an old and a new town, the latter having 2 fine squares. It has a large parish church, a hospital, college, and school of navigation, manufactures of leather, spirits, glass, hardware, cotton, silks, velvets, and ribbons, and docks in which ship-building is carried on.

Mataruna, må-tå-roo'nå, a village of Brazil, province and 70 miles N.E. of Rio Janeiro, on the N. shore of Lake Araruama, on a river of its own name, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 3200.

Matatal's (må-tå-tåls') **Lake,** a post-village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, on the French River, 9 miles from Wentworth. It has 2 churches, 9 stores, 9 saw-mills, and 4 grist-mills. Pop. 400.

Mataviaña, må-tå-ve-ån'yå, a river of Spain, falls into the Ebro in the province of Teruel. Total course, about 60 miles.

Matawamkeag, Maine. See MATTAWAMKEAG.

Matawan, mat-ạ-wŏn', a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., in Matawan township, on the Freehold & New York Railroad where it crosses the Central Railroad (New York & Long Branch division), 2 miles S.W. of Keyport, and 29 miles S.S.W. of New York. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, the Glenwood Institute, a public hall, and manufactures of bricks, carriages, and sash. Pop. about 2000; of the township, 2839.

Matawan, Van Buren co., Mich. See MATTAWAN.

Matawan, a river of Ontario. See MATTAWA.

Match'apo'nix Brook, of New Jersey, rises in Monmouth co., and falls into the South River in Middlesex co., near Spottswood.

Matchikha, må-chee'κå, a town of Russia, Don Cossack country, 75 miles E.N.E. of Novo-Khopersk. P. 2200.

Matchin, måt'cheen', a town of Bulgaria, on the Danube, 32 miles N.E. of Hirsova. It has 2 forts.

Mate Creek, a post-office of Logan co., W. Va.

Matelica, må-tĕl'e-kå, a town of Central Italy, in the Marches, 23 miles W.S.W. of Macerata. Pop. 7298. It is enclosed by walls, has several churches and convents, and is the seat of active manufactures.

Matera, må-tå'rå, a town of Italy, province and 43 miles E. of Potenza, on the Gravina. Pop. 14,312. It is a place of great antiquity, and has a cathedral and professional schools.

Mate-Szalka, må'tå'-sål'kŏh', a town of Hungary, co. of Szathmar, 9 miles N.E. of Nyir-Bathor. Pop. 3741.

Mat'field, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, 23 miles S. of Boston. It has a church, a graded school, and manufactures of fertilizers and shoes.

Matfield Green, a post-office of Chase co., Kansas, about 32 miles S.W. of Emporia.

Matha, må'tå', a village of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 11 miles S.E. of Saint-Jean-d'Angély.

Ma-Theoo-Shan, or **Ma-Theou-Chan,** må-tå-oo'-shån, a mountain of China, province of Yun-Nan. Lat. 26° N.; lon. 102° E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

Math'er's, a post-office and station of Juneau co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, 15 miles N.E. of Tomah.

Math'erton, a post-village in North Plains township, Ionia co., Mich., on the Maple River, 5 miles N. of Pewamo Station, and about 30 miles N.N.W. of Lansing. It has manufactures of flour and lumber. Pop. about 250.

Math'ews, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ala., on the Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad, 21 miles E.S.E. of Montgomery. It has a church.

Mathews, a station of Morgan co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 18 miles S.W. of Indianapolis.

Math'ewson, a post-office and station of Labette co., Kansas, on the Memphis, Kansas & Colorado Railroad, 11 miles E. of Parsons.

Mathi'as Point, a post-office of King George co., Va., on the Potomac River, about 30 miles (direct) S. of Washington, D.C.

Mathura, a town of India. See MUTTRA.

Matia, må-tee'å, or **Mitia,** called also **Aurora,** one of the Society Islands. Lat. 50° 15' S.; lon. 148° 5' W.

Matiacum, the ancient name of MARBURG.

Matiares, a lake of Nicaragua. See LEON.

Matignon, må'teen'yòɴº', a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 15 miles N.N.W. of Dinan. Pop. 1369.

Matilda, Ontario. See IROQUOIS.

Matil'daville, a hamlet of Clarion co., Pa., in Perry township, 4 miles from Parker.

Matina, må-tee'nå, the principal river of Costa Rica, formed by the union of the Chirripo and Barbilla, flows E., and enters the Caribbean Sea near Limon. Upon it is the village of Matina, 10 miles by rail from Limon.

Matin'icus, a post-office of Knox co., Me., in Matinicus Plantation, which consists of small islands in the ocean, about 20 miles S. by E. of Rockland. Pop. of the plantation, 277; of Matinicus Island, 250.

Matinicus Rock, an islet a few miles S. of Matinicus Island, has 2 stone light-houses, in lat. 43° 47' N., lon. 68° 50' 58" W. It has also a steam-whistle and fog-bell.

Matisco, the ancient name of MÂCON.

Matium, a city of Crete. See CANDIA.

Matla, a town of India. See CANNING.

Matlatzingo, a town of Mexico. See CHARO.

Mat'lin, a station in Box Elder co., Utah, on the Central Pacific Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of Terrace.

Mat'lock, a town and watering-place of England, co. and 16 miles by rail N.N.W. of Derby, is neatly built on the slope and at the bottom of the narrow and singularly picturesque vale of the Derwent. It has an ancient church, numerous good hotels and lodging-houses, a library, mineralogical museums, and handsome baths and pump-rooms, connected with hot springs. In the vicinity are several petrifying wells, lead-mines, caverns, and the picturesque woods of Matlock Dale. Pop. 3834.

Mat'lock, a post-office of Tatnall co., Ga.

Matlock Bath, a town and bathing-place of England, co. of Derby, 2 miles by rail S. of Matlock. Pop. 1386.

Mato'aca, a post-hamlet of Chesterfield co., Va., 4 miles W. of Petersburg. It has 2 churches and a cotton-factory.

Mato'ax, or **Matto'ax,** a post-office and station of Amelia co., Va., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 27 miles W.S.W. of Richmond.

Mato-Grosso, Brazil. See MATTO-GROSSO.

Matookoo, or **Matuku,** må-too'koo', written also **Motougou,** one of the Feejee Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 19° 14' S.; lon. 179° 44' W.

Matotshkin (må-totch-keen') **Shar,** a strait of the Arctic Ocean, extends E. and W. for 45 miles by 3 miles in breadth, and divides Nova Zembla into two unequal parts. Lat. 73° 20' N.; lon. 55° to 60° E.

Matouchin, New Jersey. See METUCHEN.

Matour, må'tooʀ', a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 16 miles W. of Mâcon. Pop. 476.

Matra, må'trŏh', a mountain-range of Hungary, branch of the Carpathians, extending between the Theiss and the Danube for 36 miles; culminating point 3500 feet high.

Matrona, the ancient name of the MARNE.

Matsmai, måts'mī', or **Matsumaë,** måt-soo-må'å, a city of Japan, capital of the island of Yesso, at the mouth of a river on its S. coast, lat. 41° 32' N., lon. 140° E. Pop. estimated at 50,000. It extends along the margin of an open bay, facing which is an island with a beacon, sheltering a harbor capable of receiving the largest ships.

Matsmai, Strait of, Japan. See YESSO.

Mattamus'keet Lake, North Carolina, is in Hyde co., near the coast. It communicates with Pamlico Sound.

Mat'tapan', a post-office of Suffolk co., Mass., is a branch of the Boston Post-Office, on the New York & New England Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of the initial station, and at a junction of a branch of the Old Colony Railroad.

Mat'tapoi'sett, a post-village in Mattapoisett township, Plymouth co., Mass., on Buzzard's Bay, and on a branch of the Old Colony Railroad, about 7 miles E. by N. of New Bedford. It is partly supported by the fisheries. It has 5 churches, a machine-shop, and a lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 1361.

Mattapony, mat'ta-po-nī', a river of Virginia, rises in Spottsylvania co., runs southeastward through Caroline co., and unites with the Pamunkey at West Point to form the York River. It is nearly 125 miles long. It is formed by 4 main head-streams, the Mat, the Ta, the Po, and the Ny.

Mattapony, a post-office of Spottsylvania co., Va.

Mat'tawa, or **Mat'awan,** a river of Ontario, takes its rise in Trout Lake, runs in a W. direction to the line dividing the watershed of the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence on the border of Lake Nipissing, and enters the Ottawa 308 miles from Montreal. Length, 44¼ miles. A sandy ridge only ¾ of a mile long separates its head-waters from La Rivière de Vase, a small rapid stream, 5 miles long, running into Lake Nipissing.

Mattawa, a post-village in the district of Nipissing, Ontario, at the confluence of the Mattawa with the Ottawa, 100 miles above Pembroke. It is a post of the Hudson's Bay Company, and a depot of supplies for lumbermen. It contains a church, 2 stores, a hotel, and a saw-mill.

Mat'tawam'keag, a small river of Maine, rises by two branches in Aroostook co., runs S.W., and enters the Penobscot River in Penobscot co., at Mattawamkeag.

Mattawamkeag, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in a township of its own name, on the Penobscot River, at the mouth of the Mattawamkeag. It is on the European & North American Railroad, 58 miles N. by E. of Bangor. Here are some railroad shops. Pop. of township, 356.

Mat‵tawan', a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., in Antwerp township, on the Michigan Central Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Kalamazoo, and 128 miles E.N.E. of Chicago. It has a graded school, 3 churches, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 600.

Mattawan, New Jersey. See MATAWAN.

Mattawan'na, a post-hamlet in Bratton township, Mifflin co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at McVeytown Station, 12 miles S.S.W. of Lewistown. It has a broom-factory. See also SHANK'S RUN.

Mat‵tawo'man, a post-office of Charles co., Md., on the Pope's Creek Branch of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 14 miles N. by E. of Port Tobacco.

Mat‵teawan', a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Fishkill township, on Fishkill Creek, about 1 mile E. of the Hudson River, 3 miles E. of Newburg, and 60 miles N. of New York. It is on the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad, and very near the Hudson River Railroad. It has abundant water-power, and manufactures of cotton, hats, files, bricks, machinery, &c., also a newspaper office, and 5 churches. Pop. 2406.

Matterhorn, the German name of MONT CERVIN.

Mattersdorf, mât'tẹrs-doʀf‵ (Hun. *Nagy-Martony*, nŏdj maʀ‵toñ'), a town of Hungary, co. and 10 miles W.N.W. of Oedenburg. Pop. 4854.

Mat'teson, a post-office of Phillips co., Kansas.

Matteson, or **Mattison,** a post-township of Branch co., Mich., about 12 miles W. of Coldwater, is drained by the St. Joseph River, and traversed by the Air-Line division of the Michigan Central Railroad.

Matteson, a township of Waupaca co., Wis. Pop. 372.

Matthews, math'ūz, a small county in the E. part of Virginia, is a peninsula, bounded on the N. by the Piankatank River, on the E. by Chesapeake Bay, and on the S. by Mobjack Bay. The surface is level. The soil is sandy. Indian corn and pork are the staple products. Capital, Matthews Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $968,326. Pop. in 1870, 6200, of whom 6196 were natives and 4 were foreigners.

Matthews, a township of Chatham co., N.C. Pop. 873.

Matthews, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Charlotte.

Matthews Court-House, a post-village, capital of Matthews co., Va., about 45 miles N. of Norfolk, and 2 miles from Chesapeake Bay. It has 3 churches and an academy. The Norfolk steamers come to a wharf which is 2½ miles from this place.

Matthews Run, a post-office of Warren co., Pa.

Matthew's Summit, a station in Blair co., Pa., on the Henrietta Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 3 miles N.W. of Henrietta.

Matthias, Pacific Ocean. See PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY.

Mattiacum, the ancient name of MARBURG.

Mattie, mått'yå or måt‵tee', a village of Italy, province of Turin. Pop. of commune, 2241.

Mat'tie, a post-office of Roane co., W. Va.

Mat'tison, or **Mat'teson,** a post-village in Rich township, Cook co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad where it crosses the Joliet division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 28 miles S. of Chicago. It has a flour-mill and several stores.

Mattison, Branch co., Mich. See MATTESON.

Mat'tituck, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Southold township, on Great Peconic Bay, on the Long Island Railroad, and on Mattituck Creek, 84 miles E. by N. of Brooklyn, and 9 miles E.N.E. of Riverhead. It has 2 churches.

Mattoax, Amelia co., Va. See MATOAX.

Matto-Grosso, måt'to-gros'so, or **Mato-Grosso** ("great or dense forest"), an extensive province of Brazil, bordering on Bolivia. Area, 668,655 square miles. It has on the E. the river Aragua, and on the W. the Madeira and Guapure, and is in part drained by the Tapajos. It is traversed by several low mountain-chains, but is in great part a plain, portions of which are open, but large areas are densely wooded. The province is rich in minerals. There is scarcely a district in which gold is not found, and iron is abundant. Rock salt and saltpetre are worked to a limited extent. Over an extensive region near the centre diamond-mines have been wrought from a very remote period, and still continue to yield a revenue. Capital, Cuyabá. Pop. 60,417.

Matto-Grosso, or **Villa Bella,** veel'lå bĕl'lå, a city of Brazil, in the above province, on a height above the right bank of the Guapore, below the confluence of the Alegre, 300 miles W. of Cuyabá. The houses are low, constructed of earth and wood, and covered with tiles, and, being whitewashed both within and without, have a cheerful and comfortable appearance. It has 3 churches, a town house, a smelting-house, a hospital, barracks, and an arsenal, also a Latin and 2 primary schools. Its only trade is in horses and cattle.

Mattol, måt‵tol', a river of Southeast Africa, rises in a salt-water marsh in the interior, and falls into Delagoa Bay.

Mattole, mat-tōl', a small river of Humboldt co., Cal., runs northwestward, and enters the Pacific Ocean about 14 miles S. of Cape Mendocino. Its valley is fertile.

Mattole, a township of Humboldt co., Cal. Pop. 453.

Mat‵toon', a post-town in Mattoon township, Coles co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad (Chicago division) where it crosses the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, and on the Grayville & Mattoon Railroad, 11 miles W. of Charleston, 172 miles S. by W. of Chicago, and 42 miles S.E. of Decatur. It is also on the Chicago & Illinois Southern Railroad. It contains 8 churches, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, and some machine-shops and car-works of the Central Railroad. One daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. It has 2 fine school-houses, which cost $60,000. Pop. about 5000; of the township, 4967.

Mattrah, a town of Arabia. See MUTTRA.

Matts'ville, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ind.

Matuku, one of the Feejee Islands. See MATOOKOO.

Matum'ma, or **Metem'ma,** a town of Nubia, on the Nile, 90 miles N.N.E. of Khartoom. It has manufactures of cotton scarfs.

Matura, må'too-rå, or **Matara,** må'tå-rå, a town and port of Ceylon, capital of Matura district, on its S. coast, 26 miles E. of Galle. Pop., of town, 18,636; of district, 143,496.

Maturatta, må-too-råt'tå, a maritime town and port of Ceylon, S.E. of Kandy.

Maturin, må-too-reen', a town of Venezuela, on a river which falls into the Gulf of Paria. Lat. 9° 30' N.; lon. 62° 50' W. Pop. 12,944.

Maturin, a state of Venezuela, in the E., extending from the Orinoco northward to the Gulf of Coro. Area, 13,055 square miles. Capital, Maturin. Pop. 47,863.

Mat'ville, a post-hamlet of Raleigh co., W. Va., 10 miles W. of Raleigh Court-House. It has a church.

Matzdorf, måts'doʀf, a town of Hungary, co. of Zips, on the Poprad, 6 miles S.W. of Kesmark. Pop. 1014.

Mauá, or **Porto de Mauá,** poʀ'to då mŏw-å', a town of Brazil, at the N. end of the Bay of Rio Janeiro, 12 miles by steam ferry N. of the capital. A railway extends hence to Petropolis.

Mauban, mŏw-bån', a town of Luzon, Philippine Islands, on its E. coast, S.E. of Manila. Pop. 5000.

Maubert-Fontaine, mō‵baiʀ'-fôɴᵍ‵tån', a town of France, in Ardennes, 6 miles S.W. of Rocroy. Pop. 1479.

Maubeuge, mō‵bŭzh' (L. *Malbodium*), a fortified town of France, in Nord, on the Sambre, 11 miles N. of Avesnes. Pop. 5110. It has a communal college, a national factory of fire-arms, iron-foundries, and manufactures of steel goods, hardware, paper, sugar, &c.

Maubourguet, mō'booʀ‵gå' (L. *Malburgetum*), a town of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, on the Adour, 16 miles N. of Tarbes. Excellent wine is made here. Pop. 3570.

Maubray, mō‵brå', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 24 miles W. of Mons. Pop. 1750.

Mauch Chunk, mawk-chŭnk', a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, 11 miles N.E. of Oskaloosa.

Mauch Chunk, a post-borough, capital of Carbon co., Pa., is in Mauch Chunk township, on the W. bank of the Lehigh River, 29 miles N.W. of Allentown, and 89 miles N.N.W. of Philadelphia. It is on the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad. It is also connected with Tamaqua by the Tamaqua Branch Railroad. It is picturesquely situated in a narrow valley or ravine between steep hills which rise about 1500 feet above the tide-water and contain rich deposits of anthracite coal. The names of these hills are Mount Pisgah, Bear Mountain, and Mauch Chunk Mountain. Here is a bed of coal 50 feet thick and of excellent quality. A railroad called the Switchback, 9 miles long, extends from Mauch Chunk to Summit Hill. The cars of this road are drawn by stationary engines on an inclined plane to the top of Mount Pisgah, from which they descend by their own gravity. This railroad is used chiefly for pleasure excursions. The grand and picturesque scenery here presented attracts numerous visitors in summer. Mauch Chunk contains 6 churches, 2 national banks, a savings-bank, an academy, 2 hotels, 2 foundries, several iron-works, and a number of elegant residences. Two or 3 weekly newspapers are published here. A bridge across the river connects this town with the borough of East Mauch Chunk. The value of the coal mined in Carbon co. in 1870 was $1,001,210. The coal is carried to market partly by the canal of the Lehigh Navigation Company. Pop. 3841; of the township, 5210.

Mauchline, mok'lin (Celtic, *Magh*, a "meadow," *Linn*, a "lake"), a town of Scotland, co. of Ayr, at a railway junction, 8 miles S.E. of Kilmarnock, on the Ayr. It has a public library, branch bank, and manufactures of snuff-boxes and cotton goods. Pop. 1574.

Mauck'port, a post-village of Harrison co., Ind., in Heth township, on the Ohio River, about 40 miles below Louisville, and 30 miles by land S.W. of New Albany. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 400.

Maud's, mawdz, a post-office of Butler co., O., on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, 22 miles N. of Cincinnati.

Mauer, mŏw'ẹr, sometimes written **Mower,** a village of Lower Austria, 6 miles S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 1674.

Mauerkirchen, mŏw'ẹr-kēĕrk'ẹn, or **Mawerkirchen,** a town of Austria, 8 miles from Brunau. P. 1151.

Mauermünster, the German name of MARMOUTIER.

Mau'gerville, a post-village in Sunbury co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 12 miles S.E. of Fredericton. It contains 2 churches, a store, and a ship-yard. Pop. 300.

Mauguio, mō'ghee'o' (L. *Malgorium*), a town of France, in Hérault, on the railway to Nîmes, and on the lagoon Mauguio, 6 miles E. of Montpellier. Pop. 1718.

Maui, or **Mowee,** mŏw'ee, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, N.W. from Hawaii. Lat. of the S.E. point, 20° 44′ N.; lon. 155° 58′ W. It is divided into two oval-shaped peninsulas, connected by a low isthmus. The peninsulas, called respectively East Maui and West Maui, rise, the former to a height of 10,000 feet, terminating in a crater 2700 feet deep, and falling almost perpendicularly towards the sea; the latter, to an elevation of 6100 feet, and having many sharp peaks and ridges, divided by deep valleys, which, in descending towards the sea, form sloping plains on the N. and S. sides of considerable extent. Numerous beautiful cascades pour over the rocks, from heights of several hundred feet. On the W. side is the town of Lahaina, formerly resorted to by whalers. Pop. 12,334.

Mauki, an island in the South Pacific. See PARRY.

Maulda, a town of India. See MALDA.

Maulde, mōld, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 21 miles W.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1350.

Maule, mŏw'lå, a river of Chili, enters the Pacific near the village of Constitucion, 100 miles N.E. of Concepcion, after a W. course of 180 miles. It gives name to a province.

Maule, a province of Chili, enclosed by Talca, Linàres, Nuble, and the sea. Area, 2918 square miles. Capital, Constitucion. Pop. 118,474.

Mauléon, mō'lå'ŏng', a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 25 miles S.W. of Pau. Pop. 1763.

Maulévrier, mō'lå'vre-å', a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Moine. Pop. 1913.

Maullin, må-ool-yeen', a village of Chili, province of Llanquihue, on a large bay, at the mouth of the Maullin (a considerable river), 40 miles N.E. of Ancud. Pop. 308.

Maulmain, mawl'mīn', or **Moulmein,** mŏwl'mīn', written also **Moelmyne, Moulaming,** and **Molmen,** a town of British Burmah, capital of the district of Amherst and of the Tenasserim division, 30 miles N. of Amherst. It is on a peninsula between the Salwin, Attaram, and Gyne Rivers, opposite Martaban, and has a good port, sheltered by Balu Island, and a large trade in teak, rice, betel, and ivory. Pop. 53,653.

Maumee, maw'mee', a township of Allen co., Ind., on the Maumee River. Pop. 394.

Maumee City, or **South Tole'do,** a post-village of Lucas co., O., is on the left bank of the Maumee River, opposite Perrysburg, on the Wabash Railroad and the Toledo & Maumee Railroad, 9 or 10 miles S.W. of Toledo. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place, which is also on the Wabash & Erie Canal. It contains a bank, 6 churches, 3 paper-mills, 3 flouring-mills, a newspaper office, a union school, an iron-foundry, a machine-shop, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 1779. Here is a Methodist institution styled the Central Ohio Conference Seminary. The name of its post-office is South Toledo.

Maumee Pike, a station in Wood co., O., on the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, 12 miles S. of Toledo.

Maumee River is formed by the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's Rivers, which unite at Fort Wayne, in Indiana. It runs northeastward into Paulding co. of Ohio, intersects the cos. of Defiance and Henry, forms the boundary between Lucas and Wood, and enters Lake Erie, at its W. end, about 5 miles N.E. of Toledo. It is nearly 180 miles long. The chief towns on its banks are Toledo, Fort Wayne, Defiance, and Napoleon. Steamboats can ascend it about 60 miles during high water. The Wabash & Erie Canal extends along this river from Lake Erie to Fort Wayne.

Maumelle, maw-mĕl', a post-office of Pulaski co., Ark., on the Maumelle River, 27 miles W.N.W. of Little Rock.

Mauna, an island in the Pacific. See MAOONA.

Mauna Loa, mŏw'nå lo'å, or **Mauna Roa** ("great mountain"), a volcano of Hawaii, on the island of Hawaii, 13,760 feet high. It has several craters, and is one of the most remarkable volcanic cones in the world.

Mau-Nath Bhan'jan', a town of India, Azimghur district. Pop. 13,765.

Maunbhoom, a district of India. See MANBHOOM.

Maund'vee', a town of India, presidency and 13 miles S.E. of Bombay.

Maune's Store, a post-office of Franklin co., Mo.

Maunkaira, mawn-kī'rå, written also **Munkere,** a fortified town of the Punjab, between the Jhylum and Indus Rivers, 38 miles S.E. of Bukkur. Lat. 31° 23′ N.; lon. 71° 30′ E.

Maupiti, an island in the South Pacific. See MARUA.

Maur, mŏwr, a village of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles S.E. of Zurich, on the S.W. side of the Greiffensee.

Maurepas, mō-re-på', a lake situated in the E. part of Louisiana, at the mouth of Amite River, communicates with Lake Pontchartrain by an outlet about 3 miles long. Its form is orbicular, and its greatest extent 13 miles.

Maurepas, a post-office of Livingston parish, La., at Catfish Landing Bluff.

Mau'rertown, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Va., on the Harper's Ferry & Valley Branch Railroad, 5 miles N.N.E. of Woodstock. It has 4 churches.

Mauriac, mō're-åk' (L. *Mauriacum*), a town of France, in Cantal, 36 miles W.N.W. of Saint-Flour. Pop. 2357. It has a fine Gothic church, a communal college, and trade in horses and mules.

Mau'rice, a station of Kenton co., Ky., on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Newport.

Maurice River, New Jersey, rises in Gloucester co., runs southward through Cumberland co., and enters Delaware Bay. Schooners ascend it to Millville, about 20 miles.

Maurice River, a township of Cumberland co., N.J., on Delaware Bay. Pop. 2500.

Mau'ricetown, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., on Maurice River, 2½ miles from Underwood Station, and about 9 miles S. by E. of Millville. It has a church, a graded school, a newspaper office, a canning-factory, and a steam saw-mill. Pop. about 600. Mauricetown Station is on the Bridgeton & Port Norris Railroad, 16 miles S.S.E. of Bridgeton.

Mauri Monasterium, the Latin for MARMOUTIER.

Mauritania, an ancient name of BARBARY.

Mauritania Tingitana, Africa. See MOROCCO.

Mauritius, maw-rish'e-ŭs, or **Isle of France** (Fr. *Ile Maurice*, eel mo'reess'), an island of the Indian Ocean, a colony of Great Britain, E. from the islands of Madagascar and Bourbon. Lat. (Port Louis, the capital) 20° 9′ 42″ S.; lon. 57° 28′ 45″ E. It is of an oval form, 39 miles from N.E. to S.W., and 34 miles in its greatest breadth. It is surrounded by coral reefs, and in the interior is composed chiefly of rugged and irregular mountains, rising usually into points or pinnacles of considerable height, the highest, the Brabant Mountain, being 3000 feet, and the singular insulated rock Peter Botte 2600 feet. Between the mountains and along the coast there are several large and fertile plains and valleys, well watered by numerous streamlets, and having an exceedingly rich soil of black vegetable mould or stiff clay. The climate is unhealthy, and the island is subject to violent, frequent, and destructive hurricanes. Shady groves of mango, dense masses of mimosa, and nearly every beautiful tree of the tropics, are to be met with in Mauritius. Many plants from Europe, Africa, Madagascar, and India are acclimated, and thrive well. The principal objects of cultivation are sugar, rice, maize, mandioc, and vegetables; coffee, pepper, and the mulberry for the production of silk are grown to a limited extent. Sugar and rum are the staple exports. Mauritius is traversed by lines of railway. The government of the island is vested in a governor and a colonial legislative council, subordinate to the orders of the sovereign in council. Mauritius was discovered in 1505 by the Portuguese. The Dutch took possession of it in 1598, and named it Mauritius in honor of Prince Maurice. It fell into the hands of the French in 1721, who retained it till 1810, when it was captured by the British. It is well known as the scene of St. Pierre's tale of "Paul and Virginia." The principal towns are Port Louis and Mahébourg. French is the language chiefly spoken. Many of the people are of African, Hindoo, Chinese, and Malagassy race. Pop. 317,069.

Mauron, mō'rôNᵍ', a town of France, in Morbihan, 12 miles N.N.E. of Ploërmel. Pop. 885.

Mauro-Potamos, Greece. See MAVRO-POTAMOS.

Maurs, mōʀ (L. *Murtium*), a town of France, in Cantal, 30 miles S.W. of Aurillac. Pop. 1949.

Maurua, or **Maupiti,** Society Islands. See MARUA.

Maury, maw'ree, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of about 580 square miles. It is intersected by Duck River, which runs westward. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of cedar, ash, hickory, walnut, and poplar or tulip-tree. The soil is very fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, wheat, lumber, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad. Capital, Columbia. Valuation of real and personal estate, $17,496,571. Pop. in 1870, 36,289, of whom 36,083 were Americans.

Maury City, a post-office of Crockett co., Tenn.

Mauston, maws'tọn, a post-office and station of Wilkin co., Minn., on the Red River & Manitoba Railroad, 17 miles N. of Breckenridge.

Mauston, a post-village, capital of Juneau co., Wis., in Lemonweir township, on the Lemonweir River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 36 miles W.N.W. of Portage City, and 68 miles E. of La Crosse. It has 6 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, a machine-shop, a foundry, a plough-factory, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill, for which the river affords motive-power. Pop. 1118.

Mautern, mŏw'tẹrn, a town of Austria, Styria, 20 miles W. of Bruck, with mineral baths and iron-works. P. 652.

Mautern, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, opposite Stein, 40 miles W.N.W. of Vienna. Pop. 964.

Mauth, mŏwt, or **Megto,** mĕg'to, a town of Bohemia, 21 miles S.W. of Beraun. Pop. 1750.

Mauthausen, mŏwt'hŏw'zẹn, a town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 3 miles N.E. of Enns. Pop. 1657.

Mauvaise (mō'vȧz') **River,** or **Mush'kee,** a small stream of Wisconsin, rises in La Pointe co., and flows into Lake Superior.

Mauvaises Terres, mō-vȧz-tair' ("bad lands"), an extensive barren tract in Dakota and Nebraska, between the North Fork of the Platte and the South Fork of the Cheyenne River. It is an arid, treeless region of the tertiary formation, and contains many fossil bones of the rhinoceros and other large animals. This region is described by D. D. Owen in the following passage: "From the uniform, monotonous, open prairie the traveller suddenly descends one or two hundred feet into a valley that looks as if it had sunk away from the surrounding world, leaving standing all over it thousands of abrupt irregular prismatic and columnar masses. Viewed in the distance, these rocky piles, in their endless succession, assume the appearance of massive artificial structures decked out with all the accessories of buttress and turret, arched doorway, and clustered shaft, pinnacle, and tapering spire."

Mauvaise Terre, mō-vȧz-tair', a township of Morgan co., Ill. Pop. 736.

Mauvaleekarray, maw'vå'lee'kar-rå', a large town of India, in Travancore, 52 miles S.S.E. of Cochin.

Mauvezin, mō'vẹh-zåNᵍ' (L. *Maluesinum*), a town of France, in Gers, 19 miles S.E. of Lectoure. Pop. 1583.

Mauzé, mō'zå', a town of France, in Deux-Sèvres, on the right bank of the Mignon, 13 miles S.W. of Niort.

Maverah, Algeria. See CAPE HAMRAH.

Mav'erick, a southwestern county of Texas, borders on Mexico. Area, about 1200 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Rio Grande, and is intersected by Elm Creek. The soil produces pasture for many cattle and sheep, but is mostly uncultivated. Cattle are the chief articles of export. Capital, Eagle Pass. Pop. in 1870, 1951, of whom 766 were Americans.

Mavillet, må'veel'lå', a settlement in Digby co., Nova Scotia, 18 miles from Yarmouth. Pop. 240.

Mavromati, a village of Greece. See MESSENE.

Mavro- (or **Mauro-**) **Potamos,** måv'ro-pot'å-mos (anc. *Ach'eron*), a river of Greece, Epirus, enters the Mediterranean 7 miles E.S.E. of Parga, after a S.W. course of 40 miles. From the N. it receives the river anciently called the *Cocytus;* and both streams were by the Greek mythologists reputed to be rivers of hell.

Mavro- (or **Mauro-**) **Potamos** (anc. *Cephis'sus*), a river of Greece, falls into Lake Topolias (anc. *Copais*).

Mavro-Vouno, måv'ro-voo'no (or the "black mountain"), a triple-peaked height of Greece, Epirus. Elevation, 1500 feet.

Maw'cook, a post-village in Sheffield co., Quebec, 6 miles N.W. of Granby. It has 4 saw-mills, a tannery, and 2 stores. Pop. 200.

Mawerkirchen, Austria. See MAUERKIRCHEN.

Mawo, maw'wo, a walled town of Africa, capital of Kanem, 50 miles N.E. of Lake Chad. Pop. 4000.

Max'atawney, a post-township of Berks co., Pa., about 15 miles N.N.E. of Reading, is intersected by a branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. It joins the borough of Kutztown, and contains villages named Bower's Station and Lyons. It has 2 iron-furnaces. Pop. 2531.

Maxdorf, måx'doʀf, a village of Bohemia, 9 miles from Reichenberg. Pop. 1350.

Maxen, måx'ẹn, a village of Saxony, 10 miles S.S.E. of Dresden, with a castle and mineral baths. In 1759 the Austrians here defeated the Prussians.

Maxent, måx'ôNᵍ', a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, arrondissement of Montfort. Pop. 255.

Maxentiopolis Pictonum. See SAINT-MAIXENT.

Maxey's, max'iz, a post-hamlet of Oglethorpe co., Ga., on the Athens Branch Railroad, 28 miles S.E. of Athens.

Max'field, a post-hamlet of Bremer co., Iowa, in Maxfield township, 10 miles E. of Waverly, and 16 miles N. of Waterloo. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 900. The township contains 2 other churches.

Maxfield, a post-township of Penobscot co., Me., about 36 miles N. of Bangor, is intersected by the Piscataquis River. Pop. 156.

Max'imo, a post-office of Stark co., O. See STRASBURG.

Max'inkuck'ee, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ind., about 32 miles N. of Logansport.

Max Meadows, a post-village of Wythe co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 125 miles W.S.W. of Lynchburg. It has 2 churches and a tobacco-factory.

Max'on's Mills, a post-hamlet of McCracken co., Ky., on Massack Creek, 7 miles W. of Paducah. It has 3 stores and 1 or 2 mills.

Max'ville, a post-office of Sharp co., Ark.

Maxville, a post-office of Duval co., Fla., on the Transit Railroad, 55 miles W.S.W. of Fernandina.

Maxville, Indiana. See MACKSVILLE.

Maxville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mo., 18 miles S.W. of St. Louis. It has a church, a hotel, and 2 or 3 stores.

Maxville, Huron co., O. See PERU.

Maxville, a post-village of Perry co., O., in Monday Creek township, 1½ miles from Winona Station, and about 30 miles S.S.W. of Zanesville. It has a church, and mines of coal and iron.

Maxville, a post-hamlet in Maxville township, Buffalo co., Wis., on the E. bank of the Chippewa River, about 28 miles E. of Red Wing, Minn. Pop. of the township, 515.

Max'well, a station in Tuscaloosa co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 8 miles S. of Tuscaloosa.

Maxwell, a post-hamlet of Hutchinson co., Dakota, on the Dakota River, 25 miles N. by W. of Yankton. It has a grist-mill.

Maxwell, a post-hamlet of Bay co., Mich., on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, at State Road Crossing, 15 miles N. of Bay City. It is also called Michie.

Maxwell, a post-office and railroad station of Franklin co., Tenn., 8 miles S.W. of Winchester.

Max'well, a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, 21 miles S.S.W. of Collingwood. It contains 3 stores and 2 hotels.

Maxwell's, a station in Livingston co., N.Y., on the Canandaigua, Batavia & Tonawanda Railroad, 21 miles E. of Batavia.

Maxwell's, a station in Columbus co., N.C., on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 28 miles W. of Wilmington.

Max'welltown, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Kirkcudbright, on the Nith, opposite Dumfries. It has an observatory and some manufactures. Pop. 4198.

May, an islet of Scotland, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, 6 miles E.S.E. of Fife-Ness, 1 mile in length, with a light 240 feet high. Lat. 56° 11′ N.; lon. 2° 33′ W.

May, a river of Scotland, co. of Perth, joins the Earn.

May, a small river of Wales, co. of Carnarvon.

May, or **Le May,** lẹh må, a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 7 miles S.E. of Beaupréau.

May, a township of Christian co., Ill. Pop. 681.

May, a township of Lee co., Ill. Pop. 1007.

May, Tuscola co., Mich. See MAYVILLE.

May, a post-office of Martin co., Minn.

May, a post-office of Kearney co., Neb.

May, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pa., about 15 miles S.E. of Lancaster.

Mayaco, mī-â'ko, a town of Hayti, on the N. coast, about 25 miles N.E. of Cape Engaño.

Mayaguana, West Indies. See MARIGUANA.

Mayaguez, mī-â-wĕs' or mī-â-wĕz', a port of the island of Porto Rico, West Indies, 70 miles S.W. of San Juan, the capital. It is the third town in importance on the island. It is clean, lighted by gas, and has a street railway, a newspaper, a savings-bank, telegraph lines, and a good water-supply. The exports and imports have each exceeded $3,000,000 in a year. Sugar, molasses, coffee, hides, fruit, and turtle-shell are leading exports. Pop. 12,000.

Mayari, mī-â-ree', a seaport town on the N. coast of Cuba, near the mouth of a small stream which flows into the Bay of Nipe. It is celebrated for fine tobacco. Lat. 20° 45' N.; lon. 75° 30' W. Pop. about 3000.

Mayas, mī'âs, a nation of American Indians, who, before the Spanish conquest, occupied the whole peninsula of Yucatan, including Tabasco. Though nearly extinct as a tribe, their language is still spoken by the Indians of all the countries originally in their possession.

May'bee, a post-village of Monroe co., Mich., in Exeter township, on the Chicago & Canada Southern Railroad, 36 miles S.W. of Detroit. It has 2 churches, a hotel, a cheese-factory, a flour-mill, 4 stores, &c.

May Bell, a post-office of Sioux co., Iowa.

May'berry, a post-office of Carroll co., Md.

Mayberry, a township of Montour co., Pa. Pop. 215.

Mayberry Creek, a post-hamlet of Patrick co., Va., 40 miles S. of Christiansburg. It has a church.

May'binton, a post-hamlet of Newberry co., S.C., about 45 miles N.W. of Columbia. It has a church.

May'bole, a town of Scotland, co. and 7½ miles by rail S. of Ayr. Pop. 3797. The town contains various stately antique buildings, including the castle, the ancient seat of the Cassilis family, also manufactures for Glasgow houses, employing numerous hands, mostly Irish.

Maycal'lin Creek, of Arkansas, flows through Pope co., and enters the Arkansas near the line of Johnson co.

May Day, a post-office of Riley co., Kansas, 16 miles N.E. of Clay Centre. Pop. of May Day township, 981.

Maydourghaut, mâ-door-gawt', a town of India, Nizam's dominion, 140 miles S.E. of Hyderabad.

Mayen, mī'ęn, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, 15 miles W. of Coblentz. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, red leather, and earthenware. Pop. 6839.

Mayence, a town of Germany. See MENTZ.

Mayenfeld, mī'ęn-fĕlt`, a town of Switzerland, in Grisons, near the Rhine, 11 miles N. of Chur. Pop. 1200.

Mayenne, or **La Mayenne,** mâ`yĕnn' or mī`ĕnn' (L. *Meduana*), a river of France, rises in the department of Orne, flows S., and unites with the Loir and Sarthe in forming the Maine; total course, about 125 miles, of which about 55 miles are navigable.

Mayenne, a department in the N.W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Maine-et-Perche. Area, 1966 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 351,933. Surface generally flat. Sufficient corn is raised for consumption; cider and perry are extensively made; lint and hemp are grown, and the forests furnish timber for the marine. Chief industry, spinning and weaving of cotton and linen. Chief river, the Mayenne. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Château-Gonthier, Laval, and Mayenne. Capital, Laval.

Mayenne (L. *Meduana*), a town of France, department of Mayenne, 17 miles N.N.E. of Laval, chiefly on the right bank of the Mayenne, but connected by a bridge with a suburb on the left bank. It has a large public square, adorned with a fountain, a hôtel de ville, two churches, and an old castle of the Lords of Mayenne, picturesquely overhanging the bridge. The manufactures of linen, calico, and ticks are important, and employ about 8000 persons in and around the town. There are also cotton-mills, bleach-fields, and dye-works. Pop. 8826.

May'erville, or **May'ersville,** a post-village, capital of Issaquena co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 70 miles above Vicksburg. It has a court-house and 3 churches. Cotton is shipped here.

Mayesville, māz-vĭl, or **Mays'ville,** a post-village of Sumter co., S.C., in Maysville township, on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 51 miles E. of Columbia, and 9 miles E.N.E. of Sumter Court-House. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. of the township, 1763.

Mayet, mâ`yâ' (L. *Maiatum*), a village of France, in Sarthe, 16 miles E.N.E. of La Flèche. Pop. 1631.

May'et'ta, a station of Ocean co., N.J., on the Tuckerton Railroad, 6 miles N. of Tuckerton.

May'field, a town of England, co. of Sussex, 8 miles S. of Tunbridge Wells. Remains of a palace, said to have been built by St. Dunstan, and long a residence of the archbishops of Canterbury, but now a nunnery, still exist. Pop. of parish, 2828.

May'field, a post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal., in Fremont township, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 35 miles S.S.E. of San Francisco. It has 2 churches, a graded school, 2 hotels, and 5 stores. Pop. about 500.

Mayfield, a post-office of Yankton co., Dakota.

Mayfield, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ga., on the Ogeechee River, and on the Macon & Augusta Railroad, 61 miles W. by S. of Augusta.

Mayfield, a township of De Kalb co., Ill. Pop. 941.

Mayfield, a post-village, capital of Graves co., Ky., is near Mayfield Creek, and on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 26 miles S. of Paducah, and about 37 miles S.E. of Cairo, Ill. It has a court-house, a college, 2 newspaper offices, a national bank, and 6 churches. Pop. 779.

Mayfield, a township of Somerset co., Me. Pop. 96.

Mayfield, a post-township of Grand Traverse co., Mich., about 40 miles N.E. of Manistee. Pop. 310. Mayfield village is on the Traverse City Railroad, 14 miles S.E. of Traverse City. It has a saw-mill, a store, and a hotel. Pop. 200.

Mayfield, a township of Lapeer co., Mich. Pop. 1422. It contains Fish Lake and Five Lakes.

Mayfield, a hamlet of Montgomery co., Miss., 12 miles E. of Winona.

Mayfield, a post-village in Mayfield township, Fulton co., N.Y., on the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Gloversville, and about 44 miles N.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches, and manufactories of leather, gloves, and mittens. Pop. about 200. The township is hilly, but fertile. Limestone is found in it. Pop. 2352.

Mayfield, a post-office of Rockingham co., N.C.

Mayfield, a post-township of Cuyahoga co., O., about 15 miles E. of Cleveland. It is drained by the Chagrin River. Pop. 892. It contains a hamlet named Mayfield, also 4 churches, 2 grist-mills, and a graded school.

Mayfield, a post-office of Jackson co., Tenn.

Mayfield, a post-office of San Pete co., Utah.

Mayfield, a post-office of Washington co., Wis.

Mayfield Creek, Kentucky, rises in Graves co., and runs northward. It finally runs westward through Ballard co., and enters the Mississippi River about 7 miles below Cairo, Ill. It is nearly 90 miles long.

May Flower, mā'flour, a station in Faulkner co., Ark., on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, 20 miles N.W. of Argenta.

May Flower, a post-office of Adams co., Neb.

May'hew, a post-office and station of Walworth co., Wis., in Troy township, on the railroad between Elkhorn and Eagle, 8 miles N. of Elkhorn.

Mayhew's, a station in Sacramento co., Cal., on the Sacramento Valley Railroad, 10 miles E. of Sacramento.

Mayhew's Station, a post-village of Lowndes co., Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 89 miles N. of Meridian, and 12 miles W. of Columbus. It has a church.

May Hill, a post-office of Adams co., O.

Maykiang, a river of Asia. See ME-KONG.

Mayn, a river of Germany. See MAIN.

May'nard, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 22 miles N. of Independence. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory.

Maynard, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Maynard township, on the Assabet River, and on the Marlborough Branch of the Fitchburg Railroad, 10 miles E.S.E. of Marlborough, and 7 miles W.S.W. of Concord. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a woollen-factory, a paper-mill, and a powder-mill. Pop. of Maynard township, 1965.

Maynard, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., in Marcy township, on the Utica & Black River Railroad, 2½ miles N.W. of Utica. It has a church.

May'nard, or **Hodge's Corners,** a post-village in Grenville co., Ontario, 5 miles W. of Prescott. Pop. 170.

Maynard's Cove, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala., 8 miles N.W. of Bellefonte Station.

May'nardville, a post-village, capital of Union co., Tenn., is in the fertile Raccoon valley, 24 miles N. by E. of Knoxville. It has 2 churches. Iron, zinc, and lead are said to be found here. Pop. 155.

May'nooth, a town of Ireland, co. of Kildare, on the Royal Canal, with a station on the Irish Great Western Railway, 15 miles W.N.W. of Dublin. Pop. 1414. It has remains of a castle, formerly the chief seat of the Fitzgeralds, a large Roman Catholic chapel and convent, and the Royal College of St. Patrick, founded in 1795, for the education of the Roman Catholic clergy.

Mayo, mī'o, a river of Mexico, state of Sonora, enters the Gulf of California 100 miles S.E. of Guaymas, after a S.W. course of 130 miles.

Mayo, mī'o, one of the Cape Verd Islands, in the Atlantic, E. of Santiago. It is 15 miles long, with a rocky coast and sterile soil, its principal product being salt, from a natural lagoon. Chief port, Pinosa. Pop. 773.

Mayo, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N. coast of Celebes, 30 miles N. of Menado.

Mayo, må-o' or må'o, a maritime county of Ireland, Connaught, having E. the cos. of Sligo and Roscommon. Area, 2131 square miles. The coast-line is fringed with cliffs and islets and indented with innumerable inlets. The surface is mostly mountainous, but comprises many fertile and comparatively level tracts. Soil generally light, better suited to grazing than to tillage. Chief crops, flax, oats, and potatoes. The fisheries are valuable, and the county has marble- and slate-works. Iron ore is plentiful. Chief towns, Castlebar, Ballina, and Westport. It sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. 246,030.

Mayo, a parish of Ireland, Connaught, in a county of the same name, containing the village from which the county takes its name, 3 miles S.E. of Balla. Pop. 2141.

May'o, a small river of Virginia and North Carolina, rises by two branches, the North Mayo and South Mayo, in Patrick co. of the former state, and, flowing southeastward into North Carolina, enters the Dan River at Madison.

May'o, a township of Rockingham co., N.C. Pop. 3539. It contains Madison.

Mayo, a post-office of Halifax co., Va., about 35 miles E. of Danville.

Mayo Forge, a post-office of Patrick co., Va.

Mayomba, må-yom'bå, **Mayum'ba,** or **Majumba,** må-jŭm'bå, a town of the African coast, 120 miles N.W. of Loango, at the mouth of the Mayomba in the Atlantic. It is the capital of the country of Mayomba, which is rich in copper, ivory, and gum.

May'o Park, a post-office of Grayson co., Ky.

Mayorga, må-yoʀ'gå, a town of Spain, province and 48 miles N.W. of Valladolid, on the Cea. Pop. 2100.

Mayorga, a group of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific, the chief of which is Varao.

Mayotte, må'yŏt', or **Mayot'ta,** one of the Comoro Islands, forming, with some adjacent islets, a French colony. Area, 137 square miles. It lies 20 miles S.S.W. of Johanna, is mountainous but fertile, and exports cattle, sugar, rum, coffee, cocoa oil, &c. The natives are Mohammedans of mixed African, Arab, and Malagassy stock. Capital, Dzaoudzi. Pop. 10,875.

Maypocha, a river of Chili. See Mapocha.

Mayport, mā'port, a post-hamlet and bathing-place of Duval co., Fla., on the ocean, at the mouth of St. John's River, 25 miles E.N.E. of Jacksonville. It has a church.

Maypu, mī-poo', a river of Chili, department of Santiago, rises in the Andes, and, after a W. course of 130 miles, enters the Pacific 40 miles S. of Valparaiso. The principal affluent is the Melipilla, which joins the Maypu 40 miles E. of the Pacific Ocean. The course of this mountain-stream is so impetuous that it can only be spanned by suspension-bridges.

Maypu, a mountain-peak of the Andes, in Chili, lat. 33° 50′ S. Height, 15,000 feet.

Mayrena del Alcor, mī-rå'nå dĕl ål-kōʀ', a town of Spain, province and 13 miles E.N.E. of Seville. Pop. 4406. It has a castle, and a large horse- and cattle-fair.

Mayres, maiʀ, a village of France, in Ardèche, 12 miles N.W. of Largentière. Pop. 943.

Maysek, a village of Hungary. See Majsa.

Maysfield, māz'feeld, a post-village of Milam co., Tex., 17 miles W.S.W. of Calvert. It has 4 churches and 1 or 2 academies.

May's Land'ing, a post-village, capital of Atlantic co., N.J., in Hamilton township, on Great Egg Harbor River, at the head of navigation, on a branch of the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, and near the Philadelphia & Atlantic City Railroad, 48 miles S.E. of Camden, and about 18 miles E.N.E. of Millville. It has 3 churches and a cotton-factory.

May's Lick, a post-village of Mason co., Ky., 4 miles from the Maysville & Lexington Railroad, and about 54 miles N.E. of Lexington. It has 4 churches, a seminary, and manufactures of carriages, ploughs, &c. Pop. 199.

May'spring, a post-office of Grainger co., Tenn.

May's Station, a post-office of Edgar co., Ill., on the Illinois Midland Railroad, 5 miles W. of Paris.

Maysville, māz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ala., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 12½ miles E. of Huntsville. It has 2 churches.

Maysville, a post-village of Benton co., Ark., about 33 miles N.W. of Fayetteville. It has 5 churches, and manufactures of machinery, wagons, &c. Pop. about 200.

Maysville, a post-village of Jackson co., Ga., on the Northeastern Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Lulah Junction, and 27 miles N. by W. of Athens. It has a church. Pop. about 400.

Maysville, a post-office and station in Pike co., Ill., on the Hannibal & Naples Railroad, at the junction of the Pittsfield Branch, 33 miles E. of Hannibal, Mo.

Maysville, Allen co., Ind. See Harlan.

Maysville, a hamlet of Daviess co., Ind., on the West Fork of White River, about 18 miles E. by S. of Vincennes.

Maysville, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Iowa, about 40 miles W.N.W. of Cedar Falls.

Maysville, a city, the capital of Mason co., Ky., is finely situated on the Ohio River, 60 miles above Cincinnati, and about 50 miles below Portsmouth, O. It is 79 miles N.E. of Lexington, with which it is connected by the Maysville & Lexington Railroad. A range of bold and verdant hills, rising near the S. border of the city, renders its appearance, as viewed from the river, very attractive. It contains a city hall, 11 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, an academy, and printing-offices which issue 1 tri-weekly and 3 weekly newspapers. It has also 2 flouring-mills, 2 distilleries of whisky, gas-works, 2 planing-mills, a cotton-factory, 2 manufactories of farming-implements, 5 of cigars, 3 of ploughs, 2 carriage-shops, a foundry, a brewery, 2 saw-mills, a railroad-car-shop, and a soap-factory. Large quantities of tobacco, hemp, pork, and other products are shipped here. Maysville was incorporated as a city in 1833. Pop. 4705.

Maysville, a township of Aroostook co., Me., 42 miles N.N.W. of Houlton, is traversed by the Aroostook River. The village of Presque Isle joins it. Post-offices, East Maysville and Maysville Centre.

Maysville, a post-village, capital of De Kalb co., Mo., in Camden township, about 30 miles E.N.E. of St. Joseph. It has a court-house, a bank, a high school, a newspaper office, 3 churches, and manufactures of brooms, furniture, and wagons. Pop. about 500.

Maysville, a post-office of Jones co., N.C.

Maysville, a hamlet of Columbiana co., O., on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 18 miles S.S.E. of Alliance. It has a grist-mill and a woollen-mill.

Maysville, a hamlet of Wayne co., O., 12 miles S.E. of Wooster. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Maysville, a hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., in Kiskiminetas township, 3½ miles N.N.E. of Salina. It has a church and a grist-mill. Here is Long Run Post-Office.

Maysville, Clarion co., Pa. See Mayville.

Maysville, or **Mayville,** a village of Jefferson co., Pa., in Warsaw township, 7 or 8 miles N.E. of Brookville. It has 2 churches, 23 houses, and a tannery. Near here is Warsaw Post-Office.

Maysville, a hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., about 25 miles S.W. of Meadville.

Maysville, South Carolina. See Mayesville.

Maysville, Virginia. See Buckingham Court-House.

Maysville, or **Grant Court-House,** a post-village, capital of Grant co., W. Va., 27 miles S. by W. of Keyser, and about 45 miles S.S.W. of Cumberland, Md. It is situated in a hilly or mountainous region. It has 4 churches, 2 woollen-factories, a pottery, and a flour-mill.

Maysville Centre, a post-office of Aroostook co., Me.

May'town, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in East Donegal township, 2 miles N.W. of Marietta, 15 miles W. of Lancaster, and 6 miles N.W. of Columbia. It has 4 churches, a chair-factory, 2 brick-yards, and 3 cigar-factories. Pop. 613.

Mayumba, or **Majumba,** Africa. See Mayomba.

May'view', a post-hamlet of Champaign co., Ill., on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 26 miles W. of Danville. It has a church.

Mayview, a post-office of Buena Vista co., Iowa.

Mayview, a post-office of Jewell co., Kansas.

Mayview, a post-village of Lafayette co., Mo., in Washington township, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 7 miles W. of Higginsville. It has a church and a grist-mill.

May′ville, a post-office of Tulare co., Cal.

Mayville, a post-office of Traill co., Dakota.

Mayville, a village of Tuscola co., Mich., in Fremont township, 12 miles S.E. of Vassar. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of flour, lumber, sash, and doors. The name of its post-office is May.

Mayville, a township of Houston co., Minn. Pop. 614.

Mayville, a post-village, capital of Chautauqua co., N.Y., is beautifully situated at the head or northwest end of Chautauqua Lake, and on the Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburg Railroad, 18 or 20 miles N.W. of Jamestown, and 62 miles S.S.W. of Buffalo. It contains 6 churches, the Mayville union school, a flouring-mill, and a newspaper office. Steamboats ply regularly between Mayville and Jamestown. Pop. 701.

Mayville, or **Maysville,** a hamlet of Clarion co., Pa., on Red Bank Creek, and on the Low Grade division of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, at Maysville Station, 89 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill. Here is New Mayville Post-Office.

Mayville, a township of Clark co., Wis. Pop. 260.

Mayville, a post-village in Williamstown township, Dodge co., Wis., on Rock River, and on the Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Horicon, and 22 miles S. by W. of Fond du Lac. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a foundry, a flouring-mill, a furniture-factory, and a blast-furnace. Iron-ore abounds here. Pop. 1069.

May′wood, a post-village in Proviso township, Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and on the Des Plaines River, 10 miles W. of Chicago. It has 3 churches, a union school, and 2 manufactories of "Chicago Scrapers and Ditchers." Pop. about 1000.

Maywood, a post-office of Marion co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 4 miles W.S.W. of Indianapolis.

Maywood, a post-hamlet of Wyandotte co., Kansas, about 15 miles S. by E. of Leavenworth. It has a church.

Maywood, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Minn., in Maywood township, 20 miles E.N.E. of Sauk Rapids. Pop. of the township, 118.

Maywood, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., Mo., on the Fabius River, and on the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, 11 miles W. of Quincy, Ill. It has a church.

Maywood, a post-hamlet of Bergen co., N.J., on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, 15 miles N. of Jersey City. It has several fine residences and a manufactory of jewelry.

Maywood, a post-office of Fayette co., W. Va.

Mazaca, or **Cæsarea.** See Kaisareeyeh.

Mazagan, måz`ạ-gån′, a seaport of Morocco, lat. 33° 15′ 30″ N., lon. 8° 26′ 45″ W., 120 miles S.W. of Cape Spartel. It exports grain, wool, wax, oil, and hides, has a good custom-house, a fort, and large granaries, and is a port of call for steamers. Its roadstead is sheltered to some extent by a reef. It has a Catholic church and a mosque. It was built by the Portuguese in 1566, and held by them till 1770. Pop. 2000, two-thirds Moors.

Mazagão, må-zå-gŏwɴᵍ′, a town of Brazil, province and about 190 miles W.N.W. of Pará, near the estuary of the Amazon.

Maz`agon′,** or **Maz`agong′, a village of British India, on the island of Bombay, chiefly inhabited by descendants of the Portuguese. It is now a part of the city of Bombay.

Mazalquivir, the Spanish for Mers-el-Kebir.

Mazaltenango, Guatemala. See Mazatenango.

Mazamet, mä`zå`må′, a town of France, in Tarn, on the left bank of the Arnette, 12 miles S.E. of Castres. Pop. 10,770. It has extensive manufactories of broadcloth, serge, flannel, alpaca, tartans, &c., and large cloth-fairs.

Mazan, må`zŏɴᵍ′, a village of France, in Ardèche, arrondissement of Largentière. Pop. 1921.

Mazan, a village of France, in Vaucluse, 5 miles E. of Carpentras. Pop. 1817.

Mazanderan, må-zån`dẹr-ån′, or **Mazanderoon,** må-zån`dẹr-oon′, a province of North Persia, mostly between lat. 36° and 37° N. and lon. 50° and 54° E. Pop. 150,000.

Mazarambroz, må-thå-råm-bròth′, a town of Spain, New Castile, 11 miles from Toledo. Pop. 1387.

Mazarron, a town of Spain. See Almazarron.

Mazaruni, Guiana. See Massaroony.

Mazatenango, or **Masatenango,** må-zå-tå-nån′-go′, a town of the republic of Guatemala, 190 miles W. of the capital. Pop. 12,000.

Mazatlan, måz`ạt-lån′ or må-såt-lån′, a flourishing town and seaport of Mexico, in Cinaloa, at the entrance of the river Mazatlan into the Gulf of California, 183 miles S.E. of Cinaloa. Lat. 23° 11′ 48″ N.; lon. 106° 23′ 45″ W. It is built on the crest of some heights, and has a clean and healthy appearance. There are many fine stores, well stocked with goods. The port is sheltered to some extent from the N. winds, but exposed to the W. and S. It is the seat of considerable commerce. It forms the outlet for the products of the mining districts of St. Sebastian, and has considerable imports of English goods. Pop. 12,706.

Mazé, må`zå′, a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Authion, 9 miles S.W. of Baugé. Pop. 3597.

Mazeena, or **Mazina,** må-zee′nạ, a fort of Afghanistan, 15 miles S.W. of Jelalabad.

Mazep′pa, a post-village in Mazeppa township, Wabasha co., Minn., on the railroad between Wabasha and Zumbrota, and on the Zumbro River, 20 miles S.W. of Lake City, and about 22 miles S. of Red Wing. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a flouring-mill. Pop. 400. Pop. of the township in 1875, 512.

Mazères, må`zaiʀ′ (L. *Maceriæ*), a town of France, in Ariége, on the Lez, 10 miles N. of Pamiers. Pop. 2521.

Mazira, an island of Arabia. See Massera.

Mazo, må′so, a town of the Canary island Palma, on its E. coast. Pop. 3511.

Mazomanie, må-zo-mā′nee, a post-village of Dane co., Wis., in Mazomanie township, on Black Earth Creek, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 23 miles W.N.W. of Madison, and 22 miles S. of Baraboo. It contains a bank, 3 or more churches, several hotels, a high school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of fanning-mills and milk-safes. Pop. 1143. The Wisconsin River touches the N.W. corner of the township. Pop. of the township, 1635.

Mazon, må-zŏn′, a small post-village of Grundy co., Ill., in Mazon township, on the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, 28 miles S.W. of Joliet. Coal is mined here. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1005.

Mazon Creek, Illinois, rises in Livingston co., runs N., and enters the Illinois River at Morris, in Grundy co.

Mazufurabad, India. See Muzuffurabad.

Mazura, an island of Arabia. See Massera.

Mazye, må-zī′, a large village of Afghanistan, in the Pisheen Valley, 40 miles N. of Shawl.

Mazzara, måt-så′rå (anc. *Massara* and *Emporium*), a town of Sicily, 26 miles by rail S. of Trapani, at the mouth of the Salemi. Pop. 12,155. It is enclosed by Saracenic walls, and has narrow, unpaved, dirty streets. Its public buildings comprise a cathedral, bishop's palace, senate house, several convents, a hospital, college, theatre, and a *caricatore* for warehousing corn.

Mazzarino, måt-så-ree′no, a town of Sicily, province and 14 miles S.E. of Caltanisetta, with a college and palace. Pop. 11,951.

Mazze, a village of Italy. See Masse.

Mazzo, måt′so, a village of Italy, province of Sondrio, S. of Bormio. Pop. 837.

Mdoukal, m′doo`kål′ (?), a village of Algeria, in the Sahara, at the S.E. extremity of Lake Hodna, 97 miles S.W. of Constantine.

Meacham, mee′chạm, a post-office of Du Page co., Ill., on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 22 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

Meacham, a township of Marion co., Ill. Pop. 835.

Meacham's, a station in Sonoma co., Cal., on the Fulton & Guerneville Railroad, 2 miles from Fulton.

Meaco, a city of Japan. See Kioto.

Meacsima, islets of Japan. See Meaksima.

Mead, meed, a post-office of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Railroad, about 9 miles N.W. of Lyons. Here is a church.

Mead, a township of Belmont co., O. Pop. 850. It contains Businessburg.

Mead, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. 2421, exclusive of Meadville.

Mead, a township of Warren co., Pa. Pop. 463.

Meaday, må-å-dī′, a ruined town of Burmah, on the Irrawaddy, 40 miles N. of Prome.

Mead Corners, a post-office of Crawford co., Pa., 4 miles E. of Meadville.

Meade, meed, a county of Kentucky, borders on Indiana. Area, about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and N.W. by the Ohio River. The surface is undulating, and nearly half of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Cavernous limestone of good quality underlies the soil. Capital, Brandenburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,800,000. Pop. in 1870, 9485, of whom 9379 were Americans.

Meade, a township of Huron co., Mich. Pop. 290.

Meade, a post-hamlet of Macomb co., Mich., about 28 miles N. by E. of Detroit. It has a church.

Meadland, meed'land, a post-hamlet of Taylor co., W. Va., 4 miles N. of Flemington Railroad Station.

Mead'orsville, a post-office of Whitley co., Ky.

Meadow, mĕd'o, a post-office of Rock co., Minn.

Meadow, a township of Johnston co., N.C. Pop. 1043.

Meadow, a post-office of Millard co., Utah.

Meadow, a station in Henrico co., Va., on the Richmond & York River Railroad, 11 miles E. of Richmond.

Meadow Bluff, a post-office of Greenbrier co., W. Va., 14 miles N. of Alderson Station.

Meadow Branch, a post-office of Jackson co., O.

Meadow Bridge, a post-office of Henrico co., Va.

Meadow Brook, a post-office of Johnson co., Kansas, 15 miles S. by W. of Kansas City.

Meadow Brook, a post-office of Washington co., Tenn.

Meadow Creek, Utah, rises in Tooele co., runs southward, and enters Sevier River on the N. border of Millard co. It is about 80 miles long.

Meadow Creek, a post-office of Whitley co., Ky.

Meadow Creek, post-office, Madison co., Montana.

Meadow Creek, a post-office of Grayson co., Va.

Meadow Creek Station, a post-hamlet of Summers co., W. Va., on New River, and on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 136 miles E.S.E. of Huntington, and 12 miles N. of Hinton.

Meadow Dale, a post-office of Highland co., Va., about 40 miles N. of Millborough Depot.

Meadowfield, a post-office of Hancock co., Tenn.

Meadow Gap, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pa.

Meadow Hill, a post-office of Wilkes co., N.C.

Meadow Lawn, a station in Jefferson co., Ky., on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of Louisville.

Meadow Mills, a post-office of Frederick co., Va., is at Cedar Creek Railroad Station, 14 miles S.W. of Winchester. Here is a flour-mill.

Meadow River, West Virginia, rises in Greenbrier co., runs N.W., and forms the boundary between the cos. of Fayette and Nicholas, until it enters the Gauley River.

Meadows, a station in Pueblo co., Col., on the Cañon City Branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 19 miles W. of South Pueblo.

Meadows, a post-hamlet of McLean co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 11 miles E. of El Paso. It has 3 grain-elevators and 2 stores.

Meadows, a township of Stokes co., N.C. Pop. 2065.

Meadows of Dan, a post-office of Patrick co., Va.

Meadowvale, a post-village in Peel co., Ontario, on the river Credit, 6 miles S. of Brampton. It has good water-power, flour-, oatmeal-, and saw-mills. Pop. 300.

Meadow Valley, a post-office of Plumas co., Cal.

Meadow Valley, a post-office and shipping-point of Juneau co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, 21 miles N.E. of Tomah.

Meadow View, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 7 miles E. by N. of Abingdon.

Meadowville, a post-hamlet of Rich co., Utah, about 60 miles N. of Evanston.

Meadowville, a post-hamlet of Barbour co., W. Va., about 24 miles S. by E. of Grafton.

Meads, meedz, a station of Washington co., Neb., on the Omaha & Northwestern Railroad, 5 miles N. of Blair.

Mead's Creek, a post-office of Steuben co., N.Y., about 14 miles S.E. of Bath.

Mead's Mills, or **Waterford,** a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., in Plymouth township, on Rouge River, and on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 25 miles W. of Detroit. It has a foundry and machine-shop. P. 200.

Meadville, Barry co., Mich. See SHERIDAN.

Meadville, meed'vĭl, a hamlet of Ingham co., Mich., in Ingham township, 25 miles S.E. of Lansing.

Meadville, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., Miss., on the Homochitto River, about 80 miles S.S.W. of Jackson. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office.

Meadville, a post-village of Linn co., Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 14 miles E. of Chillicothe, and 90 miles E. of St. Joseph. It has 2 churches, a wagon-shop, and a plough-factory. Pop. about 400.

Meadville, a hamlet of Wayne co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, 5 miles S.E. of Clyde.

Meadville, a city, the capital of Crawford co., Pa., is pleasantly situated on French Creek, and on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 44 miles S.W. of Corry, 36 miles S. of Erie, 24 miles W. of Titusville, and 100 miles N. of Pittsburg. It is the principal market of a fertile and populous county, the staple products of which are petroleum, lumber, butter, grain, &c. It has one of the finest court-houses in the state, 12 or 13 churches, a high school, 2 large and handsome public school buildings, 2 national banks, 2 savings-banks, 2 other banks, a public library, and a Unitarian theological seminary with a library of 12,000 volumes. On an eminence ½ mile N. of the city stands Alleghany College (Methodist Episcopal), which was organized in 1815 and has a library of 12,000 volumes. One daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Meadville also has a public park, several machine-shops, oil-refineries, a large woollen-mill, manufactures of engines, farming-implements, carriages, wooden shoes, and the car-works and machine-shops of the railroad, which cover an area of 6 acres. The Franklin Branch Railroad connects Meadville with Oil City. It received its city charter in 1866. Pop. in 1870, 7103; present pop. about 10,000.

Meadville, a post-village of Halifax co., Va., on the Banister River, about 28 miles N.E. of Danville. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Meaford, mee'ford, formerly **Saint Vin'cent,** a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, at the mouth of Big Head River in Georgian Bay, at the N. terminus of the Northern Railway, 22 miles W.N.W. of Collingwood. It contains 6 hotels, 2 printing-offices, flour- and saw-mills, a pottery, manufactories of woollens, iron castings, boots and shoes, wooden-ware, leather, fanning-mills, carriages, wagons, &c., and has a large export trade in grain and country produce. Pop. 1200.

Meagher, mee'gher, a large county in the central part of Montana. It is bounded on the W. by the Missouri River, and partly drained by the Muscle Shell and Judith Rivers. The surface is diversified with mountains, large treeless plains, and fertile valleys. In the central part of the county is a range called the Belt Mountains. The soil produces wheat, barley, oats, &c. Gold is the chief article of export. The reported value of the gold mined in this county in 1870 was $464,383, which was mostly obtained from placer-mines. Capital, Diamond City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $696,610. Pop. in 1870, 1387, of whom 941 were Americans.

Meagsville, meegz'vĭl, post-office, Jackson co., Tenn.

Meahgunge, må-å-gŭnj', a walled town of India, 24 miles S.W. of Lucknow.

Meain, me'ān', a town of India, in the Punjab, division of Rawil-Pinde. Pop. 6857.

Meaksima, or **Meacsima,** må-åk-see'må, some islets of Japan, W. of the S. part of Kioo-Sioo.

Mealfourvounie, mål-foor-voo'nee, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Inverness, on the W. side of Loch Ness. Elevation, 2700 feet.

Meal'y Mountains, a hill-chain in Labrador, British North America, near its E. coast, between Cape Charles and Sandwich Bay. Estimated height, 1480 feet.

Meana, må-å'nå, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 27 miles W.S.W. of Turin, on the Clusone. Pop. 1711.

Meana, a village of the island of Sardinia, division and 50 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. 1700.

Mean'der Creek, of Ohio, flows into the Mahoning River about 7 miles below Warren.

Mean'ee, a village of Afghanistan. Lat. 29° 21′ N.; lon. 70° 40′ E.

Mean'ee ("fishing-place"), a maritime town of India, 75 miles N.W. of Joonaghur.

Meanee, a village of Sinde, on the Fulailee branch of the Indus, 5 miles N. of Hyderabad, and where British troops defeated a Beloochee force, February 17, 1843.

Meanee, a town of Sinde, on the Indus, 45 miles S.W. of Hyderabad.

Meanee, a town of the Punjab, on the Ravee, over which is a much-frequented ferry, 21 miles N.W. of Lahore.

Meanee, a village of Sinde, 5 miles N.W. of Sehwan. Lat. 26° 24′ N.; lon. 67° 55′ E.

Meangis (må-ång'ghis or må-ån'gheez) **Isles,** a group in the Malay Archipelago, about lat. 5° N., lon. 127° E., 90 miles S.E. of Mindanao. Chief island, Nanusa.

Mean Meer, a town of India, in the Punjab, forming almost a suburb of Lahore, on its S.E. side. Pop. 13,757.

Means, Harrison co., O. See CADIZ JUNCTION.

Mearim, a river and town of Brazil. See MIARIM.

Mears, meerz, a post-hamlet in Golden township, Oceana co., Mich., on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 7 miles S. of Pentwater. It has a church, 3 lumber-mills, and a shingle-mill. Pop. about 150.

Mears Bluff, a post-office of Brunswick co., N.C., and a station on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 3 miles from Wilmington, also on the Carolina Central Railroad and Cape Fear River.

Meat Camp, a post-township of Watauga co., N.C. Pop. 370.

Meath, meeTH, a county of Ireland, Leinster, having E. Dublin and the Irish Sea. Area, 906 square miles. Surface mostly flat. Principal river, the Boyne. Soil chiefly a rich clayey loam, on limestone or gravel. Chief towns, Trim (the capital), Kells, and Navan. The county sends two members to the House of Commons. Previous to the Anglo-Norman conquest, the King of Meath was supreme monarch of Ireland. Pop. 95,558.

Meauwataka, me-wat'ạ-kạ, a post-hamlet of Wexford co., Mich., on Lake Meauwataka, about 30 miles S. by E. of Traverse City. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Meaux, mō (anc. *Iati'num* or *Jati'num,* afterwards *Mel'di*), a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 27 miles E.N.E. of Paris, on the Marne, and on the railway to Strasburg. Pop. 11,739. It has a tribunal of commerce, a communal college, a fine Gothic cathedral founded in the twelfth century, a library of 16,000 volumes, and trade in grain and cheese. It is the see of a bishop, and has courts of first resort, a scientific society, 9 flouring-mills, and manufactures of cotton, farming-implements, &c. Here is a monument to Bossuet, who was Bishop of Meaux. Meaux was taken by the Normans in 862, and, after a regular siege, by the English in 1421.

Mebanesville, meb'ānz-vĭl, a post-village of Alamance co., N.C., on the railroad which connects Raleigh with Greensborough, 50 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh. There are several churches near it. It has a military school or academy and a cotton-factory.

Mebarrez, El, Arabia. See EL MEBARREZ.

Me'can', a small river of Wisconsin, rises in Waushara co, runs southeastward through Marquette co., and enters the Fox River 5 or 6 miles E.N.E. of Montello.

Mecan, a township of Marquette co., Wis. Pop. 708.

Mecca, or **Mekka,** mêk'kạ, written also **Mekkeh** (anc. *Macora'ba ; Fr. Mecque,* mêk), the most celebrated city of Arabia, the seat of the Mohammedan religion, 65 miles E. of Jiddah. Lat. 21° 38' N.; lon. 40° 8' E. It is styled by Mohammedans El Mosherefe (the noble), Om-El-Kora (the mother of towns), &c. Mecca stands in a narrow, sandy valley, from 100 to 700 paces broad, extending in a general direction N. and S., enclosed by sterile hills from 200 to 500 feet high, without tree or verdure, and is ill supplied with water. In its centre is the Beitu-'llah (house of God), or El-Haram (the inviolable), the great mosque, enclosing the Kaaba, dividing the whole into the northern and southern towns, these again being subdivided into 25 quarters, exclusive of the suburbs, which stretch in single lines of houses along the narrow parts of the valley. Mecca is in itself a good-looking city, the streets being wider than is usual in Eastern towns, the houses of stone, often three stories high, and well lighted. The castle, on its S.E. side, near the Shereef's house, is large enough for a garrison of 1000 men, and is thought by the Arabs to be impregnable. The city is annually filled at the time of the Haj or pilgrimage, when apartments in almost every house are hired to strangers, and thousands besides encamp outside the town. This pilgrimage, customary among the Arabs in early and idolatrous ages, and subsequently enjoined by Mohammed on all his followers, is the foundation of Mecca's fame, and the only source of her wealth.

The great temple of the Beitu-'llah is an unsymmetrical patchwork of ancient fragments, without any pretension to unity of style. It may be entered by 19 doors, and is adorned with 7 minarets. Within, the great four-sided court of the temple, surrounded by colonnades of irregular pillars, is about 250 paces long and 200 wide; and nearly in the middle of it, in a hollow, stands the Kaaba, or sacred house, erected in 1627, measuring in length about 18 paces, in width 14 paces, and in height not exceeding 40 feet. The sides are completely covered by the *Keswa,*—that is, the veil or curtain of rich black silk, which is renewed every year. In two places only is this covering removed, one so as to expose a gray stone at the S.E. end of the building, which it is thought meritorious to touch; and, in like manner, at the N.E. angle is exposed the celebrated black stone, the kissing of which is a chief object of the pilgrimage. Besides the pulpit of the Imám, and the desks assigned to the doctors of the different sects, there are several irregular buildings round the Kaaba. In one of these is the famous well of Zemzem, alleged to be the one whence Hagar obtained water for Ishmael. Its waters are perfectly fresh, though every other spring in the neighborhood is brackish. Among the pilgrims they are devoutly believed to be a sure remedy for all bodily ailments, and even salutary for the soul.

The inhabitants of Mecca are, with the exception of a few Hejází Bedouin, all strangers by birth or parentage, being mostly settlers, or children of settlers, attracted hither by gain. The colleges of Mecca have fallen to decay, and the libraries, once rich, have totally disappeared. As Mecca, during the pilgrimage, is visited by from 100,000 to 200,000 strangers, it becomes for three or four months in the year the greatest market in the East; its merchants occasionally accumulate large fortunes. On the other hand, the beggars of the holy city are importunate as well as numerous. The Shereefs, or direct descendants of Mohammed, are now a numerous and widely-spread body. These nobles, as they may be called, elect the Shereef of Mecca, and their choice is confirmed by the Ottoman Sultan. The stationary population of Mecca is estimated at between 25,000 and 30,000, including some 3000 or 4000 Abyssinian and negro slaves. ——Adj. and inhab. MECCAWEE (MECCAWI), mêk'kå-wee', sometimes written MECCAWAY.

Mec'ca, a post-village of Trumbull co., O., in Mecca township, on Musquito Creek, 4 miles N. of Cortland, and about 22 miles N. by W. of Youngstown. It has 4 churches. Here are many oil-wells, which have produced much excellent lubricating oil. Pop. of the township, 935.

Mecejana, må-så-zhå'nå, a village of Brazil, province and 12 miles E. of Ceará. Pop. 2000.

Mechader, må-chå'dẹr, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 84 miles S. of Sana, with residence of the governor.

Mechanic, me-kan'ik, a township of Holmes co., O. Pop. 1066. It has much cannel coal.

Mechanic Falls, a post-village in Minot and Poland townships, Androscoggin co., Me., on an affluent of the Androscoggin River, and on the Grand Trunk Railroad and the Portland & Oxford Central Railroad, 36 miles N. by W. of Portland. It has extensive manufactures of paper, and a manufactory of rifles, also a newspaper office and 4 churches.

Mechanicsburg, me-kan'iks-burg, a post-village in Mechanicsburg township, Sangamon co., Ill., 3 miles S. of Buffalo Station, and on the Wabash Railroad, 14 miles E. of Springfield. It has 3 churches, a bank, and a flour-mill. Pop. 366; of the township, 1443.

Mechanicsburg, a hamlet of Boone co., Ind., 8 miles N. of Lebanon. It has a church.

Mechanicsburg, a post-village of Henry co., Ind., 12 miles N.W. of New Castle. It has a church. Pop. 133.

Mechanicsburg, a post-village in Goshen township, Champaign co., O., on the railroad which connects Delaware with Springfield, 18 miles N.E. of the latter, and about 32 miles W.N.W. of Columbus. It has 2 banks, 4 churches, a union school, a newspaper office, a foundry, 2 planing-mills, a machine-shop, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 940.

Mechanicsburg, a post-borough of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 8 miles W.S.W. of Harrisburg, and 10 miles E. of Carlisle. It has 8 churches, a town hall, 2 national banks, the Cumberland Valley Institute, the Irving Female College, 2 newspaper offices, several paper-mills, gas-works, &c. A branch railroad extends from this town southward to Dillsburg. Large quantities of iron ore are shipped here. Pop. 2569.

Mechanicsburg, a village of Indiana co., Pa., about 36 miles W. of Altoona. It has 2 churches. The name of its post-office is Brush Valley. Pop. 204.

Mechanicsburg, a village of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Ligonier township, 12 miles S.E. of Latrobe. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a flour-mill. Coal and iron ore are found here.

Mechanicsburg, a post-village of Bland co., Va., at the N.W. base of Walker's Mountain, about 100 miles (direct) W. by S. of Lynchburg. It has 2 flour-mills, a woollen-mill, and several churches. Coal is found here about 200 feet below the surface.

Mechanic's Grove, a post-village in Drumore township, Lancaster co., Pa., about 18 miles S.S.E. of Lancaster, and 2½ miles from Fairmount Station. It has a church and manufactures of carriages and farm-implements.

Mechanicstown, me-kan'iks-tŏwn, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., is at the base of Ca
on the Western Maryland Railroad, 57
Baltimore, and 27 miles E. of Hagerstow
churches, a newspaper office, an academy,
Pop. 583.

Mechanicstown, a post-village in
Carroll co., O., 30 miles S.E, of Canton.

Mechanic's Valley, a post-office of Cecil co., Md.

Mechanic's Valley, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., in Buckingham township, 2½ miles from Doylestown. It has a grist-mill and a carriage-shop.

Mechanicsville, me-kan'iks-vĭl, a post-office of Lee co., Ala.

Mechanicsville, a post-hamlet of Windham co., Conn., in Thompson township, on the Quinebaug River, and on the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, 35 miles N.N.E. of Norwich. It has a manufactory of fancy cassimere.

Mechanicsville, a post-office of Jasper co., Ga.

Mechanicsville, a post-office of Vanderburg co., Ind., about 3 miles N.E. of Evansville.

Mechanicsville, a post-village of Cedar co., Iowa, in Pioneer township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 24 miles E. by S. of Cedar Rapids, and 15 miles S. of Anamosa. It has a newspaper office, a high school, 2 banking-houses, and 4 churches. Pop. 598.

Mechanicsville, a post-village of St. Mary's co., Md., about 44 miles S.S.W. of Annapolis. It has 2 churches.

Mechanicsville, a post-hamlet of St. Charles co., Mo., about 33 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis. It has a church.

Mechanicsville, a small village in Readington township, Hunterdon co., N.J., 1½ miles from White House Station, and about 20 miles S.W. of Morristown. It has a church and 2 stores.

Mechanicsville (North Oakfield Post-Office), a hamlet in Oakfield township, Genesee co., N.Y., 10 miles N.N.W. of Batavia. It has manufactures of staves and heading. Pop. about 150.

Mechanicsville, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Half Moon and Stillwater townships, on the W. bank of the Hudson River, on the Champlain Canal and the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, 18 miles N. of Albany, and 14 miles S.E. of Ballston. It has an academy, 4 churches, and manufactures of sash, blinds, and linen thread. P. 1075.

Mechanicsville, a post-office of Ashtabula co., O.

Mechanicsville, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., about 20 miles N.W. of Trenton, N.J.

Mechanicsville (Wesley Post-Office), a village of Venango co., Pa., in Irvin township, about 16 miles S.S.W. of Franklin. It has 2 churches.

Mechanicsville, a post-hamlet of Sumter co., S.C., 12 miles N. of Sumter Court-House. It has a church.

Mechanicsville, a post-hamlet of Cannon co., Tenn., 10 miles E. of Woodbury. It has a church and a tannery.

Mechanicsville, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt., in Mount Holly township, 2 miles from Mount Holly, and 18 miles S.S.E. of Rutland. It has a church, a lumber-mill, &c.

Mechanicsville, a hamlet of Fauquier co., Va., 2½ miles from Delaplaine Station. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Mechanicsville, a post-office of Loudoun co., Va.

Mechelen, mĕᴋ'ẹh-lẹn, a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, on the Meuse, 14 miles E.N.E. of Hasselt.

Mechin, Quebec. See Dalibaire.

Mechlin, mĕk'lin (Dutch pron. mĕᴋ'lin, almost mĕʜ'-lin), or **Mechelen,** mĕᴋ'ẹl-ẹn (L. *Mechlin'ia;* Ger. *Mecheln,* mĕᴋ'ĕln; Fr. *Malines,* mȧ\`leen'), a city of Belgium, province and 14 miles S.S.E. of Antwerp, divided into two portions by the Dyle. Pop. 44,950. It is the central station for the railways which traverse Belgium in all directions. Principal edifices, a cathedral of the twelfth century, containing the "Last Supper," by Rubens (whose "Adoration of the Magi" is in the church of St. John, here); church of the Recollets, with Vandyke's famous "Crucifixion;" archbishop's palace, town hall, arsenal, cannon-foundry, Franciscan convent, and the béguinage. Mechlin is the see of the archbishop primate of Belgium and the residence of a military commandant, and has a diocesan college, an academy of painting and architecture, and a society of fine arts. Its chief manufactures are of shawls, woollen stuffs, tobacco, starch, lace, and beer; it has also an extensive trade in flax, corn, and oil, and communicates with Louvain by a canal navigable for vessels of 160 tons. Mechlin appears to have been founded in the fifth century. For some time it was governed by its own counts. Its greatest prosperity was in the fourteenth century, when it had important manufactures.

Mechoacan, a state of Mexico. See Michoacan.

Me'chum's River, a post-village of Albemarle co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and on a small river of its own name, 10 miles W. of Charlottesville. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Meckenheim, mĕk'kẹn-hīme\`, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, 4 miles S.E. of Dürkheim. Pop. 1915.

Meckenheim, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles S.S.E. of Cologne. Pop. 1697.

Meckesheim, mĕk'kẹs-hīme\`, a village of Baden, on the Elsens, 8 miles S.E. of Heidelberg. Pop. 1224.

Meck'lenburg, a county of North Carolina, borders on South Carolina. Area, about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Catawba River. The surface is hilly and extensively covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. Among its mineral resources are gold and granite. This county is partly traversed by railroads named the North Carolina, the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta, the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio, and the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line. These all meet at Charlotte, which is the capital of this county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,611,846. Pop. in 1870, 24,299, of whom 24,047 were Americans.

Mecklenburg, a county in the S. part of Virginia, borders on North Carolina. Area, about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Meherrin River, and intersected by the Roanoke River, which is formed in the S.W. part of the county by the union of the Dan with the Staunton River. The surface is finely diversified with hills and fertile valleys, and a large part of it is covered with forests. Tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Granite is found here. Capital, Boydton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,090,785. Pop. in 1870, 21,318, of whom 21,298 were Americans.

Mecklenburg, a post-village in Hector township, Schuyler co., N.Y., 12 miles W. of Ithaca. It contains 3 churches, a hotel, a foundry, a flour-mill, a tannery, a barrel-factory, &c. Pop. about 350.

Mecklenburg- (or **Meklenburg-**) **Schwerin,** mĕk'lẹn-bŭrg shwȧ-reen' (Ger. pron. mĕk'lẹn-bŏŏʀɢ\` shwȧ-reen'), a grand duchy of the German Empire, bounded N. by the Baltic Sea, W. by the principality of Ratzeburg, S.W. by Hanover, S. by Prussia, and E. by Prussia and Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Lat. from 53° 7′ to 54° 15′ N.; lon. from 10° 40′ to 13° 10′ E. Area, 5137 square miles. The surface is generally flat, the only exception being a ridge of low hills which forms the watershed between the basins of the Elbe and the Baltic. The sea-coast is low, and indented by several bays, of which the largest is that of Wismar. Lakes are very numerous, and indeed form one of the characteristic features of the country. The soil is fertile, and produces corn in such abundance as to leave a large surplus for export. The other principal crops are pease, beans, potatoes, and turnips. Both horses and cattle are exported, and wool has become one of the most important sources of revenue. The distillation of spirits from grain is largely carried on. The government is a limited monarchy, and intimately connected with that of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Each duchy has its separate states, but both bodies annually meet together, and have power to make laws and impose taxes for the whole of Mecklenburg. Capital, Schwerin. Largest town, Rostock. Pop. 553,785.

Meck'lenburg- (or **Mek'lenburg-**) **Strel'itz** (Ger. pron. mĕk'lẹn-bŏŏʀɢ\` strȧ'lits), a grand duchy of the German Empire, intimately connected with the above, consisting of two larger and several smaller districts. The former (called respectively the Duchy of Strelitz and the Principality of Ratzeburg) are separated by the interposition of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Area, 1131 square miles. The physical features of this duchy do not differ essentially from those of Mecklenburg-Schwerin above described. The house of Mecklenburg is the oldest reigning family in Europe. Capital, Neu-Strelitz. Pop. 95,673.

Meck'ling, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Dakota, on the Dakota Southern Railroad, 18 miles E. of Yankton.

Meco, mȧ'ko, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 21 miles from Madrid. Pop. 1413.

Mecos'ta, a county in the W. central part of Michigan, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Muskegon River, and is partly drained by the Chippewa River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and extensively covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple, oak, and other trees abound. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, and potatoes are the staples. This county is intersected by the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad. A branch of the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad terminates in it. Capital, Big Rapids. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,587,455. Pop. in 1870, 5642; in 1874, 9132.

Mecosta, a township of Mecosta co., Mich. Pop. 392.

Me'cox Bay, a small bay on the S. side of Suffolk co., N.Y. (Long Island), E. of Shinnecock Bay. On it is the village of Water Mill.

Mecque, the French name of Mecca.

Medak, mȧ'dȧk\`, a village of Croatia, 12 miles from Gospich. Pop. 1327.

Meda'no Springs, a post-office of Costilla co., Col.

Med'ary, a post-village, capital of Brookings co., Dakota, in Medary township, on the Big Sioux River, and on the route of the Sioux City & Pembina Railroad, 50 miles N. of Sioux Falls. It has a church and a cheese-factory. Medary is surrounded by fertile, undulating prairies, diversified with beautiful groves of good timber.

Meda'ryville, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 46 miles N. of Lafayette. Pop. 193.

Med'dybemps, or **Med'ybemps,** a post-township of Washington co., Me., 35 miles N.N.E. of Machias, bounded N. by a large lake of the same name. Pop. 200.

Mede, mà'dà, a town of Italy, province of Pavia, 26 miles by rail S. of Novara, in a fertile plain. It has silk-mills and other manufactories. Pop. 6209.

Medeah, mà-dà'å (anc. *Lamida*), a town of Algeria, province and 40 miles S.S.W. of Algiers. It is supplied with water by means of an aqueduct. Pop. 3620.

Medebach, mà'dẹh-båĸ', or **Madebeke,** mà'dẹh-bà'kẹh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 32 miles S.E. of Arnsberg. Pop. 2153.

Medeenet-Aboo, or **Medinet-Abu,** mà-dee'nĕt-å-boo', a village of Upper Egypt, on that part of the ruins of Thebes lying on the W. bank of the Nile, opposite Luxor, and comprising the remains of its chief temples. See Thebes.

Medeeyad, or **Mediyad,** me-dee'yåd', a small town of Asiatic Turkey, in a populous plain, 35 miles S. of Sert. It is the residence of a governor.

Medellin, mà-ᴅĕl-yeen', a town of Spain, province and 52 miles E. of Badajos, on the Guadiana. Pop. 1555. Hernando Cortez was born here in 1485.

Medellin, mà-dĕl-yeen', a city of the United States of Colombia, capital of the state of Antioquia, between the Cordilleras of the Andes, 48 miles S.E. of Antioquia. Elevation, 5030 feet. Pop. estimated at 14,000. It is picturesquely situated, has a mint, is a bishop's see, and is an entrepôt for a considerable region.

Medellin, a river of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, enters the Gulf of Mexico about 5 miles S. of that city, after an E. course of 25 miles.

Medellin, a town of Mexico, 15 miles by rail from Vera Cruz.

Medemblik, mà'dẹm-bleek', a town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, on the Zuyder Zee, 9 miles N.W. of Enkhuysen. Pop. 2193.

Medenice, mà'dẹh-neet'så, a village of Austria, in Galicia, 36 miles from Sambor, on the Letnienka. Pop. 2010.

Me'derville, a post-hamlet of Clayton co., Iowa, about 48 miles N.W. of Dubuque.

Medesano, mà-dà-så'no, a village of Italy, 10 miles S.W. of Parma, on the Taro. Pop. of commune, 4054.

Med'field, a post-village in Medfield township, Norfolk co., Mass., on the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad and the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, 18 miles S.W. of Boston. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of carriages and straw goods. The township is drained by the Charles River. Pop. of the township, 1163.

Med'ford, a post-office of Desha co., Ark., on the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railroad, 33 miles N.W. of Arkansas City.

Medford, a post-township and hamlet of Piscataquis co., Me., about 36 miles N. of Bangor. The township is intersected by the Piscataquis River.

Medford, a post-village in Medford township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Mystic River, on the Boston & Lowell Railroad, and on the Boston & Maine Railroad, Medford Branch, 5 miles N.N.W. of Boston. It contains 7 churches, a high school, a town house, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a savings-bank, and Tufts College (Universalist), which was organized in 1855 and has 16 instructors and a library of 13,000 volumes. (See College Hill). Medford has manufactures of rum, bricks, and buttons. Pop. of the township in 1875, 6627. Mystic Pond, which is on its border, supplies Charlestown with water.

Medford, a post-village in Medford township, Steele co., Minn., on Strait River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 9 miles S. of Faribault, and 7 miles N. of Owatonna. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 300; of the township, 561.

Medford, a post-village in Medford township, Burlington co., N.J., on Haines Creek, about 7 miles S. by W. of Mount Holly, and about 16 miles E. of Camden. It has 5 churches, a national bank, and a manufactory of glassware. The Mount Holly & Medford Branch Railroad connects it with Mount Holly. Pop. of the township, 2189.

Medford, a station of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island Railroad, 55 miles E. of Brooklyn.

Medford, a post-village, capital of Taylor co., Wis., in Medford township, on Black River, near its source, and on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 230 miles N.W. of Milwaukee, and 67 miles N.W. of Stevens Point. It has a court-house, a church, 2 newspaper offices, manufactures of lumber, sash, and blinds, and about 200 residences.

Med'ford, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on Minas Basin, 11 miles from Port Williams Station. Pop. 200.

Medford Centre, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Me., on the Piscataquis River, about 40 miles N. of Bangor.

Medford Hill'side, a station in Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston & Lowell Railroad, 5½ miles N.W. of Boston.

Medgyes, mĕd'yĕsh', or **Medias,** mà'de-ås (anc. *Media?*), a town of Transylvania, on the Great Kokel, 37 miles E. of Karlsburg. Pop. 4621. It is enclosed by walls, and has a Protestant college and a Catholic high school.

Media, mee'de-ạ, a country of antiquity, comprising the N. and W. provinces of the modern Persian dominions, viz., Irak-Ajemee, Mazanderan, Ghilan, and Azerbaijan, the last having been the ancient *Media Atropatene.* The Great Median wall, between the Tigris and Euphrates at their nearest point of approach, has been apparently identified of late between lat. 33° 20′ and 34° N. and about lon. 44° E. Media once formed part of the Assyrian Empire, rose afterwards to be an independent monarchy, and, having been subjugated by Cyrus, was incorporated with Persia. On the downfall of the Persian Empire it passed first to the Seleucidæ and then to the Parthians.——Adj. Median; inhab. Mede, meed.

Me'dia, a post-borough, capital of Delaware co., Pa., in Upper Providence township, on the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, 13 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia, and about 5 miles N. of Chester. It contains a fine court-house, a large hotel, a national bank, 1 other bank, a newspaper office, the Brooke Hall Female Seminary, an academy, and 7 churches. Pop. 1045.

Mediana, mà-ᴅe-å'nà, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 21 miles S.S.E. of Saragossa, on the Ginel. Pop. 1620.

Mediap'olis, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, in Yellow Spring township, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 15 miles N. of Burlington, at the junction of the Burlington & Northwestern Railroad. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. about 400.

Medicina, mà-de-chee'nà, a town of Italy, 15 miles E. of Bologna, on the Canal of Medicina. Pop. 11,355, mostly agricultural.

Med'icine, a township of Livingston co., Mo. Pop. 901.

Medicine, a township of Mercer co., Mo. Pop. 939.

Medicine, a township of Putnam co., Mo. Pop. 665.

Medicine, a post-office of Sullivan co., Mo.

Medicine Bow, a post-village of Carbon co., Wyoming, is on or near the Medicine Bow River, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, 74 miles N.N.W. of Laramie City.

Medicine Bow Mountains, a range of the Rocky Mountains, in Wyoming and Colorado. It extends from Long's Peak, Colorado, nearly northwestward into Wyoming. The North Fork of the Platte flows between these mountains and the main range, or "divide," of the Rocky Mountains. Among the highest peaks of the Medicine Bow Range are the Elk Mountain and Big Horn, which are in Wyoming. Lignite or coal abounds here. This range of mountains, which is extensively covered with forests of pine, forms the S.W. boundary of the Laramie Plain.

Medicine Bow River rises in the mountains in the S. part of Wyoming, runs nearly northwestward in Carbon co., and enters the North Fork of the Platte 30 miles N.N.E. of Rawlins. It is 120 miles long. Its mouth is at an elevation of 6200 feet above tide-water.

Medicine Creek, Missouri, rises in Mercer co., runs southward through Grundy co., and enters Grand River in Livingston co., about 10 miles S.E. of Chillicothe. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Medicine Creek, a post-office of Furnas co., Neb.

Medicine Lodge, a post-village, capital of Barbour co., Kansas, on Medicine Lodge Creek, 198 miles by air-line S.W. of Topeka. It has about 40 families. Pop. of Medicine Lodge township, 126.

Med'icine (or **Sun**) **River,** Montana, rises in the Rocky Mountains, runs eastward, forms the N. boundary of Lewis and Clarke co., and enters the Missouri River in Choteau co., about 10 miles above the Great Falls, or Cataract. It is nearly 150 miles long, and in some places 60 yards wide. Gold is found near it. Its valley is fertile.

Medicine Rock, a post-hamlet of Potter co., Dakota.

Medi′na (formerly **The Mede**), a river of England, Isle of Wight, which it divides into two nearly equal parts, joining the sea at Cowes Harbor. It is navigable to Newport, 4 miles inland.

Medina, mẹ-dee′nȧ, an Arabic word, signifying "city," forming the names or portions of the names of a number of towns in Arabia, Barbary, and Spain.

Medina, mẹ-dee′nȧ or mȧ-dee′nȧ (Arab. *Medinat-el-Nebi*, pronounced mẹ-dee′nȧt-ĕn-nȧ′bee′, "the Prophet's city;" anc. *Yatrib*, *Jathrip′pa*, or *Jatrip′pa*), a city of Arabia, containing the tomb of Mohammed, 248 miles N. by W. of Mecca. Lat. 24° 57′ N.; lon. 39° 53′ E. It stands about 3000 feet above the sea-level, at the E. side of the mountains running parallel to the Red Sea; extending S. is an immense plain; in every other direction the view is bounded by hills or mountains, which, towards the S.W., have a bold and rugged appearance. It is surrounded by a strong stone wall about 40 feet high, flanked with towers, while on a rock at its N.W. side stands the Castle. Of its 3 gates, that facing the S., and called the "Egyptian Gate," is remarkable for its beauty. The houses are of stone, two stories high, and many of them betoken opulence and comfort. The most noteworthy buildings are the great mosque, 2 smaller ones, a college, and the public baths. Beyond the walls of the city, W. and S., are suburbs consisting of low houses, yards, gardens, and plantations. These suburbs have also their walls and gates. The canal, which supplies Medina with water from a valley a few miles to the S., is the greatest of its kind in Arabia. It is generally about 25 feet under ground, and terminates in a basin, from which all may draw.

The mosque of the Prophet stands at the E. side of the city, and, though on a smaller scale, it resembles that at Mecca; its colonnades are remarkable only for their extreme irregularity. The tomb of the Prophet is enclosed with a screen of iron filigree of excellent workmanship; at the S. side of this the pilgrim goes through his devotions. There are four doors into the interior, but one of these only is open, and is kept by a eunuch. Admission into the enclosed area, or El-Hejarah, is allowed only to pashas, leaders of the Haj, and such like, on payment of a large fee. There is little to be seen inside but the embroidered silk curtains, which are said to conceal a quadrangular black stone, supported by two pillars, between which are the graves of Mohammed and his friends and successors Aboo-Bekr and Omar. Great numbers make the pilgrimage to the Prophet's tomb; and it is estimated that one-third of the Mecca pilgrims go on to Medina, the pilgrimage to which may be performed at any time of the year. The inhabitants of this city, like those of Mecca, are strangers in the land of the Bedouins. They are less gay and vivacious than those of Mecca, and at the same time more studious as to appearances. The Shereefs in Medina are Ulema, or doctors of the Koran. The business of Medina is all done by the merchants of Yembo, or Yambo, a port on the Red Sea, about 105 miles to the S.W. The population is supposed to be from 16,000 to 20,000, of whom 12,000 are within the walls.

Medina, a city of Malta. See Città Vecchia.

Medina, a village of Senegambia, Jaloof country. Lat. 15° 18′ N.; lon. 15° 12′ W.

Medi′na, a county in the N. part of Ohio, has an area of about 425 square miles. It is drained by Black and Rocky Rivers and Chippewa Creek. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile, and adapted to pasturage. Butter, wool, oats, hay, Indian corn, wheat, and maple sugar are the staple products. This county has beds of bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad and the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railroad. Capital, Medina. Valuation of real and personal estate, $20,712,540. Pop. in 1870, 20,092, of whom 18,559 were Americans.

Medina, a southern county of Texas, has an area of about 1100 square miles. It is intersected by the Rio Hondo, bounded on the N.E. by the Medina River, and also drained by Seco Creek. The surface is uneven or hilly. The soil is partly fertile, and produces pasture for many cattle, which are the chief articles of export. Capital, Castroville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $552,423. Pop. in 1870, 2078, of whom 1380 were Americans.

Medina, a township of Peoria co., Ill., bounded E. by Peoria Lake. Pop. 905. It contains Mossville.

Medina, a township of Warren co., Ind. Pop. 609. It contains Poolsville and Green Hill.

Medina, a post-village of Jefferson co., Kansas, on the Delaware River, nearly 1 mile N. of the Kansas River, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 15 miles E. of Topeka, and 14 miles W. of Lawrence. It has a church. Pop. 197.

Medina, a post-village in Medina township, Lenawee co., Mich., on Tiffin River, about 14 miles S.W. of Adrian, and 4 miles S. of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. It contains an academy, 2 churches, a cheese-factory, a flour-mill, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. about 250; of the township, 1798.

Medina, a township of Hennepin co., Minn. Pop. 1348. It contains Leighton.

Medina, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., on Oak Orchard Creek, on the Erie Canal, and on the New York Central Railroad, 41 miles W. of Rochester, and 16 miles E. by N. of Lockport. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, the Medina Free Academy, 2 newspaper offices, the Medina Iron-Works, and several flouring-mills. It has also manufactures of pumps, pipes, sinks, and general hardware. Here is a quarry of Medina sandstone (Silurian), a good material for building. The line which separates Ridgeway township from Shelby passes through Medina. Pop. about 4200.

Medina, a post-village, capital of Medina co., O., on the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railroad, 36 miles N.N.W. of Massillon, about 26 miles S. by W. of Cleveland, and 20 miles W. by N. of Akron. It is mostly in Medina township, and partly in Montville. It contains 5 churches, 2 national banks, 2 newspaper offices, a normal school, 2 machine-shops, 1 or 2 flour-mills, and manufactures of cheese, bee-hives, hollow-ware, &c. Pop. 1159; of the township, 1553.

Medina, a post-hamlet of Gibson co., Tenn., and a station on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 8 miles S. of Milan. It has 2 churches.

Medina, a township of Dane co., Wis. Pop. 1417.

Medina, a post-village in Dale township, Outagamie co., Wis., near the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 12 miles W. of Appleton, and 1½ miles from Medina Station, which is 11 miles W.N.W. of Menasha. It has 2 churches, manufactures of wagons, and a money-order post-office.

Medina, York co., Ontario. See Keswick.

Medinaceli, mȧ-dee′nȧ-thȧ′lee, a town of Spain, province and 33 miles S. of Soria. Pop. 1064.

Medina de las Torres, mȧ-dee′nȧ dȧ lȧs tor′rĕs, a town of Spain, 43 miles S.S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 3341.

Medina del Campo, mȧ-dee′nȧ dĕl kȧm′po (anc. *Methimna Campestris?*), a town of Spain, in Leon, 26 miles S.S.W. of Valladolid. It has 2 hospitals, and a collegiate and 6 parish churches. There are ruins denoting the ancient importance of this place, which once contained 50,000 inhabitants. It was a royal court and a much-frequented emporium. Medina was the capital of the Campo, or level district, which is one of the finest wheat-countries in the world. Pop. 4208.

Medina de Pomar, mȧ-dee′nȧ dȧ po-mar′, a town of Spain, province and 38 miles N.N.E. of Burgos. Pop. 1815.

Medina de Rio Seco, mȧ-dee′nȧ dȧ ree′o sȧ′ko, a town of Spain, province and 25 miles N.W. of Valladolid, on the Sequillo, an affluent of the Douro.

Medi′na River, Texas, rises near the N. border of Bandera co., which it intersects. It runs southeastward, forms the boundary between the cos. of Bexar and Medina, and unites with Salada Creek about 15 miles S. of San Antonio. The stream formed by this junction is the San Antonio River.

Medina-Sidonia, mȧ-dee′nȧ-se-do′ne-ȧ, a city of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 22 miles S.E. of Cadiz. Pop. 9703. It stands on the brow of a rocky eminence, is enclosed by walls, and has externally an imposing appearance, but it is almost wholly in decay. The principal square, in which stand the Tuscan and Doric town house and the granary, has a planted promenade and is provided with lamps. There are 10 schools, a foundling hospital, an orphan asylum, 2 churches, 2 nunneries, and 5 hermitages.

Medinat-el-Nebi, the Arabic name of Medina.

Medinet-Abu, Egypt. See Medeenet-Aboo.

Medinet-el-Fayoom, mȧ-dee′nĕt-ĕl-fī-oom′ (anc. *Crocodilop′olis*, afterwards *Arsin′oë*), a town of Egypt, capital of the province of Fayoom, on the Bahr-Yoosuf, 52 miles by rail S.S.W. of Cairo. It has several Coptic churches, mosques, manufactories of woollen stuffs, and a trade in rose-water and nitre. Pop. 12,000.

Medioburgum, Medium Castrum. See Middelburg.

Mediolanum, England. See Drayton-in-Hales.

Mediolanum, France. See Evreux; also Saintes.

Mediolanum, a city of Italy. See Milan.

Mediomatrici, an ancient name of Metz.

Mediterranean, mĕd'e-tẹr-rå'ne-ạn, "midland," is a name applied generally to all seas nearly surrounded by land, as the Baltic.

Mediterranean Sea (L. *Mare Internum* or *Mediterra'neum;* Fr. *Mer Mediterranée,* maiʀ må'dee'têʀ'rå'nå'; Sp. *Màr Mediterraneo,* maʀ må-ᴅe-têʀ-rå'nå-o; It. *Mare Mediterraneo,* må'rå må-de-têʀ-ʀå'nå-o; Ger. *Mittelmeer,* mit'tẹl-maiʀ', or *Mittelländisches Meer,* mit'tẹl-lĕn'dish-ẹs maiʀ), a great inland sea, between lat. 30° 20' and 45° 50' N. and lon. 5° W. and 35° E., about 2200 miles long; breadth, from Venice to the Gulf of Sidra, 1200 miles. On the N. and N.W. it washes the shores of Europe, on the S. those of Africa, and on the E. those of Asia. It communicates on the W. with the Atlantic Ocean by the Strait of Gibraltar, and on the N.E. with the Black Sea through the Sea of Marmora and the Straits of Dardanelles and Constantinople. It is very irregular in shape: by the projection of the S. part of Italy, and of Cape Bon in Africa, and the interposition of the island of Sicily, it is divided near its centre into distinct and not very unequal E. and W. portions. In addition to these the other important subdivisions are the Tyrrhene or Tuscan Sea, the Adriatic Sea or Gulf of Venice, the Ionian Sea, and the Ægean Sea or Grecian Archipelago. The largest gulfs are, on the shores of Europe, those of Lyons, Genoa, Taranto, Lepanto, Koron, Kolokythia, Ægina, and Salonica; on the shores of Asia, Adramyti, Smyrna, Adalia, and Iskanderoon; and on the shores of Africa, Sidra and Cabes. The largest and most important islands are Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and the Balearic Isles in the W. division, and Cyprus, Rhodes, Crete, the Ionian Isles, and Malta in the E. division. The principal rivers which discharge themselves into the Mediterranean are the Ebro, Rhone, Po, and Nile; and through the Hellespont and Bosporus it receives the waters of the Black Sea. Between Cape Bon and the Sicilian coast, where the water is shallowest, the depth barely exceeds 30 fathoms, but in almost all other places, particularly at a distance from the shores and inlands, is so much increased that it often gives no soundings. Owing to the very narrow channel which connects the Mediterranean with the main ocean, there is very little tide, though in some places, as in the Ionian Sea, the Adriatic, on parts of the African coast, &c., a rise of more than 6 feet sometimes occurs. The general current, entering from the ocean, flows E. along Africa, then N. along Syria, and begins to return by following the coast of Anatolia W. The prevailing winds are the S.E. and S.W. in spring, and the N.E. and N.W. during the rest of the year. They often blow suddenly and with great violence. The most remarkable are the Bora, in the Adriatic, and the burning Sirocco, from the African Desert. Waterspouts are common on the coast of Asia Minor. Active volcanoes exist on the coast of Italy, in the Lipari Islands, and in Sicily. The Mediterranean abounds with fish, and also furnishes fine coral and sponge.

The Mediterranean was called by the Hebrews "the Great Sea." The Phœnicians are the first people known to have extended their commerce along its coasts; the Greeks afterwards disputed it with them. After the destruction of Carthage the Romans were sole masters of its shores; and in the Middle Ages the Venetians monopolized its commerce.

Mediyad, a village of Turkey. See Medeeyad.

Medix Run, Elk co., Pa. See Barr's.

Medjerda, a river of North Africa. See Mejerda.

Medjidje, or **Medshidschee,** med'jeed'jå', a town of Roumania, in the Dobrudja, 25 miles by rail S.E. of Chernavoda. Pop. 8000.

Medjmaa, mĕj'mạ̊', **Medsh'maa',** or **El Mej'ma',** a fortified town of Arabia, in Nedjed, chief town of the Sedeyr province, 160 miles N.E. of El Rass. Pop. 18,000.

Medl, mĕd'l, or **Meedl,** måd'l, a village of Moravia, 4 miles from Littau. Pop. 1260.

Med'lan's Ranch, a hamlet of Young co., Tex. P. 28.

Med'ley, or **Med'ley's,** a post-office and station of Montgomery co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 33½ miles N. of Houston.

Medley, a hamlet of Grant co., W. Va., 26 miles S. of Keyser. It has a church and a tannery.

Medling, a town of Austria. See Mödling.

Mednoi, mĕd-noi', an island belonging to Russia, in the Behring Sea, E. of Behring Island. Length, 80 miles; breadth, 5 miles. Copper is found on its W. coast.

Medo, må'do, a small island of Brazil, in the Bay of São Marcos, province and 4 miles W. of Maranhão.

Me'do, a post-office or hamlet in Medo township, Blue Earth co., Minn., about 80 miles S.S.W. of St. Paul. The township contains 2 churches, and is drained by Cobb River. Pop. of the township, 907.

Medoacus Major, the ancient name of the Brenta.

Medoacus Minor. See Bacchiglione.

Medoc, męh-dok', an old district of France, in the N.W. part of Guienne, along the Garonne. It now forms the N.W. part of the department of Gironde.

Me'doc, a post-village of Jasper co., Mo., about 16 miles N.W. of Carthage.

Me'don, a post-village of Madison co., Tenn., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 11 miles S. of Jackson. It has a church.

Medo'ra, a post-village in Chesterfield township, Macoupin co., Ill., on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 20 miles N. of Alton. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a carriage-factory.

Medora, a post-village in Carr township, Jackson co., Ind., on the East Fork of the White River, and on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 86 miles E. of Vincennes. It has a church, a flouring-mill, a lumber-mill, and 5 stores. Pop. about 400.

Medora, a post-office of Warren co., Iowa.

Medora, a post-village of Osage co., Mo., on the Missouri River, and on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, at St. Aubert Station, 105 miles W. of St. Louis. Pop. about 150.

Medreac, må'drå'åk', a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 10 miles N.N.W. of Montfort. Pop. 341.

Medshidschee, Roumania. See Medjidje.

Meduana, the Latin name of Mayenne.

Medunta, France. See Mantes-sur-Seine.

Medusa, me-doo'sạ, a post-village in Rensselaerville township, Albany co., N.Y., about 25 miles S.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of cider, flour, and paper. Pop. 94.

Meduxnikeag, me-dŭx'ne-kēg, a broad, rapid river running into the St. John a few miles above Woodstock, New Brunswick. It takes its rise in the state of Maine, has numerous windings, spreads into large and inferior branches, and contains a number of islands. Deposits of red hematite iron occur near its mouth.

Medvejii-Ostrova, mĕd-vĕd'jee-os-tro'vå ("Bear Islands"), two groups of islands in Asiatic Russia; one in Behring Strait, the other in the Arctic Ocean, opposite the mouth of the Kolyma River.

Medves, mĕd'vĕsh', a village of Hungary, co. and 5 miles from Temesvar, on the Theiss. Pop. 745.

Medvieditza, mĕd-ve-å-dit'så, incorrectly written **Melvidetz,** a river of Russia, joins the Don on the left, 15 miles below the influx of the Khoper, after a S.W. course of 330 miles. German and other colonies are located on its banks.

Med'way (anc. *Vaga?*), a river of England, rises in the S.E. part of Surrey co., and joins the Thames at Sheerness, above which it forms a great and important estuary. It is navigable to Penshurst.

Med'way, or **Port Medway,** a river of Nova Scotia, takes its rise in Queens co., and enters the Atlantic through the harbor of Port Medway. Length, about 100 miles.

Med'way, a small river of Georgia, which enters the Atlantic between Bryan and Liberty cos., a few miles below Sunbury.

Medway, a post-township of Penobscot co., Me., on the Penobscot River, about 64 miles N.N.E. of Bangor. It contains a church. Pop. 321.

Medway, a post-village in Medway township, Norfolk co., Mass., on Charles River, and on the Woonsocket division of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, 25 miles S.W. of Boston. It has 6 churches and a savings-bank. The township contains another village, named West Medway, and has manufactures of cotton, boots, and straw goods. Pop. of the township, 4242.

Medway, a small post-village of Greene co., N.Y., about 22 miles S. by W. of Albany. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Medway, a post-village of Clark co., O., in Bethel township, 3 miles from Osborn Station, about 14 miles N.E. of Dayton, and 1 mile W. of Mad River. It has a church. Pop. about 200.

Medybemps, Washington co., Me. See Meddybemps.

Medynsk, må-dinsk', or **Medyn,** må'din', a town of Russia, government and 40 miles N.N.W. of Kalooga, on the Medynka. Pop. 7781.

Medzibor, mĕt'se-bor, a town of Prussian Silesia, 35 miles N.E. of Breslau. Pop. 1457.

Meeden, må'dẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Groningen, 9 miles N.W. of Delfzyl. Pop. 1545.

Meedl, a village of Moravia. See Medl.

Mee‵han′, a post-office of Portage co., Wis., on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, 5 miles W. of Plover.

Meek′er, a county in the central part of Minnesota, has an area of about 560 square miles. It is intersected by the Crow River, or its North Fork. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and numerous small lakes, some of which have no outlet. A large part of this county is covered with forests of the oak, ash, elm, maple, &c. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, cattle, hay, and butter are the staple products. It is intersected by the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Litchfield. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,940,704. Pop. in 1870, 6090, of whom 3737 were natives and 2353 were foreigners; in 1875, 8626.

Meeker, a post-office of Washington co., Wis., about 18 miles N.W. of Milwaukee.

Meeker's Grove, a post-hamlet of Lafayette co., Wis., in Benton township, 5 miles S. of Benton Station, and about 18 miles N.E. of Dubuque, Iowa. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and mines of lead and zinc.

Meeks′ville, a post-office of Wilson co., N.C.

Meeling, China. See MELING.

Mee′me, or **Me′mee,** a post-village in Meeme township, Manitowoc co., Wis., about 35 miles N.N.E. of Fond du Lac. Pop. of the township, 1754.

Meems, a station in Shenandoah co., Va., on the railroad from Winchester to Staunton, 6 miles N. of New Market.

Meenab, Minab, mee‵nȧb′, or **Min‵non′,** a small river of Persia, falls into the Persian Gulf near a town of its own name.

Meenam, or **Minam,** mee‵nȧm′, a village of Persia, province and 80 miles W. of Kerman, stated to consist of about 400 grottos excavated in a mountain, and inhabited by a sect of schismatic Mohammedans.

Meenen, a town of Belgium. See MENIN.

Meengana, meen-gȧ′nȧ, a thriving town of the Punjab, a little above the junction of the Chenaub and the Jhylum, a few miles W. of Jung.

Meenteen, India. See BURMAH.

Meer, maiʀ, a word in Dutch and German, signifying "sea" or "lake," and forming parts of several names in the N.W. part of Europe, as HAARLEMMER MEER.

Meerane, mȧ′rȧ‵nẹh, a town of Saxony, 21 miles W. of Chemnitz. It has important manufactures of woollen stuffs, bombazines, and silk and cotton goods. Pop. 21,277.

Meeranpore, mee-rȧn-pōr′, a town of India, North-West Provinces, division of Meerut. Pop. 6043.

Meerat, mee-rȧt′, **Meerta,** or **Mirta,** meer′tȧ, a town of India, in Joodpoor, 36 miles W. by N. of Ajmeer. Lat. 26° 38′ N.; lon. 73° 49′ E. Pop. 29,950.

Meerbeke, mȧʀ′bȧ‵kẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 22 miles S.S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 2623.

Meerendre, mȧ‵rôɴd′r′ or mȧ′rên-drẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 6 miles W.N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 2200.

Meergurh, meer‵gŭr′, a town of India, dominion and 72 miles E.S.E. of Bhawlpoor.

Meerhout, maiʀ‵hŏwt′, a village of Belgium, 15 miles S.E. of Turnhout. Pop. 3800.

Meerle, maiʀ′lẹh, a village of Belgium, province and 23 miles N.E. of Antwerp, on the Marck. Pop. 1430.

Meerlebeke, a village of Belgium. See MEIRELBEKE.

Meerpoor, or **Mihrpur,** meer‵poor′, a town of Bengal, district of Nuddea. Lat. 23° 46′ 35″ N.; lon. 88° 40′ 15″ E. It has a dispensary and brass-works. Pop. 5562.

Meerpoor, a village of Beloochistan, province of Cutch Gundava, on the great route from Sinde to Ghuznee. Lat. 28° 36′ N.; lon. 67° 56′ E.

Meerpoor, a town of the Punjab, 115 miles N.W. of Lahore.

Meerpoor, a town of Sinde, near the Pingares, a branch of the Indus, 45 miles S. of Hyderabad. Pop. 10,000.

Meerpoor, a village of Sinde, 10 miles E. of Ghara. Lat. 24° 40′ N.; lon. 67° 49′ E.

Meerpoor, a village of Sinde, near the right bank of the Buggaur. Lat. 24° 30′ N.; lon. 67° 49′ E.

Meerpoor, a village of Sinde, 52 miles W. of Amerkote. Lat. 25° 24′ N.; lon. 69° E.

Meersburg, a town of Baden. See MÖRSBURG.

Meerssen, maiʀs′sẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 4 miles N.E. of Maestricht. Pop. 2809.

Meerta, a town of India. See MEERAT.

Meerut, mee′rŭt, a town of British India, capital of a district of its own name, 35 miles by rail N.E. of Delhi, on an affluent of the Ganges. It is enclosed by a brick wall, but is in decay, though it has many remains attesting former magnificence, besides one of the largest British churches in India, a British free school, extensive barracks, and a military hospital. Pop. 79,378.

Meerut, or **Mirat,** mee′rŭt, a district of the North-West Provinces, India, lat. 28° 33′–29° 17′ N., lon. 77° 12′–78° 15′ E., having the Ganges on the E. and the Jumna on the W. Capital, Meerut. Area, 2360 square miles. Pop. 1,276,104. It is a part of the division or commissionership of Meerut, which has an area of 11,131 square miles, and a pop. of 4,977,173, and of which Meerut is the capital.

Mees, LES, a town of France. See LES MEES.

Meesen, the Flemish name of MESSINES.

Meet Camp, township, Watauga co., N.C. Pop. 370.

Meet′ing Creek, a post-office of Hardin co., Ky.

Meet′ing Street, a post-hamlet of Edgefield co., S.C., 10 miles N.W. of Johnston's Depot. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Mega, a river of Russia. See OBSCHA.

Megalo-Kastro, an island of Crete. See CANDIA.

Megalop′olis, a ruined city of Greece, in the Morea, government of Gortynia, 5 miles N. of Leondari.

Meganisi, mȧ-gȧ-nee′see, one of the Ionian Islands, in the Mediterranean, off the E. coast of Santa Maura. Length, from N. to S., 6 miles; breadth, 3 miles.

Megan′tic, a lake of Quebec, about 40 miles S.E. of Sherbrooke, abounding with lake-trout and bass. Length, 16 miles; average breadth, 2 miles. This lake gives rise to the river Chaudière.

Megan′tic, a county in the E. of Quebec, bounded on the S.E. by Maine. Area, 745 square miles. In this county are Lakes St. Francis and William. Capital, Leeds Village. Pop. 18,878.

Meg′ara (Gr. Μέγαρα), a town, formerly an important city of Greece, in Attica, near the mouth of a small river which enters the Gulf of Ægina opposite Salamis, 21 miles W. of Athens. Pop. 4023.

Megaspe′leon, a rich convent of Greece, Morea, in Achaia, 5 miles N. of Kalavrita. It is one of the earliest monastic foundations in Greece, and occupies a vast cavern in an almost inaccessible rock above 300 feet in height. The Turks, under Ibraheem Pasha, besieged this convent, but were repulsed with a loss of several thousand men. It has from 250 to 300 monks, and a miraculous picture of the Virgin, resorted to in pilgrimage.

Megen, mȧ′ɢhẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Meuse (Maas), 15 miles N.E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1731.

Megève, mẹh-zhaiv′, a market-town of Savoy, 5 miles S. of Sallenches. Pop. 2373.

Megico, a Spanish name of MEXICO.

Meg′na, a river of British India, presidency of Bengal, rises 40 miles N.W. of Dacca, and in about lat. 23° 30′ N. joins the Brahmapootra, to which it gives its own name for the rest of its course. See BRAHMAPOOTRA.

Megto, a town of Bohemia. See MAUTH.

Meguasha, Quebec. See NOUVELLE.

Megyer, mĕd‵yaiʀ′, a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, co. of Neograd. It has a church. Pop. 1204.

Megyer-Nagy, mĕd‵yaiʀ′-nŏdj, a market-town of Hungary, co. and 19 miles N.W. of Komorn. Pop. 2461.

Megyer-Pocs, mĕd‵yaiʀ′-potch, a village of Hungary, co. of Pesth, on an island in the Danube, above Buda.

Megyer-Toth, mĕd‵yaiʀ′-tot, a village of Hungary, co. of Neutra. Pop. 1824.

Megyes-Aranyos, mĕd‵yĕsh′-ŏh‵rŏn‵yosh′, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Szathmar.

Megyes-Nyir, mĕd‵yĕsh′-nyeeʀ, a village of Hungary, co. and 11 miles E. of Szathmar. Pop. 2062.

Mehadia, mȧ‵hȧ′dee‵ŏh‵, a town of Hungary, 15 miles N. of Orsova. Pop. 1770. The Baths of Mehadia, or Hercules Baths, near this town, were known to the Romans, and are annually frequented by many visitors.

Mehaf′fey, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pa.

Mehallet-el-Kebeer, mȧ-hȧl′lĕt-ĕl-ke-beer′, or **Mehala-el-Kebir,** mȧ-hȧ′lȧ-ĕl-ke-beer′, a town of Lower Egypt, in Gharbeeyeh, 45 miles S.W. of Damietta.

Mehamah, a post-office of Marion co., Oregon.

Mehdia, mĕh′de-ȧ, **Afrikiah,** or **Afrikiyah,** ȧ-free′-kee‵yȧ, called also **Mahadiah,** mȧ-hȧ′dee‵ȧ, a town of Africa, regency and 115 miles S.S.E. of Tunis, on the Mediterranean. It has considerable trade by sea.

Mehediah, mĕh-hẹ-dee′ȧ, or **Mammorah,** mȧm′morȧ, a fortified town of Morocco, province and 110 miles W.N.W. of Fez, on the Seboo, 1 mile from its mouth.

Mehen‵dawul′, a town of India, North-West Provinces, division of Benares. Pop. 7349.

Meher'rin, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Va., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 65 miles W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches, 5 stores, and 10 residences.

Meherrin River rises near the E. border of Charlotte co., Va. It runs southeastward through the counties of Brunswick and Greenville, and enters Hertford co., N.C. About 5 miles N. of Winton it unites with the Nottoway River to form the Chowan. Length, 160 miles.

Mehidpoor, a town of India. See Maheidpoor.

Mehker, a town of India. See Maikur.

Mehlis, or **Melis,** må'lis, a village of Saxe-Coburg, principality and 20 miles S. of Gotha. Pop. 2661.

Mehlsack, mail'såk, a town of East Prussia, 37 miles S.S.W. of Königsberg. Pop. 3694.

Mehlville, mĕl'vĭl, a post-office of St. Louis co., Mo.

Mehoop'any, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa., in Mehoopany township, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 44 miles N.N.W. of Wilkesbarre. It has 3 churches, 2 flour-mills, a saw-mill, a woollen-mill, and a foundry. Pop. of the township, 888. Mehoopany Railroad Station is at Carney, on the opposite side of the river.

Mehoopany (or **Mahoopeny**) **Creek**, Pennsylvania, runs northeastward in Wyoming co., and enters the North Branch of the Susquehanna.

Mehoopany Mountain, Pennsylvania, in the W. part of Wyoming co., near Mehoopany Creek, an affluent of the Susquehanna. It consists properly of two portions, —Big Mehoopany, near the S.W., and Little Mehoopany, in the N.W. part of the county. Both of these mountains are spurs of the Alleghany range.

Mehrand, mẹʜ-rånd', or **Merande,** mêr-ånd', written also **Merend** and **Mehrend,** a town of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 48 miles E.S.E. of Khoi.

Meˋhum', or **Moˋhim',** a town of India, Rohtuk district. Lat. 28° 58' N.; lon. 76° 21' E. It is noted for its great and deep well, with stairs by which the water is reached. Pop. 5660.

Mehun, måˋüɴᵍ', a town of France, in Cher, 9 miles by rail N.W. of Bourges. Pop. 5256. It has manufactures of porcelain, linen, &c.

Meia-Co-Shimah Isles. See Madjicosima.

Meiaponte, må-e-å-pon'tå, a town of Brazil, province and 65 miles E. of Goyaz, on the river Almas. It has 5 churches, a hospital, a Latin and a primary school, and many distilleries and potteries, and is well situated for trade.

Meiderich, mī'dẹr-iᴋ, a village and commune of Rhenish Prussia, on a railway, a short distance N. of Duisburg. Pop. 11,879.

Meidling, mīd'ling, Ober, o'bẹr, and Unter, ŏŏn'tẹr, two contiguous villages of Austria, 3 miles S.W. of Vienna. Pop. of Ober-Meidling, 1533; of Unter-Meidling, 13,801.

Meier's (mī'ẹrz) **Grove,** a post-hamlet of Stearns co., Minn., 5 miles S. of Melrose. It has a church.

Meigle, mee'g'l, a village of Scotland, co. and 21 miles by rail N.N.E. of Perth. Pop. 745.

Meigs, mĕgz, a county in the S. part of Ohio, borders on Kentucky. Area, about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Ohio River, which also forms part of the southern boundary, and it is partly drained by Leading and Shade Creeks. The surface is hilly, and is extensively covered with forests of the ash, hickory, oak, sugar-maple, &c. The soil produces wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay. Bituminous coal and salt are the chief articles of export. In 1870 this county exported 268,700 tons of coal, valued at $559,736. It has also plenty of limestone. Capital, Pomeroy. Valuation of real and personal estate, $15,437,670. Pop. in 1870, 31,465, of whom 28,180 were Americans.

Meigs, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of about 200 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Tennessee River, which the Hiawassee River enters at the S.W. extremity of this county. The surface is hilly. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, potatoes, and pork are the staple products. Marble is found here. Capital, Decatur. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,021,123. Pop. in 1870, 4511, of whom 4505 were Americans.

Meigs, a township of Adams co., O. Pop. 1748. It contains the village of Mineral Springs.

Meigs, a township of Muskingum co., O. Pop. 1412.

Meigs Creek, Ohio, runs nearly southward, and enters the Muskingum River in Morgan co.

Meigs Creek, a post-office of Morgan co., O., about 30 miles N.W. of Marietta.

Meigsville, mĕgz'vĭl, a post-township of Morgan co., O. Pop. 1295. It contains Unionville.

Meigsville (Young Hickory Post-Office), a hamlet of Muskingum co., O., 10 miles S.W. of Cumberland.

Meilen, or **Meylen,** mī'lẹn, a village of Switzerland, on the Lake of Zurich, canton and 8 miles S.E. of Zurich. Pop. 3074.

Meilhan, måˋlôɴᵍ', a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 7 miles W. of Marmande. Pop. 2028.

Meillac, måˋyåk', a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 19 miles S. of Saint-Malo. Pop. 215; of commune, 2360.

Meillant, måˋyôɴᵍ', a village of France, in Cher, 20 miles S.S.E. of Bourges. Pop. 1769.

Meimuna, må-moo'nå, a town of Afghanistan, Huzareh country, on an affluent of the Amoo-Darya, in lat. 35° 50' N., lon. 64° 38' E.

Mei-Nam, a river of Asia. See Menam.

Meinau, or **Mainau,** mī'nŏw, a small island of South Baden, in the Lake of Ueberlingen, 2½ miles W. of Constance, with a village, a castle, and numerous vineyards.

Meinberg, mīn'bêʀɢ, a village of Germany, in Lippe, bailiwick of Horn. Pop. 1037.

Meinder, a river of Asia Minor. See Mender.

Meiningen, mī'ning-ẹn, or **Meinungen,** mī'nŏŏng-ẹn, a town of Germany, capital of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, on the Werra, 38 miles E.N.E. of Fulda, on a railway. Principal edifice, the palace, the residence of the dukes since 1681, containing collections of paintings and natural curiosities. Meiningen has a house of assembly, a great hospital, a theatre, 2 gymnasia, a normal school, and manufactures of woollens and linens. Pop. 9521.

Mei-Omeed, or **Mei-Omid,** måˋ-o-meed', a village of Persia, province of Khorassan, 35 miles E. of Shahrood.

Meire, mī'rẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders 13 miles S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 2550.

Meirelbeke, mī'rẹl-båˋkẹh, or **Meerlebeke,** maiʀ'-lẹh-båˋkẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 2 miles S. of Ghent, on the Scheldt. Pop. 3100.

Meire's Grove, Minnesota. See Meier's Grove.

Meiringen, or **Meyringen,** mī'ring-ẹn, a town of Switzerland, canton and 39 miles S.E. of Bern, on the Aar. Many of the inhabitants are weavers. Pop. 2787.

Meisenheim, mī'zẹn-hīmeˋ, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 45 miles S. of Coblentz. Pop. 1819.

Meisenheimer, Illinois. See Messenheimer.

Meiser, mī'sẹr, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa., in Middle Creek township, on Middle Creek, and on the Lewistown division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 14 miles W.S.W. of Sunbury. It has 2 churches, a graded school, 2 steam saw-mills, a tannery, and a flouring-mill.

Meissen, mīs'sẹn, a town of Saxony, 15 miles by rail N.W. of Dresden, on the Elbe. It is enclosed by walls, has numerous suburbs, and presents a picturesque appearance, with its castle, Gothic church, and lofty houses, on a rocky eminence. Its fine cathedral has some monuments of Saxon princes; and in its castle, founded by Henry the Fowler, is the famous porcelain-factory producing goods known as "Dresden china." It has manufactures of hosiery, leather, colors, and camel's-hair brushes. Pop. 11,455.

Mejerda, or **Medjerda,** mêd-jêr'då (anc. *Bag'radas*), a river of Algeria and Tunis, rises in the Great Atlas, and, after a N.E. course of 200 miles, enters the Gulf of Tunis, on the Mediterranean, 24 miles N. of Tunis.

Mejico, a city of North America. See Mexico.

Mekinez, a town of Morocco. See Mequinez.

Mekka, or **Mekkeh.** See Mecca.

Meklenburg-Schwerin. See Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Meklenburg-Strelitz. See Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Meklong, må-klong', a town of Siam, at the confluence of the Meklong River with the W. mouth of the Menam, 30 miles S.W. of Bangkok. Pop. estimated at 13,000.

Me-Kong, måˋkong', or **Menam-Kong,** måˋnåmˋ-kong', called also **Maykiang,** måˋke-ång', and **Cambo'dia River,** one of the principal rivers of the S.E. of Asia, rises in Thibet (where it has the name of **Lan-Thsang-Kiang,** lån-t'hsång-ke-ång), afterwards intersects the Chinese province of Yun-Nan, traverses Laos and Cambodia, and enters the China Sea by numerous mouths, in French Cochin China, near lat. 10° N., lon. 106° 40' E.

Mekran, mêkˋrån', or **Mukran,** mŭk-rån', the largest province of Beloochistan, between lat. 25° and 28° N. and lon. 58° and 66° E., having S. the Indian Ocean, and N. a desert separating it from Afghanistan. Area, about 100,000 square miles. Pop. 200,000. It is a barbarous region, and suffers severely from drought. It is divided into petty districts, under separate chiefs. Capital, Kedje.

Mekun, an island of Arabia. See Perim.

Mel, mêl, or **Melo,** må'lo, a town of Italy, 9 miles S.W. of Belluno, on the Piave. Pop. 6839.

Melacoore, Melakouri, or **Melakuri,** må-lå-koo′-ree, also called **Mal‵lacoo′ry,** a town of West Africa, capital of an independent territory, on a river of the same name, about 68 miles N.N.W. of Free Town, Sierra Leone. It stands at the highest point to which the river is navigable. Pop. of town, about 1000; of territory, about 50,000.

Melac′ton, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ind., 7 miles S. of Farmland. It has a grist-mill.

Melada, må-lå′då, an island of Austria, coast of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 15 miles W.N.W. of Zara. P. 1200.

Melæ, the supposed ancient name of MOLISE.

Mel‵ane′sia (from the Greek for "black islands"), a name applied by some geographers to Australasia, and especially to the islands of its N.E. portion, because the aboriginal tribes are mostly of the black or negrillo race.

Melaoui, or **Melawi,** Egypt. See MELLAWEE.

Melara, Italy. See MELLARA.

Melas, a river of Greece. See CEPHISSIA.

Melassa, må-lås′så, or **Melasso,** må-lås′so (anc. *Mylassa*), a town of Asia Minor, near its S.W. coast, 23 miles N.E. of Boodroom.

Melay, mẹh-lå′, a village of France, in Saône-et-Loire, arrondissement of Charolles. Pop. 1998.

Melazgherd, må-låz-ghĕrd′, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 80 miles S.E. of Erzroom, on the Euphrates.

Melazzo, må-låt′so, a village of Italy, about 3 miles S. of Acqui. Pop. 1588.

Melazzo, a town of Sicily. See MILAZZO.

Mel′bern, a post-hamlet in Centre township, Williams co., O., on the Air-Line or Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 5 miles W.S.W. of Bryan. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Melbourne, mĕl′bŭrn, a town of England, co. and 8 miles S.S.E. of Derby, with a church, several chapels, 2 schools, and a mechanics' institution. The staple manufacture is that of lace gloves, in which the inhabitants are chiefly employed. Pop. 2502.

Melbourne, mĕl′burn, the capital town of the British colony of Victoria, S.E. Australia, on the Yarra-Yarra, 8 miles from its mouth, at the head of Port Phillip. Lat. 37° 43′ 53″ S.; lon. 144° 47′ 42″ E. Altitude, 913 feet. It was officially founded and named in 1837. The river has a bar at its mouth, and a second about half-way to the town, and on this account the largest shipping anchor at Hobson's Bay, near the mouth of the harbor, to which there is now a railway direct from Melbourne, with two piers projecting into deep water. The commerce of Melbourne has increased to a great extent since the gold discoveries in 1851, and now represents about nine-tenths of the entire trade of the colony. The town is chiefly laid out on the right bank of the Yarra, which is crossed by a stone bridge. It has been a municipality since 1843, the mayor and aldermen being elected by the council. South Melbourne and several other wards have branched off into separate municipalities. The town is lighted with gas, and is supplied with water from the head of the Plenty River, a distance of 18 miles; and the Lake Yan-Yean has been converted into a reservoir by means of an embankment 3159 feet long and 30 feet high. It is capable of holding 6,422,000,000 gallons. There is a smaller reservoir at Preston, about 7 miles from Melbourne. Hydrants occur at intervals in the principal streets. Melbourne has a public library, a mechanics' institute, a hospital, benevolent and orphan asylums, an endowed university, a parliament house, built at a cost of £400,000, a custom-house, a treasury, a post-office, a cathedral, several banks, and barracks. There is a museum in connection with the university. There are several daily and weekly papers, several theatres, among which may be mentioned the theatre royal, erected at a cost of £90,000, Cremorne Gardens, the royal park, and a botanic garden. There is now a great extent of wharf accommodation, and at Williamstown a patent slip. It has steam, rail, and telegraph communication with the chief towns of Victoria and the adjoining colonies. A submarine cable was laid between Australia and Tasmania in 1859. Shortest sea-voyage to Liverpool (*via* Cape Horn), 12,820 miles; distance to Calcutta, 5230 miles. Melbourne is the first and last port of call for the mail-ships to Galle. It is the see of an Anglican bishop and of a Roman Catholic archbishop. Mean temperature, January, 73.4°; July, 55.4° Fahr. Pop. of city proper, 62,000; or, including contiguous boroughs, 247,079.

Mel′bourne, a post-village, capital of Izard co., Ark., about 110 miles N. by E. of Little Rock. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office.

Melbourne, Ontario. See LONGWOOD.

Mel′bourne, a post-village in Richmond co., Quebec, 25 miles N.N.W. of Sherbrooke, and 1 mile from Richmond Station. A bridge spans the St. Francis at this point, connecting Melbourne and Richmond East. The village contains 4 churches, a chair-factory, a bark-factory, a saw-mill, tannery, &c. Pop. 270. There are copper-mines and slate-quarries in the vicinity.

Melbourne Island, in the Pacific Ocean, forms, with Bedford and Minto Islands, a group of the Dangerous Archipelago.

Melbourne Ridge, a post-village in Richmond co., Quebec, 9 miles S.W. of Melbourne. It contains a saw-mill and 3 stores. Pop. 125.

Melchthal, mĕlk′tål, a valley of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, S.E. of Sarnen, traversed by the Melch River, and noted as the birthplace of Arnold of Grütli and Nicholas von der Flue, two of the founders of the Swiss Confederation.

Melcombe-Regis, mĕl′kŭm re′jis, a well-built town of England, in Dorset, adjacent to the town of Weymouth, from which it is divided by the Wey, here crossed by a bridge. It is an important railway terminus, and a favorite bathing-place, having on the E. Weymouth Bay, and on the W. a pool called the Backwater. Pop. 8252. It is now united in one municipality with WEYMOUTH.

Meldal, mĕl′dål, a village of Norway, 35 miles S.W. of Trondhjem. Pop. of parish, 5500.

Melden, mĕl′dẹn, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 18 miles S.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 1495.

Meldi, a town of France. See MEAUX.

Meldola, mĕl′do-lå, a village of Central Italy, 7 miles S. of Forli. Pop. 5969.

Meldorf, mĕl′dorf, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, near the North Sea, 53 miles N.W. of Hamburg. Pop. 3307.

Meldrum, Old, Scotland. See OLD MELDRUM.

Meleda, mĕl′å-då (anc. *Mel′ita*), an island of Austria, Dalmatia, 19 miles W.N.W. of Ragusa. Greatest length, 23 miles; mean breadth, not more than 2 miles. The interior is traversed by lofty hills, generally of a parched and arid appearance, and intersected by numerous fertile valleys. The harbor of Palazzo, on the N. side, is considered the best on the Dalmatian coast.

Melegnano, må-lĕn-yå′no, a town of Italy, 10 miles S.E. of Milan. It has a court of justice, several public offices, 3 churches, and a trade in corn, rice, flax, and dairy-produce. Pop. 5124.

Melekhovskaia, or **Melekhowskaja,** må-lå-kov-skī′å, a town of Russia, Don Cossack country, 23 miles N.E. of Cherkask, on the Don. Pop. 3638.

Melencze, må‵lĕnt′så‵, a village of Hungary, co. of Torontal, 28 miles N.E. of Peterwardein. Pop. 6580.

Melenik, må-lĕn-eek′ or mĕl‵ẹ-nik′, a town of European Turkey, 60 miles S.E. of Ghiustendil.

Melenki, må-lĕn′kee, a town of Russia, government and 70 miles S.S.E. of Vladimeer. Pop. 5597.

Melfi, mĕl′fee, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, on a lofty volcanic mountain overlooking the Plain of Capitanata, 34 miles S. of Foggia. It is enclosed by ruined walls, and has an old castle, a cathedral, and several convents. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 11,648.

Mel′ford, or **Long Melford,** a village of England, co. of Suffolk, on the Stour, at a railway junction, 3 miles N. of Sudbury. It is beautifully situated, and has a very fine church, a hospital, and manufactures of silk. Pop. of parish, 3046.

Melgaço, mĕl-gå′so, the northernmost town of Portugal, in Minho, 38 miles N.E. of Braga, on the Minho, with a large fortress. Pop. 1867.

Melgaço, mĕl-gå′so, a town of Brazil, province and 168 miles S.W. of Pará. It has a trade in timber. Pop. 4000.

Melgar de Fernamental, mĕl-gar′ då fĕr-nå-mĕn-tål′, a town of Spain, province and 24 miles W.N.W. of Burgos, near the Pisuerga. Pop. 2435.

Melgig, mĕl‵ghig′, a salt lake or marsh in the S.E. of Algeria, near lat. 33° N., lon. 7° E. It receives the Adjedi from the N.W. Length, 26 miles; breadth, 18 miles.

Meliana, må-le-å′nå, a village of Spain, province and about 3 miles from Valencia. Pop. 1505.

Melidunum, supposed ancient name of MUHLHAUSEN.

Melikut, må‵lee‵koot′, a village of Hungary, co. of Bacs, 110 miles S. by E. of Pesth. Pop. 4080.

Melilla, må-leel′yå, or **Mlila,** mlee′lå, a seaport town on the N. coast of Morocco, belonging to the Spaniards. Lat. 35° 20′ N.; lon. 3° W. The citadel, on a rock, contains large magazines and cisterns, and is garrisoned. Pop. 2200. Melilla is a convict-settlement.

Melilli, mĕl-eel′lee, a town of Sicily, 35 miles N.W. of Syracuse. Pop. 5770.

Melinda, må-leen'då, or **Melinde,** må-leen'då, a seaport town of East Africa, N. of Zanzibar. Lat. 4° 50′ S.; lon. 40° E. It has many ruined churches built by the Portuguese, who possessed it during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. A very considerable trade is carried on by caravan with the interior, and by water with the Red Sea, Persia, and the N. parts of India.

Meling, or **Meeling,** må'ling', a chain of mountains in the S. part of China, 200 miles N. of Canton.

Melipilla, må-le-peel'yå, a town of Chili, province and 38 miles S.W. of Santiago, on the Maypu. Pop. 3431.

Melis, a village of Germany. See Mehlis.

Mélisey, må'lee'zå', a village of France, in Haute-Saône, 7 miles N.N.E. of Lure. Pop. 1940.

Melis'sa, a post-hamlet of Collin co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 37 miles N. of Dallas. It has a flouring-mill and a cotton-gin.

Melis'sadale, a post-office of Butler co., Pa.

Melita, an island in the Adriatic. See Meleda.

Melita, an island in the Mediterranean. See Malta.

Melitene, the ancient name of Malateeyeh.

Melito, må-lee'to, a village of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria. Pop. of commune, 3853.

Melito, a village of Italy, province of Naples, district of Casoria. Pop. 3503.

Melitopol, må-le-to'pol, a town of Russia, in the Crimea, 125 miles N.N.E. of Simferopol. Pop. 4852.

Melk, mêlk, or **Mölk,** mölk, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 14 miles W. of St. Pölten. Pop. 1664. It is situated at the foot of a height, on which is a Benedictine abbey, founded in 1089, on the site of the Roman *Nomare*, its precincts comprising a college and ecclesiastical seminary, a large library, and a botanic garden.

Melks'ham, a town of England, co. of Wilts, on the Avon, 10½ miles by rail E.S.E. of Bath. It has cloth-works and flour-mills. In the vicinity is a chalybeate and saline spring. Pop. 2464.

Mella, mêl'lå, a river of Northern Italy, joins the Oglio 12 miles N.E. of Cremona. Length, 50 miles.

Mellara, mêl-lå'rå, or **Melara,** må-lå'rå, a village of Italy, province and 21 miles E.S.E. of Mantua, on the Po. Pop. 2968.

Mellawee, or **Mellawi,** mêl'lå'wee, written also **Melaoui,** a town of Egypt, 26 miles S. of Minieh, on the left bank of the Nile.

Melle, mêl'lẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 4 miles S.E. of Ghent, on the Scheldt. Pop. 2317.

Melle, mêll (L. *Metal'lum*), a town of France, in Deux-Sèvres, capital of an arrondissement, 17 miles E.S.E. of Niort. Pop. 2221. It has beautiful suburbs, and the district is celebrated for mules, reputed among the best in Europe. In the neighborhood is the sulphurous spring of Fontadan.

Melle, mêl'lå, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Coni, 11 miles W.S.W. of Saluzzo. Pop. 2435.

Melle, mêl'lẹh, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 13 miles E.S.E. of Osnaburg, on the Else. Pop. 1805.

Mel'lenville, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., in Claverack township, on the Hudson & Chatham Railroad, 9 miles E. by N. of Hudson. It has a church, a paper-mill, and a manufactory of knit goods.

Melleray, mel'le-rå, a post-office of Dubuque co., Iowa, 12 miles S.W. of Dubuque. Here is a Trappist abbey, called New Melleray.

Mellika, mêl-lee'kå, a walled town in the Algerian Sahara, on the Wady-Mzab, 3 miles S. of Gardaia. It is a holy town, and has 3 mosques. Pop. about 1300.

Melling, mêl'ling, a village of Austria, Styria, 1 mile from Marburg, with a church and a castle. Pop. 1063.

Mellingen, mêl'ling-ẹn, a town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 1 mile S. of Baden, on the Reuss. Pop. 854.

Mel'lonville, a post-village of Orange co., Fla., on the S. shore of Lake Monroe, 205 miles S. of Jacksonville. Here are several orange-groves.

Melloon, mêl-loon', a town of Burmah, on the Irrawaddy, opposite Patanago.

Mel'low Val'ley, a post-village of Clay co., Ala., about 75 miles N.N.E. of Montgomery. There are 4 churches within ¾ of a mile of this village.

Mellrichstadt, mêll'rĭk-stått', a town of Bavaria, on the Saale, 48 miles N.N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1904.

Mell'wood, a post-office of Prince George's co., Md.

Melmore, mel-mōr', a post-village in Eden township, Seneca co., O., on an affluent of the Sandusky River, 8 miles S.S.E. of Tiffin. It has 4 churches and a flour-mill.

Melnik, mêl'nik, a town of Bohemia, on the right bank of the Elbe, 21 miles N. of Prague. Pop. 3678.

Mel'nik, a town of Turkey, in Roumelia, 55 miles N.E. of Salonica. Pop. 5000.

Melo, a town of Italy. See Mel.

Melo, må'lo, a town of Uruguay, 200 miles N.E. of Montevideo.

Melocabus, Germany. See Coburg.

Melocheville (Fr. pron. må-losh-veel'), or **Teohante,** tå'o'hånt', a post-village in Beauharnois co., Quebec, at the outlet of the Beauharnois Canal in Lake St. Louis, 30 miles S.W. of Montreal. It contains a foundry, flour-mills, and 4 stores. Pop. 400.

Melodunum, the ancient name of Melun.

Meloria, må-lo're-å (anc. *Mana'ria?*), a small island in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Tuscany, 4 miles W. of Leghorn.

Melos, an island of Greece. See Milo.

Mel'pine, a post-office of Muscatine co., Iowa, about 20 miles W. of Davenport.

Melres, mêl'rês, a town of Portugal, province of Douro, 12 miles E. of Oporto, on the Douro. Pop. 1161.

Mel'rose', a burgh of Scotland, co. of Roxborough, on the Tweed, and on the North British Railway, 11 miles N.N.W. of Jedburgh. The town is noted only for its abbey, the church of which, when entire, was the finest in Scotland, as it is still the noblest ruin. It was founded by David I. in 1136 for Cistercian monks. Pop. 1405.

Melrose, mĕl-rōz' or mĕl'rōz, a village in Alameda co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Oakland. It is at the junction of a branch railway. Here are smelting- and refining-works and a cordage-factory.

Melrose, a post-office and station of Hartford co., Conn., on the Connecticut Central Railroad, 15 miles N.E. of Hartford, at the junction of the Rockville Branch.

Melrose, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla., on Santa Fé Lake, 9 miles S.E. of Waldo Station. It has a saw-mill and 2 stores.

Melrose, a post-office of Echols co., Ga., 22 miles S.E. of Valdosta.

Melrose, a township of Adams co., Ill. Pop. 2076, exclusive of Quincy, of which it contains a part.

Melrose, a small post-village of Clark co., Ill., in Melrose township, about 28 miles S. of Paris. It contains 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 989.

Melrose, a suburban village of Proviso township, Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 11 miles W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of steel car-springs. Nearest post-office, Maywood, 1 mile.

Melrose, a post-office of Grundy co., Iowa, in Melrose township, about 22 miles N. of Marshalltown. Pop. of the township, 597.

Melrose, Monroe co., Iowa. See East Melrose.

Melrose, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md., on the Bachman Valley Railroad. It has 2 stores, a cigar-factory, &c.

Melrose, a handsome post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Melrose township, on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 7 miles N. of Boston. It has a high school, a newspaper office, a bank, several churches, and manufactures of boots, shoes, furniture, &c. The township contains also a village named Melrose Highlands, and a pop. of 3990.

Melrose, a station of Charlevoix co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 8½ miles S. of Petoskey.

Melrose, a post-village of Stearns co., Minn., in Melrose township, on the Sauk River, and on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 13 miles W. by N. of St. Cloud. It has 2 churches, a graded school, 3 hotels, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 400; of the township, 462.

Melrose, a post-office of St. Louis co., Mo., about 30 miles W. by S. of St. Louis.

Melrose, a post-office of Harlan co., Neb.

Melrose, a station of the New York & Harlem Railroad, within the city limits of New York, 6 miles N. of the Grand Central depot. Here is a convent.

Melrose, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Schaghticoke township, on the Troy & Boston Railroad, 8½ miles N. of Troy. It has 2 churches.

Melrose, a post-office of Robeson co., N.C.

Melrose, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Jefferson Branch of the Erie Railroad, 30 miles N. of Carbondale. It has a grist-mill and a handle-factory.

Melrose, a station in Tipton co., Tenn., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 34 miles N.E. of Memphis.

Melrose, a post-village of Nacogdoches co., Tex., about 75 miles E. by S. of Palestine. It has 3 churches and a seminary.

Melrose, a post-office of Rockingham co., Va.

Melrose, a post-village in Melrose township, Jackson co., Wis., on Douglas Creek, near Black River, 16 miles S.S.W. of Black River Falls, and about 6 miles N.E. of La Crosse. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 1159.

Mel′rose, a post-village in Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on St. Mary's River, 88 miles from Shubenacadie.

Melrose, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, 6 miles N.E. of Shannonville. Pop. 100.

Melrose, a village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 4 miles from Komoka. Pop. 150.

Melrose, a small village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 7 miles from Georgetown. Pop. 100.

Melrose Highlands, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Melrose township, on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 8 or 9 miles N. of Boston, and 1 mile from Melrose. It has several churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, and manufactures of boots, shoes, needles, soap, &c.

Mel′roy′, a post-office of Gage co., Neb.

Mels, mĕls, a village of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, 1½ miles S.W. of Sargans. It has an important manufactory of fire-arms, and a glass-house. On a neighboring hill stands the old castle of Nidberg. Pop. 3407.

Melsele, mĕl-sȧ′lẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 27 miles N.E. by E. of Ghent. Pop. 3032.

Melsungen, mĕl′sŏŏng-ẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Fulda, 13 miles S. of Cassel. Pop. 3483. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, and manufactures of woollen cloth.

Mel′tham, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 5 miles by rail S.S.W. of Huddersfield. Pop. 4229, employed in woollen-manufactories.

Mel′ton-Mow′bray (mō′bree), a town of England, co. of Leicester, on the navigable Wreke, and on the Midland Railway, 14 miles E.N.E. of Leicester. The town has a fine Gothic church, 2 large free schools, an almshouse, a good library and news-room, excellent hotels, and extensive stables for horses belonging to members of the famous fox-hunt, which attracts to Melton during the season the *élite* of the sporting world. Melton is noted for its cheese and pork pies. Pop. 5011.

Mel′ton's, a post-office of Louisa co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 73 miles N.W. of Richmond.

Melton's Mill, a post-hamlet of Tallapoosa co., Ala., about 40 miles N.E. of Montgomery. It has a flour-mill.

Melton's Store, a post-office of Chesterfield co., S.C.

Mel′tonsville, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ala., about 40 miles S.E. of Huntsville.

Melun (Fr. pron. m′lŭɴᴳ or mẹh-lŭɴᴳ′; anc. *Melodu′num*), a town of France, capital of the department of Seine-et-Marne, on the Seine, 27 miles by rail S.S.E. of Paris. Pop. 11,215. It has a parish church, the clock-tower of an old abbey, ruins of a royal palace, a communal college, normal school, and public library, with manufactures of woollen cloths, linens, leather, crockery, and cotton goods.

Mel′vale, a village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Northern Central Railroad, 5 miles N. of Baltimore. It has a large distillery and some 15 houses. Nearest post-office, Mt. Washington.

Mel′vern, or **Mal′vern,** a post-village in Melvern township, Osage co., Kansas, on the Osage River, about 38 miles S. of Topeka. It has a graded school and a flouring-mill. Pop. of the township, 942.

Melvern Square, a post-village in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, on the S. side of the North Mountains, 4 miles from Wilmot. It contains 3 stores. Pop. 400.

Melvidetz, a river of Russia. See Medviveditza.

Mel′ville, a post-office of Chattooga co., Ga.

Melville, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ill., 5 miles N.W. of Alton. It has a church.

Melville, a post-township of Audubon co., Iowa, 25 miles N.W. of Adair Station. Pop. 62.

Melville, a station on the Shawmut Branch of the Old Colony Railroad, 4½ miles S. of the initial station in Boston, Mass.

Melville, a village of Dade co., Mo., about 30 miles N.W. of Springfield.

Melville, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Huntington township, about 32 miles E. by N. of Brooklyn. It has a church and about 40 houses.

Melville, a post-township of Alamance co., N.C., about 44 miles N.W. of Raleigh. Pop. 1221. It contains a village named Mebanesville.

Melville (formerly **Chickamauga**), a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Tenn., on or near the Western & Atlantic Railroad.

Mel′ville, a village in Peel co., Ontario, 2½ miles from Orangeville. It contains grist- and saw-mills. Pop. 100.

Melville Bay, an inlet of Greenland, near the head of Baffin's Bay, lat. 76° N., and between lon. 60° and 64° W.

Melville Castle, Scotland. See Lasswade.

Melville Island, an island off the coast of North Australia, in lat. 11° 28′ S., lon. 131° E. Length, 70 miles; breadth, 30 miles.

Melville Island, the westernmost of the Georgian Islands of British North America, in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 75° N.; lon. 110° W. Discovered by Captain Parry, who wintered here in 1819–20.

Melville Island, an island in the South Pacific, in lat. 17° 35′ S., lon. 142° 41′ W.

Mel′ville Penin′sula, in Northern Canada, within the Arctic Circle, has Boothia Gulf on the W., Fury and Hecla Strait on the N., and Fox Channel on the E. It is 250 miles long and 100 miles in breadth.

Mel′vin, a post-hamlet of Ford co., Ill., on the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, 92 miles N.E. of Springfield. It has a church.

Melvin, a post-office of Sanilac co., Mich.

Melvin, a hamlet of Bledsoe co., Tenn., about 50 miles N. of Chattanooga. Here is the Bledsoe Institute. Post-office, Orme's Store.

Melvin, a post-office of Marshall co., W. Va.

Melvi′na, Queens co., N.Y., is a part of Maspeth.

Melvina, a post-office of Monroe co., Wis.

Melvin Hill, a hamlet of Ontario co., N.Y., 2 or 3 miles from Phelps. It has a church.

Mel′vin Hill, a post-office of Polk co., N.C.

Melvin's Mills, a station of Merrimack co., N.H., in Bradford township, on the Concord & Claremont Railroad, 25 miles W. of Concord.

Melvin Village, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H., on Lake Winnepesaukee, about 40 miles N.N.E. of Concord.

Melykut, a town of Hungary. See Melikut.

Melzo, mĕl′zo, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 12 miles E.N.E. of Milan. Pop. 2576.

Membrilla, mĕm-breel′yȧ, a town of Spain, province and 29 miles E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 4919.

Membrio, mĕm′bre-o, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, 37 miles W.N.W. of Caceres. Pop. 1820.

Memee, Manitowoc co., Wis. See Meeme.

Memel, a river of Prussia. See Niemen.

Memel, mĕm′ẹl or mȧ′mẹl, a town and seaport of Prussia, at the N. end of the Curische-Haff, where the Dange falls into the Baltic, 72 miles N.E. of Königsberg. Lat. 55° 43′ 42″ N.; lon. 21° 6′ 12″ E. It is defended by a citadel. It is the N. terminus of an important railway, and stands near the N. extremity of the German Empire. The town is divided into three quarters,—the Old, the New, and Frederick's town, with three suburbs. It is the seat of an admiralty and several provincial courts, and contains an exchange, theatre, hospital, infirmary, a superior town school, a school for navigation, an industrial school and house of refuge for children, besides a gymnasium and town high school. Its manufactures consist of woollen and sail-cloth, lumber, spirits, beer, oil, castings, candles, soap, &c.; but the great source of its prosperity is its trade, which is very extensive, and consists chiefly of timber, corn, flax, hemp, potash, linseed, and colonial produce. Memel is an entrepôt of the foreign trade of Western Russia. The principal articles received from Russia, besides hemp and flax, are oil, tallow, wool, and yarn. In exchange she takes cotton, sugar, coffee, wine, spices, and other colonial produce. The harbor of Memel is large and safe, and has a depth of water from 14 to 17 feet. It is provided with extensive docks and a good light-house. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. Pop. 19,796.

Memfi, a town of Sicily. See Menfi.

Memmate, the Latin name of Mende.

Memmingen, mĕm′ming-ẹn, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on a tributary of the Iller, 43 miles S.W. of Augsburg. It is enclosed by walls, and has a handsome town hall, an arsenal, barracks, a lyceum, academy of music, and manufactories of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, hosiery, ribbons, oil-cloth, and copper- and iron-wares. Pop. 7762.

Memoo′sic River, Michigan, rises in Lake co., runs N.W. into Manistee co., and enters the Manistee River at the village of Manistee, which is on Lake Michigan.

Mem′ory, a post-hamlet of Taylor co., Iowa, about 100 miles S.W. of Des Moines.

Mem′phis (Coptic, *Momf* and *Menf* or *Menph*), an ancient city of Lower Egypt, on the banks of the Nile, about 10 miles S. of Cairo. It is said to have been built by Menes, the first king of Egypt; and in the time of Abulfeda, about 1342, its remains were very extensive. Of later times, however, almost every trace of its existence had disappeared, except a solitary colossal statue of Sesostris. But extensive explorations have been carried on here, resulting in several interesting discoveries, among which may be mentioned an avenue or passage bordered on each side by images of sphinxes, amounting in all to about 140, and an immense subterranean cemetery, with tombs like vast chests of polished granite hewn from a single block of stone.

Mem'phis, a post-hamlet of Pickens co., Ala., on the Tombigbee River, about 50 miles W. of Tuscaloosa. It has a church.

Memphis, a post-village of Clarke co., Ind., in Union township, on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 17 miles N. of Louisville, Ky. It has 2 churches.

Memphis, a village of Appanoose co., Iowa, about 40 miles W.S.W. of Ottumwa.

Memphis, a post-office of Bourbon co., Kansas, on the Fort Scott, Southeastern & Memphis Railroad, 11 miles S.E. of Fort Scott.

Memphis, a post-village of Macomb co., Mich., in Richmond township, on the Belle River, 22 miles S.W. of Port Huron, and 42 miles N.N.E. of Detroit. It has a money-order post-office, 3 churches, a cheese-factory, 2 foundries, a flour-mill, a graded school, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 600.

Memphis, a post-village, capital of Scotland co., Mo., is in Jefferson township, near the E. bank of the North Fabius River, and on the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, 44 miles W. of Keokuk, and about 70 miles N.N.W. of Hannibal. It has 2 newspaper offices, 2 banks, an academy or high school, and 7 churches. Pop. about 2000.

Memphis, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., O., in Wayne township, 40 miles W. of Chillicothe. It has a church.

Memphis, Onondaga co., N.Y. See CANTON.

Memphis, a city and port of entry of Shelby co., Tennessee, is beautifully situated on the Mississippi River, just below the mouth of Wolf River, and on the 4th Chickasaw Bluff, 420 miles below St. Louis, and 209 miles W.S.W. of Nashville. Lat. 35° 8′ N.; lon. 90° 5′ W. It is the most populous and important town on the river between St. Louis and New Orleans, and occupies the only eligible site for a commercial depot from the mouth of the Ohio to Vicksburg, a distance of 650 miles. The bluff on which it stands is elevated about 60 feet above high-water mark, and its base is washed by the river for a distance of 3 miles, while a bed of sandstone projects into the stream and forms a convenient landing. The appearance of Memphis from the river is remarkably fine. A broad esplanade extends along the bluff in front of the town, and is bordered with blocks of large warehouses. The city contains 16 churches (besides colored churches), 5 academies, a public library, 4 national banks, 4 other banks, a chamber of commerce, about 60 public free schools, a cotton exchange, a custom-house, and printing-offices which issue 5 daily and 7 weekly newspapers. Memphis is the western terminus of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, and the eastern terminus of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad. The other railroads that meet here are the Paducah & Memphis, the Mississippi & Tennessee, and the Louisville & Great Southern. The river is deep enough to float the largest ship of war from this place to its mouth, and the navigation is open in all seasons of the year. This city has 6 foundries, with machine-shops, 3 large oil-mills, several lumber-mills, planing-mills, and manufactures of carriages, tobacco, farming-implements, &c. The chief article of export is cotton. The quantity of cotton received here in a year is about 400,000 bales, the average value of which is nearly $33,000,000. As a market for cotton it is surpassed by only two or three other cities of the Union. Pop. in 1850, 8841; in 1860, 22,623; in 1870, 40,226; present pop. about 60,000.

Memphis Junction, a post-office of Warren co., Ky., on the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, at its junction with the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 4 miles S. of Bowling Green.

Memphremagog. See LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

Mem'ramcook, a post-village in Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, on Memramcook River, and on the Intercolonial Railway, 19 miles from Moncton. It is adjacent to St. Joseph. Pop. 200.

Mena, må′nå, a market-town of Russia, government and 48 miles E. of Chernigov, on an affluent of the Desna. Pop. 2000. It was important in the tenth century.

Menado, mẹ-nå′do, or **Manado,** må-nå′do, a Dutch town, capital of Menado residency, on the coast of Celebes, near its N.E. extremity. Lat. 1° 28′ N.; lon. 124° 30′ E. It exports large cargoes of coffee, raised in its vicinity, and has also an export trade in rice and gold-dust. Pop. of town, about 6000; of residency, 226,815.

Menadoo, Nova Scotia. See MAIN À DIEU.

Menæ, the ancient name of MINEO.

Menaggio, må-nåd′jo, a town of Italy, government of Milan, 15 miles N.N.E. of Como, at the mouth of the Senagra, on the W. bank of the Lago di Como. Pop. 1270.

Menai (mĕn′i) **Strait,** a channel of Wales, separating the island of Anglesea from Carnarvon. It is about 11 miles long, and its navigation is in some places hazardous. It is crossed by 2 great structures, the Menai bridge and the Britannia bridge, about a mile apart. The former, which is a suspension-bridge, was executed at a cost of £211,791. The distance between the supporting pyramids or points of suspension is 560 feet. The Britannia bridge, an iron tubular structure, consists of two lines of tubes, each 1513 feet long, supported on three towers, besides the shore abutments, 100 feet above the sea. Whole cost, £601,865.

Menal′len, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Pa., in Menallen township, about 30 miles S.W. of Harrisburg, and 10 miles N. of Gettysburg. Pop. of the township, 1814. The township contains the village of Bendersville.

Menallen, a township of Fayette co., Pa. Pop. 1376.

Menam, må-nåm′, or **Mei-Nam,** må′e-nåm′ or må′-nåm′ ("mother of waters"), one of the large rivers of Southern Asia, rises, according to native accounts, in the table-land of Yun-Nan (China), traverses the centre of Siam, and, after a S. course estimated at 800 miles, enters the Gulf of Siam by 3 mouths.

Menamah, a town of Arabia. See MANAMA.

Menam-Kong, a river of Asia. See MEKONG.

Menan, or **Little Menan,** an island of the United States, Maine, off Steuben Harbor. It has a light-house with a tower 25 feet high. See GRAND MANAN.

Menancabow, or **Menankabau,** må-nån′kå-bŏw′, a state of Sumatra, comprising a territory in its W. part. The inhabitants are mostly Mohammedans, and they carry useful arts to a greater perfection than any other people of Sumatra. They are now partially tributary to the Dutch of Padang.

Me′nand′s′, a station in Albany co., N.Y., on the railroad from Albany to Troy, 3 miles N. of Albany.

Menard, me-nard′, a county in the W. central part of Illinois, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is intersected by the Sangamon River, and is bounded on the N. by that river and Salt Creek. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, cattle, hay, and pork are the staple products. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county, which is intersected by the Jacksonville division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad and by the Springfield & Northwestern Railroad. Capital, Petersburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,376,840. Pop. in 1870, 11,735, of whom 10,232 were Americans.

Menard, a county in the W. central part of Texas, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is intersected by the San Saba River. The surface is partly covered with forests. The soil produces grass, but is mostly uncultivated. Cattle are the chief articles of export. Capital, Menardville. Pop. in 1870, 667, of whom 618 were Americans.

Menard′ville, a post-village, capital of Menard co., Tex., on the San Saba River, 150 miles W.N.W. of Austin. It has a church and a chair-factory.

Menariacum, the Latin name of MERVILLE.

Menars-la-Ville, a town of France. See MER.

Menas-Albas, må′nås-ål′bås, a town of Spain, province and 28 miles S.S.W. of Toledo. Pop. 3738.

Menash′a, a post-village in Menasha township, Winnebago co., Wis., is at the N. end of Winnebago Lake, and on the right bank of the Fox River, which here issues from the lake. It is about 14 miles N.N.E. of Oshkosh, 6 miles S. by W. of Appleton, and nearly ½ mile N. of Neenah. It is on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and the Wisconsin Central Railroad. It contains 4 or 5 churches, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, 2 grist-mills, a pottery, a machine-shop, a foundry, a woollen-mill, and manufactures of paper, staves, sash, doors, blinds, and wooden-ware. Steamboats ply daily between Menasha and Fond du Lac, 30 miles distant. Pop. 3170.

Menat, mẹh-nå′, a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 17 miles N.W. of Riom. Pop. 2154.

Menbrilla, a town of Spain. See MEMBRILLA.

Menchia (or **Menchyeh**), EL, ĕl mĕn′chee′ạ, a large town at a short distance S.E. of Tripoli.

Menconico, mĕn-kon′e-ko, a village of Italy, province of Pavia, 8 miles from Bobbio. Pop. 1187.

Mendaña Islands. See MARQUESAS.

Mendavia, mĕn-då′ve-å, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 40 miles S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 1983.

Mende, mòɴd (L. *Memmate*), a town of France, capital of the department of Lozère, on the left bank of the Lot, 75 miles N.W. of Avignon. Pop. 6239. It is situated on the slope of Mount Mimat, is enclosed by boulevards, and has a fine cathedral with 2 spires, an episcopal palace, now the prefecture, a public library, a chamber of manufactures, and considerable manufactures of serges and other woollen stuffs.

Mendefi, or **Mendefy,** mên'dẹh-fee', a lofty mountain of Africa, S. of Mandara. Lat. 9° N.; lon. 14° 25′ E.

Mendeli, a mountain of Greece. See Pentelicus.

Mendeli, mên-dà'lee, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 36 miles N.E. of Bagdad.

Menden, mên'dẹn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 12 miles W. of Arnsberg. Pop. 4435.

Men'denhall's, township, Newberry co., S.C. P. 1675.

Mender, mên'dẹr, or **Meinder,** mån'dẹr, written also **Mendere** (anc. *Mæan'der*), a river of Asia Minor, is formed by two streams, 50 miles S.W. of Afioom Kara Hissar, flows generally W.S.W., and enters the Ægean Sea 32 miles S.S.W. of Ayasoolook, after a course of upwards of 200 miles. On the banks are traces of the ancient cities *Apamea, Antiochia ad Mæandrum,* and *Miletus.*

Mender, Meinder, or **Mendere,** a river of Asia Minor, plain of Troy, rises in Mount Ida, flows N.W., and, after a N.N.W. course of about 60 miles, past the site of Troy, enters the Hellespont at its mouth. Some geographers identify it with the *Simois,* but Schliemann and many others believe it to be the *Scamander* of antiquity.

Mender, Kootchook, Turkey. See Cayster.

Mendham, mend'ạm, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., in Mendham township, 7 miles W.S.W. of Morristown. It has 2 churches and a high school. Pop. about 400; of the township, 1573. The township has 5 churches.

Mendig, mên'diɢ, Nieder, nee'dẹr, and Ober, o'bẹr, two nearly contiguous villages of Prussia, government and 15 miles W. of Coblentz.

Mendigorria, mên-de-goʀ'ʀe-â, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 16 miles S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 1755.

Men'dip Hills, England, co. of Somerset, in the N. central part of the county. Length, 24 miles.

Men'dlesham, a town of England, co. of Suffolk, 16½ miles N.N.W. of Ipswich. Pop. of parish, 1243.

Mendocino, men-do-see'no, a northwestern county of California, has an area of 3650 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, and is drained by Russian, Eel, and Novarro Rivers. The Coast Range of mountains extends along the E. border of this county. The surface is diversified with mountains and fertile valleys. Wheat, oats, barley, hay, and wool are the staple products of the soil, and lumber is the chief article of export. This county has extensive forests of redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), an evergreen tree, which is an excellent timber. Capital, Ukiah. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,681,895. Pop. in 1870, 7545, of whom 6147 were Americans.

Mendocino, or **Big River,** a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of Big River, 130 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco. It has a good harbor accessible to large vessels, several hotels, a newspaper office, and a large steam saw-mill. Pop. 473. Here is Mendocino Post-Office. See Cape Mendocino.

Mendocino, a township of Sonoma co., Cal. Pop. 2690.

Men'don, a post-hamlet of El Dorado co., Cal., 30 miles E. of Shingle Springs. It has marble-works.

Mendon, a post-village in Mendon township, Adams co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad (Carthage division), 15 miles N.N.E. of Quincy. It has 5 churches, a flour-mill, a school-house which cost $18,000, and a plough-factory. Pop. 501; of the township, 1796.

Mendon, a township of Clayton co., Iowa. Pop. 1181, exclusive of McGregor and North McGregor.

Mendon, a post-village in Mendon township, Worcester co., Mass., 35 miles S.W. of Boston. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of boots. Pop. of the township, 1176.

Mendon, a post-village in Mendon township, St. Joseph co., Mich., on the St. Joseph River, and on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 71 miles S. of Grand Rapids, and 14 miles N. of Sturgis. It has a bank, a union school, a newspaper office, 4 churches, and manufactures of sash, blinds, staves, &c. Pop. 660; of the township, 1748.

Mendon, a post-hamlet of Chariton co., Mo., about 10 miles N. of Brunswick. It has a church.

Mendon, a post-village in Mendon township, Monroe co., N.Y., 13 miles S.S.E. of Rochester. It has an academy and 2 churches. The township contains a larger village, named Honeoye Falls, and a pop. of 2988.

Mendon, a post-village of Mercer co., O., on the St. Mary's, and on the Toledo, Delphos & Burlington Railroad, 4 miles E.N.E. of Mercer. It has a church. Pop. 164.

Mendon, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., about 30 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. It has a church.

Mendon, a post-village of Cache co., Utah, on the Utah Northern Railroad, 7 miles S. of Logan, and about 28 miles N.E. of Corinne. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Mendon, a post-hamlet in Mendon township, Rutland co., Vt., 4 miles N.E. of Rutland, and about 5 miles N.W. of Killington Peak. It has a church and lumber-mills. Here is fine mountain-scenery. Pop. of the township, 612.

Mendon Centre, a post-hamlet in Mendon township, Monroe co., N.Y., about 13 miles S. by E. of Rochester. It has a Friends' meeting and a grist-mill.

Mendo'ta, a city of La Salle co., Ill., in Mendota township, is pleasantly situated on an undulating prairie, on the Illinois Central Railroad where it crosses the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and at the E. terminus of the Mendota & Clinton Railroad, 84 miles W.S.W. of Chicago, 16 miles N. of La Salle, and 28 miles S.E. of Dixon. It contains 10 churches, 2 high schools, a national bank, 2 other banks, the Mendota College (Lutheran), 2 newspaper offices, a public library, an organ-factory, a foundry, flouring-mills, gas-works, and manufactories of carriages. Pop. 3546; of the township, excluding the city, 1043.

Mendota, a post-village in Mendota township, Dakota co., Minn., on the right bank of the Mississippi River, at the mouth of the Minnesota, and on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, at its junction with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of St. Paul. It has a church. Pop. about 250; of the township, 582. Pilot Knob, near this village, commands an extensive view.

Mendota, a post-office of Putnam co., Mo., and a station on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Unionville.

Mendota, or **West'port,** a post-village in Westport township, Dane co., Wis., on the N. shore of Lake Mendota, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 5 miles N. of Madison. It has 2 churches, and a hospital for the insane. The post-office is named Mendota.

Mendota Lake, Wisconsin, is in the middle of Dane co., and is 6 miles long by 4 miles wide. It is the largest of the Four Lakes, and was formerly called Fourth Lake. Madison, the capital of Wisconsin, is on the S.W. shore of this lake, which is navigable by steamboats and is environed with beautiful scenery. The water is deep and pure. See Menona Lake.

Mendoza, mên-do'zâ or mên-do'thâ, a river of the Argentine Republic, rises on the E. side of the Andes, lat. 32° 35′ S., near the volcano of Aconcagua, and falls into Lake Guanacache, lat. 32° S. Length, about 200 miles.

Mendoza, a province of the Argentine Republic, having N. and E. the provinces of San Juan and San Luis, W. the Andes, and S. an unsettled region. Area, 34,051 square miles. Capital, Mendoza. Pop. 65,413.

Mendoza, a city in the Argentine Republic, pleasantly situated on a level plain on the E. declivity of the Paramillo range, 2891 feet above sea-level, lat. 32° 53′ S., lon. 69° 6′ W., about 55 miles E.S.E. from the volcano of Aconcagua. It is compact, well built, for the most part of sunburnt bricks plastered and whitewashed, and contains some fine buildings. The houses have gardens and orchards attached to them. In 1869 it was overthrown by an earthquake. Mendoza is an entrepôt for the trade between Buenos Ayres and Chili, with which latter it communicates by the mountain-passes of Uspallata and Portillo. P. 8124.

Mendrisio, mên-dree'se-o, the most southern town of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, 6 miles N.W. of Como, with 2337 inhabitants, a college, and a Capuchin convent.

Menee'ly, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Ind., in Michigan township, on the Frankfort & Kokomo Railroad. It has a church.

Menekau'ne, a post-village of Oconto co., Wis., on Green Bay, at the mouth of the Menomonee River, 21 miles N.E. of Oconto, and 1 mile E. of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. It is 1 mile from Marinette Station.

Men'ert, a station on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 13 miles E. of Pekin, Ill.

Menes, mà'nêsh', a village of Hungary, co. and 12 miles E.N.E. of Arad. It has a fine castle. Pop. 6601.

Menetou-Salon, mà'nẹh-too'-sâ-lòɴᵍ', a market-town of France, in Cher, 10 miles N.N.E. of Bourges. Pop. 962.

Menfi, mên'fee, **Memfi,** mêm'fee, or **Menfrici,** mên-free'chee, a town of Sicily, 8 miles N.W. of Sciacca. P. 9542.

Meng'doon', a town of British Burmah, province of Pegu. Pop. 4194.

Mengen, mĕng'ẹn, a town of Würtemberg, on the Danube, 6 miles S.E. of Sigmaringen. Pop. 2264.

Mengeringhausen, mĕng'ẹr-ing-hŏw'zẹn, a town of Germany, 12 miles N. of Waldeck. Pop. 1413.

Menge's (mĕngz) **Mills,** a station in York co., Pa., on the Hanover & York Railroad, 18 miles S.W. of York.

Menie, me'nee, or **Seymour** (see'mŭr) **East,** a post-village in Northumberland co., Ontario, 24 miles N.W. of Belleville. It contains 2 stores. Pop. 150.

Men'ifee, a small county in the E. part of Kentucky, is drained by the Licking and Red Rivers. The surface is mostly covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staple products. Capital, Frenchburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $120,773. Pop. in 1870, 1986, of whom 1980 were Americans.

Menin, meh-nåNᵒ' (Flem. *Meenen,* må'nẹn), a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Lys, and on the French frontier, 7 miles by rail S.W. of Courtrai. Pop. 8628. It has manufactures of lace, woollen stuffs, and tobacco.

Menjeel, Menjile, mĕn-jeel', or **Menzil,** mĕn-zeel', a village of Persia, province of Ghilan, on the confines of Irak-Ajemee, 40 miles S.S.W. of Reshd.

Men'lo Park, a post-village of San Mateo co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 33 miles S.S.E. of San Francisco.

Menlo Park, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., N.J., in Raritan township, on the railroad which connects New Brunswick with New York, 7 miles E. of the former.

Mennetou-sur-Cher, mĕn'nẹh-too'-sür-shair, a town of France, in Loir-et-Cher, on the Cher. Pop. 1066.

Mennevret, mĕn'nẹh-vrå', a village of France, department of Aisne, arrondissement of Vervins. Pop. 2206.

Mennighüffen, mĕn'nic-hüf'fẹn, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 10 miles W.S.W. of Minden. Pop. 2141.

Mennikorl, mĕn-ne-korl', a village of Russia, in Esthonia, 14 miles W.S.W. of Weseuberg. Pop. 2000.

Men'no, a post-township of Mifflin co., Pa. Pop. 1173. Menno Post-Office is 16 miles S.W. of Lewistown, and is in Kishacoquillas Valley.

Men'oken, a post-office of Shawnee co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Topeka.

Menola, the ancient name of Velez Malaga.

Menom'inee, a county of Michigan, is the most southern part of the upper peninsula. Area, about 1350 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by Green Bay, and on the S.W. by the Menominee River. It is also drained by Cedar River. The surface is uneven, and extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees. Lumber is the chief article of export. It is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Capital, Menominee. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,624,950. Pop. in 1870, 1791; in 1874, 3490.

Menominee, a station of Jo Daviess co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, and on the Mississippi River, 8 miles W.N.W. of Galena.

Menominee, a post-village, capital of Menominee co., Mich., is on Green Bay, at the mouth of the Menominee River, in a township of the same name, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 52 miles N.N.E. of the city of Green Bay. It has 2 banks, a court-house, 2 newspaper offices, 5 churches, a town hall, a blast-furnace, 6 lumber-mills, a brewery, and a planing-mill. Lumber is the chief article of export. Pop. 2000; of the township, 2976.

Menominee, a post-office of Cedar co., Neb.

Menomonee, or **Menomonie,** a post-village, capital of Dunn co., Wis., in Menomonee township, on the Red Cedar River, 2 miles S. of the West Wisconsin Railroad (Menomonee Station), 25 miles W. by N. of Eau Claire, and about 42 miles E.N.E. of Red Wing, Minn. It contains a court-house, 7 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a saw-mill, and 2 fine public school buildings, and has an extensive trade in lumber. Pop. about 1500; of township, 3433.

Menomonee, township, Waukesha co., Wis. P. 2348.

Menomonee Falls, a post-village in Menomonee township, Waukesha co., Wis., on a creek of the same name, 3 miles from Granville Railroad Station, and about 16 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of farming-implements and of sash and blinds. Pop. about 400.

Menom'onee (or **Menominee**) **River** is formed by the Michigamie and Bois Brulé Rivers, which unite on the boundary between Wisconsin and the upper peninsula of Michigan. It runs in a S.S.E. direction, forms the boundary between Oconto co., Wis., and Menominee co., Mich., and enters Green Bay at the village of Menominee. The main stream is about 125 miles long. See also Red Cedar River.

Menom'onee River, a small river of Wisconsin, rises in Washington co., runs southeastward, and enters the Milwaukee River at its mouth at the city of Milwaukee.

Meno'na Lake, Wisconsin, is one of the chain of Four Lakes in Dane co., and was formerly called Third Lake. It touches the S.E. part of the city of Madison, and is less than a mile distant from Lake Mendota. It is about 6 miles long and 2 miles wide. A short outlet or creek issues from it and enters Lake Waubesa.

Menoof, or **Menouf,** mĕn-oof', a town of Lower Egypt, in Menoofeeyeh province, on the canal which connects the Rosetta and Damietta branches of the Nile, 30 miles N.N.W. of Cairo. It has indigo-works, a manufacture of mats, and a government school.

Men'oofee'yeh, or **Menufieh,** men'oo-fee'yẹh, a province of Lower Egypt, bounded E. in part by the eastern arm and traversed by the western arm of the Nile. Chief towns, Menoof and Sheybeen, the capital. Pop. 449,347.

Menorca, an island of Spain. See Minorca.

Meno'ti, a post-office of Buena Vista co., Iowa.

Menovghat, a town of Asia. See Manavghat.

Mens, mòNᵒ, a town of France, in Isère, 25 miles S. of Grenoble. Pop. 1951.

Menselinsk, or **Menzelinsk,** mĕn'zẹh-linsk', a town of Russia, in Orenboorg, on the Ik, an affluent of the Kama, 135 miles N.W. of Oofa. Pop. 4879.

Mensfelden, mĕns'fĕl-dẹn, a village of Prussia, 10 miles E.N.E. of Nassau. Pop. 1014.

Menshieh, or **El Menshieh,** ĕl mẹn'shee'ẹh (anc. *Ptolema'is*), a town of Upper Egypt, 9 miles N.N.W. of Girgeh, on the W. bank of the Nile. It has nitre-works and a government cotton-factory.

Mens'trie, a village of Scotland, cos. of Clackmannan and Perth, 3 miles E.N.E. of Stirling. Pop. 518.

Menteith, Scotland. See Monteith.

Menton, mòNᵒ'tòNᵒ' (It. *Mentone,* mĕn-to'nå), a town of France, in Alpes-Maritimes, situated on the Mediterranean, 14 miles by rail E.N.E. of Nice. It was ceded by Monaco in 1861, and is a favorite sanitary resort. P. 6891.

Men'tor, a post-office of Bremer co., Iowa, about 20 miles N.E. of Waverly.

Mentor, a post-village of Lake co., O., in Mentor township, on the Lake Shore Railroad, 23 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland, and 6 miles S.W. of Painesville. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. 416. The township is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie, and contains a summer resort named Little Mountain. Pop. 1666.

Mentor, a township of Clark co., Wis. Pop. 654.

Mentrida, mĕn-tree'då, a town of Spain, province and 27 miles N.W. of Toledo. Pop. 2679.

Mentz, mĕnts (anc. *Moguntiacum* or *Mogontiacum;* Ger. *Mainz,* mints; Fr. *Mayence,* må'yòNss'), a city of Hesse, capital of Rhein-Hessen, on the left bank of the Rhine, opposite to the mouth of the Main, and 20 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort, with which it is connected by railway. It is a fortress, and has a garrison of 800 men. The city, situated partly on a flat and partly on an acclivity, rises up gradually from the Rhine, in the form of an amphitheatre. It is walled, flanked with bastions, and defended besides by a citadel and several forts and outworks. A bridge of boats, above 1600 feet long, connects it with its suburb of Castel. The houses are generally lofty, and have often a venerable and noble appearance; but, as many of the streets are narrow, they exclude both air and light, and give several quarters of the town a dark, confined look. The Neue Anlage, outside the gates, is the principal promenade, consisting of extensive public gardens, well laid out, and commanding fine views of the city and surrounding district. The principal edifices are the cathedral, a vast building of red sandstone, finished in the eleventh century, the merchants' hall, formerly the electoral palace, the old collegiate church of St. Stephen, occupying the highest site in the city, the church of St. Peter, the Deutsche Haus, now the governor's palace, the former Dalbergische Palais, now used by the courts of justice, the library buildings, containing, in addition to the library, a museum, with several good collections, antiquities, philosophical and chirurgical apparatus, pictures, &c. One of the interesting objects in the town is the site of the house of Gutenberg, the inventor of movable types. The site is now occupied by the Casino, or reading-room, and the rooms of a literary association. An admirable bronze statue of Gutenberg, by Thorwaldsen, stands in an open space near the theatre. The manufactures consist chiefly of leather, soap, hats, glue, vinegar, tobacco, and musical instruments. The trade, particularly transit, is extensive, being greatly facilitated both by water communication and railway, and has in recent times greatly increased. The principal articles are wine, corn, and wood. Mentz owes its foundation to a Roman camp, which was converted into a permanent bulwark and became the most important of a line of forts built along the Rhine. On the decline of the power of Rome it was almost entirely destroyed, but it was afterwards restored, and became the first ecclesiastical city of the German Empire, of which its archbishop-elector ranked as the premier prince. Pop. 56,421.

Mentz, a township of Cayuga co., N.Y. Pop. 2303. It contains Port Byron.

Menufieh, Egypt. See Menoofeeyeh.

Menus, the ancient name of the Main.

Menuthias (Insula). See Zanzibar.

Menyhard, the native name for Mannersdorf.

Menzaleh, mên`zâ'lẹh, one of the great lagoons of Lower Egypt, immediately S.E. of Damietta, separated by a narrow sand-bank from the Mediterranean, with which it communicates by 3 openings. Length, 50 miles; greatest breadth, 25 miles. It receives the Pelusiac and Tanitic branches of the Nile. The Menzaleh Canal from this lake joins the Nile N. of the town of Mansoorah.

Menzaleh, a town of Lower Egypt, on the S. bank of the lake of the same name, 20 miles S. by E. of Damietta.

Menzelinsk, a town of Russia. See Menselinsk.

Menzil, a village of Persia. See Menjeel.

Menzingen, mênt'sing-ẹn, a market-town of Baden, 16 miles N.E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1505.

Menzingen, mênt'sing-ẹn, a town of Switzerland, canton and 4 miles E.N.E. of Zug. Pop. 2211.

Meorgis, supposed ancient name of Mojacar.

Meppel, mêp'pẹl, a town of the Netherlands, province of Drenthe, on the Havelter, 26 miles S.W. of Assen. Pop. 7378.

Meppen, mêp'pẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 44 miles N.W. of Osnaburg, on the Ems. Pop. 3128.

Mep'pen, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Ill., 15 miles W. of Jerseyville.

Mequinenza, mâ-ke-nên'thâ (anc. *Octoge'sa*), a town and fort of Spain, province and 60 miles S.S.E. of Huesca, on the Ebro, at the influx of the Cinca. Pop. 2890.

Mequinez, or **Mekinez,** mêk'ẹ-nêz, sometimes written **Mekines,** or **Meknas,** a city of Morocco, province and 34 miles W.S.W. of Fez. Pop. 60,000. It stands in a fertile valley, is large, better built than Morocco, and has a palace considered the finest in Morocco, and often the residence of the emperor.

Me'quon, a township of Ozaukee co., Wis. Pop. 3139. It contains Mequon River, and is bounded E. by Lake Michigan. Mequon Railroad Station is on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, 12 miles S. of Ozaukee.

Mequon River, a post-hamlet of Ozaukee co., Wis., in Mequon township, on the Milwaukee River, near the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 2½ miles from Mequon Station, and ½ mile S. of Thiensville Station. It has a brewery.

Mer, maiR, a French word signifying "sea," as Mer de Glacé ("Sea of Ice"), the name of one of the glaciers of Mont Blanc; Mer Morte ("Dead Sea"); Mer Noire ("Black Sea"); Mer Rouge ("Red Sea"), &c.

Mer, mêR, or **Menars-la-Ville,** mẹh-naR'-lâ-veel', a town of France, in Loir-et-Cher, on the Orleans & Tours Railway, 11 miles N.E. of Blois. It has manufactures of wax, lime, leather, and ropes. Pop. 3467.

Mer and **Ser,** two contiguous summits of the Himalayas, in the N. part of the Punjab, in lat. 34° N., lon. 76° E., both conical and of nearly the same height, but, while one is white with snow, the other is uniformly bare.

Mera, mâ'rŏh`, Also, ŏl`sho', and Felsö, fêl'shö`, two nearly contiguous villages of Hungary, co. of Aba Uj Var, 4 miles from Forro. Pop. 1180.

Merabing, mêr-â-bing', a town of South Africa, capital of the territory of the Mantetis, in the interior, N.W. of Delagoa Bay. It occupies the summit of a long but narrow ridge, and forms an important stronghold.

Mer Adriatique. See Adriatic.

Mer'amec, a township of Crawford co., Mo. Pop. 907. It contains Midland.

Meramec, a township of Franklin co., Mo. Pop. 1480.

Meramec, a township of St. Louis co., Mo. Pop. 2436. It contains Glencoe.

Meramec Iron-Works, Missouri. See Maramec.

Meramec River, Missouri. See Maramec.

Meramec Station, or **Nasby,** a village of St. Louis co., Mo., in Bonhomme township, on the Maramec River, and on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 19 miles W. by S. of St. Louis. It has manufactures of flour and wagons. Here is Nasby Post-Office.

Meramichi. See Miramichi.

Meran, mâ'rân, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, 15 miles N.W. of Botzen, on an affluent of the Adige. Pop. 4229. It has 2 monasteries, a college, and a seminary. Near it is the mountain-fortress of Tyrol.

Merande, a town of Persia. See Mehrand.

Merapi, mâ-râ'pee`, a volcano of Java, district of Kadoe. It was in violent eruption September 14 to 17, 1849.

Merapi, an active volcano in the island of Sumatra, near the W. coast. Lat. 0° 24′ S.; lon. 100° 30′ E. It is about 9700 feet high.

Mer`asheen', a hamlet in Newfoundland, on the S. portion of an island of the same name, 18 miles W.N.W. of Placentia. Pop. 180. The island is 21 miles long.

Merate, mâ-râ'tâ, a town of Northern Italy, 18 miles S.E. of Como, with a magnificent palace. Pop. 2532.

Merawe, a tract of Nubia. See Meroe.

Merbes-le-Château, mêRb-lẹh-shâ`tō', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 13 miles S.E. of Mons, on the Sambre. Pop. 1150.

Merbidery, mẹr`be-dêr'ree, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, in South Canara, 17 miles N.E. of Mangalore, and with various handsome Jain pagodas, its population being chiefly of the Jain sect.

Mer Blanche, the French for the White Sea.

Mercadal, mêR-kâ-dâl', a town of the Balearic Islands, Minorca, 13 miles N.W. of Port Mahon. Pop. 4000.

Mercara, or **Merkara,** mêr-kâ'râ, also called **Madikere,** a fortified town of India, capital of the province of Coorg, and of the Mercara district, 67 miles W. of Seringapatam. It has a cool and healthful climate. Pop. 8146. The district of Mercara has an area of 265 square miles. Pop. 168,312.

Mercatello, mêR-kâ-têl'lo, a town of Italy, 15 miles W.S.W. of Urbino, on the Metauro. Pop. 2269.

Mercato-Sarraceno, mêR-kâ'to-saR-Râ-châ'no, a town of Italy, province and 21 miles S.S.E. of Forli. P. 6532.

Merced, or **Mercede,** mer-sâd', a county of California, is near the middle of the state. Area, about 1700 square miles. It is intersected by the San Joaquin River, and also drained by the Mariposa and Merced Rivers, and is bounded on the S.W. by the Coast Range of mountains. The soil is partly fertile. Cattle, wool, wheat, and barley are the staple products. In 1870 this county had 49,531 cattle, and more than any other county of the state. Capital, Merced. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,194,513. Pop. in 1870, 2807, of whom 2196 were Americans. It is intersected by the Visalia division of the Central Pacific Railroad.

Merced, a post-village, capital of Merced co., Cal., on the Visalia division of the Central Pacific Railroad, 67 miles S.E. of Stockton. It is in the great Sacramento Valley, which is almost treeless. It contains a court-house, 5 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, a hotel, and planing-mills. Great quantities of wheat (the staple product of Merced co.) are shipped here.

Mercedes, mêR-sâ'dês, a town of the Argentine Republic, 70 miles by rail W. of Buenos Ayres. Pop. 4080. It carries on an active trade with Montevideo.

Mercedes, a town of Uruguay, on the Rio Negro, 150 miles N.W. of Montevideo. It has many elegant buildings, and a large trade in wool and cattle-products, and is noted as a resort for invalids, the waters of the river at this point being considered medicinal. Pop. 5000.

Merced (mer-sâd') **Falls,** a post-village of Merced co., Cal., on the Merced River, 6 miles above Snelling. It has a flour-mill and a woollen-mill.

Merced River, California, rises in the Sierra Nevada, and is formed by two branches, called respectively the Merced and the Tenaya Fork. It runs through the Yosemite Valley for a distance of about 8 miles. In the upper part of the valley or cañon it descends more than 2000 feet in a distance of 2 miles. A little above the mouth of the Tenaya Fork the Merced forms two cataracts, called the Nevada Fall and Vernal Fall, the first of which has a vertical descent of 639 feet. After it issues from the Yosemite Valley the river runs nearly westward through Mariposa co., and enters the San Joaquin River in Merced co. Its length is estimated at 160 miles. Gold is found near this river. See Nevada Fall.

Mercenasco, mêR-châ-nâs'ko, or **Marcenasco,** maR-châ-nâs'ko, a village of Italy, province of Turin, 6 miles from Ivrea. Pop. of commune, 2164.

Mer'cer, a county in the N.W. central part of Dakota, is bounded on the N.E. and E. by the Missouri River, and intersected by the Knife River.

Mercer, a northwestern county of Illinois, borders on

Iowa. Area, about 540 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by Edward's and Pope's Creeks. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, horses, cattle, hay, and pork are the staple products. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county. It is intersected by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Capital, Aledo. Valuation of real and personal estate, $19,909,852. Pop. in 1870, 18,769, of whom 16,508 were Americans.

Mercer, a county in the central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 320 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Kentucky River, and also drained by Dick's River and the East Fork of Salt River. The surface is undulating and partly covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies part of this county. Capital, Harrodsburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,359,692. Pop. in 1870, 13,144, of whom 12,938 were Americans. The Cincinnati Southern Railroad is near the E. border of this county.

Mercer, a county in the N. part of Missouri, bordering on Iowa, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Weldon River, and also drained by Medicine Creek and the Crooked Fork of Grand River. The surface is undulating, and is extensively covered with forests of the oak, walnut, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, cattle, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Southwestern Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Princeton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 11,557, of whom 11,417 were Americans.

Mercer, a county of New Jersey, is near the middle of the state. Area, about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Delaware River, and on the N.E. by the Millstone River, and is partly drained by Assunpink Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, hay, butter, and potatoes are the staple products. Among the forest-trees are the oak, hickory, and chestnut. This county has quarries of red sandstone, a good material for building. It is intersected by the Camden & Amboy Railroad, the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, and a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, also by the Delaware & Raritan Canal. Capital, Trenton, which is also the capital of the state. Valuation of real and personal estate, $62,364,494. Pop. in 1870, 46,386, of whom 38,363 were Americans.

Mercer, a county in the W. part of Ohio, borders on Indiana. Area, about 468 square miles. It is intersected by the Wabash and St. Mary's Rivers. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with dense forests of the ash, elm, beech, white oak, black walnut, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Celina. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,515,078. Pop. in 1870, 17,254, of whom 15,039 were Americans.

Mercer, a western county of Pennsylvania, bordering on Ohio, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is intersected by the Shenango River, and also drained by Neshannock, French, Pymatuning, and Sandy Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the pine, ash, sugar-maple, hickory, oak, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Butter, hay, oats, Indian corn, wheat, lumber, and flax are the staple products. This county has abundance of good bituminous block coal, iron ore, and limestone. It produced in 1870 pig-iron and forged iron valued at $3,564,311, and 659,875 tons of coal, worth $1,869,071. It is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Erie & Pittsburg, the Atlantic & Great Western, and the Shenango & Alleghany. Capital, Mercer. Sharon is the largest town. Valuation of real and personal estate, $32,767,560. Pop. in 1870, 49,977, of whom 41,942 were Americans.

Mercer, a county in the S. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 480 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by New or Kanawha River, and is intersected by Blue Stone River. The surface is diversified with mountains, fertile valleys, and extensive forests. Indian corn, wheat, oats and grass are the staple products. Among the forest trees is the sugar-maple. Capital, Princeton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,370,861. Pop. in 1870, 7064, of whom 7047 were Americans.

Mercer, a township of Adams co., Ill. Pop. 304.

Mercer, a post-office of Mercer co., Ill., on the Keithsburg Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 4½ miles E. of Aledo. Pop. of the township, 1946.

Mercer, a post-village of Somerset co., Me., in Mercer township, about 30 miles N. by W. of Augusta. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 846.

Mercer, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., O., on the Toledo, Delphos & Burlington Railroad, 21 miles N.N.E. of Delphos. It has 2 churches. Pop. 73.

Mercer, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 478.

Mercer, a post-borough, capital of Mercer co., Pa., on Neshannock Creek, and on the Shenango & Alleghany Railroad where it crosses the New Castle & Franklin Railroad, about 15 miles E. of Sharon, 20 miles N.N.E. of New Castle, and 56 miles N. by W. of Pittsburg. It contains a court-house, a national bank, 1 other bank, 2 newspaper offices, 4 churches, and a union school. Pop. 1235.

Mercer Salt-Works, a post-office of Summers co., W. Va., 22 miles S.S.W. of Hinton.

Mercer's Bottom, a post-office of Mason co., W. Va.

Mer'cersburg, a post-borough in Montgomery township, Franklin co., Pa., on the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, 20½ miles S.W. of Chambersburg. It contains 8 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, 2 carriage-factories, a female seminary, and the Mercersburg College (Reformed), which was organized in 1865. Pop. 971.

Mercersburg Junction, a station in Franklin co., Pa., on the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, at the junction of the branch leading to Mercersburg, which is 2½ miles distant.

Mercer's Gap, a post-office of Comanche co., Tex.

Mercer Station, a post-hamlet of Muhlenburg co., Ky., on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, 3 miles N.W. of Greenville.

Mer'cerville, a hamlet of Mercer co., N.J., 4 or 5 miles E.N.E. of Trenton.

Mercerville, a post-hamlet of Gallia co., O., in Guyan township, about 13 miles S. by W. of Gallipolis. It has 2 churches.

Mercerville, a post-hamlet of Louisa co., Va., 12 miles E.N.E. of Louisa Court-House.

Mer'chantville, a post-borough of Camden co., N.J., in Stockton township, on the railroad which connects Camden with Mount Holly, 4 miles E. of Camden. It has 3 churches. Here are numerous handsome villas and residences and a large hotel. Pop. about 500.

Merchantville, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., in Thurston township, about 25 miles W.N.W. of Elmira. It is 6 miles W. of Campbell Station. It has 2 churches, a lumber-mill, 3 stores, and 2 carriage-shops.

Merchingen, mêʀᴋ'ing-ẹn, a village of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, on the Kessach. Pop. 1135.

Merchtem, mêʀᴋ'tẹm, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 12 miles S.E. of Furnes. Pop. 4886.

Mercia, mer'she-ạ (anc. *Fla'via Cæsarien'sis*), one of the old kingdoms of the Saxon heptarchy, occupying the centre of England, and comprising all the modern counties between the Thames on the S., Yorkshire and Lancashire on the N., the kingdoms of East Anglia and Essex on the E., and Wales on the W. It was the largest and one of the most powerful states of the Saxon confederacy, and was founded in 582, from which period it remained independent until its conquest by Egbert, King of Wessex, in 827. Its capital city was Leicester.

Merckem, mêʀk'kẹm, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 18 miles S.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 3536.

Mercœur, mêʀ'kᴜʀ', a market-town of France, in Corrèze, 17 miles S.E. of Tulle. Pop. 1035.

Mercogliano, mêʀ-kòl-yå'no, a town of Italy, province and 3 miles W. of Avellino. Pop. 3090.

Mer'cur, a post-office of Bradford co., Pa.

Mercurago, mêʀ-koo-rå'go (L. *Mercuriacum*), a village of Italy, in Piedmont, on Lago Maggiore, 1 mile from Arona. Pop. 1465.

Mer'cury, a post-office of Madison co., Ind., about 16 miles N. by W. of Anderson.

Mer'cury Bay, New Zealand, on the N.E. side of North Island, in lat. 36° 48′ S., lon. 175° 45′ E.

Mercury-Gemilly, mêʀ'kü'ree'-zhẹh-mee'yee', a village of France, in Savoy, 2 miles W. of Albert-Ville. Pop. 1678.

Mercury Islands, a group off the N.E. coast of the North Island of New Zealand. Lat. 56° 36′ S.; lon. 174° 50′ E. Great Mercury and Red Mercury are the largest, but all are small. Mercury Bay is an inlet of the New Zealand coast, just S. of the Mercury Islands.

Mer'curyville, a post-office of Sonoma co., Cal.

Mer'cyville, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Mo., about 20 miles N.N.W. of Macon City. Pop. 79.

Mer de Glace ("sea of ice"). See MONT BLANC.

Mer des Indes. See INDIAN OCEAN.

Merdin, a town of Turkey. See MARDEEN.

Merdingen, a village of Germany. See MÖRDINGEN.

Merdrignac, mêʀ'dreen'yåk', a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 15 miles E. of Loudéac. Pop. 878.

Mer du Nord, the French for the NORTH SEA.

Mer du Sud, a French name for the PACIFIC OCEAN.

Mere, meer, a town of England, co. of Wilts, 22 miles W.N.W. of Salisbury. Pop. 1382.

Mer'edith, a post-hamlet and township of Cloud co., Kansas, about 35 miles N. of Salina. Pop. of township, 338.

Meredith, a township of Belknap co., N.H. Pop. 1807. It contains Meredith Centre and Meredith Village.

Meredith, a post-village in Meredith township, Delaware co., N.Y., 6 miles N. of Delhi, and 66 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 1390.

Meredith, Venango co., Pa. See MILLER FARM.

Meredith Centre, a post-hamlet in Meredith township, Belknap co., N.H., about 30 miles N. of Concord. It has a church, a woollen-mill, a grist-mill, &c.

Meredith Hollow, a post-office of Delaware co., N.Y.

Meredith Village, a post-village in Meredith township, Belknap co., N.H., on the western shore of Winnepesaukee Lake, and on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 37 miles N. of Concord. It has 3 churches, a high school, a savings-bank, a grist-mill, a manufactory of hosiery, a saw-mill, &c. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery. Pop. estimated at 800.

Mer'edithville, a post-hamlet of Brunswick co., Va., about 22 miles N.W. of Hicksford. It has 2 churches.

Meredosia, mêr'e-do'shee-ạ, a post-village in Meredosia township, Morgan co., Ill., on the E. bank of the Illinois River, and on the Wabash Railroad, 58 miles W. of Springfield. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of flour and lumber. Pop. of the township, 1383.

Merend, or **Mehrend,** Persia. See MEHRAND.

Meretch, Meretsch, or **Merecz,** må-rêtch', a town of Russia, government and 56 miles S.W. of Vilna, on the Niemen. Pop. 2800.

Méréville, må'rå'veel', a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 37 miles S. of Paris. It has a fine park. Pop. 1641.

Merewari, må-rå-wå'ree, or **Mareguare,** må-rå-gwå'rå, a river of Guiana, rises about lat. 4° N., lon. 65° W., and unites with the Erevato to form the Caura, an affluent of the Orinoco.

Mergan'ser, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Oregon, about 50 miles (direct) N.E. of Mount Shasta, Cal. It has a hotel.

Mergenthal, or **Gross Mergenthal,** groce mêʀ'-ɢhẹn-tậl', a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, N.N.E. from Leitomischl. Pop. 1200.

Mergentheim, mêʀ'ɢhẹnt-hīme', or **Marienthal,** må-ree'ẹn-tậl', a town of Würtemberg, on the Tauber, 56 miles N.N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 4021.

Merghem, a town of France. See MERVILLE.

Merghen, mêʀ'ghẹn, a town of Manchooria, 110 miles S.W. of Saghalin-Oola.

Mergozzo, mêʀ-got'so, a village of Italy, province of Novara, 5 miles from Pallanza. Pop. 2056.

Mergui, or **Merghi,** mêr'ghee', a town of British Burmah, in Tenasserim, capital of Mergui district, on an island in the delta of the Mergui River, near the sea. Lat. 12° 27' N.; lon. 98° 42' E. It has a good port for small vessels, a hospital, cantonments, and an export trade in sharks' fins, trepang, ivory, sapan-wood, and tortoise-shell. Pop. 9877.

Mergui, the southeasternmost division of British Burmah and of the Anglo-Indian empire, in Tenasserim, bounded E. by Siam, and W. by the Bay of Bengal, in which lie many islands belonging to the district. Area, 7760 square miles. Capital, Mergui. Pop. 47,192.

Merida, mêʀ'e-ᴅâ (anc. *Emer'ita Augus'ta*), a city of Spain, province and 30 miles E. of Badajos, on the Guadiana, here crossed by a fine Roman bridge of 81 arches and 2575 feet in length. It has a large convent, 2 churches, 2 hospitals, and a prison, and is remarkable for its extensive Roman remains, including an amphitheatre, a circus, a theatre, baths, and a triumphal arch in good preservation. *Augusta Emerita* was founded, 25 B.C., by a Roman general, under the Emperor Augustus. It afterwards became the capital of Lusitania, and the most magnificent city in Roman Spain. It capitulated in 715 to the Moors, from whom it was taken again by Alonzo el Sabio in 1229, and became attached to the kingdom of Castile. From that day the province and city date their decline. Lat. 38° 51' N.; lon. 6° 15' W. Pop. about 5500.

Merida, mêʀ'e-då, a city of Mexico, the capital of Yucatan, lat. 20° 50' N., lon. 89° 40' W., 26 miles E. of Progreso, to which a railway is being constructed, the road being finished (1879) for half the distance. It is well built of stone, with many pleasant open squares, and has good legislative buildings, a college, and a large and growing trade. It is a bishop's see. The exports are sisal hemp, hides, deer-skins, logwood, &c. There are manufactures of rope, hammocks, leather, castings, &c. Pop. 45,000.

Merida, a town of Venezuela, capital of the state of Guzman, on the Chama, 85 miles N.W. of Barinas. Before its destruction by an earthquake in 1812, it was the largest city in Venezuela; and it is again flourishing, having a cathedral, ecclesiastical seminary, and college, and some woollen-manufactures. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 9727.

Meriden, mĕr'ĭ-dẹn, a city of New Haven co., Conn., in Meriden township, on the Hartford & New Haven Railroad, 18 miles N. by E. of New Haven, and 18 miles S.S.W. of Hartford. It is situated on a hill, and consists of two parts, Meriden and West Meriden, each containing a post-office of its own name. Here are a city hall, 3 national banks, 2 of which are in Meriden and 1 in West Meriden, the state reform school, which occupies a large and imposing building, and 9 churches. Three daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published in West Meriden. The capital of the 3 banks amounts to $1,000,000. The township contains extensive manufactures of tinware, silver-plated ware, cutlery, britannia-ware, guns, bronzes, brass castings, balmorals, &c. The Meriden Britannia Company has 6 large buildings and employs about 1000 men. It is stated that they produce annually ware valued at $2,500,000. Pop. of the township in 1870, 10,495.

Meriden, a post-hamlet in Meriden township, La Salle co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 80 miles W.S.W. of Chicago. Pop. of the township, 1069.

Meriden, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Kansas, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 11 miles N.N.E. of Topeka.

Meriden, a post-hamlet in Meriden township, Steele co., Minn., on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 99 miles W. of Winona, and 36 miles E. by S. of Mankato. It has 2 churches, and about 10 houses. Pop. of the township, 804.

Meriden, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.H., in Plainfield township, 7 miles S. of Lebanon Station, and about 45 miles W.N.W. of Concord. It contains 2 churches and the Kimball Union Academy, capable of accommodating about 350 students.

Meriden, a hamlet of Morris co., N.J., in Rockaway township, 4 miles N.E. of Rockaway Station.

Meridian, me-rid'e-ạn, a post-village of Sutter co., Cal., on the Sacramento River, 60 miles above Sacramento. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

Meridian, township, McPherson co., Kansas. P. 328.

Meridian, a station of Pendleton co., Ky., on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 29 miles S. by E. of Covington.

Meridian, a post-office of Union parish, La.

Meridian, a post-village and township of Ingham co., Mich., on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, 9 miles E. of Lansing. Pop. of township, 1407.

Meridian, a post-village, capital of Lauderdale co., Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 135 miles N. by W. of Mobile, 96 miles E. of Jackson, and 107 miles W. of Selma, Ala. It is the E. terminus of the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad, and the S.W. terminus of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad. It contains a court-house, 8 churches, 2 female colleges, 2 banks, a cotton-factory, a foundry and machine-shop, and has manufactures of furniture, sash, blinds, &c., and printing-offices which issue 1 tri-weekly and 3 weekly newspapers. Pop. about 4500.

Meridian, a post-village of Jefferson co., Neb., on the Little Blue River, 2½ miles from Alexandria Station. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Meridian, a post-village in Cato township, Cayuga co., N.Y., 2 miles from Cato Railroad Station, and about 18 miles N. of Auburn. It has 2 churches, a money-order post-office, a tannery, a foundry, &c. Pop. 249.

Meridian, a post-village, capital of Bosque co., Tex., on the Bosque River, 45 miles from Waco, about 124 miles N. of Austin, and 10 miles W. of the Brazos River. It has a newspaper office, an academy, and a church.

Meridian, a post-village of Dunn co., Wis., in Rock Creek township, on the Chippewa River, 14 miles below Eau Claire. It has a church, a large lumber-mill, and a shingle-mill. Here is the Meridian Slough, a good natural reservoir for logs. Pop. about 300.

Merid'ianville, a post-village of Madison co., Ala., about 9 miles N. of Huntsville. It has 3 churches and 1 or 2 flour-mills.

Meridional, a river of Brazil. See LUIZ-ALVES.

Mer'igomish', a seaport of Nova Scotia, Pictou co., on

Northumberland Strait, 13 miles E. of New Glasgow. It contains 2 stores and a saw-mill. Timber is shipped from this port. Coal and iron are found in extensive beds in the vicinity. Ship-building is largely engaged in. Pop. 400.

Merim, a lake of South America. See MIRIM.

Merino, mẹ-ree′no, a village in Providence co., R.I., on the Providence & Springfield Railroad, 3½ miles from Providence. Pop. 340.

Merion, mêr′e-ọn, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pa., and a station on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 19 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. It is on the Schuylkill River, 2 miles above Norristown.

Merion, a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 5 miles W. of West Philadelphia, Pa.

Merioneth, mêr′e-on‵eth, or **Mer′ion‵ethshire,** a maritime county of North Wales, having W. Cardigan Bay. Area, 602 square miles. Surface mountainous, in many parts well wooded, and intersected by fine vales. Principal summits, Arran-Fowdy, 2955 feet, and Cader-Idris, 2914 feet in height. Principal rivers, the Dee, Maw, and Dyfi. Small lakes are numerous, and that of Bala, the largest in North Wales, is in this county. Soil mostly poor, and suited only for pasturage. Welsh ponies of the purest breed are nearly confined to this county and Montgomeryshire. Mineral products are slate and lime, at Corwen and Festiniog, with some lead and copper, at Barmouth, Towyn, &c. Chief towns, Dolgelly (the capital), Bala, Harlech, Corwen, and Towyn. It sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 46,598.

Mer Ionienne, the French name of the IONIAN SEA.

Merionville, mêr′e-ọn-vĭl, a hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., ½ mile from Merion Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It has a church.

Meritch, a town of India. See MERRITCH.

Mer′iwether, a county in the W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Flint River, and is drained by several creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. Several medicinal springs are found in this county. The Warm Springs discharge about 1400 gallons in a minute, and have a temperature of 90° Fahr. Capital, Greenville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,084,072. Pop. in 1870, 13,756, of whom 13,742 were Americans.

Meriwether, a post-hamlet and railroad station of Baldwin co., Ga., 8 miles N.W. of Milledgeville. It has a church and a grist-mill. About 600 bales of cotton are shipped here annually.

Merj Iboo Ameer, Palestine. See ESDRAELON.

Merk, mêʀk, a village of Hungary, co. of Szathmar. Pop. 1594.

Merkah, mêʀ′kå, or **Mar′kah,** a seaport town of East Africa, 45 miles S.W. of Magadoxo. Pop. about 3000. It is stone-built, was founded by Arab traders, and belongs to Zanzibar.

Merkara, a town of India. See MERCARA.

Merkelsdorf, mêʀ′kẹls-doʀf‵, or **Merklinerhof,** mêʀk-lee′nẹr-hof‵, a village of Bohemia, 16 miles from Trautenau. Pop. 1100.

Merkez, mêr-kêz′, a village, castle, and river in Syria, 6 miles N. of Iskanderoon, on the E. side of its bay.

Merklingen, mêʀk′ling-ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, 13 miles W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1332.

Merklingen, a village of Würtemberg, 15 miles N.W. of Ulm. Pop. 840.

Merlara, mêʀ-lå′rå, a town of Italy, 28 miles S.W. of Padua. Pop. 2687.

Merléac, mêʀ‵lå‵åk′, a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 9 miles N.W. of Loudéac. Pop. 1737.

Merlera, mêʀ-lå′rå, the most N. of the Ionian Islands, in the Mediterranean, 7 miles N.W. of Corfu.

Merlérault, LE, France. See LE MERLÉRAULT.

Mer′lin, or **Smith's Corners,** a post-village in Kent co., Ontario, 9 miles from Charing Cross.

Mer′maid, a post-office of New Castle co., Del., about 7 miles W. by N. of Wilmington.

Mer Méditerranée. See MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

Mermenteau, or **Mermentau,** mer‵men-tō′, a lake in the S. part of Louisiana, about 10 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. It is about 33 miles long. Nearly half of it is in Cameron parish, and the other part is in Vermilion.

Mermenteau, or **Mermentau,** a post-hamlet of St. Landry parish, La., on a river of its own name, 50 miles S.W. of Opelousas. It has a church.

Mermenteau River, Louisiana, a navigable stream formed by the Bayous Nezpique and Plaquemine Brulé, which unite in the S.W. part of St. Landry parish. It runs S.W., passes through the N.W. part of Mermenteau Lake, and enters the Gulf of Mexico in Cameron parish.

Mermeriko, mêr-må-ree′ko, a village of Senegambia, on the Falemé. Lat. 13° 15′ N.; lon. 12° 20′ W.

Mer Morte. See DEAD SEA.

Mernersville, Ontario. See MILDMAY.

Mer Noire. See BLACK SEA.

Mero′a, a post-office of Mitchell co., Iowa, 18 miles N.W. of Charles City.

Meroë, mêr′o-e, or **Merawe,** mêr′ạ-wå, ISLE OF, a wide tract in South Nubia, between the Nile and its tributary the Atbara. Length, 400 miles; breadth, 200 miles. The ruins of the ancient Meroë are in its N. part, on the E. bank of the Nile, 26 miles N.E. of Shendy; and on a part of its site is the modern town of the same name, with a manufactory of indigo and some large corn-magazines.

Me′rom, a post-village of Sullivan co., Ind., finely situated in Gill township, on the Wabash River, and on a bluff 200 feet high, about 30 miles N. of Vincennes. Here is the Union Christian College, which was organized in 1858. Merom has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. 426.

Me‵roo′, a river of New South Wales, co. of Wellington, flows W.N.W. to the Cudgegang, an affluent of the Macquarie. It furnishes rich gold diggings.

Mer Orientale. See CHINA SEA.

Mer′rellsville, a hamlet of Madison co., N.Y., in Lenox township, 4 miles from Wampsville.

Merriam, mêr′re-ạm, a post-hamlet of Noble co., Ind., 22 miles N.W. of Fort Wayne.

Merriam Junction, a station in Scott co., Minn., on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, 6 miles S. of Shakopee. A short railroad extends hence to Carver.

Mer′rick, a county in the E. central part of Nebraska. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Platte River, and intersected by Prairie Creek. The surface is an undulating plain, nearly destitute of forests. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Union Pacific Railroad. Capital, Central City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,409,600. Pop. in 1870, 557; in 1876, 3139.

Merrick, a post-hamlet of Queens co., N.Y., on the South Side Railroad, 25 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has a church.

Merrick's Store, a post-office of Pointe Coupée parish, La., on the Atchafalaya Bayou.

Mer′rickton, a post-hamlet of Queen Anne co., Md., near Coxe's Station.

Mer′rickville, a post-office and station of Delaware co., N.Y., in Franklin township, on the Midland Railroad, 27 miles by rail W. of Delhi.

Mer′rickville, a village in Grenville co., Ontario, on the Rideau Canal, 26 miles E. of Perth. It has good water-power, several churches, a newspaper office, 3 hotels, 15 stores, saw-, grist-, and shingle-mills, 3 iron-foundries, a woollen-factory, &c. Pop. 923.

Mer′rill, a post-village of Plymouth co., Iowa, on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, 18 miles N.N.E. of Sioux City. It has 2 churches. Pop. 160.

Mer′rillan, or **Mer′rillon,** a post-village in Alma township, Jackson co., Wis., on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad where it crosses the West Wisconsin Railroad, 66 miles E.N.E. of Winona, 44 miles E.S.E. of Eau Claire, and 53 miles W. of Grand Rapids. It has extensive water-power, a flouring-mill, several saw-mills, a graded school, and a money-order post-office.

Merrill's Store, a post-office of Caroline co., Va.

Mer′rillsville, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., N.Y., 22 miles W. of Au Sable Station.

Mer′rilltown, a post-office of Travis co., Tex.

Mer′rillville, a post-office of Lassen co., Cal.

Merrillville, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., in Ross township, 5 miles N. by E. of Crown Point. It has a church and a seminary. Pop. about 250.

Merrimac, or **Merrimack,** mêr′rẹ-măk, a county in the S. central part of New Hampshire, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Merrimac River, and is also drained by the Contoocook, Black, and Suncook Rivers. The surface is hilly and mountainous, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the maple, pine, oak, &c., are found. Among its prominent features is Mount Kearsarge, which rises 2943 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is mostly fertile. Hay, butter, potatoes, Indian corn, and oats are the staple products. This county has abundance of granite and valuable quarries of building-stone. It is partly traversed by railroads named the Concord, the Concord & Claremont, the Contoocook River, the

Northern, and the Suncook Valley. Capital, Concord, which is also the capital of the state. Valuation of real and personal estate, $33,274,316. Pop. in 1870, 42,151, of whom 38,202 were Americans.

Merrimac, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Iowa, on the Skunk River, about 42 miles N.W. of Burlington. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Merrimac, a hamlet of Marshall co., Kansas, on the Vermilion River, about 32 miles N. of Manhattan.

Merrimac (formerly **West Amesbury**), a post-village in Merrimac township, Essex co., Mass., on the Merrimac River, and on a branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Haverhill. It has a bank, 3 churches, and manufactures of carriages and felt shoes. Pop. of the township, 2171.

Merrimac, Missouri. See MARAMEC.

Merrimac, a station in Ormsby co., Nev., on the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Carson City.

Merrimac, a post-township of Hillsborough co., N.H., is bounded on the E. by the Merrimac River, and intersected by the Concord Railroad and the Souhegan River. It contains a village named Thornton's Ferry. Merrimac Station is 7 miles N. of Nashua. The township has manufactures of carpets, woollen goods, furniture, &c. Pop. 1066.

Merrimac, a post-village in Merrimac township, Sauk co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River, here crossed by a fine bridge, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 26 miles N.N.W. of Madison, and 10 miles S.E. of Baraboo. It has a church, 2 or 3 hotels, and several stores. Pop. of the township, 886.

Merrimac Point, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, 10 miles N.W. of Waterloo.

Merˋrimacport' (formerly **South Amesbury**), a post-village of Essex co., Mass., finely situated on the Merrimac River, in Merrimac township, 8 miles N.E. of Haverhill, and 1 mile from Merrimac Railroad Station. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a carriage-factory.

Merrimac River rises in New Hampshire among the White Mountains, and runs nearly southward through the cos. of Merrimack and Hillsborough, from the latter of which it passes into Middlesex co., Mass. Below Lowell it runs eastward and northeastward, intersects Essex co., and enters the Atlantic Ocean about 2 miles below Newburyport. Its length is estimated at 150 miles, exclusive of the Pemigewasset, which is its largest branch. Vessels of 200 tons can ascend it to Haverhill, about 16 miles. The chief cities on its banks are Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, and Newburyport, in Massachusetts, and Manchester, Nashua, and Concord, in New Hampshire. It affords abundant water-power, which is employed in numerous manufactories.

Mer'riman, a post-office of Eastland co., Tex.

Mer'rimon, a post-office of Halifax co., N.C.

Merritch, or **Meritch,** mêrˋritch', a considerable town of India, 72 miles S.E. of Sattarah, near the Kistnah, on the banks of which are a handsome ghaut and pagoda.

Mer'ritt, a post-village of Scott co., Ill., on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 4 miles S. of Chapin, and about 10 miles W. of Jacksonville. It has a flour-mill and several stores.

Merritt, a township of Bay co., Mich. Pop. 316.

Mer'ritton, or **Tho'rold Station,** a post-village in Lincoln co., Ontario, on the Welland Canal, and on the Great Western Railway, 34 miles E. by S. of Hamilton. It has several churches, cotton-mills, a paper-mill, saw- and grist-mills, and several stores and hotels. Pop. 1000.

Mer'ritt's Bridge, a post-hamlet of Aiken co., S.C., on the South Edisto River, 14 miles N.E. of Aiken. It has a church, a flour-mill, a lumber-mill, and a bridge over the river. Here is a bed of kaolin.

Merritt's Landing, post-office, Marquette co., Wis.

Mer'rittstown, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., on Dunlap's Creek, about 40 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has an academy and 2 churches.

Mer'rittsville, a post-hamlet of Greenville co., S.C., about 24 miles N. of Greenville Court-House. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a tannery.

Merrittsville, Ontario. See WELLAND.

Mer Rouge. See RED SEA.

Mer'row Station, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn., on the Willimantic River, and on the New London Northern Railroad, 27 miles N.N.W. of Norwich.

Merrum, a village of the Netherlands. See MARRUM.

Mer'ryall, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., on the Wyalusing Creek, about 40 miles N.W. of Scranton. It has a church, a grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills.

Mer'ry Hill, a township of Bertie co., N.C. P. 1114.

Merry Mount, a post-office of Warren co., N.C.

Merry Oaks, a post-office of Chatham co., N.C., on the Raleigh & Augusta Railroad, 26 miles S.W. of Raleigh.

Merry Point, a post-office of Lancaster co., Va.

Mersa Dahab, a port of Arabia. See DAHAB.

Merscheid, mêʀ'shīt, a town of Rhenish Prussia, at a railway junction, 3 miles W. of Solingen. Pop. 10,017.

Merse, mêrs, or **March,** a district of Scotland, forming the S. part of Berwickshire.

Mer'sea, a finely-wooded island of England, in Essex, in a bay of the North Sea, connected with the mainland by a long causeway covered at high water.

Mer'seburg (Ger. pron. mêʀ'sẹh-bŏŏʀɢˋ), a town of Prussian Saxony, on the left bank of the Saale, and on the Thuringian Railway, 56 miles S.S.E. of Magdeburg. Pop. 13,664. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, palaces, an orphan asylum, a school of surgery, and manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics, paper, tobacco, vinegar, and excellent beer.

Merseburg, mêʀ'sẹh-bŏŏʀɢˋ, a government of Prussian Saxony, bounded N. by Hanover. Area, 3942 square miles. It belongs to the basin of the Elbe. The minerals are of great value, and include silver, lead, copper, iron, coal, and lignite. Pop. 903,931.

Mers-el-Kébir, mêʀs-ĕl-kȧˋbeeʀ' (Sp. *Mazalquivir,* mȧ-ᴛʜȧlˋkee-veeʀ'), a town and seaport of Algeria, 5 miles N.W. of Oran. It is strongly fortified, and has a good harbor. Pop. 1486.

Mersey, mẹr'zee, a river of England, rises in the N. part of the co. of Derby, and flows W., mostly between the cos. of Chester and Lancaster, till it expands into the spacious estuary or arm of the Irish Sea which forms Liverpool harbor. Length, 60 miles. Chief affluent, the Irwell, to the junction of which it is navigable for large vessels.

Mer'shon's Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Laurel co., Ky., 8 miles S.E. of Livingston. It has a tobacco-factory.

Mersina, or **Mersyna,** mêr-see'nạ, a seaport of Asia Minor, on the Mediterranean, province and 40 miles S.W. of Adana, of which it is the port. It has an extensive trade.

Mertendorf, mêʀ'tẹn-doʀfˋ, a village of Bohemia, 13 miles from Auscha. Pop. 1046.

Merthyr-Tydvil, mẹr'ᴛʜẹr-tĭd'vĭl or tŭd'vĭl, or **Merthyr-Tydfil,** a town of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, on the Taff, at the junction of several railways, 22 miles N.N.W. of Cardiff. It has sprung up from a mere village to a place of great extent and importance, and, though consisting generally of irregular assemblages of workmen's houses, situated on both sides of the river, and communicating by two bridges, has undergone important changes, which have greatly improved its sanitary condition and general appearance. It has many good shops and dwellings, and near its centre is one of the most spacious market-places in Wales. The public buildings and institutions include about 30 places of worship, belonging chiefly to the Wesleyan and other Methodists, Independents, Baptists, &c., national and other schools, a mechanics' institute, a theatre, and, in the vicinity, Cyvartha Castle and park, and Pen-y-Darren House. The town owes its prosperity to its situation near the centre of the valuable coal- and mineral-field of South Wales. The mines are extensively worked, and important iron-works have been established. The borough is under the superintendence of a stipendiary magistrate. It sends two members to the House of Commons. In the environs are many handsome residences. Pop. of parish, 51,949; of the borough (including Dowlais, Aberdare, and Mountain Ash), in 1871, 97,020.

Mertola, mêʀ-to'lȧ (anc. *Myrtilis*), a fortified town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, on the Guadiana, 66 miles S. of Evora. Pop. 3236.

Mer'ton, a village of England, in Surrey, ½ mile S. of Wimbledon. Pop. of parish, 2139.

Mer'ton, a post-office of Steele co., Minn., in Merton township, about 13 miles S.S.E. of Faribault. Pop. of the township, 685.

Merton, a post-village in Merton township, Waukesha co., Wis., on Bark River, 5 miles from Hartland Station, and about 25 miles W.N.W. of Milwaukee. It has 2 churches. The township contains several small lakes, and hamlets named North Lake, Stone Bank, and Monches. Pop. of the township, 1522.

Mertz'town, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, 21 miles N.E. of Reading. It has a church.

Méru, mȧˋrü', a town of France, in Oise, 15 miles S. of Beauvais. Pop. 3517. It has manufactures of dominos, boards and pieces for chess, toys, files, and sugar.

Meˋrud', a town of India, 47 miles S.E. of Poonah.

Merville, mêʀˋveel′, or **Merghem,** mêʀˋghêm′ (L. *Menariacum*), a town of France, in Nord, on the Lys, 22 miles W. of Lille. It has manufactures of table-linen and embroidery. Pop. 3104.

Merw, Merv, mêrv, or **Meru,** mêr′oo (anc. *Antiochia Margiana?*), a walled town of Toorkistan, dominion and 300 miles S.E. of Khiva. Pop. 3000.

Merw, Merv, or **Meru,** a village of Thibet, on the Sutlej, above the Himalayas, 30 miles E.N.E. of Rampoor.

Merwede, or **De Merwede,** dȧ mêʀ′ŵȧˋdẹh, a river of the Netherlands, formed by the junction of the Meuse and the Waal.

Mer′win, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Burrill township, 6 miles from Chartiers Station. It has a church and 2 wagon-shops.

Mer′winsburg, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Pa., 14 miles W. of Stroudsburg.

Merwinsville, Connecticut. See GAYLORDSVILLE.

Merxem, mêrx′ẹm, a village of Belgium, province and 2 miles N.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 2242.

Merxheim, mêʀx′hīme, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, near Meisenheim. Pop. 1281.

Merxplas, mêʀx′plȧs, a village of Belgium, 27 miles E.N.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 1569.

Méry-sur-Seine, mȧˋree′-süʀ-sȧn, a town of France, in Aube, on the Seine, which here becomes navigable, 12 miles W.S.W. of Arcis-sur-Aube. Pop. 1445.

Merzig, mêʀt′sɪɢ, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles S. of Treves, on the Saar. Pop. 4411.

Mesada Nevada, mȧ-sȧ′ᴅȧ nȧ-vȧ′ᴅȧ, a mountain of the Andes, in Bolivia. Lat. 16° 30′ S.; lon. 67° 52′ W. Height, 19,356 feet.

Mesagne, mȧ-sȧn′yȧ, a town of Italy, province and 27 miles N.W. of Lecce. Pop. 8511.

Mes′aville, a post-office of Pinal co., Arizona, on the San Pedro River.

Mesched, or **Meschid,** a town of Persia. See MESHED.

Meschede, mȧ′shȧˋdẹh, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 11 miles E.S.E. of Arnsberg, on the Ruhr. Pop. 2678.

Meschendorf, Transylvania. See MESSE.

Meschiti, a town of Russia. See MSKET.

Mesembria, the ancient name of MISSIVRI.

Mesen, a river and town of Russia. See MEZEN.

Mese′na, a post-office of Warren co., Ga.

Meseritsch, GROSS, Moravia. See GROSS MESERITSCH.

Meseritsch, WALLACHISCH, ŵȧl′lȧ-ᴋish mȧ′zẹr-itchˋ, a town of Moravia, 25 miles N.E. of Prerau. Pop. 2606.

Meseritz, mȧ′zẹr-itsˋ, a town of Prussian Poland, 55 miles W. of Posen, on the Obra. Pop. 4818.

Meshannon, Pennsylvania. See MOSHANNON.

Meshˋchovsk′, Mestˋchovsk′, or **Micshchowsk,** myêshˋchŏvsk′, a town of Russia, government of Kalooga, 40 miles W. by S. of the town of Kalooga. Pop. 5431.

Mesh′edˋ, or **Mush′edˋ,** written also **Meshed** and **Meschid,** a walled city of N.E. Persia, capital of the province of Khorassan, in lat. 36° 17′ 40″ N., lon. 59° 25′ E. Pop. estimated at 45,000. It stands in a fertile plain, and has the superb mausoleum of the Imâm Reza, the magnificence of which is scarcely equalled in Persia; but its colleges are in ruins. It has manufactures of velvets, and an active trade with Bokhara, Candahar, Herat, &c.

Meshed-Hossein, Turkey. See KERBELA.

Meshop′pen, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa., in Meshoppen township, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the Pennsylvania & New York Railroad, 47 miles N. by W. of Wilkesbarre. It has 4 churches and several mills or factories. Pop. about 700; of the township, 1239.

Meshop′pen (or **Meshop′en**) **Creek** falls into the North Branch of the Susquehanna in Wyoming co., Pa.

Mesico, the Italian name of MEXICO.

Mesilla, mȧ-seel′yȧ, a post-village, capital of Dona Ana co., New Mexico, on the Rio Grande, about 50 miles above El Paso, Tex. Pop. 1578.

Mesilla Valley, or **La Mesilla,** lȧ mȧ-seel′yȧ, a tract or strip of bottom-land, 8 or 10 miles long, in the S. part of New Mexico, and on the W. side of the Rio Grande. It owes its name, signifying "little plateau" (from the Spanish *mesa*, a "table"), to the fact of its being elevated a few feet above the other bottom-lands of the river. In this valley or tract is also a village called MESILLA.

Mesinum, the Latin name of MEZIN.

Mesjid Ali, a town of Turkey. See MUSJID.

Meslin-l'Evêque, mêsˋlȧɴᵒ′-lȧˋvȧk′, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 18 miles N. of Mons. Pop. 1873.

Meso, mȧ′sọ, a river of Asiatic Russia, in Yeniseisk, falls into the Gulf of Tazovsk. Length, 140 miles.

Mesola, mȧ′so-lȧ or mês′o-lȧ, a town of Italy, 31 miles E.N.E. of Ferrara. Pop. 6399.

Mesolonghi, a town of Greece. See MISSOLONGHI.

Mesopotamia, mêsˋo-po-tȧ′me-ạ (Arab. *Al Jezeereh*, or *Al Jezira*, ȧl jĕz-ee′rẹh, "the island"), the name given by the ancient Greeks to a country of Asia lying between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, now comprised in the vilayets of Diarbekir and Bagdad, and containing the cities of Diarbekir, Mardeen, Nisibin, and Mosul, with parts of the ruins of Babylon and Seleucia. Its length, from N.W. to S.E., is between 600 and 700 miles. Its greatest breadth is near 200 miles. MESOPOTAMIA (from the Greek *μέσος, mèsŏs*, and *ποταμός, pòtamŏs*) signifies literally "between the rivers."

Mesˋopota′mia, a post-village in Mesopotamia township, Trumbull co., O., on Grand River, 5 miles W. of Bloomfield Station, and about 42 miles E. of Cleveland. The township has 4 churches, 4 cheese-factories, and quarries of fine building-stone. Pop. of the township, 796.

Mesquite, mes-keet′, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 12 miles E. of Dallas. It has several stores.

Mesquitella, mês-ke-têl′lȧ, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 15 miles W.S.W. of Guarda. Pop. 1035.

Messa, mês′sȧ, a walled town of Morocco, province of Soos, 60 miles S.W. of Terodant. Pop. 3000.

Messac, mêsˋsȧk′, a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 18 miles N.E. of Redon. Pop. of commune, 2312.

Messana, a town of Italy. See MESSINA.

Messancy, mêsˋsôɴᵒˋsee′ (Ger. *Metzig*, mêt′sɪɢ), a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, 4 miles N.N.E. of Longwy. Pop. 1300.

Messe, mês′sẹh, or **Meschendorf,** mêsh′ẹn-doʀfˋ, a village of Transylvania, 27 miles from Schässburg. P. 1208.

Messejana, mês-sȧ-zhȧ′nȧ, a town of Portugal, province of Algarve, 28 miles S.W. of Beja. Pop. 1500.

Messe′ne (Gr. Μεσσηνη), modern **Mavromati,** mȧ-vro-mȧ′tee, a village of Greece, Morea, government of Messenia, 16 miles S.E. of Kyparissia. It stands at the foot of Mount Ithome, on either side of the "Black Spring" (the ancient fountain of Clepsydra), and on the site of ancient Messene, the remains of which are extensive.

Mes′sengerville, a post-hamlet of Cortland co., N.Y., on the Syracuse & Binghamton Railroad, 35 miles N. of Binghamton. The railroad station is called State Bridge.

Messenheimer, mes′sẹn-hīˋmẹr, or **Meisenheimer,** a township of Union co., Ill. Pop. 1076.

Messe′nia, an ancient country, now a nome of Greece, consisting of the S.W. peninsula of the Morea. Area, 1226 square miles. Capital, Kalamata. Pop. 130,417.——Adj. and inhab. MESSENIAN, mês-see′ne-ạn.

Messer, Cherokee co., Kansas. See BROWNSVILLE.

Mes′ser's, or **State Line,** a hamlet in Rockingham co., N.H., on the Massachusetts line, and on the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, 3 miles N. of Lawrence, Mass.

Mes′sick's, a station in Sussex co., Del., on the Junction & Breakwater Railroad, 2 miles E. of Georgetown.

Messin, mêsˋsȧɴᵒ′, a former district of France, which belonged to the province of Lorraine, and had Metz for its capital. It now forms a part of German Lorraine.

Messina, mês-see′nȧ (anc. *Zan′cle*, afterwards *Messa′na* or *Messe′ne*; Fr. *Messine*, mêsˋseen′), a city and seaport of Sicily, capital of a province of the same name, is situated on the Strait of Messina, here about 2 miles wide, 200 miles S.S.E. of Naples. Lat. (light) 38° 11′ 10″ N.; lon. 15° 34′ 45″ E. It ranks as a fortress of the first class, being walled and defended by a citadel and forts. The harbor, one of the best in the Mediterranean, is formed by a semicircular strip of land, which, from its resemblance to a sickle, suggested the original name of the town, Zancle, in Greek, signifying a "sickle." Within, the harbor has a circuit of nearly 4 miles; it is of great depth, and perfectly secure in all weather. Messina extends above 2 miles along the bay and about half a mile up an acclivity which terminates in several considerable mountains. Its white houses and numerous spires contrast beautifully with the dark green of the olive-, lemon-, and orange-groves clothing the mountain-slopes. From the upper portions of the town is obtained a magnificent view of the ocean and the lofty mountains of the Italian continent. Messina is for the most part handsomely laid out. It is the N.E. terminus of the Sicilian railway system. It has wide streets, well paved with blocks of lava, of which material most of the houses are constructed. The Marina, a favorite promenade fronting the harbor, is a broad quay, adorned with statues and fountains; immediately beyond this is a magnificent terrace, once lined with noble edifices, of which but few survived the great earthquake of 1783. Owing to the occurrence of these phenomena, the houses in Messina seldom exceed two stories. Among the public buildings may be mentioned the cathedral, a Gothic structure, erected by the Normans soon after their conquest of Sicily; the viceroy's palace, having a finely-planted park; the archiepiscopal palace, the senate-house, an exchange, custom-house, bank, a large and well-endowed hospital, a prison, 2 theatres, an extensive arsenal, and a large lazaretto, besides about 50 churches and numerous nunneries. It possesses a university with a full complement of professors in belles-lettres, philosophy, law, and medicine, a naval seminary, and an extensive public library rich in Greek manuscripts. Messina is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop and archimandrite, and of a Greek protopope. Its manufactures of silk goods and satins have long been famous, and its commerce is very extensive. Chief exports, silk, fruits, olive oil, wine, spirits, salted fish, linseed, sumach, essences, &c. It has valuable tunny and other fisheries.

Ancient Zancle is said to have been founded 1004 years B.C. Its present name was given it by the Messenians, into whose possession it came about 500 B.C. Charles of Anjou, in an unsuccessful attack upon the town, lost the greater part of his fleet, and in 1674 a Spanish fleet, having blockaded the port, was defeated in a great naval battle by the French. In 1743 the plague carried off more than half of its inhabitants, and by the earthquake of 1783 several hundred lives were lost and its best buildings destroyed. Pop. 70,307, or, including suburbs, 111,854.——Adj. and inhab. Messe'nian (Fr. Messinois, mĕs'see'nwå'; It. Messinese, mĕs-se-nà'så). See Strait of Messina.

Messina, a province of Sicily, bounded N. by the Tyrrhene Sea, E. by the Strait of Messina and the Ionian Sea. Area, 1768 square miles. Pop. 420,649.

Messina Springs, a sulphur spring of Onondaga co., N.Y., 1 mile from East Syracuse Station. Here is a hotel.

Messines, mĕs'seen' (Flem. *Meesen*, mà'zẹn), a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 6 miles S. of Ypres.

Messis, mĕs'sees', or **Misis,** mis'sees', a large village of Asia Minor, 18 miles E. of Adana, beside the Jyhoon (anc. *Pyr'amus*), on the site of the ancient *Mopsuestia.*

Messolonghi, a town of Greece. See Missolonghi.

Messon'go, a post-office of Accomack co., Va.

Mestanza, mĕs-tån'thå, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles S.S.W. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 1693.

Mestchovsk, a town of Russia. See Meshchovsk.

Mesteczko, a village of Bohemia. See Stadtl.

Mesteno, the Latin name of Maintenon.

Mestre, mĕs'trå, a town of Italy, 5 miles N.W. of Venice, at a railway junction, on the margin of a lagoon. It has saw-mills, foundries, &c. Pop. 9931.

Mes'trezat', or **Mount Vernon,** a post-village in Bullskin township, Fayette co., Pa., at the terminus of the Greenlick Railroad, 3 miles from Greenlick Junction. It has a coal-mine. Pop. about 300.

Mesurado (mĕs-oo-rå'do) **River,** of West Africa, flows S.W. for about 300 miles, and enters the Atlantic at Monrovia.

Mesurata, mĕs-oo-rå'tå, a maritime town of North Africa, dominion and 112 miles E.S.E. of Tripoli, at the entrance of the Gulf of Sidra.

Meta, mà'tå, a town of Italy, on the sea-coast, province of Naples, 4 miles N.E. of Sorrento. It is noted for its fine situation, and has 2 small ports. Pop. 7229.

Meta, mà'tå, a river of the United States of Colombia, rises about 40 miles S. of Bogota, and joins the Orinoco after a N.E. course of 500 miles.

Metabetchouan, mĕt'å-bĕt'choo-ån', a river of Quebec, in lat. 48° 23′ 12″ N. It is a fine broad stream, navigable for many miles for large boats, and farther up for bark canoes. It discharges its waters on the S. side of Lake St. John.

Metaghan, met'ạ-gån', a post-village in Digby co., Nova Scotia, on St. Mary's Bay, 40 miles S.S.W. of Digby.

Met'al, a township of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. 1419.

Metallum, the Latin name of Melle.

Met'amo'ra, a post-village, capital of Woodford co., Ill., in Metamora township, on a branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 19 miles E.N.E. of Peoria, and about 30 miles N.W. of Bloomington. It has 7 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, a public park, and manufactures of carriages and wagons. Pop. 702; of the township, 1718.

Metamora, a post-village of Franklin co., Ind., in Metamora township, on Whitewater River, and on the Cincinnati & Whitewater Valley Railroad, 17 miles S. of Connersville. It has a high school, 3 churches, and 2 flouring-mills. Pop. of the township, 1222.

Metamora, a post-hamlet of Lapeer co., Mich., in Metamora township, on the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, 52 miles N.N.W. of Detroit, and 8 miles S. of Lapeer. It has a church.

Metamora, a post-village of Fulton co., O., is on the N. boundary of the state, in Amboy township, 20 miles W.N.W. of Toledo. It has 2 churches and a planing-mill.

Metamora, Ohio. See Matamoras.

Metamora, a station in Lehigh co., Pa., on the Catasauqua & Fogelsville Railroad, 3 miles W. of Catasauqua.

Metapa, må-tå'på, a town of Guatemala, 20 miles S.S.E. of the city of Guatemala, near Lake Metapa. P. 4000.

Metauro, må-tŏw'ro (anc. *Metau'rus*), a river of Central Italy, in the Marches, after an E.N.E. course of 50 miles, enters the Adriatic 9 miles S.E. of Pesaro.

Metaxata, må-tåx-å'tå, a village of the island of Cephalonia, 6 miles S.E. of Argostoli.

Met'calf, a post-office and station of Edgar co., Ill., on the Indiana & Illinois Central Railroad, 12 miles W. of Chrisman.

Metcalfe, mĕt'kăf, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 370 square miles. It is drained by several small affluents of Green and Barren Rivers. The surface is uneven or hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, oats, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Edmonton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,838,427. Pop. in 1870, 7934, of whom 7927 were Americans.

Metcalfe, Ontario. See Osgoode.

Metcalfe's, a station in Middlesex co., Mass., on the Milford Branch of the Boston & Albany Railroad, 7 miles S. by W. of South Framingham.

Metcovich, mĕt'ko-vik', a town of Herzegovina, 24 miles S.S.W. of Mostar. Pop. about 500.

Me'tea, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Ind., about 9 miles N.N.E. of Logansport. It has 2 churches.

Mete'deconk, or **Metetecunk,** a small river of New Jersey, rises in Monmouth co., runs southeastward, and enters Barnegat Bay in Ocean co.

Metedeconk, or **Burrs'ville,** a post-village of Ocean co., N.J., in Brick township, on the Metedeconk River, 5 miles from the sea, and 4½ miles E. of Bricksburg. It has a church.

Metelen, må'tẹh-lẹn, or **Meteln,** a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 23 miles N.W. of Münster. Pop. 2021.

Metelin, an island of Turkey. See Mitylène.

Metelis, a village of Egypt. See Fooah.

Méterin, må'tẹh-rôɴᵍ', a village of France, in Nord, 5 miles E.N.E. of Hazebrouck. Pop. 971.

Meternich, må'tẹr-nik', a village of Rhenish Prussia, 2½ miles W. of Coblentz.

Metgermette, or **Metjarmette,** met'zhĕr'mĕt', a river of Quebec, rises in the Metgermette Mountains, on the Maine line, co. of Beauce, and, after receiving its N.W. branch, joins the Rivière du Loup, by which its waters are carried to the river Chaudière.

Methamis, mẹh-tå'mees', a village of France, in Vaucluse, 15 miles N.E. of Avignon. Pop. 836.

Meth'ill, a burgh and seaport of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 1½ miles W. of Leven. Pop. 648.

Methimna Campestris. See Medina del Campo.

Methone, the ancient name of Modon.

Meth'ow River rises in the N. part of Washington Territory, runs southward, and enters the Columbia River near lat. 48° 2′ N. It is nearly 120 miles long.

Methu'en, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Methuen township, on Spicket (or Spigot) River, and on the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, 2 miles N.N.W. of Lawrence, and 24 miles S.S.E. of Manchester. It has 4 churches, a high school, a national bank, and manufactures of cotton, jute, and woollen goods, hats, and shoes. It is connected by a street railroad with Lawrence and North Andover. Pop. of the township, 4205.

Meth'ven, a village of Scotland, co. and 6 miles W.N.W. of Perth. Pop. 950.

Methye (mĕth'ī) **Lake,** a small lake of British North America, 180 miles S. of Lake Athabasca, and having at its S. extremity Fort Methye. Another Lake Methye is 350 miles S.W.

Methymna, the ancient name of Molivo.

Metidja, or **El Metidjah,** må'tee'jå, a plain of Algeria, between the mountains and the sea, about 85 miles long by 18 miles in mean breadth. On it stands the city of Algiers. It is noted for its fertility, and is extensively colonized by Europeans.

Metilowitz, må'te-lo'wits, a village of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Prerau. Pop. 1190.

Me′tis, a post-village in Rimouski co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, and on the Intercolonial Railway, 94½ miles N.E. of Rivière du Loup en Bas. It contains a church, 7 stores, and several mills, and has a good trade in grain and lumber. Pop. 250.

Metis, two rivers of Quebec, entering the S. shore of the St. Lawrence. One, called Grande Metis, takes its rise in the N.W. angle of the co. of Bonaventure, and, running N., discharges itself into an expansive estuary called Anse aux Snelles. It is a good salmon-stream. The other, called Little Metis, rises in rear of the seigniory of Metis, and falls into a small bay called Little Metis Harbor.

Metlili, mêt-lee′lee, a walled town of the Algerian Sahara, Wady Mzab, 33 miles S.W. of Gardaia.

Me′toe Bayou, Arkansas, drains parts of Lonoke and Prairie cos., runs in a S.S.E. direction, and enters the Arkansas River in the S. part of Arkansas co. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Meto′men, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wis., in Metomen township, about 20 miles W. by S. of Fond du Lac. The township is intersected by a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and contains a village named Brandon. Pop. of the township, 1838.

Metompkin, me-tom′kin, a post-hamlet of Accomack co., Va., is near the ocean (with which it communicates by a navigable inlet), 23 miles S. of Newtown, Md.

Metropoli, mẹh-trop′o-le (anc. *Gortynia?*), a town of Crete, near its centre, 20 miles S.W. of Candia.

Metrop′olis, a ruined city of Asia Minor, 22 miles S.S.E. of Smyrna.

Metrop′olis, a post-town or city, capital of Massac co., Ill., on the Ohio River, 38 miles above Cairo, and about 11 miles below Paducah. It has well-paved streets 100 feet wide, and stands on an inclined plane above the highest floods. It contains a banking-house, a seminary, 8 churches, 3 flouring-mills, a pottery, 3 large saw-mills, a ship-yard, a tobacco-factory, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 2490.

Metska-Gorka, Prussia. See GÖRCHEN.

Mettet, mêt′têt, or **Met′tez,** a town of Belgium, province and 12 miles S.S.W. of Namur. Pop. 1980.

Mettmann, mêtt′mânn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 9½ miles N.E. of Dusseldorf, on the Düssel. It has manufactures of cotton and silk goods, hardware, &c. Pop. 6500.

Mettray, mêt‵trá′, a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 5 miles by rail N. of Tours, with a celebrated reformatory for boys. Pop. 2344.

Metuchen, me-tŭtch′ẹn, a post-village in Raritan township, Middlesex co., N.J., on the railroad which connects New Brunswick with New York, and also on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of New Brunswick. It has 5 churches. Here are 2 stations, Metuchen and Campbells.

Metz, mêts (Fr. pron. måss; anc. *Divodu′rum*, afterwards *Mediomat′rici* and *Met′tis* or *Me′tis*), a fortified city of Germany, capital of Lorraine, at the confluence of the Moselle and Seille, and at the head of a branch of the railway from Paris to Strasburg, 170 miles E. of Paris. Metz is one of the strongest and most important places in Germany, and its esplanade is one of the finest promenades in Europe. It has a citadel on the right bank of the Moselle, a Gothic cathedral with a spire 373 feet high, a tribunal of commerce, a college, school of engineering, normal school, a botanic garden, an arsenal with a cannon-foundry and an armory, a military hospital, and a public library. It has important manufactures of coarse woollen cloths, muslins, thread, needles, artificial flowers, liqueurs, paper, wadding, plush, glass, hardware, machinery, and musical instruments, and an active trade, being a general entrepôt for colonial and foreign merchandise. Metz, under the Romans, rose to considerable importance, being traversed by six grand military roads. Under the descendants of Clovis it became the capital of the kingdom of Austrasia, and, on the decline of the house of Charlemagne, passed to the Emperor of Germany, who, in order to make it a barrier against France, strongly fortified it and allowed it to possess an almost republican freedom. In 1552 it claimed the protectorate of France, and ceased to be free. In 1870 it surrendered to the Germans. Pop. in 1875, 45,856; with suburbs, 53,151.

Metz, a post-village of Steuben co., Ind., 9 miles E. of Angola, and about 44 miles N.N.E. of Fort Wayne. It has 2 churches and a carriage-factory.

Metz, a post-office of Jasper co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 6 miles W. of Newton.

Metz, a post-office of Chautauqua co., Kansas, 14 miles W. of Independence.

Metz, a post-hamlet in Metz township, Vernon co., Mo., 14 miles N.N.W. of Nevada. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill. Coal abounds here.

Metz, a post-office of Platte co., Neb.

Metzdorf, a village of Austria. See MADEFALVA.

Metzensiefen, mêt′sẹn-see‵fẹn, a town of North Hungary, 18 miles W. of Kaschau. Pop. about 5000.

Metzig, a village of Belgium. See MESSANCY.

Metzingen, or **Mezingen,** mêt′sing-ẹn, a town of Würtemberg, on the Neckar, 18 miles S.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 5003.

Metzovo, a town of Turkey. See MEZZOVO.

Meu, muh, a river of France, joins the Vilaine about 3 miles above Pontreau. Length, about 50 miles.

Meudon, muh‵dòng′ (L. *Meudo*), a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 5 miles by rail W. of Paris. It has a palace and manufactures of glass, edge-tools, &c. Pop. 6385.

Meulan, muh‵lòng′, a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, and on the Paris & Rouen Railway, 8 miles W.N.W. of Poissy. Pop. 2374.

Meulebeeck, mö′lẹh-båk‵, a village of Belgium, in South Brabant, 1 mile N.W. of Brussels. Pop. 1900.

Meulebeke, mö′lẹh-bå‵kẹh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 10 miles N. of Courtrai. Pop. 8500. It has manufactures of lace and cotton goods.

Meung, må‵ŭng′ (L. *Magdunum*), a town of France, in Loiret, on the right bank of the Loire, 11 miles by rail W.S.W. of Orleans. Pop. 3122.

Meurim, a town and river of Brazil. See MIARIM.

Meurs, murs, or **Mörs,** mörs, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles N.N.E. of Dusseldorf, on the Eider. Pop. 3411. It has a normal school and a town hall, in front of which are the sculptured lions found on the site of the Asciburgum of Tacitus.

Meursault, mur‵sō′ (*Mu′ris Sal′tus*), a village of France, in Côte-d′Or, on the railway from Paris to Lyons, 27 miles S.S.W. of Dijon. Pop. 2550.

Meurthe, murt (L. *Murta*), a river of France, rises in the Vosges, S.E. of Saint-Dié, and joins the Moselle on the right at Frouard, 6 miles N. of Nancy. Length, 70 miles.

Meurthe-et-Moselle, murt-å-mō‵zêl′, a department of France, bordering on Germany, formed in 1871 of portions of the departments of Meurthe and Moselle remaining to France after the cession of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany. Area, 2025 square miles. It has fine scenery, much fertile soil, extensive vineyards, great mineral wealth, and varied and extensive manufactures. It contains the arrondissements of Briey, Nancy, Lunéville, and Toul. Capital, Nancy. Pop. 404,609.

Meuse, müz (Fr. pron. muz; Dutch, *Maas*, mås, or *Maese*, må′sẹh; anc. *Mo′sa*), a river of Europe, rises in France, department of Haute-Marne, N.E. of Langres, traverses the department of Vosges, where it disappears underground near Bazoilles, and re-appears, 4 miles distant, near Neufchâteau. In France it passes Commercy, Verdun (where it becomes navigable), Mézières, and Givet; in Belgium, Dinant, Namur, Huy, and Liege; in the Netherlands, Maestricht and Gorkum; below Gorkum it separates into several branches, traversing the Bies-Bosch and Hollands-Diep, forming numerous islands, and enters the North Sea by 3 principal mouths, the Meuse on the N., the Flakkee in the middle, and the Grevelingen on the S. Chief affluents on the left, the Bar, Sambre, and Dommel; on the right, the Semoy, Lesse, Ourthe, Ruhr, and Niers; the Waal (a branch of the Rhine), the Linge, Leck, and the Lower Yssel, another branch of the Rhine. Length of the river, 434 miles.

Meuse, a department of France, in the N.E., formed of part of the old province of Lorraine, and bounded N. by Belgium. Area, 2368 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 294,054. It is traversed from S. to N. by a range of low hills called the Mountains of Argonne, which separate the basins of the Meuse and Seine. Chief rivers, the Meuse, Chiers, Saulx, Ornain, Aisne, and Aire. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared. Capital, Bar-le-Duc. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Bar-le-Duc, Commercy, Montmédy, and Verdun.

Meuselbach, moi′zẹl-båk‵, a village of Germany, in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 6 miles S. of Königsee. P. 1583.

Meuselwitz, moi′zẹl-ŵits‵, a town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, 15 miles N.E. of Gera. Pop. 2706.

Mev‵agis′sey, a town of England, in Cornwall, on the coast, 6 miles S. of St. Austell. It has a good pier and a large pilchard-fishery. Pop. of parish, 2073.

Mewat, a town of India. See ALVAR.

Mewe, må′ŵẹh, a town of East Prussia, 8 miles N.W. of Marienwerder, on the Vistula. Pop. 4071.

Mew Island, one of the COPELAND ISLANDS.

Mexcoac, mêx-ko-åk′, a town of Mexico, 8 miles S. of the city of Mexico.

Mexia, mā-he′ạ, a post-village of Limestone co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 84 miles S. of Dallas, and 82 miles N. of Bryan. It has a bank, a high school, 2 churches, a flour-mill, a newspaper office, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 900.

Mex′ico, THE REPUBLIC OF (Sp. *Mexico, Megico,* or *Mejico*; mĕh′ʜe-ko; Fr. *Mexique,* mĕx`eek′; It. *Mesico,* mă′se-ko), formerly called **New Spain,** a country in the southern part of North America, extending from lat. 15° 58′ to 33° 5′ N., and from Cape Catoche, in Yucatan, lon. 87° 46′ W., to lon. 117° 5′ W. Where not confined by the sea, it is bounded on the S. by Guatemala, and on the N. and N.E. by the United States. The Rio Grande separates it from Texas on the N.E. The general contour of the country is very irregular. The distance between the point of junction with the United States, on the Pacific coast, and Cape Catoche, in the Caribbean Sea, is about 1925 miles. The greatest breadth is between the most eastern and western parts on the United States boundary, where the distance from the Gulf shore to the Pacific does not vary much from 1500 miles. Within its limits is included the peninsula of California, extending into the Pacific about 700 miles, with a breadth varying from 30 to 150 miles, and separated from the mainland by the Gulf of California.

Mountains.—Mexico is, for the most part, an enormous ridge, raised by volcanic force, between two oceans, and ramifying into several chains. On entering Mexico from the S.E. the ridge acquires greater breadth, so that the state of Oajaca may be said to occupy the summit of a single ridge, 150 miles wide, falling rapidly on one side to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, and descending, by a succession of terraces, on the other side, to Tabasco and Vera Cruz; to this succeeds the great Mexican table-land, beginning with the elevated plains of Puebla, Mexico, Queretaro, and Michoacan, which have an absolute height of from 6000 to 8500 feet, a chain of volcanic cones and snowy peaks rising at wide intervals far above them. Between the 18th and 21st parallels the Mexican chain runs N. and S. Beyond the latter limit it turns N.W., and, under the name of Sierra Madre, or Tepe Suenne, extends through the states of Queretaro and Guanajuato, where rich silver-mines abound. N. of Guanajuato it divides into three branches, of which the middle one or central chain continues to the N.W. as far as the 30th parallel, beyond which it bends N. till, under the name of Sierra Verde, it joins the Rocky Mountains in lat. 45° N. The E. branch extends through the state of San Luis Potosi, gradually sinking, till, in lat. 26°, it disappears on the border of the plain watered by the Rio Grande del Norte. The W. branch spreads over Guadalajara, declines N. of the mines of Bolaños, and, rising again in the states of Sinaloa and Sonora, forms in the latter the mountains of Pimeria Alta, celebrated for their gold-mines.

Starting from Tehuantepec, on the shore of the Pacific Ocean, lat. 16° 20′ N., we soon reach the plain of Oajaca, at a height of 5500 feet, and thence a wheel-carriage can roll without difficulty to Santa Fé, in New Mexico (lat. 36° 12′ N.), a distance of above 1400 miles. Though some parts of this route might fall below the level of 2000 feet and others nearly reach an elevation of 8000 feet, yet the slopes are so gradual as to offer no serious impediment to the construction of an easy road; but the descent from the table-lands to the sea is everywhere rugged and abrupt, presenting great difficulties in the way of carrying goods. In going from the city of Mexico (7400 feet) to Acapulco, on the Pacific, the road attains a height of 8600 feet before the rapid descent commences. The railway between the capital and Vera Cruz is regarded as one of the greatest feats of modern engineering.

The loftiest of the snowy summits and volcanic cones scattered along the Mexican highland lie within the narrow zone comprised between lat. 18° 29′ and 19° 12′ N. They are all of volcanic origin, and in several of them the fires still continue raging. Ascending W. from the shore of the Mexican Gulf, a little S. of Vera Cruz, we first meet, 12 miles from the sea, in lat. 18° 24′ N., the still active volcano of Tuxtla (5118 feet), the highest point of the Sierra de San Martin; farther N. (lat. 19° 2′), the peak of Orizaba, 17,380 feet, its flanks covered with rich woods; a few miles farther N. (lat. 19° 28′) is the Cofre de Perote, or Naucampatepetl, 13,416 feet. S.W. of these, on the confines of Puebla, lat. 18° 35′ N., is the still active volcano of Popocatepetl, 17,784 feet, while 35 miles farther N. stands Iztaccihuatl, 15,705 feet high. The Pico del Frayle, the highest point of the Nevado de Toluca, attains the height of 15,250 feet. About 120 miles W. of this mountain stands Jorullo, which rose, on the night of September 28, 1759, from the level plain to the height of 4149 feet. Of all the summits here named, only three—Popocatepetl, Orizaba, and Iztaccihuatl—rise above the limit of perpetual snow, which, between lat. 19° and 20° N., may be assumed to be an elevation of 15,000 feet, though varying with local circumstances. The Nevado de Toluca reaches that limit, but can hardly be said to rise above it.

In Oajaca granite everywhere breaks through the superincumbent rocks, and forms the highest summits of the mountains. Gneiss, mica-slate, and syenite extend down from the central ridge to the sea on both sides. In all these rocks are found auriferous veins. On the borders of Guatemala the prevalent rocks are porphyry of many varieties, clay-slate, and limestone, all unbroken by granite. The first of these contains veins of silver, lead, and copper. In Puebla all the azoic rocks are covered by enormous masses of calcareous tuff. Farther N. granite seems to form everywhere the foundation of the rocky system, while the table-land is a superstructure of porphyries, which contain (where they do not incline to trachyte) those rich deposits of the precious metals for which Mexico has long been so famous. Sandstone, limestone, clay-slate, syenite, serpentine, amygdaloid, dolerite, and basaltic lavas accompany the predominating rocks.

The opposite shores of Mexico differ widely in physical conformation. The great current of the Atlantic Ocean sweeps round the peninsula of Yucatan and through the Gulf of Mexico, causing sand-banks and barring of the river-mouths. On the whole coast of the Gulf of Mexico there is no bay of any importance, no good harbor, easy of access, and but little well-sheltered anchorage. Between Yucatan and Tabasco lies Laguna de Terminos, 45 miles long and 30 miles wide, connected with the sea by two channels, the deepest having but two fathoms. Farther W., on the coast of Tabasco, the Laguna de Santa Ana, though deep within, is quite inaccessible to shipping. Similar remarks apply to the lagoons of Madero, Tamiahua, and Tampico; beyond the last-named place N. extends a long succession of sand-banks, fronting the shore, and exhibiting, in its earlier stages, the process of forming lagoons. Here, on the coast of Tamaulipas, we find the lagoons de Morales, de Madre, de Santander, and a few others, all difficult of approach and rapidly filling up with sand. On the W. coasts of Mexico, from Acapulco, in lat. 16° 50′ N., the harbor of which is landlocked, deep, and capacious, to Guaymas, extends a series of fine harbors, capable of sheltering the largest vessels. In lat. 21° 32′ N., at the mouth of the Rio Grande de Santiago, is the noble harbor of San Blas; and in lat. 23° 15′ N. is the harbor of Mazatlan. This is difficult of access, and inferior in most respects to the harbor of Guaymas, in lat. 27° 40′ N. The E. shore of the California peninsula offers many bays and small havens. Its W. side, towards the ocean, is less indented.

Mexico is, in general, sparingly watered, and labors under the almost total want of navigable rivers reaching the interior. Within the tropic, the streams, descending from the elevated interior to the seas, assume the character of rapid torrents, dry at one season and overflowing at another. The longest and greatest of the Mexican rivers is the Rio Grande del Norte, called also Rio Bravo del Norte, which now marks a portion of the boundary between Mexico and the United States. The Rio de Tampico, formed by the junction of the Panuco with the Tula or Montezuma, flows N.E. to the Gulf of Mexico; total course, about 200 miles. Small vessels may ascend the Panuco 40 miles. The San Juan rises in the metalliferous mountains of Oajaca, flows S. and E., forms the great lagoons of Tequiapa and Embarcadero, and at length reaches the sea through the Laguna del Madero; it is navigable for ships of moderate burden 24 miles above its mouth. The Coatzacoalcos issues from the mountains of Tarifa, lat. 17° N., flows W., between the states of Oajaca, Tabasco, and Vera Cruz, then, winding round to the N. and E., falls into the gulf, in lat. 18° 8′ 27″ N. This river has attracted much attention, because it has been supposed that the communication between the Mexican Gulf and the Pacific might be effected by joining the Coatzacoalcos and the Chicapa or Chimalapa, which latter rises about 14 miles from the sources of the former, and falls into the Gulf of Tehuantepec. The rivers flowing into the Pacific Ocean are, towards the S., all rapid, and important only as they water coasts more or less populous. The Rio Balsas, or Zacatula, descends from the state of Mexico, and, after collecting several large streams, reaches the ocean with a broad and deep channel, navigable for boats a good way up, and forms at its mouth the little harbor of Zacatula. The first great river which we meet with going N., on this side, is the Rio Grande de Santiago, or

Rio Tolotlan, discharging the waters of Lake Chapala, the second in magnitude of the Mexican rivers.

The lakes and lagoons of Mexico are very numerous, but comparatively unimportant. The largest is Lake Chapala, in Jalisco, covering an area of 1500 square miles.

Mexico has great diversities of climate within a narrow compass. The principal high plains in the vicinity of the city of Mexico are the valleys of Toluca, 8600 feet, of Tenochtitlan, 7400 feet, of Actopan, 6450 feet, and of Istla, 3200 feet above sea-level. The valley of Istla produces the sugar-cane, Actopan yields cotton, Tenochtitlan is rich in wheat and other European grains, and Toluca in the agave, from which is made the popular beverage of the country, the four different climates being thus distinctly and conspicuously marked. Mexico, being to a great extent a table-land, three-fifths of its area lying within the tropic, has not a tropical but a temperate climate. The Mexicans divide their country, with respect to climate, into Tierras Calientes (hot lands), which rarely exceed 900 feet in elevation, Tierras Templadas (temperate), ranging between 4000 and 5000 feet, and Tierras Frias (cold), above 7000 feet. The coasts are hot, humid, and unhealthy. Here the rank vegetation reaches down to the sea-side; and, in the shallow water, mangroves and mollusks decompose and spread pestilence. The plains of the interior, where the evergreen oak predominates, enjoy a delicious climate, perfectly healthy, and at the same time favorable to luxuriant vegetation. Higher up, the air, more rarefied, is also drier, and trees of vigorous growth disappear with unexpected rapidity. Hence a large proportion of the elevated plains are dry, barren, and desolate. Earthquakes are of frequent occurrence, particularly in Oajaca, along the S. coast, and near the capital; but they are generally slight and do little damage. The most remarkable volcanic phenomena recorded in Mexico in modern times are the rise of Jorullo in 1759, and the eruptions of Tuxtla (S. of Vera Cruz) in 1793–96.

The wild animals of Mexico are extremely numerous. The bison, or buffalo, in Mexico called cibolo, comes in midwinter, in immense herds, from the northwest. The grizzly bear inhabits the mountains in the north provinces. In solitary thickets, near lakes and rivers, lives the tapir. Among the feline animals are the jaguar, the cougar, or puma, the ocelot, jaguarundi, and tiger-cat. The tagnicati and javali are singular species of the peccary. The forests swarm with porcupines, ant-eaters, gluttons, sloths, weasels, skunks, armadillos, cavies, and monkeys. Among the swimmers we find the manati, or sea-cow (chiefly in the lagoons of the E. coast). The W. coasts are frequented by whales and seals. The feathered tribes of Mexico are countless. In the rivers we find the crocodile and the cayman. A species of murex, yielding a fine purple dye, is found on both coasts, but chiefly on the W. The pearl-fishery, once so profitable in the Gulf of California, has declined.

Mexico is abundantly stocked with domesticated animals, introduced by the Spaniards. Horned cattle and horses have indeed grown wild in many parts, and now occupy, in immense herds and droves, the great plains of the interior. The chief cattle-farms are in the inner states, where herds of 30,000 or 40,000 are not uncommon. The grazier derives all his gains from the flesh, fat, and hides of his cattle. The sheep-farms are mostly in the N. parts, and, though often on a great scale, are in their husbandry very primitive and rude; the wool is coarse, and little care is bestowed on the sheep. Horses are very numerous in Mexico, and the N. frontiers are frequented by immense droves in a perfectly wild state. Mules are also numerous; 100,000 of them are said to be constantly employed by carriers and in the mines.

Mexico possesses a variety and abundance of vegetable productions known to hardly any other portion of the earth. The forests near the coast display the grandest forms of tropical vegetation. There may be seen the gigantic mahogany, the Brazil-wood, the Campeachy-wood, ebony, yellow, and iron wood, intermingled with the elegant giant ferns and palms without number. At the absolute height of 3000 feet oaks begin to predominate, associated with euphorbias and acacias. The oak disappears generally at the height of 10,000 feet, while the pine species extend between the elevations of 6000 feet and 12,500 feet. Plants of the cactus family are widely diffused. The best cultivated districts of Mexico are those which are situated near some of the richest mines in the plains. In the wildest and dreariest spots of the Cordilleras the opening of mines has never failed to call tillage into existence. On many parts of the table-land agriculture is much checked by the scarcity of water, to remedy which reservoirs and canals of irrigation have been constructed at great expense. Of the articles of food cultivated by the Mexicans the most important is maize. The districts most distinguished by the culture of this grain are the S. and E. parts of the state of Mexico, the states of Puebla, Queretaro, and Oajaca, and the neighborhood of Aguas Calientes, in Zacatecas. Wheat and barley are cultivated successfully at an elevation of 7000 feet. Inhabitants of the Tierras Calientes and the sea-coasts look for their ordinary food to the banana and plantain. To the same region belongs the manioc. Another important object of cultivation is Spanish pepper (*capsicum*), which is consumed by the inhabitants in enormous quantities. Among the cultivated plants of Mexico there is none more important or characteristic than the maguëy (*Agave Americana*), from the sap of which is prepared the favorite drink of all classes. The filaments of the thick, fleshy leaves serve for the same purposes as hemp. Wines of excellent quality are produced; but this branch of culture and industry is still only in its infancy. The olive has received considerable attention. The oil made is equal to the best, and already nearly suffices for the home consumption.

Sugar was exported from Mexico in large quantities under the Spanish government. At the present day the amount of it produced hardly suffices for home consumption. Still, a very great extent of Mexican territory is adapted to the growth of the sugar-cane, and a plantation in Vera Cruz yields nearly twice as much as one in Cuba. The consumption of coffee by the Mexicans, and the exportation, are rapidly increasing. Though it was from Mexico that Europe first learned the use of chocolate, the culture has declined. Vanilla is another Mexican product. Tobacco is extensively produced; all the inhabitants, male and female, smoke, and the consumption of it in the country is enormous. Cotton was cultivated extensively in Mexico before the arrival of the Spaniards, and the plant is not an annual as in the United States, but continues productive for several years. The cochineal insect, so valuable for its dye, is a native product of Mexico. Mexico formerly produced a considerable amount of silk, but not much is now grown.

Mexico is very rich in mines of silver, gold, mercury, and the useful metals, and the product of the silver-mines is of great value and importance.

The chief manufactures are sugar and rum, aloes, wine and brandy, earthen- and stone-ware, glass, paper, and the thread and tissues of cotton, wool, and silk. Sugar and rum are made in numerous districts. The preparation of olive oil employs many mills. There has been latterly a somewhat successful movement to extend and elevate the character of Mexican manufactures.

The foreign trade of Mexico is chiefly confined to the importation of linens, woollens, cottons, silks, wines, brandies, ornamental wares, glass- and iron-wares, millinery, paper, quicksilver, oil, wax, and salted and dried fish.

The chief articles of export are silver, gold, deer-skins, hides, ores, sisal hemp, mahogany, vanilla, cochineal, coffee, cacao, cattle, archil, rubber, sarsaparilla, indigo, jalap, gums, wool, &c. The construction of the railway from Vera Cruz to Mexico, and of several minor railways, has done much to promote the prosperity of the country.

The population of Mexico comprises persons of white descent, Indians, and mestizoes, or people of mixed race. In parts of the coast-country there is some admixture of African, and even of Malay, blood. The Spanish language is everywhere prevalent, but many of the Indians retain the use of the ancient languages. By far the greater part of the people are of Roman Catholic faith, but all religions are tolerated. There is a considerable movement towards Protestantism in many of the large towns, and a denomination called "the Church of Jesus," in communion with the Protestant Episcopal church, has lately sprung up. Among the Indians there are some pagan tribes. Before the advent of the Spaniards some tribes had attained to a certain degree of civilization. They were good smiths, good masons, had made some advance in the arts of design; they raised great edifices, constructed vast works, pyramids, roads, aqueducts, bridges, &c.; they had a more accurate calendar, and one better adjusted by intercalation, than the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans; and, finally, they had a system of picture-writing, by means of which they recorded many facts, and the Mayas of the S.E. had a phonetic alphabet. Monuments remain attesting their boldness of design and progress in the arts of construction. There are extensive remains of the city of Tenochtitlan, near the modern Mexico, with its dikes, aqueducts, and fragments of a bridge. Oajaca is rich in ancient remains, among which the chief are the palace and pyramid of the Zapotekas at Mitla.

Another pyramid, or *teocalli*, is to be seen near Cholula. Near Villanueva, in Zacatecas, are the remarkable ruins known as Los Edificios. In Vera Cruz are the pyramids of Papantla, built of colossal masses of porphyry. The extensive ruins of Palenque, in Chiapas, are well known, but they are surpassed by those of Itzalana, in Yucatan.

Mexico is a federal republic, formed somewhat upon the model of that of the United States. The names, areas, and population of the states are as follows:

States.	Area in sq. m.	Pop.	Capitals.
Aguas Calientes	2,895	89,715	Aguas Calientes.
California, Low. (territory).	61,544	23,195	La Paz.
Campeachy	25,827	80,366	Campeachy.
Chiapa	16,042	193,987	San Cristobal.
Chihuahua	83,727	180,668	Chihuahua.
Cohahuila	50,889	98,397	Saltillo.
Colima	3,746	65,827	Colima.
Durango	42,498	190,846	Durango.
Guanajuato	11,409	729,988	Guanajuato.
Guerrero	24,544	320,069	Tixtla.
Hidalgo	8,158	404,207	Pachuca.
Jalisco	39,163	966,689	Guadalajara.
Mexico	7,837	663,557	Toluca.
Mexico (district)	85	315,996	Mexico.
Michoacan	23,707	618,240	Morelia.
Morelos	1,776	150,384	Cuernavaca.
Nuevo Leon	23,626	178,872	Monterey.
Oajaca	33,571	662,463	Oajaca.
Puebla	12,015	697,788	Puebla.
Queretaro	3,205	171,666	Queretaro.
San Luis Potosi	27,494	525,110	San Luis Potosi.
Sinaloa	36,189	168,031	Culiacan.
Sonora	78,997	109,388	Ures.
Tabasco	11,846	83,707	S. Juan Bautista.
Tamaulipas	30,225	140,000	Victoria.
Tlascala	1,621	121,663	Tlascala.
Vera Cruz	26,225	504,950	Vera Cruz.
Yucatan	29,560	422,365	Merida.
Zacatecas	22,992	397,945	Zacatecas.
Total	741,313	9,276,079	

Of this population about 5,000,000 are Indians, and over 1,000,000 native whites, chiefly of Spanish descent, the remainder being mixed races, except about 50,000 Europeans, mostly Spaniards.

Government and History.—Mexico was discovered in 1517, by Francisco Hernandez Cordova, who sailed along the coast from Cape Catoche to Campeachy Bay. In 1519 Hernando Cortez landed where Vera Cruz now stands, and ascended the table-land, the numerous inhabitants of which (the Aztecs) he found united under a sovereign called Montezuma; but the dominion of the Aztecs did not extend over all the table-lands. After two years of warfare, Cortez succeeded in overturning the power of the Aztecs, and the smaller states were subjected to the Spaniards almost without a struggle. Cortez having firmly established his authority in the country, a considerable number of persons emigrated from Spain to Mexico, and there acquired great wealth in mining, as merchants, and as officers of government. The country continued in this state for nearly three centuries. The first revolutionary movement took place in 1810, and was chiefly fomented by the clergy. In 1820, the viceroy, Apodaca, received orders to proclaim the constitution of 1812; being himself averse to the measure, he sent Colonel Iturbide, but really to sound the wishes of the people. Iturbide, however, raised the standard of revolt, and the crown was offered to a Spanish prince, but, the proposal being rejected by the Spanish Cortes, the Mexican Cortes proceeded to carry out their scheme of national independence, and, in May, 1822, elected their general, Don Augustin Iturbide, Emperor of Mexico. The new monarch, however, abdicated and left the country in April, 1823, but, returning the next year, was taken and shot at Padilla. The experiment of a monarchy having failed, the plan was now tried of a federal republic, copied, in many particulars, from that of the United States. This scheme, though it encountered much opposition, was ultimately adopted in February, 1824. The first president was General Guadalupe Victoria. In 1835, Santa Anna changed the federal into a central republic. Hard pressed by his rival Bustamente, he seems to have felt little scruple as to the means by which he conciliated parties. In the mean time, the distant provinces showed an inclination to push too far the principle of independence. Yucatan was disaffected; Texas, filled with adventurers from the United States, revolted, and established its independence by a victory in which the Mexican general, Santa Anna, was taken prisoner. This successful revolt of Texas was an event pregnant with important consequences: in ten years more the new state was annexed to the United States; then came the war of the latter with Mexico, which was concluded in February, 1848, by Mexico yielding to the United States the provinces of New Mexico and Upper California. In 1863 a French army invaded Mexico and occupied the capital. Under the patronage of Napoleon III., Maximilian of Austria was Emperor of Mexico from 1864 until 1867, when he was shot, and the republic was again proclaimed.——Adj. and inhab. Mexican, mĕx′e-kạn.

Mexico, a state of the republic of Mexico, having S. Morelos, and on the other sides the states Michoacan, Queretaro, Hidalgo, and Puebla. Area, 7837 square miles. Pop. in 1873, 663,557. The surface in the N. belongs to the Anahuac plateau. Principal rivers, the Bolsas, Lerma, and Montezuma. There are rich silver-mines at Tasco and Tehulilotepec; also quarries of marble, &c. Chief cities, Toluca (the capital), Tenancingo, Lerma, and Zimapan. The city of Mexico is in a separate district of 85 square miles, with a pop. of 315,996.

Mexico, Mejico, or **Megico** (Aztec, *Tenochtitlan*), the capital city of Mexico, in a noble plain 1700 square miles in extent, enclosed by mountains, containing many fine lakes, and 7460 feet above the sea. Lat. 19° 25′ 7″ N.; lon. 99° 5′ W. Estimated pop. of town, 260,000. When taken by Cortez in 1521, it occupied several islands in Lake Tezcoco, and, although still having the same site, it is now, owing to various causes, 2½ miles distant from the lake. It is encircled by walls and entered by gates, to which several thoroughfares lead. In the city proper the houses are mostly of stone, built around court-yards, seldom more than one story in height, flat-roofed, and decorated by painting and mosaic work on the outside; streets regular and well paved, in straight lines, directed to the four cardinal points; public edifices numerous, substantial, and in good style. The chief place in Mexico is the great square (Plaza Mayor), two sides of which are formed by the cathedral, national palace, museum, and a new market-place; the other sides are bordered by arcades in front of the *Parian*, a bazaar, the town hall, exchange, &c. The cathedral, 500 feet in length by 420 feet in breadth, is of mixed Gothic and Indian architecture, and gorgeously ornamented, having also a high altar with a statue of the Virgin, the dress of which is said to contain, besides other gems, diamonds to the value of $3,000,000. The national palace comprises government offices, mint, and prison. The city has a botanic garden, barracks, hospitals, and asylums. The university is a fine old monastic building. There are 60 churches and 40 Franciscan and Dominican convents, a college of engineers, several theatres, two great aqueducts, an academy of arts, a public library of 105,000 volumes, a fine national museum, manufactures of gold and silver lace, silversmiths' work, coaches, woollen and beaver goods, and a government cigar-factory. Mexico is the terminus of the great railway from Vera Cruz, and of several minor railway lines. Its principal streets are traversed by tramways. Mean temperature, January, 52.5°; July, 65.3° Fahr.

Mexico, Gulf of. See Gulf of Mexico.

Mex′ico, a post-village in Jefferson township, Miami co., Ind., on the Eel River, and on the Eel River Railroad, 6 miles N. of Peru. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of carriages and lumber. Pop. 500.

Mexico, a post-hamlet in Mexico township, Oxford co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, about 40 miles N.N.W. of Lewiston. It has a steam lumber-mill and manufactures of rake-handles. Pop. of the township, 458.

Mexico, a post-village, capital of Audrain co., Mo., is on a branch of Salt River, and on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, at its junction with the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad and the South Branch of the last-named railroad, 50 miles N. by E. of Jefferson City, 108 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis, and about 50 miles W.S.W. of Louisiana. It contains 9 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 3 banks, a high school, the Hardin College (female), a woollen-factory, and a plough-factory. Pop. 2602.

Mexico, a post-village in Mexico township, Oswego co., N.Y., on Salmon Creek, and on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 16 miles E. of Oswego, and 9 miles S.W. of Pulaski. It contains 5 churches, an academy, a bank, a newspaper office, a tannery, and 2 flouring-mills. Pop. 1204. The township is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, and contains villages named Colosse, Texas, and Union Square, and a pop. of 3761.

Mexico, a post-village of Wyandot co., O., on Sandusky River, 9 miles S. of Tiffin. It has 2 churches,

Mexico, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa., on the

Juniata River, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 44 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches. Pop. 102.

Meximieux, mĕx'ee'me-ʋh', a town of France, in Ain, 20 miles E.S.E. of Trévoux. Pop. 1982.

Mexique, the French name of Mexico.

Mexlitlan, mĕx-leet-lân', a town of Mexico, state and 100 miles N.E. of Mexico.

Meyenburg, mī'ẹn-bŏŏRG', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 73 miles N.W. of Berlin. Pop. 1639.

Meyenfeld, Switzerland. See Mayenfeld.

Meyer, mī'ẹr, a county in the S. part of Dakota, borders on Nebraska. Area, about 1400 square miles. It is drained by affluents of White River.

Meyerhoffer's (mī'ẹr-hof'fẹrz) **Store,** a post-office of Rockingham co., Va.

Meyers, mī'ẹrz, a station in Nicholas co., Ky., on the Maysville & Lexington Railroad, 22 miles N.E. of Paris.

Meyersdale, mī'ẹrz-dale, a post-borough of Somerset co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, at its junction with the Salisbury Railroad, 113 miles S.E. of Pittsburg, and 37 miles N.W. of Cumberland, Md. It has 6 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, a flour-mill, and 2 furniture-factories. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. about 1200.

Meyer's Store, a post-office of Franklin co., Mo.

Meyersville, mī'ẹrz-vĭl, a hamlet in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 2 miles from Mahanoy City, and 36 miles by rail W. of Mauch Chunk.

Meyersville, a post-office of De Witt co., Tex.

Meylen, a town of Switzerland. See Meilen.

Meymac, mà'mâk', a town of France, in Corrèze, 9 miles W. of Ussel. Pop. 1570.

Meyomeed, a village of Persia. See Mei-Omeed.

Meyon, mà-yōn', an island of the Malay Archipelago, between Celebes and Gilolo. Lat. 1° 15' N.; lon. 127° E.

Meyringen, a town of Switzerland. See Meiringen.

Meyrueis, maiR'wà', a town of France, in Lozère, 12 miles S.S.W. of Florac, on the Yonte. Pop. 1949.

Meyssac, mà'sâk', a village of France, in Corrèze, 10 miles S.E. of Brives-la-Gaillarde. Pop. 915.

Meysse, mīs'ẹh, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 6 miles N.N.W. of Brussels. Pop. 2576.

Meyzieux, mà'ze-ʋh', a village of France, in Isère, 17 miles N. of Vienne. Pop. 1504.

Mezão Frio, mà-zŏwNᵍ' free'o, a town of Portugal, Tras-os-Montes, 12 miles S.S.W. of Villa Real. Pop. 1536.

Mèze, maiz or mĕz, a seaport town of France, in Hérault, on the Etang de Thau, 19 miles S.W. of Montpellier. Pop. 6501. Its harbor accommodates vessels under 60 tons burden. It has an important trade in wine, also salt-works and distilleries.

Mézel, mà'zĕl', a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, arrondissement of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1081.

Mezen, Mezene, or **Mesen,** mĕz-ain', a river of Russia, rises in the S. part of the government of Vologda, flows N.W., and falls into the bay of its own name, in the White Sea. Length, 450 miles.

Mezen, Mezene, or **Mesen,** a town of Russia, government and 150 miles N.E. of Archangel, situated on the above river, about 18 miles above its mouth in the White Sea. It has 2 churches, and a small haven, at which it carries on a trade, chiefly in furs, tallow, whale and seal oil, and fish. Pop. 1412.

Mézières, mĕz'e-aiR' or mà'ze-aiR' (L. *Maceriæ Maderiacum*), a strongly-fortified town of France, capital of the department of Ardennes, on a peninsula formed by the Meuse, 47 miles by rail N.E. of Reims. Pop. 5204. It communicates by a suspension-bridge with Charleville, on the opposite side of the Meuse, and has a fine Gothic church, in which Charles II. espoused Isabella of Austria. In 1520 the troops under the Chevalier Bayard successfully defended it against 40,000 Spaniards.

Mézières-en-Brenne, mà'ze-aiR'-ôNᵍ-brĕnn, a town of France, Indre, 16 miles N.E. of Le Blanc. Pop. 1835.

Mézin, a mountain of France. See Cévennes.

Mezin, mà'zâNᵍ' (L. *Mesinum*), a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 7 miles S.S.W. of Nérac, on the Gélise. It has manufactures of hats, oil, flour, &c. Pop. 1939.

Mezingen, Würtemberg. See Metzingen.

Mezö Bereny, mà'zö bà'rĕñ', a village of Hungary, co. and 7 miles N.W. of Békés. Pop. 10,915. It has a Protestant gymnasium.

Mezö Kövezsd, mà'zö kö'vĕzhd', a town of Hungary, co. of Borsod. Pop. 9196.

Mezö Tur, mà'zö' tooR', a town of Hungary, co. of Heves, on the Berettyo, and on a railway, 57 miles S.W. of Debreczin. It has manufactures of pottery. Pop. 20,447.

Mezzana-Bigli, mĕt-sà'nà-beel'yee, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Po. Pop. 3029.

Mezzana-Mortigliengo, mĕt-sà'nà-moR-teel-yĕn'-go, a village of Italy, 10 miles from Biella. Pop. 1398.

Mezzanego, mĕt-sà-nà'go, a village of Italy, 3 miles from Borzonasca. Pop. 2117.

Mezzani, mĕt-sà'nee, a village of Northern Italy, 14 miles N.N.E. of Parma. Pop. 4268.

Mezzanino, mĕt-sà-nee'no, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Po. Pop. 1817.

Mezzenile, mĕt-sà-nee'là, a village of Piedmont, province and 23 miles N.W. of Turin. Pop. 2755.

Mezzo, mĕd'zo or mĕt'so, or **Lopud,** lo-pood', an island of Austria, on the coast of Dalmatia, about 7 miles N.W. of Ragusa, 3 miles long by 2 miles broad.

Mezzojuso, mĕt-so-yoo'so, a town of Italy, in Sicily, 18 miles S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 7161.

Mezzo-Lombardo, mĕt'so-lom-baR'do, a market-town of Austria, Tyrol, 16 miles from Trent. Pop. 3377.

Mezzovo, a mountain of Turkey. See Pindus.

Mezzovo, mĕt-so'vo, a town of European Turkey, in Epirus, 23 miles E.N.E. of Yanina, in a mountain-chasm, on both sides of the Arta. It has about 1000 houses.

Mgleen, or **Mglin,** m'gleen, a town of Russia, government and 128 miles N.E. of Chernigov. Pop. 6165.

Mhar, m'har, a town of British India, 72 miles S.S.E. of Bombay, on a navigable river, 25 miles from the sea.

Mheysur, m'hī-sŭr', a town of India, dominion and 40 miles S.S.W. of Indore, on the Nerbudda. It has a stone fort, containing a palace and several Hindoo temples, and communicating with the river by a fine range of ghauts.

Mhow, m'hŏw, a town of India, dominion and 12 miles S. of Indore. It is important as a military station.

Mhow, a town of India, Allahabad, 76 miles S.W. of Benares. Lat. 24° 37' N.; lon. 81° 56' E.

Mhow, a town of India, British Bundelcund. Lat. 25° 20' N.; lon. 79° 7' E. Pop. 9258.

Mhow, or **Mow,** a town of India, 53 miles N.E. of Benares. Pop. 10,271.

Mhye, or **Mahy,** mạ-hī' (anc. *Mais*), a river of India, after a S.W. course of more than 300 miles through the Bombay and Baroda territories, enters the Gulf of Cambay by a mouth 5 miles across.

Miago, mee-â'go, a town of the Philippines, on the S. coast of Panay, 35 miles W.S.W. of Iloilo. Pop. 30,000.

Miajadas, or **Miaxadas,** me-â-Hâ'Dâs, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles S.E. of Caceres. Pop. 4808.

Miako, a town of Japan. See Kioto.

Miallet, mee'âl'là', a village of France, in Dordogne, 13 miles E. of Nontron. Pop. 1790.

Miami, mī-âm'i, a county in the N. part of Indiana, has an area of about 380 square miles. It is intersected by the Wabash and Eel Rivers, and is also drained by the Mississinewa River and Pipe Creek. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of sugar-maple, oak, &c. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by 3 railroads, viz., the Wabash, the Eel River, and the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago, also by the Wabash & Erie Canal. Capital, Peru. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 21,052, of whom 19,949 were Americans.

Miami, a county in the E. part of Kansas, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Marais des Cygnes or Osage River, and also drained by Bull, Wea, and Pottawatomie Creeks. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil is very fertile. About 90 per cent. of it is prairie. Indian corn, oats, hay, wheat, and live-stock are the staple products. Among its minerals are limestone and bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad. The Osage Branch of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad terminates at Paola, which is the capital of this county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,876,543. Pop. in 1870, 11,725, of whom 10,857 were Americans; in 1875, 12,667; in 1878, 14,433.

Miami, a county in the W.S.W. part of Ohio, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Miami River and the west branch of that river. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and about one-fourth of it is covered with forests. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, and pork are the staple products. Lower Silurian limestone, of the Cincinnati group, underlies part of the soil. This county is intersected by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, also by the Miami & Erie Canal. Capital, Troy. Valuation of real and personal estate, $30,927,538. Pop. in 1870, 32,740, of whom 30,231 were Americans.

Miami, a post-village, capital of Dade co., Fla.

Miami, a township of Cass co., Ind. Pop. 1008.

Miami, a post-hamlet of Miami co., Ind., on Deer Creek, and on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, 63 miles N. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Miami, a township of Miami co., Kansas. Pop. 951.

Miami, a post-town of Saline co., Mo., in Miami township, on the S. bank of the Missouri River, about 9 miles above Brunswick, and 44 miles N. of Sedalia. It has a newspaper office, a savings-bank, 5 churches, a flour-mill, and a carriage-shop. Pop. 742; of the township, 3622. Miami Station on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad is on the N. side of the river, 1 or 2 miles from Miami.

Miami, a township of Clermont co., O. Pop. 3491. It contains Milford.

Miami, a township of Greene co., O. Pop. 2784. It contains Clifton and Yellow Springs.

Miami, a township of Hamilton co., O. Pop. 2105. It occupies the S.W. angle of the state, and contains Miamitown. See MIAMITOWN.

Miami, a township of Logan co., O. Pop. 1768. It contains De Graff and Quincy.

Miami, a station of Lucas co., O., on the Wabash Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Toledo.

Miami, a township of Montgomery co., O. Pop. 4418. It includes Miamisburg, Carrollton, and Alexandria.

Miami City, a former village of Montgomery co., O., on the W. bank of the Miami River. It was merged in the city of Dayton in 1868.

Miami Creek, Bates co., Mo., runs southeastward, and enters the Osage River about 5 miles S.S.W. of Butler.

Miami Prairie, prā′ree, a hamlet of Thurston co., Washington, 12 miles S.W. of Olympia.

Miami River, a small stream of Dade co., Fla., rises in the Everglades, and flows southward into Biscayne Bay.

Miami (or **Great Miami**) **River,** Ohio, rises in Hardin co., and drains part of Logan co. It runs southwestward through Shelby co., and southward through Miami co. to Dayton. Below this city it flows southwestward, intersects the cos. of Butler and Hamilton, and enters the Ohio River at the S.W. extremity of the state, about 3 miles above Lawrenceburg, Ind. It is nearly 200 miles long. The chief towns on this river are Hamilton, Dayton, Piqua, Troy, and Sidney. It traverses a fertile, undulating country, and runs alongside the Miami Canal from Piqua to Dayton, from which city the canal extends southward to Cincinnati. See LITTLE MIAMI.

Miamisburg, mī-ăm′ĭz-burg, a post-village in Miami township, Montgomery co., O., on the E. bank of the Miami River, and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroads, 11 miles S.S.W. of Dayton, and 46 miles N. by E. of Cincinnati. It has a bridge across the river, which here affords water-power. It contains a bank, 5 churches, a newspaper office, a machine-shop, 2 flouring-mills, a paper-mill, and manufactories of reapers, sash, hubs, spokes, &c. Pop. 1425.

Miami Station, a post-office of Carroll co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, about 1 mile N. of the Missouri, and 10 miles S.W. of Brunswick.

Miam′itown, a village of Hamilton co., O., on the Miami River, 14 miles N.W. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office. The name of its post-office is Miami.

Miami University, Ohio. See OXFORD.

Miam′iville, a post-hamlet of Clermont co., O., on the Little Miami River, and on the Little Miami Railroad, 17 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church.

Miane, me-å′nå, a town of Italy, province of Treviso, circle of Valdobbiadene. Pop. 3549.

Mian′ee, a town of India, in the Punjab, division of Julinder. Pop. 7706.

Mianna, or **Miana,** me-ån′nå, a town of Persia, in Azerbaijan, on the Sefeed-Rood, 80 miles S.E. of Tabreez.

Mianus, mī-ăn′us, a post-village in Greenwich township, Fairfield co., Conn., ¾ of a mile from the New York & New Haven Railroad (Cos Cob Station), 25 miles W.S.W. of Bridgeport, and 2 miles from Long Island Sound.

Miarim, me-å-reeɴᵍ′, or **Mearim,** må-å-reeɴᵍ′, sometimes called the **Maranhão,** a river of Brazil, rises in the S. part of the province of Maranhão, receives numerous affluents, and falls into the Bay of São Marcos. Length, about 350 miles.

Miarim, or **Mearim,** a town of Brazil, province and 75 miles S. of Maranhão, on a river of the same name.

Mias, a river of Russia. See MIIAS.

Miasino, me-å-see′no, or **Masino,** må-see′no, a village of Italy, division of Novara. Pop. 1100.

Miava, mee`ŏh′vŏh`, a town of Hungary, co. of Neutra, on the Miava, an affluent of the Morava, 48 miles N.N.E. of Presburg. Pop. 9637. It has manufactories of woollen cloth and bagging, distilling, and a trade in hemp.

Miaxadas, a town of Spain. See MIAJÁDAS.

Mica, mī′kạ, a post-office of Pickens co., Ga.

Mic`ano′py, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla., 12 miles S. of Gainesville, 3 miles W. of Orange Lake, and about 44 miles W. of Palatka. It has 4 churches and several orange-groves. Pop. about 250.

Mi′caville, a post-office of Yancey co., N.C.

Miccosukee, mĭk-ọ-sŭk′ee, or **Mick`asuck′ie,** a post-village of Leon co., Fla., 22 miles N.E. of Tallahassee.

Michaelsville, mī′kĕlz-vĭl, a post-village of Harford co., Md., 3 miles from Perrymansville.

Michailov, a town of Russia. See MIKHAILOV.

Michaux (me`shōz′) **Fer′ry,** a post-office of Powhatan co., Va.

Michelsberg, mee′ᴋęls-bêʀɢ`, a town of Bohemia, 30 miles W.N.W. of Pilsen. Pop. 1000.

Michelstadt, mee′ᴋęl-stått`, a town of Germany, in Hesse, 21 miles S.E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 3162.

Miches′ebee, a small river of Saginaw co., Mich., flows into the Shiawassee near its junction with the Flint.

Michie, Bay co., Mich. See MAXWELL.

Michiels-Gestel, mee′ʜeels-ʜĕs′tęl, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Dommel, 4½ miles S. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 3316.

Michigamme, mish-ẹ-gam′me, a post-office and mining village of Marquette co., Mich., on a lake of its own name, and on the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, 37 miles W. of Marquette. It has a church. It is supported by iron-mines. Pop. about 1200.

Michigamme (or **Michigam′ing**) **River,** Michigan, rises near the E. border of Houghton co., runs southward through Marquette co., and unites with the Bois Brulé River to form the Menomonee.

Michigan, mish′e-gan (formerly mish-e-gån′), one of the upper Lake states of the American Union, consisting of two detached peninsulas, of which the northernmost has Lake Superior on the N., Tequamenon Bay and the river St. Mary on the E., Lakes Huron and Michigan on the S., and the state of Wisconsin on the S.W.; while the southernmost is bounded on the E. by Lakes Huron, St. Clair, and Erie, and the rivers St. Clair and Detroit, on the W. by Lake Michigan, and on the S. by the states of Ohio and Indiana, its northern angle reaching the Strait of Mackinac, which divides it from the N. peninsula. The state also includes several islands, of which the largest are Isle Royale and Grand Island in Lake Superior, Drummond and Sugar Islands in Lake Huron, and the Manitou group in Lake Michigan. Area, 56,451 square miles, or 36,128,640 acres.

Face of the Country.—The southern peninsula is the principal seat of wealth and population. Its characteristic features are the grandly extensive forests of white pine and deciduous timber-trees in the N., the sand-dunes of the western lake-coast, the bluffy shores of Lake Huron, with its deeply-indenting bays, the picturesque oak openings or natural parks of the centre and S., and the fertile prairies of the S.W. This peninsula is a very level, fruitful region, abounding in lakes and streams, the latter not large, but in many cases navigable to a considerable extent, while others afford much water-power. The streams of the northern forests are much resorted to in the season for taking the trout and grayling, which here abound. The undulating surface culminates in a ridge or watershed which does not rise more than 300 feet above the lake-level (574 feet), and there are occasional conical hills or knolls. The northern peninsula has in general a roughly mountainous surface, an almost frigid climate, and a niggardly soil; but its mineral wealth is very remarkable. Its mountains (Porcupine and Mineral ranges), though rugged, have not a great absolute elevation, and in some portions the forests are a source of wealth.

Geology. Northern Peninsula.—This region consists of a central area of eozoic or Laurentian and Huronian age, flanked to the E. and S.E. on the one hand and to the W. and N.W. on the other by extensive fields of the Silurian strata. The eozoic region affords immense beds or quarries of rich magnetite, and of a slaty specular iron ore or red hematite, sometimes 150 feet deep, and of unrivalled purity and excellence. This is quarried and shipped by lake and by rail, and is largely smelted in the iron-works of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, both alone and when mixed with less refractory but inferior ores. It is also wrought in the furnaces erected on the spot, charcoal and charred peat serving as fuel, for the peat deposits of this region are extensive and valuable. Marquette, Ishpeming, Negaunee, and Escanaba are seats of the mining, shipping, and working of the iron ores, of which in some years a million tons have been extracted. Beds of marble lie S. and S.W. of the iron country. In the northwestern Silurian district, upon the Keweenaw peninsula, and to the S.W., extend the Mineral Mountains or Copper range, where large and small masses of pure and nearly pure native copper are mined, with occasional veins richly alloyed with silver, which also occurs here, native or pure, in small quantities. These are by far the most important copper-mines in the United States. Their largest annual product was in 1874, when they yielded copper valued at more than $7,000,000. The copper-mines of Isle Royale belong to this geological formation, and on the Canadian side of the lake the Algoma country affords not less rich deposits of copper, with much more silver. Abundant evidence exists in the copper-region that the mines were wrought in prehistoric times, and the native copper implements of the old mound-builders were very probably derived from this source. The copper is mainly in threads and lumps filling amygdaloidal cavities in a conglomerate or in a sandstone. *Southern Peninsula.*—Here the geological features are very different from those of the N. Devonian and carboniferous strata cover most of the state, but their lithological character and organic remains are peculiar, and the strata cannot in general be plainly identified with those of corresponding age elsewhere in the United States. The coal measures proper cover parts of at least 15 counties, including 187 townships, with an approximate area of 6700 square miles, reaching from Kawkawlin southward to Jackson, and from Ionia eastward to Holly, most of it underlaid by layers of bituminous and cannel coal of good thickness but not of high excellence. It is mined principally at Jackson, but its thickest beds are farther N. This coal serves chiefly for local and railroad use, and the total output is small. Salt is extensively manufactured at Bay City from the waters of artesian wells. Petroleum has been obtained to some extent, especially northward, and inflammable oil-bearing shales, both Devonian and carboniferous, are abundant at various points. There is a handsome black marble found in the coal measures. Useful mineral waters are reported in nearly all parts of the southern peninsula. Gypsum, for land-plaster and for stucco-work, lime, glass-sand, grindstones, fire-clay, and building-stone are among the useful mineral products.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Among these are the famous Pictured Rocks of wind- and wave-worn sandstone on Lake Superior; the iron- and copper-mines; the canal and rapids of Sault Ste. Marie, on St. Mary's River, the outlet of Lake Superior; the remarkable artificial channel and works for the improvement of navigation through the flats in Lake St. Clair; the so-called magnetic and other mineral wells of Grand Haven, Grand Ledge, Lansing, &c. Mackinac is a favorite summer resort.

Agricultural Resources.—Few sections of the United States excel the southern peninsula of Michigan as a farming region. The soil has sand enough in its composition to render agriculture easy, while all the other elements of fertility are present in large measure. The oak openings and dry prairies were first settled; the wet prairie-lands followed, their drainage proving easy, profitable, and advantageous to public health. As the dense forests are pushed northward by the swift demands of commerce, a hardy class of pioneer farmers follows the lumberman, and the forest lands, when subdued, prove to be among the best wheat lands known. In the W. and S.W. occurs the great fruit-belt of the state, where the proximity of Lake Michigan so qualifies the west winds that even the peach succeeds admirably. Here much of the soil is light and sandy. As far N. as Grand Traverse the climate is not too cold for successful agriculture. The winter wheat, oats, and potatoes of the state are of excellent quality, and are produced abundantly. Other leading products are butter, cheese, wool, beef, pork, rye, barley, buckwheat, hay, beans, pease, hops, flax, flaxseed, clover- and grass-seeds, maple sugar, wax, honey, sorghum and maple syrups, &c. Excellent horses and cattle are bred for the Eastern markets. Grape-culture is successful in the S., and wine is a noteworthy product. In the S.W. the growing of peppermint and other herbs for distillation and druggists' use is extensively carried on. Of the northern peninsula the resources are comparatively undeveloped, and its severe climate and rough surface will be obstacles to its speedy settlement by agriculturists.

Manufactures.—The noble white-pine forests of the state at present afford the chief supply of that excellent timber. In 1870 the production of sawed lumber to the value of more than $31,000,000 placed the state far in advance of any other state in this industry, but in 1874 her lumber product was valued at more than $47,000,000. Besides pine, Michigan cuts much oak, maple, and other hard timber, as well as spruce, hackmatack, hemlock, and other kinds of coarse lumber. The S. side of the N. peninsula is admirably adapted to the lumber-business, having unlimited water-power and accessible waters for navigation, with large forests as yet comparatively untouched. Wherever rapids occur on the streams of the lower peninsula, thriving manufacturing towns have sprung up. Among the forest products are tanners' bark, bark-extract, charcoal, and potash. Manufactures of wooden-ware, furniture, and other similar goods are carried on upon an immense scale in the cities of Michigan. Reference has already been made to the important manufactures of iron, salt, &c. To these we must add the manufacture of farm-implements, leather and leather goods, woollens, cottons, machinery, hollow-ware, castings, &c. These industries are already well established, the combination of water-power, cheap and easy transportation, cheap and excellent provisions, and a convenient market having given this state peculiar advantages in this regard. The presence of a large manufacturing class has also very materially increased the profits of farming.

Commerce.—The extent of lake coast is far larger than that of any other state. Good natural harbors exist at Grand Island, L'Anse, Eagle Harbor, and other points on Lake Superior; at Escanaba, Porte des Morts, Grand Traverse, and elsewhere on Lake Michigan; at Thunder Bay, Hammond's Bay, Presque Isle, &c., on Lake Huron; besides which many of the river-mouths and coast-lagoons have been converted by artificial means into safe and excellent harbors, the United States Congress having made large appropriations for these and kindred improvements. Notwithstanding the existence of numerous railroads, the lake commerce still thrives, and is especially adapted to the transhipment of coal, iron ore, lumber, and other bulky freights. Detroit, Marquette, Port Huron, and Grand Haven are ports of entry. The catch of white-fish, trout, grayling, herring (so called, but it is kindred to the white-fish), pickerel, sturgeon, and other fish is very important.

The railroads of Michigan in 1846 measured 238 miles; in 1850, 342 miles; in 1855, 474 miles; in 1860, 779 miles; in 1865, 941 miles; in 1870, 1638 miles; in 1875, 3391 miles. The average cost for works per road-mile has been $48,008, 945 miles being constructed under the land-grant acts of Congress. Of the railroad grants, 3,213,576 acres in all had, in 1875, been certified to nine of the railroads. Of these roads comparatively few are as yet in a condition to pay dividends.

Finances.—In 1875 the state debt was only $1,445,149.97.

Counties, &c.—The counties (1879) number 79, as follows: Alcona, Allegan, Alpena, Antrim, Baraga, Barry, Bay, Benzie, Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Clare, Clinton, Crawford, Delta, Eaton, Emmett, Genesee, Gladwin, Grand Traverse, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Houghton, Huron, Ingham, Ionia, Iosco, Isabella, Isle Royale, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Kalkaska, Kent, Keweenaw, Lake, Lapeer, Leelenaw, Lenawee, Livingston, Mackinac, Macomb, Manistee, Manitou, Marquette, Mason, Mecosta, Menominee, Midland, Missaukee, Monroe, Montcalm, Montmorency, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oakland, Oceana, Ogemaw, Ontonagon, Osceola, Oscoda, Otsego, Ottawa, Presque Isle, Roscommon, Saginaw, St. Clair, St. Joseph, Sanilac, Schoolcraft, Shiawassee, Tuscola, Van Buren, Washtenaw, Wayne, and Wexford.

The principal towns are Detroit (pop. 61,168); Ann Arbor, an educational centre (3811); Port Huron (5087); East Saginaw (10,353) and Saginaw City (6122); Muskegon (5035); Monroe (3754); Marquette (3308); Adrian (4745); Grand Rapids (14,812); Jackson (7560); Lansing, the capital (4209); Flint (4698); Bay City (8191).

Education.—The system of public instruction in this state is admirably planned, and is zealously supported by the people. Schools are supported by general and local taxation and the income of school-funds derived from the sale of certain state lands, with other moneys specially appropriated. Graded schools are maintained wherever the population is dense enough to warrant their establishment. There are state and county and city superintendents, with state and local boards of education. The high schools are affiliated with the state university at Ann Arbor, which is open to both sexes and embraces a normal course and schools of science, law, medicine, homœopathy, and pharmacy. The state agricultural college near Lansing is free to all. There are denominational and other colleges at Adrian, Albion, Benzonia, Battle Creek, Hillsdale, Holland City, Kalamazoo, Olivet, &c., all open to youth of either sex. At Coldwater is a state school for the children of paupers; a reform school at Lansing; one for deaf-mutes at Flint; normal schools at Ypsilanti and Leoni; besides a large number of private and church schools and seminaries of all grades. Compulsory school attendance is provided for by statute. Among the Northern Indians there are some 18 United States mission and other schools. Other public institutions are the state prison at Jackson, and the state insane asylum, Kalamazoo.

Government.—The governor and the members of the legislature are elected every two years. The constitution forbids all licenses for selling intoxicating liquors and all state appropriations for the aid of private corporations or denominational schools. Judges of courts are elected for fixed terms. Voters must have lived three months in the state and ten days in the district where the vote is cast. The state has nine representatives in the Federal Congress, and eleven electoral votes.

Population.—In 1810 the pop. was 4762; in 1820, 8896; in 1830, 31,639; in 1840, 212,267; in 1850, 397,654; in 1860, 749,113; in 1870, 1,184,059; in 1874 (state census), 1,334,031. There are about 9000 Indians remaining in the state, mostly Chippewas, many of them Roman Catholics; and of late many have given up their tribal government and become citizens of the United States and of the state.

History.—Before 1700 the French had colonized Detroit and Mackinaw; and the country passed, with the rest of Canada, into English hands in 1763. Then followed the conspiracy of Pontiac, the destruction of Mackinaw, and the siege of Detroit. The British, after the Revolution, did not evacuate Michigan until 1796. In 1805 the Michigan Territory was constituted out of the old North-West Territory; but its boundaries were not those of the present state, and at one time it extended westward to the Missouri River, including the present states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, with a part of Dakota. In 1837 Michigan was admitted to the Union with its present limits. The territory was the scene of active operations during a part of the war of 1812–15. After its admission as a state, Michigan made very rapid progress in population and wealth, which progress, since the termination of the war of 1861–65, has been especially manifest in the manufacturing and mining interests and in railroad extension.

Michigan, a township of Clinton co., Ind. Pop. 1732. It contains Michigantown.

Michigan, a township of La Porte co., Ind. Pop. 4688. It contains Michigan City.

Michigan Bar, a post-village of Sacramento co., Cal., on the Cosumne River, 7 miles S.W. of Latrobe, and 28 miles E. by S. of Sacramento. It has a Chinese temple.

Michigan Bluff, a post-village of Placer co., Cal., on the Middle Fork of the American River, about 56 miles E.N.E. of Sacramento. Gold is found near this place, which is mainly supported by mining. It has 2 churches.

Michigan Central Junction, a station of Cook co., Ill., on the Baltimore & Ohio and Michigan Central Railroads, 34 miles S. by E. of the terminal station of the former railroad in Chicago.

Michigan Centre, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Mich., in Leoni township, on the Michigan Central Railroad, 4 miles E. of Jackson. It has a church, a flour-mill, and about 20 families.

Michigan City, a post-town of La Porte co., Ind., on Lake Michigan, about 38 miles by water E.S.E. of Chicago. By railroad it is 56 miles from Chicago, 90 miles N. of Lafayette, and 13 miles N.W. of La Porte. It is on the Michigan Central Railroad, and is the N. terminus of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad and of the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad. It contains 8 churches, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, Ames College, and the Northern State Prison. It has manufactures of railroad-cars, chairs, furniture, lumber, wagons, boots, shoes, sash, blinds, &c. Here are workshops and round-houses of the Michigan Central Railroad and of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad. Pop. about 5500.

Michigan City, a post-village of Benton co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Grand Junction, Tenn. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill.

Michigan, Lake, the largest lake which is entirely included within the United States. It is one of the five great lakes the waters of which enter the sea through the St. Lawrence River. It forms the E. boundary of Wisconsin, and the W. boundary of the lower peninsula of Michigan, and touches parts of Illinois and Indiana. It extends from lat. 41° 35′ to 46° N., and is about 335 miles long. The broadest part, which is opposite Milwaukee, is about 88 miles wide, and the narrowest part is 50 miles wide or more. The surface is computed to be 600 feet higher than the level of the sea. Area, about 20,000 square miles. The mean depth is variously estimated at 900 or 1000 feet. The shores are generally low. This lake is connected with Lake Huron by the Strait of Mackinac, which is at the N.E. extremity of Lake Michigan and is its outlet. The principal cities on its shores are Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine, and Manitowoc. It encloses but few islands, which are in the northern part. The largest of them is about 15 miles long. The largest rivers that flow into this lake are the St. Joseph, the Grand, the Kalamazoo, the Muskegon, the Manistee, the Menomonee, and the Fox.

Michigantown, a post-village in Michigan township, Clinton co., Ind., on the Frankfort & Kokomo Railroad, 31 miles S. of Logansport, and 8 miles E.N.E. of Frankfort. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a flouring-mill, an elevator for grain, &c. Pop. 315.

Michigan Valley, a post-office of Osage co., Kansas.

Michipicoten, mish′e-pe-ko′tẹn, a bay of Lake Superior, North America, on its N. side in Canada. Lat. 47° 55′ N.; lon. 85° 30′ W. In it is an island of the same name.

Michipicoten, a considerable river of Ontario, falls into Lake Superior on the N. shore, about 125 miles N. of Sault Ste. Marie. This river has its source from lakes on the S. side of the Height of Land dividing the waters of Hudson's Bay and Lake Superior. It abounds with pike, sturgeon, and speckled trout. The distance to the Height of Land is some 70 miles. Moose River, which falls into James's Bay at Moose Factory, rises in Misinabe Lake, on the N. side of the Height of Land. These two rivers constitute the canoe-route between Lake Superior and Hudson's Bay, there being only a short portage to connect the sources of both rivers. There are 39 portages and 179 rapids on this canoe-route between Lake Superior and Hudson's Bay.

Michipicoten River, a post-village in the district of Algoma, Ontario, 120 miles N.N.E. of Sault Ste. Marie. It was once noted as the Hudson's Bay depot for supplying goods, &c., for the trade to Lakes Superior and Huron. The establishment is within 3 miles from Gros Cap Harbor, in Lake Superior, one of the best harbors in the lake. The coast-line is very irregular. In this district copper, plumbago, and iron have been found.

Michle, miᴋ′lå, a village of Bohemia, 4 miles from Prague, and the property of its university. Pop. 1000.

Michmash, the Scriptural name of MUKHMAS.

Michoacan, me-cho-å-kån′, or **Mechoacan,** må-cho-å-kån′, sometimes called **Valladolid,** vål-yå-do-leed′, a maritime state of Mexico, between lat. 18° and 21° N. and lon. 100° and 104° W., having S.W. the Pacific. The Bolsas, with its affluents, and the Lerma and its tributaries, form its principal rivers. Area, 23,707 square miles. Surface greatly diversified. Mountains traverse its N. and central parts, and in it is the volcano of Jorullo. The lakes are numerous, and that of Chapala forms part of its N.W. frontier. The soil is generally fertile. The products comprise maize, wheat, pulse, potatoes, manioc, cotton, sugar, indigo, hemp, flax, aloes, and tapinzezan, which last is peculiar to this region. The mountain-sides are clothed with forests of fine woods, and gold, silver, and lead are procured in considerable quantities, mining industry being here of the first importance. The produce is mostly sent by land to Mexico and elsewhere, this state having no seaport. Capital, Morelia. The principal towns are Pascuaro and Zamora. Pop. 618,240.

Mickleton, mik′ẹl-tọn, a post-hamlet of Gloucester co., N.J., in Greenwich township, on the West Jersey Railroad (Swedesborough Branch), 14 miles S.W. of Camden. It has a Friends' meeting and a public hall.

Mi′co, a post-office of Jones co., Miss.

Miconi, an island of Greece. See MYCONUS.

Microne′sia (derived from the Greek for "small islands"), a collective name applied to certain groups of small islands in the Pacific, namely, the Ladrone and Caroline Islands, the Radack and Ralick chains, the Kingsmill and Gilbert groups, and a few smaller clusters, with some sporadic islands, no single island of the whole extent being of large size. The people of these islands do not speak the true Polynesian language, but employ several dialects kindred to one another, and more remotely so to the Malay.

Micuipampa, me-kwe-påm′på, a town of Peru, department of Trujillo, province and 25 miles N.N.E. of Caxamarca, with silver-mines, at a great elevation, on the Andes.

Middaghs, mid'dawks, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Pa., 3 miles from Martin's Creek Station, N.J.

Middelburg, mid'dẹl-bŭrg (Dutch pron. mid'dẹl-bŭRG`; L. *Mediobur'gum, Me'dium Cas'trum*), often written in English **Middleburg,** a town of the Netherlands, capital of the province of Zealand, near the middle of the island of Walcheren, 47 miles S.W. of Rotterdam, and 5 miles by rail N. by E. of Flushing. It is surrounded by a broad canal, bordered by a prettily planted counterscarp, and environed by a large number of fine gardens, rich meadows, and bleaching greens. It has numerous squares, of which the great market is one of the finest in the kingdom. On its N. side stands the splendid town hall, composed of two portions,—an older, in Gothic style, the fronts of which, overladen with ornaments, were completed in 1518, and a wing, in the Ionic style, finished in 1784. On the N. front of the old building are 25 colossal statues of the counts and countesses of Zealand. Among the other edifices and institutions may be specified the abbey, an extensive structure, with a fine tower, the court-houses, prison, exchange, gymnasium, academy of design and other schools, museum, barracks, 9 churches, a synagogue, an infirmary, an orphan hospital, and various benevolent, literary, and scientific institutions. The shipping-trade is very limited. Cotton-weaving, brewing, chocolate-making, tanning, lace-making, worsted-spinning, and salt-refining are the chief manufactures; in addition to which a few vessels are built. The town, which is very ancient, was taken by the Dutch from the Spaniards in 1574. Pop. 15,594.

Middelfart, mid'dẹl-faRt`, or **Middelfurt,** mid'dẹl-fōōRt`, a seaport town of Denmark, on the N.W. coast of the island of Funen, 26 miles W.N.W. of Odense. P. 2336.

Middelharnis, mid'dẹl-haR`nis, a village of the Netherlands, in the island of Overflakkee. Pop. 3262.

Middelstum, mid'dẹl-stŭm`, a village of the Netherlands, in Groningen, 9 miles W.N.W. of Appingedam. Pop. 2244.

Middle, mid'dẹl, a township of Hendricks co., Ind. Pop. 1422. It contains Pittsborough.

Middle, a township of Cape May co., N.J. Pop. 3443. It contains Cape May Court-House.

Middle, a township of Chowan co., N.C. Pop. 1610.

Middle, a township of Orangeburg co., S.C. P. 1104.

Middle Bass, a post-office of Ottawa co., O., on a small island in Lake Erie, about 38 miles E. of Toledo.

Middle Bight, a fishing-hamlet on the S. side of Conception Bay, Newfoundland, 17 miles from St. John's.

Middle Bill Cove, a fishing-hamlet of Newfoundland, 15 miles from Green's Pond. Pop. 161.

Middleborough, Erie co., Pa. See McKEAN.

Middleborough, mid'dẹl-bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., in Middleborough township, on the Old Colony Railroad, at the junction of two branches with one of the main lines, 34 miles S. by E. of Boston, and 10½ miles E. of Taunton. It has a bank, a fine town hall, an academy, a high school, a public library, gas-works, the Bay State Straw-Works, 5 shoe-factories, 3 churches, 1 newspaper office, and manufactures of woollen goods, lumber, shovels, spades, needles, trunks, boxes, varnish, &c. The township is bounded on the N.W. by the Taunton River, and has a pop. of 5023.

Middleborough, a hamlet of Warren co., O., in Harlan township, 1 mile from Hicks Station. Here is Edwardsville Post-Office.

Middleborough, a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on Wallace River, 5 miles S.W. of Wallace. It contains 2 churches, 2 stores, 2 saw-mills, and 2 grist-mills. Pop. 475.

Middleborough Junction, a station within the limits of Taunton, Mass., 3 miles S.E. of Taunton Green, at the junction of the New Bedford & Taunton and Middleborough & Taunton Railroads.

Mid'dlebourne, or **Middletown,** a post-village of Guernsey co., O., in Oxford township, 30 miles W. of Bellaire. It has 2 churches. Pop. 166. The name of its post-office is Middlebourne.

Middlebourne, a post-village, capital of Tyler co., W. Va., on Middle Island Creek, about 44 miles S. by W. of Wheeling. It has 2 churches and a tobacco-factory.

Middle Branch, a post-office of Hodgeman co., Kan.

Middle Branch, township, Osceola co., Mich. P. 86.

Middle Branch, a station in Ocean co., N.J., on the Tuckerton Railroad, 18 miles N. of Tuckerton.

Middle Branch, a post-hamlet of Stark co., O., 7 miles N. of Canton. It has 2 churches.

Mid'dlebrook, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md., 6 miles W. of Rockville.

Mid'dle Brook, a post-village of Iron co., Mo., on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, 5 miles N. of Ironton. It has a brewery and a granite-quarry.

Middlebrook, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., about 15 miles S.W. of Staunton. It has a church.

Middleburg, Netherlands. See MIDDELBURG.

Mid'dleburg, a post-village of Clay co., Fla., on Black Creek, about 28 miles S.W. of Jacksonville. It has 3 churches.

Middleburg, a post-office of Washington co., Iowa, about 15 miles S.S.W. of Iowa City.

Middleburg, a post-village of Casey co., Ky., 20 miles S. of Danville. It has 2 churches and a flouring-mill.

Middleburg, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, and 1 mile from the Pennsylvania Railroad (Frederick division), 48 miles N.W. of Baltimore. It has a church and a pottery.

Middleburg, a post-hamlet of Richardson co., Neb., about 15 miles S. of Nebraska City. It has 2 churches.

Middleburg, a post-village in Middleburg township, Schoharie co., N.Y., on Schoharie Creek, and on the Middleburg & Schoharie Railroad, 5 miles S. of Schoharie village, and about 30 miles (direct) W. by S. of Albany. It has several churches and hotels, a newspaper office, a carriage-factory, a foundry, 2 tanneries, and 2 mills for wrapping-paper. Pop. 863; of the township, 3268.

Middleburg, a post-village of Warren co., N.C., on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, 50 miles N. by E. of Raleigh. It has 3 churches, a lumber-mill, a flour-mill, &c.

Middleburg, a post-township of Cuyahoga co., O., about 8 miles S.W. of Cleveland. It contains the village of Berea, and has quarries of grindstones. Pop. 3662.

Middleburg (West Middleburg Post-Office), a village in Zane township, Logan co., O., about 40 miles W.N.W. of Columbus. It has 2 churches. Pop. 250.

Middleburg, a village of Noble co., O., about 20 miles N. of Marietta. It has a church and a graded school. Pop. 116. Here is Middle Creek Post-Office.

Middleburg, a hamlet of Franklin co., Pa., on Mason & Dixon's Line, about 18 miles S. of Chambersburg.

Middleburg, a post-borough, capital of Snyder co., Pa., on Middle Creek, and on the Lewistown division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 33 miles E.N.E. of Lewistown, and 17 miles W.S.W. of Sunbury. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a flouring-mill, a tannery, &c. Pop. 370.

Middleburg, a small post-village of Hardeman co., Tenn., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, about 7 miles S. of Bolivar. It has 2 churches.

Middleburg, a post-village of Loudoun co., Va., about 40 miles W. by N. of Washington, D.C. It has 5 churches, 5 stores, and a seminary. Pop. about 500.

Middleburg Island, Pacific. See EOA.

Middlebury, mid'dẹl-bĕr-re, a post-hamlet in Middlebury township, New Haven co., Conn., 6 miles W.S.W. of Waterbury. It has 2 churches, also several manufactories. Pop. of the township, 696.

Middlebury, a post-village of Elkhart co., Ind., in Middlebury township, 10 miles E.N.E. of Goshen. It has 2 churches, 2 flour-mills, a steam saw-mill, and a graded school. Pop. of the township, 1709.

Middlebury, a township of Shiawassee co., Mich. Pop. 969.

Middlebury, a hamlet of Mercer co., Mo., about 38 miles N. of Chillicothe.

Middlebury, a township of Wyoming co., N.Y. Pop. 1734. It contains Wyoming.

Middlebury, a township of Knox co., O. Pop. 929.

Middlebury, a post-village of Summit co., O., on the Little Cuyahoga River, 2 miles E. of Akron. It contains 2 churches, and several manufactories of stoneware, &c. It has been annexed to Akron, and is now the 6th ward of that city. Pop. of the township, 994.

Middlebury, or **Middlebury Centre,** a post-village in Middlebury township, Tioga co., Pa., on the Corning, Cowanesque & Antrim Railroad, 32 miles S.S.W. of Corning, N.Y. It has a tannery. Pop. of township, 1500.

Middlebury, a handsome post-village, capital of Addison co., Vt., in Middlebury township, on Otter Creek, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, 35 miles S. of Burlington, and 33 miles N.N.W. of Rutland. It is the seat of Middlebury College (Congregational), which was organized about 1800 and has 9 instructors, about 50 students, and a library of 12,500 volumes. Middlebury contains 4 churches, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, a foundry, and 2 flour-mills, and has manufactures of cotton, wool, sash, blinds, &c. Here is a quarry of fine white or variegated marble. Pop. of the township, 3086.

Middlebury, a post-office of Iowa co., Wis.

Mid'dlebush, a post-village in Franklin township, Somerset co., N.J., on the Millstone & New Brunswick Railroad, 5 miles W. of New Brunswick. It contains the Middlebush Institute.

Middle Cane, a post-office of Watauga co., N.C.

Middle Coon River, Iowa, a branch of the Raccoon River, rises in Carroll co., runs S.E. through Guthrie co., and unites with another branch in Dallas co.

Middle Creek, Snyder co., Pa., runs E., and enters the Susquehanna River 6 miles below Sunbury.

Middle Creek, a post-hamlet in Carthage township, Hancock co., Ill., 6 miles E. of Carthage. It has a church.

Middle Creek, township, Miami co., Kansas. P. 911.

Middle Creek, township, Wake co., N.C. Pop. 1477.

Middle Creek, Noble co., O. See MIDDLEBURG.

Middle Creek, a township of Snyder co., Pa. Pop. 574. It contains Meiser.

Middle Creek, a post-office of Snyder co., Pa.

Middle Creek, a township of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. 580. It contains New Lexington.

Middle Egypt, a region of Egypt. See VOSTANI.

Middle Fa'bius, a post-village of Scotland co., Mo., on Middle Fabius River, 4 miles S.E. of Downing Station, and 5 miles S.W. of Memphis. It has 2 churches. See FABIUS.

Middle Falls (formerly **Galesville**), a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., in Greenwich township, on the Batten Kill, 3 miles from its mouth, and 1½ miles from Greenwich Station, which is 32 miles N.N.E. of Troy. It has 2 churches, 2 flouring-mills, 2 cement-mills, a woollen-factory, and a plaster-mill. The river here falls 45 feet.

Middlefield, a post-village in Middlefield township, Middlesex co., Conn., on the New Haven, Middletown & Willimantic Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Middletown, and 19 miles N.N.E. of New Haven. It has 3 churches, also manufactures of fire-arms, washing-machines, locks, cotton goods, gunpowder, wagons, &c. Pop. of the township, 1053. Here are 2 stations,—Middlefield and Middlefield Centre, 1 mile apart.

Middlefield, a post-township of Buchanan co., Iowa, about 32 miles N. of Cedar Rapids, is intersected by Buffalo Creek. Pop. 695.

Middlefield, a post-township of Hampshire co., Mass., on the Boston & Albany Railroad. Middlefield Station is 33 miles W.N.W. of Springfield. The township has some manufactures of broadcloth, and 2 churches. Pop. 603.

Middlefield, a post-township of Otsego co., N.Y., bounded on the W. by Otsego Lake. Pop. 2693. It contains the villages of Clarksville and Middlefield Centre, at the former of which is Middlefield Post-Office.

Middlefield, a post-office and station in Middlefield township, Geauga co., O., on the Painesville & Youngstown Railroad, 12 miles S.E. of Chardon, and about 36 miles E. of Cleveland. Here are 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 732.

Middlefield Centre, a post-hamlet of Otsego co., N.Y., 7 miles N.E. of Cooperstown, and about 32 miles S.E. of Utica. It has a church.

Middleford, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., on the Nanticoke River, 3 miles above Seaford, and about 36 miles S. by W. of Dover. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Middle Fork, a township of Vermilion co., Ill. Pop. 1440. It contains Marysville.

Middle Fork, a post-hamlet in Warren township, Clinton co., Ind., about 28 miles E. of Lafayette. It has 3 churches.

Middle Fork, township, Ringgold co., Iowa. Pop. 510.

Middle Fork, a post-office of Jackson co., Ky.

Middle Fork, township, Macon co., Mo. Pop. 1134.

Middle Fork, a township of Worth co., Mo. P. 279.

Middle Fork, township, Forsyth co., N.C. Pop. 1046.

Middle Fork, a post-hamlet in Perry township, Hocking co., O., 22 miles N.E. of Chillicothe. It has a church.

Middle Fork, a post-office of Henderson co., Tenn.

Middle Fork, a post-office of Randolph co., W. Va., 16 miles N.W. of Beverly.

Middle Fork of the Big Blue River rises in Hamilton co., Neb., runs eastward through York co., and unites with the North Fork in Seward co. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Middle Fork of Feather River. See FEATHER RIVER.

Middle Fork of Ivy, a township of Madison co., N.C. Pop. 798.

Middle Ga'briel, a post-hamlet of Burnet co., Tex., 10 miles from Burnet. It has a church.

Middle Gran'ville, a post-village in Granville township, Washington co., N.Y., on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, 66 miles N. by E. of Albany, and about 13 miles S.E. of Whitehall. It has a graded school, 5 churches, and manufactures of cheese and slate. Pop. about 500.

Middle Ground, a post-office of Scriven co., Ga.

Middle Grove, a post-village of Monroe co., Mo., in Union township, 67 miles W.S.W. of Hannibal, and 9 miles E. of Moberly. It has 2 churches and a masonic hall.

Middle Grove, or **Jamesville,** a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., 7 miles W. of Saratoga Springs. It has a church, a paper-mill, and a flour-mill.

Middle Had'dam, a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn., on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, about 20 miles below Hartford, and on the Connecticut Valley Railroad. It has 2 churches and several factories.

Middleham, mid'dẹl-ạm, a town of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Ure, 9 miles S.S.W. of Richmond. It has remains of a castle built A.D. 1190. Pop. of parish, 909. MIDDLEHAM MOOR, half a mile S.W., is a noted training-ground for racers.

Middle Hope, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., on or near the Hudson River, 4 miles above Newburg. It has 2 churches, several stores, and a flour-mill.

Middle Island, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., at the head of the Connecticut River, 10 miles N.E. of Patchogue, and about 15 miles W. of Riverhead. It has 2 churches.

Middle Island Creek, West Virginia, drains part of Doddridge co., and runs thence northward to Middlebourne, in Tyler co. Below that point it pursues a very sinuous course, and enters the Ohio River in Pleasants co. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Middle Island Junction, W. Va. See SMITHTON.

Middle Kennetcook. See MOSHERVILLE.

Middle Lanc'aster, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., in Lancaster township, 15 miles W. of Butler. It has 3 churches. Coal is found here.

Middle Locust, Iowa. See LOCUST CREEK.

Middle Moun'tain, a post-office of Craig co., Va., 7 miles N. of New Castle.

Middle Ohio, a post-village in Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, on Shelburne River, 14 miles N. of Shelburne. It contains a church, 2 stores, 3 saw-mills, and 2 grist-mills. Pop. 200.

Middle Park, Colorado, a beautiful and fertile plateau or basin in Grand co., between the North and South Parks, environed on all sides by high mountains, several peaks of which rise more than 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. This park is about 60 miles long, and 30 or 40 miles wide. It is irrigated by the Grand River, which rises in it. The surface is diversified with forests, valleys, and verdant prairies, which produce good natural pasture, together with mountains in its central part. All the sedimentary rocks known in this country are found there. Timber and water are abundant.

Middle Pax'ton, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. 1317, exclusive of Dauphin.

Middle Point, a post-office of White co., Ill., on the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 21 miles N.N.W. of Shawneetown.

Middle Point, a post-village of Van Wert co., O., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 20 miles N.N.W. of Lima. It has 3 churches. Pop. 119.

Mid'dleport, a township of Iroquois co., Ill. Pop. 861, exclusive of Watseka, which is also called Middleport.

Middleport, Madison co., N.Y. See RANDALLSVILLE.

Middleport, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, 10 miles E.N.E. of Lockport, and 6 miles W. of Medina. It is mostly in Royalton township. It contains 4 churches, a fine public school-house, a banking-house, a newspaper office, a cheese-factory, 2 foundries, a paper-mill, a flouring-mill, and a boat-yard. Many thousand barrels of apples are annually shipped here. Pop. 731.

Middleport, a post-village of Meigs co., O., on the Ohio River, 2 miles below Pomeroy, and about 56 miles E.S.E. of Chillicothe. It has 2 newspaper offices, 2 banks, 9 churches, rich mines of coal, and manufactures of iron, salt, carriages, furniture, and woollen goods. Pop. about 3500.

Middleport, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the railroad which connects Pottsville with Tamaqua, 9 miles E.N.E. of Pottsville. It has a church and a furniture-factory. Pop. 377.

Middleport, a post-office of Webster co., W. Va.

Mid'dleport, or **Tuscaro'ra,** a post-village in Brant co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 10½ miles E. by S. of Brantford. It contains 3 stores. Pop. 150.

Middle Ridge, a post-hamlet of La Crosse co., Wis., 8 miles S. of Bangor Station. It has a church.

Middle River, Iowa, rises near the N. border of Adair co., runs eastward through Madison co., and nearly north-eastward in Warren co., and enters the Des Moines River about 12 miles below the city of Des Moines. It is nearly 110 miles long.

Middle River, Virginia, rises in Augusta co., runs nearly eastward, and enters the South Fork of the Shenandoah at Port Republic.

Middle River, a post-office of Franklin co., Ga.

Middle River, a post-office of Madison co., Iowa, on the Middle River.

Middle Saluda, a post-office of Greenville co., S.C.

Middlesborough, mid'dẹlz-b'rŭh or mid'dẹlz-bŭr-rŭh, a town of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Tees, near its mouth, and 3½ miles E.N.E. of Stockton by railway. It has grown up in recent years as a port for loading colliers. It has a fine exchange building, theatre, library, and park, reading-rooms, and observatory, manufactures of pottery, castings, rope, sail-cloth, yards for ship-building, great iron-furnaces, a commodious dock, and exports of coal and iron. It sends a member to Parliament. Pop. 39,563.

Mid'dlesex, the metropolitan county of England, having N. the co. of Herts, E. Essex, S. the Thames (which separates it from Kent and Surrey), and W. Bucks. Area, 281 square miles, this being, next to Rutland, the smallest English county. Surface mostly flat in the S.W., elsewhere undulating. Principal rivers, besides the Thames, the Brent, and the Colne and Lea, which form respectively its W. and E. boundaries. The Grand Junction Canal and the New River Cut also intersect the county. Grass-farms for the supply of London with milk and hay greatly exceed in extent the cultivated land. Market-gardens are very extensive, and a large portion of the county is occupied by villas and pleasure-grounds. It sends eighteen members to the House of Commons, two being for the county, and sixteen for the metropolitan boroughs N. of the Thames. Pop. 2,539,765.

Middlesex, a county in the S. part of Connecticut, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Connecticut River, is bounded on the S. by Long Island Sound, and partly drained by the Hammonasset and Salmon Rivers. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests. The soil produces hay, Indian corn, &c. Many of the inhabitants are employed in manufactures of various articles. This county has quarries of gneiss or granite and red sandstone, a good material for building, which is much used in New York City. The value of the stone exported from it in 1870 was $897,900. It is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Connecticut Valley, the New Haven, New London & Stonington, and the Boston & New York Air-Line. Capitals, Middletown and Haddam. Valuation of real and personal estate, $38,422,380. Pop. in 1870, 36,099, of whom 28,545 were Americans.

Middlesex, a northeastern county of Massachusetts, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is intersected by the Merrimac and Nashua Rivers, and also drained by the Charles, Concord, Sudbury, and Assabet Rivers, which afford abundant water-power. The surface is uneven or hilly, and partly covered with forests of the oak, white ash, elm, chestnut, beech, hickory, &c. Hay, butter, potatoes, and Indian corn are the staple products of the farms. The prosperity of this county is derived chiefly from extensive manufactures of cotton goods, boots and shoes, woollen goods, leather, carpets, watches, and many other articles. The value of the boots and shoes made in this county sometimes amounts to over $16,000,000 per annum, and that of the cotton goods to over $12,000,000. The reported annual value of all the manufactures of this county in 1870 was $113,147,270, a greater amount than was produced in any other county of the state. Middlesex was in 1870 the most populous county of Massachusetts. It contains the cities of Cambridge, Lowell, and Somerville. It is intersected by the Boston & Albany Railroad, several branches of the Boston, Lowell & Nashua Railroad, the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad, and the Boston & Maine Railroad. Capitals, Lowell and Cambridge. Valuation of real and personal estate, $384,665,298. Pop. in 1870, 274,353, of whom 203,361 were Americans; in 1875, 284,112.

Middlesex, a county of New Jersey, borders on Raritan Bay, a part of the Atlantic Ocean. Area, about 340 square miles. It is partly bounded on the E. by Staten Island Sound, is intersected by the Raritan River, and also drained by Millstone and South Rivers. The surface is undulating. The soil is partly sandy, and is mostly fertile. Indian corn, oats, hay, wheat, and butter are the staple products. Sandstone underlies part of this county. It is intersected by the Camden & Amboy Railroad, the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and the New York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Capital, New Brunswick. Valuation of real and personal estate, $53,355,097. Pop. in 1870, 45,029, of whom 35,908 were Americans.

Middlesex, an eastern county of Virginia, borders on Chesapeake Bay. Area, about 150 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Rappahannock River. The surface is nearly level. The soil is sandy, and produces a little Indian corn, wheat, &c. Capital, Saluda. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,005,170. Pop. in 1870, 4981, of whom 4971 were Americans.

Middlesex, a county in the western part of Ontario, intersected by the Thames River, and traversed by important lines of railway. Area, 1134 square miles. Capital, London. Pop. 82,595.

Middlesex, a post-village of Yates co., N.Y., in Middlesex township, on the projected Geneva & Southwestern Railroad, 15 miles S. of Canandaigua, and 20 miles S.W. of Geneva. It has 3 churches, a union school, and a manufactory of turbine water-wheels. The township is bounded W. by Canandaigua Lake. Pop. of the township, 1359.

Middlesex, a hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., 7 miles N.W. of Kittanning. It has 2 churches. Here is Cowansville Post-Office.

Middlesex, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 1010.

Middlesex, township, Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. 1417.

Middlesex, a post-hamlet in Middlesex township, Cumberland co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and on the Conedogwinit Creek, 4 miles N.E. of Carlisle. Pop. of the township, 1417.

Middlesex, or **West Middlesex,** a borough of Mercer co., Pa., on the Shenango River, and on the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Sharon, and 15 miles N. by W. of New Castle. It contains 2 banks, 3 churches, a union school, a rolling-mill, 4 furnaces, and a foundry. Pop. 888. Coal is mined near this place. The name of its post-office is West Middlesex.

Middlesex, a post-village in Middlesex township, Washington co., Vt., on the Winooski River, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, 5 miles W.N.W. of Montpelier. It has 3 churches, 2 saw-mills, and an oil-mill. Pop. of the township, 1171.

Middlesex Village, a former post-village of Middlesex co., Mass. It contains many fine residences. It has been annexed to Lowell, and the post-office still so designated is a branch of Lowell Post-Office.

Middle Si'monds, a post-village in Carleton co., New Brunswick, near the St. John River, 17 miles N. by E. of Woodstock. It contains a church, a hotel, and a store. Pop. 450.

Middle Smith'field, a township of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. 1359.

Middle Southampton, sŭth-ămp'tọn, a post-village in York co., New Brunswick, on the St. John River, 47 miles above Fredericton. Pop. 200.

Middle Spring, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Pa., 2½ miles from Shippensburg, and about 13 miles N.N.E. of Chambersburg. It has a church and a paper-mill.

Middle Sprite, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., N.Y., in Oppenheim township, 11 miles N. of St. Johnsville. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Middle Stewiacke, ste-wẹ-ak'e, a post-village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, 8 miles from Brookfield. Gold has been found in the vicinity. Pop. 300.

Middle Swamp, a post-office of Bladen co., N.C.

Middlesworth, mid'dẹlz-wŭrth, a station in Shelby co., Ill., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 4 miles E. of Shelbyville.

Mid'dleton, or **Middleton and Tonge,** a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 5 miles by rail N.N.E. of Manchester. It has coal-mines, manufactures of silks and cottons, and a fine old church. Pop. 14,587.

Middleton, a village of Ireland, co. and 7 miles S.W. of Armagh. Pop. 434.

Middleton, a town of Ireland, co. and 14 miles E. of Cork, on a navigable stream of the same name, flowing into Cork harbor. Pop. 3063. It is neatly built, and its port is reached by vessels of about 200 tons.

Middleton, a post-hamlet of Walker co., Ala., 16 miles from Jasper. Coal is found here.

Middleton, a post-office of Turner co., Dakota.

Middleton, a post-office of Suwanee co., Fla.

Middleton, a post-village of Ada co., Idaho, about 40 miles W. of Boisé City.

Middleton, a hamlet of Marion co., Ill., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 8 miles E. of Salem. It has 2 churches.

Middleton, a village of Wayne co., Ill., 40 miles E.N.E. of Duquoin. Here is Long Prairie Post-Office.

Middleton, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Middleton township, on the Lawrence Branch of the Eastern Railroad, 10 miles N.W. of Salem, and 18 or 19 miles N. of Boston. It has a church, a shoe-factory, a tannery, &c. Pop. of the township, 1092.

Middleton, a post-township of Strafford co., N.H., 30 miles E.N.E. of Concord. Pop. of township, 476.

Middleton, a township of Nash co., N.C. Pop. 1465.

Middleton, or **Middletown,** a hamlet of Champaign co., O., 1 mile from Mingo. It has a church.

Middleton, township, Columbiana co., O. Pop. 1327.

Middleton, a hamlet of Jackson co., O., in Milton township, about 9 miles E. of Jackson. Pop. 71. Here is Dawkin's Mills Post-Office.

Middleton, a hamlet of Perry co., O., 4½ miles S. of Junction City. It has a church.

Middleton, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon, 16 miles S.S.W. of Portland. It has a church and an academy.

Middleton, a township of Sumter co., S.C. Pop. 649.

Middleton, a station in Sumter co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, Camden Branch, 24 miles by rail N.E. of Kingsville.

Middleton, a village of Rutherford co., Tenn., 13 miles S. of Murfreesborough. It has a church. Pop. about 200.

Middleton, a post-hamlet of Leon co., Tex., about 30 miles W.S.W. of Crockett.

Middleton, a post-village of Dane co., Wis., in Middleton township, on the W. shore of Lake Mendota, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 6 miles W. of Madison. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a planing-mill. Pop. 285; of the township, 1718. The township contains a hamlet named Pheasant Branch.

Middleton, a post-village in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, on the Western Counties Railway, 101 miles W. of Halifax. It has 3 stores, and a trade in lumber and produce. Iron- and copper-mines are worked in the vicinity. Pop. 200.

Middleton, a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 13 miles from Summerside. Pop. 150.

Middleton Centre, Ontario. See COURTLAND.

Middleton in Teesdale, a town of England, co. of Durham, 10 miles by rail N.W. of Barnard Castle. Pop. of township, 2386.

Middleton Station, a post-village of Hardeman co., Tenn., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, at its junction with the Ripley Railroad, 69 miles E. of Memphis. It has 2 churches and a seminary. Pop. 150.

Mid'dletown, a post-village of Lake co., Cal., 14 miles N. of Calistoga. It has 2 churches and a high school. Cinnabar (quicksilver) is mined near this place, which is surrounded by beautiful scenery and mineral springs. Pop. about 600.

Middletown, a hamlet of Shasta co., Cal., 9 miles W. of Redding. Gold is found here.

Middletown, a city and port of entry of Connecticut, and one of the capitals of Middlesex co., is pleasantly situated on the right or W. bank of the Connecticut River, and on the Connecticut Valley Railroad and the New Haven, Middletown & Willimantic Railroad, 15 miles S. of Hartford, and 24 miles N.E. of New Haven. It is the terminus of a branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. The principal mercantile houses and hotels are on Main street, which is broad and level. The more elevated parts of the city are occupied by elegant residences (on High street), with fine gardens and highly ornamented grounds. This city contains a stone court-house, a custom-house, 4 national banks, an industrial school for girls, the Berkeley Divinity School (Protestant Episcopal), and the Wesleyan University (Methodist), which was organized in 1831 and has 15 professors and instructors, about 200 students, and a library of 25,000 volumes. One daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. On a high hill 1 mile S.E. of this city are the large and imposing buildings of the State General Hospital for the Insane, having accommodations for 450 patients. The main building is of Portland sandstone. Middletown has manufactures of Victor sewing-machines, britannia-ware, tape, webbing, pumps, &c. An iron railway bridge across the river connects this city with the township of Portland, in which the celebrated Portland sandstone is quarried. The trains of the Air-Line Railroad between Boston and New York pass over this bridge. The harbor of this port has 10 feet of water at the wharves. The steamboats which ply between New York and Hartford touch here. Middletown was settled in 1636, and incorporated as a city in 1784. Pop. in 1870, 6293; of the township, additional, 4203.

Middletown, a post-village of New Castle co., Del., on the Delaware Railroad, 25 miles S.S.W. of Wilmington, and 3 miles W. of Odessa. It has 3 churches, a national bank, 2 hotels, a machine-shop, a foundry, an academy, a newspaper office, 2 carriage-shops, and manufactures of farming-implements and baskets. Large quantities of peaches are shipped here. Pop. 915.

Middletown, Champaign co., Ill. See MAHOMET.

Middletown, a post-village of Logan co., Ill., in Corwine township, on or near Salt Creek, 22 miles N. by E. of Springfield. It has a church and a drug-store. Pop. 223.

Middletown, a village of Allen co., Ind., about 10 miles S. by E. of Fort Wayne.

Middletown, a post-village in Fall Creek township, Henry co., Ind., on Fall Creek, and on the railroad which connects Richmond with Logansport, 9 miles E.S.E. of Anderson, and 40 miles W.N.W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches, a high school, a carriage-factory, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 711.

Middletown, a hamlet of Shelby co., Ind., 2 miles from Waldron Station.

Middletown, a post-hamlet and station of Des Moines co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 9 miles W. of Burlington. It has 2 churches.

Middletown, a post-office of Wilson co., Kansas, 25 miles W. by S. of Humboldt.

Middletown, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ky., 13 miles E. of Louisville, on the Shelby Railroad. It has an academy, 3 churches, and a rope-factory. Pop. 244.

Middletown, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., in the fertile Catoctin Valley, on or near Catoctin Creek, near the E. base of the Blue Ridge, 8 miles W. by N. of Frederick. It has a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, 5 or 6 churches, and a carriage-shop. Pop. 746.

Middletown, township, Jackson co., Minn. Pop. 139.

Middletown, a township of Lafayette co., Mo. Pop. 2163. It contains Waverly.

Middletown, a post-village of Montgomery co., Mo., in Prairie township, on the Cuivre (or Copper) River, about 44 miles S. of Hannibal. It has 4 churches, a high school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of farming-implements and flour. Pop. about 700.

Middletown, a post-village in Middletown township, Monmouth co., N.J., on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, about 25 miles S. by W. of New York City, 4 or 5 miles N.W. of Red Bank, and 1½ miles W. of Middletown Station on the New Jersey Southern Railroad. It has 3 churches and several carriage-factories. The township is bounded on the N. by Raritan (or Sandy Hook) Bay, and contains villages named Leedsville, Navesink, New Monmouth, and Port Monmouth. Pop. of the township, 4639.

Middletown, a township of Delaware co., N.Y. Pop. 3029. It contains Margaretville, Lumberville, Halcottsville, Griffin's Corners, New Kingston, &c.

Middletown, a post-town of Orange co., N.Y., is situated in Wallkill township, in the valley of the Wallkill River, on the Erie Railroad, at its junction with the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, about 24 miles W.S.W. of Newburg. By railroad it is 66 miles N.N.W. of New York, and 7 miles W.N.W. of Goshen. It is also the N. terminus of the New Jersey Midland Railroad. It contains 8 churches, the Wallkill Academy and union school, 2 or 3 national banks, a savings-bank, an opera-house, 2 public halls, hotels called the Grand Central and Ogden House, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. It has gas-works and iron-works, and is supplied with water brought from Monhagan Lake. It has also manufactories of wool hats, blankets, carpet-bags, and saws. The state homœopathic insane asylum is located here. Pop. 6049.

Middletown, township, Richmond co., N.Y. P. 8351. It contains New Dorp, Edgewater, and other villages.

Middletown, a village of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Half Moon township, 3 miles N. of Waterford, and 13 miles N. of Albany. It has a church and a union school. Here is Half Moon Post-Office. Pop. about 200.

Middletown, a post-office of Hyde co., N.C.

Middletown, a post-village in Lemon township, Butler co., O., on the E. bank of the Miami River, on the Miami Canal, and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad. It is also on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, 34 miles N. of Cincinnati, and 22 miles S.S.W. of Dayton. It has a bridge across the river, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, 11 churches, a high school, 4 paper-mills, and 2 tobacco-factories. Pop. 3046.

Middletown, Guernsey co., O. See MIDDLEBOURNE.

Middletown, a village of Holmes co., O., about 20 miles S.W. of Massillon. It has 2 churches. Pop. 150. Here is Mount Hope Post-Office.

Middletown, a township of Wood co., O. Pop. 1221. It contains Haskins.

Middletown, a hamlet in Moon township, Alleghany co., Pa., on the Ohio River, opposite Haysville. It has a church and 2 saw-mills. Here is Vancefort Post-Office.

Middletown, a township of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. 2360. It contains Langhorne.

Middletown, a post-borough of Dauphin co., Pa., on the E. bank of the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Swatara Creek, 9 miles S.E. of Harrisburg. It is a terminus of the Union Canal, and is on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and on the opposite side of the river is Middletown Ferry Station on the Northern Central Railroad. It contains 8 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, the Emaus Institute, 2 furnaces, a tannery, a foundry, 2 planing-mills, 5 saw-mills, a car-shop, a furniture-factory, a sash-factory, a boat-building-shop, &c. Pop. 2980.

Middletown, township, Delaware co., Pa. Pop. 2578.

Middletown, a township of Susquehanna co., Pa. Pop. 871.

Middletown, a village of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Hempfield township, 5 miles S.W. of Greensburg, and about 26 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has a church and 2 stores. Here is Cribbs Post-Office.

Middletown, a township of Newport co., R.I., on the island of Aquidneck. Pop. 1074. It has 2 churches and important fisheries. Several of the best Newport beaches are in this township.

Middletown, a township in Rutland co., Vt. Pop. 777. It contains Middletown Springs.

Middletown, a post-village of Frederick co., Va., in the Shenandoah Valley, on the Harper's Ferry & Valley Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 13 miles S.S.W. of Winchester. It has 2 churches and a carriage-factory. Pop. about 250.

Mid′dletown, a small village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 2 miles from Bradford. Pop. 100.

Middletown Centre, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., about 20 miles S.S.W. of Binghamton, N.Y.

Middletown Ferry, a station in York co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, and on the Susquehanna River, opposite Middletown, Dauphin co., Pa.

Middletown Springs, a post-village and summer resort of Rutland co., Vt., in Middletown township, 8 miles S.E. of Poultney, and about 14 miles S.W. of Rutland. It has mineral springs which contain iron, and a large hotel with rooms for 300 guests, also a money-order post-office and 3 churches.

Middle Valley, a post-office of Ada co., Idaho.

Middle Valley, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., on the High Bridge Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of High Bridge. It has 2 flour-mills. Pop. about 350.

Middle Valley, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Coal Company's Railroad, 9 miles W. of Hawley, and 7 miles S.W. of Honesdale. It has a tannery.

Mid′dleville, a post-village in Thornapple township, Barry co., Mich., on the Thornapple River, and on the Grand River Valley division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 21 miles S.S.E. of Grand Rapids, and 11 miles W.N.W. of Hastings. It has a newspaper office, 2 planing-mills, a bank, 2 saw-mills, 3 churches, and manufactures of carriages and agricultural implements. Pop. 541.

Middleville, a post-township of Wright co., Minn., on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 45 miles W. of Minneapolis. It is drained by the North Fork of Crow River. Pop. 736.

Middleville, a village of Essex co., N.J., in South Orange township, 3 miles W.S.W. of Newark, and 1 mile from Maplewood. It has a church and a shoe-factory.

Middleville, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., on Paulins River, 7 miles W. of Newton. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Middleville, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., on West Canada Creek, about 14 miles E. by N. of Utica, and 7 miles N. of Herkimer. It is mostly in Newport township, and partly in Fairfield. It has 2 churches, a union school, a chair-factory, and a cotton-factory. Pop. 406.

Middleville, a post-village in Lanark co., Ontario, 7 miles N. of Lanark. Pop. 200.

Mid′dleway, a post-village of Jefferson co., W. Va., on Opequan Creek, about 12 miles S. of Martinsburg. It has 3 or 4 churches, a carpet-factory, &c. Pop. about 300.

Mid′dlewich, a town of England, co. and 21 miles E. of Chester, on the Grand Trunk Canal, and 2 miles E. of the Grand Junction Railway. The town has manufactures of silk and cotton, and a large trade in salt obtained from the brine-springs of the vicinity. Pop. 3085.

Middle Wood′berry, a township of Bedford co., Pa. Pop. 1483.

Middle Yu′ba, a river of Yuba co., Cal., rises on the slope of the Sierra Nevada, and, flowing in a general W.S.W. course, falls into the Yuba River 75 miles above Marysville. Gold is found on this stream, which also affords valuable water-power.

Midg′ley, a town of England, co. of York, 4 miles W.N.W. of Halifax. Pop. 3065.

Mid′hurst, a town of England, co. of Sussex, 11 miles N.N.E. of Chichester, on the navigable Rother, a tributary of the Arun. It has a grammar-school. It sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. of parliamentary borough, 6753.

Mid′hurst, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, on Oliver's Creek, 5 miles N.W. of Barrie. It contains a grist-mill and 4 saw-mills. Pop. 100.

Midiah, mee′dee′â, a town of Turkey, in Roumelia, on the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Tolopaz. Lat. 41° 38′ N.; lon. 28° 8′ E. It has a small roadstead, where vessels may anchor in 10 or 12 fathoms.

Midi, Dent-du-, Alps. See DENT-DU-MIDI.

Midi, Pic du, Europe. See PYRENEES.

Mid′land, a county in the central part of Michigan, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is intersected by the Tittabawassee River, and is also drained by Chippewa and Pine Rivers. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is mostly covered with forests of pine, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is partly fertile. Lumber, oats, Indian corn, potatoes, and hay are the staple products of this county. It is intersected by the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad. Capital, Midland. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,215,136. Pop. in 1870, 3285; in 1874, 4765.

Midland, a post-office of Hardin co., Iowa, about 24 miles N.W. of Marshalltown.

Midland, a post-office of Republic co., Kansas.

Midland, a post-village, capital of Midland co., Mich., in a township of the same name, on the Tittabawassee River, at the mouth of the Chippewa or Pine River, and on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 20 miles N.W. of East Saginaw, and about 22 miles N.E. of St. Louis. It has 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a banking-house, 5 churches, a flour-mill, 2 planing-mills, and manufactures of lumber and salt. Pop. 1160; of the township, 2196.

Midland, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Mo., in Maramec township, on or near the Maramec River, and on the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad, 99 miles S.W. of St. Louis. It has a blast-furnace for pig-iron. Iron and lead are found here.

Midland, a post-office of Colfax co., Neb.

Midland, a post-hamlet of Fauquier co., Va., on the Midland Railroad, 44 miles W. by S. of Alexandria.

Midland, a post-office of Columbia co., Wis.

Midland City, a post-hamlet of De Witt co., Ill., in Barnett township, on the railroad between Clinton and Lincoln, 2½ miles from Hallsville. Pop. about 100.

Midland Junction, a station in Clinton co., Iowa, near the Mississippi River, and at the junction of the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque and Iowa Midland Railroads, 7 miles N. of Lyons.

Midland Junction, a station in Chenango co., N.Y., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, at the junction of the Midland Railroad, 9 miles N. of Norwich.

Midland Park, a post-office of Bergen co., N.J., on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, 25 miles N.N.W. of Jersey City.

Mid-Lothian, Scotland. See EDINBURGH.

Midlo′thian, a post-village of Chesterfield co., Va., near Coalfield Station on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, about 13 miles W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches. Coal-mining is the chief business of this place. Pop. 500.

Mid′napoor′, or **Midnapur,** mid′na-poor′, a town of Bengal, capital of Midnapoor district, on the Cassai (or Kasai) River, 70 miles by canal W. of Calcutta. It has a jail, a hospital, a dispensary, barracks, brass- and copper-works, government and other schools, &c. Pop. 31,491.

Midnapoor, or **Midnapur,** a district of Bengal, bounded S.E. by the Bay of Bengal and the river Hoogly, and S.W., in part, by the province of Orissa. Area, 5082 square miles. It is generally a fertile plain, but in the W. and N. the soil is poor and the surface a jungle. Chief products, rice, sugar, dates, indigo, silk, lac, honey, and wax. Capital, Midnapoor. Pop. 2,540,963.

Midoes, or **Midoens,** me-do'ènɴs, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 36 miles W.S.W. of Guarda. Pop. 2478.

Midouze, mee'dooz', a navigable river of France, in Landes, formed by the union of the Midou and Douze, enters the Adour on the right. Length, 18 miles, or, comprising the Midou, 65 miles.

Midroé, mid'ro-à', a town of Algeria, on the river Faled, 134 miles S.W. of Algiers.

Mid'somer Norton, a town of England, co. of Somerset, 8 miles S.W. of Bath. Pop. of parish, 4010.

Mid'vale, a station in Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 16 miles S.E. of Phillipsburg.

Midvale, a post-hamlet of Passaic co., N.J., in Pompton township, on the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 20 miles N. of Montclair. It has 2 churches.

Mid'ville, a post-village of Burke co., Ga., on the Central Railroad, about 94 miles N.W. of Savannah. It has a plough-factory and several general stores.

Mid'way, a post-village of Bullock co., Ala., on the Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad, 53 miles E.S.E. of Montgomery. It has a high school, a carriage-factory, and 2 churches.

Midway, a hamlet of Hot Spring co., Ark., on the Washita River, 6 miles W. of Donaldson Station. It has 3 churches.

Midway, a post-hamlet of Alameda co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 64 miles E. by S. of San Francisco.

Midway, a post-hamlet of Gadsden co., Fla., on the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, 12 miles N.W. of Tallahassee. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Midway, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ill., about 36 miles W. of Peoria, and 1 mile E. of Spoon River. It has 2 churches and valuable coal-mines.

Midway, a post-hamlet in Grass township, Spencer co., Ind., about 25 miles E. of Evansville. It has 2 or 3 churches.

Midway, a station in Johnson co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 5 miles E. by S. of Iowa City.

Midway, a post-office of Crawford co., Kansas.

Midway, a post-village of Woodford co., Ky., on the Louisville & Lexington Railroad, 14 miles W.N.W. of Lexington, and 15 miles E.S.E. of Frankfort. It has 6 churches, a bank, a paper-mill, a newspaper office, and the Midway orphan school. Pop. 532.

Midway, a post-village of Hinds co., Miss., on the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad, 22½ miles W. of Jackson, and 22½ miles E. of Vicksburg. It contains Midway College and a steam mill.

Midway, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Mo., 7 miles W. of Columbia. It has a church.

Midway, a small village of Jasper co., Mo., 12 miles S.E. of Carthage. It has a church and a masonic hall. Here is Jasper Post-Office.

Midway, a post-hamlet of Tompkins co., N.Y., 10 miles N.W. of Freeville, at South Lansing Station.

Midway, a post-township of Davidson co., N.C., 10 miles S. of Salem, and 10 miles N. of Lexington. It has 4 churches. Here is the Bethany High School. Pop. of the township, 1026.

Midway, a station in Halifax co., N.C., on the railroad from Weldon to Gaston, 6 miles from either place.

Midway, Guernsey co., O. See Centreville.

Midway, a village of Madison co., O., in Range township, about 33 miles S.W. of Columbus. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 150. Here is Cross Roads Post-Office.

Midway, a post-office of Umatilla co., Oregon.

Midway, a post-village in Robinson township, Washington co., Pa., on the Pan-Handle or Pittsburg & Columbus Railroad, 20 miles W.S.W. of Pittsburg. It has a church and 2 public halls. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 1000.

Midway, a post-village in Midway township, Barnwell co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 2 miles from the Edisto River, and 72 miles W.N.W. of Charleston. It has 3 churches and several schools. Pop. of the township, 1218.

Midway, a township of Clarendon co., S.C. Pop. 425.

Midway, a post-village of Greene co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 63 miles E. by N. of Knoxville. It has 3 general stores. Pop. 200.

Midway, a post-village of Madison co., Tex., 26 miles N.N.W. of Huntsville. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, and a steam cotton-gin.

Midway, a post-village of Wasatch co., Utah, about 30 miles S.E. of Salt Lake City. It has a church and a silver-mine. Pop. 676.

Midway, a post-office of Halifax co., Va.

Midway, a post-village of La Crosse co., Wis., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 11 miles N. of La Crosse. It has a church and 2 warehouses for grain. Pop. 300.

Midway Mills, a post-office of Nelson co., Va.

Midwolde, mid'ŵol-dẹh, a village of the Netherlands, province of Groningen, 5 miles N.W. of Winschoten. Pop. of commune, 3689.

Miechow, or **Mjechow,** me-à'ᴋov, a town of Poland, province and 44 miles S.W. of Kielce. Pop. 1595.

Miedzychod, a town of Prussia. See Birnbaum.

Miedzyrzyc, me-èd'ziʀ'zits, a town of Poland, province and 25 miles S.E. of Siedlec, on an affluent of the Bug. Pop. 4500.

Miélan, me-à'lôɴᵍ', a town of France, in Gers, 20 miles S.W. of Auch. Pop. 1910.

Mielec, me-å-lèts', a town of Austria, in Galicia, about 35 miles N.E. of Tarnow, on the Wysloka. Pop. 2995.

Mier (meer), or **Lanc'aster,** a post-village in Lancaster township, Wabash co., Ill., 12 miles N.W. of Mount Carmel. It has 3 stores. Post-office, Mier.

Mier, meer, a post-village in Richland township, Grant co., Ind., on Pipe Creek, and on the railroad which connects Logansport with Marion, 31 miles E.S.E. of Logansport. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Mieres del Camino, me-à'rês dĕl kå-mee'no, or **San Juan Bautista,** sån ʜoo-ån' bŏw-tees'tå, a town of Spain, in Asturias, 10 miles S. of Oviedo, on the Lena or Caudal. It has a fine palace, an iron-foundry, and a trade in cinnabar, iron, sulphur, and coal.

Mies, mees, or **Silber-Bergstadt,** sil'bęr-bêʀG'stått, a walled town of Bohemia, 15 miles W. of Pilsen. Pop. 3795, mostly employed in extensive lead- and silver-mines.

Miesbach, mees'båᴋ, a town of Bavaria, 16 miles S.S.W. of Munich. Pop. 2067.

Mieshchowsk, a town of Russia. See Meshchovsk.

Mietau, a town of Russia. See Mitau.

Mietska Gorka, a town of Prussia. See Görchen.

Mieussy, me-ᴜs'see', a village of France, in Savoy, province of Faucigny. Pop. of commune, 2294.

Mieza, me-à'thå, a town of Spain, in Leon, province and about 54 miles from Salamanca. Pop. 1174.

Mif'flin, a county of Pennsylvania, is near the middle of the state. Area, about 375 square miles. It is intersected by the Juniata River. The surface is diversified with beautiful mountain-scenery, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. Among its mineral resources are iron ore and limestone. This county is traversed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, a branch of which extends from Lewistown to Sunbury. Capital, Lewistown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $21,380,610. Pop. in 1870, 17,508, of whom 16,930 were Americans.

Mifflin, a post-office of Crawford co., Ind., about 42 miles W. of New Albany.

Mifflin, a post-village of Ashland co., O., in Mifflin township, about 9 miles E.N.E. of Mansfield. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 400. The township is bounded on the W. by the Black Fork of the Mohican River. Pop. of the township, 781.

Mifflin, a township of Franklin co., O. Pop. 1562.

Mifflin, a township of Pike co., O. Pop. 1108.

Mifflin, a township of Richland co., O. Pop. 898.

Mifflin, a township of Wyandot co., O. Pop. 866. It contains a part of Nevada.

Mifflin, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 5058. It contains Braddock.

Mifflin, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. 1029.

Mifflin, a township of Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. 1455.

Mifflin, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. 614, exclusive of Berrysburg and Uniontown.

Mifflin, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 1004.

Mifflin, a post-hamlet of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Lebanon & Tremont Railroad, 19 miles N. of Lebanon.

Mifflin, a post-village of Henderson co., Tenn., about 15 miles E. by S. of Jackson. It has a church.

Mifflin, a post-village in Mifflin township, Iowa co., Wis., about 30 miles N.E. of Dubuque, and 10 miles W. of Mineral Point. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a woollen-factory. Pop. of the township, 1526.

Mif'flinburg, or **Young'manstown,** a post-borough of Union co., Pa., on Buffalo Creek, and on the Lewisburg, Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad, 9 miles W. by S. of Lewisburg, and about 22 miles S. of Williamsport. It contains a graded school, a national bank, 1 other bank, a newspaper office, and 4 churches. Pop. 911.

Mifflin Cross Roads, a post-hamlet in Beaver township, Columbia co., Pa., on the Danville, Hazelton & Wilkesbarre Railroad, 18 miles E. of Danville. It has a church.

Mif′flintown, or **Mifflin,** a post-borough, capital of Juniata co., Pa., is beautifully situated on the left or N. bank of the Juniata River, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 12 miles E. of Lewistown, and 49 miles by railroad N.W. of Harrisburg. It contains a fine court-house, 3 churches, 2 banks, and a coach-factory. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 857. A bridge across the river connects this town with Patterson, in which is Mifflintown Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mif′flinville, a post-office of Franklin co., O.

Mifflinville, a post-village in Mifflin township, Columbia co., Pa., on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, about 20 miles E.N.E. of Danville. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a tannery. Pop. 300. The Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad is on the other bank of the river.

Migalgara, a town of Turkey. See Malgarah.

Migliarina, meel-yå-ree′nå, a village of Italy, province and 7 miles W.N.W. of Catanzaro. Pop. 2298.

Miglionico, meel-yon′e-ko, a market-town of Italy, in Basilicata, 9 miles S.W. of Matera. Pop. 3711.

Mignanego, meen-yå-nå′go, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, 2 miles from San Quirico. Pop. of commune, 2779.

Migné, meen‵yå′, a village of France, in Vienne, on the Auzance. Pop. 639.

Miguelturra, me-ghêl‵tooʀ′ʀå, a town of Spain, New Castile, 2 miles S. of Ciudad Real. It has 4 hermitages, one of which, Santo Cristo de la Misericordia, is remarkable for the richness of its architecture. The manufactures comprise brandy, leather, bricks, and tiles. Pop. 6223.

Mihaly-Falva, mee‵hå̤l̄′-fŏl′vŏh‵, or **Michelsdorf,** mee′ᴋẹls-doʀꜰ‵, a village of Transylvania, at the confluence of the Hokel with the Maros.

Mihaly-Jasz-Telek, mee-hå̤l̄′-jå̤s-tå‵lêk′, a village of Hungary, at the confluence of the Zaqua with the Tarna. Pop. 2291.

Mihaly-Nagy, mee‵hå̤l̄′-nŏdj, a market-village of Hungary, co. and 37 miles S.W. of Zemplin. Pop. 3516.

Mihdawal, mee-daw′ål, a town of India, Bustee district. Pop. 8124.

Mihla, mee′lå, a village of Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, 7 miles N. of Eisenach. Pop. 1484.

Mihrjan, a town of Persia. See Bhirjan.

Mihrpur, a town of Bengal. See Meerpoor.

Mihsi, a town of India. See Maissy.

Miias, or **Mias,** mee‵ås′, a river of Asiatic Russia, governments of Orenboorg, Perm, and Tobolsk, joins the Tobol at Yalootrovosk, after an eastward course of 300 miles.

Mijares, or **Mixares,** me-ʜå′rês, a river of Spain, enters the Mediterranean 6 miles S. of Castellon de la Plana, after an E. course of 65 miles.

Mijas, or **Mixas,** mee′ʜås, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles S.W. of Malaga. Pop. 2687.

Mijiritch, a town of Russia. See Mizhiritch.

Mikesville, mīks′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Fla., 18 miles S. of Lake City. It has 2 churches.

Mikhailov, or **Michailov,** me-ᴋī-lov′, a town of Russia, government and 32 miles S.W. of Riazan, on the Pronia. Pop. 3309.

Mikhalitza, or **Mikhalitch.** See Muhalitch.

Miknas, a town of Morocco. See Mequinez.

Mikola, mee‵ko′lŏh‵, a village of Hungary, co. of Szathmar, 4 miles from Szathmar-Nemeth. Pop. 1183.

Mikolajow, mee-ko-lå-yov′, a town of Austrian Galicia, 20 miles N.N.E. of Stry. Pop. 2133.

Mikra Dili, an island of Greece. See Delos.

Mikulince, me-koo-lin′så, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 12 miles S. of Tarnopol. Pop. 3848.

Mikulow, a town of Moravia. See Nikolsburg.

Mila, or **Milah,** mee′lå, a town of Algeria, province and 21 miles N.W. of Constantine, surrounded by gardens filled with the finest fruits and flowers. Pop. 2500.

Milagro Ergavia, me-lå′gro èʀ-gå′ve-å, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 40 miles S. of Pamplona, on the Aragon. Pop. 1234.

Milam, mi′lam, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of about 1150 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Brazos River, and intersected by the Leon or Little River. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, cattle, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Cameron. Valuation of real and personal estate, $991,541. Pop. in 1870, 8984, of whom 8917 were Americans. It is intersected by the International and Great Northern Railroad.

Milam, a post-hamlet of Sabine co., Tex., about 75 miles S. of Shreveport, La. It has 2 churches. Pop. 50.

Milan, mil′ạn (Fr. pron. mee‵lôɴᵍ′; It. *Milano,* me-lå′no; Ger. *Mailand,* mī′lånt; anc. *Mediola′num*), the largest city of Lombardy, and the third in size in Italy, capital of a province of its own name, is situated about 90 miles E.N.E. of Turin, 175 miles W. of Venice, 75 miles N.N.E. of Genoa, and 325 miles N.N.W. of Rome. Lat. 45° 28′ 1″ N.; lon. 9° 11′ 48″ E. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile plain, between the Adda and Ticino, which, in this part of their course, feed four separate canals, one of which, the Naviglio Grande, or "Great Canal," encircling a considerable portion of the interior of the city, divides it into two unequal parts, while the other three, on the outside, are available both for irrigation and traffic. It is the centre of several important railways. It is built in the form of an irregular polygon, and is surrounded by canals, which were once flanked with massive bastions. These, with a single exception, have been removed, and the space occupied by them and the earthen ramparts has been converted into walks, shaded by chestnut-trees. The town is entered by 11 gates, the streets leading from which are of convenient breadth, well paved and lighted. The Piazza d'Armi is an immense space, obtained by the demolition of the citadel and its outworks; it is used for the exercise of troops, and has extensive barracks; part of it has been converted into an amphitheatre capable of containing 30,000 spectators. The houses of Milan are built, for the most part, of brick, and covered with tiles, but have often a handsome and showy exterior. The finest streets have ranges of elegant mansions, which would be ornaments to any capital.

Among the great number of public edifices that adorn Milan, the most remarkable is the Duomo or cathedral, a vast and magnificent structure, situated almost in the centre of the city, in the Piazza del Duomo. The edifice was commenced in 1387, and has ever since been advancing towards completion. It is built of white marble, and is remarkable for the extreme lightness of its construction. It is 490 feet long, 298 feet wide, and 355 feet high to the top of the dome, above which rises an elegant tower. Its form is that of a Latin cross, divided into five naves. Around the roofs and sides are 4600 niches, of which many are occupied by statues. The building is adorned with more than a hundred beautiful spires. In the interior everything is of the most imposing and gorgeous description. The floor is formed of marble of different colors, disposed in various figures; paintings by the most celebrated masters adorn the walls; and the figures sketched on the windows are of a size and boldness probably unequalled in the world. The other remarkable edifices are the church of Sant' Ambrogio, founded by St. Ambrose in 387, containing so many ancient epitaphs and other relics as to form a rich museum of Christian antiquities; the church of Sant' Eustorgio, with interesting monuments; the church of Santa Maria delle Grazie, in which is the celebrated "Last Supper," by Leonardo da Vinci; the church of Santa Maria della Passione, with a magnificent mausoleum; the Palazzo Reale; the archiepiscopal palace, adjoining the cathedral; the Palazzo di Governo, containing a vast court lined with porticos supported by pillars; the Palazzo del Marino, now a custom-house and treasury; the Broletto, or Palazzo Municipali; the former Palazzo della Ragione, now the corn exchange; the Palazzo di Giustizia; the railway station; the Galleria Vittorio Emanuele, a beautiful and costly building, occupied by shops; the mint; the barracks, forming a long and elegant range of buildings, capable of holding 4000 men; the prisons, one of which is regarded as a model of its kind; the house of correction at Porta Nuova; and a great number of theatres, among which that called Della Scala takes precedence, accommodating 4000 spectators.

The chief scientific and educational establishments are the Academy of Arts and Sciences, with a library of 270,000 volumes, valuable manuscripts, a picture-gallery rich in the choicest productions of the ancient Italian masters, an astronomical and magnetical observatory, considered the finest in Italy, and a botanic garden; the Ambrosian Library, with 160,000 volumes and 15,000 manuscripts; the Trivulzio Library, 20,000 volumes and 2000 manuscripts; 5 gymnasia, a normal school, a school of medicine and surgery, several learned societies, and a military geographical institute, which publishes excellent maps. The principal benevolent endowments are the Ospitale Maggiore, richly endowed, and occupying a vast range of buildings in the Gothic style, with a façade adorned by five bas-reliefs, and a large square court enclosed by porticos, the Ospitale di Santa Caterina, the Ospitale dei Fate-bene-Fratelli, the Ospitale dei Pazzi, the Monte di Pietà, the infant house of refuge, the house of incurables, the penitentiary and house of industry, the military, orphan, and foundling hospitals.

Milan is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of courts of primary resort, criminal and mercantile courts, and a court of appeal for all Lombardy. It is the largest book-mart in Italy; and from its position on the great routes across the Alps, and its connection by canals with the principal rivers in Italy, it is favorably situated for trade. Its manufactures comprise silks, velvets, ribbons, lace, cotton, carpets, jewelry, glass, paper, and porcelain; it has a royal tobacco-manufactory.

Milan is very ancient; it was founded in 400 B.C., and was inhabited and embellished by many of the Roman emperors. Virgil studied here, and it is the birthplace of many eminent persons, among whom may be named the Popes Alexander II., Urban III., Celestine IV., Pius IV., and Gregory XIV., the jurist Alciato, the geometer Cardan, Beccaria, and the novelist Manzoni. It was the capital of a republic in 1056; in the end of the fourteenth century it was made the capital of the duchy of Milan; it passed successively under the dominion of Spain and Austria, and was taken by the French in 1796 and 1800. In 1805 the French made it the capital of the kingdom of Italy. It was retaken by Austria in 1814, but after several insurrections the Austrians were temporarily expelled in 1848. After four months the city was again captured by them, and remained in their possession until 1859, when Lombardy was incorporated in the kingdom of Italy. Pop. in 1846, 156,326, or, including the suburbs, 189,380; in 1876, 260,997.——Adj. and inhab. MILANESE, mil'ạn-eez' (It. pron. me-lå-nå'så).

Milan, also called the **Milanese,** a province of Italy, in Lombardy, containing the capital city of the same name. Area, 1155 square miles. Pop. 1,009,794.

Mi'lan, a township of De Kalb co., Ill. Pop. 857.

Milan, a township of Macon co., Ill. Pop. 322.

Milan, or **Cam'den Mills,** a post-village in Black Hawk township, Rock Island co., Ill., on the Rock River, opposite South Rock Island, and on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, also on the Rock Island & Mercer County Railroad, 5½ miles S. of Davenport, Iowa. It has 3 churches, 3 flouring-mills, a paper-mill, a chair-factory, and 12 stores. It has immense water-power. Pop. 818.

Milan, a township of Allen co., Ind., traversed by the Maumee River. Pop. 1183.

Milan, a post-village in Franklin township, Ripley co., Ind., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 42 miles W. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches, a woollen- and a flour-mill.

Milan, a post-office of Lucas co., Iowa.

Milan, a post-office of Sumner co., Kansas, 45 miles S.S.W. of Wichita.

Milan, Livingston co., Mich. See UNADILLA.

Milan, a post-township of Monroe co., Mich., about 42 miles S.W. of Detroit. It contains a village named East Milan, and part of the village of Milan. Pop. 1488.

Milan, a post-village of Monroe and Washtenaw cos., Mich., in Milan and York townships, 16 miles S. of Ann Arbor. It has a church, a stave-factory, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 300.

Milan, a post-village, capital of Sullivan co., Mo., on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 32 miles N. of Laclede, and about 40 miles N.N.E. of Chillicothe. It is between the Middle and East Forks of Locust Creek, which are nearly 3 miles apart. It contains a court-house, 2 newspaper offices, a bank, a money-order post-office, a steam grist-mill, and 3 churches. Pop. 319.

Milan, a post-village in Milan township, Coos co., N.H., on the Androscoggin River, near Milan Station on the Grand Trunk Railroad, about 100 miles N.N.W. of Portland, Me. It has a church and 2 starch-mills. Pop. of the township, 710.

Milan, or **Locke,** a post-village in Locke township, Cayuga co., N.Y., on the Owasco Inlet, and on the Southern Central Railroad, 21 miles S. by E. of Auburn. It has 2 churches, 2 grist-mills, a nursery, and a saw-mill. The name of its post-office is Locke. Pop. about 500.

Milan, a post-township of Dutchess co., N.Y., about 12 miles E. of Kingston, is traversed by the Rhinebeck & Connecticut Railroad. It contains hamlets named Milan, Rock City, and Jackson Corner. Pop. 1416.

Milan, a post-village in Milan township, Erie co., O., on Huron River, 12 miles S.S.E. of Sandusky City, and 4 miles N. of Norwalk. It is 8 miles S. of Lake Erie, with which it is connected by a canal. It is finely situated on a bluff about 60 feet higher than the river. It contains 4 churches, the Western Reserve Normal School, a bank, and a newspaper office. Vessels of 250 tons can pass from the lake to Milan. Pop. 774; of the township, 2210.

Milan, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Pennsylvania & New York Railroad, 4 miles S. of Athens. It has 1 or 2 flour-mills.

Milan (formerly **Milan Depot**), a post-village of Gibson co., Tenn., on the South or Rutherford Fork of the Obion River, and on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, at its junction with the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 93 miles E.N.E. of Memphis, and 23 miles N. of Jackson. It has 7 churches, a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, Milan College, a planing-mill, 2 carriage-factories, and a grist-mill. Pop. estimated at 1500.

Milanese, mil'an-eez' or me-lå-nå'så, an old division of Italy, (capital, Milan), now chiefly in the province of Milan.

Milano, a town of Italy. See MILAN.

Milano, me-lå'no, a post-office of Milam co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 20 miles W.S.W. of Hearne.

Mi'lanville, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., in Damascus township, near the Delaware River, 3 miles from Cochecton Railroad Station, and about 15 miles N.E. of Honesdale. It has an academy, a large tannery, a grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills.

Milazzo, me-låt'so, or **Melazzo,** må-låt'so (anc. *My'læ*), a strongly fortified seaport town on the N. coast of Sicily, 18 miles W. of Messina. Pop. 12,060. It consists of an upper and a lower town, both irregularly built, and with many large but mean edifices; its citadel and other military works are, however, so strong by nature and art that it may be regarded as the Gibraltar of Sicily. It has a convenient harbor, and an export trade in tunny, wine, silk, fruit, rags, argol, corn, oil, and the cordial called *vino-colto*. See GULF OF MILAZZO.

Milber'nie, a post-hamlet of Wake co., N.C., on the Neuse River, 6 miles E. of Raleigh. It has 2 stores and a church.

Mil'borne-Port, a town of England, co. of Somerset, on the Ivel, 2¾ miles E.N.E. of Sherborne. The town has an ancient guild hall, and brisk manufactures of gloves. Pop. of parish, 2033.

Milbridge, Maine. See MILLBRIDGE.

Milburn, Illinois and New Jersey. See MILLBURN.

Mil'burn, a post-village of Ballard co., Ky., about 27 miles S.S.W. of Paducah, and 22 miles S.E. of Cairo, Ill. It has an academy and 4 churches. Pop. 314.

Milburn, a post-village of San Saba co., Tex., about 30 miles N.W. of San Saba. Pop. about 100.

Milcsin, a town of Bohemia. See MILTSCHIN.

Milden, the German name of MOUDON.

Mildenau, mil'dẹh-nŏw', a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau. Pop. 2506.

Mildenhall, mil'dẹn-håll, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Suffolk, on the navigable Lark, 9 miles S.S.W. of Brandon. It is well built, and has a handsome church with a rich carved roof. Pop. of parish, 3862.

Mild'may, or **Mer'nersville,** a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, on the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, 6 miles S. of Walkerton. It has a woollen-mill, a pottery, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, 5 stores, and 2 hotels. Pop. 250.

Mile Creek, a post-office of Pickens co., S.C.

Mile End, or **Côte Saint Louis,** kōt sâNᵒ loo'ee', a village in Hochelaga co., Quebec, adjoining St. Jean Baptiste village, 2 miles from Montreal Post-Office. It contains a church, a deaf and dumb asylum, a driving park, a race-course, and extensive stone-quarries. Pop. 4000.

Mile Run, a post-office of Northumberland co., Pa.

Miles, mīlz, a station in Escambia co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 59 miles E.N.E. of Mobile.

Miles, a station in Macoupin co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 14 miles N.N.E. of Alton.

Miles, a post-village of Jackson co., Iowa, on the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Railroad, 15 miles W. of Sabula. It has a church, a graded school, a banking-house, and a carriage-factory.

Miles, a township of Centre co., Pa. Pop. 1325.

Milesburg, mīlz'burg, a post-borough of Centre co., Pa., on Bald Eagle Creek, and on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, at the junction of the Bellefonte Branch, 45 miles N.E. of Altoona, and 2 miles N.N.W. of Bellefonte. It has 4 churches, 2 academies, 3 hotels, 2 iron-furnaces, a foundry, a machine-shop, 2 flouring-mills, 2 mineral springs, and a carriage-factory. Pop. 600.

Miles (mīlz) **City,** a post-village, capital of Custer co., Montana, on the right (S.) bank of the Yellowstone, 2 miles below the mouth of the Tongue River. Pop. about 350.

Miles Cross Roads, a post-office of Clay co., Tenn.

Miles Grove, a post-village in Girard township, Erie co., Pa., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 15 miles W.S.W. of Erie. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of farming-implements and woollen goods. Pop. about 500. Here is Girard Station, 1 mile from Lake Erie.

Miles' Mill, a station in Edgefield co., S.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 10 miles N. of Graniteville.

Miles Point, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Mo., on Missouri River, 13 miles below Lexington. It has a church.

Miles Pond, a post-office of Essex co., Vt., and a station on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 15 miles E. by N. of St. Johnsbury.

Miles River, of Talbot co., Md., is a navigable inlet of the Chesapeake.

Miles Station, a post-hamlet of Macoupin co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 14 miles N. of Alton. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Milestown, mīlz'tŏwn, a post-hamlet of St. Mary's co., Md., near the Potomac River, about 50 miles S. by E. of Washington, D.C.

Milestown, a post-office of Philadelphia co., Pa., is a branch of the Philadelphia Post-Office, and is 7 or 8 miles N. of Independence Hall.

Mile Strip, a post-office of Madison co., N.Y., 2 miles from Peterborough.

Milesville, mīlz'vĭl, a hamlet of Alleghany co., Pa., in Forward township, 3 miles from Monongahela City. It has a coal-mine.

Miles Wharf, a steamboat-landing of Northampton co., Va., on Occohannoc River, 18 miles S. of Accomack Court-House.

Miletin, me-lęh-teen', a town of Bohemia, circle of Bidschow, 57 miles N.E. of Prague. Pop. 1861.

Mileto, me-là'to, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 47 miles N.N.E. of Reggio. Pop. 4421. It has a cathedral and a bishop's palace.

Mile'tus (Gr. Μίλητος, *Milētos*), a ruined city of Asia Minor, the remains of which, near the mouth of the Mender, 30 miles S.S.W. of Ayasoolook (Ephesus), comprise an enormous theatre, and the ruins of a church.——Adj. and inhab. MILESIAN, mī-leesh'yạn.

Milfield, Athens co., O. See MILLFIELD.

Milford, a village of England, co. of Derby, on the Derwent, and on the North Midland Railway, 2 miles S. of Belper. Pop. 1700.

Mil'ford, a seaport-town of Wales, co. of Pembroke, on the N. side of Milford-Haven, 6 miles E.N.E. of St. Anne's Head, and 6 miles W.N.W. of Pembroke. It is the terminus of a branch railway, is well built, and has an elegant church, a custom-house, an observatory, a market-house, and a quay, with some ship-building and exports. Pop. 3252. New Milford, 3½ miles E. of Milford, is the terminus of the South Wales Railway, and is the point of departure of steamers for Ireland.

Mil'ford, a post-hamlet of Lassen co., Cal., on Honey Lake, 65 miles N.W. of Reno, Nevada. It has a church. Pop. of township, 113.

Milford, a post-village and seaport in Milford township, New Haven co., Conn., on Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the Wopewaug River, and on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of New Haven. It contains a graded school, a savings-bank, 5 churches, a carriage-factory, a manufactory of boots and shoes, a newspaper office, a large manufactory of straw goods, and the Automatic Book-Sewing Machine Company. The township is bounded on the W. by the Housatonic River. Pop. of township, 3405.

Milford, or **North Milford,** a post-borough in Milford hundred, Kent co., Del., on the N. bank of Mispillion Creek, which separates it from South Milford, and on the Junction & Breakwater Railroad, about 62 miles S. of Wilmington. It contains 3 churches (besides 2 colored), the Milford Collegiate and Academic Institute, a newspaper office, a bank, 2 hotels, machine-shops, and a woollen-factory, and manufactures baskets, castings, lumber, cooperage, &c. It has 2 flour-mills. Pop. in 1870, 1150; of South Milford, 800; of Milford hundred, 3093. Ship-building is carried on, and oak bark is largely marketed here.

Milford, a post-hamlet of Baker co., Ga., 8 miles S. of Leary's Station. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Milford, a post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., in Milford township, on Sugar Creek, and on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, 35 miles N. of Danville, and 93 miles S. of Chicago. It has a church, a newspaper office, and manufactures of brick, flour, lumber, and tiles. Pop. 230; of the township, 1107.

Milford, a village of Decatur co., Ind., in Clay township, on Clifty Creek, 8½ miles W. of Greensburg, and about 44 miles S.E. of Indianapolis. It has 3 churches. Here is Clifty Post-Office. Pop. 316.

Milford, a post-village in Van Buren township, Kosciusko co., Ind., on Turkey Creek, and on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, at the crossing of the Baltimore & Ohio Extension Railroad, about 13 miles S. of Goshen. It has a flouring-mill, a planing-mill, and 2 drug-stores. Pop. 432.

Milford, a township of La Grange co., Ind. Pop. 1288. It contains South Milford and Mount Pisgah.

Milford, a township of Crawford co., Iowa. Pop. 643.

Milford, a post-village in Milford township, Dickinson co., Iowa, 35 miles E. of Sibley, and 3 miles from Okoboji Lake. It has extensive water-power and a flour-mill.

Milford, a village of Montgomery co., Iowa, on a branch of the Nodaway River, 15 miles N. of Villisca. It has a church. Here is Grant Post-Office.

Milford, a township of Story co., Iowa. Pop. 686.

Milford, a post-village in Milford township, Davis co., Kansas, on the Republican River, about 13 miles N.N.W. of Junction City, and 1 mile from Milford Station on a branch of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 347.

Milford, a post-village of Bracken co., Ky., on the North Fork of the Licking River, about 22 miles W.S.W. of Maysville. It has a church. Pop. 108.

Milford, a post-office of Rapides parish, La.

Milford, a post-hamlet in Milford township, Penobscot co., Me., on the E. bank of the Penobscot River, and on the European & North American Railroad, 13 miles N.N.E. of Bangor. It is partly supported by the lumber-business. Pop. of township, 827.

Milford, a post-village in Milford township, Worcester co., Mass., on the Milford Branch of the Boston & Albany Railroad, and on the railroad from Ashland to Woonsocket, R.I., 34 miles W.S.W. of Boston, and about 18 miles S.E. of Worcester. It contains 5 or 6 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a town-house, a public library, a newspaper office, and several manufactories of boots. The township contains other villages, named Hopedale and South Milford. Pop. of township, 9818.

Milford, a post-village in Milford township, Oakland co., Mich., on Huron River, and on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 32 miles S. of Flint, and 30 miles N.W. of Detroit. It has a bank, 4 churches, 1 or 2 foundries, 2 woollen-factories, 2 flour-mills, a planing-mill, a graded school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of cultivators, pumps, sash, &c. Pop. about 1200; of township, 2069.

Milford, a post-township of Brown co., Minn., about 30 miles W. of St. Peter, is bounded on the N. by the Minnesota River, and intersected by the Winona & St. Peter Railroad. Pop. 723.

Milford, a post-village of Barton co., Mo., 20 miles S. of Nevada. It has a church, a hotel, a grist-mill, a plough-factory, a high school, &c.

Milford, a post-village of Seward co., Neb., on the Big Blue River, 10 miles below Seward, and about 22 miles W. by S. of Lincoln. It has 2 churches and a flouring-mill. The river here affords valuable water-power.

Milford, a post-village in Milford township, Hillsborough co., N.H., on Souhegan River, and on the Nashua & Wilton Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Nashua, and 25 miles N.W. of Lowell. It has 1 or 2 cotton-mills, a tannery, several granite-quarries, a furniture-factory, a national bank, a savings-bank, a high school, a newspaper office, and 2 churches. Pop. of township, 2606.

Milford, a hamlet of New Jersey, in Burlington and Camden cos., 4½ miles N. of Berlin. It has a church.

Milford, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Delaware River, and on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, 35 miles N.N.W. of Trenton, and 16 miles below Easton, Pa. It has 3 churches, 2 flour-mills, &c. Pop. about 600. Here is a bridge across the river.

Milford, a post-village in Milford township, Otsego co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Cooperstown & Susquehanna Valley Railroad, 8 miles S. of Cooperstown, and 70 miles W. of Albany. It has a branch bank, 2 churches, and a graded school. The township contains Colliersville and Portlandville. Pop. of township, 2294.

Milford, a township of Butler co., O. Pop. 1828. It contains Collinsville, Darrtown, and Somerville.

Milford, a post-village of Clermont co., O., in Miami township, on the Little Miami River, and on the Little Miami Railroad, 14 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a graded school, 4 churches, a money-order post-office, and a flour-mill. Pop. 620.

Milford, a township of Defiance co., O., on the Indiana line. Pop. 1555.

Milford, a township of Knox co., O. Pop. 1024.

Milford, Union co., O. See MILFORD CENTRE.

Milford, a township of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. 2900. It contains Milford Square.

Milford, a township of Juniata co., Pa. Pop. 1158. Milford Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad is 3 miles W. of Mifflin.

Milford, Perry co., Pa. See JUNIATA.

Milford, a post-borough, capital of Pike co., Pa., in Milford township, on the Delaware River, 8 miles below Port Jervis, and about 60 miles E. by S. of Scranton. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery, and has become a summer resort. It contains 4 churches, a newspaper office, and a graded school. Pop. 746; of the township, 912.

Milford, a township of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. 1409. It contains New Centreville and Milford Station.

Milford, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex., 50 miles S. of Dallas. It has 2 churches and a drug-store. Pop. 995.

Milford, a post-village of Caroline co., Va., on the Mattapony River, and on the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, 40 miles N. of Richmond.

Milford, a post-village in Milford township, Jefferson co., Wis., on the Crawfish River, about 27 miles E. of Madison, and 10 miles S.W. of Watertown. It has 2 grist-mills and a saw-mill. The Rock River touches the S.E. part of the township. Pop. of the township, 1551.

Mil'ford, a post-village in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, 14 miles from Annapolis. It has 4 saw-mills. Pop. 150.

Milford (formerly called **Wickwire Station**), a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial Railway, 35 miles N. of Halifax. It contains a good limestone-quarry, and near by there is an extensive gypsum-quarry. Lumber, hay, and gypsum are shipped here. Pop. 175.

Milford, a post-village in Prince Edward co., Ontario, on Black River, 10 miles S. of Picton. It contains 6 stores, 2 hotels, and carding-, grist-, and saw-mills. Pop. 400.

Milford Centre, a post-village in Union township, Union co., O., on Darby Creek, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, and on the railroad which connects Delaware with Springfield, 28 miles N.W. of Columbus, and 5 miles S.W. of Marysville. It has 4 churches, a carriage-factory, and a large grist-mill. Pop. 372.

Milford-Ha'ven, a harbor of England, on a deep inlet of the Atlantic, coast of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, forming one of the best ports in the British dominions. On the N.W. extremity of the entrance is St. Anne's Head, on which are 3 light-houses with fixed lights. Length of haven, about 15 miles; average breadth, 2 miles. It is completely landlocked, has deep water, and the whole shipping of the empire might ride here as safely as in dock, whilst the access is easy, and the egress can be accomplished even in head-winds. On it are the towns of Milford, New Milford, and Pembroke.

Milford Haven Bridge, a post-village in Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, 5 miles from Guysborough. P. 150.

Milford Mills, a post-hamlet in Upper Uwchlan township, Chester co., Pa., 11 or 12 miles N.W. of West Chester. It has 2 woollen-mills.

Milford Square, a post-village in Milford township, Bucks co., Pa., 3½ miles W. of Quakertown, and about 14 miles S.S.E. of Allentown. It has a church, a coach-factory, a cigar-factory, a newspaper office, and 2 grist-mills.

Milford Station, a post-hamlet in Milford township, Somerset co., Pa., on the railroad between Somerset and Mineral Point.

Mil'fordton, a post-office of Knox co., O.

Milhau, a town of France. See MILLAU.

Milhaud, mee`lō', a town of France, in Gard, 4 miles by rail S.W. of Nîmes. Pop. 1896.

Milh, El, Palestine. See EL MILH.

Milianah, me-le-â'nâ, or **Milliana,** mĭl-le-â'nâ, a town of Algeria, province and 68 miles S.W. of Algiers, on a mountain-slope, 3000 feet above sea-level. It has numerous mosques and various manufactures. Roman remains, comprising columns, statues, bas-reliefs, medals, &c., are met with here. Pop. 3142.

Mililli, a town of Sicily. See MELILLI.

Milis, mee'leece, a village on the island of Sardinia, 6 miles N. of Oristano. Pop. 1450.

Mil'itary, township, Winneshiek co., Iowa. Pop. 1539.

Mil'itary Fron'tier (Ger. *Militär-Grenze*, me-le-tåʀ'-grênt'sẹh), a belt of country in the Hungarian kingdom, formerly stretching along the frontiers of Turkey, from the Adriatic Sea and Dalmatia to Transylvania, and bounded N. by Croatia, Slavonia, Hungary, and Transylvania, and S. by Bosnia, Servia, and Wallachia, having an area of 12,922 square miles. This military frontier was originally formed about the middle of the sixteenth century by the Emperor Ferdinand I. It subsequently underwent repeated modifications, and at present is mostly within the limits of Croatia and Slavonia, having an area of 7239 square miles and a pop. of 699,228. The properties are hereditary military fiefs, which the inhabitants hold from the state under different conditions of military service, but its government is being assimilated to the ordinary civil administration.

Militello, me-le-têl'lo, a town of Sicily, province and 21 miles S.W. of Catania. Pop. 9792.

Militello, a town of Sicily, province and 49 miles W.S.W. of Messina. Pop. 2080.

Militics, mee`lee`titch', NEMETH, nå`mêt', and RATZ, råts, two nearly contiguous villages of Hungary, co. of Bács, about 14 miles from Zombor, on the morass Mosztanga. Pop. of Nemeth-Militics, 3823; of Ratz-Militics, 2471.

Militsch, mee'litch, a town of Prussian Silesia, 33 miles N.N.E. of Breslau, on the Bartsch. Pop. 3385.

Milk River, an affluent of the Missouri, rises near the N. boundary of Montana, and drains part of the Canadian North-West Territories, from which it passes into Choteau co., Montana. It runs eastward and southeastward in Dawson co., and enters the Missouri River near lat. 48° N. Its length is estimated at 500 miles.

Milk River, a seaport town of Jamaica, at the mouth of Milk River, on the S. coast, 45 miles W.S.W. of Kingston.

Mill, a township of Grant co., Ind. Pop. 1523. It contains Jonesborough.

Mill, a post-office of Fayette co., Iowa, about 22 miles E. of Waverly.

Mill, a township of Tuscarawas co., O. It contains Urichsville, Dennison, and Eastport.

Mill'adore, a post-office of Wood co., Wis.

Millan-de-la-Cogolla, meel-yån'-då-lå-ko-gol'yå, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 24 miles S.W. of Logroño, on the Cardenas. Pop. 628.

Mill'ard, a western county of Utah, borders on Nevada. It is partly traversed by Sevier River, which enters Sevier Lake in this county. This lake has no outlet. The surface is partly mountainous, and presents extensive arid plains, in which timber and water are very scarce. It comprises a part of the Great Basin. Wheat, Indian corn, butter, and wool are the staple products. Capital, Fillmore City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $502,855. Pop. in 1870, 2753, of whom 1974 were Americans.

Millard, a post-office of Barton co., Kansas.

Millard, a post-hamlet of Adair co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 27 miles N. of Macon. It has a church.

Millard, a post-office of Douglas co., Neb., and a station on the Union Pacific Railroad, 21 miles by rail W. of Omaha. Elevation, 1047 feet.

Millard, a post-hamlet of Walworth co., Wis., in Sugar Creek township, 7 miles N.W. of Elkhorn. It has 2 churches.

Mil'lar's Corners, a small village in Grenville co., Ontario, 2 miles from Oxford. Pop. 150.

Millas, mee`lå', a town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Tet, 10 miles W. of Perpignan. Pop. 2107.

Millau, mee`lo', or **Milhau** (anc. *Æmilianum*), a town of France, in Aveyron, capital of an arrondissement, on the right bank of the Tarn, 40 miles S.E. of Rodez. Pop. 14,482. It has a communal college, courts of first resort and commerce, a chamber of commerce, a coal-mine, and several manufactories of woollen cloth, silk twist, chamois leather, and leather gloves. It was one of the strongholds of the Calvinists during the religious wars.

Millbach, Lebanon co., Pa. See MILL CREEK CENTRE.

Mill Bank, a post-office of Rockingham co., Va.

Mill'bank, a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, 16 miles N. by E. of Stratford. It contains 4 stores, 2 hotels, a foundry, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a flax-mill, and a carding-mill. Pop. 300.

Mill Bend, Tennessee. See BUREM'S STORE.

Millborough, Pennsylvania. See MILLSBOROUGH.

Mill'borough Depot, a post-village of Bath co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 39 miles W.S.W. of Staunton. It has a church.

Millborough Springs, a post-village of Bath co., Va., on the Cowpasture River, about 35 miles W.S.W. of Staunton.

Millbrae, mil'brā, a post-office of San Mateo co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 17 miles S. of San Francisco.

Mill'bridge, a post-village in Millbridge township, Washington co., Me., on an inlet of the sea, at the mouth of the Narraguagus River, about 56 miles E.S.E. of Bangor. It has 2 churches and a high school, and is partly supported by ship-building and the lumber-business. Pop. about 500; of township, 1558.

Mill Bridge, a post-hamlet of Rowan co., N.C., 6 miles W. of China Grove. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Mill Bridge, or **Jordan,** a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, 43 miles N. by W. of Belleville. It contains several stores and a hotel. Pop. 100.

Mill'brig, a post-office of Jo Daviess co., Ill.

Mill Brook, a post-hamlet of St. Francis co., Ark., about 35 miles W. of Memphis, Tenn.

Mill'brook, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn., about 30 miles W.N.W. of Hartford. It is 1 mile from Colebrook Station.

Millbrook, a post-office of Kendall co., Ill., in Fox township, and a station on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 19 miles S.W. of Aurora.

Millbrook, a township of Peoria co., Ill. Pop. 1075. It contains Elmore.

Millbrook, a post-village of Mecosta co., Mich., in Millbrook township, 18 miles N. of Stanton, and about 46 miles N.N.E. of Grand Rapids. It has a church, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. about 250; of the township, 412.

Millbrook, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.J., in Pahaquarry township, 7½ miles N. of Blairstown. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Millbrook (formerly **Hartsville**), a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Washington township, on the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad, 31 miles N.N.E. of Newburg, and about 14 miles N.E. of Poughkeepsie. It has 5 churches, 2 grist-mills, a plaster-mill, a manufactory of condensed milk, of coffee-mills, and a foundry. Pop. about 600.

Mill Brook, a hamlet of Warren co., N.Y., in Horicon township, 10 miles from Riverside. It has a tannery.

Mill Brook, a station in Wake co., N.C., on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Raleigh.

Millbrook, a small post-hamlet of Wayne co., O., 6 or 7 miles S.S.W. of Wooster.

Millbrook, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., about 15 miles S.W. of Franklin. It has 2 churches near it.

Millbrook, a township of Barnwell co., S.C. P. 1280.

Mill Brook, a post-office of Washington co., Tenn.

Mill Brook, a village in Durham co., Ontario, on the Midland Railway, 18 miles from Port Hope. It has about a dozen stores, 2 hotels, a weekly newspaper, a foundry, a woollen-factory, saw- and grist-mills, &c. Pop. 1200.

Mill Brook Depot, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va., on the railroad between Staunton and Harrisonburg, 3 miles from Staunton. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Mill'burg, a post-village in Benton township, Berrien co., Mich., on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Benton Harbor. It has a church, a graded school, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and 30 dwellings.

Mill'burn, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ill., about 12 miles W.N.W. of Waukegan. It has 2 churches.

Millburn, Ballard co., Ky. See Milburn.

Millburn, a post-office and station in Millburn township, Essex co., N.J., on the Morris & Essex Railroad, 9 miles W. of Newark. The township is bounded on the W. by the Passaic River, and has 4 churches, and manufactures of fur hats, paper, and binders' board. Pop. of the township, 1675.

Millbury, mil'bẹr-re, a post-village in Millbury township, Worcester co., Mass., on the Blackstone River, on the Providence & Worcester Railroad, and on a branch of the Boston & Albany Railroad, 6 miles S.S.E. of Worcester, and 37 miles N.N.W. of Providence. It has a high school, a national bank, a savings-bank, several cotton- and woollen-factories, and 5 churches. The township contains 6 cotton-mills, 6 woollen-mills, a foundry, a machine-shop, and a pop. of 4529.

Millbury, a post-village in Lake township, Wood co., O., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, at the junction of 2 branches, 8 miles S.E. of Toledo. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, 3 lumber-mills, a bowl-factory, and a stave-factory. Pop. about 400.

Millbury Junction, a station in Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston & Albany Railroad, at the junction of the Millbury Branch, 5 miles E. of Worcester.

Mill City, a post-village of Clear Creek co., Col., on the Colorado Central Railroad, 44 miles W. of Denver. It has a church, and quartz-mills for gold and silver.

Mill City, a post-hamlet of Humboldt co., Nevada, on the Central Pacific Railroad, 28 miles S.W. of Winnemucca. It has a foundry and a machine-shop.

Mill City, a post-village in Falls township, Wyoming co., Pa., about 14 miles N.W. of Scranton. It has a church, a lumber-mill, &c. Pop. about 200.

Mill Creek, Indiana, rises in Hendricks co., runs southwestward into Owen co., and enters the Eel River in Putnam co. It is about 65 miles long, and forms a cascade 45 feet high in the lower part of its course.

Mill Creek, Kansas, runs northeastward in Wabaunsee co., and enters the Kansas River 20 miles W. of Topeka.

Mill Creek, Michigan, rises in Lapeer co., runs nearly eastward, and enters Black River in St. Clair co., about 10 miles N.W. of Port Huron.

Mill Creek, Ohio, rises in Butler co., runs S. through Hamilton co., and enters the Ohio at Cincinnati.

Mill Creek, Ohio, an affluent of the Scioto, rises in Logan co., runs eastward through Union co., and enters the Scioto River in Delaware co.

Mill Creek, Marion co., Oregon, runs northwestward, and enters the Willamette River at Salem.

Mill Creek, Texas, runs southeastward, and enters the Brazos River in Austin co.

Mill Creek, Wisconsin, rises in Wood co., runs southeastward in Portage co., and enters the Wisconsin River about 6 miles S.W. of Stevens Point.

Mill Creek, a township of Tehama co., Cal. Pop. 80.

Mill Creek, a hundred of Delaware, in New Castle co., on the Pennsylvania line. Pop. 3302. It contains Staunton, Faulkland, Hockessin, Mermaid, &c., and has manufactures of paper, lime, brick, iron, &c.

Mill Creek, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ill., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 23 miles N. of Cairo. It has 3 churches.

Mill Creek, township, Fountain co., Ind. Pop. 1491.

Mill Creek, a post-office of La Porte co., Ind., at Fish Lake Station on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 15 miles W.S.W. of South Bend. Here is a small lake.

Mill Creek, a township of Putnam co., Ind. P. 492.

Mill Creek, post-township, Bourbon co., Kansas. P. 657.

Mill Creek, township, Wabaunsee co., Kansas. P. 438.

Mill Creek, township, Washington co., Kansas. P. 705.

Mill Creek, a station of Carroll co., Ky., on the Louisville & Cincinnati Railroad, 45 miles N.E. of Louisville.

Mill Creek, a post-office of Sabine parish, La.

Mill Creek, a hamlet of Calvert co., Md., is at the mouth of Patuxent River, about 90 miles S. of Baltimore, and ¾ of a mile from Drum Point Harbor. It has a shipyard, and is partly supported by the exportation of oysters.

Mill Creek, a post-office and station of Kent co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 4 miles N. of Grand Rapids.

Mill Creek, a township of Morgan co., Mo. P. 917.

Mill Creek, a post-office of Person co., N.C.

Mill Creek, a township of Coshocton co., O. P. 586.

Mill Creek, a station of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, 1 mile N. of Cincinnati, O.

Mill Creek, a township of Hamilton co., O. Pop. 3291. It contains Cumminsville, Clifton, Ludlow Grove, &c.

Mill Creek, a township of Union co., O. Pop. 798.

Mill Creek, a township of Williams co., O., on the Michigan line. Pop. 1181.

Mill Creek, a township of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. 517.

Mill Creek, a township of Erie co., Pa., on Lake Erie. Pop. 2744, exclusive of Erie.

Mill Creek, a post-village in Brady township, Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and on the Juniata River, 5 miles below Huntingdon. It has 2 churches.

Mill Creek, a township of Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. 1926. It contains Newmanstown.

Mill Creek, a station in Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Wilkesbarre.

Mill Creek, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 1086. It contains New Lebanon.

Mill Creek, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the Reading Railroad, 9 miles N.W. of Philadelphia.

Mill Creek, a station in Tioga co., Pa., on the Tioga Railroad, 3 miles S. of Tioga.

Mill Creek, a post-office of Morgan co., Tenn.

Mill Creek, a post-office and settlement of Salt Lake co., Utah, on the Utah Southern Railroad, 6 miles S. of Salt Lake City. It has a church and 3 flouring-mills.

Mill Creek, a post-village of Berkeley co., W. Va., about 10 miles S.S.W. of Martinsburg. It has 2 churches and 2 flour-mills.

Mill Creek, a post-office of Richland co., Wis.

Mill Creek, a station in Wood co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 4 miles W. of Junction City, and 15 miles W.N.W. of Stevens Point.

Mill Creek, a post-hamlet in Kent co., New Brunswick, 4 miles from Buctouche. Pop. 100.

Mill Creek, Ontario. See ODESSA.

Mill Creek Centre, a hamlet in Mill Creek township, Lebanon co., Pa., 2 miles from Sheridan Station. It has a church. Here is Millbach Post-Office.

Mill Creek Junction, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Mount Carbon & Port Carbon Railroad, at the junction of the Mill Creek Railroad, 3 miles by rail E. of Pottsville. It is in the borough of Palo Alto.

Mill'dale, a post-hamlet in Southington township, Hartford co., Conn., on the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, 18 or 19 miles N. of New Haven. It is in a valley between two high ridges. It has manufactures of buttons, barrels, &c.

Milldale, a post-office of Neshoba co., Miss., 40 miles N.W. of Meridian.

Milldale, a post-village of Warren co., Va., near the Shenandoah River, 9 miles N.N.E. of Front Royal. It has a church, 2 flouring-mills, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 140.

Mil'ledgeville, a city, the capital of Baldwin co., Ga., is on the Oconee River, and on the Central Railroad of Georgia, at its junction with the Macon & Augusta Railroad, 39 miles E.N.E. of Macon. It was formerly (until about 1867) the capital of the state. It contains a court-house, 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, an academy, and a manufactory of cotton and woollen goods. Pop. 2750.

Milledgeville, a post-village in Wysox township, Carroll co., Ill., 15 miles N. by W. of Sterling. It has a church, a graded school, and a flouring-mill. Pop. 238.

Milledgeville, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Ind., 5½ miles S. of Lebanon. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Milledgeville, a post-hamlet of Appanoose co., Iowa, 7 miles S. of East Melrose. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Milledgeville, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ky., 42 miles S. by W. of Lexington. It has 2 churches.

Milledgeville, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.C., on the Yadkin River, about 24 miles S.E. of Salisbury. It has a cotton-factory, and 1 or 2 flour-mills.

Milledgeville, a post-office of Fayette co., O.

Milledgeville, a post-village in French Creek township, Mercer co., Pa., 15 miles S. by E. of Meadville. It has 2 or 3 churches, an academy, and a steam lumber-mill.

Milledgeville, a post-village of McNairy co., Tenn., 20 miles E.S.E. of Henderson Station. It has a church, a grist-mill, and 2 stores.

Milledgeville, a post-village in St. John co., New Brunswick, 4 miles from St. John. It contains several saw-mills and ship-yards. Pop. 300.

Mille Isles, meel eel, a post-village in Argenteuil co., Quebec, 16 miles from Lachute. Pop. 100.

Mille Lacs, meel lăk, a lake of Minnesota, forms the N. boundary of Mille Lacs co., and touches the E. part of Crow Wing co. The N. part of it is in Aitken co. It has a roundish form, and is about 16 miles in diameter. Its surplus water is discharged by Rum River or Snake River.

Mille Lacs, a county in the E. central part of Minnesota, has an area of about 570 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Mille Lacs, and is drained by Rum River. The surface is extensively covered with forests of pine, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is partly fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and lumber are the staple products. Capital, Princeton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $934,100. Pop. in 1870, 1109, of whom 918 were natives and 191 were foreigners; in 1875, 1300.

Mil'len, or **Mil'lin,** a post-hamlet of Burke co., Ga., on the Ogeechee River, and on the Central Railroad of Georgia, at the junction of the Augusta Branch, 79 miles N.W. of Savannah. It has 3 stores.

Mil'lenbeck, a post-office of Lancaster co., Va.

Millen's Bay, a hamlet of Jefferson co., N.Y., on the St. Lawrence River, 6 miles N.E. of Cape Vincent. It has a church.

Mil'ler, a county in the S.W. part of Arkansas, borders on Texas and Arkansas. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Red River, and is intersected by the Sulphur Fork of that river. The surface is diversified. The soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. It is intersected by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad. Capital, Texarkana.

Miller, a southwestern county of Georgia, has an area of about 260 square miles. It is intersected by Spring Creek. The surface is nearly level, and is mostly covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Colquitt. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 3091, of whom 3089 were Americans.

Miller, a county in the S. central part of Missouri, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Osage River, and is also drained by Tavern Creek. The surface is hilly or uneven, and nearly half of it is covered with forests of the oak, hickory, black walnut, &c. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Tuscumbia. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,100,000. Pop. in 1870, 6616, of whom 6489 were Americans.

Miller, a post-hamlet of Mendocino co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean. It has manufactures of redwood lumber.

Miller, a post-office of Ford co., Ill.

Miller, a township of Dearborn co., Ind., on the Ohio line. Pop. 1120.

Miller, a post-office of Hancock co., Iowa.

Miller, a station in Pine co., Minn., on the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad, 69 miles S.S.W. of Duluth. Here is Belknap Post-Office.

Miller, a township of Dallas co., Mo. Pop. 548.

Miller, a township of Gentry co., Mo. Pop. 2596. It contains Gentryville.

Miller, a township of Maries co., Mo. Pop. 759.

Miller, a township of Marion co., Mo. Pop. 1273.

Miller, a township of Scotland co., Mo. Pop. 1245.

Miller, a township of Alexander co., N.C. Pop. 741.

Miller, a township of Knox co., O. Pop. 902.

Miller, a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. 438.

Miller, a station in Dallas co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 5 miles S.S.E. of Dallas.

Millerborough, a post-office of Knox co., Neb.

Miller Farm, a hamlet of Venango co., Pa., on the Oil Creek & Alleghany River Railroad, 6 miles S. of Titusville. It has a church and an oil-refinery. The name of its post-office is Meredith.

Miller Grove, a post-office of Hopkins co., Tex.

Milleroches, meel'lẹh-rōsh', or **Moulinette,** moo'-le'nĕt', a post-village of Ontario, co. of Stormont, situated on the Cornwall Canal, with a station (called Moulinette) on the Grand Trunk Railway, 72½ miles from Montreal. It contains 4 stores and a grist-mill. Pop. 200.

Miller's, a station in Santa Clara co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 4 miles S. of Gilroy.

Miller's, a station in Gibson co., Ind., on the Evansville & Crawfordsville Railroad, 2 miles N. of Patoka.

Miller's, Lake co., Ind. See MILLER'S STATION.

Miller's, a station in Spencer co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Rockport & Southwestern Railroad, 7 miles N. of Rockport.

Miller's, a township of Cabarrus co., N.C. Pop. 422.

Miller's, a station in Guernsey co., O., on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 6 miles N. of Cambridge.

Miller's, or **Mil'lersport,** a post-village of Lawrence co., O., in Rome township, on the Ohio River, about 20 miles (direct) E. of Ironton. It has a church, a wagon-factory, &c. Here is Miller's Post-Office.

Millers, a post-office of Linn co., Oregon, on the Oregon & California Railroad, 5 miles N. of Albany.

Miller's, Bradford co., Pa. See LADDSBURG.

Miller's, a station in Cameron co., Pa., on the Low Grade Railroad, 7 miles W. of Driftwood.

Miller's, a station in Washington co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 2 miles E. of Jonesborough.

Miller's, a station of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in Morgan co., W. Va., 15½ miles N.W. of Martinsburg.

Miller's Bayou, bī'oo, a station in Orleans parish, La., on the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, 27 miles E. of New Orleans.

Mil'lersburg, a hamlet of Bond co., Ill., about 38 miles E.S.E. of Alton. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill. The name of its post-office is Baden Baden.

Millersburg, a post-village in Millersburg township, Mercer co., Ill., on the Edwards River, 5 miles N.W. of Aledo. It has 2 churches. Pop. 277; of the township, 1134. Millersburg Station is at JOY (which see).

Millersburg, a post-village in Clinton township, Elkhart co., Ind., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Central Railroad (air-line), 8 miles S.E. of Goshen. It has 3 churches and a grist-mill. Pop. about 600.

Millersburg, a hamlet of Orange co., Ind., about 37 miles N.W. of New Albany. It has a saw-mill and a church.

Millersburg, a post-village of Warrick co., Ind., about

16 miles N.E. of Evansville. It has 2 churches, 2 flouring-mills, and a coal-mine. Here is Canal Post-Office.

Millersburg, a post-village in English township, Iowa co., Iowa, near English River, 20 miles S. of Marengo. It has a grist-mill and 1 or 2 drug-stores. Pop. about 300.

Millersburg, a hamlet of Cherokee co., Kansas, 7 miles N.W. of Columbus. Coal abounds here.

Millersburg, a post-village of Bourbon co., Ky., on Hinkston Creek, and on the Maysville & Lexington Railroad, 28 miles N.E. of Lexington, and 9 miles N.N.E. of Paris. It contains 4 churches, a bank, the Wesleyan University, and Millersburg Female College. Pop. 675.

Millersburg, a post-hamlet of Rice co., Minn., 6 miles W. of Dundas, and about 40 miles S. of Minneapolis. It has a saw-mill.

Millersburg, a post-hamlet of Callaway co., Mo., about 24 miles N. of Jefferson City. Pop. 60.

Millersburg, a post-village, capital of Holmes co., O., is in Hardy township, on Killbuck Creek, and on the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad, 84 miles E.N.E. of Columbus, 85 miles S. of Cleveland, and about 20 miles S. of Wooster. It contains a graded school, a national bank, 2 other banks, 2 newspaper offices, 6 churches, 2 planing-mills, 2 carriage-shops, and a manufactory of furniture. Pop. 1457.

Millersburg, a post-borough of Dauphin co., Pa., on the E. bank of the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Wiconisco Creek, and on the Northern Central Railroad, at the terminus of the Summit Branch Railroad (on which large quantities of coal are transported), 27 miles N. of Harrisburg. It has 4 or 5 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, and several lumber-mills. Pop. 1518.

Millersburg, a small village in Elgin co., Ontario, adjoining the town of St. Thomas. Pop. 110.

Miller's Camp Branch, a post-office of Raleigh co., W. Va., 6 miles N. of Raleigh Court-House.

Miller's Corners, a post-hamlet of Ontario co., N.Y., on the New York Central Railroad, 13 miles W. of Canandaigua. It has a church.

Miller's Cove, a post-office of Blount co., Tenn.

Miller's Creek, a post-office of Black Hawk co., Iowa.

Miller's Creek, a post-office of Wilkes co., N.C.

Miller's Creek, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, on the river St. Croix, 2½ miles from Newport Station. Pop. 200.

Miller's Ed'dy, a station in Clarion co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Parker Junction.

Miller's Falls, a post-village in Montague and Erving townships, Franklin co., Mass., on Miller's River, near its mouth, and on the New London Northern Railroad where it is crossed by the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad, 21 miles S. of Brattleborough, and about 36 miles N. of Springfield. It has manufactures of bit-braces, vises, &c. It was formerly called Grout's Corners.

Miller's Landing, Missouri. See NEW HAVEN.

Miller's Mills, a post-hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 25 miles S.E. of Utica. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a cheese-factory.

Miller's Place, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on Long Island Sound, about 20 miles W. by N. of Riverhead. It has 35 houses and an academy.

Mil'lersport, a post-office of Erie co., N.Y.

Millersport, a post-village of Fairfield co., O., on the Ohio Canal, about 27 miles E. by S. of Columbus. It has a church. Pop. 149.

Millersport, Lawrence co., O. See MILLER'S.

Miller's River, Massachusetts, rises in the N. part of Worcester co., runs nearly westward, and enters the Connecticut River in Franklin co., about 6 miles E. of Greenfield. It is nearly 60 miles long, and affords extensive water-power.

Miller's River, a mill-stream in Caledonia co., in the E.N.E. part of Vermont. It falls into the Passumpsic River.

Miller's Stand, a post-office of Winston co., Ala.

Miller's Station, a post-office of Chatham co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Savannah.

Miller's Station, a hamlet of Fulton co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, 5 miles N. of Rochester.

Miller's Station, a village of Lake co., Ind., on Lake Michigan, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 30 miles S.S.E. of Chicago. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of baskets and fish-kegs. Here are valuable fisheries.

Miller's Station, a post-office of Wilkin co., Minn.

Miller's Station, a post-hamlet in German township, Harrison co., O., on the Pan-Handle Railroad, 23 miles W. of Steubenville. It has a church and a carriage-factory.

Miller's Station, a post-village in Rockdale township, Crawford co., Pa., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 17 miles N.N.E. of Meadville. It has a church and a saw-mill. Pop. about 350.

Miller's Tan'nery, a post-office of Somerset co., Pa.

Miller's Tav'ern, a post-office of Essex co., Va.

Mil'lerstown, a hamlet of Grayson co., Ky., on Nolin Creek, about 64 miles S. by W. of Louisville. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and 2 stores. Pop. 80.

Millerstown, a post-hamlet of Champaign co., O., 4 miles N.E. of St. Paris Station, and about 20 miles E. of Piqua. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

Millerstown, a hamlet in Monroe township, Perry co., O., 12 miles S.E. of New Lexington. It has a church. Pop. about 100. Here are valuable coal-beds.

Millerstown, a hamlet in Fawn township, Alleghany co., Pa., 5 miles N.W. of Tarentum. It has a church, a saw-mill, and 12 dwellings. Here is Fawn Post-Office.

Millerstown, a borough of Butler co., Pa., in Donegal township, on the Karns City & Butler Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Butler. It has 4 or 5 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, 2 newspaper offices, a brewery, several oil-wells, an oil-refinery, and 2 wheel-factories, and is lighted with natural gas. The name of its post-office is Barnhart's Mills. Pop. about 2500.

Millerstown, Lehigh co., Pa. See MACUNGIE.

Millerstown, a post-borough in Greenwood township, Perry co., Pa., on the left or N. bank of the Juniata River, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 33 miles N.N.W. of Harrisburg. It has a bank, 2 churches, a printing-office, a tannery, and a mine of iron ore. Pop. 533.

Millersville, a post-hamlet of Christian co., Ill., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad (Springfield division), 37 miles S.E. of Springfield. It has a church.

Millersville, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ind., in Washington township, 1 mile from Malott Park Station.

Millersville, a post-office of Russell co., Ky., about 90 miles S. of Frankfort.

Millersville, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md., on the Annapolis & Elk Ridge Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Annapolis. Pop. about 200.

Millersville, a post-hamlet of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., about 50 miles N.W. of Cairo, Ill. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Millersville, a mining-camp of Lewis and Clarke co., Montana, 28 miles N.W. of Helena.

Millersville, a hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., 4 miles from Milford.

Millersville, a post-hamlet in Jackson township, Sandusky co., O., on the Toledo & Tiffin Railroad, 14½ miles N. by W. of Tiffin. It has a church.

Millersville, a post-village in Manor township, Lancaster co., Pa., about 70 miles W. of Philadelphia, and 4 miles S.W. of Lancaster. It contains the Millersville State Normal School (which has an annual attendance of about 800 students), 5 churches, and a cigar-factory. Pop. 1180.

Mil'lerton, a village of Fresno co., Cal., on the San Joaquin River, about 130 miles S.E. of Stockton. Gold is found near this place.

Millerton, a station in Marin co., Cal., on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 42 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco.

Millerton, a post-village in North East township, Dutchess co., N.Y., on the New York & Harlem Railroad, at its junction with the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad and the Poughkeepsie & Eastern Railroad, 60 miles N.N.E. of Newburg, 28 miles N.E. of Poughkeepsie, and 94 miles N. by E. of New York. It is also a terminus of the Connecticut Western Railroad. It has 4 churches, mines of iron ore, a flour-mill, manufactures of pig-iron and carriages, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 800.

Millerton, a post-office of Tioga co., Pa., on the Tioga & Elmira State Line Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Elmira, N.Y.

Millertown, a post-office of Rowan co., N.C.

Mil'lerville, a hamlet of Clay co., Ala., 13 miles N.E. of Goodwater Railroad Station. Here is Hillabee Post-Office, and in the vicinity are 3 churches.

Millerville, a post-village and township of Douglas co., Minn. The township contains Lakes Moses and Aaron, and is traversed by the Chippewa River. Pop. 451.

Millerville, New York. See LOUISVILLE.

Millesimo, mil-lā'se-mo, a town of Italy, in Genoa, 5 miles S.W. of Cairo, on the Bormida. Pop. 1309.

Mil'lett, a post-office of Eaton co., Mich.

Mil'lettville, a post-hamlet of Barnwell co., S.C., on the Port Royal Railroad, 37 miles S.E. of Augusta, Ga.

Mille Vaches, meel vâsh, a bay on the N. shore of the estuary of the St. Lawrence, about 30 miles below the mouth of the Saguenay.

Mille Vaches, a post-village in Saguenay co., Quebec, 45 miles N.E. of Tadousac. Pop. 350.

Mill'field, a post-village of Athens co., O., on Sunday Creek, about 38 miles W. of Marietta. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. 94.

Mill Gap, a post-hamlet of Highland co., Va., about 45 miles W. of Staunton. It has a church.

Mill Green, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., about 33 miles N.N.E. of Baltimore.

Mill Grove, a post-hamlet of Blackford co., Ind., on the railroad between Hartford and Union City, 7 miles S.E. of Hartford. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Mill'grove, a township of Steuben co., Ind. Pop. 975. It contains Orland.

Mill Grove, a post-hamlet of Allegan co., Mich., on the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Allegan. It has a saw-mill and a stave-factory.

Mill Grove, a post-office and station of Mercer co., Mo., on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 8 miles S. of Princeton. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Mill Grove, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Alden township, on the New York Central Railroad, ½ mile from Wende Station, and 18 miles E. by N. of Buffalo. It has a church, a grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills.

Mill Grove, a hamlet of Cabarrus co., N.C., 7 miles W. of Concord. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Mill Grove, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., O., on Meigs Creek, about 24 miles N.W. of Marietta. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Mill Grove, a post-office of Columbia co., Pa.

Mill Grove, a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, 5½ miles N. of Dundas. It contains 2 stores and a shingle-mill. Pop. 180.

Milguy, a village of Scotland. See MILNGAVIE.

Mill Hall, a post-borough of Clinton co., Pa., on Fishing Creek, and on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, 3½ miles S.W. of Lock Haven. It has 2 churches, a woollen-factory, 2 grist-mills, an axe-factory, and 2 manufactories of furniture. Pop. 452.

Mill'ham, a village in Lawrence township, Mercer co., N.J., on Assanpink Creek, ½ mile from Trenton, of which it is a suburb. It has a church, 3 potteries, and 2 manufactories of rubber goods. Pop. 677.

Mill Ha'ven, a post-office of Scriven co., Ga.

Mill Ha'ven, a post-village in Lennox co., Ontario, on the Bay of Quinte, 13 miles W. by S. of Kingston. It contains several stores and mills, and has a good harbor.

Millheim, mil'hīme, a post-village of Centre co., Pa., in Penn township, on Penn's Creek, about 18 miles S. of Lock Haven. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a banking-house, and a foundry. Pop. about 700.

Millheim, a post-office of Austin co., Tex.

Mill Hill, a post-hamlet of Cabarrus co., N.C., 10 miles N.W. of Concord.

Mill Hill, a post-office of Greenbrier co., W. Va.

Mill Hol'low, a post-village in Kingston township, Luzerne co., Pa., about 4 miles N.W. of Wilkesbarre. It has 2 churches and 3 collieries. Pop. about 400.

Mill'home, a post-office of Manitowoc co., Wis.

Mill'house, a village of Scotland, co. of Forfar, 3 miles N. of Dundee, in the manufactories of which town its inhabitants are mostly engaged.

Millhousen, mil'hŏw-zẹn, a post-village in Marion township, Decatur co., Ind., about 36 miles N. of Madison. It has a church, a tannery, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Milliacum, the Latin name of MILLY.

Mill'ican, a post-village of Brazos co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 20 miles E. of Bryan, 80 miles N.W. of Houston, and 2 or 3 miles E. of the Brazos River. It has 6 churches, a carriage-factory, and 10 dry-goods stores.

Milligan's, a station in Muhlenburg co., Ky., on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Owensborough Junction.

Mil'liken's Bend, a post-village of Madison parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 25 miles above Vicksburg.

Milliken's Store, a post-hamlet of Simpson co., Ky., 5 miles from Franklin.

Millin, Georgia. See MILLEN.

Mill'ington, a hamlet of Middlesex co., Conn., in East Haddam township, 5 miles S. of Colchester. It has a church and a manufactory of blinds.

Millington, a post-village in Fox township, Kendall co., Ill., on Fox River, on the Chicago, Millington & Western Railroad, and on the railroad which connects Aurora with Ottawa, 23 miles S.W. of Aurora. It contains a church, a newspaper office, a flour-mill, and a woollen-mill. It has water-power and valuable beds of white flint sand, and manufactures of porcelain or stone china, crockery, windmills, and glass. The sand found here is a good material for plate-glass.

Millington, a post-village of Kent co., Md., on both sides of Chester River (here crossed by a bridge), and on the Queen Anne & Kent Railroad, about 45 miles E. of Baltimore, and 16 miles E. of Chestertown. It has an academy, 3 churches, a flour-mill, and 2 carriage-shops. Pop. 420.

Millington, a post-village in New Salem township, Franklin co., Mass., 1 mile from New Salem Station, and about 40 miles N.N.E. of Springfield.

Millington, a post-village in Millington township, Tuscola co., Mich., on the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, 30 miles S.S.E. of Bay City, and 7 miles S.E. of Vassar. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of pine lumber and shingles. Pop. of the township, 949.

Millington, a post-office of Adams co., Neb.

Millington, a post-village in Passaic township, Morris co., N.J., on the New Jersey West Line Railroad, 23 miles W. of Newark. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Millington, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va., 15 miles W. of Charlottesville. It has a flour-mill.

Mil'lis, a station in Uintah co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Evanston.

Mill Lane, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Chester Valley Railroad, 8 miles E.N.E. of Downingtown.

Mill'mont, a station in Union co., Pa., on the Lewisburg, Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad, 15 miles W.S.W. of Lewisburg.

Mill Plain, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., Conn., about 4 miles W. of Danbury. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of hats.

Mill Point, a post-office of Montgomery co., N.Y.

Mill Point, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Tenn., 10 miles W. of Bristol. It has a church, a flour-mill, &c.

Mill Point, a post-office of Pocahontas co., W. Va.

Mill Point, or **Bo'wen,** a post-village and river-port in Hastings co., Ontario, on the Napanee River, 7 miles from Napanee. It contains a telegraph office, 7 stores, a hotel, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 500.

Mill Pond, a post-office of McDowell co., W. Va.

Mill'port, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Bute, on the S. side of the isle of Great Cumbray. It has a good harbor, a library, and a collegiate Episcopal church. Pop. 1541.

Mill'port, a post-office of Lamar co., Ala., 15 miles E. by N. of Columbus, Miss.

Millport, a post-office of Washington co., Ind., on Muscatatuc River, 12 miles N. of Salem.

Millport, a post-village of Knox co., Mo., on the Middle Fabius River, about 44 miles N.N.E. of Macon. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Millport, a post-village in Veteran township, Chemung co., N.Y., on Catharine Creek, and on the Northern Central Railroad, 13 miles N. of Elmira, and 9 miles S. of Watkins. It has 2 churches, a graded school, 2 flour-mills, a chair-factory, a foundry, and a churn-factory. Pop. 741.

Millport, a post-hamlet of Columbiana co., O., on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 23 miles S.S.E. of Alliance. It has a flour-mill.

Millport, a village in Jackson township, Stark co., O., on Tuscarawas River, and on the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railroad and the Massillon Branch Railroad, 4 miles N. of Massillon. It has coal-mines and a flour-mill. The name of its post-office is Crystal Spring.

Millport, a village in Lower Towamensing township, Carbon co., Pa., on Aquashicola Creek, 2 miles from Lehigh Gap Station. It has 2 churches, a tannery, 2 slate-quarries, a grist-mill, and manufactories of hydraulic cement and paint. Pop. about 400. Here is Aquashicola Post-Office.

Millport, a post-village of Potter co., Pa., on Oswayo Creek, about 20 miles S.E. of Olean, N.Y.

Mill Ray, a post-office of Bullock co., Ga.

Mill Riv'er, a small stream of Fairfield co., Conn., runs southward and enters Long Island Sound.

Mill River, a small stream of Hampshire co., Mass., runs southeastward, and enters the Connecticut River about 2 miles S.E. of Northampton.

Mill River, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., in New Marlborough township, about 40 miles W. of Springfield. It has 2 churches and 1 or 2 paper-mills.

Mill River, a mountainous post-township of Henderson co., N.C. It contains an academy. Pop. 1520.

Mill River Junction, a station in Blackstone township, Worcester co., Mass., 1 mile N. of Woonsocket, R.I. Here the Eastern and Woonsocket divisions of the New York & New England Railroad cross each other.

Mill Road, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the Plymouth Branch Railroad, 1 mile N. of Conshohocken.

Mill Rock, a post-office of Columbiana co., O., about 11 miles E.N.E. of New Lisbon. Here is a flour-mill.

Mill'roy', a post-village of Lac Qui Parle co., Minn., on or near the Minnesota River, 40 miles N.W. of Montevideo. It has a church.

Mill Run, a small post-village of Fayette co., Pa., 2½ miles from Stewarton Station, and about 48 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches.

Mill Run, a post-hamlet of Preston co., W. Va., 18 miles from Confluence Station, Pa. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Mill'ry, a post-office of Washington co., Ala.

Mills, a county in the E. central part of Dakota, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is intersected by the Dakota or James River.

Mills, a county in the S.W. part of Iowa, has an area of about 460 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Missouri River, and is intersected by the West Nishnabatona River and Keg Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad and the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad. Capital, Glenwood. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,146,750. Pop. in 1870, 8718, of whom 7784 were Americans; in 1875, 10,555.

Mills, a station of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Washington Branch, 4 miles N.E. of Washington, D.C.

Mills, a station in Washington co., Neb., on the Omaha & Northwestern Railroad, 24 miles N. by W. of Omaha.

Mills, a hamlet of Jackson co., Wis., 3 miles from Millston Station, and about 12 miles S.E. of Black River Falls. It has 2 churches and 1 or 2 saw-mills.

Mill'sap, a post-office of Parker co., Tex.

Millsborough, mĭlz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., on the Breakwater & Frankford Railroad, near an inlet of the sea, 9 miles S. of Georgetown, and about 90 miles S. of Wilmington. Pop. 194.

Millsborough, or **Millborough,** a post-borough of Washington co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, 35 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches, a normal school, 2 foundries, a distillery, and a boat-yard. Pop. 324.

Mills Centre, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Wis., 9 or 10 miles N.W. of Green Bay. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Mills' Corners, a post-hamlet of Jay co., Ind., about 40 miles S. by E. of Fort Wayne. It has a church.

Mills' Corners, a post-hamlet in Broadalbin township, Fulton co., N.Y., about 20 miles W. of Saratoga Springs.

Mill's Creek, township, Harnett co., N.C. Pop. 1137.

Millsfield, a township of Coos co., N.H. Pop. 28.

Mills Gap, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tenn.

Mill Shoal, a township of Macon co., N.C. Pop. 528.

Mill Shoals, a post-village of White co., Ill., on the Skillet Fork of the Little Wabash River, and on the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 10 miles S. of Fairfield. It has a church and a large flouring-mill. Pop. about 250.

Mills' Mills, a post-hamlet in Hume township, Alleghany co., N.Y., 20 miles S. of Warsaw. It has a flouring-mill and a carding-mill.

Mills' Pond, a hamlet of Suffolk co., N.Y., 1 mile N. of St. James.

Mills' Prairie, prā'ree, a post-hamlet of Edwards co., Ill., about 18 miles S. by E. of Olney. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Mill Spring, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Mo., on the Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 31 miles N.W. of Poplar Bluff.

Mill Spring, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Tenn., 4 miles from Mossy Creek Station. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Mill Springs, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, about 80 miles S. of Lexington. It has a church and a grist-mill. Here the Union forces, under General Geo. H. Thomas, defeated the Confederates, commanded by General Geo. B. Crittenden, on the 19th of January, 1862.

Mills River, township, Henderson co., N.C. P. 1520.

Mills' Spring, a post-hamlet of Polk co., N.C., 5 miles N.E. of Columbus. It has a church and a mineral spring.

Millstadt, mil'stat, or **Centreville,** a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., about 8 miles W.S.W. of Belleville, and 14 miles S.S.E. of St. Louis, Mo. It has 4 churches, a flour-mill, a plough-factory, &c. Coal abounds here. Pop. 1116. The name of its post-office is Millstadt.

Mill Station, a hamlet on the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, 7 miles N. of Carson City, Nev. Pop. 129.

Mill'ston, a post-hamlet in Millston township, Jackson co., Wis., on the West Wisconsin Railroad, about 10 miles S.E. of Black River Falls. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. of township, 210.

Mill'stone, a post-office of Oglethorpe co., Ga.

Millstone, St. Mary's co., Md. See Jarboesville.

Millstone, township, Monmouth co., N.J. Pop. 2087.

Millstone, a post-village in Hillsborough township, Somerset co., N.J., on the Millstone River, and on the Delaware & Raritan Canal and the Mercer & Somerset and Delaware & Bound Brook Railroads, 8 miles W. of New Brunswick. Including East Millstone (which is contiguous), it has 4 churches and a high school. Total pop. about 1500.

Millstone, a post-office of Elk co., Pa., in Millstone township, on Clarion River, 16 miles N. of Brookville. Pop. of the township, 173.

Millstone Point, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., on the Potomac, 22 miles W. of Hagerstown.

Millstone River, New Jersey, rises in Monmouth co., forms the N.E. boundary of Mercer co., runs northward in Somerset co., and enters the Raritan River 3 or 4 miles below Somerville.

Mill Store, a post-office of Brunswick co., Va.

Mill'stream, a post-settlement in Kings co., New Brunswick, 5 miles from Apohaqui. It contains 2 stores and saw- and grist-mills. Pop. 400.

Mill'street, a town of Ireland, co. of Cork, 20 miles E. of Killarney. Pop. 1394. It has a jail and barracks.

Mill's Village, a post-village in Queens co., Nova Scotia, on Medway River, 9 miles from Liverpool. It contains 7 saw-mills, a match-factory, and 3 stores. Pop. 400.

Mill Switch, a station in Madison co., Ind., on the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, 15 miles E. of Tipton.

Millthorpe, a town of England. See Milnthorpe.

Mill'town, a village of Ireland, co. and 2 miles S.S.E. of Dublin.

Milltown, a village of Ireland, co. of Kerry, 8 miles S. of Tralee. In the vicinity is Kilcoleman Abbey.

Mill'town, a post-office of Chambers co., Ala.

Milltown, a post-village, capital of Armstrong co., Dakota, on Dakota River, 55 miles N.N.W. of Yankton.

Milltown, a post-village of Berrien co., Ga., on the Allapaha River, about 90 miles E.S.E. of Albany. It has 2 churches.

Milltown, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ind., on the Blue River, 28 miles W. by N. of New Albany. It has a grist-mill. Pop. 87.

Milltown, a post-hamlet of Adair co., Ky., 6 miles S.W. of Columbia. It has a church.

Milltown, a post-village of Washington co., Me., on the St. Croix River, opposite Milltown, New Brunswick, and on the St. Croix & Penobscot Railroad, about 2 miles S.S.W. of Calais, of which city it is a part. It has 3 churches and several saw-mills.

Milltown, a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J., 4 miles S. of New Brunswick. It has 2 churches, 4 stores, and a manufactory of rubber shoes.

Milltown, a hamlet of Union co., N.J., in Springfield township, 2½ miles from Millburn Station. It has a manufactory of pasteboard.

Milltown, a hamlet of Putnam co., N.Y., 3 miles from Brewster's Station.

Milltown, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 4 miles E. of West Chester.

Milltown, a township of Polk co., Wis. Pop. 209.

Milltown, a post-town in Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on the St. Croix River, 2½ miles from St. Stephen. It contains 18 saw-mills, an edge-tool-factory, 3 churches, several schools, and a number of stores. Several bridges span the river here, connecting this village with Milltown in the state of Maine. An immense quantity of lumber is shipped from this port. Pop. 2000.

Milltown, a village in Hastings co., Ontario, 2 miles from Shannonville. Pop. 200.

Mill'town-Malbay, mål'bå, a town of Ireland, Munster, co. of Clare, on the Cove of Malbay, 18 miles W. of Ennis. Pop. 1362.

Mill'vale, a borough of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, opposite Pittsburg, and on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. It is contiguous to Alleghany City, and is connected with Pittsburg by a fine bridge. It has 2 churches, a rolling-mill, a rope-walk, and oil-works. Pop. 668. The name of its post-office is Bennett.

Millvale, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 2½ miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Mill'view', a post-village of Escambia co., Fla., on Perdido Bay, 8 miles W. of Pensacola. It is the W. terminus of the Pensacola & Perdido Railroad, and has several large lumber-mills, and a church. Pop. about 600.

Millview, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Pa., on Loyalsock Creek, about 30 miles N.E. of Williamsport.

Millview, a hamlet of Williamson co., Tenn., 6½ miles from Franklin. It has a church, a grist-mill, a plough-factory, and a saw-mill.

Millview, a village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 12 miles from Charlottetown. It contains a store, 2 hotels, a woollen-factory, and a grist-mill. Pop. 100.

Mill Vil'lage, a village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Sudbury township, ½ mile from South Sudbury Station. It has a free library.

Mill Village, Massachusetts. See EAST DEDHAM.

Mill Village, a hamlet in Wolfborough township, Carroll co., N.H., on the Wolfborough Branch Railroad, ½ mile E. of Wolfborough.

Mill Village, a village of Grafton co., N.H., in Hanover township, 4 miles from Lebanon. It has a church, 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, and a shingle-mill.

Mill Village, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.H., in Goshen township, about 36 miles W. by N. of Concord. It has 2 churches, a saw-mill, a tannery, and a grist-mill.

Mill Village, a post-village of Erie co., Pa., on or near French Creek, and on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 18 miles W. of Corry. It has 2 churches, a planing-mill, and a spoke-factory. Pop. about 400.

Mill Village, Nova Scotia. See PORT MEDWAY.

Mill'ville, a post-office of Ouachita co., Ark.

Millville, a post-village of Shasta co., Cal., on Cow Creek, about 28 miles N. of Red Bluff. It has a church. Pop. about 400.

Millville, a post-hamlet of Bibb co., Ga., 1 mile from Station No. 1 of the Southwestern Railroad. It has a flour-mill and 2 stores.

Millville, a post-village of Henry co., Ind., on the railroad which connects Richmond with New Castle, 21 miles W. by N. of Richmond. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and a wagon-shop.

Millville, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, in Millville township, on the Turkey River, about 1 mile from the Mississippi River, and 30 miles W.N.W. of Dubuque. It has a flouring-mill. Pop. of the township, 757.

Millville, a post-hamlet of Woodford co., Ky., 11 miles S.E. of Frankfort. It has a flouring-mill.

Millville, a post-village in Blackstone township, Worcester co., Mass., on the Blackstone River, and on the Providence & Worcester and New York & New England Railroads, 20 miles N.N.W. of Providence, and 38 miles S.W. of Boston. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of shoddy, &c.

Millville, a hamlet in Mayfield township, Lapeer co., Mich., on the South Branch of Flint River, 4 miles N. of Lapeer. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Millville, a post-hamlet of Wabasha co., Minn., on the Zumbro River, about 20 miles N.E. of Rochester.

Millville, a post-office of Madison co., Miss.

Millville, a post-village of Ray co., Mo., 10 miles N.N.E. of Richmond. It has a church, a steam mill, and 2 general stores. Pop. 150.

Millville, a city of Cumberland co., N.J., on Maurice River, at the head of navigation, and on the West Jersey Railroad, 41 miles S. by E. of Philadelphia, 6 miles S. of Vineland, and about 11 miles E.S.E. of Bridgeton. It contains 7 churches, a national bank, a cotton-factory, several manufactories of glass bottles and other glass-ware, and printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers. Pop. 6101.

Millville, or **Headley's,** a hamlet of Ocean co., N.J., in Union township, 5 miles N.W. of Barnegat. It has a church.

Millville, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., in Shelby township, about 38 miles W. of Rochester, and 1 mile S. of the New York Central Railroad. It has 3 churches, a union school, and a tannery.

Millville, Rensselaer co., N.Y. See EAGLE MILLS.

Millville, a post-village in Ross township, Butler co., O., on Indiana Creek, 5 or 6 miles W. of Hamilton. It has 3 churches, a carriage-shop, &c. Pop. about 250.

Millville, a hamlet of Delaware co., O., on the Scioto River, 1½ miles from White Sulphur Station, and about 28 miles N. by W. of Columbus. It has 3 churches and a flour-mill.

Millville, a village and station of Hocking co., O., on the Hocking River, and on the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, 42 miles S.E. of Columbus. It has 3 churches. The name of its post-office is Rockbridge. One mile from Millville is a natural bridge of rock.

Millville, a hamlet of Lawrence co., O., on Symmes Creek, 16 miles E. of Ironton. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Here is Willow Wood Post-Office.

Millville, a borough of Cambria co., Pa., on or near Conemaugh Creek, and near the Pennsylvania Railroad, adjoining Johnstown. It has a rolling-mill. Pop. 2105.

Millville, a village of Clarion co., Pa., on Red Bank Creek, and on the Low Grade division of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 17 miles S.W. of Brookville. It has 4 churches, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a tannery. Pop. about 400. The name of its post-office is Kerr's Store.

Millville, a post-village in Greenwood township, Columbia co., Pa., on Little Fishing Creek, 10 miles N.N.W. of Bloomsburg. It has 1 or 2 churches, a woollen-mill, a seminary, a flouring-mill, and a wagon-shop.

Millville, a post-office of Spartanburg co., S.C.

Millville, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Tenn., on or near the Elk River, about 68 miles S. of Nashville.

Millville, a post-office of Rusk co., Tex.

Millville, a post-village of Cache co., Utah, 4 miles S. of Logan, and about 36 miles N.E. of Corinne. It has a church, a broom-factory, and a saw-mill.

Millville, a post-township and hamlet of Grant co., Wis., about 8 miles E. of Prairie du Chien. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Wisconsin River. It has a flour-mill, 2 saw-mills, &c. Pop. 206.

Mill'ville, a post-settlement in York co., New Brunswick, on the Nackawick River, and on the New Brunswick Railway, 38 miles from Fredericton. Pop. 300.

Millville, a hamlet in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, near Wallace. It has a grist-mill and 2 saw-mills.

Millville, a village in Durham co., Ontario, 5 miles W. of Bowmanville. It contains several mills and stores.

Millville Depot, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Pa., on Lackawaxen River, and on the Honesdale Branch of the Erie Railroad, 17 miles S.E. of Honesdale. It has a saw-mill, and a manufactory of settees, step-ladders, &c.

Mill'way, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Reading & Columbia Railroad, 23 miles S.W. of Reading. It has 1 or 2 grist-mills.

Millway, or **Mil'way,** a post-hamlet of Abbeville co., S.C., 45 miles N.N.W. of Augusta, Ga. It has a church and an academy.

Mill'wood, a post-office and station of Ware co., Ga., on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 78 miles W. of Brunswick.

Millwood, a post-office of Kosciusko co., Ind., about 24 miles S. of Elkhart. Here is a nursery.

Millwood, a post-hamlet of Leavenworth co., Kansas, on the Stranger River, 12 or 13 miles N.W. of Leavenworth City. It has a flour-mill and a steam saw-mill.

Millwood, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Ky., on the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad, 6 miles W. of Litchfield. It has a church.

Millwood, a township of Stearns co., Minn. Pop. 268.

Millwood, a post-village of Lincoln co., Mo., 65 miles N.W. of St. Louis. It has a church, the Millwood Institute, and a plough-factory. Pop. of township, 1479.

Millwood, a township of Guernsey co., O. It is intersected by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Pop. 1524. It contains Quaker City.

Millwood, a post-village of Knox co., O., on the Vernon River, 12 miles E. of Mount Vernon. Pop. 122.

Millwood, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Derry township, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 48 miles E. by S. of Pittsburg. Coal is mined near this place.

Millwood, or **Tel'ford,** a hamlet of Washington co., Tenn., 5 miles W. of Jonesborough. Here is Telford Post-Office.

Millwood, a post-office of Collin co., Tex., about 30 miles N.E. of Dallas.

Millwood, a station of Harrison co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 9 miles W. of Marshall.

Millwood, a post-village of Clarke co., Va., on the Shenandoah River, 12 miles S.E. of Winchester. It has 2 churches and 1 or 2 flouring-mills. Pop. 213.

Milly, mee'yee' (L. *Milliacum*), a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the Ecolle, 15 miles E. of Etampes. It has a manufactory of hosiery. Pop. 2184.

Milly, a village of France, in Oise, 6 miles N.N.W. of Beauvais. Pop. 1078.

Mil'mine, a post-village of Piatt co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 16 miles E. by N. of Decatur. Much grain is shipped here.

Milna, mil'nå, a seaport town of Dalmatia, 13 miles S. of Spalato, on the W. coast of the island of Brazza, on a large bay, which forms an excellent harbor. Pop. 2253.

Mil'nathort, a town of Scotland, co. and 1¾ miles N.N.E. of Kinross. Pop. 1312.

Mil'ner, a station in Cullman co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 31 miles S. by E. of Decatur.

Milner, a post-office of Randolph co., Ala., 10 miles N.W. of Wedowee.

Milner, a post-village of Pike co., Ga., on the Atlanta division of the Central Railroad, 54 miles S. by E. of Atlanta. It has 4 churches, a carriage-shop, and a seminary.

Milner's Corners, a post-office of Hancock co., Ind.

Milnersville, Guernsey co., O. See BIRMINGHAM.

Milnesville, milnz'vil, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pa., on a branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 2 miles W. of Ebervale. Coal is mined here.

Milnesville, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., 6½ miles W. of Mount Crawford Station.

Milnesville, milnz'vil, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 2½ miles from Markham. It contains a store and several saw-mills. Pop. 125.

Miln'gavie, or **Mill'guy,** a village of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 7 miles N.W. of Glasgow. Pop. 2044.

Miln'row, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 2 miles by rail E.S.E. of Rochdale. Pop. 5505.

Milnthorpe, or **Millthorpe,** mill'thorp, a town of England, co. of Westmoreland, 7 miles by rail S.S.W. of Kendal.

Milo, mee'lo, or **Me'los** (Gr. Μηλος), an island of the kingdom of Greece, in the nome of the Cyclades. Lat. 36° 45′ N.; lon. 24° 23′ E. Area, 65 square miles. Surface mountainous, volcanic, and generally sterile. Mount St. Elias, in its W. part, is 2480 feet in height. Sulphur, alum, and vitriol are its principal products, and it has many caverns and hot springs. A large bay indents it on the N., forming one of the most frequented harbors in the Cyclades, on the S.E. side of which is the small town of Milo, in ancient times a flourishing city. Pop. 3490. ANTI-MILO, ån'tee mee'lo, is an islet about 6 miles N.W. The eparchy of Milo includes also several other islands. Pop. 10,784.

Mi'lo, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ala., 8 miles S.E. of Troy. It has a church.

Milo, a post-hamlet of Bureau co., Ill., in Milo township, about 14 miles N.W. of Lacon, and 35 miles N. of Peoria. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1118.

Milo, a post-township of Delaware co., Iowa. Pop. 719.

Milo, a post-hamlet in Salt Creek township, Lincoln co., Kansas, 42 miles N. of Ellsworth. It has a church.

Milo, a post-village in Milo township, Piscataquis co., Me., on the Sebec River, near its mouth, and on the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad, 40 miles N.N.W. of Bangor. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a woollen-mill. The township is intersected by the Piscataquis and Pleasant Rivers, and has abundant water-power. Pop. of the township, 988.

Milo, a post-office of Barry co., Mich.

Milo, a township of Mille Lacs co., Minn. Pop. 219.

Milo, a post-township of Yates co., N.Y., is bounded on the E. by Seneca Lake, and on the W. by Keuka Lake. It contains part of Penn Yan, and is intersected by the Northern Central Railroad. Pop. 5008. See also HIMROD'S.

Milo, a post-office of Defiance co., O.

Milo, a post-village of Wetzel co., W. Va.

Milo Centre, or **Milo,** a post-hamlet in Milo township, Yates co., N.Y., on the Northern Central Railroad, 28 miles S.S.E. of Canandaigua. It has a church.

Miloslaw, mee'lo-slåv', a town of Prussian Poland, 29 miles S.E. of Posen. Pop. 1590.

Milostavitchi, me-lo-stå-vitch'ee, a market-town of Russia, government of Moheelev, 10 miles E.N.E. of Klimovitchi. Pop. 1800.

Milpitas, mil-pee'tas, a post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal., at Milpitas Station on the Central Pacific Railroad, 6 miles N. of San José. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of farming-implements. Pop. of township, 665.

Milquaty, a township of San Diego co., Cal. Pop. 324.

Mil'roy', a township of Jasper co., Ind. Pop. 1231.

Milroy, a post-village in Anderson township, Rush co., Ind., on Little Flat Rock Creek, 8 miles S. of Rushville. It has 3 churches, a carriage-shop, 2 flour-mills, a woollen-mill, &c. Pop. about 250.

Milroy, a post-village in Armagh township, Mifflin co., Pa., on the Mifflin & Centre County Railroad, 12 miles N. of Lewistown. It has 3 churches, a foundry, and a woollen-factory. Pop. about 450.

Miltenberg, mil'tẹn-bêrG', a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 31 miles W. of Würzburg. Pop. 3561. It has a Franciscan convent, and a castle belonging to the Prince of Leiningen.

Mil'ton, or **Royal Milton,** a former town of England, co. of Kent, on an inlet of the Channel between the Isle of Sheppy and the mainland, near the mouth of the Medway, 7½ miles by rail W.N.W. of Feversham. It is now a part of the borough of Gravesend. Pop. 13,073. It has wharves for barges engaged in the London carrying trade, and numerous dredgers employed in its celebrated oyster-fisheries.

Milton, or **Her'bertshire,** a small village of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 7 miles W.N.W. of Falkirk, on the Carron. Pop. 1190.

Mil'ton, a small county in the N. part of Georgia, is bounded on the S. by the Chattahoochee River. The surface is hilly or undulating, and nearly half of it is covered with forests. The soil produces Indian corn, cotton, and wheat. Capital, Alpharetta. Valuation of real and personal estate, $547,334. Pop. in 1870, 4284, of whom 4282 were Americans.

Milton, a post-hamlet of Autauga co., Ala., 7 miles from Clay's Station. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Milton, a post-village of Calaveras co., Cal., on the Stockton & Copperopolis Railroad, 30 miles E. by N. of Stockton. It has a church. Pop. about 200.

Milton, a post-village in Litchfield township, Litchfield co., Conn., on the Shepaug River, about 34 miles W. of Hartford. It has 2 churches, an academy, and the Ætna shear-shop.

Milton, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., about 77 miles S. of Wilmington, and 10 miles W. of Lewes. It has 3 churches and an academy. It is partly supported by ship-building. Pop. 824.

Milton, a post-village, capital of Santa Rosa co., Fla., on the Yellow River, about 3 miles from its entrance into Pensacola Bay, 25 miles N.E. of Pensacola, and about 70 miles E. of Mobile. It has 7 churches, an academy, several saw-mills, and a public library. Several steamers are owned here. Pop. 1014.

Milton, Coles co., Ill. See HUMBOLT.

Milton, a township of Du Page co., Ill. Pop. 2175. It contains Wheaton.

Milton, a station in Madison co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Alton.

Milton, a post-village in Montezuma township, Pike co., Ill., about 30 miles W.S.W. of Jacksonville, and 3 miles W. of the Illinois River. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a bank, a pottery, a flour-mill, a newspaper office, and a cigar-factory. Pop. 354.

Milton, a township of Jefferson co., Ind. Pop. 1975. It contains Brooksburg.

Milton, Vigo co., Ind. See HUNTER.

Milton, a post-village of Wayne co., Ind., on the Whitewater River, and on the Cincinnati & Whitewater Valley Railroad and the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, 2 miles S.S.E. of Cambridge City, and 55 miles E. of Indianapolis. It has 5 churches, 1 or 2 flour-mills, and the Hoosier Agricultural Works. Pop. 823.

Milton, a post-village in Jackson township, Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 15 miles E.S.E. of Bloomfield. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 250.

Milton, a township of Butler co., Kansas. Pop. 230.

Milton, a post-hamlet of Sumner co., Kansas, 40 miles S.W. of Wichita.

Milton, a post-village of Trimble co., Ky., on the Ohio River, opposite Madison, Ind., and about 40 miles N.N.E. of Louisville. It has 2 churches, a distillery, a flour-mill, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 400.

Milton, a post-village in Milton township, Norfolk co., Mass., on the Neponset River, and on a branch of the Old Colony Railroad, 7 or 8 miles S. of Boston. It contains a high school, 3 churches, a paper-mill, a chocolate-mill, and many elegant residences. Fine granite is found here. Pop. of the township, 2738.

Milton, a township of Antrim co., Mich., on Grand Traverse Bay. Pop. 310. It contains Creswell.

Milton, a township of Cass co., Mich., on the Indiana line. Pop. 532.

Milton, a post-hamlet of Macomb co., Mich., on the

Grand Trunk Railroad, about 30 miles N.N.E. of Detroit. It has 2 churches.

Milton, a township of Dodge co., Minn. Pop. 908.

Milton, a post-hamlet of Atchison co., Mo., 4 miles N.E. of Corning Station. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Milton, a hamlet of Randolph co., Mo., 7 miles N.E. of Moberly. It has 2 churches.

Milton, a post-hamlet of Saunders co., Neb., near Cottonwood Creek, about 36 miles W.S.W. of Omaha.

Milton, a post-village in Milton township, Strafford co., N.H., on the Salmon Falls River, and on the North Conway division of the Eastern Railroad, 14 miles N.N.W. of Great Falls. It has a superior hotel, and some manufactures of shoes and lumber, also 2 churches and a classical school. The township contains also the village of Milton Mills, and has a pop. of 1598.

Milton, a post-hamlet of Morris co., N.J., about 16 miles N. of Morristown. It has a church.

Milton, a township of Saratoga co., N.Y. Pop. 5227. It contains Ballston Spa, Milton Centre, West Milton, and Rock City Falls.

Milton, a post-village in Marlborough township, Ulster co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, about 12 miles above Newburg, and 4 miles below Poughkeepsie. It has 5 churches, a flour-mill, and a manufactory of wheelbarrows. Pop. about 600. On the opposite bank of the river is Milton Ferry Station on the Hudson River Railroad, 70 miles from New York. A ferry-boat plies between Milton and this station.

Milton, a post-village in Milton township, Caswell co., N.C. (near the northern boundary of the state), on the Dan River, at the mouth of County Line Creek, and on the Milton & Sutherlin Railroad, about 70 miles N.N.W. of Raleigh, and 14 miles E. by S. of Danville, Va. It has 2 newspaper offices, 3 churches, a flouring-mill, and 2 tobacco-factories. Pop. of the township, 2752.

Milton, a township of Ashland co., O. Pop. 1240.

Milton, a township of Jackson co., O. Pop. 2372. It contains Berlin Cross Roads and Middleton, also Milton Station, at Wellston, on the Portsmouth Branch of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 3 miles S. of Hamden Junction.

Milton, a post-township of Mahoning co., O., about 16 miles W. of Youngstown. Pop. 744. It is intersected by the Mahoning River.

Milton, or **West Milton,** a post-village in Union township, Miami co., O., on the Stillwater River, or Southwest Branch of the Miami River, 16 miles N.W. of Dayton, and 10 miles S.W. of Troy. It has 2 churches, a graded school, 2 woollen-mills, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 455. The name of its post-office is West Milton.

Milton, a township of Wayne co., O. Pop. 1524. It contains MILTON STATION (which see).

Milton, a township of Wood co., O. Pop. 1464. It contains Milton Centre and Custar.

Milton, a post-office of Umatilla co., Oregon.

Milton, a hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., on Mahoning Creek, about 50 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. It has a flouring-mill. Here is Phœnix Post-Office.

Milton, a post-borough of Northumberland co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad and the Catawissa & Williamsport Railroad, 13 miles above Sunbury, 27 miles below Williamsport, and 15 miles by railroad W.N.W. of Danville. A bridge crosses the river here. Milton has 9 churches, 2 national banks, a newspaper office, a rolling-mill, a nail-factory, 2 saw-mills, 2 planing-mills, and a car-factory. Pop. 1909.

Milton, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tenn., about 32 miles E.S.E. of Nashville. It has a church, an academy, and a masonic hall. Pop. about 100.

Milton, a post-office of Lamar co., Tex., about 15 miles S.E. of Paris.

Milton, a post-village in Milton township, Chittenden co., Vt., on the Lamoille River, 7 miles from its mouth, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, 14 miles S. of St. Albans, and 14 miles (direct) N.N.E. of Burlington. The river here falls about 150 feet in a course of 300 yards, affording abundant water-power. Milton has several saw-mills, a carriage-shop, 3 churches, and a graded school. Pop. of the township, 2062.

Milton, a thriving post-village of Cabell co., W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 18 miles E. of Huntington. In the vicinity are several churches and manufactures of lumber, staves, &c. Pop. about 400.

Milton, a township of Buffalo co., Wis., on the Mississippi River. Pop. 427, exclusive of Buffalo.

Milton, a post-village in Milton township, Rock co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 62 miles W.S.W. of Milwaukee, 7 miles N.E. of Janesville, and 2 miles E. of Milton Junction, which is on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. It has 2 or 3 churches. Here is Milton College, which was organized in 1867 and is under the direction of the Seventh-Day Baptists. Rock River touches the N.W. corner of the township. Pop. of the township, 1877.

Milton, a post-village in Queens co., Nova Scotia, on Liverpool River, 2½ miles from Liverpool. It has a large lumber-trade, a number of saw-mills, a tannery, a planing-mill, and about 12 stores. Pop. 1100.

Milton, Ontario. See MILTON WEST.

Milton, a village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, on the Prince Edward Island Railway, 7 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 150.

Milto'na, a post-township of Douglas co., Minn. Pop. 130. It contains the large lake Miltona.

Milton Ab'bas, a town of England, co. of Dorset, 6 miles W.S.W. of Blandford-Forum. Pop. of parish, 942. Milton Abbey is a noble structure, occupying the site of a monastery built by King Athelstan about 935.

Milton Centre, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Milton township, 3 miles from Ballston, and 7 miles S.W. of Saratoga Springs. It has a tannery, a flour-mill, and about 40 dwellings.

Milton Centre, a post-village of Wood co., O., in Milton township, on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 30 miles S.S.W. of Toledo. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of lumber, buckets, &c.

Milton East, a post-village in Shefford co., Quebec, 9 miles N. of Granby. It contains a hotel, a store, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 100.

Milton Ferry, or **Bar'negat',** a station in Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 4 miles S. of Poughkeepsie, and 70 miles N. of New York, and opposite Milton, to which it is connected by steam ferry.

Milton Grove, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in Mount Joy township, 15 miles W.N.W. of Lancaster. It has 3 churches and a cigar-factory.

Milton Junction, a post-village of Rock co., Wis., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, at the junction of the Southern Wisconsin Railroad, 32 miles S.E. of Madison, and 2 miles W. of Milton. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of carriages, flour, &c.

Milton Lower Mills, a village in Milton township, Norfolk co., Mass., at Milton Station, at or near the junction of the Shawmut and Milton Branches of the Old Colony Railroad, 6 miles S. of Boston. It has 2 churches, a paper-mill, and a granite-quarry.

Milton Mills, a post-village in Milton township, Strafford co., N.H., on a branch of Salmon Falls River, about 24 miles N. of Dover. It has 3 churches, a high school, and manufactures of flannels, blankets, piano-covers, and felt goods. Pop. about 800.

Milton Park, England. See PETERBOROUGH.

Milton Plantation, a post-office and plantation of Oxford co., Me. Pop. 258. It is stated that silver-mines have been found here.

Mil'tonsburg, a post-village of Monroe co., O., 14 miles S. of Barnesville, and about 30 miles S.W. of Wheeling, W. Va. It has 3 churches and a carriage-factory.

Milton Station, Coles co., Ill. See HUMBOLT.

Milton Station, a post-village of Wayne co., O., on the N. border of Milton township, and on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 18 miles W.S.W. of Akron. It has 2 churches, 3 stores, a carriage-factory, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 250.

Mil'tonville, a village in Madison township, Butler co., O. Pop. 179.

Milton West, or **Milton,** a town, capital of Halton co., Ontario, situated on Sixteen Mile Creek, 16 miles S. of Georgetown. It contains the county buildings, an iron-foundry, a tannery, a woollen-factory, saw- and grist-mills, and a newspaper office. Pop. 891.

Milton Wharf, a post-office of Richmond co., Va.

Miltschin, milt-sheen', or **Milcsin,** mil-cheen', a town of Bohemia, 47 miles S.S.E. of Prague. Pop. 1760.

Miltseen, or **Miltsin,** milt-seen', a mountain of North Africa, one of the highest peaks of the Atlas range, is situated about 30 miles S.E. of the city of Morocco. Lat. 31° 15′ N.; lon. 7° 25′ W. Height, about 11,400 feet.

Mil'verton, a town of England, co. of Somerset, 13½ miles S.W. of Bridgewater. Pop. of parish, 2016.

Mil'verton, or **West's Corners,** a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, 22½ miles N. by E. of Stratford. It contains 3 or 4 stores, 2 hotels, a saw-mill, a tannery, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 150.

Milwaukee, mil-waw'kee, the most populous county of Wisconsin, has an area of about 240 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan, and is drained by the Milwaukee, Menomonee, and Root Rivers. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. Good Niagara limestone underlies the soil. The railroads of this county are noticed in the article on the city of Milwaukee, which is the capital. It has important manufactures of various articles. The value of all the goods manufactured in it in 1870 was $18,798,122. Valuation of real and personal estate, $88,422,711. Pop. in 1870, 89,930, of whom 47,697 were natives and 42,233 were foreigners; in 1875, 122,927.

Milwaukee, a post-hamlet of Barton co., Kansas, 22 miles S. of Ellinwood. It has a church.

Milwaukee, a post-village of Clackamas co., Oregon, on the E. bank of the Willamette River, and on the Oregon & California Railroad, 7 miles S. by E. of Portland. It has 2 churches, a store, and a flouring-mill. The river is here about 400 yards wide.

Milwaukee, a post-hamlet of Lackawanna co., Pa., about 6 miles W.N.W. of Scranton. It has a church.

Milwaukee, a city, port of entry, county seat of Milwaukee co., and the most populous town of Wisconsin, is situated on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Milwaukee River, 90 miles N. of Chicago, and 80 miles E. of Madison. Lat. 43° 3′ 45″ N.; lon. 87° 57′ W. The river approaches from the N., in a direction nearly parallel with the lake shore, and is joined about half a mile from its mouth by the Menomonee River, which comes from the W. The largest boats of the lakes can ascend the river 2 miles from its mouth, as also the Menomonee for some distance from its confluence with the Milwaukee. About $400,000 have been expended for the improvement of the harbor, in addition to the appropriations by Congress for that purpose, so that now the city has one of the best harbors upon the whole chain of lakes. The city is pleasantly situated upon each side of the river: its general appearance is peculiar and striking, from the color and superior quality of the bricks manufactured here; they are of a delicate and enduring cream or straw color, which is highly agreeable to the eye and is not affected by the action of the elements. Large quantities are annually shipped to other parts of the Union. Milwaukee contains 70 churches, of which 56 are Protestant, 12 Catholic, and 2 Hebrew. There are 25 public schools, the Milwaukee Female College, several academies, many private and church schools, 3 orphan asylums, and 2 hospitals. The Catholics have a large convent located here, called "Convent Notre-Dame." Nine daily and 17 weekly newspapers are published here, also several monthly and quarterly publications. This city has 14 banks and several insurance companies. The streets, stores, and houses are lighted with gas. Six railroads centre here, viz., the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Detroit & Milwaukee, the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, the Western Union, and the Wisconsin Central. Milwaukee, which is the outlet and shipping-port of a rich and rapidly-improving country, is said to be the greatest primary wheat-market in the world. The receipts of wheat at this port for 1877 were 19,355,469 bushels and 1,905,454 barrels of flour. The shipments of wheat for the same time were 18,304,253 bushels, and of flour 2,286,786 barrels. The receipts and shipments of wheat at this port for a number of years have exceeded those of all other ports on the lake. The receipts of other products for 1877 were as follows: 1,550,263 bushels of oats, 935,739 bushels of corn, 2,444,454 bushels of barley, 325,785 bushels of rye, 19,516 bushels of beans, 4,895,741 pounds of seeds, 8,898,795 pounds of butter, 52,927 packages of eggs, 251,925 hides, 2,528,843 pounds of wool, 8,289,701 pounds of cheese, 338,103 hogs, 95,023 sheep and cattle, 136,429,000 feet of lumber, 177,189,000 shingles. The grain-storage capacity of the elevators and warehouses of Milwaukee is 6,000,000 bushels. Tonnage of vessels owned here in 1877, 65,840. Steamers run across the lake during the whole year, in connection with the Detroit & Milwaukee Railway. Milwaukee is remarkable for its healthful climate and for the rapidity of its growth. There are 13 large flouring-mills, a woollen-factory, several machine-shops, an iron-rolling-mill, and many other extensive manufacturing establishments. The extensive water-power of the Milwaukee River is an important element in the prosperity of this place. Settled in 1835; incorporated as a city in 1846. Pop. in 1850, 20,061; in 1854. 30,000; in 1863, 65,000; in 1870, 71,440; in 1875, 100,775; in 1878, 125,000.

Milwaukee Junction. See Grand Trunk Junction.

Milwaukee River, Wisconsin, rises in Fond du Lac co., runs southeastward through Washington co., and southward through Ozaukee co., and enters Lake Michigan at the city of Milwaukee. It is nearly 100 miles long. It traverses a fertile undulating country, and affords water-power for many mills.

Milway, Abbeville co., S.C. See Millway.

Milzano, mil-zâ'no, a village of Italy, province of Brescia, on the Mella. Pop. 1432.

Mimbres (meem'brês, or **Miembres,** me-êm'brês) **Hot Springs,** a post-hamlet of Grant co., New Mexico, 25 miles S.E. of Silver City. Here are hot springs and a hotel.

Mimcina, or **Mimsina,** mim-see'nâ, a considerable town of Morocco, province of Drah, 190 miles S.E. of Morocco, lat. 30° N., lon. 5° W., situated among palms, and inhabited by Berbers, Moorish agriculturists, and Jews.

Mim'ico, a post-village in York co., Ontario, on the Great Western Railway, 7 miles W. of Toronto. Pop. 100.

Miminegash, mee-mee-ne-gash', a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 87 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 100.

Mim's Store, a post-office of Marion co., Tex.

Min, min or meen, or **Min-Kiang,** min`-ke-âng', a considerable river of China, province of Fo-Kien, flows generally S.E. into Ho-Sien Bay, lat. 26° 8′ N., lon. 119° 40′ E. Near its mouth it is bounded on each side by lofty heights. A good deal of rice is raised on its banks, and on it are the cities Kien-Chang, Yen-Ping, and Foo-Choo.

Mina, mee'nâ (plural Minas, mee'nâs), a Portuguese and Spanish word, signifying "mine," and forming a part of several names in South America; as Minas-Geraes (the "General Mines"), Minas-Novas (the "New Mines"), &c.

Mi'na, a post-hamlet of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in Mina township, about 24 miles W. of Jamestown, and 22 miles E. of Erie, Pa. Pop. of the township, 1195.

Minab, Persia. See Meenab.

Minahassa, mee'nâ-hâs'sâ (native, *Ni-mahassa*, "confederation"), a district in the Dutch residency of Menado, Celebes, forming the extreme N.E. point of the island. It is composed of 36 little states under Dutch control. It is a very rough and volcanic region, but is one of the finest coffee-districts in the world. Its people, lately savages, have become civilized, chiefly through the labors of Dutch missionaries. Capital, Menado. Pop. 105,514.

Minam, a village of Persia. See Meenam.

Minas (mee'nas) **Bay,** a remarkable body of water in Nova Scotia, the E. arm of the Bay of Fundy, penetrating 60 miles inland and terminating in Chignecto Bay. The tides here rush in with great impetuosity and form what is called the *bore*. At the equinoxes they have been known to rise from 60 to 70 feet, while in Halifax harbor, on the opposite coast, the spring tides rise only from 6 to 9 feet. Minas Bay receives a great number of small rivers, the principal of which, called the Avon, is navigable.

Minas-Geraes, mee'nâs zhâ-râ'ês (almost zhâ-rice'), a province of Brazil, situated between lat. 14° 25′ and 23° S. and lon. 40° 37′ and 53° 20′ W., having E. Bahia, S. São Paulo, W. Goyaz, and N. Pernambuco. Area, 237,481 square miles. It occupies the highest table-land in Brazil, and is the most populous of its provinces. The prairies are covered with vast herds of cattle, and the cheese of the province is in high repute. The gold and precious stones of Minas-Geraes are important. Iron-works have been erected in the neighborhood of Ouro Preto, the capital. Pop. in 1872, 2,039,735.

Minas-Novas, mee'nâs no'vâs, formerly **Bom-Successo das Minas-de-Fanado,** bòNG-soos-sâ'so dâs mee'nâs dâ fâ-nâ'do, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 230 miles N.N.E. of Ouro Preto.

Minatitlan, mee`nâ-tit-lân', or **La Fabrica,** lâ fâ'-bree-kâ, a port of Mexico, on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, 140 miles S.E. of Vera Cruz. It is on the left bank of the river Coatzacoalcos, 20 miles from its mouth. There are 14 feet of water on the bar at the river's mouth, and more than 20 feet to a point several miles above the town, which has a church and a school, and ships mahogany and the other products of the region.

Mi'naville, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., 33 miles N.W. of Albany, and 4 miles S. of Amsterdam. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, and a grist-mill. P. 130.

Minaya, me-nī'â, a town of Spain, province and 31 miles N.W. of Albacete. Pop. 2118.

Min'burn, a post-village of Dallas co., Iowa, on the

Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad, 27 miles W.N.W. of Des Moines. It is near the Raccoon River. It has a church.

Mincar'lo, one of the Scilly Islands, 4 miles W. of St. Mary's. Area, 12 acres.

Minch, a strait of Scotland. See MINSH.

Min-Chan, a mountain of China. See MIN-SHAN.

Minchinhamp'ton, a town of England, co. of Gloucester, on the Cotswold Hills, 4 miles S.E. of Stroud. It has manufactories of woollen cloth. Pop. of parish, 4361.

Minchinmadiva, min-chin-må-dee'vå, written also **Minchinmadom,** a mountain-peak of the Andes, in Patagonia. Lat. 42° 50′ S. Height, 8000 feet.

Mincio, min'cho or meen'cho (anc. *Min'cius*), a river of Italy, emerges from the S. extremity of Lago di Garda, flows S. and E., passes Goito and Mantua, and joins the Po near Governolo. Length, 38 miles.

Min'cy, a post-office of Taney co., Mo.

Mindanao, min-då-nå'o or meen-då-nå'o, or **Magindanao,** må-Heen-då-nå'o, an island of the Malay Archipelago, the southernmost, and after Luzon the largest, of the Philippines, extending from Point Banajan, lat. 9° 50′ N., to Point Mindanao, lat. 5° 32′ N., and from Point Alimpapan, lon. 122° E., to Cape St. Augustine or Pandagitan, lon. 126° 13′ E. Greatest length, 300 miles. Estimated area, 36,000 square miles. Iligan Bay on the N., and Illanon or Illana Bay on the S., nearly divide the island into two parts. Its line of coast is marked with many bays and headlands, which afford excellent shelter to ships during storms. Its mountains are of immense altitude, and are clothed nearly to their summits with forests of teak and other large trees. Numerous volcanoes, some in full ignition, occur among them, but Mount Calatan, near the source of the river Batuan, seems the only one known by name to geographers. The island is thickly interspersed with lakes, and in some parts are extensive prairies. The products comprise gold, rice, wax, cassia, rattans, tobacco, and pepper, exported chiefly to Manila and the adjacent islands. The interior is peopled by Papuan negroes. The Malays live under many independent chiefs, the principal of whom is the Sultan of Mindanao. Principal towns, Mindanao, Samboanga, Cagayan, Surigao, and Tandag. Pop. 732,802.

Mindanao, a town on the S.W. coast of the island of Mindanao, near the mouth of the river Pelangy, in the Bay of Illanon, and contiguous to which is Selangan, the residence of the Sultan of Mindanao.

Mindelheim, min'dẹl-hīme' (anc. *Ros'trum Neno'risæ*), a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the Mindel, 30 miles S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 3205.

Minden, min'dẹn (L. *Min'da*), a strongly fortified town of Prussia, in Westphalia, on the Weser, and on the railway from Berlin to the Rhine, 60 miles E.N.E. of Münster. Besides its fortifications and barracks, it has a cathedral, Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and Calvinist churches, several hospitals, schools, and public institutions, manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics, hosiery, tobacco, soap, and refined sugar, and a considerable trade on the river between Bremen and Central Germany. Minden is the seat of several important courts, and possesses an historical and antiquarian society. It was the residence of several of the early German emperors, and many diets have been held here. Pop. 17,075.

Minden, a government of Prussia, Westphalia, bounded N. and N.W. by the province of Hanover. Area, 2028 square miles. It belongs to the basins of the Weser, Ems, and Rhine. Pop. 480,612.

Min'den, a post-office of Calhoun co., Ala.

Minden, a post-village in Neola township, Pottawattamie co., Iowa, on Keg Creek, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 22 miles N.E. of Council Bluffs. It has a hotel, a steam flouring-mill, &c. Pop. 500.

Minden, a post-village, capital of Webster parish, La., 30 miles E.N.E. of Shreveport, and 2 or 3 miles E. of the navigable Dorcheat River. It has 4 churches, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a female college, and the Minden Academy or high school. Cotton and lumber are the chief articles of export. Pop. 1100.

Minden, a post-village in Minden township, Sanilac co., Mich., about 60 miles E. of Bay City, and 10 miles W. of Lake Huron. It has a foundry and 3 general stores. Pop. of the township, 490.

Minden, a township of Benton co., Minn. Pop. 144.

Minden, a post-village, capital of Kearney co., Neb.

Minden, a post-township of Montgomery co., N.Y., about 30 miles S.E. of Utica, is bounded on the N. by the Mohawk River. It has a fertile soil and a hilly surface. Pop. 4685. It contains the village of Fort Plain. Minden Post-Office is at Fordsbush.

Minden, a post-village and river-port in Peterborough co., Ontario, 30 miles N.N.W. of Bobcaygeon. It contains 2 churches, 6 stores, and 3 hotels. Pop. 150.

Min'denville, a hamlet of Montgomery co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River and on the Erie Canal, about 9 miles S.E. of Little Falls. Pop. about 100.

Mindoro, min-do'ro or meen-do'ro, an island of the Philippines, Malay Archipelago, lat. of Cape Calavite, 13° 27′ N., lon. 120° 21′ E., and 20 miles S. of Luzon. Estimated area, 4150 square miles. Pop. 70,926. Surface mountainous, and, viewed from the sea, it is picturesque. Chief town, Calapan, on its N. coast.

Mindoro, SEA OF. See SOOLOO SEA.

Mindoro, La Crosse co., Wis. See NEWTON.

Mine Creek, a post-office of Edgefield co., S.C.

Mine'head, a seaport town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, on the Bristol Channel, 22 miles W.N.W. of Bridgewater. Pop. 1905. The town has a commodious harbor, with a herring-fishery and coasting trade.

Minehead, a promontory of Ireland, co. of Waterford, on the Atlantic, 6 miles N.E. of Ardmore.

Mine Hill, Morris co., N.J. See FERROMONT.

Mine Hill Gap, a hamlet and station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven Railroad, 2 miles N. of Minersville, at the junction of a short branch railroad. It has important coal-mines.

Mine Kill Falls, a post-office of Schoharie co., N.Y., about 42 miles W.S.W. of Albany.

Mine La Motte, a post-village of Madison co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 102 miles S. of St. Louis. It has valuable mines of lead which have been worked 100 years or more; and cobalt, malachite, and other minerals are found here. It has 2 churches and a smelting-furnace. Pop. about 300.

Mineo, me-nå'o (anc. *Me'næ*), a town of Sicily, 96 miles S.W. of Catania, on an eminence near a sulphurous lake, and possessing a college. Pop. 9337.

Min'eo'la, a post-village, one of the capitals of Queens co., N.Y., in North Hempstead township, on the Long Island Railroad, 9 miles E. of Jamaica, and 20 miles E. of Brooklyn. It is at the junction of the Hempstead Branch with the main line, and is the S. terminus of the Glen Cove Branch Railroad. It has a court-house. Pop. about 250.

Mineola, or **Minneola,** a post-village of Wood co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, at its junction with a branch of the International & Great Northern Railroad, 77 miles E. of Dallas, 69 miles W. of Marshall, and 90 miles N. of Palestine. It has a bank, a high school, a newspaper office, and 3 churches.

Mi'ner, a county in the S.E. part of Dakota, is intersected by the Dakota or James River. The surface is an undulating prairie.

Miner, a station in Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 3 miles N.E. of Wilkesbarre.

Min'eral, a county in the extreme N.E. part of West Virginia, borders on Maryland. Area, about 280 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. and N.E. by the North Branch of the Potomac River, and is intersected by Patterson's Creek. The surface is diversified by several ridges of the Alleghany Mountains. The soil of the valleys is fertile, and produces Indian corn and wheat. Bituminous coal is the chief article of export. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad traverses the N. part of this county. Capital, Keyser. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,798,256. Pop. in 1870, 6332, of whom 5906 were Americans.

Mineral, a township of Plumas co., Cal. Pop. 400.

Mineral, a post-village of Bureau co., Ill., in Mineral township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 42 miles W. of La Salle. It has a graded school, a church, and an elevator. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. 250; of the township, 1034.

Mineral, a township of Jasper co., Mo. Pop. 1195.

Mineral, a station in Eureka co., Nev., on the Eureka & Palisade Railroad, 37 miles S. of Palisade.

Mineral, a post-village of Athens co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 50 miles E. of Chillicothe. It is a shipping-point for lumber.

Mineral City, a post-village of Greene co., Ind., on the line between Richland and Taylor townships, on the Bedford, Springville, Owensburg & Bloomfield Railroad. It has a church, a coal-mine, and a saw-mill.

Mineral City, a mining hamlet of White Pine co., Nev., about 35 miles E. of Hamilton. Silver is found here.

Mineral City, a post-hamlet of Bee co., Tex., 55 miles S.W. of Cuero.

Mineral Hill, a post-village of Elko co., Nev., 5 miles E. of Mineral Station, and about 60 miles S. by W. of

Elko. It has a church. Pop. 212. Silver-mines have been opened here.

Mineral King, a post-office of Tulare co., Cal.

Mineral Park, a post-village, capital of Mohave co., Arizona, about 130 miles W.N.W. of Prescott. It has a rich silver-mine and a quartz-mill. Gold is said to be found near this place. Pop. about 200.

Mineral Point, a post-office of Anderson co., Kansas, about 16 miles N.E. of Burlington.

Mineral Point, a post-village of Washington co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 61 miles S.S.W. of St. Louis, and 4 miles E. of Potosi, with which it is connected by a branch railroad. Lead and iron are found here.

Mineral Point, or **Mineral City,** a post-village of Tuscarawas co., O., on Sandy Creek, and on the Tuscarawas Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of New Philadelphia. It has mines of excellent steam-coal. Pop. 175.

Mineral Point, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa., on Conemaugh Creek, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Johnstown, and 32 miles W.S.W. of Altoona. It has a church. Coal is found here.

Mineral Point, a station in Somerset co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, at the junction of the Somerset & Mineral Point Railroad, 101 miles S.E. of Pittsburg.

Mineral Point, a post-village of Iowa co., Wis., in Mineral Point township, about 45 miles W.S.W. of Madison, and 36 miles N.E. of Dubuque, Iowa. It is the N. terminus of the Mineral Point Railroad, which connects with the Illinois Central Railroad at Warren. It contains 2 banks, a high school, 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 2 foundries, and 3 smelting-furnaces for zinc. Lead is mined in the vicinity. Pop. 3055; of township, additional, 1527.

Mineral Ridge, a post-village of Boone co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, about 30 miles S. by E. of Fort Dodge, and 10 miles N.W. of Boone. It has 2 churches. Coal is found here. Pop. about 200.

Mineral Ridge, a post-village in Weathersfield township, Trumbull co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 3 miles S. of Niles. It has 6 churches, 2 furnaces for pig-iron, a money-order post-office, 8 stores, and manufactures of wheels and bricks. Coal abounds near this place. Pop. about 600.

Mineral Siding, a station in Guernsey co., O., on the Central Ohio division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 4 miles E. of Cambridge.

Mineral Spring, a post-hamlet of Garrett co., Md., 9 miles from Confluence, Pa. It has a grist-mill and a woollen-factory.

Mineral Springs, a post-village and summer resort of Howard co., Ark., 25 miles N.N.W. of Fulton. It has 3 churches, the Southern Arkansas College, a flouring-mill, and a valuable mineral spring.

Mineral Springs, a post-office of Bon Homme co., Dakota.

Mineral Springs, a post-office of Pickens co., Ga., 15 miles N. of Canton.

Mineral Springs, a township of Greene co., Ill. Pop. 1181.

Mineral Springs, or **Cobleskill** (kōb′ḷz-kĭl) **Centre,** a post-hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., about 8 miles W. of Schoharie Court-House. It has a church. Here is Mineral Springs Post-Office.

Mineral Springs, a township of Richmond co., N.C. Pop. 1040.

Mineral Springs, a post-office and summer resort of Adams co., O., in Meigs township, 20 miles N. of Rome. It has a church, a hotel, &c.

Mineral Springs, a post-office of Marion co., S.C.

Mineral Springs, a summer resort of Marlborough co., S.C., 7 miles S. of Bennettsville.

Mineral Wells, a post-office of Wood co., W. Va., 3 miles from Claysville Station, and 7 miles from Parkersburg. Here is a summer resort.

Minerbe, me-nêʀ′bå, a town of Italy, 20 miles S.E. of Verona. Pop. 3462.

Minerbe, or **Minerbio,** me-nêʀ′be-o, a town of Italy, in Emilia, 11 miles N.E. of Bologna. Pop. 7244.

Mine Ridge, in the S.E. part and extending along the E. border of Lancaster co., Pa., derives its name from its copper-mines, which are no longer worked.

Mine Road, a station in Spottsylvania co., Va., on the Potomac, Fredericksburg & Piedmont Railroad, 6 miles W. of Fredericksburg.

Mi′ner's De′light′, a post-office and mining-camp of Sweetwater co., Wyoming, 108 miles from Green River City. Gold is found here in quartz and placers.

Mi′nersville, a post-village of Trinity co., Cal., on the Trinity River, about 13 miles E.N.E. of Weaverville. Gold is found here. Pop. 102.

Minersville, a post-office of Republic co., Kansas.

Minersville, Missouri. See Oronogo.

Minersville, a station in Otoe co., Neb., on the Missouri River, and on the Nebraska Railroad, 6 miles below Nebraska City.

Minersville, a post-village of Meigs co., O., on the Ohio River, nearly 2 miles above Pomeroy. It has manufactures of salt and bromine, and is supported chiefly by operations in coal, which is mined here in large quantities. Here are 4 churches. Pop. 1000.

Minersville, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Schuylkill River, 4 miles W. of Pottsville, and about 30 miles S.E. of Danville. It is situated in a valley, near the base of Broad Mountain, on a branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. Its prosperity is mainly derived from operations in anthracite coal, which is mined here in the Schuylkill or Pottsville basin. It has a newspaper office, a national bank, 10 churches, 2 machine-shops, and manufactures of iron, soap, and shoes. Pop. 3699. It is connected with Mount Carbon by the People's Railroad.

Minersville, a post-village of Beaver co., Utah, about 120 miles S.S.W. of Manti, and 20 miles S. by W. of Beaver. Silver, iron, and lead are found near this place. It has a church.

Mine Run, a post-office of Orange co., Va.

Mine Run Furnace, a post-office of Shenandoah co., Va.

Miner′va, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Iowa, in Minerva township, about 46 miles N.N.E. of Des Moines, and 14 miles W.N.W. of Marshalltown. Pop. of township, 696.

Minerva, a post-hamlet of Labette co., Kansas, in Elm Grove township, 13 miles S.W. of Oswego.

Minerva, a post-village of Mason co., Ky., about 10 miles W.N.W. of Maysville, and 4 miles from the Ohio River. It has 2 churches. Pop. 159.

Minerva, a post-township of Essex co., N.Y., about 40 miles N.W. of White Hall, is traversed by the Hudson River, and connected with Saratoga Springs by the Adirondack Railroad. Its surface is mountainous. Here are beds of iron ore. Pop. 962.

Minerva, a post-village of Stark co., O., on Sandy Creek, and on the Tuscarawas Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 72 miles S.S.E. of Cleveland, and 16 miles E.S.E. of Canton. It is partly in Carroll co. It has a national bank, a union school, a newspaper office, 4 churches, a machine-shop, a foundry, and manufactures of carriages, furniture, sash, and doors. Pop. about 1200.

Minervino, me-nêʀ-vee′no, a town of Italy, province of Bari, 15 miles S.W. of Andria. Pop. 13,844.

Mines, minz, a post-office and scattered mining village of Blair co., Pa., and the S. terminus of the Springfield Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 30 miles by rail E. of Hollidaysburg. Here is a large mine of iron owned by the Cambria Iron Company.

Mines, a station in Centre co., Pa., on the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Railroad, 3½ miles W. of Snow Shoe. Here semi-bituminous coal is mined.

Minet′to, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., on the Oswego River, and on the Oswego & Syracuse Railroad, about 5 miles S. of the city of Oswego. It has a church.

Mineville, mĭn′vĭl, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., in Moriah township, on the Lake Champlain & Moriah Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Port Henry. It has 2 churches, a money-order post-office, and rich iron-mines.

Minewithen, one of the Scilly Islands.

Minga′la, an island of the Hebrides, near their S. extremity, about 2 miles S.S.W. of Pabba. Length, 3 miles.

Mingan, ming′gạn, a post-village in Saguenay co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Mingan River, opposite the Mingan Islands, 398 miles below Quebec. It is a Hudson Bay Company's post. The inhabitants, chiefly Indians, are engaged in hunting and fishing. The harbor is very fine. Pop. 560.

Mingan Islands, a group of 29 isles of Canada, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, N. of Anticosti, extending 45 miles along the Labrador coast.

Mingan River, a large river of Quebec, enters the N. shore of the St. Lawrence at Mingan. It is one of the finest salmon-streams in the province, and excellent for trout. The scenery in rear of this stream is romantic.

Minglanilla, min-glå-neel′yå, a village of Spain, New Castile, 44 miles S.E. of Cuenca. Pop. 1979.

Mingo, ming′go, township, Bates co., Mo. Pop. 789.

Mingo, post-township, Sampson co., N.C. Pop. 1240.

Mingo, a post-village in Wayne township, Champaign co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 46 miles N.N.E. of Dayton. It has 2 churches.

Mingo, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the Reading Railroad, main line, 10 miles S.E. of Pottstown.

Mingo, a township of Williamsburg co., S.C. Pop. 627.

Mingo Flat, a post-office of Randolph co., W. Va.

Mingo Junction, a post-village of Jefferson co., O., on the Ohio River, and on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, at the junction of the Pan-Handle Railroad, 3 miles S. of Steubenville. It has 2 churches and an iron-furnace.

Mingolsheim, ming′ǫls-hīme′, a village of Baden, 20 miles S.S.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 1814.

Mingrelia, min-gree′le-å (Fr. *Mingrélie,* mång`grå`-lee′; Ger. *Mingrelien,* min-grå′le-ęn), a former province, now a part of the government of Kootais, Russian Transcaucasia, between the Black Sea on the W. and the Caucasus on the N. Area, 2365 square miles. Pop. 70,000. The inhabitants are allied in blood to the Georgians, and belong mostly to the Greek Church. The country has often been devastated by wars.

Mings′ville, a post-office of Wright co., Mo.

Minho, meen′yo (Sp. *Miño,* meen′yo; anc. *Min′ius*), a river of Spain and Portugal, rises in Galicia, 30 miles N.E. of Santiago, flows E., S., and W., latterly bounding Portugal on the N., and enters the Atlantic near Caminha, 52 miles N. of the mouth of the Douro, after a course of 130 miles. Affluents, the Sil, Avia, and Tea.

Minho, or **Entre-Douro-e-Minho,** ên′trå-dō′ro-å-meen′yo (*i.e.,* "between the Douro and Minho"), the most northern province of Portugal, having W. the Atlantic, and N. the Minho. Area, 2807 square miles. Pop. 973,332.

Miniana, the supposed ancient name of MILLANAH.

Minidunum, the ancient name of MOUDON.

Minieh, or **Minyeh,** mee′ne-yęh; a town of Egypt, capital of a province, on the left bank of the Nile, 136 miles by rail S.S.W. of Cairo. It has some earthenware manufactures, and a government cotton-factory. Pop. 11,000.

Minier, mi-neer′, a post-village of Tazewell co., Ill., in Little Mackinaw township, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad where it crosses the Illinois Midland Railroad, 17 miles W.S.W. of Bloomington, and 27 miles S.E. of Peoria. It has a newspaper office, a bank, 3 churches, 3 elevators for grain, 2 carriage-shops, a tile-factory, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 600.

Mi′ning City, a post-village of Butler co., Ky., on Green River, 16 miles from Rockport Station. It has a church and a coal-mine.

Min′ish, an island off the W. coast of Ireland, in the Atlantic, 3 miles W. of the centre of Kilkerran Bay.

Minisink, Orange co., N.Y. See GREENVILLE.

Minisink, a township in the W. part of Orange co., N.Y., about 7 miles E. of Port Jervis. It is bounded on the E. by the Wallkill River, and intersected by the New Jersey Midland Railroad. It contains Unionville. P. 1495.

Minius, the ancient name of the MINHO.

Mink Creek, a post-office of Oneida co., Idaho.

Min-Kiang, a river of China. See MIN.

Minko′ko, a native kingdom of Celebes, on the W. side of the Gulf of Boni.

Minnah, a town of Arabia. See OMAN.

Min`neap′olis, a post-village, capital of Ottawa co., Kansas, on the Solomon River, and the N.W. terminus of a branch of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 23 miles N.W. of Solomon City. It has 2 newspaper offices, a bank, a church, and manufactures of carriages, flour, and lumber.

Minneapolis, a city of Minnesota, and the capital of Hennepin co., is situated on both banks of the Mississippi River, at the Falls of St. Anthony, 10 miles W. by N. of St. Paul. It is near lat. 44° 58′ N. and lon. 93° 18′ W. Its site is an undulating plain, enclosed on two sides by bluffs which furnish good locations for residences. Minneapolis was in 1870 the second city of the state in population and importance. It is the seat of the University of Minnesota (non-sectarian and open to both sexes), which was organized in 1868, and has 18 instructors, about 120 students, and a library of 10,000 volumes. This city contains a court-house, a city hall, erected in 1873, an opera-house, about 50 churches, a high school, a music-hall, several first-class hotels, the Augsburg Theological Seminary (Lutheran), 5 national banks, a savings-bank, and 2 other banks. Two or 3 daily and 10 weekly newspapers are published here. Of these weekly newspapers 1 is Swedish, 1 German, and 1 Norwegian. Within the limits of this city the river falls about 80 feet, and affords immense water-power, which has been improved by dams, &c. The streets are straight, and are mostly 80 feet wide. Here are 18 saw-mills, many extensive flour-mills, and manufactures of iron machinery, engines, boilers, paper, beer, furniture, woollen goods, sash, blinds, farming-implements, oil, and soap. The value of the lumber sawed here in 1876 was $2,948,335; that of flour made in the same year was $7,320,410. Minneapolis is on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, at the junction of its two main lines, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Iowa & Minnesota, and Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroads. It has a public park, and is surrounded with numerous lakes and beautiful scenery. The Falls of St. Anthony are in the middle of the city. Here are 3 bridges over the river. One of these is a suspension-bridge, built in 1876. In 1873 Minneapolis and St. Anthony were incorporated as one, under the name of Minneapolis. Pop. in 1870, 13,066, or, including St. Anthony, 18,079; in 1875, 32,721; of Minneapolis township, 1834.

Minneaska, Wabasha co., Minn. See MINNEISKA.

Min′neha, a post-office of Butler co., Kansas.

Minneha, township, Sedgwick co., Kansas. Pop. 138.

Min`neha′ha, a county in the S.E. part of Dakota, borders on Minnesota. Area, about 800 square miles. It is intersected by the Big Sioux River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and lakes. The soil is fertile. Capital, Sioux Falls. Pop. in 1870, 355, of whom 200 were Americans.

Minnehaha, a post-office of Hennepin co., Minn., and a station on the Iowa & Minnesota Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of Minneapolis. Here is a beautiful cascade, called the Falls of Minnehaha.

Min`neis′ka, a small river of Minnesota, drains the S. part of Wabasha co. and the N. part of Winona co., and enters the Mississippi River at the village of Minneiska.

Minneiska, a post-village of Wabasha co., Minn., in a small township of its own name, and on the Mississippi River, at the mouth of the Minneiska River. It is also on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 16 miles N.W. of Winona. It has a church and a saw-mill. Pop. 217; of the township, 764.

Min`neo′la, township, Goodhue co., Minn. P. 1317.

Minneola, a station in Hamilton co., O., on the Indiana Line & Lafayette Railroad, 5 miles W. of Cincinnati.

Minneola, Texas. See MINEOLA.

Minneola, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Va.

Min`neo′pa, a station in Blue Earth co., Minn., on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, 5 miles W. of Mankato.

Min`neo′ta, a township of Jackson co., Minn. P. 112.

Minneota, Lyon co., Minn. See NORLAND.

Minnequa, min-ne-kwaw′ (or **Minnequo**) **Springs,** a post-office and summer resort in Canton township, Bradford co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, 41 miles N. by E. of Williamsport, and 36 miles S. of Elmira. It is situated in a glen, among high hills, and has a hotel which will accommodate about 500 guests. Here are mineral springs, which contain calcium, sodium, manganese, carbonic acid, boracic acid, silica, &c.

Min`neso′ta, a state of the American Union, in the N. part of the Mississippi Valley, bounded on the N. by the provinces of Manitoba and Ontario and the district of Keewatin, Canada, on the E. by Lake Superior and the state of Wisconsin, on the S. by Iowa, and on the W. by Dakota. Its extreme northern limit is lat. 49° N. (except that there is a small detached area N.W. of the Lake of the Woods, with a few islands in that lake, lying N. of that parallel), but eastward from the Lake of the Woods the line ascends Rainy Lake River and a chain of small lakes and streams to Mountain Lake, whence it passes, by a very short portage to the head-waters of the Arrow River, which stream it follows to Pigeon River, down which it passes to Pigeon Bay, Lake Superior. The rivers St. Croix and Mississippi constitute the principal portion of the eastern line, S. of the point where it leaves Lake Superior. The southern limit is lat. 43° 30′ N. On the W. it has the Red River of the North, with Lakes Traverse and Big Stone, southward from which the line follows the meridian of 97° W. Area, 83,531 square miles.

Face of the Country.—Conspicuous features are the great marshes of the N.E., covered with a small growth of tamarack and fir, with low, parallel, pine-clad ridges of dry land; the great white-pine belt, which covers nearly one-third of the state, chiefly northeastward of the Mississippi River, and extends indefinitely northward; the "Big

Woods," a strip of forest-land, covered with oak, elm, maple, ash, and other deciduous trees, running southward from Crow Wing River to within about 60 miles of the Iowa line,—this tract being about 100 miles long and 40 wide, with an exceedingly fertile black soil; the productive and beautiful rolling country in the S.E.; the great undulating prairies of the S. and S.W., gradually ascending to the N.W. central "Height of Land," or Hauteur des Terres. From the utmost source of the Mississippi (height, 1680 feet) the country falls somewhat rapidly northward, the Lake of the Woods being only 977 feet in height, and the Red River at St. Vincent only 792 feet. Much of the Red River valley is apparently a dead level. The most remarkable ascent in the state is from Lake Superior, 600 feet, to the crest or edge of its surrounding plateau (1359 feet), the ascent of 759 feet being made in a few miles. The lowest point on the Mississippi has an elevation of 660 feet.

Hydrography.—A remarkable feature of Minnesota is formed by its myriads of clear lakes, varying in size from a few acres up to great bodies of water like Leech, Red, Mille Lacs, Cass, Vermillion, and other lakes, some of them singly covering hundreds of square miles. The lakes are said to exceed 7000 in number, and to cover more than 2,500,000 acres. These lakes are conspicuously frequent along the divides or watersheds. Of these the Height of Land, where the head-streams of the Mississippi originate, has an elevation of 1680 feet. Lake Itasca is the receptacle of these parent streams, and is regarded as the birthplace of the Mississippi. The northeastern border of the state is in the St. Lawrence basin; the N. and N.W. in that of Hudson's Bay; the extreme S.W. in the valley of the Missouri; and many of its lakes, especially westward, have no outlets; but the greater part of the state is in the proper valley of the Upper Mississippi. Minnesota is therefore a remarkable hydrographic centre. The principal streams of the state are the Mississippi, and its tributaries, direct or indirect, the Crow Wing, Rum, Crow, St. Croix, Minnesota, Mankato, Elk, &c.; the St. Louis and the numerous other affluents of Lake Superior; the Red River, with its tributaries, in the N.W.; the Rainy Lake River, with its Big and Little Forks, and other affluents. The larger streams of those just named are all navigable to a greater or less extent by steamboats at high water, except in winter; and the lake-chains and swift streams of the N. are the principal highways of that lonely region, being traversed by hardy *voyageurs* with the birch canoe, a conveyance which in winter is replaced by sledges drawn by dogs. Many of the streams have rapids and falls, affording abundant water-power, and the lakes and rivers abound in valuable fishes.

The Climate in winter is severe, and in the N. is intensely cold; but it is everywhere very equable when compared with that of the Atlantic seaboard. It is a matter of frequent remark that the dry and steady cold of Minnesota is much more endurable than that of a New England winter. The winters throughout most of the state are short, and spring and autumn are long and pleasant seasons; but at Duluth the spring is usually wet, and is regarded as the most disagreeable season of the year. The rainfall seems not very copious, when compared with that of the seaboard; but, what is of more importance, it is well distributed throughout the year, and its waters are well husbanded in the numerous lakes of the state. These lakes are believed to mitigate the frosts of the late spring and early autumn, and to add to the frequency of summer showers. The rapid spread of the wooded area since the incoming of civilization is believed to exercise a favorable influence upon the rainfall and the temperature. The extreme S.W. of the state is somewhat exposed to drought, as well as to the ravages of the grasshopper, or Rocky Mountain locust (*Caloptenus spretus*). The dry air and even temperature of Minnesota have given it a wide reputation as a sanitary resort for persons suffering from pulmonary complaints.

Geology.—In the N.E. and N. the prevalent formation is Laurentian, but the strata are nearly everywhere deeply covered with drift, often heaped in long, low ridges, with sphagnous swamps of stunted tamarack between. Along Lake Superior it is flanked by a tract of Silurian age (here much broken, and metamorphosed by dikes of igneous rock). This tract passes southward, and is continuous with the Silurian strata of Wisconsin and Iowa. Another strip of the Silurian reaches from the N.W. angle of the state southeastward to the "Big Woods" region. The remainder of Minnesota is mostly of cretaceous age, save that in the S. there is a small tract of the Devonian, and in the S.W. there is a very considerable area containing azoic rocks, conspicuous among which are the interesting Sioux quartzite and the red pipestone. Among useful minerals we may notice iron and probably other valuable ores in the Lake Superior country; peat, which is inexhaustible in some parts, and which is somewhat utilized in places where other fuel is scarce; slate, on the river St. Louis; granite, gneiss, sandstone, magnesian limestone, and other rock suitable for building-material. The Sioux quartzite is a rough but exceedingly durable stone. The Indians formerly used the red pipestone in fashioning tobacco-pipes. Lead ores have been traced, and pieces of copper have been taken from the drift. In the W. the state owns a number of salt-bearing tracts of large prospective value.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Lake Pepin and other portions of the Mississippi are bordered by wild and inspiring scenery. The Falls of St. Anthony and of Minnehaha, the Dalles of the St. Louis and St. Croix Rivers, and the great Indian pipestone-quarry, which was regarded as a common sanctuary by the Indians, who long concealed its place from the white man, are noted objects of interest. The northern forests and the remoter prairies afford deer, raccoons, bears, and much furred and feathered game, and the beautiful lakes and streams are the abode of trout, pike, pike-perch, and other valuable fishes.

Vegetation.—Some notice is given above of the great extent of forests of Minnesota, but the southwestern and western parts of the state are in general but scantily wooded. This fact has already greatly assisted in the rapid development of agriculture, the wooded tracts supplying, at low prices, abundance of timber and fuel for the rest of the state. The authorities have also given generous bounties to encourage arboriculture, and the area of comparatively treeless land is rapidly becoming less. Among the native fruits are crab-apples, cranberries, strawberries, service and buffalo berries, plums, and grapes. The Indians formerly subsisted to a large degree upon the seed of an interesting and abundant native cereal, the *Zizania aquatica*, or wild rice, the straw of which is now employed as a paper-stock.

Agricultural Resources.—The capacities of Minnesota as a wheat-producing state are prodigious. Spring wheat succeeds best here; and since the introduction of the recent new processes of milling and bolting, the spring wheat of Minnesota has commanded the highest market prices, and has produced a greater percentage of flour than any winter wheat will give, the best grades heading the list of high-priced flours, both in Eastern and Western markets. Of late the California system of extensive wheat-ranches has been imitated here to some extent, with promising results. The northwest, even as far as the Manitoba line, is a fine wheat-country, and most parts of the state are very fruitful of maize. The other principal crops are potatoes (here of peculiar excellence), oats (which, unlike most of the oats of the United States, are well adapted for the production of oat-meal for human food), barley, hops, flaxseed, and hay. Cattle, horses, swine, and wool are largely shipped to the seaboard; and the slaughter and packing of pork is an important industry. Hardy varieties of the apple are cultivated in the state, which is already becoming a fruit-growing region. The northeastern marshes might readily be adapted to cranberry-culture. Wool-growing is an industry for which the southwest is believed to be especially adapted. Maple sugar is one of the important products of the state.

Manufactures.—The presence of practically unlimited water-power in a state abounding in dense forests of the most valuable timber trees and producing great quantities of grain and wool, and peopled with energetic and intelligent inhabitants, has insured the rapid growth of its manufacturing interests. St. Paul, Minneapolis, Stillwater, &c., are seats of active and varied industrial enterprises; but the production of flour and other mill-products, lumber, wooden-ware, carriages, furniture, and cooperage takes the lead, and assumes very large proportions; boots, shoes, lime, bricks, saddlery, leather, and woollens are also produced to no small amount in the aggregate.

Commerce, &c.—The facilities for river commerce have already been alluded to, and these are well utilized. In 1874 there were owned in the state 63 steamers and 38 barges, with a total tonnage of 9776 tons. This includes the tonnage of Duluth, on Lake Superior, a port whose commerce seems destined to a very great and speedy increase. At present, however, the railroad facilities are such that most of the trade of Minnesota employs this more rapid method of transshipment.

Railroads.—In 1862 the state had no railroads; in 1863 she had 31 miles of track; in 1865, 213 miles; in 1870, 1092 miles; in 1875, 1990 miles; built at the average cost of $53,084 per road-mile. Three of the railroads cross the entire state from E. to W., and railroad lines connect the leading towns with one another, and with important places outside the state.

Finances.—In 1875 the acknowledged debt of the state was $4,855,000 of the state-buildings' loan. This was all held by the permanent school fund, paying 7 per cent. interest. The railroad debt of $2,275,000 was contracted in 1858, and was designed to aid in constructing certain railroads; but, as these enterprises all fell through, the state refused to pay these bonds or the interest upon them; and a popular vote has confirmed the action of the state authorities.

Education.—In 1875 the public school fund amounted to $3,030,127, the interest of which, with state appropriations and the avails of certain state and local taxes, goes to support free schools of various grades. There are state, county, and town superintendents, high and graded schools in the principal towns, normal schools at Winona, Mankato, and St. Cloud, and normal courses in several of the high schools. There is a state university at Minneapolis, with affiliated colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, and a number of elective courses of study. The university is open to youth of either sex. Other collegiate institutions are Carleton College, Northfield; St. John's College, St. Joseph; and Agassiz College, Red Wing. There are also a good number of private, parochial, professional, Indian mission, and other schools. Among the public institutions are a penitentiary at Stillwater and an institution for the deaf, dumb, and blind at Faribault. One-eighteenth of the entire public domain of the state has been set apart as school land. From the sales of this land and its timber the permanent school fund has been derived, and it is believed that not less than $15,000,000 in permanent funds will be derived from this source.

The Counties number 78, as follows: Aitkin, Anoka, Becker, Beltrami, Benton, Big Stone, Blue Earth, Brown, Carlton, Carver, Cass, Chippewa, Chisago, Clay, Cook, Cottonwood, Crow Wing, Dakota, Dodge, Douglas, Faribault, Fillmore, Freeborn, Goodhue, Grant, Hennepin, Houston, Isanti, Itasca, Jackson, Kanabec, Kandiyohi, Kittson, Lac Qui Parle, Lake, Le Sueur, Lincoln, Lyon, McLeod, Martin, Meeker, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Mower, Murray, Nicollet, Nobles, Olmsted, Otter Tail, Pembina, Pine, Pipe Stone, Polk, Pope, Ramsey, Redwood, Renville, Rice, Rock, St. Louis, Scott, Sherburne, Sibley, Stearns, Steele, Stevens, Swift, Todd, Traverse, Wabasha, Wadena, Waseca, Washington, Watonwan, Wilkin, Winona, Wright, and Yellow Medicine.

The *principal cities* are St. Paul, the capital, and largest town, on the Mississippi (pop. in 1875, 33,178); Minneapolis (32,721), which now includes St. Anthony; Winona (10,737), Hastings (3644), and Red Wing (5630), thriving towns on the Mississippi; Duluth (2953), the westernmost port on the great lakes; Stillwater (5750), on the St. Croix; Faribault (5525) and Rochester (4344), important interior towns; Mankato (5416), on the river Minnesota; besides other growing places, such as Albert Lea, Austin, Hastings, Lake City, New Ulm, Northfield, Owatonna, St. Cloud, St. Peter, &c.

The *constitution* was adopted in 1857. The governor is chosen for the term of 2 years. Judges are elected and serve for fixed terms. The legislature is chosen yearly, and can sit but 60 days. Voters must have lived in the United States one year, and in the state four months. The state has three representatives in Congress, and five electoral votes.

History.—That part of Minnesota E. of the Mississippi River was a portion of the original domain of the United States, and has belonged successively to the Northwest Territory, and to the territories of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. That part W. of the Mississippi was included in the Louisiana purchase from France, and has belonged in turn to the District of Louisiana, and to the territories of Louisiana, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota. Northern Minnesota anciently was the abode of the Chippeway Indians, and the rest was possessed by bands of Sioux. These tribes were of diverse stock, and were deadly enemies of each other. Fort Snelling was permanently garrisoned by United States troops in 1819, and a portion of Lord Selkirk's Pembina colony early settled in the extreme N.W., believing it to be British territory. Part of the S.E. section of the state was for a short time a part of the state of Iowa. In 1849 the territory of Minnesota was organized with nearly twice its present area. In 1858 the state was admitted to the Union with its present limits; but the W. portion remained Minnesota Territory until 1861, when it was merged into the new territory of Dakota. During the war of 1861–65 the Indians committed atrocious massacres, but were thoroughly subdued by the United States troops. The Dakotas were then removed from the state, and the Chippeways were placed upon reservations in the remote North. The part borne by Minnesota in the war against secession was highly creditable to her people, and upon the return of peace she entered upon a career of conspicuous prosperity.

The *population* in 1850 was 6077; in 1860, 172,023; in 1870, 439,706; in 1875, 597,407, including but few of the Indian people. The latter have been since then enumerated, and found to number 7663. There are Indian reservations at White Earth, Red Lake, and Leech Lake. The people of Minnesota have very generally emigrated from the Northern States, and of people of European birth the Swedes, Norwegians, and Germans predominate, some Danes and a few Finns and Lapps having also settled within the state.

Minnesota, a mining-camp of Sierra co., Cal., 20 miles N.E. of Nevada City. Gold is mined here.

Minnesota City, a post-village of Winona co., Minn., on or near the Mississippi River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Winona & St. Peter Railroads, 6 miles N.W. of Winona. It has a church and 2 large flouring-mills.

Minnesota Falls, a post-village of Yellow Medicine co., Minn., in a township of its own name, on the Minnesota River, and on the Hastings & Dakota Railroad, 68 miles W. of Glencoe. It has a church, a newspaper office, and manufactures of flour, furniture, and lumber. Pop. about 250; of township, 271.

Minnesota Junction, a post-village in Oak Grove township, Dodge co., Wis., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad where it crosses the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 18 miles N. of Watertown, and 7 miles E. of Beaver Dam. It has a church. Pop. about 300.

Minnesota Lake, a post-village of Faribault co., Minn., on a small lake, in a township of its own name, and on the Central Railroad of Minnesota, 30 miles S. by E. of Mankato. It has 3 stores. Pop. of township, 630.

Minnesota River (formerly called **Saint Peter's**) issues from Big Stone Lake, on the boundary between Dakota Territory and Big Stone co. of Minnesota. It forms the S.W. boundaries of Chippewa and Renville cos., and runs nearly southeastward to the town of Mankato, where it abruptly bends towards the north. Below Belle Plaine it runs northeastward, and forms the boundary between the cos. of Scott and Dakota on the right, and Carver and Hennepin on the left, until it enters the Mississippi River about 7 miles above St. Paul. Its length is estimated at 425 miles. Small steamboats can ascend about 50 miles from its mouth during high water. It traverses a fertile, undulating country, diversified with prairies and small lakes.

Min′neton′ka, a post-village in Minnetonka township, Hennepin co., Minn., about 2 miles E. of the lake of the same name, at St. Alban's Station on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 10 miles W.S.W. of Minneapolis. It has 1 or 2 churches, a flouring-mill, &c. Pop. of the township, 735.

Minnetonka Lake, Minnesota, is in Hennepin co., about 12 miles W.S.W. of Minneapolis. It is nearly 15 miles long, has a very irregular or diversified shape, and presents an admirable labyrinth of islands, promontories, and sinuous shores. It is an attractive summer resort.

Min′netris′ta, a post-township of Hennepin co., Minn., about 32 miles W. of St. Paul, is bounded on the E. by Minnetonka Lake. Pop. 705.

Minni. See ARMENIA.

Min′nichive, or **Moniave,** a burgh of Scotland, co. and 16½ miles N.W. of Dumfries. Pop. 707.

Min′nith, a post-office of St. Genevieve co., Mo.

Minni Wakan, min′nee wâ-kân′, or **Devil Lake,** the largest lake in Dakota, is in Ramsey co., in the N.E. part of that territory, in about lat. 48° N. and lon. 99° W. Length, about 40 miles; greatest width, nearly 12 miles. The water is saline. This lake has no visible outlet. Its surface is 1467 feet above the level of the sea.

Minnon, a river of Persia. See MEENAB.

Min′no′ra, a post-office of Calhoun co., W. Va.

Min′nowford, a post-office of Giles co., Tenn.

Miño, a river of Spain. See MINHO.

Minong, mę-nŏng′, a post-village, capital of Isle Royale co., Mich., on the island of Isle Royale, in Lake Superior, about 60 miles N. of Houghton. Here is a copper-mine named Minong.

Minoa, the ancient name of MONEMVASIA.

Minonk, mi-nŭnk′, a post-village of Woodford co., Ill., in Minonk township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, at its junction with the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, 29 miles N. of Bloomington, 118 miles S.W. of Chicago, and 53 miles by rail N.E. of Peoria. Coal is mined here. It has a graded school, a newspaper office, 2 banks, 8 churches, and a flour mill. Pop. 1122; of the township, 2115.

Minoo'ka, a post-village in Aux Sable township, Grundy co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 10 miles W.S.W. of Joliet, and about 24 miles S. of Aurora. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a banking-house. Pop. about 500.

Minooka, a village in Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 3 miles S.W. of Scranton. It has 4 coal-breakers and a Catholic church.

Minorca, min-or'kạ (L. *Balea'ris Mi'nor* and *Min-or'ca*; Sp. *Menorca*, må-noR'kå; Fr. *Minorque*, mee'noRk'; Dutch, *Minorka*, me-noR'kå; named from its being the "smaller" (in Latin, *minor*) of the two principal Balearic Islands. In like manner MAJORCA derives its name from the Latin *major*, "greater"), an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain; between lat. 39° 47' and 40° 4' 45" N., lon. 3° 48' and 4° 20' E.; length, 33 miles; average breadth, about 10 miles; area, 335 square miles. The coast is very much indented on all sides except the S., and generally presents a succession of bold headlands enclosing small creeks and bays. Of these the best and most frequented is Port Mahon, the capital of the island. The surface rises from all sides towards the centre, where it becomes mountainous, attaining, in Mount El Toro, the height of about 5000 feet. The soil is not generally fertile, but in good seasons the wheat and barley grown are equal to the consumption. The other principal products are oil, wine, hemp, flax, oranges, and lemons. Iron, copper, and lead are found in abundance, and superior marble, porphyry, and alabaster exist in several districts. The first possessors of Minorca were the Carthaginians, who drew from it, in common with the other islands of the Baleares, a number of excellent slingers, who distinguished themselves during Hannibal's wars in Italy. It afterwards passed successively into the hands of the Romans, the Vandals, and the Moors. The last were expelled in 1285 by the Spaniards. During the greater part of the eighteenth century it belonged to the British, who finally ceded it to Spain at the peace of Amiens. For administrative purposes it is divided into the four districts of Mahon, Alayor, Mercadal, and Ciudadela. Pop. 39,005.

Mi'nor Hill, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Tenn., 18 miles S.W. of Pulaski. It has a church.

Minori, me-no'ree, a town of Italy, 7 miles W.S.W. of Salerno, near the Gulf of Salerno. Pop. 3263.

Mi'norsville, a post-village of Scott co., Ky., 15 miles E. of Frankfort. It has a church, a tannery, and a plough-factory.

Mi'nortown, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn., about 8 miles W.N.W. of Waterbury. It has a grist-mill.

Minot, mi'nọt, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., in Minot township, about 38 miles N. of Portland, and 6 miles N.W. of Lewiston. It has several churches. The township is intersected by the Portland & Oxford Central Railroad, and contains part of the village of Mechanic Falls. Pop. of the township, 1569.

Minot's Ledge, or **Cohas'set Rocks,** Massachusetts Bay, an extensive reef off Cohasset Bay, about 16 miles E.S.E. of Boston. Here is a fixed light 66 feet high.

Minow (mee'now) **Islands,** a group of East Africa, in Mozambique Channel, off the N.W. coast of Madagascar. Lat. (N. point) 12° 49' 30" S.; lon. 48° 39' E. They are about 27 in number, and, with the exception of two or three which are low and of coral formation, are lofty and precipitous, presenting ranges of basaltic columns.

Minpooree, Mynpooree, or **Mainpuri,** min-poo'ree, a district of India, Agra division, North-West Provinces (lat. 26° 54'–27° 50' N., lon. 78° 30'–79° 30' E.), bounded S.W. by the Jumna. It is a fertile plain. Area, 1696 square miles. Capital, Minpooree. Pop. 765,845.

Minpooree, Mynpooree, or **Mainpuri,** a town of India, capital of Mynpooree district, 72 miles E. of Agra. Pop. 21,179.

Minsh, or **Minch,** mintch ("Stormy Sea"), the broad strait which separates the island of Lewis, Hebrides, from the W. coast of Scotland. Mean breadth, about 35 miles. A contraction of this sound, to the S.S.W., is called the Little Minsh, and separates the middle portion of the Outer Hebrides from the island of Skye.

Min-Shan, or **Min-Chan,** min- (or meen-) shån, or **Kieoo-Ting-Shan,** ke-è-oo'-ting'-shån', *i.e.*, "mountain with nine lofty summits," a mountain of China, province of Se-Chuen, in lat. 31° 34' N., lon. 103° E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

Minsk, minsk, a government of Russia, between lat. 51° 12' and 55° 50' N. and lon. 25° 10' and 30° 45' E. Area, 34,716 square miles. Pop. in 1870, 1,182,230, of whom about 100,000 were Jews and 40,000 of Tartar descent. Surface level, marshy, and for the most part inundated in the spring; principal rivers, the Pripets and Dnieper, with their affluents, the Beresina, Pechima, &c.; and it is partially bounded on the S.E. and the W. by the Düna and the Niemen. More grain (chiefly rye) is raised than is required for home consumption; hemp, flax, potash, and tar are other important products. Forests very extensive, and, next to agriculture, the people are mostly occupied in sawing and trading in timber. Linen-weaving and distilling are actively carried on. Principal towns, Minsk, Bobruisk, and Slootsk.

Minsk, a town of Russia, capital of the above government, situated on an affluent of the Beresina, at a railway junction, 430 miles S.W. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 35,563, among whom are many Jews. It is mostly built of wood, but has some handsome stone edifices, several Greek and Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, a theological seminary, and a large theatre, with manufactures of woollen cloth and leather. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and of Roman Catholic and United Greek bishops.

Min'ster, a post-village of Auglaize co., O., in Jackson township, on the Miami Canal, about 20 miles N.N.W. of Piqua, and 80 miles S.S.W. of Lima. It has 2 public halls, 2 churches, a woollen-mill, 3 brick-yards, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a tile-factory, &c. Pop. 868.

Mintao, Malay Archipelago. See MINTOW.

Min'ter, a post-office of Dallas co., Ala., on the Selma & Gulf Railroad, 25 miles S. of Selma.

Minter City, a post-office of Leflore co., Miss.

Mint Hill, a post-hamlet of Osage co., Mo., 12 miles S.E. of Chamois Station. It has a church.

Mint Hill, Mecklenburg co., N.C. See CLEAR CREEK.

Mint'law, a village of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, at a railway junction, 28 miles N. of Aberdeen. Pop. 413.

Min'to, a parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, with a village on the Teviot, 5½ miles N.E. of Hawick.

Min'to Island, in the Pacific, forms, with Bedford and Melbourne Islands, a group of the Dangerous Archipelago, and was discovered by Lord E. Russell in 1837. Lat. 21° 23' S.; lon. 136° 32' W.

Min'ton, a post-office of Worth co., Ga., 20 miles E. of Albany.

Min'tonsville, township, Gates co., N.C. Pop. 1183.

Min'tonville, a post-hamlet of Casey co., Ky., 64 miles S. of Lexington. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

Min'tow, or **Mintao,** min-tŏw, written also **Minto** and **Muntock,** a town of the island of Banca, Malay Archipelago, near its W. coast.

Min'turn, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ark., on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, 113 miles N.E. of Little Rock. It has a steam mill and a cotton-gin.

Minturn, a station in Fresno co., Cal., on the Visalia division of the Central Pacific Railroad, 88 miles N.N.W. of Fresno.

Minucciano, me-noot-chå'no, a fortified town of Italy, 27 miles N.N.W. of Lucca. Pop. 2250.

Minudie, mee-noo-dee', a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 8 miles S.W. of Amherst. Pop. 600.

Minussinsk, mee-nûs-sinsk', a town of Siberia, government of Yeniseisk, on the Yenisei River, about 200 miles S. of Yeniseisk. Pop. 4434.

Minyeh, a town of Egypt. See MINIEH.

Mioglia, me-ol'yå, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, S. of Acqui. Pop. 1018.

Mios, me-os', a town of France, in Gironde, 28 miles S.W. of Bordeaux, on the Leyre. Pop. 1000.

Miösen, or **Mjösen,** me-ö'zẹn, the largest lake of Norway, 40 miles N.N.E. of Christiania. Length, 55 miles; greatest breadth, 12 miles. It receives the Lougen River, and discharges its surplus waters S. by the Wormen into the Glommen.

Miös-Vand, mee'ös-vånd, a lake of Norway, in the Fillefield, at the N. foot of the lofty Mount Grindaden, in the S.W. province of Christiania. Length, about 24 miles; breadth, not more than 1 mile.

Mipibu, me-pe-boo', a town of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Norte, on Lake Papari, 40 miles S.S.W. of Natal, and 20 miles from the sea. Pop. 2000.

Miquelon, mik'ẹh-lon', or more properly mee'kẹh-lòNᵍ', two united islands off the S. coast of Newfoundland, forming, with the adjacent island of St. Pierre, a colony belonging to France, with an area of 85 square miles. Great Miquelon is in lat. 47° 4' N., lon. 56° 20' W., and immediately S. of it is Little Miquelon, or LANGLEY ISLAND (which see). Fishing is almost the sole occupation of its inhabitants. See SAINT PIERRE.

Mira, mee'râ, a river of South America, republic of Ecuador, rising in the Andes, flows N.W., and enters the Pacific by several mouths near lat. 1° 36′ N.

Mira, mee'râ, a town of Italy, 10 miles W. of Venice, on the Brenta Morta. Pop. 8837.

Mira, mee'râ, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, near the Atlantic, 24 miles N.W. of Coimbra. Pop. 6002.

Mira, a town of South America, in Ecuador, near the source of the river Mira, 65 miles N.E. of Quito.

Mira, mee'râ, a town of Spain, province and 40 miles S.E. of Cuenca. Pop. 1152.

Mirabel, mee'râ'bêl', a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 9 miles N.N.E. of Montauban.

Mirabel aux Baronnies, mee'râ'bêl' ō bâ'ron'nee', a village of France, in Drôme, 4 miles S.W. of Nyons.

Mirabella, me-râ-bêl'lâ, a city of Italy, province of Avellino, 14 miles S.W. of Benevento. Pop. 5979.

Mirabella, a village of Italy, province of Catania, 8 miles N.N.E. of Caltagirone. Pop. 3543.

Mirabello, me-râ-bêl'lo, a town of Italy, province of Alessandria, 8 miles S.S.E. of Casale. Pop. 3055.

Mirabello, a village of Italy, 3 miles N. of Pavia. Here the battle of Pavia was fought in 1525, when the French king, Francis I., was taken prisoner. Pop. of commune, 1765.

Mirabello, a town of Italy, province and 8 miles S. of Campobasso. Pop. 2605.

Mirabile, me-râb'e-le, a post-village in Mirabile township, Caldwell co., Mo., about 48 miles N.N.E. of Kansas City. It has a grist-mill and 3 stores. Pop. 140; of the township, 931.

Miracle (mir'a-k'l) **Run,** a post-hamlet of Monongalia co., W. Va., 13 miles E. of Burton. It has a church.

Mi'ra Creek, a post-office of Valley co., Neb.

Miradoux, me'râ'doo', a town of France, in Gers, 7 miles N.E. of Lectoure. Pop. 1562.

Miraflores, me-râ-flo'rês, a town of Spain, province and 17 miles N.N.W. of Madrid. Pop. 1664.

Miraflores, me-râ-flo'rês, a village of the Argentine Republic, province and 100 miles S.E. of Salta, on the Salado.

Miraflores, a town of Peru. See SAÑA.

Mi'ra Fork, a post-office of Floyd co., Va.

Mirage, me-razh', a station in Elbert co., Col., on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 115 miles E.S.E. of Denver.

Mirage, a post-hamlet of Kearney co., Neb., 12 miles S. of Kearney Junction.

Mirage, a station in Churchill co., Nev., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 31 miles N.E. of Wadsworth.

Miragoane, mee'râ'gwân', a town of Hayti, on the S. coast of the Bay of Gonaïves. It is a bishop's see, has a good harbor and a mineral spring, and ships logwood, coffee, honey, and lemons.

Mi'ra Gut, or **Mi'ra Bay,** a post-hamlet in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, at the mouth of Mira River in the Atlantic Ocean, 7 miles from Albert Bridge. Pop. 200.

Mirambeau, mee'rôɴ'bō', a town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 8 miles S.W. of Jonzac. Pop. 586.

Miramichi, mir'a-me-shee', a bay on the N.E. coast of New Brunswick, lat. 47° 5′ N., lon. 64° 53′ W., being the estuary of the Miramichi River. Opposite the mouth of the bay are Fox and Passage Islands.

Miramichi, a river of New Brunswick, one of the largest in the province, its total length being 220 miles, and its mouth 9 miles in width, the tide flowing 40 miles. The lands on either side are fertile. Nelson, Newcastle, Douglas, and Chatham are the principal villages and towns on the river. The river is navigable for large-sized ships 2 miles above Newcastle, for small schooners 20 to 25 miles, and for canoes 40 to 50 miles farther. The branches of the Miramichi are celebrated for their splendid salmon and trout. A fish-breeding establishment on Stewart's Brook, one of its tributaries, has been constructed by the government. The Miramichi itself abounds with salmon, sturgeon, codfish, mackerel, herring, bass, shad, alewives, trout, eels, smelts, lobsters, and oysters. The Miramichi is fed by a large number of tributaries, ranging from 18 to 100 miles in length. The southwest or main branch of the Miramichi takes its source in a lake a short distance from the Tobique. In the immediate vicinity of its source are three or four lakes, and about 90 miles from its head it becomes considerably expanded in consequence of the number of small rivulets flowing into it. The northwest branch joins the main river about 35 miles from its mouth. It rises in highlands bordering on the E. side of the Nepisiquit, with which it is connected by a short portage leading to the Falls, and runs over a calcareous and rather rocky formation. It is 90 miles in length, and receives in its course several large tributaries. Most of these rivers proceed from lakes, and are navigable for canoes during the summer months. The tide flows up the Northwest Miramichi 16 miles. It is navigable for vessels of 15 feet draught for 3 miles of this distance, for schooners of 60 or 70 tons for 3 miles farther, and for canoes to its source.

Miramichi, a town of New Brunswick. See NEWCASTLE.

Miramont, mee'râ'môɴᵍ', a village of France, Haute-Garonne, arrondissement of Saint-Gaudens. Pop. 1650.

Miramont, a market-town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 12 miles N.E. of Marmande. Pop. 1416.

Miran'da, a post-village of Rowan co., N.C.

Miran'da, a post-village in Missisquoi co., Quebec, 4 miles from Saint-Armand. Pop. 200.

Miranda de Arga, me-rân'dâ dâ ar'gâ, a town of Spain, Navarre, 24 miles S.S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 1493.

Miranda del Castanar, me-rân'dâ dêl kâs-tâ-nar', a town of Spain, province and 40 miles S.S.W. of Salamanca. Pop. 1559.

Miranda del Ebro, me-rân'dâ dêl â'bro, a town of Spain, province and 40 miles N.E. of Burgos, on the Ebro. Pop. 2848. It has an ancient church, and a custom-house on the Castilian frontier.

Miranda do Corvo, me-rân'dâ do kor'vo, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 12 miles S.E. of Coimbra. Pop. 5252.

Miranda do Douro, me-rân'dâ do doo'ro (anc. *Contium?*), a town of Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes, close to the Spanish frontier, 28 miles S.E. of Bragança. Pop. 914.

Mirande, mee'rônd' (L. *Miran'da*), a town of France, in Gers, 13 miles S.W. of Auch, on the Baise. Pop. 3230. It has remains of old fortifications.

Mirandella, me-rân-dêl'lâ (anc. *Caladu'num?*), a town of Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes, on the Tua, 36 miles S.W. of Bragança. Pop. 1890.

Mirandella, me-rân-dêl'lâ, a town of Brazil, province and 170 miles N.N.W. of Bahia.

Mirandol, mee'rôɴᵍ'dol', a village of France, in Tarn, 16 miles N. of Alby, on the Viaur.

Mirandola, me-rân'do-lâ, a fortified town of Northern Italy, province of Modena, 18 miles N.N.E. of Modena. Pop. 13,170. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, a cathedral, a hospital, and a palace, long occupied by the sovereign when Mirandola was the capital of an independent duchy.

Mirano, me-râ'no, a town of Northern Italy, 12 miles N.E. of Padua, on the Musone, at the origin of the Canal of Mirano. Pop. 7393.

Mirapicis, the Latin name of MIREPOIX.

Miravet, me-râ-vêt', a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 30 miles S.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 1797.

Mire, meer, a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, about 7 miles from Tours, famous for the great battle fought in 731, when Charles Martel defeated the Saracens.

Mirebalais, or **Le Mirebalais,** leh meer'bâ'lâ', a town of Hayti, on the Artibonite, 80 miles N.N.E. of Port-au-Prince.

Mirebalois, or **Mirebalais,** meer'bâ'lâ', an old division of France, now comprised in the department of Vienne, and named after its chief town, Mirebeau.

Mirebeau, mee'reh-bō' or meer'bō' (L. *Mirebel'lum*), a town of France, department of Vienne, 16 miles N.N.W. of Poitiers. Pop. 2461.

Mirebeau, a market-town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, 13 miles E.N.E. of Dijon. Pop. 1229.

Mirecourt, mee'reh-koor' or meer'koor' (L. *Mirecurtium*), a town of France, in Vosges, 16 miles N.W. of Epinal. Pop. 5169. It is the seat of a tribunal of commerce and a communal college, and is noted for manufactures of violins, guitars, barrel-organs, and other musical instruments.

Mirefleur, mee'reh-flur' or meer'flur', a market-town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, near the river Allier, 9 miles S.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1225.

Miremont, mee'reh-môɴᵍ' or meer'môɴᵍ', a town of France, in Haute-Garonne, 8 miles S.E. of Muret.

Miremont, a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 18 miles W.N.W. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1411.

Mirepoix, mee'reh-pwâ' or meer'pwâ' (L. *Mirapicis*), a town of France, on the Lers, 14 miles E.S.E. of Pamiers. Pop. 3122. It has a large hospital, a town hall, and manufactories of coarse woollens and cottons.

Mir'field, a village and parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, with a station on the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway, 5 miles N.E. of Huddersfield.

Mir'ganj' Harkhauli, har-kån'lee, a town of Bengal, district of Sarun, 10 miles N. of Aligunge. Pop. 4087.

Mirgorod, meer-go-rod', a town of Russia, government and 50 miles N.W. of Poltava, on the Khorol. It is the chief seat of the ecclesiastical authorities of the government, contains 3 churches, and, besides carrying on an important general trade, has 4 yearly markets. Pop. 7485.

Miribel, mee'ree'bêll' (L. *Miribel'lum*), a town of France, in Ain, 12 miles S.E. of Trévoux. Pop. 2364.

Miribel, a village of France, in Isère, arrondissement of Grenoble. Pop. of commune, 2167.

Mirickville, Massachusetts. See MYRICKVILLE.

Mirim, me-reen', a lake of South America, between Brazil and Uruguay. Lat. 33° S.; lon. 53° W. Length, 100 miles; greatest breadth, 20 miles. It communicates on the E. with the Atlantic by the Tajim, and northward with Lago de los Patos by the Mirim.

Mirimande, mee'ree'mônd', or **Mirmande,** meer'-mônd', a town of France, in Drôme, 15 miles S. of Valence.

Miriti, me-re-tee', a town of Brazil, province and 14 miles N.W. of Rio Janeiro, on the Miriti.

Mirobriga, the ancient name of SANTIAGO DE CACEM.

Miropolie, me-ro-pol'yå, a town of Russia, government and 50 miles S.W. of Koorsk, on the Psiol, an affluent of the Dnieper. Pop. 10,754.

Miroslaw, Moravia. See MISLITZ.

Mirotitz, mee'ro-tits', a town of Bohemia, on the Lomnitz, 50 miles S.S.W. of Prague. Pop. 1506.

Mirow, mee'rov, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 12 miles W.S.W. of Neu-Strelitz. It has 2 ducal palaces.

Mirowitz, mee'ro-wits', a town of Bohemia, 43 miles S.S.W. of Prague. Pop. 1164.

Mir'ta, a town of India, state and 76 miles N.E. of Joudpoor. Estimated pop. 25,950. The town is surrounded by a wall partly of mud and partly of stone. It has a temple and several mosques.

Mirzanagur, mir'zå-nå-gŭr', a town of Bengal, 55 miles N.E. of Calcutta.

Mir'zapoor', a district of British India, Benares division, having S. and W. the Rewah territory. Area, 5217 square miles. Pop. 1,015,826, principally Hindoos.

Mirzapoor, a town of India, capital of the above district, on the right bank of the Ganges, 32 miles by rail S.W. of Benares. Lat. 25° 10' N.; lon. 83° 35' E. It is large and flourishing, and well built, consisting of handsome European houses, native habitations, and clusters of Hindoo temples crowding the banks of the Ganges. It is a place of extensive inland trade, and an important cotton-mart. It is also noted for its manufactures of carpets and various cotton fabrics, and has likewise some manufactures of iron. Pop. 71,849.

Misantla, me-sånt'lå, a ruined city of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, 35 miles N.E. of Jalapa, on an isolated plateau. Its remains comprise a pyramid, streets, ancient walls, and a cemetery.

Miscou, mis'koo', an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, off Shippegan Island, Gloucester co., New Brunswick. It has a light-house, and possesses a fine harbor, which is much frequented by fishing-craft.

Miscouche, mis'koosh', a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, on the Prince Edward Island Railway, 5 miles from Summerside. Pop. 200.

Miseno, me-så'no (anc. *Mise'num*), a promontory of Southern Italy, province and 9 miles S.W. of Naples. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Roman port of *Misenum*.

Misento, a town of Italy. See MISINTO.

Mi'ser, a station in Albany co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 41 miles N. by W. of Laramie. Elevation, 6810 feet.

Mi'ser's Station, a post-office of Blount co., Tenn.

Mish'a Mokwa, mok'way, a post-hamlet in Nelson township, Buffalo co., Wis., on the Chippewa River, about 36 miles S.W. of Eau Claire. It has a flour-mill.

Mishawaka, mish'a-waw'ka, a post-village in Penn township, St. Joseph co., Ind., on the St. Joseph River, and on the Chicago & Lake Huron and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroads, 4 miles E. of South Bend, and 11 miles W. of Elkhart. It has a bank, about 7 churches, a newspaper office, 3 flouring-mills, and manufactures of furniture, axes, refrigerators, &c. Small steamboats can ascend the river to this place. Pop. in 1870, 2617.

Mishawaka, a post-hamlet of Clatsop co., Oregon, on Nehalem River, 30 miles S. of Astoria.

Mish'icot, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis., in Mishicot township, on the East Two River, about 10 miles N. by E. of the city of Manitowoc. It has water-power, a grist-mill, a brewery, a saw-mill, and 5 stores. Pop. about 250; of the township, 1752.

Mishkan, or **Mischkan,** mish-kån', a village of Persia, in Khorassan, 50 miles N.W. of Nishapoor.

Mishkin, or **Mischkin,** mish-keen', a town of Russia, government and 58 miles W.N.W. of Yaroslav, on the Volga. Pop. 3014.

Mish'tegayoc' River, of Michigan, rises in Genesee and Shiawassee cos., and, flowing nearly northward, enters the Flint River 5 miles from its junction with the Shiawassee.

Mi'sin'abe, a lake of the North-West Territories, 60 miles N.E. of Lake Superior. Moose River issues out of the lake and flows N.E. about 250 miles to James's Bay.

Misinto, me-sin'to, or **Misento,** me-sên'to, a town of Italy, province of Milan. Pop. of commune, 1567.

Misis, a village of Asia Minor. See MESSIS.

Misitra, a town of Greece. See MISTRA.

Miske, mish'kå', a village of Hungary, co. of Pesth, 32 miles from Baja. Pop. 2349.

Misketi or **Miskheti.** See MSKET.

Miskolcz, mish-kolts', a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Borsod, 24 miles N.E. of Erlau. Pop. 21,199, chiefly Protestants. It has numerous Lutheran, Greek, and Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, Protestant and Roman Catholic gymnasia, a Greek national school, Roman Catholic high school, and a convent. Its principal trade is in wine. The best steel in Hungary is made from iron obtained from neighboring mines.

Mislitz, mis'lits, or **Miroslaw,** mee'ros-låv', a town of Moravia, 16 miles from Znaim. Pop. 1140.

Misocco, me-sok'ko (Ger. *Maisox-thal,* mi'zox-tål'; It. *Val Mesolcina,* vål mêl-sol-see'nå), a valley of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, S. of the Alps, immediately E. of the canton of Ticino, and traversed by the Moesa, on which is the village of Misocco, with 1386 inhabitants and a ruined fortress.

Misolonghi, a town of Greece. See MISSOLONGHI.

Mis'pec, a post-village in St. John co., New Brunswick, on the Bay of Fundy, 9 miles from St. John. It contains a woollen-factory. Pop. 200.

Mispillion, mis'pil'le-on, a hundred of Kent co., Del. P. 3478. It contains Harrington, Farmington, Vernon, &c.

Mispillion Creek, Delaware, runs nearly northeastward, forms part of the boundary between Kent and Sussex cos., and enters Delaware Bay.

Missaglia, mis-sål'yå, a market-town of Northern Italy, 19 miles N.N.E. of Milan. Pop. 1246.

Missau'kee, a county in the N.W. part of Michigan, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by the Muskegon, Clam, and Manistee Rivers, the last of which touches the N.W. corner of the county. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests. Pop. in 1870, 130, of whom 43 were natives and 87 were foreigners; in 1874, 606.

Misselemieh, mis-sel-eh-mee'eh, a town of Nubia, on the Bahr-el-Azrek, 60 miles N. of Senaar. The market is the resort of many merchants from Souakin, who barter cotton, spices, and perfumes for gold, while those from Abyssinia bring slaves and a few horses.

Missinnippi River, Canada. See CHURCHILL.

Mission, mish'un, a township of La Salle co., Ill. Pop. 1596. It contains Norway.

Mission, a township of Brown co., Kansas. Pop. 1200. It contains Claytonville.

Mission, a township of Neosho co., Kansas. Pop. 915, exclusive of the town of Osage Mission.

Mission, a township of Shawnee co., Kansas, on the Kansas River. Pop. 409.

Missionary Ridge extends along the S.E. border of Dade co., Ga., and is partly comprised in Hamilton co., Tenn. On this ridge an important battle was fought between General Grant and General Bragg on the 24th of November, 1863. The former gained the victory.

Mission Centre, a post-office of Brown co., Kansas.

Mission Creek, a post-township of Wabaunsee co., Kansas. Pop. 605.

Mission Creek, a post-office of Pine co., Minn.

Mission Creek, a station on the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad, 74 miles N. of St. Paul, Minn.

Mission Creek, a post-hamlet of Pawnee co., Neb., 12 miles N. of Beattie, Kansas. It has a church.

Missiones, mis-se-o'nês, a territory of the Argentine Republic, in the N.E., having on the N.W. the river Paraná, which divides it from Paraguay, and on the S.E. the Uruguay, which separates it from Brazil, in which the

Jesuit missionaries founded numerous establishments of converted Indians previous to the suppression of their order in 1767. Area, 23,590 square miles. Pop. 3000.

Mission Ridge, a post-office of Walker co., Ga.

Mission River, a small stream of Texas, flowing through Refugio co. into Aransas Bay.

Mission San José, sän ho-zā', a post-village of Alameda co., Cal., about 35 miles S.S.E. of San Francisco.

Mission Valley, a post-village of Victoria co., Tex., on the Guadalupe River, 15 miles N.W. of Victoria, and about 100 miles E.S.E. of San Antonio. It has a nursery, a grist-mill, and a cotton-gin. Pop. about 300.

Missis, a town of Asia Minor. See Messis.

Missis'quoi, a county in the S. part of Quebec, bounded S. by Vermont and Lake Champlain. Area, 560 square miles. Capital, Frelighsburg. Pop. 16,922.

Missisquoi Bay, Quebec. See Philipsburg East.

Missis'quoi (or **Missis'que**) **River,** Vermont, rises in Orleans co., and runs northward into Canada, from which it passes into Franklin co., Vt. It subsequently runs nearly westward through the latter county, and enters a part of Lake Champlain, called Missisquoi Bay. It is about 90 miles long.

Mis'sissin'ewa, or **Mis'sissin'awa,** a township of Darke co., O., on the Indiana line. Pop. 798.

Mississinewa River rises in Darke co., O., and runs westward through Randolph co. of Indiana. It subsequently flows northwestward through the cos. of Delaware, Grant, and Wabash, and enters the Wabash River in Miami co., about 3 miles above Peru. It is nearly 140 miles long.

Mississippi, mis'sis-sip'pee (Missi Sipi, *i.e.*, the "Great Water"), the largest and most important river of the United States, rises in the N. part of Minnesota, at an elevation of 1680 feet above the tide-water. Its chief source is Itasca Lake, which is 1575 feet higher than the sea, and about 3000 (or, as some say, 3160) miles from the mouth of the river, and is about lat. 47° 10' N. and lon. 95° 20' W. From Itasca Lake it runs first northward, but soon turns towards the E., and expands into Lake Cass and other lakes. After flowing towards nearly every point of the compass, it arrives at Crow Wing, below which it runs southward to St. Cloud and southeastward to Minneapolis. Here is a picturesque cataract called the Falls of St. Anthony, which is the head of navigation. The river here descends 66 feet in less than one mile, including a perpendicular fall of 17 feet. It passes by the city of St. Paul, and a few miles lower strikes the boundary of Wisconsin and expands into the long and beautiful Lake Pepin, bordered by vertical limestone bluffs, which are about 400 feet high and very picturesque. Below Dubuque its general direction is southward, and it forms the boundary between the states of Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana on the right, and Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi on the left hand. After an extremely sinuous course, it enters the Gulf of Mexico by several mouths at the S.E. extremity of Plaquemines parish, La., in lat. 29° N. and lon. 89° 12' W.

Its largest affluents are the Missouri, Ohio, Arkansas, and Red Rivers, besides which it receives the Minnesota, Iowa, and Des Moines from the right hand, and the Wisconsin and Illinois Rivers from the left. The Missouri River is longer than the part of the Mississippi above the junction of the two rivers, which is called the Upper Mississippi. The total length of the stream from the source of the Missouri to the Gulf of Mexico is computed to be 4300 miles, which exceeds that of any other river in the world. The area drained by this river and its tributaries, according to Prof. Guyot, is 1,244,000 square miles. It is computed that the mean volume of water discharged by it in a second is 675,000 cubic feet. It is navigable by large or middle-sized steamboats from its mouth to St. Paul, a distance of about 2200 miles. Steamboats can ascend the Missouri to Fort Benton, which according to some is about 2500 miles from its mouth, and 3900 miles from the mouth of the Mississippi. The chief cities on the great river, giving precedence to those nearest the source, are Minneapolis, St. Paul, La Crosse, Dubuque, Davenport, Keokuk, Quincy, Hannibal, St. Louis, Memphis, and New Orleans. The lowest place at which the river is crossed by a bridge is St. Louis, Mo., about 1400 miles from its mouth. This has 3 arches raised so high that large steamers can pass under it. The river is 3500 feet wide at St. Louis, about 2500 at New Orleans, and 4000 feet at the mouth of the Ohio. It appears that it is generally wider between Dubuque and St. Louis than it is below the latter city. Three other bridges cross the river, at Davenport, Clinton, and Dubuque. The mean velocity of the current between St. Louis and the Gulf of Mexico is about 65 miles per day. The Mississippi Valley comprises a vast extent of very fertile land, which is nearly level or gently undulating. As the river runs southward and traverses 18 degrees of latitude, the climate and productions of the lower part differ greatly from those of the upper part of the valley. In Louisiana and Mississippi the river is bordered by alluvial plains and swamps, which are lower than the surface of the water, and are often inundated, though partly protected by artificial embankments called *levees*. The greatest floods occur in the spring, after the snow and ice of the Upper Mississippi have been melted. The water begins to rise about the 1st of March, and increases until June. The *levees* are sometimes burst or overcome by the violence of the flood, which rushes through crevasses and devastates large tracts of arable land of which cotton and sugar are the staple products. Such a calamity occurred in April, 1874, and reduced many thousand people to destitution. At the mouth of the river a large delta has been formed by the mud and detritus carried down by the current. This delta is intersected by a number of outlets or water-courses, called *bayous*, which issue from the Mississippi, or derive from it a supply of water in time of a flood. "The whole area of the delta," says Dana, "is about 12,300 square miles, and about one-third is a sea-marsh, only two-thirds lying above the level of the gulf." The amount of silt or sediment carried to the Mexican Gulf by this river, according to Humphreys and Abbott, is about 1-1500th the weight of the water, equivalent for an average year to 812,500,000,000,000 pounds, or a mass one square mile in area and 241 feet deep. "The new soil deposited in one year by the Mississippi," says Guyot, "would cover an area of 268 square miles with the thickness of one foot." The water enters the gulf by five channels, called the Northeast Pass, the Southeast Pass, South Pass, &c. The navigation of these passes is partly obstructed by sand-banks, which are continually formed or shifted, and to obviate this difficulty a system of jetties has been constructed in the South Pass by Captain J. B. Eads, by authority of the national government, calculated to maintain a channel 30 feet in depth.

Mississippi, one of the Gulf States of the American Union, bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Alabama, S. by the Gulf of Mexico and Louisiana, and W. by Arkansas and Louisiana. Along its western borders flow the Mississippi and Pearl Rivers, and for its northern limit it has the 35th degree of N. lat. Area, 47,156 square miles, or 30,179,840 acres, of which 4,209,146 were improved in 1870.

Face of the Country.—Along the Mississippi, above Vicksburg, a vast swampy tract of dense timber extends northward beyond the state line and eastward beyond the Yazoo River; and but for the erection of strong levees this fertile region (7000 square miles) would be subject to frequent overflow. No less than 350 miles of the Mississippi front in this state are found to need levees. In the N.E. there is an exceedingly fertile prairie region, bounded on the W. by the "flat woods," a long, narrow, and densely-wooded level tract. The northern and N. central portions are rolling, and in many parts fertile, but there are elevated tracts which have a stubborn, unfertile soil. Eastward of the Yazoo there are high bluffs of river-drift or loess, which approach the Mississippi at Vicksburg, Natchez, and other points. These bluffs (the "cane hills") are deeply broken with *coulées* and water-worn ravines, and are often composed of most fertile soil. The great level pine region, or "cow-country," of Mississippi affords much natural pasturage and large amounts of timber and naval stores. It covered at one time more than one-third of the state, reaching from the gulf northward nearly to Jackson, but its northern limits have been much restricted by the extension of agriculture. Its southern and less fertile portion is very healthful, but to the northward intermittent fevers prevail and the country is not regarded as a safe one for unacclimated persons to inhabit.

Geology.—In the N.E. the Alabama coal-measures occupy a small area of this state, but are represented only by their lower or unproductive strata, and Mississippi has no true coal, and probably no important deposits of lignite. The northeastern plains are cretaceous, and are exceedingly fertile; but they are somewhat scantily provided with potable water, except where artesian wells have been sunk. The most widely prevailing formation is the tertiary; but the lowlands along the Mississippi and the gulf are of post-tertiary and alluvial character. The mineral waters of Lauderdale, Harrison, Jackson, Tishemingo, and Hinds cos. have considerable reputation as medicinal agents, and not a few of the wells and springs of the state are charged with saline ingredients. The orange or tinted sand of the quaternary, with its curious conical knolls, is a remarkable feature. Lime, rough sandstone, fictile clays, and some lignite are obtained, but no ores are mined in the state.

Vegetation.—The marshy regions abound in cypress of two varieties, bay, black gum, and other timber trees. The great pine forests have been already alluded to. In the hilly country there are valuable forests of oak, hickory, locust, walnut, bilsted, &c. The native fruits include the persimmon, pawpaw, Chickasaw plum, Ogeechee lime, and excellent grapes. The *Tillandsia*, or Spanish moss, affords a fibre much used by upholsterers, and the abundant cane (*Arundinaria*) yields a useful paper-stock.

Agriculture.—The N.E. cretaceous districts and the low Mississippi bottom-lands are of inexhaustible fertility, and when the levees of the river-front shall have been completed it is probable no region of the United States will support a larger agricultural population to the square mile than the now swampy region W. of the Yazoo. Throughout the pine region there are fertile tracts of cotton-land. Southward there is considerable rice and sugar-cane culture, which might be indefinitely extended. Indian corn and cotton are, however, the staple products, and the former grows with a luxuriance quite unknown in the Northern states. The principal forage-crops are maize and the cow-pea (a *Dolichos*)). Grazing is an important industry, the small and half-wild cattle finding abundant pasturage in the wide forests; much pork is produced, and the annual wool-clip is very considerable. Honey, wax, butter, sweet potatoes, sorghum, pulse, tobacco, and wheat are products of importance. The climate is well adapted for sericulture and vine-growing. The orange flourishes in the south; the pomegranate and fig grow almost everywhere without protection, and the peach in some parts is found in the forests in a half-wild state.

Manufactures.—The only extensive manufacturing interest is the cutting and sawing of lumber, chiefly for the New Orleans market. The chief seats of this occupation are the lower valleys of the Pascagoula and Pearl Rivers, and the products are shipped both by rail and by water. The manufacture of cotton-seed oil and oil-cake is also important, and that of tar, rosin, and spirits of turpentine is becoming so. The other manufactures are chiefly local, or connected with the construction and repair of railroad-works. Several cotton-mills have been started, with good prospects of success.

Commerce.—The river-towns and the railroad centres do a large forwarding and distributing business; and the sheltered sound, with its diverging bays and lagoons, affords safe and tranquil passage for coasting-vessels, although the state has no harbor with sufficient water for large shipping. The state had in 1874 85 sailing-vessels and 6 steamers, with an aggregate burden of 2947 tons, besides 21 river-steamers, aggregating 1746 tons. Besides the Mississippi, steam navigation ascends the Yazoo, Tallahatchee, Yalabusha, Pascagoula, and Tombigbee Rivers, and is to some extent practicable upon the Big Black, Sunflower, and Pearl, although the latter stream is much encumbered by snags and shallows.

Railroads.—In 1846 there were 42 miles of railroad; in 1850, 75 miles; in 1855, 278 miles; in 1860, 862 miles; in 1865, 898 miles; in 1870, 990 miles; in 1875, 1018 miles, built at an average cost of $33,735 per mile for works. As a rule, the railroads of the state are not paying dividends upon their stock, a fact chiefly due to the unsettled state of public affairs since the civil war ceased.

The Counties number 75, as follows: Adams, Alcorn, Amite, Attala, Benton, Bolivar, Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Claiborne, Clarke, Clay, Coahoma, Copiah, Covington, De Soto, Franklin, Greene, Grenada, Hancock, Harrison, Hinds, Holmes, Issaquena, Itawamba, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jones, Kemper, Lafayette, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Leake, Lee, Leflore, Lincoln, Lowndes, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Monroe, Montgomery, Neshoba, Newton, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Panola, Pearl, Perry, Pike, Pontotoc, Prentiss, Quitman, Rankin, Scott, Sharkey, Simpson, Smith, Sumner, Sunflower, Tallahatchee, Tate, Tippah, Tishemingo, Tunica, Union, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wilkinson, Winston, Yalabusha, and Yazoo.

Principal Towns.—These are the cities of Vicksburg (pop. 12,443 in 1870) and Natchez (9057), on the Mississippi; Jackson, the capital, on Pearl River (4234); besides Aberdeen, Canton, Columbus, Corinth, Greenville, Grenada, Holly Springs, Lexington, Meridian, Okolona, Oxford, Port Gibson, Yazoo City, Shieldsborough, Summit, Kosciusko, Hazlehurst, Mississippi City, Pass Christian, Brookhaven, West Point, Macon, and other places, some of which have large commercial interests. Most of them are incorporated as cities.

Government.—The constitution now in force was adopted in 1869. The governor and principal executive officers are chosen for a term of four years. Judges are appointed by the governor, and serve for limited terms. Voters must be registered, and have resided six months in the state, and one month in the county where the vote is cast. The state has six representatives in the lower house of Congress, and eight electoral votes.

Education is provided for by law, and free schools are sustained by state and local taxes, the income from the sales of certain state lands, the proceeds of fines and licenses, &c. There are state and county superintendents of schools, a state board of education, and local boards of trustees; but the state is but sparsely settled, and in many quarters the school laws are neglected, while in others their exercise has met with active opposition. There are normal schools at Holly Springs and Tougaloo. Oxford is the seat of the state university, with affiliated schools of law, agriculture, &c. Alcorn University, Oakland, has a scientific school, and is open to blacks as well as whites. Tougaloo University, with normal, industrial, model, intermediate, and primary departments, instructs principally colored students. Mississippi College, Clinton, is a flourishing Baptist school. Shaw University, Holly Springs, is under Methodist supervision. Pass Christian College is Roman Catholic, and Madison College, at Sharon, is non-sectarian. Other important public institutions are the state lunatic asylum, the state penitentiary, the institution for the blind, and the state hospital for deaf-mutes, all at or near Jackson.

History.—Traversed by De Soto in 1540, visited by La Salle in 1682, no permanent settlement was made till 1716, when Iberville founded Natchez. This colony was a part of French Louisiana, but, unlike most other French-American colonies, it had to wage bloody wars with the Indians. In 1763 the country passed to the English and was made a part of West Florida, but was claimed as part of Georgia, except the southern tier of counties, which became a part of the Spanish province of West Florida in 1783; and Spain claimed them as her own until 1819, when they passed with the rest of Florida under the authority of the United States, to which for seven years they had been annexed *de facto.* Mississippi Territory was organized in 1798, and then included a wide strip, whose N. line ran westward from the Chattahoochee to the Mississippi at the mouth of the Yazoo, no part touching the Gulf. In 1804 Congress annexed to Mississippi a great tract, embracing three-fifths of the present area of Mississippi and Alabama, a tract which had formerly belonged to Georgia and South Carolina. The "Yazoo Fraud" (so called), a sale of her western lands by Georgia, in 1795, led to great excitement throughout the country; and in 1814 Congress appropriated $5,000,000 to pay unsatisfied claimants and to end the litigation arising from this source. In 1812 the United States Congress added the Gulf counties to Mississippi; but Spain did not cede them until the purchase of 1819. The state was admitted to the Union in 1817 with its present limits, and a season of great prosperity followed. In 1838 the state created a debt of $7,000,000 for banking purposes, but she soon repudiated the whole outright. For a long time Mississippi ranked as one of the first of the cotton-producing states. During the war of 1861–65 she suffered severely; and since the war there have been unhappy years of misrule and anarchy, which have greatly retarded industrial advancement.

Population in 1800, 8850; in 1810, 40,352; in 1820, 75,448; in 1830, 136,621; in 1840, 375,651; in 1850, 605,948; in 1860, 791,631, of whom 436,631 were slaves; in 1870, 827,922, of whom 382,896 were white.

Mississippi, a northeastern county of Arkansas, borders on Missouri. Area, about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by Little River, and partly bounded on the W. by St. Francis River. The surface is level, and diversified with lakes, cypress swamps, and forests. The soil of the drier parts is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Osceola. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,164,201. Pop. in 1870, 3633, of whom 3595 were Americans.

Mississippi, a southeastern county of Missouri, has an area of about 370 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Kentucky. The surface is level, and partly occupied by cypress swamps. The soil is fertile. Indian corn and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad. Capital, Charleston. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,125,000. Pop. in 1870, 4982, of whom 4797 were Americans.

Mississippi, a township of Sacramento co., Cal. P. 171.

Mississippi, a township of Mississippi co., Mo. P. 357.

Mississippi City, a post-village, capital of Harrison co., Mississippi, is on the Gulf of Mexico (Mississippi Sound), and on the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, 71 miles E. by N. of New Orleans. Pop. 252.

Mississippi College, Mississippi. See CLINTON.

Mississippi River, a river of Ontario, rises in Mississippi Lake, Lanark co., and, flowing northerly 100 miles, enters the Ottawa 7 miles above Arnprior. A good part is navigable for small steamers.

Missivri, mis-seev′ree (anc. *Mesem′bria*), a seaport town of Eastern Roumelia, on a peninsula in the Black Sea, 17 miles N.E. of Boorghas, lat. 42° 39′ N., lon. 27° 43′ E., with a harbor, formerly a principal station of the Byzantine fleets.

Missolonghi, mis-so-long′ghee, written also **Mesolonghi,** a town of Greece, on an extensive flat thickly wooded with olive trees and watered by the Achelous and Avernus, 22 miles W. of Lepanto. It is walled and otherwise defended, so as to be a place of considerable strength. It greatly distinguished itself during the war of the revolution, when it was besieged by the Turks and ultimately reduced by famine. Near it, in 1823, Marco Bozzaris was killed in action. The walls are washed by the sea, but, owing to a vast shoal, it is accessible only by boats. Other vessels cannot approach nearer than from 4 to 5 miles. Lord Byron died here, April 19, 1824. It is the seat of a large trade. Pop. 5714.

Missoula, miz-zoo′lȧ, a northwestern county of Montana, borders on Idaho. It is intersected by Clarke's River, a branch of the Columbia, and also drained by the Kootenay, the Maple, and the Bitter Root or St. Mary's River. Among its beautiful features is Flathead or Selish Lake, about 30 miles long. The surface is mostly mountainous, and is extensively covered with forests of pine and other evergreen trees. The Bitter Root Mountains extend along the S.W. border of this county, which also comprises part of the Rocky Mountains. The soil of the valleys and prairies is fertile, well adapted to pasturage, and produces wheat, grass, &c. Gold is found in this county, which is traversed by the Northern Pacific Railroad. Capital, Missoula. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,071,057. Pop. in 1870, 2554, of whom 1442 were Americans.

Missoula, a post-village, capital of Missoula co., Montana, is on the river of the same name, near the confluence of the Bitter Root and Hell Gate Rivers, about 100 miles W.N.W. of Helena. It is on the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and is in a fertile valley near the Rocky Mountains. It has a long suspension-bridge over the river, a fine court-house, a national bank, a newspaper office, and 2 churches.

Missoula River, Montana, sometimes called the **Bitter Root,** runs northwestward in Missoula co., and unites with the Flathead to form the Clarke's River.

Missouri, mis-soo′ree (*i.e.*, the "Mud River"), a great river of the United States, is formed by the confluence of the Jefferson, Gallatin, and Madison Rivers or Forks, which rise in the Rocky Mountains and unite at Gallatin City, Montana. This point is 4132 feet above the level of the sea. The source of the Madison Fork is 8301 feet above the level of the sea, and about 2 miles from one of the head-streams of the Snake River. "Within a radius of ten miles," says Hayden, "may be found the sources of three of the largest rivers in America." This sentence refers to the Columbia, Missouri, and Colorado. From Gallatin City the river runs nearly northward through a mountainous region, in which gold is found. "The Missouri Valley here is about 20 to 25 miles in width, with high ranges of mountains on both sides." (Hayden's Report.) About 16 miles E. of Helena the river passes through a deep and narrow cañon or gorge, 5 miles long, called the "Gates of the Rocky Mountains." The scenery here is very sublime and imposing. About 350 miles from the junction of the three Forks occur the Great Falls, where the river descends 357 feet in about 15 miles by a series of cataracts, the highest of which presents a perpendicular fall of 87 feet. The river here cuts through a great thickness of Jurassic or triassic rocks. Nearly 40 miles below the Great Falls is Fort Benton, the head of steamboat navigation. From this place the Missouri runs eastward through Choteau and Dawson cos., Montana, and pursues the same general direction for 500 miles or more.

At Fort Buford it crosses the eastern boundary of Montana, and enters Dakota near lat. 48° N. Here it is joined by its largest affluent, the Yellowstone, which is said to be 800 yards wide at its mouth. The Missouri runs southeastward to Bismarck, below which it flows nearly southward for several hundred miles through the middle of Dakota, and traverses vast prairies or grassy plains almost destitute of forest trees. After it has passed the mouth of the Cheyenne (a large affluent which comes from the W.) it changes its course to the S.E. It strikes the boundary of Iowa near Sioux City, and from this place runs nearly southward, forming the boundary between Iowa and Nebraska. Pursuing next a S.S.E. direction, it forms the boundary between Kansas and the state of Missouri until it arrives at Kansas City, where it receives another large affluent, the Kansas River. It now enters the state of Missouri, in which it flows eastward to the mouth of the Chariton, and thence southeastward to Jefferson City, below which its general direction is eastward. It enters the Mississippi River 8 miles below Alton, Ill., and 20 miles above St. Louis. It is a turbid stream, noted for the rapidity of its current, which encroaches on the land and often carries away its banks. It is nearly 3000 miles long, without including either of its branches, and exceeds in length as well as in volume the part of the Mississippi above their junction.

The area drained by the Missouri is computed to be 518,000 square miles, and the average quantity of water discharged by it in a second is said to be 120,000 cubic feet. During high water, steamboats can ascend it to Fort Benton, which, according to Dana, is 2644 miles from its mouth, but others say 2500 miles. Fort Buford is the head of navigation during low water, which is in summer and early autumn.

The chief towns on its banks are Yankton, Sioux City, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Nebraska City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, and Kansas City. These are named in their order as they occur to one who descends the stream. The largest affluents of the Missouri besides those already mentioned are the Platte, the Dakota or James, the Niobrara, the Little Missouri, the Milk, the Osage, and the Grand. For a notice of its forks, see GALLATIN, MADISON, &c. According to F. V. Hayden, the Missouri "drains an area of nearly or quite 1,000,000 square miles." (Annual Report for 1868.) In another report he says, "Terraces of the kind alluded to form a peculiar feature of the Missouri River and its tributaries, and are found from the foot of the mountains to its mouth, and in many instances they seem to afford most beautiful natural sites for cities."

Missouri, a central state of the American Union, bordered on the E. by the Mississippi River, and traversed by the great stream whose name it bears. On the N. it is bounded by Iowa, on the E. by Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee, on the S. by Arkansas, and on the W. by Nebraska, Kansas, and the Indian Territory, while its southeasternmost counties form a projection which is bounded westward by Arkansas. Area, 65,350 square miles, or 43,123,200 acres.

Face of the Country.—N. of the Missouri River the surface is a very level or more frequently rolling region, diversified with timber and open prairie. S. of that river there are three well-characterized regions: the open and comparatively treeless plains of the W., continuous with those of Kansas; the central Ozark Mountains, a rough but not greatly elevated country, well timbered, and continuous southward with the mountains of Arkansas; and the southeastern marshy tract, of exceedingly fertile and well-timbered country, which sunk to its present level during the earthquakes of 1811–12. From Cape Girardeau southward the Mississippi front is diked or leveed. This region is said to embrace 3000 square miles of swamp.

Geology, Mineral Wealth.—The two prominent features of Missouri geology are (1) the great Silurian Ozark region, whose highly metalliferous strata are much broken by dikes and outcrops of azoic rocks, and (2) the coal-field of the N. and centre, continuous northward and westward with the coal-measures of Iowa and Kansas. Intermediate between these regions lie outcrops of the Devonian, while the S.E. is alluvial, and there are isolated beds of the cretaceous, &c. The metalliferous ores of Missouri are very rich and abundant. Prominent illustrations of their value are afforded by the Pilot Knob, Iron Mountain, Shepherd Mountain, and other mountain-like masses of excellent hematitic and magnetic ores; the Mine La Motte, with its rich ores of lead and nickel; the mines near Joplin, which yield millions of pounds of lead and zinc annually; and the Vallé and Perry lead-mines of St. François co. Missouri has for 150 years produced a great amount of lead, and in some years has exceeded 50,000,000 pounds, and the state could apparently supply the world with this commodity for an indefinite period. The lead-belt crosses the state from

E. to W. Millions of tons of iron ore are mined in years when the iron-trade is active, and the supply is inexhaustible. Limonites, spathic ores, and other sorts of iron ore occur abundantly throughout the S.W. Iron is largely smelted, but the ore is principally sent abroad for working. Besides lead, zinc, iron, and nickel ores, good copper ores are abundant; cadmium exists in considerable quantities; some gold and silver have been obtained; while marble, limestone, glass-sand, kaolin, fire-clay, barium sulphate, and other useful mineral substances exist very plentifully. The main coal-field is known to cover at least 23,100 square miles, of which some 7000 are underlaid by beds thick enough to have commercial value. To the E., S., and S.E. of the proper coal-fields are interesting detached areas or pockets of exceedingly thick and very good coal of somewhat uncertain geological age. Most of the Missouri coals are either cannelite or bituminous. In 1878 the output is stated to have been 1,000,000 tons.

Rivers.—By means of her two great rivers and their navigable branches, Missouri has direct water-communication with almost every state in the Mississippi Valley, and of her own minor streams the Osage, Grand, Maramec, Salt, Gasconade, White, St. Francois, and Current, and perhaps others, have, or have had, some utility as navigable streams; but the great extension of railroads has impaired their usefulness in this respect. In the mountain-country the water-power is to some extent utilized.

Agriculture.—Missouri affords every variety of soil, from the fruitful corn-lands of the Mississippi bottom, the wide rolling prairies of the N., and the inexhaustibly productive loess of the N.W., to the rocky and inarable hillsides seen in parts of the S., and the cold and refractory black clays occurring upon some belts of the coal-field. The Ozark country is but sparsely settled; but its valleys are very commonly productive, and its steep hills have been found to afford a generous vintage. Indian corn is the great staple of Missouri; but hemp, tobacco, winter wheat, barley, hay, oats, fruit, sweet and true potatoes, market- and dairy-products, wool, wine, beef, and pork are all produced in large excess over home demands. Sorghum and castor-oil beans are important crops. Even cotton is grown in the S. But grazing and stock-breeding is, perhaps, the leading farm interest, and great numbers of neat cattle, horses, mules, &c., are forwarded hence to Eastern markets. There is still a large amount of unoccupied and public land within the state.

Forests.—The hill-country is well wooded with pine and oak, and the river-bottoms produce much cypress, ash, locust, oak, hickory, pecan, bass-wood, cottonwood, and walnut, the N. and W. sections having less timber than the other parts. The returns of 1870 gave Missouri a very respectable rank as regards the value of its lumber and forest products; yet it is very largely and chiefly supplied with lumber from the Upper Lake states.

Manufactures.—Some notice of the extent of the mining and metallurgical interests of the state has already been given. Besides these operations, Missouri carries on large manufactures of agricultural implements, bagging, boots and shoes, bricks, bridges, cars, carriages, drain-tile, flour, castings, chemicals, leather, lumber, cooperage, machinery, musical instruments, castor oil, lard oil, paints, tobacco, snuff, spirits, wine, cigars, woollens, chandlery, soap, &c. St. Louis is the leading centre of manufactures; but Hannibal, Cape Girardeau, Kansas City, Joplin, St. Joseph, Lexington, &c., are developing these and similar industries. Pork-packing is an important interest here.

Railroads.—In 1852, when the first railroad of Missouri was opened, there were 38 miles of track; in 1855, 139 miles; in 1860, 817 miles; in 1865, 925 miles; in 1870, 2000 miles; in 1875, 2905 miles, built at an average cost per mile, for works, of $64,559. Several iron railroad bridges span the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and the roads connect with all important points in the W., S., and S.W., as well as eastward. The steam navigation of the rivers is of late quite subsidiary to the railroad business; but in 1874 the state had 177 steamers and 155 barges, aggregating 125,797 tons, and the amount of cheap barge transportation has recently been considerably extended.

Finances.—In 1875 the total state debt was $20,839,000, principally contracted in aid of railroad companies, and bearing 6 per cent. annually. In 1874 there was a taxable wealth of $589,174,215, and a revenue of $3,307,419.

The counties are 114 in number, as follows: Adair, Andrew, Atchison, Audrain, Barry, Barton, Bates, Benton, Bollinger, Boone, Buchanan, Butler, Caldwell, Callaway, Camden, Cape Girardeau, Carroll, Carter, Cass, Cedar, Chariton, Christian, Clarke, Clay, Clinton, Cole, Cooper, Crawford, Dade, Dallas, Daviess, De Kalb, Dent, Douglas, Dunklin, Franklin, Gasconade, Gentry, Greene, Grundy, Harrison, Henry, Hickory, Holt, Howard, Howell, Iron, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Laclede, Lafayette, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Linn, Livingston, McDonald, Macon, Madison, Maries, Marion, Mercer, Miller, Mississippi, Moniteau, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, New Madrid, Newton, Nodaway, Oregon, Osage, Ozark, Pemiscot, Perry, Pettis, Phelps, Pike, Platte, Polk, Pulaski, Putnam, Ralls, Randolph, Ray, Reynolds, Ripley, St. Charles, St. Clair, St. François, St. Genevieve, St. Louis, Saline, Schuyler, Scotland, Scott, Shannon, Shelby, Stoddard, Stone, Sullivan, Taney, Texas, Vernon, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Worth, and Wright.

The principal cities are St. Louis, on the Mississippi, one of the largest cities of the country (pop. in 1870, 310,864, and since that time much increased); Jefferson City, the capital, on the Missouri (pop. 4420); St. Joseph (19,565), Kansas City (32,260), Lexington (6336), Boonville (3506), and St. Charles (5570),—all on the Missouri; the interior towns of Independence (3184), Springfield (5555), Sedalia (4560), and Chillicothe (3778); the Mississippi river-towns of Hannibal (10,125), Louisiana (3639), and Cape Girardeau (3585); besides other exceedingly active and thriving places, like Macon City, Joplin, Warrensburg, Moberly, Mexico, Columbia, Carthage, &c.

Government, &c.—The governor serves for a term of two years. Judges are elected by the people for fixed terms of service. Voters must be able to read and write, and before registration must have lived one year in the state and sixty days in the district where registered. The legislature sits biennially.

Education.—Missouri has an effective system of public education, placed under the care of a state board and a state superintendent, although the schools of each particular locality are largely under the control of the people of the place. Separate schools are maintained for colored youth. The St. Louis schools are especially successful, giving instruction in English and German, and embracing day and evening schools of all grades, from the kindergarten up to the high and the polytechnic school. There are normal schools at St. Louis, Jackson, Kirksville, Warrensburg, and Cape Girardeau, a training-school for colored teachers at Jefferson City, public high schools in many towns, and a state university at Columbia, to which is affiliated a normal college, and the school of mines at Rolla. There are two universities at St. Louis, and one at Canton, besides colleges at Cape Girardeau, College Mound, Fayette, Fulton, Glasgow, Palmyra, Greenwood, Hannibal, Independence, Kidder, Liberty, St. Joseph, St. Louis, and Springfield, some of them well endowed and embracing professional and other departments of instruction. There are several law, medical, and theological schools, and a large number of denominational and other private schools.

History.—Fort Orléans, near where Jefferson City stands, was built by the French in 1719. St. Genevieve was settled in 1755, and St. Louis in 1764. The country was a part of the Louisiana province, and remained under French and Spanish authority until 1803, when the whole province was purchased by the United States. It formed a part of Louisiana Territory until 1812, when it took the name of Missouri. The state of Missouri was admitted to the Union in 1821, after a protracted and exciting political struggle, which ended in the "Missouri Compromise" of 1820, by which the new state was permitted to retain slavery. That part of the former territory which was not made a portion of the state retained the name of Missouri Territory until 1854. It extended northward to British America and westward to the Rocky Mountains. The state did not receive its exact present limits until 1835. Missouri early monopolized the once-lucrative Santa Fé trade, and became also the headquarters of the hunters and trappers of the Far West. In the Kansas war of 1854 the citizens of the western border took an active part against the free-state movement; and from that time until 1865 a partisan warfare was kept up, with few intermissions, gradually widening its field, until, during the war of 1861–65, nearly every part of the state was at times more or less exposed to its ravages. For more than ten years after the war, certain members of the old gangs of "bushwhackers" lived principally by acts of robbery and violence. Missouri never passed an ordinance of secession, the prompt action of the Germans and other citizens of the free-state party preventing it, but the state was the theatre of several active campaigns. Since the war the progress of Missouri has been encouraging, and there has been especially a multiplication and widening of the fields of industry, which have already done much to develop the rich and thus far comparatively unappreciated mineral and agricultural wealth of the state. Missouri has been called "the "Pennsylvania of the West;" and her rich stores of coal, iron, zinc, and lead amply justify the title.

Population.—The original white stock of Missouri was principally of French origin, and the early English-speaking immigrants were principally from the northern tier of slave states. There is at present a large and thrifty German element in its population. Many thousands of people of the old Missouri stock migrated long since to the Pacific coast, and California and Nevada, and especially Oregon, were very largely peopled by them. Pop. in 1810, 20,845; in 1820, 66,586; in 1830, 140,145; in 1840, 383,702; in 1850, 682,044; in 1860, 1,182,012, of whom 1,063,489 were white; in 1870, 1,721,295, of whom 1,603,146 were white.

Missouri, a township of Brown co., Ill.

Missouri, a township of Boone co., Mo. Pop. 2812.

Missouri, a township of Chariton co., Mo. Pop. 820.

Missouri City, a post-village of Clay co., Mo., on the N. bank of the Missouri River, and on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 21 miles E.N.E. of Kansas City, and 8 miles E. of Liberty. It has 2 churches, a savings-bank, a flour-mill, and 2 plough-factories. Pop. 572.

Missouri Mills, a post-hamlet of Prince William co., Va., 6 miles N.W. of Quantico. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Missouri State University, a post-office of Boone co., Mo., is near Columbia.

Missouriton, mis-soo′rẹ-tọn, a post-office of St. Charles co., Mo., on the N. bank of the Missouri River, about 35 miles W. of St. Louis.

Missouri Valley, a post-village of Harrison co., Iowa, on or near the Boyer River, in St. John township, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at its junction with the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, 21 miles N. of Council Bluffs, and about 14 miles E. of Blair, Neb. It has a newspaper office, 2 banking-houses, a graded school, and 3 churches. Pop. 948.

Mistas′sa, a river of Quebec, falls into Lake St. John. It is navigable for large boats for many miles, and farther up for bark canoes.

Mistassini, mis-tas-see′ne, a large lake of the North-West Territories, Canada, close to the height of land which divides the waters of the Saguenay from those flowing into Hudson's Bay, in lat. 51° N., lon. 72° to 73° W. This lake forms the head-waters of Rupert River, flowing into James's Bay. The extent of this lake is but imperfectly known, but its length cannot be much, if any, less than a hundred miles. It appears, however, to be comparatively narrow, being probably not more than 15 miles wide.

Mistassini ("The Large Rock") **River,** a river of Quebec, is formed by the junction of two rivers, the Washicamiscou and the Kakissagan, and runs into the N.W. side of Lake St. John, about 3 miles from the river Ashuapmouchouan. It is about 3 miles wide at its mouth, including a group of islets, but is extremely shallow. It is also called the Rivière de Sable, or Sand River.

Mistek, mis′tĕk, a town of Moravia, 50 miles E.N.E. of Olmutz. Pop. 3303.

Mistelbach, mis′tẹl-båk′, a town of Lower Austria, on the Zaya, 27 miles N.N.E. of Vienna. Pop. 2401. It has a college of the Barnabites and a hospital.

Misterbianco, mis′tĕʀ-be-ân′ko, a town of Sicily, 4 miles N.W. of Catania. Pop. 5678.

Misti, mis′tee, a volcanic mountain of Peru, a few miles N.E. of Arequipa. Height, 18,538 feet. The name Misti is also less correctly given to the volcano of Huayna Putina, 90 miles S.E. of Arequipa. Height, 17,454 feet.

Mistra, mis′trå, or **Misitra,** mis′ẹ-trå, a town of Greece, Morea, capital of Lacedæmon, on the side of a hill crowned by its citadel, 30 miles S. of Tripolitza. Pop. 1500. About 6 miles N.E. are the remains of ancient *Sparta*, scattered for about a mile over five low hills.

Mistretta, mis-trĕt′tå (anc. *Amastra*, *Amestratus*, and *Myttistratum*), a town of Sicily, 68 miles W.S.W. of Messina. It occupies a lofty eminence on the Regitano, and in its vicinity is a petroleum spring. Pop. 11,218.

Mita, mee′tå, a town of Guatemala, in the department of Chiquimula. Pop. 3300.

Mitau, mee′tŏw, or **Mittau,** mit′tŏw (L. *Mittavia*; Lettish, *Jelgava*, yĕl-gå′vå), a town of Russia, capital of Courland, on the Aa, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 25 miles by rail S.W. of Riga, and 350 miles S.W. of St. Petersburg. Lat. 56° 39′ N.; lon. 23° 44′ E. Pop. 22,185, half of whom are of German descent. It covers a large space, of which, however, a considerable portion is occupied by gardens; it is indifferently built, the houses being chiefly of wood, many of the streets narrow and crooked, but some also wide, straight, and regular. The most interesting building is the castle, or palace, which stands on an island surrounded by the canals of the Aa. Among the other buildings and institutions may be mentioned churches, synagogues, a museum, a library, an observatory, a gymnasium with 9 professors, a society of literature, a hospital, an orphan and a lunatic asylum, a casino, and a theatre. Its manufactures include linen, hosiery, soap, and leather; and its trade is important.

Mitcheldean, a town of England. See Dean Mitchel.

Mitch′ell, a county in the S.W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 540 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by Flint River. The surface is level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad. Capital, Camilla. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,146,023. Pop. in 1870, 6633, of whom 6613 were Americans.

Mitchell, a county in the N. part of Iowa, borders on Minnesota. Area, about 480 square miles. It is intersected by the Cedar River, and is also drained by the Little Cedar River and the West Branch of the Wapsipinicon. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. The greater part of it is prairie. Wheat, oats, Indian corn, hay, and cattle are the staple products. Devonian limestone underlies part of the soil. This county is traversed by the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad. Capital, Osage. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,117,072. Pop. in 1870, 9582, of whom 7190 were Americans; in 1875, 11,523.

Mitchell, a county in the N. part of Kansas, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by the Solomon River, the North and South Forks of which unite in the N.W. part of this county. It is also drained by Limestone and Salt Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. About 98 per cent. of it is prairie. Indian corn, wheat, and cattle are the staple products. Limestone is found here. Capital, Beloit. Pop. in 1870, 485; in 1875, 5370; in 1877, 6889; in 1878, 8673.

Mitchell, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, borders on Tennessee. Area, about 270 square miles. It is drained by the Nolachucky River, and bounded on the S.E. by the Blue Ridge. The surface is mountainous, and mostly covered with forests. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. Excellent iron and mica are mined, and asbestos is abundant. Capital, Bakersville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $660,492. Pop. in 1870, 4705, of whom 4703 were Americans.

Mitchell, a county in the N.W. part of Texas. Area, 900 square miles.

Mitchell, a station in Madison co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of East St. Louis, at or near Long Lake.

Mitchell, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ind., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad where it crosses the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 64 miles E. of Vincennes, and 61 miles N.W. of New Albany. It has several churches, 2 newspaper offices, a flouring-mill, a planing-mill, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 1087.

Mitchell, a post-village of Mitchell co., Iowa, in a township of the same name, on the Red Cedar River, and on the railroad which connects Charles City with Mona, 21 miles N.N.W. of Charles City, and 4 or 5 miles N.W. of Osage. It has a bank, a woollen-mill, and 3 churches. Pop. 829; of the township, 1215.

Mitchell, a post-office of Antrim co., Mich.

Mitchell, a station of Pickaway co., O., on the Scioto Valley Railroad, 7 miles S. of Circleville.

Mitchell, a post-office of Wasco co., Oregon.

Mitchell, a post-office of Robertson co., Tenn.

Mitchell, a township of Sheboygan co., Wis. P. 1181.

Mitchell, a village in Perth co., Ontario, on the river Thames, with a station on the Grand Trunk Railway, 32 miles S.E. of Goderich. It contains 4 churches, a branch bank, a newspaper office, 2 foundries, saw-, grist-, woollen-, flax-, and oatmeal-mills, several factories, and a number of stores. Pop. 1802.

Mitchell River, a stream of Australia, in the S.E. part of Victoria, is formed by the Dargo and the Wonnongatta, flows S. and S.E., and reaches Lake King, a seaside lagoon. Length, to the head of the Dargo, 105 miles.

Mitchell's, a station on the Denver & Boulder Valley Railroad, 12 miles E. by N. of Boulder, Col.

Mitchell's, a township of Bertie co., N.C. Pop. 856.

Mitch′ellsburg, a post-village of Boyle co., Ky., on the Knoxville Branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 85 miles S.E. of Louisville. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a woollen-factory.

Mitchell's Corners, a hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., 3 miles from Montgomery.

Mitchell's Creek, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., on the Tioga Railroad, 17 miles S. of Corning.

Mitchell's Mill, a post-office of Elmore co., Ala.

Mitchell's Mill, a post-office of Attala co., Miss., 13 miles N. of Kosciusko. Here is a grist-mill.

Mitchell's Mills, Indiana co., Pa. See DIMONVILLE.

Mitchell's Peak, North Carolina, is a peak of the Black Mountains, in Yancey co., about 3 miles W. of the Blue Ridge. It is sometimes called the Black Dome. Its altitude is computed to be 6707 feet above the sea-level.

Mitchell's Salt-Works, a post-office of Jefferson co., O., 11 miles S. of Hammondsville.

Mitchell's Station, a post-office of Bullock co., Ala., on the Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad, 25 miles S.E. of Montgomery.

Mitchell's Station, a post-office of Culpeper co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 7 miles S. of Culpeper Court-House. Here are 2 stores.

Mitch′ellstown, a town of Ireland, co. and 25 miles N.N.E. of Cork. It has a church and a college. Pop. 2743.

Mitchellstown Caves, in Ireland, co. of Tipperary, 7 miles E.N.E. of Mitchellstown, are a large and fine series of stalactitic caverns.

Mitch′ellsville, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Ill., on Saline River, 6 miles S. of Harrisburg.

Mitchellsville, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., about 34 miles N.W. of Elmira. It has a lumber-mill, &c.

Mitchellsville, a post-village of Sumner co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 44 miles N. by E. of Nashville. It has several stores.

Mitch′ellton, a post-office of Scriven co., Ga.

Mitch′elltree, a township of Martin co., Ind. Pop. 1026. It is traversed by the East Fork of White River.

Mitch′ellville, a post-village of Polk co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 17 miles E.N.E. of Des Moines. It is ¾ of a mile N. of Mitchellville Station on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad. It has a seminary, a bank, 2 churches, and a manufactory of patent spring beds. Pop. about 450.

Mitchellville, a post-office of Prince George's co., Md., ½ mile from the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad.

Mitchellville, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Mo., about 44 miles N.W. of Chillicothe.

Mitch′ie, a post-township of Monroe co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, about 40 miles below St. Louis, Mo. Pop. 799. Mitchie Post-Office is opposite Selma Landing, Mo.

Mitelius (mę-tel′e-us) **River,** Oregon, rises in the Cascade Range, runs northeastward in Wasco co., and enters the Des Chutes River.

Mith′o, or **Myth′o,** a town of French Cochin China, capital of Mitho province, and the second town in the colony, on the principal delta-branch of the Mekong River, 23 miles from the sea. It is the seat of a large trade.

Mitia, one of the Society Islands. See MATIA.

Mitiero, me-te-å′ro, or **Mittiaro,** mit-te-å′ro, one of the Cook Islands, in the South Pacific. Lat. 20° 1′ S.; lon. 157° 34′ W. Length, about 4 miles.

Mitla, mit′lå, a village of Mexico, state and 26 miles E. of Oajaca, on the table-land of Mixtecapan. It has extensive remains of ancient tombs and other edifices, in one place distinguished from all other Mexican ruins by columns supporting a roof.

Mi′tre Island, Pacific Ocean, lat. of S.E. point, 11° 55′ S., lon. 170° 20′ W., is named after promontories resembling a mitre and steeple.

Mitri, me′tree, a town of Beloochistan, province of Cutch-Gundava, N. of B'hag.

Mitrovitza, me-tro-veet′så, a town of Servia, 75 miles by rail N.N.W. of Uskup.

Mitrowicz, Mitrovicz, or **Mitrowitz,** mit′ro-vits‵ (Hun. *Demetrovicze,* då‵må‵tro‵veet′så‵), a town of Austro-Hungary, Slavonian military frontier, 24 miles S.S.W. of Peterwardein, on the left bank of the Save. Pop. 5942. It has a Roman Catholic church, 3 Greek churches, a high school, and numerous Roman antiquities.

Mitsoo, a lake of Japan. See OITS.

Mit‵tagong′ Range, a range of hills in New South Wales, co. of Camden.

Mittau, or **Mittaw,** a town of Russia. See MITAU.

Mittelbach, mit′tęl-båk‵, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, bailiwick of Chemnitz. Pop. 1762.

Mittelberg, mit′tęl-bĕrg‵, a village of Austria, in Vorarlberg, district of Bregenzerwald. Pop. 1500.

Mittel-Dürnten, Switzerland. See DÜRNTEN.

Mittelmeer. See MEDITERRANEAN.

Mittel-Schönbach, Bohemia. See SCHÖNBACH.

Mittelwalde, mit′tęl-ŵål‵dęh, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Neisse, 39 miles S.W. of Neisse. Pop. 2476.

Mittelwalde, or **Mittenwalde,** mit′tęn-ŵål‵dęh, a town of Prussia, 23 miles E.S.E. of Potsdam. Pop. 2151.

Mittelzell, an island of Baden. See REICHENAU.

Mittenwald, mit′tęn-wålt‵, a town of Bavaria, on the Isar, 51 miles S.S.W. of Munich. Pop. 1685.

Mittenwalde, a town of Prussia. See MITTELWALDE.

Mitterburg, a town of Illyria. See PISINO.

Mitterteich, mit′tęr-tīk‵, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1935.

Mittiaro, an island of the Pacific. See MITIERO.

Mittimee, mit‵te-mee′, an oasis of Central Africa, 20 miles N.W. of Lake Chad, with upwards of 50 wells.

Mittineague, mit‵te-neeg′, a post-village in West Springfield township, Hampden co., Mass., on the Westfield River, about 3 miles W. of Springfield. It has a church, a cotton-mill, and 3 paper-mills.

Mit′ton, a village of England, co. of Lancaster, 3 miles S.S.W. of Clitheroe. Pop. of parish, 3550.

Mitton, or **Mitton and Stour′port,** a town of England, in Worcestershire, on the Severn, at the mouth of the Stour, 4 miles S.S.W. of Kidderminster. It includes the town of Stourport and the adjacent hamlets of Upper and Lower Mitton. Total pop. 1160.

Mittun-Kote, mit′tŭn-kōt′, a town of the Punjab, on the W. bank of the Indus, in lat. 28° 54′ N., lon. 70° 25′ E. Pop. 4000. It is surrounded by date-groves.

Mittweida, mitt′ŵī‵då, a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 35 miles S.E. of Leipsic, on the Zschoppau, an affluent of the Mulde. It has extensive manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics. Pop. 8845.

Mittweida, a village of Saxony, 54 miles S.S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 1086.

Mitylene, mit-e-lee′nee, or **Metelin,** mĕt-e-leen′ (anc. *Les′bos;* Gr. Λεσβος), an island of the Ægean Sea, belonging to Turkey, near the coast of Asia Minor, mostly between lat. 39° and 39° 20′ N. and lon. 25° 50′ and 26° 35′ E. Estimated area, 276 square miles. Pop. 40,000. Two bays indent it on the S. side, and it has good harbors and a fertile soil. A range of mountains traversing it is clothed with pine woods, and at their base are many olive-grounds and vineyards, but the island was greatly devastated during the Greek struggle. The principal products are oil and pine timber, with some grapes, figs, cotton, and pitch; its wine, anciently famous, is now inferior; and the corn raised is insufficient for the inhabitants. Principal towns, Castro (or Mitylene) and Molivo. Theophrastus, Pittacus, Alcæus, and Sappho were natives of this island. See CASTRO.

Mius, mee-oos′ (?), a river of Russia, rises in the S.E. of the government of Yekaterinoslav, and falls by a wide estuary into the Sea of Azof.

Mixares, a river and town of Spain. See MIJARES.

Mixas, a town of Spain. See MIJAS.

Mixco, mix′ko, a village of Guatemala, 5 miles S.W. of the city of Guatemala. Pop. 4000.

Mix′ersville, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ind., about 26 miles S. of Richmond.

Mix Run, a station in Cameron co., Pa., on the Low Grade Railroad, 4 miles W. of Driftwood.

Mixstadt, mix′stått, a town of Prussia, province and 80 miles S.S.E. of Posen. Pop. 1458.

Mixtecapan, mix-tå-kå-pån′, a table-land of Mexico, occupying most part of the department of Oajaca, between the plains of Mexico and La Puebla and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Average elevation, 5000 feet. In its S. part it is traversed by several broad valleys extending E. and W. On it is the city of Oajaca; also the ruins of Mitla.

Mix′town, a post-office of Tioga co., Pa.

Mix′ville (West Cheshire Post-Office), a hamlet of New Haven co., Conn., in Cheshire township, 1½ miles from Cheshire Railroad Station. It has a brass-rolling-mill, and a manufactory of chisels, drawing-knives, &c.

Miya, mee′yå, a seaport town of Japan, island of Hondo, 7 miles S.W. of Nagoya, on the Bay of Ovari. It has a large trade. Pop. 12,000.

Miyandab, me-yån-dåb′, a highly-cultivated plain in Persia, Azerbaijan, on the S.E. side of Lake Ooroomeeyah.

Miyarisima, me-yå-re-see′må, an island of Japan, S.S.E. of Nokisima, inhabited chiefly by fishermen.

Mizantla, me-sån′tlå, a ruined city of Mexico, 35 miles N.E. of Jalapa, on a plateau near the Gulf of Mexico.

Miz′en Head (anc. *No′tium Promonto′rium*), a cape of Ireland, co. of Cork. Lat. 51° 27′ N.; lon. 9° 50′ W.

Mizhiritch, or **Mijiritch,** me-je-ritch′, a town of Russia, government and 79 miles N.W. of Kharkov. Pop. about 8000. It is enclosed by ramparts, and has 3 annual fairs, at which large quantities of woollen cloths are sold.

Mizhirizch, or **Mijiritch,** a town of Russia, government of Kiev, 28 miles W.N.W. of Cherkasee.

Mizque, mees′kå, a town of Bolivia, department of Cochabamba, 32 miles S.E. of the city of Cochabamba.

Mizr, or **Mizraim,** Africa. See EGYPT.

Mlava, or **Mlawa,** m′lå′vå, a river of Servia, joins the Danube 13 miles E.N.E. of Semendria, after a N. course of 50 miles.

Mlava, or **Mlawa,** m′lå′vå, a town of Poland, province and 46 miles N.N.E. of Płock. Pop. 6134.

Mnisek, m′nee′sĕk, or **Mnischeck,** m′nish′ĕk, a town of Bohemia, 17 miles S.S.W. of Prague. Pop. 1000.

Moa, mo′å, an island of Cuba, on its N. coast, 40 miles N.W. of Baracoa.

Moa, an island of the Eastern Archipelago. Lat. 8° 15′ S.; lon. 128° 5′ E. Length, 20 miles.

Moa, or **Sierra de Moa,** se-ĕR′Rå då mo′å, a mountain-range in the island of Cuba, 30 miles W. of Baracoa.

Moar, mo-ar′, a river of Malacca, enters the ocean after a course of 100 miles.

Mo′ark, a post-office and station of Clay co., Ark., on the Missouri line, on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, 20 miles S. of Poplar Bluff, Mo., and 6 miles N. of Corning. P. 80.

Moate, mōt, a town of Ireland, co. of Westmeath, 9 miles E.S.E. of Athlone. Pop. 1531.

Moawequa, a village of Illinois. See MOWEAQUA.

Mobaruckpoor, India. See MUBARAKPOOR.

Mo′berly, a post-village of Randolph co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad where it crosses the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, at the junction of the Northern division of the first-named road, 23 miles S. of Macon, 38 miles W.N.W. of Mexico, and 38 miles N.N.E. of Boonville. A daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. It has a savings-bank, 1 other bank, 11 churches, a high school, manufactures of carriages, flour, and tobacco, and railroad machine- and car-shops. Pop. 1514.

Mobile, mo-beel′, the most southwestern county of Alabama, borders on the Gulf of Mexico. Area, about 1500 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mobile River and Mobile Bay, and is partly drained by the Escatawpa River. The surface is level, and a large part of it is covered with pine forests. The soil is sandy. Lumber, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. This county is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Mobile & Ohio, the New Orleans, Mobile & Texas, and the Mobile & Alabama Grand Trunk. Capital, Mobile. This is the most populous county of the state. Valuation of real and personal estate, $30,510,869. Pop. in 1870, 49,311, of whom 44,112 were Americans.

Mobile, a city, port of entry, and capital of Mobile co., Ala., is situated on the W. bank of the Mobile River, at its entrance into the bay of the same name, 30 miles N. of the Gulf of Mexico, 165 miles E. by N. of New Orleans, 178 miles by rail S.W. of Montgomery, and 1033 miles from Washington. Lat. 30° 41′ 48″ N.; lon. 87° 59′ W. It is by far the most considerable city of the state in population and commerce, and ranks third as a cotton-market in the United States. The site is a level sandy plain, sufficiently elevated for convenient drainage, being about 15 feet higher than the bay. The streets are wide, and mostly extend N. and S. or E. and W. Much attention has been paid to planting shade-trees, and the city is supplied with spring water brought from a distance of several miles. It is not compactly built, except the portion occupied by the commercial houses. On the S. and W. sides of the city are dry, sandy pine hills, which afford agreeable retreats during the hot season.

Mobile contains 27 churches, a cathedral, the state medical college, several academies, a city hospital, a United States marine hospital, a theatre, a custom-house, 4 orphan asylums, an infirmary, 2 national banks, 5 state banks, 6 fire and marine insurance companies, 2 life-insurance companies, and printing-offices which issue 3 daily and several weekly newspapers. It has several street railroads, 2 cotton-mills, several foundries, and manufactories of brooms, buckets, sash, blinds, &c. See MOBILE BAY.

Mobile has an advantageous position for trade, being the natural outlet of the greatest cotton region in the United States. Steamboats ply regularly at all seasons between this port and Montgomery on the Alabama River and Tuscaloosa on the Black Warrior. During winter and spring they ascend as high as Columbus on the Tombigbee River. Other steamers run once a week to New Orleans *via* Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain. This city is the S. terminus of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, which is 472 miles long and forms part of the direct route from the Gulf of Mexico to the great lakes. Mobile is directly connected by railroads with New Orleans and Montgomery, and is the S. terminus of the Mobile & Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad, extending to the rich coal-fields and iron-mines of Central Alabama. The harbor has been improved by the United States government, and is now so deep that vessels drawing 13 feet of water can come to the wharves. The draft of vessels that can safely enter the port or bay is about 21 feet. The receipts of cotton for the year ending September 1, 1877, were 360,918 bales. The exports for the year amounted to 363,239 bales, of which 218,703 were to foreign ports and 144,536 coastwise. There were also exported 11,113,506 feet of lumber, 68,411 staves, 3,509,800 shingles, and 20,665 barrels of rosin. The total value of foreign exports was $12,812,066, and of foreign imports $648,404. The quantity of coffee imported in 1876 was 67,200 bags. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1876, amounted to 9859 tons registered and 6735 tons enrolled and licensed. The number of foreign arrivals for the year ending June 30, 1877, was 85, tons 63,841; clearances 83, tons 61,081. The total number of arrivals was 238, tons 110,346; clearances 213, tons 110,714.

Mobile was ceded to the United States by Spain in 1813. It was incorporated as a town in 1814, and a city charter was granted in 1819. Pop. in 1840, 12,672; in 1860, 29,258; in 1870, 32,034; present pop. about 40,000.

Mobile, mo-beel′, a fishing-hamlet, district of Ferryland, Newfoundland, 24 miles S. of St John's. Pop. 220.

Mobile Bay, in the S.W. part of Alabama, extends from the Gulf of Mexico northward about 36 miles to the mouth of the Mobile River. The width varies from 8 miles to 18, the widest part being nearest the Gulf. The main channel, by which vessels enter the bay, is between Dauphin Island on the W., at the E. extremity of which is Fort Gaines, and Mobile Point on the E., on which is Fort Morgan, an important fortress. On this point is also a revolving light 55 feet high.

Mobile Point, the E. side of the entrance to Mobile Bay, Alabama. Lat. 30° 15′ 40″ N; lon. 87° 58′ W.

Mobile River, Alabama, is formed by the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers, which unite at the S. extremity of Clarke co. It runs southward, and, after a course of about 6 miles, divides into two channels, the Mobile and the Tensaw, the former of which is the larger and more western. It forms the boundary between the counties of Mobile and Baldwin, and enters Mobile Bay. It is nearly 45 miles long, and is navigable for large steamboats.

Mob′ley Pond, a post-office of Scriven co., Ga., about 50 miles S.S.E. of Augusta.

Mob′ley's, a township of Edgefield co., S.C. Pop. 1278.

Mocaranga, or **Mocarangua.** See MONOMOTAPA.

Moc′casin, a post-hamlet of Effingham co., Ill., on the Springfield Branch of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 69 miles S.E. of Springfield. Pop. of Moccasin township, 1088. It has 2 churches.

Moccasin Creek, North Carolina, runs southeastward through Wilson and Greene cos., and enters Contentnea Creek.

Mocchie, mok′kyå, a village of Italy, province of Turin, on the Dora Ripaira. Pop. of commune, 2410.

Mocejon, or **Mocexon,** mo-thå-Hōn′, a village of Spain, in New Castile, 7 miles from Toledo. Pop. 2200.

Mocha, mo′chå, an island of Chili, off the coast. Lat. of S. summit, 38° 24′ S.; lon. 74° W. Length, 8 miles. At its N. end is a peak 1230 feet in height.

Mocha, or **Mokha,** mo′kạ (Arab. pron. mo′Kå), a fortified seaport town of Arabia, in Yemen, on the Red Sea, 55 miles N.N.W. of the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. Lat. 13° 20′ N.; lon. 43° 12′ E. Pop. 7000. It has a small bay, adapted for vessels of 10 or 12 feet burden. It exports annually about 10,000 tons of the finest coffee to Jiddah, Suez, and Bombay, with dates, gums, senna, horns, hides, balm, ivory, and gold-dust, and imports rice, piece-goods, iron, hardwares, slaves, and ghee from Abyssinia, whence many of its exported goods are brought to Mocha.

Mocha, a country in the S.W. part of Abyssinia.

Möckern, mök′ẹrn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 13 miles E. of Magdeburg, on the Ehle. Pop. 1632.

Mock′eson, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Tenn., 20 miles S.W. of Pulaski.

Mockmühl, mok′mül, a town of Würtemberg, on the Jaxt, and on a railway, 10 miles N.E. of Neckarsulm. Pop. 2001.

Mock's Mills, a post-office of Washington co., Va.

Mock's Store, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Mo., 12 miles from Independence. It has a church.

Mocks'ville, a post-village, capital of Davie co., N.C., in Mocksville township, about 50 miles N.N.E. of Charlotte. It has 4 churches, a tannery, a seminary, and a tobacco-factory. Pop. 300; of the township, 1558.

Mock'ville, a post-office of Early co., Ga.

Mockwanpoor, Nepaul. See MUCKWANPOOR.

Moclin, mok-leen', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 20 miles N.W. of Granada, on a river of the same name. It was once a Moorish fortress, called, from its strength, the Shield of Granada. Pop. 677.

Moclinejo, or **Moclinexo,** mok-le-nå'HO, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 10 miles from Malaga. Pop. 1246.

Mo‘como'co, a maritime town of Sumatra, on its W. coast. Lat. 20° 31′ S.; lon. 101° 10′ E.

Moconesi, mo-ko-nå'see, a village of Italy, division of Genoa, 2 miles from Cicagna. Pop. 2329.

Mocsa, mo'chŏh‘, a town of Hungary, co., and 7 miles S.S.E. of Komorn. Pop. 2888.

Modain, mo‘dīn', written also **Madain** and **Medajin,** a village of Asiatic Turkey, 20 miles S.E. of Bagdad, on the Tigris, near the site of the ancient *Ctes'iphon.*

Mo'dale, a post-village in Taylor township, Harrison co., Iowa, on the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, 31 miles N. of Omaha, and 2 miles from the Missouri River. It has a church and several stores.

Modane, mo-då'nå, a town of France, Savoy, on the Arc, 17 miles E.S.E. of Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne, 3500 feet above the sea. Pop. 1322.

Mod'bury, a market-town of England, co. of Devon, on the Erme, 11½ miles E.S.E. of Plymouth. Pop. 1858.

Mode, a post-hamlet in Holland township, Shelby co., Ill., about 24 miles S.W. of Mattoon. It has 2 churches and a steam saw-mill. Pop. 120.

Mo‘dell', a post-hamlet of Norton co., Kansas, 45 miles N. of Wa Keeney Station. It has a steam saw-mill.

Modena, mod'ĕn-å (Fr. *Modène,* mo‘dain'; anc. *Mu'tina),* a fortified city of Northern Italy, capital of a province, at a railway junction, 24 miles W.N.W. of Bologna. Pop. 56,200. It is regularly laid out, and has a citadel, with streets bordered by arcades, and its ramparts form pleasant public walks. Principal edifices, the palace, a splendid building, with a picture-gallery, fine gardens, an extensive library, the *Biblioteca Estense,* of which Muratori and Tiraboschi were successively librarians, containing 120,000 volumes and 3000 manuscripts, a cathedral, with curious sculptures and a fine campanile, in which is preserved the famous wooden bucket the cause of feuds between the Modenese and Bolognese in 1325, a theatre, and public baths. Its university comprises a school of theology, law, medicine, and mathematics. It has an observatory, rich cabinets, an art school, and a botanic garden. It is connected by a navigable canal with the Panaro, and has manufactures of hempen and woollen cloths, hats, glass, and leather; its silk-manufacture, once important, has declined. Mutina existed under the Etruscans, and rose to such splendor under the Romans as to call forth a eulogy from Cicero. It was repeatedly sacked by the Northern invaders, whose ravages have left few vestiges of its ancient grandeur. It is an archbishop's see, and was for four centuries the capital of the duchy of Modena, which in 1860 was made a part of the kingdom of Italy.——Adj. and inhab. MODENESE, mod‘ẹh-neez' (It. pron. mo-då-nå'så).

Modena, a province of Italy, in Emilia, and a part of the former duchy of Modena. Capital, Modena. Area, 966 square miles. Pop. 273,231.

Modena, mo-de'nạ or mod'e-nạ, a post-hamlet of Stark co., Ill., in Toulon township, on the Spoon River, about 35 miles N. by W. of Peoria. It has a church.

Modena, a post-office of Butler co., Kansas.

Modena, a post-village of Mercer co., Mo., 5 miles W. of Mill Grove Station, and about 44 miles N. by W. of Chillicothe. It has a church.

Modena, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., about 13 miles N.N.W. of Newburg. It has a church.

Modena, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., on the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, 31 miles N.W. of Wilmington, and 38 miles W. of Philadelphia. Here are 2 paper-mills on Brandywine Creek, and near by are 3 churches.

Modena, a post-township of Buffalo co., Wis., 20 miles E.N.E. of Wabasha, Minn., and about 30 miles S.S.W. of Eau Claire. Pop. 785.

Modène, the French for MODENA.

Moder, mo'der (Fr. pron. mo‘daiR'), a river of Alsace, rises on the E. side of the Vosges Mountains, flows S.S.E., and, after a course of 30 miles, joins the Rhine 17 miles below Strasburg.

Modern, mo'dẹrn, **Modor,** mo'dor, **Madra,** mŏh'-drŏh‘, or **Modra,** mo'drå, a walled town of West Hungary, co. and 16 miles N.E. of Presburg. Pop. 5066. It has a Protestant college.

Modes'to, a prosperous post-village, capital of Stanislaus co., Cal., is on the Visalia division of the Central Pacific Railroad, in the San Joaquin Valley, near the Tuolumne River, 30 miles S. of Stockton, and 102 miles E.S.E. of San Francisco. It has 2 newspaper offices, a bank, a brick court-house which cost $60,000, 4 churches, and a fine brick school-house. Pop. about 2000.

Mod'est Town, a post-village of Accomack co., Va., about 3 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and 22 miles S.E. of Crisfield, Md. It has 2 churches.

Modica, mod'e-kå (anc. *Motuca, Motyca,* or *Mutyca*), a town of Sicily, 30 miles W.S.W. of Syracuse, in the Val di Noto. Pop. 34,723. It is ill built, but has a large square, some handsome mansions, a castle, and several churches and convents. It exports grain, oil, wine, and cheese, mostly to Malta. In its vicinity is the valley of *Ip'sica* or *Is'pica,* remarkable for its dwellings excavated in the rock.

Modicia, or **Modœta,** Italy. See MONZA.

Modigliana, mo-deel-yå'nå (anc. *Cas'trum Mu'tilum?*), a town of Italy, province and 40 miles N.E. of Florence, on the Marzeno, N. of the Apennines. Pop. 6742. It has several churches and convents, and is a bishop's see.

Modi'na, a post-office of Brookings co., Dakota.

Modinalla, mo-de-nål'lå, a village of West Africa, on the Senegal, in lat. 15° 55′ N., lon. 13° 5′ W., inhabited by Maraboots of the Moorish nation of the Dowiches.

Modlin, mod'lin, a fortress of Poland, province of Plock, at the junction of the Bug and Vistula, 16 miles N.W. of Warsaw, erected in 1807. It is one of the strongest places in the Russian dominions.

Mödling, möd'ling, or **Medling,** måd'ling, a town of Lower Austria, 8 miles S.S.W. of Vienna, on the railway to Grätz. Pop. 4357.

Mo'doc, a county forming the N.E. extremity of California, borders on Oregon. It is drained by Pitt River, and contains several lakes. Goose Lake, a large body of water, is partly in this county. The surface is mostly mountainous or hilly, and partly occupied by lava-beds, a volcanic formation. Capital, Alturas. This county was formed since 1870, out of the E. part of Siskiyou.

Modoc, a post-office of Phillips co., Ark., on the Mississippi River.

Modoc, a post-office of Boulder co., Col., at Ni Wot Station on the Colorado Central Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Longmont. See also NI WOT.

Modoc, a post-office of Audrain co., Mo.

Modon, mo'don (anc. *Metho'ne*), a town of Greece, Morea, 6 miles S. of Navarino. It has a small port, with an open roadstead between it and the island of Sapienza.

Modor, or **Modra,** Hungary. See MODERN.

Modos, mo‘dosh', a village of Hungary, co. of Torontal, 27 miles S.W. of Temesvar, on the Theiss. Pop. 4866.

Modugno, mo-doon'yo, a town of Italy, province and 6 miles S.W. of Bari. Pop. 9082. It has manufactories of woollen and cotton cloths, and tanneries.

Modum, mo'doom, a village of Norway, on the Drammen, 25 miles W. of Christiania. Near it are important cobalt-mines and extensive manufactures of smalt.

Modura, the ancient name of MADURA.

Modurli, mo-door'lee, a village of Asia Minor, 24 miles S.W. of Boli.

Moe, mō, a post-office of Douglas co., Minn., 30 miles N.E. of Morris. Moe township contains many small lakes. Pop. 417.

Moeletivoe, a town of Ceylon. See MALATIVO.

Moelmyne, a town of British Burmah. See MAULMAIN.

Möen, mö'ẹn (L. *Mo'na Virgin'ia Dan'ica*), an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, with a light-house on the S.E. point, lat. 54° 57′ N., lon. 12° 36′ 36″ E., separated N.W. from Seeland by the Ulfsund, and S. from Falster by the Grönsund, each, where narrowest, about 1 mile across. Area, 87 square miles. Pop. 13,600. Its E. coast is a precipitous limestone barrier, 500 feet above the sea, and termed the Möensklint. Chief town, Stege, with a harbor on the N.W. coast.

Möen, mö'ẹn, **Moon,** or **Mohn,** mōn, an island of Russia, in Esthonia, between the island of Oesel and the mainland, 40 miles in length and in breadth.

Moen, moon, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 6 miles S.E. of Courtrai. Pop. 2200.

Moena, moo'nå, or, more correctly, **Muna,** called also

Pangansane, Pangansene, pång'gån-sån', or **Panjasang,** pån'yå-sång', an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the S.E. extremity of Celebes, about lat 5° S., lon. 122° 30′ E. Length, from N. to S., 60 miles; average breadth, 16 miles.

Moeñemoezi, Africa. See MONOMOEZI.

Moerbeke, mooR'bå-kẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 12 miles N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1500.

Moerbeke, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on a canal, 14 miles N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 4500.

Moerdyk, mooR'dīk', a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on Hollands-Diep, 110 miles N.W. of Breda.

Moere, moo'rẹh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 13 miles W.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1200.

Moergestel, mooR-Hĕs'tẹl, a village of the Netherlands, 18 miles E.S.E. of Breda. Pop. 1192.

Moerzeke, mooR'zå-kẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 19 miles E. of Ghent, on the Scheldt.

Mœsia Inferior, the ancient name of BULGARIA.

Moe's (mōz) **River,** a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, on a stream of the same name, 2 miles from Compton. It contains a church, 2 or 3 stores, and several mills and factories. Pop. 120.

Mof'fat, a town of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, on the Annan, 19 miles N.N.E. of Dumfries. Pop. 1730.

Mof'fat, a post-village of Marion co., Tenn., on the Sewannee Railroad, 6 miles W. of Tracy City. It has 2 churches, the Fairmount Female College, a hotel, and a chalybeate spring. It is a resort of invalids.

Moffat, a post-office of Bell co., Tex.

Moffat Hills, a mountain-chain of Scotland, between the cos. of Dumfries on the S. and Lanark and Peebles on the N.; elevation of Hartfell, the principal summit, 2635 feet. The Annan, Tweed, and Clyde Rivers have here their sources.

Moffatt's Creek, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., about 22 miles S.S.W. of Staunton. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of flour, leather, &c.

Mof'fettsville, a post-office of Anderson co., S.C., 16 miles S. of Anderson Court-House.

Mof'fitt's Grove, a post-office of Guthrie co., Iowa, about 50 miles W.N.W. of Des Moines.

Moffitt's Mills, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., N.C., about 60 miles W. by S. of Raleigh. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Mof'fittsville, a post-office of Clinton co., N.Y.

Mo'ga, a town of India, Ferozepoor district. Pop. 4844.

Mogadore, Mogador, or **Mogodor,** mog'ọ-dōr', called **Sweerah (Suira,** or **Suirah),** swee'rå, *i.e.*, the "Beautiful," by the Moors, a fortified city and the principal seaport of Morocco, on the Atlantic, 125 miles W.S.W. of Morocco. Pop. estimated at 17,000, comprising 4000 Jews. It stands on a rocky promontory, surrounded by a barren and sandy region, and consists of two parts, each enclosed by walls, and the citadel, containing the residences of the governor and foreign consuls, the custom-house, treasury, &c., while the other quarter is inhabited by the Jewish population. It is pretty well built, is clean and well kept, and its white edifices render it handsome as seen from the sea. Its port, S. of the citadel, is sheltered by an island off the shore, but it is not very deep. It exports wool, gum, wax, hides, skins, almonds, olive oil, wine, feathers, gold-dust, iron, hardwares, and cotton goods.

Mog'adore, a village of Genesee co., N.Y., in Pembroke township, 2 miles from East Pembroke Station. It has a church, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill. Here is North Pembroke Post-Office.

Mogadore, a post-village of Ohio, on the boundary between Portage and Summit cos., 4 miles S. of Talmadge Station, and about 8 miles E.S.E. of Akron. It has 2 churches, a union school, and a manufactory of stone-ware and clay pipes.

Mogaung, mo-gawng', a town of Burmah, at the junction of the Mogaung and Namyang Rivers, 70 miles N.N.W. of Bhamo.

Mogelsberg, mo'ghẹls-bĕRG', a town of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles W.S.W. of St. Gall, with several cotton-factories and considerable trade. Pop. 2930.

Mogente, or **Moxente,** mo-Hĕn'tå, a town of Spain, province and 43 miles S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 4400.

Moggio-di-Sotto, mod'jo-dee-sot'to, a town of Italy, 24 miles N. of Udine, on the Fella. Pop. 3615.

Moghilev, or **Moghilew,** Russia. See MOHEELEV.

Moghistan, a region of Persia. See KERMAN.

Moghyani, a town of Punjab. See MEENGANA.

Mogi-das-Cruzes, mo'zhee-dås-kroo'zĕs, a town of Brazil, province and 35 miles E.N.E. of São Paulo. It has a handsome parish church and 3 other churches, a Carmelite convent, a Latin and a primary school, manufactures of woollen cloth, and a trade in sugar, rum, cotton, and coffee, which are carried by mules to Santos.

Mogi-Guaçu, mo'zhee-gwå-soo', a village of Brazil, province and 170 miles N. of São Paulo, on a river of the same name.

Mogilno, mo-ghil'no, a town of West Prussia, government and 33 miles S.S.W. of Bromberg. Pop. 2095.

Mogi-Mirim, mo'zhee-me-reeNG', a town of Brazil, province and 115 miles N.N.E. of São Paulo, on a river of the same name, with a trade in horses and cattle, cotton, sugar, and rum. Pop. of district, 6000.

Mogliano Veneto, mōl-yå'no vå-nå'to, a town of Italy, province and 6 miles S. of Treviso. Pop. 5611.

Möglingen, mög'ling-ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, near Ludwigsburg. Pop. 1093.

Mogliola, a village of Italy. See MOJOLA.

Mogodor, a town of Morocco. See MOGADORE.

Mogollon (mo-go-yōn') **Mountains,** a range or group in the E. part of Arizona, between the Little Colorado and Salado Rivers.

Mogontiacum, or **Moguntiacum.** See MENTZ.

Mogoro, mo-go'ro, a village in the island of Sardinia, about 34 miles N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 2112.

Moguer, mo-gaiR', a town of Spain, province and 5 miles E. of Huelva, with a port on the Tinto. Pop. 7332. Its old Franciscan convent is preserved as a national monument. Columbus, it is said, craving charity here, in 1484, was received by the prior, by whose influence he was enabled to prosecute his discoveries.

Mogul (mo-gŭl') **Empire** (a corruption of MONGOL, or MONGOLIAN), the name commonly applied to the empire founded in Hindostan, in the early part of the fifteenth century, by Baber, a descendant of Timor or Tamerlane. That conqueror, after defeating the sultan Ibraheem Lodee, the Afghan sovereign of India, extended his conquests to the mouths of the Ganges, in 1526–28. Although a prince of the Toork (or Turki) nation, and not a Mongol himself, yet, having many Mongols in his army, the power which Baber established became generally known in Europe as the MOGUL EMPIRE, and the reigning sovereign was popularly styled "the Great Mogul." The seat of government was established at Delhi. Among the most distinguished and powerful rulers of this dynasty was Aurungzebe, who began to reign in 1658, and died in 1707, having subjected to his sway almost the entire peninsula, including the Deccan, which had not before been conquered by the Mogul emperors. From his death may be dated the decline of the empire; the last sovereign, Shah Allum, died in 1806, a pensioner of England.

Mo'gulpoor', a town of India, in Rohilcund, 20 miles W. by N. of Moradabad. Pop. 5171.

Mogyorod, mod'yo'rod', a village of Hungary, co. and about 10 miles from Pesth. Pop. 1178.

Moha, mo'å', a village of Belgium, province and 19 miles S.W. of Liege, on the Mehaigne. Pop. 985.

Mohacs, mo'hậtch', or **Mohacz,** mo'hậts', a town of Hungary, co. of Baranya, on the west arm of the Danube, 25 miles E.S.E. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 12,140. It has a castle, the summer residence of the Bishop of Fünfkirchen, and a college. It is a station for steamers plying on the Danube. The two great battles fought near it may be considered as marking the commencement and conclusion of the Turkish power in Hungary. On August 29, 1526, the Ottomans, under Solyman the Magnificent, completely defeated the Hungarians; but the Turks received a total defeat from the Imperialists, under the Duke of Lorraine, at the second battle of Mohacz, in 1687.

Mohalitz, a town of Asia Minor. See MUHALITCH.

Mohamet-Abad, mo-hå'mĕt-å-båd', a village of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 80 miles S.W. of Tabreez. It has a fort and a palace, and 1000 houses, a few belonging to Jews and Armenian Christians.

Mohammedabad, mo-håm'mĕd-å-båd', a village of Persia, province of Khorassan, 12 miles S. of Toorboot, with vestiges of former fortifications, a citadel, and a tower.

Mohammedabad, a fortified village of Persia, a little S. of Tabas.

Moham'medpoor', or **Muhammadpur,** mụ-håm'-med-poor', a town of Bengal, adjacent to the larger town of Barh. Pop. 6089.

Mohammerah, mo-håm'mẹh-rå, a town on the frontier of Asiatic Turkey and Persia, on the canal between the Shat-el-Arab (Euphrates) and Lower Karoon, about 30 miles S.E. of Bassorah.

Mohari, mo-hâ'ree, a town of Bhundara district, India. Pop. 6183.

Moharrek, Maharay Island. See MAHARAY.

Mohave, or **Mojave,** mo-hâ'vâ, a county in the N.W. part of Arizona. It is intersected by the Colorado, which also forms its western boundary for a distance of about 150 miles, and it is partly drained by Bill Williams River. The surface is mountainous, and presents grand scenery. Among its remarkable features is the grand CAÑON OF THE COLORADO (which see), which opens all the series of geological strata down to their granite foundation. A large part of the soil is sterile. Gold and silver are found in this county. Capital, Mineral Park. Valuation of real and personal estate, $175,000. Pop. in 1870, 179, of whom 122 were Americans; in 1876, 822.

Mohave City, a post-village of Mohave co., Arizona, on the Colorado River, about 170 miles W.N.W. of Prescott. Pop. 159. Here is Camp Mojave.

Mohave Desert, a basin, chiefly in the E. part of San Bernardino co., Cal. It is reported to be below the sea-level. There is but little vegetation, and the water-supply is scanty.

Mohave (or **Mojave**) **River,** a water-course of San Bernardino co., Cal., which, after a generally E.N.E. course, disappears in the Mohave Desert.

Mo'hawk, a post-village in German Flats township, Herkimer co., N.Y., on the S. bank of the Mohawk River, and on the Erie Canal, and near the New York Central Railroad, opposite Herkimer, 1 mile from Ilion, and 14 miles E.S.E. of Utica. It contains 4 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, a machine-shop, and manufactures of pistols and farming-implements. Pop. 1404.

Mohawk, a township of Montgomery co., N.Y. Pop. 2887. It contains Fonda, the county seat, and a part of Tribe's Hill.

Mohawk, a post-office of Lane co., Oregon, 12 miles N.E. of Eugene City. Here is a church.

Mohawk, or **Mount Pleasant,** a post-village in Brant co., Ontario, on Spring Creek, 5 miles S.W. of Brantford. It contains 2 hotels and 2 flour-mills. Pop. 400.

Mohawk Hill, a post-office of Lewis co., N.Y., 8 miles N.W. of Boonville. Here is a church.

Mohawk River, New York, rises near the S. border of Lewis co., runs nearly southeastward to Utica, and intersects the cos. of Oneida, Herkimer, and Montgomery. Its general direction is E.S.E. It enters the Hudson River at Cohoes, about 9 miles above Albany. Two or 3 miles from its mouth it forms a cascade 70 feet high, called Cohoes Falls. The Mohawk is nearly 175 miles long. The chief towns on its banks are Rome, Utica, Little Falls, Amsterdam, Schenectady, and Cohoes. From Rome to Schenectady it runs alongside of the Erie Canal and the Central Railroad for a distance of 92 miles. Its valley is remarkable for beauty and fertility.

Mohawk Village, a post-hamlet of Coshocton co., O., 12 miles W. of Coshocton. It has 2 churches. Coal is found here.

Moheelev, or **Moghilev,** mo-ʜee'lĕv, a walled town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, on the Dnieper, 85 miles S.W. of Smolensk. Pop. 40,431, many of whom are Jews. It is the seat of Greek and Roman Catholic archbishoprics, and has a fine Greek cathedral and numerous other churches, numerous synagogues, several convents, 2 episcopal seminaries, a town school, various charitable institutions, an extensive export trade in leather, hides, wax, honey, corn, and other agricultural products, and a considerable import trade in thrown silk. Besides being the residence of the principal officers of the government, it has also well-frequented fairs. Many of the nobility reside here, and a great part of the ground in the vicinity is occupied by gardens.

Moheelev, or **Moghilev,** a town of Russia, in Podolia, on the Dniester, 53 miles E.S.E. of Kamieniec. Pop. 18,129, comprising many Jews. It has an active trade with Wallachia and the adjacent provinces. Being enclosed by hills, the climate is so much milder than in the rest of Podolia that fine fruits and silk are extensively cultivated.

Moheelev, Moghilev, or **Mohilev,** mo-ʜee'lĕv, a government of Russia, mostly between lat. 52° and 55° 15' N. and lon. 28° 35' and 32° 35' E., enclosed by the governments of Vitebsk, Smolensk, Chernigov, and Minsk. Area, 18,934 square miles. Pop. in 1870, 947,625. Surface mostly a wide plain. Principal rivers, the Dnieper, with its tributaries the Sozh (Soz) and Droots (Drouetz). Soil generally fertile, and corn is exported. Large quantities of timber and masts are floated down the rivers to the ports of the Black Sea.

Mohe'gan, a station in New London co., Conn., on the New London Northern Railroad, 3 miles S. of Norwich. Near here dwell a few descendants of the Mohegan Indians.

Mohegan, a post-village in Burrillville township, Providence co., R.I., on Branch River, 20 miles N.W. of Providence. It has a church and a woollen-mill. Pop. 174.

Mohegan (mo-hee'gạn) **Mountains,** the name formerly applied to the ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.

Mohelnice, a town of Moravia. See MÜGLITZ.

Mohican, or **Mohiccan,** mo-hik'ạn, a post-hamlet of Ashland co., O., in Mohican township, about 18 miles E. by S. of Mansfield. It has 2 churches, a woollen-mill, and a carriage-shop. Pop. of the township, 1561.

Mohican (or **Walhon'ding**) **River,** Ohio, is formed by the Black Fork and Clear Fork, which unite in the S. part of Ashland co. It drains part of Knox co., runs southeastward in Coshocton co., and unites with the Tuscarawas River at the village of Coshocton to form the Muskingum.

Mohilev, a town of Russia. See MOHEELEV.

Mo'hill, a town of Ireland, co. of Leitrim, 9 miles E.S.E. of Carrick-on-Shannon. Pop. 1062.

Mohilla Island. See COMORO ISLES.

Mohim, a town of India. See MAHIM.

Mohl, one of the Maldive Islands. See MALE.

Möhlin, mö'lin, a town of Switzerland, canton of Argau, 11 miles E. of Basel. Pop. 1942.

Mohn, an island of Russia. See MÖEN.

Mohn's (mōnz) **Store,** a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., 4 or 5 miles S.S.W. of Reading. It has manufactures of hats and gun-barrels.

Moho'ba, a town of India, North-West Provinces, division of Allahabad. Pop. 6413.

Mohon, mo'ôɴᵍ', a village of France, department of Ardennes, on the Meuse, 1 mile from Mézières. It has a nail-factory and railroad repair-shops. Pop. 2097.

Mohon, a village of France, department of Morbihan, 29 miles N.N.E. of Vannes. Pop. 358.

Mo'hon', a post-village of Bourbon co., Kansas, in Drywood township, on the Fort Scott, Southeastern & Memphis Railroad, 15 miles S.S.E. of Fort Scott. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 100.

Mohontongo, Juniata co., Pa. See MAHANTANGO.

Mohpa, mō'pâ, a town of India, Central Provinces, division of Nagpoor. Pop. 5509.

Mohra, mō'râ, a village of Saxe-Meiningen, on the Mohrbach. It was the native place of Luther's family.

Möhringen, mö'ring-ẹn, a town of Baden, on the Danube, 29 miles N.W. of Constance. Pop. 1284.

Möhringen, a village of Würtemberg, 7 miles N. of Engen. Pop. 2429.

Mohr's Corners, Ontario. See HUBBELL'S FALLS.

Mohrsville, mōrz'vĭl, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River and the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 10½ miles N. of Reading. It has a church and a tannery.

Mohrungen, mō'rŏŏng-ẹn, a town of East Prussia, 62 miles S.S.W. of Königsberg. Pop. 3633.

Mo'hundabad', a town of India, North-West Provinces, division of Agra. Pop. 9406.

Mohungur, mo-hŭng-gŭr', a town of India, Gwalior dominions, 60 miles W.S.W. of Jhansee.

Mo'hunk Lake, a small lake in Ulster co., N.Y., is a place of summer resort, and is surrounded by wild and mountainous scenery.

Mohunpoor, mo-hŭn-poor', a town of India, Gwalior dominions, 72 miles S.W. of Jhansee.

Mo'hurbhunj', or **Morbhanj,** mōr'bŭnj', a native state of India, in Orissa. Lat. 21° 17'–22° 33' 45" N.; lon. 85° 42.5'–87° 14' E. Area, 4243 square miles. A part, called Bamanghati, is under British control, and another part is under British surveillance, but Mohurbhunj proper is governed by a native rajah, who pays a small tribute. Total pop. 258,680.

Moid'art, a wild and rugged district in the S.W. part of the co. of Inverness, Scotland, on an inlet of the Atlantic of the same name, about 10 miles S.E. of the island of Eig.

Moidart, a loch or arm of the sea, in Scotland, about 4 miles long, on the S.W. coast of Inverness-shire.

Moid'art, a post-settlement in Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, 25½ miles from New Glasgow. Pop. 120.

Moie, or **Moje,** mo'yâ, a village of Savoy, 5 miles from Rumilly. Pop. 1333.

Moilah, moi'lâʜ', or **Mowilah,** mo'we-lâʜ', a seaport town of Arabia Petræa, on the Red Sea, near the Gulf of Akabah. It has a castle, some houses, and about 150 huts.

Moileh is a valley of Egypt, on the route from Fayoom to the Little Oasis.

Moimenta-da-Beira, mo-e-mĕn′tå-då-bå′e-rå, a town of Portugal, province of Beira-Alta, 21 miles S.E. of Lamego. Pop. 1234.

Moines, Ile aux, France. See Ile aux Moines.

Moingona, moin-go′nå, Iowa, a name sometimes given to the upper portion of the Des Moines River.

Moingona, a post-village of Boone co., Iowa, in Marcy township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad where it crosses the Des Moines River, 5½ miles S.W. of Boone, and 57 miles W. of Marshalltown. Coal is mined at this place. It has 4 churches, 2 potteries for stoneware, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 500.

Moi′ra, a town of Ireland, co. of Down, 14 miles S.W. of Belfast. Pop. 640.

Moi′ra, a river of Ontario, flows into the Bay of Quinte at the flourishing town of Belleville, after a rapid course of about 30 miles.

Moira, mo-ī′rạ, a post-village in Moira township, Franklin co., N.Y., on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, 14 miles W. of Malone, and 47 miles E. of Ogdensburg. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 2282.

Moira, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, 16 miles N. of Belleville. Pop. 200.

Moirans, mwåˋrôɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Isère, on the Morge, 16 miles N.E. of Saint-Marcellin. Pop. 1596.

Moirans, a town of France, in Jura, 8 miles N.W. of Saint-Claude.

Moisdon, mwåsˋdôɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 7 miles S. of Châteaubriant. Pop. 401.

Moislains, mwåˋlåɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Somme, 5 miles N.E. of Péronne. Pop. 1785.

Moisic, mwå-seek′, a post-village in Saguenay co., Quebec, at the mouth of the Moisic River, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 202 miles E. of Tadousac. Here are great deposits of black iron-sand. Pop. 366.

Moisic (or **Misteshipu,** mis-tĕsh-e-poo′) **River,** of Canada, takes its rise in some of the lakes and swamps of the highlands of Eastern Quebec, and enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence in lon. 66° 10′ W. For centuries this river has been one of the leading lines of communication from the interior to the coast. It is one of the best salmon-streams in the world, and is celebrated for its wild scenery.

Moissac, mwåsˋsåk′, a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, on the right bank of the Tarn, and on the railway from Bordeaux to Cette, 17 miles W.N.W. of Montauban. Pop. 5675. It has a communal college, a large parish church, once part of a celebrated abbey, foundries, potteries, and manufactories of farina.

Mojacar, or **Moxacar,** mo-ʜå-kaʀ′ (anc. *Meorgis?*), a city of Spain, province and 39 miles E.N.E. of Almeria, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 3460. It has a ruined castle. It was taken from the Moors by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1488.

Mojados, or **Moxados,** mo-ʜå′doce, a town of Spain, in Leon, 18 miles S. of Valladolid. Pop. 1960.

Mojaisk, a town of Russia. See Mozhaisk.

Mojave, Arizona. See Mohave.

Mojave, mo-hå′vå, a post-village in Kern co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 45 miles S. of Caliente. It has a hotel, store, telegraph-office, and 2 express-offices, and is an important railroad station.

Mojente, a town of Spain. See Mogente.

Mojgurh, mojˋgŭr′, a town of Northwest India, dominions and 40 miles S.E. of Bhawlpoor. It has some mosques, and a good supply of water.

Mojola, mo-yo′lå, or **Mogliola,** mōl-yo′lå, a village of Italy, in Coni, 4 miles from Demonte, on the Stura. Pop. 1109.

Mojos, Bolivia. See Moxos.

Moka, or **Mokha,** a town of Arabia. See Mocha.

Mokameh, or **Mukama,** mọ-kå′mạ, a town of Bengal, Patna district, on the S. bank of the Ganges, 10 miles by rail S.E. of Barh. It has a large trade. Pop. 10,715.

Mokcha, a river of Russia. See Moksha.

Mokel′umne, a river of California, rises near the base of the Sierra Nevada, runs nearly southwestward, and forms the boundary between Amador and Calaveras cos. It drains part of San Joaquin co., and enters the San Joaquin River 20 miles N.W. of Stockton. Length, about 200 miles.

Mokelumne Hill, a post-village of Calaveras co., Cal., is situated on a high hill, nearly 2 miles S. of the Mokelumne River, and 58 miles E.S.E. of Sacramento. It has a court-house, 2 churches, and a newspaper office. Here are gold-mines which were once rich.

Moke′na, a post-village of Will co., Ill., in Frankfort township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 10 miles E. of Joliet, and 30 miles S.S.W. of Chicago. It has a newspaper office, a graded school, 4 churches, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 700.

Mokeville, mōk′vĭl, a post-office of St. Louis co., Mo.

Mokhansk, mo-ᴋånsk′, or **Mokschan,** mok-shån′, a town of Russia, government and 28 miles N.N.W. of Penza, on the Moksha. It has 6 churches, a Greek convent, and a manufactory of woollen cloth. Pop. 3093.

Mokrin, mokˋreen′, a village of Hungary, co. of Torontal, 42 miles W.N.W. of Temesvar. Pop. 8502.

Moksha, or **Mokscha,** mok′shå, a river of Russia, governments of Penza and Tambov, joins the Oka 15 miles S.E. of Yelatom, after a N.W. course of 230 miles.

Moksoboo, a town of Burmah. See Monchoboo.

Mola, mo′lå, or **Mola di Bari,** mo′lå dee bå′ree (L. *Tur′res Julia′næ*), a seaport town of Italy, province and 13 miles S.E. of Bari, on the Adriatic. Pop. 11,976. It stands on a low point, having 3 creeks, used for loading small vessels. On either side of the town is an open roadstead, with 10 fathoms of water.

Moladah, the Scripture name of El Milh.

Mola di Gaeta, mo′lå dee gå-å′tå (anc. *Formiæ*), a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 3½ miles N.E. of Gaeta. Pop. 8203. Its vicinity was anciently famous for fine wines, and near it is the tomb of Cicero.

Mo′lalla, a small river of Clackamas co., Oregon, runs northwestward, and enters the Willamette River about 12 miles above Oregon City.

Molalla, a post-hamlet of Clackamas co., Oregon, about 40 miles S. of Portland. It has a church.

Mo′land, a township of Clay co., Minn. Pop. 135.

Molar, mo-lar′, a village of Spain, in New Castile, 23 miles N. of Madrid. Pop. 2082.

Molare, mo-lå′rå, or **Mollare,** mol-lå′rå, a town of Italy, 10 miles E.S.E. of Acqui, on the Orba. Pop. of commune, 1818.

Molassana, mo-lås-så′nå, a village of Italy, in Genoa, about 1 mile from Staglieno. Pop. of commune, 1586.

Molas′ses Harbor, or **Port Felix,** a post-settlement in Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on Tor Bay, 30 miles from Guysborough. Pop. 200.

Mold, mōld, a town of Wales, capital of the co. of Flint, 10 miles by rail W. of Chester. In the parish are coal-, iron-, and lead-mines. It unites with Flint, &c., in returning one member to Parliament. Pop. 4534.

Moldau, mol′dŏw (Bohemian, *Wltawa,* ŵl′tå′ŵå?), a river of Bohemia, tributary to the Elbe, which it joins near Melnik, 20 miles N. of Prague, after a N. course of 200 miles. On its banks are the city of Prague and the towns of Rosenberg, Krumau, and Budweis, from which last it is navigable to the Elbe.

Moldau, mol′dŏw, **Moldava,** mol-då′vå, or **Szepsi,** sĕp′sheeˋ, a town of Hungary, co. of Aba Uj Var, on the Bodva, 16 miles from Kaschau. Pop. 1590.

Moldau-Tein, mol′dŏw-tīn′, a town of Bohemia, 17 miles N. of Budweis, on the Moldau. Pop. 4120.

Moldava, mol-då′vå, a river of Austrian Poland and Moldavia, joins the Sereth 36 miles S.W. of Yassy, after a southeastward course of 110 miles.

Moldavia, mol-då′ve-ạ (L. *Molda′via;* Ger. *Moldau,* mol′dŏw; Fr. *Moldavie,* molˋdåˋvee′; Turk. *Bogdan,* bog-dån′, or *Kera-Islak,* kå′rå-is-låk′), one of the former Danubian principalities of Europe, now a part of Roumania. Chief town, Yassy. It is bounded N. and E. by Russia, S. by Wallachia and Turkey, and W. by Transylvania and Bukowina. Lat. 45° 22′ to 47° 18′ N.; lon. 25° 18′ to 28° 18′ E. It is 220 miles from S.E. to N.W., and about 100 miles from E. to W. throughout three-fourths of its length, the remaining fourth abruptly diminishing to about 45 miles. Area, about 18,000 square miles. The general surface of the country, excepting the W. frontier, consists of undulating plains of great beauty and vast extent, covered with luxuriant crops of grass. Towards the W. the plains are succeeded by hills and valleys, formed by detached branches of the Carpathian chain. It is watered by several considerable streams; the largest, the Sereth, traverses it longitudinally. It has the Pruth on its E. border, and for a short distance the Danube on its S. limit. It possesses considerable mineral wealth, of which, however, but little advantage has been taken. The principal minerals are rock salt, asphaltum, and small quantities of gold. The climate is warm in summer, but frequently severe in winter. The principal products are wheat, barley, millet, and maize; wine and tobacco are also produced in considerable quantity. But by far the greater portion of the country is pasture, which feeds vast numbers of swine, cattle, horses, sheep, and goats. The wild animals are stags, wild boars, bears, wolves, foxes, wild goats, hares, and martens. Bees also abound. The foreign trade, however, of the principality, through Galatz, is considerable. The great bulk of the people in Moldavia are employed more or less in agricultural pursuits. They are a very intelligent and sagacious race, quiet and harmless. The principal food of the peasantry consists of a kind of dough made of the flour of Indian wheat, sometimes mixed with milk. The language is Roumanian. Education is in a very low state. Moldavia was long tributary to the Porte. Its political state was regulated by the treaties of 1826 and 1829 (the latter that of Adrianople) between Russia and Turkey; while maintaining the suzerainty of the latter, the country was placed under the protection of Russia. In 1834, Turkey recognized the right of Moldavia to display a national flag. In 1861 it became a part of Roumania, and with it in 1877 became independent of Turkey. Pop. about 1,300,000.——Adj. and inhab. MOLDAVIAN, mol-dā′ve-ạn.

Molde, mol′dẹh, a seaport town of Norway, on the Bay of Molde, 32 miles S.W. of Christiansund, with 1454 inhabitants, a good harbor, and trade in timber, tar, and fish.

Moldova, mol‵do′vōh‵, or **Moldawa,** a town of Hungary, co. of Krassó, 56 miles E. of Belgrade. Pop. 3200.

Mole, a river of England, rises in the co. of Sussex, and joins the Thames opposite Hampton Court.

Mole, a small river of Devonshire, in England.

Mole, mol, a seaport town of Hayti, at its N.W. extremity, with the best harbor in the island, and some trade in cotton, coffee, and indigo.

Mo‵leen′, a station in Elko co., Nev., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Elko.

Mole Hill, a post-office of Dickinson co., Kansas.

Mole Hill, a post-office of Ritchie co., W. Va.

Molemyne, a town of India. See MAULMAIN.

Molenbeek, or **Molenbeek-Saint-Jean,** mo‵-lôɴᵍ‵bâk′-sâɴᵍ-zhôɴᵍ, a suburb of Brussels. Pop. 37,292.

Moleola, the Latin name of MOTOLA.

Molfetta, mol-fĕt′tâ (anc. *Respa?*), a seaport town of Italy, province and 16 miles by rail W.N.W. of Bari, on the Adriatic. Pop. in 1876, 28,560. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace and college, a ship-building-yard, a port formed by a mole, and a natural breakwater, and trade in corn, oil, and almonds.

Molhem-Bollebeck, mol′hĕm-bol′lẹh-bĕk‵, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, on a small stream, 8 miles N.W. of Brussels. Pop. 1100.

Molières, mo‵le-aiʀ′, a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 11 miles N. of Montauban. Pop. 905.

Molin, mo-leen′, **Mölln,** möln, or **Möllen,** möl′lẹn, a town of Prussia, on a railway, 19 miles N.N.E. of Lauenburg. Pop. 4141.

Molina, mo-lee′nâ, a town of Spain, province and 8 miles N.W. of Murcia. Pop. 3600.

Molina, a walled town of Spain, 72 miles E.N.E. of Guadalajara, on the Gallo. Pop. 3171.

Molina, mo-lee′nâ, a town of Chili, province of Talca, 8 miles S.W. of Curicó. Pop. 2556.

Molinara, mo-le-nâ′râ, a town of Italy, province and 14 miles N.E. of Benevento. Pop. 2470.

Moline, mo-leen′ or mo′leen, a post-town in Moline township, Rock Island co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, and on the Western Union Railroad, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 3 or 4 miles above Davenport. It is separated from the island of Rock Island by a swift and narrow channel, which affords immense water-power. It has a national bank, 4 newspaper offices, a high school, 8 churches, 4 foundries, 1 or 2 flouring-mills, 2 saw-mills, machine-shops, a paper-mill, 2 large manufactories of ploughs and cultivators, and manufactures of boilers, pumps, scales, &c. Pop. 4166; of the township, 5754. The township is bounded on the S. by Rock River.

Moline, a post-office of Allegan co., Mich., and a station on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 16 miles S. of Grand Rapids. Here is a steam lumber-mill.

Moline, a post-office of Franklin co., Neb.

Molinella, mo-lee-nĕl′lâ, a town of Italy, province and 30 miles N.E. of Bologna, formerly on islands in the Po, but that river now flows many miles from it. Pop. 10,751. It is a mart for cheese and hempen fabrics.

Molino, mo-lee′no, or **Molina,** mo-lee′nâ, a post-village of Escambia co., Fla., on the Pensacola Railroad, near the Escambia River, 24 miles N. of Pensacola.

Molino, mo-lī′no or mo-lee′no, a post-hamlet of Union co., Miss., 13 miles S. of Ripley, and 38 miles E.S.E. of Holly Springs. It has 1 or 2 flour-mills and a steam saw-mill.

Molino, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., in Orwell township, on Salmon River, 4½ miles S.E. of Richland Station. It has a church, a cheese-factory, &c.

Molino, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Little Schuylkill Railroad, 3 miles N. of Port Clinton.

Molino, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Tenn., on Elk River, about 68 miles S. by E. of Nashville. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 125.

Molino del Rey, mo-lee′no dĕl râ, 2 miles S.W. of the city of Mexico, a range of massive stone buildings about 500 yards long, forming the western side of an enclosure which surrounds the rock and castle, groves and fields, of Chapultepec. It is celebrated as the scene of a battle between the Mexican troops, under Santa Anna, and the United States forces, September 8, 1847, resulting in the defeat of the former.

Molinos, mo-lee′noce, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 63 miles S.S.E. of Saragossa.

Molins-de-Rey, mo-leens′-dâ-râ, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 6 miles S.W. of Barcelona, on the Llobregat. Pop. 3002.

Molirão, mo-le-rŏwɴᵍ′, a village of Brazil, in Rio de Janeiro, in the Serra dos Orgãos, between the sources of the Rio Grande, an affluent of the Parahiba. Pop. 1000.

Molise, a province of Italy. See CAMPOBASSO.

Molitchnia, mo-litch′ne-ạ, or **Molochnia-Vody,** mo-lotch′ne-â-vo′dee, written also **Molotchnouia,** a river of Russia, rises S.E. of Orekhov, flows S.W., and, after a course of about 70 miles, expands into Lake Molotchnoe, which communicates with the Sea of Azof.

Moliterno, mo-le-têʀ′no, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 10 miles N.N.E. of Lagonegro. Pop. 6621.

Molivo, mo-lee′vo (anc. *Methym′na*), a seaport village of Asiatic Turkey, on the N. coast of the island of Mitylene. It is defended by a fortress, and has some trade in olive oil, fruits, and cotton.

Mölk, a town of Austria. See MELK.

Molkwerum, molk′ŵâ-rŭm, a maritime town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 2 miles N.E. of Stavoren.

Moll, moll, a village of Belgium, province and 31 miles E. of Antwerp. Pop. of commune, 5735.

Mollare, a town of Italy. See MOLARE.

Mollendo, mol-yĕn′do, a seaport village of Peru, on the open coast, and in a desert, 10 miles S.E. of Islay. It is the terminus of a railway to Arequipa and Puno, has an elegant railway station, and is supplied with water by an iron aqueduct 85 miles long.

Möllhausen, a village of Würtemberg. See EBHAUSEN.

Mollina, mol-yee′nâ, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 35 miles from Malaga. Pop. 2469.

Mollis, mol′lis, a village of Switzerland, canton and 4 miles N. of Glarus. Pop. 2250.

Molln, molln, a village of Upper Austria, circle of Traun. Pop. 1239.

Mölln, or **Möllen,** Prussia. See MOLIN.

Moll′town, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., about 11 miles N. of Reading.

Molmen, Burmah. See MAULMAIN.

Molodetchno, mo-lo-dĕtch′no, a town of Russian Poland, government and 37 miles N.W. of Minsk.

Mologa, mo-lo′gâ, a river of Russia, governments of Tver, Novgorod, and Yaroslav, joins the Volga on the left, near Mologa, after a N. and E. course of 250 miles.

Mologa, a town of Russia, government and 68 miles W.N.W. of Yaroslav, on the Volga, where it is joined by the Mologa. Pop. 4440.

Moloia, a river of Morocco. See MULWEEYA.

Molokai, mo-lo-kī′, or **Morotai,** mo-ro-tī′, written also **Morotoi,** one of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 21° 9′ N.; lon. 156° 51′ W. It is formed by a chain of volcanic mountains about 40 miles long and from 7 to 9 miles broad. Pop. 2349.

Mölsen, möl′sẹn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 15 miles S. of Merseburg.

Molsheim, mols′hīme (Fr. pron. mols‵ĕm′; L. *Molshemium*), a town of Germany, in Alsace, 12 miles W.S.W. of Strasburg. Pop. 3085. It has manufactures of hardwares, tape, and paper.

Molton, South, England. See SOUTH MOLTON.

Molua, mo-loo′â, a nation in the interior of Africa, E. of Congo, with a capital about 150 miles from Loanda. Lat. 4° 5′ S.; lon. 19° 20′ E.

Moluccas, mo-lŭk′kạs, or **Spice Islands,** a name applied to the islands of the Malay Archipelago, between Celebes and Papua, comprising Gilolo, Ceram, Booro, Amboyna, the Banda Islands, Bachian, Oby, and Waigeoo. They are volcanic and fertile, producing nutmegs, cloves, and other spices, sago, and fine woods and fruits. Around them are many pearl- and trepang-fisheries. The Moluccas have been for centuries alternately in the possession of the Spaniards, Portuguese, and Dutch, but at present are held by the last-named nation. The general language on the coast is the Malay. The population consists of Malays, Papuans, Chinese, Japanese, and some Europeans. The MOLUCCA PASSAGE lies between Gilolo and the northern peninsula of Celebes. Near its centre are the islands of Meyon and Tyfore. Pop. 315,265.

Moluches, mo-loo′chês, a warlike tribe of Indians in the N.W. part of Patagonia.

Molun′cus, a post-office of Aroostook co., Me. Pop. of Moluncus plantation, 61.

Mo′lus River, a post-settlement in Kent co., New Brunswick, 13 miles from Kingston. Pop. 150.

Molvizar, mol-ve-thaʀ′, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 35 miles from Granada. Pop. 2225.

Mombaccus, mom-băk′us, post-office, Ulster co., N.Y.

Mombarcaro, mom-baʀ-kå′ro, a village of Italy, province of Coni, N.E. of Mondovi. Pop. 1144.

Mombaruzzo, mom-bå-root′so, a town of Italy, province and 14 miles S.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 2805.

Mombas, or **Mombaz,** mom-bås′, or **Mombasa,** mom-bå′så (the former the common, the latter the literal Arabic form; in the language of the native race, *Mpáza*), an island and town on the E. coast of Africa. Lat. 4° 6′ S.; lon. 39° 49′ E. When the Portuguese first arrived here at the end of the fifteenth century, they found a large and well-built town, with a great deal of trade, and the people apparently wealthy. In 1507, Almeida took Mombas and destroyed it by fire. In 1588 the Portuguese again took possession of the island, and erected the fort, castle, great tank, and other structures, more or less dilapidated at the present day. The castle stands on a rock, cut perpendicularly, and is still capable of being rendered a stronghold. Mombas at the present day is ruinous, and wretched hovels are now scattered among the crumbling walls of stately buildings. Immediately outside the walls of the town, on the N. side, is Jokáli, a Sawáhili village,—that is, a suburb inhabited only by Mohammedan Africans. At the S. end of the island is another village, of mixed population, called Kilendini. The whole population of the island, probably, does not exceed 6000. The harbor of Mombas is quite perfect,—secure, commodious, roomy, and open to the sea-breeze. Mombas placed itself under the protection of the British flag in 1823, was immediately filled with Banyans, and enjoyed for three years a return of mercantile prosperity. But the British flag was struck in 1826, when the forces of Sultan Seid Saïd obtained possession. Mombas now belongs to Zanzibar, and exports ivory, copal, grain, hides, &c.

Mombasiglio, mom-bå-seel′yo, a village of Italy, 6 miles from Mondovi, on the Monza. Pop. 1255.

Mombello, mom-bêl′lo, a village of Italy, province of Alessandria, 13 miles E.N.E. of Turin. Pop. 2617.

Mombeltran, mom-bêl-trån′, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 32 miles S.S.W. of Avila. Pop. 1204.

Mombercelli, mom-bêʀ-chêl′lee, a village of Italy, province and 7 miles E.S.E. of Asti. Pop. 3343.

Mombrio de Tarragona, mom′bre-o då taʀ-ʀå-go′nå, a town of Spain, Catalonia, on the Salado. P. 1196.

Momellano, mo-mêl-lå′no, or **Monmeliano,** mon-må-le-å′no, a town of France, in Savoy, on the Isère.

Momence, mo-menss′, a post-village of Kankakee co., Ill., in Momence township, on the Kankakee River, and on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, 54 miles S. of Chicago, and about 13 miles E.N.E. of Kankakee. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, 2 banking-houses, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. 800; of the township, 1291.

Momence, a post-office of Fillmore co., Neb.

Momf, the Coptic name of MEMPHIS.

Momignies, mo‵meen‵yee′, a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 36 miles S.S.E. of Mons. Pop. 2600.

Mömling, möm′ling, or **Mömlingen,** möm′ling-ẹn, a village of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, district of Obernburg. Pop. 1443.

Momo, mo′mo, a town of Italy, 8 miles N.N.W. of Novara, on the Agogna. Pop. 1546.

Momonia, the Latin name of MUNSTER.

Mompantero, mom-pån-tå′ro, a village of Italy, province of Turin. Pop. 1329.

Mompiano, mom-pe-å′no, a village of Italy, province and 3 miles from Brescia. Pop. 1179.

Mompox, or **Mompoj,** mom-pôʜ′, a town of the United States of Colombia, province and 140 miles S. by W. of Santa Marta, on the Magdalena. Lat. 9° 15′ N.; lon. 74° 30′ W. The streets extend along the river for two miles, and there are here a good quay and a custom-house. Mompox is the depot of foreign goods destined for the valley of the Magdalena. Pop. 10,000.

Mona. See ANGLESEY, and ISLE OF MAN.

Mona, mo′nå, a small island of the West Indies, in the Mona Passage, a strait 80 miles across, which separates Hayti from Porto Rico. The island is 7 miles long and 2 miles broad. N.W. of it is the islet of Monita (mo-nee′tå).

Mo′na, a township of Ford co., Ill. Pop. 356. It contains a part of the Vermilion Swamp.

Mona, a post-village in Otranto township, Mitchell co., Iowa, on Cedar River, and on a branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, 34 miles N.N.W. of Charles City. It has a graded school, and manufactures of mashing-machines.

Mona, a post-village of Juab co., Utah, 8 miles S.S.W. of York. It has a church.

Monachium, the Latin name of MUNICH.

Monachodanum, the Latin for MONNIKENDAM.

Monaco, mon′å-ko, a principality of Europe, Italian in language and traditions, but surrounded on all sides by the French department of Alpes-Maritimes, except to the S., where it borders on the sea. Area, 6 square miles. It consists mainly of the town of Monaco and its suburbs (anc. *Portus Monœci*, or *Portus Herculis Monœci*), on a promontory overlooking the sea, 9 miles by rail E.N.E. of Nice. The town has a fine palace, a new cathedral, a college, a noted casino, where gambling is licensed, its profits paying all state expenses, and manufactures of spirits, fine pottery, bricks, perfumery, and objects of virtù. The state is virtually under French control. Pop. of town in 1878, 2863; of principality, 7049.

Monad′nock, or **Grand Monadnock,** a mountain in Cheshire co., N.H., about 10 miles S.E. of Keene. It is nearly 5 miles long, and has an altitude of 3718 feet above the sea-level. It is partly composed of slate and talc.

Mon′agan, a township of St. Clair co., Mo. P. 1434.

Monaghan, mon′ạ-ʜạn, an inland county of Ireland, in Ulster. Area, 500 square miles. Surface hilly, interspersed with many bogs and small lakes. The North Blackwater River is on the N. boundary. Chief crops, flax, oats, wheat, and potatoes. Butter is made in large quantities. Limestone is the principal mineral product. The Ulster Canal traverses the county. Chief towns, Monaghan, Clones, and Carrickmacross. It sends two members to the House of Commons, both for the county. Pop. 114,969.

Monaghan, a market-town of Ireland, capital of the above county, 68 miles N.N.W. of Dublin. Pop. 3632. It is situated on the borders of two large ponds. It has a central square, a diocesan college, a national school, an infirmary, barracks, and a market-house.

Mon′aghan, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. 1028.

Monapia, or **Monarina.** See ISLE OF MAN.

Mo′naskon, a post-village of Lancaster co., Va., on the Rappahannock River, about 65 miles E. by N. of Richmond. It has a steamboat-landing, 2 churches, and manufactures of farming-implements and vehicles.

Monas′sa, a town of India, in Indore. Lat. 24° 27′ N.; lon. 75° 13′ E. Pop. 4100.

Monasteer, a town of Turkey. See MONASTIR.

Mon‵aster′even, a town of Ireland, co. and 6 miles W.S.W. of Kildare, on the Barrow, and on a branch of the Grand Canal. Pop. of parish, 2544.

Monasterium, the Latin name of MÜNSTER.

Monasterium Villaris. See MONTIVILLIERS.

Monastero d'Acqui, mo-nås-tå′ro dåk′kwee, a village of Italy, 7 miles W. of Acqui, on the Bormida. P. 1396.

Monastero di Mondovi, mo-nås-tå′ro dee mon-do-vee′, a village of Italy, 4 miles S. of Mondovi. Pop. 1901.

Monasterolo di Savigliano, mo-nås-tå-ro′lo dee så-veel-yå′no, a village of Italy, 8 miles E.N.E. of Saluzzo.

Monasterzyska, mo-nås-tẹr-zees′kå, or **Manasterzyska,** må-nås-tẹr-zees′kå, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 10 miles W. by N. of Buczacz. Pop. 3233.

Monastier, mo‵nås‵te-å′, a town of France, in Haute-Loire, 9 miles S.S.E. of Le Puy. Pop. 2126.

Monastir, mo-nås-teer′, a seaport town of North Africa, dominions and 80 miles S.E. of Tunis, on the Gulf of Sidra. Pop. 12,000, who manufacture woollen and camlet fabrics and have considerable maritime trade.

Monastir, mo‵nås-teer′ (sometimes written **Monasteer**), or **Vitolia,** ve-to′le-å, a city of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 400 miles W. of Constantinople. It is built at the W. edge of a fine plain, in a recess formed by lofty mountains, and is intersected by a river crossed by numerous bridges. The streets are wide and well paved, and the houses neat and clean; the mosques and minarets, intermixed with cypress and willow foliage, give a picturesque appearance to the town; and the well-frequented bazaars are remarkably handsome. It is an important military centre. The majority of the inhabitants are Greeks and Bulgarians, the Turkish residents being mostly soldiers or officials. Pop. about 15,000.

Mona Virginia Danica, the Latin name of Moen.

Monbelliard, Comté de, kòɴᵍ'tà' dẹh mòɴᵍ'bêl'-le-aʀ', an ancient district of France, situated at the foot of the Vosges, between Upper Alsace and the old territory of Basel. After having been long in the possession of the Dukes of Burgundy, it passed, in 1419, to a branch of the house of Würtemberg, and continued with that house till 1793, when it was ceded by treaty to France. It is now included in the department of Doubs.

Moncada, mon-kå'ᴅå, a town of Spain, province and 7 miles N. of Valencia, on the Moncada. Pop. 2734.

Moncalieri, mon-kå-le-å'ree, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Po, 4 miles by railway S. of Turin. Pop. 9994. It has a palace, with a fine collection of portraits.

Moncalvo, mon-kål'vo, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, province and 22 miles W.N.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 4067.

Monção, mon-sŏwɴᵍ', a town of Portugal, in Minho, 28 miles N. of Braga, on the Minho. Pop. 1637.

Monçaras, or **Monsaras,** mon-så'rås, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, on the Guadiana, 28 miles S.W. of Elvas. Pop. 1380.

Moncayo, mon-kī'o (*Mons Caunus*), a mountain of Spain, about 55 miles W. of Saragossa, on the boundaries of Aragon and Castile. It is 9600 feet high.

Monceaux, mòɴᵍ'sō', a village of France, in Corrèze, 14 miles S.S.E. of Tulle. Pop. 1894. It is also the name of a suburb of Paris, noted for its fine park.

Mönch, mönᴋ (*i.e.*, the "monk"), one of the loftiest Alpine heights of Switzerland, canton of Bern, on the borders of the Valais, 3 miles N.E. of the Jungfrau. Height, 13,468 feet.

Mönchberg, mönᴋ'bêʀɢ, a town of Bavaria, 31 miles W. of Würzburg. Pop. 1309.

Mönchen-Gladbach. See München-Gladbach.

Mon'ches, a post-hamlet in Merton township, Waukesha co., Wis., about 25 miles W.N.W. of Milwaukee. It has a church.

Monchio, mon-ke'o, a village of Northern Italy, 32 miles S. by W. of Parma. Pop. of commune, 2326.

Monchique, mon-shee'kå, a town of Portugal, in Algarve, 13 miles N.E. of Lagos. Pop. 5233.

Monchoboo, Monchaboo, mon'chọ-boo', or **Monchobo,** mon'cho-bō' (called by the natives **Moksobo,** mok'so-bō', or **Moksoboo,** mok'so-boo'), a town of Burmah, on the W. bank of a lake, 27 miles N. of Ava. It is the birthplace of Alompra, and during his rule it was also the seat of government.

Mönchsroth, mönᴋs'rōt, a village of Bavaria, 25 miles S.S.W. of Anspach. Pop. 1054.

Monck, monk, a county of Ontario, situated at the E. end of Lake Erie, by which it is bounded on the S. Area, 238,786 acres. It is traversed by the Grand Trunk, Great Western, and Canada Southern Railways. Pop. 16,179.

Monck'land, a post-village in Stormont co., Ontario, on a branch of the Rivière aux Raisin, 13 miles N.W. of Cornwall. Pop. 170.

Monclar, mòɴᵍ'klaʀ', a small town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 12 miles E.S.E. of Montauban. Pop. 2142.

Monclar, a small town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 9 miles N.W. of Villeneuve. Pop. 1755.

Monclova, Albany co., N.Y. See Preston Hollow.

Monclo'va, a post-village in Monclova township, Lucas co., O., on the Ottawa River, about 14 miles S.W. of Toledo, near Monclova Station on the Wabash Railroad. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 833.

Monclova, a post-office of Morgan co., W. Va.

Moncontour, mòɴᵍ'kòɴᵍ'tooʀ', a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 12 miles S.S.E. of Saint-Brieuc. Pop. 1387.

Moncontour, a town of France, in Vienne, 9 miles S.S.W. of Loudun.

Moncorvo, Portugal. See Torre de Moncorvo.

Mon'creiff Hill, Scotland, 2½ miles S. of Perth, is 756 feet above the sea.

Moncrivello, mon-kre-vêl'lo, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Novara, 22 miles W. of Vercelli. Pop. 2243.

Monc'ton, a post-town of New Brunswick, co. of Westmoreland, at a railway junction, 89 miles N.E. of St. John. It is at the head of navigation on the Petitcodiac River, has a fine harbor, and contains 4 churches, several hotels, a number of stores, a newspaper office, 2 branch banks, and manufactories of castings, engines, machinery, tobacco, leather, wooden-ware, &c. Here are the offices and principal workshops of the Intercolonial Railway. Moncton is a port of entry. Pop. 4810.

Moncucco, mon-kook'ko, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Alessandria, 18 miles N.N.W. of Asti. Pop. 1611.

Moncuq, or **Montcuq,** mòɴᵍ'kük', a town of France, in Lot, 15 miles S.W. of Cahors. Pop. 1153.

Mon'cure, a post-hamlet of Chatham co., N.C., on or near Deep River, and on the Raleigh & Augusta Railroad, 30 miles S.W. of Raleigh.

Monda, mon'då (anc. *Mun'da*), a town of Spain, province and 28 miles W. of Malaga. Pop. 3557.

Monda, the ancient name of Mondego.

Monda'min, a post-village in Morgan township, Harrison co., Iowa, on the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, 37 miles N. of Omaha, and about 4 miles E. of the Missouri River. It has a church and a bank.

Mon'day Creek, Ohio, runs southeastward through Hocking co., and enters the Hocking River in Athens co.

Monday Creek, a township of Perry co., O. Pop. 1165. It contains Maxville.

Mondego, mon-då'go (anc. *Mon'da*), a river of Portugal, rises 14 miles S.W. of Guarda, and enters the Atlantic at Cape Mondego. Length, 130 miles.

Mondego, a navigable river of Brazil, province of Matto-Grosso, joins the Paraguay on the left, at Fort Miranda. Length, 180 miles.

Mondejar, or **Mondexar,** mon-då-ʜᴀʀ', a town of Spain, province and 31 miles E. of Madrid. Pop. 2069.

Mondim, mon-deeɴᵍ', a town of Portugal, in Beira, 12 miles S.S.E. of Lamego, on the Tarouca. Pop. 1718.

Mondim de Basto, mon-deeɴᵍ' då bås'to, a town of Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes, on the Tamega, 68 miles S.W. of Braganza. Pop. 1500.

Mondoleh, mon-do'lẹh, a small but richly-wooded and fertile island in the Bay of Amboises, West Africa.

Mondolfo, mon-dol'fo, a town of Central Italy, in the Marches, 15 miles S.E. of Pesaro. Pop. 3660.

Mondoñedo, mon-dòn-yå'ᴅo, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles N.N.E. of Lugo. Pop. 2452. It has a cathedral, a seminary, and manufactures of coarse cloths. It is a bishop's see.

Mondoubleau, mòɴᵍ'doo-blō', a town of France, in Loir-et-Cher, 14 miles N.N.W. of Vendôme. Pop. 1585.

Mondovi, mon-do-vee' (L. *Mons Vi'ci* and *Mons Regalis*), a town of Italy, Piedmont, 14 miles E.S.E. of Coni, near the Ellero. Pop. 16,543. It is divided into 4 parts,—the Piazza, on a hill enclosed by walls and having a citadel, and the suburbs at its foot, Carassone, Breo, and Piano del Valle. It has a cathedral and other churches, a bishop's palace, hospitals, asylums, a college, a diocesan school, silk-mills, tanneries, iron-forges, and manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics.

Mondo'vi, or **Mondo've,** a post-village of Buffalo co., Wis., on the Buffalo or Beef River, 25 miles S.S.W. of Eau Claire. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, a machine-shop, and a flouring-mill.

Mondragon, mòɴᵍ'drå'gòɴᵍ', a town of France, in Vaucluse, arrondissement of Orange. Pop. 1474.

Mondragon, mon-drå-gōn', a town of Spain, in Guipuzcoa, 33 miles S.W. of St. Sebastian. Pop. 1740.

Mondragone, mon-drå-go'nå, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 17 miles S.E. of Gaëta. Pop. 3990.

Mondsee, mond'så', a town of Upper Austria, on the N. bank of a lake of the same name, 15 miles E.N.E. of Salzburg. Pop. 1240.

Mondsee, a lake of Upper Austria, about 6 miles long, and less than 2 miles broad, is about 1400 feet above sea-level, and surrounded by mountains.

Moneah, mo'nee'ạ, also called **Maner** and **Manir,** mạ-neer', a town of Bengal, near the confluence of the Sone and the Ganges, 21 miles W. of Patna. It has a Mohammedan tomb, and Hindoo antiquities. Pop. 5326.

Mo'nee', a post-village in Monee township, Will co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 34 miles S. by W. of Chicago, and about 20 miles E.S.E. of Joliet. It is the highest point on the Chicago division of the Central Railroad, and is about 812 feet above the level of the sea. It has 4 churches, an academy, 2 elevators, and 3 manufactories of wagons. Pop. 598; of the township, 1600.

Moneglia, mo-nêl'yå, a village of Italy, on the E. shore of the Gulf of Genoa, 10 miles E.S.E. of Chiavari. Pop. 1965.

Monein, mo'nåɴᵍ', a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, on the Baise, 11 miles W. of Pau. Pop. 1230.

Monemuge, a region of East Africa. See MONOMOEZI.

Monemvasia, or **Monembasia,** mo-nêm-vå-see'å, or **Napoli di Malvasia,** nå'po-le dee mål-vå-see'å (anc. *Mino'a*), a town of Greece, in Laconia, on the Ægean Sea, 20 miles N.N.W. of Cape Malia. It stands on a small island, having one entrance by a bridge from the mainland, and consists of a fortress and an outer town. Near it are the remains of *Epidau'rus Lime'ra.* Pop. 3371.

Monesiglio, mo-nå-seel'yo, a village of Italy, 17 miles E.N.E. of Mondovi, on the Bormida. Pop. 1389.

Monestee River. See MONISTIQUE RIVER.

Monestiés, mo`nês`te-å', a town of France, in Tarn, 10 miles N.N.W. of Alby. Pop. 1627.

Money (mŭn'e) **Creek,** a township of McLean co., Ill. Pop. 999.

Money Creek, a post-village in Money Creek township, Houston co., Minn., about 18 miles S. of Winona. It has 2 churches and 2 flour-mills. The township is drained by Root River, and has a pop. of 765. Money Creek Station is on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, 28 miles W. of La Crosse.

Mon'ey-Gall, a town of Ireland, in King's co., 8 miles S.W. of Roscrea. Pop. 491.

Mon'eymore, a town of Ireland, co. of Londonderry, 30 miles S. of Coleraine. Pop. 644.

Moneymusk, a village of Scotland. See MONYMUSK.

Monfalcone, mon-fål-ko'nå, a fortified town of Austria, 16 miles N.W. of Triest, near its gulf. Pop. 4506.

Monfestino, mon-fes-tee'no, a town of Italy, province and 20 miles S. of Modena. Pop. of commune, 5426.

Monfia, mon-fee'å, or **Mafia,** må-fee'å, an island off the E. coast of Africa, Zanzibar dominions, 75 miles N.N.E. of Quiloa. Lat. 7° 50′ S.; lon. 39° 40′ E.

Monflanquin, or **Montflanquin,** mòNG`flòNG`kåNG', a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 10 miles N.N.E. of Villeneuve. Pop. 1009.

Monforte, mon-foR'tå, a town of Italy, division of Coni, 9 miles S. of Alba. Pop. 2213.

Monforte, mon-foR'tå, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 17 miles S. by E. of Portalegre. Pop. 809.

Monforte, mon-foR'tå, a town of Spain, province and 17 miles W. of Alicante. Pop. 3898.

Monforte, mon-foR'tå, a town of Brazil, 35 miles N. of Pará, on the island of Marajo, on a height overlooking the Bay of Pará.

Monforte de Lemus, mon-foR'tå då lå'mooce, a town of Spain, province and 25 miles S. of Lugo. Pop. of commune, 2355.

Monfrici, mon-free'chee, a town of Italy, in Sicily, province of Girgenti, 11 miles W.N.W. of Sciacca.

Mongardino, mon-gaR-dee'no, a village of Italy, 5 miles S. of Asti. Pop. 1080.

Mongat, mon-gåt', a village of Spain, on the Barcelona & Mataro Railway, and on the coast.

Mongatz, a town of Hungary. See MUNKACS.

Mon'gaup, a post-office of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Delaware River, at the mouth of the Mongaup River, 5 or 6 miles N.W. of Port Jervis.

Mongaup Valley, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Mongaup River, 6 miles W. of Monticello. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a high school.

Monghir, Monghyr, mọn-gheer', **Mungeer,** or **Mungir,** mŭn-gheer', a district of Bengal. Lat. 24° 22′–25° 49′ N.; lon. 85° 40′–86° 55′ E. Area, 3922 square miles. It is traversed by the main Ganges. It is fertile, with extensive jungles. Capital, Monghir. Pop. 1,812,986.

Monghir, Monghyr, Mungeer, or **Mungir,** a town of Bengal, capital of Monghir district, on the Ganges, 35 miles by rail above Boglipoor. It consists of two parts, the fort or European town, enclosed by a wall of earth and stone, and the native quarter. It has a jail (formerly a native palace) and other good public buildings, and is the seat of considerable native manufactures. Pop. 59,698.

Mongiardino, mon-jaR-dee'no, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, 12 miles from Novi. Pop. 1768.

Mongibello, a name of Mount Etna. See ETNA.

Mongo, mong'go, a mountain-range in West Africa, on the mainland, opposite Fernando Po, its highest peak, Mongomasobah ("God's Mountain"), being subject to volcanic eruption.

Mon'go, a post-village of La Grange co., Ind., on the Pigeon River, about 40 miles E. of Elkhart. It has a flour-mill and a drug-store.

Mongolia, mon-go'le-ạ (Fr. *Mongolie,* mòNG`go`lee'; Ger. *Mongolei,* mon'go-lī), a wide region of Asia, comprised in the Chinese Empire, mostly between lat. 37° and 50° N. and lon. 88° and 125° E., having E. Manchooria, from which it is separated by a wooden palisade, S. and S.W. China and Chinese Toorkistan, and N. the Khing-Gan and other mountain-chains, dividing it from Russian Asia. Estimated area, 1,400,000 square miles. Pop. supposed to be 2,000,000. It is mostly a vast desert, its central part forming the E. half of the Gobi, though here and there this stony and sandy region has productive tracts, feeding herds of cattle belonging to nomadic tribes, and some wheat, barley, and millet are raised. In the N. the country is richly wooded. Its rivers are mostly affluents of the Amoor, Irkootsk, or Yenisei, though some discharge themselves into extensive lakes, which are most numerous in the N.W., the principal lakes being the Oobsa-Nor and Ike-Aral-Nor. The trade is almost exclusively with China proper, to which the Mongols send live-stock of all kinds, receiving in return brick tea, tobacco, brandy, silk, cotton and woollen fabrics, boots, and metallic wares. The Mongols have a peculiar conformation, which has been taken by ethnologists as the type of a great subdivision of the human race inhabiting the greater part of Asia E. of the Caspian. They are of the Booddhic religion, and live under various chiefs, who pay tribute to the Chinese emperor, but receive presents from him in return to a much greater amount. Mongolia is divided into 56 *aimaks*, or chiefships, and again into 135 "banners," or military tribes, again subdivided into regiments, &c. The supreme administration is vested in the board or tribunal of foreign affairs at Peking. Chief city, Oorga. The native tribes all claim descent from the celebrated Jenghis Khan, who in the beginning of the thirteenth century united the different races under his sway, and in the course of his devastating conquests, both westward and southward, made the Mongols, of whom little had been previously heard, to occupy an important page in history. The conquests of Jenghis Khan were extended by his son Oktai, who subdued the whole of China and overthrew the caliphate of Bagdad, while other hordes forced their way into Russia, devastated large portions of it, pillaged Moscow, entered Poland in 1240, and were threatening all Germany with destruction, when, in 1241, their progress was arrested by their signal defeat at Wahlstatt. After the death of Oktai, in 1243, all further attempts on Europe ceased; but nearly half a century longer the empire which he had established continued to flourish, and stretched from the Chinese Sea W. to the frontiers of Poland, and from India to the frontiers of Siberia. At a late period, under Timur or Tamerlane, the Mongol Empire, which had been gradually crumbling to pieces, acquired new lustre. But the revival proved temporary, and at his death a complete disruption took place. The fragments, however, were so large as in some instances to be sufficient to found new dynasties.——Adj. and inhab. MON'GOL and MONGOLIAN, mon-go'le-an.

Mongo'lia, or **Califor'nia Corners,** a post-village in York co., Ontario, 3 miles from Stouffville. Pop. 100.

Mongo`quinong',** or **Mongo`guinong', a hamlet of La Grange co., Ind., on Pigeon River, 8 miles E.N.E. of La Grange. It has a grist-mill.

Mongrande, mon-grån'då, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 7 miles E.N.E. of Ivrea. Pop. 3704.

Monguagon, mon-gwå'gon, a township of Wayne co., Mich. Pop. 1923. It contains Grosse Isle.

Monhe'gan, or **Manheigan,** man-hee'gån, an island of Maine, off the coast of Hancock co., with a light-house. Lat. 43° 45′ 52″ N.; lon. 69° 18′ 37″ W. Pop. 145.

Monheim, mon'hīme, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, 35 miles S.S.E. of Anspach. Pop. 1264.

Monheim, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles S.S.E. of Dusseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. 1643.

Moni, an island near Java. See NOEL.

Monica, mo-nī'kah, a post-hamlet of Peoria co., Ill., in Princeville township, on the Buda & Rushville Railroad, 31 miles S. by W. of Buda, and about 20 miles N.W. of Peoria. Coal abounds here.

Monie, mọn'e, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Md., about 16 miles N. of Crisfield.

Mon'ifieth, a village of Scotland, co. of Forfar, on a railway, 10 miles S.S.W. of Arbroath. Pop. 919.

Monistique (mon-is-teek') **River,** in the upper peninsula of Michigan, is formed by several branches, which drain a large part of Schoolcraft co. and unite in the S. part of the same. It enters Lake Michigan. The main stream is about 12 miles long. See also MANISTEE.

Monistique, a village of Michigan. See EPSPORT.

Monistrol, mo`nees`trol', a town of France, in Haute-Loire, 30 miles N.E. of Le Puy. Pop. 2299. It has manufactures of blonde, lace, paper, and hardware.

Monistrol de Monserrat, mo-nees-trōl' då monsėʀ-rât′, a town of Spain, Catalonia, 27 miles N.W. of Barcelona, at the foot of the mountain of Monserrat. P. 1583.

Moniteau, mon`e-tō′, a county in the central part of Missouri, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Missouri River, and is intersected by Moniteau and Moreau Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, and nearly half of it is covered with forests of the ash, hickory, sugar-maple, white oak, black walnut, &c. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Bituminous coal, lead, and several varieties of limestone are found in this county. The Lower Silurian and carboniferous limestones which crop out here are good materials for building. It is intersected by the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Capital, California. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 11,375, of whom 10,203 were Americans.

Moniteau, a township of Cooper co., Mo. Pop. 1373.

Moniteau, a township of Howard co., Mo. Pop. 2317.

Moniteau, Moniteau co., Mo. See Clarksburg.

Moniteau, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa., about 12 miles N. of Butler.

Moniteau Creek, Howard co., Mo., runs southward, and enters the Missouri River about 10 miles E. of Boonville.

Moniteau Creek, Moniteau co., Missouri, runs eastward, and enters the Missouri River at the N.W. extremity of Cole co.

Monitoowoc, Wisconsin. See Manitowoc.

Mon′itor, a post-village of Alpine co., Cal., about 95 miles E. of Sacramento, near the E. base of the Sierra Nevada. It has a newspaper office. Silver is found here.

Monitor, a post-hamlet of Tippecanoe co., Ind., on the Middle Fork of Wild Cat River, 7 miles E. of Lafayette. It has 1 or 2 flour-mills.

Monitor, a post-office of McPherson co., Kansas, 20 miles S. by E. of Hutchinson.

Monitor, a township of Bay co., Mich. Pop. 554.

Monitor, a post-office of Marion co., Oregon, about 22 miles N.E. of Salem.

Monjos (or **Monxos**), Los, loce mong′ʜoce ("The Monks"), 4 small low islands in the South Pacific Ocean, extending nearly 5 miles from E. to W. Lat. 0° 57′ S.; lon. 145° 41′ E.

Monj`poor′, a town of Western Hindostan, 24 miles S.E. of Radhunpoor.

Monk-Bret′ton, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 2 miles N.E. of Barnsley. Pop. 2090.

Monkchester, England. See Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Monks, a station in Passaic co., N.J., on the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 12 miles S.S.E. of Greenwood Lake Station.

Monk's Corner, a post-office of Charleston co., S.C., on the Northeastern Railroad, 29 miles N. of Charleston.

Monks′town, a post-office of Fannin co., Tex.

Monkton, munk′tọn, a post-village in Monkton township, Addison co., Vt., about 18 miles S. of Burlington. It has 3 churches, a cheese-factory, and the works of the Monkton Kaolin Company. Kaolin is found here. Pop. of the township, 1006. Its surface is finely diversified.

Monk′ton, a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, 10½ miles N.N.E. of Mitchell. It contains several stores and hotels, and a number of saw-mills. Pop. 200.

Monk′ton and Prest′wick, a united parish of Scotland, co. and 4 miles N.E. of Ayr, on the Glasgow & Ayr Railway. The village of Monkton (pop. 467) has a handsome modern and 2 very ancient churches. Pop. of Prestwick village, 750.

Monkton, Fort, England. See Fort Blockhouse.

Monk′ton Mills, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Northern Central Railroad, 23 miles N. of Baltimore. It contains 2 churches. It is on the Gunpowder River.

Monk′ton Ridge, a post-hamlet in Monkton township, Addison co., Vt., about 18 miles S. by E. of Burlington.

Monk-Wear′mouth, a town of England, now a part of Sunderland. Pop. 16,941.

Monleon, mòɴᵍ`lå`òɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, 23 miles N.E. of Bagnères-de-Bigorre. P. 1500.

Monmeliana, France. See Momellano.

Monmore, mon-mōr′, the largest bog in the co. of Clare, Ireland, extending across the great Clare peninsula from Dunbeg Bay to the Shannon. Area, 9254 acres.

Monmorenciacum, the Latin for Montmorency.

Monmouth, or **Monmouthshire,** mon′mŭth-shir, a county of England, having S. the Bristol Channel. Area, 576 square miles. Surface picturesquely varied with hill and vale, and finely wooded; bordering the Bristol Channel it is in parts flat; W. of the Usk it is comparatively mountainous. Chief rivers, the Wye, Usk, Monnow, and Romney. Coal, iron, and limestone abound, and are extensively wrought. Canals and railways facilitate access to the mines. The Welsh language is in common use. Monmouth comprises 6 hundreds. Principal towns, Monmouth, Abergavenny, Newport, Caerleon, and Usk. The county sends two members to the House of Commons. Under the Romans and Britons it formed a part of the ancient Gwent, or Siluria, which the Saxons never succeeded in conquering. It was made an English county by Henry VIII. No county in England is more celebrated for beautiful scenery, or for the number of its British, Roman, and mediæval remains. Pop. 195,448.

Monmouth, a town of England, capital of the above county, in a beautiful vale, at the confluence of the navigable Wye and the Monnow, at a railway junction, 21 miles W.S.W. of Gloucester, 17 miles S. of Hereford, and 115 miles W.N.W. of London. It has a parish church, originally a priory, an ancient priory-house, a curious antique chapel, a grammar-school, the ruins of a royal castle erected before the Conquest, several banks, manufactures of bar iron, tin plates, and paper, and exports of bark and timber. The borough joins with Usk and Newport in sending one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 5879.

Monmouth, mon′mŭth, a county in the E. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Raritan and Sandy Hook Bays, and on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and is drained by the Neversink and Manasquan Rivers. The surface is nearly level. The soil is partly sandy, and is generally fertile. Indian corn, potatoes, wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. In 1870 this county produced 1,263,403 bushels of Irish potatoes, and more than any other county of the state. Marl is found here. Long Branch, the fashionable watering-place, is on the coast of this county, which is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the New Jersey Southern, and the Freehold & Jamesburg. Capital, Freehold. Valuation of real and personal estate, $50,948,795. Pop. in 1870, 46,195, of whom 41,496 were Americans.

Monmouth, a city of Illinois, and the capital of Warren co., is situated in Monmouth township, and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad where it crosses the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 15 miles W. by S. of Galesburg, 28 miles E.N.E. of Burlington, Iowa, and 47 miles S. of Rock Island. It contains a court-house, 3 public halls, 11 churches, 3 national banks, and Monmouth College (United Presbyterian), which was organized in 1856; also a public library, a commercial college, 25 graded schools, and 4 hotels. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Monmouth has a woollen-mill, a machine-shop, 3 carriage-shops, and 3 manufactories of ploughs and cultivators. Coal is found in the vicinity. Pop. 4662; of the township, about 7000.

Monmouth, a post-village in Root township, Adams co., Ind., on St. Mary's River, and on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad, 20 miles S.S.E. of Fort Wayne. It has 3 churches.

Monmouth, a post-village in Monmouth township, Jackson co., Iowa, on the Iowa Midland Railroad, 22 miles E. by S. of Anamosa, and 50 miles W.N.W. of Clinton. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, a wagon-shop, and a graded school. The township is traversed by the Maquoketa River. Pop. of the village, about 500; of the township, 1415.

Monmouth, a post-village of Crawford co., Kansas, on the Memphis, Kansas & Colorado Railroad, 7 miles W. of Cherokee, and 19 miles E. of Parsons. It has a church.

Monmouth, township, Shawnee co., Kansas. Pop. 860.

Monmouth, a post-village in Monmouth township, Kennebeck co., Me., on the Maine Central Railroad, about 16 miles N.E. of Lewiston, and 16 miles W.S.W. of Augusta. It contains the Monmouth Academy, 2 churches, and 2 tanneries. Pop. of the township, 1744.

Monmouth, a post-village of Polk co., Oregon, 12 miles S.W. of Salem. It has a church, an institution called Christian College (organized in 1865), and manufactures of sash, doors, and patent medicine.

Monmouth, a post-office of Rockbridge co., Va., 3 miles from Lexington.

Monmouth Beach, a summer resort of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Atlantic Ocean and the New Jersey Southern Railroad, 28 miles S. of New York City, and 3 miles N. of Long Branch. It has a church and numerous cottages.

Monmouth Court-House, N.J. See Freehold.

Monmouth Junction, a post-office of Middlesex co., N.J., on the railroad which connects Trenton with New

Brunswick, 16 miles N.E. of Trenton. A branch railroad extends hence to Jamesburg, and another to Rocky Hill.

Monmouthshire, England. See MONMOUTH.

Monnaie, mon'nå', a town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 8 miles N.N.E. of Tours. Pop. 1550.

Monnikendam, mon'e-kẹn-dâm' (L. *Monachodanum*), a town of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, with a harbor on the Zuyder Zee, 8 miles N.E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 2766.

Mon'now, or **Mun'now,** a river of England, joins the Wye near Monmouth.

Mo'no, a county in the E. part of California, borders on Nevada. It is partly drained by Owen's River, and is bounded on the S.W. by the Sierra Nevada. The surface is diversified with high mountains, forests of pine and spruce, and sterile plains in which fresh water is scarce. On the S.W. border of this county stands Mount Dana, 13,227 feet high. It contains Mono Lake, 14 miles long, the water of which is alkaline or saline and intensely bitter. The chief articles of export are gold and silver, which are found in quartz rock in the N.W. part of the county. Capital, Bridgeport. Valuation of real and personal estate, $361,960. Pop. in 1870, 430, of whom 305 were Americans.

Monocacy, mo-nŏk'a-sẹ, a station in Frederick co., Md., on the Frederick & Pennsylvania Line Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Frederick.

Monocacy, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, and on the Potomac River, at the mouth of the Monocacy, about 16 miles S. of Frederick. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery. Pop. 200.

Monocacy, a post-office of Berks co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River, about 11 miles below Reading. Here is an iron-furnace.

Monocacy Creek, of Pennsylvania, enters the Lehigh River in Northampton co.

Monocacy River rises in Adams co., Pa., by three branches, called Marsh, Middle, and Rock Creeks. It runs southward through Frederick co., Md., and enters the Potomac River about 5 miles below the Point of Rocks, and 13 miles S. of Frederick City. The main stream is nearly 60 miles long.

Monocacy Station, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., in Amity township, on the Schuylkill River, and on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 10½ miles S.E. of Reading. It has a church, a furnace, 2 grist-mills, and a seminary. Here is an iron bridge across the river.

Monok, mon'ok', a town of Hungary, co. of Zemplin, 20 miles S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 2812.

Mo'no Lake, California, is in Mono co., near the E. base of the Sierra Nevada, and about 7 miles N.E. of Mount Dana. It is nearly 14 miles long and 9 miles wide. The water is strongly saline and alkaline, and has no outlet. It contains a large proportion of common salt and carbonate of soda, and is destitute of animal life, except a small fly and a white worm which is the larva of that fly. "The level of the water," says J. D. Whitney, "was once certainly more than 600 feet above its present stage."

Mono Mills, a post-village in Cardwell co., Ontario, on the Humber River, 6 miles E. of Orangeville. It contains a tannery, woollen- and grist-mills, and several hotels and stores. Pop. 500.

Monomoezi, mo-no-mo-å'zee (perhaps more correctly **Moeñemoezi,** mo-ĕn'yå-mo-å'zee; generally written by the Portuguese of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries **Monemuge,** mo-nå-moo'zhå, or **Munhemuge,** moon-yå-moo'zhå), a former empire of East Africa, on the W. side of the great lake called Nyassa, or the sea. The same name was given by early writers to the sovereign and to the country, though they state that it belongs properly to the former. At the present day Monomoezi is no longer united under a single ruler, but is divided into several kingdoms; but the name is nearly forgotten.

Monomotapa, mon'o-mo-tå'på, a former empire of East Africa, of great relative magnitude at the time of its discovery in the beginning of the sixteenth century, when, owing to the ignorance of the age, it was described in very exaggerated terms. It was said to have a circumference of 1000 leagues. The name Monomotapa, or, more correctly, Moeñe Motápa, signifies the empire or emperor of Motápa. The empire appears to have been coextensive with the diffusion of the Mucaranga race S. of the Zambezi; it reached, therefore, from this river S. to Inhamban, W. to Maniça, but did not go beyond the basin of the Zambezi. On the E. it extended to the sea in Sofala, but did not embrace the mouths of the Zambezi; its N. boundary, on the sea-shore, being the river Tendacúlo.

Mo'non, a post-township of White co., Ind. Pop. of the township, 969. It contains the village of New Bradford. See BRADFORD.

Mono'na, a western county of Iowa, borders on Nebraska. Area, about 730 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Missouri River, and intersected by the Little Sioux and Soldier Rivers, and also drained by the Maple River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and cattle are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Onawa City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,462,446. Pop. in 1870, 3654, of whom 3077 were Americans; in 1875, 5967.

Monona, a post-village in Monona township, Clayton co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 15 miles W. of McGregor. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a graded school. Pop. 350; of the township, 1412.

Mononga-Be, mo-non'gå-bå, a town of Madagascar. Lat. 22° S.; lon. 46° E. It consists of about 800 houses, situated on an affluent of the Manangara.

Mo'nongahe'la, a borough of Alleghany co., Pa., is on the Monongahela River. It is one of the suburbs of Pittsburg called South Side Boroughs. Pop. 1153.

Monongahela, a township of Greene co., Pa. Pop. 1424. It contains Greensborough and Mapletown, and has beds of bituminous coal.

Monongahela, a station in Marion co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 1 mile S. of Fairmont.

Monongahela City, a post-borough of Washington co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Monongahela River, and on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, 30 miles by railroad, or 18 miles in a direct line, S. of Pittsburg. It has coal-mines and manufactures of paper and lumber, a high school, 9 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 2 banks. Pop. 1078.

Monongahela River, a branch of the Ohio, is formed by the West Fork and Tygart's Valley River, which rise in West Virginia and unite in Marion co. of that state, about 3 miles above Fairmont. It intersects Monongalia co., from which it passes into Pennsylvania and runs generally northward. It forms the W. boundary of Fayette co., and the E. boundaries of the cos. of Greene and Washington. It unites with the Alleghany River at Pittsburg, where it is nearly 400 yards wide. It is about 150 miles long, excluding its branches, and is navigable from Fairmont to its mouth for small boats. Steamboats can ascend it from Pittsburg to Brownsville. This river traverses a fertile country in which bituminous coal abounds and is exposed on its banks so as to be easily accessible. The West Fork rises near the W. border of Upshur co., W. Va., and runs northward through the cos. of Lewis and Harrison. It is about 100 miles long. See TYGART'S VALLEY RIVER.

Monònga'lia, a northern county of West Virginia, borders on Pennsylvania. Area, about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Monongahela and Cheat Rivers. The surface is hilly and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. Bituminous coal is found in it. Capital, Morgantown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,445,727. Pop. in 1870, 13,547, of whom 13,455 were Americans.

Monon'omy Point Light, on the extreme southern point of the peninsula of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. A narrow channel, of sufficient depth to be navigated by small craft, has been worn across the neck by the action of the sea, separating it from the mainland. The lantern has an elevation of 25 feet above the level of the sea, and shows a fixed light. Lat. 41° 33′ 42″ N.; lon. 70° W.

Mo'no Pass, California, a pass of the Sierra Nevada, on the S.W. border of Mono co., near lat. 38° N. The highest part of the pass is 10,765 feet above the level of the sea, being the most elevated pass in actual use within our territory.

Monopoli, mo-nop'o-le, a town and seaport of Italy, province and 27 miles E.S.E. of Bari, on the Adriatic. It is situated on an eminence, walled, and defended by a castle. It has 2 suburbs, consisting of well-built houses; but the town itself is indifferently built, and the houses are too lofty for the width of the streets, which in consequence are dark and gloomy. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral and numerous churches, 2 harbors, with great depth of water, but imperfectly sheltered, and a trade in woollen and cotton cloth (both extensively manufactured in the town), wine, and olives. Pop. 20,684.

Monoquet, mŏn-o-kĕt', a village of Kosciusko co., Ind., on the Tippecanoe River, and on the Cincinnati, Wabash &

Michigan Railroad, 4 miles N. of Warsaw. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a woollen-mill. Pop. 92.

Monor, mo`noʀ′, a town of Hungary, co. and 20 miles S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 5452.

Monostor, mo`nos`toʀ′, a village of Hungary, 27 miles S.E. of Fünfkirchen.

Monostor, a village of Hungary, co. of Pesth, on an island of the Danube.

Monostor, a village of Hungary, co. of Temesvar. Pop. 1440.

Monostorszeg, mo`nos`toʀ`sĕg′, a town of Hungary, on the left bank of the Danube, with which a navigable canal here communicates, 41 miles S.E. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 5135.

Monot′ony, a station in Wallace co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Monovar, mo-no-vaʀ′, a town of Spain, province and 28 miles N.W. of Alicante, on the Elda, defended by a castle. .Pop. 6544.

Mo′noville, a mining-camp of Mono co., Cal., 25 miles W.S.W. of Aurora, Nev. Gold is found here.

Monpazier, mòɴɢ`pà`ze-à′, a town of France, in Dordogne, 24 miles E.S.E. of Bergerac. Pop. 1025.

Monpeyroux-de-Bosquet. See Montpeyroux.

Monpont, mòɴɢ`pòɴɢ′, a town of France, in Dordogne, on the Isle, 19 miles S.S.W. of Riberac. Pop. 1697.

Monreal del Campo, mon-rà′àl dĕl kâm′po, a town of Spain, Aragon, 34 miles N.N.W. of Teruel. Pop. 1687.

Monreale, mon-rà-â′là, or **Montreale,** mont-rà-â′là, a town of Sicily, 4 miles S.W. of Palermo, with which it communicates by a noble road. Pop. 16,211. It stands on a steep hill, and has a cathedral, one of the finest in the world, and an export trade in corn, oil, and fruit, raised in its vicinity. It was founded in the beginning of the twelfth century by the Norman prince William the Good, who also founded its magnificent cathedral and the Benedictine convent, which possesses an excellent library. Monreale is the see of an archbishop, and has a college. Outside the town, picturesquely situated among steep rocks, is a royal summer residence.

Monroe, mŭn-ro′, a county in the S.W. part of Alabama, has an area of about 1050 square miles. It is intersected and bounded on the W. by the Alabama River, and is partly drained by Limestone Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Monroeville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,874,108. Pop. in 1870, 14,214, of whom 14,180 were Americans.

Monroe, a county in the E. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by White River (which also forms the S.W. boundary), and is drained by the Cache River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of white oak, hickory, sassafras, cypress, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Cotton, maize, and pork are the staples. This county is intersected by the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad. Capital, Clarendon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,488,380. Pop. in 1870, 8336, of whom 8243 were Americans.

Monroe, a large county in the S. part of Florida, is bounded on the S.W. by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the N.E. by Lake Okechobee. The surface is nearly level, and is mostly occupied by swamps, lakes, forests, and everglades. The soil produces pasture for large numbers of cattle. This county comprises many small coral islands, called "keys." Capital, Key West. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,604,604. Pop. in 1870, 5657, of whom 3149 were Americans.

Monroe, a county in the W. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Ocmulgee River, and is drained by Echeconnee, Tobesofka, and Towaliga Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals are granite and iron ore. This county is intersected by the Macon & Western Railroad. Capital, Forsyth. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,428,536. Pop. in 1870, 17,213, of whom 17,186 were Americans.

Monroe, a southwestern county of Illinois, borders on Missouri. Area, about 350 square miles. It is bounded on the W. and S.W. by the Mississippi River. The surface is partly hilly and partly level, and a large portion of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Waterloo. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,217,260. Pop. in 1870, 12,982, of whom 8670 were Americans. It is intersected by the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad.

Monroe, a county in the S.W. central part of Indiana, has an area of about 425 square miles. It is intersected by Bean Blossom and Salt Creeks. The East Fork of White River touches its N.W. corner. The surface is hilly or undulating, and nearly one-third of it is covered with forests of good timber. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad. Capital, Bloomington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,800,000. Pop. in 1870, 14,168, of whom 13,793 were Americans.

Monroe, a county in the S. part of Iowa, has an area of 432 square miles. It is drained by Cedar and Soap Creeks, affluents of the Des Moines River, which touches the N.E. extremity of this county. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil is fertile, and is partly based on limestone. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county. It is intersected by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad and the Central Railroad of Iowa. Capital, Albia. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,147,024. Pop. in 1870, 12,724, of whom 11,575 were Americans; in 1875, 12,711.

Monroe, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, borders on Tennessee. Area, about 300 square miles. It is intersected by the Cumberland River, and is also drained by the Big Barren River, which rises in it. The surface is undulating, and about half of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, tobacco, and pork are the staple products. Good limestone underlies part of this county. Capital, Tompkinsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,400,000. Pop. in 1870, 9231, of whom 9229 were Americans.

Monroe, a southeastern county of Michigan, bordering on Ohio, has an area of about 540 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Erie, and on the N.E. by Huron River, and is intersected by the Raisin River and Stony Creek. The surface is partly level, and is diversified with dense forests, undulating prairies, and open groves of oak and hickory. Among the other forest trees are the ash and sugar-maple. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, butter, and cattle are the staple products. This county has beds of limestone (Upper Silurian), a good material for building. It is traversed by 3 railroads,—the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Flint & Pere Marquette, and the Chicago & Canada Southern. Capital, Monroe. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,976,690. Pop. in 1870, 27,483, of whom 22,700 were Americans; in 1874, 30,111.

Monroe, a northeastern county of Mississippi, borders on Alabama. Area, about 800 square miles. It is intersected by the Tombigbee and Buttahatchee Rivers. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of the beech, cypress, elm, hickory, magnolia, oak, tulip-tree, &c. The soil is a fertile loam. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, pork, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. Cretaceous strata underlie the soil. This county is traversed by the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Aberdeen. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,473,262. Pop. in 1870, 22,631, of whom 22,512 were Americans.

Monroe, a county in the N.E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by Salt River, and also drained by the Middle and South Forks of that river, and by a creek called Long Branch. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the ash, elm, hickory, white oak, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. Among the minerals of this county are coal and carboniferous limestone. It is traversed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad (Missouri division). Capital, Paris. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,550,000. Pop. in 1870, 17,149, of whom 16,624 were Americans.

Monroe, a western county of New York, has an area of 682 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, is intersected by the Genesee River, and is also drained by Irondequoit, Honeoye, and other creeks. The surface is nearly level, or gently undulating. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, potatoes, apples, and wool are the staple products. This county produced in 1870 more wheat and more Indian corn than any other county of the state. The crop of wheat was 1,050,448 bushels, and that of corn 802,261 bushels. Niagara (Silurian) limestone, a good material for building, crops out in this county, which has also deposits of gypsum, water-lime, and Medina sandstone. It is intersected by the Erie Canal, by several branches of the New York Central Railroad, by the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, and by the Rochester division of the Erie Railroad. Capital, Rochester. Valuation of real and personal estate, $82,561,640. Pop. in 1870, 117,868, of whom 84,104 were Americans; in 1875, 134,534.

Monroe, a county in the S.E. part of Ohio, borders on West Virginia. Area, about 460 square miles. It is bounded on the E. and S.E. by the Ohio River, and is also drained by the Little Muskingum River and Sunfish Creek. The surface is hilly, and one-third of it is covered with forests of hard timber. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, hay, butter, and pork are the staple products. Bituminous coal is found in this county. Capital, Woodsfield. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,047,939. Pop. in 1870, 25,779, of whom 23,325 were Americans.

Monroe, a county in the E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 680 square miles. It is partly bounded on the S.E. by the Delaware River, and on the N.W. by the Lehigh River, and is also drained by Brodhead's, Bushkill, and Tobyhanna Creeks. The Kittatinny or Blue Mountain extends along the S.E. border of this county, which presents beautiful scenery at the Delaware Water Gap, a fashionable summer resort. The surface is diversified with high hills and fertile valleys, and forests of the oak, pine, chestnut, hickory, and other trees. Indian corn, oats, lumber, and hay are the staple products. Limestone underlies part of the soil. This county is intersected by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. Capital, Stroudsburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,134,164. Pop. in 1870, 18,362, of whom 17,356 were Americans.

Monroe, a county of East Tennessee, borders on North Carolina. Area, about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Little Tennessee River, and on the S.E. by the Unaka or Smoky Mountain, and is intersected by the Tellico River. The surface is hilly, and is mostly covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad. Capital, Madisonville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,074,973. Pop. in 1870, 12,589, of whom 12,574 were Americans.

Monroe, the most southeastern county of West Virginia, borders on Virginia. Area, about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Kanawha or New River, and is partly drained by the Greenbrier River. The surface is mountainous, and is mostly covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple abounds. This county comprises a part of the Alleghany Mountains. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. Several mineral springs are found in it. Capital, Union. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,854,509. Pop. in 1870, 11,124, of whom 11,022 were Americans.

Monroe, a county in the W. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 900 square miles. It is drained by the Lemonweir, Kickapoo, and La Crosse Rivers, which rise in it. Black River touches the N.W. corner of this county. The surface is undulating, and is extensively covered with forests of the oak, pine, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, hops, cattle, and pine lumber are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and the West Wisconsin Railroad. Capital, Sparta. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,038,162. Pop. in 1870, 16,550; in 1875, 21,026, of whom 15,896 were Americans.

Monroe, a township of Colusa co., Cal. Pop. 1130.

Monroe, a post-village in Monroe township, Fairfield co., Conn., about 10 miles N. of Bridgeport. It has 2 churches. The township is intersected by the Housatonic Railroad, contains Stepney Depot, and has a pop. of 1226.

Monroe, a post-village, capital of Walton co., Ga., about 48 miles E. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches, a courthouse, and a seminary. Pop. 438.

Monroe, a township of Cass co., Ill. Pop. 630.

Monroe, a township of Hardin co., Ill. Pop. 1468. It contains Spark's Hill.

Monroe, a township of Ogle co., Ill. Pop. 923. It contains Monroe Centre.

Monroe, a post-township of Adams co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad. Pop. 960. Monroe Post-Office is 6 miles S. of Decatur.

Monroe, a township of Allen co., Ind. Pop. 1479.

Monroe, a township of Carroll co., Ind. Pop. 910.

Monroe, a township of Clarke co., Ind. Pop. 1863.

Monroe, a township of Delaware co., Ind. Pop. 1247. It contains McCowan.

Monroe, a township of Grant co., Ind. Pop. 1047.

Monroe, a township of Howard co., Ind. Pop. 891. It contains New London.

Monroe, a township of Jefferson co., Ind. Pop. 1760.

Monroe, a township of Kosciusko co., Ind. Pop. 990.

Monroe, a township of Madison co., Ind. Pop. 2221. It contains Alexandria.

Monroe, a township of Morgan co., Ind. Pop. 1467. It contains Monrovia.

Monroe, a township of Pike co., Ind. Pop. 1820.

Monroe, a township of Pulaski co., Ind. Pop. 1418. It contains Winamac.

Monroe, a township of Putnam co., Ind. Pop. 1608.

Monroe, a township of Randolph co., Ind. Pop. 1662. It contains Farmland and Morristown.

Monroe, township, Washington co., Ind. Pop. 1058.

Monroe, a township of Benton co., Iowa. Pop. 752.

Monroe, a township of Butler co., Iowa. Pop. 692.

Monroe, a township of Fremont co., Iowa. Pop. 1026.

Monroe, a post-village in Fairview township, Jasper co., Iowa, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, 33 miles E. by S. of Des Moines, and 14 miles N.W. of Pella. It is also connected with Newton (17 miles N.) by the Jasper County Railroad. It has a newspaper office, a graded school, 6 churches, a bank, and manufactures of flour, farming-implements, and furniture. Pop. 1328.

Monroe, a township of Johnson co., Iowa. Pop. 889.

Monroe, a township of Linn co., Iowa. Pop. 1150.

Monroe, a township of Madison co., Iowa. Pop. 619.

Monroe, a township of Mahaska co., Iowa. Pop. 1279.

Monroe, a township of Monroe co., Iowa. Pop. 774.

Monroe, a township of Ringgold co., Iowa. Pop. 383.

Monroe, a township of Shelby co., Iowa. Pop. 660.

Monroe, a township of Wayne co., Iowa. Pop. 640.

Monroe, township, Anderson co., Kansas. Pop. 628.

Monroe, a post-office of Lincoln co., Kansas, about 25 miles W.N.W. of Salina.

Monroe, a post-hamlet of Hart co., Ky., 12 miles S.E. of Rowlett's Depot. It has a church.

Monroe, a post-village, capital of Ouachita parish, La., on the E. bank of the Ouachita River, and on the North Louisiana & Texas Railroad, 74 miles W. of Vicksburg, Miss., and about 100 miles E. of Shreveport. It has a courthouse, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a United States land-office, a Catholic academy, and 7 churches. The machine-shops of the railroad are located here. About 20,000 bales of cotton are annually shipped at Monroe. Large steamboats navigate the river from this place to its mouth nearly nine months in the year, and the river is also navigable above Monroe during high water. Pop. about 3000.

Monroe, a post-village in Monroe township, Waldo co., Me., about 20 miles S.W. of Bangor, and 7 miles N.E. of Brooks Station on the Belfast Branch of the Maine Central Railroad. It has a church and 2 saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 1375.

Monroe, a small post-township of Franklin co., Mass., 9 miles E.N.E. of North Adams, is drained by the Deerfield River. It has several saw-mills. Pop. 190.

Monroe, a city, the capital of Monroe co., Mich., is situated on the Raisin River, 2 miles from its entrance into Lake Erie, 35 miles S.S.W. of Detroit, 20 miles N.N.E. of Toledo, and 31 miles E. of Adrian. It is connected with the lake by a ship-canal, is on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, and is the S. terminus of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad. The Toledo, Canada Southern & Detroit Railroad connects it with Detroit and Toledo. It contains a stone court-house, several handsome residences, 1 or 2 national banks, 2 private banks, 2 newspaper offices, a young ladies' collegiate institute, 9 churches, 5 flouring-mills, 2 foundries, 2 tanneries, a woollen-mill, a brewery, a stave-factory, 2 large nurseries, and manufactories of sash and blinds, lumber, tobacco, and wine. Pop. about 7500.

Monroe, a township of Newaygo co., Mich. Pop. 168.

Monroe, a township of Lyon co., Minn. Pop. 181.

Monroe, a post-hamlet of Martin co., Minn., in Galena township, 12 miles N.W. of Fairmont.

Monroe, a post-office of Perry co., Miss.

Monroe, a township of Daviess co., Mo. Pop. 729.

Monroe, a township of Lincoln co., Mo. Pop. 2616. It contains Cap au Gris.

Monroe, a township of Livingston co., Mo. Pop. 716.

Monroe, a township of Monroe co., Mo. Pop. 880. It contains Monroe City. See MONROE CITY.

Monroe, a post-office of Platte co., Neb., on the Loup Fork of the Platte River, 14 miles W.N.W. of Columbus.

Monroe, a post-village in Monroe township, Grafton co., N.H., on the Connecticut River, about 17 miles N. of

Haverhill, and 1 mile E. of the Passumpsic Railroad. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber and sash and blinds. Pop. of the township, 532.

Monroe, a township of Camden co., N.J. Pop. 1663. It contains Williamstown.

Monroe, a township of Middlesex co., N.J. Pop. 3253. It contains Jamesburg, Prospect Plain, &c.

Monroe, a post-hamlet in Sparta township, Sussex co., N.J., on the Sussex Railroad, near Sparta Station, 8 miles N.E. of Newton. It has a church, 2 grist-mills, and a broom-factory.

Monroe, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., in Monroe township, on the Erie Railroad, 50 miles N.N.W. of New York City, and 10 miles S.E. of Goshen. It has 3 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. about 600. The township comprises part of the Highlands of the Hudson, and several lakes. It contains villages named Turner's and Greenwood Iron-Works, and has a pop. of 4957.

Monroe, a township of Guilford co., N.C. Pop. 840.

Monroe, a post-village, capital of Union co., N.C., in Monroe township, on the Carolina Central Railroad, 22 miles S.E. of Charlotte, and 140 miles W.S.W. of Raleigh. It contains 4 churches, a college, and a newspaper office, and has manufactures of carriages, cigars, &c. Pop. 448; of the township, 2386.

Monroe, a township of Adams co., O. Pop. 1304. It contains Wrightsville.

Monroe, a township of Allen co., O. Pop. 1739.

Monroe, a township of Ashtabula co., O., about 65 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland. Pop. 1419. It contains hamlets named Kelloggsville, Monroe Centre, and Clark's Corners.

Monroe, a post-village in Lemon township, Butler co., O., 25 miles N. by E. of Cincinnati, and 9 miles W. of Lebanon. It has a graded school and 4 churches. Pop. 324. Monroe Railroad Station, which is 1½ miles distant, is on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad.

Monroe, a township of Carroll co., O. Pop. 931.

Monroe, a township of Clermont co., O. Pop. 2088. It contains Laurel and Point Pleasant.

Monroe, a township of Coshocton co., O. Pop. 832.

Monroe, a township of Darke co., O. Pop. 1226.

Monroe, a township of Guernsey co., O. Pop. 1018. It contains Birmingham.

Monroe, a township of Harrison co., O. Pop. 1012.

Monroe, a township of Henry co., O. Pop. 658.

Monroe, Highland co., O. See East Monroe.

Monroe, a township of Holmes co., O. Pop. 921.

Monroe, Jackson co., O. See Monroe Furnace.

Monroe, a township of Knox co., O. Pop. 1087.

Monroe, a township of Licking co., O. Pop. 1119. It contains Johnson.

Monroe, a township of Logan co., O. Pop. 1372.

Monroe, a township of Madison co., O. Pop. 463.

Monroe, a township of Miami co., O. Pop. 2704. It contains Tippecanoe City.

Monroe, a township of Muskingum co., O. Pop. 376. It contains Otsego.

Monroe, a township of Perry co., O. Pop. 1120.

Monroe, a township of Pickaway co., O. Pop. 1870.

Monroe, a township of Preble co., O. Pop. 1631.

Monroe, a township of Putnam co., O. Pop. 451.

Monroe, a township of Richland co., O. Pop. 1572. It contains Lucas.

Monroe, a post-village of Benton co., Oregon, on or near the Willamette River, 9 miles N. of Junction City. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Monroe, a township of Bedford co., Pa. Pop. 1719.

Monroe, or **Monroeton,** a post-borough in Monroe township, Bradford co., Pa., on Towanda Creek, and on the Barclay Railroad, at the junction of the Sullivan & Erie Railroad, 4 miles S. of Towanda. It has 2 churches and a foundry. Pop. 293; of the township, 1221.

Monroe, a village of Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River, about 10 miles S. of Easton.

Monroe, a station of Butler co., Pa., on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad (Butler Extension), 5 miles N.W. of Freeport.

Monroe, a township of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. 1334. It contains Curllsville. See also Monroeville.

Monroe, a township of Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. 1832.

Monroe, a village of Fayette co., Pa., 2 miles from Uniontown, and about 45 miles S. by E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches.

Monroe, a township of Juniata co., Pa. Pop. 1078.

Monroe, a township of Snyder co., Pa. Pop. 1124.

Monroe, a township of Wyoming co., Pa. Pop. 974.

Monroe, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa., in Monroe township, 12 miles S. of Tunkhannock, and about 20 miles W. of Scranton. It has 2 churches, an academy, 3 stores, a flouring-mill, and 2 lumber-mills. Here is Bowman's Creek Post-Office.

Monroe, a post-hamlet of Overton co., Tenn., about 90 miles E.N.E. of Nashville.

Monroe, a post-hamlet of Rusk co., Texas, 12 miles S. of Longview. It has a church.

Monroe, a post-village of Sevier co., Utah, on Sevier River, about 100 miles S. of York. It has a church.

Monroe, a township of Adams co., Wis. Pop. 469.

Monroe, a post-village, capital of Green co., Wis., in Monroe township, 34 miles W. by S. of Janesville, and about 40 miles S.S.W. of Madison. It is the W. terminus of a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. It contains a court-house, 10 churches, a high school, a national bank, and 2 steam mills, and has manufactures of brooms, cheese, wagons, &c. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 3227; of the township, 903 additional.

Monroe Centre, a post-hamlet of Ogle co., Ill., about 13 miles S.S.E. of Rockford, with a station on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 5 miles E. of Davis Junction. Pop. about 100.

Monroe Centre, a post-office in Monroe township, Waldo co., Me., 14 miles N. of Belfast. It has a church.

Monroe Centre, a post-hamlet of Grand Traverse co., Mich., 12 miles S.W. of Traverse City. It has 2 saw-mills.

Monroe Centre, a post-village in Monroe township, Ashtabula co., O., about 28 miles N.W. of Meadville, Pa. It has 2 churches, a town hall, and a cheese-factory.

Monroe City, a post-village of Monroe co., Ill., about 28 miles S.W. of Belleville. It has a flour-mill.

Monroe City, a post-village of Knox co., Ind., about 11 miles S.E. of Vincennes. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. about 300. The name of its post-office is Lovely Dale.

Monroe City, a post-village of Monroe co., Mo., is on a fertile prairie, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 22 miles W. by S. of Hannibal, and 48 miles E.N.E. of Moberly. It contains a bank, a newspaper office, the Monroe Institute (for both sexes), 4 churches, a flour-mill, a planing-mill, and manufactures of furniture and farming-implements. Pop. 900.

Monroe Draft, a post-hamlet of Greenbrier co., W. Va., 3½ miles E. of Ronceverte. It has 2 churches and a chair-factory.

Monroe Fur'nace, a post-office of Jackson co., O., on the Portsmouth division of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 26 miles N.E. of Portsmouth.

Monroe Mills, a post-office of Monroe co., Ind.

Monroe Mills, a post-hamlet of Knox co., O., in Monroe township, 2½ miles from Howard Railroad Station. It has a church.

Monroeton, mŭn-rō′tọn, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., N.C., about 85 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh.

Monroeton, Bradford co., Pa. See Monroe.

Monroeville, mŭn-rō′vĭl, a post-village, capital of Monroe co., Ala., about 85 miles N.N.E. of Mobile. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, and the Monroe Institute.

Monroeville, a post-village in Monroe township, Allen co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 16 miles E.S.E. of Fort Wayne. It has a bank, a graded school, a newspaper office, 5 churches, and a tile-factory. Pop. 630.

Monroeville, a post-hamlet of Salem co., N.J., on the West Jersey Railroad, 24 miles S. of Camden. It has a church.

Monroeville, a post-village in Ridgefield township, Huron co., O., on the Huron River, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad where it crosses the Lake Erie division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 15 miles S. of Sandusky, and 4 miles W. of Norwalk. It contains a bank, 6 churches, a union school, a newspaper office, a woollen-factory, a flour-mill, and a distillery. Pop. 1344.

Monroeville, a hamlet in Brush Creek township, Jefferson co., O., 2 miles S. of Salineville. It has a church and a tannery. Here is Croxton Post-Office. Pop. 82.

Monroeville, a post-office of Allegheny co., Pa., about 12 miles E. of Pittsburg.

Monroeville, a post-village in Beaver township, Clarion co., Pa., on the Emlenton & Shippenville Railroad, 9 miles E. of Emlenton. It has numerous oil-wells and several business houses. The name of its post-office is Monroe.

Monroe Works, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad, at Southfield Station, 42 miles N.N.W. of New York. It has a church, a furnace for pig-iron, &c.

Monrovia, mŭn-ro've-ą, a town of Africa, capital of Liberia, on the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Mesurado. Lat. 6° 18′ N.; lon. 10° 48′ W. It has 4 churches, and is the seat of Liberia College. Pop. 1000.

Monrovia, mŭn-ro've-ą, post-office, Madison co., Ala.

Monrovia, a post-village of Morgan co., Ind., about 26 miles W.S.W. of Indianapolis. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and mineral springs. Pop. 348.

Monrovia, a post-village in Centre township, Atchison co., Kansas, on the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, 15 miles W. by S. of Atchison. It has 2 churches, a fine school-house, and a nursery. Pop. about 100.

Monrovia, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 50 miles W. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches and a flouring-mill. Pop. about 150.

Mons, mòɴss (Flemish, *Bergen*, bĕʀ'ʜẹn; anc. *Mon'tes Hano'niæ*), a town of Belgium, capital of the province of Hainaut, 27 miles E.S.E. of Tournay, at a railway junction. It has five gates, and is commanded by a castle, "Château-Lieu," but its strong forts have been dismantled. The town has a flourishing appearance; its principal streets are wide and straight, though occasionally somewhat steep, and some of its 8 squares are spacious and lined with handsome houses and public buildings. It has 5 churches, those of St. Wardru and St. Elizabeth being beautiful structures, a Gothic town hall, civil and military hospitals, court-house, arsenal, theatre, a school of arts, academy of music, mineralogical, architectural, and horticultural societies, medical seminary, orphan asylum, a deaf and dumb institution, lunatic asylums, a college, and numerous public and private schools. Its manufactures consist of linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, fire-arms, cutlery, musical instruments, and sugar; it has also copper-, lead-, and pewter-foundries, breweries, and bleach-fields, and an active trade in timber, coal, building-stone, and grain, the transfer of which is facilitated by canals. In 1425 Jean IV., Duke of Brabant, aided by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, besieged and took the town. It afterwards sustained several sieges, and was alternately in the hands of the Austrians, Spaniards, and French till, in 1794, it fell to the latter, and was retained by them till 1814. Pop. 24,638. This district of country is called the BORINAGE, and the miners are called BORAINS.

Mons, mòɴss, a village of France, in Var, 19 miles N.E. of Draguignan. Near it is a magnificent grotto.

Mons Adhemari, France. See MONTÉLIMAR.

Mons Albanus, the ancient name of MONTAUBAN.

Mons Albus, the Latin name of MONT BLANC.

Monsanto, mon-sån'to, a fortified town of Portugal, in Beira, 43 miles S.E. of Guarda. Pop. 1749.

Monsaras, a town of Portugal. See MONÇARAS.

Mons Aureus, the Latin name of MONTOIR.

Mons Barras, the Latin name of MONTBARD.

Mons Basonis, the Latin name of MONTBAZON.

Mons Cadmus, the ancient name of BABA DAGH.

Mons Caunus, a mountain of Spain. See MONCAYO.

Mons Desiderii, the Latin name of MONTDIDIER.

Mons Draconis, the Latin name of MONTDRAGON.

Monsefú, mon-så-foo', a town of Peru, province of Chiclayo. It has manufactures of straw hats, cigar-boxes, copper boilers, and sugar-machinery. Pop. 5000.

Monsegur, mòɴᵍˋsåˋgüʀ', a town of France, in Gironde, near the Dropt, 7 miles N.E. of La Réole. Pop. 1704.

Monselice, mon-så-lee'chå, a town of Italy, 13 miles S.W. of Padua, on the Canal of Monselice, which extends from Padua to Este. It has manufactures of silk, linen, and woollen goods. Pop. 9765.

Monserrat, mon-sêʀ-ʀåt', or **Montserrat,** mont-sêʀ-ʀåt', a mountain of Spain, province and 19 miles N.W. of Barcelona, near the right bank of the Llobregat. It is 3919 feet in height, and consists of a great number of lofty, isolated peaks, between which the ascent is made with great difficulty. About midway up its E. side stands the famous monastery of the same name. It possesses an image of the Virgin, whose alleged miraculous powers used to attract vast numbers of pilgrims; and perched on the surrounding rocks are numbers of hermitages, several of which have been occupied by distinguished saints.

Monsey, mŭn'se, a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., in Ramapo township, on the Piermont Branch of the Erie Railroad, 10 miles W. of Piermont. It has 3 churches.

Mons Fagi, the Latin name of MUNZIFAY.

Mons Fagi, a Latin name of HABERN.

Mons Fortis Amalarici. See MONTFORT-LAMAURY.

Mönsheim, möns'hime, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, on the Kreuzbach. Pop. 1129.

Mons Johannis, the Latin name of MONTJEAN.

Mons Jovis. See SAINT-BERNARD, and MONTJOIE.

Mons Lupelli, the Latin name of MONTLUEL.

Mons Martiani, the Latin name of MONT-DE-MARSAN.

Mons Mirabilis, the Latin name of MONTMIRAIL.

Monsol, mòɴᵍˋsol', a village of France, in Rhône, 18 miles N.W. of Villefranche. Pop. 1428.

Monson, mŭn'sọn, a post-village in Monson township, Piscataquis co., Me., on Hebron Pond, about 54 miles N.W. of Bangor. It has an academy and 2 churches. The township has several slate-quarries, &c. Pop. 604.

Monson, a post-village in Monson township, Hampden co., Mass., on the New London Northern Railroad, 4 miles S. of Palmer, and 15 miles E. of Springfield. It contains 3 churches, an academy, a national bank, a savings-bank, a large state school for the children of alien paupers, and manufactories of carriages, woollen, cotton, and straw goods. Fine granite is quarried here. The township is bounded on the N. by the Chicopee River, and has a pop. of 3733.

Mons Pensatus, the Latin name of MONTPÉZAT.

Mons Pessulamus, the Latin name of MONTPELLIER.

Mons Regalis, the Latin name of MONTREAL.

Mons Regius, the Latin name of KÖNIGSBERG.

Mons Setius, an ancient name of CETTE.

Monster, mōn'stẹr, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 15 miles W.N.W. of Rotterdam. Pop. of commune, 3795.

Monsteriolum, the Latin name of MONTREUIL.

Monsummano, monˋsoom-må'no, a town of Italy, province and 15 miles E. of Lucca, with natural vapor baths in a grotto near the town. Pop. 6733.

Mons Vici, the Latin name of MONDOVI.

Monsweiler, mòns'ŵī-lẹr, a village in Alsace-Lorraine, near Zabern.

Monta, mon'tå (L. *Montata*), a village of Italy, province of Coni, immediately N.W. of Casale. Pop. 2827.

Montabaur, mon'tå-bŏwʀˋ, a town of Prussia, 8 miles N. of Nassau. It has oil-mills and manufactures of linen and paper. Pop. 3346.

Montafunerthal, monˋtå-foo'nẹr-tålˋ, a wild and romantic valley of Austria, in the S.E. of Vorarlberg, near St. Peter, traversed by the Ill. It forms a district of about 150 square miles, includes 10 parishes, is governed by its own landamman, and has a population of 8900. Its chief town is Schruns.

Montagna, mon-tån'yå, a town of Northern Italy, 2 miles E. of Sondrio. Pop. of commune, 1845.

Montagnac, mòɴᵍˋtånˋyåk', a town of France, in Hérault, on the Hérault, 24 miles W.S.W. of Montpellier. Pop. 3811. Brandy is made here.

Montagnana, mon-tån-yå'nå, a town of Italy, 23 miles S.W. of Padua, on the Frassina. Pop. 9178. It has a castle, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloths, hats, and leather.

Montague, mon'tạ-gu, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Red River, and is partly drained by Clear Creek and the Denton Fork of Trinity River. A large part of the surface is covered with forests. The soil produces pasture for cattle, which form the chief article of export. Capital, Montague. Valuation of real and personal estate, $206,247. Pop. in 1870, 890, of whom 888 were Americans.

Montague, a post-village in Montague township, Franklin co., Mass., on the New London Northern Railroad and the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad, 52 miles W. of Fitchburg, and 4 or 5 miles S.E. of Greenfield. It has a high school and 4 churches. The township is bounded on the W. by the Connecticut River, and has extensive manufactures of cutlery, paper, and other articles. It contains villages named Turner's Falls and Miller's Falls. Pop. of the township, 3380.

Montague, a post-village in Montague township, Muskegon co., Mich., on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 17 miles N.N.W. of Muskegon, and 5 miles E. of Lake Michigan. It is on the N. shore of the navigable White Lake, which is 7 miles long. It has a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, a graded school, 6 churches, a brewery, a grist-mill, a machine-shop, a foundry, a planing-mill, and several lumber-mills. Large steamers come from Lake Michigan to this place. Many peaches are shipped here. Pop. about 1200; of the township, 1360.

Montague, a post-village in Montague township, Sussex co., N.J., on the Delaware River, 8 or 9 miles S.W. of Port Jervis, N.Y. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 932.

Montague, a post-office in Montague township, Lewis co., N.Y., about 45 miles E.N.E. of Oswego. Pop. of the township, 732.

Montague, a post-village, capital of Montague co., Tex., about 86 miles N.W. of Dallas, and 75 miles W. of Sherman. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, 2 grist-mills, and 2 saw-mills.

Montague, a small post-village of Essex co., Va., about 45 miles E.N.E. of Richmond.

Montague, mon′tạ-gu, or **Rose′ville,** a post-village in Lanark co., Ontario, 5 miles from Smith's Falls. P. 100.

Montague, a post-village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 26 miles E. of Charlottetown. It contains several stores, a hotel, a brewery, a tannery, 2 grist- and saw-mills, ship-yards, &c. Pop. 350.

Montague City, a post-village in Montague township, Franklin co., Mass., on the Connecticut River, and on the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad (Turner's Falls Branch), 36 miles N. of Springfield, and 2 miles E. of Greenfield.

Montague Cross Roads, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 20 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 200.

Montague Gold-Mines, a post-village in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, near Lake Loon, 5 miles from Halifax. Pop. 400. Here are rich gold-mines.

Montague Island, on the E. coast of China, province of Che-Kiang. Lat. 29° 10′ N.; lon. 122° 5′ E.

Montague Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific. Lat. 17° 26′ S.; lon. 168° 17′ E.

Montague Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, off East Australia. Lat. 36° 18′ S.; lon. 150° 24′ E.

Montague Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, Alaska, Prince William Sound. Lat. 60° N.; lon. 146° 50′ W. Length, 50 miles; breadth, 8 miles.

Montague Island, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the South Atlantic. Lat. 58° 27′ S.; lon. 26° 44′ W.

Montague and Bristol Islands, in the Antarctic Ocean. Lat. 58° S.; lon. 27° W.

Montague Mills, a post-village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 28 miles from Charlottetown. It has several stores and ship-yards, and a good trade in lumber and grain. Pop. 200.

Montague Sound, in the Pacific Ocean, N.W. of Australia. Lat. 14° 30′ S.; lon. 125° 30′ E.

Montaigu, mòɴᵒ‵tà‵gü′ (Flemish, *Scherpenheuvel,* skĕʀ′-pẹn-hö‵vẹl, the signification of both names being the same,—"sharp mountain"), a town of Belgium, in Brabant, 28 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 2400.

Montaigu, mòɴᵒ‵tà‵gü′, a town of France, in Vendée, 20 miles N.N.E. of La Roche-sur-Yon. Pop. 1802.

Montaigut, mòɴᵒ‵tà‵gü′, or **Montaigu,** a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 24 miles N.W. of Riom. P. 1710.

Montailleur, mòɴᵒ‵tåh‵yᴜʀ′, a village of France, in Upper Savoy, 3 miles from Chambéry. Pop. 900.

Montaimont, mòɴᵒ‵tà‵mòɴᵒ′, a village of France, in Savoy, 7 miles N. of Saint-Jean de Maurienne. Pop. 1500.

Montajone, mon-tå-yo′nà, a town of Italy, province and 25 miles S.W. of Florence. Pop. of commune, 10,556.

Montalban, mon-tål-bån′, a town of Spain, province and 18 miles S. of Cordova. Pop. 2497.

Montalban, a market-town of Spain, province and 32 miles N.N.E. of Teruel. Pop. 1260.

Montalban, mon-tål-bån′, a town of Venezuela, state of Carabobo, 30 miles S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 6769.

Montalbano, mon-tål-bå′no, a town of Italy, province of Basilicata, 26 miles S.S.W. of Matera. Pop. 6225.

Montalbodo, mon-tål-bo′do, a village of Italy, province and about 19 miles W. of Ancona. Pop. 5903.

Mont-Alcino, a city of Italy. See Mᴏɴᴛᴇ Aʟᴄɪɴᴏ.

Montaldo-d'Acqui, mon-tål′do-dåk′kwee, a village of Italy, province of Alessandria. Pop. 1182.

Montaldo-di-Mondovi, mon-tål′do-dee-mon-do-vee′, a village of Italy, in Coni, 6 miles S. of Mondovi. Pop. 2067.

Montaldo-Roero, mon-tål′do-ro-å′ro, a village of Italy, province of Coni, 6 miles from Albi. Pop. 1432.

Montaldo-Scarampi, mon-tål′do-skå-råm′pee, a village of Italy, province of Asti. Pop. 1247.

Montale, mon-tå′là, a town and commune of Italy, province and 6 miles E. of Pistoja. Pop. 8218.

Montalegre, mon-tå-là′grà, a market-town of Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes, 15 miles S.S.W. of Chaves.

Montalegre, mon-tå-là′grà, a town of Brazil, province of Pará, on the Amazon, about 80 miles below Santarem. Pop. of district, 4000.

Montalengo, mon-tå-lĕn′go, a village of Italy, province of Turin, 8 miles S. of Ivrea. Pop. 1280.

Montalto, mon-tål′to, a village of Italy, 30 miles E.N.E. of Alessandria. Pop. 1222.

Montalto, a town of Italy, province and 8 miles N.N.E. of Ascoli. It is a bishop's see. Pope Sixtus V. was born here. Pop. 3213.

Montalto (L. *Babia*), a town of Italy, province and 8 miles N.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 5298.

Montalto, a village of Italy, 12 miles from San Remo. Pop. 1050.

Montalto, a village of Italy, in Turin, 2 miles N. of Ivrea, on the Dora. Pop. 1325.

Mont Alto, Franklin co., Pa. See Fᴜɴᴋsᴛᴏᴡɴ.

Mont Alto Junction, Franklin co., Pa., is the junction of the Cumberland Valley & Mont Alto Railroad, 3½ miles N.E. of Chambersburg.

Montalvão, mon-tål-vŏwɴᵒ′, a small fortified town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 27 miles N.N.W. of Portalegre. Pop. 1373.

Montalvo, mon-tål′vo, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 30 miles from Cuenca.

Montana, mŏn-tå′nạ, a territory of the United States, bounded N. by the unsettled territories of the Dominion of Canada, E. by Dakota, S. by Wyoming and Idaho, and W. by Idaho. Its northern limit is 49° N. lat.; its eastern, 104° W. lon.; its southern is defined principally by the 45th degree of N. lat.; and its western line for the most part follows the crest of the Bitter Root Mountains and the main chain of the Rocky Mountains. Area, 145,776 square miles.

The Face of the Country is generally mountainous, especially westward. The main range of the Rocky Mountains enters the territory from the N., runs 200 miles in a S.S.E. course, and then curves westward till it reaches the western line of the territory, at the junction of the Bitter Root Mountains with the parent chain. To the eastward occur the Little Rocky, Little Bear, Bear's Paw, Kay-i-you, Gallatin, and other mountain-ranges. Through these the rivers often flow in deeply eroded and picturesque cañons. On the E. side of the Yellowstone, near its lower cañon, is a beautifully symmetrical mountain-range, and small isolated mountain-ranges flank that river on either side to a point below the mouth of the Tongue River. Some of the Upper Yellowstone mountains ascend 11,000 feet above the sea, and are crowned with perpetual snow. Many parts of the territory have a remarkably rough surface, with peaks of basalt, tuff, and other volcanic rock. Pine, cedar, and fir trees clothe many of the mountain-sides, and many of the river-bottoms have much cottonwood and other timber. Along the Three Forks of the Missouri, and elsewhere in the territory, there is much gently undulating prairie, of the finest agricultural capabilities.

Rivers.—Here rise the Missouri and the Clarke's Fork of the Columbia; and the Yellowstone, which is the largest tributary the Missouri receives, flows in this territory throughout nearly its whole course. The Maria's, Milk, Muscleshell, Big Horn, Rose Bud, Powder, Tongue, Sun, Gallatin, Jefferson, Madison, Stinking Water, and Beaverhead Rivers are tributary to the Missouri, directly or through the Yellowstone. The Missouri may be navigated by steamboats as far as Fort Benton; and the Yellowstone, with one or two of its main tributaries, may also be navigated in good stages of water. Some of the mountain-streams have an exceedingly rapid descent, and, being fed by mountain-snows, their waters afford unfailing motive-power and unexcelled facilities for irrigation.

Geology and Minerals.—The geological strata, especially in those districts which have been so effectually disturbed by volcanic action, are much broken; and here, as well as along the deep river-cañons, are exposed the strata of every geologic age, from the primordial quartzite to the tertiary, with the exception of the Devonian and triassic, which appear to be entirely absent. In the W. the azoic formations are most prevalent; next to the eastward, the Jurassic; still farther eastward, the cretaceous; and along the Dakota front the tertiary extends, covering the northeastern third of the territory. The carboniferous strata, though thick, do not appear to yield any coal, but there are abundant and well-distributed lignitic coals of cretaceous or tertiary age, or both, and the quality of the coal appears to be very good. But the great mineral wealth of Montana appears to consist principally in its extensive deposits of gold and silver. These metals exist over a wide range of country, and the former especially has been obtained in large quantities, both by gulch, placer, and hydraulic mines, and by quartz-crushing.

Agricultural Resources.—The prairie-lands, river-bottoms, bench-lands, and many of the mountain-valleys offer a wide extent of excellent wheat-land to the agriculturist, and in general such soils may be tilled with remarkable ease. No other part of the United States, it has been said, offers such advantages to the stock-raiser and the wool-grower as Montana, whose rich and nutritious bunch, buffalo, and grama grasses are eagerly fed upon by all the domestic grazing animals. Very little hay-making or winter foddering is required; and in the sheltered valleys horses, cattle, and sheep are allowed to range all winter without artificial protection. Grasshoppers have in some seasons proved exceedingly annoying. At present spring wheat, potatoes, butter (here of peculiar excellence), root-crops, barley, and oats are the leading agricultural products. Much of Eastern Montana appears to be too dry for successful general agriculture; and in the mountains and valleys, although the rainfall is often ample, irrigation has proved exceedingly advantageous, and for its introduction there are great facilities. The winter climate is in general much milder than would be expected, considering the latitude and elevation of the territory; but there are occasionally seasons when the cold is intense, as in March, 1867, when for 28 mornings out of 31 the temperature was below zero Fahr., and yet few cattle and no horses died, although nearly all were unfed and unsheltered. The mercury has been known to fall to —34° Fahr., but in the greater number of winters the cold is not intense, and storms are unfrequent. The snow-fall is never large, except on high mountain-peaks.

Objects of Interest.—A portion of the National Park at the head of the Yellowstone lies within the boundaries of this territory. This region is celebrated for its wonderful geysers and other thermal and mineral springs, for its startling and altogether remarkable scenery where the mountains and valleys are broken by volcanic rocks, for its great cataracts, its pleasant lakes, and its deep cañons. Within this territory are the Great Falls of the Missouri, regarded as among the grandest cataracts known. The hunting of the buffalo, elk, deer, prong-horn, big-horn, Rocky Mountain goat, and the abundant furred and feathered game, and angling for trout and grayling, are among attractive outdoor sports which the territory offers.

Manufactures.—At present the leading manufacturing industries are the sawing of lumber, which is extensively carried on in the well-timbered districts, the milling and stamping of quartz, and the grinding of wheat, &c., for the home supply. The water-power of the territory is abundant, and not much interrupted by freezing or drought. There are as yet no railroads, and the principal transportation is by the Missouri River; but stages visit the principal towns, running upon roads which, considering the youth of the territory, are generally very creditable. For mountain-travel pack-mules and saddle-beasts are employed.

Counties, &c.—The territory contains the following counties, viz., Beaver Head, Big Horn, Choteau, Custer, Dawson, Deer Lodge, Gallatin, Jefferson, Lewis and Clarke, Madison, Meagher, and Missoula.

The principal towns are Helena, the capital and principal business centre, Virginia City, Bozeman, and Deer Lodge City. Bannack City, Fort Benton, Radersburg, Diamond City, Fort Shaw, and Missoula are places of importance.

Government.—As in all territories, the governor, the judges, and the principal executive officers are appointed by the President, and confirmed by the United States Senate. The territory has an elective legislature in two houses, and sends a delegate to the United States House of Representatives.

Education.—Public schools are sustained by local and general taxation; and, taking into account the very sparse population of this wide area, the educational institutions of Montana appear to be in an encouraging condition. There are territorial and county superintendents, and a number of Indian and other mission schools, principally Roman Catholic.

History.—This region was for many years frequented by no whites except the trapper, the *voyageur*, and the fur-trader, and its eastern mountains were the abode of bloodthirsty Indians, like the Crows and Blackfeet, while in the west dwelt the peaceable Flatheads or Selish, with the Bannacks and other inoffensive tribes. The eastern portion is the territory of the Teton Sioux, who, with the Blackfeet, still are hostile to the white man, while the Crows are generally friendly. In 1864 the territory was organized under its present name. Within a few years the Northern Pacific Railroad route was surveyed across the territory, which offers comparatively low and nearly snowless passes for such a road through its mountains, while the proposed gradients are very easy. In 1876 the valley of the Rosebud River was the scene of Custer's last and fatal contest with the hostile Dakota bands, who were led by Sitting Bull, a malcontent chief.

Population.—In 1870 the population was 20,595, of whom 18,306 were white, 183 were colored, 1949 were Chinese, and 157 were Indians, exclusive of the 48,955 tribal Indians. These are of Dakota or Sioux, Blackfeet, Gros Ventre, Crow, Flathead, and other nations, including several remnants of once powerful tribes. The population of the principal towns has received a large increase since the census was taken.

Montana, Iowa. See Boone.

Montana, a post-village in Montana township, Labette co., Kansas, on or near the Neosho River, 12 miles S.E. of Parsons, and 7 miles N. of Oswego. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of flour and lumber. Pop. about 200; of the township, 760.

Montana (formerly **Springville**), a post-village of Warren co., N.J., in Harmony township, on Scott's Mountain, 6 miles S. of Belvidere. It has 2 churches. Pop. 200.

Montana, a post-township of Buffalo co., Wis., about 20 miles N. of Winona, Minn., and 30 miles S. of Eau Claire. Pop. 647.

Montanaro, mon-tå-nå′ro, a town of Italy, province and 15 miles N.N.E. of Turin. Pop. 4525. It has a castle.

Montanches, mon-tân′chês, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles S.E. of Caceres. It has a town house, prison, 2 professorships of Latin, 3 elementary schools, a church, several fountains, and flour- and oil-mills. Pop. 4341.

Montan′don, a post-village in Chillisquaque township, Northumberland co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, at its junction with the Lewisburg Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad, 1½ miles from Lewisburg, 9 miles above Sunbury, and 15 miles W. of Danville. It has 2 churches, a steam saw-mill, and a planing-mill.

Montaner, mòɴᵍˋtåˋnaiʀ′, a town of France, Basses-Pyrénées, in the arrondissement of Pau, between the Lys and the Lys-Darré.

Montargis, moɴˋtaʀˋzhee′ (L. *Montar′gium Vellonodum*), a town of France, in Loiret, on the Loing, at the junction of the Canals of Briare and Loing, 38 miles E. of Orleans. Pop. 9175, who manufacture cutlery, hosiery, paper, serge, &c. It has ruins of walls, and of an old castle built by Charles V. of France.

Mont-Astruc, mòɴt-åsˋtrük′, a village of France, in Haute-Garonne, 10 miles N.E. of Toulouse. Pop. 1200.

Montata, the Latin for Monta.

Montataire, mòɴᵍˋtåˋtaiʀ′, a village of France, department of Oise, 9 miles from Senlis, with important iron-, copper-, and zinc-works. Pop. 4864.

Montauban, mòɴᵍˋtōˋbòɴᵍ′ (anc. *Mons Alba′nus*), a town of France, capital of Tarn-et-Garonne, on the right bank of the Tarn, and on the railway from Bordeaux to Cette, 110 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 26,952. It is the see of a bishop, and has a tribunal of commerce, a *lycée*, a theatre, a chamber of manufactures, a seminary with Protestant faculty of theology, a normal school, and a library of 15,000 volumes. Montauban, founded in the middle of the twelfth century, was one of the first towns which embraced the Reformation, and has been often subjected to cruel persecutions. It has manufactures of porcelain, leather, silk, bolting-cloths, paints, farina, crockery, copper-wares, &c.

Montaud, mòɴᵍˋtō′, a town of France, department of Loire, arrondissement of Saint-Etienne. Pop. 5726.

Montaudin, mòɴᵍˋtōˋdåɴᵍ′, a town of France, 17 miles W.N.W. of Mayenne. Pop. 1547.

Montauk, mŏnˋtawk′, a post-hamlet of Dent co., Mo., about 33 miles S. by E. of Rolla. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Montauk Point, New York, a bold promontory at the E. extremity of Long Island, in lat. 41° 4′ N., lon. 71° 51′ 54″ W. Here is a fixed light, about 160 feet above the level of the sea.

Mont′aview, a post-office of Montgomery co., Ky.

Montazzoli, mon-tåt′so-le, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 17 miles S.W. of Vasto. Pop. 2990.

Montbard, mòɴᵍˋbaʀ′ (L. *Mons Barrus*), a town of France, in Côte-d'Or, on the Burgundy Canal, and on the railway from Paris to Lyons, 11 miles N. of Semur. Pop. 2427. It has manufactures of leather, paper, pottery, &c.

Montbazon, mòɴᵍˋbåˋzòɴᵍ′ (L. *Mons Basonis*), a town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, on the Indre, 8 miles S. of Tours. Pop. 1090.

Montbéliard, mòɴᵍˋbåˋle-aʀ′, or **Montbelliard,** mòɴᵍˋbêlˋle-aʀ′ (L. *Mons Pi′liger;* Ger. *Mümpelgard,* müm′-pẹl-gaʀtˋ), a town of France, in Doubs, 48 miles E.N.E. of Besançon, on the Rhine & Rhone Junction Canal. Pop. 7625. It has a communal college, a normal school, a public library, and manufactures of linen fabrics, muslins, clocks, watches, leather, and files.

Mont Blanc, môɴᵍ blôɴᵍ' (It. *Monte Bianco,* mon'tå be-ån'ko; L. *Mons Al'bus;* both names, as well as the French *Mont Blanc,* signifying "white mountain"), a celebrated mountain of the Alps of Savoy, the highest in Europe (except some peaks of the Caucasus), in lat. 45° 49' 58" N., lon. 6° 51' 54" E. The elevation, as given by the Italian engineers, is 15,810 feet; but this varies to an extent of several feet, according to the amount of condensed snow on its summit. Limit of the snow-line, 8000 feet above the sea. Thirty-four glaciers bound the chain of Mont Blanc, occupying a surface estimated at 95 square miles. The largest and most complex of these is the *Mer de Glace* ("sea of ice"), the lower part of which, called the *Glacier des Bois* ("glacier of the woods"), gives rise to the river Arveiron, 2 miles above Chamouni. Mont Blanc was first ascended by Paccard, August 8, 1786.

Montblanch, mont-blånk', a town of Spain, province and 17 miles N.N.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 4656.

Montbréhain, môɴᵍ`brå`hâɴᵍ', a village of France, in Aisne, arrondissement of Saint-Quentin. Pop. 2084.

Montbrison, môɴᵍ`bree`zôɴᵍ' (L. *Montbrisonium*), a town of France, capital of the department of Loire, 234 miles S.S.E. of Paris. Pop. 5959. It has a normal school, a public library, and manufactures of ribbons. It communicates by railway with the Loire and with the line from Roanne to Lyons. In its vicinity are mineral springs.

Montbron, môɴᵍ`brôɴᵍ', a town of France, in Charente, 16 miles E. of Angoulême. Pop. 1416.

Montbrun, môɴᵍ`brŭɴᵍ', a village of France, in Haute-Garonne, 33 miles S.W. of Toulouse. Pop. 1521.

Montcalm, mont-kåm', a county in the W. central part of Michigan, has an area of 720 square miles. It is drained by Flat and Pine Rivers and Fish Creek. The surface is nearly level or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the pine and sugar-maple abound. The soil is fertile. Lumber, wheat, Indian corn, hay, potatoes, and oats are the staple products of the county. It is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Grand Rapids & Indiana, the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan, and the Saginaw Valley & St. Louis. Capital, Stanton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,739,250. Pop. in 1870, 13,629, of whom 11,708 were Americans; in 1874, 20,815.

Montcalm, a post-office of Fayette co., Ala.

Montcalm, a post-office of Bienville parish, La.

Montcalm, township, Montcalm co., Mich. Pop. 1480.

Montcalm, a county in the W. part of Quebec, bounded on the N.E. by the co. of Joliette, on the S.E. by the co. of L'Assomption, on the S.W. by the cos. of Terrebonne, Argenteuil, and Ottawa, and on the N. by the North-West Territories. Area, 4028 square miles. This county is drained by the Gatineau, Du Lièvre, Rouge, North, and Lac Ouareau Rivers. Capital, Ste. Julienne. Pop. 12,742.

Montcalm, a post-village in Montcalm co., Quebec, 10 miles W.S.W. of Joliette. It contains several stores and mills, and has good water-power. Pop. 200.

Montceau-les-Mines, môɴᵍ`sō'-lå-meen, a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 8 miles S.S.W. of Montchanin-les-Mines. It has coal-mines and quarries. Pop. 4375.

Mont Cenis, môɴᵍ sẹh-nee' (It. *Monte Cenisio,* mon'tå chå-nee'se-o), one of the most remarkable summits of the Alps, on the limits of France and Italy. Lat. (of hospice) 45° 14' 8" N.; lon. 6° 56' 11" E. The road in the pass of Mont Cenis, made by the French in 1808 to 1811, is one of the most frequented across the Alps. Highest point, 6775 feet above the sea. Near it is the Col de Fréjus, under which passes the tunnel of Mont Cenis.

Mont Cen'is, a post-office of Dickinson co., Kansas, about 82 miles W. of Topeka.

Mont Cervin, môɴᵍ sêʀ-vâɴᵍ' (It. *Monte Silvio,* mon'tå sil've-o; Ger. *Matterhorn,* måt'tẹr-hoʀn`), a mountain of the Pennine Alps, between the Valais in Switzerland and the Val d'Aosta in Piedmont, 40 miles E.N.E. of Mont Blanc, and 12 miles W.N.W. of Monte Rosa. Elevation, 14,771 feet. The Col of Mont Cervin is used in summer as a passage for horses and mules. Elevation, 10,938 feet.

Montchanin-les-Mines, môɴᵍ`shå`nâɴᵍ'-lå-meen, a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, on a railway, and on a canal, 21 miles S.W. of Châlon-sur-Saône. Pop. 3334.

Mont`clair', a post-village in Montclair township, Essex co., N.J., on the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, near Orange Mountain, and on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 5 miles N.N.W. of Newark, and 13 miles N.W. of Jersey City. It has 6 churches, a newspaper office, and a manufactory of pasteboard. Pop. of the township, 2853.

Montclair Heights, a station on the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 3 miles N. of Montclair, N.J.

Mont Clare, a post-village in Jefferson township, Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 9 miles W.N.W. of Chicago. It has a church, a seminary, and many fine residences.

Mont Clare, a village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Upper Providence township, on the Schuylkill, opposite Phœnixville. It has an iron-foundry and a brick-yard.

Montcornet, môɴᵍ`koʀ`nå', a market-town of France, in Aisne. Pop. 1742.

Montcuq, a village of France. See Moncuq.

Mont-Dauphin, môɴᵍ`-dō`fâɴᵍ', a small fortified town of France, in Hautes-Alpes, on a height beside the Durance, 10 miles N.E. of Embrun. Pop. 518.

Mont-de-Marsan, môɴᵍ-dẹh-maʀ`sôɴᵍ' (L. *Mons Martiani*), a town of France, capital of the department of Landes, on a railway, at the junction of the Douze and Midou, which here form the navigable Midouze, 70 miles S. of Bordeaux. Pop. 8328. It has a communal college, mineral warm baths, nurseries of silk-worms, and manufactures of chemical products, wax, oil, woollen cloths, blankets, sail-cloth, and leather. By its position on the navigable river Midouze, it has become an entrepôt for wines, brandies, wool, and agricultural produce.

Montdidier, môɴᵍ`dee`de-å' (L. *Mons Deside'rii*), a town of France, in Somme, 21 miles S.E. of Amiens. Pop. 4266. It has remains of old fortifications, a town hall, a prison, communal college, and extensive manufactures of hosiery, calico, and serge.

Mont Dor (**d'Or** or **Dore**), môɴᵍ doʀ, a group of mountains in France, comprised in the mountains of Auvergne, department of Puy-de-Dôme. Lat. 45° 32' N.; lon. 2° 50' E. The principal summit is the Pic de Sancy, 6188 feet in elevation. These mountains contain many volcanic products and some craters. The rivers Dor and Dogne have their sources here, and the celebrated mineral baths of Mont Dor are situated in the N. of the mountains. The Dor Mountain is often mistaken for the Mont d'Or, in the department of Rhône.

Montdragon, or **Mondragon,** môɴᵍ`drå`gôɴᵍ' (L. *Mons Draco'nis*), a town of France, in Vaucluse, on the Lez, 20 miles N.N.W. of Avignon. Pop. 1474.

Monte, Los Angeles co., Cal. See El Monté.

Monte Alcino, mon'tå ål-chee'no, or **Mont-Alcino,** mon-tål-chee'no, an episcopal city of Italy, province and 20 miles S.S.E. of Siena. It has a fine cathedral and a castle. Pop. 8741.

Monte Alegre, mon'tå å-lå'grå, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles S.E. of Albacete. Pop. 2134.

Monte-Alto, mon`tå-ål'to, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, comarca of Urabu.

Monte-Aperto, mon`tå-å-pêʀ'to, a village of Sicily, province and 3 miles W.N.W. of Girgenti.

Monte Argentaro, Italy. See Argentaro.

Montebello, mon`tå-bêl'lo, a town of Italy, province of Vicenza, 10 miles S.W. of Vicenza. It has 2 castles and several churches. Pop. 4186.

Montebello, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, province and 23 miles E.N.E. of Alessandria.

Montebello, a township of Hancock co., Ill. P. 1111.

Montebello, mon`tå-bêl'lo, a post-village in Ottawa co., Quebec, on the river Ottawa, 80 miles W. of Montreal. It was originally inhabited by Indians. It contains 3 hotels and 7 stores. An aqueduct of tamarack logs brings a pure mountain-stream into the village and supplies every house with water. Its port is called Major's. Pop. 300.

Montebelluna, mon`tå-bêl-loo'nå, a market-town of Italy, 13 miles W.N.W. of Treviso. Pop. 7906.

Montebescaria, mon`tå-bês-kå're-å, or **Montebeccaria,** mon`tå-bêk-kå're-å, a village of Piedmont, division of Alessandria, 7 miles S.W. of Pavia. Pop. 2641.

Monte Bianco, the Italian name of Mont Blanc.

Montebourg, môɴᵍ`tẹh-booʀ' (L. *Mon'tis Bur'gus*), a town of France, in Manche, 15 miles S.S.E. of Cherbourg. It has manufactures of ticking and leather. Pop. 2119.

Montecalvo, mon`tå-kål'vo, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 14 miles E.N.E. of Benevento. Pop. 4426.

Montecarlo, mon`tå-kaʀ'lo, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 30 miles W.N.W. of Florence. It exports wine and olives. Pop. 7450.

Monte-Carotto, mon`tå-kå-rot'to, a town of Italy, province and 24 miles W.S.W. of Ancona. Pop. 2627.

Monte Casino, mon'tå kå-see'no, a mountain of Italy, province of Caserta, 50 miles N.W. of Naples, with a celebrated abbey, founded A.D. 529, in which originated the order of the Benedictines.

Montecastello, mon`tå-kås-têl'lo, a village of Italy, 4 miles N.E. of Alessandria, on the Tanaro. Pop. 1200.

Montecastrilli, mon‵tȧ-kȧs-treel′lee, a town of Italy, in Umbria, 14 miles from Terni. Pop. of commune, 5078.

Monte-Catini, mon‵tȧ-kȧ-tee′nee, a village of Italy, in Tuscany, 29 miles W. of Florence. Pop. 6276. It has thermal springs and baths, the most celebrated in Tuscany.

Montecatini di Val di Nievole, mon‵tȧ-kȧ-tee′-nee dee vȧl de ne-ȧ′vo-lȧ, a town of Italy, in Florence, S.E. of Pisa. Pop. 3984.

Monte Cavallo. See MONTE CORNO.

Monte-Cavo, or **Mount Cavo.** See ALBANO.

Montecchio, mon-tĕk′ke-o, a town of Italy, province of Reggio nell′ Emilia, on the Enza, 8 miles W. of Reggio. Pop. 5100.

Montecchio Maggiore, mon-tĕk′ke-o mȧd-jo′rȧ, a village of Italy, 7 miles S.W. of Vicenza. Pop. 4750.

Monte Cenisio, the Italian name of MONT CENIS.

Monte-Cerboli, mon‵tȧ-chêʀ′bo-le, a village of Italy, in Tuscany, province and 40 miles S.S.E. of Pisa. Near it are famous borax-lagoons.

Montech, mòɴᵍ‵têsh′ (L. *Montigium*), a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 7 miles W.S.W. of Montauban, on an affluent of the Garonne. Pop. 1814.

Montechiaro, mon‵tȧ-ke-ȧ′ro, a market-town of Italy, in Lombardy, 12 miles S.E. of Brescia, on the Chiese. Pop. 7239, who manufacture silk stuffs.

Montechiaro d'Asti, mon‵tȧ-ke-ȧ′ro dȧs′tee, a town of Italy, 27 miles W.N.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 2026.

Montechiarugolo, mon‵tȧ-ke-ȧ-roo′go-lo, a village of Italy, province and 10 miles S.E. of Parma, on the Enza. Pop. 4006.

Monte-Christi, mon‵tȧ-kris′tee, a maritime town of Hayti, on its N. coast, 30 miles E. of Cape Haytien, near the mouth of the Grand-Yaque, and on the declivity of the mountain-range of Monte-Christi. Pop. 3000.

Monte-Christi, or **Monte-Cristi,** mon‵tȧ-kris′tee, a town of Ecuador, 96 miles N.W. of Guayaquil.

Monte-Christo, mon‵tȧ-kris′to (anc. *Oglasa*), an island of Italy, in the Mediterranean, province of Siena, 26 miles S. of Elba.

Monte Compatri, mon′tȧ kom-pȧ′tree, a town of Italy, in Rome, 3 miles N.E. of Frascati. Pop. 3397.

Monte Corno, mȯn′tȧ kŏʀ′no, or **Monte Cavallo,** mȯn′tȧ kȧ-vȧl′lo, called also **Gran Sasso d'Italia,** grȧn sȧs′so de-tȧ′le-ȧ (the "Great Rock of Italy"), a mountain of Italy, 70 miles E.N.E. of Rome, lat. 42° 27′ N., lon. 13° 38′ E. It is one of the highest peaks of the Apennines, its summit being 9519 feet above sea-level. Snow lies on it nine months in the year.

Montecorvino Pugliano, mon‵tȧ-kor-vee′no pool-yȧ′no, a town of Italy, province and 17 miles E. of Salerno, with mineral springs. Pop. 5325.

Montecorvino Rovella, mon‵tȧ-kor-vee′no ro-vel′-lȧ, a town of Italy, province and 14 miles E. of Salerno. Pop. 6630.

Montecosaro, mon‵tȧ-ko-sȧ′ro, a village of Italy, near Macerata. Pop. 3128.

Montecrestese, mon‵tȧ-krĕs-tȧ′sȧ, a village of Italy, in Novara, 6 miles from Domo d'Ossola. Pop. 1287.

Montecucculo, mon‵tȧ-kook′koo-lo, a village of North Italy, 22 miles S.S.W. of Modena.

Monte-della-Sibilla, mon′tȧ-dĕl‵lȧ-se-bil′lȧ, one of the Apennine mountains of Italy, province of Perugia, and 26 miles N.E. of Spoleto. Height, 7212 feet.

Montedoro, mon‵tȧ-do′ro, a village of Sicily, 5 miles W. by S. of Serra di Falco. Pop. 2089.

Montefalcione, mon‵tȧ-fȧl-cho′nȧ, a village of Italy, province and 5 miles N.E. of Avellino. Pop. 3192.

Montefalco, mon‵tȧ-fȧl′ko, a town of Italy, province of Perugia, 14 miles N.N.W. of Spoleto. Pop. 5146.

Montefalcone, mon‵tȧ-fȧl-ko′nȧ, a town of Italy, in Campobasso, 14 miles N.W. of Larino. Pop. 3230.

Monte-Fano, mon‵tȧ-fȧ′no, a town of Italy, province and 8 miles N. of Macerata. Pop. 3678.

Montefiascone, mon‵tȧ-fe-ȧs-ko′nȧ, a town of Central Italy, 9 miles N.N.W. of Viterbo. Pop. 7397. It stands on a hill occupying the site of an ancient Etruscan city, of which some remains exist; its cathedral cupola, and several other buildings, are the works of San Micheli. Muscat wine is made here.

Montefiorino, mon‵tȧ-fee-o-ree′no, a town of Italy, province of Modena, 15 miles S.E. of Parma. Pop. 5906.

Monteforte, mon‵tȧ-foʀ′tȧ, a town of Italy, 14 miles E. of Verona. Pop. 4515.

Monteforte, a market-town of Italy, province of Avellino, 5 miles W.S.W. of Avellino. Pop. 4465.

Montefortino, mon‵tȧ-for-tee′no, a village of Italy, province and 28 miles S.E. of Rome. Pop. 3952.

Monte-Frio, mon‵tȧ-free′o, a town of Spain, province and 22 miles W.N.W. of Granada. It has 8 flour- and 7 oil-mills, 3 manufactories of soft soap, a brandy-distillery, and 4 fulling-mills. Pop. 4899.

Montefusco, mon‵tȧ-foos′ko, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 9 miles N.N.E. of the city of Avellino. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs. Pop. 2168.

Monte Gennaro, Italy. See GENARO.

Montegicar, a town of Spain. See MONTEJICAR.

Monte-Giorgio, mon‵tȧ-joʀ′jo, a town of Italy, in the Marches, 20 miles S.W. of Fermo. Pop. 4936.

Montego (mon-tee′go) **Bay,** a seaport town of Jamaica, in the county of Cornwall, on the N. coast. Lat. 18° 29′ 24″ N.; lon. 77° 56′ W. It has a court-house, 7 churches, a synagogue, a bank, and 2 or 3 weekly papers. Much sugar, rum, ginger, and coffee are produced in the vicinity. Pop. 6000.

Monte-Granaro, mon‵tȧ-grȧ-nȧ′ro, a village of Italy, in the Marches, 6 miles N.W. of Fermo. Pop. 4342.

Montegrosso d'Asti, mon‵tȧ-gros′so dȧs′tee, a town of Italy, in Alessandria, 6 miles S.S.E. of Asti. Pop. 2510.

Montehermoso, mon‵tȧ-êʀ-mo′so, a town of Spain, province and 52 miles N. of Caceres. Pop. 2895.

Monteith, or **Menteith,** mọn-teeth′, a picturesque district of Scotland, in the S.W. part of the co. of Perth, on the Teith. Length, about 24 miles.

Monteith (or **Menteith**), PORT OF, a village and parish of Scotland, 8 miles W. of Doune. Pop. 1243.

Monteith, mọn-teeth′, a station of Chatham co., Ga., on the Savannah & Charleston Railroad, 13½ miles N. of Savannah.

Monteith, a post-office of Allegan co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, at the terminus of the Monteith & Allegan Railroad, 32 miles S. of Grand Rapids.

Montejaque, mon-tȧ-ʜȧ′kȧ, a town of Spain, province of Malaga, 4 miles W. of Ronda. Pop. 2042.

Montejicar, Montegicar, or **Montexicar,** mon-tȧ-ʜe-kaʀ′, a town of Spain, province and 27 miles E.N.E. of Granada. Pop. 2610.

Monteleone, mon‵tȧ-lȧ-o′nȧ (anc. *Hippo′nium* or *Vi′bo*), a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 11 miles E. of Tropea. Pop. 11,840. It stands on the slope of a hill, commanded by a fine old castle.

Monteleone, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 7 miles S.W. of Bovino. Pop. 3770.

Montelepre, mon-tȧ-lȧ′prȧ, a town of Sicily, 13 miles W. of Palermo. Many rare coins and fossils have been here obtained. Pop. 5706.

Mont Elie, mont ȧ-lee′, a post-village in St. Maurice co., Quebec, on the Yamachiche River, 18 miles N. of Yamachiche. Pop. 109.

Montélimar, mòɴᵍ‵tȧ‵lee‵maʀ′ (anc. *Mons Adhemari?*), a city of France, department of Drôme, 26 miles S. of Valence, on the Roubion, and on the railway from Lyons to Avignon. Pop. 9512. It has a communal college, rich vineyards, plantations of mulberry trees, and manufactures of hats, leather, silk, wine, and almond-cakes.

Montella, mon-tĕl′lȧ, a town of Italy, province and 12 miles E.S.E. of Avellino. Pop. 7650.

Montellano, mon-tĕl-yȧ′no, a town of Spain, province and 32 miles S.S.E. of Seville. Pop. 4791.

Montel′lo, a station in Elko co., Nev., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 52 miles E.N.E. of Wells.

Montello, a post-village, capital of Marquette co., Wis., in Montello township, on Fox River, at the mouth of the Montello River, near the E. end of Buffalo Lake, about 45 miles W. of Fond du Lac, and 22 miles N.N.E. of Portage City. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, 2 flour-mills, and a woollen-mill. Pop. of the township, 884.

Montelovez, a town of Mexico. See COHAHUILA.

Montelupo, mon‵tȧ-loo′po, a market-town of Italy, 12 miles W.S.W. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 1370.

Monte Lupone, mon′tȧ loo-po′nȧ, a town of Italy, province and 6½ miles N.N.E. of Macerata. Pop. 3960.

Monte Maggiore, mon′tȧ mȧd-jo′rȧ, a market-town of Sicily, 29 miles S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 7004.

Montemagno, mon‵tȧ-mȧn′yo, a town of Italy, 15 miles W.N.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 2894.

Montemale, mon‵tȧ-mȧ′lȧ, a village of Italy, province of Coni, in the valley of the Grana. Pop. 1344.

Montemarano, mon‵tȧ-mȧ-rȧ′no, a town and bishop's see of Italy, 10 miles E. of Avellino. Pop. 2684.

Monte-Marciano, mon‵tȧ-maʀ-chȧ′no, a market-town of Central Italy, in the province of Ancona, 10 miles W.N.W. of Ancona. Pop. 4328.

Monte-Mayor, mon‵tȧ-mī-ōʀ′, a town of Spain, province and 14 miles S.S.E. of Cordova. Pop. 3140.

Monte-Miletto, mon‵tå-me-lèt′to, a town of Italy, province and 9 miles N.E. of Avellino. Pop. 3728.

Montemilone, mon‵tå-me-lo′nå, a market-town of Italy, province of Basilicata, 9 miles E.N.E. of Venosa.

Montemolin, mon-tå-mo-leen′, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, 60 miles S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 2955.

Montemor, a town of Brazil. See MAMANGUAPE.

Montemorelos, Mexico. See MORELOS.

Monte-Moreno, mon‵tå-mo-rå′no, a conical mountain of Brazil, forming a promontory on the S. of the Bay of Espirito Santo.

Montemor-Novo, mon-tå-mōʀ′-no′vo, a town of Brazil, province and 60 miles S. of Ceará. Pop. 2000.

Montemor-o-Novo, mon-tå-mōʀ′-o-no′vo ("New Montemor"), a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 22 miles W.N.W. of Evora. Pop. 3753.

Montemor-o-Velho, mon-tå-mōʀ′-o-vèl′yo ("Old Montemor"), a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the Mondego, 12 miles W.S.W. of Coimbra. Pop. 2261.

Montemurro, mon‵tå-mooʀ′ʀo, a town of Italy, province and 24 miles S.S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 4625.

Montenaken, mon′tå-nå‵kẹn, or **Montenaeken,** mon′tå-nå‵kẹn, a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, 15 miles S.S.W. of Hasselt. It is an ancient place, and is memorable for a great battle fought in its vicinity, in 1213, between the Liégeois and the Brabançons, when the latter were defeated with a loss of 3000 killed and 4000 prisoners.

Montendre, mòɴᵍ‵tòɴd′r′, a town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 11 miles S. of Jonzac. Pop. 1134.

Montenegro, mon‵tå-nå′gro, *i.e.*, "black mountain" (Turk. *Karadagh*, kå′rå‵dåg′; native, *Cernogora* or *Tzernogora*, tzèʀ‵no-go′rå), a small independent country of Europe, between lat. 42° and 43° N. and lon. 18° 41′ and 20° 22′ E., bounded on the E. by Herzegovina and Austrian Albania (Cattaro), and on the other sides by Turkish Albania and the sea. Area, 3738 square miles. The surface forms a series of elevated ridges of limestone rocks, with lofty mountain-peaks, some of which are 5000 or 6000 feet in elevation, and are generally covered with valuable timber. In ancient times this country formed part of Illyricum; it was afterwards a district of Servia. The chief families of Montenegro have been educated in St. Petersburg and appointed to grades in the Russian army, and the annual tribute formerly due to the Porte was long paid by a remittance from the Emperor of Russia. The people are of Slavic race and of the Greek faith. The country was, in 1697, freed from Turkish rule by the prince-bishop, or Vladika. In 1851 the ruler abandoned the episcopal office, and became hospodar or civil prince, and at the same time declared his independence complete. In 1878, after a long series of brave struggles, Montenegro was recognized as a sovereign state, and by the Congress of Berlin her area was more than doubled. Capital, Cettinje. Chief town and seaport, Antivari. Pop. 311,000.

Montenero, mon‵tå-nå′ro, a town of Italy, province of Molise, 11 miles N.N.W. of Larino. Pop. 3500.

Montenotte, mon‵tå-not′tå, a village of Italy, in Alessandria, 26 miles W. of Genoa, in the Apennines.

Monteodorisio, a town of Italy. See MONTODORISIO.

Monte-Pagano, mon‵tå-på-gå′no, a town of Italy, near the Adriatic, 15 miles E. of Teramo. P. 4150.

Montepeloso, mon‵tå-på-lo′so, a town of Italy, province of Basilicata, 24 miles E.N.E. of Potenza. Pop. 6327.

Monte Perdido, the Spanish name of MONT PERDU.

Montepulciano, mon-tå-pool-chå′no, a town of Central Italy, province of Siena, 26 miles S.W. of Arezzo. Pop. 13,160. It stands on a mountain enclosed by an embattled wall. Montepulciano is an ancient Etruscan city, and has many interesting remains, also manufactures of oil, soap, and excellent wine.

Montereal, the Spanish name of MONTREAL.

Montereale, mon‵tå-rå-å′lå, a fortified town of Italy, province and 14 miles N.W. of Aquila. Pop. 5345.

Montereau, mòɴᵍ‵tẹh-rō′ (anc. *Conda′te*, or *Conda′te Seno′num*), a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, at the junction of the Seine and Yonne, 20 miles E.S.E. of Melun, on the railway to Troyes. Pop. 6847. It has extensive manufactories of opaque porcelain, sugar, leather, cement, &c. Steamers ply hence to Paris.

Montereggione, mon‵tå-rèd-jo′nå, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 8 miles from Siena. Pop. of commune, 3589.

Monterey, mon-tå-rā′, a city of the republic of Mexico, capital of the state of Nuevo León, and the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop, on the small river Santa Catalina, at the head of a large and beautiful valley, 75 miles E. by N. of Saltillo, 250 miles from the Rio Grande, and 700 miles from the city of Mexico. Altitude, 1630 feet. Lat. 25° 40′ 6″ N; lon. 100° W. It has a civil college, a seminary, and 6 churches (5 Catholic and 1 Presbyterian). Monterey was first settled by the Spaniards about 1569, and was made metropolitan city in 1596. It has well-paved streets, and houses of stone in the Moorish style with flat roofs, and is the most important place in North Mexico. Near it are lead-, copper-, and silver-mines. Pop. about 25,000. It was taken September 24, 1846, by the United States army under General Taylor.

Monterey, mon-tẹ-rå′, a western county of California, borders on the Pacific Ocean. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Coast Range of mountains, and is intersected by the Salinas River. It is also drained by the Carmel and San Benito Rivers. The surface is diversified with mountains and three long fertile valleys, named Salinas, San Juan, and Carmel. Extensive forests of pine and other trees grow on the highlands. The staple products are wheat, barley, wool, cattle, cheese, and hay. In 1870 this county produced 1,054,310 pounds of wool. Gold is said to be found in it, also copper, marble, and lead. Capital, Salinas. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,318,821. Pop. in 1870, 9876, of whom 7670 were Americans. It is intersected by the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Monterey, a post-office of Butler co., Ala.

Monterey, a post-village of Monterey co., Cal., on Monterey Bay (a part of the ocean), 94 miles S. by E. of San Francisco. It is a terminus of the Monterey & Salinas Valley Railroad. Its harbor has good anchorage, and is protected against the S. wind, but is exposed on the N. Monterey was the capital of California when the latter was a Mexican province. It is a Catholic bishop's see, and has 1 or 2 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. 1112.

Monterey, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Ill., about 27 miles W.N.W. of Alton.

Monterey, a hamlet of Fulton co., Ill., in Banner township, about 6 miles E.S.E. of Canton. It has a church.

Monterey, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ind., on the Tippecanoe River, 12 miles N.E. of Winamac. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a planing-mill. Pop. 210.

Monterey, a post-hamlet of Davis co., Iowa, 12 miles S.W. of Bloomfield.

Monterey, a post-village of Owen co., Ky., on the Kentucky River, 18 miles N. of Frankfort. It has a church, 2 hotels, and several stores. Pop. about 200.

Monterey, a post-village in Monterey township, Berkshire co., Mass., 36 miles W. by N. of Springfield. It has several saw-mills and a church. Pop. of township, 703.

Monterey, a post-village in Monterey township, Allegan co., Mich., about 27 miles S.S.W. of Grand Rapids. It has a church, a union school, and a wagon-shop. Pop. of township, 1240.

Monterey, a post-hamlet of Rankin co., Miss., 12 or 13 miles S.E. of Jackson.

Monterey, or **Orange,** a post-village in Orange township, Schuyler co., N.Y., about 20 miles N.W. of Elmira. It has 3 churches, a cheese-factory, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a planing-mill. Post-office, Orange.

Monterey, a village, formerly in Westchester co., N.Y., since 1874 included within the limits of New York City. Pop. about 200.

Monterey, a post-village of Clermont co., O., about 26 miles E. by N. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches.

Monterey, a township of Putnam co., O. Pop. 979.

Monterey, a village of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, 4 miles above Pittsburg.

Monterey, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., 2½ miles from Topton Station, and about 20 miles N.N.E. of Reading. It has a church.

Monterey, Clarion co., Pa. See WEST MONTEREY.

Monterey, a post-office of Abbeville co., S.C., 12 miles W.N.W. of Abbeville Court-House.

Monterey, a post-hamlet of McNairy co., Tenn., 9 miles N.N.E. of Corinth, Miss. Near it are 2 churches.

Monterey, a post-hamlet of Hill co., Tex., 35 miles N. by W. of Waco. It has 2 churches.

Monterey, a station in Marion co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Jefferson.

Monterey, a post-village, capital of Highland co., Va., near the Alleghanies, 40 miles W.N.W. of Staunton. It has 2 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office.

Monterey, a post-hamlet in Oconomowoc township, Waukesha co., Wis., on Ashippun Creek, about 13 miles E. of Watertown. It has 1 or 2 flour-mills.

Monterey Springs, a post-office of Franklin co., Pa., about 16 miles W.S.W. of Gettysburg.

Monteroduni, mon‵tå-ro-doo′nee, a town of Italy, in Campobasso, 4 miles S. of Isernia. Pop. 3158.

Monteroni, mon'tå-ro'nee, a town of Italy, province and 5 miles W.S.W. of Lecce. Pop. of commune, 3005.

Monteroni, a town of Italy, province and 10 miles S.E. of Siena. Pop. of commune, 3721.

Monte Rosa, mon'tå ro'så, a mountain of the Pennine Alps, inferior in elevation only to Mont Blanc, from which it is distant 50 miles E.N.E., on the boundary between the Valais and Piedmont. Lat. 45° 56′ 1″ N.; lon. 7° 52′ 10″ E. Height of its principal summit estimated at 15,208 feet. It sends out ramifications to all the cardinal points, its loftiest peaks being on its N. and S. limbs.

Monte-Rosso, mon'tå-ros'so, a town of Sicily, province and 27 miles W.N.W. of Syracuse. Pop. 7207.

Monte-Rosso, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 10 miles E.N.E. of Monteleone. Pop. 2753.

Monterosso, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, 4 miles from Levanto. Pop. 1481.

Monterosso, a village of Italy, province of Coni, on the Grana. Pop. 1740.

Monte-Rotondo, mon'tå-ro-ton'do, a town of Italy, 26 miles S.S.W. of Rieti. Pop. 3730.

Monte Rotondo, one of the loftiest mountains of Corsica, 25 miles N.E. of Ajaccio. Height, 8763 feet.

Monte-Rubbiano, mon'tå-roob-yå'no, a town of Italy, province and 5 miles S. of Fermo. Pop. 2924.

Monterubio, mon'tå-ʀoo'be-o, a town of Spain, province and 78 miles E.S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 3466.

Montesa, mon-tå'så, a town of Spain, province and 38 miles S. of Valencia.

Monte San Giovanni Campana, mon'tå sån jovån'nee kåm-på'nå, a walled town of Italy, province of Rome, 9 miles S.E. of Frosinone. Pop. 5988.

Monte San Giuliano, mon'tå sån joo-le-å'no, or **Old Trapani,** trå-på'nee, a town of Sicily, province of Trapani, on a high mountain (the ancient *E'ryx*), 27 miles N.N.E. of Marsala. Pop. 13,369. It is enclosed by a dilapidated wall, and its churches and convents are mostly in ruins. On the mountain Eryx once stood a temple of Venus, of which a few granite pillars remain.

Montesano, mon'tå-så'no, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 11 miles S.E. of Diano. Pop. 6193.

Montesano, mon-te'så-no, a post-village, capital of Chehalis co., Washington, on the Chehalis River, 12 miles from its mouth, and about 42 miles W. by S. of Olympia. It has 2 churches.

Monte San Savino, mon'tå sån så-vee'no, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 12 miles S.S.W. of Arezzo. Pop. 7480. It stands on a lofty hill enclosed by walls.

Monte Santa Maria, mon'tå sån'tå må-ree'å, a town of Italy, province and 25 miles N.N.W. of Perugia. Pop. 2000.

Monte Sant' Angelo, mon'tå sånt ån'jå-lo, a town of Italy, on the S. slope of Mount Gargano, province and 28 miles N.E. of Foggia. Pop. 17,242. It has a castle and remains of a Roman temple.

Monte Santo, a mountain of Turkey. See Athos.

Monte-Santo, mon'tå-sån'to, a town of Italy, province and 10 miles E.N.E. of Macerata, on a hill near the Adriatic, where it has a small haven. Pop. 6500.

Monte-Santo, a town of Brazil, province and 210 miles N.W. of Bahia.

Monte-Sarchio, mon'tå-saʀ'ke-o, a town of Italy, province and 13 miles N.N.W. of Avellino. Pop. 6688.

Monte-Scaglioso, mon'tå-skål-yo'so, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 9 miles S.S.E. of Matera. Pop. 7089.

Monte-Scudajo, mon'tå-skoo-då'yo, a village of Italy, province of Pisa, 22 miles S.E. of Leghorn. Pop. 1390.

Monte-Scudo, mon'tå-skoo'do, a town of Italy, 9 miles S.S.E. of Rimini. Pop. 2759.

Montese, mon-tå'så, a town of Italy, province of Modena. Pop. 5313.

Montes Hanoniæ, the ancient name of Mons.

Monte-Silvano, mon'tå-sil-vå'no, a village of Italy, province of Teramo, 4 miles N.W. of Pescara. Pop. 3658.

Monte Silvio, Europe. See Mont Cervin.

Mon'tesperto'li, a town of Italy, province of Florence, S.W. of the city of Florence. It consists of the village of Montespertoli (pop. 1899) and some adjacent hamlets, and has manufactures of straw hats. Pop. 9135.

Montesquieu, mòɴᵒ'tês'ke-uh', a town of France, in Gers, 10 miles W.S.W. of Auch. Pop. 1800.

Montesquieu-Lauragais, mòɴᵒ'tês'ke-uh'-lō'rå'gå', a town of France, in Haute-Garonne, 28 miles S.S.W. of Toulouse, on the Arize. Pop. 1319.

Montesquieu-Volvestre, mòɴᵒ'tês'ke-uh'-vol'vêst'r', a town of France, in Garonne, 29 miles S. of Toulouse. It has woollen-mills. Pop. 2481.

Montesson, mòɴᵒ'tês'sòɴᵒ', a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, arrondissement of Versailles. Pop. 1515.

Monteu-du-Po, mòɴᵒ'tuh'-dü-po, a village of Italy, 18 miles N.E. of Turin, on the Po. Pop. 1166.

Monteu-Roero, mòɴᵒ-tuh'-ro'å'ro', a village of Italy, province of Coni, 3 miles from Canale. Pop. 2672.

Monteux, mòɴᵒ'tuh' (L. *Montilii*), a town of France, in Vaucluse, 11 miles N.E. of Avignon. Pop. 2262.

Monte-Vago, mon'tå-vå'go, a town of Italy, Sicily, province of Girgenti, on the Belici, 16 miles N.W. of Sciacca. Pop. 3139.

Mon'teval'lo, a post-village of Shelby co., Ala., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 55 miles N. by E. of Selma, and about 30 miles S. of Birmingham. It has 4 churches, 2 colleges, a tannery, a newspaper office, and a woollen-mill. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. 800.

Montevallo, a post-village in Montevallo township, Vernon co., Mo., about 36 miles S. by E. of Fort Scott, Kansas. It has a steam flouring-mill and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 1349.

Montevarchi, mon'tå-vaʀ'kee, a town of Italy, province and 24 miles S.E. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 9678. It is commanded by a castle on a neighboring height, and has a college, manufactures of silk twist, woollen stuffs, &c. Here is the museum of the Academy Val d'Ancese.

Monte-Vecchio, mon'tå-vêk'ke-o, a village of Italy, in the Marches, 4 miles N.N.E. of Pergola.

Monte-Velino, mon'tå-vå-lee'no, a mountain of Central Italy, province of Aquila, N.W. of Lago Fucino, is 8174 feet high, and one of the principal summits of the Apennines.

Monteverde, mon'tå-vêʀ'då, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, on the Ofanto, 19 miles E.N.E. of Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. 2325.

Monte-Verde, a village of Italy, province and 40 miles S.S.E. of Pisa.

Monteverde Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, Caroline Islands, in lat. 3° 27′ N., lon. 156° E., consisting of 60 low islets, named after their discoverer in 1806.

Monte-Vettolini, mon'tå-vêt-to-lee'nee, a town of Italy, 16 miles W.N.W. of Florence. Pop. 2000.

Montevideo, mon'te-vid'e-o (Sp. pron. mon'tå-ve-ᴅå'o; Port. *Monte Veo,* mon'tå vå'o), a seaport city and capital of the republic of Uruguay, on a peninsula in the estuary of the Plata, 105 miles E.S.E. of Buenos Ayres. Lat. 34° 53′ S.; lon. 56° 15′ W. It is the terminus of 2 railway lines, and has street railways, well-paved streets, gas- and water-works, dry-docks, &c. It is situated on a gentle elevation at the extremity of a small peninsula, and is surrounded by a strong wall, mounted with guns, and further defended by a citadel, with bulwarks and batteries. It is well and regularly built, and has a cathedral, a castle, and the governor's residence. Climate damp; the heat of summer is oppressive, and storms are frequent. Its port, open to the S.W., is the best on the Plata. It exports hides, beef, butter, hair, feathers, and other animal products, with Chilian copper and Paraguay tea. Imports consist chiefly of cottons, woollens, and hardware, flour, wines, colonial produce, salt, and manufactured goods. Pop. 91,167.

Mon'tevid'eo, a post-village, capital of Chippewa co., Minn., in Sparta township, on the Minnesota River, at the mouth of the Chippewa River, and on the Hastings & Dakota Railroad, 83 miles W. of Glencoe, and 30 miles S. by W. of Benson. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of cheese and flour.

Montevideo, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va., 6 miles E. of Pleasant Valley Depot, which is 5 miles S. of Harrisonburg. It has 2 churches and a woollen-factory.

Monte-Viso, mon'tå-vee'so, one of the principal summits of the Alps, at the junction of their Maritime and Cottian divisions, 40 miles S.W. of Turin. Elevation, 12,585 feet.

Mon'te Vis'ta, a post-office of Sumner co., Miss.

Montexicar, a town of Spain. See Montejicar.

Montez, Cass co., Ind. See Clymer's Junction.

Mon'tezu'ma, township, Solano co., Cal. Pop. 347.

Montezuma, a decayed post-village of Tuolumne co., Cal., about 48 miles E. of Stockton. Gold is found here. Pop. 150.

Montezuma, a post-office and mining-camp of Summit co., Col., in the Middle Park, about 65 miles W. by S. of Denver. It has several quartz-mills and silver-mines.

Montezuma, a post-village of Macon co., Ga., on the Flint River, and on the Southwestern Railroad, 22 miles N.E. of Americus, and 49 miles S.W. of Macon. It has a church, a banking-house, a high school, a newspaper office, and a carriage-factory. Pop. about 600.

Montezuma, a post-village in Montezuma township, Pike co., Ill., on the W. bank of the Illinois River, 25 miles S.W. of Jacksonville. It has a church. Much grain is shipped here. The township contains a larger village, named Milton, and has a pop. of 1498.

Montezuma, a post-village in Reserve township, Parke co., Ind., on the Wabash River, 25 miles N. of Terre Haute, and 85 miles E. of Decatur, Ill. It is the E. terminus of the Indiana & Illinois Central Railroad, which connects here with the Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis Railroad. The Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad is on the opposite bank of the river. It has 2 churches, a steam saw-mill, a grist-mill, and a fine railroad bridge across the river. Pop. 624.

Montezuma, a post-village, capital of Poweshiek co., Iowa, in Jackson township, about 62 miles E. of Des Moines, and 44 miles N. of Ottumwa. It contains 4 churches, 2 banks, and a newspaper office. It is on the Grinnell & Montezuma Railroad. Pop. 460.

Montezuma, a post-village in Montezuma township, Cayuga co., N.Y., on the Seneca River, and on the Erie Canal, about 10 miles N.W. of Auburn. The navigable outlet of Cayuga Lake here connects with the Erie Canal. The Seneca River here flows through a large swampy tract called the Cayuga (or Montezuma) Marshes. It has 4 churches. Pop. 473; of the township, 1398.

Montezuma, a post-village in Franklin township, Mercer co., O., about 30 miles S.W. of Lima. It is on the Reservoir, an artificial lake, which covers 17,000 acres. It has a church and a manufactory of drain-tiles.

Montezuma, a post-village of McNairy co., Tenn., about 20 miles S.S.E. of Jackson. It has 2 churches and a steam flouring-mill.

Montezuma Junction. See GRINNELL JUNCTION.

Montfaucon, mòɴᵍʽfoʽkòɴᵍ′, a village of France, in Lot, 17 miles N.N.E. of Cahors. Pop. 2070.

Montfaucon, a village of France, in Haute-Loire, 20 miles E.N.E. of Le Puy. Pop. 1047. Montfaucon is also the name of a suburb of Paris.

Mont-Ferrand, France. See CLERMONT-FERRAND.

Montferrat, mont-fĕʀ-ʀât′ or mòɴᵍʽfĕʀʽʀâ′, an old marquisate of Northern Italy, is now comprised in the provinces of Alessandria, Coni, Turin, Novara, and Genoa. Its capital was Casale.

Montferrier, mòɴᵍʽfĕʀʽʀe-â′, a village of France, in Ariége, 11 miles S.E. of Foix. Pop. 1847.

Montferrier, a village of France, in Hérault, arrondissement of Montpellier.

Montflanquin, a town of France. See MONFLANQUIN.

Montfoort, mont′fōʀt, a town of the Netherlands, 8 miles W.S.W. of Utrecht, on the Yssel. Pop. 1837.

Montfort, mòɴᵍʽfoʀ′, a town of France, in Landes, 11 miles E. of Dax. Pop. 1634.

Mont′fort, or **Wing′ville,** a post-village in Wingville township, Grant co., Wis., 20 miles W.N.W. of Mineral Point. It has a church. Lead and zinc are mined here. Pop. about 300. The name of its post-office is Montfort.

Montfort-Lamaury, mòɴᵍʽfoʀ′-lâʽmōʽree′ (L. *Mons For′tis Amalar′ici*), a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 14 miles W.S.W. of Versailles. Pop. 1658.

Montfort-sur-Meu, mòɴᵍʽfoʀ′-süʀ-muh (L. *Mons For′tis*), a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 miles W.N.W. of Rennes, on the Meu. Pop. 1507.

Montfrin, mòɴᵍʽfrâɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Gard, 11 miles E.N.E. of Nîmes. Pop. 2328.

Montgellafrey, mòɴᵍʽzhĕlʽlâʽfrâ′, a village of France, in Savoy, near Saint-Jean de Maurienne. Pop. 1000.

Mont Genèvre, mòɴᵍ zhẹh-naiv′r′, one of the most remarkable summits of the Cottian Alps, between the French department of Hautes-Alpes and Italy, 11,614 feet in elevation. It is crossed by a route constructed by Napoleon, at an elevation of 6560 feet.

Montgiscard, mòɴᵍʽzheesʽkaʀ′, a town of France, in Haute-Garonne, 8 miles N.W. of Villefranche, on the Canal du Midi. Pop. 1202.

Montgomery, mont-gŭm′ẹr-e, or **Montgomeryshire,** mont-gŭm′ẹr-e-shịr, a county of Wales, having on the N. the cos. of Merioneth and Denbigh, E. Salop, S. Radnor, and W. Cardigan. Area, 758 square miles, half of which is uncultivated. Surface very mountainous, but intersected by some fertile sheltered vales, and well wooded. The mountain Plinlimmon is partly in this county. Principal rivers, the Severn, Vyrnwy, Wye, and Dee, which rise in the county. Agriculture is much improved; the mountains are chiefly in sheep-walks. The pure breed of Welsh ponies is still preserved in this county. Slate forms the general basis of the mountains, and is the principal mineral wrought. The county is the chief seat of the Welsh flannel-manufacture. Principal towns, Montgomery, Welshpool, Newtown, and Llanfyllin. The county sends one member to the House of Commons, and one is sent by its boroughs. Pop. 67,623.

Montgomery, a borough of Wales, capital of the above county, on a railway, and on the Severn, 22 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury. It has a church (a venerable cruciform pile), a guild hall, a county jail and house of correction, and remains of a stately Norman castle. With contributory boroughs it sends one member to the House of Commons. In the vicinity are the remains of a British camp, also of Cherbury Priory, founded in the reign of King John. Pop. 1285.

Montgomery, mont-gŭm′ẹr-e, a district of India, in the Mooltan division, Punjab. Area, 5573 square miles. Pop. 359,437.

Montgomery, mont-gŭm′ẹr-e, a county in the S.E. part of Alabama, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Alabama and Tallapoosa Rivers, and is partly drained by Coloma and Pintlala Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. In 1870 this county produced 25,517 bales of cotton, and more than any other county of the state. It is intersected by the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, the Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad, and the Western Railroad of Alabama. Capital, Montgomery, which is also the capital of the state. Valuation of real and personal estate, $16,614,637. Pop. in 1870, 43,704, of whom 42,780 were Americans.

Montgomery, a county in the W. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 1140 square miles. It is drained by the Ouachita River and by Caddo Creek and other small affluents of that river. The surface is hilly, diversified by ridges called the Crystal Mountains, and extensively covered with forests of oak, beech, magnolia, &c. The soil produces Indian corn and grass. This county has extensive mines of rock crystal. Lead and limestone are also found here. Capital, Mount Ida. Valuation of real and personal estate, $640,000. Pop. in 1870, 2984, of whom 2979 were Americans.

Montgomery, a county in the S.E. central part of Georgia. It is intersected by the Oconee River, is bounded on the S. by the Ocmulgee River and on the S.W. by the Little Ocmulgee, and is also drained by Pendleton's Creek. The surface is nearly level, and is mostly covered with forests. The soil is sandy and inferior. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Mount Vernon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $565,036. Pop. in 1870, 3586, of whom 3569 were Americans.

Montgomery, a county in the S. central part of Illinois, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is drained by the East and West Forks of Shoal Creek. The surface is undulating, and diversified with prairies and woodlands. Among the forest trees are several species of oak, the hickory, black walnut, &c. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county has valuable deposits of bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Wabash Railroad and the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad. Capital, Hillsborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $17,779,564. Pop. in 1870, 25,314, of whom 22,920 were Americans.

Montgomery, a county in the W. central part of Indiana, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by Sugar Creek, which runs southwestward, and is also drained by Raccoon Creek. The surface is partly level and partly undulating, and a large portion of it is covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple abounds. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, and the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern. Capital, Crawfordsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $20,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 23,765, of whom 22,878 were Americans.

Montgomery, a southwestern county of Iowa, has an area of 432 square miles. It is intersected by the Nodaway River and the North or East Branch of the Nishnabatona River, and is also drained by the Tarkio River and Walnut Creek. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. Capital, Red Oak. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,540,283. Pop. in 1870, 5934, of whom 5258 were Americans; in 1875, 10,839.

Montgomery, a county in the S.S.E. part of Kansas, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Verdigris River, and also drained by Elk and Fall Rivers. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, cattle, wheat, and grass are the staple products. This county is partly traversed by the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad. Capital, Independence. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,596,564. Pop. in 1870, 7564, of whom 7088 were Americans; in 1878, 16,468.

Montgomery, a county in the N.E. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 185 square miles. It is drained by small affluents of Licking River. The surface is hilly or undulating. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and cattle are the staple products. Capital, Mount Sterling. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 7557, of whom 7402 were Americans. It is partly traversed by the Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad.

Montgomery, a county of Maryland, borders on Virginia. Area, about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Patuxent River and on the S.W. by the Potomac, and is partly drained by Seneca and Rock Creeks. The surface is diversified with hills of moderate height, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals are limestone, gneiss, and serpentine. This county is traversed by the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Rockville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,992,534. Pop. in 1870, 20,563, of whom 20,071 were Americans.

Montgomery, a county in the N. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Big Black River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of the cypress, hickory, beech, magnolia, oak, &c. The soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is traversed by the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad. Capital, Winona. The census of 1870 gives no statistics of this county, which was formed after that date out of parts of Carroll and Choctaw cos.

Montgomery, a county in the E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Missouri River, and is intersected by the Cuivre or Copper River and the Loutre River. The surface is hilly or undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the ash, elm, hickory, white oak, black walnut, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Limestone underlies part of the soil. This county is traversed by the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad. Capital, Danville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,550,000. Pop. in 1870, 10,405, of whom 9647 were Americans.

Montgomery, a county in the E. part of New York, has an area of about 375 square miles. It is intersected by the Mohawk River, and is also drained by the Schoharie River. The surface is partly hilly. This county comprises a great part of the long, fertile, and beautiful Mohawk Valley, which is level. The soil is adapted to pasturage and dairy-farming. Hay, butter, cheese, milk, oats, hops, and Indian corn are the staple products. This county has quarries of Trenton limestone, a good building-stone. It is intersected by the Erie Canal and New York Central Railroad. Capital, Fonda. Valuation of real and personal estate, $19,992,006. Pop. in 1870, 34,457, of whom 30,177 were Americans; in 1875, 35,200.

Montgomery, a county of North Carolina, is near the middle of the state. Area, about 540 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Yadkin River, and is intersected by the Uharee River and Simmons' Fork. The surface is hilly, and nearly half of it is covered with forests. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. A small quantity of gold is found in this county. Capital, Troy. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,438,160. Pop. in 1870, 7487, of whom 7486 were Americans.

Montgomery, a county in the S.W. part of Ohio, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is intersected by Miami River, and is also drained by Mad River, the Southwest Branch of the Miami, and Twin Creek. The surface is finely diversified with verdant hills or ridges of moderate height, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the oak, hickory, ash, sugar-maple, buckeye, &c. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, oats, hay, butter, and pork are the staple products. In 1870 this county produced 3,963,183 pounds of tobacco, a greater quantity than was raised in any other county of the state. Niagara (Upper Silurian) limestone, a good material for building, underlies part of the soil. This is the celebrated Dayton stone, which is extensively used as a building-stone in Cincinnati. It is a very even-bedded, massive limestone, of a light-blue color. This county is intersected by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad. Its other railroads are noticed in the article on Dayton, which is the capital. Valuation of real and personal estate, $63,775,000. Pop. in 1870, 64,006, of whom 53,027 were Americans.

Montgomery, a county in the S.E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 480 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Schuylkill River, and is intersected by Perkiomen Creek, and also drained by Wissahickon Creek. The surface is undulating, and diversified with beautiful scenery. The soil is fertile and well cultivated. Indian corn, butter, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, and rye are the staple products. In 1870 this county sent to market 3,508,322 gallons of milk. It has mines of iron ore and quarries of marble and limestone. Mesozoic sandstone underlies a large part of the soil. Copper and lead are also found here. This county is intersected by railroads named the Philadelphia & Reading, the North Pennsylvania, the Perkiomen, &c. A branch of the Reading Railroad connects Philadelphia with Norristown, which is the capital of this county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $88,093,750. Pop. in 1870, 81,612, of whom 72,322 were Americans.

Montgomery, a county of Middle Tennessee, borders on Kentucky. Area, about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the navigable Cumberland River, and also drained by Red River. The surface is undulating, and half of it is covered with forests of beech, oak, gum, hickory, poplar or tulip-tree, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, wheat, and pork are the staple products. In 1870 this county produced 4,856,378 pounds of tobacco, and more than any other county of the state. It has mines of iron ore and large deposits of limestone. It is traversed by the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad. Capital, Clarksville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $15,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 24,747, of whom 24,340 were Americans.

Montgomery, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of about 1050 square miles. It is drained by the San Jacinto River, the Caney Fork of that river, and Spring Creek. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, cattle, and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is intersected by the International & Great Northern Railroad. Capital, Montgomery. Valuation of real and personal estate, $775,714. Pop. in 1870, 6483, of whom 6413 were Americans.

Montgomery, a southwestern county of Virginia, has an area of about 460 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the New or Kanawha River, and is drained by the Staunton River, which rises in it. The surface is mountainous, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the oak, chestnut, maple, tulip-tree, &c. The eastern part of the county is adjacent to the Blue Ridge. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Lower Silurian limestone crops out in this county. It is intersected by the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Christiansburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,703,030. Pop. in 1870, 12,556, of whom 12,495 were Americans.

Montgomery, a city, capital of Alabama and of Montgomery co., is situated on the left bank of the Alabama River, about 400 miles by water from Mobile. It is 180 miles N.E. of Mobile by the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad. Lat. 32° 21′ N.; lon. 86° 25′ W. It is the second city of the state in population, and has great facilities for communication with the surrounding country. The Alabama is one of the best rivers in the Union for steamboat navigation. As it is never closed by ice, large steamers ascend from Mobile to this city at all seasons of the year. Montgomery is on the Western Alabama Railroad, and is the S. terminus of the South & North Alabama Railroad, and the N.W. terminus of the Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad. It contains a capitol, or state-house, a fine masonic temple, 2 national banks, 2 savings-banks, and several machine-shops, and ships large quantities of cotton. Three daily newspapers are published here. The seat of government was established at this place in 1847. Pop. in 1860, 8843; in 1870, 10,588.

Montgomery, a mining-camp of Park co., Col., in the N.W. part of the South Park, about 85 miles S.W. of Denver. It is near the southern base of Mount Lincoln. Gold is found here.

Montgomery, township, Crawford co., Ill. Pop. 1792.

Montgomery, a post-village in Aurora township, Kane co., Ill., on Fox River, and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at the junction of the Streator Branch (called also Fox River Junction), 3 miles S.W. of Aurora. It has a cotton-factory, a cheese-factory, and a flouring-mill.

Montgomery, township, Woodford co., Ill. Pop. 652.

Montgomery, a township of Gibson co., Ind. P. 3121. It contains Owensville. See also MONTGOMERY STATION.

Montgomery, a hamlet in Montgomery township, Jennings co., Ind., about 22 miles N.W. of Madison. Pop. of the township, 1326.

Montgomery, a township of Owen co., Ind. Pop. 808.

Montgomery, a post-hamlet of Trigg co., Ky., 14 miles W. of Hopkinsville. It has an academy.

Montgomery, a post-village of Grant parish, La., on Red River, 300 miles below Shreveport, and 16 miles S.E. of Natchitoches. It has 3 churches and an academy. P. 160.

Montgomery, a post-township of Hampden co., Mass., on the Boston & Albany Railroad, about 16 miles N.W. of Springfield. It is bounded on the W. by the Westfield River. It contains 2 churches. Pop. 304.

Montgomery, a post-village in Camden township, Hillsdale co., Mich., on the Fort Wayne, Jackson, and Saginaw Railroad, 1 mile from Clear Lake, and 42 miles S.S.W. of Jackson. It has a graded school, a steam saw-mill, and manufactures of wooden bowls and window-blinds. Pop. about 400.

Montgomery (Moon Post-Office), a hamlet of Muskegon co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids, Newaygo & Lake Shore Railroad, at Trent Station, 23 miles N. of Grand Rapids. It has 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. 100.

Montgomery, a post-township of Le Sueur co., Minn., about 22 miles W.N.W. of Faribault. Pop. 803.

Montgomery, a station in Hancock co., Miss., on the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, 48 miles E.N.E. of New Orleans.

Montgomery, a post-office and station of Lincoln co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 56 miles S. of Jackson.

Montgomery, township, Hickory co., Mo. Pop. 1575.

Montgomery, Missouri. See MONTGOMERY CITY.

Montgomery, a station in Essex co., N.J., on the Newark & Bloomfield Railroad, 1 mile from Newark.

Montgomery, a post-township of Somerset co., N.J., about 15 miles N.N.E. of Trenton. It is bounded on the E. by the Millstone River, and is intersected by the Delaware & Bound Brook Railroad. Pop. 2066. It contains a hamlet named Harlingen.

Montgomery, a post-village in Montgomery township, Orange co., N.Y., on Wallkill River, and on the Wallkill Valley and Montgomery & Erie Railroads, 70 miles N. by W. of New York, and 33 miles S.S.W. of Kingston. It contains 4 churches, the Montgomery Academy, a newspaper office, a paper-mill, a woollen-factory, and several flour-mills. Pop. 960. The township also contains a large village named Walden. Total pop. 4514.

Montgomery, a township of Ashland co., O. Pop. 4029. It contains Ashland.

Montgomery, a township of Franklin co., O. Pop. 2470, inclusive of Piqua and exclusive of Columbus.

Montgomery, a post-village in Sycamore township, Hamilton co., O., 1 mile from Remington Station, and 13 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has 3 churches, 2 hotels, 2 saw-mills, &c. Pop. about 500.

Montgomery, a township of Marion co., O. Pop. 1451.

Montgomery, a township of Wood co., O. Pop. 1636.

Montgomery, a township of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. 3611, exclusive of Mercersburg.

Montgomery, a township of Indiana co., Pa. P. 932.

Montgomery, a township of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. 922.

Montgomery, a hamlet in Morgan co., Tenn., 2 miles N.W. of Wartburg. It was formerly the county seat. P. 30.

Montgomery, a post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Tex., about 50 miles N. by W. of Houston. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, and a bank. Pop. about 600.

Montgomery, a post-village in Montgomery township, Franklin co., Vt., 5 miles from East Berkshire Station, and about 50 miles N. of Montpelier. It has several churches, a tannery, and a lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 1423.

Montgomery, a post-office of Washington co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Abingdon.

Montgomery Centre, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., in Montgomery township, about 26 miles E.N.E. of St. Albans. It has manufactures of butter-tubs.

Montgomery City, a post-village of Montgomery co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 82 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis, and 26 miles S.E. of Mexico. It has 2 newspaper offices, a bank, 5 churches, a flour-mill, and a manufactory of farming-implements.

Montgomery Creek, Iowa, rises in Hamilton co., runs southeastward in Story co., and enters the South Skunk River about 7 miles W. of Nevada.

Montgomery Creek, a post-office of Shasta co., Cal.

Montgomery Islands, a group of six small rocky islets off the N.W. coast of Australia, at the entrance of Doubtful Bay. Lat. 15° 49′ S.

Montgomery Quarry, a station in Caldwell co., Ky., on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, 9 miles E. of Princeton.

Montgomery's, a station of Licking co., O., on the Pan-Handle Railroad, 5 miles E. of Newark.

Montgomery's Ferry, a post-office of Perry co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, 22 miles above Harrisburg.

Montgomeryshire, Wales. See MONTGOMERY.

Montgomery Springs, a post-office and summer resort of Montgomery co., Va., 1½ miles from Big Tunnel Station, which is on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 81 miles W. of Lynchburg. Here are sulphur and chalybeate springs amidst fine mountain-scenery.

Montgomery Square, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., about 22 miles N. of Philadelphia.

Montgomery Station, a post-village of Daviess co., Ind., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 27 miles E. of Vincennes. It has a carriage-shop, a flour-mill, and a drug-store. Pop. 135.

Montgomery Station, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad where it crosses the Catawissa & Williamsport Railroad, 16 miles S.E. of Williamsport. It has 3 churches, a high school, a machine-shop, a planing-mill, a foundry, &c. Pop. about 700.

Montgom′eryville, a village of Armstrong co., Pa., 3 miles S. of Reimerton Station. It has a grist-mill, and several churches and stores. Here is Adrian Post-Office.

Montguyon, mòɴᵍ'gü'yòɴᵍ', a town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 20 miles S.E. of Jonzac. Pop. 1513.

Monthei, mòɴᵍ'tà', a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, at the entrance of the valley of Lie, near the Rhone, 21 miles W. of Sion. Pop. 2620.

Monthermé, mòɴᵍ'tèʀ'mà', a town of France, in Ardennes, on the Meuse, 8 miles N. of Mézières. Pop. 2302.

Monthureux, mòɴᵍ'tü'rüh', a town of France, Vosges, 20 miles S.S.W. of Mirecourt, on the Saône. Pop. 1656.

Monticelli, mon-te-chêl′lee, a village of Italy, province of Caserta, district of Gaëta. Pop. 1421.

Monticelli, a town of Italy, 19 miles N.E. of Rome. Pop. 2304.

Monticelli, a village of Italy, province of Coni, near the Tanaro. Pop. of commune, 1851.

Monticelli, a village of Italy, province and E.S.E. of Pavia. Pop. 1698.

Monticelli d'Oglio, mon-te-chêl′lee dòl′yo, a village of Italy, province of Brescia, near the Oglio.

Monticelli d'Ongina, mon-te-chêl′lee don-jee′nâ, a town of Italy, province and 14 miles E. by N. of Piacenza. It has a beautiful castle. Pop. of commune, 8027.

Monticello, mon-te-chêl′lo, a village of Northern Italy, province and 14 miles S.E. of Como. Pop. 1500.

Monticello, mon'te-sel′lo, a post-village, capital of Drew co., Ark., about 90 miles S. by E. of Little Rock. It has a newspaper office and 4 churches.

Monticello, a post-village of Napa co., Cal., about 42 miles W. of Sacramento.

Monticello, a post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Fla., on a branch of the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, 31 miles E.N.E. of Tallahassee, and 4 miles N. of the main line of railroad. It has a court-house, an academy, a newspaper office, and 6 churches. Pop. 1052.

Monticello, a post-village, capital of Jasper co., Ga., about 62 miles S.E. of Atlanta, and 34 miles N. of Macon. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, 2 schools, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 450.

Monticello, or **God′frey,** a post-village of Madison co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, at the junction of the Jackson division with the main line, 5 miles N. of Alton. It has 3 churches, a money-order post-office named Godfrey, and the Monticello Seminary.

Monticello, a post-village, capital of Piatt co., Ill., in Monticello township, about ½ mile S.E. of the Sangamon River. It is on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad where it crosses a branch of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 158 miles S.S.W. of Chicago, and 25 miles E.N.E.

of Decatur. It has 2 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 2 banking-houses. Pop. 871; of the township, 1840.

Monticello, a post-village, capital of White co., Ind., in Union township, on the Tippecanoe River, and on the railroad between Logansport & Watseka, 21 miles W. of Logansport, and 25 miles N.N.E. of Lafayette. It has 2 newspaper offices, a bank, 3 churches, and manufactures of flour, paper, furniture, and woollen goods. Pop. 887.

Monticello, a post-village in Monticello township, Jones co., Iowa, on the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad where it crosses the Davenport & Northwestern Railroad, 43 miles W.S.W. of Dubuque, 66 miles N.N.W. of Davenport, and 11 miles N.N.E. of Anamosa. It contains 5 churches, a graded school, an academy, a national bank, a foundry and machine-shop, and a manufactory of gloves and mittens. Two weekly newspapers are published here. The township is intersected by the Maquoketa River. Pop. 1587; of the township, 909 additional.

Monticello, a post-village in Monticello township, Johnson co., Kansas, about 24 miles S. by E. of Leavenworth, and 18 miles W.S.W. of Kansas City. The township is bounded N.W. by Kansas River, and has a pop. of 1200.

Monticello, a post-village, capital of Wayne co., Ky., about 95 miles S. by W. of Lexington, and 7 miles S. of the Cumberland River. It has a court-house, 1 or 2 churches, and a banking-house.

Monticello, a post-hamlet and township of Aroostook co., Me., 13 miles N. of Houlton. Pop. 760.

Monticello, a post-village in Monticello township, Wright co., Minn., on the S.W. bank of the Mississippi River, about 36 miles W.N.W. of Minneapolis, and 28 miles S.E. of St. Cloud. It has a newspaper office, a graded school, the Monticello Academy, 4 churches, and 2 flouring-mills. Pop. of the township, 903.

Monticello, a post-village, capital of Lawrence co., Miss., on the Pearl River, 50 miles in a direct line S. of Jackson, and 22 miles E. of Brookhaven. It has 3 churches and an academy. Pop. 200.

Monticello, a post-village, capital of Lewis co., Mo., on the North Fabius River, about 11 miles W. of Canton, and 24 miles N.W. of Quincy, Ill. It has 4 churches, a savings-bank, and the Monticello Seminary. Pop. 301.

Monticello, or **Rich′field,** a village in Richfield township, Otsego co., N.Y., 3 miles W. of Richfield Springs. It has 2 churches. Here is Richfield Post-Office.

Monticello, a post-village, capital of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Thompson township, on the Monticello & Port Jervis Branch of the Erie Railroad, 24 miles N. of Port Jervis, and about 40 miles W. by N. of Newburg. It is finely situated, 1387 feet above the sea-level, and is surrounded by hills. It contains a stone court-house, 4 churches, an academy, a national bank, and 2 newspaper offices. P. 912.

Monticello, a post-office of Guilford co., N.C., about 75 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh.

Monticello, a village in Valley township, Armstrong co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, and on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, at Cowanshannock Station, 3 miles N. of Kittanning. It has a church and a blast iron-furnace. Coal is mined here.

Monticello, a post-village of Fairfield co., S.C., about 30 miles N.N.W. of Columbia. It has a church.

Monticello, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Tenn., 16 miles N. of Iuka, Miss. It has a church.

Monticello, a post-office of Titus co., Tex.

Monticello, Virginia, in Albemarle co., 3 miles S.E. of Charlottesville, was the residence of Thomas Jefferson. It is beautifully situated, and commands a fine view of the Blue Ridge and the Rivanna River.

Monticello, a village of Cowlitz co., Washington, on the Columbia River, at the mouth of the Cowlitz River, and on the North Pacific Railroad (Pacific division), 8 miles N.N.W. of Kalama.

Monticello, a post-village in Mount Pleasant township, Green co., Wis., 12 miles N. of Monroe, and about 30 miles S.S.W. of Madison. It has 2 churches and a woollen-factory. Pop. about 250.

Monticello, township, Lafayette co., Wis. Pop. 469.

Monticel′lo, a post-village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 42 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 150.

Monticello-Brusati, mon-te-chêl′lo-broo-så′tee, a village of Italy, province of Brescia, 8 miles from Iseo.

Monticiano, mon-te-chå′no, a town of Italy, 18 miles from Siena. Pop. 2828.

Montiérender, mòɴᵍ‘te-å‘ròɴᵍ‘daiʀ′, a town of France, in Haute-Marne, 8 miles W.S.W. of Vassy. Pop. 1515.

Montieri, mon-te-å′ree, a town of Italy, 19 miles S.W. of Siena. Pop. 3909.

Montiers-sur-Saulx, mòɴᵍ‘te-å′-süʀ-sō, a town of France, in Meuse, 10 miles S. of Ligny. Pop. 1367.

Montigium, the Latin name of MONTECH.

Montiglio, mon-teel′yo, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 28 miles W.N.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 3222.

Montignac, mòɴᵍ‘teen‘yåk′, a town of France, in Dordogne, 15 miles N. of Sarlat. Pop. 2561.

Montignoso-Lucchese, mon-teen-yo′so-look-kå′så, a village of Italy, province and 3 miles from Massa. Pop. of commune, 2099.

Montigny, mòɴᵍ‘teen‘yee′, numerous small villages of France, in the N., N.W., and central departments.

Montigny-le-Roi, mòɴᵍ‘teen‘yee′-lẹh-rwå, a town of France, in Haute-Marne, near Langres. Pop. 1199.

Montigny- (or **Montignies-**) **le-Tilleul,** mòɴᵍ‘teen‘yee′-lẹh-tee‘yʊl′, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Sambre, 24 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 1080.

Montigny- (or **Montignies-**) **sur-Sambre,** mòɴᵍ‘teen‘yee′-süʀ-sòᴍb′r, a suburb of Charleroi, Belgium, on the E. side of the town. Pop. of commune, 12,653.

Montijo, or **Montixo,** mon-tee′ʜo, a town of Spain, 16 miles E. of Badajos, on the Guadiana. Pop. 5866.

Montijo (mon-tee′ʜo) **Bay,** United States of Colombia, is near 80° W. lon.

Montilii, the Latin name of MONTEUX.

Montilla, mon-teel′yå, a town of Spain, province and 18 miles S.E. of Cordova. The streets are broad, clean, and very well paved, and there are 3 squares, a town house, a prison, a palace belonging to the Duke of Medinaceli, a public school, an asylum for orphan girls, a poor-house and foundling hospital, a hospital for the sick poor, a parish church, 7 hermitages in or near the town, 3 convents, and 2 nunneries. It has manufactures of coarse linen and woollen cloths, oil-mills, and potteries, and was formerly fortified. Pop. 15,000.

Montillana, mon-teel-yå′nå, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 30 miles from Granada. Pop. 1152.

Montiovet, or **Montjovet,** mon-te-o-vêt′, a village of Italy, 5 miles from Verres, on the Dora Baltea.

Montirat, mòɴᵍ‘tee‘rå′, a town of France, in Tarn, arrondissement of Alby. Pop. 2502.

Montis Burgus, the Latin name of MONTEBOURG.

Montivilliers, mòɴᵍ‘tee‘vee‘yå′ (L. *Monaste′rium Villa′ris*), a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 7 miles N.E. of Havre. It has a communal college and manufactures of paper, leather, linen, &c. Pop. 3554.

Montjean, mòɴᵍ‘zhòɴᵍ′ (L. *Mons Johan′nis*), a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, 13 miles E. of Beaupréau. Pop. 1582.

Montjoie, mòɴᵍ‘zhwå′, or **Montschan,** mont′shån (L. *Mons Jo′vis*), a town of Rhenish Prussia, 16 miles S.S.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Ruhr. Pop. 2262.

Montjoie, mòɴᵍ‘zhwå′, a village of France, in Ariége, 1 mile N. of Saint-Girons.

Montjovet, a village of Italy. See MONTIOVET.

Monthléry, mòɴᵍ‘lå‘ree′, a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 15 miles S.W. of Paris, on the slope of a hill crowned by a tower commanding a good view of Paris and its environs. Pop. 2065.

Montlieu, mòɴᵍ‘le-ʊh′, a town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 15 miles S.E. of Jonzac.

Montlouis, mòɴᵍ‘loo‘ee′, a town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, 40 miles W.S.W. of Perpignan, at the foot of the Pyrenees. Pop. 1080.

Montlouis, a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 6½ miles E. of Tours, with a station on the Orleans & Tours Railway. Pop. 623.

Montlouis, mòɴᵍ‘loo‘ee′, a post-village in Gaspé co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 41 miles W. by N. of Fox River. Pop. 200.

Montluçon, mòɴᵍ‘lü‘sòɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Allier, on the right bank of the Cher, close to the Canal de Berri, 48 miles by rail W.S.W. of Moulins. Pop. 21,904. It is crowned by a ruined castle, and has remains of old walls and towers, a communal college, glass-works, iron-works, tanneries, and manufactures of mirrors, copper wares, &c.

Montluel, mòɴᵍ‘lü‘êl′ (L. *Mons Lupel′li*), a town of France, in Ain, 16 miles N.E. of Lyons, and 17 miles S.E. of Trévoux. It has woollen-mills, &c. Pop. 2368.

Montmagny, mòɴᵍ‘mån‘yee′, a county in the S.E. part of Quebec, having the St. Lawrence for its N. boundary and the state of Maine for its S. Area, 398,953 acres. It is traversed by the Grand Trunk Railway. Capital, Montmagny, or St. Thomas. Pop. 13,555.

Montmagny, or **Saint Thomas,** a village of Quebec, capital of the co. of Montmagny, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 49 miles E. of Quebec. It contains, besides the county buildings, a church, a college, about 25 stores, and saw-, grist-, and carding-mills. Pop. 1512.

Montmarault, mòɴᵒ‛må‛rō', a town of France, in Allier, 16 miles E. of Montluçon. Pop. 1612.

Montmartin-sur-Mer, mòɴᵒ‛maʀ‛tâɴᵒ'-süʀ-maiʀ, a village of France, in Manche, close to the English Channel, 6 miles S.W. of Coutances.

Montmartre, mòɴᵒ‛maʀt'r', a village of France, in Seine, forming a N. suburb of Paris, within the fortifications. It is a favorite Sunday resort for the Parisians, and has many inns and villas, with an asylum for the aged, 2 schools, oil-cloth-factories, scagliola-works, woollen-mills, and gypsum-quarries. Here is the cemetery of Montmartre, the oldest burial-ground of modern Paris.

Montmédy, mòɴᵒ‛må‛dee' (L. *Muledictus*), a fortified town of France, in Meuse, on the Chiers, 25 miles N. of Verdun. Pop. 2219. It is defended by extensive outworks, and has barracks, a military hospital, and a prison.

Montmélian, mòɴᵒ‛må‛le-òɴᵒ', a town of Savoy, on the Isère, 7 miles S.E. of Chambéry. It was once so strong as to be regarded as the bulwark of Savoy and the key of its Alps; but its fortifications were finally demolished by Louis XIV. in 1705. Pop. 1073.

Montmerle, mòɴᵒ‛mèʀl', a village of France, in Ain, 9 miles N. of Trévoux, on the Saône. Pop. 1981.

Montmirail, mòɴᵒ‛mee‛râl' (L. *Mons Mirab'ilis*), a town of France, in Marne, 22 miles S.W. of Epernay. Pop. 2077. It has mineral springs, and manufactures of cutlery, leather, and copper and tin wares.

Montmorenci, mont‛mo-ren'se, a post-hamlet of Aiken co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 5 miles E.S.E. of Aiken. It has a church.

Montmorency, mòɴᵒ‛mo‛ròɴᵒ‛see', or **Enghien,** òɴᵒ‛ghe-âɴᵒ' (L. *Monmorenciacum*), a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 12 miles E.S.E. of Pontoise. Pop. 3943. Here is the large forest of Montmorency, much frequented by Parisians. Near it is the Hermitage, a favorite residence of Rousseau.

Montmorency, mont‛mo-ren'se, a river of Quebec, rises in Snow Lake, and enters the St. Lawrence 8 miles N.E. of Quebec, after forming a cataract 250 feet in height. This river is a torrent from its source to its mouth; and the falls are a great attraction to tourists. The village of MONTMORENCY FALLS is 6 miles from Quebec.

Montmorency, mont‛mo-ren'se, a county in the N.E. part of the southern peninsula of Michigan, has an area of 576 square miles. It is partly drained by Thunder Bay River and its branches. The census of 1874 gives no statistics of this county, which had in that year few, if any, inhabitants.

Montmorency, a county in the S.E. part of Quebec, bounded on the S.E. by the St. Lawrence. Capital, Château Richer. Area, 1,397,080 acres. Pop. 12,085.

Montmorency, township, Whitesides co., Ill. P. 668.

Montmorency, a post-village of Tippecanoe co., Ind., on the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington and Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroads, 9 miles N.W. of Lafayette. It has 2 churches.

Montmorillon, mòɴᵒ‛mo‛ree‛yòɴᵒ' (L. *Mons Maurilionis*), a town of France, in Vienne, 30 miles by rail E.S.E. of Poitiers. Pop. 4126. It has a curious octagonal temple built over a sepulchral cave, a seminary, a hospital, and manufactures of lime, pottery, and famous macaroons.

Montodine, mon-to-dee'nå, a town of Italy, province of Cremona, 10 miles E.S.E. of Lodi, on the Serio, 2½ miles above its junction with the Adda. Pop. 2511.

Montodorisio, mon-to-do-ree'se-o, or **Monteodorisio,** mon-tå'o-do-ree'se-o, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 3 miles W.S.W. of Il Vasto. Pop. 1989.

Montoir-de-Bretagne, mòɴᵒ‛twaʀ'-dẹ-brẹh-tâñ' (L. *Mons Aureus*), a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, near its mouth, 29 miles W.N.W. of Nantes. Pop. 588, partly employed in vitriol-works.

Montoire, mòɴᵒ‛twaʀ', a town of France, in Loir-et-Cher, 24 miles W.N.W. of Blois. Pop. 2654. It is commanded by a ruined castle, and has cavalry-barracks.

Montolieu, mòɴᵒ‛to‛le-ᴜh', a town of France, in Aude, 10 miles W.N.W. of Carcassonne. Pop. 1508.

Montona, mon-to'nå, a town of Austria, Illyria, government of Istria, 21 miles S. of Triest. Pop. 1267.

Montone, mon-to'nå, a town of Italy, Sicily, province of Syracuse, 8 miles W.S.W. of Modica. Pop. 4000.

Montone (anc. *U'tis*), a river of Italy, falls into the Adriatic 6 miles N.E. of Ravenna. Length, 45 miles.

Monton'go, a post-hamlet of Drew co., Ark., about 40 miles S. by E. of Pine Bluff. It has a church.

Montopoli, mon-top'o-le, a town of Italy, Tuscany, 24 miles W.S.W. of Florence. Pop. of commune, 3222.

Montorio, mon-to'rẹ-o, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, 3½ miles S.E. of Larino. Pop. 2195.

Montorio, a town of Italy, province of Teramo, 6 miles S.W. of Teramo. Pop. 3927.

Montoro, mon-to'ro, a city of Spain, in Andalusia, 27 miles N.E. of Cordova, on a peninsula formed by the Guadalquivir. It has 5 squares, a hospital (one of the best institutions of the kind in Andalusia), a granary, a town house, a foundling hospital, a college for young ladies, and various public and private schools. The neighborhood abounds with quarries of millstone, limestone, rock salt, and pitch-stone, as well as mines of antimony, copper, and cobalt. There are fulling-mills and flour- and oil-mills. The principal article of export is oil, in great quantities. Pop. 10,999.

Montoro Inferiore, mon-to'ro een-få-re-ọ'rå, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 11 miles N. of Salerno. It has manufactures of linen. Pop. 6078. Adjacent is MONTORO SUPERIORE, soo-på-re-o'rå. Pop. 5176.

Montour, mŏn-toor', a county in the E. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 150 square miles. It is drained by the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, and by Chillisquaque Creek. The surface is diversified by several high ridges, one of which is called Montour's Ridge. The soil of the valleys is fertile, and produces wheat, Indian corn, oats, &c. The chief article of export is iron (mostly forged and rolled). Limestone crops out in this county, which is intersected by the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad and the Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Railroad. Capital, Danville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $15,786,624. Pop. in 1870, 15,344, of whom 12,824 were Americans.

Montour, a post-village in Indian Village township, Tama co., Iowa, on the Iowa River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 11 miles E.S.E. of Marshalltown. It has a bank, 2 churches, a money-order post-office, a graded school, a steam flouring-mill, and a lime-kiln. Pop. 600.

Montour, a township of Tama co., Iowa. Pop. 514.

Montour, a township of Schuyler co., N.Y. Pop. 1885. It contains the greater part of Havanna.

Montour, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. 627.

Montour Ridge, Pennsylvania, is in the cos. of Columbia and Montour, and is nearly parallel with the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, which runs along its base. It is about 20 miles long. Good iron ore and limestone are abundant in this ridge, which is in close proximity to Danville, the seat of large iron-works.

Montoursville, mon-toorz'vĭl, a post-borough of Lycoming co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Loyalsock Creek, and on the Catawissa & Williamsport Railroad, 4 miles E. of Williamsport. It has a paper-mill, 2 or 3 tanneries, 2 grist-mills, manufactures of lumber, pumps, wagons, &c., and an extensive trade in lumber. Pop. 1048.

Mon'towese, a post-hamlet of New Haven co., Conn., in North Haven township, on the Air-Line Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of New Haven. It has a church.

Montpelier, mont-peel'yẹr, a post-village of Bear Lake co., Idaho, about 90 miles N.N.W. of Evanston. It has manufactures of cheese, lumber, and salt.

Montpelier, a post-village of Blackford co., Ind., on Salamonie River, and on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, 38 miles S. by W. of Fort Wayne. It has 3 churches.

Montpelier, a township of Muscatine co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River. Pop. 667.

Montpelier, a post-office of Adair co., Ky.

Montpelier, a post-office of Clay co., Miss.

Montpelier, a post-office of Richmond co., N.C.

Montpelier, a post-village in Superior township, Williams co., O., on the St. Joseph River, 10 miles N. of Bryan, and about 60 miles W. of Toledo. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, 2 saw-mills, and 1 or 2 foundries.

Montpelier, the capital of Vermont and of Washington co., is situated on a plain, on the Winooski or Onion River, at the mouth of its N. branch, about 200 miles N.N.W. of Boston, and 40 miles E.S.E. of Burlington. Lat. 44° 17′ N.; lon. 72° 35′ W. It is on a branch of the Central Vermont Railroad, and is a terminus of the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad. It is surrounded by a hilly country which is fertile and highly cultivated. The state-house is a handsome granite edifice, with a portico supported by 6 massive Doric columns, and a dome which is 124 feet high. Montpelier contains a court-house, 6 churches, 2 national banks, a savings-bank, the Vermont Methodist Seminary, a graded school, the state library of about 14,000 volumes, printing-offices which issue 6 weekly newspapers, and a fine hotel. Here are several flour-mills, tanneries, and manufactories of machinery, children's carriages, &c. A substantial stone bridge crosses the Winooski here. This town became the capital of Vermont in 1805. Pop. in 1860, 2411; in 1870, 3023.

Montpelier, a post-hamlet of Hanover co., Va., on the South Anna River, about 24 miles N.W. of Richmond.

Montpelier, a post-office in Montpelier township, Kewaunee co., Wis., about 27 miles N. of Manitowoc. The township has 3 churches, a lumber-mill, and a pop. of 1157.

Montpelier Junction, a station in Washington co., Vt., on the Central Vermont Railroad, at the junction of the Montpelier Branch, 2 miles S.W. of Montpelier.

Montpellier, mont-pĕlˋle-ẹr (Fr. pron. mòɴᵍˋpĕlˋle-à'; L. *Mons Pessula'nus*), a city of France, capital of the department of Hérault, finely situated on an undulating acclivity washed by the Lez, about 6 miles N. of the Mediterranean, and 76 miles W.N.W. of Marseilles. A railway from Montpellier extends to Nîmes, connecting with the Marseilles & Lyons Railway. Montpellier is distinguished for the brightness of its atmosphere and the mild salubrity of its climate, and is recommended as a proper residence for consumptive patients. It is celebrated for the peculiar richness and beauty of the landscape of the vicinity, the district, for above 2 miles around, being studded with handsome country-seats, surrounded by gardens, orchards, vineyards, and olive-yards. The city, enclosed by an old wall in ruins and defended by a citadel, rises in the form of an amphitheatre, along a slope, the summit of which, 168 feet above sea-level, is occupied by the Place de Peyrou, which has been laid out at vast expense, commands magnificent views, and is regarded as one of the finest promenades in Europe. At one of its extremities is the Château d'Eau, a kind of fountain-temple, which receives its water from a noble aqueduct of 53 large arches and 2896 feet in length, led across the valley from an opposite hill, and sends down copious supplies to every quarter of the town. Montpellier is irregularly built, and most of the streets are steep and narrow. The principal buildings deserving notice are the cathedral, a large edifice, 7 other Roman Catholic churches and a Protestant church, the old episcopal palace, now occupied by the School of Medicine, the theatre, exchange, with a fine Corinthian colonnade, Palais de Justice, and triumphal arch of the Doric order, forming the gateway of Peyrou. The most important public establishments are the Ecole de Médecine, a medical school of great celebrity (said to have been founded by Arab physicians driven out of Spain), with valuable anatomical collections and splendid amphitheatre, the botanical garden, the public library, the Musée Fabre, a picture-gallery remarkably rich in works of the best masters, several large and well-managed hospitals, among which may be specified the General Hospital and Hôtel-Dieu Saint-Eloi, &c. Montpellier is the see of a bishop, and the seat of high courts. It also possesses a commercial chamber, an *académie universitaire*, college, diocesan seminary, faculties of medicine and science, special school of pharmacy, museums of painting and sculpture, and a library of 30,000 volumes. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, verdigris, mineral acids, and other chemical products, corks, liqueurs, perfumes, several tanneries, sugar-refineries, and many distilleries of brandy and spirits. The harbor of Juvenal, formed by the Lez, and not a mile distant from the town, gives great facilities for trade, the chief articles of which are wines, brandies, spirits, olive oil, fruits, leather, wool, copper, verdigris, &c. Montpellier was built in the tenth century out of the ruins of Maugelonne. Louis XIII. took it from the Calvinists in 1622. Pop. in 1876, 55,258.

Montpellier, COMTÉ DE, kòɴᵍˋtà' dẹh mòɴᵍˋpĕlˋle-à', an ancient district of France, formerly dependent on the province of Lower Languedoc, but previously long governed by independent counts. It now forms part of Hérault.

Montpensier, mòɴᵍˋpòɴᵍˋse-à', a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 10 miles N.N.E. of Riom.

Mont Percé, mòɴᵍ pĕʀˋsà', or **Table Roulante,** tâb'l rooˋlòɴт', a remarkable mountain in rear of Percé, co. of Gaspé, Quebec. It rises to a height of 1230 feet, and can be seen by the mariner 40 miles away.

Mont Perdu, mòɴᵍˋ pĕʀˋdü' (Sp. *Monte Perdido*, mon'tà peʀ-dee'ᴅᴏ; both names signifying "lost mountain"), one of the highest summits of the Pyrenees, situated in Aragon, Spain. Lat. 42° 36' N.; lon. 0° 2' E. It has an elevation of 10,950 feet.

Montpeyroux, mòɴᵍˋpàˋroo', a village of France, in Hérault, 9 miles E.S.E. of Lodève. Pop. 1348.

Montpeyroux, a village of France, in Aveyron, arrondissement of Espalion. Pop. 1772.

Montpézat, mòɴᵍˋpàˋzâ' (L. *Mons Pensa'tus*), a village of France, in Ardèche, 12 miles N.N.W. of Argentière.

Montpézat, a village of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 10 miles N.N.W. of Agen. Pop. 1450.

Montpézat, a village of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 16 miles N.N.E. of Montauban. Pop. 1021.

Montpont, mòɴᵍˋpòɴᵍ', a village of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 23 miles N.E. of Mâcon. Pop. 211.

Mon'tra, a post-village of Shelby co., O., 24 miles S. of Lima. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill. Pop. 110.

Montradok, mon-trâ-dok', or **Tradok,** trâ-dok', a large village on the island of Borneo, on a plain at the base of a mountain-range, about 80 miles S.E. of Sambas.

Montraille, mon-trāl', or **Mount Raille,** rāle, a county in the N.W. part of Dakota, is bounded on the S.W. by the Missouri River.

Montréal, mòɴᵍˋtràˋâl', a town of France, in Aude, 11 miles W. of Carcassonne. Pop. 1923.

Montréal, a town of France, in Gers, 29 miles N.W. of Auch. Pop. 690.

Montreal, monˋtre-awl', a post-hamlet of Nelson co., Va., about 33 miles S.W. of Charlottesville.

Montreal, monˋtre-awl' (Fr. *Montréal*, mòɴᵍˋtràˋâl'; Sp. *Montereal*, mon-tà-rà-âl'; L. *Mons Rega'lis*, *i.e.*, "Mount Royal"), a city of the province of Quebec, Canada, the commercial metropolis of the Dominion of Canada, situated on the S. side of the Island of Montreal, in the St. Lawrence River (here above 2 miles wide), 180 miles S.W. of Quebec, 620 miles from the sea, and 420 miles N. of New York. Lat. 45° 31' N.; lon. 73° 34' W. It is at the head of ocean navigation, and at the commencement of lake and river navigation, and has railway communication with the chief cities of Canada and the United States.

The Island of Montreal, on which the town is built, is situated at the confluence of the Ottawa with the St. Lawrence. It is 32 miles long, by about 10 miles broad at the widest part.

Montreal occupies a low tract of land about 2 miles wide between a beautiful elevation, called "Mount Royal," and the river. It is divided into 9 wards. Some of the streets are narrow and ill paved, but the majority will compare favorably with those of any city. The principal streets have large well-built edifices, constructed chiefly of limestone quarried near the city. These buildings, combined with the effect of the lofty towers and spires, give the city a very imposing appearance.

The principal buildings are the city hall, court-house, post-office, custom-house, seminary of St. Sulpice, convent of Notre Dame, general hospital, Grey Nunnery, Montreal College, McGill University, St. Mary's College, Young Men's Christian Association building, Theatre Royal, Dominion theatre, medical school, Victoria skating-rink, Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, St. Bridget's House of Refuge, Protestant Orphan Asylum, St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, deaf and dumb asylums (Protestant and Catholic), the Hôtel-Dieu, Ladies' Benevolent Institution, Female Home, Protestant Infants' Home, Queen's Hall, Mechanics' Hall, barracks, drill-shed, Sailors' Institute, St. George's Home, St. Andrew's Home, St. James' Club, Crystal Palace, Montreal telegraph office, &c., and 8 markets, including the Bonsecours, a magnificent pile with a lofty dome. There are also a Society of Natural History, a Mechanics' Institute, a Canadian Institute, Merchants' Exchange, Mercantile Library, Board of Trade, Corn Exchange, &c., and 58 churches. The cathedral of Notre Dame is capable of containing from 10,000 to 12,000 persons. It is 255 feet long and 145 feet broad, with two towers 220 feet in height. In the N.E. tower is a fine chime of bells, and in the N.W. is a bell weighing 29,400 lbs. Christ Church cathedral, a very fine example of Gothic architecture, is built of Montreal limestone with Caen stone dressings. The church of Gesu, a very imposing edifice, is 230 feet long and 102 feet wide, with a transept 152 long. The walls and ceiling of the interior are beautifully frescoed. Another magnificent pile is the Roman Catholic Bishop's Church,—St. Peter's,—after a model of its namesake in Rome. Trinity, St. George, St. Andrew, St. Paul, and the majority of the other churches are handsome edifices. The largest banking-houses in the Dominion have their head offices in Montreal, and have very handsome and costly structures. The harbor of Montreal, which is formed towards the St. Lawrence, is secure, and the quays are built of limestone, and, uniting with the locks and cut-stone wharves of the Lachine Canal, present for several miles a display of continuous masonry. A broad terrace, faced with gray limestone, the parapets of which are surmounted with a substantial iron railing, divides the city from the river throughout its whole extent. Improvements in the harbor are yearly being made to accommodate the large increase of shipping.

Among the manufactories are foundries of iron, distilleries, breweries, sugar-refineries, soap- and candle-works, manufactories of hardware, carriages and sleighs, corn brooms, wooden-ware, glass, paints and drugs, edge-tools, locomotives, steam-engines, boilers, india-rubber goods, printing-presses, agricultural implements, musical instruments, paper, rope, sewing-machines, types, pins, tobacco, woollen and cotton goods, boots and shoes, &c. There are, besides, saw- and flouring-mills, rolling-mills, lead-works, brass-foundries, and many other industrial establishments.

This city is the terminus of 2 divisions of the Grand Trunk Railway, and other railways connect it with Quebec and Ottawa. The head offices and chief works of the Grand Trunk are at Point St. Charles, a suburb in the western part of the city. The Victoria bridge (built 1854–59) here spans the river St. Lawrence. It is 9184 lineal feet in length,—24 spans of 242 feet each, and one (the centre, 60 feet above the river) of 330 feet. The bridge cost nearly $7,000,000.

The city has about 20 banks, 4 savings-banks, 40 assurance and insurance agencies, 3 medical schools, 2 general hospitals, an asylum for aged and infirm women, 3 orphan asylums, a lying-in hospital, 2 magdalen asylums, a dispensary, a ladies' benevolent society, 2 houses of refuge, an infants' home, a newsboys' home, and a number of institutions under charge of Sisters of Charity. There are published 7 daily, 4 tri-weekly, 17 weekly, 1 fortnightly, and 15 monthly newspapers and periodicals, besides religious and scientific journals.

The educational means of the city comprise a university with faculties of law, art, science, and medicine, a Roman Catholic theological college, a Jesuit college, a high school, 2 normal schools, several classical and scientific academies, and a number of private and public schools; also 2 affiliated medical colleges, one to Bishop's College, Lennoxville, the other to Victoria College, Cobourg.

Montreal returns three members to the House of Commons and three to the Provincial Legislature. It is the seat of an Anglican and a Roman Catholic bishop. The climate in summer is hot, often reaching 90° in the shade, and the winters are severe, the temperature ranging very often from zero to 10° and even 30° below it. Pop. in 1844, 44,093; in 1851, 37,715; in 1861, 90,323; and in 1871, 107,225,—composed chiefly of French Canadians, English, Irish, and Scotch.

On the 3d of October, 1535, Jacques Cartier first landed here, and found an Indian village called Hochelaga. Cartier named the place Mount Royal. It first began to be settled by Europeans in 1542, and exactly one century afterwards the spot destined for the city was named *Ville Marie*, a name which it retained for a long period. In 1760 it was taken by the English. At this time it was surrounded by a wall flanked with eleven redoubts, a ditch, a fort, and a citadel. Montreal is surrounded by villages whose united population numbers over 20,000.

Montreale. See MONREALE.

Montreal Island, Canada. See MONTREAL.

Montreal River, a small stream which forms part of the boundary between Wisconsin and Michigan. It runs northwestward, and enters Lake Superior at the W. extremity of Ontonagon co., Mich. It has several falls, one of which, nearly 2 miles from its mouth, is said to be 90 feet high.

Montredon, mòɴᵍ‵trà‵dòɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Tarn, 17 miles E. of Alby. Pop. 794.

Montréjeau, mòɴᵍ‵trà‵zhō′, a town of France, in Haute-Garonne, on the Garonne, 8 miles W. of Saint-Gaudens. It has tanneries, flour-mills, and a large factory of tricot. Pop. 2648.

Montrelais, mòɴᵍ‵trẹh-là′, a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, 12 miles E. of Ancenis. Pop. 1979.

Montreuil-Bellay, mòɴᵍ‵truĪ′-bêl‵là′, a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 9 miles S.S.W. of Saumur. Pop. 2017.

Montreuil le Chétif, mòɴᵍ‵truĪ′ lẹh shà‵teef′, a village of France, in Sarthe, 19 miles W.S.W. of Mamers.

Montreuil-sous-Bois, mòɴᵍ‵truĪ′-soo-bwà (L. *Monsteriolum*), a town of France, in Seine, 3½ miles E. of Paris. Pop. 13,607, employed in manufactures of enamelled leather and porcelain.

Montreuil-sur-Mer, mòɴᵍ‵truĪ′-sür-maiʀ, a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, on the Canche, 8 miles from its mouth, with a station on the Amiens Branch of the Northern Railway, 20 miles S.S.E. of Boulogne. Pop. 3473. It has a communal college, and is enclosed by a rampart and defended by a strong hill-fortress.

Montreux, mòɴᵍ‵trŭh′, a village of Switzerland, in Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 14 miles S.E. of Lausanne.

Montrevel, mòɴᵍ‵trẹh-vêl′, a town of France, in Ain, arrondissement of Bourg, on the Reyssouse. Pop. 1485.

Montrichard, mòɴᵍ‵ree‵shaʀ′, a town of France, in Loir-et-Cher, on the Cher, 18 miles S.S.W. of Blois. Pop. 2881.

Montricoux, mòɴᵍ‵ree‵koo′, a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, on the right bank of the Aveyron, 13 miles E.N.E. of Montauban. Pop. 1551.

Montrigaud, mòɴᵍ‵ree‵gō′, a village of France, in Drôme, 23 miles N.N.E. of Valence. Pop. 1144.

Montrose, mont-rōz′, a seaport town of Scotland, co. of Forfar, 34 miles S.W. of Aberdeen. Lat. 56° 42′ 30″ N.; lon. 2° 28′ W. Lines of railway connect it with the principal towns of Scotland. The public buildings are the town hall, containing a court-room, news-room, and public library, the lunatic asylum, the infirmary, the house of refuge, the museum, containing a valuable collection, the academy, and a magnificent chain bridge. The principal business in Montrose is flax-spinning and weaving. Starch of superior quality is manufactured, and the town has tanneries, iron-foundries, a corn- and flour-mill, and ship-yards. The harbor of Montrose is one of the best on the E. coast of Scotland. It is formed by the entrance of the South Esk into the North Sea, and has good docks and quays. The quays and wet-dock are about 1½ miles from the entrance of the river; the latter is capable of accommodating 6000 tons of shipping. The chief imports are flax and hemp, coals, and herrings; the exports, manufactured goods, grain, and cattle. Steamers ply between Montrose and London, Leith, Dundee, and Aberdeen. Montrose unites with Arbroath, Brechin, Forfar, and Bervie in returning one member to Parliament. Pop. 14,548.

Montrose, mont‵rōz′, a post-office of Sebastian co., Ark.

Montrose, a hamlet in Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, at the crossing of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad (Wisconsin division), 7 miles N.W. of Chicago. A branch railroad extends hence to the Union Stock-Yards and West Chicago Railroad shops. Here is a church, also some remarkable artesian wells.

Montrose, a post-village of Effingham co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 10 miles E. by N. of Effingham. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 150.

Montrose, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, in Montrose township, on the Mississippi River, at the head of the lower rapids, 11 miles N. of Keokuk, and 32 miles S.W. of Burlington. It is on the railroad which connects Burlington with Keokuk, and has 3 churches, an institute, &c. Pop. 782; of the township, 1551 additional.

Montrose, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md., about 32 miles S.W. of Baltimore.

Montrose, a station in Middlesex co., Mass., on a railroad, 1½ miles from Wakefield.

Montrose, a post-township of Genesee co., Mich., about 20 miles S. of East Saginaw. It is intersected by the Flint River. Pop. 856.

Montrose, a post-hamlet of Wright co., Minn., on or near the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 35 miles W. of Minneapolis. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Montrose, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Miss., about 36 miles W.S.W. of Meridian. It has 2 churches.

Montrose, a post-village in Deepwater township, Henry co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 53 miles S.W. of Sedalia, and 37 miles N.N.E. of Nevada. It has 4 churches and a flour-mill.

Montrose, a post-hamlet and station of Westchester co., N.Y., on the Hudson River Railroad, 39 miles N. of New York.

Montrose, a post-hamlet of Summit co., O., about 9 miles N.W. of Akron.

Montrose, Alleghany co., Pa. See HOUSTON.

Montrose, a post-borough, capital of Susquehanna co., Pa., about 42 miles N. of Wilkesbarre, and 22 miles S. of Binghamton, N.Y. It contains 7 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a national bank, a graded school, and manufactures of farming-implements, leather, &c. The Montrose Railroad extends from this place to Tunkhannock. Pop. 1463.

Montrose, a village of Smith co., Tenn., 30 miles E. of Gallatin. It has 3 churches.

Montrose, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis., in Montrose township, 14 miles W.S.W. of Oregon Station. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1079.

Montrose, a post-village in Welland co., Ontario, on the Welland River, 4½ miles from Port Robinson. P. 100.

Montrose, a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 47 miles from Georgetown. Pop. 200.

Montrose Depot, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 34 miles N. of Scranton, and 8 miles E. by S. of Montrose.

Mont'ross', a post-village, capital of Westmoreland co., Va., on the Northern Neck, 6 miles S. of the Potomac River, and about 60 miles N.E. of Richmond. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 250.

Montrouge, mòɴᵍ'roozh', a village of France, in Seine, forming a southern suburb of Paris, beyond the fortifications. Pop. 6371. Here is the entrance to the catacombs extending beneath Paris. The commune of Petit-Montrouge is now enclosed by the fortifications.

Mont-Saint-Aubert, mòɴᵍ-sàɴt-ō'bair', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 33 miles W.N.W. of Mons.

Mont Saint Hilaire, mòɴᵍ sàɴt ee'làr', a post-village in Rouville co., Quebec, 3½ miles from St. Hilaire Station. It contains a Roman Catholic church, 2 carding-mills, a flax-mill, a saw-mill, and 2 stores. Pop. 200.

Mont-Saint-Jean, mòɴᵍ-sàɴᵍ-zhòɴᵍ, a village of Belgium, in South Brabant, 11 miles S.E. of Brussels, immediately E. of the field where was fought the action of Waterloo, called by the French the battle of Mont-Saint-Jean.

Mont-Saint-Michel, mòɴᵍ-sàɴᵍ-mee'shěl', a picturesque, steep, and fortified rock off the coast of Normandy, in Cancale Bay, 7 miles S.W. of Avranches. On its summit is an abbey, founded in the eighth century, clustered around which is an irregular town. Pop. 1056.

Montschan, a town of Prussia. See MONTJOIE.

Montsech, mont-sěk', a range of mountains in Spain, Catalonia, province of Lerida, stretching from E. to W. about 26 miles.

Montserrat, a mountain of Spain. See MONSERRAT.

Mont'serrat', or **Mon'serrat',** a British West India island, colony of the Leeward Islands, lat. 16° 45' N., lon. 61° W., is 12 miles in length and 8 miles in maximum breadth. Area, 47 square miles. It is mountainous, and much broken, with a volcanic soil, and is well adapted to sugar- and coffee-culture. It exports also some cotton, arrow-root, and fruit. It is called the most healthful and pleasant of the West India Islands. It has a local government of its own. Capital, Plymouth. Pop. 8693.

Mont'serrat', a post-office of Johnson co., Mo.

Montsurs, mòɴᵍ'sür', a town of France, in Mayenne, 12 miles E.N.E. of Laval. Pop. 1907.

Monts Verts, the French for VERMONT.

Mont-Tendre, mòɴᵍ-tòɴd'r, one of the Jura Mountains, Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the S.E. side of Lake Joux, 15 miles N.W. of Lausanne. Height, 5538 feet.

Montu-Beccaria, mon'too-běk-kà're-à, a town of Italy, 10 miles E.N.E. of Voghera, on the Versa, an affluent of the Po. Pop. 3252.

Montu de Gabbi, mòn'too dà gàb'bee, a village of Italy, province of Pavia, 15 miles E.N.E. of Voghera, on the Versa, an affluent of the Po.

Montuiri, mon-twee-ree', a town of the Balearic Isles, Majorca, 17 miles E. of Palma. Pop. 2085.

Montvale, Middlesex co., Mass. See EAST WOBURN.

Mont'vale, a post-office of Bergen co., N.J., on the New Jersey & New York Railroad, 26 miles N. of Jersey City.

Montvale, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Tex., 85 miles W. of Waco. It has 2 or 3 churches.

Montvale Springs, a post-office and summer resort of Blount co., Tenn., is at the foot of Chilhowee Mountain, 25 miles S. of Knoxville. Here are mineral springs, containing sulphates of magnesia, soda, and lime.

Mont Ventoux, mòɴᵍ vòɴᵍ'too', a mountain of France, department of Vaucluse, near the frontier of the department of Drôme. Height, 6263 feet.

Montville, a village of France. See MONVILLE.

Mont'ville, a post-village of New London co., Conn., in Montville township, about 36 miles S.E. of Hartford. The township is bounded on the E. by the Thames River, and is intersected by the New London Northern Railroad, on which is Montville Station, 6 miles N. of New London. Pop. of the township, 2495.

Montville, a post-hamlet of Waldo co., Me., in Montville township, about 17 miles W. of Belfast. Pop. of township, 1467.

Montville, a post-hamlet of Berkshire co., Mass., about 30 miles W. of Springfield. It has a church, and manufactures of keelers and hand-rakes.

Montville, a post-village in Mountville township, Morris co., N.J., on the Morris Canal, and on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, about 12 miles W. of Paterson. It has a tannery, a flour-mill, and iron-works.

Montville, a hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y., about 20 miles S. by E. of Auburn.

Montville, a post-village of Geauga co., O., in Montville township, about 38 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory. Pop. of township, 705.

Montville, a township of Medina co., O. Pop. 1097. It contains a part of Medina.

Monucco, mo-nook'ko, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 20 miles N.W. of Asti.

Mon'ument, a post-office of Pima co., Arizona.

Monument, a post-village of El Paso co., Col., on Monument Creek, and on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 56 miles S. of Denver. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Monument, a station in Wallace co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 288 miles W. of Junction City.

Monument, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., on the N.E. shore of Buzzard's Bay, and on the Cape Cod division of the Old Colony Railroad, 55 miles S.S.E. of Boston.

Monument, a post-office of Grant co., Oregon.

Monument, a station in Box Elder co., Utah, on the Central Pacific Railroad, 77 miles N.W. of Ogden. It is near Spring Bay, a part of Great Salt Lake.

Monument Beach, a post-village and summer resort of Barnstable co., Mass., in Sandwich township, on the seacoast, and on the Old Colony Railroad. Cranberries and oysters abound here.

Monument City, a post-office of Huntington co., Ind.

Monument Creek, Colorado, runs southward in El Paso co., and enters Fountain Creek at Colorado City. It is celebrated for its unique scenery.

Monville, or **Montville,** mòɴᵍ'veel', a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Paris & Havre Railway, 10 miles N. of Rouen. Pop. 1405.

Mony, a town of France. See MOUY.

Mon'ymusk, a village of Scotland, co. and 19 miles W.N.W. of Aberdeen. Pop. 996.

Monxos, Los, Pacific Ocean. See MONJOS, LOS.

Monza, mon'zà (anc. *Modicia*), a town of Northern Italy, province and 9 miles by rail N.N.E. of Milan, and on the Lambro, which divides it into two parts and is here crossed by 3 bridges. Its site is somewhat elevated, and its air remarkably pure and healthy. In early times it was surrounded by walls and defended by a castle, but these have almost disappeared, and great improvements have been made by levelling and planting the ramparts. The streets are regular and paved with flints. The most remarkable edifices are the cathedral of St. John the Baptist, founded in the seventh century by the Lombard queen Theodelinda, subsequently repaired and enlarged, and now forming a beautiful structure, surmounted by a lofty spire, adorned by sculptures and paintings, and so rich in curious and interesting articles as to be a kind of mediæval museum; the church of San Gerardo, in the form of a rotunda, and several other handsome churches; the town hall, an Italian Gothic structure; the royal palace, the Barnabite college, diocesan seminary, gymnasium, handsome theatre, penitentiary, house of industry, *mont-de-piété*, and hospital. In the town and immediate neighborhood, above 5000 looms are employed in weaving cotton goods, especially fustians. There are also manufactures of hats, leather, bricks, tiles, and sausages, for which the town has long been famous. Under the Romans, Monza made some progress, but did not attain its highest prosperity till the time of the Lombards, who fortified it and made it the capital of their kingdom. After their fall it was for a time independent, but afterwards became a dependency of Milan. Pop. 25,771.

Monzambano, mon-zàm-bà'no, a town of Northern Italy, 18 miles N.N.W. of Mantua. Pop. 2745.

Monze, Cape. See CAPE MONZE.

Monzingen, mont'sing-ẹn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 39 miles S. of Coblentz, on the Nahe. Pop. 1168.

Monzon, mon-thōn', a town of Spain, province and 33 miles S.E. of Huesca, on the Cinca. Pop. 4683.

Mooab, Mouab, or **Muab,** moo-àb', a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 60 miles E.S.E. of Sana.

Mooalitch, a town of Asia Minor. See MUHALITCH.

Moodania, Moudania, or **Mudania,** moo-dà'ne-ạ, a village of Asia Minor, on the Sea of Marmora, 15 miles N.W. of Brusa, and the place of embarkation of travellers thence to Constantinople, with which city it has steam communication.

Mood'kee, a village of Northwestern India, 28 miles

S.E. of Ferozepoor. Here, in 1845, the first action took place between the Sikhs and the British forces.

Mood'na, a small post-village in New Windsor township, Orange co., N.Y., about 56 miles N. of New York City. It has flax-works.

Moodoorly, or **Mudurly,** moo-door'le, a town of Asia Minor, province of Kastamoonee, 26 miles S.W. of Boli. Pop. 5000.

Moo'dus, a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn., on the Salmon River, near its mouth in the Connecticut River, 4 miles N.E. of Goodspeed's Station, and about 24 miles S.S.E. of Hartford. It has 3 churches, a newspaper, and several cotton-factories which make duck and twine.

Moody, moo'de, a county in the S.E. part of Dakota, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Big Sioux River. The surface is undulating. The soil is partly fertile. It is nearly all prairie. Capital, Flandreau.

Moody, a township of Marion co., S.C. Pop. 985.

Moodyville, moo'de-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Green co., Ky., 30 miles S. by W. of Lebanon.

Mooers, moorz, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., in Mooers township, on the Chazy River, and on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad where it crosses the New York & Canada Railroad, 20 miles N. of Plattsburg, and 12 miles W. of Rouse's Point. It has 3 churches, a tannery, several mills for flour and lumber, and about 100 houses. Pop. of the township, 4543.

Mooers Forks, or **Centreville,** a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., in Mooers township, on the Chazy River, and on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, 42 miles E. by N. of Malone. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, 2 lumber-mills, &c. The name of its post-office is Mooers Forks. Pop. about 400.

Mooi River Dorp, Africa. See POTCHEFSTROM.

Moojabad, moo-jå-båd', a considerable town of India, dominions and 30 miles S.W. of Jeypoor. It has a mosque, some good gardens, and several Jain temples.

Mook, mōk, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 30 miles N.N.W. of Venloo.

Mookden, Moukden, or **Mukden,** mook'dĕn', **Shin-Yang,** or **Chin-Yang,** shin-yång', or **Fung-Thian,** fŭng'-t'he-ån', a city of Manchooria, capital of the province of Leao-Tong, on an eminence about 380 miles N.E. of Peking. Lat. 41° 50′ N.; lon. 123° 20′ E. It was the last residence of the Manchoo sovereigns before their conquest of China, and the place where the early emperors of the reigning dynasty are buried. It is the seat of several superior tribunals and of a Chinese viceroy. It is walled, and has a large trade. Pop. 140,000. See LEAO-TONG.

Moo'la, or **Mughla,** mooH'lå, a town of Asia Minor, 130 miles S.E. of Smyrna. Pop. 10,000.

Moola (moo'lå) (or **Gundava,** gŭn-då'vå) **Pass,** Beloochistan, leads from Gundava to Kelat, along the valley of the Moola, an affluent of the Indus, its centre being in lat. 28° N., lon. 67° E., and its elevation 4600 feet.

Moo'leyville, a post-hamlet of Breckenridge co., Ky., about 60 miles S.W. of Louisville. It has a church.

Moolkier, mool-keer', a town of India, province of Candeish, on the Moosur, 82 miles E.S.E. of Surat.

Mooloopetta, moo-loo-pĕt'tå, a maritime town of British India, presidency of Madras, 124 miles N.E. of Cape Comorin, and a resort of invalids.

Mooltan, Moultan, or **Multan,** mool-tån', a city of the Punjab, 164 miles by rail S.W. of Lahore, on the left bank of the Chenaub, from which it is distant about 3 miles. Lat. 30° 8′ N.; lon. 71° 28′ E. It is upwards of 3 miles in circumference, and is surrounded by a wall, and overlooked on the N. by a fortress of some strength. The houses are of brick, have flat roofs, and sometimes rise to a height of six stories, their loftiness giving a gloomy appearance to the narrow streets. The bazaars are extensive, but inconveniently narrow. The principal manufactures are silks, cottons, shawls, pongees, brocades, and tissues. Mooltan has an extensive trade with the countries W. of the Indus, and a large banking-business. The fortress, built in 1640, on the site of the old city, stands on a mound of earth, and is surrounded by a wall about 40 feet high outside and surmounted by towers. The vicinity is covered with a vast quantity of ruins of extensive edifices. The gardens around are numerous and well stocked with fruit trees. Mooltan is one of the most ancient cities in India; it was taken by the Mohammedans at the close of the eighth century, again at the commencement of the eleventh, and a third time by Tamerlane at the close of the fourteenth. Latterly it fell into the hands of the Sikhs, from whom it was taken by the British in 1849. Pop. 56,826.

Mooltan, a division of the Punjab, India, comprising the districts of Mooltan, Jung, Montgomery, and Mozuffergurh. Area, 20,156 square miles. Pop. 1,474,574. The DISTRICT of Mooltan, in the Baree Doab, has an area of 5927 square miles. Capital, Mooltan. Pop. 471,563.

Moon, an island of Russia. See MÖEN.

Moon, Muskegon co., Mich. See MONTGOMERY.

Moon, a post-township of Alleghany co., Pa., about 12 miles W. of Pittsburg, is bounded on the N.E. by the Ohio River. Pop. 1230. It contains a small hamlet, named Moon, and has coal-beds.

Moon, a township of Beaver co., Pa., bounded E. and N.W. by the Ohio River. Some coal is mined, and much sandstone is quarried for builders' use. Pop. 936.

Moonchy, moon'chee, a town of India, in the Deccan, Nizam's dominions, on the Godavery, 38 miles S.S.E. of Aurungabad.

Moon'der, or **Moon'dra,** a large village of Sinde, 30 miles N. of Sehwan. Lat. 26° 47′ N.; lon. 67° 54′ E.

Mooney, Jackson co., Ind. See CLEAR SPRING.

Moo'ney, a township of Polk co., Mo. Pop. 1260.

Mooney's Mills, a post-office of Barron co., Wis., 20 miles from Clayton Station. Here is a steam saw-mill.

Moongailee, or **Mungeli,** moon-gå'lee, a town of India, Belaspoor district, on the river Agar, 35 miles W.S.W. of Ruttunpoor. It is the seat of an active trade. Pop. 3542.

Moon'hull, a post-office of Newton co., Ark.

Moons, moonz, a post-office of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley & Pittsburg Railroad, 18 miles S. of Dunkirk.

Moons, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., O., in Green township, about 18 miles E. of Wilmington. It has 2 churches.

Moon's, a township of Newberry co., S.C. Pop. 1513.

Moon's Ranch, a post-office of Tehama co., Cal.

Moonuk, moo'nŭk', a town of India, in the Sikh territory, 117 miles N.W. of Delhi.

Moon'ville, a hamlet in Vinton co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 13 miles W. of Athens. Nearest post-office, Hope Furnace, 1 mile distant.

Moor, Africa. See MOROCCO.

Moor, or **Mor,** mōr, a town of Hungary, co. and 16 miles N.W. of Stuhlweissenburg. Pop. 6974. It has a citadel, a monastery, barracks, several churches, and a trade in superior wines.

Moor, a post-office of Fairfax co., Va.

Moorad- (Mourad- or **Murad-) Chai,** moo-råd'-chī, a river of Asiatic Turkey, and the E. branch of the Euphrates, rises about 50 miles S.W. of Mount Ararat, flows westward, and joins the Kara-Soo about 85 miles N.N.W. of Diarbekir.

Moorafa, Mourafa, or **Murafa,** moo-rå'få, a town of Russia, in Podolia, 37 miles N. of Yampol.

Moorashkino, Mourashkino, or **Murashkino,** moo-råsh-kee'no, a town of Russia, government and 40 miles S.S.E. of Nizhnee-Novgorod. Pop. 8000, employed in manufactures of leather, soap, and hosiery.

Moorburg, mōR'bŏŏRG, a village of Germany, in the territory and 4 miles S. of the city of Hamburg. Pop. 1799.

Moordrecht, mōR'drĕKt, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 9 miles N.E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 2208.

Moore, mōr, a county of North Carolina, is near the middle of the state. Area, about 760 square miles. It is drained by Deep, Little, and Lumber Rivers. The Cape Fear River touches its eastern extremity. The surface is undulating or hilly, and nearly half of it is covered with forests of yellow pine, ash, hickory, &c. Indian corn, wheat, cotton, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Triassic coal has been mined here. This county is partly traversed by the Raleigh & Augusta Railroad. Capital, Carthage. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,901,120. Pop. in 1870, 12,040, of whom 12,002 were Americans.

Moore, a county in the S. part of Tennessee, has an area of about 160 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Elk River. The surface is diversified by ridges, and partly covered by forests of chestnut, hickory, oak, poplar, walnut, and locust. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, Indian corn, and oats. Limestone is found in this county, which is traversed by the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. Capital, Lynchburg. Organized in 1872.

Moore, a county in the Panhandle of Texas, is traversed by the Canadian River. Area, 900 square miles.

Moore, a township of Sanilac co., Mich. Pop. 51.

Moore, a township of Oregon co., Mo. Pop. 921.

Moore, a township of Shannon co., Mo. Pop. 286.

Moore, a township of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. 2938, exclusive of the borough of Chapman.

Moore, a station of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, 27½ miles S.E. of Pittsburg.

Moorefield, mōr′feeld, a post-village of Switzerland co., Ind., in Pleasant township, 14 miles E.N.E. of Madison. It has 3 churches.

Moorefield, a post-village of Nicholas co., Ky., about 40 miles N.E. of Lexington. It has a church, and a male and female institute.

Moorefield, a township of Clarke co., O. Pop. 1268. Moorefield Station is at New Moorefield.

Moorefield, a post-village in Moorefield township, Harrison co., O., about 10 miles W.S.W. of Cadiz, and 28 miles W.N.W. of Wheeling, W. Va. It has a church and a tannery. Pop. 289; of the township, 1117.

Moorefield, a post-village, capital of Hardy co., W. Va., on the South Branch of the Potomac River, about 130 miles S.E. of Wheeling, and 44 miles S. by W. of Cumberland, Md. It has a newspaper office, an academy, 3 churches, a female institute, and a tannery.

Moorefield, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, on the river Conestogo, and on a railway, 23 miles W.N.W. of Elora. It contains a stave- and shingle-factory, a grist-mill, 3 hotels, and 4 stores. Pop. 400.

Moorefield Junction, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., W. Va., 16 miles S.E. of Keyser. It has 2 churches.

Moorehead, Minnesota. See MOORHEAD.

Moore Park, a post-hamlet in Park township, St. Joseph co., Mich., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 20 miles S. of Kalamazoo. It has 2 churches.

Moore (mōr) **Point,** of West Australia, is in lat. 28° 47′ S., lon. 114° 37′ 40″ E.

Moore's, a station in Mercer co., N.J., on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, 13 miles N.W. of Trenton.

Moore's, a station in Mercer co., N.J., on the Delaware & Bound Brook Railroad, 2 miles N. of Pennington.

Moore's, New York. See MOORE'S MILL.

Moore's, a station on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad. See RIDLEYVILLE.

Moore's, a post-office of Tyler co., W. Va., 10 miles S.E. of Middlebourne.

Mooresborough, mōrz′bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet of Cleveland co., N.C., 8 miles S.W. of Shelby.

Moore's Bridge, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

Mooresburg, mōrz′burg, post-office, Pulaski co., Ind.

Mooresburg, a post-hamlet of Montour co., Pa., on the Catawissa & Williamsport Railroad, 6 miles W.N.W. of Danville. It has a church and a pottery. Pop. 125.

Mooresburg, a post-hamlet of Hawkins co., Tenn., 8 miles N.W. of Whitesburg. It has a church and a tannery.

Moore's Corners. See SAINT ARMAND STATION.

Moore's Creek, Boisé co., Idaho, is an affluent of the Boisé River. It flows nearly southwestward.

Moore's Creek, a post-office of Jackson co., Ky., 18 miles N.E. of Livingston.

Moore's Creek, a post-hamlet of Pender co., N.C., about 20 miles N.N.W. of Wilmington. It has 2 churches.

Moore's Flat, a post-village of Nevada co., Cal., 20 miles E.N.E. of Nevada City, and about 80 miles N.E. of Sacramento. It has a church and a bank.

Moore's Hill, a post-village in Sparta township, Dearborn co., Ind., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 40 miles W. of Cincinnati, and about 32 miles N.N.E. of Madison. It has 2 churches. P. 617. Here is Moore's Hill College (Methodist Episcopal), which was organized in 1854.

Moore's Landing, Texas. See SULPHUR STATION.

Moore's Mill, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., near Moore's Station on the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad, 21 miles N.E. of Newburg. It has a flour-mill.

Moore's Mill, a station in Cumberland co., Pa., on the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad, 10 miles W.S.W. of Mount Holly Springs.

Moore's Mills, a post-office of Newton co., Miss.

Moore's Mills, a post-office of Wake co., N.C., about 18 miles E. of Raleigh. Here is a flour-mill.

Moore's Mills, a post-settlement in Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on a railway, 7½ miles from St. Stephen. Pop. 300.

Moore's Prairie, prā′ree, a post-office in Moore's township, Jefferson co., Ill., about 30 miles E.N.E. of Duquoin.

Moore's Salt-Works, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., O., about 37 miles S.E. of Canton.

Moore's Station, a post-office of Butte co., Cal.

Moore's Station, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ind., on the Eel River Railroad, 6 miles E.N.E. of Auburn. It is at Mooresville Station.

Moore's Station, a post-village in Missisquoi co., Quebec, on the Central Vermont Railway, 23 miles S.S.E. of St. John's. It has a telegraph office. Pop. 125.

Moore's Store, a post-hamlet of Shenandoah co., Va., 6 miles N. of Timberville Station. It has a church, and manufactures of ploughs, iron castings, and wagons.

Moorestown, mōrz′tŏwn, a post-village in Chester township, Burlington co., N.J., on the railroad which connects Camden with Mount Holly, 9 miles E. by N. of Camden. It has 6 churches, a flour-mill, a canning-factory, &c.

Moorestown, a post-hamlet in Moore township, Northampton co., Pa., about 14 miles N.W. of Easton. It has a slate-quarry.

Mooresville, mōrz′vĭl, a post-village of Limestone co., Ala., 2 miles from the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, and 17 miles S.W. of Huntsville. It has 2 churches and several stores. Pop. 165.

Mooresville, De Kalb co., Ind. See MOORE'S STATION.

Mooresville, a post-hamlet of Floyd co., Ind., 3 or 4 miles N.W. of New Albany. It has 3 churches and a wagon-shop. Here is Floyd's Knobs Post-Office.

Mooresville, a post-village of Morgan co., Ind., on White Lick Creek, and on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 16 miles S.W. of Indianapolis. It has a newspaper office, a bank, 3 churches, and a high school. Pop. 1229.

Mooresville, a post-office of Washington co., Ky.

Mooresville, a post-village in Mooresville township, Livingston co., Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 10 miles W.S.W. of Chillicothe. It has a church and a flour-mill. The township is drained by Grand River. Pop. of the township, 1092.

Mooresville, a post-village of Iredell co., N.C., on the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad, 31 miles N. of Charlotte. It has 4 general stores.

Mooresville, a hamlet in Harrison township, Ross co., O., 7 miles E. of Chillicothe.

Mooresville, a post-village of Marshall co., Tenn., about 55 miles S. of Nashville. It has a church and the Mooresville Institute.

Mooresville, a post-village of Falls co., Tex., 15 miles W. of Marlin, and 20 miles S. of Waco. It has a church, a steam mill, &c.

Mooresville, a post-office of Monongalia co., W. Va.

Moore's Vineyard, vin′yard, a post-office of Bartholomew co., Ind., about 10 miles S.W. of Columbus.

Mooretown, mōr′tŏwn, a village of Jamaica, 30 miles E. by N. of Kingston. Pop. 547.

Mooretown, mōr′tŏwn, a post-village in Lambton co., Ontario, on the river St. Clair, the terminus of a branch of the Canada Southern Railway, 67 miles from St. Thomas. It has 2 hotels, 6 stores, and several mills, and has a trade in wood and country produce. Steamers ply between here and Detroit. Pop. 400.

Mooreville, mōr′vĭl, a post-hamlet in Geneseo township, Tama co., Iowa, about 20 miles S. of Waterloo. It has a flour-mill.

Mooreville, Michigan. See YORK.

Mooreville, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Miss., 9 miles E. of Tupelo. It has an academy and 3 churches.

Mooreville, a village of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Sewickley township, on the Youghiogheny River, and on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, 28 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has a church, a distillery, and a colliery.

Moorghaub, moor`gawb′, **Mourghab,** or **Murghab,** moor`gâb′, written also **Moorgaub** and **Mourgab,** a river of Afghanistan and Toorkistan, rises in the Huzarch country, flows N.W. into Khiva, and beyond Merw is lost in the sands, after a course of about 250 miles.

Moorghaub, or **Murghab,** moor`gâb′, a town of Persia, province of Fars, 70 miles N.E. of Sheeraz, immediately N. of the ruins of *Pasargadæ.*

Moorhead, mōr′hĕd, a post-office of Monona co., Iowa, 15 miles E.S.E. of Onawa.

Moorhead, or **Moorehead,** mōr′hĕd, a post-village, capital of Clay co., Minn., on the Red River of the North, and on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 253 miles W. of Duluth. It is situated in a level and fertile region, and is about 900 feet above the level of the sea. It is one of the most important stations on the railroad. It has a high school, 4 churches, a newspaper office, and a large flouring-mill. Pop. of village, 475; of township, 110 additional.

Moor′headville, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, at Morehead's Station, 11 miles E.N.E. of Erie. It has a flour-mill and a broom-factory.

Moorhur, or **Murhar,** moorˋhŭr′, a river of India, 130 miles long, joins the Poonpoon near its mouth in the Ganges, a few miles from Patna. It rises in lat. 24° 8′ N., lon. 84° 26′ E., and has a generally N. course.

Moor′ing's Port, a post-office of Caddo parish, La., on Caddo Lake, about 22 miles N.W. of Shreveport.

Moorish, Africa. See MOROCCO.

Moor′land, township, Muskegon co., Mich. Pop. 213.

Moorland, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., O., 6 or 7 miles S. of Wooster. Pop. 69.

Moorley, moor′lee, formerly **Jessore,** jĕs-sōr′, a town of Bengal, district of Jessore, 66 miles N.E. of Calcutta.

Moorleydur Serai, moor-le-dŭr′ sẹ-rī′, a town of British India, 40 miles E. of Agra.

Moor′man's River, a post-office of Albemarle co., Va., is at White Hall, a hamlet 4 miles N. of Mechum's River Station.

Moorom, Mourom, or **Murom,** moo-rom′, a town of Russia, government and 70 miles E.S.E. of Vladimeer, on the Oka. Pop. 10,703. It comprises a Kreml or citadel, and two other quarters, a cathedral of the sixteenth century, and upwards of 17 other churches and several convents, and has manufactures of linens, leather, soap, and earthenwares, which last articles, with a considerable quantity of corn, are exported to St. Petersburg.

Moorˋsaum′, Moorˋsan′, or **Mursan,** moorˋsån′, a town of India, Alighur district, 29 miles N. of Agra. Pop. 6113.

Moorseele, a town of Belgium. See MOORZELE.

Moorsel, mōʀ′sẹl, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 18 miles E.S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 2960.

Moorshedabad, or **Murshidabad,** moorˋshe-då-båd′, a district of Bengal, in lat. 23° 43′ 15″–24° 52′ N., lon. 87° 39′–88° 17′ E. Area, 2462 square miles. It is level and fertile, traversed by railways, and productive of rice, oil, silk, indigo, sugar, pulse, &c. Capital, Berhampoor. Pop. 1,353,626.

Moorshedabad, or **Murshidabad,** called also **Mukhsoodabad, Muxudavad,** or **Maksudabad,** mŭxˋooˋdå-båd′, officially called **Lal Bagh,** a city of India, formerly capital of Bengal, in the Moorshedabad district, on the Bhagirathi arm of the Ganges, 115 miles N. of Calcutta. It was anciently a place of great splendor, but is now greatly decayed. Among the finest buildings are the splendid palace of the Nabob of Moorshedabad, the Nizamat college, the Imambarra (a mosque), and the nabob's elephant-houses and stables. The city has a pop. of 46,182; in 1829, 146,176.

Moorslede, mōʀs′lå-dẹh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 9 miles N.E. of Ypres. Pop. 6104.

Moor′ton, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Del., on the Delaware Railroad, 42 miles S. of Wilmington.

Mortooˋzapoor′, or **Murtizapur,** moor-teeˋzạ-poor′, a town of India, in Berar, 28 miles by rail E. of Akola. Pop. 3897.

Moorzele, mōr-zå′lẹh, a village of Belgium, 4 miles W. of Courtrai. Pop. of commune, 3853.

Moorzook, Mourzouk, or **Murzuk,** moorˋzook′, (anc. *Gar′ama*; Gr. Γαραμα), a city of Africa, capital of Fezzan, in lat. 25° 54′ N., lon. 14° 12′ E. Pop. estimated at 3500. It is built of brick cemented with mud, and has a mosque, and a garrison of 500 men. It was far more important a few centuries ago than at present. Garama was the capital of the *Garaman′tes.* The town has a good trade, chiefly in medicinal drugs, salt, soda, and slaves.

Moosa, Mousa, or **Musa,** moo′så, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 20 miles N.E. of Mocha.

Moosburg, mōs′bŏŏʀɢ, a town of Bavaria, on the Isar, 29 miles N.E. of Munich. Pop. 2720.

Moose, moos, a river of British North America, enters James's Bay, in conjunction with the Abbitibbe, after a N.E. course estimated at 250 miles.

Mooseabec (moo-se-bĕk′, or **Mooseapeck,** moo-se-pĕk′) **Light,** on Nash's Island, at the entrance of Machias Bay, Me. It is a fixed light. Lat. 44° 32′ N.; lon. 7° 22′ W.

Moose Brook, a post-hamlet in Hants co., Nova Scotia, on Minas Basin, 28½ miles from Newport. Pop. 100.

Moose Creek, a post-office of Deer Lodge co., Montana.

Moose Ear, a post-hamlet of Barron co., Wis., on Lake Shetac, 35 miles N. by W. of Chippewa Falls. It has a lumber-mill.

Moose Factory, a trading-post of the Hudson's Bay Company, on James's Bay, at the mouth of the Moose River. Lat. 51° N.; lon. 81° W. It is the seat of the Anglican bishop of Moosonee.

Moose Harbor, a village in Queens co., Nova Scotia, near the entrance of Liverpool Harbor, 2 miles from Liverpool. Pop. 200.

Moosehead, moossˋhĕd′, a post-hamlet of Luzerne co., Pa., in Denison township, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 24 miles S.S.E. of Wilkesbarre. It is 1 mile from Tunnel Station on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. It has a manufactory of yellow ochre.

Moosehead Lake, Maine, forms part of the boundary between the cos. of Piscataquis and Somerset. It is about 35 miles long, and 10 miles wide at the broadest part; but in some places it is scarcely 2 miles wide. The water is deep and navigable for steamboats. The outlet is the Kennebec River, which issues from the W. side of the lake. On its shore rises Mount Kineo, a mass of hornblende nearly 1200 feet high. Here is a large summer hotel.

Moose Hil′lock (more correctly, **Moosilauke**), a mountain of New Hampshire, in Grafton co., about 20 miles N.N.W. of Plymouth. Height, 4800 feet.

Moose Island, an island of the West Indies, Bahamas, 25 miles S.E. of the Great Bahama Island.

Moose Lake, a post-office and station of Carlton co., Minn., in Moose Lake township, on the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad, 110 miles N. of St. Paul. Pop. of the township, 134.

Mooseland, Nova Scotia. See TANGIER, OLD.

Moose Meadow, a post-office of Tolland co., Conn., about 15 miles N. of Willimantic.

Moose River, Maine, rises in Franklin co., runs eastward through Somerset co., and enters Moosehead Lake.

Moose River, New York, rises in Hamilton co., runs nearly westward through Herkimer co., and enters Black River in Lewis co., at Lyons Falls.

Moose River, Vermont, rises in Essex co., runs southwestward, and enters the Passumpsic at St. Johnsbury.

Moose River, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Me., on a river of the same name, 75 miles N.N.W. of Skowhegan. It has a church, 2 hotels, and a saw-mill. Pop. of Moose River Plantation, 104.

Moose River, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., on a river of its own name, about 35 miles N. of Utica. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

Moose River, Nova Scotia. See CLEMENSPORT.

Moosˋgoo′, or **Musgu,** moosˋgoo′, a country of Africa, bounded N. by Bornoo, E. by Baghirmi, S. and W. by Adamawa. It is a fertile region, with many hills and marshes.

Moosh, Moush, or **Mush,** moosh, a town of Turkish Armenia, 83 miles S.S.E. of Erzroom, N. of the Niphates Mountains. Pop. about 700 Mohammedan and 500 Armenian families. It has 7 mosques, 4 churches, good bazaars, and some trade with Constantinople and Syria.

Moo′shaunee, a post-office of Moore co., N.C.

Moo′sic, a post-office of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, at the junction of the Spring Brook Railroad, 6 miles S. of Scranton.

Moosic Mountain, Pennsylvania, is a long ridge in Luzerne co., forming part of the S.E. boundary of the Wyoming Valley. It rises about 1200 feet above the river, which runs in that valley. The southwestern part of this ridge is called the Wyoming Mountain.

Moosul, Asiatic Turkey. See MOSUL.

Moo′sup, a small river which rises in Rhode Island, runs westward, and enters the Quinebaug River in Windham co., Conn.

Moosup, a post-village in Plainfield township, Windham co., Conn., on or near Moosup River, and on the New York & New England Railroad, 32 miles W.S.W. of Providence, R.I. It has 3 churches and several factories.

Moosup Valley, a post-office of Providence co., R.I., about 18 miles W.S.W. of Providence.

Moot, Mout, or **Mut,** moot, a town of Asia Minor, on the Ghiuk-Soo, 22 miles N.W. of Selefkeh. It is a wretched village, on the site of an extensive Greek city, many colonnades of which still exist. Ruined mosques and baths attest its prosperity in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It stands in a picturesque country, and has a fortress and a mosque.

Moota-Moola, moo′tå-moo′lå, a river of India, formed by the junction of the Moota and the Moola at the town of Poonah, joins the Beemah, one of the main affluents of the Kistnah.

Mootapilly, Moutapilly, or **Mutapilly,** moo-tå-pil′lee, written also **Motupilly,** a town of British India, presidency of Madras, on the Coromandel coast, 41 miles S. of Guntoor. It has an active coasting-trade.

Mooz-Tagh, mooz-tåg′, a portion of the mountain-circle which bounds the great table-land of Eastern Asia on the N.W., lying between Chinese Toorkistan and the Thian-Shan territory and Ferghana.

Moquegua, mo-kå'gwå, or **Moquehua,** mo-kå'wå, a town of Peru, capital of the department, connected with the port of Ilo by a railway of 63 miles. It is the market for wine and brandy made in its district. Pop. 6000. Lat. 17° 11′ 50″ N.; lon. 53° 18′ W.

Moquegua, a maritime department in the S. of Peru. Capital, Moquegua. Pop. 28,786. It is very fertile in the interior.

Moquelumne, California. See Mokelumne.

Moqui (mo-kee') **Indians,** or **Moquis,** mo-keez', a tribe of Indians in the W. part of Arizona. They are Pueblo Indians, living in 7 stone-built villages. Total pop. 1790.

Mor, a town of Hungary. See Moor.

Mora, mo'rå, a river of Moravia, joins the Oppa 3 miles above Troppau, after a course of about 50 miles.

Mora, mo'rạ, the capital town of Mandara, Central Africa, in a basin enclosed by a semicircular ridge of mountains. Lat. about 10° 20′ N.; lon. 14° 48′ E.

Mora, mo'rå, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles W. of Tarragona, on the right bank of the Ebro. It has well-frequented mineral baths. Pop. 3836.

Mora, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles E.S.E. of Teruel. Pop. 2180.

Mora, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 6460. It has a castle. Its sword-factory, once celebrated, has now fallen into decay.

Mo'ra, a county in the N.E. part of New Mexico, is intersected by the Canadian River, and is also drained by Mora Creek. The surface is partly mountainous. A range of the Rocky Mountains extends along the W. border of this county, which comprises fertile valleys and large treeless plains. Maize, wool, and wheat are the staples. Capital, Mora. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,190,907. Pop. in 1870, 8056, of whom 7775 were Americans.

Mora, a post-office of Pettis co., Mo.

Mora, a post-village, capital of Mora co., New Mexico, on or near Mora Creek, about 40 miles E.N.E. of Santa Fé, and 18 miles W. of Fort Union. It is in a fertile and beautiful valley, which is almost surrounded by mountain-ranges.

Mo'ra (or **Mo'ro**) **Creek,** New Mexico, rises in the Rocky Mountains, runs eastward, forms part of the boundary between the cos. of Mora and San Miguel, and enters the Canadian River.

Moradabad, mo'rå-då-båd', a district of British India, North-West Provinces, in the Doab. Area, 2272 square miles. Capital, Moradabad. Pop. 1,122,437.

Moradabad, a town of British India, capital of the above district, on a ridge between the Ramgunga and the Ganges, 90 miles by rail N.E. of Delhi. It is irregularly built, and has no public buildings of importance; it is the seat of a thriving trade. Pop. 57,304. W. of the town are cantonments.

Mor'al, a post-township of Shelby co., Ind., about 18 miles E.S.E. of Indianapolis. Pop. 1720. It contains Brookfield and London.

Moral de Calatrava, mo-rål' då kå-lå-trå'vå, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles E.S.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 4359.

Moraleja, or **Moralexa,** mo-rå-lå'hå, a town of Spain, Estremadura, 48 miles N.N.W. of Caceres. P. 1436.

Moraleja de Enmedio, mo-rå-lå'hå då ên-må-dee'o, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 13 miles S.W. of Madrid. Pop. 407.

Moraleja del Vino, mo-rå-lå'hå dêl vee'no, a village of Spain, in Leon, 14 miles from Zamora. Pop. 2066.

Morales, mo-rah'lez, a post-village of Jackson co., Tex., 30 miles N.E. of Victoria. It has a church, a plough-factory, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Morales de Toro, mo-rå'lês då to'ro, a town of Spain, in Leon, 28 miles E. of Zamora. Pop. 1400.

Morales de Zamora, mo-rå'lês då thå-mo'rå, or **Morales del Vino,** mo-rå'lês dêl vee'no, a village of Spain, in Leon, 4 miles S. of Zamora. Pop. 1367.

Moran', a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Ind., in Owen township, on the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, 29 miles S. by W. of Logansport. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Moran, a township of Mackinac co., Mich. Pop. 372.

Morannes, mo'rånn', a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Sarthe, 20 miles N. of Angers. Pop. 996.

Morano, mo-rå'no, a town of Italy, province of Alessandria, 1½ miles W. of Balzola, on the Po. Pop. 2716.

Morano (anc. *Mura'num*), a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 6 miles N.W. of Castrovillari. Pop. 8910. It is commanded by a fine Gothic castle, and has manufactures of silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics.

Moran's Sum'mit, a station of Madison co., Ky., on the Richmond Branch Railroad, 13 miles S.W. of Richmond.

Morans'ville, a township of Swift co., Minn. P. 76.

Morant, mo-rant', a river of Jamaica, co. of Surrey, enters Morant Bay (an inlet of the Caribbean Sea) 22 miles E.S.E. of Kingston. On Morant Point, the E. extremity of the island, in lat. 17° 56′ N., lon. 76° 11′ W., a lighthouse has been erected. Twelve miles W.S.W. is the inlet Port Morant.

Morant, a town on the S.E. coast of the island of Jamaica, 20 miles S.E. of Kingston, on the bay and at the mouth of a river of the same name. It has a considerable trade. Pop. about 7000.

Moran'town, a station in Alleghany co., Md., on the Cumberland & Piedmont Railroad, 2 miles S.W. of Mt. Savage, at the junction of a short branch line.

Mo'rar', a lake of Scotland, in the W. part of the co. of Inverness, 1½ miles S. of Loch Nevis. Length, 8 miles.

Morard-de-Galles, mo'rar'-dẹh-gåll, a cape of South Australia. Lat. 36° 35′ S.; lon. 139° 52′ E.

Moras, mo'rå', a town of France, in Drôme, 25 miles N. of Valence. Pop. 1494.

Moras, a village of Sardinia. See Mores.

Moras'sa, or **Morasha,** mo-rå'shạ, a town of India, district and 50 miles N.E. of Ahmedabad. Pop. 7436.

Morat, mo'råt' (Ger. *Murten*, moor'tẹn), a town of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles N.W. of Freyburg, on the S.E. bank of the Lake of Morat (which see). Pop. 2328.

Morata, mo-rå'tå, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 2548.

Morata de Jalon, mo-rå'tå då hå-lon', a town of Spain, in Aragon, 31 miles S.W. of Saragossa, on the Jalon. Pop. 1963.

Moratalla, mo-rå-tål'yå, a town of Spain, province and 45 miles N.N.W. of Murcia, on an affluent of the Segura. Pop. 4338.

Morava, a river of Austria. See March.

Morava, mo-rå'vå (anc. *Mar'gus*), the principal river of Servia, through the centre of which it flows N., joining the Danube 6 miles N.E. of Semendria. It is formed by the junction of the East and West Morava, 33 miles W. of Nissa. Length, 115 miles. Affluents, the Tempesca and Nissava.

Moravi, mo-rå'vee, a town of East Africa, a little S. of Lake Nyassa, which is sometimes called the Lake of Moravi.

Moravia, mo-rå've-ạ (Ger. *Mähren*, må'rẹn; Fr. *Moravie*, mo'rå'vee'; L. *Mora'via*), a province or crown-land of the Austrian empire, lies mostly between lat. 48° 40′ and 50° 20′ N. and lon. 15° 10′ and 19° E., having E. Galicia and Hungary, S. Austria, W. Bohemia, and N. and N.E. Austrian and Prussian Silesia. Area, 8555 square miles. Moravia, like Bohemia, forms an elevated plateau, inclined towards the S., and almost surrounded by mountains, having S. and E. the Carpathians, N. and W. the Moravian Mountains, and N.E. the Sudetic Mountains. It belongs almost entirely to the basin of the Danube, to which most of its waters are conveyed by the March or Morava, except in the E., where the Oder and some of its branches rise. Large quantities of fine flax and good wine are raised, and fruits are so plentiful that Moravia is styled the orchard of Austria. Grazing-lands are extensive, and live-stock of all kinds numerous. The principal mineral products are iron, coal, meerschaum, pipe-clay, &c., with some copper and lead. Formerly gold and silver were obtained. Woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics and thread are made on a large scale; other manufactures are chemicals, silks, leather, paper, potash, glass, and beet sugar. Trade is facilitated by means of railways. Population mostly Slavonian, but about 450,000 are estimated to be of German descent, and 30,000 Jews. The Emperor of Austria is Margrave of Moravia. The government of the province is under a governor, and an assembly of clergy, nobility, and deputies, who meet annually to apportion the mode of raising and distributing the revenue. It is divided into circles, in each of which is a secondary tribunal, with appeal to the high court of Brünn, the capital, next to which Olmutz, Iglau, and Znaym are the chief cities. In the ninth century Moravia was the centre of a powerful kingdom, comprising also Bohemia, Silesia, and parts of North Germany and Hungary. Pop. 1,997,897, mostly Roman Catholics.—Adj. and inhab. Moravian, mo-rå've-ạn.

Moravia, mo-rå've-ạ, a post-village in Taylor township, Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Central Railroad of Iowa, about 24 miles W.S.W. of Ottumwa, and 10 miles S. of

Albia. It has a high school, a newspaper office, a bank, and 3 churches. Pop. about 450.

Moravia, a post-village in Moravia township, Cayuga co., N.Y., on the Owasco Inlet, and on the Southern Central Railroad, 17 miles S. by E. of Auburn. It is in a fertile narrow valley, bordered by steep hills. It contains 3 or more churches, a union graded school, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, 2 flouring-mills, and manufactures of ploughs, staves, spokes, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. about 1500. The township is contiguous to Owasco Lake. Pop. 2351.

Moravia, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pa., on the Beaver River, and on the New Castle Branch Railroad, 16 miles S. of New Castle. It has a grist-mill.

Mora′vian Falls, a post-office of Wilkes co., N.C.

Morawa, a river of Austria. See March.

Moray (pronounced and often written **Mur′ray**), **Murrayshire,** mŭr′re-shịr, or **Elginshire,** a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Moray Firth, E. and S.E. by Banffshire and for 25 miles by the river Spey, S. and W. by Inverness and Nairn shires. Area, 531 square miles. The county consists of a champaign, alluvial, and fertile district on the borders of the firth, and a mountainous district to the S. and S.W. Granitic rocks prevail in this latter region, and old red sandstone, limestone, and traces of oolitic strata form the basis of the low country; a deep alluvial clay prevailing along the valley of the firth, and a gravel and conglomerate forming the sub-soil of the interior. Principal rivers, the Spey, Findhorn, and Lossie. Loch-in-dorb, Loch Spynie, and Loch-na-bo are the chief collections of water. So fertile is the country that it formerly received the name of the "Garden of Scotland." The county contains the burghs Elgin, Forres, and Fochabers, and the seaports of Garmouth, Lossiemouth, Burghead, and Findhorn. It sends, along with Nairnshire, one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 43,612. The ancient Province of Moray contained, besides the modern county, the county of Nairn, and part of Inverness and Banffshire.

Moray, mŭr′rå, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 3 miles from Park Hill. It contains 4 saw-mills, a grist-mill, and a store. Pop. 150.

Moray (or **Murray**) **Firth,** the largest indentation on the Scottish coast, the entrance from Kinnaird's Head in the S., to Duncansby Head, co. of Caithness, being 75 miles across. The firth extends S.W. for about 75 miles, Cromarty and Beauly Firths forming branches.

Morazzone, mo-råt-so′nå, a village of Italy, province of Como. Pop. 1378.

Morbecque, moʀ‵bêk′, a town of France, in Nord, 2 miles S. of Hazebrouck. Pop. 1450.

Morbegno, moʀ-bên′yo, a market-town of Italy, Valtellina, on the Adda, 33 miles N.E. of Como. Pop. 3415.

Morbello, moʀ-bĕl′lo, or **Murbello,** mooʀ-bĕl′lo, a village of Italy, province of Alessandria, 4 miles from Ponzone. Pop. 1255.

Morbeya, mor-bå′ą, a river of Northwest Africa, rises in Mount Atlas, in the kingdom of Morocco, and, after a W.N.W. course of 230 miles, enters the Atlantic at Azamor.

Morbhanj, a state of India. See Mohurbhunj.

Morbier, moʀ‵be-å′, a village of France, in Jura, 24 miles E.S.E. of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 1660.

Morbihan, moʀ‵bee‵ȯɴᵍ′, a department in the W. part of France, in Bretagne, having S. the Atlantic, S. and W. Finistère, and N. Côtes-du-Nord. Area, 2667 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 506,573. The coasts on the Atlantic in the S. are much indented; the chief bay is Morbihan, from which the department is named. Near the coast are the islands Groix, Belle-Isle, and Houat, and numerous islets. Climate mild, but humid. Surface partly hilly, and watered by the Vilaine, Oust, Blavet, and Scroff. It is very fertile in some parts, but nearly one-half is occupied by vast heaths, intermixed with excellent pasturage. Grain, lint, hemp, inferior wine, cider, butter, and honey are the principal products. Horses, cattle, and sheep are extensively reared. The minerals comprise iron and lead, granite and slate. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Lorient, Ploërmel, Pontivy, and Vannes, the capital.

Morchenstern, Bohemia. See Morgenstern.

Morcles, Dent de, dȯɴᵍ dẹh moʀ‵klå′, one of the summits of the Alps, in Switzerland, between the cantons of Vaud and Valais. Elevation of the Tête Noir, 9757 feet.

Morcone, moʀ-ko′nå, a town of Italy, province and 21 miles S.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 6914. It is walled, and has a castle, and linen and cotton manufactures.

Mor′dansville, a post-office of Columbia co., Pa., about 10 miles N.E. of Danville.

Mor′den, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy, 7½ miles from Aylesford. Pop. 150.

Morden Road, Nova Scotia. See Palmer's Road.

Mördingen, mŏʀ′ding-ẹn, or **Merdingen,** mêʀ′-ding-ẹn, a village of Baden, 7 miles W.N.W. of Freiburg.

Morea, mo-ree′ą, or **Pel‵oponne′sus** (Gr. Πελοπόννησος, *i.e.*, "island of Pelops;" Fr. *La Morée*, lå mo‵rå′), a peninsula, the S. portion of the kingdom of Greece, separated from the continent by the Gulfs of Patras, Corinth, and Ægina, and only attached to it by the Isthmus of Corinth. Its length is nearly 160 miles; its breadth about 100 miles. Area, estimated at 8800 square miles. It is now one of the three great divisions of the kingdom, containing the nomes of Argolis and Corinth, Achaia and Elis, Arcadia, Messenia, and Laconia. Pop. 645,389.——Adj. and inhab. Moreot, mo′re-ot‵.

More′a, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ill., about 50 miles S. of Paris. It has a church.

Moreau, mo‵rō′, a township of Cole co., Mo. Pop. 620.

Moreau, a township of Moniteau co., Mo. Pop. 1084.

Moreau, a township of Morgan co., Mo. Pop. 2168.

Moreau, a township of Saratoga co., N.Y., on the Hudson River. Pop. 2315. It contains South Glens Falls. Moreau Station is on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, 1 mile S.W. of Fort Edward.

Moreau Creek, Missouri, drains part of Moniteau co., runs eastward through Cole co., and enters the Missouri River about 4 miles below Jefferson City. Length, 70 miles.

Moreau River, Dakota, rises near the W. border of the Territory, runs eastward through prairies or plains nearly destitute of forests, and enters the Missouri River about lat. 45° 23′ N. Its length is estimated at 200 miles.

Moreauville, mo-rō′vĭl, a post-village of Avoyelles parish, La., about 70 miles N.W. of Baton Rouge. It has 5 general stores.

More Azovskoe. See Azof, Sea of.

Morecambe, mōr′kåm, a village of England, co. of Lancaster, on Morecambe Bay, and on 2 railways, 3 miles N.W. of Lancaster. It is a watering-place.

Morecambe Bay, or **Lanc′aster Bay,** an extensive inlet of the Irish Sea, on the W. coast of England, co. of Lancaster. Length, 16 miles; average breadth, 10 miles. It receives the Leven, Ken, Lune, and Wyre.

More′dock, a township of Monroe co., Ill. Pop. 636.

Morée, La, the French name of the Morea.

Morehead, mōr′hed, or **Moorehead,** a post-village in Osage township, Labette co., Kansas, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, 18 miles N.E. of Independence, and 30 miles S. of Humboldt. It has a church and a coal-mine.

Morehead, a post-village, capital of Rowan co., Ky., about 40 miles S.S.E. of Marysville. It has 2 churches.

Morehead, Minnesota. See Moorhead.

Morehead, a township of Carteret co., N.C. Pop. 1168. It contains Morehead City.

Morehead, a township of Guilford co., N.C. Pop. 2104. It contains a part of Greensborough. Morehead Station on the North Carolina Railroad is 9 miles N. of Greensborough.

Morehead City, a post-village of Carteret co., N.C., is on Old Topsail Inlet, near the Atlantic Ocean, about 5 miles W.S.W. of Beaufort, and 36 miles S.S.E. of New-Berne. It is the southeast terminus of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad. It has 3 churches. Pop. 267.

Morehead's, Erie co., Pa. See Moorheadville.

Morehouse, mōr′hŏwss, a parish in the N. part of Louisiana, borders on Arkansas. Area, about 760 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by Bœuf Bayou, on the W. by the Ouachita River, and is intersected by Bayou Bartholomew. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of cypress, oak, pine, &c. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Bastrop. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,659,082. Pop. in 1870, 9387, of whom 9302 were Americans.

Morehouse, a station in Marion co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 7 miles E. by S. of Indianapolis.

Morehouse, a mountainous township of Hamilton co., N.Y., in the Northern Wilderness. Pop. 163. It contains Morehouseville.

Morehouseville, a post-village of Hamilton co., N.Y., about 35 miles N.E. of Utica. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory.

Mo′rehra, a town of India, North-West Provinces, division of Agra. Pop. 9670.

Moreishwar, mo-råsh-war′, a town of India, presidency of Bombay, 34 miles S.E. of Poonah.

Moreland, mōr′land, a post-office of Pope co., Ark.

Moreland, a township of Scott co., Mo. Pop. 2613.

Moreland, a post-village in Dix township, Schuyler co., N.Y., 4½ miles S. of Watkins Glen, and 4 miles S.W. of Havana. It has 2 churches and about 20 houses.

Moreland, a post-township and hamlet in the S.E. part of Lycoming co., Pa., about 14 miles N. of Danville. The township is drained by Muncy Creek. Pop. 815.

Moreland, township, Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. 2207.

Morelia, mo-rå'le-ạ, formerly **Valladolid,** a town of Mexico, capital of the state of Michoacan, 125 miles W.N.W. of Mexico. It is finely situated, has a grand cathedral, a college, priests' seminary, a large cotton-factory, a substantial aqueduct, and many fine public and private buildings. It is an archbishop's see. Pop. 36,940.

Morella, mo-rêl'yå, a town of Spain, Valencia, province of Castellon de la Plana, 45 miles N. of Tortosa, on the S. skirt of a high mountain, and defended by fortifications. There are several squares, a town house, 2 hospitals, several churches, and 3 convents. It has manufactures of blankets and sashes, in which about 1500 persons are employed. Pop. 4041.

Mo`rell's' Mill, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Tenn., 12 miles W. of Bristol. It has a flouring-mill.

Morelos, mo-rå'lōce, a state of Mexico, bounded N. by the state of Mexico, E. by Puebla, and S.E. by Guerrero. Area, 1776 square miles. Capital, Cuernavaca. P. 150,384.

Morelos, Montemorelos, mon`tå-mo-rå'lōce, or **San Mateo del Pilon,** sån må-tå'o dêl pee-lōn', a town of Mexico, state of Nuevo Leon, with varied manufactures. Pop. about 9000.

Morena, Sierra, Spain. See SIERRA MORENA.

Moren'ci, a post-village in Seneca township, Lenawee co., Mich., on Tiffin River, and on the Chicago & Canada Southern Railroad, 7 miles N. of Fayette, O., and about 18 miles S.W. of Adrian. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a union school, 4 churches, a flour-mill, a cheese-factory, a tannery, 2 saw-mills, and a foundry. Pop. about 1500.

More Okhotskoe, a sea of Siberia. See OKHOTSK.

Morera, a village of Sardinia. See MURAVERA.

Mores, mo'rês, or **Moras,** mo'rås, a village on the island of Sardinia, 4 miles W.S.W. of Ozieri. Pop. 2338.

Moresby (mōrz'be) **Island** is the largest of the group of islands off the eastern end of Papua. It is several miles long. The meridian of 151° E. cuts the island nearly in its middle. The surface rises from the shore to form a ridge of hills, the highest of which is Sir Fairfax peak, 1340 feet.

Moresnet, Belgium and Germany. See ALTENBERG.

Moresque, Africa. See MOROCCO.

Morestel, mo`rês-têl', a town of France, in Isère, 8 miles N. of La Tour du Pin. Pop. 1360.

Moresville, mōrz'vĭl, a station in Roxbury township, Delaware co., N.Y., on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, 65 miles W.N.W. of Rondout.

Moret, mo`rå', a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, on the Loing, 7 miles W.S.W. of Montereau. Pop. 1934.

Moret, mo-rêt', a small island of Honduras, in the Bay Islands group.

Moreton (mōr'tọn) **Bay,** an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, on the E. of Australia. Lat. 27° 30′ S. Length, 70 miles. It is sheltered seaward by Moreton and Stradbroke Islands (the former 25 miles in length), contains numerous other islands, and receives the Brisbane and Logan Rivers.

Moreton-Hamp'stead, a town of England, co. of Devon, 13 miles W.S.W. of Exeter. It has a handsome church and the ruins of two castles, and in the vicinity are Druidical remains. Pop. of parish, 1551.

Moreton-in-the-Marsh, a town of England, co. and 26 miles E.N.E. of Gloucester, on the ancient Roman Foss-way, and connected by railway with Stratford. Pop. of parish, 1468.

Moretown, mōr'tŏwn, a post-village in Moretown township, Washington co., Vt., on Mad River, about 10 miles W. of Montpelier. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lumber, sash, doors, and blinds. Pop. of the township, 1263.

Moret Saint-Mammes, mo`rå' sånᵒ-måmm, a village of France, on the Paris & Lyons Railway, 43 miles from Paris.

Moretta, mo-rêt'tå, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Coni, on the Po, 22 miles S.S.W. of Turin. P. 3262.

Morettes, mo-rêt'tês, a town of Brazil, province of São Paulo, on the Nhundiaguara, near its mouth in the Bay of Paranagua. Its principal trade is in Paraguay tea and rum, shipped at the port of Paranagua.

Mor'etz Mills, a post-office of Watauga co., N.C.

Moreuil, mo`rŭl', a town of France, in Somme, 12 miles S.E. of Amiens. Pop. 3088, who manufacture hosiery and paper.

Morevee, mo`re-vee', a town of India, Kattywar peninsula, 15 miles N. by W. of Wankaneer.

Morewara, mo`re-wå'rå, a town of India, 21 miles N.W. of Radhunpoor.

Morewood, mōr'wood, a post-village in Dundas co., Ontario, 27 miles N. of Morrisburg. It contains a saw-mill, a tannery, and 2 stores. Pop. 100.

Mo'rey, a post-office and mining-camp of Nye co., Nevada, 70 miles S. of Eureka. It has a silver-mine and a quartz-mill.

Morez, mo`rå' (L. *Moricium*), a town of France, in Jura, on the Bienne, 30 miles E.S.E. of Lons-le-Saulnier. It has important manufactures of clocks, watches, regulators, and lenses or spectacles; also forges, copper-foundries, and saw-mills. Pop. 5375.

Morfasso, moʀ-fås'so, a village of Italy, in Parma, on the Lubiano, 23 miles S. of Piacenza. Pop. 3860.

Mor'fordsville, a post-office of Johnson co., Iowa.

Morfu, or **Morphou,** mor`foo', a town of Cyprus, 20 miles S.W. of Kerinia. Pop. 3000.

Mor'gan, a county in the N. part of Alabama, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Tennessee River, and partly drained by Flint River. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Memphis & Charleston Railroad and the South & North Alabama Railroad. Capital, Somerville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,910,641. Pop. in 1870, 12,187, of whom 12,082 were Americans.

Morgan, a county in the N. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Appalachee and Oconee Rivers. The surface is undulating, and partly covered with forests. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. This county has an abundance of granite. It is intersected by the Georgia Railroad. Capital, Madison. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,766,552. Pop. in 1870, 10,696, of whom 10,674 were Americans.

Morgan, a county in the W. central part of Illinois, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Illinois River, and is also drained by Apple, Sandy, and Indian Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and forests. The soil is deep, fertile, and durable. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, hay, and pork are the staple products. Bituminous coal is found here. This county is intersected by railroads named the Wabash, the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis, the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville, and the Chicago & Alton. Capital, Jacksonville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $29,885,996. Pop. in 1870, 28,463, of whom 23,805 were Americans.

Morgan, a county in the central part of Indiana, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is intersected by White River, and is also drained by Mill and White Lick Creeks. The surface is partly hilly, and in some places nearly level. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is liberally supplied with timber. It is traversed by the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, and is connected with Cincinnati by the Cincinnati & Martinsville Railroad. Capital, Martinsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 17,528, of whom 17,200 were Americans.

Morgan, a county in the N.E. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 330 square miles. It is intersected by the Licking River. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, oats, pork, and butter are the staple products. Among its minerals are bituminous coal and iron ore. Capital, West Liberty. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 5975, of whom 5971 were Americans.

Morgan, a county in the central part of Missouri, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Osage River, and is also drained by Lamine River and Gravois Creek. The surface is moderately hilly, and extensively covered with forests of the ash, elm, hickory, oak, sugar-maple, wild cherry, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county has beds of bituminous coal and Lower Silurian limestone. Capital, Versailles. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 8434, of whom 7735 were Americans.

Morgan, a county in the S.E. part of Ohio, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Muskingum River, and is also drained by Meigs and Wolf Creeks. The surface is moderately hilly, and nearly one-third of it is covered with forests of the ash, hickory, chestnut, oak, maple, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, oats, and butter are the staple products. Petroleum and salt are procured in this county by boring through strata of sandstone. It has also large beds of good limestone and bituminous coal. Capital, McConnellsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,282,582. Pop. in 1870, 20,363, of whom 19,873 were Americans.

Morgan, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is drained by the Emery and Obie's Rivers. This county comprises a part of the Cumberland Table-Land. The surface is mostly hilly, and is extensively covered with forests of the chestnut, oak, pine, &c. Maize, grass, and pork are the staples. An abundance of bituminous coal is found in this county. It is intersected by the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. Capital, Wartburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $653,013. Pop. in 1870, 2969, of whom 2849 were Americans.

Morgan, a county in the N. part of Utah. It is intersected by Weber River. The surface is hilly or mountainous. The soil produces a little wheat and barley. It is intersected by the Union Pacific Railroad. Capital, Morgan. Valuation of real and personal estate, $320,000. Pop. in 1870, 1972, of whom 1215 were Americans.

Morgan, a northeastern county of West Virginia, borders on Maryland. Area, about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and N.W. by the Potomac River, and is intersected by the Cacapon River. The surface is mountainous, and extensively covered with forests. The soil produces Indian corn, grass, and wheat. This county is traversed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Bath, or Berkeley Springs, which is a summer resort. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,922,698. Pop. in 1870, 4315, of whom 4208 were Americans.

Morgan, a post-village, capital of Calhoun co., Ga., on the Ichawaynochaway Creek, about 22 miles S.E. of Cuthbert. It has 2 churches. Pop. 126.

Morgan, a township of Coles co., Ill. Pop. 818.

Morgan, a station in Morgan co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 11 miles W. of Jacksonville.

Morgan, a township of Harrison co., Ind. Pop. 1426.

Morgan, a township of Owen co., Ind. Pop. 1031.

Morgan, a station of Porter co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 12 miles E.S.E. of Valparaiso. Pop. of Morgan township, 579.

Morgan, a township of Crawford co., Iowa. Pop. 91.

Morgan, a township of Decatur co., Iowa. Pop. 519.

Morgan, a township of Franklin co., Iowa. Pop. 339.

Morgan, a township of Harrison co., Iowa. Pop. 682. It contains Mondamin.

Morgan, a post-office of Chase co., Kansas.

Morgan, a post-village of Pendleton co., Ky., on South Licking River, and on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 48 miles S. by E. of Cincinnati. It has a church. Tobacco and other products are shipped here.

Morgan, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 36 miles W. by N. of Baltimore. It has a paper-mill. Pop. about 100.

Morgan, post-office, Barry co., Mich. See SHERIDAN.

Morgan, a village in Negaunee township, Marquette co., Mich., on the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, 7 miles W. of Marquette. It has a blast-furnace, a bloomery, and a machine-shop.

Morgan, Newaygo co., Mich. See MORGAN STATION.

Morgan, a post-office and station of Redwood co., Minn.

Morgan, a township of Dade co., Mo. Pop. 2114.

Morgan, a township of Mercer co., Mo. Pop. 2107. It contains Princeton.

Morgan, a station of Middlesex co., N.J., on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 25½ miles S.S.W. of New York City.

Morgan, a township of Rowan co., N.C. Pop. 1064.

Morgan, a township of Rutherford co., N.C. Pop. 731.

Morgan, or **Rock Creek,** a post-village in Morgan township, Ashtabula co., O., on Rock Creek, and on the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburg Railroad, 29 miles N. of Warren, and about 50 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland. The name of its post-office is Rock Creek. It has 3 churches, a bank, a seminary, 2 steam tanneries, 2 steam saw-mills, a foundry, a machine-shop, a flouring-mill, and 2 carriage-factories. Pop. 491; of the township, 1083.

Morgan, a township of Butler co., O., on the Indiana line. Pop. 1807.

Morgan, a township of Gallia co., O. Pop. 1403.

Morgan, a township of Knox co., O. Pop. 645.

Morgan, a township of Morgan co., O. Pop. 2185. It contains McConnellsville.

Morgan, a township of Scioto co., O., bounded E. by the river Scioto. Pop. 758.

Morgan, a township of Greene co., Pa. Pop. 1101.

Morgan, a post-village, capital of Morgan co., Utah, is on or near Weber River, 1 mile from Weber Station, which is on the Union Pacific Railroad, 24 miles S.E. of Ogden. It has a church, 2 flour-mills, and 2 lime-kilns.

Morgan, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., Vt., in Morgan township, on Seymour Lake, about 11 miles E. of Newport. Pop. of the township, 614.

Mor'ganburg (Flint Post-Office and Station), a hamlet of Morgan co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 6 miles S. of Decatur. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Morgan City (formerly **Brashear**), a post-village and port of entry of St. Mary's parish, La., on the E. bank of the navigable Atchafalaya Bayou, 20 miles from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico, and on Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad, 80 miles W. of New Orleans. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and a sash-factory. Its harbor admits vessels drawing 15 feet of water. Steamships bound for Galveston depart from this place daily. Pop. 776.

Mor'gandale, a station on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 15 miles S. of Chicago, Ill.

Mor'ganfield, a post-village, capital of Union co., Ky., is about 20 miles W.S.W. of Henderson, 6 miles from the Ohio River, and 39 miles S.W. of Evansville, Ind. It has 5 churches, a bank, and a high school. Pop. 300.

Mor'gan Hill, a post-hamlet of Buncombe co., N.C., 15 miles N. of Asheville. It has a church and a seminary.

Morgan Park, a post-village and station of Cook co., Ill. It has a church and a military academy.

Morgan's, a station in Delaware co., Pa., on the Chester Creek Railroad, 3 miles W. of Chester.

Morgan's Fork, a post-office of Franklin co., Miss.

Morgan's Glade, a post-office of Preston co., W. Va.

Morgan's Mill, a post-office of Erath co., Tex.

Morgan's Mills, a post-office of Union co., N.C.

Morgan Spring, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ala., 10 miles N. of Marion. It has 1 or 2 churches, and manufactures of sorghum.

Morgan Station, a village of Newaygo co., Mich., on the Big Rapids Branch of the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, at the junction of the Grand Rapids, Newaygo & Lake Shore Railroad, 35 miles N.E. of Muskegon. It has a church and a saw-mill. Here is White Cloud Post-Office.

Mor'gansville, a hamlet of Washington co., Md., at Morgantown Station on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 3½ miles N.W. from Hagerstown. Pop. about 90.

Morgansville, a post-village of Morgan co., O., about 30 miles S. of Zanesville. It has a church. Pop. 77.

Morgansville, a post-hamlet of Doddridge co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, about 60 miles E. of Parkersburg.

Mor'ganton, a post-village, capital of Fannin co., Ga., near the Ocoee, 90 miles N. of Atlanta. It has a church.

Morganton, a post-village, capital of Burke co., N.C., in Morganton township, on the Catawba River, and on the Western North Carolina Railroad, 55 miles W. of Statesville, and about 64 miles N.W. of Charlotte. It has a courthouse, a newspaper office, 4 churches, and Wilberforce College (Episcopalian). Gold is found here. Pop. 554; of the township, 2221.

Morganton, or **Morgantown,** a post-village of Loudon co., Tenn., on the Little Tennessee River, about 32 miles S.S.W. of Knoxville. It has 3 general stores.

Morgantown, a post-village in Jackson township, Morgan co., Ind., on the Cincinnati & Martinsville Railroad, 35 miles S. by W. of Indianapolis. It has 3 churches, 2 flour-mills, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 500.

Morgantown, a post-village, capital of Butler co., Ky., on Green River, about 24 miles N.W. of Bowling Green. It has 2 churches and a seminary. Pop. 125.

Morgantown, Maryland. See MORGANSVILLE.

Morgantown, a post-hamlet of Pike co., O., 19 miles S.W. of Chillicothe. Near it are 2 or 3 churches. Pop. 55.

Morgantown, a post-village in Caernarvon township, Berks co., Pa., 12 or 13 miles S. of Reading. It has 2 churches, 2 stores, and 2 taverns.

Morgantown, a post-village, capital of Monongalia co., W. Va., on the Monongahela River, about 56 miles S.E. of Wheeling, and 65 miles S. of Pittsburg. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a female seminary, 2 newspaper offices, and several mills. Here is the West Virginia University, founded by the state in 1867. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place. Pop. 797.

Morgan Valley, a post-office of Wyoming co., W. Va.

Mor'ganville, a post-office and station of Lowndes co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 17 miles S.S.W. of Montgomery.

Morganville, a small post-village of Dade co., Ga., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Chattanooga.

Morganville, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Kansas, in Sherman township, 10 miles N.W. of Clay Centre. It has 2 churches.

Morganville, Kentucky. See Home.

Mor'ganville, a post-hamlet in Marlborough township, Monmouth co., N.J., on the Freehold & New York Railroad, 9 miles N. of Freehold.

Morganville, a post-hamlet in Stafford township, Genesee co., N.Y., about 25 miles W.S.W. of Rochester. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Morgan'za, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Md., about 44 miles S. by E. of Washington, D.C.

Morganza, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., on the Chartiers Railroad, 20 miles S.W. of Pittsburg. It has a reform school.

Morgarten, moʀˋgaʀ'tḙn, a mountain of Switzerland, on the boundary of the cantons of Schwytz and Zug, 5 miles N. of Schwytz. Here, on 15th November, 1315, 1300 Swiss defeated 20,000 men under Leopold of Austria, this being the first battle fought for Swiss independence.

Morgenstern, moʀ'ghḙn-stêʀnˋ, or **Morchenstern,** moʀk'ḙn-stêʀnˋ, a village of Bohemia, 26 miles N.E. of Jung-Buntzlau. Pop. 4551.

Morges, moʀzh (Ger. *Morsee,* moʀ'sȧˋ), a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 7 miles W. of Lausanne. Pop. 3877.

Morgram, or **Margram,** mọr-grȧm', a town of Bengal, district of Moorshedabad, 20 miles W. of Berhampoor. It has important silk-manufactures. Pop. 5766.

Morhange, moʀˋôɴzh', or **Mörchingen,** möʀ'king-ḙn, a town of Germany, Lorraine, 24 miles S.W. of Saargemünd. Pop. 1172.

Mori, mo'ree, a town of Austria, Tyrol, about 2 miles from Roveredo, on the Adige, at the junction of the Comeraso. Pop. 4267.

Mori'ah, a post-village in Moriah township, Essex co., N.Y., about 37 miles N. of Whitehall, and 4 miles W. of Lake Champlain, which forms the eastern boundary of the township. It has 2 or 3 churches, rich mines of magnetic iron ore, and several furnaces. The township is intersected by the New York & Canada Railroad. It contains larger villages, named Port Henry and Mineville. Pop. of the township, 7898.

Moriah Centre, a post-village in Moriah township, Essex co., N.Y., near the Adirondack Mountains, 3 miles from Port Henry, and about 100 miles N. of Albany. It has a graded school, 6 stores, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and rich iron-mines. Pop. about 300.

Mori'an, a hamlet of Colfax co., Neb., about 62 miles N.N.W. of Lincoln.

Morians, a station of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Dunkirk.

Moriches, maw-rich'iz or mō-rich'iz, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on an inlet of the ocean, about 14 miles S.W. of Riverhead, and 5 miles W. of Moriches Station. It has nearly 50 houses. Many fish and wild fowls are caught near this place. It is also called West Moriches.

Moricium, the Latin name of Morez.

Morileoo Island. See Hall Island.

Morin, mo-reen', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the railway from Augsburg to Munich, 6 miles E. of Ingolstadt. Pop. 1668.

Moringen, mo'ring-ḙn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 35 miles S.S.W. of Hildesheim. Pop. 2040.

Moritolium, the Latin name of Mortain.

Morkowitz, moʀ'ko-ŵitsˋ, a town of Moravia, 12 miles from Wischau. Pop. 1380.

Morlaas, moʀˋlȧs', a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 6 miles N.E. of Pau. Pop. 1681.

Morlacca, moʀ-lȧk'kȧ (Ger. *Vellebith,* vêl'lê-bitˋ), a district of Croatia, consisting of the mountainous coastline, comprising the towns of Carlopago and Zengg. Its inhabitants, called Morlaks, or Morlacchi, are of Slavic race, and are among the rudest in the empire. Morlacca Strait, 3 miles in breadth, separates the Illyrian and Dalmatian islands, Veglia, Arbe, and Pago, from the mainland.

Morlaix, moʀˋlȧ' (L. *Morlæ'um*), a town of France, in Finistère, at the confluence of the Jarlot and Queffleut, which, uniting as they fall into a small estuary, form a harbor difficult of access, but secure when entered, 34 miles N.E. of Brest. It is picturesquely situated in a valley so narrow as only to admit the stream. The principal square is of great extent, and adorned with some fine mansions. Morlaix contains a hôtel-de-ville, the churches of St. Matthew and St. Melaine, a public library, and a communal college. The manufactures are linen, oil, candles, paper, and tobacco, for which the government has a factory, employing about 1000 persons. The trade is in leather, agricultural products, thread, paper, wine, and brandy. Pop. 13,519.

Morlanweiz, mor'lȧn-ŵêlzˋ, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 15 miles E. of Mons. Pop. of commune, 4215.

Mor'ley, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 4 miles by rail S.S.W. of Leeds. Pop. 9607.

Mor'ley, a post-village of Mecosta co., Mich., on the South Branch of the Muskegon River, and on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 41 miles N. by E. of Grand Rapids, and 14 miles S. of Big Rapids. It has a church, a graded school, and lumber- and shingle-mills. Pop. 600.

Morley, a post-village in Morley township, Scott co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 28 miles W. of Cairo, and 13 miles S.W. of Commerce. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a grist-mill. Pop. 400.

Morley, a post-village in Canton township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Grass River, about 10 miles W. by S. of Potsdam, and 15 miles E. by S. of Ogdensburg. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a grist-mill. Pop. 450.

Morley, a post-office of Barron co., Wis.

Mormanno, moʀ-mȧn'no, a town of Italy, in Cosenza, 13 miles N.W. of Castrovillari. Pop. 5890.

Mormentzel, moʀ'mênt-sêlˋ, a hill of Transylvania, in the narrow pass of Borso, on the Great Szamos, above which it rises more than 1800 feet.

Mormoiron, moʀˋmwȧˋrôɴᵒ' (L. *Marmurio*), a town of France, in Vaucluse, on the Auzon, 7 miles E. of Carpentras. Pop. 1433.

Mor'mon Grove, a post-office of Grayson co., Tex.

Mormon Island, a post-village of Sacramento co., Cal., on the South Fork of the American River, about 25 miles N.E. of Sacramento.

Mormon River, Idaho, rises in the Rocky Mountains, runs northwestward in Boisé co., and enters the East Fork of Salmon River.

Mor'montown, a post-office of Taylor co., Iowa, at Colfax, a hamlet 15 miles E.S.E. of Bedford.

Mornant, moʀˋnôɴᵒ', a town of France, in Rhône, 12 miles S.W. of Lyons. Pop. 1504.

Morne-à-l'Eau, morn-ȧ-lō', a town of the French colony of Guadeloupe, West Indies, near the centre of the island of Grande-Terre, 9 miles E. by N. of Pointe-à-Pitre. Pop. of commune, 5483.

Mornese, moʀ-nȧ'sȧ, a village of Italy, in Alessandria, 5 miles from Novi. Pop. 1100.

Mornico, moʀ'ne-ko, a village of Italy, province of Bergamo. Pop. 1532.

Morn'ing Glo'ry, a post-office of Nicholas co., Ky.

Morn'ingside, a village of Scotland, co. and 2 miles S. of Edinburgh. It has numerous handsome seats and villas, and is much resorted to for its salubrious air. Here is the city and county lunatic asylum.

Morn'ingside, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 5½ miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Morning Star, a township of Mecklenburg co., N.C. Pop. 918.

Morning Star, a post-office of Washington co., Tenn., 5 miles N.W. of Jonesborough.

Morning Sun, a post-village in Morning Sun township, Louisa co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 23 miles N. by W. of Burlington, and 7 miles S.S.W. of Wapello. It has a newspaper office, 4 churches, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 785; of the township, 730 additional.

Morning Sun, a post-village of Preble co., O., about 40 miles N.N.W. of Cincinnati. It has an academy and a church.

Morn'ington, a hamlet of Ireland, co. of Meath, on the Boyne, 3 miles E.N.E. of Drogheda.

Morn'ington, a post-office of Webster co., Mo., 18 miles S. of Marshfield.

Mornington Island, the northernmost and largest of the Wellesley Islands, Gulf of Carpentaria, Australia, in lat. 16° 24′ S., lon. 139° 37′ E.

Mornington Port, an inlet of the Red Sea, in Nubia. Lat. 18° 11′ N.

Morn'ing View, a post-village of Kenton co., Ky.

Morning View, a post-office of Belmont co., O., 6 miles N.W. of Martinsville.

Mo'ro, a small river of Arkansas, enters the Ouachita at the S.W. extremity of Bradley co.

Moro, a post-office of Lee co., Ark., about 85 miles E. of Little Rock.

Moro, township, San Luis Obispo co., Cal. Pop. 627.

Moro, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 28 miles N.N.E. of St. Louis, Mo. It has a church and a public school. Good coal is mined here. Pop. 184.

Moro, a post-office of Aroostook co., Me., about 28 miles W. of Houlton.

Moro, a post-office of Tarrant co., Tex.

Moro Bay, a post-hamlet of Bradley co., Ark., on the Moro River, at its entrance into the Ouachita River, about 40 miles S.E. of Camden. It has a church.

Morocco, mo-rok′ko, or **Marocco** (Arab. *Marakash*, må-rå′kạsh, or *Maraksh*, må-råksh′; Fr. *Maroc*, må‵rŏk′; Sp. *Marrueco*, maʀ-ʀoo-å′ko; It. *Marocco*, må-rok′ko; L. *Maro′chium*), a city, one of the capitals of an empire of the same name, on the N. side of an extensive and fertile plain, 1450 feet above sea-level. Lat. 31° 37′ 31″ N.; lon. 7° 35′ 30″ W. It is nearly 6 miles in circuit, and is surrounded by a strongly-built machicolated wall of tappia work (lime beaten with earth), 30 feet high, with foundations of masonry, and square towers every 50 paces. In the walls there are 11 gates. The entire space within is not generally covered with buildings, but comprises large gardens and open areas of from 20 to 30 acres in extent. The streets are narrow, irregular, and unpaved. The houses are mostly constructed of tappia, although many are built of stone; they are generally of one story, flat-roofed, with the side towards the street plain and whitewashed, having here and there a narrow, unglazed opening for a window. There are several market-places and a covered bazaar, at which a great variety of articles are always on sale. There are altogether 19 mosques in the city, of which 6 are remarkable for their size and architectural elegance. On the S. of the city stands the palace, comprising a space about 1500 yards long by 600 yards wide, and near it is the Jews' quarter (El Millah), a walled enclosure about 1½ miles in circuit, one-half of it nearly in ruins, thronged to suffocation, and excessively filthy, like the whole town. Morocco is famous for the manufacture of the species of leather to which the town gives name. The color used in dyeing the morocco is confined to yellow. There are the ruins of extensive aqueducts in the vicinity of the town, some of them 20 miles in length. Morocco was founded in 1072. It has long been hastening to decay, and is now nearly half in ruins, the result of war, plague, and wretched government. Pop. estimated at 40,000.

Morocco, or **Marocco** (anc. *Tingita′na Maurita′nia*; Arabic, *Moghreeb-el-Aksa*, mòʜ‵reeb′-ĕl-åk′så, *i.e.*, "The Extreme West;" Fr. *Maroc*, må‵rok′; Sp. *Marruecos*, maʀ-ʀoo-å′koce), an extensive maritime country occupying the N.W. extremity of Africa, bounded W. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. by the Mediterranean, N.E. by Algeria, and E. and S. by the Sahara or Great Desert. Lat. 28° to 36° N.; lon. 0° 38′ to 11° 38′ W. Area, about 190,560 square miles. The country is traversed diagonally from N.E. to S.W., throughout its whole extent, by the chains of the Atlas Mountains, on the N.W. side of which lie the territories of Fez and Morocco, and on the opposite side the principalities of Tafilet, Drah (Daraa), El-Harish, Adrâr, Gezulah, Soos-el-Adna, and Soos-el-Aksa, that is, "the extreme or farthest limit."

Physically considered, Morocco falls naturally into four regions. 1. The great range of the Atlas, composed of two or more parallel chains, meeting the desert of Angad in the N.E., forms a natural frontier. 2. Er-Reef, or the northern maritime district, comprising the chains of mountains which rise at no great distance from the Mediterranean Sea. 3. The wide belt of fertile plain, intermixed with hill and valley, which lies between the two preceding regions, and extends from the Mulweeya to Mogadore, a distance of 450 miles. 4. The plains and valleys S.E. of the Atlas. These last all terminate in or adjoin the Great Desert.

Morocco has the largest rivers in North Africa. Those flowing from the N. side of the Atlas have their channels well filled with water; but those flowing from the S. are dry in summer. The Mulweeya, rising in a principal knot of the Atlas, nearly in lat. 32° 30′ N., flows N.E. to the Mediterranean, with a course of 350 miles. The Seboo descends from Mount Sililgo W. to the Atlantic, in a course of 160 miles. The Morbeya, which enters the sea at Azamor, lat. 33° 17′ N., has a course of about 230 miles; and the Tensift, which passes near the city of Morocco, has a length of about 190 miles. Of the rivers which discharge their waters into the desert, the Guir, the most E., seems to have a course S.S.E., occasionally traceable for 300 or 400 miles. The Ziz, which, with its numerous affluents, waters a very fertile and populous country, is spent before it attains half that length. The Drah, or Daraa, rising in the central and most elevated portion of the Atlas (lat. from 31° to 32° N.), first runs S. for nearly 200 miles, forms a lake called Ed-Debaïa, and then, turning W., enters the ocean in lat. 28° 18′ N., after a course of 700 miles; the lower portion of its bed, however, and the lake, are periodically dry. The coast, being generally low and little broken, offers few good harbors: of these, Tangier and Mogadore are the best; the rest, as El-Araish, Sale, Rabatt, Mehediah, Azamor, &c., are but open roadsteads at the mouths of rivers.

The summits of the Atlas often rise into peaks, but their scenery is characterized rather by rounded heights clothed with luxuriant forests than by rugged and precipitous forms. Copper ores are found in the S. ramifications, S. of the river Soos. There are reports, also, of iron-mines in the interior, and of lead in the vicinity of Têmsna. The *khol*, or ore of antimony, used by Moorish ladies for darkening the eyebrows, is obtained from Tedla. Amethysts of great size and beauty have been found in the Atlas.

The climate is generally very fine. The extremes of temperature lie within moderate limits, the mean annual temperature of the city of Morocco, at an absolute elevation of 1384 feet, being about 64°. The forests of Er-Reef contain, among other species of oak, that which bears edible acorns, and also that which yields cork. In the higher regions of the Atlas are found the Aleppo pine, the cedar of Lebanon, and many varieties of oxycedrus and of juniper, yielding fragrant gums. The date-palm and the dwarf palm form extensive woods E. and S. of the Atlas. In the maritime region grows the *Eleodendron argân*, from the olive-like fruit of which is extracted an excellent oil. Among the wild plants of the S. provinces may be mentioned the caper and archil, the latter an important article of commerce.

The agriculture of Morocco is in the lowest possible condition. Neither science nor capital aids the labors of the husbandman. The cereal crops are wheat, which is excellent, barley, of inferior quality, and maize. Durrah, or millet, constitutes the chief support of the population, though beans, the esculent arum, and canary-seed are consumed in large quantities by the poorer classes. The vine is cultivated near the towns for the sake of the fresh grapes and raisins. All the fruits of Southern Europe and the Canary Islands are to be found here in sufficient abundance. A large portion of the population leads a pastoral life.

The lion still haunts the plains on the sides of the Atlas, followed by panthers and ounces. The wild boar inhabits the woods. Gazelles and several species of large antelope enter the country from the desert. But more formidable by far than beasts of prey are the locusts, which come from the desert in countless multitudes, spreading desolation over the fields. The ostrich is found on the S. frontiers, and the ostrich feathers brought from that quarter are the best known in commerce. The wealth of the Arab tribes consists chiefly in their droves, herds, and flocks. Horses of an excellent breed are numerous, and still more important are the sheep, the wool of which is frequently of the finest possible description.

In general, among the rural population, every woman spins and every man knows how to weave. Fez makes and exports great quantities of cloth caps. The tanners of Mequinez have a great reputation; those of Morocco render the lion's or panther's skin as white as snow and as soft as silk. Of the fine morocco leather, Fez furnishes the red, Tafilet the green, and the city of Morocco the yellow. The Morocco carpets, called by the Moors Sherbiah and Katifah, and much esteemed in Europe, under the name of Turkey carpets, are made chiefly in the province of Ducalla. The Jews alone do business as goldsmiths and jewellers. The commerce of Morocco may be classed under three heads: 1, commerce with the East, carried on by means of the caravans to Mecca; 2, with Soodan across the Great Desert; 3, the maritime trade. The first-named comprises Persian silks, perfumes, spices, and some Indian goods, to which are added cotton and raw silk from Cairo. The goods exported by this channel are cochineal, indigo, skins, fine leather, woollen cloths, and ostrich feathers. The caravans going S. are much less numerous than those destined for Egypt or Mecca, yet they often reckon from 16,000 to 20,000 camels. At Timbuctoo they meet the merchants from the S., and dispose of their goods, chiefly salt, woollen mantles, sashes, daggers, tobacco, and looking-glasses, for ivory, rhinoceros-horn, incense, gold-dust, ostrich feathers, gums, malaghetta pepper, cardamom, indigo, and slaves. The capital advanced on each expedition to Timbuctoo is estimated at $1,000,000, and the returns are said to exceed in value ten times that amount.

The population of Morocco is divided into several distinct races. The Berbers, the oldest inhabitants of the country, are divided into Amazig and Shelluh, the latter of whom, inhabiting the high plains of the Atlas, S. of the capital, devote themselves to agriculture. The Arabs form the bulk of the rural population in the plains. In the towns along the coast are found the Moors. There are many negroes and people of mixed descent. A considerable number of Jews is to be found in all the commercial towns. The education given at the schools in the chief towns, and completed at the university of Fez, does not go beyond the theology of the Koran; true science is unknown, and whatever monuments of art there are in the kingdom point to past ages. Music is the only art for which the Moors manifest a decided taste.

The sovereign or Sultan of Morocco, styled by Europeans Emperor, bears the title of Emeer el Moomeneen, or "Lord of the true Believers." He is absolute; the lives and properties of his subjects are at his disposal. His treasury, situated in Mequinez, is a mysterious and impenetrable structure, guarded by 2000 blacks, and is supposed to contain great treasures. The military force maintained by the Sultan does not ordinarily exceed 16,000, of whom half are blacks, and of the remainder a large portion are Bedouins. The marine force is insignificant. The population is estimated at 6,000,000.

History.—In the *Mau'ri* or *Mauru'sii*, *Mas'syli*, *Maz'ices*, and *Gætu'li* of ancient writers it is easy to recognize the Moors or Moriscos, the Shelluh, Amazig, and Gezulah or Benoo Godalah of modern times. The Vandals, who held the country for some years, are supposed to have introduced into it, at the end of the fifth and beginning of the sixth century, the piratical habits which afterwards became so characteristic of the coasts. In the latter part of the seventh century the Arabs, fired with enthusiasm, spread over North Africa, and, having taken possession of Mauritania, penetrated S. to the borders of the desert. It was about this time that the Jews were expelled from Spain (A.D. 694) and sought refuge in great numbers on the shores of Africa.

Near the close of the eighth century a descendant of Mohammed, named Edris, was made sovereign of the Berber tribes about the Atlas. In 1035 the warlike sect of the Morabites first rose into existence among the Gezulah and on the borders of the desert. In 1055 their chief, Abu Bekr ben Omar el-Lamtûni, was proclaimed sovereign. His grandson crossed the mountains, and in 1072 laid the foundations of the city of Morocco, which thus arose with the remarkable dynasty of the Almoravides. In the time of El-Watas, the founder of a dynasty bearing his name, the expulsion of the Moors and Jews from Spain A.D. 1480–1501 added 800,000 souls, it is said, to the population. In the middle of the sixteenth century a new dynasty commenced with the descendants of the Shereef Hosein. The fifth of this family, commonly called Hamed Shereef-el-Mansoor, towards the close of the sixteenth century made himself master of Morocco, and pushed his conquests through the desert as far as Timbuctoo and Kagho. His reign (from 1579 to 1603) is regarded as the golden age in the history of Morocco. The ninth and last Moroccan dynasty is that founded in 1648 by Mulai Shereef el Fileli, or King of Tafilet, who was remarkable, among other things, for his numerous posterity, having had 84 sons and 124 daughters. In 1814 the Sultan abolished the slavery of Christians, and in 1817 disarmed his marine and strictly prohibited piracy. ——Adj. MOORISH, moor'ish, MOROC'CAN, and MORESQUE, mo-rêsk' (Arab. MOGHRABEE, mo'ɢhrå-bee\`, in the plural, MOGHARBA, mo\`ɢhaʀ'bå; Sp. MARROQUIN, maʀ-ʀo-keen'); inhab. MOOR and MOGHREBIN, mo'ɢhreb-in.

Mo'roc'co, a post-village in Beaver township, Newton co., Ind., about 52 miles N.N.W. of Lafayette. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a drug-store.

Moro Creek, New Mexico. See MORA CREEK.

Moromanno, a town of Italy. See MORMANNO.

Moron, mo-rōn', or **Moron-de-la-Frontera,** mo-rōn'-då-lå-fron-tå'rå, a town of Spain, Andalusia, 32 miles N.E. of Seville, near the Guadaira. It has a town house, prison, granary, a Latin grammar-school, 3 hospitals, a fine church with 3 naves, and several convents and nunneries. On the hill E. of the town are the ruins of an ancient castle, for several centuries one of the most important strongholds in Spain. It was blown up by the French in 1812. The town has manufactories of hats, soap, lime, and gypsum, several potteries, numerous flour- and oil-mills, and a few looms for linens. Pop. 12,346.

Morona, mo-ro'nå, a river of Ecuador and Peru, formed by the confluence of the Cosulima and the navigable Mangosisa. It flows 300 miles southeastward, and joins the Amazon. It is navigable throughout by steamers.

Morone, mo-ro'nå, or **Morrone,** moʀ-ʀo'nå, a town of Italy, in Campobasso, 8 miles S.W. of Larino. P. 3605.

Moroni, mo-ro'nee, a post-village of San Pete co., Utah, is in a fertile valley, on the San Pete River, 36 miles S. by E. of York Railroad Station. It has a church.

Mo'ro River, Arkansas, rises in Dallas co., runs southward, and forms the W. boundary of Bradley co. until it enters the Ouachita River. It is nearly 90 miles long.

Moros, mo'roce, a village of Spain, Aragon, 60 miles from Saragossa. It has a church and a hospital. P. 1271.

Morotai, one of the Sandwich Islands. See MOLOKAI.

Morot'to, Morut'tu, or **Moratu'wa,** a large town of Ceylon, on its W. coast, 10 miles S. of Colombo.

Morovsk, or **Morowsk,** mo-rovsk', a town of Russia, government and 36 miles S.W. of Chernigov, on the Desna.

Morowan, mo-ro-wân', a town of India, province of Oude, division of Lucknow. Pop. in 1872, 7997.

Morozzo, mo-rot'so, a town of Italy, 8 miles E.N.E. of Coni, on an affluent of the Tanaro. Pop. 1966.

Mor'peth, a town of England, co. of Northumberland, at a railway junction, 14 miles N. by W. of Newcastle. It has 2 principal streets, paved, and lighted with gas, a town hall, an elegant bridge of three arches over the Wansbeck, a prison and court-house, an old market-cross, fine churches, a handsome chapel of ease, several dissenting places of worship, a Roman Catholic chapel, a grammar-school and several other schools, a mechanics' institute, and a dispensary. The woollen-manufacture and tanning are carried on to some extent. The borough returns a member to Parliament. Pop. 5914.

Mor'peth, a town and river-port of New South Wales, co. of Northumberland, at the head of the navigable part of the Hunter River, 78 miles N.E. of Sydney. Steamers ply between this place and Sydney. Pop. 1236.

Mor'peth, a post-village in Kent co., Ontario, near Lake Erie, 15 miles S.S.E. of Thamesville. It contains a woollen-factory, a foundry, a saw-mill, grist-mills, 5 or 6 stores, &c. Pop. 600.

Morphou, a town of Cyprus. See MORFU.

Morra, moʀ'ʀå, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 3 miles E.N.E. of Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. 2849.

Morra, a town of Italy, province of Coni, 7 miles S.W. of Alba, on the Tanaro. Pop. 3325.

Mor'ral, a post-office and station of Marion co., O., on the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, 8 miles N.N.W. of Marion. It has a church and a warehouse.

Morrano, mor-rå'no, a station in San Joaquin co., Cal., on the Visalia division of the Central Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Lathrop.

Morrell', a post-hamlet in Morris township, Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Union Furnace Station, about 20 miles N.E. of Altoona. Here is a large lime-kiln.

Morrellgunge, mor\`rẹl-gŭnj', a town and port of Bengal, in Jessore, 100 miles E. of Calcutta. It is among the Sunderbunds, and on a deep navigable channel, 45 miles from the sea, and has a large export trade, chiefly in rice.

Morrice, mor'ris, a post-office of Shiawassee co., Mich.

Mor'rill, a post-office and station of Brown co., Kansas, on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Hiawatha.

Morrill, a post-office of Jackson co., Ky.

Morrill, a post-hamlet in Morrill township, Waldo co., Me., 7 miles W. of Belfast. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 523.

Mor'rill's Corner, a village in Deering township, Cumberland co., Me., near Portland. It has a church, and manufactures of organs, leather, and britannia-ware.

Mor'rillton, a hamlet in Conway co., Ark., on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, 50 miles N.W. of Argenta.

Mor'ris, a county in the E. central part of Kansas, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is drained by the Neosho River, which rises in it, and by small affluents of the Kansas River. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. Nearly 95 per cent. of it is prairie. Indian corn, wheat, hay, and cattle are the staple products. Magnesian limestone abounds in this county, which is intersected by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad (Neosho Valley division). Capital, Council Grove. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,312,135. Pop. in 1870, 2225; in 1875, 4597; in 1878, 5656.

Morris, a county in the N. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E.

by the Pequannock River, on the S.E. and E. by the Passaic River, and on the N.W. by the Musconetcong. It is also drained by the sources of the Raritan and by the Rockaway River. The surface is hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the oak, chestnut, hickory, &c. Among its remarkable features is Schooley's Mountain, a summer resort. Indian corn, hay, oats, and butter are the staple products of the farms. This county has rich iron-mines, and extensive manufactures of forged and rolled iron and nails. The iron ore mined here in 1870 amounted to 308,792 tons, valued at $1,741,952. Limestone and marble are found here. This county is intersected by the Morris Canal, the Morris & Essex Railroad, and the Boonton Branch Railroad. Capital, Morristown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $38,567,026. Pop. in 1870, 43,137, of whom 34,530 were Americans.

Morris, a county in the N.E. part of Texas. It is bounded on the N. by the Sulphur Fork of Red River, and also drained by Big Cypress and White Oak Bayous. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of the ash, cypress, hickory, oak, pecan, &c. The soil is fertile. Capital, Dangerfield.

Morris, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 19 miles N. of Birmingham. Here is a church.

Morris, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., in Morris township, 3 miles E. of Morris Station, and about 30 miles W. by S. of Hartford. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 701. Morris Station is at West Morris, on the Shepaug Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Litchfield.

Morris, a hamlet of Franklin co., Ga., about 32 miles N.N.E. of Athens. See also MORRIS STATION.

Morris, a city, the capital of Grundy co., Ill., is in Morris township, on the N. bank of the Illinois River, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, 61 miles S.W. of Chicago, 23 miles E. of Ottawa, and 21 miles W.S.W. of Joliet. It has 7 churches, 2 national banks, a high school, a classical institute, 2 newspaper offices, 2 flour-mills, a tannery, and manufactures of school-furniture and farming-implements. It is lighted with gas. Bituminous coal is mined here. Pop. 3138; of the township, excluding the city, 113.

Morris, a post-village in Adams township, Ripley co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 51 miles W.N.W. of Cincinnati, O. It has a church, and manufactures of spokes, hubs, cooperage, &c. Pop. 400.

Morris, a station in Kent co., Md., near the Delaware line, on the Queen Anne's & Kent Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Massey's.

Morris, a hamlet in Berrien co., Mich., on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 1½ miles N. of Bridgeman. It has a saw-mill.

Morris, a post-village in Morris township, capital of Stevens co., Minn., near the Pomme de Terre River, and on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 159 miles W.N.W. of St. Paul, and 25 miles N.N.W. of Benson. Pop. of the township, 372.

Morris, a township of Carroll co., Mo. Pop. 3831.

Morris, a township of Sullivan co., Mo. Pop. 964.

Morris, a township of Texas co., Mo. Pop. 539.

Morris, a township of Morris co., N.J. Pop. 5674. It contains Morristown.

Morris, or **Louisville,** a post-village in Morris township, Otsego co., N.Y., on Butternut Creek, about 40 miles S. of Utica, and 15 miles E. of Norwich. It has 4 churches, an academic school, a newspaper office, a chair-factory, a cotton-factory, and a banking-house. The name of its post-office is Morris. Pop. about 650; of the township, 2303.

Morris, a township of Knox co., O. Pop. 860.

Morris, a post-office of Seneca co., O.

Morris, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. 1480. It contains Morrisdale and Kylerton.

Morris, a township of Greene co., Pa. Pop. 1296. It contains Nineveh.

Morris, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. 688.

Morris, a township of Tioga co., Pa. Pop. 423. It has dense forests of hemlock and hardwood, and beds of coal. It contains a part of Antrim.

Morris, a post-office in Morris township, Tioga co., Pa., about 32 miles N.N.W. of Williamsport. Pop. of the township, 423.

Morris, a township of Washington co., Pa., has beds of coal. Pop. 1050. It contains the village of Prosperity.

Morris, a post-office of Hanover co., Va.

Morrisania, mor'ris-ā'ne-ȧ, a village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the E. bank of Harlem River, and on the New York & Harlem Railroad, about 10 miles N. by E. of the city hall. It was annexed to the city of New York in 1873, and its post-office is now a branch of the New York Post-Office. Here are numerous churches and elegant residences. Pop. in 1870, 19,609.

Mor'risburg, a village and port of entry in Dundas co., Ontario, on the river St. Lawrence, at the foot of the Rivière du Plat Canal, 92 miles by rail W. of Montreal. It has water-power, 2 churches, a branch bank, saw-, grist-, and carding-mills, 2 foundries, a tannery, several factories, a number of stores, and a newspaper office. A steamer runs regularly between here and Waddington, N.Y. Pop. 1156.

Mor'ris Chap'el, a post-office of Harrison co., Mo.

Morris Church, a post-office of Campbell co., Va.

Morris Cross Roads, a post-village in Spring Hill township, Fayette co., Pa., about 56 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has 2 stores and several vineyards.

Mor'risdale, or **Mor'risdale Mines,** a post-village in Morris township, Clearfield co., Pa., 30 miles N.N.W. of Phillipsburg, and about 36 miles N.N.E. of Altoona. It is the N. terminus of a branch of the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad. It has mines of coal and a church. Pop. 300.

Morris Gap, a post-office of Roane co., Tenn.

Morris Hill, a post-office of Alleghany co., Va.

Morris Island, of South Carolina, is on the S. side of the entrance of Charleston harbor, and borders on the Atlantic Ocean. Its N. extremity is about 1 mile S.S.E. of Fort Sumter.

Mor'rison, a county in the central part of Minnesota, has an area of about 1100 square miles. It is intersected by the Mississippi River, is partly bounded on the N. by the Crow Wing River, and also drained by the Platte and Swan Rivers. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, grass, and potatoes are the staple products. Capital, Little Falls. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,802,526. Pop. in 1870, 1681, of whom 1113 were Americans; in 1875, 2722.

Morrison, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Col., on the Denver & South Park Railroad, 16 miles S.W. of Denver. It has a fine stone hotel, a large stone school-house, a sulphur spring, and a quarry of limestone.

Morrison, a city, capital of Whitesides co., Ill., is in Mount Pleasant township, on Rock Creek, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 124 miles W. of Chicago, and 14 miles E. of Clinton, Iowa. It contains a court-house, a national bank, a private bank, 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, 7 churches, and manufactures of carriages and farming-implements. Pop. about 2000.

Morrison, a post-office and station of Grundy co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 5 miles E. of Grundy Centre.

Morrison, a post-village of Gasconade co., Mo., on the Missouri River, and on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 92 miles W. of St. Louis, and 12 miles W. of Hermann. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Morrison, a post-hamlet of Luzerne co., Pa., 3 miles from Whitehaven, and about 20 miles S. by E. of Wilkesbarre. It has a grist-mill.

Morrison, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Tenn., on a railroad, 10 miles S.W. of McMinnville.

Morrison, a post-village in Morrison township, Brown co., Wis., about 14 miles S. of the city of Green Bay. The township has 4 churches and several lumber-mills. Pop. of the township, 1398.

Morrison, Dane co., Wis. See MORRISONVILLE.

Morrison Bluff, a post-hamlet of Logan co., Ark., on the Arkansas River, 3 miles from Spadra Station, and about 60 miles E. of Fort Smith. It has a flour-mill.

Morrison's Mills, a post-hamlet of Alachua co., Fla., about 30 miles W. of Palatka.

Mor'risonville, a post-village in Ricks township, Christian co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 40 miles S.W. of Decatur, and 20 miles N.N.E. of Litchfield. It has 2 banks, a high school, a money-order post-office, a newspaper office, 5 churches, and an elevator. Pop. about 900.

Morrisonville, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., on the Saranac River, in Plattsburg and Schuyler Falls townships, 5 miles W. of Plattsburg. It has 2 churches, a woollen-mill, a machine-shop, and a starch-factory.

Morrisonville, a post-office of Loudoun co., Va.

Morrisonville, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis., at Morrison Station on the Madison & Portage Railroad, 16 miles N. of Madison. It has an elevator. Pop. 100.

Morris Plains, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., on the Morris & Essex Railroad, 2½ miles N. of Morristown. It has a church, a paper-mill, and a grist-mill. Near here is an insane asylum.

Morris Run, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., on the Morris Run Branch of the Tioga Railroad, 4 miles by rail S.E. of Blossburg, and 32 miles N. of Williamsport. It has 3 churches. Coal is mined here. Pop. 2350.

Morris Station, a post-office of Quitman co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 10 miles W. of Cuthbert.

Mor'riston, a post-office of Davison co., Dakota.

Mor'riston, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, 10 miles S.E. of Guelph. It contains 2 churches and a planing-mill. Pop. 400.

Mor'ristown, a mining village of Sierra co., Cal., about 12 miles N.W. of Downieville. Gold is found here.

Morristown, a post-office or hamlet of Henry co., Ill., about 20 miles E.S.E. of Davenport, Iowa.

Morristown, a village in Monroe township, Randolph co., Ind., at Parker Station on the railroad between Winchester and Muncie, about 10 miles E. of Muncie. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 257. The name of its post-office is Parker.

Morristown, a post-village in Hanover township, Shelby co., Ind., on the Blue River, and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 25 miles E.S.E. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches, an academy, and 5 stores. Pop. about 300.

Morristown, a post-village in Morristown township, Rice co., Minn., on Cannon River, about 10 miles W.S.W. of Faribault. It has 4 or 5 stores, 3 churches, 2 flour-mills, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 317; of the township, 1274. Several lakes occur on the border of the township.

Morristown, a city, the capital of Morris co., N.J., is in Morris township, on the Whippany River, and on the Morris & Essex division of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 50 miles N.N.E. of Trenton, about 20 miles S.W. of Paterson, and 32 miles by railroad W. by N. of New York. It is situated on a table-land, about 500 feet above tide-water, surrounded by picturesque ranges of hills, and is neatly laid out, having a fine public square or park, on which stands a granite monument erected in honor of the soldiers who fell in the civil war. It contains a court-house, 9 churches, a graded academy, 2 seminaries for ladies, a classical school, 2 national banks, a public library, an orphans' home, 5 hotels, and several summer boarding-houses. The city is lighted with gas, and is supplied with water from a large reservoir. The purity of the air and the attractive scenery render this place a favorite summer resort. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Morristown is the site of a new state lunatic asylum, about 1200 feet in length (including the wings), and designed to accommodate 1000 patients. This city has manufactures of carriages, the Speedwell Iron-Works, a paper-mill, and other mills. It possesses historical interest as having been twice the headquarters of the American army during the Revolutionary war. The house occupied by General Washington is still standing, and has been purchased for the State Historical Society. Pop. about 5000.

Morristown, a post-village in Morristown township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the St. Lawrence River, at the N. terminus of the Morristown & Black River Railroad, about 11 miles S.W. of Ogdensburg. It is opposite to Brockville, Canada, to which a steam ferry runs. It has several warehouses, 3 churches, a steam saw-mill, and a planing-mill. Pop. about 350. The township is bounded on the E. by Black Lake. Pop. 1849.

Morristown, a post-village in Union township, Belmont co., O., about 22 miles W. of Wheeling, W. Va., and 3 miles N. of Belmont Station of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It has 4 churches, a flour-mill, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 423.

Morristown, a post-village, capital of Hamblen co., Tenn., is on the left or S. bank of the Holston River, and on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, at its junction with the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap & Charleston Railroad, 42 miles E.N.E. of Knoxville. It has a bank, a high school, a female institute, 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of flour, sash, &c. P. about 1000.

Morristown, a small post-village in Morristown township, Lamoille co., Vt., about 22 miles N. of Montpelier. The township is drained by the Lamoille River, and contains also a larger village, named Morrisville. Pop. of the township, 1897.

Mor'ristown, or **Lakevale,** a seaport of Nova Scotia, co. of Antigonish, on St. George's Bay, near the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 11 miles N. of Antigonish. Pop. 200.

Mor'risville, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Mo., 22 miles N. of Springfield. It has a church.

Morrisville, a hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., 4 miles S. of Holmdel Station. It has 2 stores. Pop. about 150.

Morrisville, a post-village, capital of Madison co., N.Y., in Eaton township, about 30 miles E.S.E. of Syracuse, and 100 miles W. by N. of Albany. It is 2 miles W. of Morrisville Station of the Midland Railroad, and is in a deep, narrow valley. It contains a court-house, a jail, 3 churches, a union school, a newspaper office, a tannery, a carriage-shop, a national bank, and a foundry. Hops and dairy-products are the chief articles of export. Pop. 570.

Morrisville, a post-village of Wake co., N.C., on the North Carolina Railroad, 12 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Morrisville, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., O., about 44 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church. Pop. 39.

Morrisville, a post-borough of Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River, opposite Trenton, 30 miles above Philadelphia. The railroad which connects these cities crosses the river here on a bridge 1100 feet long. Robert Morris and the French Marshal Moreau resided here for several years. It has 3 churches, a pottery, 2 flouring-mills, a nursery, a toy-factory, &c. Pop. 813.

Morrisville, or **Dot'tysburg,** a village in Franklin township, Greene co., Pa., 1 mile from Waynesburg. It has a church and a graded school. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 200.

Morrisville, a post-village in Morristown township, Lamoille co., Vt., on the Lamoille River, and on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad (Vermont division), 3 miles S. of Hyde Park, and about 22 miles N. of Montpelier. It has 4 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, an iron-foundry, a flour-mill, and manufactures of chairs, furniture, &c.

Morrisville, a post-village of Fauquier co., Va., about 80 miles N. by W. of Richmond. It has a church and 2 stores. Gold is found near it.

Mor'ro, a post-village of San Luis Obispo co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, about 12 miles N.W. of San Luis Obispo. Butter and cheese are exported hence by steamboats.

Morro-de-São-Paulo, moʀ'ʀo-dà-sŏwɴᵍ-pŏw'lo, a village of Brazil, on the N. extremity of Tinharé Island, province and 50 miles S.W. of Bahia. It is defended by a battery, and contains a church and a primary school.

Morro-Grande, moʀ'ʀo-grån'dà, a mountain-range of Brazil, which, after forming part of the boundary between the provinces of Goyaz and Minas-Geraes, enters the latter and becomes the base of the chain known by the name of Pyrenees. It here forms the watershed between the waters of the N. and S., and gives rise to some of the great rivers of Brazil.

Morro-Grande, a village of Brazil, in Minas-Geraes, 15 miles S.E. of Cahete. Pop. 5000.

Morrone, a town of Italy. See Morone.

Morrope, moʀ`ʀo-pà', a town near the N. extremity of Peru, on the Leche, near its mouth in the Pacific.

Mor`rose'nian, a post-office of Robeson co., N.C.

Mor'row, a county in the N. central part of Ohio, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is drained by the Vernon River, which rises in it, by the East Branch of the Whetstone River, and by Walnut Creek. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool, and butter are the staple products. The sugar-maple abounds in its forests, which in 1870 covered 69,093 acres. This county has quarries of sandstone or freestone. It is intersected by the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad. Capital, Mount Gilead. Valuation of real and personal estate, $18,254,095. Pop. in 1870, 18,583, of whom 17,920 were Americans.

Morrow, a township of Adair co., Mo. Pop. 877.

Morrow, a post-village in Salem township, Warren co., O., on the Little Miami River, and on the Little Miami and Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroads, 36 miles N.E. of Cincinnati, and 9 miles S.S.E. of Lebanon. It has 3 churches, a bank, a tannery, and a union school. Pop. 708.

Morrow's, Mecklenburg co., N.C. See Pineville.

Morrow Station, a post-hamlet of Clayton co., Ga., on the Atlanta division of the Central Railroad, 16 miles S. of Atlanta. It has several churches and 4 stores.

Mor'rowville, a post-office of Dallas co., Ala.

Morrowville, a post-office of Campbell co., Tenn.

Mors, moʀs, or **Morsöe,** moʀs'ö`ẹh, almost moʀs'ŭh`-yẹh, an island of Denmark, Jutland, in the Lym-Fiord. Length, 23 miles; breadth, 11 miles. Pop. 6000. Principal town, Nykjöbing, on its E. shore.

Mörs, a town of Rhenish Prussia. See Meurs.

Mörsburg, möʀs'bŏŏʀg, or **Meersburg,** màʀs'bŏŏʀɢ, a town of Baden, 5 miles E.N.E. of Constance. Pop. 1681.

Mörsch, möʀsh, a village of Baden, N.W. of Ettlingen. Pop. 2403.

Morse, a post-hamlet and station in Graham township, Johnson co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 22 miles S.S.E. of Cedar Rapids. It has a church.

Morse, a post-office of Johnson co., Kansas.

Morse, a post-office of Lincoln co., Minn.

Morsee, the German for Morges, in Switzerland.

Morse's Mill, a post-office of Jefferson co., Mo., about 50 miles S. of St. Louis. Here is a grist-mill.

Morseville, Illinois. See Plum River.

Morseville, morss'vĭl, a post-office of Adams co., Neb.

Morshansk, or **Morschansk,** moʀ-shânsk', a town of Russia, government and 56 miles N. of Tambov, on the Zna. Pop. 19,504, partly employed in manufactures of sail-cloth, paper, chemicals, lumber, and soap.

Morsöe, an island of Denmark. See Mors.

Morss'ton Depot, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Oswego Midland Railroad, 50 miles N.N.W. of Middletown. It has a church, and manufactures of leather and lumber. The products of many tanneries, dairies, and saw-mills are shipped here.

Mortagne, moʀ`tâñ', a town of France, in Nord, arrondissement of Valenciènnes. Pop. 1204.

Mortagne, a town of France, in Orne, 25 miles E. of Alençon. Pop. 4302. It stands on a steep hill, has remains of old ramparts, and a Gothic church with a lofty tower. The manufactures comprise linen cloths, canvas, gloves, calicoes, and leather.

Mortagne-sur-Gironde, moʀ`tâñ'-süʀ-zhee`rôɴᴅ', a town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, arrondissement of Saintes. Pop. 1666.

Mortagne-sur-Sèvre, moʀ`tâñ'-süʀ-saiv'r, a town of France, in Vendée, on the Sèvre, 31 miles N.E. of La Roche-sur-Yon, with mineral springs. Pop. 2080.

Mortain, moʀ`tâɴᵍ' (L. *Moritolium*), a town of France, in Manche, 34 miles S.S.W. of Saint-Lô. Pop. 2185.

Mortara, moʀ-tâ'râ, a town of Italy, province of Pavia, on the Arbogna, 25 miles N.N.E. of Alessandria. Pop. 7408. It is enclosed by walls, and has noble residences, public schools, barracks, and a theatre, but is nearly deserted on account of the miasma from its rice-fields.

Morteau, moʀ`tō', a town of France, in Doubs, 16 miles N.E. of Pontarlier. Pop. 1946.

Mortefontaine, moʀt`fôɴᵍ`tân', a village of France, in Oise, arrondissement of Senlis. Here the treaty of peace between France and the United States was signed in 1800.

Mor'tensburg, a hamlet of Union co., Pa., at Fair Ground Station, 2 miles W. of Lewisburg.

Morteso, moʀ-tâ'so, **Mortero,** moʀ-tâ'ro, or **Morter,** moʀ-taiʀ', an island in the Adriatic, off the coast of Dalmatia, 28 miles S.E. of Zara. It is 6 miles long and 2 miles broad. On it is a village of the same name, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Colentum*.

Mortes, Rio das, Brazil. See Rio das Mortes.

Mortier, moʀ`te-â', a village of Belgium, province and 9 miles E.N.E. of Liege, with several mills and a trade in grain. Pop. 1220.

Mortier, Malay Archipelago. See Motir.

Mortizzo, moʀ-tit'so, a village of Italy, Parma, 6 miles N.E. of Piacenza, on the Po. Pop. of commune, 2630.

Mortlach, mort'lâᴋ, a parish and decayed town of Scotland, formerly a bishop's see, co. and 29 miles W.S.W. of Banff. Within the parish is the thriving town of Dufftown, with extensive distilleries. Total pop. 3059.

Mort'lake, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, on the Thames, 8 miles W.S.W. of London, on the London & Richmond Railway. Pop. 5119.

Mort'lake, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 8½ miles N.E. of Toronto. Pop. 120.

Mort'lock Islands, a group of small islands in the Pacific Ocean, N. of the Solomon Islands. Lat. 4° 55' S.; lon. 156° 10' E. There is another group of this name in Micronesia, about lat. 5° 30' N., lon. 153° E.

Mor'ton, a hamlet of England, co. of Lincoln, 2 miles W.N.W. of Gainsborough. Pop. 681.

Mor'ton, a county in the central part of Dakota, is bounded on the E. by the Missouri River, and intersected by Cannonball and Heart Rivers.

Morton, a post-office of Morton co., Dakota.

Morton, Cook co., Ill. See Morton Grove.

Morton, a post-village in Morton township, Tazewell co., Ill., on the Illinois Midland Railroad, at its junction with the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, 12 miles E.N.E. of Pekin, and 10 miles S.E. of Peoria. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a carriage-shop, and a bank. Pop. of the township, 1228.

Morton, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Ind., about 36 miles N.E. of Terre Haute.

Morton, a township of Page co., Iowa. Pop. 382.

Morton, a post-office of Wapello co., Iowa.

Morton, a post-office and station in Cherokee co., Kansas, on the Missouri & Western Railroad, 10 miles W. of Columbus.

Morton, a post-village of Scott co., Miss., on the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad, 34 miles E. of Jackson. It has 2 churches, a high school, a newspaper office, and a tannery.

Morton, a post-hamlet of Ray co., Mo., 50 miles E. by N. of Kansas City. It has 2 churches.

Morton, a township of Alamance co., N.C. Pop. 794.

Morton, a post-office of Monroe co., O.

Morton, a post-village in Springfield township, Delaware co., Pa., on the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, 9 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia. It has a church and several factories. Pop. about 250.

Morton, or **White Fish Falls,** a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, on the Rideau Canal, 29 miles N.E. of Kingston. Pop. 250.

Morton Grove, a post-hamlet of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, about 12 miles N. by W. of Chicago.

Morton Grove, a post-office of Morgan co., W. Va.

Morton's Corners, a post-hamlet of Concord township, Erie co., N.Y., about 27 miles S. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, and a flour-mill.

Morton's Gap, a post-village of Hopkins co., Ky., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 7 miles S. of Madisonville. It has a church, a plough-factory, and about 75 houses. Rich coal-mines are worked here.

Morton's Harbor, a fishing village in the district of Twillingate and Fogo, Newfoundland, 3 miles from Twillingate. Pop. 315.

Morton's Store, a post-office of Alamance co., N.C.

Mor'tonsville, a hamlet of Carroll co., Ind., in Deer Creek township. Pop. 80.

Mortonsville, a post-village of Woodford co., Ky., about 16 miles W.S.W. of Lexington. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Mortonville, New York. See Vail's Gate.

Mortonville, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., on the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Coatesville. It has a grist-mill.

Mortrée, moʀ`trâ', a town of France, in Orne, 14 miles N. of Alençon. Pop. 1415.

Mortsel, moʀt'sęl or moʀt`sêl', a village of Belgium, province and 5 miles S.S.E. of Antwerp.

Mor'ty Isle, Malay Archipelago, is off the N.E. extremity of Gilolo. Lat. 2° N.; lon. 128° 30' E. Length, 60 miles; breadth, 25 miles. Chief product, sago. The Strait of Morty, between it and Gilolo, is 30 miles across.

Moruim, a town of Brazil. See Maroim.

Morumbidgee, Australia. See Murrumbidgee.

Morutsi, an African tribe. See Murutsi.

Moruttu, Ceylon. See Morotto.

Moru'ya, a seaport of New South Wales, at the mouth of Moruya River, 150 miles S.S.W. of Sydney, in lat. 35° 55' S. The port is open to the N.E. Silver, quicksilver, and lead are found in the vicinity.

Morvan, moʀ`vôɴᵍ', an old division of France, in the Nivernais, now partitioned among the departments of Nièvre, Côte-d'Or, and Saône-et-Loire.

**Mor`vee',** or **Morvi,** mor`vee', a native state of India, in Kattywar. Area, 1062 square miles. Pop. 90,616. The town of Morvee is 125 miles W. by S. of Ahmedabad.

Mor'ven, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, 7 miles N. by W. of Ballater. Elevation, 2700 feet.

Morven, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Caithness, 10 miles N. of Helmdale. Elevation, 3000 feet.

Mor'ven, a post-hamlet of Brooks co., Ga., 13 miles N. of Quitman. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Morven, a post-township of Anson co., N.C. Pop. 1385.

Morven, a post-hamlet of Amelia co., Va., about 45 miles W. by S. of Richmond.

Mor'vin, a post-office of Clarke co., Ala.

Morzine, moʀd-zee'nâ, a village of France, in Savoy, 12 miles S.S.E. of Le Biot, on the Dranse. Pop. 1779.

Mosa, the ancient name of the Meuse.

Mos'alem, a township of Dubuque co., Iowa. P. 667.

Mosalsk, a town of Russia. See Massalsk.

Mosambique, a country of Africa. See Mozambique.

Mosbach, mos'bâᴋ, a town of Baden, on the Elz, 32 miles E.S.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 3097. It is enclosed by walls, and has a high school, and manufactures of porcelain and paper.

Moscha, the ancient name of Muscat.

Moschaisk, a town of Russia. See Mozhaisk.

Moschel, or **Ober Moschel,** o'bẹr mosh'ẹl, a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 25 miles S.W. of Mentz.

Moschenitza, mos-kå-nit'så, a village of Austria, on the Gulf of Quarnero, 12 miles S.W. of Fiume. P. 2037.

Moschin, mo-sheen', a town of Prussia, government of Posen, circle of Schrimm. Pop. 1525.

Moschtienitz, or **Ober Moschtienitz,** o'bẹr mosh'tee-nits, a village of Moravia, circle and 17 miles from Prerau. Pop. 1160.

Mosciana, mo-shå'nå, a town of Italy, province and 10 miles E.N.E. of Teramo. Pop. 6323.

Mosciska, mos-tsees'kå, a town of Austrian Galicia, 16 miles E. of Przemysl. Pop. 3695.

Moscow, mos'kō (Russ. *Moskva*, mosk-vå'; L. *Mos'cua* or *Mos'chia;* Fr. *Moscou*, mos`koo'; Ger. *Moskau*, mos'kŏw), a city of Russia, capital of the government of its own name, and formerly of the whole Russian empire, is situated on the Moskva, 400 miles S.E. of St. Petersburg, with which it is connected by railway. Lat. 55° 45′ 21″ N.; lon. 37° 34′ E. The site of the city has an uneven, undulating surface; the most remarkable elevation being the hill near the centre, on which the Kremlin stands. This hill is nearly of a triangular shape, and is surrounded by an immense wall, 60 feet high, and about 1 mile in circuit. This wall is flanked by embattled towers, and gives access, by several gates, to the interior, which formed the original nucleus of the city. Immediately to the E. of the Kremlin is the second quarter, the Kitai Gorod, or Chinese City, fenced round by a wall, which is flanked with towers. Around the Kremlin, as centre, two large circles have been drawn, the inner one with a radius of 1 mile and the outer with a radius of 1½ miles in length. The circumference of each circle consists of a wide belt of finely-planted boulevard. Moscow is built with strange irregularity. The streets, in general, are uneven and tortuous; numerous paltry lanes open all at once into magnificent squares, and long rows of little yellow wooden houses abut on vast colossal structures. The Kremlin seems to rise out of the water, picturesquely adorned with turf and shrubs; while above its snowy wall palaces and churches rear their heads, crowned with cupolas of glittering gold and silver. Among the most interesting and important buildings is the old palace of the czars, consisting of four stories, which diminish in ascending, till the uppermost contains only a single room and is surrounded with balconies; the lowest floor contains the throne- and audience-chambers; the highest was formerly the residence of the czarinas and their children; but the main body of the palace was so much injured by the French that its place has been supplied by the Bolchoi Dvoretz, or Larger Palace, built by the Emperor Alexander,—an immense pile, and not without an imposing effect. Other important structures are the Maloi Dvoretz, or Little Palace, built by the Emperor Nicholas, containing some interesting pictures, and a collection of all the works that have been written concerning Moscow, in French, Russian, and German; the Sabernoi Ploschad, or Cathedral Square, situated on the summit of the Kremlin, containing the cathedral of the Assumption; and two churches,—the Arkhangelski Sabor, or church of St. Michael, and the Lady of the Cave.

The cathedral is a clumsy building, with heavy pillars, which support five cupolas, and, like the walls, glittering with gold from top to bottom, the golden ground covered over with grotesque frescoes. Immediately behind the cathedral is the House of the Holy Synod, containing the Mir, or Holy Oil, used in the baptism of children, and a library remarkably rich in rare manuscripts. The church of St. Michael is a sombre building, lighted by windows so diminutive as to do little more than make darkness visible. Almost all the Russian sovereigns down to Peter the Great are buried here; their figures are painted in fresco round the walls, each over against his own tomb. Immediately adjoining is an odd-looking church, with walls of immense thickness, the oldest in Moscow, and constantly thronged with devotees. The church of the Annunciation is paved with jasper, agate, and carnelian. Within the Kremlin also is an immense pile of buildings, lining the sides of a triangle, one side being occupied by the senate and the other two by the treasury and arsenal. The upper story of the treasury contains the crowns of the early czars, arranged in regular succession, several thrones, warlike trophies, and miscellaneous curiosities. The arsenal contains 100,000 stand of arms, the cannon taken from the French during their disastrous retreat, and numerous other military trophies. Nearly in the centre of the buildings of the Kremlin is the Ivan Veliki, or Tower of John the Great, which rises to the height of 209 feet, and is surmounted by a gilded dome, on which the cross is displayed above the crescent. It amply rewards the toil of ascent by the magnificent view which it commands. It consists of several stories, in each of which hangs a stupendous bell, one of them weighing 64 tons. Another bell, nearly trebling this enormous weight, called Czar Kolokol, stands at the bottom of the tower, on a pedestal of granite, to which it was raised in 1837 by the Emperor Nicholas, after having remained for a century buried on the spot into which it is said to have fallen when the tower in which it was suspended was burned. Its height is 21.3 feet, diameter 22.5 feet, and least thickness 3 inches. A huge fragment was broken from it by the fall. Immediately to the E. of the Kremlin stands, in the Krasnoi Ploschad, or Red Place, the cathedral of St. Basil, with 20 towers and domes, all of different shapes and sizes and colored over with the most varied hues. The architect was an Italian, and so pleased his employer, Ivan the Terrible, that the savage despot put out his eyes, in order that he might never be able to build another like it.

It is scarcely possible to state the number of churches in Moscow, but one cannot traverse a street in which clustering domes and minarets do not meet the eye. The number of monasteries, also, is very great. Those most deserving of notice are the Donskoi, situated near the S. barrier, surrounded with ancient walls, and containing within its enclosure 6 churches and chapels, several courts, and dwellings for the Archimandrite and monks; the Seminovskoi, at the S.E. corner of the wall, near where the Moskva leaves it; and the Devitchei convent, at the S.W. corner, with walls flanked by 16 towers. Close to this convent is the Devitchei-foll, or Maidens' Field, where the emperors on their coronation entertain their subjects.

Among educational establishments the only one deserving of particular notice is the university, established by the Empress Catherine in 1755. It consists of 4 faculties, and is attended by about 900 students. Its scientific collections are tolerably rich in anatomical preparations. In connection with it are a gymnasium, a library, an observatory, a botanic garden, &c. Among the benevolent establishments are the Alexander Hospital and St. Catherine's Hospital, both near the N. barrier, another hospital of St. Catherine, near the N.E. corner, 2 military hospitals in the E., a widows' hospital in the W., and St. Paul's Hospital and the Galitzin Hospital in the S. Another hospital, the Foundling, situated on the N. bank of the Moskva, a little to the E. of the Kitai Gorod, has acquired more celebrity than all the rest. The number actually in the house, or supported in some way or other by the institution, is upwards of 25,000. Among other buildings or places worthy of notice are the great riding-school, to the W. of the Kremlin, supposed to be the largest building in the world unsupported by pillar or prop of any kind; the principal bazaar, or Gostinnoi Dvor, a colossal building of three stories, where wholesale merchants to the number of more than 1000 regularly carry on their trade; the Riadi, an open space in the same vicinity, occupied by narrow streets of shops; the barracks, along the E. side of the inner boulevard; and the race-course, a large oval, elongated N. and S., and almost touching the S. barrier. The number of open and planted spaces throughout the city is very great.

Manufactures of various kinds are carried on to a great extent within the city. The principal establishments are for textile fabrics, chiefly woollen, cotton, and silk, in all of which much steam-power and the most improved machinery are employed. The other principal articles are hats, hardware, leather, chemical products, beer, and brandy. From its central position, Moscow is the great entrepôt for the internal commerce of the empire. Great facilities for this commerce are given by water communication, which extends on one side to the Baltic, on another to the Caspian, and on a third to the Black Sea, and by the important railways which centre here. In winter the traffic over the snow in sledges is enormous.

Moscow, for administrative purposes, is under the charge of a general and military governor. It is the seat of important civil and criminal courts, and of various superintending boards of police, manufactures, trades, &c., and has several literary, scientific, and other societies. The foundation of the city dates from 1147. Its nucleus was the Kremlin, which at first formed an important military station. For a long time it continued to be a dependency on the principality of Vladimeer, and in 1238, when Batou Khan devastated Russia, it was sacked and burned. In 1293 it was again sacked, and the inhabitants were carried away into slavery by Khan Nagai. Dimitri, surnamed Donskoi, became its sole master, and died in 1389, after having done more for its prosperity than any one into whose hands it had previously fallen. From this time its prosperity continued to advance, though not without repeated interruptions. It now became the capital of Muscovy, and afterwards of the whole Russian Empire, but was deprived of this honor in 1703, when St. Petersburg was founded and became the royal residence. It still, however, possesses all the grandeur and many of the other features of a capital. Many of the nobility reside in it, and both in salubrity and in central position it possesses advantages which no political preference can ever confer on St. Petersburg. The principal event in the history of Moscow is the burning of it in 1812 for the purpose of dislodging the French from their winter-quarters. Pop. in 1840, 349,068; in 1858, 336,370; in 1871, 601,969.

Moscow, one of the most important and populous of the governments of Russia, mostly between lat. 54° 50′ and 56° 40′ N. and lon. 34° 50′ and 38° 50′ E., enclosed by the governments of Tver, Vladimeer, Riazan, Toola, Kalooga, and Smolensk. Area, 12,609 square miles. Pop. 1,913,699. Its surface is an extended plain with few undulations; principal rivers, the Kliasma, Protwa, and Moskva (or Moskwa), affluents of the Volga, and the Oka. Soil very fertile, but the corn produced is insufficient for home consumption. Cattle- and horse-breeding are actively carried on. The manufactures are extensive and very varied, embracing woollen, cotton, and silken fabrics, carpets, gold- and silver-wares, paper, &c. Next to Moscow, the principal towns are Kolomna and Dmitrov.

Moscow, mŏs'kō, a post-hamlet of Lamar co., Ala., about 62 miles N.N.W. of Tuscaloosa. It has 2 churches.

Moscow, a station in Sonoma co., Cal., on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 78 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco.

Moscow, a post-office of Nez Perces co., Idaho.

Moscow, a post-office of Union co., Ill.

Moscow, a post-village of Rush co., Ind., on Flat Rock Creek, 40 miles E.S.E. of Indianapolis. It has a church, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a stone-quarry.

Moscow, a post-village in Moscow township, Muscatine co., Iowa, on Cedar River, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 28 miles W. of Davenport, and about 10 miles N. of Muscatine. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a flouring-mill. Pop. 346; of the township, 794.

Moscow, a post-office of Cowley co., Kansas.

Moscow, a post-village of Hickman co., Ky., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 13 miles S. by E. of Columbus, and about 30 miles S. of Cairo, Ill. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and 6 stores. Pop. 350.

Moscow, a township of Somerset co., Me., on the left bank of the river Kennebec, 30 miles W.N.W. of Norridgewock. Pop. 528.

Moscow, a post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich., in Moscow township, about 12 miles N. of Hillsdale, and 55 miles S. of Lansing. It has a church, a furnace, a steam flour-mill, and a union school. Pop. nearly 300; of the township, 1183. The township is intersected by the Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern Railroad.

Moscow, a post-township of Freeborn co., Minn. Pop. 609. Moscow Post-Office is at the outlet of Rice Lake, 7 or 8 miles W.N.W. of Austin, and nearly 2 miles N. of the Southern Minnesota Railroad.

Moscow, a post-hamlet in Gallatin township, Clay co., Mo., 9 or 10 miles N.E. of Kansas City. It has a church.

Moscow, a post-office of Kemper co., Miss.

Moscow, a post-village in Leicester township, Livingston co., N.Y., about 32 miles S.S.W. of Rochester, and 2 miles W. of Genesee River. It has 3 churches. Pop. 245.

Moscow, a post-village in Washington township, Clermont co., O., on the Ohio River, about 30 miles above Cincinnati, and 18 miles S. of Batavia. It has 3 churches, a banking-house, a brewery, a nursery, and a flour-mill. Pop. 443.

Moscow, a post-village in Madison township, Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Scranton. It has 3 churches, 2 lumber-mills, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 500.

Moscow, a hamlet in Hopkinton township, Washington co., R.I., 1¾ miles from Hope Valley. It has manufactures of lumber and cotton.

Moscow, a post-village of Fayette co., Tenn., on Wolf River, and on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, at the junction of the Somerville Branch, 39 miles E. of Memphis. It has a church, an academy, and a newspaper office.

Moscow, a post-village of Polk co., Tex., 35 miles E. of Trinity Station, and about 120 miles N. of Galveston. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a high school, and manufactures of furniture and ploughs.

Moscow, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., 12 miles N. of Staunton. It has 3 churches.

Moscow, a post-hamlet in Moscow township, Iowa co., Wis., about 36 miles S.W. of Madison. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 927.

Moscow Mills, a post-office of Lincoln co., Mo.

Moscow Mills, Morgan co., O. See Centreville.

Mosdok, or **Mozdok,** mos-dok′, a town of Russia, government of Terek, 63 miles E.S.E. of Georgievsk, on a height above the Terek. It is strongly fortified by nature, being accessible only on two sides, and has been strengthened by art. It has a Roman Catholic, a Greek, and an Armenian church, a hospital, a merchant-house, a quarantine establishment, and manufactures of morocco leather and brandy. Pop. 10,000.

Mose, mo'sȧ, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, N. of Timor Laut. Lat. 6° 20′ S.; lon. 131° 30′ E. It is 10 miles in circuit.

Moseirah, an island of Arabia. See Massera.

Mosel, a river of Europe. See Moselle.

Mosel, a town of Turkey. See Mosul.

Mo′sel, or **Moselle,** mo'zȇl′, a post-township of Sheboygan co., Wis., on Lake Michigan. Pop. 1093. It contains Mosel Station on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, 6 miles N. of Sheboygan.

Mos′elem Springs, a post-hamlet in Richmond township, Berks co., Pa., 2 miles N. of Fleetwood Station, which is 11½ miles N.E. of Reading.

Moseley (mōz′le) **Hall,** post-office, Madison co., Fla.

Moseley's (mōz′liz) **Bluff,** a post-office and landing of Union parish, La., on the Bayou d'Arbonne, 24 miles N.W. of Monroe.

Moselle, mo'zȇl′ (Ger. *Mosel,* mo′zẹl; anc. *Mosel′la*), a river in the N.W. part of Europe, rises in the S.E. of the department of Vosges, France, passes Remiremont, Epinal, Toul, Frouard, Pont-à-Mousson, Metz, and Diedenhofen, separates Luxemburg from Rhenish Prussia, and joins the Rhine on the left of Coblentz. It is navigable from its confluence with the Meurthe near Frouard. Chief affluents in France, the Meurthe and the Seille on the right, and, in Prussia, the Sarre on the right and the Sure and Elz on the left. Total course, tortuously N.N.E., 328 miles.

Moselle, France. See Meurthe-et-Moselle.

Moselle, mo-zȇl′ (local pron. mō′zẹl), a post-village of Franklin co., Mo., in Central township, on the Maramec River, and on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, 49 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis. It has a furnace for pig-iron, and a tobacco-factory. Lead is found here.

Moselle, Wisconsin. See Mosel.

Mo′selm, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., in Richmond township, on the Berks & Lehigh Railroad, 13 miles N.N.E. of Reading. It has 2 churches, an iron-furnace, and a grist-mill. Iron ore is mined here.

Moserville, Lehigh co., Pa. See Mosserville.

Mo′ses Fork, a post-office of Wayne co., W. Va.

Moses Kill, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, 5 miles S. of Fort Edward. It has a boat-yard and 2 groceries.

Moshaisk, a town of Russia. See Mozhaisk.

Moshan′non, or **Mushan′non,** a post-hamlet of Centre co., Pa., on Mushannon Creek, and on an extension of the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Railroad, 42 miles N. of Altoona. It has a church.

Moshannon, a station in Clearfield co., Pa., on a branch of the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, 3 miles W. by S. of Osceola. Here is Sobieski Post-Office.

Moshas′suck Valley, a village of Lincoln township, Providence co., R.I., 3 miles N.W. of Sayles Bleachery Station. It has a church. Pop. 160.

Mosheim, mōz′hīm, a post-village of Greene co., Tenn., 2 miles from Midway Station. It has 3 churches, the Mosheim Institute, and manufactures of leather, flour, and lumber.

Mo′sherville, a post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich., on the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, 19 miles S.S.W. of Jackson. It has a church, a graded school, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Mosherville, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., about 33 miles N.N.W. of Albany. It has a foundry and a plough-factory.

Mo′sherville, or **Middle Kennetcook,** a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, 6½ miles from Newport.

Moshkova, a town of Russia. See Mutshkova.

Mosiertown, mo′zhẹr-tŏwn, a post-village in Cussewago township, Crawford co., Pa., about 10 miles N. by W. of Meadville. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, and a carriage-shop.

Mosinee, mo‵ze-nee′, a post-village of Marathon co., Wis., in Mosinee township, on the Wisconsin River, and on the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, 13 miles below Wausau, and 100 miles N.W. of Fond du Lac. It has a tannery, a lumber-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. of the township, 544.

Mosing, mo′zing. a post-office of Pocahontas co., W. Va.

Moskau, the German name of Moscow.

Moskenæsöe, mos′kẹh-nås‵ö′ẹh, the southernmost of the Loffoden Islands, Norway. Lat. 67° 50′ N. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 8 miles. Immediately S. of it is the current called the Maelström. See LOFFODEN.

Moskonisi, mos-ko-nee′see, an island of Asia Minor, in the Gulf of Adramyti, 10 miles N.E. of Mitylene. Length, 4½ miles. It is mountainous, and has on its S. side the village of Mosko, with trade in fruit and cotton.

Moskva, mosk′vå, or **Moskwa** (Russ. pron. mosk-ŵå′), a river of Russia, traverses the government of Moscow from W. to E., passing Moscow, Mozhaisk (Mojaisk), and Bronnitza, and joins the Oka at Kolomna. Total course, 200 miles. The battle of Borodino, called by the French the battle of *Moskva*, was fought on the Kolotza, an affluent of the Moskva, Sept. 7, 1812. See BORODINO; also MOSCOW.

Mos′ley, a chapelry of England, co. of Worcester, with a station on the Bristol & Birmingham Railway, 3 miles S. of Birmingham.

Mosley, a town of England. See MOSSLEY.

Mosoncze, a town of Hungary. See MOSSOCZ.

Mosony, the Hungarian name of WIESELBURG.

Mosquerela, mos-kå-rå′lå, a walled town of Spain, in Aragon, 36 miles E.N.E. of Teruel, with a church.

Mosquitia. See MOSQUITO TERRITORY.

Mosquito, a township of Christian co., Ill. Pop. 1270.

Mosquito, mọs-kee′to, a village of Newfoundland, 1½ miles from Harbor Grace. Pop. 348.

Mosquito (mọs-kee′to) **Creek,** Georgia, enters the Ocmulgee River in Pulaski co.

Mosquito Creek, Indiana, enters the Ohio in Harrison co.

Mosquito Creek, Iowa, rises in Shelby co., runs in a S.S.W. direction through Pottawattamie co., and enters the Missouri about 13 miles below Omaha. Length, 90 miles.

Mosquito Creek, Ohio, rises in Ashtabula co., runs southward in Trumbull co., and enters the Mahoning River about 9 miles above Youngstown.

Mosquito (mọs-kee′to) **Territory,** called also **Mosquitia,** mos-kee′she-ạ, and **Mosquito Coast,** a region of Nicaragua, occupying the N.E. projection of Central America, between lat. 11° and 16° N. and lon. 83° 10′ and 86° W., and bounded N. and E. by the Caribbean Sea, S. by Costa Rica, from which it is separated by the river San Juan, S.W. by Nicaragua, and W. by Honduras. The surface is mountainous in the W., being traversed by a lofty chain which stretches across the country in a N. direction and furnishes the sources of all its important rivers. The largest of these rivers are the Tinto or Wanx, forming the boundary of the territory on the N., and the Escondido or Segovia. The soil is remarkably fertile, producing in abundance all the staples of the West Indies, large quantities of mahogany and other cabinet timber, dye-woods, drugs, &c. The climate along the coasts is hot, humid, and unhealthy; on the highlands it is cool and salubrious. Valuable minerals are said to abound in the interior, and along the coast tortoise-shell of the finest quality is obtained. The Mosquito Indians, almost the only inhabitants, are an active and daring race, tolerably expert in the use of firearms. They are partly of African descent, are said to be under a chief called the Mosquito King, and are nominally subject to the government of Nicaragua. Chief town, Bluefields.

Moss, moss, a seaport town of Norway, stift of Aggershuus, on a fiord, 32 miles S. of Christiania. Pop. 3132. In its vicinity are extensive iron-mines.

Mossalsk, a town of Russia. See MASSALSK.

Mossamedes, mos-så-må′dês, a Portuguese colony in South Africa, with a well-built town and a fine harbor, 170 miles S. of Benguela. It has several forts.

Moss Bank, a station in Vermilion co., Ill., on the Paris & Danville Railroad where it crosses the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 1 mile S.W. of Danville.

Moss Bluff, a post-office of Marion co., Fla., about 60 miles S.S.E. of Gainesville.

Moss Bluff, a post-office of Liberty co., Tex., on the Trinity River, 12 miles below Liberty. Here is a steamboat-landing.

Mos′sel Bay, or **Aliwal** (ål-e-wål′) **South,** a town and port of Cape Colony, Africa, on Mossel Bay, 25 miles W.S.W. of Georgetown. Pop. 1361.

Moss‵end′, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 10 miles by rail S.E. of Glasgow. It has iron-works and coal-mines. Pop. 1501.

Mos′serville, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., in Lynn township, 1 mile from New Tripoli Station, which is 31 miles N. of Reading.

Mosset, mos‵så′, a town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, 5 miles N.N.W. of Prades. Pop. 1208.

Mössingen, mös′sing-ẹn, a town of Würtemberg, Black Forest, on the Steinlach, 8 miles S.W. of Reutlingen. Pop. 2659, or, including Belsen, 3659.

Mos′singford, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 84 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. It has a church.

Mösskirch, möss′kɪʀᴋ, a town of Baden, 24 miles N. of Constance. Pop. 2134. Here the French, under Moreau, defeated the Austrians, under Kray, May 5, 1800.

Mosskirch, a market-town of Styria, 10 miles S.W. of Grätz.

Moss′ley, or **Mos′ley,** a town of England, cos. of Lancaster, Chester, and York, 3 miles by rail S.E. of Oldham. It has cotton-mills. Pop. 10,578.

Mossley, a chapelry of England. See MOSLEY.

Moss Neck, a post-office of Robeson co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 76 miles W.N.W. of Wilmington.

Moss Neck, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Va., near the Rappahannock, and 8 miles N.E. of Guiney's Station.

Mossocz, mosh‵shots′, or **Mosoncze,** mo‵shont′så‵, a town of Hungary, 17 miles N.E. of Neusohl. Pop. 1762.

Mosso Santa Maria, mos′so sån′tå må-ree′å, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 18 miles N.E. of Biella.

Mossoul, a town of Turkey. See MOSUL.

Moss Point, a post-village of Jackson co., Miss., on the Pascagoula River, at the mouth of the Escatawpa, 4 miles N. of Scranton. It has 3 churches, 15 large steam saw-mills, 3 planing-mills, a foundry, lath- and shingle-mills, a tannery, and a shoe-factory. Pop. 440.

Moss Run, a post-hamlet of Washington co., O., 4 miles E. of Caywood Station, which is 7 miles N.E. of Marietta. It has a church and several coal-banks.

Moss Side, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 1 mile S. of Manchester, of which it is a suburb. Pop. 5311.

Moss Side, a post-office of Marengo co., Ala.

Moss Springs, a post-office of Davis co., Kansas.

Moss′ville, a post-hamlet of Peoria co., Ill., on Peoria Lake, and on the Peoria Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 9 miles N. of Peoria. It has 2 churches.

Mos′sy Creek, a post-village of Jefferson co., Tenn., is near the Holston River, and on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 29 miles E.N.E. of Knoxville. It has 3 churches, a Baptist college, a female institute, a cotton-mill, and a woollen-mill.

Mossy Creek, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va., about 18 miles N. of Staunton. It has a church.

Mossy Rock, a post-office of Lewis co., Washington.

Mostaganem, mos-tå-gå-nêm′, a town of Algeria, province and 47½ miles E.N.E. of Oran, about 1½ miles from the Mediterranean. It possesses strong military works and ample accommodation for troops. It has manufactures of carpets, coverlets, woollen cloaks, and jewelry, and a considerable trade with the interior. Pop. 5818.

Mostar, mos‵tar′ ("old bridge"), a walled city, the chief town of Herzegovina, on the Narenta. Lat. 43° 24′ N.; lon. 17° 58′ E. Pop. 7300. Mostar is celebrated for its old Roman bridge, a single arch of 95 feet span. The houses are mostly of stone, roofed with slabs. Chief exports, hides, wool, fruit, wax, tallow, and cattle.

Mostardas, mos-taʀ′dås, a village of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Sul, 50 miles S.S.E. of Porto Alegre, with a church. Pop. 3000.

Mostoles, mos-to′lês, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 10 miles S.W. of Madrid. Pop. 1321.

Mostrim, a town of Ireland. See EDGEWORTHSTOWN.

Mos′tyn, a village of North Wales, co. of Flint, at the mouth of the Dee, about 4½ miles N.W. of Holywell, with a station on the Chester & Holyhead Railway. Pop. 2022. Steamers ply hence to Liverpool.

Mosul, Mosel, mo′sŭl or moo′sul, or **El Mosul,** written also **Mousul, Mousel,** and **Mossoul,** a large town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of a vilayet of the same name, on the right bank of the Tigris, 220 miles N.W. of Bagdad. Its principal ornaments are a college, the tomb of Sheik Abdul Kassin, and the remains of a beautiful mosque, with a fine minaret. The coffee-houses, baths, khans, and bazaars are also handsome buildings, and in point of trade it is chiefly a thoroughfare for the traffic between Bagdad, Syria, and Constantinople. It has, however, considerable commercial intercourse with the interior of Koordistan. Its principal manufactures are napkins and other cotton stuffs, such as chintz shawls for turbans, and calicoes, and it was formerly celebrated also for its *muslins* (which word is derived from MOSUL). The climate is extremely hot in summer, and the winters are mild. In the vicinity are several warm sulphur springs, also some extensive quarries of marble, and near by, on the E. bank of the river, are the remains of ancient Nineveh. The city has been repeatedly devastated by famine and plague. Pop. estimated at 40,000.

Mosul, Mosel, or **El Mosul,** a district or sanjak in the vilayet of Bagdad, Asiatic Turkey, comprising the most part of Turkish Koordistan, between lat. 35° 30′ and 38° N., and from lon. 42° eastward to the border of Persia, having on other sides the pashalics of Van, Diarbekir, and Bagdad. Surface mountainous, especially in the N. and E. Principal rivers, the Tigris, and its affluents, the Great and Little Zab, and the Khaboor. Besides Mosul, the capital, it comprises the town of Arbil (Arbela) and the ruined Al-Hadhr. Pop. 145,291.

Mosulla, mo-sŭl′lå, a town of Persia, province of Ghilan, 35 miles W. of Reshd. Pop. 2000.

Mosür, a town of Russian Poland. See MOZYR.

Moszlavina, moss-lå-vee′nå, a village of Slavonia, co. of Verocz, on the Drave, about 20 miles from Siklos.

Mota del Cuervo, mo′tå dĕl kwĕʀ′vo, a town of Spain, province and 48 miles S.S.W. of Cuenca, on the road from Madrid to Valencia. Pop. 3529.

Mota del Marques, mo′tå dĕl maʀ′kês, a village of Spain, in Leon, 27 miles W. of Valladolid. Pop. 1817.

Motagua, mo-tå′gwå, a river of Guatemala and Honduras, rises near Quezaltenango, and enters the Bay of Honduras, 15 miles W. of Omoa. In its upper part it has numerous rapids and cataracts.

Motala, mo-tå′lå, a town of Sweden, læn and 23 miles W.N.W. of Linköping, at the influx of the Motala River into Lake Wetter. It has a good harbor.

Mo`teeha′ree, or **Motihari,** mo-tee-hå′ree, a town of India, capital of the Chumparun district, lat. 26° 39′ 46″ N., lon. 84° 57.5′ E., on a lake of the same name. It has a jail, an indigo-factory, a dispensary, &c. Pop. 8266.

Moth′er and Daughters, or **Stap′pen,** a group of islets of Norway, not far from the North Cape, and off the N.W. coast of the island of Mageröe. They consist of a central island, rising precipitously to a great height, and three others, also precipitous.

Moth′erbank, off the S. coast of England, co. of Hants, is a shoal between the mainland and the Isle of Wight, forming the N.W. boundary of Spithead.

Moth′erwell, a borough of Scotland, co. of Lanark, at a railway junction, 13 miles S.E. of Glasgow. It has extensive iron-works and coal-mines. Pop. 6043.

Motherwell, mŭᴛʜ′ẹr-wĕl, a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, 6 miles N.N.W. of St. Mary's. Pop. 100.

Mothe Saint-Héray, LA, lå mot såɴᵍ-hå`rå′, a village of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, on the Sèvre-Niortaise, 17 miles E.N.E. of Niort. Pop. 1932.

Motier, mo′teer or mo-teer′, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., Ky., near the Ohio River, about 26 miles S.S.E. of Covington.

Motiers Travers, mo`te-å′ trå`vaiʀ′, a village of Switzerland, canton and 16 miles W.S.W. of Neufchâtel, inhabited by watch- and lace-makers. Pop. 1190.

Motihari, India. See MOTEEHAREE.

Motilla del Palancan, mo-teel′yå dĕl på-lån-kån′, a town of Spain, 39 miles S.S.E. of Cuenca. Pop. 2556.

Motir, mo-teer′, or **Mortier,** mor-teer′, a small fertile island of the Moluccas, Malay Archipelago, S. of Tidor.

Mot′ley, a county in the N.W. of Texas, traversed by some of the head-streams of the Red River. Area, 900 square miles.

Motley, a post-office of Morrison co., Minn., on Crow Wing River, and on the North Pacific Railroad, 137 miles W. of Duluth.

Motley's Depot, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Va., on the Midland Railroad, 32 miles S. of Lynchburg.

Motola, mo′to-lå, or **Mottola,** a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 16 miles N.W. of Taranto. Pop. 5765.

Motougou, Feejee Islands. See MATOOKOO.

Motrico, mo-tree′ko, a town of Spain, Guipuzcoa, near the Mediterranean, 20 miles N.E. of Bilbao. Pop. 2171.

Motril, mo-treel′, a city of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 38 miles S.S.E. of Granada, about 1 mile from the Mediterranean. Lat. 36° 45′ N.; lon. 3° 34′ W. It is irregularly built, has a town house, granary, and collegiate church, all in the great square, also barracks, a nunnery with a pretty church, several suppressed convents, whose churches are used as chapels of ease, and various schools. By the port of Motril is generally understood that of Calahonda, distant 2 leagues, and the roads of Baradero, where vessels under 500 tons load and unload, and which are defended by a castle. Motril is the depot for the exports and imports of the provinces of Granada and Jaen. The chief exports are oil, figs, raisins, oranges, wine, brandy, corks, esparto, lead, antimony, dye-wood, &c. There are manufactures of sugar, soap, pottery, coarse cottons, flour, and oil. Pop. 10,858.

Mott, a hamlet of Angelina co., Tex., on the Angelina River, about 16 miles N.W. of Jasper. It has a church, 2 sugar-mills, and a steam grist-mill.

Motta Carnastra, mot′tå kaʀ-nås′trå, a town of Sicily, province and 36 miles S.W. of Messina, near the N.E. side of Mount Etna. Pop. 1960.

Motta-de-Conti, mot′tå-då-kon′tee, a village of Italy, 9 miles from Vercelli. Pop. 1479.

Motta del Friuli, mot′tå dĕl free′oo-le, a town of Italy, 20 miles N.E. of Treviso, on the Livenza. Pop. 6677.

Mottaferno, mot`tå-fĕʀ′no, a town of Sicily, Messina, 4 miles N.W. of Mistretta. Pop. 2310.

Motta San Giovanni, mot′tå sån jo-vån′nee, a town of Italy, 7 miles S.E. of Reggio. Pop. 3323.

Motta Santa Anastasia, mot′tå sån′tå å-nås-tå′se-å, a town of Sicily, 6 miles W.N.W. of Catania. Pop. 2869.

Motta Santa Lucia, mot′tå sån′tå loo-chee′å, a town of Italy, in Catanzaro, 9 miles N.W. of Nicastro. P. 1938.

Motta Visconti, mot′tå vis-kon′tee, a town of Italy, province and N.W. of Pavia, near the Ticino. Pop. 2316.

Motte, LA, a town of France. See LA MOTTE.

Motter's, a post-office of Frederick co., Md.

Motte Servollex, mott sĕʀ`vol`lå′, a village of Savoy, 4 miles N.W. of Chambéry. Pop. 584.

Motte Saint-Jean. See LA MOTTE SAINT-JEAN.

Mott Ha′ven, a village of New York co., N.Y., on the E. bank of the Harlem River, and on the New York & Harlem Railroad, 5 miles from the Grand Central Depot in New York. It has several churches and manufactures of iron and steel.

Möttling, mött′ling (L. *Metulum*), a town of Austria, in Carniola, on the Kulpa, 13 miles S.S.E. of Neustädtl.

Mottola, a town of Italy. See MOTOLA.

Mot′tram-in-Long′den-Dale, a village of England, co. of Chester, 10 miles by rail E. of Manchester. It consists of a long and well-paved street, with houses generally of stone or slated, a grammar- and other schools, print-works, and several large cotton-factories. Pop. 2590.

Mott's, a township of Clarendon co., S.C. Pop. 600.

Mott's Bridge, a post-hamlet of Clarendon co., S.C., 11 miles S.W. of Effingham Station. It has iron-works, &c.

Mott's Cor′ners, a post-village in Caroline township, Tompkins co., N.Y., on Six Mile Creek, and on the railroad which connects Ithaca with Elmira, about 6 miles S.E. of Ithaca. It has 2 flouring-mills, 2 churches, a tannery, and a woollen-mill.

Mott's Mill, a post-office of Lee co., Ala., on the railroad between Opelika and Columbus, 14 miles W.N.W. of Columbus, Ga.

Mott′ville, a post-village in Mottville township, St. Joseph co., Mich., on the St. Joseph River, about 40 miles S. of Kalamazoo, and 15 miles E.N.E. of Elkhart, Ind. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of gloves. The township is traversed by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. Pop. of the township, 724.

Mottville, a post-village in Skaneateles township, Onondaga co., N.Y., on the outlet of Skaneateles Lake, and on the Skaneateles Railroad, 2½ miles from Skaneateles, and about 7 miles E.N.E. of Auburn. It has 2 churches, a machine-shop, a foundry, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 276.

Motuca, or **Motyca,** Italy. See MODICA.

Motupe, mo-too′på, a town of Peru, province of Lambayeque, 33 miles N. of Jayanca. Pop. 4000.

Motupilly, a town of India. See MOOTAPILLY.

Mouab, a town of Arabia. See MOOAB.

Moudania, a village of Asia Minor. See MOODANIA.

Moudon, moo`dôɴᵍ′ (Ger. *Milden*, mil′dẹn; anc. *Minidunum*), a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 14 miles N.N.E. of Lausanne.

Moukden, a city of China. See MOOKDEN.

Moukden, a province of China. See LEAO-TONG.

Moulaming, Burmah. See MAULMAIN.

Moule, LE, lẹh mool, a town of the French colony of Guadeloupe, with a port on the N.E. coast of Grande-Terre. Pop. 10,021.

Moulinette, Stormont co., Ontario. See Mille Roches.

Moulins, moo‵lâɴᵍ′, a town of France, capital of the department of Allier, on the Allier, 178 miles by rail S. of Paris. Pop. 21,122. It has 2 large squares adorned with handsome fountains. Principal public buildings, the cathedral, never completed, a modern town hall, court-house, national college, 2 large hospitals, an old castle, a small theatre, a public library, picture-gallery, public baths, and large cavalry barracks. In the suburbs along the river are well-planted walks. It is a bishop's see, and the seat of a tribunal of commerce, a chamber of manufactures, and societies of natural history and fine arts. It has manufactures of cutlery, silk, leather, and cotton, glass-polishing-works, and a brisk trade in grain, wine, raw silk, timber, and live-stock. It owes its name (which signifies "mills") to the great number of watermills formerly on the Allier. Marshal Villars and the Duke of Berwick, natural son of James II., were born here.

Moulins, France. See Les Moulins.

Moulins Engilbert, moo‵lâɴᵍ′ ôɴᵍ‵zheel‵baiʀ′, a town of France, in Nièvre, on the Moulins, 30 miles E. of Nevers. It has manufactures of hats, earthenware, and leather. Pop. of commune, 2978.

Moulmein, or **Moulmain.** See Maulmain.

Moultan, a city of India. See Mooltan.

Moulton, mōl′tọn, a post-village, capital of Lawrence co., Ala., about 33 miles S.E. of Florence, and 22 miles W.S.W. of Decatur. It has a court-house, a newspaper office, and 3 churches.

Moulton, a former village of Shelby co., Ill., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 1 mile W. of Shelbyville. Pop. 106. It is now a part of Shelbyville.

Moulton, a post-village of Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad where it crosses the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 35 miles S.W. of Ottumwa, and 100 miles W. by S. of Burlington. It is mostly in Washington township. It has a newspaper office, 2 banks, a normal and high school, 3 churches, and manufactures of flour, woollen goods, &c. Pop. 753.

Moulton, a post-office of Shelby co., Mo.

Moulton, a post-hamlet in Moulton township, Auglaize co., O., about 18 miles S.W. of Lima, and 2 miles from Moulton Station. The township, which is drained by the Auglaize River, is 4 miles W. of Wapakoneta. It has 3 churches and a pop. of 1252. Moulton Station on the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad is 4 miles N.E. of St. Mary's.

Moulton, a post-village of Lavaca co., Tex., 8 miles S.W. of Flatonia. It has 2 churches and a steam mill.

Moultonborough, mōl′tọn-bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H., in Moultonborough township, about 42 miles N. by E. of Concord. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber. The township is bounded on the S. by Winnepesaukee Lake, and on the W. by Squam Lake. It presents beautiful scenery. Pop. of the township, 1299.

Moultonville, mōl′tọn-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., N.H., 5 miles N.W. of Ossipee, and 1 mile W. of the Portsmouth, Great Falls & Conway Railroad. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Moultrie, mōl′tree, a county in the S.E. central part of Illinois, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is traversed by the Kaskaskia River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and tracts of timber. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Chicago & Paducah and Illinois Midland Railroads. Capital, Sullivan. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,296,464. Pop. in 1870, 10,385, of whom 9943 were Americans.

Moultrie, a post-village, capital of Colquitt co., Ga., on the Ocopilco, near its source, 46 miles S.S.E. of Albany.

Moultrie, a post-office and station of Columbiana co., O., on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 66 miles S.S.E. of Cleveland.

Moultrieville, mōl′tree-vĭl, a post-office of Charleston co., S.C., is on Charleston harbor, about 8 miles E.S.E. of Charleston, and 2 miles from Fort Sumter.

Mouna Roa, Hawaii. See Mauna Loa.

Mound, a township of Effingham co., Ill. Pop. 1211. It contains Gilmore.

Mound, a township of McDonough co., Ill. Pop. 1350.

Mound, a township of Warren co., Ind. Pop. 394.

Mound, a township of McPherson co., Kansas. P. 267.

Mound, a township of Miami co., Kansas. Pop. 551.

Mound, a post-office of Phillips co., Kansas.

Mound, a post-office and station of Madison parish, La., on the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas Railroad, 6 miles W. of Delta.

Mound, a station of Franklin co., O., on the Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad, 7½ miles W. of Columbus.

Mound City, a post-village of Crittenden co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, about 7 miles above Memphis. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. about 400.

Mound City, California. See Mound Station.

Mound City, a post-village, capital of Pulaski co., Ill., on the Ohio River, on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, and on the Mound City Railroad (which connects it with the Illinois Central Railroad at Junction), 6 or 7 miles above Cairo. It has 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, 5 churches, 2 barrel-factories, and a boat-building establishment. Here was lately the United States River Navy-Yard. Pop. 1631.

Mound City, a station in Warren co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 2 miles W. of Covington.

Mound City, a post-village, capital of Linn co., Kansas, in Mound City township, about 22 miles N. by W. of Fort Scott, and 65 miles S.S.E. of Lawrence. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, and manufactures of cheese and furniture. P. 635; of township, 1323.

Mound City, a post-office of Hennepin co., Minn.

Mound City, a post-village of Holt co., Mo., about 36 miles N.N.W. of St. Joseph, and 3 or 4 miles N.E. of Bigelow Station. It has a newspaper office, a church, a medicinal spring, a bathing-house and hotel. Pop. about 450.

Mound Creek, a post-office of Miami co., Kansas.

Mound House, a station on the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, 11 miles S. of Virginia City, Nev.

Mound Land′ing, a post-office of Bolivar co., Miss.

Mound Prairie, prā′ree, a township of Jasper co., Iowa. Pop. 789.

Mound Prairie, a post-township of Houston co., Minn., about 22 miles S.S.E. of Winona. It is intersected by Root River and the Southern Minnesota Railroad, which has a station named Mound Prairie, 12 miles W. of La Crosse. It contains 3 churches. Pop. 743.

Mounds, Pulaski co., Ill. See Junction.

Mounds, Vernon co., Mo. See Moundville.

Mound Station, a post-office of San Bernardino co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 61 miles E. of Los Angeles. The name of the station is Mound City.

Mound Station, a post-village in Lee township, Brown co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 33 miles E. by N. of Quincy. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of fire-bricks, flour, and stone-ware.

Mound's View, township, Ramsey co., Minn. P. 295.

Mounds′ville, or **Eliz′abethtown,** a post-village, capital of Marshall co., W. Va., is on an alluvial plain, on the Ohio River, at the mouth of Grave Creek, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 12 miles below Wheeling. It has 5 churches, printing-offices which issue 2 or 3 weekly newspapers, a rolling-mill, and agricultural works. The name of its post-office is Moundsville. Here is a remarkable artificial mound, which is nearly 75 feet high, and is supposed to be the work of the ancient mound-builders. The penitentiary or state prison is located here. P. 1500.

Mound Valley, a post-village in Mound Valley township, Labette co., Kansas, about 16 miles S.W. of Parsons. It has a church. Pop. 100; of the township, 275.

Mound′ville, a village of Vernon co., Mo., in Moundville township, 9 miles S.W. of Nevada. It has 2 or 3 churches and a nursery. Here is Mounds Post-Office. Pop. about 175; of the township, 897.

Moundville, a post-township of Marquette co., Wis. Pop. 398. Moundville Post-Office is on the Wisconsin Central Railroad (Southern division), 10 miles N. of Portage, and on Fox River, which here begins to expand into a long lake.

Mount A′braham, a mountain of Franklin co., Me., about 25 miles N. of Farmington, is 3387 feet high.

Mount A′bram, a hill of Oxford co., Me., on the edge of the Androscoggin Valley, about 3 miles from Bethel.

Mount Ad′ams, New Hampshire, a remarkably sharp peak of the White Mountains, in Coos co., is about 4 miles N. by W. from Mount Washington. Its altitude is 5759 feet above the level of the sea. It is higher than any other peak of the White Mountains, except Mount Washington.

Mount Adams, Washington, a peak of the Cascade Range, in the N.W. part of Klikitat co., 9570 feet high.

Mount Adams, a post-hamlet of Arkansas co., Ark., on White River, 105 miles from its mouth. It has a church.

Mount Æo′lus, Colorado, a quartzite peak in lat. 37° 37′ 24″ N., lon. 107° 37′ 12″ W. It has an altitude of 14,054 feet above the sea-level.

Mount Aerial, Ky. See Mount Ariel.

Mount Ætna, ĕt′nâ, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., about 24 miles W.N.W. of Reading. It has 2 churches.

Mount Agas′siz, formerly **Peaked Hill,** a mountain of Grafton co., N.H., near Bethlehem, 2042 feet high.

Mountain, a township of Del Norte co., Cal. Pop. 99.

Mountain, a township of El Dorado co., Cal. Pop. 271.

Mountain, a post-office of Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory.

Mountain, a township of Barry co., Mo. Pop. 704.

Mountain, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., on or near Kittatinny Mountain, about 24 miles N. of Reading. Here is a slate-quarry.

Mountain Ash, a town of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 4 miles by rail S.E. of Aberdare. It has coal-mines and iron-works. Pop. 7457.

Moun′tainburg, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ark., 12 miles from Alma. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Mountain City, a post-village of Elko co., Nevada, 85 miles N. of Elko. It has a church.

Mountain City, a small post-village of Hays co., Tex., 18 miles S.W. of Austin City. It has a church and 2 stores.

Mountain Cove, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., W. Va., about 40 miles E.S.E. of Charleston. Bituminous coal is mined here.

Mountain Creek, a post-office of Chilton co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 27 miles N.N.W. of Montgomery.

Mountain Creek, a post-township of Catawba co., N.C. Pop. 1298.

Mountain Creek, a hamlet of Cumberland co., Pa., at Pine Grove Station, 18 miles S.S.W. of Carlisle. It has an iron-furnace and a church.

Mountain Creek, a post-office of Anderson co., S.C.

Mountain Creek, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Tenn., 10 miles N. of McMinnville. It has 2 churches.

Mountain Dale, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Oregon, about 20 miles N.W. of Portland. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Mountain Eagle, a post-hamlet of Centre co., Pa., on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, 18 miles S.W. of Lock Haven. It has a pottery.

Mountain Falls, a post-office of Frederick co., Va.

Mountain Fork, a post-office of Polk co., Ark.

Mountain Glen, a post-hamlet of Garland co., Ark., on the Ouachita River, 8 miles from Hot Springs. It has a flour-mill.

Mountain Grove, a post-office of Wright co., Minn.

Mountain Grove, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., in Black Creek township, on the Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Railroad, 16 miles E. of Catawissa. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a manufactory of fire-brick.

Mountain Grove, a post-office of Bath co., Va.

Mountain Hill, a post-office of Harris co., Ga., 16 miles S.E. of West Point.

Mountain Home, a post-village and summer resort of Lawrence co., Ala., 4 miles from Wheeler Station, and 20 miles W. of Decatur. It has 2 churches and an orphan school.

Mountain Home, a post-village, capital of Baxter co., Ark., about 60 miles N.W. of Batesville, and a few miles N. of White River. It has an academy for both sexes.

Mountain Home, a post-office of Alturas co., Idaho.

Mountain Home, a post-village in Barrett township, Monroe co., Pa., 1 mile from Oakland Station, and about 32 miles S.E. of Scranton. It has a church and a tannery.

Mountain Home, a hamlet of Bell co., Tex., on Little River, about 60 miles N.N.E. of Austin.

Mountain Home, a post-office of Hardy co., W. Va.

Mountain House, a post-office and hotel of Sierra co., Cal., 30 miles N. of Colfax.

Mountain Island, a post-hamlet of Gaston co., N.C., on the Catawba River, and on or near the Carolina Central Railroad, about 14 miles N.W. of Charlotte. It has a church, and a cotton-mill which has 4500 spindles and is said to be the largest in the state.

Mountain Lake, a post-village in Mountain Lake township, Cottonwood co., Minn., on the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, 51 miles W.S.W. of Mankato. It has a money-order post-office and a Mennonite church. Here is a colony of Mennonites who emigrated from Russia. Pop. of township, 449.

Mountain Lake, a post-office of Bradford co., Pa., about 30 miles S. by E. of Elmira, N.Y.

Mountain Lake, a post-office and summer resort of Giles co., Va., 23 miles N.W. of Christiansburg. It is on Bald Knob Mountain, at an elevation of 4000 feet.

Mountain Meadow, a post-office of Clay co., Ala.

Mountain Mill, a post-office of Madison co., Ark.

Mountain Peak, a post-hamlet of Ellis co., Tex., 30 miles from Dallas.

Mountain Ranch, a post-office of Calaveras co., Cal.

Mountain Rest, a post-office of Oconee co., S.C.

Mountain Ridge, New York, the name given to a low ridge extending nearly parallel to the S. shore of Lake Ontario, of which lake it is supposed to have once formed the beach.

Mountain Road, a post-office of Halifax co., Va.

Mountain Scene, a post-office of Towns co., Ga.

Mountain Shoals, a post-office of Laurens co., S.C.

Mountain Spring, township, Butte co., Cal. Pop. 264.

Mountain Spring, a post-hamlet of Martin co., Ind., about 60 miles S.E. of Terre Haute. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Mountain Spring, a post-office of Cooke co., Tex.

Mountain Switch, a station of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 81 miles W. of Baltimore.

Mountain Top, Luzerne co., Pa. See FAIRVIEW.

Moun′taintown, a post-office of Gilmer co., Ga.

Moun′taintown Creek, of Gilmer co., Ga., flows into the Coosawattee River.

Mountain Valley, post-office, Lackawanna co., Pa.

Mountain Valley, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Va., 20 miles W. of Chatham.

Mountain View, a post-village, capital of Stone co., Ark., about 90 miles N. of Little Rock. It has 3 churches and a high school.

Mountain View, a post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 38 miles S.E. of San Francisco. It has 3 churches and a graded school.

Mountain View, a post-village in Wayne township, Passaic co., N.J., on the Pompton River, and on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, Boonton Branch, also on the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 6 miles W. of Paterson. It has a brick-yard and a powder-mill.

Mountain View, a post-office of Abbeville co., S.C.

Mountain View, a post-office of Stafford co., Va.

Moun′tainville, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., in Tewksbury township, about 35 miles N. of Trenton. It has a flour-mill.

Mountainville, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Orange co., N.Y., on the Newburg & New York Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Newburg. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Mountainville, a post-office of Lehigh co., Pa.

Mountainville, a post-office of Monroe co., Tenn.

Mount Airy, air′ee, a post-office of Habersham co., Ga., on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, 80 miles from Atlanta.

Mount Airy, a township of Greene co., Ill. Pop. 1320.

Mount Airy, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 43 miles W. by N. of Baltimore. It has a church.

Mount Airy, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Mo., about 30 miles N. by E. of Boonville. It has 2 churches.

Mount Airy, a hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., 3 miles N.E. of Lambertville. It has a church.

Mount Airy, a post-village in Mount Airy township, Surry co., N.C., on the Ararat River, about 90 miles N. of Charlotte. It has 1 or 2 newspaper offices, an academy, 3 churches, and several mills. Pop. of the township, 2353.

Mount Airy, a post-office of Hamilton co., O.

Mount Airy, a station on the Germantown & Chestnut Hill Railroad, 8½ miles N. of Philadelphia.

Mount Airy, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, 2 or 3 miles above Brownsville.

Mount Airy, a post-office of Sequatchie co., Tenn., 36 miles N. of Chattanooga.

Mount Airy, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va., 36 miles S. of Lynchburg. It has 2 churches. Pop. 125.

Mount Al′bert, or **New′land,** a post-village in York co., Ontario, 11½ miles N. of Newmarket. It contains several flouring-mills, a cheese-factory, a tannery, &c. P. 150.

Mount Albion, or **Albion Mills,** or **Albionville,** a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, 7 miles S.E. of Hamilton. It has 2 hotels and a grist-mill. Pop. 100.

Mount An′drew, a post-hamlet of Barbour co., Ala., about 60 miles E.S.E. of Montgomery. It has a church.

Mount An′toro, Colorado, a peak of the Saguache Range, near lat. 38° 40′ N. Altitude, 14,245 feet.

Mount Ar′arat, a post-office of Choctaw co., Ala.

Mount A′riel, or **Mount Ae′rial,** a post-office of Allen co., Ky., 10 miles E. of Franklin.

Mount Arkan′sas, Colorado, is near the source of the Arkansas River, in lat. 39° 22′ 15″ N., lon. 106° 15′ W. It has an altitude of about 13,600 feet above sea-level.

Mount Ar'rington, Oregon, a peak of the Coast Range or Umpqua Mountains, is on the line between Coos and Douglas cos.

Mount Athos, Turkey. See ATHOS.

Mount Ath'os, a post-office of Campbell co., Va.

Mount Auburn, aw'bŭrn, a post-village of Christian co., Ill., in Mount Auburn township, 24 miles E. by S. of Springfield, and 18 miles W.S.W. of Decatur. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1640. The township is bounded on the N. by the Sangamon River.

Mount Auburn, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Ind., on the East Fork of White River, 15 miles N. of Columbus. Pop. about 100.

Mount Auburn, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad, 32 miles N.W. of Cedar Rapids. It has 2 churches. Pop. 70.

Mount Auburn, a post-office and station in Middlesex co., Mass., on the Watertown Branch of the Fitchburg Railroad, at Mount Auburn Cemetery, 6 miles W. of Boston.

Mount Auburn Cemetery, a beautiful cemetery, situated about a mile W. of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., comprising about 100 acres. The surface is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, a natural growth of trees covering a large portion of the grounds, over which are scattered tombs and monuments of the most exquisite workmanship. Near the entrance of the cemetery, which is by a massive gateway in the Egyptian style, stands the chapel, a handsome granite edifice.

Mount Audubon. See AUDUBON'S PEAK.

Mount Avacha. See AVACHINSKAYA.

Mount Ayr, air, a post-village, capital of Ringgold co., Iowa, in Mount Ayr township, about 26 miles S. of Afton, and 75 miles S.S.W. of Des Moines. It has 3 banks, 4 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 422. The township is drained by several branches of Grand River. P. 952.

Mount Ayr, a post-hamlet of Osborne co., Kansas, 35 miles N. by W. of Russell. It has a church.

Mount Ba'ker, a peak of the Cascade Range, in Whatcom co., Washington. Its altitude is about 10,500 feet. The top is covered with perpetual snow, and the sides with forests of fir and other trees. An eruption of this mountain is said to have occurred in 1860.

Mount Bai'ley, the name of two mountains in California, in Shasta and Trinity cos., having altitudes of 6357 and 7647 feet respectively above the sea-level.

Mount Beth'el, a hamlet of Somerset co., N.J., 1½ miles from Sterling Station. It has a church.

Mount Bethel, a post-office of Alexander co., N.C.

Mount Bethel, Pennsylvania. See WILLIAMSBURG.

Mount Big'elow, on the line between Somerset and Franklin cos., Me., is about 70 miles N.N.W. of Augusta.

Mount Black'more, a volcanic peak in Gallatin co., Montana, has an altitude of 10,134 feet above the sea-level. The highest part of it is formed of basaltic rock, and limestone is found on its sides, which are partly covered with pine forests. It is in lat. 45° 26′ N.

Mount Blanch'ard, a post-village in Delaware township, Hancock co., O., on Blanchard's Fork of the Auglaize, about 28 miles S.W. of Tiffin. It has 3 churches, a tannery, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 450.

Mount Blan'co, a post-office of Meigs co., O.

Mount Bliss, a post-office of Antrim co., Mich.

Mount Bowdoin, bo'dọn, a station on the New York & New England Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of the terminal station in Boston, Mass.

Mount Brad'dock, a post-village in North Union township, Fayette co., Pa., on the Fayette County Branch of the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, 7 miles S.S.W. of Connellsville. It has a church, a coal-mine, and numerous coke-ovens.

Mount Breck'enridge, California, is a peak of the Sierra Nevada, in Kern co., about lat. 35° 12′ N., and 10 miles S. of Havilah. Its altitude is computed to be 7500 feet above the sea-level.

Mount Brew'er, California, a peak of the Sierra Nevada, stands on the line between Fresno and Tulare cos., near lat. 36° 38′ N. Its altitude is 13,886 feet above the sea. It is about 10 miles W. of Mount Tyndall. Granitic rocks form its nucleus. The sides are very steep.

Mount Bross, Colorado, a mountain in the Middle Park, in lat. 40° 5′ N., lon. 106° 6′ 12″ W. It has an altitude of 9468 feet above the sea-level.

Mount Brydges, brij'iz, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Great Western Railway, 15 miles W.S.W. of London. It contains a church, 6 stores, 3 hotels, an ashery, and 2 grist- and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 550.

Mount Bullion, bull'yọn, Mariposa co., Cal., is the highest peak of a range which is the northeastern boundary of the famous Mariposa estate. It has an altitude of about 5300 feet above the sea-level. Gold is found in or near it.

Mount Bullion, a post-village of Mariposa co., Cal., is near a mountain of the same name, about 95 miles E.S.E. of Stockton.

Mount Byers, bī'ẹrz, Colorado, a mountain in lat. 39° 52′ N., lon. 105° 56′ W. It is in the S. part of the Middle Park, and has an altitude of 12,778 feet above the sea.

Mount Calm, a post-village of Limestone co., Tex., 20 miles N.E. of Waco. It has 4 churches, a masonic institute, and a flouring-mill.

Mount Cal'vary, post-office, Fond du Lac co., Wis.

Mount Can'by, Colorado, a peak of the San Juan Mountains, in lat. 37° 47′ 7″ N., lon. 107° 30′ 51″ W., about 10 miles E. of Silverton. It has an altitude of 13,274 feet above the sea-level.

Mount Car'bon, a village of Jackson co., Ill., on the Grand Tower & Carbondale Railroad, 8 miles W. of Carbondale, and 1 mile E. of Murphysborough. Coal is mined here. It has a machine-shop, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. about 500.

Mount Carbon, a borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 1 mile S. of Pottsville. It has a rolling-mill. It is connected with Minersville by the People's Railroad, 6 miles long. Pop. 364.

Mount Carmel, Palestine. See CARMEL.

Mount Car'mel, a post-office of Montgomery co., Ala.

Mount Carmel, a post-village in Hamden township, New Haven co., Conn., on the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, 9 miles N. of New Haven. It has 5 churches, and manufactures of bells, needles, screws, sewing-silk, and carriage hardware.

Mount Carmel, a city, capital of Wabash co., Ill., in Mount Carmel township, on the Wabash River, at the mouth of the White River, and on the Cairo & Vincennes and Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Railroads, 24 miles S.W. of Vincennes, and 132 miles N.E. of Cairo. It contains 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a banking-house, a high school, 2 flour-mills, 3 saw-mills, a woollen-factory, and several manufactories of furniture. The river affords abundant water-power at this place, and here flows through beautiful scenery. Pop. 1640; of the township, 880.

Mount Carmel, a post-village in Springfield township, Franklin co., Ind., 17 miles W. of Hamilton, O. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and 2 carriage-shops.

Mount Carmel, a post-village of Carroll co., Iowa, 7 miles N. of Carroll City. It has a church and a brewery.

Mount Carmel, a post-office of Crawford co., Kansas, 14 miles S.W. of Girard.

Mount Carmel, a post-village of Fleming co., Ky., about 15 miles S.S.E. of Maysville, and 62 miles E.N.E. of Lexington. It has 3 churches, also 1 or 2 mills. Pop. 1196.

Mount Carmel, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., about 30 miles N. of Baltimore. It has 3 churches.

Mount Carmel, a post-village of Covington co., Miss., about 56 miles S.S.E. of Jackson. It has a church and a banking-house.

Mount Carmel, a post-village of Clermont co., O., on the Cincinnati & Portsmouth Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Newtown Station, and 13 miles E. of Cincinnati. It has 3 churches and a graded school. Pop. 192.

Mount Carmel, a post-borough in Mount Carmel township, Northumberland co., Pa., 7 miles W. of Ashland, 6 miles E. of Shamokin, and about 16 miles S.E. of Danville. It is on branches of the Lehigh Valley and Mahanoy & Shamokin Railroads, and is connected with Sunbury by a branch of the Northern Central Railroad. It has 5 or 6 churches and a bank. Here are 6 collieries, which are said to produce 600,000 tons of anthracite in a year. Pop. 1289; of the township, 2451.

Mount Carmel, a hamlet of Abbeville co., S.C., 15 miles from Abbeville Court-House. It has a church.

Mount Carmel, a post-office of Smith co., Tex., about 60 miles W.S.W. of Jefferson.

Mount Carmel, a post-office of Kane co., Utah.

Mount Carmel, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va., 6 miles S. of News Ferry Railroad Station. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Mount Car'rick, a post-office of Monroe co., O.

Mount Car'rie, a post-village of Columbia co., Fla., on the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lumber and rosin.

Mount Car'rigain, a peak in Grafton co., N.H., 10 miles W. of Upper Bartlett. Altitude, 4678 feet.

Mount Car'roll, a post-village in Mount Carroll township, capital of Carroll co., Ill., on the Western Union Railroad, 28 miles S.W. of Freeport, about 34 miles S.E. of Galena, and 25 miles N.N.E. of Clinton, Iowa. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, the Mount Carroll Seminary (for girls), 2 newspaper offices, and a carriage-factory. Pop. 1756; of the township, 2815.

Mount-Charles, a town of Ireland, co. and 4 miles W. of Donegal, on the N. side of Donegal Bay.

Mount Charles, a post-village in Peel co., Ontario, 2 miles from Malton. Pop. 150.

Mount Chase, township, Penobscot co., Me. Pop. 263.

Mount Chestnut, ches′nŭt, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa., about 32 miles N. of Pittsburg. It has a church.

Mount Clare, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., W. Va., 5½ miles S. of Clarksburg. It has 2 churches.

Mount Clare Junction, a station within the limits of Baltimore, Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at the junction of the Washington Branch. It is 1 mile from a city station called Mount Clare.

Mount Clay, a peak of the White Mountains, in Coos co., N.H., is about 3 miles N.W. of Mount Washington. Altitude, 5553 feet.

Mount Clem′ens, a post-village, capital of Macomb co., Mich., in Clinton township, on the Clinton River, 3 or 4 miles from Lake St. Clair, 25 miles N.N.E. of Detroit, and 37 miles S.W. of Port Huron. It is connected with these towns by the Grand Trunk Railroad, and contains 6 churches, a national bank, 3 newspaper offices, and a union school. Steamboats ply daily between Detroit and this place, which is at the head of steam-navigation. It has mineral springs, and manufactures of cigars, lumber, salt, sash, and blinds. Pop. about 2500.

Mount Clif′ton, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Va., 4 miles W. of the Valley Branch Railroad, and about 14 miles S.W. of Woodstock. It has 2 or 3 churches.

Mount Clinton, a mountain of Coos co., N.H., about 7 miles S.W. of Mount Washington. Height, 4320 feet.

Mount Clinton, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., N.Y., about lat. 44° 7′ N. It is very near Mount Marcy. Altitude, 4937 feet above the level of the sea.

Mount Clin′ton, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., Va., 6 miles N.W. of Harrisonburg. It has a church and a sash-factory.

Mount Cli′o, township, Sumter co., S.C. Pop. 1574.

Mount Cof′fin, a post-office and steamboat-landing of Cowlitz co., Washington, on the Columbia River, about 55 miles above Astoria.

Mount Coke, or **Coke's Peak,** a mountain in the W. part of Texas, about 12 miles from Fort Davis. Its altitude is 7450 feet above the sea-level.

Mount Cold′en, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., N.Y., has an altitude of 4753 feet above the sea-level.

Mount Col′vin, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., N.Y. Height, 4142 feet. It was named in honor of Verplanck Colvin, who first ascended and measured it.

Mount Com′fort, a post-office of Hancock co., Ind.

Mount Co′ry, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., O., in Union township, on the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad, 20 miles N.E. of Lima. It has a church, a carriage-shop, a saw-mill, and a grist-mill.

Mount Crawford, Carroll co., N.H. See Bemis.

Mount Craw′ford, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va., on the North River, and on the Harper's Ferry & Valley Branch Railroad, 18 miles N.N.E. of Staunton. It is in the Great Valley of Virginia. It has 3 churches, a woollen-mill, a flour-mill, and a spoke-factory. Pop. 901.

Mount Cro′ghan, a township of Chesterfield co., S.C. Pop. 1682.

Mount Cross, a post-hamlet of Pittsylvania co., Va., 8 miles N. of Danville.

Mount Cu′ba, a post-village and station in New Castle co., Del., on the Wilmington & Western Railroad, 11 miles W. of Wilmington. It has a chapel, a flour-mill, a machine-shop, and a saw-mill.

Mount Dal′las, a village of Bedford co., Pa., on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, and on the Bedford division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 8 miles E. of Bedford, and 45 miles N.N.E. of Cumberland, Md.

Mount Da′ly, Colorado, a mountain of the Elk Range, in lat. 39° 11′ N., lon. 107° 4′ W. Its altitude is 13,193 feet above the sea-level.

Mount Dana, dā′nạ, California, a peak of the Sierra Nevada, is on the W. boundary of Mono co., 12 miles S. of Castle Peak. It is 13,227 feet above the level of the sea.

Mount Da′vidson, Nevada, is on or near the line between Storey and Washoe cos., and belongs to the Washoe Range of the Sierra Nevada. Virginia City is built on the E. slope of this mountain, in which are rich silver-mines.

Mount de Chantal, shan′tâl′, a station in Ohio co., W. Va., on the railroad from Wheeling to Washington, Pa., 2 miles E. of Wheeling. Here is a spacious convent and school for young ladies. The situation is beautiful.

Mount Defi′ance, a high eminence in Essex co., N.Y., overlooking the site of Fort Ticonderoga.

Mount Del′ano, a peak of the Rocky Mountains, in the S.W. part of Montana, about lat. 45° 32′ N. It has an altitude of 10,200 feet above the level of the sea.

Mount Demavend, Persia. See Demavend.

Mount Den′nison, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, on the Avon, 3 miles from Hantsport. Pop. 200.

Mount Desert, de-zert′ or dĕz′ẹrt, an island in the Atlantic, is a part of Hancock co., Me., and is nearly 1 mile from the mainland. It is 15 miles long and 12 miles wide. It has several good harbors, is distinguished for picturesque scenery, and is a popular summer resort. Pop. 3935. Mount Desert Post-Office is at Somesville.

Mount Desert Rock, in the Atlantic, 20 miles S.S.E. of the island of Mount Desert, has a light-house, in lat. 43° 58′ 7″ N., lon. 68° 7′ 22″ W.

Mount Diablo, de-â′blo, California, an isolated, conical peak of the Coast (or Monte Diablo) Range, in Contra Costa co., about 38 miles E. by N. from San Francisco. It rises 3876 feet above the level of the sea, and is the most conspicuous landmark in the central part of the state. It appears more prominent than some higher peaks because it is more isolated and it rises directly from the level of the sea. The summit commands an immense prospect of the great central valley of California, believed to be almost unsurpassed in extent by any view attainable on the surface of the earth. This is due to the peculiar form of the Great Valley of California, and the gradual rise of the Sierra, which brings higher and higher points to view as the distance becomes greater. The central mass of Mount Diablo is composed of metamorphic rocks, among which are sandstone and silicious slate. Coal is found in the cretaceous formation at the base of this mountain, and here are the most important coal-mines in the state.

Mount Doane, dōn, Wyoming, is in the National Park of the Yellowstone, about 5 miles from Yellowstone Lake. Its altitude is 10,118 feet above the level of the sea. It is of volcanic origin, and is composed partly of trachyte, basalt, and breccia.

Mount Dow′ney, California, is a peak of the Coast Range, in Los Angeles co. Height, 5675 feet.

Mount Eagle, a station in Centre co., Pa., on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, 18 miles S.W. of Lockport.

Mount Eaton, e′tọn, a post-village in Paint township, Wayne co., O., about 13 miles S.W. of Massillon. It has 4 churches, a union school, a steam saw-mill, and a furniture-factory. Pop. 296.

Mount E′bal, a post-office of Aiken co., S.C.

Mount E′den, a post-village of Alameda co., Cal., about 24 miles E.S.E. of San Francisco. It has manufactures of salt.

Mount Eden, a post-village of Spencer co., Ky., about 18 miles S.W. of Frankfort. It has a church, an academy, and a distillery. Pop. about 200.

Mount Eden, a village in the suburbs of New York, became a part of that city in 1874. Pop. in 1870, 116.

Mount Eden Furnace, a hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., in Eden township, 2 miles from Quarryville Station. It has a church, a foundry, and a saw-mill.

Mount Edgecumbe, ĕj′kŭm, England, co. of Cornwall, is a hilly promontory, with the fine seat of the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, 3 miles S.W. of Plymouth.

Mount Edgecumbe, a mountain of New Zealand, North Island, lat. 38° S., lon. 177° E. Height, 10,000 feet.

Mount Eg′mont, an active volcano of New Zealand, near the S.W. point of North Island, 18 miles S. of New Plymouth. Lat. 39° 15′ S. Height, 8840 feet.

Mounteith, Chatham co., Ga. See Monteith.

Mount El′ba, a hamlet of Lincoln co., Ark., on the Saline River, about 70 miles S. of Little Rock.

Mount El′gin, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, 7½ miles S.S.E. of Ingersoll. Pop. 135.

Mount Em′mons, a peak of the Adirondack Mountains, in Hamilton co., N.Y., named in honor of E. Emmons, geologist. Colvin computes its height to be 3824 feet.

Mount Eno′tah, or **Bald Mountain,** a peak of Towns co., Ga., has an altitude of 4802 feet, and is said to be the highest peak in the state.

Mount En′terprise, a post-village in Rusk co., Tex., 30 miles S.S.E. of Overton, and about 45 miles S. of Longview. It has 3 churches, an academy, and manufactures of furniture and wagons.

Mount E′phraim, a post-village of Camden co., N.J., 5 miles S.S.E. of Camden, on the Camden, Gloucester & Mount Ephraim Railroad. It has a church.

Mount Ephraim, a post-village of Noble co., O., about 32 miles N. of Marietta. It has 2 churches. Pop. 171.

Mount Erie, e′ree, a post-village of Wayne co., Ill., in Mount Erie township, about 50 miles E. of Centralia, and 20 miles S.E. of Flora. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 1238.

Mount Etna, a mountain of Sicily. See ETNA.

Mount Et′na, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Ind., on the Salamonie River, about 36 miles S.W. of Fort Wayne. It has 2 churches. Pop. 221.

Mount Etna, a post-village in Washington township, Adams co., Iowa, on the Nodaway, 10 miles N. of Corning. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of flour and lumber.

Mount E′va, a post-office of White co., Ark.

Mount Ev′ans, Colorado, a peak of the Rocky Mountains, about 10 miles S. of Georgetown, in lat. 39° 35′ 21″ N., lon. 105° 38′ 20″ W. It has an altitude of 14,330 feet above the level of the sea.

Mount Ev′erest, a peak of the Himalayas, the highest ascertained point on the surface of the globe, in lat. 27° 9′ 16″ N., lon. 85° 58′ 8″ E., and N.E. of Khatmandoo, nearly midway between the peaks of Dhawalaghiri and Kunchain-Junga. Height, 29,002 feet above the sea.

Mount Fair′view, a post-office of San Diego co., Cal., on the San Luis Rey River, 9 miles from the Pacific Ocean.

Mount Flume, one of the Lower Franconia peaks, Grafton co., N.H., is said to be 4500 feet high.

Mount For′est, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 17 miles S.W. of Chicago. It has mineral springs, a good hotel, and a female seminary.

Mount For′est, a town in Wellington co., Ontario, on the S. branch of the Saugeen River, on the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, 87 miles W.N.W. of Toronto. It has churches of 7 denominations, 2 saw-mills, 3 flouring- and grist-mills, 2 woollen-mills, an iron-foundry, an agricultural implement factory, 2 tanneries, 2 brick-fields, a pottery, a branch bank, 2 newspapers, and 5 hotels. Pop. 1370.

Mount Frank′lin, New Hampshire, a peak of the White Mountains, in Coos co., about 4 miles S.W. of Mount Washington. Height, 4904 feet above sea-level.

Mount Free′dom, a hamlet of Jessamine co., Ky., 8 miles S. of Nicholasville, and 2 miles from North Tower Railroad Station. It has a church.

Mount Freedom, a post-hamlet of Morris co., N.J., in Randolph township, 3 miles from Ironia Station. It has 2 churches.

Mount Freedom, W. Va. See CIRCLEVILLE.

Mount Gal′lagher, a post-office of Laurens co., S.C.

Mount Gal′latin, a conical mountain which stands near the W. border of the National Park of the Yellowstone, and near the boundary between Montana and Wyoming. It is about 10,000 feet high. The Gallatin River rises at its base. This peak is described by Hayden as "a dome-shaped peak which overlooks the valleys of the Yellowstone and Gallatin, is one of the finest mountains in the range, and commands a most extensive view in every direction." It is composed mostly of limestones.

Mount Gar′diner, California, a peak of the Sierra Nevada, on the W. border of Inyo co., a few miles S. of Mount King. Its altitude is estimated at 14,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Mount Gar′field, Idaho, a peak of the Rocky Mountains, is near the boundary between Idaho and Montana. It rises 9704 feet above the level of the sea.

Mount Gay′nor, a post-office of Hays co., Tex.

Mount Gilead, ghil′e-ad (Arab. *Jeb-el-Jilad,* jĕb-ęl-je-lȧd′), in Syria, pashalic of Damascus, is 25 miles N.N.E. of the Dead Sea, lat. 32° 7′ N., lon. 35° 46′ E., and near the extremity of the region of Gilead, which extended for some distance northward along the E. side of the Jordan.

Mount Gilead, ghil′e-ad, a small post-village of Mason co., Ky., 4 miles S.E. of Marshall Station, and about 11 miles S.S.E. of Maysville. It has a church.

Mount Gilead, a post-hamlet in Mount Gilead township, Montgomery co., N.C., about 50 miles E. of Charlotte. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1280.

Mount Gilead, a post-village, capital of Morrow co., O., in Gilead township, on the East Branch of the Olentangy River, about 45 miles N. by E. of Columbus, and 24 miles S.W. of Mansfield. It is 1¾ miles E. of Gilead Station on the railroad which connects Delaware with Galion. It contains 4 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a union school, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of carriages, turbine water-wheels, and sewing-machines. Pop. 1087.

Mount Gilead, a post-office of Cumberland co., Tenn.

Mount Gilead, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co., Va., 6 miles S. of Hamilton Station.

Mount God′dard, California, a peak of the Sierra Nevada, is on or near the boundary between Fresno and Mono cos., about lat. 37° 10′ N. It rises about 14,000 feet above the sea-level, and is partly covered with forests of pine and fir. Its summit is formed of granite and slate.

Mount Good′win, a peak of the Adirondacks, in New York, near the western boundary of Essex co.

Mount Graham, Arizona. See GRAHAM PEAK.

Mount Guth′rie, a station of Rock Castle co., Ky., on the Knoxville Branch of the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, 2 miles N.W. of Mt. Vernon.

Mount Guyot, ghee′o′, Colorado, a mountain of the main range of the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 39° 28′ N., lon. 105° 56′ W. Height, 13,565 feet above sea-level.

Mount Guyot, a peak of Grafton co., N.H., about 4 miles S. of Twin Mountain.

Mount Guyot, a peak of the Smoky Mountains, on the boundary between North Carolina and Tennessee, is near lat. 35° 50′ N. and lon. 83° W. Altitude, 6636 feet.

Mount Ham′ilton, California, a peak of the Coast Range, in Santa Clara co., about 25 miles E. of San José. It is 4449 feet above the level of the sea.

Mount Hamilton, Colorado, a peak of the Rocky Mountains (main range), in lat. 39° 26′ N., lon. 105° 58′ 7″ W. Height, 13,800 feet above sea-level.

Mount Han′cock, a peak of the Rocky Mountains, in the National Park of the Yellowstone, about 12 miles S. of Yellowstone Lake, and near lat. 44° 8′ N.

Mount Hancock, Grafton co., N.H., is about 2 miles W. of Mount Carrigain. Its altitude is said to be 4420 feet.

Mount Han′ly, a post-settlement in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, 7 miles from Lawrencetown. Pop. 200.

Mount Har′mony, a hamlet of Calvert co., Md., about 24 miles S. of Annapolis. It has a church.

Mount Harmony, a post-office of Marion co., W. Va.

Mount Har′vard, Colorado, a peak of the Rocky Mountains, in Lake co., about 108 miles S.W. of Denver. It has an altitude of 14,383 feet above the level of the sea. It is partly covered with forests of fir and pine.

Mount Hay′den, or **Grand Teton,** tę-tôɴᵍ′, a granitic peak of the Rocky Mountains, is near the W. boundary of Wyoming Territory, in lat. 43° 44′ N. and lon. 110° 55′ W. Altitude, 13,858 feet above the level of the sea. It is the highest peak of a group called the Three Tetons. The ascent of this mountain is difficult.

Mount Hayes, hāz, a peak of the White Mountains, in Coos co., N.H., is nearly 3 miles from Gorham Station.

Mount Hayes, a post-office of Washington co., Ark.

Mount Hay′ley, township, Midland co., Mich. P. 99.

Mount Hay′stack, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., N.Y. Computed height, 5006 feet above sea-level.

Mount Health′y, a post-hamlet of Bartholomew co., Ind., about 10 miles S.S.W. of Columbus. It has a church.

Mount Healthy, Ohio. See MOUNT PLEASANT.

Mount Healthy, a post-office of Somerset co., Pa.

Mount Healy, hee′le, a post-village in Haldimand co., Ontario, on the Grand River, 5 miles N. of Cayuga. Gypsum abounds in the neighborhood. Pop. 100.

Mount He′bron, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ala., 6 miles N. of Gainesville. It has 2 churches.

Mount Hecla, Iceland. See HECLA.

Mount Hec′la, a post-office of Jack co., Tex.

Mount Her′mon (Arab. *Jebel-esh-Sheikh,* jĕb′ĕl-ĕsh-shaik), a mountain of Palestine, forming a part of the chain of Anti-Libanus. Its height is stated to be above 11,000 feet, and its summit is covered with snow the most part of the year. LITTLE MOUNT HERMON is a much lower range, 25 miles S.E. of Acre, bounding the Plain of Esdraelon on the E., and to which the name of Hermon was first applied in the Middle Ages.

Mount Her′mon, a post-office of Monroe co., Ky.

Mount Hermon, a post-hamlet in Hope township, Warren co., N.J., 11 miles E.S.E. of Delaware Water Gap. It has a church and an academy.

Mount Hermon, a township of Pasquotank co., N.C. Pop. 1184.

Mount Her′on, a post-office of Darke co., O., on the Dayton & Union Railroad, 3 or 4 miles N.W. of Greenville.

Mount Her′sey, a post-office of Newton co., Ark.

Mount Hesperus, Colorado. See BANDED PEAK.

Mount Hilliard, hil′yard, a post-village of Bullock co., Ala., 12 miles S.W. of Union Springs. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Mount Hoff′man, California, a granitic peak of the

Sierra Nevada, is near lat. 37° 42′ N. It has an altitude of 10,872 feet above the level of the sea, and forms a part of scenery remarkable for its sublimity.

Mount Hoffman, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., N.Y. Altitude, about 3727 feet.

Mount Hol′ly, a post-office of Union co., Ark., about 24 miles S. by W. of Camden.

Mount Holly, a post-village, capital of Burlington co., N.J., in Northampton township, on the North Branch of Rancocas Creek, 19 miles E. by N. of Philadelphia, 7 miles S.S.E. of Burlington, and 18 miles S. of Trenton. Here is a hill about 200 feet high, from which the name is derived. It contains a court-house, 8 churches, 3 national banks, 2 newspaper offices, a cotton-factory, and 2 foundries, and has manufactures of machinery, ploughs, turbine water-wheels, and spool thread. Several branches of the Pennsylvania Railroad connect it with Camden, Burlington, Medford, &c. Pop. about 4000.

Mount Holly, a post-office of Clermont co., O.

Mount Holly, a village of Knox co., O. See Gann.

Mount Holly, a village in Wayne township, Warren co., O., on Little Miami River, 1½ miles from Claysville Station. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. 205.

Mount Holly, a post-office and station of Charleston co., S.C., on the Northeastern Railroad, 19 miles N. of Charleston.

Mount Holly, a post-hamlet in Mount Holly township, Rutland co., Vt., on the Central Vermont Railroad, 15 miles S. by E. of Rutland. It has 2 churches, a lumber-mill, and a cheese-factory. The township contains a village named Mechanicsville, and has a pop. of 1582.

Mount Holly, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Va.

Mount Holly Springs, a post-village and summer resort of Cumberland co., Pa., is on the South Mountain and Harrisburg & Potomac Railroads, near the N.W. base of South Mountain, 7 miles S. by E. of Carlisle. It has a newspaper office, a hotel, 3 churches, and 3 paper-mills.

Mount Ho′ly Cross, Colorado, a peak of the Saguache Range, about 18 miles N. of Massive Mountain, composed of granite or gneiss, having an altitude of 14,176 feet above the level of the sea, and a vertical face nearly 3000 feet on the side, with a cross of snow, formed by a vertical fissure about 1500 feet high, and a sort of horizontal step, on which the snow remains all the year. This cross may be seen at a distance of 50 to 80 miles from other mountain-peaks. Lat. 39° 28′ N.; lon. 106° 28′ W.

Mount Holyoke, hōl′yōk, Massachusetts, is in Hampden co., about 3 miles E. of Northampton, and 1 mile E. of the Connecticut River. Its top is 830 feet above the river, and affords a beautiful prospect.

Mount Hood, Oregon, a volcanic peak of the Cascade Range, is on the N.E. border of Clackamas co., about lat. 45° 24′ N. and lon. 121° 40′ W. It seems to be a dormant or extinct volcano. According to Prof. Guyot, it is 11,225 feet above the level of the sea. But in Whitney's work on the Geology of California, 11,934 feet is given as a close approximation to the true height. It is stated that on one of its sides is a nearly vertical precipice, 7000 feet high. Mount Hood is partly covered with forests of fir and pine.

Mount Hook′er, a peak of the Rocky Mountains, on the E. border of British Columbia, near lat. 51° 40′ N. It is said to be 15,700 feet high.

Mount Hope, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ala., about 30 miles S.S.E. of Florence.

Mount Hope, a post-office of Yavapai co., Arizona.

Mount Hope, a post-hamlet of Tolland co., Conn., 9½ miles N. by E. of Willimantic. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Mount Hope, a post-office of Yankton co., Dakota.

Mount Hope, township, McLean co., Ill. Pop. 1550.

Mount Hope, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ind., about 24 miles N.N.E. of Fort Wayne.

Mount Hope, a post-office of Sac co., Iowa.

Mount Hope, a post-office of Sedgwick co., Kansas.

Mount Hope, a station in Baltimore co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Baltimore.

Mount Hope, a station on the Boston & Providence Railroad, 5½ miles from the initial station in Boston, Mass. Here is Mount Hope Cemetery.

Mount Hope, a post-office of Copiah co., Miss.

Mount Hope, a post-hamlet of Lafayette co., Mo., 20 miles S. of Lexington. It has a church and a seminary.

Mount Hope, a post-hamlet in Rockaway township, Morris co., N.J., 12 miles N. by W. of Morristown, and 3 miles from Rockaway Railroad Station. It has a church and valuable mines of iron. It is connected with Port Oram by the Mount Hope Railroad, 4 miles long.

Mount Hope, a village in the suburbs of New York, of which city it became a part in 1874. Pop. 487.

Mount Hope, a post-village in Mount Hope township, Orange co., N.Y., 6 or 7 miles W. of Middletown, 1 mile S. of the Erie Railroad, and about 30 miles W.S.W. of Newburg. It has 1 or 2 churches and an academy. The township is intersected by the Shawangunk River and the Erie Railroad, and has a pop. of 1700.

Mount Hope, Holmes co., O. See Middletown.

Mount Hope, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., about 9 miles S. of Lebanon.

Mount Hope, a post-office of Fayette co., W. Va.

Mount Hope, a post-village in Mount Hope township, Grant co., Wis., about 35 miles N. by W. of Dubuque. It has 2 churches and a plough-factory. Pop. of the township, 781.

Mount Hope, Ontario. See Cairngorm.

Mount Hope Bay, the northeastern arm of Narragansett Bay, extending through Bristol co., R.I., into Bristol co., Mass.

Mount Hor, a post-office of Bracken co., Ky., 15 miles E.S.E. of Falmouth.

Mount Horeb, Arabia. See Horeb.

Mount Ho′reb, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Tenn., 4½ miles S.E. of Mossy Creek Station. Here is the Mount Horeb Institute.

Mount Horeb, a post-village of Dane co., Wis., about 20 miles W.S.W. of Madison. It has 2 churches.

Mount Ho′reb, a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, on Pigeon Creek, 2 miles from Franklin. Pop. 120.

Mount Hurst, a post-village in Cardwell co., Ontario, 6 miles N.W. of Bolton. Pop. 130.

Mount Hymettus, hī-mĕt′tŭs, a mountain of Greece, in Attica, 4½ miles E.S.E. of Athens. Height, 2680 feet. The honey collected here has been famous from remote antiquity to the present time.

Mount Ida, Asia Minor. See Ida.

Mount Ida, Crete. See Psilorati.

Mount I′da, a post-hamlet of Crenshaw co., Ala., 55 miles S. of Montgomery. It has a church and masonic hall.

Mount Ida, a post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Ark., is near the Brushy Fork of the Ouachita River, about 85 miles W. by S. of Little Rock. It has a church.

Mount Ida, a post-office of Fayette co., W. Va.

Mount Ida, a post-office of Grant co., Wis., about 33 miles N. of Dubuque, Iowa.

Mount I′daho, a post-hamlet, capital of Idaho co., Idaho, 60 miles S.E. of Lewiston, near a branch of Clearwater River. It has a flour-mill and a lumber-mill.

Mount Independ′ence, in Rutland co., Vt., about 2 miles S.E. of Fort Ticonderoga. It is chiefly distinguished as having contained important military fortifications in the early history of the country.

Mount Jack′son, New Hampshire, a peak of the White Mountains, is on the N.E. border of Grafton co., about 36 miles N.N.E. of Plymouth. Altitude, 4100 feet.

Mount Jackson, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pa., 3 miles from Mahoning Railroad Station, and 6 miles S.W. of New Castle. It has several churches, a planing-mill, &c.

Mount Jackson, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Va., on the North Fork of the Shenandoah River, and on the Harper's Ferry & Valley Branch Railroad, 51 miles N.N.E. of Staunton. It has 3 churches, a foundry, and a flouring-mill. Pop. 270.

Mount Jef′ferson, a peak of the White Mountains, in Coos co., New Hampshire, situated immediately N. of Mount Washington, between it and Mount Adams. Height, 5657 feet above the level of the ocean.

Mount John′son, or **Saint Grégoire le Grand,** sâɴᵒ grâ`gwaʀ′ lẹh grôɴᵒ, a post-village in Iberville co., Quebec, situated at the foot of a mountain, 3 miles from Versailles. It has several stores and hotels. Pop. 450.

Mount Joy, a post-office of Scott co., Iowa, on the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, 8 miles N. of Davenport.

Mount Joy, a station in Rockland co., N.Y., on the New Jersey & New York Railroad, 37 miles N. of Jersey City.

Mount Joy, a post-village in Brush Creek township, Scioto co., O., 20 miles N. by W. of Portsmouth. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Mount Joy, a township of Adams co., Pa. Pop. 1172.

Mount Joy, a post-borough in Mount Joy township, Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 25 miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg, and 80 miles W. of Philadelphia. It has 5 or 6 churches, 2 national banks, the Cedar Hill Seminary, 2 newspaper offices, a plough-factory, and the Valley Chief Reaper Works. Pop. 1896; of the township, 2037.

Mount Joy, a post-hamlet of Union co., S.C., 10 miles E. of Jonesville.

Mount Joy, a post-office of Delta co., Texas.

Mount'joy, or **Oak'ville,** a post-village in Soulanges co., Quebec, 11 miles W. of Coteau Station. It contains saw- and grist-mills. Pop. 200.

Mount Jude'a, a post-office of Newton co., Ark.

Mount Ju'liet, a post-office of Wilson co., Tenn.

Mount Juliet, a hamlet of Travis co., Texas, 7 miles N. of Austin. It has 2 churches.

Mount Ken'dall, Colorado, a mountain of the San Juan Range, in lat. 37° 47′ 22″ N., lon. 107° 36′ 51″ W. Its altitude is 13,380 feet above the sea-level.

Mount Kin'eo, a summer resort of Piscataquis co., Me., on the E. shore of Moosehead Lake. Here is a high promontory composed almost entirely of hornblende. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery.

Mount King, a naked granitic peak of the Sierra Nevada, on the W. border of Inyo co., Cal., near lat. 36° 44′ N. Prof. J. D. Whitney estimated its altitude to be "probably over 14,000 feet" above the sea-level. "Mount King," says that geologist, "breaks off in grand precipices on the northwest side, like the Half Dome; these are several thousand feet in height, and almost vertical, producing the effect of an immense obelisk."

Mount Kin'neo, a peak in Grafton co., N.H., has an altitude of 3427 feet above the tide. It is covered with a dense forest.

Mount Kins'man, a peak of Grafton co., N.H., in Lincoln township, about 14 miles S. of Littleton. Altitude, 4200 feet above the tide.

Mount Kis'co, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York & Harlem Railroad, 38 miles N. of New York. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, a manufactory of spectacles and eye-glasses, a planing-mill, a saw-mill, an academy, &c. Pop. about 1500.

Mount Kosciusko, kos-se-us'ko, a mountain of Australia, at the head of the Murray. Altitude, 7285 feet.

Mount Lafayette, laf-å-yett', New Hampshire, a peak of the Franconia or White Mountains, in Grafton co., about 20 miles S.W. of Mount Washington. Altitude, 5250 feet.

Mount Land'ing, a post-hamlet of Essex co., Va., on the Rappahannock River, about 50 miles N.E. of Richmond.

Mount Lang'don, New Hampshire, is in Bartlett township, Carroll co., near the Saco. Altitude, 2460 feet.

Mount Laurel, law'rẹl, a post-hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., about 15 miles E. of Philadelphia. It has a Friends' meeting-house.

Mount Laurel, a post-village of Halifax co., Va., about 46 miles N.E. of Danville. It has 2 churches.

Mount Leb'anon, a post-village of Bienville parish, La., about 50 miles E. of Shreveport. It has a high school, 3 churches, and a cotton- and woollen-factory. Here are the buildings of a Baptist university (suspended). P. 300.

Mount Lebanon, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., 1 mile from New Lebanon, and about 22 miles S.E. of Albany. Here is a community of Shakers, who manufacture brooms, chairs, and extracts.

Mount Lebanon, a post-hamlet in Scott township, Alleghany co., Pa., about 5 miles S.W. of Pittsburg, and 1½ miles from Castle Shannon Station. It has a church.

Mount Leidy, lī'dee, Wyoming, a granitic peak of the Rocky Mountains, is about 16 miles E. of Mount Hayden, and near lat. 43° 44′ N. and lon. 110° 37′ W. Its altitude is 11,300 feet above the level of the sea. The summit is a steep naked rock.

Mount Leonard, len'ạrd, post-office, Saline co., Mo., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 11 miles W. of Marshall.

Mount Lev'el, a post-office of Bullock co., Ala.

Mount Le'vi, a post-office of Johnson co., Ark.

Mount Lib'erty, a peak in Grafton co., N.H., has an altitude of about 4500 feet above the level of the sea. Its summit is 3 or 4 miles from the Flume House.

Mount Liberty, a post-office of Brown co., Ind., 11 or 12 miles W. of Columbus.

Mount Liberty, a post-office of Reno co., Kansas.

Mount Liberty, a post-village in Liberty township, Knox co., O., on the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad, 36 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 200.

Mount Lillies, lil'līz, Colorado, a mountain in lat. 40° 17′ N., lon. 105° 30′ 12″ W. It has an altitude of 11,433 feet above the sea-level.

Mount Lincoln, link'ŭn, Colorado, a peak of the Park Range of the Rocky Mountains, about 11 miles N.N.W. of Fair Play. It is on the N.W. border of the South Park. Its altitude is computed to be 14,297 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 39° 21′ 8″ N.; lon. 106° 6′ 25″ W. A silver-mine has been opened on it at an altitude of 14,000 feet in connection with Silurian limestone and quartzite.

Mount Lindesay, lin'zee, a mountain in East Australia, about 55 miles S.W. of Moreton Bay, and 5700 feet above the sea.

Mount Linn, California, a peak of the Coast Range, in the W. part of Tehama co., near lat. 40° N.

Mount Look'out, a post-office of St. Clair co., Ala.

Mount Lookout, a post-office of Hamilton co., O., is in the 1st ward of Cincinnati, near the Observatory, 1 mile from Delta Railroad Station.

Mount Ly'ell, California, a peak of the Sierra Nevada, is on the boundary between Fresno and Mono cos., near lat. 37° 45′ N. and lon. 119° W. The summit is a sharp pinnacle of naked granite, the altitude of which is 13,217 feet above the sea-level.

Mount MacClel'lan, Colorado, a peak of the Front Range, about 9 miles from Georgetown. Altitude, 13,423 feet. Silver is found in it.

Mount Mac'Intyre, New York, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., about 12 miles W. of Mount Marcy. It is separated from the Wall-Faced Mountain by a narrow gorge called the Adirondack Pass. It is partly formed of hypersthene or granitic rock, and is 5201 feet high.

Mount MacMar'tin, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., N.Y., is about 6 miles W. of Mount Marcy, rises boldly from Avalanche Lake, and is nearly bisected by an enormous dike, which cuts through the mountain nearly from top to bottom. Estimated height, 5000 feet.

Mount Mad'ison, New Hampshire, a peak of the White Mountains, in Coos co. Its altitude is computed to be 5415 feet above the level of the sea. It is a few miles N. of Mount Washington.

Mount Mans'field, Vermont, the highest of the Green Mountains, is in the W. part of Lamoille co., about 24 miles E. by N. from Burlington. It presents three peaks, called the Chin, the Nose, and the Forehead. The highest peak has an altitude of 4430 feet above the level of the sea. It commands a very extensive and beautiful prospect.

Mount Maravaca, må-rå-vå'kå, of Venezuela, is in lat. 3° 40′ N., lon. 65° 50′ W., and estimated by Schomburgk at from 10,000 to 11,000 feet in height.

Mount Mar'cel'lina, Colorado, an isolated peak, in lat. 38° 56′ N., lon. 107° 14′ W. Its altitude is 11,324 feet above the sea-level. It is composed of trachyte.

Mount Mar'cy, New York, in Essex co., is a peak of the Adirondack Mountains, and is the highest mountain in the state, its altitude being 5467 feet above the level of the sea. It is composed chiefly of hypersthene rock. It is about 22 miles W. of Lake Champlain.

Mount Mas'sive, a peak of the Saguache Range of the Rocky Mountains, in Lake co., Col., about 30 miles W. of Fair Play. Its altitude is stated to be 14,368 feet.

Mount Meigs, mĕgz, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ala., on the Western Railroad of Alabama, 13 miles E. of Montgomery. It has 2 churches and an institute.

Mount Melimoyu, mĕl-e-mo-yoo', a mountain of the Andes, in Patagonia, near the W. coast. Lat. 44° S. Height, 7400 feet.

Mount Mel'lick, a town of Ireland, Queens co., on a branch of the Grand Canal, 6 miles N.W. of Maryborough, with cotton and woollen manufactures, iron- and brass-works, and potteries. It has a branch bank and 2 weekly markets. Pop. 3316.

Mount Merid'ian, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Ind., 36 miles W.S.W. of Indianapolis. Pop. 90.

Mount Meridian, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va., 3 miles E. of Weyer's Cave Railroad Station. It has a church.

Mount Miltsin, North Africa. See MILTSEEN.

Mount Mitchell, N.C. See MITCHELL'S PEAK.

Mount Mitch'ell, the loftiest summit of the Darling Downs, East Australia. Lat. 28° S. Height, 4100 feet.

Mount Monroe, mŭn-ro', New Hampshire, a peak of the White Mountains, in Coos co., about 3 miles S.W. of Mount Washington. Height, 5349 feet.

Mount Mo'ran', a peak of the Rocky Mountains, in Uinta co., Wyoming, near lat. 43° 52′ N. and lon. 111° W. It is about 7 miles N. of Mount Hayden, and 2 miles W. of Jackson's Lake. Its altitude is 12,809 feet above the level of the sea. It belongs to the Teton Range.

Mount Mori'ah, New Hampshire, a peak of the White Mountains, in Coos co. Altitude, 4653 feet.

Mount Moriah, a village of Nevada co., Ark., is 33 miles W. of Camden. It has a church.

Mount Moriah, a post-office of Brown co., Ind., about 35 miles S. of Indianapolis.

Mount Moriah, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Mo., on the Crooked Fork of Grand River, about 44 miles N. by W. of Chillicothe.

Mount Moriah, a station on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, at Mount Moriah Cemetery, 3½ miles S.W. of the initial station in Philadelphia, Pa.

Mount Moriah, a post-office of Anderson co., Tenn.

Mount Mor'ris, a post-village in Mount Morris township, Ogle co., Ill., on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, 108 miles W. by N. of Chicago, and 24 miles S.W. of Rockford. It contains 2 churches, the Rock River Seminary and Collegiate Institute (with a stone building of four stories), a newspaper office, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 1000; of the township, 1455.

Mount Morris, a post-village of Genesee co., Mich., in Genesee and Mount Morris townships, on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 7 miles N. of Flint. It has 3 churches, a foundry, a grist-mill, and 2 grain-elevators. Pop. about 600; of the township, 1349.

Mount Morris, a post-village in Mount Morris township, Livingston co., N.Y., on the Genesee Valley Canal, and on the Dansville & Mount Morris Branch of the Erie Railroad, 34 miles S. by W. of Rochester, 14 miles E. of Warsaw, and 15 miles N.W. of Dansville. It contains 5 churches, an academy and union school, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, a foundry, a planing-mill, a saw-mill, a machine-shop, and 3 flouring-mills. Pop. 1930; of the township, 3817. The Genesee River flows along the W. border of the township.

Mount Morris, a post-village in Perry township, Greene co., Pa., on Dunkard Creek, about 60 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches, a graded school, 2 flouring-mills, and a steam saw-mill.

Mount Morris, a post-hamlet in Mount Morris township, Waushara co., Wis., about 36 miles W. by N. of Oshkosh. It has a grist-mill. Pop. of the township, 588.

Mount Mourne, moorn, a post-village of Iredell co., N.C., on the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad, 27 miles N. of Charlotte. It has a church, a public hall, a grist-mill, and a steam lumber-mill.

Mount Mur'phy, post-office, Pocahontas co., W. Va.

Mount Ne'bo, in Middlebury township, Addison co., Vt., commands a fine view of Lake Champlain.

Mount Nebo, a post-hamlet of Yadkin co., N.C., 30 miles W.N.W. of Winston. It has 2 stores and 9 families.

Mount Nebo, a post-hamlet in Martic township, Lancaster co., Pa., about 12 miles S. of Lancaster City, and 2½ miles from Pequea Railroad Station. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of edge-tools, furniture, and cigars.

Mount of Ol'ives, a celebrated hill of Palestine, about half a mile E. of Jerusalem. Its summit commands one of the finest views that can be obtained of the city.

Mount Ol'ive, a post-hamlet of Coosa co., Ala., about 54 miles N. of Montgomery. It has 2 churches.

Mount Olive, a post-hamlet of Izard co., Ark., is on White River, about 35 miles N.W. of Batesville.

Mount Olive, a post-village in Staunton township, Macoupin co., Ill., near the Wabash Railroad, at Drummond Station, 68 miles S.W. of Decatur. Coal is mined near this place.

Mount Olive, a post-hamlet of Covington co., Miss., about 54 miles S.S.E. of Jackson. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Mount Olive, a post-hamlet of St. Louis co., Mo., 2 miles from Rosedale Station, and 8 miles from St. Louis. It has a church and a hotel.

Mount Olive, a post-hamlet in Mount Olive township, Morris co., N.J., 2 miles from Flanders Station, and about 15 miles W.N.W. of Morristown. It has 2 churches, and mines of iron ore.

Mount Olive, a post-village of Wayne co., N.C., on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 70 miles N. of Wilmington. It has 3 churches and an academy. Pop. about 300.

Mount Olive, a post-office of Clermont co., O., about 30 miles E.S.E. of Cincinnati.

Mount Olive, a post-hamlet of Shenandoah co., Va., 3½ miles from Tom's Brook.

Mount Olive, a hamlet in Jackson co., W. Va., 4 miles E. of Ripley. It has a church.

Mount Olive, a post-hamlet of Mason co., W. Va., about 40 miles W.N.W. of Charleston. It has 2 churches.

Mount Ol'iver, a post-village in Lower St. Clair township, Alleghany co., Pa., about 2 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has a church.

Mount Ol'ivet, post-office, Leavenworth co., Kansas.

Mount Olivet, a post-village, capital of Robertson co., Ky., on the North Fork of the Licking River, about 20 miles S.W. of Maysville, and 50 miles N.E. of Lexington. It has an academy, 4 churches, a newspaper office, a plough-factory, and 4 large tobacco-warehouses. Pop. 254.

Mount Olivet, a hamlet of Belmont co., O., 3 miles from Barnesville. It has 2 churches. Pop. 84.

Mount Olivet, a post-office of McLennan co., Tex.

Mount Olym'pus, Washington, is in the N. part of Jefferson co., about lat. 47° 50′ N. Altitude, 8138 feet above the level of the sea.

Mount O'rab, a post-village of Brown co., O., in Green township, on the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad, 36 miles E. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches and a steam saw-mill.

Mount Or'nuo, Colorado, a peak in the N. part of the state, about 6 miles N. of Dome Mountain. It is near lat. 40° 5′ N. Altitude, 12,185 feet.

Mount Os'car, a post-village in Vaudreuil co., Quebec, 5 miles from Rigaud. Pop. 100.

Mount Os'ceo'la, a peak in Waterville township, Grafton co., N.H. Its altitude is estimated at 4400 feet above the sea-level. It commands an extensive view.

Mount O'so, Colorado, a mountain in the S.W. part of the state, has an altitude of 13,640 feet above the sea-level. Lat. 37° 36′ 29″ N.; lon. 107° 29′ W.

Mount Oth'rys, a mountain-chain, forming the N. frontier of Greece, about lat. 39° N., and between lon. 21½° and 23° E., and connected westward with the Pindus chain. Height, from 4500 to 5700 feet.

Mount Ouray, oo'rā', Colorado, the most southern peak of the Saguache Range, is about 24 miles N. of Saguache village. Height, 14,043 feet above sea-level.

Mount Pacaraima, or **Serra Pacaraima,** sěʀ'-ʀå på-kå-rī'må, an isolated mountain of Brazil, near the Parima. Lat. 3° 38′ N.; lon. 63° 8′ W.

Mount Pal'atine, a post-village of Putnam co., Ill., about 12 miles S.S.W. of La Salle. It has 2 churches.

Mount Par'nel, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Pa., about 11 miles W.S.W. of Chambersburg.

Mount Par'ry, a mountain in California, lat. 39° 50′ 20″ N., lon. 105° 42′ 32″ W. It has an altitude of 13,133 feet above the sea-level.

Mount Par'thenon, a post-office of Newton co., Ark.

Mount Pat'rick, a post-office of Perry co., Pa.

Mount Peale, peel, Colorado, a peak in the W. part of the state, near lat. 38° 26′ N., lon. 109° 13′ W., has an altitude of 12,980 feet.

Mount Pe'lia, a post-hamlet of Weakley co., Tenn., about 60 miles N. of Jackson. It has a church.

Mount Per'ry, a post-village in Madison township, Perry co., O., 4 miles from Chalfont Station, and about 13 miles W.S.W. of Zanesville. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a flour-mill.

Mount Pin'son, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ala., about 13 miles N. of Birmingham.

Mount Pisgah, piz'ga, Colorado, a mountain of the Front Range, in lat. 38° 45′ 15″ N., lon. 105° 13′ W. It has an altitude of 9343 feet above the sea-level.

Mount Pisgah, a post-office of White co., Ark., about 24 miles S. of Batesville.

Mount Pisgah, a post-hamlet of Lagrange co., Ind., 8 miles S.E. of La Grange.

Mount Pisgah, a post-office of Harrison co., Iowa.

Mount Pisgah, a post-village of Wayne co., Ky., 40 miles from Somerset. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Mount Pisgah, a post-office of Alexander co., N.C.

Mount Pisgah, a post-office of Clermont co., O., about 20 miles E.S.E. of Cincinnati.

Mount Pisgah, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Wis., about 25 miles E. of La Crosse. It is 11 miles S.W. of Norwalk Station.

Mount Pitt, Oregon, a conical peak of the Cascade Range, is on the E. border of Jackson co., about 8 miles W. of Klamath Lake. Its height is said to be about 10,500 feet above the sea. It is of volcanic formation.

Mount Pleasant, plĕz'ant, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ala., about 60 miles N.N.E. of Mobile.

Mount Pleasant, a post-hamlet of New Castle co., Del., on the Delaware Railroad, 21 miles S.S.W. of Wilmington. Many peaches are shipped here.

Mount Pleasant, a post-village of Washington co., D.C., 2½ miles from Washington City. It has a church. Pop. about 500.

Mount Pleasant, a post-village of Gadsden co., Fla., on the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, 33 miles N.W. of Tallahassee.

Mount Pleasant, a post-hamlet of Glynn co., Ga., on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, at Buffalo Station, 20 miles N.N.W. of Brunswick. It has 2 churches.

Mount Pleasant, a station in Jackson co., Ill., on the Grand Tower & Carbondale Railroad, 9 miles W. of Carbondale.

Mount Pleasant, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ill., about 32 miles N. by E. of Cairo. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 85.

Mount Pleasant, a township of Whitesides co., Ill. Pop. 2553. It contains Morrison.

Mount Pleasant, a township of Delaware co., Ind. Pop. 1880.

Mount Pleasant, a hamlet of Delaware co., Ind., about 32 miles N.W. of Richmond.

Mount Pleasant, a hamlet of Martin co., Ind., on the East Fork of White River, 36 miles E. of Vincennes.

Mount Pleasant, a post-office of Perry co., Ind., about 20 miles N.E. of Cannelton.

Mount Pleasant, a post-town, capital of Henry co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 28 miles W.N.W. of Burlington, and 47 miles E. of Ottumwa. It is the seat of the Iowa Wesleyan University (Methodist Episcopal), which was organized in 1855. The town contains the Mount Pleasant Female Seminary, the Iowa Hospital for the Insane, an academy, 2 national banks, 14 churches, and 2 or 3 newspaper offices. Pop. 4563.

Mount Pleasant, a post-village in Mount Pleasant township, Atchison co., Kansas, 8 miles S. of Atchison, and about 16 miles N.W. of Leavenworth. It has a church, 2 stores, gas-works, 2 flour-mills, a tannery, and manufactories of sash, blinds, and woollen goods. The township is drained by the Stranger River, and has a pop. of 1357.

Mount Pleasant, a township of Labette co., Kansas. Pop. 366.

Mount Pleasant, a hamlet of Trimble co., Ky., 10 miles from Madison, Ind. It has a church.

Mount Pleasant, a post-office of Caldwell parish, La.

Mount Pleasant, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., 2 miles from Georgetown Station, and about 44 miles W.N.W. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 120.

Mount Pleasant, a station on the Fall River & New Bedford Railroad, 2 miles from New Bedford, Mass.

Mount Pleasant, a post-village, capital of Isabella co., Mich., in Union township, on the Chippewa River, about 46 miles W. of Bay City, and 18 miles N.W. of St. Louis. It has 2 banking-houses, a brick court-house, 2 newspaper offices, 4 churches, and manufactures of lumber, flour, staves, &c. Pop. about 700.

Mount Pleasant, a township of Wabasha co., Minn. Pop. 693.

Mount Pleasant, a post-village of Marshall co., Miss., about 15 miles N. of Holly Springs. It has 2 churches.

Mount Pleasant, a hamlet of Wilkinson co., Miss., 12 miles E. of Woodville.

Mount Pleasant, a township of Bates co., Mo. Pop. 2688. It contains Butler.

Mount Pleasant, township, Cass co., Mo. Pop. 712.

Mount Pleasant, a post-village of Gentry co., Mo., on a branch of Grand River, 10 miles W. of Albany, and about 48 miles N.E. of St. Joseph. It has a church.

Mount Pleasant, a township of Lawrence co., Mo. Pop. 1853. See also PLEASANT MOUNT.

Mount Pleasant, a township of Scotland co., Mo. Pop. 1230.

Mount Pleasant, a post-village of Cass co., Neb., near Weeping Water Creek, about 32 miles S. of Omaha. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Mount Pleasant, a station in Seward co., Neb., on the Midland Pacific Railroad, 18 miles W.N.W. of Lincoln.

Mount Pleasant, a station in Dennis township, Cape May co., N.J., on the West Jersey Railroad, 11 miles N. by E. of Cape May Court-House.

Mount Pleasant, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., 32 miles N.N.W. of Trenton. It has a flour-mill.

Mount Pleasant, a hamlet of Morris co., N.J., ½ mile from Port Oram, and 3 miles N.W. of Dover Station. It has valuable iron-mines.

Mount Pleasant, a post-office of Oswego co., N.Y.

Mount Pleasant, a hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., 17 miles N.W. of Saratoga Springs. It has 3 steam saw-mills.

Mount Pleasant, a station in Ulster co., N.Y., on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, 21 miles W.N.W. of Rondout.

Mount Pleasant, a township of Westchester co., N.Y., on the Hudson River. Pop. 5189. It contains Beekmantown, Pleasantville, Sleepy Hollow, &c.

Mount Pleasant, a post-village in Mount Pleasant township, Cabarrus co., N.C., 9 miles E. of Concord, and 30 miles N.E. of Charlotte. It contains the North Carolina College (Lutheran), which was organized in 1859, 2 churches, and a female seminary. Pop. 300; of the township, 1021.

Mount Pleasant, or **Mount Healthy,** a village of Hamilton co., O., in Springfield township, 2½ miles from College Hill Station, and 10 miles N. of Cincinnati. It has several churches, a carriage-factory, and 4 general stores. Pop. about 700. Here is Mount Healthy Post-Office.

Mount Pleasant, a post-village in Mount Pleasant township, Jefferson co., O., 10 miles N.W. of Wheeling, W. Va., about 5 miles from the Ohio River, and 13 miles S.E. of Cadiz. It contains 4 churches, a national bank, a boarding-school of the Friends, a union school, and several mills. Pop. 563; of the township, 1564.

Mount Pleasant, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Oregon, near the N. Fork of Santiam River, 10 miles E. of Marion Station, and 24 miles S.E. of Salem. It has a church.

Mount Pleasant, township, Adams co., Pa. P. 1947.

Mount Pleasant, a station in Centre co., Pa., on the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, 11 miles N.N.W. of Tyrone.

Mount Pleasant, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. 751.

Mount Pleasant, a station in Elk co., Pa., on the Low Grade Railroad, 13 miles W. of Driftwood.

Mount Pleasant, a station on the Germantown & Chestnut Hill Railroad, 8 miles from Philadelphia.

Mount Pleasant, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. 1321. It has an abundance of good coal.

Mount Pleasant, township, Wayne co., Pa. P. 1952.

Mount Pleasant, a post-borough in Mount Pleasant township, Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Mount Pleasant Branch of the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, 12 miles N. of Connellsville, and about 32 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 7 churches, a newspaper office, 2 banks, a classical institute, and several manufactures of coke. Coal is mined near it. Pop. about 1500; of the township, 2547.

Mount Pleasant, a post-village and summer resort of Charleston co., S.C., on Charleston Bay or Harbor, about 6 miles E. of Charleston. It has 3 churches and 4 schools, also several colored churches. Pop. about 600.

Mount Pleasant, a post-village of Maury co., Tenn., 11 miles S.W. of Columbia. It has the Mount Pleasant Institute, 3 churches, and 1 or 2 flour-mills.

Mount Pleasant, a post-village, capital of Titus co., Texas, about 45 miles N.W. of Jefferson. It has a newspaper office and a money-order post-office. Pop. 275.

Mount Pleasant, a post-village of San Pete co., Utah, is near the W. base of the Wahsatch Range of mountains, 45 miles S.S.E. of York Railroad Station. It has 2 churches. Pop. 1346.

Mount Pleasant, a station in Prince William co., Va., on the Alexandria & Fredericksburg Railroad, 9 miles N. of Quantico.

Mount Pleasant, a post-hamlet of Spottsylvania co., Va., about 48 miles N.N.W. of Richmond.

Mount Pleasant, a post-hamlet of Webster co., W. Va., is on a mountain 50 miles S. of Clarksburg. Pop. 100.

Mount Pleasant, township, Green co., Wis. P. 1110.

Mount Pleasant, a township of Racine co., Wis. Pop. 2341.

Mount Pleasant, Brant co., Ontario. See MOHAWK.

Mount Pleasant, a post-village in Durham co., Ontario, 8 miles N. of Millbrook. It contains 2 churches, a carding-mill, an iron-foundry, flour-, oat-, and saw-mills, and 5 stores. Pop. 200.

Mount Pleasant Mills, post-office, Snyder co., Pa.

Mount Pow'ell, Colorado, is a peak of the Park Range, in lat. 39° 45′ 19″ N., lon. 106° 20′ 3″ W. It has an altitude of 13,398 feet.

Mount Prince'ton, Colorado, a granitic peak of the Saguache Range, near lat. 38° 45′ N. Altitude, 14,199 feet. It is about 20 miles S. of Granite.

Mount Pros'pect, or **Browns'town,** a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ind., about 38 miles W. by N. of New Albany. It has several churches.

Mount Prospect, a post-office of Union co., N.C.

Mount Pulaski, pu-las'kee, a post-village of Logan co., Ill., in Mount Pulaski township, on the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad where it crosses the Pekin Branch of the Wabash Railroad. It is 24 miles N.E. of Springfield, 21 miles N.W. of Decatur, and 11 miles S.S.E. of Lincoln. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, and 7 churches. Pop. 653; of the township, 1910.

Mount Put'nam, Idaho, formerly **Sublette's Peak,** is in Oneida co., about 12 miles S. of Fort Hall, and near lat. 43° N. Its altitude is 8854 feet above the level of the sea. It is mostly composed of carboniferous and Silurian limestones. Large pine timber grows on it.

Mount Rainier, rā'neer, or **Takho'ma,** Washington, one of the highest peaks of the Cascade Range, is in the S. part of Pierce co. Lat. about 46° 47′ N.; lon. 121° 30′ W. Its height is estimated at 14,444 feet above the sea-level. It is said to be of volcanic origin. Its sides are partly covered with forests of large pine and fir trees.

Mount'rath, a town of Ireland, Queen's co., 14 miles E.N.E. of Roscrea. It has a monastery and nunnery, and manufactures of cottons and worsteds. Pop. 1903.

Mount Read, reed, a post-office of Monroe co., N.Y., 2 miles from Charlotte.

Mount Red'field, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., N.Y. Altitude, 4688 feet above sea-level.

Mount Repose, re-pōz', a post-office of Clermont co., O.

Mount Ri'ga, a post-office of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the New York & Harlem and Rhinebeck & Connecticut Railroads, 4 miles N. of Millerton.

Mount Rip'ley, California, a peak of the Coast Range, on the E. boundary of Clear Lake co., near lat. 39° 10′ N. It rises about 7500 feet above the level of the sea.

Mount Rito Alto, ree'to al'to, Colorado, a mountain of the Sangre de Cristo Range, in the S. central part of the state. Height, 12,989 feet above sea-level.

Mount Rock, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Pa., 2 miles from Kerrsville Station, and 7 miles W.S.W. of Carlisle. It has a church and about 20 houses.

Mount Rose, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., N.J., about 12 miles N. of Trenton. Pop. 94.

Mount Ross, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Rhinebeck & Connecticut Railroad, about 50 miles S. by E. of Albany. It has manufactures of flour and vinegar.

Mount Ros'zell, a post-office of Limestone co., Ala.

Mount Roy, a post-office of Brown co., Kansas.

Mount Roy'al, a post-office of Putnam co., Fla.

Mount Royal, a post-hamlet in Dover township, York co., Pa., 10 miles N.W. of York. It has a church.

Mount Roy'al, a very picturesque mountain on the outskirts of Montreal, Canada, whose most elevated point is 750 feet above the level of the river. The slopes on the lower part are well cultivated, but the upper part is mostly covered with wood. The summit, to which there is a good road of very easy ascent, commands a grand prospect, and the base is adorned with many elegant villas and pleasure-grounds. Mount Royal Cemetery (Protestant) lies in a picturesque position on the St. Laurent side of the mountain, and the Roman Catholic cemetery on the Côte des Neiges side, near where the road crosses the spur of the mountain that overlooks the city. On the side of the mountain facing the city is a fine reservoir, belonging to the city water-works, cleft out of the rock; immediately below it is McGill University. Mount Royal has been expropriated for a city park.

Mount Saint Augustine. See OUCHOUGANAT.

Mount Saint Eli'as (anc. *Taygetus*), a mountain of Greece, Morea, government of Laconia, in Maina, 10 miles S.W. of Mistra. Height, 7829 feet.

Mount Saint Elias (anc. *O'cha*), a mountain of Greece, near the S.E. extremity of the island of Eubœa. Height, 4607 feet. Here have been discovered the remains of a temple of Neptune.

Mount Saint Elias, a mountain of Greece, island of Zea or Ceos. Lat. 37° 37′ 18″ N.; lon. 24° 21′ 45″ E.

Mount Saint Elias, a mountain of Greece, island of Milo (Melos). Height, 2480 feet.

Mount Saint Elias, a mountain of Greece, island of Paros, Grecian Archipelago. Lat. 37° N.; lon. 25° 11′ E.

Mount Saint Elias, a mountain of Greece, Santa Maura, one of the Ionian Islands, 4½ miles S.W. of Amaxichi. Height, 3000 feet.

Mount Saint Elias, the highest peak of the island of Santorini, Grecian Archipelago, at the S.E. extremity of the island. Lat. 36° 22′ N.; lon. 25° 28′ 45″ E. It is of limestone or marble formation, and 1887 feet high.

Mount Saint Elias, a peak on the S. part of the island of Ægina, 1752 feet high.

Mount Saint Eli'as, a volcanic mountain of North America, stands on the boundary between Alaska and British Columbia, a few miles from the Pacific Ocean. It is in lat. 60° 18′ N., and lon. 140° 30′ W. Its altitude is said to be 17,000 feet above the level of the sea, but, according to Guyot, it is 14,970 feet.

Mount Saint Gothard. See SAINT GOTHARD.

Mount Saint Helen's. See SAINT HELEN'S.

Mount Saint Mary's College. See EMMITTSBURG.

Mount Saint Louis, sẹnt loo'ee, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, on Sturgeon River, 20 miles N. of Barrie. It contains 2 stores. Pop. 100.

Mount Saint Vin'cent, a station on the Hudson River Railroad, and on the Hudson River, 1½ miles below Yonkers, N.Y. Here is the mother-house of the principal congregation of Sisters of Charity for the United States, also a large Catholic academy.

Mount Sa'lem, a post-office of Lincoln co., Ky., 12 miles S.W. of Stanford. Here is a church.

Mount Salem, a post-hamlet in Wantage township, Sussex co., N.J., about 6 miles S.E. of Port Jervis, N.Y. It has a church, a distillery, and a carriage-factory.

Mount San Bernardino, sån bẽr-nar-dee'no, in the S. part of California, about 75 miles E. of Los Angeles, is a mountain-peak which rises to the height of 8500 feet.

Mount San Francis'co, a mountain of Yavapai co., Arizona, 75 miles N.E. of Prescott, 12,052 feet high.

Mount Santanoni, san'tạ-no'nee, or **Sandanona,** san'dạ-no'nạ, a peak of the Adirondack Mountains, in the W. part of Essex co., N.Y., about 16 miles S.W. of Mount Marcy. Its height is estimated at 4644 feet.

Mount Sav'age, a post-office of Carter co., Ky., on the Eastern Kentucky Railroad, 28 miles S. of Riverton.

Mount Savage, a post-village of Alleghany co., Md., is near the mountain of the same name, and on the Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad, 8 or 9 miles N.W. of Cumberland. It has 3 or 4 churches, a foundry, and a machine-shop. Coal is mined near this place, and very excellent fire-bricks are made here.

Mount Savage Junction, in Alleghany co., Md., 5 miles E. of Mount Savage, at the junction of the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad with the Cumberland & Piedmont Railroad.

Mount's Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic, on the extreme S.W. coast of England, co. of Cornwall, between the two large promontories (Horns of Cornwall) respectively terminating in the Land's End and Lizard Point. In it is St. Michael's Mount.

Mount's Cross Roads, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tenn.

Mount Sew'ard, New York, a peak of the Adirondacks, in the S. part of Franklin co., about 6 miles W. of the Adirondack Pass. It is near lat. 44° 10′ N. Its altitude is about 5000 feet above the level of the sea.

Mount Seymour, see'mur, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Franklin co., N.Y. Altitude, 3928 feet above the sea.

Mount Shas'ta, a volcanic peak in Siskiyou co., Cal., about lat. 41° 25′ N., and at the northern extremity of the Sierra Nevada, is an extinct volcano of a regular conical form, and has an altitude of 14,440 feet above the level of the sea. The ascent of the mountain is not difficult to one who possesses sound lungs and sufficient muscular power and is accustomed to climbing mountains. Below the timber-line the slopes are covered with forests of fir and pine trees of enormous size, some of which are 300 feet high.

Mount Shasta, a post-office of Siskiyou co., Cal., 145 miles N. of Red Bluff.

Mount Shavano, shå-vå'no, Colorado, a peak of the Saguache Range, near lat. 38° 37′ N. Altitude, about 14,000 feet.

Mount Sher'man, a post-office of La Rue co., Ky., 63 miles S. of Louisville.

Mount Sid'ney, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., on the railroad from Harrisonburg to Staunton, 11 miles N.E. of Staunton. It has 2 churches.

Mount Sinai, Arabia. See SINAI.

Mount Sinai, si'nạ, a post-village in Brookhaven township, Suffolk co., N.Y., on Long Island Sound, 2 miles E. of Port Jefferson. It has 2 churches and a windmill. It has a good but shallow harbor, and a large trade in shell-fish.

Mount Sky'light, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., N.Y., has an altitude of 4967 feet above the sea.

Mount Snef'fels, Colorado, in lat. 38° N., lon. 107° 47′ 21″ W., about 16 miles N.N.W. of Silverton, has an altitude of 14,158 feet above the sea-level. The upper portion of this peak is composed of trachyte.

Mount So'lon, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., about 110 miles W.N.W. of Richmond. It has water-power and several mills.

Mount Sor'rel (properly **Mount Soar-Hill**), a town of England, co. of Leicester, on the Soar, and on a branch railway, 7 miles N. of Leicester. Pop. 1995.

Mount Ster'ling, a post-village of Choctaw co., Ala., about 40 miles S.S.W. of Demopolis. It has 2 churches and a seminary.

Mount Sterling, a post-village, capital of Brown co., Ill., in Mount Sterling township, on the Wabash Railroad, 39 miles E. by N. of Quincy, and 40 miles W.N.W. of Jacksonville. It has 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, 2 banks, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1352; of the township, 2703.

Mount Sterling, a post-hamlet of Switzerland co., Ind., 18 miles E.N.E. of Madison, and 3 miles from the Ohio River. It has 2 churches.

Mount Sterling, a post-village in Vernon township, Van Buren co., Iowa, on Fox River, and on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 56 miles W. by S. of Burlington. It has a church, 2 hotels, and 5 stores.

Mount Sterling, a post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Ky., on the Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad, 34 miles E. of Lexington. Another railroad extends from this place to Cornwell. It has several churches, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, a planing-mill, and manufactures of carriages, furniture, &c. Pop. 1040.

Mount Sterling, a township of Pettis co., Mo. Pop. 6305, inclusive of Sedalia.

Mount Sterling, a post-office of Haywood co., N.C.

Mount Sterling, a post-village in Pleasant township, Madison co., O., on Deer Creek, about 24 miles S.S.W. of Columbus. It has a bank, a newspaper office, 3 churches, and a town hall. Pop. 389.

Mount Sterling, a village of Muskingum co., O., in Hopewell township, 8 miles W. of Zanesville. It has a church, a graded school, and a pottery. Pop. about 250. Here is Hopewell Post-Office.

Mount Sterling, a post-village in Utica township, Crawford co., Wis., about 40 miles S.S.E. of La Crosse. It has 2 churches.

Mount Stew'art, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, on the Hillsborough River, and on the Prince Edward Island Railway, at the junction of the Souris Branch, 18 miles E.N.E. of Charlottetown. It contains 3 churches, 10 stores, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and a tannery. Ship-building is carried on. Pop. 250.

Mount Storm, a post-office of Grant co., W. Va.

Mount Sum'mit, a post-village in Prairie township, Henry co., Ind., on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, at Summit Station, 5 miles N. of New Castle. It has a church and a saw-mill. Pop. about 200.

Mount Sunapee, N.H. See CHANDLERVILLE.

Mounts'ville, a hamlet of Morgan co., O., in Homer township. Pop. 33.

Mount Syl'van, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Tex., 5 miles S.W. of Lindale Railroad Station. It has a church and a tannery.

Mount Ta'bor, a mountain of Palestine, pashalic of Acre, 8 miles E. of Nazareth. Elevation, 1000 feet above the adjacent plain. It is of limestone formation, highly picturesque in appearance, and commanding noble views. On it are numerous remains of ancient structures, and the Greek and Latin monks believe it to have been the scene of the Transfiguration.

Mount Ta'bor, a post-office of Columbia co., Fla.

Mount Tabor, a hamlet of Monroe co., Ind., in Bean Blossom township, 1 mile from Stinesville. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill. Pop. 66.

Mount Tabor, a post-office of Forsyth co., N.C.

Mount Tabor, a post-office of Union co., S.C.

Mount Tabor, a post-office of Rutland co., Vt., in Mount Tabor township, on the Harlem Extension Railroad, 18 miles S. of Rutland. Pop. of the township, 301.

Mount Tabor, a post-office of Vernon co., Wis.

Mount Tahawus, New York. See MOUNT MARCY.

Mount Talanda, tå-lån'då, or **Mount Khlomo,** in Bœotia, is 4 miles N. of Lake Topolias.

Mount Tecum'seh, a peak in Grafton co., N.H., has an altitude of about 4000 feet above the tide.

Mount Thom, or **Salt Springs,** a post-settlement in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 15 miles from Pictou. Pop. 400.

Mount Tir'za, a post-township of Person co., N.C., about 44 miles N. by W. of Raleigh. It has 3 churches and a tannery. Pop. 1117.

Mount Tmo'lus (Turk. *Kiziljah Masa Tagh,* kiz'il-jå' må'så tåg), a mountain-range of Asia Minor, 20 miles S.E. of Smyrna, extending E. for about 70 miles, separating the basins of the rivers Sarabat (anc. *Her'mus*) and Cayster. It is crossed by several routes, and has on its summit a plain of fine pasturage, interspersed with large trees.

Mount To'by, a station at Mount Toby or Mettawampe, in Leverett township, Franklin co., Mass., on the New London Northern Railroad, 28 miles N. of Palmer.

Mount Tom, a mountain of Massachusetts, is on the W. bank of the Connecticut River, in Hampden and Hampshire cos., about 5 miles S. of Northampton. Altitude, 1214 feet above the sea. A peak at the N. extremity of Mount Tom is locally known as MOUNT NON'OTUCK.

Mount Tom, a post-office and station of Hampshire co., Mass., on the Connecticut River, and on the Connecticut River Railroad, at its junction with the East Hampton Branch, 2 miles S. of Northampton. It has a large steam saw-mill.

Mount Tomasaki, to-må-så'kee, Colorado, a peak in the W. part of the state, has an altitude of 12,489 feet. It is near lat. 38° 30′ N. and lon. 109° W.

Mount Top, a post-hamlet in Warrington township, York co., Pa., 5 miles S.E. of Dillsburg. It has 2 churches.

Mount Tremont, tre-mont', Carroll co., N.H., about 5 miles S.E. of Mount Carrigain. Altitude, 3393 feet.

Mount Tyn'dall, Tulare co., California, a peak of the Sierra Nevada, about lat. 36° 40′ N. Its height is estimated at 14,386 feet.

Mount Ul'la, a post-office of Rowan co., N.C., in Mount Ulla township, about 30 miles N. of Charlotte, and 15 miles from Salisbury. Pop. of the township, 1720.

Mount Uni'ake, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, on the International Railway, 26 miles N. of Halifax. In the vicinity are productive gold-mines. Pop. 100.

Mount Uniake Gold Mines, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, 4 miles from Mount Uniake Station. Several gold-mines are worked here. Pop. 150.

Mount Union, yūn'yun, a post-office of Henry co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Northwestern Railroad, 13 miles N.W. of Mediapolis.

Mount Union, a post-village of Stark co., O., in Lexington township, on or near the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, about 58 miles S.S.E. of Cleveland. It has 2 churches. Here is the Mount Union College (Methodist Episcopal), which was organized in 1858. Pop. 315.

Mount Union, a post-borough in Shirley township, Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Juniata River, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the junction of the East Broad Top Railroad, 12 miles S.E. of Huntingdon, and about 40 miles W.N.W. of Carlisle. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, 2 tanneries, a steam flour-mill, &c. Pop. 535.

Mount Up'ton, a post-village in Guilford township, Chenango co., N.Y., on the Unadilla River, and on the New Berlin Branch of the Oswego Midland Railroad, about 32 miles N.E. of Binghamton. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, and manufactures of sash, blinds, and wagons.

Mount Val'ley, a post-office of Winnebago co., Iowa, 22 miles W.N.W. of Mason City.

Mount Ver'non, a post-village of Mobile co., Ala., on the Mobile & Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad, 29 miles N. of Mobile, and 2 miles W. of the Mobile River. It has a church, and a barrack for the United States troops.

Mount Vernon, a hamlet of Bradley co., Ark., on Bayou Moro, about 38 miles E. of Camden. It has 2 stores. Here is Lanark Post-Office.

Mount Vernon, a post-village of Faulkner co., Ark., about 45 miles N. of Little Rock. It has 2 churches.

Mount Vernon, a village of Jefferson co., Col., 14 miles W.S.W. of Denver. It has a lime-kiln and a quarry of building-stone.

Mount Vernon, a post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Ga., about 1 mile E. of the Oconee River, and 100 miles W. of Savannah. It has 2 churches and a masonic institute. Much pine timber is shipped here. Pop. 160.

Mount Vernon, a post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Ill., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 77 miles E.S.E. of St. Louis, Mo., and about 20 miles S.E. of Centralia. It contains a court-house, 2 banks, 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 2 steam flour-mills, a woollen-mill, a saw-mill, and some railroad machine-shops. Pop. about 2000.

Mount Vernon, a city, capital of Posey co., Ind., on the Ohio River, about 33 miles below Evansville, and on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 142 miles E.S.E. of St. Louis. By railroad it is 19 miles W. of Evansville. It contains a court-house, 9 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, and several factories. Three newspapers (one in German) are published here. It commands a fine view of the river for 10 miles in each direction. Pop. 2880.

Mount Vernon, a township of Black Hawk co., Iowa. Pop. 910.

Mount Vernon, a post-village in Franklin township, Linn co., Iowa, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad (Iowa division), 16 miles E. by S. of Cedar Rapids, and about 21 miles N. by E. of Iowa City. It has 2 churches, Cornell College (Methodist Episcopal), which was organized in 1857, a newspaper office, and a woollen-mill. Pop. 779.

Mount Vernon, a post-office of Chautauqua co., Kansas, 20 miles W. of Independence.

Mount Vernon, a post-village, capital of Rock Castle co., Ky., on the Knoxville Branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 129 miles E.S.E. of Louisville, and about 50 miles S. by E. of Lexington. It has a court-house and a church. Pop. 252.

Mount Vernon, a post-village in Mount Vernon township, Kennebec co., Me., 20 miles N.W. of Augusta. It has water-power, a masonic hall, 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 200; of the township, 1252.

Mount Vernon, or **Jews'burg,** a hamlet of Carroll co., Md., 2½ miles S. of New Windsor. Pop. 51.

Mount Vernon, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Md., 8 miles W. of Princess Anne. It has a church.

Mount Vernon, a post-hamlet in Washington township, Macomb co., Mich., about 32 miles N. of Detroit. It has 2 churches and a carriage-factory.

Mount Vernon, township, Winona co., Minn. P. 634.

Mount Vernon, a post-village, capital of Lawrence co., Mo., is in Mount Vernon township, about 1 mile N. of Spring River, 32 miles W.S.W. of Springfield, and 30 miles E. of Carthage. It has a brick court-house, 3 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a jail, a graded school, a steam flouring-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 558; of the township, 3030.

Mount Vernon, a post-village in Mount Vernon township, Hillsborough co., N.H., about 50 miles from Boston, and 24 miles S. by W. of Concord. It has a church, the McCollom Institute, a planing-mill, a fancy-box-factory, and several summer hotels and boarding-houses. Pop. of township, 601.

Mount Vernon, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., in Eastchester township, on the Bronx River, and on the New York & Harlem Railroad and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 15 miles N.N.E. of New York. It contains 5 churches, a bank, several schools, and a newspaper office. Pop. 2700; or, including 3 adjacent villages, 4850. The census of 1870 states the population thus: Mount Vernon, 2700; Central Mount Vernon, 450; East Mount Vernon, 500; West Mount Vernon, 1200.

Mount Vernon, a village of Chatham co., N.C., 18 miles W. of Pittsborough. It has a church, an academy, a furnace for pig-iron, and a mineral spring. The name of its post-office is Ore Hill. Here is a hill which contains an abundance of iron ore.

Mount Vernon, a post-hamlet of Rowan co., N.C., about 16 miles N.W. of Salisbury. It has a flouring-mill and a saw-mill.

Mount Vernon, a city, the capital of Knox co., O., is beautifully situated on the Vernon River, and on the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad and the Lake Erie division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 45 miles N.N.E. of Columbus, 37 miles S. of Mansfield, and 25 miles N. by W. of Newark. It contains numerous elegant residences, 9 churches, a high school, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, 2 newspaper offices, 2 flouring-mills, 2 iron-foundries, and manufactures of machinery, steam-engines and boilers, furniture, leather, sash, and doors. The river affords ample water-power at this place. Pop. 4876.

Mount Vernon, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., in Lower Oxford township, on Octorara Creek, about 24 miles S.E. of Lancaster.

Mount Vernon, Fayette co., Pa. See MESTREZAT.

Mount Vernon, a post-office or hamlet of Monroe co., Tenn., 15 miles S.E. of Sweetwater Station.

Mount Vernon, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., Tex., 35 miles S. of Clarksville. It has 3 churches and an academy or high school. Pop. 223.

Mount Vernon, memorable as the residence of General Washington, is in Fairfax co., Va., on the right or W. bank of the Potomac River, 15 miles below Washington. The river here flows through beautiful scenery. In 1856 the mansion of Washington and 6 acres of land were purchased for $200,000 by the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, in order to secure it as a national possession.

Mount Vernon, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Va., 28 miles N.W. of Danville. It has a church, a tobacco-factory, &c.

Mount Vernon, a post-office of Whatcom co., Wash.

Mount Vernon, a post-village in Springdale township, Dane co., Wis., 17 miles S.W. of Madison. It has a church, a flouring-mill, a saw-mill, and a graded school.

Mount Ver'non, a post-village in Brant co., Ontario, on White Man's Creek, 7 miles W.S.W. of Brantford. It contains an iron-foundry, a saw-mill, 3 hotels, and 3 stores. Pop. 100.

Mount Vernon on the Potomac, a post-office of Fairfax co., Va.

Mount Vic'tory, a post-village in Hale township, Hardin co., O., on the railroad between Bellefontaine and Galion, 19 miles N.E. of Bellefontaine. It has 2 churches, 6 stores, 2 hotels, and manufactures of bricks. Pop. 600.

Mount View, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Mo., 50 miles S. of Sedalia. It has a church.

Mount View, a station in Davidson co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 12½ miles S.E. of Nashville.

Mount'ville, a post-hamlet of Troup co., Ga., about 62 miles S.S.W. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Mountville, a post-office of Sibley co., Minn.

Mountville, a township of Morris co., N.J. Pop. 1403.

Mountville, Morgan co., O. See LOG CABIN.

Mountville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in West Hempfield township, on the Columbia Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 7 miles W. of Lancaster City, and 5 miles E. of Columbia. It has 2 churches, a nursery, and a coach-factory. Pop. 430.

Mountville, a post-office of Laurens co., S.C., about 66 miles W.N.W. of Columbia.

Mountville, a post-village of Loudoun co., Va., 8 miles from Purcellville Railroad Station. It has a church and an academy.

Mount Vin'co, a post-office of Buckingham co., Va., 5 miles N. of Maysville.

Mount Vision, vizh'ụn, or **Jack'sonville,** a post-hamlet of Otsego co., N.Y., on Otego Creek, about 40 miles S.S.E. of Utica. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill. The name of its post-office is Mount Vision.

Mount Vitio, Bullitt co., Ky. See BROOKS' STATION.

Mount Waas, wåss, Colorado, a peak of the Sierra La Sal, in the W. part of the state, has an altitude of 12,586 feet. It is near lat. 38° 32′ N. and lon. 109° W.

Mount Wachusett, waw-chu'set, a post-hamlet and summer resort in Princeton township, Worcester co., Mass., 15 or 16 miles N. by W. of Worcester. Here are several hotels and cottages on Wachusett Mountain.

Mount Warn'ing, New South Wales, Australia, lat. 28° 24′ S., lon. 153° 15′ E., 3300 feet in elevation.

Mount Wash'ington, the highest peak of the White Mountains, and the most elevated land in New England, is situated in Coos co., N.H., about 85 miles N. by E. of Concord. It is 5850 feet above the Connecticut River at Lancaster, and 6288 feet above the level of the ocean. Its summit much of the time is concealed from view among the clouds. The sides are remarkably steep, and for about three-fourths of the distance to the top are covered with a thick growth of trees. The pinnacle is in the form of a cone, and consists of a mass of broken rocks. Mount Washington has become a popular place of fashionable resort. It is ascended from the W. by a winding pathway for horses; and the ascent may be made by steam railway.

Mount Washington, a post-village of Bullitt co., Ky., on Floyd's Creek, about 20 miles S.S.E. of Louisville. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, a distillery, and a manufactory of farming-implements. Pop. 340.

Mount Washington, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Northern Central Railroad, 6 miles N. of Baltimore. It has 3 or 4 churches, a convent, a cotton-factory, and 5 stores.

Mount Washington, the southwesternmost township of Berkshire co., Mass., on the New York and Connecticut lines. It contains Mount Everett, which is 2624 feet high. Pop. 182.

Mount Washington, a post-office of Coos co., N.H., on the mountain of its own name.

Mount Washington, a post-village in Anderson township, Hamilton co., O., 5 miles E. of Cincinnati, and 2½ miles from Linwood Station. It has 2 churches, a union school, and a female seminary. Pop. about 400.

Mount Washington, a former borough of Alleghany co., Pa., is on a high hill about 3 miles S. of Pittsburg. It now forms the 32d ward of the city proper. It is connected with the other parts of the city by the Mount Washington Inclined Plane, on which cars are drawn up by stationary engines to an altitude of 370 feet. It has 5 churches. Pop. 1988. This place commands a beautiful and extensive view of the city and river.

Mount Williams, wil'yams, Colorado, a mountain in lat. 39° 51′ 8″ N., lon. 106° 10′ W. It has an altitude of 11,413 feet above the sea-level.

Mount Wil'ling, a post-office of Lowndes co., Ala.

Mount Willing, a post-office of Edgefield co., S.C., about 40 miles W. of Columbia.

Mount Wil'son, Colorado, a mountain in lat. 37° 50′ 23″ N., lon. 107° 59′ 18″ W., near the source of the Dolores

River. Its altitude is 14,280 feet above the sea-level. It is the highest mountain in Southwestern Colorado.

Mount Wi′nans, a post-office of Baltimore co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 3 miles S.W. of Camden Station, Baltimore.

Mount Wolf, York co., Pa. See MANCHESTER.

Mount Wolfe, a post-village in Cardwell co., Ontario, 10 miles N.N.W. of Bolton. Pop. 100.

Mount Yonah, Georgia. See CLEVELAND.

Mount Zi′on, a post-office of Carroll co., Ga.

Mount Zion, a post-village of Macon co., Ill., in Mount Zion township, on the Terre Haute, Paris & Decatur Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Decatur. It contains a graded school, or seminary, and 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1096.

Mount Zion, a post-village of Wells co., Ind., in Chester and Jackson townships, 10 miles S.W. of Bluffton. It has a church.

Mount Zion, a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, near the Des Moines River, and on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad (at Summit Station), 30 miles E.S.E. of Ottumwa. It has a church. Pop. about 150.

Mount Zion, a post-office of Simpson co., Miss.

Mount Zion, a post-office of Henry co., Mo.

Mount Zion, a post-office of Wilkes co., N.C.

Mount Zion, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., in Bethel township, 5 miles N. of Lebanon. It has 2 churches.

Mount Zion, a township of Clarendon co., S.C.

Mount Zion, a village of Tipton co., Tenn., 2 miles from Atoka Station, and about 26 miles N.N.E. of Memphis. It has a church and an academy. Pop. 150.

Mount Zion, a post-hamlet of Campbell co., Va., 12 miles S. of Concord Station. It has a church.

Mount Zion, a post-office of Juneau co., Wis.

Moura, moo′râ (Port. pron. mô′râ or mō′oo-râ), a walled town of Portugal, in Algarve, near the Guadiana, 32 miles S.S.E. of Evora. Pop. 5175.

Moura, a town of Brazil, province of Pará, on the Rio Negro, 47 miles W.N.W. of Ayrão.

Mourachkino, a town of Russia. See MOORASHKINO.

Mourad, a river of Asia. See MOORAD.

Mourafa, a town of Poland. See MOORAFA.

Mourão, mô-rŏwɴᵍ′, a walled town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 29 miles E.S.E. of Evora. Pop. 1773.

Mourcourt, MOOR`KOOR′, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 33 miles W.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1700.

Mourghab and **Mourgab.** See MOORGHAUB.

Mouriès, moo`re-â′, a village of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 6 miles S.S.E. of Saint-Remy. Pop. 2163.

Mourne, mōrn, a river of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Donegal, runs 8 miles N.N.E., and joins the Foyle at Lifford.

Mourne Mountains, of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Down, extend about 11 miles from E. to W. between Newcastle, on the Irish Sea, and Carlingford Bay. Their highest summits rise to between 2000 and 3000 feet above the sea.

Mourom, a town of Russia. See MOOROM.

Mouroux, moo`ROO′, a village of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 2 miles W.N.W. of Coulommiers. Pop. 1824.

Mourzouk, a town of Fezzan. See MOORZOOK.

Mousa, a town of Arabia. See MOOSA.

Mousam, mŏw′sam, a small river of York co., Me., falls into Kennebunk Harbor.

Mouscron, or **Moeskroon,** moos′krōn, a village of Belgium, East Flanders, on a railway, near Menin. The French defeated the Austrians here in 1794. Pop. 7704.

Mouse Creek, a post-village of McMinn co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 50 miles S.W. of Knoxville. It has a tannery, a flour-mill, and 4 stores.

Mouse′hole, a village of England, co. of Cornwall, at the foot of a hill, on the sea-shore, opposite to St. Clement's Isle, about 3 miles S. of Penzance. It was destroyed by the Spaniards during the reign of Elizabeth, in 1595. The port is defended by batteries.

Mouse Island, a post-office of Lincoln co., Me.

Mouse Island, a small island and fishing settlement in the district of Burgeo and La Poile, Newfoundland, 3 miles from Channel. Pop. 70.

Mouse River rises in the British North-West Territories, Canada, and runs southeastward into Dakota, in which it makes a large circuit. It turns towards the left, and runs northward into the British possessions, and enters the Assiniboin River about lat. 49° 40′ N. and lon. 99° 28′ W. Its length is estimated at 500 miles.

Mouse's, a post-office of Grant co., W. Va.

Mouse Tail, a post-office of Perry co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, 40 miles above Johnsonville. It has a steamboat-landing.

Moush, a town of Armenia. See MOOSH.

Moussoul, Asiatic Turkey. See MOSUL.

Moustiers, moos`te-â′, a town of France, in Basses-Alpes, 16 miles S. of Digne, picturesquely situated at the foot of a chain of precipitous rocks. Pop. 1246.

Mout, a town of Asia Minor. See MOOT.

Mouta, moo′tâ or mô′tâ, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, on a creek formed by the mouth of the Tagus, 10 miles S.E. of Lisbon.

Moutapilly, a town of India. See MOOTAPILLY.

Mouth Card, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ky., 75 miles N.W. of Saltville, Va.

Mouth of Buf′falo, a post-office of Ashe co., N.C.

Mouth of Buffalo, a post-hamlet of Logan co., W. Va., 45 miles S.S.W. of Brownstown. It has a church.

Mouth of Doe, a post-office of Johnson co., Tenn.

Mouth of East River, a post-office of Giles co., Va.

Mouth of Jem′seg, a post-hamlet in Queens co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, at the mouth of the Jemseg, a deep channel which leads to Grand Lake, 3 miles from Gagetown. St. John and Fredericton and Grand Lake steamers call here. Pop. 150.

Mouth of John's Creek, a village of Johnson co., Ky., 4 miles N. of Prestonburg. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a distillery.

Mouth of Kes′wick, a post-village in York co., New Brunswick, on the St. John, at the mouth of the Keswick River, 10 miles above Fredericton. Pop. 200.

Mouth of Millstream. See APOHAQUI.

Mouth of Mud′dy, a hamlet of Floyd co., Ky., 85 miles S. by W. of Huntington, W. Va. It has 2 churches.

Mouth of Nerepis, nĕr′ẹ-pe, a post-village in Kings co., New Brunswick, on the S. shore of the river St. John, at the mouth of the Nerepis River, and on the European & North American Railway, 20 miles from St. John. A long wooden bridge here spans the Nerepis. Pop. 200.

Mouth of Pigeon, a post-office of Logan co., W. Va.

Mouth of Pond, a post-office of Pike co., Ky.

Mouth of Sca′ry, a post-office of Putnam co., W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, at Scary Station, 15½ miles W. of Charleston.

Mouth of Sen′eca, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., W. Va., 65 miles S. by W. of Keyser.

Mouth of Syc′amore, a post-office of Logan co., W. Va.

Mouth of Wil′son, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Va., on New River, 30 miles S.S.E. of Marion. It has a flouring-mill.

Mouth of Wolf, a post hamlet of Clay co., Tenn., 50 miles S.E. of Glasgow.

Mouth Saint Francis River, a post-office of Phillips co., Ark., on the Mississippi, about 12 miles above Helena.

Mouth Short Creek, a post-office of Boone co., W. Va., on Big Coal River, 10 miles S.W. of Brownstown.

Moutier-Grandval, moo`te-â′-grôɴᵍ`vâl′, or **Münster,** mün′stẹr, a village of Switzerland, canton and 22 miles N. of Bern. Pop. 1950.

Moutiers, moo`te-â′, a town of Savoy, on the Isère, 30 miles E.S.E. of Chambéry. Pop. 1946. It has hot mineral springs.

Moutiers-les-Bains, a town of France. See VICHY.

Mouveaux, moo`vō′, a village of France, in Nord, 7 miles N.E. of Lille. Pop. 3003.

Moux, moo, a village of France, in Nièvre, 13 miles N.E. of Château-Chinon. Pop. 1697.

Mouy, moo`ee′, a town of France, in Oise, 13 miles S.E. of Beauvais, on the Thérain. Pop. 3198.

Mouzaungaye, moo-zân-ghī′â, a maritime town of Madagascar, on its W. coast, N.E. of Bembatooka Bay.

Mouzay, moo`zâ′ (L. *Mosom′agus Remo′rum*), a village of France, in Meuse, 9 miles W.S.W. of Montmédy.

Mouzon, moo`zôɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Ardennes, on the Meuse, 9 miles S.E. of Sedan. Pop. 2220.

Mo`vesee′, a town of India, province of Berar. Pop. 5332.

Mo′ville, a town of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Donegal, on Lough Foyle, 18 miles N.N.E. of Londonderry, of which it is the port for large steamers. Pop. 1049.

Mo′ville, a post-office of Woodbury co., Iowa, 20 miles E. of Sioux City.

Movisas, or **Movizas,** mo-vee′zâz (native, *Mawizi*), a people of the S.E. part of Africa, S.W. of Lake Nyassa.

Mow, several towns of India. See MHOW.

Mowanuh, mo-wâ′nŭh, a town of India, Meerut division. Lat. 29° 6′ N.; lon. 77° 55′ E. Pop. 6864.

Mowdhar, mŏw`dar′, a town of India, North-West Provinces, division of Allahabad. Pop. 6413.

Moweaqua, or **Mowéqua,** mo-weeʹkwạ or mŏwʹạ-kwạ, a post-village of Shelby co., Ill., in Moweaqua township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 16 miles S. by W. of Decatur, and 36 miles E.S.E. of Springfield. It has a newspaper office, a bank, 3 churches, and a money-order post-office. Pop. of the township, 869.

Mowee, one of the Sandwich Islands. See MAUI.

Mower, a village of Austria. See MAUER.

Mower, mŏwʹẹr, a southeastern county of Minnesota, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by the Red Cedar River, and also drained by the Upper Iowa and Root Rivers, which rise in it. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. The greater part of the county is prairie. Wheat, oats, hay, and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Southern Minnesota and Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads. Capital, Austin. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,159,658. Pop. in 1870, 10,447, of whom 7238 were Americans; in 1875, 13,682.

Mowersville, mŏwʹẹrz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Pa., about 13 miles N. by E. of Chambersburg. It has a coach-factory.

Mowilah, a town of Arabia. See MOILAH.

Mowna Roa. See MAUNA LOA.

Mowry's (mŏwʹriz) **Mills,** a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Pa., about 24 miles S. by W. of Altoona. It has a church, a grist-mill, &c.

Mowrystown, mŏwʹriz-tŏwn, a post-village of Highland co., O., in White Oak township, about 45 miles E. of Cincinnati. Pop. 414.

Moxacar, a city of Spain. See MOJACAR.

Moxados, a town of Spain. See MOJADOS.

Moxahala, mox-ạ-håʹlạ, a post-hamlet of Perry co., O., on the Ohio Central Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of New Lexington.

Moxente, a town of Spain. See MOGENTE.

Moxʹley, a western suburb of Wednesbury, England, in Staffordshire. Pop. 4094.

Moxos, or **Mojos,** moʹʜoce, a subdivision of Bolivia, in its N. part, mostly between lat. 10° 30′ and 18° S. and lon. 57° 40′ and 60° W., having N. and E. the territories of Brazil (from which it is separated by the Guapore) and W. Peru. It comprises the towns or villages of Exaltacion, Trinidad, Loreto, and Concepcion, though chiefly inhabited by the Mojos, a tribe of roving Indians.

Moy, a river of Ireland, enters Killala Bay. Length, 40 miles. It is navigable to near Ballina.

Moy, a town of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 6 miles W.N.W. of Armagh. Pop. 581.

Moya, moʹyå, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles N. of Barcelona. Pop. 2851. Its cheese is of high repute.

Moya, a town composed of a multitude of villages on the island of Gran Canaria, with two primary schools, an oratory, and 7 mills for grinding millet. Pop. 3706.

Moyʹamenʹsing, formerly a district of Philadelphia co., Pa., running southward from Cedar Street (now South Street), between the district of Southwark on the E. and Passyunk on the W. It forms a part of the consolidated city of Philadelphia, and gives name to the county prison.

Moycreedin, a town of Ireland. See CARYSFORT.

Moyenmoutier, moiʹôɴʹmooʹte-åʹ, a village of France, in Vosges, 6 miles N. of Saint-Dié. Pop. 1622.

Moyenneville, moiʹênnʹveelʹ, a village of France, in Somme, 4 miles S.W. of Abbeville. Pop. 1100.

Moyenvic, moiʹôɴʹveekʹ, a town of Germany, in Lorraine, 4 miles S.E. of Salzburg. Pop. 882. Near it is a large salt-mine.

Moyʹer's Store, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., in Hilltown township, 4 miles E. of Sellersville. It has a church, a brick-yard, and about 15 houses.

Moyeuvre la Grande, moiʹʋvʹrʹ lå grôɴd, a town of Germany, in Lorraine, on the Orne, 9 miles S.W. of Diedenhofen. It has iron-mines, a furnace, and a forge. Pop. 3067.

Moyne (moin) **River,** a river of Victoria, Australia, falls into Port Fairy at Belfast. Length, 30 miles.

Moyobamba, mo-yo-båmʹbå, a town of Peru, capital of the department of Loreto, 120 miles E. of Chachapoyas, on the Moyobamba River, an affluent of the Huallaga. Pop. 10,000. It is noted for its fine Panama hats.

Moyock, moʹe-yŏk, a post-office of Currituck co., N.C. Pop. of Moyock township, 1204.

Moz, or **Porto de Moz,** poʀʹto då moz, a town of Brazil, province and 230 miles W.S.W. of Pará, on the Xingu River, about 16 miles above its junction with the Amazon. It has a handsome church, a prison, and a port. Pop. 4000.

Mozambique, or **Mosambique,** mo-zam-beekʹ (called by the natives *Masʹambeekʹ* or *Mazʹambeekʹ*), a city on the E. coast of Africa, and the metropolis of the Portuguese possessions in that quarter, on an island in Mozambique Channel. Lat. 15° 3′ S.; lon. 40° 49′ E. The harbor is an inlet of the sea in the mainland, 5 miles deep and 5½ miles wide. Three small rivers flow into it at its head, while across its entrance extend three small islands, which, with reefs and shoals, render the anchorage within perfectly safe. On the middle island, which is about 1½ miles long and hardly a quarter of a mile wide, stands the city. The other two islands, St. George on the N. and St. Jago on the S., are covered with trees and verdure, while the sandy area of Mozambique, in the middle, is entirely occupied by the city and its defences. The fort at the N. end of the island is a great work, mounting 80 guns. At the other end of the island is Fort São Lourenço. Mozambique contains the governor's palace, the custom-house, 2 churches, and 5 chapels; the quays and wharfs are all constructed in a style of solidity far beyond the present importance of the place. It is still the seat of a bishopric, subordinate to Goa. On the head of the bay stands the village of Mesuril, where the trade is carried on with the natives, who come down from the interior at certain seasons, bringing ivory, skins, copal, wax, &c. Nearer to the island is Cabeceira Grande, where the Portuguese officers and merchants have their villas and gardens; and, at the end of the peninsula, the village of Cabeceira Pequena contains the dwellings of the Mohammedans. The Banyans, through whose hands passes all the trade with the interior, reside at Lumbo, a village between the latter two. The Portuguese dominion does not extend beyond this narrow territory, and even the safety of Mozambique has been threatened more than once by petty chiefs. Pop. of the island, about 6000, of which a few only are Portuguese, the remainder being Canareens (Portuguese Creoles from Goa), Arabs, Banyans, and blacks. Until 1759 the governor of Mozambique was subordinate to the viceroy of India; but in that year East Africa was placed immediately under the crown.

The TERRITORY of MOZAMBIQUE, in other words, the country claimed by the Portuguese, extends from Delagoa Bay, in lat. 26° S., to Mazimbi, about 40 miles S. of Cape Delgado. At Mazimbi there is an Arab fort, bearing the flag of the Sultan of Muscat. The settlements on this long line of coast are at Delagoa Bay, Inhamban, Sofala, Quilimane, Tete, Angosta, Sena, and Mozambique. In none of these settlements is there any occupation of territory beyond the protection of the forts. Besides these, the settlements on the river Zambezi, extending up about 500 miles (according to Portuguese estimates, 700 miles or even 1500 miles), and comprised under the title of Rios de Sena, are nominally included in the government of Mozambique. These settlements are Sena, about 100 miles W. of Quilimane (150 by the river), Zumbo, 150 miles still farther up the river, and Maniça, not now occupied, 250 miles S.W. by W. of Tete. The growing power of the Sultan of Zanzibar, and the commercial activity fostered with his rule, and also the advance of the emigrant Boers from the Cape Colony N. to Maniça, have contributed to divert the native trade from the Portuguese settlements. Ivory is the staple production of these countries; and about 250,000 pounds' weight of it are exported from Mozambique annually, chiefly to India. Coir, archil, manna, copal, skins, and calumbo are collected along the coasts. The coffee of Sena is said to be excellent, but is little known in commerce. The country is under a governor-general. Pop. 35,000.

Mozambique Channel, a strait of the Indian Ocean, between lat. 12° and 25° S. and lon. 35° and 49° E., separating Madagascar from the mainland of East Africa. Length, from N. to S., about 1000 miles; breadth, 250 miles in its centre, and about 600 miles at each outlet. The coasts are a good deal broken, but only the inlets of Mozambique and Sofala are of much size. It receives the Zambezi River, and on it are the chief towns of the Mozambique dominions, with Moorondaya, Boyana, Bembatooka, Nareenda, and Passandava, on the island of Madagascar. In its N. outlet are the Comoro and Querimba island groups.

Mozdok, a town of Russia. See MOSDOK.

Mozet, mo-zåʹ, a village of Belgium, 4 miles E. of Namur, on the Samson. Pop. 1610.

Moz-Ghar, mozʹgaʀʹ, a town of India, principality and S.W. of Bhawlpoor, defended by a lofty fortress.

Mozhaisk, Mojaisk, mo-zhiskʹ, or **Moschaisk,** a town of Russia, government and 63 miles W.S.W. of Moscow, on an affluent of the Moskva. Pop. 4160. It has a strong citadel, a cathedral, and large salt-magazines. Near it the battle of Borodino was fought, September 7, 1812.

Mozuffergurh, or **Muzuffergarh,** mo̧z-ŭf‵fȩr-gŭr′, a town of India, capital of Mozuffergurh district, 30 miles S.W. of Mooltan. Pop. 4719.

Mozuffergurh, a district of the Punjab, India, in the Mooltan division. Area, 2954 square miles. Capital, Mozuffergurh. Pop. 295,547.

Mozuffernuggur, or **Muzaffernagar,** mo̧z-ŭf‵fȩr-nŭg′gŭr, a town of India, capital of Mozuffernuggur district, 70 miles N.N.W. of Delhi. Pop. 10,748.

Mozuffernuggur, a district of India, North-West Provinces. Lat. 29° 10′–29° 50′ N.; lon. 77° 6′–78° 10′ E. Area, 1659 square miles. It is a fertile plain, with the Ganges on the E. and the Jumna on the W. Capital, Mozuffernuggur. Pop. 690,107.

Mozufferpoor, or **Muzufferpoor,** mo̧z-ŭf‵fȩr-poor′, a district of Bengal, in Bahar, bounded S. by the Ganges, and S.W. by the Gunduck. Area, 2823 square miles. Capital, Mozufferpoor. Pop. 2,188,382.

Mozufferpoor, a town of India, capital of Mozufferpoor district, on the Little Gunduck, 35 miles N.N.E. of Patna. It is well built and clean, with good schools, a jail, collectorate, temples, court-houses, and other public buildings, and has a large trade. Pop. 38,223.

Mozyr, or **Mozir,** mo-zeen′, a town of Russia, 146 miles S.E. of Minsk, on the Pripets. Pop. 4166.

Mozzate, mot-så′tå, a village of Italy, province of Como, near the Bozzente. Pop. of commune, 1834.

Mrima, mree′må ("the hill"), a name sometimes given to a region on the E. African coast, between lat. 40° and 8° S. It is of coral formation, and is sparsely peopled.

Mroczen, m′rotch′ĕn, a town of Prussia, in Posen, 19 miles W.N.W. of Bromberg. Pop. 1637.

Mroslaw, a town of Moravia. See MISLITZ.

Mseno, m′så′no, or **Mscheno,** m′shå′no (Ger. *Wemssen*, ŵĕm′sȩn), a town of Bohemia, 13 miles W. of Buntzlau. Pop. 2375.

Msila, m′see′lå, a town of Algeria, in the Sahara, 119 miles S.E. of Algiers, intersected by the Wady Msila. It has some jewellers, dyers, and wool-carders.

Msket, m′skĕt, **Mtskheti,** m′sKĕt′ee, or **Meschiti,** mȩs-kee′tee, written also **Mschit** and **Misketi,** a very ancient town of Russia, Georgia, in the angle formed by the confluence of the Aragvi with the Koor, 10 miles N.N.W. of Tiflis. It is said, when formerly the capital of Georgia, to have been 20 miles in circuit and to have contained 80,000 men capable of bearing arms. It now consists of mean houses, many of them half and some of them wholly under ground, but has, among other remains of ancient magnificence, a spacious and beautiful cathedral, the ruins of the ancient palace of the Georgian princes, and an old castle. Msket is supposed to be the *Artanissa* and *Misletta* of Pompey, and the *Harmastis* of Pliny.

Msta, m′stå, or **Masta,** må-stå′, a river of Russia, governments of Tver and Novgorod, enters Lake Ilmen a little S. of Novgorod, after a tortuous N. and W. course of 250 miles, for most part of which it is navigable; and at Voltchok a canal proceeds to connect it with the Tvertsa, and thus unite the Baltic and Lake Ladoga with the Volga and Caspian Sea.

Mstislavl, m′stis-låvl′, a town of Russia, government and 54 miles E.N.E. of Moheelev, on the Sozh, an affluent of the Dnieper. Pop. 6648. It has numerous churches, a synagogue, monasteries, a college, school for nobles, and trade in hemp and grain.

Mtskheti, a town of Asiatic Russia. See MSKET.

Mtzensk, a town of Russia. See MZENSK.

Muab, a town of Arabia. See MOOAB.

Muar, a state of Malay. See SEGAMET.

Mu‵barakpoor′, a town of India, Azimghur district. Pop. 12,068.

Mubarrez, El, a town of Arabia. See EL MEBARREZ.

Much, a mountain of Beloochistan. See WUSHUTEE.

Muchachinock, mŭtch-a̧-kī′nŏk, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, in Des Moines and Harrison townships, on the Central Railroad of Iowa, 5 miles S. of Oskaloosa. It has a church and 3 coal-mines. Pop. about 800.

Muchamiel, moo-chå-me-ĕl′, a town of Spain, province and 7 miles N.E. of Alicante. Pop. 2044.

Mücheln, mük′ȩln, a town of Prussia, in Saxony, 10 miles W.S.W. of Merseburg, on the Geisselbach. Pop. 1431.

Much Wenlock, a town of England. See WENLOCK.

Muck, an island of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Argyle, 5 miles S.S.W. of Eig. Length, about 2 miles.

Muck, a post-office of Pierce co., Washington.

Muck′alee Creek, Georgia, runs southward through Sumter and Lee cos., and enters the Kinchafoona Creek about 2 miles N. of Albany. It is nearly 75 miles long.

Muck‵ataewagam′ing, a long narrow lake of the district of Algoma, Ontario, on the Whitefish River, which flows to the N. side of Lake Huron in lat. 46° 21′ N., lon. 81° W.

Muck′ish, a mountain of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Donegal, 5 miles S. of Dunfanaghy.

Muckle Roe, or **Meikle Rhoe,** an island of the Shetland group, in St. Magnus Bay, W. coast of mainland. Pop. 216.

Muckrana, mŭk-krå′nå, a town of Northwestern India, Rajpootana, 35 miles N.W. of Ajmeer.

Muck′ross, a peninsula of Ireland, Munster, co. of Kerry, between the middle and lower lakes of Killarney, with ruins of an abbey founded in 1440.

Muckuddra, mŭk-kŭd′drå, a village of India, province of Malwah, 118 miles N. by E. of Oojein, in a circular basin enclosed by steep hills.

Muck‵wanpoor′, a strong hill-fortress of Nepaul, 18 miles S. of Khatmandoo.

Mucuri, moo-koo-ree′, a river of Brazil, falls into the channel between the reef of Paredes and the mainland, in lat. 18° 6′ S. Total course, 150 miles.

Mudania, a village of Asia Minor. See MOODANIA.

Mud Bridge, a post-hamlet of Cabell co., W. Va., 1 mile from Milton Railroad Station. It has a church.

Mud Creek, Fulton co., Ind., joins the Tippecanoe.

Mud Creek, a post-office of Lamar co., Ala.

Mud Creek, Illinois. See SAINT LIBORY.

Mud Creek, a post-office of Marion co., Kansas, 9 miles N. by W. of Marion Centre.

Mud Creek, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Miss.

Mud Creek Mills, a post-hamlet of Clinch co., Ga., 16 miles from Stockton. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

Mud′dy, a post-office of Caldwell co., Mo.

Muddy Bayou, a post-office of Faulkner co., Ark.

Muddy Branch, or **Saint Philippe d'Argenteuil,** sân fee‵leep′ dan‵zhôn‵tul′, a post-village in Argenteuil co., Quebec, 6 miles from Carillon. It contains a church, a saw-mill, and 2 stores. Pop. 300.

Muddy Creek or **River,** Ill. See BIG MUDDY RIVER.

Muddy Creek, Kentucky, rises in Logan co., runs northward, and enters Green River on the W. boundary of Butler co.

Muddy Creek, Missouri, runs northeastward through Pettis co., and enters the Lamine River about 12 miles N.N.E. of Sedalia.

Muddy Creek, Missouri, flows into Crooked Fork of Grand River in Grundy co., a few miles S. of Trenton.

Muddy Creek, Ohio, flows into Sandusky Bay of Lake Erie.

Muddy Creek, Nebraska, rises in Nemaha co., runs southeastward in Richardson co., and enters the Nemaha River 3 or 4 miles E. of Falls City.

Muddy Creek, Pennsylvania, enters the Susquehanna River in the S.E. part of York co.

Muddy Creek, a post-office of Pueblo co., Col.

Muddy Creek, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 972. It contains Portersville.

Muddy Creek, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pa.

Muddy Creek, a post-hamlet of Loudon co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 20 miles S.W. of Knoxville. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, &c.

Muddy Creek, a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 8 miles from Summerside. Pop. 150.

Muddy Creek Forks, a post-office of York co., Pa., on the Peach Bottom Railroad, 22 miles S.E. of York.

Muddy Fork, a post-office of Howard co., Ark.

Muddy Fork, a creek of Ohio, enters the Walhonding River in Holmes co.

Muddy Fork, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 14 miles N. of New Albany. It has 2 churches.

Muddy Fork, a post-office of Cleveland co., N.C.

Muddy Lane, a post-office of Livingston co., Mo.

Mudge Hollow, Ontario. See CANNING.

Mudge's Mill, a post-hamlet of Conecuh co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 109 miles E.N.E. of Mobile.

Mudhoobunee, or **Madhubani,** mŭd‵hoo-bŭn′ee, a large town of Bengal, district and 16 miles N.E. of Durbungah. It has a large trade, a hospital, and other public buildings.

Mudhoobunee, or **Madhubani,** a town of Bengal, in Chumparun, 25 miles E.S.E. of Moteeharee. Pop. 5128.

Mud‵hoomat′tee (or **Madhumati,** mŭd‵hoo-mŭt′-tee) **River,** one of the main streams of the Ganges delta, bounding Jessore district on the E., and traversing the

Sunderbunds. It is known by various names in different parts of its course, its estuary being often called Haringhata. It is an important channel of steam navigation. Length, 100 miles.

Mud Lick, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ind., 7 or 8 miles N. of Madison. It has 3 churches.

Mud Lick, a post-office of Monroe co., Ky.

Mud Lick, a post-office of Chatham co., N.C.

Mud Run, a station in Carbon co., Pa., on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 18 miles N. of Mauch Chunk.

Mud Springs, a township of El Dorado co., Cal. Pop. 1572.

Mudungunge′, or **Madanganj,** mŭd-ŭn-gŭnj′, a town of Bengal, district of Dacca, a suburb of Naraingunge, from which it is divided by the river Lukhmia. Pop. 3000.

Mugardos, moo-gaR′doce, a seaport town of Spain, Galicia, N.E. of Corunna, on the S. shore of the *Rias* (ree′ȧs) or "Estuary" of Ferrol. Pop. 2003.

Mugdul, a town of India. See MUKTUL.

Muge, moo′zhȧ, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 11 miles S. of Santarem, on a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Tagus. Pop. 1626.

Mügeln, mü′gheln, a town of Saxony, 29 miles E.S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 2525. Near it is a fine castle.

Muggendorf, mŏŏg′ghen-doRF‵, a village of Bavaria, Upper Franconia, 27 miles N.E. of Nuremberg.

Muggensturm, mŏŏg′ghen-stŏŏRM‵, a village of Baden, 11 miles by rail from Baden. Pop. 1931.

Muggia, mood′jȧ, a town and seaport of Austria, on the Gulf and 5 miles S.S.W. of Triest. Pop. 1877.

Müglitz, müG′lits (Moravian, *Mohelnice*, moh-ĕl-neet′-sȧ), a town of Moravia, 19 miles N.W. of Olmutz, on the March. Pop. 3833. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs.

Mugnano, moon-yȧ′no, a town of Italy, province and 5 miles N.N.W. of Naples. Pop. 4303.

Mugnano del Cardinale, moon-yȧ′no dĕl kaR-de-nȧ′lȧ, a village of Italy, province of Avellino. Pop. 4090.

Mugribee, a town of India. See MAGHRIBEE.

Mu‵habun′, a town of India, on the Jumna, district and 8 miles S.E. of Muttra. Pop. 6933.

Muhalitch, mŭh-ȧ-leetch′, or **Mikhalitch,** mịK‵hȧ-leetch′ (improperly **Mohalitz**), a town of Asia Minor, 37 miles W. of Brusa. Pop. 11,000. It exports silk, wool, valonia, and fruits to Constantinople, and imports foreign goods, chiefly overland from Smyrna, to about £6000 in value annually.

Muham‵madpoor′, a town of the Sarun district, Bengal, with a large trade. Pop. 4140.

Muham‵medpoor′, a town of Bengal, 20 miles N.E. of Jessore. It was a place of great population, but in 1836 was desolated by a pestilence, and is now nearly all in ruins.

Muhatwaram, an island of India. See MUTWAL.

Muhesi, or **Mahesi,** mu-hĕs′ee, a town of Bengal, in Boglipoor, 25 miles W.S.W. of Madahpoora. Pop. 5678.

Muhlau, a town of Germany. See MYLAU.

Mühlbach, mül′bȧK, or **Mühlenbach,** mül′ẹn-bȧK‵ (Hun. *Szasz-Sebes*, sȧss-sȧ′besh), a town of Transylvania, 29 miles W.N.W. of Hermannstadt, with woollen-factories, breweries, and a wine-trade. Pop. 5644.

Mühlberg, mül′bĕRG, a town of Prussian Saxony, 53 miles E. of Merseburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 3317.

Mühlberg, a village of Prussian Saxony, 11 miles S.W. of Erfurt. Pop. 1345.

Mühlburg, mül′bŏŏRG, a town of Baden, about 1 mile W. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 2886.

Mühldorf, mül′doRF, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Inn, 45 miles E.N.E. of Munich. Pop. 2453.

Muhlenberg, mū′lẹn-berg, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. 1547.

Muhlenberg, or **Muhlenburg,** a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., about 16 miles W. of Wilkesbarre.

Muhlenburg, mū′lẹn-burg, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 570 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Green River, on the E. by Muddy River, and also drained by Pond River. The surface is partly undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Tobacco, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Mines of coal have been opened in this county. It is intersected by the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad. Capital, Greenville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,462,757. Pop. in 1870, 12,638, of whom 12,420 were Americans.

Muhlenburg, township, Pickaway co., O. Pop. 957.

Muhlenburg Mine, a station and coal-mine in Muhlenburg co., Ky., on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, 2 miles N.E. of Greenville.

Mühlhausen, mül‵hŏw′zẹn (Fr. *Muhlhouse,* mü‵looz′), a town of Prussia, 29 miles N.W. of Erfurt, on the Unstrut. It has 4 churches, a gymnasium, 3 hospitals, an orphan asylum, a workhouse, an institution for the education of neglected children, manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, leather, and tobacco, and several breweries, distilleries, and oil-mills. Copper and iron ore are worked in the neighborhood. Pop. 20,926. See also MÜLHAUSEN.

Mühlhausen (anc. *Melidunum?*), a town of Bohemia, 15 miles W.N.W. of Tabor. Pop. 3310.

Mühlheim, mül′hīm, a village of Germany, in Hesse, on the Rodaubach, near the Main. Pop. 1731.

Mühlingen, mü′ling-ẹn, is the name of two contiguous villages of Anhalt-Bernburg. Pop. 2582.

Mühltroff, mül′trŏf, a town of Saxony, 10 miles W.N.W. of Plauen. Pop. 2161.

Muhr, a river of Austria. See MUR.

Muhrag, or **Mahrag,** mū-rȧg′, a town of India, Ferozepoor district. Pop. 5681.

Mu‵hutwar′, a town of India, North-West Provinces, division of Benares. Pop. 8301.

Muiden, moi′dẹn, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 8 miles E.S.E. of Amsterdam, at the mouth of the Vecht in the Zuyder Zee. Pop. 1613.

Muiderberg, moi′dẹr-bĕRG‵, a village of the Netherlands, 2 miles E. of Muiden.

Muilrea, or **Mulrea,** mŭl‵rȧ′, a mountain-range of Ireland, co. of Mayo, screening the N. side of Killery Harbor. Elevation of highest summit, 2688 feet.

Muir, mūre, a post-village in Lyons township, Ionia co., Mich., on the N. bank of Grand River, opposite the village of Lyons, and on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, 7 miles E. of Ionia, and 41 miles E. of Grand Rapids. It has a national bank, a graded school, a newspaper office, 3 churches, a machine-shop, 6 lumber-mills, a foundry, and manufactures of sash and blinds. Pop. about 900.

Muiravonside, mūr-a′vọn-side, a village of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 5 miles E.S.E. of Falkirk. It has many elegant mansions, an ancient castle, and romantic scenery. The Edinburgh & Glasgow Railway is here carried across the Avon on a superb viaduct. Pop. of parish, 2653.

Muirkirk, mūr′kirk, a large village of Scotland, co. and 21 miles E.N.E. of Ayr by railway. It has extensive iron-smelting-works and coal-mines. Pop. 3797.

Muirkirk, mūr′kirk, a post-village of Prince George's co., Md., on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 24 miles S.W. of Baltimore. It has a church and a furnace for pig-iron.

Muirton, mu′ẹr-tọn, or **Murton,** mūr′tọn, a post-hamlet of Grundy co., Mo., in Myers township, 7 miles E. of Spickardsville Station. It has a church.

Muitzeskil, mūt′zes-kĭl, a post-hamlet of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Schodack township, 2½ miles from Schodack Landing. It has a church and a distillery.

Mukallah, a town of Arabia. See MAKALLAH.

Mukdeesha, a town of Africa. See MAGADOXO.

Mukden, a city of Manchooria. See MOOKDEN.

Mukenai, the Greek for MYCENÆ.

Mukhmas, mŭk-mȧs′ (probably the *Mich′mash* of Scripture), a considerable village of Palestine, 7 miles E.N.E. of Jerusalem, surrounded by fig- and olive-plantations, but without any vestiges of antiquity.

Mukilte′o, a post-village of Snohomish co., Washington, on Puget Sound, 48 miles N. of Tacoma. It has a brewery, and a cannery for salmon.

Mukkud, mŭk-kŭd′, a town of the Punjab, lat. 33° 10′ N., lon. 71° 50′ E., on the Indus, about 20 miles above Caulabagh.

Mukonos, an island of Greece. See MYCONUS.

Mukran, a province of Beloochistan. See MEKRAN.

Muk‵tsar′, town of India, Ferozepoor district. P. 4694.

Muktul, mŭk-tŭl′, or **Mug′dul,** a town of India, Nizam's dominions, 88 miles S.W. of Hyderabad, and a British military station.

Muk‵urdapooram′, a district of India, in the Cochin state. Area, 418 square miles. Pop. 114,974.

Muk′wa, a township of Waupaca co., Wis. Pop. 966.

Mukwon′ago, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wis., in Mukwonago township, about 26 miles S.W. of Milwaukee. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 400; of the township, 1135.

Mula, moo′lȧ, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles W. of Murcia. Pop. 6610. It has manufactures of pottery, and in its neighborhood are warm mineral baths.

Mulahacen, moo-lȧ-ȧ-thĕn′, or **Mulhacen,** mool-ȧ-thĕn′, in Granada, Spain, is the highest mountain-summit in the Spanish peninsula, and, with the exception of the Alps, the highest in Europe, having an elevation of 11,658 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 37° 10′ N.; lon. 3° 28′ W. It is perpetually covered with snow above the height of 9500 feet. See Sierra Nevada.

Mul′berry, a post-office of Autauga co., Ala., about 16 miles E.N.E. of Selma.

Mulberry, a post-village of Franklin co., Ark., on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, 28 miles E. of Fort Smith. It has 3 churches and 6 business houses.

Mulberry, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ga., about 54 miles N.E. of Atlanta. It has a church.

Mulberry, a post-village of Clinton co., Ind., on the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, 15 miles E.S.E. of Lafayette.

Mulberry, a township of Clay co., Kansas. Pop. 521.

Mulberry, a post-office of Saline co., Kansas, 9 miles N. of Brookville Railroad Station.

Mulberry, a post-village of Bates co., Mo., 14 miles E.S.E. of La Cygne, Kansas. It has a church, a machine-shop, &c.

Mulberry, a post-township of Wilkes co., N.C., 48 miles N.N.W. of Statesville. Pop. 1362.

Mulberry, a post-office of Clermont co., O.

Mulberry, a post-office of York co., Pa., 12 or 13 miles W. of York.

Mulberry, a post-village of Lincoln co., Tenn., about 62 miles S. by E. of Nashville. It has 3 churches and a high school. Pop. 124.

Mulberry Corners, a post-hamlet of Geauga co., O., about 22 miles E. by N. of Cleveland. It has a steam mill.

Mulberry Creek, Alabama, rises in Baker co., runs southward along the W. border of Autauga co., and enters the Alabama River about 10 miles E.N.E. of Selma.

Mulberry Creek, Georgia, runs southwestward, and enters the Chattahoochee River in Harris co.

Mulberry Creek, Kansas, rises in Ellsworth co., runs eastward, and enters Saline River in Saline co., about 3 miles N. of Salina.

Mulberry Creek, North Carolina, rises in Caldwell co., runs S., and enters the Catawba in Burke co.

Mulberry Fork or **River,** Alabama, rises in Blount co., runs southwestward through Walker co., and enters the Black Warrior River on the W. boundary of Jefferson co. It is about 130 miles long.

Mulberry Gap, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Tenn., on Powells River, about 52 miles N.N.E. of Knoxville. It has 2 churches.

Mulberry Grove, a post-office of Harris co., Ga., about 20 miles N. of Columbus.

Mulberry Grove, a post-village of Bond co., Ill., in Mulberry Grove township, on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 10 miles W. by S. of Vandalia, and 58 miles from St. Louis. It has 2 churches and several stores. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1738.

Mulberry Grove, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Kansas, about 22 miles S. by E. of Fort Scott. Pop. 54.

Mulberry River, Alabama, is one of the head forks of the Tuscaloosa.

Mulberry River, Arkansas, a small stream which drains part of Johnson co., runs southwestward, and enters the Arkansas River in Franklin co.

Mulchen, mool-chĕn′, a town of Chili, province of Biobio, 25 miles S.S.W. of Los Angeles. Pop. 4828.

Mulde, mŏŏl′dẹh, a river of Saxony, Prussia, and Anhalt, rises in the Erzgebirge, and, after a N. course of 130 miles, joins the Elbe on the left, at Dessau.

Mul′don, a post-village of Monroe co., Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Aberdeen. A branch railroad connects it with Aberdeen. It has a church. About 3000 bales of cotton are shipped here annually.

Mul′draugh, a post-village of Meade co., Ky., near the Ohio River, and on the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, 26 miles S.S.W. of Louisville. It has a church, salt-wells, and a fine railroad bridge. Pop. about 300.

Mule Creek, a post-office of Brooks co., Ga.

Mule Creek, a post-office of Ellsworth co., Kansas.

Mul′grave, a cape and port on the N.W. coast of Alaska, and on Behring's Strait. The port, lat. 59° 33′ N., lon. 139° 43′ W., has anchorage for large vessels.

Mul′grave, a post-village in Welland co., Ontario, 15 miles S.E. of Port Robinson. It has a saw-mill. Pop. 100.

Mul′grave Archipelago, Pacific Ocean, in Micronesia, comprises various groups between lat. 3° S. and 12° N. and lon. 160° and 177° E., including the Radack, Ralick, Marshall and Mulgrave Islands.

Mulgrave Islands, a group in the North Pacific Ocean, in the above archipelago, about lat. 6° 14′ N. and lon. 171° 56′ E.

Mulhacen, a mountain of Spain. See Mulahacen.

Mulhar, a town of Bengal. See Malhar.

Mülhausen, mül′hōw‵zẹn (Fr. *Mulhouse,* mül‵ooz′; anc. *Ariabinum?*), a town of Germany, in Alsace, 61 miles S.S.W. of Strasburg, on the railway to Basel. It is divided into the old and the new town. The former stands on an island formed by the Ill, which here divides into several branches and is crossed by four bridges. The streets are generally winding, but tolerably wide, well paved, and clean, and lined with well-built houses. The principal buildings are the Reformed and Roman Catholic churches, hôtel-de-ville, and college. The new town, S.E. of the old, extends from the right bank of the Ill to the Rhone & Rhine Canal, which has here a capacious basin. The streets are spacious and regular. Till the middle of the last century, the only manufacture of any consequence in the town was woollen cloth; but the manufacture of cotton prints and muslins has made such progress that Mülhausen now ranks as an important manufacturing town. In addition to the branches already mentioned, others have been introduced, particularly flowered silks, damask and other linen, hosiery, gloves, morocco, hardware, straw hats, paper, starch, parchment, and chemical products. There are also numerous worsted- and flax-mills, extensive engine-works, and tanneries. The trade is very important, and, in addition to the articles of manufacture, includes corn, wine, brandy, groceries, and raw cotton. Mülhausen possesses a court of commerce, chamber of manufactures, industrial society, and communal college. It was formerly the capital of a small republic, but in 1798 it became incorporated with France. Pop. in 1875, 58,463.

Mulheeabad, or **Malliabad,** mŭl‵ee-ạ-bâd′, a town of India, 15 miles W.N.W. of Lucknow. Pop. 7333.

Mülheim, or **Müllheim,** mül′hīme, a town of Baden, on a railway, 18 miles S.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 3089.

Mülheim- (or **Müllheim-**) **am-Rhein,** mül′hīme âm rhīn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government and 3 miles N.E. of Cologne, on the Rhine, here crossed by a suspension-bridge. It has 2 churches and a synagogue, ship-building docks, manufactures of silk, cotton, cassimere, leather, vinegar, brandy, ribbons, velvet, &c., and a trade in corn and timber. Pop. 17,353.

Mülheim-am-Ruhr, mül′hīme âm roor, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government and 15 miles N.N.E. of Dusseldorf, on the Ruhr, which here becomes navigable. It has 3 churches, a synagogue, a casino, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, paper, tobacco, soap, starch, glass, cottons, and gunpowder, a large factory at which steam-engines are made, ship-building yards, and an important trade, particularly in coal, which is worked in the neighborhood. Pop. 15,277.

Mulhouse, a town of Germany. See Mülhausen.

Mulk, mŭlk, a village of Asia Minor, 62 miles S.W. of Angora, with some curious caverns.

Mulkapoor, or **Malkapur,** mŭl‵kå-poor′, a town of India, in Berar, 65 miles by rail W. of Akola. Pop. 7988.

Mul′keytown, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ill., 8 miles E.S.E. of Duquoin. It has a church.

Mull, mŭll, one of the largest of the Hebrides Islands, off the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Argyle. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 25 miles. Pop., with surrounding islets, 18,118. Surface rugged, and chiefly moorland. Chief town, Tobermory. The Sound of Mull, 18 miles long, average breadth 2 miles, separates this island from the district of Morven, and connects Lochs Linnhe and Sunart.

Mul‵laghmore′, Ireland, a promontory of Connaught, co. and 13 miles N. of Sligo, projecting N. into Donegal Bay, with a harbor and a fishing-village on its E. side.

Mullangur, mŭl‵lân-gŭr′, a town of India, in the Nizam's dominions, 88 miles N.E. of Hyderabad.

Mul‵lenahone′, a town of Ireland, co. and 26 miles E. of Tipperary. Pop. 818.

Mullenbach, Transylvania. See Muhlenbach.

Mul′let, a peninsula of the W. coast of Ireland, co. of Mayo, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus.

Mul′let Lake, a post-office of Cheboygan co., Mich., on a lake of the same name, 25 miles N.E. of Petoskey. The lake is 13 miles long and 5 miles wide.

Mullet River, Wisconsin, rises in Fond du Lac co., runs eastward in Sheboygan co., and enters the Sheboygan River at Sheboygan Falls.

Mullett's Creek, of Michigan, enters Huron River 3 miles from Ann Arbor.

Mul′ley's Cove, a large fishing-village in the district of Bay de Verds, Newfoundland, 12 miles from Carbonear. Pop. 340.

Mull Grove, a post-office of Catawba co., N.C.

Müllheim, Germany. See Mülheim.

Mull'ica, a township of Atlantic co., N.J. Pop. 2265.

Mullica Hill, a post-village in Harrison township, Gloucester co., N.J., 17 miles S. by W. of Camden. It has 4 churches, a foundry, a machine-shop, and a flour-mill.

Mullicus River. See Little Egg Harbor.

Mul'ligan, a township of Brown co., Minn. Pop. 312.

Mulligaum, mŭl‵le-gawm', or **Malliagaum,** mål‵le-gawm' (Hindoo, *Maligrama*, må-le-grå'må), a town and strong fort of British India, presidency and 160 miles N.E. of Bombay.

Mul'liken's, a station in Prince George's co., Md., on the Pope's Creek Branch of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 6 miles S. of Bowie.

Mul‵linavat', a village of Ireland, co. and 20 miles S. by E. of Kilkenny. Pop. 531.

Mul‵lingar', a town of Ireland, capital of the co. of Westmeath, on the Brosna, and on the Royal Canal, 50 miles W.N.W. of Dublin. It has a handsome parish church and Roman Catholic cathedral, a convent, 2 large schools, county infirmary, barracks, and market-house. Pop. 5103.

Mul'lins, a station in Kenton co., Ky., on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 20 miles S.S.W. of Covington.

Mullin's Depot, a post-village of Marion co., S.C., on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 110 miles E. of Columbia. It has several churches, and manufactories of rosin and turpentine.

Mull of Gal'loway, a bold rocky headland forming the extreme S. point of Scotland, in lat. 54° 38′ 6″ N., lon. 4° 51′ 15″ W., having a light-house 325 feet above the sea.

Mul‵loy's', a post-office of Robertson co., Tenn.

Mull River, a post-settlement in Inverness co., Nova Scotia, 8 miles from Mabou. Pop. 150.

Müllrose, müll‵ro'zẹh, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 10 miles S.W. of Frankfort, on the canal of Müllrose, which unites the Oder and Spree. Pop. 2188.

Mulrea Mountains, Ireland. See Muilrea.

Mul'roy Bay, a deep, sinuous inlet of the Atlantic, N. coast of Ireland, between Sheephaven Bay and Lough Swilly. Length, about 12 miles; average breadth, 1 mile.

Mülsen Sankt Jacob, mül'sẹn sånkt yå'kob, a village of Saxony, 4 miles E. of Zwickau. Pop. 4528.

Mülsen Sankt Niklas, mül'sẹn sånkt nik'lås, a village of Saxony, contiguous to the above, 4½ miles E. of Zwickau. Pop. 3068. These villages have important manufactures of cotton goods, hosiery, oil, &c.

Multan, a city of Punjab. See Mooltan.

Multedo, mool-tå'do, a village of Italy, division and about 6 miles from Genoa. Pop. of commune, 1832.

Multno'mah, the most populous county of Oregon, is in the N.W. part of the state. It is bounded on the N. by the Columbia River, and intersected by the Willamette River. The surface is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Hay, butter, lumber, and potatoes are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Oregon & California Railroad and the Oregon Central Railroad. Capital, Portland. Valuation of real and personal estate, $11,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 11,510, of whom 8425 were Americans; in 1875, 15,367. It produced in 1875 33,000,000 feet of lumber.

Mul'ville, a post-office of Chattahoochee co., Ga.

Mulweeya, mŏŏl-wee'yå, or **Euluia** (anc. *Mal'va*), written also **Moloia,** the principal river of Morocco, rises in the Atlas, near 32° 30′ N. lat. and about 4° 20′ W. lon., and flows N.E. to the Mediterranean. Length, 350 miles.

Mum'bles Head, Wales, co. of Glamorgan, bounds Swansea Bay on the W., and has a light-house in lat. 51° 34′ 3″ N., lon. 3° 58′ 10″ W.

Mum'ford, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., in Wheatland township, on Allen's Creek, 18 miles S.W. of Rochester. It has water-power, 3 churches, a grist-mill, a machine-shop, and a woollen-factory. It is on the railroad which connects Batavia with Canandaigua, also on the Rochester & State Line Railroad. Pop. about 450.

Mumford, a post-office of Robertson co., Tex.

Mümlisweil, müm'lis-wīl‵, a village of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles N.N.E. of Soleure. Pop. 1854.

Mummasburg, moom'mạz-burg, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Pa., 5 miles N.W. of Gettysburg. It has a tannery and a grist-mill.

Muna, an island of the East Indies. See Moena.

Munassa, moo-nås'sạ, a town of India, 97 miles E. of Odeypoor.

Mun'cey, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 7 miles S.E. of Mount Brydges. Pop. 100.

Münchberg, münᴋ'bĕʀɢ, a walled town of Bavaria, Upper Franconia, on the Pulsnitz, and on the Neumarkt & Hof Railway, 19 miles N.N.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 3439. It is enclosed by walls, and has a hospital and manufactures of cottons and linens.

Müncheberg, münᴋ'ẹh-bĕʀɢ‵, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 21 miles N.W. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, between two lakes. Pop. 3823.

München, a city of Germany. See Munich.

Münchenbernsdorf, münᴋ'ẹn-bĕʀns‵doʀf, a town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, 8 miles W.S.W. of Gera. P. 2256.

Münchenbuchsee, münᴋ'ẹn-bŏŏᴋ-så‵, a village of Switzerland, canton and 5 miles N. of Bern. Pop. 1591.

München- (or **Mönchen-**) **Gladbach,** mün'ᴋẹn- (or mön'ᴋẹn-) glåd'båᴋ, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 16 miles by rail W. by S. of Dusseldorf. It has varied and extensive manufactures of cotton goods, prints, paper, machinery, woollens, &c. Pop. 31,970.

Münchengrätz, münᴋ'ẹn-grĕts, a town of Bohemia, 8 miles N.N.E. of Buntzlau, on the Iser. Pop. 3199. It has a handsome palace, and manufactures of woollen cloth and of cotton and linen stuffs.

Münchingen, münᴋ'ing-ẹn, a town of Würtemberg, 7 miles N.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1420.

Muncie, mŭn'see, a post-office of Vermilion co., Ill., on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 11 miles W. of Danville.

Muncie, a post-town, capital of Delaware co., Ind., in Centre township, on the West Fork of White River, 54 miles N.E. of Indianapolis, 65 miles S. of Fort Wayne, and 21 miles W. of Winchester. It is on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad where it crosses the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, and is a terminus of the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, 2 foundries, a chair-factory, and printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers. P. about 5000.

Muncie, a post-village of Wyandotte co., Kansas, on the N. bank of the Kansas River, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 8 miles W. of Kansas City. It has 2 churches.

Muncie Creek, Indiana, enters the White River in Delaware co.

Mun'cy, a post-borough of Lycoming co., Pa., is pleasantly situated in a valley on Muncy Creek, on the Catawissa & Williamsport Railroad, 1 mile E. of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, 2 miles from Muncy Station on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, and 14 miles E. by S. of Williamsport. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, a seminary for ladies, 2 iron-foundries, a plough-factory, and several mills for lumber and flour. Pop. 1040.

Muncy Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Sullivan co., runs southwestward, and enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna River at Muncy, in Lycoming co.

Muncy Creek, township, Lycoming co., Pa. P. 1510.

Muncy Station, a post-village in Clinton township, Lycoming co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 2 miles from Muncy, and 12 miles E.S.E. of Williamsport.

Muncy Valley, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Pa., on Muncy Creek, about 27 miles N. of Danville. It has a church, a tannery, and a flour-mill.

Munda, a town of Spain. See Monda.

Mundaca, moon-då'kå, a town of Spain, in Biscay, 13 miles N. of Bilbao, with a small port. Pop. 1912.

Mundatta, mŭn-dåt'tå, a town of India, dominions and 50 miles S.E. of Indore, on an island in the Nerbudda. It has a remarkable pagoda.

Mundawul, mŭn‵dạ-wŭl', a town of India, 17 miles N.W. of Maheidpoor.

Mun‵dawur', or **Mandawar,** mŭn-dạ-wŭr', a town of India, Bijnaur district, on the Ganges, about 45 miles N.N.E. of Meerut. Pop. 7622.

Mun'day's Ferry, a shipping-point of Woodford co., Ky., on the Kentucky River, 9 miles N.E. of Harrodsburg. It is at the head of navigation.

Mundeah, mŭn'de-å, a town of India, Cutch, on its S. coast, 25 miles E. of Mandavee.

Mundelsheim, mŏŏn'dẹls-hīme‵, a town of Würtemberg, 9 miles S. of Heilbronn, on the Neckar. Pop. 1619.

Münden, mün'dẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 15 miles W.S.W. of Göttingen, at the confluence of the Fulda and Werra Rivers, here forming the Weser. Pop. 5607. It is enclosed by walls, and has an old castle, a gymnasium, many churches, and manufactures of tobacco and pottery.

Münder, mün'dẹr, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Hamel, 22 miles W.N.W. of Hildesheim. Pop. 2242.

Munderkingen, mŏŏn'dẹr-king‵ẹn, a town of Würtemberg, 5 miles S.W. of Ehingen, on the Danube.

Mundessor, mŭn`dĕs-sor', a walled town of India, Gwalior dominions, 75 miles N.W. of Oojein.

Mundi, or **Mandi,** mŭn'dee, a hill-state of India, near the Sutlej, on the S.W. slope of the Himalaya. Capital, Mundi. Area, 1000 square miles. Pop. 134,000.

Mundi, mŭn'dee, a town of the Punjab, capital of a rajahship, in the Jullinder Doab, near the head of the Beas, 120 miles E. of Amritsir. It has a massive palace and a well-stocked bazaar.

Mund'lah, or **Mandla,** mŭnd'lå, a town of India, capital of Mundlah district, 55 miles S.E. of Jubbulpoor. Pop. 4166.

Mundlah, or **Mandla,** a district of the Central Provinces, India, in the Jubbulpoor division. Area, 4719 square miles. Pop. 213,018.

Mundleysir, mŭnd`le-seer', a town of India, on the Nerbudda, here crossed by a ferry, 5 miles E. of Mheysur. It is enclosed by a mud wall, defended by a well-built stone fort, and carries on a considerable trade, being on the great commercial thoroughfare between Northwest India and the Deccan.

Mundo, moon'do, a river of Spain, falls into the Segura in the district of Lietor. Total course, about 60 miles.

**Mun`doo',** or **Mandu,** mŭn`doo', a town of India, Ahmedabad district. Pop. 6774.

Mun'dy, a post-township of Genesee co., Mich., about 6 miles S.S.W. of Flint. It has 3 churches. Pop. 1327.

Muneepoor, Munnipoor, Munneepoor, Munipoor, Manipur, mŭn`e-poor', or **Munipoora,** mŭn`e-poo'ra, a town of India, capital of the state of Muneepoor. Lat. 24° 45' N.; lon. 94° E.

Muneepoor, called also **Cas`say',** a native state of Indo-China, between Burmah and Assam. Area, 7600 square miles. It is a large mountain-valley, difficult of access, and is under British protection. Pop. 126,000.

Muneer, a town of India. See MONEAH.

Munera, moo-nå'rå, a town of Spain, province and 31 miles W.N.W. of Albacete. Pop. 2047.

Muneville-le-Bingard, mün`veel'-leh-bån`gar', a village of France, in Manche, arrondissement of Coutances.

Mun'ford, a post-village of Talladega co., Ala., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 76 miles S.W. of Rome, Ga. It has 2 churches, an academy, and several stores.

Mun'fordville, a post-village, capital of Hart co., Ky., on the Green River, and on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 73 miles S. of Louisville, and 41 miles N.E. of Bowling Green. It has a church and a seminary. P. 249.

Mungasht, moon`gåsht', a strong fortress of Persia, province of Khoozistan, on the Jerahi, 70 miles S.E. of Shooster, at the foot of the Mungasht Mountains, a continuation of the Zagros chain.

Mungeli, a town of India. See MOONGAILEE.

Mungen, mun'jen, a post-office of Wood co., O., in Liberty township, on the Mansfield & Coldwater Railroad.

Munger, mŭng'ger, a post-office of Bay co., Mich., on the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Bay City.

Mungers, Ontario. See HARROW.

Müngersdorf, müng'ers-dorf`, a village of Germany, on the railway from Aix-la-Chapelle to Cologne, 5 miles from Cologne. Pop. of commune, 6231.

Mungerville, Shiawassee co., Mich. See BURTON.

Munghur, mŭng`gŭr', a walled town of India, Odeypoor dominions. Pop. 4000.

Munglour, mŭng-loor', a town of India, North-West Provinces, division Meerut. Pop. 10,206.

Munguia, moon-ghee'å, a village of Spain, in Biscay, 9 miles N.E. of Bilbao. Pop. 1073.

Mungulgheree, mŭng-gŭl-ghĕr'ree, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 12 miles N.E. of Guntoor.

Mungulwara, mŭng-gŭl-wå'rå, a walled town of India, Sattarah dominions, 50 miles N.N.W. of Bejapoor.

Munhemuge, Africa. See MONOMOEZI.

Munich, mu'nik (Ger. *München*, mün'ken; Sp. *Monachio*, mo-nå'che-o; It. *Munica*, moo-nee'kå; L. *Mona'chium*), the capital city of Bavaria and of the province of Upper Bavaria, on the Isar, here crossed by 3 bridges, 225 miles W. of Vienna, and 35 miles S.E. of Augsburg. Lat. (of Frauenkirche, 1690 feet above the sea) 48° 8' 20" N.; lon. 11° 34' 42" E. Pop. in 1875, 198,829, including Sendling. It is finely situated in a plain, and within the present century its extent has been trebled by the addition of new quarters and suburbs: it has a handsome and lively general appearance. In the old city numerous streets diverge from a central square, the Haupt-Platz; in the other quarters are —Max-Josephs-Platz, one of the finest squares in Europe, a fine broad line of street extending from N.W. to S.E., with most of its principal structures on its W. and N. sides; these comprise the new Pinacothek and Glyptothek, or museums of painting and ancient sculpture, rich in choice works of art, the former containing 300,000 engravings; the royal palace, the cathedral, built in 1468 and having 2 towers 333 feet in height and a fine monument of the Emperor Louis of Bavaria, the churches of the Theatines, Jesuits, Mariahilf, Frauenkirche, St. Michael's, St. Louis, All Saints, St. Kajetan, Ludwig's Kirche, and the Basilica, all richly ornamented with fresco painting and stained glass, Protestant and Greek churches, a synagogue, a fine opera-house, and a post-office. In one square is an obelisk 100 feet in height, partly formed of cannon taken by the Bavarians, and in another is an equestrian statue, by Thorwaldsen, of the Elector Maximilian I. Adjacent to the palace is the Hofgarten, a space surrounded by arcades, and near this is a park. Among other important buildings are the corn hall, the old Rathhaus, the new Rathhaus, the propylæa, the museum, the theatres, and the Festsaalbau.

Among the public establishments are the Leuchtenberg gallery, formed by Prince Eugene Beauharnais, an academy of arts, with a triennial exhibition, salaried professors, and pensioned students, and a magnetical and meteorological observatory. The university, removed from Landshut in 1826, has about 125 professors and 1400 students, 280,000 volumes and many manuscripts, and attached to it 2 colleges, and philological and theological schools, a polytechnic, and numerous other schools of art and science. The royal library, occupying a stately building, has 800,000 volumes, 400,000 pamphlets, and 22,600 manuscripts. Here is also the Brazilian collection made by Spix and Von Martius. Munich is the residence of ambassadors and ministers from the different courts of Europe, and the seat of the high courts of legislature and of law, and of all the more important offices of the state. Except some bronze and iron castings, stained glass, beer, wax-cloth, wall-paper, silk, and sugar, Munich has few manufactures; but its telescopes and mathematical instruments are famous, and it is greatly resorted to by cultivators of the fine arts. Many newspapers and magazines are printed here. In a meadow to the W. is the colossal bronze statue of *Bavaria*, by Schwanthaler, 84 feet high. Near it is the "Hall of Fame." MUNICH is said to derive its name from having been founded (in 962) on a site belonging to a fraternity of *monks* (in German, *Mönchen*, or *München*). It was walled by Otho IV. in 1157.

Muniesa, moo-ne-å'så, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 50 miles from Teruel. Pop. 1553.

Munilla, moo-neel'yå, a town of Spain, province and 28 miles S.S.E. of Logroño. Pop. 1770.

Mu'nising, a post-village of Schoolcraft co., Mich., is finely situated in Munising township, on Grand Island Bay of Lake Superior, 40 miles E. by S. of Marquette, and 6 miles E. of Onota. It has a good landlocked harbor, and a blast-furnace for pig-iron. P. of Munising township, 472.

Munkacs, moon`kåtch', a town of Hungary, on the Latorcza, 80 miles N.E. of Debreczin. Pop. 8602. It has a strong hill-fortress, used as a prison, Greek, Roman Catholic, Calvinistic, and Lutheran churches, and manufactures of hosiery, alum, iron, and wine. In its vicinity are mines of crystal. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1687, after a siege of three years.

Munkere, a town of the Punjab. See MAUNKAIRA.

Munlochy, mŭn-lok'ee, a village of Scotland, co. of Ross, on an inlet of Moray Firth, 13 miles S.W. of Cromarty.

Mun'nerlyn, a post-office and station of Burke co., Ga., on the Central Railroad, about 40 miles S. of Augusta. Here are 3 stores.

Münnerstadt, mün'ner-stått`, a town of Bavaria, on the Lauer, 35 miles N.N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 2063.

Munniar, mŭn`ne-ar', a town of India, North-West Provinces, division Benares. Pop. 6124.

Munn's Station, a post-office of Moore co., N.C., on the Raleigh & Augusta Railroad, 50 miles S.W. of Raleigh.

Munns'ville, or **Muns'ville,** a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., in Stockbridge township, on Oneida Creek, and on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 9 miles S. of Oneida, and about 20 miles W.S.W. of Utica. It has a church, a tannery, and a manufactory of farming-implements. Pop. 313.

Munn'town, a post-office of Washington co., Pa., about 20 miles S. by W. of Pittsburg.

Munnypoor, India. See MUNEEPOOR.

Muno, mü'no, a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, 32 miles W.N.W. of Arlon. Pop. 1400.

Munquart, New Brunswick. See BATH.

Munroe (mŭn-rō') **Falls,** a post-office of Summit co., O.

Münsingen, mün'sing-en, a village of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles S.E. of Bern. Pop. 1211.

Münsingen, mün'sing-ęn, a town of Würtemberg, 23 miles W. of Ulm. Pop. 1656.

Mun'son, a township of Henry co., Ill. Pop. 1171.

Munson, a township of Stearns co., Minn. Pop. 760.

Munson, a township of Geauga co., O. Pop. 761. It contains Fowler's Mills.

Munson Hill, a post-office of Ashtabula co., O., on the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburg Railroad, 5 miles S. of Ashtabula.

Mun'sonville, a post-hamlet in Nelson township, Cheshire co., N.H., 10 miles N.N.E. of Keene. It has a cotton-factory, a lumber-mill, &c.

Munsonville, a post-office of Fulton co., N.Y.

Munster (L. *Momo'nia*), the most S. and largest of the four provinces of Ireland, having N. Connaught, N.E. Leinster, and on other sides St. George's Channel and the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 9475 square miles. Pop. in 1841, 2,396,161; in 1871, 1,393,485. Surface highly diversified. Silurian rocks, old red sandstone, and limestone form the basis of the district. Coal is found in Tipperary, Kerry, and Cork. The N. part is watered by the Shannon River, and the E. by the Suir. Several parallel mountain-ranges separate the basins of the Blackwater, Bandon, Lee, and Laune, terminating in rocky peninsulas on the W. coast, bounding Dingle, Kenmore, Bantry, Dunmanus, and other bays. Lough Derg is on the N. border, and the Lakes of Killarney are in this province. The province is divided into the counties of Cork, Clare, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford. Before the Norman conquest it was separated into the kingdoms of North and South Munster.

Münster, mün'stęr (L. *Monaste'rium*), a town of Prussia, capital of Westphalia and of a government of its own name, on the Aa, 78 miles N.N.E. of Cologne, with which, and with Hanover, it is connected by railway. It was once fortified, and is still entered by 8 gates, though the fortifications have been levelled and planted and now form agreeable promenades. The principal edifices are the cathedral, an ancient Gothic structure, the three other churches of Oberwasser, St. Leger, and St. Lambert, all in the purest Gothic, the town house, also a beautiful specimen of Gothic, and a fine hall, called the Frieden-Saal, from the peace of Westphalia having been signed in it in 1648, the exchange, museum, theatre, house of correction, and an old castle, formerly the bishop's palace, and now occupied as the governor's residence. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, and possesses a Roman Catholic high school, with philosophical and theological faculties, a gymnasium, deaf and dumb institution, veterinary school, school of design, normal seminary, and society for the encouragement of domestic history and antiquities. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, leather, starch, tobacco, and refined sugar. The trade, which is considerable, includes, besides the above articles of manufacture, wine, bacon, hams, &c. Münster was long governed by independent bishops, in whom a warlike was often much more conspicuous than a Christian spirit; but the most memorable events in the history of the town occurred in 1535–36, when it fell into the hands of the fanatics John of Leyden and Bernhard Knipperdolling, who, under the pretext of Christian freedom, practised the grossest abominations. Pop. 35,705.

Münster, a government of Prussia, in Westphalia, bounded N. by Hanover. Area, 2820 square miles. The principal rivers are the Ems and the Lippe. The chief minerals are iron and coal. About six-sevenths of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. Pop. 448,344.

Münster, a village of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, near Offenbach. Pop. 1859.

Munster, mŏŏn'stęr (Fr. pron. müɴᵍ‵staiʀ′), a town of Germany, in Alsace, 10 miles W.S.W. of Colmar. Pop. 5148. It has manufactures of cotton, edge-tools, soap, &c.

Münster, Switzerland. See Moutier-Grandval.

Mun'ster, a post-office of La Salle co., Ill., on the Western division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 4 miles W. of Streator. Here is a grain-elevator.

Munster, a small post-village of Cambria co., Pa., in Munster township, 19 miles by rail W.S.W. of Altoona. It is on the branch railroad which connects Ebensburg with Cresson. Pop. of the township, 598.

Münsterberg, mün'stęr-bêʀg‵, a town of Prussian Silesia, 35 miles S. of Breslau, on the Ohlau. Pop. 5591. It is enclosed by walls, and has breweries, and manufactures of plush and cotton stuffs.

Münstereifel, mün'stęr-ī‵fęl, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 21 miles S.S.W. of Cologne, on the Erft. Pop. 2312.

Münsterhausen, mün'stęr-hŏw‵zęn, a town of Bavaria, on the Mindel, 22 miles W. of Augsburg.

Münster-Mayfeld, mün'stęr-mī'fêlt, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 8 miles S.W. of Coblentz. Pop. 1513.

Münsterthal, mün'stęr-tâl‵, two valleys of Switzerland, one in the canton of Grisons, the other in the N.E. part of the canton of Bern.

Munsville, Madison co., N.Y. See Munnsville.

Munte, mŭn'tęh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 9 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 1000.

Mun'terville, a post-office of Wapello co., Iowa.

Muntock, Malay Archipelago. See Mintow.

Muntok, mün-tok', a fortified seaport of the island of Banca, capital of a Dutch residency on the S.W. coast.

Münzesheim, münt'sęs-hīme‵, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine. Pop. 1188.

Munzifay, moont'så-fī‵ (L. *Mons Fa'gi*), a town of Bohemia, with a town house and a hospital. Pop. 1430.

Muonio, moo-o'ne-o, a river of Russian Lapland, joins the Torneå after a S. course of 150 miles.

Muotta-Thal, moo-ot'tå-tâl‵, a lofty secluded valley of Switzerland, canton of Schwytz, traversed by the river Muotta, and having for its chief place the village of Muotta, 4 miles E.S.E. of Schwytz. Pop. 1759.

Mur, or **Muhr,** mooʀ, a river of Austro-Hungary, rises in Salzburg, traverses Styria throughout, and joins the Drave on the left, in Hungary, 25 miles E. of Warasdin, after a S.E. course of 230 miles.

Murad-Chai, a river of Turkey. See Moorad-Chai.

Murafa, a town of Russia. See Moorafa.

Murano, moo-rå'no, a town of Italy, on an island 1 mile N. of Venice, of which it is a suburb. It has manufactures of mirrors and other glass-wares. In the fifteenth century it had a population of 30,000, and its glass-works have been celebrated since the eleventh century. Pop. 3770.

Muranum, a town of Italy. See Morano.

Muranyalla, moo‵rŏn‵yŏl'lŏh‵, a village of Hungary, co. of Gömör-and-Kis-Hont, 40 miles from Rosenau.

Muraschkino, a town of Russia. See Moorashkino.

Murasson, mü‵rås‵sòɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Aveyron, 14 miles S.S.W. of Saint-Affrique. Pop. 1341.

Murat, mü‵rå′, a town of France, department of Cantal, near the Alagnon, 30 miles N.W. of Aurillac, at the foot of Mount Cantal. It has 2 tanneries. Pop. 2854.

Murat, a town of France, in Tarn, 30 miles E. of Castres. Pop. 2072.

Murau, moo'rŏw, a town of Styria, on the Mur, 23 miles W. of Judenburg. It has iron-works. Pop. 1201.

Muravera, moo-rå-vå'rå, **Murera,** moo-rå'rå, or **Morera,** mo-rå'rå, a village on the island of Sardinia, 18 miles N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 2051.

Murazzano, moo-råt-så'no, a town of Italy, province of Coni, 11 miles N.E. of Mondovi. Pop. 2119.

Murbello, a village of Italy. See Morbello.

Murça de Panoias, mooʀ'så då på-no'yås, a town of Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes, 15 miles E.N.E. of Villareal.

Murchakoor, or **Murchacur,** moor‵chå-koor′, a large village of Persia, 35 miles N.N.W. of Ispahan.

Murcia, mŭr'she-ạ (Sp. pron. mooʀ'the-å; Fr. *Murcie*, mürʀ‵see′; anc. *Vergilia*), a city of Spain, capital of an ancient kingdom and modern province of its own name, on the Segura, 30 miles N.N.W. of Cartagena. Lat. 38° N.; lon. 1° 10′ W. The city is surrounded by a brick wall, and is entered by 3 principal gates. The streets are generally broad, straight, and well paved; and the houses are mostly two stories high. Among the principal buildings is the cathedral, a fine edifice, begun in 1353. The seat of the bishop was transferred to Murcia from Cartagena, from which latter he still takes his title. In the plaza stands the episcopal palace, one of the finest edifices of its class in Spain; and in close proximity to it the colleges of St. Fulgentius and St. Isidore. The other public edifices and institutions consist of the College of St. Leander, which is an academy of music connected with the cathedral, the Hospital of St. John, a house of refuge, a foundling hospital, the town house, granary, town seminary, an institute, founded in 1837, with chairs of Latin, Greek, mathematics, mental philosophy, morals, theology, natural history, physics, geography, and history, a normal school, a school of design, 11 parish churches, with several nunneries and suppressed convents, a bull-ring, and a good botanical garden. The town has manufactures of cloth, baize, silk stuffs, linens, hats, gloves, and saltpetre, also dye-works, potteries, tanneries, soap-works, and flour-mills. Considerable commerce is carried on in raw, spun, and dyed silks, and in some of the other manufactures above mentioned, as well as in grain and fruits. The first undoubted mention of Murcia occurs at the division of Spain into provinces, by Yoosuf, in 747; and it soon after figures as one of the principal Moorish cities in Spain, under the name of Mursiah. It was wrested from the Moors by St. Ferdinand in 1240. It was sacked by the French during the Peninsular War, and denuded of its wealth and works of art. Pop. 82,620.

Murcia, an old kingdom in the S.E. part of Spain, bordering on the Mediterranean, now divided into the modern provinces of Murcia and Albacete. The province of Murcia has an area of 4478 square miles, and a pop. of 439,067. It is traversed by several ranges of mountains. Soil ill watered and infertile, but contains iron-mines. Climate hot; the palm and carob grow freely. Chief cities, Murcia, Albacete, Cartagena, Elche, and Lorca. After passing through the hands of the Romans and Goths, it was conquered by the Moors in 712, and continued, with a slight interruption, to be subject to the caliphs of Cordova till 1239, when it was raised by Mohammed-ben-Alee to the dignity of a kingdom; but in the following year it was declared a dependency of Castile, with which it has ever since been united.——Adj. and inhab. MURCIAN, mŭr'she-ạn (Sp. MURCIANO, mooʀ-the-å'no).

Mur de Barrez, müʀ dẹh baʀ'ʀå', a commune of France, in Aveyron, 34 miles N.N.E. of Rodez. Pop. 1445.

Mur'der Creek, Alabama, rises in Conecuh co., runs southward, and enters the Conecuh River about 5 miles E. of Pollard. Length, nearly 70 miles.

Murder Island, Madagascar. See FIRST ISLAND.

Mur'derkill, a creek in the S. part of Kent co., Del., flows E. into Delaware Bay. It is navigable for small vessels.

Mur'dock, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Ill., on the Indiana & Illinois Central Railroad, 47 miles E. of Decatur.

Murdock, a township of Butler co., Kansas. P. 219.

Murdock, a post-office of Swift co., Minn.

Murdock, a post-hamlet of Warren co., O., in Hamilton township, 3 miles from Loveland. It has a church.

Murdock's, a hamlet of Greene co., Pa., 8 miles S.E. of Waynesburg. It has a church.

Mur'docksville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., about 24 miles W. of Pittsburg.

Mure, LA, lå müʀ, a village of France, department of Isère, 23 miles S. of Grenoble. Pop. 3533, chiefly employed in manufactures of packing-cloth and nails.

Murello, moo-rêl'lo, a village of Italy, province of Coni; about 7 miles from Saluzzo. Pop. of commune, 1632.

Murera, a village of Sardinia. See MURAVERA.

Muret, moo'rå' (L. *Murel'lum*), a town of France, in Haute-Garonne, 10 miles S.W. of Toulouse. It has manufactures of brandy, woollen cloth, &c. Pop. 2509.

Murfreesborough, mŭr'frees-bŭr-rŭh, a post-village, capital of Pike co., Ark., on the Little Missouri River, about 115 miles W.S.W. of Little Rock. It has a church and a cotton-factory.

Murfreesborough, a post-village of Hertford co., N.C., in Murfreesborough township, on the Meherrin River, at the head of sloop navigation, about 60 miles W.S.W. of Norfolk, Va. Lumber, tar, and other products are shipped here. It has 5 churches, 2 female colleges, and a newspaper office. Pop. 753; of the township, 1961.

Murfreesborough, a handsome post-town, capital of Rutherford co., Tenn., is situated in a plain, on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, 30 miles S.E. of Nashville, and 119 miles N.W. of Chattanooga. It contains 6 white churches, 4 colored churches, 2 newspaper offices, 2 national banks, a female college, a female institute, 5 saw-mills, a flouring-mill, a tannery, a planing-mill, 3 carriage-shops, and a manufactory of cedar hollow-ware. It was the capital of Tennessee from 1819 to 1826. Near this place was fought a great battle (called the battle of Stone River), December 31, 1862–January 2, 1863, between the Union forces, commanded by General Rosecrans, and the Confederates, under General Bragg. Pop. 3502.

Murg, mŏŏʀɢ, a river of South Germany, Würtemberg and Baden, rises in the Black Forest, and, after a N. course of 40 miles, joins the Rhine 4 miles N. of Rastadt.

Murg, a river of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, joins the Thur 1½ miles N. of Frauenfeld.

Murghab, or **Murghaub.** See MOORGHAUB.

Murgis, the ancient name of ALMERIA.

Mur'god, a town of Belgaum district, India. P. 7181.

Muri, moo'ree, a village of Switzerland, canton and 2 miles S.E. of Bern. Here Charles X. resided during a part of the French revolutionary period. Pop. 1201.

Muri, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 18 miles S.E. of Aarau, with a rich Benedictine abbey, and some silk-manufactures. Pop. 1959.

Muriahé, moo-re-å-hå', a river of Brazil, rises in the Serra do Pico, province of Rio Janeiro, and joins the Parahiba on the left.

Murialdo, moo-re-ål'do, a town of North Italy, province of Genoa, 4½ miles S.S.W. of Millesimo. Pop. 2204.

Muribeca, a river of Brazil. See CABAPUANA.

Murillo de Rio de Leza, moo-reel'yo då ree'o då lå'thå, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 7 miles S.E. of Logroño, on the Leza. Pop. 1314.

Murisengo, moo-re-sên'go, a village of Italy, 14 miles from Casale, on the Stura. Pop. 2219.

Muris Saltus, the Latin name of MEURSAULT.

Muritiba, moo-re-tee'bå, or **Passé,** pås-så', a village of Brazil, province of Bahia, 4 miles S.W. of Cachoeira. It has 2 handsome churches and a primary school.

Müritz, Lake, a lake of Germany. See LAKE MÜRITZ.

Mur'ley's Branch, a post-office of Alleghany co., Md., about 10 miles E. by N. of Cumberland.

Murlo di Vescovado, mooʀ'lo dee vês-ko-vå'do, a village of Italy, 13 miles from Siena, with a castle. Pop. of commune, 2500.

Murnau, mŏŏʀ'nŏw, a town of Upper Bavaria, 38 miles S.S.W. of Munich. Pop. 1414.

Muro, moo'ro, a town of Italy, province and 19 miles N.W. of Potenza. Pop. 7954.

Muro, a village of Italy, province and 8 miles W.S.W. of Otranto. Pop. 1600.

Muro, a town of Spain, in Alicante. Pop. 2682.

Muro, a town of the island of Majorca, 25 miles N.E. of Palma. Pop. 3369.

Murom, a town of Russia. See MOOROM.

Muros, moo'roce, a town of Spain, province of Corunna, 30 miles W.S.W. of Santiago. Pop. 2654.

Mur'phree's Valley, a post-hamlet of Blount co., Ala., about 46 miles N.N.E. of Birmingham.

Mur'phy, a post-village, capital of Cherokee co., N.C., in Murphy township, on the Hiawassee River, at the mouth of Valley River, 70 miles S. of Knoxville, Tenn., and 200 miles W. of Charlotte. It has an academy, 3 churches, and a newspaper office. Pop. 175; of township, 1545.

Murphy, a post-office of Josephine co., Oregon.

Mur'phy's, a post-village of Calaveras co., Cal., about 45 miles E.N.E. of Stockton, and 15 miles S.W. of Big Trees. Gold is found near this place.

Murphy's, a station in Santa Clara co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 42 miles S.E. of San Francisco.

Murphysborough, mŭr'fiz-bŭr-rŭh, a post-town, capital of Jackson co., Ill., in Murphysborough township, on the Big Muddy River, and on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, about 1 mile N. of the Grand Tower & Carbondale Railroad, 57 miles N. of Cairo, and 90 miles S.S.E. of St. Louis, Mo. It has 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a college, a bank, a foundry, a machine-shop, &c. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. of the township, 3464.

Mur'physburg, a former village of Jasper co., Mo., 7 miles S. of Oronogo. It is now a part of Joplin City.

Mur'phy's Mill, a post-hamlet of Wood co., W. Va., 3 miles from Kanawha Station. It has manufactures of oil-barrels, &c.

Mur'physville, a post-hamlet of Mason co., Ky., about 8 miles S.W. of Maysville. It has 2 churches, a woollen-mill, and a flour-mill.

Mur'ray is the principal river in Australia, formed by the junction of numerous streams W. of the Australian Alps, whence it proceeds very tortuously westward through 9 degrees of longitude; and after passing through Lake Victoria, it enters the ocean (Encounter Bay) in lat. 35° 20′ S., lon. 139° E. Affluents, the Murrumbidgee, with the Lachlan and the Darling. It is important for its fisheries, and is navigable in a great part of its extent, but its mouth is too shallow to be entered by large ships.

Murray, a county of Scotland. See MORAY.

Mur'ray, a county in the N. part of Georgia, borders on Tennessee. Area, about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Connasauga River, and on the S.E. by the Coosawattee. The surface is diversified with picturesque mountain-scenery, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and grass are the staples. Gold is found in this county, which has also beds of limestone. Capital, Spring Place. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,228,431. Pop. in 1870, 6500, of whom 6482 were Americans.

Murray, a county in the S.W. part of Minnesota, has an area of 720 square miles. It is drained by the Des Moines River, which rises in it, and by the Channarambe River and Oksida Creek. The surface is an undulating or level plain, nearly destitute of forests. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staple products.

Capital, Currie. Valuation of real and personal estate is not reported. Pop. in 1870, 209; in 1875, 1329. It contains Lake Shetek, and other lakes.

Murray, a township of Alameda co., Cal. Pop. 2400.

Murray, a post-hamlet of Wells co., Ind., on the Wabash River, and on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, 21 miles S. of Fort Wayne. It has 2 churches.

Murray, a post-village of Clark co., Iowa, in Troy township, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 36 miles W. of Chariton. It has a newspaper office, a graded school, 3 churches, a machine-shop, a flouring-mill, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 600.

Murray, a post-village, capital of Calloway co., Ky., on Clark's River, about 40 miles S.S.E. of Paducah. It has 2 churches, 2 newspaper offices, the Murray Institute, a flour-mill, 2 tanneries, and a lumber-mill. Pop. 179.

Murray, a township of Murray co., Minn. Pop. 205.

Murray, a station of Jackson co., Miss., on the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, 33½ miles S.W. of Mobile.

Murray, a post-township of Orleans co., N.Y., 24 miles W.N.W. of Rochester. It is intersected by the Erie Canal and the New York Central Railroad, and contains the villages of Holley, Hulburton, and Sandy Creek. Pop. 2649. Murray Station is 3 miles W. of Holley. Murray Post-Office is at Sandy Creek.

Mur′ray, formerly **Carrying Place,** a post-village in Northumberland co., Ontario, on an isthmus at the head of the Bay of Quinte, 9 miles E. of Brighton. The village contains 2 tanneries, a hotel, and 4 stores. Pop. 200.

Murray Bay, or **Malbaie,** a favorite watering-place on the Lower St. Lawrence (N. shore), 90 miles E. of Quebec. It is picturesquely situated at the mouth of a rapid stream of the same name which affords good fishing and motive-power. The village is reached by steamer from Quebec. It contains 2 churches, 3 hotels, several good boarding-houses, 10 or 12 stores, and several mills.

Murray Centre, a post-office of Murray co., Minn.

Murray Firth, Scotland. See Moray Firth.

Murray Harbor (North), a post-village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, on the N. side of Murray River, 39 miles S.E. of Charlottetown. It contains 2 stores and a hotel. Pop. 120.

Murray Harbor (South), a post-village and port of entry in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, situated on the S. side of Murray River, 40 miles S.E. of Charlottetown. It has saw- and grist-mills, several stores, a tannery, a ship-yard, and a trade in fish. Pop. 200.

Murray Harbor Road, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 20 miles from Charlottetown. P. 120.

Murray Hill, a station in Union co., N.J., on the New Jersey West Line Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Summit.

Murray Islands, a group in Torres Strait. Lat. 9° 56′ S.; lon. 144° 5′ E.

Murray River, a post-village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 15 miles from Georgetown. Pop. 300.

Murray Road, a station on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, 3½ miles N. of Bluffton, Ind.

Murray's, a station in Caldwell co., Ky., on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of Scottsburg.

Murray's Corners, a post-settlement in Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, 15 miles from Baie Verte. P. 200.

Murray's Cross Roads, post-office, Schley co., Ga.

Murrayshire, a county of Scotland. See Moray.

Murray's Landing, a post-office of Calloway co., Ky., on the Tennessee River.

Murray Sound and **Harbor** are among the Amherst Islands, off the S.E. extremity of Corea.

Mur′raysville, a post-village of Jackson co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, about 24 miles below Parkersburg. It has a boat-yard, a church, and a saw-mill.

Mur′rayville, a post-village of Morgan co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 11 miles S. of Jacksonville. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and manufactures of farming-tools and washing-machines. Pop. about 500.

Murrell's Point, Louisiana. See Bridge Landing.

Murrhardt, mŏŏʀ′hart, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, on an affluent of the Neckar, 24 miles N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2320.

Mur′rinsville, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa., about 45 miles N. of Pittsburg. It has a church and coal-mines.

Mur′rumbid‵gee, or **Mo′rumbid‵gee,** a river of Southeast Australia, rises under the meridian of 149° E., at a distance of about 80 miles from the sea. It flows in a S.W. direction, and is joined by the Lachlan at lat. 34° 25′ S., latterly taking a S.W. course, and falling into the Murray at lat. 34° 45′ S. Its whole course is 1350 miles, and it is navigable nearly to its sources.

Murrumbidgee, or **Morumbidgee,** a district of New South Wales, between lon. 144° and 147° 10′ E., having the river Murray on the N. and the Murrumbidgee on the S., and containing 12,000,000 acres. Pop. 25,027.

Mur′rysville, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., about 18 miles E. of Pittsburg. It contains the Laird Institute, 2 churches, and a carriage-shop.

Murs, müʀ′, a village of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 5 miles S. of Angers, on the Louet. Pop. 1581.

Mursa, or **Mursia,** Hungary. See Eszek.

Murshidabad, a town of India. See Moorshedabad.

Mursuk, a town of North Africa. See Moorzook.

Murta, the Latin name of the Meurthe.

Mur′ta, a post-office and station of Lawrence co., Ark., on the St. Lawrence, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 55 miles S.S.W. of Poplar Bluff, Mo.

Murtas, mooʀ′tås, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 48 miles S.E. of Granada. Pop. 2040.

Murten, a town of Switzerland. See Morat.

Murtener See, the German for the Lake of Morat.

Murtium, the Latin name of Maurs.

Muru, moo‵roo′, a small town of Japan, on the island of Hondo, and on the Strait of Matson-simi-nada, opposite the island of Shikoku. Its harbor is frequented by coasting-vessels, being very secure and well sheltered.

Murut, moo-rŭt′ (?), a walled town of Northwest Hindostan, principality and S.W. of Bhawlpoor. It is a place of importance, being both a military station and the emporium of a large trade in grain.

Murutsi, moo-root′see, or **Morutsi,** mo-root′see, an African tribe, N.W. of Delagoa Bay, near lat. 25° S. and lon. 28° E. They manufacture iron and copper, and are also ingenious workers in wood, cultivate tobacco and sugar-cane, in addition to the ordinary crops of beans, corn, millet, &c., and have immense droves of cattle. Their capital is Kurreechane.

Mur‵vaul′, a post-office of Panola co., Tex.

Murviedro, mooʀ-ve-å′dro (anc. *Sagun′tum*), a fortified town of Spain, province and 14 miles N.N.E. of Valencia, on the Canales, 3 miles from the Mediterranean. Pop. 6915. It stands at the foot of a mountain, and is noted for its Roman antiquities, and has also a strong Moorish castle, a convent on the site of a temple of Diana, and some Moorish cisterns, &c. Saguntum was founded, B.C. 1384, by the Greeks of Zacynthus (Zante). It was then a seaport, but the sea is now above 3 miles distant. Being the first frontier town, and allied to Rome, and being also extremely rich, it was attacked and destroyed by Hannibal, B.C. 219. It was rebuilt by the Romans, and became a municipium.

Murviel, müʀ‵ve-ěl′, a town of France, in Hérault, 8 miles N.W. of Béziers. Pop. 1680.

Murzuk, a town of North Africa. See Moorzook.

Murzzuschlag, mŏŏʀt′sŏŏsh-låɢ‵, a village of Styria, on the Murz, 24 miles N.E. of Brück, on the railway between Vienna and Cilly. It contains a convent. Pop. 2184.

Musa, a town of Arabia. See Moosa.

Musandam, a headland of Arabia. See Mussendom.

Musbach, or **Muschbach,** Bavaria. See Mussbach.

Muscat, Maskat, or **Mascat,** mŭs-kat′ (Arab. pron. mås-kåt′; Fr. *Mascate,* mås‵kåt′; anc. *Mos′cha*), the chief city of Oman, capital of the states of the Imam or Sultan of Muscat, and a seaport of great commercial importance, on the Indian Ocean, near the E. angle of Arabia. Lat. 23° 34′ N.; lon. 58° 50′ E. The Cove of Muscat, as the harbor is called, is an inlet of the sea, about three-fourths of a mile long, with half that width, opening N.W., and completely sheltered from the prevailing monsoons. Immediately W. of this inlet is a more capacious bay, facing N.E., and therefore exposed to the winter monsoon. The city of Muscat stands at the S. side of the cove, in a hollow, under cliffs 400 or 500 feet high, and debarred even from the view of the sea by the surrounding high rocks. Its appearance by no means corresponds with its wealth and importance. A few good houses, in the Persian style, occupy the narrow space at the water-side; but large and stately buildings are few, and the sultan's palace, the governor's house, and a few minarets, alone rise above the humble mass of flat-roofed huts or houses. The streets are extremely narrow, so that a few palm-leaves laid across between the houses above completely screen them from the sun. Muscat is one of the hottest places in the world. The thermometer, in the shade, rarely descends below 90°. But, on the other hand, the excellence of the port, and its convenient position near the entrance of the Persian Gulf, make it important as a station for shipping. It is also naturally strong. At the bottom of the bay, on the W., is the town of Muttra, distant, by land, about 3 miles from

Muscat, and little, if at all, inferior to it in population. Here are the docks for building and repairing shipping. Muscat is the grand emporium of East Arabia, and the key to the entrance of the Persian Gulf. Imports consist chiefly of almonds, aloes, assafœtida, gum ammoniac, sulphur, nitre, copal, frankincense, coffee, pearls, ivory, horns, hides, wax from Persia and Africa, most of which are re-exported, the returns being made in British and Indian cotton goods, shawls, and China manufactures. Large quantities of dates, as also wheat, horses, salt, and dried fish, are among the exports. The port is usually touched at by vessels going up the Persian Gulf. The combined population of Muscat, Muttra, and intervening villages has been variously estimated from 25,000 to 60,000.

In the latter half of the last century Muscat had already attained, under a ruler who bore the religious title of Imám, the eminence to which, as a seaport, it is entitled for its security and convenient situation.

Muscat (or **Muskat**), **Imamat of,** or **The Kingdom of Oman,** names by which is commonly known an extensive and powerful state of Arabia, comprising the E. portion of that peninsula, its authority also extending over its S.E. coast nearly as far as Aden, and over parts of the coast of Persia on the Persian Gulf. Area and population not ascertained. Besides Muscat, the capital, this dominion comprises the towns of Rostak and Muttra in Arabia, &c. It has an active trade with all the adjacent countries and with British India. The Imám (or Imaum), or, more properly speaking, the Sultan, has a patriarchal and despotic sway. In order to enforce his authority he has a naval force. In 1856 the extensive realms of Muscat were divided between two brothers, and the African portion, by far the more important, passed to the Sultan of Zanzibar. Although his government is commonly known as the Imamat of Muscat, it should be observed that the sultan (or *Sayeed*, "sovereign") never assumed the religious title of Imám, which is often erroneously bestowed on him.

Muscat'atuck (or **Muscat'atuk**) **River,** Indiana, drains parts of Jennings and Scott cos., runs nearly westward, forming the boundary between the cos. of Jackson and Washington, and enters the Driftwood Fork of White River about 10 miles S.W. of Brownstown.

Muscatine, mŭs'kạ-teen, a county in the S.E. part of Iowa, has an area of about 480 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Mississippi River, and intersected by the Cedar River. The surface is gently undulating. The soil is very fertile. The greater part of it is prairie. Groves of the elm, hickory, ash, white oak, &c., grow on the margins of the streams. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county has thin beds of inferior bituminous coal. Devonian limestone underlies most of the surface. It is intersected by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Muscatine. Valuation of real and personal estate, $17,471,995. Pop. in 1870, 21,688, of whom 17,449 were Americans; in 1875, 21,623.

Muscatine (Indian name, *Manatheka*), a city and river-port, the capital of Muscatine co., Iowa, is finely situated on the Mississippi River, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and at the terminus of a branch of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 30 miles below Davenport, and about 300 miles above St. Louis. By railroad it is 220 miles W.S.W. of Chicago, and 41 miles E.S.E. of Iowa City. It is at a great bend of the river, which, after running westward many miles, here resumes a southward direction. The city is mostly built on the top of rocky bluffs, which form the bank of the river. Being nearer the centre of the state than any other city on the Mississippi River, it is advantageously situated for trade. It contains 14 churches, a high school, a public library, 2 or 3 national banks, 3 flouring-mills, 2 large pork-packing-establishments, 2 plough-factories, 2 planing-mills, 2 furniture-factories, 3 or 4 large steam saw-mills, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily, 1 tri-weekly, and 2 weekly newspapers. Grain, flour, lumber, and pork are the chief articles of export. Muscatine is lighted with gas. It was first settled in 1836, and incorporated as a city in 1853. Pop. in 1875, 7407.

Muschbach, a town of Germany. See Mussbach.

Muscle (mŭs'sẹl) **Fork,** a post-office of Chariton co., Mo., 10 miles N. of Keytesville. Pop. of township, 710.

Muscle Ridge, plantation, Knox co., Me. Pop. 263.

Muscle River, Missouri, rises in Sullivan co., runs southward through Macon co., and enters the Chariton River in Chariton co., about 2 miles S. of Keytesville. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Muscle Shell River, Montana, rises in Meagher co. among the Belt Mountains, and runs first eastward. It finally runs nearly northward, and enters the Missouri River near lat. 47° 30′ N., lon. 108° W. It is about 300 miles long, but its volume of water is small. "In the dry season," says Hayden, "it is lost almost entirely before reaching the Missouri."

Muscle Shoals, Alabama, a series of rapids in the Tennessee River, on the S. border of Lauderdale co. These shoals obstruct the navigation of the river, which descends nearly 100 feet in a distance of 20 miles, and is in some places 1½ miles wide. The lower or W. end of the rapids is at or near Florence, above which boats cannot pass in ordinary stages of water.

Muscoda, Clay co., Minn. See Muskoda.

Mus'coda, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., in Muscoda township, on the S. bank of the Wisconsin River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 55 miles W. of Madison. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, a money-order post-office, and a graded school. Pop. of the township, 1275.

Muscogee, mŭs-ko'ghee, a county in the W. part of Georgia, borders on Alabama. Area, about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Chattahoochee River, and on the S.E. by Upatoi Creek. The surface is partly covered with forests. The soil in some parts is fertile; in others, sandy and poor. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Southwestern Railroad. Capital, Columbus. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,612,735. Pop. in 1870, 16,663, of whom 16,240 were Americans.

Muscogee, a station in Escambia co., Fla., on the Pensacola Railroad, 20 miles N. of Pensacola.

Muscogee, a post-village of the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 117 miles S. of Parsons. It is about 3 miles S. of the Arkansas River. It has a church, a grist-mill, a cotton-gin, and a round-house of the railroad. It is one of the chief trading-places in the territory.

Muscogee City, or **Muscogee Mills,** a hamlet of Escambia co., Fla., on the Perdido River, and on the Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, 21 miles N.W. of Pensacola. It has 2 churches and a large manufactory of pine lumber.

Musconet'cong, a station of Warren co., N.J., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Easton, Pa.

Musconetcong River, New Jersey, issues from Hopatcong Lake, near the S. border of Sussex co., runs southwestward, forming the boundary between Hunterdon and Warren cos., and enters the Delaware River at the S.W. extremity of Warren co., about 7 miles S. of Easton. It is nearly 50 miles long, and flows in a narrow valley.

Muscon'gus Island, in the Atlantic, belongs to Lincoln co., Me. Pop. 142.

Musco'tah, a post-village of Atchison co., Kansas, near the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, 25 miles W. of Atchison. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 300.

Mus'covy, a name sometimes given to Russia, derived apparently from Moscow, the ancient capital of the empire. See Russia.

Museros, moo-så'roce, a village of Spain, 6 miles N. of Valencia, about 1 mile from the sea. Pop. 1016.

Muse's Bottom, a post-office of Jackson co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, about 22 miles S.S.W. of Parkersburg. Here is a church, also a remarkable prehistoric fort.

Muse's Mills, a post-office of Fleming co., Ky.

Museville, mūz'vĭl, a post-office of Muskingum co., O.

Museville, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Va.

Mus'grave Town, a village in the district of Twillingate and Fogo, Newfoundland, 23 miles from Green's Pond. Pop. 349.

Mus'grove, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ala.

Mush, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See Moosh.

Mushakh, mŭsh'åk', a group of islands off the E. coast of Abyssinia. Lat. 11° 43′ N.; lon. 43° 19′ E.

Mushan'non (or **Moshan'non**) **Creek,** Pennsylvania, forms part of the boundary between the cos. of Centre and Clearfield, and enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna.

Mush Creek, a post-office of Dallas co., Ala., on the Selma & Gulf Railroad, 12 miles S. of Selma.

Mush Creek, a post-office of Greenville co., S.C.

Mushed, a city of Persia. See Meshed.

Mushed-i-Sir, mŭh-shed'-ee-seer, a town of Persia, province of Mazanderan, 10 miles N. of Balfurosh, consisting of about 200 houses scattered around the Babel River, at its mouth in the Caspian Sea. Lat. 36° 45′ N.; lon. 52° 50′ E.

Mushkee River, Wisconsin. See MAUVAISE RIVER.

Musical River. See MATAPEDIAC RIVER.

Musjid, mŭs′jid‵, or **Mesjid-Ali,** written also **Musjeed** (anc. *Alexandria?*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, vilayet of Bagdad, 28 miles S. of the ruins of Babylon. It is enclosed by walls flanked with towers and a ditch, and is mostly built of brick. Principal edifice, the tomb of Alee, which attracts hither numerous pilgrims of the Sheeah (Shiah) sect. Under the name of Hira, this town was the capital of Arab and Christian dynasties until taken by the Saracens in 632.

Musjid-Hossein, a town of Turkey. See KERBELA.

Muskatituck, Indiana. See MUSCATATUCK RIVER.

Muskau, mŏŏs′kŏw, a town of Prussian Silesia, 67 miles W.N.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 3105. It has a palace of Prince Pückler-Muskau, also manufactures of woollen cloths, and mineral springs.

Muske′go, a township of Waukesha co., Wis. Pop. 1450. It contains Muskego Centre.

Muskego Centre, a post-hamlet of Waukesha co., Wis., on Muskego Lake, 15 miles S.W. of Milwaukee. It has a grist-mill.

Muskego Lake, Wisconsin, is in the S.E. part of Waukesha co., and is about 4 miles long. Its outlet is a creek which runs into Fox River.

Muske′gon, a county in the W. part of Michigan, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Michigan, and is intersected by the Muskegon and White Rivers. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of the pine, sugar-maple, oak, and other trees. The soil is mostly fertile. Many grapes are grown in this county, the climate of which is favorable to fruit. Wheat, oats, hay, and potatoes are the staple products, and pine lumber is the chief article of export. The reported value of the lumber sawed in this county in 1870 was $4,323,702. It is intersected by the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad and the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad. Capital, Muskegon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,971,774. Pop. in 1870, 14,894, of whom 9449 were Americans; in 1874, 19,375.

Muskegon, a city of Michigan, the capital of Muskegon co., is situated on the S. bank of Muskegon River, 4 or 5 miles from its entrance into Lake Michigan, and on the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, at the junction of the Big Rapids Branch, and is the N. terminus of the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, and about 120 miles by water N.E. of Chicago. By railroad it is 38 miles N.W. of Grand Rapids, 14 miles N. of Grand Haven, and 44 miles S. by E. of Pentwater. The portion of the river between its mouth and this town is nearly 2 miles wide, and is called Muskegon Lake. It forms the best harbor on the E. shore of Lake Michigan. Muskegon contains 11 churches, a high school, 2 national banks, several foundries, machine-shops, a manufactory of steam-engines and boilers, numerous steam saw-mills, 4 planing-mills, 2 flouring-mills, 2 saw-factories, printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers, and 2 hotels. Muskegon is lighted with gas, and has a good system of water-works. Lumber is the chief article of export, the quantity sawed here annually being about 400,000,000 feet. Incorporated as a city in 1870. Pop. 8505. Large steamers ply daily between this city and Chicago.

Muskegon, township, Muskegon co., Mich. Pop. 545.

Muskegon River, Michigan, rises in Houghton Lake, in Roscommon co., and runs generally southwestward. It intersects the cos. of Clare, Osceola, Mecosta, and Newaygo, and enters Lake Michigan about 6 miles below the city of Muskegon. It is nearly 200 miles long. The chief towns on its banks are Muskegon, Big Rapids, and Newaygo. The part of the river below Muskegon is 2 or 3 miles wide, and is called Muskegon Lake.

Musker′ry, a mountainous district of Ireland, in the co. of Cork. Area, about 311,000 acres. Pop. 55,188. It is divided into the baronies of East and West Muskerry.

Muskil′lo, Namoo, Namou, nå‵moo′, or **Odia,** o′de-ạ, an island group in the North Pacific, belonging to the Mulgrave Archipelago, about lat. 8° N. and lon. 168° E.

Musking′um, mŭs-king′gŭm, a river of Ohio, is formed by the Walhonding and Tuscarawas Rivers, which unite at Coshocton. It runs southward through Muskingum co., and southeastward through the cos. of Morgan and Washington, and enters the Ohio River at Marietta. It is about 120 miles long, excluding the branches. The chief towns on its banks are Zanesville and Marietta. It traverses a fertile and beautiful country, in which coal and petroleum abound. Steamboats can ascend it to Dresden, which is about 18 miles below Coshocton.

Muskingum, a county in the S.E. central part of Ohio, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is intersected by the Muskingum River, and also drained by Licking River, and by Wills, Jonathan's, and Tomoka Creeks. The surface is finely diversified with verdant hills or undulations of moderate height. The soil is fertile. It had, in 1870, 115,880 acres of woodlands. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool, and butter are the staple products. Numerous mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county, which also has beds of iron ore and quarries of carboniferous limestone. It is intersected by the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad and the Central Ohio or Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, also by the Ohio Canal. Capital, Zanesville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $25,031,981. Pop. in 1870, 44,886, of whom 41,385 were Americans.

Muskingum, a township of Muskingum co., O. P. 1078.

Musko′da, or **Musco′da,** a post-village of Clay co., Minn., on Buffalo River, and on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 18 miles E. of Moorhead. It has a church.

Musko′ka, a beautiful lake on the river Muskoka, Ontario, about lat. 45° N., lon. 79° 30′ W. The navigation of this lake and of Lakes St. Joseph and Rosseau has been connected by means of a lock a short distance below the lower end of the lake. At the upper end the river Muskoka enters.

Muskoka, a river of Ontario, rises in the highlands separating the waters of the Ottawa from those of Georgian Bay, lat. 45° 40′ N., lon. 78° 40′ W., and, flowing through a heavily-wooded country, falls into Georgian Bay. About 8 miles from its entrance into Lake Muskoka it divides into two branches. On the E. one, about 2 miles up, are the "High Falls," of about 160 feet. It is navigable to Bracebridge.

Muskoka District, an electoral district in the N. part of Ontario, comprises an area of about 5300 square miles. Capital, Bracebridge. Pop. 6919.

Muso, or **Muzo,** moo′so, a small town of the United States of Colombia, Boyaca, 65 miles W.S.W. of Tunja, on an affluent of the Magdalena.

Musone, moo-so′nȧ, a small river of Italy, enters the Venetian lagoon 3 miles W. of Venice, after a S.E. course of 35 miles; one arm of it joining the Brenta Canal.

Musone, a small river of Central Italy, Marches, enters the Adriatic 12 miles S.E. of Ancona, after an E. course of 35 miles.

Musquaka, mŭs-kwah′kạ, a post-hamlet of Iowa co., Iowa, about 30 miles N.E. of Oskaloosa.

Mus′quash, a post-village in St. John co., New Brunswick, at the mouth of a river of the same name in the Bay of Fundy, 17 miles S.W. of St. John. It has a fine harbor, good water-power, a saw-mill, 3 stores, and a hotel. P. 200.

Musquito Creek. See MOSQUITO CREEK.

Musquito (mŭs-kee′to) **Gulch,** a post-office of Calaveras co., Cal. Gold is found here.

Musquod′oboit, a fine river of Nova Scotia, rises near the head-waters of the Stewiacke, and discharges itself into the sea a short distance E. of Lawrencetown.

Musquod′oboit Harbor, a post-village in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast, 30 miles S.E. of Halifax. It contains a store, 2 hotels, and several mills, and has a good trade in lumber and ship-building. Two quartz-mills are employed at the gold-mines here. P. 1151.

Musr, the Arabic name of EGYPT.

Mussala, mŭs-så′lå, a town of West Africa, Senegambia, on the Senegal, 8 miles E. of Fort St. Joseph.

Mussbach, moos′båK, a village of Bavaria, 10 miles S. of Neustadt, in the midst of vineyards. Pop. 2377.

Musselburgh, mŭs′sẹl-bŭr-rŭh, formerly **Esk′mouth,** a seaport town of Scotland, co. and 6 miles by rail E. of Edinburgh. It stands on the Firth of Forth, at the estuary of the Esk, and has some manufactures of sail-cloth, hair-cloth, hats, and leather. Exports chiefly of coal, wrought in the vicinity. The borough unites with Leith and Portobello in sending one member to Parliament. It is noted for its race-course and golf-links. Pop. 7517.

Mussendom, mŭs‵sĕn-dom′, **Musseldom,** mŭs‵sĕl-dom′, or **Musandam,** moo-sån-dåm′, **Cape,** a headland of Arabia, on an island at the entrance of the Persian Gulf. Lat. 26° 24′ N.; lon. 56° 34′ E. It is an abrupt basaltic rock, 200 feet above the sea.

Mus′sey, a township of St. Clair co., Mich. Pop. 1382.

Mussidan, müs‵see‵dôɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Dordogne, 19 miles S.W. of Périgueux, on the Isle. Pop. 1886.

Mussomelli, mŭs-so-mĕl′lee, a town of Italy, in Sicily, province and 19 miles W.N.W. of Caltanisetta. Pop. 8761.

Musson, müs‵sòɴᵍ′, a village of Belgium, in Luxemburg, 11 miles S.S.W. of Arlon. Pop. 1600.

Mus′son, a post-office of Iberville parish, La.

Mussy-sous-Dun, müs‵see′-soo-dŭNᵒ, a village of France, Saône-et-Loire, 14 miles S. of Charolles. P. 1551.

Mussy-sur-Seine, müs‵see′-süR-sån, a village of France, in Aube, 10 miles S.S.E. of Bar-sur-Seine. P. 1650.

Mus′tang, a post-office of Denton co., Tex.

Mustang Bayou (bī′oo), of Brazoria co., Tex., flows through Chocolate Bay into the Gulf of Mexico.

Mustang Creek, Texas, rises in Wharton co., runs S., and enters Navidad River about 6 miles N. of Texana.

Mus′tapha, a suburb of the city of Algiers. P. 7161.

Mustaphabad, mŭs‵tå-få-båd′, a town of Northwest India, Sikh territory, 25 miles E.S.E. of Umballah.

Mustapha Pasha, mŭs′tå‵få på′shå‵, a town of Turkey, in Roumelia, on the Maritza, and on the line of Eastern Roumelia, 20 miles N.W. of Adrianople. Pop. 2000.

Mustapha Pasha (Palanka), mŭs′tå‵få på′shå‵ på-lån′kå, or **Ak-Palanka,** åk‵-på-lån′kå, a town of Servia, on the Nissava, 20 miles E. of Nissa. Pop. 2000.

Mustin′ka River, Minnesota, rises in Lightning Lake, runs southward to the middle of Grant co., and thence westward through Traverse co., and enters Lake Traverse at its N.E. end.

Mustung, mŭs‵tŭng′, a town of Beloochistan, province of Sarawan, 7 miles N.E. of Kelat, on the route to Shawl, and consisting of about 400 houses.

Mustung, mŭs‵tŭng′, a town of Thibet. Lat. 29° 52′ N.; lon. 83° 5′ E.

Muszyna, moo-shee′nå, a town of Austrian Galicia, 18 miles S.S.E. of Sandec, on the Poprad. Pop. 1943.

Mut, a town of Asia Minor. See Moot.

Mutapilly, a town of India. See Mootapilly.

Muteodu, moo-te-o-doo′, a town of South India, Mysore dominions, 40 miles W.S.W. of Chitteldroog.

Mut′ford, a parish of England, co. of Suffolk, with a station on a branch of the Eastern Counties Railway, 4½ miles E.S.E. of Beccles.

Mut′hill, a village of Scotland, co. of Perth, 4 miles S. of Crieff. Near it are the fine remains of Drummond Castle.

Muthnee, a river of India. See Imphan Tooral.

Muth′vey, three small rivers of Wales, cos. of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Merioneth; the two former tributary to the Towy, the last to the Avon.

Mutignano, moo-teen-yå′no, a town of Italy, province and 21 miles E.S.E. of Teramo. Pop. 1927.

Mutina, the ancient name of Modena.

Mutla, a town of India. See Canning.

Mutova, moo-to′vå (?), one of the Kooril Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, nearly intermediate between Japan and Kamchatka. Length, 20 miles. It has an active volcano and fertile valleys.

Mutschen, a town of Saxony. See Mutzchen.

Mutshkovo, mootsh-ko′vo, called also **Moshkova,** a town of Russia, in Tver, 22 miles N. of Staritsa. P. 2400.

Muttersdorf, mŏŏt′tęrs-doRf‵, a town of Bohemia, 27 miles W.N.W. of Klattau, on the Goldbrunnenbach. P. 1100.

Muttersholz, mŏŏt′tęrs-hölts‵ (Fr. pron. müt‵têR‵-holz′), a village of Germany, in Alsace, on the Ill. P. 1775.

Mutterstadt, mŏŏt′tęr-stått‵, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 6 miles S.W. of Mannheim. Pop. 3259.

Muttne, moot′nå‵, a village of Hungary, co. and about 10 miles from Arva. Pop. 1246.

Mut′ton Hill, a hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa. P. 50.

Mut′ton Island, a fortified islet in Galway Bay, Ireland, co. and 1½ miles S. of Galway. It has a light-house with a fixed light. Lat. 53° 15′ N.; lon. 9° 3′ W.

Mut′tonville, a hamlet of Ontario co., N.Y., in Bristol township, 4 miles S. of East Bloomfield.

Mut‵tound′, a town of India, North-West Provinces, division of Allahabad. Pop. 5201.

Muttra, mŭt′trå, **Mattrah,** måt′trå, or **Matarah,** må′tå-rå, a populous town of Arabia, dominions and 3 miles S.W. of Muscat, of which it is a suburb. It has ship-yards and docks. See Muscat.

Mut′tra, or **Math′ura,** a district of India, Agra division. Lat. 27° 14′–27° 58′ N.; lon. 77° 20′–78° 34′ E. Area, 1612 square miles. It is a fertile region, traversed by the Jumna. Capital, Muttra. Pop. 87,699.

Muttra, or **Mathura,** a town of India, capital of Muttra district, on the Jumna, 35 miles N.W. of Agra. It has fine old temples and mosques, and considerable trade. Pop. 51,540.

Mutual, mŭt′yu-ạl, a post-village of Champaign co., O., in Union township, about 8 miles E. of Urbana. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 200.

Mutual Love, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., N.C.

Mutwal, mŭt‵wål′ (Hindoo, *Muhatwáram*, moo-håt-wå-råm′), an island of India, in the Gulf of Manaar, separated from Calpentyn by a narrow strait about 10 miles long and from 2 to 3 miles broad.

Mutyca, the ancient name of Modica.

Mutzchen, mŏŏt′shęn, or **Mutschen,** mŏŏt′chęn, a town of Saxony, 22 miles E.S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 1522.

Mutzig, mŏŏt′ziG, a town of Germany, on the Breusch, 13 miles W.S.W. of Strasburg.

Muy, Le, a town of France. See Le Muy.

Muysen, moi′zęn, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Dyle, near the railway from Louvain to Mechlin, 13 miles N. of Brussels. Pop. 1760.

Muzar, moo‵zar′ (?), a town of Bokhara, on the canal and 12 miles E.S.E. of Balkh, consists of about 500 houses.

Muzillac, mü‵zee‵yåk′, a market-town of France, department of Morbihan, 14 miles S.E. of Vannes, and about 3 miles from the mouth of the Vilaine. Pop. 1213.

Muzo, United States of Colombia. See Muso.

Muzuffernugger, India. See Mozuffernugger.

Muzufferpoor, India. See Mozufferpoor.

Muzuffurabad, mŭz-ŭf‵fŭr-å-båd′, or **Mazufurabad,** må-zŭf‵fŭr-å-båd′, a town of the Punjab, at the confluence of the Jhylum and the Kishengunga, and commanding the entrance of the Baramula Pass into Cashmere.

Muz‵zung′, a town of India, Punjab, division of Lahore. Pop. 8321.

M'wootan N'zigé, Africa. See Albert Nyanza.

Mworongo, mwo-rŏn′go, a walled town and seaport of Africa, in the Usambara country, on Tangata Bay, 65 miles N.N.W. of Zanzibar.

Myaconda, mī-å-kon′dạ, a town and fort of India, Mysore, 22 miles W.N.W. of Chitteldroog.

Myamma, a native name of Burmah.

Myanoung, mī‵å-nŏwng′, written also **Myan-Aong** and **Mey‵ahoon′,** a town of British Burmah, Henzada district, on the W. bank of the Irrawaddy, 38 miles below Prome. Pop. 5516.

My′atte, a township of Howell co., Mo. Pop. 421.

My′att's Mills, a post-office of Wake co., N.C., 16 miles S.S.W. of Raleigh. Here are a grist- and a saw-mill.

Mycenæ, mī-see′nee (Gr. Μυκῆναι, *Mukēnai*), a ruined city of Greece, the ancient capital of the kingdom of Argos, situated in the Morea (Peloponnesus), government and 5 miles N.N.E. of Argos, near the village of Krabata, and with Tiryns only a few miles distant, presenting some of the most remarkable Pelasgian remains extant, comprising the whole circuit of the ancient citadel, the treasury of Atreus, and some smaller buildings. Important archæological discoveries have here been made by Schliemann.—Adj. and inhab. Mycenæan, mī-se-nee′an.

Myconus, mik′o-nŭs, **Miconi, Myconi,** or **Mycone,** mik′o-nee (Gr. Μύκονος, *Mukŏnŏs*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, among the North Cyclades, 5 miles S.E. of Tinos. Area, 45 square miles. Pop. 3147, chiefly in the town of Mycone, on its W. side. The island is of granite formation, produces a little grain, exports wine, figs, and hides, and abounds with game, but is mostly very dry and barren. It has several good ports, viz., those of the towns of Mycone, Onos, and Panormus on the N., and St. Anne on its S.E. side; and many of its people are engaged in maritime pursuits.

Mydrecht, mī′drêKt, a village of the Netherlands, province and 14 miles N.N.W. of Utrecht. Pop. 2952.

Myer, a town of India. See Myhir.

Myers, mī′ęrz, a post-office of Monroe co., Fla.

Myers, a post-office of Howard co., Mo.

Myers, a station in Ross co., O., on the Scioto Valley Railroad, 9 miles N. of Chillicothe.

Myersburg, mī′ęrz-bŭrg, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., in Wysox township, about 5 miles N.E. of Towanda. It has a church, a flouring-mill, a planing-mill, &c.

Myerstown, or **Meyerstown,** mī′ęrz-tŏwn, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., in Jackson township, on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, 21 miles W. of Reading, and 6½ miles E. by N. of Lebanon. It contains 5 churches, the Palatinate College (German Reformed), which was organized in 1868, a bank, a newspaper office, a tannery, and a foundry. Pop. 1323.

Myers Valley, a post-office of Pottawatomie co., Kansas, about 14 miles N.E. of Manhattan.

My′ersville, a village of Carroll co., Md., 6 miles from Littlestown, Pa. It has a church, a tannery, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. 159.

Myersville, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., about 12 miles N.W. of Frederick. It has 2 churches. Pop. 139.

Myersville, Williamsburg co., S.C. See Scranton.

Mygonium, or **Migonium.** See Marathonisi.

Myhar, a town of India. See MYHIR.

Myhasepore, mī‵has-e-pōr′, a town of India, Bengal presidency, North-West Provinces, in Rohilcund. P. 6403.

My′hee Caun′ta, or **Mahikanta,** må′hee-kån′tạ, a British agency in Guzerat, India, comprising several native states. Lat. 23° 14′–24° 28′ N.; lon. 72° 41′–74° 5′ E. Area, 4000 square miles. It is level, except in the N. and E. Pop. 447,056.

My′hir, or **Meihar,** mī′hạr, also called **Myer,** mī′ẹr, **Myhar,** or **Myhur,** a town of India, capital of a small native state of the same name, 110 miles by rail N.E. of Jubbulpoor.

Myhsee, a town of India. See MAISSY.

Mylæ, the ancient name of MILAZZO.

Mylassa, the ancient name of MELASSA.

My′ler, a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

Mylau, mee′lŏw, or **Muhlau,** moo′lŏw, a town of Saxony, 10 miles N.N.E. of Plauen. It has a castle, and manufactures of cotton goods, &c. Pop. 4449.

Mylos, mee′los, a village of Greece, Morea, 4½ miles S. of Argos, near the Lernean Marsh (where Hercules destroyed the Hydra).

My‵munsingh′, My‵mensing′, or **Maimansinh,** mī‵mŭn-sin′, a district of Bengal, bounded N. and E. by Assam, and W. by the Brahmapootra. Lat. 23° 58′–25° 25′ N.; lon. 89° 40′–91° 19′ E. Area, 6318 square miles. It is generally level and fertile, but has some hills and jungles. Capital, Mymunsingh. Pop. 2,349,917.

Mymunsingh, Mymensing, or **Maimansinh,** also called **Nusserabad,** or **Nasirabad,** nŭs‵sẹr-å-båd′, a town of Bengal, capital of Mymunsingh district, on the Brahmapootra, 84 miles N.N.W. of Dacca. It has a dispensary, &c. Pop. 10,068.

Mynpooree, India. See MINPOOREE.

Mynyddmaen, mịn′ịTH-mīn‵, a hamlet of England, co. of Monmouth, 5 miles N.N.E. of Caerphilly. P. 1920.

Myo, mī′o, an island of the Malay Archipelago, between Celebes and Gilolo. Lat. 1° 10′ N.; lon. 126° 40′ E.

Myo-Houng, a town of India. See ARACAN.

Myoo, mī‵oo′, a river of Aracan, British India, enters the Bay of Bengal about 20 miles W. of the mouth of the Aracan River, after a S. course of 110 miles.

Myos-Hormos, mī′os-hor′mos, now called **Aboo-sar-el-Kibis,** a walled town and port of Egypt, on the Red Sea, nearly opposite its bifurcation into the Gulfs of Suez and Akabah, and anciently famous as an emporium of the trade between Egypt and India. Lat. 27° 24′ N.

Myra, mee′rå, a decayed town of Asia Minor, on its S. coast. Lat. 36° 17′ N.; lon. 30° 3′ E.

My′ra, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Wis., on the Milwaukee River, 5 miles E. of West Bend, and 13 miles W. of Ozaukee. It has a brick-yard, a saw-mill, and a lime-kiln.

My′rickville, a post-village in Taunton township, Bristol co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad where it crosses the New Bedford & Taunton Railroad, 42 miles S. of Boston, and 6 miles S.S.E. of Taunton. It has a church and 2 granite-quarries.

Myr′na, a post-office of Blue Earth co., Minn.

My′ron, a post-hamlet of Allamakee co., Iowa, about 20 miles S.E. of Decorah. It has a flour-mill.

Myrtilis, the ancient name of MERTOLA.

Myrtle, mīr′tẹl, a post-hamlet of Phillips co., Kansas, 60 miles S. of Kearney, Neb. It has a saw-mill.

Myrtle, a post-office of Custer co., Neb.

Myrtle, a post-office of Nansemond co., Va.

Myrtle Bayou, bī′oo, of St. Mary's parish, La., flows into the Gulf of Mexico.

Myrtle Creek, a post-village of Douglas co., Oregon, on or near the South Fork of the Umpqua River, at the mouth of Myrtle Creek, 17 miles S. of Roseburg. It has 3 churches and a flour-mill.

Myrtle Grove, a post-office of Humboldt co., Cal.

Myrtle Point, a post-office of Coos co., Oregon.

Mysa, supposed ancient name of NAGGAR.

Myschkin, or **Myshkin,** Russia. See MISHKIN.

Myslenice, mis-lå-neet′så, a town of Austrian Galicia, 18 miles S. of Cracow. Pop. 1921.

Myslowitz, mis′lo-wits‵, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Polish frontier, 116 miles by rail S.E. of Breslau. Pop. 6826. Near it are mines of coal and zinc.

Mysol, mī‵sol′, an island of the Malay Archipelago, 60 miles N. of Ceram. Lat. 2° S.; lon. 130° E. Length, 50 miles; breadth, 15 miles. It has several villages.

Mysore, mī‵sōr′ (Hind. *Maheshasoo′ra*), or **Maisur,** a province of British India, consisting of a table-land 250 miles long N. to S., 238 miles broad E. to W., between lat. 11° 35′ and 15° N., and lon. 74° 45′ and 78° 45′ E., enclosed everywhere by the Madras territories, and bounded E. and W. by the Ghauts. Average elevation, 2000 feet above the sea. Area, 27,077 square miles. Pop. 5,055,412. Principal rivers, the Cavery, and others, having all a N.E. or S.E. course. Climate agreeable; temperature from 70° to 84° Fahr. Much of the surface is poor, but in the N. are good pasture-lands, and in the W. extensive forests. Rice, sesamum, betel, sugar, tobacco, ginger, fruits, various drugs, and some European grains are raised. The condition of the peasantry is better than in most parts of India. Iron, granite, and pot-stone are abundant. A small quantity of gold-dust is also found. Inhabitants mostly Hindoo; but in and about the towns are many Mohammedans. The Mysoreans of all classes are characterized as a deceitful, inconstant, profligate race, yet courteous, contented, and patient under misfortune. Annual average revenue, 69,031,870 rupees, and expenditure, 66,025,393 rupees. Chief cities and towns, Seringapatam (the capital), Bangalore, Mysore, Bednore, Chitteldroog, and Simoga. Hyder Alee resisted the British power in this part of India from 1780; on the death of his son, Tippoo Sahib, 1799, a large extent of territory was ceded, and the state became subsidiary to the British. In 1848 the rajah preferred a claim to be reinstated in his dominions, but it was deemed inadmissible on the ground of his incompetency for the duties of government. Among the wild animals are the tiger, elephant, leopard, cheetah, and bears.

Mysore, a district in the above province. Area, 4127 square miles. Pop. 943,187.

Mysore, a town of India, in Mysore, 10 miles S. by W. of Seringapatam. Pop. 57,765. Under Hyder Alee and Tippoo Sahib it fell into decay; but it has latterly regained importance, and consists of a well-built native town, a fort, and a good suburb. It has native carpet-works.

Mys′tic, a station in Nevada co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 17 miles N.E. of Truckee.

Mystic, a post-village of New London co., Conn., on the Mystic River, 4 or 5 miles from its mouth, and 8 miles E.N.E. of New London. It contains 2 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, a cotton-mill, and a woollen-mill.

Mystic, a station in Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston & Lowell Railroad, 7 miles N.N.W. of Boston.

Mystic Bridge, a post-village in Stonington township, New London co., Conn., on the E. bank of the Mystic River, 2 miles from the sea, and on the New London & Stonington Railroad, 8½ miles E. of New London. It contains 4 churches, a national bank, the Mystic Valley Institute, a woollen-mill, silica-works, a manufactory of asbestos, and 2 ship-yards in which steamboats are built. Vessels of 400 tons can ascend to this place. The name of its railroad station is Mystic. An iron bridge across the river connects this village with a village named Mystic River.

Mystic Lake, in Gallatin co., Montana, the head of Bozeman Creek, and lying 12 miles S. of Fort Ellis, is ¾ of a mile long and ¼ of a mile wide. Elevation, 6468 feet.

Mystic River, New London co., Conn., runs southward, and enters the sea 4 or 5 miles W. of Stonington.

Mystic River, a stream of Middlesex co., Mass., enters Boston harbor by a wide estuary between Chelsea and Charlestown. The river is navigable to Medford.

Mystic River, a post-village in Groton township, New London co., Conn., on the W. bank of the Mystic River, and on the Stonington & Providence Railroad, which here crosses the river on an iron bridge, 2 miles from its entrance into the sea, and 4 miles W. of Stonington. It contains 2 churches, several fine residences, a national bank, a foundry and machine-shop, and a ship-yard. Pop. about 2500. The name of its railroad station is West Mystic, and that of the post-office, Mystic River.

Mytichy, me-tee′chee, a village of Russia, government and 14 miles N.E. of Moscow.

Mytilene, an island of Greece. See MITYLENE.

Myttistratum, the ancient name of MISTRETTA.

Mywool′la, a small island of the Feejee group. Lat. 18° 50′ S.; lon. 178° 10′ E.

Myzum, mit′soom, or **Myzun,** mit′soon, a village of Austria, Galicia, circle and about 40 miles from Stry, with iron-mines and malleable-iron-works.

Mzarib, a town of Syria. See EL MEZAREEB.

Mzczonow, or **Mszczonow,** mshå-zo′nov, written also **Mzczanow,** mẹz-chå′nov, a town of Russian Poland, 30 miles S.W. of Warsaw, with the old castle of Radzielowice. Pop. 4871.

Mzensk, or **Mtzensk,** m′tsĕnsk, a town of Russia, government and 30 miles N.E. of Orel, on the Mzena. Pop. 14,159. It has a large trade in corn and hemp.

N.

Naab, nạ̊b, or **Nab,** nåb (Ger. pron. nåp), a river of Bavaria, joins the Danube 3 miles W. of Ratisbon, after a S. course of 90 miles.

Naaf, nå̱f, or **Tek-Naaf,** têk-nå̱f, a navigable river of British India, Aracan, enters the E. side of the Bay of Bengal, after a S. course of 50 miles.

Naaghi, nå̱'ghee, a village of Afghanistan, 17 miles S.W. of Bajoor. Lat. 34° 49′ N.; lon. 71° 15′ E. Some authorities have supposed it to be the *Aornus* of the historians of Alexander.

Naaldwyk, or **Naaldwijk,** nå̱lt'wīk, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 13 miles W.N.W. of Rotterdam. Pop. 4360.

Naarden, nå̱R'dẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 12 miles E.S.E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 2276.

Naas, nåce, a town of Ireland, co. of Kildare, on a canal, 9 miles S.W. of Dublin. Pop. 3660.

Naast, nå̱st, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Senne, 10 miles N.E. of Mons. Pop. 1510.

Na'ausay', or **Na au Say,** a township of Kendall co., Ill. Pop. 918.

Nabal, nå'bål', a town of Africa, dominion and 43 miles S.E. of Tunis, on the Gulf of Sidra. Near it are vestiges of the ancient *Neap'olis.*

Nabb, or **Nabb's,** a post-office and station of Scott co., Ind., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, in Lexington township, and 3 miles from the village of Lexington.

Nabburg, nåp'pŏŏRG, a town of Bavaria, on the Naab, 31 miles N. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1887.

Nabha, a state of India. See NARBAH.

Nab-Light, a floating beacon in the English Channel, 2 miles off the E. end of the Isle of Wight.

Nabloos, Nablous, or **Nablus,** nå'bloos', written also **Nabulus, Naplouse,** and **Napolose** (anc. *Shechem, Sychem,* or *Sychar,* afterwards *Neap'olis*), a city of Palestine, anciently the capital of Samaria, 33 miles N. of Jerusalem. Lat. 32° 12′ N.; lon. 35° 28′ E. It is long and narrow, stretching along a small valley on the N.E. base of Mount Gerizim; streets close, but houses lofty and well built of stone, with domed roofs. Estimated population, 10,000, comprising many Greek Christians and some descendants of the ancient Samaritans; the latter occupy the S.W. quarter, where they have a synagogue. Here are several mosques and bazaars, a Greek church, and manufactures of superior soap and cotton fabrics. Damascus and the Mediterranean ports receive hence supplies of oil, cotton, and other agricultural products, its vicinity being well cultivated. Near it are various Scripture localities, including Jacob's Well and a holy place of the Samaritans, on Mount Gerizim, on which also are the ruins of a fortress erected under Justinian.

Nabon, nå'bon', a river of Persia, province of Fars, enters the Persian Gulf opposite Cape Nabon, 160 miles S.E. of Bushire, after a S. course of 115 miles. On it, near its mouth, is the village of Nabon, or Nabend.

Nachar, nå'char', a village of India, state of Bussaher, 50 miles N.E. of Simla.

Nachaug, or **Natchaug,** nạ-chawg', a small river of Connecticut, drains the W. part of Windham co., runs southward, and unites with the Willimantic River at Willimantic. The stream formed by this confluence is the Shetucket.

Naches, nå'ches (or **Nah'chess**) **River,** Washington, rises in the Cascade Range, near Naches Pass, runs southeastward, and enters the Yakima River near lat. 46° 40′ N. It is about 100 miles long.

Nach'es, or **Nech'es,** a post-office of Houston co., Tex., about 30 miles S.E. of Palestine.

Nachod, nåK'od, a town of Bohemia, 19 miles N.E. of Königgrätz, on the Mettau. Pop. 3537.

Nachu'sa, a post-village in Nachusa township, Lee co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 5 miles E. of Dixon. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a manufactory of farming-implements.

Nacimento, nå-the-mèn'to, a town of Spain, Andalusia, province and 24 miles from Almeria. Pop. 2169.

Nack'awick', a post-village in York co., New Brunswick, on the New Brunswick Railway, 43 miles W. of Fredericton. Pop. 150.

Nackel, nåk'kẹl, or **Naklo,** nåk'lo, a town of Prussia, 18 miles W. of Bromberg, on the Netze. Pop. 5651.

Nackenheim, nåk'kẹn-hīme', a village of Hesse, in Rhein-Hessen, near Oppenheim. Pop. 1295.

Nackiloo, a town of Persia. See NAKILO.

Nacogdoches, nak'o-do'chiz, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Atoyac River, and on the S.W. by the Angelina River. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, cattle, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Nacogdoches. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,865,231. Pop. in 1870, 9614, of whom 9555 were Americans.

Nacogdoches, a post-village, capital of Nacogdoches co., Tex., about 60 miles E. by S. of Palestine, and 175 miles N. of Galveston. It has a court-house, a newspaper office, 3 churches, and a masonic institute. Pop. 500.

Nacoochee, naw-koo'chee, a post-hamlet of White co., Ga., in Nacoochee Valley, 90 miles N.N.E. of Atlanta. Gold is found here. It is surrounded by fine scenery.

Nacundi, nå-kŭn'dee, a town on the island of Nukulau, one of the Feejee group, on a stream, about 20 miles above Rewah. Pop. about 600.

Nadaun, nå'dawn', **Naudaun,** naw'dawn', or **Nadan,** nå'dån', a town of India, Punjab, on the Beas, 84 miles E.N.E. of Amritsir. Lat. 31° 46′ N.; lon. 76° 18′ E. It is celebrated for fine gardens.

Nadeau, nạ-do', a station in Kern co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 15 miles S. of Tehichipa Pass.

Nadeau, a post-office of Menominee co., Mich., 36 miles N. of Menominee.

Nådindal, nō'deen-dål', a town of Finland, 12 miles N.W. of Abo. Pop. 460.

Nadiya, a town of Bengal. See NUDDEA.

Nadudvar, nŏh'dood'vaR', a town of Hungary, 21 miles W.S.W. of Debreczin. Pop. 7879.

Nadworna, nåd-ŵoR'nå, a town of Austrian Galicia, 22 miles S. of Stanislawow. Pop. 5570.

Næfels, or **Näfels,** nå'fẹls, a village of Switzerland, canton and 4 miles N. of Glarus, on the Linth. Pop. 2490.

Nærim, or **Närim,** nå'rim, a maritime parish of Norway, 22 miles S.W. of Stavanger, on the North Sea.

Næstved, a town of Denmark. See NESTVED.

Naff's, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Va., 11 miles S. of Big Lick Railroad Station. It has a church.

Naga (nå'gå) **Hills,** a district of Assam, on the E. and S.E. frontier. Area, 4900 square miles. Pop. 68,918. Its people are of the wild Naga race, and of many warlike tribes. Besides these there are 14,383 Nagas in Luckimpoor.

Nagamangalum, nå-gå-mån-gå-lŭm', or **Nagamangalam,** nå-gå-mån-gå-låm', a fortified town of India, in Mysore, 28 miles N. of Seringapatam. Its citadel contains 2 temples and a ruined palace.

Nagapatam, a town of India. See NEGAPATAM.

Nagapoora, the Hindoo name of NAGPOOR.

Nagar, nå-gar', a small town or village of Central Asia, capital of a petty state, also called Nagar.

Nagar, a division of India. See NUGGUR.

Nagara, nå-gå'rå, a town on the island of Borneo, in Banjermassin. It has a trade in deer's flesh and horns.

Nagara River, Banjermassin, is an affluent of the Banjer, which it joins about 35 miles N.N.E. of the town of Banjermassin, after a S.S.W. course of above 100 miles.

Nagarbasti, Bengal. See NAGORBUSSY.

Nagasaki, nå'gå-så'ke, improperly written **Nangasaki,** a seaport and commercial city of Japan, on the S.W. side of the island of Kioo-Sioo, in lat. 32° 44′ 8″ N., lon. 129° 51′ 33″ E. Estimated population, 70,000, including about 6000 priests. It stands on a hill-slope, facing the harbor, is regularly built, and clean. The houses are of one story, built of clay and wood, coated with cement, furnished with verandas and Venetian blinds, and having oiled paper in place of glass. The chief edifices are the palaces of the governors and other grandees, the Dutch and Chinese factories, arsenal, several theatres, and upwards of 60 temples, enclosed by gardens, which, with numerous tea-houses, form the favorite public resorts of the population. The harbor is about 7 miles in length by one mile in breadth, and ships lie securely sheltered in 5 or 6 fathoms of water. It has a hospital, college, dry-dock, and slips for shipping. Previous to the treaty which has recently been concluded between the United States and Japanese, this was the only port of Japan open to foreign traders, and the Dutch and Chinese who resorted to it were confined, under strict supervision, to the artifical island of Desima, only 600 feet in length by 240 feet across, off the shore. The shops are numerous and well supplied, and there are many breweries for rice-beer. It has still a large European and Chinese trade, and is a great depot for pottery.

Nagera, a town of Spain. See NAJERA.

Nagerilla, a river of Spain. See NAJERILLA.

Naggar, någ`gar′ (anc. *My′sa?*), a walled town of India, in the plain of Bunnoo, 65 miles S.W. of Peshawer.

Naggree, någ`gree′, or **Nagri-Kote,** nå`gree′-kōt, a fort and important military station of India, state and 25 miles S.E. of Sikkim. Lat. 26° 56′ N.; lon. 88° 8′ E.

Nagold, nå′golt, a town of Würtemberg, Black Forest, on the Nagold, 16 miles W. of Tübingen. Pop. 2972.

Nagorbussy, nå-gor-bŭs′see, or **Nagarbasti,** nå-gur-bus′tee, a town of Bengal, 42 miles N.E. of Patna, district and 20 miles by rail S. of Durbungah.

Nagore, nå-gōr′, called also **Nagar** and **Rajnagar,** a town of Bengal, district of Beerbhoom, of which it was once the capital, 117 miles N.W. of Calcutta, on the route to Patna, and seated in the midst of an area 10 miles in diameter, enclosed by a mud rampart and trench. Lat. 23° 56′ N.; lon. 87° 21′ E. It is now in ruins.

Nagore, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district and 48 miles E. of Tanjore, on the Nagore River, a branch of the Cavery, at its mouth in the Indian Ocean, and here crossed by a nine-arched bridge. Lat. 10° 49′ N. It is populous, busy, and well built. Chief edifices, its mosques, and a square tower, 150 feet in height.

Nagore, a town of India, dominions and 70 miles N.E. of Joodpoor. It is fortified, and noted for its manufactures of brass and iron wares. Pop. about 40,000.

Nagowic′ka Lake, Wisconsin, in Waukesha co. Length, 2¼ miles; breadth, ¾ of a mile.

Nagoya, nå-goy′å, a city of Japan, island of Hondo, 170 miles W.S.W. of Tokio, and 7 miles N.E. of the port of Miya. It is regularly built, with a strong fortress, many temples and monasteries, a college, and manufactures of fans, porcelain, lacquered, enamelled, and carved wares, &c. It is said to be one of the largest cities of the empire.

Nag`poor′, Nagpur,** någ`poor′, or **Nagpore, någ`-pōr′ (native, *Nagapoora,* "town of serpents"), a city of India, capital of Nagpoor district and division, and of the Central Provinces, 100 miles E. of Ellichpoor, and 440 miles by rail E. of Bombay. It is the seat of many government offices, and has a large trade, and manufactures of cotton, silk, woollens, and cutlery. Pop. 84,441.

Nagpoor, or **Nagpur,** a division of the Central Provinces, India, comprising the districts of Balaghat, Bhundara, Chanda, Nagpoor, and Warda. It is for the most part a great and fertile plain. Area, 22,343 square miles. Capital, Nagpoor. Pop. 2,280,081. NAGPOOR DISTRICT has an area of 3734 square miles. Pop. 639,341.

Nagri-Kote, a fort of India. See NAGGREE.

Nag's Head, a township of Dare co., N.C. Pop. 1000.

Naguabo, nå-gwå′bo, a town and port of entry on the E. coast of Porto Rico.

Nagy, nŏdj, a Hungarian word, signifying "great," prefixed to many places in Hungary and Transylvania. For those not undermentioned see additional name.

Nagy Abony, nŏdj ŏh`bañ′, a town of West Hungary, co. and 49 miles S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 10,232.

Nagy Ag, nŏdj åg, a village of Transylvania, co. of Hunyad, 15 miles N.N.E. of Vajda-Hunyad. Pop. 2003, employed in the adjacent mines of gold and silver.

Nagy Aranyos, Transylvania. See ARANYOS.

Nagy Bajom, nŏdj bŏh`yom′, a village of Transylvania, co. of Sumegh. Pop. 4309.

Nagy Banya, nŏdj bŏn′yŏh` (*i.e.,* the "Great Mines") (Ger. *Neustadt,* noi′stått), a town of East Hungary, 32 miles E.S.E. of Szathmar, near the Transylvanian frontier. It has churches of various sects, and a Roman Catholic college, and is the capital of one of the principal mining districts of Hungary, most of its inhabitants being employed in mining industry. Pop. 7200.

Nagy Becskerek, nŏdj baitch`kå-rek′, or **Great Becskerek,** a town of Hungary, co. of Torontal, on the left bank of the Bega, 45 miles S.W. of Temesvar, with which it communicates by canal. It possesses important privileges, is the seat of several district offices, and contains a Roman Catholic and a Greek church. Pop. 19,666.

Nagy Diznod, Transylvania. See HELTAU.

Nagy Enyed, nŏdj ěn`yěd′ (Ger. *Egidstadt,* å′ghit-stått`), a town of Transylvania, on the Maros, 17 miles N.N.E. of Karlsburg, with a Protestant college, a museum, cavalry barracks, and a public library. Pop. 5779.

Nagy Györ, a town of Hungary. See RAAB.

Nagy Ida, nŏdj ee′dŏh`, a town of Hungary, co. of Aba Uj Var, 9 miles S.S.W. of Kaschau. Pop. 740.

Nagy Kaba, a village of Hungary. See KABA.

Nagy Kallo, a town of Hungary. See KALLO.

Nagy Kanisa, Hungary. See KANISA, NAGY.

Nagy Karoly, nŏdj kŏh`rål′, a town of Transylvania, co. of Szathmar, 37 miles E.N.E. of Debreczin. Pop. 12,754.

Nagy Kata, nŏdj kŏh′tŏh`, a market-town of Transylvania, co. and 32 miles E.S.E. of Pesth, with a castle, a Protestant church, and large cattle-markets. Pop. 4746.

Nagy Kikinda, Hungary. See KIKINDA.

Nagy Körös, nŏdj kö`rösh′ (*i.e.,* "Great Körös"), a market-town of Hungary, co. and 49 miles E. of Pesth, in a fertile but somewhat marshy district. It contains Protestant, Greek, and Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, and a gymnasium, with a library, and has a considerable trade in wool and cattle. Pop. 20,091.

Nagy Kunság, a district of Hungary. See CUMANIA.

Nagy Levard, Hungary. See LEVARD.

Nagy Mada, a town of Hungary. See MADA.

Nagy Magyar, nŏdj mŏd`yŏr′, or **Gross Magendorf,** groce måg′ẹn-dorf`, a village of Hungary, 13 miles from Presburg. Pop. 2732.

Nagy Margitta, a town of Hungary. See MARGITTA.

Nagy Maros, nŏdj mŏr`osh′, or **Gross Marosch,** groce må′rosh, a market-town of Hungary, on the right bank of the Danube, 22 miles N.N.W. of Pesth. Pop. 3200.

Nagy Martony, Hungary. See MATTERSDORF.

Nagy Mihaly, nŏdj mee`hål′ (Ger. *Gross Michel,* groce mee′kẹl), a town of Transylvania, co. and 20 miles E.N.E. of Zemplin. Pop. 3516. The NAGY MIHALY River of Transylvania joins the Theiss near Huszth.

Nagy Sarlo, nŏdj sar′lo, a town of Hungary, co. and 10 miles S. of Barsch, on an affluent of the Grau.

Nagy-Szolós, nŏdj sö`lösh′, a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Ugocs, 24 miles S.E. of Munkacs.

Nagy Tolcsva, nŏdj tolch′vŏh`, a village of Hungary, co. of Zemplin, 24 miles N.W. of Tokay. Pop. 3064.

Nagy Varad, a city of Hungary. See GROSSWARDEIN.

Nahanpara, a town of India. See NANPARA.

Na`hant′, a post-village and summer resort of Essex co., Mass., is in Massachusetts Bay, on a small rocky peninsula, connected with Lynn township by a narrow sandy isthmus. It is 12 miles (by water) N.E. of Boston, and 4 miles from Lynn. Here are numerous cottages and villas, in which many of the people of Boston and Cambridge pass the summer. Pop. of Nahant township, 766.

Nahe, nå′ẹh (anc. *Na′va*), a river of Germany, Rhenish Prussia, joins the Rhine at Bingen, after a N.E. course of 60 miles. Affluents, the Glan and Simmer.

Naheo′la, a post-office of Choctaw co., Ala.

Nahrawan, nå-rå-wån′, was an ancient canal in Assyria and Babylonia, which proceeded from the Tigris, near the confluence of the Zab, for 450 miles towards the Persian Gulf, with a breadth of from 120 to 130 yards.

Nahr-el-Kebeer, or **Nahr-el-Kebir,** når-ěl-ke-beer′, a river of Syria, enters the Mediterranean 20 miles N. of Tripoli, after a westward course of 35 miles.

Nahun′ta, a post-office of Wayne co., Ga.

Nahunta, a township of Wayne co., N.C. Pop. 1874. It contains Fremont.

Naiad, nī′ad, a group of low coral islands in the North Pacific Ocean. Lat. 5° 39′ N.; lon. 153° 32′ E.

Naila, nī′lå, a town of Bavaria, Upper Franconia, 27 miles N.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 2112.

Nailloux, nåh`yoo′, a village of France, in Haute-Garonne, 18 miles S. of Toulouse. Pop. 1427.

Nail's Creek, a post-office of Banks co., Ga.

Nail′sea, a village of England, co. of Somerset, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 8 miles W.S.W. of Bristol. It has large manufactures of crown-glass and coal-works. Pop. 2237.

Nails′worth, a hamlet of England, co. of Gloucester, 2 miles W.S.W. of Minchinhampton. Population employed in manufactures of woollens.

Naiman, nī`mån′, a walled town of Central Asia, khanat and 17 miles S.S.E. of Khiva.

Nain, nīn, a town of India, in Oude, 45 miles N.W. of Allahabad.

Nain, nå′in (Arab. *Nein,* nån), a hamlet of Palestine, pashalic and 24 miles S.E. of Acre, now insignificant, but memorable as the place of the miracle recorded in St. Luke.

Nain, a town and Moravian mission-station of Labrador, on a good harbor, 80 miles N.W. of Hopedale, and in lat. 57° N. Pop. 270.

Nair, or **Neir,** nīr, a town of India, 52 miles S.E. of Ellichpoor.

Nairai, nī′rī, one of the Feejee Islands, South Pacific Ocean, famous for its manufacture of mats, baskets, &c.

Nairn, nårn, or **Nairnshire,** nårn'shịr, a county of Scotland, having N. the Moray Firth. Area, including detached districts in Elgin, Inverness, and Ross, estimated at 215 square miles, about two-thirds of which are cultivated. Surface mostly rugged and mountainous, except along the coast. Principal rivers, Nairn and Findhorn. It is under one sheriff with Banff and Elgin, and unites with Elgin in sending one member to the House of Commons. Chief town, Nairn. Pop. 10,225.

Nairn, a seaport town of Scotland, capital of the above county, on the small river Nairn, at its influx in the Moray Firth, 15 miles by rail N.E. of Inverness. It is lighted with gas, has a stone bridge across the Nairn, county hall, court-house, and jail, an academy, museum, hotel, baths, 3 branch banks, and a harbor, with pier and breakwater. The burgh unites with Inverness, Forres, and Fortrose in sending one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 3751.

Nairn, nā'ẹrn, a post-hamlet of Scioto co., O., 7 miles N. of Sciotoville Station. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Nairn, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Rivière aux Sables, 3 miles from Ailsa Craig, and 22 miles W.N.W. of London. It contains a saw-mill, a carding-mill, and several stores and hotels. Pop. 200.

Naix, nå, a village of France, in Meuse, on the site of the ancient *Na'sium.* Here numerous fine statues and other Roman antiquities have been discovered.

Naizin, nå'zåɴᵍ', a village of France, Morbihan, 8 miles S.E. of Pontivy. Pop. of commune, 2045.

Najac, nå'zhåk', a town of France, Aveyron, 9 miles S.S.W. of Villefranche, on the Aveyron. Pop. 1312.

Najera, Nagera, or **Naxera,** nå-ʜå'rå, a town of Spain, province and 16 miles W.S.W. of Logroño, on the Najerilla, at the foot of a mountain-range. It was once the seat of the court of Navarre. Pop. 2045.

Najerilla, Nagerilla, or **Naxerilla,** nå-ʜå-reel'yå, a river of Spain, rises in the mountains W. of Almarza, province of Burgos, and flows N.N.E. into the Ebro, 10 miles below Najera. Course, 40 miles.

Nakab-al-Hajar, nå'kåb'-ål-hå'jar', a ruined city of Arabia, Hadramaut. Lat. 14° 40′ N.; lon. 47° 35′ E.

Nakel, a town of Prussia. See Nackel.

Nakhchivan, Nakhshivan, nåk'shee-vån', **Nakitschewan,** or **Nakhitschewan,** nå-keet-shẹ-vån' (anc. *Arx'ata* or *Naxua'na,* "first place of descent"), a town of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, province and 83 miles S.E. of Erivan. It has the repute of being "the oldest city in the world," its Armenian name and tradition implying that the tenants of the ark first resided here after the flood; and its vicinity is so fertile in fruits, especially grapes, as to deserve the repute of being the region where Noah planted a vineyard (Gen. ix. 20). Pop. 8772.

Nakhchivan, a town of Russia, in Yekaterinoslav, on the Don, 18 miles by rail S.W. of Novo-Cherkask, and nearly adjacent to Rostov. It was founded by an Armenian colony in 1780, and is the residence of the Armenian patriarch in Russia. It is built in the Oriental style. Principal edifices, several handsome Armenian churches, convents, and a bazaar. It has manufactures of silk and cotton stuffs, soap, and leather, with many distilleries, and an extensive trade, being, with the contiguous town, Rostov, a principal entrepôt of the Don, and of the commerce from Taganrog to the interior of Russia. Pop. 16,258.

Nakhodeh, nå'ᴋo'dĕh, a large village of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, S.S.W. of Ooroomeeyah.

Nakhor-Vat, Cambodia. See Angkor.

Nakilo, nå'ke-lo', **Nakiloo,** or **Nackiloo,** nå'ke-loo', a town of Persia, province of Laristan, on the Persian Gulf. Lat. 26° 52′ N.; lon. 53° 30′ E.

Naklo, a town of Prussia. See Nackel.

Nako, nå'ko', a village of Thibet, among the West Himalayas, 12,000 feet above the sea-level, and on the shoulder of the great mountain Porgyul, 103 miles N.E. of Simla.

Nako-Nako, nå'ko-nå'ko, a group of small islands off the W. coast of Sumatra, W. of Nias. Lat. 0° 50′ N.

Nakskov, a town of Denmark. See Naskov.

Nal, nål, a walled town of Beloochistan. Lat. 27° 35′ N.; lon. 65° 59′ E. It is said to be of much antiquity, and has a fort, the stronghold of the Bezunja tribe.

Nalabu, nå-lå-boo', or **Analabu,** å-nå-lå-boo', a seaport town of Sumatra, on the N.W. coast. Lat. 4° 8′ 30″ N.: lon. 96° 8′ E.

Nalcha, nål'chå, a town of India, Gwalior dominions. Lat. 22° 25′ N.; lon. 75° 29′ E.

Nalchi'ra, a large island in the Bay of Bengal, belonging to Noakhally district. Lat. 22° 24′ N.; lon. 91° 11′ E. It was nearly depopulated by the cyclone of 1866.

Nalchit'ty, or **Nalchiti,** nål-chee'tẹ, a town of Bengal, district and 8 miles N.W. of Backergunge, on the navigable river Nalchitty, an arm of the Ganges. It is the seat of a large trade in sugar, salt, oil, tobacco, rice, cocoa-nuts, timber, betel, &c.

Nalda, nål'då, a town of Spain, Old Castile, 8 miles S.S.W. of Logroño, on the Iregua. Pop. 1411.

Nalinnes, nå'leen', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 27 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 2300.

Nalitabari, nå-le-tå-bå'ree, a town of Bengal, in Mymunsingh, 13 miles N.E. of Sherpoor. It is a great market for cotton and jute.

Nalliers, nål'yå' or nåh'yå', a village of France, in Vendée, 24 miles S.E. of La Roche-sur-Yon. Pop. 1274.

Nalon, nå-lōn', a river of Northern Spain, rises near Tarna in Asturias, and, after a N.W. course of 62 miles past Oviedo, enters the Bay of Biscay near Mures.

Namalouk (nå-må-look') **Islands,** a group of several islands in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 5° 55′ N.; lon. 153° E.

Namangan, nå'mån-gån', a town of Asiatic Russia, in Ferghana, on the Jaxartes, about 65 miles N.N.E. of Khokan. Pop. 25,000.

Nam'aqua, a post-hamlet of Larimer co., Col., on Big Thompson Creek, about 56 miles N. of Denver.

Namaqua (nå-må'kwå) **Land,** a maritime district in the N.W. of Cape Colony, Africa. Area, 18,198 square miles. It is a very dry region, chiefly important for its pasturage and its copper ores. Chief towns, Springbokfontein, from which a railway extends to Port Nolloth, the principal seaport. Pop. 12,351. The above is also called Little Namaqua Land, to distinguish it from Great Namaqua Land, a vast region, having the Kalihari Desert on the E. and the Atlantic on the W., and reaching from Orange River N. to the latitude of Walfish Bay. It is peopled by Namaquas, a Hottentot tribe, and is claimed by Great Britain. See Hottentots.

Nameka'gon River, Wisconsin, rises in a small lake of the same name in Bayfield co., and runs southwestward into Burnett co. It finally runs northwestward, and enters the St. Croix River in the county last named. It is about 100 miles long.

Namen, a city of Belgium. See Namur.

Nameoki, nam'e-o'kẹ, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of St. Louis. It is also on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. It has 3 churches.

Nameszto, nŏh'mĕss'to', a town of Hungary, co. of Arva, 16 miles N.N.E. of Also-Kubin. Pop. 1350.

Namiescht, nå'meesht', a town of Moravia, 27 miles N.N.E. of Znaim, on the Oslava. Pop. 1560.

Namiescht, a town of Moravia, 8 miles W. of Olmutz.

Namnetes, an ancient name of Nantes.

Namonouito, nå-mo-noo-ee'to, a coral island group in the Pacific Ocean, about lat. 9° N., lon. 150° E.

Namoo, or **Namou.** See Muskillo.

Namooka, Friendly Islands. See Annamooko.

Namozine, nam-o-zeen', a post-office of Amelia co., Va.

Namozine Creek, in the S.E. part of Virginia, flows N.E. along the boundary between Amelia and Dinwiddie cos. until it enters the Appomattox River.

Namslau, nåms'lŏw, a town of Prussian Silesia, 30 miles E. of Breslau, on the Weida. It is enclosed by double walls, and has manufactures of linens and woollens, breweries, and considerable cattle-fairs. Pop. 5383.

Nam'sos, a post-office of Jackson co., Minn.

Namur, nå'mur (anc. *Namur'cum;* Fr. pron. nå'mür'; Flem. *Namen,* nå'mẹn), a strongly fortified city of Belgium, capital of a province, at the confluence of the Sambre and Meuse, 36 miles S.E. of Brussels, at the junction of several railways. It has a fine cathedral, the churches of St. Loup and Notre Dame, a new town hall, and a public library. Its fortress is situated on a rock which commands the Meuse and the Sambre. It is celebrated for its cutlery, and has manufactures of iron, steel, and bronze articles, foundries, glass-works, and tanneries. It has sustained numerous sieges, and was taken by Louis XIV. in person in 1692, by the English and Dutch under William III. in 1695, and again by French armies in 1701 and 1746. Pop. 25,353.

Namur, a province of Belgium, bounded on the S. and S.W. by France, and intersected by the Meuse. Area, 1414 square miles. It is rich in mines of iron, lead, copper, and coal. Chief towns, Namur and Dinant. Pop. 315,796.

Namur, nåm'oor, a post-office of Door co., Wis., 27 miles N.E. of Green Bay.

Namwang, a town of Cambodia. See Pnompenh.

Nanafalia, nan'ah-fạ-lī'ah, a post-hamlet of Marengo co., Ala., on the Tombigbee, 70 miles W.S.W. of Selma.

Nanaimo, nå-nī′mo, a post-town on the eastern or inner shore of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, 74 miles N. of Victoria. It owes its growth and importance to the mines of lignitic coal which are worked in the vicinity, also to its excellent freestone-quarries. It contains a church, a jail, a saw-mill, and several stores. A steamer runs weekly between here and Victoria. Pop. 400.

Nanas, nŏh‘nŏsh′, one of the Haiduck towns of Hungary, 24 miles N.N.W. of Debreczin. Pop. 13,198.

Nanay, nå-nī′, a river of Ecuador, the first considerable affluent of the Amazon W. of the mouth of the Napo. It is navigable for steamers more than 160 miles.

Nance, a county in the N. central part of Nebraska.

Nance's Shop, a post-office of Charles City co., Va.

Nan-Chang, or **Nan-Tchang,** nån‘chång′, a city of China, capital of the province of Kiang-See, on the Kan-Kiang River, 285 miles S.W. of Nan-King, in lat. 28° 35′ N., lon. 116° E.

Nanche, nån‘chå′, a town of China, province of Che-Kiang, about 40 miles W. of Yen-Chow-Foo. It appears to be about 3 miles in circuit, and to carry on a very extensive trade, the river being covered with boats, which are constantly plying between it and Yen-Chow, Hang-Chow, and many other places. Pop. about 200,000.

Nancowry, nån-kŏw′ree, one of the Nicobar Islands, Bay of Bengal, lat. 7° 57′ N., lon. 93° 43′ E., about 25 miles in circumference. It has an excellent harbor, and is the seat of a British-Indian penal settlement.

Nan'cy (Fr. pron. nôɴᵒ‘see′; L. *Nancæ′um* or *Nance′ium*), a town of France, capital of the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, 35 miles S. of Metz, on the left bank of the Meurthe, and on the railway from Paris to Strasburg. This is one of the finest and best-built towns of France. In the *Place Nationale* is the town hall, bishop's palace, and a bronze statue of Stanislaus, ex-king of Poland, who embellished the town. The chief buildings are the cathedral, church of Bon Secours, barracks, and hospitals. It is a bishop's see, and has an académie universitaire, a tribunal of commerce, national college, normal school and library, cabinet of natural history, and a botanic garden. Its embroidery is celebrated, and it has manufactures of woollen cloths, hosiery, paper, cotton goods, oil, and candles. Nancy was taken by Charles the Bold in 1475, and he was killed while besieging it in 1477. Louis XIII. took it in 1634. Its citadel is still preserved. Pop. 66,303.

Nandan-Sar, nån‘dån′-sar, a small lake of Cashmere, held in high reverence. Lat. 33° 21′ N.; lon. 74° 26′ E.

Nandere, or **Nandair,** nån‘dår′, a town of India, Nizam's dominions, on the Godavery, 148 miles N.N.W. of Hyderabad. Lat. 19° 3′ N.; lon. 77° 38′ E. It has a Sikh college, which, in 1818, was inhabited by 300 students. It is a place of Sikh pilgrimage.

Nandigarh, nan‘dẹ-gar′, or **Nand'garh,** a town of India, Belgaum district. Pop. 5748.

Nanee, nå‘nee′, a town of Afghanistan, 10 miles S.S.W. of Ghuznee, on the route to Candahar. Lat. 33° 25′ N.; lon. 68° 12′ E. Elevation, 7502 feet.

Nan-Gan, nån‘gån′, a city of China, province of Kiang-See, on the Kiang, 180 miles N.N.E. of Canton.

Nangasaki, a city of Japan. See Nagasaki.

Nangis, nôɴᵒ‘zhee′, a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 13 miles W. of Provins. Pop. 2400. It has extensive markets for the supply of Paris with provisions.

Naning, Malay Peninsula. See Malacca.

Nan'jemoy', a post-hamlet of Charles co., Md., near the Potomac River, about 60 miles S.W. of Annapolis.

Nanjingode, nån‘jin-gōd′, a village of India, province and 15 miles S. of Mysore, on the Kapini. The village contains a celebrated temple of Seeva.

Nanka (nån′kå) **Islands,** three islands in the Malay Archipelago, between Billiton and Banca, 4 or 5 miles from the Banca shore. Great Nanka, the largest, about 1½ miles in extent, is in lat. 2° 25′ S., lon. 105° 48′ 30″ E.

Nankin, nan-kin′ or nan′kin, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Mich., in Nankin and Livonia townships, 3 miles S.E. of Plymouth, and about 20 miles W. of Detroit. It has 2 churches and a large vinegar-factory. Nankin township is drained by the Rouge River, and is intersected by the Michigan Central Railroad and the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad. It contains the village of Wayne. Pop. of the township, 3127.

Nankin, or **Or'ange,** a post-village in Orange township, Ashland co., O., 4 miles from Ashland, and 21 miles N.E. of Mansfield. It has 2 churches. The post-office is Nankin. Pop. about 200. It is 1 mile from Nankin Station on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad.

Nanking, nån‘king′, or **Nankin,** nån‘kin′ or nån‘keen′, the "Southern Capital" (called also **Kiang-Ning**), as distinguished from Peking, the "Northern Capital," a celebrated city of China, capital of the province of Kiang-Soo, and anciently of Southern China, is situated near the right bank of the Yang-tse-Kiang, about 90 miles from its mouth, 560 miles S. by E. of Peking. Lat. 32° 2′ N.; lon. 118° 49′ E. Its ancient walls can be traced over hill and dale for 35 miles, but Nanking has so greatly declined since the transference of the seat of empire to Peking, in the thirteenth century, that the modern walls are of much less extent. The river opposite Nanking is 1½ miles broad, 25 fathoms deep. The principal streets of the city are of moderate breadth, clean, well paved, and lined with handsome shops; but the houses are, in general, mean, and only one story high. The part of the city occupied by the Manchoos is separated by a cross-wall from the Chinese town. The great extent of the wall renders the defence of the city difficult; besides which it is overlooked from the hills on the E. On that side there are three gates; the land towards the river is marshy, and the gates are approached on stone causeways. A deep canal or ditch runs up from the river directly under the walls on the W., serving to strengthen the approaches on that side. The most remarkable structure in Nanking was the Porcelain tower, called, by the Chinese, the Recompensing Favor Monastery, built 1411–32, pre-eminent above all other similar buildings in China for its completeness and elegance, but destroyed by the Tae-Pings, during whose occupation (1853–64) the city suffered much. The tower was of an octagonal form, 261 feet high. In the interior were apartments richly gilt and otherwise elaborately adorned. The material was a kind of white brick, made of fine clay; the entire cost of the edifice was from $35,000,000 to $40,000,000. Among the other objects may be mentioned the "tomb of the kings," supposed to be of the Ming dynasty, A.D. 1328 to 1621; leading to it is a fine paved road with an avenue of gigantic armed figures; the government palace and an observatory are also worthy of note. Nanking has important manufactures of crape, satin of the finest quality, paper, artificial flowers, and China or Indian ink, and gives its name to the well-known "Nankeen" cotton cloth, which is also made throughout the whole province. It is the centre of a very extensive trade, and by the Great Canal, which crosses the Yang-tse-Kiang about 50 miles eastward, it communicates directly with Peking. It is also the residence of a grand viceroy, with authority over the Kiang provinces, and is a great military depot, and the chief seat of literature in the empire. The British forces remained before it from the 10th to the 29th of August, 1842, on which last day the final treaty between China and England was signed and ratified. In 1853 the Tae-Pings assaulted Nanking, took it, and made it their capital. It was bombarded by the British and stormed and captured by the Imperialists in 1864. By treaty it is an open port; but it has little commerce.

Nan-Ling, nån‘ling′, a mountain-chain in China, lat. 26° N. and between lon. 104° and 118° E., separates the basins of the Yang-tse-Kiang and Kan-Kiang Rivers northward from that of the Hong-Kiang and its affluents southward, and the Quang provinces from those of Koei-Choo and Hoo-Nan.

Nan'na Hub'ba, a post-office of Mobile co., Ala.

Nan-Ngang, nån‘ngång′, a city of China, in Kiang-See, on Lake Po-Yang, 230 miles S.S.W. of Nan-Chang.

Nan'nie, a post-office of Floyd co., Ga.

Nan-Ning, nån‘ning′, a city of China, province of Quang-See, 70 miles N. of the Gulf of Tonquin.

Nanooki, or **Nanouki,** nå-noo′kee, an island in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 0° 11′ N., lon. 173° 39′ 20″ E., 6½ miles long and from 2 to 5½ miles wide.

Nanooti, or **Nanouti,** nå-noo′tee, or **Syd'enham Island,** in the South Pacific, one of the group of Bishop's Islands. Lat. 0° 45′ S.; lon. 174° 31′ E. Length, 19 miles.

Nanpa'ra, a town of India, district and 25 miles N. of Bharaich. It has manufactures of fire-works. Pop. 6858.

Nanphio, an island of the Ægean Sea. See Anaphe.

Nan'semond, a southeastern county of Virginia, borders on North Carolina. Area, about 380 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Hampton Roads, and is drained by Nansemond River. It comprises a part of the Dismal Swamp. The surface is level, and extensively covered with forests of pine, cypress, &c. The soil is sandy. Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Seaboard & Roanoke and Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroads. Capital, Suffolk. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,195,619. Pop. in 1870, 11,576, of whom 11,543 were Americans.

Nansemond River, Virginia, rises in Nansemond co., runs northward, and enters Hampton Roads. Sloops can ascend it nearly 20 miles.

Nant, nôɴº, a town of France, in Aveyron, 11 miles E.S.E. of Millau. Pop. 1265.

Nantaha'la, a post-township of Swain co., N.C., about 60 miles S.S.E. of Knoxville, Tenn., is drained by the Nantahala River. Its surface is mountainous. Pop. 383.

Nantas'ket, a post-office of Norfolk co., Mass.

Nantasket Beach, Norfolk co., Mass., is a narrow peninsula which extends from Cohasset township into Massachusetts Bay, and is about 5 miles long. On it is the town of Hull. It is about 12 miles by water, or 18 miles by rail, S.E. of Boston, is a good bathing-place, and is much frequented. Here are several hotels. Nantasket is a station on the Old Colony Railroad.

Nantasket Road, Massachusetts, one of the main entrances to Boston harbor.

Nan-Tchang, a town of China. See NAN-CHANG.

Nanterre, nôɴº'taiʀ', a town of France, in Seine, 7 miles by rail W.N.W. of Paris. It has manufactures of glue and chemical products. Pop. 3890.

Nantes, nants (Fr. pron. nôɴt; anc. *Condivin'cum,* afterwards *Namne'tes*), a populous city of France, capital of the department of Loire-Inférieure, on the river Loire, at the confluence of the Erdre and Sèvre-Nantaise, 245 miles W.S.W. of Paris, with which it is connected by railway. Lat. 47° 30′ N.; lon. 1° 32′ W. The city is built partly on several islands in the Loire, with which it communicates by means of numerous bridges. The banks of the rivers are lined with spacious quays for an extent of nearly 2 miles. They are finely planted, and adorned with elegant mansions, forming a splendid promenade, while the shipping which crowds the harbor of La Fosse, and the vessels on the Loire, give great animation to the scene. Nantes is one of the best-built cities in France. The principal public edifices are the cathedral, with a richly sculptured portal, the castle of the ancient dukes, an enormous mass of irregular buildings, the castle of Bouffay, with a lofty polygonal tower, the Hôtel de la Préfecture, the exchange with a peristyle of 10 Ionic pillars, the old mint, now occupied by the courts of justice, the town hall, and theatre. Nantes is noted for its public squares or promenades. It is the see of a bishop, and possesses a court of first resort, a tribunal of commerce, a *conseil de prud'-hommes,* mint, national college, diocesan seminary and ecclesiastical school, school of medicine, hydrographical school, agricultural, horticultural, and industrial societies, public library of 90,000 volumes, observatory, botanic garden, and a magazine of munitions for the marine. Merchant-vessels are built here, besides which the town has numerous manufactories of cottons, muslins, woollens, machinery, soap, copper-wares, cordage, and preserved food, also cannon-foundries, sugar-refineries, potteries, distilleries, &c., and an extensive maritime commerce. The trade is facilitated both by the Loire and by a canal which communicates with Brest, and by the railways which meet here. Its harbor receives only small vessels; large vessels unlade at Paimbœuf.

Before the conquest of Gaul by the Romans, Condivincum was the capital of the Namnetes. In 445 it valiantly withstood a siege of sixty days by the Huns. During the ninth century it was thrice taken by the Normans, and almost entirely ruined. During the English wars in France it suffered much, repeatedly falling into the hands of opposite parties. In 1498, Anne of Brittany (Bretagne) having here married Louis XII., it passed, with the rest of her possessions, to the crown of France. The most memorable event since connected with its history is the famous edict issued at Nantes by Henry IV., April 30, 1598, securing to the Protestants the free exercise of their religion and making them eligible to all civil and military employments. Its revocation by Louis XIV. involved the kingdom in disasters from which it has never completely recovered. Pop. 122,247.——Adj. and inhab. NANTAIS, nôɴº'tà'; feminine, NANTAISE, nôɴº'tàz'.

Nanteuil, nôɴº'tul', a town of France, in Oise, 10 miles S.E. of Senlis. Pop. 1506.

Nan'ticoke, a hundred of Sussex co., Del. Pop. 2076.

Nanticoke, a post-hamlet of Wicomico co., Md., about 15 miles W.S.W. of Salisbury.

Nanticoke, a township of Broome co., N.Y. P. 1055.

Nanticoke, a post-borough in Hanover township, Luzerne co., Pa., in the Wyoming Valley, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, 8 miles W.S.W. of Wilkesbarre, opposite West Nanticoke. It is on the Nanticoke Branch Railroad, and has 7 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and mines of anthracite coal which produce 500,000 tons annually. Pop. about 4000. Nanticoke Station on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad is at West Nanticoke.

Nan'ticoke, a post-village in Haldimand co., Ontario, on Nanticoke Creek, 8 miles from Port Dover. Pop. 200.

Nanticoke Mountain, Luzerne co., Pa., a long ridge which forms the N.W. boundary of the valley of Wyoming.

Nanticoke River rises in Sussex co., Del., and runs southwestward into Maryland, in which it forms the boundary between the cos. of Dorchester and Wicomico, and enters Chesapeake Bay at the W. extremity of the latter county. It is about 75 miles long.

Nant'meal Village, a post-office of Chester co., Pa.

Nantua, nôɴº'twå', a town of France, in Ain, 24 miles E. of Bourg, at the S. side of the Lake of Nantua. Chief industry, cotton- and woollen- spinning, tanning, and paper-making. It has a trade with Switzerland. Pop. 2940.

Nantuck'et, a small county of Massachusetts, consists of several islands in the Atlantic Ocean, about 20 miles S.E. from the mainland. Nantucket Island, which is the largest of them, is nearly 15 miles long. The soil is sandy. Indian corn, potatoes, hay, and butter are the staple products. Capital, Nantucket. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,230,095. Pop. in 1860, 6094; in 1870, 4123, of whom 3920 were Americans; in 1875, 3201.

Nantucket, a post-town, port of entry, and the capital of Nantucket co., Mass., is on the N. shore of the island of the same name, about 56 miles E.S.E. of New Bedford. It has a good, deep harbor, which is nearly landlocked. It contains 6 or 7 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, and an athenæum, in which are a museum of marine curiosities and a library of 5000 volumes. One weekly newspaper is published here. A steamboat plies daily between this port and Martha's Vineyard and Wood's Holl. Pop. of the island in 1850, 8452; in 1875, 3201. Nantucket was formerly celebrated for its extensive whale-fisheries. It is now principally noted as a summer resort for invalids and pleasure-seekers.

Nantucket Shoals, situated S.E. of Nantucket Island, cover an area of about 45 by 50 miles. Here many vessels have been wrecked and lives lost.

Nantwich, nant'ich, a town of England, co. and 18½ miles E.S.E. of Chester, on the Birmingham & Liverpool Canal, and on 2 railways, 5 miles S.W. of Crewe. It has a handsome bridge across the river Weaver, and manufactures of shoes, silk, cottons, and salt. Pop. 6673.

Nan'uet, a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., in Clarkstown township, on the Piermont Branch of the Erie Railroad, and on the New Jersey & New York Railroad, at the junction of the Nanuet & New City Railroad, 28 miles N. of Jersey City. It has 2 churches and a carriage-factory.

Nan-Yang, nån'-yång', a city of China, province and 150 miles N.E. of Canton, with battlemented walls.

Naogaon, a town of Assam. See NOWGONG.

Nao'mi, a post-office of Walker co., Ga.

Naomi, a post-office of Mitchell co., Kansas.

Naomi, a post-office of Marion co., Mo., about 24 miles N.W. of Hannibal.

Naos, nå'oce, a port of the Canary Islands, on the S.E. coast of Lanzarote, and a cape on the S. side of the island of Ferro.

Naours, nå'ooʀ', a town of France, in Somme, 10 miles N. of Amiens. Pop. 1724.

Napa, nå'på, **Napha,** nå'få, also called **Napa-Kiang,** nå'på-ke-ång', a town of the Loo-Choo Islands, on the W. coast of Great Loo-Choo, 3 miles W. of Shooree. It is populous and well built, and has a commodious roadstead, with a small but safe inner port, suitable for junks and boats. Lat. 20° 12′ 20″ N.; lon. 127° 35′ 57″ E.

Napa, nah'pa, a river of Napa co., California, rises in the N. part of Napa Valley, and, running in a general southerly course, falls into San Pablo Bay. It is navigable for vessels of 5 feet draft 12 miles from its mouth.

Napa, a county of California, is adjacent to San Pablo Bay. It is drained by the Napa River and Putah Creek. The surface is partly mountainous, and presents beautiful scenery. On the N.W. border, Mount St. Helena rises 4343 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is mostly fertile. Wheat, barley, and wine are the staple products. This county has a rich mine of cinnabar, or quicksilver, and sulphur springs which are reputed to have medicinal virtue. Among the remarkable objects is a forest of petrified or silicified trees of great size, about 5 miles from Calistoga Hot Springs, which is a favorite place of resort (see CALISTOGA). Napa co. is partly traversed by the California Pacific Railroad. Capital, Napa. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,569,515. Pop. in 1870, 7163, of whom 5394 were Americans.

Napa, or **Napa City**, a post-village, capital of Napa co., Cal., in a township of the same name, on Napa River, about 11 miles N. of the Bay of San Pablo. It is 39 miles N. by E. of San Francisco, with which it is connected by the California Pacific Railroad. It contains a court-house, a collegiate institute, a seminary for girls, 2 banking-houses, 8 churches, manufactures of machinery, ploughs, farming-utensils, and boots and shoes, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. Pop. 1879; of the township, 3791.

Napagedl, nå'på-ghĕd'l', a town of Moravia, 8 miles N.N.E. of Hradisch, on the March. Pop. 2510.

Napa Junction, a post-office of Napa co., Cal., on the California Pacific Railroad, at the junction of the main line and Napa Branch, 33 miles N.N.E. of San Francisco, and 8 miles S. of Napa.

Napa-Kiang, Loo-Choo Islands. See Napa.

Nap'anee, a town of Ontario, capital of the co. of Lennox, situated on the Napanee River, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 26 miles W. of Kingston. It contains churches of 5 denominations, 2 branch banks, 2 newspaper offices, a paper-mill, hotels, mills, and factories, and a number of stores. Napanee is a port of entry. Pop. 2967.

Napanee Mills, a post-village in Addington co., Ontario, 5 miles N.E. of Napanee. Pop. 100.

Nap'anock, or **Nap'onock**, a post-village in Wawarsing township, Ulster co., N.Y., on Rondout Creek, and on the Delaware & Hudson Canal, 1½ miles from Ellenville, and about 26 miles N.W. of Newburg. It contains 2 churches, a paper-mill, an axe-factory, an iron-furnace, and a rolling-mill. Pop. about 600.

Nap'avine, a post-office and station of Lewis co., Washington, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 43 miles N. of Kalama.

Napeh Mew, nå'pẹh mū, a town of Burmah, on the road from Ava into Aracan, 32 miles S.S.W. of Salen.

Na'perville, a post-village of Du Page co., Ill., in Naperville and Lisle townships, on the West Branch of the Du Page River, and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 30 miles W.S.W. of Chicago, and 9 miles E. of Aurora. Here is the Northwestern College, which was founded in 1861 by the Evangelical Association. Naperville contains also a normal school, which is a department of that college, a bank, a newspaper office, and 7 churches. Pop. 1713; of the township, excluding the village, 1226.

Napha, Loo-Choo Islands. See Napa.

Napier, nā'pĭ-ẹr, a post-township of Bedford co., Pa. Pop. 1825. It contains New Paris. Napier Station is on the Bedford division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 5 miles W. of Bedford.

Napier, a town of the N. island of New Zealand, on a peninsula of the S. side of Hawke Bay. It has a good roadstead, but its inner harbor is shoal, and large vessels discharge by lighters. It is well built, is the terminus of a railway into the interior, and has good public buildings, a grammar-school, hospital, and lunatic asylum, and manufactures of soap, castings, leather, &c. Pop. 5000.

Napier, nā'pĭ-ẹr, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on the river Sydenham, 6 miles S. of Kerrwood. It has 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, and a woollen-mill. Pop. 250.

Napier Ridge, a post-office of Wayne co., W. Va.

Napierville, nā'pĭ-ẹr-vĭl, a county in the S. part of Quebec, intersected by the Grand Trunk Railway. Area, 152 square miles. Capital, Napierville. Pop. 11,688.

Napierville, or **Saint Cyprien**, sâɴᵒ see'pree'ŏɴᵒ', a post-village of Quebec, capital of the co. of Napierville, situated on Montreal River, 27 miles S.E. of Montreal. It contains a church, several stores and hotels, a tannery, and saw-, grist-, and carding-mills. Pop. 1000.

Naples, nå'pẹlz (Fr. pron. nâp'l; It. *Napoli*, nå'po-le; Sp. and Port. *Nápoles*, nå'po-lĕs; Ger. *Neapel*, nå-å'pẹl; anc. *Parthen'ope* and *Neap'olis*), the most populous city of Italy, capital of the province of Naples, and the former capital of the kingdom of Naples, on the N. side of the Bay of Naples, at the foot of Vesuvius, 118 miles S.E. of Rome. Lat. of observatory, 40° 51′ 8″ N.; lon. 14° 15′ 5″ E. It is celebrated for its excellent climate; mean temperature of year, 59°.6; winter, 47°.6; summer, 73°.1 Fahr. The city is beautifully situated at the bottom of the vast and picturesque bay to which it gives its name. It extends partly along the shore and partly up the acclivity of the adjacent mountains, being bounded on the W. by the picturesque height of Posilippo, and on the E. by the lofty tops of Vesuvius, while the surrounding country, rich in natural beauty, derives additional attractions from the numerous villas and other objects with which art has embellished it. Naples is surrounded with walls, and dominated by three forts or castles; St. Elmo, occupying a hill on the N.W., Castello Nuovo, between the royal palace and the sea, and Castello del Ovo, on a rocky islet connected by a jetty with the land. Immediately adjoining is a large arsenal and cannon-foundry, which has the appearance of a fortification, being flanked with bastions. The great mass of the buildings of which the city consists forms an irregular oblong, about 3 miles in length by 1½ miles in breadth, but by including the suburbs, which encroach so closely upon the town as hardly to be distinguished from it, the area will be nearly doubled. Some of the gates are now near the centre of the city.

The modern streets of Naples are regular, clean, and admirably paved with square blocks of lava, but the older ones are for the most part inconveniently narrow. The houses are large, substantial, and lofty, averaging not less than five or six stories, with flat roofs, to which the inmates often resort. They are generally provided with balconies and other projections, which, like the roofs, are crowded with plants and shrubs. The street which forms the principal thoroughfare is called Toledo, or Roma. Commencing at the extreme N., it traverses the middle of the city throughout its whole length. There are numerous squares, which are, however, generally small and irregular. The principal are the Largo de Palazzo, chiefly occupied by the palace, which gives it its name, and a large modern church, the Largo de Castello, and the Piazza di Mercato, or market-place. Many fountains of excellent water are scattered over the different quarters of the city, and fine promenades are furnished by several of the quays along the shore. The Spiaggia (spe-åd'jå, *i.e.*, "strand") is of great length, extending from the Castello del Ovo to the Tomb of Virgil and the Mole. It is adorned with numerous marble statues.

The public edifices most deserving of notice are the cathedral, a large Gothic building, held in high veneration in consequence of possessing the relics of St. Januarius or Gennaro; the church Dei Santi Apostoli, said to have been originally founded by Constantine the Great, on the site of a temple of Mercury; the church of St. Paul, internally faced with marble; the churches of Santa Maria del Parto, San Severo, St. Philip de Neri, and other churches, to the number of more than 300, several of them of architectural merit, and almost all of them richly decorated. Among the edifices devoted to secular purposes are the Palazzo Reale, an immense building of three stories, each of a different order of architecture, richly fitted up, and adorned with paintings; the Palace of Capo di Monte, on an eminence, commanding magnificent views, and adorned with fine sculptures, paintings, and articles of *virtù*, belonging to the celebrated Farnese gallery; the old palace, where the courts of justice now hold their sittings; the Palazzo degli Studij Publici (på-låt'so dĕl'yee stoo'de-e poob'le-che), erected in the early part of the seventeenth century for a university, but afterwards converted into a great national museum, unrivalled in its collection of various antiquities, consisting of gems, bronzes, vases, &c., chiefly obtained from the excavations of Pompeii and Herculaneum. It contains also the royal library, open to the public, having 165,000 volumes and many rare manuscripts. There are 7 theatres, of which that of San Carlo is remarkable for its magnificence, and is said to be the largest in existence, though its claims are disputed by that of Milan. Naples is the seat of an archbishop, and has a commercial tribunal, ship-building yards, and a royal marine hospital. The city possesses a great number of institutions for education, among which are the university, founded in 1224 (the best-attended school in Italy); the Lyceum del Salvatore, an establishment for unrolling and deciphering the manuscripts found at Herculaneum and other ancient towns, a medico-chirurgical school, a veterinary school, deaf-and-dumb institution, military school, schools of design and music, and a "house for the poor," where children are taught the different arts and trades at the expense of the government. There are also many public schools, but education is not generally diffused. Among the literary and scientific institutions are a society of arts, sciences, and antiquities, an observatory, a botanical garden, one of the richest in Italy, a zoological station with a great aquarium, an agricultural society, physical, chemical, and mineralogical cabinets, and 5 public libraries. The benevolent endowments include several large hospitals, among which may be named the De' Incurabili and Della Annunziata, the latter partly for foundlings; the Reclusoria, or Albergo dei Poveri, an orphan asylum, or house of refuge, on a very extensive scale; and a *Monte di Pietà*.

The manufactures of Naples include a great variety of articles. The first in importance are macaroni and vermicelli, constituting the principal food of the great body of the people. Next to it are silk stuffs. The other leading articles are fire-arms, porcelain, tobacco, chemical products, lace, gloves, soap, carriages, violins and other musical instruments, hats, and woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs. There are also type-foundries, iron- and glass-works, and a mint.

Notwithstanding the extent of the Bay of Naples, the actual harbor is of small dimensions, being formed by a mole, which projects nearly from the centre of the city. The water, though deep at its outer extremity, becomes so shallow near the town as to float only small vessels. Naples is an important railway centre, and is visited regularly by steamers from the principal Mediterranean ports.

The city was founded by the Greeks, who called it Parthenope, from a siren of that name who was fabled to have been cast upon the coast near this place. It afterwards took the name of Neapolis. It was indebted to the emperors Adrian and Constantine the Great for numerous embellishments, and became a luxurious retreat, to which many of the wealthier Romans were accustomed to resort. It was here that Virgil studied. In 536 it was pillaged by Belisarius, and a few years after, when it had been rebuilt, the same disaster again befell it at the hands of Totila. It was afterwards successively under the sway of the Normans, the emperors of Germany, and the kings of France and Spain. Under the latter it became the capital of an independent kingdom. It has often suffered from earthquakes and from eruptions of Vesuvius. The French took it in 1799, and again in 1805. Joseph Bonaparte was made King of Naples, but was replaced by Murat in 1808, and the latter was driven from it by the Austrians in 1814. Among the numerous objects of interest in the vicinity are Vesuvius, Pompeii, and Herculaneum, and the Isle of Capri, in its bay. Pop. 449,301.——Adj. and inhab. NEAPOLITAN, nee`ạ-pol′e-tạn; It. and Sp. NAPOLITANO, nå-po-le-tå′no; Fr. NAPOLITAIN, nå`po`lee`tåNG′. The PROVINCE OF NAPLES embraces an area of 429 square miles and a population of 907.752.

Naples, or The Two Sicilies, a former kingdom, comprising all continental Italy S. of the Papal territories (formerly called "Sicilia di quà del Faro"), and the island of Sicily ("Sicilia di là del Faro"). In 1734 this region passed from the direct sway of Spain to that of a line of kings of the Spanish Bourbon family. In 1861 the last king of Naples was expelled by Garibaldi, and the Two Sicilies were merged in the kingdom of Italy.

Naples, BAY OF (anc. *Si′nus Puteola′nus*, called also *Cra′ter Si′nus* by some authorities), a celebrated semicircular inlet of the Mediterranean, on the S.W. coast of Italy, adjacent to the city of its own name. It is about 22 miles in length, from Cape Miseno on the N.W. to Cape Campanella on the S.E., and about 10 miles in breadth, having on its shores, besides the capital city, Pozzuolo, Portici, Castel-a-Mare, Vico, Sorrento, and Massa; eastward, Vesuvius bounds the prospect, and westward is Montenuovo; while on its surface are the isles Ischia and Procida at its N. and Capri at its S. side.

Naples, nå′pęlz, a post-village in Naples township, Scott co., Ill., on the E. bank of the Illinois River, and on the Hannibal & Naples Branch of the Wabash Railroad, 22 miles W. of Jacksonville. It has 2 churches, a bank, and 3 warehouses for grain. Pop. of the township, 597.

Naples, a post-village in Naples township, Cumberland co., Me., on Long Lake, about 32 miles N.W. of Portland. Steamboats ply between this place and several points on Long and Sebago Lakes. Sebago Lake touches the S. part of the township. Naples has 4 churches, and is surrounded by picturesque scenery. Pop. of the township, 1058.

Naples, a post-village in Naples township, Ontario co., N.Y., about 42 miles S. by E. of Rochester, and 30 miles S.W. of Geneva. It contains 4 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, a manufactory of grape-boxes, and several flouring-mills. Pop. 902; of the township, 2488.

Naples, a township of Buffalo co., Wis. Pop. 1388. It contains Mondovi.

Naplouse, a town of Palestine. See NABLOOS.

Napo, nå′po, a river of South America, Ecuador, rises on the N. side of Cotopaxi, flows E.S.E., and joins the Amazon, lat. 3° 40′ S., lon. 73° 20′ W., after a course estimated at 800 miles. Affluents, the Coca, Aguarico, and Curaray. On it, near its source, is the village of Napo, 140 miles S.E. of Quito. It is navigable 500 miles for steamers.

Napo′leon, a decayed village of Desha co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, at the mouth of the Arkansas, about 90 miles in a direct line S.E. of Little Rock.

Napoleon, a post-village in Jackson township, Ripley co., Ind., about 34 miles N. of Madison. It has 4 churches, 2 steam flour-mills, a brewery, a tannery, &c.

Napoleon, a post-village of Gallatin co., Ky., about 33 miles S.W. of Covington, and 2 miles E. of the Ohio River. It has a church and an academy.

Napoleon, a post-village in Napoleon township, Jackson co., Mich., on the Jackson Branch of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, and on a branch of Raisin River, 10 miles S.E. of Jackson. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a flour-mill, a planing-mill, &c. Pop. of the township, 1120.

Napoleon, a post-village of Lafayette co., Mo., on the Missouri River, and on the railroad between Lexington and Kansas City, about 30 miles by land E. of Kansas City. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, 2 wagon-shops, &c.

Napoleon, a post-village, capital of Henry co., O., in Napoleon township, on the left bank of the Maumee River, and on the Wabash & Erie Canal, 35 miles W.S.W. of Toledo, and 15 miles N.E. of Defiance. It is connected with these places by the Wabash Railroad. It has 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a national bank, and 1 other bank. Pop. 2018; of the township, 3334.

Napoleon, a village of Holmes co., O., on the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad, at Black Creek Station, 12 miles W. by S. of Millersburg. It has 4 churches, a wagon-shop, a saw-mill, &c.

Napoléon-Vendée. See LA ROCHE-SUR-YON.

Napoléonville, a town of France. See PONTIVY.

Napo′leonville, or Assump′tion, a village, capital of Assumption parish, La., 16 miles S. of Donaldsonville. It has 4 churches (2 white, 2 colored) and a newspaper office. Here is Assumption Post-Office.

Napoléonville, New Caledonia. See CANALA.

Nápoles, or Napoli, Italy. See NAPLES.

Napo′li, a post-village in Napoli township, Cattaraugus co., N.Y., about 50 miles S. of Buffalo. It has 1 bank, 3 churches, a newspaper office, and a manufactory of butter and cheese. Pop. of the township, 1095.

Napoli di Malvasia, Greece. See MONEMVASIA.

Napoli di Romania, Greece. See NAUPLIA.

Napolose, a city of Palestine. See NABLOOS.

Na′ponee, a post-village of Franklin co., Neb., on the Republican River, 7 miles W. of Bloomington. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and 2 stores.

Naponock, New York. See NAPANOCK.

Nappa City, California. See NAPA.

Nap′panee, a post-village of Elkhart co., Ind., in Locke and Union townships, on the Chicago & Baltimore Railroad, 97 miles from Chicago, and about 13 miles S.W. of Goshen. It has a church and a planing-mill.

Nar, the ancient name of the NERA.

Nar, or Naro, Herzegovina. See NARENTA.

Nara, nå′rå, a town of Japan, island of Hondo, 25 miles N.E. of Kioto.

Naraingunge, Narraingunge, or Naraingange, na`rān-gŭnj′, a town of Bengal, in Dacca, on the Lukhmia, a navigable river, in lat. 23° 37′ N., lon. 90° 32′ E. It is a mart for grain and oil-seeds. Pop. 10,911.

Narajol′, a town of Bengal, in Midnapoor, lat. 22° 34′ N., lon. 87° 39′ E. It has manufactures of cottons and mats.

Naral, nå-rål′, a town of Bengal, district and 22 miles E. of Jessore, on a deep, navigable river. It has a great trade in rice and indigo.

Naranjo, Puerto, Cuba. See PUERTO NARANJO.

Naranjos, nå-rång′HOCE, a group of islands in the Bay of Panama, South America.

Naranjos, a river of Ecuador, falls into the Gulf of Guayaquil in lat. 2° 28′ S., lon. 79° 45′ W.

Naranjos, nå-rång′HOCE, a cluster of small islands in the Philippines, near the S. extremity of Luzon. Lat. 12° 29′ N.; lon. 123° 54′ E.

Narasipur, a town of India. See NARSIPOOR.

Na`rasipu′ra, a town of India, province of Mysore. Pop. 5253.

Naraul, nå-rawl′, a town of India, Oude, 6 miles S.W. of Rajapoor.

Nar′bah, or Nabha, nå′bå, a native state of India, in the Sirhind plain, about lat. 30° 17′–30° 41′ N., lon. 75° 51′–76° 21′ E. Area, 804 square miles. Pop. 226,155. Its capital, Narbah, is in lat. 30° 23′ N., lon. 76° 15′ E.

Nar′berth, a borough of Wales, co. and 11½ miles N.N.E. of Pembroke. Pop. 1266.

Narbolia, naR-bo-lee′å, or **Nurapolia,** noo-rå-po-lee′å, a village of the island of Sardinia, province of Cagliari, near Oristano. Pop. 1321.

Narbonensis Prima, France. See LANGUEDOC.

Narbonne, naR`bonn′ (anc. *Nar′bo Mar′tius*), a city of France, department of Aude, 35 miles E. of Carcassonne, on the railway from Bordeaux to Cette. It has a fine

Gothic cathedral and numerous remains of antiquity. The Canal of Narbonne traverses the town, and communicates with the Mediterranean and with the Canal du Midi. It has commerce in honey, for which it is celebrated, and manufactures of brandy, leather, pottery, hats, hosiery, &c. Narbonne is one of the oldest cities of Gaul; it received a Roman colony in 121 B.C., and was made the metropolis of Southern Gaul, which the Romans called *Gallia Narbonensis.* At that time it had a port, which does not now exist. Pop. 18,325.

Narborough Island. See GALAPAGOS.

Narborough's (nar'bŭr-rŭz) **Islands,** a group in the South Pacific, off the W. entrance of the Straits of Magellan, about lat. 52° S. and lon. 75° E., consisting of 8 or 10 principal islands and many smaller ones.

Narcissus, nar-sis'sŭs, **Clerke Island,** or **Tatacoto,** tå'tå-ko'to, South Pacific. Lat. 17° 20′ S.; lon. 138° 23′ W. It is about 4 miles long.

Narcondam, nar-kon-dåm', a small but conspicuous island in the Bay of Bengal, 70 miles E. of the N. point of North Andaman Island, rising conically to 2500 feet above the sea. Lat. 13° 26′ N.; lon. 94° 18′ E.

Narda, a town of Albania. See ARTA.

Nardinpett, nar-din-pĕtt', a town of India, Nizam's dominions, 29 miles S.E. of Hyderabad.

Nardo, naʀ'do, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 8 miles N.N.E. of Gallipoli. It has a cathedral, a hospital, and manufactures of cotton goods from cotton raised in the neighborhood. Pop. 10,220.

Nare, nå'rå, a river of the United States of Colombia, after an E. course joins the Magdalena at Nare, 65 miles N.N.E. of Honda; affluents, the Samaná and Nus.

Narenta, nå-rĕn'tå (anc. *Naro* or *Nar*), a river of Herzegovina, rises in the Dinaric Alps, passes Mostar, traverses the S. of Dalmatia, and enters the CHANNEL OF NARENTA, a gulf formed by the Adriatic between the coast of Dalmatia and the peninsula of Sabioncello. Length, 140 miles.

Narenta (the *Naro'na* of the Romans), a town of Bosnia, 27 miles W. of Bosna Serai. It was occupied by the Venetians in 987, and taken by the Turks in 1479.

Narew, nå'rĕv, or **Na'rev,** a river of Russia and Poland, rises in the government of Grodno, traverses the government of Lomza, and joins the Bug at Sierock, 18 miles N. of Warsaw, after a W. and S.W. course of 200 miles. Chief affluent, the Bobr.

Nargen, naʀ'ghen, two islands of Russia, one in the Gulf of Finland, 12 miles N.W. of Revel, 5 miles in length, wooded, and having a light-house on the N.

Narghur, nar'gŭr', a town of India, Malwah, 16 miles N.E. of Mundessor.

Nari, nå'ree, a river of Beloochistan, has its origin in Sewistan, about lat. 30° N., lon. 68° E., and, flowing S. for about 50 miles, is joined by the Kauhee or Bolan in lat. 29° 26′ N., lon. 67° 58′ E. The united stream continues to flow S., and is finally lost in the plain of Cutch Gundava.

Nariad, a town of India. See NERIAD.

Narim, a town of Asiatic Russia. See NARYM.

Närim, a parish of Norway. See NÆRIM.

Narisha, na-ree'shå, a town of Bengal, in Dacca. Lat. 23° 37′ N.; lon. 90° 9′ E. Pop. 5645.

Narkee'ta, a village and station of Kemper co., Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, at its junction with the Gainesville Branch, 28 miles N.E. of Meridian.

Narkher, nar'ker, a town of India, Central Provinces, division of Nagpore. Pop. 7159.

Narlah, nar'lå, a town of India, 37 miles E. of Bustar.

Narmada, a river of India. See NERBUDDA.

Narmatso, or **Narmatzo,** naʀ-måt'so, a village of Russia, government and 38 miles from Kazan.

Narni, naʀ'nee (anc. *Nar'nia,* or *Nequi'num*), a town of Italy, province of Perugia, on a height above the Nera, 45 miles N.E. of Rome. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral and 5 convents. Pop. 9900.

Narnoul, nar-nool', a town of India, dominions and 80 miles N.E. of Jeypoor.

Naro, an ancient name of the NARENTA.

Naro, nå'ro, a town of Sicily, on the Naro, 12 miles S.E. of Girgenti. It has a college, an asylum, and trade in oil, wine, and sulphur. Here have been found many medals, tombs, and other antiquities. Pop. 10,366.

Naro (anc. *Hyp'sa*), a river of Sicily, rises 16 miles S.W. of Caltanisetta, and, after a S.W. course of 23 miles, enters the Mediterranean 7 miles S.S.W. of Girgenti.

Naroomak, a town of Turkey. See NARRIMAN.

Narov, or **Narow,** nå-rov', a town of Russia, government of Minsk, on the Pripets, 21 miles S.S.E. of Mozyr.

Narova, or **Narowa,** nå'ro-vå' or nå-ro'vå, a river of Russia, rises in Lake Peipus, flows between the governments of St. Petersburg and Esthonia, and enters the Gulf of Finland at the village of Narovskain. Length, 40 miles.

Narovchat, Narovtchat, Narowtschat, nå-rov-chåt', or **Norovtchat,** no-rov-chåt', a town of Russia, government and 78 miles N.W. of Penza. Pop. 2203.

Nar'ra, two branches of the Indus River, above its delta. The EAST NARRA leaves the main stream at Roree, flows very tortuously southeastward past Amerkote, and, after crossing the Runn of Cutch and the Ullah-bund, enters the sea by the Koree Mouth. The WEST NARRA is identical with the Arrul.

Nar'ragan'sett, a post-hamlet of Washington co., R.I., on Narragansett Bay, 6½ miles W. of Newport.

Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, is an inlet of the sea, from which it extends northward nearly to Providence. It forms the E. boundary of the cos. of Kent and Washington, and encloses a number of beautiful islands, the largest of which are Rhode Island and Canonicut. It is about 28 miles long, including the N. part, called Providence Bay. The width is about 12 miles, except the N. part, which is nearly 2 miles wide. The city of Newport is on the shore of this bay, near its entrance or S. end. Large vessels can ascend it from the sea to Providence.

Narragansett Mills, a hamlet of North Kingstown township, Washington co., R.I., near Bellville Station on the Newport & Wickford Railroad. It has manufactures of cotton yarns.

Narragansett Pier, a post-village and fashionable summer resort of Washington co., R.I., on the W. shore of Narragansett Bay, about 26 miles S. of Providence, and 8 miles W.S.W. of Newport. Here are numerous hotels, an excellent beach, and several fine residences. A newspaper is published here. Steamboats ply daily between this place and Providence. Pop. 801.

Narragua'gus, a small river of Maine, rises in Hancock co., runs southeastward into Washington co., and enters the Atlantic Ocean.

Narraingunge, a town of Bengal. See NARAINGUNGE.

Narriman, nar're-mån', **Naroomak, Naroumak,** or **Narumak,** nå'roo-måk', a town of Asiatic Turkey, 12 miles S.W. of Olti. It is very ancient, and was once a place of great importance, but has fallen into decay.

Nar'rows, a township of Macon co., Mo. Pop. 1132.

Narrows, a post-office of Stanley co., N.C.

Narrows, a post-office of Giles co., Va.

Narrows, THE, New York, a short strait which connects New York Bay or harbor with the Lower Bay, and separates Long Island from Staten Island. The narrowest part is about 1½ miles wide, and 6 miles from the city of New York. It is defended by Forts Hamilton, Tompkins, Lafayette, and Wadsworth.

Nar'rowsburg, a post-village in Tusten township, Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Delaware River, and on the Erie Railroad, 35 miles N.W. of Port Jervis, and 16 miles E. of Honesdale, Pa. It has a bridge across the river, which is here compressed into a narrow channel (100 feet deep) by two points of rock. It has 3 churches, several quarries of blue-stone, a graded school, and a lumber-mill. Pop. 500.

Narrows Creek, a post-office of Macon co., Mo.

Narsipoor, nar'se-poor', a maritime town of India, presidency of Madras, 40 miles E. of Masulipatam, on the Godavery, at the mouth of its west branch. Pop. 6819.

Narukot, nå-roo'kot, or **Jam'bago'ra Baro'da,** a native state of India, in Guzerat. Area, 148 square miles. Pop. 6837.

Narumak, a town of Turkey. See NARRIMAN.

Naru'na, a post-office of Burnet co., Tex., 20 miles N. of Burnet.

Narva, naʀ'vå, a fortified town of Russia, government and 81 miles W.S.W. of St. Petersburg, on the Narova, 9 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Finland. It consists of an old and a new town: the former, founded in 1123, has a town hall, exchange, and the fortress of Ivangorod. The new town is enclosed by fortifications. Narva has a salmon-fishery. Near it Charles XII., at the head of 8000 Swedes, defeated an army of 80,000 Russians, on the 30th of November, 1700. Pop. 6482.

Nar'wah, a small town of Portuguese India, 4 miles from Goa.

Narwar, nar'war', or **Nurwur,** nŭr'wŭr', a town of India, dominions and 45 miles S. of Gwalior, on the Sind River, a tributary of the Ganges.

Narym, or **Narim,** nå-rim', a town of Asiatic Russia, in Tomsk, on the Obi, 225 miles N.W. of Tomsk.

Narym, a river of Asiatic Russia, tributary to the Irtish, on the Chinese frontier.

Narzole, nȧnd'zo-lȧ, a village of Italy, province of Coni, 15 miles N. of Mondovi, on the left bank of the Tanaro. Pop. 3847.

Nasbinals, nȧs'bee'nȧl', a village of France, in Lozère, 16 miles N.W. of Marvejols. Pop. 1181.

Naseby, nȧz'bee, a parish of England, co. and 12 miles N.N.W. of Northampton. The troops of Charles I. were totally defeated here by the Parliamentary army in 1645.

Nasby, St. Louis co., Mo. See MERAMEC STATION.

Nasby, năz'be, a post-office of Sarpy co., Neb.

Nasby, Clinton co., Pa. See KEATING.

Nascovia, the Latin name of NASKOV.

Nasewau'pee, a township of Door co., Wis., bounded N. by Green and Sturgeon Bays. Pop. 418.

Nash, a county in the N.E. central part of North Carolina, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Fishing River, and intersected by Tar River. The surface is uneven, and mostly covered with forests. Cotton, maize, and pork are the staples. Capital, Nashville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,635,700. Pop. in 1870, 11,077, of whom 11,072 were Americans.

Nash, a post-office of Stevens co., Minn.

Nashawe'na, the second in size of the Elizabeth Islands, in Dukes co., Mass.

Nashawn (or **Nashawan**) **Island.** See NAUSHON.

Nash Depot, a station on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, 13 miles N. of Evansville, Ind.

Nash Island, in Pleasant River Bay, about 20 miles W. by S. of Machias Bay, Me. It contains a light-house. Lat. 44° 25′ N.; lon. 67° 37′ W.

Nashoba, a county of Mississippi. See NESHOBA.

Nasho'ba, a post-office of Middlesex co., Mass., at Carlisle Station. See CARLISLE.

Nasho'tah, a hamlet in Waukesha co., Wis., in Delafield township, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 26 miles W. of Milwaukee.

Nashotah Mission, a post-hamlet of Waukesha co., Wis., 1 or 2 miles S. of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and 26 miles W. of Milwaukee. It is adjacent to several small lakes. It has 2 churches and a theological seminary (Protestant Episcopal).

Nash'port, a post-village of Muskingum co., O., in Licking township, on the Ohio Canal and the Licking River, 13 miles N.W. of Zanesville. It has a church and 4 stores. It is ¾ of a mile from Claypool's Station of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Nashport Road, a station in Muskingum co., O., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 13 miles E. of Newark, and about 2 miles N. of Nashport.

Nash's Creek, a hamlet in Restigouche co., New Brunswick, on the Bay of Chaleurs, 17 miles E. of Dalhousie.

Nash's Stream, of Coos co., N.H., flows into the Upper Ammonoosuck.

Nash'ua, a post-office and colony of Putnam co., Fla., on the St. John's River, 15 miles S. of Palatka. It has a church and several orange-groves.

Nashua, a township of Ogle co., Ill. Pop. 483. It contains Daysville.

Nash'ua, a post-village in Bradford township, Chickasaw co., Iowa, on Cedar River, and on the Illinois Central or Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad, 11 miles S.E. of Charles City, and 29 miles N. of Cedar Falls. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, an academy, a high school, a foundry, 2 flour-mills, and 2 banking-houses. Pop. 852.

Nashua, a city, one of the capitals of Hillsborough co., N.H., is situated on the W. bank of the Merrimac River, at the mouth of the Nashua River, 35 miles S. of Concord, and 14 miles N.W. of Lowell. It is on the Boston, Lowell & Nashua Railroad and the Concord Railroad, and is a terminus of the Nashua & Rochester and Worcester & Nashua Railroads. An extension of the first-named road connects it with Greenfield, N.H. A canal 3 miles long, 60 feet wide, and 8 feet deep has been cut from the Nashua River to the Merrimac, in order to supply motive-power for the numerous manufactories of this town. Nashua contains 11 churches, 2 national banks, a high school, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. Here are extensive manufactures of cotton, iron, steam-engines, edge-tools, locks, carpets, &c. The Nashua Manufacturing Company has 4 cotton-mills and a capital of $1,000,000 or more. About 2000 operatives are employed here in the manufacture of cotton. It is stated that the Nashua Iron-Works consume in a year 3000 tons of iron and 800 tons of steel. Nashua was chartered as a city in 1853. Pop. in 1870, 10,543.

Nashua, a station in Lawrence co., Pa., on the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, 7½ miles N.N.W. of New Castle.

Nashua River rises in Worcester co., Mass., by two branches, one of which is called the South Nashua and the other the Nashua. These unite in Lancaster, from which the river runs in a N.N.E. direction through Middlesex co. into New Hampshire and enters the Merrimac River at the town of Nashua. Length, over 80 miles.

Nash'ville, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Ark., 27 miles N. of Fulton. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Nashville, a post-office of El Dorado co., Cal.

Nashville, a post-village, capital of Berrien co., Ga., about 70 miles E.S.E. of Albany. It has 3 churches, an academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. 95.

Nashville, a post-village, capital of Washington co., Ill., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 50 miles E.S.E. of St. Louis, Mo., and about 18 miles S.W. of Centralia. It has a court-house, a bank, 3 newspaper offices, 5 churches, a foundry, a flour-mill, and a plough-factory. Pop. 1640.

Nashville, a post-village, capital of Brown co., Ind., in Washington township, on the North Branch of Salt Creek, about 40 miles S. by W. of Indianapolis. It has a newspaper office and a church. Pop. 270.

Nashville, a post-hamlet in Monmouth township, Jackson co., Iowa, on the Iowa Midland Railroad, 27 miles E. of Anamosa. The township contains 3 churches.

Nashville, a hamlet in Lee co., Iowa, on the Keokuk & St. Paul Railroad, near the Mississippi River, and 8 miles N. of Keokuk.

Nashville, a post-village in Castleton township, Barry co., Mich., on Thornapple River, and on the Grand River Valley Railroad, 44 miles S.E. of Grand Rapids. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, an elevator, a bank, 1 or 2 saw-mills, 2 flour-mills, and a planing-mill. Pop. 1000.

Nashville, a township of Martin co., Minn. Pop. 379.

Nashville, a post-office of Polk co., Minn.

Nashville, a post-hamlet of Barton co., Mo., in Nashville township, 20 miles N.W. of Carthage. Pop. of the township, 466.

Nashville, a post-village in Hanover township, Chautauqua co., N.Y., about 14 miles E. of Dunkirk, and 2 miles S. of the Erie Railroad. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory. Pop. about 100.

Nashville, a post-village, capital of Nash co., N.C., on Stony Creek, about 40 miles E.N.E. of Raleigh. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Pop. about 100.

Nashville, a post-village in Washington township, Holmes co., O., about 24 miles S.E. of Mansfield. It has 2 or 3 churches. Pop. 208.

Nashville, a handsome city, capital of the state of Tennessee, and of Davidson co., is situated on the left bank of the Cumberland River, 200 miles from its mouth, 233 miles E.N.E. of Memphis, 206 miles S.W. of Lexington, Ky., and 684 miles from Washington. Lat. 36° 9′ N.; lon. 86° 49′ W.; elevation above the sea, 460 feet. It is the most wealthy and populous city of Tennessee, except Memphis, and is distinguished for its enterprising spirit, literary taste, and polished society. Many of the private residences are built on a scale of palatial magnitude and splendor, and the public buildings exhibit a corresponding character. The capitol, which stands on a commanding eminence, 175 feet above the river, is a magnificent structure. The material is a fine limestone, which was quarried on the spot, and nearly resembles marble. The dimensions are 240 feet by 135 feet, and the estimated cost $1,500,000. It is built, it is stated, entirely of stone and iron, without any wood about it, except the planking on which the copper roofing is fastened; the floor and inner walls are of dressed stone. The foundation of the capitol was laid in 1845. A lunatic asylum, which will accommodate 400 patients, is located in the vicinity. The state penitentiary at this place is 310 feet by 50, containing 200 cells. This prison, with its machinery, equipments, and labor, is leased by the state to private parties by contract.

Nashville is noted as the educational centre of the Southwestern States. Its system of public schools is one of the best in the country. It has 5 school-buildings for whites, valued at $131,500, and 3 school-buildings for colored people. Here are 2 medical colleges, viz., the Nashville Medical College, and the medical department of Vanderbilt University, both occupying spacious buildings. With the latter is connected the city hospital. This city is the seat of the Nashville University, founded in 1806; of the Vanderbilt University (Methodist Episcopal South), founded in 1875; of the Fisk University, founded in 1867, for the training of colored teachers; and of the Central Tennessee College, founded in 1866. Nashville has also 2 female seminaries, 30 churches for whites, 14 churches for colored people, 2 ar-phan asylums, 4 national banks, 2 savings-banks, a public library, a state library in the capitol, a handsome masonic temple, 2 theatres, an opera-house, a fine hotel, the Maxwell House, which is 5 stories high, and a costly new building for the custom-house and post-office. Two daily newspapers and several weekly religious and literary papers are published here. This city has an extensive wholesale trade in dry-goods, groceries, hats, shoes, &c. It has a large cotton-factory, 7 saw-mills, 5 flour-mills, 6 iron-foundries, and several paper-mills, tanneries, distilleries, carriage-factories, planing-mills, &c.

It is connected with the city of Edgefield, which is on the opposite bank of the river, by a suspension-bridge and a railroad drawbridge. The river is navigated during high water by large steamboats from its mouth to this point, and several splendid packets are owned here. Among the important railroads that meet here are the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, the Louisville & Great Southern, the St. Louis & Southeastern, the Nashville & Decatur, and the Tennessee & Pacific. Pop. in 1860, 16,948; in 1870, including Edgefield, 30,260; present pop. about 48,000. General George H. Thomas gained here a decisive victory over the Confederate general Hood, December 15 and 16, 1864.

Nashville, a post-hamlet of Accomack co., Va., on Chincoteague Sound, 4 miles from Franklin City.

Nashville Centre, a post-village of Martin co., Minn., in Nashville township, about 32 miles S.W. of Mankato. It has a church.

Nashwaak, nash′wåk, a post-village in York co., New Brunswick, on the Nashwaak River, 14 miles N. of Fredericton. Pop. 250.

Nashwaaksis, nash-wåk′sis, a post-village in York co., New Brunswick, at the outlet of a river of the same name, opposite the city of Fredericton. It has a foundry, and carding-, grist-, and saw-mills. Pop. 200.

Nashwaak Village, a post-village in York co., New Brunswick, on the river Nashwaak, 8 miles N. of Fredericton. Pop. 150.

Nasielsk, nå′se-ĕlsk‵, a town of Poland, 26 miles N. of Warsaw. Pop. 3683. Here the French defeated the Russians in 1806.

Nasirabad, a town of India. See NUSSEERABAD.

Naska, nås′kå, or **Caballos,** kå-bål′yoce, a maritime town of Peru, department of Lima, on the Pacific, at the mouth of the river Naska, 30 miles S.E. of Palpa.

Naskov, or **Naskow,** nås′kov, written also **Nakskov,** nåks‵kov′ (L. *Nasko′via*), a town of Denmark, the largest and most important on the island of Laaland, on a fiord of the same name. Pop. 4033. Near it, on the fiord, is the old castle of Aalholm or Christiansholm.

Naso, nå′so (anc. *Agathyrnum?*), a town of Sicily, 44 miles W.S.W. of Messina, on the Naso, near its mouth. It is enclosed by walls, and has 2 churches. Pop. 2306.

Na′son's, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Va., on the Potomac, Fredericksburg & Piedmont Railroad, 5½ miles E. of Orange Court-House. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Nason's Mills, a post-hamlet in Limington township, York co., Me., about 25 miles W. of Portland.

Na′sonville, a hamlet of Providence co., R.I., in Burrillville township, 2 miles from Tarkiln Station. It has a woollen-mill. Pop. 115.

Nasonville, a post-hamlet of Wood co., Wis., 10 miles S.W. of Marshfield. It has a lumber-mill.

Nas‵rigunge′, or **Nasriganj,** nås‵re-gŭnj′, a town of Bengal, in Shahabad, near the Sone. Lat. 25° 3′ N.; lon. 84° 22′ E. It has manufactures of sugar and paper. Pop. 5732.

Nassagaweya, nås‵så-gå-wå′yå, or **Brook′ville,** a post-village in Halton co., Ontario, 16 miles E. of Guelph. It contains a hotel and 3 stores. Pop. 150.

Nassau, nas′saw (Ger. pron. nås′sŏw; Fr. pron. nås‵sō′; L. *Nasso′via*), a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Lahn, 25 miles N.W. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 1497.

Nassau, DUCHY OF, a former state in the W. part of Germany, between lat. 49° 56′ and 50° 52′ N. and lon. 7° 30′ and 8° 30′ E., bounded E. by Hesse-Darmstadt, the Prussian district of Wetzlar, Hesse-Homburg, and the territory of Frankfort, S. by the Rhine and Main, which separated it from Hesse-Darmstadt, and W. and N. by Rhenish Prussia, from which it was partly separated by the Rhine. In 1866 it was incorporated in the new Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau.

Nassau, nas′saw, the most northeastern county of Florida, borders on Georgia. Area, about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by St. Mary's River, and on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is sandy. Cattle, Indian corn, and cotton are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Atlantic, Gulf & West India Transit Railroad. Capital, Fernandina. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,163,704. Pop. in 1870, 4247, of whom 4089 were Americans.

Nassau, a post-office of Sussex co., Del., on the Junction & Breakwater Railroad, 4 miles W. of Lewes.

Nassau, a township of Sioux co., Iowa. Pop. 568.

Nassau, a post-village in Nassau township, Rensselaer co., N.Y., 12 miles S.S.E. of Albany, and about 6 miles E. of the Hudson River. It has an academy, 4 churches, and a foundry. Pop. 348. The surface of the township is diversified with lakes and high hills. Pop. 2660.

Nassau, a city of New Providence, capital of the Bahama Islands, on a declivity near the N. coast. Lat. of light-house, 25° 5′ 6″ N.; lon. 77° 21′ 2″ W. It is regularly and well built, defended by forts, and has a handsome governor's residence, some barracks, a prison, government house, a public library, hospital, agricultural society, and a harbor sheltered northward by Hog Island and having two entrances passable by vessels drawing from 13 to 14 feet of water. It has a large trade in sponges. It is an Anglican bishop's see. Pop. 8000.

Nassau Isles. See POGGY ISLES.

Nassau River, Florida, a small river, which runs eastward, and enters Nassau Sound on the boundary between the cos. of Duval and Nassau.

Nassau River, North Australia, enters Nassau Bay, Gulf of Carpentaria, on the E. side of the latter, near lat. 15° 50′ S., lon. 141° 35′ E.

Nassau Sound, on the E. coast of Florida, is at the S. extremity of Amelia Island, 10 miles S. of Fernandina.

Nasserabad, nås-sẹr-å-båd′, a village of Beloochistan, 25 miles S.W. of Kedje, on the route to Gwetter. Lat. 26° 13′ N.; lon. 61° 57′ E.

Nassereit, nås′sẹh-rīt‵, a village of Tyrol, near Imot.

Nas′sick, a district of India, Bombay presidency, province of Guzerat, lying N. of Ahmednuggur district, and traversed by the Upper Godavery. Area, 8140 square miles. Pop. 734,386.

Nassick, or **Nasik,** nås′sik, called also **Nas′suck,** a town of India, capital of Nassick district, on the Godavery, 95 miles by rail N.E. of Bombay. It is noted for its ancient cave-temples. Pop. 22,436.

Nassovia, the Latin name of NASSAU.

Nastätten, nås′tĕt‵tẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Mühlbach, 19 miles N.W. of Wiesbaden, with many mineral springs. Pop. 1653.

Nata, nå′tå, a town of the United States of Colombia, on the W. side of the Isthmus of Panama, 64 miles S.W. of Panama.

Natal, nå-tål′, a colonial possession of Great Britain, on the S.E. coast of Africa, between lat. 27° 20′ and 30° 55′ S. and lon. 28° 12′ and 31° 30′ E., having W. the Drakenberg Mountains, separating it from the Orange Free State, and N.E. the Buffalo and Great Tugela Rivers, dividing it from the Zulu country. Area, 17,800 square miles. Pop. (1874) 307,241. Surface undulating, well watered, and mostly covered with tall grass. Climate is sub-tropical, the products on the low-lying coast being those of the tropics, while those of the cool highlands of the interior are such as are grown in temperate climes. The climate is healthy; thunderstorms are of frequent occurrence. Timber in the interior grows only in clumps; the sea-coast is bordered by a belt of mangroves. Cotton and indigo grow wild. Sugar, coffee, wheat, oats, beans, and tobacco are important crops. Its only harbor is that of Port Natal, or Durban. Exports, wool, ivory, hides, arrowroot, sugar, &c., to the value of about £800,000. Imports, apparel, cotton goods, beer and ale, leather, hardwares, machinery, woollen, tea, linens, &c. Sugar-cane, coffee, cotton, and Indian corn are cultivated. Modern agricultural implements are coming into use among the natives in great quantities. Building-stone occurs over its surface, and iron ore is abundant; coal of a good quality has been discovered. The territory is administered by a lieutenant-governor, nominally under the government of the Cape. It is the diocese of a colonial bishop, and has many Protestant mission stations and schools. Capital, Pietermaritzburg. The country was discovered by Vasco da Gama in 1497, and became a British colony in 1836.

Natal, nå-tål′ (formerly **Cidade dos Reis,** se-då′då doce rå′ės or rås), a town of Brazil, capital of the province of Rio Grande do Norte, near the mouth of the Potengi in the Atlantic. Pop. 10,000. It was formerly an important military post, and has 3 churches, a governor's residence, and a harbor, with an export trade in Brazil wood.

Natal, or **Natar,** nå-taʀ', a town of Sumatra, on its S.W. coast. Lat. 0° 33′ N.; lon. 99° 0′ E. Near it are some gold-mines, and it has an export trade in gold-dust, camphor, wool, &c.

Nata-Punket, British Columbia. See BABINE LAKE.

Natawaka, Kansas. See NETAWAKA.

Natchaug, Connecticut. See NACHAUG.

Natch'ee', a post-office of Yakima co., Washington.

Natchez, natch'iz, a hamlet of Martin co., Ind., 7 miles S.E. of Shoals.

Natchez, a city of Mississippi, and the capital of Adams co., is on the Mississippi River, at the W. terminus of the Natchez, Jackson & Columbus Railroad, about 280 miles above New Orleans, 130 miles below Vicksburg, and 100 miles S.W. of Jackson. Lat. 31° 34′ N.: lon. 91° 22′ W. It is pleasantly situated on a bluff, which is elevated nearly 200 feet above the river and affords an extensive view of the immense cypress swamps of Louisiana. It was in 1870 the most populous city in the state, except Vicksburg. It has wide streets, which cross one another at right angles. A large number of its houses are of wood. Many of the residences are embellished with flower-gardens and orange-groves. Natchez is the seat of a Catholic bishop, and contains a Catholic cathedral, a court-house, about 7 churches, a masonic temple, a bank, several orphan asylums, a United States marine hospital, and a seminary called the Natchez Institute. Large quantities of cotton, which is the chief article of export, are shipped here in steamboats, the heavy shipping-business being transacted in a part of the city called "Natchez under the Hill." One daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. The name of this city is derived from a tribe of aborigines who formerly lived here. Pop. in 1860, 6612; in 1870, 9057.

Natchez, Ohio. See SOUTH ZANESVILLE.

Natchitoches, năk'e-tŏsh, a parish in the N.W. part of Louisiana, has an area of about 1200 square miles. It is intersected by Red River, and partly bounded on the E. by Saline Bayou. The surface is diversified with several lakes and extensive forests. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Natchitoches. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,983,404. Pop. in 1870, 18,265, of whom 17,919 were Americans.

Natchitoches, a post-village, capital of Natchitoches parish, La., is on Cane River, which is navigable for large steamboats, 4 miles from Red River, and 75 miles S.S.E. of Shreveport. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop, and has 5 churches, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a high school, and a convent. Steam-packets ply between this place and New Orleans. Cotton is the chief article of export. Pop. 1401.

Na'than's Creek, a post-office of Ashe co., N.C.

Nathaver, the Hindoo name of NATTORE.

Na'tick, a post-village in Natick township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston & Worcester Railroad, at the junction of the Saxonville Branch, 18 miles W.S.W. of Boston. It is at the S. end of Cochituate Lake. It contains several churches, a public library, a high school, a national bank, a newspaper office, a hat-factory, and extensive manufactories of boots and shoes and base-balls. The township is drained by Charles River, and contains Felchville and South Natick. Pop. of the township, 7419.

Natick, a post-village in Warwick township, Kent co., R.I., on the Pawtuxet River, and on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, 9 miles S.S.W. of Providence. It has 3 churches and a cotton-factory. Pop. in 1875, 1651.

Natiolum, the ancient name of GIOVENAZZO.

National, nash'ŭn-al, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, 10 miles S.W. of McGregor, and about 50 miles N.W. of Dubuque. It has a church and a graded school.

National City, a post-village of San Diego co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, 4 miles S. of San Diego. It has a mild, genial climate, in which flowers bloom in all seasons.

National Home, a post-village of Milwaukee co., Wis., 3 miles W. of Milwaukee. Here are about 30 public buildings, erected by the United States for a soldiers' home.

National Military Home, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me., at Togus Springs, Chelsea, 5 miles S.E. of Augusta. Here is a United States home for disabled volunteer soldiers, who carry on some manufactures, such as that of bricks, lumber, etc. The springs have had some reputation in the treatment of chronic diseases.

National Military Home, a post-village of Montgomery co., O., 3½ miles W. of Dayton. Here are a large brick hospital, a handsome church built of native limestone, a library, a music-hall, and several barracks, all erected for the accommodation of disabled soldiers. This establishment, and the beautiful grounds belonging to it (640 acres), form one of the most attractive objects in the environs of Dayton. Here are about 2500 disabled soldiers.

National Road, Licking co., Ohio. See JACKSON.

National Soldiers' Home, a post-office of Elizabeth City co., Va., on the N. shore of Hampton Roads, 18 miles from Norfolk. Here is a home for disabled volunteers.

National Stock-Yards, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, opposite St. Louis. Here is a great market for cattle, sheep, &c., belonging to the National Stock-Yard Company, which owns 650 acres of land. The village contains a large hotel, a bank, and a spacious building called the Exchange. Several great railroads converge to this point.

Natividad, nå-te-ve-dåd', a small island of Lower California, in the Pacific, immediately opposite the promontory of Morro Hermoso, about lat. 27° 30′ N.

Natividad, nå-te-ve-dåd', a post-village of Monterey co., Cal., about 100 miles S.S.E. of San Francisco, and 6 miles from Salinas. It has several dairies and a lime-kiln.

Natividad, a village of Mexico, state of Mexico, near Tezcoco.

Natividade, nå-te-ve-då'då, a town of Brazil, province of Goyaz, on the river Luiz Antes, 100 miles N.N.E. of São Feliz. Pop. 2000.

Nat Moore, a post-hamlet of Bladen co., N.C., 3 miles from Brinkley's Railroad Station. It has a church.

Natolia, Asia Minor. See ANATOLIA.

Nato'nia, township, Sacramento co., Cal. Pop. 523.

Natro'na, a post-village of Mason co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 39 miles S.W. of Bloomington. It has a church.

Natrona, a post-village in Harrison township, Alleghany co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, and on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 24 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of mineral acids, carbonate of soda, saponifier, copperas, and salt. Here are the works of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company.

Na'tron Lakes of Egypt are situated in a valley of the Libyan Desert, called the Natron Valley, about 60 miles W.N.W. of Cairo, and consist of 8 pools, many of them rich in natron, the collecting of which occupies about 300 persons.

Nattam, nåt'tåm', **Nuttam,** nŭt'tåm', or **Nut'tom',** a considerable town of British India, presidency of Madras, 22 miles N. of Madura. Lat. 10° 12′ N.; lon. 78° 19′ E.

Nattore, or **Nattor,** nåt'tōr' (native, *Nathaver*, nåt'h-å'vẹr), a town of Bengal, Rajeshahye district, 30 miles E. of Bauleah. It has the palace of the Nattore rajah, is densely built, and is very unhealthy. It is on the State Railway. Pop. 9674.

Nattradacotta, nåt-trå-då-kot'tå, a town of British India, in Madras, 68 miles N.E. of Cape Comorin.

Natunas, nå-too'nås, several groups of islands off the N.W. coast of Borneo, in the China Sea. The Great Natuna Island, lat. 4° N., lon. 108° E., is 40 miles in length.

Natunz, nå'toonz' (?), a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, 60 miles N.N.E. of Ispahan, about lat. 33° 26′ N., lon. 51° 56′ E.

Nat'ural Bridge, a post-office of Walton co., Fla.

Natural Bridge, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on the Indian River, and on the Black River & St. Lawrence Railroad, about 22 miles E.N.E. of Watertown. The river here flows under a stratum of limestone.

Natural Bridge, a post-village of Rockbridge co., Va., about 125 miles W. of Richmond, and about 2 miles from the James River. Here is the celebrated natural bridge over Cedar Creek, one of the most remarkable natural objects of interest in the state. The height of the arch is 200 feet, and the upper surface of the bridge is 240 feet above the stream that flows beneath.

Natural Canal, of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., connects the Oswegatchie with Grass River. Length, about 6 miles.

Natural Dam, a post-office of Crawford co., Ark.

Naturns, nå'toorns, a village of Austria, Tyrol, circle of Botzen, in the valley of the Etsch (or Adige). Pop. 1625.

Naubuc, naw'bŭk, a post-office of Hartford co., Conn., 5 miles S.S.E. of Hartford.

Naudaun, a town of India. See NADAUN.

Nauders, nŏw'dẹrs, a village of the Tyrol, on the Swiss frontier, 15 miles N.W. of Glurns. Pop. 1361.

Nauen, nŏw'ẹn, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 17 miles W.N.W. of Potsdam, on the Hamburg & Berlin Railway. It has manufactures of linen, beer, &c. P. 6929.

Naugard, nŏw'gaʀt, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 29 miles N.E. of Stettin, between two lakes. Pop. 4765.

Naugart, naw'gart, a post-hamlet of Marathon co., Wis., 14 miles N.W. of Wausau. It has a steam saw-mill.

Naugatuck, naw-gạ tŭk', a post-village of New Haven co., Conn., in Naugatuck township, on a river of the same name, and on the Naugatuck Railroad, 5 miles S. of Waterbury, and 15 miles in a direct line, or 22 miles by rail, N.N.W. of New Haven. It has 4 churches, a savings-bank, a high school, and manufactures of rakes, hoes, shears, forks, knives, malleable iron, &c. Here is the manufactory of the Goodyear Glove & Rubber Company. Pop. of the township, 2830.

Naugatuck Junction, in Litchfield co., Conn., is one of the stations at Winsted. Here the Naugatuck Railroad intersects the Connecticut Western Railroad. It is 35 miles W. of Hartford.

Naugatuck Junction, in New Haven co., Conn., is on the New York & New Haven Railroad, at the junction of the Naugatuck Railroad, 2 miles E. of Stamford.

Naugatuck River, Connecticut, rises in Litchfield co., runs southward through New Haven co., and enters the Housatonic River at Derby and Birmingham. It is nearly 65 miles long. The chief town on its bank is Waterbury. The trains of the Naugatuck Railroad run along this river from Derby to Walcottville, about 40 miles.

Naughrightville, naw'rīt-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Morris co., N.J., on the High Bridge Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of High Bridge, and about 15 miles W. of Morristown. It has a chapel and a flour-mill. The name of the station is Naughright.

Nauheim, nŏw'hime, a village of Hesse, 13 miles N.N.W. of Hanau, with important saline springs. P. 2391.

Naumburg, nŏwm'bŏŏʀɢ, a town of Prussian Saxony, 17 miles S.S.W. of Merseburg, on the Saale, and on the railroad from Halle to Gotha. It has 3 suburbs, a castle, a cathedral and 4 other churches, a hospital, a gymnasium, and manufactures of leather, linen, soap, tobacco, pottery, and woollen stuffs. Pop. 16,258.

Naumburg, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Eder, 16 miles W.S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 1432.

Naumburg, a town of Germany, in Prussian Silesia, 33 miles W. of Liegnitz, on the Queiss. Pop. 2028.

Naumburg, a town of Prussia, 59 miles N.W. of Liegnitz, on the right bank of the Bober. Pop. 879.

Naum'burg, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., 1 mile from Castorland Station, and about 64 miles N. of Utica. It has a lumber-mill.

Naundorf, nŏwn'doʀf, a village of Saxony, 30 miles N. of Dresden. Pop. 1513.

Naunhof, nŏwn'hōf, a town of Saxony, 10 miles E.S.E. of Leipsic, on the Parthe. Pop. 1312.

Naupactus, the ancient name of LEPANTO.

Nauphio, an island of Greece. See ANAPHE.

Nauplia, naw'ple-ạ, or **Napoli di Romania,** nå'po-le dee ro-må-nee'å (anc. *Nau'plia ;* Fr. *Naupli,* nō'plee'), a fortified seaport town of Greece, in the Morea, capital of the government of Argolis, near the head of the Gulf of Nauplia, 5 miles S.S.E. of Argos. Lat. 37° 33′ 36″ N.; lon. 22° 48′ E. It is enclosed by Venetian fortifications, with several batteries, and has 2 fortresses, one of which, on a precipitous rock, is almost impregnable. The town, recently laid out in modern European style, has a good main street, some squares, and the church where Capo d'Istria was assassinated in 1831. It has a good roadstead, and at one time carried on an extensive traffic in silk, oil, wax, wines, corn, cotton, and sponge, but its commerce has much declined. Pop. 8543. See GULF OF NAUPLIA.

Nau'set Beach, the E. side of Cape Cod, Mass., 18 miles S.E. of Provincetown. On it are 3 light-houses, 150 feet apart. Lat. 41° 51′ 35″ N.; lon. 69° 57′ 18″ W. About 4 miles S. is the entrance to Nauset Harbor, an inlet of the Atlantic.

Nau'shon', the largest of the Elizabeth Islands, 7½ miles long, in Dukes co., Mass., is a summer resort.

Naustathmus, supposed ancient name of VINDICARI.

Nauta, nŏw'tå, a town of Ecuador, on the Amazon, a little above the confluence of the Ucayale, about lat. 4° 30′ S., lon. 72° 40′ W. Pop. 1000.

Nauthpoor, nawt'h'poor', a town of Bengal, district and 42 miles N.N.W. of Purneah. Lat. 26° 17′ N.; lon. 87° 3′ E.

Nautrille, or **Nautrill,** naw'tril or naw-trill', a hamlet of Black Hawk co., Iowa, 10 miles N. of Waterloo.

Nauvoo, naw-voo', a post-village of Winston co., Ala.

Nauvoo, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., in Nauvoo township, on the Mississippi River, 14 miles above Keokuk, 32 miles below Burlington, and 1 mile from Montrose Station, Iowa. It is finely situated on high ground. It was founded in 1840 by the Mormons, who built here a large and costly limestone temple, which is now a ruin. After the Mormons had been driven away, a company of French Socialists occupied the place for some time. It has 5 churches, a Catholic academy, 2 cigar-factories, 2 wagon-shops, and a newspaper office. The river is here 1 mile wide. Pop. of the township, 1578.

Nauvoo, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., about 25 miles N. by W. of Williamsport.

Nava, the ancient name of the NAHE.

Nava Cata, a town of India. See NOAKOTE.

Navaconcejo, or **Navaconcexo,** nå-vå-kon-thå'ʜo, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province and N.N.E. of Caceres, near the Jerte. Pop. 1186.

Nava de la Asuncion, nå'vå då lå å-soon-the-ōŋ', or **Nava de Coca,** nå'vå då ko'kå, a town of Spain, New Castile, province and 23 miles N.W. of Segovia. P. 1681.

Nava del Rey, nå'vå dĕl rå, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles S.W. of Valladolid. It has a fine church. Pop. 5946.

Navajoe, nå-vå'ʜo, a post-office of Conejos co., Col., is on a reservation of Navajo Indians.

Navajo Indians, a peaceable, industrious tribe occupying a reservation embracing the N.W. corner of New Mexico and the N.E. corner of Arizona, and numbering about 12,000, of whom about one-third are engaged in civilized pursuits. The Navajo Agency is at Mineral Springs, Valencia co., New Mexico.

Naval, nå-vål', a town of Spain, in Aragon, province and E. of Huesca. In the vicinity are extensive salt-works. Pop. 1641.

Navalcan, nå-vål-kån', a town of Spain, in New Castile, province and W. of Toledo. Pop. 1599.

Navalcarnero, nå-vål-kaʀ-nå'ro, a town of Spain, province and 19 miles W.S.W. of Madrid. Pop. 3758.

Navalmoral de la Mata, nå-vål-mo-rål' då lå må'tå, a town of Spain, 52 miles N.E. of Caceres. Pop. 3295.

Navalmoral de Pusa, nå-vål-mo-rål' då poo'så, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province and 38 miles S.W. of Toledo. Pop. 3415.

Navalucillos, nå-vå-loo-theel'yoce, a village of Spain, in New Castile, 38 miles S.W. of Toledo. Pop. 2266.

Navalvillar, nå-vål-veel-yaʀ', or **Navalvillar de Pela,** nå-vål-veel-yaʀ' då på'lå, a town of Spain, province and 67 miles E.N.E. of Badajos. Pop. 2707.

Nav'an, a town of Ireland, co. of Meath, at the confluence of the Boyne and Blackwater, 26 miles N.W. of Dublin, with which it is connected by a railway. Pop. 4104. It has a court-house, corn- and paper-mills, manufactures of sacking, and exports of agricultural produce.

Navan', a post-office of Winneshiek co., Iowa.

Navarino, nå-vå-ree'no, **Navarin,** nå-vå-reen', or **Neocastro,** nå-o-kås'tro (modern Greek, Νεοκαστρον, nå-o'kås-tron), a fortified seaport town of Greece, in the Morea, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 6 miles N. of Modon. It consists of about 200 well-built stone houses and 100 wooden habitations. Near it, on the N., are the ruins of old Navarino, the ancient *Pylos.* The harbor, sheltered by the island of Sphagia, is a noble basin, famous in antiquity for a total defeat of the Spartan by the Athenian navy, and in modern times for the victory of the English, French, and Russian fleets over those of the Turks and Egyptians, October 20, 1827. Pop. 2000.

Navarino, nav-ạ-ree'no, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., about 10 miles S.W. of Syracuse. It has a church. Pop. 83.

Navarino, nå-vå-ree'no, or **Nev'ere'no,** a post-office of Shawano co., Wis. Pop. of Navarino township, 148.

Navarino, a post-office of Shawano co., Wis., 12 miles S.E. of Shawano.

Navarre, nạ-var' (Fr. pron. nå'vaʀ'; Sp. *Navarra,* nå-vaʀ'ʀå), a province of Spain, bounded N. by the Mediterranean and France. Area, 4069 square miles. Pop. 318,954. It is traversed by the Pyrenees, which here form several fine valleys. The summits of the mountains are in general rugged and bare; lower down they are covered with wood and afford excellent pasturage. The grain and wine produced are insufficient for consumption. Chief rivers, the Ebro and Bidassoa. The greater portion of the population speak the Basque language. Navarre, which was never completely subjugated to the Arabs, formed a distinct kingdom at the end of the ninth century, and was united to Aragon from 1076 to 1134. The kings of France held it for a short time at the end of the thirteenth century. It was taken by Ferdinand the Catholic in 1512, and united to Spain. A small part of the country, called Basse-Navarre, remained to Catharine of Navarre, and was united to the crown of France in 1589. From that time till the revolution of 1830 the kings of France took the title of

King of Navarre. It retains peculiar privileges, and in the new division of the country (1833) it retained its ancient boundaries. Capital, Pamplona.——Adj. and inhab. NAVARRESE, nå'var-reez' (Sp. NAVARRO, nå-vaR'Ro, or NAVARRES, nå-vaR-Rês'). BASSE-NAVARRE, båss-nå'vaR', was a division of France, in the old province of Béarn.

Navarre, nạ-var', a post-village in Bethlehem township, Stark co., O., on the Tuscarawas River, about 10 miles S.W. of Canton. It is also on the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railroad, 6 miles S. of Massillon. It has 5 churches, 2 flour-mills, a brewery, a foundry, a union school, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 900.

Navarrenx, nå'vaR'rôNᵍ', a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 20 miles W. of Pau. Pop. 1348.

Navarres, nå-vaR-Rês', a town of Spain, province and S.S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 1917.

Navarrete, nå-vaR-Rå'tå, a town of Spain, province and 5 miles W. of Logroño. Pop. 2205.

Navar'ro, a small river of Mendocino co., Cal., runs northwestward, and enters the Pacific Ocean.

Navarro, a county in the N.E. central part of Texas, has an area of about 1100 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Trinity River, and is also drained by Chambers and Richland Creeks. The surface is diversified with prairies and forests of good timber, which is here abundant. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Houston & Texas Central Railroad. Capital, Corsicana. Valuation of real and personal estate, 2,064,282. Pop. in 1870, 8879, of whom 8837 were Americans.

Navarro Mills, a post-office of Navarro co., Tex.

Navarro (or **Novar'ro**) **Ridge,** a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal., near the Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of Navarro River, about 125 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco. Pop. 315.

Navas del Madroño, nå'vås dêl må-drōn'yo, a town of Spain, 19 miles W.N.W. of Caceres. Pop. 3117.

Navas del Marquez, nå'vås dêl maR-kēth', a town of Spain, 24 miles E.S.E. of Avila. Pop. 2727.

Navas de San Antonio, nå'vås då sån ån-to'ne-o, a village of Spain, in New Castile, 20 miles from Segovia.

Navas de San Juan, nå'vås då sån-Hoo-ån' (almost Hwån), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 35 miles from Jaen.

Navas de Toloso, nå'vås då to-lo'so, a small village of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 39 miles N. of Jaen. Here, in 1212, a victory was obtained by the King of Castile, Aragon, and Navarre over the Moors, who were commanded by Mohammed Ibn Abdallah, King of Morocco. The Spaniards were assisted by 100,000 foreign crusaders, chiefly English and French. It is said that 200,000 of the infidels were slain, and only 725 Christians.

Navasink, or **Navesink,** nav'ạ-sink, a post-village in Middletown township, Monmouth co., N.J., near a river of similar name, 3 miles from Hopping Station. It has 3 churches. Here is Navasink Post-Office. See HIGHLANDS.

Navaso'ta, a post-village of Grimes co., Tex., on the Navasota River, near its mouth in the Brazos, and on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 70 miles N.W. of Houston, and 29 miles S.S.E. of Bryan. It has 2 banks, a newspaper office, 4 churches, the Atchison Institute, a wagon-factory, and an oil-mill. Pop. 1509.

Navasota River, Texas, rises in Limestone co., runs nearly southward, forms the boundary between the cos. of Robertson and Brazos on the right, and Leon, Madison, and Grimes on the other side, and enters the Brazos River near Washington. It is nearly 170 miles long.

Navas'sa, or **Navaza,** nå-vå'så, a small island of the Caribbean Sea, off the W. coast of Hayti, at the S.W. entrance of the Windward Passage. Lat. 18° 25' N.; lon. 75° 2' W. It affords guano.

Nave, nå'vå, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, 5 miles N.E. of Brescia. Pop. 2699.

Nave Hill, a post-hamlet of Union co., Tenn., 29 miles N. by E. of Knoxville.

Navelli, nå-vêl'lee, a village of Italy, province and 19 miles S.E. of Aquila. Pop. 2593.

Naver, Loch, a lake of Scotland. See LOCH NAVER.

Naves, nåv, a village of France, in Corrèze, 3 miles N. of Tulle. Pop. 2297.

Navia, nå've-å, a river of Spain, rises in Galicia, province of Lugo, flows N.N.E., and enters the Bay of Biscay. Length, 65 miles. It has an excellent salmon-fishery.

Navia, a town of Spain, on the river Navia, about a mile from its mouth. It has Roman antiquities. Pop. 754.

Navia de Suarna, nå've-å då swaR'nå or soo-ạR'nå, a small town of Spain, province and 40 miles N.W. of Oviedo, on the Navia.

Navidad, nå-ve-dåd', a small river of Texas, rises in Fayette co., runs southward through Lavaca co., and enters the Lavaca River about 10 miles below Texana.

Navidad, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Tex., on the Navidad River, 28 miles N.E. of Victoria. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Navigator's Islands. See SAMOAN ISLANDS.

Na'vy Yard, a station of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 2½ miles E. of Washington, D.C.

Nawabgunge, nå-wåb-gŭnj', or **Nawaurgunge,** nå-war-gŭnj', a town of India, in Oude, 38 miles N.E. of Lucknow. Pop. 6131.

Nawabgunge, a town of the Bareilly district, India. Pop. 4418. See also BARA BANKI.

Nawabgunge, or **Nawabganj,** a town of Bengal, on the E. bank of the Hoogly, 13 miles N. of Calcutta. Pop. 16,525.

Nawada, nå-wå'då, a town of Bengal, in Midnapoor. Lat. 22° 35' N.; lon. 87° 30' E. It has paper-works.

Nawada, a large town of Bengal, in Gaya district. Lat. 24° 53' N.; lon. 85° 35' E.

Naxera, a town of Spain. See NAJERA.

Naxerilla, a river of Spain. See NAJERILLA.

Nax'os, or **Naxia,** nåx-ee'ạ (anc. *Naxos*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, the largest and most fertile of the Cyclades. Lat. 37° N.; lon. 25° 31' E. Length, 19 miles; breadth, 15 miles. Pop. 11,518. The surface is mountainous. Chief products, wine, fruits, olive oil, and cheese. The island was formerly consecrated to Bacchus. In the thirteenth century it formed, with the neighboring islands, the Venetian duchy of Naxos. It was taken by the Turks in the fifteenth century. It now forms a government of the kingdom of Greece. Chief town, Naxia (anc. *Naxos*), with a port on the N.W. coast; it is the see of a Greek bishop and of a Latin archbishop. Pop. 4000. The eparchy of Naxos includes also Paros, Antiparos, and other islands. Total pop. 20,582.

Naxos, or **Naxia,** a ruined city of Sicily, on the E. coast, at the mouth of the Onobala.

Naxuana, an ancient name of NAKHCHIVAN.

Nay, nå, a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, on the Gave de Pau, 10 miles S.S.E. of Pau. Pop. 3093. It has manufactures of broadcloth, serge, druggets, blankets, &c.

Nayabari, nå'yå-bå'ree, a town of Bengal, in Dacca. Lat. 23° 39' N.; lon. 90° 3' E. Pop. 3150.

Naya Dumka, nå'yå doom'kå, a small town of Bengal, capital of the Santal Pergunnahs. Lat. 24° 16' N.; lon. 87° 17' 21" E.

Nayagurh, or **Nayagarh,** nå'yạ-gŭrh', a native state of Orissa, India. Lat. 19° 54.5'–20° 20.5' N.; lon. 84° 50' 45"–85° 18' E. Area, 588 square miles. It is fertile and well cultivated, with some wild districts. Capital, Nayagurh, a town of 2500 inhabitants, in lat. 20° 7' 45" N., lon. 85° 71' 56" W. Total pop. 83,249.

Naya Nagar, India. See NYE NUGGUR.

Nay'att Point, a post-hamlet and watering-place on the E. shore of Narragansett Bay, Bristol co., R.I., and on the Providence, Warren & Bristol Railroad, 9 miles S. of Providence. It has a hotel and some fine residences.

Nayaug, nạ-yawg', or **Winton Junction,** a station in Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad and the Pennsylvania Coal Company's Railroad, 6 miles E. of Scranton, at the junction of the Winton Branch of the former road. See also WINTON.

Naye, nī'å, a village of Africa, in Bondoo, on the left bank of the Falemé. Lat. 14° 26' N.; lon. 13° 15' W.

Nay'land, a town of England, in Suffolk, on the navigable Stour, 14 miles W.S.W. of Ipswich. Pop. 980.

Naylor, nā'lọr, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ga., near the Allapaha River, and on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Valdosta. It has a church and a steam saw-mill.

Naylor's, a post-office of Richmond co., Va.

Nayntivoe, an island near Ceylon. See HAARLEM.

Nayoe, or **Nayoo,** nī'oo', a group of four or five islands, Malay Archipelago, N. coast of Celebes, off the Bay of Menado.

Naz'areth (Arab. *En-Nasirah,* ên-nå-see'rạ), a small town of Palestine, 17 miles S.E. of Acre. Pop. about 6000, mostly Christians. It stands on a declivity, and is generally well built, with flat-roofed stone houses. Its principal edifice is the Latin convent, with a richly-decorated church, reputed to be on the site rendered memorable as the scene of the Annunciation and the home of Christ. The population is employed in agriculture and weaving.

Nazareth, nå'zå'rêt', a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 8 miles by rail S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 5492.

Nazareth, nå-så‛rĕt′, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, on the left bank of the Jaguaripe, 40 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic. Pop. 2000.

Naz′areth, a post-borough of Northampton co., Pa., about 7 miles N.W. of Easton, and 60 miles N. of Philadelphia. It was founded in 1741 by a colony of Moravians, under George Whitefield. Here is a Moravian academy or boarding-school for boys, which was founded in 1785. Nazareth has 3 churches, a foundry, and manufactures of farming-implements, sash, &c. Pop. 949.

Nazareth Islands, Indian Ocean. See CARGADOS.

Naze (nå′zẹh), THE, a cape, forming the S. extremity of Norway, on the North Sea, near the entrance of the Skager-Rack. Lat. 57° 57′ N.; lon. 7° 2′ E.

Naze (nāz), THE, a headland of England, forming the E. extremity of the co. of Suffolk, 5 miles S. of Harwich.

Naze, THE, a headland of Senegambia, 36 miles S.E. of Cape Verd.

N'Diangui, n'de-ång′ghee‛, written also **Guiangue,** a village of West Africa, Wallo country, on the left bank of the Senegal. Lat. 16° 25′ N.; lon. 15° 50′ W.

Ne, nå (L. *Nea*), a village of Italy, province of Genoa, 8 miles from Chiavari, on the Graveglia. Pop. 3679.

Neabs′co Mills, post-office, Prince William co., Va.

Neæ, the ancient name of HAGIOSTRATI.

Neæthus, the ancient name of the NETO.

Neafu, nå-å-foo′, a village on the island of Vavao, one of the Friendly Islands. Lat. 19° 4′ S.; lon. 174° 30′ W.

Neagh, Lough, Ireland. See LOUGH NEAGH.

Ne′ah Bay, a post-office and Indian village of Clallam co., Washington, on the Strait of Juan de Fuca, about 5 miles from the ocean. Lat. 48° 21′ 49″ N.; lon. 124° 37′ 12″ W. Here is an Indian reservation of the Makah tribe.

Nealey's (ne′lĭz) **Corner,** a post-office of Penobscot co., Me., about 6 miles W. of Hampden.

Neal's (neelz) **Landing,** post-office, Jackson co., Fla.

Neapel, the German name of NAPLES.

Néant, nå‛ŏɴᵍ′, a village of France, in Morbihan, 7 miles N.E. of Ploërmel. Pop. 1696.

Neapolis, the ancient name of NABAL.

Neapolis, an ancient name of NABLOOS.

Neapolis, an ancient name of NAPLES.

Neapolis, island of Sardinia. See ORISTANO.

Neapolis, the ancient name of SCALA NOVA.

Neapolis, an ancient name of KENEH.

Neap′olis, a post-hamlet of Lucas co., O., on the Wabash Railroad, 21 miles W.S.W. of Toledo. It has a church.

Near′man, a station in Wyandotte co., Kansas, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of Wyandotte.

Neath, neeth, a river of Wales, rises S.W. of the Brecknock Beacon, and, after a S.S.W. course of 20 miles, enters the Bristol Channel 2½ miles S. of Neath, to which it is navigable for vessels of 300 or 400 tons. Throughout most of its length it is accompanied by the Neath Canal.

Neath (anc. *Nidum?*), a town of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 7 miles N.E. of Swansea, on the navigable river Neath, at a railway junction. It has a town hall, a workhouse, and extensive copper- and iron-foundries and collieries, the produce of which, as well as the mining produce brought from the interior by canal, is largely exported. The borough unites with Swansea, &c., in sending one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 9319.

Neath, a post-office in Pike township, Bradford co., Pa., about 22 miles S.W. of Binghamton. It has a church.

Neatsville, neets′vĭl, a post-village of Adair co., Ky., near Green River, about 66 miles S.S.W. of Lexington.

Néau, the French name of EUPEN.

Neave, neev, a township of Darke co., O. Pop. 1093. It contains Fort Jefferson and Weaver's Station.

Neb′lett's Landing, post-office, Bolivar co., Miss.

Ne′bo, a post-office of Benton co., Ark.

Nebo, a post-office of Paulding co., Ga.

Nebo, a post-village in Spring Creek township, Pike co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 14 miles E. of Louisiana, Mo., and 45 miles W.S.W. of Jacksonville. It has 2 churches, 2 hotels, and several stores. Pop. about 450.

Nebo, a post-village of Hopkins co., Ky., 10 miles W. of Madisonville. It has 2 churches, a high school, and 4 tobacco-stemmeries.

Nebo, a post-office of Laclede co., Mo.

Nebo, a hamlet of Platte co., Neb., 10 miles N. of Columbus. It has a church.

Nebo, a post-office of McDowell co., N.C.

Nebo, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., O., 9 miles S. of Salineville. It has a flour-mill.

Nebo, a station of Mahoning co., O., on the Lawrence Branch Railroad, 5½ miles S.E. of Youngstown.

Nebra, nå′brå, a town of Prussian Saxony, 19 miles W.S.W. of Merseburg, on the Unstrut. Pop. 2527.

Nebras′ka, a N.W. central state of the American Union, bounded N. by Dakota, E. by Iowa, S. by Kansas and Colorado, and W. by Colorado and Wyoming. Area, 75,995 square miles, or 27,358,200 acres. Its N. line is formed in part (to the westward) by the 43d degree of N. lat., and in part by the rivers Keya Paha, Niobrara, and Missouri, which latter river also washes its whole eastern border. The southern line strikes westward along the parallel of 40° N. to the meridian of 102° W. from Greenwich, thence N. to 41° N. lat., then again westward to 104° W. lon., and again northward to lat. 43° N.

Face of the Country.—The greater part of Nebraska is a gently undulating, monotonous plain, with a slight eastward inclination, and as a whole the state is but scantily supplied with timber. In the extreme N.W. there are some hills, and near the Missouri bluffs occur. The deeply interesting but hopelessly barren *Mauvaises Terres*, or Bad Lands, occupy but a relatively small area in Nebraska, being situated in the N.W., in a basin whose surface is covered with marvellously formed masses of clay, standing erect, and occasionally reaching upward more than 200 feet, with intricate labyrinthine passages between. This strange and desolate tract abounds in interesting fossil remains. Eastward of this region, and S. of the Niobrara, there is a tract covered with sand-hills, but capable of affording pasturage in the proper season. In the Upper Niobrara valley there is some forest-land, with yellow pine timber, while elsewhere, especially eastward, the watercourses are fringed with cottonwood, hackberry, box-elder, elm, walnut, chicot, ash, oak, and other trees. Berry-bearing shrubs, wild grape-vines, and the wild plum are abundant.

Geology.—Southeastern Nebraska is underlaid by the coal-measures; but its coals are mostly "pinched out," and lie in very thin layers, which cannot be worked to advantage. They have, nevertheless, afforded a scanty supply of fuel of a tolerable quality. The greater part of Eastern Nebraska is covered by cretaceous strata, and of the western section by tertiary (largely pliocene) deposits; and along the Missouri there are bluffs of the loess, referred to quaternary times. There are many richly fossiliferous strata in the state. It is believed that in the Dakota group of the cretaceous there are workable beds of brown lignite, which is sometimes a useful fuel. Good limestone, sandstone, and gypsum exist in abundance and afford building-materials. Fictile and other clays are common. There are numerous salines in the state, some of which already afford a good supply of salt, mainly obtained by evaporating the brines.

Rivers.—Besides the streams already named, the principal rivers are the broad and shallow Platte, with its North, South, and Loup Forks, the Pawnee Loup, the Elk Horn, Lodge Pole Creek, the Republican, the Saline, and the Big and Little Blue Rivers. None of the streams are navigated except the Missouri.

Agricultural Resources, Climate, &c.—Nebraska has lately taken a prominent place as an agricultural state. The eastern counties have everywhere a deep and fertile soil, naturally covered with a tough sod, which is sometimes utilized as a fencing-material. Farther westward the bottom and lower bench-lands along the streams are generally chosen for cultivation, the upland plains affording the best of pasturage. The blue-joint of the uplands and the *tule* grass of the bottoms are excellent wild pasture- and hay-grasses. Those lands which are broken by "draws," or ravines, are especially prized by the grazier, because they are cheap and almost always afford water, while in winter the draws shelter the stock from the severe winds. The principal drawbacks to agriculture have been the occasional severe visitations of the "hateful grasshopper" (*Caloptenus spretus*), which is a true locust. The western part of the state has been regarded as specially liable to drought, but it is asserted that as agriculture advances westward the rainfall increases. The principal railroads afford lumber and excellent Iowa and Rocky Mountain coal at very low prices for the purpose of stimulating immigration and the sale of their grant-lands. Indian corn, spring wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, butter, sorghum, tobacco, wool, and live-stock are leading products. Apples, peaches, grapes, and the small fruits and root crops do remarkably well. Some flaxseed and castor-beans are produced for oil. Hay is sent westward by rail from the Platte Valley. Much attention has been given to tree-planting, which is encouraged by state legislation, and the results are thus far very encouraging. Nebraska is liable to severe, though unfrequent, winter storms, for which the settler must duly prepare. Cattle and horses do not require much protection or much hand-feeding in winter, and often receive none at all. More than 150 species of wild grass have been described.

Manufactures are carried on to some extent, chiefly, as yet, for the supply of local needs. Among the articles produced may be specified farm-implements, wagons, boots, shoes, lumber, cooperage, furniture, bricks, tiles, salt, lime, flour, meal, syrup, harness, soap, candles, tobacco, cigars, metallic wares, &c.

Railroads.—In 1865 the first railroad trains were run in the state, and there were reported 122 miles of track; in 1870, 705 miles; in 1875, 1127 miles. Exclusive of the Union Pacific Railroad, which has 474 miles in Nebraska, the railroads have cost $36,971 per average road-mile for works. Omaha is the principal railroad centre; and at this point an iron railway bridge crosses the Missouri to Council Bluffs, Iowa, connecting the railroad system of the great plains with that of Iowa and the East.

Finances.—The state has no bonded debt, and of her $352,400 of liabilities (1874) nearly all is due to the school fund. In 1874 the state had a total valuation of $81,218,813, about one-half of which was the assessed value of lands. There were levied taxes amounting to $502,933.78.

The *Counties* are 73 in number, viz., Adams, Antelope, Black Bird, Boone, Buffalo, Burt, Butler, Cass, Cedar, Chase, Cheyenne, Clay, Colfax, Cuming, Custer, Dakota, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge, Douglas, Dundy, Fillmore, Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Gage, Garber, Gosper, Grant, Greeley, Hall, Hamilton, Harlan, Harrison, Hitchcock, Holt, Howard, Jefferson, Johnson, Kearney, Keith, Knox, Kountze, Lancaster, Lincoln, Lyon, Madison, Merrick, Nance, Neligh, Nemaha, Nuckolls, Otoe, Pawnee, Phelps, Pierce, Platte, Polk, Red Willow, Richardson, Saline, Sarpy, Saunders, Seward, Sherman, Stanton, Taylor, Thayer, Valley, Washington, Wayne, Webster, York.

The principal towns are Omaha, on the Missouri, the railroad centre and metropolis of the state (pop. in 1874, 19,140); Lincoln, the capital; Nebraska City, Ashland, Beatrice, Brownville, Crete, Fremont, Grand Island, Kearney, North Platte, Plattsmouth, Seward, &c., and others scarcely less flourishing.

Education has attracted much attention ever since the settlement of the state, and the legislation upon the subject has been intelligent, effectual, and well seconded by the people. There is a large permanent school fund; moneys are raised by general and local taxation, and a generous share of the public lands of the state has been set apart for school purposes. State, county, and local superintendents have oversight of educational affairs. Graded and high schools are maintained in the principal towns. There is a state normal school at Peru. Lincoln is the seat of the liberally endowed and well-organized state university, to which the state agricultural college is affiliated. At Nebraska City is Nebraska College and divinity school (Protestant Episcopal); and Doane College, at Crete, is a Congregationalist institution, open to pupils of either sex. At Omaha stands a free state school for deaf-mutes. The future of the public schools of Nebraska is full of promise.

Constitution, &c.—The constitution was adopted in 1866. The governor holds office for 4 years, and the legislature meets biennially. Judicial officers are elected, and serve for limited terms. The state has now 3 electoral votes and one member of the lower house of Congress. There is a state penitentiary at Lincoln, an asylum for the blind at Nebraska City, and an asylum for the insane at Lincoln. The school for deaf-mutes at Omaha, and the other state institutions, have been already mentioned.

History.—Nebraska formed successively a part of the Louisiana and Missouri territories until 1854, when the Missouri Compromise was repealed and the famous Nebraska bill was passed by Congress after a long and exciting political struggle. The general interest in the political fate of Kansas for some years drew the stream of immigrants to that quarter rather than to Nebraska, which was not admitted as a state until 1867. Since that time, and especially since the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, the increase of the state in wealth and population has been very remarkable. Occasional severe visitations of locusts have given check to the immigration, but such interruptions have been merely temporary, and it is believed that the evil in question will disappear as civilization and agriculture advance and occupy the great plains eastward of the Rocky Mountains.

The Population, in 1860, was 28,841, at which time the territory had an area much greater than the present state; in 1870, 122,993, including but very few of the 7528 Indians. The latter are of the Sioux, Otoe, Omaha, Winnebago, Sac, Fox, Ioway, Missouria, and other tribes, are generally placed upon reservations, have mission and industrial schools, and are, on the whole, making some improvement. The general population of Nebraska is believed to have increased since 1870 at a rate not excelled by that of any other state in the Union; for in 1874 the state census gave a population of 230,007.

Nebraska, a river of North America. See PLATTE.

Nebraska, a post-office of Scott co., Ark.

Nebraska, township, Livingston co., Ill. Pop. 1162.

Nebraska, a post-village of Jennings co., Ind., in Campbell township, on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 62 miles W. of Cincinnati. It has a saw-mill, 2 or 3 stores, 2 churches, and a flour-mill. Pop. 300.

Nebraska, a township of Page co., Iowa. Pop. 669.

Nebraska, a hamlet of Hyde co., N.C., 90 miles N.E. of New-Berne. It has a church.

Nebraska, a post-village in Walnut township, Pickaway co., O., about 20 miles S. by E. of Columbus.

Nebraska, a post-hamlet of Forest co., Pa., on Tionesta Creek, 6 miles E. of Tionesta, and about 20 miles S.E. of Titusville. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Nebraska, a post-hamlet of Appomattox co., Va., at Appomattox Station on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 23 miles E. of Lynchburg. It has a church.

Nebraska City, the capital of Otoe co., Neb., is situated on the W. bank of the Missouri River, and on the Nebraska Railroad, which connects here with a branch of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, opposite East Nebraska City, about 74 miles below Omaha, and 222 miles above Leavenworth. By railroad it is 57 miles E. by S. of Lincoln, 44 miles S. of Omaha, and 160 miles N.N.W. of Kansas City, Mo. Lat. 40° 40′ 8″ N.; lon. 95° 41′ 44″ W. In 1870 it was the second city of the state in population. Large steamboats navigate the river above and below this place. The city contains the Nebraska College (Episcopal), which was organized in 1863, a court-house, 2 public halls, about 12 churches, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, 2 high schools, the Academy of the Annunciation, 2 flour-mills, an elevator, a foundry, a machine-shop, a tannery, manufactories of beer, bricks, carriages, cigars, ploughs, soap, &c., and printing-offices which issue 1 or 2 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. It is lighted with gas. Pop. in 1870, 6050.

Nebraska City Junction, Iowa. See EAST NEBRASKA CITY.

Nebrissa, the ancient name of LEBRIJA.

Nece′da, or **Nece′dah,** a small river of Juneau co., Wis., runs southward, and enters the Yellow River about 3 miles from its mouth.

Necedah, a post-village in Necedah township, Juneau co., Wis., on the Yellow River, about 50 miles N.W. of Portage City, and 12 miles N.N.E. of New Lisbon. It is partly supported by the lumber-business. It has a church, 3 saw-mills, a grist-mill, and a pail-factory. Here are valuable cranberry-marshes. Pop. 944; of the township, 1865.

Necessidades, nå-sĕs-se-då′dĕs, or **Santo Antonio,** sån′to ån-to′ne-o, a village of Brazil, province of Santa Catharina, 6 miles N. of Desterro. Pop. 300.

Neces′sity, a post-office of Marshall co., Ala.

Nechanitz, nĕĸ′å-nits`, or **Neu-Nechanitz,** a town of Bohemia, 9 miles W.N.W. of Königgrätz. Pop. 2017.

Nechanitz, nĕk-an′its, or **Nochanitz,** nŏk-an′its, a post-office of Fayette co., Tex.

Nechara, nå-chå′rå, a large village of Beloochistan, province and 16 miles S.E. of Kelat.

Neche, nå′che, a post-office of Pembina co., Dakota.

Neches (netch′iz) **River,** Texas, rises in Van Zandt co., and runs alternately southward and southeastward. It forms the S.W. boundary of the cos. of Cherokee and Angelina, below which it runs southward and separates Jasper co. from the cos. of Tyler and Hardin. It enters Sabine Lake about 3 miles from the mouth of the Sabine, and 15 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. Length, about 350 miles.

Nechesville, netch′iz-vĭl, a post-office of Anderson co., Tex., at Neches Station on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of Palestine. Here are a church and a lumber-mill.

Nechow, nå`chŏw′, a town of China, province of Che-Kiang, on the main road between Hoei-Choo and Ning-Po. Pop. from 20,000 to 30,000.

Neckalofa, nĕk-kå-lo′få, or **Niukalofa,** ne-oo-kå-lo′få, a town on the island of Tonga, one of the Friendly Islands. The most conspicuous objects are the churches, under the direction of Wesleyan missionaries. Pop. 2000.

Neckar, nĕk′kar, or **Necker,** nĕk′ker (anc. *Nĭ′cer*), a river of Germany, rises in the mountains of the Schwarzwald (Würtemberg), on the frontiers of Baden, flows generally N. and W. to Mannheim, where it joins the Rhine on the right. Length, 210 miles. Chief affluent, the Jaxt.

Neckarau, nĕk'kå-rōw', a village of Baden, on an island in the Rhine, near the confluence of the Neckar, 2½ miles S. of Mannheim. Pop. 3879.

Neckar-Gemünd, nĕk'kạr-ghẹh-münt', a town of Baden, at the confluence of the Elsenz with the Neckar, 17 miles E.S.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 2103.

Neckar-Steinach, nĕk'kạr-stī'nåĸ, a town of Hesse, in Starkenburg, 6 miles E. of Heidelberg. Pop. 1379.

Neckarsulm, nĕk'kạr-sŏŏlm', a town of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, at the confluence of the Sulm with the Neckar, 30 miles N. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2640. It has a castle, and manufactures of leather and tobacco.

Neckartenzlingen, nĕk'kạr-tĕnt-sling'ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, Schwarzwald, near Nürtingen. Pop. 1064.

Neckarthailfingen, nĕk'kaʀt-hīl'fing-ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, 4 miles S.W. of Nürtingen, on the Neckar.

Necker, a river of Germany. See NECKAR.

Necker, nĕk'kẹr, an island in the Pacific, lat. 23° 34' N., lon. 164° 37' W., a mere rock, about 500 yards long and 360 feet high. It was once covered with guano.

Nec'tar, a post-hamlet of Blount co., Ala., 7 miles E. of Bangor Station. It has 3 churches.

Ne'cum Tench, a post-village in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 30 miles S.W. of Sherbrooke.

Nedde, nĕdd, a village of France, in Haute-Vienne, 28 miles E.S.E. of Limoges. Pop. 1770.

Nedenaes, or **Nedenes,** nå'dẹh-nås', an amt or bailiwick of Norway, having S.E. the Skager-Rack. Area, 4650 square miles. Pop. 73,415. Chief towns, Arendal, Grimstad, and Lillesand.

Nederbrakel, nå'dẹr-brå'kẹl, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 17 miles S.S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 3820.

Nederhasselt, nå'dẹr-hås'sẹlt, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Molenbeek, 22 miles S.S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1200.

Ne'derland, a post-hamlet of Boulder co., Col., near the Snowy Range, 18 miles S.W. of Boulder City. It has a church. Gold is found here.

Nederlanden. See NETHERLANDS.

Nederweert, nå'dẹr-ŵaiʀt', a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 12 miles W.N.W. of Roermond. Pop. of commune, 4545.

Neder Yssel, nå'dẹr ī'sẹl, a branch of the Leck, which passes Ysselstein, Oudewater, and Gouda, and joins the Maas (or Meuse) opposite Ysselmonde. Length, 30 miles.

Nedjed, nĕd'jĕd, or **Nejd,** nĕj'd (*i.e.,* "elevated country"), the general name applied to the central portion of the Arabian peninsula. Some Arab writers use the name in an abstract sense, and speak of the Nedjed-el-Hejáz or the Nedjed-el-Yemen, that is to say, the inland and elevated region of Hejáz or Yemen; but ordinarily the word Nedjed is employed without an expletive, to signify the country in the interior, enclosed by Hejáz, Yemen, Hadramaut, Omán, Lahsa, and the Syrian Desert. A great part of its surface is sandy desert, interspersed with fertile spots. The hills are generally wooded, but its characteristics are very little known. It furnishes dromedaries and horses of an excellent breed. The Wahabees subjugated all the tribes of the Nedjed, and at present the name Nedjed is frequently used to designate the central Wahabee kingdom, with its 9 principal provinces.

Nedrigailov, or **Nedrigailow,** nå-dre-ghī-lov', a town of Russia, government and 100 miles W.N.W. of Kharkov, on the Soola. Pop. 5061.

Ned's Point, the E. side of Mattapoisett Harbor, Buzzard's Bay, Mass. It contains a fixed light, 40 feet above the level of the sea.

Neede, nå'dẹh, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 18 miles E. of Zutphen. Pop. 3066.

Need'ham, a post-village in Needham township, Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York & New England Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Boston. It has several churches, a savings-bank, and a newspaper office. Here are fine gardens and beautiful scenery. The township is bounded on the S. and the N.E. by Charles River, and is intersected by the Boston & Albany Railroad. It contains villages named Grantville, Highlandville, Charles River Village, and Wellesley. The valuation of its real and personal estate for 1875 was $5,011,551. Pop. 4548.

Need'ham Mar'ket, a town of England, co. of Suffolk, on a railway, 9 miles N.N.W. of Ipswich. Pop. 1393.

Needham's Station, a post-office of Johnson co., Ind., on the railroad which connects Martinsville with Fairland, 5 miles E.N.E. of Franklin.

Needles (nee'dl'z), THE, a cluster of three pointed rocks in the English Channel, W. of the Isle of Wight. The NEEDLES LIGHT, on the W. extremity of the Isle of Wight, is in lat. 50° 39' 54" N., lon. 1° 34' W.; elevation, 469 feet.

Need'mere, a hamlet of Eaton co., Mich., in Chester and Roxana townships, 9 miles N. of Charlotte. It has a church, a saw-mill, and 2 stores. Pop. about 100. Here is Roxana Post-Office.

Need'more, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Ind., about 38 miles S. by W. of Indianapolis. It has 3 churches.

Needmore, a post-office of Fulton co., Pa.

Needmore, a post-office of Buchanan co., Va.

Nedoontivoe, an island near Ceylon. See DELFT.

Need'wood, an ancient royal forest of England, co. of Stafford. It presents some fine remains of forest scenery.

Needy, a post-office of Clackamas co., Oregon.

Nee-e-Gata, or **Niigata,** nee'ee-gå'tå, a city and open port of Japan, on the W. coast of Hondo, 225 miles N.N.W. of Tokio. It is well laid out, and part of its streets are traversed by canals. It has petroleum-wells, and a good inland and coasting trade in petroleum, but its harbor is defective, and its exports by sea (chiefly silk, silk-worms' eggs, and tea) are not large. It has a prison, barracks, hospital, and manufactures of arms, ammunition, woollens, cottons, &c. Pop. 33,722.

Neekoospara, the Indian name of the WISCONSIN.

Nee'ley Town, a hamlet on the Montgomery & Erie Railroad, in Orange co., N.Y., 2 miles S.W. of Montgomery.

Neelgherry, mountains of India. See NEILGHERRY.

Neelung, or **Nilung,** nee'lŭng' or nee'loong', written also **Nilun,** a village of Thibet, in lat. 31° 6' N., lon. 78° 59' E., 11,127 feet above the sea.

Neely's (nee'liz) **Land'ing,** a post-office of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, about 9 miles below Grand Tower.

Nee'lysville, a post-village of Morgan co., Ill., near Neely's Station on the Quincy Branch of the Wabash Railroad, 14 miles W. of Jacksonville. Coal is mined here.

Neelysville, a post-office of Butler co., Mo., on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, 15 miles S. of Poplar Bluff.

Neelysville, Morgan co., O. See NEW CASTLE.

Neemaheira, nee-må-hī'rå, a town of India, 20 miles S. of Chittoor. Lat. 24° 38' N.; lon. 74° 50' E.

Ñeembucu, ñå-ĕm-boo-koo', or **Pilar,** pe-laʀ', a port of entry of Paraguay, in a marshy tract on the Parana, 170 miles direct (or about 220 miles by water) W.S.W. of Asuncion.

Neemla, neem'lå, or **Nimba,** nim'bå, a town of Afghanistan, 5 miles E. of Gundamuck. Lat. 34° 18' N.; lon. 70° 8' E.

Neem'ra, a village of Sinde, 44 miles N. of Larkhana.

Neemre'a Hoo'senpore', a town of India, North-West Provinces, division of Rohilcund. Pop. 5339.

Neemutch, nee'mŭch', a town of India, Rajpootana, 36 miles S.E. of Chittoor. Lat. 24° 27' N.; lon. 75° E.

Nee'nah, a hamlet of Stearns co., Minn., on the Mississippi River, about 9 miles below St. Cloud.

Neenah, a city of Winnebago co., Wis., in Neenah township, on the left or S. bank of Fox River, which here issues from Lake Winnebago and separates Neenah from Menasha, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at its junction with the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 30 miles N. of Fond du Lac, and 35 miles S.W. of Green Bay. It contains 11 churches, a high school, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, 6 flouring-mills, 3 paper-mills, several saw-mills, and manufactures of sash, blinds, staves, &c. The river here affords great water-power. Steamboats ply between Neenah and Fond du Lac. Pop. 4025; of the township, additional, 534.

Neenah River, Wisconsin. See FOX RIVER.

Nee'panee', or **Nipani,** nee'på-nee', a town of India, district and 50 miles N. by W. of Belgaum. Pop. 9371.

Nee'per, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Mo., 10 miles S.W. of Cahoka.

Neer, naiʀ, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, on the Meuse, 4 miles N. of Roermond. Pop. 1535.

Neerheylissem, naiʀ'hī'lis-sẹm, a village of Belgium, in South Brabant, 31 miles E.S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1500.

Néerlande, a French name of the NETHERLANDS.

Neerlinter, naiʀ'lin'tẹr, a village of Belgium, in South Brabant, 30 miles E. of Brussels. Pop. 2180.

Neermul, neer'mŭl', a town of India, in the Deccan, 120 miles N. of Hyderabad.

Neeroeteren, nå'roo'tẹh-rĕn, a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, 60 miles N.E. of Hasselt. Pop. 1600.

Neerpelt, naiʀ'pĕlt, a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, on the Dommel, 55 miles N. of Hasselt. Pop. 1500.

Neers, a river of Prussia. See NIERS.

Neers'ville, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co., Va., 5 miles S. of Harper's Ferry.

Neerwinden, naiR'ŵinˋdẹn, or **Neerwinde,** naiR'ŵinˋdẹh, a village of Belgium, province of Liege, 2 miles N.W. of Landen, memorable for the victory gained by Marshal Luxembourg over the army of William III. of England, July 29, 1693, and for the defeat of the French by the Austrians, March 18, 1793.

Neeryssche, nåˋrïs'Kẹh, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 6 miles S.W. of Louvain. Pop. 1300.

Neethe, a river of Belgium. See NÈTHE.

Neetsville, Adair co., Ky. See NEATSVILLE.

Neetum, an ancient city of Sicily, See NOTO.

Neff, a post-office of Randolph co., Ind., about 28 miles N.W. of Richmond.

Neff's, Lehigh co., Pa. See UNIONVILLE.

Neff's Mills, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., about 25 miles E.N.E. of Altoona. Pop. about 100.

Neff's Mills, a post-office of Salt Lake co., Utah.

Neffs'ville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 4½ miles N. of Lancaster. It has a church.

Neft, nêft, or **Nefta,** nêf'tå, a town of Africa, in Tunis, on the W. side of Lake Al Sibkah (Lowdeah), 20 miles S.S.W. of Tozer. Lat. 34° 12′ N.; lon. 7° 55′ E.

Neftenbach, nêf'tẹn-bâKˋ, a village of Switzerland, canton and N.N.E. of Zurich, on the Töss. Pop. 1436.

Nefyn, a town of Wales. See NEVIN.

Negˋapatam', or **Nagˋapatam',** also called **Nagapattanam,** nåˋgå-påt-tå-nåm', a town of India, on the Coromandel coast, 16 miles S. of Carrical, province and 48 miles by rail E. of Tanjore. It has manufactures of oil, woollens, silks, and cottons, and a trade by sea. It stands in the Cavery delta. Pop. 48,525.

Negau'nee, a post-town in Negaunee township, Marquette co., Mich., on the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, at its junction with the Peninsular division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 12 miles W. of Marquette, and 176 miles N. of the city of Green Bay. It is on a ridge called Iron Mountain, about 900 feet above the level of Lake Superior. Here is an abundance of good iron ore, and a very large capital is here invested in iron-mines, which in prosperous times yield about 200,000 tons per annum. Negaunee has a large blast-furnace, a national bank, a newspaper office, 3 churches, and manufactures of mining-powder, charcoal, and nitro-glycerine. Pop. 3741.

Negaunee, township, Marquette co., Mich. Pop. 646.

Neg'ley, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pa.

Negom'bo, a town of Ceylon, on its W. coast, 18 miles N. of Colombo. Its vicinity produces large quantities of rice, with pepper, cocoa-nuts, betel, and coffee.

Negotina, nå-go-tee'nå, or **Negotin,** nå-go-teen', a town of Servia, near the Danube, 19 miles N.W. of Widdin. It is a bishop's see, and has a gymnasium. Pop. 4528.

Negrais, negˋrïce', an island and harbor, British Burmah, at the mouth of the Bassein River, an arm of the Irrawaddy.

Negrar, nå-grâR', a town of Italy, province and N. of Verona. Pop. 2856.

Negree-Orang-Boogis. See CELEBES.

Neˋgreet', a post-office of Sabine parish, La.

Nègrepelisse, nåˋgrẹh-pẹh-leess', a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, on the Aveyron, 8 miles E.N.E. of Montauban. Pop. 1058.

Negril, ne-gril', NORTH and SOUTH, two headlands of Jamaica, 8 miles apart: the latter, in lat. 18° 16′ N., lon. 78° 22′ W., forms the W. extremity of the island.

Negril Bay, a port and village of Jamaica, between the Negril headlands, at the W. end of the island. P. 522.

Negro, a river of Italy. See CALORE.

Ne'gro Foot, a post-office of Hanover co., Va., about 28 miles N.W. of Richmond.

Negro Hill, a post-office of White co., Ark.

Negropont. See EUBŒA and CHALCIS.

Negro, Rio, South America. See RIO NEGRO.

Negros, nå'groce, one of the Philippine Islands, Malay Archipelago, separated by narrow channels from Panay on the N.W. and Zebu on the S.E., and extending from lat. 9° 3′ to 10° 58′ N., lon. 122° 28′ to 123° 29′ E. Length, 150 miles; average breadth, 25 miles. Pop. 225,873.

Neguac, negˋoo'ăk', or **Negˋowac',** a post-village in Northumberland co., New Brunswick, on a river of the same name, 30 miles N.W. of Chatham. Pop. 150.

Negun'da, a post-office of Webster co., Neb.

Negyed, nêdˋyêd', a village of Hungary, co. and 30 miles from Neutra, on the Waag. Pop. 3776.

Neh, nêh, a town of Persia, 175 miles E.N.E. of Yezd.

Neha'lem, a small river of Oregon, runs W., and enters the Pacific at the S.W. extremity of Clatsop co.

Nehalem, a post-office of Tillamook co., Oregon, on the Nehalem River.

Nehavend, nåˋhå-vênd', or **Nehawund,** nåˋhå-wŭnd', a town of Persia, in Irak-Ajemee, 50 miles S. of Hamadan.

Nehaw'ka, a post-office of Cass co., Neb.

Neheim, nå'hīme, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 6 miles N.W. of Arnsberg, at the confluence of the Mönne and Ruhr. Pop. 3291.

Néhou, nåˋhoo', a village of France, in Manche, 6 miles S.W. of Valognes. Pop. 1950.

Nehren, nå'rẹn, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, near Tübingen. Pop. 1183.

Nehrung. See FRISCHE-HAFF and CURISCHE-HAFF.

Nehtour, Nehtour, or **Nahtor,** nạ-tŏwr' or nạ-tōr', a town of India, 20 miles E. of Bijnaur. Pop. 9392.

Neibsheim, nībs'hīme, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, bailiwick of Bretten. Pop. 1190.

Neidenburg, nī'dẹn-bōōRGˋ, a town of East Prussia, 24 miles S. of Königsberg. Pop. 4259. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of woollens and leather.

Neighbor's (nå'bŭrz) **Store,** a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

Neighborville, nå'bŭr-vĭl, a post-office of Norton co., Kansas, 50 miles N. of Trego.

Neilgherry or **Neelgherry** (neelˋghĕr'ree) **Mountains,** called also the **Neilgher'ries,** a mountain-range of Southern India, Madras Presidency, at the junction of the E. and W. Ghauts, where they occupy an area of about 700 square miles, district and N.W. of Coimbatoor, having on the S. the remarkable Paulghautcherry Pass. Elevation of highest peak, 9941 feet. Among these hills are the stations of Ootacamund, Kotagherry, Dimhutty, and Coonoor, resorted to by Europeans on account of the eminent salubrity of their climate. (See MAHABLESHWUR HILLS.) The *district* of the Neilgherries has an area of 749 square miles, and a pop. of 49,501. Capital, Ootacamund.

Neill's (neelz) **Creek,** a township of Harnett co., N.C. Pop. 1137.

Neillsville, neelz'vĭl, a post-village, capital of Clark co., Wis., in Pine Valley township, on Black River, about 50 miles E.S.E. of Eau Claire, and 66 miles N.N.E. of La Crosse. It has a high school, 2 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, and manufactures of lumber.

Neil's, a station in Wayne co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Richmond Railroad, 4 miles E. of Richmond.

Neilsburg, neelz'bŭrg, a post-office of Republic co., Kansas, 50 miles S. of Belvidere, Neb.

Neil's Corners, Quebec. See GRANBOROUGH.

Neil's Creek, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ind.

Neil's Creek, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., 4 miles W. of Wallace Station.

Neils'ton, a village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 5 miles S. of Paisley. Pop. 1716.

Nein, the Arabic name of NAIN.

Neir, a town of India. See NAIR.

Neirai, or **Nairai,** nī'rī, written also **Nirie,** an island of the South Pacific, Feejee group, S. of Goro.

Neirone, nå-e-ro'nå, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, 4 miles from Cicagna. Pop. 3117.

Neishlot, a town of Finland. See NYSLOTT.

Neisoukhoiji, a town of Russia. See NIESOOCHATSCHI.

Neisse, nī'sẹh, a river of Germany, flows N., and joins the Oder 21 miles S.S.E. of Frankfort. Length, 115 miles.

Neisse, a river of Prussian Silesia, flows N.E., and joins the Oder 15 miles N.W. of Oppeln. Length, 98 miles.

Neisse, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, on the Neisse, 30 miles S.W. of Oppeln, and connected by railway with Brieg, 29 miles distant. It has a large castle, a palace, a commandant's residence, circle hall, 7 Roman Catholic and 2 Lutheran churches, convents, extensive barracks, powder-mills and arsenals, a theatre, several hospitals, a Roman Catholic college, an asylum for poor Roman Catholic clergy, printing establishments, manufactures of linens and woollens, and several distilleries. Pop. 19,533.

Neithrop, nī'thrọp, a hamlet of England, co. of Oxford, forming a suburb of Banbury. Pop. 5741.

Neiva, Neva, nå'vå, **Nitsa,** or **Nitza,** nit'så, a river of Russia, governments of Perm and Tobolsk, rises in the E. slope of the Ural Mountains, 35 miles N.W. of Yekaterinboorg, flows E.S.E., and, after a course of about 300 miles, joins the Toora.

Neiva, a town of South America. See NEYVA.

Neive, nå'e-vå, or **Neze,** nåd'zå, a town of Italy, province of Coni, 4 miles N.E. of Alba. Pop. 3067.

Nejd, a district of Arabia. See NEDJED.

Nejin, a town of Russia. See NEZHEEN.

Neka'ma, a post-office of Winnebago co., Wis.

Nekimi, ne-kī'mī, or **Neka'ma,** a post-township of Winnebago co., Wis., on the W. side of Lake Winnebago, is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and is 7 miles S.W. of Oshkosh. Pop. 1278.

Neko'da, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Pa., about 30 miles N.N.W. of Harrisburg. It has a church.

Neko'ma, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ill., on the Galva & Keithsburg Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 8 miles W. of Galva. It has 2 warehouses for corn, which is shipped here.

Nekvoroktcha, nĕk-vo-rok'chå, written also **Nekhvorochtcha,** a town of Russia, government and 32 miles S. of Poltava, on the Orel.

Neligh, ne'lig, a post-village of Antelope co., Neb., on the Elkhorn River, about 36 miles W. by N. of Norfolk. It has a newspaper office, a hotel, a flouring-mill, a saw-mill, 4 stores, and 30 residences.

Nellestown, nĕllz'tŏwn, or **Nelle's Corners,** a village in Haldimand co., Ontario, 2 miles from Cayuga.

Nellore, nĕl'lōr', written also **Nelluru** and **Nellur,** a town of India, on the Pennar, capital of a district of its own name, 13½ miles from the Bay of Bengal, and 98 miles N.N.W. of Madras. Lat. 12° 49' N.; lon. 80° 1' E. It is a busy town, with extensive suburbs. Pop. 29,922.

Nellore, a district of British India, on the Bay of Bengal. Area, 12,000 square miles. Pop. 846,572.

Nel'ly's Ford, a post-hamlet of Nelson co., Va., 11 miles N.W. of Rockfish Depot.

Nel'son, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 4 miles by rail N.N.E. of Burnley. Pop. 5580.

Nelson, a city of New Zealand, on Tasman Bay, near the N. end of the South island. Lat. 41° 15' S. It has a fine harbor, is a railway terminus, and is handsomely built, with wide streets shaded with trees. It is an Anglican bishop's see, and has a college connected with the university of New Zealand, a woollen-mill, and a large trade. Pop. 5554.

Nel'son, a county of Kentucky, near the middle of the state. Area, about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Rolling Fork of Salt River, and intersected by Beech River. The surface is undulating, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Good Silurian limestone underlies a part of the soil. This county is intersected by the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad. Capital, Bardstown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,300,000. Pop. in 1870, 14,804, of whom 14,348 were Americans.

Nelson, a county of Virginia, near the middle of the state. Area, about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Blue Ridge, and on the S.E. by James River, and is partly drained by Rockfish Creek. The surface is diversified with hills, fertile valleys, and extensive forests. Indian corn, tobacco, wheat, and oats are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Virginia Midland Railroad and the James River Canal. Capital, Lovingston. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,890,454. Pop. in 1870, 13,898, of whom 13,850 were Americans.

Nelson, a post-office and station of Butte co., Cal., on the Oregon division of the Central Pacific Railroad, 83 miles N. by W. of Sacramento.

Nelson, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Ill., in Nelson township, on Rock River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 6½ miles S.W. of Dixon. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 600.

Nelson, Moultrie co., Ill. See FARLOW.

Nelson, a station in Moultrie co., Ill., on the Kaskaskia River, and on the Chicago & Illinois Southern Railroad, 30 miles S.E. of Decatur.

Nelson, a post-office of Vigo co., Ind., about 6 miles W.N.W. of Terre Haute.

Nelson, a post-hamlet of Cloud co., Kansas, in Nelson township, 25 miles N.W. of Clay Centre. Pop. of the township, 387.

Nelson, a post-office of Muhlenburg co., Ky., at or near Nelson Creek Station on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Owensborough Junction.

Nelson, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., in Nelson township, about 22 miles N.N.E. of Grand Rapids. Pop. of the township, 2361.

Nelson, a township of Watonwan co., Minn. P. 355.

Nelson, a station on the Boonville Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 21 miles S. of Boonville, Mo.

Nelson, a post-village of Lincoln co., Mo., is near the Mississippi River, 15 miles S.S.E. of Clarksville.

Nelson, a post-village, capital of Nuckolls co., Neb., about 18 miles S. of Fairfield. It has a church and a newspaper office.

Nelson, a post-township of Cheshire co., N.H., about 10 miles N.E. of Keene. It contains Munsonville, an academy, and a cotton-factory. Pop. 744.

Nelson, or **Nelson Flats,** a post-village in Nelson township, Madison co., N.Y., about 22 miles E.S.E. of Syracuse. It has 2 churches. The township contains another village, named Erieville, and has several cheese-factories, and a pop. of 1662.

Nelson, a post-hamlet in Nelson township, Portage co., O., about 30 miles N.E. of Akron. The township contains part of a village named Garrettsville, and has manufactures of cheese. Pop. of the township, 1355.

Nelson, Mercer co., Pa. See BRISTOW.

Nelson, a post-village and summer resort of Tioga co., Pa., in Nelson township, on the Cowanesque River, and on the Corning, Cowanesque & Antrim Railroad, 23 miles S.W. of Corning, N.Y. It has 2 churches, a hotel, a tannery, a flour-mill, 2 saw-mills, a chair-factory, and a graded school. Pop. of the township, 456.

Nelson, a post-office of Hardin co., Tenn.

Nelson, a post-hamlet of Buffalo co., Wis., in Nelson township, on the Chippewa River, near its mouth, 5 miles N.E. of Reed's Landing, Minn., and about 38 miles S.W. of Eau Claire. Pop. of the township, 1563. It contains a hamlet named Misha Mokwa.

Nel'son, a river-port of New Brunswick, co. of Northumberland, on the right bank of the Miramichi, about 20 miles from its entrance into Miramichi Bay, and opposite the town of Newcastle. It has a church, 3 stores, and several saw-mills. Pop. 200.

Nelson, a post-village in Halton co., Ontario, 4 miles from Wellington Square. Pop. 100.

Nel'son, an island of Chagos Archipelago, Indian Ocean. Lat. 5° 46' 30" S.; lon. 72° 22' E.

Nelson, a port on the N.W. coast of Australia, between Brunswick Bay and Prince Regent River. Lat. 15° 6' S.; lon. 125° 4' E.

Nelson, a district of West Australia, lat. 34° S., lon. 116° E., having N. Wellington district.

Nelson Cape, South Australia, bounds Portland Bay westward. Lat. 38° 25' 54" S.; lon. 141° 28' E.

Nel'son Chan'nel, between Tasmania and King's Island, 60 miles across, connects Bass's Strait with the Southern Ocean.

Nelson Creek, Kentucky. See NELSON.

Nelson Fur'nace, a post-hamlet of Nelson co., Ky., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, about 40 miles S. of Louisville. It has several stores.

Nelson Hill, a post-office of Wilson co., Tenn.

Nelson Island, of the South Shetland group, South Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 62° 15' S.; lon. 58° 50' W.

Nelson Point, a post-office and trading-post of Plumas co., Cal., 13 miles S.E. of Quincy. Gold is found near it.

Nelson River, Canada. See SASKATCHEWAN.

Nel'sònville, a post-office of Franklin co., Ala., 25 miles S. of Tuscumbia. Here is a church.

Nelsonville, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Mo., about 32 miles N.W. of Hannibal. It has 2 churches.

Nelsonville, or **Marysville,** a hamlet of Putnam co., N.Y., 1 mile from Cold Spring. It has a church.

Nelsonville, a post-village of Athens co., O., on the Hocking River, the Hocking Canal, and the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, 62 miles S.E. of Columbus, and 14 miles N.W. of Athens. Mining coal is the main business of this place. It contains a bank, 3 churches, a newspaper office, and 2 union schools. Pop. 2200.

Nelsonville, a post-village of Austin co., Tex., 16 miles S. of Brenham. It has a church and an academy.

Nelsonville, a post-hamlet of Portage co., Wis., in Amherst township, 1½ miles from Amherst Junction Station.

Nelsonville, Quebec. See COWANSVILLE.

Nel'ta Boc, a post-office of Sevier co., Ark.

Nemadji, ne-maj'e, a small river of Douglas co., Wis., runs northeastward, and enters Lake Superior at the town of Superior.

Nemaha, nee'ma-haw', or **Big Nemaha River,** Neb., rises near the S. border of Lancaster co., and runs southeastward through the cos. of Johnson, Pawnee, and Richardson. It enters the Missouri River 2 or 3 miles below Rulo, and very near to the S.E. extremity of Nebraska. It is about 150 miles long, and traverses a very fertile farming country.

Nemaha, a county in the N.E. part of Kansas, bordering on Nebraska, has an area of 720 square miles. It is drained by the Nemaha and Delaware Rivers, and by Illinois and Vermilion Creeks. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and groves or small forests of the ash, elm, cottonwood, hickory, oak, black walnut, and other trees. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and cattle are the staple products. This county has an abundance of limestone valuable for building. It is intersected by the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad and the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. Capital, Seneca. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,998,654. Pop. in 1870, 7339, of whom 5880 were Americans; in 1875, 7104; in 1878, 8876.

Nemaha, a county in the S.E. part of Nebraska, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Missouri River, is intersected by the Little Nemaha River, and also drained by Muddy Creek. The surface is undulating. The soil is deep, calcareous, and very fertile. This county contains a large portion of prairie, and has groves of the ash, elm, oak, hickory, walnut, maple, and other trees distributed along the streams. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. Coal is found in this county, which has also abundance of limestone, a good material for building. Capital, Brownville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,707,610. Pop. in 1870, 7593, of whom 6747 were Americans. It is intersected by the Brownville, Fort Kearney & Pacific Railroad. Pop. in 1876, 8276.

Nemaha, a township of Nemaha co., Kansas. Pop. 408.

Nemaha City, a post-village of Nemaha co., Neb., on the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Little Nemaha, and on the Nebraska Railway, 5 miles S. of Brownville. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 200.

Nemaha, Little. See LITTLE NEMAHA RIVER.

Nemaur, a district of India. See NIMAR.

Nemausus, the ancient name of NÎMES.

Nembro, nĕm′bro, a town of Northern Italy, 5 miles N.E. of Bergamo, on the Serio. Pop. 3122.

Nemb-Shehr, a town of Turkey. See NEǴ-SHEHR.

Nem′ea, a village of Greece, in the Morea, 13 miles S.W. of Corinth, with the remains of a temple of Jupiter and other antiquities.——Adj. NEMEAN, nĕm′e-ạn.

Nemetacum, or **Nemetocenna.** See ARRAS.

Nemetes, an ancient name of SPEYER.

Nemethi-Szathmar. See SZATHMAR-NEMETH.

Nemeth-Lipcse, nå‵mĕt′-lip′chå‵, or **Deutsch-Lyptsch,** doitch-liptch, a town of Hungary, co. of Liptau, 21 miles N.N.W. of Bries. Pop. 2273.

Nemeth-Ujvár, a town of Hungary. See GÜSSING.

Nemet-Keresztur, Hungary. See HEILIGEN-KREUZ.

Nemet-Oravicza, Hungary. See ORAVICZA.

Nemi, nå′mee, a lake and village of Italy, beside the Appian Way, and between Albano and Velletri, 17 miles S.E. of Rome. The lake is the crater of an extinct volcano, 5 miles in circumference, and surrounded by thick woods, which were in ancient times famous for the worship of Diana. It discharges its waters by a tunnel of very ancient origin. The village on its N.E. margin is overlooked by a feudal castle.

Nemosia, the supposed ancient name of LIMASOL.

Nemours, nẹh-moor′, a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 10 miles S. of Fontainebleau. It is surrounded by the Canal du Loing, enclosed by walls, and has a fine old castle, and manufactures of hats, tanneries, flour-mills, marble-works, and brick- and lime-kilns. Pop. 3857.

Nemza, a town of Moldavia. See NYAMTZ.

Nenagh, nå′nạ, a town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, near the Nenagh River, an affluent of the Shannon, 13 miles N.E. of Newport. It is well built, and has remains of a Norman castle and ruins of a monastery. Pop. 5696.

Nendaz, nĕn′dåts, a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, 3 miles S.W. of Sion. Pop. of parish, 2021.

Nene, or **Nen,** nĕn, a river of England, rises in the W. part of the co. of Northampton, flows N.E., and enters the North Sea at the Wash. Length, 90 miles. It communicates by the Wisbeach Canal with the Ouse.

Nenelaw, ne′nẹ-law, a small river of Michigan, rises in Alcona co., runs N.E. and N., and enters Thunder Bay River in Alpena co., about 7 miles from its mouth.

Nen′no, a post-office of Washington co., Wis., on Rock River.

Nenokask, or **Nenokazk,** nå-no-kåsk′, called also **Nenoksa** and **Nenokotskoi,** a small seaport of Russia, on Archangel Bay, government and 40 miles W. of Archangel. Pop. 921.

Nenzing, nĕnt′sing, a village of Austria, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, 2 miles E. by S. of Feldkirch. Pop. 1158.

Neo Cæsarea, the ancient name of NIKSAR.

Neocastro, a town of Greece. See NAVARINO.

Neodesha, ne‵o-dẹ-shah′, a post-village in Neodesha township, Wilson co., Kansas, on or near the W. bank of the Verdigris River and the N. bank of Fall River, about 14 miles N. of Independence, and 26 miles W. by N. of Parsons. It has a newspaper office, a savings-bank, 4 churches, 2 flour-mills, a steam saw-mill, and an iron-foundry. Pop. 665; of the township, 725 additional.

Neo′ga, a post-village of Cumberland co., Ill., in Neoga township, on the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, 12 miles S. by W. of Mattoon, and about 45 miles S.E. of Decatur. It has 2 churches, a bank, a graded school, 2 flouring-mills, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 540; of the township, 2285.

Neograd, nå′o-gråt‵ (Hun. *Nógrád*, no‵grạ̊d′), a town of Hungary, 27 miles N. of Pesth. Pop. 1444.

Neograd, or **Nógrád,** a county in the N.W. of Hungary, bordering southwestward to a small extent on the Danube. Much of it is mountainous, and a part is barren, but the valleys are generally fertile. Area, 1685 square miles. Capital, Balassa-Gyarmath. Pop. 198,269.

Neo′la, a post-village of Pottawattamie co., Iowa, in Neola township, near Mosquito Creek, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 21 miles N.E. of Council Bluffs. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 359.

Neola, a post-hamlet of Pratt co., Kansas, 18 miles N.E. of Iula.

Neo′ma, a post-office of Boone co., Neb.

Neomagus, the ancient name of LISIEUX.

Neo′sho, a county in the S.E. part of Kansas, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Neosho River, which divides it into nearly equal parts. The surface is undulating, and is diversified by prairies and woodlands, the former of which amount to 90 per cent. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, oats, and grass are the staple products. Among its minerals are limestone and bituminous coal. This county is intersected by 2 branches of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, viz., the Neosho Valley division and Sedalia and Cherokee division, and by the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad. Capital, Erie. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,219,876. Pop. in 1870, 10,206; in 1878, 11,055.

Neosho, a township of Cherokee co., Kansas. Pop. 943.

Neosho, a township of Coffey co., Kansas. Pop. 542.

Neosho, a township of Labette co., Kansas. Pop. 563.

Neosho, a township of Morris co., Kansas. Pop. 524.

Neosho, a post-village, capital of Newton co., Mo., in Neosho township, on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, 73 miles W.S.W. of Springfield, and about 22 miles S. of Carthage. It has a bank, 2 newspaper offices, 6 churches, a foundry, a machine-shop, 2 flouring-mills, a woollen-mill, and 2 wagon-factories. Lead-mines have been opened near this place. Pop. about 2000; of the township, 3000.

Neosho, a post-village in Rubicon township, Dodge co., Wis., on the Rubicon River, about 38 miles W.N.W. of Milwaukee, and 15 miles N.E. of Watertown. It has water-power, a flouring-mill, a steam saw-mill, a brewery, 2 churches, a masonic hall, 3 other halls, &c. Pop. about 450.

Neosho Falls, a post-village of Woodson co., Kansas, in a township of its own name, on the Neosho River, and on the Neosho division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 45 miles S.E. of Emporia, and 15 miles N.N.W. of Humboldt. It has a court-house, 3 churches, a newspaper office, a flour-mill, and a woollen-mill. The river here affords water-power. Pop. 532; of the township, 830.

Neosho Rapids, a post-village in Jackson township, Lyon co., Kansas, on the Neosho River, 2 miles from Neosho Rapids Station, which is on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Emporia. It has a church, a graded school, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill.

Neosho River rises in Morris co., in the E. central part of Kansas. It runs southeastward through the cos. of Lyon and Coffey to Iola, in Allen co., below which its general direction is southeastward until it crosses the S. boundary of Kansas about 3 miles below Chetopa. It then enters the Indian Territory, in which it runs nearly southward, and joins the Arkansas River at Fort Gibson. Its length is nearly 450 miles, of which about 300 miles are in Kansas. It traverses fertile prairies, in which coal is found.

Neozeli, nå-od-zå′lee, a village on the island of Sardinia, province of Busachi. Pop. 1028.

Ne‵paug′, a post-hamlet in New Hartford township, Litchfield co., Conn., about 21 miles N.N.W. of Hartford. It has a church, and manufactory of furniture-castors, &c.

Nepaul, ne-pawl′, written also **Nepal** (Hindoo, *Nepala*, nå-på′lå), an independent country of India, comprising the southern slope of the Himalayas, between lat.

26° 30′ and 30° 50′ N. and lon. 80° and 88° E., having W. and S. British India, E. Sikkim and the Darjeeling district, and N. Thibet. Length, from W. to E., 450 miles; breadth, 100 miles. Area, estimated at 53,000 square miles, and population at 3,000,000. The S. part of the country is an undulating and densely-wooded tract, called the *tarai;* farther northward the surface consists of a succession of mountains and narrow valleys, in which many affluents of the Goggra, Gunduck, Cosi, and other tributaries of the Ganges have their sources. Rice, maize, wheat, barley, cotton, and sugar-cane are among the chief crops. Fruits, drugs, dyeing-materials, and timber are abundant. The native animals comprise horses and large dogs of superior breeds, shawl goats, and sheep, which are employed as beasts of burden. Many copper- and iron-mines are wrought; lead and zinc are among the mineral products. The principal manufactures are of cotton cloths, metallic goods, salt, and nitre. Among the exports are elephants, ivory, rice, timber, hides, ginger, catechu, turmeric, fruits, and spices, with Thibet horses and sheep, small bullocks, borax, salt, sulphur, and mineral preparations brought from Bootan and Thibet and sent into the Bengal territory in return for Indian and British manufactures and the native products of India. A portion of the transit trade between Cashmere and the Chinese Empire passes through Nepaul. The population consists of several tribes, partly of Mongol origin and Booddhists, but chiefly of Hindoo faith and descent. The government is vested in the tribe of the Gorkhas, who conquered the country about the middle of the last century. The principal towns are Khatmandoo (the capital), Lalita-Patan, Bhatgong, and Kirthipoor. After the termination of the war of 1814–16 the Gorkhas ceded to the British all the countries situated between the Sutlej and the Kali Rivers, and agreed to evacuate the territory of Sikkim.——Adj. and inhab. NEPAULESE, nêp‵awl-eez′.

Nepean, nep-e-ân′, an island in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 29° 2′ S.; lon. 167° 48′ E.

Nepean, an island in Torres Strait. Lat. 9° 34′ S.; lon. 143° 42′ E.

Nepean, a bay on the W. coast of British North America. Lat. 53° 32′ N.; lon. 127° 30′ W.

Nepean, a river of Australia, New South Wales, flows northwestward, and joins the Warra-gamba to form the Hawkesbury.

Nepean Bay, South Australia, is on the N.E. side of Kangaroo Island, 70 miles S.W. of Adelaide.

Neperan, Westchester co., N.Y. See UNIONVILLE.

Nepes′ta, a post-office of Pueblo co., Col., on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 28 miles E. of Pueblo. The name of the station is Nepieste.

Ne‵peus′kun, a post-hamlet of Winnebago co., Wis., in a township of its own name, and on the railroad which connects Berlin with Ripon, 22 miles W.N.W. of Fond du Lac. The township contains Rush Lake. Pop. 1123.

Nephath, the Scriptural name of TORTURA.

Ne′phi, or **Salt Creek,** a post-village, capital of Juab co., Utah, about 80 miles S. of Salt Lake City. Here are several salt springs. Post-office, Salt Creek.

Nephin, nĕf′in, and **Neph‵inbeg′,** two mountains of Ireland, co. of Mayo,—the former about 6 miles S.S.W. of Crossmolina, height above the sea, 2646 feet, the latter 9 miles N.W. of Newport, height 2065 feet.

Nepi, nȧ′pee (anc. *Nepete, Nepe,* or *Nepet*), a town of Italy, province of Rome, 18 miles S.S.E. of Viterbo. It is enclosed by walls erected on Etruscan foundations. It is a bishop's see, and has a church and town hall. Pop. 2382.

Nepisquit Bay. See BATHURST BAY.

Nepissing, a lake of Canada. See NIPISSING LAKE.

Nepomuck, Nepomuk, nȧ-po′mook, or **Pomuk,** po′mook, a small town of Bohemia, 55 miles S.W. of Prague, famous as the birthplace of St. John Nepomuk, the patron saint of Bohemia, about the year 1330. Pop. 2123.

Nepon′set, a small river of Norfolk co., Mass., runs northeastward, and enters Boston harbor about 4 miles S. of Boston. It affords motive-power for mills.

Neponset, a post-village in Neponset township, Bureau co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 124 miles W.S.W. of Chicago, and 40 miles N.E. of Galesburg. It has 2 banks, 4 churches, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 700; of the township, 1510.

Neponset, a post-village of Suffolk co., Mass., within the limits of Boston, at the mouth of the Neponset River, and on the Old Colony Railroad, at the junction of the Milton Branch, 5 miles S. of Boston. It has a post-office named Neponset Village, which is a branch of the Boston post-office. Here are 4 churches, and a manufactory of horseshoe-nails.

Nep′tune, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., O., 5 miles N.E. of Celina. It has 2 churches. Pop. 96.

Neptune, a post-office of Richland co., Wis.

Nep′tune Islands, a group of islands of South Australia, near the entrance of Spencer Gulf, 45 miles N.W. of Kangaroo Island. Lat. 35° 22′ S.; lon. 136° 7′ E.

Nequas′set, a village of Sagadahoc co., Me., on Nequasset Lake, and on the Knox & Lincoln Railroad, 2 miles N.E. of Bath. It has 2 churches and a tannery. Ice is exported from it.

Nequinum, an ancient name of NARNI.

Nera, nȧ′rȧ (anc. *Nar*), a river of Italy, passes Terni to Narni, near which it joins the Tiber on the left. Length, 60 miles. On its affluent the Velino is the cataract called Cascata del Marmore. See VELINO.

Nera, a lake of Russia. See NERO.

Nérac, nȧ‵râk′, a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 15 miles W.S.W. of Agen, on the Bayse. Pop. 4975. It has a tribunal of commerce, and a fine château, in which Henry IV. held his court when he was only King of Navarre. Here Calvin found an asylum from persecution at the court of Margaret, Queen of Navarre. It has manufactures of starch, corks, cordage, druggets, and linens, tanneries, many flour-mills, and breweries.

Nerbudda, Nerbuddah, Nurbuddah, nŭr-bŭd′dạ, or **Narmada,** nar-mâ′dȧ (anc. *Nama′dus*), a river of India, and next to the Indus the principal one having a westward course, rises in Gundwana, near the sources of the Sone, flows through the British dominions, and enters the Gulf of Cambay 28 miles W. of Baroach. Length, 620 miles. It is a broad stream, but its navigation is impeded by rocks, islands, shallows, and cataracts. It separates the Deccan from Hindostan proper.

Nerbudda, a division or commissionership of the Central Provinces, India, comprising the districts of Nursingpoor, Baitool, Chindwara, and Nimar. Area, 17,512 square miles. Pop. 1,590,907.

Nercha, or **Nertscha,** nêʀ′châ, a river of Siberia, rises on the E. frontiers of Irkootsk, flows circuitously S., and, after a course of 250 miles, joins the Shilka at Nerchinsk.

Ner‵chinsk′, or **Nertschinsk,** nêr‵chinsk′, a town of Asiatic Russia, in Transbaikalia, on the Nercha, near its mouth in the Shilka, 540 miles E. of Irkootsk. It has a large fur-trade and rich mines of lead and silver. P. 3740.

Nerekhta, Nerechta, nȧ-rêĸ′tȧ, or **Nerechtar,** nȧ-rêĸ-taʀ′, a town of Russia, government and 23 miles S.S.W. of Kostroma, on an affluent of the Volga. P. 3385.

Nerepis, nêr′ẹ-pe, a post-village in Kings co., New Brunswick, on the Nerepis River, at its entrance into the St. John, and on the European & North American Railway, 18½ miles W. of St. John. Pop. 150.

Neresheim, nȧ′rẹs-hime‵, a town of Würtemberg, on an affluent of the Danube, 30 miles N.N.E. of Ulm. P. 1133.

Neresi, nȧ-rȧ′see, the principal town of the island of Brazza, Dalmatia, 12 miles S. of Spalato. Pop. 1580.

Nereto, nȧ-rȧ′to, a town of Italy, province and 13 miles N.N.E. of Teramo. Pop. 2673.

Neriad, or **Nariad,** nẹr-e-âd′, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, Khaira district, 30 miles by rail S.E. of Ahmedabad. Pop. 25,520.

Nerigon, or **Nerigonia.** See NORWAY.

Neris, nȧ‵rees′ (anc. *A′quæ Ne′ræ?*), a small town and watering-place of France, department of Allier, 4 miles S.E. of Montluçon. Pop. 1197.

Nerium Promontorium. See CAPE FINISTERRE.

Nerja, or **Nerxa,** nêʀ′ʜȧ, a town of Spain, at the mouth of the small river Nerja in the Mediterranean, province and 27 miles E. of Malaga. Pop. 5516.

Nerl, nêʀl, GREAT and LITTLE, two small rivers of Russia, take their rise in the district of Pereslavl, government of Vladimeer. The Great Nerl issues from Lake Plescheievo, flows N.W., enters the government of Tver, and joins the Volga on the right. The Little Nerl flows along the S. frontier of Yaroslav, and joins the Kliasma below Vladimeer.

Nero, nȧ′ro, **Nera,** nȧ′rȧ, or **Rostov,** ros-tov′, a small lake of Russia, in the S. of the government of Yaroslav, about 10 miles long from N.E. to S.W., and nearly 5 miles broad. The town of Rostov stands on its N.W. shore.

Ne′ro, a post-office of Washington co., Neb.

Nero, a small post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis., on Lake Michigan, about 16 miles N.N.E. of Manitowoc. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

Nerola, nȧ-ro′lȧ, a village of Italy, on a small affluent of the Tiber, 23 miles N.E. of Rome, with an old feudal castle of the Barberini family, and supposed to occupy the site of *Regil′lum.* Pop. 979.

Néronde, nà'rònd', a town of France, in Loire, 16 miles S.E. of Roanne. Pop. 1297.

Nerondes, nå'rònd', a town of France, department of Cher, 20 miles by rail E.S.E. of Bourges. Pop. 1727.

Neronia, the supposed ancient name of CODIGORO.

Neroosa, Nerousa, or **Nerusa,** nå-roo'sâ, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Orel, about 9 miles N. of Dmitrovsk, flows N.W., and, after a course of about 80 miles, joins the Desna opposite Troobchevsk.

Nerow'lee, a town of India, presidency of Bengal, North-West Provinces, division of Rohilcund. Pop. 5085.

Ner'strand, a post-hamlet of Rice co., Minn., in Wheeling township, 10 miles S.E. of Dundas.

Nertobriga, supposed ancient name of RICLA.

Nertschinsk, Asiatic Russia. See NERCHINSK.

Nerusa, a river of Russia. See NEROOSA.

Nerva, nêr'vå, or **Nervion,** nêr-ve-ōn', or **Ibaizabal,** e-bī-thå-bål', a river of Spain, province of Biscay, flows N.W., and falls into the Bay of Biscay near Portugalete. Length, 50 miles.

Nervi, nêr'vee, a seaport town of Italy, province and 6 miles by rail S.E. of Genoa. Pop. 5186. It is agreeably situated, with a small port on the Gulf of Genoa, and has manufactures of silk and woollen, a brisk coasting-trade, and productive fisheries.

Nerviano, nêr-ve-å'no, a village of Italy, province and 11 miles N.W. of Milan, on the Olona. Pop. 3278.

Nervion, a river of Spain. See NERVA.

Nerwinde, a village of Belgium. See NEERWINDEN.

Nerxa, a town of Spain. See NERJA.

Nes, nês, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, island of Ameland.

Nesaquake, Suffolk co., N.Y. See NISSEQUAGUE.

Nes'bit's Station, a post-village of De Soto co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 18 miles S. of Memphis. It has a collegiate institute, 2 churches, and a saw-mill.

Neschin, a town of Russia. See NEZHEEN.

Neschtin, nêsh-teen', a village of Austria, in Slavonia, co. of Syrmia, on the Danube. Pop. 1427.

Nes'copeck, a post-village in Nescopeck township, Luzerne co., Pa., on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Nescopeck Creek, ½ mile from Berwick Station, and 26 miles W.S.W. of Wilkesbarre. A bridge across the river connects Nescopeck with Berwick. Pop. of the township, 968.

Nescopeck Creek, Luzerne co., Pa., runs nearly westward, and enters the North Branch of the Susquehanna River.

Nescopeck Mountain, Pennsylvania, a ridge in the S. part of Luzerne co., is about 1000 feet higher than the adjacent valley.

Neshaminy, ne-sham'ẹ-ne, a post-office of Bucks co., Pa., about 20 miles N. by E. of Philadelphia.

Neshaminy Creek, Pennsylvania, runs nearly southeastward in Bucks co., and enters the Delaware River 2 or 3 miles below Bristol.

Neshan'ic, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., on or near the South Branch of the Raritan River, on the Lehigh Valley and South Branch Railroads, 8 miles E. of Flemington, and 27 miles W. of Perth Amboy. It contains the Neshanic Institute, a church, a flour-mill, &c.

Neshan'nock, township, Lawrence co., Pa. P. 1132.

Neshannock, a post-village in Hickory township, Mercer co., Pa., about 20 miles N. of New Castle, and 7 miles E. of Sharon. Block coal is mined here. It has 3 churches.

Neshannock Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Mercer co., runs S.W., and enters Shenango River at New Castle.

Neshannock Falls, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Pa., on Neshannock Creek, and on the New Castle & Franklin Railroad, about 10 miles N.N.E. of New Castle. This place has extensive water-power, and is noted for its romantic scenery. It has 1 or 2 flouring-mills, a church, and manufactures of lumber and wool.

Neshko'ro, a post-village in Neshkoro township, Marquette co., Wis., on White River, 10 miles N.N.W. of Princeton, and about 14 miles W. of Berlin. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of flour, ploughs, &c. Pop. of the township, 530.

Nesho'ba, a county in the E. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 575 square miles. It is intersected by the Pearl River. The surface is mostly covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Philadelphia. Valuation of real and personal estate, $921,378. Pop. in 1870, 7439, of whom 7413 were Americans.

Nesho'to, a hamlet of Manitowoc co., Wis., on West Two River, 6 miles N. of Manitowoc. It has 2 saw-mills.

Nesis, the ancient name of NISITA.

Nesle, nail or nêl, a town of France, in Somme, on the Ingon, 29 miles E.S.E. of Amiens. Pop. 2296. NESLE is the name of numerous other communes of France.

Nes'mith, a post-office of Winston co., Ala.

Nesmy, nês'mee', a village of France, in Vendée, 6 miles S. of La Roche-sur-Yon. Pop. 138.

Nesocha'que River, New Jersey, a branch of Little Egg Harbor River, rises in Camden co., flows in a S.E. course, and unites with other branches near Pleasant Mills.

Nesqual'ly, or **Nisqual'ly,** a river of Washington Territory, flows between Pierce and Thurston cos. into the S.E. extremity of Puget Sound.

Nesquehoning, nes'kwe-ho'ning, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa., on Nesquehoning Creek, and on the Nesquehoning Valley Railroad, 4 miles W. of Mauch Chunk. It has 2 churches. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 1100.

Ness, a county in the W. central part of Kansas, has an area of 900 square miles. It is intersected by Walnut Creek and the Pawnee Fork of the Arkansas River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is nearly destitute of forests. The soil is mostly uncultivated, but produces natural pasture.

Ness, a post-village of Ness co., Kansas, on Walnut Creek, 42 miles S. of Wa Keeney Station. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Nesse, nês'sẹh, or **Nes'sa,** a river of Germany, rises W. of Erfurt, in Prussian Saxony, and, after a course of about 45 miles, joins the Werra.

Nes'sel, a township of Chisago co., Minn. Pop. 745.

Nesserabad, a town of India. See NUSSEERABAD.

Nesslau, nêss'lōw, a town and parish of Switzerland, canton and 16 miles S.S.W. of St. Gall. Pop. 2361.

Ness, Loch, a lake of Scotland. See LOCH NESS.

Nesso, nês'so, a village of Italy, province of Como, near the E. shore of Lago di Como, in a wild ravine, where the Latta, a tributary of the Lecco, forms a magnificent waterfall nearly 200 feet high. Pop. 1100.

Neste, or **Nestes,** nêst, a river of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, flows first N. and then E., and joins the Garonne near Mazères, after a course of about 45 miles.

Nestock'ton, a post-office of Tillamook co., Oregon.

Nes'ton, a town of England, co. and 10 miles N.W. of Chester, on the estuary of the Dee.

Nes'torville, a post-hamlet of Barbour co., W. Va., 12 miles S. of Thornton Railroad Station.

Nestus, a river of Turkey. See KARA-SOO.

Nestved, or **Næstved,** nêst'vêd, a town of Denmark, on the island of Seeland, 13 miles N.W. of Præstöe, and on the Suus-Aa, near its mouth. Pop. 4267.

Nesvizh, Nesvij, or **Nesvish,** nês-vizh', written also **Nieswiez** and **Niezwitsch,** a town of Russia, government and 58 miles S.W. of Minsk, on an affluent of the Niemen. It has a fine palace. Pop. 7266.

Ne'tarts', a post-office of Tillamook co., Oregon, on the Pacific Ocean, 6 miles W. of Lincoln.

Net'awa'ka, a post-village in Netawaka township, Jackson co., Kansas, on the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, 36 miles W. of Atchison, and about 42 miles N. of Topeka. It has a newspaper office, 4 churches, and a graded school. Pop. of township, 434.

Netee Ghaut, Himalayas. See NITI GHAUT.

Nèthe, or **Neethe,** nå'tẹh, a river of Belgium, in Antwerp, formed by the Great and Little Nèthe, which unite at Lierre, whence it has a W.S.W. and navigable course of 8 miles, and joins the Ruppel 3 miles S.W. of Boom.

Nethen, nå'tẹn, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 18 miles E.S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1500.

Neth'erby, a post-village in Welland co., Ontario, 10 miles S. of Port Robinson. Pop. 100.

Neth'erland, a post-office of Reno co., Kansas, 28 miles S.W. of Hutchinson.

Netherland, a post-hamlet of Overton co., Tenn., 50 miles N.N.E. of McMinnville. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Netherlands, neth'ẹr-lạnds, or **THE LOW COUNTRIES** (Dutch, *Nederlanden,* nå'dẹr-lån'dẹn; Fr. *Pays-Bas,* på-ee'-bå, or *Néerlande,* nå'ẹr'lònd'; Ger. *Niederlande,* nee'dẹr-lån'dẹh; Sp. *Paises Bajos,* på-ee'sês bå'hoce; Port. *Paizes Baixos,* på-ee'sês bī'shoce; It. *Paesi-Bassi,* på-å'-see-bås'see; L. *Bel'gicæ Provin'ciæ*), a country in the W. of Europe, formerly comprising the whole of the present kingdom of the Netherlands, together with that of Belgium. The appellation of NETHERLANDS, as well as the name of this country in each of the other European languages above cited, signifies "low countries" or "low lands," the surface of a large portion being a dead level, and much of it lying actually below the level of the sea. (See next article, also Belgium.)——Adj. Netherlandish (Dutch, Nederlansch, nà′dęr-lånsh; Ger. Niederländisch, nee′dęr-lên`-dish; Fr. Néerlandais, nà`ęʀ`lôɴᵍ`dà′).

Netherlands, called also **Hol′land,** a maritime kingdom on the western border of continental Europe, lying between lat. 51° 10′ and 53° 30′ N. and lon. 3° 20′ and 7° 20′ E. On the W. and N. it is bounded by the North Sea, on the E. by Prussia, and on the S. by Belgium. The river Ems marks the boundary towards Hanover; but between the Netherlands and the Prussian provinces W. of the Rhine the line is fixed by conventions rather than by nature; on the S., also, the boundary towards Belgium from the left bank of the Meuse or Maas to the sea, though defined accurately by the treaty of November, 1831, to which the chief powers of Europe were parties, is not marked by any natural features. The country thus marked out has an extent from N. to S. of 150 miles, with a breadth from W. to E. of 120 miles throughout: area, 12,680 square miles. The grand duchy of Luxembourg, though subject to the Dutch monarch as grand duke, forms no part of the kingdom proper.

The Netherlands (or Low Countries, as the name implies) form the most characteristic portion of the great plain of West and North Europe. From the middle of Belgium, a few miles N. of Brussels, the country N.E. becomes a dead level, extending in monotonous sandy flats through Hanover, Jutland, Holstein, and, with little interruption, through Prussia into Russia. But the lowest part of this immense level is the country between the mouths of the Scheldt and Ems; within this distance the Rhine, joined by the Meuse, Yssel, and other rivers, enters the sea through a number of arms and sluggish winding channels, which by no means represent the magnitude of the stream as it appears higher up.

The soil of the Netherlands shows everywhere the proofs of a struggle between the ocean and the river, in the alternation of salt- and fresh-water deposits. Remains of forests now lie buried under the waves of the German Ocean; paved roads, traces of villages and of cultivation, are found beneath the morasses on the banks of the Ems, and many similar proofs can be adduced of great physical changes. To secure their territorial possessions from the encroachments of the sea, the early occupants of this country had recourse to embankments, high and strong enough to protect them under ordinary circumstances from the waves; and, placing windmills on the embankments, exposed to the sea-breeze, they worked the pumps which drained the enclosed lands. At the present day the Netherlands present to our view an artificially-constructed country, some portions of which are 16 feet below the surface of the sea, and nearly all too low for natural drainage. The whole country is divided by dikes, some of them 60 feet high, which protect portions of land from the sea, lakes, or rivers. These enclosed lands are called Polders. On the chief dikes are roads and canals; the latter join the rivers, and are generally large enough to be navigable.

There are no mountains or rocks in the Netherlands. The only heights are the sand-hills, about 100 feet high, along the coast, and a chain of low hills, of perhaps similar origin, which extend from the middle of the province of Utrecht into Gelderland. The work of reclaiming the waste is constantly going forward; in the provinces of North and South Holland alone about 90 lakes have been drained. The drainage of the Lake of Haarlem, begun in 1839, was completed in 1852 by means of steam-pumps, and the drainage of the S. half of the Zuyder Zee is now going on. The polders probably form one-half of the whole territory.

The chief features of the country are the wide estuaries W. and E. of the Scheldt and of the Meuse, which latter bear off also the waters of the Rhine; N. of the Meuse, the Zuyder Zee, which was formed by an irruption of the sea in the beginning of the thirteenth century, and lately covered an area of 1200 square miles. Between the mouths of the Meuse and the entrance to the Zuyder Zee, a distance of 75 miles, the coast is chiefly formed of sand-hills or downs, separating the low fertile meadows from the ocean. In a line with these downs, beyond the mouth of the Zuyder Zee, runs a chain of islands, namely, Texel, Vlieland, Terschelling, Ameland, &c., which seem to indicate the original line of the coast. The coast of Friesland, opposite to these islands, depends for its security altogether on artificial embankments. The Lauwer Zee, a deep bay on the confines of Friesland and Groningen, also owes its origin to an irruption of the ocean; and again the Dollart, a gulf near the mouth of the Ems, was formed by a similar convulsion, which is said to have swept away 70 villages and 100,000 people. From the left bank of the Ems, the Bourtanger Morass extends about 40 miles S.W. towards the Zuyder Zee; the Peel, a marsh of less extent, lies near the left bank of the Meuse, on the E. side of North Brabant.

The chief rivers of the Netherlands are the Rhine, Meuse, Scheldt, Yssel, Vecht, and Hunse. The Rhine, after entering the Netherlands, soon divides, the S. and principal arm taking the name of Waal, and uniting with the Meuse, while the N. arm, communicating with the Yssel, takes the name of Leck; a branch from it, named the Kromme (Crooked) Rhein, winds by Utrecht to the Zuyder Zee, while another very diminished stream, called the Old Rhine, flows from Utrecht by Leyden to the sea at Katwyk. The Meuse, entering the Netherlands from Belgium, receives the Ruhr. Of the Scheldt, only the mouths, the E. and the W., or Old Scheldt, lie within the Dutch boundary. The Yssel and Vecht, flowing from Germany, both enter the Zuyder Zee at no great distance asunder; the former is navigable to Deventer, the latter to Zwolle. The Hunse, rising in the Bourtanger Marsh, flows through Groningen to the Lauwer Zee. The canals of the Netherlands are numerous and important, the principal being the new ship-canal running W. from Amsterdam to the sea; the North Holland Canal, for ships passing between Amsterdam and the Helder, a distance of 40 miles; the Winschoten Canal, 18 miles long, connecting the Dollart with Groningen; and the Damster-Diep, running from Groningen to the sea at Delfzyl. Harlingen, on the Zuyder Zee, is also connected with Groningen by a great canal which passes by Franeker and Leeuwarden. The Nieuwer Sluis unites Utrecht with Amsterdam, while the latter city communicates with Rotterdam by a canal which touches at Haarlem, Leyden, and Delft, passing also near the Hague.

The climate of the Netherlands is extremely humid and changeable; violent winds are frequent, and heavy sea-fogs are driven in, which injure vegetation. The winters are severe, and the sky is almost always overcast. Low fevers visit the marshy districts in autumn, but the dry cold of winter, coupled with the countervailing influence of good food and clothing and the habitual cleanliness of the Dutch, restores the peasant's health.

The flora of the Netherlands is limited, but gardening and agriculture have attained in this naturally unproductive country a high degree of perfection. Wheat of excellent quality is grown in some portions of the S. provinces. Rye, oats, and buckwheat, with horse-beans, beets, madder, and flax, are more common crops; and tobacco is cultivated in the provinces of Gelderland, South Holland, and Utrecht. Culinary vegetables are raised, not merely for supplying the internal demand, but also for the exportation of the seeds; but it is in stock and dairy-produce in particular that the rural industry of the Netherlands shows its strength. The Dutch horses are remarkable for size and strength, and are much sought after; and in the number and excellence of their horned cattle the Dutch are quite unrivalled.

The poultry-yard, and every object of husbandry which demands care, is to the Dutch farmer a source of wealth. Bee-culture is likewise actively carried on, and the quantity of cheese and butter brought to market is amazing.

Living along the estuaries of great rivers, and on the shores of a sea abounding in fish, the Dutch soon became a seafaring people. Indeed, the bold outlay of capital necessary to *make* the land, as we may say, was clearly due to the spirit and genius of commerce. Manufactures have flourished in a remarkable degree, though never a predominating interest. The linen and the paper of the Dutch Netherlands have long held the first rank. The manufacture of woollen cloth centres in Leyden, Gouda, and Utrecht, which last-named place is famous also for its silk velvet. The distilleries of Schiedam are well known. Gouda supplies tobacco-pipes, the best of their kind, and the same praise may be bestowed on the leather, the refined sugar, and many other articles. The absence of coal and the prevalence of strong winds have led to the adoption of the windmill, which is employed as a motive-power in all kinds of work.

The commerce with the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, particularly Java, is of great and continually increasing importance.

The provinces of the Netherlands are North Brabant, Gelderland, South Holland, North Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Overyssel, Groningen, Drenthe, and Limburg, each noticed in its alphabetical place. Total pop. in 1877, exclusive of colonies, 3,924,792.

In addition to her European territories, the Netherlands possesses a wide extent of colonies and dependencies in Asia, Africa, and America, with which she carries on an extensive commerce, and which contribute materially to her greatness. They are the Netherlands Indies (separately noticed), the West Indian islands of Caraçoa, Buen Ayre, St. Eustatius, &c., and the South American colony of Dutch Guiana.

The kingdom of the Netherlands is a hereditary constitutional monarchy. The executive power is vested wholly in the king, who shares also the work of legislation with the states-general. This consists of two chambers, whose members assemble for deliberation at the Hague ('S Gravenhaag), the capital of the kingdom, or, more correctly, the royal residence. The members of the upper chamber are elected by the wealthy citizens; the others are chosen by vote of all the citizens, there being a small property qualification required of voters. The government is strong, and the administration in every department is simple and economical.

The Dutch provinces, taken collectively, form one of the most civilized portions of Europe, for what they want in social brilliancy and attraction is made up by the general diffusion of intelligence among all classes, and among the wealthier classes there is no want of solid and extensive learning. There are many schools for popular instruction, and 3 universities, at Leyden, Utrecht, and Groningen, besides numerous academies of an intermediate character. The majority of the population are Protestants of various sects, Lutheran and Calvinistic, the latter predominating; the Mennonites also form a numerous body. There are many Roman Catholics, as well as Jews and Old Catholics, or Jansenists. All religious sects and persuasions are politically on a perfectly equal footing. In their charitable institutions also the Dutch are exemplary; and in the management of their poor they have shown equal wisdom and liberality.

The Dutch language is related to the Platt-Deutsch of Northwestern Germany, and is nearly identical with the Flemish. But in the N.E. portions of the country dialects of the Frisian tongue are in popular use. The German and Walloon languages are used somewhat in the south. The Dutch is softer in sound than the High German, and possesses immense resources in its copiousness, flexibility, and the facility of forming new terms from native roots. The literature of the Netherlands reaches a long way back; many chronicles exist in it of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; and as to the value of that literature, it will be sufficiently warranted by pointing to the names of the great writers which the country has produced. Dutch literature has generally a sober and solid character; but it is not deficient in the grace, novelty, and vivid coloring which render even the gravest themes attractive. The fine arts, and especially painting, have long been cultivated in the Netherlands with eminent success.

The Batavi (or Batavians) were already known to the Romans, in the time of Julius Cæsar, as a warlike nation. Their neighbors, the Belgæ, seem to have been distinguished, even in that early age, for that inclination to commerce which afterwards exerted such an influence on the history of the Netherlands. It was in the year 9 B.C. that Drusus joined the Rhine and Yssel by a canal (now called the New Yssel). Under Adrian and Septimius Severus the Batavi shared the imperial favor. About the beginning of the fourth century they united with the Frisians, a people of kindred origin. The sixth century witnessed their subjugation by the Franks; and in the middle of the ninth they were incorporated in the empire founded by Charlemagne. Afterwards the country was parcelled out into small principalities, in accordance with the feudal spirit of the age. Among these petty states Flanders held the foremost rank; and when, in the fourteenth century, the estates of the Count of Flanders passed, by matrimonial alliance, to the house of Burgundy, the paramount authority in the Netherlands passed with them. In like manner, these estates passed from the house of Burgundy to that of Austria, and Charles V. inherited the sovereignty of the Seventeen Provinces. But his son and successor, Philip II., having deeply offended the people, seven of the states, namely, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Gelderland, Overyssel, Groningen, and Friesland, united in defence of their liberties, and formed a federal republic, at the head of which they placed, with the title of *Statthouder* (Stadtholder), William of Nassau, Prince of Orange. At the end of the sixteenth century the Dutch gained possession of the Molucca Islands, and secured a monopoly of the spice-trade. At the end of the seventeenth century they owned nearly half of the shipping of Europe; but, in consequence of the wars in which they were engaged, and the increase of the mercantile navies of other countries, they lost their commercial pre-eminence. The country was invaded by Louis XIV., but the inhabitants, taking refuge in their shipping, broke down the dikes, and he was compelled to retire. It was conquered by the French at the commencement of the revolution, and in 1795 it formed the Batavian Republic. It was erected into the Kingdom of Holland in 1806, but in 1810 became incorporated with the French Empire. In the mean time its commerce was nearly annihilated, and the Dutch colonial possessions were seized by the British. At the establishment of peace in 1814 the Prince of Orange resumed his authority, and the colonial possessions, with the exception of the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, were restored, and a period of commercial prosperity succeeded. By the act of the Allied Powers the Prince of Orange was in 1816 elevated to the rank of King of the Netherlands, with increased territories, extending over the present kingdom of Belgium. In 1830 a revolt took place in Belgium, the inhabitants of which never willingly submitted to the sway of their Dutch neighbors, and, after a short struggle, the latter were compelled to evacuate the country. Belgium was then erected into a kingdom; and the present limits of the Kingdom of the Netherlands were defined by treaty in 1833. But the province of Limburg was partly under the control of the German Confederation until 1866, since which time it has been on the same footing as the other Dutch provinces.—Adj. NETHERLANDISH and DUTCH; inhab. DUTCHMAN. See HOLLAND.

Netherlands Indies, a name applied collectively to the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, including Java, Madura, Banca, Sumatra, Bingtang, Billiton, Celebes, the Moluccas, Bali, Lombok, and many minor islands, and parts of Borneo, Papua, and Timor. Total area, 614,820 square miles. Pop. 24,838,325.

Neth'er Prov'idence, a post-township of Delaware co., Pa. Pop. 1448.

Nether's Mill, a hamlet of Madison co., Va., 20 miles from Culpeper. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Neth'erthong, a town of England, co. of York, 4 miles S. of Huddersfield. Pop. 1092.

Nethou, Pic, Pyrenees. See PIC NETHOU.

Net'ley, a village of England, in Hants, 3 miles by rail S.E. of Southampton, noted for the ruins of its abbey and for its military hospital and army medical school.

Neto, nȧ'to, or **Nieto,** ne-ȧ'to (anc. *Neæthus*), a small river in the S. of Italy, falls into the Gulf of Taranto near 39° 15′ N. lat.

Netolitz, nȧ'to-litz', a town of Bohemia, 14 miles N.W. of Budweis. Pop. 2638.

Nettkow, nėtt'kov, a town of Prussian Silesia, government of Liegnitz, on the Oder. Pop. 1163.

Net'tleborough, a post-office of Clarke co., Ala.

Net'tle Car'rier, a post-office of Overton co., Tenn.

Nettle Creek, a post-office of Grundy co., Ill., in Nettle Creek township, 10 miles N.W. of Morris. The township contains several churches. Pop. 916.

Nettle Creek, township, Randolph co., Ind. P. 1459.

Nettle Creek, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ind., in Dalton township, about 20 miles W.N.W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Nettle Hill, a post-office of Greene co., Pa.

Nettle Knob, a post-office of Ashe co., N.C.

Nettle Lake, a post-office of Williams co., O.

Nettle Ridge, a post-office of Patrick co., Va.

Net'tleton, a post-office and station of Edwards co., Kansas, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 18 miles S.W. of Larned.

Nettleton, a post-office of Caldwell co., Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 22 miles W. of Chillicothe.

Nettstal, nėtt'stål, a town and parish of Switzerland, canton and 1 mile N. of Glarus, on the Linth. Pop. 2558.

Nettuno, nėt-too'no, a seaport town of Italy, province and 31 miles S.S.E. of Rome. It has the ruins of a temple of Neptune (whence its name), and is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Cæ'no.* Pop. 2165.

Netum, the ancient name of NOTO.

Netze, nėt'seh, a river of Prussia, joins the Warta 6 miles E. of Landsberg. Total course, about 140 miles.

Netzschkau, nėtsh'kŏw, a town of Saxony, 13 miles S.W. of Zwickau. It has manufactures of cotton goods and paper. Pop. 3278.

Neu, noi, or **Neuen,** noi'en, a German word, signifying "new," prefixed to the names of many places in Germany, as NEU-MARKT, "new market," NEU-BURG, "new castle," &c.

Neu Arad, noi å′råt (Hun. *Uj Arad,* oo′e ŏr‵ŏd′), lies across the river from Alt Arad, in the banat of Temesvar, and is chiefly remarkable for its extensive fortress, one of the strongest in Hungary, and used also as a prison.

Neubau, noi′bŏw, a western suburb of Vienna, in Austria. Pop. 75,664.

Neu-Bidschow, Austria. See Bɪᴅsᴄʜᴏᴡ.

Neu-Bistritz, noi-bis′trits, a town of Bohemia, 32 miles S.E. of Tabor. Pop. 3420.

Neubourg, nuh‵booʀ′, a market-town of France, in Eure, 13 miles N.W. of Evreux. Pop. 2186.

Neu-Brandenburg, noi-brån′dẹn-bŏŏʀɢ‵, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on Lake Tollen, 17 miles N.N.E. of Neu-Strelitz. It has a ducal palace, several churches, and manufactures of tobacco, chemical products, playing-cards, cottons, and woollens. Pop. 7495.

Neu-Breisach, noi-brī′zåk (Fr. *Neuf-Brisach,* nuf bree‵zåk′), a town of Alsace, near the Rhine, opposite Breisach, on the Colmar-Freiburg Railway, and on the Rhone Canal. Pop. 2772.

Neubrunn, noi′brŏŏn, a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, near Heidenfeld. Pop. 1224.

Neu′burg (Ger. pron. noi′bŏŏʀɢ), a town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, formerly capital of a duchy of its own name, on the Danube, 29 miles N.N.E. of Augsburg. It has remains of ancient fortifications, a castle containing a theatre and museum, an arsenal, barracks, a church with a fine painting by Rubens, a royal institute, and several superior schools, breweries, and distilleries. Pop. 7291.

Neuburg, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, near the Rhine, 15 miles S.E. of Landau. Pop. 1538.

Neuchâtel, a canton of Switzerland. See Nᴇᴜꜰᴄʜâᴛᴇʟ.

Neuchatel, noo-shạ-tel′, a post-village of Nemaha co., Kansas, about 50 miles N.W. of Topeka. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 347.

Neudamm, noi′dåmm, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 28 miles N.N.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 3380.

Neudek, noi′dĕk, a town of Bohemia, 10 miles N. of Elbogen, on the Rohla, with two castles. Pop. 2865.

Neudenau, noi′dẹh-nŏw‵, a town of Baden, on the Jaxt, 7 miles N.E. of Wimpfen. Pop. 1225.

Neudorf, noi′doʀf, a town of Lower Austria, 9 miles S. of Vienna. Pop. 1677.

Neudorf, a village of Austria, Moravia, circle of Hradisch. Pop. 1887.

Neudorf, a village of Austria. See Kᴏ̈ɴɪɢsꜰᴇʟᴅ.

Neudorf, a town of North Hungary. See Iɢʟᴏ.

Neuenburg, noi′ẹn-bŏŏʀɢ‵, a town of Prussia, 11 miles S.W. of Marienwerder, on the Vistula. Pop. 4712.

Neuenburg, a town of Würtemberg, on the Enz, 27 miles W.N.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1890.

Neuenburg, a town of Baden, on the Rhine, 19 miles S.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1271.

Neuenburg, Switzerland. See Nᴇᴜꜰᴄʜâᴛᴇʟ.

Neuendorf, noi′ẹn-doʀf‵, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 2 miles N. of Coblentz, on the Rhine. Pop. 2754.

Neueneck, or **Neuenegg,** noi′ẹn-ĕk‵, a village of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles S.W. of Bern. Pop. 2333.

Neuenhaus, noi′ẹn-hŏwss‵, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 50 miles W.N.W. of Osnaburg. Pop. 1418.

Neuenkirchen, noi′ẹn-kĕĕʀᴋ‵ẹn, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 17 miles S.E. of Osnaburg. Pop. 1419.

Neuenkirchen, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 37 miles S.S.W. of Minden. Pop. 1380.

Neuenrade, noi′ẹn-rå‵dẹh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 14 miles S.W. of Arnsberg. Pop. 1572.

Neuenstadt, or **Neuenstadt-am-Kocher,** noi′ẹn-stått‵ åm ko′ᴋẹr, a town of Würtemberg, on the Kocher, 8 miles N.E. of Heilbronn. Pop. 1452.

Neuenstadt, the German for Nᴇᴜᴠᴇᴠɪʟʟᴇ.

Neuenstein, noi′ẹn-stīne‵, a town of Würtemberg, on the Eppach, 31 miles N.W. of Ellwangen. Pop. 1490.

Neuerburg, noi′ẹr-bŏŏʀɢ‵, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 23 miles N.W. of Treves. Pop. 1532.

Neuern, noi′ẹrn, Oʙᴇʀ, o′bẹr, and Uɴᴛᴇʀ, ŏŏn′tẹr, two contiguous small towns of Bohemia, 11 miles S.W. of Klattau. United pop. 1371.

Neufahrwasser, noi′faʀ-ŵås‵sẹr, a village of West Prussia, at the mouth of the W. arm of the Vistula, 4 miles by rail N. of Dantzic, of which it is the port. It has a light-house, and is defended by a fort. Pop. 3968.

Neuf-Brisach, a town of Alsace. See Nᴇᴜ-Bʀᴇɪsᴀᴄʜ.

Neufchâteau, nuf‵shâ‵tō′, a town of France, department of Vosges, on the Mouzon, near the Meuse, 35 miles N.W. of Epinal. Pop. 3920. It has a communal college, a public library, and manufactures of coarse woollens, doeskins, and cotton quilts.

Neufchâteau, nuf‵shâ‵tō′, a town of Belgium, in Luxembourg, 19 miles S.W. of Bastogne. Pop. 1895.

Neufchâtel, or **Neuchâtel,** nush‵å‵tĕl′ (Ger. *Neuenburg,* noi′ẹn-bŏŏʀɢ‵), a frontier canton in the N.W. part of Switzerland, having on the S.E. the Lake of Neufchâtel, and on other sides France and the cantons of Bern and Vaud. Area, 281 square miles. Pop. 102,843, mostly Protestants. The Jura Mountains intersect it from S. to N., and the river Doubs bounds it on the N.W. Except wine, kitchen vegetables, and hay, the vegetable products are insufficient for home consumption; corn is imported from the cantons of Bern and Basel. Many cattle are reared, and cheese is an important export. Many of the inhabitants are more or less employed in watchmaking, in both the urban and rural districts. Cotton fabrics, hosiery, cutlery, and metallic wares generally are the other chief manufactures. Until 1848 Neufchâtel acknowledged the sovereignty of Prussia, but, a revolution having then occurred, it is now a full member of the Swiss Confederation. The principal towns are Neufchâtel, the capital, Chaux-de-Fonds, and Locle. The French language is prevalent.

Neufchâtel (Ger. *Neuenburg,* noi′ẹn-bŏŏʀɢ‵), a town of Switzerland, capital of the above canton, on the N.W. shore of Lake Neufchâtel, 25 miles W. of Bern. It has an ancient castle, a cathedral of the twelfth century, a town hall, with a public library, an orphan asylum, founded in 1722, several hospitals, a college, and a collection of natural history. It is the chief entrepôt of the canton, and has considerable trade in wine, corn, cattle, watches, lace, cotton stuffs, &c. Pop. 13,321. See Lᴀᴋᴇ ᴏꜰ Nᴇᴜꜰᴄʜâᴛᴇʟ.

Neufchâtel-en-Bray, nush‵å‵tĕl′-ôɴᵒ-brå, a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 25 miles N.E. of Rouen, on the Béthune, and on the railway from Paris to Calais. Pop. 3586. It is famed for its cheese, in which, with butter and flour, it has a considerable trade.

Neuffen, noif′fẹn, a town of Würtemberg, 9 miles N.E. of Reutlingen. Pop. 1914.

Neufra, noi′frå, a town of Prussia, in Hohenzollern, on the Fehl. Pop. 1184.

Neu Freienwalde, Prussia. See Fʀᴇɪᴇɴᴡᴀʟᴅᴇ.

Neugedein, noi′ghẹh-dine‵, or **Kdynie,** kdin′yå, a town of Bohemia, 14 miles W. of Klattau. Pop. 1988. It has important woollen-manufactures.

Neuguen, or **Neuque.** See Dɪᴀᴍᴀɴᴛᴇ.

Neu-Haldensleben, Prussia. See Hᴀʟᴅᴇɴsʟᴇʙᴇɴ.

Neuhaus, noi′hŏwss, a town of Bohemia, 23 miles S.S.E. of Tabor. Pop. 8650. It has a handsome palace of Count Czernin, a Jesuit college, and manufactures of woollen cloth, linen, and paper.

Neuhaus, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 40 miles S.S.W. of Minden, on the Lippe. Pop. 2038.

Neuhaus, a town of Prussia, 24 miles N.W. of Stade, with a port on the Oste. Pop. 1559.

Neuhäusel, a town of Hungary. See Eʀsᴇᴋ-Uᴊᴠᴀʀ.

Neuhausen, noi′hŏw‵zẹn, or **Neuhausen-auf-den-Fildern,** noi′hŏw‵zẹn ŏwf dĕn fil′dẹrn, a town of Würtemberg, 5 miles S.S.W. of Esslingen. Pop. 2645.

Neuhausen, a town of Würtemberg, on the Erms, N.W. of Urach. Pop. 1282.

Neuhausen, or **Neuhausen-ob-Eck,** noi′hŏw‵zẹn ob ĕk, a town of Würtemberg, 5 miles E. of Tuttlingen.

Neuhof, noi′hôf, a town of Bohemia, N. of Czaslau, with a magnificent castle, surrounded with fine gardens, and possessing a library of 25,000 volumes. Pop. 1342.

Neu Holitz, a town of Bohemia. See Hᴏʟɪᴛᴢ.

Neu Hrozinkau, noi h′ro′zin-kŏw‵, a village of Moravia, 48 miles from Weisskirchen. Pop 3050.

Neuillé-Pont-Pierre, nuh‵yå′-pôɴᵒ′-pe-aiʀ′, a village of France, Indre-et-Loire, 13 miles N.N.W. of Tours.

Neuilly, nuh‵yee′, a village of France, in Haute-Marne, 6 miles E. of Langres. Pop. 1212.

Neuilly-en-Thelle, nuh‵yee′ôɴᵒ-tĕll, a village of France, in Oise, 13 miles W. of Senlis. Pop. 1982.

Neuilly-le-Réal, nuh‵yee′-lẹh-rå‵ål′, a village of France, in Allier, 18 miles S.S.E. of Moulins. Pop. 1553.

Neuilly-le-Vendin, nuh‵yee′-lẹh-vôɴᵒ‵dåɴᵒ′, a village of France, 18 miles N.E. of Mayenne. Pop. 1427.

Neuilly-Saint-Front, nuh‵yee′-såɴᵒ-frôɴᵒ, a town of France, in Aisne, 11 miles N.W. of Château-Thierry.

Neuilly-sur-Seine, nuh‵yee′-süʀ-sån, a town of France, department and on the right bank of the Seine, here crossed by a noble stone bridge of five arches, 1½ miles from the W. extremity of Paris, and on the road to Saint-Germain. Pop. 20,781. It has a handsome church, fine modern villas, and picturesque well-wooded suburbs. The royal château of Neuilly, built in the reign of Louis XV., was the favorite summer residence of Louis Philippe, but was destroyed during the revolution of 1848. The park extends some distance along the right bank of the river. Here are dye-works, distilleries, nurseries, and manufactures of chemical products, porcelain, colors, and preserves.

Neu-Isenburg, noi-ee′zẹn-bŏŏRG‵, a village of Germany, grand duchy of Hesse, 13 miles N. of Darmstadt. Pop. 4432. It was founded by French colonists in 1700.

Neukalen, noi′kå‵lẹn, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 26 miles E. of Güstrow. Pop. 2333.

Neukirch, noi′kēĕRK, a town of Prussian Silesia, 9 miles E.S.E. of Leobschütz. Pop. 1052.

Neukirch, four small villages and parishes of Switzerland, the largest in the canton of Thurgau. Pop. 2653.

Neukirch, Nieder, nee′dẹr, and Ober, o′bẹr, a town of Prussia, government and S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1479.

Neukirchen, noi′kēĕRK‵ẹn, a town of Prussia, on the Grenft, 6 miles S.E. of Ziegenhain. Pop. 1657.

Neukloster, noi′klos‵tẹr, a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 10 miles E.S.E. of Wismar. Pop. 1605.

Neu-Kolin, a town of Bohemia. See Kolin.

Neulerchenfeld, Austria. See Lerchenfeld.

Neulise, nUh‵leez′, a town of France, department of Loire, 7 miles by rail S.E. of Roanne. Pop. 1259.

Neu-Lissa, noi-lĭs′så, a town of Bohemia, 21 miles N.E. of Prague. Pop. 3450.

Neu-Lublau, the German name of Lublo.

Neumagen, noi′må-ghẹn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 14 miles N.E. of Treves, on the Moselle. Pop. 1494.

Neu-Mamajesztie, noi-må-må-yesh′tee, a village of Austria, in Bukowina. Pop. 2203.

Neumansdorp, Netherlands. See Buitensluis.

Neumark, noi′maRk, a walled town of West Prussia, 36 miles S.E. of Marienwerder, on the Drewenz. Pop. 2371.

Neumark, a town of Bohemia, circle and 16 miles W.S.W. of Klattau. Pop. 1390.

Neumarkt, noi′maRkt, a town of Prussian Silesia, 19 miles by rail W.N.W. of Breslau. Pop. 5531. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of woollens and linens.

Neumarkt, a town of Bavaria, on the Sulz, 21 miles S.E. of Nuremberg. Pop. 4600. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of silk and tobacco.

Neumarkt, Transylvania. See Maros-Vásárhely.

Neumarkt (It. *Egna*, ĕn′yå), a town of Austria, Tyrol, 12 miles S. by W. of Botzen, on the Adige. Pop. 1476.

Neumünster, noi′mün‵stẹr, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, 17 miles S.S.E. of Kiel, at a railway junction. Pop. 10,108. It has manufactures of shoes, cloth gloves, buttons, spirits, beer, &c.

Neunburg-vor-dem-Wald, noin′bŏŏRG-voR-dĕm-ŵålt, a town of Bavaria, 27 miles N.N.E. of Ratisbon. Pop. 2262.

Neundorf, noin′doRf, a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau. Pop. 1050.

Neundorf, Gross, groce noin′doRf, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Oppeln, circle of Neisse. P. 1339.

Neu-Nechanitz, a town of Bohemia. See Nechanitz.

Neunkirch, noin′kēĕRK, a town and parish of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles W. of Schaffhausen. Pop. 1537.

Neunkirchen, noin′kēĕRK‵ẹn, or **Oberneunkirchen,** a town of Rhenish Prussia, 38 miles S.E. of Treves. It has a coal-mine, and manufactures of machinery, fustian, iron, &c. Pop. 11,169.

Neunkirchen, a town of Lower Austria, 10 miles S.W. of Neustadt, on the railway to Glocknitz. Pop. 4575.

Neupaka, noi‵på′kå, or **Paka,** på′kå, a town of Bohemia, 57 miles N.E. of Prague. Pop. 4485, mostly employed in cotton-factories.

Neu-Pözig, a town of Bohemia. See Weisswasser.

Neuque, Argentine Republic. See Diamante.

Neurenburg, the Dutch name of Nuremberg.

Neureusch, noi′roish, written also **Nowarzisse,** a town of Moravia, 6 miles from Scheletau. Pop. 1000.

Neurode, noi′ro-dẹh, a town of Prussian Silesia, 46 miles S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 6497. It has an ancient castle, and manufactures of flannels, woollens, and linens. It has also coal-mines.

Neu-Ruppin, noi-rŏŏp-peen′ (*i.e.*, "New Ruppin"), a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the W. side of Lake Ruppin, 39 miles N.W. of Berlin. Pop. 12,470. It has a castle, a large and fine church, a council hall, a gymnasium, hospital, prison, barracks, and manufactures of woollen stuffs, gloves, leather, tobacco, and chiccory. Its trade is greatly facilitated by the Ruppin Canal between the Havel and the Rhine.

Neusalz, noi′sålts, a town of Prussian Silesia, 48 miles N.N.W. of Liegnitz, on the Oder. Pop. 5895. It has docks and manufactures of linen and lace.

Neu-Sandec, a town of Austria. See Sandec.

Neusatz, noi′såts (Hun. *Ujvidék*, oo‵ee-vee‵daik′), a town of Hungary, co. of Bács, on the Danube, opposite Peterwardein, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. In the war of 1849 it was almost completely destroyed, but is now rebuilt and prosperous. It is strongly fortified, and is a Greek bishop's see. Pop. 19,119.

Neuschlott, a town of Finland. See Nyslott.

Neu-Schottland, the German name of Nova Scotia.

Neuse, nūss, a river of North Carolina, rises near the N. border of Orange co., and runs southeastward through the cos. of Wake, Johnston, Wayne, Lenoir, and Craven. It enters the W. part of Pamlico Sound through an estuary which is about 30 miles long and 3 or 4 miles wide. It is nearly 300 miles long, and is navigable by steamboats from its mouth to Goldsborough. Below this place it runs through a level and sandy country. Small boats can ascend to Smithville.

Neuse, a post-office of Wake co., N.C., on the Neuse River, and on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Raleigh.

Neu-Seeland, the German name of New Zealand.

Neú-Shehr, nå-oo‵-shĕh′r′, written also **Nemb-Shehr,** a town of Asiatic Turkey, 120 miles N.E. of Konieh. Lat. 38° 37′ N.; lon. 34° 37′ E. It stands at the height of 3940 feet above the level of the sea, with a bold ravine in front, and a background of high cliffs of volcanic rock, containing about 3000 houses, 2 large mosques, a Greek church, and a quadrangular castle with round towers at the corners. Pop. 15,000.

Neusiedl, Lake of. See Lake of Neusiedl.

Neusiedl-am-See, noi′seed′l-åm-så (Hun. *Nezider*, nå‵zee‵dair′), a town of Hungary, co. of Wieselburg, on the Lake of Neusiedl, 19 miles S.W. of Presburg. Pop. 2411.

Neusohl, noi′zōl (Hun. *Besztercze-Banya*, bĕss‵tĕRt′så‵ bån′yŏh‵), a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Sohl, on the Gran, at the influx of the Bistritz, 80 miles N. of Pesth. Lat. 48° 40′ N.; lon. 19° 3′ E. Pop. 3600, or, with adjoining villages, 11,780, nearly half of whom are Protestants. It has an ancient castle, numerous churches, in one of which is a bell weighing 5 tons, a hospital, Roman Catholic and Lutheran colleges, several superior schools, manufactures of sword-blades and beet-root sugar, a considerable trade in linens and beer, and one of the largest smelting-houses in Hungary, it being the seat of a mining council and tribunal. It is a bishop's see.

Neuss, noiss (anc. *Nove′sium*, or *No′va Cas′tra*), a fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, 4 miles S.W. of Dusseldorf, at a railway junction, on a canal which joins the Rhine. Pop. 15,364. It has numerous manufactories of woollen and cotton cloths, hardware, machinery, starch, leather, dyes, ribbons, and velvets. In 451 it was sacked by Attila; in 1254 it joined the Hanseatic League. In its vicinity numerous urns and Roman medals have been found.

Neustadt, noi′stått, or **Wiener-Neustadt,** ŵee′nẹr-noi′stått, a town of Lower Austria, 13 miles S. of Vienna, near the Hungarian frontier, on the railway to Grätz, on the small river Kerbach, and on the canal to Vienna. Lat. 47° 48′ N.; lon. 16° 13′ E. The town is regularly built, surrounded by walls and entered by four gates. It was formerly the residence of the emperors, and has a cathedral of the thirteenth century with two tall towers, an old royal castle, a gymnasium, a Cistercian abbey with a library and museums, military academy, extensive sugar-refineries, cotton-manufactures, breweries, and paper-mills. Pop. 19,173.

Neustadt, a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Danube, 22 miles S.W. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1728.

Neustadt, noi′stått, or **Nowemiesto,** no-vĕm-yĕs′to, a town of Bohemia, 16 miles N.E. of Königgrätz. P. 2162.

Neustadt, a town of Brunswick, on the Harzburg Railway, 24 miles S. of Brunswick. Pop. 1965.

Neustadt, a town of Germany, Baden, on two small rivers, 18 miles E.S.E. of Freiburg. Pop. 2289.

Neustadt, a town of Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Elde, 18 miles S.S.E. of Schwerin. Pop. 1559.

Neustadt, a town of Hungary. See Nagy Banya.

Neustadt, a town of Moravia, on a railway, 13 miles N.N.W. of Olmutz. Pop. 4498.

Neustadt, or **Weihersfrei,** ŵī′ẹrs-frī‵, a town of Prussia, 24 miles N.W. of Dantzic. Pop. 4506.

Neustadt, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 17 miles E. of Marburg. Pop. 1948.

Neustadt, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, on the Baltic, 18 miles N.N.E. of Lubeck, with a harbor for small vessels, and some trade and ship-building. Pop. 4205.

Neustadt, nu′ståt or noi′stått, or **Pruduik,** prŏŏd′

nik, a town of Prussia, government and 29 miles S.S.W. of Oppeln. It is tolerably well built, and has a Protestant and 3 Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, 2 hospitals, a convent, and extensive manufactures. Pop. 12,515.

Neustadt, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 32 miles E. of Cologne. Pop. 1549.

Neustadt, a town of Prussian Saxony, 2 miles N. of Magdeburg, of which it is a suburb. Pop. 24,093.

Neustadt, a town of Transylvania, near Kronstadt. Pop. 2206.

Neustadt, a town of Würtemberg, on the Kocher, 8 miles N.E. of Heilbronn. Pop. 1905.

Neustadt, nū'ståt, a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, on a branch of the Saugeen River, 16 miles S.W. of Durham. It has several stores and hotels, saw- and grist-mills, a brewery, woollen-factory, carding- and flax-mills, a foundry, and a newspaper office. Pop. 650.

Neustadt, Switzerland. See VILLENEUVE.

Neustadt-am-Rubenberge, noi'stått åm roo'bẹn-bêʀg'ẹh, a town of Prussia, 15 miles N.W. of Hanover, on the Leine. Pop. 2314.

Neustadt-an-der-Aisch, noi'stått ån dêʀ īsh, a town of Bavaria, 20 miles N.N.E. of Anspach. Pop. 3086. It is enclosed by walls, and has 2 castles, and manufactures of leather and of cotton and woollen cloths.

Neustadt-an-der-Hardt, noi'stått ån dêʀ haʀtt, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 12 miles N. of Landau. Pop. 10,222. It has manufactures of muskets, paper, woollen cloth, chemicals, and vinegar, and oil- and gunpowder-mills.

Neustadt-an-der-Heide, noi'stått ån dêʀ hī'dẹh, a town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Coburg, 9 miles N.E. of Coburg. Pop. 3207.

Neustadt-an-der-Orla, noi'stått ån dêʀ oʀ'lå, a town of Germany, grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, 24 miles S.E. of Weimar, on the Orla, an affluent of the Saale. Pop. 4816. It has a ducal residence, and manufactures of woollen cloths, linens, and leather.

Neustadt-an-der-Saale, noi'stått ån dêr sạ̊'lẹh, a town of Bavaria, on the Saale, 40 miles N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 2202.

Neustadt-an-der-Waldnab, noi'stått ån dêʀ ŵålt'-nåb, a town of Bavaria, 31 miles S.E. of Baireuth. P. 1449.

Neustadt-bei-Stolpen, noi'stått bi stol'pẹn, a town of Saxony, 21 miles E. of Dresden, on the Polenz. P. 2982.

Neustadt-Eberswalde, noi'stått å'bẹrs-ŵål'dẹh, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Finnow Canal, 24 miles by rail N.E. of Berlin. Pop. 10,483, employed in manufactures of porcelain, ivory-, brass-, iron-, and steel-wares, and woollen and linen fabrics.

Neustädtel-bei-Schneeberg, noi'stêt-tẹl bī shnå'-bêʀɢ, a town of Saxony, 11 miles S.E. of Zwickau. P. 3319.

Neustadtl (Bohemian, *Nowymiesto,* no-vim-yês'to), a town of Moravia, 24 miles N.E. of Iglau. Pop. 2218. It has a castle and iron-mines.

Neustädtl, noi'stêtt'l (Hun. *Kiszueza Ujhely,* kis'soo'-å'zå' oo'ee'hêl'), a town of Hungary, co. of Trentschin, 45 miles N. of Kremnitz.

Neustädtl, a town of Prussian Silesia, 40 miles N.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1956.

Neustädtl-an-der-Waag, noi'stêtt'l ån dêʀ ŵåg (Hun. *Vagh Ujhely,* våg oo'ee'hêl'), a town of Hungary, co. and 33 miles N.N.W. of Neutra, on the Waag. Pop. 5451. It has a manufactory of woollen cloth.

Neustädtl-Rudolphswerth, noi'stêtt'l roo'dolfs-ŵaiʀt', or **Novomes'to,** a town of Austria, 38 miles S.E. of Laybach, on the Gurk. Pop. 1850.

Neustettin, noi'stêt-teen', a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 39 miles S.S.E. of Cöslin. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, leather, hats, serge, &c. Pop. 6937.

Neustift, noi'stift, a town of Tyrol, 11 miles S.S.W. of Innspruck. Pop. 1241.

Neu-Strelitz, noi strå'lits, a town of Germany, capital of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, between Lakes Zierker and Glombeck, 60 miles N.N.W. of Berlin. Pop. 8525. It is the usual residence of the grand duke and court, and has a theatre, college, mint, and other government offices, a public library, and a collection of antiquities.

Neustria, or **Neustrie,** France. See NORMANDY.

Neuteich, noi'tīᴋ (Polish, *Nitych,* nee'tiᴋ), a town of West Prussia, 21 miles S.E. of Dantzic. Pop. 2024.

Neutitschein, noi'tit-shīne', or **Nowy-Gyrin,** no'-ŵe-ghĭr'in, a town of Moravia, 26 miles E.N.E. of Prerau. Pop. 8645, many of whom are employed in woollen-weaving and making flannel. Near it is a mineral spring.

Neutra, noi'trå (Hun. *Nyitra,* ñee'trŏh' or nyee'trŏh'), a river of Hungary, flows circuitously S.S.W., and joins the Waag on the left. Length, about 100 miles.

Neutra, a town of Hungary, on the Neutra, 46 miles E.N.E. of Presburg. Pop. 10,683. It has a strong castle, a cathedral, a college, and a gymnasium.

Neutra, a county of Hungary, bounded N. and N.W. by Moravia. Capital, Neutra. Pop. 361,005.

Neutral (nū'trạl) **City,** a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Kansas, 44 miles S. of Fort Scott. Coal is found here.

Neutral Station, Kansas. See BRUSH CREEK.

Neu-Treptow, noi trêp'tŏw, a town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, on the Rega, 16 miles W.S.W. of Colberg. It has manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 6724.

Neu-Ulm, noi oolm, a town of Bavaria, on the Danube, opposite Ulm in Würtemberg. It has manufactures of chemical products. Pop. 6930.

Neuve-Eglise, nuv-å'gleez', a village of France, in Cantal, 9 miles S.W. of Saint-Flour. Pop. 2000.

Neuveville, nuv'veel' (Ger. *Neuenstadt,* noi'ẹn-stått'), a town of Switzerland, canton of Bern, on the N.W. shore of the Lake of Bienne, 9 miles S.W. of Bienne. Pop. 2022.

Neuvic, nuh'veek', a town of France, in Corrèze, 12 miles S. of Ussel. Pop. 1075.

Neuvic, a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, 17 miles S.E. of Limoges. Pop. 1911.

Neuville, nuh'veel', a town of France, in Vienne, 8 miles N.W. of Poitiers. Pop. 1883.

Neuville, or **Neuville-au-Bois,** nuh'veel' ō bwå, a town of France, in Loiret, 13 miles N.E. of Orleans.

Neuville, a town of France, in Nord, arrondissement of Cambrai. Pop. of commune, 4324.

Neuville-sur-Saône, nuh'veel' süʀ sōn, a town of France, department of Rhône, on the Saône, 10 miles N. of Lyons. It has manufactures of silk foulards, cotton goods, and flour. Pop. 3207.

Neuvilly, nuh'vee'yee', a town of France, in Nord, about 12 miles E.S.E. of Cambrai. Pop. 2535.

Neuvy, nuh'vee', a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 18 miles W.N.W. of Charolles. Pop. 1200.

Neuvy, nuh'vee' or new've, a village in Harrington township, Bergen co., N.J., on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, near the New York state line, 22 miles N. of Jersey City. It is inhabited chiefly by French immigrants, and has extensive manufactures of artificial flowers, lace paper, and covered wire. The name of the nearest post-office is Norwood.

Neuvy-le-Roi, nuh'vee' lẹh ʀwå, a town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 15 miles N.W. of Tours. Pop. 1459.

Neuvy-Saint-Sépulcre, nuh'vee' sâɴᵒ så'pülk'r', a town of France, in Indre, 8½ miles W. of La Châtre.

Neuvy-Sautour, nuh'vee' sō'tooʀ', a town of France, in Yonne, 16 miles N.W. of Tonnerre. Pop. 1469.

Neuvy-sur-Loire, nuh'vee' sür lwaʀ, a town of France, in Nièvre, near the Loire, 8 miles N.N.W. of Cosne.

Neuwalde, noi'ŵål'dẹh, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Oppeln, circle of Neisse. Pop. 1251.

Neuwarp, noi'waʀp, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 25 miles N.N.W. of Stettin. Pop. 2231.

Neuwedel, noi'ŵå'dẹl, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 78 miles N.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 2995.

Neuweier, noi'ŵī-ẹr, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, bailiwick of Bühl. Pop. 1344.

Neuwied, nu'weed or noi'ŵeet, called also **Wied-Neuwied,** ŵeet noi'ŵeet, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 8 miles N.N.W. of Coblentz, on the left bank of the Rhine. Pop. 9474. It was founded early in the eighteenth century, and is well built. The principal edifices are the ancient castle of the Counts of Wied, with a museum of natural history, a library, and extensive gardens, various churches, a synagogue, a gymnasium, a normal school, several private boarding and educational establishments, a library, and a prosperous Moravian establishment. It has also a collection of Roman antiquities.

Neuzen, a town of the Netherlands. See TERNEUSE.

Ne'va (Rus. pron. nå-vå'), an important river of Russia, government of St. Petersburg, connecting Lake Ladoga with the Gulf of Finland. Length, 40 miles, from Schlüsselburg, on the former, to St. Petersburg, at the head of the latter, which city it separates from its N. suburbs; breadth, 1500 feet; depth in the channel, about 50 feet. It is the great medium of communication between the internal parts of North Russia and the sea, though usually frozen up from October to April. It has been found to carry into the gulf 116,000 cubic feet of water in a second.

Neva, a river of East Russia. See NEIVA.

Nevada, nå-vå'ᴅå, **Nevado,** nå-vå'ᴅo, a Spanish word signifying "snow-clad," and forming a part of the name of various mountains in Spain and Spanish America; as, SIERRA NEVADA, "snow-clad ridge."

Nevada, ne-vah'da, one of the Pacific states of the American Union, bounded N. by Oregon and Idaho, E. by Utah and Arizona, S.W. and W. by California. Excepting small areas in the N., which are drained by affluents of the Columbia, and a small section in the S., whence the water flows into the Rio Colorado, all the state belongs to the so-called Great Basin, or Fremont Basin, a region whose scanty waters do not flow to the sea. The northern border of the state is in lat. 42° N.; the eastern limit is, for the most part, the meridian of 114° W. long.; and southward for more than 200 miles from the N.W. angle of the state the meridian of 120° W. is the western boundary-line. At the extreme S.E. the Rio Colorado for some distance divides Nevada from Arizona. Area, 104,125 square miles.

Face of the Country.—The "Great Basin" is in reality a series of long, narrow basins, running N. and S., and separated from one another by rugged, steep, and, in some cases, lofty mountains. Such are the East Humboldt Mountains, the Goshoot, Ungoweah, White Pine, Piñon, Toyabe, Humboldt, Santa Rosa, Quinn's River, Lookout, Trinity, Antelope, Rabbit Hole, Pancake, Pine Nut, Desert, Opal, Spring, Las Vegas, Quartz, Sedave, Toano, Diamond, Pequop, Granite, Shell Creek, Torsarr, and other ranges, mostly short, and in many cases traversed by deep and convenient passes, while the intermediate valleys are frequently broad deserts, where grow the grease-wood and sage-brush and other scanty herbage; in other cases they are narrow cañons, or, again, they are the basins of shallow lakes, fed by the mountain-snows.

Hydrography.—Dividing diagonally the mountain-ranges and valleys sweeps the small river Humboldt in a general S.W. course for some 380 miles. It is remarkable as furnishing the only available E. and W. valley in the state, and this valley determines the course of the Central Pacific Railroad. This river is also remarkable for its alkaline waters. All the streams of the state are small, and, excepting the Bruner, Owyhee, &c., in the N. (which flow into the Snake River northward), and the Virgin, Beaver Dam, Muddy, and Vegas Rivers in the S., which are tributaries of the Colorado, all the rivers of Nevada end in lakes or "sinks," the latter being marshy spots in the desert sands. Most of the lakes are either alkaline or saline, and some are composed of highly complex and even caustic solutions, but a few are salt. Of the fresh lakes many are shallow and overgrown with the *tule*, or reed (*Scirpus validus*).

Agricultural and Pastoral Resources, Climate, Vegetation, &c.—It is its scanty rainfall, rather than poverty of soil, that gives Nevada the reputation of being a desert, for, in cases where irrigation is practicable, even the alkaline plains in many instances have proved very productive. In the better-settled districts considerable quantities of spring wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, butter, wool, garden vegetables, &c., are supplied. Much hay is cut upon the marshy river-bottoms and in some of the upland valleys, whose bottom-lands afford excellent blue-joint (*Triticum repens*) and red-top for hay, while the uplands and plains have excellent sand-grass and bunch-grass (*Eriocoma, &c.*) for grazing. The valued white sage, or "winter-fat" (*Eurotia lanata*), affords the best of winter pasturage. For this reason, Nevada, in spite of its sharp winter climate (due to its considerable elevation, almost nowhere less than 4000 feet) and its parched and arid soil, has already proved a profitable region for the stock-raiser, horned cattle fattening readily without grain, so rich is the stunted herbage. In the extreme S. cotton and subtropical fruits, like the orange, do very well. The flora of the state is of a very marked character. Timber trees are nowhere very abundant. The white pine (a fir, entirely distinct from the Eastern white pine) is extensively cut for timber; and the great advance of mining and smelting operations has already stripped many of the mountains of their scanty forest growth, so great has been the demand for timber and fuel. Considering her scanty population, the agricultural productions of Nevada are generous, and the promise for the future is large.

Interesting experiments have been undertaken, with great promise of success, in the breeding of the Cashmere and Angora goats, whose wool, called mohair, is highly prized. A few camels and dromedaries have been employed in carrying freights, and they are reported to have bred freely, and to be fairly adapted to the climatic and other conditions of Nevada.

Geology, Mineral Wealth.—Many of the geological ages, from the primordial or eozoic to the tertiary and quaternary, are here represented, the outcrops of the older formations, chiefly azoic and Silurian, appearing in and upon the mountain-ranges. Not a few evidences of comparatively recent volcanic action are present in almost every part of the state, besides which the strata are extensively disturbed by much more ancient dikes of plutonic rock.

For years Nevada has been the leading state in the value of her metallic products, and in 1875 she yielded somewhat more gold and silver than all the rest of North America. In that year her product of precious metals (mainly silver) was valued at $40,478,369. Under Virginia City and Gold Hill lies the famous Comstock Lode of silver- and gold-bearing quartz, the most profitable mining deposit in the world. There are in some mining districts rich and easily-reduced argentiferous galenas. Besides the silver-, gold-, and lead-product, copper ores, borax, and lime-borate are obtained largely. There are unlimited, and as yet almost untouched, supplies of native sulphur, soda, potash salts, rock salt, pyritic compounds, arsenical ores, marble, granite, alabaster, slate, and other valuable minerals. The most widely distributed of all the ores appear to be the silver-bearing lead and quartz deposits. These are met with in nearly every part of the state. There is also some lignite, of which not much is wrought at present. Peat has been cut on the Great Humboldt meadows and elsewhere. Good coal is reported to exist near Hamilton. Mineral and thermal waters abound.

Manufactures.—Of these the milling and smelting of ores and the sawing of lumber are as yet the only important industries. Lumber-sawing has been largely carried on in the mountains, but has declined, owing to the swift consumption of all available timber. The Carson River and other mountain-streams furnish water-power.

Counties.—Nevada is divided into 15 counties, as follows: Churchill, Douglas, Elko, Esmeralda, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Lincoln, Lyon, Nye, Ormsby, Roop, Storey, Washoe, and White Pine. The principal towns are Austin, Carson City, the capital, Elko, Eureka, Gold Hill, Hamilton, Pioche, Reno, and Virginia City, which is the largest city in the state. Some towns which a few years since were thriving are now abandoned, on account of the failure of mining enterprises, while others have as suddenly sprung up and become places of importance.

Railroads have contributed much to the development of the state, especially the Central Pacific Railroad, which gives Nevada ready communication with the E. and with San Francisco, bringing in supplies and carrying out the mineral products of the state. In 1867 there were 30 miles of railroad in Nevada; in 1870, 593 miles; in 1875, 650 miles, of which 467 belonged to the Central Pacific. Exclusive of that road, the average cost for works per mile was $39,852; average cost of Central Pacific per mile (as a whole) for works, $117,689. The other principal roads are the Virginia & Truckee (54 miles), the Eureka & Palisade, narrow (90 miles), and the Pioche & Bullionville (20 miles).

Constitution, &c.—The constitution was adopted in 1866. The governor is chosen for four years. The legislature consists of a senate of 25 members and an assembly of 50. Judges are elected, and serve for fixed terms. Voters must have resided for six months in Nevada, and for thirty days in the district or county where they vote. The state has three electoral votes, and sends one member to the lower house of Congress. There are state prisons at Carson City and Reno, and a state orphanage at Carson City.

Education.—Public schools are maintained by general and local taxes, state apportionments, rate-bills, and the avails of a permanent school fund. The school system is under the charge of a state board of education and three state and county superintendents. There are a few public high schools, and at Elko a state university has been established, but as yet it is in a comparatively undeveloped condition.

Indians.—The aboriginals are mainly of Piute, Shoshone, and other kindred stock. They number 5976, and, notwithstanding their degraded condition when first known to white men, they have generally been disposed to adopt habits of industry, and those who are on the reservations are making excellent progress.

Finances.—In 1875 the state debt was covered by gold bonds bearing 10 per cent. interest; the outstanding amount being $436,500. In 1874 there was a total valuation of $26,630,279.22, and a state revenue from taxes, amercements, &c., of $570,277, which, added to a large balance already in the treasury, was offset by expenditures amounting to $641,856.31.

History.—This state was, in the main, made up of a part of California which was called "the Washoe country," to which a large area from Utah was attached when, in 1861, Nevada was organized as a territory. In 1864 the state was admitted to the Union, and in 1866 received its present limits. During the war of 1861–65, Nevada, being but scantily peopled, sent few troops to the field, but she was eminently loyal, and upon one occasion her citizens sent $51,500 in silver bricks to the Sanitary Commission. The great Sutro Tunnel, designed to afford drainage and access to the mines of the Comstock lode, was completed in 1879.

The Population in 1860 was 6857; in 1870, 42,491; in 1875, 53,540, of whom 39,541 were males.

Nevada, a county in the S.W. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Little Missouri River, and drained by Cypress Bayou and Terre Rouge Creek. The soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. It is intersected by the Cairo & Fulton Railroad. Capital, Prescott. This county was formed since the census of 1870 was taken.

Nevada, a county of California, borders on the state of Nevada. Area, estimated at 1050 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Middle Yuba River, and is also drained by the South Yuba and Bear Creek. The surface is mostly mountainous or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests of evergreen trees, including the fir and pine. The soil of the valleys and lowlands is fertile. The great Sierra Nevada traverses the eastern part of this county and presents grand mountain-scenery. Among its beautiful features is Donner Lake, a favorite summer resort. Gold and lumber are the chief articles of export, exceeding that of any other county of the state. Granite and limestone are found here. This county is intersected by the Central Pacific Railroad. Capital, Nevada City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,918,255. Pop. in 1870, 19,134, of whom 10,479 were Americans.

Nevada, or **Nevada City,** a post-town, capital of Nevada co., Cal., in a hilly region about 60 miles N.N.E. of Sacramento, 4 or 5 miles N.E. of Grass Valley, and 33 miles E. of Marysville. It contains 5 churches, graded schools, a newspaper office, a high school, an iron-foundry, and a number of brick mercantile houses. The Nevada County Railroad extends hence to Colfax. Here are rich mines of gold, which is the chief article of export. Nevada has a healthy climate, and is surrounded by grand mountain-scenery. Pop. about 5000.

Nevada (Bald Mountain Post-Office), a mining village of Gilpin co., Col., on the E. slope of the Rocky Mountains, about 2 miles from Central City. It is about 8500 feet above the sea-level. It has 2 churches, a masonic lodge, &c. Gold is found here in quartz rock. Zinc blende and copper are also found here. Pop. 973.

Nevada, a post-village in Nevada township, Livingston co., Ill., on a branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 81 miles S.W. of Chicago, and 7½ miles W. of Dwight. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 877.

Nevada, a post-hamlet of Tipton co., Ind., on Wild Cat Creek, and on the railroad which connects Logansport with Anderson, 32 miles S.S.E. of Logansport.

Nevada, a township of Palo Alto co., Iowa. Pop. 124.

Nevada, a post-town, capital of Story co., Iowa, in Nevada township, on the Iowa division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 29 miles W. of Marshalltown, and about 32 miles N. by E. of Des Moines. It is surrounded by a fertile, undulating prairie. It contains a new court-house, 3 newspaper offices, 2 banking-houses, a graded school, 5 churches, a foundry, a flour-mill, a cheese-factory, a soap-factory, and 2 elevators for grain. Pop. 1105; of the township, exclusive, 786.

Nevada, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Ky., about 40 miles S. of Frankfort. It has a church. Pop. 14.

Nevada, a hamlet in Nevada township, Mower co., Minn., 11 miles S.S.E. of Austin, and 20 miles N. of Osage, Iowa. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 813.

Nevada, Grundy co., Mo. See ALPHA.

Nevada, a post-village, capital of Vernon co., Mo., situated on a rolling prairie, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad (main line), 90 miles S.W. of Sedalia, and 21 miles E. of Fort Scott, Kansas. It has a court-house, 2 newspaper offices, 3 churches, a bank, 2 flouring-mills, and a foundry. Coal abounds here. Pop. about 2000.

Nevada, a post-village in Eden and Antrim townships, Wyandot co., O., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 21 miles W. of Crestline, and 8 miles E. of Upper Sandusky. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a high school, 4 churches, a planing-mill, a brick-yard, &c. Pop. 828.

Nevada City, a town of California. See NEVADA.

Nevada City, a small mining village of Madison co., Montana, 2 or 3 miles N.W. of Virginia City. Here are gold-mines in Alder Gulch. Its prosperity has declined since 1865, when the pop. was nearly 5000.

Nevada Fall, California, a cataract of the Merced River, near the upper end of the Yosemite Valley, ranked as one of the finest waterfalls in the world. It is about 1 mile above the Vernal Fall.

Nevada Mills, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., Ind., 22 miles N. of Waterloo. It has flour- and saw-mills.

Nevada y Motilones, nå-vå′då ee mo-te-lo′nês, a national territory of the United States of Colombia. Pop. 3673.

Nevel, or **Newel,** nå-vêl′, a town of Russian Poland, government and 54 miles N. of Vitebsk. Pop. 6032.

Nevele, nå′vå-lẹh, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 8 miles W. of Ghent. Pop. 3277.

Nevereno, Shawano co., Wis. See NAVARINO.

Nevers, nẹh-vaiʀ′ (anc. *Noviodu′num*), a city of France, capital of the department of Nièvre, on the right bank of the Loire, here crossed by a stone bridge of 20 arches, at the confluence of the Nièvre, and at the head of the Branch Railway du Centre, 35 miles E.S.E. of Bourges. Lat. 46° 59′ N.; lon. 3° 10′ E. Pop. 20,601. It has a tribunal of commerce, a library of 7000 volumes, a normal school, a *lycée* or college, a fine cathedral, manufactures of iron and steel goods, porcelain, jewelry, chemical products, and leather, and a cannon-foundry. Previous to 1789 Nevers was the capital of the province of Nivernois. In its vicinity are the forges of Fourchambault, the copper-works of Imphy, and the foundry of La Chaussade. It is a bishop's see.

Neversink, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Neversink township, on a river of the same name, about 34 miles N. of Port Jervis. It has a church, and 1 or 2 lumber-mills. The township exports lumber, hoop-poles, and leather, and has a pop. of 2345.

Nev′ersink (or **Nev′isink**) **River,** Monmouth co., N.J., runs northeastward, and enters Sandy Hook Bay about 7 miles N. of Long Branch. See NAVASINK.

Neversink, a station in Berks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Reading.

Neversink Hills, New Jersey. See HIGHLANDS.

Névez, nå′vå′, a village of France, in Finistère, 18 miles S.E. of Quimper. Pop. of commune, 2344.

Neviano-degli-Arduini, nå-ve-å′no dål′yee aʀ-doo-ee′nee, a village of Italy, 16 miles S. by E. of Parma. Pop. of commune, 5283.

Neviges, nå′ve-ghẹs, a village of Prussia, government and E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 2637.

Nev′il Bay, British America, is an inlet on the W. side of Hudson Bay.

Néville, nå′veel′, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 28 miles N.W. of Rouen. Pop. 1688.

Neville, nev′il, a post-village of Clermont co., O., in Washington township, on the Ohio River, 33 miles above Cincinnati. It has 3 churches. Pop. 422.

Neville, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 289.

Nev′ille Port, an inlet of North America, N. of Vancouver Island. Lat. 50° 32′ N.; lon. 125° W.

Nev′in, or **Nef′yn,** a town of Wales, co. and on the Bay of Carnarvon, 5½ miles W.N.W. of Pwllheli. P. 1791.

Nevin, Highland co., O. See DANVILLE.

Nev′ins, a post-office of Edgar co., Ill., on the Illinois Midland Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Paris.

Nevins, a township of Vigo co., Ind. Pop. 1299. It contains Fountain Station.

Nev′inville, a post-village of Adams co., Iowa, in Colony township, about 64 miles W.S.W. of Des Moines. It has 2 churches.

Nev′is, a British West India island, in lat. 17° 14′ N., lon. 63° 3′ W. It belongs to the Leeward Islands colony, but has its own legislature, and for some of the purposes of administration it is associated with St. Kitt's. It is 4 miles long and 3 miles in breadth. It forms a single mountain 3200 feet high, and is one of the most beautiful and fertile of the Antilles. Capital, Charlestown. Pop. in 1871, 11,735.

Nev′is, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 9 miles S.W. of Orillia. Pop. 200.

Nevisink, New Jersey. See NAVASINK.

Nevisink River. See NEVERSINK RIVER.

New, a post-office of Oconto co., Wis.

Newahy, nå-wå′hee, a town of India, dominions and 35 miles S.E. of Jeypoor, on an abrupt rock, near the strong fort of Narghur. Lat. 26° 33′ N.; lon. 75° 44′ E.

New Al′ba, a post-hamlet of Winneshiek co., Iowa, 20 miles S.W. of Decorah. It has a church and a nursery.

New Albany, awl′bạ-ne, a city, the capital of Floyd co., Ind., is situated on the Ohio River, 5 miles below Louisville, about 180 miles above Evansville, and 115 miles S. by E. of Indianapolis. By railroad it is 198 miles S.S.E. of Lafayette. It is the southern terminus of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, which extends to Michigan City, 288 miles. It has wide and straight streets, which are lighted with gas. It contains a court-house, about 20 churches, 2 high schools, 3 national banks, several large public school-houses, numerous handsome residences, and the De Pauw Female College (Methodist Episcopal), which was organized in 1850. One daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. The prosperity of this city is mainly derived from trade and manufactures, which are extensive and various. It has 2 manufactories of cutlery and edge-tools, 2 of window-glass, 2 or 3 rolling-mills, a large woollen-factory, several flouring-mills, a manufactory of railroad-cars, 2 of engines and boilers, several planing-mills, iron-foundries, &c. Pop. 15,396.

New Albany, a township of Story co., Iowa. P. 827.

New Albany, a post-village of Wilson co., Kansas, on Fall River, 35 miles S.W. of Humboldt. It has a church.

New Albany, a post-village, capital of Union co., Miss., on the Tallahatchee River, about 34 miles S.E. of Holly Springs, and 85 miles S.E. of Memphis, Tenn. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, and a steam mill.

New Albany, a hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., in Cinnaminson township, 8 miles E.N.E. of Camden. It has a church.

New Albany, a village of Franklin co., O., about 15 miles N.E. of Columbus.

New Albany, a post-hamlet of Mahoning co., O., in Green township, 3 miles from Salem. Pop. 100.

New Albany, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., on the Sullivan & Erie Railroad, 15 miles N. of Bernice, and about 40 miles N.E. of Williamsport. It has 4 churches, a saw-mill, a flour-mill, and 3 stores. Pop. about 250.

New Al′bia, a post-office of Graham co., Kansas.

New Al′bin, a post-hamlet of Allamakee co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, and on the Mississippi River, 26 miles S. of La Crosse. It has 2 churches.

New Albion, ål′be-ǫn, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in New Albion township, about 44 miles S. of Buffalo, and 3 miles from Cattaraugus. It has a saw-mill. The township is traversed by the Erie Railroad, and contains a larger village, named Cattaraugus, and a pop. of 1584.

New Albion, the name formerly given by Sir F. Drake to California and part of the coast of Oregon, limited to that part of the coast extending from lat. 43° to 48° N.

New Alexan′der, a post-office of Columbiana co., O., about 22 miles E. of Canton.

New Alexan′dria, a post-village of Jefferson co., O., in Cross Creek township, on the Pan-Handle Railroad, 7½ miles S.W. of Steubenville. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. 167.

New Alexandria, a post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., on Loyalhanna Creek, 7 miles N. of Latrobe, and about 33 miles E. of Pittsburg. It has an academy and 4 churches. Pop. 305.

New Almaden, ål-må-den′, a post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal., about 15 miles S. of San José. Here is the most productive mine of quicksilver (cinnabar) in the United States. The cinnabar is found in a hill at the head of a beautiful and fertile valley, and at an elevation of 1700 feet above the sea. The ninth census reports that the value of the cinnabar mined in this county in the year 1869–70 was $387,700. Five hundred men are employed in this mine, the annual product of which in 1875 is reported to have been 31,106,200 pounds. The reduction-works consist of 9 furnaces. The village has 3 churches.

New Alresford, England. See ALRESFORD.

New Alsace, ål′sass, a post-village of Dearborn co., Ind., about 44 miles N.N.E. of Madison. It has a brewery and 3 general stores.

New Alsace, a post-office or hamlet of St. Louis co., Mo., 5 miles from Barrett's Station.

New Am′sterdam, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ind., on the Ohio River, about 30 miles by land S.W. of New Albany. It has a church and a flour-mill.

New Amsterdam, a post-hamlet of La Crosse co., Wis., on Black River, about 14 miles N. by W. of La Crosse.

New Amsterdam, a town of British Guiana, near the mouth of the Berbice, where it is joined by the Canje River, lat. 6° 14′ 51″ N., lon. 57° 31′ 8″ W. It was originally founded by the Dutch. The houses are built of wood, and the town is intersected by canals. Pop. 5437.

New An′nan, a post-settlement in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, on the French River, 14 miles from Folly Lake. Copper ore is found in the vicinity, and freestone-quarries are worked to a large extent. Pop. 600.

New An′tioch, a post-village in Green township, Clinton co., O., about 50 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and 2 stores. Pop. 300.

New Arca′dia, a post-office of Osborne co., Kansas, 50 miles N. of Russell.

New′ark, or **Newark-upon-Trent,** a parliamentary and municipal borough and town of England, co. and 17 miles N.E. of Nottingham, on a railway thence to Lincoln, also on the line of the Great Northern Railway, and on the Newark River, a navigable branch of the Trent. It has a spacious market-place, a town hall, an elegant church, and places of worship for most of the various sects, a grammar-school, several almshouses and various other charities, a large linen-manufactory, and a trade in corn, coal, cattle, wool, malt, and flour. Large and commodious wharves have been constructed on the Trent, which afford facilities for navigation. On the N.W. of the town are the ruins of an ancient castle, now a stately ruin; in it King John died in 1216. Newark sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. 12,195.

New′ark, a post-hamlet of Alameda co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad. It has a machine-shop.

Newark, a post-village of New Castle co., Del., on the Pennsylvania & Delaware Branch Railroad where it crosses the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 12 miles W.S.W. of Wilmington. It contains 4 or 5 churches, an academy, a national bank, and the Delaware College (non-sectarian), which was organized in 1870. Newark has also a newspaper office, a foundry, a paper-mill, a woollen-mill, and 2 carriage-shops. Pop. 915.

Newark, a post-village of Kendall co., Ill., 25 miles S.W. of Aurora, and 2 miles S. of Millington Station. It has 2 churches, the Fowler Institute, and 2 drug-stores. Pop. about 250.

Newark, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ind., about 44 miles S.E. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches.

Newark, post-township, Webster co., Iowa. Pop. 116.

Newark, a township of Wilson co., Kansas. Pop. 513.

Newark, a post-village of Worcester co., Md., on the Worcester Railroad, at Queponco Station, 8 miles N.E. of Snow Hill, and about 3 miles from Chincoteague Sound. It has 2 churches and 3 general stores.

Newark, a post-township of Gratiot co., Mich., about 40 miles N. by W. of Lansing, and 5 miles S.W. of Ithaca, part of which is in this township. Pop. 1130.

Newark, a post-village of Knox co., Mo., near the South Fabius River, about 44 miles W.N.W. of Hannibal. It has 3 churches, a savings-bank, a carriage-shop, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 354.

Newark, a city, port of entry, and seat of justice of Essex co., N.J., on the Passaic River, about 4 miles from its entrance into Newark Bay, and 9 miles from New York City, with which it is connected by 4 railroads. The Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad also passes through the city from Hoboken, with a branch to Bloomfield. Lat. 40° 45′ N.; lon. 74° 10′ W. This city is the largest in the state, and is regularly laid out for the most part, with wide, straight streets, intersecting one another at right angles. Broad street, the principal thoroughfare, is a fine avenue, upwards of 120 feet in breadth, shaded with elms, and extending through the entire length of the city. Near its centre it is intersected by Market street, also an important thoroughfare. North of this, and bordering on Broad street, are 2 beautiful public squares, called Military and Washington Parks, each adorned with majestic elms. In the lower part of the city is the South Park, another beautiful square. Among the public buildings may be mentioned the court-house, a large brown-stone edifice at the intersection of Market with High street, the library building, in Market street, containing, besides the library of 23,000 volumes, a large hall for public lectures, concerts, &c., the academy, a fine brick building, situated on the most elevated part of High street, and the office of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, one of the finest buildings in the state. The city hall is also a fine structure. Newark has over 100 churches, many of them splendid edifices. About $70,000 are annually appropriated by the city for the support of popular education, besides a state appropriation of over $100,000. There are 15 fine brick public school-houses, one in each ward of the city, the number of pupils attending school being about 7500, with 12,000 on the rolls. Four newspapers are published in the city, all of which are dailies. There are 11 banks, with a capital of about $4,200,000, and several insurance companies. Gas is used to light the streets. The city has a good supply of water, and ample sewerage; a paid fire department, with steam-engines; and excellent police arrangements.

The rapid growth of Newark is chiefly owing to its manufactures, for which it has long been distinguished, embracing carriages, machinery, castings, jewelry, leather, boots, shoes, saddles, harness, clothing, &c. Brownstone-quarries are also worked in the vicinity. Newark is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, and has a large foreign population. There are several handsome cemeteries in the vicinity, and there are also beautiful drives on the outskirts, the famous "Llewellyn Park" lying near. The commerce of the port is limited chiefly to the coast-trade. Railroad-cars leave for New York nearly every quarter-hour during the greater part of the day. Horse-railroads run to Belleville, Clinton, Orange, South Orange, and other adjoining places. Newark also has communication with the metropolis by steamboats plying on the river, and is likewise the E. terminus of the Morris Canal. At the entrance of the latter into the western suburb is a very steep inclined plane, over which loaded boats are passed and repassed by the application of water-power furnished by the canal. Newark was settled in 1666 by a company from New Haven and other towns in Connecticut. Pop. in 1830, 10,950; in 1850, 38,983; in 1860, 71,914; in 1870, 105,131; in 1875, 123,293.

Newark, a post-village in Arcadia township, Wayne co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, and on the New York Central Railroad where it crosses the Sodus Point & Southern Railroad, 30 miles E.S.E. of Rochester, 16 miles S. of Sodus Point, and about 14 miles N.E. of Canandaigua. It contains 10 churches, 2 national banks, a large union school, 2 newspaper offices, several furnaces, foundries, and flour-mills. Pop. 2248.

Newark, a city, the capital of Licking co., O., is situated at the confluence of the three forks of the Licking River, 33 miles E. by N. of Columbus, 26 miles W.N.W. of Zanesville, and about 50 miles S. of Mansfield. It is on the Ohio Canal, and on the Central Ohio division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which connects here with the Lake Erie division of the same. It is also the N. terminus of the Straitsville division of that railroad, and is on a branch of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. It is built on a level site, and has wide streets, which are lighted with gas. It contains a court-house, 11 churches, 2 high schools, a national bank, 1 other bank, and 3 newspaper offices. It has a manufactory of engines and boilers, one of glassware, several iron-foundries, machine-shops, &c. Some workshops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad are located here. Pop. 6698; of the township, 7617.

Newark, a post-office of White co., Tenn.

Newark, a post-township, forming the N.E. extremity of Caledonia co., Vt. Pop. 593. Newark Post-Office is about 24 miles N. by E. of St. Johnsbury.

Newark, a post-village of Wirt co., W. Va., on Little Kanawha River, at the mouth of Hughes River, 15 miles S.S.E. of Parkersburg. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

Newark, a township of Rock co., Wis. Pop. 954.

Newark, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, 12 miles S.S.E. of Woodstock. Pop. 100.

Newark, Niagara co., Ontario. See NIAGARA.

Newark-upon-Trent, England. See NEWARK.

Newark Valley, a post-village in Newark Valley township, Tioga co., N.Y., on East Owego Creek, and on the Southern Central Railroad, 9 miles N.N.E. of Owego. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a tannery, a steam saw-mill, a money-order post-office, a newspaper office, a carriage-shop, &c. Pop. about 500; of township, 2371.

New'arthill, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 1 mile W. of Holytown. It has coal-mines, and is on a branch railway. Pop. 1530.

Newary, nå-wå'ree, a town of India, 16 miles S.E. of Dewass.

New Ash'ford, a post-township of Berkshire co., Mass., 12 miles N. of Pittsfield. It has a church. Mount Greylock is on its N.E. border. Pop. 160.

New Athens, St. Clair co., Ill. See ATHENS.

New Ath'ens, a post-village in Athens township, Harrison co., O., 7 miles S. of Cadiz, and about 20 miles N.W. of Wheeling, W. Va. Here is the Franklin College (Presbyterian), which was organized in 1825. New Athens has 3 churches and a bank. Pop. 354.

New Athens, a post-office of Clarion co., Pa., about 32 miles S.S.E. of Franklin.

New Auburn, aw'bŭrn, a post-village of Sibley co., Minn., in New Auburn township, 9 miles S.W. of Glencoe, and about 30 miles N.N.W. of St. Peter. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Here is a fine lake, 3 miles long. Pop..of the township, 488.

New Augusta, Marion co., Ind. See AUGUSTA.

Newaukum, ne-waw'kŭm, a post-village of Lewis co., Washington, on the Pacific division of the Northern Pacific Railroad, 57 miles S.S.W. of Tacoma.

Newaukum River, a small stream of Lewis co., Washington, flows westward into the Chehalis River.

New Aurora, aw-ro'ra̤, post-office, Tippecanoe co., Ind.

New A'von, a post-township of Redwood co., Minn. Pop. 126.

Newaygo, ne-wā'go, a county in the W. part of Michigan, has an area of 864 square miles. It is intersected by the Muskegon River, and is partly drained by the Marquette and White Rivers, which rise in it. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of the pine, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, lumber, hay, and potatoes are the staple products. The Grand Rapids, Newaygo & Lake Shore Railroad terminates in this county. Capital, Newaygo. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,153,206. Pop. in 1870, 7294, of whom 6245 were natives and 1049 were foreigners; in 1874, 8758. It is intersected by the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad.

Newaygo, a post-village, capital of Newaygo co., Mich., in Brooks township, on the Muskegon River (which affords great water-power), and on the Grand Rapids, Newaygo & Lake Shore Railroad, 35 miles N. of Grand Rapids, and 22 miles E.N.E. of Muskegon. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, a flour-mill, and manufactures of lumber and shingles. Pop. 703.

New Ba'den, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Ill., about 16 miles E. of Belleville. It has a church.

New Bajibo, or **New Bajiebo,** Africa. See BAJIBO.

New Baltimore, bawl'tę-more, a post-village in Chesterfield township, Macomb co., Mich., on Lake St. Clair, 33 miles N.N.E. of Detroit, and 4½ miles E.S.E. of New Haven Station of the Grand Trunk Railroad. It has 4 churches, a money-order post-office, and manufactures of lumber, heading, handles, staves, &c. Pop. about 900.

New Baltimore, a post-village in New Baltimore township, Greene co., N.Y., on the W. bank of the Hudson River, 16 miles below Albany. It has 2 or 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 2669.

New Baltimore (Sater Post-Office), a hamlet of Hamilton co., O., in Crosby township, 10 miles from Cumminsville Station. It has a church, a steam flour-mill, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. 96.

New Baltimore, a post-village in Marlborough township, Stark co., O., about 14 miles N.N.E. of Canton. It has 2 churches.

New Baltimore, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Pa., about 26 miles N. of Cumberland, Md. It has a church.

New Baltimore, a post-village of Fauquier co., Va., about 40 miles W. of Alexandria. It has a church and an academy.

New Baltimore Station, O. See NORTH BALTIMORE.

New Ban'don, a post-village in Gloucester co., New Brunswick, on the Bay of Chaleurs, 22 miles N.E. of Bathurst. Pop. 125.

New Barbadoes, bar-bå'dōz, a township of Bergen co., N.J. Pop. 4929.

New Bava'ria, a post-hamlet of Henry co., O., in Pleasant township, on the Toledo & Delphos Railroad, 4 miles S. of Holgate. It has 3 churches and a saw-mill.

New Bay, a fishing hamlet in the district of Twillingate and Fogo, Newfoundland, in the Bay of Notre Dame, 30 miles from Tilt Cove. Pop. 100.

New Bea'con, otherwise called **Grand Sa'chem,** the highest summit of the Highlands, is situated in Dutchess co., New York, and has an elevation of 1685 feet. It commands a very extensive view, and during the Revolutionary war beacons were erected on its top.

New Bed'ford, a post-village in Greenville township, Bureau co., Ill., on Green River, about 20 miles S. of Sterling. It has 2 churches.

New Bedford, a city, port of entry, and one of the capitals of Bristol co., Mass., is situated on the W. bank of the Acushnet River, near its mouth, 55 miles S. of Boston. Lat. 41° 38′ N.; lon. 70° 56′ W. It is regularly laid out, and is noted for the elegance of its private residences. The river, which forms a commodious harbor, is here crossed by a bridge 4000 feet long. The principal public buildings are the city hall, a Doric granite structure, the custom-house, the St. Lawrence (Catholic), North Congregational, and Unitarian churches, the public library, the almshouse, and the high school building, which cost $126,000. The city contains 27 churches, a free public library of 35,000 volumes, a Catholic hospital, an orphan asylum, 5 national banks, and 2 savings-banks. Two daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. French Avenue, a broad drive, 4 miles long, around Clark's Point, commands a fine view of the sea, and at the extremity of this point the United States have erected a strong fort of granite. New Bedford is one of the richest cities, in proportion to the population, in the country. The valuation for 1877 was, real estate, $12,609,200; personal, $10,854,900; total, $23,464,100. It has a paid fire department, with five steam-engines, and water-works which cost $1,000,000. Steamboats ply between this port and New York.

New Bedford has been more largely engaged in the whale-fishery than any other place in the world. This was pursued by its citizens as early as 1755, and flourished until 1854, since which it has greatly declined. At the time of its highest prosperity about 400 whaling-ships belonged to this port, and the average annual importations were about 60,000 barrels of sperm oil and 120,000 barrels of whale oil. The number of its vessels employed in the whale-fishery at present is only about 125, the entire importations of oil not exceeding about 50,000 barrels. Since the whale-fishery has declined, the capital of this city has been largely invested in manufactures. Here are the Wamsutta cotton-mills, with a capital of $2,500,000; the Potemska cotton-mills (capital, $900,000), a rolling-mill, a cordage-factory, several shoe-factories, 2 flouring-mills, and manufactures of glass, Prussian blue, soap, candles, machinery, oil, drills, &c. This city is the S. terminus of the New Bedford Railroad, and another railroad extends hence to Fall River.

New Bedford was incorporated as a city in 1847. Pop. in 1850, 16,443; in 1860, 22,300; in 1875, 25,876.

New Bedford, a post-hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., about 10 miles S. by W. of Long Branch. It is 3 miles from Ocean Beach.

New Bedford, a post-hamlet in Crawford township, Coshocton co., O., about 34 miles S.S.W. of Canton.

New Bedford, a post-village in Pulaski township, Lawrence co., Pa., 1 mile from the E. boundary of Ohio, and about 10 miles N.W. of New Castle. It has 4 churches and 3 stores. Pop. about 175.

New'begun Creek, a hamlet of Pasquotank co., N.C., about 50 miles S. of Norfolk, Va. It has a saw-mill, 3 stores, and 2 or 3 churches.

New Bells'ville, a post-office of Brown co., Ind., about 45 miles S. of Indianapolis.

New Benguela, a town of Africa. See Benguela.

New'berg, a post-office of Yam Hill co., Oregon, 20 miles S.W. of Portland.

New Ber'gen, a post-office of Emmett co., Iowa.

Newberg's Corners, post-office, La Crosse co., Wis.

New Ber'lin, a post-hamlet of Duval co., Fla., on the St. John's River, 15 miles below Jacksonville. It has a church. Boats are built here.

New Berlin, a hamlet of Bond co., Ill., 6 miles N. of Pocahontas Station. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill. Here is Old Ripley Post-Office.

New Berlin, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., in New Berlin township, on the Wabash Railroad, 16 miles E. of Jacksonville, and 16 miles W. by S. of Springfield. It has a graded school and 4 churches. Pop. about 500; of the township, 954.

New Berlin, a post-village in New Berlin township, Chenango co., N.Y., on the Unadilla River, and on the New Berlin Branch of the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, about 34 miles S. by W. of Utica, and 12 miles N.E. of Norwich. It contains 3 or 4 churches, the New Berlin Academy, a national bank, a newspaper office, a tannery, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. 836; of the township, 2309.

New Berlin, a post-village of Stark co., O., in Plain township, 5 miles N. of Canton. It has 2 churches and a tannery. Pop. about 250.

New Berlin, a station in Berks co., Pa., on the Colebrookdale Railroad, 9 miles N. of Pottstown.

New Berlin, a post-borough of Union co., Pa., in a fertile valley, on Penn's Creek, about 9 miles S.W. of Lewisburg, and 25 miles S. of Williamsport. It contains 6 churches, a seminary, and a tannery. Pop. 646.

New Berlin, a post-office of Guadalupe co., Tex.

New Berlin, a post-hamlet in New Berlin township, Waukesha co., Wis., about 13 miles S.W. of Milwaukee. Pop. of the township, 1707.

New Berlin Centre, a post-hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., on the New Berlin Branch of the Midland Railroad, 3 miles S. of New Berlin, and 42 miles N.N.E. of Binghamton. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

New Berlin Junction, a station in Chenango co., N.Y., on the Midland Railroad, at the junction of the New Berlin Branch, 22 miles S.E. of Norwich, and 22 miles S. of New Berlin. Nearest post-office, East Guilford.

New'bern, or **New'berne,** a post-village of Hale co., Ala., on the Selma, Marion & Memphis Railroad, 43 miles W.N.W. of Selma. It has 4 churches and several stores.

New'bern, or **Old New'bern,** a post-hamlet of Jersey co., Ill., 5 miles S.W. of Delhi, and about 12 miles N.W. of Alton. It has a church, a flour-mill, and 2 stores.

Newbern, a post-hamlet of Bartholomew co., Ind., on Clifty Creek, 9 miles E.N.E. of Columbus.

New Bern, a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, 12 miles N. of Chariton, and about 36 miles S.S.E. of Des Moines. It has 3 churches. Pop. 190.

Newbern, a post-office of Dickinson co., Kansas, 15 miles S. of Abilene.

Newbern, township, Dickinson co., Kansas. Pop. 419.

Newbern, North Carolina. See New-Berne.

Newbern, or **Newburn,** a post-village in Washington township, Shelby co., O., about 8 miles N. of Piqua, and 2 miles W. of the Dayton & Michigan Railroad. Pop. 239.

Newbern, a post-village of Dyer co., Tenn., on the Memphis & Paducah Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Dyersburg. It has 3 churches, a normal school, a newspaper office, and 2 steam grist-mills. Pop. about 350.

Newbern, a post-village, capital of Pulaski co., Va., is near the New River, and 2½ miles S. of Dublin Station, which is on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 105 miles W.S.W. of Lynchburg. It has 2 churches.

New-Berne, a port of entry and the capital of Craven co., N.C., is situated on the right or W. bank of the Neuse River, at the mouth of the Trent, and on the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, 108 miles E.S.E. of Raleigh, 36 miles N.N.W. of Morehead, and about 90 miles N.E. of Wilmington. The Neuse River is here nearly 2 miles wide, and is navigable for steamboats. The chief articles of export are grain, market-garden products, lumber, tar, and turpentine. New-Berne contains a court-house, 10 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, the New-Berne Academy, manufactures of lumber, cigars, ploughs, and turpentine, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 2 or 3 weekly newspapers. This town was formerly the capital of the state. The surrounding country is flat, and has a sandy soil. Pop. 5849.

New'berry, a county in the N.W. central part of South Carolina, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Broad River and on the S. by the Saluda, and is also drained by the Ennoree River. The surface is agreeably diversified with hills and valleys and forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and wheat are the staple products. Fine granite is found here. This county is intersected by the Greenville & Columbia Railroad. Capital, Newberry Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,984,344. Pop. in 1870, 20,775, of whom 20,617 were Americans.

Newberry, a post-village in Cass township, Greene co., Ind., on the West Fork of the White River, about 35 miles E.N.E. of Vincennes. It has 3 churches, 2 drug-stores, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 300.

Newberry, a hamlet of Wayne co., Ky., about 66 miles S. of Danville.

Newberry, a township of Miami co., O. Pop. 3565. It contains Bradford, Clayton, and Covington.

Newberry, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 2 miles W. of Williamsport.

Newberry, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. 2412. It contains Newberrytown and York Haven.

Newberry, or **Newberry Court-House,** a post-village, capital of Newberry co., S.C., in Newberry township, on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, 47 miles W.N.W. of Columbia. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, an academy, and a national bank. Good granite abounds here. Newberry is an important market for cotton. Pop. 1891; of the township, 2792.

New'berrytown, a post-village of York co., Pa., 12 miles S.S.E. of Harrisburg. It has a church and a cigar-factory. Pop. 200.

New Beth'lehem, a post-borough of Clarion co., Pa., on Red Bank Creek, and on the Low Grade division of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 84 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburg, and about 34 miles S.S.E. of Oil City. It has a bank, 3 churches, a foundry, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. P. 348.

New'biggin, or **Newbiggin-by-the-Sea,** a town of England, in Northumberland, on the sea, 7 miles by rail N.E. of Morpeth. It has collieries and fisheries, and is a sea-bathing-place. Pop. 1137.

New Birmingham, O. See Birmingham.

New'bliss, a town of Ireland, co. of Monaghan, 4 miles E.S.E. of Clones.

New′bliss, a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, on Irish Creek, 3 miles from Irish Creek Station. Pop. 250.

New Bloom′field, a post-village of Callaway co., Mo., in Cedar township, on a branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 10 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson City. It has 2 churches. Iron is mined near this place.

New Bloomfield, often called **Bloomfield,** a post-borough, capital of Perry co., Pa., about 16 miles N. of Carlisle, and 24 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It has a bank, 4 churches, an academy, a foundry, and a tannery. Three or 4 weekly newspapers are published here. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery. Pop. 655.

New Bloom′ington, a post-village of Marion co., O., in Big Island township, on the railroad from Galion to Bellefontaine, 10 miles W. of Marion.

New Bogy Depot, a post-office of Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory.

New Bonaventure, bon`å`vĕn`tūr′, a fishing-hamlet of Newfoundland, 17 miles from Heart's Content. P. 125.

New′born, a post-village of Newton co., Ga., about 52 miles E.S.E. of Atlanta. It has a church, a tannery, and the Palmyra Institute.

Newborough, nū′bŭr-rŭh, or **Bed′ford Mills,** a post-village of Ontario, co. of Leeds, on the Rideau Canal, 38 miles W. by N. of Brockville. It has 12 stores, 3 hotels, a tannery, and a saw-mill. Pop. 500.

New′borough-Llan-Bedr, ʟan′bĕd′r, a town of Wales, co. of Anglesea, on the Irish Sea, 4 miles W.N.W. of Carnarvon.

New Bos′ton, a post-village in Thompson township, Windham co., Conn., on the Quinebaug River, and on the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, 2 miles from Dudley, Mass., and 64 miles W.S.W. of Boston. It has brick-yards, a woollen-mill, and other mills. Pop. about 400.

New Boston, a post-town of Mercer co., Ill., in New Boston township, on the Mississippi River, at the terminus of the Galva Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 20 miles S. of Muscatine, Iowa, and 14 miles W. of Aledo. It has 2 churches, 2 banking-houses, a flouring-mill, a steam planing-mill, and manufactures of wagons, &c. Pop. 779; of the township, 1758.

New Boston, a village of Spencer co., Ind., about 11 miles N. of Cannelton.

New Boston, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Iowa, 14 miles N. by W. of Keokuk. It has a church.

New Boston, a post-village in Sandisfield township, Berkshire co., Mass., on Farmington River, 12 miles N. of Winsted, Conn., and about 30 miles W. of Springfield. It has 1 or 2 churches and a tannery.

New Boston, a post-village in Huron township, Wayne co., Mich., on the Huron River, and on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 18 miles N. of Monroe. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. about 400.

New Boston, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Mo., on Muscle River, 28 miles W.N.W. of Macon. It has a church.

New Boston, a post-village in New Boston township, Hillsborough co., N.H., about 20 miles S.S.W. of Concord, and 12 miles W. of Manchester. It has 2 churches, a paper-mill, 2 saw-mills, and manufactures of piano-cases, boxes, &c. The Manchester & North Weare Railroad touches the N.E. corner of the township. Pop. of the township, 1241.

New Boston, a post-hamlet in Pinckney township, Lewis co., N.Y., on Deer River, 12 miles W. of Lowville. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

New Boston, a village in Paint township, Highland co., O., 5 miles E. by N. of Hillsborough. Pop. 111. The name of its post-office is Dallas.

New Boston, a post-office of Henry co., Tenn.

New Boston, a post-office of Bowie co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad (Trans-Continental division), 22 miles W. by N. of Texarkana.

New Bradford, White co., Ind. See Bradford.

New Brain′tree, a post-village in New Braintree township, Worcester co., Mass., about 20 miles W. by N. of Worcester. It has a church and a cheese-factory. The township is bounded on the N.W. by the Ware River. Pop. of the township, 606.

New Branch, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Central Railroad, 1½ miles S.W. of Ocean Grove, and 6 miles S. of Long Branch.

New Brandenburg. See Neu Brandenburg.

New Braunfels, brŏwn′fĕlz, a post-village, capital of Comal co., Tex., on the Guadalupe River, and on a branch of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, 30 miles N.E. of San Antonio, and 46 miles S.S.E. of Austin. It has a bank, a public hall, 5 churches, a newspaper office, an academy, a woollen-mill, an oil-mill, 2 steam-mills, &c.

New Bre′men (called also **Bremen**), a post-hamlet in Bremen township, Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 24 miles S. by W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches. Pop. 164.

New Bremen, or **Dayansville,** a post-village in New Bremen township, Lewis co., N.Y., about 5 miles N.E. of Lowville. It has 3 churches, a tannery, 2 carriage-shops, and manufactures of cheese and lumber. The township is bounded on the W. by Black River. Pop. 2194.

New Bremen, a post-village in German township, Auglaize co., O., on the Miami Canal and the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad, 29 miles S.S.W. of Lima, and 14 miles S.W. of Wapakoneta. It has a bank, 4 churches, a woollen-mill, a plough-factory, 2 flour-mills, an oil-mill, 20 stores, &c. Pop. 528.

New′bridge, a town of Ireland, co. and 5 miles E.N.E. of Kildare, on the Liffey.

Newbridge, a village of Wales. See Pont-y-Pridd.

New Bridge, a post-office of Lumpkin co., Ga.

New Bridge, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., partly in Englewood township, on the Jersey City & Albany Railroad, 16 miles N. by W. of Jersey City. It has a church.

New Bridge, Queens co., N.Y. See Bellmore.

New Bridge, a post-office of Union co., Oregon.

New Bridge, a post-office of Franklin co., Pa.

New Bridge, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 8 miles S.W. of Harriston. It has saw- and grist-mills, 3 hotels, and 2 stores. Pop. 130.

Newbridgeville, nū-brĭj′vĭl, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., on the Susquehanna, 13 miles S.W. of Lancaster.

New Brighton, brī′tọn, a post-village of Richmond co., N.Y., is on the N.E. shore of Staten Island, 6 miles S.W. of New York. It is beautifully situated on New York Bay, at the E. end of the Kill van Kull. It contains 9 churches, several superior hotels, and many handsome villas and residences. The site is elevated, and commands beautiful views of the bay. Steamboats run hourly from New York to New Brighton, passing between the fortified islands which defend that metropolis. Granite is found near this village. It has 2 newspaper offices, works for printing and dyeing silk, and manufactures of paper, &c. Pop. 7495.

New Brighton, a post-borough of Beaver co., Pa., on the E. bank of the Beaver River, 3 miles from its entrance into the Ohio, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 28 miles N.W. of Pittsburg, and 21 miles S. of New Castle. A bridge across the river connects this town with Beaver Falls. New Brighton is the most populous place in the county. It contains 10 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, a newspaper office, a high school, and numerous mills and factories. The river here affords abundant water-power. It has manufactures of engines, carriages, machinery, flour, lumber, fire-bricks, nails, chains, pottery, coffee-mills, rivets, wire, twine, &c. Pop. 4037.

New Brighton, a post-office of Fauquier co., Va.

New Britain, brĭt′t′n, a beautiful little city of Hartford co., Conn., in New Britain township, on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, at the junction of the Berlin Branch Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Hartford, 4 or 5 miles E. of Plainville, and about 18 miles N.E. of Waterbury. It contains 7 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, and the Connecticut State Normal School. It is lighted with gas, and is supplied with water from a reservoir which is about 200 feet higher than the town. It has a public park of 72 acres, and in the centre of the town is a square adorned with trees and fountains, near which is an elegant church. New Britain has extensive manufactures of hardware, cutlery, hosiery, jewelry, locks, &c. The Russel & Erwin Company employs 500 men in 5 acres of works, and sends out millions of dollars' worth of locks. Pop. of the township, 9480.

New Britain, a post-office of Volusia co., Fla.

New Britain, a post-village in New Britain township, Bucks co., Pa., on the Doylestown Branch of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 29½ miles N. of Philadelphia. It has a church and about 35 houses. Total pop. 1707.

New Britain, a large island of the Pacific, off the N.E. coast of Papua.

New Brit′ton, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, 17 miles N.N.E of Indianapolis.

New Brook′lyn, a hamlet of Gloucester co., N.J., 3 miles E. of Williamstown. It has a church and a glass-factory.

New Brooklyn, a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J., in Piscataway township, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of New Brunswick. It has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and 2 stores.

New Browns'ville, or **Pen'tress,** a hamlet of Monongalia co., W. Va., 15 miles S. of Waynesburg, Pa. It has a church. Here is Pentress Post-Office.

New Bruns'wick, a province of the Dominion of Canada, bounded on the N.W. by the province of Quebec, from which it is separated by the river Restigouche, N. by the Bay of Chaleurs, E. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait, the latter separating it from Prince Edward Island, S. by the Bay of Fundy and part of Nova Scotia, and on the W. by the state of Maine, from which it is separated by the St. Croix and St. John Rivers, extending from lat. 45° 5′ to 48° 40′ N., lon. 63° 50′ to 68° W. Greatest length, from N. to S., 230 miles; breadth, 190 miles; area, 27,322 square miles. Its coast-line is about 500 miles in length, interrupted only at the point of junction with Nova Scotia, where an isthmus of not more than 11 miles in breadth connects the two territories and separates Northumberland Strait from the Bay of Fundy. The surface of the country is generally flat or undulating, with some hills skirting the Bay of Fundy and the rivers St. John and Restigouche. The shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait abound in fine ship-harbors (each at the mouth of a considerable river), from which is exported much fine timber. For about 12 miles inland the country is low, and skirted with marshes.

The face of the province is traversed in all directions by navigable rivers, chief of which is the St. John, 450 miles in length. Among the numerous bays with which the coast is indented are the Bay of Chaleurs, on the N. coast, an immense haven, 90 miles in length and from 12 to 25 miles in breadth, with many excellent harbors; the Miramichi, on the N.E.; and on the E., Richibucto, Buctouche, Cocaigne, and Shediac; on the S., Passamaquoddy Bay, separating New Brunswick from Maine; and on the S.W., St. John Harbor and Chignecto Bay. The lakes are numerous, but of small extent. The principal is Grand Lake, 30 miles long and 2 to 7 miles wide.

Along the shores of the Bay of Chaleurs and the Gulf of St. Lawrence gray sandstone and gray clay-slate predominate, with detached rocks of granite, quartz, and ironstone; on the south coast, limestone, graywacke, clay-slate, with sandstone, interrupted occasionally by gneiss, trap, and granite. Coal is plentiful, and iron ore abundant. The Albert Coal-Mine is the most valuable deposit of bituminous matter on this continent, its product, called Albertite, affording about 100 gallons of crude oil per ton. Copper and manganese also abound. A large deposit of the former has been discovered on the banks of the Nepisiquit River, which falls into Bathurst Bay, and another of plumbago within half a mile of St. John. Gypsum, limestone, freestone, and grindstone are abundant; salt springs are numerous, and some sulphurous springs have been discovered.

The climate of New Brunswick is subject to great extremes of heat and cold, the ranges of temperature being from 20° below to 95° above. The prevailing summer winds are from the W.S.W. and S.; when from the S.W., dense fogs are often produced on the Bay of Fundy, and extend from 15 to 20 miles inland.

A large portion of the province is covered with dense forests of pine, hackmatack, spruce, cedar, &c., which provide immense quantities of timber for export and ship-building. Potatoes, turnips, pease, beans, and other leguminous plants thrive admirably, but agriculture has made slow progress, and the demand for food is far beyond the supply raised on the soil. The inhabitants generally find it more profitable to follow the lumbering business. The rivers, lakes, and sea-coast of New Brunswick abound with fish of almost every variety. The Bay of Chaleurs and Bay of Fundy are celebrated for their fisheries. The salmon-fisheries of New Brunswick are among the finest in the world. The Buctouche, Caraquette, and Cocaigne oyster-beds are as prolific as they are famous, and the finest lobsters are found in profusion. Ship-building is extensively prosecuted in the provinces, more especially at St. John and on the Miramichi. Vessels are also built at St. Andrews, at various coves and harbors on the Bay of Fundy, along the banks of the St. John and Petitcodiac, and at Cocaigne, Richibucto, Bathurst, Dalhousie, Campbellton, and other ports on the N. shore. The principal articles manufactured in New Brunswick are sawn lumber, cotton and woollen goods, wooden-ware of all descriptions, paper, iron castings, nails, mill-machinery, locomotives, steam-engines, &c. The principal exports are fish, timber and lumber, iron, coal, gypsum, shooks, hay, &c. The chief imports are wheat, flour, corn meal, corn and other grain, salted meats, coffee, sugar, tea, molasses, tobacco, woollen, cotton and silk manufactures, fruits, &c.

The province is traversed by three or four important trunk lines of railway, and by several minor lines and branches, the whole affording communication with the principal towns of Canada and the United States.

Telegraph-wires connect New Brunswick with the United States and the western provinces of the Dominion on the one hand, and with Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and Europe on the other.

The province (capital, Fredericton) is divided into 14 counties, the names of which, and population in 1871, with their capitals, are exhibited in the following table:

Counties.	Pop.	Capital.
Albert	10,672	Hopewell.
Carleton	19,938	Woodstock.
Charlotte	25,882	St. Andrews.
Gloucester	18,810	Bathurst.
Kent	19,101	Richibucto.
Kings	24,953	Hampton.
Northumberland	20,116	Newcastle.
Queens	13,847	Gagetown.
Restigouche	5,575	Dalhousie.
St. John	52,303	St. John.
Sunbury	6,824	Oromocto.
Victoria	11,641	Grand Falls.
Westmoreland	29,335	Dorchester.
York	27,140	Fredericton.
Total	286,137	

There are two Roman Catholic dioceses in the province,—St. John and Chatham,—and one of the Church of England, that of Fredericton.

New Brunswick devotes annually out of the provincial revenue $120,000 to educational objects. The educational institutions supported by law are a provincial university, a training or normal school for teachers, and a system of common schools free to all, ranging from the primary to the grammar or high school department.

A large majority of the inhabitants are emigrants from Great Britain and their descendants. There are a number of French Acadians, settled chiefly in the counties on the N. shore and in the valley of the Madawaska, and there are also a few Micmacs, Melicites, and other Indians in the northern part of the province, and on the St. John River. The number of Indians in New Brunswick in 1871 was 1403.

The affairs of the province are administered by a lieutenant-governor, aided by an executive council of 9 members, a legislative council of 18 members, appointed for life, and a house of assembly of 41 representatives, elected every four years. The judicial department comprises a supreme court, with a chief and four puisné judges, having law and equity jurisdiction, one of marriage and divorce, a vice-admiralty court, and a county court for each county in the province. The provincial legislature meets at Fredericton.

New Brunswick was first settled by the French in 1639. It continued to form part, with Nova Scotia, of Acadia, or New France, till it fell into the hands of the British after the conquest of Quebec. The first British settlers in the province emigrated from Scotland to the Miramichi in 1764; and in 1784 New Brunswick was separated from Nova Scotia and erected into a separate province. In 1867 this province united with Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia in forming the Canadian Confederation: it is the fourth largest province, as regards population, in the Dominion.

New Bruns'wick, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Ind., in Harrison township, 6 miles S.S.W. of Lebanon. It has a church.

New Brunswick, a city, the capital of Middlesex co., N.J., is on the right and S. bank of the Raritan River, at the head of navigation, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad (New York division), at the terminus of the Millstone & New Brunswick Railroad, 31 miles S.W. of New York, 26 miles N.N.E. of Trenton, and 17 miles S.W. of Elizabeth. Lat. 40° 30′ N.; lon. 74° 28′ W. Its site is moderately uneven or hilly, being flat in the immediate vicinity of the river, and rising rapidly as it recedes. This town is the eastern terminus of the Delaware & Raritan Canal, which is 75 feet wide and 7 feet deep and is navigated by steamboats and sloops of 100 to 300 tons. Here is Rutgers College (Reformed), which was organized in 1771 and is richly endowed, and connected with which are an observatory, a state agricultural college, and a model farm of 100 acres. The college has 12 professors and about 130 students. New Brunswick contains a court-house, 18 churches, a theological seminary of the Dutch Reformed church, a Catholic cathedral, a fine masonic hall, a public library, a high school, 2 female institutes, an opera-house, 2 national banks, 2 other banks, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 3 weekly newspapers. It has extensive manufactures of india-rubber goods, carpets, hosiery, shoes, paper-hangings, harness, &c. The india-rubber factories of this place, which are said to be the most extensive in the United States, employ 2000 operatives. Here are 3 india-rubber works, 4 manufactories of shoes, 2 of sash and blinds, 2 of paper-hangings, and 1 of metal screws. Pop. in 1860, 11,256; in 1875, 16,660.

New Bu′da, a post-village and township of Decatur co., Iowa, on the Crooked Fork of Grand River. The village is 10 miles S. by W. of Leon. It has manufactures of iron, leather, and wool. Pop. of the township, 516.

New Buena Vista, bū′nạ vis′tạ, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., in Juniata township, about 10 miles W. of Bedford. It has 2 churches and a cigar-factory.

New Buf′falo, a post-office and station of Cass co., Dakota, on the Northern Pacific Railroad.

New Buffalo, a post-office of Calloway co., Ky.

New Buffalo, a post-village and small township of Berrien co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Galien River, about 48 miles by water E. of Chicago. The village is on the Michigan Central Railroad, and is the S. terminus of the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, 66 miles (by rail) from Chicago, and 27 miles W. of Niles. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and a union school. Fruits and other products are shipped here. Pop. 683; of the township, 1444.

New Buffalo, a post-hamlet of Mahoning co., O., 2 miles from Loveland Station, which is 2 miles S. of Canfield. It has 2 saw-mills and a mine of cannel coal.

New Buffalo, a post-borough of Perry co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Susquehanna River, 18 miles above Harrisburg. It has a church. Pop. 259. The Northern Central Railroad is on the other bank of the river.

New′burg, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ala., about 25 miles S. by E. of Florence.

Newburg, a post-village of Izard co., Ark., about 36 miles N.W. of Batesville. It has 4 churches.

Newburg, a post-office of Traill co., Dakota.

Newburg, a township of Pike co., Ill., 1 mile E. of Pittsfield. Pop. 1540.

Newburg, a village of Clay co., Ind., on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 15 miles E. by N. of Terre Haute. Coal is mined here. It has a church. Pop. 200. The name of its post-office is Turner.

Newburg, a hamlet of Fountain co., Ind., on Coal Creek, about 32 miles S.W. of Lafayette.

Newburg, a post-village in Ohio township, Warrick co., Ind., on the Ohio River, about 15 miles by water or 10 miles by land above Evansville. It is the largest village in the county, and has a newspaper office, 3 flour-mills, 6 churches, 2 coal-mines, and 5 warehouses for produce. Pop. 1464.

Newburg, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Iowa, on the Central Railroad of Iowa, 6½ miles N. of Grinnell. It has a grain-warehouse.

Newburg, a village in Newburg township, Mitchell co., Iowa, on the Cedar River, and near the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad, 1½ miles from St. Ansgar Station, and 10 miles N.W. of Osage. It has a flouring-mill. Pop. about 150; of the township, 782.

Newburg, a post-hamlet in Newburg township, Penobscot co., Me., about 15 miles W.S.W. of Bangor. The township contains a church, 2 cheese-factories, several saw-mills, and a pop. of 1118.

Newburg, a post-office of Charles co., Md., near the Potomac River, and near Pope's Creek Station, about 38 miles S. of Washington, D.C.

Newburg, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Mich., in Newburg township, on the Michigan Central Railroad, at Jones Station, 11 miles E. of Cassopolis. It has a church. The township is intersected by the Air-Line division of the Michigan Central Railroad, and contains a pop. of 1285.

Newburg, a village in Clinton township, Lenawee co., Mich., on the Raisin River, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, about 12 miles N.N.E. of Adrian.

Newburg, a post-village in Newburg township, Fillmore co., Minn., about 36 miles S.S.W. of Winona, and 15 miles E.S.E. of Preston. It has a church and 2 flour-mills. Pop. of the township, 1058.

Newburg, a hamlet of Laclede co., Mo., 20 miles from Lebanon. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Newburg, a city and one of the capitals of Orange co., N.Y., is finely situated on the W. bank of the Hudson River, 60 miles N. of New York, and 83 miles S. of Albany. Lat. 41° 31′ N.; lon. 74° 1′ W. The ground on which it is built rises as it recedes from the river to the height of about 300 feet, commanding a fine view of the Highlands and of the river, which is here 1½ miles wide. The most elegant residences are on a plateau in the highest part of the city. The appearance of the city, as seen from the river, is highly attractive. A steam ferry connects it with Fishkill, which is on the opposite bank and is on the Hudson River Railroad. A ferry-boat also plies between Newburg and Dutchess Junction, which is the S.W. terminus of the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad. This city is the N.E. terminus of the Newburg & New York Railroad, which connects with the Erie Railroad at Turner's. Another branch of the Erie Railroad extends from Newburg to Greycourt. Newburg contains 3 national banks, a free public library, a theological seminary of the United Presbyterian Church, 21 churches, and the Newburg Institute (for boys), which occupies a fine position on Seminary Hill. Two daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. Here are several tanneries, foundries, plaster-mills, ship-yards, and large manufactories of cotton goods, woollen goods, machinery, and flour. The adjacent country is noted for its extensive dairies and the superior quality of the butter produced in them. Large quantities of dairy-products, grain, flour, and coal (which last is brought from Pennsylvania) are shipped here. Newburg was the theatre of important events in the Revolutionary war. Here, at "Washington's Head-Quarters," a stone mansion, now owned by the state and visited by thousands of persons annually, the American army was disbanded, June 23, 1783, after a treaty of peace had been concluded. This city was incorporated in 1865. Pop. 17,327; of Newburg township, excluding the city, 3541.

Newburg, a hamlet of Wyoming co., N.Y., in Gainesville township, ½ mile from Rock Glen Station.

Newburg, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., O., on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, and on the Mahoning division of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Cleveland, of which city it now constitutes the 18th ward. It contains an asylum for the insane, founded by the state, a bank, a newspaper office, 10 churches, and 1 or 2 rolling-mills. Bessemer steel rails are made here. It was annexed to Cleveland in 1874, and its post-office is a branch of the Cleveland post-office.

Newburg, a village of Noble co., O., on Duck Creek, and on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, about 20 miles N. of Marietta.

Newburg, Clearfield co., Pa. See Hurd.

Newburg, a post-borough of Cumberland co., Pa., 6 miles N.N.W. of Shippensburg, and about 22 miles W. by S. of Carlisle. It has 3 churches. Pop. 392.

Newburg, Huntingdon co., Pa. See Coffee Run.

Newburg, a post-village, capital of Lewis co., Tenn., about 65 miles S.W. of Nashville.

Newburg, a post-village of Preston co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 13 miles E.N.E. of Grafton. It has several churches near it, a cigar-factory, a shook-factory, and the works of the Orrel Coal Company.

Newburg, a hamlet of Ritchie co., W. Va., 16 miles S. of Tollgate Station. It has a tannery, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, 2 stores, &c. Pop. 100. Here is Auburn Post-Office.

Newburg, a post-village in Trenton township, Washington co., Wis., on the Milwaukee River, 7 miles E. of West Bend, and about 33 miles S.E. of Fond du Lac. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

New′burg, a village in Addington co., Ontario, on the Napanee River, 22 miles from Kingston, and 7 miles from Napanee. It contains a newspaper office, an iron-foundry, a paper-mill, a tannery, a fulling- and carding-mill, a grist-mill, 2 hotels, and about 12 stores. Pop. 828.

Newburg Centre, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me., about 15 miles S.W. of Bangor.

Newburgh, nū′bŭr-rŭh, a seaport town of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Tay, 9 miles S.E. of Perth. The town has a good harbor, 2 branch banks, linen-weaving, and considerable trade in wood, grain, coals, and lime. It was founded in the twelfth century. Pop. 2777.

Newburgh, a seaport village of Scotland, at the mouth of the Ythan, co. and 10 miles N.N.E. of Aberdeen.

Newburgh, a post-village in Carleton co., New Brunswick, on the New Brunswick Railway, 55 miles from Fredericton. Pop. 100.

Newburg Village, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me.

New Bur′lington, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Ind., 7 miles S.E. of Muncie. It has a church.

New Burlington, a post-village of Clinton co., O., on Cæsar's Creek, 3 miles from Claysville Station, and about 20 miles S.E. of Dayton. It is partly in Greene co. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 227.

New Burn'side, a post-village of Johnson co., Ill., on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, about 50 miles N.E. of Cairo. It has 3 churches.

Newbury, nū'bẹr-e, a borough of England, co. of Berks, on the Kennet, on the Ken & Avon Canal, and on a railway, 16 miles W.S.W. of Reading. It has a church of the reign of Henry VII., several well-endowed hospitals, manufactures of ribbons, and many corn-mills and malt-kilns. Donnington Castle, on the N., was the property of the poet Chaucer, who died here A.D. 1400. The N. part of the town, Speenhamland, was the ancient *Spinæ*. Pop. 6602.

Newbury, township, La Grange co., Ind. Pop. 1159.

Newbury, a post-hamlet in Newbury township, Wabaunsee co., Kansas, about 28 miles W. of Topeka. Pop. of the township, 680.

Newbury, a township of Essex co., Mass., contains Newbury Old Town, a part of Byfield, and a part of Plum Island. It is traversed by the Eastern Railroad and a branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad. Pop. 1426.

Newbury, a hamlet of Tuscola co., Mich., 15 miles S.E. of Caro. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Here is Kingston Post-Office.

Newbury, a post-hamlet in Newbury township, Merrimack co., N.H., at the S. end of Sunapee Lake, and on the Concord & Claremont Railroad, 34 miles W. by N. of Concord. It has 2 lumber-mills and a steamboat-landing. Pop. of the township, 601.

Newbury, a township of Geauga co., O., containing Newbury Centre, South Newbury, and North Newbury. Pop. 881.

Newbury, a beautiful post-village in Newbury township, Orange co., Vt., on the Connecticut River, and on the Passumpsic Railroad, 4 miles S. of Wells River, and about 30 miles E.S.E. of Montpelier. It has 2 churches, the Newbury Seminary, and a large hotel. The township presents beautiful scenery, and contains the village of Wells River; also the Montebello iron and sulphur springs. Pop. of the township, 2241.

Newbury, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on a railway, 36 miles S.W. of London. It contains 5 hotels, about a dozen stores, and a woollen-mill. Pop. 1000.

Newbury Centre, a hamlet of Geauga co., O., 10 miles S. of Chardon. Here is Ford Post-Office.

Newbury Centre, a post-office of Orange co., Vt., in Newbury township.

Newbury Old Town, a post-village in Newbury township, Essex co., Mass., on or near the Eastern Railroad, about 20 miles N. of Salem. It has a church.

Newbury Park, a post-office of Ventura co., Cal.

Newburyport, nū'bẹr-e-port', a city, port of entry, and one of the capitals of Essex co., Mass., is finely situated on the S. bank of the Merrimac, 3 miles from the ocean, 35 miles N.N.E. of Boston, and about 11 miles E.N.E. of Haverhill. Lat. 42° 48′ 32″ N.; lon. 70° 52′ 47″ W. It stands on a gentle declivity, commanding a beautiful prospect. The streets, which extend upward from the river, are short, and terminate at High street, a wide and umbrageous avenue which is lined with residences. The streets are lighted with gas, and are mostly wide, straight, and well shaded by trees. On High street, near State, is a pond covering six acres and surrounded by a terraced promenade. The harbor is safe and spacious, but the entrance of it is obstructed by a sand-bar. The retail trade is mostly transacted on State street, which extends nearly southward and is prolonged (under the name of Newburyport turnpike) to Salem. The city contains a court-house, a granite custom-house, a city hall, a marine museum, a public library of about 14,000 volumes, 16 churches, a high school of good reputation called the Putnam Free School, 4 national banks, 2 savings-banks, extensive manufactures of cotton goods, machinery, boots and shoes, &c., a comb-factory, an iron-foundry, and some ship-building, and in the vicinity are deposits rich in silver with lead and gold. One daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. Newburyport is connected with Boston, Portland, &c., by the Eastern Railroad, and with Amesbury by a line of horse-cars. It is also a terminus of a branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad. Pop. in 1875, 13,323.

New Caledonia, kål-e-do'ne-ạ (Fr. *Nouvelle-Calédonie*, noo'vĕll'-kå'lå'do'nee'), an island in the South Pacific Ocean, belonging to France, between lat. 20° and 22° 30′ S. and lon. 164° and 167° E. Length, from N.W. to S.E., 220 miles; breadth, 30 miles. Surface mountainous, rising in the centre to nearly 8000 feet in elevation. The population are Papuans. The island was discovered in 1774. It forms, with the Isle of Pines and other neighboring islands, the most important penal colony of France. It has a fine climate and much fertile soil, and possesses great mineral wealth. Capital, Nouméa. Pop. 58,000.

New California, a former name of what is now the state of California. See CALIFORNIA.

New Califor'nia, a post-hamlet of Union co., O., 4 miles N.E. of Plain City. It has a church.

New California, a small hamlet of Grant co., Wis., about 27 miles N.N.E. of Dubuque, Iowa.

New Cambria, kăm'bre-ạ, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 7 miles E.N.E. of Salina. It has a church.

New Cambria, a post-village in Lingo township, Macon co., Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 86 miles W. of Hannibal, and 44 miles E. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a flour-mill, and 2 drug-stores. Pop. about 500.

New Canaan, kå'nạn, a post-village in New Canaan township, Fairfield co., Conn., about 18 miles W. by S. of Bridgeport, and 44 miles N.E. of New York City. It is the N. terminus of the New Canaan Railroad, which connects at Stamford with the New York & New Haven Railroad. It has several churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, and manufactures of shirts, clothing, and shoes. Pop. of the township, 2497.

New Can'ada, township, Ramsey co., Minn. P. 799.

New Canada, a post-village in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles from Bridgewater. Pop. 120.

New Cane Creek, a post-office of Putnam co., Tenn.

New Can'ton, a post-village of Pike co., Ill., on the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, 27 miles S.E. of Quincy. It has a church, a graded school, a flour-mill, and 2 wagon-shops. Pop. about 500.

New Canton, a post-village of Hawkins co., Tenn., on the Holston River, about 70 miles E.N.E. of Knoxville. It has 2 churches and a flouring-mill.

New Canton, a post-village of Buckingham co., Va., on the James River, about 55 miles W. of Richmond. It has a church, 3 stores, a flour-mill, and a slate-quarry.

New Carlisle, kar-līl', a post-village in Olive township, St. Joseph co., Ind., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 14 miles E.N.E. of La Porte, and 13 miles W. by N. of South Bend. It has a bank, 2 churches, a graded school, a flour-mill, and a planing-mill.

New Carlisle, a post-village in Bethel township, Clark co., O., 12 miles W. of Springfield, and 17 miles N.N.E. of Dayton. It has 5 churches, a money-order post-office, a seminary, and a cigar-factory. Pop. about 1000.

New Carlisle, a seaport town and port of entry of Quebec, capital of the co. of Bonaventure, on the Bay of Chaleurs. Lat. 48° 3′ N.; lon. 65° 19′ W. It is an important fishery station, and contains 2 churches and a newspaper office. The gulf port steamers call here. Pop. 455.

New Car'thage, a post-office and shipping-point of Tensas parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 18 miles S. of Tallulah Railroad Station. Here are 2 stores.

New Carthage, New York. See CARTHAGE LANDING.

New Cas'co, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., in Falmouth township, near Casco Bay. It has a church.

New Casco, a post-hamlet in Casco township, Allegan co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, about 40 miles W.N.W. of Kalamazoo.

New Cas'sel, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis., on the Milwaukee & Fond du Lac Air-Line Railroad, 16 miles S.S.E. of Fond du Lac. It has a flour-mill and 6 general stores. Pop. about 500.

New Castile, kås-teel' (Sp. *Castilla la Nueva*, kås-teel'yå lå noo-å'vå), an old province of Spain, forming the S. portion of the ancient kingdom of Castile; its capital was Madrid. Greatest length, from E. to W., 240 miles; average breadth, about 155 miles. Area, 21,442 square miles. It is now divided into the provinces of Madrid, Toledo, Ciudad Real, Cuenca, and Guadalajara. This region forms part of the central table-land of Spain, bounded N. by the mountains of the Sierra Guadarrama and S. by those of the Sierra Morena, and traversed by several minor chains, which separate broad plains or valleys. Its rivers comprise the upper courses of the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Segura, and the Jucar. The mountains of the Sierra Morena afford the richest supply of minerals in the kingdom. Pop. 1,274,182.

Newcas'tle, a seaport town of Ireland, co. of Down, 11 miles S.S.W. of Downpatrick. Pop. 764. It is much frequented as a watering-place.

Newcastle, a town of Ireland, co. and 25 miles S.W. of Limerick. It has a neat church, a Catholic chapel, barracks, workhouse, and market-house. Pop. 2112.

New Castle, nū kas′sęl, the most northern county of Delaware, borders on Pennsylvania. Area, about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Delaware River and Bay, and is drained by the Brandywine, Christiana, Red Clay, and Duck Creeks. The surface is hilly or undulating. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, peaches, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. This is the most populous county of the state, and exceeds the other counties in the production of wheat, oats, and hay. It is intersected by the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, Wilmington & Reading, and Delaware Railroads. It contains the city of Wilmington. Capital, New Castle. Valuation of real and personal estate, $56,841,574. Pop. in 1870, 63,515, of whom 54,996 were Americans.

New Castle, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 10 miles N. of Birmingham. Coal is mined here, and here are the works of the New Castle Coal & Iron Company.

Newcastle, a post-village of Placer co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 31 miles N.E. of Sacramento, 7 miles from the Alabaster Cave, and 5 miles S.W. of Auburn. It has a church. The principal business here is the cultivation of fruit. Pop. 551.

New Castle, a city, port of entry, and capital of New Castle co., Del., on the Delaware River, and on the Delaware Railroad, 6 miles below Wilmington. It contains a court-house, 5 white churches, 2 colored churches, 2 banks, a public library, a high school, the Delaware Iron Works, and manufactures of cotton goods, farming-implements, and woollen goods. Pop. 1916; of New Castle Hundred, 3682.

New Castle, a township of Fulton co., Ind. Pop. 1262.

New Castle, a post-village, capital of Henry co., Ind., in Henry township, on the Blue River, on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, and on the railroad which connects Logansport with Richmond, 15 miles S. of Muncie, and 27 miles W.N.W. of Richmond. It contains a court-house, a high school, a national bank, 2 other banks, 2 newspaper offices, 5 churches, and manufactures of furniture, sash, doors, &c. Pop. 1556.

New Castle, a post-village, capital of Henry co., Ky., is situated in the beautiful valley of Drennon's Creek, 4 miles N. of Eminence Station, and 29 miles N.W. of Frankfort. It contains a court-house, the Henry Male and Female College, 6 churches, and a national bank. Pop. 670.

New Castle, a post-village in New Castle township, Lincoln co., Me., on the Damariscotta River, opposite to the village of Damariscotta, and on the Knox & Lincoln Railroad, about 15 miles from the sea, and 48 miles E.N.E. of Bath. It contains a church, a national bank, the Lincoln Academy, and several manufactories. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place. Pop. of the township, 1729.

New Castle, a post-village of Gentry co., Mo., in Athens township, on an affluent of Grand River, about 50 miles N.E. of St. Joseph. It has 2 churches.

New Castle, a post-village of Dixon co., Neb., about 3 miles W. of the Missouri River, and 24 miles W.N.W. of Sioux City, Iowa. It has 2 churches.

New Castle, a post-township of Rockingham co., N.H., about 3 miles E. by S. of Portsmouth. It is a small island in Portsmouth harbor. Pop. 667.

New Castle, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., in New Castle township, on the New York & Harlem Railroad, about 38 miles N. by E. of New York. The township contains larger villages, named Chappaqua and Mount Kisco, and a pop. of 2242.

New Castle, a post-township of Wilkes co., N.C., about 70 miles N. of Charlotte. Pop. 1120.

New Castle, a village of Belmont co., O., in Wayne township, about 20 miles W.S.W. of Bellaire. It has 2 churches and a cigar-factory. Here is Pilcher Post-Office.

New Castle, a post-village of Coshocton co., O., in New Castle township, about 55 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. It has a church and a pottery for stone-ware. The township is drained by the Mohican River, and contains Mohawk Village. Pop. of the township, 1005.

New Castle, Monroe co., O. See Laing's.

New Castle, a hamlet of Morgan co., O., in Meigsville township, about 25 miles N.W. of Marietta. It has a church. Here is Neeleysville Post-Office.

New Castle, a city, capital of Lawrence co., Pa., on the Shenango River, at the mouth of Neshannock Creek, and on the Erie & Pittsburg, New Castle & Beaver Valley, New Castle & Franklin, and Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroads, 50 miles N.N.W. of Pittsburg, 21 miles S.S.E. of Sharon, and 57 miles S.W. of Franklin. It contains 12 churches, the New Castle College, 2 national banks, a savings-bank, printing-offices which issue 3 or 4 weekly newspapers, 3 large rolling-mills, 2 nail-factories, a manufactory of window-glass, several flouring-mills, iron-foundries, and furnaces. Pop. in 1860, 882; in 1870, 6164; present pop. about 12,000.

New Castle, a village in New Castle township, Schuylkill co., Pa., at the junction of two branches of the Reading Railroad, 7 miles N. of Pottsville. It is at the base of Broad Mountain, and the name of its post-office is Broad Mountain. Coal is mined here. Pop. of township, 2229.

New Castle, a hamlet of Hardeman co., Tenn., about 54 miles E. by N. of Memphis.

New Castle, a post-village, capital of Craig co., Va., on Craig's Creek, near Walker's Mountain, and about 65 miles W. of Lynchburg. It has 2 churches. Pop. 199.

New Castle, a post-hamlet of King co., Washington, on the Seattle & Walla Walla Railroad, 20 miles from Seattle. It has a church and coal-mines. Pop. about 500.

Newcas′tle, a town of Australia, in New South Wales, on Port Hunter, 70 miles N.N.E. of Sydney. It has a great trade in the shipment of coal, has excellent docks, steam-cranes, and harbor-works, and is the terminus of a railway. It is an Anglican bishop's see. Pop. 7581.

Newcas′tle, or **Miramichi,** mĭr‵ą-mę-shee′, a port of entry and town of New Brunswick, capital of the co. of Northumberland, on the left bank of the Miramichi, about 18 miles from its entrance into Miramichi Bay, and on the Intercolonial Railway, 78½ miles from Moncton. Its streets are lighted with gas, and it contains a branch bank, a newspaper office, a masonic hall, 3 hotels, about 25 stores, several churches, a tannery, &c. A very large trade is done here in fish and lumber, also in ship-building. Pop. 1500.

Newcastle, a village and port of entry in the co. of Durham, Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 47 miles E. of Toronto, with a harbor on Lake Ontario (formerly called Bond Head). It contains churches of 3 denominations, 2 telegraph offices, 4 hotels, 9 or 10 stores, an agricultural-implement factory, a tannery, a flouring-mill, and one of the largest woollen-mills in the province. Pop. 1109.

Newcastle Bay, Australia, N.E. coast, at the N. end of Cape York Peninsula, 12 miles in width, and about 8 miles in depth inland. Lat. 10° 50′ S.; lon. 142° 35′ E.

Newcastle Bridge, a post-village in Queens co., New Brunswick, on Grand Lake, 36 miles from Sheffield.

Newcastle Creek, a post-village in Queens co., New Brunswick, at the head of Grand Lake, 33 miles from Sheffield. A company is engaged in raising coal. Steamers run between here and St. John. Pop. 300.

Newcas′tle-in-Em′lyn, a town of Wales, co. of Carmarthen, on the Teify, 9 miles E.S.E. of Cardigan. Pop. 1757. It has a union workhouse and ruins of a castle.

New Castle Junction, a station of Henry co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, at the junction of the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, 1½ miles N.W. of New Castle.

Newcastle- (nū-kas′sęl) **under-Lyme** (or **-Lyne**), a town of England, co. and 15 miles by rail N.N.W. of Stafford. The houses are mostly ancient. It has 2 churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, a grammar-school, almshouses and numerous other charities, a guild hall, market-house, theatre, public library, literary institution, public promenade, union workhouse, manufactures of hats, tanneries, sugar-refineries, paper-mills, silk- and cotton-factories, and in the vicinity potteries, iron-works, and large collieries. A branch canal connects it with the Grand Trunk Navigation. It sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. 15,948.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne (anc. *Pons Ælii,* afterwards *Monkchester*), a city and port of England, capital of the county of Northumberland, on the left bank of the Tyne, about 8 miles above its mouth in the German Ocean, at the junction of many lines of railway, 53 miles N.E. of Carlisle. On the opposite side of the river is the town of Gateshead, which may be regarded as its suburb. In the older parts of the town the streets are narrow and winding, and the houses of an antique appearance. In the newer parts many streets and squares, lined with elegant mansions, have risen up, while whole suburbs of villas have spread in all directions, especially towards the W.

Among the most remarkable public buildings may be mentioned the church of St. Nicholas, an ancient and handsome structure, the church of All Saints, the church of St. Andrew, a very ancient structure, partly Norman; the church of St. John, of ancient date and large dimensions; the church of St. Peter, the church of St. Thomas, the

Roman Catholic church of St. Mary, a modern building; numerous chapels, the Central Exchange and Newsroom, the guild hall, the Merchants' Court, the corn exchange, the assembly-rooms, the court-house, in which the assizes for the county of Northumberland are held; the castle, one of the finest specimens of castellated Norman architecture in England; the jail and house of correction, an elegant theatre, &c. Another celebrated structure is the bridge across the Tyne, and to it may be added the fine Central Railway Station.

The more important literary and other institutions are the free grammar-school and many other schools; the Northern Counties' Institution for the deaf and dumb, the school of medicine and surgery, the literary and philosophical society, occuping a handsome Doric building, in which a museum and library are included; the natural history and antiquarian societies, the institution for the promotion of the fine arts, the mechanics' institution, the infirmary, occupying a large and handsome building, the Victoria Blind Asylum, the hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, the Keelman, Jesus', and other hospitals and charitable endowments. Newcastle became a bishop's see in 1879.

The manufactures are very extensive. Within the city and its vicinity are numerous blast-furnaces and important malleable and other iron-works. Iron goods, firearms, ordnance, bronze goods, coke, hardware, and large castings are made at a great number of extensive establishments. The other most important staples are locomotives and other machinery, earthenware, glass, chemical products, sheet and pipe lead, cordage, hats, cables, painters' colors, soap, railway and other carriages, brass-ware, patent shot, bricks and tiles, paper, sail-cloth, &c. There are also large flax- and spinning-mills, flour-, bone-, oil-, and saw-mills, and extensive building-yards, at which great numbers of sailing-vessels and steamers are constructed. The coasting and export trade is important.

The principal imports are corn, clover and other seeds, flax, hemp, oak bark, fruit, wine, spirits, colonial produce, tallow, hides, tar and pitch, oil, brimstone, bones, bristles, rags, timber and cabinet-wood, pig-iron, &c. The inland trade is also very important, and has, in recent times, been greatly augmented by the different railways.

Newcastle appears to have derived its ancient name, *Pons Ælii*, from a bridge erected over the Tyne by the Emperor Adrian. The Roman wall, built by Severus, passed through it, and terminated at Wallsend, about 3 miles E. In after-times it became so famous for its monastic establishments that it took the name of *Monkchester*. It owes its name of Newcastle to a fortress built by Robert, eldest son of William the Conqueror. It returns two members to the House of Commons. The borough is divided into eight wards, and the municipal government is vested in a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors. Pop. in 1871, 128,443.

New Centreville, sen'tęr-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 6 miles E. by S. of Pulaski.

New Centreville, a post-hamlet on the Chester Valley Railroad, Chester co., Pa., 6 miles W.S.W. of Norristown.

New Centreville, a post-borough in Milford township, Somerset co., Pa., 2½ miles N.W. of Mineral Point. It has 3 churches. Pop. 196. Here is Glade Post-Office.

New Centreville, a post-office of St. Croix co., Wis.

New Chambersburg, chām'bęrz-bŭrg, a post-village of Columbiana co., O., 2 miles from Moultrie Station, and about 20 miles E. of Canton. It has a church. Pop. 131.

New Ches'ter, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., in Strabane township, on Conewago Creek, about 22 miles W. by S. of York. It has 2 churches.

New Chester, or **Chester**, a post-township of Adams co., Wis., about 28 miles N.N.W. of Portage City. It has a church. Pop. 300. The post-office is New Chester.

New Chicago, she-kaw'go, a village of Neosho co., Kansas, near the Neosho River, on the Neosho division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 1 mile S.S.E. of Chanute.

New Chicago, a post-village of Deer Lodge co., Montana, on Hellgate River, about 60 miles W. of Helena. It has a church.

New Chil'licoth'e, post-office, Dickinson co., Kansas.

New Church, a post-hamlet of Accomack co., Va., 8 miles S.S.E. of Newtown, Md. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

New-Chwang, or **Niutschuan**, nū-chŏŏ-ån', a town and treaty-port of the Chinese empire, province of Leao-Tong, on the navigable river Liaou, near the Gulf of Pe-che-lee, 35 miles S.S.W. of Mookden. It has an increasing trade, and exports grain, beans, bean-cake, ginseng, deer-horns, liquorice, and provisions. Pop. 60,000.

New Cincinnati, sin-sin-nah'tee, a post-hamlet of Rice co., Kansas, 8 miles N. of Peace. It has a church.

New City, a post-office of Sangamon co., Ill.

New City, Rockland co., N.Y. See CLARKSTOWN.

New Coeln, sēln, a post-office of Milwaukee co., Wis., about 7 miles S. of Milwaukee.

New Colum'bia, a post-hamlet of Massac co., Ill., about 33 miles N.E. of Cairo. It has a church, a flour-mill, a union school, and mineral springs.

New Columbia, a hamlet of Atlantic co., N.J., in Mullica township, 5 miles N.E. of Elwood. It has a church.

New Columbia, Warren co., O. See PLEASANT PLAIN.

New Columbia, a post-village of Union co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the Catawissa & Williamsport Railroad, 2 miles above Milton, and 17 miles W.N.W. of Danville. It has 2 churches and 2 carriage-shops.

New Colum'bus, a hamlet in Adams township, Madison co., Ind., on Fall Creek, 6 miles S. of Anderson. It has a church. Pop. 135. Here is Ovid Post-Office.

New Columbus, a post-office of Owen co., Ky.

New Columbus, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., 8 miles W. of Shickshinny Station, and about 40 miles W.S.W. of Scranton. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. 250.

Newcomb, nū'kǫm, a township of Champaign co., Ill. Pop. 897.

Newcomb, a post-township of Essex co., N.Y., is drained by the Hudson River (which rises in or near it), and contains Lake Sandford and other lakes. Several high peaks of the Adirondack Mountains occur in this township. It has forests of pine, cedar, and hemlock, mines of good iron ore, and manufactures of iron and lumber. Pop. 183.

Newcombe, nū'kǫm, a post-office of Elliott co., Ky.

New'comerstown, a post-village in Oxford township, Tuscarawas co., O., on the Tuscarawas River, and on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 36 miles S. of Massillon, and 83 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. It is also on the railroad which connects Columbus with Pittsburg, and on the Ohio Canal. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and a union school. Pop. 791.

New Con'cord, a post-hamlet of Calloway co., Ky., 10 miles E. of Murray. It has a church and about 40 houses.

New Concord, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., 1 mile from East Chatham Railroad Station, and about 22 miles S.S.E. of Albany. It has a church.

New Concord, or **Concord**, a post-village in Union township, Muskingum co., O., on the Central Ohio division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Concord Station, 17 miles E.N.E. of Zanesville. It contains the Muskingum College, a newspaper office, 5 churches, 2 flouring-mills, and a planing-mill. Pop. 700.

New Cor'ner, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Ind., 11 miles N.W. of Muncie, and 50 miles N.W. of Richmond.

New Cor'win, a post-hamlet of Highland co., O., 12 miles S.S.W. of Hillsborough.

New Corydon, kor'ę-dǫn, a post-village in Wabash township, Jay co., Ind., on the Wabash, about 54 miles N. of Richmond. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. 300.

New Creek, Mineral co., W. Va. See KEYSER.

New-Cross, a hamlet of England, 3 miles S.E. of London, on the London & Brighton Railway.

New Cum'berland, a post-village of Grant co., Ind., on the Mississinewa River, 10 miles S.W. of Hartford. It has 1 or 2 churches and a flouring-mill.

New Cumberland, a post-village in Warren township, Tuscarawas co., O., on Conotten Creek, about 20 miles S. by E. of Canton. It has 3 churches. Pop. 160.

New Cumberland, a post-borough of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Northern Central Railroad, 3 miles below Harrisburg. It has 2 churches, a saw-mill, and a sash- and door-factory. P. 515.

New Cumberland, a post-village of Hancock co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, 3 miles S.W. of Fairview. It has 4 churches, a money-order post-office, a newspaper office, a flaming gas-well, and extensive manufactures of fire-bricks. Pop. about 1400.

New Dale, a post-office of Wetzel co., W. Va.

New Dan'ville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 4 miles S. of Lancaster. It has 2 churches and a coach-factory. Pop. about 200.

New Deer, a village of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, 6 miles W. of Deer. Pop. 643.

New Den'mark, a post-office of Brookings co., Dak.

New Denmark, a post-hamlet of Gloucester co., N.J., in Franklin township, 3 miles from Franklinville Station.

New Denmark, township, Brown co., Wis. P. 1145.

New Der'ry, a post-village in Derry township, Westmoreland co., Pa., about 40 miles E. by N. of Pittsburg, and 1 mile from Derry Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 250.

New Design, dẹ-zīn', a post-office of Monroe co., Ill., about 25 miles S. of St. Louis, Mo. Pop. of New Design township, 2016.

New Dig'gings, a post-village of Lafayette co., Wis., in New Diggings township, near the Fevre River, about 17 miles E. of Dubuque, Iowa. It has 2 or 3 churches. Lead is mined here. Pop. of the township, 1805.

New Dominion, do-min'yŭn, a post-village in Glengarry co., Ontario, 21 miles from Lancaster. Pop. 120.

New Don'gola, or **Maraka,** mâ-râ'kâ, a town of Nubia, capital of the province of Dongola, on the W. bank of the Nile, in lat. 19° 10′ 19″ N., lon. 30° 22′ 15″ E. It is populous, and important both as a military depot and as a place of trade. It has an indigo-factory belonging to the Egyptian khedive. Pop. 5000.

New Dorp, a post-hamlet of Richmond co., N.Y., on the Staten Island Railroad, 11 miles S.W. of New York.

New Douglas, dŭg'lạs, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., about 30 miles E.N.E. of Alton. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a town hall, and a flour-mill.

New Dover, Union co., O. See Dover.

New Dub'lin, or **Dublin Corners,** a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, 12 miles E. of Fairfield East. Pop. 150.

New Dun'dee', a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, 12 miles S.S.W. of Berlin. It has 2 stores, 2 hotels, a saw-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. 300.

New Dungeness, dŭnj-nĕss', a post-village, capital of Clallam co., Washington, on the S. side of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, about 90 miles N. of Olympia. It has a church.

New Dun'kirk, a station of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 2 miles W. of Logansport, Ind.

New Durham, dŭr'ạm, a hamlet of La Porte co., Ind., in New Durham township, 3½ miles N.E. of Westville. It has a church. The township contains Westville village, and has a pop. of 1981.

New Durham, a post-village of Strafford co., N.H., in New Durham township, on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 24 miles N.W. of Dover. It has 2 churches. The township contains several saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 973.

New Durham, a post-village of Hudson co., N.J., in North Bergen township, on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, and on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, 6 miles N. of Jersey City. It has a church, and a tannery of chamois skins.

New Durham, a hamlet of Middlesex co., N.J., 1½ miles from Metuchen.

New Durham, dŭr'ạm, a post-village in Brant co., Ontario, on Big Creek, 19 miles W. of Brantford. It contains 3 stores and a tannery. Pop. 150.

New Durham, or **South Durham,** a post-village in Drummond co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 66 miles E. of Montreal. It has a pearlash-factory, hemlock-bark-factories, 2 hotels, and 4 stores. Pop. 200.

New'dy Quod'dy, or **West New'dy Quod'dy,** a post-village in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, on Quoddy River, near the sea, 34 miles N.E. of Halifax. It contains 2 churches, 2 hotels, 2 stores, and a lobster-factory. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries. Pop. 350.

New Eagle Mills, a post-office of Grant co., Ky., on Eagle Creek, 40 miles S. by W. of Cincinnati.

New Edenborough, e'dẹn-bŭr-rŭh, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Digby, at the entrance of Sissiboo River into St. Mary's Bay, near Weymouth, and 20 miles S.W. of Digby. Pop. 180, mostly fishermen.

New Ed'inburg, a post-hamlet of Dorsey co., Ark., 15 miles S. by W. of Toledo. It has an academy and several churches near it.

New Edinburgh, ed'in-bŭr-rŭh, a town of Ontario, co. of Russell, on the Rideau and Ottawa Rivers, 1¼ miles from Ottawa. It contains Rideau Hall, the residence of the governor-general of Canada, and has saw-, grist-, and woollen-mills, a cloth-factory, a church, a hotel, and 7 or 8 stores. Street-cars connect it with the capital. Pop. 596.

New Edinburgh, ed'in-bŭr-rŭh, a seaport of the United States of Colombia, state and 118 miles E.S.E. of Panama, on the Gulf of Darien.

New E'gypt, a post-village in Plumstead township, Ocean co., N.J., on the railroad between Hightstown and Pemberton, 20 miles N.E. of Mount Holly. It contains the Plumstead Institute, and has 3 churches, and manufactures of carriages, tobacco, cigars, and flour.

Newel, a town of Russia. See Nevel.

New E'lam, a post-office of Norton co., Kansas.

New'ell, a township of Vermilion co., Ill., on the Indiana line. Pop. 1909. It contains Kentucky.

Newell, a post-village in Newell township, Buena Vista co., Iowa, on the Iowa division of the Illinois Central Railroad, 43 miles W. by N. of Fort Dodge. It has a newspaper office, a bank, a church, a graded school, a flour-mill, and a broom-factory. Pop. of township, 432.

Newell, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., S.C., 14 miles S.W. of Greenville Court-House. It has a saw-mill and a grist-mill.

Newell's Island, an island in the district of Bonavista, Newfoundland, ¼ mile from Green's Pond. It is settled by fishermen.

Newell's Run, a post-office of Washington co., O.

New'ellsville, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Oregon, on the Willamette River, about 22 miles N. of Salem.

New England, ing'glạnd, a post-village in Rome township, Athens co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 30 miles W. by S. of Marietta. It has a church.

New England, a post-office of Wood co., W. Va.

New England Village, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Grafton township, on the Boston & Albany Railroad, about 7 miles E.S.E. of Worcester. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of cotton and shoes.

New'ent, a town of England, co. and 9 miles N.W. of Gloucester. Pop. of parish, 3168.

Newent, a village in Lisbon township, New London co., Conn., near Jewett City Station of the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad. It has a church.

New En'terprise, a hamlet of Linn co., Mo., about 36 miles E.N.E. of Chillicothe. Here is Northcutt Post-Office.

New En'terprise, a post-village in South Woodbury township, Bedford co., Pa., about 24 miles S. of Altoona. It has a church.

New E'ra, a post-hamlet of De Kalb co., Ind., on the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, 16 miles N. of Fort Wayne. It has a church and a saw-mill.

New Era, a post-office of Concordia parish, La., on Black River, 12 miles from its mouth.

New Era, a post-office of Oceana co., Mich., on the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, 17 miles S. of Pentwater.

New Era, a post-office of Furnas co., Neb.

New Era, a post-village of Clackamas co., Oregon, on the Willamette River, and on the Oregon & California Railroad, 5 miles S. of Oregon City. It has a public park, a grist-mill, 2 stores, &c.

New Era, a post-hamlet in Terry township, Bradford co., Pa., 5 miles N.E. of New Albany Station. It has a lumber-mill.

New Eureka, yū-re'kạ, a post-office or hamlet of Jackson co., Kansas, about 38 miles N. of Topeka.

New Excel'sior, a post-office of Butler co., Kansas.

New Fair'field, a post-office of Fairfield co., Conn., in New Fairfield township, 6 miles N.N.W. of Danbury. It has 2 churches and a churn-factory. Pop. of township, 870.

New'fane, a post-township of Niagara co., N.Y., is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, and is traversed by the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad. Pop. 3300. It contains the villages of Charlotteville (where is Newfane Post-Office) and Olcott, and Newfane Station.

Newfane, a township of Windham co., Vt. Pop. 1103. It contains Williamsville, Pondville, and Fayetteville, the county seat.

Newfane, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wis., on the Milwaukee & Fond du Lac Air-Line Railroad, 18 miles S.S.E. of Fond du Lac.

Newfane Station, a post-hamlet of Niagara co., N.Y., on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 17 miles N.E. of Lewiston. Here is a grist-mill.

New'field, a post-village in Newfield township, York co., Me., about 32 miles W. of Portland. It has 2 churches and 2 grist-mills. Pop. of the township, 1193.

Newfield, a township of Oceana co., Mich. Pop. 452.

Newfield, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., on the West Jersey Railroad, 30 miles S. by E. of Camden. It has a church, a saw-mill, and several stores.

Newfield, a post-village in Newfield township, Tompkins co., N.Y., 1½ miles from Newfield Station, which is on the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre Railroad, 6 miles S.S.W. of Ithaca, and 20 miles (direct) N.E. of Elmira. Newfield has 3 churches, a union school, 2 flouring-mills, a woollen-factory, and about 75 houses. Pop. of the township, 2528.

New Flat Creek, a post-office of Union co., Tenn.

New Flat Fork, a post-office of Clay co., W. Va.

New Flor′ence, a post-village in Danville township, Montgomery co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 77 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 300.

New Florence, a post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., is near Conemaugh Creek, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 64 miles E. of Pittsburg. It has 3 churches and 5 stores. Pop. 333.

New For′est, a royal forest and hundred of England, in the S.W. of the co. of Hants, W. of Southampton-Water. Circumference, about 50 miles. It is divided into bailiwicks, under foresters, wood-wards, and rangers, the whole under a lord-warden, whose forest-courts are held at Lyndhurst. It abounds in game, red deer, hogs, semi-wild horses, and excellent timber.

New Found, a post-office of Buncombe co., N.C.

Newfoundland, nu′fǫnd-land‵ (L. *Ter′ra No′va;* Fr. *Terre-Neuve,* taiʀ-nᴜv; Ger. *Neu-Foundland,* noi′-fŏŏnt-lånt‵), a large island in the Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between lat. 46° 38′ and 51° 40′ N. and lon. 52° 35′ and 59° 35′ W. Its S.W. point approaches Cape Breton; N. and N.E. are the shores of Labrador, from which it is divided by the Strait of Belle Isle; E. is the Atlantic, and W. is the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It lies nearer to Europe than any other part of America. It is about 1200 miles in circumference; its width, at the very widest part, being about 300 miles, and its extreme length about 419 miles. It is exceedingly irregular, and is indented with deep bays and harbors, many of which are extensive, commodious, and well sheltered. The interior of the island has never been thoroughly explored, but appears to be rocky, much intersected by rivers and lakes, and but thinly wooded, except on the banks of the rivers. There are districts called barrens, occupying the summits of the hills and elevated tracts, covered with a thin and scrubby vegetation, with patches of gravel and boulders and crumbling fragments of rock. The sea-cliffs are for the most part bold and lofty, with deep water close to the shore.

The rivers of Newfoundland are numerous, but the majority are small. The largest are the Humber, River of Exploits, Gambo, and Great Cod Roy Rivers. Nearly all the rivers issue from lakes or ponds in the interior. Many of them abound with excellent salmon. Fresh-water lakes and ponds are also numerous, the surface covered with fresh water being estimated at one-third of the whole island. The principal lakes in the island are Gander Pond, Deer Pond, Grand Pond, and Red Indian Pond. The prevalent formation of Newfoundland is granite, and in some parts porphyry, quartz, gneiss, mica, and clay-slate, with secondary and, over a considerable area, carboniferous formations. The minerals of the island comprise silver, copper, lead, chromic iron, magnetic iron, specular iron, manganese, nickel, plumbago, gypsum, serpentine, jaspers, white and black marble, limestone, and coal. The principal mines are the Tilt Cove Mine (copper), the Notre Dame Mine (copper), both on the eastern side of the island, and the La Manche Mine (lead), on the southern coast. The first-named has been very productive.

The climate, being insular, is not liable to so great changes in temperature as that of the neighboring continental provinces, the winter being much milder and the summer not nearly so warm. The average temperature of February, the coldest month, is 22°, of July, the hottest, 60°, and of the year, 40°. The winter lasts from December till April. The summer is short and warm. In May and the beginning of June dense fogs prevail on the banks and neighboring shores. The principal trees are spruce, birch, larch, willow, ash, and fir; but they do not attain to a large size. Recumbent evergreens are to be met in great variety; berry-growing bushes abound in every swamp. European and American grasses, also red and white clover, are abundant. In several sections agriculture can be carried on with profit. In the neighborhood of many of the lakes and rivers there are valuable soils. Potatoes yield well, and are of excellent quality; green crops thrive in many districts. Wheat has been known to yield 30 bushels per acre. Apples, plums, and cherries have been raised with success; gooseberries, strawberries, and raspberries of very good quality are grown. The timber lands, amounting to nearly one million of acres, and situated principally on the western side of the island, and by the chief lakes and rivers, though of high importance, are wholly unsettled. No lands are let for lumbering purposes: the laws provide that they shall be disposed of for settlement alone.

The only animal peculiar to the island is the Newfoundland dog, famous the world over. Among the wild animals may be enumerated the deer, the wolf, the bear, the beaver, the marten, and the wild cat. Land and aquatic birds abound. Seals are numerous on the coasts, as are also whales, grampuses, and porpoises; while for fish there is no place in the world comparable to Newfoundland, especially for cod. The famous Grand Banks swarm with fish. These banks form the most extensive submarine elevation on the face of the globe, being over 600 miles in length and 200 miles in breadth, with a depth of water varying from 10 to 160 fathoms. The prosecution of the fishery on the Grand Banks has of late years been left exclusively in the hands of foreigners, principally French, whilst the shore fishery, which, with less risk, is more convenient, is carried on by the fishermen of the island. The cod-fishery opens in June and lasts till the middle of November, and may be said to form the chief occupation of the inhabitants of the island. The seal-fishery is next in importance, employing many sailing-vessels and quite a number of steamers. The imports consist of all articles used for food and clothing, as well as for domestic purposes. The principal exports are fish and fish oils, seal oil and skins. Trade is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and the British colonies.

The government of Newfoundland pays $120,000 annually for the steam service of the colony. The steamers subsidized are the Allan Line to and from Liverpool and Halifax or some port in the Dominion or United States, once a fortnight; a steamer once a fortnight from St. John's northward; a steamer once a fortnight from St. John's westward; one from St. John's to Conception Bay; one to convey the judges on circuit, and one on the Labrador coast, running once a fortnight along the shore from S. to N. and back, giving information to the fishermen where the fish is most abundant.

The public affairs of Newfoundland are administered by a governor, an executive council of 6 members, a legislative council of 13 members, and a legislative assembly of 31 representatives. The judicial department comprises a supreme court, with a chief and two assistant judges, a vice-admiralty court, and a district court. The public school system is based on the denominational principle as regards Roman Catholics, and the non-denominational as regards Protestants generally; in consonance therewith there are two general inspectors of elementary or board schools. There are 4 public academies, based on the denominational principle, and all situated in the capital of the island; 1 for Roman Catholics, which is in connection with their college; 1 for Church of England Protestants, in connection with their collegiate establishment; 1 for Wesleyans; and 1 for Protestants of all other denominations. The towns of Harbor Grace and Carbonear have each a grammar-school, besides the commercial and elementary board schools.

There are no railways on the island, and the means of communication are not the best. Two steamers make fortnightly trips to the principal places N. and S. of St. John's, and another runs daily between ports on Conception Bay.

The inhabitants of Newfoundland are principally the descendants of the settlers from England and Ireland. The aboriginal inhabitants, known as Red Indians, have been extinct for many years past. There are a few Mic Macs in the island.

The following table shows the districts into which the island is divided, with the population of each in 1869:

Districts.	Pop.
Saint John's, East	17,204
Saint John's, West	11,646
Conception Bay:	
Southern Division	6,542
Portdegrave	7,536
Harbor Grace	12,740
Carbonear	5,633
Bay de Verds	7,057
Trinity Bay	13,817
Bonavista Bay	11,560
Twillingate and Fogo	13,067
Ferryland	5,991
Placentia and St. Mary's	8,794
Burin	6,731
Fortune Bay	5,233
Burgeo and La Poile	5,119
Total of Electoral Districts	138,670
French Shore	5,387
Labrador	2,479
Total	146,536

The district of Labrador is that part of the peninsula of Labrador whose waters flow directly into the Atlantic. It is attached at present to the colony of Newfoundland.

There are 2 Roman Catholic dioceses in Newfoundland, —St. John's and Harbor Grace,—and 1 of the Church of England, with a coadjutor bishop. The religious denominations, according to the census of 1869, are as follows:

Church of England	55,184
Church of Rome	61,000
Wesleyans	28,990
Church of Scotland	401
Free Kirk	573
Congregationalists	378
Baptists	10
Total	146,536

Newfoundland is supposed to have been discovered by Northmen about the year 1000. It was rediscovered by Sir John Cabot and his son Sebastian on the 24th June, 1497. A settlement was subsequently formed by some Portuguese adventurers, who were in turn expelled by Sir Francis Drake in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Subsequently numerous English and French colonies occupied portions of the island, until, in 1713, it was declared by the treaty of Utrecht to belong wholly to Great Britain, the French reserving a right to fish on certain parts of the coast, the rocky islets of St. Pierre and Miquelon being also assigned to them on condition that they should not be used for military purposes. The first governor of the island was appointed in 1728, and the first legislative assembly met on the 1st of January, 1733. The most noteworthy town on the island is St. John's, the capital. It has telegraphic communication with Canada, the United States, Europe, and the most important places on the island.

Newfound'land, a post-hamlet of Elliott co., Ky., about 54 miles S.E. of Maysville. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Newfoundland, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, 44 miles N.W. of Jersey City. It has a church.

Newfoundland, or **German Flats,** a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Pa., about 22 miles E.S.E. of Scranton. It has 3 churches.

New Foun'tain, a post-hamlet of Medina co., Tex., 37 miles W. of San Antonio. It has a church.

New Frank'en, a post-office of Brown co., Wis., 9 or 10 miles E.N.E. of the city of Green Bay.

New Frank'fort, a post-village of Scott co., Ind., in Johnson township. Pop. 79.

New Frankfort, a post-village of Saline co., Mo., on the Missouri River, 14 miles below Brunswick. It has 3 churches and a flour-mill.

New Franklin, Howard co., Mo. See Franklin.

New Franklin, a post-village in Paris township, Stark co., O., 1 mile from Moultrie Station, and about 15 miles E. of Canton. It has 2 churches and a furniture-factory.

New Franklin, a hamlet of Franklin co., Pa., 4 miles S. of Chambersburg, and ½ mile from Jackson Hall. It has about 18 houses.

New Free'dom, a post-borough of York co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, 39 miles N. of Baltimore. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of bricks, cigars, &c.

New Free'port, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa., about 6 miles S.S.W. of Pittsburg. It has a church.

New Futtak, Hungary. See Futtak.

New Gair'loch, a post-village and settlement in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 18 miles from Glengarry. Pop. 200.

New Gal'ilee, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, at the junction of a railroad extending to Darlington and Cannellton, 40 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches, 2 carriage-shops, and manufactures of coal-drills. Pop. 241.

New Gal'loway, a borough of Scotland, on the Ken, co. and 19 miles N.W. of Kirkcudbright. Pop. 440.

New Gar'den, township, Wayne co., Ind. Pop. 1519.

New Garden, a post-office of Ray co., Mo., 16 miles N.W. of Richmond. Here is a church.

New Garden, a post-village of Guilford co., N.C., on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad, 88 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh. It has a foundry, a machine-shop, and a Friends' boarding-school.

New Garden, a post-village of Columbiana co., O., 4 miles from Hanover Railroad Station, and about 145 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches and a foundry. Pop. about 300.

New Garden, a post-township in the S. part of Chester co., Pa., about 12 miles N.W. of Wilmington, Del. Pop. 1790. It is intersected by the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, and contains villages named Landenburg and Toughkenamon. New Garden Station is on the Pennsylvania & Delaware Railroad, 1 mile N. of Landenburg.

New Garden, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., in New Garden township, 1 mile from Toughkenamon Station, which is 39 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia. Here are 2 Friends' meetings. Pop. of the township, 1790.

New Garden, a post-office of Russell co., Va.

New Gas'cony, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ark., on the Arkansas River, 12 miles by land E. of Pine Bluff. It has 2 churches. Cotton is shipped here in steamboats.

New Gen'esee', a post-office of Whitesides co., Ill., about 10 miles W.N.W. of Sterling.

New Gene'va, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., in Nicholson township, on the Monongahela River, 100 miles by steam-packet, and about 50 miles by land, S. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches, a steam grist-mill, 2 potteries for stoneware, an iron-furnace, and a saw-mill.

New Geneva, a post-office of Jackson co., W. Va.

New Georgia is a name once applied to the coast-line of North America, on the Pacific, comprising Vancouver Island and the adjacent mainland as far S. as the Columbia.

New Ger'mantown, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., 35 miles N. of Trenton. It has 2 churches and an academy.

New Germantown, a post-village of Perry co., Pa., about 40 miles W. of Harrisburg. Pop. 133.

New Germany, a village of Atlantic co., N.J., in Buena Vista township, 3 miles from Hammonton. It has 2 churches.

New Ger'many, a village in Waterloo co., Ontario, 3½ miles from Breslau. Pop. 150.

New Germany, or **Centreville,** a post-village in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, on the La Have River, 18 miles from Mahone Bay. It has 8 stores and 1 hotel. Pop. 500.

New Gla'rus, a post-village in New Glarus township, Green co., Wis., about 24 miles S.W. of Madison. It has a graded school, 2 churches, and a cheese-factory. Pop. of the township, 975.

New Glas'gow, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Pictou, on the East River, near its entrance into Pictou Harbor, and on the Intercolonial Railway, 104 miles N.E. of Halifax. It contains 2 foundries, several tanneries, a pottery, a branch bank, a newspaper office, several shipyards, 4 hotels, and about 40 stores. Some of the largest ships of Nova Scotia were built here. Extensive coal-mines are worked in the vicinity. Pop. 3000.

New Glasgow, Ontario. See Aldborough.

New Glas'gow, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, on the Clyde River, 17 miles from Charlottetown. It contains an iron-foundry, tannery, grist- and saw-mill, a ship-yard, a hotel, and 4 stores. Pop. 150.

New Glasgow, a post-village in Terrebonne co., Quebec, 36 miles N.W. of Montreal. It has a large trade in lumber and flour, and contains 8 stores, a tannery, and saw-, grist-, and carding-mills. Pop. 168.

New Glas'gow Depot, a post-hamlet of Amherst co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 19 miles N. of Lynchburg. It has 2 churches.

New Gloucester, glos'tẹr, a post-village in New Gloucester township, Cumberland co., Me., on the Grand Trunk and Maine Central Railroads, 22 miles N. of Portland. It has several churches and a high school. At West New Gloucester there is a Shaker village. Pop. of the township, 1496.

New Goa, India. See Panjim; also Goa.

New Go'shen, a post-hamlet in Fayette township, Vigo co., Ind., about 10 miles N. of Terre Haute. It has several churches.

New Got'tingen, a hamlet of Guernsey co., O., in Richland township, 1 mile S. of Gibson's Station. Pop. 33.

New Gott'land, a post-office of McPherson co., Kansas, 28 miles S. of Salina. Pop. of township, 242.

New Granada. See Colombia, United States of.

New Grand Chain, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ill., on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 20 miles N.N.E. of Cairo, and 2 miles from the Ohio River. It has a church, a flouring-mill, and manufactures of carriages, ploughs, &c.

New Grenada, gren-ah'dạ, a post-village of Fulton co., Pa., about 30 miles W.N.W. of Chambersburg. It has 2 churches. Coal is found here. Pop. about 100.

New Gret'na, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., in Bass River township, 6 miles W. of Tuckerton. It has 2 churches.

New Griqualand, Africa. See Griqualand East.

New Gron'ingen, a post-village in Holland township, Ottawa co., Mich., 1 mile from Zeeland Station, and 4 miles from Holland. It has a church and a brick-kiln.

New Guilford, Coshocton co., O. See EAST UNION.

New Guinea, an island of the Pacific. See PAPUA.

New Hack'ensack, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., about 65 miles N. of New York.

New Hagerstown, hā'ghẹrz-tŏwn, a post-village of Carroll co., O., in Orange township, 1½ miles from Bowerston Railroad Station, and about 30 miles S. by E. of Canton. It has a church and an academy. Pop. about 200.

New'hall, a post-hamlet of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 33 miles N.N.W. of Los Angeles.

New Halla, a town of India. See HALLA.

New'hall's, a station on the Wakefield Branch of the Eastern Railroad, 2 miles W. of Peabody, Mass.

New Ham'burg, a post-office of Scott co., Mo.

New Hamburg, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, at the mouth of Wappinger's Creek, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 9 miles below Poughkeepsie. It has 2 churches and an iron-foundry. A steam ferry connects this place with Marlborough, on the opposite bank. Pop. 400.

New Hamburg, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa., on the Shenango & Alleghany Railroad, 6 miles S. of Greenville, and about 24 miles N. of New Castle. It has 2 churches and a carriage-factory.

New Ham'burg, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, on the river Nith, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 75 miles W. of Toronto. It contains an iron-foundry, a woollen-factory, brewery, tannery, grist-mill, a printing-office issuing a German weekly newspaper, 4 hotels, and about a dozen stores. Pop. 1003.

New Hamp'den, a post-hamlet of Highland co., Va., 50 miles W.N.W. of Staunton. It has several churches and a flour-mill.

New Hampshire, nū hamp'shịr, one of the New England states of the American Union, bounded N. by the province of Quebec, Canada, E. by Maine and the Atlantic, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Vermont. Its W. boundary is the W. bank of the Connecticut River as far northward as the mouth of Hall's Stream, which affluent the state line ascends to its source, and thence it follows eastwardly the crest of one of the ranges called Notre Dame Mountains by the Canadians, till the W. boundary of Maine is reached. Its southern limit is in lat. 42° 40' N. (very nearly), except that eastward of the Merrimac River the state line runs as nearly as possible at a uniform distance of 5 miles to the north of that stream. Area, 9280 square miles, or 5,939,300 acres, of which, in 1870, 2,334,487, or less than two-fifths, were returned as improved farming-land.

Face of the Country.—This state, the "Switzerland of America," is famed for the picturesque and wild scenery of the White and Franconia Mountains, in its northern part, and for the beauty of its lakes, of which Lake Winnepesaukee is the largest and finest. It has 110,000 acres of lakes. The primeval forests of the extreme N. afford much timber, and are the resort of the angler and sportsman in the proper season. The valley of the Connecticut is noted for the quiet beauty of its farms and villages. Most of the state has a rough and hilly surface, except the extreme S.E. Among the White and Franconia Mountains the loftiest are Mount Washington (6288 feet high, the highest point in the United States east of the Mississippi, except one or two peaks in North Carolina), Mounts Adams (5759), Jefferson (5657), Clay (5553), Madison (5415), Monroe (5349), and Lafayette (5259); and there are a number of peaks exceeding 4000 feet. Southward of the White Mountains there are numerous elevated points, of which Mounts Chocorua, Kearsarge, Moose-Hillock (or Moosilauke), and the Grand Monadnock are among the most noteworthy. (The state has two mounts Kearsarge and two Monadnocks, all widely remote from one another.)

Geology.—The eozoic or Laurentian rocks prevail throughout New Hampshire, except that along the Connecticut River, and again in the S.E., there are tracts whose accessible strata are (with some doubt) usually referred to a Silurian age. These strata are highly metamorphic. Near the rivers there are some large alluvial plains. It is believed that the only important metallic ores in New Hampshire are the iron ores, wrought principally at Franconia, but abundant also at Piermont, Landaff, Gilford, and Bartlett. Bog ores have been found at various points. Lead and silver have been traced, and attain a rich development at Madison and Warren. At Jackson occurs a thin vein of tin, which is a rare metal in the United States. Gold has been mined at Lisbon. Fine building-granite is extensively quarried at several points (Concord, Plymouth, Hooksett, Milford, Pelham, &c.). Francestown has quarries of a fine soapstone, which is elsewhere common. In 1870, Carroll co. reported a yield of silver worth $10,000, besides some lead and zinc; and the stone there quarried was worth in the aggregate $309,720. Some of the largest beryls known to exist have been found in New Hampshire, at Alstead and Acworth. Useful mineral waters flow at several points. Mica, plumbago, quartz-sand, and pyrites are among the utilized minerals.

Rivers.—The principal streams are the Connecticut, with its tributaries the Upper and Lower and Wild Ammonoosuck, and the Mascoma, Sugar, and Ashuelot; the Merrimac, with its constituent streams the Pemigewasset and the Winnepesaukee, and its tributaries the Contoocook, Souhegan, Nashua, Spickett, Suncook, &c.; the Piscataqua, whose estuary is the harbor of Portsmouth, and which receives the Squamscot, Lamprey, Cocheco, and Salmon Falls; and the rivers Ossipee, Saco, and Androscoggin, which flow into Maine from this state. The streams of New Hampshire afford great water-power, which is largely utilized.

Coast-line, &c.—The coast of New Hampshire extends no more than 18 miles in a right line, and the only harbor is shared by Portsmouth and Kittery, Me. The Isles of Shoals, in the Atlantic, belong in part to New Hampshire and in part to Maine. At Rye and Hampton there are fine sea-beaches, much resorted to in summer.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Besides the mountain-region, already alluded to, the Isles of Shoals, the sea-beaches of Hampton and Rye, and the valleys of the Connecticut, Ammonoosuck, Saco, and Androscoggin attract many visitors by reason of their beautiful scenery. Rumford Falls, Bellows Falls, North Conway Meadow, and the "Vale of Tempe," near Hanover, are well worthy of the tourist's attention.

Agriculture.—Although large gains were noted in every census of New Hampshire previous to 1860, yet her agricultural interests have long been declining, the farming population removing in great numbers to the manufacturing towns and to other states. In the valley lands near the Connecticut, and in some parts of the Merrimac Valley, there are exceedingly fertile and valuable farms even in the N., and many of the abandoned farms were once productive, and would be so again if judiciously managed. Much of the land, however, is stony and of an untoward character, and gives better returns as woodland and pasture than as tillage-land. Many young cattle are driven in from Massachusetts every year for summer pasturage. In 1876 a movement was inaugurated by the state authorities for assisting the sale of abandoned lands to actual settlers on the most favorable terms. The hay-crop is by far the most important in New Hampshire. Oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, and Indian corn are cultivated very generally. Fruit-raising is generally profitable. The peach does well in favorable localities southward, much better than in Massachusetts, because the flower-buds do not start so early, and are therefore less liable to injury from the frosts of spring. Dairy-farming and wool-growing are followed to some extent. Tobacco is grown in the S.W. part of the state, near the Connecticut. Milk is very profitably shipped by rail to the Boston market.

Forests.—The principal forests are in the extreme N., beyond the White Mountains; but the state is everywhere well wooded, and affords great amounts of timber, maple sugar, firewood, tanners' bark, charcoal, &c. Much hard wood is cut for furniture and wooden-ware makers' use; some pine, and many logs of spruce and hemlock, are floated down the principal streams, to be sawn into lumber.

Manufactures constitute by far the most important industrial interest of New Hampshire. The busy cities of Manchester, Dover, and Nashua, and scores of smaller towns, have flourishing manufactures: indeed, there is hardly a town of any considerable size which has not more or less manufacturing industry. Cotton and woollen goods, boots and shoes, machinery, and other iron and metallic wares, are the leading articles of manufacture; but paper, carriages, furniture, hosiery, leather, lumber, wooden-ware, and a very large variety of other goods, are extensively made.

Railroads, which in 1846 extended 92 miles, in 1850 measured 467 miles; in 1860, 661 miles; in 1870, 736 miles; in 1875, 934 miles; and the average cost per road-mile for works was $29,128, a low cost as compared with that of most railroads of the United States. Most of the railroads are in a healthy condition, paying good dividends on their capital stock. For her population and area, New Hampshire is well supplied with railroad facilities.

Finances.—The debt of New Hampshire in 1875 amounted to $3,719,100, wholly contracted for war purposes. This includes the municipal war loans, the burden of which has been assumed by the state. The whole bears 6 per cent. interest per annum. In 1874 the state had a revenue, principally derived from taxation, of $740,062.24, and expended $434,491.82.

The Counties are 10 in number,—viz., Belknap, Carroll, Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Hillsborough, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan.

The *principal towns and cities* are Concord, the capital (pop. in 1870, 12,241), Manchester (23,526), Nashua (10,543), Dover (9294), Portsmouth (9211), Keene (5971), Somersworth (4504), Rochester (4103), Claremont (4053), Exeter (3437), Gilford (3361), Lebanon (3094), &c. These are nearly all important centres of manufacturing industry.

Government, &c.—The governor is elected annually by the people, or, if a majority of votes is not obtained, the legislature makes the choice. The legislature consists of a senate of 12, and a house of representatives of a varying number of members, also chosen annually. The officers of the judiciary are appointed by the governor for life. The state sends 3 members to the lower house of Congress, and has 5 electoral votes. Voters must have lived six months in the town where they vote.

Education.—The public school system of New Hampshire is an effective one, all parts of the state, except the sparsely settled districts, having excellent free schools. Graded and high schools are maintained in many of the towns. There is a state normal school at Plymouth. There is a state board of education, with state and local superintendents and county supervisors. The number of academies, seminaries, and parochial and other private schools is large. Hanover is the seat of Dartmouth College, with its affiliated schools of science, engineering, medicine, and agriculture. Public schools are in the main sustained by general and local taxation and by the income of certain funds. Compulsory education is provided for by statute. Among the public institutions are the state insane asylum and the state prison at Concord, an incorporated orphanage at Franklin, and a state reform school at Manchester.

History.—New Hampshire was a portion of the short-lived Laconia province, was settled at Portsmouth and Dover in 1623, came at several times under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, was for 80 years the scene of bloody Indian wars, and after 1741 was, without interruption, a royal province until the Revolution, during which war the New Hampshire troops won much distinction. This state has given to the nation one president, Franklin Pierce, and was the birthplace of many eminent public men, among whom were Daniel Webster, Lewis Cass, Salmon P. Chase, and Horace Greeley. During the war of 1861–65 the state and her troops bore parts of honor and distinction.

Population.—The original settlers of New Hampshire were of English descent, with a large admixture of the vigorous and enterprising Scotch-Irish stock, from which many of the principal New Hampshire families trace their descent; but of late there has been much emigration to other states, and this emigration has been only in part compensated for by the inflow of foreign immigrants, principally of Irish, French Canadian, and Nova Scotia birth. Pop. in 1790, 141,899; in 1800, 183,762; in 1810, 214,360; in 1820, 244,161; in 1830, 269,328; in 1840, 284,574; in 1850, 317,976; in 1860, 326,073; in 1870, 318,300.

New Hampshire, a post-village of Auglaize co., O., in Goshen township, about 18 miles S.S.E. of Lima. It has 2 churches.

New Hamp′ton, a post-village, capital of Chickasaw co., Iowa, on the N. boundary of New Hampton township, and on the Iowa & Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 20 miles E. of Charles City. It has 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and 7 churches. Pop. 623; of the township, 614 additional.

New Hampton, a post-village of Belknap co., N.H., in New Hampton township, near the Merrimac River, about 30 miles N. of Concord, and 11 miles N.W. of Laconia. It contains 2 churches, the New Hampton Literary and Biblical Institution, and a manufactory of gloves. Pop. of the township, 1257. The N. part of the township is traversed by the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad.

New Hampton, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and on the main line of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 17 miles E. of Easton.

New Hampton, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the Wallkill River, and on the Erie Railroad, 3 miles S.E. of Middletown, and 64 miles N.N.W. of New York. It has about 25 dwellings.

New Han′over, a county in the S. part of North Carolina, is bounded on the S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the W. by the Cape Fear River, and is intersected by the Northeast Branch of that river. The surface is level, and is partly occupied by swamps and forests of pine. The soil is sandy, and produces Indian corn, sweet potatoes, &c. The chief articles of export are lumber, tar, and turpentine. It is intersected by the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad. The Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad terminates at Wilmington, which is the capital of this county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,992,930. Pop. in 1870 (since which time its dimensions have been reduced), 27,978, of whom 27,363 were natives and 615 were foreigners.

New Hanover, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ill., 20 miles S. of St. Louis, Mo., and 2 miles from Attica.

New Hanover, a township of Burlington co., N.J. Pop. 2536. It contains Cookstown, Jacobstown, Pointville, and Wrightstown.

New Hanover, a post-hamlet in New Hanover township, Montgomery co., Pa., about 22 miles E. by S. of Reading. It has 2 churches. The township contains Fagleysville, and has a pop. of 1900.

New Har′bor, a post-village in Bristol township, Lincoln co., Me., on the Atlantic Ocean, about 20 miles E.S.E. of Bath. It has a church, and is mainly supported by fisheries.

New Har′bor, a fishing-village in the district of Burgeo and La Poile, Newfoundland, at the entrance to Rencontre Bay, 42 miles from Harbor Briton. Pop. 127.

New Harbor, a post-village in Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, 25 miles S. of Guysborough. Pop. 150.

New Harbor, a fishing-village on Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, 32 miles S.S.W. of Heart's Content. Pop. 240.

New Har′mony, a post-village of Posey co., Ind., in Harmony township, on the Wabash River, about 24 miles W.N.W. of Evansville, and 13 miles N. of Mount Vernon. In 1825, Robert Owen, the Socialist, purchased this place and made here an unsuccessful experiment of his system. One weekly newspaper is published here. New Harmony has a bank, a high school, 2 churches, and manufactures of flour and whisky. Pop. 836.

New Harmony, a village of Pike co., Mo., 5 miles S.W. of Curryville Station, and about 30 miles S. of Hannibal. It has 1 or 2 churches.

New Harmony, a post-hamlet of Brown co., O., about 30 miles E. of Cincinnati. It has 1 or 2 churches.

New Harmony, a post-village of Kane co., Utah, about 16 miles N. of Toquerville. It has a church.

New Har′risburg, a post-hamlet of Wabash co., Ind., about 32 miles N.E. of Logansport. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

New Harrisburg, a post-village in Harrison township, Carroll co., O., 5 miles S. of Malvern Station. It has 2 churches.

New Hart′ford, or **North End,** a post-village in New Hartford township, Litchfield co., Conn., on Farmington River, and on the Connecticut Western Railroad, at the junction of the Collinsville Branch of the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, 20 miles W.N.W. of Hartford. It has a savings-bank, a hotel, 2 cotton-mills, and, including the adjacent village of Pine Meadow, it contains 6 churches. Pop. of the township, 3078.

New Hartford, a post-village of Pike co., Ill., 7 miles S.W. of Pittsfield, and about 38 miles S.E. of Quincy. It has 2 churches and a masonic hall. Pop. about 200.

New Hartford, a post-village in Beaver township, Butler co., Iowa, on Beaver Creek, and on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, 10 miles W. of Cedar Falls. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a flour-mill.

New Hartford, a post-township of Winona co., Minn., on or near the Mississippi River, about 15 miles S.E. of Winona. Pop. 881.

New Hartford, a post-village in Hartford township, Pike co., Mo., 11 miles S. of Bowling Green. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a plough-factory.

New Hartford, a post-village in New Hartford township, Oneida co., N.Y., on the Utica Branch of the Midland Railroad, and on the Utica, Chenango & Susquehanna Valley Railroad, 4 miles W.S.W. of Utica. It has 4 churches, 2 cotton-factories, a flouring-mill, and manufactures of knit goods. Pop. 743; of the township, 4397.

Newha′ven, a small seaport of England, co. of Sussex, on the Ouse, at its mouth in the English Channel, 4 miles by rail S.E. of Lewes. The town is neatly built, and has a church, a drawbridge across the Ouse, a small fort, and a good harbor. It exports agricultural produce, and imports coal and foreign timber. Pop. of parish, 2549.

Newhaven, a village of Scotland, 2 miles N. of Edinburgh, and connected with that city by the Northern Railway. There is a good stone pier, also a chain-pier. The village belongs to the city of Edinburgh. One mile W. is Granton. Pop. 2489. It has large sea-fisheries.

New Ha'ven, the most populous county of Connecticut, is in the S.W. part of the state. Area, about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Long Island Sound, and on the S.W. by the Housatonic River, and is intersected by the Naugatuck and Quinepiac Rivers. It has several good harbors. The surface is partly hilly, and is extensively covered with forests of the elm, hickory, oak, &c. The soil is generally fertile. Hay, butter, potatoes, Indian corn, and oats are the staple products. Among its minerals is verd-antique marble, a mixture of serpentine and limestone. A mine of barytes has been opened in this county, which has extensive manufactures of hardware, plated ware, carriages, cutlery, &c. The value of the hardware (exclusive of cutlery) made in it in 1870 was $7,179,252. This county is intersected by the Naugatuck Railroad, the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, and other railroads, which are noticed in the article on the city of New Haven, the capital. Valuation of real and personal estate, $174,533,318. Pop. in 1870, 121,257, of whom 91,415 were Americans.

New Haven, a city and port of entry and the county seat of New Haven co., Conn., and the largest and most populous city of the state, is situated at the head of New Haven Bay, 4 miles above its entrance into Long Island Sound, and on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 74 miles E.N.E. of New York, and 36 miles W.S.W. of Hartford. Lat. 41° 18′ 23″ N.; lon. 72° 56′ 30″ W. New Haven stands upon a plain which is enclosed landward by an amphitheatre of hills, of which two, called East and West Rocks, rise from 300 to 400 feet in rugged, perpendicular precipices, producing a very picturesque effect. Three small streams, the Quinepiac on the E., with Mill River, its affluent, and the West River on the W., intersect this plain and fall into the bay. The streets of New Haven are wide, and generally skirted with majestic elms, while dwellings of all classes are mostly built in separate plots and embowered in trees. There are also several handsome public squares or parks, well laid out and well kept. Under a town organization the voters elect selectmen, not exceeding seven in number, a board of public school control, grand jurors, assessors and collectors of taxes, constables, a town clerk, a public registrar of births and vital statistics, a treasurer, &c., while under the city charter there are twelve wards, and the citizens elect a mayor, a board of aldermen (2 from each ward), and a city council (3 from each ward). The mayor, aldermen, and council select certain administrative boards and subordinate officers. The schools of New Haven, both public and private, are of a high order of excellence. Conspicuous among these is the Hopkins Grammar-School, founded in 1660. New Haven is also the seat of Yale College, chartered by the colonial general assembly of Connecticut in 1701, and which from the outset has stood in the foremost rank among the educational institutions of this country. Besides the numerous buildings belonging to the college establishment (the finest of which are the Peabody Museum, Battell Chapel, and Yale School of Fine Arts), and the Hopkins school and 30 public school buildings (many of them handsome, substantial, and commodious edifices), New Haven has a United States building of Portland stone, which is at once the custom-house, post-office, and court-house; a museum of industrial art; a county court-house and city hall; a hospital, medical college, 2 orphan asylums, an almshouse, &c., and more than 50 churches. It has also 9 regular banks, a trust company, and 3 savings-banks, 2 insurance companies, &c. There are 5 daily, 1 semi-weekly, and 9 weekly papers, and 1 quarterly and 4 monthly magazines, published here. New Haven has an ample supply of good water, and is well lighted with gas. As a business centre it holds no mean rank, having a large inland and coastwise commerce, besides a considerable foreign trade, carried on both direct and through New York. During 1879, the foreign imports amounted to $788,181, including sugar, molasses, salt, iron and steel, rags, &c., and the duties collected were $317,760; while the exports aggregated $2,362,385, comprising firearms, &c., nails, starch, lumber, shooks, hoops, breadstuffs, hams and bacon, dairy-products, &c. Its manufacturing interests are extensive; there are about 800 establishments, employing a capital of more than $12,000,000, and producing a great variety of articles, as clocks, carriages, corsets, india-rubber and gutta-percha goods, fire-arms, cutlery, musical instruments, jewelry, needles, &c., and a vast number of iron and steel products. New Haven is the centre of an extensive railroad system reaching out in all directions, including the New York, New Haven & Hartford, New Haven, New London & Stonington, New Haven & Northampton, New Haven & Derby, and New Haven, Middletown & Willimantic Railroads. There are also two regular steamboat lines between here and New York.

New Haven was first settled in 1638 by a company from London, led by Theophilus Eaton and Rev. John Davenport. It constituted an independent colony until 1662, when it was annexed to Connecticut. It was semi-capital of the colony and subsequently of the state until 1874–5, when by an amendment to the state constitution Hartford was made the sole capital. New Haven was incorporated as a township about 1665, and chartered as a city in 1784. Pop. of the township in 1830, 10,678; in 1840, 14,390; in 1850, 22,529, of whom 20,341 resided within the city; in 1860 (the township and city having been made coextensive), 39,267; in 1870, 50,840, of whom 36,484 were Americans.

New Haven, a post-village of Gallatin co., Ill., on the Little Wabash River, 2 or 3 miles from its mouth, and about 15 miles N. of Shawneetown. It has 2 churches, 2 flouring-mills, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 356.

New Haven, a post-village of Allen co., Ind., in Adams township, on the Wabash & Erie Canal, and on the Wabash Railroad, 6 miles E. of Fort Wayne, and about 1 mile S. of the Maumee River. It has a newspaper office, 4 churches, and 2 flouring-mills. Pop. 912.

New Haven, a post-hamlet of Mitchell co., Iowa, in Douglas township, 8½ miles E. of Osage. It has a church, a cheese-factory, and a grist-mill.

New Haven, a post-village of Nelson co., Ky., on the South Fork of Salt River, and on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad (Knoxville Branch), 45 miles S. of Louisville. It has 3 churches, a banking-house, and a distillery.

New Haven, township, Gratiot co., Mich. Pop. 785.

New Haven, a post-village in Lenox township, Macomb co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 35 miles N.N.E. of Detroit. It has a union school, 3 churches, and manufactures of carriages, flour, and lumber. It is sometimes called New Baltimore Station. Pop. 413.

New Haven, a township of Shiawassee co., Mich. Pop. 1148.

New Haven, township, Olmsted co., Minn. P. 1001.

New Haven, a post-village in New Haven township, Franklin co., Mo., on the Missouri River, and on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 67 miles W. of St. Louis. It has a church, a hotel, a flour-mill, and a steamboat-landing. The name of the station is Miller's Landing.

New Haven, a post-village in New Haven township, Oswego co., N.Y., on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 11 miles E. of Oswego, and 2 or 3 miles S. of Lake Ontario. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and about 50 houses. Pop. of the township, 1728.

New Haven, a post-village in Crosby township, Hamilton co., O., 5 miles N.E. of Harrison, and about 20 miles N.W. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches and 2 wagon-shops. Pop. 161. The name of its post-office is Preston.

New Haven, a post-village in New Haven township, Huron co., O., on the Huron River, and on the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad, 32 miles S. of Sandusky, and 22 miles N.N.W. of Mansfield. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1221.

New Haven, a borough of Fayette co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Youghiogheny River, and on the Southwest Pennsylvania and Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroads, about 1 mile W. of Connellsville, and 56 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has a church, a flouring-mill, and a manufactory of locomotives. Pop. 333.

New Haven, a post-village in New Haven township, Addison co., Vt., on the Central Vermont Railroad, 27 miles S. of Burlington, and about 5 miles S.E. of Vergennes. It has a church and an academy. A marble-quarry has been opened near this place. Pop. of the township, 1355.

New Haven, a post-village of Mason co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, 4 miles from Pomeroy, O. It has 3 churches, a graded school, coal-mines, salt-works, and a steam flouring-mill. Pop. 489.

New Haven, a post-township of Adams co., Wis., about 16 miles N.W. of Portage City. It contains a hamlet named Big Spring. Pop. 847.

New Haven, a township of Dunn co., Wis. Pop. 321.

New Haven Centre, a post-office of Gratiot co., Mich., about 40 miles N.N.W. of Lansing.

New Haven Mills, a post-hamlet of Addison co., Vt., on the New Haven River, about 8 miles N.E. of Middlebury. It has a church and a saw-mill.

New Hav'erstraw, a station on the New Jersey & New York Railroad, 1 mile N. of Haverstraw Station, N.Y.

New Heb'rides, an island group in the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 14° and 20° S. and lon. 168° and 170° E., and having New Caledonia on the S. and the Feejee Islands on the E. The principal islands are Ambrim, Annatom, Aurora, Erromango, Mallicollo, and Tanna. The natives are of the Papuan race.

New He'bron, a post-village of Crawford co., Ill., 4 miles S. of Robinson, and about 26 miles N.E. of Olney. It has 2 churches.

New Hel'ena, a post-office of Custer co., Neb.

New Helvetia. See Nueva Helvetia.

New Hemp'stead, a station of the New Jersey & New York Railroad, in Ramapo township, Rockland co., N.Y., 34 miles by rail from New York.

New Hill, a post-village and station of Wake co., N.C., on the Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line Railroad, 20 miles S.W. of Raleigh. It has a church and 2 stores.

New Holland, a former name of Australia.

New Hol'land, a post-hamlet of Logan co., Ill., on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 12 miles W. of Lincoln. It has a church and a steam elevator.

New Holland, a post-hamlet of Wabash co., Ind., on the Salamonie River, 10 miles S.E. of Wabash. It has a tannery and a saw-mill.

New Holland, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich., on the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, 5 miles N. of Holland.

New Holland, a post-village in Perry township, Pickaway co., O., on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, 87 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati, and 17 miles W. by S. of Circleville. It has a bank, 3 churches, and a graded school. Pop. about 800.

New Holland, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the East Brandywine & Waynesburg Railroad, 10 miles W. of Waynesburg, 20 miles S.S.W. of Reading, and 50 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, and manufactures of coaches and cigars. Pop. 778.

New Hol'liday, a station of Monroe co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 7 miles W. of Paris.

New Holstein, hol'stine, a post-village in New Holstein township, Calumet co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 72 miles N. of Milwaukee. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, a masonic lodge, &c. Pop. of the township, 1965.

New Home, a post-hamlet of Bates co., Mo., in New Home township, 14 miles E.S.E. of Pleasanton, Kansas. Good coal abounds here.

New Home, a post-hamlet of Pawnee co., Neb., 10 miles S. of Tecumseh. It has a church.

New Hope, a post-village of Madison co., Ala., about 20 miles S.E. of Huntsville. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. about 250.

New Hope, a post-office of Pike co., Ark.

New Hope, a post-hamlet of San Joaquin co., Cal., on the Mokelumne River, 7½ miles S.E. of Galt. It has a church and a store.

New Hope, a post-office of Minnehaha co., Dakota.

New Hope, a post-hamlet of Paulding co., Ga., 5 miles N. of Dallas. A battle was fought here in May, 1864, between Generals Sherman and Johnston.

New Hope, a township of Union co., Iowa. Pop. 299.

New Hope, a post-hamlet of Nelson co., Ky., on the Knoxville Branch Railroad, 50 miles S. of Louisville.

New Hope, a hamlet of Caroline co., Md., 4 miles from Federalsburg.

New Hope, a post-hamlet of Yalabusha co., Miss., 9 miles E.S.E. of Coffeeville. It has a church and a mill.

New Hope, a post-village of Lincoln co., Mo., about 52 miles N.W. of St. Louis, and 6 miles from the Mississippi River. It has 3 churches and an academy. Pop. 186.

New Hope, a post-village in Niles township, Cayuga co., N.Y., about 18 miles S.E. of Auburn. It has a church and a grist-mill.

New Hope, township, Chatham co., N.C. Pop. 1760.

New Hope, a post-office of Iredell co., N.C., 15 miles N.N.W. of Statesville. Pop. of New Hope township, 871.

New Hope, township, Perquimans co., N.C. P. 1933.

New Hope, township, Randolph co., N.C. Pop. 1095.

New Hope, a township of Wayne co., N.C. Pop. 1520.

New Hope, a post-hamlet of Brown co., O., in Scott township, 38 miles E. by S. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches and a woollen-mill. Pop. 145. See also Upshur.

New Hope, a post-borough in Solebury township, Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware, 15 miles above Trenton, and 32 miles N.N.E. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches, a cotton-factory, 2 flouring-mills, a coach-factory, an iron-foundry, and a manufactory of farming-implements. Pop. 1225. A bridge connects it with Lambertville, N. J.

New Hope (Borard Post-Office), a hamlet of Butler co., Pa., on Slippery Rock Creek, and on the Shenango & Alleghany Railroad, 20 miles S.S.E. of Mercer. It has a flouring-mill.

New Hope, township, Orangeburg co., S.C. Pop. 951.

New Hope, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tenn.

New Hope, a station of the Potomac, Fredericksburg & Piedmont Railroad, 18 miles E. of Orange Station, Va.

New Hope, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., about 13 miles E. of Staunton. It has a church.

New Hope, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., W. Va., 35 miles S.W. of Hinton. It has a church.

New Hope, a post-hamlet of Portage co., Wis., in New Hope township, 5 miles N. of Amherst Station, and about 54 miles N.W. of Oshkosh. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1037.

New Hope, Ontario. See Hespeler.

New Hope Academy, post-office, Randolph co., N.C.

New Hope Church, a post-office of Orange co., Va.

New Hope Station, a post-office of Preble co., O., on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Eaton.

New Hor'ton, a seaport of New Brunswick, co. of Albert, on Cumberland Basin, 84 miles N.E. of St. John. Lat. 45° 40' N. Pop. 150.

New House, a post-office of Cleveland co., N.C.

New Hud'son, a post-hamlet of Oakland co., Mich., 32 miles W.N.W. of Detroit. It has 2 churches. P. 150.

New Hudson, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., N.Y., in New Hudson township, on the Genesee Valley Canal, 12 miles W.N.W. of Belmont. Pop. of township, 1148.

New Hudson Corners, N.Y. See Black Creek.

New Hur'ley, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., near the Wallkill Valley Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Newburg. New Hurley Station is 24 miles S.S.W. of Kingston.

New Hyde Park, a post-village of Queens co., N.Y., on the Long Island Railroad, 17 miles E. of New York. It has a manufactory of silk ribbons.

New Ibe'ria, a post-village, capital of Iberia parish, La., is on the navigable Bayou Teche, about 100 miles in a direct line W. of New Orleans, and 12 miles from Vermilion Bay. It has a Catholic college, a convent, 2 newspaper offices, 6 churches, 3 saw-mills, a foundry, and manufactures of sash and blinds. Cotton and sugar are shipped here. Pop. 1472.

New Idria, id're-ạ, a post-village of Fresno co., Cal., about 120 miles (direct) S.E. of San Francisco. It has a rich mine of cinnabar (quicksilver), also a church.

New'ington, a southern suburb of London, England, in Surrey, and in the borough of Lambeth. Pop. of parish, 88,722.

Newington, a large southern suburb of Edinburgh, Scotland.

New'ington, or **Newington Centre,** a post-village in Newington township, Hartford co., Conn., 6 miles S. by W. of Hartford. The township contains 2 churches, a paper-mill, and 2 large brick-yards, also another village, named Newington Junction.

Newington, a post-township of Rockingham co., N.H., is bounded on the N.E. by the Piscataqua, and on the W. by Great Bay. Pop. 414. Newington Station on the Portsmouth & Dover Railroad is 4 miles N.W. of Portsmouth.

Newington Junction, a post-village in Newington township, Hartford co., Conn., on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill and New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroads, 5 miles S.W. of Hartford.

New In'terest, a post-office of Randolph co., W. Va.

New Ips'wich, a post-village in New Ipswich township, Hillsborough co., N.H., 3 miles from Greenville Station, and about 20 miles W. of Nashua. It has 3 churches, an academy, a money-order post-office, a savings-bank, and manufactures of machinery, chairs, cigars, &c. Pop. of the township, 1380.

New Ire'land, an island in the South Pacific, forming the N.E. side of St. George's Channel, between lat. 2° 35' and 5° 2' S., lon. 150° 30' and 152° 50' E. It is about 200 miles long, by about 20 miles in average breadth.

New Ireland, a post-office of Newton co., Miss.

New Jas'per, a post-hamlet of Greene co., O., in New Jasper township, 1 mile from the Dayton & Southeastern Railroad, and about 22 miles E.S.E. of Dayton. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1084.

New Jefferson, Greene co., Iowa. See Jefferson.

New Jef'ferson, or **Germano,** a post-village of Harrison co., O., in German township, 4 miles N. of Cadiz Junction. It has 4 churches, a graded school, and a wagon-shop. Pop. about 300. Here is Germano Post-Office.

New Jersey, jer'zee, one of the Atlantic states of the American Union, bounded N. and N.E. by New York, E. by New York and the Atlantic, S. by the Atlantic and Delaware Bay, and W. by Delaware and Pennsylvania. From New York it is divided, in part, by the Hudson River, New York Bay, the Kill van Kull, Staten Island Sound, and Raritan Bay; and the Delaware River and Bay wash its entire western border. It extends 167 miles northwardly from lat. 38° 56′ to 41° 21′ N., and its extreme E. and W. points are respectively in W. lon. 73° 54′ and 75° 33′. Area, 8320 square miles.

Face of the Country.—In the N.W. the Blue and Shawangunk or Highland ranges of mountains, with the intermediate and highly-fertile Kittatinny Valley, traverse the state, the last-mentioned range consisting of several minor parallel ridges. These mountains never exceed 1800 feet in altitude. Southeastward lies a wide plateau, broken by low ridges (called mountains) continuous with the Palisade traps of the Hudson River. The remaining three-fifths of the state, lying southeastward from a line running from Trenton to Raritan Bay, is a very level tract, the Highlands or Neversink Hills being the principal elevations. Much of the southern part of New Jersey is very sandy, and is partly covered by pine forests.

Geology, Minerals, &c.—In the N.W. the Silurian and Devonian formations prevail, and among their economic resources are abundant and excellent roofing-slates and building- and flag-stones, including magnesian limestone, used by both the lime-burner and the stone-cutter. Rich hematites are also abundant here. The Shawangunk Mountains are generally of stratified azoic rocks, and afford zinc ores, Franklinite, gneiss, and abundant magnetic iron ores. Southeastward of the Highlands comes a triassic plateau, much broken by trap dikes, and affording copper ores, red sandstone for building-uses, &c. Passing southeastward, we next encounter a belt of the cretaceous, which, like the preceding formations, extends from N.E. to S.W. across the state. It affords the valuable greensand marl, much employed as a fertilizer, and its beds of moulding-sand, fire-clay, and fictile clays are highly important. A line drawn from Salem to Long Branch would somewhat roughly define the S.E. border of the cretaceous. The remainder of the state is regarded as mainly of the tertiary and quaternary times, and its useful minerals are peat, bog iron ore, and glass-sand. The Amboy cretaceous clay is highly prized for making gas-retorts and fire-brick, and the New Jersey Franklinite is employed in making Bessemer steel and zinc.

Rivers, Coast-Line, Navigation, &c.—Besides the Hudson and Delaware, the principal streams are the Wallkill, Hackensack, Passaic, Raritan, Navasink, Shark, Manasquan, Metedeconk, Toms, Little Egg Harbor, Great Egg Harbor, Maurice, Cohansey, Rancocas, Millstone, Musconetcong, and Paulinskill Rivers. Of these a number in the lower part of the state are navigable tidal streams, which, with the "thoroughfares," or navigable channels in the salt-marshes, afford considerable extent of inland navigation. This is increased by the canals of the state, of which the chief are the Morris Canal, 101 miles long, from Jersey City to Phillipsburg, and the Delaware & Raritan, extending 43 miles, exclusive of feeders, from Trenton to New Brunswick. The latter canal is a channel of steamboat communication between New York and Philadelphia. Along the eastern coast there is a series of bays and sounds fenced from the open sea by long spits of sand, broken by inlets, through which vessels of light tonnage can pass. Among these are the Shark River, Wreck Pond, Manasquan, Barnegat, Egg Harbor, New, Corson's, Townsend's, Hereford, Turtle Gut, and Cold Spring Inlets. There is a small foreign and a large coasting trade. Newark, Perth Amboy, Great Egg Harbor, Tuckerton, Bridgeton, and Lumberton are ports of entry; and Jersey City, Elizabeth, New Brunswick, Trenton, Burlington, Camden, and other towns have a large share of the general commerce. Jersey City, in particular, handles great amounts of freight, which is returned as belonging to the commerce of New York. Considerable ship-building is carried on. The fisheries of the state include deep-sea-fishing, the oyster-trade, the taking of shad, bass, sturgeon, &c., in the rivers, and the capture of menhaden and other fish for oil and fish guano. The state has of late done much for the furthering of the fresh-water fisheries, and the Delaware has been very successfully stocked with black bass. Small menhaden are packed in oil in this state, and sold for sardines. The anchovy abounds in the waters of New Jersey, and might be largely taken. The bluefish, sheepshead, and Spanish mackerel are highly-prized food-fishes, here extensively caught.

Places of Interest to Tourists.—Among these are the Delaware Water Gap, Passaic Falls, at Paterson, Lakes Hopatcong and Greenwood, the sea-bathing resorts at Cape May, Atlantic City, Long Branch, Deal, Manasquan, Barnegat, and Tuckerton, and the mineral spring at Schooley's Mountain.

The Agriculture of New Jersey constitutes a very important interest. The fertility and easy tilth of its soil, and the proximity of the markets of New York and Philadelphia, have greatly stimulated agriculture. The Kittatinny Valley, and the triassic and cretaceous belts of the state, are among the finest agricultural lands in the world; and the light sandy tertiary soils, when dressed judiciously with the greensand marl, or with sea-manures, have in many instances been cultivated with fine results. The pine region in the S. has been found well adapted to the raising of grapes and small fruits for market. Market-gardening, truck-farming, and commercial floriculture are extensively carried on near New York and Philadelphia. More than $3,000,000 worth of cranberries are sometimes produced in a year, chiefly in the marsh region near the coast. Apples, cider, pears, peaches, blackberries, raspberries, and strawberries are important products. Sweet and other potatoes, the cereal grains, and hay, valued in the aggregate at about $25,000,000, are annually produced; and the live-stock is reported to be worth about $30,000,000. The sales of milk, butter, wool, hops, tobacco, grass-, clover-, garden-, and flower-seeds, and nursery trees and plants, are of large aggregate value.

Manufactures.—New Jersey, favored by her easy communication with the Pennsylvania coal region and the great markets of the North, and by the amplitude of her water-power, has become one of the leading states in the Union in her manufactures. Boots, shoes, bread, bricks, cars, carriages, carpets, chemicals, clothing, cotton goods, fire-brick, flour, glass, hardware, hats, india-rubber goods, iron, jewelry, leather, leathern goods, lumber, machinery, morocco, paints, printed goods, pottery, silks, steel, saddlery, soap, tiles, tinware, trunks, and woollen goods are among the leading articles of manufacture. In 1870 this state ranked as seventh in the value of her manufactured goods, which exceeded $169,000,000.

Railroads.—Since 1830, when 14 miles of the Camden & Amboy road were in operation, there has been a great extension of the railroad interest, although that corporation had a depressing and injurious monopoly until 1873, when a free railroad law was passed. In 1850 there were 318 miles of railroad; in 1855, 466 miles; in 1860, 560 miles; in 1865, 864 miles; in 1870, 1125 miles; in 1878, 1663 miles, built at a cost for road and equipment per average road-mile of $92,804.

Finances.—In 1875 the state debt amounted to $2,469,300, all of which was contracted for war purposes, and is covered by bonds, not taxable, and bearing 6 per cent. interest. There is a sinking fund, and provisions are made for large annual payments upon the state debt. In 1874 there was an assessed value of real and personal property of $619,057,903, and in that year $3,365,083.43 were received by the state treasury. Among the *public institutions* are the lunatic asylums at Trenton and Morristown, the state prison at Trenton, the reform schools at Jamesburg and Trenton, and the soldiers' home at Newark.

Education is provided for by general and local taxes, by the income of a permanent school fund, and by the sales and rentals of certain riparian lands belonging to the state. There is a state board of education, as well as state, county, and city superintendents. At Trenton there is a state normal and model school, and a preparatory training-school at Beverly, besides several city normal or teachers' schools. Graded schools are sustained in the more populous districts. Princeton is the seat of the College of New Jersey (Presbyterian), and of affiliated theological and scientific schools; at New Brunswick is Rutgers College (Reformed), with a scientific and a theological seminary, also the state agricultural college,; Seton Hall, at South Orange, is a Roman Catholic college; and Burlington College is an Episcopalian institution. There is a Methodist theological seminary at Madison, and a German Presbyterian divinity school at Bloomfield. Hoboken is the seat of the Stevens Institute of Technology, and the state has numerous parish and private schools, many of them of high character.

The counties number 21, as follows: Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Essex, Gloucester, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Salem, Somerset, Sussex, Union, and Warren.

The principal cities and towns are Trenton, the capital (pop. in 1870, 22,874), Newark, the most populous town

(105,059). Jersey City (82,546), Paterson (33,579), Elizabeth (20,832), Hoboken (20,297), Camden (20,045), New Brunswick (15,058), Orange (9348), Bridgeton (6830), Rahway (6258), Millville (6101), Burlington (5817), Plainfield (5095), Union (4640), Salem (4555), West Hoboken (4132), Harrison (4129), Gloucester (3682), North Bergen (3032), besides other thriving and populous villages and towns, such as Belvidere, Beverly, Bloomfield, Boonton, Bordentown, Bricksburg, Dover, Englewood, Flemington, Hackensack, Hackettstown, Lambertville, Madison, Morristown, Mt. Holly, Newton, Passaic, Perth Amboy, Phillipsburg, Princeton, Red Bank, Somerville, Vineland, Washington, and Woodbury. Long Branch, Cape May, and Atlantic City are populous places during the bathing season, and in the vicinity of the larger cities thriving suburban villages are very numerous.

Constitution, &c.—The present state constitution came into force in 1844. Citizens who vote must have resided one year in the state, and five months in the county where their vote is cast. The governor is chosen every three years. The legislature meets yearly, and consists of a senate of 21 and an assembly of 60 members. Judges are appointed by the legislature, and serve for fixed terms. New Jersey has nine representatives in the lower house of Congress.

History.—The Dutch settled at Bergen before 1620, and the colony became a part of the New Amsterdam provinces; and in 1627 some Swedes settled on the Delaware, regarding the country as a part of their province of New Sweden. In 1664 the country passed to the English with New York, and the Duke of York finally made over the whole to Sir George Carteret, from whose native island of Jersey the provinces were named. For a time (1682–1702), William Penn and a few of his associates and their successors were proprietors of New Jersey, before which time there had, after 1674, been two recognized governments, called East and West Jersey respectively, the latter being distinctively a colony of Friends. From 1702 to 1708 New York and New Jersey were under the same royal governor. During the Revolution, New Jersey bore a most patriotic part, and the battles of Fort Lee, Trenton, Princeton, Millstone, Red Bank, and Monmouth were here fought. During the war of 1861–65 the troops of New Jersey served with honor, and some of her regiments were among the most effective in the national service.

The Population in 1708 was estimated at 40,000; in 1790 it was 184,139; in 1800, 211,149; in 1810, 245,562; in 1820, 277,426; in 1830, 320,823; in 1840, 373,306; in 1850, 489,555; in 1860, 672,035; in 1870, 906,096.

New Jeru'salem, a post-hamlet of Logan co., O., 6 miles E. of Bellefontaine. It has 6 houses.

New Jerusalem, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., 3 miles from Bower's Station, and about 15 miles N.E. of Reading. It has a church.

New Kent, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 270 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Pamunkey and York Rivers, and on the S.W. by the Chickahominy River. The surface is undulating or hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil produces a little Indian corn, wheat, &c. It is intersected by the Richmond, York River & Chesapeake Railroad. Capital, New Kent Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,091,774. Pop. in 1870, 4381, of whom 4344 were Americans.

New Kent Court-House, a post-village, capital of New Kent co., Va., 6 miles S.E. of White House Station, and 30 miles E. of Richmond. It has a church.

New Kings'ton, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., about 50 miles W. of Hudson. It has a church.

New Kingston, Cumberland co., Pa. See KINGSTON.

New'kirk, a post-office of Dade co., Mo.

Newkirk, a station in Salem co., N.J., on the West Jersey Railroad (Salem Branch), 13 miles E. of Salem.

Newkirk, a station on the Schuylkill Valley Railroad, 2 miles S.W. of Tamaqua, Pa. Here coal is mined.

Newkirk Mills, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., N.Y., about 9 miles N.W. of Gloversville.

New Knob (nob) **Creek,** post-office, Sevier co., Tenn.

New Knoxville, nŏx'vĭl, a post-village of Auglaize co., in Washington township, O., about 25 miles N. of Piqua. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of furniture, hubs, &c.

New Ladoga, Russia. See LADOGA.

New Lan'ark, a village of Scotland, on the Clyde, 1 mile S. of Lanark. Pop. 973, employed in extensive cotton-works, founded by the philanthropic David Dale in 1784. Robert Owen's first attempts to found a new system of social organization were made here.

New Lanc'aster, a post-hamlet in Madison township, Tipton co., Ind., 3 miles from Elwood Station, and about 38 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis. It has a grist-mill.

New Lancaster, a post-village in Miami township, Miami co., Kansas, about 12 miles S.E. of Paola.

New Lancaster, Ontario. See RIVIÈRE RAISIN.

New'land, a township of Pasquotank co., N.C. P. 1481.

Newland, a post-hamlet of Richmond co., Va., 30 miles E. of Milford Station.

Newland, Ontario. See MOUNT ALBERT.

New Lar'ig, a post-village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 22 miles from Glengarry. Pop. 140.

New Leb'anon, a post-hamlet of De Kalb co., Ill., about 20 miles W. by N. of Elgin. It has 2 churches.

New Lebanon, a post-village in Gill township, Sullivan co., Ind., 7 miles S.W. of Sullivan, and about 26 miles N. of Vincennes. It has a church. Coal is found here. Pop. about 200.

New Lebanon, a post-village in New Lebanon township, Columbia co., N.Y., on the Harlem Extension Railroad, about 24 miles S.E. of Albany. It has several churches, and manufactures of thermometers, barometers, and medicinal extracts. The township contains a summer resort, named Lebanon Springs, and a large community of Shakers at Mount Lebanon, who make brooms and baskets and sell garden-seeds. Pop. of the township, 2459.

New Lebanon, a post-village of Montgomery co., O., 10 miles W. of Dayton. It has a church and carriage-shop.

New Lebanon, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa., 4 miles N. of Sandy Lake, and 18 miles S. of Meadville. It has an academy, 3 churches, and a woollen-mill. Pop. 273.

New Lebanon, a post-office of Klikitat co., Wash.

New Lebanon Centre, a post-hamlet in New Lebanon township, Columbia co., N.Y., 1 mile from the Harlem Extension Railroad, and about 22 miles S.E. of Albany. It has a flour-mill.

New Lebanon Springs. See LEBANON SPRINGS.

New Leeds, Cecil co., Md. See CHERRY HILL.

New Leinster, an island. See NEW ZEALAND.

New Len'ox, a post-village in New Lenox township, Will co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 5 miles E. of Joliet. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. of the township, 1121.

New Lenox, a post-hamlet in Lenox township, Berkshire co., Mass., on the Housatonic River and the Housatonic Railroad, 4 or 5 miles S. of Pittsfield. It has 3 saw-mills, a woollen-mill, and manufactures of lime and bricks.

New Le'on (Sp. *Nuevo Leon*, nwȧ'vo lȧ-ōn'), a state of Mexico, between lat. 24° and 27° 30′ N. and lon. 99° and 100° 40′ W., enclosed by Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, and Cohahuila. Area, 23,626 square miles. The surface is generally mountainous; principal river, the Tigre. The soil is fertile. The mineral products comprise lead, gold, silver, and salt. The chief towns are Monterey (the capital), Florida, Saltillo, and Linares. Pop. 178,872.

New Lepel, a town of Russia. See LEPEL.

New Lex'ington, a post-hamlet of Tuscaloosa co., Ala., about 30 miles N. of Tuscaloosa. It has a church.

New Lexington, a village in Fairfield township, Highland co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 62 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church, a graded school, 2 wagon-shops, and a drug-store. Pop. 242. Here is Highland Post-Office.

New Lexington, a post-village, capital of Perry co., O., in Pike township, on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, at the junction of the Ohio Central Railroad, 26 miles S.S.W. of Zanesville, and 58 miles E.S.E. of Columbus. It is surrounded by hills which contain abundance of coal. It has a national bank, a union school, a foundry, 2 newspaper offices, 6 churches, a pottery, and a planing-mill. Pop. 953.

New Lexington, a hamlet of Preble co., O., in Twin township, on Twin Creek, 6½ miles E. of Eaton. It has a church and a wagon-shop.

New Lexington, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Pa., 50 miles (direct) S.E. of Pittsburg. It has a flour-mill and a woollen-factory.

New Lexington, a hamlet of Hancock co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, 1 mile from Port Homer Station, O.

New Lib'erty, a post-office of Weld co., Col.

New Liberty, a village in Willow Hill township, Jasper co., Ill., 8 miles E. of Newton. It has 2 churches. The name of its post-office is Willow Hill. Coal is found here.

New Liberty, a post-village of Pope co., Ill., on the Ohio River, 10 miles above Paducah, Ky. It has a church.

New Liberty, a post-office of Scott co., Iowa, about 22 miles N.W. of Davenport.

New Liberty, a post-office of Republic co., Kansas.

New Liberty, a post-village of Owen co., Ky., about 45 miles S.W. of Cincinnati, and 50 miles N.E. of Louisville. It contains 2 churches and a woollen-mill. Here is the Concord College (Baptist), chartered in 1866. P. 304.

New Light, a post-office of Wake co., N.C., about 20 miles N. of Raleigh. Pop. of New Light township, 798.

New Lim′erick, a post-township of Aroostook co., Me., 10 miles W. of Houlton. It has a starch-factory and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 308.

New′lin, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. 775.

Newlin, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania & Delaware Railroad, 2 miles S.E. of Pomeroy.

Newlins, a township of Alamance co., N.C. Pop. 862.

New Lisbon, lĭz′bọn, a post-village in Dudley township, Henry co., Ind., on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, 22 miles W. by N. of Richmond. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 300.

New Lisbon, a post-office of Renville co., Minn., 30 miles S. of Willmar.

New Lisbon, township, Stoddard co., Mo. Pop. 1182.

New Lisbon, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on Rancocas Creek, and on the Pemberton & New York Railroad, at the terminus of the Columbus & Kinkora Railroad, 12 miles E. of Mount Holly. It has a church, a flouring-mill, and a lumber-mill.

New Lisbon, a post-township of Otsego co., N.Y. Pop. 1546. It contains Noblesville and Garrattsville.

New Lisbon, a post-village, capital of Columbiana co., O., in Centre township, on the Little Beaver River, about 35 miles E. of Canton, and 50 miles W.N.W. of Pittsburg, Pa. It is the southern terminus of the Niles & New Lisbon Branch of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. It contains a union school, 6 churches, a woollen-factory, and printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers. It has a woollen-mill, a planing-mill, and manufactures of fire-bricks, lightning-rods, and sash and doors. Pop. 1569.

New Lisbon, a post-village in Lisbon township, Juneau co., Wis., on the Lemonweir River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, at its junction with the New Lisbon & Neceda Railroad, 44 miles W.N.W. of Portage City, and 60 miles E. of La Crosse. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a high school, and several flouring-mills and saw-mills. Pop. 1133.

New Lisbon Centre, a hamlet of Otsego co., N.Y., 9 miles E. of New Berlin. It has a church.

New Liv′erpool, or **Saint Romuald d'Etchemin,** sâɴɢ ʀō`mü`åld′ det`shẹ-mâɴɢ′, a post-village in Levis co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 5 miles S.W. of Levis. It has a church, an axe-factory, 2 saw-mills, a tannery, and a large lumber-trade. Pop. 700.

New London, lŭn′dọn, the most southeastern county of Connecticut, borders on Rhode Island. Area, about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Long Island Sound and the Atlantic Ocean, and on the S.W. by the Connecticut River, and is drained by the Thames, Quinebaug, Shetucket, and Yantic Rivers. It has several good harbors, and great facilities for trade and navigation. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile and adapted to pasturage. Hay, butter, Indian corn, oats, and potatoes are the staple products. This county has quarries of granite, and important manufactures of cotton goods, paper, and many other articles. It is intersected by railroads named the New London Northern, the Norwich & Worcester, the Stonington & Providence, the New Haven, New London & Stonington, and the Boston, Hartford & Erie. Capitals, New London and Norwich. Valuation of real and personal estate, $87,262,960. Pop. in 1870, 66,570, of whom 53,668 were Americans.

New London, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ark., about 6 miles W. of the Ouachita River. It has 2 churches.

New London, a city, port of entry, and semi-capital of New London co., Conn., is situated on the right or W. bank of the Thames River, 3 miles from its entrance into the ocean, 50 miles E. of New Haven, and 62 miles S.W. of Providence. Lat. 41° 22′ N.; lon. 72° 9′ W. The site of this city is a declivity, partly occupied by granite rocks, which prevented it from being built on a regular plan. The elevation on the northwestern border of the city commands an extensive and varied prospect. New London is the E. terminus of the Shore Line division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, which connects here with the Stonington & Providence Railroad and the New London Northern Railroad. Steamboats ply daily between this port and New York, which is 126 miles distant. A steam-ferry connects it with Groton (1 mile distant) on the E. bank of the river. New London contains a court-house, a brown-stone city hall, a granite custom-house, 9 or 10 churches, 5 national banks, 1 or 2 savings-banks, a high school for boys, a young ladies' high school, and a printing-office which issues a daily and a weekly newspaper. At the mouth of the river is a first-class hotel, capable of accommodating 500 guests. The harbor of New London is one of the best in the United States. It is 3 miles long, 30 feet deep, and is seldom obstructed by ice. Above the city, on the E. side of the river, is the New London (U.S.) Navy Yard. New London is environed by hills, and defended by Fort Trumbull, a strong granite structure located on the W. bank of the Thames below the city, and by Fort Griswold. The citizens of this place own numerous vessels which are employed in the fisheries and the coast-trade. It contains the New London steam woollen-mills, and has manufactures of sewing-silk, mowing-machines, cotton-gins, hardware, and machinery. It is a seat of the seal- and whale-fisheries. Pop. 9576.

New London, a post-village of Howard co., Ind., 2 miles from Russiaville, and about 35 miles E. of Lafayette. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. 240.

New London, a post-village in New London township, Henry co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 19 miles W.N.W. of Burlington, and 9 miles E.S.E. of Mount Pleasant. It has 1 or 2 flouring-mills, a brick school-house, an academy, 5 churches, and a planing-mill. Pop. 553; of the township, additional, 1254.

New London, a post-office of Reno co., Kansas.

New London, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., 10 miles E. of Frederick. Pop. about 150.

New London, a post-village in New London township, Kandiyohi co., Minn., 12 miles N. of Kandiyohi Station, and about 44 miles W.S.W. of St. Cloud. It is near Green Lake and other fine lakes. It contains 4 churches, a bank, a flouring-mill, 3 stores, &c. Pop. of the township, 365.

New London, a village of St. Louis co., Minn., on Lake Superior, 3½ miles from Duluth.

New London, a post-village, capital of Ralls co., Mo., on or near Salt River, and on the St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk Railroad, 9 miles S. of Hannibal. It has a limestone court-house, a jail, a graded school, a newspaper office, and 4 churches. Pop. 410.

New London, a post-village in New London township, Merrimack co., N.H., about 30 miles W.N.W. of Concord. It contains a church and the New London Literary and Scientific Institute. The township is bounded on the W. by Sunapee Lake. Pop. of the township, 959.

New London, a post-village in Verona township, Oneida co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, 7 miles W. of Rome, and about 4 miles N. of Verona Station. It has 2 cheese-factories, 2 churches, and a union school. Pop. 453.

New London, a village of Butler co., O., in Morgan township, 10 miles S.W. of Hamilton. It has 3 churches. Here is Paddy's Run Post-Office.

New London, a post-village in New London township, Huron co., O., on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, 47 miles S.W. of Cleveland, and about 30 miles N. by E. of Mansfield. It has a newspaper office, a union school, 3 churches, a national bank, a money-order post-office, and manufactures of cheese, flour, and lumber. Pop. 678; of the township, 1475.

New London, a post-village in New London township, Chester co., Pa., 2 miles from Penn Station, and about 44 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a paper-mill. Pop. of the township, 911.

New London, Va. See Bedford Springs.

New London, a post-village of Waupaca co., Wis., on the Wolf River, at the mouth of the Embarras River, and on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, at the junction of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, 39 miles W. by S. of the city of Green Bay, and 21 miles W.N.W. of Appleton. It has 2 newspaper offices, a bank, a graded school, 5 churches, and manufactures of lumber, staves, &c. Pop. 1882.

New London, or **French River,** a seaport on the northern coast of Prince Edward Island, Queens co., at the W. side of the entrance to Grenville Bay, in lat. 64° 33′ N., lon. 63° 32′ W. Pop. 150.

New′lon's Grove, a post-office of Cass co., Iowa, 15 miles S.E. of Atlantic.

New Lo′throp, a post-village of Shiawassee co., Mich., in Hazleton township, 11 miles S.E. of Chesaning. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

New Lots, a township of Kings co., N.Y. Pop. 10,765. It contains East New York, &c.

New Lowell, lo′ẹl, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, on Coate's Creek, and on the Northern Railroad, 78 miles N.N.W. of Toronto. It contains several stores and mills. Pop. 200.

New Lublo, a village of Hungary. See Lublo.

New Lyme, a post-township of Ashtabula co., O., about 54 miles E. by N. of Cleveland. It has 2 churches and 2 cheese-factories. Pop. 708.

New Lyme, a township of Monroe co., Wis. Pop. 155.

New Lyme Station, a post-office of Ashtabula co., O., on the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburg Railroad, 20 miles S. of Ashtabula.

New Mad′ison, a post-hamlet of Wabash co., Ind., about 36 miles W.S.W. of Fort Wayne. It has a church. Pop. about 150.

New Madison, a post-village in Harrison township, Darke co., O., on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 15 miles N.E. of Richmond, Ind., and about 34 miles W.N.W. of Dayton. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a carriage-shop, 2 saw-mills, &c. Pop. 452.

New Mad′rid, a county in the S.E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Mississippi River, and contains a large lake, formed by the earthquake of 1811. On this occasion a great part of this county sank several feet, and was covered with water which overflowed from the Mississippi. The surface is mostly level. The soil is fertile, and free from stones. Indian corn and pork are the staple products. Capital, New Madrid. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,650,000. Pop. in 1870, 6357, of whom 6274 were Americans. It is traversed by the Little River Valley & Arkansas Railroad.

New Madrid, a post-village, capital of New Madrid co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, at the terminus of the Little River Valley & Arkansas Railroad, about 40 miles by land S.S.W. of Cairo, Ill. It has a newspaper office and 3 churches. Pop. 634.

New Maho′ning, a post-hamlet of Carbon co., Pa., about 7 miles S.S.W. of Mauch Chunk.

New Malton, England. See Malton.

New′man, a post-village in Newman township, Douglas co., Ill., on the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railroad, 16 miles E. of Tuscola, and 52 miles E. of Decatur. It has 2 churches, a bank, a graded school, a flouring-mill, and a newspaper office. Pop. of the township, 1077.

Newman, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Kansas, on the N. bank of the Kansas River, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 12 miles E. of Topeka. It has a church.

New Manchester, West Virginia. See Fairview.

Newman Grove, a post-office of Madison co., Neb.

New′manstown, a village in Mill Creek township, Lebanon co., Pa., about 19 miles W. of Reading, and 1 mile from Sheridan Station. It has 2 churches, 2 flour-mills, a plough-factory, and about 100 houses. Pop. 250. The nearest post-office is that of Sheridan.

New′mansville, formerly **Hag′ley,** a post-hamlet of Cass co., Ill., 25 miles N.W. of Springfield. It has a church.

Newmansville, a post-office of Clarion co., Pa., about 20 miles E. of Oil City.

Newmansville, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Tenn., 8 miles from Fullen's Station. It has 2 churches.

New Mar′ion, a post-hamlet of Ripley co., Ind., in Shelby township, on Graham's Fork, 20 miles N. of Madison. It has a church.

Newmar′ket, a town of England, cos. of Suffolk and Cambridge, 13 miles E.N.E. of Cambridge, and 65½ miles N.N.E. of London, with which it communicates by railway. It has many splendid residences, elegant rooms belonging to the Jockey Club, numerous hotels, and immense ranges of stabling. Here are held the famous races of Newmarket, of which there are 7 meetings yearly. Pop. 4534.

Newmarket, a town of Ireland, co. and 4 miles S.S.E. of Clare. Pop. 750.

Newmarket, a town of Wales, co. of Flint, 4 miles N.E. of St. Asaph.

Newmar′ket, a post-village of Madison co., Ala., about 20 miles N.E. of Huntsville. It has 3 stores. Pop. 150.

Newmarket, a post-office of Monroe co., Ga.

Newmarket, a small village of Clarke co., Ind., in Oregon township, 3 miles from Otisco Station, and about 22 miles S.S.W. of Madison. It has 2 churches. Here is Oregon Post-Office.

Newmarket, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ind., on the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, 46 miles N.N.E. of Terre Haute. It has a church.

New Market, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ky., on the Rolling Fork of Salt River, about 60 miles S.W. of Lexington.

New Market, a hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., ¼ mile from Mason & Dixon's Line, and 2 miles from Freeland Railroad Station. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 150.

New Market, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., 1 mile from Monrovia Station of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and about 45 miles W. by N. of Baltimore. It has 4 churches, 2 flour-mills, a machine-shop, and an academy. Pop. about 400.

New Market, a post-hamlet and township of Scott co., Minn., 8 miles S.W. of Fairfield Station, and about 32 miles S.S.W. of St. Paul. It has 2 churches, a brewery, and a distillery. Pop. 739.

New Market, a post-village in Green township, Platte co., Mo., near the Platte River, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 21 miles E. of Atchison, Kansas. It has an academy, 2 churches, and 2 mills. Pop. 167.

New Market, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in New Market township, on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 10 miles S. by W. of Dover, and 58 miles N. of Boston. It has several cotton-mills, a national bank, 3 churches, a newspaper office, and a manufactory of clothing. Pop. of the township, 1987. The township is bounded on the E. by Grand Bay. Newmarket Station on the Concord & Portsmouth Railroad is at South Newmarket Junction.

Newmarket, a hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., in East and West Amwell townships, 4 miles from Ringoes Station. It has a church.

New Market, a post-village in Piscataway township, Middlesex co., N.J., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 4 miles E. of Bound Brook, and 1 mile S. of Dunellen Station of the Central Railroad. It has 3 churches and 2 wagon-shops. Pop. about 300.

New Market, a post-township of Randolph co., N.C., about 72 miles W. of Raleigh. Pop. 1297.

New Market, a station in Harrison co., O., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, where is the village of Scio.

New Market, a post-village in New Market township, Highland co., O., 6 miles S.W. of Hillsborough, and about 44 miles W.S.W. of Chillicothe. It has several churches and a tannery. Pop. 143; of the township, 1107.

New Market, a hamlet in Fairview township, York co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, ½ mile from New Cumberland Station. It has a church.

New Market, a post-office of Abbeville co., S.C., on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, 81 miles W. by N. of Columbia.

New Market, a post-village of Jefferson co., Tenn., on the Holston River, and on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 25 miles N.E. of Knoxville. It has 5 churches, the Holston Seminary, and a saw-mill. Pop. 926.

New Market, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Va., is in the beautiful and fertile Shenandoah Valley, 45 miles N.N.W. of Staunton, 1 mile from New Market Station on the Harper's Ferry & Valley Branch Railroad, and near the W. base of the Massanutten Mountain. It contains 3 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, the New Market Polytechnic Institute, and a carriage-factory. Pop. 600.

Newmarket, a town in York co., Ontario, on the East Branch of Holland River, and on the Northern Railway, 34 miles N.N.W. of Toronto. It contains 3 churches, a branch bank, several stores, a foundry, a brewery, woollen-, saw-, and grist-mills, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 1760.

New Marl′borough, a post-village in New Marlborough township, Berkshire co., Mass., about 36 miles W. of Springfield. It contains the South Berkshire Institute and a church. Pop. of the township, 2037. The township contains Hartsville, Mill River, and Southfield.

New Marrs, marz, a post-office of Bibb co., Ala.

New Mar′tinsburg, a post-village in Perry township, Fayette co., O., 3 miles from East Monroe Railroad Station, and about 50 miles S.S.W. of Columbus. It has 2 churches and 2 saw-mills.

New Mar′tinsville, a post-village, capital of Wetzel co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, at the mouth of Fishing Creek, about 40 miles below Wheeling. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, and manufactures of lumber, oil-barrels, wool, staves, &c. Pop. 260.

New Matamoras, Ohio. See Matamoras.

New Mays′ville, a post-village of Putnam co., Ind., about 32 miles W. of Indianapolis. Pop. 109.

New Mayville, Clarion co., Pa. See Mayville.

New Melle (mel), or **Newmel′la,** a post-village of St. Charles co., Mo., 36 miles W. by N. of St. Louis. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and 2 wagon-shops. Pop. 300.

New Mem′phis, a post-village of Clinton co., Ill., on Kaskaskia River, and on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 33 miles E.S.E. of St. Louis, Mo. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

New Memphis, a post-office of Cherokee co., Kansas, 10 miles N.W. of Columbus. Coal abounds here.

New Mex′ico (Sp. *Nuevo Mexico* or *Mejico*, nwå′vo mĕh′ʜe-ko; Fr. *Nouveau-Mexique*, noo`vō′-mêx`eek′; Ger. *Neu-Mexico*, noi-mêx′e-ko), a southwestern territory of the United States, bounded N. by Colorado, E. by Indian Territory and Texas, S. by Texas and Mexico, and W. by Arizona. It lies between lon. 103° and 109° W. and lat. 31° 20′ and 37° N., and has an area of 121,201 square miles.

Face of the Country.—New Mexico is a region of high plateaus, having an altitude of from 3000 to 6000 feet, and a general southward inclination, but traversed by mountain-ridges and bearing many isolated peaks, some of the mountains attaining a height of more than 12,000 feet and towering above the line of perpetual snow, especially northward. Between the Rio Grande and the Pecos, and S. into Texas, this plateau extends, and in the E. the territory takes in a part of the sterile and treeless Llano Estacado, or Staked Plain. The most noteworthy mountains are the Sierra Madre, or main chain of the Rocky Mountains, the Fra Cristobal, Jumanes, and Organ Mountains, E. of the Rio Grande, the Guadalupe Mountains in the S.E., the Raton Mountains in the N.E., the Sierra de Chusca in the N.W., and the Placiere, Blanca, Carrizo, Patos, Jicarilla, Magdalena, Cerillos, Sandia, Manzano, Mogollon, and other minor ranges. The valleys are usually somewhat level, and often very fertile when irrigated; but the climate is very dry, and in the more elevated parts the winter cold is severe. The territory is remarkably healthful, and its bright skies and clear air are praised by every tourist.

Rivers.—The Rio Grande, and its tributaries the Pecos in the S.E. and the Puerco on the W., drain the greater part of New Mexico; but in the E. there is a large tract which is within the Mississippi Valley and is drained principally by the Canadian River. In the S.W. rise the Gila and the Mimbres, and far to the N. flow the Chaco and the head-streams of the Little Colorado. The streams are not large, and are useful chiefly as supplying water for irrigation and for mining purposes.

Geology.—A large share of New Mexico seems to be covered with cretaceous deposits, with occasional overlying patches of the tertiary; but the mountain-ranges of syenite and porphyry at the time of their elevation seem to have lifted with them, and otherwise to have upheaved, masses of Silurian limestone and of the sandstones of the earlier mesozoic time. The outlying *mesas*, or small table-lands, are generally of a lignitiferous sandstone. The syenites and limestones are richly charged with metallic wealth. Both placer and quartz gold, as well as rich deposits of silver, iron, copper, and lead, are known, and to some extent all have been wrought, while mercury, zinc, and manganese also exist. The coal of New Mexico is a lignite of high grade, has a wide distribution, is frequently found in thick beds, affording a good illuminating gas, and (what is so rarely true of lignites) leaving, in some instances, a firm and good coke. At the Placiere Mountains and elsewhere it has been metamorphosed into an excellent anthracite. Saline basins are frequent, and afford a supply of good salt. The territory has many lava-beds and thermal and mineral springs.

Vegetation and Agriculture.—In the mountains of the N. there is a supply of pine, piñon, cedar, spruce, and juniper timber ample for all present needs, either for building or fuel. In the S. grow walnut, oak, cottonwood, plane, mezquite (of two species), ebony, and other rare woods; but the timber supply is nowhere liberal, and some large districts are woodless. The grama (*Chondrosium* and *Bouteloua*), mezquite (*Sesleria*), and bunch grasses afford rich pasturage. One of the mezquite trees affords a valuable gum, much like gum arabic, and its sugary pods and bean-like seeds are eaten by men and beasts, while for fuel it is of such unsurpassed excellence that even its roots are dug up for burning. Stock-raising, and particularly wool-growing, have long been the leading pursuits of the New Mexicans. Neither shelter nor hand-feeding is ever required for the flocks. The apple, peach, melon, apricot, pomegranate, and fig do well, the three latter especially southward; but of all fruits the grape promises best. The European vine grows here in the open air, and the wines of New Mexico are reputed to have peculiarly rich and generous qualities, but these have not largely reached the general market. For agriculture and gardening irrigation is necessary, and the half-civilized aboriginals and the Spanish-Americans have constructed large canals leading from the streams to their farm-lands. The ordinary cereals all do well here, but wheat, maize, pumpkins, onions, and beans afford the principal supplies of vegetable food. The Rio Grande alluvion is said to equal that of the Nile in fertility. Good farm-lands exist on the Mimbres, Alamosa, Tesuque, and Rio del Cuchilla Negra.

Commerce.—Santa Fé was long the objective point of a lucrative but hazardous overland trade, carried on mainly by caravans or wagon-trains from Independence, Mo., across the wide plains, then for 300 leagues without inhabitants save the hostile red man. But the near approach of railroads has completely ended this adventurous commerce, and at present New Mexico mainly sends her wool, hides, and metals to market by these newer and more expeditious routes. There are (1879) no railroads in New Mexico, but the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad has nearly reached its N.E. limits, and the Texas & Pacific is expected to traverse it from E. to W.

The Counties are 13, viz., Bernalillo, Colfax, Donna Ana, Grant, Lincoln, Mora, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Santa Ana, Santa Fé, Socorro, Taos, and Valencia. The principal towns are Santa Fé, the capital (pop. in 1870, 4765), Albuquerque, Mora, Cimarron, Elizabethtown, Fort Union, Las Cruces, Las Vegas, Mesilla, Lincoln, Los Luceros, Fernandez de Taos, Belen, Silver City, &c.; none of them are very populous. A prevailing building-material in the towns is the *adobe*, or sun-dried brick, which here proves very durable. There are 19 inhabited *pueblos*, or villages of semi-civilized Indians, mostly towards the N.W., besides many ruined towns of the same type,—the great and many-storied communal buildings presenting a strongly marked and massive architectural character.

Education.—As early as 1822 provision was made by the Mexican authorities for elementary public instruction, but the system was never effective, and after the conquest by the United States no public schools were established before 1872. In 1874 128 schools were reported, in which 5420 children were enrolled. The English and Spanish languages are both employed in the schools. There are also United States government Indian and mission schools (Catholic and Protestant), and a very considerable number of Roman Catholic parochial and higher schools. As a rule, girls are not admitted to the public schools, the customs and prejudices of the country not permitting it. There is some connection subsisting between most of the public schools and the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical system. St. Michael's College, Santa Fé, and St. Joseph College, Las Cruces, are both chartered Roman Catholic institutions.

Manufactures.—The principal manufacturing industries are the milling of grain and of metalliferous quartz, and the sawing of lumber. The Navajo Indians make blankets of surprising excellence, and the inhabitants of the Pueblos make and sell much coarse pottery, and among the Spanish-Americans there are ingenious domestic manufactures.

The *government* of New Mexico is established upon the ordinary model of the territorial governments. The Pueblo Indians are by treaty and by statute United States citizens, but they have preferred to retain their own peculiar social regulations.

History.—New Mexico was visited by Spaniards as early as 1536, and was colonized in 1582,—Santa Fé being, next to St. Augustine, Fla., the oldest town in the United States. The early settlers found many of the natives living, as at present, in a semi-civilized way, wearing cotton garments of their own weaving, manufacturing good pottery, and building enormous communal houses, or *casas grandes*, but having almost no knowledge of the use of metals. These natives were brought to accept the faith of their conquerors, who enslaved and so oppressed them that in 1680 the whites were all expelled by their subjects, but soon returned, not again to be displaced. In 1846 the United States troops under Kearney conquered New Mexico, which had become a state in the Mexican republic. In 1850 the territorial government was organized. During the war of 1861–65 the battle of Valverde saved the territory from siding with the Confederate movement, and it was not till the general abolition of slavery (which here existed in the form known as peonage) that the half-despotic, half-paternal Mexican system of government and social order began to give way before the advent of American institutions. The mines, anciently very productive, have as yet hardly made a fair start towards reopening their stores of wealth.

Population.—Nine-tenths of the white people are of Mexican origin, with a dash of the Indian blood, and speak the Spanish language. Many of them have but lately emerged from peonage. In 1850 the pop. was 61,547; in 1860, 93,516; in 1870 (after the setting off of large areas to Arizona and Colorado) 91,879, exclusive of the tribal Indians, who, in 1874, numbered 25,268, of whom about 10,000 were Pueblo Indians, lawful citizens of the United States. The other Indians are Navajos, Apaches, Utes, &c. The Mexicans and Pueblos are Roman Catholics; but the majority of the tribal Indians are un-Christianized. They have recently begun to make good progress in civilization. The English-speaking people are mostly engaged in mining operations.

New Mid'dleton, a post-village of Smith co., Tenn., 18 miles E. of Lebanon. It has 2 churches, an academy, a flour-mill, and a woollen-factory.

New Middletown, a post-office of Harrison co., Ind.

New Middletown, a post-village of Mahoning co., O., 6 miles S.S.W. of Lowellville. It has a church and 2 stores. Pop. 147.

New Mid'way, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., on the Frederick & Pennsylvania Railroad, about 46 miles W.N.W. of Baltimore, and 13 miles N.E. of Frederick.

New Mil'ford, a handsome post-village in New Milford township, Litchfield co., Conn., on the Housatonic River, near the mouth of the Aspetuck, and on the Housatonic Railroad, 14 miles N. of Danbury, and 35 miles N. by W. of Bridgeport. It has 4 or 5 churches, a high school, a national bank, 1 other bank, a newspaper office, 5 tobacco-warehouses or factories, and manufactures of buttons, hats, boots, and paper. Pop. of the township, 3586.

New Milford, a post-village in New Milford township, Winnebago co., Ill., on the Kishwaukee River, and on the Rockford division of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, 6 miles S. of Rockford. It has 2 churches. The township is bounded on the W. by Rock River. Pop. of township, 915.

New Milford, a hamlet of Bergen co., N.J., on the New Jersey & New York Railroad, 18 miles N. of Jersey City. It has a flour-mill. Here is Spring Valley Post-Office.

New Milford, a post-village in Warwick township, Orange co., N.Y., on the N. boundary of New Jersey, about 40 miles N.W. of New York City. It has a church, a tannery, 1 or 2 flouring-mills, &c.

New Milford, Ohio. See Rootstown Station.

New Milford, a post-borough in New Milford township, Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 41 miles N. of Scranton, and 20 miles S. by E. of Binghamton. It has a bank, 4 churches, and several mills. Pop. 600; of the township, 1647.

New Mill, a village of Scotland, co. of Banff, on the Isla, 8 miles S.E. of Fochabers. Pop. 614.

New Mill'port, a post-hamlet in Knox township, Clearfield co., Pa., about 32 miles N. of Altoona. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

New Mills, a village of England, co. of Derby, on the Guyt, 8 miles E.S.E. of Stockport, at a railway junction.

New Mills, a hamlet of Suffolk co., N.Y., 1½ miles from Smithtown Station. It has a grist-mill and saw-mill.

New Mills, a post-hamlet of Camden co., N.C., 36 miles S. of Norfolk, Va. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

New Mill'town, a village in Leacock and Salisbury townships, Lancaster co., Pa. It has a church, a woollen-mill, a saw-mill, a hotel, and several shops and stores.

Newmilns, nu-milz', a burgh of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on the Irvine, 2¼ miles E. of Galston.

New Mil'ton, a post-hamlet of Doddridge co., W. Va., on the Middle Island Railroad, 8 miles S. of Smithton. It has 2 churches.

New Min'den, a post-village of Washington co., Ill., about 16 miles S.W. of Centralia. It has 4 general stores.

New Mon'mouth, a post-village in Middletown township, Monmouth co., N.J., on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, near the sea-coast, 24 miles S. by W. of New York, and 6 miles N. of Red Bank. It has a church.

New Moon, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ala., about 75 miles E.S.E. of Huntsville.

New Moorefield, mōr'feeld, a post-hamlet in Moorefield township, Clark co., O., on the Cincinnati, Cleveland & Indianapolis Railroad, at Moorefield Station, 7 miles N.E. of Springfield. It has 2 stores.

New Moscow, mos'ko, a post-hamlet of Coshocton co., O., 20 miles N. of Zanesville. It has a church.

New Mount Pleasant, a post-hamlet of Jay co., Ind., about 22 miles N.E. of Muncie. It has 2 churches.

New Mount Pleas'ant, a village of Ohio, partly in Hocking co. and partly in Vinton co., 12 miles S. of Logan. It has a church, and manufactures of flour, furniture, and wagons. The name of its post-office is Swan. Pop. 100.

New Munich, mu'nik, a post-village in Oak township, Stearns co., Minn., on the Sauk River, and on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 5 miles E. of Melrose, and 27 miles W. by N. of St. Cloud. It has a church and a brewery.

New Munster Island. See New Zealand.

New'nan, a post-village, capital of Coweta co., Ga., on the Atlanta & West Point Railroad, at its junction with the Savannah, Griffin & North Alabama Railroad, 40 miles S.S.W. of Atlanta, and 36 miles W.N.W. of Griffin. It contains a court-house, a national bank, 1 other bank, 2 or 3 newspaper offices, a cotton-factory, a seminary, called College Temple, and 6 churches. Pop. 1917.

New Nantucket, a former name of Baker Island.

New'nanville, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla., 15 miles N.W. of Gainesville, and about 66 miles S.W. of Jacksonville. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Newn'ham, a town and parish of England, co. and 11 miles W.S.W. of Gloucester, on the Severn. Pop. 1483.

New Norfolk, nor'fọk, a town of Tasmania, on the Derwent, 21 miles N.W. of Hobart Town. Pop. 870.

New Of'fenburg, a post-hamlet in St. Genevieve township, St. Genevieve co., Mo., 50 miles S. of St. Louis.

New Ohi'o, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, about 14 miles N.E. of Binghamton. It has a church.

New Or'egon, a post-hamlet in New Oregon township, Howard co., Iowa, on Turkey River, about 18 miles W. of Decorah, and 3 miles S.S.W. of Cresco. It has a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 1153.

New Oregon, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., about 22 miles S. by E. of Buffalo. It has a church.

New Ork'ney, an island group in the South Atlantic, forming a part of South Shetland, S.E. of Cape Horn. Chief islands, Pomona and Melville.

New Orleans, or'le-ạnz (Fr. *Nouvelle-Orléans*, noo`-vĕll'-oR`lā`ŏNᵍ'; Ger. *Neu-Orleans*, noi-oR'lā-ânz), a city and port of entry of Louisiana, the capital of Orleans parish and of the state, and the commercial metropolis of the Gulf States, is situated on the Mississippi River, about 100 miles above its delta. It is about 700 miles by rail S. of St. Louis, Mo., 141 miles W. by S. of Mobile, Ala., and 330 miles E. of Houston, Tex. Lat. of custom-house, 29° 58′ N.; lon. 90° 5′ W. As a port of entry, New Orleans embraces a vast territory, including, besides its own port, the ports of Pittsburg, Pa., Wheeling, W. Va., Louisville, Ky., Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., St. Louis, Mo., Cincinnati, O., Evansville, Ind., Galena and Cairo, Ill., Burlington and Dubuque, Iowa, La Crosse, Wis., and Omaha, Neb., which are ports of delivery of the customs-district of New Orleans. New Orleans is the great cotton-market of the country, most of the cotton of Mississippi and a large part of that of Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama, and Texas coming here for shipment; and it is the great centre of the commerce of the entire Mississippi Valley.

The older part of the city was built upon the left bank of the Mississippi, following a bend of the river, which gave it a crescent shape,—whence its popular *sobriquet*, "the Crescent City." Later, its growth up the river, following an outward curve of the stream, changed the form of the city on the left bank nearly to that of an S. But the city has been enlarged so as to comprehend nearly all of Orleans parish (excepting only a number of small islets, called Les Petites Coquilles, in Lake Catharine, between Pontchartrain and Borgne Lakes), and parts of Jefferson and Plaquemines parishes, including Algiers and Gretna on the right bank of the river. The statutory area of New Orleans is not far from 150 square miles; but a large part of the land is unreclaimed marsh, while much of that which has been drained is unimproved in the way of building: so that the actual city covers scarcely 40 square miles. The level of the lakes N. and E. of the city is about 15 feet below the high-water level of the river; the site of the northern or main portion of the city slopes gradually from the river-front towards the lakes. In consequence of the sloping site, the city, which at the river-front is about 1 to 2 feet below the river-level at the spring freshets, is about 4 feet below in its N. and E. sections, and from the built-up portion towards the lakes there are extended tracts of swamp. To protect the city from the annual inundations which would otherwise be inevitable, there has been constructed a high, broad embankment, called a levee, extending along the city front and for 200 miles above and 50 miles below, and a similar levee has been built along and around the lake shore. The river levees are 15 feet wide, and are finished along the top so as to furnish a delightful promenade in favorable weather. The lowness of the city level renders drainage difficult and costly; the usual methods being quite impracticable, recourse has been had to a system of street canals, with 6 powerful steam-pumps of 42,000,000 gallons' daily capacity, which raise and expel into the Pontchartrain all refuse water, sewage, and seapage. The fact that New Orleans has been subject at intervals to epidemic fevers has given rise to a general reputation of unhealthiness; but a careful comparison of its vital statistics with those of other cities, not only of this country but throughout the world, shows that on the whole it is not exceptionally unhealthy. Even in the record of its epidemic visitations there is strong ground for hoping that they will cease in consequence of more effective means being employed for protection, the result of intelligent application of the teachings of experience. Large iron pipes are now being laid along the front of the city, from which to keep a constant supply of water flowing through the canals and street-gutters, which it is believed will greatly improve the health of the city. This work is being done by the New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Association, composed of prominent merchants, who are expending a large sum, raised by voluntary contributions, in sanitary improvements.

During the 83 years from 1797 to 1879 inclusive there were 28 epidemics, of which 18 occurred during the first 45 years and only 10 since 1842, and of these but 3 occurred after 1858. Besides, there has been a still more marked decrease in the proportion of mortality as compared with the population, the death-rate by yellow fever having been,—in 1847, .023; in 1853, .056; in 1858, .030; in 1867, .020; in 1873, .002; and in 1878, .0017. In some parts of New Orleans there is, at certain seasons, a tendency to malarial fever, but throughout the greater part of the city it is not felt. The temperature of New Orleans is rarely extreme, the average maximum for the year being 83.7° Fahr., the average minimum 51.8°, and the general average about 67° to 68°; the mean height of barometer about 30.06 inches. The streets of New Orleans mostly run nearly east and west and north and south, generally intersecting one another at right angles, except in the upper and lower extensions, where some have been adapted to the windings of the river, so that some of them meet and diverge at strangely-irregular intervals and are intersected at very different angles. In the original, or *French*, city, the streets, with the exception of Royal, Rampart, and Esplanade streets, are narrow, generally not exceeding 40 feet in width; but those of the portion distinguished as the American city are broad and exceedingly handsome thoroughfares. Canal is the main business street, especially for the retail trade, and is a favorite promenade.

New Orleans is not notable as a whole for either the beauty or the grandeur of its architecture, a fact which makes more conspicuous the few really handsome and imposing edifices. Among the important buildings of a more or less public character is the custom-house, built of Quincy granite, which covers an area of about 85,000 square feet, and is the largest edifice in this country, with the sole exception of the Capitol at Washington: the basement is fitted up and used for the post-office. The branch mint is also a large building, well adapted to its purposes. The state-house was, until 1874, a famous hotel, known as the St. Louis. The city hall is the finest building in the city, architecturally, being in the Ionic, and of white marble. In addition to these there are worthy of mention the parish and municipal court-houses, the city and parish prisons, the merchants' exchange (formerly occupied by the post-office), the masonic hall, the Odd-Fellows' hall, St. Patrick's Hall (an elegant building), Exposition Hall, the mechanics' institute, the Pontalba Buildings, and about 130 church edifices, besides colleges, school-houses, hospitals, asylums, market-houses, &c.

The aggregate imports at the port of New Orleans for the past decade amounted to $138,933,950, and the aggregate exports to $863,600,439. This city, in common with all other ports, suffered from the commercial depression that prevailed for a number of years, but for the last three years its export trade has shown a fair increase, while its imports have held steady in bulk, though showing a decline in valuation. Its imports in 1877 were $11,340,900; in 1878, $8,725,751; in 1879, $8,259,606. Exports, in 1877, $70,270,593; in 1878, $74,366,388; in 1879, $81,105,822. Of its imports in 1879, $3,756,781 were of coffee, and of its exports the same year $70,598,555 were of cotton,—considerably more than one-third of the cotton exported from the entire United States. In consequence of the success of the jetties, giving 30 feet of water over the bar at the mouth of the river, the commerce of New Orleans is rapidly increasing. The exports for 1880 will amount to $100,000,000, with a proportionate increase in imports. The grain-trade, especially, is growing rapidly.

History.—New Orleans was settled by the French in 1717. In 1723 it contained about 100 cabins, and a population not exceeding 200. In 1769 occurred the first visitation of the yellow fever, which was introduced, it is said, by an English vessel with a cargo of slaves from Africa. March 21, 1778, the city was visited by a fierce conflagration, which destroyed 900 houses and a vast amount of other property. In 1785, New Orleans had a population of 4700. In 1794 the first newspaper, called "Le Moniteur," was published. New Orleans was conveyed to the Spanish in 1762, reconveyed to the French in 1800, and included in the purchase of Louisiana by the United States in 1803. At this time it contained a population of 8000. New Orleans is famous in history as the place designated to become the seat of the monarchy intended to have been established by the treason of Aaron Burr. In 1804 it was made a port of entry, and the next year it was incorporated as a city. In 1810, seven years after it was received into the United States, its population had increased to 17,242. January 8, 1815, General Pakenham, commanding the English forces, made an attack on the city, approaching it through Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain, and was signally defeated by the Americans under General Jackson. It was not till after peace was established that New Orleans began to reap the full advantages of steam navigation on the Mississippi and to hold that commercial pre-eminence which she now enjoys. New Orleans was named in honor of the Duke of Orleans, regent of France during the minority of Louis XV. Pop. in 1820, 27,176; in 1830, 46,310; in 1840, 102,193; in 1850, 126,375; in 1860, 168,675; in 1870, 191,418; in 1879, estimated at 210,000 to 215,000.

New Ox′ford, a post-village in Oxford township, Adams co., Pa., on the Susquehanna, Gettysburg & Potomac Railroad, 11 miles E. of Gettysburg. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of coaches, cigars, and farming-implements. Pop. about 600.

New Paisley, pāz′lee, a village in Terrebonne co., Quebec, 3 miles from New Glasgow. Pop. 150.

New Palestine, pal′es-tĭn or pal′es-teen, a post-village of Hancock co., Ind., in Sugar Creek township, on Sugar Creek, and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 15 miles E. by S. of Indianapolis. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 400. The station is called New Palestine, and the name of the post-office is Sugar Creek.

New Palestine, a post-hamlet of Cooper co., Mo., on the Boonville Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, at Palestine Station, 11 miles S. of Boonville.

New Palestine, Clermont co., O. See PALESTINE.

New Palestine, a hamlet of Shelby co., O., in Green township, 3½ miles S. of Pemberton Station. It has a church. Pop. about 100. Here is Tawawa Post-Office.

New Paltz, a post-village in New Paltz township, Ulster co., N.Y., on the Wallkill River, and on the Wallkill Valley Railroad, 15 miles S.S.W. of Kingston, and about 20 miles N. by W. of Newburg. It contains 2 churches, an academy, a national bank, a savings-bank, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 425; of the township, 1943.

New Par′is, a post-village of Elkhart co., Ind., on Turkey Creek, and on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, 7 miles S. of Goshen. Pop. 145.

New Paris, a post-village of Preble co., O., in Jefferson township, on the East Fork of Whitewater River, on the railroad which connects Dayton with Richmond, and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 35 miles W.N.W. of Dayton, and 6 miles N.E. of Richmond, Ind. It has mineral springs, a high school, and 7 churches. Pop. about 900.

New Paris, a post-village in Napier township, Bedford co., Pa., about 33 miles S. by W. of Altoona. It has 3 churches, a tannery, and a grist-mill. Pop. about 250.

New Park, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., in Fawn township, 5 miles from Muddy Creek Forks, which is a railroad station. It has a church.

New Pen′nington, a hamlet of Decatur co., Ind., 2 miles from New Point Station. It has a church.

New Per′lican, a post-town on Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, 3 miles N. of Heart's Content. The inhabitants are engaged in ship-building and farming, as well as in the cod-fisheries. Pop. 420.

New Perth, a post-village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 8 miles from Georgetown. Pop. 150.

New Pe′tersburg, a post-village of Highland co., O., in Paint township, about 30 miles W. by S. of Chillicothe. It has a church, a hotel, and an Odd-Fellows' hall. P. 216.

New Petersburg, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Pa., about 56 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

New Philadel′phia, a post-hamlet of McDonough co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 54½ miles W.S.W. of Peoria. It has a church.

New Philadelphia, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ind., about 25 miles N. of New Albany. It has a tannery.

New Philadelphia, a post-village, capital of Tuscarawas co., O., in Goshen township, on the Tuscarawas River, near the Ohio Canal, about 24 miles S. by W. of Canton, 100 miles by railroad S. by E. of Cleveland, 24 miles S. of Massillon, and 98 miles N. of Marietta. It is on the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railroad and the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, and is a terminus of the Tuscarawas Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad. It has 7 churches, a national bank, 3 other banks, a union school, 3 newspaper offices, a foundry, 2 planing-mills, a woollen-mill, and a manufactory of agricultural machines. Coal and iron ore abound here. Pop. 3143.

New Philadelphia, a borough in Blythe township, Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Schuylkill Valley Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Pottsville. Coal is mined near it. It has a church. Pop. 558.

New Philadelphia, a hamlet of Wharton co., Texas, on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad.

New Pine Creek, a post-office of Lake co., Oregon.

New Pitts'burg, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ind., about 35 miles N. of Richmond. It has a church.

New Pittsburg, a post-office of Crawford co., Kansas, on the Joplin Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Girard.

New Pittsburg, a post-village of Wayne co., O., in Chester township, 9 miles W.N.W. of Wooster, and about 24 miles E.N.E. of Mansfield. It has 2 churches.

New Pleas'ant Grove, post-office, Lamar co., Tex.

New Plymouth, plim'uth, a post-hamlet of Vinton co., O., about 32 miles E. by N. of Chillicothe.

New Plymouth, a post-hamlet of Lunenburg co., Va., 14 miles S. of Burksville.

New Plymouth, a town of New Zealand, on the W. coast of the North Island, 150 miles S.S.W. of Auckland. It is connected by railway with Raleigh, and has a bank, 2 newspapers, and several manufactories. Pop. 2500.

New Point, a post-village of Decatur co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 9 miles E. of Greensburg, and 60 miles W.N.W. of Cincinnati. It has a church, a flour-mill, and 2 stores.

New Point, a post-village of Holt co., Mo., 1 mile from the Nodaway River, and 9 miles N.E. of Forest City. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and 4 stores.

New Point Com'fort, Chesapeake Bay, the N. side of the entrance to Mobjack Bay, 18 miles N. of Old Point Comfort, Va. On it is a fixed light, 60 feet above sea-level.

Newport, new'pŏrt (L. *No'vus Bur'gus*), a town of England, co. of Hants, in the centre of the Isle of Wight, of which it is the capital, on the Medina River, 17 miles S.S.E. of Southampton. A railway connects it with Cowes and Ryde. It has an ancient church, in which was buried Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I., a town hall, a fine church, a grammar-school, founded by James I., a museum, guild hall and market-house, borough and county jail, 2 assembly-rooms, a neat theatre, an excellent public library, literary and mechanics' institutions, 2 or 3 banks, and a manufactory of lace. Newport is famous for its agricultural implements. In the vicinity is the grand military depot of Parkhurst Barracks, now a national model prison, and opposite to it a large house of industry. Quarter sessions are held here, also an ancient governor's court. Newport sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. 7956.

Newport, a borough-town of England, co. of Monmouth, on the Usk, about 4 miles from its mouth, and at the junction of several railways, 24 miles S.S.W. of Monmouth. The chief buildings are the ancient parish church, the ruined castle built by Robert Fitzroy, remains of a monastery, a union workhouse, and several schools and chapels. It has magnificent docks and wharves, with yards for ship-building, iron-foundries, and an immense export trade in coal, iron, and tin. The port is accessible to large vessels. The borough unites with Monmouth and Usk in sending one member to Parliament. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop. Pop. 31,247.

Newport, a town of England, co. of Salop, on the Strine, 17 miles E.N.E. of Shrewsbury. Pop. 3202. It has a branch bank, and considerable malt-works, and in the vicinity are mines of coal and iron. It is connected by canals with Shrewsbury, Birmingham, and Liverpool.

Newport, a village of Scotland, on the Firth of Tay, opposite Dundee. Pop. 1507.

Newport, a town, Netherlands. See Nieuwpoort.

Newport, a town of Wales, co. of Pembroke, on the Irish Sea, 6 miles E.N.E. of Fishguard. Its bay, of the same name, forms an excellent harbor. The chief imports are coal and timber. Pop. of parish, 1649.

New'port, the most southeastern county of Rhode Island, has an area of about 100 square miles. It comprises, besides a portion of the mainland, which is bounded on the W. by Narragansett Bay, 2 islands which are in that bay and are called Canonicut and Rhode Island. On the latter is a very fashionable watering-place. The surface is finely diversified. The soil is fertile. Hay, Indian corn, oats, butter, and wool are the staple products. This county has mines of anthracite coal. It is intersected by the Old Colony Railroad. Capital, Newport. Valuation of real and personal estate, $36,978,740. Pop. in 1870, 20,050, of whom 16,786 were Americans; in 1875, 21,887.

Newport, a post-village of Jackson co., Ark., on the White River, and on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, 83 miles N.E. of Little Rock. It has a newspaper office and manufactures of lumber and brooms.

Newport, Los Angeles co., Cal., is on Newport Bay, Pacific Ocean, 6 miles S.W. of Santa Ana. Here is a landing-place.

Newport, a post-village of New Castle co., Del., on Christiana Creek, and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 4 miles W.S.W. of Wilmington. It has 4 churches, a bank, and a rolling-mill.

Newport, a hamlet of Bond co., Ill., about 14 miles W. of Vandalia. Here is Woburn Post-Office.

Newport, a post-township of Lake co., Ill., about 10 miles N.N.W. of Waukegan. Pop. 1289. It is intersected by the Des Plaines River.

Newport, a post-village, capital of Vermilion co., Ind., is in Vermilion township, on Little Vermilion River, and on the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad, 1 mile W. of the Wabash River, 31 miles N. of Terre Haute, and 24 miles S.S.E. of Danville, Ill. It has 2 churches, a bank, a money-order post-office, and a newspaper office. Pop. 398.

Newport, a village in New Garden township, Wayne co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad, 9 miles N. of Richmond. It has 4 churches, a high school, &c. Pop. 343. Here is Fountain City Post-Office.

Newport, a post-township of Johnson co., Iowa, about 4 miles N. of Iowa City, is bounded on the W. by the Iowa River. Pop. 746.

Newport, a city, the capital of Campbell co., Ky., is situated on the Ohio River, opposite Cincinnati, and on the E. bank of the Licking River, which separates it from Covington and here enters the Ohio. It is 99 miles N. of Lexington, with which it is connected by the Kentucky Central Railroad, and is a terminus of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad. An iron railroad-bridge across the Ohio connects Newport with Cincinnati, and a suspension-bridge over the Licking River connects the former city with Covington. This city is pleasantly situated, and contains numerous handsome residences, 9 or 10 churches, a high school, 2 newspaper offices, 2 banks, an iron-foundry, several steam-mills, and 2 large rolling-mills. Newport was in 1870 the third city of the state in population. Pop. in 1860, 10,046; in 1870, 15,087.

Newport, a post-office of Winn parish, La.

Newport, a post-village in Newport township, Penobscot co., Me., on the Maine Central Railroad, at the junction of the Dexter Branch, 27 miles W. of Bangor. It has 2 churches, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, and a shoe-factory. Here is a lake called Newport Pond or East Pond, which is 15 miles in circuit. Pop. of the township, 1559.

Newport, a post-hamlet of Charles co., Md., about 50 miles S.S.W. of Annapolis. It has 2 churches.

Newport, a post-village in Berlin township, Monroe co., Mich., near Lake Erie, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Chicago & Canada Southern Railroads, 8 miles N.E. of Monroe, and 33 miles S. by W. of Detroit. It has 3 churches, a high school, and manufactures of baskets, flour, staves, &c. Pop. 400.

Newport, a post-village in Newport township, Washington co., Minn., on the E. bank of the Mississippi River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 8 miles below St. Paul. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 300.

Newport, a post-hamlet of Attala co., Miss., 6 miles E. of Sallis Station, and 50 miles N.N.E. of Jackson.

Newport, Barton co., Mo. See Horse Creek.

Newport, Franklin co., Mo. See Dundee.

Newport, a post-village, capital of Sullivan co., N.H., in Newport township, on the Concord & Claremont Railroad, 43 miles W.N.W. of Concord, and 11 miles E. of Claremont. It has 4 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, a high school, and extensive manufactures of flannels. Pop. about 2500; of the township, 2163.

Newport, a post-village in Downe township, Cumberland co., N.J., 11 miles from Newport Station of the Bridgeton & Port Norris Railroad, and 10 miles S. by E. of Bridgeton. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and 4 or 5 stores.

Newport, a post-village in Newport township, Herkimer co., N.Y., on West Canada Creek, about 14 miles N.E. of Utica, and 10 miles N. of Herkimer. It contains a graded school, 4 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, a tannery, a cheese-factory, a grist-mill, a machine-shop, &c. Pop. 651; of the township, 1792.

Newport, a post-village of Carteret co., N.C., near the sea-coast, and on the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, 26 miles S. by E. of New-Berne. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. 121; of Newport township, 968.

Newport, a hamlet of Madison co., O., about 28 miles W.S.W. of Columbus. Here is Walnut Run Post-Office.

Newport, a decayed village of Portage co., O., about 10 miles E. of Ravenna.

Newport, or **Wynant,** a village of Shelby co., O., in Cynthiana township, on the Miami & Erie Canal, 40 miles N. of Dayton. Pop. 307. Here is Wynant Post-Office.

Newport, a post-village in Newport township, Washington co., O., on the Ohio River, 16 miles above Marietta. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a flour-mill, a tobacco-factory, &c. Pop. about 150; of the township, 2002.

Newport, a post-village of Benton co., Oregon, on the Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of the Yaquina River, 70 miles W. of Albany. It has manufactures of lumber, also a good harbor and a light-house.

Newport, a village in Big Beaver township, Lawrence co., Pa., on the Beaver River, and on the New Castle Branch Railroad, 8 miles S. of New Castle. It has a church. Here is Irish Ripple Post-Office. Pop. about 200.

Newport, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. It has important coal-mines. Pop. 1279. Newport Railroad Station is in the borough of WANAMIE (which see), on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Wilkesbarre.

Newport, a post-borough in Oliver township, Perry co., Pa., on the right bank of the Juniata River, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 28 miles N.W. of Harrisburg, and 5 miles N.E. of Bloomfield. It has 3 banks, a newspaper office, 5 churches, 2 steam tanneries, an iron-furnace, a planing-mill, a large flour-mill, a steam saw-mill, and 2 brick-yards. Pop. 945.

Newport, a port of entry, fashionable watering-place, semi-capital of Rhode Island, and capital of Newport co., is situated on the beautiful Narragansett Bay, and on the W. shore of the island of Rhode Island, about 5 miles from the ocean, 26 miles S. by E. of Providence, and 68 miles by railroad S. of Boston. Lat. 41° 29′ N.; lon. 71° 19′ 12″ W. It has a good harbor, which is capacious, safe, easy of access, and deep enough for the largest ships. The harbor is defended by Fort Adams, a granite fortress of great size and strength, which mounts 468 guns and is located on Brenton's Point, about 2 miles S.W. of the city. The climate of Newport is commended for mildness and equability, and is probably modified by the Gulf Stream. Its balmy atmosphere, varied scenery, and fine facilities for bathing and boating have rendered it one of the most fashionable watering-places in the United States. Many wealthy citizens of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia have erected cottages and palatial villas here, and there are also a number of large hotels. The magnificent steamboats which ply between New York and Fall River touch at Newport every day. Other steamboats run several times a day to Providence. This city is the S. terminus of the Old Colony Railroad. It contains a brick state-house, a custom-house, a city hall, an academy of music, 16 churches, a synagogue, 2 public libraries, 5 national banks, 3 savings-banks, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. Here is Trinity church, in which the eminent philosopher Berkeley preached about 1730. Among the remarkable institutions is the Redwood Library, which has about 20,000 volumes and many paintings, in a handsome Doric edifice. Newport has a public park, named Touro Park, on which stands an ancient building called the Round Tower, or Old Stone Mill. This place was settled in 1638, and was one of the chief commercial cities of New England before the Revolution. The population in 1774 was about 12,000. The war of independence ruined its commerce, and nearly depopulated this town, which has never recovered its commercial importance. William Ellery Channing was born here in 1780. Newport has manufactures of cotton goods, brass, copper, fish oil, flour, &c. Pop. in 1860, 10,508; in 1870, 12,521; in 1875, 14,028.

Newport, a post-village, capital of Cocke co., Tenn., on the Big Pigeon River, and on the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap & Charleston Railroad, 50 miles E. of Knoxville. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a masonic institute, and a flour-mill.

Newport, a post-village of Clay co., Tex., 72 miles N.N.W. of Fort Worth. It has a grist-mill and 3 stores.

Newport, a post-village in Newport township, Orleans co., Vt., on the W. shore of Lake Memphremagog, near its S. end, on the Passumpsic Railroad, and on the Southeastern Railroad of Canada, 44 miles N. of St. Johnsbury. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery. Steamboats ply between Newport and the N. end of the lake. It contains 4 churches, a bank, a high school, a newspaper office, a first-class hotel which can accommodate 300 guests, and other hotels. It has manufactures of boots, shoes, and lumber. Pop. of the township, 2050.

Newport, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Va., 16 miles N. of Christiansburg. It has a church and a woollen-mill.

Newport, a hamlet of Marion co., W. Va., on the Monongahela, 6 miles below Fairmont. It has a church.

Newport, a township of Columbia co., Wis. Pop. 1721. It contains Kilbourn.

Newport, a post-village in Brant co., Ontario, on Grand River, 3½ miles from Brantford. It contains 3 stores.

Newport, a post-village in Gaspé co., Quebec, on the Bay of Chaleurs, 37 miles from Percé. Pop. 200.

Newport, or **Brooklyn,** a thriving post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, 6 miles from Newport Station. It has a church, 2 grist-mills, a saw-mill, 2 tanneries, a boot-and shoe-factory, and several stores. Pop. 400.

New Port'age, a post-hamlet of Summit co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, the Ohio Canal, and the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Akron. It has a church.

Newport Centre, a hamlet of Johnson co., Iowa, in Newport township, 2 miles from Morse Station.

Newport Centre, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., Vt., in Newport township, on the Southeastern Railroad, 7½ miles N.W. of Newport. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

Newport Corner, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, 2 miles from Ellershausen. It contains 2 stores and a saw-mill. Pop. 100.

New Port'land, a post-village in New Portland township, Somerset co., Me., on an affluent of the Kennebec, 20 miles W.N.W. of Skowhegan. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lumber. The township contains a village named North New Portland. Pop. of township, 1454.

Newport Landing, or **Avondale,** a town of Nova Scotia, co. of Hants, on an arm of Minas Basin, 3 miles from Windsor. Ship-building is carried on here. Pop. 500.

Newport News, Virginia, a point of land near the mouth of James River, about 7 miles above Fortress Monroe. It is on the N. side of Hampton Roads.

New'port-Pag'nell, a town of England, co. of Buckingham, on the Ouse, 4 miles E.N.E. of Wolverton. It has manufactures of lace. Pop. 3655.

Newport Pratt, a seaport town of Ireland, co. of Mayo, 8 miles W.N.W. of Castlebar. Pop. 851.

Newport Rivers, NORTH and SOUTH, two small streams of Liberty co., Ga., flowing into St. Catharine's Sound.

Newport Station, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Hants, on the Avon River, opposite Falmouth, and on a railway, 39 miles N.N.W. of Halifax. Pop. 100.

Newport Tip, a town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, on the Mulkern, 9½ miles N.E. of Limerick. Pop. 1013.

New'portville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., in Bristol township, on Neshaminy Creek, 2½ miles N.W. of Bristol. It has 2 churches and a carriage-shop. Pop. 300.

New Prague, prāg, a post-office of Fayette co., Tex.

New Prairie, prā'ree, a post-hamlet of Pope co., Minn., on the Chippewa, 12 miles E. of Morris. It has a church.

New Pres'ton, a post-village in Washington township, Litchfield co., Conn., on the outlet of Waramaug Pond, and on the Shepaug Railroad, 12 miles S.S.W. of Litchfield, and about 40 miles W. by S. of Hartford. White marble is quarried near this village. It contains an academy, a church, a seminary, and a twine-factory.

New Pros'pect, a hamlet of Hale co., Ala., 2 miles from Akron Railroad Station. It has 1 or 2 churches.

New Prospect, a post-office of Forsyth co., Ga.

New Prospect, a hamlet of Orange co., Ind., 8 miles W. of Paoli. It has a church.

New Prospect, a post-hamlet of Winston co., Miss., about 50 miles W.S.W. of Columbus. It has a church and a steam-mill.

New Prospect, a hamlet of Chester co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, 1 mile from Oxford.

New Prospect, a post-hamlet of Spartanburg co., S.C., 15 miles S.W. of Spartanburg Court-House. It has 2 churches and a high school.

New Prospect, a post-office of Union co., Tenn.

New Prospect, a post-hamlet in Auburn township, Fond du Lac co., Wis., about 20 miles S.E. of Fond du Lac. It has a church.

New Prov'idence, a post-hamlet of Crenshaw co., Ala., 20 miles S.W. of Troy. It has 2 or 3 churches and a high school.

New Providence, a township of Greene co., Ill. Pop. 480. It contains Berdan.

New Providence, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Ind., at Providence Station on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 18 miles N.N.W. of New Albany. It has 2 churches, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and a stave-factory.

New Providence, a post-village in Providence township, Hardin co., Iowa, about 22 miles N.W. of Marshalltown. It has 2 churches and an academy.

New Providence, a post-hamlet of Calloway co., Ky., 20 miles N. of Paris, Tenn. It has a church.

New Providence, a post-village and township of Union co., N.J., on the Passaic River, and on the New Jersey West Line Railroad, about 12 miles W. of Elizabeth. It has 2 churches. Pop. 934.

New Providence, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., on the railroad between Lancaster and Quarryville, 12 miles S.S.E. of Lancaster. It has a church and a woollen-factory.

New Providence, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tenn., on the Cumberland River, 2 miles below Clarksville. It has a bank, 3 churches, and a flour-mill. Pop. 500.

New Providence, the most important of the Bahama Islands, between Eleuthera and Andros. Lat. 25° 5′ N.; lon. 77° 21′ W. It is 17 miles long, is mostly flat, and covered with brush-wood and extensive lagoons. On the N. side is the town of Nassau, the seat of government of the Bahamas. New Providence was colonized by the English in 1629, but they were expelled by the Spaniards in 1641. It subsequently fell again into the hands of the English, and was again taken by the Spaniards, but was eventually restored to the former at the peace of 1783.

New Quay, kē, a town, bathing-place, and railway terminus of England, on the N.W. coast of Cornwall, 10 miles N. of Truro. Pop. 1121.

New Quay, a small seaport of Wales, co. and on the Bay of Cardigan, 15 miles N.N.W. of Lampeter. Pop. 1421.

New Reading, rĕd'ing, a hamlet in Reading township, Perry co., O., 3 miles from Somerset Station, and about 20 miles S. of Newark. It has 2 churches. Pop. 95.

New Rich'land, a post-township of Waseca co., Minn., about 40 miles S.E. of Mankato. Pop. 671.

New Richland, a post-hamlet in Richland township, Logan co., O., on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, at Richland Station, 10 miles N. of Bellefontaine.

New Rich'mond, a post-hamlet in Coal Creek township, Montgomery co., Ind., 18 miles S.W. of Lafayette.

New Richmond, Allegan co., Mich. See Richmond.

New Richmond, a post-village in Ohio township, Clermont co., O., on the Ohio River, 20 miles above Cincinnati. It is the most populous village in the county. It has 8 churches, a newspaper office, a national bank, a union school, a town hall, a distillery, a steam saw-mill, a foundry, a woollen-factory, and a flour-mill. Pop. 2516.

New Richmond, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., 11 or 12 miles N.E. of Meadville. It has a church.

New Richmond, a post-hamlet of Summers co., W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, about 87 miles S.E. of Charleston.

New Richmond, a post-village of St. Croix co., Wis., in Richmond township, on Willow River, and on the North Wisconsin Railroad, 18 miles N.N.E. of Hudson. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, 1 or 2 flouring-mills, &c.

New Rich'mond, a seaport in Bonaventure co., Quebec, on the Bay of Chaleurs, 53 miles E.N.E. of Campbellton, New Brunswick. It has a large trade in lumber and fish, and contains 10 stores and a hotel. Pop. 250.

New Riegel, ree'ghẹl, a village of Seneca co., O., in Big Spring township, about 10 miles S.W. of Tiffin, and 2 miles W. of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad. It has a church. Pop. 236.

New Ring'gold, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Little Schuylkill Railroad, about 9 miles S. by W. of Tamaqua. Coal is mined here.

New River, Alabama. See Sipsey River.

New River, Louisiana, flows into Lake Maurepas from the W.

New River, North Carolina, a small stream which runs southward in Onslow co. and enters the Atlantic Ocean.

New River, Beaufort co., S.C., runs nearly southward, and enters the Atlantic Ocean about 7 miles N.E. of the mouth of the Savannah River.

New River, Virginia. See Great Kanawha.

New River, a post-office of Fayette co., Ala.

New River, a post-village of Ascension parish, La., on the E. bank of the Mississippi River, about 25 miles by the road S.S.E. of Baton Rouge.

New River, a hamlet in Huron township, Huron co., Mich., 80 miles E.N.E. of Bay City. It has manufactures of lumber and salt.

New River, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., N.C., on the New River, 35 miles S.S.E. of Marion, Va.

New River, a station in Butler co., O., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, at the junction of the branch to Richmond, Ind. It is 3 miles N. of Hamilton.

New River, a post-office of Scott co., Tenn.

New River Depot, a post-village of Pulaski co., Va., near the New River, and on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 98 miles W. by S. of Lynchburg. It has 2 churches.

New River Falls, a station in Summers co., W. Va., on the New River, and on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 9 miles N. of Hinton.

New River White Sulphur Springs. See Eggleston's Springs.

New Road, a post-office of Colleton co., S.C.

New Rochelle, ro-shell', a post-village in New Rochelle township, Westchester co., N.Y., on Long Island Sound, and on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, at the junction of the Harlem River Branch, 18 miles N.E. of New York. It contains many beautiful villas, 7 churches, a savings-bank, and a manufactory of druggists' scales. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. of the township, 4698.

New Roch'ester, a post-hamlet of Wood co., O., on Portage River, about 22 miles S. of Toledo. It has a church.

New Rockford, Indiana. See Rockford.

New Roe, a post-hamlet of Allen co., Ky., about 30 miles S. of Bowling Green. Pop. 145.

New Rome, a post-hamlet of Sibley co., Minn., 10 miles W. of Henderson. It has a church and a store.

New Rome, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Wis., 15 miles S. of Grand Rapids. It has flour- and saw-mills.

New Ross, a post-village in Walnut township, Montgomery co., Ind., on Raccoon Creek, and on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 33 miles W.N.W. of Indianapolis. It has a graded school, 2 churches, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, &c.

New Ross, a post-village in Dundas co., Ontario, 9 miles from Iroquois. Pop. 120.

New Ross Road, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on Salmon Tail River, 20 miles from Kentville.

New Rum'ley, a post-hamlet in Rumley township, Harrison co., O., about 36 miles S.S.E. of Canton. The township has 3 churches and a graded school.

New Russia, rush'a, a post-hamlet of Essex co., N.Y., on the Boquet River, 12 miles W.S.W. of Westport. It has a grist-mill and saw-mill.

New Rut'land, a village in Groveland township, La Salle co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 25 miles S. of La Salle. It has 5 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, a hotel, a flour-mill, a manufactory of furniture, &c. Pop. about 800. The name of the post-office and station is Rutland. Coal is mined here.

Newry, nu'ree, a borough and town of Ireland, cos. of Down and Armagh, on the Newry Water, 6 miles above its mouth in Carlingford Bay, and at a railway junction, 34 miles S.W. of Belfast. It has 2 handsome churches, 2 Roman Catholic chapels, a convent, a preparatory seminary, a town hall, 2 jails, barracks, a workhouse, assembly-rooms, a custom-house, a court-house, and a market-house. The principal exports are linen, grain, provisions, cattle, eggs, and butter, chiefly to England, but it trades also with North America, the Baltic, and the Levant. The borough sends a member to Parliament. Pop. 13,364.

New'ry, a hamlet of Jackson co., Ind., in Vernon township, 5 miles from Langdon's Station.

Newry, a post-township of Oxford co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, about 44 miles N.W. of Lewiston. Pop. 416. Newry Post-Office is 6 miles N. of Bethel.

Newry, a post-township of Freeborn co., Minn. Pop. 717. Newry Post-Office is 12 miles N.N.W. of Austin.

Newry, a post-borough in Blair township, Blair co., Pa., 12 miles S. of Altoona, and 4 miles S.W. of Hollidaysburg. It is the S. terminus of a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It has 2 churches, a hotel, a flour-mill, &c.

Newry, a post-office of Vernon co., Wis.

Newry, a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, on the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, 15 miles S.W. of Palmerston. Pop. 100.

New Saint Louis, a post-office of East Baton Rouge parish, La.

New Salem, Edwards co., Ill. See West Salem.

New Sa'lem, a township of McDonough co., Ill. Pop. 1233. It contains Adair.

New Salem, a post-village in New Salem township, Pike co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 37 miles W. of Jacksonville, and 30 miles E. of Hannibal, Mo. It has 3 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. 316; of township, 1418.

New Salem, a post-village in Noble township, Rush co., Ind., 7 miles S.E. of Rushville, and about 34 miles S.W. of Richmond. It has 3 stores.

New Salem, a post-hamlet of Cowley co., Kansas, 40 miles S.E. of Wichita. It has a church.

New Salem, a post-township of Franklin co., Mass., on the Springfield, Athol & Northeastern Railroad, 40 miles N.N.E. of Springfield. It contains hamlets named Millington, North New Salem, and New Salem. Pop. 987.

New Salem, a post-hamlet of Allegan co., Mich., about 22 miles S.S.W. of Grand Rapids. It has a church.

New Salem, a post-village in New Scotland township, Albany co., N.Y., about 12 miles W. by S. of Albany. It has 2 churches and a wagon-factory. Pop. 219.

New Salem, Ontario co., N.Y. See Farmington.

New Salem, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., N.C., in New Salem township, about 70 miles W. of Raleigh. It has a Friends' meeting. Pop. of the township, 931.

New Salem, a township of Union co., N.C. P. 2191.

New Salem, a post-village of Fairfield co., O., in Walnut township, 4 miles S.W. of Thornport Station, about 30 miles E. by S. of Columbus. It has 3 churches. P. 177.

New Salem, a hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., in Red Bank township, 3 miles S. of Maysville Station. It has a church. Here is Pierce Post-Office.

New Salem, a post-village in Menallen township, Fayette co., Pa., 6 miles W. of Uniontown. It has 3 churches.

New Salem, or **Salem,** a borough in Salem township, Westmoreland co., Pa., about 25 miles E. of Pittsburg. It has an academy, 4 churches, a tannery, and a saw-mill. Pop. 448. Here is Delmont Post-Office.

New Salem, a post-village of Rusk co., Tex., about 44 miles E.N.E. of Palestine. It has a church, an academy, and 4 stores. Pop. about 100.

New Salem, a post-village of Harrison co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 68 miles E. of Parkersburg. It has 2 churches.

New Salisbury, sawlz'bẹr-re, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ind., about 16 miles W. by N. of New Albany.

New Salisbury, a station in Columbiana co., O., on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 10 miles W. of Wellsville.

New San'ta Fé, a post-village of Jackson co., Mo., about 16 miles S. of Kansas City. It has 2 churches.

New Santander. See Tamaulipas, and Nuevo Santander.

New Sarum, a city of England. See Salisbury.

New Sa'rum, a post-village in Elgin co., Ontario, 7 miles E. of St. Thomas. Pop. 180.

New Scandinavia, skan-dẹ-na've-ạ, a post-village in Scandia township, Republic co., Kansas, on the Republican River, about 75 miles N.W. of Junction City.

New Scot'land, a post-hamlet in New Scotland township, Albany co., N.Y., on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad where it crosses the Athens & Schenectady Railroad, 11 miles W. of Albany. It has a church. Pop. 103. The township contains larger villages, named Clarksville and New Salem. Pop. 3268.

New Scotts'ville, a post-hamlet of Beaver co., Pa., 1 mile from Economy Railroad Station.

New Seda'lia, a post-office of Hancock co., Tenn.

New Segovia, Central America. See Nueva Segovia.

New Sew'ickley, township, Beaver co., Pa. P. 1602.

News Fer'ry, a post-village of Halifax co., Va., on the Dan River, and on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 24 miles E. by N. of Danville. It has 2 churches and a foundry.

New Shar'on, a post-village in Prairie township, Mahaska co., Iowa, on the Central Railroad of Iowa, 12 miles N. of Oskaloosa. It has a newspaper office, a bank, a graded school, 3 churches, a money-order post-office, and 2 coal-mines. Pop. 603.

New Sharon, a post-village in New Sharon township, Franklin co., Me., on Sandy River, about 28 miles N.N.W. of Augusta. It has 3 or 4 churches, and manufactures of carriages, boots, shoes, and cane-seat chairs. Fine granite is found in the township. The Sandy River here affords extensive water-power. Pop. of the township, 1451.

New Sharon, a post-hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., 1 mile from Sharon, and 12 miles E. of Trenton.

New Shef'field, a post-hamlet in Hopewell township, Beaver co., Pa., about 20 miles W.N.W. of Pittsburg. It has a steam flour-mill and a steam saw-mill.

New Shoreham, shōr'ạm, a post-office and summer resort in New Shoreham township, Newport co., R.I., on Block Island (in the Atlantic Ocean), 30 miles S.S.W. of Newport. Here is a large and superior hotel, and on the E. side of the island there is an extensive breakwater, forming a harbor of refuge. The township, which comprises all the island, contains 2 churches and a high school. Pop. of the township, 1147.

New Sibe'ria, a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, off the N. coast of Siberia, government of Yakootsk, between lat. 73° 12' and 76° 20' N. and lon. 135° 20' and 150° 20' E. They consist of Kotelnoi, Fadievskoi, New Siberia, Liaghof, and some smaller islands. New Siberia, the most E. of these islands, is 75 miles long and 30 miles wide, and presents some curious vegetable and animal fossil remains. It was discovered by Hedenstroem in 1809.

New Site, a post-hamlet of Tallapoosa co., Ala., about 65 miles N.N.E. of Montgomery. It has a church.

New Site, a post-office of Prentiss co., Miss.

New Slateville, slāt'vĭl, a hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., 1 mile from Steinsville Station. It has a slate-quarry. Roofing-slate is manufactured here.

New Smyr'na, a post-village of Volusia co., Fla., on Mosquito Lagoon, about 3 miles from the ocean, and 70 miles S.E. of Palatka.

New Somerset, sŭm'ẹr-set, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ohio, about 12 miles N.N.W. of Steubenville. It has 2 churches.

New'som's Depot, a post-hamlet of Southampton co., Va., on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, 50 miles W.S.W. of Portsmouth.

New'som's Station is on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 17 miles W. of Nashville, Tenn.

New South Wales, a British colony of Australia, having Queensland on the N., the Pacific Ocean on the E., Victoria on the S., and South Australia on the W. Area, 325,000 square miles. The coast-line extends 700 miles in a generally N.N.E. direction from Cape Howe to Point Danger. The river Murray and one or two of its tributaries form the principal portion of its southern limit, and its northern boundary follows the river McIntyre to a point on the 29th parallel of S. lat., which parallel it follows westward to the 141st degree of E. lon., which meridian is the W. boundary of the colony.

Physical Aspect, &c.—A range of rugged mountains—the Australian Alps—runs N. and S. at a distance of from 25 to 120 miles from the sea, with numerous lateral spurs. The eastern slope has many fertile alluvial flats, a large part resting upon a bed of excellent coal. The mountain-area abounds in productive mines of gold, tin, copper, lead, &c. The vast interior plains, traversed by the rivers Murray, Lachlan, Murrumbidgee, and Darling, support millions of cattle and sheep. None of the mountains reach the snow-line. The climate resembles that of Southern Europe, except among the mountains, where snow and ice lie at some points for a good part of the year.

Agricultural Resources.—Much of the soil is well adapted to profitable culture. The principal productions are wheat, Indian corn, barley, oats, potatoes, arrowroot, sugar-cane, tobacco, wine, brandy, and table grapes. Useful native fibres, kino, gums, and tanners' bark are collected. Cotton, silk, raisins, oranges, and tropical and other fruits are also beginning to be produced, for the warm and equable climate of the northern interior tracts is adapted to the growth of the tropical products as well as those of the temperate zones. But the great wealth of the country consists in its flocks and herds, supported by rich native grasses. Some 150,000,000 acres are leased for pasturage, at less than 3 farthings per acre, and some shepherds possess as many as 100,000 sheep individually. Fine wool is grown in the interior, coarse wool on the coast. Many horses are exported to India. There are in the colony, according to the most recent returns, about 500,000 horses, 3,000,000 neat cattle, 25,000,000 sheep, and 300,000 swine. In prosperous years as many as 75,000,000 pounds of wool have been exported. Live-stock, meats, leather, hides, fells, and tallow are also exported, exceeding in value £6,000,000 sterling. Stock is not housed or fed in the winter.

Mineral Wealth.—Gold has been mined in this colony up to 1875 to the amount of £30,536,246. (See also AUSTRALIA.) Copper was produced valued at £807,476; tin, worth £866,461; coal, 12,387,279 tons, worth £6,655,328; oil-bearing shale, worth £261,414, in 1874 alone. Several thousand diamonds have been found, also argentiferous galena, antimony, good lignite, iron ores, the valuable wollongongite, prized as a gas-enricher, limestone, sandstone, marble, granite, and cinnabar.

Manufactures include wines, raisins, sugar, brandies, leather, woollen goods, soap, candles, oils, timber, furniture, carriages, beer, cheese, and earthenware. Ship-building and the making of machines and metallic wares are carried on to a considerable extent.

The *principal harbors* are Trial Bay, Port Stephens, Newcastle (a deep and capacious port), Broken Bay, the magnificent harbor of Port Jackson, Botany, Jervis, and Twofold Bays, and the small ports of Wollongong, Kiama, Shoalhaven, Ulladulla, and Moruya. The vessels engaged in the trade of the colony in 1874 numbered 4385, with a total burden of 1,990,894 tons, of which 101,008 were registered in the colony. Value of imports, £11,293,739; of exports, £12,345,603.

Education, &c.—There are public schools everywhere, whose rate of tuition is 25 cents a week, but from the poor there is no fee required. The University of Sydney, founded in 1851, receives £5000 a year from the government; and three affiliated denominational colleges are assisted by the state. The university has also professional schools, in which degrees are granted. There are more than 100 newspapers, some 8000 miles of telegraph, 500 miles of railway, and banks with a capital of £7,894,656 and deposits of £13,463,972. An extensive system of irrigation has been inaugurated in the west. Light-houses and harbor-improvements are maintained at the public cost.

The *government* has been modelled quite closely after the home government of Great Britain, and is practically as free as any in the world. There is a governor appointed by the crown, and a parliament of two houses. Bishops of the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches have episcopal seats at Sydney, Goulburn, and Bathurst. Newcastle, at the mouth of Hunter River, is the great coal port. Bathurst is the metropolis of the interior, and Sydney is the capital and the principal port. Pop. of colony in 1874, 584,278.

The country was visited and named by Cook in 1770, settled in 1788 as a convict colony, ceased to be such in 1841, included Victoria until 1851, and Queensland until 1859. Gold was first discovered in 1851. (See AUSTRALIA for a notice of the native fauna and flora, and of the aboriginal wild tribes.)

New South Wilt′shire, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 9 miles from Charlottetown. P. 150.

New Spain, a former name of MEXICO.

New Spar′ta, or **Spar′ta,** a hamlet of Owen co., Ky., on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, 45 miles S.S.W. of Cincinnati. It has a church.

New Spring′field, a post-village in Springfield township, Mahoning co., O., 12 or 13 miles S. of Youngstown. It has 2 churches. Pop. 142.

New Spring′ville, a post-hamlet in Northfield township, Richmond co., Staten Island, N.Y., about 12 miles S.W. of New York City. It has a church.

New Stan′ton, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., about 28 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches.

New′stead, a village of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, 1 mile E. of Melrose, on the Tweed. Near it are traces of a Roman camp, and remains of an ecclesiastical edifice of early date. Pop. 315.

New′stead, a post-office of Christian co., Ky.

Newstead, a township of Erie co., N.Y. Pop. 3493.

New′stead Ab′bey, England, co. and 8½ miles N.W. of Nottingham, in the vicinity of Sherwood Forest, founded in 1170 as a priory of Black Canons, and memorable as the family residence of Lord Byron. It stands on the verge of a small lake, among grounds of great beauty. Numerous relics of the poet are carefully preserved here.

New Stir′ling, a post-office of Iredell co., N.C.

New Store, a post-village of Buckingham co., Va., about 70 miles W. by S. of Richmond. It has a church and an academy.

New Straits′ville, a post-village of Perry co., O., 12 miles N.E. of Logan, and 62 miles S.E. of Columbus. It is on the Straitsville Branch of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad. It is partly supported by operations in iron and coal. Much coal is mined here. It has 2 churches.

New Stras′burg, a hamlet of Amanda township, Fairfield co., O., near Amanda Station, 4 miles S. of Royalton.

New Suf′folk, a village of Southold township, Suffolk co., N.Y., on Great Peconic Bay, 2 miles S. of Cutchogue. It is a summer resort, and has a wharf, and an active trade in shell-fish. It is visited by large steamers. Pop. 200.

New Sup′ply′, a post-office of Brunswick co., N.C.

New Swe′den, a post-township and large Swedish colony of Aroostook co., Me., 8 miles W.N.W. of Caribou.

New Sweden, township, Nicollet co., Minn. Pop. 769.

New Sweden, a hamlet of Clinton co., N.Y., ½ mile from Au Sable Railroad Station. It has about 10 families.

New Ta′bor, a post-hamlet of Republic co., Kansas, 35 miles S.W. of Fairbury, Neb.

New Taco′ma, a post-village of Pierce co., Washington, near Puget Sound, and on the North Pacific Railroad, 1 mile from Tacoma. It has 2 lumber-mills.

New Tex′as, a post-office and shipping-point of Point Coupée parish, La., on the Mississippi River.

New Texas, a post-village in Plum township, Alleghany co., Pa., about 13 miles E.N.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

New Texas, a village in Fulton township, Lancaster co., Pa., 4 miles S. by W. of Fulton House Station, and about 24 miles S. of Lancaster. It has a grist-mill and 2 general stores. Pop. about 250. Here is Lyles Post-Office.

New′ton, a county in the N.W. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is drained by the Buffalo Fork of White River. The surface is undulating or hilly, and extensively covered with forests. Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. Lead is found in this county. Capital, Jasper. Valuation of real and personal estate, $471,415. Pop. in 1870, 4374, of whom 4366 were Americans.

Newton, a county in the N. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the South River, and intersected by the Ulcofauhatchee and Yellow Rivers, which unite at the S. extremity of the county and form the Ocmulgee River. The surface is uneven, and extensively covered with forests of hickory, oak, and other trees. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, and butter are the staple products. This county has abundance of granite. It is intersected by the Georgia Railroad. Capital, Covington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,694,994. Pop. in 1870, 14,615, of whom 14,593 were Americans.

Newton, a county in the N.W. part of Indiana, borders on Illinois. Area, about 420 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Kankakee River, and is traversed by the Iroquois River. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and groves and by Beaver Lake. Indian corn, oats, cattle, and hay are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. Capital, Kentland. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 5829, of whom 5389 were Americans.

Newton, a county in the E. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 560 square miles. It is drained by the Young Warrior River and a branch of the Chickasawha River. The surface is mostly covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad. Capital, Newton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,213,329. Pop. in 1870, 10,067, of whom 9982 were Americans.

Newton, a county in the S.W. part of Missouri, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is drained by Waterfall Creek and an affluent of Elk River. The surface is extensively covered with forests of the blue ash, elm, white ash, hickory, red oak, white oak, black walnut, &c. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county has beds of carboniferous limestone and lead-mines. It is intersected by the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Neosho. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,600,000. Pop. in 1870, 12,821, of whom 12,545 were Americans.

Newton, a county in the E. part of Texas, borders on Louisiana. Area, about 850 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Sabine River. The surface is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, cattle, and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Newton. Pop. in 1870, 2187, of whom 2183 were Americans.

Newton, a post-village of Dale co., Ala., on the Choctawhatchee River, about 50 miles S.S.W. of Eufaula. It has 2 churches and a woollen-factory.

Newton, a post-village, capital of Baker co., Ga., on the Flint River, 25 miles S.S.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches. Cotton is shipped here in steamboats. Pop. 145.

Newton, a post-village, capital of Jasper co., Ill., in

Wade township, on the Embarras River, and on the Grayville & Mattoon Railroad, 20 miles N. of Olney, and 42 miles S. of Mattoon. It has a newspaper office, a bank, a money-order post-office, and a flour-mill.

Newton, a township of Whitesides co., Ill. Pop. 880. It contains Kingsbury.

Newton, a township of Jasper co., Ind. Pop. 468.

Newton, a township of Buchanan co., Iowa. P. 909.

Newton, a township of Carroll co., Iowa. Pop. 442.

Newton, a city, capital of Jasper co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, at the junction of the Jasper County Railroad, 35 miles E. by N. of Des Moines, and about 28 miles S. by W. of Marshalltown. It contains a court-house, 9 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, an academy, a public school-house which cost $40,000, and printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers. Pop. in 1875, 2354. Coal abounds in Newton township. Pop. 646.

Newton, a post-village, capital of Harvey co., Kansas, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, at the junction of the Southwestern Branch with the main line, 74 miles W.S.W. of Emporia, and 27 miles N. of Wichita. It has 2 newspaper offices, a savings-bank, a graded school, 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a brewery. Pop. about 1000; of Newton township, 292.

Newton, a city of Middlesex co., Mass., about 8 miles W.S.W. of Boston, is intersected by the Boston & Albany Railroad. It is bounded by the Charles River on all sides except the E. Many citizens of Boston have suburban residences in this township, the surface of which is diversified with hills and picturesque scenery. The valuation of its real and personal estate is about $18,000,000. It contains several villages, namely, Newton, Newton Centre, Newton Lower Falls, Newton Upper Falls, Newtonville, Auburndale, West Newton, &c. It has 27 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a national bank, a savings-bank, a high school, several seminaries, and manufactures of cotton cloth, paper, machinery, hosiery, silk, shoddy, emery cloth, braid, cordage, glue, &c. A city government was organized here January 1, 1874. Pop. in 1870, 12,825; in 1875, 16,105.

Newton, or **Newton Corner,** a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., a part of the city of Newton, on Charles River, and on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 8 miles W. of Boston. It contains several churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, many handsome residences, and a public library in a costly stone building.

Newton, a post-township of Calhoun co., Mich., about 10 miles S.W. of Marshall. Pop. 891.

Newton, a post-village, capital of Newton co., Miss., on the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad, 64 miles E. of Jackson. It has a newspaper office and 3 churches. P. 154.

Newton, a township of Barton co., Mo. Pop. 802.

Newton, a township of Shannon co., Mo. Pop. 193.

Newton, a township of Taney co., Mo. Pop. 603.

Newton, a station on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 6½ miles N.E. of Lincoln, Neb.

Newton, a post-village of Saunders co., Neb., about 30 miles N. of Lincoln.

Newton, a post-village in Newton township, Rockingham co., N.H., about 38 miles S.E. of Concord. It has 2 churches. The township is intersected by the Boston & Maine Railroad, Newton Station on that road being 43 miles N. of Boston. (See Newton Junction.) Pop. of the township, 856.

Newton, a post-town, capital of Sussex co., N.J., is on the Sussex Railroad, about 25 miles N.N.W. of Morristown, and 60 miles N. of Trenton. By railroad it is 67 miles from New York, to which several trains run daily. The Sussex Railroad connects with the Morris & Essex Railroad at Waterloo, 11 miles S. of Newton. Newton has 5 churches, a collegiate institute, a court-house, 2 national banks, a public library, 2 newspaper offices, and a fine public building containing a town hall, lecture-room, reading-room, &c.; also a foundry, machine-shop, and a large manufactory of shoes. The town is lighted with gas, and contains many elegant residences. It is the central market of a populous and wealthy agricultural and mineral county. Pop. 2403.

Newton, a post-village, capital of Catawba co., N.C., in Newton township, on the Western North Carolina Railroad, 25 miles W. of Statesville, and about 44 miles N.N.W. of Charlotte. It contains the Catawba College and 4 churches. Pop. 323; of the township, 1695.

Newton, Allen co., O. See West Newton.

Newton, a township of Licking co., O. Pop. 1283. It contains Chatham, St. Louisville, and Vanatta.

Newton, a township of Miami co., O. Pop. 2241. It contains Pleasant Hill.

Newton, a post-hamlet in Newton township, Muskingum co., O., on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, at Del Carbo Station, 8 miles S.W. of Zanesville. It has a church. The township affords much coal, and contains the village of Uniontown (or Fultonham). Pop. of the township, 2389.

Newton, a township of Pike co., O. Pop. 1138. It contains Jasper.

Newton, a township of Trumbull co., O. Pop. 1280. It contains Newton Falls. Newton Station on the Cleveland Branch of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Niles, is in an adjoining township.

Newton, a hamlet of Union co., O., near Peoria Station of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, and about 24 miles N.E. of Urbana. It has 2 churches and a wagon-shop. Here is Raymond's Post-Office.

Newton, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Oregon, on the Yaquina River, 60 miles W. of Albany. It has a church and a hotel.

Newton, a station in Washington co., Oregon, on the Oregon Central Railroad, 19 miles N.W. of Portland.

Newton, a township of Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. 2345, exclusive of Newville, a borough. It contains Oakville, Jacksonville, and Stoughstown.

Newton, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 1057. It contains Bald Mountain.

Newton, a station on the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley & Pittsburg Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of Titusville, Pa.

Newton, a post-village, capital of Newton co., Texas, about 140 miles N.E. of Houston, and 9 miles W. of the Sabine River.

Newton, a post-hamlet of Cache co., Utah, 10 miles N.W. of Logan. It has a church.

Newton, a post-hamlet of Roane co., W. Va., 40 miles N.E. of Charleston. It has a flour-mill. Pop. 45.

Newton, a village of La Crosse co., Wis., about 16 miles N.N.E. of La Crosse. It has 3 churches. The name of its post-office is Mindoro.

Newton, a township of Manitowoc co., Wis. Pop. 2073. It contains Northeim and Newtonburg.

Newton, a township of Marquette co., Wis. Pop. 669.

Newton, a small post-village in Harmony township, Vernon co., Wis., on the Bad Axe River, 22 miles S.S.E. of La Crosse. It has a church and a graded school.

Newton, Durham co., Ontario. See Clarke.

New'ton Ab'bot with **Newton Bushell** (bŏŏsh'ẹl), a town of England, co. of Devon, on the Teign, at a railway junction, 5 miles S.W. of Teignmouth.

Newton Brook, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 5 miles S.E. of Thornhill. It contains several stores and saw- and grist-mills. Pop. 200.

New'tonburg, or **Newton,** a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis., in Newton township, on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, 8 miles S. of Manitowoc. It has a flour-mill. Here is Newtonburg Post-Office.

Newton Centre, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in the city of Newton, on the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, 8 or 9 miles W.S.W. of Boston, and nearly 2 miles S. of the village of Newton. It has 4 churches and a fine cemetery. Here is a Baptist theological seminary, which is liberally endowed, and has a library of 12,000 volumes. It is surrounded by fine scenery. Pop. 1000.

Newton Corner, Middlesex co., Mass. See Newton.

Newton-Douglas, Scotland. See Newton-Stewart.

Newton Factory, a post-village of Newton co., Ga., on the Ulcofauhatchee, 12 miles S. of Covington. It has a church, a flour-mill, a lumber-mill, and a cotton-factory.

Newton Falls, a post-village in Newton township, Trumbull co., O., on the Mahoning River, and on the Alliance & Lake Erie Railroad, 20 miles N. by E. of Alliance, and 10 miles S.W. of Warren. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and manufactures of cheese, flour, pumps, and woollen goods. Pop. about 500. Coal is mined here.

Newtonglens, a town of Ireland. See Cushendall.

Newton Grove, a post-office of Sampson co., N.C.

Newton Ham'ilton, a post-borough in Wayne township, Mifflin co., Pa., on the Juniata River, at the N. end of the Great Aughwick Valley, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 14½ miles S.E. of Huntingdon. It has 2 churches and a plough-factory. Pop. 350.

Newton-Heath, a town of England, in Lancashire, 2 miles by rail N.E. of Manchester. It has manufactures of cottons, prints, chemicals, and silk goods. Pop. 18,103.

Newton Highlands, hī'lạndz, a post-hamlet in Newton township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, 11 miles W.S.W. of Boston. It has a church and a manufactory of fire-alarm telegraph machines.

Newto′nia, a post-village in Newtonia township, Newton co., Mo., 4 miles S. of Ritchey Station, and 11 miles E. of Neoshō. It has 2 churches and a high school. Lead ore is found here. Pop. 463; of the township, 1609.

Newton-in-Mack′erfield, a market-town of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Manchester & Liverpool and Grand Junction Railways, 15 miles W.S.W. of Manchester. It has engine-factories, with manufactures of fustian and glass-ware. Pop. of parish, 8244.

Newton Junction, a post-hamlet in Newton township, Rockingham co., N.H., on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 41 miles N. of Boston. A branch railroad extends hence to Merrimac, Mass. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Newton Lower Falls, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in the city of Newton, on the Charles River, and on a branch of the Boston & Albany Railroad, 11 miles W. of Boston. It has 3 churches, 3 paper-mills, 2 shoddy-mills, and a manufactory of hosiery. Pop. about 800.

New′tonmore, a village of Scotland, co. of Inverness, 4 miles by rail S.W. of Kingussie.

New′ton Rob′inson, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 9 miles W. of Bradford. It has 2 stores and a woollen-mill. Pop. 150.

Newton's Corners, a post-office of Hamilton co., N.Y.

New′ton's Re‘treat′, post-office, Tippecanoe co., Ind.

New′ton-Stew′art, or **New′ton-Douglas,** dŭg′las, a town of Scotland, co. and 8 miles N. of Wigtown, on the Cree. It has a very elegant Gothic church, a town house, market-house, some manufactures of leather, hand-looms, and a flourishing trade in wool and pork. Pop. 2873.

Newton Stew′art, a post-village of Orange co., Ind., on Patoka Creek, 15 miles S.W. of Paoli. Pop. 90.

New′tonsville, a post-village in Wayne township, Clermont co., O., 28 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati. Pop. 120.

Newton-upon-Ayr, a town of Scotland, co. and opposite Ayr (of which it forms a part since 1873), on the Ayr, and on the Firth of Clyde. It has a parish church and a council hall, with ship-building docks, rope-walks, manufactures of sail-cloth and cotton fabrics, and several iron- and brass-foundries. The harbor has been improved, and a light-house erected on its N. side. Considerable quantities of coal are exported. Pop. 4877.

Newton Upper Falls, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in the city of Newton, on the Charles River, and on the New York & New England Railroad, 10 miles W.S.W. of Boston. It has a rolling-mill, a cotton-factory, a paper-mill, a machine-shop, and 3 churches. Here is a remarkable stone bridge of 7 arches, one of which measures 134 feet between the abutments. Pop. about 1500.

New′tonville, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Ala., on the Sipsey River, 31 miles N. by W. of Tuscaloosa. It has a church.

Newtonville, a post-hamlet of Spencer co., Ind., about 38 miles E. of Evansville. It has 2 churches.

Newtonville, a post-office of Buchanan co., Iowa.

Newtonville, a former post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Newton township, on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 8 miles W. of Boston. It contains a number of handsome residences, a high school, and 5 churches. It is now the 2d ward of the city of Newton.

Newtonville, a post-office of Attala co., Miss., 18 miles E. of Kosciusko.

Newtonville, a post-hamlet of Albany co., N.Y., in Watervliet township, 4 miles N. of Albany. It has a church.

New To′pia, a post-office of Barbour co., Ala.

New′town, a town of Wales, co. and 8 miles S.W. of Montgomery, on the Severn, and on the Montgomery Canal. It has an ancient church, a town hall, a flannel hall, and extensive manufactures of flannel. Newtown contributes in sending one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 4874.

Newtown, a decayed borough of the Isle of Wight, 5 miles W.N.W. of Newport.

New′town, a post-village of El Dorado co., Cal., about 45 miles E. by N. of Sacramento. It has 2 stores.

Newtown, a post-village in Newtown township, Fairfield co., Conn., on a high hill, and on the Housatonic Railroad, 19 miles N. by W. of Bridgeport, and about 9 miles E. of Danbury. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, a savings-bank, and an academy. The township is bounded N.E. by Housatonic River, and contains a village named Sandy Hook. Pop. of the township, 3681. It has manufactures of buttons, combs, wool hats, and belting.

Newtown, a village of Adams co., Ill., in Burton township, 14 miles E.S.E. of Quincy. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. The name of its post-office is Adams.

Newtown, Livingston co., Ill. See Collins.

Newtown, a township of Livingston co., Ill. Pop. 1114. It contains Smithdale and Collins.

Newtown (Pilot Post-Office), a hamlet of Vermilion co., Ill., in Oakwood township, 4 miles N. of Oakwood Station, which is about 8 miles W. of Danville. It has a church, a lumber-mill, &c.

Newtown, a station on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 1 mile N. of Lawrenceburg, Ind.

Newtown, a post-village of Fountain co., Ind., in Richland township, about 22 miles S.W. of Lafayette, and 10 miles S.E. of Attica. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a tannery, and a wagon-shop. Pop. about 200.

Newtown, a hamlet of Pottawattamie co., Iowa, 1 mile from Avoca. It has a church and a brewery.

Newtown, a post-village of Scott co., Ky., 5 miles E. of Georgetown, and about 14 miles N. by E. of Lexington. It has 2 churches.

Newtown, or **Po′comoke City,** a post-town of Worcester co., Md., is on the navigable Pocomoke River, 15 miles from its mouth, and on the Worcester & Somerset Railroad, 24 miles S. of Salisbury, and about 12 miles S.W. of Snow Hill. It contains 8 churches (5 white and 3 colored), a high school, a newspaper office, 5 saw-mills, 3 flour- and grist-mills, and 4 carriage-factories. Pop. 1195.

Newtown, a village of Dukes co., Mass., in Tisbury township, 11 miles S. of Wood's Holl. It has 2 churches, an academy, 2 grist-mills, and a woollen-mill.

Newtown, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Mo., 17 miles E. of Princeton. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of furniture and lumber.

Newtown, a station in Mercer co., N.J., on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Bordentown.

Newtown, a post-township of Queens co., N.Y., is bounded on the N.E. by Long Island Sound, on the W. by the city of Brooklyn, and on the N.W. by the East River. It contains villages named Corona, Maspeth, Columbusville, Glendale, Melvina, Newtown, and Ravenswood. It is intersected by the Long Island and Flushing & North Side Railroads. Pop. 10,631.

Newtown, or **Newtownville,** a post-village in Newtown township, Queens co., N.Y., on the Flushing & North Side Railroad, 5 miles from Hunter's Point, and about 7 miles E. of New York City. It has a bank, and several churches and fine residences. Pop. 2108.

Newtown, a post-village of Hamilton co., O., in Anderson township, on the Little Miami River, and on the Cincinnati & Eastern and Little Miami Railroads, 10 miles E. of Cincinnati. It has 3 churches.

Newtown, Tuscarawas co., O. See Peoli.

Newtown, a post-borough in Newtown township, Bucks co., Pa., in a fertile valley, on the Philadelphia, Newtown & New York Railroad, 27 miles N.E. of Philadelphia, and 9 miles W. by N. of Trenton. It contains 5 churches, an academy, a national bank, a state bank, a public library, a newspaper office, and a manufactory of farming-implements. Here are also 2 nurseries, a coach-factory, and a tannery. Pop. 859; of the township, 933.

Newtown, a township of Delaware co., Pa. Pop. 748.

Newtown (Kirby Post-Office), a village of Greene co., Pa., in Whitley township, about 50 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has a church.

Newtown, a village in Portsmouth township, Newport co., R.I., 3 miles from Bristol Ferry Station. It has 2 churches. Pop. 250.

Newtown, a post-village of King and Queen co., Va., about 36 miles N.E. of Richmond. It has 2 churches, a steam saw-mill, and a sumach-mill.

Newtown, Norfolk co., Va., is a suburb of Portsmouth, with which it is connected by two bridges. It is adjacent to the United States navy-yard and contiguous to Gosport. It has 3 churches.

Newtown, Virginia. See Newtown Stephensburg.

New′town, a southern suburb of Sydney, New South Wales. Pop. 6601.

New′town, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 20 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 150.

Newtown Acad′emy, a post-office of Monroe co., Ala., about 50 miles S. by W. of Selma.

New‘townards′, a seaport town of Ireland, co. of Down, at the N. extremity of Lough Strangford, 10 miles by rail E. of Belfast. It is regularly and well built, and has a very ancient church, the ruins of an old castle and of various monastic buildings, a large endowed school, a spacious town hall, and infantry barracks. The weaving and embroidery of damask muslins are carried on. P. 9562.

New′town-Bar′ry, a town of Ireland, co. of Wexford, about 14 miles N. of Enniscorthy. Pop. 1014.

Newtown Creek, of Long Island, flows into the East River opposite New York, between Brooklyn and Long Island City.

Newtown-Crom′molin, a parish of Ireland, co. of Antrim, with a village 3 miles N.E. of Clogh. Pop. of the village, 132.

New′town-Ham′ilton, a town of Ireland, co. of Armagh. Pop. 1027.

Newtown Junction, a station within the limits of Philadelphia, Pa., where the Philadelphia, Newtown & New York Railroad joins the Pennsylvania Railroad, 5 miles from West Philadelphia Station.

Newtown Land′ing, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, about 25 miles below Vicksburg. It has a steam cotton-gin and a store. Pop. 200.

New′town-Lim′avad′dy, a town of Ireland, co. and 15 miles by rail N.E. of Londonderry, on the Roe, here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. 2762. It has a handsome church, a sessions-house, bridewell, workhouse, distilleries, and a market-house, with a trade in wheat and flax.

Newtown Mills, a post-hamlet of Forest co., Pa., on Tionesta Creek, about 22 miles E.S.E. of Titusville.

Newtown Mount Ken′nedy, a town of Ireland, co. and 8 miles N.N.W. of Wicklow.

Newtown Square, a post-village in Newtown township, Delaware co., Pa., 5 miles N. of Media, and about 13 miles W. of Philadelphia. It has several churches near it.

Newtown Stephensburg, ste′vęnz-bŭrg, a post-village of Frederick co., Va., on the railroad which connects Winchester with Staunton, 8 miles S.S.W. of Winchester. It has 3 churches, and a manufactory of wagons. P. 625.

Newtown-Stew′art, a town of Ireland, co. and 20 miles by rail S. of Londonderry, on the Mourne. Near it are remains of a castle, and various other antiquities.

Newtownville, New York. See Newtown.

New Tren′ton, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ind., on the Whitewater River, and on the Cincinnati & Whitewater Valley Railroad, 29 miles N.W. of Cincinnati. It has a church.

New Trenton, a hamlet of Jefferson co., O., 12 miles N.W. of Wheeling, W. Va. It has 2 churches. Pop. 100.

New Trier, trī′ęr, a township of Cook co., Ill., on Lake Michigan. Pop. 1105. It contains Wilmette and Winnetka.

New Trier, a post-village of Dakota co., Minn., in Hampton township, about 28 miles S. of St. Paul. It has a church, the Sisters' College School, 2 hotels, and 3 stores. Pop. 131.

New Trip′oli, a post-village in Lynn township, Lehigh co., Pa., on the Berks & Lehigh Railroad, at Tripoli Station, 31 miles N. of Reading. It has a church, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a carriage-shop.

New Troy, a post-village, capital of Lafayette co., Fla., on the Suwanee River, at the head of navigation, 22 miles S. of Live Oak. It has a church.

New Troy, a post-village in Weesaw township, Berrien co., Mich., on Galien River, 2½ miles from Troy Station, and about 18 miles W.N.W. of Niles. It has a church, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a furniture-factory. Pop. 200.

New Tus′ket, a post-village in Digby co., Nova Scotia, on Tusket River, and on the Annapolis & Yarmouth Railway, 9 miles from Weymouth. It contains 2 churches, 2 stores, and a large number of saw-mills. There are some fine lakes in the vicinity, abounding with trout.

New′tyle, a village of Scotland, co. of Forfar, 10 miles N.W. of Dundee, with which, and with Forfar and Perth, it is connected by railway. Pop. about 750.

New Ulm, a post-borough, capital of Brown co., Minn., on the right bank of the Minnesota River, and on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 30 miles W. of St. Peter, and 34 miles W.N.W. of Mankato. It has 3 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a foundry, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of flour, sash, and doors. Pop. 2180.

New Ulm, a small post-village of Austin co., Tex., about 65 miles W. by N. of Houston. It has a church.

New Ulster, island. See New Zealand.

New U′trecht, a post-village and township of Kings co., N.Y., at the W. end of Long Island, about 7 miles S. of New York city. The township is separated from Staten Island by the Narrows, and intersected by several railroads. It contains Fort Hamilton, Bay Ridge, and Bath. P. 3805.

New Ver′non, a post-hamlet of Morris co., N.J., in Passaic township, 4 miles S.S.W. of Morristown. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a basket-factory.

New Vernon, a hamlet in Mount Hope township, Orange co., N.Y., 1½ miles N.E. of Howell's Depot. It has a church and a distillery.

New Vernon, a post-village in New Vernon township, Mercer co., Pa., about 22 miles W. of Oil City. It has 2 steam saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 796.

New Vienna, ve-en′nạ, a post-village of Dubuque co., Iowa, in New Wine township, 25 miles W. by N. of Dubuque. It has a church, a seminary, and a steam grist-mill.

New Vienna, a post-village in Green township, Clinton co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 57 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati, and 41 miles W. of Chillicothe. It has 5 churches, a bank, a union school, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 573.

New Vil′lage, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.J., on the Morris Canal, about 8 miles N.E. of Easton, Pa., and 2 miles from Stewartsville Railroad Station. It has a church.

New Village, a hamlet of Suffolk co., N.Y., 2 miles N.E. of Lake Ronkonkoma. It has a church.

New′ville, a post-hamlet of Colusa co., Cal., 30 miles W.S.W. of Tehama Railroad Station. It has a church.

Newville, a post-village of De Kalb co., Ind., in Newville township, on the St. Joseph River, about 25 miles N.E. of Fort Wayne. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 842.

Newville, a hamlet of Daviess co., Ky., 4 miles from Riley's Railroad Station.

Newville, a post-hamlet in Danube township, Herkimer co., N.Y., about 27 miles E.S.E. of Utica. It has a church and a cheese-factory. Pop. 112.

Newville, a post-village in Worthington township, Richland co., O., on the Clear Fork of the Mohican River, about 12 miles S.E. of Mansfield. It has a church, a woollen-factory, and 4 stores.

Newville, a post-borough of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 11 miles W.S.W. of Carlisle, and 11 miles N.E. of Shippensburg. It is in the fertile limestone valley which is bounded on the N.W. by the Kittatinny Mountain. It contains 7 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 2 banks, and 2 tanneries. Pop. 907.

Newville, a village in West Donegal township, Lancaster co., Pa., about 20 miles S.E. of Harrisburg, and 1 mile from Elizabethtown. It has a cigar-factory and a brush-factory. Pop. 133.

Newville, a post-office of Prince George co., Va.

Newville, a post-office of Vernon co., Wis., on the Kickapoo River, about 38 miles S.E. of La Crosse.

New Vineyard, vĭn′yạrd, a post-hamlet in New Vineyard township, Franklin co., Me., 10 miles N. of Farmington. It has 3 churches, a high school, and a manufactory of spools. Pop. of the township, 755.

New Virgin′ia, a post-village in Virginia township, Warren co., Iowa, about 32 miles S. of Des Moines. It has 2 churches.

New Wash′ington, a post-village in Washington township, Clarke co., Ind., about 18 miles S.S.W. of Madison. It has 3 churches and an academy. Pop. about 250.

New Washington, a post-village in Cranberry township, Crawford co., O., on the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad, 24 miles N.W. of Mansfield, and 20 miles E.S.E. of Tiffin. It has 3 churches. Pop. 273.

New Washington, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, about 30 miles N.W. of Altoona. It has a church and about 50 dwellings. Pop. 211.

New Wat′erford, a post-village in Unity township, Columbiana co., O., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 16 miles E. by S. of Salem. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, a planing-mill, and a saw-mill.

New Wa′verly, a post-village in Miami township, Cass co., Ind., near the Wabash River, and on the Wabash Railroad, 8 miles E. of Logansport. It has a church, a saw-mill, 3 stores, a graded school, &c. Pop. about 300.

New Waverly, a post-village of Walker co., Tex., on the Houston & Great Northern Railroad, 55 miles N. of Houston.

New Way, a post-hamlet of Licking co., O., about 12 miles N.W. of Newark. It has a church.

New Wells, a post-hamlet of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., 20 miles N. by W. of Cape Girardeau City. It has a church.

New West′minster, the former capital of British Columbia, is situated on the Fraser River, 10 miles from its mouth, 85 miles N.N.E. of Victoria. Lat. 49° 12′ 47″ N.; lon. 122° 53′ W. It has several churches, 2 newspaper offices, a distillery, a grist-mill, 3 saw-mills, a public hospital, a mint and assay office, court-house, jail, penitentiary, legislative building, government house, savings-bank, a number of stores, &c. Its principal industry is salmon-fishing; but other kinds of fish are caught in great abundance. Since the removal of the government to Victoria it has materially decreased in business and population, but the steamers from Vancouver Island make it their forwarding station for all passengers and freight from abroad, and the river-steamers make it their headquarters whence they convey passengers and freight to Yale (100 miles distant), the head of navigation on the Fraser River. Steamers run twice a week between New Westminster and Victoria.

New West'ville, a post-village of Preble co., O., in Jackson township, 1½ miles from Westville, and 6 miles E. of Richmond, Ind. It has 2 churches. Pop. 200.

New Wil'mington, a post-village in Wilmington township, Lawrence co., Pa., 9 miles N. of New Castle. It contains 5 churches, and is the seat of Westminster College (United Presbyterian), which was organized in 1852 and has about 250 students of both sexes. Pop. about 800.

New Win'chester, a post-hamlet of Hendricks co., Ind., 4 miles from Reno Station, and 27 miles W. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches. Pop. 125.

New Winchester, a post-village in Whetstone township, Crawford co., O., on the Whetstone River, 8 miles S.S.E. of Bucyrus. It has a church.

New Windsor, win'zọr, a post-village in Rivoli township, Mercer co., Ill., on the Galva & Keithsburg Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at Windsor Station, 21 miles W. of Galva, and 20 miles N. of Galesburg. It has a newspaper office, a graded school, and 6 churches. Pop. 575.

New Windsor, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 38 miles N.W. of Baltimore, and 7 miles W.S.W. of Westminster. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, and the New Windsor College, and has manufactures of furniture, agricultural machinery, and bone phosphate. Pop. 396.

New Windsor, a village in New Windsor township, Orange co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, and on the Newburg & New York Railroad, 3 miles S.S.W. of Newburg. It has 2 churches, 6 steam brick-yards, 2 paper-mills, a woollen-mill, and a fine park. The township contains also Vail's Gate, and Moodna. Pop. of the township, 2461.

New Wine, a township of Dubuque co., Iowa. Pop. 1264, exclusive of Dyersville. It contains New Vienna.

New Wood'stock, a post-village in Cazenovia township, Madison co., N.Y., 3 miles from Webster Station of the Syracuse & Chenango Railroad, and about 24 miles S.E. of Syracuse. It has 2 churches, a graded school, 2 carriage-shops, &c. Pop. about 300.

New Year's Island, two small islands off the S. coast of Australia. Lat. 39° 40′ S.; lon. 143° 49′ E.

New Year's Island, North Australia, is off the coast of Arnhem's Land, 60 miles N.E. of Port Essington. Lat. 10° 55′ S.; lon. 133° 3′ E.

New Year's Islands, South Atlantic, are in lat. 54° 41′ S., lon. 64° 28′ W., and were so named by Cook.

New Year's Range, Central Australia, is a mountain-tract. Lat. 30° 21′ S.; lon. 146° 33½′ E.

New York, one of the Middle States (so called) of the American Union, bordering upon the Atlantic, and bounded N. by Lake Ontario, the river St. Lawrence, and Canada; E. by Vermont (from which it is partly separated by Lake Champlain), Massachusetts, Connecticut, and the Atlantic; S. by the Atlantic, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; W. by Pennsylvania, Lake Erie, and the river Niagara. The state limits include Long and Staten Islands, and the jurisdiction of the state covers Long Island Sound and the lower waters of the Hudson to low-water-mark on the New Jersey side. Area, 47,000 square miles.

Islands.—Besides Long and Staten Islands, may be enumerated Manhattan, Governor's, Bedloe's, Hart's, Randall's, Blackwell's, Ward's, Gardiner's, Plum, Shelter, Fisher's, Faulkner's, the Thimbles, Coney, Barren, Fire, and other islands in tidal waters; Grand, Goat, Beaver, Buckhorn, Cayuga, Squaw, Stanberry, Tonawanda, Rattlesnake, and other islands in the Niagara River; many of the Thousand Islands and others in the St. Lawrence and in Lake Ontario; and Crab, Schuyler, and Valcour Islands in Lake Champlain.

The face of the country is exceedingly varied. In the N. lies an extensive wilderness, underlaid mainly by Laurentian rocks, and affording few valuable economic products save lumber, iron ore, and some furs. Here rise the Adirondack Mountains, and this region abounds in lakes and streams and is a great summer resort for the angler and the tourist. It is nearly belted by a very fertile tract, and is bounded on the S. by the rich Mohawk Valley. The Kittatinny and Blue Mountains of Pennsylvania are called Shawangunk Mountains in this state, while the Alleghanies proper pass into the Catskill and Helderberg ranges. The Taconic (or Taghkanic) Hills of Massachusetts and Connecticut pass through this state into New Jersey, and are locally known as the Skunemunk Mountains. The Highlands are a region of broken Laurentian hills, continuous (geographically, if not geologically) with the Green Mountains on the one hand and the Blue Ridge on the other. The head-streams of the Delaware flow through a region of steep forest-clad hills, to the westward of which is the plateau of Central and Western New York. That part of this plateau whose waters flow into the great lakes is a very beautiful and fertile region, characterized by the presence of a remarkable series of long, deep, and narrow lakes, but southward of the watershed the plateau has been cut by denudation into an irregular succession of ridges and valleys.

Geology.—The prominent geological features of New York may be simply stated as follows: (1.) The azoic and mainly Laurentian regions, which are (*a*) the Great Northern Wilderness, and (*b*) the Highlands of the Hudson: Manhattan Island, and the northern portion of Staten Island, are also composed of azoic gneissoid strata. The Adirondacks and Highlands both afford much magnetic and specular iron ore of excellent quality; and the Adirondack country, besides granitoid rocks and hypersthene, contains much limestone and serpentine. (2.) The Silurian formation, which nearly encircles the Adirondack and wilderness country, covers the Mohawk Valley, and also the valley of the Hudson from Sandy Hill down to Newburg, and occupies the Shawangunk Mountain country and the Wallkill Valley, while from the Mohawk Valley westward it sends a wide strip, which borders and indeed surrounds Lake Ontario, and through it the river Niagara makes its way. To the Silurian age belong the Potsdam and calciferous sandstones; the Chazy, Bird's-eye, Black River, and Trenton limestones; the Utica slate; the Hudson River slate; the Oneida conglomerates and Shawangunk grit, yielding lead and copper; the Oswego and Medina sandstones; the iron-bearing Clinton shales; the Niagara limestone, through which the great cataract is cutting its way, and which forms a great terrace, traversing this state and Canada; the Salina group, whence are derived the salt, gypsum, and cement so abundantly produced in this state; and the Lower Helderberg limestone, which crowns the Devonian of New York. (3.) The Devonian strata, which, first appearing in the Helderberg and Catskill Mountains, cover all the state to the westward, excepting the parts already noticed; its members, beginning with the lowest, are the Oriskany sandstone; the Cauda-galli and Schoharie grits; the Upper Helderberg; the Marcellus, Hamilton, and Genesee shales and sandstones, including the "bluestone" and other excellent somewhat metamorphic flagstones; the Portage and Chemung groups of shales, flags, and sandstones, which occupy a large part of the two southern tiers of counties; and the old red or Catskill sandstone, especially developed in the Catskill Mountains; this last constitutes the uppermost bed of the Devonian. (4.) The carboniferous formation, represented in New York only by few and relatively small detached areas of a sandstone which is among the lowest members of the carboniferous: these are never coal-bearing, and New York has no coal of any geological age. (5.) The triassic sandstones of Rockland co., much broken by trap dikes, of which the Palisades of the Hudson are prominent examples. (6.) The cretaceous of the northern side of Long Island. (7.) The quaternary and alluvial of Southern Long Island and the Champlain Valley. (8.) The drift, which in many places deeply covers the older formations. A line run from Ogdensburg, N.Y., to Blossburg, Pa., crosses in succession all the Silurian and Devonian beds above named.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Among these are the Adirondack region, which is much visited in summer, Niagara, Trenton, Catskill, Baker's, Cohoes, Flora, Genesee, and Buttermilk Falls, and many other noteworthy cataracts, the mineral springs of Ballston, Saratoga, New Lebanon, Avon, Richfield, Sharon, Massena, &c., Lakes George and Champlain, and the numerous other lakes of the north, centre, and west, the Thousand Islands, Watkins and Havana Glens, the Highlands and Palisades of the Hudson, the Catskill Mountains, and the beaches of Far Rockaway, Canarsie, and Fire, Shelter, and Coney Islands.

Mineral Wealth.—Westchester co. produces marble extensively, especially in the vicinity of Sing Sing, and it is also obtained near Glens Falls (black) and Hudson, and at many other points. The excellent iron ores already referred to are largely mined. Lead has been obtained at Ellenville, Rossie, and other places, but is not now wrought. The salt-works of Onondaga co. are of great importance. The blue flagstones of the Hamilton group are largely quarried at Kingston and in its vicinity. Sandstone, limestone, and slate for builders' use are obtained at many points.

Lime, cement, and gypsum are extensively produced, the cement of Akron and Rosendale being of especial note. The gas-wells of Bloomfield, Barcelona, and Fredonia are very interesting and of much local importance. Petroleum is obtained at Cuba, Olean, and elsewhere.

Climate.—Throughout the greater part of the state the winter's cold is more intense and the snow-fall is greater than in most New England districts of corresponding latitude; but there are fewer sudden and extreme changes. The mean temperature of the state is stated to be 46.40° F. The only endemic disease is an ordinarily mild type of malarial fever, which prevails in many parts of the state, especially in autumn; and there are occasional epidemics of typhoidal and eruptive fevers, diphtheria, dysentery, and the like, but as a whole the state is a remarkably healthful one. Catarrhal and pulmonary diseases are, on the whole, less prevalent than in the states to the eastward. The rainfall is usually ample, and rarely excessive. The winter climate of the Adirondacks is intensely cold.

Agriculture.—More than half the area of New York is improved or cultivated land, and, excepting the mountain-ridges and the Laurentian wilderness of the N., there is but little unproductive land in the state. The productive soils are of every variety of constitution, but they mostly contain abundance of lime. The Mohawk Valley is renowned for its broom-corn and factory-made cheese, Orange co. for its butter (a staple product of the whole state), Orange, Dutchess, Putnam, Greene, Westchester, and Rockland cos. for milk, Long Island for market-gardens and for its eggs, the northern counties for potatoes and hay, Onondaga, Chemung, and Steuben for tobacco, Madison, Ontario, Oneida, Otsego, and Schoharie for hops. Monroe and Orleans cos. raise more white beans than any other counties in the United States. The central lake valleys are especially adapted to grape-culture and the wine business. The state ranks first of all in its product of fruit. Live-stock and wool are raised in immense quantities. The grain aggregate is a large one; and though the state formerly exported millions of bushels of wheat, and now does not raise a third of the grain she consumes, this is plainly due to the fact that her farmers find more profit in other products,—a profit shown in the fine residences, capacious barns, and comfortable manner of living observable in the rural districts. In none of the older states does the working farmer occupy a more honorable social position than here; and many of the most cultivated and influential literary and professional men and women of the country have sprung from the farming class of New York.

Manufactures.—New York in 1870 ranked first of the states in the value of her manufactures. Among the most important of these are agricultural implements, bagging, beer, boots and shoes, boxes, bread, bricks, brooms, brushes, carpets, cars, carriages, cement, clothing, cigars, cooperage, cotton goods, chandlery, chemicals, felt goods, fertilizers, flour, furniture, furs, gloves, mittens, hardware, hair goods, harnesses, hats, hosiery, india-rubber goods, instruments (musical, professional, etc.), iron, jewelry, leather, leather goods, liquors, linens, lime, lumber, machinery, malt, metallic wares, nails, oil (linseed, fish, essential, &c.), paper, pottery, salt, soap, starch, tobacco, tiles, upholstery, wooden-ware, woollen goods, &c., these being staple productions; besides which there are small wares manufactured in infinite variety. The manufacturing industries are well distributed over the state, and have brought a ready market to the farmer's door in almost every section; while the fruitfulness of the soil and the abundance of water-power have made the state an eligible one for the operative as well as for the capitalist.

Hydrography.—The upper and lower New York bays together constitute one of the most capacious harbors in the United States, their capacity being largely augmented by the deep and admirable harbor facilities afforded by the East and North (or Hudson) Rivers. Upon the noble inner harbor of New York are situated the cities of New York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City, in New York, and Jersey City and Hoboken, in New Jersey. Sag Harbor, Greenport, Port Jefferson, and the Hudson River cities are the principal ports on tidal waters. Dunkirk and Buffalo on Lake Erie, Lewiston and Tonawanda on the Lower Niagara, Charlotte, Sodus, Fairhaven, Oswego, and Sackett's Harbor on Lake Ontario, Cape Vincent and Ogdensburg on the St. Lawrence, Rouse's Point, Plattsburg, Port Henry, and Whitehall, on Lake Champlain, are important ports. The ports of entry are Buffalo, Plattsburg, Cape Vincent, Dunkirk, Rochester (whose port is at Charlotte), New York, Sag Harbor, Suspension Bridge, Ogdensburg, and Oswego. Port Jefferson and the principal Hudson River towns are ports of delivery. The principal rivers are the Hudson and St. Lawrence, both important commercial channels; the Mohawk, an affluent of the Hudson, affording extensive water-power at Cohoes and Little Falls; the Oswego, which discharges the waters of the navigable lakes Canandaigua, Keuka, Seneca, Cayuga, Owasco, Skaneateles, Cross, Onondaga, Otisco, Cazenovia, and Oneida; the Genesee, Alleghany, and Susquehanna with its main tributaries the Charlotte, Chemung, Chenango, and Unadilla; the Delaware and its branches; the Black, Oswegatchie, Grass, Racket, Chazy, Saranac, and Au Sable, which are important streams of the N. and N.E. Besides the lakes already mentioned, there are innumerable other lakes, large and small, scattered over every part of the state. Of these we may name as especially noteworthy Lakes Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Hemlock, Honeoye, the Green Lakes, Lakes Otsego, Schuyler, Schroon, George, Placid, Pleasant, Piseco, &c., many of them favorite resorts for the angler and the summer tourist. The rivers and creeks of the state furnish much and unusually constant water-power.

Canals.—This state owns and has in operation canals and navigable feeders with an aggregate length of 857 miles, extended, by means of natural water artificially rendered navigable, to 907 miles. The canals are under a canal board, to which belong several of the principal executive officers of the state, together with the state engineer and the canal commissioners. Of these canals the Erie, from Buffalo to Albany, and the Champlain, from West Troy to Whitehall, are by far the most important. These canals have long been extremely serviceable in moving grain, coal, lumber, and other heavy and bulky freight, except in winter; but the expenses incurred for repairs and enlargements, and the great facilities offered by the railroads, together with the alleged misappropriation of funds by certain officials, have latterly rendered the canals in some years a source of expense to the people. Besides the above, there are private canals, aggregating 101 miles, of which the Delaware & Hudson, from Honesdale, Pa., to Eddyville, N.Y., is the most important. This canal does a heavy business mainly in shipping coal. In 1874 the state had 2486 canal-boats (exclusive of steamers), with a total burden of 243,281 tons, or about one-half of the total canal tonnage of the United States.

Commerce.—The ports of this state enumerated above, taken in the aggregate, together with the railroads which cross the state lines into Canada, do a very large share of the import and export trade of the United States, the port of New York being by far the most important seat of commerce in this country, or, indeed, within the western hemisphere; while in the coasting trade its prominence is no less marked. The state also does a large part of the lake-trade with the West and Northwest. In 1874 the state had 9818 registered, enrolled, and licensed vessels of all classes, with a tonnage of 1,711,502 tons,—considerably more than one-third of all the tonnage of the country. The port of New York at that time had a corresponding prominence in the amount of the entries, clearances, and tonnage imports of American and foreign vessels engaged in foreign trade; but since 1874 the rival ports of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., have gained upon her in this respect.

Fisheries.—Besides the whitefish-, shad-, and other lake and river fisheries, which are very important and are liberally fostered by the state, the sea-fisheries are quite extensive. Sag Harbor district alone in 1874 employed 133 vessels (4487 tons) in the cod- and mackerel-fisheries. Still more extensive is the business of taking and rendering fish for oil and fish guano. Of this industry Long Island is a notable seat. Many of the fishing-vessels of New England are occupied also solely in the New York trade. In 1872 Buffalo handled lake fish to the value of $333,625. Oyster-planting is an important occupation in the waters near New York.

Railroads.—The first railroad was opened in 1831, and extended from Albany to Schenectady, 17 miles. In 1846 the state had 727 miles of railway; in 1850, 1361 miles; in 1855, 2583 miles; in 1860, 2682 miles; in 1865, 3002 miles; in 1870, 3928 miles; in 1878, 5840 miles (track-mileage, more than 13,000 miles), built at an average cost per road-mile, for works, of $75,997. The principal railroad corporations are the great combination which controls the Hudson River, New York Central, Harlem, and many minor lines and branches; the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and the Erie, from Jersey City, N.J., to Dunkirk, N.Y., with many subsidiary and leased lines.

The counties are 60 in number, viz., Albany, Alleghany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Chemung, Chenango, Clinton, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Erie, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Greene, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Kings, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, New York, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orange, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Suffolk, Sullivan, Tioga, Tompkins, Ulster, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westchester, Wyoming, and Yates.

The principal cities and towns, according to the latest census returns, are as follows: New York, principally situated upon Manhattan Island, the largest city of the New World (pop. 1,046,037); Brooklyn, properly a suburb of New York (484,616); Long Island City, another suburb, present limits (15,609); Yonkers, also adjoining New York (17,269); Albany, the capital (pop. 86,013); Buffalo (117,714); Rochester (81,673); Troy (48,821); Syracuse (48,315); Utica (32,070); Oswego (22,455); Elmira (20,528); Kingston (20,474); Poughkeepsie (19,859); Auburn (18,359); Cohoes (17,516); Newburg (17,327); Binghamton (15,550); Schenectady (12,748); Lockport (12,624); Rome (11,922); Fishkill, town (11,752); Ogdensburg (10,076); Watertown (10,041); Hudson (8828); Ithaca (8462); Saratoga Springs (7516); New Brighton (7495); Peekskill (6560); Port Jervis (6377); Lansingburg (6372); Flushing (6223); Greenbush, town (6202); Middletown (6049); Seneca Falls (5890); Geneva (5521); Amsterdam (5426); Little Falls (5387); Dunkirk (5231); Plattsburg (5139); Canandaigua (4862); Sing Sing (4696); Hornellsville (4552); Gloversville (4518); Glens Falls (4500); Waterloo (4086); Corning (4018); Batavia (3890); Port Chester (3797); Catskill (3791); Jamaica (3791); Saugerties (3731); College Point (3652); Geddes (3629); Fulton (3507); Fort Edward (3492); Penn Yan (3488); Warren (3469); Nyack (3438); Dansville (3387); Lyons (3350); Johnstown (3282); Oneida (3262); Cold Spring (3086); Waterford (3071); Cortland (3066); Port Richmond (3028); Niagara Falls (3006). The above list includes nearly every village of more than 3000 inhabitants, but excludes many populous townships.

Government.—The governor is chosen for a term of three years, and has an annual salary of $10,000, with the free use of a residence. The legislature consists of a senate and an assembly, whose members are respectively chosen for two years and one year. Judicial officers are chosen by the people, and have limited terms of service. The state sends 33 representatives to the lower house of Congress, and has 35 electoral votes.

Finances.—In 1875 the state owed a sum total of $28,328,686.40, so far covered by sinking funds as to leave a net debt of $14,747,304.26. The debt was mainly contracted in the construction and extension of the state canals, and in providing bounties during the war of 1861–65. In 1874 no less than $57,811,380 were raised by taxation other than national, the valuation of real and personal estate being $2,169,307,873, which, it is claimed, was about one-third of the true and lawful valuation of the state.

Public Institutions.—Among these are the penitentiaries at Albany, Buffalo, Syracuse, Brooklyn, Rochester, and Blackwell's Island, the state prisons at Auburn, Dannemora, and Sing Sing, numbers of city and county prisons and jails, state insane asylums at Auburn, Willard, Ovid, Poughkeepsie, Buffalo, Ward's Island, and Middletown, besides private, licensed, and incorporated insane retreats at Bloomingdale, Troy, Canandaigua, Pleasantville, Flushing, Fishkill, Buffalo, &c., a state asylum for the blind at Batavia, one for idiots at Syracuse, two institutions for deaf-mutes in New York City, besides some private schools of the same class, a state asylum for inebriates (Binghamton), state reformatories for youth at Rochester, Elmira, and Randall's Island, besides 11 municipal and other reformatories, state almshouses at Albany, Buffalo, Canton, Delhi, and Yaphank, besides county and local almshouses. There are about 50 hospitals (mostly incorporated), 130 orphanages, &c., and more than 50 dispensaries.

Public Education was first in some measure provided for in 1795, but for many years the free-school system was very defective, and its full development is but recent. There are state and city superintendents of schools, besides county school commissioners, and the higher education of the state is supervised by the regents of the "University of the State of New York," a corporation which does not bestow instruction, but creates, supervises, and visits colleges, academies, and academical union schools, and has power to confer the higher degrees, as well as to conduct written examinations, and to assemble the university convocation, which embraces the officers of academies and colleges. There are state normal schools at Albany, Brockport, Buffalo, Cortland, Fredonia, Geneseo, Oswego, and Potsdam; a female normal college and a colored normal college, New York City; colleges and universities at Albany and Schenectady, Annandale, Alfred, Alleghany, Aurora, Brooklyn (2), Buffalo (2), Canton, Clinton, Elmira, Geneva, Hamilton, Ithaca, Le Roy, New York (7), Palmyra, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, and Syracuse, including 6 ladies' colleges and universities, and at least 2 institutions where youth of both sexes are instructed. The colleges and universities and other schools of New York City are noticed under that head. Among the best-endowed institutions of the state are Union University, Albany and Schenectady, and Cornell University, at Ithaca, to which the state agricultural college and Sage College for ladies are affiliated. Every large town and village has graded schools, in many cases including a high school or a free academy. There are also a large number of Roman Catholic parochial and conventual schools, besides other private institutions, some of which are of wide reputation. The public school system is in part sustained by the proceeds of a school fund, distinct from which is the literature fund, the income of which is divided among the teachers of academies and union schools. Education is by statute made compulsory. Among the professional schools (some of them affiliated to universities) are 6 schools of science and polytechnics, 4 of law, 13 of medicine and the kindred professions, and 12 or more of theology.

History.—This region was once divided between Indian tribes of the Iroquois and Algonquin stocks, the Five (or Six) Nations (Iroquois) being the most powerful tribes. In 1609, Henry Hudson, the English commander of a Dutch vessel, discovered and explored New York Bay and the Hudson River, and named the country New Netherlands; and in the same year Lake Champlain was discovered by the French explorer whose name it bears. Manhattan Island was settled by the Dutch in 1614, and the town of New Amsterdam (New York) was then founded. In 1664 the English, during a time of peace, took forcible possession of the then flourishing colony, and gave it the name of New York, in honor of the Duke of York, who had received a patent for the country from Charles II.; but the Dutch authority was afterwards for a short time restored. In 1689–91 one Leisler usurped and exercised the governorship, the people having revolted against the tyranny of the lawful authorities; but Leisler was hanged in 1691. The northern colonists suffered much during the French and Indian wars of the colonial period, but were powerfully defended by the Iroquois. During the Revolution, however, the Six Nations assisted the British forces. Important actions took place during that struggle at Ticonderoga, Flatbush, White Plains, Stony Point, Stillwater, and other places. The national independence and the return of peace were followed by vexatious questions of jurisdiction between this state, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts; but the erection of the Green Mountain region into a new state (Vermont), and the relinquishment by Massachusetts of all claims in Western New York except the right of soil, put an amicable end to both difficulties. The battle of Plattsburg was the most important action fought in this state during the war of 1812–15. Slavery was abolished in 1817. In 1825 the Erie Canal was opened. During the war of 1861–65 the troops of New York state bore a distinguished part, the state paying $40,000,000 in bounties to her volunteers. The first state constitution, adopted in 1777, was superseded in 1822. The present constitution was adopted in 1846.

The Population in 1698 was 18,067; in 1703, 20,665; in 1723, 40,564; in 1731, 50,824; in 1737, 60,437; in 1749, 73,348; in 1756, 96,790; in 1771, 163,337; in 1790, 340,120; in 1800, 589,051; in 1810, 959,049; in 1820, 1,372,111; in 1830, 1,918,608; in 1840, 2,428,921; in 1850, 3,097,394; in 1860, 3,880,735; in 1870, 4,382,759, not including the 5140 tribal Onondaga, Seneca, Cayuga, Oneida, Tuscarora, and St. Regis Indians, but including the Indians of Long Island. This population exceeded that of any other state. Pop. in 1875, 4,705,208. Besides the original Dutch, Walloon, and English settlers, many Germans of the Palatinate early entered the province, very largely colonizing the Mohawk Valley; and after the termination of the war of the Revolution, and the cession of the Indian lands, many thousands of farmers from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, and Pennsylvania came and occupied the fertile lands of Central and Western New York. Latterly there have been large accessions of immigrants from Ireland, Germany, and Canada, especially in the larger towns.

New York, a county in the S.E. part of New York, is bounded on the W. by the Hudson River, and on the E. by Harlem and East Rivers. It comprises Manhattan Island, which is about 14 miles long, several lesser islands, namely, Blackwell's, Governor's, Ward's, Randall's, Bedloe's, and Ellis, and a portion of the mainland. This county has an abundance of granite and gneiss. It is coextensive with the city of New York. Pop. 1,046,037.

New York (Fr. *New-York*, nŭh'-yoʀk'; Sp. *Nueva York*, nwå'vå yoʀk; It. *Nuova York*, noo-o'vå yoʀk; L. *No'vum Ebor'acum*), the commercial metropolis of the state of New York and of the nation, and the most populous and important city of the western hemisphere, is situated chiefly upon Manhattan Island, which extends from its point at the Battery, the confluence of the East River and the Hudson, up the latter 13½ miles and the former about 8 miles, being separated from the mainland by Spuyten Duyvil Creek and the Harlem River. The lat. of the city hall is 40° 42′ 43″ N., its lon. 74° 0′ 3″ W., and it is about 18 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, 142 miles S. of Albany, 213 miles S.W. of Boston, and 90 miles N.E. of Philadelphia.

The charter limits of the city now include, besides Manhattan Island, the islands in New York Bay off the Battery (Governor's, Bedloe's, and Ellis), and in East River (Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's), and a considerable district of the mainland, the total length from the Battery on the S. to Mount St. Vincent on the N. being about 16 miles, the maximum breadth, from the mouth of the Bronx W. to the Hudson, 4½ miles, and the aggregate area not far from 41½ square miles, or 26,560 acres, of which about 14,000 acres are within Manhattan Island and upwards of 12,000 acres on the mainland. Within the present limits of the city are a number of former villages and hamlets, the names of which are still in colloquial use to designate the localities: indeed, the post-offices at 10 of them are continued as branches of the main post-office of the city under their former distinctive names. They are Yorkville (post-office, YORKVILLE STATION), Bloomingdale, Manhattan, Harlem (post-office, HARLEM STATION), Carmansville, Washington Heights (or Fort Washington), Inwood, Mott Haven, Port Morris, Melrose, MORRISANIA (post-office), High Bridge, Claremont, TREMONT (post-office), Mount Hope, Mount Eden, Fairmount, WEST FARMS (post-office), Belmont, FORDHAM (post-office), Williams Bridge, KINGS BRIDGE (post-office), SPUYTEN DUYVIL (post-office), Mosholu, RIVERDALE (post-office), WOODLAWN (post-office), and Mount St. Vincent. The boundaries of the city are: W. the Hudson River; N. Yonkers; E. the Bronx River to its mouth, whence Long Island Sound forms the S. boundary to the eastern shore of Randall's Island, and thence the East River to its junction with the Hudson, off the Battery, S. and W. of which are Governor's, Bedloe's, and Ellis Islands. The mainland portion of the city is largely occupied, especially in the highlands at the N., by mansions with attractive gardens, and highly-improved farms, though in some places, as at Morrisania, West Farms, &c., there are compact villages with avenues and streets; the avenues and streets of Morrisania run in general harmony with, and are numbered in continuation of, those of the N.E. portion of Manhattan Island, its central thoroughfare being a continuation of Third avenue, which after crossing Harlem bridge runs N.N.E. Of the main city, the S., below Third street, is densely built, and the streets are mostly narrow and irregular in their lines and intersections; N. of Third street the E. side becomes regular, the avenues running N. and S. and the streets crossing them at right angles. From Fourteenth street as far N. as One-Hundred-and-Fifty-Fifth street the entire city from the Hudson to East River is handsomely laid out in squares, with broad avenues and streets: the chief exception to the regular rectangular plan of the city between Fourteenth and One-Hundred-and-Fifty-Fifth street is that Broadway trends to the N.N.W. from Union Square. The N. end of the island is very irregularly though handsomely laid out, and in part occupied by Fort Washington and the Parade-Ground, while there is a delightful "Public Drive" along the Hudson shore and around the Spuyten Duyvil and Harlem curves.

All the vast commercial enterprises and interests of New York have their seat S. of Fourteenth street, and the S. end of the island is entirely given up to business. Those of the money and mercantile princes of New York who reside upon Manhattan Island mostly have their mansions N. and W. of Twenty-Third street and Broadway (the most aristocratic locality being known as Murray Hill, between Thirty-Second and Forty-Fifth streets and Third and Sixth avenues), though there are palatial residences S.E. of Broadway; but by far the majority of those pecuniarily able to exercise a choice have their homes N. and W. of the island, in the highlands of the mainland, and in Morrisania, West Farms, &c.; while in Westchester co., on Long Island, and in New Jersey, within a radius of 15 or 20 miles of the city, are the abodes of thousands of its business men. The islands of the East River and the bay are all improved and utilized; those in the bay belong to the United States, and are occupied by fortifications, military magazines, &c., the Military Department of the Atlantic having its headquarters on the largest. The East River islands are occupied by benevolent, charitable, and correctional institutions of the city, and on Blackwell's is one of the state penitentiaries; some of the best of the famous hospitals, asylums, &c., of New York are situated upon these islands. The city also owns a long and narrow but small island, called Hart Island, in the Sound, 3½ miles N. by E. of Fort Schuyler, whereon, besides an industrial school, a branch lunatic asylum, and a branch almshouse, is the city cemetery, "the Potters' Field," for unknown and pauper dead. In addition to the charitable institutions maintained by the city in its corporate character, there are a great number of benevolent and philanthropic institutions designed to meet the requirements of the poor and unfortunate of every class, condition, and kind, sustained by voluntary contributions of its citizens, some of which are supported and conducted by the several religious denominations, others by masonic and kindred societies, and many more by the benevolent and philanthropic without distinction. The sum expended annually upon charity and benevolence in this city is not far from $3,000,000. No city in the world is better provided in this respect; and, while caring generously for its own poor and unfortunate, New York enjoys a reputation unsurpassed for liberal response to every plea for help from other localities, not only of our own but even of foreign lands. One of the most praiseworthy of the organizations of this great city is the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, commenced here in 1866 by Henry Bergh; and so successful has it been that similar societies have since been formed in other large cities. Among the best of the local charities are those connected with the famous "Five Points Mission;" a home for old men and aged couples; a number of asylums, homes, &c., especially for the relief of poor but industrious women, for the reclaiming of fallen women (by providing comfortable homes and suitable employments), and for the care of children, the blind, the deaf and dumb, &c. There are numerous philanthropic organizations which aim to help those who are willing to help themselves, by extending temporary assistance either in the way of small loans or by providing employment; and still others furnish lodging or board, or both, to young working-women, or to other worthy industrious persons, at prices far below those prevailing in ordinary boarding-houses. Its pre-eminence as the metropolis of the country makes New York the seat of various national societies and associations for the advancement of religion, morals, knowledge, &c., as the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society, the Publication and Missionary Societies of various religious denominations, &c.; but it is also noted for its local societies and associations of similar kinds and for similar purposes. Among the more noteworthy organizations for the diffusion of scientific, art, and other knowledge, and for the promotion of culture and learning among the people, are the following. (1) The American Geographical Society, the only organization upon this continent exclusively devoted to the advancement of the science of geography and the dissemination of geographical information. (2) Cooper Union, one of the most important and valuable institutions of this country, which demands a brief notice on account of its unique character in more than one respect: it is an educational institution especially for the benefit of the working classes; established by the munificence of a single citizen, Peter Cooper, it has about 3000 pupils annually in its free classes, and a considerable number in classes that have been formed for such as can afford to pay a small fee. The regular curriculum comprehends English literature, rhetoric and elocution, mathematics (including astronomy), natural philosophy, chemistry, mechanics, drawing in all its branches, modelling in clay, painting, wood-engraving, &c. It has a fine reading-room, and a well-chosen library, and courses of free lectures are given during the cool months. The building of the Cooper Union is a large, substantial, and rather attractive one, the erection of which cost Mr. Cooper $630,000, and he further endowed the Union with $150,000 to sustain the library and reading-room. The annual cost of the schools, classes, &c., is said to be about $45,000. (3) The American Institute, the purpose of which is to foster and promote domestic manufactures by conferring prizes and other benefits on persons excelling in manufactures, commerce, and the arts, and on inventors of improved appliances, machinery, tools, apparatus, &c., in manufactures, agriculture, commerce, science, and art: it has a large building, an excellent library of 11,000 to 12,000 works on science, arts, and other topics relating to its specialties, and holds annual exhibitions or fairs.

New York is the seat of Columbia College, chartered in 1754 as King's College, and reincorporated under its present title in 1784: it has an academic, a scientific, and a law department, each with a full faculty and complete equipment. The University of the City of New York, chartered in 1830, is also an institution of high character, with departments of arts, science, law, and medicine, each having a faculty of able professors. Here are likewise several excellent colleges devoted to special branches of study, as medicine, pharmacy, law, theology, &c.; among the last-mentioned of which the Union Theological Seminary (Presbyterian) and the Protestant Episcopal General Theological Seminary have a national reputation. New York has 14 or 15 public libraries, of which the Mercantile, Apprentices', Harlem, Women's, and that of the Young Men's Christian Association are circulating libraries, and the Astor, Cooper Union, American Institute, Historical Society, and Lenox are free to persons wishing to consult or read the works in their respective reading-rooms, subject only to certain protective restrictions. Many of the library buildings are large, spacious, and handsome: that of the Lenox Library, erected by Mr. James Lenox at a cost of about $1,000,000, is a massive, imposing structure, one of the finest in the country; its founder gave the ground and building, furnished the latter throughout, endowed the institution with $250,000, and presented to it a large and valuable collection of books, sculptures, paintings, ceramics, &c., collected by him at an immense cost during a long term of years. The public schools of New York have for many years had the reputation of being inferior to none; the system includes the College of the City of New York, the Normal College and Training-School, the Saturday Normal School for Teachers, 104 grammar-schools, 67 preparatory departments to the grammar-schools, 46 primary schools, 5 distinctive schools for colored children, 47 special schools (those attached to reformatories, orphan asylums, &c.), 32 evening schools (including an evening high school), and a nautical school on board of a ship; in all, 305 schools of all grades. New York contains 400 churches, of almost every religious denomination, including all the evangelical Christian bodies, the Roman Catholic church, the Jews, &c. Among the more notable churches is the John Street Methodist Episcopal church, well known throughout the country under the designation of "the cradle of American Methodism;" the first "society" was organized here in 1766, and it has continued to exist ever since; the first edifice was dedicated October 30, 1768, and stood until it was torn down in 1854 to give place to the larger and more modern, though plain, building now occupied. The oldest church, however, with the possible exception of the "Dutch Reformed Collegiate Corporation," is the famous Trinity (Protestant Episcopal) church, which is particularly notable on account of its wealth, being the wealthiest single organization in the United States: it was established in the latter part of the seventeenth century, the land on which the church now stands having been granted by the English government in 1697, during which year the first edifice was built and consecrated; this church was destroyed in the great fire of 1776; the next building, not completed until 1788, stood until 1839, when it was pronounced unsafe, torn down, and replaced by the present handsome Gothic church. The parish is an extensive one, having not less than five flourishing chapels, besides the parent church, with a rector and eight or nine assistant ministers. It sustains numerous parochial and industrial schools, a workingmen's club, an infirmary, a home for aged female communicants, an employment society, and other excellent charities, and contributes liberally to church work in various parts of the United States.

There are published in New York 29 daily papers, of which 21 are morning and 8 evening: of the former, 8 are specialist (devoted to finance, commerce, law reports, &c.) and 13 general newspapers, and of these 2 are French, 1 Bohemian, and 3 German; of the evening papers 1 is German and 1 (the "Graphic") is illustrated; 6 of the dailies issue semi-weekly and 15 of them weekly editions; and there are, besides, 5 semi-weekly, 190 weekly, 5 bi-weekly, and 22 semi-monthly papers, and 68 monthly, 4 bi-monthly, and 11 quarterly periodicals.

The more or less notable buildings of New York are so numerous that but a few of the most important or most remarkable can here be mentioned. Among these the new post-office is considered by many the handsomest edifice in the city, and it is certainly one of the largest, most substantial, and most conspicuous; it cost between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000, and occupied nearly seven years in its erection; it is of mixed architecture, Doric and the so-called Renaissance prevailing. The United States Treasury building (Doric and Corinthian), the custom-house, the city hall (Italian Renaissance), the new court-house (chiefly Corinthian), the city prison, called "the Tombs" (pure Egyptian, and a fine specimen), the new Roman Catholic cathedral (a good example of the Decorated Gothic), the new masonic temple, the Odd-Fellows' hall, Trinity church (Gothic), and the Jewish Temple Emanuel (Saracenic) are all large, substantial edifices, some of them unquestionably handsome; and many other churches, many of the hospitals, asylums, "homes," colleges, libraries, and other public buildings, are costly, handsome edifices. There are also many noteworthy hotels, banks, newspaper establishments, insurance buildings, &c., and a large number of elegant, palatial private residences. The Central Park is one of the finest and most beautiful public pleasure-grounds in the world: without any natural advantages, by the liberal and judicious expenditure of money, one of the most delightful spots conceivable has been produced from a wretched swamp; its area is 840 acres, with about 9 miles of carringe-drives, 5 to 5½ miles of bridle-paths, upwards of 28 miles of footwalks, seats for 10,000 persons, an excellent menagerie, a meteorological observatory, restaurants, a ball-ground, a play-ground for young children, numerous lakes, terraces, garden-plots, &c. New York has, besides, about a dozen smaller parks and squares, a number of attractive picnic-grounds within easy access by rail or water, and several enjoyable, well-kept public drives along river and creek and into rural districts.

According to the census of 1870, the wealth of New York City was as follows: real estate, $742,103,075; personal property, $305,285,374; total, $1,047,388,449,—a total which was exceeded by the valuation of only four of the states of the Union,—Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. In 1871, the value of the property belonging to the city in its corporate character was estimated at $243,985,499. The annual taxes, assessed at rates ranging from $2.55 to $2.94 on each $100, have amounted, in the years 1875 to 1879 inclusive, to from $28,008,888 to $32,368,800. The appropriations to meet current expenses of the city government amounted in 1879 to $27,747,750.20, and in 1880 to nearly $400,000 more. The bonded debt of the city was stated, January 1, 1879, at $113,418,403.49, and one year later at $109,425,414.37.

As a business centre, New York has long been not only the first city on this continent, but the second city of the world, London, the metropolis of the British realm, being its only superior in the variety, extent, and importance of its commerce, monetary transactions, and general business interests and enterprises. The United States has here its chief sub-treasury, and by far the larger part—fully three-fourths, if not four-fifths—of all the financial transactions of the General Government are effected, loans negotiated and consummated, interest paid, revenues collected, &c., by or through the banks and bankers of New York. But the transactions of the government are much less than a moiety of the vast monetary business transacted in the city. As a mere intimation of the ratio of the monetary business of New York to that of the entire United States, it is worthy of note that, while of 2048 national banks in the United States on the 2d of October, 1879, New York had but 47, of the aggregate capital stock, amounting to $454,067,365, the banks of New York had $50,750,000; of the aggregate $719,737,568.89 held as individual deposits, those of this city had $213,354,222.29; of the aggregate $878,503,097.45 loans and discounts, the banks of New York reported $195,976,975.98. Then, if we take into account that New York has an immense number of private banking-houses, which carry on a business often exceeding and very seldom falling below that of the public banks, we may approximate an estimate of the immense business transacted here in money alone.

A careful comparison of the official statements of the foreign commerce of the several United States ports in the reports of the United States Treasury Department for 20 years, 1859 to 1878 inclusive, shows that from 55½ to 58¾ per cent. of all the exports from, and from 63½ to 66½ per cent. of all the imports into, the United States have been sent and received by way of the port of New York; while of the coin and bullion exported more than 73½ per cent. have gone from this port, and upwards of 72 per cent. of the duties have been here collected; finally, of the aggregate tonnage of vessels arriving at United States ports from foreign ports, more than 50 per cent. has been registered at New York. It must be noted, however, that, while the trade of New York has actually grown, that of other ports has increased somewhat more within the last five years; and a comparison made as above, for the five years from 1875 to 1879 inclusive, shows a slight decrease in New York's proportion of the aggregate commerce, though it is so slight as not materially to change the general showing of the twenty years.

The imports and exports and the tonnage of vessels registered at the port of New York, in periods of five years, from 1859 to 1878 inclusive, have been as follows:

	1859–1863.	1864–1868.	1869–1873.	1874–1878.
Tonnage....	11,249,490	12,774,251	17,789,276	24,155,157
Imports....	$994,360,359	$1,206,201,796	$1,764,420,380	$1,718,695,720
Exports.....	797,382,900	1,207,609,025	1,356,732,941	1,678,328,316

In the imports the values are specie, while in the exports they are mixed, specie and currency. The total of the tonnage registered at New York in 1858 was 1,694,219, and in 1878, 5,545,026, showing an increase in twenty years of 3,850,807 tons, or more than 227 per cent.

Exceedingly interesting, as affording the clearest evidence of the marked improvement in the export of cereals and meals, is the following table:

Exports of Flour and Grain from New York.

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Flour, barrels	1,661,606	2,185,969	1,968,874	1,954,906	1,571,273	2,811,836
Corn meal, barrels	181,445	174,304	181,894	174,608	229,689	216,493
Wheat, bushels	27,753,714	34,771,602	26,232,309	24,945,715	21,795,693	55,170,643
Corn, bushels	16,168,152	18,647,114	12,980,670	16,470,935	26,759,636	27,870,992
Oats, bushels	49,535	125,149	132,351	683,616	258,299	3,473,383
Barley, bushels	40,120	3,200	120	117,815	2,437,786	1,700,221
Rye, bushels	1,018,038	639,062	186,570	1,412,673	2,148,408	3,993,997
Pease, bushels	138,122	450,758	495,744	1,149,970	640,462	684,656
Total grain, bushels	45,167,691	54,636,885	40,027,764	44,780,724	54,040,284	92,893,892
Flour to bushels	8,308,030	10,929,845	9,844,370	9,774,530	7,856,365	14,059,180
Corn meal to bushels	544,335	697,216	727,576	698,432	918,756	865,972
Grand total, bushels	54,020,056	66,263,946	50,599,710	55,253,686	62,815,405	107,819,044

The Bureau of Imposts and Statistics of the New York Custom-House has supplied the following as the totals of the foreign trade during 1879:

	Merchandise.	Coin, &c.
Exports	$349,006,858	$10,941,420
Imports	351,943,650	84,516,245
Excess—Imports over exports	2,936,792	73,574,825

The domestic trade of New York is also immense, largely exceeding the foreign. Its railroad system is very complete and comprehensive, affording it more or less direct communication with every station on every railroad on this continent. A large proportion of the trunk lines of this country have their main offices in New York, and those whose routes do not cross or terminate at the city have tributary lines of road or branches into New York. The extensive and costly canal system of New York state also has its centre here. New York is the terminus of steamship and steamboat lines to several ports of Europe, to China, and to all our own seaboard cities.

The commerce of New York has attained its present immense proportions as the natural consequence of the indomitable energy and intelligent enterprise of its merchants, rather than of the natural advantages it possesses as a harbor or as a centre of trade, though these are important and valuable. There are numerous organizations and associations of business men to foster and develop the trade of the port, both foreign and domestic: conspicuous among these is the "New York Board of Trade and Transportation," which has a large membership among all classes of business men, and wields a great influence, not merely within, but far beyond, the city of New York. The "New York Produce Exchange" is also a large and influential institution: it succeeded the "New York Commercial Association" in 1868, and comprises some of the most energetic and enterprising merchants of the city; its annual reports are invaluable exhibits, not alone of the produce trade of the port of New York, but of the entire commerce of that port and of the more important branches of the trade of the other leading ports of this continent. There are exchanges devoted to specific branches of trade, a number of warehousing companies, and countless other trade associations, besides nearly 50 national, half as many state, and a very large number of private banks and banking establishments, with an aggregate capital of immense amount, and an annual business exceeding that of all the banks elsewhere on this continent.

The manufactures of New York are only less important than its commerce. According to the census of 1870, it had, in 1869, 7624 establishments, in more than 200 branches of manufacture; these employed steam-engines to the amount of 28,716 horse-power and water-wheels 863 horse-power, and 129,577 hands; their capital aggregated $129,952,262, wages $63,824,049, and they consumed materials to the value of $178,696,939, and produced goods to the value of $332,951,520. Though some of the branches have since declined to some extent, others have increased, and the present extent of the entire manufactures is estimated to be much greater than that indicated above. It is also well to bear in mind that in New York, as in Philadelphia and most great manufacturing centres, a very large proportion of the manufactures actually belonging to the city, because sustained by its capital and promoted by its market, is credited to counties and towns beyond the city; so that the census returns of the manufactures of New York show scarcely a half of their actual extent and value; for many miles in all directions there are more or less extensive establishments the entire capital of which is furnished by New York and the productions of which come directly into New York as their natural market. Taking this fact into consideration, the aggregate capital which New York has invested in manufactures cannot be much if any less in 1879 than $300,000,000, and the value of its products must approximate, if it does not exceed, $700,000,000.

For local government purposes, New York is divided into 24 wards; but the ward division is of little interest, as it is ignored even in the election of the municipal legislature. The government vests in a mayor, commissioners of several executive departments, and a board of aldermen. The mayor is elected biennially, and receives a salary of $12,000: he has the right of vetoing enactments of the board of aldermen, and of appointing, subject to the approval of the board, the commissioners of finance, of law, of public works, of parks, of docks, of police, of charities and corrections, of fire, of health, of taxes and assessments, and of buildings. The board of aldermen is the city legislature, consisting of 22 aldermen (3 from each of the 5 senatorial districts, 1 from the 23d and 24th wards (the mainland portion of the city), and 6 at large); each alderman receives a salary of $4000. The board of apportionment is a sort of upper house, consisting of the mayor, comptroller, tax commissioner, and president of the board of aldermen: it controls all disbursements of the city's money, every appropriation requiring its sanction before it can be operative. The police force comprises a superintendent, 4 inspectors, 35 captains, and about 3000 patrolmen, roundsmen, mounted policemen, and harbor policemen, with a number of sergeants, station supervisors, &c. There is a large, well-equipped, and efficient fire department, with alarm telegraph, &c.; and the Croton water-works supply a bountiful measure of pure, sweet water. There are 6 gas companies.

The criminal reformatory system of New York is very complete, including institutions for all ages and grades of malefactors. Youthful delinquents are restrained and trained to better ways at the House of Refuge, on Randall's Island. There are jails in the several police districts for the incarceration of accused persons who cannot secure bail pending trial, and for the imprisonment of those convicted of comparatively trivial infractions of law; though the famous "Tombs," which is a district jail also, is the main city prison. There is a House of Detention for Witnesses, where important witnesses are held when there is reason to doubt their appearance when wanted. There is a workhouse in which habitual drunkards and other good-for-naughts are confined and made to labor at various suitable employments. There is one of the state penitentiaries on Blackwell's Island; and, lastly, there is the celebrated "Ludlow Street Jail" for the detention of debtors against whom creditors take oath that they are about to leave the state, and for persons awaiting trial on civil process when there is any danger of their fleeing the jurisdiction of the local courts. Under a contract with the United States government, persons accused of violating any national law, and awaiting trial in the Federal courts, are confined in the last-named jail when unable to procure bail. The local courts include six police courts, presided over by police justices, who are committing magistrates in criminal cases and have original jurisdiction in certain civil suits; ten district courts, with jurisdiction in civil cases where not more than $250 is involved; the court of special sessions of the peace, and the court of general sessions of the peace, which are the regular criminal courts, with a court of oyer and terminer which has certain exceptional prerogatives and powers in criminal cases; the court of common pleas, and the superior court of the city of New York, the higher civil courts, having general jurisdiction, with the marine court, which has jurisdiction in certain specific causes; and a branch of the state supreme court, which holds "general term" here at least once, and oftener when business requires, in each year.

The city and county being coextensive, New York dispenses with some officers required by counties generally, while it has others, the chief ones being a sheriff, a county clerk, coroners, a county register, and a surrogate, the last-mentioned being the head of a sort of orphans' court, with many of the prerogatives of a judge, but with the right of appeal on the simple demand of any party to a case who may feel aggrieved at his decision. Besides the courts mentioned, there is one designated "the court of arbitration," which is perhaps peculiar to this city: it is a court of the chamber of commerce, designed to avert legal litigation by adjusting questions of dispute between merchants and other men of business; the judge is appointed by the governor and state senate, and receives a salary of $10,000, but his jurisdiction depends solely upon the voluntary submission of the parties to any dispute.

Manhattan Island was discovered in 1609 by Henry Hudson, an English navigator in the employ of the East India Company of Holland; three years later the first settlement was effected by the Dutch, and thus commenced the settlement of New Amsterdam, which in 1648 contained about 1000 inhabitants. In 1664 it was surrendered to the British, and came into the hands of the Duke of York, taking the name of New York; but it was retaken by the Dutch nine years afterwards, who, however, held it but a single year. In 1677 there were 384 houses, and in 1696 the city owned 40 ships, 62 sloops, and 60 boats. In 1700 the population was 6000. The "New York Gazette," a weekly paper, appeared in 1725. The first stage-route to Philadelphia was established in 1732, and stages departed for Boston monthly, taking a fortnight on the route. The imports of 1769 amounted to $839,782. In 1783, after a long possession, the British troops evacuated New York. In 1807 the first steamboat was built at this port to navigate the Hudson. The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 gave a great impetus to New York, and made it the first city of the Union. In 1837 the Croton Aqueduct was commenced, and on the 4th of July, 1842, the pure waters of the Croton River were let into the distributing reservoir.

The population of New York for the decennial periods since the first national census is as follows: in 1790, 33,131; in 1800, 60,489; in 1810, 96,373; in 1820, 123,706; in 1830, 197,112; in 1840, 312,710; in 1850, 515,547; in 1860, 813,669; and in 1870, 942,292, or, including the territory since annexed, upwards of 973,000. The population in 1879 is estimated at not far from 1,250,000.

New York, a post-village in Union township, Wayne co., Iowa, about 13 miles S. of Chariton. It has 2 churches.

New York, a post-office of Henderson co., Tex.

New York Landing, Cal. See BLACK DIAMOND.

New York Mills, a post-office of Otter Tail co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 78 miles E. of Moorhead. Here is a saw-mill. Pop. 64.

New York Mills, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., in Whitestown township, on Sadaquada Creek, and near the Erie Canal, 2 miles from Whitesborough Station, and about 95 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It has a graded school, 3 churches, and a large manufactory of fine bleached cotton goods (shirting and cottonade). Pop. 1264.

New Zealand, zee′lạnd (Fr. *Nouvelle-Zélande*, noo′-vĕll′-zà′lŏɴd′; Ger. *Neu-Seeland*, noi′-sà′lȧnt), a British colony in the South Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, having two large and one small, besides others of less note. The main chain extends from Cape North, in S. lat. 34° 22′, to Cape South, in 47° 20′ S., and from Cape West, in E. lon. 166° 40′, to Cape Wai-Apoo, in E. lon. 178° 38′. The general direction is S.E. for above 400 miles, and S.W. for 900 miles. The area of the three islands is computed at 106,260 square miles. Pop. in 1871, 332,800; present pop. about 350,000. Cook Strait separates North Island from South Island, and the latter is separated from Stewart Island by Foveaux Strait. When established as a colony, in 1840, North, Middle, and South Islands were re-named—New Ulster, New Munster, and New Leinster; but these titles are out of use since the provincial divisions with their local governments have been instituted, and they are now known as North, South, and Stewart Islands. The mineral products are valuable and extensive. Coal is widely distributed, and copper is met with in several localities. In 1857 gold was found in Nelson province, which has since exported about £50,000 annually, but the export is now on the decline. In 1861 productive diggings were discovered 50 miles from Dunedin, the exports in 1863 being to the value of £1,584,000. From April 1, 1857, to December 31, 1873, the total quantity of gold exported was 7,223,583 ounces, valued at £28,071,685. The celebrated Kauri pine, and the *Phormium tenax*, or New Zealand flax, are abundant. These islands contain large areas of forest-land, affording every variety and size of timber required for house- and ship-building. According to the latest census returns, there are in the islands about 12,000,000 sheep, 500,000 head of cattle, 100,000 horses, and 125,000 pigs, and the acreage under crops is about 2,000,000. The quantity of wool exported per annum is about 50,000,000 pounds. Total imports, about £8,000,000; exports, £5,500,000, principally to Great Britain. The greatest value of exports is from Dunedin; then come Lyttelton, Auckland, and Wellington. The revenue and expenditures of the colony amount to about £3,000,000 each, and the public debt is about £15,000,000. In December, 1873, there were 680 common schools, 1272 teachers, and 41,027 pupils. The daily average attendance was 23,801 in the case of the common schools. The climate is equable, pleasant, and salubrious, the mean annual temperature being—for Auckland, in lat. 36° 50′ S., 59° Fahr.; for New Plymouth, in 39° 3′ S., 56°; for Wellington, in 41° 16′ S., 55°; for Nelson, in 41° 15′ S., 55°; for Christchurch, in 43° 35′ S., 53°; and for Otago, in 46° 46′ S., 50°. Mean of the coldest month at Otago, 40° Fahr., and of the warmest at Auckland, 68°. High winds prevail. The average rainfall in North Island varies in the respective provinces from 45½ inches to 59 inches annually, while in South Island it is from 30 to 34½ inches. Snow seldom falls, excepting in the southern parts of South Island. There are several volcanic cones, the chief of which is Mount Egmont, in Taranaki, 8840 feet high. The town of Wellington has suffered from earthquakes. A mountain-chain, the Southern Alps, runs through South Island, culminating in Mount Cook, 12,362 feet high. Mount Kaikora, in Nelson province, has an elevation of 9300 feet. There are many good harbors in all the islands, and numerous lakes and rivers in the two larger ones. On December 31, 1873, the number of registered vessels in New Zealand was 411, aggregate tonnage 30,035. During 1873, 739 vessels entered, tonnage 289,297, and 704 cleared, tonnage 281,847. The first railroad in New Zealand, between Christchurch and Lyttelton, was opened December 1, 1863. The aboriginal race is rapidly on the decline. According to a census made on March 1, 1874, the number of the natives was then 45,470. The country was first formally taken possession of as a British colony in 1840. In 1837 the New Zealand Company was formed in England, and in 1851 made over its affairs to the government for a money consideration of £268,370. The territory was discovered in 1642 by Tasman, who examined the western coast; and Cook explored the E. side in 1769. In 1853 a free constitution was proclaimed. Shortest sea-route to Liverpool, 11,510 miles.

New Zealand, zee'lạnd, a post-village in York co., New Brunswick, on the New Brunswick Railway, 20 miles N.W. of Fredericton. It contains a hotel, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 250.

New Zi'on, a post-township of Clarendon co., S.C., 20 miles N.E. of Manning. Pop. 640.

Nexöe, nĕx'ö`ẹh, a town of Denmark, on the E. coast of the island of Bornholm. Pop. 1584.

Nexon, nĕx`ôɴᵒ', a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, 10 miles S. of Limoges. Pop. 2855.

Ney, nā, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ill.

Ney, a post-hamlet of Defiance co., O., 6½ miles S. of Bryan. It has a church.

Neyva, or **Neiva,** a town of Hayti, 70 miles E. of Port-au-Prince, on the river Neyva, which enters Neyva Bay on the S. coast, after a course of 75 miles. A small river of Portugal has this name.

Neyva, or **Neiva,** nå'e-vå, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Cundinamarca, on the Magdalena, at the influx of the Neyva River, 132 miles S.W. of Bogota.

Neze, a town of Italy. See Neive.

Nezheen, or **Nejin,** nå-zheen', written also **Neschin, Nieshin,** and **Niejin,** a town of Russia, government and 36 miles S.S.E. of Chernigov, on the Oster. Pop. 21,590. It is enclosed by ramparts, and has a cathedral, numerous other churches, some convents, a hospital, a high school, a college, and manufactures of soap, leather, &c.

Nezider, the Hungarian name of Neusiedl-am-See.

Nez Perce, nå pêʀ`så' (usually pronounced nay per'cy), or **Sahaptin Indians,** a tribe dwelling in Idaho. The name *nez percé* signifies in French "pierced nose." There does not, however, appear to be any peculiarity in their customs to justify this appellation.

Nez Per'ces, a county in the N.W. part of Idaho, borders on Washington. It is bounded on the S. by the Salmon River, and is intersected by the Clearwater. The Snake or Lewis River forms part of its western boundary. The surface is partly mountainous, and covered with forests of evergreen trees. The soil of the valleys and plains is fertile. Gold is found in it. Capital, Lewiston.

Nezpique Bayou, nā'peek bī'oo, Louisiana, rises in St. Landry parish, runs southward, and unites with the Plaquemine Brulé on the E. border of Calcasieu parish to form the Mermenteau River.

N'gami, n'gå'me, a shallow lake of Southern Africa, between lat. 20° and 21° S. and lon. 22° and 23° 30' E. Elevation, about 3300 feet. It is supposed to be nearly 60 miles long. Its chief tributary is the Tioge River. The surplus water of this lake is discharged by the river Zouga, which issues from its E. end. The water of N'gami is fresh during the periodical inundations, but becomes brackish in the dry season.

Nganaiti, South Pacific. See Byam Martin's Island.

Ngan-Hoei, n'gån`ho-å', or **Gan-Hway,** gån`hwå', an inland province of China, between lat. 29° and 34° N. and lon. 113° and 119° E., enclosed by Kiang-Soo, Che-Kiang, Kiang-See, Hoo-Pee, and Hoo-Nan. Pop. 34,168,059. Surface mostly plain, and traversed by the rivers Yang-tse-Kiang and Hoai-Ho with its affluents. The products comprise the precious metals, copper, salt, green tea from the S. districts, ink, varnish, and other produce.

Ngan-King, n'gån`king', the capital of the above province, is 160 miles S.S.W. of Nanking.

Nga-Thainghyoung, n'gå-thăng-h'yoong', a town of British Burmah, Bassein district. Pop. 3178.

Ngouça, or **Ngoosa,** n'goo`så', a walled town of the Algerian Sahara, oasis and 19 miles N.E. of Ouargla. Lat. 32° 22' N.; lon. 4° 26' E. Pop. 1000.

Ngundavam, n'gŭn`då`våm', a town of Viti Levu, one of the Feejee Islands, near lat. 18° S., lon. 178° W.

Nha-Trang, nå-trång', **Nhiatrang,** ne-å`trång', or **Yatrang,** yå`trång', a seaport town of Anam, with a good harbor, at a river's mouth, in lat. 12° 19' N., lon. 109° 20' E.

Nho, no or n'ho, written also **Nouh,** noo, and **Noh,** a town of British India. Lat. 27° 51' N.; lon. 77° 31' E. It has a manufactory of salt from springs. Pop. 6009.

Niagara, nī-ag'ạ-rạ (originally ne-å-gå'rå, or rather nee-å`gå`rå'), a river which forms part of the boundary between New York and the British province of Ontario, issues from the eastern end of Lake Erie at Buffalo, runs nearly northward, and, after a course of about 35 miles, enters Lake Ontario, having in this distance an aggregate fall of 334 feet. It encloses several islands, the largest of which, called Grand Island, is nearly 10 miles long and 6 miles wide. About 4 miles below this island is the most celebrated cataract in the world, where the river is divided by Goat Island, ½ mile long, into two separate falls, the largest volume of water flowing on the Canadian side, and forming the Horseshoe Fall, with a perpendicular descent of 158 feet. The height of the American Fall is 167 feet. The rock which crops out at the top of the cataract and forms the bed of the river is Niagara limestone. The part of the river between Goat Island and the Canadian shore is about 600 yards wide. Below the cataract the river flows in a gorge or chasm between perpendicular walls of rock which are nearly 250 feet high, the width of the channel varying from 400 to 1200 feet. The river descends 104 feet between the Falls and Lewistown, a distance of 6 or 7 miles. A noble suspension-bridge, 800 feet long, crosses the river nearly 2 miles below the cataract, and connects the New York Central Railroad with the Great Western Railway. Another suspension-bridge crosses the river nearly 1 mile below the cataract, of which it affords a good view. Geologists concur in the opinion that the cataract was once 6 miles nearer to Lake Ontario than it is now.

Niagara, a western county of New York, bordering on Canada, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, on the S. by Tonawanda Creek, and on the W. by the Niagara River. The surface is partly undulating, and in some places nearly level. The soil is fertile. The staple products are wheat, oats, hay, Indian corn, butter, apples and other fruits, and wool. This county has quarries of fine Niagara limestone (Upper Silurian), which is a good material for building; also beds of gypsum. It is intersected by the Erie Canal, the New York Central Railroad, and a branch of the Erie Railroad. The cataract of Niagara is on the W. border. Capital, Lockport. Valuation of real and personal estate, $44,949,654. Pop. in 1870, 50,437, of whom 37,210 were Americans; in 1875, 51,904.

Niagara, a township of Niagara co., N.Y. Pop. 6876. It contains the villages of Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls.

Niagara, a post-office of Wayne co., Pa.

Niag'ara (formerly **Newark**), a town of Ontario, co. of Niagara, on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of Niagara River, and on the Canada Southern Railway, 36 miles S. of Toronto. It contains 4 churches, several stores and hotels, and a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper. This is one of the oldest towns in the province, and is a favorite resort during the summer months for pleasure- and health-seekers. In 1813 it was burned down by the American General McClure, in his retreat from the north. Pop. 1600.

Niagara City, New York. See Suspension Bridge.

Niagara Falls, a post-village in Niagara township, Niagara co., N.Y., on the river of the same name, 22 miles N.N.W. of Buffalo, and 13 miles S. of Lake Ontario. It is on the New York Central Railroad and a branch of the Erie Railroad. This village is connected with the opposite bank of the river by a handsome suspension-bridge, from which may be obtained a good view of the great cataract. Another bridge connects it with Goat Island, which is about ½ mile from the railroad station. One weekly newspaper is published here. The village has several first-class hotels, 5 churches, 3 flouring-mills, 2 sash- and blind-factories, a hydraulic canal, and 2 Catholic seminaries. Pop. in 1870, 3006. For a description of the cataract, see article on the river Niagara.

Niamrei, ne`åm-rå' or ne-åm-rå'e, a large village of West Africa, 25 miles E. by S. of the mouth of the Senegal.

Nian'gua, a post-village of Webster co., Mo., on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, 31 miles N.E. of Springfield. It has (within 1 mile) 3 churches.

Niangua (or **Big Niangua**) **River,** Missouri, rises in Webster co., runs northward through Dallas co., and enters the Osage River in Camden co., nearly 2 miles above the village of Linn Creek. Length, about 125 miles.

Nian'tic, a post-village in East Lyme township, New London co., Conn., on an inlet of the sea, called Niantic Bay, and on the Shore Line Branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of New London.

Niantic, a post-village in Niantic township, Macon co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 12 miles W. of Decatur, and 27 miles E. of Springfield. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a warehouse for grain. Pop. 300; of township, 977.

Niantic, a post-village in Westerly township, Washington co., R.I., on the Charles River, and on the Stonington & Providence Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Stonington, Conn. It has a bank, 2 churches, a cotton-mill, a woollen-mill, and 2 granite-quarries. Pop. 266.

Nias, or **Poolo-Nias,** poo'-lo-ne`ås', an island of the Malay Archipelago, on the W. coast of Sumatra. Lat. 1° 30' N.; lon. 97° 15' E. Length, 70 miles; average breadth, 16 miles. It produces large quantities of rice, and on its E. coast is a village or town of the same name.

Niaumelsakas, ne-ŏw-mêl-sâ'kâs, a waterfall in Sweden, on the Luleå, læn of Norrbotten. The river, where it is about 400 yards broad, precipitates itself over a height of above 100 yards. During winter an immense arch of ice is formed over the fall.

Niaur, ne-ŏwR', or **Angour,** ân-goor', the most W. of the Pelew Islands, North Pacific. Lat. 6° 53′ 55″ N.; lon. 134° 5′ 24″ E. Length, from N.E. to S.W., about 4 miles.

Niazepetrovsk, ne-â-zâ-pâ-trovsk', a town of Russia, government of Perm, on the Oofa, 80 miles E.S.E. of Krasno-Oofimsk. It has extensive iron-works.

Nibbiano, nib-be-â'no, a village of Italy, 8 miles S. of Piacenza. Pop. of commune, 4192.

Nibe, nee'bâ, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 12 miles W.S.W. of Aalborg, on the Lym-Fiord. Pop. 1496.

Nib'lett's Bluff, a post-hamlet of Calcasieu parish, La., on the Sabine River, 15 miles above Orange, Tex.

Nicæa, the ancient name of NICE.

Nicæa, a city of Asia Minor. See IZNEEK.

Nicaragua, nik-ar-â'gwâ, a republic of Central America, having W. the Pacific Ocean, E. the Caribbean Sea, N. the republic of Honduras, and S. Costa Rica. Area, about 58,000 square miles. The Bay of Conchagua, on the Pacific coast, separates it from San Salvador. A range of hills run along its W. coast at the distance of a few miles from the sea, attaining no great height until they approach the confines of Costa Rica, where they rise to an elevation of from 5000 to 11,000 feet. Between this ridge and the lakes of Nicaragua and Leon the land is moderately level; but along the borders of Honduras and San Salvador lofty ridges again occur, running in various directions. The central part of the state is occupied by a vast plain, comprising the lake of Nicaragua. There are several volcanoes in the state, all towards the sea, standing alone, or but slightly connected with the main ridge, but none of them are of any great elevation. There are numerous rivers, but none, except the San Juan, are of much navigable importance. The lakes are Nicaragua and Leon or Managua. Veins of silver and copper exist in many parts, but they remain almost all either unexplored or only superficially worked. Gold is considerably wrought.

The climate is, on the whole, healthy, though various. In the interior and mountainous parts the temperature is more dry and cool than on the coasts, where it is hot and rather approaching to humid. By far the greater portion of Nicaragua consists of plains and gentle slopes, formed of a rich black loam. The productions are indigo, sugar, coffee, cacao, and cotton. Maize, rice, beans, and plantains, the staple food of the people, are raised in abundance. Some wheat, also, is grown in the mountainous and cooler parts of the country. Fruits of various kinds are plentiful, including excellent oranges and lemons. Of cattle there are great numbers in all parts, particularly in the districts on the E. side of the lake, where extensive and excellent pasturage is met with. The chief exports are indigo, Brazil wood, hides and skins, mahogany, coffee, sarsaparilla, &c. The revenue is stated at $1,750,000, and the expenditure at about $2,235,000. The imports are chiefly from Great Britain and North America, though some silks, gloves, and wines are received from France, and linens and glass-wares from Germany; the other imports are chiefly from Peru, Chili, &c. The chief cities are Leon, Granada, Managua, the capital, and Nicaragua. Principal port, Realejo. Pop. 236,000.

Nicaragua, a town of the republic of Nicaragua, on the W. shore of Lake Nicaragua, 33 miles S.E. of Granada. Pop. upwards of 8000. See LAKE NICARAGUA.

Nicaragua, San Juan de. See GREY TOWN.

Nicaria, or **Nikaria,** ne-kâ-ree'â (anc. *Ic'arus* or *Ica'ria*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, 12 miles W. of Samos. Area, 50 square miles. It is famous in mythology for the death near it of Icarus after his reputed aerial flight (whence its name).

Nicasio, ne-kash'e-o, a post-hamlet of Marin co., Cal., on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 53 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco. It has a church. Pop. of township, 592.

Nicastro, ne-kâs'tro, a straggling town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, on the W. side of the Apennines, 24 miles S. of Cosenza. Pop. 13,181. It is enclosed by walls, outside of which are many olive-grounds and orchards, and near it are some mineral baths. It is a bishop's see.

Nicavari, one of the Nicobar Islands. See CAMORTA.

Nic'cora, a post-office of San Juan co., Col.

Nice, neess (It. *Nizza*, nit'sâ; anc. *Nicæ'a*), an episcopal city and seaport of France, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Paillon, 98 miles by rail E.N.E. of Toulon, and 98 miles S. by W. of Turin. Lat. 43° 42′ N.; lon. 7° 17′ E. It is beautifully situated in a small plain, which it almost covers, at the foot of the Maritime Alps. The waters of the Mediterranean wash its walls on the S.; on the N. and the E. the mountains enclose it in the form of an amphitheatre. The highest in the rear is crowned by an old castle enclosed by bastioned walls. The city is divided into the old and the new town. The streets of the former are narrow and mean-looking, compared with those of the latter, in which the houses are handsome, being more modern, and painted externally in fresco. Nice has two noble squares, one of them surrounded with porticos; and adjacent to the other is a raised terrace, which serves as a defence for the town against the sea, and affords a delightful promenade. The cathedral church is in the ordinary Italian style. There are a theatre, a hospital, a public library, baths, &c. Nice possesses some silk-, cotton- and paper-mills, many oil-mills, and manufactures of tobacco, leather, soap, wine, essences, inlaid work, &c. The harbor or port lies three-fourths of a mile E. of the Paillon; it is small, and open to the S.E. Between the piers there is a depth of only 15 feet of water. The exports consist principally of wine, olive oil, silk, essences, perfumes, &c. Nice is noted for its mild, equable, and salubrious climate, and is a favorite winter resort of foreigners, particularly English, whose numbers have been estimated at from 5000 to 6000, besides Germans and Russians. It was ceded, with some adjacent territory, to France in 1861, and is now the capital of the department of Alpes-Maritimes. Pop. 53,397.

Nice, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See IZNEEK.

Nicephorium, the ancient name of RAKKA.

Nicer, the ancient name of NECKAR.

Nicero, Grecian Archipelago. See NISARI.

Nice'town, a station within the limits of Philadelphia, Pa., on the Germantown & Chestnut Hill Railroad, 4 miles from the initial station in Philadelphia.

Nicholas, nĭk'o-la̤s, a county in the N.E. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 225 square miles. It is intersected by the Licking River, and bounded on the S.W. by the South Fork of that river. The surface is undulating or hilly. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Good limestone underlies part of this county. Capital, Carlisle. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 9129, of whom 8883 were Americans. It is intersected by the Maysville & Lexington Railroad.

Nicholas, a county in the S. central part of West Virginia, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is intersected by the Gauley River, and is bounded on the S.W. by the Meadow and Kanawha Rivers. The surface is diversified with high hills or mountains, and a large part of it is covered with forests. Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Nicholas Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,054,391. Pop. in 1870, 4458, of whom 4415 were Americans.

Nicholas, a post-office of Rice co., Kansas.

Nicholas Court-House, or **Sum'mersville,** a post-village, capital of Nicholas co., W. Va., about 45 miles E. of Charleston. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office. Coal is found near this place.

Nich'olasville, a post-village, capital of Jessamine co., Ky., 13 miles S.S.W. of Lexington. It is on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 91 miles S. of Cincinnati. It contains a court-house, 8 churches, a newspaper office, a national bank, 1 other bank, the Bethel Academy, a female institute, and 2 hemp-factories. Pop. 1089.

Nichols, nĭk'o̤lz, a station in Lincoln co., Neb., on the South Platte River and the Union Pacific Railroad, 8 miles W. of North Platte. Elevation, 2882 feet.

Nichols, a post-village in Nichols township, Tioga co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River, 2 miles from Smithborough Station of the Erie Railroad, and about 8 miles S.W. of Owego. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill. Pop. 281; of the township, 1687.

Nichols, a post-hamlet of Marion co., S.C., on the Little Pedee River, and on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 73 miles W. of Wilmington.

Nicholson, nĭk'o̤l-sŭn, a station in Jackson co., Ga., on the Northeastern Railroad, 11 miles N. by W. of Athens.

Nicholson, a station on the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, 2 miles W. of Bay St. Louis, Miss.

Nicholson, a township of Fayette co., Pa. Pop. 1359.

Nicholson, a post-borough in Nicholson township, Wyoming co., Pa., on Tunkhannock Creek, and on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 21 miles N.N.W. of Scranton, and about 11 miles N.E. of Tunkhannock. It has a newspaper office, a graded school, 3 churches, and a tannery. Pop. of the township, 1546.

Nicholson River, North Australia, flows into the Gulf of Carpentaria W. of Albert River.

Nicholson's, a station on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 2½ miles S. of Cambridge, O.

Nicholson's Gap, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ala.

Nicholson's Mills, a post-office of Iredell co., N.C.

Nicholson's Store, a post-office of Choctaw co., Ala.

Nicholsonville, a post-office of Cleveland co., N.C.

Nichol Station, a post-village of Muscatine co., Iowa, in Pike township, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 5 miles N. of Burlington, and 17 miles W. of Muscatine. It has 4 churches.

Nicholsville, nik′ọlz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Clermont co., O., about 24 miles S.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church.

Nicholville, nik′ọl-vĭl, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Lawrence township, on the St. Regis River, 18 miles E. of Potsdam. It has 2 churches. Pop. 300.

Nick′ell's Mills, a hamlet of Monroe co., W. Va., 7 miles from Fort Spring Depot. It has a woollen-mill.

Nick′el Mines, mīnz, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in Bart township, 3 miles S. of Kinzer's Station. It has a church, and mines of nickel, cobalt, &c.

Nick′elsville, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Va., 35 miles from Abingdon. It has 2 churches and 4 stores. Pop. 108.

Nickerie, nik′kẹh-ree`, a district of Dutch Guiana, forming the W. portion of Surinam, on the banks of the Corentyn and the shores of the Atlantic. It is chiefly inhabited by English and Scotch settlers.

Nick′erson, a post-office of Reno co., Kansas, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 42½ miles W. of Newton, and about 1 mile N. of the Arkansas River.

Nickerson, a post-village of Dodge co., Neb., on the Elkhorn River, and on the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, 8 miles N. of Fremont. It has an elevator for grain.

Nickleville, nĭk′ẹl-vĭl, a post-village of Venango co., Pa., in Richmond township, 11 or 12 miles S.E. of Franklin, and 8 miles N. of Emlenton. It has a church.

Nickolai, a town of Prussia. See NIKOLAI.

Nicktown, Cambria co., Pa. See SAINT NICHOLAS.

Nick′ville, a post-office of Elbert co., Ga.

Nic`obar′ Islands (called by the Malays, *Poolo Sambillong*, poo′lo såm-bil-long′, "Nine Islands"), a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, S. of the Bay of Bengal, between lat. 6° 40′ and 9° 30′ N. and lon. 92° 50′ and 94° E. They constitute, with the Andamans, the extension of the great volcanic band of Sumatra and Java. In the S. group, Great Nicobar has an area of 1258 square miles, and Little Nicobar 86 square miles. Camorta, Chowry, and the other islands of the N. group are all smaller. They are all covered with trees, and very fertile, yielding in abundance cocoa-nuts, oranges, sugar, tobacco, and bamboos. The animals comprise scorpions, crocodiles, serpents, rats, pigs, dogs, and cats. Mean annual temperature, 70° Fahrenheit. The islands are exposed to hurricanes; the rainy season lasts for nine months, and the unusual phenomenon of frequent rain in the dry season (from December to February) renders them very unhealthy. Repeated attempts at colonization have failed, on account of the prevalence of fever. The group belongs to Great Britain, and the Indian government has a penal colony at Nancowry. The natives are of Malay stock. Pop. 6000.

Nicode′mus, a post-hamlet of Graham co., Kansas, 19 miles W. of Stockton. It has a church.

Nic′ojack, a post-office of Marion co., Tenn.

Nicolas d'Aliermont, nee-ko`lå′ dål`le-ĕʀ`mòɴᵍ′, a town of France, Seine-Inférieure, 8 miles S.E. of Dieppe. Pop. 2295. It has manufactures of chronometers.

Nic`ola′us, a post-village of Sutter co., Cal., in Nicolaus township, on Feather River, 18 miles S. of Marysville. It has a church, 2 stores, and about 50 houses. Pop. of the township, 799.

Nicolet, nik`o`lå′, a county of Quebec. Area, 595 square miles. The Becancour River intersects this county, and the St. Lawrence washes its N. shore. Capital, Becancour. Pop. 23,262.

Nicolet, a post-village in Nicolet co., Quebec, 8 miles from St. Gregoire, and 81 miles N.N.E. of Montreal. It has 15 stores, 2 saw- and 2 flouring-mills, a boot- and shoe-factory, and a college with a library containing 10,000 volumes. Pop. 1200.

Nicolet Falls, a village in Richmond co., Quebec, 2 miles from Danville. It has a broom-handle-factory, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a store. Pop. 200.

Nicollet, nik′ol-let (Fr. pron. nik`o`lå′), a county in the S. part of Minnesota, has an area of about 470 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. and the E. by the Minnesota River, which runs southeastward to the S. extremity of this county, and there makes a great bend, below which its direction is nearly northward. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies, small lakes, and woodlands. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, Indian corn, butter, and potatoes are the staple products. Fine Silurian limestone underlies part of the soil. The Winona & St. Peter Railroad connects with the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad at St. Peter, the capital of this county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,142,662. Pop. in 1870, 8362, of whom 4281 were Americans; in 1875, 11,525.

Nicollet, a hamlet of Nicollet co., Minn., in a township of the same name, 2 or 3 miles from Nicollet Station. It has 2 stores, a hotel, and a plough-factory. The township is bounded on the S. by the Minnesota River, and on the N.W. by Swan Lake. Pop. of the township, 851.

Nicollet, a post-hamlet of Nicollet co., Minn., near the Minnesota River, and on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 15 miles W.S.W. of St. Peter.

Nicolosi, ne-ko-lo′see, a town of Sicily, 8 miles N.W. of Catania, on the S. slope of Mount Etna. Pop. 3114.

Nic′olston, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, on Nottawasaga River, about 12 miles S. of Angus. It has woollen- and grist-mills, and a store. Pop. 100.

Nicomedia, the ancient name of ISMEED.

Nicon′za, a post-hamlet of Miami co., Ind., in Perry township, 3 miles from Roann Station, and about 18 miles N.N.E. of Peru. It has 2 churches.

Nicopolis, ne-kop′o-lis, **Nicopoli,** ne-kop′o-le, or **Nicopol,** ne-ko′pẹl (anc. *Nicop′olis ad Is′trum*), a town of Bulgaria, on the Danube, 56 miles W. of Roostchook. Pop. estimated at 10,000. It was founded by Trajan, and occupies a height enclosed by ramparts, mounting large cannon, and further defended by a castle. It has some large edifices, mosques, baths, &c., but is generally ill built.

Nicop′olis, an ancient city of Epirus; its remains, consisting of a theatre and an amphitheatre, are situated about 3 miles N. of Prevesa.

Nicopolis, an ancient name of AMOAS.

Nicopolis, the supposed ancient name of DEVRIGHI.

Nicosia, ne-ko-see′å, a city of Sicily, 14 miles N.E. of Castrogiovanni. Pop. 14,789. It has several churches and convents, a few manufactures, and a trade in the cattle and corn of the fertile surrounding district.

Nicosia, the capital city of Cyprus. See LEFKOSIA.

Nicotera, ne-ko-tå′rå, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, near the Gulf of Gioja, 13 miles S.W. of Tropea. Pop. 6347. It consists of an upper town, with a castle and a palace, and a lower town, inhabited by fishermen. It was partially destroyed by the earthquake of 1783.

Nicoya, ne-ko′yå, a peninsula, bay, river, and two towns of Costa Rica,—the peninsula in lat. 9° 40′ N., lon. 85° W., bounding westward the bay which receives the river; and the two towns respectively 76 miles W.N.W. and 96 miles W. of Cartago; the latter with a pop. of 3000.

Nicsic, a town of Montenegro. See NIKISH.

Nictaux (nĭk`tō′) **Falls,** a post-village in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, on the Nictaux River, 5 miles from Wilmot. It contains 5 stores. Pop. 300.

Nictheroy, nik-tå-ro′e, or **Praia Grande,** prī′å grån′då, a town of Brazil, on the bay and 5 miles E. of the city of Rio Janeiro. It is the capital of the province of Rio de Janeiro, and was once the capital of Brazil.

Nicuman, ne-koo-mån′, or **Nimen,** ne-mĕn′, a river of the territory of Amoor, rises near lat. 52° N., flows S.S.W., and joins the Amoor. Length, about 220 miles.

Nida, nee′då, a river of Russian Poland, flowing S.S.E., joins the Vistula on the left, after a course of 75 miles.

Nidaros, or **Nidrosia.** See TRONDHJEM.

Nidau, or **Nydau,** nee′dŏw, a town of Switzerland, canton and 16 miles N.W. of Bern, at the N. extremity of the Lake of Bienne.

Nidda, nid′då, a river of Germany, flows S.W. 50 miles, and joins the Main at Hochst, 6 miles W. of Frankfort.

Nidda, a walled town of Hesse, in Ober-Hessen, on the Nidda, 19 miles S.E. of Giessen. Pop. 1753.

Nidder, nid′dẹr, a river of Germany, rises in Hesse, flows S.W., and joins the Nidda 7 miles N.E. of Frankfort. Total course, 45 miles.

Nidech, a town of Asia Minor. See NIGDEH.

Nid-Elv, nid-ĕlv, a river of Norway, after a S.W. course of 70 miles, falls into the Skager-Rack opposite Tromöe.

Nidgull, nid`gŭll′, a town of British India, in Mysore, 45 miles E. of Chitteldroog.

Nidoki, ne-do′kee, a town of Russia, government and 49 miles W.N.W. of Vilna.

Nidor′os, a township of Otter Tail co., Minn. Pop. 186.

Nidum, the supposed ancient name of NEATH.

Niebla, ne-å'BLÅ (anc. *Ilipa?*), a decayed town of Spain, province and 18 miles N.E. of Huelva, on the Rio Tinto. Near it are extensive copper-mines.

Nied, ne-å', a river of Lorraine and Rhenish Prussia, commencing 12 miles E.N.E. of Metz, flows N.N.E., and joins the Saar. Length, 45 miles.

Nieder, nee'dẹr, a German word, signifying "lower," prefixed to the names of numerous places in Germany, as NIEDER WESEL, NIEDER INGELHEIM, &c. For those not undermentioned see additional name.

Nieder Bludowitz, Austria. See BLUDOWITZ.

Niederbronn, nee'dẹr-bronn\` (Fr. pron. ne-å\`dêR\`-bronn'), a town of Germany, in Alsace, 26 miles N.W. of Strasburg. Pop. 2830. It is situated in a valley of the Vosges Mountains, and has well-frequented mineral springs, also establishments for preparing steel and bar iron, heavy articles of machinery, and large pieces of artillery.

Niedergrand, nee'dẹr-grånt\`, a village of Bohemia, 61 miles N. of Prague. Pop. 2611.

Niederhall, nee'dẹr-håll\`, or **Niedernhall,** nee'dẹrn-håll\`, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Jaxt, bailiwick of Künzelsau, on the Kocher. Pop. 1401.

Nieder-Hessen, nee'dẹr-hês'sẹn ("Lower Hesse"), a former province of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, now a part of the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia.

Niederhoff, nee'dẹr-hōf\`, a village of Bohemia, circle of Bidschow. Pop. 2150.

Niederlande. See NETHERLANDS.

Nieder Lichtenau, Prussia. See LICHTENAU.

Niederrad, nee'dẹr-råt\`, a village of Prussia, near Frankfort-on-the-Main. Pop. 3523.

Nieder Reichstädt, Saxony. See REICHSTÄDT.

Nieder Selters, nee'dẹr sêl'tẹrs, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 23 miles N. of Mentz. It is famous for its springs, which furnish the well-known Seltzer water.

Niederstetten, nee'dẹr-stêt\`tẹn, a town of Würtemberg, 9 miles S.E. of Mergentheim. Pop. 1857.

Niederstotzingen, nee'dẹr-stot\`sing-ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, between the Danube and the Brenz. P. 1169.

Nieder Ullersdorf, nee'dẹr ŏŏl'lẹrs-doRf\`, a village of Bohemia, circle of Königgrätz. Pop. 1200.

Nieder Wesel, nee'dẹr ŵå'zẹl, or **Wesel,** ŵå'zẹl, a frontier and strongly fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, 32 miles N.N.W. of Dusseldorf, on the right bank of the Rhine, here joined by the Lippe. Pop. 19,104 (besides the garrison), mostly employed in the manufacture of cotton and woollen stuffs, leather, and tobacco, in distilleries and breweries, and in an active trade on the rivers. Its port is convenient, and packets ply between it and Amsterdam. The Romans had a fortified post here, and the town formerly belonged to the Hanseatic League. Since 1815 its defences have been strengthened by the erection of Fort Blücher, on the W. bank of the Rhine.

Niederzwehren, nee'dẹr-tsŵå\`rẹn, a village of Prussia, circle of Cassel. Pop. 1587.

Niederzwönitz, nee'dẹr-tsŵö\`nits, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, near the town of Zwönitz. Pop. 2482.

Niedorp, nee'doRp, NIEUWE, nyü'ŵẹh, and OUDE, ŏw'dẹh, two contiguous villages of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 9 miles N.E. of Alkmaar. United pop. 2565.

Niefern, nee'fẹrn, a town of Germany, in Baden, on the Enz, 19 miles E.S.E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1695.

Niegoldstown, nee'goldz-tŏwn, a post-office and mining-camp of San Juan co., Col., 150 miles from Garland Railroad Station. Gold and silver are mined here. It has a quartz-mill, a saw-mill, &c.

Nieheim, nee'hīme, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 18 miles E.N.E. of Paderborn. Pop. 1563.

Niehl, neel, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 6 miles W.N.W. of Cleves. Pop. 2210.

Niejin, or **Nieshin,** a town of Russia. See NEZHEEN.

Niel, neel, a village of Belgium, province and 10 miles S. by W. of Antwerp, on the Rupel. Pop. 3600.

Niella-Tanaro, ne-êl'lå tå-nå'ro, a village of Italy, Coni, 16 miles N.E. of Mondovi, on the Tanaro. Pop. 2137.

Niemeczyn, ne-å-mêtch'in, written also **Niementchin,** a town of Russia, government and 15 miles N.N.E. of Vilna. Pop. 1800.

Niemegk, nee'mêk, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 27 miles S.S.W. of Potsdam. Pop. 2299.

Niemen, nee'mẹn (Pol. pron. nyêm'ẹn; Fr. *Niémen*, ne-å\`mên'), or **Memel,** mêm'ẹl or må'mêl (anc. *Chronus?*), a river of Russian Poland, rises in the government of Minsk, flows N.W. through the government of Grodno, between Vilna and Augustowo, and through East Prussia, and, under the name of the Memel, enters the Curische-Haff by the Rass and Gilge mouths, 30 miles W. of Tilsit, after a total course estimated at 400 miles. Principal affluents, the Vilia and Szeszuppe. It is the main channel for the trade of Lithuania and Volhynia. Near Grodno a canal connects it with the Bober and Vistula.

Niementchin, a town of Russia. See NIEMECZYN.

Niemes, ne-å'mês, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles N.N.W. of Buntzlau. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, paper, and calico. Pop. 4473.

Niemirow, ne-å-me-rov', a town of Austrian Galicia, 25 miles W. of Zolkiew. Pop. 1718.

Niemokstzy, ne-å\`mokst'zee, or **Niemokchty,** ne-å\`moksh'tee, a town of Russia, government of Vilna, 15 miles W.N.W. of Rossiena.

Nienburg, neen'bŏŏRG, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 30 miles N.W. of Hanover, on the Weser, here joined by the Meerbach, and on the Hanover & Bremen Railway. It has manufactures of linen and vinegar, some trade in timber, and a transit trade by the river. Pop. 5655.

Nienburg Mönch, neen'bŏŏRG mönK, or **Kloster-Nienburg,** klos'tẹr-neen'bŏŏRG, a walled town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt, on the Saale, here joined by the Boder, 10 miles N.W. of Köthen. Pop. 3891.

Nieppes, ne-êpp', a town of France, in Nord, 13 miles E. of Hazebrouck. Pop. 1653.

Niers, neeRS, or **Neers,** dåRS, a river of Rhenish Prussia and the Netherlands, after a N.W. course of 60 miles joins the Meuse 2 miles W. of Gennep.

Nierstein, neeR'stīne, a town of Hesse, province of Rhein-Hessen, on the Rhine, 9 miles S.S.E. of Mentz. It has manufactures of wine. Pop. 2866.

Nieshin, a town of Russia. See NEZHEEN.

Niesky, ne-ês'kee, a Moravian colony of Prussian Silesia, 11 miles N.N.W. of Görlitz. Pop. 1222.

Niesoochatschi, ne-å-soo-Kåt'shee, written also **Niesuchatschi** and **Neisoukhoiji,** a town of Russia, Volhynia, 10 miles N.N.E. of Kovel. Pop. 1500.

Nieswiez, a town of Russia. See NESVIZH.

Nieto, a river of Italy. See NETO.

Nieukirk, Rhenish Prussia. See NEUKIRCHEN.

Nieuport, a town of Belgium. See NIEUWPOORT.

Nieuw, nyüŵ, or **Nieuwe,** nyü'ŵẹh, a Dutch word, signifying "new," forming the prefix of various names in the Netherlands, as NIEUWPOORT (*i.e.*, "New Port"), &c.

Nieuwe-Diep, Het Nieuwe-Diep, hêt nyü'ŵẹh-deep, or **Willemsoord,** ŵil'lêm-sōRd, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, about 1 mile E. of Helder, at the entrance to the Amsterdam Ship-Canal.

Nieuwendam, nyü'ŵẹn-dåm\`, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, S.S.W. of Hoorn. Pop. 1187.

Nieuwenhoorn, nyü'ŵẹn-hōRN\`, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 3 miles S. of Briel.

Nieuwer Amstel, Netherlands. See AMSTEL.

Nieuwerkerk-in-Duiveland, nyü'ŵẹr-kêRK\` in doi'vêh-lånt\`, a village of the Netherlands, in Zealand, 3 miles E. of Zierikzee. Pop. 1267.

Nieuwerkerk-op-den-Yssel, nyü'ŵẹr-kêRK\` op dên īs'sẹl, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 6 miles N.E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 2197.

Nieuwerkirken, nyü'ŵẹr-kĕĕRK\`ẹn, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 16 miles S.E. of Ghent. P. 2600.

Nieuwkerk, a town of Netherlands. See NYKERK.

Nieuwkoop, nyüŵ'kōp, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 12 miles E. of Leyden. Pop. 2526.

Nieuwkuik, nyüŵ'koik, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 6 miles W. of Bois-le-Duc.

Nieuwolde, nyü'ŵol\`dẹh, a village of the Netherlands, province and 17 miles E. of Groningen. Pop. 1875.

Nieuwpoort, nyüŵ'pōrt, sometimes called in English **New'port** (Fr. *Nieuport*, ne-uh\`poR'; L. *No'vus Por'tus*), a fortified town of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Yperlee, near its mouth in the North Sea, 10 miles S.W. of Ostend. Pop. 3690, engaged in ship-building, rope-making, and fishing. A navigable canal connects it with Ostend and Bruges. It is a railway terminus and a bathing-place.

Nieuwpoort, nyüŵ'pōrt, a small fortified town of the Netherlands, on the Lech, 16 miles E. of Rotterdam.

Nieuw-Rhode, or **Nieuwrode,** nyüŵ-ro'dẹh, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 32 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1080.

Nieuwstad, nyüŵ'stått, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 11 miles N.E. of Maestricht.

Nieuwveld, nyüŵ'vêlt, a mountain-range of South Africa, Cape Colony, between lat. 32° and 33° S., and upwards of 10,000 feet in elevation.

Nièvre, ne-aivr', a river of France, in Nièvre, flows S., and joins the Loire at Nevers. Length, 25 miles.

Nièvre, a department in the centre of France, formed of the old province of Nivernois and part of Orléannois. Area, 2595 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 346,822. Surface mountainous and infertile in the E., but there are rich plains in the W. It is watered by the Loire and its affluent the Allier, which separates it from the departments of Cher and Allier. The Yonne rises in the department, and the Canal of Nivernois (Nivernais) connects it with the Loire. It has mineral springs and mines of iron, coal, and copper. Chief industry in iron- and steel-works. Here are manufactures of linen, glass, hardware, porcelain, wine, leather, cutlery, &c. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Nevers, Château-Chinon, Clamecy, and Cosne. Capital, Nevers.

Niffii, a kingdom of Africa. See NYFFÉ.

Nigdeh, nig′dẹh, **Nikde,** nik′dẹh, or **Nidech,** nee′-dech (anc. *Cadyna?*), a town of Asia Minor, 47 miles N.E. of Ereglee. Pop. 5000. It is the residence of a pasha, and has 3 fortresses, some mosques, a Turkish college, and various antiquities. The plain of Nigdeh extends S.W. from it for about 50 miles.

Niger, nī′jẹr, or **Quor′ra,** written also **Kwara, Kowara,** and **Kouara** (anc. *Ni′geir*, *Ni′gir*, or *Ni′gris;* Gr. Νιγιρ, or Νιγειρ), called **Joliba,** jol′e-bå, in the upper part of its course, a great river of Western Africa, rises in the country of the Mandingos, N. of the Kong Mountains, about lat. 8° N., lon. 9° W., and, flowing N. and N.E. towards the desert, afterwards turns S.E. and S., and enters the sea through many mouths in the Bight of Benin. At its source it is called Tembie, that is, "water," in the Kisse language, but lower down, in Bambarra, it is entitled Babaa, "Great River," or Joliba, that is, the river of the Joli, or Red Men, who are the inhabitants of Joli-nkendu (Red Man's Land), the Jallonkandoo of Park. It becomes navigable at Bammakoo, 100 miles above Sego in Bambarra. Lower down it enters a level country, and divides into several arms enclosing extensive islands, on one of which stands Jenne, or properly Ginéwa, the great emporium of Negroland, and from which the whole country has derived its commercial name, Guinea. The river then enters a territory in which the Foolahs, or Fellatah, are the rulers, within the domain of which the river is called Issa. In its course down to Jenne the Joliba receives several accessions from the S. Farther on it turns northward, crossing Debo (or Blackwater) Lake, and receiving on the right numerous streams. At Kabra, the port of Timbuctoo, it probably reaches its highest latitude (about 17° N.); it then runs E. along the desert to the frontiers of Houssa.

In the Houssa country the great river is known as the Gulbi-nkowára, that is, the "River Kwára," or Kowára, and farther S., in Nyffé, where it is often a league wide or more, it is entitled the sea or lake of Nyffé, or Kwára. A very active commerce here animates the broad waters of the Quorra. Through Houssa and Nyffé flow several streams from the heights which divide those countries from Bornoo, while on the western side, through Guinea and Bergoo, the Kwára receives the small rivers which descend from the mountains of the Songay. At the southern extremity of Nyffé (lat. 7° 46′ N.) the Niger unites with its chief tributary, the Benuwe, a navigable stream from Adamawa. The united stream then flows S. by W. between Yariba on its right bank and Attah on the left; and here it is called Ujimini Fufu, or White Water; the Benuwe being styled Ujimini Dudu, or Black Water. The delta of the Niger commences near Aboh, about 80 miles above the sea. It has 22 mouths. It is supposed that the Niger is connected with the Calabar by Cross River, and it is certain that on the W. there are navigable channels from it to Warree and Benin. The whole course of the great river from its source to the mouth of the Nun, without regard to sinuosities, is about 2000 miles, and if traced through all its windings it would fall little short of 3000. It was descended by Mungo Park from Sego to Boossa, a distance on the river probably of from 1500 miles to 1800 miles, and it has been ascended from the sea as far as Lever, 40 or 50 miles from Boossa: it is regularly traversed for many miles by British steamers. The scenery near the delta is of the wildest forest character.

Night Island, Australia, is off the N.E. coast of Cape York. Lat. 13° 10′ S.; lon. 143° 22′ E.

Nigritia, Nigritie, or **Nigritien.** See SOODAN.

Nigua, nee′gwå, a small maritime town of Hayti, on its S. coast, 10 miles S.W. of San Domingo, and near the mouth of the river Nigua in the Caribbean Sea.

Niguarda, ne-gwaR′då, a village of Italy, province and 3 miles N. of Milan. Pop. of commune, 2002.

Niguelas, ne-gå′lås, a hamlet of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 16 miles from Granada. Pop. 1244.

Nihau, nee′hŏw′, or **Oneeow,** o-nee′ŏw′, one of the Sandwich Islands, lat. 22° N., lon. 160° 35′ W., about 18 miles long and 8 miles broad. Pop. 233.

Nijar (Nixar), or **Nijar-y-Huebro,** nẹ-HAR′-e-HWå′bro, a town of Spain, province and 13 miles E.N.E. of Almeria. Pop. 2038.

Nijehaske, or **Nyhehaske,** nī′ạ-hås′kẹh, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 2 miles W. of Heerenveen. Pop. 1454.

Nijkerk, a town of the Netherlands. See NYKERK.

Nijmwegen, Netherlands. See NYMWEGEN.

Nijni. For places with this prefixed name see NIZHNEE.

Nijnii-Novgorod, Russia. See NIZHNEE-NOVGOROD.

Nikaria, an island of Greece. See NICARIA.

Nikde, a town of Asia Minor. See NIGDEH.

Nikish, nee′kish′, **Niksiki,** nik′see′kee, or **Nic′sic,** a village of Montenegro, 34 miles N.E. of Cattaro. P. 4000.

Nikita, nee′ke-tå′ (?), a village of Russia, in the Crimea, 26 miles S. of Simferopol.

Nikitinskaia, ne-ke-tin-skī′å, a town of Russia, government and 40 miles E.N.E. of Orenboorg.

Nikitovka, or **Nikitowka,** ne-ke-tov′kå, a town of Russia, 34 miles W.N.W. of Kharkov. Pop. 1600.

Nikitovka, or **Nikitowka,** a town of Russia, in Voronezh, 30 miles E.N.E. of Valooiki.

Niklasburg, a town of Moravia. See NIKOLSBURG.

Nikobar Islands. See NICOBAR ISLANDS.

Nikolai, nik′o-lī′, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 58 miles S.E. of Oppeln. It has manufactures of beer and spoons. Pop. 5699.

Nikolaiev, or **Nikolaiew,** ne-ko-lī′ẻv′, written also **Nikolaief,** a fortified town of Russia, government and 39 miles N.N.W. of Kherson, at the confluence of the Ingul and the Bug, 20 miles above the mouth of the latter in the estuary of the Dnieper. Pop. 82,805. It was founded in 1790, is enclosed by walls, is well built, and is the station of a Russian admiral and fleet. It has a cathedral, a town hall, an admiralty-house, museums and library, schools for pilots and for the daughters of soldiers, an observatory, hospitals, and docks.

Nikolaifsk, ne-ko-lå′ifsk, **Nikolaevsk,** ne-ko-lå′-ẻvsk, or **Nikolajewsk,** ne-ko-lå′yẻvsk, a town of Asiatic Russia, capital of the government of Primorsk, on the N. bank of the Amoor, 25 miles from its mouth. It is a naval station, with foundries, dock, factories, and machine-shops. It has a good trade. Pop. 5300.

Nikolaifsk, Nikolaevsk, or **Nikolajewsk,** a town of Russia, government of Samara, on the Irgis, a tributary of the Volga, 60 miles E. of Volsk. Pop. 9794.

Nikolaiken, nee′ko-lī′kẹn, a town of Prussia, on Lake Spirding, 12 miles E.S.E. of Sensburg. Pop. 2192.

Nikolaistad, ne-ko-lī′ståd (formerly **Vasa,** or **Wasa,** vå′så), a seaport town of Finland, capital of the læn of Vasa, on the E. side of the Gulf of Bothnia, 56 miles N.E. of Christianstad. Lat. 63° 4′ 3″ N.; lon. 21° 43′ E. Pop. 4981.

Nik′olsburg (Ger. pron. nee′kols-bŏŏRG′), **Niklasburg,** nee′klås-bŏŏRG′, or **Mikulow,** mee′koo-lov′, a town of Moravia, 28 miles S. of Brünn. Pop. 7173, among whom are many Jews. It has a splendid castle, with a library of 20,000 volumes, many valuable manuscripts, and collections of natural history; a philosophical academy, several other public schools, and manufactures of woollen cloth and other stuffs.

Nikolsk, ne-kolsk′, a town of Russia, government and 194 miles E. of Vologda, on the Yoog. Pop. 1748.

Nikolskaia, Nikolskaja, ne-kol-skī′å, **Stanitza,** stå-nit′zå, or **Novaia-Kargata,** no-vī′å-kaR-gå′tå, a town of Russia, government and E.S.E. of Orenboorg, on the Ural. Pop. 2367.

Nikooleeno, Nikoulino, or **Nikulino,** ne-koo-lee′no, some small places in Russia, government of Tver, E. of Staritza, and in Russian Poland, government of Moheelev, N.E. of Babinovitchi.

Nikopol, ne-ko′pol, a town of Russia, 67 miles S.S.W. of Yekaterinoslav, on the Dnieper. Pop. 9706.

Nikopoli, a town of Bulgaria. See NICOPOLIS.

Niksar, nik′sar′ (anc. *Neocæsarea*), a town of Asia Minor, 30 miles N.E. of Tokat, on the route to Erzroom. It comprises about 800 houses, and has a citadel containing the chief bazaars and buildings.

Niksiki, a village of Montenegro. See NIKISH.

Nilab, nee′låb′, a town of the Punjab, on the left bank of the Indus, a short distance below Attock. Lat. 33° 46′ N.

Nile, nīl (Fr. *Nile,* neel; Ger. *Nil,* neel; Sp., It., and Port. *Nilo,* nee′lo; Arab. *Bahr Nil,* båH′r neel; anc. *Ni′lus*), a great river of East Africa, and the most celebrated river of the ancient world, is formed by two head-streams —the Bahr-el-Azrek (or Blue River) and the Bahr-el-Abiad (or White River)—which unite at Khartoom, lat. 15° 37′ N. It receives its last tributary, the Atbara (anc. *Astab′-oras*), in lat. 17° 42′ N., at the N. extremity of the peninsula of Atbara (sometimes called the island of Meroë), and thence flows N. in a single stream without accession through 12 degrees of latitude, or, following its windings, at least 1300 miles, to the sea. Below its junction with the Atbara it has on the W. the desert of Bahiooda, on the E. Berber; lower down it forms several islands, one of which bears the name of Kandake. It then bends W. by S., and passes by Jebel Barkal; then, resuming its N. course, it enters the plains of Dongola, and forms several islands of great extent. Quitting these plains by a cataract, the river flows through the districts of Mahas, Sukkot, Wady Kenooz, and Batn-el-Hajar, at the head of which is the second or great cataract, and, entering Egypt at Philæ, it descends the last (the first in ascending) cataract to Syene or Asswan, in lat. 24° 5′ N.

From Philæ the Nile flows through Egypt in a single stream to lat. 30° 15′ N., where it divides into two branches, leading respectively to Rosetta (Rásheed) and Damietta (Damiat), entering the sea in about lat. 31° 35′ N. From the junction of its head-streams to its delta its basin, varying in breadth, is formed by two parallel chains of mountains. Its banks are generally elevated in Nubia; they are less so in Middle Egypt, and absolutely flat in the delta. From Asswan to the sea the average fall is 2 inches to a mile, and its mean velocity is about 3 miles an hour. At the delta its waters spread out into numerous streams in the form of a triangle, extending at its base on the Mediterranean over a space of 120 miles, between the W. or Rosetta branch and the E. or Damietta branch. The ordinary width of the Nile in Egypt above the delta is about 700 yards. The branches through the delta are much narrower, and so shallow in the dry season that vessels exceeding 40 tons' burden cannot pass through them.

As rain scarcely ever falls in the valley of the Nile from the 18th nearly to the 30th parallel, and very scantily even lower down, the river owes its supplies wholly to the copious rains of the countries wherein it rises. It begins to increase in June, attains its greatest height about the autumnal equinox, and then subsides as gradually as it rose. The ordinary rise at Cairo is about 40 feet. During the flood a great portion of the delta and of the Valley of Egypt, higher up, is inundated. In Sennaar, also, and Dongola extensive tracts are watered immediately by the river, but in general its banks above Egypt are irrigated by means of the water-wheel.

The Nile is the only large African river that discharges its waters into the Mediterranean. Its source has been a mystery from the earliest times, and many expeditions have been sent to solve the problem in vain. From the discoveries of Captains Speke and Burton, Sir Samuel Baker, and others, we are now enabled to trace it from the south of the equator, where it has been found issuing, a broad, clear stream, through Napoleon Channel from Victoria Nyanza, a vast lake about 230 miles in length, and as much in breadth, 3740 feet above the sea. See Bahr-el-Abiad, and Bahr-el-Azrek.

The alluvium with which the Nile is always charged, especially during the inundation, is chiefly due to the Bahr-el-Azrek, which brings down the decayed vegetable matter, and the degraded volcanic rocks, from Abyssinia, that make the Nile the great fertilizer of Egypt. The Nile is navigated by steamers in the delta, and by barges as far as the second cataract; and the navigation is remarkably assisted by the wind, which blows from the N. during nine months in the year. Above the cataracts it is navigable (as well as both its main head-streams) by steamers for many miles. The water of the river is peculiarly soft and sweet; it abounds in fish, and its banks swarm with birds, among which are vultures, geese, quails, pelicans, cormorants, and the sacred ibis. The length of the Nile in miles, measured along its windings from the Damietta mouth, is to Cairo 164, Sioot 430, Keneh 581, Asswan 774, first cataract 779, Derr 933, second cataract 1029, third cataract 1250, fourth cataract 1484, fifth cataract 1679, Atbara River 1739, sixth cataract 1888, Khartoom 1948, Kak 2428, Bahr-el-Ghazal 2658, Gondokoro 3258, cataract of Meru 3361, Karuma Falls 3576, Ripon Falls 3766; or from the assumed source of the principal feeder of the Victoria Nyanza on the E., 4100 miles.

Nile, a post-village of Alleghany co., N.Y., 2½ miles from Friendship Station, and about 28 miles W.S.W. of Hornellsville. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Nile, a township of Scioto co., O., on the Ohio River. Pop. 1473. It contains Friendship and Buena Vista.

Nile, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 9 miles N.E. of Goderich. It contains 2 stores and a saw-mill. Pop. 100.

Niles, nilz, a post-office and station of Alameda co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, at its junction with the San José Branch, 30 miles S.E. of San Francisco. It has a flour-mill and a nursery.

Niles, a post-village in Niles township, Cook co., Ill., 13 miles N.W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches. The township contains 4 churches, is intersected by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and has a pop. of 1791.

Niles, a township of Delaware co., Ind. Pop. 1140.

Niles, a township of Floyd co., Iowa. Pop. 769.

Niles, a city of Berrien co., Mich., in Niles township, on the St. Joseph River, at the head of navigation, 93 miles E. of Chicago, 103 miles W.S.W. of Jackson, 12 miles N. of South Bend, and 112 miles S.W. of Lansing. It is also on the Michigan Central Railroad, at the junction of the Air-Line division with the main line, which here crosses the river on a bridge. It contains 8 churches, a high school, 2 or 3 national banks, 5 flouring-mills, a paper-mill, a woollen-factory, 3 foundries, a basket-factory, manufactures of furniture, carriages, wagons, sash, &c., and 2 newspaper offices. Abundant water-power has been obtained by a dam across the river. Large quantities of grain, flour, fruit, and lumber are shipped here. Pop. 4592; of the township, excluding the city, 1795.

Niles, a post-township and hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y., about 11 miles S.E. of Auburn. The township is bounded E. by Skaneateles Lake, and W. by Owasco Lake. It contains also a hamlet named New Hope. Pop. 1877.

Niles, a post-village in Weathersfield township, Trumbull co., O., on the Mahoning River, at the mouth of Musquito Creek, 57 miles E.S.E. of Cleveland, 9 miles N.W. of Youngstown, and 5 miles S.S.E. of Warren. It is on the Mahoning division of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, at its junction with the Ashtabula & Pittsburg and Painesville & Youngstown Railroads, and is the N. terminus of the Niles & New Lisbon Branch Railroad. Its prosperity is mainly derived from operations in iron and bituminous coal, which is mined in the vicinity. It has 8 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, 3 rolling-mills, a nail-factory, several blast-furnaces, a machine-shop, a planing-mill, and manufactures of boilers, fire-bricks, &c. Pop. about 2000.

Niles, a post-office or hamlet of Manitowoc co., Wis., about 30 miles N.E. of Fond du Lac.

Niles Centre, a post-village in Niles township, Cook co., Ill., 2 miles from Morton Railroad Station, and about 14 miles N.N.W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches.

Nilestown, nīlz'tŏwn, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on the river Thames, 7 miles E. of London. It contains several stores, a flax-mill, a woollen-mill, and a flouring-mill. Pop. 250.

Niles Valley, a post-village in Middlebury township, Tioga co., Pa., on the Corning, Cowanesque & Antrim Railroad, 6 miles N.N.E. of Wellsborough. It has a flour-mill, a tannery, and a lumber-mill.

Nilgiri, nil-ghee'ree, a native state of India, in Orissa. Lat. 21° 18.5′–21° 37′ N.; lon. 86° 29′–86° 51.5′ E. Area, 278 square miles. Capital, Nilgiri, a village 15 miles W.S.W. of Balasore. Total pop. 33,944.

Nilkantha, nil-kån't'hå, a town of Nepaul, 37 miles N. of Khatmandoo. Lat. 28° 22′ N.; lon. 85° 4′ E. It is greatly resorted to by Hindoo pilgrims.

Nilo, or **Nilus,** a river of Egypt. See Nile.

Nil-Saint-Vincent-Saint-Martin, neel-sâɴɢ-vâɴɢ'sôɴɢ'-sâɴɢ-maʀ'tâɴɢ', a village of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Nil, 21 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1520.

Nilun, a village of Thibet. See Neelung.

Nil'wood, a post-village in Nilwood township, Macoupin co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 29 miles S. by W. of Springfield. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, and a fine school-house. Coal is found here. Pop. of the township, 1211.

Nimal, nee'mŭl', a town of the Bunnoo district, India. Pop. 5010.

Nimar, ne'mar', written also **Nemaur,** ne'mawr', a district of India, Central Provinces, Nerbudda division, in the valleys of the Nerbudda and Taptee Rivers. Area, 3340 square miles. Chief town, Boorhanpoor. P. 211,176.

Nimba, a town of Afghanistan. See Neemla.

Nimburg, nim'bŏŏʀɢ', or **Lymburg,** lim'bŏŏʀɢ (Boh. *Wiczemilow*, ve-chå'me-lov'), a town of Bohemia, on an island formed by the Elbe, 16 miles S.S.E. of Buntzlau. Pop. 3124.

Nimègue, or **Nimeguen.** See NYMWEGEN.

Nimen, a river of Manchooria. See NICUMAN.

Nîmes, or **Nismes,** neem (anc. *Nemau'sus*), a town of France, capital of the department of Gard, on the railway from Beaucaire to Cette, and at the head of a branch line to Alais, 30 miles N.E. of Montpellier, and 13 miles W. of Beaucaire. Pop. 63,001. The older part is irregularly built; the modern is well laid out in straight and spacious streets. It has an imposing Gothic cathedral, an old citadel, and a fine promenade. No town in France has so many fine Roman remains; the most remarkable of these are the amphitheatre (*les Arènes*, lȧz ȧ`rȧn′), 437 feet long, 332 feet broad, and 70 feet high; the beautiful Corinthian temple, called the Maison-Carrée (mȧ`sòɴᵍ′-kaʀ`ʀȧ′), which is restored, and the interior serves for a museum of antiquities; and the ruins of a superb nymphæum, or bath, called the Temple of Diana; 10 miles N.E. are the remains of a magnificent aqueduct, called the Pont-du-Gard (pòɴᵍ-dü-gaʀ). Nîmes is the seat of a bishop, and possesses an appeal court for the departments of Gard, Lozère, and Vaucluse, courts of first resort and commerce, chamber of commerce and exchange, *conseil de prud'hommes*, *académie*, a *lycée*, a normal school, a museum, diocesan seminary, schools of design and medicine, a medical society, and a public library of 50,000 volumes. The manufactures consist principally of silk and cotton goods, fancy and mixed, such as taffetas, shawls, foulards, tartans, scarfs, hosiery, &c. Carpets, also, are made to a great extent. There are likewise numerous tanneries, foundries, distilleries, dye-works, silk- and other spinning-mills. It has an important trade in wine, brandy, and raw silk, for which this town is the great entrepôt of the S. of France, vinegar, oleaginous seeds, medicinal and dye plants, &c. Nîmes is a very ancient town, having been subjugated by the Romans 120 years B.C.; it was successively ravaged by the Franks, Vandals, and Normans. In the fourteenth century it was ruined by civil and religious wars. It rose from its ashes by the aid of Francis I., but in the sixteenth century it again suffered on account of its inhabitants having embraced Protestantism. In 1815, on the restoration of the Bourbons, it was the scene of a disgraceful persecution of the Protestants.

Nimetzki-Gradetz, Austria. See GRÄTZ.

Nimfi, nim′fee, a town of Asia Minor, 23 miles E.N.E. of Smyrna. Near this town is the monument hewn by order of Sesostris, and described by Herodotus. It consists of a gigantic human figure sculptured on the face of a rock.

Nim′ick, a station of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 3½ miles W. of Pittsburg.

Nim`ishil′len, a township of Stark co., O. Pop. 2645.

Nimishillen Creek, Ohio, rises near the S. border of Portage co., and runs southward to the city of Canton, below which it flows southwestward, and enters the Tuscarawas River in Stark co.

Nimisila, Summit co., O. See MANCHESTER.

Nimla, a town of Afghanistan. See NEEMLA.

Nimptsch, nimtsh, a town of Prussian Silesia, 29 miles S.W. of Breslau, on the Lohe. Pop. 2069. It is enclosed by walls, and is one of the most ancient towns of Silesia.

Nim′rod, a post-office of Perry co., Ark., on the Fourche la Fave, 25 miles S. of Dardanelle.

Nimwegen, Netherlands. See NYMWEGEN.

Nimy-Maisières, nee`mee′-mȧ`zè-aiʀ′, a village of Belgium, 2 miles N. of Mons, on the Haine. Pop. 2780.

Nine Islands, East Indies. See SAMBILAN.

Nine Mile, a post-hamlet of Allen co., Ind., 9 miles S.W. of Fort Wayne.

Nine Mile, a post-office of Bledsoe co., Tenn.

Nine Mile Creek, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 9 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 300.

Nine Mile Prairie, a township of Callaway co., Mo. Pop. 3679.

Nine Mile River, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, 8 miles from Elmsdale. Pop. 100.

Nine Points, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., in Bart township, about 19 miles E.S.E. of Lancaster City.

Nine Times, a post-office of Pickens co., S.C.

Ninety Six, a post-village of Abbeville co., S.C., on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, 75 miles W. by N. of Columbia. It has 3 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, a carriage-shop, and a manufactory of cotton-gins. Pop. of the township, 2586.

Nin′eveh (L. *Ninus*; Gr. Νινος, *Ninŏs*), a celebrated city of antiquity, capital of the Assyrian Empire (see Genesis x. 11, also Jonah iii. 3 and iv. 11), the ruins of which are situated in Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Mosul, on the left bank of the Tigris, along which, and opposite to the town of Mosul, it appears to have extended for a distance of about 18 miles, with an average breadth of 12 miles, containing an area of not less than 216 square miles. For ages the position of the ancient capital of Assyria was unknown. About the commencement of the present century, travellers had their attention arrested by a series of vast mounds along the left bank of the Tigris and to a considerable distance inland, on what was usually supposed to be the site of Nineveh. Their great extent, and other circumstances, led to the conclusion that they probably occupied the site of Nineveh. No serious attempt, however, was made to investigate the subject till 1841, when M. Botta, French consul at Mosul, commenced operations on Kouyunjik, immediately opposite to that town. He had only obtained a few fragments of brick and alabaster, when, on information which promised a richer harvest, he removed to Khorsabad, about 12 miles to the N.E., and was soon rewarded by the discovery of probably the first Assyrian edifice which had been exposed to the view of man since the fall of the Assyrian Empire. The attention of Mr. Layard, who had travelled much in the East, had previously been directed to the mounds, and he had resolved to explore them; and when the discoveries of M. Botta were made known, after obtaining the necessary requisites, he proceeded to the lofty mounds of Nimrood (Nimroud), situated about 18 miles S.S.E. of Mosul, in the angle formed by the Tigris and the confluence of the Great Zab, and commenced his first operations. His success was immediate and complete. The excavations of the very first day put him in possession of a chamber lined with slabs, in good preservation, and covered with cuneiform or arrow-headed inscriptions, and, ever after, his treasures continued to multiply upon him. Among other things, he discovered gigantic emblematic figures,—winged bulls and lions with human heads, and winged sphinxes, placed as guardians over the entrances of magnificent palaces. The fire by which the palaces had been destroyed had so calcined the stone and other materials of which they are composed that in many cases, on the least exposure to the air, they crumbled to pieces, sometimes before even an accurate sketch of them could be obtained; and hence many objects interesting as works of art, and containing inscriptions in all probability still more interesting, were seen only to be lost forever. In other parts, and more especially in the N.W. palace, where the fire had not so much affected the buildings, 28 rooms, in excellent preservation, were opened, and numerous bas-reliefs, figures, and ornaments, rich in information as to the state of art and the progress of civilization at the period when they were made, were exhumed. From Nimrood Mr. Layard proceeded to Kouyunjik, where, if possible, he was still more successful. In the course of a month 9 chambers were explored, one of them 130 feet long by 30 feet wide, and equally rich with those of Nimrood in bas-reliefs and inscriptions. In 1847, Mr. Layard returned to England; but in 1849 he resumed his labors, both at Kouyunjik and Nimrood, and the results of these discoveries, and of the subsequent translation of the inscriptions, have proved of the highest interest and of great historical value.

Nin′eveh, a post-village of Johnson co., Ind., in Nineveh township, 6 miles W. of Edinburg, and about 30 miles S. of Indianapolis. It has a high school, a flouring-mill, and 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1650.

Nineveh, a post-hamlet of Adair co., Mo., in Nineveh township, about 44 miles N. by W. of Macon City. It is near the Chariton River, and has a grist-mill and tannery. Pop. of the township, 420.

Nineveh, a post-village in Colesville township, Broome and Chenango cos., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, at the N. terminus of the Nineveh Branch of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, 23 miles E.N.E. of Binghamton. It has 2 churches. Pop. 127. Nineveh Post-Office is in Broome co.

Nineveh, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa., about 44 miles S.S.W. of Pittsburg.

Nineveh, a hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., on the Conemaugh River, about ½ mile N. of Nineveh Station, which is on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 48 miles W.S.W. of Altoona.

Nineveh, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Va., 6 miles S. of Newtown Railroad Station. It has a church. Pop. 26.

Nineveh Junction, a station in Susquehanna co., Pa., where the Delaware & Hudson Railroad crosses the Erie Railroad, 20 miles S. of Nineveh, N.Y.

Ning-Heea, or **Ning-Hia,** ning`-hee′ȧ, a city of China, province of Kan-Soo, near the Great Wall, 210 miles N.N.E. of Lan-Choo.

Ning-Kooe, Ning-Koue, ning`-koo`ȧ′, or **Ning-Kooe-Foo, Ning-Koue-Fou,** ning`-koo`ȧ`-foo′, a city of China, province of Ngan-Hoei, on an affluent of the Yang-tse-Kiang, 75 miles S. of Nanking. Lat. 31° N.; lon. 118° 38′ E.

Ningo, ning′go, a decayed Danish settlement on the Guinea coast, 38 miles E.N.E. of Accra.

Ningoota, or **Ningouta,** ning-goo′tå, a considerable town of Manchooria, on an affluent of the Amoor, 145 miles N.E. of Kirin-Oola. Pop. 15,000.

Ning-Po, formerly **Liampo,** le-åm′pō, a city of China, province of Che-Kiang, and one of the ports open to foreign trade, on the Ning-Po River, the mouth of which is directly opposite Chusan, 95 miles E.S.E. of Hang-Chow-Foo. Lat. 29° 51′ N.; lon. 121° 32′ E. Pop. variously estimated from 120,000 to 500,000. The city, 6 miles in circumference, enclosed by walls 25 feet in height, and entered by 6 gates, is surrounded by a fine plain covered with villages and watercourses. It has well-supplied shops, a temple, a missionary hospital, an active trade in junk-building, and a large manufacture of silks, cottons, woollens, salt, carved goods, embroideries, jewelry, &c. Many junks come to it from Shan-Toong and Leao-Tong with oil, provisions, fruits, caps, cordage, horns, drugs, rice, and silk; from Fo-Kien and Hainan with sugar, alum, pepper, black tea, indigo, salt, rice, and dyewoods; from Canton and the Straits, and from the interior, small craft in great numbers. It exports large quantities of wood and charcoal to Shanghai. It was taken by the British in 1841.

Ningthee, a river of India. See Khyen-Dwen.

Nininger, nin′in-jẹr, a post-hamlet in Nininger township, Dakota co., Minn., on the S. bank of the Mississippi River, 3½ miles above Hastings. It is near the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township in 1875, 436.

Ninnes′cah, township, Cowley co., Kansas. Pop. 266.

Ninnescah, a township of Sedgwick co., Kansas. Pop. 275. Post-office, Clearwater.

Ninne Scah River, Kansas. See Good River.

Ninos, or **Ninus.** See Nineveh.

Ninove, ne-no′vạ, or **Ninoven,** ne-no′vĕn, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Dender, 20 miles S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 5500. It has a fine abbey and church, breweries, and manufactories of linen yarn.

Nio, nee′o (anc. *Ios*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, government and 17 miles S.W. of Naxos. Area, 20 square miles. Length, 11 miles; breadth, 5 miles. The surface is mountainous and rugged, but some cotton, corn, oil, wine, and honey are produced. On the W. side of the island is the town Nio, with the best harbor in the archipelago, and some remains of the ancient *Ios*. Pop. 2130.

Niʻobra′ra, a post-village, capital of Knox co., Neb., on the Missouri River, about 40 miles above Yankton, and 1 mile below the mouth of the Niobrara. It has a newspaper office, a United States land office, 2 churches, an academy, a bank, and a flour-mill.

Niobrara River rises in the E. part of Wyoming, and soon passes into Nebraska, in which it runs generally eastward. In lon. 102° 30′ W. it enters a cañon between high steep banks. After traversing the sterile sand-hills of Northern Nebraska, it enters the Missouri River in lon. 98° W., about 36 miles W. of Yankton, Dakota. It is about 450 miles long, is very shallow, and not navigable.

Nion, a town of Switzerland. See Nyon.

Nions, a town of France. See Nyons.

Niort, ne-or′, a town of France, capital of the department of Deux-Sèvres, on the Sèvre-Niortaise, 34 miles E.N.E. of La Rochelle, and 48 miles by rail W.S.W. of Poitiers. Pop. 20,336. It is enclosed by well-planted promenades, has an ancient castle, a Gothic church built by the English, a market-hall, 2 hospitals, barracks, a theatre, large public library, public baths, a college or *lycée*, a botanic garden, and manufactures of woollen stuffs, gloves, shoes, leather, blouses, and brushes. It has also large nurseries, and a trade in wine, brandy, wool, grain, and timber.

Nipani, nipʻå-nee′, a town of India, presidency of Bombay. Pop. in 1872, 8315.

Niphʻon′, or **Nipʻon′** (*i.e.*, "fountain or source of light"), the principal island of Japan, more correctly called Hondo (which see), the name Niphon, or Nipon, belonging properly to the whole empire.

Nip′igon, or **Nep′igon,** a large lake of Ontario, 30 miles N.W. of Lake Superior, with which it is connected by Nipigon River. It is an irregular elliptic in shape, from 50 to 70 miles in length, but numerous deep indentations increase its coast-line to 580 miles. There are about 1000 islands within its bounds.

Nip′issing, a district in the N. part of Ontario. Area, 3722 square miles. Pop. 943. See Lake Nipissing.

Nip′penose, a post-township of Lycoming co., Pa., about 12 miles W.S.W. of Williamsport. It is bounded on the N. by the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, and intersected by the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. Pop. 567. Nippenose is also the name of a beautiful, oval, limestone valley, about 10 miles long and 4 miles broad, 4 miles E. of Jersey Shore. It is partly in Nippenose township, and is enclosed by steep mountains.

Nip′per's Harbor, a fishing-hamlet and excellent harbor in the district of Twillingate and Fogo, Newfoundland, on the N. side of Green Bay, 10 miles S.W. of Tilt Cove. Pop. 120.

Nip′ple Top, New York, a peak of the Adirondack Mountains, in Essex co., about 3 miles W.N.W. of Dix's Peak, and 8 miles S. by E. from Mount Marcy. It is an insulated mountain, height 4684 feet, is composed of hypersthene rock, and many fine specimens of labradorite occur in rolled masses in the streams which flow down its sides.

Nirgua, neer′gwå, a town of Venezuela, state of Yaracuy, 45 miles E. of Barquesimeto. Pop. 8394.

Nirie, an island in the South Pacific. See Neirai.

Niris, nee′ris (?), a town of Persia, in Fars, 8 miles E. of Sheeraz, with manufactures of arms, and iron-mines.

Nirva′na, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Mich., in Yates township, on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 7 miles E. of Baldwin, and 12 miles W.N.W. of Reed City. It has a saw-mill and 2 shingle-mills. Pop. about 150.

Nisao, ne-så′o, a river of the island of Hayti, issues from a lake, flows S.S.E., and falls into the sea near a headland of its own name, after a course of about 55 miles.

Nisari, ne-så′ree, or **Nicero,** ne-chå′ro, an island of the Grecian Archipelago. Lat. 36° 35′ N.; lon. 27° 11′ E.

Nisbet, Lycoming co., Pa. See Susquehanna.

Niscemi, nis-chå′mee, a town of Sicily, province of Caltanisetta, 10 miles N.E. of Terranova. Pop. 10,750.

Nishapoor, or **Nishapur,** nishʻå-poor′, a city of Persia, province of Khorassan, 40 miles W.S.W. of Meshed. Pop. estimated at 8000. It is partly in ruins, but has a special trade in turquoises, obtained from mines 40 miles W.N.W. Iron and salt are also products of its district.

Nishʻnabat′ona, or **Nishnabot′na,** a post-hamlet of Atchison co., Mo., on the Nishnabatona River, 1 or 2 miles from the Missouri River. It is on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, 57 miles N.W. of St. Joseph. Pop. of Nishnabatona township, 1250.

Nishnabatona River is formed by two branches, the East and West Nishnabatona, which rise in or near Carroll co., Iowa. They run in a S.S.W. direction, and unite about 6 miles S.E. of Sidney. The river passes into Atchison co., Mo., runs southward, and enters the Missouri River about 10 miles S. of Rockport. The main stream is nearly 60 miles long. The East Nishnabatona intersects the cos. of Audubon, Cass, and Montgomery. The West intersects the cos. of Shelby, Pottawattamie, and Mills. Each of these branches is about 160 miles long.

Nishʻnabot′any, township, Crawford co., Iowa. P. 93.

Nishnedewitzk, Russia. See Nizhnedevitzk.

Nishnei-Novgorod. See Nizhnee-Novgorod.

Nishnii, a prefix to the names of several towns of Russia, for which see Nizhnee.

Nishowra, ne-shŏw′rå, a large village of India, Punjab, 37 miles N.W. of Lahore.

Nisi, nee′see, a river of Sicily, intendency of Messina, enters the Mediterranean near Ali. Length, 10 miles.

Nisi, nee′see, a village of Greece, Morea, government of Messenia, 7 miles W. of Kalamata.

Nisib, a village of Syria. See Nizeeb.

Nis′ibinʻ, Nis′sibinʻ, or **Niz′ibinʻ** (anc. *Nis′ibis*), a town or village of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic and 90 miles S.E. of Diarbekir. It has an ancient triumphal arch, a church of St. James, and some other antiquities.

Nisita, nee′se-tå (anc. *Ne′sis*), an island of Italy, 3 miles S.E. of Pozzuoli, in the Gulf of Naples. Marcus Brutus had a villa on the island, which is now occupied by a quarantine establishment. Pop. 1760.

Nisʻkayu′na, a post-township of Schenectady co., N.Y., is bounded on the N.E. by the Mohawk River, and is contiguous to the city of Schenectady. Pop. 1112.

Nismes, neem, a village of Belgium, province and 36 miles S.S.W. of Namur, on the Eau Noire. Pop. 1210.

Nismes, a city of France. See Nîmes.

Nisqually River, Washington. See Nesqually.

Nissa, nis′så (anc. *Naisus*, *Naissus*, or *Næsus*), a fortified city of Servia, on the Nissava, 130 miles S.E. of Belgrade. Pop. 4000.

Nissava, nis-så′vå, a river of Servia, after a W. course of 80 miles, joins the Morava 8 miles W. of Nissa.

Nissequague, nis′see-kwŏg, written also **Nesaquake,** a hamlet in Smithtown township, Suffolk co., N.Y., on the navigable Nissequague River, near its mouth in Long Island Sound, 2 miles from St. James.

Nissibin, a town of Turkey. See NISIBIN.

Nissouri, nis-soo′ree, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, on a branch of the river Thames, 8 miles N. of Thamesford. It contains a church, a store, a grist-mill, and 2 cheese-factories. Pop. 400.

Nissum-Fiord, nis′soom-fe-ord′, an inlet of Denmark, on the W. coast of Jutland, 15 miles N. of Ringkiöbing, 13 miles in length by 4 in breadth, and with the village of South Nissum on its S. side.

Nistelrode, nis′tẹl-roˋdẹh, a village of the Netherlands, in the province of North Brabant, 12 miles E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2232.

Nisus, the supposed ancient name of BESNI.

Nitcheguon, nitchˋe-gwŏn′, a lake of Labrador, about midway between James's Bay and the Atlantic.

Nith, a river of Scotland, rises in the co. of Ayr, and, after a S.E. course of about 60 miles, joins Solway Firth by an estuary, 8 miles S. of Dumfries.

Nith′burg, a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, on the river Nith, 8½ miles N. of Shakespeare. Pop. 100.

Nitheroy, a town of Brazil. See NICTHEROY.

Niti-Ghaut, or **Netee-Ghaut,** nee′tee-gawt′, a pass across the Himalayas, between Thibet and Kumaon, and in one part 16,814 feet in elevation. The village of Niti, on its S. side, is in lat. 30° 47′ N., lon. 79° 56′ E.

Nitinat, nitˋe-nat′, or **Berkeley** (bẹrk′lee) **Sound,** North America, an extensive inlet, filled with islands, on the W. coast of Vancouver Island. It is about 12 miles wide at its entrance between Terron Point on the N. and Carrasco Point on the S.E.

Nitsa, a river of Russia. See NEIVA.

Nits′hill, a village of Scotland, co. and 4 miles S.E. of Renfrew. Pop. 986.

Nit′tany, a small post-village in Walker township, Centre co., Pa., near Nittany Mountain, about 12 miles S.S.W. of Lock Haven. It has a church and a store.

Nittany Mountain, Pennsylvania, a long ridge which extends along the S.E. boundary of Clinton co., and is partly in Centre co. Its direction is nearly N.E. and S.W.

Nittany Valley, Pennsylvania, is in Centre and Clinton cos., between Muncy Mountain and Nittany Mountain. It is about 30 miles long and 4 miles wide, and is very fertile. Limestone abounds here.

Nitˋtayu′ma, a post-hamlet of Sharkey co., Miss., on Deer Creek, 50 miles N. of Vicksburg.

Nittenau, nit′tẹh-nŏwˋ, a town of Bavaria, on the Regen, 15 miles N.N.E. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1331.

Nittritz, nit′trits, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Liegnitz, circle of Grünberg. Pop. 1153.

Nitych, the Polish name of NEUTEICH.

Nitza, a river of Russia. See NEIVA.

Niukalofa, Friendly Islands. See NECKALOFA.

Nive, neev, a river of France, rises in the Pyrenees, and, after a N.N.W. course of 45 miles, joins the Adour.

Nivelle, neeˋvêll′, a village of France, department of Nord, 25 miles E.N.E. of Valenciennes. Pop. 1200.

Nivelle, neeˋvêll′, or **Nivonne,** neeˋvonn′, a river rising within the limits of Spain, flowing N.W., falls into the Bay of Biscay in France.

Nivelles, neeˋvȧll′ (Flemish, *Nyvel*, nī′vẹl), a town of Belgium, in South Brabant, 17 miles S. of Brussels. Pop. 8800. It has a fine church, with a colossal statue of Jean de Nivelles, and manufactures of woollen stuffs, coarse laces, and cotton and linen cloths.

Niv′en, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pa., about 22 miles N.N.W. of Scranton.

Nivernois, or **Nivernais,** neeˋvêʀˋnȧ′, an old province of France, near its centre, now composing the department of Nièvre and part of Cher. The Canal of Nivernois (Nivernais), 45 miles in length, connects the Loire with the Yonne and the Seine.

Ni′verville, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., in Kinderhook township, on Kinderhook Creek, or the outlet of Kinderhook Lake, and on the Boston & Albany Railroad, about 20 miles S. by E. of Albany. It has a flour-mill, a wadding-mill, and a manufactory of mowing-machines.

Nivonne, a river of France and Spain. See NIVELLE.

Ni Wot, a station of the Colorado Central Railroad, 8½ miles N.E. of Boulder. Here is Modoc Post-Office.

Ni Wot, a post-hamlet of Boulder co., Col., about 12 miles N. by W. of Boulder.

Nix′burg, a post-hamlet of Coosa co., Ala., about 38 miles N.N.E. of Montgomery. It has 2 churches.

Nixdorf, or **Gross Nixdorf,** groce nix′doʀf, a village of Bohemia, 33 miles N.N.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 5787. It has manufactures of woollens and linens, and mineral baths. KLEIN NIXDORF, klīne nix′doʀf, is adjacent.

Nix′on, a post-township of De Witt co., Ill., about 20 miles N.E. of Decatur. Pop. 649.

Nixon, a station on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 1½ miles E. of New Castle, Ind.

Nixon, a post-office of Missaukee co., Mich.

Nix′onton, a hamlet of Pasquotank co., N.C., in Nixonton township, on Little River, about 9 miles S. of Elizabeth City. It has a steam lumber-mill and a grist-mill. Pop. about 100; of the township, 1626.

Nix′onville, a post-office of Marengo co., Ala.

Nixonville, a post-office of Horry co., S.C., on the Waccamaw River.

Niza, nee′zȧ, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 21 miles N.W. of Portalegre, near the Tagus. Pop. 3065.

Niza, or **Nitza,** nit′sȧ, a village of European Turkey, Albania, on the Bay of Delvino, opposite Corfu.

Nizˋampatam′, or **Nizˋampatnam′,** a maritime town of British India, in Madras, 30 miles S.E. of Guntoor.

Nizam's Dominions, India. See HYDERABAD.

Nizeeb, or **Nisib,** ne-zeeb′, a village of Northern Syria, W. of the Euphrates, 63 miles N.E. of Aleppo.

Nizhnedevitzk, Nischnedewitzk, or **Nijnedewitzk,** nizh′nȧ-dȧ-vitzk′, a town of Russia, government and 33 miles W.S.W. of Voronezh. Pop. 2150.

Nizhnee-Lamov, a town of Russia. See LAMOV.

Nizhnee-Novgorod, or **Nijnii-Novgorod,** nizh′neeˋ-novˋgo-rod′, written also **Nischnii-** or **Nishnei-Novgorod,** a government of Central Russia, mostly between lat. 54° 26′ and 57° 6′ N. and lon. 41° 40′ and 46° 38′ E., having on the E. the government of Kazan, S. Tambov, Simbeersk, and Penza, W. Vladimeer, and on the N. Kostroma. Area, 18,636 square miles. Pop. 1,271,564. Surface mostly level; soil very fertile. Principal rivers, the Volga, with its affluents the Oka, Vetlooga, and Piana. Forests are extensive, the produce of corn considerably exceeds the consumption, hemp and flax are largely cultivated, and great numbers of cattle and horses are reared. Manufactures of coarse linens, canvas, cordage, &c., are considerable, as are also the iron-works, distilleries, tanneries, soap-works, glass-works, &c. The chief exports are corn, flour, cattle, horses, leather, tallow, linen, canvas, cordage, iron, timber, potash, and glass. Chief towns, Nizhnee-Novgorod, Balakhna, and Arsamas.

Nizhnee- (Nijnii- or Nischnii-) Novgorod, a town of Russia, capital of the government of its own name, near the confluence of the Oka with the Volga, 265 miles by rail E.N.E. of Moscow. Lat. 56° 19′ 43″ N.; lon. 44° 0′ 58″ E. Pop. 44,190, but during the continuance of its great fair from 200,000 to 300,000 persons are here collected from all parts of Europe and Asia. It consists of an upper and a lower town; the former, or citadel, on a height S. of the Volga, is imposing in appearance, and has some good streets, 2 cathedrals, the government offices, several convents, public schools, and churches, with an obelisk 76 feet in height. The lower town, extending, on flat ground, along the Volga, is chiefly built of wood, and communicates by a bridge of boats across the Oka, where are some vast iron and stone bazaars, erected by the Emperor Alexander, divided into various sections for separate goods, and surrounded by the rivers and a canal. Here is held the largest fair in the world, for 8 weeks from the 1st of July, annually. The fair is laid out in regular quarters, each allotted to a particular species of goods,—in one quarter, tea; in another, costly shawls, carpets, and silk goods; and in others, skins and furs, &c.; a large quarter is set apart for the sale of Siberian iron in every variety of form, raw and manufactured. The value of merchandise disposed of at these fairs amounts in some years to over $100,000,000. At all seasons an internal commerce of great extent is in active operation, including every article which the different quarters of the world interchange with each other. Nizhnee-Novgorod has ecclesiastical and military academies, various other public institutions, and some manufactures of linens and leather. Steamers were established on the Volga to Astrakhan in 1820, and by the Kama to Perm in 1847.

Nizh′nee-Ooˋdinsk′, or **Nijni-Udinsk,** nizh′neeooˋdinsk′, a town of Siberia, government of Irkootsk, about 325 miles W.N.W. of Irkootsk. Pop. 3322.

Nizhnee-Taghilsk, Nijnii-Taghilsk, or **Nijny-Tagilsk,** nizh′nee-tȧ-ghilsk′, a town of Russia, in the Ural Mountains, government and 155 miles E. of Perm. It is well built, and has hospitals, schools, an observatory, extensive forges, and manufactures of machinery. P. 27,000.

Nizibin, a town of Turkey. See NISIBIN.

Nizniow, niz'ne-ov', a village of Austrian Galicia, 77 miles S.S.E. of Lemberg, on the Dniester. Pop. 3466.

Nizza, a city of France. See NICE.

Nizza di Sicilia, nit'så dee se-chee'le-å, or **San Fernando,** sån fĕn-nån'do, a town of Sicily, province and 20 miles by rail S.S.W. of Messina. Pop. 2121.

Nizza-Monferrato, nit'så mon-fĕʀ-ʀå'to, or **Nizza-della-Paglia,** nit'så dĕl'lå pål'yå, a town of Italy, province and 17 miles S.W. of Alessandria, on the Belbo. Pop. 5902. It has some industry in silk-spinning, and a brisk trade in wine raised in its neighborhood.

Njurunda, n'yoo-roon'då, a river of Sweden, læn of Hernösand, after an E. course of 170 miles, enters the Gulf of Bothnia 8 miles S.E. of Sundsvall. At its mouth are the village and harbor of Njurunda.

Noah, Shelby co., Ind. See MARION.

Noailles, no'ål', a town of France, in Oise, 9 miles S.E. of Beauvais. Pop. 1352.

No'akhal'ly, or **No'acol'ly,** called usually **Sudharam,** sood'hå-råm', **Sudharan,** and **Sudharamnagar,** sood-har'åm-năg'gŭr, a town of Bengal, capital of Noakhally district, on a tidal channel, 10 miles from the sea. Lat. 22° 48′ N.; lon. 91° 6′ E. It has several mosques, a jail, and a hospital, and is a seat of trade. Pop. 4752.

Noakhally, or **Noakhali,** no'åk-hål'le, a district of Bengal, bounded S. by the Bay of Bengal, and W. by the river Megna. Area, 1852 square miles. It is a low, alluvial region, and in part consists of islands in the sea. Capital, Noakhally. Pop. 961,319.

Noakote, or **Noacote,** no'å-kōt' (*Nava cata*, the "new fort"), a town of Nepaul, 17 miles N.W. of Khatmandoo. Lat. 27° 53′ N.; lon. 85° 50′ E.

Noale, no-å'lå, a town of Italy, 14 miles N.E. of Padua. It has manufactures of carriages, hats, &c. Pop. 4232.

Noalejo, or **Noalexo,** no-å-lå'ʜo, a town of Spain, Andalusia, province and 22 miles from Jaen. Pop. 2149.

Noanagar, a town of India. See NOWANUGGUR.

No'ank, a post-village in Groton township, New London co., Conn., on the sea-shore, at the mouth of Mystic River, and on the railroad which connects New London with Stonington, about 7 miles E. by S. of New London. It has 2 churches. It is mainly supported by ship-building and fishing.

Noapoora, no-å-poo'rå, a town of India, Baroda dominions, 60 miles E. of Surat.

Nobend-Jan, no-bĕnd'-jån', a ruined city of Persia, province of Khoozistan, N. of Kazeroon.

Noble, no'b'l, a county in the N.E. part of Indiana, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is drained by Elkhart River and Blue Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and one-third of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Among the forest trees are the oak and sugar-maple. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad and the Chicago division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Albion. Valuation of real and personal estate, $17,272,500. Pop. in 1870, 20,389, of whom 18,889 were Americans.

Noble, a county in the S.E. part of Ohio, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is drained by Seneca, Duck, and Wills Creek. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, wheat, hay, oats, and wool are the staples. Among its mineral resources are coal, limestone, and petroleum. This county is intersected by the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad. Capital, Caldwell. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,810,543. Pop. in 1870, 19,949, of whom 19,285 were Americans.

Noble, a post-village of Richland co., Ill., in Noble township, on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 8 miles W.S.W. of Olney, and 109 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo. It has 2 churches, a money-order post-office, and 2 wagon-shops. Pop. 380; of the township, 1333.

Noble, a township of Cass co., Ind. Pop. 904.

Noble, a township of Jay co., Ind. Pop. 1218. It contains Hector.

Noble, a township of La Porte co., Ind. Pop. 1008. It contains Union Mills.

Noble, a township of Noble co., Ind. Pop. 1013.

Noble, a township of Rush co., Ind. Pop. 1203.

Noble, a township of Shelby co., Ind. Pop. 1733.

Noble, a township of Wabash co., Ind. Pop. 4485, exclusive of Wabash City.

Noble, a township of Cass co., Iowa. Pop. 563.

Noble, a township of Dickinson co., Kansas. Pop. 600. It contains Chapman.

Noble, a township of Marshall co., Kansas. Pop. 363. It contains Vermilion.

Noble, a post-office of Rice co., Kansas.

Noble, a township of Branch co., Mich. Pop. 721.

Noble, a township of Auglaize co., O. Pop. 1159.

Noble, a post-office of Cuyahoga co., O., on the Lake Shore Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Cleveland.

Noble, a township of Defiance co., O. Pop. 857. It contains Brunersburg.

Noble, a township of Noble co., O. Pop. 1121. It contains Belle Valley.

Noble, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the North Pennsylvania Railroad (Bound Brook line), 9 miles N. of Philadelphia, and 1 mile N. of Jenkintown.

Noble Centre, a post-office of Branch co., Mich.

Noblejas, or **Noblexas,** no-blå-ʜås', a town of Spain, New Castile, province and E.N.E. of Toledo. Pop. 1964.

Nobles, no'bl'z, a county in the S.W. part of Minnesota, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. It contains several lakes, one of which, named Lake Graham, is about 8 miles long. The surface is undulating and nearly destitute of forests. The soil is partly fertile. This county is intersected by the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad. Capital, Worthington. Pop. in 1870, 117; in 1875, 2750.

Nobles, a station on the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad, 10 miles N.N.W. of Titusville, Pa.

Noblesborough, no'bl'z-bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Me., in Noblesborough township, near Noblesborough Station on the Knox & Lincoln Railroad, which is 12 miles E.N.E. of Wiscasset. It has 2 churches. The township is bounded on the W. by the Damariscotta River, and contains several saw-mills and a village named Damariscotta Mills. Pop. of the township, 1150.

Noble's Corners, a hamlet of Warren co., N.Y., on Mill Creek, 5½ miles from Riverside Station. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Noble's Lake, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ark., on the Little Rock, Pine Bluff & New Orleans Railroad, 3 miles S. of Arkansas River, and 10 miles E. of Pine Bluff.

Noblestown, no'bl'z-tŏwn, a post-village of Alleghany co., Pa., on the railroad which connects Pittsburg with Steubenville, 15 miles S.W. of Pittsburg. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a colliery or coke-factory. Pop. 500.

Noblesville, no'bl'z-vĭl, a post-village, capital of Hamilton co., Ind., in Noblesville township, on White River, 1 or 2 miles above the mouth of Cicero Creek, 22 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis, and 19 miles W. by S. of Anderson. It is on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad where it crosses the Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis Railroad. It contains a court-house, 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a banking-house, and a graded school. Pop. about 2400; of the township, 3568.

Noblesville, a hamlet of Noble co., Ind., 8 miles S. of Albion, and about 1 mile from Merriam Post-Office. It has a church.

Noblesville, or **New Lisbon,** a hamlet of Otsego co., N.Y., in New Lisbon township, 14 miles N.W. of Oneonta. It has a church, a saw-mill, &c.

Noblesville, a hamlet of German township, Clark co., O., 6 miles N.W. of Springfield. Pop. 60.

Nobleton, no'b'l-tọn, a hamlet of Polk co., Iowa, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, about 14 miles E.N.E. of Des Moines.

Nobleton, no'b'l-tọn, or **Lam'mermoor',** a post-village in York co., Ontario, 7 miles W. of King. It contains a hotel and 3 stores. Pop. 200.

Nobleville, no'b'l-vĭl, a post-office of Noble co., O.

Noblexas, a town of Spain. See NOBLEJAS.

No'bob, a post-hamlet of Barren co., Ky., 13 miles W. of Glasgow. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

Nobra, no'brå, or **Nubbra,** nŭb'brå, a division of Middle Thibet, populous and well cultivated, and having a fort and village in lat. 34° 38′ N., lon. 77° 10′ E.

Nobressart, no'brĕs'saʀ', a village of Belgium, in Luxembourg, 6 miles N.W. of Arlon. Pop. 1525.

Nobscot, Massachusetts. See NORTH FRAMINGHAM.

Nobs'que (or **Nobs'ka**) **Point,** at the entrance of Buzzard's Bay, on the S.E. coast of Massachusetts. It contains a fixed light 80 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 31′ N.; lon. 70° 40′ W. It is near Wood's Holl.

Noceda del Vierzo, no-thå'ᴅå dĕl vē-ain'tho, a village of Spain, province and 50 miles from Leon. Pop. 827.

Nocera, no-chå'rå (anc. *Nuce'ria Camella'ria*), a town of Central Italy, 21 miles E. of Perugia. Pop. 1546. It is the seat of a bishop, and near it are mineral baths.

Nocera, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, district and 13 miles N.W. of Nicastro. Pop. 2593.

Nocera dei Pagani, no-chå'rå då'e på-gå'nee (anc. *Nuce'ria Alfater'na*), a town of Italy, province of Salerno, on the Sarno, 8 miles N.W. of Salerno. Pop. 15,075. It stands at the foot of a hill, overlooked by the citadel and walls of the ancient city, and has some monasteries, a hospital, cavalry barracks, several public schools, and manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics. It is a bishop's see.

Noceto, no-chå'to, a town of Italy, 6 miles W. of Parma, on the Recchio. Pop. of commune, 5980.

Nochanitz, Fayette co., Tex. See NECHANITZ.

Noch'way, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad (Ward Station), 10½ miles E. of Cuthbert. Here are 2 stores, and saw- and grist-mills.

Noci, no'chee, a town of Italy, province and 29 miles S.E. of Bari. Pop. 7989. It has a large hospital, and an active trade in wine, oil, silk, and corn.

Nock'amix'on, a post-township of Bucks co., Pa., about 15 miles E. by S. of Allentown, is bounded on the N. by the Delaware River, and contains the villages of Upper Black Eddy and Kintnersville. Pop. 1528.

Nock'enut, a post-village of Wilson co., Tex., 40 miles E. of San Antonio. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Nod'away, a county in the N.W. part of Missouri, borders on Iowa. Area, about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Nodaway, One Hundred and Two, and Little Platte Rivers. The surface is undulating and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, hay, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad. Capital, Maryville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,400,000. Pop. in 1870, 14,751, of whom 13,901 were Americans.

Nodaway, a township of Adams co., Iowa. Pop. 806. See also EAST NODAWAY.

Nodaway, a township of Page co., Iowa. Pop. 1274, exclusive of Clarinda.

Nodaway, a township of Taylor co., Iowa. Pop. 613.

Nodaway, a township of Andrew co., Mo. Pop. 2363. It contains Savannah.

Nodaway, a post-village in Lincoln township, Andrew co., Mo., on the Missouri River, near the mouth of the Nodaway, and on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, 14 miles N.N.W. of St. Joseph. Pop. 286.

Nodaway, a township of Holt co., Mo. Pop. 2055.

Nodaway Mills, a post-office of Page co., Iowa, on the Nodaway River.

Nodaway River rises in Cass co., Iowa, and runs southward through the cos. of Montgomery and Page into the state of Missouri. It next intersects Nodaway co., forms the boundary between Andrew and Holt cos., and enters the Missouri River about 20 miles above St. Joseph. It is about 200 miles long.

Nod'ena, a post-office of Mississippi co., Ark.

Noduwez-Linsmeau, no'dü'vå'-låɴs'mō', a village of Belgium, 30 miles E.S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1600.

Noel, no-êl', or **Moni,** mo'nee, an island off the S.W. coast of Java.

Noel, an island in the Pacific Ocean, S. of the Sandwich group.

No'el, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, on Cobequid Bay, 32 miles from Shubenacadie. It has 2 stores, 2 mills, and a manufactory of terra alba. Pop. 300.

Noelgunge, no-êl-gŭnj', a fortified town of India, in Oude, 15 miles W.S.W. of Lucknow. Lat. 26° 47' N.; lon. 80° 33' E.

No'el's, a post-office and station of Hanover co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 33 miles N. by W. of Richmond.

No'el Shore, a post-hamlet in Hants co., Nova Scotia, on Cobequid Bay, 8 miles from Maitland. Pop. 100.

Noerdlingen, a town of Bavaria. See NÖRDLINGEN.

Noe's Ferry, a post-office of Marion co., Ark.

Noessa-Kambangan. See KEMBANGAN.

Noessa Laut, no-ês'så lŏwt, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, one of the Moluccas, S. of Ceram. Lat. 3° 40" S.; lon. 128° 50' E. It produces cloves.

Noeux, no'uh', a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 4 miles from Béthune, and 14 miles by rail N. of Arras. It has a coal-mine and manufactures of oil and sugar. P. 4219.

Nogaisk, no-ghīsk', **Obitoshnei,** or **Obitochnej,** o-be-tosh-nå'e, a town of Russia, government of Taurida, on the Sea of Azof, 65 miles S.S.E. of Orekhov. Pop. 3022, mostly Nogais Tartars.

Nogales, no-gå'lês, a town of Chili, province of Valparaiso. Pop. 2115.

Nogaro, no'gå'ro', a town of France, in Gers, on the Midou, 32 miles W.N.W. of Auch. Pop. 1658.

Nogat, no'gåt, the E. arm of the river Vistula, has its delta in West Prussia, leaves the main stream 12 miles N. of Marienwerder, and, after a N.N.E. course of 33 miles, enters the Frische-Haff by several mouths.

Nogent, no'zhôɴɢ', a town of France, in Haute-Marne, 11 miles N. of Langres. Pop. 3430. It has important manufactures of cutlery.

Nogent-le-Bernard, no'zhôɴɢ' lẹh bêʀ'naʀ', a town of France, Sarthe, 9 miles S.E. of Mamers. Pop. 2114.

Nogent-le-Roi, no'zhôɴɢ' lẹh rwå, a town of France, Eure-et-Loir, 9 miles S.E. of Dreux, on the Eure. P. 1412.

Nogent-le-Rotrou, no'zhôɴɢ' lẹh ro'troo', a town of France, Eure-et-Loir, 35 miles by rail W.S.W. of Chartres, on the Huisne. Pop. 6569. It is built in a curious form, having only four streets, with a meadow in the centre. It has a communal college and the ruins of a huge ancient fortress which was inhabited by Sully, also tanneries and manufactures of edge-tools, starch, &c.

Nogent-sur-Marne, no'zhôɴɢ' süʀ maʀn, a village of France, in Seine, 5 miles E. of Paris, on the Marne. It has manufactures of chemical products, pottery, musical instruments, &c. Pop. 7481.

Nogent-sur-Seine, no'zhôɴɢ' süʀ sån, a town of France, in Aube, 29 miles W.N.W. of Troyes, on the left bank of the Seine, and on the railway to Montereau. Pop. 3334. It has considerable trade in timber, and flour-mills. Near it are the ruins of Paraclet, a monastery founded by Abelard in the twelfth century.

Nógrád, a county of Hungary. See NEOGRAD.

Nogueira do Cravo, no-gå'e-rå do krå'vo, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 40 miles from Coimbra. Pop. 1874.

Noguera-Pallaresa, no-gå'rå pål-yå-rå'så, a river of Spain, rises in the Pyrenees, near the Val d'Aran, in Catalonia, flows S.S.W., and joins the Segre 20 miles N.E. of Lerida. Total course, about 80 miles.

Noguera-Rivagoranzo, no-gå'rå re-vå-go-rån'tho, a river of Spain, rises in the Pyrenees, near the Val d'Aran, flows S., mostly between Aragon and Catalonia, and falls into the Segre 15 miles S. of Lerida. Length, 80 miles.

Noh, a town of India. See NHO.

No'hart, a post-office of Richardson co., Neb., is at the Iowa Indian Reservation, on the line between Kansas and Nebraska.

Nohcacab, nŏh-kå-kåb', a village of Mexico, Yucatan, lat. 20° 30' N., lon. 89° 35' W., in an extensive plain, with a large church, a town house, and a large school-house. Pop. about 6000. Near it are remains of an ancient city of the same name.

Noia, two towns of Italy. See NOJA.

Noir, nwaʀ, an island of South America, off the S.W. coast of Terra del Fuego, lat. 54° 30' S., lon. 73° 5' 40" W., about 600 feet in height. In the S.W. it terminates in a lofty rock like a tower, which bears the name of Cape Noir.

Noire-Fontaine, nwaʀ-fôɴɢ'tån', a village of Belgium, Luxembourg, 33 miles W.N.W. of Arlon. Pop. 1300.

Noirmont, nwaʀ'môɴɢ', or **Schwarzenberg,** shwaʀt'sẹn-bêʀɢ', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles S.S.W. of Bern. Pop. 1906.

Noirmoutiers, nwaʀ'moo'te-å', an island of the Atlantic, on the coast of France, department of Vendée. Length, 12 miles; greatest breadth, 3 miles. Noirmoutiers, the capital, is situated on the N.E. coast. Pop. 2080.

Noisy-le-Grand, nwå'zee' lẹh grôɴɢ (Lat. *Noisiacum*), a town of France, in Seine, on the right bank of the Marne, about 9 miles from Paris. Pop. 1341.

Noisy-le-Sec, nwå'zee' lẹh sêk, a village of France, in Seine, with a station on the Paris & Strasburg Railway, 5 miles N.N.E. of Paris. Pop. 2750.

Noja, no'yå, or **Noia,** no'e-å, a town of Italy, province and 9 miles S.E. of Bari. Pop. 7600.

Noja, or **Noia,** a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 13 miles S.S.W. of Tursi. Pop. 1550.

Nokere, no'kaiʀ', a village of Belgium, East Flanders, 15 miles S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 1720.

Nokesville, nōks'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Prince William co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 34 miles W.S.W. of Alexandria. It has a wagon-factory.

Noko'mis, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ill., in Nokomis township, on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 27 miles E.N.E. of Litchfield, and 44 miles S. by W. of Decatur. It has a graded school, 6 churches, a newspaper office, a national bank, 2 flouring-mills, and 2 elevators for grain. Pop. 893; of the township, 2738.

Nokomis, township, Buena Vista co., Iowa. Pop. 410.

Nokunda, no-kŭn'då, or **Nokun'deh,** a town of Persia, province and about 30 miles W. of Astrabad, in the bay of that name, on the S.E. shores of the Caspian.

Nola, no'lå, a city of Italy, province of Caserta, 14 miles E.N.E. of Naples. Pop. 11,395. It has 16 churches, several convents, 2 hospitals, a royal college and seminary, large cavalry barracks, an old palace, and a large market-place. Nola was anciently one of the largest cities of *Magna Græcia*, but it has few remains of antiquity. It is a bishop's see.

Nol'a Chuck'y, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Tenn., on a river of the same name, about 12 miles S.W. of Jonesborough.

Nol'achuck'y (or **Nol'lichuck'**) **River** rises in the Blue Ridge, in the W. part of North Carolina, and passes into East Tennessee. Its general direction is westward. It intersects the cos. of Washington and Greene in Tennessee, and enters the French Broad River about 20 miles W. of Greeneville. Length, about 150 miles.

No'lan, a county in the N.W. of Texas. Area, 900 square miles. Capital, Sweet Water.

No'land River, Texas, a small stream which rises in Johnson co., runs southward, and enters the Brazos River in Hill co.

Noland River, a post-office of Johnson co., Tex.

No'land's Fork, Indiana, rises in Randolph co., runs nearly southwestward through Wayne co., and enters the West Fork of Whitewater River in Fayette co., about 5 miles above Connersville.

Noland Valley, a post-office of Bell co., Tex.

Nolan's Point, Morris co., N.J. See Hopatcong.

Nolay, no'lå', a town of France, in Côte-d'Or, 10 miles W.S.W. of Beaune. Pop. 2355.

Nolay, a village of France, in Nièvre, 11 miles N.E. of Nevers. Pop. 1795.

No'lensville, a post-village of Williamson co., Tenn., 15½ miles S.S.E. of Nashville. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Noli, no'lee, a town of Italy, province of Genoa, 8 miles S.S.W. of Savona, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 1766.

Nolichucky, North Carolina. See Nolachucky.

No'lin, a post-village of Hardin co., Ky., on Nolin Creek, and on the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, 53 miles S. of Louisville. It has a flour-mill and a college.

Nolin Creek, Kentucky, rises in or near Hardin co., runs southward and southwestward, forms the boundary between the cos. of Grayson and Hart, and enters the Green River at Brownsville. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Nolinsk, no-leensk' or no-linsk', a town of Russia, government and 62 miles S. of Viatka. Pop. 2551.

No'lo, a post-office of Indiana co., Pa.

Nolye, no'li', a town of India, Gwalior dominions, 29 miles W.S.W. of Oojein. Lat. 23° 3' N.; lon. 75° 27' E.

No Man's Land, a small island in the Atlantic, S. of Martha's Vineyard, and belonging to the township of Chilmark, Dukes co., Mass.

No Man's Land, a district of South Africa, Cape Colony, now principally included in Griqualand East.

Nombela, nom-bå'lå, a town of Spain, New Castile, in Toledo, near the Alberche, S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 1630.

Nombre-de-Dios, nom'brå då dee'oce, a town of Mexico, department and 60 miles E. of Durango. Pop. 6800. Near it are some rich silver-mines.

Nombre-de-Dios, nom'brå då dee'oce, a port of the United States of Colombia, on the Caribbean Sea, 40 miles N.E. of Panama.

Nomeny, no'meh-nee', a town of France, Meurthe-et-Moselle, on the Seille, 14 miles N. of Nancy. Pop. 1227.

Nom'iny Grove, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Va.

Nomo, no'mo, or **Nomosaki,** no-mo-så'kee, a remarkable headland of Japan, on the W. of the island of Kioo-Sioo, forming the S. side of the Bay of Nagasaki. Lat. 32° 35' N.; lon. 129° 43' E. Near this cape is the small island of Kawasima, and to the N.W. are the rocks called by the Japanese Mitsu-se, and by the Dutch De Hen met de Kuikens ("the Hen and Chickens").

Nona, no'nå (anc. *Ænona?*), a decayed town of Dalmatia, 9 miles N. of Zara, with a port and a bishop's see.

Nonancourt, no'nôNᵍ'kooR', a town of France, in Eure, on the Avre, 18 miles S. of Evreux. Pop. 1750.

Nonantola, no-nån'to-lå, a town of Italy, 9 miles N.E. of Modena, on the Panaro. Pop. of commune, 5535.

None, no'nå, a village of Italy, division of Turin, province of Pinerolo, 12 miles S.W. of Turin. Pop. 2934.

Nonesuch, nŭn'sŭch, a post-office of Ontonagon co., Mich., 4 miles from Lake Superior. Here is a copper-mine called Nonesuch.

Non Intervention, post-office, Lunenburg co., Va.

Nonnenweier, non'nen-ŵī'er, or **Nonnenweiler,** a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, on the Rhine.

Nonnenwerth, Prussia. See Rolandswerth.

Nonpareil, nŏn-pa-rell', post-office, Reno co., Kansas.

Nontron, nôNᵍ'trôNᵍ', a town of France, department of Dordogne, on the Bandiat, 30 miles N. of Périgueux. Pop. 2378. It has a church and a hospital, large hot-blast-furnaces, and manufactures of cutlery, leather, &c.

Nookaheeva, Noukahiva, or **Nukahiva,** noo-kå-hee'vå, the largest of the Marquesas Islands, Pacific Ocean, near the centre of the group. Lat. of W. point, 8° 53' S.; lon. 139° 49' W. Length, 18 miles. The surface is mountainous and richly wooded. Pop. 1560.

Nookhà, Nukhà, or **Nuchà,** noo'khâ, a town of Russia, government of Yelisavetpol, 150 miles N.W. of Bakoo, on the S. side of the Caucasus. Pop. 24,994. It has a fortress and silk-works.

Nook'mut, an Innuit village of Alaska, on the shore of Port Clarence, S.E. of Behring Strait.

Nooksachk, nook'såk, a post-hamlet of Whatcom co., Washington, about 120 miles N. of Seattle. It has forests of fir, cedar, pine, &c.

Noon, Noun, or **Nun,** noon, **Akassa,** å-kås-så', or **Wad'y Noon,** a river of Morocco, forming a part of its S. boundary, enters the Atlantic after a W. course of 130 miles. See also Akassa.

Noon, Noun, or **Nun,** noon, a river of Manchooria, East Asia, after a generally southward course of 500 miles, joins the Soongaree about 20 miles N. of Petoone. On its banks are the towns of Merghen and Tsitsikar.

Noonivak, Nounivak, or **Nunivak,** noo'ne-våk, an island of Alaska, in Behring Sea, off Cape Vancouver. Lat. 60° N.; lon. 165° to 167° W. Length, 70 miles; mean breadth, about 30 miles. It is hilly and lightly wooded, and peopled by Esquimaux.

Noor, a Tartar word. See Nor.

Noora, Noura, or **Nura,** noo'rå, a river of Siberia, rises near the S.W. frontier of the government of Omsk, flows N.W., and unites with the Little Noora from Lake Koorgaljin, and with the Koozakoochin, forming the Ishim.

Noorabad, noo'rå-båd' (the "abode of light"), a village of India, dominion and 13 miles N.N.W. of Gwalior.

Noorcondy, noor-kon'dee, a town of India, in the Deccan, 38 miles S.S.W. of Bejapoor, with a large fort.

Noord Braband, Netherlands. See North Brabant.

Noordbroek, nōRt'brŏŏk, a village of the Netherlands, province and 13 miles E. of Groningen. Pop. 2202.

Noordwyk-Binnen, nōRt'ŵīk-bin'nen, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 7 miles N.W. of Leyden. Pop. 3102. Nordwyk or Nordwyk-am-Zee, noRt'-ŵīk-âm-zå, is a village near the above.

Noordwykerhout, nōnt'ŵī-ker-hŏwt', a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 8 miles N.W. of Leyden.

Noorja, nooR'jå, a village of Sinde, 14 miles N. of Sehwan, and 3 miles W. of the Indus. Lat. 26° 32' N.

Noorwegen, the Dutch name of Norway.

Nooseneck (nooss'nek) **Hill,** a post-hamlet of Kent co., R.I., 20 miles S.W. of Providence. It has a church and a cotton-mill.

Noot'ka Sound, a harbor of the Pacific Ocean, on the W. side of Vancouver Island. Lat. 49° 35' N.

No'pal, a post-office of McMullin co., Tex.

Nor, or **Noor,** a Tartar word, signifying "lake," &c.

Nora, no'rå, a town of Sweden, at a railway junction, læn and 18 miles N.N.W. of Örebro. Pop. 1333.

No'ra, a post-village of Jo Daviess co., Ill., in Nora township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Warren, and 31 miles N.W. of Freeport. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1046.

Nora, a station in Hendricks co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 1 mile W. of Danville.

Nora, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ind., on White River, 9 miles N. of Indianapolis. It has a church, and a fine iron bridge across the river.

Nora, a post-office of Humboldt co., Iowa.

Nora, a post-office of Washtenaw co., Mich.

Nora, a post-township of Pope co., Minn. Pop. 184.

Nora, a post-office of Nuckolls co., Neb.

Nora, a post-office of Dane co., Wis.

Nora Junction, a station of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad where it crosses the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 1 mile W. of Nora Springs, and 8 miles E. of Mason City, Iowa.

Nora Springs, a post-village in Rock Grove township, Floyd co., Iowa, on Shell Rock River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad (Iowa & Dakota division), 9 miles E. of Mason City, and 18 miles W.N.W. of Charles City. It has a bank, a newspaper office, 4 churches, a high school, 2 grist-mills, and an iron-foundry. Pop. 742.

Norba Cæsarea, the ancient name of ALCÁNTARA.

Nor'beck, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md., 3 miles E. of Rockville.

Norberg, nor'bêrg, a town of Sweden, læn and 36 miles N.N.W. of Westerås.

Nor'borne, a post-village of Carroll co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 56 miles E. by N. of Kansas City, and 10 miles W.S.W. of Carrollton. It has a newspaper office, 4 churches, a money-order post-office, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. 148.

Norburg, a town of Sleswick. See NORDBORG.

Norcia, nor'chå, a town of Italy, 18 miles E. of Spoleto. It is situated in a high valley, near the source of the Nera, and has trade in wine, oil, and agricultural produce. It is identical with the ancient *Nur'sia.* It is a bishop's see. Pop. 8687.

Nor'cross, a post-village of Gwinnett co., Ga., on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, 20 miles N.E. of Atlanta. It has 3 churches, 2 seminaries, 6 stores, and a steam cotton-gin. Pop. about 500.

Nord, nor, a department of France, so named from its position in the N. of that country, formed of the old province of Flanders, on the frontiers of Belgium. Area, 2170 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 1,519,585, being, after the department of Seine, the most populous in France. The surface is generally flat, and watered by numerous streams, among which are the Aa, the Scheldt and its affluents the Scarpe and Lys, the Deule, and the Sambre, all navigable, and generally united by canals. It has rich mines of coal, iron, turf, and bitumen. The soil is fertile, and the best cultivated in France. Its staple products are cereal grains, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, &c. Fishing is actively pursued on the coasts. The department of Nord is also the most industrious in France; it has manufactures of every kind, of which the most celebrated are cotton stuffs, woollen cloth, iron, cambric, linen, lace, thread, and beet sugar. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Avesnes, Cambrai, Douai, Dunkerque, Hazebrouck, Lille, and Valenciennes. Capital, Lille.

Nord, a post-village of Butte co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad (Oregon division), 102 miles N. by W. of Sacramento. It has a hotel and 3 stores.

Nord-Amerika. See NORTH AMERICA.

Nordborg, nord'borg, or **Norburg,** nŏr'bŏŏrg, a town of Sleswick, on the island of Alsen, 13 miles E.N.E. of Apenrade. Pop. 1541.

Norden, nor'dẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 14 miles N.W. of Aurich, joins the German Ocean by a canal. Pop. 6130.

Nor'den, a post-hamlet of Deuel co., Dakota, 9 miles from Gary Station. It has a church.

Norderney, nor'dẹr-nī', an island of Prussia, in the North Sea, 20 miles N.W. of Aurich, with an area of 4 square miles. It has sea-bathing establishments. P. 2042.

Norder Oog, nor'dẹr ōg, and **Suder Oog,** soo'dẹr ōg, Prussia, are islands of Sleswick, in the North Sea, W. of Pelworm.

Nordhalben, nort'hål'bẹn, a town of Bavaria, on the Rodach, 30 miles N. of Baireuth. Pop. 1734.

Nordhausen, nort'hŏw'zẹn, a fortified town of Prussian Saxony, 38 miles N.N.W. of Erfurt, on the Zorge. Pop. 23,570. It is enclosed by old walls flanked by towers, and has numerous churches, a gymnasium and other high schools, 3 hospitals, an orphan asylum, a theatre, manufactures of woollen and linen, chemicals, sealing-wax, soap, and leather, and many distilleries and oil-mills.

Nordheim, nort'hīme, or **Nort'heim,** a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 12 miles N. of Göttingen, on the Ruhme. Pop. 5661. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of tobacco.

Nordheim, Saxe-Weimar. See KALTEN-NORDHEIM.

Nordheim, a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main. Pop. 1039.

Nordheim, a village of Germany, Würtemberg, bailiwick of Brackenheim. Pop. 1170.

Nord'hof, a post-hamlet of Ventura co., Cal., in the Ojai Valley, 30 miles E. of Santa Barbara.

Nordhorn, nort'horn, a town of Prussia, 44 miles W.S.W. of Osnaburg, on the Vechta. Pop. 1541.

Nordköping, Sweden. See NORRKJÖPING.

Nordland, nord'lånd, or **Norr'land,** an amt of Norway, mostly between lat. 65° and 70° N. and lon. 12° and 22° E., having W. the Atlantic. Area, comprising the Loffoden Islands, 14,337 square miles. Pop. 104,151. Chief town, Bodöe.

Nordland, or **Norrland,** the N. division of Iceland.

Nordland, Lyon co., Minn. See NORLAND.

Nördlingen, or **Noerdlingen,** nört'ling-ẹn, almost nürt'ling-ẹn, a town of Bavaria, on the Goldbach, and on the railway between Dọnauwörth and Oettingen, 50 miles S.W. of Nuremberg. It is enclosed by ancient bastioned ramparts, and has a handsome Gothic cathedral with many curious monuments and paintings and a tower 345 feet in height, several other churches, a town hall ornamented with fresco paintings, an orphan asylum, considerable manufactures of leather, linens, woollen stuffs, and carpets, and an extensive trade in feathers and hogs. Pop. 7223.

Nordstrand, nort'strånd, an island of Prussia, off the W. coast of Sleswick, 15 miles N.E. of the mouth of the Eder. Area, 20 square miles. Pop. 2344. N. of it is the islet NORDSTRANDISCH-MOOR, nort'strånd-ish mōr.

Nor'dyke, or **Nor'dyk,** a post-hamlet of Dallas co., Iowa, on the Raccoon River, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 11 miles W.S.W. of Des Moines.

Nord Zee, the Dutch name of the NORTH SEA.

Nore, THE, a part of the estuary of the English river Thames, E. of Sheerness. The Nore light floats on a sandbank, 4 miles N.E. of Sheerness.

Norenberg, no'rẹn-bêrg', a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 40 miles E. of Stettin, on Lake Enzig. Pop. 2776.

Norfield, Connecticut. See NORTHFIELD.

Norfolk, nor'fọk, a county of England, having N. and E. the North Sea, and W. the Wash. Area, 2116 square miles. Surface level, or gently undulating. Principal rivers, the Great and Little Ouse, and Yare. Parks, woods, and rabbit-warrens are numerous. Vast quantities of turkeys and geese are reared for the London market. Marl is the only mineral of consequence. Many lines of railway traverse this county. Chief towns, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn, and Thetford. Its E. and W. divisions each send two members to the House of Commons, and eight members are sent by its boroughs. Under the Britons Norfolk formed a part of the territory of the *Ice'ni,* and under the Saxons, of the kingdom of East Anglia. Pop. 438,656.

Norfolk, nor'fọk, a county in the E. part of Massachusetts, has an area of about 500 square miles. The N. part of it is adjacent to Boston. It is bounded on the N.E. by Massachusetts Bay, intersected by the Charles River, and partly drained by the Neponset River. The surface is uneven or hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the oak, hickory, ash, elm, beech, and other trees. The soil is partly fertile, and produces hay, Indian corn, potatoes, &c. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of woollen goods, hosiery, paper, straw goods, leather, and other articles. This county has extensive quarries of fine Quincy granite. The value of the granite exported from it in 1870 was $467,493. It is intersected by the Boston, Hartford & Erie, Boston & Providence, Old Colony, and South Shore Railroads. Capital, Dedham. Valuation of real and personal estate, $150,922,055. Pop. in 1870, 89,443, of whom 70,033 were Americans; in 1875, 88,321.

Norfolk, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by a part of Chesapeake Bay, called Hampton Roads, and is contiguous to the mouth of James River. It is drained by Elizabeth River and Deep Creek. The surface is level, and extensively covered with forests of cypress and other trees. The soil is mostly sandy. Indian corn and potatoes are the staple products. This county comprises a large part of the Dismal Swamp, and is intersected by the Dismal Swamp Canal, the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, and the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad. Capital, Norfolk. This is the most populous county of the state, except Henrico. Valuation of real and personal estate, $20,512,605. Pop. in 1870, 46,702, of whom 45,309 were Americans.

Norfolk, a post-village in Norfolk township, Litchfield co., Conn., on the Connecticut Western Railroad, 45 miles W.N.W. of Hartford. It is surrounded by high hills. It has a large hotel, a savings-bank, 3 churches, an academy, a silk-mill, 2 tanneries, &c. Pop. of the township, 1641.

Norfolk, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., in a township of the same name, on the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, 23 miles S.S.W. of Boston. It has 2 churches and a woollen-mill. The township is bounded on the N.W. by Charles River. Pop. of the township, 920.

Norfolk, a post-township of Renville co., Minn. P. 241.

Norfolk, a hamlet of Mississippi co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, 4½ miles below Bird's Point.

Norfolk, a post-village of Madison co., Neb., on the North Branch of the Elkhorn River, 2 miles N. of that river, and about 50 miles N. of Columbus. It has a bank, 3 churches, a newspaper office, a flour-mill, and a United States land office.

Norfolk, a post-village in Norfolk township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Racket River, about 28 miles E.N.E. of Ogdensburg, and 3 miles N. of the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad. It has water-power and several mills and churches, also manufactures of carriages, furniture, and starch. Pop. 540; of the township, 2476.

Norfolk, a post-office of Douglas co., Oregon.

Norfolk, a city and port of entry of Norfolk co., Va., is situated on the right or N. bank of Elizabeth River, 8 miles from Hampton Roads, 32 miles from the sea, 160 miles by water or 106 miles by land S.E. of Richmond. Lat. 36° 51′ N.; lon. 76° 19′ W. The river, which is seven-eighths of a mile wide, separates it from Portsmouth. Next to Richmond, Norfolk is the most populous city of Virginia. It has more foreign commerce than any other place in the state, and together with Portsmouth is the most important naval station in the Union. (See PORTSMOUTH.) The harbor is large, safe, and easily accessible, admitting vessels of the largest class to come to the wharves. The site of the city is almost a dead level; the plan is somewhat irregular; the streets are wide, mostly well built with brick or stone houses, and lighted with gas. The most conspicuous public buildings are the city hall, which has a granite front, a cupola 110 feet high, and a portico of six Tuscan columns; the Norfolk Military Academy, a Doric structure, with a portico of six columns at each end; the Mechanics' Hall, a Gothic building; a masonic temple, Ashland Hall, and the custom-house. It contains a court-house, 26 churches, several academies, St. John's Theological Seminary (Catholic), 2 national banks, 7 other banks, and a theatre. Three daily and several weekly newspapers are published here. Norfolk communicates with New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond by regular lines of steamers. It is the E. terminus of the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad and of the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad. Its trade is facilitated by the Dismal Swamp Canal and the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal, the former of which extends from Norfolk to the navigable Pasquotank River. The entrance of the harbor is defended by Forts Calhoun and Monroe. Large quantities of cotton, oysters, early fruits, and vegetables are shipped here. Value of exports in 1879, $12,000,000. Pop. in 1860, 14,620; in 1870, 19,229; present pop. about 24,000.

Norfolk, nor'fọk, a county of Ontario, bordering upon Lake Erie. Area, 635 square miles. It is watered by small streams flowing into Lake Erie, and is traversed by the Canada Southern and Canada Air-Line Railways. Capital, Simcoe. Pop. 30,760.

Nor'folk Bay, an inlet on the S.E. coast of Tasmania, 20 miles E. of Hobart-Town. It is deep, and nearly land-locked by Forrestier and Tasman Peninsulas.

Norfolk Island, Pacific Ocean, between New Zealand and New Caledonia, in lat. 29° S., lon. 168° 10′ E., about 1200 miles E.N.E. of Sydney. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 4 miles. In its centre is Mount Pitt. The island is well watered and fertile; and its climate is healthy. It was a British penal colony from 1825 to 1845, and in 1857 was colonized by a party of Pitcairn Islanders. Pop. 481. It is nominally under the governor of New South Wales.

Norfolk Plains, a district on the N. coast of Tasmania, bordering on Bass's Strait. Area, 2250 square miles. Pop. 3638. Principal rivers, the Mersey, Rubicon, West River, and Liffey. Principal towns, Latour and Westbury. On its coast are forts.

Norfolk Sound, on the coast of Alaska, is a bay on the W. side of Alexander Archipelago, on which is the town of Sitka.

Norge, a country of Europe. See NORWAY.

Norham, nor'ạm, or **Centreville,** a post-village in Northumberland co., Ontario, on Salt Creek, 14 miles N. of Colborne. Pop. 200.

Noria, no-ree'ȧ, a village of Peru, 37 miles by rail E. of Iquique.

Nor'ic Alps (L. *Al'pes Nor'icæ*), that portion of the great Alpine chain stretching from the Rhætian Alps, about lon. 12° 15′ E., in an E. direction to Vienna and Presburg, and covering with its ramifications Styria, Salzburg, South Austria, and a part of Carinthia, all of which provinces were comprised in the ancient *Noricum.*

Norimberga, a city of Bavaria. See NUREMBERG.

Nor'land, or **Nord'land,** a hamlet of Lyon co., Minn., on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 13 miles N.W. of Marshall. It has 2 warehouses for grain. Here is Minneota Post-Office. Pop. of Norland township, 208.

Nor'land, a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, on Gull River, 18 miles N. of Fenelon Falls. Pop. 100.

Nor'ma, a post-office of Webster co., Mo.

Nor'mal, a post-village in Normal township, McLean co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad where it crosses the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 2 miles N. of Bloomington, and 124 miles S.S.W. of Chicago. Here is the Illinois State Normal University, organized in 1857, the edifice of which cost about $200,000. Normal contains 4 or 5 churches and a soldiers' orphans' home, and near it are large nurseries. It has manufactures of paper, brick, woollen goods, &c. Pop. 1116; of the township, 3156. Coal is found here.

Nor'malville, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 6 miles S. of Chicago. The village is a part of Englewood. It has 3 churches, the Cook County Normal School, and a manufactory of sewing-machines.

Nor'man (or **Norman's**) **Island,** one of the Virgin Islands, West Indies, E. of St. John. Lat. 18° 19′ N.; lon. 64° 32′ W. On its W. side is Man-of-War Bay.

Nor'man, a post-office of Cass co., Dakota.

Norman, a township of Grundy co., Ill. Pop. 417.

Norman, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Ill., on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Fairbury.

Norman, a station in Carlton co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 34 miles W. of Duluth.

Norman, a township of Yellow Medicine co., Minn. Pop. 123.

Norman, a township of Dent co., Mo. Pop. 730.

Norman, a post-office of Kewaunee co., Wis.

Nor'manby, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 5 miles W.N.W. of Guisborough. Pop. 3556.

Nor'mand, a post-office of Wright co., Minn.

Nor'manda, or **Nor'mandy,** a post-village in Jefferson township, Tipton co., Ind., 8 miles W.N.W. of Tipton, and 13 or 14 miles S. of Kokomo. It has several churches and 3 general stores.

Nor'mandale, a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, on Lake Erie, 11 miles S. of Simcoe. Pop. 100.

Nor'mandy (Fr. *Normandie,* nor'mōng'dee'; L. *Norman'nia* or *Neus'tria*), an ancient province of France, was divided into Upper and Lower Normandy, and was bounded N. and W. by the English Channel. Area, 10,534 square miles. On the decline of the Roman Empire it was seized by the Franks, and afterwards, in the ninth century, wrested from them by the Normans, from whom it has derived its name, and who made Rouen its capital. When William the Conqueror mounted the English throne, in 1066, it was incorporated with the English monarchy, of which it continued to form an important part till 1204, when it was united to France by Philip Augustus. It was again taken by the English in 1419, and was retained by them till 1425, when it was finally joined to France under Charles VII. It is now divided into the departments of Seine-Inférieure, Eure, Calvados, Manche, and Orne. Normandy occupied the central portion of the kingdom of NEUSTRIA (Fr. *Neustrie,* nus'tree'), one of the parts into which the empire of Charlemagne was divided, and which extended from the mouths of the Rhine to the Bay of Biscay. See OSTRASIA.

Nor'mandy, a post-office of Ashley co., Ark.

Normandy, a post-hamlet of St. Louis co., Mo., about 10 miles N.W. of St. Louis.

Normandy, a post-village of Bedford co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 60 miles S.S.E. of Nashville. It has a church, a union school, a saw-mill, and 1 or 2 flour-mills. Pop. about 200.

Normandy, Ontario. See ORCHARDVILLE.

Norman Hill, a post-office of Bosque co., Tex.

Norma'nia, a township of Yellow Medicine co., Minn Pop. 192.

Nor'man Isles comprise the CHANNEL ISLANDS, JERSEY, GUERNSEY, &c. (which see). They are the sole portions of Normandy yet remaining to England.

Nor'man's Kill, a creek of Albany co., N.Y., runs southeastward, and enters the Hudson River about 4 miles below Albany City.

Norman's Store, a post-office of James co., Tenn.

Norman's Woe, a dangerous islet or reef on the W. side of the entrance to the harbor of Gloucester, Mass.

Nor'manton, or **Port El'gin,** a post-village of Ontario, co. of Bruce, on the E. shore of Lake Huron, and on the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, 5 miles S. of Saugeen, and 28½ miles N.W. of Walkerton. It contains several stores, hotels, mills, and a newspaper office. Normanton is a port of entry. Pop. 750.

Nor'man Town, a post-hamlet of Gilmer co., W. Va., 30 miles S.E. of Cairo. It has a church.

Nor'manville, a post-hamlet of Doniphan co., Kansas, about 14 miles N.W. of Atchison. It has a church.

Nor'oton, a post-office and station of Fairfield co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 38 miles N.E. of New York City. Here is Fitch's Home for Soldiers, with a library, a school for soldiers' children, and a large and fine gallery of paintings.

Norovtchat, a town of Russia. See NAROVCHAT.

Noroy-le-Bourg, no'rwå'-lẹh-boor, a town of France, in Haute-Saône, 7 miles E. of Vesoul. Pop. 1195.

Norrbotten, nor'bot-tẹn, or **Piteå,** pit'e-ō, the largest and northernmost læn of Sweden, bordering upon Norway, Russia, and the Gulf of Bothnia. Area, 39,791 square miles. It includes a part of Swedish Lapland. It produces some grain, timber, live-stock, and iron ore, and the country abounds in lakes and rivers, but is very thinly settled. The long Arctic summer, when for several weeks the sun does not set, becomes very hot in some places, and the winters are very severe; but the climate is healthy. Capital, Piteå. Pop. 86,655.

Norrent-Fontes, nor'rôNᵍ'-fònt, a village of France, Pas-de-Calais, 10 miles W.N.W. of Béthune. Pop. 1438.

Norridgewock, nor'rij-wŏk', a post-village in Norridgewock township, Somerset co., Me., on the Kennebec River and the Somerset Railroad, about 30 miles N. of Augusta. Norridgewock has several churches and a seminary. Pop. 546; of the township, 1756.

Nor'ris, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 5 miles N. of Canton. It has a church.

Norris, a station in Black Hawk co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Cedar Falls.

Norris, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, 6 miles N. of the city hall of Detroit. It has a newspaper office, a steam saw-mill, a planing-mill, and 2 churches. Pop. about 250.

Norris, a township of Edgefield co., S.C. Pop. 1485.

Norris City, a post-village in Indian Creek township, White co., Ill., on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad where it crosses the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 89 miles N.E. of Cairo, and 25 miles N.N.W. of Shawneetown. It has a flour-mill, a tannery, a saw-mill, and several stores. Pop. about 250.

Norris Creek, a post-village of Lincoln co., Tenn., 8 miles N. of Fayetteville. It contains 2 churches, the Oak Hill Institute, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill.

Norris Fork, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Mo., on Big Creek, about 20 miles S.S.W. of Warrensburg. It has a church and a drug-store.

Nor'ristown, a post-hamlet of Pope co., Ark., on the N. bank of the Arkansas River, near the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, about 70 miles W.N.W. of Little Rock.

Norristown, a hamlet of Shelby co., Ind., about 16 miles N.E. of Columbus. It has a church.

Norristown, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., O., in East township, about 14 miles S.W. of New Lisbon. It has a church.

Norristown, a handsome post-borough, capital of Montgomery co., Pa., is situated on the left bank of the Schuylkill River, and on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 16 miles N.W. of Philadelphia, and 41 miles E.S.E. of Reading. It occupies an elevated site, and is regularly planned and neatly built. Brick, marble, and stone are the materials employed exclusively. This town is lighted with gas. It has a stately and expensive court-house, built of light-gray marble which was quarried in the vicinity, 13 churches, a public library, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, large boarding-schools, called the Oakland Female Institute and Freemount Seminary (for boys), 3 rolling-mills, several cotton-mills, woollen-factories, flour-mills, foundries, 2 iron-furnaces, a shirt-manufactory, and manufactures of glass, tacks, &c. One daily and 5 weekly newspapers are published here. The state asylum for the insane for the eastern district is located here. Two bridges across the river connect Norristown with Bridgeport, the E. terminus of the Chester Valley Railroad. It is a terminus of the Stony Creek Railroad, and is connected with Philadelphia by the Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown Railroad. Pop. in 1870, 10,753; present pop. about 15,000.

Nor'risville, a post-village of Harford co., Md., about 32 miles N. of Baltimore.

Norrisville, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., about 13 miles N.W. of Meadville. It has a church.

Norrisville, Caledonia co., Vt. See MACLERAN'S.

Nor'riton, township, Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. 1335.

Nor'ritonville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., about 3 miles N. of Norristown.

Norrkjöping, nor'chö'ping, or **Nordköping,** nord'-chö'ping, a town and port of Sweden, læn of Linköping, on the Motala, here crossed by several bridges, near its mouth in the Baltic, 85 miles S.W. of Stockholm. It is a railway terminus. It has numerous manufactures of brass and hardwares, linen, cotton, and coarse woollen fabrics, gloves, starch, paper, leather, and sugar, oil-mills, ship-building docks, and a salmon-fishery. Its quay is commodious, and admits of vessels coming close to it. Pop. 26,927.

Norrland, Norway and Iceland. See NORDLAND.

Norrland and Lapland, a division of Sweden, comprising the 5 northern læns of Gefle, Hernösand, Jemtland, Westerbotten, and Norrbotten. Area, 100,360 square miles. Pop. 539,745.

Norrska Fiellen, nors'kå fyĕl'lẹn, or **Norwegian** (nor-wee'jạn) **Range,** a name sometimes employed by geographers to designate the mass of mountains which, commencing near the Dovrefield Mountains, occupies more than three-fourths of the S. part of Norway. It includes the ranges known by the names of Langfield, Sogne-Fjeld, Fille-Fjeld, Byglefield, and Yoklefield.

Norrtleje, nort'lå'yå, written also **Nortelje,** a seaport town of Sweden, læn and 37 miles N.E. of Stockholm, on the Baltic. Pop. 1555.

Norseland, norss'land, a post-hamlet of Nicollet co., Minn., about 10 miles N.W. of St. Peter. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Norsk, a township of Cottonwood co., Minn. Pop. 76.

Nort, nor, a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the Erdre, 16 miles N.N.E. of Nantes. Pop. 2250.

North, a township of Stanislaus co., Cal. Pop. 223.

North, a township of Lake co., Ind., on Lake Michigan. Pop. 1593. It contains Toleston, Gibson's Station, Clarke Station, &c.

North, a township of Marshall co., Ind. Pop. 1484.

North, a township of Labette co., Kansas. Pop. 511, exclusive of Parsons.

North, a township of Dade co., Mo. Pop. 725.

North, a township of Harrison co., O. Pop. 1202. It contains Mastersville.

North Ab'ington, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., in Abington township, on the Plymouth Branch of the Old Colony Railroad, at the junction of the Hanover Branch Railroad, 18 miles S.S.E. of Boston. It has a church and a manufactory of boots and shoes.

North Ac'ton, a post-hamlet of York co., Me., in Acton township, on a small lake, about 40 miles W. of Portland.

North Acton, a station in Middlesex co., Mass., on the Nashua, Acton & Boston Railroad, 6½ miles N.W. of Concord.

North Ad'ams, a post-village in Adams township, Berkshire co., Mass., on the Hoosac River, at or near the W. end of the great Hoosac Tunnel, 20 miles N.N.E. of Pittsfield, and about 36 miles E. of Albany, N.Y. It is 5 miles N.E. of Greylock, the highest mountain in the state, and is surrounded by high hills and beautiful scenery. It contains a national bank, 2 savings-banks, a first-class hotel, a fine high school, 2 newspaper offices, and 7 churches. Here are important manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, boots, shoes, and other articles. The township has 11 cotton-mills and 6 woollen-mills, and the annual value of the products manufactured here is about $7,000,000. The Hoosac Tunnel, perforated through the Hoosac Mountain, is nearly 5 miles long, and is part of a railroad connecting Boston with Troy and Albany. North Adams is on the Troy & Boston Railroad, at the N. terminus of the Pittsfield & North Adams Railroad. Pop. about 9000.

North Adams, a post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich., in Adams township, on the Detroit, Hillsdale & Indiana Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Hillsdale. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a lumber-mill. It is sometimes called Cutler's Corners. Pop. about 300.

Northal'lerton, a borough of England, co. and 30 miles N.N.W. of York, West Riding. It stands in the beautiful vale of the Wiske. It sends one member to the House of Commons. In the vicinity is "Standard Hill," so called from the famous "battle of the Standard," in which the English defeated the Scotch in 1138.

North Al'mond, a hamlet of Alleghany co., N.Y., 6 miles N. of Almond Station. It has a church.

North Alton, awl'tọn, or **Buck'inn',** a post-village of Madison co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, and on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 2 miles N.W. of Alton. It has 2 churches, a high school, 2 distilleries, a brewery, a flour-mill, and a new town hall. Coal is mined in its vicinity. Pop. estimated at 2800. Post-office, North Alton.

Nor'tham, a town of England, in Devon, 2 miles W.N.W. of Bideford. Pop. of parish, 4330.

North America. See AMERICA.

North Amherst, am'erst, a post-village in Amherst township, Hampshire co., Mass., about 22 miles N. of Springfield. Its post-office is 1 mile from the New London Northern Railroad. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, several saw-mills, and manufactures of leather-board, straw-board, wrapping-paper, sash, &c.

North Amherst, a post-village in Amherst township, Lorain co., O., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 36 miles W. by S. of Cleveland, and 28 miles E. of Sandusky. It has 5 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a union school, 2 flour-mills, a machine-shop, a foundry, manufactures of grindstones, and sandstone-quarries.

Northamp'ton, or **Northamptonshire,** north-amp'ton-shir, a central county of England. Area, 985 square miles. The surface is finely diversified with gentle hills and vales, richly wooded, and adorned with an unusual number of mansions and parks. Principal rivers, the Nene, Welland, and Ouse. Wheat and beans are the principal crops, but the breeding of heavy black horses, short-horned cattle, and sheep, and the feeding of cattle, form, with the dairy, the chief objects of husbandry. Important canals and railways traverse the county. Chief towns, Northampton, Peterborough, Higham-Ferrers, Brackley, and Wellingborough. It sends four members to the House of Commons for the county, besides four for its boroughs. Pop. 243,891.

Northampton, a borough of England, capital of the above county, on a slope rising from the left bank of the Nene, and on a branch canal connecting the Nene with the Grand Junction Canal, at a railway junction, 60 miles N.W. of London. It is built of a reddish stone obtained in the vicinity, and has four principal streets, meeting in a market-place, one of the finest in England. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop, and its ecclesiastical edifices include 8 churches of the Establishment, and numerous chapels. The principal literary and educational institutions are the free grammar-school, blue-coat, national, British, and other schools; the mechanics' institute, which possesses a library; the Religious and Useful Knowledge Society, with a library; an athenæum, an archæological society, and an architectural society. The benevolent institutions include, in addition to the infirmary, a general and lunatic asylum, the Royal Victoria Dispensary, St. John's and Thomas-à-Becket hospitals, &c.

The staple manufacture is boots and shoes, which are made very extensively for the supply of the army and of the London and other markets, and also for export. The currying of leather is carried on upon a large scale. The borough has also iron- and brass-foundries, breweries, and paper- and corn-mills. Hosiery- and lace-making, once important branches of industry, have declined. Northampton has several banks and newspapers, barracks, corn exchange, vestiges of a castle built at the Conquest, and, about half a mile S. of the town, one of the most perfect of the funeral crosses erected by Edward I. in honor of his queen. It is the principal place of election for the county, and sends two members to the House of Commons. In 1460 the Earl of Warwick gained here a great victory over the Lancastrians in the meadows on the Nene, immediately S. of the town. Pop. 41,168.

Northamp'ton, a county of North Carolina, borders on Virginia. Area, about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Roanoke River, and is also drained by the Meherrin River. The surface is undulating or hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staples. This county is intersected by the Seaboard & Roanoke and Petersburg & Weldon Railroads. Capital, Jackson. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,754,200. Pop. in 1870, 14,749, of whom 14,742 were Americans.

Northampton, a county in the E. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New Jersey, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Delaware River, and on the S.W. by the Lehigh River, which also intersects the S. part. The Kittatinny or Blue Mountain extends along the N.W. border. The central part of the county is a wide and fertile valley, the surface of which is nearly level. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and butter are the staple agricultural products. Pig-iron and slate are among the chief articles of export. Potsdam sandstone is found in the South Mountain, in this county, which has also rich mines of zinc and iron ore and quarries of good limestone and slate. The value of the zinc exported from it in 1870 was $235,555. This county is intersected by the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad and the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The North Pennsylvania Railroad connects it with Philadelphia. Capital, Easton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $51,711,205. Pop. in 1870, 61,432, of whom 55,058 were Americans.

Northampton, a southeastern county of Virginia, is the S. part of a peninsula which is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean and on the W. by Chesapeake Bay. Cape Charles is the S. extremity of this county, which is about 32 miles long and at some places less than 5 miles wide. The surface is nearly level, and is partly covered with forests. The soil is sandy. Maize, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. Capital, Eastville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,727,347. Pop. in 1870, 8046, of whom 8039 were Americans.

Northampton, a hamlet of Peoria co., Ill., about 18 miles N. by E. of Peoria. It has 2 churches.

Northampton, a beautiful post-village, capital of Hampshire co., Mass., in Northampton township, nearly 1½ miles W. of the Connecticut River, 17 miles N. by W. of Springfield, and 19 miles S. of Greenfield. It is delightfully situated on a fertile intervale which is partly enclosed by high hills, and is 3 miles N.W. of Mount Holyoke. Here are the state lunatic asylum, which will accommodate 350 patients, and the Clarke Institution for Mutes, which has an endowment of $300,000. Northampton contains many fine residences, 9 or 10 churches, a public library, 3 national banks, 3 savings-banks, the Smith College for young ladies, with handsome buildings and a large endowment, 3 newspaper offices, and a large and elegant summer hotel on Round Hill. It is on the Connecticut River Railroad, at its junction with the New Haven & Northampton Railroad. A bridge 1080 feet long across the Connecticut River connects this village with Hadley. A fine building, called Memorial Hall, which cost $75,000, is used as a public library, and contains 10,000 volumes, and tablets bearing the names of Northampton soldiers who fell in the civil war. Northampton township has important manufactures of cotton, wool, cutlery, paper, sewing-silk, buttons, sewing-machines, baskets, jet ornaments, pocket-books, &c. At Florence, in this township, is a large manufactory of the Florence sewing-machines. Horse-cars run between Northampton and Florence. Pop. of the township in 1860, 6788; in 1870, 10,160; in 1875, 11,108.

Northampton, a hamlet of Saginaw co., Mich., on the Shiawassee River, about 20 miles S. by W. of Saginaw.

Northampton, a township of Burlington co., N.J. Pop. 4018.

Northampton, a post-village in Northampton township, Fulton co., N.Y., on the Sacondaga River, 18 miles N. of Amsterdam, and about 44 miles N.N.W. of Albany. It has 3 churches. The township contains a larger village, named Northville. Pop. of township, 1993. Northampton Village is familiarly called Fish House.

Northampton, township, Summit co., O. Pop. 982.

Northampton, township, Bucks co., Pa. Pop. 1896.

Northampton, township, Somerset co., Pa. P. 1137.

Northamptonshire, England. See Northampton.

North An'dover, a post-village in North Andover township, Essex co., Mass., on a branch of the Eastern Railroad, about 24 miles N. of Boston. It has a high school and 4 churches. The township is bounded on the N.W. by the Merrimac River, and has manufactures of flannel, woollen goods, machinery, &c. Pop. of the township, 2981. It contains also North Andover Depot.

North Andover, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Wis., 9 miles E.S.E. of Guttenberg, Iowa. It has a flour-mill.

North Andover Depot, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in North Andover township, on the Merrimac River, and on the Boston & Maine Railroad, at the junction of the Essex Railroad (which extends to Salem), 28 miles N. of Boston, and 1 mile E. of Lawrence. It has 3 churches, a money-order post-office, an iron-foundry, 2 woollen-factories, and a large machine-shop. It is connected with Lawrence and Methuen by a street railroad. This place is sometimes called Sutton's Mills.

North An'na, a small river of Virginia, drains part of Orange co., runs southeastward, and forms the boundary between the cos. of Louisa and Hanover on the right and Spottsylvania and Caroline on the left. It unites with the South Anna about 18 miles N. of Richmond to form the Pamunkey River.

North Ann'ville, a township of Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. 1910.

North An'son, a post-village in Anson township, Somerset co., Me., on the Kennebec River, and on the Somerset Railroad, 11 miles N.N.W. of Norridgewock, and about 42 miles N. of Augusta. It contains 2 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, and a savings-bank, and has manufactures of bricks, carriages, clothing, shoes, &c.

North Ap'pleton, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Me., in Appleton township, about 30 miles E. of Augusta. It has a church.

North Aracan, Burmah. See NORTHERN ARACAN.

North Ar'cot, a district of India, Madras presidency, having Nellore and Cuddapah district on the N.W. and N., Chingleput on the E., South Arcot and Salem on the S., and Mysore on the W. Area, 15,146 square miles. It is flat, except in the W., and is traversed by the river Palaur. Capital, Chittoor. Pop. 2,007,667.

North Argyle, ar-ghīl', a post-hamlet in Argyle township, Washington co., N.Y., about 20 miles S. of Whitehall, and 6 miles E. of Fort Edward. It has a church.

North Ashburnham, Mass. See BURRAGEVILLE.

North Ash'ford, a post-hamlet of Windham co., Conn., in Ashford township, about 33 miles E.N.E. of Hartford. It has a church.

North Attleborough, at'tẹl-bŭr-rŭh, a post-village in Attleborough township, Bristol co., Mass., on the Attleborough Branch Railroad, which connects with the Boston & Providence Railroad, about 32 miles S.S.W. of Boston, and 14 miles N. by E. of Providence. It has a bank, a high school, a newspaper office, 4 churches, and manufactures of jewelry. Pop. estimated at 1800.

North Auburn, aw'bŭrn, a post-village in Auburn township, Androscoggin co., Me., 40 miles N. of Portland, and 6 miles N. of Auburn City. It has 2 churches.

North Augusta, aw-gus'tạ, a post-village in Grenville co., Ontario, on a branch of the Rideau River, 20 miles N. of Fairfield East. It contains 4 stores, a hotel, a tannery, and carding-, saw-, and grist-mills. Pop. 400.

North Aurora, ạw-ro'rạ, a post-hamlet in Aurora township, Kane co., Ill., on Fox River, and on the railroad between Aurora and Geneva, 3½ miles N. of Aurora. It has a flouring-mill, a cheese-factory, a foundry, and a manufactory of sash and blinds.

North Australia, aws-tra'le-ạ, that part of Australia lying N. of lat. 26° S. and E. of lon. 129° E., having N. the Gulf of Carpentaria, and W. the Gulfs of Van Diemen and Cambridge. This vast region has few settlements. It is attached for government purposes to South Australia.

North Bald'win, a post-office of Cumberland co., Me., 30 miles W.N.W. of Portland.

North Bal'lard, a post-office of Ballard co., Ky.

North Baltimore, bawl'tẹ-mōr, a post-village in Henry township, Wood co., O., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 38 miles E. of Defiance. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, 4 saw-mills, 2 stave-factories, &c. The station is called New Baltimore.

North Ban'gor, a post-office in Bangor township, Penobscot co., Me.

North Bangor, a post-village in Bangor township, Franklin co., N.Y., on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, 6 miles W. of Malone.

North Barnstead, barn'stĕd, a post-office of Belknap co., N.H., about 20 miles N.E. of Concord. Here is a church.

North Barrington, bear'ing-tọn, a post-village of Strafford co., N.H., in Barrington township, about 10 miles N.W. of Dover. It has a church, a woollen-mill, and a saw-mill.

North Bar'ton, a post-hamlet in Barton township, Tioga co., N.Y., about 18 miles E. by N. of Elmira.

North Bata'via, a post-hamlet of Branch co., Mich., 5 miles S. of Union City. It has a church.

North Bay, a post-village in Vienna township, Oneida co., N.Y., on the N.E. shore of Oneida Lake, and on the Oswego Midland Railroad, 48 miles E.S.E. of Oswego, and 14 miles W. of Rome. It has 3 churches, 2 potteries, 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, and a sash-factory. Pop. 348.

North Beaver, bee'vẹr, a township of Lawrence co., Pa., on the Ohio line. Pop. 1983.

North Becket, Massachusetts. See BECKET.

North Bel'grade', a post-village in Belgrade township, Kennebec co., Me., on the Maine Central Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Waterville, and about 15 miles N. of Augusta.

North Bel'lingham, a post-village in Bellingham township, Norfolk co., Mass., on Charles River, and on the New York & New England Railroad, 29 miles S.W. of Boston. It has a church and a woollen-factory.

North Bend, a township of Starke co., Ind. Pop. 505.

North Bend, a post-village of Dodge co., Neb., on the Platte River and the Union Pacific Railroad, 62 miles W. by N. of Omaha. It has a bank, a graded school, 2 churches, a newspaper office, and manufactures of bricks and brooms.

North Bend, a post-office of Hamilton co., O., on the Ohio River, and on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad and the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, at the junction of the latter with the Cincinnati & Whitewater Valley Railroad, 16 miles below Cincinnati. Here are the former residence and the tomb of General William Henry Harrison.

North Bend, a hamlet of Coos co., Oregon, on Coos River or bay, 60 miles W. of Roseburg. It has a saw-mill and a ship-yard.

North Bend, a post-village in Melrose township, Jackson co., Wis., on the Black River, about 22 miles N. by E. of La Crosse. It has 2 churches.

North Ben'nington, a post-village in Bennington township, Bennington co., Vt., on the Walloomsac River, and on the Harlem Extension Railroad, 51 miles S. by W. of Rutland, and 4 miles N.N.W. of Bennington. It has a bank, 4 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of cotton print cloths, paper, boots, and shoes.

North Ben'son, a post-office of Shelby co., Ky., on a railroad, 9 miles W. of Frankfort.

North Ben'ton, a post-hamlet of Mahoning co., O., 4 miles N. of Beloit Station, and about 24 miles N.E. of Canton. It has 2 churches. Pop. 138.

North Bergen, ber'ghẹn, a township of Hudson co., N.J. Pop. 3032.

North Bergen, a post-hamlet in Bergen township, Genesee co., N.Y., about 20 miles W. by S. of Rochester. It has a church and a manufactory of bee-hives.

North Berne, bẹrn, a post-office of Fairfield co., O., about 32 miles E.S.E. of Columbus.

North Ber'wick, a seaport town of Scotland, co. of Haddington, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, 19 miles by rail E.S.E. of Edinburgh. It has an active trade, and is frequented as a bathing-place. Pop. 1399.

North Ber'wick, a post-village in North Berwick township, York co., Me., on the Boston & Maine and Portsmouth, Saco & Portland Railroads, 38 miles S.W. of Portland, and 17 miles N. by E. of Portsmouth. It has a national bank, a graded school, 3 churches, a woollen-factory, a plough-factory, &c. Pop. of the township, 1623.

North Beth'el, a hamlet of Oxford co., Me., in Bethel township, about 40 miles N.W. of Lewiston.

North Beveland, Netherlands. See BEVELAND.

North Bev'erly, a post-hamlet in Beverly township, Essex co., Mass., near North Beverly Station of the Eastern Railroad, 20 miles N.N.E. of Boston.

North Billerica, bĭl'lẹr-ĭk-ạ, a post-village in Billerica township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Concord River, and on the Boston, Lowell & Nashua Railroad, at the terminus of the Bedford & Billerica Railroad, 22 miles N.N.W. of Boston. It has 2 woollen-mills, which manufacture flannel, also 2 churches and 3 schools.

North Bing'ham, a post-office of Potter co., Pa.

North Black River. See BLACK RIVER.

North Blan'ford, a post-village in Blanford township, Hampden co., Mass., about 22 miles W.N.W. of Springfield. It has a church and a basket-manufactory.

North Blenheim, blen'hīm, a post-village in Blenheim township, Schoharie co., N.Y., on Schoharie Creek, 12 miles S.S.W. of Middleburg. It has 2 churches.

North Bloom'field, a post-village of Nevada co., Cal., near the South Yuba River, 14 miles N.E. of Nevada City. Gold is found here.

North Bloomfield, a post-village in West Bloomfield township, Ontario co., N.Y., on Honeoye Creek, and on the New York Central Railroad, about 18 miles S. by E. of Rochester. It has a church, 2 saw-mills, a machine-shop, 1 or 2 grist-mills, &c.

North Bloomfield, a township of Morrow co., O. Pop. 1194. It contains Blooming Grove.

North Bloomfield, a post-village in Bloomfield township, Trumbull co., O., on the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburg Railroad, 16 miles N. of Warren. It has an academy, a cheese-factory, &c.

North Blue Hill, a post-office in Blue Hill township, Hancock co., Me., about 28 miles S.S.E. of Bangor.

North Bolton, bōl'tọn, a post-office of Warren co., N.Y., near Lake George, about 70 miles N. of Albany.

North Booth'bay, a post-village in Boothbay township, Lincoln co., Me., about 12 miles E.S.E. of Bath, and 5 miles from the ocean. It has 2 churches and a high school. It is 2 miles from a steamboat-landing.

Northborough, north'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village in Northborough township, Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad, 36 miles W. of Boston. It has a free library, a high school, a national bank, 8 churches, a newspaper office, and manufactures of horn combs, shell jewelry, and woollen cloth. Pop. of the township, 1398.

North Boscawen, bosk'woin, a post-hamlet of Merrimack co., N.H., on the Merrimac River, and on the Northern Railroad, 14 miles N. by W. of Concord. Here is the county poor-house and farm.

North Bosque (bosk) **Creek,** Texas, enters the Brazos River from the N.W., in McLennan co.

North Bos'ton, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Boston township, 4 miles S.E. of Hamburg Station, and about 16 miles S. by E. of Buffalo. It has a church, a cheese-factory, and a pump-factory.

North Brabant, brå-bånt' (Dutch, *Noord Braband*, nōʀt brå-bånt'), a province in the S. of the Netherlands, situated between lat. 51° 13' and 51° 50' N. and lon. 4° 12' and 5° 58' E., bounded N. by the Meuse, Hollands-Diep, and Gelderland, W. by Zeeland, S. by Belgium, and E. by Limburg. Capital, Bois-le-Duc. Area, 1988 square miles. Pop. 462,966. The chief rivers are the Meuse, Dommel, Aa, Donge, and Dintel. The country is flat, and in some places marshy. The soil is fertile, and wood rare. The rearing of cattle and sheep is the principal rural industry.

North Brad'ford, a post-village in Bradford township, Penobscot co., Me., about 26 miles N.N.W. of Bangor. It has a barrel-factory.

North Brad'ley, a post-hamlet of Midland co., Mich., in Geneva township, on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 33 miles N.W. of East Saginaw. It has a church and 2 saw-mills. Pop. about 200.

North Branch, a post-office of Calaveras co., Cal.

North Branch, a post-office of Guthrie co., Iowa.

North Branch, a post-office of Jewell co., Kansas.

North Branch, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Patapsco River, 2½ miles from Owing's Mills Station, and about 18 miles N.W. of Baltimore. It has a church, a woollen-factory, and a flour-mill.

North Branch, a station of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 6 miles S. of Cumberland, Md.

North Branch, a post-township of Lapeer co., Mich. Pop. 937. North Branch Post-Office is at Beechville.

North Branch, a post-township of Isanti co., Minn., about 40 miles N. of St. Paul. Pop. 681. North Branch Station, in Chisago co., is near its border.

North Branch, a post-office of Otoe co., Neb.

North Branch, a post-hamlet in Antrim township, Hillsborough co., N.H., about 25 miles W.S.W. of Concord. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

North Branch, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., on the North Branch of the Raritan River, about 18 miles S.S.W. of Morristown. It is 1 mile from North Branch Depot, which is on the Central Railroad, 4½ miles W. of Somerville. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

North Branch, a post-village of Callicoon township, Sullivan co., N.Y., about 22 miles N.W. of Monticello. It has a church and a grist-mill.

North Branch, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pa.

North Branch, a post-office of Grayson co., Va.

North Branch, a post-office of Jackson co., Wis.

North Branch Depot, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., N.J., on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 28½ miles W. by S. of Elizabeth.

North Branch of Elkhorn River, Nebraska, runs through Pierce co. in a S.S.E. direction, and enters the Elkhorn River in Madison co. It is about 75 miles long.

North Branch of Susquehanna. See Susquehanna River.

North Branch Station, a post-village in Branch township, Chisago co., Minn., on the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad, 42 miles N. of St. Paul. It has a steam grist-mill.

North Bran'ford, a post-hamlet in North Branford township, New Haven co., Conn., 9 miles E. by N. of New Haven. Pop. of the township, 1035.

North'bridge, a post-village in Northbridge township, Worcester co., Mass., on Blackstone River, and on the Providence & Worcester Railroad, 11 miles S.E. of Worcester. It has a bank, a high school, and 5 churches. The township has manufactures of shirtings, cotton prints, and machinery, also a quarry of granite. Pop. of the township, 4030. It contains villages named Rockdale, Northbridge Centre, and Whitinsville.

Northbridge Centre, a post-village in Northbridge township, Worcester co., Mass., 2 miles from the Worcester & Providence Railroad, and about 36 miles W.S.W. of Boston. It has a church and manufactures of boots and shoes.

North Bridgeton, brĭj'tọn, a post-village in Bridgeton township, Cumberland co., Me., on Long Lake, about 42 miles N.N.W. of Portland. It has a church and an academy. Steamboats navigate the lake.

North Bridgewater, Massachusetts. See Brockton.

North Bridgewater, a post-hamlet in Bridgewater township, Oneida co., N.Y., 2 miles from Richfield Junction, which is 14 miles S. of Utica. It has a cheese-factory.

North Brighton, brī'tọn, a post-office of Suffolk co., Mass., about 5 miles W. of Boston. North Brighton is a part of the 25th ward of Boston, and its post-office is a branch of the Boston post-office.

North Bris'tol, a post-village in Bristol township, Trumbull co., O., on the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburg Railroad, 28 miles N.N.W. of Youngstown.

North Bristol, a post-office of Dane co., Wis.

North Broadal'bin, a post-hamlet in Broadalbin township, Fulton co., N.Y., about 42 miles N.W. of Albany. It has a church, a woollen-mill, and a saw-mill.

North Brook, a post-office of Lincoln co., N.C. Pop. of North Brook township, 625.

North Brook, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., on the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, 23 miles N.W. of Wilmington, Del.

North Brook'field, a post-village in North Brookfield township, Worcester co., Mass., about 15 miles W. of Worcester, and 3 miles N. of the Boston & Albany Railroad. It contains 4 churches, a public library, a savings-bank, and a manufactory of boots and shoes. Pop. of the township, 3749. A branch railroad connects this place with East Brookfield on the Boston & Albany Railroad.

North Brookfield, a post-village in Brookfield township, Madison co., N.Y., in a valley on the Utica, Chenango & Susquehanna Valley Railroad, 27 miles S.S.W. of Utica. It has 2 churches, a hotel, a cheese-factory, and 3 manufactories of wagons, for which this place is noted. P. 226.

North Brook'field, a post-settlement in Queens co., Nova Scotia, on the Port Medway River, 25 miles from Bridgewater. Pop. 130.

North Brook'lin, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Me., on an inlet of the sea, about 25 miles E.S.E. of Belfast. It has 2 stores.

North Brooks'ville, a post-office of Hancock co., Me., about 32 miles S. of Bangor.

North Bruns'wick, a township of Middlesex co., N.J. Pop. 1124.

North Buck'field, a post-hamlet in Buckfield township, Oxford co., Me., about 20 miles N.N.W. of Lewiston.

North Bucks'port, a post-village in Bucksport township, Hancock co., Me., about 9 miles S. of Bangor. It has a lumber-mill.

North Buena Vista, bu'nạ vis'tạ, a post-hamlet in Buena Vista township, Clayton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, and on the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, 24 miles N.W. of Dubuque. It has manufactures of fine bricks. Lead is found here.

North Buf'falo, a post-hamlet in North Buffalo township, Armstrong co., Pa., 1 mile from Rosston Railroad Station, and about 32 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. The township is bounded on the E. by the Alleghany River. Pop. 1057.

North Burke, a hamlet of Franklin co., N.Y., in Burke township, 7 miles N. of Burke Station. It has 2 churches and a starch-factory.

North Burns, a post-office of Huron co., Mich., about 40 miles N.E. of Vassar.

North Bux'ton, a hamlet in Buxton township, York co., Me., about 16 miles W. of Portland. It has a church.

North By'ron, a post-hamlet in Byron township, Kent co., Mich., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad (Kalamazoo division), 10 miles S. of Grand Rapids. It has a church.

North Ca'iro, a township of Alexander co., Ill. P. 58.

North Cambridge, kām'brĭj, a former post-village in Cambridge township, Middlesex co., Mass., about 5 miles N.W. of Boston. It is now a part of the city of Cambridge.

North Cambridge, a post-office of Lamoille co., Vt., about 25 miles E.N.E. of Burlington.

North Cam'eron, a post-office of Steuben co., N.Y., 6 miles S.S.W. of Bath.

North Canaan, kā'nạn, a township of Litchfield co., Conn., contains Canaan Village, and has beds of iron ore. Pop. 1695.

North Canara, kå-nå'rå, the southernmost district of the Bombay presidency, bounded W. by the sea. Area, 4235 square miles. Capital, Honawar. Pop. 398,406.

North Can'dor, a post-office of Tioga co., N.Y., on the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, 16 miles S. of Ithaca.

North Can'ton, a post-hamlet in Canton township, Hartford co., Conn., about 17 miles N.W. of Hartford. It has a church.

North Can′yonville, a post-office of Douglas co., Oregon, at Canyonville.

North Cape, headlands. See CAPE NORTH.

North Cape, a post-village of Racine co., Wis., 8 miles W. of Franksville Station, which is 19 miles S. of Milwaukee. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, &c.

North Car′mel, a post-office in Carmel township, Penobscot co., Me., 2 miles N. of Carmel, and about 13 miles W. by N. of Bangor.

North Carolina, kâr-o-lī′nạ, a southern Atlantic state of the American Union, of which it was one of the original thirteen members, bounded N. by Virginia, E. and S.E. by the Atlantic, S. by South Carolina and Georgia, and W. by Tennessee. It lies between 33° 53′ and 36° 33′ N. lat. and 75° 25′ and 84° 30′ W. lon. Its greatest length, E. and W., is 490 miles; extreme breadth, 185 miles; area, 50,704 square miles.

Face of the Country.—Along the W. border runs the Smoky or Iron Mountain range; and at a considerable distance southeastward runs, in a nearly parallel course, what is here the main chain of the Alleghanies, continuous northeastward with the Blue Ridge of Virginia. Between these ridges there are various parallel, transverse, and scattered ranges and groups of mountains rising from a plateau elevated from 3500 to 4000 feet. Of these the highest in the state, or in any part of the Appalachian system, are the Black Mountains, of which Mitchell's Black Dome, or Clingman's Peak, attains the height of 6660 feet. Southwestward are the new-found Bald, Unaka, Cowse, and other ranges; and along the South Carolina line the Blue Ridge bends westward, and for some distance marks the limit of the state. The Blue Ridge declines eastwardly into an elevated tract, W. of the Catawba and Yadkin Rivers; and this plateau supports some mountain-outliers and broken hills. The mountain country is wonderfully picturesque and healthful, and affords good grazing- and corn-land, with much hard timber. Next eastward lies the midland section, with its varied surface and excellent soils, adapted to the growth of cotton, tobacco, and the cereals. The coast-lands, extending back for 80 or 100 miles, form the pine country, where the long-leaf pine affords abundance of timber and naval stores. This region includes some 3,000,000 acres of swamps, of which the Great and Little Dismal, Alligator, Angola, Green, and Holly Shelter Swamps are among the most extensive. This tract also contains much exceedingly productive land.

Geology, Minerals.—The mountain-region, and most of the middle section, are underlaid by richly metalliferous eozoic strata. Eastward it is bounded by a narrow but irregular belt of the Silurian, which crosses the state, running from the neighborhood of Oxford and Roxborough on the N.E. to that of Monroe and Rockingham on the S.W. Along the eastern side of this belt, and resting partly upon it, runs a narrow strip of the triassic, interesting for its remarkable beds of coal, developed chiefly in the valley of the navigable Deep River. Besides this there lies just S.W. of Danville, Va., another small triassic region, also containing coal, and resting upon pyro-crystalline rocks. The coals of the Deep River bed are of every grade, from perfect graphite and excellent anthracite to the bituminous gas-coal and the half-bituminous smiths' coal. They have been mined to some extent, principally at Egypt, Farmville, and Hornsville, but are not at present much wrought. Southeastward from the Silurian and triassic belt there is to the northward a very considerable area of azoic formation, where Raleigh stands, and to the southwestward a small Silurian field; but most of the lower, midland, and coast belts are of tertiary and quaternary age, with some strips where the cretaceous is laid bare in the river-valleys. The principal metal of North Carolina is gold, which has been found in no less than 23 counties, and is still wrought very considerably. Between 1838 and 1874 more than $10,000,000 in North Carolina gold were deposited in the United States mints. There is a branch mint at Charlotte, N.C. Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Montgomery, and Rowan cos. have thus far produced most of the gold. Copper ores of various kinds exist richly in different parts of North Carolina, and some silver is also obtained. The coal-fields have iron and fire-clay in abundance, and excellent red hematites and other ores are prevalent in the azoic regions. Lead, copperas, zinc (here largely smelted), antimony, and other metals are known to exist, with some small amounts of platinum and palladium. Itacolumite, and even a few diamonds, have been found. Mica is profitably mined in Mitchell and Yancey cos. Alum, graphite, jade, buhrstone, granite, kaolin, limestone, whetstone, grindstone, soapstone, and corundum are found, the latter in especial abundance. The mineral wealth of the state is remarkably great.

Coast-line, Rivers, &c.—A remarkable range or rampart, consisting of low sand-islands, fences the proper coast of North Carolina, cutting off its shallow lagoons and tranquil sounds from the open sea. These islands present three principal capes,—Hatteras, Lookout, and Fear,—whose outlying shoals render navigation especially dangerous. Onslow and Raleigh Bays are the intervals between the three capes. Within the sand-rampart are Pamlico, Albemarle, and Currituck Sounds, shallow, brackish, and nearly tideless expansions of water, connected with the sea through a few inlets, of which Ocracoke and Hatteras Inlets are the principal. The chief ports are Wilmington, New-Berne, Edenton, Beaufort, Morehead City, Elizabeth City, Washington, and Plymouth, the first four being ports of entry. Currituck Sound communicates with Norfolk, Va., through the Dismal Swamp Canal, which is navigated by steamers. Cape Fear River, formed by the Dan and the Haw, affords 120 miles of navigation; the Roanoke and the Neuse each furnish about 120 miles; and the Tar and Pamlico together are navigated for 100 miles from Pamlico Sound. The Chowan is also navigated 75 miles. The Yadkin becomes in South Carolina the Great Pedee, the Catawba becomes the Wateree, and the Broad the Congaree. In the W. the Hiawassee, Tuckasegee, and French Broad break the mountain-wall of the state and enter Tennessee.

Objects of Interest to Tourists are very numerous. Among them are Mitchell's Black Dome, the highest point of land E. of the Mississippi, the deep Swannana Gap, Catawba Falls, Pilot, Roan, Grandfather's, Grandmother's, Bald, and King's Mountains, the latter partly in South Carolina and the scene of one of the most important battles of the Revolution; the very remarkable remains of prehistoric aboriginal life, such as burial-fields, copper-mines, mounds, &c.; the Chimneys, Painted Rock, and the warm springs of Buncombe co.

Climate, Native Productions, &c.—The mountain-country has a delightful summer and autumnal climate, and is becoming a resort for health and pleasure; for its scenery is striking and richly varied, and its trout and game attract the angler and sportsman, and in winter the weather is by no means so severe as in the N. The coast-region has a damp and warm summer climate, and near the swamps fevers and catarrhal diseases prevail, although the dry pine woods are exceptionally healthful and are especially free from pulmonary complaints. The middle section is generally healthful also, and combines the characters of the other two regions. Besides the valued pine of the low region, we may notice the cypress, cedar, oak, hickory, ash, walnut, and other kinds of excellent timber which the state affords. The native fruits include the persimmon, the scuppernong and other excellent wild grapes, the Chickasaw plum, and the cranberry, which is gathered for export. Large amounts of ginseng, snake-root, pink-root, yellow jessamine, false vanilla, and other wild medicinal and aromatic herbs are marketed from North Carolina. Peculiar to this state is the interesting *Dionæa*, or Venus's fly-trap. Here grows the yawpon, or yupon, a kind of holly, closely kindred to Paraguay tea. Its leaves are very commonly employed as a substitute for tea, and of it the Indians made their nauseous *osceola*, or black drink. The forests afford great amounts of pine timber and spars for the general market, and yield a large share of the world's supply of naval stores, including rosin, oil of turpentine, raw turpentine, tar, and pitch. Among the native animals are deer, bears, wolves, raccoons, opossums, &c. In the S.E. the alligator is seen. Of venomous serpents the state has the rattlesnake, cotton-mouth, moccasin, and some species of *Elaps*.

Agriculture.—The culture of cotton has latterly extended northward and westward in this state, and the cotton-product of North Carolina bears an exceptionally high character in the market. All parts of the state afford much maize. Tobacco has long been one of the leading products. Sweet potatoes are largely grown. Spring market vegetables are quite extensively raised for sale in the Northern cities. Rice does well in the swamps, especially southeastward. Apples, peaches, pears, and grapes thrive exceedingly well. Dried fruits are becoming a staple of export. The scuppernong and Catawba grapes are natives of this state, and of late several large wine-growing establishments have been undertaken at Enfield and elsewhere. The wines of North Carolina have rich and generous qualities, and vine-dressing is destined to become a profitable occupation. Sericulture has also been tried, and for that industry the state seems admirably adapted. Honey and beeswax form a considerable source of revenue in the eastern district. Stock-raising is the leading pursuit in the W.

Commerce.—North Carolina exports, coastwise and to foreign countries, large amounts of naval stores, lumber, and other forest-products, cotton, tobacco, flour, and fish. Her sounds and rivers give a large annual catch of shad, herring or alewives, and bass or rock; and the mullet, sheepshead, and bluefish or taylor are also abundantly taken. These fisheries are more important than any others on the Southern coast, affording some 100,000 barrels of fish, besides great numbers of unsalted shad sent northward. Most of the trade is *via* Wilmington and Norfolk, Va.

Manufactures.—The leading manufacturing operations are the sawing of lumber and the production of rosin, tar, pitch, turpentine oil, cotton-seed oil, tobacco, and flour. Quite a number of cotton-mills have been established, with good prospects of success. Metallurgical operations are carried on to some extent. Considerable zinc is smelted and rolled, and the annual gold product is by no means despicable. Some of the copper ores are rich, and others, it is believed, can be handled with great profit by inexpensive methods recently introduced. The rivers of North Carolina afford abundant water-power, of which only a very small part is utilized. Important iron smelting-works were carried on here during the war of 1861–65, producing metal of peculiar excellence; and there are still some iron-works. Carriage- and car-making, cooperage, tanning, and quite a varied manufacturing industry prevail in and near some of the larger towns.

Railroads.—In 1850 this state had 283 miles of railroad; in 1855, 582 miles; in 1860, 937 miles; in 1865, 984 miles; in 1870, 1178 miles; in 1875, 1528 miles, built at the average cost per road-mile, for works, of $29,206; affording in that year, on the average, 17 cents a mile in stock dividends, and making a net average profit of $56.91 per mile. Since the war the state has liberally voted her aid to new railroad enterprises, but the funds raised for the roads have mostly been stolen or squandered by unprincipled adventurers.

The Counties are 94 in number, to wit: Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Cleveland, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Currituck, Dare, Davidson, Davie, Duplin, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Gates, Graham, Granville, Green, Guilford, Halifax, Harnett, Haywood, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Iredell, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, McDowell, Macon, Madison, Martin, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Orange, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Person, Pitt, Polk, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Stanley, Stokes, Surry, Swain, Transylvania, Tyrrel, Union, Wake, Warren, Washington, Watauga, Wayne, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin, and Yancey.

The principal towns and cities in 1870 were Wilmington, the principal seaport (pop. 13,446); Raleigh, the capital (7790); New-Berne (5849); Fayetteville (4660); Charlotte (4473); Washington (2094); Beaufort (2430); Asheville (1400); Edenton (1243); Tarborough (1340); Kingston (1103); Plymouth (1389); Goldsborough (1134); and Wilson (1036).

Finances.—The old or ante-war debt amounted in 1874 to $8,878,200, but the railroad operations before referred to, with other liabilities incurred by the state, had in that year brought upon North Carolina an aggregate indebtedness of $38,921,848, of which about $10,000,000 was for due and unpaid interest. Besides this, some $2,000,000 of railroad bonds had been thrown out as unconstitutional by the supreme court. In 1874 the valuation of real and personal estate was $143,723,813.

Government, &c.—The governor is chosen for a term of four years, and has the pardoning power, but no veto. Members of the senate (50 in number) and of the house of representatives (120) are chosen every two years. Every voter must have lived in the state one year, and 30 days in the county where the vote is cast. The state has 8 representatives in the lower house of Congress, and 10 electoral votes. At Raleigh are situated the state asylum for the deaf and dumb and the blind, the state insane asylum, and the North Carolina penitentiary.

Education.—There is a system of free schools, supervised by a superintendent of public instruction and by state and county boards of education. Separate schools are maintained for colored pupils. Important changes are needed to render the school-system adequate to the public needs. Among the important institutions are North Carolina University, at Chapel Hill; North Carolina College (Lutheran), Mt. Pleasant; Wake Forest College (Baptist), Forestville; Rutherford College, at Excelsior (non-sectarian, for both sexes); Davidson College, at Davidson (Presbyterian); Trinity College, at Trinity (Methodist); Shaw University, Raleigh (Baptist, for colored students of either sex). Several of these colleges have preparatory, theological, scientific, and other special courses, and there are within the state many academies and seminaries of respectable rank.

History.—In 1585 and 1586 Raleigh planted colonies upon Roanoke Island, but the first permanent settlements were made by Virginians near the northern border. In 1663 the province of Carolina was granted by Charles II. The philosopher Locke devised for it a fantastical form of government, with an aristocracy of landgraves and caciques, and for twenty-five years this form of government was to some extent maintained. This part of Carolina was then called Albemarle. Some of the Indian tribes (Corees, Tuscaroras, Nottoways, &c., principally of Iroquois stock) attacked the colonists, but in 1712 the greater part were subdued, and the Tuscaroras at once went northward and joined the Five (thenceforward Six) Nations in the New York province. In 1729 North Carolina became a separate royal province. The colony took an early and very strong stand for popular rights, and it is probable that the Mecklenburg Declaration of 1775 was the first assertion of the right of colonial independence. During the war of the Revolution the majority of the people bore their full share of suffering and service in the cause of liberty, but there was a large and active loyalist faction, who carried on a vexatious partisan warfare. The action at Guilford Court-House was the most important which took place within the state. In 1861 a state convention, called by an extra session of the legislature in spite of a previous popular vote against the measure, passed an ordinance of secession. The North Carolina troops were distinguished for their valor in the contest which ensued. The most important battles fought in this state during that war were at Roanoke Island, New-Berne, Fort Fisher, Averysborough, and Bentonville. After the war the peace of the state was at one time much disturbed by gangs of armed desperadoes and robbers, who lived in the swamps, and whose haunts were finally broken up by the military. The prosperity of the state has been seriously affected by the unwise financial measures already referred to.

The Population in 1790 was 393,751; in 1800, 487,103; in 1810, 555,500; in 1820, 638,829; in 1830, 737,987; in 1840, 753,419; in 1850, 869,039; in 1860, 992,622, of whom 629,942 were white, 331,059 were slaves, and 30,463 were free colored; in 1870, 1,071,361, of whom 678,470 were white. The people of North Carolina were originally of English stock, with large subsequent additions of Scotch-Irish and Highland-Scotch elements. The celebrated Flora McDonald, who saved the life of the Young Pretender, was for a time a resident of North Carolina. Presidents Jackson, Polk, and Johnson were natives of this state, and all three were of the Scotch-Irish stock.

North Car′ver, a post-office of Plymouth co., Mass., about 16 miles E. of Taunton.

North Castine, kas-teen′, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., on the E. side of Penobscot Bay, about 30 miles S. of Bangor.

North Castle, kas′sl, a post-hamlet in North Castle township, Westchester co., N.Y., about 38 miles N.N.E. of New York. It has a church. Pop. of the township, which contains Armonk and Kensico, 1966.

North Ce′dar, or **Tip′pinville,** a post-village of Jackson co., Kansas, in Cedar township, 7 miles S.E. of Holton. It has 1 or 2 churches.

North Channel, Canada. See CANADIAN CHANNEL.

North Charlestown, charlz′tŏwn, a post-village in Charlestown township, Sullivan co., N.H., on the Connecticut River, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, 6½ miles S.S.W. of Claremont. It has a church, a grist-mill, &c.

North Chat′ham, a small post-village in Chatham township, Barnstable co., Mass., on Pleasant Bay, near the sea, about 54 miles E. of New Bedford. It is 1½ miles from Chatham Village. Many codfish are caught here.

North Chatham, a post-office of Carroll co., N.H., about 40 miles N. of Ossipee.

North Chatham, a post-village in Chatham township, Columbia co., N.Y., on Kinderhook Creek, about 16 miles S.S.E. of Albany. It has a church, a carriage-shop, a saw-mill, and 2 stores.

North Chelms′ford, a post-village in Chelmsford township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Merrimac River, and on the Stony Brook Railroad, at its junction with the Boston, Lowell & Nashua Railroad, 3 miles W. of Lowell. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of machinery, iron moulding, turbine water-wheels, and worsted yarn.

North Chelsea, Massachusetts. See REVERE.

North Chemung, N.Y. See HAMMOND'S CORNERS.

North Ches'ter, a post-hamlet of Hampden co., Mass., on the Middle Branch of Westfield River, about 24 miles N.W. of Springfield. It has a lumber-mill.

North Chester, a post-village in Chester township, Windsor co., Vt., on the Rutland division of the Central Vermont Railroad, 37 miles S.S.E. of Rutland. It has a church and a manufactory of shoes.

North Ches'terville, a post-village in Chesterville township, Franklin co., Me., about 30 miles N.W. of Augusta. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

North Chich'ester, a post-village in Chichester township, Merrimack co., N.H., on or near the Suncook River, 9 or 10 miles E.N.E. of Concord. It has 2 saw-mills.

North Chili, chī'lī, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., in Chili township, 1 mile from Chili Station on the railroad which connects Rochester with Batavia, and 10 miles W.S.W. of Rochester. It has 2 churches, the Chili Seminary, and 2 wagon-shops. Pop. 104.

North Clar'endon, a post-hamlet of Rutland co., Vt., on Otter Creek, and on the Harlem Extension & Central Vermont Railroad, 3 miles S. of Rutland.

North Clayton, klā'tọn, a post-village of Miami co., O., on Stillwater Creek, 8 or 9 miles W. of Piqua. It has 2 churches. Pop. 101.

North Clayton, a post-office of Crawford co., Wis.

North Clove, a post-office of Dutchess co., N.Y.

North Cly'mer, a post-village in Clymer township, Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburg Railroad, 35 miles S. by W. of Dunkirk. It has 2 churches.

North Codo'rus, township, York co., Pa. Pop. 2476.

North Cohas'set, a village in Cohasset township, Norfolk co., Mass., and on the sea-shore near Nantasket Beach, 13 miles by water S.E. of Boston.

North Cohoc'ton, a post-village in Cohocton township, Steuben co., N.Y., on the Rochester division of the Erie Railroad, about 13 miles E. of Dansville, and 45 miles S. of Rochester. It has a church, a union school, and 2 drug-stores.

North Colebrook, kōl'brook, a post-office of Litchfield co., Conn., about 35 miles W.N.W. of Hartford.

North Colesville, kōlz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., 1½ miles from Tunnel Station, which is on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 15 miles N.E. of Binghamton.

North Col'lins, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in North Collins township, on the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad, 23 miles S. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, a steam saw-mill, and 3 stores. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1689.

North Colum'bia, a post-village of Nevada co., Cal., 10½ miles N. of Nevada. It has a church.

North Columbia, a hamlet of Washington co., Me., about 20 miles W. of Machias. It has a lumber-mill.

North Concord, kong'kọrd, a station in Jackson co., Mich., on the Michigan Central Railroad, 13 miles W. of Jackson.

North Concord, a station of Merrimack co., N.H., on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 6½ miles N. of Concord.

North Concord, a post-hamlet in Concord township, Essex co., Vt., 1 mile from North Concord Station, which is on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 12 miles E. of St. Johnsbury. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

North Constantia, kon-stan'she-ạ, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., 7 miles from Constantia. It has a church and a saw-mill.

North Con'way, a post-village and summer resort in Conway township, Carroll co., N.H., on the E. bank of the Saco River, and on the Portland & Ogdensburg and Portsmouth, Great Falls & North Conway Railroads, 60 miles W.N.W. of Portland, Me., and 137 miles N. of Boston. It is surrounded by beautiful mountain-scenery. Here are numerous large summer boarding-houses and hotels, an academy, and 3 churches.

North Copake, New York. See CRARYVILLE.

North Corn'ville, a post-office of Somerset co., Me., 10 miles N. of Skowhegan.

North Corn'wall, a post-office of Litchfield co., Conn., about 36 miles W.N.W. of Hartford.

North Cove, a post-office and township of McDowell co., N.C., in a valley at the base of the Blue Ridge, 15 miles N. of Marion. Marble is said to be found here. Pop. of the township, 874.

North Cove, a post-office of Pacific co., Washington, on the N. side of Shoalwater Bay.

North Cove Creek, of North Carolina, enters the Catawba from the N., in Burke co.

North Cov'entry, a township of Chester co., Pa., is bounded on the N. by the Schuylkill River, which separates it from Pottstown. Pop. 1251.

North Crafts'bury, a post-village in Craftsbury township, Orleans co., Vt., about 30 miles N.N.E. of Montpelier.

North Creek, a post-office of Fayette co., Ala.

North Creek, a post-hamlet of Phillips co., Ark., 3 miles from Marvell Station. It has a church.

North Creek, a post-village of Warren co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, at the mouth of North Creek, and on the Adirondack Railroad, 57 miles N. of Saratoga Springs. It has 2 churches, a tannery, 2 steam saw-mills, and 2 hotels. Pop. about 200.

North Crom'well, a station in Middlesex co., Conn., on the Connecticut River, and on the Connecticut Valley Railroad, about 12 miles S. of Hartford.

North Cross Creek, a hamlet of Stewart co., Tenn., 10 miles from Erin. It has a church.

North Cu'ba, a hamlet of Alleghany co., N.Y., in Cuba township, on the Genesee Valley Canal, 3 miles N. of Cuba. Here is Seymour Post-Office.

North Cut'ler, a post-office of Washington co., Me.

Northcutt, Linn co., Mo. See NEW ENTERPRISE.

North Da'na, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Dana township, on the Springfield, Athol & Northeastern Railroad, 38 miles N.N.E. of Springfield. It has a church, and a manufactory of billiard-tables.

North Dans'ville, a township of Livingston co., N.Y. Pop. 4084. It contains Dansville.

North Dan'ville, a post-village in Danville township, Caledonia co., Vt., about 30 miles E.N.E. of Montpelier.

North Dartmouth, dart'mŭth, a post-hamlet in Dartmouth township, Bristol co., Mass., on the Fall River & New Bedford Railroad, 5 miles W.N.W. of New Bedford. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a grist-mill.

North Deer Isle, a post-office of Hancock co., Me., is on Deer Island, and on the E. side of Penobscot Bay, about 24 miles S.E. of Belfast. Here are quarries of granite and limestone.

North Der'by, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., Vt., on Lake Memphremagog, and on the Passumpsic Railroad, 5 miles N. of Newport. It has a granite-quarry.

North Dev'on, an island of the Arctic Ocean, in North America, lat. 75° N., lon. from 80° to 92° W., having E. Baffin's Bay, W. Wellington Strait, and S. Barrow Strait, separating it from North Somerset.

North Dighton, dī'tọn, a post-village in Dighton township, Bristol co., Mass., about 16 miles E. of Providence, 3 miles S.S.W. of Taunton, ½ mile W. of North Dighton Station of the Old Colony Railroad, and 37 miles S. of Boston. It has 2 churches, a paper-mill, a cotton-mill, tube-works, and a stove-foundry.

North Ditmarsh, Prussia. See DITMARSH.

North Dix'mont, a post-hamlet in Dixmont township, Penobscot co., Me., about 22 miles W.S.W. of Bangor.

North Do'lan, a township of Cass co., Mo. Pop. 903.

North Dor'chester, a post-office of Grafton co., N.H., about 14 miles W. by N. of Plymouth.

North Dorr, a post-office of Allegan co., Mich.

North Dor'set, a post-hamlet in Dorset township, Bennington co., Vt., on the Harlem Extension Railroad, 22 miles S. of Rutland. It has manufactures of lumber and marble, and a marble-quarry has been opened on Mount Æolus, near this place.

North Douro, Ontario. See LAKEFIELD.

North Do'ver, a post-hamlet of Cuyahoga co., O., is near Lake Erie, 6 miles N.N.W. of Berea, and about 10 miles W. of Cleveland.

North Dunbar'ton, a post-hamlet of Merrimack co., N.H., 6 miles S.W. of Concord. It has a lumber-mill.

North Dux'bury, a post-hamlet in Duxbury township, Washington co., Vt., on the Winooski River, and on the Vermont Central Railroad, at Duxbury Station, 15 miles W.N.W. of Montpelier. It has 2 or 3 saw-mills.

North Eagle, ee'g'l, a post-office of Clinton co., Mich., in Eagle township, about 18 miles W.N.W. of Lansing.

North East, a township of Yuba co., Cal. Pop. 363.

North East, a township of Adams co., Ill. Pop. 1521. It contains La Prairie and Keokuk Junction.

North East, a township of Orange co., Ind. Pop. 930.

North East, a post-village of Cecil co., Md., on the North East River, and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, near Chesapeake Bay, 45 miles E.N.E. of Baltimore, and 7 miles W. of Elkton. It has 3 churches, an academy, and several factories. Pop. 748.

North East, or **North East Centre,** a hamlet in North East township, Dutchess co., N.Y., about 22 miles E. of Rondout, and 1 mile W. of the New York & Harlem Railroad. It has 2 churches. The township contains a larger village, named Millerton. P. of the township, 2266.

North East, a post-borough in North East township, Erie co., Pa., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 15 miles E.N.E. of Erie, and 2 miles from Lake Erie. It has a national bank, 2 other banks, an academy, a newspaper office, 6 churches, a foundry, and manufactures of sash and blinds, woollen goods, and wooden-ware. Pop. 900; of the township, 2213.

North-East Cape. See Cape Severo-Vostochnoi.

North East'ham, a post-hamlet in Eastham township, Barnstable co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, 100 miles S.E. of Boston, and nearly 2 miles from the ocean. It has a church.

North'east' Har'bor, a post-office of Hancock co., Me., on the sea, and on the coast of Mount Desert Island.

North East Har'bor, a post-village in Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 21 miles from Shelburne. It contains 2 stores. Pop. 250.

North East Mills, a station in Placer co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 13 miles N. of Auburn.

North East'on, a post-village in Easton township, Bristol co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, 22 miles S. of Boston. It has a high school, a newspaper office, a national bank, a savings-bank, 4 churches, and manufactures of boots, shovels, spades, hinges, &c.

North Easton, or **East'on Cor'ners,** a post-village in Easton township, Washington co., N.Y., about 30 miles N.N.E. of Albany, and 3 miles E. of the Hudson River. It has 2 churches, a seminary, a carriage-factory, and about 50 dwellings. Here is North Easton Post-Office.

North East River, a small stream of Cecil co., Md., flows into the head of Chesapeake Bay.

North Eaton, ee'tọn, a post-office of Lorain co., O., on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, 21 miles S.W. of Cleveland.

North Edgecomb, ĕj'kọm, a post-village in Edgecomb township, Lincoln co., Me., 12 miles N.E. of Bath.

North Ed'meston, a post-hamlet of Otsego co., N.Y., 8 miles S. of Unadilla Forks. It has a church.

North Eg'remont, a post-village in Egremont township, Berkshire co., Mass., 5 miles W. of Great Barrington. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of flour and lumber.

Northeim, a town of Prussia. See Nordheim.

Northeim, north'hīm, a post-office of Manitowoc co., Wis., on Lake Michigan, about 8 miles S. of Manitowoc.

North El'ba, a post-township of Essex co., N.Y., about 40 miles S.W. of Plattsburg. It comprises the Wall Faced Mountain and Placid Lake, on which are 3 hotels. P. 367.

North Ells'worth, a post-office of Hancock co., Me., 20 miles S.E. of Bangor.

Nörthen, nöʀ'tẹn, and **Peters-Swift,** pā'tẹrs-swift, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, principality and 7 miles N. of Göttingen, near the Leine. Pop. 1000.

North English, ing'glish, a post-village of Iowa co., Iowa, on the North Fork of English River, about 40 miles E.N.E. of Oskaloosa. It has 2 churches.

North E'nosburg, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Vt., in Enosburg township, on the Missisquoi River, and on the Vermont Central Railroad, 21 miles E.N.E. of St. Albans.

North Ep'ping, a post-office of Rockingham co., N.H.

Northern Aracan, ăr'ạ-kan', or **North Aracan,** a district of British Burmah, forming the N. part of Aracan (which see). Area, exclusive of North Aracan Hill Tracts, 5674 square miles. It is a forest region, but little developed. Capital, Aracan. Pop. 6948.

Nor'thern Bay, a fishing-village in the district of Bay de Verds, Newfoundland, on the N. shore of Conception Bay, 20 miles from Carbonear. Pop. 390.

Nor'thern Circars, sịr-kars', a former province of British India, extending along the W. side of the Bay of Bengal, from lat. 15° to 20° N. Area, 17,000 square miles. Pop. about 2,995,500. The province was annexed to British India in 1766 by Lord Clive.

Northern Dwina, a river of Russia. See Dwina.

Northern Harbour, a fishing-settlement in the district of Twillingate and Fogo, Newfoundland, at the mouth of Exploits Bay, 20 miles from Twillingate.

Northern Junction, a post-office of Milwaukee co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad where it crosses the Northwestern Union Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of Milwaukee.

Northern Lib'erties, formerly a district of Philadelphia co., now included within the chartered limits of the city of Philadelphia. Northern Liberties was originally a township, beginning at Vine street, and extending by certain bounds to Wingohocking Creek, which divided it from Bristol township, and lying between the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, S. of Germantown and Bristol townships. The district of the Northern Liberties was a portion of this township, and, after the passage of several acts to confer certain privileges on portions of the territory, was finally incorporated March 28, 1803, and embraced the territory between the Delaware River and the W. side of Sixth street, and between Vine street and the irregular line of Cohocksink Creek. Out of the township of the Northern Liberties were afterwards formed the districts of Kensington and Richmond, and the boroughs of White Hall, Bridesburg, and Aramingo.

North Esk, Scotland. See Esk.

North Ev'ans, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Evans and Eden townships, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 15 miles S. of Buffalo, and ½ mile from Lake Erie. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, a tannery, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 150.

North Ev'anston, a post-office of Cook co., Ill., on Lake Michigan, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 13 miles N. of Chicago. Here is a church.

North Fabius, Missouri. See Fabius River.

North Fair'fax, a post-office of Franklin co., Vt., about 22 miles N.N.E. of Burlington.

North Fair'field, a post-hamlet in Fairfield township, Somerset co., Me., about 30 miles N. of Augusta. It has a church and a grist-mill.

North Fairfield, a post-village in Fairfield township, Huron co., O., about 26 miles N. by W. of Mansfield, and 10 miles S. of Norwalk. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a plough-factory, &c. Pop. about 600.

North Fal'mouth, a post-village in Falmouth township, Cumberland co., Me., about 10 miles N. of Portland. It has 3 churches, an academy, and manufactures of shoes and carriages.

North Falmouth, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., in Falmouth township, on Buzzard's Bay, and on the Old Colony Railroad, 61 miles S.E. of Boston.

North Farm'ington, a post-office of Oakland co., Mich., 4½ miles N. of Farmington.

North Fayette, fa-yet', a post-village in Fayette township, Kennebec co., Me., about 20 miles N.W. of Augusta.

North Fayette, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 1482. It has abundant bituminous coal.

North Fays'ton, a post-office of Washington co., Vt., 18 miles W. of Montpelier.

North Fen'ton, a post-hamlet in Fenton township, Broome co., N.Y., 2½ miles from Willard Station, and about 12 miles N.N.E. of Binghamton. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

North Fer'risburg, a post-village in Ferrisburg township, Addison co., Vt., on the Central Vermont Railroad, 2 miles E. of Lake Champlain, and 16 miles S. of Burlington. It has 2 churches and a woollen-factory. Pop. 450.

North'field, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., about 25 miles W. by S. of Hartford. It has a manufactory of cutlery.

Northfield, a township of Cook co., Ill. Pop. 1705. It contains The Grove, South Northfield, East Northfield, Glencoe, &c.

Northfield, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Ind., about 22 miles N. by W. of Indianapolis.

Northfield, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, 20 miles N. of Burlington. It has a church and a woollen-mill.

Northfield, a post-township of Washington co., Me., about 33 miles S.W. of Calais, is intersected by the Machias River. Pop. 190.

Northfield, a post-village in Northfield township, Franklin co., Mass., on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, and on the New London Northern Railroad, 23 miles N. of Amherst, and about 11 miles N.N.E. of Greenfield. It has 3 churches, and a public library. A bridge crosses the river near this place. The township contains a village named West Northfield. P. of the township, 1641.

Northfield, township, Washtenaw co., Mich. P. 1189.

Northfield, a post-village in Northfield township, Rice co., Minn., on the Cannon River, and on the Iowa & Minnesota Railroad, 39 miles S. of St. Paul, and 14 miles N.N.E. of Faribault. It is the seat of Carleton College (organized in 1866), and also of St. Olaf College. It has 6 churches, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a national bank, a flour-mill, a foundry, a machine-shop, a saw-mill, and a planing-mill. Pop. 2140; of the township, 901 additional.

Northfield, a township of Merrimack co., N.H. Pop. 833. It contains Northfield Depot, and has manufactures of repellants.

Northfield, a hamlet of Essex co., N.J., in Livingston township, 4 miles N.N.W. of Millburn. It has a church.

Northfield, a township of Richmond co. (Staten Island), N.Y. Pop. 6529.

Northfield, a post-hamlet in Northfield township, Summit co., O., near the Ohio Canal, 1 mile from Macedonia Station, and about 18 miles S.S.E. of Cleveland. The township is bounded W. by the Cuyahoga River, and contains Macedonia village. Pop. of the township, 1009.

Northfield, a handsome post-village in Northfield township, Washington co., Vt., in a valley among high hills, on the Central Vermont Railroad, 10 or 11 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier, and about 40 miles S.E. of Burlington. It contains 5 or 6 churches, a national bank, the Northfield Graded and High School, 2 newspaper offices, a savings-bank, and machine-shops of the railroad. Here is also a military school, styled the Norwich University, which was organized in 1834. Northfield has manufactures of chairs, flannel, slates, water-coolers, and paper, and quarries of good slate have been opened in this township. Pop. of township, 3410.

Northfield, a township of Jackson co., Wis. P. 877.

Northfield, a village in Brant co., Ontario, 10½ miles S. of Princeton. It has a saw-mill. Pop. 150.

Northfield Depot, a post-hamlet in Northfield township, Merrimack co., N.H., on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 13 miles N. of Concord. It has a church.

Northfield Farms, a post-hamlet in Northfield township, Franklin co., Mass., on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, and on the New London Northern Railroad, 18 miles N. of Amherst.

North'fleet, a parish of England, co. of Kent, on a railway, and on the Thames, 1½ miles W. of Gravesend. It has docks for ship-building. Pop. 6515.

North Folden, fol'dẹn, a fiord of Norway, on the N.W. coast of Nordland, opening from the West Fiord. A little beyond its mouth it divides into two branches, called respectively the North and South Folden.

North'ford, a post-village in North Branford township, New Haven co., Conn., on the Boston & New York Air-Line Railroad, 8 miles N.N.E. of New Haven. It has manufactures of spoons, lumber, and Yankee notions.

North Fork, a township of Trinity co., Cal. P. 461.

North Fork, a township of Marion co., Ill. Pop. 822.

North Fork, township, Delaware co., Iowa. Pop. 824.

North Fork, Mason co., Ky. See LEWISBURG.

North Fork, a station of Mercer co., Ky., on the railroad between Lebanon and Stanford, about 16 miles E. of Lebanon.

North Fork, a post-township of Stearns co., Minn., about 44 miles W. of St. Cloud. It is drained by the North Fork of Crow River, and contains a church. Pop. 405.

North Fork, a township of Barton co., Mo. Pop. 544.

North Fork, a post-office of Saline co., Neb.

North Fork, a post-township of Ashe co., N.C., on the North Fork of New River, 40 miles S.E. of Abingdon, Va. It has 3 churches. Pop. 951.

North Fork, a post-office of Potter co., Pa.

North Fork, a post-office of Henry co., Tenn., on the North Fork of Obion River.

North Fork, a hamlet of Lee co., Va., 36 miles from Rogersville, Tenn.

North Fork, a post-office of Loudoun co., Va.

North Fork, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Wis., 32 miles E. of Chippewa Falls. It has a church and a saw-mill.

North Fork, a post-office of Sweetwater co., Wyoming.

North Fork of Loup, or **North Loup River,** rises in the sand-hills in the N. part of Nebraska. It runs southeastward, and unites with the Middle Loup in Howard co. Length, nearly 200 miles.

North Fork of the Platte River rises in Colorado, in the North Park, among the Rocky Mountains. It runs northwestward into Wyoming, and, turning gradually towards the right, flows successively northward and northeastward through a mountainous country, turns southeastward through the cos. of Albany and Laramie, enters Western Nebraska, and unites with the South Fork at North Platte, in Lincoln co. Its length is estimated at 800 miles, the greater part of which is in Wyoming. After it enters Nebraska it traverses extensive arid, treeless plains. It is not navigable.

North Fox Island, Maine. See NORTH HAVEN.

North Fra'mingham, a station in Middlesex co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad. Here is Nobscot.

North Frank'lin, a post-office of New London co., Conn., on the New London Northern Railroad, 10 miles N.N.W. of Norwich.

North Franklin, a post-office of Delaware co., N.Y.

North Free'dom, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pa.

North Freedom, a post-village in Freedom township, Sauk co., Wis., on the Baraboo River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 43 miles N.W. of Madison, and 6 miles W. of Baraboo. It has a church, 2 public halls, a steam saw-mill, and 4 stores.

North Fryeburg, frī'bŭrg, a small post-hamlet in Fryeburg township, Oxford co., Me., on the Saco River, about 42 miles W. of Lewiston.

North Gage, a post-hamlet in Deerfield township, Oneida co., N.Y., 10 miles N.N.E. of Utica. It has 2 churches.

North Galway, gawl'way, a post-office of Saratoga co., N.Y., about 34 miles N.N.W. of Albany.

North Gar'den, a post-office of Albemarle co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 11 miles S.W. of Charlottesville.

North Gas'ton, a hamlet of Northampton co., N.C., on the Roanoke River, opposite Gaston or South Gaston. It has a church.

North George'town, a post-village in Georgetown township, Sagadahoc co., Me., on an inlet of the sea, 8 miles S.E. of Bath. It has a steamboat-landing and a church.

North Georgetown, a post-village of Columbiana co., O., 4 miles E. of Homeworth Station, and 22 miles E. of Canton. It has 2 churches, a brewery, a grist-mill, &c.

North Georgia, jŏr'je-ạ, a station in Franklin co., Vt., on the Central Vermont Railroad, 5 miles S. of St. Albans.

North Ger'mantown, post-office, Columbia co., N.Y.

North Glan'ford, a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, 5½ miles S.W. of Hamilton. Pop. 175.

North Gorham, gō'rạm, a post-village in Gorham and Windham townships, Cumberland co., Me., on Presumpscot River, 15 miles W.N.W. of Portland. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

North Gow'er, a post-village in Carleton co., Ontario, on Stephen's Creek, 8 miles W. of Osgoode. It contains 2 churches, 3 stores, 2 hotels, and a tannery. Pop. 250.

North Gran'by, a post-hamlet in Granby township, Hartford co., Conn., about 20 miles N.W. of Hartford. It has an academy.

North Grant'ham, a post-office of Sullivan co., N.H., 15 miles N. of Newport.

North Gran'ville, a post-village in Granville township, Washington co., N.Y., 9 miles S.S.E. of Whitehall, and about 22 miles S.W. of Rutland, Vt. It contains a national bank, the Granville Military Academy, 2 grist-mills, 2 saw-mills, 3 churches, and 2 wagon-factories.

North Gray, a post-office of Cumberland co., Me.

North Greece, a post-hamlet in Greece township, Monroe co., N.Y., 1 mile from Greece Station on the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, about 9 miles N.W. of Rochester, and 2 miles from Lake Ontario. It has a church, a furnace or foundry, and nearly 40 houses.

North Green'bush, a township of Rensselaer co., N.Y. Pop. 3940.

North Green'field, a post-hamlet in Greenfield township, Saratoga co., N.Y., at King's Station on the Adirondack Railroad, 10 miles N. of Saratoga Springs.

North Greenfield, a post-hamlet in Perry township, Logan co., O., about 42 miles N.W. of Columbus. It has a church.

North Greens'borough, post-office, Orleans co., Vt.

North Green'wich, a post-hamlet in Greenwich township, Washington co., N.Y., 5 miles N. of Greenwich, and about 9 miles S.S.E. of Fort Edward. It has a church.

North Grosvenor (gro've-nor) **Dale,** a post-village in Thompson township, Windham co., Conn., on the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, 40 miles N. by E. of Norwich. It has 2 churches and 2 cotton-mills. Pop. about 1400.

North Groton, graw'tọn, a post-hamlet in Groton township, Grafton co., N.H., about 10 miles W. of Plymouth. It has a church.

North Grove, a post-village of Miami co., Ind., on the railroad which connects Logansport with Marion, 23 miles E.S.E. of Logansport. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

North Grove, a post-office of Page co., Iowa, about 11 miles N.W. of Clarinda.

North Guilford, ghil′fọrd, a post-hamlet in Guilford township, New Haven co., Conn., 12 miles E.N.E. of New Haven.

North Guilford, a hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., 4 miles from Guilford Centre. It has 2 churches.

North Had′ley, a post-village in Hadley township, Hampshire co., Mass., on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, about 22 miles N. of Springfield. It has a church, and manufactures of brooms, brushes, and lumber.

North Ham, or **Esperance,** es′pe-ranss′, a post-village in Wolfe co., Quebec, 16 miles S.E. of Arthabaska Station. It has a carding-mill and 2 saw- and grist-mills.

North Ham′den, a post-office of Delaware co., N.Y., about 30 miles S. of Cooperstown.

North Ham′lin, a post-hamlet in Hamlin township, Monroe co., N.Y., 2 or 3 miles from Hamlin Railroad Station. It has a grist-mill.

North Ham′mond, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., about 20 miles S.S.W. of Ogdensburg.

North Ham′monton, a station in Camden co., N.J., on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, about 18 miles N.E. of Vineland.

North Hamp′ton, a post-village in North Hampton township, Rockingham co., N.H., on the Eastern Railroad, 7 miles S.S.W. of Portsmouth, and 49 miles N. by E. of Boston. The township borders on the Atlantic Ocean, and has a pop. of 723.

North Hampton, a post-village in Pike township, Clark co., O., 8 miles W.N.W. of Springfield, and about 22 miles N.N.E. of Dayton. It has 2 churches. Pop. 205.

North Han′cock, a post-office of Hancock co., Me., on an inlet of the sea, 6 miles E. of Ellsworth.

North Han′nibal, a post-hamlet in Hannibal township, Oswego co., N.Y., on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad (at Wheeler's Station), 8 miles S. of Oswego. Pop. 150.

North Han′son, a station on the Old Colony Railroad (Plymouth Line), 23 miles S. of Boston, Mass.

North Harbor, a fishing-village at the head of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 33 miles from Little Placentia.

North Harbor, a fishing-hamlet in the district of Placentia and St. Mary's, Newfoundland, at the head of St. Mary's Bay, 7 miles from Salmonier.

North Har′persfield, a post-hamlet in Harpersfield township, Delaware co., N.Y., about 54 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches and a foundry.

North Harps′well, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., on Casco Bay, about 22 miles E.N.E. of Portland. It has an academy and a church.

North Hartford, New York. See Hartford.

North Hart′land, a post-village in Hartland township, Niagara co., N.Y., about 35 miles N.N.E. of Buffalo.

North Hartland, a post-hamlet in Hartland township, Windsor co., Vt., on the Connecticut River, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, 70 miles S. of Montpelier. It has a lumber-mill.

North Har′wich, a post-village in Harwich township, Barnstable co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, 82 miles S.E. of Boston. It has 2 churches.

North Hat′field, a post-hamlet in Hatfield township, Hampshire co., Mass., on the Connecticut River Railroad, 24 miles N. of Springfield.

North Hat′ley, a post-village in Stanstead co., Quebec, at the outlet of Massawippi Lake, on the Massawippi Valley Railroad, 12 miles S. by W. of Sherbrooke. Pop. 100.

North Ha′ven, a post-village in North Haven township, New Haven co., Conn., on the Quinepiac River, and on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 6 miles N. by E. of New Haven. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of brooms, farming-implements, coffins, and bricks. Pop. of the township, 1771.

North Haven, a post-village in North Haven township, Knox co., Me., on Penobscot Bay, 14 miles E.N.E. of Rockland. The township is a small island (North Fox) in the bay near the ocean, and has a pop. of 806.

North Haven, Suffolk co., N.Y. See North Sea.

North Haverhill, hā′vẹr-ill, a post-village in Haverhill township, Grafton co., N.H., on the Connecticut River, 5 miles above Haverhill, and on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 89 miles N.N.W. of Concord. It has 3 churches, 3 saw-mills, 1 or 2 grist-mills, &c.

North Hav′erstraw, a station in Rockland co., N.Y., on the New Jersey & New York Railroad, 1 mile S. of Stony Point.

North He′bron, a post-hamlet in Hebron township, Washington co., N.Y., 10 miles N. of Salem. It has a church, a cheese-factory, and a slate-factory.

North Hec′tor, a post-village in Hector township, Schuyler co., N.Y., on the E. shore of Seneca Lake, about 30 miles N. of Elmira. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

North Heidelberg, hī′dẹl-berg, a post-township of Berks co., Pa., about 10 miles W.N.W. of Reading. P. 979.

North Hemp′stead, a township of Queens co., N.Y. Pop. 7199.

North Hen′derson, a post-township in North Henderson township, Mercer co., Ill., with a station on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 16 miles N.N.E. of Monmouth. Pop. of the township, 1062.

North Her′mon, a post-office in Hermon township, Penobscot co., Me., 5 or 6 miles N.W. of Bangor.

North He′ro, township, Redwood co., Minn. P. 175.

North Hero, a post-village, capital of Grand Isle co., Vt., is on an island in Lake Champlain, about 10 miles W. of St. Albans, and 14 miles N.E. of Plattsburg. This island constitutes the township of North Hero, and is 12 miles long. Pop. of the township, 601.

North Hins′dale, a post-village in Hinsdale township, Cheshire co., N.H., 3 miles E. of Brattleborough, Vt. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

North Hol′land (Dutch, *Noordholland*, nōrt-hol′lănt), a province of the Netherlands, is bounded on the E. by the Zuyder Zee, and on the W. by the North Sea. It is a peninsula situated between lat. 52° 10′ and 53° N. and lon. 4° 30′ and 5° 20′ E. Area, 1054 square miles. The surface is flat, and much of it is below the level of the sea, against which it is protected by artificial dikes and a line of natural dunes or downs. It is intersected by several canals and railroads. Cattle-rearing is the chief branch of rural industry. It has varied and extensive manufactures Chief towns, Amsterdam, Haarlem, Alkmaar, Zaandam, and Hoorn. Pop. in 1877, 654,797.

North Ho′mer, a part of the township of South Homer, Champaign co., Ill. Pop. in 1870, 641.

North Hoo′sic, a post-village in Hoosic township. Rensselaer co., N.Y., on the Walloomsac River, and on the Troy & Boston Railroad, 33 miles N.E. of Albany. It has 1 or 2 paper-mills and a manufactory of cassimeres. Pop. about 400.

North Hope, Butler co., Pa. See North Washington.

North Houston, hū′stọn, a hamlet in Loramie township, Shelby co., O. Pop. 44.

North Hud′son, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., in North Hudson township, about 100 miles N. of Albany. It has a church and a tannery. The township is occupied by Dix's Peak and other peaks of the Adirondacks, and contains several lakes. Pop. of the township, 720.

North Hudson, a post-village of St. Croix co., Wis., on Lake St. Croix, 1 mile N. of Hudson. It has 2 flour-mills, and machine-shops of the West Wisconsin Railroad.

North Hunt′ington, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. 3493.

North Hu′ron, a post-village in Huron township, Wayne co., N.Y., about 1 mile from Lake Ontario, and 24 miles S.W. of Oswego. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

North Hyde Park, a post-village in Hyde Park township, Lamoille co., Vt., 4 or 5 miles N. of Hyde Park, and about 30 miles N. of Montpelier. It has manufactures of butter-tubs and lumber.

North In′dianap′olis, a post-village of Marion co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, at the junction of the Belt Railroad, 3 miles N. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a chair-factory, a planing-mill, a wagon-shop, &c.

North In′dustry, a post-village in Canton township, Stark co., O., 3½ miles S. of Canton. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills.

North Ir′ving, a post-office of Barry co., Mich., about 44 miles W. of Lansing.

North Isleborough, īl′bŭr-rŭh, a post-village in Isleborough township, Waldo co., Me., on an island in Penobscot Bay, about 9 miles S.E. of Belfast. It has 2 churches and a steamboat-landing.

North Jack′son, a post-village in Jackson township, Mahoning co., O., about 12 miles W. of Youngstown. It has several churches, a tannery, 2 steam saw-mills, &c. Pop. about 300.

North Jackson, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., about 24 miles N. of Carbondale.

North Jas′per, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., 4 miles S.W. of Cameron Railroad Station. It has a saw-mill and a planing-mill.

North Jav'a, a post-village in Java township, Wyoming co., N.Y., 14 miles S. of Attica, and about 32 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches.

North Jay, a post-village in Jay township, Franklin co., Me., on the Androscoggin division of the Maine Central Railroad, 12 miles S. of Farmington, and about 40 miles N. of Lewiston.

North Jog'gins, a post-settlement in Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, 17 miles from Sackville. Pop. 150.

North Jud'son, a post-village in Wayne township, Starke co., Ind., on the railroad which connects Chicago with Logansport, 77 miles S.E. of Chicago. It has 2 churches. Pop. 115.

North Jutland, Denmark. See JUTLAND.

North Kep'pel, a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, 19 miles N. of Owen Sound. Pop. 120.

North Keys, keez, post-office, Prince George's co., Md.

North Kings'ton, a hamlet of De Kalb co., Ill., about 20 miles E.S.E. of Rockford.

North Kings'town, a township of Washington co., R.I. Pop. 3505. It contains Allenton, Bellville, Davisville, Hamilton, Lafayette, Narragansett Mills, Shady Lea, Silver Spring, Slocumville, Wickford, &c.

North Kings'ville, a post-village in Kingsville township, Ashtabula co., O., near Lake Erie, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 60 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland. It has a church, a graded school, &c.

North Kort'right, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., about 55 miles W.S.W. of Albany.

North La Crosse, a former post-village of La Crosse co., Wis., on the N. bank of the La Crosse River, at its junction with the Mississippi. Pop. in 1870, 1494. It now forms the 5th ward of the city of La Crosse. It has 4 churches, several lumber-mills, and machine-shops. The La Crosse iron railroad bridge extends hence across the Mississippi to La Crescent. See LA CROSSE.

North Lake, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wis., on a small lake of the same name, about 27 miles W.N.W. of Milwaukee.

North Lake, a post-settlement in York co., New Brunswick, 17 miles from Canterbury Station. Pop. 400.

North Lake, a post-village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 40 miles from Georgetown. Pop. 120.

North Lake, or **Cooks'ville,** a post-settlement in Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, 12 miles from Sackville. Pop. 150.

North Lake'ville, a station of the Middleborough & Taunton Railroad, 3 miles W. of Middleborough, Mass.

North Lamoine, la-moin', a post-office of Hancock co., Me., on the sea-coast, 30 miles S.E. of Bangor.

North Lanc'aster, or **Clair'ville,** a post-village in Glengarry co., Ontario, on the Beaudette, 24 miles N.E. of Cornwall. It has several stores and mills. Pop. 200.

North Land'ing, a post-office of Norfolk co., Va.

North Lan'sing, a station on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, 1 mile from Lansing, Mich.

North Lansing, a post-hamlet in Lansing township, Tompkins co., N.Y., on the railroad, 14 miles N.W. of Freeville. It has 2 churches and 2 grist-mills.

North Law'rence, a post-village of Douglas co., Kansas, on the N. bank of the Kansas River, opposite Lawrence, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad. It has 2 churches, a flouring-mill, and 3 public schools.

North Lawrence, the principal railroad station in Lawrence, Mass., is in the heart of the city of Lawrence.

North Lawrence, a post-village in Lawrence township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Deer River, and on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad (Lawrence Station), 20 miles W. of Malone. It has a money-order post-office, several saw-mills, 4 churches, and manufactures of pails, tubs, &c. Pop. 550.

North Lawrence, a post-village in Lawrence township, Stark co., O., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad (Lawrence Station), 19 miles E. of Wooster, and 7 miles W. of Massillon. It has a church and 2 coal-mines. Pop. about 400.

North'leach, a town of England, co. and 20 miles E.S.E. of Gloucester. Pop. 901. It has a handsome church, a grammar-school, and some manufactures of woollens.

North Leb'anon, a post-hamlet of York co., Me., about 42 miles W.S.W. of Portland.

North Lebanon, township, Lebanon co., Pa. P. 2263.

North Lee, a post-office in Lee township, Penobscot co., Me., about 50 miles N.N.E. of Bangor.

North Leeds, a post-hamlet in Leeds township, Androscoggin co., Me., on the Maine Central Railroad, 29 miles S. of Farmington, and about 20 miles W. of Augusta.

North Leeds, a post-hamlet in Leeds township, Columbia co., Wis., about 20 miles N. of Madison, and 3 miles N.E. of Arlington Station. It has a church.

North Leominster, lem'in-stęr, a post-village in Leominster township, Worcester co., Mass., on the Nashua River and the Fitchburg Railroad, 4 or 5 miles S.E. of Fitchburg. It has a church, a paper-mill, a tannery, &c.

North Lev'erett, a post-village in Leverett township, Franklin co., Mass., about 30 miles N. of Springfield. It has a church and 1 or 2 saw-mills.

North Lewisburg, Ohio. See LEWISBURG.

North Lex'ington, a station of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, on the N. bank of the Missouri River, opposite Lexington, 8½ miles S.E. of Richmond, Mo.

North Lib'erty, a post-village in Liberty township, St. Joseph co., Ind., 15 miles S.W. of South Bend. It has 3 churches, a high school, and a carriage-shop. Pop. 223.

North Liberty, a post-village in Penn township, Johnson co., Iowa, 6 miles N.E. of Tiffin Station, and about 8 miles N.N.W. of Iowa City. It has 2 churches.

North Liberty, a village of Adams co., O., in Wayne township, 24 miles S. of Hillsborough. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, &c. The name of its post-office is Cherry Fork.

North Liberty, a post-village in Pike township, Knox co., O., about 11 miles N. by E. of Mount Vernon. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 200.

North Liberty, a post-hamlet in Liberty township, Mercer co., Pa., about 16 miles E.N.E. of New Castle.

North Lima, Mahoning co., O. See LIMA.

North Lim'ington, a post-office of York co., Me., about 26 miles W. by N. of Portland.

North-Lined (north'līnd) **Lake,** or **Island Lake,** a lake of British America, on the "line" or limit where the woods disappear in consequence of the high latitude.

North Linn'dale, a post-hamlet of Brooklyn township, Cuyahoga co., O., on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, about 4 miles S.W. of Cleveland. It has a foundry.

North Lin'neus, a post-hamlet of Aroostook co., Me., about 7 miles S.W. of Houlton. It has a church.

North Lis'bon, a post-hamlet in Lisbon township, Grafton co., N.H., on the White Mountain Railroad, 108 miles N. of Concord. It has manufactures of lumber, &c.

North Litch'field, a post-hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., 10 miles S.S.E. of Utica. It has a cheese-factory.

North Lit'tleton, a post-office of Grafton co., N.H., on the Connecticut River, about 45 miles N. of Plymouth.

North Liv'ermore, a post-village in Livermore township, Androscoggin co., Me., about 26 miles N. of Lewiston. It has 2 churches and a high school.

North Lon'donderry, a post-office of Rockingham co., N.H., on the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Manchester.

North Loup, a post-office of Valley co., Neb.

North Lovell, lŭv'ęl, a post-office of Oxford co., Me., about 40 miles W.N.W. of Lewiston.

North Lu'bec, a post-office of Washington co., Me., on an inlet of the sea, about 28 miles S. by E. of Calais.

North Lyme, a post-hamlet in Lyme township, New London co., Conn., about 17 miles S.W. of Norwich.

North Lyndeborough, lĭnd'bŭr-rŭh, a post-office of Hillsborough co., N.H., about 24 miles S.W. of Concord.

North Lyn'den, a post-office of Aroostook co., Me., 59 miles N. of Houlton.

North MacGreg'or, a post-village in Mendon township, Clayton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, and on the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, 1 or 2 miles above McGregor, and 63 miles S. of La Crosse. It is also the E. terminus of a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. It has a graded school, and manufactures of engines, boilers, car-wheels, and stoves. Here a railroad pontoon-bridge, 2 miles long, crosses the river to Prairie du Chien, Wis. Pop. 478.

North Mad'ison, a post-hamlet in Madison township, New Haven co., Conn., about 30 miles S. of Hartford. It has 2 churches.

North Madison, a post-village in Madison township, Jefferson co., Ind., on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 2 miles N. of the city of Madison. It has 4 churches, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. 1007.

North Madison, a post-office of Somerset co., Me., 10 miles N.N.W. of Skowhegan.

North Madison, a post-hamlet in Madison township, Lake co., O., near Lake Erie, 2 miles from Madison Railroad Station, and about 44 miles N.E. of Cleveland. There are near it 3 churches.

North Maho′ning, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. 1263.

North Man′chester, a post-village in Manchester township, Hartford co., Conn., on the New York & New England Railroad and the Hockanum River, 10 miles E. by N. of Hartford. It has 3 paper-mills and 1 or 2 cotton-mills.

North Manchester, a post-village in Chester township, Wabash co., Ind., on Eel River, and on the Eel River Railroad where it crosses the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, 37 miles E.N.E. of Logansport, and 14 miles N. by E. of Wabash City. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, a high school, a bank, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, a spoke-factory, &c. Pop. about 1500.

North Man′heim, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 2420.

North Manitou, man′e-too, an island of Lake Michigan, in Galilee township, Manitou co., Mich. Pop. 91.

North Man′lius, a post-hamlet in Manlius township, Onondaga co., N.Y., on Chittenango Creek, about 10 miles E.N.E. of Syracuse. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory.

North Mans′field, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 7½ miles W.S.W. of Pittsburg.

North Mari′aville, a post-office of Hancock co., Me.

North Marsh′field, a post-office of Plymouth co., Mass., about 24 miles S.E. of Boston.

North Mid′dleborough, a post-village in Middleborough township, Plymouth co., Mass., on Taunton River, and near Titicut Station on the Old Colony Railroad, 33 miles S. by E. of Boston. It has 2 churches and 2 manufactories of shoes. It is in the old precinct of Titicut, and is often called by that name.

North Mid′dletown, a post-village of Bourbon co., Ky., on Stoner Creek, 10 miles S.E. of Paris, and about 24 miles E.N.E. of Lexington. It has a bank, a female institute, 2 churches, a flouring-mill, and a woollen-mill. P. 320.

North Middletown, a township of Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. 1223.

North Milford, Kent co., Del. See MILFORD.

North Mil′ford, a post-hamlet in Penobscot co., Me., at Costigan Station.

North Milwau′kee, a station of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 3 miles N. of South Milwaukee, Wis.

North Monmouth, mon′mŭth, a post-village in Monmouth township, Kennebec co., Me., near the Maine Central Railroad, about 18 miles N.E. of Lewiston. It has a church, a tannery, and a manufactory of shovel-handles.

North Monroe, mŭn-ro′, a post-office of Waldo co., Me., about 20 miles S.W. of Bangor.

North Monroe, a post-office of Grafton co., N.H., 9 or 10 miles S. of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

North Montpe′lier, a post-village in East Montpelier township, Washington co., Vt., on a branch of the Winooski River, 6 miles E.N.E. of Montpelier. It has a church, a woollen-mill, and a manufactory of organs.

North Moreland, mōr′land, a township of Wyoming co., Pa. Pop. 831.

North Mount′ain, Pennsylvania, is situated at the N. extremity of Columbia co., being partly in this and partly in Lycoming co. North Mountain is also the name sometimes applied to the northernmost ridge of the Alleghanies in Pennsylvania, as contradistinguished from the South Mountain.

North Mountain, a station of Augusta co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 13 miles W. of Staunton.

North Mountain, a ridge extending along the boundary between Shenandoah co., Va., and Hardy co., W. Va.

North Mountain, a post-hamlet of Berkeley co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 7 miles N. of Martinsburg. It is on a ridge called North Mountain.

North Mountain, a post-settlement in Dundas co., Ontario, 6 miles from Kemptville. Pop. 100.

North Mud′dy, a township of Jasper co., Ill. P. 867.

North Mur′derkill, a hundred of Kent co., Del.

North Nassau, năs′saw, a post-hamlet of Rensselaer co., N.Y., about 14 miles S.E. of Albany. It has a church. Pop. about 150.

North Na′tion Mills, a post-village in Ottawa co., Quebec, on the North Nation River, 9 miles E. of Thurso. It has a large trade in lumber. Pop. 300.

North New′burg, a post-hamlet in Newburg township, Penobscot co., Me., about 12 miles W.S.W. of Bangor. It has a cheese-factory.

North Newburg, a post-village in Shiawassee township, Shiawassee co., Mich., 7 miles S. of Corunna, and 73 miles N.W. of Detroit. It has a church, a union school, a foundry, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 250.

North New Castle, a post-hamlet in New Castle township, Lincoln co., Me., about 20 miles N.E. of Bath. It has a lumber-mill.

North New′field, a post-office of York co., Me., about 35 miles W. of Portland.

North New′port, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me., about 26 miles W. by N. of Bangor.

North Newport, a post-village in Newport township, Sullivan co., N.H., on the Concord & Claremont Railroad. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of scythes, rakes, &c.

North New Port′land, a post-village in New Portland township, Somerset co., Me., about 48 miles N. by W. of Augusta. It has several mills or factories, and a church.

North New′ry, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me., in Newry township, about 45 miles N.N.W. of Lewiston.

North New Sa′lem, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Mass., about 36 miles N.N.E. of Springfield. It has a church and a saw-mill.

North North′field, a post-office of Cook co., Ill.

North Nor′way, a post-office of Oxford co., Me., 6 or 7 miles W. of Paris.

North Nor′wich, a post-village in North Norwich township, Chenango co., N.Y., on the Chenango River, and on the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York and New York & Oswego Midland Railroads, 48 miles S.S.W. of Utica, and 6 miles N. of Norwich. It is also on the Chenango Canal, and on the Utica, Chenango & Susquehanna Valley Railroad. It contains 2 churches and several mills. Pop. of the township, 1027.

North Oakfield, New York. See MECHANICSVILLE.

North Oak′land, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa., about 34 miles N. by E. of Pittsburg. It has a church.

North Og′den, a post-village of Weber co., Utah, 3 miles N. of Ogden City. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of corsets and leather.

North Onslow, onz′lo, a post-village in Pontiac co., Quebec, 10 miles from Arnprior. Pop. 100.

North Or′ange, a post-hamlet in Orange township, Franklin co., Mass., about 25 miles W. of Fitchburg. It has 2 churches.

North Or′rington, a post-hamlet in Orrington township, Penobscot co., Me., near the Penobscot River, about 5 miles S. of Bangor.

North Or′well, a post-hamlet in Orwell township, Bradford co., Pa., about 18 miles S. of Owego, N.Y. It has a church.

North Orwell, a post-office of Addison co., Vt., on the Addison Railroad, about 24 miles N.W. of Rutland.

North Oswe′go, a station in Kendall co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 43½ miles W.S.W. of Chicago.

North Ox′ford, a post-village in Oxford township, Worcester co., Mass., on the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, 9 miles S.S.W. of Worcester. It has a church and a cotton-factory.

North Paler′mo, a post-office of Waldo co., Me., 21 miles E.N.E. of Augusta.

North Par′is, a post-hamlet in Paris township, Oxford co., Me., 2 miles from West Paris Station, and about 24 miles N.W. of Lewiston. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and a chair-factory.

North Park, Colorado, the most northerly of the four principal tracts known as the Parks of Colorado, is in Grand co., extending southward from the N. boundary of the state. It is oval in shape, is about 50 miles in extent from E. to W., and 30 miles from N. to S., occupying an area of about 1500 square miles, and is surrounded by lofty ranges of mountains covered with perpetual snow, one of which separates it from the Middle Park. It is irrigated by the North Fork of the Platte River. Its surface is diversified by meadow-tracts and timber-lands, and it abounds in deer, bears, antelopes, and other game; but the climate, owing to its high latitude and its elevation above sea-level, renders it unsuitable for agricultural pursuits. Indeed, there is a frost there nearly every night, and snow falls every month in the year.

North Par′ma, or **Unionville,** a post-village in Parma township, Monroe co., N.Y., on the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, at Parma Station, 10 miles W. of Charlotte. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Here is North Parma Post-Office.

North Par′sonfield, a post-hamlet in Parsonfield township, York co., Me., about 40 miles W. by N. of Portland. It has a church.

North Paw′let, a post-office of Rutland co., Vt., in Pawlet township, about 22 miles S.S.W. of Rutland.

North Pel′ham, a hamlet in Pelham township, Hillsborough co., N.H., 2 miles S. of West Windham Station. It has a woollen-factory and a grist-mill.

North Pel'ham, a post-village in Welland co., Ontario, 14 miles W.N.W. of Port Robinson. Pop. 150.

North Pel'la, a hamlet of Lake Prairie township, Marion co., Iowa, near Pella. Pop. in 1870, 87.

North Pem'broke, a post-hamlet of Plymouth co., Mass., about 24 miles S.E. of Boston. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of boxes and shoes.

North Pembroke, Genesee co., N.Y. See MOGADORE.

North Penn, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pa.

North Penob'scot, a post-office of Hancock co., Me., about 22 miles S. of Bangor. Here is a church.

North Per'ry, a post-office of Washington co., Me.

North Pe'tersburg, a post-hamlet of Rensselaer co., N.Y., near the Hoosic River, and on the Harlem Extension Railroad, near the crossing of the Troy & Boston Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Bennington, Vt. It has a church. It is called Petersburg on the last-mentioned railroad.

North Pharsa'lia, a post-hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., about 40 miles S.S.E. of Syracuse. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a steam saw-mill.

North Pine Grove, a post-hamlet of Clarion co., Pa., about 27 miles E. of Oil City.

North Pitch'er, a post-village in Pitcher township, Chenango co., N.Y., on the Otselic River, 8 miles S.W. of Otselic Station, and about 35 miles S.S.E. of Syracuse. It has 2 churches, 2 saw-mills, a cigar factory, &c.

North Pittsford, Vermont. See PITTSFORD QUARRY.

North Pitts'ton, a post-office of Kennebec co., Me., 10 miles S.S.E. of Augusta.

North Plains, a post-township of Ionia co., Mich. Pop. 1803.

North Pla'to, a post-office of Kane co., Ill.

North Platte, plat, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, at the junction of the North and South Forks of the Platte River, 291 miles W. of Omaha. It has a court-house, several churches, 2 newspaper offices, a bank, a United States land office, some railroad workshops, a brewery, and a cheese-factory.

North Pleas'ureville, a post-office of Henry co., Ky.

North Plymouth, plim'ŭth, a post-office of Plymouth co., Mass., on the sea-coast, and on the Old Colony Railroad, 2 miles N.W. of Plymouth. Here is a manufactory of ropes and cordage.

North Plymp'ton, a post-hamlet of Plymouth co., Mass., 32 miles S.S.E. of Boston. It has a church and a tack-factory.

North Point, on the N. side of the entrance to the Patapsco River, Md. On it are two light-houses.

North Point, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Ark., 16 miles W.N.W. of Little Rock.

North Point, a post-office of Indiana co., Pa. See also YOUNG WOMANSTOWN.

North Polar Sea. See ARCTIC OCEAN.

North Pom'fret, a post-hamlet in Pomfret township, Windsor co., Vt., about 25 miles E.N.E. of Rutland.

North Pora Island. See SE-BEERO.

North'port, a post-village of Tuscaloosa co., Ala., on the N. bank of the Black Warrior River, about 2 miles N. of Tuscaloosa. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a steam mill. Cotton is shipped here. Pop. 604.

Northport, a post-township of Waldo co., Me., on the W. side of Penobscot Bay, about 6 miles S. of Belfast. Pop. 902.

Northport, a post-village, capital of Leelenaw co., Mich., on the W. shore of Grand Traverse Bay, about 3 miles from Lake Michigan, and 30 miles N. of Traverse City. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of flour and lumber. Steamboats plying between Chicago and Buffalo call here. Pop. 238.

Northport, a post-village in Huntington township, Suffolk co., N.Y., on Long Island Sound, and on a branch of the Long Island Railroad, 40 miles E.N.E. of Brooklyn. It has 2 hotels, 4 churches, 3 ship-yards, 2 newspaper offices, and a brick-yard. It is mainly supported by ship-building, oyster-fishery, and trade. Pop. 1060. Northport is also a station name for GENOLA.

Northport, a post-village in Mukwa township, Waupaca co., Wis., on Wolf River, and on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, 2 miles W. of New London. It has several saw-mills and a stave-factory.

North Port, a post-village in Prince Edward co., Ontario, on the Bay of Quinte, 12 miles from Belleville. It has 2 stores. Pop. 200.

North Pow'der, a post-hamlet of Baker or Union co., Oregon, on Powder River, about 15 miles S. of La Grande.

North Pow'nal, a post-office of Cumberland co., Me., 22 miles N. of Portland.

North Pownal, a post-village in Pownal township, Bennington co., Vt., on the Hoosic River, and on the Troy & Boston Railroad, 12 miles N.W. of North Adams. It has a church, a cotton-factory, &c.

North Prairie, prā'ree, post-office, Morrison co., Minn.

North Prairie Station, a post-village in Genesee township, Waukesha co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 31 miles W.S.W. of Milwaukee. It has a church, a hotel, and 3 stores.

North Pres'cott, a post-hamlet in Prescott township, Hampshire co., Mass., about 30 miles N.N.E. of Springfield. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of palm-leaf hats.

North Prov'idence, a township of Providence co., R.I. Pop. 1303. It contains Allendale, Centredale, Graystone, Woodville, &c.

North Pueblo, pwĕb'lo, a station of Pueblo co., Col., on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 42 miles S. of Colorado Springs.

North Raisinville, rā'zẹn-vĭl, a post-hamlet in Raisinville township, Monroe co., Mich., on the Canada Southern Railroad, 41 miles S.W. of Detroit. Pop. 70.

North Ran'dolph, a post-village in Randolph township, Orange co., Vt., on a branch of White River, about 22 miles S. of Montpelier.

North Raymond, rā'mọnd, a post-office of Cumberland co., Me., in Raymond township, about 26 miles N. by W. of Portland.

North Raynham, rān'hạm, a post-office of Bristol co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, 4 miles N. of Taunton.

North Reading, rĕd'ing, a post-village in North Reading township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Ipswich River, and on the Salem & Lowell Railroad, 16 miles N. of Boston. It has 3 churches, and a public library kept in Flint Memorial Hall. Pop. of the township, 979.

North Reading, a post-office of Schuyler co., N.Y.

North Reho'both, a post-hamlet of Bristol co., Mass., 8 miles W. of Taunton. It has 2 churches.

North Rich'mond, a post-hamlet in Richmond township, Cheshire co., N.H., about 10 miles S. of Keene.

North Richmond, a post-office of Ashtabula co., O.

North Ridge, rĭj, a post-hamlet in Cambria township, Niagara co., N.Y., about 24 miles N. of Buffalo.

North Ridge, a post-village in Essex co., Ontario, 19 miles S.E. of Windsor. Pop. 100.

North Ridgeville, rĭj'vĭl, a post-village in Ridgeville township, Lorain co., O., 1 mile from the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, and about 18 miles W.S.W. of Cleveland. It has several churches and a chair-factory.

North Ridgeway, rĭj'wā, a post-office of Orleans co., N.Y., about 15 miles N.E. of Lockport.

North River, Alabama, rises in Fayette co., runs southward, and enters the Black Warrior River about 7 miles above Tuscaloosa.

North River, Iowa, runs eastward through the cos. of Madison and Warren, and enters the Des Moines River about 10 miles below the city of Des Moines. It is nearly 80 miles long.

North River, a small stream of Plymouth co., in the E. part of Massachusetts, flows into the Atlantic Ocean.

North River, Missouri, drains part of Shelby co., runs eastward through Marion co., and enters the Mississippi River about 8 miles below the city of Quincy.

North River, New York. See HUDSON RIVER.

North River rises in Windham co., Vt., runs southward into Massachusetts, and enters the Deerfield River near Shelburne Falls.

North River, Virginia, runs southeastward in Rockingham co., and unites with the Middle River near Port Republic to form the Shenandoah.

North River, in the N.E. part of Virginia. This name is frequently applied to the Rappahannock above the mouth of the Rapidan. It is formed by Hedgman's and Thornton's Rivers, which unite on the boundary between Culpeper and Fauquier cos. See RAPPAHANNOCK.

North River, of Hampshire co., W. Va., is an affluent of the Great Cacapon River.

North River, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Ala., on a river of its own name, 12 miles N. of Tuscaloosa.

North River, a post-office of Marion co., Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 9 miles from Quincy, Ill.

North River, a post-village of Warren co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, and on the Adirondack Railroad, 60 miles N. by W. of Saratoga Springs. It has a church and 2 hotels.

North River, a post-office and station of Rockingham co., Va., on the Valley Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 18 miles N. of Staunton. Here is a flouring-mill.

North River, a small village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 6 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 150.

North River Mills, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., W. Va., about 30 miles S.S.E. of Cumberland, Md. It has 1 or 2 flour-mills.

North Robinson, Kansas. See Robinson.

North Rob'inson, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich., on the Chicago & Western Michigan Railroad, at Robinson Station, 10 miles S.E. of Grand Haven. It has a church.

North Robinson, or **Robinson,** a post-village of Crawford co., O., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 6 miles W. of Crestline, and 6 miles E. of Bucyrus. It has 5 stores and a carriage-shop. Pop. 250.

North Roch'ester, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., in Rochester township, 3 miles S.S.W. of Rock Station. It has a church. Pop. about 200.

North Rochester, a post-hamlet of Strafford co., N.H., in Rochester township, on the Eastern or Conway Railroad, at Hayes Station, 5 miles N. of Rochester.

North Rome, a post-office of Bradford co., Pa., about 30 miles S.E. of Elmira, N.Y.

North Ron'aldshay, the northernmost island of the Orkneys, Scotland, 2½ miles N.N.W. of Sanda. Area, about 4 square miles. Pop. 481. A beacon on its S. promontory is in lat. 59° 29′ N. and lon. 2° 26′ W.

North Rose, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., N.Y., in Rose township, on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 31 miles S.W. of Oswego. It has a warehouse, &c.

North Roy'alton, a post-hamlet in Royalton township, Cuyahoga co., O., about 12 miles S. of Cleveland. It has a cheese-factory.

North Rum'ford, a post-hamlet in Rumford township, Oxford co., Me., about 40 miles N.N.W. of Lewiston.

North Ru'pert, a post-office of Bennington co., Vt.

North Rush, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., N.Y., in Rush township, 1 mile from Scottsville Station. It has a church.

North Rus'sell, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 7 miles S.S.E. of Canton.

North Rut'land, a post-hamlet in Rutland township, Worcester co., Mass., 19 miles N.W. of Worcester. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

North Saint Louis, a post-office of St. Louis co., Mo., is a branch of the St. Louis Post-Office.

North Sa'lem, a post-village in Eel River township, Hendricks co., Ind., on the Walnut Fork of Eel River, about 30 miles W.N.W. of Indianapolis. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and 2 flour-mills. Pop. 261.

North Salem, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Mo., in North Salem township, on Yellow Creek, about 34 miles N.E. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 953.

North Salem, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., N.H., 3 miles from East Derry Station, and about 16 miles S.E. of Manchester. It has a church and manufactures of frocking, shoddy, &c.

North Salem, a post-village in North Salem township, Westchester co., N.Y., about 50 miles N.N.E. of New York City. It has several churches. The township is bounded on the W. by the Croton River. It has 6 churches, and contains a village named Croton Falls, which is on the New York & Harlem Railroad. Pop. of the township, 1587.

North Salem, a post-hamlet of Guernsey co., O., 2 miles from Kimbolton Station, and about 30 miles E.N.E. of Zanesville. Pop. 93.

North San'bornton, a post-hamlet in Sanbornton township, Belknap co., N.H., about 25 miles N. of Concord. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

North San Diego, de-ā'go, a post-town of San Diego co., Cal., on the Pacific, 2 miles N.W. of San Diego. It has 2 churches and 2 hotels. The houses are built of adobes.

North Sand'wich, a post-village in Sandwich township, Barnstable co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, 24 miles E.N.E. of New Bedford. It has a church, a foundry, and an axe-factory.

North Sandwich, a post-hamlet in Sandwich township, Carroll co., N.H., about 24 miles N. of Laconia. It has 2 churches.

North San'dy, a post-office of Mercer co., Pa., about 10 miles W. of Franklin.

North San'ford, a post-hamlet in Sanford township, Broome co., N.Y., 8 miles N. of Deposit. It has 2 churches.

North San Juan, sân-hoo-ân', a post-village of Nevada co., Cal., on the Middle Yuba River, 12 miles N.N.W. of Nevada, and about 14 miles N. of Grass Valley. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, &c. Gold is found here, and grapes are cultivated here for wine.

North Scituate, sit'u-āt, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., on a branch of the Old Colony Railroad, 24 miles S.E. of Boston. It has a church, a grist-mill, and manufactures of boots, shoes, &c.

North Scituate, a post-village in Scituate township, Providence co., R.I., 10 miles W. of Providence. It has a school called the Lapham Institute, a bank, a cotton-mill, and 2 churches. Pop. 598.

North Scri'ba, a post-hamlet in Scriba township, Oswego co., N.Y., on the railroad between Oswego and Pulaski, 8 miles E.N.E. of Oswego. It has 2 churches.

North Sea, or **Ger'man Ocean** (Ger. *Deutsches Meer*, doitsh'ẹs maiʀ; Dutch, *Nord Zee*, noʀt zâ; Fr. *Mer du Nord*, maiʀ dü noʀ; anc. *German'icum Ma're*, or *German'icus Oce'anus*), an arm or portion of the Atlantic Ocean, extending from the Strait of Dover to the Shetland Islands, bounded E. by Norway and Denmark, S. by Prussia, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France, and W. by the British Islands. Length, 700 miles; extreme breadth, 420 miles. On the N.E. it forms a wide arm called the Skager-Rack, 60 miles broad, which separates Norway from Denmark. This again communicates southward with the Cattegat, a great arm between Sweden and Denmark, and the Cattegat communicates with the Baltic by the 3 straits called the Sound, or Ore Sund, and the Great and Little Belts. The shores of all the countries that surround the North Sea are deeply indented with bays and arms. The water is deepest on the Norwegian side, where the soundings give 190 fathoms; but the mean depth of the whole basin may be stated at no more than 31 fathoms. The bed of this sea is traversed by several enormous banks, one of which, occupying a central position, trends from the Firth of Forth, Scotland, in a N.E. direction, to a distance of 110 miles; others run from Denmark and Jutland upwards of 105 miles to the N.W.; while the greatest of all, the Dogger Bank, occupies the centre of the sea, from lat. 54° 10′ to 57° 24′ N. and lon. 1° to 6° 7′ E. The great oceanic tidal wave which originates in the Atlantic, having swept the W. coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, enters the N. extremity of the North Sea, giving high water nearly simultaneously to the opposite shores of Scotland and Norway. Pursuing its course along the coasts of the former and of England, on which it strikes very directly and with great force, it rules the tides as far S. as the Thames, making the tour of Great Britain in 18 hours. It determines also the tides of Belgium from Ostend to Dunkirk, and does not cease to affect, though it does not rule, the tides of the continent through the Channel. On entering the North Sea on the N. of Scotland, the tidal wave does not exceed 12 feet, but gradually increases to 14, 16, 18, and, on the Humber, to 20 feet,—a difference of height depending on the figure of the shore, the form of the bottom, and the direction of incidence of the wave. The fisheries in this sea are extensive, as well on the Dogger Bank, celebrated for its cod-fishery, as on all the shores that bound it; they are still greater at its N. extremity, towards the Orkney and Shetland Isles.

North Sea, a hamlet of Suffolk co., N.Y., 3 miles N. of Southampton, and near Peconic Bay.

North Searsmont, seerz'mŏnt, a post-hamlet of Waldo co., Me., 10 miles W. by S. of Belfast.

North Searsport, seerz'pōrt, a post-office of Waldo co., Me., 9 miles N.N.E. of Belfast.

North Sedg'wick, a post-hamlet in Sedgwick township, Hancock co., Me., on an inlet of the sea, about 24 miles S.E. of Belfast. It has a church and a saw-mill.

North Sen'eca, a post-village in Haldimand co., Ontario, 11 miles S.W. of Hamilton. Pop. 200.

North Sew'ickley, a post-township of Beaver co., Pa., 3 miles from Homewood Station, and about 30 miles N.W. of Pittsburg, is bounded on the W. by the Beaver River. Pop. 1108.

North Shade, a township of Gratiot co., Mich. P. 1003.

North Shapleigh, shap'lee, a post-hamlet in Shapleigh township, York co., Me., about 35 miles W. by S. of Portland. It has a church and a woollen-mill.

North Shef'field, a post-hamlet of Ashtabula co., O., about 65 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland.

North Shel'don, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., on the Missisquoi River, and on the Eastern division of the Central Vermont Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of St. Albans.

North Shenan'go, a hamlet in North Shenango township, Crawford co., Pa., near the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, about 8 miles W. by S. of Meadville. The township contains a village named Espyville, and a pop. of 901.

North Sher'burne, a post-office of Rutland co., Vt., 12 miles N.E. of Rutland.

North Shrews'bury, a post-hamlet of Rutland co., Vt., about 11 miles S.E. of Rutland. It has a church and a steam saw-mill.

North Side, a post-office of Goochland co., Va., on the James River Canal, 33 miles W. of Richmond.

North Sid'ney, a post-office of Kennebec co., Me.

North's Land'ing, a post-hamlet of Switzerland co., Ind., in Randolph township, on the Ohio River, 12 miles S. of Aurora. It has 2 churches.

North's Mills, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., about 24 miles S. of Meadville.

North Smith'field, a township of Providence co., R.I. Pop. 2797. It contains Branch Village, Forestdale, Slatersville, Waterford, and a part of Blackstone.

North So'lon, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., O., 2 miles from Randall Station of the Mahoning division of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. It has a church.

North Somerset, a large island of the Arctic Ocean, directly N. of Boothia, having Barrow Strait on the N.

North Som'erville, a village in Somerville township, Middlesex co., Mass., about 4 miles N.W. of Boston.

North Spar'ta, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., N.Y., in Groveland and Sparta townships, on a branch of the Erie Railroad (at McNair Station), 8 miles N. of Dansville. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

North Spen'cer, a hamlet of Worcester co., Mass., 5 miles from Spencer Station.

North Spencer, a post-office of Tioga co., N.Y., on the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre Railroad, 15 miles S. of Ithaca.

North Spring, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., W. Va., 40 miles W. by S. of Quinnimont. It has a church.

North Spring'field, a post-village of Greene co., Mo., on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, 1½ miles N. of Springfield. It has 2 churches, a bank, a flour-mill, and machine-shops of the railroad. Pop. about 1200.

North Springfield, a post-office of Summit co., O., 6 or 7 miles S.E. of Akron.

North Springfield, a post-village in Springfield township, Erie co., Pa., on the Lake Shore Railroad, near Lake Erie, 20 miles W.S.W. of Erie. It has an academy.

North Springfield, a post-hamlet in Springfield township, Windsor co., Vt., on Black River, about 32 miles S.E. of Rutland.

North Springs, a post-office of Jackson co., Tenn.

North Stam'ford, a post-village in Stamford township, Fairfield co., Conn., about 20 miles W. by S. of Bridgeport.

North Stan'bridge, a post-village in Missisquoi co., Quebec, 6 miles N.E. of Stanbridge Station. Pop. 250.

North Star, a post-office of Deuel co., Dakota.

North Star, a post-township of Gratiot co., Mich., about 38 miles N. of Lansing. Pop. 914.

North Star, a township of Brown co., Minn. P. 151.

North Star, a post-office of Martin co., Minn.

North Star, a post-hamlet of Darke co., O., 10 miles N.N.W. of Versailles. It has a church and a saw-mill.

North Star, a post-hamlet in North Fayette township, Alleghany co., Pa., 16 miles W. of Pittsburg. Coal is mined near this place.

North Star, a post-office of Crawford co., Wis., on the Kickapoo River, 9 miles N.W. of Boscobel.

North Ste'phentown, a post-office of Rensselaer co., N.Y., on the Harlem Extension Railroad, 22 miles S. by W. of Bennington, Vt.

North Ster'ling, a post-office of Windham co., Conn., about 22 miles N.E. of Norwich.

North Sterling, a hamlet in Sterling township, Cayuga co., N.Y., about 9 miles S.W. of Oswego, and 2 miles from Lake Ontario. It has 2 churches.

North Stock'holm, a post-hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., is at Knapp's Station on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, 28 miles E. of Ogdensburg. It has a steam saw-mill and 2 stores.

North Sto'nington, a post-village and township of New London co., Conn., about 14 miles N.E. of the city of New London. It has 4 churches. Pop. 1759.

North Stoughton, stō'tọn, a post-hamlet in Stoughton township, Norfolk co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, 17 miles S. of Boston. It has a church, and manufactures of boots and shoes.

North Strabane, strạ-ban', a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. 1273. It has beds of coal.

North Straf'ford, a post-hamlet of Strafford co., N.H., about 18 miles N.W. of Dover.

North Strat'ford (Coos Post-Office), a village of Stratford township, Coos co., N.H., on the Connecticut River, and on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Island Pond, Vt. It has 3 hotels, a church, and manufactures of starch and lumber. Here is a long railroad bridge.

North Stukeley, stŭk'lee, a post-village in Sheffield co., Quebec, 14 miles E.N.E. of Waterloo. Pop. 100.

North Suburb'an Town, a northern suburb of Calcutta. Pop. 27,263.

North Sud'bury, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad, 17 miles S. by W. of Lowell.

North Sut'ton, a post-village in Sutton township, Merrimack co., N.H., 4 miles W. of Mount Kearsarge, and about 25 miles W.N.W. of Concord. It has a church.

North Sutton, a post-village in Brome co., Quebec, 12 miles N. of Richford, Vt. It has 2 stores. Pop. 200.

North Swansea, swŏn'zee, a post-hamlet of Bristol co., Mass., in Swansea township, 8 or 9 miles S.E. of Providence, R.I.

North Syd'ney, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Cape Breton, on the N.W. arm of Sydney Harbor, 18 miles N.W. of Sydney. It contains a number of stores, several tanneries, a boot- and shoe-factory, a marine railway, and several ship-yards. It is a port of entry. Large quantities of coal are shipped from here. Pop. 1000.

North Tarrytown, New York. See BEEKMANTOWN.

North Taychee'dah, a post-hamlet of Fond du Lac co., Wis., on the E. shore of Lake Winnebago, 7 miles N.E. of Fond du Lac, and 2 miles N. of Summit Station. It has a church and a grist-mill.

North Tem'escal', a post-office of Alameda co., Cal.

North Tewks'bury, a hamlet of Middlesex co., Mass., in Tewksbury township, 2 miles from the Boston & Lowell Railroad. It has a church.

North Thet'ford, a post-village in Thetford township, Orange co., Vt., on the Connecticut River, and on the Passumpsic Railroad, 17 miles N.N.E. of White River Junction. It has 2 churches and 2 stores.

North Tisbury, tiz'bẹr-re, a post-hamlet of Dukes co., Mass., on Vineyard Sound, 10 miles S. of Wood's Holl, and about 28 miles S.E. of New Bedford. It has a church and a grist-mill.

North Tope'ka, a former post-village of Shawnee co., Kansas, now the 1st ward of the city of Topeka, is on the N. bank of Kansas River, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad where it crosses the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. It has a bank, 4 churches, and a rolling-mill.

North Towan'da, a post-township of Bradford co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Susquehanna River, 1 or 2 miles N. of Towanda. Pop. 592.

North Tow'er, a post-office and station of Jessamine co., Ky., on the Kentucky River, and on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 10 miles S. of Nicholasville.

North Troy, a post-village in Troy township, Orleans co., Vt., on the Missisquoi River, and on the Southeastern Railroad, about 60 miles N.E. of Burlington. It has an academy, a newspaper office, 2 churches, a bridge over the river, and manufactures of iron, lumber, machinery, &c.

North Tru'ro, a post-village in Truro township, Barnstable co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, about 60 miles by water and 114 miles by rail E.S.E. of Boston, and 1 mile from the ocean. It has a church and facilities for bathing.

North Try'on, a village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 27 miles from Charlottetown. It contains a woollen-factory and a saw-mill. Pop. 150.

North Tun'bridge, a post-village in Tunbridge township, Orange co., Vt., on the East Branch of White River, about 26 miles S. of Montpelier.

North Tur'ner, a post-village in Turner township, Androscoggin co., Me., 18 miles N. of Lewiston. It has a church and manufactures of lumber and wooden bowls.

North Turner Bridge, a post-village in Androscoggin co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, 3 miles from North Leeds Station, and about 22 miles W. of Augusta. It has a bridge over the river, and a church.

North Two River, a small stream in the N.E. part of Missouri, runs through Marion co., and enters the Mississippi 7 miles below West Quincy. The South Two River enters the Mississippi half a mile farther down.

North Tyne, a river of England. See TYNE.

Northumberland, nor-thŭm'bẹr-lạnd (*L. Northum'bria*), the most northern county of England, having N.W. Scotland, and E. the North Sea. Area, 2016 square miles. Surface in the W. occupied by the Cheviot Mountains and by wild moorlands, spurs of which stretch eastward through the county, but are separated by fine valleys, which on the

E. coast expand into broad level tracts. Coast-line in parts very bold and rugged; in other parts indented by noble estuaries. Chief rivers, the Tyne, Coquet, Alne, Blyth, Wansbeck, and Till. The principal mineral is coal, for the export of which this county is pre-eminently noted. Lead and iron are also wrought. Manufactures chiefly confined to Newcastle. The Newcastle & Carlisle, Great North of England, Newcastle & Berwick, and Caledonian Railways traverse this county, and many small railways connect the coal-pits with the rivers. Principal towns, Newcastle, Tynemouth, North Shields, Alnwick, Hexham, and Morpeth. The N. and S. divisions of the county each send two members to the House of Commons, and its boroughs (exclusive of Berwick) send four members. Under the Britons Northumberland formed part of the confederacy of the Brigantes; under the Heptarchy it formed a part of the kingdom of Northumbria. After the Conquest it was granted to the family of Percy, to a descendant of whom it still gives the title of Duke. Pop. 386,646.——Adj. and inhab. NORTHUMBRIAN, nor-thŭm′bre-ạn.

Northum′berland, a county in the E. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 490 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Susquehanna River and the West Branch of that river, and is intersected by the North Branch of the same. These branches unite about 1 mile above Sunbury in this county, which is also drained by Mahanoy and Shamokin Creeks. The surface is diversified with fertile valleys and high, barren ridges, one of which is called Shamokin Hill. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products of the soil. This county has beds of limestone and mines of anthracite coal, which is the chief article of export. The value of the coal mined in this county in 1870 was $2,448,500. It is intersected by the Northern Central Railroad, the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, and a branch of the Reading Railroad. Capital, Sunbury. Valuation of real and personal estate, $31,224,425. Pop. in 1870, 41,444, of whom 37,119 were Americans.

Northumberland, an eastern county of Virginia, has an area of about 160 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the estuary of the Potomac River, and on the E. by Chesapeake Bay. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil produces Indian corn, wheat, &c. Capital, Heathsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 6863, of whom 6852 were Americans.

Northumberland, a post-village and township of Coos co., N.H., on the Connecticut River, and on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 140 miles N. of Concord, and about 2 miles E. of Guildhall. It has a church, and manufactures of bobbins, lumber, and leather. Pop. 955.

Northumberland, a post-village in Northumberland township, Saratoga co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, about 35 miles N. of Albany, and 10 miles E. by N. of Saratoga Springs. The township is intersected by the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, and contains a village named Gansevoort. Pop. of the township, 1624.

Northumberland, a post-borough of Northumberland co., Pa., is finely situated at the confluence of the branches of the Susquehanna River, 2 miles N. of Sunbury, 60 miles N. of Harrisburg, and 12 miles W.S.W. of Danville. It is on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, and is the W. terminus of the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad. It is surrounded by beautiful mountain-scenery, and contains 6 or 7 churches, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, a rolling-mill, and a steam saw-mill. Pop. 1788.

Northumberland, an extensive maritime county of New Brunswick, bordering on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is drained by the beautiful river Miramichi, forming at its mouth the extensive harbor of the same name. The river is 9 miles wide at its mouth, and navigable for vessels of the largest class 30 miles. Northumberland is one of the best watered and most heavily timbered counties in New Brunswick, and its commerce is extensive. Area, 4760 square miles. Capital, Newcastle. Pop. 20,116.

Northum′berland, a county of Ontario, lying on the N. shore of Lake Ontario. Area, 745 square miles. Rice Lake is in the northern part of this county, and numerous streams flow hence to Lake Ontario. The county is intersected by the Grand Trunk and Cobourg, Peterborough & Marmora Railways. Capital, Cobourg. Pop. 39,086.

Northum′berland In′let, British North America, a bay W. of Cumberland Island and N. of Frobisher Strait, its entrance in lat. 65° N., lon. 65° W.

Northum′berland Islands are off the E. coast of Australia. Lat. 21° 30′ S.; lon. 150° E.

Northumberland Strait, Canada, separates Prince Edward Island from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Northumbria, England. See NORTHUMBERLAND.

North Un′derhill, a post-office of Chittenden co., Vt., about 18 miles E.N.E. of Burlington.

North Union, yūn′yụn, a post-office of Montgomery co., Ind., on the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, 5 miles S. by W. of Crawfordsville.

North Union, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Me., in Union township, about 18 miles N.W. of Rockland.

North Union, a township of Fayette co., Pa. P. 1683.

North Union, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. P. 666.

North Uniontown, a post-hamlet in Jackson township, Highland co., O., about 40 miles S.W. of Chillicothe.

North U′nity, a post-hamlet of Leelenaw co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, 28 miles N.W. of Traverse City. It has a dock and ships firewood.

North′up, a post-hamlet of Gallia co., O., about 6 miles S.W. of Gallipolis. Pop. 30.

North Urbana, ur-bah′nạ, a post-village in Urbana township, Steuben co., N.Y., on Keuka Lake, 3 miles E. of Hammondsport, and about 30 miles N.W. of Elmira. It has 2 churches.

North Ux′bridge, a post-village in Uxbridge township, Worcester co., Mass., near the Blackstone River, and on the Providence & Worcester Railroad, 18 miles S.S.E. of Worcester. It has a church and a cotton-factory.

North Val′ley, a hamlet of Alleghany co., N.Y., 8 miles from Cuba. It has a church.

North Valley, a post-office of Polk co., Wis.

North Vas′salborough, a post-village in Vassalborough township, Kennebec co., Me., 14 miles N.N.E. of Augusta, and 2 miles E. of the Maine Central Railroad. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and a woollen-mill.

North Ver′non, a post-village in Centre township, Jennings co., Ind., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad where it crosses the railroad which connects Madison with Columbus, 73 miles W. of Cincinnati, 24 miles N.N.W. of Madison, and 21 miles S.E. of Columbus. A branch of the first-named railroad extends from this place to Louisville, Ky. It is the largest village or town in the county. Two weekly newspapers are published here. It has 7 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of beer, chairs, flour, furniture, and woollen goods. Pop. 1758.

North Versailles, ver-sālz′, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 2461.

North Ve′ta, a station in Huerfano co., Col., on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 7 miles W. of Walsenburg.

North Vic′tory, a post-hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y., 1½ miles from Martville Station, and about 22 miles N. by W. of Auburn. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

North Vienna, ve-en′nạ, a post-office of Kennebec co., Me., 25 miles N.W. of Augusta.

North View, a post-hamlet and station of Webster co., Mo., on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, 18 miles E.N.E. of Springfield.

North View, a hamlet of Mecklenburg co., Va., about 12 miles N.E. of Boydton.

North Village, Massachusetts. See NORTH WEBSTER.

North′ville, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn., about 20 miles N. by E. of Danbury.

Northville, a post-hamlet in Northville township, La Salle co., Ill., about 25 miles S.W. of Aurora, and 20 miles N.N.E. of Ottawa. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1187.

Northville, a post-office of Greene co., Iowa.

Northville, a post-village in Plymouth township, Wayne co., Mich., on the West Branch of Rouge River, and on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 27 miles W.N.W. of Detroit, and 4 miles N. of Plymouth. It has a bank, 3 churches, a newspaper office, a union school, 2 flouring-mills, and manufactures of school-desks, church seats, and furniture. Pop. 626.

Northville, a village of Cayuga co., N.Y., in Genoa township, 2 miles E. of Cayuga Lake, and 20 miles S. by W. of Auburn. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 300. The name of its post-office and railroad station is King's Ferry.

Northville, a post-village in Northampton township, Fulton co., N.Y., on the Sacondaga River, and on the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad, 16 miles N.N.E. of Gloversville. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of leather gloves and of wooden-ware. P. about 450.

Northville, a village of Suffolk co., N.Y., near Long Island Sound, 5 miles N.E. of Riverhead. It has a church and an academy. Here is Success Post-Office. Pop. 400.

Northville, a post-village of Erie co., Pa., and partly in New York state, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, at State Line Station, 20 miles E.N.E. of the city of Erie. It has a church.

Northville, a post-village of Cumberland co., Tenn., 5 miles E. of Crossville. It has a steam saw-mill and a grist-mill.

North Vine′land, a post-village in Landis township, Cumberland co., N.J., on the West Jersey Railroad, 31 miles S. of Camden, and 3 miles N. of Vineland. It has a church and a newspaper office. Grapes and other fruits are exported from this place.

North Vol′ney, a post-office of Oswego co., N.Y., about 30 miles N.N.W. of Syracuse.

North Wake′field, a post-hamlet in Wakefield township, Carroll co., N.H., on the Portsmouth, Great Falls & Conway Railroad, 5 miles S. of Ossipee.

North Wakefield, a post-village in Ottawa co., Quebec, on the river Gatineau, 27 miles N.W. of Ottawa. It contains 3 stores, 2 hotels, and a telegraph-office. P. 125.

North Wal′den, a post-office of Caledonia co., Vt., on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, about 26 miles N.E. of Montpelier.

North Waldoborough, wol′do-bŭr-rŭh, a post-village in Waldoborough township, Lincoln co., Me., about 22 miles E.S.E. of Augusta.

North Wales, wālz, a post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa., in Gwynedd township, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 20 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has 4 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, a foundry, a planing-mill, a sash-factory, and a pottery. Pop. 407.

North Wal′pole, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., in Walpole township, on the Connecticut River, opposite Bellows Falls. It has a church.

North Wal′ton, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., 2 miles from Merricksville Station, and about 80 miles S.W. of Albany. It has a church.

North War′ren, a post-office of Knox co., Me., about 10 miles W.N.W. of Rockland.

North Warren, a post-village in Conewango township, Warren co., Pa., on the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley & Pittsburg Railroad, 2½ miles N. of Warren. It has a church, a woollen-factory, and several stone-quarries. A state asylum for the insane is located here.

North Wash′ington, a post-village of Chickasaw co., Iowa, on the Wapsipinicon River, about 16 miles E.N.E. of Charles City.

North Washington, a post-office of Knox co., Me., 19 miles E. of Augusta.

North Washington, a post-village of Hardin co., O., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, at Washington Station, 21½ miles E. of Lima. It has a church and a saw-mill.

North Washington, a village in Washington township, Butler co., Pa., 3 miles S. of Hilliard's Station. It has 2 churches and 4 stores. Here is North Hope Post-Office.

North Washington, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., 25 miles E.N.E. of Pittsburg.

North Waterborough, wå′tẹr-bŭr-rŭh, a post-office of York co., Me., about 28 miles W. of Portland.

North Waterford, wå′tẹr-fọrd, a post-village in Waterford township, Oxford co., Me., about 33 miles W.N.W. of Lewiston. It has a church and a grist-mill.

North Wayne, wān, a post-village in Wayne township, Kennebec co., Me., about 14 miles W.N.W. of Augusta.

North Weare, wair, a post-village in Weare township, Hillsborough co., N.H., on the Manchester & North Weare Railroad, 19 miles N.W. of Manchester, and about 12 miles W.S.W. of Concord. It has a church, a cotton-mill, a woollen-mill, and 2 manufactories of shoes.

North Web′ster, a village in Webster township, Worcester co., Mass., on the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, 15 miles S. of Worcester. It has a cotton-mill.

North West, a township of Orange co., Ind. P. 879.

North West, a hamlet of Suffolk co., N.Y., on North West Harbor, 3 miles E. of Sag Harbor.

North West, a station in Brunswick co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 15 miles N.W. of Wilmington. Pop. of North West township, 2030.

North West, a post-hamlet of Williams co., O., in North West township, which is the most northwestern part of the state, about 15 miles S. of Hillsdale, Mich. Pop. of the township, 1521.

North West′chester, a post-office of New London co., Conn., on the Boston & New York Air-Line, at Westchester Station, 15 miles E. of Middletown. Here is a paper-mill.

North West′ern, a post-village in Western township, Oneida co., N.Y., on the Black River Canal, about 20 miles N. by W. of Utica. It has a church.

North West Fork, a hundred of Sussex co., Del. Pop. 2071.

North West′port, a post-office and station in Bristol co., Mass., 3½ miles S.E. of Fall River, on the railroad from Fall River to New Bedford.

North-West Prov′inces, a lieutenant-governorship of British India, having the Punjab on the W. and N.W., the Central Provinces on the S., Bengal on the E., and Nepaul and the Himalayas on the N., and including the divisions of Meerut, Rohilcund, Agra, Jhansee, Allahabad, Benares, and Kumaon, to which, in 1877, was added the province of Oude, including the divisions of Seetapoor, Lucknow, Fyzabad, and Roy Bareilly. Total area (exclusive of some native tributary states), 105,395 square miles. Capital, Allahabad. Pop. 42,001,436. These provinces are called "North-West" with reference to their position in the former presidency of Bengal, but the extensive province of the Punjab occupies the N.W. part of India.

North-West Territories, a large possession of the Dominion of Canada, including all that portion of British North America outside the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Keewatin, and Newfoundland. It is bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean, on the E. by the Atlantic, on the W. by the Pacific, and on the S. by parts of the Dominion of Canada and the United States. Area, 1,919,592 square miles. Pop. 60,500. Hudson's Bay and the district of Keewatin divide it into two portions, of which the eastern is often called East Main.

This immense district was, until 1870, known as the Hudson's Bay Territory, and was governed by the Hudson's Bay Company, by whom it was divided into four large departments or regions, subdivided into 33 districts, including 155 posts. The government was administered by a chief governor and council, and the various departments by chief factors and chief traders; but in 1869 the company relinquished governmental functions, and in 1870 the North-West Territories came into the possession of the Dominion of Canada, and were made a province.

The territories now outside Manitoba, Keewatin, and British Columbia are governed by the lieutenant-governor of the North-West Territories, and by a council of 5 members. Battleford is the seat of government.

The North-West Territories are watered by numerous lakes and rivers. The principal rivers are the Churchill, Nelson, Severn, Albany, Abbitibbi, East Main, and Great Whale Rivers, flowing into Hudson's Bay; the Mackenzie, Coppermine, and Great Fish Rivers, flowing into the Arctic Ocean; the Saskatchewan, Assinniboin, and Red Rivers, falling into Lake Winnipeg; and the Caniapuscaw and Natwakame Rivers, falling into Hudson Strait. The principal lakes are the Great Bear, Great Slave, Athabasca, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Lake of the Woods, Winnipegoos, Clearwater, Nelson, Deer, Wollaston, North-Lined, Mistassini, and Abbitibbi.

The agricultural capabilities of at least 500,000 square miles of the North-West Territories are great. The fertile belt of the Saskatchewan alone contains an area of 64,400 square miles, in one continuous strip 800 miles long by 80 miles broad. But the best wheat area is beyond the Saskatchewan, viz., in the valleys of the Athabasca and Peace Rivers, comprising an area of three hundred million acres beyond the supposed limit of the fertile belt of the North-West. The Saskatchewan valley possesses a deep and rich soil of vegetable mould; and in the western districts, which are removed from the influence of the great lakes, the spring commences about a month earlier than on the shores of Lake Superior. About 150 miles E. of the Rocky Mountains the great coal (or lignite) bed commences. So far as has been ascertained, it is over 300 miles in width, and extends continuously over 16 degrees of latitude to the Arctic Ocean.

The Canada Pacific Railway is partly constructed through the great Saskatchewan country, crossing the Rocky Mountains through the Yellow Head Pass, and opening up one of the richest countries on the globe. The greater part of the present population is Indian. Many of the natives are prosperous and partially civilized under the training of the Episcopalian and Roman Catholic missionaries. There are 2 Anglican and 2 Roman Catholic bishops in the province.

North Weymouth, wā′mŭth, a post-village in Weymouth township, Norfolk co., Mass., on Massachusetts Bay, and on a branch of the Old Colony Railroad, 13 miles S.S.E. of Boston. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of boots and shoes. Settled in 1624.

North Whar′ton, a post-office of Potter co., Pa., about 11 miles E.N.E. of Emporium.

North White Creek, a village in White Creek township, Washington co., N.Y., on the Rensselaer & Saratoga

Railroad, 29 miles N.E. of Troy. It is almost contiguous to the village of Cambridge, and contains several churches and a national bank.

North White′field, a post-village in Whitefield township, Lincoln co., Me., about 30 miles N.N.E. of Bath.

North White′hall, a township of Lehigh co., Pa., about 6 miles N.W. of Allentown, is bounded on the N.E. by the Lehigh River. It contains the villages of Coplay, Ironton, and Schnecksville. Pop. 4170.

North′wich, a town of England, co. and 17½ miles E.N.E. of Chester, at a railway junction, on the river Weaver and the Grand Trunk Canal. It has a church, a grammar-school, a union workhouse, a branch bank, large dock-yards, very extensive manufactures, and exports of salt, obtained from contiguous mines and very productive brine springs. Pop. 1244.

North Wilbraham, Mass. See Collins' Depot.

North Williamsburg, wil′yạmz-bŭrg (formerly **Bell's Corners**), a post-village in Dundas co., Ontario, 7 miles N. of Morrisburg. It contains 7 stores, a tannery, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 300.

North Wil′liston, a post-village in Williston township, Chittenden co., Vt., on Winooski River, and on the Vermont Central Railroad at Williston Station, 9 miles E. of Burlington. It has a steam mill, a machine-shop, and a butter-tub factory.

North Wil′mington, a post-hamlet in Wilmington township, Middlesex co., Mass., near a branch of the Salem & Lowell Railroad, and at Wilmington Station on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 16 miles N. by W. of Boston. It has a church and a tannery.

North Wil′na, a post-office of Jefferson co., N.Y., about 22 miles N.E. of Watertown.

North Wil′ton, a post-hamlet in Wilton township, Fairfield co., Conn., about 13 miles S. of Danbury.

North Wilt′shire, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, on the Prince Edward Island Railway, 10 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 180.

North Win′chester, a post-village in Dundas co., Ontario, 28 miles from Wales. It contains 2 stores and a saw-mill.

North Wind′ham, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., on the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, 18 miles N. by W. of Norwich, and 4½ miles N.E. of Willimantic. It has a church and a cotton-mill. Pop. about 220.

North Windham, a post-hamlet in Windham township, Cumberland co., Me., at the outlet of Sebago Lake, about 18 miles N.W. of Portland. It has a church.

North Windham, a post-hamlet of Windham co., Vt., about 33 miles S. by E. of Rutland.

North Win′field, a post-hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., about 12 miles S. by E. of Utica.

North Win′terport, a post-office of Waldo co., Me., on the Penobscot River, 9 miles below Bangor.

North Wisconsin Junction, a post-office of St. Croix co., Wis., at Hudson Junction.

North Wo′burn, a post-village in Woburn township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston & Lowell Railroad, 12 miles N.N.W. of Boston. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of leather and shoes, also a graded school.

North Wolcott, wŏŏl′kọt, a post-hamlet in Wolcott township, Wayne co., N.Y., 3 miles S.W. of Fair Haven. It has a church, a grist-mill, &c.

North Wolcott, a post-hamlet in Wolcott township, Lamoille co., Vt., about 28 miles N.N.E. of Montpelier.

North Wolfborough, wŏŏlf′bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet in Wolfborough township, Carroll co., N.H., 40 miles N.E. of Concord.

North′wood, a post-village, capital of Northwood township, Worth co., Iowa, on Shell Rock River, and on the Central Railroad of Iowa, 20 miles N. of Mason City, and 22 miles S.S.W. of Austin, Minn. It has a newspaper office, a bank, 2 churches, a graded school, and a flour-mill. Pop. 289; of the township, 1000.

Northwood, a township of Rockingham co., N.H. Pop. 1430. It contains Northwood Centre, Northwood Narrows, Northwood Ridge, and East Northwood.

Northwood, a post-hamlet of Logan co., O., about 64 miles N.W. of Columbus. It is 2 miles from Belle Centre.

North Wood′berry, township, Blair co., Pa. P. 953.

North Woodbury, wood′bẹr-re, a village of Morrow co., O., about 14 miles S.W. of Mansfield. Pop. 118.

North′wood Centre, a post-village in Northwood township, Rockingham co., N.H., 20 miles E. of Concord. Here is an academy.

Northwood Narrows, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., N.H., about 16 miles E. of Concord.

Northwood Ridge, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H. Here is Northwood Seminary.

North Wood′stock, a post-village in Woodstock township, Windham co., Conn., 3 miles from New Boston Station of the New York & New England Railroad, and about 40 miles E.N.E. of Hartford. It has 1 or 2 churches, and manufactures of cotton, carriages, and sleighs.

North Woodstock, a post-office of Oxford co., Me., about 32 miles N.W. of Lewiston.

North Woodstock, a post-hamlet of Grafton co., N.H., in Woodstock township, 22 miles N. of Plymouth.

North Wood′ville, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me.

North Worcester, wŏŏs′tẹr, a village within the limits of Worcester, Mass., on the Worcester & Nashua Railroad, 2 miles N. of Worcester.

North Yam Hill, a post-village of Yam Hill co., Oregon, on the Oregon Central Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Lafayette.

North Yar′mouth, a post-hamlet in North Yarmouth township, Cumberland co., Me., on the Grand Trunk and Maine Central Railroads, 15 miles N. by E. of Portland. It has 2 churches and 2 carriage-factories. Pop. of the township, 940.

Nor′ton, a village of England, co. of Derby, 4 miles S. by E. of Sheffield. Pop. 2800.

Norton, a village and parish of England, 16 miles N.E. of York, on the Derwent, opposite Malton. Pop. 3170.

Nor′ton, a county in the N.N.W. part of Kansas, bordering on Nebraska, has an area of 900 square miles. It is intersected by the North Fork of Solomon River and by Prairie Dog Creek. About 99 per cent. of this county is prairie. Indian corn and wheat are its staple products. Capital, Leota. Pop. in 1875, 899; in 1878, 1855.

Norton, a post-township, forming the S.W. extremity of Kankakee co., Ill. It has 2 churches and a pop. of 1180. Norton Post-Office is 20 miles W. by S. of Kankakee City.

Norton, a post-village, capital of Norton co., Kansas, on Prairie Dog Creek, 65 miles N. of Trego Station. It has a court-house, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Norton, a post-village in Norton township, Bristol co., Mass., near the Mansfield & Taunton Branch Railroad, 8 miles N.N.W. of Taunton, and 27 miles S. by W. of Boston. The station is at East Norton, 1 mile E. of the village. Norton contains the Wheaton Female Seminary and 6 churches. The township has manufactures of cotton, woollen goods, jewelry, friction matches, and copper. Pop. of the township, 1595.

Norton, a township of Muskegon co., Mich. Pop. 392.

Norton, a township of Winona co., Minn. Pop. 770.

Norton, a post-hamlet in Union township, Hunterdon co., N.J., 2½ miles from Pattenburg Station, and 12 miles N.W. of Flemington. It has a church and a tannery.

Norton, a post-village of Delaware co., O., in Marlborough township, on the Whetstone River, 35 miles N. of Columbus. It has 2 churches.

Norton, a township of Summit co., O. Pop. 1821. It contains Norton Centre.

Norton, a post-office of Clackamas co., Oregon.

Norton, a township of Essex co., Vt. Pop. 303. It contains Norton Mills.

Norton Centre, a post-hamlet in Norton township, Summit co., O., 2 miles from New Portage Station of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, and 8 miles S.W. of Akron.

Norton Dale, a post-settlement in York co., New Brunswick, 16 miles from Woodstock. Pop. 100.

Norton Furnace, Massachusetts. See East Norton.

Norton Hill, a post-hamlet of Greene co., N.Y., about 25 miles S.W. of Albany. It has a church.

Norton-King's, England. See King's Norton.

Norton-Midsomer. See Midsomer Norton.

Norton Mills, a post-hamlet of Essex co., Vt., on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 166 miles N.W. of Portland, Me.

Norton's, a post-office of Jackson co., N.C., 40 miles N. of Walhalla, S.C.

Nor′ton Saint Phil′ip, a town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, 6 miles S.S.E. of Bath. Pop. 565.

Norton Sound, an inlet of the sea, in the W. part of Alaska, penetrates inland nearly 200 miles. It is mostly between lat. 63° and 65° N. and lon. 162° and 166° 30′ W.

Norton Station (formerly **Fingerboard**), a post-village in Kings co., New Brunswick, on the International Railway, 33 miles from St. John. It contains 6 stores, 2 hotels, 2 saw-mills, and a tannery. Pop. 200.

Nor′tonsville, a post-office of Albemarle co., Va., about 30 miles E. by N. of Staunton.

Nor′tonville, a post-hamlet of Contra Costa co., Cal., on the Black Diamond Railroad, near Mt. Diablo. Coal is mined here.

Nortonville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Kansas, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 16½ miles S.W. of Atchison. It has a church. Pop. about 300.

Nortonville, a post-village of Hopkins co., Ky., on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad where it crosses the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 75 miles E. of Paducah, and 24 miles N. of Hopkinsville. It contains an academy and 2 or 3 saw-mills. Coal is found here.

Noruega, Norvège, Norvegia, Norvégien, Norvegiano. See NORWAY.

Norunga, a town of Bengal. See NOURUNGA.

Norungabad, no-rŭng-gå-båd′, a town of British India, district and 5 miles S.E. of Muttra.

Nor′val, a post-village in Halton co., Ontario, on the river Credit, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 26¾ miles W. of Toronto. It contains a church, woollen-, grist-, and saw-mills, and 2 stores. Pop. 300.

Nor′vell, a post-village in Norvell township, Jackson co., Mich., on Raisin River, and on the Jackson Branch of the Michigan Southern Railroad, 14 miles E.S.E. of Jackson. It has a church, and manufactures of carriages, flour, sash, doors, &c. Pop. about 200; of the township, 858.

Norwalk, nor′wŏk, a river of Connecticut, falls into Long Island Sound a few miles below Norwalk.

Norwalk, a post-office and station of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 17 miles S.E. of Los Angeles.

Norwalk, a post-borough in Norwalk township, Fairfield co., Conn., on a river of the same name, 14 miles W.S.W. of Bridgeport, 22 miles S. of Danbury, and 2 miles N.E. of South Norwalk. It is on the Danbury & Norwalk Railroad, and near the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. It contains 13 churches, 2 national banks, 1 or 2 savings-banks, 2 newspaper offices, a fine union school-house, the Hillside Seminary, a paper-mill, a pottery, and a woollen-factory. The township has extensive manufactures of felt cloth, shirts, locks, door-knobs, straw goods, hats, shoes, &c. The township contains a city named South Norwalk, and is bounded on the S.E. by Long Island Sound. Total pop. in 1870, 12,119.

Norwalk, a post-office of Putnam co., Fla.

Norwalk, township, Pottawattamie co., Iowa. P. 289.

Norwalk, a post-village in Linn township, Warren co., Iowa, 9 miles S. by W. of Des Moines. It has 3 churches. Coal abounds here. Pop. about 150.

Norwalk, a post-office of Kingman co., Kansas.

Norwalk, a post-hamlet of Manistee co., Mich., 38 miles S.W. of Traverse City.

Norwalk, a handsome post-town, capital of Huron co., O., in Norwalk township, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 56 miles W.S.W. of Cleveland, 32 miles E. of Fremont, and about 16 miles S. by E. of Sandusky. It is situated on a sandy ridge, and has well-paved streets, shaded with maple trees. It has 2 national banks, 3 newspaper offices, a public library, graded schools, 10 churches, and manufactures of organs, shoes, ploughs, sewing-machines, tobacco, and fanning-mills, also gas-works and water-works. Here are machine-shops of the railroad, employing about 250 men. Pop. 4498; of the township, 5752.

Norwalk, a post-village of Ridgeville township, Monroe co., Wis., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 13 miles E.S.E. of Sparta. It has a graded school.

Norway, nor′wå (Nor., Dan., and Sw. *Norge*, NOR′gå; Ger. *Norwegen*, NOR′wå′ghẹn; Dutch, *Noorwegen*, nōR′wå-ghẹn; Fr. *Norvège* or *Norwège*, NOR′vaizh′; Sp. *Noruega*, NOR-wå′gå; It. *Norvegia*, nor-vå′je-å; L. *Norwe′gia*; anc. *Nerigonia?*), a country forming the N.W. extremity of Europe, and occupying the N.W. and W. part of the Scandinavian peninsula. It extends from lat. 57° to 71° 11′ 40′ N., and from lon. 4° 45′ to 31° 57′ E. It is bounded on the N.E. by Russian Lapland, E. by Sweden, and washed on all other sides by the sea,—by the Arctic Ocean on the N., the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea on the N.W. and W., and the Skager-Rack on the S. Length, from S.S.W. to N.N.E., about 1080 miles; greatest breadth, about 275 miles; but towards the N. its breadth in some places is contracted to 20 miles. Area, 122,280 square miles.

The coast-line consists, for the most part, of bold precipitous cliffs, and is remarkable both for the innumerable islands by which it is lined, and the bays or fiords which deeply indent it, sometimes forming excellent harbors. Numerous peninsulas separate the fiords; among the most remarkable of which are Cape Nordkyn on the N., and Cape Stadt on the W. Many islands line the coast, the principal being the Loffoden Islands, separated from the continent by the Vest-fiord; and, farther N., the islands of Mageröe, Soröe, Ringvalsöe, Hvalöe, and Senjen. Between these and the continent there is a wide passage for coasting-vessels.

The surface of Norway is very mountainous, particularly in the W. and N.; but mountain-chains, properly so called, have no existence, the true character of the surface being that of a series of elevated plateaus, from which mountain-masses rise with the greatest irregularity. The plateaus referred to seem to admit of being reduced to six: 1. The Plateau of Finmark. 2. The Plateau of Nordland and Trondhjem, extending to the Trondhjem-Fjord and Lake Storsjön. 3. The Dovrefield Plateau, with its lofty peaks of Sneehaetten, Skrimkolla, Stenkolla, and Nunsfield. 4. The Plateau of Langfield, containing the Galdhöppigen, 8785 feet high, and the Hornelen, a curious isolated mass, terminating in a sharp, jagged peak, 2705 feet high, and nearly overhanging the sea, at the E. extremity of the island of Bremanger. 5. The plateau of Fille-Fjeld, situated between the Sogne-Fiord, the Valley of Valdre, the fiords of Rand Tyri and Christiania, the Skager-Rack, and the German Ocean. 6. The East Plateau, the lowest of all, and extending into Sweden, where its direction may be traced by the chain of lakes which stretch across that country. In general, however, the face of the country is rugged; the valleys are short and abrupt, and the streams, dashing down impetuously through rocky gorges, form numerous cascades; while the fiords, overhung by lofty precipices or towering forests, and the deep and extensive lakes embosomed among the mountains, furnish alpine scenes of the wildest magnificence. Vast glaciers descend from the plateaus. The only plains are those formed by the table-lands, and the isolated mountain-peaks on these table-lands rise far above the snow-line.

The minerals are both numerous and abundant, and, where the means of transport exist, can generally be worked to great advantage. The only mines in operation are those of silver, copper, iron, cobalt, and chrome. The chief product is iron, the mines of which are situated mostly near the Gulf of Christiania; the silver-mine of Kongsberg is, at present, one of the richest in Europe, and, next to the copper-mine of Röraas, the most important in the kingdom. The other minerals worthy of notice are alum and marble.

Norway has no large rivers, but an immense number of minor streams, from the western slope, proceed directly to the shore or the numerous fiords which penetrate it. On the E. slope, again, the streams do little more than commence their course in Norway. The rivers that are of importance have a S. direction, and discharge themselves into the Skager-Rack. Of these the most deserving of notice are the Glommen and its affluent the Lougan, the Beina, Lauven, Skien-Nid, and Torrisdal, but none of them are navigable, on account of waterfalls. Of these the more celebrated are the Sarpenfos, on the Glommen, near Frederickstad, and the Rukaufos, in the district of Tellemarken, which falls 513 feet perpendicular. Vöringsfos, in the district of Hardanger, has a perpendicular fall of 920 feet, and the Rinkanfos has about the same fall. The most important rivers in the N. are the Tana, which forms part of the boundary between Russia and Norway, and falls into the Arctic Ocean; and the Namsen, flowing into the Atlantic. The river-systems of Norway are of the utmost importance, the smaller streams being employed in driving the machinery of mines and mills, and in floating timber to the larger rivers; these serve also as the chief means of communication in winter, when they are covered with strong ice. The lakes are numerous, the principal being the Rys Vand, Snaassen Vand, and Miösen Vand. Many of them are situated at great elevations in the table-land: among these the Bygdinsee, from 15 to 20 miles long, is 3490 feet above the sea.

Although nearly one-third of Norway is situated within the frozen zone, various causes contribute to modify the temperature. One of these is the great extent of sea-coast, and the large extent of surface occupied by water, and more especially by the fiords which are in immediate communication with the ocean, and the temperature of which is sensibly affected by the Gulf Stream. The snow-line is much higher here than in corresponding latitudes in other countries. The sea never freezes, even at North Cape, but the shallow water of the Skager-Rack is sometimes frozen.

The year is nearly divided between winter and summer; spring is almost unknown, and the autumn is cold and rigorous; snow covers the ground from the beginning of November till the end of March. Summer lasts from May to September, during which the temperature is often as high as 108° Fahrenheit. From 8 to 12 weeks are sometimes sufficient for sowing, ripening, and reaping the crops in the interior. The climate of the W. coast, though comparatively mild, is excessively humid, the rainfall amounting to 80 inches annually.

Among trees, the pine tribe are the most numerous, and clothe the mountain-slopes with magnificent forests. The oak forms fine forests in the S.; the birch attains the highest northern latitudes. Of fruit trees, the apple is common in the lower regions, and the cherry is widely distributed.

The principal grain of Norway is barley, which is grown as high as 70° N. lat. Rye is cultivated up to 69°, oats to 68°, but wheat not beyond 64° N. latitude, and that only in the most favorable seasons. Potatoes are grown with success even in Finmark. Hemp and flax are generally cultivated; and in the S. part of the country some tobacco is grown.

Cattle-rearing is an extensive branch of rural economy, the inhabitants leaving the villages and spending the summer with their flocks and herds in the upper valleys. Sheep and goats are numerous; the horses are of a diminutive size; the ponies are among the best of their kind, and are often exported to other countries. Another domestic animal of great value is the reindeer, which forms the principal stock of the N. provinces. The principal wild animals are the brown bear, wolf, lynx, and fox. Game is abundant, including the deer, elk, reindeer, and hare, the seal, the otter, and, among birds, the grouse and the capercailzie. The coast literally swarms with sea-fowl; the wild goose and eider-duck are numerous; the swan appears on the S. coast in winter, and ducks of various kinds abound on the coasts and in the lakes and rivers. In the small uninhabited isles off the N. coast vast numbers of the eggs of sea-fowl are procured.

The fisheries of Norway are of very great value. Whales are captured for use in the manufacture of fertilizers, as well as for their oil, but a far more valuable source of revenue is furnished by the cod- and herring-fisheries. The rivers and lakes abound with salmon and trout. There are extensive beds of oysters on all the coasts.

Manufactures have made very little progress. Cotton, woollen, flax, and silk tissues are produced to some extent, but only for home use, and there are large tobacco-factories and sugar-refineries. Distilleries, malt-works, and saw-mills are numerous; next to these are forges and metal-foundries. The manufactures of cloth, linen, and cotton, as well as the preparation of skins and leather, are almost entirely domestic. The other manufactures comprise those of glass, paper, oil, gunpowder, soap, cotton yarn, tobacco, and sugar-refining. All the seats of industry, and the only towns, are on the coast, and chiefly on the Gulf of Christiania. Ship-building is actively carried on in the ports.

The exportation of fish is the most important article of trade. Next to this is the export of timber and of ice; and, lastly, the products of the mines and metal forges. Fish is exported from all the towns on the W. coast, but Bergen is the chief entrepôt. The most important branches of this trade are dried fish and salted herrings. The export of mineral products is less than might be expected from the number of mines; the principal are iron, copper, and silver. The chief imports are grain, butter, beef, various tissues of wool, cotton, flax and silk, raw wool, hemp, salt, sugar, coffee, tobacco, wine, brandy, and vinegar. This trade is chiefly concentrated in the towns of Bergen, Christiania, and Trondhjem, though Drammen, Christiansand, and Arendal likewise have a considerable share.

None of the rivers are navigable except near their mouths; few good roads exist; and the usual communication is by sea. There are about 700 miles of railway in operation. Among the numerous islands on the W. coast there are violent and irregular currents, which render the coast navigation dangerous. Among these is the celebrated Mælström, the danger from which has been greatly exaggerated. Regular communications have been established between the principal towns on the coast from Christiania to Hammerfest, and steam vessels ply in the Gulf of Christiania and on the Lakes of Miösen and Tyrifiord.

Government.—Norway is a limited hereditary monarchy, divided into 5 provinces or dioceses, subdivided into 17 bailiwicks, and united with Sweden as a free, independent, indivisible kingdom, under one common male sovereign, of the Lutheran religion. The legislative assembly, or, as it is called, *Storthing* (from *stor*, great, and *thing*, court), is elected by the citizens, and exists for three years, when a new election must take place. It is subdivided into two chambers,—one consisting of one-fourth of the members, and called the *Lagthing*; and the other, of the remaining three-fourths, and called the *Odelsthing*. These chambers meet separately, and each nominates its own president and secretary. Every bill must originate in the Odelsthing, but may be proposed either by the members or by the government. The veto of the king becomes ineffectual against any measure which has been adopted without modification by three successive storthings.

Revenue, Army, &c.—The revenue and expenditures for 1878 were each about $14,000,000. The debt amounted to $18,640,000. The army at the above date numbered 12,750. The navy comprises 32 steamers and 94 sailing-vessels and oared gunboats.

Religion and Education.—The Lutheran is the religion of the state, and is professed by the great body of the people. Other religionists are tolerated, Jesuits excepted. The government offices are open only to members of the established church. Education is very generally diffused, and is conducted on a national system, according to which gratuitous instruction of an elementary kind is placed within the reach of all capable of receiving it; and all children, of seven years complete, in towns, and of eight years in the country, are required to be in attendance at school till confirmation, which usually takes place between the ages of 14 and 17. The towns possess, in addition to these people's schools, what are called middle schools, middle and royal schools, burgher schools, and Latin or learned schools, in all of which superior instruction is given. There are also four cathedral schools, one each in the towns of Christiania, Bergen, Trondhjem, and Christiansand. There is a military school at Christiania, and a school of marine at Frederikshavn. Six normal schools are supported by the state. At the head of all the educational establishments is the University of Christiania, at which complete courses of lectures are delivered, to qualify for the different learned professions.

The capital is Christiania. Pop. in 1875, 1,806,900. The Norwegian language claims for itself a venerable origin, and is radically identical with the Icelandic.

History.—The early history of the Norwegians is enveloped in fable. The historic period commences with the reign of Harald Harfagar (or Haarfagar), "fair hair," who died in 933. His son Eric, surnamed Blödöxe ("bloody axe"), because of his cruelties was ultimately driven from the throne, and his crown was seized by his brother, Hako I., who was brought up in England with Athelstan and had embraced Christianity. He governed wisely, and for the most part peacefully, enacting many valuable laws, though he failed in a direct attempt to make his subjects renounce paganism. Olaf I. and his son St. Olaf established Christianity. Magnus I., surnamed the Good, the son of St. Olaf, was called to the throne, by election, in 1036, and, having in 1042 succeeded also to the throne of Denmark, united both under one monarchy. On his death the crowns of Norway and Denmark were again separated.

In the twelfth century the Norwegians swayed the sceptre not over Norway merely, but over many parts of the coasts of Britain and the adjacent islands, more especially the Orkneys on the N. and the Hebrides on the N.W. of Scotland. In the time of Magnus IV., who reigned towards the close of the thirteenth century, the Hebrides and the Isle of Man were ceded to the Scottish king, Alexander III. In 1319 the crowns of Norway and Sweden became for a short time united in the person of Magnus V. The next name of importance among the sovereigns of Norway is that of Eric of Pomerania. He succeeded, by separate titles, to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, and in 1397 was formally crowned king of the three kingdoms of the North. Soon after Sweden again became a separate kingdom, but the union between Denmark and Norway was drawn closer and closer, to the disadvantage of the latter, which was ultimately degraded into a mere dependency of the former.

When the coalition was formed against Napoleon, Sweden stipulated that, in the event of success attending the arms of the Allies, Norway should be united with her under one monarchy, a stipulation which was carried into effect in 1814 by the treaty of Kiel. The inhabitants, however, manifested a determination to resist, and at a diet held at Eidsvold, and attended by deputies from all the districts, a limited monarchy was almost unanimously adopted as the form of government, and Christian Frederick, who had previously been the regent and was presumptive heir to the throne of Denmark, accepted the crown. His obvious want of ability soon brought matters to a crisis, and the Swedish king Bernadotte having offered to accept the constitution of Eidsvold with some slight modifications, all resistance to him ceased, and the two crowns were declared indissolubly united, though each kingdom retained its separate constitution.——Adj. NORWEGIAN, nor-wee′jan (Norw. NORSK, norsk; Fr. NORVÉGIEN or NORWÉGIEN, nor`vā`zhe-ôNᵍ′;

Ger. Norwegisch, nor′ŵà-ghish; Sp. Noruego, nor-wà′go; It. Norvegiano, nor-và-je-â′no; L. Norwegia′nus). Inhab. In English, French, Spanish, and Latin the adjective is used also for the name of the inhabitants (Norw. Normaend, nor′mènd; Ger. Norweger, nor′ŵà-gher).

Nor′way, a post-office of Yankton co., Dakota.

Norway, a post-village in Mission township, La Salle co., Ill., about 14 miles N.E. of Ottawa. It has 2 churches, a public school, and 5 stores.

Norway, Benton co., Iowa. See Florence.

Norway, a township of Humboldt co., Iowa. P. 290.

Norway, a township of Winnebago co., Iowa. P. 391.

Norway, Doniphan co., Kansas. See East Norway.

Norway, a post-township of Republic co., Kansas, 12 miles S.W. of Belleville, is traversed by the Republican River. Pop. 364.

Norway, a post-village in Norway township, Oxford co., Me., on a small lake, about 2 miles W. of the Grand Trunk Railway, 45 miles N. by W. of Portland, and 4 miles S.W. of Paris. It has a liberal institute, a newspaper office, 4 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, a tannery, and manufactures of carriages, clothing, flour, and lumber. Pop. about 1500; of the township, 1954.

Norway, a township of Fillmore co., Minn. P. 1333.

Norway, a post-hamlet of Goodhue co., Minn., on the Zumbro River, 18 miles E. of Faribault.

Norway, a post-village in Norway township, Herkimer co., N.Y., 12 miles N. of Little Falls, and about 18 miles N.E. of Utica. It has 2 or 3 churches, a tannery, and about 30 houses. Pop. of the township, 1054.

Norway, a post-office of Coos co., Oregon.

Norway, a post-office of Chester co., Pa., about 10 miles N.N.W. of Wilmington, Del.

Norway, Monroe co., Wis. See Norway Ridge.

Norway, a township of Racine co., Wis. Pop. 963.

Norway Grove, a post-office of Dane co., Wis.

Norway Lake, a post-hamlet of Kandiyohi co., Minn., on a small lake, 14 miles N. of Willmar. It has a church. Pop. of Norway Lake township, 896.

Norway Ridge, a post-office of Monroe co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Valley Railroad (at Norway Station), 13 miles N.E. of Tomah. Here is a lumber-mill.

Norwegia, Norwège, Norwegen, Norweger, Norwegian, Norwegisch. See Norway.

Norwe′gian, township, Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 1390.

Norwegian Grove, a post-township of Otter Tail co., Minn. Pop. 258.

Norwegian Island, a station of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 8½ miles W. of Menasha, Wis.

Norwegian Range, Norway. See Norrska Fjellen.

Norwich, nor′rij (anc. *Ven′ta Iceno′rum*), a city of England, capital of the co. of Norfolk, on the Yare and Wensum Rivers, 2 miles above their junction, and at a railway junction, 98 miles N.N.E. of London. It was formerly surrounded by walls, fragments of which still exist, flanked with numerous towers, and entered by 12 gates, but the modern city and suburbs extend much beyond the ancient walls. Not a few of its streets are narrow, winding, and either unpaved or paved badly; and the houses, with their rude pointed gables, are far more remarkable for their antiquity than for the merits of their architecture. The market-place is one of the largest and finest in the kingdom. The cathedral, founded in 1094, is a cruciform structure, with a tower and spire rising to the height of 315 feet. Around it are the cloisters, bishop's palace, deanery, &c. Besides the cathedral, Norwich possesses about 40 other churches, and many chapels. The other principal buildings are the castle, a noble feudal relic, founded in 575, now used as a jail; the guild hall, partly fitted up as a court-house; and St. Andrew's Hall, originally the nave of the church of the Black Friars' Convent, adorned with a large collection of portraits. Among the institutions may be mentioned the jail and house of correction, the workhouse (originally the choir of the Black Friars' Church), the corn exchange, the cavalry barracks, the theatre and assembly-rooms, the training college of school-mistresses, the diocesan training institution, the grammar-school, situated within the precincts of the cathedral, the government school for modelling and design, the children's hospital, Norman's Charity, city charity, British and foreign, national, infant, and various other schools, St. Giles's, Doughty's, Cook's, and the Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals, the lunatic and blind asylums, and the infirmary. The literary and scientific institutions include a public library, a mechanics' institute, a young man's institute, a people's college, and a museum, possessed of several valuable collections.

The principal manufactures of Norwich at present are shawls, crapes, bombazines, mousseline-de-laine, imitation French fabrics, light cotton goods, damask, camlets, gros de Naples, and bandana handkerchiefs and Paramatta cloth. The looms employed in the town and neighborhood are estimated at upwards of 14,000. The other industrial establishments include worsted-factories, silk-mills, dye-works, corn-mills, vinegar-works, breweries, iron-foundries, oil-mills, boot- and shoe-factories, &c. In carrying on this trade, facilities are afforded by railways, by the river, navigated chiefly by wherries of from 15 to 40 tons and by regular steamers to Yarmouth, and by the Norwich and Lowestoft navigation, by means of which vessels of small tonnage have direct access to the town from the sea.

Norwich appears to have been founded by the Romans in 446. It was afterwards seized by the Saxons, and in 575 had risen to be the capital of the kingdom of East Anglia. In 1002 it was captured by the Danish fleet and laid in ashes. In 1328 it was made a staple town for the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk by Edward III., and ultimately became a famous manufacturing town. It sends two members to Parliament. Pop. 80,386.

Nor′wich, a city of Connecticut, and semi-capital of New London co., is finely situated on the Thames River, here formed by the confluence of the Shetucket and the Yantic, 13 miles N. of New London, and about 36 miles E.S.E. of Hartford. It is mostly built on the sides and summit of a steep eminence which rises between the Shetucket and Yantic Rivers, and in 2 or 3 small valleys. It is noted for its beautiful residences, which occupy several terraces in the most elevated parts of the city. Broadway and Washington street are noble avenues, lined with mansions and gardens. Norwich is at the head of navigation, has a commodious harbor, and is on the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, at its junction with the New London Northern Railroad. Steamboats ply between this city and New York. It contains a court-house, 23 churches, a public library, a high school, the Norwich Free Academy, liberally endowed, 7 national banks, with a capital of $2,820,000, several savings-banks, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 2 weekly newspapers.

The branches of the Thames afford water-power here for various manufactories, which are very numerous and extensive. The products of these are cotton goods, fine paper, machinery, rubber goods, carpets, locks, wood types, fire-arms (pistols), iron pipes, woollen goods, printing-presses, water-wheels, corks, &c. The capital invested in manufactures and transportation is stated to be $9,000,000. Here are several large cotton-mills, 3 manufactories of fire-arms, the Norwich Worsted Company, the Potter Printing-Press Works, several paper-mills, rolling-mills, the Thames Iron-Works, and the Norwich Lock Company. According to the ninth census, this city includes the whole township of Norwich. Pop. in 1860, 14,048; in 1870, 16,653.

Norwich, a post-hamlet in Huntington township, Hampshire co., Mass., near the Westfield River, about 20 miles N.W. of Springfield. It has a church and manufactures of axes and whips.

Norwich, a township of Newaygo co., Mich. Pop. 171.

Norwich, a post-village, capital of Chenango co., N.Y., in Norwich township, in a valley on the Chenango River and the Chenango Canal, 41 miles N.N.E. of Binghamton, 54 miles S. by W. of Utica, and 216 miles N.W. of New York. It is on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. It is also the S.E. terminus of the Auburn Branch of the former road. It contains a handsome stone court-house, 8 churches, the Norwich Academy, 2 national banks, a graded school, 2 newspaper offices, a piano-factory, 1 or 2 blast-furnaces, a manufactory of hammers, a brewery, a tannery, a foundry, a machine-shop, and several carriage-factories. Pop. 4279; of the township, 5935.

Norwich, a township of Franklin co., O. Pop. 1632. It contains Hilliard.

Norwich, a township of Huron co., O. Pop. 1172.

Norwich, a post-village in Union township, Muskingum co., O., on the Central Ohio division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 14 miles E. by N. of Zanesville. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a flouring-mill, and manufactures of carriages, &c. Pop. 268.

Norwich, a post-hamlet of McKean co., Pa., in Norwich township, 2 miles from Hamlin Station, and about 66 miles N.W. of Lock Haven. Coal is found here. Pop. of the township, 257.

Norwich, a post-village in Norwich township, Windsor co., Vt., on the Connecticut River, and on the Passumpsic Railroad, 5 miles N. of White River Junction, and about 36 miles E. by N. of Rutland. It has 3 churches, a high school, and some manufactures of leather, carriages, cabinet-ware, &c. Pop. of the township, 1639.

Norwich, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, on Otter Creek, 24 miles W.S.W. of Brantford. It contains 4 churches, several stores and hotels, 2 iron-foundries, several mills, and cheese-factories. Pop. 900.

Norwich Falls, a village of New London co., Conn., on Yantic River, is a part of the city of Norwich, and is 1 mile from Norwich Town Station. It has a church, a cotton-factory, and a pistol-factory.

Nor'wich Town, a post-village of New London co., Conn., on the New London Northern Railroad, 2 miles N.W. of Norwich city. It has a church, a graded school, a woollen-mill, and a carriage-factory.

Nor'wood, Upper, South, and Lower, large villages of England, co. of Surrey, 6 miles S. of London, with a station on the London & Croydon Railway. Pop. respectively, 7854, 5683, and 9118. They have numerous elegant villas, handsome churches, a large school of industry for destitute children from the metropolis, a cemetery, very beautiful public gardens, and a Jews' hospital.

Nor'wood, a post-office of Warren co., Ga.

Norwood, Cook co., Ill. See Norwood Park.

Norwood, a small post-village of Mercer co., Ill., about 18 miles N.W. of Galesburg. It has a church.

Norwood, a post-hamlet of Lucas co., Iowa, about 12 miles N.W. of Chariton.

Norwood, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Kansas, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, 20 miles S. of Lawrence.

Norwood, a post-village in Norwood township, Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York & New England Railroad, 14 miles S.S.W. of Boston. It has 4 churches, a foundry, 1 or 2 tanneries, a paper-mill, an oil-cloth-factory, and repair-shops of the railroad. Pop. of township, 1749.

Norwood, a post-village in Norwood township, Charlevoix co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, 11 miles S.W. of Charlevoix, and about 40 miles N. by E. of Traverse City. It has a lumber-mill. Pop. 200; of the township, 302.

Norwood, a post-village of Carver co., Minn., in Young America township, on the Hastings & Dakota Railroad, 10 miles E. of Glencoe. It has a church, 3 elevators, and 4 general stores. Pop. about 300.

Norwood, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey and the Jersey City & Albany Railroad, 21 miles N. of Jersey City. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of paint and artificial flowers.

Norwood (formerly **Pots'dam Junction**), a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Potsdam township, on Racket River, and on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, at its junction with the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 25 miles E. of Ogdensburg, and 6 miles N. of Potsdam. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a union school, a flour-mill, manufactures of lumber, shingles, sash, and blinds, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 966.

Norwood, a hamlet in Brookhaven township, Suffolk co., N.Y., 2 miles S. of East Setauket.

Norwood, a post-hamlet of Stanley co., N.C., 2 miles from the Yadkin or Pedee River, and about 90 miles W.S.W. of Raleigh. It has a church, 2 stores, and 6 residences.

Norwood, a post-village in Columbia township, Hamilton co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of the initial station in Cincinnati. It is 2½ miles from the limits of Cincinnati.

Norwood, a station in Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 8¾ miles S.W. of Philadelphia.

Norwood, a post-hamlet and station of Kent co., R.I., in Warwick township, on the Stonington & Providence Railroad, 7 miles S. of Providence. It has a church.

Norwood, a post-village of Nelson co., Va., on the James River, 7 miles E. of Arrington Station. It has 2 churches, a school called Norwood College, and a grist-mill.

Nor'wood, a post-village in Peterborough co., Ontario, on the river Ouse, 20 miles N.N.E. of Peterborough. It contains 4 churches, about a dozen stores, 4 hotels, an iron-foundry, a hub- and spoke-factory, a woollen-mill, a newspaper office, &c. Pop. 750.

Norwood Park, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., at Norwood Station on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 10 miles N.W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches.

Nor'woodville, a post-hamlet of Sevier co., Ark., 45 miles N.W. of Fulton. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Nos-Beh, Madagascar. See Nossi-Bé.

Nöschenrode, nösh'ęn-ro'dęh, a village of Prussian Saxony, in Magdeburg, near Wernigerode. Pop. 1466.

Nossa Senhora do Desterro. See Desterro.

Nossee- (or **Nossi-**) **Ibraheem.** See Sainte Marie.

Nossen, nos'sęn, a town of Saxony, 19 miles W. of Dresden, on the Mulde, with a royal residence. Pop. 2781.

Noss-Head, a bold rocky point on the E. coast of Scotland, co. of Caithness, 3½ miles N.E. of Wick. It has a light-house.

Nossi-Bé, nos'see'-bá', an island and French colony off the N.W. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 13° 23′ 16″ S.; lon. 48° 19′ E. It is of volcanic origin. Several near islands are considered parts of the colony, of which the chief are Nossi-Mitsou and Nossi-Falli. The people are chiefly of Madagascar origin. Coffee, sesame, sugar, indigo, rum, and rice are the chief products. Capital, Helleville, a free port, on the S. side of the island. Pop. 7439.

Noss Island, one of the Shetland Islands, E. of Bressay, and separated from it by a narrow sound. Circumference, about 6 miles.

Noss'ville, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., about 33 miles W. of Carlisle. It has a church and a tannery.

Notaresco, no-tå-rês'ko, a village of Italy, province and 10 miles E.S.E. of Teramo. Pop. 3648.

Notasul'ga, a post-village of Macon co., Ala., on the Western Railroad of Alabama, 46 miles E.N.E. of Montgomery, and 12 miles N. of Tuskeegee. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and an academy. Pop. 700.

Not'field, a post-village in Glengarry co., Ontario, on the river Delisle, 15 miles W. of Alexandria. It has carding- and shingle-mills, a saw-mill, a tannery, a hotel, and several stores. Pop. 160.

Notium Promontorium. See Mizen Head.

Notla, Cherokee co., N.C. See Nottla.

Not'ley River rises in Union co., Ga., runs northwestward and northward, and enters the Hiawassee River in Cherokee co., N.C.

Noto, no'to, a city of Sicily, 16 miles S.W. of Syracuse, and about 2 miles from the sea. It is a bishop's see, has several churches and convents, a council house, hospital, lyceum, and a considerable trade in corn, wine, oil, and sulphur, the produce of its neighborhood. About 3 miles W. of the town are the ruins of an amphitheatre and of a gymnasium, the remains of ancient *Netum.* Pop. 16,590.

Noto, a town and headland of Japan, island of Hondo.

Noto, Val di, vål dee no'to, an old division of Sicily, comprising its S.E. portion.

Notre Dame, no't'r dåm, a post-village in Clay township, St. Joseph co., Ind., 1½ miles N. of South Bend. It is on the Michigan Central Railroad and on the St. Joseph River. Here is the University of Notre Dame (Catholic), with 43 instructors, about 275 students, and a library of 11,000 volumes, also an academy, 2 convents, 2 churches, and 1 or 2 newspaper offices.

Notre Dame Auxiliatrice. See Buckland.

Notre Dame Bay, on the N.E. coast of Newfoundland, is between lat. 49° 30′ and 50° N. and lon. 55° and 56° W., bounded N. by Cape St. John.

Notre Dame de Bondeville, not'r dåm dęh bòng'-veel', a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, arrondissement of Rouen. Pop. 1810.

Notre Dame de Cenilly, not'r dåm dęh sęh-nee'-yee', a village of France, in Manche, arrondissement of Coutances. Pop. 1893.

Notre Dame de Grace, not'r dåm dęh gråss, a village in Hochelaga co., Quebec, 2 miles from Montreal.

Notre Dame de Liesse, not'r dåm dęh le-êss', a town of France, in Aisne, near the Souche. Pop. 1408.

Notre Dame de Mont, not'r dåm dęh mòng, a village of France, in Vendée, near Les Sables. Pop. 1345.

Notre Dame de Richelieu. See Village Richelieu.

Notre Dame des Milliers, not'r dåm då meel'yå' (or mee'yå'), a village of France, in Upper Savoy, on the Isère, 6 miles E. of Evian. Pop. 945.

Notre Dame du Lac. See Detour du Lac.

Notre Dame du Portage, not'r dåm dü por'tåzh', a post-village and watering-place of Quebec, co. of Temiscouata, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 3½ miles from Lake Road. Pop. 150.

Not'tawa, a post-hamlet and station of St. Joseph co., Mich., in Nottawa township, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 28 miles S. of Kalamazoo, and 4 miles E. of Centreville. It has 3 stores. Pop. about 150. The township contains Wasepi on the Michigan Central Railroad, and has a pop. of 1882.

Not'tawa, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 3 miles from Collingwood. It contains several stores, 2 hotels, and a grist-mill. Pop. 200.

Nottawa (or **Nottaway**) **Creek,** of St. Joseph co., Mich., flows into the St. Joseph River.

Nottawasaga, not-tạ-wạ-saw'gạ, a river of Canada, Ontario, after a N. course of more than 60 miles enters Nottawasaga Bay by an inlet at the S. end of Georgian Bay, Lake Huron.

Notteröe, not'tẹh-rö'ẹh, an island of Norway, in Christiania-Fiord, S. of Tönsberg. Length, 7 miles.

Nottingham, not'ting-ạm, or **Nottinghamshire,** not'ting-ạm-shịr, otherwise called the COUNTY OF **Notts,** a central county of England, having N. the co. of York. Area, 822 square miles. Surface, except in the Vale of Trent, diversified with gentle hills, and here and there exhibiting considerable remains of its ancient famous royal forest, or Shire-wood. Principal rivers, the Trent, and its affluents the Soar and Idle. Soil mostly a light sandy or a rich clayey loam. Limestone and coal are abundant. The county is the principal seat of the cotton hosiery and lace manufactures in England. Chief towns, Nottingham, Newark, East Bedford, and Mansfield. It sends ten members to the House of Commons, viz., two for the N. and two for the S. divisions of the county, and six for its boroughs. Pop. in 1871, 319,758.

Nottingham, a borough of England, capital of the above county, and a county of itself, on the Leen, near its junction with the Trent, and also on the Nottingham Canal, at a railway junction, 108 miles N.N.W. of London. It occupies a picturesque site, but is indifferently built.

Among the public buildings the most remarkable is the castle, which crowns the summit of a precipitous rock rising 133 feet, but of which only a few vestiges now remain. The places of worship include many fine churches and chapels. The other buildings deserving of notice are a large convent, built in 1846, the exchange, county hall, guild hall, house of correction, workhouse, corn exchange, the barracks, assembly-rooms, mechanics' hall, and a theatre. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop.

The principal educational and literary institutions are the free grammar-school, the blue-coat school, which clothes and educates 60 boys and 20 girls, the People's College, a divinity school, the Unitarian free school, the British, national, infant, and ragged schools, the government school of design, the mechanics' institute, the Bromley House Subscription, law, artisans', and other libraries. Among the charitable institutions are the general hospital, the dispensary, the general lunatic asylum, with accommodation for 160 patients, the Midland Institute for the Blind, Plumptre's, Collins's, and Lambley's Hospitals, and Willoughby's, Handley's, and other almshouses.

The staple manufactures are hosiery, lace, and bobbinet. These manufactures were long carried on exclusively in the homes of the workmen, but large factories, employing steam-power, are now engaged in this branch of industry. In addition to the staple manufactures, including the machine-shops, and other industrial establishments dependent on them, much capital is employed in the cotton and woollen manufactures, in silk-, worsted-, and cotton-spinning-mills, and in making articles of malleable and cast iron, wire, pins, brass fenders, &c. The trade in corn and cattle is very important, the malting business is extensively prosecuted, and the breweries have long been famous for their ale. Of four annual fairs, one, called the Goose Fair, is so celebrated, and forms such an era, that many of the inhabitants date all the events of the year from it.

Nottingham was in early times a great resort of the Druids. Under the Saxon heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of Mercia, and, after its dissolution, ranked as a Danish borough. Several parliaments have been held in it: and from this town Richard III. marched with his forces to Bosworth Field in 1483. It communicates by a canal with the Codnor iron and coal district. Henry Kirke White was a native of Nottingham. The borough is governed by a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors, and sends two members to Parliament. Pop. 86,621.

Not'tingham, a post-office or hamlet in Nottingham township, Wells co., Ind., about 35 miles S. of Fort Wayne. Pop. of the township, 1432.

Nottingham, a post-village of Prince George's co., Md., on the W. bank of the Patuxent River, 48 miles S. by W. of Baltimore. It has a hotel, a masonic hall, and 2 stores.

Nottingham, a post-village in Nottingham township, Rockingham co., N.H., 14 miles W.S.W. of Dover, and 24 miles E.S.E. of Concord. Pop. of the township, 1130.

Nottingham, a post-village in Euclid township, Cuyahoga co., O., on the Lake Shore Railroad, 9 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland. It has 2 churches, a convent, cattle-grounds, and an extensive railroad-yard.

Nottingham, a township of Harrison co., O. P. 921.

Nottingham, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, 56 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia. It has a church, 2 warehouses, and a manufactory of phosphate. Pop. about 75.

Nottingham, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. 924. It has beds of coal.

Nottinghamshire, England. See NOTTINGHAM.

Not'ting-Hill, England, co. of Middlesex, is a suburban hamlet of London, on the Uxbridge road, 4½ miles from St. Paul's.

Not'tington, a hamlet of England, co. of Dorset, 2 miles N.W. of Weymouth.

Nott'la, or **Not'la,** a post-township of Cherokee co., N.C., 10 miles S.W. of Murphy. Pop. 940.

Not'toway, a county in the S. part of Virginia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Nottoway River. The surface is uneven, and nearly one-third of it is covered with forests. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and tobacco are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio and Richmond & Danville Railroads. Capital, Nottoway Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,353,911. Pop. in 1870, 9291, of whom 9272 were Americans.

Nottoway Court-House, a post-village, capital of Nottoway co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, at Nottoway Station, 43 miles W. by S. of Petersburg. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. about 150.

Nottoway Mills, a station in Southampton co., Va., on the Nottoway River, and on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Nottoway River, Virginia, rises in or near Nottoway co., and runs in an E.S.E. direction. It intersects the cos. of Sussex and Southampton, from which it runs southward into North Carolina and unites with the Meherrin River to form the Chowan. It is about 175 miles long.

Nottuln, not'tŏŏln, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Münster. Pop. of commune, 3549.

Nottweil, nott'ŵīl, a village of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles N.W. of Lucerne. Pop. 1054.

Nouaille, LA, lå noo'âl', a village of France, department of Creuse, 9 miles S.W. of Aubusson. Pop. 1480.

Nouic, noo'eek', a village of France, in Haute-Vienne, 7½ miles S.W. of Bellac. Pop. 1507.

Nouh, a town of India. See NHO.

Noukahiva, an island in the Pacific. See NOOKAHEEVA.

Nouko, an island of Russia. See NUKO.

Nouméa, or **Numéa,** noo-må-å', also called **Port-de-France,** por-dẹh-fronss, a town, capital of the French colony of New Caledonia, on the Bay of Nouméa, and on the S.W. side of the island, near its S.E. extremity. It has a large and excellent harbor, government house, museum, barracks, convict-establishments, and a home for poor children sent out from Paris. Pop. 5000.

Noumidia, or **Nomadia,** the Greek for NUMIDIA.

Noun, a river of Manchooria. See NOON.

Noun, Morocco. See NOON; also AKASSA.

Nounivak, an island of Alaska. See NOONIVAK.

Noura, a river of Siberia. See NOORA.

Nourse, noorss, a river of Southwest Africa, falls into the Atlantic near lat. 17° 20′ S. It appears to be the same as the Bembaroughe.

Nourunga, noo-rŭng'gå, **Norunga,** no-rŭng'gå, or **Aurungabad,** o-rŭng'gå-båd', a town of Bengal, Gaya district. Lat. 24° 45′ N.; lon. 84° 25′ E. It has a jail, court-houses, distilleries, and a good trade. Pop. 3075.

Nouveau, noo'vō' (feminine, **Nouvelle,** noo'vêll'), a French word signifying "new," and forming a part of numerous geographical names in different parts of the world, as NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS (New Orleans), &c.

Nouveau-Brunswick. See NEW BRUNSWICK.

Nouveau-Mexique. See NEW MEXICO.

Nouvelle, noo'vêll', or **Meguasha,** me-gwå'shạ, a post-village and fishing-station in Bonaventure co., Quebec, at the entrance of a river of the same name into the Bay of Chaleurs, 12 miles from Carleton.

Nouvelle-Bretagne. See NEW BRITAIN.

Nouvelle-Calédonie. See NEW CALEDONIA.

Nouvelle-Écosse. See NOVA SCOTIA.

Nouvelle-Galles-du-Sud. See NEW SOUTH WALES.

Nouvelle-Guinée ("New Guinea"). See PAPUA.

Nouvelle-Orléans. See NEW ORLEANS.

Nouvelle-Zélande. See NEW ZEALAND.

Nouvelle-Zemble. See NOVA ZEMBLA.

Nouvion, noo've-ôNG', a town of France, in Aisne, 24 miles N.E. of Saint-Quentin. Pop. 2180.

Nouzon, noo'zôNG', a town of France, in Ardennes, on the Meuse, 7 miles by rail E.S.E. of Mézières. Pop. 5255. It has important iron-works, and manufactures of fire-arms, iron-ware, and agricultural machines.

No'va, a post-village of Ashland co., O., in Troy township, about 24 miles N.N.E. of Mansfield. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 250.

Nova Castra, an ancient name of Neuss.

Nova Friburgo, no'vå fre-boor'go, a town of Brazil, province and 120 miles N.E. of Rio Janeiro.

Novaia-Kargata, a town of Russia. See Nikolskaia.

Novaia-Ladoga, Russia. See Ladoga.

Novaia-Ooshitsa, or **Nowaja-Uschiza,** no-vi'å oo-shit'zå ("New Ooshitsa"), a town of Russia, in Podolia, 25 miles N.N.E. of Ooshitsa. Pop. 4502.

Novalaise, no-vå-låz', a village of France, in Savoy, 8 miles W. of Chambéry.

Novalesa, no-vå-lå'så, a village of Italy, province of Turin, 3 miles N. of Susa. Pop. 1156.

Nova Paphos, the ancient name of Baffa.

Novara, no-vå'rå (anc. *Nova'ria*), a city of Italy, in Piedmont, between the Agogna and Terdoppio, at a railway junction, 30 miles W. of Milan. Lat. 45° 27' N.; lon. 8° 38' E. Pop. 29,516. It is partly enclosed by ramparts and ditches, defended by a castle, and has a noble cathedral, with a fine baptistery, about 10 other churches, several convents, a large hospital, 2 colleges, a hall of commerce, and a theatre, with manufactures of cotton, silk, and linen fabrics, hats, and leather. It is a bishop's see.

Novara, a province of Italy, in Piedmont, bounded N. by Switzerland and E. by Lombardy. Area, 2527 square miles. It is in large part an alpine region, with fertile valleys. Capital, Novara. Pop. 624,985.

Novarro Ridge, California. See Navarro Ridge.

Nova Scotia, no'vą sko'she-ą (Fr. *Nouvelle-Écosse*, noo`vêll'-å`koss'; originally **Acadie,** å`kå`dee'), a province of the Dominion of Canada, lying between 43° 25' and 47° N. lat. and between 59° 40' and 66° 25' W. lon. It consists of a long, narrow peninsula, called Nova Scotia proper, and the island of Cape Breton, which is separated from the mainland by the Gut of Canso. It is bounded N. by Northumberland Strait (which separates it from Prince Edward Island) and by the Gulf of St. Lawrence; N.E., S., and S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean; W. by the Bay of Fundy; and N. by New Brunswick, with which it is connected by an isthmus only 11 miles wide, separating the Bay of Fundy from Northumberland Strait. Greatest length, from S.W. to N.E., 350 miles; greatest breadth, about 120 miles; area, 21,731 square miles.

The Cobequid Range of mountains runs through the interior of the province, and on each side of this range are rich, arable lands, where agricultural operations are carried on extensively. From Briar Island, at the extremity of Digby Neck, to Cape Split, a distance of 130 miles along the Bay of Fundy, extends a ridge of mural precipices, in many places from 100 to 600 feet in height, beyond which lies the rich and beautiful valley of the Annapolis.

Nova Scotia is abundantly supplied with capacious harbors, there being no fewer than 14 of sufficient depth for merchantmen between Halifax and Cape Canso, a distance of not more than 110 miles. There are also some excellent harbors on the S.W. coast, on Cape Breton Island, and on the N. side of the province. The largest lake in Nova Scotia proper is Lake Rossignol, being 20 miles in length; and among others are Ship Harbor Lake, 15 miles long; Grand Lake, discharging its waters northward through Shubenacadie River to Cobequid Bay; and College Lake, in the eastern part of the peninsula. The lakes of Cape Breton are much larger and more important. The great Bras d'Or Lake is a magnificent expanse of water, of great depth, about 50 miles in length, and abounding with the best quality of fish. Of the rivers of Nova Scotia the most important are the Shubenacadie, the Avon, and the Annapolis, flowing into the Bay of Fundy; the St. Mary's, Musquodoboit, La Have, and Liverpool, flowing into the Atlantic. The most remarkable body of water in the province is Minas Basin, the E. arm of the Bay of Fundy, penetrating 60 miles inland, and terminating in Cobequid Bay. The tides here rush in with great impetuosity, and form what is called the *bore*. At the equinoxes they have been known to rise from 40 to 50 feet, while in Halifax harbor, on the opposite coast, the spring tides rise only from 6 to 8 feet. The other principal bays are St. George's Bay and Chedabucto Bay, in the E., connected by the Gut of Canso; St. Mary's Bay and Townsend Bay, in the extreme W. of the peninsula; and Mahone and St. Margaret's Bays, on the S. coast.

The province of Nova Scotia is rich in geological resources, all the rocks from the crystalline granites up to the new sandstone series being here met with. In the isthmus connecting the peninsula to New Brunswick, the underlying rocks consist of gray-, red-, and buff-colored sandstones of the coal-measures, containing seams of good bituminous coal, many of which are profitably worked. The rocks of this coal formation also furnish an abundance of excellent material for building and for grindstones. Coal is found abundantly in Pictou co. and on the island of Cape Breton. The province possesses undoubtedly rich deposits of gold and iron, besides copper, lead, silver, and other minerals. The gold-yield of Nova Scotia, from the first working of the mines in 1860 to the close of 1872, is valued at £948,000. Iron is a staple production; the quantity of ore is inexhaustible, and the quality of iron manufactured is equal to the best. Manganese is abundant, and gypsum is extensively worked near Windsor and in Cape Breton. The slate-hills furnish good roofing-slates, and hones of a superior quality are obtained in some of the slates of the coal series. Beautiful agates, amethysts, chalcedonies, jaspers, cairngorms, and the entire group of zeolite minerals abound in the amygdaloidal trap along the Bay of Fundy.

The climate of Nova Scotia is remarkably temperate, considering its northern latitude. The extreme of cold is 20° below zero; the extreme of heat, 98° above, in the shade. The springs are tedious, the summer heats being for a brief season excessive; vegetation is singularly rapid, and the autumn is delightful. Dense fogs are at certain seasons prevalent along the Atlantic coast. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, Indian corn, potatoes, turnips, mangel-wurzel, tomatoes, and other grains and roots grow in abundance and perfection. Apples, pears, plums, cherries, and other garden fruits attain the utmost perfection. In some sections of the country peaches and grapes ripen in the open air. The apple-orchards of Annapolis and Kings cos. are very productive.

The manufactures include coarse cloths, called "homespuns," flannels, bed-linen, blankets, carpets, and tweeds. Tanning is carried on to some extent; and in the towns and villages boots, shoes, saddlery, harness, household furniture, and agricultural implements are made in large quantities. In the neighborhood of Halifax, tobacco, printing- and wrapping-paper, machinery, nails, pails, gunpowder, carriages, and other articles are manufactured.

If we except Newfoundland, Nova Scotia may be said to possess the finest fisheries in the world. There is no part of its coast of 1000 miles where a profitable fishery may not be pursued. Its bays and harbors and inland lakes and rivers teem with salmon, cod, halibut, haddock, mackerel, herring, shad, lobsters, &c. Ship-building is very extensively carried on.

There are over 400 miles of railway in operation in the province. The Intercolonial proceeds from Halifax to Amherst, 138 miles, and thence to St. John, N.B., and from Truro to Pictou, 52 miles. The Windsor & Annapolis proceeds from Windsor Junction to Annapolis, 116 miles. The electric telegraph is established all over the province.

The public affairs of the province are administered by a lieutenant-governor, an executive council of 9 members, a legislative council of 21 members, appointed for life, and a legislative assembly of 38 members, elected every four years. The laws are dispensed by a supreme court, composed of a chief and 9 assistant justices, a court of error, of vice-admiralty, and of marriage and divorce. In each county there is a court of probate, which has control of the property of deceased persons.

Nova Scotia (exclusive of Cape Breton, which see) is divided into 14 counties, as follows: Annapolis, Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Digby, Guysborough, Halifax, Hants, Kings, Lunenburg, Pictou, Queens, Shelburne, and Yarmouth. Total pop. of the province, 387,800.

Halifax is the capital and chief city in Nova Scotia. Its harbor is very fine, and protected by a fortress. Small towns and villages are scattered over the province, which are accessible from the most remote districts by railway or steamboat, or by good carriage-roads.

Education is free to the children of all classes. There are numerous public schools and academies, besides a normal and model school, several convents, and 6 colleges. There are 2 Roman Catholic dioceses in the province,—the archdiocese of Halifax and the diocese of Arichat,—and 1 of the Church of England, that of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Nova Scotia was first visited by John Cabot and his son Sebastian in 1497, but was not colonized by Europeans until 1604, when De Monts, a Frenchman, and some Jesuits, attempted for 8 years to form settlements in Port Royal, St. Croix, &c., but were finally expelled from the country by the English governor and colonists of Virginia, who claimed the country by right of the discovery of the Cabots. In 1621, Sir William Alexander applied for and obtained from James I. a grant of the whole country, which he proposed to colonize on an extensive scale, and in 1623 the attempt was made; but the proposed colonists did not think it prudent to attempt a settlement, and therefore returned to England. In 1654, Cromwell sent an armed force and took possession of the country, which remained with the English till 1667, when it was ceded to France by the Treaty of Breda. But the English from time to time attacked the French colonists at various points till 1713, when the country was finally ceded to England. In 1763 the island of Cape Breton was annexed to Nova Scotia. In 1784 the province of New Brunswick was created; and in 1867 Nova Scotia became a member of the Dominion of Canada.

Novate, no-vå'tå, a village of Northern Italy, province and 6 miles N.W. of Milan. Pop. 2168.

Novato, no-vå'to, a hamlet of Marin co., Cal., in Novato township, about 28 miles N. of San Francisco. Novato Point, in this co., is on the Bay of San Pablo.

Novawetz, no'vå-ŵêtsˋ, **Novawesz,** or **Nowawess,** no'vå-ŵêssˋ, a town of Prussia, a suburb of Potsdam. It has cotton- and linen-weaving. Pop. 6664.

Nova Zembla, no'vạ zêm'blạ (Russ. *Novaia Zemlia,* no-vī'å zêm'le-å; Fr. *Nouvelle-Zemble,* nooˋvêll-zôMb'l), two large islands of the Arctic Ocean, belonging to Russia, and forming a dependency of the government of Archangel. Lat. 71° to 77° N.; lon. 53° to 77° E. They are separated from each other by the narrow strait Matotshkin Shar; and from the Isle of Vaigats on the S. by Kara Strait, and from the mainland on the E. by the Sea of Kara. Greatest length, N.E. to S.W., 635 miles; breadth, 170 miles. The whole territory is wild and desolate in the extreme. The coasts swarm with seals, various kinds of fish, and vast flights of water-fowl. The interior, which is partly covered with stunted shrubs, short grass, and moss, is frequented by reindeer, white bears, ermines, and Arctic foxes. Nova Zembla has no permanent inhabitants, but is visited by Russian hunters and fishers.

Novéant, noˋvåˋôNG', a village of Germany, in Lorraine, on a railroad, 16 miles from Nancy. Pop. 1221.

Novegrad, no'vå-grådˋ, or **Novigrad,** no've-grådˋ, a village of Dalmatia, 30 miles N.E. of Zara.

Novelda, no-vêl'då, a town of Spain, province and 13 miles W. of Alicante. Pop. 5431, partly engaged in distilling, and in manufactures of lace and confectionery.

Novellara, no-vêl-lå'rå, a town of Northern Italy, 16 miles N.W. of Modena. It has a hospital, *podestà's* palace, some manufactures of silk and leather, weekly markets, and a large annual fair. Pop. 7088.

Novello, no-vêl'lo, a village of Italy, province of Coni, near the Tanaro. Pop. 1552.

Nov'elty, a post-village of Knox co., Mo., about 27 miles N.N.E. of Macon. It has several stores.

Novemiasto, or **Nowemiasto,** no-vêm-yås'to, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 31 miles E.N.E. of Sanok.

Nove Miasto, a town of Poland, government of Petrikau, 47 miles S.S.W. of Warsaw. Pop. 2400. It has a fine palace and grounds, and a Capuchin monastery. See also Wladislawow.

Novemiasto Korczyn, no-vêm-yås'to koʀ'chin, a town of Poland, 39 miles S. of Kielce, on the Vistula.

Novemiesto, or **Nowemiesto.** See Neustadt.

Noventa, no-vên'tå, a village of Italy, province and 16 miles S.W. of Vicenza. Pop. 4963.

Noventa di Piave, no-vên'tå dee pe-å'vå, a village of Italy, on the Piave, 17 miles N.E. of Venice. Pop. 3563.

Noves, nov, a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, on the Durance, 19 miles N.E. of Arles. It is enclosed by high walls flanked by square towers, and has silk-mills. Pop. of commune, 2130.

Noves, no-vês', a town of Spain, province and 15 miles N.W. of Toledo. Pop. 2305.

Novesium, an ancient name of Neuss.

Noves'ta, a post-township of Tuscola co., Mich., 12 miles E. of Caro. Pop. 171.

Novgorod, novˋgo-rod', or **Noˋvogorod',** a government of Russia, between lat. 57° and 61° N. and lon. 30° and 40° E., having E. the governments of Vologda and Yaroslav, S. Tver, W. and N. Pskov, St. Petersburg, and Olonets. Area, 47,356 square miles. Pop. 1,011,445. The surface has a gradual descent towards the N.E. Principal rivers, the Volkhov, Msta, Sheksna, Mologa, and Lovat, and it comprises the lakes Bielo-Ozero, Vozh (Voj), and Ilmen. The chief crops are rye, oats, and barley. Quantities of hemp and flax are raised for exportation, but timber constitutes the principal product. Few cattle are reared. Many of the population are employed in fishing. The manufactures are unimportant. It has a few copper-, glass-, tile-, leather-, and woollen-cloth-factories. Principal towns, Novgorod, Valdai, and Tikhvin.

Novgorod, or **Velikee (Veliki) Novgorod,** vå-lee'kee novˋgo-rod' ("Great Novgorod"), a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, on the Volkhov, near the point where it issues from Lake Ilmen, 103 miles by rail S.S.E. of St. Petersburg. It is divided by the river into two parts, and contains the governor's residence, the Kremlin or citadel, the cathedral of St. Sophia, built after the model of St. Sophia at Constantinople (besides which there are sixty-one other churches), the archbishop's palace, and numerous nunneries and monasteries, one of which, the monastery of the Annunciation, is a remarkably elegant structure. The town has a splendid monument, built in 1862 to commemorate the 1000th anniversary of the foundation of the Russian empire, of which Novgorod was the first capital. The manufactures consist of sail-cloth, leather, tobacco, candles, and vinegar. The trade in corn, flax, and hemp, carried on chiefly with the capital, is considerable, and there are two large annual fairs. During the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries it was a grand commercial entrepôt, and so famous that a Russian proverb ran, "Who can prevail against the gods and the great Novgorod?" Its population is said to have once amounted to 400,000, and it carried on an extensive trade. So great were its riches that, in 1480, Ivan III., after he had conquered the republic of Novgorod, despatched from the city to Moscow three hundred chariots laden with silver and gold. Pop. 17,093. The Canal of Novgorod, which joins the Msta and Volkhov Rivers, is 5 miles in length, and obviates the navigation of Lake Ilmen.

Novgorod, Nizhnee. See Nizhnee-Novgorod.

Novgorod-Severskoie, novˋgo-rod' så-vêʀ-sko'yå, or **Novorod-Sieverskoi,** no-vo-rod' se-å-vêʀ-skoi', also written **Novgorod Ssjewersk,** novˋgo-rod' syå-vêʀsk', a town of Russia, government and 109 miles E.N.E. of Chernigov, on the Desna. It has an active trade in corn, hemp, and lime, and 3 large annual fairs. Pop. 6415.

Novgrad-Volynski, novˋgråd' vo-lin'skee, or **Novigrad-Volynsk,** no-ve-gråd' vo-linsk', a town of Russia, in Volhynia, on the Slootch, 62 miles W.N.W. of Zhitomeer. Pop. 9341.

Novi, no'vee, a town of Bosnia, 66 miles by rail W.N.W. of Banialooka, on the Unna.

Novi, a maritime town of Hungarian Croatia, 12 miles N.W. of Zengg, and the residence of its bishop. Pop. 2649.

Novi, no'vee, a town of Italy, in the plain of Marengo, at the foot of the Apennines, province and 14 miles S.E. of Alessandria, at a railway junction. Lat. 43° 47' N.; lon. 8° 48' E. It has several churches, a college, a hospital, manufactures of silk thread, and an active trade, it being an entrepôt for goods passing between Genoa and Turin. On the adjoining plain, in 1799, the Austro-Russian army under Suwarow defeated the French. Pop. 12,162.

Novi, a town of Italy, province and 20 miles N. of Modena. Pop. 6015.

Novi, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 18 miles S.S.W. of Capaccio. Pop. 1148.

No'vi, a post-village in Novi township, Oakland co., Mich., on the West Branch of the Rouge River, and on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 31 miles W.N.W. of Detroit, and 18 miles S.W. of Pontiac. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1282.

Novi-Bazar, no'vee båˋzaʀ', or **Yeni-Bazar,** a town of Bosnia, capital of the district of Rascia, on an affluent of the Morava, 130 miles S.E. of Bosna Serai. It has a castle in its centre, 17 mosques, and some shops, but it is generally wretched and filthy, built of little else than mud, and none of the windows being glazed; but the town is commercially important. Pop. 15,000.

Novidvor, Nowidwor, or **Nowyi-Dwor,** no'vee-d'vór, a town of Russia, 16 miles by rail N.W. of Warsaw, at the junction of the Vistula and Bug. Pop. 5217.

Novigrad, no-ve-gråd', a seaport town of Hungary, on the Morlacca Strait, 22 miles S.E. of Fiume. Pop. 3477.

Novigrad, a village of Dalmatia. See Novegrad.

Novigrad-Volynsk. See Novgråd-Volynski.

Noville-les-Bois, noˋveel' lå bwå, a village of Belgium, 9 miles N.N.E. of Namur. Pop. 1350.

Noviodunum, supposed ancient name of Gurkfeld.

Noviodunum, the ancient name of Nevers.

Noviodunum, the ancient name of Nyon.

Noviodunum, an ancient name of Soissons.

Noviomagus, the ancient name of Noyon.

Noviomagus, Netherlands. See NYMWEGEN.

Noviomagus, an ancient name of SPEYER.

Novita, no-vee′tå, a town of the United States of Colombia, 50 miles E. of the Pacific, and 130 miles S.W. of Antioquia. Pop. 2000.

Novo-Alexandrovsk, or **Nowo-Alexandrowsk,** no′vo å-lex‵ån-drovsk′, a town of Russia, government of Kovno, 15 miles S.W. of Dünaburg. Pop. 6115.

Novo-Bayazet, or **Nowo-Bajaset,** no′vo bå-yå-set′, a town of Russia, government and 30 miles N.E. of Erivan, near the lake called Göktsche-Denghis. Pop. 4870.

No′vo-Bykhof, be-KOF′, a town of Russia, government and 38 miles S. of Moheelev.

Novochechminsk, Russia. See NOVOSHESHMINSK.

Novo-Cherkask, or **Novo-Tcherkask,** no′vo-chêR-kåsk′, a town of Russia, capital of the country of the Don Cossacks, on the Don, 240 miles E.S.E. of Yekaterinoslav. The town, founded in 1806, is generally well built, and has a fine cathedral, with numerous other churches, a large market-place, and a college with a library. P. 33,397.

Novochopersk, Russia. See NOVOKHOPERSK.

Novodmitrievskoe, no-vo-d′me-tre-êv′sko-å, or **Yelan,** yå-lån′, a town of Russia, government and 105 miles W.S.W. of Saratov.

Novo-Doobosary, Russia. See DOOBOSARY.

Novoevanovka, no-vo-å-vå-nov′kå, or **Chernianka,** chêR-ne-ån′kå, a town of Russia, government and 82 miles S.E. of Koorsk, on the Oskol.

Novofedorovka, or **Nowofedorowka,** no-vo-få-do-rov′kå, or **Bezghina,** bêz-ghee′nå, a town of Russia, government and 93 miles S.E. of Koorsk.

Novo-Georgievsk, or **Nowo-Georgijewsk,** no′-vo-gå-or‵ghe-êvsk′, a town of Russia, in Cherson, near the Dnieper, 20 miles W. of Krementchoog. Pop. 10,225.

Novogorod, Russia. See NOVGOROD.

Novogorodski, no‵vo-go-rod′skee, a port and town of Asiatic Russia, in Primorsk, near Possiet Bay, Sea of Japan, and near the frontiers of Corea and Chinese Manchooria. It has coal-mines, and exports ginseng.

No‵vogrod′, a town of Russian Poland, on the Narew, a few miles below Lomza. Pop. 3014.

Novogrodek, no‵vo-gro-dek′, or **Novogrudok,** no‵-vo-groo-dŏk′, a town of Russia, government of Minsk, 80 miles E. of Grodno. Pop. 8553.

Novoi-Oosen, no-voi′-oo′sên, a town of Russia, government of Samara, about 110 miles S.E. of Saratov, on the Great Oosen, a long river which flows S.E. and is lost in the salt-marshes of the Uralian steppe. Pop. 7543.

Novoi-Oskol, no-voi′-os-kol′, a town of Russia, 92 miles S.E. of Koorsk, on the Oskol. Pop. 2837.

Novokhopersk, or **Novochopersk,** no-vo-KO-pêRsk′, a town of Russia, government and 110 miles E.S.E. of Voronezh, on the Vorona. It is enclosed by a fosse and a rampart flanked with bastions, and in its docks are built vessels to navigate the Black Sea. Pop. 7353.

Novoli, no′vo-le, a town of Italy, province and 7 miles W.N.W. of Lecce. Pop. 3100.

Novomesto. See NEUSTÄDTL-RUDOLPHSWERTH.

Novomirgorod, no′vo-mēēR-go-rod′, a fortified town of Russia, government and 155 miles N.N.W. of Kherson. Pop. 5893.

Novomoskovsk, or **Nowomoskowsk,** no-vo-moskovsk′, a fortified town of Russia, government and 18 miles N.E. of Yekaterinoslav, on the Samara. Pop. 10,515.

Novopetrovskoe, no-vo-på-trov′sko-å′, a market-town of Russia, government and 55 miles N.W. of Kherson, on the Bug.

Novoradomsk, no‵vo-rå-domsk′, a town of Russian Poland, government of Petrikau. Pop. 4680.

Novo-Redondo, no′vo rå-don′do, a seaport town and fort of the Portuguese possessions of Southwest Africa, at the mouth of the river Redondo in the Atlantic, in lat. 11° 12′ S., lon. 13° 44′ 40″ E.

Novorod-Sieverskoi. See NOVGOROD-SEVERSKOIE.

Novorossisk, no-vo-ros-sisk′, a seaport town of Russia, on the E. coast of the Black Sea, about 30 miles S.E. of Anapa. The town is built on a slope terminating in lofty heights, and is defended by forts. Pop. 2988.

Novorzhev, or **Novorjev,** no-voR-zhêv′, written also **Noworschew,** no-voR-shêv′, a town of Russia, government and 68 miles S.E. of Pskov. Pop. 1658.

Novoselitza (?), no-vo-så-lit′så, a town of Russia, in Bessarabia, 27 miles E.S.E. of Chotyn.

Novosheshminsk, Novochechminsk, or **Nowoscheschminsk,** no-vo-shêsh-minsk′, a town of Russia, government and 95 miles S.E. of Kazan.

Novosibkov, or **Nowosybkow,** no‵vo-seeb′kŏv, a town of Russia, government of Chernigov, 30 miles E. of Homel. Pop. 7612.

Novosil, or **Nowosil,** no-vo-sil′ or no-vo-seel′, a town of Russia, 86 miles S.W. of Toola. Pop. 4027.

Novo-Troki, a town of Poland. See TROKI.

Novum Forum, the ancient name of FORNOVO.

Novus Burgus, the Latin name of NEWPORT.

Novus Portus, the Latin name of NIEUWPOORT.

Novyj-Oskol, Russia. See NOVOI-OSKOL.

Nowanuggur, Noanagar, or **Nowanagar,** no-wån-nŭg-gŭr′, a town of India, on the Gulf of Cutch, and on the N.W. coast of the Kattywar peninsula, 310 miles N.N.W. of Bombay. It has a good trade, cloth-factories, and a pearl-fishery. Pop. 34,744. It is the capital of the native state of Nowanuggur, of which the area is 3393 square miles, and which has a pop. of 290,847.

Nowarzisse, a town of Moravia. See NEUREUSCH.

Now-Chow, nŏw-chŏw, an island of China, Gulf of Tonquin, off the N.E. part of the peninsula of Looee-Choo, lat. 20° 58′ N., about 6 miles long.

Nowemiesto, a town of Bohemia. See NEUSTADT.

Now‵gong′, or **Naogaon,** nå‵o-gå-ON′, a town of Assam, capital of the district of Nowgong, 70 miles E. by N. of Gowhatty, on a side-channel of the Brahmapootra. Pop. 3241.

Nowgong, or **Naogaon,** a district of Central Assam. Area, 3648 square miles. Capital, Nowgong. Pop. 256,390.

Nowidwor, a town of Russia. See NOVIDVOR.

Nowikakat, no-we-kå′kăt, a village of Alaska, near the junction of the Nowikakat River with the Yukon, 130 miles (direct) E. of Nulato. The river flows 112 miles in an E.N.E. course, and has on its N. side a range of highlands, called the Nowikakat Mountains.

Nowo. For numerous Russian and Polish names with this prefix, see Novo and its compounds.

Nowofedorowka, Russia. See NOVOFEDOROVKA.

Nowomoskowsk. See NOVOMOSKOVSK.

Noworschew, a town of Russia. See NOVORZHEV.

Nowoscheschminsk. See NOVOSHESHMINSK.

Nowosil, a town of Russia. See NOVOSIL.

Nowsharra, nŏw-shar′rå, a town of Sinde, 70 miles S.E. of Roree, on the route to Hyderabad. Pop. 2950.

Nowy-Gyrin, a town of Moravia. See NEUTITSCHEIN.

Nowyi-Kortschin, nŏv‵yee-koRt′sheen, a town of Russian Poland, government of Radom. Pop. 3423.

Now′zer, a village of Sinde, 7½ miles S.E. of Shikarpoor. Lat. 27° 50′ N.; lon. 68° 40′ E.

Nox‵apa′ter, a post-hamlet of Winston co., Miss., about 54 miles S.W. of Columbus. It has a church.

Nox′on, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., in La Grange township, 8 miles E. of Poughkeepsie.

Nox′ubee, a county in the E. part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is intersected by the Noxubee (or Okanoxubee) River, an affluent of the Tombigbee River, which touches the N.E. corner of this county. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is very fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Among the forest trees are the cypress, elm, hickory, magnolia, oak, tulip tree, &c. This county is intersected by the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Macon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,704,250. Pop. in 1870, 20,905, of whom 20,758 were Americans.

Noxubee (or **Ok‵anox′ubee**) **River** rises in or near Choctaw co., Miss., runs southeastward through Noxubee co. into Alabama, and enters the Tombigbee River near Gainesville, in Sumter co. It is about 130 miles long.

Noya, no′yå, a seaport town of Spain, province of Corunna, 21 miles W. of Santiago. Pop. 2537. It has a ship-building yard, fisheries, and a trade in pilchards.

Noyack, nō′yăk, a hamlet of Suffolk co., N.Y., 3 miles W. of Sag Harbor. It is on Little Peconic Bay.

Noyal-Muzillac, no‵yål′ mü‵zee‵yåk′ (or mü‵zeel‵-yåk′), a village of France, in Morbihan, 18 miles E.S.E. of Vannes. Pop. 2415.

Noyal-Pontivy, no‵yål′ pòNᵍ‵tee‵vee′, a town of France, in Morbihan, 3 miles E. of Pontivy. Pop. 3315.

Noyal-sur-Vilaine, no‵yål′ süR vee‵lån′, a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 8 miles E. of Rennes. It has a manufactory of sail-cloth. Pop. 2593.

Noyan, no‵yån′, a post-village in Missisquoi co., Quebec, near the river Richelieu, 2 miles from Lacolle. It contains a church, a hotel, &c. Pop. 150.

Noyen, noi‵òNᵍ′, a town of France, in Sarthe, 17 miles S.W. of Le Mans. Pop. 1260.

Noyers, noi‵aiR′, a town of France, in Yonne, on the Serain, 12 miles S. of Tonnerre. Pop. 1493.

No'yo, a post-hamlet of Mendocino co., Cal., on or near the Pacific Ocean, about 155 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco. Pop. 80.

Noyon, nŏh'yŏɴᵍ' (anc. *Noviom'ngus*), a town of France, department of Oise, 18 miles N.E. of Compiègne, and 67 miles N.N.E. of Paris, on a branch of the Northern Railway. Lat. 49° 35′ N.; lon. 3° 1′ E. It is well built, enclosed with gardens, has a large old cathedral, bishop's palace, a hospital, seminary, several public fountains, manufactures of fine linens, tulle, oil, leather, and a brisk general trade. Calvin was born here, July 18, 1509. Pop. 5785.

No'yo River, California, is a small stream which rises in the central part of Mendocino co., flows northwestward, and enters the Pacific Ocean.

Nozay, no'zå', a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 24 miles N. of Nantes. Pop. 1266.

Nozea, or **Nozia,** a mountain of Greece. See PARNES.

Nub'bin Ridge, a post-hamlet of Leon co., Tex., 6 miles E. of Centreville. It has a church.

Nubbra, a division of Thibet. See NOBRA.

Nubia, nu'be-a (Fr. *Nubie,* nü'bee'; Ger. *Nubien,* noo'be-en), a country of East Africa, now consolidated with Egypt, situated between lat. 11° and 24° N. and lon. 28° and 39° E., bounded E. by the Red Sea, S. by Abyssinia, W. by Darfoor and the Great Desert, and N. by Egypt. Area, estimated at 35,000 square miles, and population at 400,000. It is divided into Lower Nubia, extending from the frontier of Egypt to Dongola (lat. 18° N.), and Upper Nubia, from Dongola to Abyssinia. The fertile part of Nubia is situated almost entirely in the valley of the Nile, which is here so narrow as to leave little space for cultivation on its banks, and the productive districts occur in the gorges between the mountains, and on the islands. A desert of sand and rocks, with some small fertile oases, extends E. from Lower Nubia to the Red Sea. In Upper Nubia the country is more varied: the Nile here receives its affluent the Atbara, or Tacazze, 165 miles below the junction of the White and Blue Rivers; between these rivers are situated the regions of Shendy, Halfay, and Sennaar, which contain vast fertile plains. The climate of Nubia is extremely hot and dry, but on the whole healthy; the plague is said never to have penetrated S. of the second cataract (lat. 22° N.). Besides the animals common to Egypt, Nubia has the giraffe, and several species of antelopes and birds which belong to the central plateau of Africa. Agriculture employs most of the population on the banks of the Nile and its tributaries, and artificial irrigation is resorted to, as in Egypt. Chief products, durrah, barley, cotton, indigo, tobacco, senna, coffee, and dates. Cattle, sheep, and goats are reared by the Arabs of the neighboring deserts. Manufactures are limited to objects for domestic use. An extensive transit trade is carried on with the interior of Africa and Egypt in slaves, gold-dust, senna, and ostrich feathers. Suakin, on the Red Sea, is the chief port. The Nubians belong to the Arabian and Ethiopian races. They are a handsome people, of dark brown complexion, bold, frank, cheerful, and more simple and incorrupt in manners than their neighbors, either up or down the river. In Egypt, where they are called Beraber (Berbers), they are preferred as porters and domestic servants. The pastoral tribes on the banks of the Tacazze and Upper Nile speak the Arabic language. Remains of ancient edifices occur throughout the whole extent of the valley, but chiefly below Dongola. The most remarkable are the temple of Kelabshi (anciently *Talmis*), the sculptures of which represent the expedition of Sesostris; that of Dakkeh; the excavated temple of Ipsambool, a little below Wady-Halfah; and the temple of Semne, a little above it. In Dongola some colossal figures of granite lie prostrate in the isle of Argo. Previous to the conquest of Nubia by Ibrahim Pasha, in 1821, it was governed by a multitude of independent chiefs; since then it has been under the dominion of Egypt. Two extensive railway lines have been constructed to obviate difficulties in the navigation of the Nile, and the chief towns are reached by telegraphs.——Adj. and inhab. NUBIAN, nu'be-an.

Nublada, noo-blå'då, or **San Benedicto,** sån bå-nå-deek'to, an island of the North Pacific, Revilla Gigedo group. Lat. 19° 22′ 40″ N.; lon. 110° 44′ W. Length, from N.E. to S.W., 6 miles; breadth, about 3 miles.

Nuble, or **Ñuble,** noo'blå or nyoo'blå, a river of Chili, rises in the W. slope of the Cordillera of the Andes, near lat. 36° N., flows W.S.W., and, after a course of about 80 miles, unites with the Chillan to form the Itata.

Nuble, a province of Chili, having the Andes on the E., and the province of Concepcion on the W. Area, 3542 square miles. Capital, Chillan. Pop. 136,871.

Nuceria Alfaterna. See NOCERA DEI PAGANI.

Nuceria Camellaria, Italy. See NOCERA.

Nucko, an island of Russia. See NUKO.

Nuck'olls, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, bordering on Kansas, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Republican and Little Blue Rivers. The surface is undulating and nearly destitute of forests. The soil produces natural grass and is adapted to pastoral pursuits. Capital, Nelson. Pop. in 1870, 8; in 1876, 1381.

Nuckolls, a station in Russell co., Ala., on the Mobile & Girard Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of Columbus, Ga.

Nud'dea, or **Nadiya,** nŭd'de-å, a district of Bengal, lat. 22° 52.5′–24° 11′ N., lon. 88° 10′–89° 24′ 41″ E. Area, 3414 square miles. It is a fertile alluvial plain in the Ganges delta, traversed by many navigable channels, and bounded W. by the Bhagirathi and Hoogly, and N. partly by the main Ganges. Capital, Krishnugger. P. 1,812,795.

Nuddea, Nadiya, or **Nabadwip,** nŭb-ŭd-weep', a town of Bengal, on the Hoogly, attached to Nuddea district, though within the limits of Burdwan, 54 miles by rail N. by W. of Calcutta. It is one of the great seats of Hindoo learning, being especially noted for its schools of law and logic. It is much resorted to by pilgrims. The old town has been entirely washed away by the river. Pop. 8863.

Nueces, RIO, ree'o nu-ā'sez, a river of Southern Texas, rises in or near Edwards co. Its general direction is nearly southeastward. It intersects the cos. of Dawson, Zavalla, Dimmit, La Salle, and Live Oak, and enters the Gulf of Mexico through Corpus Christi Bay. Its length is estimated at 400 miles.

Nueces, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area estimated at 2800 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Rio Nueces, and on the E. by the Gulf of Mexico, or Laguna del Madre. It is drained by several streams, one of which is called Santa Gertrudis River. The surface is nearly level. The soil is sandy, and produces pasture for vast herds of cattle, sheep, and horses. According to the census of 1870, this county possessed in that year 179,181 cattle and 82,368 sheep. Capital, Corpus Christi. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,330,573. Pop. in 1870, 3975, of whom 2313 were Americans.

Nueces, a post-office of Nueces co., Tex., on the Rio Nueces, about 12 miles W. by N. of Corpus Christi.

Nueil-sous-Passavant, nü'ål' soo pås'så'vŏɴᵍ', a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Layon, 18 miles S.W. of Saumur. Pop. 1759.

Nuestra Señora del Pilar de Zaragoza. See SAMBOANGA.

Nueva Barança, nwå'vå bå-rån'kå, a town of the United States of Colombia, at the junction of the Mahates with the Rio Magdalena, 45 miles S.E. of Cartagena.

Nueva Barcelona, Venezuela. See BARCELONA.

Nueva Caceres, Philippines. See CACERES.

Nueva (New) California. See UPPER CALIFORNIA.

Nueva Carteya, nwå'vå kaʀ-tå'yå, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, about 24 miles from Cordova.

Nueva Ecija, nwå'vå å'the-ʜå, a province of the island of Luzon, extending along part of its E. coast. Bougabon is the capital. Pop. 23,308.

Nueva Esparta. See MARGARITA, and ASUNCION.

Nueva Helvetia, nwå'vå ĕl-vå'te-å, or **New Helvetia,** hĕl-vee'she-a, a former settlement in California, near the junction of the Rio Sacramento with the American River, founded in 1838–39 by Captain Sutter of Missouri.

Nuevo Laredo, nwå'vo lå-rå'do, a town of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, on the Rio Grande, opposite Laredo, Tex. It has a church, a good interior trade, and exports hides, wool, corn, and beans. Pop. 2000.

Nueva Segovia, nwå'vå så-go've-å, a town on the Tajo, in the N. part of Luzon. It is a bishop's see.

Nueva Segovia, nwå'vå så-go've-å, or **New Sego'via,** a small town of Nicaragua, on the Segovia River, 110 miles N.N.E. of Leon.

Nueva Segovia, Venezuela. See BARQUESIMETO.

Nuevas Filipinas. See CAROLINE ISLANDS.

Nuevas Grandes, nwå'vås grån'dĕs, a port on the N. coast of the island of Cuba.

Nueva Tabarca, an island of Spain. See TABARCA.

Nueva Vizcaya, nwå'vå veeth-kī'å, a province of the island of Luzon. Pop. 22,233.

Nuevitas. See LAS NUEVITAS DEL PRINCIPE.

Nuevo Leon, a state of Mexico. See NEW LEON.

Nuevo Mexico (or **Mejico**). See NEW MEXICO.

Nuevo Riobamba, South America. See RIOBAMBA.

Nuevo Santander, nwå'vo sån-tån-daiʀ', also called **Victoria,** or **Ciudad Victoria,** a town of Mexico, capital of the state of Tamaulipas, on the river Santander, 120 miles N.W. of Tampico. It is well built and populous.

Nu-Gariep, nu-gå-reep′, a river of South Africa, Cape Colony, after a N.W. course joins the Gariep or Orange River near lat. 29° 5′ S., lon. 24° 23′ E. It drains the divisions of Graaf-Reynet, Colesberg, and Cradock.

Nu′gent's Grove, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Iowa, on Buffalo Creek, about 18 miles N.W. of Anamosa. It has a church, a flour-mill, and 7 houses.

Nuggee′na, Nugeenah, or **Nagina,** nŭg-ee′nạ, a town of India, Bijnaur district, lat. 29° 27′ N., lon. 78° 30′ E., 47 miles N.N.W. of Moradabad. Pop. 19,696.

Nug′gur, or **Nagar,** nŭg′gŭr, a division or commissionership of India, in the N.W. part of Mysore. It takes its name from Nuggur or Hydernuggur, a popular name for the town of Bednore. Area, 10,562 square miles. Pop. 1,364,261.

Nughedu, noo-ghå-doo′, a village of the island of Sardinia, S. of Ozieri. Pop. 1595.

Nuits, nwee, a town of France, in Côte-d'Or, on the Meuzin, and on the Paris & Lyons Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Beaune. It is situated in the midst of a fine wine country, and has manufactures of brandy, paper, serges, hats, leather, and vinegar. Pop. 3503.

Nujibabad, or **Najibabad,** nŭd‵jee-bå-båd′, a town of India, district and 15 miles N.E. of Bijnaur. Pop. 17,418.

Nujifghur, noo-jif-gŭr′, a town of British India, on the Ganges, 26 miles S.E. of Cawnpoor.

Nukahiva, Marquesas Islands. See NOOKAHEEVA.

Nukerke, nü′kĕʀ‵kẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 18 miles S. by W. of Ghent. Pop. 2118.

Nuko, Nouko, noo′kọ, or **Nucko,** nook′ko, an island of Russia, S.W. entrance of the Gulf of Finland, between the mainland and the island of Worms. Pop. 450.

Nulato, noo-lå′to, a fort and settlement of Alaska, on the Yukon, near the mouth of the river Nulato. Lat. 64° 42′ N.; lon. 157° 54′ W.

Nulchitty, nŭl-chit′tee, a village of Bengal, 8 miles N.W. of Backergunge, on an arm of the Ganges.

Nul′dee, or **Naldi,** nŭl′dee, a town of Bengal, in Jessore, 5 miles N. of Naral. It has a large trade, sugar-refineries, and manufactures of gold and silver ornaments.

Nules, noo′lĕs, a town of Spain, province and 12 miles S.W. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 4401.

Nulhat′ty, or **Nalhati,** nŭl-håt′e, a town of Bengal, at a railway junction, 27 miles W. of Moorshedabad.

Nulhe′gan River, a small stream of Essex co., Vt., falls into the Connecticut.

Null's Mills, a post-office of Fayette co., Ind., at Nulltown Station on the Whitewater Valley Railroad, 4 miles S. of Connersville.

Nulvi, nool′vee, a village of Sardinia, province and 11 miles E.S.E. of Sassari. Pop. 2323.

Nu′ma, a hamlet of Parke co., Ind., on the Wabash River, and on the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad, 13 or 14 miles N. of Terre Haute.

Numa, a post-village of Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Centreville. It has 2 churches, a steam saw-mill, and 2 coal-mines.

Numansdorp, Netherlands. See BUITENSLUIS.

Numidia, nu-mid′e-ạ (Fr. *Numidie,* nü‵mee‵dee′; L. *Numid′ia;* Gr. Νουμιδία, *Noumidia,* or Νομαδία, *Nomadia*), an ancient country of North Africa, corresponding in the main with the modern Algeria.——Adj. and inhab. NUMIDIAN, nu-mid′e-ạn.

Numidia, nu-mid′e-ạ, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Pa., about 13 miles E.S.E. of Danville.

Nummul, nŭm‵mŭl′, a thriving town of the Punjab, on the Indus, 24 miles E. of Caulabagh. Lat. 32° 55′ N.; lon. 72° E.

Nun, a river of Manchooria. See NOON.

Nun, Morocco. See NOON, and AKASSA.

Nun, noon, one of the principal outlets of the Niger, passing into the Atlantic from between Capes Nun and Formosa, about lat. 4° 21′ N., lon. 6° 5′ E. See NIGER.

Nunda, nŭn-da′, a post-township of McHenry co., Ill., intersected by the Fox River. Pop. 1548. It contains the village of Crystal Lake.

Nunda, a post-village in Nunda township, Freeborn co., Minn., about 26 miles W.S.W. of Austin, and 8 miles S.W. of Albert Lea. It has a church and a flour-mill. The township contains several small lakes. Pop. of the township, 733.

Nunda, a beautiful post-village in Nunda township, Livingston co., N.Y., on the Genesee Valley Canal, about 14 miles W. of Dansville, 44 miles S.S.W. of Rochester, and 2 miles N. of the Erie Railroad. It contains 5 or 6 churches, the Nunda Academy, 2 newspaper offices, a national bank, a machine-shop, a foundry, a grist-mill, &c. It has manufactures of furniture and wagons. Pop. 1189; of the township, 2703. The township contains another village, named Nunda Station.

Nunda Station, a post-village in Nunda township, Livingston co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad, 24 miles N.W. of Hornellsville, and 2½ miles S. of Nunda. It has a church, a grist-mill, a planing-mill, and a graded school. Pop. about 450.

Nundawas Mountains. See HARDWICKE MOUNTAINS.

Nundeal, nŭn-då-ål′, a town of British India, Madras, 73 miles N.N.W. of Cuddapah. Pop. 9378.

Nun‵dial‵lumpett′, a town of India, 20 miles N. of Cuddapah. Pop. 6645.

Nund‵ga′on, or **Nandgaon,** nŭnd‵gå′ọn, a native state of India, Central Provinces. Area, 884 square miles. Pop. 148,454.

Nun‵dydroog′, a division or commissionership of India, in Mysore. Area, 9097 square miles. P. 2,079,547.

Nuneaton, nŭn′e-tọn, a town of England, co. of Warwick, at a railway junction, 14 miles N.W. of Rugby. It has a Gothic church, a grammar-school, and a free school. In the vicinity are the ruins of an old abbey, destroyed by Cromwell. Pop. of parish, 7399.

Nuneham Courtnay, England. See NEWNHAM.

Nunez, noo‵nĕz′, or **Kakundy,** kå-kŭn′dee, a river of West Africa, Senegambia, after a W. course enters the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 10° 40′ N., lon. 14° 40′ W. On its banks, from 70 to 80 miles from the sea, are the settlements of Walkeria, Cassasez, and Debucko.

Nu′nica, a post-village of Ottawa co., Mich., in Crockery township, on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad where it crosses the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, 9 miles E. by N. of Grand Haven, 16 miles S.S.E. of Muskegon, and 2 miles N. of Grand River. It has 2 churches, 2 hotels, a graded school, 8 stores, and manufactures of chairs and lumber. Pop. about 400.

Nunivack, an island in Behring's Sea. See NOONIVAK.

Nunkunono, nun-koo-no′no, or **Duke of Clar′ence,** an island of the Pacific. Lat. 9° 5′ S.; lon. 171° 38′ W. Length, from N. to S., 7 miles; breadth, 5 miles.

Nun's Island, Hebrides, is close to Iona.

Nuoro, noo-o′ro, a town of the island of Sardinia, 78 miles N.N.E. of Cagliari. It has a cathedral and a Jesuits' college. Pop. 4697.

Nura, noo′rå, a river of North Italy, rises in the Apennines, and, after a N.N.E. course of 45 miles, joins the Po 7 miles E. of Piacenza.

Nuragu, noo-rå′goo, a village of the island of Sardinia, province of Cagliari. Pop. 1157.

Nuramini, noo-rå-mee′nee, a town of the island of Sardinia, about 20 miles N.N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 1703.

Nurapolia, a village of Sardinia. See NARBOLIA.

Nurbuddah, a river of India. See NERBUDDA.

Nuremberg, nu′rẹm-bẹrg (Ger. *Nürnberg,* nürn′bĕʀɢ; Dutch, *Neurenburg,* nö′rẹn-bŭʀɢ‵; L. and It. *Norimberga,* no-rim-bĕʀ′gå; Sp. *Nuremberga,* noo-rĕm-bĕʀ′gå), a city of Bavaria, Middle Franconia, once the greatest and most wealthy of all the free imperial cities of Germany, on the Pegnitz, the Ludwig Canal, and the Great Bavarian Railway, 95 miles N. of Munich. Lat. 49° 27′ N.; lon. 11° 4′ E. It stands in a well-cultivated plain, and presents a very striking appearance. The Pegnitz, traversing the town from E. to W., divides it into two nearly equal parts, which communicate by numerous bridges, its characteristic feature being the venerable air of antiquity which invests it. It is surrounded by walls and battlements. The chief edifices are the Reichsveste, an old imperial castle, often occupied by the German emperors of the Middle Ages, the church of St. Sebald, with fine paintings and sculpture, and the churches of St. Laurent and St. Giles. Nuremberg has a gymnasium founded by the reformer Melanchthon, whose statue is placed on its front, a school of fine arts, a polytechnic school, a commercial academy, many libraries, a museum of natural history, and numerous religious, literary, and artistic associations. The German national museum has a library of 30,000 volumes, 14,000 original MSS., and many coins and antiquities. The first paper-mill in Germany was established here in 1390. Here also the first gun-carriages were made; and the first railway in Germany was opened from Nuremberg to Fürth in 1836. It is now the great centre of the manufacture of German wooden clocks and toys, which are exported to all parts of the globe; its other manufactures comprise jewelry, trinkets, telescopes, mathematical and musical instruments, sealing-wax, black-lead-pencils, lacquered-wares, articles in ivory and horn, paper, and parchments. Nuremberg is the birthplace of Albert Dürer, whose house is still preserved. It was founded in 905, and was in 938 the seat of the first German diet. Its inhabitants early embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, and in 1532 the assembly was held here at which the treaty of toleration was signed. Napoleon I. deprived the city of privileges and annexed it to Bavaria in 1805. Pop. 198,829; or, with suburbs, 212,376.——Inhab. NU′REMBERGER (Ger. NÜRNBERGER, nürn′bĕrg‵ẹr).

Nu′rey, a post-office of Lincoln co., Dakota.

Nur‵hee′, a town of India, district and 29 miles E.N.E. of Ghazeepoor, on the N. bank of the Ganges. Pop. 5338.

Nur′neysville, a post-office of Nansemond co., Va.

Nurpur, nŭr‵pŭr′, a town of the Punjab, at the foot of the Himalaya Mountains, 60 miles N.E. of Amritsir. Lat. 32° 12′ N.; lon. 75° 40′ E. Pop. from 6000 to 8000.

Nurri, noor′ree, a village of the island of Sardinia, province and 8 miles E. of Isili. Pop. 2330.

Nur′sery Hill, a post-hamlet of Dent co., Mo., 6 miles S.W. of Salem. It has 2 churches, and a nursery of fruit trees. Wine is made here.

Nursinghur, nŭr‵sing-gŭr′, a town of India, 38 miles N.E. of Saugur.

Nursinghur, a petty state of India, province of Malwah, 50 miles N.E. of Oojein.

Nur‵singpoor′, a town of India, capital of Nursingpoor district, 50 miles W.S.W. of Jubbulpoor. Pop. 7554.

Nur‵singpoor′, or **Narsinhpur,** nŭr‵sin-poor′, a district of India, Central Provinces, Nerbudda division. Area, 1916 square miles. Capital, Nursingpoor. Pop. 339,395.

Nursinhpoor, or **Narsinhpur,** also called **Nursingpoor,** a native state of Orissa, India. Lat. 20° 24′–20° 37′ N.; lon. 85°–85° 16′ 15″ E. Area, 199 square miles. Pop. 24,758. It is governed by a rajah, who resides at Nursinhpoor, a small town, lat. 20° 28′ N., lon. 85° 7′ E.

Nürtingen, nür′ting-ẹn, a town of Würtemberg, on the Neckar, 13 miles S.S.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 5078.

Nurwur, a town of India. See NARWAR.

Nus, noos, or **Nuz,** nuts?, a village of Italy, in Turin, 8 miles N.E. of Aosta, on the Dora. Pop. 2183.

Nusa Baron, Java. See BARON ISLAND.

Nusco, noos′ko, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 6 miles S.W. of Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. 4473. It has a cathedral and convents.

Nusloch, nŏŏs′lok, a town of Baden, 6 miles S. of Heidelberg. Pop. 2766.

Nussbach, nŏŏss′bâk, or **Alun,** â′loon, a village of Transylvania, 24 miles from Kronstadt, near the Alt.

Nussbach, a village of Transylvania. See MAGYAROS.

Nussdorf, nŏŏss′dorf, a village of Austria, so near Vienna as to be almost one of its suburbs. Pop. 4029.

Nussdorf (Hun. *Also-Dios,* ŏl‵sho′ dee‵osh′, and *Felsö-Dios,* fĕl′shö‵ dee‵osh′), two adjacent villages of Hungary, co. and 26 miles N.E. of Presburg. Pop. 4400.

Nusseerabad′, or **Nasirabad,** nŭs‵see-râ-bâd′, also written **Nus‵serabad′,** a town and military post of India, district and 14 miles S.E. of Ajmere. Pop. 17,109. See MYMUNSINGH.

Nusslau, nŏŏss′lŏw, or **Nusilaw,** noo′se-lâv‵, a town of Moravia, 10 miles S.S.E. of Brunn. Pop. 1100.

Nut Bush, a township of Warren co., N.C. Pop. 2430.

Nut′tallburg, a post-office of Fayette co., W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and on the Kanawha River, 52 miles S.E. of Charleston.

Nuttam, or **Nuttom,** India. See NATTAM.

Nutts′ville, a hamlet of Lancaster co., Va., 4 miles from Monaskon steamboat-landing.

Nuyts, nīts (?), a headland of South Australia, in lat. 32° 2′ 18″ S., lon. 132° 25′ E. The Nuyts Archipelago stretches along the coast N. of lat. 33°. Principal island, St. François.

Nuz, a village of Italy. See NUS.

Nuz′ums, a post-office and station of Marion co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 9½ miles N.W. of Grafton. It has a church, and a manufactory of fire-bricks. Here is abundant coal of good quality.

Ny′ack, a post-village in Orangetown and Clarkstown townships, Rockland co., N.Y., is beautifully situated at the base of rugged hills, near the N. end of the Palisades, on the wide part of Hudson River, which is called Tappan Bay, 28 miles N. of New York, and 3 miles W.N.W. of Tarrytown, with which it is connected by a steam ferry. Nyack is on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey. It contains 6 churches, the Rockland Female Institute, a national bank, a savings-bank, several large summer hotels, 2 or 3 newspaper offices, and an institute for both sexes. It has manufactures of boilers, carriages, shoes, wooden-ware, sash, blinds, &c. Large quantities of milk and fruits are shipped here. Among the products of its industry are ships and boats. It has a river-front of 6 miles. The steamboats of the New York & North River Steamboat Company ply daily between Nyack and New York. Pop. 6750.

Nyack Turnpike, a post-hamlet of Rockland co., N.Y., 3 miles W. of Nyack.

Nyamtz, ne-âmts′, **Nemza,** nĕm′sâ, or **Niatzu,** ne-ât′soo, a town of Roumania, 62 miles N.N.W. of Yassy. It has large annual fairs and markets, and a shrine of the Virgin, which attracts numerous pilgrims. Pop. 9940.

Nyanza. See ALBERT NYANZA, and VICTORIA NYANZA.

Nyarpet, nī-ar-pĕt′, a town of British India, presidency and 65 miles N.W. of Madras.

Nyassa, ne-âs′sâ ("the sea"), **N'yassa,** or **Maravi** (?), written also **Marabai,** a lake of Southeast Africa, between lon. 34° and 36° E., its centre being about lat. 12° S. It is apparently identical with the Lake Maravi of old maps. It is 350 miles long, from N. to S., 38 miles in average breadth, and 1500 feet in elevation. Its waters are discharged by the river Shiré into the Zambezi. It is navigated by a steamboat, and its waters are very deep. Lake Nyassa is in a populous mountain-region, and was only known by vague reports until 1859, when Livingstone first visited it.

Nyborg, or **Nyeborg,** nü′borg (Dan. pron. nü′borg or nü′ẹh-borg‵), a fortified town of Denmark, on the island of Funen, 18 miles by rail E.S.E. of Odense, on the Great Belt. It is defended by a strong citadel, and has ship-building docks. Pop. 4812.

Nydau, a town of Switzerland. See NIDAU.

Nye, nī, a large county in the S. part of Nevada, borders on California. It has no rivers of much importance, and is a part of the Great Basin which lies between the Sierra Nevada and the Wahsatch Mountains. The surface is a sterile plain or table-land, nearly destitute of timber and fresh water. Silver and gold are the chief articles of export. The reported value of the silver obtained in this county in 1870 was $63,406. Capital, Belmont. Valuation of real and personal estate, $967,707. Pop. in 1870, 1087, of whom 760 were Americans; in 1875, 1917.

Nyekjöping, Denmark. See NYKIÖPING.

Nye Nuggur, nī nŭg′gŭr, or **Naya Nagar,** nâ′yạ nŭg′ạr, also called **Nyaneygurh,** nī-ạ-nâ′gŭr, a walled town of India, capital of Nairwarra district, 36 miles S.W. of Ajmere. It is a prominent cotton-market. Pop. 7802.

Nyested, a town of Denmark. See NYSTED.

Nyesville, nīz′vĭl, a post-office of Parke co., Ind.

Nyffé, or **Niffii,** nif-fee′, a kingdom of Africa, between the Niger and Benuwe Rivers.

Nyhamm, nü′hâmm, a port on the E. coast of Sweden, læn of Gefleborg, at the mouth of the Ljusne in the Gulf of Bothnia.

Nyhat′ta, or **Naihati,** nī-hâ′tee, a town of Bengal, on the Hoogly, opposite Chinsoorah, and 30 miles by rail N. of Calcutta. Pop. 23,730.

Nyhehaske, Netherlands. See NIJEHASKE.

Nyiniah, ñin′ee-â, a town of West Africa, N.E. of Sierra Leone. Lat. 8° 45′ N.; lon. 11° 28′ W.

Nyir Bathor, ñeer bŏh‵tor′, a town of Hungary, co of Szabolcz, 30 miles N.E. of Debreczin. Pop. 4723.

Nyireghyhaza, ñee‵rĕdj‵hâ′zŏh‵, a town of Hungary, co. of Szabolcz, 29 miles N. of Debreczin. Pop. 21,896. It has Roman Catholic, Greek, Lutheran, and Calvinistic churches, and some soda- and salt-works.

Nyittra, a town of Hungary. See NEUTRA.

Nykerk, nī′kĕrk, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 10 miles S.W. of Harderwyk. Pop. 3772.

Nykiöping, nü-k'yö′ping, a town of Denmark, on the W. coast of Falster, with a port and railway terminus, a Latin school, and a good trade. Pop. 3645.

Nykjöbing, nü-k'yö′bing, a small seaport town of Denmark, island of Seeland, on the Ise-Fiord, 38 miles W.N.W. of Copenhagen. Pop. 1548.

Nykjöbing, a seaport town of Denmark, 44 miles W.S.W. of Aalborg, on the Lym-Fiord. Pop. 2246.

Nyköping, or **Nykjöping,** nü′chö‵ping (almost nee′-chŭp‵ing), also called **Södermannland,** sö′dẹr-mân-lând‵, a læn or district of Sweden, in the E., having S.E. the Gulf of Bothnia, and N. Lakes Mælar and Hjelmar. Chief town, Nyköping. Area, 2516 square miles. Pop. 143,926.

Nyköping, a seaport town of Sweden, capital of a læn, on an inlet of the Baltic, 58 miles S.W. of Stockholm. Pop. 4591. It has 2 castles, several churches and hospitals, manufactures of brass-wares, woollen and cotton stuffs, hosiery, tobacco, paper, and starch, saw-mills, and ship-building docks.

Nyland, nee'lånd, a læn or province of Finland, bounded S. by the Gulf of Finland. Area, 4584 square miles. It is the smallest and most densely peopled province of the grand duchy. Capital, Helsingfors. Pop. 185,641.

Nymphenburg, nim'fẹn-bŏŏʀɢ`, a village of Bavaria, 4 miles N.N.W. of Munich. Pop. 1788.

Nymwegen, or **Nijmwegen,** nim'wå`ghẹn or nim'-wå`ghẹn, written also **Nimeguen** and **Nymegen** (Fr. *Nimègue,* nee`maig'; Ger. *Nimwegen,* nim-wå'ghẹn; anc. *Noviom'agus*), a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Waal, 9½ miles S. of Arnhem. Lat. 51° 51′ N.; lon. 5° 51′ E. Pop. 23,859. It is irregularly built, the public edifices comprising some Roman and Carlovingian defensive works, with a fine old town house and some handsome churches. It is the seat of a manufactory of pale ale, with others of Prussian blue, glue, and leather. It was formerly a free imperial town, and is celebrated for the treaty of 1678. It was taken by the French in 1794. A railway connects it with Cleves.

Nynarcoil, ni-nar-koil', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 17 miles N.W. of Ramnad.

Nyon, or **Nion,** nee`ôɴᵍ' (anc. *Noviodu'num*), a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 21 miles S.W. of Lausanne, on the N.W. shore of the Lake of Geneva. Pop. 3417.

Nyons, nee`ôɴᵍ', a town of France, in Drôme, on the Aigues, 33 miles N.E. of Avignon. Pop. 2462.

Nysa, the supposed ancient name of Sultan-Hissar.

Nyslott, nü'slott, written also **Neishlot** and **Sawolinna,** a town of Finland, læn and 80 miles N. of Viborg.

Nystad, nü'ståd, a seaport town of Finland, læn and 38 miles N.W. of Åbo, on the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 3708.

Nysted, or **Nyested,** nü'stẹd (*i.e.,* "New Town"), a town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island of Laaland.

Nyvel, a town of Belgium. See Nivelles.

O.

O, a Hungarian word, signifying "old," prefixed to the names of many places in Hungary, as O Var (*i.e.,* "Old Fort"), O Arad (*i.e.,* "Old Arad"), &c.

Oahtooak, an island in the Pacific. See Upolu.

Oahu, wå'hoo, written also **Wahoo** and **Woahoo,** one of the islands of the kingdom of Hawaii, lat. 21° 20′ N., lon. 157° 37′ W., 40 miles long, by 20 miles broad. It is fertile, producing indigo, cotton, sugar, and coffee. Pop. 270,671. See Hawaii.

Oajaca, or **Oaxaca,** wå-ʜå'kå, written also **Guaxaca,** a state of Mexico, comprising the S. portion of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and the table-land of Mixtecapan, bounded on the N.W. by the state of La Puebla, N.E. by Vera Cruz, E. by Chiapas, S. by the Pacific, and W. by Guerrero. Length, 270 miles along the shores of the Pacific; breadth, at the widest part, 170 miles. Area, 33,571 square miles. It is of uneven surface, and in many parts mountainous, but is one of the most beautiful and best cultivated districts in Mexico. Its principal rivers are the Alvarado, which rises near the centre of the state, and, after a winding course, terminates in a lake in Vera Cruz, the Rio Grande, and the Rio Verde, both of which fall into the Pacific. The climate is agreeable and salubrious, and the soil remarkably fertile. Its productions are wheat, indigo, cochineal, cotton, sugar, honey, cacao, dye-woods, timber, and fruits. Pop. 662,463, chiefly Indians.

Oajaca, or **Oaxaca,** a city of Mexico, capital of the above state, near the Rio Verde, 210 miles S.S.E. of Mexico, 4800 feet above the sea. Lat. 17° 3′ N.; lon. 97° 15′ W. It is well built, of an oblong form, about 2 miles in length by 1¼ miles in breadth, including the suburbs, which are full of gardens and plantations of cochineal, for which this city is celebrated. Principal edifices, the bishop's palace, cathedral, 2 colleges, numerous convents, and the city hall. It has manufactures of chocolate, soap, and perfumery, and an active trade in sugar and cochineal. Pop. 25,000.

Oak, ōk, a post-office of Pope co., Ill., about 14 miles N. of Golconda.

Oak, Pulaski co., Ind. See Rosedale.

Oak, a township of Mills co., Iowa. Pop. 881.

Oak, or **Oak Creek,** a township of Smith co., Kansas. Pop. 402.

Oak, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad (Redford Station), 13 miles W. by N. of Detroit. It has 2 grist-mills, 2 saw-mills, &c.

Oak, a township of Stearns co., Minn. Pop. 499. See Oak Station.

Oak, a post-hamlet of Nuckolls co., Neb., 8 miles S. of Edgar. It has 2 grist-mills and a saw-mill. Pop. 150.

Oakalla, Iroquois co., Ill. See Loda.

Oakalla, o-kal'lạ, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 28 miles E.N.E. of Terre Haute. It has lime-kilns and limestone-quarries.

Oak Bar, a post-office of Siskiyou co., Cal.

Oak Bay, a post-village in Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on a fine bay of the same name, 6 miles N.W. of St. Stephen. Pop. 750.

Oak Bluff, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ark., 25 miles E. of Knobel Station. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

Oak Bluffs, a summer resort (post-office, Vineyard Grove) in Edgartown township, Dukes co., Mass., on Martha's Vineyard, 8 miles by steamer from Wood's Holl, and 28 miles from New Bedford, with which places it has frequent steamboat connection in the season. It is the N. terminus of the Martha's Vineyard Railroad, and has annual camp-meetings of the Methodists and Baptists.

Oak Bow'er, a post-office of Hart co., Ga., about 50 miles N.E. of Athens.

Oak Centre, sen'tẹr, post-office, Wabasha co., Minn.

Oak Centre, a post-hamlet in Oakfield township, Fond du Lac co., Wis., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 11½ miles S.W. of Fond du Lac. It has a church.

Oak City, a post-office of Millard co., Utah.

Oak Creek, Kansas, rises in Smith co., runs nearly southward, and enters the Solomon River in Mitchell co.

Oak Creek, Smith co., Kansas. See Oak.

Oak Creek, a post-office of Douglas co., Oregon.

Oak Creek, a post-village in Oak Creek township, Milwaukee co., Wis., on Lake Michigan, and on the railroad which connects Chicago with Milwaukee, 9 miles S. by E. of the latter. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a mill, and a basket-factory. Pop. of the township, 2206.

Oak'dale, a post-village of Stanislaus co., Cal., on the Stockton & Visalia Railroad, 34 miles S. of Stockton.

Oakdale, a post-office of Yankton co., Dakota.

Oakdale, a post-village of Washington co., Ill., about 42 miles S.E. of St. Louis, Mo. It contains a church, an academy, and a flouring-mill. Pop. 116.

Oakdale, a post-office of Jennings co., Ind., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 4 miles E. of North Vernon.

Oak Dale, a township of Howard co., Iowa. Pop. 255.

Oak Dale, a station in Norfolk co., Mass., on the Eastern division of the New York & New England Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Boston.

Oakdale, a post-village in West Boylston township, Worcester co., Mass., on the Worcester & Nashua Railroad, 10 miles N. of Worcester. It has a church, and manufactures of cotton goods, woollen goods, and shoes.

Oakdale, a post-office of Washington co., Minn., on the St. Paul, Stillwater & Taylor Falls Railroad, in Oakdale township, 9 miles E. of St. Paul. Pop. of township, 679.

Oak Dale, a post-office of Shelby co., Mo.

Oakdale, a post-village, capital of Antelope co., Neb., on the Elkhorn River, about 32 miles W. of Norfolk. It has a newspaper office.

Oakdale, a post-office of Hunterdon co., N.J.

Oakdale, New York. See Oakdale Station.

Oakdale, a station in Putnam co., O., on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 9 miles N.N.E. of Ottawa.

Oak Dale, a station in Dauphin co., Pa., on the Summit Branch Railroad, 11 miles E. of Millersburg.

Oakdale, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Pa., on the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, 1 mile from Swarthmore Station, and about 12 miles S.W. of Philadelphia.

Oakdale, a station in Fayette co., Pa., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 49 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg.

Oakdale, a post-office of Campbell co., Tenn.

Oakdale, a post-office of Rockbridge co., Va.

Oakdale, a post-township of Monroe co., Wis. It is traversed by the West Wisconsin Railroad. Pop. 710. Oakdale Station on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad is 48 miles E. of La Crosse.

Oakdale Station, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island Railroad, and on an inlet of the sea, 48 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has 2 churches.

Oakdale Station, a post-village of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pan-Handle or Pittsburg & Columbus Railroad, 14 miles W.S.W. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches, a normal institute, 2 planing-mills, a grist-mill, 2 carriage-shops, a hotel, 3 stores, and a coal-mine. It is in the townships of North and South Fayette.

Oak'dam, a post-hamlet of Vanderburg co., Ind., about 14 miles N.N.E. of Evansville. Here is a church.

Oakes, Minnesota. See OAK STATION.

Oak Farm, a post-office of Brown co., Ind., about 36 miles S.S.W. of Indianapolis.

Oak Farm, a post-office of Tishemingo co., Miss.

Oak'field, a station in Escambia co., Fla., on the Pensacola Railroad, 6 miles N. of Pensacola.

Oakfield, a post-village in Oakfield township, Audubon co., Iowa, on the Nishnabatona River, 12 miles N.N.E. of Atlantic, and about 75 miles W. of Des Moines. It has 2 stores and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 491.

Oakfield, a plantation of Aroostook co., Me. Pop. 559. Oakfield Post-Office is 15 miles W.S.W. of Houlton.

Oakfield, a township of Kent co., Mich. Pop. 1080. It contains Oakfield Centre.

Oakfield, a post-office of Franklin co., Mo., on or near the Missouri Pacific Railroad, about 40 miles W. by S. of St. Louis.

Oakfield, a post-township of Genesee co., N.Y. Pop. 1471. Oakfield Post-Office is at Caryville.

Oakfield, a hamlet of Perry co., O., 1 mile from Moxahala Railroad Station. It has a coal-mine.

Oakfield, a station in Trumbull co., O., on the Ashtabula & Pittsburg Railroad, 13 miles N. of Warren.

Oakfield, a station in Madison co., Tenn., on the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad, 8 miles N. of Jackson.

Oakfield, a post-village in Oakfield township, Fond du Lac co., Wis., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Fond du Lac. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of flour and window-blinds. Pop. of township, 1421.

Oakfield Centre, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., in Oakfield township, 6 miles W. of Greenville. It has a town hall, a flouring-mill, and 3 stores.

Oak Flat, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co., Ark., 50 miles N.N.E. of Lewisburg. Here are a church and a steam flour-mill.

Oak Flat, a post-office of Pendleton co., W. Va.

Oak'ford, a post-hamlet of Menard co., Ill., on the Springfield & Northwestern Railroad, 32 miles N.W. of Springfield.

Oakford, Howard co., Ind. See FAIRFIELD.

Oakford, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., about 18 miles N.N.E. of Philadelphia.

Oak For'est, a post-office of Lee co., Ark.

Oak Forest, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ind., about 36 miles S.S.W. of Richmond.

Oak Forest, a post-office of Iredell co., N.C., 7 miles from Statesville.

Oak Forest, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa., in Centre township, 4½ miles from Waynesburg.

Oak Forest, a post-office of Gonzales co., Tex.

Oak Forest, a post-office of Cumberland co., Va.

Oakfuskee, ōk'fŭs-kee, post-office, Cleburne co., Ala.

Oakfuskee Creek, of Alabama, flows into Tallapoosa River near the S.W. extremity of Tallapoosa co.

Oak Glen, a post-office and station in Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & Northwestern Railroad, 17 miles N. of Chicago.

Oak Glen, a post-office of Lee co., Va., 5 miles W. of Jonesville.

Oak Grove, a post-office of Perry co., Ala.

Oak Grove, a post-office of Carroll co., Ark.

Oak Grove, a post-office of San Diego co., Cal.

Oak Grove, a station in San Mateo co., Cal., on the South Pacific Railroad, 19 miles S. of San Francisco.

Oak Grove, a post-office of Sussex co., Del., on the Dorchester & Delaware Railroad, 6 miles W. of Seaford.

Oak Grove, a post-hamlet of Santa Rosa co., Fla., on Yellow River, 40 miles S.E. of Brewton, Ala. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

Oak Grove, a post-hamlet of McLean co., Ill., about 10 miles N.W. of Bloomington.

Oak Grove, a township of Benton co., Ind. Pop. 1239.

Oak Grove, a post-office of Poweshiek co., Iowa.

Oak Grove, a post-office of Pottawatomie co., Kansas.

Oak Grove, a post-office of Christian co., Ky., about 15 miles S. of Hopkinsville.

Oak Grove, a post-hamlet of West Carroll parish, La., 35 miles N. of Delhi. It has a church.

Oak Grove, a post-office of Prince George's co., Md., at Flawrenceville.

Oak Grove, a station in Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston & Maine Railroad, ½ mile N. of Malden Station.

Oak Grove, or **Chemung'ville,** a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Mich., 7 miles N. of Howell. It has a church.

Oak Grove, a post-township of Anoka co., Minn. Pop. 283. Oak Grove Post-Office is on Rum River, about 25 miles N. of Minneapolis.

Oak Grove, a post-village of Jackson co., Mo., about 30 miles E.S.E. of Kansas City. It has a church.

Oak Grove, a township of Oregon co., Mo. Pop. 1081.

Oak Grove, a post-hamlet in Franklin township, Hunterdon co., N.J., 6 miles N.W. of Flemington. It has a church and a manufactory of wagons.

Oak Grove, a post-office of Union co., N.C., 13 miles N. of Monroe.

Oak Grove, a township of Wake co., N.C. Pop. 2075.

Oak Grove, a post-office of Lucas co., O.

Oak Grove, a post-office of Marion co., S.C.

Oak Grove, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tenn.

Oak Grove, a post-office of Tarrant co., Tex., 12 miles S. of Fort Worth.

Oak Grove, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Va.

Oak Grove, a post-hamlet in Oak Grove township, Dodge co., Wis., 3 miles from Juneau, and 38 miles N.E. of Madison. It has a church. Pop. 80. The township contains Juneau, the capital of the county, and is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Pop. 1953.

Oak Grove, a township of Pierce co., Wis. Pop. 899.

Oak Groves, a post-office of Seward co., Neb.

Oak Hall, a hamlet of Centre co., Pa., in College township, 11 miles S. of Bellefonte. It has a foundry and a woollen-factory.

Oak Hall, a post-office of Accomack co., Va.

Oakham, or **Okeham,** ō'kam, a town of England, capital of the co. of Rutland, with a station on the East Midland Railway, 11 miles W.N.W. of Stamford. It is neatly built, and has a fine church, a grammar-school, and an old castle. Pop. 2911.

Oak'ham, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Oakham township, about 14 miles N.W. of Worcester City. Pop. of the township, 873.

Oak'ham, or **Salmon Creek Settlement,** a post-settlement in Queens co., New Brunswick, on Washademoak River, 14 miles from Hampton. Pop. 180.

Oakhampton, or **Okehampton,** ōk-hamp'ton, a town of England, co. of Devon, on the Ocke, 22 miles W.N.W. of Exeter. The town is irregularly built, and has ruins of a castle of the Earls of Devon. Pop. 1900.

Oak Har'bor, a post-village in Salem township, Ottawa co., O., on Portage River, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 11 miles W. of Port Clinton, and 24 miles E. by S. of Toledo. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, and manufactures of wagons, lumber, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. about 1200.

Oak Harbor, a post-hamlet of Island co., Washington, on Puget Sound, 60 miles N. of Tacoma. It has a public hall, and a deep and secure harbor.

Oak Hill, a post-office of Etowah co., Ala.

Oak Hill, a post-office of Carroll co., Ark.

Oak Hill, a post-office of Volusia co., Fla.

Oak Hill (Rosefield Post-Office), a village in Rosefield township, Peoria co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad (Galesburg & Peoria division), 21 miles N.W. of Peoria. It has 7 churches.

Oak Hill, a post-office of Clay co., Kansas, 16 miles S.W. of Clay Centre.

Oak Hill, a post-office of Mercer co., Ky., 4 miles W. of Harrodsburg.

Oak Hill, a hamlet in Otisfield township, Cumberland co., Me., about 35 miles N.N.W. of Portland.

Oak Hill, a station in Cumberland co., Me., on the Maine Central Railroad, 4 miles W. of Brunswick.

Oak Hill, or **Scar'borough Beach,** a post-hamlet and watering-place in Scarborough township, Cumberland co., Me., on the Atlantic Ocean, and on the Boston & Maine and Portsmouth, Saco & Portland Railroads, 7 miles S.W. of Portland. It contains a church and 6 summer hotels and boarding-houses, and has a mineral spring. Here is a remarkable promontory, called Prout's Neck, or Libby's Neck, also good bathing-ground. The name of its post-office is Oak Hill, and of its station Scarborough Beach.

Oak Hill, a post-office of Oakland co., Mich., about 40 miles N.N.W. of Detroit.

Oak Hill, a post-office of Crawford co., Mo., about 75 miles S.W. of St. Louis. Pop. of Oak Hill township, 767.

Oak Hill, a post-village in Durham township, Greene co., N.Y., on Catskill Creek, about 32 miles S.W. of Albany. It has a foundry, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, 3 stores, and 2 churches. Pop. about 350.

Oak Hill, a post-township of Granville co., N.C., 25 miles W. of Henderson. It has 2 churches. Pop. 2188.

Oak Hill, or **Port'land,** a post-village in Jefferson township, Jackson co., O., on the Portsmouth Branch of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 31 miles E.N.E. of Portsmouth. It has several churches, a bank, a furnace for pig-iron, and 2 manufactories of fire-bricks.

Oak Hill, a post-hamlet in Little Britain township, Lancaster co., Pa., about 32 miles W. of Wilmington, Del. It has several churches near it.

Oak Hill, a post-village of Lexington co., S.C., 5 miles S.S.W. of Littleton Station.

Oak Hill, a post-hamlet of Overton co., Tenn., 9 miles S.W. of Livingston. It has 2 churches.

Oak Hill, a post-village of Travis co., Tex., 8 miles W. of Austin. It has 3 churches and a lumber-mill.

Oak Hill, a small post-village of Fayette co., W. Va., 6 miles S.W. of Fayetteville. It has a church.

Oak Hill, a post-office or hamlet of Jefferson co., Wis., about 28 miles N.E. of Janesville.

Oak Hill, a post-settlement in Charlotte co., New Brunswick, 11 miles from St. Stephen. Pop. 300.

Oak Hill, a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, 7 miles W. of Coboconk. Pop. 100.

Oak Hill Land'ing, a station of the Hudson River Railroad, on the Hudson River, opposite Catskill, N.Y.

Oak'ington, a village of Harford co., Md. Pop. 158.

Oak Island, a station in Suffolk co., Mass., on Revere Beach, and on the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad, 5½ miles N.E. of Boston.

Oak Island, a station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey (Newark & Elizabeth Branch), 4 miles S. of Newark.

Oak Lake, a township of Becker co., Minn. Pop. 339.

Oakland, ōk'land, a county in the S.E. part of Michigan, has an area of 900 square miles. It is drained by the Clinton River, which rises in it, and by several affluents or branches of the Flint and Shiawassee Rivers. The surface is partly undulating, and is diversified with numerous small lakes of pure water. Nearly one-fourth of the area is covered with forests, in which the oak, ash, sugar-maple, beech, elm, &c., are found. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, wool, and potatoes are the staple products. In 1870 this county surpassed every other county of the state in the production of each of these articles, except wool: its product of wheat was 1,142,623 bushels, that of Indian corn, 1,143,443 bushels, and that of hay, 79,709 tons. It is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Detroit & Milwaukee, the Flint & Pere Marquette, and the Detroit & Bay City. Capital, Pontiac. Valuation of real and personal estate, $28,802,457. Pop. in 1870, 40,867, of whom 34,770 were Americans; in 1874, 38,082.

Oakland, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Ala., 8 miles N.W. of Florence.

Oakland, a hamlet of Arkansas co., Ark., about 75 miles S.E. of Little Rock.

Oakland, a beautiful city, capital of Alameda co., Cal., is pleasantly situated on the E. shore of the Bay of San Francisco, 7 miles E. of the city of San Francisco. It is connected with Sacramento by the Central Pacific Railroad, and is 133 miles S.W. of that capital. It has a healthy and pleasant climate. It was the original seat of the University of California, which has been removed to Berkeley, about 4 miles distant. Large steam ferry-boats ply frequently between Oakland and San Francisco. The city is lighted with gas, and has wide, well-paved streets. It contains 16 churches, the California Military Academy, the Golden Gate Academy, a convent, a high school, the Female College of the Pacific, the Pacific Theological Seminary (Congregational), an institution for the deaf, dumb, and blind, a court-house which cost $200,000, 2 national gold banks, 2 savings-banks, first-class hotels, and numerous elegant and expensive dwellings. Three daily and 4 weekly newspapers are published here. The streets are provided by nature with a profusion of majestic live-oaks, which are covered with foliage all the year round. The supply of water comes from numerous streams and springs in the adjacent hills, and is pure and inexhaustible. The environs are adorned with gardens, vineyards, and beautiful scenery and drives. Oakland has a good harbor, and great advantages for a commercial city. It has 4 horse-railroads, 3 flouring-mills, 3 planing-mills, 2 potteries, a brass-foundry, 3 tanneries, a jute-bag-factory, &c. This town was incorporated in 1852. Pop. in 1860, 1543; in 1870, 10,500; present pop. about 20,000.

Oakland, a post-office of Meriwether co., Ga.

Oakland, a post-village in East Oakland township, Coles co., Ill., on the Illinois Midland Railroad, 17 miles E. of Arcola, and 18 miles W. of Paris. It has a national bank, 3 churches, 2 drug-stores, a graded school, a newspaper office, and 2 wagon-shops. Pop. about 900.

Oakland, a township of Schuyler co., Ill. Pop. 1020.

Oakland, a station of Marion co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad, 14 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis. Here is Oaklandon Post-Office.

Oakland, a station of Putnam co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 14 miles S. of Green Castle.

Oakland, a post-hamlet in Grass township, Spencer co., Ind., about 30 miles E. by N. of Evansville.

Oakland, a township of Franklin co., Iowa. Pop. 429.

Oakland, a township of Louisa co., Iowa. Pop. 552.

Oakland, a township of Cloud co., Kansas. Pop. 161.

Oakland, a post-office of Jewell co., Kansas, 60 miles S. of Hastings, Neb.

Oakland, a post-office of Marshall co., Ky.

Oakland, Warren co., Ky. See Oakland Station.

Oakland, a post-office of Union parish, La.

Oakland, a station in Baltimore co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of the initial station in Baltimore.

Oakland, a hamlet of Carroll co., Md., on the North Branch of the Patapsco River, 20 miles N.W. of Baltimore. It has a woollen-factory and a grist-mill. Pop. 150.

Oakland, a post-village, capital of Garrett co., Md., on the Youghiogheny River, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 54 miles W.S.W. of Cumberland, and 26 miles W. of Piedmont. It is about 2700 feet above the sea-level. It is near the meadows or plateaus called the Glades, and is surrounded with beautiful mountain-scenery. It is a favorite summer resort of the Baltimoreans, and has 5 churches, 5 hotels, 3 newspaper offices, and manufactures of wool, flour, leather, &c. Pop. about 1200.

Oakland, a post-township of Oakland co., Mich., about 10 miles N.E. of Pontiac, and 30 miles N. by W. of Detroit. Pop. 972.

Oakland, a post-village of Freeborn co., Minn., on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, 15 miles E. of Albert Lea. It has a church. Pop. of Oakland township, 525.

Oakland, a post-village of Yalabusha co., Miss., on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, 22 miles N. of Grenada. It contains the Oakland Female College and 2 churches. About 5000 bales of cotton are shipped here annually.

Oakland, a post-hamlet of Laclede co., Mo., on or near the Gasconade River, 8 miles E.S.E. of Lebanon. It has a church.

Oakland, a station in St. Louis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 12 miles W. of St. Louis.

Oakland, a post-hamlet of Burt co., Neb., is near Logan Creek, 12 miles E. of West Point. It has a flouring-mill. Pop. about 50.

Oakland, a post-village in Franklin township, Bergen co., N.J., on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, and on the Ramapo River, 11 miles N.N.W. of Paterson. It has a church, and manufactures of woollen cloth, wooden types, carriages, flour, &c.

Oakland, a station in Salem co., N.J., on the West Jersey Railroad (Salem Branch), 7 miles E. of Salem.

Oakland, a post-village in Portage township, Livingston co., N.Y., about 45 miles S. by W. of Rochester. It is 1½ miles from Nunda Station. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, a foundry, and a machine-shop.

Oakland, Sullivan co., N.Y. See Oakland Valley.

Oakland, a township of Chatham co., N.C. Pop. 1593.

Oakland, a post-office of Halifax co., N.C.

Oakland, a post-hamlet in Chester township, Clinton co., O., 3 miles from Ogden Station, and about 44 miles N.E. of Cincinnati.

Oakland, a village in Clear Creek township, Fairfield co., O., about 30 miles S.S.E. of Columbus. Pop. 152. Here is Clear Creek Post-Office.

Oakland, a post-village of Douglas co., Oregon, on Calapooya Creek, and on the Oregon & California Railroad, 128 miles S. of Salem, and 19 miles N. of Roseburg. It has several stores, a flouring-mill, &c.

Oakland, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., in Mahoning township, on Red Bank Creek, 14 miles N.N.E. of Kittanning, and 3 miles from New Bethlehem. It has 3 churches and a tannery. Pop. about 200.

Oakland, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 926.

Oakland (West Whiteland Post-Office), Chester co., Pa., is a station on the Pennsylvania and Chester Valley Railroads, 28 miles W. of Philadelphia. Here is a marble-quarry.

Oakland, Mercer co., Pa. See Five Points.

Oakland, a station in Monroe co., Pa., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 13 miles N.N.W. of Stroudsburg.

Oakland, township, Susquehanna co., Pa. Pop. 1106.

Oakland, a township of Venango co., Pa. Pop. 1082.

Oakland, a village in Burrillville township, Providence co., R.I., on the Providence & Springfield Railroad, 19 miles N.W. of Providence. It has a satinet-warp-factory, and a Friends' meeting-house. Pop. 152.

Oakland, a post-office of Clarendon co., S.C.

Oakland, a post-village of Fayette co., Tenn., about 40 miles E. by N. of Memphis. It has 2 churches and several business houses.

Oakland, a station in Robertson co., Tenn., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 19 miles N. of Nashville.

Oakland, a post-village of Colorado co., Tex., about 75 miles S.E. of Austin.

Oakland, a post-office of Louisa co., Va.

Oakland, a post-village, capital of Mason co., Washington, on an inlet of Puget Sound, about 22 miles N.W. of Olympia. Pop. 59.

Oakland, a hamlet of Morgan co., W. Va., 16 miles S. of Sir John's Run. It has a church.

Oakland, a post-hamlet in Oakland township, Jefferson co., Wis., about 25 miles E.S.E. of Madison. Pop. of the township, 1086.

Oak'land, a post-village in Brant co., Ontario, 10 miles S.S.W. of Brantford. It contains several stores, a saw- and grist-mill, and an iron-foundry. Pop. 200.

Oakland, a settlement in Hants co., Nova Scotia, 2 miles from Newport Landing. Pop. 130.

Oakland, a settlement in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, 2 miles from Mahone Bay. Pop. 350.

Oakland City, a post-village in Columbia township, Gibson co., Ind., 14 miles E. of Princeton, and about 32 miles N.N.E. of Evansville. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, a graded school, and a flour-mill. Coal abounds here. Pop. about 700.

Oakland Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., about 24 miles E. of Pittsburg.

Oakland Mills, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Iowa, on Skunk River, 4 miles W. of Mount Pleasant. It has a flour-mill and a woollen-mill.

Oakland Mills, a post-hamlet of Nicholas co., Ky., 6 miles E. of Carlisle. It has a whisky-distillery and about 12 houses.

Oakland Mills, a post-office of Howard co., Md., about 15 miles W.S.W. of Baltimore.

Oakland Mills, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa., 5 miles N.E. of Mifflintown, and about 36 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It has a flouring-mill and a saw-mill.

Oaklandon, Marion co., Ind. See Oakland.

Oakland Station, a post-village of Warren co., Ky., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 12 miles E.N.E. of Bowling Green. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Oakland Valley, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Iowa, on the Iowa River, about 42 miles E. of Fort Dodge.

Oakland Valley, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Monticello & Port Jervis Railroad, at Oakland Station, 13 miles N. of Port Jervis. It has 2 churches, a tannery, a saw-mill, and a quarry of bluestone.

Oak Lane, a station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 6 miles N. of Philadelphia, Pa.

Oak Lawn, a post-village in Cranston township, Providence co., R.I., on the New York & New England Railroad, 6 miles S.S.W. of Providence. It has a church. Pop. 76.

Oak Lawn, township, Greenville co., S.C. Pop. 995.

Oak Lev'el, a post-hamlet of Cleburne co., Ala., about 44 miles S.S.W. of Rome, Ga. It has an academy and 4 churches.

Oak Level, a post-office of Marshall co., Ky.

Oak Level, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Va., on Smith's River, 50 miles W.N.W. of Danville. It has a church and a tobacco-factory.

Oak'ley, a village of Scotland, cos. of Fife and Perth, 6 miles by rail W. of Dunfermline. It has coal-mines and iron-works. Pop. 1127.

Oak'ley, a post-office of Montgomery co., Ala.

Oakley, a post-office and landing of Arkansas co., Ark., on the Arkansas River, 16 miles above Arkansas Post.

Oakley, a post-office of Owyhee co., Idaho.

Oakley, or **Green River,** a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ill., on Green River, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 9 miles W. of Geneseo. It has a church and a coal-mine.

Oakley, a post-hamlet in Oakley township, Macon co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 8 miles E. of Decatur. Pop. of the township, 1137.

Oakley, a post-office of Franklin parish, La., on the Tensas River, about 50 miles S.E. of Monroe.

Oakley, a post-village in Brady township, Saginaw co., Mich., on the Saginaw division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 39 miles N.N.E. of Lansing, and 10 miles N. of Owosso. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, a stave-factory, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 350.

Oakley, a post-village in Columbia township, Hamilton co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church.

Oakley, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 30 miles N. of Scranton.

Oakley, a post-office of Overton co., Tenn.

Oakley, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Va.

Oakley, a post-hamlet of Green co., Wis., 6 miles S. of Juda Station, and about 36 miles S. of Madison. It has a church and a woollen-mill.

Oakley Depot, a post-office of Charleston co., S.C., on the Northeastern Railroad, 26 miles N. of Charleston.

Oak Lodge, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, 18 miles S.W. of Fort Smith, Ark. It has a church, a school, a steam grist-mill, and 3 stores.

Oak Lone, a post-village of Cleburne co., Ala., 12 miles from Cross Plains. It has a church and an academy.

Oak Mills, or **Port Williams,** a post-hamlet of Atchison co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, and on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, about 11 miles N.N.W. of Leavenworth. It has a flour-mill.

Oakmulgee, ōk-mŭl'ghee, a post-office of Perry co., Ala., 12 miles S.W. of Randolph Station.

Oakmulgee Creek, of Alabama, flows into Cahawba River about 12 miles N. of Cahawba.

Oakohay, ōk-o-hā', a post-office of Covington co., Miss.

Oak Or'chard, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., about 35 miles W.N.W. of Baltimore.

Oak Orchard, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., on Oak Orchard Creek, about 40 miles W. by N. of Rochester. It has a church, a grist-mill, &c. See also Manila.

Oak Orchard Creek, in the W. part of New York, rises in Genesee co., flows through Orleans co., and falls into Lake Ontario about 10 miles N. of Albion.

Oak Park, a post-village in Cicero township, Cook co., Ill., on the Des Plaines River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 8½ miles W. of Chicago. It has 8 churches, 2 public halls, and many fine residences. Pop. about 2500.

Oak Park, a post-village of Madison co., Va., on Robinson River, 8 miles N.W. of Rapidan Station. It has several churches, the Oak Park Female Seminary, &c.

Oak Park, a post-village in Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, 3 miles from Barrington. Pop. 130.

Oak'plain', a station in Hendricks co., Ind., on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 12½ miles W. of Indianapolis.

Oak Point, a post-office of Clark co., Ill., about 32 miles S.E. of Mattoon.

Oak Point, a post-office of Van Buren co., Iowa.

Oak Point, a hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the river St. Lawrence, 5 miles W. of Hammond Station.

Oak Point, a post-office of Wilson co., Tenn.

Oak Point, a post-village of Cowlitz co., Washington, on the Columbia River, 23 miles below Kalama. It has a lumber-mill and a salmon-fishery. Pop. about 125.

Oak Point, a post-village in the district of Marquette, Manitoba, on the E. shore of Lake Manitoba, 30 miles from Fort Garry. It contains about 20 houses and a trading-post of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Oak Point, a post-settlement in Northumberland co., New Brunswick, on the S. side of the Miramichi, 13 miles from Chatham. Pop. 100.

Oak Point, a post-village and river-port in Kings co., New Brunswick, on the St. John River, 25 miles from St. John. Pop. 250.

Oak Ridge, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ala.

Oak Ridge, a post-hamlet of Meriwether co., Ga., about 66 miles S. by W. of Atlanta. It has a church.

Oak Ridge, a post-office of Menard co., Ill.

Oak Ridge, a post-office of Kosciusko co., Ind.

Oak Ridge, a post-office of Elk co., Kansas, about 30 miles N.N.W. of Independence.

Oak Ridge, a hamlet of Morehouse parish, La., 11 miles N. of Girard Station. It has 2 or 3 churches.

Oak Ridge, a post-hamlet of Winona co., Minn., about 18 miles W.N.W. of Winona.

Oak Ridge, a post-village of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., 25 miles N.E. of Marble Hill, and about 100 miles S.S.E. of St. Louis. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Oak Ridge, a post-village of Passaic co., N.J., in West Milford township, on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, 47 miles N.N.W. of New York City. It has a church.

Oak Ridge, a hamlet of Montgomery co., N.Y., about 12 miles S. of Fonda.

Oak Ridge, a post-hamlet and township of Guilford co., N.C., about 90 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh. It has the Oak Ridge Institute, a tannery, &c. Pop. 1022.

Oak Ridge, a post-office of Hancock co., O.

Oak Ridge, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Tenn., 24 miles from Gallatin. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Oak Run, a post-office of Shasta co., Cal.

Oak Run, a township of Madison co., O. Pop. 456.

Oak Run, a post-office of Hancock co., W. Va.

Oaks, a post-office of Orange co., N.C.

Oaks, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Perkiomen Railroad, 1½ miles N. of Perkiomen Junction.

Oaks, a post-office of Sauk co., Wis.

Oak's Corners, a post-hamlet in Phelps township, Ontario co., N.Y., on the Auburn Branch of the New York Central Railroad, 30 miles W. of Auburn, and 4½ miles N. of Geneva. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Oak Shade, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., O., about 32 miles W. of Toledo.

Oak Shade, a hamlet of Bedford co., Pa., 8 miles from Cessna. It has a church.

Oak Shade, a hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., about 21 miles S.S.E. of Lancaster.

Oak Shade, a post-office of Culpeper co., Va.

Oak Spring, a post-office of Davis co., Iowa, about 16 miles S.W. of Ottumwa.

Oak Spring, a post-office of Rutherford co., N.C.

Oak Springs, a post-office of Anoka co., Minn.

Oak Station, a post-office of Stearns co., Minn., on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Melrose.

Oaks'ville, a post-village in Otsego township, Otsego co., N.Y., on the outlet of Schuyler Lake, 4 miles N.W. of Cooperstown. It has a cotton-mill and a grist-mill.

Oak-Ta-Ha, a station of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 13½ miles S. of Muscogee, Indian Territory.

Oakthorpe, ŏk'thorp, a hamlet of England, co. of Derby, 3 miles S.W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Pop. 594.

Oaktibbeha, Mississippi. See Oktibbeha.

Oaktown, Pulaski co., Ill. See Kerr's Mills.

Oak Town, a post-village of Knox co., Ind., on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, 14½ miles N. by E. of Vincennes. It has a church and a seminary. Pop. 200.

Oaktuppa (ōk-tŭp'pạ) **Creek,** Alabama, flows through Washington co., and enters Tombigbee River from the right.

Oak Vale, a post-office of Lawrence co., Miss.

Oak'vale, a post-office of Coleman co., Tex.

Oak Val'ley, a post-office of Elk co., Kansas.

Oak Valley, a post-office of Hill co., Tex.

Oak'ville, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ala.

Oakville, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ark.

Oakville, a post-office of Napa co., Cal., on the California Pacific Railroad, 52 miles N. of San Francisco.

Oakville, a post-village in Watertown township, New Haven co., Conn., on a branch of the Naugatuck Railroad, 3 miles N.W. of Waterbury.

Oakville, a post-office of Delaware co., Ind.

Oakville, a post-hamlet of St. Mary's co., Md., about 42 miles S. by W. of Annapolis.

Oakville, a post-hamlet in London township, Monroe co., Mich., about 34 miles S.W. of Detroit. It has 2 churches.

Oakville, a post-office of St. Louis co., Mo.

Oakville, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.C., 4½ miles N. of Macon Depot. It has an academy, 2 steam saw-mills, and a cotton-gin.

Oakville, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Oregon, in the Willamette Valley, 5 miles W. of Tangent Station. It has a church.

Oakville, a post-hamlet in Newton township, Cumberland co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 15½ miles S.W. of Carlisle. It has a church and 3 grain-warehouses.

Oakville, a post-village of Shelby co., Tenn., 3½ miles from White's Station, which is 9 miles E. of Memphis. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Oakville, a post-village, capital of Live Oak co., Tex., 1 mile from the Rio Nueces, and about 90 miles S. by E. of San Antonio. It has a newspaper office and several sulphur springs.

Oakville, a post-hamlet of Appomattox co., Va., about 16 miles E.N.E. of Lynchburg. It has near it 2 churches.

Oakville, a post-office of Chehalis co., Washington.

Oakville, a post-village and port of entry of Ontario, Halton co., on Lake Ontario, at the outlet of Sixteen Mile Creek, on the Great Western Railway, 22 miles S.S.W. of Toronto. It has 5 churches, several hotels, mills, and factories, ship-building yards, and a newspaper office. P. 1684.

Oakville, Quebec. See Mountjoy.

Oak'way, a post-office of Oconee co., S.C.

Oak'wood, a post-office of Brookings co., Dakota.

Oakwood, a post-office of Putnam co., Fla., on Dunn's Lake, or Lake Crescent, 25 miles S. of Palatka.

Oakwood, Pulaski co., Ill. See Kerr's Mills.

Oak'wood, a post-office in Oakwood township, Vermilion co., Ill., on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 8 miles W. of Danville. The township has 3 churches, and a pop. of 2364. Coal is found in it.

Oakwood, a post-office of La Porte co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, 6½ miles E.S.E. of Michigan City.

Oakwood, a station in Polk co., Iowa, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, 14 miles E. by N. of Des Moines.

Oakwood, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Kansas, about 30 miles N.W. of Fort Scott. It has a mill.

Oakwood, a post-hamlet of Cecil co., Md., near the Susquehanna, 40 miles N.E. of Baltimore.

Oakwood, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., about 44 miles N. by W. of Detroit. It has a church and a foundry. It is 2 miles from Thomas Railroad Station. P. 150.

Oakwood, a township of Wabash co., Minn. P. 890.

Oakwood, a post-hamlet in Brown township, Paulding co., O., near the Auglaize River, 17 miles S. of Defiance. It has a church.

Oakwood, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Tenn., 8 miles N. of Corbandale Station. It has 2 churches.

Oakwood, a post-village of Leon co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 17 miles S.W. of Palestine. It has a church. Cotton is shipped here.

Oakwood, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., Va., 7 miles from Cowan's Depot. It has a church.

Oakwood, a post-hamlet of Milwaukee co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 12 miles S. of Milwaukee.

Oakwood, a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, 8 miles W.N.W. of Lindsay. It contains a paper-mill, 2 hotels, and several stores. Pop. 500.

Oak'woods, a post-hamlet of Fleming co., Ky., 3½ miles from Ewing Station. It has 2 churches, a seminary, and a mill.

Oakwood Station, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Iowa, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, about 5 miles E. of Des Moines.

Oaky (ōk'ẹ) **Streak,** a post-office of Butler co., Ala., about 60 miles S. of Montgomery.

Oamaru, o-âm'â-roo', a town of New Zealand, on the E. coast of South Island, 85 miles by rail S. by W. of Timaru. It is handsomely built, has a fine court-house, a concrete breakwater for shipping, a hospital, and quarries of excellent stone, and is a sea-bathing resort and a place of active trade. Pop. 5000.

Oanna, Pacific Ocean. See Prince of Wales Island.

Oaracta, the ancient name of Kishm.

Oasis, o'ạ-sis or o-â'sis (Arab. *Wah*, wâ; Gr. Οασις), a word signifying "a fertile tract surrounded by a desert," but applied especially to those in the Libyan desert, under the Egyptian dominion; the Great Oasis being 120 miles W. of Thebes, the Western Oasis 40 miles farther W., and the Lesser Oasis 100 miles S.W. of Fayoom.

Oasis, ō-ā'sis, a post-office of Inyo co., Cal.

Oasis, a post-village of Johnson co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 24 miles S.S.E. of Cedar Rapids, and about 8 miles N.E. of Iowa City. It has a church and a depot for grain.

Oasis, a post-office of Saline co., Kansas.

Oasis, a post-office of Iberia parish, La., on the New Orleans & Texas Railroad.

Oasis, a post-office in Oasis township, Waushara co., Wis., about 46 miles N. of Portage City. Pop. of the township, 608.

Oatafu, South Pacific. See DUKE OF YORK.

Oates (ōts) **Island,** a post-office of Marion co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River.

Oatlands, ōt′lạnz, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co., Va., about 34 miles W.N.W. of Washington, D.C. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Oat′meal, a hamlet of Burnet co., Tex., about 40 miles N.W. of Austin.

Oats′ville, a post-office of Pike co., Ind.

Oaxaca, a state of Mexico. See OAJACA.

Ob, a river of Russia. See OBI.

O′ban, a seaport town of Scotland, co. of Argyle, on Oban Bay, 20 miles N.W. of Inverary. It is a railway terminus, and has manufactures of silk and of straw hats, and exports pig-iron, whisky, wool, fish, kelp, and slates. Pop. 2413.

O′ban, a post-office of Saline co., Kansas.

O′ban, a post-village in Lambton co., Ontario, 3 miles from Mandamin. Pop. 175.

O′Ban′non, a post-hamlet and station of Jefferson co., Ky., on the Louisville & Cincinnati Railroad, 14 miles E. of Louisville. It has an academy and several churches.

Obanos, o-bå′noce, a town of Spain, in Navarre, S.S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 1317.

Obbia, the ancient name of TERRANOVA.

Obdorsk, ob-doʀsk′, or **Obdorskoi,** ob-doʀ-skoi′, a station in Tobolsk, Siberia, on the Obi, near its mouth. Lat. 66° 30′ N.; lon. 67° 20′ E.

Obdorsk Mountains. See URAL MOUNTAINS.

Obe, a river of Siberia. See OBI.

O Becse, a town of Hungary. See BECSE.

Obed's, or **Obey's,** Tennessee. See OBIE'S RIVER.

Obeid, o-bād′ or o-bå′eed, called also **El-Obeid,** or **Al-Obeid,** the capital town of Kordofan, in Africa, 240 miles S.W. of Sennaar. Lat. 13° 11′ N.; lon. 30° 8′ E. Estimated pop. 30,000. There are 5 mosques, barracks, a hospital, governor's residence, and a market-place. Water sometimes is very scarce, the wells being nearly 100 feet deep. The exports comprise gold, silver, hides, ivory, gum arabic, oil, and slaves.

Ober, o′bẹr (*i.e.,* "upper"), a prefix to the names of numerous places in Germany, as OBER-GLOGAU; for those not undermentioned, see additional name.

Ober-Achern, o′bẹr-å′ᴋẹrn, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, bailiwick of Achern. Pop. 1068.

Oberalp, o′bẹr-ålp‵, a pass and small lake of Switzerland, at the S.W. extremity of the canton of Uri.

O‵ber-Bre′men, a village of Auglaize co., O., in German township, near the Miami Canal, about 54 miles N.N.W. of Dayton. Pop. 423. See also NEW BREMEN.

O‵ber-Bü′ren, a village of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles N.W. of St. Gall, on the Thur, at the mouth of the Glatt. Pop. 1627.

Ober-Diesbach, o′bẹr-dees′båᴋ, a village of Switzerland, 11 miles S.E. of Bern. Pop. of parish, 5915.

Oberdorf, o′bẹr-doʀf‵, a village of Bavaria, in Swabia, 37 miles N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 1201.

Ober-Dürnten, Switzerland. See DÜRNTEN.

Ober-Ehnheim, a town of Alsace. See EHNHEIM.

Ober-Elchingen, Bavaria. See ELCHINGEN.

Ober-Flörsheim, Germany. See FLÖRSHEIM.

Ober-Friedeberg, Germany. See FRIEDEBERG.

Obergestelen, o‵bẹr-ghĕs′tå-lẹn, and **Oberwald,** o′bẹr-wålt‵, the two highest villages in the valley of the Rhône, Upper Valais, Switzerland; the former 4360 feet above the sea. Pop. 253 and 274.

Ober-Günzburg, Germany. See GÜNZBURG.

Ober-Hansdorf, Prussia. See HANSDORF.

Ober-Hasli, Switzerland. See HASLI.

Oberhausen, o′bẹr-hŏw‵zẹn, a village of Baden, on the Rhine, and on a railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Ettenheim. Pop. 2397.

Oberhausen, a town of Prussia, at the junction of several railways, 6 miles N.W. of Essen. It has coal-mines, furnaces, potteries, and machine-shops. Pop. of commune, 15,476.

Oberhellyen, the German name of UDVARHELY.

Ober-Hessen, o′bẹr-hĕs′sẹn (*i.e.,* "Upper Hesse"), the northeastern province of Hesse, Germany. Area, 1270 square miles. Pop. 254,036.

Ober-Hollabrunn, o‵bẹr-hŏl′lå-brōōn, a town of Lower Austria, 28 miles by rail N.W. of Vienna. P. 2223.

Ober-Kaufungen, o′bẹr-kŏw′fōōng‵ẹn, a town of Hesse, 7 miles E.S.E. of Cassel. Pop. 2120.

Oberkirch, o′bẹr-kēēʀᴋ‵, a town of Baden, 7 miles N.E. of Offenburg. Pop. 2705.

Oberlaa, o′bẹr-lå, a town of Austria, a few miles E. of Vienna. Pop. 3087.

O′berland (Ger. pron. o′bẹr-lånt‵, the "Upper Country"), in Switzerland, comprises all the canton of Bern S. of the Lake of Thun, with adjacent parts of Unterwalden and Uri. In a more restricted sense it is applied to the valleys of Hasli, Grindenwald, and Lauterbrunnen.

O′berle's Corners, a post-office of Carver co., Minn.

O′berlin, a post-office of the Pottawatomie Nation, Indian Territory.

Oberlin, a post-office of Decatur co., Kansas.

Oberlin, a post-village of Lorain co., O., in Russia township, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 34 miles W.S.W. of Cleveland, and 22 miles E. of Norwalk. It is the seat of Oberlin College (Congregational), which was organized in 1833 and is open to both sexes. Connected with this institution is a theological school, for which a fine brick building was erected in 1874. The other buildings of the college are also of brick. This college has a library of about 12,000 volumes. The average number of students that attend it is about 900. Oberlin contains 6 churches, a handsome union school-house, a national bank, a good hotel, a conservatory of music, and 2 newspaper offices. One of the churches is a large brick building, capable of holding about 3000 persons. Oberlin has also a machine-shop, a carriage-factory, 2 saw-mills, a planing-mill, and a flour-mill. Pop. 2888.

Obermörlen, o′bẹr-möʀ‵lẹn, a village of Hesse, in Ober-Hessen, 16 miles S. of Giessen. Pop. 1830.

Obernai, a town of Alsace. See EHNHEIM.

Obernberg, o′bẹrn-bĕʀɢ‵, a town of Upper Austria, on the Inn, 12 miles N.W. of Ried. Pop. 1755.

Obernburg, o′bẹrn-bōōʀɢ‵, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 35 miles W.N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 1708.

Oberndorf, o′bẹrn-doʀf‵, a town of Würtemberg, on the Neckar, 43 miles S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2544.

Oberneunkirchen, Prussia. See NEUNKIRCHEN.

Obernik, a town of Poland. See OBORNIK.

Obernkirchen, o′bẹrn-kēēʀᴋ‵ẹn, a town of Prussia, 9 miles E. of Minden. Pop. 2754.

Obernzell, a village of Bavaria. See HAFNERZELL.

Ober-Oderwitz, Saxony. See ODERWITZ.

Oberpahlen, o′bẹr-på‵lẹn, a town of Russia, in Livonia, 52 miles E.N.E. of Pernau.

Oberpfalz, o′bẹr-fålts, or **Upper Pal′atinate** (Fr. *Haut-Palatinat,* ō-på‵lå‵tee‵nå′), a district in the E. of Bavaria, bounded E. by Bohemia. Area, 3717 square miles. Capital, Ratisbon. Pop. 503,761.

Oberrad, o′bẹr-ʀåt‵, a village of Prussia, near Frankfort-on-the-Main. Pop. 4609.

Oberried, o′bẹr-ʀeet‵, a parish of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, 4 miles S. of Altstätten. Pop. 3916.

Oberrieden, o′bẹʀ-ʀee‵dẹn, a village of Switzerland, in Zurich, on the W. side of the Lake of Zurich.

Ober-Selters, o′bẹr-sĕl′tẹrs, a village of Germany, duchy of Nassau, 1½ miles S. of Nieder-Selters.

Obersitzko, o‵bẹr-sits′ko, written also **Obersitsko, Obersycko,** and **Oberzyko,** a town of Prussia, 28 miles N.W. of Posen. Pop. 1640.

Oberstdorf, o′bẹrst-doʀf‵, a town of Bavaria, on the Iller, 29 miles E.S.E. of Lindau. Pop. 1749.

Oberstein, o′bẹr-stīne‵, a town of Germany, in Oldenburg, 6 miles E.N.E. of Birkenfeld. Pop. 4327.

Oberstenfeld, o′bẹr-stĕn‵fĕlt, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, S.E. of Heilbronn. Pop. 1153.

Obertyn, o-bẹr-teen′, a town of Austrian Galicia, 14 miles N.N.E. of Kolomea. Pop. 4299.

Ober-Ursel, o′bẹr-ōōr′sẹl, a town of Hesse-Nassau, 8 miles N.W. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Pop. 3702.

Ober-Vatz, o′bẹr-våts, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, near the Rhine, 11 miles S. of Chur.

Oberweil, or **Oberwyl,** o′bẹr-ŵīl‵, several places of Switzerland, particularly a village and parish, canton and 20 miles S. of Bern. Pop. 1287.

Oberweissbach, o′bẹr-ŵīs‵båᴋ, a village of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, near Rudolstadt. Pop. 1859.

Oberwesel, o′bẹr-ŵå‵sẹl, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 19 miles S.S.E. of Coblentz, on the Rhine. Pop. 2580.

Oberwiesenthal, o'bẹr-ŵee'zẹn-tålˋ, a town of Saxony, 31 miles S.E. of Zwickau. Pop. 1980.

Oberwinter, o'bẹr-ŵinˋtẹr, a village of Rhenish Prussia, on the Rhine, 10 miles S.S.E. of Bonn. Pop. 1300.

Oberwinterthur, oˋbẹr-ŵin'tẹr-toorˋ, a village of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles N.E. of Zurich. Pop. 2287.

Ober-Zeyring, Austria. See Zeyring.

O Bessenova, o bĕshˋshå'no'vŏhˋ, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Torontal, on the Aranka, 9 miles S.W. of Szent-Mikles (Nagy). Pop. 7099.

Obi, Oby, Obe, o'bee, or **Ob,** ob, one of the great rivers of Siberia, governments of Tomsk and Tobolsk. It rises by two principal sources in the Little Altai, near lat. 51° N., lon. 89° E., flows tortuously N.W. to Samarova, and thence generally N., in a double channel, to the Gulf of Obi, which it enters near lat. 67° N., lon. 72° E., after a total course of 2000 miles. Tributaries, the Irtish, with the Tobol and Ishim, the Tom, and the Choolim. Its basin is situated between that of the Yenisei and the Ural Mountains. See Gulf of Obi.

Obidos, o-bee'doce, a fortified town of Portugal, Estremadura, 45 miles N. of Lisbon. Pop. 3185.

Obidos, o-bee'doce, a town of Brazil, province of Pará, on the Amazon. Lon. 55° 18′ W. Here the river is narrowed in the Strait of Pauxis to about 1 mile across. It has some trade in cotton and cacao. Pop. 2000.

Obie's (o'beez) **River,** sometimes written **O'bed's** or **O'bey's,** of the N. part of Tennessee, rises in Fentress co., among the Cumberland Mountains, and, flowing northwestward, enters Cumberland River at Celina. It is navigable by steamboats 60 miles from its mouth, and its whole length is probably above 100 miles. In the upper part of its course it passes through a deep cut in the mountain, and is remarkable for beautiful scenery.

Obila, the ancient name of Avila.

O'bin, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Ark., 14 miles from Bryant Station. It has 2 churches.

Obion, o'be-ọn, a county of West Tennessee, borders on Kentucky. Area, about 530 square miles. It is intersected by the Obion River, and is bounded on the W. by Reelfoot Lake. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of beech, ash, cypress, gum, hickory, oak, tulip-tree, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, cotton, wheat, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Mobile & Ohio Railroad and the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad. Capital, Troy. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,791,294. Pop. in 1870, 15,584, of whom 15,515 were Americans.

Obion, a post-village of Obion co., Tenn., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 74 miles S.S.W. of Paducah. It has a lumber-mill. Pop. about 350.

Obion River, Tennessee, is formed by the North, South, and Rutherford Forks, which unite in Obion co. It runs southwestward through Dyer co., and enters the Mississippi River about 15 miles W. of Dyersburg. The main stream, below the junction of the forks, is nearly 70 miles long, and each of the forks is about as long as the Obion itself. The North Fork rises in Henry co., and runs westward through Weakley co. The South Fork drains parts of Carroll and Weakley cos. The other fork runs northwestward through Gibson co.

Obispo, o-bees'po, a small river of the Isthmus of Panama, joins the Chagres near Cruces.

Obitoshnei, or **Obitochnej.** See Nogaisk.

Obligado, o-ble-gå'do, a village of the Argentine Republic, on the river Parana, near Buenos Ayres.

Obliga'tion, a post-office of Anne Arundel co., Md.

Ob'long, a post-village in Oblong township, Crawford co., Ill., 9 miles W. of Robinson. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. of township, 1490.

Obol, o-bol', a river of Russia, in the government of Vitebsk, flows S.W., and, after a course of about 75 miles, joins the Düna 12 miles above Polotzk.

Obookhov, Oboukhov, or **Obuchow,** o-boo-kov', a town of Russia, 25 miles S.S.E. of Kiev. Pop. 2000.

Obornik, o'bọr-nikˋ, **Obernik,** o'bẹr-nikˋ, or **Oborniki,** o-bor-nee'kee, a town of Prussia, 18 miles N.N.W. of Posen, on the Warta. Pop. 2396.

Oboyan, Oboian, or **Obojan,** o-bo-yån', a town of Russia, government and 32 miles S. of Koorsk, at the confluence of the Oboyanka and Psiol. Pop. 6322. It was founded in 1650 as a bulwark against the Crim Tartars, and has several churches, schools, and charitable institutions, with a brisk trade.

Obra, ob'rå, a river of Prussian Poland, rises near Kosmin, flows W. and N.W., and joins the Warta a little W. of Schwerin. Length, 130 miles.

Obrajillo, or **Obraxillo,** o-brå-heel'yo, a town of Peru, department and 50 miles N.E. of Lima. It consists of about 100 cottages, enclosed by gardens.

O'Bri'en, a county in the N.W. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by the Little Sioux River, which flows through the N.E. and S.E. parts of the county, and is traversed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, maize, and grass are the staples. Capital, Pringhar. Valuation of real and personal estate, $350,000. Pop. in 1870, 715, of whom 649 were natives and 66 were foreigners; in 1875, 2349.

O'Brien, a post-village of O'Brien co., Iowa, near the Little Sioux, about 66 miles E.N.E. of Sioux City. P. 79.

O'Brien Islands, South Shetland, South Atlantic Ocean, are in lat. 61° 32′ S., lon. 55° 22′ W.

O'Brien's Bridge, a village of Ireland, co. of Clare, on the Shannon, 4 miles S.S.W. of Kilaloe.

Obringa, the ancient name of the Aar.

Obris, supposed ancient name of the Orb.

Obrowitz, o'bro-ŵitsˋ, a village of Moravia, one of the suburbs of Brünn. Pop. 1050.

Obscha, ob'shå, or **Mega,** må'gå, a river of Russia, rises in Smolensk, flows W., and joins the Dwina 20 miles above Velizh. Length, 80 miles.

Observatzii, ob-sĕr-våt'see, a cape of East Asia, Gulf of Anadeer. Lat. 64° 47′ 58″ N.; lon. 177° 39′ 55′ E.

Obuchow, a town of Russia. See Obookhov.

Obulco, the ancient name of Porcuna.

Obva, Obwa, ob'vå, or **Obvinsk,** ob-vinsk', a town of Russia, government and 57 miles N.W. of Perm, on the Obva, an affluent of the Kama. Pop. 6212.

Oby, a river of Siberia. See Obi.

Oby, o'bee, written also **Ubi,** a small island in the Gulf of Siam, 15 miles S. of Cambodia Point. Lat. 8° 25′ N.; lon. 104° 54′ E.

Oby, sometimes called **False Oby,** an island in the Gulf of Siam, 48 miles N. of the above, lat. 8° 56′ N., lon. 104° 38′ E., about 18 miles from the mainland.

Oby, Great and Little, two islands of Pitt's Passage, Malay Archipelago. Lat. 1° 26′ S.; lon. 127° 17′ E.

Ocala, o-kå'lå, a post-village, capital of Marion co., Fla., about 40 miles S. of Gainesville, and 50 miles S.W. of Palatka. It has 2 graded schools, 8 stores, a newspaper office, 4 or 5 churches, a carriage-shop, &c. Pop. 600.

Ocaña, o-kån'yå, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles E. of Toledo. Lat. 39° 56′ N.; lon. 3° 31′ W. Pop. 5500. It is enclosed by ruined walls and in decay. Principal edifices, 4 churches, a hospital, barracks, and an aqueduct of Roman construction.

Ocaña, o-kån'yå, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Magdalena, 60 miles N.W. of Pamplona. It has a copper-mine. Pop. 5000.

Ocate, o-kå'tå, a post-hamlet of Mora co., New Mexico, 100 miles S. of El Moro, Col. It has a church.

Occhiobello, okˋke-o-bĕl'lo, a town of Italy, 13 miles S.W. of Rovigo, on the Po. Pop. 4183.

Ocˋcident'al, a post-office of Sonoma co., Cal.

Occimano, ot-che-må'no, or **Occimiano,** ot-che-me-å'no, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 12 miles N.N.W. of Alessandria, near the Grana. Pop. 2315.

Ocˋconee'chee, a township of Northampton co., N.C. Pop. 1944.

Occoquan, ok'ko-kwån, a post-village of Prince William co., Va., on the Occoquan River, 6 miles from its mouth, about 95 miles N. of Richmond. Small vessels ascend to this place. It has water-power and a flouring-mill, also a church. Pop. 228.

Occoquan River, Virginia, is formed by Broad Run and Cedar Run, which rise in Fauquier co. and unite in Prince William co., near Brentsville. It runs nearly eastward, and enters the Potomac River on the S. border of Fairfax co.

Occupacia, okˋkū-pā'she-ạ, a post-hamlet of Essex co., Va., 27 miles from Milford Station. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Ocean, o'shụn, a county in the S.E. part of New Jersey, is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, about 650 square miles. It is drained by Toms River and Cedar Creek. A long lagoon, called Barnegat Bay, extends along the eastern border and is separated from the ocean by a narrow sand-bank. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of pine. The soil is partly sandy. Indian corn, potatoes, lumber, and cranberries are the staple products. Marl is found here. This county is intersected by the New Jersey Southern Railroad and the Tuckerton Railroad. Capital, Toms River. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,884,378. Pop. in 1870, 13,628, of whom 13,064 were Americans.

Ocean, or **Ocean Mines,** a post-village of Alleghany co., Md., at Ocean Station on the Cumberland & Piedmont Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of Piedmont. Coal is mined here. The name of its post-office is Ocean.

Ocean, a township of Monmouth co., N.J. Pop. 6189.

Ocean, or **Curé,** koo-râ', an island of the Pacific. Lat. 28° 37' N.; lon. 178° 23' 30" E.

Ocean, a group of three islets, sometimes called the Catherine Islands. Lat. 9° 14' N.; lon. 167° 2' E.

Oceana, o'she-ah'nạ, a county in the W. part of Michigan, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Michigan, and partly drained by White River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of pine, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Lumber is the chief article of export. Wheat, Indian corn, potatoes, and oats are the staple products. It is intersected by the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad. Capital, Hart. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,584,236. Pop. in 1870, 7222, of whom 5942 were Americans; in 1874, 8360.

Oceana, a township of Muskegon co., Mich. Pop. 919.

Oceana, a post-village, capital of Wyoming co., W. Va., about 56 miles S. of Charleston. It has a church.

Océan-Austral, a French name for Pacific Ocean.

Ocean Beach, a post-village and summer resort of Monmouth co., N.J., in Wall township, on the S. bank of Shark River, and on the New York & Long Branch Railroad, 2 miles S. of Ocean Grove, 8 miles S. of Long Branch, and about ½ mile from the ocean. It has a church, 6 large boarding-houses, and about 100 cottages and residences. The river is here nearly 2 miles wide, and affords good facilities for boating, bathing, and fishing. Here is also a good beach for sea-bathing.

Ocean City, a post-village of Worcester co., Md., on the Atlantic Ocean, and on the Wicomico & Pocomoke Railroad, 7 miles E. of Berlin.

Ocean Grove, a post-village and summer resort of Monmouth co., N.J., in Ocean township, on the New York & Long Branch division of the Central Railroad, and on the Atlantic Ocean, 6 or 7 miles S. of Long Branch, and 36 miles S. of New York City. It is separated from Asbury Park by a lake about 300 feet wide. Here is a good bathing-ground, with numerous cottages and boarding-houses. The place is frequented chiefly by the Methodist denomination, who hold camp-meetings here, many of them living in tents during the season. It has 2 churches.

Ocean House, or **Pine Point,** a station in Revere, Suffolk co., Mass., on the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad, 6 miles N.E. from Boston, and on the seaside.

Oceania, o-she-ah'ne-ạ, or **Oceanica,** o-she-an'e-kạ (Fr. *Océanie*, o'sâ'â'nee'), a name given by modern geographers to a fifth division of the globe, comprising West Oceania, or Malaisia (see Malay Archipelago), Central Oceania, or Australasia, or Melanesia (see Australasia), and East Oceania, or Polynesia (see Polynesia and Micronesia).

Oceanic, o-she-an'ĭk, a post-village in Shrewsbury township, Monmouth co., N.J., on an inlet of the sea called Shrewsbury River, about 25 miles S. of New York, and 2 miles from the New Jersey Southern Railroad. It has 3 churches, a canning-factory, and 2 summer hotels.

Ocean Island, Pacific Ocean. See Paanopa.

Ocean Point, a station in Queens co., N.Y., on the Long Island Railroad, near the sea-coast, 20 miles E.S.E. of Brooklyn.

Oceanport, o'shụn-port, a post-village in Eatontown township, Monmouth co., N.J., on South Shrewsbury River, and on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, about 27 miles S. of New York, and 3 miles W.N.W. of Long Branch. It has a church. Pop. about 400.

Ocean Springs, a post-village and summer resort of Jackson co., Miss., on the Gulf of Mexico or Bay of Biloxi, and on the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, 56 miles W.S.W. of Mobile, 84 miles from New Orleans, and 4 miles E. of Biloxi. It has mineral springs and 4 churches. Pop. 560.

Oceanus, o-ce'ạn-ŭs, a post-village and watering-place of Queens co., N.Y., on the sea-coast, also on Jamaica Bay, and on a branch of the Southern Railroad, about 10 miles direct from Brooklyn. It has a steamboat-landing.

Ocean View, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., near the ocean, and 10 miles E. of Frankford Station. It has 2 churches and about 24 houses.

Ocean View, a post-office of Cape May co., N.J., on the sea-coast, 2 miles from Seaville Railroad Station.

Ocean View, a post-office of Washington co., R.I.

Oceanville, o'shụn-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Me., on the E. shore of Deer Isle, 25 miles E.N.E. of Rockland. It has a church.

Oceanville, a post-hamlet of Atlantic co., N.J., in Galloway township, 8½ miles N.E. of Absecom. It has several stores and a grist-mill.

Ocellodurum, the supposed ancient name of Zamora.

Ocellum Durii, Spain. See Fermoselle.

O'ceo'la, or **Os'ceo'la,** a post-hamlet of St. Joseph co., Ind., on the St. Joseph River, 10 miles E. of South Bend, and on the Lake Shore Railroad. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Oceola, or **Osceola,** a post-hamlet of Green co., Ky., about 22 miles N.E. of Glasgow. Pop. 89.

Oceola, a township of Livingston co., Mich. Pop. 1018.

Oceola, a post-village of Crawford co., O., in Todd township, on Broken Sword Creek, 4 miles N.E. of Nevada Station, and about 8 miles W. by N. of Bucyrus. It has 2 churches, a high school, a grist-mill, &c.

Oceola, Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin. See Osceola.

Oceola Centre, a post-office of Livingston co., Mich., 5 miles N.E. of Howell.

Ocha, a river of Siberia. See Osha.

Ocha, the ancient name of Mount St. Elias (Greece).

Ochagavia, o-châ-gâ've-â, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 32 miles E.N.E. of Pamplona. Pop. 1354.

Ochakov, Otchakov, Oczakow, or **Otschakow,** otch-â'kov, written also **Otchakof** and **Otshakov** (anc. *Axiaca?*), a town of Russia, government of Kherson, on the right bank of the Dnieper, at its mouth in the Black Sea, 40 miles E.N.E. of Odessa. It was taken by the Russians from the Turks in 1737, and again in 1788. Pop. 5227.

Ochandiano, o-chân-de-â'no, a town of Spain, in Biscay, S.W. of Bilbao. Pop. 1518.

Ochansk, a town of Russia. See Okhansk.

Ocheltree, o'kẹl-tree, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, 7 miles S. of Olathe.

Oche'see, a post-office and landing of Jackson co., Fla., on the Appalachicola River, 8 miles below Chattahoochee.

Ocheydan, or **Ocheyedan,** o-chee'dạn, a post-township of Osceola co., Iowa, 10 miles from Sibley. Pop. 175.

Ochil (o'Kil) **Hills,** a range of mountains of Scotland, co. of Perth, commencing about 2 miles from the river Forth, near Stirling, and extending N.N.E. to the Firth of Tay. Length, about 24 miles; average breadth, about 12 miles. The highest summit, Bencleugh, 2300 feet in height, is at the S.W. end. The Ochils are formed of greenstone and basalt, and intersect the coal formations on the S. and the old red sandstone on the N.E. They contain silver, copper, and iron ores.

Ochiltree, ŏK'ịl-tree, a county of the Panhandle of Texas, bounded N. by Indian Territory, and traversed by the North Fork of Canadian River. Area, 900 square miles.

Ochlochnee, ok-lŏk'nee, a post-village of Thomas co., Ga., on a branch of the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 47 miles S. of Albany. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber and naval stores.

Ochotsk, a town and sea of Siberia. See Okhotsk.

Ochre (o'kẹr) **Pit Cove,** a fishing village of Newfoundland, on the N. shore of Conception Bay, 18 miles from Carbonear. Pop. 350.

Ochrida, oK're-dâ (anc. *Lychnidus*), a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the N. bank of Lake Ochrida, 100 miles N. of Yanina. Pop. 1000. It is a Greek bishop's see. See Lake of Ochrida.

Ochsendorf, oK'sẹn-doRf', or **Boitza,** boit'sâ, a village of Transylvania, on the frontier of Roumania. P. 1600.

Ochsenfurt, oK'sẹn-fŏŏRt', a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 11 miles S.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 2443.

Ochsenhausen, oK'sẹn-hŏw'zẹn, a village of Würtemberg, on the Rottum, 8 miles E.S.E. of Biberach. Pop. 1854; with Schloss-Ochsenhausen, 2819.

Ochsenwärder, oK'sẹn-ŵâR'dẹr, a free town, S.E. of Hamburg, on a marshy island of the Elbe. Pop. 2345.

Ochta, a market-town of Russia. See Okhta.

Ochtahat'chee, a post-office of Hamilton co., Fla.

Ochtrup, oK'trŏŏp, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 25 miles N.W. of Münster, on the Vecht. Pop. 3637.

Ocilla, a river of Florida. See Aucilla.

Ocil'la, a post-office of Irwin co., Ga.

Ock, a river of England, co. of Berks, after an E. course of 20 miles joins the Thames near Abingdon.

Ock'brook, a village of England, co. and 5 miles S. by E. of Derby, on the Midland Railway, and on the Derby Canal. Pop. 1633. Adjoining the village is a Moravian settlement.

Ocker, ok′kẹr, or **Oker,** o′kẹr, a river of Germany, rises in the Harz, flows N. past Brunswick, and joins the Aller 10 miles W. of Gifhorn. Length, 60 miles. On it is the village of Ocker, 4 miles N.W. of Harzburg.

Ock‵lawa′ha, a river of Florida, rises in or near Sumter co., passes through Lakes Harris and Griffin, runs northward through Marion co., and enters the St. John's River at Welaka, 25 miles above Palatka. Steamboats ascend this river to Leesburg, 170 miles from its mouth.

Ock‵lock′onnee, or **Ock‵lock′ony,** a river of Georgia and Florida, rises in Irwin co. of the former state, and, passing through Florida, flows into Appalachee Bay between Leon and Gadsden cos.

Ockolock′onee, a post-office of Wakulla co., Fla.

Oclaseer, a town of India. See Ankleswar.

Oclau (ok′law) **Creek,** of Georgia, enters the Ocmulgee in Pulaski co.

Ocmulgee (ok-mŭl′ghee) **River,** Georgia, is formed by three small branches, the Ulcofauhatchee, South, and Yellow Rivers, which unite near the S. extremity of Newton co. It runs in a S.S.E. direction, and passes by the city of Macon. Below this place it forms the boundary between the counties of Houston, Wilcox, and Coffee on the right, and Twiggs, Dodge, and Telfair on the other side. It unites with the Oconee to form the Altamaha River. Its length is estimated at 280 miles. Small vessels can ascend it to Macon.

Oco′ee, a post-office of Polk co., Tenn., on or near the Ocoee River.

Ocoee (or **Toco′a**) **River** rises in Fannin co., Ga., runs northwestward through Polk co., Tenn., and enters the Hiawassee River about 3 miles N. of Benton.

Ocona, o-ko′nå, a town of Peru, department and 90 miles W. of Arequipa, on the Pacific.

Oco′na Luf′ty, a post-office of Swain co., N.C.

Oco′nee, a county in the N. part of Georgia, is bounded on the E. by the Oconee River, and on the W. by the Appalachee. The surface is hilly. The soil produces cotton and Indian corn. Capital, Watkinsville.

Oconee, the most northwestern county of South Carolina, borders on Georgia. Area, about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Kiowee River, on the N.W. by the Chattooga, and on the S.W. by the Tugaloo. The N. part of this county is adjacent to the Blue Ridge. The surface is partly mountainous, and is mostly covered with forests. Indian corn, cotton, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad. Capital, Walhalla. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,385,649. Pop. in 1870, 10,536, of whom 10,404 were Americans.

Oconee, a post-village of Washington co., Ga., on the Central Railroad of Georgia, 46 miles E. of Macon. It has a church.

Oconee, a post-village in Oconee township, Shelby co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 40 miles S. by W. of Decatur, and 22 miles N. of Vandalia. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a money-order post-office. Pop. of the township, 1558; of the village, about 350.

Oco′nee River, Georgia, a branch of the Altamaha, rises in Hall co., in the N.E. part of the state, and runs nearly southward, with a small deviation to the E. It intersects Clarke, Greene, Baldwin, and Laurens cos., and unites with the Ocmulgee River on the S. border of Montgomery co. It is nearly 280 miles long.

Oconom′owoc, a small river of Wisconsin, is the outlet of several lakes which lie in Waukesha co. It enters Rock River in Jefferson co., about 7 miles S.E. of Watertown. These lakes are named Kauchee, Oconomowoc, &c.

Oconomowoc, a post-village and summer resort of Waukesha co., Wis., on Oconomowoc Creek (which here issues from Lake Labelle), and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 31 miles W. of Milwaukee. It is on the S. boundary of Oconomowoc township. It contains 7 churches, a bank, 3 newspaper offices, a seminary for ladies, and a foundry. It is surrounded by numerous lakes. Pop. 2080. The township contains villages named Mapleton and Monterey, and an additional pop. of 2121.

Ocon′to, a large county in the N.E. part of Wisconsin, borders on the upper peninsula of Michigan. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Menomonee River, and on the S.E. by Green Bay (of Lake Michigan), and is drained by the Oconto and Peshtigo Rivers, which rise in it. Area, about 5000 square miles. The surface is mostly covered with forests, in which the pine, maple, beech, and birch abound. Pine lumber is the chief article of export. The value of the lumber sawed in this county in 1870 was $1,998,060. Wheat, oats, and potatoes are the staple products of the soil. Capital, Oconto. Valuation of real and personal estate, $11,044,316. Pop. in 1870, 8321; in 1875, 13,812.

Oconto, a post-town, capital of Oconto co., Wis., in a township of the same name, is on the W. shore of Green Bay, at the mouth of the Oconto River, 28 miles N. by E. of the city of Green Bay, and 22 miles S.W. of Menominee, Mich. It is on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. It contains a court-house, 7 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a bank, and several large steam saw-mills. Pine lumber is the chief article of export. Pop. 4457; of the township, additional, 1017.

Oconto Falls, a post-office of Oconto co., Wis., on the Oconto River, 16 miles W. of Oconto.

Oconto River, Wisconsin, rises in Oconto co., and runs southward in the E. part of Shawano co. It finally runs eastward, and enters Green Bay at Oconto. It is nearly 130 miles long, and traverses extensive pine forests.

Ocopa, o-ko′på, a town of Peru, department and 43 miles N.N.E. of Huancavelica.

Ocopil′co Creek, Georgia, rises in Colquitt co., runs southeastward through Brooks co., and enters the Withlacoochee River about 10 miles S.E. of Quitman.

Ocosingo, o-ko-sing′go, a ruined city of Mexico, state of Chiapas, 65 miles S.E. of Ciudad Real.

Ocoy′a, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 5½ miles S.W. of Pontiac. It has a church.

Ocracoke, o′kra̤-kōk, a post-office of Hyde co., N.C., in Ocracoke township, on a narrow island between Pamlico Sound and the ocean, about 65 miles E. of New-Berne. Pop. of the township, 368.

Ocracoke Inlet, in Hyde and Carteret cos., N.C. (lat. 35° 6′ 28″ N., lon. 75° 58′ 51″ W.), is a passage used by small vessels in entering Pamlico Sound from the Atlantic. It is 25 miles S.W. of Cape Hatteras, and has on either hand dangerous sand-islands. There is a brick light-house on the N.E. side, 65 feet high.

Ocriculum, a village of Italy. See Otricoli.

Oc′tagon, a post-office of Marengo co., Ala.

Octagon, a post-office of Tippecanoe co., Ind., about 10 miles N.N.W. of Lafayette. Here is a church.

Octeville, ok‵tẹh-veel′, a village of France, in Manche, 1 mile S.W. of Cherbourg. Pop. 1385.

Octeville, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 5 miles N. of Havre. Pop. of commune, 2161.

Octodurus, Switzerland. See Martigny la Ville.

Octogesa, the ancient name of Mequinenza.

Octora′ra, or **Octora′ro,** a post-village in Colerain township, Lancaster co., Pa., on Octorara Creek, about 50 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches.

Octorara Creek, Pennsylvania, forms part of the boundary between the cos. of Chester and Lancaster, runs southwestward into Maryland, and enters the Susquehanna River in Cecil co.

Octoraro, a station in Cecil co., Md., on the Columbia & Port Deposit Railroad, 3 miles N.W. of Port Deposit.

Ocumare, o-koo-må′rå, a port and small bay of Venezuela, state of Carabobo, on the Caribbean Sea, off which is the islet called Ocumare, 30 miles E. of Puerto Cabello.

Ocumare, or **Ocumare del Tuy,** o-koo-må′rå del too′ee, a town of Venezuela, state of Bolivar, 40 miles S.S.E. of Caraccas. Pop. 7493.

Oczakow, a town of Russia. See Ochakov.

Odahr, o-dåh′r′, or **Odarha,** o-daʀ′hå, a town of India, in Oude, 80 miles N. of Lucknow. Pop. 3000.

Oda′nah, a post-office and Indian village of Ashland co., Wis., near Lake Superior, 12 miles N.E. of Ashland. It has 2 churches, and an industrial boarding-school for Indian children.

Odawara, o-då-wå′rå, **Odowara,** o-do-wå′rå, or **Wodawara,** wo-då-wå′rå, a bay of Japan, island of Hondo, forming the entrance by which the city of Tokio is reached. It lies in lat. 35° 16′ N. and lon. 139° 6′ E.

Odawara, or **Odowara,** a town of Japan, on the E. coast of the island of Hondo, 40 miles S.W. of Tokio. Pop. 20,000.

Oddalengo, od-då-lĕn′go, Grande, grån′då ("Great"), and Piccolo, pik′ko-lo ("Little"), two contiguous villages of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Alessandria, and W. of Casale. United pop. 2120.

Odd Fellows' Hall, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Tenn., 9 miles N. of Pulaski. It has an Odd-Fellows' hall.

Odd′ville, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ky., 6 miles N.E. of Cynthiana. It has a church.

O′debolt, a post-village of Sac co., Iowa, on the Maple River Railroad, 13 miles E. of Ida Grove.

O‵dell′, a post-village in Odell township, Livingston co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 82 miles S.S.W. of Chicago, and 11 miles N.E. of Pontiac. It has a bank, 3 churches, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 739; of the township, 1455.

Odell, a post-office of Tippecanoe co., Ind.

Odell, a post-office of Harper co., Kansas.

Odell, a post-hamlet of Guernsey co., O., 6 miles E. of Kimbolton Station, which is 11 miles N. of Cambridge.

Odell, a post-office of Washington co., Pa.

Odemes, a town of Asia. See Demish.

Odemira, o-dȧ-mee′rȧ, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 58 miles S.W. of Beja, on the Odemira, thence navigable to the sea. Pop. 2969. The Odemira River rises in the Serra de Monchique, and, after a W. course of 25 miles, falls into the Atlantic 5 miles below Villanova.

Odenbach, o′dẹn-bȧk‵, a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, circle of Lauterecken. Pop. 1051.

Odenheim, o′dẹn-hīme‵, a village of Baden, 21 miles N.E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 2196.

Odenkirchen, o′dẹn-kĕērk‵ẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles W.S.W. of Dusseldorf, on the Niers. Pop. 7850. It has extensive manufactures of cotton, linen and silk fabrics, leather, and paper.

Odense, o′dẹn-sẹh (Danish, *Odins-öe, i.e.,* "Odin's island;" L. *Othen′sia*), a town and seaport of Denmark, capital of the island of Funen, on the Odense-Åa, near the fiord of the same name. It is the see of a bishop, and the residence of the authorities on the island. It has a small royal palace, a large Gothic cathedral founded in 1086, 2 other churches, a fine old council house or state hall, a large and richly-endowed hospital, an arsenal and barracks, important manufactures of cloth, an extensive iron-foundry, and a considerable trade. Pop. 16,970.

O′dense, a post-hamlet of Allen co., Kansas, 10 miles S.E. of Humboldt. It has 2 churches.

Odense-Fiord, o′dẹn-sẹh-fe-ord‵, on the N. coast of the island of Funen, has a length of about 9 miles, with a breadth varying from 1½ to nearly 5 miles.

Odensholm, o′dẹns-holm‵, an islet at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, 28 miles S.W. of Revel, with a lighthouse in lat. 59° 18′ 45″ N., lon. 23° 25′ 25″ E.

O′denton, a post-hamlet of Anne Arundel co., Md., on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, at its junction with the Annapolis & Elk Ridge Railroad, 19 miles S.S.W. of Baltimore.

O′denville, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Ala., about 33 miles N.E. of Birmingham. It has 2 churches. Coal and iron ore abound here.

Odenwald, o′dẹn-ŵȧlt‵, a mountain-region of Germany, in Hesse, between the Neckar and Main Rivers. On it are many remains of Roman forts. The Bergstrasse (*i.e.,* "mountain-road"), on which are the towns of Langen, Darmstadt, and Bensheim, borders it on the W.

O′denweld, or **O′denwelder's,** a village of Northampton co., Pa., on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 1 mile W. of Easton.

Oder, o′dẹr (anc. *Via′drus*), a large river of Germany, rises in the Carpathian Mountains, near Olmutz, flows N., and afterwards N.W., through Prussian Silesia, Brandenburg, and Pomerania, traverses the Stettiner-Haff, and enters the Baltic by 3 branches, the Dievenow on the E., the Swine in the middle, and the Peene on the W. Length, about 550 miles. It is of great commercial importance, and is navigable for barges of from 40 to 50 tons from the Baltic to Breslau. Principal tributaries, the Warta, with the Netze, Bober, Neisse, and Ihna.

Oder, a river of Hanover, rises in the Harz, flows E., and joins the Leine near Nordheim. Length, 30 miles.

Oderau, o′dẹr-ŏw‵, or **Odrau,** o′drŏw, a town of Austrian Silesia, 19 miles S.S.W. of Troppau, on the Oder. It has manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics. Pop. 4221.

Oderberg, o′dẹr-bêrg‵, a town of Austrian Silesia, 20 miles N.W. of Teschen, on the Oder. Pop. 1333.

Oderberg, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 54 miles N.E. of Potsdam, on the Oder. Pop. 3929.

Oderin, o‵dẹh-rȧnᵒ′, a small island off the W. coast of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland. It is settled by fishermen. Pop. 387.

Odernheim, o′dẹrn-hīme‵, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Glan, 22 miles N. of Kaiserslautern. P. 1333.

Odernheim, or **Gau-Odernheim,** gŏw-o′dẹrn-hīme, a town of Germany, in Hesse, on the Selz, 4 miles N.E. of Alzey.

Oderwitz, ō′dẹr-ŵitz‵, a town of Saxony, 6 miles by rail N.W. of Zittau. Pop. of Nieder-Oderwitz, 2719; of the adjacent Mittel-Oderwitz, 895. Not far away is the village of Ober-Oderwitz. Pop. 3713.

Oderzo, o-dêrt′so (anc. *Opiter′gium*), a town of Italy, 15 miles E.N.E. of Treviso. Pop. 6434, who manufacture hats and liqueurs and trade in wine.

Odes′sa, a city and seaport of Russia, government of Kherson, on a fine bay formed on the N.W. shore of the Black Sea, between the mouths of the Dnieper and Dniester, about 90 miles W.S.W. of Kherson, and 390 miles N. of Constantinople. Lat. 46° 28′ 54″ N.; lon. 30° 44′ 30″ E. The various quarters of this great city cover a portion of a broad plateau, which at this point, rising nearly perpendicularly from the sea to the height of about 80 feet, spreads out into immense steppes. Although the latitude under which it is situated is generally temperate, the winter is rigorous, while in summer the heat is intense.

Odessa is strongly fortified. It is laid out in squares, with broad, straight streets, well paved, and planted with rows of acacia-trees. The houses are substantially built of a soft calcareous stone. A long and majestic terrace overlooking the bay is lined with public edifices, hotels, and stately mansions. On the summit of the cliff, throughout its whole extent, is planted an avenue of trees, with their branches arching together.

The more crowded portion of the city is that adjoining Richelieu street, the finest and most populous in Odessa. In numerous shops along this street are spread out for sale the varied products of every country in Europe. Among the edifices most deserving of notice may be mentioned the governor's house, a large mansion, containing, in addition to public offices, a library, and a museum particularly rich in Grecian antiquities, the cathedral or church of St. Nicholas, the admiralty, custom-house, exchange, the French and Russian theatres, the "petit Palais Royal," used as a bazaar, and the princely mansion of Count Woronzow, finely situated at one extremity of the Boulevard.

The literary and scientific institutions comprise the College of Richelieu, founded in 1817, a university founded in 1865, an ecclesiastical seminary, a law school, a school for the study of the Oriental languages, a school for noble young ladies, the Richelieu Lyceum, or royal school of commerce, a school of navigation, and a botanic garden of celebrity. There are also a hospital and several other benevolent institutions. The city contains the Imperial Bank of Commerce, a tribunal of commerce, and a chamber of commerce, and is an archbishop's see.

In commercial importance Odessa holds the first rank in the Black Sea. It was declared a free port in 1817, and has since continued to make almost unexampled progress. Its harbor is formed by moles, one of them in the shape of a quadrant, with regular parapets and embrasures for cannon, and subdivided by smaller moles, forming separate docks, capable of containing 300 vessels. The harbor affords good anchorage for ships of a large burden, but they are much exposed during gales from the E. and S.E. It is defended by strong works, and has at one extremity the citadel and at the other the lazaretto. A light-house has been erected at the extremity of the longest mole. The trade includes, among other articles, corn, linseed, wool, iron, hides, copper, wax, caviare, isinglass, potash, furs, cordage, sail-cloth, tar, beef, butter, and tallow. The last is the second great staple; but the first, and that for which Odessa is celebrated, is grain.

Odessa has steam navigation companies for the Black Sea, the Sea of Azof, the Dnieper, Constantinople, and the ports of the Danube. It is the terminus of a great railway, giving it connection with the principal cities of Russia, also with Moldavia, Galicia, and Bukovina. It has few manufactures, the chief articles being soap and candles, tallow, cordage, spirits, beet sugar, silk and felt hats, cabinet-ware, and wool-washers. The town has a good water-supply from a point on the Dniester, 26 miles distant.

Odessa was founded by Catherine II. in 1792. In 1802 its population was only 9000; in 1837 it had increased to 58,803; in 1846 it was 70,877; in 1850, 71,392; in 1858, 104,169; in 1873, 184,819.

Odes′sa, a post-village of Yankton co., Dakota, about 9 miles N.N.W. of Yankton.

Odessa, a post-village of New Castle co., Del., on the Appoquinimink Creek, 22 miles S. by W. of Wilmington. It has 3 churches and a national bank. Pop. 695.

Odessa, a post-office of Jewell co., Kansas.

Odessa, a township of Ionia co., Mich. Pop. 1087. It contains South Cass.

Odessa, a post-office of Buffalo co., Neb.

Odessa, a post-hamlet in Catherine township, Schuyler co., N.Y., 3 miles from Havana, and about 17 miles N. of Elmira. It has 2 churches and several mills.

Odes′sa (formerly **Mill Creek**), a post-village of

Ontario, co. of Lennox, 12 miles W. of Kingston. It has 3 churches, 2 grist-mills, a saw-mill, a planing-mill, 2 woollen-mills, 2 foundries, shingle-mills, sash- and door-factory, &c., also 4 hotels and about 12 stores. Pop. 750.

Odessa Centre, Michigan. See SOUTH CASS.

Odeypoor, o-dȧ-poor′, or **Odeypore,** o-dȧ-pōr′, a state of India, subsidiary to the British, its centre near lat. 24° N., lon. 74° E. Estimated area, 11,780 square miles. The surface is hilly and well watered. The products comprise sugar, indigo, tobacco, rice, wheat, timber, iron, copper, lead, and sulphur. Principal cities, Odeypoor and Chittoor. Pop. 1,161,400.

Odeypoor, a city of India, the capital of the above state, in a hollow surrounded by rugged hills, 145 miles S.W. of Ajmeer and N.E. of Ahmedabad, lat. 24° 35′ N., lon. 73° 44′ E., has externally a noble appearance, its marble buildings skirting a lake, from which it is protected by an embankment. It has extensive manufactures of toys, images, and carvings in stone and marble. See also OODEEPOOR.

Odeypoor, or **Odeypore,** a town of the Gwalior dominions, 27 miles E. of Seronge.

Odia, Pacific Ocean. See MUSKILLO.

O′diham, a town of England, co. of Hants, 22 miles E.N.E. of Winchester. The town has an almshouse and other charities, and some remains of a royal palace and park. Pop. of parish, 2650.

O′din, a post-village in Odin township, Marion co., Ill., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad where it crosses the Chicago division of the Illinois Central Railroad, 64 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo., and 8 miles N.N.E. of Centralia. It has 4 churches, an academy, a broom-factory, a woollen-mill, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. 900; of the township, 1268.

Odin, a post-office of Barton co., Kansas.

Odin, a township of Watonwan co., Minn. Pop. 311.

Odins-öe, a town of Denmark. See ODENSE.

Odobere, o‘do‘baiʀ′ (?), a village of Africa, in Foota-Damga, on the Senegal. Lat. 15° 14′ N.; lon. 12° 42′ W.

Odoiev, or **Odojev,** o-do-yĕv′, a fortified town of Russia, government and 40 miles S.W. of Toola, on the Oopa. Pop. 7681.

Odowara, a town and bay of Japan. See ODAWARA.

Odrau, a town of Austria. See ODERAU.

Odsak, a town of Hungary. See HODSAK.

Œ. For names commencing thus, and not found below, see Ö: as, OEREBRO. See ÖREBRO. It may be observed that in German and most of the Teutonic languages, *ae*, *oe*, and *ue* are respectively equivalent to *ä*, *ö*, and *ü*.

Œaso, or **Œasso,** Spain. See OYARZUN.

Oebisfelde, ö′bis-fĕl‘deh, a town of Prussia, 34 miles N.W. of Magdeburg, on the Aller. Pop. 2324.

Oedanes, an ancient name of the BRAHMAPOOTRA.

Oedelem, ö′deh-lĕm‘, a parish and village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 5½ miles E.S.E. of Bruges. Pop. 4500.

Oedenburg, ö′den-bŏŏʀɢ‘ (Hun. *Soprony,* sho‘proñ′; anc. *Sopro′nium?*), a town of West Hungary, capital of a county, near Lake Neusiedl, 37 miles by railway S.S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 21,108, chiefly of German descent. It has several fine Roman Catholic churches, a Calvinist church, Dominican and Ursuline convents, Roman Catholic and Lutheran colleges, hospitals, barracks, riding-school, military academy, and theatre, with manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, potash, nitre, tobacco, and refined sugar. It is an extensive mart for wine grown in the vicinity, corn, tobacco, wax, honey, and cattle.

Oederan, ö′deh-rȧn‘, a town of Saxony, 32 miles N.E. of Zwickau. Pop. 5836. It has important manufactures of woollen cloth, flannel, and cotton goods.

Oedheim, öd′hīme, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, bailiwick of Neckarsulm. Pop. 1647.

Oedt, ött, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 18 miles N.W. of Dusseldorf, on the Niers. Pop. of commune, 3066.

Oegstgeest, ooɢst′ʜȧst‘, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 3 miles N.W. of Leyden. Pop. of commune, 2320.

Oehringen, ö′ring-en, a town of Würtemberg, on the Ohr, 14 miles E.N.E. of Heilbronn, with 3428 inhabitants, a palace of the Prince of Hohenlohe-Oehringen, a lyceum, and manufactures of cottons and carpets.

Oeiras, o-ȧ′e-rȧs, almost way′rȧs, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 9 miles W.S.W. of Lisbon, at the mouth of the Tagus and of the small river Oeiras. Pop. 2457.

Oeiras, o-ȧ′e-rȧs, a city of Brazil, capital of the province of Piauhy, on an affluent of the Parnahiba, near lat. 7° 5′ S., lon. 42° 40′ W. Pop. 5000.

Oeiras, a village of Brazil, province and about 140 miles W.S.W. of Pará.

Oeland, an island of Sweden. See OLAND.

Oelde, öl′deh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 25 miles E.S.E. of Münster. Pop. 2719.

Oeleghem, oo′leh-ghĕm‘, a village of Belgium, province and 9 miles E. of Antwerp. Pop. 1420.

Oelk, a town of Prussia. See LICK.

Oels, öls, a town of Prussian Silesia, 16 miles E.N.E. of Breslau, capital of a mediatized principality, on the Oels. Pop. 8874. It is enclosed by walls, and has a ducal castle, with a library and museums, Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, a theatre, a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollens, linens, and paper.

Oels, a town of Moravia, 24 miles N.W. of Brünn. Pop. 1650.

Oels, öls, or **Oelse,** öl′seh, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, government and S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1298.

Oelsnitz, öls′nits, a town of Saxony, on the right bank of the Elster, 6 miles S.E. of Plauen. Pop. 5685. It has manufactures of woollens, cottons, and leather.

Oelwein, ōl′wine, formerly **Otse′go,** a post-village of Fayette co., Iowa, in Jefferson township, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 14 miles N. of Independence. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a bank, a plough-factory, and a carriage-shop.

Oe′naville, a post-office of Bell co., Tex.

Oeno (o-ȧ′no) **Island,** Pacific Ocean, 90 miles N. of Pitcairn's Island, is in lat. 24° 1′ S., lon. 130° 41′ W.

Œnthe, the ancient name of GALAXIDI.

Œnus, the ancient name of the INN.

Œnussæ, Turkey. See SPALMADORE ISLANDS.

Oerdingen, a town of Prussia. See UERDINGEN.

Oerebro, Sweden. See ÖREBRO.

Oeresund, Europe. See SOUND, THE.

Œscus, the ancient name of the ISKER.

Oesdorf, a village of Germany. See OESTORF.

Oesel, ö′sel (Esthonian, *Kurre-Saar,* kŏŏʀ′reh-sȧʀ), an island of Russia, in Livonia, in the Baltic, mostly between lat. 57° 40′ and 58° 14′ N. and lon. 21° 40′ and 23° E. Area, about 1200 square miles. Pop. 40,000, mostly Lutherans, with some German landed proprietors. The surface is generally level, and the soil tolerably fertile. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, &c., are produced. Rearing cattle, horses, and sheep, and fishing, form the principal occupations of the inhabitants. Principal town, Arensburg.

Oesselgem, ös′sel-ɢhĕm‘, a village of Belgium, West Flanders, on the Lys, 22 miles S.S.E. of Bruges. Pop. 1000.

Oestergötland, a læn of Sweden. See LINKÖPING.

Œster Hurup, ös′ter hoo′roop, a fishing-village of Denmark, on the Cattegat, 21 miles S.E. of Aalborg.

Oesterreich, Oestreich, Oesterreichisch, Oesterreicher. See AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Oestorf, ös′toʀf‘, or **Oesdorf,** ös′doʀf‘, a village of Germany, principality of Waldeck, E. of Pyrmont.

Oestrich, ös′triĸ, a town of Prussia, on the Rhine, 11 miles W. of Mentz. Pop. 2004.

Oestringen, ös′tring-en, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, 8 miles N.E. of Bruchsal. Pop. 2645.

Oestsee, the German name of the BALTIC.

Œta, ee′ta, a mountain of Greece, nome of Phthiotis, is 9 miles W. of Thermopylæ, and consists of a chain, the principal elevations of which are Katabothra and Aninos, 7061 feet above the sea, and commanding magnificent views over Hellas, Eubœa, and Thessaly.

Oetinghen, oo′ting-en, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 16 miles S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 1740.

Oetisheim, ö′tis-hīme‘, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar. Pop. 1342.

Oetting, a town of Bavaria. See ALT-OETTING.

Oettingen, öt′ting-en, a town of Bavaria, on the Wernitz, 25 miles by rail S. of Anspach. Pop. 2892.

Oetz, öts, a village and parish of the Tyrol, 8 miles E.S.E. of Imst. Pop. 1195.

O‘faho′ma, a post-hamlet of Leake co., Miss., 22 miles E. of Canton. It has a church.

O'Fal′lon, or **O'Fal′lon Depot,** a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, and on the O'Fallon Branch of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 17 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo., and 7 miles N.E. of Belleville. It has 3 churches, 2 brick-yards, a flouring-mill, and a nunnery. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1870, 1117. The name of its post-office is O'Fallon Depot.

O'Fallon, a post-village of St. Charles co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 34 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis. It has a church, a convent, a flour-mill, and a brick-yard.

O'Fallon's, a station in Lincoln co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, 17 miles W. of North Platte.

Ofanto, o-fân′to (anc. *Au′fidus*), a river of Italy, rises in the province of Avellino, 6 miles E. of Monte Marano, flows E.N.E., and enters the Adriatic 4 miles N.W. of Barletta. Length, 75 miles.

Ofen, Hungary. See BUDA and ALT-OFEN.

Of′fa, or **Craw′ford,** a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 16 miles from Lucan. Pop. 100.

Offagna, of-fân′yâ, a village of Italy, in the Marches, 7 miles S.W. of Ancona, near the Musone. Pop. 2388.

Offanengo, of-fâ-nĕn′go, a village of Italy, province of Cremona, on the Serio. Pop. of commune, 2276.

Of′fa's Dyke, an intrenchment traceable through several English and Welsh counties from the Wye to the Dee, constructed by Offa, King of Mercia, to separate England from the Welsh principalities.

Offenbach, of′fẹn-bâĸ‵, a town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, on the left bank of the Main, 4 miles S.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 25,911. It has a castle, the residence of the princes Isenburg-Birstein, several Lutheran churches, schools, and cabinets of natural history. It is the chief manufacturing town of the duchy, having manufactures of hosiery, cotton fabrics, carpets and other woollen fabrics, carriages, pipes, musical instruments, and jewelry.

Offenbach, a village of Bavaria, 5 miles E. of Landau. Pop. 2189.

Offenburg, of′fẹn-bŭrg or of′fẹn-bŏŏʀɢ‵, a town of Baden, on the Kinzig, and on the Basel & Mannheim Railway, 17 miles S.S.W. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 6587. It is enclosed by walls, and has a gymnasium, a Franciscan convent, a hospital, a theatre, and a brisk transit trade.

Offenburg, a village of Transylvania, on the Aranyos, with adjacent gold-, silver-, and antimony-mines.

Of′ferle, a post-office of Edwards co., Kansas.

Offida, of′fe-dâ, a village of Central Italy, in the Marches, 8 miles N.E. of Ascoli. Pop. of commune, 4465.

Offingen, or **Markt-Offingen,** maʀkt-of′fing-ẹn, a town of Bavaria, 9 miles N.N.E. of Nördlingen.

Offranville, of‵frôɴᵍ‵veel′, a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 4 miles S. of Dieppe. Pop. 1711.

Of′fut, a post-office of Washington co., Miss.

Offut's Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md., 6 miles S.S.W. of Rockville. It has 2 churches.

Ogahden, o-gâ‵dĕn′, a province of East Africa, in Adel. Lat. 7° to 8° 30′ N.; lon. 45° to 49° E.

O‵galal′la, a post-village, capital of Keith co., Neb., on the South Fork of the Platte River, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, 342 miles W. of Omaha.

Ogal′lah, a post-village of Trego co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 33 miles N. by W. of Hays City. It has 2 stores and a hotel.

Og′den, a post-village of Champaign co., Ill., on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 17 miles W. of Danville. It has 2 churches.

Ogden, a post-village of Henry co., Ind., in Spiceland township, on the railroad which connects Indianapolis with Richmond, 30 miles W. of Richmond. It has 3 churches.

Ogden, a post-village of Boone co., Iowa, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 11 miles E. of Grand Junction. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, a flouring-mill, and 2 churches. P. about 450.

Ogden, a post-village in Ogden township, Riley co., Kansas, on the Kansas River, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Junction City. It has 2 churches, a brewery, and a graded school. Pop. of the township, 647.

Ogden, a post-hamlet of Lenawee co., Mich., on the Canada Southern Railroad, 8 miles S. by E. of Adrian. It has a church. Pop. of Ogden township, 1622.

Ogden, a post-office of Madison co., Neb.

Ogden, a post-office in Ogden township, Monroe co., N.Y., 13 miles W. of Rochester. The township contains villages named Adams Basin and Spencerport, which are on the Erie Canal. It is intersected by the New York Central Railroad. Pop. 2977.

Ogden, a post-village in Adams township, Clinton co., O., on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, 50 miles N.E. of Cincinnati, and 5 miles W. of Wilmington. It has 3 churches.

Ogden, or **Ogden City,** a post-town, capital of Weber co., Utah, is near Ogden Peak, on the Weber River where it passes through the Wahsatch Range, 37 miles N. of Salt Lake City. Elevation, 4340 feet. It is the W. terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, which connects here with the Central Pacific and Utah Northern Railroads, 878 miles from San Francisco, and 1029 miles from Omaha. The Utah Central Railroad connects it with Salt Lake City. A daily newspaper is published here. Pop. 3127.

Ogden Centre, a post-hamlet in Ogden township, Lenawee co., Mich., 4 miles from Ogden, and 13 miles E.N.E. of Morenci.

Ogden Centre, a hamlet of Monroe co., N.Y., in Ogden township, 1 mile from Spencerport. It has a church.

Ogden Mine, a hamlet in Sparta township, Sussex co., N.J., 3 miles S.E. of Ogdensburg. It is the N. terminus of a railroad extending to Lake Hopatcong. Here is an iron-mine.

Ogden Peak, Utah, is a peak of the Wahsatch Mountains, near Ogden, the W. terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad. Its height is computed to be 9638 feet above the sea-level. It is the culminating point of the mass of mountain which is separated from the other parts of the range by Ogden Cañon and Weber Cañon.

Og′den's, a station of the Swedesborough Branch Railroad, 3½ miles S.W. of Woodbury, N.J.

Og′densburg, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., in Sparta township, on the Wallkill River, and on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, 36 miles W.N.W. of Paterson. It has a church and a mine of zinc. Franklinite is found near this place, and here are the Passaic Zinc Works.

Ogdensburg, a city and port of entry in Oswegatchie township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the river St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Oswegatchie, and opposite Prescott, Canada. Lat. 44° 41′ N.; lon. 75° 31′ W. By railroad it is 61 miles W. by S. of Malone, 142 miles N. of Rome, and 250 miles N.N.W. of Albany. It is the W. terminus of the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, and the N. terminus of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad. Ogdensburg is situated on a plain, is regularly laid out, lighted with gas, and profusely shaded by trees. The St. Lawrence River is here more than 2 miles wide, and is crossed by steam ferry-boats plying between this city and Prescott. The principal public buildings are the Catholic cathedral and the new edifice erected by the United States for the post-office, custom-house, and court-house. This cost about $250,000. Ogdensburg contains a bank, a large hotel called the Seymour House, 12 graded schools, each occupying a fine building, the Ogdensburg Educational Institute, and 6 churches. One daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. The prosperity of this place is chiefly derived from trade and extensive manufactures of flour, lumber, machinery, leather, &c. It has an immense grain-elevator. It is stated that 10,000,000 bushels of grain pass through this port in a year from the West to New England. Steamboats depart daily from this city to various ports on the river and lakes. It was incorporated as a city in 1868. Pop. in 1870, 10,076.

Ogdensburg, Tioga co., Pa. See UNION CENTRE.

Ogdensburg, a post-village of Waupaca co., Wis., on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, 55 miles W. by S. of Green Bay City. It has 2 churches.

Og′den's Land′ing, a post-office of Ballard co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 25 miles below Paducah.

Ogee, o′ghee, a post-office of Blount co., Ala.

Ogeechee, o-ghee′chee, a river of Georgia, rises in or near Greene co., and runs nearly southeastward. It forms the S.W. boundary of Burke, Scriven, Effingham, and Chatham cos., and enters the Atlantic Ocean through Ossabaw Sound, about 18 miles S. of Savannah. Its length is estimated at 260 miles. It traverses a level, sandy region.

Ogeechee, a post-hamlet of Scriven co., Ga., on the Ogeechee River, and on the Central Georgia Railroad, 62 miles N.W. of Savannah. Nearly 2000 bales of cotton are shipped here in a year.

Ogema, o′ghe-mâ, a post-office of Chippewa co., Wis., on the Central Railroad, 97 miles S.S.E. of Ashland.

Ogemaw, o′ghe-maw, a county in the N.E. part of Michigan, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by Rifle River, which rises in it. The surface is undulating, and is covered with forests. It is traversed by the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central Railroad. Pop. in 1870, 12; in 1874, 702. Capital, West Branch.

Ogemaw Springs, a post-hamlet of Ogemaw co., Mich., at Ogemaw Station on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, 58 miles N.N.W. of Bay City. Pop. of Ogemaw township, 149.

Oggersheim, og′ghẹrs-hīme‵, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 12 miles N.N.W. of Speyer, with a castle. P. 3472.

Oggiono, od-jo′nọ, a town of Northern Italy, 13 miles E. of Como. Pop. 2745.

Oglasa, the ancient name of MONTE-CHRISTO.

Ogle, o′gẹl, a county in the N. part of Illinois, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is intersected by Rock River, which divides it into two nearly equal parts, and is also drained by Leaf River and Pine Creek. The surface is undulating. The soil is very fertile. The prairies of this county are much more extensive than the woodlands. Indian corn, wheat, barley, hay, cattle, butter, and pork are the staple products. Galena limestone (Lower Silurian) crops out in the bluffs of Rock River. This county is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Illinois Central, the Chicago & Iowa, and the Chicago & Northwestern. Capital, Oregon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $23,685,654. Pop. in 1870, 27,492, of whom 22,710 were Americans.

Ogle, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa., about 20 miles N. by W. of Pittsburg.

Ogles, o′gẹlz, a village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Belleville. Here coal is mined.

Oglesby, o′gẹlz-be, a post-village of La Salle co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 2 miles S. of La Salle, and about 1 mile S. of the Illinois River. Coal is mined here by two companies.

Oglethorpe, o′gẹl-thorp, a county in the N.E. part of Georgia, has an area of about 520 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Broad River, and on the S.W. by the Oconee River, and is drained by the South Fork of Broad River and by Long Creek. The surface is hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals are granite, novaculite, and iron ore. This county is intersected by the Athens Branch of the Georgia Railroad. Capital, Lexington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,720,152. Pop. in 1870, 11,782, of whom 11,755 were Americans.

Oglethorpe, a post-village, capital of Macon co., Ga., on Flint River, and on the Southwestern Railroad, 50 miles S.S.W. of Macon. It has 2 churches. Pop. 400.

Ogleton, o′gẹl-tọn, a station on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 3 miles S. of Oxford, O.

Oglianico, ol-yå′ne-ko, a village of Italy, about 20 miles from Turin. Pop. 1011.

Oglio, ὸl′yo, or **Ollio,** ὸl′le-o (anc. *Ol′lius*), a river of Italy, rises in the Rhætian Alps, flows through Lake Isèo, and, after a course of 130 miles, joins the Po at Torre d'Oglio, 10 miles S.W. of Mantua.

Og′more, a river of South Wales, rising in the co. of Glamorgan, flows S.S.W. into the Bristol Channel.

Ogoño, o-gὸn′yo, a cape of Spain, Bay of Biscay, in the E. part of the province of Biscay, 17 miles N.W. of Bilbao. Lat. 43° 25′ N.; lon. 2° 35′ W.

Ogoway, or **Ogowé,** ŏg′o-wā, a large river of Africa, which reaches the Atlantic by several mouths, forming a large delta, not far S. of the Gaboon estuary. Little is known of its upper course.

Ogulin, o-goo-leen′, a town of Croatia, 23 miles S.S.W. of Carlstadt, on the Dobra. Pop. 3543.

Ogun′quit, a post-village of York co., Me., in Wells township, about 1 mile from the ocean, and 35 miles S.S.W. of Portland. It has 2 churches and a free high school.

Ogy, o‛zhee′, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 25 miles N.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1364.

Ohain, o‛hån′, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 11 miles S.S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 2750.

Ohanez, o-å-nêth′, a town of Spain, province and 19 miles N.W. of Almeria, on the S. slope of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 2457.

Ohasaka, a town of Japan. See OSAKA.

Oheteroa, o-hå-tå-ro′å, or **Rourouton,** roo-roo-ton′, an island of the Pacific, lat. 22° 34′ S., lon. 150° 13′ W., about 12 miles in circumference.

Ohio, o-hī′o, an important river and affluent of the Mississippi, is formed by the Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers, which unite at Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, where it is a navigable stream about 600 yards wide. This point is about 700 feet above the sea-level. It runs first northwestward to Beaver, and, after it has crossed the W. boundary of Pennsylvania, flows southward to Wheeling. Below this point it forms the boundary between Ohio and West Virginia, and runs southwestward to the mouth of the Sandy River. It next forms the boundary between Kentucky and Ohio, and pursues a west-northwestward course to Cincinnati. After it strikes the E. border of Indiana, it runs nearly southwestward with a very sinuous course, and forms the boundary between Indiana and Illinois on the right and Kentucky on the left, until it enters the Mississippi at Cairo in lat. 37° N. and about 1200 miles from the mouth of the Great River. The Ohio is nearly 1000 miles long, and carries, it is said, a greater volume of water than any other tributary of the Mississippi. The area drained by it is computed to be 214,000 square miles. Its mouth is nearly 300 feet above the level of the sea. This river is remarkable for the gentleness and uniformity of its current. Large steamboats can navigate it from Pittsburg to its mouth, except in the low stages of water,—*i.e.*, in summer, and when it is closed by ice in winter. The largest affluents of the Ohio are the Tennessee, the Cumberland, the Wabash, the Kentucky, the Great Kanawha, the Green, the Muskingum, and the Scioto. The chief towns on its banks are Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville, Evansville, New Albany, Madison, Portsmouth, and Covington. Bridges cross this river at Wheeling and Cincinnati. In the upper part of its course it flows among verdant hills and beautiful scenery. Near Louisville the navigation was obstructed by rocky rapids, where the river descends 22 feet in a distance of 2 miles. To obviate this difficulty, a canal wide and deep enough for steamboats has been opened. The water of this river is subject to great variations of level, and the difference between high and low water is nearly 50 feet. The width of the river varies from 500 yards or less to 1400 yards. It encloses a large number of islands. Between Pittsburg and Portsmouth it runs for about 350 miles through the great coal-fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia.

Ohio, a northeast central state of the American Union, bounded N. by Michigan and Lake Erie, E. by New York, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, S. by West Virginia and Kentucky, and W. by Indiana. The state limits include nearly all the Wine Islands of Lake Erie, along which lake the state has a water-front of 230 miles, while the navigable Ohio River divides it from West Virginia and Kentucky, washing the S.E. and S. border of the state for 436 miles. The longest E. and W. measurement is 225 miles; N. and S., 205 miles. Area, 39,964 square miles, of which about one-third is under cultivation, one-fifth pasture, and one-sixth woodland. But a small percentage is unproductive.

The Face of the Country may be described as a table-land whose watershed has an average altitude of about 1160 feet, the highest point (1540 feet) being in Logan co., the northern slope reaching Lake Erie (elevation 565 feet) by easy grades of descent, the surface being generally level or gently rolling, while the southern and southeastern aspects have a somewhat greater pitch, the Ohio at the S.W. angle being only 433 feet, and at its highest point in this state about 665 feet above the sea. The Ohio thus falls some 230 feet in 436 miles; and this river and many of its tributaries have cut for themselves deep trough-like valleys. The banks of the Ohio have, therefore, a remarkably bold aspect, and portions of its immediate valley are occupied by steep bluffs, and a part of the southeastern or coal region is cut deeply into a labyrinth of narrow ravines. In the N.W. is a large well-timbered area, naturally swampy.

The keystone of the geological system of Ohio is the Cincinnati limestone, the geologically oldest rock exposed in the state. It is of Lower Silurian age, the equivalent of the Trenton and Hudson groups of New York, and underlies the blue-grass country of Kentucky. It can be traced northward to the Wine Islands, and is flanked by the Clinton and Niagara limestones in succession, the former yielding the Muskingum county iron ores and the latter affording much excellent lime. The Saline group appears at Sandusky, where it affords much excellent gypsum and building-stone. The waterlime is especially developed westward. Upon this formation rests on either flank of the anticlinal the Oriskany sandstone, not here of special importance, except as the lowest of Devonian rocks. The corniferous limestone affords not only fine lime, but is quarried at Columbus, Kelley's Island, Sandusky, Delaware, &c., for building-stone, and of this stone the state-house is built; and it is believed anciently to have formed an island where Cincinnati now stands. From this limestone remains of huge ganoid fishes are obtained. The Hamilton, Huron, and Erie shales afford petroleum at Duck Creek and elsewhere, and are the source of the inflammable gas which escapes from many artesian wells. This natural gas is at many points utilized for heating and illuminating purposes, and, if the price of petroleum should warrant, from some of the shales oil could be abundantly distilled. The carboniferous system underlies a large part of Ohio. Its lowest member, the Waverly sandstone, affords oil at Mecca, Liverpool, Grafton, &c.; salt at Pomeroy and elsewhere; grindstones and building-stone at Berea, Buena Vista, Amherst, and Independence.

Upon this sandstone rest the carboniferous limestone (southward) and the conglomerate (in patches northward). We now arrive at the lower coal measures. The counties of Mahoning, Columbiana, Stark, Holmes, Tuscarawas, Carroll, Jefferson, Harrison, Belmont, Guernsey, Coshocton, Muskingum, Perry, Noble, Morgan, Monroe, Washington, Athens, Meigs, Gallia, and Lawrence are entirely underlaid by coal, which is also found to a greater or less extent in Jackson, Trumbull, Portage, Geauga, Summit, Medina, Licking, Wayne, Hocking, Fairfield, Scioto, Vinton, Knox, Richland, Ashland, and Wayne. Those parts of the surface where the lower coal measures are exposed have an excellent soil. The lowest layer is an excellent block-coal, known as Brier Hill or Mahoning Valley coal, wrought at Fulton, Akron, Clinton, Massillon, Spencer's Mill, Napoleon, Jackson, and many other points. This coal is the basis of the great iron-industry of Cleveland and of Northern Ohio, and is one of the best furnace-coals in existence. The next higher bed includes the Strawbridge cannel, which is prized as a locomotive-coal. The third bed, in Coshocton, Stark, and Holmes cos., affords benches of good cannel and coking coals. The fourth bed gives the excellent Leetonia coke and other useful coals. The fifth affords excellent coals at New Lisbon and Mineral Point. The sixth is the very important coal of Straitsville, Nelsonville, Haydenville, Salina, Chauncey, Coal Port, Trenton, Port Washington, Salineville, Hammondsville, Linton, Wellsville, &c. The "barren" measures contain three seams of coal, which attain at some points a local importance, especially in the Tuscarawas Valley. The upper coal measures contain no less than nine seams, five of which are of general or local importance, and one, the lowest or Pittsburg seam, wrought at Pomeroy, Syracuse, and elsewhere along the Ohio River, is of high economic value. Important coal-mining points which we have not mentioned are Petrea, Carbondale, Zanesville, Ironton, Duck Creek, Cambridge, &c. Between Marietta and Portsmouth there is a magnificent development of iron ores in the buhrstone stratum of the lower coal measures. These ores are best developed in the Hanging Rock region, and are largely wrought. They are by far the most important spathic ores, or carbonates of iron, in the United States. They are found both as nodular and as plate ore. Next in value to this is the black-band, from the barren coal measures, which has here very important local developments, supplying the iron-works at Dover, Port Washington, and Massillon. It becomes in some places a nodular "mountain" or "kidney" ore. Other products of the coal measures are excellent hydraulic limestone (upper coal), from which the abundant and strong Barnesville cement is made, and the widely useful pottery clays and non-plastic fire-clays, especially developed in the lower measures. The Mineral Point fire-bricks rank among the best in the United States. The white Massillon sandstone is a valuable building-material. Nearly all Ohio, as far S. as Dayton, is covered (especially to the W.) with a deep drift containing many local deposits of sand, gravel, and clay, having in some places large boulders; but, unlike many drift deposits, it very generally possesses all the elements of fertility. In 1873 the coal product was 3,944,340 tons, the pig-iron product was 406,029 tons, and the wrought iron and steel, 272,066 tons. Strontian Island, in Lake Erie, affords strontium and barium.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Among these are the ancient mounds and earthworks of Circleville, Marietta, &c., the natural fountains of Bryan, Williams co., and the deep cañons of the Hocking River and its tributaries.

Rivers, &c.—The rivers Little Beaver, Mahoning, Muskingum, Hockhocking, Scioto, and Little and Great Miami are tributaries of the Ohio, and the Maumee, Portage, Sandusky, Huron, Vermilion, Black, Rocky, Cuyahoga, Chagrin, Grand, Ashtabula, and Conneaut flow into Lake Erie. The latter have in several instances been so improved that their mouths afford harbor facilities. The Muskingum has been artificially adapted to navigation, and boats can ascend it 95 miles at some seasons. The state has also 654 miles of canals, exclusive of feeders, and the streams afford much water-power.

Agriculture.—In nearly every branch of agricultural industry Ohio occupies a leading position. Excepting the steep bluff-sides, there is very little inarable land; and the only unproductive soils are certain shaly argillaceous outcrops of the upper and middle coal measures. These have sometimes an intractable quality until they have been thoroughly broken up and underdrained. The "Western Reserve," or "Connecticut Reserve," in the N.E., is a famous dairy and stock-growing region; and for 1873 and the 13 years previous the state averaged 23,981,990 pounds of cheese and 37,613,639 pounds of butter. Her wool-clip is one of the largest in the United States, and the wools of Ohio are of unsurpassed quality, the S.E. section being especially adapted to this product. The Miami, Scioto, and Muskingum river-bottoms, largely underlaid by the self-fertilizing soil derived from the highly fossiliferous Cincinnati limestone, are splendidly adapted to the production of Indian corn. The Muskingum and Maumee Valleys are famous wheat-growing sections. The steep river-fronts on the southern border, and the islands and shores of Lake Erie, produce much wine, which ranks with the best American vintages. The Western Reserve and the Miami Valley are noted for their apples. Linseed and flax are staple products of Ohio, as well as hay, the cereals, potatoes, grass- and clover-seed, tobacco, hops, fruits, and all the other products of Northern agriculture. Many of the best lands in the state were called "barrens" by the early settlers, and were supposed to be too dry to have much value.

Manufactures.—Having abundant water-power, coal, iron ore, wool, timber, and other raw materials, with one of the most intelligent and active populations to be found in the United States, it was inevitable that Ohio should become a great manufacturing state. For the iron product she has employed not only her own excellent spathic ores, but has imported largely the rich hematites and magnetites of Northern Michigan, her own block and coking coals having special fitness for this industry. Cleveland, Massillon, Youngstown, and the Ohio River towns are principal seats of the iron manufacture, which here embraces castings, rolled and forged work, Bessemer steel, sheet-iron work, wire and wire goods, nails, pigs, bridge-work, rails, &c. Other important industries are pork-packing, oil-refining, the expression of linseed and lard oil, the making of factory-cheese, beer, malt, whisky, wine, brandy, and cream-tartar, the sawing of lumber, and the manufacture of boxes, cars, carriages, cooperage, furniture and other similar goods, leather, boots, shoes, harness, cement, lime, fire-brick, pottery, paints, salt, porcelain, brick, drain-tile, glass (including plate and stained goods), chemicals, soap, candles, woollens, and paper.

The fisheries of Lake Erie are important. The chief fishing-ports, in the order named, are Sandusky, Toledo, Cleveland, Huron, Conneaut, Put-in Bay, and Ashtabula. In 1872 no less than 10,906,089 pounds of fresh lake fish, of more than 15 species, were sold in these markets at first hand. The river Maumee has been pronounced the most prolific fish-producing stream in the United States. The manufacture of caviare and smoked sturgeon has become an important industry.

Commerce is greatly facilitated by the extent of the lake- and river-fronts of Ohio. The artificial channels of navigation are elsewhere noticed. Cincinnati, Cleveland, Sandusky, and Toledo are ports of entry. In 1874 there was a lake tonnage of 15 sailing-vessels (7287 tons), 11 steamers (6322 tons), and 2 canal-boats, and a river tonnage of 19 steamers (3444 tons) and 21 barges (3138 tons); and at the lake ports there entered in the foreign trade 1362 vessels; cleared, 1388; entered in coastwise trade, 8417 vessels; cleared, 8460. Besides the ports of entry, there are lake-ports at Conneaut, Ashtabula, Black River, Fairport, Port Clinton, Vermilion, Put-in Bay, Huron, &c.

Railroads.—The first railroad (the Mad River Railroad) was begun in 1835. In 1841 there were 36 miles in operation; in 1846, 129 miles; in 1850, 575 miles; in 1855, 1486 miles; in 1860, 2946 miles; in 1865, 3331 miles; in 1870, 3538 miles; in 1875, 4461 miles, without counting sidings and extra tracks. The average cost for works per mile has been $67,773; net earnings for 1875 per road-mile, $2292; stock-dividends per mile, $910 (2.47 per cent.). The transit, through, and local trade by rail has of late gained rapidly in extent and profit over that by water.

The counties are 88 in number, viz., Adams, Allen, Ashland, Ashtabula, Athens, Auglaize, Belmont, Brown, Butler, Carroll, Champaign, Clark, Clermont, Clinton, Columbiana, Coshocton, Crawford, Cuyahoga, Darke, Defiance, Delaware, Erie, Fairfield, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Gallia, Geauga, Greene, Guernsey, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Henry, Highland, Hocking, Holmes, Huron, Jackson, Jefferson, Knox, Lake, Lawrence, Licking, Logan, Lorain, Lucas, Madison, Mahoning, Marion, Medina, Meigs, Mercer, Miami, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Morrow, Muskingum, Noble, Ottawa, Paulding, Perry, Pickaway, Pike, Portage, Preble, Putnam, Richland, Ross, Sandusky, Scioto, Seneca, Shelby, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Union, Van Wert, Vinton, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Williams, Wood, Wyandot.

The principal cities and towns, following the census of 1870, are Cincinnati, the largest city, and a great river-port and manufacturing centre (pop. 216,239); Columbus, the capital (31,274), area since enlarged; Cleveland, the principal lake-port (92,829); Toledo (31,584); Dayton (30,473); Akron (10,006); Hamilton (11,081); Portsmouth (10,592); Sandusky (13,000); Springfield (12,652);

Zanesville (10,011); Canton (8660); Chillicothe (8920); Circleville (5407); Delaware (5641); Fremont (5455); Ironton (5686); Mansfield (8029); Marietta (5218); Massillon (5185); Newark (6698); Piqua (5967); Pomeroy (5824); Steubenville (8107); Tiffin (5648); Wooster (5419); Xenia (6377); Youngstown (8075); Bellaire (4033); Lancaster (4725); Lima (4500); Norwalk (4498); Mount Vernon (4876); Urbana (4767); Warren (3457); Salem (3700); Bucyrus (3066); Galion (3523); Findley (3315); Painesville (3728); Bellefontaine (3182); Elyria (3038); Troy (3005); New Philadelphia (3143); besides many other thriving towns, like Oberlin, Niles, Fostoria, Berea, Clyde, Alliance, Crestline, Morrow, &c., some of them populous, and many having important industrial and commercial interests.

Government, &c.—The governor is chosen for a term of two years. The general assembly (legislature) consists of a senate of 36 and a house of representatives of 105 members, and sits biennially. Voters must live one year in the state, one month in the county, and twenty days in the ward, village, and township before they can cast votes. Judges are elected by the people for definite terms of service. The state has 23 electoral votes, and sends 21 representatives to the lower house of Congress. Among the public institutions are lunatic asylums at Columbus, Newburg, Dayton, Athens, Longview, Toledo, and Carthage; the state penitentiary and state asylums for deaf-mutes, for the blind, and for idiots, at Columbus; the state orphanage, at Xenia; the reform schools for boys, near Lancaster; for girls, at White Sulphur Springs, &c.

Education.—A liberal and effective system of public instruction prevails in Ohio, presided over by a state board of examiners, with county secretaries, by a state commissioner, and by local superintendents and boards of education. These offices may, in part, be occupied by women. The larger towns have graded and high schools, with instruction in German as well as English, and in some places separate schools are maintained for colored youth. There are normal schools at Cincinnati, Ada, Fostoria, Hopedale, Lebanon, Milan, Mt. Union, Orwell, and Worthington. Two of these are aided by the state. There are in the state 9 or more universities (some of them simply colleges) and 27 other colleges, besides 6 colleges for women. Nine or more of the above colleges admit students of either sex. The seats of colleges and universities are Akron, Athens, Berea, Cincinnati (5), College Hill, Columbus, Delaware (2), Gambier, Glendale, Granville (2), Harlem Springs, Hiram, Hudson, Iberia, Marietta, Mt. Union, New Athens, New Concord, Oberlin, Oxford, Richmond, Rio Grande, Scio, Springfield, Syracuse, Tiffin, Toledo, Urbana, Westerville, West Geneva, Willoughby, Wilmington, Wooster, Xenia (2), and Yellow Springs. Some few of the above are schools of secondary instruction. The number of academies, seminaries, and private, parochial, and conventual schools within the state is very large, and many of them are of high grade. There are within the state 11 regular and other schools of medicine and the kindred professions, 3 of law, 12 of theology, and 4 of science, many of them departmental or affiliated schools of some university or college.

History.—This region was French territory before 1783, when Canada came under British sway. In 1787 it became a part of the Northwest Territory, and in 1788 the Rev. Manasseh Cutler's party of New Englanders settled at Marietta, the oldest town in the state. The Indian wars were signalized by the defeat of Harmar (1791), the utter overthrow of St. Clair's expedition (1792), and the great victory of Wayne (1794). In 1802 Connecticut and Virginia ceded to the United States jurisdiction over their reserves in this region. In 1802 the state entered the Union. Here occurred, during the war of 1812–15, the battles of Lake Erie and Sandusky, the defence of Fort Meigs, and that of Fort Sandusky by Croghan. The Michigan line was established and the state received its present limits in 1836. No Northern state bore a more conspicuous part than Ohio in the war of 1861–65.

Population.—Northern Ohio was principally settled by immigrants from New England and New York, and the central and southern parts by natives of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. A colony of French founded Gallipolis, and many German and Scottish settlers have from time to time fixed their abodes in Ohio. Pop. in 1800, 45,635; in 1810, 230,760; in 1820, 581,245; in 1830, 937,903; in 1840, 1,519,467; in 1850, 1,980,329; in 1860, 2,339,511; in 1870, 2,665,260, of whom 63,213 were colored. This state in 1870 ranked (as for many years previous) the third of the states in population.

Ohio, a southeastern county of Indiana, borders on Kentucky. Area, nearly 100 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Ohio River, and on the N.W. by Laughery Creek. The surface is hilly. The soil is fertile. Indian corn and wheat are the staple products. Trenton limestone underlies a large part of this county. Capital, Rising Sun. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,505,320. Pop. in 1870, 5837, of whom 5384 were Americans.

Ohio, a county of Kentucky, has an area of about 730 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by Green River, and is intersected by Rough Creek. The surface is undulating, and partly covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Tobacco, maize, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county has beds of bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad. Capital, Hartford. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,090,827. Pop. in 1870, 15,561, of whom 15,389 were Americans.

Ohio, a northern county of West Virginia, borders on Pennsylvania. Area, about 100 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Ohio River, and is drained by Wheeling Creek. The surface is hilly. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, wool, oats, and hay are the staple products. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county. It is intersected by two divisions of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Wheeling. This county was in 1870 the most populous in the state. Valuation of real and personal estate, $17,535,518. Pop. in 1870, 28,831, of whom 22,811 were Americans.

Ohio, a post-office of Turner co., Dakota.

Ohio, a post-village of Bureau co., Ill., in Ohio township, and on the Mendota & Clinton Railroad, 19 miles W. of Mendota, and 47 miles E.S.E. of Clinton, Iowa. It has 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 1137.

Ohio, a township of Bartholomew co., Ind. Pop. 747.

Ohio, a township of Crawford co., Ind. Pop. 1078. It contains Fredonia.

Ohio, a township of Spencer co., Ind. Pop. 3843. It contains Rockport.

Ohio, a township of Warrick co., Ind. Pop. 3290. It contains Newburg.

Ohio, a post-office of Madison co., Iowa, in Ohio township, about 34 miles S.S.W. of Des Moines. Pop. of the township, 852.

Ohio, a township of Franklin co., Kansas. Pop. 541. It contains Princeton.

Ohio, a township of Morris co., Kansas. Pop. 304.

Ohio, a township of Saline co., Kansas. Pop. 253. It contains Bavaria.

Ohio, a township of Sedgwick co., Kansas. Pop. 221.

Ohio, a township of Mississippi co., Mo. Pop. 632.

Ohio, a post-office of St. Clair co., Mo., 10 miles E. of Appleton City.

Ohio, a post-hamlet in Ohio township, Herkimer co., N.Y., about 22 miles N.E. of Utica. It has 2 churches. The township has a tannery, a cheese-factory, 4 saw-mills, and a pop. of 987.

Ohio, a township of Clermont co., O. Pop. 3381. It contains New Richmond.

Ohio, a township of Gallia co., O. Pop. 978.

Ohio, a township of Monroe co., O. Pop. 1801. It contains Baresville.

Ohio, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 685.

Ohio, a township of Beaver co., Pa. Pop. 1534.

Ohio Centre, a post-office of Sedgwick co., Kansas, 16 miles S.S.W. of Wichita.

Ohio Grove, a township of Mercer co., Ill. Pop. 1125.

Ohio Grove, a post-office of Ottawa co., Kansas.

Ohio Pyle, Pennsylvania. See Falls City.

Ohio University, Ohio. See Athens.

Ohi'oville, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., 7 miles W. of Poughkeepsie.

Ohioville, a post-hamlet in Ohio township, Beaver co., Pa., 2½ miles from Smith's Ferry Station, and about 35 miles W.N.W. of Pittsburg. It has a church.

Ohi'owa, a post-village of Fillmore co., Neb.

Ohio Wesleyan University, Ohio. See Delaware.

Ohivaoa, Marquesas Islands. See Hivaoa.

Ohlau, or **Olau,** o'lŏw, or **Olawa,** o-lå'ŵå, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the railway to Vienna, and on the Oder, 17 miles S.E. of Breslau. Pop. 7947. It has a palace, and manufactures of woollen cloths, paper, vinegar, tobacco, beer, and zinc.

Ohlman, ōl'mạn, a post-office of Montgomery co., Ill., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 20 miles N.E. of Hillsborough.

Ohls (ōlz) **Town,** a post-hamlet of Trumbull co., O., on the Niles & New Lisbon Railroad, 5 miles S. of Niles.

Ohomura, o-ho-moo'rå, a town of Japan, island of

Kioo-Sioo, on the E. side of the bay of the same name. Lat. 32° 55′ 27″ N.; lon. 129° 56′ E. Pop. 20,000. The bay is about 20 miles long and 14 miles broad, but so shallow as to be navigable only for small craft.

Ohoo′pee, a post-office of Tatnall co., Ga.

Ohoo′pee (or **Great Ohoopee**) **River,** Georgia, rises in Washington co., runs in a S.S.E. direction, and enters the Altamaha River in Tatnall co. Length, 130 miles.

Ohra, o′rå, a S. suburb of Dantzic, Prussia. Pop. 5105.

Ohrdruff, ōʀ′drŏŏff, a fortified town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Coburg, 8 miles S. of Gotha. Pop. 5562. It has a palace, a lyceum, manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs and porcelain, and trade in timber and cattle. In the vicinity are iron and copper forges and mines.

Ohre, o′rẹh, a river of Germany, joins the Elbe 13 miles N.N.E. of Magdeburg, after an E. course of 65 miles.

Öhringen, öʀ′ing-ẹn, a town of Würtemberg, 14 miles by rail E.N.E. of Heilbronn. Pop. 3538.

Oiat, or **Ojat,** o-yåt′, a river of Russia, rises on the frontiers of the governments of Novgorod and Olonetz, flows W.N.W., and joins the Sveer 9 miles above its mouth, in the E. shore of Lake Ladoga. Length, 100 miles.

Oich, Loch, Scotland. See Loch Oich.

Oignies, wån‵yee′, a village of Belgium, province and 32 miles S.S.W. of Namur. Pop. 1740.

Oignon, wån‵yòɴᵍ′, or **Ognon,** òn‵yòɴᵍ′, a river of France, between the departments of Haute-Saône and Doubs, joins the Saône 9 miles N. of Auxonne, after a W.S.W. course of 80 miles.

Oil, a township of Perry co., Ind. Pop. 1440.

Oil City, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Kansas, 7 miles from El Dorado. It has a coal-mine and an oil-well.

Oil City, a city of Venango co., Pa., is situated on the Alleghany River, at the mouth of Oil Creek, 8 miles E.N.E. of Franklin, 28 miles E.S.E. of Meadville, and 18 miles S. of Titusville. It is connected with Pittsburg (132 miles distant) by the Alleghany Valley Railroad, is on the Oil Creek & Alleghany River Railroad, and is a terminus of the Franklin Branch of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad and of the Franklin division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. The residences are mostly built on a high bluff, between which and the river is a narrow space occupied by business houses. Oil City is a principal oil market in the Pennsylvania oil regions, immense quantities of this commodity being bought and sold here, which were formerly shipped to Pittsburg by steamboats, but are now carried hence by railroads. The city contains 12 churches, 3 public schools, 6 banks and banking-offices, a hotel, 2 oil-refineries, a manufactory of engines and boilers, a large barrel-factory, and a printing-office which issues 1 daily and 1 weekly newspaper. The river divides the city into two parts, which are connected by a passenger bridge 1150 feet long, and by a railroad bridge. In the environs of Oil City is a hill called Clark's Summit, which commands a beautiful view. The passenger and freight cars of one of the railroads are drawn over this hill by a stationary engine, and on an inclined plane 2200 feet long. Oil City was incorporated as a borough in 1862, and as a city in 1870. Pop. in 1870, 2276; present pop. 8000.

Oil City, a post-village of Monroe co., Wis., in Sheldon township, on the Kickapoo River, 18 miles S.E. of Sparta. It has water-power, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill.

Oil Creek, Colorado, rises near Pike's Peak, in El Paso co., runs nearly southwestward, and enters the Arkansas River at Cañon City, in Fremont co. In the valley of Oil Creek, in the foot-hills of the mountains, are oil-springs.

Oil Creek, of Perry co., Ind., flows into the Ohio 10 miles above Rome.

Oil Creek, Pennsylvania, drains the eastern part of Crawford co., runs southward in Venango co., and enters the Alleghany River at Oil City. It is nearly 50 miles long. It traverses one of the most productive oil regions of the United States. The oil (petroleum) is obtained by boring deeply into strata of sandstone and shale. The largest town on its bank is Titusville.

Oil Creek, a hamlet of Perry co., Ind., about 22 miles N.N.E. of Cannelton.

Oil Creek, a post-borough in Oil Creek township, Crawford co., Pa., on the creek of the same name, and on the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad, 3 miles N. of Titusville, and about 24 miles E. of Meadville. Petroleum is found near this place. It has a public hall, and manufactures of lumber, sash, wagons, &c. Pop. 428; of the township, exclusive of Titusville, 2041. The railroad station in Oil Creek borough is called Hydetown.

Oil Creek, a township of Venango co., Pa. P. 5093.

Oil Creek, Ontario. See Copleston.

Oil Mill Village, a post-hamlet in Weare township, Hillsborough co., N.H., on the Manchester & North Weare Railroad, 11 miles W.N.W. of Manchester. It has a lumber-mill.

Oil Spring, a post-office of Johnson co., Ky.

Oil Springs, a post-village in Lambton co., Ontario, on Black Creek, 5 miles S. of Petrolia. This place was a few years ago the scene of considerable business. As many as 35 oil-wells were opened; and a few are still operated. The village contains a hotel and 6 stores. Pop. 350.

Oil Trough, troff, a post-hamlet of Independence co., Ark., on White River, about 15 miles below Batesville. It has 2 churches.

Oil′ville, a post-office of Goochland co., Va.

Oira, a town of Italy. See Oria.

Oiriyah, oi-ree′yå, or **Auraya,** aw-rå′yå, a town of India, district and 35 miles E.S.E. of Etawah. Pop. 6459.

Oirschot, oiʀ′skŏt, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 13 miles S. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 3969.

Oise, wåz, almost wize (anc. *Isara?*), a river of France, rises by two streams, one near Chimay, in Belgium, and the other near Rocroy, France. It flows S.W., and joins the Seine on the right above Conflans. Length, 158 miles. Affluents, on the left the Ain, on the right the Thérain.

Oise, a department of France, in the N.E., formed of the old provinces of Ile-de-France and Picardy. Area, 2218 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 401,618. It lies in the basin of the Seine, and is watered by the Oise and its affluents the Ain and Thérain; the Epte on the W. separates it from the department of Eure, and the Ourcq traverses it in the S.E. Surface generally level. Agriculture is in a very advanced state. Chief products, cereal grain, flax, fruits, and hemp. Wine, of inferior quality is made, and cider and beer are extensively used. The department contains several large forests, the largest being that of Compiègne. Cattle and sheep are numerous. The principal manufactures are woollen goods, carpets, linens, calico, paper, leather, crockery, and lace. Capital, Beauvais.

Oissel-sur-Seine, wås‵sêl′ süʀ sån, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Paris & Havre Railway, 8 miles S. of Rouen. Pop. 3405.

Oisterwijk, or **Oisterwyk,** ois′tẹr-wīk‵, a market-town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 10 miles S.W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2258.

Oisy, wå‵zee′, a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 17 miles E.S.E. of Arras. Pop. 2238.

Oits Mitsoo (or **Mitsu**), oits mit-soo′, or **Biwako,** be-wå′ko, a great lake of Japan, island of Hondo. It is situated about 10 miles E. of Kioto, and is said to have been formed in one night, in 285 B.C., by an enormous depression of the ground, which occurred simultaneously with the upheaving of the mountain Foosee. It is said to measure about 70 miles from S. to N., and 21 miles from E. to W.

Ojalava, o-yå-lå′vå, or **Oyolava,** o-yo-lå′vå, one of the Samoan Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 14° 2′ 40″ S.; lon. 171° 22′ W.

Ojat, a river of Russia. See Oiat.

Ojen, or **Oxen,** o-ʜên′, a village of Spain, province and 28 miles W.S.W. of Malaga. Pop. 1810.

Ojijares, or **Oxixares,** o-ʜe-ʜå′rês, the name of two villages of Spain, S.W. of Granada, on the Genil.

Ojinaga, or **Villa de Ojinaga,** veel′yå då o-ʜee-nå′gå, formerly **Presidio del Norte,** prå-see′de-o del nor′tå, a town of Mexico, state of Chihuahua, on the Rio Grande, a few miles below Presidio, Tex., and at the mouth of the Rio Conchas. It has a church, a custom-house, a hot spring, and an unwrought silver-mine. It is the seat of an active export and import trade. Pop. 3000.

Ojo Caliente, o′ʜo kå-le-ên′tå, a post-village of Rio Arriba co., New Mexico, about 50 miles N. by W. of Santa Fé. It has a church, and numerous hot springs which are reputed to have medicinal virtue.

O. K., a post-hamlet and landing of Tunica co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 12 miles from Helena, Ark., and 70 miles below Memphis. Much cotton is shipped here.

Oka, o′kå, an important river of Central Russia, rises about 40 miles S.W. of Orel, flows through the governments of Toola, Kalooga, Moscow, Riazan, Vladimeer, and Nizhnee-Novgorod, and joins the Volga at Nizhnee-Novgorod, after a course of 650 miles. It receives the Oopa, Zhizdra (Jizdra), Moskva, Zna, and Kliazma Rivers. Though rapid, it is navigable for almost its whole course, and at Toola it is connected with the Don by the Ivanovska Canal.

Oka, a river of Siberia, government of Irkootsk, joins the Angara at Bratzkoi. Course N., 500 miles.

O′ka, formerly **Lake of Two Mountains,** an Indian village in the co. of Two Mountains, Quebec, situated on Lake of Two Mountains, an expansion of the Ottawa River, 36 miles from Montreal. Pop. 1150.

O'kabe′na Lake, Minnesota, is in Nobles co., about 5 miles from the S. boundary of the state. It is nearly 8 miles long.

O'kachee′da, a township of Murray co., Minn. P. 116.

O′kahay Creek, Mississippi, rises in Smith co., runs southward, and enters Leaf River in Covington co.

Okahump′ka, a post-office of Sumter co., Fla.

Okaloo′sa, or **Okaloos′ka,** a post-office of Ouachita parish, La., 16 miles S.W. of Monroe.

Ok′aman, a post-village of Waseca co., Minn., in Janesville township, on a small lake, about 20 miles E. of Mankato. It has a private bank and a flouring-mill. There are 20 lakes within 10 miles of this place.

Okamundel, or **Okhamundel,** o-kå-mŭn′dĕl, a district of India, forming the W. part of Kattywar. It is nearly insulated by the sea and by marshes, and is a very barren district. Area, 334 square miles. Pop. 12,590.

Okan′agon (or **Okin′akane**) **River** rises in British Columbia, in a lake of its own name. It runs southward into Washington Territory, and enters the Columbia River near lat. 48° 7′ N. It is about 300 miles long. The lake is about 60 miles long, and is comparatively narrow. This river is remarkable for its fluviatile lakes.

Okanda, o-kån′då, a town of Japan, island of Hondo, 50 miles E.N.E. of Tokio.

Okanoxubee River, Miss. See Noxubee River.

Okasaki, o-kå-så′kee, a town of Japan, on a river near the Gulf of Ovari, 132 miles S.W. of Tokio.

O'katib′bee, a station in Lauderdale co., Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Meridian.

O′kaw, a township of Bond co., Ill. Pop. 945.

Okaw, a township of Coles co., Ill. Pop. 1711. It contains Fuller's Point.

Okaw, a station in Randolph co., Ill., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 44 miles S.E. of St. Louis.

Okaw, a township of Shelby co., Ill. Pop. 1280.

O′kawville, a post-village of Washington co., Ill., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 40 miles E.S.E. of St. Louis, Mo. It is almost contiguous to Bridgeport, and has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a mineral spring.

O'Kean, o-keen′, a post-office and station of Randolph co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 22½ miles S.S.W. of Corning.

Okea′na, a post-hamlet of Butler co., O., about 13 miles W.S.W. of Hamilton. It has a church.

Okecho′bee, or **Okeecho′bee,** a lake in the S. part of Florida, is partly included in Brevard and Dade cos. It is about 40 miles long and 25 miles wide. Its greatest depth is about 20 feet.

Okee′, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Wis., is 2 miles from the Wisconsin River, and is on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 24 miles N.N.W. of Madison. It has a grist-mill, a planing-mill, and a saw-mill.

Okee′che Creek, of Alabama, flows eastward through Sumter co. into the Tombigbee.

O Keer, o kair, or **Alt-Keer,** ålt-kair, a village of Hungary, co. of Bacs. Pop. 3447.

Okefino′kee (or **Okefono′ko**) **Swamp,** Georgia, an extensive swampy tract, mostly included in the cos. of Charlton and Ware. It touches the N. border of Florida. It is infested with alligators, and partly overgrown with vines, weeds, and bushes, but is in other parts a marshy forest, with islands of hard ground, and many lakes and *prairies tremblantes*.

O′kemos, a post-village in Meridian township, Ingham co., Mich., on Red Cedar River, and on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, 6 miles E. of Lansing. It has 3 churches, a graded school, 2 steam saw-mills, and a flouring-mill. Pop. about 250.

Oker, a river of Germany. See Ocker.

Oke′to, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Kansas, on the Big Blue River, 10 miles N. of Marysville. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Okewal′kee Creek, of Georgia, enters the Oconee from the right in Montgomery co.

Okhansk, or **Ochansk,** o-kånsk′, a town of Russia, 40 miles W.S.W. of Perm, on the Kama. Pop. 1633.

Okhota, o-ko′tå, a river of Siberia, in the district of Okhotsk, after a S. course of about 200 miles from the Stanovoi Mountains, enters the Sea of Okhotsk at Okhotsk.

Ok'hotsk′, a maritime town of Siberia, government of Primorsk, on the Sea of Okhotsk. Lat. 59° 20′ N.; lon. 143° 14′ E. It has declined, but it contains a government house, an admiralty hospital, and large storehouses. P. 210.

Okhotsk, Sea of, or **More Okhotskoe,** mo′rå' o-kot′sko-å', an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 51° and 60° N. and lon. 137° and 155° E., having E. Kamchatka, and W. the island of Saghalin and Eastern Siberia. It receives the waters of the Amoor and many smaller rivers, and at its N.E. end are the Gulfs of Jijiginsk and Penjinsk.

Okhrida, a town of Albania. See Ochrida.

Okhta, or **Ochta,** ok′tå, a town of Russia, government and 1 mile E. of St. Petersburg, on the Neva. Its people are mostly employed in the dock-yards of St. Petersburg, and in powder-mills and imperial cannon-foundries.

Oki, o′kee, an island of Japan, off the W. coast of Hondo. Lat. 36° 10′ N.; lon. 133° E. Length, 10 miles, by 5 miles in breadth.

Okinakane River. See Okanagon River.

Ok′kak, or **O′kak,** a port and Moravian mission-station of Labrador, 120 miles N.W. of Nain. Pop. 349.

Okladnikovo, or **Okladnikowo,** ok-låd-ne-ko′vo, a lake of Russia, government of Archangel, 40 miles E. of Mezen. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 9 miles.

Okmul′kee, a post-village of the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, is 44 miles W. of Muskogee. It has a church and a public school.

Okna, ok′nå, a town of Roumania, in Moldavia, on the Tatros, 75 miles S.W. of Yassy. Pop. 3840.

Okna, a small town of Roumania, in Wallachia, N.E. of Campina.

Okna-Mare, ok′nå-må′rå, a town of Roumania, 5 miles S.W. of Rimnik. Pop. 8640.

Okoboji, o-ko-bo′je, a township of Dickinson co., Iowa. Pop. 163.

Okoboji Lake, East and West, two lakes in the N. central part of Dickinson co., Iowa. The village of Spirit Lake is on the shore of East Okoboji Lake.

Okolo′na, a post-village of Clark co., Ark., 22 miles S.W. of Arkadelphia. It has 4 churches, an academy, a flour-mill, and 6 stores. Pop. 150.

Okolona, a post-village of Chickasaw co., Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 68 miles S. by W. of Corinth, and about 45 miles N.N.W. of Columbus. It has 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a male academy, a female institute, and 2 banks. Pop. 1410.

Okolona, a post-hamlet in Napoleon township, Henry co., O., on the Wabash Railroad, 41 miles W.S.W. of Toledo.

Okolona, a post-office of Kershaw co., S.C.

Okolona, a post-office of Carter co., Tenn.

Okonagan River. See Okanagon River.

Okono′ko, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 21 miles S.E. of Cumberland, Md. It has about 10 houses.

Okoseer, or **Okosir,** o'ko-seer′, a small island of Japan, W. of Yesso. Lat. 42° 4′ N.; lon. 139° 24′ E.

Oktibbeha, ok-tib′be-haw, a small river of Mississippi, rises near the S. border of Pontotoc co., runs southeastward through the cos. of Chickasaw and Clay, and enters the Tombigbee River about 6 miles above Columbus.

Oktibbeha, a county in the N.E. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is drained by the Oktibbeha and Noxubee Rivers. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, maize, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Starkville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,781,253. Pop. in 1870, 14,891, of whom 14,837 were Americans. A railroad connects Starkville with the Mobile & Ohio Railroad.

Ok′toc, a post-hamlet of Oktibbeha co., Miss., 11 miles W. of Crawfordsville. It has a grist-mill.

O′la, a post-hamlet of Lucas co., Iowa, about 32 miles S.W. of Oskaloosa. It has 2 churches.

Ola′mon, a post-hamlet in Greenbush township, Penobscot co., Me., on the E. bank of the Penobscot River, and on the European & North American Railroad, 27 miles N. by E. of Bangor. It has manufactures of lumber, fish-barrels, and staves.

Olancha, o-lan′sha, a post-office of Inyo co., Cal., on Owen Lake, 42 miles S. of Independence.

Ö′land, or **Oeland,** ö′lånt, an island of Sweden, near its S.E. extremity in the Baltic, separated from the mainland by Kalmar Sound. Length, 85 miles; average breadth, 7 miles. Area, 608 square miles. Pop. 33,000. Fishing and navigation form the chief occupations of its inhabitants, but about 300 hands are employed in an alum-mine, the most important in Scandinavia. Principal town, Borgholm, the capital, on its E. side.

Öland, or **Little Öland,** an island of Prussia, in Sleswick, between the mainland and the island of Föhr.

Öland Islands, Gulf of Bothnia. See Aland Islands.

Olargues, oˋlaʀg′, a town of France, in Hérault, 11 miles N.E. of Saint-Pons, on the Jaur. Pop. 1017.

Olario, an island of France. See Oléron.

Olathe, o-lā′thē, a post-town, capital of Johnson co., Kansas, in Olathe township, 27 miles E.S.E. of Lawrence, 21 miles S.W. of Kansas City, and about 32 miles S. of Leavenworth. It is on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, at its junction with the St. Louis, Lawrence & Western Railroad. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, 4 newspaper offices, a national bank, an asylum for the deaf and dumb, a high school, a savings-bank, and a commercial college. It was incorporated as a city of the second class in 1871. Pop. in 1875, 2146; of the township, 1347.

Olau, or **Olawa,** Prussia. See Ohlau.

O′laville, a post-office of Limestone co., Ala., on the Tennessee River, 12 miles S.W. of Athens.

Olbernhau, ol′bęrn-hŏwˋ, a town of Saxony, 22 miles S.E. of Chemnitz. Pop. 3550.

Olbersdorf, ol′bęrs-doʀfˋ, a town of Austrian Silesia, 22 miles N.W. of Troppau, on the Oppa. Pop. 2396.

Olcenengo, ol-chā-nĕn′go, a village of Italy, province of Novara, 3 miles from San Germano. Pop. 1099.

Olchana, a town of Russia. See Olshana.

Olcinium, the ancient name of Dulcigno.

Ol′cott, a post-village in New Fane township, Niagara co., N.Y., on Lake Ontario, about 12 miles N. of Lockport. It has 3 churches, 3 hotels, several warehouses, and a light-house. It is 1½ miles from Olcott Station of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad.

Old A′gency, a post-office of Choteau co., Montana.

Old Alexan′dria, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Mo., about 60 miles N.W. of St. Louis.

Old Alresford, England. See Alresford.

Old Arad, a town of Hungary. See Alt-Arad.

Old Bajibo, a town of Africa. See Bajibo.

Old Baldy, båld′e, a mountain in Madison co., Montana, near Virginia City, the highest point of a high wall of limestone at the head of Alder Gulch. Its altitude is 9711 feet above the level of the sea, and in the upper portion of both sides the characteristic carboniferous fossils are very abundant.

Old Barns, or **Beaver Brook,** a post-village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, 6½ miles from Truro. Pop. 375.

Old Beacon, New York. See Beacon Hill.

Old Becse, Hungary. See Becse.

Old Beijerland (or **Beyerland**). See Beyerland.

Old Boon′ton, a decayed hamlet of Morris co., N.J., 1 mile S. of Boonton. Here is the Morris co. almshouse.

Old Bridge, a post-village in East Brunswick township, Middlesex co., N.J., on South River, and on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, 8 miles S.S.W. of South Amboy. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, a pottery, and a snuff-mill.

Old Brighton, a town of England. See Brighton.

Old Brother, brŭᴛʜ′ęr, a post-office of Floyd co., Ky.

Oldbury, ōld′bęr-e, a town of England, co. of Worcester, at a railway junction, 5 miles N.W. of Birmingham. It has Independent, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels, an endowed school, a prison, and manufactures of chemicals and railway-cars. Pop. 16,410.

Old Cairo, a town of Egypt. See Fostat.

Old Calabar, a river of Africa. See Calabar River.

Old Castile (Sp. *Castilla la Vieja*, kås-teel′yå lå ve-å′ʜå), an old province of Spain, comprising the N. portion of the ancient kingdom of Castile, and forming the present provinces of Burgos, Valladolid, Palencia, Avila, Segovia, Soria, Logroño, and Santander. Greatest length, from N.E. to S.W., 210 miles; breadth, 170 miles. Area, 29,210 square miles. The S. portion of the territory is traversed by the Sierra Guadarama, and the N. by the mountains of Asturias, while in the centre the Sierra Occa separates the basins of the Ebro and the Douro. Pop. 1,693,298.

Oldcas′tle, or **Clotynge,** klo′tinj, a market-town of Ireland, co. of Meath, 12 miles W.N.W. of Kells. It has extensive corn-mills and a large yarn-trade.

Old Church, a post-office of Hanover co., Va., about 16 miles N.E. of Richmond.

Old Col′ony House, a station on the South Shore Railroad, 18 miles by rail S.E. of Boston, Mass.

Old Concord, kong′kord, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., 8 miles S.S.W. of Washington. It has a church.

Old Deer, Scotland. See Deer.

Old Ditch, a post-office of Jefferson co., Mo.

Old Don′gola, a ruined town of Nubia, on the right bank of the Nile, 75 miles S.S.E. of New Dongola.

Old Duˋquoin′, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ill., 5 miles S.E. of Duquoin. It has a church.

Old Durham, Quebec. See Danby.

Oldeboorn, ol′dęh-bōʀɴˋ, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 12 miles S.E. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 1853.

Oldebroek, ol′dęh-brŏŏkˋ, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 3 miles S.E. of Elburg. Pop. 4683.

Old Ecˋricok′, a town of Guinea, on the Old Calabar River. Lat. 6° 40′ N.; lon. 8° 10′ E.

Oldehove, ol′dęh-hoˋvęh, a village of the Netherlands, 10 miles N.W. of Groningen.

Oldemark, ol′dęh-maʀkˋ, a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 14 miles N.W. of Meppel. Pop. 2720.

Oldenburg, ol′dęn-bŭrg (Ger. pron. ol′dęn-bŏŏʀɢˋ), a state of the German Empire, in the N.W., with the title of grand duchy, composed of three separate portions: 1st, the duchy of Oldenburg, which forms five-sixths of the territory, and is bounded by Hanover on the E., S., and W., and on the N. by the North Sea; capital, Oldenburg; 2d, the principality of Lübeck or Eutin, enclosed by Holstein, Prussia; and 3d, the principality of Birkenfeld, in Rhenish Prussia; capital, Birkenfeld. Area of the duchy of Oldenburg, 2076 square miles; pop. 248,136. Principality of Lübeck, area, 201 square miles; pop. 34,085. Principality of Birkenfeld, area, 194 square miles; pop. 37,093. Total area, 2470 square miles; pop. 319,314.

By treaty between Prussia and Oldenburg in 1866, the grand duke renounced his hereditary rights, as chief of the house of Gottorp, upon Schleswig-Holstein, &c., and Prussia ceded the Holstein bailiwick of Ahrensbök, with small districts near it. The duchy of Oldenburg lies in a basin of the North Sea, and is entirely level. Chief rivers, the Weser, the left bank of which belongs to the duchy from Bremen to the sea, the Hunte, the Haase, and the Jahde. Lübeck is also flat, and borders on the Baltic. Birkenfeld is on the slope of the Idarwald; its highest point is 2300 feet above the sea. The climate of Oldenburg resembles that of the Netherlands. The soil is fertile, but with extensive sand-dunes and marshes. The pasturage is excellent; horses, cattle, and sheep are reared. The principal manufactures are linens and coarse woollens.

Oldenburg, a town of Germany, capital of the above grand duchy, at a railway junction, 24 miles W.N.W. of Bremen, on the Hunte, which here, receiving the Haaren, forms a harbor. It has a castle of the grand duke, a palace of the princes, the church of St. Lambert, several other churches, a college, a library of 100,000 volumes, a picture-gallery, gymnasium, barracks, a fine museum, normal and military schools, hospitals, manufactures of sugar, soap, and musical instruments, numerous breweries and distilleries, and a trade in wood, wool, and cattle. Pop. 15,701.

Oldenburg, ol′dęn-bŏŏʀɢˋ, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, on a canal, 30 miles N.N.E. of Lubeck. Pop. 2608.

Oldenburg, ōl′dęn-bŭrg, a post-village in Ray township, Franklin co., Ind., about 28 miles N.W. of Lawrenceburg. It has 2 churches, an institute for girls, a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, a tannery, and a money-order post-office.

Oldendorf, ol′dęn-doʀfˋ, a town of Prussia, on the Weser, 26 miles S.W. of Hanover. Pop. 1343.

Old′enplace, a post-office of Dinwiddie co., Va.

Oldensworth, ol′dęns-ŵoʀtˋ, a village of Prussia, in Sleswick, 6 miles S.W. of Husum. Pop. 1281.

Oldenzaal, ol′dent-zålˋ, a town of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 10 miles E.N.E. of Delden. Pop. 3493.

Oldeslöe, ol′dęs-lö′ęh, or **Oldeslö,** ol′dęs-löˋ, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, on the Trave, 24 miles N.E. of Hamburg. Pop. 4290. Near it are saline baths, and salt-works producing annually 7000 tons of salt.

Old Field, a hamlet of Suffolk co., N.Y., on a neck of land between Long Island Sound and Conscience Bay, 43 miles N.E. of Setauket. Near it is a light-house.

Old Field, a township of Ashe co., N.C. Pop. 595.

Old Field, a township of Wilson co., N.C. Pop. 1165.

Oldfield Point Light-House, Long Island, opposite Stratford, Conn., shows a fixed light 67 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 40° 58′ 30″ N.; lon. 73° 7′ 30″ W.

Old Forge, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, 4 or 5 miles S.W. of Scranton. It has 2 churches. Coal is mined here.

Old Fort, a post-village in Old Fort township, McDowell co., N.C., 1 mile from the E. base of the Blue Ridge, and on the Western Railroad, 34 miles W. by S. of Morgantown. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery. Pop. of the township, 1280.

Old Frame, a post-office of Fayette co., Pa.

Old Fur′nace, a station in Hardwick township, Worcester co., Mass., on the Ware River Railroad, 9 miles N.N.E. of Ware.

Old Furnace, a post-hamlet of Gaston co., N.C., 5 miles N. of King's Mountain Station, and about 32 miles W. of Charlotte.

Oldham, ōld'ąm, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, parish of Prestwich, 7 miles N.E. of Manchester. Pop. (1871) 82,629; in 1877, 103,559. It has a Gothic parish church, 6 district churches, 12 Methodist, 5 Independent, 1 Unitarian, and 1 Roman Catholic chapel, a Friends' meeting-house, a blue-coat school, a lunatic asylum, a lyceum, a school of science and art, several literary institutions, baths, and a free park of 60 acres. It has stations on branch lines of the London & Northwestern and Lancashire & Yorkshire Railways. Its principal manufactures are fustians, velvets, cords, silks, hats, cotton yarn, and machinery. Its machine-works are said to be the largest in the world, employing 6000 to 7000 hands. The collieries are extensive. The borough sends two members to the House of Commons. Among the buildings are a good town hall, lyceum, and public baths.

Old'ham, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area of nearly 200 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Ohio River. The surface is partly undulating and partly hilly. The soil is calcareous and fertile. Maize, wheat, oats, and pork are the staples. Limestone underlies part of the surface. This county is traversed by the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad. Capital, La Grange. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,061,786. Pop. in 1870, 9027, of whom 8613 were Americans.

Oldham, a county of Texas, in the Panhandle, bounded W. by New Mexico. Area, 1410 square miles. It is traversed by Canadian River.

Oldham, Crittenden co., Ark. See GREENOCK.

Oldham, a post-office and station of Guernsey co., O., on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 3 miles N. of Cambridge.

Oldham, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, 3 miles from Enfield. Gold is found here. Pop. 500.

Old'ham's Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Va. It has a church.

Old Har'bor, a town and seaport on the S. coast of Jamaica, 10 miles S.W. of Spanish Town, to which, and to Kingston, it is connected by railway.

Old Harbor Isle, an island of Hancock co., Me.

Old Hick'ory, a post-village of Conway co., Ark., about 60 miles N.W. of Little Rock.

Old Hickory, a post-office of Simpson co., Miss., about 40 miles S.E. of Jackson.

Old Hickory, Wayne co., O. See JACKSON.

Old Hickory, a post-office of Botetourt co., Va., near James River, 15 miles N. of Buford's Gap. It has a church.

Old Hun'dred, a post-hamlet in Richmond co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 104 miles W.N.W. of Wilmington. It has manufactures of leather and turpentine, and is an important shipping-point.

Oldisleben, ol'dis-lā'bęn, a village of Saxe-Weimar, 24 miles N.N.W. of Weimar. Pop. 1858. It stands in a small enclave, detached from Saxe-Weimar proper.

Old Lake, Louisiana. See LAKEPORT.

Old'land, a town of England, co. of Gloucester, 5 miles E. of Bristol. Pop. 6415.

Old Land'ing, a hamlet of Lee co., Ky., 10 miles N.W. of Beattyville.

Old Line, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pa., about 11 miles N. of Columbia.

Old Lodi, a village of Italy. See LODI-VECCHIO.

Old Lycom'ing, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 1362.

Old Lyme, a township of New London co., Conn. Pop. 1362. It contains Lyme, Old Lyme (a village), and South Lyme. The village of Old Lyme is ½ mile from Lyme Station.

Old Lynn'ville, a hamlet of Giles co., Tenn., 1½ miles from Lynnville Station. It has several churches.

Old Maldah, a town of Bengal. See MALDA.

Old Man's Creek, Iowa, flows into Iowa River in Johnson co., about 12 miles below the capital.

Old'man's Creek, New Jersey, runs northwestward, forms the boundary between Gloucester and Salem cos., and enters the Delaware.

Old Mel'drum, a town and parish of Scotland, co. and 16 miles by rail N. of Aberdeen. It has a town hall, church, and chapel, with manufactures of cotton. Pop. 2330.

Old Mines, mīnz, a post-village of Washington co., Mo., 4½ miles from Cadet Station, which is 57 miles S.S.W. of St. Louis. It has 2 churches, 2 smelting-furnaces for lead, and mines of lead and zinc.

Old Mission, mish'ŭn, a post-office of Winneshiek co., Iowa, at St. Lucas, about 10 miles S. of Calmar.

Old Mission, a post-village of Grand Traverse co., Mich., is at the N. end of a long peninsula in Grand Traverse Bay, about 20 miles N. by E. of Traverse City.

Old Monroe, mŭn-rō', a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Mo., on Cuivre River, about 38 miles N.W. of St. Louis.

Old Monterey, mon-tę-rā', a post-hamlet of Marion co., Tex., 22 miles from Jefferson. It has a church.

Old Newbern, Jersey co., Ill. See NEWBERN.

Old'ney Island and **Bay,** Scotland, co. and off the W. coast of Sutherland. The island, 1 mile in length, lies about one-fourth of a mile from the coast.

Old Orch'ard, a post-village and summer resort of York co., Me., on the sea-coast, 4 miles from Saco Post-Office. It is within the limits of the city of Saco. Here are, besides many cottages, 13 hotels, 2 of which accommodate 400 guests each. These hotels are very near the Boston & Maine Railroad (Old Orchard Station). The beach is hard, and affords a good road for driving. Here is the Methodist national camp-meeting ground. Old Orchard is said to be growing rapidly.

Old Per'lican, a post-town and port of entry of Newfoundland, district of Trinity, 28 miles N.E. of Heart's Content. Pop. 868.

Old Point Comfort, kŭm'fųrt, a post-village and watering-place of Elizabeth City co., Va., is near the S. end of Chesapeake Bay, adjacent to Fortress Monroe, at the mouth of James River, and about 14 miles N. of Norfolk. Here is a good bathing-ground. The village has 2 churches, 3 stores, and a fine hotel. Pop. 313.

Old Port'land, a hamlet of Conway co., Ark., on the Arkansas River, 6 miles from Plummer's Station. Here is a steamboat-landing.

Old Prov'idence, an island of the Caribbean Sea, belonging to the United States of Colombia, 100 miles E. of the Mosquito coast. Lat. 13° 21′ N.; lon. 81° 22′ W. Length, 4½ miles. Pop. 350. Surface hilly, but fertile; provisions are plentiful, and cotton, tortoise-shell, and hides are exported. On its N. side is the village of Isabel, with the chief anchorage.

Old Rich'mond, a post-office of Forsyth co., N.C., on the Yadkin River, about 40 miles N. of Salisbury. Pop. of Old Richmond township, 833.

Old Ripley, Bond co., Ill. See NEW BERLIN.

Olds, ōldz, a township of Greene co., N.C. Pop. 2931.

Old Sa'rum (the *Sorbiodunum* of the Romans), an extinct city and borough of England, co. of Wilts, the site of which was on a hill 2 miles N. of Salisbury. Under the Saxons it was a place of importance. A few traces of walls and ramparts, and of its castle and cathedral, remain.

Old Saybrook, sā'brook, a township of Middlesex co., Conn. Pop. 1215. It contains Saybrook village, Saybrook Point, Saybrook Station, Fenwick, &c., and lies on the Sound and on the W. bank of the Connecticut, at its mouth.

Old Shop, a post-office of Wake co., N.C.

Old Spring Hill, a post-office of Marengo co., Ala.

Old Store, a post-township of Chesterfield co., S.C., 20 miles S.E. of Monroe, N.C. It has 4 churches. Pop. 1921.

Old Town, a steamboat-landing of Phillips co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, 18 miles below Helena.

Old Town, a post-hamlet of Lafayette co., Fla., 30 miles W.N.W. of Bronson Station. It has 2 churches.

Old Town, a township of McLean co., Ill. Pop. 1109.

Old Town, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Old Town township, near the W. bank of the Penobscot River, and on the European & North American Railroad, at its junction with the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad, 12 miles N.N.E. of Bangor. It contains 6 or 7 churches, a bank, and numerous saw-mills. It has extensive water-power, and is chiefly supported by lumber-business, having, it is said, the largest lumber-mill in the world, where 100 saws are at work. (See OLD TOWN ISLAND.) A railroad bridge across the Penobscot connects Old Town with Milford. Pop. of the township, 4529.

Oldtown, a hamlet of Alleghany co., Md., on the Potomac River and the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, ½ mile from Green Spring Run Station, W. Va. It has a church.

Old Town, a post-township of Forsyth co., N.C., 5 miles N. of Salem. It has 2 churches. Pop. 860.

Oldtown, a station of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 3 miles N. of Xenia, O.

Old Town, a post-office of Claiborne co., Tenn., about 40 miles N. of Knoxville.

Oldtown, a hamlet of Hardin co., Tenn., 24 miles E. of Bethel. It has a church.

Old Town, a post-village of Grayson co., Va., 30 miles S. of Wytheville. It is near New River. It has 2 churches, an iron-foundry, a carriage-factory, &c. Pop. about 160.

Oldtown Creek, Mississippi, rises in Union co., runs in a S.S.E. direction through Lee co., and enters the Tombigbee River about 12 miles N. of Aberdeen. It is nearly 70 miles long.

Old Town Island, in Penobscot River, about a mile N. of the village of Old Town, Penobscot co., Me. On it is an Indian village, containing a number of frame houses, a Catholic chapel, and about 400 Indians. This village is known as "Indian Old Town."

Old Trapani, Sicily. See Monte San Giuliano.

Old War'wick, a village of Warwick township, Kent co., R.I. Pop. 564.

Old West'bury, a post-village of Queens co., N.Y., near the Long Island Railroad, about 18 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has 4 churches, and is mainly supported by farming and dairy-business.

Old Woburn, a town of England. See Woburn.

Olean, o'le-an', a post-village of Ripley co., Ind., in Brown township, 6 miles S. of Versailles, and about 22 miles N.N.E. of Madison. It has a church. Pop. 200.

Olean, a post-office of Colfax co., Neb.

Olean, a post-village in Olean township, Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on the Alleghany River, at the mouth of Olean Creek, and on the Genesee Valley Canal and the Erie Railroad where it crosses the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, 65 miles E.S.E. of Dunkirk, and 69 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo. It contains 6 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, an academy, a newspaper office, and a graded school. Pop. 1327; of the township, 3109.

O'lean'der, a post-village of Marshall co., Ala., 25 miles S. of Huntsville. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Olearos, Grecian Archipelago. See Antiparos.

Oleggio, o-lĕd'jo, a town of Italy, province and 10 miles N. of Novara. Pop. 8058. It has manufactures of cotton and silk goods.

Oleiro, a town and seaport of Spain. See Cudillero.

Oleiros, o-lå'e-roce, a town of Portugal, in Beira, near Castello Branco. Pop. 2302.

Olekma, o-lĕk'må, a river of Siberia, government of Yakootsk, after a N. course of nearly 400 miles joins the Lena opposite the village of Olekminsk.

Olekminsk, o-lĕk-minsk', a town of Siberia, government and 350 miles W.S.W. of Yakootsk, on the Lena.

Ole'ma, a post-village of Marin co., Cal., is about 1 mile from the head of Tomales Bay, 2½ miles from Olema Station of the North Pacific Coast Railroad, and 35 miles N.W. of San Francisco. It is mainly supported by dairies.

Ole'na, a post-village of Henderson co., Ill., about 10 miles E. of Burlington, Iowa. It has 2 churches. P. 127.

Olena, a post-hamlet of Huron co., O., in Bronson township, 6½ miles S.S.E. of Norwalk. It has 3 churches.

Olenek, o-lå-nĕk' or o-lẹn-ĕk', a river of Siberia, government of Yakootsk, enters the Arctic Ocean 110 miles W. of the W. mouth of the Lena, after a N. course of 800 miles. At its mouth is the village of Oost-Olensk.

Olentan'gy, a post-village of Franklin co., O., in Perry township, on the Columbus & Toledo Railroad. It has a church.

Olentangy (or **Whet'stone**) **River,** of Ohio, rises in the N. central part of the state, and, flowing southward, enters the Scioto River at Columbus. Length, 100 miles.

O'leop'olis, a post-hamlet of Venango co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, 9 miles above Oil City. It is on the Oil Creek & Alleghany River Railroad.

Ol'equa, a post-office of Cowlitz co., Washington, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 28 miles N. of Kalama.

Oléron, o'lå'rôɴɢ', incorrectly written **Oloron,** o'lo'-rôɴɢ' (anc. *Uliarus* or *Olario*), an island off the W. coast of France, in Charente-Inférieure, opposite the mouth of the Charente. Lat. 46° 11' N. Length, 20 miles; breadth, 5 miles. Pop. 17,000. On its S.E. side is the capital town, Château d'Oléron. See also Oloron.

Olesa, o-lå'så, or **Olesa-de-Montserrat,** o-lå'så då mont-sêʀ-ʀåt' (anc. *Rubricata?*), a town of Spain, 18 miles N.W. of Barcelona, on the Llobregat. Pop. 3448.

Olesburg, o'lẹz-bŭrg, a post-office of Pottawatomie co., Kansas, 23 miles S.E. of Waterville.

Olesko, o-lĕs'ko, a village of Austrian Galicia, 27 miles E.N.E. of Lemberg. Pop. 2571.

Olesno, a town of Prussian Silesia. See Rosenberg.

Oleta, o-lå'tå, a post-village of Amador co., Cal., 20 miles S.E. of Latrobe. It has a church, a gold-mine, and a lumber-mill.

Oletta, o-lĕt'tå, a village of Corsica, 7 miles S.W. of Bastia. Pop. 1122.

Olette, o'lĕtt', a village of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, 9 miles W.S.W. of Prades. Pop. 1042.

Oletzko, o-lĕts'ko, or **Marggrabowa,** maʀg-grå-bo'vå, a town of East Prussia, 41 miles S.S.E. of Gumbinnen, on Lake Oletzko. Pop. 4212.

Olevano, o-lå-vå'no, a town of Italy, 29 miles E. of Rome. Pop. 3378. It is situated on a rocky hill, amidst fine scenery. Principal edifices, a castle, a church, and the ruins of an imperial villa.

Olevano, a town of Italy, province and 15 miles E. of Salerno. Pop. 2859.

Olevano, a market-town of Italy, 4 miles S.S.W. of Mortara. Pop. 1305.

Olevsk, o-lĕvsk', a market-town of Russia, in Volhynia, 100 miles N.N.W. of Zhitomeer. Pop. 1580.

O'lex, a post-office of Wasco co., Oregon.

O'ley, a post-township of Berks co., Pa., contains hamlets named Friedensburg, Manatawny, and Spangville. It has an academy, an iron-furnace, 7 grist-mills, and a woollen-mill. Pop. 1986. Oley Post-Office is at Friedensburg.

Olfen, ol'fẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government and 20 miles S.W. of Münster. Pop. 1471.

Olgiate, ol-je-å'tå, a village of Italy, province and 6 miles W.S.W. of Como. Pop. 2068.

Olgiate-Olona, ol-je-å'tå-o-lo'nå, a village of Italy, province and 18 miles N.N.W. of Milan. Pop. 1640.

Olginate, ol-je-nå'tå, a town of Northern Italy, province and 15 miles E. of Como, near the Adda. Pop. 1567.

Olgoon, or **Olgoun,** Turkey. See Dulcigno.

Olgopol, ol-go'pol, a town of Russia, in Podolia, about 140 miles N.N.W. of Odessa. It has manufactures of brandy and saltpetre. Pop. 6922.

Olhão, ol-yōwɴɢ', a town and parish of Portugal, on the sea-coast, 4 miles E. of Faro. Pop. 6931.

Oliaros, Grecian Archipelago. See Antiparos.

Oliena, o-le-å'nå, a village of the island of Sardinia, 5 miles S.E. of Nuoro. Pop. 3133.

Oliete, o-le-å'tå, a town of Spain, province and 44 miles N.E. of Teruel. Pop. 1788.

Ol'ifant's River, or **El'ephant's River,** a river of South Africa, Cape Colony, enters the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 31° 38' S., lon. 18° 12' W. Length, probably 150 miles. Chief affluents, the Great Doorn and Hantam.

Olifant's River, a river of South Africa, Cape Colony, joins the Gauritz after a W. course of 157 miles.

Olim'po, a post-office of Colusa co., Cal.

O'lin, a post-village in Rome township, Jones co., Iowa, on the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Railroad, and on the Wapsipinicon River, 25 miles E. of Marion, and about 10 miles S.E. of Anamosa. It has 2 churches, a graded school, 2 grist-mills, and a woollen-factory. Pop. about 450.

Olin, a post-village in Olin township, Iredell co., N.C., 14 miles N. by E. of Statesville. It has a church and a tannery. Pop. of township, 920.

Olin, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River, 4 miles N. of Lyndon Station, and 28 miles N.W. of Portage. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Olinda, o-lin'dạ or o-leen'då, a city of Brazil, province of Pernambuco, and formerly its capital, 4 miles N. of Recife. Pop. 8000. It is beautifully situated, and has many white and massive buildings, with a cathedral and several other fine churches, a bishop's palace, a hospital, a botanic garden, a school of law, with a public library, and a Jesuit college. See Recife.

Olin'da, a post-office of Lamar co., Ala.

Olinda, a post-village in Essex co., Ontario, 6 miles N.W. of Leamington. Pop. 100.

Olio, o'lẹ-o, a post-office of St. Clair co., Ala.

Olio, a post-office of Scott co., Ark.

Olio, a township of Woodford co., Ill. Pop. 2508.

Olio, a post-office of Anderson co., S.C.

Oliootorsk, Olioutorsk, or **Oliutorsk,** o'le-oo-toʀsk', written also **Olutorsk, Olutorsky,** and **Olutorskoi,** a village of Kamchatka, on its N.E. coast, at the mouth of the Oliootorsk, in Oliootorsk Bay, which is bounded E. by Cape Oliootorsk, in lat. 59° 57' N., lon. 170° 19' E.

Ol'iphant Fur'nace, a post-office of Fayette co., Pa., about 9 miles by rail S. of Uniontown. Here is an iron-furnace.

Olisipo, the ancient name of Lisbon.

Olite, o-lee'tå, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 27 miles S. of Pamplona. Pop. 2444. It has vestiges of old walls, and an old royal palace.

Oliva, o-lee'vå (anc. *Ad Stat'uas?*), a town of Spain, province and 43 miles N.E. of Alicante, 6 miles from the Mediterranean. Pop. 6984. It has a hospital, an ancient palace, and manufactures of hempen and linen cloths.

Oliva, a town of the island of Lanzarote, one of the Canaries. Pop. 2132.

Oliva, a village of West Prussia, 5 miles N.W. of Dantzic. Pop. 3284.

Oliva, a town in the island of Fuerteventura, one of the Canaries, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 970.

Oliva de Jerez, o-lee'vå då ʜå-rêth', a town of Spain, province and 30 miles S. of Badajos. Pop. 4243.

Olivares, o-le-vå'rês, a town of Spain, New Castile, province and 20 miles S.S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 1159.

Olivares, a town of Spain, province and 10 miles W. of Seville. Pop. 2277.

Olive, ol'iv, a township of Elkhart co., Ind. P. 1149.

Olive, a township of St. Joseph co., Ind. Pop. 1560.

Olive, a township of Clinton co., Iowa. Pop. 1481.

Olive, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ky., about 32 miles S.E. of Paducah. It has a church.

Olive, a post-township of Clinton co., Mich., about 10 miles N. of Lansing. Pop. 1168.

Olive, a township of Ottawa co., Mich. Pop. 1257. It contains Olive Centre.

Olive, a post-village in Olive township, Ulster co., N.Y., 1 mile from the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, and 9 miles W.N.W. of Kingston. It has 1 or 2 churches and a tannery. The township contains a village named Shokan, is drained by Esopus Creek, and has a pop. of 3181.

Olive, a township of Meigs co., O. Pop. 1683.

Olive, a township of Noble co., O. Pop. 1810. It contains Caldwell, Olive village, and South Olive.

Olive, a village in Olive township, Noble co., O., 1 mile from Caldwell.

Olive Branch, a post-office of Alexander co., Ill.

Olive Branch, a post-village of De Soto co., Miss., on the Memphis & Selma Railroad, 18 miles S.E. of Memphis, Tenn. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a steam mill.

Olive Branch, a post-office of Lancaster co., Neb.

Olive Branch, a station in Ulster co., N.Y., on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, 8 miles W.N.W. of Kingston.

Olive Branch, a post-village of Union co., N.C., 10 miles N. of Beaver Dam Railroad Station.

Olive Branch, a post-hamlet of Clermont co., O., on the Cincinnati & Portsmouth Railroad, about 20 miles E. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches.

Olive Bridge, or **Olive City,** a post-hamlet in Olive township, Ulster co., N.Y., on Esopus Creek, and on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, 17 miles W.N.W. of Rondout. It has a church and a woollen-mill.

Ol'iveburg, a post-office of Jefferson co., Pa.

Olive Centre, a post-hamlet in Olive township, Ottawa co., Mich., on the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, at Olive Station, 8 miles N. of Holland. It has a lumber-mill. Pop. 150.

Olive Fur'nace, a hamlet of Lawrence co., O., 6 miles S.E. of Bloom Station. Here is a furnace for pig-iron.

Olive Green, Delaware co., O. See Kingston Centre.

Olive Green, a post-village of Noble co., O., in Sharon township, 6 miles S.W. of Caldwell. It has 2 churches.

Olive Hill, a post-office of Wayne co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad (at Centreville Pike Station), 6 miles N.W. of Richmond.

Olive Hill, a post-hamlet of Carter co., Ky., about 44 miles S.E. of Maysville. It has a church.

Olive Hill, a post-township of Person co., N.C., about 60 miles N.N.W. of Raleigh. It has 3 churches. Pop. 1439.

Olive Hill, a post-office of Hardin co., Tenn.

Oliveira, o-le-vå'e-rå, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, on a stream of the same name, 40 miles S. of Tamandua. Pop. 1600.

Oliveira-d'Azemeis, o-le-vå'e-rå då-zå-mås' or då-zå-må'ees, a town of Portugal, province of Douro, on the Antua, 24 miles S. of Oporto. Pop. 2270.

Oliveira do Bairro, o-le-vå'e-rå do bīʀ'ʀo, a village of Portugal, in Beira, 10 miles S.E. of Aveiro. Pop. 1825.

Oliveira do Conde, o-le-vå'e-rå do kon'då, a village of Portugal, in Beira, 16 miles S.W. of Viseu. Pop. 3920.

Olivenza, or **Olivença,** o-le-vên'sạ (Sp. pron. o-le-vên'thå), a fortified town of Spain, province and 16 miles S.S.W. of Badajos, on the Guadiana, near the Portuguese frontier. Pop. 5917. It stands in a fertile plain, and has a brisk trade in wines, oil, and corn.

Olivenza, or **Olivença,** o-le-vên'så, a town of Brazil, province and 130 miles S.S.W. of Bahia, on the Atlantic. Pop. 1500.

Ol'iver, a post-hamlet of Scriven co., Ga., on the Central Georgia Railroad, and near the Ogeechee River, 45 miles N.W. of Savannah. It has 2 churches.

Oliver, a post-hamlet of Edgar co., Ill., on the Paris & Danville Railroad. It has a stave-factory.

Oliver, a township of Adams co., O. Pop. 1069.

Oliver, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. 1117.

Oliver, a township of Mifflin co., Pa. Pop. 1355.

Oliver, a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. 511.

Olive'rian River, a small stream of Grafton co., New Hampshire, falls into the Connecticut River.

Ol'iver's, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., Tenn., 30 miles W.N.W. of Knoxville. Coal is found here. It has a church.

Olivesburg, ol'ivz-bŭrg, a post-hamlet of Richland co., O., 6 miles W. of Ashland, and about 10 miles N. by E. of Mansfield. It has 2 churches.

Olivet, o‘lee‘vå', a town of France, in Loiret, 3 miles S. of Orleans, on the Loiret. It has manufactures of paper, hosiery, and pins. Pop. 3588.

Ol'ivet, a post-village, capital of Hutchinson co., Dakota, on the Dakota or James River, 30 miles N.N.W. of Yankton. It has a church.

Olivet, a post-village and station in Scott township, Mahaska co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, and on the Oskaloosa Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 10 miles W. of Oskaloosa. It has a church.

Olivet, a post-village in Olivet township, Osage co., Kansas, on the Osage River, 12 miles S.E. of Osage City. Pop. of township, 309.

Olivet, a post-village in Walnut township, Eaton co., Mich., 15 miles N. of Marshall, and 2 miles from Olivet Station, which is on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 27 miles S.W. of Lansing, and 18 miles N.E. of Battle Creek. It contains 2 churches, a banking-house, and a conservatory of music. Here is the Olivet College (Congregational), which was organized in 1859. Pop. 526.

Olivet, a post-hamlet in South Bend township, Armstrong co., Pa., about 30 miles E. by N. of Pittsburg. It has a church.

Olivet, a post-hamlet in Gilman township, Pierce co., Wis., 22 miles N.E. of Red Wing, Minn.

Oliveto, a town of Italy, in Salerno. Pop. 3923.

Oliv'ia, a post-hamlet of Renville co., Minn., in Bird Island township, on the Hastings & Dakota Railroad. It has a flour-mill.

Olivia, Blair co., Pa. See Bald Eagle.

Olivieri, o-le-ve-å'ree, a village of Sicily, N. coast, province and 27 miles W.S.W. of Messina. Pop. 795. A little N.W. are the ruins of *Tyndaris.*

Oliviopol, a town of Russia. See Olviopol.

Olkhon, ol'ᴋon, the principal island in Lake Baikal, Siberia, 140 miles N.W. of Irkootsk. Length, 45 miles.

Olkusz, ol'koosh, or **Olkasz** (?), ol'kåsh, a town of Poland, 23 miles W.N.W. of Cracow. Pop. 2276.

Ollant, the Dutch name of Holland.

Ollap, ol'låp, one of the Caroline Islands, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 7° 37′ 17″ N.; lon. 149° 30′ E.

Olleria, ol-yå-ree'å, a town of Spain, province and 45 miles S.S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 3889. It has 2 parish churches, manufactures of linens, and brandy-distilleries.

Ol'lerton, a town of England, co. and 19 miles N.N.E. of Nottingham. Pop. 831.

Olliergues, ol‘le-aiʀg', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 10 miles N.W. of Ambert. Pop. 1998.

Ollignies, ol‘leen‘yee', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Dender, 17 miles N.N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1380.

Ollio, or **Ollius,** a river of Italy. See Oglio.

Ollioules, ol‘le-ool', a market-town of France, in Var, 4 miles W. of Toulon, at the foot of a defile called the Vaux d'Ollioules, vō dol‘le-ool'. Pop. 2213.

Ollmütz, a city of Moravia. See Olmutz.

Ollon, ol‘lòɴᵍ', a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 2 miles S.E. of Aigle. Pop. of commune, 3053.

Olm, olm, Nieder, nee'dẹr, and Ober, o'bẹr, two contiguous villages of Germany, in Hesse, 7 miles S.S.W. of Mentz. United pop. 2804.

Olmedo, ol-må'ᴅo, a town of Spain, province and 25 miles S. of Valladolid, enclosed by ruined walls, and in decay. Pop. 2540.

Olmen, ol'mẹn, a village of Belgium, 33 miles E. by S. of Antwerp, on the Great Nèthe. Pop. 1610.

Olmeto, ol-må'to, or **Olometo,** o-lo-må'to, a town of the island of Corsica, 16 miles S.S.E. of Ajaccio. P. 2010.

Olmos, ŏl'mōce, a town of Peru, province of Lambayeque, 41 miles N. of Jayanca. Pop. 2000.

Olmstead, ŏm'stẹd, a post-village of Logan co., Ky., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, about 40 miles W.S.W. of Bowling Green. It has a seminary.

Olmsted, ŏm'stẹd, a county in the S.E. part of Minnesota, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is drained by the South Branch of the Zumbro River and by Root River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and groves, the former of which are more extensive than the latter. The soil is very fertile and durable. Wheat, oats, hay, Indian corn, cattle, and butter are the staple products. This county produced in 1870 2,117,054 bushels of wheat, and surpassed every other county of the state in the production of that grain. Silurian limestone is found in this county, which is intersected by the Winona & St. Peter Railroad. Capital, Rochester. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,032,368. Pop. in 1870, 19,793, of whom 15,364 were Americans; in 1875, 20,946.

Olmsted, Pulaski co., Ill. See CALEDONIA.

Olmsted, a post-office of Olmsted co., Minn., on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 4½ miles W. of Rochester.

Olmsted, Olmstead, or **Olmstead Falls,** a post-village in Olmsted township, Cuyahoga co., O., on Rocky River, and on the Lake Shore Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of Cleveland, and 3 miles W. of Berea. It is also on the railroad which connects Cleveland with Columbus. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of grindstones, &c. Pop. 383; of the township, 1570.

Olmsted Falls, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Vt., in Sheldon township, on the Missisquoi River, and on the Vermont Central Railroad, very near Sheldon Springs, a summer resort. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Olmsted Station, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 10 miles E. of Tuscaloosa.

Olmstedville, ŏm'stęd-vĭl, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., about 34 miles W.N.W. of Whitehall. It has a large tannery and several stores.

Olmue, ol-moo-å', a town of Chili, province of Valparaiso. Pop. 2014.

Ol'mutz (Ger. *Olmütz* or *Ollmütz*, oll'müts; Moravian, *Holomauc*, ho'lo-mŏwts'; L. *Olomu'tium* or *Eburum*), a city of Moravia (and formerly its capital), on the March, at the junction of several railways, 40 miles N.E. of Brünn. Pop., excluding garrison, 15,231. Its fortifications are very extensive. Its principal edifices are a fine Gothic cathedral and several other handsome churches, the archbishop's palace, deanery, town hall, theatre, arsenal, barracks, several hospitals and orphan asylums, and a large conventual establishment. It has also a college, diocesan school, academy for nobles, military and various other schools, manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, earthenware, leather, and vinegar. Olmutz was taken by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War, and besieged by Frederick the Great in 1758. Lafayette was confined in it for many years from 1794.

Olne, ol'nęh, a town of Belgium, province and 8 miles E.S.E. of Liege, on the Vesdre. Pop. 3200.

Ol'ney, or **Cul'ney,** a town of England, co. of Bucks, on the Ouse, on a railway, 10 miles W.N.W. of Bedford. Pop. 2547. It has a large Gothic church, and manufactures of hosiery, lace, and silk goods.

Olney, ōl'nę or ŏl'nę, a post-hamlet of Pickens co., Ala., 28 miles N. of Eutaw.

Olney, a city, the capital of Richland co., Ill., is in Olney township, on the Grayville & Mattoon Railroad where it crosses the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 117 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo., 31 miles W. of Vincennes, and 53 miles S. of Mattoon. It contains a court-house, 10 churches, a high school, a fine public school-house, a national bank, 3 flour-mills, a brass-foundry, and manufactures of woollen goods, &c. Two daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 4500; of the township, 1412.

Olney, a post-office of Rush co., Kansas.

Olney, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., about 20 miles N. of Washington, D.C.

Olney, a township of Nobles co., Minn. Pop. 108.

Olney, Lincoln co., Mo. See LOST BRANCH.

Olney, a post-office of Clatsop co., Oregon, 50 miles W. of Kalama.

Olney, a post-hamlet of Philadelphia co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Newtown & New York Railroad, 6 or 7 miles N.N.E. of Independence Hall. It has a church and a cotton-mill. Olney Post-Office is a branch of the Philadelphia post-office.

Ol'neyville (local pron. o'ne-vĭl), a post-village of Providence co., R.I., in Providence and Johnston townships, on the Providence & Springfield Railroad and the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, 2 miles W. of Providence. It has several cotton-mills and a church. The thriving villages of West Providence, Waterman Plat, and Silver Lake are adjacent. Pop. 4995.

Olometo, a town of Corsica. See OLMETO.

Olomutium, a Latin name of OLMUTZ.

Olona, o-lo'nå, a river of Italy, enters the canal Naviglio Grande, near Milan. Under the French it gave its name to a department of the kingdom of Italy.

Olonets, or **Olonetz,** o-lo-nęts', a government of North Russia, between lat. 60° and 64° 30' N. and lon. 29° and 41° 30' E., having N. Archangel, S. Vologda, and W. Finland. Area, estimated at 59,567 square miles. Pop. 296,392. Surface in the N. and W. marshy and covered with vast forests. Principal rivers, the Onega, Shooya, Soona, and Sveer. It contains numerous lakes, the principal being Onega and Vigo. Hemp and flax are raised; but the extensive forests form the principal sources of wealth derived from the land. Iron, copper, silver, marble, and granite are found, but are little turned to advantage, and few manufacturing establishments exist here. Raw produce is exported to St. Petersburg and Archangel, whence corn, salt, spirits, and colonial and manufacturing goods are imported. The inhabitants mostly belong to the Greek or Lutheran churches. The principal towns are Petrozavodsk (the capital), Vytegra, and Kargopol.

Olonets, a town of the above government, is situated at the confluence of two rivers, tributaries to Lake Ladoga, 110 miles N.E. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 1341, exclusive of its suburbs. It has 8 churches, a custom-house, and various public magazines. The first building-dock in the Russian Empire was established here by Peter the Great.

Olonne, o'lonn', a town of France, in Vendée, near the Atlantic, 3 miles N. of Les Sables d'Olonne, with a small port. Pop. 2033.

Olonzac, o'lòɴᵒ'zåk', a town of France, in Hérault, on the Canal du Midi, 15 miles N.W. of Narbonne. P. 2004.

Oloosinga, Friendly Islands. See OROSENGA.

Oloron, an island of France. See OLÉRON.

Oloron, o'lo'ròɴᵒ' (anc. *Iluro*), a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 15 miles S.W. of Pau, at the confluence of the Aspe and Ossau. Pop. 7223. It is a tribunal of commerce, and has trade in wool, horses, and timber, also manufactures of cutlery, paper, farina, and woollen goods.

Oloron, Gave d', gåv do'lo'ròɴᵒ', a river of France, formed by the junction of the Gaves of Ossau and Aspe, flowing N.W., joins the Pau on the frontiers of the department of Landes. Length, 45 miles.

Olot, o-lot', a town of Spain, province and 21 miles N.W. of Gerona, on the Fluvia. Pop. 9984. It is situated at the foot of a range of volcanic hills, and has 2 parish churches, cavalry barracks, and a hospital, with active manufactures of cotton goods and woollen caps, tanneries, soap-factories, and paper-mills. Near it are numerous caverns and extinct volcanic craters.

Olpe, ol'pęh, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 28 miles S.S.W. of Arnsberg. Pop. 2462.

Olsa, ol'så, a river of Austria, rises near the N.E. extremity of Moravia, flows N.N.W. through Austrian Silesia, and joins the Oder. Length, 60 miles.

Olsansk, ol-sånsk', a village of Siberia, government and about 180 miles N.N.E. of Irkootsk.

Olsene, ol'sån' or ol-så'nęh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Lys, with a station on the railway to Tournay, 14 miles S.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 2100.

Olshana, or **Olchana,** ol-shå'nå, a town of Russia, government and 15 miles W.N.W. of Kharkov.

Olshana, or **Olchana,** a town of Russia, government and 89 miles S.S.E. of Kiev.

Olshansk, ol'shånsk', a town of Russia, government and 68 miles S.S.W. of Voronezh.

Olshany, or **Olszany,** ol-shå'nee, a town of Russia, government and 40 miles S.E. of Vilna.

Olst, olst, a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 6 miles N. of Deventer. Pop. of commune, 4334.

Olstyneb, a town of Prussia. See HOHENSTEIN.

Olten, ol'tęn, a town of Switzerland, 20 miles E.N.E. of Soleure, on the Aar. Pop. 2998.

Oltenitza, ol-tę-nit'så, a town of Roumania, on the Danube, 35 miles S.E. of Bucharest. Pop. 4100.

Olti, ol'tee, a border town of Asiatic Russia, district and 55 miles W. of Kars, on the Olti. It is a very ancient and decayed place. Pop. about 1500.

Oltis, the ancient name of the LOT.

Olumpos, the Greek name of OLYMPUS.

Olunshan, or **Olunchan,** o'lŭn'shån', a mountain of China, in Yun-Nan. Lat. 23° 20' N.; lon. 100° 4' E.

O'lus'tee, a post-village of Baker co., Fla., on the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, 47 miles W. of Jacksonville. The Union general Seymour was defeated in battle here, February 20, 1864. Olustee has an academy and a large lumber-mill.

Olustee Creek, Pike co., Ala. See BRIER HILL.

Olutorskoi, Kamchatka. See OLIOOTORSK.

Olvenstadt, ol'vęn-stått', a village of Prussian Saxony, 4 miles W.N.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 3361.

Olvera, ol-vå'rå (anc. *Ilipa?*), a town of Spain, province and 67 miles N.E. of Cadiz. Pop. 6492.

Olviopol, ol-ve-o'pol, sometimes written **Oliviopol,** a town of Russia, government and 137 miles N.W. of Kherson, on a railway, and on the Bug. Pop. 5397.

Olyka, ol'e-kå, a town of Russia, in Volhynia, 100 miles N.W. of Zhitomeer.

Olympia, o-lim'pe-ạ, a post-hamlet of Smyth co., Va., 14 miles N.N.E. of Marion. It has a church, a tannery, and a mill.

Olympia, the capital of Washington Territory and of Thurston co., is on a peninsula, situated at the S. extremity of Puget Sound, at the head of steam navigation, about 100 miles in a direct line N. of Portland, Oregon, and 65 miles E. of the Pacific Ocean. It is near lat. 47° 10′ N. and lon. 123° W. It contains a state-house, 7 churches, a territorial library with 5000 volumes, an academy, a bank, 4 hotels, a brewery, a boat-yard, a steam saw-mill, a large flouring-mill, and 2 shoe-factories. Two daily and 4 weekly newspapers are published here. The Des Chutes River, which enters the sound here, affords abundant water-power. Steamboats depart almost daily for the other ports on Puget Sound. In the immediate vicinity are magnificent forests of fir. Pop. about 1200.

Olympian (o-lim'pe-ạn) **Springs,** a post-office and watering-place of Bath co., Ky., 15 miles E. of Mount Sterling, and about 50 miles E. of Lexington. Here are chalybeate springs, sulphur springs, a hotel, and a church.

Olympus, o-lim'pŭs (Gr. Ολυμπος; *Olumpŏs*; Turk. *Semavat-Evi*, så-må-våt'-å'vee, *i.e.*, the "abode of the Celestials"), a mountain-range of Thessaly, on the border of Macedonia. Its summit, famed by Homer and other poets as the throne of the gods, is 30 miles N. of Larissa, in lat. 40° 4′ 32″ N., lon. 22° 25′ E. Estimated height, 9745 feet.

Olympus, a mountain of Asia Minor, 8 miles S.W. of Brusa.

Olympus, o-lim'pŭs, a post-hamlet of Overton co., Tenn., on Obie's River, about 110 miles E.N.E. of Nashville. It has a church and a steam saw-mill.

Olyphant, ŏl'e-fant, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 75 miles N.E. of Little Rock, and 2 miles W. of White River.

Olyphant, a post-borough of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Lackawanna River, and on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, about 8 miles N.N.E. of Scranton, and 8 miles S.W. of Carbondale. It is mainly supported by operations in coal, which is mined here. It has 5 churches and 3 coal-breakers. Pop. 2327.

Olzai, ol'zī, a village of the island of Sardinia, 33 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. 1177.

Om, om, a river of Asiatic Russia, in Tomsk, after a S.W. course of 330 miles, joins the Irtish at Omsk.

Omagh, o'må', a town of Ireland, capital of the co. of Tyrone, 27 miles by railway S. of Londonderry. It is on a steep declivity, and has the remains of an old castle, which gave name to the town, an elegant county court-house of Grecian architecture, county jail, barracks, workhouse, fever hospital, and a linen, corn, and general trade. Pop. 3533.

Omaguas, o-må'gwås, a tribe of Indians in Ecuador.

Omaha, o'mạ-haw, a post-office of Randolph co., Ala.

Omaha, a post-office of Boone co., Ark., 22 miles N. of Harrison.

Omaha, a post-hamlet of Gallatin co., Ill., on the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 18 miles N.N.W. of Shawneetown. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Omaha, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Mo., about 15 miles W. of Lancaster.

Omaha, o'mạ-haw, or **Omaha City,** the metropolis of Nebraska, and seat of justice for Douglas co., is pleasantly situated on the W. bank of the Missouri, opposite the town of Council Bluffs, 18 miles above the junction of the Platte and Missouri Rivers, 500 miles W. of Chicago, and 476 miles N. by W. of St. Louis, Mo. Lat. 41° 16′ N.; lon. 95° 56′ W. The site of the city is on a plateau 80 feet above the Missouri River. There are 29 church edifices in Omaha, several of which cost more than $30,000. Among the principal buildings are the United States court-house and post-office, the Omaha high school, erected at a cost of $250,000 and surrounded by commodious grounds covering an area of 10 acres, the Creighton College, 8 other public brick school-houses, costing an average of $15,000 each, the Grand Central Hotel, silver-smelting and reduction works, Union Pacific car-shops, Union Pacific offices, linseed-oil-works, masonic and Odd-Fellows' halls, boiler-works, safe-manufactory, &c. A bridge, costing $1,500,000, spans the Missouri River at the S. part of the city and connects Omaha with 5 railway lines,—the Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Sioux City & Pacific, and Kansas City & St. Joseph. Omaha is also the terminus of 4 other roads leading N., S., and W., viz., the Union Pacific, Omaha & Northwestern, Omaha & Southwestern, and Omaha & Republican Valley. There are 3 daily and 4 weekly English papers published in Omaha, 5 monthly English periodicals, a German tri-weekly and weekly journal, a Swedish, a Danish, and a Bohemian weekly. Omaha is the headquarters of the Platte military department, and large commodious military barracks are erected directly N. of the city. The sources of support are the extensive western agricultural and mining trade, and the extensive railroad shops and silver-smelting-works. The silver-works employ nearly 300 men constantly, and are the largest in the United States. The Union Pacific Company employs in its department from 800 to 1000 men constantly. Pop. in 1870, 16,083; in 1878, about 22,000.

Omaha Agency, Blackbird co., Neb. See BLACKBIRD.

Omaha Barracks, a military post of Douglas co., Neb., 4 miles N. of Omaha. The post-office is Fort Omaha.

Omaha Reserve, Nebraska. See BLACKBIRD.

Oman, o'mån' (anc. *Omana*, or *Omanum*), a country of Arabia, in the S.E., between the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea, or Sea of Oman, and forming the central part of the Muscat dominions. Towns, Bostak, Muscat, and Minnah.

Omanooau, an island of the Pacific Ocean. See MANUA.

O'mar, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., N.Y., on the river St. Lawrence, about 22 miles N. of Watertown.

Omar, a post-hamlet of Seneca co., O., 2½ miles from Attica Station, and about 18 miles E. of Tiffin. It has 2 churches.

O'mard, a post-office of Sanilac co., Mich.

Omate, o-må'tå, a volcanic summit of the Andes, in the S. of Peru, 50 miles S.E. of Arequipa.

Ombay, om'bī', an island of the Malay Archipelago, N. of Timor. Lat. 8° 15′ S.; lon. 125° E. Length, 50 miles; breadth, 30 miles.

Ombergsheden, om'bêrgs-hå'dẹn, a village of Sweden, læn of Carlstad, in the Fryksdal, on a lake.

Om'bey, a station in Box Elder co., Utah, on the Central Pacific Railroad, 20 miles N.E. of Terrace.

Omblie, om'ble-å', a parish of Norway, stift of Christiansand, 23 miles N.W. of Arendal.

Omböe, om'bö'ẹh, an island of Norway, in Bukkefiord, 20 miles N.E. of Stavanger.

Ombrie, the French name of UMBRIA.

Ombrone, om-bro'nå (anc. *Um'bro*), a river of Italy, in Tuscany, enters the Mediterranean 10 miles below Grosseto, after a course of 75 miles.

Ome'ga, a post-hamlet of Yell co., Ark., 35 miles S.W. of Russellville.

Omega, a post-office and mining-camp of Nevada co., Cal., 9 miles N.W. of the Central Pacific Railroad (at Emigrant Gap Station), and about 88 miles N.E. of Sacramento. It has a church. Gold is mined here.

Omega, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ill., in Omega township, 6 miles N. of Iuka. Pop. of township, 1298.

Omega, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Ind., about 34 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches.

Omega, a post-village of Hart co., Ky., on Green River, about 75 miles S. of Louisville. It has 2 churches, a seminary, and manufactures of ploughs and wagons.

Omega, a post-hamlet of Pike co., O., on or near the Scioto River, in Jackson township, 16 miles S.S.E. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Omega, Hunts Mills, or **Clyde,** a hamlet in East Providence township, Providence co., R.I., on Ten-Mile River, ½ mile from Rumford. Pop. 172.

Omega, a post-office of Upshur co., Tex., 10 miles N. of Longview.

Omega, a post-office of Halifax co., Va.

Omegna, o-mên'yå, a town of Italy, at the N. extremity of the Lake of Orta. Pop. 1869.

Omekon, o-må-kon', a river of Siberia, government of Yakootsk, joins the Indighirka. Length, 100 miles.

Ome'mee, a post-village of Ontario, co. of Victoria, on the Midland Railway, 33 miles N.N.W. of Port Hope. It has 3 churches, a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper, an iron-foundry, a tannery, saw-, grist-, and woollen-mills, and about 20 stores. Pop. 600.

Ome'na, a post-village of Leelenaw co., Mich., on the W. shore of Grand Traverse Bay, 22 miles N. of Traverse City. It has a good harbor and a church.

O'menak-Fiord, or **Jacob's Bight,** a noted seat of iceberg growth, and distribution, on the W. coast of Greenland, in lat. 70° 40′ N.

O′mer, a post-hamlet in Arenac township, Bay co., Mich., 7 miles N.E. of Standish. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Omerkantak, or **Omerkuntuc.** See AMARAKANTAKA.

Omerkote, a town of India. See AMERKOTE.

Ometa, o-må′tå, a town of British India, province of Guzerat, 20 miles E. of Cambay.

Ometepe, o-må-tå-på′, **Ometepet,** o-må-tå-pêt′, or **Omotepe,** o-mo-tå-på′, a volcanic island in Lake Nicaragua, towards its S.W. side. Length, 20 miles; breadth, from 7 to 8 miles. It consists of two granitic mountains, on which are the two villages of Ometepe and Muyagalpa.

Omio, o′me-o, a post-office of Jewell co., Kansas.

Ommen, om′mẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, on the Vecht, 14 miles E. of Zwolle. Pop. 2583.

Om′nia, a township of Cowley co., Kansas. Pop. 133.

Omoa, o-mo′å, a maritime village of Honduras, on the Bay of Honduras, 15 miles E. of the mouth of the river Motagua. Lat. 15° 47′ N.; lon. 88° 3′ W. Most of the imports destined for Guatemala and San Salvador are received at this port. Chief exports, hides, skins, mahogany, and cattle. Pop. 600.

Omöe, o′mö‵ẹh, an islet of Denmark, in the S. part of the Great Belt. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 1 mile.

Omolon, o‵mo-lon′, a river of Siberia, joins the Kolyma 80 miles S.W. of its mouth in the Arctic Ocean.

Omouley, or **Omouleff,** Prussia. See OMULEW.

Om′pah, a post-village in Addington co., Ontario, on Trout Lake, 47 miles from Perth. Pop. 100.

Omph Ghent, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ill., about 15 miles E. by N. of Alton.

Omphis, the ancient name of BENOOB.

Ompomponoo′suc (or **Ompompanoo′suck**) **River,** a fine mill-stream, enters the Connecticut in Windsor co., Vt.

Ompta, a town of Bengal. See AMPATA.

Omrah, om′rå, a fortified town of India, dominions of Jaloun, 26 miles E. of Ditteah.

Om′ro, a post-village in Omro township, Winnebago co., Wis., on the right bank of Fox River, 10 miles W. of Oshkosh, and 99 miles N.N.W. of Milwaukee, with which it is connected by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. It contains a bank, a high school, 4 churches, a newspaper office, and several mills, and has manufactures of lumber, machinery, window-glass, carriages, cheese, &c. Pop. 1838; of the township, 3312.

Omsk, omsk, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, government of Akmollinsk, on the Irtish, at the confluence of the Om. Lat. 54° 57′ N.; lon. 73° 40′ E. It has a military school, founded by the Emperor Alexander, for 250 pupils, who are instructed in the Kirgheez and Mongol languages, drawing, and geography, a Cossack school, a hospital, manufactures of military clothing, and some handsome public buildings. Pop. 30,559, mostly exiles.

Omulew, o′moo-lêv‵ (Pol. pron. o-moo′lêv), written also **Omoulev,** or **Omouleff,** a river of Prussia, government of Königsberg, flows S.E., enters Poland, and joins the Narew on the right. Length, about 70 miles.

Omun, o‵moon′ (?), a town of Guinea, capital of a territory, on an island in the Old Calabar or Cross River. Lat. 6° 9′ N.; lon. 8° 15′ E. Estimated pop. 5000.

Omzimkolo, a river of Asia. See UMZIMKULU.

Ona, o′nå, a river of Siberia, rises on the S.W. frontiers of Irkootsk, flows N.N.W., and joins the Choona to form the Tasieva, an affluent of the Yenisei. Length, 280 miles.

Onacusa, Pacific Ocean. See HUNTER'S ISLAND.

Ona′ga, a post-office of Pottawatomie co., Kansas, on the Kansas Central Railroad, 28 miles W. of Holton.

Onail, o‵nīl′, a town of India, Gwalior dominions, 18 miles N.N.W. of Oojein.

Onakutan, one of the Kooril Islands. See ONEKOTAN.

On‵alas′ka, a post-village in Onalaska township, La Crosse co., Wis., on Black River, 4 miles from its mouth, and on the Chicago & Northwestern and Green Bay & Minnesota Railroads, 4 or 5 miles N. of La Crosse. It has a church and several steam saw-mills. The manufacture of pine lumber is the principal business of the place. Pop. 393; of the township, 713 additional.

Onalaska Island. See OONALASKA.

Onalego, o-nå-lå′go, one of the Marquesas Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Onan′cock, a post-village of Accomack co., Va., near Chesapeake Bay, about 70 miles N.N.E. of Norfolk. It has 3 churches, a college, a newspaper office, 7 stores, and manufactures of carriages and furniture. A steamboat plies between this place and Baltimore.

Onar′ga, a post-village in Onarga township, Iroquois co., Ill., on the Chicago division of the Illinois Central Railroad, 85 miles S. by W. of Chicago, and 43 miles N. by E. of Champaign. It has a bank, 7 or 8 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, the Grand Prairie Seminary and Commercial College, and manufactures of flour, flax, and wagons. Pop. about 1500; of the township, 2822.

Oñate, on-yå′tå, a town of Spain, in Guipuzcoa, 30 miles E.S.E. of Bilbao. Pop. 4812. It has a fine town hall, 3 parish churches, a hospital, a university, a college, and iron-foundries, nail-factories, and gun-factories.

O‵nativ′ia, a station in Onondaga co., N.Y., on the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad, 14 miles S. of Syracuse.

Onawa, ŏn′ạ-wạ, or **Onawa City,** a post-village, capital of Monona co., Iowa, in Franklin township, on the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, 37 miles S.S.E. of Sioux City, and 4 miles E. of the Missouri River. It has a bank, 3 churches, a foundry, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 719.

On′berg, a post-office of Indiana co., Pa., about 40 miles W.N.W. of Altoona.

Onda, on′då, a town of Spain, province and 10 miles W.S.W. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 4670.

Ondara, on-då′rå, a town of Spain, province and about 60 miles from Alicante. Pop. 2235.

Ondaree, on′då-ree‵, a small island of India, off the harbor of Bombay, about 1 mile from the mainland.

Ondarroa, on-dar-ro′å, a town of Spain, province of Biscay, 18 miles N.E. of Bilbao, on the Bay of Biscay.

Onea Halgan, o-nå′å hål‵gån′, or simply **Halgan,** an island in the South Pacific, forming the most northern of the large islands of the Loyalty group. Lat. 20° 33′ 33″ S.; lon. 166° 26′ 14″ E.

O'Neal, o-neel′, a township of San Joaquin co., Cal. Pop. 1719.

O'Neal, a post-township of Greenville co., S.C. Pop. 1348. O'Neal Post-Office is 7 miles from Greer's Depot.

O'Neal's, o-neelz′, a post-office of Amite co., Miss., 11 miles N. of Liberty.

O'Neal's, a township of Johnston co., N.C. Pop. 1294.

O'Neal's Mills, a post-office of Troup co., Ga., 9 miles S.E. of La Grange. Here is a flour-mill.

One and a Half Degree Chan′nel, a passage through the Maldive Islands, in the Indian Ocean. It is about 50 miles wide, and is frequently used by vessels proceeding to Ceylon, in the west monsoon.

Oneata, o-nå-å′tå, one of the smaller Feejee Islands. Lat. 18° 24′ S.; lon. 178° 31′ W.

Oneat′ta, a post-office of Benton co., Oregon.

One′co, a post-village in Sterling township, Windham co., Conn., on the Moosup River, and on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, 31 miles E. of Willimantic. It has a cotton-factory and a stone-quarry.

Oneco, a post-hamlet in Oneco township, Stephenson co., Ill., about 14 miles N. of Freeport. The township contains Orangeville and 5 churches. Pop. 1401.

Oneeow, or **Oneechow.** See NIHAU.

One′ga (Russ. pron. o-nå′gå), a river of Russia, governments of Olonetz and Archangel, rises in Lake Latcha, and, after a N. course of 250 miles, enters the Gulf of Onega at its S.E. extremity. Numerous falls render it innavigable, but in spring many rafts are floated on it to the sea. See LAKE ONEGA and GULF OF ONEGA.

Onega, a town of Russia, government and 85 miles S.W. of Archangel, at the mouth of the Onega River in the Gulf of Onega. Pop. 2274.

Oneglia, o-nêl′yå, a town of Italy, 41 miles by rail E.N.E. of Nice, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 8047. It has remains of fortifications, destroyed by the French in 1792, some decaying churches and convents, a college, prison, and a small port.

One Hundred and Two River. See HUNDRED AND TWO.

Onehun′ga, a town of New Zealand, on Manukau Harbor, 6 miles by rail S.W. of Auckland, of which it is one of the ports. Pop. 1913.

Oneida, o-nī′dạ, a large county in the S.E. part of Idaho. It is intersected by Bear River, is bounded on the N.W. by the Snake River, and is also drained by Port Neuf, Blackfoot, and John Gray's Rivers. The surface is mountainous, and presents beautiful scenery. Among its prominent features are the three Tetons in the N.E. part. One of these, named Mount Hayden (formerly Grand Teton), is 13,858 feet high. The highlands are covered with extensive forests of pine and other evergreen trees. The plains and low hills are destitute of forest trees. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Gold is found in this county, which also contains volcanic rocks. Valuation of real and personal estate, $528,000. Pop. in 1870, 1922, of whom 1189 were Americans. Capital, Malad City.

Oneida, a county of New York, is near the middle of the state. Area, 1215 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by Oneida Creek and Oneida Lake, and is drained by the Mohawk and Black Rivers, and Oriskany, Fish, and West Canada Creeks. The Chenango and Unadilla Rivers rise in this county. The surface is partly undulating, and in some places nearly level. The soil is fertile, and mostly adapted to pasturage and dairies. Hay, butter, cheese, oats, potatoes, hops, cattle, and Indian corn are the staple products. This county has extensive manufactures of cotton goods, woollen goods, leather, and other articles. Trenton limestone (Lower Silurian) crops out at the celebrated Trenton Falls, 16 miles N. of Utica. Among the other minerals of this county are gypsum, Utica slate, iron ore, and hydraulic limestone. It is intersected by the Erie Canal and the New York Central Railroad. It is also partly traversed by the Black River Canal, the Utica & Black River Railroad, the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, and the Utica, Chenango & Susquehanna Railroad. Capitals, Utica and Rome. Valuation of real and personal estate, $45,912,258. Pop. in 1870, 110,008, of whom 84,301 were Americans; in 1875, 113,967.

Oneida, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., Idaho, on the Utah & Northern Railroad, 47 miles N. of Franklin.

Oneida, a post-town in Ontario township, Knox co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of Galesburg, and 11 miles S.W. of Galva. It contains 2 banks, 6 churches, and a graded school-house, and has manufactures of furniture, pumps, and wagons. Pop. 1034. It is surrounded by rich prairies, in which coal is found about 20 feet below the surface.

Oneida, a township of Delaware co., Iowa. Pop. 1368.

Oneida, a township of Tama co., Iowa. Pop. 790.

Oneida, a post-office of Nemaha co., Kansas, on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, 8½ miles E. of Seneca.

Oneida, a township of Eaton co., Mich. Pop. 2399. It contains the village of Grand Ledge.

Oneida, a post-village in Lenox township, Madison co., N.Y., on the W. bank of Oneida Creek, and on the New York Central Railroad where it crosses the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 2 miles S. of the Erie Canal, 26 miles E. of Syracuse, 27 miles W. of Utica, and 58 miles S.E. of Oswego. It contains 5 churches, 2 fine public halls, a national bank, a state bank, a savings-bank, several flouring-mills and breweries, a steam knitting-mill, a planing-mill, a foundry, manufactures of steam-engines and carriages, and printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers. The streets are lighted with gas. Large quantities of hops and dairy-products are produced in the vicinity and exported from this place. Pop. 3262.

Oneida, or **Oneida Mills,** a post-village in Brown township, Carroll co., O., on Sandy Creek, on the Tuscarawas Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, and on the Ohio & Toledo Railroad, 10 miles N.W. of Carrollton, and 75 miles S.S.E. of Cleveland. It has 2 grist-mills and about 25 houses. Here is Oneida Mills Post-Office.

Oneida, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. 386.

Oneida, a post-village of Brown co., Wis., on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, 10 miles W. of Green Bay. It has 2 churches. Here is a reservation of Oneida Indians who came from New York.

Oneida, a post-village in Haldimand co., Ontario, near Cayuga. Pop. 200.

Oneida Castle, a post-village in Vernon township, Oneida co., N.Y., on Oneida Creek, and on the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad, about 20 miles W. of Utica, and 2 miles S. of the village of Oneida. It has a church, a union school, and a cigar-factory. Pop. 262.

Oneida Community, a village on the New York Midland Railroad, in Lenox township, Madison co., N.Y., and in Vernon township, Oneida co., 4 miles S. of Oneida. Here dwell most of the followers of J. H. Noyes, a religious and social innovator, who founded this place in 1848. Steel traps, sewing-silk, ribbons, leathern bags, canned goods, plated ware, &c., are among the articles here manufactured. Oneida Creek furnishes water-power. A weekly paper is issued here.

Oneida Creek, New York, rises in Madison co., runs nearly northward, forms the boundary between the cos. of Madison and Oneida, and enters the E. end of Oneida Lake.

Oneida Lake, New York, is near the middle of the state, and 12 miles N.E. of Syracuse. It washes the N. border of Madison co. and the S. border of Oswego, also touches the W. part of Oneida co. It is about 20 miles long, and its greatest width is 6 miles. Its outlet is the Oneida River.

Oneida Lake, a post-hamlet of Madison co., N.Y., on the lake of the same name, about 20 miles E.N.E. of Syracuse. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory.

Oneida Mills, Carroll co., O. See Oneida.

Oneida River, New York, issues from the W. extremity of Oneida Lake, and forms part of the boundary between the cos. of Onondaga and Oswego. It is nearly 16 miles long, and unites with the Seneca River about 12 miles N.N.W. of Syracuse to form the Oswego River.

Oneida Valley, a post-village in Lenox township, Madison co., N.Y., 2 miles from State Bridge Railroad Station. It has a church. Pop. 273.

O'Neill City, a post-hamlet, capital of Holt co., Neb., 60 miles W.S.W. of Yankton, Dakota. It has a church.

One'ka, a township of Washington co., Minn. P. 214.

Onekama, o-nek'ạ-mạ, a post-hamlet in Onekama township, Manistee co., Mich., on Lake Michigan and Portage Lake, 10 miles N. by E. of Manistee. It has several lumber-mills. Pop. of the township, 327. Portage Lake forms a good harbor, and is connected with Lake Michigan by a strait or outlet.

Onekotan, o-nạ-ko-tån', or **Onakutan,** o'nå-koo-tån', or **Amakootan,** å-må-koo-tån', one of the Kooril Islands, off the S. extremity of Kamchatka, between the Pacific Ocean and the Sea of Okhotsk. Lat. 49° 24' N.; lon. 155° E. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 15 miles.

Onemen, o-nạ-mên', a river of Siberia, flows N.E., and falls into the gulf of the same name, forming the estuary of the Anadeer, in Behring Sea. Length, 90 miles.

Oneon'ta, a post-village in Oneonta township, Otsego co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 82 miles W.S.W. of Albany, and 60 miles E.N.E. of Binghamton. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, 2 newspaper offices, several factories, and mills and machine-shops of the railroad company. Pop. 1061; of the township, 3995.

Oneonta Plains, a hamlet of Otsego co., N.Y., 2 miles from Oneonta. It has a church.

Oneo'ta, a post-hamlet in Oneota township, St. Louis co., Minn., on Lake Superior, at the mouth of St. Louis River, and on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Duluth. It has a church. Pop. 65; of township, 130.

Oneyville, o'ne-vĭl, a post-office of Davidson co., Tenn.

Onghin, on-gheen', a river of Mongolia, rises about lat. 46° N., lon. 104° E., flows S.E., and discharges itself into the lake Kooragan-Oolan-Nor, on the N. of the Desert of Gobi. Total course, 200 miles.

Onglahy, a river of Madagascar. See Dartmouth.

Ongole, ong`gōl', or **Angula,** ån-goo'lạ, a town of India, 170 miles N. of Madras, irregularly and meanly built, having a stone fort on the margin of a fine lake. It is the seat of a Baptist college and a woman's normal school. Pop., with suburbs, 31,666.

Onihow, Hawaiian Islands. See Nihau.

Onikszti, or **Onikshti,** o-niksh'tee, written also **Onikcht,** a town of Russia, government and 65 miles N.N.W. of Vilna.

Onil, o-neel', a town of Spain, province and 25 miles N.W. of Alicante. Pop. 2260.

Onion (ŭn'yụn) **Creek,** or **Wa'terstown,** a post-hamlet of Travis co., Tex., 11 miles S.S.W. of Austin. It has a church.

Onion River, Vermont. See Winooski.

Onion River, Wisconsin, rises in Sheboygan co., runs first southeastward, and finally northward, and enters the Sheboygan River at Sheboygan Falls.

Onion River, a post-hamlet of Sheboygan co., Wis., on a stream of the same name, ½ mile from Waldo on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, and 50 miles N. of Milwaukee. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a cheese-factory.

Onis, o-neess', or **Onsa,** on'så, an island of Spain, at the entrance of the Bay of Pontevedra, lat. 42° 20' N.

Onkerzeele, ònk'ẹr-zå`lẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Dender, 27 miles S.S.E. of Ghent.

Onnaing, on`nâɴᵒ', a town of France, in Nord, 4 miles N.E. of Valenciennes. It has manufactures of crockery, soap, and sugar. Pop. 3933.

O'no, one of the largest of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 18° 55' S.; lon. 178° 25' W.

Ono, ō-no', a post-office of Grundy co., Mo., at Brassfield, 13 miles E. of Spickardsville.

Ono, a post-hamlet of Lebanon co., Pa., about 22 miles E.N.E. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches.

Ono, a post-hamlet of Pierce co., Wis. It has a lumber-mill.

Onoba, the ancient name of HUELVA.

O'nock, a hamlet and summer resort of Southampton township, Suffolk co., N.Y., on Moriches Bay, near the village of Westhampton.

Onod, o'nod', a town of Hungary, co. of Borsod, on the Sajo, an affluent of the Theiss, 46 miles N.W. of Debreczin. Pop. 2056.

Onoko, Pennsylvania. See GLEN ONOKO.

O'non', a river of Mongolia and Asiatic Russia, after a N.W. course of 380 miles joins the Ingoda, 40 miles W. of Nertchinsk, to form the Shilka.

Onondaga, on-on-daw'ga, a county in Central New York, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Oneida Lake and Oneida River, on the S.W. by Skaneateles Lake, and is intersected by Seneca River, and drained by Chittenango and Onondaga Creeks. The surface is partly hilly and partly level or undulating. The western portion of the Great Level is in this county. The soil is mostly calcareous and fertile. Here are forests of the oak, ash, beech, elm, sugar-maple, and other trees. Butter, hay, oats, wheat, barley, Indian corn, cattle, and potatoes are the staple products of the farms. Among its mineral resources are salt, corniferous limestone, gypsum, and Onondaga limestone, which is a good material for building. Salt is obtained from springs in the vicinity of Syracuse, and the value of the salt exported from this county sometimes exceeds $1,000,000 annually. The county is intersected by the Erie Canal and the New York Central Railroad, and is traversed by railroads which centre at Syracuse, the capital of this county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $99,658,400. Pop. in 1870, 104,183, of whom 80,110 were Americans; in 1875, 113,223.

Onondaga, a post-village in Onondaga township, Ingham co., Mich., on Grand River, and on the Grand River Valley Railroad, 17 miles N.N.W. of Jackson, and 18 miles S. of Lansing. It has a church, a flour-mill, 2 mineral wells, and a steam saw-mill. Pop. 200; of the township, 1252.

Onondaga, or **Onondaga Hill,** a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., in a township of the same name, 4 miles S.W. of Syracuse. It has 3 churches. Pop. 176. Here is Onondaga Post-Office. The township is drained by Onondaga Creek, and contains a larger village, named Onondaga Valley, also hamlets named Danforth, Navarino, and Howlet Hill. Pop. of the township, 6038.

Onondaga, a post-village in Brant co., Ontario, on the Grand River, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 7¾ miles E. of Brantford. Pop. 400.

Onondaga Castle, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., about 7 miles S. of Syracuse.

Onondaga Creek, New York, rises in the S. part of Onondaga co., runs N., and enters Onondaga Lake.

Onondaga Lake, New York, is in Onondaga co., about 2 miles N.W. of Syracuse. The water is impure or saline. "This small but interesting lake," says Vanuxem, "is about 5 miles in length and about a mile in breadth; its greatest depth 65 feet. It is the remains of an ancient and deep excavation in the Onondaga salt group, of which Onondaga Valley forms the S. part, all which has been filled up with sand, gravel, &c., except the part occupied by the lake." In this vicinity are the most productive salt springs in the United States. Elevation, 361 feet. Its waters pass by a short outlet to Seneca River.

Onondaga Valley, a post-village in Onondaga township, Onondaga co., N.Y., and on a creek of the same name, in a beautiful valley, about 4 miles S. of Syracuse. It contains 2 churches and the Onondaga Academy. Pop. 571.

Onore, a seaport town of India. See HONAWAR.

Ono'ta, a post-village, capital of Schoolcraft co., Mich., in Onota township, on the S. shore of Lake Superior, 40 miles E. by S. of Marquette, and 2 miles S.W. of Grand Island. It has a blast-furnace and a church. Pop. of the township, 517.

O'noville, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., about 60 miles S. of Buffalo.

Onrust, on'rŭst, a small island off the N. coast of Java, near Batavia, with the government ship-yard.

Onsa, an island of Spain. See ONIS.

Ons'low, a county in the S.E. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and is drained by New River. The surface is level, and extensively covered with pine forests. The soil is sandy. The southern part of it is occupied by marshes. Indian corn, cotton, pork, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. Capital, Jacksonville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,708,350. Pop. in 1870, 7569, of whom 7559 were Americans.

Onslow, a post-village of Jones co., Iowa, on the Clinton & Anamosa Railroad, 14 miles E. of Anamosa. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a cheese-factory.

Ons'low, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Colchester, on the estuary of Salmon River, opposite Truro, 66 miles N. of Halifax. Pop. 250.

Onslow, or **Quio,** kee'ō', a river-port of Quebec, co. of Ottawa, on the Ottawa River, 25 miles from Aylmer. It contains 6 stores, 3 hotels, and several mills, and has a large lumber-trade. Pop. 500.

Onslow Bay, on the coast of North Carolina, extends for 80 miles between Capes Fear and Lookout.

Onstwedde, ŏnst'wĕd'dẹh, a village of the Netherlands, province and 25 miles S.E. of Groningen. Pop. of commune, 6046.

Ontario, on-tā're-o, the smallest and most easterly of the five great lakes of the United States and Canada, forms part of the boundary between New York and the British province of Ontario. It is about 190 miles long on a line drawn nearly east and west, and is 55 miles wide at the broadest part. Area, about 6500 square miles. The mean depth is about 500 feet, and the greatest depth more than 600 feet. The surface is 232 feet higher than the level of the sea. It is connected with Lake Erie by the Niagara River, which enters Lake Ontario about 40 miles from its W. extremity. Vessels pass from one of these lakes to the other by the Welland Canal, which is in Canada, and is 28 miles long. Lake Ontario is never closed by ice, and the water freezes only near the shore where it is shallow. Its outlet is the St. Lawrence River, which issues from the E. end of the lake. The chief towns on the shores of the lake are Oswego, Toronto, Kingston, and Hamilton. The largest rivers that enter it, besides the Niagara, are the Genesee, Oswego, and Black Rivers. It contains an abundance of fish. "The basin of Lake Ontario," says Professor Hall, "is excavated in the Medina sandstone, the Grey sandstone, the Hudson River group of shales and sandstones, and towards its E. extremity is the Trenton limestone. It appears probable, however, as stated by Mr. Vanuxem, that the Trenton limestone forms the bed of this lake, its estimated general depth reaching about to the surface of that rock."

Onta'rio, formerly **Upper Canada,** or **Canada West,** a province of the Dominion of Canada, is bounded on the N.E. and E. by the province of Quebec, on the S.E., S.S.W., and W. by the river St. Lawrence and its great lakes and the district of Keewatin, and on the N.W. and N. by Hudson's Bay and the North-West Territories. Length, from S.E. to N.W., about 750 miles, and from N.E. to S.W., about 500 miles. Area, 107,780 square miles. Area of the Ontario frontier waters of the St. Lawrence and its large lakes, 27,094 square miles.

The surface of the country is diversified by rivers and lakes, a main watershed separating the waters of the Ottawa from those of the St. Lawrence, and a minor one dividing the streams flowing into Lake Simcoe and Lake Huron from those flowing into Lakes Erie and Ontario.

The agricultural resources of the country are very great. The fertile belt extends over three-fourths of the present inhabited parts, and a vast arable area besides this is open for settlement. Immense crops of wheat are raised, also oats, barley, Indian corn, rye, potatoes, turnips, &c. The apple-orchards of the southwestern counties are very productive, and pears, plums, grapes, cherries, and various kinds of berries thrive.

The principal rivers of Ontario are the tributaries of the Ottawa; the French, the Maganetawan, the Severn, and the Nottawasaga, falling into Georgian Bay; the Saugeen, the Maitland, and the Aux Sables, falling into Lake Huron; the Thames, running S.W. into Lake St. Clair; the Grand, flowing S.E. into Lake Erie; the Trent, in part of its course called the Otonabee, and the Moira, flowing S.E. into the Bay of Quinte; the Niagara, falling into Lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence. The Ottawa forms part of its N.E. boundary. The lakes of Ontario are exceedingly numerous. Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario cover an area of 80,000 square miles, and contain nearly half the fresh water on the globe, while among the minor lakes are Nipigon, Simcoe, Nipissing, &c. The principal bays are the Georgian, Nottawasaga, Owen Sound, Long Point, Burlington, and Quinte.

The mineral wealth of the country is remarkable in variety and richness. Iron is found in large quantities a short distance back of Lake Ontario, in the country between Georgian Bay and the Ottawa; also, in the same region, copper, lead, plumbago, antimony, arsenic, manganese, gypsum, marble, and building-stone. Gold has also been found in the same region. On the N. shore of Lake Huron are extensive mines of copper, and on the shores of Lake Superior, particularly round Thunder Bay, are rich silver deposits. Amethysts and agates are also found there, as well as mica, iron, gold, cobalt, and bismuth. The petroleum-wells in the southwesterly part of the province yield considerable supplies, and so do the salt-wells at Goderich and Kincardine. Rock salt exists at several points, but is not mined. Large peat beds are found in many parts.

The principal articles manufactured are cloth, linen, furniture, sawn timber, flax, iron and hardware, paper, soap, starch, hats, caps, boots, shoes, leather, cotton and woollen goods, steam engines and locomotives, sewing-machines, wooden-ware of all descriptions, agricultural implements, &c. The railway system has made rapid strides in Ontario. In 1852 there was not a single mile in the province, while in 1878 there were 3528 miles in operation, with perhaps 1000 additional miles either under charter or in course of construction. The principal canals are the Welland, between Lakes Erie and Ontario, to avoid the Niagara Falls; the Rideau, between Kingston and Ottawa; and the St. Lawrence canals, rendered necessary by the rapids of that river.

The school system affords the children of the rich and poor alike the means of free education. It is under the control of a chief superintendent, the schools being supported by a tax on property, with some assistance from the legislature. There are 53 inspectors of schools, who are paid partly by the council and partly by the government. The province contains 17 Protestant universities and colleges, and 3 Roman Catholic colleges; lunatic asylums at Kingston, Toronto, London, Amherstburg, and Orillia; a reformatory prison at Penetanguishene; the asylum for the blind at Brantford; the deaf and dumb asylum at Belleville; the normal school, university college, and Osgoode Hall, Toronto. The public affairs of the province are administered by a lieutenant-governor, an executive council of 5 members, and a legislative assembly of 88 members, elected every 4 years. The laws, and the mode of administering them, are mainly the same as in England: the practice, however, is simpler and less expensive.

Ontario is divided into 49 counties, which are subdivided into 88 electoral districts. The names of the counties are Addington, Algoma District, Bothwell, Brant, Bruce, Cardwell, Carleton, Dundas, Durham, Elgin, Essex, Frontenac, Glengarry, Grey, Haldimand, Halton, Hastings, Huron, Kent, Lambton, Lanark, Leeds and Grenville, Lennox, Lincoln, Middlesex, Monck, Muskoka District, Niagara, Nipissing District, Norfolk, Northumberland, Ontario, Oxford, Parry Sound, Peel, Perth, Peterborough, Prescott, Prince Edward, Renfrew, Russell, Simcoe, Stormont, Victoria, Waterloo, Welland, Wellington, Wentworth, York. Pop. 1,620,851. The principal cities are Toronto (the capital), Ottawa (the capital of the Dominion), Kingston, Hamilton, and London.

The prevailing religion is Methodist, numbering 466,786 members; next Presbyterian, with a membership of 356,442; then that of the Church of England, 330,995, and the Church of Rome, with 274,162 members. The other denominations are Baptists, Lutherans, Congregationalists, &c.

The province contains many objects of interest to the tourist, among which are the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes, the Falls of Niagara, and the Falls of Kakabikka, on the river Kaministiquia, 30 miles from its outlet into Lake Superior.

In 1867, under the Act of Confederation, Upper Canada was erected a province under the name of Ontario, which is the most populous province in the Dominion.

Onta′rio, a county in the W. central part of New York, has an area of about 640 square miles. It is partly bounded on the E. by Seneca Lake, and is drained by Flint, Honeoye, and Mud Creeks, and Canandaigua Outlet. The surface is finely diversified with verdant hills, valleys, and ridges. Among its beautiful features is Canandaigua Lake, about 16 miles long. This county had in 1870 67,958 acres of woodland, on which the ash, beech, elm, oak, and sugar-maple are found. The soil is a fertile loam, which contains much sand and clay. Wheat, wool, oats, Indian corn, butter, hay, and barley are the staple products. It produced in 1870 743,306 pounds of wool, and more than any other county of the state. The rocks which underlie this county are corniferous and Onondaga limestones and Devonian sandstone covered with a thick deposit of drift. Some of these are good building-stones. It has also quarries of gypsum and water-limestone. It is intersected by the New York Central Railroad and the Northern Central Railroad. The S. terminus of the Sodus Point & Southern Railroad is in this county. Capital, Canandaigua. Valuation of real and personal estate, $56,948,816. Pop. in 1870, 45,108, of whom 37,758 were Americans; in 1875, 47,730.

Ontario, a county in the province of Ontario, bordering upon Lake Ontario. Area, 860 square miles. This county is watered by small streams flowing into Lake Ontario and into Lake Simcoe, which latter forms its northwestern boundary. The Grand Trunk, Toronto & Nipissing, Midland, and Whitby & Port Perry Railways intersect this county. Capital, Whitby. Pop. 45,990.

Ontario, a post-hamlet in Ontario township, Knox co., Ill., about 10 miles N.N.E. of Galesburg. It has 2 churches. The township is traversed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and contains a larger village, named Oneida. Pop. of the township, 1942.

Ontario, a post-village in Lima township, La Grange co., Ind., on the Pigeon River, 5 miles N.N.E. of La Grange, about 32 miles E. of Elkhart, and 2 miles E. of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad. It contains 2 churches and the Ontario Collegiate Institute, and has manufactures of flour, cloth, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. 277.

Ontario, a post-village in Franklin township, Story co., Iowa, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 10 miles E. of Boone, and 12 miles W. of Nevada. It has 2 churches. Good coal is mined here.

Ontario, a post-office of Jackson co., Kansas, about 42 miles N.N.W. of Topeka.

Ontario, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., in Ontario township, on the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, 20 miles E. by N. of Rochester, and 11 miles W. of Sodus. It has 3 churches, a furnace, and a steam saw-mill. The township, which is bounded N. by Lake Ontario, contains Ontario Centre and Furnaceville. Pop. of the township, 2788.

Ontario, a post-village in Springfield township, Richland co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 7 miles W. of Mansfield. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Ontario, a post-office of Charlotte co., Va.

Ontario, a post-village of Vernon co., Wis., on the Kickapoo River, 9 miles S. of Norwalk, and about 36 miles E. by S. of La Crosse. It has a church, 2 hotels, 2 flour-mills, 2 saw-mills, and a graded school. Pop. 300.

Ontario, Ontario. See Winona.

Ontario Centre, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., N.Y., in Ontario township, 1½ miles from Ontario Station, which is 18 miles E. of Charlotte. It has 2 churches.

Onta′rioville, a post-office of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 28 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

Ontelaunee, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. 1339.

Onteniente, on-tà-ne-ên′tà, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the Clariano, 11 miles S.W. of San Felipe de Jativa. Pop. 7793. It has several churches and convents, a hospital, a college, and a residence of the Duke of Almodovar, also active manufactures of linens and woollens.

Ontonag′on, a small river in the upper peninsula of Michigan, is formed by the South, Middle, East, and West Branches, which all rise in Ontonagon co., except the East Branch, and unite near Rockland. The river runs nearly northward, and enters Lake Superior at Ontonagon.

Ontonagon, a county of Michigan, is the most western part of the upper peninsula. It is bounded on the N.W. by Lake Superior, and on the S.W. by the Montreal River. It is drained by the Ontonagon River and its East, South, and Middle Branches, and Presque Isle River. The surface is diversified with high hills and extensive forests, in which the pine and sugar-maple are found. The Porcupine Mountains, in the N. part of this county, are about 1200 feet higher than the lake. Copper is the chief article of export. Capital, Ontonagon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,887,236. Pop. in 1870, 2845, of whom 1714 were Americans; in 1874, 2406.

Ontonagon, a post-village, capital of Ontonagon co., Mich., is in a township of the same name, on Lake Superior, at the mouth of the Ontonagon River, about 135 miles E. of Duluth, and 45 miles W.S.W. of Houghton. It contains 4 churches, a union school, a newspaper office, a large hotel, a copper-smelting furnace, a grist-mill, 2 steam saw-mills, and a cigar-factory. Copper, which is mined about 12 miles from this place, is the chief article of export. Pop. of the township, 691.

Ont′wa, a township of Cass co., Mich. Pop. 929.

Onward, Cass co., Ind. See Dow.

O′nyx, a post-office of Yell co., Ark.

Onzain, ôɴɢ′zâɴɢ′, a village of France, on the railroad from Orleans to Tours, 46 miles from Orleans.

Oo, ō, a village of France, in Haute-Garonne, 4 miles W. of Bagnères-de-Luchon, at the foot of a pass of the Pyrenees. Near it is a cascade 853 feet high.

Ooanlin, a town of Manchooria. See Wanlin.

Ooba, Ouba, or **Uba,** oo'bå, a river of Siberia, government of Tomsk, flows W.S.W., and joins the Irtish. Length, above 100 miles.

Oobsa (Oubsa or **Ubsa) Nor,** oob'så nor, a lake of the Chinese Empire, Khalkas Country. Lat. 49° 30′ N.; lon. 92° E. Length, 75 miles; breadth, 25 miles.

Ooch, ootch, a fortified town of India, 35 miles S.W. of Bhawlpoor, near the junction of the Chenaub and Sutlej. Lat. 29° 11′ N.; lon. 70° 50′ E. Pop. 20,000.

Oochee, Ouchi, or **Uchi,** oo'chee, written also **Young-Ning, Yun-Pin,** or **Fou-Hoa,** a town of Chinese Toorkistan, 230 miles N.E. of Kashgar. It has an imperial mint.

Ooda, Ouda, or **Uda,** oo'då, a river of Siberia, rises in the S.E. slope of the Stanovoi Mountains, flows E.N.E., and falls into a large bay of the Sea of Okhotsk, opposite the island of Feklistof. Total course, 200 miles.

Oodabad, a town of Russia. See ORDUBAD.

Oodai, Oudai, or **Udai,** oo-dī', a river of Russia, rises in the S.W. part of the government of Chernigov, flows S.E., and above Loobny joins the Soola on the right. Total course, 160 miles.

Oodana, oo-då'nå, a village of Beloochistan, 18 miles E. of Gundava, on the route to Shikarpoor. Lat. 28° 30′ N.; lon. 67° 49′ E. Seven miles E. of this place are the ruins of Old Oodana.

Oodeepoor, oo-dee-poor', a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 100 miles N.E. of Surat. Lat. 22° 12′ N.; lon. 74° 7′ E.

Oodeepoor, or **Odeypoor,** a town of India, 150 miles S. of Gwalior. Lat. 23° 52′ N.; lon. 78° 9′ E.

Oodeypoor, or **Udaipur,** oo`dī-poor', a native state of India, in Chuta-Nagpoor, Bengal. Lat. 22° 3.5′–22° 47′ N.; lon. 83° 4.5′–83° 49.5′ E. It is nearly surrounded by other native states. Area, 1051 square miles. It is governed by a native rajah. Gold is here obtained, and coal exists. The country is poor and not productive. Capital, Rabkob, a small town near the centre. Total pop. 27,708.

Oodeypoor Chota. See CHUTA-OODIPOOR.

Oodinsk, Oudinsk, or **Udinsk,** oo-dinsk' or oo-deensk', a town of Siberia, government of Transbaikalia, on the Ooda, 80 miles N.E. of Selenghinsk. Pop. 2788.

Oodipoor, a town of India. See ODEYPOOR.

Oodoo-da-Kote, oo'doo-då-kōt, a village of India, in the Punjab. Lat. 30° 30′ N.; lon. 71° 14′ E.

Oodskoi, Oudskoi, or **Udskoi,** ood-skoi', a village of East Siberia, on the Ooda (Uda), near the Sea of Okhotsk.

Oofa, Oufa, or **Ufa,** oo'få, a river of European Russia, rises in the Ural Mountains, flows S.W., and joins the Belaia near Oofa. Length, 400 miles.

Oofa, Oufa, or **Ufa,** a town of Russia, capital of the government of Oofa, on the Oofa and the Belaia, 200 miles N. of Orenboorg. Pop. 20,917. It is enclosed by walls, and has a mosque, and various manufactures.

Oofa, Oufa, or **Ufa,** a government of European Russia, bounded on the E. by the Ural Mountains, which occupy the eastern part of the province; but the W. is a great plain, extending W. to the Kama River. Capital, Oofa. Area, 47,031 square miles. Pop. 1,364,925.

Ooglitch, Ouglitch, or **Uglitch,** oog`litch' or oog`-leetch', a town of Russia, government and 60 miles W.S.W. of Yaroslav, on the right bank of the Volga. Pop. 13,069. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, and has a ruined citadel, a monastery, 30 churches, and several schools.

Oogra, Ougra, or **Ugra,** oo'grå, a river of Russia, government of Kalooga, joins the Oka about 9 miles above the town of Kalooga. Total course, about 200 miles.

Ooi, Oui, or **Ui,** oo'ee, a river of West Siberia, between the governments of Orenboorg and Tobolsk, rises in the Ural Mountains, and, after an E. course of 200 miles, joins the Tobol at Oost-Ooiskaia, lat. 54° N., lon. 63° E.

Oojak, or **Oujak,** oo`jåk', a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the W. shore of the island of Kadiak, near lat. 57° 14′ N. and lon. 152° W., extending 27 miles S.S.E.

Oojein, oo`jån', written also **Oojain, Ougein, Oujein,** and **Ugein** (anc. *Ozenæ?*), a city of Central India, 254 miles S.W. of Gwalior, and the former capital of its dominions. Lat. 23° 11′ N.; lon. 75° 51′ E. Its walls are about 6 miles in circumference, the town being compactly built. Principal edifices, several mosques and mausoleums, the palace of Dowlut Row Sindia, and some Hindoo structures, in one of which is a remarkable sculptured image of the bull-god Nundi. The city has an active trade, imports being fine white cloths, turbans, and dyed goods, with assafœtida from Sinde, and European and Chinese produce from Surat; exports, cotton, coarse cloths, Malwah opium, and diamonds, in transit from Bundelcund to Surat. Around it are various temples and palaces, and 1 mile N. extensive remains of a more ancient city have been discovered. Estimated pop. 100,000.

Oojhanee, or **Ujhani,** oo-jå'nee, a town of India, district and 8 miles S.S.W. of Budaon. Pop. 7656.

Ookesima, Oukesima, or **Ukesima,** oo-kå-see'-må, an island of Anam, Gulf of Tonquin, lat. 18° 50′ N., lon. 106° 20′ E., and 25 miles in circuit.

Oo-Kiang, or **Ou-Kiang,** oo`ke-ång', a considerable river of China, provinces of Koei-Choo and Se-Chuen, joins the Yang-tse-Kiang after a N. course of 500 miles.

Oolan- (Oulan- or **Ulan-) Khoton,** oo`lån'-ko`-ton', a town of Mongolia, near the Chinese frontier, 120 miles N.N.W. of Peking.

Oolan- (Oulan- or **Ulan-) Obo,** oo`lån'-o'bo`, a mountain of Mongolia, Khalkas Country. It rises out of a plain 200 miles S.E. of Oorga.

Oolash, Oulash, or **Ulash,** oo`låsh', an Armenian village of Asia Minor, 17 miles S.E. of Seevas. Near the village are extensive government salt-works.

Ooliassootai, Ouliassoutai, or **Uliassutai,** oo'le-ås-soo-tī', a considerable town of Mongolia, on the Ooliassootai River, near lat. 47° 35′ N., lon. 96° E. It is the residence of a Manchoo general and the place of a Tartar garrison.

Ooloo- (Ulu-) Irghiz, Toorkistan. See IRGHEEZ.

Ooltewah, or **Ooltawah,** ool-tẹ-wah', a post-village, capital of James co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 15 miles E. by N. of Chattanooga. It has 4 churches, a high school, a grist-mill, &c.

Ooltgensplaat, ōlt'ʜĕns-plạt`, a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on Overflakkee Island, 18 miles S.S.W. of Rotterdam. Pop. 2306.

Ooman, Ouman, or **Uman,** oo`mån', a town of Russia, government and 115 miles S. of Kiev. Pop. 15,393. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, and has several churches and factories.

Oomarpoor, or **Umarpoor,** oo`mar-poor', a town of Bengal, Boglipoor district. Lat. 25° 2′ N.; lon. 86° 57′ E. It has a large trade in grain. Pop. 3777.

Oomnak, or **Oumnak,** oom`nåk', one of the Fox Islands, Alaska, S.W. of Oonalaska, 50 miles long, and 12 miles broad. It has a volcano which ejects hot water.

Oomrawuttee, a town of India. See AMRAWUTTI.

Oon, oon, a town of Western India, 15 miles N. of Radhunpoor. Lat. 24° 15′ N.; lon. 71° 45′ E.

Oonalas'ka, Oonalashka, Unalaschka, or **Unalashka,** oo-nạ-låsh'kạ, one of the largest of the Aleutian Islands, Alaska. Lat. of Port Iliuliuk, 53° 52′ N.; lon. 166° 32′ W. Length, 75 miles; greatest breadth, 20 miles. It has several volcanoes.

Oonao, or **Unao,** oo'nạ-o, a district of the Lucknow division, North-West Provinces. Area, 1736 square miles. Capital, Oonao. Pop. 944,793.

Oonao, or **Unao,** a town of India, capital of Oonao district, on the Cawnpoor-Lucknow Railway, 20 miles E. of Cawnpoor. Pop. 7277.

Oond Surweya, soor-wå'yå, a small district of British India, in the peninsula of Kattywar, province of Guzerat, between 21° 18′ and 21° 30′ N. and 71° 38′ and 71° 55′ E. Area, 174 square miles. Pop. 11,373.

Oonerpoor, oo`nẹr-poor', a large village of Sinde, 20 miles N. of Hyderabad, on the route thence to Sehwan.

Oonga, or **Ounga,** oon'gạ, an island of Alaska, off the S. extremity of the peninsula of Aliaska. Lat. 55° 30′ N.; lon. 160°–161° W. Length, 25 miles.

Ooniara, oo-ne-å'rå, a walled town of India, province of Rajpootana. Lat. 25° 51′ N.; lon. 75° 52′ E.

Oonieh, a port of Asia Minor. See UNYEH.

Oonimak, or **Ounimak,** oo-ne-måk', one of the largest of the Fox Islands, North Pacific Ocean. Length, 65 miles; breadth, 25 miles. The surface is mountainous and rugged, with 3 active volcanoes, the principal mountain rising 8955 feet above the sea.

Oonzha, Ounja, oon'zhå, or **Unsha,** a river of Russia, after a S. course of 250 miles joins the Volga.

Oonzha, Ounja, or **Unsha,** a town of Russia, government of Kostroma, on the above river, 12 miles N.E. of Makariev. Pop. 1506.

Oopa, Oupa, or **Upa,** oo'på, a river of Russia, government of Toola, flows W. and S., and joins the Oka 38 miles S. of Kalooga. Course, 130 miles.

Ooralsk, Ouralsk, or **Uralsk,** oo-rålsk', a town of Russia, capital of Ooralsk government, on the Ural, 155 miles W.S.W. of Orenboorg. Pop. 17,590, mostly Cossacks of the Ural. It is the residence of their attaman or chief, and has churches, a war office, and various factories.

Ooralsk, or **Ooral,** written also **Ouralsk, Uralsk,** and **Ural,** a government of Asiatic Russia, bounded S.W. by the Caspian Sea, and traversed by the river Ural. Area, 123,840 square miles. Much of the country is a steppe, inhabited northward chiefly by the Cossacks of the Ural, and in the S. by Kirghees. Capital, Ooralsk. Pop. 346,715.

Ooralsk, Verkhnee. See Verkhnee Ooralsk.

Ooratepe, Ouratepe, or **Uratepe,** oo-râ-tâ'pâ, written also **Ora Tube,** a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Syr-Darya, 90 miles N.E. of Samarcand. It stands at the foot of a castle-crowned hill, is enclosed by walls, has broad streets, earthen houses, and about 10 mosques. Pop. 9820, mostly Oozbeks, engaged in the manufacture of fine shawls, cloaks of goats' hair, and cotton goods.

Oorcha, a rajahship of India. See Tirhee.

Oordeghem, or **Oordegem,** ōr'dęh-ghĕm', a village of Belgium, East Flanders, 9 miles S.E. of Ghent. P. 2025.

Oorfa, Ourfa, or **Urfa,** oor'fâ, written also **Orfah,** or'fâ, and **Ro'ha** (anc. *Edes'sa*), a fortified town of Asiatic Turkey, 78 miles S.W. of Diarbekir. Lat. 37° 8' N.; lon. 38° 55' E. Estimated population, 30,000, a mixture of Turks, Greeks, Arabs, Armenians, and Jews. It has numerous handsome mosques, several Greek and Armenian churches, bazaars, brisk manufactures of cotton goods, goldsmiths' wares, and morocco leather, considerable commerce, and a trade with North Syria. Oorfa is supposed to be near the site of the *Ur of the Chaldees*, mentioned in Scripture.

Oorga, Ourga, or **Urga,** oor'gâ, a city of Mongolia, capital of the Khalkas Country, on the Toola, a tributary of the Orkhon, and on the route from Kiakhta to Peking, 165 miles S.S.E. of Kiakhta. Lat. 48° N.; lon. 108° E. It has a college of Mongolian priests, and is the seat of the *Kootooktoo*, or deified Lama of the Mongols.

Oorghenj, Ourghendj, Urgenj, or **Urghendje,** oor'ghĕnj', written also **Orgunj** (New), a village of Central Asia, on a canal near the Amoo-Darya, 20 miles N.E. of Khiva, with 500 houses.

Oorghenj, Ourghendj (Old), or **Kunya Urgenj,** koon'yâ oor-ghĕnj', a village of Central Asia, 67 miles N.W. of Khiva.

Oorioopinskaia, Ourioupinskaia, or **Uriupinskaia,** oo-re-oo-pin-ski'â, a town of Russia, Don Cossack territory, on the Khoper, 24 miles S.E. of Novokhopersk.

Oorloojah, Ourloudjah, or **Urlujah,** oor-loo'jâ, a ruined city of Asia Minor, near its S.W. coast, 35 miles N.E. of Makree, with remains of temples, and an aqueduct.

Oorma, Ourma, or **Urma,** oor'mâ, a river of Siberia, issues from a lake in the N.W. of the government of Tobolsk, flows E., and falls into the W. shore of the Gulf of Obi. Total course, 90 miles.

Ooroomeeyah, Ouroumiyah, Urumiyah, or **Urumea,** oo-roo-mee'yâ, written also **Urmiah,** or **Oormiah,** a fortified town of North Persia, in Azerbaijan, 12 miles W. of Lake Ooroomeeyah, and 64 miles S.W. of Tabreez. Estimated pop. 25,000. It is the see of an Armenian bishop, supposed to be the Thebarma of Strabo, and the birthplace of Zoroaster. See Lake of Ooroomeeyah.

Ooroomtsee, Ouroumtsee, or **Urumptsi,** oo-roomt'-see' (Chinese, *Tihoa,* te-ho'â), a city of the Chinese Empire, Soongaria, N. of the Thian-Shan Mountains, on the Eelee River, in lat. 43° 45' N., lon. 88° 50' E. It is large, has several temples and public colleges, and is reported to be the seat of a considerable trade.

Ooroop, Ouroup, Urup, or **Ourup,** oo-roop', one of the Kooril Islands, immediately N. of Itooroop. Lat. 45° 39' N.; lon. 149° 34' E. Length, 50 miles; breadth, 12 miles. It is a mass of lofty mountains and deep glens. The mineral products comprise copper, sulphur, and quartz.

Oorun, oo'rŭn', a town of British India, 25 miles S.E. of Banda.

Oorzhoom, Ourjoum, or **Urjum,** oor'zhoom', written also **Urshum,** a town of Russia, government and 85 miles S. of Viatka, on the Oorzhoomka, near its confluence with the Viatka. Pop. 2454.

Oosa, Ousa, or **Usa,** oo'sâ, a river of Russia, rises in the W. slope of the Ural Mountains, flows S.S.E., and joins the Petchora. Length, 200 miles.

Oosaki, a town of Japan, island of Hondo. See Osaka.

Oosbeks, or **Oosbecks.** See Oozbeks.

Ooscat, a town of Asia Minor. See Yoozgat.

Ooscotta, oos-kot'tâ, a town of India, in Mysore, 18 miles N.E. of Bangalore.

Oo'sea, a town of India, North-West Provinces, division of Benares. Pop. (1872) 5680.

Oosh, Ouch, Usch, oosh, or **Ouchi,** oo'shee, a town of Chinese Toorkistan, near the Russian frontier, 75 miles W. of Aksoo. Pop. mostly Oozbeks.

Ooshitsa, Ouchitza, or **Uschitza,** oo-shit'sâ or oo-sheet'sâ, also called **Staraia Ushitza** ("Old Ooshitsa"), a town of Russia, in Podolia, on the Dniester, 23 miles E.S.E. of Kamieniec. Pop. 3708. See Novaia Ooshitsa.

Ooshnei, Oushnei, or **Ushnei,** oosh'nâ', a town of North Persia, in Azerbaijan, 40 miles S. of Ooroomeeyah. It comprises about 200 houses.

Oosima, oo-see'mâ, or **Oshima,** o-shee'mâ, a small but populous island of Japan, off the S.E. coast of Hondo.

Oosman, Ousman, or **Usman,** oos-mân', a town of Russia, 85 miles S.W. of Tambov, on the Oosman River. Pop. 7488.

Oosooree, Ousouri, or **Usuri,** oo'soo'ree', a river of Manchooria, joins the Amoor on the right, about 500 miles from its mouth. Length, 340 miles.

Oosop, a river of Siberia. See Pakla.

Oost, Oust, or **Ust,** oost (Latin, *Ostium,* or *Ostia*: Gr. Ὀστία, "mouth," or "mouths"), a Russian prefix to the names of various towns situated at the mouths of rivers: as, Oostioog, "Yoog-mouth," Oost-Sysolsk, "Sysola-mouth," &c., situated at the mouth of the Yoog and Sysola.

Oostacker, ōs'tâk'kęr, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 2 miles N. by E. of Ghent. Pop. 6600.

Oostburg, ōst'bŭrg, a town of the Netherlands, island of Cadsand, 5 miles E.N.E. of Sluis. Pop. 1806.

Oost'burg, a post-village of Holland township, Sheboygan co., Wis., on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, 42 miles N. of Milwaukee. It has 3 churches.

Oostcamp, ōst'kâmp', a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 3 miles S. of Bruges, near the railway and canal to Ghent. Pop. 5000.

Oostduynkerke, ōst'doin-kĕrk'ęh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, on a canal, 24 miles W.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1300.

Oost-Eecloo, ōst-â-klō', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 10 miles N. of Ghent. Pop. 1960.

Oostenau'la, a river in the N. part of Georgia, rises in Gilmer co., flows nearly southwestward, and unites with the Etowah at Rome to form the Coosa.

Oosterbeek, ōs'tęr-bâk', a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 3 miles W. of Arnhem. Pop. 2167.

Oosterhout, ōs'tęr-hōwt', a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 5 miles N.E. of Breda. It has a Latin school, tanneries, breweries, potteries, and manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 8756.

Oosterland, ōs'tęr-lânt', a village of the Netherlands, in Zealand, island of Duiveland, 6 miles E.N.E. of Zierikzee. Pop. 1393.

Oosterzeele, ōs'tęr-zâ'lęh, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 7 miles S.S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 2835.

Oostioog Velikee, Oustioug Veliki, or **Ustiug Veliki,** oos-te-oog' vâ-lee'kee ("Great Oostioog"), a town of Russia, government of Vologda, at the confluence of the Yoog and Sookhona, affluents of the Dwina, 580 miles E.N.E. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 7792. It is the see of a bishop, and has 3 cathedrals, 28 other churches, several monasteries and nunneries, a government bank and post-office, and manufactures of tallow, soap, candles, leather, tiles, jewelry, and silver goods.

Oostioozhna, or **Oustioujna,** oos-te-oozh'nâ, written also **Ustiuschna,** a town of Russia, government and 200 miles N.E. of Novgorod, on the Mologa. Pop. 6900.

Oost-Kam'enogorsk', a town of Asiatic Russia, on the Irtish, province and 75 miles S.E. of Semipalatinsk. Pop. 3489.

Oostmalle, ōst'mâl'lęh, a village of Belgium, province and 15 miles E.N.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 1325.

Oostnieuwkerke, ōst'n'yü'kĕrk'ęh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 20 miles S.E. of Bruges. P. 2580.

Oost-Oort, or **Ust-Urt,** a desert plateau of Russian Asia, E. of the Caspian and W. of the Aral Sea.

Oost- (**Oust-** or **Ust-**) **Sysolsk,** oost'-se-solsk', a town of Russia, government and 420 miles N.E. of Vologda, at the junction of the Sysola and Vytchegda. Pop. 3570.

Oostvleteren, ōst'vlâ'tęh-ręn, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Yser, 28 miles S.W. of Bruges.

Oostwinkel, or **Oostwynkel,** ōst'ŵin'kęl, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Lieve. Pop. 1150.

Oot, ōt, two villages of Beloochistan, 28 miles N. of Lyaree, on the route thence to Bela.

Ootacamund, oo'tâ-kâ-mŭnd', a sanatory station of India, Madras, in the Neilgherry Hills, 52 miles E.N.E. of Calicut. Lat. 11° 20' N.; lon. 76° 50' E. Pop. 9982.

Oo-Tchoo, or **Ou-Tchou,** oo'choo', a city of China, province of Quang-See, 130 miles W.N.W. of Canton.

Ooteghem, ō′tẹh-ghĕmˋ, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 7 miles E. of Courtrai. Pop. 2735.

Ooterpara, or **Uttarpara,** ootˋẹr-pâ′rȧ, a town of Bengal, on the W. bank of the river Hoogly, 6 miles by rail N. of Howrah. Pop. 4389.

Oo-Thoo-Shan, or **Ou-Thou-Chan,** oo-t′hoo-shȧn, a mountain of China, province of Kan-Soo. Lat. 35° 7′ N.; lon. 104° 5′ E.

Ootmarsum, or **Ootmarssum,** ōt′mȧʀˋsŭm, a town of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 10 miles N.E. of Almelo.

Ootradroog, ooˋtrȧ-droog′, a town of India, in Mysore, 48 miles N.E. of Seringapatam.

Ootrivaloor, ooˋtre-vȧ-loor′, a town of India, presidency and 47 miles S.W. of Madras. Pop. 7441.

Ootul, ooˋtŭl′, a town of Beloochistan, 30 miles S.E. of Bela. Lat. 25° 44′ N.; lon. 66° 33′ E. Pop. 2000.

Oovelka, Ouvelka, or **Uvelka,** oo-vĕl′kȧ, a river of Russia, government of Orenboorg, joins the Ooi at Troitsk. Total course, 90 miles.

Oozbeks, Ouzbeks, or **Uzbecks,** oozˋbĕks′, written also **Usbecks,** the dominant race in Toorkistan, which is sometimes called Oozbekistan, or the "country of the Oozbeks." See Bokhara.

Oozen, Ouzen, or **Uzen,** oo-zĕn′ (Bolchoi, bol-choi′, and Maloi, mȧ-loi′), two rivers of European Russia, governments of Saratov and Orenboorg, flow parallel to each other, S.E., for about 250 miles, and from 10 to 30 miles apart, and finally lose themselves in salt lakes, 100 miles from the Caspian.

Oozh, Ouj, or **Uj,** oozh, written also **Usch** and **Ush,** a river of Russia, joins the Pripets a little above its junction with the Dnieper, after a course of 125 miles.

Opalenitz, o′pâ-lȧˋnits, a town of Prussia, 23 miles W.S.W. of Posen. Pop. 1497.

Opalin, o-pâ-lin′ or o-pâ-leen′, a town of Russia, in Volhynia, on the Bug, 47 miles N.N.W. of Vladimeer.

Oparo, o-pâ′ro, or **Rapa,** rȧ′pȧ, an island of the Dangerous Archipelago. Lat. 27° 38′ S.; lon. 144° 3′ W.

Opatow, o-pâ′tov, a town of Poland, 20 miles N.W. of Sandomier, on an affluent of the Vistula. Pop. 4918.

Opbrakel, op′brȧˋkẹl, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 8 miles E.S.E. of Audenarde. Pop. 2000.

Op′dyke, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ill., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 7½ miles S.E. of Mount Vernon. It has a church.

Opeli′ka, an incorporated town, capital of Lee co., Ala., on the Western Railroad of Alabama, at the junction of the Columbus Branch, 66 miles E.N.E. of Montgomery, and 29 miles N.W. of Columbus. It is the S.E. terminus of the Savannah & Memphis Railroad, and is on the East Alabama & Cincinnati Railroad. It has 4 white churches, 3 colored churches, several seminaries, a chair-factory, a manufactory of sash and blinds, a banking-house, &c. Two or 3 weekly newspapers are published here.

Opelousas, o-pe-loo′sạs, a post-village, capital of St. Landry parish, La., about 60 miles W. of Baton Rouge, and 150 miles W.N.W. of New Orleans. It contains a court-house, 2 convents, 6 coffee-houses, 2 newspaper offices, 5 churches, and 2 hotels. About 10,000 bales of cotton are annually shipped here. Opelousas is 6 miles S. of Washington, which is on a navigable bayou. Pop. 1546.

O′pen Mead′ows, post-office, Chautauqua co., N.Y.

Op′enshaw, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, forming an eastern suburb of Manchester. Pop. 11,108.

Opequan, or **Opequon,** o-pĕk′on, a post-office of Frederick co., Va., on the Valley Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 8½ miles N.E. of Winchester.

Opequan Creek rises in Frederick co., Va., runs in a N.N.E. direction, passes into West Virginia, forming the boundary between the cos. of Berkeley and Jefferson, and enters the Potomac 7 miles N.E. of Martinsburg.

Opheim, Henry co., Ill. See Edwardsville.

Ophesselt, o-fĕs′sĕlt, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 21 miles S.S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1200.

O′phir, an ancient country mentioned in the Scriptures and renowned from the earliest times for its gold. Some suppose it to be the same as the modern Sofala; others conjecture that it was the Malay Peninsula, known to the ancients as the "Golden Chersonesus" (*Chersonesus Aurea*).

O′phir, a township of Butte co., Cal. Pop. 2430. It contains Oroville.

Ophir, a post-hamlet of Placer co., Cal., 1½ miles from Newcastle Station, and about 32 miles N.E. of Sacramento. It has a church.

Ophir, a post-office of Ouray co., Col.

Ophir, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ga., 30 miles N.E. of Acworth. Gold is found here.

Ophir, a township of La Salle co., Ill. Pop. 1085.

Ophir, a post-village of Tooele co., Utah, is in a cañon of the Oquirrh Mountains. It has silver-mines and 3 stamp-mills for the reduction of silver ore. Pop. about 450.

Ophir, Mount, an isolated mountain of the Malay Peninsula, in lat. 2° 30′ N., lon. 102° 28′ E., 45 miles E.N.E. of Malacca, having a triple peak, and estimated to rise 5693 feet above the sea. Most of the gold obtained in the peninsula is found around its base.

Ophir, Mount, a mountain of Sumatra, near its W. coast, 70 miles N.W. of Padang. Lat. 0°; lon. 100° E. Estimated height, 13,800 feet.

O′phor, a township of Montgomery co., N.C. Pop. 451.

Ophoven, o-fo′vẹn, a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, on the Meuse, 24 miles N.E. of Hasselt. Pop. 1150.

Opinum, the ancient name of Oppido.

Opitergium, the ancient name of Oderzo.

Opladen, op′lȧ-dẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, at a railway junction, 15 miles S.E. of Dusseldorf, on the Wipper. It has an iron-forge and a woollen-factory. Pop. 2689.

O Plain, a river of Illinois. See Des Plaines.

Opoczno, o-potch′no, **Opotschna,** or **Oppotschna,** op-potch′nȧ, a village of Bohemia, N.E. of Königgrätz. It has a castle. Pop. 1939.

Opoczno, or **Opotchno,** o-potch′no, a town of Russian Poland, 68 miles S.S.W. of Warsaw, on the left bank of the Drzewica. Pop. 4437.

Op′olis, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Kansas, on the Joplin Branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 18 miles S.E. of Girard, and 20 miles N.W. of Joplin, Mo.

Oporto, o-poʀ′to (*i.e.*, "the port"), or **Por′to** (L. *Por′tus Ca′le,* or *Por′tus Calen′sis*), the second city of Portugal in rank and commercial importance, capital of the province of Douro, on the right bank of the river Douro, 2 miles from its mouth, and 175 miles N.E. of Lisbon. Lat. 41° 9′ N.; lon. 8° 37′ W. It extends two miles along the N. bank of the river, the streets rising in terraces one above the other, while on the opposite side of the Douro are the extensive suburbs with immense warehouses for storing wines. Oporto is enclosed by walls flanked with towers, and is further protected by a fort. There are in all 11 public squares, called *campos,* many of which are ornamented with fountains. The most conspicuous public buildings are the general hospital, town hall, a large and fine cathedral, 80 other churches, the episcopal palace, many handsome belfries, the English factory (a fine building of white granite), exchange, mint, barracks, opera-house, &c. Many of the dwellings have gardens attached, and its public fountains, like most of the older public edifices, are ornamented with arabesque carvings. One of the most striking architectural objects in Oporto is the Torre dos Clerigos ("Tower of the Clergy"), attached to the church of the same name. The city had formerly numerous convents, but many of these were destroyed during its siege in 1832. Railways to the N. and S. connect it with the chief towns of the kingdom.

Oporto is the seat of a medical college and other superior schools, and has a foundling hospital, numerous other hospitals, a public library and gallery of paintings, commercial association, several clubs, banks, &c. Silk-factories are established in and around the city, which has also manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, shawls, leather, earthenwares, and soap, ship-building yards, and iron-foundries. It is the chief manufacturing city in Portugal.

The harbor is accessible from the sea for vessels of from 200 to 300 tons, and the Douro is navigable for river-craft to 100 miles above the city. The quay extends the whole length of the town, having on one side a street, and on the other a wall, raised for the purpose of fastening ships' cables. The Douro is subject to dangerous freshets by the rains or melting of the mountain-snows. The principal trade of Oporto is in port wine, to which it gives the name. The lesser articles of export are bullion, oil, sumach, lemons, oranges, wool, refined sugar, cream of tartar, salt, leather, cork, and linen. The chief imports are corn, beef, sugar, coffee, deals, woollen and cotton fabrics, hardware, fish, hemp, flax, and rice. Near the city are mines of coal, copper, and antimony, but they are at present little wrought. The climate of Oporto is damp and foggy in winter, but in summer the heat during the day is oppressive, although a cold wind prevails on the river, and a chilling fog comes up the Douro every evening.

Oporto was capital of Portugal till 1174, when the seat of government was transferred to Lisbon. In 1805 it was taken by the French, who retained possession of it till 1809, when the British compelled them to retire. Pop. 89,194.

Opos′sum Creek, an affluent of Conewago Creek, in Adams co., Pa.

Opotchka, or **Opotschka,** o-potch′kå, a town of Russia, government and 79 miles S. of Pskov, on an island formed by the Velikaia. Pop. 3617.

Opotchno, a town of Russia. See Opoczno.

Opotschna, a village of Bohemia. See Opoczno.

Oppa, op′på, a river forming part of the boundary between Prussian and Austrian Silesia, joins the Oder 8 miles S.W. of Oderberg, after an E.S.E. course of 60 miles.

Oppeln, op′pẹln, a government of Prussia, forming nearly the whole of Upper Silesia. Area, 5184 square miles. Pop. 1,376,362.

Oppeln (Slav. *Oppolie,* op-pol′yå), a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Oder, 51 miles S.E. of Breslau by railroad. It has a strong castle on an island formed by the river, an old Gothic cathedral, several other churches, a synagogue, royal salt-magazine, society of public good, a gymnasium, numerous schools, and manufactures of leather, ribbons, linen, and earthenware. Pop. 12,498.

Op′pelo, a post-office of Conway co., Ark.

Oppenau, op′pẹh-nŏw‘, a town of Baden, 11 miles E.N.E. of Offenburg. Pop. 1930.

Oppenheim, op′pẹn-hīme‘, a town of the grand duchy of Hesse, province of Rhein-Hessen, on the Rhine, 11 miles S.S.E. of Mentz. Pop. 3228. It was formerly an imperial free town, and has several fine churches, a synagogue, a hospital, and the ancient castle of Landskron.

Op′penheim, a post-hamlet in Oppenheim township, Fulton co., N.Y., about 30 miles E. of Utica. It has a church. The township has 4 churches, several cheese-factories, saw-mills, and a pop. of 1851.

Oppido, op′pe-do, a town of Italy, in Calabria, 10 miles E.S.E. of Palmi. It is the seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral and 8 other churches. Pop. 3892.

Oppido (anc. *Opi′num*), a town of Italy, province and 13 miles N.E. of Potenza. Pop. 3710.

Oppidolo, op-pee′do-lo, the capital town of Pantellaria, an island in the Mediterranean, at its N.W. point, with a good port and some trade.

Oppidum Batavorum. See Batenburg.

Oppolie, the Slavic name of Oppeln.

Op‘posi′tion, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ark., 16 miles N.W. of Powhatan. It has 2 churches.

Oppotschna, a village of Bohemia. See Opoczno.

Opprebais, op‘prẹh-bå′, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Great Geete, 22 miles S.E. of Brussels.

Opslo, op′slo, an old town of Norway, now forming an eastern suburb of Christiania.

O′pus, an ancient town of Greece, which stood near the channel of Talanta, 25 miles S.E. of Thermopylæ.

Opwyck, or **Opwijk,** op′wīk, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 10 miles N.W. of Brussels. Pop. 3935.

Oquago, New York. See Coquago.

Oquawka, o-kwaw′kạ, a post-town, capital of Henderson co., Ill., in Oquawka township, on the Mississippi River, and on a railroad, about 15 miles above Burlington, Iowa, and 32 miles W. of Galesburg. It has 5 churches, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a bank, a graded school, and manufactures of ploughs, wagons, and whisky. Pop. 1370.

Oquirrh (o′kwẹr) **Mountains,** Utah, a range which extends southward from the S. end of Great Salt Lake and forms the boundary between the cos. of Tooele and Utah. These mountains are partly composed of quartzites and carboniferous limestones, in which latter are located some of the richest silver-mines of Utah.

Or, oʀ, a river of Asia, rises in Russian Toorkistan, near lat. 49° 30′ N., lon. 59° E., flows N., and, after a course of 160 miles, joins the Ural near Orsk.

O′ra, a post-office of Jackson co., Ill., 4 miles E. of Ava.

Ora, a post-office of Butler co., Neb.

O‘radel′, a post-hamlet of Bergen co., N.J., on Hackensack River, and on the New Jersey & New York Railroad, 19 miles N. of Jersey City. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Oradour Saint-Genest, o‘rå‘dooʀ′ săɴᵍ-zhẹh‘nå′, a village of France, in Haute-Vienne, 8 miles N. of Bellac.

Oradour-sur-Glane, o‘rå‘dooʀ′-sürʀ-glån, a village of France, 15 miles N.E. of Rochechouart. Pop. 1874.

Oradour-sur-Vayres, o‘rå‘dooʀ′-sürʀ-vaiʀ, a village of France, in Haute-Vienne, 6 miles S. of Rochechouart. It has a glove-factory. Pop. of commune, 3477.

Oragawa, o-rå-gå′wå, a town of Japan, on a bay on the S.E. side of the island of Hondo, about 25 miles S.S.E. of Tokio. Pop. about 20,000.

Orageuse, o‘rå‘zhuz′ (*i.e.,* "stormy"), an island of the Pacific, near New Ireland.

Orai, o‘rī′, a town of India, 14 miles S.E. of Jaloun. Pop. 6461.

Oraison, o‘rå‘zôɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Basses-Alpes, 20 miles S.W. of Digne. Pop. 1955.

Oraison, or **Anthony Kaan,** kån, an island of the South Pacific, off the E. coast of New Ireland.

Orakh, o‘råκ′, a town of Roumania, on the Jalomnitza, 7 miles W. of its junction with the Danube, opposite Hirschova.

Oralabor, Polk co., Iowa. See Trent.

O′ral Oaks, a post-hamlet of Lunenburg co., Va., about 50 miles S.W. of Petersburg.

Or′amel‘, a post-village in Caneadea township, Alleghany co., N.Y., on the Genesee River, and on the Genesee Valley Canal, about 54 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, a foundry, &c. Pop. 289.

Oran, o‘rån′, a fortified town of Algeria, capital of its W. province, 266 miles by rail W.S.W. of Algiers, on the Mediterranean. Lat. 35° 44′ N.; lon. 0° 41′ W. It is situated at the foot of a hill called St. Croix, at the mouth of a small stream, in a climate extremely hot but healthy. Its harbor is very bad, but the port of Mers-el-Kébir, 3 miles distant, is the best in Algeria, and admits large vessels. Oran was taken by the Spaniards in 1509, ruined by an earthquake in 1790, and abandoned in 1792. Under the Spaniards it was greatly embellished and surrounded by strong fortifications. It was taken by the French in 1830, and occupied by them in 1831. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 40,254.

Oran, the westernmost department of Algeria. Area of civil territory, 59,384 square miles, in addition to which there is a military province of Oran, four times as extensive as the department proper. The department is a productive region, with great mineral wealth. Capital, Oran. Pop. in 1877, 416,465; of military districts (additional), 236,716.

O′ran, a post-office of Minnehaha co., Dakota.

Oran, a township of Logan co., Ill. Pop. 769.

Oran, a post-township of Fayette co., Iowa, about 15 miles N.N.W. of Independence. Pop. 776.

Oran, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the Syracuse & Chenango Railroad, 15 miles E.S.E. of Syracuse. It has a church.

Orange, or′inj, **Gareep,** or **Gariep,** går-eep′, a river of Cape Colony, rises in the mountain-chain bounding on the W. the colony of Natal, flows W., and enters the Atlantic near lat. 28° 38′ S., lon. 16° 28′ E. It forms for many miles the S. boundary of the Orange Free State. Its banks abound with ebony, mimosa, and willow trees, and around it rich copper ores exist; but much of the country near it is an irreclaimable desert. Chief affluent, the Vaal.

Orange, or′inj (Fr. pron. o‘rôɴzh′; anc. *Arau′sio*), a town of France, department of Vaucluse, on the Aigues, 18 miles by rail N. of Avignon. The streets are narrow, crooked, and ill paved; but it has some fountains, several churches (one Protestant), a communal college, and a hospital, with manufactures of leather, mosaics, colored linens, serge, and silk twist. Its chief glory, however, is its Roman antiquities, the principal being a splendid triumphal arch, about 64 feet in length, breadth, and height, having three arched passages, the central and largest of which is 28½ feet high, the whole flanked by fluted Corinthian columns and profusely ornamented with sculptured groups, &c. There are remains also of a theatre and other Roman buildings. Orange was long the capital of a principality, which gave title to the family now on the throne of the Netherlands. The King of the Netherlands still retains the title of Prince of Orange; but the town and territory were ceded to Louis XIV. in 1713. Pop. 6782; of commune, 10,212.

Orange, a district in the S.E. of France, which originally formed part of *Gallia Narbonensis,* but is now included in the department of Vaucluse. Its capital was Orange.

Or′ange, a county of Florida, is near the middle of the peninsula. Area, estimated at 2500 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by St. John's River. The surface is level, and is occupied by numerous lakes and swamps and extensive forests of pine and other trees. The soil is mostly sandy, and produces pasture for numerous cattle, which are among the chief articles of export. The orange, lemon, and sugar-cane flourish here. Capital, Orlando. Valuation of real and personal estate, $448,180. Pop. in 1870, 2195, of whom 2174 were Americans.

Orange, a county in the S. part of Indiana, has an area of 400 square miles. It is drained by Patoka Creek, which rises in it, and by Lost Creek. The surface is partly undulating and partly hilly, and a large portion of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. Carboniferous limestone underlies the soil. The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad passes through the N.E. part of this county. Capital, Paoli. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 13,497, of whom 13,398 were Americans.

Orange, a county in the S.E. part of New York, borders on New Jersey. Area, about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River, and on the S.W. by the Delaware River. It is intersected by the Wallkill River, and also drained by the Shawangunk and Ramapo Rivers. The surface is mostly hilly or undulating, and is diversified with picturesque scenery. This county comprises a large part of the highlands of the Hudson. The soil is fertile, and adapted to dairy-farming. Hay, butter, milk, cattle, Indian corn, and oats are the staple products. In 1870 this county sent to market 13,741,983 gallons of milk, and surpassed every other county of the state in the production of that commodity. Among its mineral resources are granite, syenite, gneiss, iron ore, and limestone. The Military Academy of West Point is situated in this county, which is intersected by several branches of the Erie Railroad and the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad. Capitals, Goshen and Newburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $86,267,635. Pop. in 1870, 80,902, of whom 66,643 were Americans; in 1875, 85,252.

Orange, a county of North Carolina, is near the middle of the state. Area, about 600 square miles. It is drained by the Neuse and Flat Rivers and New Hope Creek. The Haw River touches the S.W. extremity of the county. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, pork, and grass are the staple products. Sandstone, novaculite, and primary or granitic rocks are found in different parts of the county. It is intersected by the North Carolina Railroad. Capital, Hillsborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,081,806. Pop. in 1870, 17,507, of whom 17,497 were Americans.

Orange, a county in the E. part of Texas, borders on Louisiana. Area, about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Sabine River, on the S. by Sabine Lake, and on the W. and S.W. by the Neches River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is partly covered with forests. Cattle and maize are the staple products. Capital, Orange. Valuation of real and personal estate, $276,733. Pop. in 1870, 1255, of whom 1227 were Americans.

Orange, a county in the E. part of Vermont, has an area of about 680 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River, and is drained by several branches of White River and by Wait's River. The surface is partly hilly, and a large portion of it is covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple, oak, elm, beech, and other trees abound. The soil is fertile, and adapted to pasturage and dairy-farming. Hay, butter, wool, oats, maple sugar, Indian corn, and potatoes are the staple products. Granite and serpentine are found in this county, which has mines of copper and beds of roofing-slate. The value of the copper exported from it in 1870 was $358,845. The Passumpsic Railroad passes through the E. part of this county. Capital, Chelsea. Valuation of real and personal estate, $16,863,356. Pop. in 1870, 23,090, of whom 21,943 were Americans.

Orange, a county in the N. central part of Virginia, has an area of about 280 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Rapidan River, and also drained by the North Anna River, which rises in it. The surface is hilly, and about one-third of it is covered with forests. Wheat, Indian corn, and oats are the staple products of the soil. Limestone underlies a part of this county, which is intersected by the Virginia Midland and Potomac, Fredericksburg & Piedmont Railroads. Capital, Orange Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,178,177. Pop. in 1870, 10,396, of whom 10,336 were Americans.

Orange, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., near the Santa Ana River, in a fertile valley. It has a church and a graded school.

Orange, a post-township of New Haven co., Conn., borders on Long Island Sound, and is bounded on the W. by the Housatonic River. Orange Post-Office is about 6 miles W.S.W. of New Haven. The township contains a village named West Haven. Total pop. 2634.

Orange, a post-office of Liberty co., Fla.

Orange, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Ga., about 40 miles N. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches.

Orange, a post-township of Clark co., Ill., about 30 miles S. by W. of Paris. Pop. 924.

Orange, a township of Knox co., Ill. Pop. 1167.

Orange, a post-township of Fayette co., Ind., about 30 miles S.W. of Richmond. Pop. 881. It contains Fayetteville, where is Orange Post-Office.

Orange, a township of Noble co., Ind. Pop. 2066.

Orange, a township of Rush co., Ind. Pop. 1273.

Orange, township, Black Hawk co., Iowa. Pop. 784.

Orange, a post-township of Clinton co., Iowa, bounded on the S. by the Wapsipinicon River. Pop. 931. Orange Post-Office is 8 miles S.W. of De Witt.

Orange, a township of Guthrie co., Iowa. Pop. 278.

Orange, a post-village in Orange township, Franklin co., Mass., on Miller's River, and on the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad, 37 miles W. of Fitchburg, and 19 miles E. of Greenfield. It has a national bank, a savings-bank, several churches, a newspaper office, and manufactures of chairs, sewing-machines, furniture, machinery, water-wheels, &c. Pop. about 1500; of the township, 2497.

Orange, a post-township of Ionia co., Mich., about 25 miles W.N.W. of Lansing. Pop. 1341. Orange Post-Office is 6 miles S. of Ionia.

Orange, a township of Kalkaska co., Mich. Pop. 64.

Orange, the southeasternmost township of Douglas co., Minn. Pop. 210. It contains several small lakes.

Orange, a township of Grafton co., N.H., 15 miles S.W. of Plymouth. It has a church and manufactures of lumber. Pop. 340.

Orange, a city of Essex co., N.J., on the Morris & Essex Railroad, 13 miles W. of New York City, and 3 miles W.N.W. of Newark. It has wide, macadamized, and well-shaded streets. It contains 16 churches, a high school and 23 other public and select schools, a music hall, a national bank, 2 other banks, 2 hotels, numerous elegant residences, and printing-offices which issue 4 weekly newspapers. Many citizens of New York have expensive villas here. On the slope of Orange Mountain is Llewellyn Park, held in common, under certain restrictions, by its residents. Horse-cars run between Newark and this city, and connect it with New York by 2 additional lines of railroad. Orange has manufactures of hats, carriages, shoes, &c. Pop. 12,000.

Orange, Rockland co., N.Y. See Orangetown.

Orange, a post-township of Schuyler co., N.Y. Pop. 1942. It contains Monterey, where is Orange Post-Office.

Orange, a township of Ashland co., O. Pop. 1485. It contains Nankin, which is sometimes called Orange.

Orange, a township of Carroll co., O. Pop. 1207.

Orange, a township of Cuyahoga co., O. Pop. 812.

Orange, a township of Delaware co., O. Pop. 1266.

Orange, a township of Hancock co., O. Pop. 1167.

Orange, a township of Shelby co., O. Pop. 951.

Orange, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. 905.

Orange, a post-village in Franklin township, Luzerne co., Pa., about 12 miles N. of Wilkesbarre. It has a church, 2 stores, and nearly 24 houses.

Orange, a township of Orangeburg co., S.C. Pop. 1243. It contains Orangeburg Court-House.

Orange, a post-village, capital of Orange co., Tex., on the Sabine River, about 10 miles from its mouth, and on the New Orleans & Texas Railroad, 90 miles N.E. of Galveston. It has 2 or 3 churches and a lumber-mill.

Orange, a post-township of Orange co., Vt., about 12 miles S.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 733.

Orange, a post-village in Orange township, Juneau co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 57 miles E. of La Crosse. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 516.

Orange Bay, in Terra del Fuego, E. side, lat. 55° 31′ S., is one of the few excellent harbors on this coast, and, while large enough to contain a squadron of line-of-battle ships, is not more commodious than safe.

Orange Bluff, a post-office of Nassau co., Fla.

Orange Bluff, a steamboat-landing of Orange co., Fla., on St. John's River, 140 miles above Jacksonville.

Or′angeburg, a county in the S. central part of South Carolina, has an area of about 1350 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Congaree River, on the E. by the Santee River, and on the S.W. by the South Edisto. It is also intersected by the North Edisto River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, rice, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the South Carolina Railroad. Capital, Orangeburg Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,039,915. Pop. in 1870, 16,865, of whom 16,802 were Americans.

Orangeburg, a post-hamlet of Mason co., Ky., about 6 miles S.E. of Maysville.

Orangeburg, a station in Rockland co., N.Y., on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, 25 miles N. of Jersey City.

Orangeburg Court-House, a post-village, capital of Orangeburg co., S.C., in Orange township, on the North

Edisto River and the South Carolina Railroad, 51 miles S. of Columbia, and 79 miles N.W. of Charleston. It has 2 newspaper offices, 5 churches, a rice-mill, a saw-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. 246. This place is the seat of the Claflin University and of South Carolina Agricultural College, which was organized in 1869 and accommodates about 225 students (colored).

Orange City, a post-village of Volusia co., Fla., 2½ miles from Blue Spring Steamboat Landing, and about 60 miles S. by E. of Palatka. It has a church and a saw-mill. It is mainly supported by the culture of fruit.

Orange City, a post-village, capital of Sioux co., Iowa, 3½ miles from the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, and about 45 miles N.N.E. of Sioux City. It has 2 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 7 stores, and a money-order post-office.

Orange City, a post-office of La Fourche parish, La.

Orange Court-House, a post-village, capital of Orange co., Va., on the Washington City & Virginia Midland Railroad, at the junction of the Potomac, Fredericksburg & Piedmont Railroad, 38 miles W. of Fredericksburg, and 85 miles S.W. of Washington, D.C. It has 4 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. 731.

Orange Fac'tory, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.C., 10 miles N. of Durham. It has a church and a cotton-mill.

Orange Farm, Orange co., N.Y., is 4 miles from Goshen. The county almshouse and the Orange County Insane Asylum are located here, on a farm of 266 acres.

Orange Free State, a republic of South Africa, surrounded by the British territories of Cape Colony and Natal, having on the N. the river Vaal (which separates it from the Transvaal district), but bounded S. (in part) by the river Orange. On the N.E. the crest of the Quathlamba divides it from Natal. Area, 42,000 square miles. It is in general better watered and more fruitful than the Cape region, and, while its highlands have a cool and temperate climate, some portions are suited to the culture of cotton, sugar, rice, and coffee. Fruits, maize, Kaffre corn and cattle, ostrich feathers, wool, and hides are leading products. The mineral wealth of the country is very great. Diamonds are often found. Gold, coal, iron, copper, and tin are abundant. The people are partly of native origin, but the dominant race are Boers, of Dutch descent and language. In 1854 the country became independent. Capital, Bloemfontein. Pop. 57,000.

Orange Grove, a station in Howard co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 4 miles E. of Ellicott City.

Orange Grove, a post-village of Jackson co., Miss., on the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, 33 miles S.W. of Mobile. It has a church and groves of orange trees.

Orange Heights, a post-office of Orange co., Fla.

Orange Hill, a post-office of Washington co., Fla.

Orange Lake, Florida, is partly in Marion co., and touches the S. part of Alachua co. Length, about 14 miles.

Orange Lake, a post-office of Marion co., Fla., on Orange Lake, 20 miles S.E. of Gainesville.

Orange Mills, a post-village of Putnam co., Fla., on the St. John's River, about 52 miles S. of Jacksonville.

Orange Park, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Fla., on St. John's River, 15 miles above Jacksonville. It has a hotel.

Or'angeport, a post-village in Royalton township, Niagara co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and New York Central Railroad, 5 miles E.N.E. of Lockport. It has a church, &c.

Orange Springs, a post-village of Marion co., Fla., is on the line of Putnam co., near Orange Lake, about 25 miles W. by S. of Palatka. It has 2 churches.

Orange Station, a post-hamlet in Orange township, Delaware co., O., on the railroad which connects Delaware with Columbus, 14 miles N. of Columbus. It has a church.

Or'angetown, a township of Rockland co., N.Y. Pop. 7208. It contains Nyack, Piermont, Tappantown, &c.

Orange Valley, a former post-village of Essex co., N.J., is now in the 3d ward of the city of Orange. Here is a post-office, named Orange Valley.

Or'angeville, a post-village in Oneco township, Stephenson co., Ill., about 14 miles N. of Freeport. It has 2 churches, a flouring-mill, and 4 stores. Pop. 255.

Orangeville, a post-hamlet in Orangeville township, Orange co., Ind., on Lost Creek, about 52 miles N.W. of New Albany. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 904. Lost Creek here returns to the surface after flowing some miles under ground.

Orangeville, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., about 6 miles N.E. of Baltimore.

Orangeville, a township of Barry co., Mich. Pop. 1051. It contains Orangeville Mills.

Orangeville, a post-hamlet of Branch co., Mich., on the Coldwater River, 5 miles S. of Union City. It has a flour-mill and a lumber-mill.

Orangeville, a post-township of Wyoming co., N.Y. Pop. 1106. It contains a village named Johnsonburg, and several cheese-factories. Orangeville Post-Office is about 4 miles W. of Warsaw.

Orangeville, a post-village in Hartford township, Trumbull co., O., on Pymatuning Creek, and on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 21 miles E.N.E. of Warren, and 9 miles N. of Sharon, Pa. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of cheese, flour, &c. Coal is found here. Pop. 260.

Orangeville, a post-village in Orange township, Columbia co., Pa., on Fishing Creek, at the base of Knob Mountain, 14 miles N.E. of Danville. It has 2 churches, an academy, a foundry, a tannery, &c. Pop. about 500.

Orangeville, a post-hamlet of Fannin co., Tex., 12 miles S.W. of Bonham. It has a church and a steam mill.

Or'angeville, a village in Wellington co., Ontario, on a branch of the river Credit, and on a railroad, 49 miles from Toronto. It contains 2 branch banks, 2 newspaper offices, several flour-mills and woollen-factories, 2 foundries, 2 saw-mills, steam planing-mills, a tannery, 2 brick-fields, a cabinet-factory, 4 large grain-warehouses, several churches, commodious hotels, and about 30 stores. A large quantity of grain is shipped from this place, also cordwood and timber. A cattle-fair is held monthly. Pop. 1458.

Orangeville Mills, a post-village in Orangeville township, Barry co., Mich., about 20 miles N. by E. of Kalamazoo. It has a church, a grist-mill, a planing-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 200.

Orango, o-rån'go, the largest and southernmost of the Bissagos Islands of West Africa. Lat. 11° 10′ N.; lon. 16° W. Length, 25 miles; breadth, 10 miles.

Orani, o-rå'nee, a village of the island of Sardinia, 40 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. 2268.

Oranido, o-rå-nee'do, a valley in the N. of Montenegro, near the frontiers of Herzegovina.

Oranienbaum, o-rå'ne-ẹn-bŏwm', a town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt, 8 miles E.S.E. of Dessau. It has a handsome palace, with parks and orange-groves. Pop. 2138.

Oranienbaum, o-rå'ne-ẹn-bŏwm', a town of Russia, government and 19 miles by rail W. of St. Petersburg, on the Gulf and near the town of Cronstadt. Pop. 4043. It has a large imperial palace and a marine hospital.

Oranienburg, o-rå'ne-ẹn-bŏŏrg', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 26 miles N.N.E. of Potsdam, on the Havel. It has manufactures of soap, vitriol, &c. P. 4398.

Oranienburg, o-rå'ne-ẹn-bŏŏrg', or **Ranienburg,** rå'ne-ẹn-bŏŏrg', a town of Russia, government and 90 miles S.S.E. of Riazan. Pop. 4594.

Oranmore, o'rạn-mōr', a town of Ireland, co. and 5 miles E. of Galway, on Oranmore Bay. Pop. 553.

Oransay Island, one of the Hebrides. See Oronsay.

Oratorium, the ancient name of Le Dorat.

Ora Tube, a town of Toorkistan. See Ooratepe.

Orava, a town of Bulgaria. See Rahova.

Oravicza, o-rå-vit'så (Hun. *Nemẹt-Oravicza,* nå'mĕt'-o'rŏh'veet'sŏh'), a town of Hungary, co. of Krasso, 53 miles S.S.E. of Temesvar. In its vicinity are silver-, iron-, and copper-mines. Pop. 2295.

Orb, orb (anc. *Obris?*) a river of France, rises near Ceilhes, on the boundary of the department of Aveyron, flows S. past Béziers, and 7 miles below enters the Mediterranean, after a course of 60 miles.

Orb, orb or orp, a town of Prussia, on the Orb, 42 miles N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 3638. It has mineral springs, salt-mines, flour-mills, and manufactures of paper.

Or'bansay Island, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, E. of the N. peninsula of Barra.

Orbassano, or-bås-så'no, a town of Italy, province and 8 miles S.W. of Turin. Pop. 2789.

Orbe, orb or or'bẹh (anc. *Urbigenum?*), a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Orbe, 5 miles S.W. of Yverdun. Pop. 1843.

Orbec, or'bĕk', a town of France, in Calvados, on the Orbec, 11 miles S.E. of Lisieux. Pop. 2516. It has manufactures of mousselines-de-laine, fine cashmeres, tapes, and cotton umbrellas.

Orbetello, a town of Italy. See Orbitello.

Orbey, or'bå', or **Urbeis,** ŏŏr'bis, a town of Germany, 14 miles W.N.W. of Colmar. It has active manufactures of printed cotton and muslin goods, fine earthenware, and glass. Pop. 4728.

Orbigo, a river of Spain. See Orvigo.

Orbiso'nia, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Huntingdon & East Broad Top Railroad, 12 miles S. of Mount Union, and 40 miles W. of Carlisle. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a superior hotel, and 2 iron-furnaces, owned by the Rock Hill Iron & Coal Company, who do a large business in mining iron ore. The name of the station is Rockhill. Pop. 177.

Or′biston, a post-village and station of Hocking co., O., in Ward township. It has a church and an iron-furnace.

Orbitello, or-be-tĕl′lo, or **Orbetello,** or-bā-tĕl′lo, a fortified town of Italy, near the Lake of Orbitello, 49 miles S.E. of Piombino. Pop. 6461. It has a commodious port for small vessels, defended by several batteries. The Lake of Orbitello, about 5 miles in length by 3 miles in width, communicates S.W. by an outlet with the Mediterranean.

Orca, or′kâ, a river of Italy, in Piedmont, flows E.S.E. from the Alps to the Po, which it joins 13 miles N.E. of Turin. Total course, 50 miles.

Orcades, the Latin name of the Orkney Islands.

Or′cas Island, a post-office of San Juan co., Wash., on a large island of the same name, just N.E. of San Juan. Pop. of island, 108.

Orce, or′thâ, a town of Spain, province and 80 miles E.N.E. of Granada, near the source of the Orce, an affluent of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 2040.

Orcha, a town of Russia. See Orsha.

Or′chard, a post-village in Lincoln township, Mitchell co., Iowa, on the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad, 12½ miles N. of Charles City. It has 2 churches.

Orchard, a post-office of Hall co., Neb.

Orchard Grove, a post-office of Lake co., Ind., about 10 miles S. of Crown Point.

Orchard Hill, a post-hamlet of Spalding co., Ga., on the Macon & Western Railroad, 49 miles S. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches.

Orchard Lake, a post-office of Oakland co., Mich.

Orchard Mine, a village of Peoria co., Ill., in Hollis township, on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 8½ miles S.S.W. of Peoria. It has 2 churches. Coal is mined here.

Or′chardville, or **Nor′mandy,** a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, 8 miles from Mount Forest. Pop. 150.

Orchies, or′shee′, a town of France, in Nord, 16 miles S.E. of Lille. It has manufactures of cotton fabrics, edge-tools, leather, tiles, sugar, &c. Pop. 3318.

Orchilla, or-cheel′yâ, **Urchilla,** oor-cheel′yâ, or **Orchila,** or-chee′lâ, a small island of the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, 80 miles N.W. of Tortuga. Lat. 11° 50′ N.; lon. 66° 14′ W. Length, 8 miles; surface low; soil arid. Chief product, guano.

Orchomenus, or-kom′e-nŭs, a ruined city of Greece, in Bœotia. Its remains are on the W. shore of Lake Topolias, 7 miles N.E. of Livadia.

Orcinovi, a village of Italy. See Orzi-Novi.

Orco, a river of Italy. See Orca.

Or′cutt Creek, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., 1 mile from Chemung Station, N.Y., and about 15 miles S.E. of Elmira, N.Y. It has a church, a saw-mill, &c.

Or′cuttville, a hamlet in Stafford township, Tolland co., Conn., on the New London Northern Railroad, 22½ miles N.N.W. of Willimantic. It has a woollen-factory and a lumber-mill.

Ord, a post-village, capital of Valley co., Neb., on the North Loup River, about 68 miles N. of Kearney. It has a newspaper office.

Or′derville, a post-village of Kane co., Utah, about 40 miles E. of Toquerville. It has a church, a seminary, and manufactures of furniture, leather, woollen goods, &c.

Ord-of-Caith′ness, a hill on the N.E. coast of Scotland, between Caithness and Sutherland, 1200 feet high.

Ordu, or′doo′, a town and port of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 35 miles W. of Kerasoon.

Ordubad, or-doo-bâd′, or **Oodabad,** oo-dâ-bâd′, a town of Russian Transcaucasia, government of Erivan, 40 miles S.E. of Nakhchivan. Pop. 4321.

Orduña, or-doon′yâ, a town of Spain, province of Alava, 22 miles N.W. of Vitoria, in a fine mountain-valley, on the Nervion. P. 2029. It is enclosed by Moorish walls, and has a hospital, a custom-house, and an extensive trade.

O′rean′a, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Ill., on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Decatur. It has 2 churches. Pop. 65.

Oreana, a post-village of Humboldt co., Nev., near the Humboldt River, and 2 miles from Oreana Station, which is on the Central Pacific Railroad, 108 miles N.E. of Reno. It has 2 hotels and 2 stores. Gold, silver, and antimony are mined here.

O′reap′olis, a station on the Platte River, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, at the junction of its Omaha Branch, 4 miles W. of Plattsmouth, Neb.

Orearville, o-reer′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Mo., in Clay township, 20 miles from Miami, which is on the Missouri River.

Ore Bank, a station on the Sligo Branch of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, 1 mile S. of Sligo, Pa.

Ore Banks, a post-hamlet of Buckingham co., Va., 30 miles N. of Farmville. Here are quarries of roofing-slate.

Örebro, or **Œrebro,** ö′râ-broo′, a læn or province of Sweden, mostly between lat. 59° and 60° N. and lon. 14° and 16° E. Area, 3502 square miles. Pop. 181,236. Principal towns, Örebro, Nora, Linde, and Askersund.

Örebro, a town of Sweden, capital of the læn of the same name, situated at the W. extremity of Lake Hjelmar, on a railway, 104 miles W. of Stockholm. Pop. 10,496. It has an ancient castle, a church, a town hall, a house of assembly, a hospital, manufactures of woollens, wax cloths, stockings, vitriol, and snuff, and an active trade with Stockholm.

Orechow, a town of Russia. See Orekhov.

Ore Creek, of Michigan, enters the Shiawassee River in Genesee co.

Orechina, Hawaii. See Lehua Island.

Oree′no, a town of India, in Bundelcund, 23 miles N.E. of Ditteah.

Orefield, ōr′feeld, a post-village in North Whitehall township, Lehigh co., Pa., on the Ironton Branch Railroad, 2 miles from Guth's Station, and about 9 miles W. by N. of Allentown. It has a church and a carriage-shop. Iron ore is mined here.

Oregon, or′e-gon, one of the Pacific states of the American Union, bounded N. by Washington, E. by Idaho, S. by Nevada and California, and W. by the Pacific Ocean. The northern border is washed by the Columbia River, except to the eastward of the point where that stream first reaches lat. 46° N., which parallel completes the northern limit of the state; on the E. the Snake River forms a portion of the boundary, while the southern limit is lat. 42° N. Area, 95,274 square miles, or 60,875,360 acres.

Face of the Country.—Advancing eastward from the bold cliffs of the coast, we cross a hilly plateau, densely timbered, except in the S., where the "bald hills" arise in an open prairie-like region with groves of timber. This plateau is bounded eastward by the evergreen Coast and Umpqua Ranges. Between these ranges on the W. and the great Cascade Range on the E. lie the fertile Willamette River valley and the upper basins of the Umpqua and Rogue Rivers,—the three river-basins being separated by the transverse Calapooya and Rogue River Mountains. The W. flank of this range is a densely-timbered and greatly-broken region, of which only the valleys are arable. These mountains present many cones of but recently extinct volcanoes. E. of the Cascade Range the country, embracing two-thirds of the state, is open, dry, and admirably adapted to pastoral pursuits. It is a rolling country, in some parts traversed by deep cañons, and elsewhere by mountain-ranges and ridges of volcanic rock. In the N.E. is the beautiful Grande Ronde, a valley with 275,000 acres of fertile land, surrounded by well-timbered mountains. This is the northernmost of a series of similar valleys enclosed by the Blue Mountains and their eastern spurs. There are also great sage-plains, and large marshes occur in the Klamath Valley and elsewhere.

The Coast-Line extends more than 300 miles N. and S., on which are Tillamook, False Tillamook, Yaquina, and Coos Bays, besides which the mouths of the Columbia, Umpqua, Coquille, and Rogue Rivers afford harbor privileges.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are the Columbia, which borders the state for 300 miles and affords extensive steam navigation, and its tributaries, direct and indirect, viz., the Willamette, up which ships can sail 18 miles, and small steamboats 126 miles; the Calapooya, Santiam, Clackamas, Yamhill, Tualatin, &c., all west of the Cascade Range, affording some steam navigation; and E. of the Cascade Range the Des Chutes, John Day's, Umatilla, Walla Walla, and Snake, the latter receiving the Grande Ronde, Powder, Burnt, Malheur, and Owyhee. A considerable area in this state sends no water to the sea, since it lies in what is called the Great Fremont Basin. Here are Malheur, Harney, Christmas, Abert, and Summer Lakes, and westward are several lakes which lie in the Upper Klamath Valley.

Geology.—The Cascade Range, geographically continuous with the Sierra Nevada of California, is almost everywhere overlaid with volcanic rocks. Upon this range there are three or more existing glaciers. The other mountains are mainly eozoic; but in the valleys of the Snake and Owyhee the formation is again largely volcanic. The other great valleys are chiefly of tertiary and quaternary age; but there are well-characterized cretaceous areas, mainly in the Des Chutes, John Day's, and Rogue River Valleys. The ridge between Coos Bay and Coquille River contains important coal-seams, commonly referred to a miocene tertiary age, but perhaps cretaceous. This same coal is found at many other points in the state. Gold is found both E. and W. of the Cascade Range, but principally in the valleys of John Day's, Powder, and Burnt Rivers, occurring in quartz and placer deposits, and silver has been discovered in quartz and in galena at many points. Ores of copper and iron are very abundant, and have a wide range. Potter's clay, glass-sand, granite, marble, sandstone, slate, steatite, and other mineral substances of economic value are plentiful. Oregon produced in 1867 some $22,000,000 in bullion, but in no other year has she afforded one-sixth of that amount. In 1875 she gave out gold and silver to the value of $1,165,646.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—The scenery on the Lower Columbia is everywhere of a grand, though gloomy, character. The Dalles and the Cascades, the Falls of the Willamette and of Silver Creek, the great crumbling cone of Mount Hood, the mountain cliffs and gorges, the cañons and the snow-clad peaks, the numerous limpid lakes and thermal salt and mineral springs, broken lava-deserts and beautiful pastoral valleys, are among the infinite variety of interesting objects to be found in this the least familiarly known of the states.

Climate.—The reputation of Oregon has suffered unjustly, and she is often spoken of as a land of incessant rains; but scientific observation shows that the rainfall, though prolonged in winter, is not excessive. In short, the climate of Western Oregon is much like that of England, but milder in winter, except in elevated places. But E. of the Cascade Mountains there is never an excess of rain, and the climate is almost always pleasant. Oregon generally has remarkably cool summers and mild winters. Stock seldom needs winter foddering or careful shelter, although the last is desirable in the rainy season.

The Natural Productions, animal and vegetable, differ widely from those of the Atlantic states; but the grizzly and the black bear, the deer, the prong-horn, big-horn, Rocky Mountain goat, coyote, panther, &c., represent species found widely dispersed on this continent. Salmon and trout are common in the streams, and the annual catch of the former is large and lucrative, especially on the Columbia River. Other fishes of economic importance are several herrings and smelts, the halibut, and the cod (incorrectly so called). There is much and widely varied furred and feathered game.

The principal mountain-ranges and nearly all the western valleys and plateaus are densely wooded with giant trees. Here grow four or five true pines, two cedars, a cypress, redwood, larch, spruce, juniper, yew, five or more firs, a chestnut (*Castanopsis*), maple, oak, ash, and a great alder, large enough to afford timber; and eastward there are willows, poplars, birches, and some coniferous trees. Coniferous trees predominate, and give tone to the landscapes. The cutting and sawing of lumber, and the export of timber and spars, afford employment to much capital, and the Douglas spruce affords the best masts and spars in the world. Among native fruits are many (some of them peculiar) currants and gooseberries, blackberries, strawberries, grapes, raspberries, barberries, etc. Oregon has already afforded several beautiful ornamental shrubs and other plants for the florist. The interesting native *sallal* berry (*Gaultheria Shallon*) is dried in cakes and largely used as food, being very palatable. In Eastern Oregon the root called *yamp* (*Carum Gairdneri*) much resembles the carrot, and the green and blue quamash (*Camassia esculenta* and *Milla grandiflora*) have edible corms. The various bunch grasses and the white sage of the E. afford excellent pasturage.

Agriculture.—Western Oregon is specially adapted to wool-growing, cattle-breeding, and the growth of the best grades of winter wheat, barley, and oats. Hay is produced abundantly. Indian corn does not thrive, the summers being too cool. The apple crop of Oregon is already renowned. Peaches and figs grow in the southwest. Plums, prunes, and gooseberries thrive admirably. The eastern valleys and plains are better adapted to grazing than to agriculture; but many tracts of excellent wheat-land are found there. In the Willamette Valley live-stock of every kind attains great perfection. Flax is cultivated for fibre and seed, and does admirably. Hops, tobacco, wool, fruit, wheat, linseed, potatoes, barley, and dairy-products are shipped hence with profit, principally to San Francisco.

Manufactures.—The principal works of this class are lumber-sawing, the tanning of leather, the making of boots, shoes, harness, and saddlery, the milling and reduction of ores, and the making of flour, furniture, liquors, wagons, linseed oil, &c. The woollen-manufacture has also been inaugurated with no small promise of good results. The large and constant water-power of Oregon will be an important factor in its future commercial history. The packing of beef and pork and the canning of salmon are carried on with success. There is also some ship-building.

Commerce.—The towns on the Lower Columbia and Willamette Rivers, with Tillamook Bay, Yaquina Bay, Coos Bay (Empire City), and Gardiner, at the mouth of the Umpqua, are the principal ports. Empire City, Astoria, and Portland are ports of entry. Flour and wheat are the principal foreign exports. Wool, grain, flour, fish, flax-seed, meats, blankets, and coal are among the coastwise and railroad exports.

Railroads.—In 1862 there were 4 miles of railroad in operation; in 1865, 19 miles; in 1870, 159 miles; in 1875, 251 miles (an incomplete return), built at an average cost per road-mile, for works, of $56,433. The principal railroads are the Oregon & California, from Portland to Roseburg, 200 miles; the Oregon Central, Portland to St. Joseph, 48 miles; and the railroad from The Dalles to Celilo, 6 miles.

Finances.—In 1874 the state debt was $290,477, principally incurred in the construction of improvements for the navigation of the Willamette River, but embracing also a debt contracted for war purposes, 1861–65. The property valuation for 1874 was $45,688,925, which was less than half the estimated market-value of property in the state.

The Counties are 23 in number, viz., Baker, Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Grant, Jackson, Josephine, Lake, Lane, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Umatilla, Union, Wasco, Washington, and Yam Hill. The principal towns are Portland, on the Willamette, Salem (the capital), Albany, Astoria (near the mouth of the Columbia), Baker City, Cañon City, Corvallis, Dallas, Ellensburg, Empire City, Eugene City, Forest Grove, Harrisburg, Hillsborough, Jacksonville, Jefferson, Kerby, Lafayette, La Grande, Linkville, Oregon City, Pendleton, Roseburg, St. Helen, and The Dalles. The population being mainly agricultural, most of these towns are but small.

Government, &c.—The governor is elected for a term of four years by a plurality. Voters must have resided in the state the six months next previous to voting. Judges are elected by the people for fixed terms of service. The legislative assembly consists of a senate of 30 and a house of representatives of 60 members. The state has one representative in the lower house of Congress, and casts 3 electoral votes.

Education.—Free public schools are maintained by the income of a permanent fund now exceeding $500,000, and by the avails of certain state and county apportionments, local taxes, subscriptions, &c. The sparseness of the population operates seriously against the efficiency of the school system. There are graded and high schools in the principal towns, and the number of private schools and academies is considerable. Eugene City is the seat of the University of Oregon, which is partly under state control. To Corvallis College (Methodist) is affiliated the state agricultural college at Corvallis. Other colleges are the Pacific University, at Forest Grove (undenominational); Christian College, at Monmouth (Christian Brothers); McMinnville College (Baptist); Philomath College, at Philomath (United Brethren in Christ); Wilbur College, at Wilbur (Methodist); Willamette University, Salem (Methodist); and St. Michael's College, Portland (Roman Catholic). Public instruction is under the charge of a state board of education, and of state and county superintendents.

History.—It is believed that the name Oregon was given by the early Spanish explorers on account of the abundance they here found of the herb called by them *oregano* (wild thyme, or *Origanum*). The country was claimed by both the United States and Great Britain, and was held to include the present Washington Territory and British Columbia as far N. as 54° 40′ N. lat. Up to 1846 the two powers exercised a joint occupation, after which the country was divided, and the parallel of 49° N. lat. became the northern boundary-line of the domain of the United States, which claimed the country under the Louisiana purchase. In 1811 Astoria was founded by the Pacific Fur Company. Most of the early settlers were Canadian-French *voyageurs*, *coureurs du bois*, and trappers, and the Scottish traders of the Hudson's Bay and Northwest Fur Companies. The permanent settlement by Americans began in 1833. Oregon was organized as a territory in 1848, and in 1859 it became a state with its present limits.

Population.—A very large proportion of the early immigrants were from Missouri. Pop. in 1850, 13,294; in 1860, 52,465; in 1865, 65,090; in 1870, 90,923, of whom 3330 were Chinese. This was exclusive of tribal Indians, of whom in 1875 there were 3628 on reservations, besides some 2500 who were not settled. Pop. in 1875, 104,920, excluding Chinese and Indians. The Indians belong to a great number of small tribes or bands, and some of them have made good progress in civilization.

Oregon, a county in the S. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of about 730 square miles. It is drained by the Eleven Points River and an affluent of Spring River. A large part of the surface is covered with forests. Indian corn and pork are staple products. Capital, Alton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,125,000. Pop. in 1870, 3287, of whom 3279 were Americans.

Oregon, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ala., about 7 miles N.E. of Birmingham, and 1 mile E. of the South & North Alabama Railroad.

Oregon, a township of Butte co., Cal. Pop. 1169.

Oregon, a post-town, capital of Ogle co., Ill., in Oregon township, on Rock River, and on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, 101 miles W. of Chicago, and about 25 miles S.S.W. of Rockford. It is finely situated between the river and a bluff. It has 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, 2 banks, and manufactures of flour, ploughs, wagons, &c. Pop. of township, 1325.

Oregon, a post-township of Clarke co., Ind. Pop. 1360. It contains New Market (Oregon Post-Office) and Otisco.

Oregon, a township of Starke co., Ind. Pop. 524. It contains Grovertown.

Oregon, a township of Washington co., Iowa. Pop. 1309. It contains Ainsworth.

Oregon, a hamlet of Mercer co., Ky., on the Kentucky River, 13 miles from Harrodsburg. Pop. 40.

Oregon, a post-township of Lapeer co., Mich. Pop. 1118. Oregon Post-Office is at Carpenter's.

Oregon, a post-village, capital of Holt co., Mo., in Lewis township, about 25 miles N.W. of St. Joseph, and 5 miles E. of the Missouri River. It has a bank, a normal school, 2 newspaper offices, 4 or 5 churches, and manufactures of brooms, cement, chairs, &c. Pop. about 1800.

Oregon, a hamlet of Putnam co., N.Y., in Putnam Valley township, 4½ miles N.E. of Peekskill. It has 2 paper-mills. Here is Putnam Valley Post-Office.

Oregon, a post-office of Warren co., N.Y.

Oregon, a post-office of Rockingham co., N.C.

Oregon, a township of Lucas co., O. Pop. 1863.

Oregon, a post-village in Washington township, Warren co., O., on Little Miami River, at Freeport Station on the Little Miami Railroad, 45 miles by rail N.N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Oregon, a post-hamlet in Manheim township, Lancaster co., Pa., 7 miles N.N.E. of Lancaster. It has a church and a grist-mill. Pop. about 150.

Oregon, a township of Wayne co., Pa. Pop. 690.

Oregon, a post-village of Lincoln co., Tenn., 3 miles from Flintville. It has a church and a cotton-factory.

Oregon, a post-village of Dane co., Wis., in Oregon township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 10 miles S. of Madison, and 8 miles W. of Stoughton. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. about 500. The township has manufactures of spring beds and window-catches, and a pop. of 1359.

Oregon City, a post-village, capital of Clackamas co., Oregon, is on the right or E. bank of the Willamette River, near the mouth of the Tualatin, and on the Oregon & California Railroad, 16 miles S. of Portland. It is situated in a cañon between high rocky walls, where a fall of the river affords abundant water-power. It has a newspaper office, 2 flouring-mills, a large woollen-factory, and 4 churches, and is the seat of a Catholic archbishop (resident at Portland). Pop. estimated at 1500.

Oregon Hill, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., about 27 miles N.W. of Williamsport.

Oregon House, a post-hamlet of Yuba co., Cal., 25 miles N.E. of Marysville.

Or‵ego′nia, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Ala., about 44 miles W. of Birmingham.

Oregon Mills, a hamlet of Beaufort co., N.C., near Pamlico River, 35 miles N.E. of New-Berne. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill. Here is South Creek Post-Office.

Or′egonville, a township of Rockingham co., N.C. Pop. 2561.

Oregrund, o′rå-groond‵, a town of Sweden, læn and 70 miles N.E. of Stockholm, on the Gulf of Bothnia.

Ore Hill, a post-hamlet in Salisbury township, Litchfield co., Conn., on the Connecticut Western Railroad, 3 miles E. of Millerton, N.Y. Iron ore is found here.

Ore Hill, Chatham co., N.C. See MOUNT VERNON.

Ore Hill, a post-hamlet in Taylor township, Blair co., Pa., on a railroad, 3 miles from Roaring Spring. It has a church and a mine of iron ore.

Orekhov, Orechow, o-rå-kov′, or **Orikhov,** o-re-kov′, a town of Russia, government of Taurida, on the Konskaia, an affluent of the Dnieper, 73 miles S.S.E. of Yekaterinoslav. Pop. 5600.

Ore Knob, nob, a post-village in Peak Creek township, Ashe co., N.C., 45 miles S. of Marion, Va. It has a church, rich mines of copper, and large smelting-works, the annual product of which is valued at $250,000. Pop. about 700.

Orel, o-rĕl′, or **Orlik,** or-lik′ or or-leek′, a sluggish river of Russia, rises near the S. frontiers of the government of Kharkov, flows S.W. across the government of Poltava, and joins the Dnieper on the left 35 miles W.N.W. of Yekaterinoslav. Total course, 130 miles.

Orel, o-rĕl′, **Orlov, Orlow,** or‵lov′, or **Orlof,** a government of Russia, mostly between lat. 51° 50′ and 54° N. and lon. 33° and 39° E. Area, 18,393 square miles. Pop. 1,596,881. Surface undulating. The rivers are affluents of the Dnieper, Don, and Volga. Soil very fertile, and agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Principal products, corn and flour, hemp, flax, linseed, honey, bristles, timber, and cattle, with iron, copper, millstones, nitre, and large quantities of turf. The government is divided into 12 districts. Capital, Orel.

Orel, a town of Russia, capital of the government of the same name, is situated on the Oka, here joined by the Orel, 168 miles N.W. of Voronezh. Pop. 44,281. It is mostly built of wood, is enclosed by a palisade, and defended by an ancient citadel, and has numerous churches, several convents, an ecclesiastical seminary, a college, and various other schools and institutions. It is in a favorable position for commerce, being connected by rivers and canals with the Baltic, Black, and Caspian Seas, and it may be considered the entrepôt of the commerce between North and South Russia. It exports much rural produce to Moscow and to St. Petersburg, and has manufactures of cotton, woollen, and linen stuffs, with tanneries, distilleries, tallow-houses, rope-walks, &c., and several important annual fairs.

O′rel, post-office, Allen co., Kansas, 14 miles E. of Iola.

Oreland, ōr′land, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, at the junction of the Plymouth Branch Railroad (to Conshohocken), 12 miles from Philadelphia.

O‵rell′, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ky., on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, 13 miles S.W. of Louisville.

Orellana, South America. See AMAZON.

Orellana la Vieja, o-rĕl-yå′nå lå ve-å′hå, a town of Spain, province and 63 miles E. of Badajos. Pop. 2096.

Oremarrah, Beloochistan. See RAS-ARUBAH.

Orenboorg, Orenbourg, or **Orenburg,** o′rẹn-boorg‵, a government of Russia, mostly comprised in Europe, but partly in Asia. Area, 73,885 square miles. Surface mostly mountainous, its centre being covered with the S. ranges of the Ural. Principal rivers, the Ural, Belaia, and Samara in Europe, and in Asia several affluents of the Tobol. The principal wealth of the population consists in cattle, sheep, horses, camels, &c., herds often comprising from 200 to 2000 horses and from 500 to 4000 head of horned cattle. Caviare, made from fish taken in the Ural and other rivers, is an important article of trade. The mineral products consist of gold, copper, iron, salt, and some sulphur, vitriol, &c. Its trade is principally with Asia by means of caravans of camels. Among the people are many Cossacks, Kirgheez, and Bashkeers. Pop. 900,547.

Orenboorg, or **Orenburg,** a fortified city of European Russia, capital of the government of the same name, on the Ural, in lat. 51° 48′ N., lon. 55° 12′ E. Pop. 35,623. In April, 1879, it was visited by a destructive conflagration and greatly damaged, prior to which it possessed 2 cathedrals, a Tartar mosque, exchange, custom-house, government offices, barracks and house of correction, a museum, and a Mohammedan school. The principal part of the town was, however, destroyed. On the opposite bank of the Ural is a large bazaar, the place of an extensive trade with Central Asia, imports consisting of silk, gold and silver, jewels, Chinese produce, and colonial goods received overland from India, and exports comprising woollen cloths, leather, pearls, cutlery, &c. It has manufactures of soap, leather, and woollens, great tallow-rendering-houses, &c.

Orénoque, South America. See ORINOCO.

Orense, o-rĕn′så (anc. *A′quæ Cal′idæ Cilio′rum?*), a town of Spain, capital of the province of Orense, on the Minho, 46 miles S.S.W. of Lugo. It is gloomy and ill built, but has a large cathedral and other churches, an orphan asylum, hospital, seminary, house of industry, and highly-reputed thermal springs, with manufactures of chocolate and a trade in hams. It is a bishop's see. A cathedral, dedicated to St. Martin, was built so early as 550; but the Moors in 716 levelled Orense to the ground, and it remained a heap of ruins till 832, when it was rebuilt by Alonzo el Casto. The present Gothic cathedral was erected in 1220. Pop. 10,955.

Orense, a province of Spain, in Galicia, bounded S. by Portugal. Area, 2588 square miles. Capital, Orense. Pop. 401,857.

O'rent, a post-office of Kankakee co., Ill.

Orero, o-râ'ro, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, 8 miles from Chiavari. Pop. 1737.

Oreste, or **Sant' Oreste,** sânt o-rês'tâ, a town of Italy, 24 miles N. of Rome, on a mountain of the same name, the ancient *Soracte*. Pop. 1747.

Oretown, ōr'tŏwn, post-office, Tillamook co., Oregon.

Oretum, or **Oria.** See Calatrava la Vieja.

Ore Valley, a post-office of York co., Pa., on the Peach Bottom Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of York.

Oreville, ōr'vĭl, a station in Hocking co., O., on the Straitsville Branch of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of Logan.

Orfa, or **Orfah,** a town of Turkey. See Oorfa.

Or'ford, a town of England, co. of Suffolk, at the confluence of the Alde and Ore, near their mouth in the North Sea, 18 miles E.N.E. of Ipswich. Pop. 1022. It has a large ancient church, an old town hall, assembly-room, and fine remains of a Norman castle, with some fisheries, chiefly of oysters. The port was formerly of importance, but the sea has receded. The borough, until disfranchised, sent two members to the House of Commons. In the vicinity are Sudbourne Hall and 2 light-houses, well known as "Orford-ness Lights," 83 feet above the sea, lat. 52° 4′ 8″ N., lon. 1° 34′ 2″ E.

Or'ford, a post-village and summer resort of Grafton co., N.H., in Orford township, on the Connecticut River, and on the Passumpsic Railroad, about 14 miles S. by W. of Haverhill. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery. A bridge across the river connects Orford with Fairlee, in Vermont. Orford has an academy and 2 churches, also manufactures of butter-tubs, &c. Pop. of the township, 1119.

Orford, a post-office of Boone co., Neb.

Or'fordville, a post-hamlet of Grafton co., N.H., in Orford township, about 24 miles W.N.W. of Plymouth. It has a church and 2 chair-factories.

Orfordville, or **Orford,** a post-village of Rock co., Wis., on the railroad which connects Janesville with Monroe, 12 or 13 miles W.S.W. of Janesville. Pop. about 200.

Orfui, or'fwee', called also **Ras Hafoon,** râs hâ'foon', a cape of East Africa, about 100 miles S. of Cape Guardafui.

Or'gain's Cross Roads, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tenn.

Or'gan Spring, a post-office of Washington co., Ind., about 25 miles N.W. of New Albany.

Orgãos, Serra dos, sêr'râ doce or-gâ'ònss ("Organ Mountains"), a mountain cordillera of Brazil, extends from E. to S.W. in the provinces of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Santa Catharina. One portion of this chain, more particularly called the Organ Mountains, is situated 40 miles N.E. of Rio Janeiro. Highest point, 3800 feet.

Orgaz, or-gâth' (anc. *Althæ'a*), a town of Spain, province and 15 miles S.S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 2877.

Orghend-Ab, Afghanistan. See Urghundaub.

Orghesan, or'ghęh-sân', or **Urghesan,** ŭr'ghęh-sân', a river of Afghanistan, rises in the mountains of Ghuznee, flows W., and, after a course of above 100 miles, joins the Tarnak, an affluent of the Urghundaub.

Orghiev, or **Orgjiev,** Russia. See Orkhei.

Orgiano, or-jâ'no, a town of Italy, province and 12 miles S.S.W. of Vicenza. Pop. 3334.

Orgiva, a town of Spain. See Orjiba.

Orgon, or'gòng', a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, near the Durance, 21 miles N.E. of Arles. P. 1416.

Orgosolo, or-go-so'lo, a village of the island of Sardinia, 8 miles S.S.E. of Nuoro. Pop. 2140.

Oria, o're-â, or **Uritana,** oo-re-tâ'nâ (anc. *Uria*, or *Hyria*), a town of Italy, in Lecce, 22 miles W.S.W. of Brindisi, on a hill between 2 small lakes. Pop. 7085. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral and a hospital.

Oria, o're-â, a town of Spain, province and 40 miles N. of Almeria. Pop. 1610.

Orie, o'ree, a post-office of Sumner co., Kansas.

Oriekhov, or **Orjekhow,** Russia. See Orekhov.

Orient, o're-ent, a post-hamlet of Adair co., Iowa, in Orient township, 14 miles by rail N. of Creston. It is surrounded by rich undulating prairie. Pop. of township, 215.

Orient, a post-township of Aroostook co., Me. Pop. 219. Orient Post-Office is 24 miles S. of Houlton.

Orient, a station of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad, 3 miles N.E. of Boston, Mass.

Orient, a township of Osceola co., Mich. Pop. 293. It contains Sears.

Orient, a post-village in Southold township, Suffolk co., N.Y., on Orient Harbor, and on a narrow peninsula which is the northeastern extremity of Long Island, 5 or 6 miles N.E. of Greenport. It is also on Gardiner's Bay. It has 2 churches, 2 hotels, and the works of a fertilizing company. Pop. about 600.

Oriental, o-re-ĕn'tąl, a post-hamlet of Juniata co., Pa., about 20 miles S. by W. of Sunbury.

Oriente, o-re-ĕn'tâ, a province of Ecuador, on the E. side of the Andes, embracing a vast extent of country in the Amazon valley, and traversed by many rivers. Capital, Archidona. Estimated pop. 200,000, nearly all Indians.

Orient, L', a town of France. See Lorient.

Origny, o'reen'yee', a village of France, in Aisne, on the Thon, 7 miles N.E. of Vervins. Pop. 1380.

Origny Sainte-Bénoîte, o'reen'yee' sânt-bâ'nwât', a village of France, department of Aisne, 8 miles E. of Saint-Quentin. Lawn, shawls, &c., are made here. Pop. 2584.

Orihuela, o-re-wâ'lâ, a city of Spain, province and 32 miles S.W. of Alicante, on the Segura. Pop. 25,208. It stands at the foot of a ridge of rocks, in a tract termed, from its fertility, "the garden of Spain." Principal buildings, a cathedral and 10 other churches, 2 hospitals, a foundling asylum, a public granary, and cavalry barracks. It has a college, manufactures of linens and hats, tanneries, and corn- and oil-mills.

Orihu'la, a post-office of Winnebago co., Wis., on Wolf River, about 20 miles N.W. of Oshkosh.

Orikhov, a town of Russia. See Orekhov.

Orikhova, o-re-ko'vâ, or **Trajanopolis,** trâ-jâ-nop'o-lis, a town of Turkey, in Roumelia, 18 miles N.W. of Ipsala. It is the see of a Greek archbishop.

Orillia, o-ril'le-ą, a post-village of Ontario, co. of Simcoe, situated on Lake Couchiching (at the N. extremity of Lake Simcoe), and at the junction of the Northern and Midland Railways, 22 miles from Barrie, and 86 miles from Toronto. It contains 3 churches, a branch bank, 3 newspaper offices, a lunatic asylum, several grist-, saw-, shingle-, and planing-mills, an iron-foundry, a tannery, a brewery, several hotels and churches, and a number of stores. Steamers run between here and Barrie. Pop. 2832.

Orinoco, o-re-no'ko (*i.e.*, in an Indian language, "coiled serpent") (Fr. *Orénoque*, o'râ'nok'), one of the principal rivers of South America, rises in the Sierra Nevada of Venezuelan Guiana, winds successively W., N., and E. through the centre of the Venezuelan territory, and enters the Atlantic by numerous mouths, in lat. 8° 40′ N. and lon. 61° W. Total course estimated at 1600 miles, for more than the latter half of which, or to the rapids of Atures, it is uninterruptedly navigable. Area of its basin, 252,000 square miles. The principal affluents, in descending, are, from the left, the united stream of the Atabapo and Guaviare, the Meta, the Arauca, and the Apure. Some of these tributaries are larger than the Danube. Those from the right are the Ventuari, which joins it about 40 miles E. of the junction of the Atabapo, the Caura, and the Carony. By the Cassiquiare it has a singular navigable communication with the Rio Negro and the Amazon. At 200 leagues from the ocean its breadth is about 3 miles, and at Angostura, about 250 miles from its mouths, to which place the tide reaches, it is 4 miles across, and, when lowest, 65 fathoms deep.

Two remarkable rapids occur in the upper part of the Orinoco, called the Atures and the Maypures, or Apures, the one in lat. 5° 8′ N., the other about 36 miles lower down. These rapids consist of a countless number of little cascades succeeding one another like steps, and where numerous islands and rocks so restrict the bed of the river that out of a breadth of 8000 feet there often only remains an open channel 20 feet in width. The waters of the Orinoco rise from April to October, attaining their greatest height in July and August. The vast plains through which the river flows are at this season to a great extent overflowed. Both banks of the stream are densely wooded, and, like the river itself, full of animal life. The numerous channels by which the Orinoco latterly finds its way to the sea begin to branch off from the main stream upwards of 100 miles from the coast. The most S. and widest of these branches runs directly E., and reaches the ocean by the mouth called Boca de Navios, or Cano Navios, between Point Barima on the S. and the islands of Cangrejos on the N., which are more than 20 miles apart. In front of this mouth is a bar, on which is 17 feet of water, and which is supposed to be nearly 3000 fathoms across. In the month of April, when the water is lowest, the tides are perceptible in the river at Angostura, a distance of 250 miles from the sea. The other branches, which run N. and divide the delta of the Orinoco into numerous low islands, are imperfectly known.

Orio, o′re-o, a town of Spain, in Guipuzcoa, 6 miles W.S.W. of St. Sebastian, at the mouth of the river Orio in the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 1035.

Oriole, o′re-ōl, a post-office of Smith co., Kansas.

Oriole, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pa., is at a hamlet named Jamestown, 5 miles S. of Jersey Shore.

Oriolo, o-ree′o-lo (anc. *Fo′rum Clau′dii?*), a village of Italy, 26 miles N.W. of Rome. Pop. 1191.

Oriolo, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 11 miles N.W. of Roseto. Pop. 1576.

Orion, o-rī′ọn or o′rẹ-ọn, a post-village of Pike co., Ala., about 40 miles S.S.E. of Montgomery. It has 3 churches and the Orion Institute.

Orion, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Ark., 15 miles S. of Mabelvale. It has 2 churches.

Orion, a township of Fulton co., Ill. Pop. 1082.

Orion, a post-village in Western township, Henry co., Ill., on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad where it crosses the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 19 miles S.E. of Rock Island City. It has a graded school, 3 churches, several stores, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 500.

Orion, a post-office of Kosciusko co., Ind., on the Tippecanoe River, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 3 miles W. of Warsaw.

Orion, a post-hamlet of Hickman co., Ky., 5 miles N.E. of Clinton.

Orion, a post-village in Orion township, Oakland co., Mich., on Paint Creek, and on the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, 44 miles N. by W. of Detroit, 11 miles N.N.E. of Pontiac, and 19 miles S. of Lapeer. It has 2 churches, 2 flour-mills, a foundry, and a newspaper office. Pop. 304; of the township, 1186. Here is a small lake named Orion.

Orion, a township of Olmsted co., Minn. Pop. 630.

Orion, a post-village in Orion township, Richland co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River, 2 miles from Muscoda, and about 60 miles W. by N. of Madison. It has a church, a carriage-shop, &c. Pop. of the township, 687.

Oris′kany, a post-village in Whitestown township, Oneida co., N.Y., on Oriskany Creek, near its mouth, on the Erie Canal, and on the New York Central Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Utica, and 7½ miles S.E. of Rome. It contains 2 or 3 churches and several mills and manufactories of malleable iron. Pop. 584.

Oriskany Creek, New York, rises in Madison co., runs in a N.N.E. direction, and enters the Mohawk River in Oneida co., about 7 miles above Utica.

Oriskany Falls, a post-village in Augusta township, Oneida co., N.Y., on Oriskany Creek, and on the Utica Branch of the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 18 miles S.W. of Utica. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, 2 flour-mills, a machine-shop, and manufactures of cassimeres, flannel, lime, &c. Pop. about 1000.

Or′ison, a station in Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 10 miles W. of Chicago.

Orissa, o-ris′så, a province of India, in Bengal, of which it forms the S. extension, between lat. 19° and 23° N. and lon. 83° and 88° E., having E. the Bay of Bengal, and comprising the districts of Balasore, Cuttack, and Pooree, and the native states called Cuttack Mehals. Chief town, Cuttack. Area, 23,901 square miles. Pop. 4,317,999.

Oristano, o-ris-tå′no, or **Oristagni,** o-ris-tån′yee, a town of the island of Sardinia, province of Cagliari, on the Oristano, 3 miles from its mouth, and 59 miles by rail N.N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 6485. It is situated in a marshy plain, is enclosed by lofty walls, and has a handsome cathedral, an archbishop's palace, a hospital, and a Piarist college. Its port, at the river's mouth, is large and secure, protected by a mole. The exports comprise large quantities of corn, also salt, salt fish, and the much-esteemed wine of Vernaccia. See GULF OF ORISTANO.

Orival, o′ree′vål′, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 12 miles S.S.E. of Rouen. Pop. 1768.

Orivesi, o-re-vå′see, a lake of Finland, containing several large islands.

Orixa, an island of Seychelles Archipelago. See DENIS.

Oriximina, a river of Brazil. See TROMBETAS.

Orizaba, o-re-zah′ba, a post-village of Tippah co., Miss., 7 miles S. of Ripley. It has 2 churches and 3 stores.

Orizaba, o-re-så′BÅ, a town of Mexico, state and 70 miles by rail W.S.W. of Vera Cruz, and 25 miles S. of the volcanic peak of Orizaba (elevation, 17,380 feet), in a fertile and richly-wooded valley. It has manufactures of cloths, cottons, and tobacco. Pop. 20,000.

Orjiba, Orxiba, OR-HEE′BÅ, **Orjiva,** or **Orgiva,** OR-HEE′VÅ, a town of Spain, province and 32 miles S.E. of Granada, on the Guadalfeo. Pop. 3632.

Or-Kapi, a town of Russia. See PEREKOP.

Orkhei, OR′KĪ, **Orghiev,** or **Orgiev,** OR-ghe-ĕv′, a town of Russia, in Bessarabia, 25 miles N. of Kishenev. Pop. 5883.

Orkhon, or′KON′, a river of Mongolia, joins the Selenga a few miles S.W. of Kiakhta, in about lat. 50° N. and lon. 105° 30′ E., after a N.E. course of nearly 380 miles.

Ork′ney and Shet′land, the most N. county of Scotland, comprising the islands of the above names. Area, 935 square miles. Chief towns, Kirkwall and Lerwick. It sends one member to the House of Commons. P. 62,882.

Orkney Islands (L. *Orcades*, or′ka-dēz), an archipelago off the N. coast of Scotland, between lat. 58° 47′ and 59° 20′ N. and lon. 2° 4′ and 3° 23′ W., separated from the co. of Caithness by Pentland Firth. Aggregate area, 2448 square miles. There are 73 islands and islets, of which about 30 are inhabited: the principal are Pomona or Mainland, South Ronaldshay, Hoy, Flota, Græmsay, Eday, Rousay, Sanda, Shapinshay, Stronsa, and Westray. Nearly all the larger islands are of exceedingly irregular form, presenting rather a series of crooked and shapeless peninsulas than a group of compact insular bodies. Little snow falls in winter, but the summers are chill and moist. Agriculture is very backward. Oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips are the chief crops. A small breed of cattle is reared, and about 50,000 sheep pasture on the hills and common moors. Rabbits and poultry are numerous. Hunting for wild birds and eggs and fishing partly employ the population. Many lobsters are shipped to the London market. Plaiting from rye straw and some distilling are the principal manufactures. These islands were examined by Agricola A.D. 84. In the Middle Ages they belonged to Norway, but in 1468 were annexed to the Scottish crown and formed an earldom. Chief town, Kirkwall. Pop. 31,274.

Ork′ney Springs, a post-village and watering-place of Shenandoah co., Va., 13 miles W. of Mount Jackson Station. It has 2 churches.

Orkub, or-koob′ (?), or **Prekop,** prå-kop′, a town of Europe, in the principality of Servia, on the Toplicza, 11 miles W.S.W. of Nissa.

Orlamünde, OR′lå-mün′dẹh, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Altenburg, on the Saale, here joined by the Orla, 43 miles S.W. of Cahla. Pop. 1342.

Or′land, a post-office of Colusa co., Cal.

Orland, a post-township of Cook co., Ill. Pop. 1130. Orland Post-Office is about 22 miles S.S.W. of Chicago.

Orland, a post-village in Mill Grove township, Steuben co., Ind., on Fawn River, about 48 miles N. of Fort Wayne, and 12 miles W.N.W. of Angola. It has 2 churches, a literary institute, and 2 carriage-factories. Pop. about 600.

Orland, a post-village in Orland township, Hancock co., Me., near the E. bank of the Penobscot River, about 20 miles S. of Bangor, and 20 miles N.E. of Belfast. It is partly supported by the lumber-business. It has 3 churches, a woollen-mill, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. of the township, 1701.

Orlan′do, a post-village, capital of Orange co., Fla., about 90 miles S. of Palatka. It has a court-house, a church, a hotel, a money-order post-office, a saw-mill, and a grist-mill. It is mainly supported by the cultivation of oranges. Pop. about 300.

Orlando, Sherburne co., Minn. See BIG LAKE.

Orlando, a post-village of Lancaster co., Neb., on Oak Creek, 10 miles N.W. of Lincoln. It has a flour-mill.

Orlando, a post-village of Nelson co., Va., 2 miles from Faber's Mills. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a flour-mill.

Or′lean′, a post-hamlet of Fauquier co., Va., 10 miles N.W. of Warrenton, and about 56 miles W. by S. of Washington, D.C. It has 2 churches.

Orléannois, or **Orléannais,** OR′lå′ån′nå′, an old province of France, had for its capital Orleans; it now forms the greater part of the departments of Loiret, Eure-et-Loir, and Loir-et-Cher.

Orleans, or′le-anz, *not* or-leenz′ (Fr. *Orléans*, OR′lå′ôNG′; Sp. *Orleanes*, OR-lå-å-nēs′; It. *Orleana*, or-lå-å′nå), a city of France, capital of the department of Loiret, on the right bank of the Loire, 75 miles S.S.W. of Paris, at the junction of several important railways. It is very ancient, and has many fine squares, but is in general ill built. The chief edifices are the cathedral, or church of St. Croix, one of the finest in France, the town hall, and the hospital. It has an *académie universitaire*, a national college, a primary normal school, a secondary medical school, a public library, museums of natural history, a botanic garden, and a theatre. Its industrial establishments comprise manufactures of hosiery, woollens, cottons, pottery-ware, vinegar, and saltpetre, sugar-refineries, breweries, tanneries, and metal-foundries, and it has an extensive commerce in wine, brandy, wool, grain, oil, and cheese. Orleans was built on the ruins of the ancient *Genabum*, afterwards *Aure'liani*. Taken and destroyed by Cæsar, it took the name of *Aurelia'ni* or *Aurelia'num*, in honor of the emperor Aurelian, by whom it was embellished. It was capital of the first kingdom of Burgundy, and gave the title of duke to a member of the French royal family. In 1428 Orleans was besieged for six months by the English, and delivered by Joan of Arc, who hence was called "the Maid of Orleans." Eleven councils have been held here. Pop. 52,157.

Orleans, or'le-anz, a parish in the S.E. part of Louisiana, has an area of about 150 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and N.W. by Lake Pontchartrain, on the E. by Lake Borgne, and on the S. by the Mississippi River. The surface is level, and partly subject to inundation by high tide. The soil in the vicinity of the river is fertile. Sugar-cane is the staple product. This parish is intersected by the New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad. Capital, New Orleans. Valuation of real and personal estate, $185,605,167. This is the most populous parish in the state. Pop. in 1870, 191,418, of whom 142,943 were Americans.

Orleans, a county in the W. part of New York, has an area of about 380 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, and drained by Oak Orchard and other creeks. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, apples, hay, and butter are the staple products. This county has valuable quarries of Medina sandstone (Silurian) and Niagara limestone, which is a good building-stone. It is intersected by the Erie Canal, the New York Central Railroad, and the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad. Capital, Albion. Valuation of real and personal estate, $31,532,509. Pop. in 1870, 27,689, of whom 23,446 were Americans; in 1875, 29,977.

Orleans, a county in the N. part of Vermont, borders on Canada. Area, about 700 square miles. It is drained by the Barton, Black, Clyde, and Missisquoi Rivers, which afford much water-power. The surface is uneven or hilly, and is diversified with several lakes, the largest of which is Lake Memphremagog, about 30 miles long. The surface is extensively covered with forests, in which the beech, elm, hickory, oak, and sugar-maple abound. The soil is fertile, and adapted to pasturage. Butter, hay, oats, potatoes, lumber, and maple sugar are the staple products. Among the minerals which abound are good granite, talcose slate, serpentine, novaculite, and iron ore. Asbestos, dolomite, and soapstone are also found here. This county is intersected by the Passumpsic Railroad. Capital, Irasburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,570,640. Pop. in 1870, 21,035, of whom 17,273 were Americans.

Orleans, or **Orleans Bar,** a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal., on the Klamath River, about 55 miles N.E. of Eureka, and 210 miles (direct) N.N.W. of Sacramento. It is situated in a rugged mountainous region, in which gold is found. It has 2 stores. Pop. of Orleans township, 173.

Orleans, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 8 miles E. of Jacksonville.

Orleans, a post-village in Orleans township, Orange co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 56 miles W.N.W. of New Albany, and 5 miles S. of Mitchell. It is the largest village in the county. It has 4 churches, a seminary, and 2 flouring-mills. Pop. 905; of the township, 1865.

Orleans, a post-hamlet of Appanoose co., Iowa, about 13 miles W. of Bloomfield. It has a church.

Orleans, township, Winneshiek co., Iowa. Pop. 681.

Orleans, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., Md., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, near the Potomac River, about 25 miles E. of Cumberland.

Orleans, a post-village in Orleans township, Barnstable co., Mass., on the Atlantic Ocean, and on the Old Colony Railroad, 94 miles S.E. of Boston. It has 3 churches and a high school. Pop. of township, 1373.

Orleans, or **Palmer,** a post-village in Orleans township, Ionia co., Mich., on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, 44 miles N.W. of Lansing, and 8 miles N.W. of Ionia. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of lumber. Pop. of the township, 1423.

Orleans, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Mo., on the Little Sac River, 28 or 30 miles N.W. of Springfield. It has a flouring-mill and a saw-mill.

Orleans, a post-village, capital of Harlan co., Neb., on the Republican River, 43 miles S.S.W. of Kearney Junction. It has a church, a newspaper office, and a flour-mill.

Orleans, a township of Jefferson co., N.Y., on the river St. Lawrence. Pop. 2307. It contains La Fargeville, Omar, Stone Mills, and other villages, and several of the Thousand Islands.

Orleans, a post-village in Phelps township, Ontario co., N.Y., on Flint Creek, and on the Ontario Southern Railroad, 11 miles S. of Newark, and about 9 miles N.W. of Geneva. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill.

Orleans Cross Roads, a post-village of Morgan co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (at Orleans Road Station), 138 miles W. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches.

Orleans Four Corners, a post-hamlet in Orleans township, Jefferson co., N.Y., on the Utica & Black River Railroad, 10 miles E.S.E. of Clayton. It has a church.

Orleans, Isle of, Quebec. See Isle of Orleans.

Orlof, or **Orlov,** or-lov', a town of Russia, 28 miles W.S.W. of Viatka, on the Viatka. Pop. 3300.

Orlof, or **Orlov,** a town of Russia, government and 19 miles E.N.E. of Voronezh, on the Oosman.

Orlof, Orlov, or **Orlow,** Russia. See Orel.

Orlovka, or **Orlowka,** or-lov'kå, a town of Russia, government of Chernigov, 32 miles S.W. of Novgorod-Sevorskoie.

Or'manville, a post-hamlet of Wapello co., Iowa, about 10 miles S.S.W. of Ottumwa. It has a church.

Ormea, or-må'å, a town of Italy, province of Coni, 18 miles S. of Mondovi, on the Tanaro. Pop. 5308. It is enclosed by old walls, and has manufactures of linens.

Orme's-Head (ormz-hĕd), **Great,** a peninsular headland of Wales, co. of Carnarvon, projecting into the Irish Sea, 5 miles N.N.W. of Conway. It forms the W. side of the inlet called Orme's Bay, the opposite E. point being Little Orme's-Head. On each of these headlands is a light-house.

Orme's Store, Bledsoe co., Tenn. See Melvin.

Or'miston, a village of Scotland, co. of Haddington, on the Tyne, 25 miles S. of Tranent.

Or'mondsville, a post-office of Greene co., N.C.

Orm'sa Island, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, N. of Lunga, from which it is separated by a narrow sound. It is 1½ miles in circuit. A light-house stands on its W. coast.

Ormsby, ormz'bẹ, a small county in the W. part of Nevada, borders on California. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Tahoe, and intersected by Carson River. The surface is mountainous, and partly covered with forests of pine. Gold, silver, and lumber are the chief articles of export. Granite and quartz are abundant here. The census of 1870 reports that the value of the products of its quartz-mills in that year was $1,939,205. It is intersected by the Virginia & Truckee Railroad. Capital, Carson City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,096,578. Pop. in 1870, 3668, of whom 1760 were Americans; in 1875, 3162.

Ormsby, a post-borough of Alleghany co., Pa., is on the left bank of the Monongahela River, 2½ miles from Pittsburg Post-Office. It is a suburb of Pittsburg, and is one of those which are called South Side boroughs. It has 2 churches. Here are several breweries and manufactories of glass and iron. The American Iron-Works of this place employ nearly 4000 men. Pop. 2225. Ormsby Station on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad is 3½ miles from the initial station in Pittsburg.

Ormsby's, a station of the Louisville & Cincinnati Railroad, 10 miles E. of Louisville, Ky.

Orms'kirk, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, at a railway junction, 13 miles N.N.E. of Liverpool. It is well built, and has a town hall, a large church, a grammar-school, almshouses, and manufactures of cottons, silks, and hats. In its vicinity are large collieries. Pop. 6127.

Orms'town, or **Dur'ham,** or **Saint Malachie d'Ormstown,** sȧɴᵍ må`lå`kee' dorms'tŏwn, a post-village in Chateauguay co., Quebec, on the Chateauguay River, 28 miles from Caughnawaga. It contains 6 stores, 2 hotels, 4 churches, 2 saw-mills, and a tannery. Pop. 500.

Or'mus, or **Or'muz** (Persian, *Hormooz*, or *Hormuz*, hor`mooz'; anc. *Oxyris?* or *Organa?*), an island in the Persian Gulf, on its N. side, near its entrance, 45 miles due N. of Cape Mussendom, Arabia. Lat. 27° 5' N.; lon. 56° 29' E. It is a mere barren rock, about 12 miles in circumference, but important as having been formerly one of the richest commercial emporiums in the East. It has an extraordinary appearance from the sea, its mountains being of variegated colors from extensive impregnations of salt, sulphur, iron, and copper, which first-named mineral yields a considerable revenue. On its N. side is a decayed town, with a good harbor and a garrisoned fort. Ormus was captured in 1507 by the Portuguese under Albuquerque, but taken from them by the British and Persians in 1622, when its trade as a depot for the produce of India, China, &c., was transferred to Gombroon. The GULF OF ORMUS is a term sometimes applied to the S.E. portion of the Persian Gulf, and the STRAITS OF ORMUS connect the Persian Gulf with the Arabian Sea. Length, 150 miles; breadth, 30 miles.

Ornain, oʀ‵nåɴᵍ′, a river of France, rises near Neuville, in Haute-Marne, flows N.W., and joins the Saulx on its right bank. Length, 65 miles.

Ornans, oʀ‵nôɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Doubs, 10 miles S.E. of Besançon, on the Loué. Pop. 3033. It has vineyards, tanneries, machine-shops, flour-mills, &c.

Ornavasso, oʀ-nå-vås′so, a town of Italy, province of Novara, 12 miles S.E. of Domo d'Ossola. Pop. 1582.

Orne, oʀɴ, a department of France, in the N.W., formed of part of Normandy. Area, 2329 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 392,526. The surface presents along the river-courses rich pasture-land, but a considerable part of it is sandy and sterile. Chief rivers, the Orne, Touques, Rille, Eure, Sarthe, and Mayenne. The principal minerals are iron, black lead, and granite. Hemp, apples, and pears are abundant. Horses, among the best in France, are reared in the department, and cattle are extensively fattened for the Paris markets. Fowls and eggs are important objects of commerce. Its manufactures comprise pins, needles, linens, cotton, and lace. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Alençon, Argentan, Domfront, and Mortagne. Capital, Alençon.

Orne (anc. *Olina?*) **River,** of France, rises near Seez, in Orne, flows past Argentan, Ecouché, and Caen, and enters the English Channel. Length, 86 miles.

Orneville, orn′vĭl, a post-office in Orneville township, Piscataquis co., Me., 1½ miles S.W. of Orneville Station of the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad, which is 18 miles E. of Dover. It has a manufactory of rules. Pop. 575.

O′ro, a town of Chili, province of Coquimbo. P. 2087.

O′ro, a township of Butte co., Cal. Pop. 281.

Oroatis, a supposed ancient name of TAB.

Oro City, a post-village of Lake co., Col., near the source of the Arkansas River, about 16 miles W. of Fair Play, and 12 miles E. of Massive Mountain, Snowy Range. Gold is mined here.

Orodelfan′, a post-office of Boulder co., Col.

O‵rodell′, a village of Union co., Oregon, 90 miles S.E. of Umatilla. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, &c.

O′ro Fino, fee′no (*i.e.*, "fine gold"), a post-village of Siskiyou co., Cal., about 25 miles S.W. of Yreka.

Oro Fino River, Idaho, runs westward in Shoshone co., and enters the South Fork of Clearwater River about 25 miles W. of Pierce City. It is nearly 80 miles long. Gold is found near it.

Orolannum, the ancient name of ARLON.

Oromoc′to, a post-village of New Brunswick, capital of Sunbury co., on the right bank of the St. John, at the entrance of the Oromocto River, 11 miles S.E. of Fredericton. It contains several stores and ship-yards. Pop. 400.

Oromocto, North Branch. See TRACEY STATION.

Oromocto, South Branch. See BLISSVILLE.

O′rono, a township of Muscatine co., Iowa. Pop. 501.

Orono, a post-village in Orono township, Penobscot co., Me., on the W. bank of the Penobscot River, and on the European & North American Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Bangor. It is partly supported by the lumber-business. It contains a national bank, a high school, 4 churches, a savings-bank, and the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, which was organized in 1865. It has manufactures of axes, barrels, matches, and lumber. Pop. of the township, 2888.

Orono, a post-office of Osceola co., Mich.

Orono, a village in Elk River township, Sherburne co., Minn., on the left or N. bank of the Mississippi River, at the mouth of the Elk River, and on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 39 miles N.W. of St. Paul.

O′rono, a post-village in Durham co., Ontario, on Orono Creek, 4½ miles from Newcastle. It has several churches and hotels, about 12 stores, and manufactories of iron castings, stoves, woollens, wooden-ware, leather, plaster, potash, boots and shoes, wagons, &c. Pop. 1000.

O‵rono′co, a post-village in Oronoco township, Olmsted co., Minn., on the Zumbro, or Middle Fork of the Zumbro River, 11 miles N. by W. of Rochester, and about 30 miles S. of Red Wing. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a large flouring-mill. Pop. of the township, 881; of the village, about 600.

Oronoco, a post-office of Amherst co., Va.

Oro′nogo, formerly **Mi′nersville,** a post-village of Jasper co., Mo., on the Missouri & Western Railroad, 10 miles N.W. of Carthage. It has 2 churches, also rich mines of lead and zinc, and smelting-furnaces. Pop. about 1200.

Orono′ko, a township of Berrien co., Mich. P. 1625.

O′ronsay, a small island of the Hebrides, immediately S. of the island of Colonsay.

Orontes, o-ron′tez (called by the Arabs **El Aasy,** ĕl ạ′see, "the rebellious"), a river of North Syria, vilayets of Damascus and Aleppo, rises in Anti-Libanus, flows N. through Lake Homs and to near Antakia (Antioch), where it suddenly turns W.S.W., and soon enters the Mediterranean, 40 miles N. of Latakeea (Latakieh), after an innavigable course of 240 miles.

Oropesa, a city of South America. See COCHABAMBA.

Oropo, o-ro′po (anc. *Oro′pus*), a village of Greece, in Bœotia, on the Asopo, near its mouth in the Euripus, 24 miles E. of Thebes, with remains of ancient fortifications. Pop. 2098.

Orosei, o-ro-så′e, a village of Sardinia, 18 miles E.N.E. of Nuoro, near the mouth of the river Orosei. Pop. 1813.

Orosenga, o-ro-sĕng′gå, or **Oloosinga,** o-loo-sing′-gå, one of the Friendly Islands, South Pacific, belonging to the Samoa group, lat. 14° 14′ S., lon. 169° 34′ W., about 3 miles long.

Oroshaza, o‵rosh‵hå′zŏh‵, a large village of Hungary, co. and 27 miles S.W. of Békés. Pop. 14,554.

Orotava, or **San Juan Orotava,** sån ʜoo-ån′ o-ro-tå′vå, a town of the Canaries, island (and near the N.E. foot of the peak) of Teneriffe, 3 miles S.E. of Puerto de Orotava. It is compactly built, and has in each street a stream of water. Near the town are 8 convents. Pop. 7524. Orotava stands in a beautiful valley of the same name.

Orotelli, o-ro-tĕl′lee, or **Ortelli,** oʀ-tĕl′lee, a village of the island of Sardinia, on the Tirsi. Pop. 1646.

Oro′ville, a post-village, capital of Butte co., Cal., is in Ophir township, on the Feather River, 3 miles from Table Mountain, and 28 miles N. of Marysville, with which it is connected by a railroad. It contains a newspaper office, 1 or 2 banking-offices, and 2 churches. Gold is mined near this place. Pop. 1425.

Oroya, o-ro′yå, a town of Peru, department of Junin, 136 miles by rail E. by N. of Lima. It is 12,178 feet above sea-level, and its railway tunnels the Andes at the height of 15,645 feet.

Orphano, oʀ′få-no, a village of European Turkey, Macedonia, on the Gulf of Orphano, 50 miles E. of Salonica. Lat. 46° 49′ N.; lon. 23° 55′ E. See GULF OF ORPHANO.

Or′phan's Island, at the entrance to Penobscot River, opposite the town of Bucksport, Penobscot co., Me. It is 4 miles long, and contains about 5000 acres.

Orp-le-Grand, oʀp-lẹh-grôɴᵍ, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 29 miles E.S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1089.

Orr, a post-office of Jackson co., Minn.

Or′rell, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, with a station on the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway, 2½ miles W. of Wigan. Pop. 2371.

Or′rery and Kilmore′, a barony of Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork, in its N. part. Pop. 15,884. It gives the title of earl to the Boyle family, Earls of Cork.

Or′rick, a post-village in Camden township, Ray co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, about 4 miles from the Missouri River, and 30 miles E.N.E. of Kansas City. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Or′rington, a post-village in Orrington township, Penobscot co., Me., on the E. bank of the Penobscot River, and on the Bucksport & Bangor Railroad, 6 miles below Bangor. It has an active trade in lumber, &c. The township contains South Orrington village and a pop. of 1768.

Orrock, post-township, Sherburne co., Minn. Pop. 219.

Orroli, oʀ′no-le, a village of the island of Sardinia, province and N.N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 1891.

Orr's Island, a post-office of Cumberland co., Me., on a small isle in Casco Bay, about 18 miles N.E. of Portland. A bridge connects the island with Harpswell.

Orrs′town, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., on Conedogwinit Creek, 10 miles N.N.E. of Chambersburg, and 5 miles W. of Shippensburg. It has 4 churches. Pop. 305.

Orrs′ville, a village of Gwinnett co., Ga., on the Chattahoochee River, about 34 miles N.N.E. of Atlanta.

Orrsville, Armstrong co., Pa. See MAHONING.

Orr'ville, a post-village of Dallas co., Ala., 1 mile from Orrville Station of the New Orleans & Selma Railroad, and about 60 miles W. of Montgomery. It has a church, an academy, and a carriage-shop.

Orrville, a post-office of St. Louis co., Mo.

Orrville, a post-village in Baughman and Green townships, Wayne co., O., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad where it crosses the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad, 14 miles W.N.W. of Massillon, 54 miles S. of Cleveland, and 11 miles E.N.E. of Wooster. It has a bank, 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, and manufactures of organs, furniture, ploughs, and threshing-machines. Pop. 745.

Orsa, OR'så, a village and parish of Sweden, læn and 52 miles N.W. of Falun, on Lake Orsa.

Orsara, OR-så'rå, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 5 miles N.W. of Bovino. Pop. 5117.

Orschel, or **Nieder Orschel,** nee'dęr ORsh'ęl, a village of Prussia, province of Saxony. Pop. 2047.

Orsha, or **Orcha,** or'shå, a town of Russia, government and 44 miles N. of Moheelev, on the Dnieper, here joined by the Orzhitza. Pop. 5324.

Orsk, ORSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, government and 155 miles E.S.E. of Orenboorg, on the river Ural. Pop. 5584. It is a custom-house station for caravans entering European Russia. Jasper is abundant in its vicinity.

Orsova, Neu-Orsova, noi-OR'so'vŏh', or **Aduskelia,** å-doos-kå'le-å, a frontier town of Servia, on an island in the Danube, 4 miles above the "Iron Gate," and 36 miles E. of Moldova. It is a station for steam-packets. Pop. 3200. See ALT ORSOVA.

Orsoy, OR'soi, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 21 miles N.N.W. of Dusseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. 1704.

Ort, ORT, a town of Austria, 16 miles E.S.E. of Vienna, on the Danube. Pop. 1400.

Orta, OR'tå, a town of Italy, province and 13 miles S.E. of Foggia. Pop. 4670.

Orta, a town of Italy, 25 miles N.N.W. of Novara, above the W. shore of the Lake of Orta. Pop. 1089.

Orta, Lake of, Italy. See LAKE OF ORTA.

Orte, OR'tå, a town of Italy, 15 miles E. of Viterbo, on the right bank of the Tiber. Pop. 3686.

Orteler, a mountain of the Tyrol. See ORTLER.

Ortelli, a village of Sardinia. See OROTELLI.

Or'telsburg (Ger. pron. OR'tęls-bŏŏRG'), a town of East Prussia, 82 miles S.S.E. of Königsberg, beside a lake. Pop., with commune, 4361.

Ortenberg, OR'tęn-bêRG', a town of Hesse, on the Nidder, 24 miles N.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 1003.

Ortenberg, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig. Pop. 1327.

Ortenburg, OR'tęn-bŏŏRG', a town of Bavaria, 10 miles W. of Passau. Pop. 1120.

Orth, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ind., 3½ miles N. of New Ross Station, and about 30 miles S. by E. of Lafayette. It has 2 churches.

Orthez, or **Orthes,** OR'tå', a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, on the Gave de Pau, 24 miles N.W. of Pau. Pop. 4727. It has a marble-quarry, and manufactures of woollen stuffs, paper, oil, copper wares, and leather, with a brisk trade in hams, goose feathers, and cattle.

Ortigalito, or-te-gå lee'to, a post-hamlet of Merced co., Cal., 59 miles S.E. of Gilroy. It has a church.

Or'ting, a post-office and station of Pierce co., Washington, on the North Pacific Railroad, 18 miles S. of Tacoma. It has a church and a lime-kiln.

Ortiz, or-tees', a town of Venezuela, state of Guarico, 50 miles N. by E. of Calabozo. Pop. 8042.

Ortler, ORT'lęr, **Orteler,** OR'tęh-lęr, or **Ortler-Spitze,** ORT'lęr-spit'sęh, the loftiest mountain of the Tyrol and of the Austrian Empire, is situated in the Rhætian Alps, about 10 miles S. of Glurns. Elevation, 12,852 feet.

Or'ton, or **O'verton,** a town of England, co. of Westmoreland, 8¼ miles S.S.W. of Appleby. Pop. 1665.

Or'ton, a post-office of Seward co., Neb., on the Middle Fork of Big Blue River, about 38 miles W.N.W. of Lincoln.

Ortona, OR-to'nå, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 8 miles N. of Lanciano, on the Adriatic. Pop. 7126. It has a cathedral, and a considerable trade in wine.

Ortonovo, OR-to-no'vo, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, 14 miles from Levante. Pop. 2405.

Or'tonville, a post-village in Brandon township, Oakland co., Mich., about 20 miles N. of Pontiac. It has 2 churches, a furnace, a flour-mill, a wagon-shop, and 3 stores. Pop. about 300.

Ortonville, a post-village, capital of Big Stone co., Minn., is at the S.E. end of Big Stone Lake, on the Hastings & Dakota Railroad, 45 miles N.W. of Montevideo. It is surrounded by fertile prairies.

Ortrand, ORT'rånt, a town of Prussian Saxony, 76 miles E. of Merseburg. Pop. 1471.

Oruba, an island of the West Indies. See ARUBA.

Orune, o-roo'nå, a village of the island of Sardinia, N.N.E. of Nuoro. Pop. 2192.

Oruro, o-roo'ro, a town, capital of Bolivia, 100 miles N.W. of Sucre, with many churches and convents. Pop. 7980. The department of Oruro, bordering on Peru, is chiefly in pasturage, on which large numbers of cattle are reared, and its mineral wealth is great.

Orust, o'roost, an island of Sweden, stift and 28 miles N.W. of Gottenburg, in the Cattegat. Length, 14 miles; breadth, 10 miles.

Orvieto, OR-ve-å'to (anc. *Urbs Ve'tus*, or *Herba'num*), a city of Italy, in Umbria, at the junction of the Paglia and Chiana, affluents of the Tiber, 79 miles by rail N.N.W. of Rome. Pop. 14,455. It stands on a scarped rock, and has a fine cathedral, rich in works of art, archbishop's and papal residences, and Etruscan remains.

Orvigo, OR-vee'go, or **Orbigo,** or-BEE'go, a river of Spain, rises in the N. of Leon, flows S., and joins the right bank of the Esla. Total course, 80 miles.

Or'vil, a township of Logan co., Ill. Pop. 1196.

Or'ville, a post-office of Pope co., Ill.

Orville, a post-office of Hamilton co., Neb.

Orville, a village in De Witt township, Onondaga co., N.Y., near the Erie Canal, 3 miles N. of Jamesville, and 5 miles E. of Syracuse. It has a church, a cheese-factory, a tannery, and a flour-mill. Pop. 157. Here is De Witt Post-Office.

Orville, Wayne co., O. See ORRVILLE.

Or'well, a river of England, co. of Suffolk, rises near Stowmarket, flows generally southeastward, and joins the Stour at Harwich. Above Ipswich it is generally called the Gipping.

Orwell, a post-village in Orwell township, Oswego co., N.Y., 7 miles E. of Pulaski, and about 38 miles N. by E. of Syracuse. It has a graded school, a church, a grist-mill, &c. The township has manufactures of leather, lumber, and sash and blinds, and a pop. of 1457.

Orwell, a post-village in Orwell township, Ashtabula co., O., on the Ashtabula & Pittsburg Railroad, 21 miles N. of Warren, and about 46 miles E. of Cleveland. It contains a normal institute and 2 churches. The township is drained by Grand River, and has manufactures of cheese, carriages, &c. Pop. of township, 936.

Orwell, a post-hamlet in Orwell township, Bradford co., Pa., about 12 miles N.E. of Towanda. The township has a public library and 5 churches, and a pop. of 1296.

Orwell, a post-village in Orwell township, Addison co., Vt., on the Addison Railroad, about 24 miles N.W. of Rutland, and 4 miles E. of Lake Champlain, which forms the W. boundary of the township. It contains 2 churches, a town hall, a national bank, a high school, and about 40 dwellings. Butter and cheese are the staple products of Orwell. Pop. of the township, 1192.

Or'well, or **Tem'peranceville,** a post-village in Elgin co., Ontario, 2½ miles from Aylmer. It has a match-factory, a foundry, saw- and grist-mills, &c. Pop. 220.

Orwell Cove, a village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 18 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 100.

Or'wigsburg, a post-borough in West Brunswick township, Schuylkill co., Pa., about 8 miles E. by S. of Pottsville, and 2 miles N. of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. It contains 3 churches, a newspaper office, 2 cigar-factories, 2 shoe-factories, and a coach-factory. Pop. 728.

Or'win, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pa., about 34 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

Orxiba, a town of Spain. See ORJIBA.

Orzhitza, or **Orjitza,** OR-zhit'zå, a town of Russia, government and 86 miles W.N.W. of Poltava.

Orzi-Novi, ORd'ze-no'vee, or **Orcinovi,** OR'che-no'-vee, a village of Northern Italy, province and 18 miles S.W. of Brescia, near the Oglio. It has a court of justice, several public offices, 2 churches, a school, and numerous mills. Pop. 5386.

Orzi-Vecchi, ORd'zee-vêk'kee, a village of Italy, in the province of Brescia, about 3 miles N.E. of Orzi-Novi. It has a church, sanctuary, and oratory, and the remains of an old fortress.

Os, a town of the Netherlands. See Oss.

Osacca, a city of Japan. See OSAKA.

Osa'ga, a railroad station in Bourbon co., Kansas, at the village of Fulton.

Osage, o'sāj' or ō'saj (Fr. pron. o'zåzh'), a county in the E. part of Kansas, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by the Osage or Marais des Cygnes, and also drained by Dragoon and Salt Creeks. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil is fertile. Ninety per cent. of the county is said to be prairie. Indian corn, hay, cattle, wheat, and oats are the staple products. Extensive mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county, and limestone abounds in it. It is traversed by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. Capital, Lyndon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,876,123. Pop. in 1870, 7648; in 1878, 12,618.

Osage, a county in the E. central part of Missouri, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Missouri River, on the N.W. by the Osage River, and is intersected by the Gasconade. The surface is hilly or uneven. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Silurian limestone is found here. This county is traversed by the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Capital, Linn. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 10,793, of whom 8392 were Americans.

Osage, Carroll co., Ark. See FAIRVIEW.

Osage, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ill., about 10 miles S.S.E. of Duquoin.

Osage, a township of La Salle co., Ill. Pop. 1176.

Osage, a post-village, capital of Mitchell co., Iowa, in Osage township, on the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, 17 miles N.N.W. of Charles City, and 1 mile E. of the Red Cedar River. It has 2 newspaper offices, a national bank, 1 other bank, 4 churches, an academy, 2 flour-mills, a brewery, a foundry, and manufactures of mowers, reapers, and wagons. Pop. in 1875, 1488; of the township, 315 additional.

Osage, a township forming the N.E. extremity of Allen co., Kansas. Pop. 527.

Osage, a township of Bourbon co., Kansas. Pop. 1036. It contains Barnesville and Glendale.

Osage, a township of Crawford co., Kansas. Pop. 1149.

Osage, a township of Labette co., Kansas. Pop. 902. It contains Morehead and Timber Hill.

Osage, a township of Miami co., Kansas. Pop. 1022. It contains Fontana.

Osage, a township of Bates co., Mo. Pop. 500.

Osage, a township of Camden co., Mo. Pop. 1426. It contains Linn Creek.

Osage, a township of Cole co., Mo. Pop. 604.

Osage, a post-hamlet in Osage township, Crawford co., Mo., near a branch of the Maramec River, about 20 miles W. of Potosi. It has a church and a lead-furnace. Pop. of the township, 784.

Osage, a township of Dent co., Mo. Pop. 288.

Osage, a township of Henry co., Mo. Pop. 828. It contains Brownington.

Osage, a township of Laclede co., Mo. Pop. 1257.

Osage, a township of Miller co., Mo. Pop. 965.

Osage, a township of Morgan co., Mo. Pop. 787.

Osage, a township of Vernon co., Mo. Pop. 1538.

Osage, a post-hamlet of Otoe co., Neb., 8 miles S. of Syracuse Railroad Station.

Osage, a post-office of Coryell co., Tex.

Osage Agency. See PAWHUSKA.

Osage Av'enue, a post-office of Pueblo co., Col.

Osage Bluff, a post-hamlet of Cole co., Mo., on the Osage River, 8 miles S.S.W. of Jefferson City.

Osage City, a post-town of Osage co., Kansas, on Salt Creek, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 35 miles S. by W. of Topeka, and 26 miles N.E. of Emporia. It contains a savings-bank, a newspaper office, and 6 churches, and has manufactories of pottery and bricks. About 400 men are employed here in mining coal, which is found near the surface. Pop. 1062.

Osage City, a post-village of Coles co., Mo., on the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Osage, and on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 8 miles E. of Jefferson City.

Osage Creek, Arkansas, runs northwestward in Carroll co., and enters King's River.

Osage Fork of Gasconade River, Missouri, rises in Texas co., and unites with the main stream in the N.E. part of Laclede co.

Osage Fork of Maramec River. See MARAMEC.

Osage Iron-Works, a post-hamlet of Camden co., Mo., 35 miles N.N.W. of Lebanon. It has a church and an iron-furnace.

Osage Mills, a post-office of Benton co., Ark., about 20 miles N. of Fayetteville. Here is a flouring-mill.

Osage Mission, mĭsh'un, a post-village in Mission township, Neosho co., Kansas, on the Neosho River, and on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 14 miles N. by E. of Parsons, and 34 miles S.W. of Fort Scott. It has 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a savings-bank, 3 churches, 2 flouring-mills, 2 plough-factories, the St. Ann's Academy for girls, the St. Francis Institute for boys, and a graded school with a brick building which cost $20,000. Pop. 1230.

Osage River rises in Wabaunsee co., Kansas, and runs eastward through the cos. of Osage and Franklin, and southeastward through Miami and Linn. It passes next into Bates co. of Missouri, in which state its general direction is nearly eastward. It intersects the cos. of St. Clair, Benton, Camden, and Miller, and enters the Missouri River about 9 miles below Jefferson City. Its length is estimated at 500 miles, the greater part of which is in Missouri. The portion of it which traverses Kansas and Western Missouri is sometimes called *Marais des Cygnes*. Small vessels can ascend it in high water nearly 200 miles.

Osaka, or **Ozaka,** ō'zå-kå, also called **Naniwa,** nå-ne'wå, a city of Japan, on the island of Hondo, and on the sea, 37 miles S.W. of Kioto, to which, as well as to Hiogo and Kobé, railways extend. It has a large foreign trade, both direct and by way of Hiogo. It ships large amounts of tea, silk, silk-worms' eggs, and copper. It has a steam paper-mill, arsenals, machine-shops, a great castle, a city hall, a mint, college and academy, and streets well paved (in part) or in some places traversed by canals, over which are more than 1100 bridges, some of them of iron. The city abounds in theatres and places of amusement, has over 1900 places of worship, and is a great centre for all kinds of native manufactures. It has 5 newspapers, and in the town and suburbs there are hundreds of schools. In point of size it is the third or fourth of Japanese cities; but in social affairs and in fashion, as well as in commerce and industry, it takes the first rank. Pop. 281,119, or, with suburban district, 530,885.

Osa'kis, a post-village in Osakis township, Douglas co., Minn., on a beautiful lake of the same name, 25 miles N.W. of Melrose, and about 12 miles E. of Alexandria. It has a church, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a superior hotel. Pop. about 300; of the township, 398.

Osakis Lake, Minnesota, is mostly in Todd co., and touches the E. border of Douglas co. It is 7 or 8 miles long, and is the source of Sauk River.

O'sanip'pa, a post-hamlet of Chambers co., Ala., 9 miles S. of West Point, Ga. It has 3 churches.

Osasio, o-så'se-o, a village of Italy, province and S. of Turin. Pop. 1254.

Osawatomie, Miami co., Kansas. See OSSAWATOMIE.

Osawkie, a village of Kansas. See OZAWKIE.

Osborn, oz'burn, a station of the Connecticut Central Railroad, in East Windsor township, Hartford co., Conn., 12 miles N.E. of Hartford.

Osborn, a post-hamlet of Rock Island co., Ill., in Zuma township, on Rock River, and on the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad, at the junction of the Rock Island Branch, 16 miles E. of the city of Rock Island. The station at this place is called Rock River Junction.

Osborn, a village of Howard co., Iowa, about 42 miles N.E. of Charles City.

Osborn, a post-village in Colfax township, De Kalb co., Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 29 miles E. of St. Joseph. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a school-house which cost $10,000. Pop. about 500.

Osborn, a post-village in Bath township, Greene co., O., on Mad River, and on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 10½ miles N.E. of Dayton, and on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, 13 miles S.W. of Springfield. It has 4 churches, a flour-mill, and a distillery. Pop. 639.

Osborn, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, on the Ohio River, 12 miles N.W. of Pittsburg.

Osborn, Colleton co., S.C. See ADAMS RUN.

Osborn, a township of Outagamie co., Wis. Pop. 537. Its post-office is South Osborn.

Osborne, oz'burn, a residence of the Queen of Great Britain, Isle of Wight, 1½ miles from Cowes.

Osborne, oz'burn, a county in the N. part of Kansas, has an area of 900 square miles. It is intersected by the North and South Forks of Solomon River, and also drained by Salt and Wolf Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. A large portion of it is prairie. Limestone abounds here. Capital, Osborne. Pop. in 1870, 33; in 1877, 4335; in 1878, 6125.

Osborne, a post-village, capital of Osborne co., Kansas, on the South Fork of the Solomon River, in Penn township, on the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, 34 miles W. of Beloit. It has a newspaper office.

Osborne Hollow, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 10 miles E.N.E. of Binghamton. It has a church.

Osborne Islands, a group in Admiralty Gulf, off the N.W. coast of Australia.

Osborne's, a station in Chesterfield co., Va., on the James River, about 7 miles below Richmond, and opposite Farrer's Island. The Bright Hope Railroad extends hence to Clover Hill or Winterpock, 21 miles distant.

Osborne's Mills, a post-hamlet of Roane co., W. Va., 26 miles N.E. of Charleston.

Osborn's Bridge, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., N.Y., on the Sacondaga River, 2½ miles from Northville Station, and about 45 miles N.N.W. of Albany. It has a church.

Osborn's Ford, a post-office of Scott co., Va., on Clinch River, about 36 miles W.N.W. of Abingdon.

Osborn's Gap, a post-office of Wise co., Va.

Osbornville, a post-office of Wilkes co., N.C.

Osca, the ancient name of Huesca.

Os'car, a township of Otter Tail co., Minn. Pop. 447.

Oscar, a post-office of Phelps co., Neb.

Oscar, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., about 44 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Oscar Lake, a post-office and lake of Douglas co., Minn., 20 miles N.E. of Morris.

Oscarshamn, or **Oskarshamn,** os'karz-håmn', a town of Sweden, læn of Kalmar, on Kalmar Sound, 125 miles by rail E. by S. of Jönköping. It has an active shipping-trade. Pop. 4805.

Oscarstad, os'kar-ståd', or **Arvika,** ar-vee'kå, a town of Sweden, læn and 40 miles N.W. of Carlstad.

Os'cawan'a, a station in Westchester co., N.Y., on the Hudson River Railroad, 36 miles N. of New York.

Oscela, Oscelum, ancient names of Domo d'Ossola.

Os'ceo'la, a county in the N.W. part of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of 432 square miles. It is drained by Little Sioux River and Otter Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level prairie. The soil is fertile. This county is intersected by the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad. Capital, Sibley. Pop. in 1875, 1778.

Osceola, a county in the N.W. central part of Michigan, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Muskegon River, and is also drained by Pine River. The surface is undulating, and mostly covered with forests of the sugar-maple, pine, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and hay are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad and the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad. Capital, Hersey. Valuation of real and personal estate, $966,922. Pop. in 1870, 2093; in 1874, 6216.

Osceola, a post-village, capital of Mississippi co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, about 50 miles by land N. by E. of Memphis. It has a newspaper office. Pop. 300.

Osceola, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Fla., is 8 miles W. of St. John's River, and near several lakes. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Osceola, a post-office of Oconee co., Ga.

Osceola, a village in Browning township, Schuyler co., Ill., on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 11 miles S. of Vermont. It has 1 or 2 churches and a saw-mill. The name of its post-office is Baders.

Osceola, a post-hamlet of Stark co., Ill., in Elmira township, about 38 miles E.N.E. of Galesburg. It has 2 churches and a steam flour-mill. Pop. about 200.

Osceola, a township of Stark co., Ill. Pop. 1278.

Osceola, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky. See Oceola.

Osceola, a post-village, capital of Clarke co., Iowa, in Osceola township, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 26 miles W. of Chariton, and about 44 miles S. by W. of Des Moines. It has a court-house, 6 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a high school and normal school, and printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers, also a flouring-mill, a woollen-mill, and a planing-mill. Pop. in 1875, 1701; of the township, 446.

Osceola, a township of Franklin co., Iowa. Pop. 637.

Osceola, Livingston co., Mich. See Oceola.

Osceola, a township of Osceola co., Mich. Pop. 824.

Osceola, a post-village, capital of St. Clair co., Mo., in Osceola township, on the Osage River, about 60 miles S.S.W. of Sedalia. It has a bank, a church, a newspaper office, and a flouring-mill. Pop. 331; of the township, 957.

Osceola, a post-village, capital of Polk co., Neb., near the North Fork of the Big Blue River, 25 miles S.S.W. of Columbus, and about 56 miles W.N.W. of Lincoln. It has a newspaper office. Pop. about 200.

Osceola, a post-office and mining-camp of White Pine co., Nev. Gold is found here.

Osceola, a post-village in Osceola township, Lewis co., N.Y., on the East Branch of Salmon River, 12 miles N. of Camden, and about 36 miles N.W. of Utica. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber and of handles for brooms, forks, &c. Pop. of the township, 649.

Osceola, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 20 miles S.E. of Pittsburg.

Osceola, or **Osceola Mills,** a post-borough in Decatur township, Clearfield co., Pa., on Mushannon Creek, and on the Tyrone & Clearfield Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 33 miles N. by E. of Altoona, and 22 miles S.E. of Clearfield. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, a graded school, a tannery, 4 saw-mills, 2 planing-mills, a foundry, and a machine-shop. Coal is mined near this place. Present pop. about 1200. The name of its post-office is Osceola Mills. On May 20, 1875, the greater part of Osceola was destroyed by fire, about 250 houses being burned.

Osceola, a post-village in Osceola township, Tioga co., Pa., on Cowanesque Creek, 24 miles S.W. of Corning, N.Y. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a tannery, a saw-mill, and a carriage-shop. Pop. of the township, 523.

Osceola, a post-office of Hill co., Tex.

Osceola, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Va., 8 miles S.E. of Abingdon. It has 2 churches, 2 stores, and a tannery.

Osceola, a post-office of King co., Washington, 6 miles from Wilkeson Station.

Osceola, or **Oceola,** a post-office in Osceola township, Fond du Lac co., Wis., about 12 miles S.E. of Fond du Lac. Pop. of the township, 1351.

Osceola, or **Osceola Mills,** a post-village, capital of Polk co., Wis., in Osceola township, on the St. Croix River, 24 miles above Stillwater, Minn., and about 27 miles N. of Hudson. It has 2 churches, a high school, a newspaper office, saw-mills, and a flour-mill. Steamboats daily ascend the river to this place. Pop. 300; of township, 914.

Osceo'la, a post-village in Renfrew co., Ontario, on Snake River, 17 miles S.S.E. of Pembroke. Pop. 100.

Osceola Mine, a mining-village in Calumet township, Houghton co., Mich. Copper is mined here. Osceola Station is on the Mineral Range Railroad, 2 miles from Calumet.

Osch, a town of the Netherlands. See Oss.

Oscha, a river of Siberia. See Osha.

Oschatz, o'shåts, a town of Germany, in Saxony, on the railway from Leipsic to Dresden, 31 miles E.S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 7243. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of woollen cloth, stoneware, beer, &c.

Oschersleben, osh'ẹrs-lå'bẹn, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Bode, 19 miles W.S.W. of Magdeburg, on the railway to Brunswick. Pop. 7831. It has a castle, and some manufactures of woollen cloth.

Oschiri, os-kee'ree, or **Oskeri,** os-kå'ree, a village of Sardinia, 29 miles E.N.E. of Sassari. Pop. 2144.

Oschitz, osh'its, a town of Bohemia, 8 miles N.W. of Reichenberg. Pop. 1200.

Oschmjany, Russia. See Oshmiany.

Os'co, a post-hamlet in Osco township, Henry co., Ill., on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, 23 miles S.E. of the city of Rock Island, and 68 miles N.W. of Peoria. Pop. of the township, 1216.

Osco, a post-office of Kearney co., Neb., 18 miles S. of Lowell.

Osco'da, a northern county of Michigan, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Au Sable River. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Lumber, oats, potatoes, &c., are the staple products. Pop. in 1870, 70, of whom 32 were natives and 38 were foreigners.

Oscoda, a post-village of Iosco co., Mich., in Oscoda township, about 70 miles N. of Bay City. It has a banking-house, 3 churches, a money-order post-office, a graded school, 2 steam lumber-mills, 2 planing-mills, and a foundry. It is on Lake Huron, at the mouth of Au Sable River, and adjacent to Au Sable village. Pop. of the township, 1001.

Osero, an island of Austria. See Lossini.

Osero, o-så'ro, a maritime town of Austria, on the W. side of the island of Lossini, in the Adriatic. Pop. 1482. It has a fine cathedral.

Os'eu'ma, a station in the Indian Territory, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of Vinita.

Osgood, oz'good, a post-village of Ripley co., Ind., in Centre township, on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 52 miles W. of Cincinnati, O. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a foundry, a saw-mill, a money-order post-office, 2 drug-stores, and a stone-quarry. Pop. about 500.

Osgood, a post-hamlet of Chatham co., N.C., on the Raleigh & Augusta Railroad, 39 miles S.W. of Raleigh. It has a lumber-mill.

Osgoode, oz′good, or **Metcalfe,** mĕt′kăf, a post-village in Russell co., Ontario, 9 miles N.E. of Osgoode Station. It contains a drill-shed, town hall, 4 stores, 2 hotels, 2 tanneries, and several mills. Pop. 350.

Osha, Oscha, or **Ocha,** o′shå, a river of Siberia, issues from Lake Teniz, government of Tobolsk, and joins the Irtish 30 miles below Tara. Total course, 140 miles.

Oshawa, osh′ạ-wạ, a post-township of Nicollet co., Minn., is bounded on the E. by the Minnesota River, and contains St. Peter, the capital of the county. It is intersected by the Winona & St. Peter Railroad. Pop. 1000. Oshawa Station on this road, and Oshawa Post-Office, are 10 miles W. of St. Peter and 12 miles N.N.W. of Mankato.

Oshawa, osh′ạ-wạ, a village of the county and province of Ontario, on Lake Ontario, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 33½ miles N.E. of Toronto. It is an important market-town, and has manufactories of printing-presses, steam engines and boilers, mill-machinery, agricultural implements, musical instruments, furniture, leather, wooden-ware, boots and shoes, &c., several churches, 6 hotels, a number of stores, a newspaper office, and 2 branch banks. Oshawa is a port of entry. Its harbor on Lake Ontario is called Sydenham. Pop. 3185.

Osh′kosh, a post-office of Sioux co., Iowa.

Oshkosh, a city, the capital of Winnebago co., Wis., is situated on the W. shore of Lake Winnebago and on both banks of Fox River (which here enters the lake), 17 miles N. by W. of Fond du Lac, 80 miles (103 by rail) N.N.W. of Milwaukee, and 49 miles S.S.W. of Green Bay. The ground on which it is built slopes gradually towards the lake and river, and is convenient for drainage. Steamboats can ascend from Green Bay to this city, and can pass in the other direction to the Mississippi River by means of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. Oshkosh is on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and is the N.E. terminus of a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. It is the second city of the state in population, and contains a court-house, a state normal school, a high school, about 16 churches, 3 public halls, an opera-house, a public library, 3 national banks, about 20 saw-mills, which cut 75,000,000 feet annually, 5 planing-mills, several shingle-mills, 3 flouring-mills, 5 breweries, 2 tanneries, 4 machine-shops, 3 foundries, a ship-yard, 3 warehouses for grain, manufactures of sash and blinds, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 5 weekly newspapers. The chief articles of export are pine lumber and wheat flour. Near the northern border of this city is an asylum for the insane, founded by the state. On the 28th of April, 1875, a great fire occurred here, and burned the opera-house, &c., about 200 residences, and 100 stores. Pop. in 1870, 12,663; in 1875, 17,015; of Oshkosh township (additional), 1124.

Oshmiany, or **Oschmjany,** osh-m′yå′nee, a town of Russia, government and 28 miles S.E. of Vilna. Pop. 4560.

Oshmooneyn, or **Achmouneyn,** osh-moo-nån′, written also **Eschmunein,** or **Eshmouneyn,** a large village of Egypt, W. of the Nile, on the site of the ancient *Hermopolis Magna*. Lat. 27° 50′ N.; lon. about 30° 50′ E. Pop. estimated at from 4000 to 10,000. In its vicinity are some highly-interesting ruins.

Osh′temo, or **Os′temo,** a post-village in Oshtemo township, Kalamazoo co., Mich., on the Michigan Central Railroad, about 50 miles S. of Grand Rapids, and 5 miles S.W. of Kalamazoo. It has a church and a graded school. Pop. of the township, 1489.

Osieczno, a town of Prussia. See Storchnest.

Osiglia, o-seel′yå, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, about 24 miles from Savona. Pop. 1368.

Osilo, o-see′lo, a village of Italy, Sardinia, 6 miles E. of Sassari. Pop. 4738.

Osima, o-see′må, a small island of Japan, 40 miles W. of Matsmai.

Osima, a bay of Japan. See Odawara.

Osimo, os′e-mo (anc. *Auximum*), a town of Central Italy, on a hill, near the Musone, 9 miles S. of Ancona. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 4853.

Osino, o-see′no, a station on the Central Pacific Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Elko, Nev.

Osio-di-Sopra, o′se-o-dee-so′prå, and **Osio-di-Sotto,** o′se-o-dee-sot′to, two adjacent villages of Northern Italy, province and 7 miles S.S.W. of Bergamo. United pop. 2846.

Osioot, a town of Upper Egypt. See Sioot.

Os‵kaloo′sa, a post-hamlet in Oskaloosa township, Clay co., Ill., about 28 miles S.E. of Vandalia. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill. Pop. of the township, 1171.

Oskaloosa, a city, the capital of Mahaska co., Iowa, is in Oskaloosa township, on the "divide," or watershed, between the Des Moines and South Skunk Rivers, on the Central Railroad of Iowa, and on a branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and Keokuk & Des Moines Railroads, 62 miles E.S.E. of Des Moines City, 24 miles N.N.W. of Ottumwa, and 24 miles N.N.E. of Albia. This city is lighted with gas, and is well drained. Its site is elevated about 140 feet above the level of the river. It contains 13 churches, 2 high schools, the Oskaloosa College (Christian), with a large brick edifice, Penn College, under the direction of the Friends, organized in 1873, a national bank, a savings-bank, 2 other banks, and printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers. The yearly meeting of the Society of Friends for the state of Iowa is held here. Oskaloosa has a grain-elevator, 2 woollen-factories, 2 flouring-mills, 2 planing-mills, 3 foundries with machine-shops, and a mattress-factory. Here are mines of good coal, which is easily accessible. Pop. in 1870, 3204; in 1875, 4263; of township, excluding Oskaloosa and Beacon, 2465.

Oskaloosa, a post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Kansas, in Oskaloosa township, about 22 miles W.S.W. of Leavenworth, and 25 miles N.E. of Topeka. It has 2 banks, a graded school, 2 newspaper offices, and 2 churches. Pop. 640; of the township, 1556.

Oskeri, a village of Sardinia. See Oschiri.

Oskol, os-kol′, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Koorsk, flows generally S., and in the government of Kharkov joins the Donets on the left, about 15 miles below Izioom. Length, 210 miles.

Oskol, Russia. See Novoi-Oskol and Staroi-Oskol.

Oslauan, os′lŏw-ån‵, or **Oslawany,** os-lå-wå′nee, a town of Moravia, 12 miles W.S.W. of Brünn, on the right bank of the Oslawa. Pop. 2329.

Os′lo, a post-hamlet in Vernon township, Dodge co., Minn., 10 miles S. of Kasson.

Oslo, a post-office of Manitowoc co., Wis.

Osma, os′må (anc. *Os′mus*), a river of Bulgaria, joins the Danube near Nicopolis. Length, 100 miles.

Os′ma, a post-hamlet of Phillips co., Kansas, 40 miles N. of Ellis (Ellis co.). It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Osman, os‵mån′, a town of India, Punjab, between the Indus and Jhylum Rivers. Lat. 33° 53′ N.; lon. 72° 52′ E

Os′man, a post-office and station of McLean co., Ill., on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, 21 miles N.W. of Champaign, and 13 miles S.S.W. of Gibson.

Osman, a post-hamlet in Meeme township, Manitowoc co., Wis., 7 miles W. of Centreville. It has a church.

Osman-Bazar, os-mån′-bå-zar′, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 32 miles W. of Shoomla. Pop. 5000.

Osmanjik, or **Osmandjik,** os-mån-jeek′, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 54 miles W.N.W. of Amasia, on the Kizil-Irmak. Pop. 5000.

Osman's, oz′mạnz, a post-hamlet of Adams co., O., about 25 miles W. of Portsmouth.

Osmus, the ancient name of the Osma.

Osnabrück, os′nå-brük‵, an extensive district or landdrostei of Prussia, in Hanover, bounded W. by the Netherlands. Area, 2411 square miles. Pop. 277,761.

Os′nabruck Centre, a post-village in Stormont co., Ontario, 6 miles N.W. of Wales. Pop. 100.

Os′naburg (Ger. *Osnabrück*, os′nå-brük‵), a town of Prussia, in Hanover, capital of the district of Osnabrück, on the Haase, an affluent of the Ems, at a railway junction, 74 miles W.S.W. of Hanover. It is enclosed by walls, and consists of an old and a new town. Principal edifices, the old palace, town hall, court-house, cathedral, several Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches, 2 gymnasia, a Lutheran orphan asylum, hospitals, and a workhouse. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, tobacco, chiccory, soap, paper, and leather. Its chief trade, the export of linen fabrics and cattle, is favored by its position on the high route between Bremen and the Lower Rhine. The treaty of Westphalia, which ended the Thirty Years' War, was negotiated here in 1648. The bishopric was secularized in 1803, and incorporated with Hanover. Pop. 17,532.

Osnaburg, Society Islands. See Maitea.

Osnaburg, oz′nạ-bŭrg, a post-village in Osnaburg township, Stark co., O., 4 miles E. of Canton, and about 2½ miles S. of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. It has 4 churches and a grist-mill. Coal, iron ore, and limestone abound here. Pop. of the township, 2046.

Osnaburgh Island, Pacific Ocean, lat. 21° 54′ S., lon. 38° 59′ 34″ W., is 14 miles long, and well wooded.

Osoblaha, the Moravian name of HOTZENPLOTZ.

Oso′lo, a township of Elkhart co., Ind. Pop. 922.

Osorkow, a town of Poland. See OZORKOW.

Osorno, o-SOR′no, a volcano of Patagonia, W. coast, opposite the island of Chiloe. Lat. 41° S.; lon. 70° 40′ W.

Osorno, o-SOR′no, a river of Chili, rises in the large lake of Osorno, flows N.W., and enters the Pacific 34 miles S.W. of Valdivia.

Osorno, a town of Chili, province of Llanquihue, 50 miles S. by E. of Valdivia. Pop. 1895.

Osorno Mayor, o-SOR′no mī-OR′, a village of Spain, in Leon, province and 32 miles N. of Palencia. Pop. 1091.

Ospedaletto, os-pȧ-dȧ-lĕt′to, a village of Italy, 9 miles S.E. of Lodi. Pop. 1698.

Ospedaletto, or **Ospitaletto,** a village of Northern Italy, province and 8 miles W. of Brescia. Pop. 2147.

Ospino, os-pee′no, a town of Venezuela, state of Portuguesa, 55 miles N.N.E. of Guanare. Pop. 6144.

Oss, or **Os** (formerly **Osch,** OSK), a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 13 miles N.E. of Bois-le-Duc.

Os′sa (Gr. Οσσα; modern, *Kisso′vo*), a mountain of Thessaly, on the E. side of the river Peneus, immediately N. of Mount Pelion, and bounding, with the opposite chain of Mount Olympus, the renowned Vale of Tempe.

Ossa, os′sȧ, a river of West Prussia, joins the Vistula near Graudenz, after a W. course of 45 miles.

Ossa, os′sȧ, a bay of the Malay Archipelago, on the E. side of Gilolo, with the village of Ossa on its S. coast.

Ossa, os′sȧ, a town of Russia, government and 58 miles S.W. of Perm, on the Kama. Pop. 2815.

Os′sabaw‵ Island, one of the sea-islands of Bryan co., Ga., at the mouth of Ogeechee River, is about 10 miles long. Ossabaw Sound is immediately N. of the island.

Ossago, os-sȧ′go, a village of Northern Italy, 5 miles S. of Lodi. Pop. 1194.

Ossaia, os-sī′ȧ (*i.e.*, the "bones"), a village of Italy, province of Arezzo, 3 miles S. of Cortona, and N. of the Lake of Perugia (anc. *Thrasyme′nus*). From the remains found here, it is supposed to be the site of the famous victory gained by the Carthaginians, under Hannibal, over the Romans, under Flaminius, B.C. 217.

Ossau, Gave de, Pyrenees. See GAVE D'ASPE.

Oss‵awat′omie, or **Os‵awat′omie,** a post-village of Miami co., Kansas, in a township of its own name, on the Osage River, 7 miles S.W. of Paola, and about 35 miles S.S.E. of Lawrence. It has a church, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill. Here is an asylum for the insane, founded by the state. Pop. of township, 1017.

Ossekeag, New Brunswick. See HAMPTON.

Os′seo, a post-village in Jefferson township, Hillsdale co., Mich., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 6 miles E.S.E. of Hillsdale, and 27 miles W. of Adrian. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of bricks and tiles. Pop. about 300.

Osseo, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn., 5 miles S. by W. of Anoka, and 22 miles N.W. of St. Paul. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a plough-factory. P. 215.

Osseo, a post-village of Trempealeau co., Wis., in Sumner township, on the Buffalo River, 24 miles S.E. of Eau Claire. It has 2 grist-mills and a drug-store. Pop. 200.

Ossero, an island in the Adriatic Sea. See LOSSINI.

Os′sett-with-Gaw′thorpe, a town of England, co. of York, on a railway, 3 miles W. of Wakefield. It has coal-mines and woollen-mills. Pop. 9190.

Ossi, os′see, a village of Sardinia, 4 miles S.S.E. of Sassari. Pop. 2169.

Ossian, osh′yạn, a post-village of Wells co., Ind., on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, 15 miles S. of Fort Wayne. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a grist-mill, and 2 drug-stores. Pop. about 250.

Ossian, a post-village in Military township, Winneshiek co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Calmar, and 11 miles S. of Decorah. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a wagon-shop, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 700.

Ossian, or **Ossian Centre,** a post-hamlet in Ossian township, Livingston co., N.Y., 5 or 6 miles S.W. of Dansville, and about 45 miles S. by W. of Rochester. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 1144.

Os′sin, a small river of Wisconsin, flows into Rock River in Dodge co., near the S. end of Horicon Lake.

Ossineke, os-se-neek′, a post-hamlet in Ossineke township, Alpena co., Mich., on Thunder Bay, about 100 miles N.N.E. of Bay City. It has a lumber-mill. Here are forests of pine, cedar, maple, &c. Pop. of the township, 110.

Os′sipee, a small lake in Carroll co., N.H., is about 6 miles N. of the village of Ossipee.

Ossipee, a post-village, capital of Carroll co., N.H., in Ossipee township, on the Portsmouth & Conway Railroad, 55 miles N. by W. of Portsmouth, and 26 miles S. of North Conway. It has 5 churches and several saw-mills. The township contains other villages, named Centre Ossipee and West Ossipee, and is bounded N.E. by the beautiful Ossipee Lake, which is visited by many tourists in summer. This lake is about 8 miles long. Pop. of the township, 1822.

Ossipee Mills, a post-hamlet of York co., Me., on Little Ossipee River, about 30 miles W. of Portland. It has a woollen-mill.

Ossipee Mountain, of Grafton co., N.H., a range lying immediately W. of Ossipee Lake.

Ossipee River is the outlet of Ossipee Lake, in Carroll co., N.H. It runs eastward into Maine, forms the boundary between the cos. of Oxford and York, and enters the Saco River.

Ossipee Valley, a post-office of Carroll co., N.H.

Ossona, os-so′nȧ, a village of Italy, province of Milan, 8 miles N. of Abbiategrasso. Pop. 1107.

Ossoree, os-so′ree (Hindoo, *Asooree*, or *Asuri*), a large village of India, in Mysore, 23 miles W.N.W. of Nundydroog. Near it is a noble reservoir.

Ossun, os‵sŭɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, 10 miles S.W. of Tarbes. Pop. 2400.

Ossuna, a town of Spain. See OSUNA.

Ostashkov, or **Ostaschkow,** os-tȧsh-kov′, a town of Russia, government and 104 miles W.N.W. of Tver, on Lake Seligher. It is built mostly of wood, but its public edifices are handsome stone structures, and comprise several churches and hospitals and an extensive bazaar. It has large salt- and spirit-magazines, malt-houses, tanneries, soap-works, and ship-building docks. Pop. 10,806.

Oste, os′tẹh, a river of Prussia, in Hanover, rises in the W. of the landdrostei of Lüneburg, flows N.W., and enters the estuary of the Elbe 4 miles N.E. of Otterndorf. Length, 80 miles.

Ostemo, Kalamazoo co., Mich. See OSHTEMO.

Ostend, os-tĕnd′ (Fr. *Ostende*, os‵tòɴd′), a seaport town of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the North Sea, 60 miles N. of the North Foreland (in Kent). Lat. 51° 14′ 1′ N.; lon. 2° 55′ 5″ E. It is regularly and neatly built, and contains a citadel and bathing-houses, it being a watering-place of great popularity. It has a large inner harbor, docks, piers, and basins, oyster parks, some sugar- and salt-refineries, sail-cloth-, soap-, and other factories, rope-walks, building-docks, active fisheries, and a large trade in agricultural produce. It has regular steam communication with London and Dover, and is connected with Antwerp by the Great Belgian Railway and with Bruges by the Ostend & Bruges Canal. It has a high sea-wall, or *digue.* Ostend was founded in the ninth century, walled in 1445, and regularly fortified in 1585 by the Prince of Orange. It sustained a memorable siege from 1601 to 1604, during which it lost about 50,000 and the Spanish besiegers more than 80,000 men. Its walls and forts have been demolished. Pop. 16,823.

Os′tend, a hamlet of McHenry co., Ill., about 24 miles N. of Elgin.

Ostend, a post-hamlet in Bell township, Clearfield co., Pa., about 32 miles N.N.W. of Altoona.

Ostenfeld, os′tẹn-fĕlt‵, a village of Prussia, 16 miles W.S.W. of Sleswick. Pop. 1774.

Osteodes, an ancient name of USTICA.

Oster, os′tẹr, or **Ostr,** os′t′r, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Chernigov, flows W., and joins the Desna at the town of Oster. Length, 100 miles.

Oster, a town of Russia, government and 44 miles S.S.W. of Chernigov, on the Desna, here joined by the Oster. Pop. 2831.

Osterburg, os′tẹr-bŏŏrg‵, a town of Prussian Saxony, on a railway, 47 miles N. of Magdeburg. Pop. 3633.

Os′terburg, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., 5 miles from Cessna. It has 3 churches and 2 flour-mills.

Osterby, os′tẹr-bü‵, a small town of Sweden, læn and 29 miles N.N.E. of Upsal. It has forges and smelting-houses for the iron from the mine of Dannemora.

Os′terdock, a post-hamlet of Clayton co., Iowa, on Turkey River, and on a branch of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, 36 miles N.W. of Dubuque.

Osterfeld, os′tẹr-fĕlt‵, a town of Prussian Saxony, 20 miles S.S.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 1542.

Ostergothland, or **Ostergötland.** See LINKÖPING.

Osterhofen, os′tẹr-ho‵fẹn, a town of Bavaria, 15 miles E.N.E. of Landau. Pop. 1452.

Osterhout, Wyoming co., Pa. See LA GRANGE.

Osterode, os′tẹh-roˋdẹh, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on a tributary of the Leine, at the foot of the Harz, 51 miles by rail S.S.E. of Hanover. It is enclosed by walls, and has several churches and hospitals, a gymnasium, a royal granary, and manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, table-linens, long cloths, tobacco, soap, white lead, and metallic and wooden wares, with breweries, distilleries, and tanneries. Pop. 5658.

Osterode, a town of East Prussia, 75 miles S.S.W. of Königsberg, on Lake Drewenz. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, beer, and liquors. Pop. 5746.

Osteröe, os′tẹr-öˋ or os′tẹr-öˋẹh, one of the Färöe Islands.

Österreich, the German name of AUSTRIA.

Oster-Risöer, os′tẹr-ree′söˋẹr, a seaport town of Norway, stift and 60 miles N.E. of Christiansand, on the Cattegat. Pop. 2216.

Ostersund, or **Östersund,** ös′tẹr-soondˋ, a town of North Sweden, capital of Jemtland, 112 miles W.S.W. of Hernösand. Pop. 2212. See JEMTLAND.

Os′terville, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., on the Atlantic Ocean, about 30 miles E. of New Bedford. It has a large hotel, 2 churches, a boat-yard, and a number of cottages.

Osterwick, os′tẹr-ŵikˋ, a town of Prussian Saxony, 42 miles W.S.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 3375.

Osthammer, ost-håm′mẹr, a small seaport town of Sweden, læn and 65 miles N. of Stockholm.

Ostheim, or **Gross Ostheim,** groce ost′hīme, a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, 5 miles S.W. of Aschaffenburg. Pop. 2584. See also KLEIN OSTHEIM.

Ostheim-vor-der-Rhön, ost′hīme-vᴏʀ-dêʀ-rön, a town of Saxe-Weimar, principality and 87 miles S.S.W. of Eisenach. It is enclosed with walls, and has a college and a hospital. Pop. 2430.

Osthofen, ost′hoˋfẹn, a town of Hesse, province of Rhein-Hessen, near the Rhine, 6 miles N.N.W. of Worms. It has manufactures of wine. Pop. 2879.

Ostia, os′te-å, a village of Italy, at the S. mouth of the Tiber, 14 miles W.S.W. of Rome. The ancient city, 1½ miles distant, was in former times the principal port of Rome. From its site many sculptures have been recovered.

Ostiaks, os′te-aksˋ, a people in the S. part of Siberia, between the Irtish and Yenisei Rivers.

Ostiano, os-te-å′no, or **Ustiano,** oos-te-å′no, a town of Northern Italy, 8 miles N.W. of Canneto. Pop. 3318.

Ostiglia, os-teel′yå (anc. *Hostilia*), a town of Italy, 17 miles E.S.E. of Mantua, on the Po. Pop. 4559.

Ostr, a river of Russia. See OSTER.

Ostra, os′trå, **Ostrau,** os′trŏw, or **Ostrawa,** os-trå′ŵå, a town of Moravia, 6 miles S.S.W. of Hradisch, on an island formed by the March. Pop. 3409. Here is a castle, the property of Prince Liechtenstein.

Ostran′der, a post-village in Scioto township, Delaware co., O., on Mill Creek, and on the railroad which connects Delaware with Dayton, 9 miles W.S.W. of the former. It has 3 churches and a flouring-mill. Pop. about 300.

Ostrasia, os-trå′she-ạ (Fr. *Ostrasie,* osˋtråˋzee′), or **Austrasia,** aws-trå′she-ạ (Fr. *Austrasie,* ōsˋtråˋzee′), the most eastern of the portions into which the empire of Charlemagne was divided by his successors. It appears to have extended from the Meuse on the W. to the Böhmerwald Mountains on the E., and to have included the W. part of the archduchy of Austria. The name is derived from the Teutonic *ost* or *oster,* "eastern," being from the same root as AUSTRIA (*Oesterreich: i.e.,* "eastern kingdom"). In like manner, NEUSTRIA is supposed to be derived from *west* (Fr. *Ouest*), the initial *N* being prefixed perhaps for the sake of euphony, or for more clearly marking the distinction between this name and *Austria* or *Ostrasia.*——Adj. and inhab. OSTRASIAN, os-trå′she-ạn, or AUSTRASIAN, aws-trå′she-ạn.

Ostrau, os′trŏw, a town of Moravia, on the Ostrawitza, 30 miles N.E. of Weisskirchen. Pop. 1803.

Ostrau, or **Ostrawa,** Moravia. See OSTRA.

Ostritz, os′trits, a town of Saxony, on the Neisse, 10 miles N.E. of Zittau. Pop. 1545.

Ostrog, os-trog′ (*i.e.,* a "palisaded fort"), a town of Russia, in Volhynia, on the Gorin, 100 miles W. of Zhitomeer. It consists of an old and a new town, and has an ancient castle. Pop. 7910, of whom many are Jews.

Ostrogoisk, Ostrogojsk, os-tro-goisk′, or **Ostragaschesk,** os-trå-gå-shêsk′, a town of Russia, government and 59 miles S. of Voronezh, on the Sosna Tikhaia. Pop. 9904. It has extensive magazines and cattle-fairs.

Ostrogothia, Sweden. See LINKÖPING.

Ostrok, os-trok′, a remarkable convent of Montenegro, 22 miles N.E. of Cattaro. It is built in a spacious cavern on the side of a cliff which rises 400 feet above it, and is the great stronghold and chief powder-magazine of the Montenegrins. In 1768 it was defended by 30 men against 30,000 Turks.

Ostrolenka, os-tro-lên′kå, a town of Poland, government of Lomza, 86 miles N.E. of Plock, on the Narew. It has manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 5865.

Ostrov, a town of Bohemia. See SCHLACKENWERTH.

Ostrov, or **Ostrow,** os-trov′ (*i.e.,* "island"), a town of Russia, government and 35 miles S. of Pskov, on an island formed by the Velikaia. Pop. 3625.

Ostroviec, or **Ostrowez,** osˋtro-vêtz′, a town of Russian Poland, government of Radom, 15 miles N. of Opatow. Pop. 4918.

Ostrovizza, os-tro-vit′så, or **Ostrovitz,** os′tro-vitsˋ, a town of Bosnia, on the Unna.

Ostrovno, os-trov′no, a town of Russia, government and 90 miles N.N.W. of Moheelev, on the Düna.

Ostrovo, os-tro′vo, a small town of European Turkey, on a lake of its own name, 31 miles E. by S. of Monastir.

Ostrow, os′trov, a town of Poland, province and 25 miles S. by W. of Lomza. Pop. 6142.

Ostrowo, os-tro′ŵo, a town of Prussia, 67 miles by rail S.E. of Posen. It has manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 8339.

Ostrumja, os-troom′jå, a town of European Turkey, 53 miles S.S.W. of Ghiustendil.

Ostrzeszow, the Polish name of SCHILDBERG.

Ostsee, or **Oestsee** ("East Sea"). See BALTIC SEA.

Ostuni, os-too′nee, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 24 miles by rail W.N.W. of Brindisi. It is a bishop's see, and has numerous churches and convents. Pop. 16,295.

Osuna, o-soo′nå, or **Ossuna,** os-soo′nå, a town of Spain, province and 43 miles E. of Seville. It stands on the declivity of a hill crowned with a castle, and has 4 hospitals and 2 sets of barracks. It had formerly a university, and is important as a military post. Trade chiefly in corn, oil, wine, fruit, rush-wares, and capers. Pop. 15,130.

Os′waldtwisˋtle, a town of England, in Lancashire, 3 miles E.S.E. of Blackburn, with cotton-mills. Pop. 10,283.

Oswayo, os-wā′o, a post-village of Potter co., Pa., in Oswayo township, on a creek of the same name, about 32 miles N.N.E. of Emporium, and 15 miles S. of Wellsville, N.Y. It has 2 lumber-mills. Pop. 300; of township, 629.

Oswayo Creek rises in Potter co., Pa., runs N.W., and enters the Alleghany River at Olean, N.Y.

Oswegatchie, os-we-gatch′e, a township of St. Lawrence co., N.Y. Pop. 13,204. It contains Ogdensburg and Heuvelton.

Oswegatchie River, New York, rises near the N. border of Herkimer co., and soon enters or expands into Cranberry Lake, in St. Lawrence co. From this lake it runs westward to Oxbow, Jefferson co., where it abruptly changes its course to the N.E., and enters the St. Lawrence River at Ogdensburg. It is nearly 130 miles long.

Oswe′go, a county of New York, situated at the E. end of Lake Ontario, has an area of about 970 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Oneida Lake and Oneida River, and on the N.W. by Lake Ontario, and is intersected by the Oswego and Salmon Rivers. The surface is generally level, and is extensively covered with forests of sugar-maple, pine, oak, ash, elm, beech, &c. The soil is fertile, and adapted to pasturage. Hay, butter, cheese, cattle, lumber, oats, and potatoes are the staple products. The rock found next to the surface is Silurian sandstone, a good material for building. This county has extensive flouring-mills, the product of which in 1870 amounted to $7,203,571. It is intersected by the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, and the Oswego & Syracuse Railroad, also the Oswego Canal. Capitals, Oswego and Pulaski. Valuation of real and personal estate, $44,094,043. Pop. in 1870, 77,941, of whom 64,686 were Americans; in 1875, 78,615.

Oswego, a post-village in Oswego township, Kendall co., Ill., on the E. bank of Fox River, and on the Fox River Line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 6 miles below Aurora, and 45 miles W.S.W. of Chicago. It has 6 churches, and manufactures of brooms, carriages, and windmills. Pop. 750; of the township, 1756.

Oswego, a post-village of Kosciusko co., Ind., on the Tippecanoe River, 3 miles from Leesburg Station, and about 8 miles N.E. of Warsaw. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. 116.

Oswego, a post-town, capital of Labette co., Kansas, in Oswego township, on the W. bank of the Neosho River, and on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, at the junction of the Missouri & Western Railroad, 15 miles S.S.E. of Parsons, and 9 miles N. of Chetopa. It has a college, a newspaper office, 2 banking-houses, 5 churches, 2 flouring-mills, and manufactures of furniture and soap. Coal is mined here. Pop. 1212; of the township, additional, 778.

Oswego, a city, port of entry, and semi-capital of Oswego co., N.Y., is situated on the S.E. shore of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Oswego River, which divides it into two nearly equal parts. Lat. 43° 28′ N.; lon. 76° 35′ W. By railroad it is 35 miles N.N.W. of Syracuse, 243 miles N.W. of New York, and 182 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It is the most populous city on Lake Ontario, except Toronto, Canada. It has a good harbor, which is formed by the mouth of the river, is sheltered by long and costly piers, on one of which a light-house has been erected, and is defended by Fort Ontario. The water in the harbor is from 10 to 20 feet deep. Oswego is the northern terminus of the Oswego Canal, which connects at Syracuse with the Erie Canal, and is connected with New York City by the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad. The other railroads that converge to this place are the Lake Ontario Shore, the Oswego & Syracuse, and the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg. The site of this city is elevated and moderately uneven, and is bounded on the S. by a bluff or escarpment, which is 160 feet higher than the lake and affords good situations for residences. The streets are 100 feet wide and intersect one another at right angles. Two bridges across the river connect the eastern and western portions of the city. The principal public buildings are the city hall, of stone, the court-house, the custom-house, and the post-office. A large and elegant hotel has been erected here over a medicinal spring. Oswego contains 17 churches, the Oswego City Library, a high school, the Oswego State Normal and Training School, a public school library, 4 national banks, several other banks, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 2 weekly newspapers.

The steamers of the Canadian Navigation Company ply daily between this port and Montreal, and propellers of another line depart every morning for the West. Great quantities of grain, lumber, &c., are received here by the navigation of the lake, and here are about 10 elevators for the transshipment of the grain. Within the limits of this city the river has a fall of 34 feet, affording immense hydraulic power, and the fall is distributed by 6 successive dams built by the state for canal navigation. The numerous large lakes of which it is the outlet operate as reservoirs, which prevent extreme variations in the height of the river, so that destructive freshets never occur here. Oswego has 20 or more large flouring-mills, several iron-foundries, machine-shops, ship-yards, and a manufactory of corn-starch which employs nearly 500 men and is said to produce 33 tons daily. Oswego is one of the largest flour-manufacturing places in the Union. Pop. 22,455.

Oswego, a post-village of Clackamas co., Oregon, on the W. bank of the Willamette River, 8 miles S. of Portland. It has a church, and a furnace for pig-iron. It has great water-power. Pop. about 100.

Oswego Centre, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., 3 miles S.W. of Oswego City. It has a cheese-factory.

Oswego Falls, a post-village in Granby township, Oswego co., N.Y., on the W. bank of the Oswego River, opposite Fulton (with which it is connected by 2 iron bridges), and on the Oswego & Syracuse Railroad and the Oswego Canal, 24 miles N.W. of Syracuse. It has a large lumber-mill, a paper-mill, and a manufactory of serges, prunella, or lasting, and other worsted goods. Pop. 1119.

Oswego River, New York, is formed by the Seneca and Oneida Rivers, which unite near Phœnix, about 12 miles N.N.W. of Syracuse. It runs nearly northwestward through Oswego co., and enters Lake Ontario at the city of Oswego. It is 24 miles long, and descends about 120 feet in that distance. It carries a large volume of water, and is the general outlet of 15 lakes, among which are the Oneida, Cayuga, Seneca, Canandaigua, Owasco, and Keuka. This river is connected with the Oswego Canal, and affords abundant water-power.

Oswestry, oz′ęs-tre, a town of England, co. of Salop, at a railway junction, 20 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury. It has an ancient grammar-school, a national school, several charities, a town hall, a prison, and a theatre. Its name is derived from that of Oswald, the Christian king of Northumbria, slain here in 642. Pop. 7306.

Os‘wich′ee, a post-office of Russell co., Ala.

Oswiecin, Austrian Galicia. See AUSCHWITZ.

Osy′ka, a post-village of Pike co., Miss., on the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad, 88 miles N. by W. of New Orleans. It has a newspaper office and 4 or 5 churches. Cotton is shipped here. Pop. about 450.

Oszik, the Slavonic name of ESZEK.

Otabalo, a town of Ecuador. See OTAVALO.

Otago (o-tâ′go) **Bay,** on the S.E. side of South Island, New Zealand, is important on account of the towns of Dunedin and Port Chalmers, which are situated on its shores. It gave name to the province of Otago.

Otaha, o′tâ-hâ‘, one of the Society Islands, Pacific Ocean, N. of Raiatea.

Otaheite, Society Islands. See TAHITI.

Otaki, o-tâ′kee, a market-town of Russia, in Bessarabia, on the Dniester, 3 miles S. of Moheelev. Pop. 1570.

Otavalo, o-tâ-vâ′lo, **Otabalo,** o-tâ-bâ′lo, or **Otovalo,** o-to-vâ′lo, a town of Ecuador, 30 miles N. of Quito. It was ruined by an earthquake in 1868, at which time it had 7000 inhabitants, of whom 6000 perished outright, and not a building was left standing.

Otchakov, a town of Russia. See OCHAKOV.

Otea, o-tâ′â, or **Great Barrier Island,** in the South Pacific Ocean, off the N.E. coast of New Zealand, at the E. entrance of Hauraki Gulf. It is about 20 miles long from N. to S., by 8 miles broad.

Ote′go, a township of Fayette co., Ill. Pop. 903.

Otego, a station in Elko co., Nev., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 20 miles E.N.E. of Wells.

Otego, a post-village in Otego township, Otsego co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 52 miles E.N.E. of Binghamton, and about 22 miles S.E. of Norwich. It has a bank, a graded school, a flouring-mill, and 5 churches. Pop. about 800. The township contains also Otsdawa, and a pop. of 1972.

Otego Creek, New York, runs southward in Otsego co., and enters the Susquehanna River near Oneonta.

Otero, o-tâ′ro, a post-village of Colfax co., New Mexico, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. It has a church and a newspaper office. Pop. about 500.

Othel′lo, a hamlet of Olmsted co., Minn., about 12 miles N.W. of Rochester.

Othello, a post-office and landing of Tunica co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 18 miles W. of Hernando.

Othieri, a town of Sardinia. See OZIERI.

O′tho, a post-office of Henry co., Ala.

Otho, a post-office in Otho township, Webster co., Iowa, about 9 miles S.S.E. of Fort Dodge. The township is bounded on the N.E. by the Des Moines River, and is intersected by the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad. Pop. of the township, 479. Coal is found here.

Othrys, a mountain-range of Greece. See HELLOVO.

O′tis, a post-village in New Durham township, La Porte co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad where it crosses the Lake Shore Railroad, 49 miles E.S.E. of Chicago, and 8½ miles S. of Michigan City. It has 2 churches.

Otis, a post-township of Hancock co., Me., 18 miles S.E. of Bangor. It has a church. Pop. 246.

Otis, a post-hamlet in Otis township, Berkshire co., Mass., about 22 miles S.S.E. of Pittsfield. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 855.

Otis, township, Yellow Medicine co., Minn. Pop. 148.

Otis, a post-office of Hamilton co., Neb.

Otis′co, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Ind., on a branch of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 20 miles N. by E. of Jeffersonville. It has 3 churches.

Otisco, a post-hamlet in Otisco township, Ionia co., Mich., on Flat River, about 22 miles E.N.E. of Grand Rapids, and 4 miles S.W. of Kiddville. It has a church and a union school. Pop. of the township, 1684.

Otisco, a post-township of Waseca co., Minn. It has a church. Pop. 724. Otisco Post-Office is on the Le Sueur River, about 30 miles S.E. of Mankato.

Otisco, a post-village in Otisco township, Onondaga co., N.Y., on a high ridge, about 14 miles S. by W. of Syracuse. The township contains a village named Amber, has 4 churches, and a pop. of 1534.

Otisco Lake, New York, is in Onondaga co., about 15 miles S.S.W. of Syracuse. It is 3 or 4 miles long, and has an average width of half a mile.

Otisco Valley, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., about 18 miles S. by W. of Syracuse. It has a church.

O′tisfield, a post-hamlet in Otisfield township, Cumberland co., Me., about 36 miles N.N.W. of Portland. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1099.

O′tisville, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Iowa, on the Iowa River, 42 miles E.N.E. of Fort Dodge. It is partly in Vernon township, Wright co. It has a cheese-factory.

Otisville, a post-village in Forest township, Genesee co., Mich., on the Flint River division of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Otter Lake Junction, and 70 miles N.N.W. of Detroit. It has a church, a lumber-mill, 3 stores, a grist-mill, and a planing-mill.

Otisville, a post-village in Mount Hope township, Orange co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of Port Jervis, and 9 miles W. of Middletown. It has 2 or 3 churches, a grist-mill, and 2 drug-stores. Pop. about 300.

Otivár, o-te-var′, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province and about 30 miles from Granada. Pop. 1538.

Ot′ley, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on 2 railways, 9½ miles N.W. of Leeds. The town is beautifully situated in the vale of the Wharfe. It is well built, and has a spacious church, a small grammar-school, and manufactures of worsteds and woollens. Pop. 5855.

Ot′ley, a post-village in Summit township, Marion co., Iowa, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, about 10 miles N.W. of Pella. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a flour-mill. Pop. 176.

Ot′o, a post-office of Talladega co., Ala.

Oto, a post-hamlet of Woodbury co., Iowa, on the Little Sioux River, about 32 miles S.E. of Sioux City. It has a grist-mill and a woollen-factory.

Oto, a post-office of Stone co., Mo.

O′toe, a county in the S.E. part of Nebraska, bordering on Iowa, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Missouri River, and is drained by the Little Nemaha River and several branches or affluents of that stream. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and groves of oak, hickory, walnut, &c. The soil is deep, calcareous, and very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, barley, potatoes, and pork are the staple products. The prairies of this county are more extensive than the woodland. Limestone is abundant here. This county is intersected by the Nebraska Railroad. Other railroads connect at Nebraska City, which is the capital. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,445,852. Pop. in 1870, 12,345, of whom 9609 were Americans; in 1876, 11,756.

Otoe Agency, a post-office of Gage co., Neb., on the Big Blue River, about 60 miles S. of Lincoln. Here is an Indian village of the Otoe and Missouria tribes.

Otomacos. See OTTOMACS.

Otoo, or **Otou,** New Zealand. See CAPE NORTH.

Otoque, o-to′kå, a small island in the Bay of Panama, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 8° 30′ N.; lon. 80° 20′ W.

Otovalo, a town of Ecuador. See OTAVALO.

Otranto, o-trån′to (Fr. *Otrante*, o‘trônt′; anc. *Hydrun′tum*), a seaport town of Italy, on the Strait of Otranto, opposite Cape Linguetta (in Albania), province and 22 miles by rail S.E. of Lecce. Lat. 40° 9′ N.; lon. 18° 29′ E. It has an ancient cathedral, an archbishop's palace, and some Roman antiquities. In 1480 it was sacked by the Turks. Its harbor is deep and good. Pop. 2092.

Otranto, a province of Italy. See LECCE.

Otran′to, a post-hamlet in Otranto township, Mitchell co., Iowa, on the Cedar River, about 15 miles S. of Austin, Minn. It has a church. The township contains the village of Mona, and a pop. of 834.

Otranto, a station in Charleston co., S.C., on the North-eastern Railroad, 14 miles N.W. of Charleston.

Otranto Station, a post-office of Mitchell co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central Railroad.

Otrar, ot-rar′, a town of Asiatic Russia, in Ferghana, on the Jaxartes, 50 miles W. of Toorkistan. Lat. 44° N.; lon. 67° E.

Otricoli, o-tree′ko-le, a village of Italy, in Umbria, 25 miles S.S.W. of Spoleto, on a hill beside the Tiber. Near it are the remains of the ancient *Ocric′ulum.* Pop. 1496.

Otschakow, a town of Russia. See OCHAKOV.

Ots‘da′wa, a post-village in Otego township, Otsego co., N.Y., about 20 miles S.W. of Cooperstown. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Otse′go, a beautiful lake of Otsego co., N.Y., is partly surrounded by high hills and picturesque scenery. It is about 9 miles long, with an average width of 1½ miles, and is 1193 feet higher than the level of the sea. Cooperstown is situated at the S. end of this lake. Its outlet is the Susquehanna River, which rises in this vicinity.

Otsego, a county in the N. part of Michigan, has an area of 540 square miles. It is drained by the Au Sable and Cheboygan Rivers, which rise in it. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with forests and small lakes. The soil is fertile. The census of 1870 gives no statistics of this county. It is traversed by the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad. Pop. in 1874, 238.

Otsego, a county in the S.E. central part of New York, has an area of about 960 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Unadilla River, and is drained by the Susquehanna River, which rises in Otsego Lake in this county, also by Charlotte River and Butternut and Schenevus Creeks. The surface is diversified with high, broad ridges and long, deep valleys which are mostly rather wide. Forests of the oak, sugar-maple, ash, beech, elm, and other trees cover nearly one-fourth of its area, viz., 143,817 acres. The soil is adapted to pasturage and dairy-farming. Hay, butter, oats, hops, Indian corn, cattle, and potatoes are the staple products. Sandstone and corniferous limestone (Devonian) underlie part of this county. Among its other minerals is fine Onondaga limestone, a good building-stone. It is intersected by the Albany & Susquehanna and Cooperstown & Susquehanna Valley Railroads. The New York & Oswego Midland Railroad touches the S.W. corner of the county. Capital, Cooperstown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $30,474,171. Pop. in 1870, 48,967, of whom 46,234 were Americans; in 1875, 49,815.

Otsego, a township of Steuben co., Ind. Pop. 1318.

Otsego, Fayette co., Iowa. See OELWEIN.

Otsego, a post-village in Otsego township, Allegan co., Mich., on the Kalamazoo River, and on the Kalamazoo division of the Michigan Southern Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Allegan, and 43 miles S. of Grand Rapids. It has 5 churches, a banking-house, 3 flouring-mills, a saw-mill, a chair-factory, a woollen-mill, a hoe-factory, &c. Pop. 994; of the township, 2118. Here are magnetic springs.

Otsego, a post-hamlet in Otsego township, Wright co., Minn., on the Mississippi River, 3 miles from Elk River Station, and about 26 miles N.W. of Minneapolis. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 637.

Otsego, a township of Otsego co., N.Y. Pop. 4470. It contains Cooperstown, Fly Creek, Oaksville, and Toddsville.

Otsego, a post-hamlet in Monroe township, Muskingum co., O., about 20 miles N.E. of Zanesville. Pop. 111.

Otsego, a post-hamlet in Otsego township, Columbia co., Wis., 2 miles from Doylestown Station of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and about 18 miles S.E. of Portage City. Pop. of the township in 1875, 1496.

Otsego Lake, a post-village in Otsego Lake township, Otsego co., Mich., on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, 107 miles N. by W. of Bay City. It has a newspaper office, a church, and 2 lumber-mills. It is on the beautiful Otsego Lake, which is 5 miles long. Pine timber abounds here. Pop. of the township (which includes the county), 238.

Otse′lic, a small river of New York, rises in Madison co., runs in a S.S.W. direction through the cos. of Chenango and Cortland, and enters the Tioghnioga River about 16 miles N. of Binghamton.

Otselic, a post-village in Otselic township, Chenango co., N.Y., on a river of the same name, and 1 mile from Otselic Station on the Auburn Branch of the Midland Railroad, 18 miles N.W. of Norwich. It has several churches. Pop. about 125; of the township, 1567.

Otselic Centre, a post-hamlet in Otselic township, Chenango co., N.Y., about 34 miles S.E. of Syracuse. It is on a branch of the Midland Railroad. It has a church.

Otshakov, a town of Russia. See OCHAKOV.

Ott, a post-office of Coos co., Oregon.

Ottaiano, Ottajano, ot-tå-yå′no, or **Ottojano,** ot-to-yå′no (anc. *Octavia′num?*), a town of Italy, at the N.E. foot of Vesuvius, 12 miles E. of Naples. Pop. 4111.

Ottakring, ot′tå-kring‘, written also **Ottokrin,** or **Aderkling,** a town of Austria, 3 miles W. of Vienna. Pop. 21,629.

Otta Quechee, a river of Vermont. See QUECHEE.

Ottawa, ot′tạ-wå, a small river of Ohio, in Lucas co., runs E., and enters Lake Erie 6 miles N.E. of Toledo.

Ottawa, ot′tạ-wạ, a large river of Canada, rises near lat. 48° 30′ N. and lon. 80° W. It runs nearly southeastward, and forms the boundary between Ontario and Quebec. Below the city of Ottawa it flows eastward, and enters the St. Lawrence River about 25 miles above Montreal. Its length is estimated at 700 miles. Its navigation is obstructed by rapids and cataracts, but has been improved by dams, &c. At the city of Ottawa this river presents a cataract, called Chaudière Falls. The Ottawa is the channel of a very large trade in lumber (which is cut on its banks), and is connected with Lake Ontario by the Rideau Canal.

Ottawa, a county in the N. part of Kansas, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by the Solomon and Saline Rivers, which run southeastward. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, and hay are the staple products. This county contains extensive prairies, among which groves are distributed along the rivers and creeks. Capital, Minneapolis.

Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,123,456. Pop. in 1870, 2127; in 1875, 4429; in 1877, 5489; in 1878, 6664.

Ottawa, a county in the W. part of Michigan, has an area of 550 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Michigan, and intersected by Grand River and partly drained by Black River. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests of pine, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, and potatoes are the staple products. Lumber is the chief article of export. This county is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Detroit & Milwaukee, the Chicago & West Michigan, and the Grand Haven. Capital, Grand Haven. Valuation of real and personal estate, $11,123,310. Pop. in 1870, 26,651, of whom 17,447 were Americans; in 1874, 29,929.

Ottawa, a county in the N. part of Ohio, borders on Lake Erie. Area, about 275 square miles. It is partly bounded on the S. by Sandusky Bay, and is intersected by Portage River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of the ash, beech, elm, hickory, white oak, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, oats, and wine are the staple products. Among its minerals is Silurian limestone, which is largely exported. This county is intersected by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. Capital, Port Clinton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,601,810. Pop. in 1870, 13,364, of whom 9889 were Americans.

Ottawa, a county in the N.W. part of Quebec. Area, 5705 square miles. The Ottawa River forms its S. and S.W. boundary. This county is watered by the rivers Petit Nation, Lièvre, Gatineau, and many small streams. Capital, Hull. Pop. 37,892.

Ottawa, a city, the capital of La Salle co., Ill., is situated on the N. bank of the Illinois River, just below the mouth of the Fox River, 83 miles W.S.W. of Chicago, and 98 miles E. of Rock Island. It is on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and on the Fox River Line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. It is also connected with Chicago by the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and has an extensive trade in grain and other products. This city is lighted with gas, and contains a court-house, 8 churches, a high school, 2 or 3 national banks, 1 other bank, several large public school-houses, and printing-offices which issue 3 or 4 weekly newspapers. It has cutlery-works, 3 flouring-mills, a glass-factory, 2 cigar-factories, 2 planing-mills, a manufactory of starch, and one of farming-implements. Pop. in 1860, 6541; in 1870, 7736; present pop. about 10,000; pop. of Ottawa township in 1870, 463.

Ottawa, a city, the capital of Franklin co., Kansas, on the Osage River, and on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, 27 miles S. of Lawrence, 25 miles N. of Garnett, and 53 miles S.W. of Kansas City. A branch of the railroad above named extends from this place northeastward to Olathe and Kansas City, and another railroad extends to Burlington. It has a court-house, 6 churches, an institution called Ottawa University, large machine-shops of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, 2 national banks, a fine public park, 2 flouring-mills, a foundry, and manufactures of carriages, furniture, and soap. The river is here crossed by a suspension-bridge and a railroad-bridge. Coal abounds here. Pop. 2595; of township, exclusive of the city, 659.

Ottawa, a township of Ottawa co., Kansas. Pop. 489. Post-office, Coal Creek.

Ottawa, a post-village in Ottawa township, Le Sueur co., Minn., on the Minnesota River, and on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, 6 miles N. of St. Peter. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 533.

Ottawa, a post-village, capital of Putnam co., O., in Ottawa township, on Blanchard's Fork of the Auglaize River, and on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 20 miles N. of Lima, and 51 miles S.S.W. of Toledo. It has a high school, 2 banks, a newspaper office, 4 churches, and manufactories of sash, blinds, hubs, spokes, &c. Pop. 1129; of the township, 2837.

Ottawa, a post-hamlet in Ottawa township, Waukesha co., Wis., about 33 miles W. by S. of Milwaukee. The township has 3 churches and a cheese-factory. Pop. of the township, 893.

Ottawa, formerly **By'town,** a city of Ontario, capital of the Dominion of Canada and of Carleton co., is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Ottawa River, and on the Canada Central and St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railways, 126 miles W.N.W. of Montreal, and 450 miles from New York. It is one of the most flourishing cities of Ontario, being the entrepôt of the great lumber-trade of the Ottawa River and its tributaries. It is divided into Upper and Lower Town by the Rideau Canal, which connects it with Kingston.

The town was founded in 1827, under the name of Bytown, was incorporated a city, and its name changed to Ottawa, in 1854, and made the capital of Canada in 1858. The chief attraction in Ottawa is the government buildings, which stand on Barrack Hill, 150 feet above the river. They are constructed of a light-colored sandstone, the walls and arches being relieved with dressings of Devonian sandstone from Ohio and with red sandstone from Potsdam, N.Y. The style of architecture is the Italian Gothic, the parliament building being 500 feet in length. The two department buildings are 375 feet long, containing in the aggregate 300 rooms, and are intended to accommodate all the departments of the government of the Dominion. The library, a beautiful detached circular building, with a dome 90 feet high, is in the rear of the central tower, 250 feet high. The two legislative halls are on each side of the library, but in the main building. The buildings cover nearly 4 acres, and cost about $4,000,000.

Ottawa contains 17 churches, several flouring-mills and large saw-mills, and has manufactories of iron castings, mill-machinery, agricultural implements, brooms, bricks, leather, wooden-ware, &c. Five daily newspapers are published in Ottawa. The streets of the city are lighted with gas. A fine suspension-bridge spans the river just above the Chaudière Falls. Adjacent to Ottawa are several thriving villages, among others New Edinburgh and Hull. A street-railway connects these villages with Ottawa.

The city returns two members to the House of Commons, and two to the provincial legislature. Pop. in 1861, 14,669; in 1871, 21,545.

Ottawa Creek, Ohio, intersects Allen co., from which it runs N. into Putnam co., and enters the Auglaize 4 miles N.W. of Kalida. It is nearly 75 miles long.

Ottawa Lake, a post-village of Monroe co., Mich., on the Michigan Southern Railroad, 17 miles S.E. of Adrian. It has a church, 2 saw-mills, and a manufactory of staves and heading. Here is a lake 2½ miles long.

Ottawa Station, a post-office of Ottawa co., Mich., on the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, about 25 miles S. of Muskegon.

Ottenau, ot'tẹh-nŏw', a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, bailiwick of Gernsbach. Pop. 1276.

Ottenbach, ot'tẹn-båᴋ', a village of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles S.W. of Zurich, on the Reuss. Pop. 1196.

Ottenheim, ot'tẹn-hīme', a town of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, 6 miles N.W. of Lahr, on the Rhine. P. 1523.

Ottensen, ot'tẹn-sẹn, a town of Germany, in Holstein, forming a suburb of Hamburg, 2 miles W. of Altona. It contains many summer residences of Altona and Hamburg merchants. Pop. 12,406.

Ottenstein, ot'tẹn-stīne', a town of Brunswick, on the Weser. Pop. 1315.

Ot'ter, a river of England, co. of Devon, enters the English Channel W. of Sidmouth. Total length, 24 miles.

Otter, a river of Rhenish Bavaria, joins the Rhine.

Ot'ter, a post-office of La Salle co., Ill., 7 miles N.E. of Streator.

Otter, a township of Warren co., Iowa. Pop. 909.

Otter, a township of Cowley co., Kansas. Pop. 427. It is reputed to have beds of coal and of zinc ore.

Otterbach, ot'tẹr-båᴋ' (O'ʙᴇʀ and Nɪᴇᴅᴇʀ, nee'dẹr), two contiguous villages of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Otter, S. of Landau. Pop. of Ober Otterbach, 1302; of Nieder Otterbach, 369.

Otterbein, ot'tẹr-bīne, a post-village of Benton co., Ind., in Bolivar township, on the Lafayette & Bloomington Railroad, about 18 miles W.N.W. of Lafayette. It has a church, an elevator for grain, and about 30 houses.

Otterberg, ot'tẹr-bĕʀɢ', a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 33 miles N.W. of Speyer. Pop. 2057. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and leather, and trade in cattle.

Otterbeuren, a town of Bavaria. See Oᴛᴛᴏʙᴇᴜʀᴇɴ.

Ot'terburn, a township of England, co. of Northumberland, 20 miles N.N.W. of Hexham. About half a mile from the village is an obelisk, marking the spot where Earl Douglas fell in the battle of Chevy Chase, in 1388.

Ot'terburn, a post-village in Temiscouata co., Quebec, on the Madawaska road, and on the railroad from Fredericton to Rivière du Loup, 60 miles from Rivière du Loup *en bas*, and 17 miles from Edmundston, New Brunswick.

Ot'ter Creek, Illinois, runs southwestward through Macoupin co., and enters Macoupin Creek.

Otter Creek, Indiana, enters the Wabash River from the E. about 8 miles N. of Terre Haute.

Otter Creek, Kansas, runs eastward, and enters Fall River in the S. part of Greenwood co.

Otter Creek, Missouri. See Loutre.

Otter Creek, Texas, flows into Trinity River from the N. in Anderson co.

Otter Creek, Vermont, rises near the N. border of Bennington co., and runs nearly northward, with a small deviation to the W. It intersects the cos. of Rutland and Addison, and enters Lake Champlain 7 miles below Vergennes. It is about 110 miles long. The chief towns on its banks are Rutland, Middlebury, and Vergennes.

Otter Creek, a post-office of McCook co., Dakota.

Otter Creek, a post-village of Levy co., Fla., on the railroad between Gainesville and Cedar Keys, 21 miles E.N.E. of the latter. It has 2 churches.

Otter Creek, Jersey co., Ill. See Otterville.

Otter Creek, township, La Salle co., Ill. Pop. 1009.

Otter Creek, a township of Ripley co., Ind. Pop. 1637. It contains Holton and Poston.

Otter Creek, a township of Vigo co., Ind. Pop. 1269.

Otter Creek, township, Crawford co., Iowa. Pop. 361.

Otter Creek, a post-township of Jackson co., Iowa, 18 miles S. of Dubuque. Pop. 886.

Otter Creek, a township of Linn co., Iowa. Pop. 798.

Otter Creek, a township of Lucas co., Iowa. Pop. 710.

Otter Creek, township, Tama co., Iowa. Pop. 1043.

Otter Creek, a township of Greenwood co., Kansas. Pop. 588.

Otter Creek, a post-office and station of Hardin co., Ky., on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, 38 miles S.S.W. of Louisville.

Otter Creek, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Mich., 18 miles N.W. of Jackson. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Otter Creek, a post-hamlet of Rutherford co., N.C., 16 miles S. of Marion. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

Otter Creek, a post-township of Mercer co., Pa., about 28 miles N. of New Castle. Pop. 560.

Otter Creek, a post-hamlet of Eau Claire co., Wis., in Otter Creek township, 16 miles S.E. of Eau Claire. Pop. of the township, 959.

Otter Creek, a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, 5 miles from Walkerton. Pop. 150.

Otter Hill, a post-office of Bedford co., Va., 6 miles S. of Lowry Station.

Otter Lake, a post-office of Pottawatomie co., Kansas.

Otter Lake, a post-village in Marathon township, Lapeer co., Mich., on the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, at its junction with a branch of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 36 miles S.S.E. of Bay City. It has a shingle-mill and a lumber-mill. Silexine, used for polishing metals, is found near this place.

Otter Lake, or **Pick'anock,** a post-village in Pontiac co., Quebec, 35 miles N. of Sand Point, Ontario. P. 500.

Otter Lake Junction, a station in Genesee co., Mich., on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, at the junction of the Flint River Branch, 4 miles N. of Flint, and 15 miles S.W. of Otter Lake.

Otterndorf, ot'tẹrn-dorf\`, a town of Hanover, 28 miles N.W. of Stade. Pop. 1800.

Otter Peaks, Virginia. See Peaks of Otter.

Otter River, of Missouri. See Loutre.

Otter River, Virginia, rises at the base of the Peaks of Otter, runs southeastward through Bedford co., and enters the Staunton River in Campbell co.

Otter River, a post-village in Templeton township, Worcester co., Mass., on the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad, about 16 miles W. of Fitchburg. It has a church, and manufactures of blankets, stoves, &c.

Otter River, a post-office of Campbell co., Va., on the Midland Railroad, 21 miles S. by W. of Lynchburg.

Otter Run, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pa.

Ottersberg, ot'tẹrs-bêrg\`, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 15 miles E.N.E. of Bremen. Pop. 1325.

Otter's Creek, a township of Edgecombe co., N.C. Pop. 651.

Otter Tail, a county in the W. part of Minnesota, has an area of 2016 square miles. It is intersected by the Red River of the North, and also drained by the Leaf and Pelican Rivers. The surface is undulating, and is finely diversified with prairies, numerous lakes, and forests of the oak, ash, sugar-maple, and other trees. Near the middle of the county is Otter Tail Lake, about 12 miles long. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, and potatoes are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Northern Pacific Railroad. Capital, Fergus Falls. Valuation of real and personal estate is not reported. Pop. in 1870, 1968; in 1875, 9174.

Otter Tail City, a post-hamlet of Otter Tail co., Minn., is on the E. shore of the lake of the same name, about 70 miles E.S.E. of Moorhead.

Otter Tail Lake, Minnesota, near the middle of Otter Tail co., is nearly 12 miles long, and is situated in a beautiful undulating country, which is diversified by fertile prairies and groves of oak, ash, and maple. The water is good. Its outlet is the Red River of the North, which enters the N.E. end and issues from the S.W. extremity of the lake.

Ot'tervale, a post-office of Vernon co., Wis.

Otter View, a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

Otter Village, a decayed village of Ripley co., Ind., in Otter Creek township, 2 miles N. of Poston.

Ot'terville, or **Otter Creek,** a post-village of Jersey co., Ill., 7 miles S.W. of Jerseyville, and about 18 miles N.W. of Alton. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, &c.

Otterville, a post-hamlet of Buchanan co., Iowa, 4 miles N.W. of Independence. It has a church and a mill.

Otterville, a post-village in Otterville township, Cooper co., Mo., 1 mile from the Lamine River, and on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 13 miles E. of Sedalia. It has a graded school, 6 dry-goods stores, 6 churches, and manufactures of ploughs, furniture, and wagons. Pop. about 900.

Otterville, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Va., 8 miles N. of Liberty.

Ot'terville, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, situated on Otter Creek, 22 miles S.S.E. of Woodstock. It contains several grist- and saw-mills, a woollen-factory, match-, shingle-, lath-, and cheese-factories, &c., and a number of stores, and has a large lumber-trade. Pop. 750.

Ot'tery Saint Mary, a town and parish of England, co. of Devon, on the Otter, 12 miles E.N.E. of Exeter. Pop. 4110. It has a fine ancient church, a small grammar-school, and manufactures of silk and ropes.

Ottiglio, ot-teel'yo, a village of Italy, province of Alessandria, 9 miles S.W. of Casale. Pop. 2162.

Ottignies, ot\`teen\`yee', a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 19 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1110.

Ottmachau, ott'mâk-ŏw\`, a town of Prussian Silesia, 37 miles W.S.W. of Oppeln, on the Neisse. Pop. 3484.

Ot'to, a post-hamlet in Isabel township, Fulton co., Ill., 7 miles W. of Havana.

Otto, a township of Kankakee co., Ill. Pop. 1356.

Otto, a post-office of Clarke co., Ind.

Otto, a post-office of Cowley co., Kansas.

Otto, a township of Oceana co., Mich. Pop. 128.

Otto, a post-hamlet of Pope co., Minn., in a fertile prairie, 25 miles W. of Melrose.

Otto, or **Wa'verly,** a post-village in Otto township, Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 3 miles from Cattaraugus Station, and about 30 miles N.E. of Jamestown. It has 3 churches, a foundry, a grist-mill, a woollen-mill, and a cheese-factory. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1091.

Otto, a township of McKean co., Pa. Pop. 268.

Otto, a station of the Union Pacific Railroad, 15 miles W. of Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Ottobeuren, ot'to-boi\`rẹn, or **Otterbeuren,** ot'tẹr-boi\`rẹn, a town of Bavaria, 40 miles S.W. of Augsburg.

Ottobiano, ot-to-be-â'no, a village of Italy, 6 miles S. of Mortara. Pop. 2573.

Ot'tobine, a post-office of Rockingham co., Va.

Ottojano, a town of Italy. See Ottaiano.

Otto'kee, a post-village in Dover township, Fulton co., O., 4 miles N. of Wauseon, and 32 miles W. of Toledo. It has a church. The Fulton county infirmary is located here.

Ottokrin, a town of Austria. See Ottakring.

Ottomacs, or **Ottomaques,** ot\`to-mâks' (Sp. *Otomacos,* o-to-mâ'koce), a degraded and ferocious race of Indians in the W. part of Venezuela.

Ottoman Empire. See Turkey.

Ottone, ot-to'nà, a town of Italy, province and 25 miles N.E. of Genoa, near the Trebbia. Pop. 4393.

Ot'toville, a hamlet in Monterey township, Putnam co., O., 6 miles N. of Delphos. It has a church, a grist-mill, a planing-mill, and a saw-mill. Here is Dog Creek Post-Office.

Otts Mill, a post-office of Livingston parish, La.

Otts'ville, a post-hamlet in Tinicum township, Bucks co., Pa., 40 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has a church.

Ottumwa, ot-tŭm'wa, a city, the capital of Wapello co., Iowa, is situated on the left or N.E. bank of the Des Moines River, which affords abundant water-power at this place, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, where it crosses the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad and the Central Iowa Railroad, 75 miles W. by N. of Burlington, 75 miles W.N.W. of Keokuk, and 86 miles E.S.E. of Des Moines. It is also the northern terminus of a branch of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad. An iron railroad-bridge crosses the river here. Ottumwa contains a court-house, 10 churches, a high school, 2 national banks, a business college, a woollen-mill, a manufactory of farming-implements, several iron-works, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 3 or 4 weekly newspapers. Valuable mines of coal have been opened near this city. Pop. in 1860, 1632; in 1870, 5214; in 1875, 7501.

Ottumwa, a post-village of Coffey co., Kansas, in Ottumwa township, on the Neosho River, about 7 miles N.N.W. of Burlington, and 25 miles E.S.E. of Emporia. It is nearly 3 miles N.E. of the railroad which connects those towns. It has a high school and a broom-factory. Pop. 263; of the township, 535.

Ott′ville, a hamlet of Bureau co., Ill., about 9 miles W. of La Salle.

Ottweiler, ott′ŵī‵lẹr, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 33 miles S.E. of Treves. Pop. 4639.

Otumba, o-toom′bâ, a village of Mexico, state and 35 miles N.E. of Mexico.

Otura, o-too′râ, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and S. of Granada. Pop. 1304.

Ot′way, a post-office of Scioto co., O.

Ot′well, a post-village of Pike co., Ind., about 32 miles E.S.E. of Vincennes.

Ouachita, or **Washita,** wosh‵ẹ-taw′, a county in the S. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 730 square miles. It is intersected by the Ouachita River, is partly bounded on the N. by the Little Missouri River, and also drained by Cypress and Tulip Bayous. The surface is moderately hilly, and nearly half of it is covered with forests of the ash, beech, hickory, white oak, and yellow pine. The census states that in 1870 it had 209,523 acres of woodland. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, lumber, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Camden. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,070,547. Pop. in 1870, 12,975, of whom 12,881 were Americans.

Ouachita, or **Washita,** a parish in the N. part of Louisiana, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Ouachita River, which is here navigable by steamboats, and the Bayou D'Arbonne enters the Ouachita on the N. border of this parish. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests of pine, oak, and other trees. The soil is mostly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This parish is intersected by the North Louisiana & Texas Railroad. Capital, Monroe. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,681,546. Pop. in 1870, 11,582, of whom 11,299 were Americans.

Ouachita (or **Washita**) **City,** a post-village of Union parish, La., on the Ouachita River, 20 miles above Monroe. It has a hotel and 3 stores. Cotton is shipped here.

Ouachita (or **Washita**) **River** rises in the W. part of Arkansas, and runs eastward to Garland co., which it intersects. It next flows nearly southeastward until it crosses the southern boundary of Arkansas, and enters Louisiana at the northeast extremity of Union parish. From this point it runs southward, intersects the parishes of Ouachita and Caldwell, and enters Red River about 20 miles (in a direct line) from its mouth. Its length is about 550 miles. Steamboats can ascend it to Camden, Ark., nearly 300 miles from its mouth. The part of this river which is below the mouth of the Tensas is sometimes called Black River.

Ouaday, the French name of Wadây.

Ouad-el-Habid, Morocco. See Wad-el-Habid.

Ouadi-Noun, or **Ouady-Noun.** See Wadinoon.

Ouad-Medina, a town of Egypt. See Wad-Medina.

Ouaine, oo‵ân′, or **Ouanne,** oo‵ânn′, a river of France, rises in Yonne, and, after a W. course of 45 miles, joins the Loing near Montargis.

Ouaine, or **Ouanne,** a town of France, in Yonne, at the source of the river of the same name, 12 miles S.S.W. of Auxerre. Pop. 1182.

Oualan, Ualan, oo-â-lân′, or **Strong's Island,** also called **Kousaie** and **Kusai,** koo-sâ′ee, an island in the Pacific Ocean, Carolines. Mont Crozet, 2156 feet in height, is in lat. 5° 19′ N., lon. 163° 30′ E. Length, about 10 miles, by 7 in breadth. Pop. 400.

Ouanlin, or **Ooanlin,** Manchooria. See Wanlin.

Ouap, an island of the Pacific. See Yap.

Ouaquaga, o-ạ-kwâ′gạ, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River, 2½ miles from East Windsor Station, and about 14 miles E. of Binghamton. It has a church, a saw-mill, &c.

Ouargla, waʀ′glâ, or **War′gla,** a town of the Algerian Sahara, in the oasis of the same name, 92 miles E. by N. of Gardaia. Lat. 32° 6′ N.; lon. 4° 20′ E. It is surrounded by a ditch and a battlemented wall crowned by 40 two-storied forts and entered by 6 gates. It contains a citadel and several mosques, and, though very sickly and much decayed, is said to have a pop. of 8000.

Ouba, a river of Siberia. See Ooba.

Oubsa Nor, a lake of China. See Oobsa Nor.

Ouch, or **Ouchi,** a town of Toorkistan. See Oosh.

Ouche, oosh (anc. *Os′ca ?*), a river of France, department of Côte-d'Or, flows N.E. and S.E. past Dijon, and joins the Saône near Saint-Jean-de-Losne. Length, 50 miles. The Canal of Burgundy accompanies it throughout.

Ouche, an ancient district of Upper Normandy, France, now included in the departments of Eure and Orne.

Ouchi, a town of China. See Oochee.

Ouchitza, a town of Poland. See Ooshitsa.

Ouchouganat, oo‵shoo-gâ-nât′ (?), or **Mount Saint Augustine,** sẹnt aw′gus-teen‵, an island of the North Pacific Ocean, off Alaska. Lat. 59° 22′ N.; lon. 153° W.

Ouchy, oo‵shee′, a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, immediately S. of Lausanne.

Oucques, ook, a village of France, in Loir-et-Chẹr, 16 miles N. of Blois. Pop. 1648.

Ouda, a river of Siberia. See Ooda.

Oudabad, a town of Russia. See Ordubad.

Oudai, a river of Russia. See Oodai.

Oudanulla, oo-dâ-nŭl′lâ, or **Udhanala,** a small town of British India, Bengal, on the Ganges, 6 miles S. of Rajmahal. Lat. 24° 46′ N.; lon. 87° 52′ E. Here Cossim Ali Khan erected extensive military works, forced by the British in 1764.

Ouday, a kingdom of Africa. See Wadây.

Oude, ŏwd (native, *Ayodhya,* â-yod′h′yâ), a former kingdom of India, lat. 25° 20′ to 30° N., lon. 79° 40′ to 82° 30′ E., bounded N. by Nepaul, and elsewhere surrounded by the North-West Provinces. Length of the kingdom from N. to S., about 230 miles; greatest breadth, 180 miles; area, 24,069 square miles. The surface is mostly level, and highly fertile; it is watered by the Goggra, Goomty, Sye, and other tributaries of the Ganges. Wheat, barley, rice, sugar, indigo, and others of the richest products of India are raised in large quantities, and in some districts a vast amount of nitre and other salts effloresce on the soil. Among the inhabitants are numerous Rajpoots, and many of the population are Mussulmans, the old ruling dynasty being Mohammedan. Oude was formerly a Mogul province. It became subordinate to the British after the battle of Kalpee, in 1765. In 1819 the Vizier threw off his nominal dependence on the Mogul sovereign, and assumed the title of king. In 1856, Oude was annexed to British India and made a chief commissionership, which in 1877 was merged in the North-West Provinces. Lucknow was the capital; after which city the chief towns are Fyzabad, Oude, Bharaich, and Pertaubghur. Pop. 11,220,232.

Oude, or **Ayodhya,** anciently the capital of the above state, extends for some distance along the S. bank of the Goggra, here crossed by an English iron bridge, 77 miles E. of Lucknow. It is large, and greatly venerated by Hindoos, but much of it is in ruins, and all its chief edifices are Mohammedan. It is now little more than a suburb of Fyzabad. Pop. 9949.

Oudenarde, a town of Belgium. See Audenarde.

Oudenbosch, ŏw′dẹn-bosᴋ‵, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 11 miles W. of Breda. Pop. 2780.

Oudenbourg, oo‵dôɴᵍ‵booʀ′, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 11 miles W.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1810.

Ouder Amstel, ŏw′dẹr âm′stẹl, a town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, on the Amstel, 4 miles S. of Amsterdam. Pop. 2031.

Ouderkerk, ŏw′dẹr-kêʀk‵, a village of the Netherlands, South Holland, 6 miles E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 2405.

Oude Schild, Netherlands. See Het Oude Schild.

Oudewater, ŏw′dẹh-ŵâ‵tẹr, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Yssel, 18 miles E.N.E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 2312.

Oudeypour, India. See Odeypoor.

Oudghir, ŏwd-gheer′ (anc. *Udayaghiri*), a village of India, dominions of Hyderabad, 43 miles N.N.W. of Beeder. Lat. 18° 18′ N.; lon. 77° 16′ E.

Oudinsk, a town of Siberia. See Oodinsk.

Oudon, oo‵dôɴᵍ′, a river of France, in Mayenne, joins the Mayenne 10 miles below Segré. Length, 40 miles.

Oudshoorn, ŏwds′hōʀn, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Old Rhine, 7 miles E. of Leyden.

Oudskoi, a village of Siberia. See Oodskoi.

Oued, a village of Algeria. See El Ouad.

Ouessant, island, France. See Ushant.

Oufa, a river and town of Russia. See Oofa.

Ougein, a city of Hindostan. See Oojein.

Oughterard, ŏʜˋtẹr-ard′, a town of Ireland, co. and 16 miles N.N.W. of Galway, on the W. shore of Lough Corrib. In the vicinity are marble-quarries. Pop. 871.

Oughter, Lough, Ireland. See LOUGH OUGHTER.

Ouglitch, a town of Russia. See OOGLITCH.

Ougra, a river of Russia. See OOGRA.

Ougrée, ooˋgrȧ′, a village of Belgium, province and 3 miles by rail S.S.W. of Liege, on the Meuse. Pop. of commune, 5459.

Oui, a river of Siberia. See OOI.

Ouisconsin, the original name of WISCONSIN.

Ouita, wee′tạ, a station in Pope co., Ark., on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, 2 miles W. of Russellville.

Ouj, a river of Russia. See OOZH.

Oujak, a bay of the Pacific. See OOJAK.

Oujein, a city of India. See OOJEIN.

Oukesima, an island of Anam. See OOKESIMA.

Ou-Kiang, a river of China. See OO-KIANG.

Oulan-Khoton, Mongolia. See OOLAN-KHOTAN.

Oulash, a village of Asia Minor. See OOLASH.

Ouleai or **Oulleay** (oo-le-ī′) **Group,** in the Pacific Ocean, consisting of 22 islands, the S. point of the most E. of the group, Raour, in lat. 7° 20′ N., lon. 143° 53′ E.

Ouleout, ŏwl′e-ŏwt, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., on Ouleout Creek, 22 miles S. of Cooperstown, and 8 miles N.W. of Delhi, the county seat.

Ouliassoutai, Mongolia. See OOLIASSOOTAI.

Oullins, oolˋlȧɴᵍ′, a village of France, in Rhone, 3½ miles by rail S. of Lyons. It has manufactures of silk stuffs, steam-engines, and calico. Pop. 4886.

Oultre, ŏwl′t′r or ool′t′r, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Molenbeek, 24 miles S.S.E. of Ghent.

Oulx, oo, a village of Italy, province of Turin, 12 miles S.W. of Susa, on the Dora, near the Alps. Pop. 1629.

Ouman, a town of Russia. See OOMAN.

Oumnak and **Ounalaska,** two of the Fox Islands, North Pacific Ocean. See OOMNAK and OONALASKA.

Ound, oond, a town of British India, 5 miles N.W. of Poonah. It has a fine Hindoo temple.

Oundle, ŭn′dẹl, a town of England, co. of Northampton, on the Nene, and on a railway, 13 miles W.S.W. of Peterborough. The town, nearly environed by the Nene, is very neatly built, and has a fine church, 2 ancient grammar-schools, poor's hospitals, a union workhouse, a branch bank, and a good market-house. Pop. 2829.

Ounga, an island of Alaska. See OONGA.

Ounimak, an island of the Pacific. See OONIMAK.

Ounja, a river and town of Russia. See OONZHA.

Ouonda, a river of Africa. See WONDA.

Oupa, a river of Russia. See OOPA.

Ouraghen, Africa. See AWRIGHA.

Oural Mountains and **River.** See URAL.

Ouralsk, two towns of Russia. See OORALSK.

Ouratepe, Toorkistan. See OORATEPE.

Ouray, oo-rā′, a county in the S.W. part of Colorado, is drained by the Rio Dolores and Rio San Miguel. The surface is mostly mountainous. Mount Wilson, in this county, is 14,280 feet high. Gold, silver, copper, and galena are found here, and are the chief sources of revenue. This county has forests of fir, pine, &c., and several fertile valleys. Capital, Ouray.

Ouray, a post-village, capital of Ouray co., Col., near the base of Mount Hayden, about 15 miles N. of Silverton. It has a saw-mill, a newspaper office, a bank, and a smelting-furnace. Silver is found near this place, also lead.

Our Car′ter, a post-hamlet of Pratt co., Kansas, 23 miles S.E. of Larned. It has a church.

Ource, ooʀss, a river of France, departments of Haute-Marne, Côte-d'Or, and Aube, after a N.W. course of 40 miles joins the Seine near Bar-sur-Seine.

Ourcq, ooʀk, a river of France, rises in the department of Aisne, and, after a S.W. course of 30 miles, joins the Marne near Lizy. From this stream flows the Canal of Ourcq to Paris, 59 miles, affording a part of its water-supply.

Ourem, ô-rĕɴᵍ′, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 15 miles S.E. of Leiria. Pop. 2976. It is enclosed by walls.

Ourem, ô-rĕɴᵍ′, a town of Brazil, province and 55 miles E. of Pará.

Ourfa, a town of Turkey. See OORFA.

Ourga, a city of Mongolia. See OORGA.

Ourghenj, or **Ourghendj.** See OORGHENJ.

Ourioupinskaia, Russia. See OORIOOPINSKAIA.

Ourique, oo-ree′kȧ or ô-ree′kȧ, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 30 miles S.W. of Beja. Pop. 3380.

Ourjoum, a town of Russia. See OORZHOOM.

Ourloujah, a city of Asia Minor. See OORLOOJAH.

Ourma, a town of Siberia. See OORMA.

Ourmia, or **Urmiah,** Persia. See OOROOMEEYAH.

Ouröe, oo′röˋẹh, an island of Denmark, in the Ise-Fiord, an inlet of Seeland, 29 miles W.N.W. of Copenhagen. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3 miles.

Ouro Preto, ô′ro prȧ′to (formerly **Villa Rica**), a city of Brazil, capital of the province of Minas-Geraes, 200 miles N.N.W. of Rio Janeiro. Pop. 4000. It is the residence of the governor of the province and the seat of the provincial assembly, and has several churches, a governor's palace, a mint, a theatre, a colegio, or Latin school, with a school of pharmacy and anatomy, a public library and a botanic garden, and an agricultural normal school. It is supplied with excellent water, and has an active commerce with Rio Janeiro. It was founded in 1699, and called Villa Rica, from the rich gold-mines in its vicinity.

Ouroumiyah, Persia. See OOROOMEYAH.

Ouroup, one of the Kooril Islands. See OOROOP.

Ourthe, or **Ourte,** ooʀt, a river of Belgium, provinces of Luxembourg and Liege, joins the Meuse after a N. course of 80 miles.

Ourumptsi, a city of China. See OOROOMTSEE.

Ourville, ooʀˋveel′, a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 10 miles N.W. of Yvetot. Pop. 1202.

Ousa, a river of Russia. See OOSA.

Ouse, ooz, a small river of England, co. of Sussex, enters the English Channel near Seaford.

Ouse, a river of England, co. of York, is formed by the Swale and Ure, flows S.E., and joins the Trent to form the Humber. Length, 60 miles. It is navigable for large vessels to York. Principal affluents, the Wharfe, Aire, and Don from the W., and the Derwent from the N.

Ouse, or **Great Ouse,** a river of England, rises near Brackley, flows very tortuously through the cos. of Northampton, Bucks, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk, and enters the Wash at King's Lynn, after a course of about 160 miles, for the latter two-thirds of which it is navigable. Chief affluents, the Ivel, Cam, Larke, Little Ouse, Stoke, and Nar, all from the E. or S. The Little Ouse, or Brandon River, joins the Great Ouse from Suffolk, at the junction of the Stoke New Bedford Canal and the Wisbeach Canal, which connects the Nene.

Ouse, a river of Ontario. See GRAND RIVER.

Oushnei, a town of Persia. See OOSHNEI.

Ousley, ŏwz′lee, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 166 miles W.S.W. of Savannah. It has 2 churches and several mineral springs.

Ousman, a town of Russia. See OOSMAN.

Ousouri, a river of Asia. See OOSOOREE.

Oust, a Russian prefix. See OOST.

Oust, oost, a river of France, joins the Vilaine near Redon, after a S.E. course of 70 miles.

Oust, a town of France, in Ariége, 8 miles S.E. of Saint-Girons. Pop. 1554.

Oustioug Velikee, Russia. See OOSTIOOG VELIKEE.

Oustioujna, a town of Russia. See OOSTIOOZHNA.

Oust Sysolsk, a town of Russia. See OOST-SYSOLSK.

Outagamie, oo′tạ-gam-ee or ooˋtạ-gam′e, a county in the N.E. central part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 624 square miles. It is intersected by the Fox (or Neenah) and Wolf Rivers, and also drained by the Embarras River and Duck Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of pine, sugar-maple, oak, and other trees. The soil is partly fertile. Wheat, oats, lumber, hay, and butter are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Capital, Appleton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,904,395. Pop. in 1870, 18,430, of whom 11,741 were Americans; in 1875, 25,558.

Ou-Tchou, a city of China. See OO-TCHOO.

Outer Island, one of the Apostles Islands, Wis.

Ou-Thou-Chan. See OO-THOO-SHAN.

Out′law's Bridge, a post-hamlet of Duplin co., N.C., about 66 miles N. of Wilmington. It has a church and an academy.

Out′let, a station in Ontario co., N.Y., on the Ontario Southern Railroad, 3 miles S. of Newark.

Outram, oo′trạm, a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, 11 miles N. of Walkerton. Pop. 150.

Outreau, ooˋtrō′, a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 2 miles S.E. of Boulogne. Pop. 1625.

Outville, Licking co., O. See KIRKERSVILLE.

Out′wood, a hamlet of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Irwell, and on the Manchester & Bolton Canal, 7 miles N.W. of Manchester.

Ouvelka, a river of Russia. See OOVELKA.

Ouya, oo'yå', or **Oyak,** o'yåk', a river of French Guiana, flows N.N.E., and, separating the island of Cayenne from the mainland, enters the Atlantic. Length, 70 miles.

Ouzbegistan, Asia. See BOKHARA and TOORKISTAN.

Ouzbeks, a people of Tartary. See OOZBEKS.

Ouzbin, ooz'been', a village of Afghanistan, 35 miles E. of Cabool, in a valley of the same name.

Ouzen, two rivers of Russia. See OOZEN.

Oozouer le Marché, oo'zoo-å' lẹh maʀ'shå', several villages of France, of which the principal is in Loir-et-Cher, 17 miles W. of Orleans. Pop. of commune, 1563.

Ovada, o-vå'då, a town of Italy, province and 20 miles S. of Alessandria, on the Orbe. Pop. 7053.

O'val, a post-office of Paulding co., Ga.

Ovalle, o-vå'yå, a town of Chili, province of Coquimbo, 63 miles S.S.E. of Coquimbo, to which port and to Tongoy railways extend. Pop. 4099.

Ovar, o-vaʀ', a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the Ovar, at the head of its estuary, 15 miles N. of Aveiro. It is supported by fisheries and trade. Pop. 10,374.

Ovari, Bay of, Hondo. See BAY OF OVARI.

Oven (ŭv'n) **Fork,** a post-office of Letcher co., Ky.

Ovens, ŭv'ẹnz, a post-village in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, at the entrance to Lunenburg Harbor, 4½ miles from Lunenburg. It was once noted for its gold-mines. A promontory 50 feet in height contains a dozen or more cavities facing the sea and resembling ovens. The name is given to a peninsula ¾ mile wide by 1½ miles long, to which the gold-mining is at present limited. Pop. 200.

Ovens (ŭv'ẹnz) **River,** Southeast Australia, joins the Hume to form the Murray, in lat. 34° 48' S., lon. 146° 15' E., where it is of less size than the Hume River.

O'ver, a town of England, co. and 15 miles E. of Chester. Pop. of township, 5038.

O'veralls, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Va.

Overboelaere, o'vẹr-boo-lå'rẹh, a village of Belgium, East Flanders, on the Dender, 15 miles S.E. of Audenarde.

Overbrook, Butler co., Pa. See MARS.

O'verbrook, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. Here is a Catholic theological seminary, which has a library of 11,000 volumes.

Overbrook, a township of Wyoming co., Pa. Pop. 433.

O'ver Dar'wen, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 3¼ miles by rail S. of Blackburn. It is lighted with gas, and cotton-manufacture is carried on to a great extent. Paper manufacturing and staining and silk-weaving and carpet-manufacturing are also carried on. Pop. 21,278.

O'verfield, a post-hamlet of Barbour co., W. Va., 10 miles N.W. of Philippi. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Overflakkee, o'vẹr-flåk'kẹh, an island of the Netherlands, in South Holland, between two arms of the Rhine (or Maas), the Haringvliet and Flakkee, at their entrance into the North Sea. Length, 25 miles; breadth, 7 miles.

Overhill', a post-hamlet of Upshur co., W. Va., 30 miles S. of Clarksburg.

Overijssel, Netherlands. See OVERYSSEL.

Overisel, o-vẹr-ī'sẹl, a post-township and hamlet of Allegan co., Mich., about 24 miles S.W. of Grand Rapids. It has 2 churches. It was settled by Hollanders. Pop. 1273.

Overmeire, o'vẹr-mī'rẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 10 miles E. of Ghent. Pop. 3053.

O'verpeck's Station, a post-office of Butler co., O., on the Miami River, and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, 4 miles N. of Hamilton.

Overpelt, o'vẹr-pelt', a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, on the Dommel, 19 miles N. of Hasselt. Pop. 1550.

Overschie, o'ver-skee', a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 3 miles N.W. of Rotterdam. Pop. 1969.

Overslaugh, o'vẹr-slaw, New York, in the Hudson River, 3 miles below Albany. The channel of the river here is obstructed by sand-bars, rendering the navigation difficult at low tide.

O'vert, a post-office of White co., Ark.

Overton, a town of England. See ORTON.

O'verton, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 7 miles by rail S.E. of Motherwell. It has coal-mines. Pop. 1517.

Overton, a borough of Wales, co. of Flint, on the Dee, 15 miles S. of Chester. The borough unites with Flint, &c., in sending one member to Parliament. Pop. 1329.

O'verton, a county of Middle Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky, has an area of about 470 square miles. It is drained by Obie's or Obed's River, and the West Fork. The surface is hilly. The soil is fertile. Maize, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staples. This county is liberally supplied with timber,—chestnut, ash, hickory, oak, maple, and tulip-tree. Coal is found in it. Capital, Livingston. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,261,160. Pop. in 1870, 11,297, of whom 11,293 were Americans.

Overton, a post-village in Saline township, Cooper co., Mo., on the Missouri River, about 10 miles below Boonville. It has 2 churches, a college, a flouring-mill, and a steamboat-landing. Produce is shipped here.

Overton, a post-village of Dawson co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, 220 miles W. of Omaha, and 10 miles E. of Plum Creek.

Overton, a post-hamlet in Overton township, Bradford co., Pa., about 40 miles N.N.E. of Williamsport. Pop. of the township, 550.

Overton, a post-office of Shelby co., Tenn., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 7 miles N.N.E. of Memphis.

Overton, a post-village of Rusk co., Tex., on the Henderson & Overton and International & Great Northern Railroads, 59 miles N.E. of Palestine. It has 4 churches, the Overton Institute, a broom-factory, and saw-mills.

Overton, a post-office of Albemarle co., Va.

Overyssche-Notre-Dame-au-Bois, o'vẹh-reesh' not'r-dåm-o-bwå, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Yssche, 9 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. of commune, 5194.

Overyssel, or **Overijssel,** o'vẹr-īs'sẹl, a province of the Netherlands, bounded on the W. by the Zuyder Zee, and enclosed landward by the provinces of Gelderland, Friesland, and Drenthe, and by the Prussian provinces of Hanover and Westphalia. Area, 1312 square miles. Pop. 271,069. Surface almost wholly level, and in great part marshy or heath lands, but along the Yssel is some fertile soil, producing rye, buckwheat, hemp, and fruits. Cattle-rearing and digging turf are the principal branches of industry. Manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics, wicker-wares, mats, and iron goods are carried on. See YSSEL.

Ovetum, an ancient name of OVIEDO.

Oviatt, o'vẹ-at', a post-office of Leelenaw co., Mich., 12 miles W.N.W. of Traverse City.

O'vid, a post-office of Bear Lake co., Idaho, near Bear Lake, and about 40 miles S.E. of Soda Springs.

Ovid, Madison co., Ind. See NEW COLUMBUS.

Ovid, a township of Branch co., Mich. Pop. 1101.

Ovid, a post-village in Ovid township, Clinton co., Mich., on Maple River, and on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, 10 miles W. of Owosso, 10 miles E. of St. John, and about 24 miles N.N.E. of Lansing. It has a banking-house, a newspaper office, a union school, 3 churches, a furnace with machine-shop, a flour-mill, 2 saw-mills, and a planing-mill. Pop. about 1400; of the township, 2553.

Ovid, a beautiful post-village, semi-capital of Seneca co., N.Y., in Ovid township, on a high and fertile ridge, 3 miles E. of Seneca Lake, about 4 miles W. of Cayuga Lake, and about 40 miles N. of Elmira. It contains a court-house, 4 churches, a union school, a newspaper office, a bank, and a steam-mill. The Willard Lunatic Asylum, a large and costly edifice, is located at Willard, about 2 miles from Ovid. Pop. 724; of the township, 2397.

Ovid Centre, a post-hamlet in Ovid township, Seneca co., N.Y., on the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre Railroad, 20 miles S.S.E. of Geneva.

Ovidiopol, o-ve-de-o'pol (L. *Ovidiop'olis*), a fortified seaport town of Russia, government of Kherson, on the estuary of the Dniester, opposite Akerman, and 20 miles S.W. of Odessa. It has a custom-house and a lazaretto, it being a station of the Russian fleet. Pop. 4687.

Oviedo, o-ve-å'ᴅo (anc. *Lu'cus As'turum*, afterwards *Ove'tum*), a city of Spain, in the N.W., capital of a province, near the confluence of the Nalon and Nora Rivers, 61 miles N.N.W. of Leon, and 57 miles E. of the Portuguese frontier. Lat. 43° 22' N.; lon. 5° 57' W. The chief edifices are the cathedral, one of the finest in Spain, the ex-college of San Vicente, now used for government offices, the convent of San Pelayo, the university buildings, the castle, and the general and military hospital. Its educational establishments comprise the university, a normal school, and primary schools. It has a theatre, a fortress of the tenth century, and 11 public fountains, supplied with water by 2 aqueducts. Oviedo has manufactures of arms, hats, and leather. It was the chief place of refuge for the Christian clergy during the early dominion of the Moors. In its vicinity are hot mineral springs and baths. Pop. 31,880.

Oviedo, a province of Spain, Asturias, bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay. Area, 4216 square miles. Pop. 605,353.

Oviglio, o-veel'yo, a village of Italy, province and 7 miles W.S.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 2835.

Ovil'la, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex., 20 miles S. by W. of Dallas. It has a church and a seminary.

Ovoca, Ireland. See AVOCA.

Ovolau, o'vo-lŏw', one of the Feejee Islands, in the

South Pacific, lat. 17° 41′ S., lon. 178° 52′ W., about 8 miles long and 7 miles broad.

Ovos, Ilha dos, Brazil. See Ilha dos Ovos.

Ovrootch, Ovroutch, or **Ovrutsch,** o-vrootch′, a town of Russia, in Volhynia, on the Marinna, 82 miles N. of Zhitomeer. Pop. 5947.

Owan′eco, a post-hamlet of Christian co., Ill., on the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 34 miles S.E. of Springfield. It has a church.

Owari, Bay of, Japan. See Bay of Ovari.

Owas′ca, a post-office of St. John's co., Fla.

Owas′co, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Mo., 28 miles W. by S. of Kirksville.

Owasco, a post-village in Owasco township, Cayuga co., N.Y., 8 miles S.E. of Auburn. It has 2 churches and a flouring-mill. Pop. about 300. The township is bounded W. by Owasco Lake. Pop. of the township, 1289.

Owasco Lake, New York, is in Cayuga co., about 3 miles S.E. of Auburn, and 8 miles E. of Cayuga Lake. It is 10 or 11 miles long, and more than 1 mile wide. Its outlet, called Owasco Creek, issues from the N. end of the lake, flows through the city of Auburn, and enters the Seneca River about 3 miles N. of Port Byron. This lake is partly supplied by the Owasco Inlet, which rises in Tompkins co., runs northward, and enters the S. end of the lake.

Owasco Lake, a post-office of Cayuga co., N.Y., on the W. shore of Owasco Lake, at Wyckoff Station on the Southern Central Railroad, 7 miles S.S.E. of Auburn.

Owasso, Shiawassee co., Mich. See Owosso.

Owatonna, o-wạ-ton′nạ, a post-town, capital of Steele co., Minn., in Owatonna township, on Straight River, 37 miles E. by S. of Mankato, 15 miles S. of Faribault, and 90 miles W. of Winona. It is on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad where it crosses the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. It contains a court-house, a Baptist seminary, a high school, 2 banks, 8 churches, and 3 newspaper offices. It has 3 flouring-mills, and manufactures of carriages and farming-implements. Pop. 2799; of the township, exclusive of the city, 562. Here is a valuable mineral spring, which contains the bicarbonates of sodium, calcium, and magnesium.

Owe′go, a post-office of Ransom co., Dakota.

Owego, a township of Livingston co., Ill. Pop. 800.

Owego, a handsome post-village, capital of Tioga co., N.Y., is beautifully situated on the N. bank of the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Owego Creek, in a township of the same name. It is 37 miles E. of Elmira, 22 miles W. of Binghamton, and 33 miles S.S.E. of Ithaca. It is on the Erie Railroad where it crosses the Southern Central Railroad, and is connected with Ithaca by a branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. It contains a handsome court-house, 7 churches, the Owego Free Academy, 2 national banks, manufactures of flour, leather, lumber, &c., and printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers. Here is a bridge across the river; and near the N. border of the village is the Evergreen Cemetery, on a hill about 200 feet high. Pop. 4756; of township, 9442.

Owego, a post-office of Shawano co., Wis., about 15 miles W.N.W. of the city of Green Bay.

Owego Creek, New York, is formed by its East and West Branches, which run nearly southward in Tioga co., and unite about 5 miles N. of Owego. It enters the Susquehanna River at Owego.

Owen, o′ŵẹn. a town of Würtemberg, on the Lauter, 18 miles S.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1438.

O′wen, a county in the S.W. central part of Indiana, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the West Fork of White River, and also drained by Mill Creek. The Eel River touches the S.W. part of the county. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple abounds. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county has beds of good bituminous coal, called block coal. It is intersected by the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad. Capital, Spencer. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,223,375. Pop. in 1870, 16,137, of whom 15,758 were Americans.

Owen, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by Eagle Creek, and on the S.W. by the Kentucky River. The surface is undulating, and nearly one-third of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, wheat, and pork are the staple products. The Trenton or blue limestone underlies the soil. Capital, Owenton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,671,635. Pop. in 1870, 14,309, of whom 14,198 were Americans.

Owen, a township of Winnebago co., Ill. Pop. 929.

Owen, a post-township of Clarke co., Ind. Pop. 679.

Owen, a township of Clinton co., Ind. Pop. 1118.

Owen, a township of Jackson co., Ind. Pop. 1589.

Owen, a township of Warrick co., Ind. Pop. 1440.

Owen, a township of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa. P. 300.

Owensborough, o′ẹnz-bŭr-rŭh, a city, the capital of Daviess co., Ky., is situated on the Ohio River, and on the Owensborough & Nashville Railroad, about 40 miles above Evansville, Ind., and 150 miles below Louisville. By land it is about 30 miles E. by S. of Henderson. It contains a court-house, 3 banks, a savings-bank, 3 newspaper offices, a college, 2 academies, 13 churches, 6 distilleries of whisky, 18 tobacco-stemmeries, a cigar-factory, 4 flouring-mills, 2 planing-mills, several machine-shops of the railroad, a foundry, and manufactures of chairs, furniture, and brooms. It is lighted with gas. Large quantities of tobacco and whisky are shipped here. Pop. about 7500.

Owensborough Junction, or **Stroud City,** a post-village of Muhlenburg co., Ky., on the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad, at the S. terminus of the Owensborough & Nashville Railroad, 35 miles S. of Owensborough, and 126 miles S.W. of Louisville. It has several coal-mines. Pop. about 200.

Owensburg, o′ẹnz-bŭrg, a post-village of Greene co., Ind., on the Bedford, Springville & Bloomfield Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Bloomfield. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a graded school. Coal and iron ore abound here.

Ow′ensbyville, a post-office of Heard co., Ga.

O′wen's Creek, a post-office of Frederick co., Md.

Owen's Cross Roads, post-office, Madison co., Ala.

Owen's Ferry, a post-hamlet of Camden co., Ga., on the Great Satilla River, 18 miles S. of Waynesville.

Owen's Lake, California, is in Inyo co., at the E. base of the Sierra Nevada, and about 12 miles E. of Mount Whitney. It is nearly 18 miles long and 10 miles wide. It receives Owen's River, which enters it at its northern end, and is filled with strong alkaline and saline waters; but it has no visible outlet.

Owen's Mills, a post-office of Osage co., Mo.

Owen's Mills, a post-hamlet of Chemung co., N.Y., 4 miles N.E. of Chemung Station. It has a lumber-mill.

Owen Sound (formerly **Sydenham**), a town and port of entry of Ontario, capital of the co. of Grey, on Georgian Bay, at the outlet of the river Sydenham, and the terminus of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, 131 miles N.W. of Toronto. It contains manufactories of mill-machinery, turbine-wheels, agricultural implements, engines, sewing-machines, leather, wooden-ware, tweed and other woollen cloths, &c., also two breweries, two brick-fields, flour- and saw-mills, 5 large grain-warehouses and elevators, and various smaller works. Here are a number of fine stores, several churches and good hotels, a commodious town hall, a court-house, jail and registry office, and 3 newspaper offices. Pop. 3639. The harbor of Owen Sound is one of the best on Lake Huron. It is 12 miles long from the town to its mouth, where it is 5 miles wide. It has good anchorage, and is navigable for vessels of the largest capacity. Many vessels are engaged in the grain- and lumber-trade.

Owen's River, California, rises in Mono co., on the E. slope of the Sierra Nevada. It runs nearly southward in Inyo co., through a sterile region, and enters Owen's Lake about 15 miles E. of Mount Whitney. It is nearly 175 miles long.

Owen Station, a post-office of Marion co., O., on the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, 5 miles S. of Marion.

O′wensville, a post-office of Escambia co., Ala.

Owensville, a post-office of Saline co., Ark.

Owensville, a post-village of Gibson co., Ind., in Montgomery township, 9 miles S.W. of Princeton, and about 24 miles N. by W. of Evansville. It has a graded school and 4 churches. Pop. 522.

Owensville, a post-hamlet of Gasconade co., Mo., 22 miles N. of Cuba, and about 75 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis. It has a church.

Owensville, a post-village in Stone Lick township, Clermont co., O., 24 miles E. by N. of Cincinnati. It has 3 churches and a tannery. It is sometimes called Boston. Pop. 377.

Owensville, a hamlet of Robertson co., Tex., 8 miles N. of Engelwood.

O′wenton, a post-village, capital of Owen co., Ky., about 24 miles N. of Frankfort, and 54 miles E.N.E. of Louisville. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a banking-house, and several seminaries. Pop. 297.

O′wenville, a post-village of Sampson co., N.C., 26 miles W.N.W. of Warsaw Station. It has 2 churches, a steam saw-mill, and a turpentine-distillery.

Owhyhee, Pacific Ocean. See Hawaii.

O'wing's Mills, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, about 14 miles N.W. of Baltimore. It contains the McDonough Institute, 3 churches, and several stores.

O'wingsville, a post-village, capital of Bath co., Ky., on a small tributary of the Licking River, 48 miles E.N.E. of Lexington, and 14 miles N.E. of Mount Sterling. It has a court-house, 4 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, a seminary, and a carriage-factory. Pop. 550.

Owl Creek, Ohio. See Vernon River.

Owl Creek, Sweetwater co., Wyoming, runs eastward, and enters the Big Horn River about lat. 43° 34′ N.

Owl Creek, a township of Woodson co., Kansas. Pop. 607. It contains Defiance.

Owl Prairie, prā'ree, a post-hamlet of Daviess co., Ind., on the West Fork of White River, about 28 miles N.E. of Vincennes. It has a church.

Owl Run, a post-hamlet of Fauquier co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, at Warrenton Junction, 41 miles W. of Alexandria.

Owl's Head, a beautiful mountain in Quebec, on Lake Memphremagog, about 6 miles from Georgeville. There is a large hotel at its base, and a landing-place for the steamers plying between Magog and Newport, Vt.

Owl's Head, a headland on the W. side of the entrance of Penobscot Bay, Me. On it is a fixed light, elevated 147 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 44° N.; lon. 68° 58′ W.

Owos'so, or **Owas'so,** a city in Owosso township, Shiawassee co., Mich., on the Shiawassee River, and on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad where it crosses the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, 28 miles N.E. of Lansing, 36 miles S. by W. of Saginaw City, and 78 miles N.W. of Detroit. It is pleasantly situated on undulating, sandy ground. It contains 7 churches, a high school, 1 or 2 national banks, 2 newspaper offices, a tannery, 2 flouring-mills, 2 planing-mills, 2 foundries, manufactures of furniture, bricks, sash, blinds, &c., and machine-shops of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad. The river affords a never-failing water-power at this place. Pop. 2448; of the township, additional, 1050.

Owra, ŏw'rȧ, a town of India, on the Chumbul, 75 miles S.S.W. of Kotah. Lat. 24° 12′ N.; lon. 75° 26′ E.

Owsley, ŏwz'lẹ, a county in the S.E. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is intersected by the South Fork of the Kentucky River. The Kentucky River touches the N.W. extremity of the county. The surface is hilly, and partly covered with forests. The soil produces maize, grass, oats, &c. Coal is found here. Capital, Booneville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $714,392. Pop. in 1870, 3889, of whom 3886 were Americans.

Owsley, a post-office of Johnson co., Mo.

Owyhee, an island of the Pacific. See Hawaii.

Owy'hee, the most southwestern county of Idaho, borders on Nevada and Oregon. It is bounded on the N. by the Snake or Lewis River, and is partly drained by the Bruneau and Owyhee Rivers and Jordan Creek. The surface is partly mountainous, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil of the valleys produces barley, oats, potatoes, &c. Gold and silver are the chief articles of export. The reported value of the gold and silver mined in it in 1870 was $852,835, nearly all of which was extracted from quartz rock. Capital, Silver City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,747,384. Pop. in 1870, 1713, of whom 862 were Americans.

Owyhee River rises by several branches in the N. part of Nevada, and intersects the S.W. part of Owyhee co., Idaho. It runs northwestward into Oregon, and gradually deflects towards the N. After it has crossed the forty-third parallel of N. latitude, it flows nearly northeastward until it enters Snake River, near the point where the latter first strikes the E. boundary of Oregon. Length, 350 miles.

Ox Bow, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Ill., about 12 miles N.E. of Lacon. It has 2 churches.

Ox Bow, a post-hamlet of Oakland co., Mich., in White Lake township, about 34 miles N.W. of Detroit. It has a saw-mill, a planing-mill, &c.

Ox Bow, a post-office of Nuckolls co., Neb.

Ox Bow, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Antwerp township, on the Oswegatchie River, about 28 miles N.N.E. of Watertown. It derives its name from a bend in the river like an ox-bow. It has 2 churches.

Ox Bow, a post-office of Ritchie co., W. Va.

Oxen, a village of Spain. See Ojen.

Ox'enden, a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, 30 miles N.W. of Owen Sound. Pop. 150.

Ox'en Hill, a post-office of Prince George's co., Md.

Ox'enhope, a town of England, co. of York, 8 miles by rail W. of Bradford. Pop. 2328.

Ox'ford, or **Oxfordshire,** ox'ford-shịr, a central county of England, having S. the co. of Berks, from which it is wholly separated by the Thames. Area, 739 square miles. Surface mostly level or undulating, except in the S., where it is traversed by the Chiltern Hills. Soil in the N. a fertile loam, elsewhere gravelly or thin. Principal rivers, the Thame, Cherwell, Windrush, and Evenlode, affluents of the Thames. Barley, wheat, and turnips are the main crops. Stock of sheep large, especially on the Chiltern Range. The Oxford Canal, 91 miles in length, traverses the county from N. to S., connecting the Thames with the Coventry Canal, and through it with the Mersey, Severn, and Trent, and the railway-lines are numerous. Principal towns, Oxford, Banbury, Woodstock, and Henley. The county sends three members to the House of Commons, and six are sent by its boroughs and university. Roman remains are numerous in the county. Pop. 177,975.

Oxford (L. *Oxo'nia*), a city, the seat of one of the principal universities of England, capital of the co. of Oxford, between the junction of the Isis and Cherwell, here crossed by numerous bridges, 55 miles W.N.W. of London, at a railway junction. A part of the municipality is in the co. of Bucks. It stands in an undulating amphitheatre, and presents a magnificent appearance with its numerous spires and domes. The High street, proceeding from E. to W. and entered by a handsome stone bridge over the Cherwell, is a noble thoroughfare. In it are Magdalen, All Souls', Queen's, and University Colleges, and the University church. At right angles with this street is another line, upwards of 1 mile in length. In this are Christchurch College and the town hall, and its N. part is ornamented with rows of elms. Parallel to High street is Broad street, in which are Baliol, Trinity, and Exeter Colleges, the Ashmolean Museum, Clarendon rooms, theatre, and academical schools, with the Bodleian Library and picture-gallery.

The cathedral of Oxford, attached to Christchurch College, is an edifice of different styles between the twelfth and sixteenth centuries, with a spire 146 feet in height. Its see comprises the co. of Oxford and the archdeaconries of Berks and Bucks. Other churches are St. Mary's church, with a spire 180 feet in height, Carfax, or St. Martin's, St. Peter's in the East, the oldest existing church in Oxford, St. Mary Magdalen, a handsome church in the decorated style, St. John's, All Saints', and St. Giles'. In the city are also 10 other benefices. Besides the colleges, the principal buildings are the town and county hall, music hall, city bridewell, session house, county jail (a Gothic embattled structure on the site of the ancient castle), the market-houses, Radcliffe Infirmary, house of industry for 11 parishes, many almshouses, and chapels for Roman Catholics, Methodists, Independents, and Baptists.

Oxford has large diocesan and national schools, numerous charitable endowments, and several banks. It is governed, exclusive of the university, by a mayor, 9 aldermen, and 30 councillors, and is the seat of quarter and petty sessions, of a mayor's court and court of hustings, and of assizes and monthly courts for the county. It sends two members to the House of Commons for the town, and two members for the university.

The University of Oxford consists of 21 colleges and 5 halls. Their names and dates of foundation are as follows: University College (872), Baliol (about 1263), Merton (1264), Exeter (1314), Oriel (1326), Queen's (1340), New College (1386), Lincoln (1427), All Souls' (1437), Magdalen (1456), Brasenose (1509), Corpus Christi (1516), Christchurch (1525), Trinity (1554), St. John's (1557), Jesus (1571), Hertford (1602), Wadham (1613), Pembroke (1620), Worcester (1714), Keble College (1870), and St. Mary, New Inn, St. Alban, Charsley's, and St. Edmund Halls.

Besides the buildings of each individual college and hall, there are others of a magnificent description, belonging to all in common, or to the university properly so called. Of these the most remarkable are the theatre, built by Sir Christopher Wren and so arranged as to accommodate nearly 4000 persons; the buildings called the Schools, used for the examination of candidates for degrees, and partly accommodating the rich treasures of the Bodleian Library, which occupies one side of the quadrangle; the Ashmolean Museum; the Radcliffe Library, a splendid structure; the Radcliffe Observatory; the Clarendon, used as a geological museum, lecture-rooms, and public offices; University printing-office; and the Taylor and Randolph Institution, a magnificent range of buildings, partly for the custody of works of art and partly as a foundation for the teaching of modern languages. In connection with the university may be mentioned the botanic garden, with the Fielding Herbarium.

University College claims to have been founded by Alfred. It is certain that Oxford was a seat of learning as early as the time of Edward the Confessor. It was a principal residence of numerous Saxon, Danish, and Norman monarchs. Pop. 32,477. The university has sent two members to the House of Commons since the time of Edward I.——A student of Oxford is called an OXONIAN, ox-o'ne-an.

Oxford, ox'ford, a county in the W. part of Maine, borders on New Hampshire. Area, estimated at 2000 square miles. It is intersected by the Androscoggin River, and also drained by the Saco River and other minor streams. The surface is partly hilly or mountainous, and is diversified with small lakes and extensive forests, in which the sugar-maple and pine abound. The soil in some places is fertile. Hay, oats, potatoes, butter, Indian corn, cattle, and hops are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Grand Trunk Railway. Capital, Paris. Valuation of real and personal estate, $13,926,318. Pop. in 1870, 33,488, of whom 32,920 were Americans.

Oxford, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ala., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 20 miles N.E. of Talladega. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and the Oxford College. Pop. about 1000.

Oxford, a post-village in Oxford township, New Haven co., Conn., about 15 miles N.W. of New Haven. It has 3 churches. The township is bounded on the E. by the Naugatuck and on the S.W. by the Housatonic River. Pop. of the township, 1338.

Oxford, a post-village of Newton co., Ga., about 38 miles E.S.E. of Atlanta, and 2 miles N. of Covington Station on the Georgia Railroad. Here is Emory College (Methodist Episcopal), which was organized in 1838 and has a library of 10,600 volumes. Six fine buildings have been erected for this college. It contains 2 churches and the Palmer Institute. Pop. 665.

Oxford, a post-village of Oneida co., Idaho, 22 miles N.W. of Franklin. It has a church.

Oxford, a post-hamlet in Oxford township, Henry co., Ill., 17 miles N. by W. of Galesburg, and 1 mile S.W. of Alpha. Pop. of township, 1327.

Oxford, a post-village in Oak Grove township, Benton co., Ind., on the Bloomington division of the Wabash Railroad, 23 miles W.N.W. of Lafayette. It has a newspaper office, an academy, 4 churches, and a bank. Pop. 519.

Oxford, a post-village in Oxford township, Johnson co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 15 miles W.N.W. of Iowa City, and 3 miles S. of the Iowa River. It has 4 churches, an academy, and a carriage-factory. Pop. about 400; of the township, 1009.

Oxford, a township of Jones co., Iowa. Pop. 975.

Oxford, a township of Johnson co., Kansas. Pop. 1939. It contains Stanley.

Oxford, a post-hamlet in Oxford township, Sumner co., Kansas, on the Arkansas River, about 12 miles E. of Wellington. Pop. about 100; of the township, 520.

Oxford, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Ky., 22 miles E. by N. of Frankfort, and 2½ miles from the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. It has 3 churches.

Oxford, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., in a township of the same name, on a small lake, and near the Grand Trunk Railroad (Oxford Station), about 15 miles W. by N. of Lewiston, and 41 miles N.N.W. of Portland. It contains 2 churches, a woollen-mill, and other mills. Pop. of the township, 1631.

Oxford, a suburban village of Baltimore co., Md., 1 mile N. of Baltimore. It has a church built of marble and granite, and several fine residences.

Oxford, a post-village of Talbot co., Md., on a navigable arm of Chesapeake Bay, called Third Haven River, and on the Maryland & Delaware Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Easton. It is a summer resort. Pop. 227.

Oxford, a post-village in Oxford township, Worcester co., Mass., on French River, and on the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, 11 miles S. by W. of Worcester City, and about 48 miles W.S.W. of Boston. It contains a fine town hall, a national bank, a high school, 5 churches, a public library, and extensive manufactories of boots and shoes. The township contains also North Oxford, and has several cotton-mills and woollen-mills. Pop. of township, 2938.

Oxford, a post-village in Oxford township, Oakland co., Mich., on the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, 44 miles N. by W. of Detroit, and 16 miles S. of Lapeer. It is near several little lakes. It has a union school, 3 churches, a foundry, a newspaper office, and 2 carriage-factories. Pop. about 700; of the township, 1342.

Oxford, a post-village of Isanti co., Minn., in North Branch township, about 33 miles N. of St. Paul. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Oxford, a post-village, capital of Lafayette co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 29 miles S. of Holly Springs, and 46 miles N.N.E. of Grenada. Here is the University of Mississippi, which was founded by the state in 1848. Connected with this university is a college of agriculture and mechanic arts, organized in 1872. Oxford has 4 or 5 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. 1422.

Oxford, a post-village in Green township, Worth co., Mo., near a branch of Grand River, about 55 miles N.N.E. of St. Joseph. It has 3 churches and a high school.

Oxford, or **Oxford Furnace,** a post-village in Oxford township, Warren co., N.J., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 5 miles E.S.E. of Belvidere, about 30 miles W. of Morristown, and 15 miles N.E. of Easton, Pa. It contains 4 or 5 churches, a newspaper office, a rolling-mill, 2 iron-furnaces, a nail-factory, a foundry, a machine-shop, a flour-mill, &c. It is the most populous village in the county, except Phillipsburg. Pop. about 2400; of the township, 2952. Here is Oxford Post-Office.

Oxford, a post-village in Oxford township, Chenango co., N.Y., in a deep valley, on the Chenango River, and on the Chenango Canal, 8 miles S.S.W. of Norwich, and 33 miles N.N.E. of Binghamton. It is on the Utica, Chenango & Susquehanna Valley Railroad and the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad. It has a beautiful situation amidst fertile hills and dairy-farms. It contains 6 churches, a national bank, an academy, a newspaper office, several mills, and a manufactory of hoes and edge-tools. Pop. 1278; of the township, 2989.

Oxford, a post-village, capital of Granville co., N.C., in Oxford township, 12 miles W. of Henderson Railroad Station, and about 42 miles N. of Raleigh. It has a court-house, an orphan asylum, 4 churches, several tobacco-factories, and 3 newspaper offices. Tobacco is the staple product of the county. Pop. 916; of the township, 2724.

Oxford, a post-village in Oxford township, Butler co., O., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 14 miles W.N.W. of Hamilton, and 39 miles N.N.W. of Cincinnati. It contains 8 churches, the Oxford Female College, the Western Female Seminary, 2 banks, a newspaper office, and a manufactory of agricultural implements, and is the seat of Miami University (non-sectarian), which was founded by the state in 1824 and has a library of 9000 volumes. Pop. 1738; of the township, 3959.

Oxford, a hamlet in Oxford township, Coshocton co., O., on the Pan-Handle Railroad, 10½ miles E. of Coshocton. It has 2 churches. Here is White Eyes Plains Post-Office. Pop. of township, 1140.

Oxford, a township of Delaware co., O. Pop. 1250. It contains Ashley.

Oxford, a township of Erie co., O. Pop. 1238.

Oxford, a township of Guernsey co., O. Pop. 1709. It contains Fairview and Middletown.

Oxford (Killbuck Post-Office), a village of Holmes co., O., on Killbuck Creek, at Killbuck Station, 6 miles S.W. of Millersburg. It has 3 churches. Pop. 116.

Oxford, a township of Tuscarawas co., O. Pop. 1667. It contains Newcomerstown.

Oxford, a township of Adams co., Pa. Pop. 1322. It contains New Oxford.

Oxford, a post-borough in Lower Oxford township, Chester co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, at its junction with the Peach Bottom Railroad, 52 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia, and about 28 miles W. of Wilmington, Del. Oxford contains the Oxford Female Seminary, a national bank, 1 other bank, 6 churches, a newspaper office, and a carriage-factory; and about 2 miles distant is Lincoln University (Presbyterian). Pop. 1151.

Oxford, a village of Cache co., Utah. Pop. 149.

Oxford, a post-hamlet of Doddridge co., W. Va., 6 miles S. of Toll Gate Station. It has a lumber-mill.

Oxford, a post-village in Oxford township, Marquette co., Wis., about 20 miles N.N.W. of Portage City. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a flouring-mill. Pop. about 400; of the township, 542.

Ox'ford, a county in the S. part of Ontario, has an area of 385,609 acres. It is traversed by the Great Western Railway, which passes through Woodstock, its capital, and by the Canada Southern Railway. Pop. 48,237.

Oxford, a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 3½ miles from River Philip. It contains woollen-, edge-tool-, and wooden-ware-factories, and several saw-mills. P. 150.

Oxford, Essex co., Ontario. See OXLEY.

Oxford Church, Pennsylvania. See CHELTENHAM.

Oxford Depot, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad, 15 miles E.S.E. of Middletown. It has 2 churches.

Oxford Furnace, New Jersey. See OXFORD.

Oxford Furnace, a post-office of Campbell co., Va.

Oxford Junction, a post-village in Oxford township, Jones co., Iowa, on the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Railroad where it crosses the Davenport & Northwestern Railroad, 40 miles E. of Cedar Rapids. It has a church and 1 or 2 warehouses for grain. Pop. about 150.

Oxford Mills, a post-village in Oxford township, Jones co., Iowa, on the Wapsipinicon River, and on the Davenport & Northwestern Railroad, 42 miles N.N.W. of Davenport. It has a church and 1 or 2 flouring-mills.

Oxford Mills, a post-village in Grenville co., Ontario, 5 miles S.W. of Kemptville. It has good water-power, 2 hotels, and several mills and stores. Pop. 150.

Oxford's Ford, a post-office of Catawba co., N.C., on the Catawba River.

Oxfordshire, England. See OXFORD.

Oxford Valley, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 1 mile from Woodbourne Station, which is 24 miles N.E. of Philadelphia. It has a church, a flour-mill, a public hall, a coach-factory, and about 20 dwellings.

Ox′hey, a hamlet of England, co. and 20 miles W.S.W. of Hertford.

Oxia, ox-ee′å, one of the smaller Ionian islands, off Cape Skropha, Acarnania. Length, 4 miles.

Oxiæ, an ancient name of the KURZOLARI ISLANDS.

Oxixares, a village of Spain. See OJIJARES.

Ox′ley, or **Oxford,** a post-village in Essex co., Ontario, on Lake Erie, 20 miles S.E. of Amhertsburg. It contains 3 stores and several mills. Pop. 150.

Ox′ley's Table-Land, Central Australia, an elevated and verdant region. Lat. 30° S.; lon. 145° 43′ E.

Ox′moor, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 6 miles S. of Birmingham. It has 3 churches, and 2 furnaces which produce daily 80 tons of pig-iron.

Ox′na, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, 4 miles S.W. of Scalloway.

Oxoma, the supposed ancient name of OSMA.

Oxomeria, ox-o-må-ree′å, a town on the W. shore of the island of Tino, Grecian Archipelago. Pop. 2000.

Oxonia, the ancient name of OXFORD (England).

Ox′toby, a station in Clark co., O., on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, 6 miles E. of Springfield, and 14 miles W. of London.

Oxus, a river of Asia. See AMOO-DARYA.

Ox′ville, a post-office of Scott co., Ga.

Oxyris, a supposed ancient name of ORMUS.

Oxyrynchus, Egypt. See BEHNESEH.

Oyak, a river of Guiana. See OUYA.

Oyapok, or **Oyapock,** o‵yå-pok′, a river of South America, separating French Guiana from Brazil, joins the Atlantic by an estuary 18 miles across, 70 miles S.E. of Cayenne, in lat. 4° N., after a N.E. course of 180 miles. On it, 25 miles from the sea, is the village of Oyapok, with a pop. of 635.

Oyarzun, o-yaʀ-thoon′ (anc. *Œa'so* or *Œas'so*), a town of Spain, in Guipuzcoa, 7 miles S.E. of St. Sebastian, near the river Oyarzun. Pop. 4470.

Oycke, o-īk′kẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 14 miles S.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 1330.

Oye, wå, almost wī, a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 18 miles N.N.W. of Saint-Omer. Pop. 1640.

Oyens, oi′ẹnz, a post-office of Plymouth co., Iowa.

Oyghem, o-ī′ghẹm, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Lys, 19 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 1076.

Oyolava, an island of the Pacific. See OJALAVA.

Oyonnax, o‵yon‵nå′, a town of France, in Ain, 8 miles N.E. of Nantua. It has manufactures of silk goods, combs, lumber, &c. Pop. 3335.

Oy′ster, an island in the Bay of Bengal, off the Aracan coast. Lat. 20° 12′ N.; lon. 92° 32′ E.

Oy′ster, an island in the China Sea, about 30 miles E. of Amoy. Lat. 24° 38′ N.; lon. 118° 39′ E.

Oyster Bay, of New York, extends from Long Island Sound into Queens co.

Oyster Bay, Tasmania, is on the W. coast, in lat. 42° 40′ S., lon. 148° 2′ E.

Oyster Bay, a post-village and watering-place in Oyster Bay township, Queens co., N.Y., on an inlet of Long Island Sound, about 30 miles E. by N. of New York, and 24 miles N. of Syosset. It contains 6 churches. Steamboats ply between this place and New York. Pop. in 1870, 889. The township is bounded N. by Long Island Sound, and S. by the Atlantic Ocean. It contains Glen Cove and other villages. Pop. of the township, 11,462.

Oyster Creek, Texas, flows nearly parallel with Brazos River, through Fort Bend and Brazos cos., and enters the Gulf of Mexico.

Oyster Creek, a post-office of Brazoria co., Tex., and a station on the railroad from Columbia to Houston, 8 miles E. of Columbia. Here are 2 churches.

Oyster Harbor, Southwest Australia, is an inlet of King George Sound, 3 miles N.E. of Albany.

Oyster Island, of Ireland, co. and 4 miles W.N.W. of Sligo, in Sligo Bay. It has two light-houses.

Oy′stermouth, a sea bathing-place of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 5 miles by rail S.S.W. of Swansea, on Swansea Bay. It has an oyster-fishery. Pop. of parish, 3574.

Oyster Pond, New York. See ORIENT.

Oyster Ponds, or **Goose Harbor,** a post-hamlet in Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on Chedabucto Bay, 14 miles from Guysborough. Pop. 100.

Oy′sterville, a post-village, capital of Pacific co., Washington, is on the W. shore of Shoalwater Bay, about 1 mile from the Pacific Ocean, and 75 miles W.S.W. of Olympia. It has a church and an oyster-fishery. P. 104.

O. Z., a post-office of El Paso co., Col.

Ozaka, a city of Japan. See OSAKA.

Ozama, o-så′må, a river of Hayti, rises in the central range of the island, flows first S.E., then S.W., and enters the sea at Santo Domingo. Length, 50 miles.

O‵zan′, a post-hamlet of Hempstead co., Ark., 30 miles W.N.W. of Prescott. It has 2 churches.

Ozara, a village of Hungary. See OZORA.

O‵zark′, a county in the S. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by the North Fork of White River, and also drained by Bryant's Fork of the same, and Beaver Creek. The surface is hilly, and is extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees. Indian corn and pork are the staple products. Capital, Gainesville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $500,000. Pop. in 1870, 3363, of whom 3357 were Americans.

Ozark, a post-village, capital of Dale co., Ala., about 45 miles S.W. of Eufaula. It has 3 churches, a tannery, 2 grist-mills, and a newspaper office. Pop. 600.

Ozark, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., Ark., on the N. bank of the Arkansas River, and on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, 43 miles below Fort Smith, and 126 miles W.N.W. of Little Rock. It has a newspaper office, 4 churches, an academy, and a money-order post-office.

Ozark, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Iowa, on Beaver Creek, about 24 miles S.S.W. of Dubuque. It has a flouring-mill and a woollen-factory.

Ozark, a township of Anderson co., Kansas. Pop. 214. It contains Colony, Welda, and Elizabethtown.

Ozark, a post-office in Rich township, Anderson co., Kansas, about 32 miles W.N.W. of Fort Scott.

Ozark, a post-village, capital of Christian co., Mo., on Finley Creek, about 15 miles S. by E. of Springfield. It has 2 newspaper offices, a flour-mill, and a tobacco-factory.

Ozark, Iron co., Mo. See OZARK MILLS.

Ozark, a township of Lawrence co., Mo. Pop. 1752.

Ozark, Phelps co., Mo. See OZARK IRON WORKS.

Ozark, a township of Texas co., Mo. Pop. 638.

Ozark, a township of Webster co., Mo. Pop. 3485. It contains Marshfield.

Ozark, a post-office of Monroe co., O.

Ozark Iron Works, a post-village in Arlington township, Phelps co., Mo., on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, at Ozark Station, 10 miles W. of Rolla. It has a church and a blast-furnace for pig-iron.

Ozark Mills, a post-hamlet of Iron co., Mo., on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, at Ozark Station, 104 miles S. by W. of St. Louis. It has a steam saw-mill.

Ozark Mountains, an irregular group of hills of the United States, W. of the Mississippi, in Arkansas and Missouri, extending N.E. and S.W. between the Arkansas and Missouri Rivers, and partly in the Indian Territory.

Ozau′kee, a county in the E. part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 230 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan, is intersected by Milwaukee River, and also drained by Mequon River. The surface is undulating, and nearly one-third of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad. Capital, Ozaukee. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,727,248. Pop. in 1870, 15,564, of whom 8728 were Americans; in 1875, 16,545.

Ozaukee, or **Port Wash′ington,** a post-village, capital of Ozaukee co., Wis., in Port Washington township, on Lake Michigan, and on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, 25 miles N. of Milwaukee. It contains 5 churches, 3 newspaper offices, a bank, 2 iron-foundries, and a flour-mill, &c. Pop. of the township, 2979.

Ozawkie, Ozaukee, or **Osawkie,** a post-village of Jefferson co., Kansas, in Ozawkie township, on the Delaware River, about 20 miles N.E. of Topeka, and 8 miles W. of Oskaloosa. It contains 4 churches and 1 or 2 flour-mills. Pop. of the township in 1875, 858.

Ozegna, od-zĕn'yå, a village of Italy, division of Turin, province and about 10 miles from Ivrea.

Ozenæ, the supposed ancient name of OOJEIN.

Ozieri, o-ze-å'ree, or **Othieri,** o-te-å'ree, a town of the island of Sardinia, province and 29 miles E.S.E. of Sassari. Pop. 7965. It has a church, and a college and hospital.

Ozone, o-zōn', a post-office of Johnson co., Ark.

Ozora, o'zo'rŏh', or **Ozara,** o'zŏh'rŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Tolna, 30 miles S. of Stuhlweissenburg. Pop. 3800.

Ozorkow, Ozorkov, or **Osorkow,** o-soʀ'kov, a town of Poland, 76 miles W.S.W. of Warsaw. It has a great spinning-mill. Pop. 9058.

P.

Pa, or **Ba-Thang,** or **Batang,** bå'tång', a town of China, province of Se-Chuen, on the Kin-Sha-Kiang River, near the border of Thibet. Some authorities make it the capital of the province of Kham, or Kum, in Chinese Thibet. Pop. 6000.

Paal, a village of Belgium. See PAEL.

Paanopa, på-no'på, or **Ocean Island,** in the North Pacific Ocean, lat. 0° 50' N., lon. 167° 40' E., is of a circular form, and about 15 miles in circumference.

Paar, påʀ, a river of Bavaria, rises near Friedburg, flows N.N.E., and joins the Danube on the right, 5 miles below Ingolstadt. Total course, 70 miles.

Paarl, påʀl, or **The Paarl,** a town of the Cape Colony, at a railway junction, 18 miles N.E. of Cape Town. It is a pleasant town, with streets shaded with oak trees. Pop. 5760.

Pab'ba, or **Pab'bay,** three islets of the Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Inverness, one at the N.W. end of the Sound of Harris, 3½ miles N. of Bernera, another 6½ miles S. of Barra, divided from Sandra by Pabba Sound, and the third in Broadford Bay, Isle of Skye.

Pabellon, på-vĕl-yōn', a town of Chili, province of Atacama, 26 miles by rail N. of Chañarcillo.

Pabellon de Pica, på-vĕl-yòn' då pee'kå, a seaport of Peru, 50 miles S. of Iquique. Here are beds of guano.

Pabianize, på-be-å-nee'zå, a town of Poland, government of Petrikau. Pop. 5527.

Pabillonis, på-bil-lo'nis, or **Pavillonis,** på-vil-lo'nis, a village of the island of Sardinia, 20 miles S. of Oristano, on the Sairo. Pop. 1277.

Pabna, påb'nạ, less correctly **Pubna,** pŭb'nạ, a district of Bengal. Lat. 23° 48'–24° 47' N.; lon. 89° 3'–89° 56' E. Area, 1838 square miles. Capital, Pabna. Pop. 1,211,594. It is bounded S. by the Ganges, and E. by the Brahmapootra. It is a level, fertile plain, traversed by many water-courses.

Pabna, also called **Pubna,** a town of India, capital of Pabna district, near the Ganges, in lat. 24° N., lon. 89° 17' 25" E. It is not densely built. It contains government buildings, a hospital, and indigo-works. Pop. 15,730.

Pabos, Quebec. See GRAND PABOS.

Pacaja, på-kå-zhå', **Pacajaz,** på-kå-zhåz', or **Pacaya,** på-kå-yå', a river of Brazil, province of Pará, joins the estuary S. of the island of Marajo and W. of Oeiras, after a N. course of 150 miles.

Pacajes, or **Pacaxes,** på-kå'ʜĕs, a town of Bolivia, department and 100 miles S.S.E. of La Paz, on an affluent of the Desaguadero. The SIERRA DE PACAJES (se-ĕʀ'ʀå då på-kå'ʜĕs), not far from the above, rises to 15,100 feet, and is connected with the Cordilleras of the Andes.

Pacaraima, Sierra. See SIERRA PACARAIMA.

Pacasmayo, på-kås-mī'o, a seaport of Peru, 90 miles by rail W. of Caxamarca. It has a hospital, and an iron pier ½ mile long, and is the principal port of a fertile region. It exports much corn, rice, coffee, tobacco, Peruvian bark, sugar, silver ore, &c.

Pacaudière, LA, France. See LA PACAUDIÈRE.

Pac'awa Lake, Wisconsin, is in the W. part of Green Lake co., and is an expansion of Fox River, which enters its western end and issues from the eastern end. It is 8 or 9 miles long, and nearly 2 miles wide.

Pacaya, a river of Brazil. See PACAJA.

Pacé, på'så', a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 4½ miles N.W. of Rennes. Pop. 650.

Paceco, på-chå'ko, a town of Italy, 4 miles S.E. of Trapani. Pop. 4236.

Pacentro, på-chĕn'tro, a town of Italy, province of Aquila, 4 miles E. of Sulmona. Pop. 4032.

Pace's, a station in Twiggs co., Ga., on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 18 miles S.S.E. of Macon.

Pa'ces, a post-hamlet of Metcalfe co., Ky., 20 miles S.E. of Glasgow. It has 2 churches.

Pacha, a river of Russia. See PASHA.

Pachacaca, a river of Peru. See PACHUCACA.

Pachacama, på-chå-kå-må', or **Pachacamac,** på-chå-kå-måk', a village of Peru, department and 18 miles S.E. of Lima, with a ruined temple, from which immense treasure was taken by Pizarro. Opposite the coast here are the islands of Pachacama.

Pachaug, a hamlet of Connecticut. See GRISWOLD.

Pacheco, på-chå'ko, a town of Spain, province and 18 miles S.E. of Murcia. Pop. 1109.

Pacheco, på-chå'ko, a post-village of Contra Costa co., Cal., on San Ramon Creek, 4 miles from its entrance into Suisun Bay, 30 miles E.N.E. of San Francisco. It has 2 churches and a public school.

Pacheco, a station in Marin co., Cal., on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 19 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco.

Pacheco Peak, California, a peak of the Coast Range, about lat. 37° N.

Pachino, på-kee'no, a town of Sicily, province of Syracuse, 12 miles S. of Noto, and 4 miles N.W. of Cape Passaro (anc. *Pachy'num Promonto'rium,* whence the name of the town). Pop. 6452. It has a tunny-fishery.

Pachitea, på-che-tå'å, a river of Peru, rises in the E. slope of the Andes, about lat. 11° S., flows circuitously N., and joins the Ucayale on the left, after a course of 200 miles.

Pachit'la Creek, Georgia, drains part of Calhoun co., runs S., and enters Ichawaynochaway Creek in Baker co.

Pa-Choo, på'choo', a city of China, province of Pe-Chee-Lee, capital of a district, 50 miles S. of Peking.

Pachuca, på-choo'kå, a town of Mexico, state and 50 miles N.N.E. of Mexico, on the route to Tampico. It has a fine church. In its vicinity are silver-mines.

Pachucaca, på-choo-kå'kå, or **Pachacaca,** på-chå-kå'kå, a river of Peru, department of Cuzco, rises in Lake Pachucaca, in the Andes, and joins the Apurimac after a N. course estimated at 130 miles.

Pacif'ic, a county in the S.W. part of Washington, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Columbia River, and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. It is intersected by the Willopah River. An inlet of the ocean, called Shoalwater Bay, penetrates far into the interior of this county. The surface is extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Lumber, wool, butter, and potatoes are the staple products. Capital, Oysterville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $600,000. Pop. in 1870, 738, of whom 591 were Americans.

Pacific, a township of Humboldt co., Cal. Pop. 818.

Pacific, Cook co., Ill. See PACIFIC JUNCTION.

Pacific, a post-village of Franklin co., Mo., on the Maramec River, and on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, at its junction with the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 37 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and beds of fire-clay, white sand, and iron ore. Pop. 1208.

Pacific, or **Youngs'ville,** a post-village of Franklin co., N.C., on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, 22 miles N.

by E. of Raleigh. It has a church and 3 or 4 stores. The name of its post-office is Pacific.

Pacific, a post-hamlet in Pacific township, Columbia co., Wis., on the E. bank of the Wisconsin River, 5 miles by railway S. of Portage. The township contains a pop. of 247, exclusive of the city of Portage.

Pacific City, a post-office of Mills co., Iowa, on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, 14 miles S. of Council Bluffs. The name of its station is Pacific.

Pacific Junction, a post-village in Jefferson township, Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Chicago.

Pacific Junction, a post-hamlet of Mills co., Iowa, 4 miles from the Missouri River, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, at its junction with the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, 17 miles S. of Council Bluffs, and 4 miles W. of Glenwood.

Pacific Landing, a post-hamlet of Crittenden co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, 10 miles above Memphis.

Pacif'ic Ocean, or the **Great South Sea** (L. *Ma're Pacif'icum ; Fr. Océan Austral*, o'så'ôɴᵍ' ōs'trål', *Mer du Sud*, maiʀ dü süd, or *Grand-Océan-Pacifique*, grôɴd-o'så'ôɴᵍ'-på'see'feek'; Sp. *Mar Pacifico*, mâʀ på-thee'fe-ko; It. *Mare Pacifico*, må'rå på-chee'fe-ko; Ger. *Südsee*, süd-så, *Grosser-Ocean*, grōs'sẹr-ōt'så-ån, or *Stilles-Meer*, stil'-lẹs-mair), by far the largest of the great divisions of water on the surface of the globe, extends from the Arctic to the Antarctic Circle, over 133 degrees of latitude, and from the W. coast of America to Australia, Papua, Java, Sumatra, and the E. coast of Asia, or through nearly 160 degrees of longitude. Area, estimated at 70,000,000 square miles, exceeding that of all the dry land on the globe. In its widest part, at the equator, it is 10,000 miles across. It is usually divided by geographers into the North and South Pacific, separated from each other by the equator. The most distinguishing features of the Pacific are the countless number of comparatively small islands spread over its surface, more especially of its equatorial region, and the immense chain of volcanoes which stretch almost continuously along its shores, forming one vast volcanic circle. In the S. it is separated from the Antarctic Ocean only by an arbitrary line; but in other directions both its boundaries and its communications with other oceans are well defined. Its coast-line on the American side, though generally bold, is very little broken by inlets. On the Asiatic side it is very irregular; the chief inlets are the Celebes, China, and Yellow Seas, with the Seas of Japan, Okhotsk, and Kamchatka. Its principal island-groups, proceeding from W. to E., are Japan, the Koorils, Aleutians, Ladrones, Carolines, Solomon, Queen Charlotte's, New Hebrides, Feejee, Friendly, Society, Low, Marquesas, Hawaiian, and Galapagos Islands, and New Zealand, besides a vast multitude of solitary islands.

Owing to the vast extent of the Pacific, the general laws by which tides, winds, and currents are regulated suffer fewer modifications than in narrow seas. The tidal wave, commencing at the equator, diverges from it towards the poles, and, proceeding with vast velocity and without obstruction, is scarcely perceptible among the central islands of the Pacific. Hence, in the Low Archipelago, at Bow Island and Tahiti, the rise is only 1 foot, and at the Sandwich Islands 2 feet. It is only when by the proximity of a mainland, or by other similar causes, the natural course of the wave is changed or obstacles to its progress are interposed, that an accumulation takes place and high tides are formed. In the Pacific, however, these never attain the maximum heights for which some parts of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans are remarkable. On all the W. coast of America it is usually below 10 feet, and only in the Bay of Panama it varies from 12 to 24 feet.

The prevailing winds of the Pacific, like those of other great seas, are divided into regular or trade winds, and variables, the former blowing from the S.E. on the S. and from the N.E. on the N. side of the equator, generally within the tropics, though sometimes extending as far as 30 degrees on either side of it. In the W. and N.W. parts of the Pacific the influence of the monsoons of the Indian Ocean is strongly felt, and violent typhoons, for which the China Sea is noted, are not unfrequent. In the E., along the whole of the W. coast of America, the winds differ greatly both in direction and character. Between Behring Sea and lat. 30° N. the winds blow, in all seasons, in every direction, and no kind of regularity can be traced. From lat. 30° to 5° N. the prevailing winds strongly resemble monsoons, blowing generally from November to April from the N.W. and N.E., and from May to October from the S. or S.W. and S.E. The regions within the sphere of these winds are subject to violent storms and tornadoes. From lat. 5° N. to 30° S. the prevailing winds have the character of trade-winds; and from lat. 30° S. to Cape Horn the north and south monsoons recommence, often blowing with great violence, particularly from the S. As the Cape is approached, the prevailing winds become S.W. and N.W., and convert the whole tract within their sphere into a region of storms.

The currents of the Pacific, being exhibited on a much larger scale than those of the Atlantic, are not generally so strongly marked as the currents of that ocean. The Antarctic drift current, flowing apparently from the icy barriers of an antarctic continent, enters the Pacific, and, after proceeding N. to New Zealand, trends E., and retains that direction till it impinges on the W. coast of Patagonia. The obstacle thus encountered divides it into two branches, the smaller of which takes a S. direction and enters the Atlantic by doubling Cape Horn. The larger branch, to which the name of the Peruvian or Humboldt's current has been given, proceeds N. along the coast of South America till it meets a new obstacle in the Isthmus of Panama. Thence it turns W., and proceeds, under the name of the South equatorial current, across the whole width of the Pacific, without meeting with any obstacle, till it reaches its W. boundaries, when one part, striking the coast of Australia, turns S., and forms the Australian current, another part, forcing its way between the different islands, enters and is lost in the Malay Archipelago, and a third part, reflected by the coast of China, turns N., and, on reaching the isles of Japan, contributes to form what is called the Japanese current. The configuration of the islands and the E. coast of Siberia, and a strong current which sets in from the N. through Behring Strait, concur in giving it an eastern direction, which again carries it across the Pacific to the North American coast, to be there again deflected, first S. along the shores of the Atlantic, and then W., when it finally becomes merged in what is called the North equatorial current. Between the North and South equatorial currents, another, occupying a narrow zone between them, has been traced, and, from pursuing an opposite direction, has received the name of the equatorial counter-current. The influence of these currents, particularly that of the Peruvian or Humboldt's current, in lowering the temperature of the warmer regions into which they are carried, is very marked.

The Pacific was seen for the first time from its E. shores in 1513. Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, the Spanish governor of Darien, proceeding on native information, set out on an exploring expedition across the isthmus, and, having ascended a hill, saw the boundless ocean spread out before him. As his view extended chiefly to the S., he gave it the name of the Mar del Sur, or South Sea. Before Balboa's time a few European travellers had, however, reached the Chinese shores. It received its present name from the celebrated navigator Magellan, who sailed across it in 1521. In the eighteenth century its different parts were explored by Behring, Anson, Byron, Bougainville, Cook, Vancouver, Broughton, La Perouse, &c., and in the present century by D'Entrecasteaux, Krusenstern, Beechey, Fitzroy, D'Urville, Wilkes, and Sir James Ross.

Packanga, påk-kång'gå, a town of the Malay Peninsula, on a river of its own name, in lat. 3° 30′ N.

Pack'er, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Pa., about 44 miles S.E. of Oil City.

Pack'erton, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa., on the Lehigh River, 2 miles below Mauch Chunk. It has a church and a hotel. Here are the large workshops of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, in which about 600 men are employed in the manufacture of coal-cars and freight-cars. An iron railroad-bridge crosses the river here.

Pack'erville, or **Pack'ersville,** a post-hamlet of Windham co., Conn., in Canterbury township, near the Quinebaug River, and on the New York & New England Railroad, 31 miles by rail E. of Willimantic, and about 11 miles N.E. of Norwich. It has a church and 2 cotton-mills.

Pack Sad'dle, a post-office of Llano co., Tex.

Pack's Ferry, a post-office of Summers co., W. Va.

Packs'ville, a post-hamlet of Clarendon co., S.C., about 40 miles E.S.E. of Columbia.

Packwau'kee, a post-village in Packwaukee township, Marquette co., Wis., on the N.W. shore of Buffalo Lake (which is an expansion of Fox River), and on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 16 miles N. of Portage City. It has a church, 2 hotels, 3 stores, and about 100 families.

Pack'wood, a township of Tulare co., Cal. Pop. 214.

Paco, på'ko, a large and handsome village in the island of Luzon, in the environs of Manila. Many of the inhabitants are artists, house-painters, and builders.

Pacobahiba, på-ko-bå-hee'bå, a village and parish of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, 12 miles W.S.W. of Magé. Pop. 2000.

Paco'lett, a small river which rises in Polk co., N.C., and passes thence into South Carolina. It runs south-eastward through the cos. of Spartanburg and Union, and enters Broad River about 15 miles N.E. of Union.

Pacolett, township, Spartanburg co., S.C. Pop. 1312.

Pacolett Depot, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S.C., on the Spartanburg & Union Railroad, 1 mile from the Pacolett River, and 11 miles S.E. of Spartanburg. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Pacolett (or **Pacolet**) **Falls,** a post-office of Polk co., N.C.

Pacora, på-ko-rå', a river of the Isthmus of Panama, unites with the Indio to form a considerable river, which enters the Pacific E. of Panama.

Pacto'la, a post-office and mining-camp of Pennington co., Dakota, in the Black Hills, 35 miles S. of Deadwood. Gold is mined here.

Pactolus, pak-to'lŭs, a small ancient river (whose modern name is **Bagoolee,** or **Bagouly,** bå'goo'lee') in Asia Minor, joins the Sarabat 50 miles E. of Smyrna.

Pacto'lus, a station in Carter co., Ky., on the Eastern Kentucky Railroad, 2 miles N. of Grayson.

Pactolus, a post-village of Pitt co., N.C., on the Tar River, 10 miles above Washington. It has several churches, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. of Pactolus township, 2060.

Pacuhi, på-koo-ee', a small river of Brazil, forms part of the boundary between Minas-Geraes and Bahia, and joins the Rio Verde, a tributary of the São Francisco.

Pacy-sur-Eure, på'see'-sür-UR, a town of France, in Eure, on the Eure, 10 miles E. of Evreux. Pop. 1723.

Paczow, a town of Bohemia. See PATZAU.

Padanaram, Massachusetts. See SOUTH DARTMOUTH.

Padang, på'dång, a town on the W. coast of Sumatra, Dutch East Indies, near the sea. Lat. 0° 48' S.; lon. 100° 20' E. It has a large export trade in coffee and spices. It is the seat of government for the W. coast of Sumatra. Pop. 10,000.

Padang Island, Strait of Malacca. See APPONG.

Padaong, på'då-ong', **Padoung,** på-dŏwng', or **Pad'ang' Mew,** a town of British Burmah, on the W. bank of the Irrawaddy, 10 miles S.W. of Prome. Pop. 2894.

Pad'dington, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, forming a N.W. suburb of London, 3½ miles W.N.W. of St. Paul's. Pop. 98,813. It contains Oxford, Cambridge, and Sussex Squares, and Westbourne Terrace, also the basin of the Paddington Canal and the terminus of the Great Western Railway.

Pad'dington, an eastern suburb of Sydney, Australia. Pop. 11,411.

Pad'dock, a post-office of Holt co., Neb.

Pad'dy's Mills, a post-office of Shenandoah co., Va.

Paddy's Run, Butler co., O. See NEW LONDON.

Pad'elford's, a post-office and station of Ontario co., N.Y., on the Auburn Branch of the New York Central Railroad, 24 miles S.E. of Rochester.

Padenghe, på-dên'gå, a village of Italy, in Brescia, on the W. side of Lago di Garda, 5 miles from Lonato.

Pa'den's Land'ing, a hamlet in Letart township, Meigs co., O., on the Ohio River, about 15 miles above Pomeroy. Here is Plants Post-Office.

Paden's Valley, a post-office of Wetzel co., W. Va.

Paderborn, på'der-BORN', a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 41 miles S. of Minden, on the railway from Berlin to the Rhine. Pop. 13,701. It is the seat of a bishopric, and has a gymnasium and an ecclesiastical seminary. In the Middle Ages it formed part of the Hanseatic League.

Paderno, på-dêR'no, a village of Italy, in Milan, 6 miles E. of Monza. Pop. 1439.

Paderno, a village of Italy, province of Cremona, 10 miles E. of Pizzighettone. Pop. 2095.

Pad'iham, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 3 miles W.N.W. of Burnley. It has active manufactures. Pop. 6675.

Padilla, på-deel'yå, a village of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, 12 miles W.N.W. of Nuevo Santander. Iturbide, ex-Emperor of Mexico, was shot here, 19th July, 1824.

Padillas, på-deel'yås, a village of Bernalillo co., New Mexico, on the right bank of the Rio Grande, 18 miles below Albuquerque.

Pa'dinalk'nad, a district of India, province of Coorg. Area, 472 square miles. Pop. (1871) 32,356.

Padinum, the ancient name of BONDENO.

Pad'lock, a post-office of Suwanee co., Fla.

Padonia, pa-do'ne-a, a post-hamlet and township of Brown co., Kansas, 5 miles N. of Hiawatha, and 65 miles N. of Topeka. It has a flour-mill. Pop. of township, 800.

Pado'ra, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ind., about 44 miles W. of New Albany.

Padova and **Padoue,** a town of Italy. See PADUA.

Padria, på'dre-å, a village of Italy, in Sardinia, 20 miles S.E. of Alghero. Pop. 1672.

Padrôes, på-dro'êNS, or **Padro'nes,** a town of Portugal, in Algarve, 19 miles E. by S. of Ourique, on the Oeiras. Pop. 1428.

Padron, på-drōn' (anc. *Pria Fla'via*), a town of Spain, in Corunna, 19 miles S.S.W. of Santiago de Compostela, on the Sar. Pop. 5082. It has a collegiate church. Being the place where, according to tradition, the body of St. James landed itself, it is greatly resorted to in pilgrimage.

Pad'stow (corrupted from *Patuck-Stowe*), a seaport town of England, co. of Cornwall, on the Camel, at its mouth in St. George's Channel, 29 miles N.N.E. of Falmouth. It has many ancient houses, a church of an antique structure, and a custom-house, with imports of iron and coal, and exports of tin, slates, and sand. Pop. 1991.

Padua, pad'u-a (It. *Padova,* på'do-vå; Fr. *Padoue,* på'doo'; anc. *Pata'vium*), a fortified city of Italy, capital of the province of Padua, 22 miles W. of Venice, on the Bacchiglione, and on the railway between Vicenza and Venice. Lat. 45° 23' 41'' N.; lon. 11° 52' 43'' E. Pop. 66,208. It is of a triangular form, is surrounded by walls and fosses, and has 7 gates. Among the chief objects of interest are the vast and curious place called Prato della Valle, where the fair is held, and which contains an island, encircled by a canal, the banks of which are decorated by numerous statues; a cathedral, with a monument to Petrarch; the church of San Antonio, richly decorated; the Palace del Bo, or of the University, and many private palaces; and a university, with a botanic garden, a gymnasium, an ecclesiastical seminary, an observatory, a cabinet of natural history, and a library of 112,000 volumes. The celebrated University of Padua, founded in the thirteenth century, had in former times students from every part of Europe, and their number frequently amounted to 18,000. Padua has manufactures of silks and ribbons, and its manufacture of cloth was formerly extensive. It was anciently the most important town of Venetia; it was sacked by Alaric and by Attila. It came under the power of the Venetians in 1405. ——Adj. and inhab. PADUAN, pad'u-an (It. PADOVANO, på-do-vå'no).

Padua, or **Padova,** a province of Italy, in Venetia. Capital, Padua. Area, 805 square miles. Pop. 364,430.

Pad'ua, a post-hamlet of McLean co., Ill., in Padua township, on the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, 13 miles E. by S. of Bloomington. Pop. of the township, 1249.

Padu'cah, a city, the capital of McCracken co., Ky., is on the Ohio River, just below the mouth of the Tennessee River, about 48 miles above Cairo, and 140 miles below Evansville, Ind. By railroad it is 225 miles W.S.W. of Louisville. It is the W. terminus of the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, and the N. terminus of the Paducah & Memphis Railroad. It contains a court-house, 3 national banks, a state bank, 9 churches, a high school, 3 grammar-schools, a rolling-mill, a foundry, manufactures of chairs, furniture, tobacco, and ploughs and other farming-implements, also printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 2 or 3 weekly newspapers. The Paducah University has recently been established at this place. Large quantities of tobacco, maize, pork, and other products are shipped here. Pop. in 1870, 6866; present pop. about 10,000.

Paducah Junction, a station in Livingston co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad where it crosses the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, 1 mile N.E. of Pontiac.

Paducah Junction, a station in Obion co., Tenn., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad where it crosses the Nashville & St. Louis Railroad, 3 miles E. of Union City.

Padul, på-DOOL', a town of Spain, province and 10 miles S.S.W. of Granada, S. of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 3161.

Padula, på-doo'lå, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 54 miles S.E. of Salerno. In the vicinity is a magnificent Carthusian convent. Pop. 8274.

Paduli, på-doo-lee', a town of Italy, province of Benevento, 11 miles W. of Ariano. Pop. 3573.

Padus, an ancient name of the Po.

Pæjæne, Paejaene, på-yå'neh, or **Paijene-Jarwi,** pī-yå'neh-yaR'vee, a lake of Finland, mostly in the province of Nyland, between lat. 61° and 62° 27' N. and lon. 25° and 25° 50' E. Length, 90 miles; breadth, 20 miles.

Pael, or **Paal,** pål, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 11 miles N.W. of Hasselt. Pop. 2580.

Paentipore, på-ĕn-te-pōr', a town of India, in Oude, division of Seetapoor. Pop. 5780.

Paesana, på-å-så'nå, a town of Italy, 13 miles W.N.W. of Saluzzo, on the Po. Pop. of commune, 6451.

Paesi-Bassi, the Italian name of the NETHERLANDS.

Pæstanus Sinus, Italy. See GULF OF SALERNO.

Pæstum, an ancient name of PESTO.

Paete, på-å'tå, or **Paita,** pī'tå, a village of the Philippines, island of Luzon, on the W. shore of Lake Bay.

Pagahmiou, a town of Burmah. See PAGHAM-MEW.

Pagani, på-gå'nee, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 22 miles by rail S.E. of Naples. Pop. 12,492.

Paganico, på-gå'ne-ko, a town of Italy, province and 5 miles E. of Aquila. Pop. 4570.

Page, a county in the S.W. part of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Nodaway, Tarkio, and East Nishnabatona Rivers. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by a branch of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. Capital, Clarinda. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,325,921. Pop. in 1879, 9975, of whom 9335 were Americans; in 1875, 14,274.

Page, a county in the N. part of Virginia, has an area of about 280 square miles. It is intersected by the South Fork of the Shenandoah River. The greater part of the surface is a fertile valley, bounded on the S.E. by the Blue Ridge. Forests cover a large portion of its area. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staple products. Limestone underlies part of the soil. Copper and marble are said to be found in this county. Capital, Luray. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,503,840. Pop. in 1870, 8462, of whom 8424 were Americans.

Page Brook, a post-hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., in Greene township, 5 miles N.E. of Chenango Forks. It has 2 saw-mills.

Page City, a post-hamlet of Page co., Iowa, 6 miles W.S.W. of Clarinda, and about 60 miles S.E. of Council Bluffs. It has a church.

Page City, a post-office at Pageville Station, Lafayette co., Mo., on the Lexington Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Lexington.

Page's, a station in Sonoma co., Cal., on the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad, 49 miles N. of San Francisco.

Page's Corners, a hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., in Warren township, 2½ miles from Richfield Springs. It has a cheese-factory. Here is Cullen Post-Office.

Page'town, a post-hamlet of Morrow co., O., about 15 miles E.N.E. of Delaware.

Page'ville, a hamlet of Grant co., Ark., about 32 miles S.S.W. of Little Rock. It has a church and a store.

Pageville, a post-office of Cumberland co., Ill., on the Grayville & Mattoon Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Mattoon.

Pageville, a post-hamlet of Barren co., Ky., about 12 miles S.W. of Glasgow. It has 2 stores and a tobacco-warehouse.

Pageville, Lafayette co., Mo. See PAGE CITY.

Pageville, Meigs co., O. See DOWNINGTON.

Pag'ham, a parish of England, co. of Sussex, 5 miles S.S.E. of Chichester. An inlet of the English Channel here forms a harbor.

Pagham-Mew, or **Pagahmiou,** på'gåm'yoo', a ruined town of the Burmese dominions, on the Irrawaddy, 110 miles S.W. of Amarapoora.

Paglia, pål'yå (anc. *Pal'lia*), a river of Central Italy, rises in the province of Siena, and, after a S.E. course of 30 miles, joins the Tiber at Orvieto.

Paglieta, pål-yå'tå, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 20 miles S.E. of Chieti. Pop. 4192.

Paglione, pål-yo'nå, or **Paillon,** på'yōn', a river of France, flows S.S.W., traverses the city of Nice, and falls into the Mediterranean.

Pagny-sur-Moselle, pån'yee'-süʀ-mo'zêll', a village of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, on the Paris & Strasburg Railroad, 12 miles from Metz. Pop. 1040.

Pago, på'go, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, separated from the mainland by the Morlacca Channel. Lat. about 44° 30' N. Length, 37 miles; breadth, 6 miles. Pop. 5000. Near its centre is the lake or inlet of Zascha. PAGO, the chief town of the above island, is on Lake Zascha, near the E. coast. Pop. 3219.

Pago'sa Peak, Colorado, a peak of the San Juan Mountains or Saguache Range, in the S. part of the state. It is of a pyramidal shape, and is 12,674 feet high.

Pagosa Springs, a post-hamlet of Conejos co., Col., on the Rio de San Juan, 115 miles W. of Alamosa. Elevation, 7095 feet. Here are hot springs with a temperature of 185° Fahr.

Pagsanjan, påg-sån-jån', a town of the Philippine Islands, in Luzon, on the Pasig, above Manila. Pop. 4665.

Paguenema, på-gå-nå'må, a group of 5 small, low, coral islands in the Pacific Ocean. Tagaik, the largest, is in lat. 7° 4' 40'' N., lon. 167° 56° 30' E.

Pagus Albinensis. See SAN PIERRE D'ALBIGNY.

Pahang, på-hång' (Port. *Pam*, påᴍ; native, *Paäng*), a state of the Malay Peninsula, extending along its E. coast, mostly between lat. 2° and 4° N. and lon. 103° and 104° E. Estimated pop. 40,000, mostly Malays, negrillo hillmen, and Chinese. The products comprise gold, rattans, gutta-percha, dammar, and tin; the latter is mostly exported to Singapore. The imports thence and from Malacca consist of opium, silk, rice, tobacco, salt, cloths, and ironwares. Principal towns, Pahang and Undowe.

Pahang, the capital of the above state, is on both sides of a broad and shallow river, which divides the Malay and Chinese quarters, about 5 miles from its mouth. Lat. 3° 34' N.; lon. 103° 24' E.

Pahaquar'ry, a post-township, forming the N. extremity of Warren co., N.J., is bounded on the N.W. by the Delaware River. It comprises part of the Kittatinny Mountain. Pop. 405.

Paharpoor, på'har-poor', a considerable town of India, near the Indus, 22 miles N. of Dera Ismaeel Khan.

Pahlunpoor, an agency of India. See PALANPOOR.

Pah'poond', or **Phaphund,** få-foond', also called **Phuppoond,** fŭp'poond', and **Puh'poond',** a town of India, district and 35 miles S.E. of Etawah. Pop. 6536.

Pah'reah, a post-office and settlement of Kane co., Utah, 40 miles from the Colorado River.

Paicines, pī-se'nês, a post-office of San Benito co., Cal.

Paige, pāj, a post-office and station of Bastrop co., Texas, on the Western division of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 43 miles E. of Austin.

Paijene-Jarwi, a lake of Finland. See PÆJÆNE.

Paillon, a river of France. See PAGLIONE.

Pail'ton, a hamlet of England, co. of Warwick, 5 miles N.N.W. of Rugby. Pop. 628.

Paimbœuf, påɴ'buf', a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 30 miles W. of Nantes, on the Loire, near its mouth. Pop. 2473. It has a communal college, a school of hydrography, a harbor, and building-yards for vessels.

Paimogo, pī-mo'go, a town of Spain, 42 miles N.N.W. of Huelva, on the route to Seville. Pop. 1812.

Paimpol, påᴍ'pol', a town of France, Côtes-du-Nord, 22 miles N.W. of Saint-Brieuc, on the English Channel.

Paincourt, Kent co., Ontario. See DOVER SOUTH.

Paincourtville, påɴᵒ'koor'veel', a post-village of Assumption parish, La., on Bayou La Fourche, about 66 miles W. of New Orleans.

Paine's (pānz) **Hollow,** a post-hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., about 22 miles S.E. of Utica. It has 2 churches.

Paine's Point, a post-hamlet of Ogle co., Ill., about 20 miles S.S.W. of Rockford. It has 2 churches.

Paine's Prairie, a post-office of Polk co., Mo.

Painestown, a post-office of Muhlenburg co., Ky.

Painesville, pānz'vĭl, a post-hamlet in James township, Saginaw co., Mich., on the Saginaw Valley & St. Louis Railroad, at its junction with the Michigan Central Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Saginaw. It has manufactures of bricks, salt, and shingles. The name of its station is Tittabawassee Junction.

Painesville, a post-village, capital of Lake co., O., is finely situated in Painesville township, on Grand River, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 3 miles from Lake Erie, 29 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland, and 66 miles W.S.W. of Erie, Pa., also the N. terminus of the Painesville & Youngstown Railroad. The Grand River here flows in a deep and picturesque valley, and is crossed by a railroad-bridge which is 800 feet long and rests on 5 piers, 75 feet high. Painesville contains 6 churches, the Lake Erie Female Seminary, a union school, a national bank, 2 other banks, 2 machine-shops, 3 sash- and blind-factories, a foundry, 2 flouring-mills, a large nursery, manufactures of carriages, steam-engines, mill-machinery, corn-shellers, &c., and printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers. Pop. 3728; of the township, 4995.

Painesville, Vermont. See ESSEX JUNCTION.

Paineville, pān'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Amelia co., Va., about 40 miles W.S.W. of Richmond.

Painswick, pånz'wik, a town of England, co. and 6 miles S.S.E. of Gloucester. Pop. 4019. It has a spacious church, and manufactures of woollen cloths.

Paint, a township of Fayette co., O. Pop. 1742. It contains Bloomingburg.

Paint, a post-hamlet in Paint township, Highland co., O., 8 miles S. of Greenfield. It has a church and a distillery. The township is drained by Paint Creek, and contains New Petersburg and Rainsborough. Total pop. 2429.

Paint, a township of Holmes co., O. Pop. 1212. It contains Winesburg.

Paint, a township of Madison co., O. Pop. 955.

Paint, a township of Ross co., O. Pop. 1001.

Paint, a township of Wayne co., O. Pop. 1418. It contains Mount Eaton and West Lebanon.

Paint, a township of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. 346.

Paint, a township of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. 923.

Paint Bank, a post-hamlet of Craig co., Va., 17 miles N. of Alleghany Station. It has a flour-mill and a deposit of red paint.

Paint Branch, a station in Prince George's co., Md., on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 32 miles S.S.W. of Baltimore, and 1 mile S. of Branchville.

Paint Creek, Oakland co., Mich., flows into Clinton River at Rochester.

Paint Creek, Ohio, intersects Ross co., and enters the Scioto River from the W., 2 or 3 miles below Chillicothe. It has affluents called the North Fork, Rattlesnake Fork, and Sugar Creek, which drain Fayette co. and part of Highland co. Each of these streams is nearly 50 miles long. The North Fork runs southeastward in Ross co., and enters Paint Creek about 3 miles W. of Chillicothe.

Paint Creek, West Virginia, rises in Fayette co., runs N.W., and enters the Great Kanawha in Kanawha co.

Paint Creek, a township of Allamakee co., Iowa. Pop. 1120.

Paint Creek, a post-office of Bourbon co., Kansas, about 14 miles S.W. of Fort Scott.

Paint Creek, a post-office of Washtenaw co., Mich., at Augusta.

Paint Creek, a post-office of Kanawha co., W. Va., at Clifton, a village on the Kanawha River, 22 miles above Charleston, and 1 mile from Paint Creek Station. Coal is mined here. See also LOVELL'S.

Paint'ed Post, a post-office of Barbour co., Kansas.

Painted Post, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad, at the confluence of the Conhocton and Tioga Rivers, 2 miles N.W. of Corning. The Rochester division of the Erie Railroad connects here with the main line. This village has 3 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a machine-shop, an iron-foundry, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill. Pop. about 700.

Painter, Mifflin co., Pa. See PAINTERSVILLE.

Paint'er, a hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., 1½ miles from Irwin. It has a church. Coal is mined here.

Painter Creek, a post-office of Darke co., O.

Paint'erhood, a post-township of Elk co., Kansas. Pop. 443.

Painter's Bridge, a post-office of Chester co., Pa., about 26 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia.

Paint'er's Mill, a post-office of Preston co., W. Va.

Paint'ersville, a post-hamlet of Greene co., O., about 24 miles E.S.E. of Dayton. It has 2 churches.

Paintersville, a post-hamlet in Decatur township, Mifflin co., Pa., on the Sunbury & Lewistown Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Lewistown. It has 2 churches.

Paintersville, a station in Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Greensburg.

Paint Fork, a post-office of Madison co., N.C.

Paint Lick, a post-village of Garrard co., Ky., on the Richmond Branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 19 miles N.E. of Stanford. It has a church. The village is partly in Madison co.

Paint Lick, a post-office of Tazewell co., Va.

Paint Rock, a post-village of Jackson co., Ala., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, near Paint Rock River, 21 miles E. by S. of Huntsville. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Paint Rock, a post-office of Madison co., N.C.

Paint Rock, a post-office of Roane co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River. Here is a steamboat-landing.

Paint Rock River, Alabama, rises near the N. boundary of the state, runs southwestward through Jackson co., and enters the Tennessee River at the S. extremity of Madison co. It is about 80 miles long.

Paints'ville, a post-village, capital of Johnson co., Ky., is near the West Fork of the Big Sandy River, and about 100 miles (direct) E. by S. of Lexington. It has 2 churches. Pop. 247.

Paint Valley, a post-office of Holmes co., O.

Paises Bajos, Europe. See NETHERLANDS.

Paishawur, India. See PESHAWER.

Paisley, pāz'lee, a town of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, on the White Cart, and on the Glasgow and Southwestern & Greenock Railways, from which there is a branch to Renfrew, 7 miles W.S.W. of Glasgow. Pop. of parliamentary borough, 48,240; of the whole town, 62,524. It has numerous churches and chapels, of which the old collegiate abbey church is the most striking; an educational institution, a government school of art, a grammar-school, a philosophical institution, county buildings, jail, barracks, reformatory and ragged schools, poor-houses, and infirmary. The Cart is navigable to Paisley, and a canal passes the town. The principal manufactures are those of silk and other shawls, silks, muslins, cotton thread, and ornamental or fancy goods. There are, besides, iron-foundries, tanneries, breweries, distilleries, soap-works, starch-works, and extensive bleach-fields. County, sheriff, and commissary courts are held here. The borough sends one member to the House of Commons. In the vicinity of the town coal, ironstone, fire-clay, and potter's clay are raised. Professor Wilson and Alexander Wilson the American ornithologist were born here. The town occupies the site of the Roman station Vanduaria.

Paisley, a post-village of Bruce co., Ontario, at the confluence of the Teeswater and Saugeen Rivers, and on the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, 86 miles N.W. of Guelph. It contains 3 churches, an iron-foundry, a brewery, a woollen-factory, grist- and saw-mills, a newspaper office, about 25 stores, and 2 hotels. Pop. 1000. See also CALEDON EAST.

Paita, a village of the Philippines. See PAETE.

Paizes Baixos, the Portuguese for the NETHERLANDS.

Pajares de los Oteros, på-нå'rės då lōce o-tå'roce, a town of Spain, S.S.E. of Leon. Pop. 1145.

Pajarito, på-нå-ree'to, a village of Bernalillo co., New Mexico, on the right bank of the Rio Grande.

Pajaro, på'нå-ro, a river of California, rises on the slope of the Coast Range, and, flowing westerly, falls into Monterey Bay. It forms the boundary between Monterey and Santa Cruz cos.

Pajaro, a township of Monterey co., Cal. Pop. 761.

Pajaro, a station in Monterey co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 11 miles N. of Castroville.

Pajaro, a township of Santa Cruz co., Cal. Pop. 3114. It contains Watsonville.

Paka, a town of Bohemia. See NEU-PAKA.

Pak'enham, a post-village of Ontario, co. of Lanark, on the Mississippi River, and on a railway, 61 miles from Brockville. It contains 4 churches, 2 woollen-factories, saw- and grist-mills, and several stores and hotels. P. 600.

Pakla, påk'lå, **Oosop,** or **Usop,** oo-sop', a river of Northeast Siberia, in the country of the Chookchees, after a course of about 200 miles, forms a common estuary with the Chaoon, in the bay of that name.

Pak-Nam, påk'nåm', a town of Siam, on the Menam, 4 miles from the Gulf of Siam, and 20 miles S.E. of Bangkok.

Pak-Pattan, påk-påt-tån', or **Pauk-Pet'tem',** a town of the Punjab, near a greatly-frequented ferry over the Ravee, 95 miles S.W. of Lahore. Lat. 30° 20' N.; lon. 73° 13' E. Pop. 6086.

Pakracz, påk'råts', a town of Slavonia, co. and 23 miles W.N.W. of Posega, on an affluent of the Save. Pop. 1200. It is the see of a Greek bishop.

Pakrojanty, på-kro-yån'tee, a town of Russia, government and 119 miles N.W. of Vilna. Pop. 1600.

Paks, pŏksh, a town of Hungary, co. of Tolna, 62 miles S. of Buda, on the Danube. Pop. 9070.

Pakwan, påk'wån', a town of China, in Che-Kiang, on a river which falls into the Bay of Hang-Chow.

Pakwaukee, Wisconsin. See PACKWAUKEE.

Pala, på'lå, a post-office of San Diego co., Cal.

Palacios, or **Los Palacios,** lōce på-lå'the-oce, a town of Spain, province and 12 miles S. of Seville. P. 1835.

Palacios de la Valduerna, på-lå'the-oce då lå vål-doo-ėʀ'nå, a town of Spain, province and 27 miles S.W. of Leon, near the Duerna. Pop. 534.

Pa'lack'y, a post-hamlet of Ellsworth co., Kansas, 15 miles S.W. of Fort Harker.

Palæ'a (Παλαια) and **Palæ'o** (Παλαιο) are Greek terms signifying "ancient," and applied to numerous sites and places in the East.

Palæocastro. See GULF OF PALÆOCASTRO.

Palæopolis, på-le-op'o-lis (*i.e.*, "ancient city;" anc. *E'lis*), a town of Greece, in the Morea, near where the Peneus issues from the hills, 8 miles E.S.E. of Gastouni.

Palæovouni, a mountain of Greece. See Helicon.

Palæstina, the Latin name of Palestine.

Palaestro, på-lå-ês'tro, a village of Italy, province of Novara, on the Sesia. Pop. of commune, 2456.

Palafolls, på-lå-fols', a village of Spain, in Catalonia, province and 40 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 1033.

Palafurgel, på-lå-foor-hêl', or **Palafurgell** (?), a town of Spain, province and 20 miles E.S.E. of Gerona, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 4597.

Palagonia, på-lå-go'ne-å, a town of Sicily, 20 miles S.W. of Catania. Pop. 4909.

Palais, Le, a town of France. See Le Palais.

Palaiseau, på'lå'zō', a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 11 miles S.S.W. of Paris. Pop. 2129.

Palaja, på-lå'yå, a town of Italy, province and 18 miles S.E. of Pisa. Pop. of commune, 10,119.

Palalawang, på-lå-lå-wång', an important market-town of Sumatra, province of Padang.

Pal'amcot'ta, a town of British India, in Madras, 45 miles N.N.E. of Cape Comorin. Pop. 17,945.

Palamcotta, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 47 miles S.S.W. of Pondicherry.

Palamos, på'lå-moce', a fortified maritime town of Spain, province and 17 miles S.E. of Gerona. Pop. 2043.

Palamow, or **Palamau,** pal'ạ-mŏw', a region in the N.W. part of the Lohardaga district, Bengal. Area, 4260 square miles. It is a rocky tract. Pop. 366,519.

Palancia, på-lån'the-å (anc. *Pallan'tia*), a river of Spain, in Valencia, rises about 4 miles W. of Bexis, and, after a S.E. course of 45 miles, enters the Mediterranean 4 miles E. of Murviedro.

Palanka, pŏh'lån'kŏh', Neu, noi, Deutsch, doitch, and Alt, ålt, three contiguous villages of South Hungary, co. and 12 miles S.W. of Bács, on the Danube, with Roman Catholic and Greek churches. United pop. 8440.

Pal'anpoor', Pah'lunpoor', or **Palhanpur,** på'-lun-poor', a British agency controlling 11 native states in the N.E. part of the province of Guzerat. Total area, 4800 square miles. Pop. 502,586. The town of Palanpoor is 80 miles N. by W. of Ahmedabad. It has active trade and manufactures. Pop. 17,189. It is the capital of a state of the same name, with 215,922 inhabitants.

Pa'larm', a post-hamlet of Faulkner co., Ark., on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, 17½ miles N.W. of Little Rock. It is on the Arkansas River.

Palat'inate (Ger. *Pfalz*, pfålts), an old division of Germany, consisting, first, of the Lower Palatinate, or Palatinate of the Rhine,—chief towns, Mannheim, Heidelberg, Simmern, and Deux-Ponts,—and, secondly, of the Upper Palatinate, in the N. of Bavaria. The whole of the upper and part of the lower portion are now incorporated with Bavaria, forming the governments of Palatinate and Upper Palatinate; the remainder is divided among the states of Rhenish Prussia, Baden, and Hesse.

Palatine, pal'ạ-teen' or pal'ạ-tīn', a post-village of Cook co., Ill., in Palatine township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 26 miles N.W. of Chicago. It has 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, and manufactures of sash, doors, and blinds. Pop. 1855.

Palatine, a post-hamlet of Salem co., N.J., on the West Jersey Railroad, 9 miles N. of Bridgeton.

Palatine, a township of Montgomery co., N.Y. Pop. 2713. It contains Palatine Bridge, Palatine Church, and Stone Arabia.

Palatine, a post-village of Marion co., W. Va., on the E. bank of the Monongahela River, opposite Fairmont, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 77 miles S.E. of Wheeling. A good suspension-bridge connects it with Fairmont. Palatine has 4 churches, a foundry, and a manufactory of threshing-machines. Pop. 558.

Palatine Bridge, a post-village in Palatine township, Montgomery co., N.Y., on the N. bank of the Mohawk River, and on the New York Central Railroad, 40 miles E.S.E. of Utica. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a foundry. Pop. 493. A bridge across the river connects this village with Canajoharie.

Palatine Church, a hamlet of Montgomery co., N.Y., in Palatine township, on the Central Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Palatine Bridge. It has a church.

Palat'ka, or **Pilat'ka,** a post-village, capital of Putnam co., Fla., on the W. bank of the St. John's River, about 60 miles S. of Jacksonville, and 30 miles S.W. of St. Augustine. It has 7 churches, a newspaper office, a lumber-mill, and a moss-factory. Cotton, sugar, and oranges are shipped here in steamboats, which ply daily between Jacksonville and this place. Pop. 720.

Pal'aur', a river of India, rises in Mysore, flows through Arcot and Chingleput (Madras presidency), and enters the Indian Ocean 42 miles S.W. of Madras. Length, 190 miles. It separates North and South Arcot.

Palawan, på-lå-wån', or **Paragua,** på-rå'gwå, an island of the Malay Archipelago, between Borneo and the Philippine Islands, in lat. 8° 37′ to 11° 30′ N., lon. 117° to 120° E., separating the China and Sooloo Seas, and having S. the Balabac Passage. Length, about 260 miles; average breadth, 30 miles. Cowries, gold, ebony, and other fine woods are among its products.

Palazzago, på-låt-så'go, a village of Italy, in Bergamo, 2 miles W. by S. of Almenno. Pop. 1691.

Palazzo, på-låt'so, a town of Italy, province of Potenza, 17 miles E.S.E. of Melfi. Pop. 6896.

Palazzo-Adriano, på-låt'so-å-dre-å'no, a town of Italy, in Palermo, 12 miles S,S.E. of Corleone. Pop. 5835.

Palazzolo, på-låt'so-lo, a village of Italy, in Friuli, with 3 churches and an oratory. Pop. 1300.

Palazzuolo, på-låt-soo-o'lo, or **Palazzolo,** a town of Italy, in Brescia, 5 miles N.W. of Chiari. Pop. 4129.

Palazzuolo, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 13 miles S. of Sora. Pop. 1969.

Palazzuolo, or **Palazzolo,** a town of Italy, province of Syracuse, 13 miles N.W. of Noto. Pop. 10,138.

Palcon'da, Palcoon'dah, or **Palacon'da,** a town of India, district of Vizagapatam, 25 miles N.N.W. of Chicacole. Pop. 8812.

Palembang, på'lêm-bång', a town in the E. part of Sumatra, capital of a province of its own name, extends for about 3 miles along both sides of the Palembang or Moosee River, here 200 yards across, 50 miles from its mouth in the Strait of Banca. Lat. 2° 47′ S.; lon. 102° 26′ E. Pop. 25,000, partly inhabiting houses raised on posts, and partly living on rafts moored in the river. It has a sultan's palace, and dwellings of Arab and Chinese merchants. Its port is one of the best in the Malay Archipelago. An active trade is carried on here with Java, Malacca, Penang, and Rhio.

Palembang, formerly a kingdom, now a Dutch province, of the island of Sumatra, on the S. coast, bounded E. by the Strait of Banca. Area, 61,908 square miles. Pop. in 1871, 160,343.

Palena, på-lå'nå, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 21 miles S.S.W. of Lanciano. Pop. 4079.

Palencia, på-lên'the-å (anc. *Pallan'tia*), a city of Spain, capital of a province, 114 miles N.W. of Madrid, on the Carrion, an affluent of the Pisuerga. Pop. 13,126. It is surrounded by an old wall, is a bishop's see, and has a fine Gothic cathedral, and manufactures of woollens and leather.

Palencia, a province of Spain, in Old Castile. It is fertile, and watered by the Carrion and Pisuerga Rivers. Area, 3128 square miles. Pop. 184,668.

Palenque, på-lên'kå, a village of Mexico, state of Chiapas, 100 miles E.N.E. of San Cristoval. About 7 miles S.W. of it are some of the most extensive and magnificent ruins in America. The principal of these, called "the Palace," is 220 feet in length by 180 feet in breadth, with numerous sculptures, &c.

Pa'lensville, or **Pa'lenville,** a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., in Catskill township, 10 miles W. by S. of Catskill, and 4 or 5 miles S. of the Mountain House. It is at the E. end of a ravine called the Cauterskill Clove. and is a favorite resort of tourists and artists. It has large boarding-houses, a church, a chair-factory, a tannery, &c.

Palenzuela, på-lên-thwå'lå, a town of Spain, province of Palencia, on the Arlanza, 26 miles S.W. of Burgos.

Palermo, på-lêr'mo (Fr. *Palerme*, pa'lêrm'; anc. *Panor'mus*), a fortified city, capital of Sicily, with a port on the N. side of the island. Lat. of light-house, 38° 8′ 2″ N.; lon. 13° 22′ 2″ E. Pop. in 1876, 228,483. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, facing the sea, and is enclosed by an old wall. Adjoining the water is the fort of Castellamare. The city is ornamented by numerous fountains, and has many handsome edifices, among which may be mentioned a cathedral of the tenth century, surmounted with a modern cupola, and containing many fine sepulchral monuments in porphyry, among which are those of the Emperor Frederick II. and King Roger the Norman; the magnificent churches of St. Peter and St. Dominic; a royal palace in the Norman and Saracenic style, and possessing, among other objects of interest and attraction, the chapel of King Roger, rich in mosaics; the picture-gallery, the armory, the observatory, the archiepiscopal palace, the mint, the custom-house, public library, 3 theatres, and numerous structures of historic and architectural interest. The port is enclosed by a mole 1300 feet in length, terminated by a light-house and a battery; a second interior port is reserved for the marine. Palermo is the residence of the military commandant of the island, and has an arsenal and ship-building yards. Its university, founded in 1394, has a fine library of 40,000 volumes and many students. The town has a botanic garden, and numerous learned societies. The chief benevolent institutions are a royal hospital and a foundling hospital. The manufactures consist chiefly of silks, cottons, oil-cloth, leather, glass, and gloves made from a material furnished by the *pinna marina.* The trade has the advantage of an excellent roadstead and harbor, and has greatly increased since the construction of railways. The principal articles of export are sumach, wine and spirits, fruit, sulphur, skins, oil, essences, linseed, cream of tartar, liquorice, and manna; of import, colonial produce, woollen, cotton, linen, and silk tissues, hardware, earthenware, &c. The fisheries on the coast are very productive and carried on with great activity, and give employment to nearly 4000 hands. Founded by the Phœnicians, Panormus became the capital of the Carthaginian possessions in Sicily. It appears to have been a place of considerable consequence in ancient times; the name (Panormus), signifying "All-port," may be regarded as indicating its early commercial importance. It was taken by the Romans 250 B.C.; it was afterwards capital of the Saracen states in the island. The Normans took the city in 1072. In 1282 it was the scene of the massacre called "the Sicilian Vespers." The court of Naples resided here from 1806 to 1815. In 1860 it was captured by Garibaldi.—— Adj. and inhab. PALERMITAN (?), pạ-ler′me-tạn? (It. PALERMITANO, på-lĕʀ‵me-tå′no).

Palermo, a province in the N. of Sicily, bounded N. by the Tyrrhene Sea. Area, 1964 square miles. Pop. 617,678.

Paler′mo, a post-hamlet of Edgar co., Ill., 5 miles N.E. of Hume, and 22 miles S. of Danville. It has a church.

Palermo, a township of Grundy co., Iowa. Pop. 962. It contains Grundy Centre, the capital of the county.

Palermo, a post-village in Marion township, Doniphan co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, 7 or 8 miles below St. Joseph, and about 14 miles by land N.E. of Atchison. It is on the St. Joseph & Topeka Railroad. Pop. 138.

Palermo, a post-village and township of Waldo co., Me., 18 miles E.N.E. of Augusta. Pop. of township, 1223. Palermo village (also called Branch Mills) is partly in China township.

Palermo, a post-hamlet of Cape May co., N.J., in Upper township, 2 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and about 18 miles S.W. of Atlantic City. It has 2 churches.

Palermo, a post-village in Palermo township, Oswego co., N.Y., 15 miles S.E. of Oswego. It has a church and a manufactory of heading and staves. Pop. of township, 2048.

Palermo, a post-village in Halton co., Ontario, 3 miles from Bronte. Pop. 150.

Palermo Centre, a post-office of Waldo co., Me., in Palermo township, about 22 miles W. of Belfast.

Palestine, pål′es-tīne (L. *Palæsti′na*), or the **Holy Land** (L. *Terra Sancta*; Fr. *Terre Sainte*, taiʀ sånt; Sp. *Tierra Santa*, te-ĕʀ′ʀå sån′tå; It. *Terra Santa*, tĕʀ′ʀå sån′tå), a country of Southwest Asia, comprising the S. part of Syria, extending between lat. 30° 40′ and 33° 32′ N. and lon. 33° 35′ and 35° 48′ E., having N. the district of Lebanon, W. the Mediterranean, and S. and S.E. the Arabian Desert. Length, from Mount Hermon in the N. to Kadesh-Barnea in the S., 193 miles; average breadth, 75 miles. Area, 11,000 square miles. The surface is generally mountainous, being traversed by branches from the chain of Lebanon, one of which stretches S. in a direction nearly parallel to the coast of the Mediterranean, forming the watershed between its basin and that of the Dead Sea; while another, turning more to the E., extends along the left side of the valley of the Jordan. These mountains attain their greatest height (about 10,000 feet) in Mount Hermon. None of the others exceed 3000 feet; but many of them have acquired great celebrity from the wonderful events of which they have been the theatre. The most remarkable are Carmel, forming a promontory in the Mediterranean, on the S.W. side of the Bay of Acre; Mount Tabor, or the modern Jebel Toor, at the N.E. extremity of the plain of Esdraelon; Ebal and Gerizim, in the valley of Samaria; Gilead and Nebo, or Pisgah, on the E. side of the Jordan; and Zion, Moriah, and the Mount of Olives, in and near Jerusalem. The latter has an elevation of 2536 feet. The country generally is of trap formation, with volcanic rocks in several localities. An oolitic limestone and indurated chalk rock prevail, in which are numerous caverns. The mountains are separated by deep valleys or level plains, and the whole country is rich in natural beauty. The soil is remarkably fertile, but, as the climate requires irrigation, and careful culture is wanting, the land is comparatively barren; yet its natural fertility fully justifies the early description given of it as a land flowing with milk and honey. It is watered by numerous streams, the most important of which is the Jordan, flowing in a valley remarkable for its depth, the Lake of Tabareeyeh, through which it flows, being 84 feet, and that of the Dead Sea, into which it falls, being 1337 feet below sea-level. The other principal rivers are the Jabok, an affluent of the Jordan, the Kishon, which flows into the Mediterranean, and the Nahr Naman, or Belus. The climate in the dry season is very fine, with a bright sky and no rain. Gentle rains, with west winds, commence in October and fall regularly in November and December. Rain continues at intervals more or less till March, after which none falls during all the harvest, which is in May and June, or in the summer which succeeds. Winter frosts are slight, except in high positions, where snow occasionally falls; the heat of summer in the low valleys is great, but not oppressive in other situations.

The name Palestine, derived from the Hebrew *Peleschèth*, and meaning the land of the Philistines, does not occur in Scripture, and is properly applicable only to the S.W. part of the country, stretching along the shores of the Mediterranean. Its most ancient name was Canaan, which it evidently owed to the descent of its inhabitants from Canaan, the fourth son of Ham, and a grandson of Noah. When thus named in the time of the patriarchs, it was parcelled out among a number of independent tribes or nations: the Kenites, Kennizzites, and Kadmonites, on the E. of the Jordan; the Hittites, Perizzites, Jebusites, and Amorites, in the hill country of the S.; the Canaanites proper, in the centre, from the Jordan to the coast; the Girgashites, on the E. shore of the Lake of Tabareeyeh; the Hivites, on the N., among the ramifications of Lebanon; the Philistines, on the S., and the Phœnicians, on the N. coast. In the time of Moses the country E. of the Jordan was conquered and divided among the tribes of Reuben and Gad and the half-tribe of Manasseh. Under Joshua the work of conquest was carried on to the W. of the Jordan, and the whole territory, though not to the extent originally promised, allotted to the remaining half-tribe of Manasseh and the other ten tribes, the larger portion of the S. falling to the tribes of Judah and Benjamin. Under Solomon the work of conquest appears to have been completed, and all the land which was originally promised was included within the limits of his kingdom. By the folly of his son Rehoboam, the kingdom was rent in twain, and subdivided into the separate kingdoms of Judah in the S. and Israel in the N. The latter kingdom was often designated by the name of Samaria, its capital. The division of the country into tribes was completely broken up by the Captivity, which carried away ten of them permanently and supplied their place by a new colony. After the destruction of the Babylonian Empire, Palestine fell under the dominion, first of the Persians and then of the Macedonians. In the time of our Saviour, when the Romans had established their ascendency, it was divided into the four provinces of Galilee in the N., Samaria in the centre, Judæa in the S., and Peræa, which included all the country E. of the Jordan. Under Constantine, Palestine, now regarded as the Holy Land, acquired new interest, and recovered in some degree from the calamities by which it had been laid desolate; and in 396, on the division of the Roman Empire by Theodosius, Palestine became a province of the empire.

In the fifth century the country was divided ecclesiastically into the first, second, and third Palestine; the 1st comprising Judæa, capital, Cæsarea; 2d, Samaria, Galilee, &c., capital, Scythopolis or Bethshan; and the 3d the countries E. and S. of the Dead Sea, capital, Petra, over all which sees Jerusalem was subsequently erected into a patriarchate. Palestine continued a Roman province till the spread of Islamism, to which it soon fell a prey; and Omar, in 636, after taking possession of its capital, converted it into one of the provinces of his caliphate. The severities exercised towards the Christians, having roused the indignation of Europe, gave rise to the crusades, and Jerusalem became for a time the capital of a Christian kingdom. Ultimately, however, Mohammedanism prevailed, and Palestine sank into a degraded state, from which, as yet, it has not shown many symptoms of recovering. The sultans of Egypt ruled it till 1517, when it was taken by Selim I. and incorporated with the Turkish Empire.

Palestine, pål′es-tĭn or pål-es-teen′, a post-office of Cleburne co., Ala.

Palestine, a post-village of St. Francis co., Ark., on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, 53 miles W.S.W. of Memphis. It has a church.

Palestine, a post-village in Palestine township, Crawford co., Ill., 7 miles E. of Robinson, about 2 miles W. of the Wabash River, and 35 miles S. by W. of Terre Haute, Ind. It has 3 churches, a bank, a graded school, a newspaper office, a woollen-mill, and 2 plough-factories. Pop. about 900; of the township, 1988.

Palestine, a township of Woodford co., Ill. P. 1325.

Palestine, a small hamlet of Franklin co., Ind., 5½ miles E. of Brookville. It has a church.

Palestine, Hancock co., Ind. See New Palestine.

Palestine, a post-village in Harrison township, Kosciusko co., Ind., 7 miles S.W. of Warsaw, and about 40 miles N.E. of Logansport. It has a flour-mill, 2 churches, and a steam saw-mill.

Palestine, a hamlet of Monroe co., Ind., about 54 miles S.E. of Terre Haute.

Palestine, a township of Story co., Iowa. Pop. 898.

Palestine, a township of Sumner co., Kansas, on the Arkansas River. Pop. 400.

Palestine, a post-hamlet of Washington parish, La., about 70 miles N. of New Orleans.

Palestine, a township of Cooper co., Mo. Pop. 2430. Palestine Station is at New Palestine (which see).

Palestine, a hamlet of Adams co., O., 16 miles E. of Winchester.

Palestine, a hamlet of Clermont co., O., on the Ohio River, about 18 miles above Cincinnati. Here is New Palestine Post-Office.

Palestine, Columbiana co., O. See East Palestine.

Palestine (German Post-Office), a village in German township, Darke co., O., about 40 miles N.W. of Dayton. It has a tannery, a saw-mill, and a drug-store. Pop. 264.

Palestine, a post-hamlet of Pickaway co., O., on Deer Creek, about 22 miles S.W. of Columbus. It has a church.

Palestine, Shelby co., O. See New Palestine.

Palestine, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., Tenn., about 60 miles S.W. of Nashville.

Palestine, a hamlet of Obion co., Tenn., 3 miles from Obion Railroad Station. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a drug-store. Pop. about 200.

Palestine, a post-town, capital of Anderson co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 162 miles N. of Houston, 84 miles S.S.W. of Longview, and 91 miles N.E. of Hearne. It is the N.E. terminus of a branch railroad which extends 180 miles to Austin. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, a high school, a bank, and a manufactory of brass and iron. A daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 2000.

Palestine, a post-hamlet of Greenbrier co., W. Va., is near the Greenbrier River and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, about 20 miles W. of the White Sulphur Springs. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Palestine, a village of Wirt co., W. Va., on the Little Kanawha River, 25 miles S.S.E. of Parkersburg. It has 2 churches, a steam flour-mill, and 2 steam saw-mills.

Palestine, a post-town of Manitoba, on the Jordan River, 14 miles S. of Manitoba Lake, and 100 miles W. of Winnipeg.

Palestine Valley, a post-office of Platte co., Neb.

Palestrina, på-lês-tree′nå (anc. *Prænes′te*), an episcopal city of Central Italy, 22 miles E.S.E. of Rome. Pop. 6015. Its walls present successively the architecture of the Pelasgic era and of the Roman periods. The modern town is built on the site of the Temple of Fortune, erected by Sylla. It has some interesting churches, an old palace of the Barberini family, and a castle, once the chief stronghold of the Colonna, to whom the town belonged.

Palestrina, an island of Italy. See Pelestrina.

Palfuriana, supposed ancient name of Vendrell.

Palghaut, or **Palghat,** pål-gawt′, also called **Paulghautcherry,** pawl-gawt-chĕr′ree, a fortified town of India, district of Malabar, 30 miles by rail S.S.W. of Coimbatoor, in a famous pass of the Western Ghauts. It has a large trade and active manufactures. Pop. 30,752.

Palhanpoor, an agency of India. See Palanpoor.

Paliano, på-le-å′no, a fortified town of Central Italy, 7 miles N.W. of Anagni. Pop. 5100. It is enclosed by strong walls, and accessible only on one side.

Palibothra, an ancient name of Patna.

Paliggiano, på-lid-jå′no, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 13 miles W.N.W. of Taranto. Pop. 2000.

Palighaut, British India. See Palghaut.

Palinuri Promontorium. See Cape Palinuro.

Palinurus Shoal, Arabia. See Abd-el-Kooree.

Pal′isade′, a post-office of Minnehaha co., Dakota.

Palisade, a post-village of Eureka co., Nev., on the Humboldt River, and on the Central Pacific Railroad, 33 miles S.W. of Elko. It is near the high cliffs or bluffs called Palisades. It has an active trade with the miners of the White Pine District. It is a terminus of the Eureka & Palisade Railroad.

Palisades, pål′ĭ-sādz′, the name of a long bluff or precipice which extends along the W. shore of the Hudson River, in Rockland co., N.Y., and Bergen and Hudson cos., N.J. It is formed of basalt or trap rock, is nearly straight, about 18 miles long, and in some places 480 feet high.

Palisades, formerly **Rock′land,** a post-village in Orangetown township, Rockland co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, at the northern end of the Palisades, and adjacent to Sneden's Landing, 1½ miles from Sparkill Station, which is 24 miles N. of New York. It has 2 churches. The site is elevated about 200 feet above the river, and commands a beautiful view. Here are several fine country-seats and villas. Pop. about 400.

Paliseul, på′lee′zul′, a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, 35 miles W.N.W. of Arlon. Pop. 1210.

Palisse, La, lå på′leess′, a town of France, in Allier, 27 miles S.E. of Moulins. Pop. 1796.

Palk's (pawks) **Strait** is that portion of the Indian Ocean separating Ceylon from the mainland of India, lat. 10° N., lon. 80° E., and where narrowest 40 miles across. It is bounded S. by the island of Ramisseram.

Pallene, the ancient name of Cassandra.

Pal Lahara, pål lå-hå′rå, a native state of India, in Orissa, lat. 21° 8.5′ to 21° 40′ 35″ N., and lon. 85° 3′ to 85° 21.5′ E. Area, 452 square miles. It is in part mountainous, with valuable forests. Capital, Lahara, a village in lat. 21° 26′ N., lon. 85° 13′ 46″ E. It is governed by a rajah, tributary to the British. Pop. 15,450.

Pallantia, the ancient name of the Palancia.

Pallantia, the ancient name of Palencia.

Pallanza, pål-lån′zå, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, on Lago Maggiore, 5 miles E. of Gravellona. Pop. 3534.

Pal′las, a post-office of Snyder co., Pa., about 34 miles N. of Harrisburg.

Pal′las-Ken′ry, a town of Ireland, co. and 10 miles E.S.E. of Limerick. Pop. 700.

Pallee, pål′lee, a large commercial town of India, dominion and 40 miles S.S.E. of Joodpoor, on an affluent of the Loonee River. It is a great entrepôt for Malwah opium in its transit to Bombay, &c., and it has a considerable import trade in chintz and European manufactures.

Pallia, pål′le-å, a town of British India, 84 miles S.E. of Hyderabad.

Pallia, the ancient name of the Paglia.

Pal′lice, or **Pal′las,** a hamlet of Ireland, co. of Longford, 1½ miles S.E. of Ballymahon. Oliver Goldsmith was born here in 1731.

Pallicoonda, pål-le-koon′då, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 28 miles W. of Arcot.

Pal′liser Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago. Lat. 15° S.; lon. 145° W.

Pall Mall, a post-office of Fentress co., Tenn., about 75 miles W.N.W. of Knoxville.

Pallo, pål′lo′, or **Rab′bit Island,** a small island of the Malay Archipelago, S. of Sangir Island. Lat. 3° 5′ N.; lon. 125° 30′ E.

Palluau, a village of France. See Paluau.

Palm, påm, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Perkiomen Railroad, 17 miles S. of Allentown.

Palma, pål′må, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 4 miles S. of Nola. Pop. 7071.

Palma, a town of Sicily, near its S.W. coast, 13 miles S.E. of Girgenti. Pop. 13,497. It has an active trade in almonds, dried fruits, soda, wine, and sulphur.

Palma, pål′må, a town of Spain, province and 26 miles N.E. of Huelva. Pop. 4112.

Palma, pål′må, a fortified town of Spain, capital of the island of Majorca and of the province of the Balearic Isles, with a fine harbor in the Bay of Palmas, on its S.W. coast, 130 miles S. of Barcelona. Lat. 39° 34′ N.; lon. 2° 45′ E. Pop. 58,019. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and surrounded by a wall 36 feet thick, with 13 bastions and 8 gates, 3 fronting the sea and 5 facing the land. The streets are narrow; many of them are paved and provided with footwalks laid with tiles. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, the exchange, a splendid structure, the palace of the governor, and the town house. There are 7 parish churches, many convents, severable charitable institutions, a lazaretto, and a general hospital. Among the educational institutions may be specified the academy of medicine and surgery, the Chirurgical, a normal school, an institute where the higher branches of education are taught, a nautical school, the Colegio de Sapienza, for poor young men, a school for orphan girls, the Colegio de Crianza, for young ladies of rank, and the Colegio de Pureza, also for females, 2 public libraries, a museum of paintings, and ship-building yards which employ numerous hands in the construction of swift lateen vessels. Two light-houses stand at the entrance of Porti Pi, a narrow road, where the larger vessels anchor. About midway between the city and Porto Pi is the castle of Bellver. The town is the terminus of 2 railways.

Palma is the port for the whole island. It has important coastwise, foreign, and colonial trade. The manufactures comprise cotton, linen, woollen, and silk tissues, soap, glass, brandy, thread, ropes, shoes, boots, pottery, castings, and tiles, besides a number of oil- and flour-mills. Palma is the residence of the captain-general of Majorca.

Palma, or **San Miguel de Palma,** sån mee-ghêl′ då pål′må, one of the Canary Islands, in the Atlantic, its W. extremity being in lat. 28° 45′ N., lon. 17° 50′ W., being 26 miles long and 16 miles broad. Area, 333 square miles. Pop. 33,089. It is remarkable for its great elevation, several of its peaks being upwards of 7000 feet in height. The valleys are highly fertile, and the island is well wooded. Principal products, wine, fruits, honey, wax, silk, and sugar. Chief town, Santa Cruz de la Palma.

Pal′ma, a post-village of Marshall co., Ky., on Clark's River, about 16 miles S.E. of Paducah.

Palma, pål′må, a small town of the United States of Colombia, and a river and cape of Cuba.

Palma del Rio, pål′må dêl ree′o, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles S.W. of Cordova, on the Guadalquivir, at its confluence with the Genil. Pop. 5391.

Palma Nuova, pål′må noo-o′vå, a fortified town of Italy, 12 miles S.S.E. of Udine. Pop. 4214.

Palmar, pål-maʀ′, or **Lugar de San Juan,** loo-gaʀ′ då sån ʜwån or ʜoo-ån′, a town of Spain, province and 3 miles S. of Murcia.

Palmaria, pål-må-ree′å, an islet of North Italy, in the Mediterranean, near the promontory of Porto-Venere, celebrated for its fine black marble with golden veins. It bounds the Gulf of Spezia on the S.W.

Palmas, a river of Zanguebar, East Africa, and a harbor of South America, Ecuador, under the equator.

Palmas, a small island of the United States of Colombia, 15 miles N.W. of Buenaventura, in the Bay of Choco.

Palmas, Las, Gran Canaria. See LAS PALMAS.

Palmas, Gulf of. See GULF OF PALMAS.

Palmas Point, Yucatan, on its W. coast, near Sisal.

Palme, a city of Italy. See PALMI.

Palme (pålm), LAGOON OF, France, in Aude, 14 miles S. of Narbonne, is separated from the Mediterranean by a narrow island, and united with it by the Strait of Franqui. Length, about 2½ miles; breadth, about 2 miles. On the W. bank is the village of Palme.

Palmeiras, pål-må′rås or pål-må′e-rås, a town of Brazil, province of São Paulo, near Curitiba. Pop. 2150.

Palmella, pål-mêl′lå, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 18 miles S.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 6172.

Palmer, pål′mẹr or på′mẹr, a post-office of Monroe co., Ark., and a station on the Arkansas Central Railroad, 30 miles W. of Helena.

Palmer, a post-village in Bear Creek township, Christian co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 37 miles S.W. of Decatur. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, a warehouse for grain, and a manufactory of furniture. Pop. about 250.

Palmer, a post-office of Polk co., Iowa.

Palmer, a post-village in Sherman township, Washington co., Kansas, on the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, 25 miles W. of Waterville. It has 2 grain-elevators and 2 dry-goods stores.

Palmer, a post-village in Palmer township, Hampden co., Mass., on Chicopee River, and on the Boston & Albany Railroad where it crosses the New London Northern Railroad, 15 miles E. by N. of Springfield, and 39 miles W.S.W. of Worcester. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, a high school, a national bank, a savings-bank, and manufactures of carriages and straw hats. It is the southern terminus of the Ware River Railroad. Pop. about 1000.

Palmer, a post-township of Hampden co., Mass., about 16 miles E.N.E. of Springfield, bounded on the E. and S. by the Chicopee River, and on the W. by the Swift River. Pop. 4572. It contains villages named Palmer, Bond's Village, and Thorndike.

Palmer, Ionia co., Mich. See ORLEANS.

Palmer, a post-village of Marquette co., Mich., on the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, 7 miles S.S.E. of L'Anse. It has an iron-mine.

Palmer, a township of Sherburne co., Minn. Pop. 47.

Palmer, a post-village of Harmony township, Washington co., Mo. It has 3 churches, and a furnace for smelting lead, which is mined here.

Palmer, a township of Putnam co., O. Pop. 434.

Palmer, a township of Washington co., O. Pop. 671.

Palmer, a station in Bucks co., Pa., on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 25 miles N.E. of Philadelphia.

Palmer, a township of Northampton co., Pa. P. 1444.

Palmer, a post-hamlet of Ellis co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 26 miles S.S.E. of Dallas.

Palmer Falls, a hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, 1½ miles from Jessup's Landing.

Palmer Rapids, a post-village in Renfrew co., Ontario, on the Madawaska River, 55 miles W. of Renfrew. It contains a store, a hotel, a saw-mill, and a grist-mill.

Palmer's Land, Antarctic Ocean, S. of the South Shetland Islands. Lat. 63° 25′ S.; lon. 57° 55′ W.

Palmer's (or **Morden**) **Road,** a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Western Counties Railway, 2 miles from Aylesford. It has 2 tanneries. Pop. 100.

Palmer's Springs, post-office, Mecklenburg co., Va.

Palmerston, på′mẹrs-tọn, a seaport village of Victoria, Australia, adjacent to Port Albert. Pop. 234.

Palmerston, a seaport village, capital of the Northern territory of Australia (now attached to South Australia), on an excellent harbor, called Port Darwin, 24 miles N. of Southport. It is at the junction of the overland telegraph with the ocean cable to Java. It is well built. Pop. 200.

Palmerston, a town of New Zealand, on South Island, near the sea, about 30 miles N. by E. of Dunedin. Another Palmerston is on North Island, 25 miles N.E. of Foxton.

Palmerston, or **Saint Louis,** a post-village in Kent co., New Brunswick, on the Kouchibouguac River, 6 miles from Richibucto. It contains 4 saw-mills, a carding-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. 600.

Palmerston, or **Dry′den,** a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, on the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, 30 miles W.N.W. of Elora. It contains 6 stores, 3 hotels, and a saw-mill. Pop. 150.

Palmerston Depot, Ontario. See EMBRO.

Palmerston (på′mẹrs-tọn) **Island,** Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 18° 4′ S., lon. 163° 10′ W.

Palmerstown (på′mẹrs-tŏwn) **House,** a village of Ireland, co. of Kildare, 3 miles N.E. of Naas. Pop. 206.

Palmersville, på′mẹrs-vĭl, a hamlet of Alleghany co., Pa., about 9 miles W. of Pittsburg. It has a church.

Palmersville, a post-office of Weakley co., Tenn.

Palmertown, på′mẹr-tŏwn, a hamlet of New London co., Conn., in Montville township, 2 miles from Montville Station. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of cotton, paper, and wool.

Palmetto, a post-office of Pickens co., Ala.

Palmetto, a post-hamlet of Manatee co., Fla., on the Manatee River, 6 miles from its mouth. It has a church. Steamboats ascend the river to this place.

Palmetto, a post-village of Campbell co., Ga., on the Atlanta & West Point Railroad, 25 miles S.W. of Atlanta. It has an academy and 3 churches. Pop. 294.

Palmetto, a post-hamlet of Darlington co., S.C., on the Cheraw & Darlington Railroad, 4½ miles from Darlington Court-House. It has an academy.

Palmetto, a post-village of Bedford co., Tenn., 12 miles W. of Shelbyville. It has a church and an academy.

Palmetto Creek, Laurens co., Ga., runs S.E., and enters the Oconee River about 9 miles below Dublin.

Palmetto Home, a post-office of Yazoo co., Miss., is at Silver City.

Palmi, pål′mee, or **Palme,** pål′må, a city of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 21 miles N.N.E. of Reggio. Pop. 10,025. It has a port on the Gulf of Gioja, and an active trade.

Palm Key, Florida. See ANA MARIA ISLAND.

Palmoli, pål′mo-le, a market-town of Italy, province of Chieti, 13 miles S.S.W. of Vasto. Pop. 2962.

Palmstown, påmz′tŏwn, a hamlet of Cumberland co., Pa., 3 miles from Newville. Pop. 40.

Palmyra, pål-mī′rạ (the *Tadmor* of Scripture; Gr. Παλμύρα, *Palmūra;* L. *Palmy′ra;* Fr. *Palmyre,* pål′meeʀ′), a ruined city in an oasis of the Syrian Desert, 120 miles N.E. of Damascus. Lat. 34° 18′ N.; lon. 38° 13′ E. Its remains, which cover a surface of about 3 square miles, consist of a great number of columns, portions of a Temple of the Sun, occupying a quadrangular space of 220 square yards, and which had 390 columns, 60 of which still remain; fragments of some other temples, several gateways, traces of an aqueduct, and numerous sepulchres on the sides and summits of the adjacent heights, most of which edifices appear to have been constructed during the three first centuries of the Christian era. This ancient city was founded by Solomon, and called in Hebrew TADMOR, that is, the "city of palm-trees," of which the Greek Παλμύρα is a translation. In the third century it was the capital of Queen Zenobia. It continued to be inhabited till it was taken and plundered by Timur (Tamerlane) about the year 1400.——Adj. and inhab. PALMYRENE, pål-me-reen'.

Palmy'ra, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Ark., 25 miles from Pine Bluff. It has an academy.

Palmyra, a township of Lee co., Ill. Pop. 1109.

Palmyra, a post-village in Palmyra township, Macoupin co., Ill., 12 miles S. of Waverly Station, and about 33 miles S.W. of Springfield. It has 3 churches, 2 wagon-shops, and a high school. Pop. 200; of township, 2400.

Palmyra, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ind., 18 miles W.N.W. of New Albany. It has 3 churches, 2 hotels, and a steam flouring-mill. Pop. nearly 150.

Palmyra, a township of Knox co., Ind. Pop. 1269.

Palmyra, a post-village in Palmyra township, Warren co., Iowa, about 14 miles S.E. of Des Moines, and 10 miles N.E. of Indianola. It has a church, and manufactures of stoneware and wool. Pop. 226. The township is bounded on the S.E. by the South River, and has a pop. of 1118.

Palmyra, a post-office of Butler co., Kansas.

Palmyra, a township of Douglas co., Kansas. Pop. 2065. It contains Baldwin City, Prairie City, Vinland, and Black Jack.

Palmyra, a hamlet of Simpson co., Ky., about 25 miles S. of Bowling Green.

Palmyra, a post-hamlet in Palmyra township, Somerset co., Me., 20 miles E.N.E. of Skowhegan, and about 32 miles W. of Bangor. It has a church and a lumber-mill. The township is drained by the Sebasticook River, and has a pop. of 1322.

Palmyra, a post-village in Palmyra township, Lenawee co., Mich., on Raisin River, and on the Michigan Southern Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Adrian. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of paper, carriages, cigars, &c. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1720.

Palmyra, post-township, Renville co., Minn. Pop. 231.

Palmyra, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Miss., 25 miles from Vicksburg. It has a church.

Palmyra, a post-village, capital of Marion co., Mo., in Liberty township, 5 or 6 miles W. of the Mississippi River, at the junction of 2 branches of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad (station name, Palmyra Junction), 15 miles N.W. of Hannibal, and 15 miles S.W. of Quincy, Ill. It contains a court-house, a national bank, a savings-bank, about 10 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a male and female seminary, St. Paul's College (Protestant Episcopal), which was organized in 1848, the Ingleside Female College, and manufactures of flour, farming-tools, and wagons. Pop. 2615.

Palmyra, a post-village of Otoe co., Neb., on the Midland Pacific Railroad, 24 miles E.S.E. of Lincoln, and 34 miles W. of Nebraska City. It has 2 churches.

Palmyra, a post-hamlet of Cinnaminson township, Burlington co., N.J., on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Camden. It is near the Delaware River. It has a church.

Palmyra, a handsome post-village in Palmyra township, Wayne co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, on Mud Creek, and on the New York Central Railroad, 22 miles E.S.E. of Rochester, and 13½ miles W. of Lyons. It contains 5 churches, the Palmyra Classical Union School, 3 banks, 2 newspaper offices, a machine-shop, 2 furnaces, and manufactures of printing-presses, grain-drills, and scales. Pop. 2152; of the township, 4423.

Palmyra, a post-village in Palmyra township, Halifax co., N.C., ½ mile from the Roanoke River, and 18 miles N.N.E. of Tarborough. It has a church and 15 stores, and is a shipping-point for large parts of several counties. Pop. about 500; of the township, 2345.

Palmyra, a post-village in Palmyra township, Portage co., O., on the Alliance & Lake Erie Railroad, 14 miles N. of Alliance, and 10 miles E.S.E. of Ravenna. Pop. about 300; of the township, 848.

Palmyra, a post-village in Londonderry township, Lebanon co., Pa., on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, 16 miles E. by N. of Harrisburg. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of farming-implements. Pop. about 600.

Palmyra, a township of Pike co., Pa. Pop. 570.

Palmyra, a township of Wayne co., Pa. Pop. 2481. It contains Hawley.

Palmyra, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Tenn., on Cumberland River, and on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, about 50 miles W.N.W. of Nashville, and 12 miles S.W. of Clarksville. It has a church.

Palmyra, a post-village, capital of Fluvanna co., Va., on the Rivanna, 20 miles S.E. of Charlottesville. It has a court-house, 2 churches, 2 flour-mills, and a distillery.

Palmyra, a post-village in Palmyra township, Jefferson co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 42 miles W.S.W. of Milwaukee, and 30 miles E.N.E. of Janesville. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, a large hotel, 2 flour-mills, and an artesian well 750 feet deep. Pop. 793; of the township, 1576. Here are mineral springs.

Palmyra Junction, Marion co., Mo. See PALMYRA.

Palmy'ras Point, a headland of British India, in Orissa, on the Bay of Bengal, near the mouth of the river Braminy, 57 miles S.E. of Balasore.

Palmyre, a city of West Asia. See PALMYRA.

Palo, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 9 miles from Campagna. Pop. 2950.

Palo, på'lo, a city of Italy, province and 11 miles S.W. of Bari. Pop. 10,745.

Pa'lo, a post-office of Fayette co., Ala., 60 miles N.E. of Columbus, Miss.

Palo, a post-village in Fayette township, Linn co., Iowa, near the Cedar River, and on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 10 miles N.W. of Cedar Rapids. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a saw-mill, and a grist-mill.

Palo, a post-village in Ronald township, Ionia co., Mich., on Prairie Creek, 9 miles N. of Muir, and about 36 miles N.W. of Lansing. It has 2 churches, a foundry, a flour-mill, and a pump-factory. Pop. about 300.

Palo, a post-office of York co., Neb.

Pa'lo Al'to, a county in the N. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the West Fork of the Des Moines River, and contains several small lakes. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. A large portion of it is prairie. Capital, Emmettsburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,259,426. Pop. in 1870, 1336, of whom 989 were Americans; in 1875, 2728.

Palo Alto, a hamlet of Jasper co., Ga., 15 miles S.E. of Covington.

Palo Alto, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ill., about 38 miles S.E. of Centralia.

Palo Alto, a township of Jasper co., Iowa. P. 1274.

Palo Alto, a post-village of Clay co., Miss., 12 miles N.W. of West Point, and about 28 miles N.W. of Columbus. It has 2 churches and a plough-factory.

Palo Alto, a post-office of Onslow co., N.C.

Palo Alto, a post-office of Seneca co., O.

Palo Alto, a borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., near the Schuylkill River, about 30 miles N.N.W. of Reading, and 2 miles N.E. of Pottsville. It is on a branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, and has stations called MILL CREEK JUNCTION (which see) and Palo Alto. It has a rolling-mill and some machine-shops of the railroad. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. 1740.

Palo Alto, a post-office of Bell co., Tex.

Palo Alto, på'lo ål'to, a battle-field, situated near the S. extremity of Texas, in Cameron co., between Point Isabel and Matamoras, about 9 miles N.E. of the latter. Here, on the 8th of May, 1846, the Americans, numbering 2111, under General Taylor, defeated 6000 Mexicans. The loss of the former was 32 killed and 47 wounded; that of the latter, 252 killed.

Paloan (på-lo-ån') **Bay,** a bay of the Malay Archipelago, on the N.W. coast of the island of Mindoro.

Palo'ma, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 14 miles E.N.E. of Quincy. It has 2 churches.

Palomares del Campo, på-lo-må'rês dêl kåm'po, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 5 miles N.E. of Cuenca.

Palombara, på-lom-bå'rå, a town of Central Italy, 8 miles N. of Tivoli. Pop. 3844.

Palombara, a town of Italy, 11 miles S.W. of Lanciano. Pop. 2302.

Paloo, Palou, or **Palu,** på-loo', a town of Asiatic Turkey, 55 miles N. of Diarbekir, on the Moorad-Chai, the E. arm of the Euphrates. Pop. estimated at 1000 families, of whom 400 are Armenian and 600 Mohammedan, the former employed in cotton-weaving, dyeing, tanning, and other manufactures, the latter in agriculture.

Paloonshah, på-loon'shå, a town of India, in the Nizam's dominions, 150 miles E.N.E. of Hyderabad.

Pa'lo Pin'to, a small river of Texas, traverses Palo Pinto co., and enters the Brazos River from the W.

Palo Pinto, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of about 960 square miles. It is intersected by the Brazos River, and also drained by the Palo Pinto River. The census of 1870 furnishes no statistics of this county. Capital, Palo Pinto.

Palo Pinto, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Mo., 10 miles S.S.E. of Windsor Station.

Palo Pinto, a post-village, capital of Palo Pinto co., Tex., about 100 miles W. of Dallas, and 5 miles W. of the Brazos River. It has a newspaper office.

Palos, pâ'loce, a seaport town of Spain, province of Huelva, on the Rio Tinto, near the sea, and 5 miles below Moguer. Here Columbus set sail in 1492 for his discovery of America. Pop. 1145.

Palos, pâ'loce, a town on the W. coast of the island of Celebes. It gives its name to a fine bay in the Strait of Macassar, and to an isthmus which joins the N. peninsula to the S. part of Celebes.

Pa'los, a post-township of Cook co., Ill., about 20 miles S.W. of Chicago. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Des Plaines River, and has a church. Pop. 853.

Palota, pâˋlo'tŏhˋ, a village of Hungary, co. of Csanad, 26 miles W.N.W. of Arad. Pop. 4349.

Palota, a town of Hungary, co. and 13 miles N.E. of Veszprim. Pop. 5536.

Palou, a town of Turkey. See PALOO.

Palouse, pạ-looz', a post-office of Whitman co., Washington.

Palouse (or **Pelouse**) **River** rises in Idaho, at the W. base of the Bitter Root Mountains, and runs nearly westward into Washington. It finally runs southward, and enters the Snake or Lewis River about lat. 46° 36′ N. and lon. 118° 13′ W. It is nearly 220 miles long. Nine miles from its mouth it forms a cataract nearly 125 feet high.

Palpa, pâl'pâ, a town of India, in Nepaul, near the Gunduck, 58 miles W. of Goorkha.

Palpa, pâl'pâ, a village of Peru, province and 60 miles S.E. of Iça, on the Rio Grande, near its mouth in the Pacific.

Palte, or **Palteh,** pâl'tâ or pâl'têh (written also **Tambro**) **Lake,** a remarkable lake of Thibet, 30 miles S.W. of Lassa. It is nearly annular, 40 miles in diameter, and contains a large central island, in which is a temple.

Palu, a town of Turkey. See PALOO.

Paluau, or **Palluau,** pâˋlüˋō', a village of France, in Indre, 20 miles W.N.W. of Châteauroux, on the Indre.

Palud, LA, a town of France. See LA PALUD.

Paludi, pâ-loo'dee, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 4 miles S.E. of Rossano. Pop. 1643.

Paludi Pontine, the Italian for PONTINE MARSHES.

Palus Labeatus, an ancient name of SCUTARI LAKE.

Palus Mæotis, Europe. See AZOF, SEA OF.

Palus Tatæus, supposed ancient name of TOOZ-GOLEE.

Palux'y, a post-village of Hood co., Tex., 50 miles S.W. of Fort Worth. It has a flouring-mill.

Paluxy (or **Paloxy**) **Creek,** Texas, rises in Erath co., runs S.E., and enters the Brazos River in Hood co.

Paluzza, pâ-loot'sâ, a town of Italy, 33 miles N.W. of Udine. Pop. 2438.

Palwal, a town of India. See PULWUL.

Palyad, pâ-le-âd', an inland town of India, Baroda dominions, 64 miles W.S.W. of Cambay.

Pamakassan, pâ-mâ-kâs-sân', a town of the Dutch East Indies, on the S. coast of the island of Madura. It is the residence of a native prince.

Pamalang, pâˋmâ-lâng', a town and river of Java, on the N. coast, 75 miles W. of Samarang. Cape Pamalang is 12 miles E.N.E. of the town.

Pamanoekan, or **Pamanukan,** pâˋmâ-noo-kân', a town on the N. coast of Java, 70 miles E. of Batavia.

Pambook (or **Pambuk**) **Kaleh.** See HIERAPOLIS.

Pambu, pâm-boo', a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, on the river São Francisco, 50 miles E.S.E. of Santa Maria.

Pameer, Pamere, or **Pamir,** pâ-meer', an extensive table-land of Central Asia, called by the natives the "roof of the world." A part of the plateau is said to be 16,000 feet above sea-level, with peaks of much greater height. It is bounded S. by the Hindoo-Koosh Mountains. Lake Sir-i-Kol, which gives origin to the Oxus River, is situated in Pameer. Here is found the Pameer sheep, or rass. The plateau forms the central node whence radiate the principal mountain-ranges of Asia. It has a scanty population, and an almost Arctic climate, and is mainly under Russian authority.

Pamel, pâ'mẹl, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Dender, 12 miles W. of Brussels. Pop. of commune, 2915.

Pame'lia, a township of Jefferson co., N.Y. Pop. 1055. It contains Pamelia Four Corners and a county almshouse. The former village of Pamelia is now part of the city of Watertown.

Pamelia Four Corners, a post-village in Pamelia township, Jefferson co., N.Y., about 55 miles N.N.E. of Oswego. It has 3 churches near it, and a cheese-factory.

Pamiers, pâˋme-â', a town of France, in Ariége, 12 miles N. of Foix, on the right bank of the Ariége. Pop. 7837. It has manufactures of farina, paper, wine, serge, steel, oil, &c., and is a bishop's see. It has a communal college and cathedral, and was formerly the capital of Foix.

Pamir, a table-land of Central Asia. See PAMEER.

Pamlico, pam'lẹ-ko, a county in the E. part of North Carolina, is bounded on the E. by Pamlico Sound, and on the S.W. by the estuary of the Neuse River. The surface is level, and partly covered with forests of cypress, pine, poplar, &c. Capital, Vandemere.

Pamlico, a township of Beaufort co., N.C. Pop. 568.

Pamlico, a post-village of Pamlico co., N.C., 28 miles S.E. of New-Berne. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

Pamlico River, North Carolina, a name given to the lower part of Tar River, especially to the part which intersects Beaufort co. See TAR RIVER.

Pamlico (or **Pamplico**) **Sound** is a shallow portion of salt water in the E. part of North Carolina, separated from the Atlantic Ocean by long, narrow, sandy islands. It is about 75 miles long, measured on a line drawn from the mouth of the Neuse River northeastward. The greatest width is about 25 miles, and the average width nearly 20 miles. The N.E. part of it communicates with Albemarle Sound through Croatan Sound. Vessels can pass from the open sea into Pamlico Sound through Ocracoke Inlet and Hatteras Inlet.

Pam'pa, a station in Kern co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Bakersfield.

Pampanga, pâm-pân'gâ, a province of the Philippines, in the island of Luzon, N.W. of Manila. Length, from N. to S., about 60 miles; breadth, about 45 miles. Capital, Bacolor. Pop. 177,045.

Pamparato, pâm-pâ-râ'to, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 10 miles S. of Mondovi. Pop. 2579.

Pampas, pâm'pâs, a name given to some of the vast plains of South America, particularly the plains stretching from Terra del Fuego N. through Patagonia and part of the Argentine Republic, over 27 degrees of latitude, or 1900 miles, where they meet El Gran Chaco, and from the E. slope of the Andes to the shores of the Plata and Atlantic. Area, 1,620,000 square miles, an extent so great that, while their N. margin is bordered by palm-trees, their S. extremity is almost continually covered with ice or snow. Immense portions of this great plain, particularly N. of the Colorado, and extending for 1000 miles from E. to W., are nearly as level as the sea, and with scarcely a stone or any other irregularity, except a solitary tree (the ombú), which is seen at vast distances, rising like a great land-mark.

Pampas del Sacramento, pâm'pâs dêl sâ-krâ-mên'to, vast plains in the N.E. of Peru, covering an area of about 60,000 square miles. They are traversed from S. to N. by the Ucayale, and, though in parts almost without trees, are in others covered with immense and magnificent forests. In general they are occupied by Indians.

Pampatar, pâm-pâ-taʀ', a maritime village of Venezuela, on the S. side of the island of Margarita, fortified, and having a pretty good harbor.

Pampelonne, pôᴍˋpẹh-lonn', a town of France, in Tarn, on the Viaur, 18 miles N.N.E. of Alby. Pop. 1330.

Pampeluna, a town of Spain. See PAMPLONA.

Pamper, a town of Cashmere. See PAMPUR.

Pampilhoza, pâm-peel-yo'zâ, a town of Portugal, in Beira, N. of Thomar. Pop. 3161.

Pamplemousses, pôᴍˋplẹ-mooss', a village of the Mauritius, 7 miles by rail N.E. of Port Louis. It is noted for its rich botanical garden.

Pam'plin City, a post-village of Appomattox co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, at Pamplin's Station, 35 miles E. by S. of Lynchburg. It has 3 churches, a tannery, a bank, and a clay pipe factory.

Pamplona, pâm-plo'nâ, or **Pampeluna,** pâm-pâ-loo'nâ (Fr. *Pamplune* or *Pampelune*, pôᴍˋplün'; anc. *Pom'-pelon* or *Pompeiop'olis*), a fortified town of Spain, capital of the province of Navarre, on the Agra, an affluent of the Aragon, 195 miles N.N.E. of Madrid, and 20 miles from the French frontier. Pop. 22,896. It has fine public fountains, supplied by a noble aqueduct, an ancient cathedral, palaces of the viceroy and of the bishop, a Latin college, and several other schools. The manufactures comprise paper, leather, and coarse woollens, and it has an active commerce with France in wool and silk, and a celebrated annual fair in June. In 860 it was made the capital of Navarre. The French took it in 1808, and held it till 1813, when it surrendered to the Duke of Wellington.

Pamplona, påm-plo′nå, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Santander, on an affluent of the Zulia River, 200 miles N.E. of Bogota. Pop. 3200. It is well built. Principal edifices, its churches and convents. Near it are mines of gold and silver.

Pamproux, pôɴ`proo′, a village of France, in Deux-Sèvres, 14 miles N.N.E. of Melle. Pop. 1252.

Pampur, påm′pŭr, or **Pamper,** påm′pẹr, a town of Cashmere, on the Jhylum, here crossed by a bridge, 5 miles W. of Serinagur. Pop. 2092.

Pamrapo, N.J. See BAYONNE and SALTERSVILLE.

Pamunk′ey (or **Pamunk′y**) **River,** Virginia, is formed by the North Anna and South Anna Rivers, which unite near the S. extremity of Caroline co. It runs south-eastward, and forms the boundary between Hanover and New Kent cos. on the right, and King William co. on the left. It unites with the Mattapony River at West Point to form the York River. It is nearly 80 miles long.

Pa′na, a post-village in Pana township, Christian co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad where it crosses the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, and on the Springfield Branch of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 42 miles S.E. of Springfield, and 35 miles S. by W. of Decatur. It contains 7 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 2 banking-houses, 2 flouring-mills, a foundry, 2 machine-shops, 2 planing-mills, and 3 grain-elevators. Here are some car-shops of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. Pop. 2207; of township, 3500.

Panagarh, a town of India. See PUNAGURH.

Panaila, a town of India. See PUNNAILAH.

Panama, pån`ạ-må′, a seaport city of South America, in the United States of Colombia, capital of the state of Panama, on the gulf of the same name, S. coast of the Isthmus of Panama. Lat. 8° 57′ 13″ N.; lon. 79° 31′ 58″ W. Its more important part stands on a peninsular tongue of land, across which its streets extend from sea to sea. Pop., with suburbs, about 11,000. It is a bishop's see, and has a handsome cathedral and 5 other churches, all Roman Catholic, also a charity hospital, and a normal and several primary schools sustained by government. Various convents, a nunnery, and a Jesuits' college which formerly existed have been disposed of for secular uses. One newspaper is published daily in Spanish and English. An official paper, with other publications, appears periodically. The rise and fall of the tide at Panama is from 16 to 21 feet, owing to which ships lie at anchor in the harbor at some distance from the shore. The harbor is, however, protected by numerous islets, and affords secure anchorage. The country around is fertile. The city has but little trade. It is now a station for the mails between countries on the Atlantic and those on the South and Central American coast on the Pacific, and is the Pacific terminus of the Panama Railroad, which connects this place with Aspinwall, on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus. See ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Panama, a state of the United States of Colombia, comprising the Isthmus of Panama, with many islands. Area, 31,571 square miles. Capital, Panama. Pop. 220,542.

Pan′ama, a post-office of Lancaster co., Neb.

Panama, a station in Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburg Railroad, 12½ miles N. of Corry, Pa.

Panama, a post-village in Harmony township, Chautauqua co., N.Y., 13 miles W. by S. of Jamestown, and 5 miles E. of Panama Station. It has 3 churches, a carriage-shop, and a lumber-mill. Pop. 650.

Pana Maria, på′nå må-ree′å, a post-village of Karnes co., Tex., 40 miles W.S.W. of Cuero, and 6 miles W. of Helena. It has a church and a convent.

Panamburt-Cotta, India. See WYNAAD.

Panamgoody, på-nåm-goo′dee, a town of India, 21 miles N.N.E. of Cape Comorin. Lat. 8° 21′ N.; lon. 77° 53′ E.

Pan′amint, a mining-camp of Inyo co., Cal., 30 miles E. of Owen's Lake. It has a silver-mine and 2 quartz-mills.

Pananich, a village of Scotland. See PANNANICH.

Panaon, på-nå-ōn′, one of the Philippine Islands, in the Surigao Passage, between the islands of Leyte and Mindanao. Length, 18 miles.

Panapoor′, a town of India, Sarun district. P. 5871.

Panaraga, på-nå-rå′gå, a town in the S. part of the island of Java, S.E. of Soerakarta.

Panarano, på-nå-rå′no, a town of Italy, province and 9 miles N.W. of Avellino. Pop. 1300.

Panaria, på-nå-ree′å (anc. *Hicesia*), one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, 5 miles N.E. of Lipari. It is 7 miles in circuit, fertile, and well cultivated, and contains many volcanic products. On its S. side is a good port.

Panaro, på-nå′ro (anc. *Sculte′na*), a river of Italy, rises in Monte Cimone, and flows N. between the province of Modena and that of Bologna. It becomes navigable at Bonporto, where the Canal of Modena joins it to the Secchia; and it enters the Po on the right, 12 miles N.W. of Ferrara. Length, 75 miles.

Panaroekan, or **Panaroocan,** på-nå-roo-kån′, a town of Java, 85 miles E.S.E. of Soerabaya.

Panaur, a river of India. See PUNNAIR.

Pan′awa′wa, a post-office of Whitman co., Wash.

Panay, or **Pany,** på-nī′, one of the Philippine Islands, in the Malay Archipelago. Lat. 10° 24′ N.; lon. 122° 6′ E. Estimated area, 4560 square miles. It is fertile, but unhealthy, and is thinly cultivated. On it are the Spanish settlements of Iloilo and Antigua. See PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Panban, a town of India. See PAUMBEN.

Pancalieri, pån-kå-le-å′ree, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 18 miles S. of Turin. Pop. 2778.

Panchaunagaon, pụn`chaw-nå-gå-ōn′, *i.e.*, "the fifty-five villages," a suburban district near Calcutta.

Panch Char, Bengal. See PUNCH CHAR.

Panch Mahals, India. See PUNCH MEHALS.

Panch-Shir, pånsh-sheer′ (?), a valley of Cabool, on the S. side of the Hindoo-Koosh, about 70 miles long from S.W. to N.E. It is watered by a stream of the same name.

Pan′coast, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Pa., on the Low Grade division of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 18 miles E. of Brookville. Here are 2 coal-mines.

Pan′coastburg, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., O., 6 miles N. of New Holland Station. It has several churches near it. Pop. 120.

Pancorvo, pån-koʀ′vo, or **Pancor′bo,** a town of Spain, province and 31 miles N.E. of Burgos. Pop. 1600.

Pancsova, pån′cho`vŏh`, a town of Hungary, in the Banat, with a packet-station on the Danube, 62 miles S.S.W. of Temesvar. Pop. 13,408. It has mathematical and German schools, and an active trade.

Pandacan, pån-då-kån′, a village of the Philippines, in the island of Luzon, province of Tondo.

Pandataria, the ancient name of VENDOTENA.

Pander′ma, a town of Asia Minor, on the Sea of Marmora, 60 miles S.W. of Constantinople, and near the Cyzicus peninsula. Pop. 5000.

Pandharpur, India. See PUNDERPOOR.

Pandino, pån-dee′no, a town of Italy, province and 8 miles N.N.E. of Lodi. Pop. 1973.

Pan′do, a town of Uruguay, 24 miles by rail N.E. of Montevideo.

Pandoo′na, or **Pandhurna,** pan-door′nå, a town of India, 45 miles S.S.W. of Chindwara. Pop. 5218.

Pando′ra, a post-office of Johnson co., Tenn., about 25 miles S.E. of Bristol.

Pandu′ah, a town of Bengal, district and 18 miles by rail N.W. of Hoogly. It was anciently a place of great importance. Pop. 3690.

Pan′eas, or **Banias,** bå′ne-ạs (anc. *Cæsare′a Philip′-pi*), a village of Palestine, 45 miles W.S.W. of Damascus, near the sources of the Jordan. It comprises about 150 houses, and has on its N. side a well-built bridge, the ruins of the ancient town, a cavern (the *Panium* of Josephus), and traces of a temple erected by Herod in honor of Augustus.

Pangansane, or **Pangansene.** See MORNA.

Pangaran, pång`gå-rån′, a village of Ceylon, on the Mahavilly-Gunga, 38 miles S.E. of Kandy.

Pangasinan, pån-gå-se-nån′, a province in the island of Luzon, N.W. of Manila. Pop. 431,691.

Pangong, pång`gong′, a salt lake in Thibet, 100 miles E. of Leh, 14,000 feet above sea-level. Length, 100 miles; breadth, from 3 to 4 miles.

Pangootaran, or **Pangoutaran,** pång-goo-tå-rån′, an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Sooloo group. Lat. 6° 15′ N.; lon. 120° 40′ E. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 4 miles. It is of coral formation, and abounds with cocoa-palms and live-stock.

Pango-Pango, pang′go-pang′go, a seaport of the Samoan Islands, on the S.E. coast of the island of Tuluila. It has an American coaling-station, and a commodious harbor, and communicates by steamer with Sydney and San Francisco.

Panguitch, pan′gwich, a post-village of Iron co., Utah, on the West Fork of Sevier River, about 125 miles from York. It has a church, a tannery, and a flour-mill.

Pan′handle, a name given to the northern part of

West Virginia, which is a long, narrow tract between Ohio and Pennsylvania and bounded on the W. by the Ohio River; also, the popular name of the northern extension of Texas.

Pan Handle, a post-hamlet of Brooke co., W. Va., on or near the Ohio River, about 25 miles above Wheeling.

Paniany, a town of India. See PONANY.

Panicocolo, på-ne-ko'ko-lo, a village of Italy, province and 12 miles N.W. of Naples. Pop. of commune, 2777.

Paniput, pånˋe-pŭt', written also **Panniput** (Hindoo, *Panipata*, på-ne-på'tå), a town of British India, in the Punjab, 55 miles N.N.W. of Delhi. Lat. 29° 22′ N.; lon. 76° 51′ E. It is 4 miles in circuit, enclosed by a decayed wall, and has a Mohammedan shrine. Pop. 25,276.

Panissière, påˋnisˋse-aiʀ', a town of France, in Loire, 22 miles N.E. of Montbrison. Pop. 2332.

Panjab, or **Penjab,** a territory of India. See PUNJAB.

Panjang, pånˋjång', or **Poolo Panjang,** poo'lo pånˋjång', an island off the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. 9° 18′ N.; lon. 103° 36′ E. It is 20 miles in length by 4 miles in average breadth, and similar in most respects to the island of Junk-Ceylon, from which it is 12 miles E. Some islets S. of Madura, N. of Papua, and E. of Borneo have the same name.

Panjasang, a Malay island. See MOENA.

Panjim, pånˋzheeɴᵍ', or **New Goa,** go'å, a town, capital of Portuguese India, 5 miles W. of Goa, mostly inhabited by native Christians. It is the residence of the Portuguese viceroy, of the Archbishop of Goa, and of many of the principal Europeans in the settlement. It has a cathedral, and palaces for the chief officials. Pop. 24,000.

Pankota, pånˋko'tŏhˋ, a town of Hungary, co. of and about 10 miles from Arad. Pop. 3968.

Pankour, pån-koor', a small island in the Strait of Malacca. Lat. 4° 16′ N.; lon. 100° 58′ E.

Panmure', a post-village in Carleton co., Ontario, 7 miles E. of Pakenham. Pop. 100.

Pannah, a state of India. See PUNNAH.

Pannanich, or **Pananich,** pan'na-nɪᴋˋ, a village and mineral spa of Scotland, co. and 39 miles W. of Aberdeen, on the Dee. Its waters resemble the Selters waters.

Panniput, a town of British India. See PANIPUT.

Pannonia, the ancient name of HUNGARY.

Panoche, pan'o-che, a post-office of Fresno co., Cal.

Pano'la, a county in the N.W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 720 square miles. It is intersected by the Tallahatchee River. The surface is partly undulating and partly level. The soil is fertile. Forests of the cypress, elm, hickory, magnolia, oak, and other trees cover nearly one-third of its area. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, pork, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad. Capital, Sardis. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,001,368. Pop. in 1870, 20,754, of whom 20,564 were Americans.

Panola, a county in the E. part of Texas, borders on Louisiana. Area, about 750 square miles. It is intersected by the Sabine River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and mostly covered with forests. The census of 1870 reports that it had 256,125 acres of woodland. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Carthage. Valuation of real and personal estate, $792,947. Pop. in 1870, 10,119, of whom 10,109 were Americans.

Panola, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ga.

Panola (Panola Station Post-Office), a post-village in Panola township, Woodford co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 21 miles N. of Bloomington, and 3 miles N. of El Paso. It has a church and a wagon-shop. Pop. of the township, 1260.

Panola, a village of Panola co., Miss., on the Tallahatchee River, and on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, about 60 miles S. of Memphis, Tenn. Pop. 192.

Panola, a post-hamlet of Clarendon co., S.C., 17 miles from Sumter Station.

Panomping, a town of Cambodia. See PNOMPENH.

Panopolis, an ancient name of AKHMYM.

Pano'ra, a post-village of Guthrie co., Iowa, in Cass township, on the Middle Coon River, about 44 miles W. by N. of Des Moines, and 24 miles S. of Jefferson. It contains 4 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, a high school, and a carriage-factory. Pop. 526.

Panormos, på-nor'mos, a maritime town on the N.E. shore of Tino, in the Grecian Archipelago, with the best harbor in that island. Another port of this name is on the Greek island of Skiatho, and a third on Myconus. The last is also called Port Palermo.

Panormus, the ancient name of PALERMO.

Pantalaria, an island of Italy. See PANTELLARIA.

Panˋtanaw', a town of British Burmah, Bassein district, on the main stream of the Irrawaddy, 80 miles below Henzada. Pop. 5876.

Pantanos, the ancient name of the LAKE OF LESINA.

Pantar, pånˋtar', an island of the Malay Archipelago, separated on the E. from Ombay by the Strait of Pantar, and on the W. from Lomblem by the Strait of Alloo. Lat. 8° 10′ S.; lon. 124° E. Length, from N. to S., 30 miles; breadth, 15 miles.

Pante'go, a post-hamlet of Beaufort co., N.C., about 50 miles N.N.E. of New-Berne. It has a church. Pop. of Pantego township, 1792.

Pantellaria, pån-têl-lå-ree'å, written also **Pantalaria** (anc. *Cossy'ra*), an island of Italy, in the Mediterranean, province of Girgenti, 60 miles from the S.W. coast of Sicily, its chief town being in lat. 36° 51′ 15″ N., lon. 11° 54′ 29″ E. Area, 58 square miles. Pop. 7011. It is wholly of volcanic formation, presenting vestiges of craters, with lava, pumice, hot springs, &c. It produces fine fruit, especially grapes, but its principal product is a fine breed of asses. At its N.W. point, at the head of a cove, is the town of Oppidolo, which has a convenient port. The island has a large convict-depot.

Pan'ther Branch, a township of Wake co., N.C. Pop. 921.

Panther Creek, Kentucky, runs westward through the cos. of Ohio and Daviess, and enters Green River about 14 miles S.W. of Owensborough.

Panther Creek, a post-office of Dallas co., Iowa.

Panther Creek, a station of Daviess co., Ky., on the Owensborough & Nashville Railroad, 5 miles S. of Owensborough.

Panther Creek, a post-village of Yadkin co., N.C., on the Yadkin River, 15 miles W. of Winston. It has 2 churches and a distillery.

Panther Gap, a station of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 35 miles W.S.W. of Staunton, Va.

Panther Rock, a post-office of Forest co., Pa., on Tionesta Creek, 16 miles N.E. of Tionesta. Here is a lumber-mill.

Panther's Creek, Ohio, falls into the West Branch of Miami River in Miami co.

Panther Springs, a post-village of Hamblen co., Tenn., is on or near the Holston River, 3½ miles from Talbot's Station of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Pan'thersville, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ga., 8 miles S.E. of Atlanta.

Panther Valley, a post-hamlet of Webster co., Mo., 18 miles E. of Springfield. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Panticapæum, the ancient name of KERTCH.

Panticosa, pån-te-ko'så, medicinal baths of Spain, province and 40 miles N. of Huesca, 14 miles N.E. of Jaca, near the village of Panticosa. It is one of the highest inhabited spots in the Pyrenees, being about 8500 feet above the sea.

Pantin, pôɴᵍˋtåɴᵍ', a town of France, in Seine, 3½ miles N.E. of Paris. Pop. 13,646. It has manufactures of chemicals, locks, lucifer matches, &c.

Pan'ton, a post-hamlet in Panton township, Addison co., Vt., 5 miles W.S.W. of Vergennes. It has 2 churches. The township is bounded on the E. by Otter Creek, and W. by Lake Champlain. Pop. of the township, 390.

Pant Pradinidhi. See PUNT PRITHEE NIDHEE.

Pant Sucheo, India. See PUNT SUCHEO.

Pantura, pån-too'rå, a village on the W. coast of Ceylon, 12 miles S. of Colombo. Pop. 1109.

Panuco, på-noo'ko, a town of Mexico, in Vera Cruz, on the Montezuma or Panuco River, 50 miles from its mouth at Tampico.

Panulcillo, på-nool-see'yo, a town of Chili, province of Coquimbo. Pop. 2647.

Panwell, pånˋwêll', or **Paunwelly,** påwn-wêl'lee, a town of British India, Tanna district, 21 miles E. of Bombay, on a river which flows into its harbor. Lat. 18° 59′ N.; lon. 73° 15′ E. Pop. 10,836.

Pany, one of the Philippines. See PANAY.

Pao, på'o, a river of Venezuela, flows 120 miles S.S.E., and joins the Cojedes.

Pão d'Alho, pŏwɴᵍ dål'yo, a town of Brazil, 40 miles W.S.W. of Pernambuco, on the Caparibe. Pop. 1400.

Pão d'Assucar, pŏwɴᵍ dås-soo'kar ("sugar-loaf"), Brazil, an enormous rock of pure granite, devoid of vegetation, rising abruptly from the sea to the height of 600 feet, on the W. side of the entrance into the Bay of Rio Janeiro. On this rock stands the fort of São João.

Pao-Khing, på‵o-king′ or pŏw‵-king′, a town of China, in Hoo-Nan. Lat. 27° N.; lon. 111° 12′ E.

Paola, på′o-lå, or **Paula,** pŏw′lå (anc. *Patycos* or *Patycus*), a city of Italy, province of Cosenza, on a height, near the sea, 13 miles W.N.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 8468. It is defended seaward by a fortress and 2 towers, and has several churches and convents, 2 hospitals, and manufactures of woollen cloths and silks and earthenware.

Pao′la, a city, and the capital of Miami co., Kansas, in Paola township, on Peoria or Bull Creek, 43 miles S.S.W. of Kansas City, about 34 miles S.S.E. of Lawrence, and 22 miles E. by S. of Ottawa. It is surrounded by fertile prairies. It contains a court-house, 7 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a high school with a building which cost $50,000, a national bank, 2 flour-mills, an elevator, and 2 carriage-shops. It is on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, and is the W. terminus of the Osage Branch of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. Pop. 1523; of the township, exclusive of the city, 749.

Pao′li, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ga., about 28 miles N.E. of Athens. It has a church.

Paoli, a post-village, capital of Orange co., Ind., in Paoli township, 40 miles N.W. of New Albany, and 12 miles S. of Mitchell. It contains a court-house, 2 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and the Southern Indiana Normal School, and has manufactures of flour, furniture, &c. Pop. 628; of the township, 2350.

Paoli, a post-office and station in Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 19 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia. It has a hotel. Near this place General Wayne was surprised and defeated by the British in the night of September 21, 1777.

Paoli, a post-village in Montrose township, Dane co., Wis., on Sugar River, about 16 miles S.S.W. of Madison. It has 2 churches, a high school, a cheese-factory, and a flour-mill.

Paoli Road, a station of Chester co., Pa., on the Chester Valley Railroad, 12 miles E. of Downingtown.

Pao-Ning, på‵o-ning′, a town of China, province of Se-Chuen. Lat. 31° 32′ N.; lon. 106° E.

Paoo, Paou, på′oo, **Paw, San′dalwood,** or **Tacanova,** tå-kå-no′vå, one of the principal islands of the Feejee Archipelago, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 17° S.; lon. 179° E. It is stated to be 130 miles in circumference, and populous. Sandalwood is one of its chief products.

Pao-Ting, på‵o-ting′, a town of China, province of Pe-Chee-Lee, 95 miles S.W. of Peking. It is second in its province after the capital, and is the seat of the provincial viceroy.

Papa, på′pŏh‵, a town of Hungary, co. and 26 miles N.W. of Veszprim, on an affluent of the Marczal. Pop. 14,233. It has a castle and grounds belonging to Prince Esterhazy, churches, synagogues, convents and hospitals, a gymnasium, and schools for the poor.

Papa Adassi, or **Papa Donisia.** See PRINKIPOS.

Papaete, a town of Tahiti. See PAPÉITI.

Papagaio, på-på-ghī′o, or **Papagayos,** på-på-ghī′oce, a group of islets of Brazil, off the S.E. coast of Rio de Janeiro, between Capes Frio and Busios.

Papagayo, på-på-ghī′o, a gulf and volcano of Nicaragua, S.W. of the Lake of Nicaragua, the gulf an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, and the volcano on its N.E. shore. Papagayo is also the name of the southernmost point of Lanzarote, Canary Islands.

Papaka′ting, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., 4 miles S.W. of Deckertown. It has a flour-mill.

Papandayang, på-pån-då-yång′, a volcano of Java, 87 miles S.E. of Batavia. A violent and destructive eruption occurred in it August 11 and 12, 1772.

Papantla, på-pånt′lå, a village of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, 125 miles S.S.E. of Tampico. It has a trade in maize, tobacco, red pepper, and vanilla.

Papari, på-på-ree′, a village of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Norte, on a lake of the same name, 4 miles S. of Natal.

Papas, Greece. See CAPE KALOGRIA.

Papasquiero, på-pås-ke-å′ro, a town of Mexico, state and 50 miles W.N.W. of Durango, on the Culican. Pop. about 3800.

Pa′pa-Stour, one of the Shetland Islands, in Scotland, on the S. side of the entrance of St. Magnus Bay. Length, 2½ miles. Pop. 351, mostly fishermen. Another small island in Shetland bears the name of PAPA.

Pa′pa-Stron′sa, an island of the Orkney group, in Scotland, N.E. of Stronsa, about 3 miles in circumference.

Papa-West′ray, an island of the Orkney group, in Scotland, 1½ miles N.E. of Westray. Length, 3½ miles. Pop. 370.

Papéiti, på-på-ee′tee, written also **Papaete,** a town of the Society Islands, on the N.E. coast of Tahiti, of which it is the capital. It has a fine harbor, a palace for the queen, a cathedral, a court-house, &c., with other public buildings, erected by the French. It is the great emporium of the trade of Southeastern Polynesia.

Papenburg, på′pen-bōōʀɢ‵, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 21 miles S.S.E. of Emden, and united to the Ems by several canals. Pop. 6819. It has ship-building docks, and manufactures of tobacco, chiccory, and linen fabrics.

Papendrecht, på′pen-drěĸt‵, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Waal, 1 mile N.E. of Dort. Pop. 2328.

Pa′per Mill, a post-office of Salt Lake co., Utah.

Paper Mills, a post-office of Baltimore co., Md.

Pa′perville, a post-village of Sullivan co., Tenn., 3 miles from Bristol. It has 2 churches.

Papevert (Fr. pron. påp‵vair′), a village of St. James parish, La., 3 miles from Winchester. It has 3 churches.

Paphos, an ancient city of Cyprus. See BAFFA.

Papia, the ancient name of PAVIA, in Italy.

Papil′lon, or **Papil′lion,** a post-village of Sarpy co., Neb., on the Little Papillon River, and on the Union Pacific Railroad. It is 15 miles by railroad, or 10 miles in a direct line, S.W. of Omaha. It has a newspaper office, a bank, a graded school, 4 churches, a flour-mill, and manufactures of bricks, cheese, farming-implements, &c.

Papillon (or **Big Papillon**) **River,** Nebraska, rises in Washington co., runs nearly southeastward through Douglas and Sarpy cos., and enters the Missouri River 3 miles above the town of Plattsmouth. It is nearly 70 miles long. The Little Papillon rises in Douglas co., runs southeastward, and enters the Papillon in Sarpy co.

Papineau, pap′e-no, a post-village in Papineau township, Iroquois co., Ill., on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, 72½ miles S. of Chicago, and 13 miles N. of Watseka. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1064.

Papineauville, på‵pe‵nō‵veel′, a post-village in Ottawa co., Quebec, on the river Ottawa, 41 miles E. of Ottawa. It contains 4 stores, 3 hotels, a tannery, and a flouring-mill. Pop. 500.

Pa′pinsville, a post-village of Bates co., Mo., on the Osage River, about 32 miles E.N.E. of Fort Scott, Kansas. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Papovka, or **Papowka,** på-pov′kå, a town of Russia, government and 47 miles N.W. of Kharkov.

Papozza, på-pot′så, or **Papozze,** på-pot′så, a village of Italy, 5 miles S.S.W. of Adria. Pop. 2404.

Pappenheim, påp′pen-hīme‵, a town of Bavaria, on the Altmühl, 37 miles S.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1718.

Papra, på′prå, a town of Siam, 8 miles W. by N. of Ponga. Lat. 8° 15′ N.; lon. 98° 16′ E.

Papradno, pŏh‵prŏd′no‵, a village of Hungary, co. of Trentschin, about 24 miles from Szolna. Pop. 2649.

Paprovnik, the Turkish name of RAGUSA.

Paps of Ju′ra, three conical heights near the S. extremity of the island of Jura, in the Hebrides. BENANOIR, the most lofty, rises to 2420 feet above the sea.

Paps of Matane, må-tån′, two mountains of Quebec, co. of Rimouski, on the S. side of the estuary of the St. Lawrence. Lat. 48° 43′ N.; lon. 67° 30′ W.

Papua, pap′oo-ạ or på′poo-å, **Pap′ualand,** or **New Guinea** (Fr. *Papouasie*, på‵poo‵å‵zee′, or *Nouvelle-Guinée*, noo‵vĕll′-ghee‵nå′), an extensive island of the Eastern Archipelago, beyond Ceram and Gilolo, and comprised in the great division of Australasia, between the equator and 11° S. and lon. 131° and 151° E., separated southward by Torres Strait from the N. point of Australia, and having W. the Arafoora Sea. It disputes with Borneo the claim to the second place among the great islands of the world, its area being estimated at from 200,000 to 275,000 square miles. Length, from E. to W., 1600 miles; breadth, from 30 to 400 miles. Its interior is very little known, and portions only of the coast have been explored by Europeans. It has a remarkably irregular shape, its W. end especially being indented by large and deep bays and some large rivers forming estuaries. A few of these rivers, such as the Fly, Baxter, and others, have been ascended for some distance from their mouths, the Fly River, believed to be the largest stream on the island, having been ascended by D'Albertis, with a small steamboat, for 500 miles, or nearly to its source. The country inland has been observed to rise into mountain-chains of considerable height, and apparently to the snow-line, and most part of the surface yet seen appears to be covered with timber of large size. The Owen-Stanley Range, which is visible from the coast, is 13,205 feet high; and farther N. is a mountain-range believed to be about 17,000 or 18,000 feet high. Many of the finest productions of the archipelago, comprising birds of paradise, pearls, gold, fine woods, resins, bamboos, &c., are brought from this region by Bughis and other traders to the Aroo Islands, Singapore, and the Dutch settlements in the East. At Port Moresby—or Annapata, as the natives call it—the climate is equable. The average temperature during the day is about 86°, and during the night 74° Fahr. The rainy season lasts from November to May. Near the coast the atmosphere is excessively humid. Some new species of marsupial animals have been discovered, and it is rich in birds of various kinds. The inhabitants are partly Malays, but chiefly of a black and woolly-haired race which has been termed the "Papuan negro." The number of tribes is very great. Numerous villages have been remarked along and near the coast, with large houses capable of containing several hundred people; and at Ootenata, on the S.W. side of the island, the Dutch established a fort, and a space 118 miles in extent was taken possession of in the name of the King of the Netherlands. Many of the coast villages are built on piles.——Adj. PAPUAN, pap′oo-ạn; inhab. PAPUA, pap′oo-ạ, and PAPUAN.

Papudo (på-poo′do) **Bay,** an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in Chili, 45 miles N.E. of Valparaiso.

Paqueta, på-kå′tå, an island of Brazil, in the Bay of Rio Janeiro, about 4 miles long and ⅔ of a mile broad.

Paquette, på′kĕt′, or **Saint Venant,** såɴɢ vẹ-nôɴɢ′, a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, 22 miles E. of Coaticook. Pop. 200.

Pará, på-rå′, the name originally applied to the river Amazon, South America, but now employed to designate its S. arm or estuary, which receives the Tocantins River. It has a direct length of about 200 miles, with a breadth varying from 12 to 40 miles. At its entrance, on its E. side, is the city of Pará. It is in this mouth of the Amazon that the *bore* is chiefly manifested, the tide rising to high water in a few minutes before the new and full moons, by a vast wave, 15 feet in height, followed sometimes by three others, which enter the estuary with irresistible violence.

Pará, or **Grão Pará,** grŏwɴɢ på-rå′, a province of Brazil, in the N.E., bounded N. by Guiana and N.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 412,467 square miles. Pop. 275,237, of whom 10,000 are supposed to be Indians. The greater part of this region is covered with dense primeval forests. Its valuable products are in immense variety; the chief articles of commerce are rice, manioc, millet, cotton, sugar, caoutchouc, cacao, sarsaparilla, cloves, balsams, gums, medicinal plants, and Brazil nuts. Pará is divided into comarcas, subdivided into municipal districts, named after the principal towns which they contain. The provincial assembly holds its sittings in the city of Pará. In the interior are some scattered villages, mostly on tributaries of the Amazon.

Pará, på-rå′, or **Belem,** bå-lĕɴɢ′, a seaport city of Brazil, capital of the above province, 70 miles from the Atlantic. Lat. of Fort São Pedro, 1° 28′ S.; lon. 48° 30′ 5″ W. Pop. 35,000, mostly of European descent. It stands on elevated ground on the S. shore of the Bay of Guajara, on the right bank of the Pará, or Tocantins. Chief edifices, the governor's palace, cathedral, several other churches, convents, barracks, arsenal, episcopal palace and seminary, formerly a Jesuits' college, a prison, and a theatre. The cacao, caoutchouc, isinglass, rice, and drugs exported from Brazil are chiefly from Pará. It has also a trade in cotton, vanilla, annatto, dye-woods, honey, wax, and a great variety of other vegetable and animal products. The trade is mostly with Liverpool, London, Barbadoes, Cayenne, and the North American and Brazilian ports.

Parabiago, på-rå-be-å′go, a market-town of Italy, in Lombardy, 13 miles W.N.W. of Milan. Pop. 3807.

Parabuti, pŏh′rŏh′boo′tee, a village of Hungary, co. of Bacs, 29 miles W. of Peterwardein. Pop. 4280.

Paraçatu, på-rå-så-too′ (written also **Parazatu**), a river and city of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes. The river joins the São Francisco near lat. 16° 20′ S., after an E. course of 220 miles. On it, near its head, is the city of Paraçatu, having a Latin school, and mines of gold and diamonds in its vicinity. It exports sugar and coffee.

Paracels, på-rå-sĕls′, a group of islets and reefs of the China Sea, mostly between lat. 16° and 17° N. and lon. 112° and 113° 30′ E., 150 miles E. of Cochin China.

Paraclet, på′rå′klå′, a hamlet of France, in Aube, 2½ miles E.S.E. of Nogent-sur-Seine. Here are the ruins of a convent founded by Abelard in the twelfth century, and of which Héloïse was abbess for 32 years. The remains of Abelard were deposited in it in 1142. The tomb of both, a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, has been removed to the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise, Paris.

Par′aclif′ta, a post-hamlet of Sevier co., Ark., about 150 miles S.W. of Little Rock. It has a church. Pop. 45.

Paradas, på-rå′ᴅås, a town of Spain, province and 25 miles E.S.E. of Seville. Pop. 5456.

Par′adise, a post-office of Butte co., Cal.

Paradise, a post-hamlet in Paradise township, Coles co., Ill., 6 miles S.S.W. of Mattoon. The township is intersected by the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad. It contains 4 churches and a pop. of 1220.

Paradise, a township of Crawford co., Iowa. Pop. 162.

Paradise, a post-township of Russell co., Kansas. It has a salt-spring. Pop. 71.

Paradise, a post-village of Muhlenburg co., Ky., on Green River, about 42 miles N.W. of Bowling Green. It has 3 churches, several tobacco-factories, and coal-mines.

Paradise, a post-township of Grand Traverse co., Mich. Pop. 363. Paradise Post-Office is at Kingsley.

Paradise, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Mo., about 26 miles N. by E. of Kansas City. It has 2 churches.

Paradise, a post-hamlet in Deer Park township, Orange co., N.Y., on the Monticello & Port Jervis Railroad, 12 miles N. of Port Jervis. It has a brick-kiln and a quarry of bluestone.

Paradise, a post-village in Paradise township, Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 60 miles W. of Philadelphia. It has 3 churches, a tannery, and a coach-factory. Pop. of the township, 2193.

Paradise, a township of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. 622.

Paradise, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. 1300.

Paradise, a post-office of Wise co., Tex.

Paradise, a post-village of Cache co., Utah, in the fertile Cache Valley, about 70 miles N. by E. of Salt Lake City. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Paradise, a post-village in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, 19 miles by rail E.N.E. of Annapolis. It contains 5 saw-mills, 2 grist-mills, 2 tanneries, a cheese-factory, and 4 stores. There are granite-quarries in the vicinity. Pop. 350.

Paradise Furnace, post-office, Huntingdon co., Pa.

Paradise Hill, a post-hamlet of Ashland co., O., 4½ miles W. of Ashland. It has a church and a cigar-factory.

Paradise Valley, a post-village of Humboldt co., Nevada, 42 miles N. of Winnemucca. It has a flour-mill. Gold is found near this place.

Paradise Valley, a post-office of Monroe co., Pa., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, about 38 miles S.E. of Scranton.

Par′adox Lake, New York, is in the S. part of Essex co., among the Adirondack Mountains. It is about 4 miles long, and 3 miles N.E. of Lake Schroon.

Paradox Lake, a post-hamlet of Essex co., N.Y., on a small lake, about 22 miles S.W. of Port Henry.

Paragau, på-rå-gŏw′, a river of Bolivia, proceeding N., forms part of the boundary between that country and Brazil, and joins the Guapore in lat. 13° 39′ S.

Par′agon, a post-village in Ray township, Morgan co., Ind., near White River, and on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 37 miles S.W. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches and a graded school.

Parago′nah, a post-village of Iron co., Utah., about 6 miles N.E. of Parowan. It has a church, a tannery, &c.

Paragua, Malay Archipelago. See PALAWAN.

Paragua, på-rå′gwå, a river of Venezuela, tributary to the Carony, has a N. course of 220 miles. On it is the town of Barceloneta.

Paraguaçu, or **Paraguazu,** på-rå-gwå-soo′, a river of Brazil, province of Bahia, after a tortuous E. course of 260 miles, enters All-Saints' Bay 35 miles W.N.W. of São Salvador.

Paraguana, på-rå-gwå′nå, a peninsula of Venezuela, state of Falcon, 22 miles N.W. of Coro, extending into the Caribbean Sea, in lat. 12° N., lon. 70° W. Length and breadth, about 40 miles each.

Paraguary, or **Paraguari,** på-rå-gwå′ree, a town of Paraguay, 45 miles by rail S.E. of Assumption. Pop. 3000.

Paraguay, på-rå-gwå′ or på-rå-gwī′, a large river of South America, and one of the principal streams uniting to form the La Plata, rises by numerous heads in the Brazilian province of Matto-Grosso, near the sources of the Guapore, Tapajos, and Xingú, tributaries of the Amazon, in lat. 13° S., lon. 55° to 58° W. It thence flows S., mostly between the territories of Bolivia and the Argentine Republic on the W. and those of Brazil and Paraguay eastward; and near Corrientes, lat. 27° 20′ S., it unites with the Paraná. For a considerable part of its course it flows through Paraguay. Length, 1600 miles; throughout nearly all which, to the influx of the Jaurú, it is navigable. It receives from the E. the Porrudos and Tebiquary, from the W. the Sipotuba, Jaurú, Pilcomayo, and Vermejo. Between lat. 17° and 19° S. it traverses a wide region of swamps, which during the rains form a great inland sea.

Paraguay, a name at one time applied to the whole of the immense region of South America between lat. 16° S. and the Straits of Magellan, and between Chili and Peru on the W. and Brazil on the E., but now confined to the republic of Paraguay, included between lat. 22° and 25° S. and lon. 53° and 59° W., and nearly enclosed by the Paraná and Paraguay Rivers, which respectively separate it from the Argentine Republic on the W. and Brazil on the E.; on the N. it has Bolivia and the Brazilian province of Matto-Grosso, and on the S. and S.E. lies the Argentine territory of Misiones. The space thus enclosed forms a compact territory nearly in the shape of a parallelogram. The Pilcomayo, towards the N.W., divides it from the Argentine Republic. Area, 57,300 square miles.

A mountain-range of considerable elevation, between the Paraná and Paraguay, stretches nearly through the centre of the country from N. to S., from which the surface first presents a succession of finely-diversified lower heights, and then stretches out into rich alluvial plains. The distance from the watershed to either river scarcely anywhere exceeds 100 miles. The S. part of the country is low and swampy, and is fit only for rice-culture. The tributaries by which the drainage is effected, though exceedingly numerous, have comparatively short courses. By far the largest is the Tebiquary. The Paraguay, which forms the boundary of the republic throughout its entire extent of about 500 miles, rises in Brazil, in about lat. 13° S., traversing the rich provinces of Matto-Grosso and Cuyabá. From the influx of the Jaurú, in lat. 16°, to the mouth of the La Plata, a distance of 19 degrees of latitude, there is not a rapid to impede the navigation. The Paraná rises at two seasons in the year, viz., during the tropical rains, and in the summer from the melting of the snows on the Andes: the heaviest floods take place during the summer months, commencing with December. Its average annual rise at this season is about 6 feet. The Paraguay, owing to its lofty heights and to its narrower channel, rises to a much greater extent.

The climate, though for the most part tropical, has its excessive heat greatly modified by the inequalities of the surface. In July and August frosts occasionally occur. The whole country is remarkable for its salubrity. The soil is of great fertility, and the vegetation almost unrivalled in its luxuriance. In the forests are many kinds of trees furnishing timber, dye-woods, gums, drugs, perfumes, oils, fruits, &c. A principal product is the *yerba maté* (*Ilex Paraguaiensis*), or Paraguay tea, an evergreen, the leaf of which is nearly as much used for infusion in South America as the Chinese tea is in the United States. The objects of agriculture include the greater part of the most valuable products both of the tropical and temperate zones. On all the alluvial tracts where cultivation is attempted, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco of superior quality, rice, maize, and culinary vegetables yield a rich return. The large plains feed immense herds of cattle, which are slaughtered chiefly for their tallow, hides, bones, and horns. The zoology of the country presents no remarkable peculiarities.

The trade of Paraguay consists in the export of its tea, tobacco, sugar, cotton, hides, tallow, wax, honey, cattle, horses, mules, wool, leather, &c. Its commerce was long greatly retarded by the policy of the government of Buenos Ayres, which, taking undue advantage of its command of the mouth of the La Plata, the outlet to the Paraguay and Paraná, rigorously excluded all intercourse between the countries tributary to these streams and other nations.

Paraguay declared itself independent of Spain in 1810. From about 1812 to 1840 its affairs were entirely controlled by Dr. Francia, who, being first elected consul, became dictator in 1814, and continued to administer the government with great ability till his death at the advanced age of 84 years. By a judicious exercise of arbitrary power he preserved the country from those dissensions and civil wars from which the other South American states have suffered so deeply. His policy of rigorously excluding from his dominions all foreigners, without exception, contributed not only to preserve the tranquillity of the country, but also to consolidate the different elements of the population into one mass and to form them into a nation. Immediately after his death the government of a junta of five was established; subsequently the number was reduced to two,—Carlos Antonio Lopez, acting as civil magistrate, and Mariano Roque Alonzo as the military commandant. In 1846 Lopez was elected president for life, and died in 1862. His son and successor, Solano Lopez, was a merciless tyrant, and involved the country in a war with Brazil and the Argentine Republic, in which nine-tenths of the Paraguayans, including their ruler, lost their lives. Since 1870 the country, though nominally independent, has been virtually under Brazilian control, its area having been much reduced by conquest. In 1879 one Godoy became dictator.

Population, &c.—The inhabitants were chiefly the descendants of Europeans from the N. of Spain. Caste here is carried to a great extent, and the feeling of aversion which the white population entertain towards the natives, even the despotic power of Dr. Francia was unable to break down. The prevalent language is a patois of Spanish-Guarani origin. Of the aboriginal tribes the Guaranís (gwå-rå-nees'), who inhabit the Chaco, are the most numerous. The Payaguas, inhabiting the left bank of the Paraguay River, are chiefly porters. Paraguay was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, who sailed up the Paraná in 1526. Assumption, the present capital, was founded in 1536. In subjugating the country the native inhabitants were parcelled out as slaves to the conquerors, who treated them with great cruelty. In 1554 the first bishop of Paraguay brought with him laws and regulations for their protection. Two years later, in 1556, Jesuit missionaries made their appearance in Paraguay, and, by exercising gentleness and policy, succeeded in bringing many of the Indians under the restraints of civilized life. When this order was expelled from the Spanish dominions in 1767, other priests were appointed to succeed them in Paraguay. The principal towns are Assumption (the capital), Villa Rica, and Pilar or Neembucu. Pop. in 1876, 293,844.—Inhab. PARAGUAYAN, på-rå-gwi'ạn (Sp. PARAGUAYO, på-rå-gwå'yo).

Paraguazu River, Brazil. See PARAGUAÇU RIVER.

Parahiba, Parahyba, or **Paraiba,** på-rå-ee'bå, a river of Brazil, province of Parahiba, to which it gives name, joins the Atlantic by an estuary in lat. 7° 8′ S., lon. 34° 45′ W., after an eastward course of 270 miles. In summer its bed is dry beyond 20 leagues from its mouth, near which, on its S. bank, is the city of Parahiba.

Parahiba, a maritime province of Brazil, intersected by the 7th parallel of S. latitude, between lat. 6° and 8° S. and lon. 34° 40′ and 38° 40′ W., having E. the Atlantic Ocean, and inland the provinces of Rio Grande do Norte and Pernambuco. Area, 20,346 square miles. Pop. 376,226. The surface is mostly elevated. The principal rivers are the Parahiba and Mamanguape. The chief products are cotton and sugar, with Brazil wood, drugs, and timber. Cattle of European breeds are numerous. The principal exports are cotton, sugar, and rum. Capital, Parahiba.

Parahiba, a city of Brazil, capital of a province, on the right bank of the Parahiba, near its mouth in the Atlantic, 65 miles N.N.W. of Pernambuco. Pop. 14,000. It consists of a lower and an upper town. The former is the commercial quarter; one of its chief edifices is a fine government warehouse. In the upper town the streets are wide and well paved, the architecture antiquated. Here are Franciscan and other convents, the principal churches, prison, governor's palace, military arsenal, and treasury, which last is built in an imposing style. The trade is chiefly in sugar, cotton, and Brazil wood. Near the city are some coffee-plantations. It has a good port.

Parahiba do Sul, på-rå-ee'bå do sool, or the **Southern Parahiba,** a river of Brazil, provinces of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, enters the Atlantic at São João de Praya, in lat. 21° 40′ S., lon. 40° 45′ W., after an E. course of 500 miles. Its chief affluents are the Pombal and Muriahé.

Parahiba do Sul, a town of Brazil, province and 40 miles N. of Rio de Janeiro. Pop. 2000.

Parahibuna, på-rå-ee-boo'nå, a town of Brazil, province and 80 miles N.E. of São Paulo. Pop. 2000.

Parahitinga, på-rå-ee-tin'gå, a town of Brazil, province and 140 miles N.E. of São Paulo, on the left bank of the Parahiba. Pop. 4000.

Parahyba, or **Paraiba,** Brazil. See PARAHIBA.

Paraiso (på-rå-ee'so) **Springs,** a post-office of Monterey co., Cal.

Paraje, på-rå'ʜå, a post-hamlet of Socorro co., New Mexico, 8 miles S.S.W. of Fort Craig.

Par'allel, a post-office of Riley co., Kansas, about 40 miles N. of Junction City.

Paralta, pạr-al'tạ, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Iowa, on the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Railroad, 4 miles E. of Marion.

Paramaribo, par'ạ-mar'e-bo, the capital town of Dutch Guiana, on the W. bank of the Surinam, 5 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic, in lat. 5° 49′ N., lon. 55° 22′ W. Pop. 22,000, mostly blacks. It is regularly built, and the streets are ornamented with rows of tamarind and orange trees. It has Lutheran, Calvinistic, Roman Catholic, and English churches, Portuguese and German Jewish synagogues, and is the centre of the trade of the colony. Fort Zeelandia, N. of the town, is the residence of the governor. It has a hospital for lepers, on the right bank of the Coppename, where patients are maintained at the expense of the colony. It has an extensive trade by sea.

Paramatta, par‵ą-mat′tą, a town of New South Wales, co. of Cumberland, on the Paramatta River, at a railway junction, 13 miles W.N.W. of Sydney, with which it communicates by steamboats. Pop. 6103. It has a summer residence of the governor of the colony, is the seat of several orphan asylums, schools, barracks, and hospitals, and has manufactures of flour and woollen goods.

Paramatta, a river of New South Wales, enters Port Jackson after an E. course of 12 miles.

Parambakudi, India. See Parmagudi.

Paramithia, a town of Turkey. See Paramythia.

Paramo d'Assuay, på′rå-mo dås-swī′, a pass across the Andes, in Ecuador, between lat. 0° and 2° S. Elevation, 15,528 feet.

Paramo de Guanacas. See Guanacas.

Paramo, Mountains of. See Andes.

Paramoosheer, Paramouchir, or **Paramuschir,** på-rå-moo-sheer′, written also **Poramushir** and **Poromuschir,** one of the Kooril Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, 35 miles S. of Kamchatka. Lat. 50° 50′ N.; lon. 155° 26′ E. Length, from N. to S., 60 miles; breadth, 20 miles. It abounds with wild animals, and exports large quantities of fox-, otter-, and wolf-skins.

Par′amus, a hamlet of Bergen co., N.J., 2 miles from Rochelle Park. It has 2 churches, a brewery, and a mill.

Paramythia, or **Paramithia,** på-rå-me-thee′å, a town of European Turkey, in Epirus, 30 miles S.W. of Yanina. Pop. 5000. It consists of an upper and a lower town, and has an old castle, garrisoned by Turks, and remains of ancient walls. It is a Greek bishop's see.

Paraná, på-rå-nå′, a large river of South America, and one of the principal which contribute to form the Rio de la Plata, rises by numerous heads in the Brazilian province of Minas-Geraes, between lat. 22° and 23° S. and lon. 45° and 46° W., near the sources of the rivers Doce and São Francisco, and less than 120 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. It flows in a S.W. direction, bounding the state of Paraguay on the E. and S., and separating it, with the Brazilian province of Matto-Grosso, from São Paulo and the Argentine provinces of Corrientes and Missiones. Near Corrientes, in lat. 27° 25′ S., it joins the Paraguay and confers its own name on the united stream. Thence its course is southward to within 50 miles of Buenos Ayres, where it unites with the Uruguay River to form the estuary of the Plata. Its total course is at least 2000 miles. In its upper part it receives numerous large affluents, as the Parana-Iba, Tiete, Pardo, Paranapaneme, and Curitiba; but, owing to falls, it is navigable only to the island of Apipe, 100 miles above its junction with the Paraguay. Below this point it is navigable for vessels of 300 tons, and receives the considerable rivers Salado and Quarto from the W. In the Argentine Republic, Rosario, Candelaria, Itati, Corrientes, Santa Lucia, and Bajada de Santa Fé are on its banks. Paraná is also a name of the Rio Negro (Brazil).

Paraná, a province in the S. of Brazil, extending from the ocean on the E. to the river Paraná, which separates it from Paraguay. Area, 108,557 square miles. It is a fruitful region, with a fine climate and great reputed mineral wealth. Capital, Curitiba. Pop. 126,722.

Paraná, Argentine Republic. See Bajada de Santa Fé.

Paranagua, på-rå-nå-gwå′, a maritime town of Brazil, province of Paraná, on a bay of the same name in the Atlantic, 170 miles S.W. of Santos. Pop. 7000. Its port is excellent, and is fitted for vessels of 400 tons. It has a custom-house, a hospital, and extensive export of maté.

Paranahiba, Parana-Iba, or **Paranahyba,** på-rå-nå-ee′bå, a river of Brazil, province of Goyaz, joins the Curumba to form the Paraná, 180 miles S. of Villa Boa, after a westward course of about 500 miles. On it, near its source, is the town of Paranahiba. See also Parnahiba.

Paranapaneme, på-rå-nå-på-nå′må, and **Parannan,** på-rån-nån′, are considerable rivers of Brazil, provinces of São Paulo and Goyaz, respectively tributaries to the Paraná and the Tocantins.

Parangla, på-rång′glå, or **Parang,** på‵rång′, a mountain-pass of the West Himalayas, which at its summit is 19,132 feet above sea-level. Lat. 32° 30′ N.; lon. 78° E.

Paranpeba, på-rån-på′bå, a river of Brazil, rises in the province of Minas-Geraes, and joins the São Francisco on the right, about 40 miles below the junction of the Pará. Total course, about 250 miles.

Parapara, på-rå-på′rå, a town of Venezuela, state of Guaricò, 20 miles N.W. of Ortiz. Pop. 7675.

Parapiti, på-rå-pe-tee′, a river of Bolivia, which issues from the N.E. extremity of Lake Granada, flows E.N.E., and, after a course of about 80 miles, falls into Lake Ubahy on the S.

Parati, på-rå-tee′, a seaport town of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, 135 miles E.N.E. of São Paulo, on the W. coast of the Bay of Angra dos Reis. Pop. 10,000. It is small, regularly built, and has churches, a grammar-school, many distilleries, and an extensive commerce.

Paratschin, or **Parajin,** på-rå-zheen′, a town of Servia, 12 miles S.E. of Jagodin. Pop. 4836.

Paray-le-Monial, på‵rå′-lęh-mo‵nee‵ål′, a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, in a rich valley, 7 miles W. of Charolles. Pop. 2895. It has tanneries, potteries, and dye-works, but is chiefly noted as a place of pilgrimage.

Parazatu, Brazil. See Paraçatu.

Parch Corn, a post-office of Scott co., Tenn.

Parchelaga Creek, Georgia. See Patsaliga.

Parchim, paʀᴋ′im, or **Parchen,** paʀᴋ′ęn, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Elbe, 21 miles S.E. of Schwerin. Pop. 8264. It is enclosed by walls, is subdivided into an old and a new town, and has manufactures of woollens, leather, chiccory, straw hats, and tobacco.

Parch′ment Valley, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., W. Va., 36 miles S. of Scott's Depot. It has 2 churches.

Parchwitz, paʀᴋ′ŵits, a town of Prussian Silesia, 10 miles N.E. of Liegnitz, on the Katzbach. Pop. 1370.

Parcip′pany, or **Parsip′pany,** a post-village in Hanover township, Morris co., N.J., 3 miles S. of Boonton, and about 7 miles N.E. of Morristown. It has 2 churches.

Par′dee, a post-village of Atchison co., Kansas, 3 miles from Cummings Station, which is on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 10½ miles S.W. of Atchison. It has a normal school.

Par′deeville, a post-village in Wyocena township, Columbia co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 8 miles E. of Portage City. It has 2 churches.

Pardo, paʀ′do, a river of Brazil, rises in the S. part of Matto-Grosso. After a course of about 280 miles, generally S.E., it joins the Paraná on the right in lat. 21° 36′ S.

Pardoe, par-do′, a post-village in Findley township, Mercer co., Pa., on the Shenango & Alleghany Railroad, 5 miles E. of Mercer, and 20 miles E. of Sharon. It has 1 or 2 churches and a coal-mine. Pop. about 400.

Pardubitz, paʀ′doo-bits‵, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, and on the Northern State Railway, 61 miles E. of Prague. It has iron-forges, paper-mills, &c. Pop. 8195.

Parechia, på-rå-kee′å, **Paroikia,** på-ʀo-e-kee′å, or **Paro,** på′ro (anc. *Pa′ros*), the capital town of the island of Paros, Grecian Archipelago, on the W. side of the island. About 4 miles E. are quarries of Parian marble.

Parecis, på-rå-sees′, a cordillera of Brazil, in the N.W. part of the province of Matto-Grosso, in lat. 15° to 19° S.

Paredes de Nava, på-rå′nês då nå′vå, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles N.W. of Palencia. It has 4 parish churches, a hospital, and manufactures of coarse hempen cloths. Pop. 4769.

Paredon, på-rå-dōn′, or **Great Paredon Kay,** an island of the West Indies, in the old Bahama Channel, N. of Cuba. Lat. 22° 25′ N.; lon. 78° 8′ W. Length, 10 miles, by 2 miles in breadth.

Pareenuggur, på-ree-nŭg′gŭr, a ruined city of India, the remains of which, near Verawow, on the peninsula of Parkur, Runn of Cutch, extend over a space of 2 miles.

Parenzo, på-rên′zo, a town of Austro-Hungary, Istria, on its W. coast, 10 miles N. of Rovigno. Pop. 6333.

Pareto, på-rå′to, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, S. of Acqui. Pop. 1757.

Par′freyville, a hamlet of Waupaca co., Wis., 4½ miles from Waupaca. It has a church.

Parga, par′gå, a fortified maritime town of Turkey, in Epirus, on a rocky height, opposite the island of Paxo, 33 miles W.N.W. of Arta. Lat. 39° 16′ N. Pop. 4000.

Parham, par′ąm, a town of Antigua, on the N.E. coast. It has a good harbor. Pop. about 800.

Par′ham's, a post-hamlet of Catahoula parish, La., on Black River, 15 miles below Trinity. It has a church.

Parham's Store, a post-office of Sussex co., Va.

Paria, Gulf of, Venezuela. See Gulf of Paria.

Par′ida, a village on the left bank of the Rio Grande, in Socorro co., New Mexico, near Socorro.

Paridsong, a village of Thibet. See Phari.

Parigné l'Evêque, på'reen'yå' lå'vêk', a town of France, in Sarthe, 9 miles S.E. of Le Mans. Pop. 1068.

Parilla, a town of Peru. See Santa.

Parima, a river of Brazil. See Rio Branco.

Parima, Sierra, se-ẻr'rå på-ree'må, or **Parime,** på-ree'må (?), an irregular cluster of mountains of Venezuela, lat. 4° to 6° 30′ N., lon. 64° to 67° W., connected on the S.E. with the Sierra Pacaraima, and giving rise to the Orinoco and other large rivers. Mount Maravaca, the highest point, is above 10,000 feet high.

Parinacochas (på-re-nå-ko'chås), Lake of, in South Peru, department of Ayacucho, S.W. of Pausa, surrounded by high mountains. It is 20 miles in length from N.W. to S.E., traversed by the river Pausa, and is stated to be 10,000 feet above the sea. It gives name to a province of Peru.

Parinaco'ta, a mountain of Bolivia, near the coast, in lat. 18° 10′ S., lon. 69° 11′ W. Height, 22,030 feet.

Paris, pår'ris (Fr. pron. på'ree'; Ger. pron. på-riss'; It. *Parigi,* på-ree'jee; Port. and Sp. *Paris,* på-reece'; anc. *Lute'tia,* or *Lute'tia Parisio'rum,* afterwards *Paris'ii;* Gr. Λουτητία or Λουκητία), the metropolis of the French Republic, the great centre of European civilization and learning, and, after London, the most populous city in Christendom, is situated on both banks of the river Seine, 111 miles from its mouth, and 212 miles S.E. of London. Lat. of the Observatory, 48° 50′ 12″ N.; lon. 2° 20′ 22½″ E. Mean temperature of the year, 51.3° Fahr.; winter, 37.8°; summer, 64.5°. Mean annual fall of rain, 25 inches; average number of rainy days, 105; days on which snow falls, 12. Paris is one of the greatest, most beautiful, richest, and most industrious cities of the world. The work of its embellishment has been in progress for 30 years, especially since 1856. The narrow, small, unhealthy lanes have given place to long and broad streets and boulevards sided by magnificent buildings. The commune of Paris, surrounded by the fortifications, extends on both sides of the Seine over an area of 19,278 acres. The interior circumference of the fortifications, comprising two breadths of the Seine, is 21 miles in length. It is divided into 20 arrondissements, each of which is subdivided into quarters. This space comprises 2 distinct portions: 1st, that included within the old city wall, erected for the collection of the *octroi,* or customs; and 2d, the communes of the *banlieu,* comprised between the old wall and the line of the new fortifications. The first part, which forms the 12 municipal arrondissements of the commune of Paris, is in many parts covered with splendid monuments, magnificent hotels, and gardens. The houses are generally lofty and built in a uniform style. The new streets are wide, straight, well paved, and lighted with gas; but many of the old streets are narrow and crooked. The Rue de Rivoli, prolonged on the W. by the Avenue des Champs-Elysées and on the E. by the Rue du Faubourg St. Antoine, intersects the northern division of Paris from E. to W., within a short distance of the river. The Boulevard de Sébastopol, at right angles to the Rue de Rivoli, intersects the city from N. to S. The old and chief line of the boulevards forms a semicircle, the chord of which is the Rue de Rivoli from the Place de la Bastille to the Rue Royale. The new Boulevard Malesherbes, extending N.W. from the Madeleine, and Boulevard Prince Eugène, on the E., between the Place du Trône and the Boulevard St. Martin, are very fine streets; the Boulevard de Magenta is a continuation of the latter to the N.W. Beyond this is the irregular line of the outer boulevards; while a third ring is formed by the fortifications. The Seine, which traverses Paris from E. to W. for a length of 7 miles, is lined with spacious quays and bordered with trees. On it are moored washing-boats, in which from 400 to 500 women are daily engaged, and floating baths. Within the limits of the city it is crossed by 27 bridges of various kinds, eight of which have been constructed since 1852; on two of these payment is exacted from passengers. It receives the small stream of Bièvre or the Gobelins at the Quai de l'Hôpital, and the Canal of St. Martin, which joins those of the Ourcq and St. Denis. It here forms two islands, the Ile St. Louis and the Ile de la Cité, on which last is situated the cathedral church of Notre Dame, a Gothic building in the form of a Latin cross, with a magnificent façade, terminating by two square towers 295 feet in height, the restoration of which was completed in June, 1864; the Hôtel-Dieu, the Palais de Justice, and the Pont-Neuf, which latter connects the Ile de la Cité with both sides of the river. This is the largest bridge in Paris, and one of the oldest, having been reconstructed in 1852; in its centre is a bronze statue of Henry IV. The portion of Paris situated on the right bank of the river is the most extensive, and contains the greatest number of public offices. It is also the richest and most commercial, its centre being occupied by the Bourse (Exchange) of Paris. Among the many splendid edifices of this quarter are the triumphal arch (Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel), an imitation of the arch of Septimius Severus at Rome, erected by Napoleon in 1806 to the glory of the French armies; the palace of the Louvre, appropriated to rich collections of paintings, sculpture, bronzes, antiquities, and prints; the new Louvre, uniting the now destroyed palace of the Tuileries with the Louvre; the Oratoire, the largest Protestant church in Paris; the Palais Royal, still great, though partly destroyed by the Commune; the palace of the Elysée Napoléon, where Napoleon I. signed his last abdication; the Halles Centrales (central markets); the old Tour de la Boucherie, at the intersection of the Rue de Rivoli and the Boulevard de Sébastopol; the Hôtel de Ville, the municipal palace of Paris; the new Italian opera-house, opened in 1876; and the church of the Madeleine. Its principal streets and squares are the Place de la Concorde, an immense square, decorated with fountains and statues; the Place des Victoires, in which are the Bank of France and an equestrian statue of Louis XIV.; the Place Vendôme, in the centre of which stands the triumphal bronze column erected by Napoleon I., pulled down by the Communists, but re-erected in 1874; the Place Bastille, with the Colonne de Juillet, a bronze monument 154 feet high, erected on the site of the Bastille, in honor of those who fell in the revolution of 1830; the Place du Trône, where is a triumphal arch erected to commemorate the prowess of the French armies between 1852–62; Rue de Rivoli, one of the finest streets of the city, nearly 2 miles long; Rue de la Paix, and Rue Castiglione. Most of these are in the centre or W. of Paris. The finest and most fashionable promenades are the Boulevards and Champs-Elysées, at the W. end of which are the triumphal arch of L'Etoile and the Bois de Boulogne; the Place du Carrousel, the Garden of the Tuileries, and in the E. the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise.

The left bank of the river contains the Boulevard St. Germain, the principal residence of the oldest noblesse; the boulevards are here also planted, but the promenades are not frequented. On this side is the Pays Latin, the seat of the principal educational establishments, and the Sorbonne, College of France, colleges of St. Louis, Louis-le-Grand, Henri IV., polytechnic school, the normal school, inaugurated in 1846, the school of medicine, and schools of law. The principal public buildings on this side are the palace of the Luxembourg, in part appropriated to the exhibition of the works of living artists; the Fontaine St. Michel, a marble structure 82 feet high; palace of the fine arts; the Odéon and Lycée St. Louis; Assemblée Nationale; the palace of the Institute, containing the Mazarin Library; the Observatory, at the end of the Boulevard de Sébastopol, with a library of 45,000 volumes; the mint, with a collection of coins, dies, and medals from the time of Charles VIII.; the Pantheon, a colossal edifice, occupying the highest part of Paris, originally designed for a church, but afterwards appropriated to the remains of eminent Frenchmen; the Hôtel des Invalides, an immense military hospital for 5000 men, with a library of 30,000 volumes, a collection of models of fortifications, and an elegant dome, and in the centre of which is a church containing the tombs of Napoleon I., Turenne, and Vauban; the military school, situated in the Champ-de-Mars, where the Exhibition buildings of 1867 were erected (and where another great international exhibition took place in the summer of 1878), 1500 feet long by 1245 feet broad; the botanic garden (Jardin des Plantes), and the celebrated tapestry- and carpet-manufactory of the Gobelins. This quarter also contains the greater number of hospitals, the largest of which, the Salpétrière, has upwards of 4500 inmates. Here are also the ruins of the Palais des Thermes, and the Hôtel de Cluny, founded by Du Sommerard, and purchased by the state, containing a museum of arts, arms, and antiquities; the abattoirs (slaughter-houses) of Grenelle and Villejuif, and the artesian well. There are 8 prisons in Paris, including the Conciergerie in the Palais de Justice, the principal being La Force, on the Boulevard Mazas, near the Lyons railway terminus. A great portion of this quarter was built from quarries extending under the river, which formed the celebrated catacombs used as a deposit for the bones found in the cemeteries at the time of their suppression. The space contained between the city wall and the fortified circle is composed of the communes of the banlieu, in which the population has greatly increased within a few years; but the greater part of it is still occupied by fields or gardens. These communes comprise on the right bank Bercy, Charonne, Belleville, La Vilette, La Chapelle, Montmartre, Les Batignolles, Passy, and Auteuil; and on the left bank Grenelle, Vaugirard, Montrouge, and Gentilly. The approach to the new walls is defended by 16 detached forts, including Romainville, Noisy, Rosny, Nogent, Charenton, and the castle of Vincennes, on the E.; Bicêtre, Montrouge, Vanvres, and Issy, on the S.; Mont Valérien, on the W.; Aubervilliers, and St. Denis with the Couronne de la Briche, and double Couronne, on the N.

Considered in reference to its scientific, literary, and educational establishments, Paris surpasses all other cities of the world. The headquarters of the University of Paris are at the Sorbonne, founded 1253, near the Hôtel de Cluny, where degrees are granted in the faculties of sciences, letters, and theology, and where gratuitous public lectures are given; the college occupies an area of nearly three acres, and its library contains 80,000 volumes. The Ecole de Droit (school of law) is in the Place du Panthéon. The Ecole de Médecine is in the street of the same name. The Collége Nationale de France, founded in 1530 by Francis I., is in the Rue St. Jacques; it has 29 professors, all the lectures being gratuitous. There are five lyceums, or preparatory schools, supported by government, comprising 178 professors, 1800 boarders, and 2960 day-scholars; also three municipal colleges for the annexed communes. Among the special schools are the Ecoles Polytechnique, Nationale, Normale, des Beaux-Arts, des Mines, and the Conservatoires des Arts and de Musique; the Observatory, containing a valuable collection of astronomical and mathematical instruments; the Jardin des Plantes, a large botanic garden, with museums of natural history and a collection of living animals; and the conservatory of arts and trades, containing models and descriptions of machinery. A garden of 45½ acres, with 25 hot-houses, was opened in 1860 by the Acclimatation Society in the W. part of the Bois de Boulogne, in which legions of plants of every description are reared, and afterwards transplanted to ornament the public gardens of Paris. Paris is the seat of numerous learned and other societies, among which are the society for the encouragement of national industry, societies of agriculture, geography, geology, statistics, and antiquities. There are 32 libraries in Paris, 6 of which are public; of these the great national library (Bibliothèque Nationale) is a magnificent institution. It is divided into 5 sections, containing—1, printed works and pamphlets, 1,800,000, including duplicates; 2, manuscripts, 200,000 volumes; 3, medals and antiquities, 170,000, and 10,000 gems; 4, engravings, 1,300,000; 5, maps and charts, 300,000. The charity of Paris is administered by the department of Assistance Publique, whose staff numbers about 2200. There are 8 general and 7 special hospitals. The benevolent institutions comprise a deaf-mute institution, with 12 professors, a school for the blind, a government pawn bank, and numerous civil, maternity, foundling, and orphan hospitals. The principal theatres are the Opera or Academy of Music, Théâtre Français, Opéra Comique, Odéon, Italian Theatre, many minor theatres, an olympic circus, panorama, diorama, and georama. The industrial establishments of Paris embrace all kinds of manufactures and commerce, but it is especially distinguished for objects of taste and fashion;—furniture, jewelry, trinkets, bronzes, porcelain, mirrors, clocks and watches, painted paper, perfumery, bonnets, gloves, and carriages. There are about 30,000 master tailors, shoemakers, hatters, furriers, dressmakers, and milliners, employing 120,000 men and women, and doing business to the amount of $60,000,000 a year. The manufacture of trinkets (articles de Paris) employs about 120,000 operatives. The confectioners produce annually about $1,200,000 worth of goods. The carpets and tapestries of the Gobelins are held in high estimation, and Paris is celebrated for its mathematical and optical instruments. It is one of the chief centres in Europe for the production of works connected with literature and the fine arts. It has 13 principal newspapers, besides periodical sheets of journals, reviews, bulletins, and annals of politics, literature, science, arts, and fashions. The commerce of Paris is facilitated by navigation on the Seine, by its connection with many canals, and by rails to the chief towns of France. It has a chamber of commerce with a commercial library, an exchange which publishes daily returns, and it is the seat of all the principal financial, industrial, and commercial societies in the country. Among the eminent persons that Paris has produced may be mentioned the great Condé, Prince Eugene of Savoy, Rousseau the poet, Thou the historian, Molière, Boileau, Voltaire, Rollin, D'Alembert, the painters Lebrun and David, the geographer D'Anville, Lavoisier, Madame Roland, and Madame de Staël. Paris was a place of importance in the time of Cæsar; it was then confined to the island in the Seine, now called the Ile de la Cité, and was capital of that part of Gaul occupied by the *Parisii*. Under the Roman emperors it was greatly extended. Clovis fixed his empire here in 508. The establishment of the University, in the year 1200, gave it great importance; it was surrounded by walls under Philip Augustus; the inner or city wall (d'octroi) was built nearly as it now stands, in 1786. The new line of fortifications was commenced in 1840, and finished in 1848. Paris was delivered up to the English in 1420, and held by them for six years. The allied army entered it in 1814–15. The first revolution began July 14, 1789; the second, July 27, 1830; and the third, February 23, 1848. During the Franco-German war of 1870–71, Paris was invested by the German armies, the investment commencing on September 21, 1870, three weeks after the battle of Sedan. After a short and not very destructive bombardment, Paris surrendered February 27, 1871, and on March 1 the German troops, headed by Emperor William I., made their entry into the city, proceeding, however, under the terms of the capitulation, not farther than from the Bois de Boulogne to the Place de la Concorde. On March 18, while yet the German armies were holding the heights surrounding Paris, looking down upon the city, a terrible insurrection, known as that of the Commune, broke out, forcing the government and legislature to withdraw to Versailles. Paris was taken by storm by the "army of Versailles," May 28, 1871, the leaders of the Commune having, previous to the entrance of the troops, burnt the palace of the Tuileries (partially), the Hôtel de Ville, and many other of the principal buildings. The Tuileries and the Hôtel have not been rebuilt. Pop. in 1876, 1,988,806.——Adj. and inhab. PARISIAN, par-izh'ạn (Fr. PARISIEN, pâ‘ree‘ze-âNº' (masculine), and PARISIENNE, pâ‘ree‘ze-enn' (feminine).

Par'is, a post-village, capital of Logan co., Ark., about 18 miles S. by E. of Ozark.

Paris, a post-office of Union co., Dakota.

Paris, a post-hamlet, capital of Bear Lake co., Idaho, about 40 miles from Franklin Station of the Utah Northern Railroad. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Paris, a post-town, capital of Edgar co., Ill., in Paris township, on the Illinois Midland Railroad, and on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad where it crosses the Paris & Danville Railroad, 19 miles W.N.W. of Terre Haute, 36 miles S. of Danville, and 170 miles E.N.E. of St. Louis, Mo. It contains a court-house, 7 churches, a normal academy, 2 national banks, and 3 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1870, 3057; of the township, 4522.

Paris, a post-village of Jennings co., Ind., on Graham's Fork, and on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 12 miles S. of North Vernon, and about 16 miles W.N.W. of Madison. It has a flour-mill, 2 saw-mills, and 4 stores. Pop. 400.

Paris, a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 18½ miles E.N.E. of Centreville, Iowa.

Paris, a township of Howard co., Iowa. Pop. 571.

Paris, a post-village in Jackson township, Linn co., Iowa, on the Wapsipinicon River, 15 miles N. of Marion, and 21 miles N. by E. of Cedar Rapids. Pop. 110.

Paris, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Kansas, 16 miles from Beloit. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Paris, a township of Linn co., Kansas. Pop. 1287. It contains Mansfield and Farlinville.

Paris, a city, the capital of Bourbon co., Ky., is situated on Stoner Creek, and on the Kentucky Central Railroad, at its junction with the Maysville & Lexington Railroad, 19 miles N.E. of Lexington, and 80 miles S. by E. of Covington. It contains a court-house, a military institute, 3 banks with an aggregate capital of $575,000, the Bourbon Female College, the Garth Female College, 3 newspaper offices, gas-works, 10 churches, and manufactures of flour, rope, and whisky. Pop. 2655.

Paris, or **Paris Hill,** a post-village, capital of Oxford co., Me., in Paris township, about 50 miles N. by E. of Portland, and 2 miles E. of the Grand Trunk Railroad. It is on a hill about 800 feet high, and is surrounded by picturesque scenery. It has a court-house, 2 churches, a newspaper office, 2 or 3 hotels, and an academy. The township contains also SOUTH PARIS (which see). Mount Mica, in Paris township, is remarkable for the abundance and variety of rare minerals which it contains. Fine specimens of tourmaline are found here. Pop. of the township, 2765.

Paris, a township of Huron co., Mich. Pop. 891.

Paris, a township of Kent co., Mich. Pop. 1543.

Paris, a post-village in Green township, Mecosta co., Mich., on Muskegon River, and on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 7 miles S. of Reed City, and 60 miles N. by E. of Grand Rapids. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. about 250.

Paris, a hamlet of Lafayette co., Miss., 13 miles E. of Water Valley. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

Paris, a post-village, capital of Monroe co., Mo., is pleasantly situated in Jackson township, on the Middle Fork of Salt River, and on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad (Main Line), 44 miles W.S.W. of Hannibal, and 26 miles E. by N. of Moberly. It contains a court-house, a high school, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, 5 churches, and manufactures of furniture and woollen goods. Pop. about 1500.

Paris, a post-township of Oneida co., N.Y., is intersected by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and drained by Sauquoit Creek. Pop. of the township, 3596. It contains villages named Clayville and Sauquoit, and has manufactures of cotton goods, paper, woollens, &c. Paris Station is 17 miles by rail S.W. of Utica. Paris Post-Office is at PARIS HILL.

Paris, a post-office of Anson co., N.C.

Paris, a township of Portage co., O. Pop. 691.

Paris, Preble co., O. See NEW PARIS.

Paris, a post-village in Paris township, Stark co., O., 11 miles E. of Canton, and about 10 miles S.S.W. of Alliance. It has 3 churches, a tannery, and a wagon-shop. Pop. of the township, 2625.

Paris, a township of Union co., O. Pop. 2838. It contains Marysville.

Paris, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., about 31 miles W. by S. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches and a graded school.

Paris, a post-office of Laurens co., S.C.

Paris, a post-village, capital of Henry co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 131 miles N.E. of Memphis, and 69 miles W.S.W. of Clarksville. It contains 4 or 5 churches, a seminary or college, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, 9 dry-goods stores, 3 hotels, 2 cotton-factories, a flour-mill, and 2 tobacco-factories. Cotton and tobacco are the chief articles of export. Pop. about 1600.

Paris, a flourishing town, capital of Lamar co., Tex., is on the Texas & Pacific Railroad (Trans-Continental division), 64 miles E. of Sherman. It has a court-house, 2 banks, 7 churches, the Lamar Female Seminary, a high school, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of brooms, furniture, ploughs, wagons, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. 4500.

Paris, a post-village of Fauquier co., Va., is at the S.E. base of the Blue Ridge, and about 20 miles S.E. of Winchester. It has a church and a tannery.

Paris, a township of Grant co., Wis. Pop. 940.

Paris, a post-office in Paris township, Kenosha co., Wis., about 15 miles S.W. of Racine. The township has 4 churches. Pop. of the township, 1018.

Paris, a town of Ontario, co. of Brant, on Grand River, at the intersection of the Great Western and Buffalo & Goderich Branch of the Grand Trunk Railway, 29 miles W. of Hamilton. Here are 6 churches, a branch bank, 2 newspaper offices, 7 hotels, about 40 stores, and manufactories of woollen goods, iron castings, machinery, leather, flour, and tobacco. The town also has an oil-refinery, pottery, knitting-mills, plaster-mills, and extensive beds of gypsum in the vicinity. Paris is a port of entry. Pop. 2640.

Parisburg, Virginia. See PEARISBURG.

Paris Cros′sing, a post-office of Jennings co., Ind.

Par′ish, a post-village in Parish township, Oswego co., N.Y., on Salmon Creek, and on the Syracuse Northern Railroad, 11 miles S. of Pulaski, and 27 miles N. of Syracuse. It has a church, a tannery, a flour-mill, and a newspaper office. Pop. of the township, 2062.

Parish Grove, township, Benton co., Ind. Pop. 193.

Paris Hill, Oxford co., Me. See PARIS.

Paris Hill, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., in Paris township, 10½ miles S.W. of Utica, and 3 miles N. of Paris Station. It has 2 churches. Here is Paris Post-Office.

Par′ishville, a post-village in Parishville township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the West Branch of the St. Regis River, 9 miles E.S.E. of Potsdam, and about 34 miles E. by S. of Ogdensburg. The river here descends 125 feet in the course of a mile, and furnishes abundant motive-power. Parishville has 3 churches, a cheese-factory, and a lumber-mill. Pop. 312; of the township, 2043.

Parishville, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Va., 14 miles W. of Winchester.

Parishville Centre, a post-hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., about 12 miles E. by N. of Canton.

Parisii, an ancient name of PARIS.

Paris (or **Par′ry**) **Island,** an island of Beaufort co., S.C., 4 miles S. of Beaufort. It is bounded on the W. by Broad River, and on the S. by Port Royal Bay. The soil is fertile, and produces fine sea-island cotton.

Paris Landing, a post-village of Henry co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, 14 miles N. of Danville Railroad Station. It has a tobacco-factory. Pop. about 150.

Paris Mountain, a township of Greenville co., S.C. Pop. 690.

Paris Springs, a post-office and watering-place of Lawrence co., Mo., about 25 miles W. by S. of Springfield. Here are mineral springs, a hotel, and a church.

Par′isville, a post-hamlet of Huron co., Mich., in Paris township, about 60 miles N. of Port Huron. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Parisville, a post-office of Portage co., O.

Parita, på-ree′tå, a gulf of the United States of Colombia, state of Panama, on the W. side of the Gulf of Panama, about 30 miles across, and extending 20 miles inland.

Parita, a town of the United States of Colombia, on the Gulf of Parita, state and 100 miles S.W. of Panama.

Pariwara (på-re-wå′rå) **Islands,** a group in the Pacific, S.E. of Papua. Lat. 9° 12′ S.; lon. 146° 50′ E.

Park, a county in the central part of Colorado, has an area of about 2000 square miles. It is drained by the South Fork of the Platte River, which rises in it. The surface is diversified with grand mountain-scenery, and forests of pine, fir, and other trees. The Park Range of the Rocky Mountains extends along the N. and W. border of this county, which comprises the vast and fertile plain or valley called the SOUTH PARK (which see). It is liberally supplied with timber and water, and produces good natural pasture, also barley, oats, butter, and potatoes. The principal sedimentary rocks found in the South Park are triassic. Among its mineral resources are silver, gold, copper, zinc, lead, limestone, and granite. The value of the silver mined in this county in 1875 was $618,000. Capital, Fair Play. Valuation of real and personal estate, $175,569. Pop. in 1870, 447, of whom 332 were Americans.

Park, a post-office of Greene co., Ind., about 46 miles S.E. of Terre Haute.

Park, a township of Sedgwick co., Kansas. Pop. 189.

Park, a post-hamlet of Barren co., Ky., 9 miles S.E. of Horse Cave Station. It has a church.

Park, a township of St. Joseph co., Mich. Pop. 1274.

Park, a township of Clay co., Minn. Pop. 190.

Park, a post-office of Kearney co., Neb.

Park, a post-office and station of Chemung co., N.Y., on the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, 17 miles N.N.E. of Elmira. Here is a hotel.

Parkany, pạʀ‘kạñ′, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, co. of and immediately opposite Gran. Pop. 1562.

Park City, a hamlet of Sedgwick co., Kansas, on the Arkansas River, about 12 miles above Wichita.

Park City, a post-office and mining-camp of Summit co., Utah, about 30 miles E. of Salt Lake City. It has a silver-mine and 3 quartz-mills.

Park Cone, Colorado, a conical peak of the Elk Mountains, in lat. 38° 48′ N., lon. 106° 36′ W. Its altitude is 12,021 feet above the sea-level.

Park Corner, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 8 miles from Princetown. Pop. 300.

Park′dale, a post-village in Tumuli township, Otter Tail co., Minn., 22 miles from Campbell Station. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Parkdale, a station in Camden co., N.J., on the New Jersey Southern Railroad.

Parke, park, a county in the W. part of Indiana, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Wabash River, and is intersected by Sugar and Raccoon Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of the oak, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, cattle, hay, and pork are the staple products. Mines of good bituminous coal, called block coal, have been opened in this county. It is intersected by the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad. Capital, Rockville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $15,746,300. Pop. in 1870, 18,166, of whom 17,895 were Americans.

Parke, York co., Pa. See BROGUEVILLE STATION.

Parke Bar, a township of Yuba co., Cal. Pop. 250.

Park′er, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Brazos River. A large part of the surface is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cattle and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Weatherford. Valuation of real and personal estate, $938,129. Pop. in 1870, 4186, of whom 4161 were natives and 25 were foreigners.

Parker, a post-office of Yuma co., Arizona, on the Colorado River, 180 miles S.W. of Prescott. Here is an Indian agency.

Parker, a township of Clark co., Ill. Pop. 863.

Parker, Randolph co., Ind. See Morristown.

Parker, a decayed post-village of Montgomery co., Kansas, on the Verdigris River, 3 miles below Coffeyville, and near the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad. Pop. of township, excluding Coffeyville, 772.

Parker, a township of Morris co., Kansas. Pop. 601. It contains Parkersville.

Parker, a post-office of Andrew co., Mo., about 30 miles N. by W. of St. Joseph.

Parker, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 1309.

Parker, a station of the Potomac, Fredericksburg & Piedmont Railroad, 17½ miles W. of Fredericksburg, Va.

Parker City, or **Parker's Landing** (former name **Lawrenceburg**), a post-town of Armstrong co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Alleghany River, and on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, at its junction with the Parker & Karns City Railroad, 82 miles N. by E. of Pittsburg, and 50 miles S. of Oil City. It is mainly supported by operations in oil, which abounds in the vicinity. The name of its railroad station is Parker. It contains an opera-house, 5 churches, a bank, a savings-bank, an oil exchange, several hotels, a steam saw-mill, a flouring-mill, &c., and printing-offices which issue a daily and a weekly newspaper. Parker is situated at the base of a bluff about 300 feet high, and has an iron-bridge over the river, which here flows through picturesque scenery. Pop. about 3500.

Parker Junction, Pennsylvania. See East Parker.

Parker's, a station on the Manchester & North Weare Railroad, 10 miles N.W. of Manchester, N.H.

Park'ersburg, a post-village in Richland co., Ill., on the Grayville & Mattoon Railroad, 10 miles S. of Olney. It has 2 churches and a plough-factory.

Parkersburg, a post-hamlet in Scott township, Montgomery co., Ind., 12 miles S. of Crawfordsville. It has 3 churches.

Parkersburg, a post-village in Albion township, Butler co., Iowa, on Beaver Creek, and on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, 118 miles W. of Dubuque. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, a bank, a flour-mill, a graded school, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 700.

Parkersburg, a post-office of Coos co., Oregon.

Parkersburg, a post-office of Hardeman co., Tenn.

Parkersburg, a city, the capital of Wood co., W. Va., is pleasantly situated on the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Little Kanawha River, about 95 miles below Wheeling, and 12 miles below Marietta, O. By railroad it is 384 miles W. of Baltimore, and 195 miles E. by N. of Cincinnati. It is a W. terminus of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which here connects with the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. The railroad trains cross the Ohio River here on a noble bridge, which was erected in 1869–71 and cost more than $1,000,000. It is 1⅓ miles long, has 6 spans over the river, and numerous approaching spans. Parkersburg contains a court-house, 12 churches, several high schools, 3 national banks, gas-works, a fine new building erected by the United States for a post-office and court-house, 5 oil-refineries, 2 large lumber-mills, 3 iron-foundries, 5 machine-shops, chemical works, 2 boiler-shops, and 2 barrel-factories. Three weekly newspapers and 2 monthly papers are published here. The city has an extensive trade in oil (petroleum), which is procured in this and adjoining counties. Pop. in 1870, 5546; present pop. about 9000.

Parker's Corners, a village of Gorham township, Cumberland co., Me. It has a church.

Parker's Head, a post-hamlet of Sagadahoc co., Me., on the Kennebec River, 10 miles S. of Bath, and about 4 miles from the ocean. It has a church. Much ice is exported from this place.

Parker's Lake, a post-office of Hennepin co., Minn.

Parker's Landing, Pa. See Parker City.

Parker's Prairie, a post-hamlet and township of Otter Tail co., Minn., about 20 miles N. of Alexandria. Pop. of Parker's Prairie township, 658.

Parker's Settlement, a post-hamlet of Posey co., Ind., 10 miles N.W. of Evansville.

Parker's Station, a post-office of Scott co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad.

Parker's Station, Pennsylvania. See East Parker.

Parker's Store, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ark.

Parker's Store, a post-hamlet of Hart co., Ga., 12 miles N. of Hartwell. It has 2 churches.

Park'ersville, a post-village in Parker township, Morris co., Kansas, on the Neosho division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 24 miles S.S.E. of Junction City, and 12 miles N.W. of Council Grove. It has a steam saw-mill and a grist-mill. Pop. about 250.

Parkersville, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 1 mile from Pocopson Station, which is 17 miles N. by W. of Wilmington, Del. It has a church.

Park'erville, a post-village in Shrewsbury township, Monmouth co., N.J., 1 mile from Shrewsbury Station, which is 40 miles S. of New York City. It has a church and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 300.

Parkerville, a hamlet of Clark co., Washington, on the Columbia River, 40 miles above Kalama. Pop. 35. Here is Washougal Post-Office.

Parkesburg, parks'burg, a post-village in Sadsbury township, Chester co., Pa., in Chester Valley, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 44 miles W. of Philadelphia. It has iron-works, a machine-shop, a newspaper office, the Parkesburg Institute, a bank, and 3 churches. Pop. 700.

Parkestown, parks'tŏwn, a hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., 1 mile from West Creek Station. It has 2 churches.

Park'gate, a town of England, co. and 12 miles N.W. of Chester, on the Dee. It has a quay and many good residences for the accommodation of sea-bathers.

Park Hall, or **Park Hill,** a post-office of St. Mary's co., Md., about 56 miles S. of Annapolis.

Park'head, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, now forming a part of Glasgow. It has many iron-foundries and machine-shops.

Park Head, a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, 15 miles W. of Owen Sound. Pop. 150.

Park Hill, a post-hamlet of Dixon co., Neb., 20 miles N. of Wisner.

Park Hill, a post-office of Burke co., N.C.

Park Hill, a market-town of Ontario, co. of Middlesex, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 128 miles W. of Toronto. It has several churches and hotels, about 30 stores, and manufactories of iron castings, mill-machinery, leather, musical instruments, &c., also grist-, saw-, and carding-mills, and a newspaper office. Pop. 1500.

Park'hurst, a post-village in Lotbinière co., Quebec, 31 miles S. of Quebec. Pop. 150.

Park'ins' Mills, a post-village of Frederick co., Va., 5 miles from Winchester. It has a church, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill.

Park'inson's Landing, a post-village of Hardin co., Ill., on the Ohio River, 25 miles S. of Equality. It has 2 stores.

Park'man, a post-village in Parkman township, Piscataquis co., Me., about 44 miles W.N.W. of Bangor. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1105.

Parkman, a post-village in Parkman township, Geauga co., O., on Grand River, about 40 miles E.S.E. of Cleveland, and 18 miles N.W. of Warren. It has 3 churches, a high school, a cheese-factory, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. about 450; of the township, 953.

Park Mills, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., about 48 miles W. of Baltimore. It has 3 flour-mills and several churches.

Park, National. See Yellowstone National Park, and Yosemite Valley.

Park Place, a post-office of Lee co., Ark.

Park Place, a station on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, 13 miles N. of Cincinnati, O.

Park Place, a post-hamlet of Snohomish co., Washington, on the Skywamish River, 6 miles E. of Snohomish.

Park Range, Colorado, a portion of the Rocky Mountain system, which trends nearly N. and S. It is near lon. 106° W., and near the W. border of the South Park. Its highest peaks are Mount Lincoln (14,297 feet), Quandary Peak (14,269 feet), and Buckskin Mountain (14,022 feet). Gold occurs in many parts of this range. The peaks are singularly sharp, and many of them totally inaccessible. Sedimentary rocks are found on the summits of this range. Silver is mined on Mount Lincoln.

Park Ridge, a post-village in Maine township, Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 12 miles N.W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, and a brick-yard; also an artesian mineral well, 1600 feet deep, with strongly medicinal waters.

Park Ridge, a post-hamlet of Bergen co., N.J., on the New Jersey & New York Railroad, 25 miles N. of Jersey City. It has 2 churches and Park Ridge Institute.

Park's, a post-office of Scott co., Ark.

Park's Corners, a post-hamlet in Leroy township, Boone co., Ill., 21 miles N.E. of Rockford. It has a church.

Park's Creek, a post-office of Bradford co., Pa.

Park's Grove, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Mo., 16 miles S. by E. of Clinton.

Parks of Colorado. See Middle Park, North Park, &c.

Park's Station, a post-hamlet of Maury co., Tenn., on the Duck River Valley Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Columbia. It has a steam saw-mill.

Park's Store, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala.

Park's Store, a post-office of Edgefield co., S.C.

Park Station, a station on the Los Angeles & Independence Railroad, 4 miles W. of Los Angeles, Cal.

Park'stone, a northeastern suburb of Poole, England, co. of Dorset, with many fine villas. Pop. 1318.

Parks'ville, a post-village of Boyle co., Ky., on the Knoxville Branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 89 miles S.S.E. of Louisville. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber, flour, and farming-utensils. Pop. 173.

Parksville, New Jersey. See Parkville.

Parksville, a post-village in Liberty township, Sullivan co., N.Y., on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 113 miles N.W. of New York. It has a church, a tannery, a flour-mill, a lumber-mill, &c.

Parksville, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Tenn., about 50 miles E. of Chattanooga.

Park'ton, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Northern Central Railroad, 29 miles N. of Baltimore. It has a church and 4 general stores.

Parkur, par-kŭr', a peninsula of India, on the N. side of the Runn of Cutch. Lat. 24° 20′ N.; lon. 70° 52′ E.

Parkuta, par-koo'tå, a town of Asia, in Bulti, 22 miles E.S.E. of Iskardoh. Lat. 35° 3′ N.; lon. 75° 51′ E.

Park View, a post-office of Rio Arriba co., New Mexico.

Park View Mountain, Colorado, a peak of the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 40° 19′ 12″ N. and lon. 106° 7′ 12″ W. It is on the N. border of the Middle Park, and has an altitude of 12,433 feet above the sea-level.

Park'ville, a post-office of Shasta co., Cal.

Parkville, a post-office of Hartford co., Conn., on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, 2 miles S.W. of Hartford.

Parkville, a post-village of Champaign co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 14 miles S.S.W. of Champaign. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a seminary, a flour-mill, &c.

Parkville, or **Parkeville,** a post-hamlet of Parke co., Ind., 2 miles E. of Judson Station, and 9 miles E.N.E. of Rockville. It has a church.

Parkville, a post-village in Park township, St. Joseph co., Mich., on the Portage River, 22 miles S. of Kalamazoo. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a woollen-mill.

Parkville, a post-village of Platte co., Mo., on the Missouri River, and on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, about 22 miles below Leavenworth, and 10 miles N.W. of Kansas City. It has 3 churches, a college, and quarries of limestone. Pop. about 500.

Parkville, or **Parks'ville,** a hamlet of Gloucester co., N.J., on the Swedesborough Branch Railroad, 3 miles S.W. of Woodbury.

Parkville, a post-village of Kings co., N.Y., in Flatbush township, 4 miles S. of Brooklyn. It has 4 churches.

Park'wood, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., 8 miles W.S.W. of Indiana, and 38 miles E. by N. of Pittsburg.

Parla, paʀ'lå, a village of Spain, in New Castile, province and 13 miles S. of Madrid. Pop. 1097.

Par'ley's Park, a post-village of Summit co., Utah, 22 miles S. by W. of Echo Railroad Station. It has a church, a silver-mine, and several silver-mills.

Par'lin Pond, a post-office and plantation of Somerset co., Me. Pop. 11.

Par'low, a town of the Malay Archipelago, on the W. coast of the island of Celebes, on a river which flows into Parlow Bay. Lat. 1° S. It is the residence of a rajah.

Parma, par'mạ (L. and It. *Parma*, paʀ'må; Fr. *Parme*, paʀm), a city of Italy, capital of the province of Parma, is situated on the Parma, an affluent of the Po, 72 miles S.E. of Milan. Lat. 44° 48′ 15″ N.; lon. 10° 20′ 8″ E. Pop. in 1876, 42,169. It is of a circular form, surrounded by walls, and entered by 5 gates, and has a glacis forming a public promenade. The chief public edifices are a cathedral, with valuable paintings, the palace, with a library of 206,000 volumes, an academy of the fine arts, a museum of antiquities, a botanic garden, a public library, and a musical school. It has a university, numerous scientific establishments, civil and military hospitals, and a school for deaf-mutes. The manufactures comprise silk goods, cottons, woollens, lace, earthenware, swords, cutlery, glass, and musical instruments. The trade is chiefly in corn, silk, cheese, pastry, wine, and salted provisions. Parma is the see of a bishop. It is said to be of Etruscan origin, but is first spoken of as a Roman colony.

Parma, a province of Italy, in Emilia, bounded S. by the Apennines and N. by the Po. Area, 1251 square miles. Chief products, silk, cheese, oil, wine, marble, grain, and fruits. It was a part of the former duchy of Parma. Capital, Parma. Pop. 264,381.

Par'ma, a post-hamlet of Pottawattamie co., Iowa, in Centre township, about 30 miles E. of Council Bluffs. It has a church.

Parma, a post-village in Parma and Sandstone townships, Jackson co., Mich., on the Michigan Central Railroad, 10 miles W. of Jackson, and about 35 miles S. of Lansing. It contains a bank, 3 churches, a union school, 1 or 2 flouring-mills, a planing-mill, and a foundry. Pop. about 900; of Parma township, 1407.

Parma, a post-village in Parma township, Monroe co., N.Y., 2 miles from Spencerport Station, and about 10 miles W.N.W. of Rochester. It has 2 churches, a tannery, a grist-mill, a foundry, &c. The township is bounded N. by Lake Ontario, and contains North Parma, on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad. Pop. of township, 2963.

Parma, a post-hamlet in Parma township, Cuyahoga co., O., about 8 miles S. by W. of Cleveland. The township has 4 churches and a pop. of 1432.

Parma Centre, a post-village in Parma township, Monroe co., N.Y., 11 or 12 miles N.W. of Rochester. It has 3 churches and a grist-mill.

Parmagudi, par-må-goo'dee, or **Parambakudi,** par-åm-bå-koo'dee, a town of India, 21 miles W.N.W. of Madura, with important native manufactures of silk carpets, muslins, silks, &c. Pop. 6284.

Parm'alee, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mich., in Thornapple township, on the Michigan Central Railroad, 18 miles S.S.E. of Grand Rapids. It has a church, an elevator, and a steam saw-mill.

Par'mer, a county of the Panhandle of Texas, bounded W. by New Mexico.

Parmes'warpoor', a town of Bengal, district and 10 miles N. of Boglipoor. Pop. 3621.

Parmitchie, par-mitch'ee, a post-hamlet of Alcorn co., Miss., 8 miles S.W. of Corinth. It has a nursery, and manufactures of ploughs, wagons, &c.

Parm'leysville, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ky., 100 miles S. of Lexington. It has a church and a mill.

Parnac, paʀ'nåk', a village of France, in Indre, 22 miles S.E. of Le Blanc. Pop. 1404.

Parnahiba, paʀ-nå-ee'bå, a river of Brazil, rises near lat. 11° S., lon. 47° W., flows N.N.E., separating the provinces of Piauhy and Maranhão, and enters the Atlantic by several mouths about lat. 2° 50′ S., lon. 41° 35′ W. Total course estimated at 750 miles. It drains the whole province of Piauhy, its chief affluents from the S. and E. being the Urucahi, Piauhy, Poti, and Goroguea; from the W. it receives the Balças. Parnahiba, near its mouth, is the chief of the towns on its banks. See also Paranahiba.

Parnahiba, a town of Brazil, province of Piauhy, on the E. bank of the Parnahiba, near its mouth. It is an entrepôt for cotton and leather.

Parnahiba, a town of Brazil, province and 43 miles W. of São Paulo, on the river Tiete.

Parnas'sus, or **Liakhura,** le-a-ᴋoo'rå, a famous mountain of Greece, in Phocis, its culminating point in lat. 38° 35′ N., lon. 22° 27′ E., 8068 feet above the sea. Between this and an adjacent peak is a renowned rivulet, known in antiquity as the Castalian Fountain, and on the S. declivity of the mountain is the Corycian Cave, a stalactitic grotto, 330 feet in length by nearly 200 in width. The summit of Parnassus commands a magnificent view, comprising nearly all Hellas, the Corinthian Gulf, and the N. part of the Morea.

Parnas'sus, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, and on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 17 miles E.N.E. of Pittsburg. It has a bank, an academy, 4 churches, a planing-mill, and fine residences.

Parnassus, a post-office of Marlborough co., S.C., 17 miles E. of Society Hill.

Parnassus, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va., 12 miles N.N.W. of Staunton. It has a church and a chair-factory.

Par'nell', a suburb of Auckland, in New Zealand. Pop., with Newton, 8815.

Par'nell', a hamlet of Atchison co., Kansas, 6 miles S.W. of Atchison, at the junction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and Central Branch Union Pacific Railroads.

Parnes, par'nĕz, or **Nozea,** no-zee'å, a mountain of Greece, 16 miles N. of Athens. Height, 4640 feet.

Paro, a large river of Peru. See Ucayale.

Paro, a town on the island of Paros. See Parechia.

Paro, på'ro, a town of Bootan, 12 miles S.W. of Tassisudon. It has manufactures of images and arms.

Parœtonium, the ancient name of Baretoon.

Parola, or **Parolah,** på-ro'lå, a town of India, presidency of Bombay, 44 miles E.N.E. of Gaulna. P. 12,168.

Paroo (or **Paru**) **Khas,** på-roo' kås, a town of Bengal, district and 20 miles W. of Mozufferpoor. Pop. 3522.

Paropamisan (på'ro-på-me-sån') **Mountains,** in Afghanistan and East Persia, cover an extent of 350 miles in length from E. to W. by 200 miles from N. to S., separate the Deserts of Yezd and Toorkistan, and are connected E. with the Hindoo-Koosh, and W. with the Elbrooz Mountains, S. of the Caspian Sea. They are inhabited by Eimauks, Huzarehs, and other tribes, whose chief resource is in their flocks and herds. See also Hindoo-Koosh.

Pa'ros, a fertile island of the Grecian Archipelago, 5 miles W. of Naxos, with which, and many smaller islands, it forms the governments of Naxos and Paros. Lat. of Mount St. Elias, 37° N., lon. 25° 11′ E. Area, 100 square miles. Pop. 6000. It produces corn, wine, oil, cotton, and marble of the finest quality. The quarries are about 4 miles E. of the chief town, Parechia. Port Nassau, on the N. side, is one of the best harbors in the archipelago.—— Adj. Parian, på're-ạn. One and a half miles W. is the islet of Antiparos.

Parowan, på'ro-wån, a post-village, capital of Iron co., Utah, is about 200 miles in a direct line S. by W. of Salt Lake City. It has a church, 2 tanneries, a flour-mill, and several saw-mills. Iron, coal, and silver are said to be found here. Pop. about 1000.

Parral, pạr-rål', a town of Chili, state and 30 miles S. of Linares. Pop. 5448.

Par'ramore Hill, a post-office of Scriven co., Ga., on the Central Railroad of Georgia, 74 miles N.W. of Savannah.

Parras, paʀ'ʀås, a town of Mexico, state of Durango, 32 miles E. of Mapimi, noted for its wines and brandies.

Parrauntage, pạr-rawn'tạj, **Purantej,** or **Prantej,** p'rån'tej, a town of India, district and 30 miles N. of Ahmedabad, on the Sabermuttee. Pop. 8341.

Par'ret, a river of England, rises near Beaminster, Dorset, flows N. and N.W. through Somerset, and enters Bridgewater Bay. Length, 40 miles. It is navigable for vessels of 200 tons.

Par'rish, a post-office of Franklin co., Ill., about 25 miles E. by S. of Duquoin.

Parrish, a post-office of Des Moines co., Iowa, about 12 miles W. of Burlington.

Par'rott, a post-village, capital of La Plata co., Col., on the Rio la Plata, 50 miles S.S.W. of Silverton. It is surrounded by high mountains, and has about 100 houses, and rich mines of gold and silver. Elevation, 8611 feet.

Par'rottsville, a post-village of Cocke co., Tenn., on the French Broad River, 7 miles N.E. of Newport, and about 45 miles E. of Knoxville. It has 2 churches, a seminary, and a tannery. Pop. 100.

Parrsborough, parz'bŭr-rŭh, a seaport town and port of entry of Nova Scotia, co. of Cumberland, on a strait connecting Minas Basin with the Bay of Fundy, 23 miles S.W. of Athol. It contains about 20 stores, 4 hotels, a tannery, and saw- and grist-mills, and has a considerable trade in lumber and shipping. Pop. 800.

Par'ry, or **Mauki,** mŏw'kee, an island in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 20° 7′ S.; lon. 157° 11′ W. It is 2 miles in diameter.

Par'ry, a station on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad, 2 miles N. of Richmond, Ind.

Parry Island, Beaufort co., N.C. See Paris Island.

Parry Islands, Arctic Ocean, is a name often applied to the small islands N. of Melville and Bathurst.

Parry Islands, a number of small islands forming the N. cluster of the Bonin Islands, in the Pacific.

Parry Sound, a district in the N. part of Ontario, on the E. shore of Georgian Bay, comprises an area of 2,188,580 acres. Pop. 1519.

Parry Sound, a post-village of Ontario, on Parry Sound, an inlet of Georgian Bay, 70 miles N.E. of Collingwood. Pop. 1052.

Par'ryville, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa., on the Lehigh River, and on the Lehigh & Susquehanna and Lehigh Valley Railroads, 6 miles below Mauch Chunk. Here are several blast-furnaces for the production of pig-iron.

Par'sa, a town of Bengal, Sarun district, 50 miles N.W. of Patna. Pop. 4932.

Par'shallville, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Mich., about 42 miles E. of Lansing. It has 2 churches.

Parsippany, Morris co., N.J. See Parcippany.

Par'sonburg, a post-hamlet of Wicomico co., Md., on the Wicomico & Pocomoke Railroad, 8 miles E. of Salisbury. It has a church and a steam saw-mill.

Par'sonfield, a post-hamlet in Parsonfield township, York co., Me., about 38 miles W. by N. of Portland. It has 2 churches. The township contains also a village named East Parsonfield, and a pop. of 1894.

Par'sons, a post-town of Labette co., Kansas, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, at the S.E. terminus of the Neosho division of the same, and also on the Memphis, Kansas & Colorado Railroad, 48 miles S.S.W. of Fort Scott, 35 miles S.S.E. of Humboldt, and 32 miles N.E. of Independence. It has 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a national bank, a savings-bank, 2 school-buildings costing each $15,000, manufactures of furniture and ploughs, and machine-shops of the railroad. Pop. 2120.

Parsons, a post-village in Plains township, Luzerne co., Pa., on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 2 miles N.E. of Wilkesbarre. It has 3 or 4 churches and several collieries. Pop. about 1000.

Parson's Creek, township, Linn co., Mo. P. 1118.

Parsonstown, a town of Ireland. See Birr.

Partanna, par-tån'nå, a town of Sicily, province and 19 miles S.E. of Trapani. Pop. of commune, 12,467.

Partel'lo, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Mich., about 32 miles S.W. of Lansing.

Partenheim, paʀ'tẹn-hīme', a town of Hesse, in Rhein-Hessen, circle of Alzey. Pop. 1080.

Partenico, paʀ-tên'e-ko, or **Partinico,** paʀ-tee'ne-ko, a city of Italy, in Sicily, 14 miles W.S.W. of Palermo. Pop. 20,154. It exports wine and oil, and has manufactures of woollen and silk fabrics.

Parthenay, paʀ'tẹh-nå', a town of France, in Deux-Sèvres, on the Thouet, 24 miles N.N.E. of Niort. It has a hospital and a town hall, also manufactures of cloth, leather, porcelain, and farina. Pop. 4212.

Parthenope, an ancient name of Naples.

Par'tick, a borough of Scotland, co. of Lanark, on the Kelvin, near its confluence with the Clyde, 2 miles N.W. of Glasgow. Pop. 23,904. It has extensive flour-mills, and yards for building iron ships, also an academy and a great hospital.

Partinico, a city of Italy. See Partenico.

Part'low's, a post-office of Spottsylvania co., Va., about 44 miles N.N.W. of Richmond.

Par'tridge, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ala.

Partridge, a township of Woodford co., Ill. Pop. 395.

Partridge, a post-office of Letcher co., Ky.

Partridge Island, New Brunswick, is in St. John harbor, S. of St. John. It is a quarantine station, and has a light-house and fog-horn.

Partridge Island, a village and headland of Nova Scotia, co. of Cumberland. Pop. of village, 100.

Partschendorf, paʀt'shẹn-doʀf' (Moravian, *Bartossowice*, bar-tos-so-veet'så), a town of Moravia, 38 miles E. of Olmutz. Pop. 1740.

Paru, på-roo', a river of Brazil, joins the Amazon 280 miles W. of Pará, after a S.E. course of 350 miles.

Paru Khas, a town of Bengal. See Paroo Khas.

Paruro, på-roo'ro, a town of Peru, 18 miles S.S.W. of Cuzco, on the Apurimac.

Parvich, paʀ'viᴋ, or **Parvichio,** pạr-vee'kee-o, an island of Dalmatia, in the Gulf of Quarnero, 7 miles S.W. of Zeng. Length, 4 miles.

Parys, par'ịs, a mountain of Wales, on the N. side of Anglesey, S. of the town of Amlwch, which owes its prosperity to the copper-mines of the mountain.

Pas'ade'na, a post-hamlet of Los Angeles co., Cal., in San Gabriel Valley, 3½ miles from San Gabriel Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Pasages, or **Pasajes,** på-så'ʜės, a town and port of Spain, in Guipuzcoa, 3 miles E. of St. Sebastian, on the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 921.

Pasargada, or **Pasargadæ.** See Moorghaub.

Pasaron, på-så-rōn', a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province and N.E. of Caceres. Pop. 1379.

Pasay, på-sī', a town of Sumatra, on its N. coast, about 140 miles E.S.E. of Acheen. It has a good harbor.

Pascack, Bergen co., N.J. See Paskack.

Pascagoula, pas-kạ-goo'lạ, a navigable river of Mississippi, is formed by the Chickasawha and Leaf Rivers, which unite in the S. part of Greene co. It runs southward through Jackson co., and enters the Gulf of Mexico after a course of nearly 85 miles. At its mouth is a small bay, called Pascagoula Bay.

Pascagoula, a post-village, port of entry, and summer resort of Jackson co., Miss., on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Pascagoula River, and on the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, 40 miles S.W. of Mobile, and 1½ miles from Scranton, the county town. It has a newspaper office, 4 hotels, 2 churches, 16 saw-mills, a grist-mill, a foundry, and a tannery. Large quantities of pine lumber are shipped here. Pop. in 1870, 480; in 1875, about 3000.

Pascagoula Bay, of the Gulf of Mexico, is situated at the S.E. extremity of Mississippi, and at the mouth of Pascagoula River. Low, narrow islands separate it from the gulf.

Pascha, a river of Russia. See PASHA.

Paschall, pas'kạl, a village on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Philadelphia, Pa.

Paschendaele, påsᴋ'ẹn-då̤ˋlẹh, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 6½ miles N.E. of Ypres. Pop. 3200.

Pasco, a town of Peru. See CERRO DE PASCO.

Pascoag, pås-kōg', a post-village in Burrillville township, Providence co., R.I., on the Providence & Springfield Railroad, 23 miles W.N.W. of Providence. It has a national bank, several woollen-mills, a savings-bank, 2 churches, and a machine-shop. Pop. 1001.

Pascuaro, pås-kwå'ro, written also **Pasquaro** and **Patzquaro,** a town of Mexico, state of Michoacan, 28 miles S.W. of Morelia, on the S.E. bank of the Lake of Pascuaro. Pop. 6000, partly employed in copper-mines.

Pas-de-Calais, på-dẹh-kåˋlå', a department in the N.E. of France, formed of parts of the old provinces of Artois, Picardy, and Flanders, on the English Channel and Strait of Dover (Pas-de-Calais), between the departments of Nord and Somme. Area, 2505 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 793,140. The surface is traversed from S.E. to N.W. by a chain of hills, which separate the basin of the North Sea from that of the Channel, and give rise to numerous rivers, the chief of which are the Scarpe and Lys, the Aa, and the Canche: these are all navigable and connected by canals. The department has several harbors, the chief of which are Calais and Boulogne. Commerce is also facilitated by many railway lines. The soil, rich in coal and turf, is marshy in some parts, but is generally fertile in wheat, hemp, lint, tobacco, and oleaginous plants. Manufacturing industry is very active in producing beet sugar, linen, thread, cotton, lace, woollens, paper, pottery-ware, and leather. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Arras (the capital), Béthune, Boulogne, Saint-Pol, Montreuil, and Saint-Omer. See STRAIT OF DOVER.

Pasewalk, på'zẹh-ŵålkˋ, or **Passewalk,** pås'sẹh-ŵålkˋ, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 25 miles W.N.W. of Stettin, on the Ucker. Pop. 8538. It is enclosed by walls, and has woollen-cloth- and leather-factories.

Pasha, Pascha, or **Pacha,** på'shå, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Novgorod, and joins the Sveer, after a course of 130 miles.

Paˋshan', a post-office of La Grange co., Ind.

Pasig, påˋseeɢ', a river of the Philippines, in the island of Luzon, issues by several branches from Lake Bay, flows W., and falls into the bay immediately below the town of Manila, after a course of 18 miles.

Pasig, a town of the Philippines, in the island of Luzon, on the Pasig, E. of Manila. Pop. 16,440.

Pasijan, or **Pasigan,** på-se-ʜån', two of the smaller Philippine Islands, between the islands of Leyte and Zebu.

Pas'kack, or **Pas'cack,** a post-hamlet of Bergen co., N.J., on the New Jersey & New York Railroad, 24 miles N. of Jersey City. It has 2 churches near it.

Paskenta, pås-kẽn'tå, a post-hamlet of Tehama co., Cal., 25 miles S.W. of Tehama. Pop. of township, 356.

Pasman, pås-mån', an island of Dalmatia, 6 miles S. of Zara, in the Adriatic. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 3½ miles. Principal products, oil and wine.

Paso del Norte, Mexico. See EL PASO DEL NORTE.

Paso de Ovejas, på'so då o-vå'ʜås, is on the road leading from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, about 35 miles N.W. of the former.

Paso, El, a village of the Canaries. See EL PASO.

Paso Robles, på'so ro'blẽs, a post-village of San Luis Obispo co., Cal., 200 miles S.S.E. of San Francisco. It has hot springs.

Paspaya, pås-pī'å, a river of Bolivia, rises W. of Potosi, flows S.E., and joins the Pilcomayo. Length, 200 miles.

Pasˋpebiac', a post-village in Bonaventure co., Quebec, on the Bay of Chaleurs, 68 miles S.W. of Percé. It has extensive fisheries, a hotel, 2 churches, and 4 stores.

Pasquaro, a town of Mexico. See PASCUARO.

Pas'quotank, a river of North Carolina, rises in the Dismal Swamp, runs southeastward, forms the boundary between the cos. of Camden and Pasquotank, and enters Albemarle Sound. Boats can pass from this river through the Dismal Swamp Canal into Chesapeake Bay.

Pasquotank, a county in the N.E. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Pasquotank River, and on the S. by Albemarle Sound. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of pine, &c. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, cotton, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Elizabeth City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,236,828. Pop. in 1870, 8131, of whom 8102 were Americans.

Pas Ridge, a post-hamlet of Peoria co., Ill., about 14 miles W. by S. of Peoria. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Passa Cavallo, Texas. See PASSO CABALLO.

Pasˋsacon'away, a mountain of New Hampshire, near the boundary between Carroll and Grafton cos. It is the highest peak of the Sandwich group, and has an altitude of 4200 feet.

Passadum'keag, a post-village and township of Penobscot co., Me., on the Penobscot River, and on the European & North American Railroad, 30 miles N. of Bangor. It has manufactures of lumber and barrels. Pop. 243.

Pas'sage, a town of Ireland, co. and 6 miles E.S.E. of Waterford, on the estuary of the Suir. Pop. 729. It is built on a rocky height, and has a pier and a block-house.

Passage, Le, a village of France. See LE PASSAGE.

Passage Fort, Jamaica, is on Hunt Bay, 6 miles E. of Spanish Town.

Passage Island, West Indies. See CULEBRA.

Passage (or **Karakita**) **Islands,** two groups of the Malay Archipelago, one off the W. coast of Sumatra, near lat. 2° 30' N., the other between Celebes and Sangir.

Passage West, a seaport town of Ireland, co. and 7½ miles E.S.E. of Cork, on the estuary of the Lee, opposite Great Island. Pop. 2389. It has a quay, a dock-yard, and many bathing-houses.

Passa'ic, a river of New Jersey, rises in Morris co., runs northeastward, and forms the boundary between Essex co. on the right and Morris co. on the left. It intersects Passaic co., and passes by the city of Paterson, where it falls 70 feet and forms a cataract the vertical height of which is 50 feet or more. Below this city it runs southward, and enters Newark Bay 3 miles below Newark. It is nearly 100 miles long. The largest towns on its banks are Newark and Paterson. It affords abundant water-power.

Passaic, a county in the N. part of New Jersey, borders on New York. Area, about 200 square miles. It is intersected by the Passaic and Ramapo Rivers, and also drained by the Pequannock River. The Passaic forms part of its E. boundary. The surface is partly mountainous. The soil produces hay, Indian corn, potatoes, &c. The prosperity of the county is chiefly derived from extensive manufactures of machinery, silk goods, iron, and other articles. The value of the silk, including sewing-silk, manufactured here in 1870 was $3,605,784. Among its minerals are iron ore and limestone. This county is traversed by the Morris Canal and the Erie, New Jersey Midland, and Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroads. Capital, Paterson. Valuation of real and personal estate, $43,177,638. Pop. in 1870, 46,416, of whom 31,068 were Americans.

Passaic, a township of Morris co., N.J. Pop. 1624.

Passaic, a city of Passaic co., N.J., pleasantly situated on a river of the same name, in Acquackanonck township, on the Erie Railroad, and on the Boonton Branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Jersey City, and 5 miles S.S.E. of Paterson. It contains a city hall, 9 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 2 fine school-houses, 2 extensive print-works, a woollen-mill, a bleachery, a shoddy-mill, a whip-factory, a manufactory of blankets, and 4 hotels. Pop. about 5000.

Pasˋsamaquod'dy Bay is part of the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick, and is at the mouth of the St. Croix River. It is landlocked, and affords good harbors. It encloses numerous islands. The tide here rises about 25 feet.

Passama'ri Creek, or **Stinking Water,** Montana, rises in Madison co., and runs in a N.N.W. direction through a mountainous country. About 20 miles N.W. of Virginia City it unites with the Beaver Head River. Between Passamari Creek and the Madison River is a long range of mountains about 9000 feet high. This creek is nearly 100 miles long. Its valley is fertile.

Passariano, a town of Italy. See PASSERIANO.

Passarowan, Passaroean, Passaroewang, or **Passarouang.** See PASSOEROEAN.

Passarowitz, pås-så'ro-ŵitsˋ, or **Poscharewatz,** a town of Servia, 13 miles E.S.E. of Semendria. A famous treaty of peace was concluded here between the Imperialists and the Turks, July 21, 1718. Pop. 7829.

Passau, pås'sŏw (anc. *Bata'va Cas'tra*), a fortified town of Bavaria, at the confluence of the Inn and Danube, 92 miles E.N.E. of Munich. Pop. 14,752. It is situated in a picturesque defile, and separated into three parts by the rivers which traverse it. The chief edifices are the cathedral, the church of St. Paul, and the old abbey of St. Nicholas. It has manufactures of tobacco and porcelain, breweries, and tanneries. The treaty of Passau, concluded in 1552, conferred religious liberty on the Protestants.

Passchendaele, Belgium. See PASCHENDAELE.

Pass Chris'tian, a post-village of Harrison co., Miss., is on Mississippi Sound (a part of the Gulf of Mexico), and on the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, 58 miles E.N.E. of New Orleans, and 82 miles W.S.W. of Mobile. Here is the Pass Christian College (Catholic). Pop. 1951.

Passé, a village of Brazil. See MURITIBA.

Passek, pås'sĕk, a village of Bohemia, 4 miles from Hochstadt. Pop. 1516.

Passek, a village of Austria, in Moravia, 9 miles from Littau. Pop. 1100.

Passekeag, pass-keeg', a post-village in Kings co., New Brunswick, 26 miles from St. John. Pop. 150.

Passenheim, pås'sẹn-hīme`, or **Passymek,** pås'se-mĕk`, a town of East Prussia, 21 miles E.N.E. of Hohenstein. Pop. 1909.

Passeriano, pås-sâ-re-â'no, or **Passariano,** pås-sâ-re-â'no, a village of Italy, province and 13 miles S.W. of Udine. Pop. 3025.

Passewalk, a town of Prussia. See PASEWALK.

Passignano, pås-seen-yâ'no, a village of Italy, province and 14 miles N.W. of Perugia, on the N.E. shore of the Lake of Perugia. Near it was fought the famous battle of Thrasymene, B.C. 217. Pop. of commune, 3176.

Pass Island, an island at the entrance to Hermitage Bay, Newfoundland, 16 miles from Harbor Briton. P. 160.

Pass Manchac, man'shăk, a post-hamlet of Tangipahoa parish, La., near Lake Pontchartrain, on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 37 miles N.N.W. of New Orleans. It has manufactures of cypress shingles and Spanish moss. Many fish are caught here.

Pass Mountain, Colorado, a peak in lat. 39° 3′ 26″ N., lon. 105° 31′ 20″ W. It has an altitude of 11,200 feet above the sea-level.

Passo Caballo, pås'so kâ-bål'yo, in Texas, is the entrance to Matagorda Bay, 80 miles S.W. of the mouth of the Brazos.

Passo del Norte, Mexico. See EL PASO DEL NORTE.

Passo do Lumiar, pås'so do loo-me-AR', a town of Brazil, on the island and 20 miles E. of Maranhão.

Passoeroean, pås`soo-roo-ån', written also **Passaroean, Passaroewang, Passarowan, Passoorooan, Passourouan, Passuruan, Pasuruan,** or **Passarouang,** a province in the E. end of the island of Java, about 68 miles long from N. to S., and 40 miles broad. Pop. 641,731.

Passoeroean, a town of Java, capital of the above province, on the Strait of Madura, about 30 miles S.S.E. of Soerabaya, is intersected by a river.

Pass`patan'sy, a post-office of King George co., Va.

Passump'sic, a river of Caledonia co., Vt., falls into the Connecticut.

Passumpsic, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vt., in Barnet township, on the Passumpsic River, and on the Passumpsic Railroad, 3 miles S. of St. Johnsbury. It has a tannery, a flour-mill, and a rake-factory.

Passuruan, Java. See PASSOEROEAN.

Passy, pås`see', a town of France, in Seine, and one of the western suburbs of Paris, within the fortifications, 7 miles S.S.W. of Saint-Denis. Pop. 17,594. It has an earthenware-manufactory and a sugar-refinery.

Passy, a village of France, in Upper Savoy, 3 miles N.W. of Saint-Gervais. Pop. 1888.

Passymek, a town of Prussia. See PASSENHEIM.

Pastaza, or **Pastaça,** pås-tâ'sâ, a river of Ecuador, rises in the Andes, and, after a S.E. course of 400 miles, joins the Amazon 25 miles W. of the influx of the Huallaga.

Pastena, pås-tâ'nâ, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, N. of Gaeta. Pop. 2567.

Pasto, pås'to, a town of Ecuador, in the table-land of the Andes, department of Cauca, 148 miles N.N.E. of Quito. Pop. 7000. It is built at the foot of a volcano, is 8577 feet above the ocean, and is in the line of the great Pass from Popayan to Quito.

Pasto'ria, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ark.

Pastos, Los, South America. See ANDES.

Pastos-Bons, pås'tos-bôɴᵍ, a town of Brazil, province of Maranhão, 292 miles S.S.W. of São Luiz, between the Parnahiba and Itapicuru Grande.

Pastrana, pås-trâ'nâ, a town of Spain, 14 miles S.E. of Guadalajara. Pop. 2308. It has manufactures of silks.

Pasuruan, a town of Java. See PASSOEROEAN.

Paszto, påss'to, a town of Hungary, co. of Heves, on the Zagyva, 41 miles N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 4524.

Pata, pŏh'tŏh`, a town of Hungary, co. of Heves, 6 miles W.N.W. of Gyöngyös. Pop. 2448.

Pata, pâ'tâ, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, S. of Sooloo, in lat. 5° 48′ N., lon. 121° 11′ E.

Pata, a town on the N. coast of the island of Luzon.

Pata, an island and town of Africa. See PATTA.

Patagones, Argentine Republic. See CARMEN.

Patagonia, pâ-tâ-go'ne-ạ (Fr. *Patagonie,* pâ`tâ`go`-nee'; Ger. *Patagonien,* pâ-tâ-go'ne-ẹn), an extensive region comprising the S. extremity of South America, from lat. 38° 54′ S. to the Strait of Magellan. Length, 1100 miles. The territory on the W. side of the Andes, with the adjacent islands S. of lat. 42°, forms the province of Chiloe in the Chilian Republic; that on the E. to the Atlantic Ocean, with an area of about 300,000 square miles and an estimated population of 25,000 Indians, is in dispute between the Argentine Republic and Chili. The principal Chilian settlement is at Punta Arenas, in the colony of Magellanes; and the chief Argentine town is Chupat. Patagonia has been little explored. The W. coast is greatly indented, and bordered by the Andes, which here rise generally to between 3000 and 6000 feet. The surface in the E. is a series of terraces, extending over 700 miles, composed of tertiary sandstone, with marine shells, clay, earth, and gravel, arid and sterile; the W. coast is subject to excessive rains, and it is only along the Rio Negro, on its N. border, that wheat, maize, and pulse are cultivated. Guanacos, pumas, foxes, and great numbers of vizcachas are the principal quadrupeds. The condor, hawks, vultures, American ostriches, and a few others, are among the more abundant birds. Fish are plentiful on the coasts. The Indians who are thinly scattered over this region are remarkable for their lofty stature; they lead a wandering life, and subsist principally on the flesh of wild quadrupeds, mushrooms, and fish. Patagonia was discovered by Magellan in 1519. The inhabitants of this country are called PATAGONIANS, a name which they received from Magellan on account of the supposed magnitude of their feet (*patagon,* pâ-tâ-gōn', in Spanish, signifying a "large foot").

Pataha (pat'ạ-haw) **City,** a post-village of Columbia co., Washington, on Pataha Creek, 48 miles N.E. of Walla Walla. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Patak, pŏh`tŏk' (NAGY, nŏdj, SAROS, shŏh`rosh', or RETTEL, rĕt`tĕl'), a town of Hungary, on the Bodrog, 20 miles N.E. of Tokay. Pop. 3782.

Patan, towns of India. See PATUN and PATTUN.

Patanago, pâ-tâ-nâ'go, a town of Burmah, on the E. bank of the Irrawaddy, 75 miles N. of Prome. North of the town are wells reported to yield annually 80,000,000 pounds of petroleum.

Patany, or **Patani,** pâ-tâ'nee, the southernmost province of Siam, its principal town, of the same name, being on the river Patany, in lat. 7° N., lon. 101° 35′ E. See CAPE PATANI.

Pataps'co, a river of Maryland, rises in the N. part of the state, drains part of Carroll co., and runs southward through Howard co. It next runs southeastward, forms the boundary between Howard and Anne Arundel cos. on the right and Baltimore co. on the left, and enters Chesapeake Bay about 13 miles below the city of Baltimore. It is nearly 80 miles long. The part of it below Baltimore is an estuary 3 miles wide, and navigable for large ships.

Patapsco, a station on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, in Anne Arundel co., Md., 10 miles S. of the initial station in Baltimore.

Patapsco, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 26 miles N.W. of Baltimore. It has a church, 2 stores, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. about 250.

Pat'ara, or **Pat'era,** a ruined city of Asia Minor, celebrated in antiquity as a seat of the worship of Apollo. It is on the coast, 27 miles S.S.E. of Makree.

Pataskala, pạ-tas'kạ-lạ, a post-village in Lima township, Licking co., O., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Central Ohio division), 18 miles E. by N. of Columbus. It has 3 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. 462.

Patau'la, a post-office of Stewart co., Ga.

Pataula Creek, Georgia, runs southwestward, intersects the cos. of Randolph, Quitman, and Clay, and enters the Chattahoochee River about 9 miles above Fort Gaines.

Patavium, the ancient name of PADUA.

Patay, på'tå', a town of France, in Loiret, 14 miles N.W. of Orleans. Pop. 1334. Here, in 1429, Joan of Arc defeated the English under Talbot.

Pataz, på-tås', a town of Peru, 80 miles E.N.E. of Trujillo, near the Marañon.

Patch Grove, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., in Patch Grove township, about 36 miles N.N.W. of Dubuque, Iowa. It has an academy, a church, and a flour-mill. Pop. 177; of the township, 855.

Patch'in, a post-office of Santa Clara co., Cal., on the Santa Cruz Mountain, 17 miles S. of Santa Clara.

Patchin, New York. See BOSTON CENTRE.

Pa-Tching-San. See MADJICOSIMA ISLANDS.

Patchin's Mills, a hamlet in Wayland township, Steuben co., N.Y., 3 miles from Wayland Station.

Patch'insville, a post-hamlet in Burnside township, Clearfield co., Pa., about 30 miles N.W. of Altoona. It has a saw-mill.

Patchogue, pat-chŏg', a post-village in Brookhaven township, Suffolk co., N.Y., on the shore of Great South Bay, 56 miles E. of Brooklyn. It is the eastern terminus of the South Side (or Southern) Railroad, and contains 5 churches, a newspaper office, 2 or more hotels, 2 cotton-factories, manufactories of paper, carpet-warp, flour, ropes, &c., and several boarding-houses. Large quantities of fish and oysters are exported from this place. Pop. about 3000.

Pate'ley Bridge, a town of England, co. of York, on the Nidd, parish and 10 miles W.S.W. of Ripon.

Pat'er, or **Pem'broke Dock,** a suburban town of Wales, co. of Pembroke, on Milford Haven, 1 mile by rail N.W. of Pembroke, opposite New Milford. A government dock-yard here covers 60 acres. It has an arsenal, and is protected by a fort and jetty. The town is neatly built, is lighted with gas, has a large market-house, and carries on a thriving trade. Pop. 9622.

Patera, a ruined city of Asia Minor. See PATARA.

Paterna, på-têʀ'nå, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 20 miles N.W. of Almeria. Pop. 1505.

Paterna, a town of Spain, province and 3 miles W.N.W. of Valencia, on the Guadalaviar. Pop. 2361.

Paterna de la Ribiera, på-têʀ'nå då lå re-ʙe-å'rå, a town of Spain, province and 23 miles E. of Cadiz.

Paterna del Campo, på-têʀ'nå dêl kåm'po, a town of Spain, province and N.E. of Huelva. Pop. 1770.

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Paternæ, the supposed ancient name of PERNES.

Paterno, på-têʀ'no, a town of Italy, province and 12 miles E.N.E. of Avellino. Pop. 2420.

Paterno, a town of Italy, province and 5 miles S. of Cosenza. Pop. 2769.

Paterno (anc. *Hyb'la Ma'jor*), a city of Sicily, 10 miles N.W. of Catania, at the foot of Mount Etna. Pop. 15,178. It has hot chalybeate springs, and a trade in wine, oil, flax, hemp, and timber.

Paternos'ters, GREAT and LITTLE, two dangerous rocks in the Channel, between Cape Carteret, on the coast of France, and the island of Jersey. See BALABALAGAN.

Paternum, the ancient name of CARIATI.

Paternum, the ancient name of PIETRO-A-PATIERNO.

Pat'erson, a city of New Jersey, and the capital of Passaic co., is situated on the right bank of the Passaic River, 13 miles N. of Newark, and 17 miles N.W. of New York. It is the third city of the state in population and manufactures. It is on the Erie Railroad, the New Jersey Midland Railroad, and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. It is also connected with the Delaware River by the Morris Canal. The Passaic River here descends 50 feet in one perpendicular fall, and affords immense water-power, which is utilized in numerous mills and factories. The streets are wide, straight, and lighted with gas. Paterson contains 40 churches, a public library, a high school, 2 national banks, a savings-bank, 2 hotels, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 3 weekly newspapers. Sixteen bridges here cross the river, which, below the picturesque cataract called Passaic Falls, flows between vertical palisades of basalt. Here is a small public park adjacent to the falls. The manufactures of Paterson are very extensive and various. It has 6 cotton-mills, several iron-foundries and machine-shops, about 30 silk-factories, 3 manufactories of locomotives, a paper-mill, a manufactory of linen goods, several woollen-factories, bleaching and dyeing establishments, and manufactories of velvet, carpets, jute, engines, and boilers. The silk-factories of Paterson employ about 8000 persons, and are the largest in the United States. The value of the sewing-silk and other silk goods produced here in one year sometimes amounts to $3,600,000. The value of all the products manufactured in Passaic co. (nearly all in Paterson) reaches $20,000,000. The capital invested in these manufactories is about $10,000,000. Pop. in 1860, 19,586; in 1870, 33,579; present pop. about 50,000.

Pat'erson, or **Yim'mang',** a river of Australia, in New South Wales, co. of Durham, joins the Hunter River about 20 miles from the sea. Its chief affluent is the Allya River.

Paterson, or **Margaret'ta,** a group of islands in Mulgrave Archipelago. Lat. 8° 56′ N.; lon. 167° 42′ E.

Paterson, Cape, in Australia, is a headland about midway between Port Phillip and Wilson's Promontory.

Pates, pāts, a post-village of Robeson co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 79 miles W.N.W. of Wilmington. It is on or near Lumber River. It has 2 churches and 2 turpentine-distilleries.

Pate's Hill, a post-office of Greene co., Tenn.

Pate's Spring, a post-office of Howard co., Ark.

Patesville, pāts'vil, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ky., 9 miles S. of Hawesville. It has a church.

Pateville, a post-office of Dooly co., Ga.

Pathardi, på-tår'dee, a town of India, Ahmednuggur district. Pop. 7117.

Path-Head, a town of Scotland, co. of Fife, forming the E. suburb of Kirkcaldy. It has a handsome church, endowed and other schools, and thriving manufactures of ticks and checks. Pop. 2495.

Patia, på'te-å, a river of the United States of Colombia, rises near Popayan, flows S.W. and N.W., and falls into the Pacific by several mouths. Length, 200 miles.

Patiala, India. See PUTTEEALA.

Patigorsk, a town of Russia. See PIATIGORSK.

Pativilca, på-te-veel'kå, a village of Peru, department of Lima, on the Pacific, 30 miles N.N.W. of Huacho.

Patjitan, påt-ye-tån' or påt-je-tån', a village of Java, at the mouth of the river and on the bay of the same name. Patjitan Bay is roomy, and open to the S. Behind its E. point is Pollux Bay, which is well sheltered from the S. wind.

Pat'mos, Patmo, påt'mo, or **San Giovanni di Patino,** sån jo-vån'nee de på-tee'no, an island off the W. coast of Asia Minor, 20 miles S. of Samos. Lat. 37° 17′ N.; lon. 26° 35′ E. Pop. 4000, all Greeks, and mostly seafaring people. It is a bare, irregularly shaped mass of rock, 28 miles in circumference, and having on its E. side a deep indentation, which forms a secure harbor. The principal town takes the name of Patmos, and is sometimes also called St. John. It stands on the edge of a mountain, consists of about 200 houses, and is reached by a steep and rugged ascent. On a height above the town stands a large convent, resembling a fortress, being surmounted by several irregular towers. In a grotto belonging to the convent is the supposed abode where the Apostle John, who had been banished by Domitian to the island, A.D. 94, saw the visions recorded in the book of Revelation.

Pat'mos, a post-hamlet in Goshen township, Mahoning co., O., 6 miles N. of Salem. It has a carriage-shop and a lumber-mill.

Pat'na (anc. *Paliboth'ra* and *Pataliputra,* called by the natives *Az'imabad'*), a city of India, capital of Bahar, and of the Patna district and division, on the S. bank of the Ganges, and on the East Indian Railway, 285 miles N.W. of Calcutta. It is 9 miles long from E. to W., and extends 2 miles back from the river; but with the adjacent town of Dinapoor and other suburbs its extent is much greater. The city proper has a dilapidated wall, and is of small extent, but is densely peopled, and traversed by streets mostly narrow, mean, and crooked. There are few good buildings, except in Bankipoor, the European suburb. The most remarkable building is the *Gola,* a great public granary. Patna has fine churches, temples, and mosques, a government college, factories for opium, rose-attar, lime, metal-wares, soap, table-cloths, &c., but it is chiefly noted for its extensive export and import trade. Its great staples are oils, oil-seeds, grain, opium, nitre, and manufactured goods, native and European. Pop. 158,900.

Patna, a district of Bengal, province of Bahar. Lat. 24° 58′–25° 42′ N.; lon. 84° 44′–86° 5′ E. Area, 2101 square miles. It is bounded N.N.E. by the Ganges, and W. by the Sone. It is very fertile, and, except in the S., is extremely flat. Capital, Patna. Pop. 1,559,638. Patna division includes 7 districts of the province of Bahar. Area, 23,732 square miles. Pop. 13,122,743.

Patna, a native state of the Central Provinces, India, now under British administration. Area, 2399 square miles. Pop. 98,636. Lat. of centre, 20° 40′ N.; lon. 83° 15′ E.

Pat'na, a village of Scotland, co. and 9 miles S.E. of Ayr. Pop. 766. It has coal-mines.

Patniak, påt'ne-åk', a town in the khanat and 50 miles E.S.E. of Khiva, near the left bank of the Amoo-Darya. It consists of about 100 houses.

Patodi, på-to′dee, a petty state of India, on the Sirhind Plain. Area, 50 square miles. Pop. 20,990.

Pato′ka, a post-village in Patoka township, Marion co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 15 miles S. of Vandalia, and 15 miles N. of Centralia. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a flour-mill, and 2 wagon-shops. Pop. of the township, 1294.

Patoka, a township of Crawford co., Ind. Pop. 1253.

Patoka, a township of Dubois co., Ind. Pop. 3086. It contains Holland and Huntingburg.

Patoka, a township of Gibson co., Ind. Pop. 4397. It contains Princeton.

Patoka, a post-village in White River township, Gibson co., Ind., on Patoka Creek, and on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, 30½ miles N. of Evansville, and 4 miles N. of Princeton. It has a newspaper office, several churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 844.

Patoka, a township of Pike co., Ind. Pop. 1760. It contains Winslow.

Patoka Creek, Indiana, rises in Orange co., runs westward through the cos. of Dubois, Pike, and Gibson, and enters the Wabash River nearly opposite Mount Carmel, and 1 or 2 miles below the mouth of the White River. It is 130 miles long, and is navigable during high water.

Pat′on, a post-hamlet and station of Wabash co., Ill., on the Wabash River, and on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 19 miles S.W. of Vincennes, Ind. It has a church.

Paton, a post-office of Greene co., Iowa, on the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad, 9 miles N. of Grand Junction.

Pato′na, a station in Calhoun co., Ala., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 11½ miles N.E. of Jacksonville.

Patones, på-to′nĕs, a village of Spain, province of Soria, 78 miles N.N.E. of Madrid. Pop. 1234.

Patoor, or **Patur,** på-toor′, a town of India, district and 30 miles S.E. of Akola. Pop. 6011.

Patos, Lake, Brazil. See Lago de los Patos.

Patras, på-trås′, **Patrasso,** på-trås′so, or **Baliabarda,** bå-le-å-bar′då (anc. *Patræ*), a fortified seaport town of Greece, and a principal seat of its foreign trade, in the Morea, capital of Achaia, on the Gulf of Patras, 13 miles S.W. of Lepanto. Lat. 38° 14′ N.; lon. 21° 44′ E. Pop. 16,641. The ancient *Patræ* stood on the declivity of Mount Voidhia. The modern town occupies a portion of the low and unhealthy plain between that hill and the sea. It is regularly built, but the houses are mostly only one story in height, on account of the frequency of earthquakes. One of its churches is traditionally connected with the martyrdom of St. Andrew, and is greatly resorted to by devotees. The principal trade is in currants.

Patree, or **Patri,** på‘tree′, a town of India, district and 48 miles by rail W.N.W. of Ahmedabad. Pop. 6320.

Patria, på-tree′å (anc. *Liter′na Pa′lus*), a lake of Italy, 13 miles N.W. of Naples. Near it are the ruins of the ancient *Literna*, and the tomb of Scipio Africanus.

Patricia, an ancient name of Cordova.

Pat′rick, a county in the S. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is drained by Dan and Mayo Rivers, which rise in it, and is bounded on the N.W. by the Blue Ridge. The surface is partly mountainous, and presents picturesque scenery. A large part of it is covered with forests. Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Patrick Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,291,131. Pop. in 1870, 10,161, of whom 10,158 were Americans.

Patrick Court-House, or **Taylorsville,** tā′lọrz-vĭl, a post-village, capital of Patrick co., Va., on the Mayo River, about 90 miles S.W. of Lynchburg.

Patricksburg, Owen co., Ind. See Lancaster.

Patrick Springs, a post-hamlet of Patrick co., Va., about 60 miles N.W. of Danville. It has mineral springs, a hotel, and a tobacco-factory.

Pat′ricroft, a village of England, co. of Lancaster, 5 miles W. of Manchester. There is here an extensive manufactory of steam-engines, also a silk-mill which employs about 1000 hands, a quilt-manufactory, a spinning- and weaving-factory, and a great foundry.

Pat′rington, a town of England, co. of York, East Riding, on a creek of the Humber, 14 miles E.S.E. of Hull. Pop. of parish, 1571.

Patriot, pā′tre-ọt, a post-village in Posey township, Switzerland co., Ind., on the Ohio River, 20 miles below Aurora, and about 26 miles by land S.W. of Cincinnati. It has 2 or 3 churches, a money-order post-office, and manufactures of flour and whisky. Pop. about 400.

Patriot, a post-office of Decatur co., Iowa, 10 miles N. of Leon.

Patriot, a post-hamlet of Gallia co., O., about 10 miles W.S.W. of Gallipolis. It has a church and 2 stores.

Patrocinio, på-tro-see′ne-o, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 80 miles N. of Araxas.

Patrocinio (or **By′er′s**) **Island** is in the North Pacific Ocean. Lat. 28° 9′ N.; lon. 175° 48′ E.

Pa′tron, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Neb., 13 miles S.E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches.

Pa′tronville, a post-office of Spencer co., Ind., 6 miles from Rockport.

Pa‘troon′, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Tex., 30 miles S.S.W. of Mansfield, La. It has 3 churches.

Patsal′iga, a small river of Alabama, runs southwestward through Pike and Crenshaw cos., and enters the Conecuh River in Covington co.

Patsaliga, also called **Parchel′aga,** a creek of Georgia, flows into the Flint River from the right, about 12 miles N. of Lanier.

Patschkau, påtch′kŏw, a town of Prussian Silesia, 44 miles W.S.W. of Oppeln, on the Neisse. Pop. 5461. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of woollens.

Pat's Store, a post-office of Russell co., Va.

Patsun, a town of Central America. See Patzum.

Patta, påt′tå, or **Pata,** på′tå, a seaport town of East Africa, in the Zanzibar dominions, on an island at the mouth of the Patta. Lat. 2° 9′ S.; lon. 40° 50′ E. It was held by the Portuguese during most part of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Pattada, påt-tå′då, a village on the island of Sardinia, 21 miles S.E. of Sassari. Pop. 3499.

Pat‘tagum′pus, a post-office and plantation of Penobscot co., Me., on the Penobscot River, about 60 miles N. by E. of Bangor. Pop. 94.

Pattalene, or **Patalene,** Asia. See Sinde.

Pat′ten, a post-village in Patten township, Penobscot co., Me., about 33 miles W.S.W. of Houlton, and 90 miles N. by E. of Bangor. It has 3 churches, an academy, and several mills. Pop. of the township, 704.

Pat′tenburg, a post-hamlet in Union township, Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 13 miles E.S.E. of Phillipsburg. It has a church.

Pattensen, påt′tẹn-sĕn‘, a town of Germany, 7 miles S. of Hanover. Pop. 1588.

Pat′ten's Mill, a post-office of Washington co., O.

Patten's Mills, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., 4 miles N. of Sandy Hill, and about 50 miles N. by E. of Albany. It has a church.

Pat′tensville, a hamlet of Jackson co., O., in Bloomfield township, 8 miles E. of Jackson. Pop. 50.

Pat′terdale, a village and township of England, in Westmoreland, at the S. end of Ullswater Lake, 10 miles N. of Ambleside. It is a favorite resort of tourists.

Pat′terson, or **Cher′okee,** a post-village of Nevada co., Cal., near the Middle Yuba River, 12 miles N. of Nevada City. Gold is found here. It has a church. The name of its post-office is Patterson.

Patterson, a post-office of Pierce co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 78 miles S.W. of Savannah.

Patterson, a station in Des Moines co., Iowa, on the railroad between Burlington and Fort Madison, 5 miles S.W. of Burlington.

Patterson, a post-village in Crawford township, Madison co., Iowa, on Middle River, and on the Indianola & Winterset Branch Railroad, 34 miles S.W. of Des Moines. It has 2 churches.

Patterson, a post-village of Wayne co., Mo., about 115 miles S. by W. of St. Louis. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. about 130.

Patterson, New Jersey. See Paterson.

Patterson, a station in Essex co., N.Y., on the New York & Canada Railroad, 2 miles S. of Fort Ticonderoga.

Patterson, a post-village in Patterson township, Putnam co., N.Y., on Croton River, and on the New York & Harlem Railroad, 62 miles N.N.E. of New York. It contains 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1526.

Patterson, a post-village and township of Caldwell co., N.C., 20 miles N. of Icard Station. It has 2 churches and a cotton-factory. Pop. 789.

Patterson, a township of Orange co., N.C. Pop. 1092.

Patterson, a township of Darke co., O. Pop. 978.

Patterson, a post-village in Jackson township, Hardin co., O., on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, 10 miles N. by E. of Kenton, and 1½ miles S. of Forest, which is on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. It has a tannery, a grist-mill, and a drug-store.

Patterson, a township of Beaver co., Pa. Pop. 74.

Patterson, a post-borough in Milford township, Juniata co., Pa., on the Juniata River, opposite Mifflintown, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad (at Mifflin Station), 49 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It has a church and a warehouse for grain. Pop. 659.

Patterson, a village of Schuylkill co., Pa., about 35 miles N.N.W. of Reading. Coal is mined here.

Patterson, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 1¾ miles from Richmond Hill. It contains an agricultural-implement factory. Pop. 500.

Patterson Creek, a post-office of Whitley co., Ky., 10 miles E. of Williamsburg.

Patterson's, a station on the Cumberland & Piedmont Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Cumberland, Md.

Patterson's, a township of Alamance co., N.C. P. 717.

Patterson's Bluff, a post-village of Logan co., Ark., on the Arkansas River, about 48 miles E. of Fort Smith. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Patterson's Bridge, a post-office of Moore co., N.C.

Patterson's Creek, West Virginia, rises in Grant co., runs northeastward through Mineral co., and enters the North Branch of the Potomac River about 8 miles S.E. of the city of Cumberland. Coal is found near this creek.

Patterson's Depot, a post-hamlet of Mineral co., W. Va., on the Potomac, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 8 miles S. by E. of Cumberland, Md. It has a church and a store.

Patterson's Mill, a post-office of Orange co., N.C. Here is a grist-mill.

Patterson's Mill, a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

Patterson's Mills, post-office, Douglas co., Oregon.

Patterson's Mills, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., about 30 miles W.S.W. of Pittsburg. It has a church.

Patterson's Store, post-office, Alamance co., N.C.

Pat'tersonville, a post-hamlet of Sioux co., Iowa, in Lincoln township, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 14 miles W. of Sheldon. It has a graded school.

Pattersonville, a post-village of St. Mary's parish, La., on the navigable Bayou Teche, 8 miles W. of Morgan City, and 88 miles W. by S. of New Orleans. It has a steamboat-landing, 2 churches, a saw-mill, and a sash- and blind-factory. Pop. 300.

Pattersonville, a hamlet of Tishemingo co., Miss., 26 miles from Iuka. It has a church.

Pattersonville, a post-office of Schenectady co., N.Y.

Patti, påt'tee, a city of Sicily, on a height, near the Gulf of Patti, on the N. coast of the island, 17 miles S.W. of Milazzo. Pop. 8191. It is enclosed by dilapidated walls, and has a Norman castle, now the residence of its bishop, a cathedral, a manufactory of earthenware, and profitable fisheries.

Pattialah, a town of India. See PUTTEEALA.

Pattie's (pat'tiz) **Gap,** post-office, Roane co., Tenn.

Pat'tison, a station in Austin co., Tex., on the Texas Western Railroad, 40 miles W. by N. of Houston.

Pat'ton, a township of Ford co., Ill. Pop. 2726. It contains Paxton.

Patton, Wabash co., Ill. See PATON.

Patton, a post-hamlet of Bollinger co., Mo., about 90 miles S. by E. of St. Louis. It has a church.

Patton, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 1193.

Patton, a township of Centre co., Pa. Pop. 721.

Pat'ton's, a station in Jefferson co., Pa., on the Low Grade division of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Brookville.

Pat'tonsburg, a post-village of Daviess co., Mo., is near Grand River, and on the Chillicothe & Omaha Branch Railroad, 42 miles N.W. of Chillicothe. It has a church.

Pattonsburg, a village of Botetourt co., Va., on the James River, opposite Buchanan, and about 45 miles W.N.W. of Lynchburg. It has an academy, 3 stores, and a mill. In the vicinity there are 5 churches.

Patton's Home, a post-office of Rutherford co., N.C.

Pat'tonsville, a post-village in South Woodberry township, Bedford co., Pa., about 25 miles S. of Altoona. It has 2 churches and a flouring-mill.

Pattonsville, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Va., 48 miles W.N.W. of Bristol, Tenn. It has a church.

Pat'tonville, a post-office of St. Louis co., Mo.

Pattonville, a post-office of Lamar co., Tex.

Patum, the supposed ancient name of PAU.

Pa'tun', or **Patan,** på-tŭn', a town of India, 35 miles N.W. of Jubbulpoor. Pop. 4433.

Patun, or **Julra Patun,** jŭl'rå på-tŭn', a town of India, 53 miles S.E. of Kotah. Lat. 24° 32′ N.; lon. 76° 16′ E.

Patun, a village of India, in Rajpootana, 11 miles N.N.E. of Kotah, on the Chumbul.

Patun, a village of Nepaul, 3 miles S. of Khatmandoo.

Pâturages, på'tü'råzh', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 4 miles S.W. of Mons. Pop. 8500. It has steam-engine factories, and coal-mines in its vicinity.

Patux'ent, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md., on the Baltimore & Potomac and Annapolis & Elk Ridge Railroads, 21 miles S.S.W. of Baltimore.

Patuxent River, Maryland, rises near the N.W. extremity of Howard co., and runs first southeastward, forming the boundary between the cos. of Montgomery, Prince George's, and St. Mary's on the right, and Anne Arundel and Calvert on the left. In the last half of its course it runs nearly southward, and enters Chesapeake Bay at the S. extremity of Calvert co. Its length is estimated at 120 miles. Sloops can ascend it about 45 miles.

Patycos, Patycus, ancient names of PAOLA.

Patzau, påt'sŏw, or **Paczow,** påtch'ov, a town of Bohemia, 16 miles E.N.E. of Tabor. Pop. 2920.

Patzizia, påt-see'se-å, a town of Guatemala. P. 8000.

Patzquaro, Mexico. See PASCUARO.

Patzum, påt-soom', or **Patsun,** påt-soon', a town of Guatemala, 40 miles W.N.W. of the city of Guatemala. Pop. 5400.

Pau, pō (anc. *Patum?*), a town of France, capital of the department of Basses-Pyrénées, 56 miles E.S.E. of Bayonne, on the Gave de Pau, over which is a bridge of 7 arches, remarkable for its great elevation. Pop. 27,553. It has an *académie*, a tribunal of commerce, a *lycée*, or national college, a library of 25,000 volumes, manufactures of linens, cutlery, and carpets, and trade in hams and Jurançon wine. Pau was the capital of the old province of Béarn. Henry IV. was born in its ancient royal castle. It is also the birthplace of Gaston de Foix, and of General Bernadotte, afterwards King of Sweden. Pau is picturesquely and beautifully situated, and has excellent promenades. It is a favorite place of residence for English families. See also GAVE DE PAU.

Paucartambo, pŏw-kar-tåm'bo, called also **Yambiri,** yåm-be-ree', a river of Peru, after a N.N.W. course of nearly 300 miles, joins the Apurimac from the right. Its chief affluent is the Vilcabamba.

Paucartambo, a town of Peru, department of Cuzco, in a valley enclosed by the Andes, on the river Paucartambo, 60 miles E.N.E. of Cuzco.

Pauillac, pō'eel'yåk', a town of France, in Gironde, on the Gironde, 30 miles N.N.W. of Bordeaux. Pop. 2044.

Pauk-Pettem, Punjab. See PAK-PATTAN.

Paul, pawl, a post-office of Benton co., Iowa.

Paula, a city of Italy. See PAOLA.

Paul de Loanda, Saint, Africa. See LOANDA.

Paulding, pawl'ding, a northwestern county of Georgia, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is drained by the sources of the Tallapoosa River, and by an affluent of the Etowah River. The surface is diversified by high hills or ridges and forests of pine and other trees. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, cotton, and pork are the staples. Limestone underlies part of the county. Capital, Dallas. Valuation of real and personal estate, $819,082. Pop. in 1870, 7639, of whom 7635 were Americans.

Paulding, a county in the N.W. part of Ohio, bordering on Indiana, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Auglaize and Maumee Rivers, and partly drained by Crooked Creek. It comprises part of the Black Swamp. The surface is level, and is extensively covered with dense forests, in which the beech, elm, white ash, sugar-maple, oak, and hickory abound. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and live-stock are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Miami Canal, the Wabash & Erie Canal, and the Wabash Railroad. Capital, Paulding. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,725,000. Pop. in 1870, 8544, of whom 7890 were Americans.

Paulding, a post-village, capital of Jasper co., Miss., 33 miles S.W. of Meridian. It has a newspaper office and 4 churches. Pop. 262.

Paulding, a station on the West Jersey Railroad, Salem Branch, 10½ miles E. of Salem, N.J.

Paulding, a post-village, capital of Paulding co., O., in a township of the same name, on Crooked Creek, and on the Paulding & Cecil Railroad, 40 miles N.W. of Lima. It has a newspaper office, a bank, a graded school, a church, and manufactures of lumber. Pop. of the township, 448.

Paulghautcherry, a town of India. See PALGHAUT.

Paulhaguet, pōl'å'gå', a town of France, in Haute-Loire, 9 miles S.E. of Brioude. Pop. 1467.

Pauli Latino, pŏw′lee lå-tee′no, or **Paulelatte,** pŏw-lå-låt′tå, a village of Italy, in Sardinia. Pop. 2705.

Paulina, paw-lī′nạ, a post-office of Warren co., N.J., on Paulinskill River, about 11 miles S.W. of Newton.

Pauline, paw-leen′, a post-hamlet of Shawnee co., Kansas, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 6½ miles S. of Topeka.

Pau‵linskill′, a small river of New Jersey, rises in Sussex co., runs southwestward through Warren co., and enters the Delaware River about 4 miles below the Water Gap. It is sometimes called Paulin's River.

Pauli Pirri, pŏw′lee pir′ree, a village of Italy, in Sardinia, division of Cagliari. Pop. of commune, 2715.

Paulitza, pŏw-lit′så (anc. *Phigalia*, afterwards *Phialia*), a village of Greece, in the Morea, district of Messenia, on a stream of the same name, N.E. of Kyparissia.

Paullo, pŏw′lo, a town of Italy, province and 12 miles N. by W. of Lodi. Pop. of commune, 1717.

Paul's, pawlz, a station in Stark co., O., on the Tuscarawas Valley Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Canal Fulton.

Paulsborough, pawlz′bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., in Greenwich township, on Mantua Creek, and on the Delaware Shore Railroad, 14 miles S.W. of Camden, and 1 mile from the Delaware River. It has 2 churches, an academy, a foundry, and several stores.

Paul's Cross Roads, a post-office of Essex co., Va.

Paul's Valley, a post-office of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory.

Paulton, pawl′tọn, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., about 26 miles E. by N. of Pittsburg. It has a flour-mill, a planing-mill, and fire-brick works.

Paulville, Adair co., Mo. See BRASHEAR.

Paum‵ben′, Paum‵bun′, or **Paum‵baum′,** a town of India, district of Madura, on the W. end of the island of Ramisseram, and on Paumben Pass. It has a light-house and active commerce. Pop. 2500.

Paumben Pass or **Channel,** a strait, 1¼ miles across, separating the island of Ramisseram from the mainland of India, 140 miles N.E. of Cape Comorin.

Paumotu, a native name for the Low ARCHIPELAGO.

Pauni, a town of India. See POWNEE.

Paunwelly, a town of India. See PANWELL.

Paupac, paw′pak, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Pa., about 14 miles S. of Honesdale.

Paupack, a township of Wayne co., Pa. Pop. 642.

Pausa, pŏw′så, a town of Saxony, 24 miles W.S.W. of Zwickau. Pop. 3898.

Pausa, pŏw′så, a town of Peru, in Arequipa, capital of the province of Parinacochas.

Pausilypum, the ancient name of POSILIPPO.

Pautuck, paw-tuk′, a hamlet of Southampton township, Suffolk co., N.Y., near Moriches Bay, and about 6 miles S. of Riverhead.

Paute, pŏw′tå, a river of South America, rises in the S.W. of Ecuador, flows S.E., and joins the Amazon on the left, after a course of about 170 miles.

Pauwaicun Lake, Wisconsin. See POYGAN LAKE.

Pavia, på-vee′å (anc. *Tici′num*, afterwards *Papia*), a city of Northern Italy, capital of the province of Pavia, is situated 19 miles S. of Milan, on the left bank of the Ticino. Lat. 45° 11′ N.; lon. 9° 10′ E. Pop. 28,122. It is surrounded with walls, and has numerous public edifices, the chief of which are its old castle, the ancient residence of the Lombard kings, and the celebrated university, founded by Charlemagne at the end of the eighth century, with a library of 175,000 volumes and a botanic garden. Pavia has a theatre, numerous charitable institutions, a chamber of commerce, and a trade in silk, rice, wine, and Parmesan cheese. It has long been in a state of decay. In 1525, Francis I., King of France, was conquered and made prisoner by the Imperialists near Pavia. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1745, and by the French in 1796. Pavia has given birth to many distinguished men, among whom are Pope John XIV. and Lanfranc.——Adj. and inhab. PAVIAN, på-vee′ạn.

Pavia, a province of Italy, in Lombardy, watered by the Po, the Ticino, and other streams. Area, 1292 square miles. It is mostly level and fertile. Silk, cheese, and cattle are leading products. Capital, Pavia. Pop. 448,435.

Pavia, pā′vī-ạ, a post-office of Bedford co., Pa., about 22 miles S. by W. of Altoona.

Pavilion, pạ-vil′yun, a post-hamlet of Kendall co., Ill., on the S. bank of Fox River, and on or near the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, about 15 miles S.W. of Aurora. It has a church.

Pavilion, a post-office of Wabaunsee co., Kansas, 7 miles S. of Wamego.

Pavilion, a station of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad, 4¾ miles N.E. of Boston, Mass.

Pavilion, a post-hamlet and township of Kalamazoo co., Mich., about 12 miles S.E. of the city of Kalamazoo. It is intersected by the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad. The hamlet is 1 mile from Indian Lake Station. Pop. 1127.

Pavilion, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., in Pavilion township, on the Rochester & State Line Railroad, 33 miles S.S.W. of Rochester. It has 5 churches, a broom-factory, and a carriage-shop. Pop. of the township, 1634.

Pavilion Centre, a post-office in Pavilion township, Genesee co., N.Y., on the Rochester & State Line Railroad, 31 miles S.S.W. of Rochester.

Pavillonis, a village of Italy. See PABILLONIS.

Pavilly, på‵vee‵yee′, a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on a railway, 12 miles N.W. of Rouen. Pop. 2059. It has manufactures of linens, paper, and cotton goods.

Pavlograd, påv‵lo-gråd′, a town of Russia, government and 36 miles E.N.E. of Yekaterinoslav, on an affluent of the Dnieper. Pop. 11,391.

Pav‵lov′, Pau‵lovzk′, Paw‵low′, or **Pav‵lov′skoi,** a town of Russia, government and 38 miles by rail E. of Moscow. Pop. 4465.

Pavlovsk, påv‵lovsk′, a town of Russia, government and 20 miles S.S.E. of St. Petersburg, on an affluent of the Neva. Pop. 2993. It has an imperial palace, a citadel, barracks, large almshouses, and military and civil hospitals.

Pavlovsk, a town of Russia, government and 90 miles S.S.E. of Voronezh, on the Don. Pop. 7183. It is defended by a citadel, and has an active trade.

Pavone, på-vo′nå, a village of Italy, province of Brescia, 4 miles S. of Leno, on the Mella. Pop. 1396.

Pavone, a town of Italy, province and S. of Ivrea.

Pavonia, pạ-vo′ne-ạ, a hamlet of Camden co., N.J., in Stockton township, on the Delaware River, 1 mile above Camden. Here are the Camden City Water-Works.

Paw, a Feejee island. See PAOO.

Paw′catuck, a village of New London co., Conn., on the Pawcatuck River, opposite Westerly, R.I., 15 miles E. by N. of New London. It has a national bank and some manufactures.

Pawcatuck River, Rhode Island, is formed by the Charles and Wood Rivers, which unite in Washington co. It finally runs southward, forms part of the boundary between Connecticut and Rhode Island, and enters the sea at the S.W. extremity of the latter.

Paw Creek, a post-township of Mecklenburg co., N.C. It has several gold-mines, flour-mills, and saw-mills, also 5 churches. Pop. 1591. Paw Creek Post-Office is on the Carolina Central Railroad, 6 miles W. of Charlotte.

Paweea, på-wee′ạ, a town of Guinea, on the route from the coast to Dahomey. It is a collection of huts, enclosed by a thick wall. Estimated pop. 16,000.

Paw‵hus′ka, or **O‵sage′ Agency,** a post-hamlet of Indian Territory, 60 miles from Coffeyville, Kansas. Here is a boarding-school.

Paw′let, a post-village in Pawlet township, Rutland co., Vt., on a river of the same name, about 24 miles (30 miles by rail) S.S.W. of Rutland, and 5 miles E. of Pawlet Station, which is at West Pawlet. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of knit goods, cheese-boxes, and fork-handles. The township contains the village of West Pawlet or Pawlet Station, and a pop. of 1505.

Pawlet River rises in Bennington co., Vt., runs northwestward through Rutland co. into the state of New York, and enters Lake Champlain at Whitehall.

Paw′ling, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Pawling township, on the New York & Harlem Railroad, 65 miles N. by E. of New York, and about 24 miles E. by S. of Newburg. It has 4 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, the Pawling Institute, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 400; of the township, 1907. A quarry of marble has been opened in the township.

Pawling, a station of the Pennsylvania Railroad (Lewistown division), 4 miles W. of Selin's Grove, Pa.

Pawling, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River, and on the Reading Railroad, at Perkiomen Junction, 2½ miles S.E. of Phœnixville. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a planing-mill.

Paw‵nee′, a county in the S.W. central part of Kansas, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is intersected by the Arkansas River, which here runs northeastward, and it is partly drained by the Pawnee Fork of that river. The surface is undulating or nearly level. A large portion of it is prairie. It is traversed by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. Capital, Larned. Pop. in 1870, 179; in 1877, 3254; in 1878, 6114.

Pawnee, a county in the S.E. part of Nebraska, bordering on Kansas, has an area of 432 square miles, nearly all arable land. It is intersected by the Big Nemaha River and the South Fork of the same, and also drained by Turkey Creek. The surface is undulating, and diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, maize, oats, hay, and cattle are the staple products. This county has abundance of limestone, a good material for building. It is intersected by the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad. Capital, Pawnee City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,548,344. Pop. in 1870, 4171, of whom 3556 were Americans; in 1876, 4783.

Pawnee, a post-village in Pawnee township, Sangamon co., Ill., about 16 miles S. of Springfield. It has a church and 4 stores. Pop. about 250: of the township, 1293.

Pawnee, a township of Bourbon co., Kansas. Pop. 715. It contains Pawnee Station and Hiattville.

Pawnee, a township of Pawnee co., Kansas. P. 226.

Pawnee, a township of Sedgwick co., Kansas. P. 223.

Pawnee, a township of Smith co., Kansas. Pop. 610. Post-offices, Cora and Oriole.

Pawnee, a post-hamlet of Medina co., O., on Black River, 4½ miles N. of West Salem.

Pawnee Agency, a post-office of Indian Territory, 110 miles from Coffeyville, Kansas.

Pawnee City, a post-village, capital of Pawnee co., Neb., on Turkey Creek, about 62 miles S.S.E. of Lincoln, and 20 miles S. of Tecumseh. It has 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a bank, a high school, &c. Pop. about 800.

Pawnee Creek, Colorado, runs southeastward in Weld co., and enters the South Fork of Platte River about lat. 40° 35′ N. Length, about 70 miles.

Pawnee Fork of the Arkansas rises in the W. part of Kansas, runs eastward, drains parts of Hodgeman and Ness cos., and enters the Arkansas River in Pawnee co.

Pawnee Loup Fork, Nebraska. See LOUP FORK.

Pawnee Rock, a post-hamlet of Barton co., Kansas, near the Arkansas, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Larned. It has a church.

Pawnee Station, a post-hamlet of Bourbon co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, 12 miles S. by W. of Fort Scott.

Pawnee Valley, a post-office of Hodgeman co., Kansas, on the North Fork of Pawnee River, 30 miles N. of Dodge City.

Paw Paw, a township of De Kalb co., Ill. Pop. 978.

Paw Paw, Lee co., Ill. See PAW PAW GROVE.

Paw Paw, a post-hamlet of Miami co., Ind., on Eel River, and on the Detroit & Eel River Railroad, 24½ miles E.N.E. of Logansport. It has a church.

Paw Paw, a post-township of Elk co., Kansas. Pop. 534. Paw Paw Post-Office is 8 miles N. of Howard.

Paw Paw, a post-office of Pike co., Ky.

Paw Paw, a post-village, capital of Van Buren co., Mich., in Paw Paw township, and on a river of the same name, 20 miles W.S.W. of Kalamazoo, and 22 miles S. of Allegan. It is the terminus of a railroad, 4 miles long, which connects at Lawton with the Michigan Central Railroad. It has water-power, and contains a national bank, 1 other bank, 3 or 4 newspaper offices, a high school, 2 flouring-mills, and 7 churches. Pop. 1428; of township, 2752.

Paw Paw, a station in Fayette co., W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 4½ miles W. of Quinnimont.

Paw Paw, a post-village of Morgan co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 25 miles E.S.E. of Cumberland, Md. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

Paw Paw Ford, a post-hamlet of Roane co., Tenn., on the Clinch River, 8 miles E. of Kingston.

Paw Paw Grove, also called **West Paw Paw,** a post-village of Lee co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at Paw Paw Station, 38 miles W. of Aurora. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 350.

Paw Paw River, Michigan, rises in Van Buren co., runs in a W.S.W. direction to Berrien co., and enters the St. Joseph River at Benton Harbor. Length, about 75 miles.

Paw′selin, a hamlet in Greenfield township, Wabash co., Minn., ½ mile from Kellogg Station. It has a church.

Pawtuck′et, a name given to a part of a river in Rhode Island, which runs southward and enters Narragansett Bay. The part of it which is above the town of Pawtucket is called Blackstone River, and its lower part is sometimes called Seekonk River.

Pawtucket, a post-town of Providence co., R.I., in Pawtucket township, on a river of the same name, and on the Providence & Worcester and Boston & Providence Railroads, 4½ miles N.N.E. of Providence, and 39 miles S.S.W. of Boston. The river here falls nearly 50 feet, and affords abundant hydraulic power. Pawtucket has 11 churches, 2 or 3 national banks, 3 savings-banks, several hotels, a newspaper office, a public library, and a high school. Its prosperity is chiefly derived from manufactures of various articles, among which are cotton goods, steam fire-engines, prints, leather, machinery, thread, ropes, spools, and files. Here, besides other large works, is the Dunnell Manufacturing Company, which occupies many buildings and prints over 20,000,000 yards of calico yearly. Pawtucket has several large bleaching- and dyeing-establishments. Pop. of the village, 16,620; of the township, 18,464.

Pawtux′et, a post-village in Cranston and Warwick townships, Kent and Providence cos., R.I., on Narragansett Bay, at the mouth of the Pawtuxet River, 6 miles S. of Providence. It has a church, and is mainly supported by the fisheries and oyster-business. Pop. 620.

Pawtuxet River, Rhode Island, rises in Providence co., runs southeastward to Kent co., and enters Narragansett Bay at Pawtuxet. It affords motive-power for mills, and supplies the city of Providence with water.

Pawtuxett, a post-office of Wakulla co., Fla.

Pax Augusta, the ancient name of BADAJOS.

Paxi′nos, a post-village in Shamokin township, Northumberland co., Pa., on the Shamokin division of the Northern Central Railroad, 13 miles E. of Sunbury, and about 10 miles S. of Danville. Coal is mined near it. It has a powder-mill, a tannery, and a flour-mill.

Pax Julia, the ancient name of BEJA.

Pax′o (anc. *Pax′us*), the smallest of the 7 principal Ionian Islands, 10 miles S. of Corfu and S.W. of the coast of Acarnania, 5 miles long from N. to S., and 2 miles broad. Pop. 3582. Surface rocky. Principal product, oil of the finest quality. On the E. side of the island is the capital, Gayo. ANTI-PAXO is an islet 1½ miles S.E. of the above.

Pax′ton, a post-village, capital of Ford co., Ill., in Paxton township, on the Illinois Central Railroad (Chicago division) where it crosses the Bloomington division of the Wabash Railroad, 103 miles S. by W. of Chicago, and 49 miles E. of Bloomington. It contains a court-house, a national bank, 1 other bank, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, 6 churches, a plough-factory, a carriage-factory, and the Augustana College (Evangelical Lutheran), which was organized in 1860. Pop. 1456; of the township, 2726.

Paxton, a post-village of Sullivan co., Ind., on Busseron Creek, and on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, 32 miles S. of Terre Haute. It has a church.

Paxton, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Mass., 7 miles N.W. of Worcester. It has a church, and manufactures of boots and shoes. Pop. of township, 600.

Paxton, a post-hamlet of Redwood co., Minn., on the Minnesota Valley Railroad, 6 miles S. of Redwood Falls. It has a store and an elevator.

Paxton, a township of Ross co., O. Pop. 1738.

Paxton, a post-office of Dauphin co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, 34 miles above Harrisburg.

Pax′tonville, a post-hamlet of Snyder co., Pa., on the Sunbury & Lewistown Railroad, at Benfer Station, 13 miles W. of Selin's Grove. It has a church, a grist-mill, &c.

Paxus, the ancient name of PAXO.

Payas, a town of Syria. See BAIAS.

Pay Down, a post-hamlet of Maries co., Mo., on the Gasconade River, 20 miles N. by W. from St. James Station. It has a woollen-factory, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Payen-Dwen, a valley of Burmah. See HUKONG.

Payenne, pā-en′, a township of Manitou co., Mich. Pop. 287. It comprises islands in Lake Michigan.

Payerne, på‵yaiʀn′ (Ger. *Peterlingen*, på′tẹr-ling‵ẹn), a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 25 miles N.N.E. of Lausanne, on the Broye. Pop. 3259.

Payette (pa-ĕt′) **River,** Idaho, rises in Boisé co., runs westward through Ada co., and enters the Snake or Lewis River about lat. 44° 6′ N. It is nearly 150 miles long. Gold is found near this river.

Payette Store, a post-office of Ada co., Idaho.

Paymatooning Creek. See PYMATUNING CREEK.

Payne, pain, a post-village in Harrison township, Paulding co., O., on Crooked Creek, 10 miles S.W. of Paulding. It has a church.

Payne's, a post-office of Knox co., Ky.

Payne's Corners, a post-hamlet in Brookfield township, Trumbull co., O., ½ mile from Brookfield Station, and about 10 miles N. by E. of Youngstown. It has a church.

Payne's Creek, a township of Tehama co., Cal.

Payne's Depot, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Ky., on the Lexington division of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Lexington.

Payne's Store, a hamlet of Dougherty co., Ga., on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad.

Payne's Store, a post-hamlet of Hunt co., Tex., 16 miles N. of Terrell. It has a church.

Paynesville, pānz'vĭl, a post-village of Stearns co., Minn., on the North Fork of Crow River, about 30 miles W.S.W. of St. Cloud. It has 2 churches and 2 flour-mills. Pop. of township, 363.

Paynesville, a post-village of Pike co., Mo., about 64 miles N.W. of St. Louis. It has 4 or 5 general stores.

Paynesville, a post-hamlet of Culpeper co., Va., about 64 miles W.S.W. of Washington, D.C.

Paynesville, a post-office of Milwaukee co., Wis.

Payneville, pān'vĭl, a hamlet of Sumter co., Ala., on Sucarnoochee Creek, 7 miles E.S.E. of Narkeeta.

Payneville, a post-hamlet of Meade co., Ky., 48 miles S.W. of Louisville. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Payn-Ganga, pīn-gång'gå, or **Wain-Gunga,** wīn-gŭng'gå, a river of India, in Gundwana, joins the Wurdah. Length, 200 miles.

Paysandú, or **Paisandú,** pī-sån-doo', a town of Uruguay, on the E. bank of the river Uruguay, 15 miles above Concepcion. Pop. 2388. It is the capital of a department of the same name.

Pays-Bas ("Low Countries"). See NETHERLANDS.

Pays de Caux, a district of France. See CAUX.

Pays de Vaud, Switzerland. See VAUD.

Payson, pā'sọn, a post-village in Payson township, Adams co., Ill., 15 miles S.E. of Quincy. It has a graded school, 4 churches, a newpaper office, and manufactures of farming-implements. Pop. 700; of township, 1881.

Payson, a post-village of Utah co., Utah, on the Utah Southern Railroad, 66 miles S. of Salt Lake City, and near the S. end of Utah Lake. It has a church and a manufactory of furniture.

Payta, or **Paita,** pī'tå, a seaport town of Peru, department of Trujillo, between Sechura Bay and Cape Blanco. Lat. 5° 5' 30" S.; lon. 81° 8' 30" W. It is connected by rail with Piura. It is built on the S.E. side of the bay, and is the entrepôt of the province of Piura. The port is the best on this coast, and the town has a rising foreign commerce. Pop. 5000.

Pay Up, a post-office of Hart co., Ga.

Peabody, pee'bod-e, a post-village in Peabody township, Marion co., Kansas, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 56 miles W.S.W. of Emporia, and 18 miles N.E. of Newton. It has a money-order post-office, a newspaper office, 3 churches, a graded school, and 2 banking-houses. Pop. of township, 1078.

Peabody, a post-village in Peabody township, Essex co., Mass., at the junction of the Lawrence and Wakefield Branch Railroads with the Salem & Lowell Railroad, 2 miles W. of Salem, and 16 miles N.N.E. of Boston. It contains 7 churches, 2 national banks, a newspaper office, a high school, and the Peabody Institute, in which are a library of about 15,000 volumes and a collection of paintings, &c. This place was named in honor of George Peabody, who was born here. The township, which was formerly called South Danvers, has manufactures of carriages, leather, and glue, and a pop. of 8066.

Peabody, a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, 22½ miles S. of Owen Sound. Pop. 300.

Peabody Bay, a large body of water intervening between the N. shore of Greenland and the land called Washington. At its western curve (lat. 80° 12' W.) it gives exit to a large channel which expands to the northward and was formerly thought to be an open polar sea.

Peabody Station, a hamlet of Caledonia co., Vt., on the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad, 22 miles E. of Montpelier.

Peace, a post-village in Sterling township, Rice co., Kansas, near the Arkansas River, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 125 miles W. of Emporia, and 18 miles W. of Hutchinson. It has 2 newspaper offices, 2 churches, a flouring-mill, &c. Pop. about 400.

Peace Creek, Polk co., Fla. See BARTOW.

Peace Creek, a post-office of Barton co., Kansas.

Peacedale, peess'dāl, a post-village in South Kingston township, Washington co., R.I., about 30 miles S. of Providence, and 3 miles S. of Kingston. It has a handsome stone church, and a large manufactory of woollen shawls and worsted goods. Pop. 885.

Peace River, a large river of British North America, rises by two heads near 55° N. lat. and 120° to 123° W. lon., flows at first N., and, after receiving Finlay's River, breaks through the Rocky Mountains. It has thenceforth a generally N.E. course to near Lake Athabasca, where it again turns N., and, under the name of Slave River, enters the Great Slave Lake near lat. 61° N., lon. 113° 30' W. Total course estimated at 1100 miles. It receives the surplus waters of Lake Athabasca, and gives name to a territory between lat. 55° 40' and 60° N. and lon. 112° and 115° W.

Peace Valley, a post-hamlet of Howell co., Mo., 70 miles S.S.W. of Salem. It has a church. Pop. 75.

Peacham, peech'ạm, a post-village and township of Caledonia co., Vt., about 20 miles E. by N. of Montpelier. It has a grammar-school and 2 churches. Pop. 1141.

Peach Belt, a post-office of Allegan co., Mich., 3 miles W. of Fennville.

Peach Bot'tom, a station in Lancaster co., Pa., on the Columbia & Port Deposit Railroad, 26 miles S.S.E. of Columbia. Here the above railroad crosses the Peach Bottom Railroad. Here is Peter's Creek Post-Office.

Peach Bottom, a post-hamlet in Peach Bottom township, York co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Peach Bottom Railroad, opposite the above. It has 3 churches near it. Pop. of the township, 2366.

Peach Bottom, a post-office of Grayson co., Va.

Peach Creek, of Gonzales co., Tex., runs southward, and enters the Guadalupe River.

Peach Creek, Texas, drains part of Montgomery co., runs S., and enters the San Jacinto River in Harris co.

Peach Creek, a village in Sherman township, Washington co., Kansas, on Peach Creek, 15 miles N. of Clay Centre, and about 45 miles N.W. of Manhattan. It has a hotel and 3 stores.

Peach Creek, a post-office of Panola co., Miss.

Peach'er's Mill, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tex., on the West Fork of Red River, 8 miles N. of Clarksville. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a woollen-mill.

Peach Grove, a post-hamlet in Goshen township, Clay co., Kansas, 13 miles N.E. of Clay Centre.

Peach Grove, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., Ky., 5 miles N.E. of Butler Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Peach Grove, a post-office of Sarpy co., Nebraska.

Peach Grove, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Tenn., 8 miles from Greeneville. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

Peach Grove, a post-office of Rockingham co., Va.

Peach Island, Ontario, is in the S.W. part of Lake St. Clair.

Peach'land, a post-office of Osage co., Mo.

Peach Or'chard, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ark., on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, 142½ miles N.E. of Little Rock. It has a saw-mill.

Peach Orchard, township, Ford co., Ill. Pop. 374.

Peach Orchard, a hamlet in Hector township, Schuyler co., N.Y., on the E. shore of Seneca Lake, about 9 miles N. of Watkins. Peaches and grapes abound here. The name of its post-office is Hector.

Peach Stone Shoals, a post-office of Henry co., Ga.

Peach Tree, a post-office of Monterey co., Cal.

Peach Tree, a post-office of Cherokee co., N.C.

Peach Tree, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Tex., 60 miles N. of Beaumont. It has 2 churches.

Peach'tree Creek, of Georgia, enters the Chattahoochee River in De Kalb co., a few miles N.W. of Atlanta.

Peachtree Creek, of North Carolina, flows into Tar River near the S.E. border of Nash co.

Peach Tree Grove, a hamlet of Nash co., N.C., 20 miles from Rocky Mount. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Peachville, Butler co., Pa. See BUENA VISTA.

Peacock Island, Low Archipelago. See AHII.

Peacock's Cross Roads, a post-office of Johnston co., N.C.

Peacock's Store, a post-office of Columbus co., N.C., on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.

Pea Cove, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me., on the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad, 17 miles N. of Bangor.

Péage, på'åzh', a town of France, in Isère, 10 miles S.S.W. of Vienne. Pop. 1638.

Peak, peek, or **High Peak,** a wild and mountainous district of England, in the N.W. angle of the co. of Derby. It abounds in lead, and in extraordinary caverns in the limestone rocks. See CASTLETON.

Peak Creek, a township of Ashe co., N.C. P. 1005.

Peaked Hill, New Hampshire. See MOUNT AGASSIZ.

Peake's Cross Roads, a post-office of Spottsylvania co., Va.

Peake's (peeks) **Turn'out,** a post-office of Hanover co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, at Peake's Station, 15 miles N. of Richmond.

Peakesville, peeks'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Mo., 7 miles N. of Cahoka Station. It has 2 churches.

Peak of Derby. See PEAK.

Peak's Island, a post-village and summer resort of Cumberland co., Me., is in Casco Bay, 3 miles E. of Portland. It is on an islet which has an area of 800 acres, and communicates with Portland by a steam ferry. It contains a church and several hotels. Casco Bay, enclosing about 365 islands, is remarkable for beautiful scenery.

Peak's Mill, a post-office of Franklin co., Ky.

Peaks of Ea′gletail, in the E. part of Colorado, near the source of Eagle River, are in about lat. 39° 40′ N., lon. 106° 20′ W.

Peaks of Ot′ter, Virginia, two summits of the Blue Ridge, are on the boundary between the cos. of Bedford and Botetourt, having an altitude of about 4000 feet.

Peak Station, South Carolina. See ALSTON.

Peaks′ville, a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

Peapack, pee′păk, a post-village in Bedminster township, Somerset co., N.J., 11 miles W.S.W. of Morristown. It has a flour-mill, 2 churches, and several lime-kilns.

Pea Patch, a post-office of Buchanan co., Va.

Pea Point, a post-office of Shelby co., Tenn.

Pearce's Mills, a post-office of Marion co., Ala.

Peard, på-and′ (?), an island in the South Pacific, near the centre of the Gambier group. Lat. 23° 7′ 58″ S.; lon. 134° 55′ 21″ W. It is about 6 miles in length.

Pea Ridge, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ala.

Pea Ridge, a hamlet in Benton co., Ark., several miles E. of Bentonville. It was the scene of a battle in March, 1862, between the Union forces under General Samuel R. Curtis and the Confederates under General Van Dorn. The former remained master of the field.

Pea Ridge, a township of Brown co., Ill. Pop. 1011.

Pea Ridge, a post-office of Kemper co., Miss.

Pea Ridge, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tenn.

Pear′isburg, or **Pa′risburg,** a post-village, capital of Giles co., Va., in a mountainous country, on New River, about 100 miles W. of Lynchburg. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, an academy, and a tobacco-factory.

Pea River, Alabama, drains parts of Barbour and Pike cos., and runs southwestward to Elba, in Coffee co. Below this place it runs southward to the northern border of Florida, and enters the Choctawhatchee River at or near Geneva, in Alabama.

Pea River, a post-office of Barbour co., Ala.

Pearl, a county in the S. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pearl River, and partly drained by Wolf River. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is sandy and poor. Capital, Riceville.

Pearl, a township of Pike co., Ill. Pop. 628. It contains Bee Creek.

Pearl, a post-office of Elk co., Kansas.

Pearl City, a village of Tipton co., Tenn. It has 3 churches and a lumber-mill.

Pearl Creek, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., N.Y., on the Rochester & State Line Railroad, 35 miles S.W. of Rochester.

Pearl Depot, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ill., in Pearl township, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 35 miles S.W. of Jacksonville, and ½ mile W. of the Illinois River.

Pearl′ington, a post-village of Hancock co., Miss., on Pearl River, 10 miles from its mouth, and 40 miles N.E. of New Orleans. It has 3 churches and a saw-mill. P. 479.

Pearl Island, Newfoundland, is in the Bay of Islands, on its W. coast.

Pearl Islands. See LOW ARCHIPELAGO.

Pearl Islands, United States of Colombia, are in the Bay of Panama, 60 miles S.E. of Panama. They consist of the islands del Rey, San José, and Pedro Gonzales, with many islets, and owe their name to their pearl-fisheries.

Pearl La‘goon′, Nicaragua, 30 miles N. of Bluefields, is an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, 25 miles in length by 12 miles in width. Off its entrance are the Pearl Keys.

Pearl River, Mississippi, rises near the N. border of Winston co., and runs southwestward to the city of Jackson. Below this place it flows nearly southward, and intersects the cos. of Lawrence and Marion. It forms the eastern boundary of Washington and St. Tammany parishes of Louisiana, and enters the Gulf of Mexico. Its length is estimated at 400 miles. In the last half of its course it traverses a level and sandy country.

Pearl River, a post-office of Rockland co., N.Y., on the New Jersey & New York Railroad, 27 miles N. of Jersey City.

Pearl River, China. See CANTON RIVER.

Pearl River, a post-office of St. Tammany parish, La., on West Pearl River, at Indian Village, 15 miles N. of Rigolet's Station.

Pearl Rock, a hamlet of Chickasaw co., Iowa, on Cedar River, and on the Illinois Central Railroad, 3 miles S. of Nashua. It has a flour-mill and an elevator.

Pearsall's, peer′sawlz, a post-village of Queens co., N.Y., in Hempstead township, on the Southern Railroad, 18 miles E. of Brooklyn, and 1 or 2 miles from the ocean. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of tinware, &c.

Pearson, peer′sọn, a post-village of Coffee co., Ga., on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 89 miles W. of Brunswick. It has a church and a newspaper office.

Pearson, Illinois and Michigan. See PIERSON.

Pearson, a post-hamlet in Jasper township, Fayette co., O., on the Columbus, Washington & Cincinnati Railroad.

Pearson's Corner, a post-office of Kent co., Del.

Pearson's Mills, a post-office of Madison co., Ala.

Pease, peez, a township of Belmont co., O. Pop. 5211. It contains Bridgeport, Martin's Ferry, &c.

Peasefort, peez′fort, post-office, Custer co., Montana.

Peaseleeville, peez′lẹ-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., N.Y., on Salmon River, about 13 miles S.W. of Plattsburg. It has an iron-forge.

Pea Vine, a mining-village of Washoe co., Nevada, 10 miles N.W. of Reno.

Pebble, peb′bẹl, a post-village of Dodge co., Neb., on Pebble Creek, 1 mile from Scribner, near Elkhorn River, and 23 miles N.N.W. of Fremont. It has a flour-mill.

Pebble, a township of Pike co., O. Pop. 1422.

Pebble Creek, Nebraska, rises in Stanton co., runs southeastward, and enters the Elkhorn River in Dodge co.

Pecan, pe-kăn′ or pe-kawn′, post-office, Delta co., Tex.

Pecan (or **Peccan**) **Bayou,** of Texas, a stream which enters the Colorado from the N.W. in Travis co.

Pecan Creek, Texas, runs southeastward through Navarro co., and enters the Trinity River in Freestone co.

Pecan Grove, a post-hamlet of Coryell co., Tex., 40 miles W.S.W. of Waco.

Pecan Point, a post-hamlet of Mississippi co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, about 36 miles above Memphis. It has 2 churches.

Pecan Point, a hamlet of Red River co., Tex., on Red River, 14 miles N. of Walker Station. Here is a steamboat-landing.

Pec‘aton′ica, or **Pek‘aton′ica,** local pron. pik-ạ-ton′ik, a post-village in Pecatonica township, Winnebago co., Ill., on a river of the same name, and on the Freeport Branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 14 miles W. of Rockford, and 14 miles E. of Freeport. It contains 5 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, a bank, a machine-shop, 2 carriage-shops, &c. P. of township, 1780.

Pecatonica River is formed by two branches which rise in Iowa co., Wis., and unite in the S. part of that state. It runs S.E. to Freeport, Ill., below which it flows E. and N.E., and enters Rock River at Rockton, Ill. It is nearly 150 miles long, including one branch.

Peccioli, pêt′cho-le, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, province and 20 miles S.E. of Pisa. Pop. of commune, 5745.

Pecetto, på-chêt′to, a village of Italy, province of Alessandria, 3 miles from Valenza. Pop. 2034.

Pecetto, or **Pecetto-Torinese,** på-chêt′to-to-re-nå′så, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 4 miles S.E. of Turin.

Pechchanoe, or **Pechtchanoe,** pêk chå-no′å, a town of Russia, in Poltava, 24 miles S.E. of Pereslavl.

Pe-Chee-Lee, pè‘chee‘lee′, **Chee-Lee,** or **Chi-Li,** chee‘lee′, the northernmost province of China, mostly between lat. 35° and 41° 30′ N. and lon. 114° and 120° E., having N. Mongolia, E. the Gulf of Pe-Chee-Lee, and on other sides the provinces of Shan-Toong, Shan-See, and Ho-Nan. Area, 58,949 square miles. Pop. 27,990,871. It is the least productive province of China proper, and owes its chief importance to containing the capital (Peking), and the great depots of rice and salt for the internal supply of the empire, and of the cattle sent into China from Mongolia. Coal of inferior quality is raised in considerable quantities. The province is divided into 11 departments. Chief cities, Peking and Yung-Ping.

Pechina, på-chee′nå, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 4 miles from Almeria, on the river Almeria. Pop. 2113.

Pechinum, a Latin name of PEKING.

Pechlarn, pêk′larn, GROSS, groce, and KLEIN, klīne, contiguous towns of Lower Austria, 19 miles W. of St. Pölten. United pop. 1364.

Pechor, på‘chor′, a considerable town of India, 24 miles S.E. of Gwalior.

Pechtchanoe, a town of Russia. See PECHCHANOE.

Peck, a post-office of Worth co., Ga.

Peck, a post-village in Elk township, Sanilac co., Mich., 14½ miles W. of Lexington. It has 3 stores, 2 grist-mills, 2 saw-mills, &c. Pop. about 200.

Peckatonica, Illinois. See PECATONICA.

Peckelsheim, pĕk'ẹls-hīme', or **Pekelsen,** pĕk'ẹl-sĕn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 50 miles S.S.E. of Minden. Pop. 1486.

Peck'ham, a village of England, co. of Surrey, forming a suburb of the metropolis, about 3 miles S.S.E. of St. Paul's, London. Pop. 42,160.

Peck'port, or **Pecks'port,** a hamlet in Eaton township, Madison co., N.Y., on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 26 miles from Utica. It has a cheese-factory.

Pecks'burg, a post-hamlet of Hendricks co., Ind., on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 22 miles W. by S. of Indianapolis. It has a church.

Peck's Run, a post-hamlet of Upshur co., W. Va., 21 miles S. by E. of Clarksburg. It has a hotel and 2 general stores. There are 2 churches near it.

Pecks'ville, a hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., 4 miles N.W. of Towner's Station.

Peckville, Lackawanna co., Pa. See BLAKELY.

Pecon'ic, a post-hamlet of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island Railroad, ¾ of a mile from Long Island Sound, and 14 miles E. of Riverhead. Pop. about 140.

Pecorara, på-ko-rå'rå, a village of Italy, 25 miles S.W. of Piacenza. Pop. of commune, 2670.

Pecos, på'kōce, a large county in the W. part of Texas, is bounded on the E. and N.E. by the Pecos River, and on the S. by the Rio Grande.

Pecos River, or **Rio Pecos,** ree'o på'kōce, rises in the Rocky Mountains, in San Miguel co., New Mexico, and runs in a S.S.E. direction through extensive arid tablelands nearly destitute of forests. It enters Texas at a point about lat. 32° N. and lon. 104° W. Below this point it runs southeastward, and enters the Rio Grande near lat. 29° 40′ N. and lon. 101° 20′ W. Length, about 800 miles.

Pecq, LE, lẹh pĕk, a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 7 miles N.N.E. of Versailles, on the Seine, and on a railway from Paris to Saint-Germain. Pop. 1601.

Pecquea Creek, Pennsylvania. See PEQUEA.

Pecs, a village of Hungary. See FÜNFKIRCHEN.

Pecska, a town of Hungary. See PETZKA.

Pecu'liar, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Mo., 6 miles S. of Raymore Station. It has 2 churches and 2 stores.

Pedara, på-då'rå, a town of Italy, 7 miles N.N.W. of Catania, on the S. slope of Mt. Etna. Pop. 3634.

Pedda Balapoor, a town of India. See BALLAPOOR.

Ped'dapoor', a town of India, presidency of Madras, 26 miles E.N.E. of Rajahmundry. It is well built, and near it are ruined fortifications. Pop. 9202.

Pedee, pe-dee' or pe'de, a post-office of Cedar co., Iowa, about 40 miles W.N.W. of Davenport.

Pedee, a township of Montgomery co., N.C. Pop. 640.

Pedee, a township of Georgetown co., S.C. Pop. 2400.

Pedee, a township of Marion co., S.C. Pop. 1113.

Pedee, a post-office of Green co., Wis.

Pedee (or **Great Pedee**) **River** rises in North Carolina, and is called the Yadkin in the first part of its course. The name Pedee is given to the part which is in South Carolina, and perhaps to all that is below the mouth of Rocky River. It enters South Carolina about 10 miles N. of Cheraw, runs in a S.S.E. direction through Marion co., receives the Little Pedee and the Waccamaw, and enters Winyaw Bay in Georgetown co. Sloops can ascend it about 120 miles. It is navigable for steamers to Gardner's Bluff. The Little Pedee rises in North Carolina, drains parts of Richmond and Robeson cos. in that state, runs southward into South Carolina, forms the W. boundary of Horry co., and enters the Pedee at the S. extremity of Marion co.

Pe'den, a post-office of Kemper co., Miss.

Pedernales, på-dẹr-nå'lĕs (or **Perdinales,** pĕr-de-nå'lĕs) **River,** Texas, rises in Gillespie co., runs eastward through Blanco co., and enters the Colorado River about 24 miles N.W. of Austin. Its length is about 110 miles.

Pederneira, på-dĕR-nå'e-rå, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 5 miles W.N.W. of Alcobaça, on the Bay of Pederneira. Pop. 3209.

Pedir, på-deer', a town of Sumatra, on its N. coast, 50 miles S.E. of Acheen.

Ped'lar Mills, a post-hamlet of Amherst co., Va., 12 miles N.W. of Burford's. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Ped'lar's Hill, a post-office of Chatham co., N.C.

Pedlar's Run, a post-office of Monongalia co., W. Va.

Pedra-Branca, på'drå-brån'kå, a town of Brazil, province and 90 miles W.N.W. of Bahia.

Pedraza, på-drå'så, a town of Venezuela, 38 miles W. of Barinas.

Pedrera, på-DRå'rå, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 58 miles E.S.E. of Seville. Pop. 1539.

Ped'ricktown, a post-village in Upper Penn's Neck township, Salem co., N.J., on the Delaware Shore Railroad, 4 miles E. of Penn's Grove, and 25 miles S.W. of Camden. It has 3 or 4 churches. Pop. about 600.

Pedro-Abad, på'DRO-å-BåD', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 20 miles from Cordova. Pop. 1891.

Pedro-Bernardo, på'DRO-bĕR-NAR'do, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles S.S.W. of Avila. Pop. 2496.

Pedroches, på-DRO'chĕs (anc. *Solia*), a town of Spain, province and 33 miles N.N.E. of Cordova. Pop. 2000.

Pedrogão Grande, på-dro-gŏwNG' grån'då, a village of Portugal, in Estremadura, 27 miles N.E. of Thomar, on the Zezere. Pop. 3261. The town of PEDROGÃO PEQUENO, på-dro-gŏwNG' på-kå'no, is on the Zezere, almost opposite to the former. Pop. 2499.

Pedro-Muñoz, på'DRO-moon-yoth', a town of Spain, province and 36 miles N.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 2600.

Pedroñeras, LAS, Spain. See LAS PEDROÑERAS.

Pedroso, på-DRO'so, a town of Spain, province and 18 miles S.W. of Logroño. Pop. 865.

Pedroso, EL, ĕl på-DRO'so, a town of Spain, province and 32 miles N.E. of Seville, with iron-works. Pop. 2641.

Peebles, pee'bẹlz, **Peeblesshire,** pee'bẹl-shir, or **Tweed'dale,** an inland county of Scotland, having N. the co. of Edinburgh, E. Selkirk, W. Lanark, and S. Dumfries. Area, 356 square miles. Much of the surface is in mountain, moor, and bog, but well wooded. The Broadlaw rises to 2741 feet in height. Principal rivers, the Tweed, with its tributaries. Large numbers of sheep and cattle are reared. Coal is raised in the N.W., and a few manufactures of woollens are carried on. Peebles, the capital, is its only town of importance. The county sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 12,330.

Peebles, a town of Scotland, capital of the above county, on the Tweed, here crossed by a good bridge, and joined by the Eddleston, 21 miles S. of Edinburgh. Peebles is the terminus of 2 railways. Pop. of town, 2631. The Eddleston divides it into an old and a new town, the latter having many substantial buildings. Peebles has a handsome parish church, remains of various ecclesiastical and other edifices, a town house, a jail, a grammar-school, and manufactures of various kinds. Here is the Chambers Institution, with a noble building, containing a library, museum, and reading-room.

Peebles, pee'bẹlz, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wis., on the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad, at Peeble's Corners Station, 4 miles E. of Fond du Lac.

Pee Dee, a post-office of Christian co., Ky.

Pee Dee, a station in Richmond co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad and the Pedee River, 5 miles W. of Rockingham.

Pee Dee, a post-office and station of Marion co., S.C., on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad and the Pedee River, 13 miles E. of Florence.

Peek's Hill, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Ala., 13 miles W. of Jacksonville.

Peeks'kill, a post-village in Cortland township, Westchester co., N.Y., on the E. bank of the Hudson River, 17 miles below Newburg, and 42 miles N. of New York, with which it is connected by the Hudson River Railroad. It is near the place where the river emerges from the Highlands, and is surrounded by beautiful scenery. It contains 15 churches, a convent, an academy, several superior schools, a national bank, a savings-bank, a blast-furnace, several iron-foundries and machine-shops, gas-works, manufactures of boilers, stoves, hollow-ware, brick-machines, &c., and printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers. The long panorama presented to the tourist between Peekskill and Newburg is the most magnificent and picturesque part of the scenery of the Hudson. Peekskill is connected with Caldwell's Landing, on the W. bank, by a steam ferry. It is supplied with good water from a reservoir or source which is 350 feet higher than the village. Pop. in 1870, 6560; in 1879, 8000.

Peeks'ville, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ga., 20 miles N.N.E. of Griffin. It has a church and an eclectic school.

Peel, a seaport town of the Isle of Man, on an inlet on its W. coast, 10 miles N.W. of Douglas. Pop. 3513, mostly employed in fisheries. It has a harbor, and on a rocky islet are remains of a fine feudal castle and ruins of a cathedral and an episcopal palace.

Peel, pail, an extensive marsh in the E. part of the Netherlands, in North Brabant and Limburg, occupying about 60 square miles, between the Meuse and the Aa.

Peel, a maritime town of West Australia, 30 miles S. of the mouth of Swan River, and at the entrance of Peel Inlet, a lagoon 20 miles in length from N. to S.

Peel, a county of Ontario, borders upon the N.W. shore of Lake Ontario. It is watered by the Humber River, and is traversed by the Grand Trunk, Great Western, Toronto, Grey & Bruce, and Credit Valley Railways. Capital, Brampton. Area, 269 square miles. Pop. 16,369.

Peel′ed Chest′nut, a post-office of White co., Tenn.

Peel Island, the largest of the Bonin Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, with Fitton Bay, a considerable inlet, at its S.E. extremity. Lat. 27° 2′ N.; lon. 142° 10′ E.

Peel River, New South Wales, called **Namoi,** or **Nammoy,** in its lower course, rises near lat. 31° 40′ S., lon. 151° 15′ E., flows mostly N.N.W., and, after a course of 600 miles, reaches the Darling River.

Peel River, British North America, rises in lat. 64° N., lon. 129° W., flows mostly N.W. in the E. valleys of the Rocky Mountains, and joins the Mackenzie at the commencement of its delta. It has here also a branch connecting it with Rat River. Gneiss, syenite, limestone, and sandstone are the chief formations in the country through which it flows. Alum and lignitic coal are met with on its banks, and many furs are brought by the Indians from the region around it.

Peel Tree, a post-hamlet of Barbour co., W. Va., 16 miles S. by E. of Clarksburg. It has a church and a mill.

Peene, pȧ′nẹh, a navigable river of North Germany, rises in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, enters a lake connected with the Stettiner-Haff in Prussia, and thence flows N. into the Baltic, after a course of 90 miles. Affluents, the Tollen and Trebel.

Peenemünde, pȧ′nẹh-mün′dẹh, a village of Prussia, in Pomerania, at the mouth of the Peene, 6 miles N. of Wolgast. Pop. 614.

Pee Pee, a township of Pike co., O. Pop. 2320. It contains Waverly. See also Buchanan.

Peeples, pee′pẹlz, a township of Beaufort co., S.C. Pop. 1400.

Peer, pȧʀ, a town of Belgium, in Limbourg, 14 miles N.N.E. of Hasselt. Pop. 1460.

Peer Punjab, peer pŭn-jȧb′, a town of Sinde, 48 miles N. of Sehwan, and 3 miles W. of the Indus.

Peers, a post-office of Goochland co., Va.

Pee′rysville, a small post-village, capital of McDowell co., W. Va., 60 miles N. of Saltville, Va. It has a church. Coal is found near this place.

Pee Wee Park, a post-village of Daviess co., Ky., 5 miles E. of Owensborough. It has a church, a grist-mill, an academy, a saw-mill, &c. See also Pewee Valley.

Pef′ferlaw, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 10 miles W.S.W. of Cannington. It contains 2 stores, a tannery, and saw-, grist-, and carding-mills. Pop. 100.

Pegalajar, or **Pegalaxar,** pȧ-gȧ-lȧ-ʜᴀʀ′, a town of Spain, province and 9 miles S.E. of Jaen. Pop. 3029.

Peg′asus, or **Port Pegasus,** a port on the S. side of Stewart Island, New Zealand, 7 miles in length, and well sheltered, but for the most part too deep for anchorage.

Pegasus Bay, on the E. side of South Island, New Zealand, N. of Banks Peninsula, measures 40 miles from N. to S., and 15 miles from E. to W.

Pegau, pȧ′gŏw, a town of Saxony, 14 miles S.S.W. of Leipsic, on the White Elster. It has manufactures of leather, cigars, &c. Pop. 4443.

Pegnitz, pĕg′nits, a river of Bavaria, flows S. and W., and joins the Rednitz at Fürth to form the Regnitz. Total course, 60 miles.

Pegnitz, a walled town of Bavaria, on the Pegnitz, near its source, 13 miles S.S.W. of Baireuth. Pop. 2281.

Pego, pȧ′gō, a town of Spain, province and 38 miles N.E. of Alicante. Pop. 5847. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and basket-work. The neighborhood is irrigated and highly productive.

Pe′gram's Station, a post-office of Cheatham co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 20 miles W. of Nashville.

Pegu, pe-goo′ (Fr. *Pégou,* pȧ`goo′), a division of British Burmah, comprising 7 districts, and including all of the country except Aracan and Tenasserim. Area, 26,979 square miles. Capital, Rangoon. Pop. 1,662,058. The Peguans proper, also called Mon, or Talaing, speak a peculiar language, but are no longer the dominant race.—Adj and inhab. Peguan, pe-goo′ạn.

Pegu, pe-goo′ (called **Bagoo,** bȧ-goo′, by the natives), a town of British Burmah, on the Pegoo River, a tributary of the Irrawaddy, at its delta, 58 miles N.E. of Rangoon. Lat. 17° 40′ N.; lon. 96° 20′ E. It is said to have had formerly 150,000 inhabitants, but it has been greatly reduced. Among its buildings may be mentioned the temple of Shoe-madoo, raised upon two successive terraces; the lower, 1390 feet square, consists of an eight-sided pagoda, each side 162 feet in length, and tapering to 360 feet in height, surrounded by spires, ornaments, and bells. Pegu has several other temples, now mostly in ruins; and nearly all the site of the ancient city is under water. Pop. 4161.

Peichaouer, India. See Peshawer.

Pei-Ho, pȧ`hō′ ("white river"), called also the **North River,** in China, province of Pe-Chee-Lee, rises near the Great Wall, flows S.E., passing E. of Peking, 70 miles S. of which it receives several tributaries, and enters the Gulf of Pe-Chee-Lee in lat. 38° 33′ N. It is navigable for boats for 20 miles from Peking.

Peilau, pī′lōw, a town of Prussian Silesia, 33 miles S.S.W. of Breslau. It has manufactures of cotton and linen goods. Pop. 7454.

Peine, pī′nẹh, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 17 miles N.E. of Hildesheim, on the railway to Brunswick. Pop. 4994. It has manufactures of linen fabrics and tobacco.

Peint, pānt, a native state of India, between lat. 20° and 20° 27′ N. and about lon. 72° E. Area, 960 square miles. Pop. 47,033.

Peipus (or **Peipous**) **Lake.** See Lake Peipus.

Peirce City, Missouri. See Pierce City.

Peiro, pā′ro, a post-office of Woodbury co., Iowa.

Peisern, pī′zẹrn, or **Pyzdry,** piz′dree, a town of Poland, 34 miles N.N.W. of Kalisz. Pop. 3105.

Peisey, a commune of France. See Pesei.

Peishore, India. See Peshawer.

Peiskretscham, pis′krẹt-shȧm`, or **Piscowice,** pis`ko-veet′sȧ, a town of Prussian Silesia, 38 miles S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 3858. It has manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, and potteries.

Peitz, or **Peiz,** pīts, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 35 miles S. of Frankfort. It has iron-works, and manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 4136.

Peize, pī′zẹh, a village of the Netherlands, in Drenthe, 11 miles N. by W. of Assen. Pop. of commune, 1381.

Pekalongan, pȧ-kȧ-lon-gȧn′, a town of Java, in a district of its own name, on the N. side of the island, lat. 6° 55′ S., lon. 109° 40′ E., on a river of the same name. Pop. of the residency, 505,204.

Pekatonica, Illinois. See Pecatonica River.

Pekel-Aa, pȧ′kẹl-ȧ̤, or **Pekela,** pȧ′kẹh-lȧ, Nieuwe, nyü`vẹh, and Oude, ŏw′dẹh, two contiguous villages of the Netherlands, 21 miles S.E. of Groningen, on the Aa. Pop. of Nieuwe Pekel-Aa, 5118; of Oude Pekel-Aa, 4593.

Pekelsen, a town of Prussia. See Peckelsheim.

Pekin, a city of China. See Peking.

Pe′kin, a city and the capital of Tazewell co., Ill., situated on the left or S.E. bank of the Illinois River, 10 miles below Peoria, 163 miles S.W. of Chicago, and about 56 miles N. of Springfield. It is on the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad, the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, and the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, and is the terminus of a branch of the Wabash Railroad, which connects it with Decatur. It contains a court-house, a high school, 2 national banks, 9 churches, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 3 weekly newspapers. It has steam mills, distilleries, and manufactories of farming-implements, carriages, &c. Large quantities of grain and other products are shipped here by steamboat or railroad. Pop. in 1870, 5696; present pop. 9000.

Pekin, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ind., on a branch of Blue River, and on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 23 miles N.N.W. of New Albany.

Pekin, a hamlet of Jessamine co., Ky., near the Kentucky River, about 20 miles S.W. of Lexington.

Pekin, a post-village of Alleghany co., Md., on the Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Piedmont. It has 2 churches and a coal-mine.

Pekin, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., on the "Mountain Ridge," 10 miles W. of Lockport, and 2 miles N. of the Rochester & Niagara Falls Railroad. Its site commands a fine view of Lake Ontario. It has 2 churches, 4 stores, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 275.

Pekin, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., N.C., 20 miles N. by W. of Rockingham. It has 2 churches.

Pekin, a post-hamlet in Clear Creek township, Warren co., O., 6 miles W. of Corwin Station, which is 50 miles N.E. of Cincinnati.

Pekin, a hamlet of Jefferson co., Pa., about 42 miles E.S.E. of Oil City.

Pekin, a post-office of Putnam co., Tenn.

Pekin, a post-office of Cowlitz co., Washington.

Pe`king′,** or **Pe`kin′ (*i.e.,* in Chinese, "the northern capital;" Fr. *Péking,* or *Pékin,* pȧ`kȧɴɢ′; Port. *Pequim,* pȧ-keeɴɢ′; Sp. *Pequin,* pȧ-keen′; L. *Pechi′num* or *Pequi′-*

num), the capital city of China, and modern metropolis of the Chinese Empire, capital of the province of Pe-Chee-Lee, in a sandy plain, between the Pei-Ho and its affluent the Hoen-Ho, 100 miles N.W. of the mouth of the former river in the Yellow Sea, and 50 miles S. of the Great Wall of China. Lat. of imperial observatory, 39° 54′ 13″ N.; lon. 116° 28′ 54″ E. Mean annual temperature, 54.8° Fahr.; winter, 26.7°; summer, 81.1°. The population has been estimated (probably much too highly) at 2,000,000. It consists of two contiguous cities, each separately encircled by lofty walls, which together are entered by 16 gates. The entire circuit is reckoned at 25 miles. The wall is 30 feet high, and 25 feet thick at the base, diminishing to 12 feet at the top. It is faced nearly throughout with large bricks, laid in a mortar of lime and clay, which in time becomes almost as durable as stone. Square towers, projecting 50 feet from the outer side of the walls, occur at intervals of about 60 yards, and the whole is surrounded by a ditch. Much of the enclosed space is occupied by gardens and enclosures, the houses seldom being more than one story in height. The S. or Chinese city, the seat of commerce and the residence of the majority of the population, is intersected throughout by four wide and regular thoroughfares, which abound with shops of all descriptions and are continually filled with a motley crowd. At the points where these streets meet each other are large arches, but except these, and a temple to the god of agriculture, there would seem to be no edifices in this quarter deserving notice. The houses are of brick, with red-tiled roofs, and the city is unpaved and undrained. The Northern, Tartar, or imperial city consists of three separate enclosures. The outer of these, formerly appropriated to the Tartar garrison, is now mostly occupied by Chinese traders; it, however, contains five of the supreme tribunals of the empire. The second enclosure (Hwang-Ching, "the august city") is 6 miles in circuit, and entered by 4 large and several smaller gates. In it are extensive public granaries, a military arsenal and seminary, the college and buildings of the Russian embassy, an astronomical and a magnetic observatory, the great temples of Ancestors and of Peace, the latter having attached to it an institution for Boodhist lamas; the national college of China, and the residences of the great dignitaries of the empire. The inner enclosure, or "forbidden city," with walls 2 miles in circumference, faced with yellow tiles, and surrounded by a moat faced with masonry, is appropriated to the public and private palaces of the emperor and empress, and has a magnificent temple of the imperial ancestors, pavilions, gardens, a lake, and an artificial mountain. Outside of both cities are open suburbs which present all the evidences of an industrious people intent on the pursuit of gain, mercantile bustle pervading every quarter. Peking has religious edifices appropriated to many forms of religion, the principle of toleration being here carried to the utmost extent. Among these are a Greek church and convent, Roman Catholic chapel, Islam mosques, Boodhist temples, and temples dedicated to Confucius (Koong-Foo-Tseu) and other deified mortals. In the national college, Han-lin-yuen, above mentioned, all Chinese learning and literature are concentrated, and it has professors of Manchoo and Russian. All religions, though some of them are proscribed, share the honor of being sanctioned within its precincts. Among the other learned and scientific institutions of note are the medical college and the astronomical board. About 10 miles W.N.W. of the city is an imperial park, covering at least 12 square miles, and containing 30 palaces of the emperor and great officers of the state. It was formerly a lovely spot, but was utterly demolished by the allies in 1860. Peking has a large printing and bookselling trade, and manufactories of colored glass, idols, and other articles, but its inhabitants chiefly depend for subsistence on employment connected with the court. On October 30, 1860, it was taken by the allied British and French, since which date ministers of these two nations have been resident there, and subsequently American, German, and Russian legations have been established. The Pei-Ho is navigable for boats to within 20 miles of Peking, and communicates with the Grand Canal, by which most of the provisions for the supply of the city are conveyed. The principal part of the provisions required comes from the S. provinces, or from the N. part of Pe-Chee-Lee, the adjacent plain producing but a small amount of the food demanded. A considerable portion of the taxes levied upon the productions of the whole empire is paid in kind, and is here stored up; the amount of the rice alone in these granaries at one time of the year is enormous. Peking is regarded by the Chinese as one of their most ancient cities, but it was not made the capital of the country until its conquest by the Mongols, about 1282.

Pekini, på-kee′nee, a town of Turkey, in Albania, on the S. bank of the Scombi, near its mouth in the Adriatic Sea, 23 miles N.N.W. of Berat.

Pe′kin Junc′tion, a station of Tazewell co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, at its junction with the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, 13 miles E. of Peoria, and 5 miles W. of Eureka.

Pe′ko, a station in Elko co., Nevada, on the Central Pacific Railroad, 20 miles N.E. of Elko.

Pelago, på′lå-go, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, province and 13 miles E. of Florence. Pop. 9231, who manufacture woollen fabrics. In this commune is Vallombrosa, formerly the richest convent in Tuscany.

Pelagosa, på-lå-go′så, an island in the Adriatic, midway between the promontory of Gargano and Dalmatia.

Pel′ahat′chee Depot, a post-village of Rankin co., Miss., on the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad, 25 miles E. of Jackson. It has a church and a school.

Pelasgicus Sinus, Ægean Sea. See GULF OF VOLO.

Pelestrina, på-lês-tree′nå, or **Palestrina,** på-lês-tree′nå, an island and town of Italy, government of Venice, the island extending along the shore of the Adriatic 7½ miles, and having at its S. end the town of Pelestrina, 10 miles S. of Venice, with 4000 inhabitants.

Pel′etier's Mills, a post-office of Carteret co., N.C.

Pelew′ Islands, a group in the W. of Micronesia. Lat. 7° to 9° N.; lon. 130° to 136° E. They are about 20 in number, and are completely encircled by reefs. See also PELLEW ISLANDS.

Pelham, pel′am, a post-office of Shelby co., Ala., on the South & North Railroad, 18 miles S. of Birmingham.

Pelham, a post-village of Mitchell co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 34 miles S. of Albany. It has a church, and manufactures of naval stores and lime.

Pelham, a post-hamlet and township of Hampshire co., Mass., 22 miles N.N.E. of Springfield. It has a church, a granite-quarry, and mineral springs. Pop. of township, 633.

Pelham, a post-village in Pelham township, Hillsborough co., N.H., on Beaver River, about 8 miles S.E. of Nashua, and 7 miles N. of Lowell, Mass. It has 1 or 2 churches and manufactures of lumber. The township has granite-quarries and a pop. of 861.

Pelham, or **Pelhamville,** a post-village in Pelham township, Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York & New Haven Railroad, 15 miles N.E. of New York. It has a church. Its post-office is Pelham Station. The township borders on Long Island Sound, and contains a number of elegant country-seats. Its surface is hilly or undulating. Pop. of the township, 1540.

Pelham, a post-village and township of Caswell co., N.C., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Danville, Va. It has a church. Pop. of township, 1560.

Pelham, a post-office of Grundy co., Tenn.

Pelham Ma′nor, a beautiful village of Westchester co., N.Y., on Long Island Sound, and on the Harlem River Branch of the New York & New Haven Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of New York. It contains a church, a chapel called Huguenot Memorial, and many elegant villas.

Pelham Station, New York. See PELHAM.

Pelican, pel′ẹ-kạn, a township of Otter Tail co., Minn. Pop. 306.

Pelican (pel′ẹ-kạn) **Island,** an island on the N.E. coast of Australia, in Princess Charlotte Bay. Lat. 13° 50′ S.; lon. 143° 42′ E.

Pelican Lake, a post-office of Otter Tail co., Minn., on Pelican Lake, about 44 miles E.S.E. of Moorhead.

Pelican Rapids, a post-office of Otter Tail co., Minn., on Pelican River.

Pelican River, Minnesota, rises in Otter Tail co., runs southward, and enters the Red River of the North about 3 miles W. of Fergus Falls. It is the outlet of Pelican Lake and several other small lakes.

Peling, på′ling′, an island off the E. coast of Celebes. Length, 50 miles; breadth, 20 miles.

Peling, an island of the Yellow Sea, off the W. coast of Corea. Lat. 13° 5′ N.; lon. 125° E.

Pe-Ling Mountains, a range in the N.W. of China proper, S. of the Upper Hoang-Ho Valley.

Pelion, Mount, Thessaly. See ZAGORA.

Pélissanne, på′lee′sånn′, a market-town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 15 miles W.N.W. of Aix. Pop. 1922.

Pella, pêl′lå, a ruined town of Macedonia, the birthplace of Alexander the Great. Its remains are traceable 6 miles S.E. of Yenidje.

Pel′la, a post-office of Boulder co., Col.

Pella, a township of Ford co., Ill. Pop. 552.

Pella, a post-town in Lake Prairie township, Marion co., Iowa, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, 15 miles W.N.W. of Oskaloosa, and 47 miles E.S.E. of Des Moines. Pella contains the Central University of Iowa (Baptist), which was organized in 1854, 9 churches, a graded school, a national bank, 1 other bank, a foundry, and 3 newspaper offices. It was settled by the Dutch. Pop., including the adjacent villages of South Pella and Southeast Pella, 2536.

Pella, a post-office of Wise co., Tex.

Pella, a post-hamlet in Pella township, Shawano co., Wis., about 40 miles N.N.W. of Appleton. The township is drained by the Embarras River, and has a pop. of 466.

Pellegrino, pĕl-lâ-gree′no, a town of Italy, 22 miles S.W. of Parma. Pop. of commune, 4881.

Pellegrue, pĕl‵lẹh-grü′, a town of France, in Gironde, 32 miles E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1707.

Pellerin, LE, a town of France. See LE PELLERIN.

Pel′lew Islands (SIR EDWARD), a group of Australia, near the S.W. coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria. The largest are named West Island, Southwest Island, North Island, Centre, and Vanderlin Island. Lat. 15° 30′ S.; lon. 137° 2′ E. See also PELEW ISLANDS.

Pellonia, Massac co., Ill. See BROOKLYN.

Pells′ville, a post-hamlet of Vermilion co., Ill., on the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, 9 miles E. of Paxton. It has a church.

Pell′ville, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ky., 19 miles N.E. of Owensborough. It has a church, a hotel, 2 stores, and 4 tobacco-warehouses. Coal abounds here.

Pellworm, an island of Prussia. See PELWORM.

Peloponnesus, Greece. See MOREA.

Pelorum Promontorium. See CAPE FARO.

Pelo′rus Sound, an inlet of South Island, New Zealand, on the S. side of Cook Strait. It extends inland 25 miles, with many branches, and excellent harbors.

Pelotas, pâ-lo′tâs, or **São Francisco de Paula,** sŏwɴᴳ frân-sees′ko dâ pŏw′lâ, a town of Brazil, in Rio Grande do Sul, 20 miles N.W. of Rio Grande. Pop. 2419.

Pelouse River, Idaho. See PALOUSE RIVER.

Pelso, the ancient name of BALATONY LAKE.

Pel′ton, a station in Polk co., Iowa, on the Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, 14 miles N. of Des Moines.

Pelton's Corners, Ontario. See SOUTH GOWER.

Pelu′siac Branch, an ancient arm of the Nile, at its delta, entered the sea at Pelusium (near the modern village of Tineh), after a N.E. course of 120 miles. It is now nearly or quite filled up.

Pelu′sium, a city of ancient Egypt, at the Pelusiac mouth (anc. *Ostium Pelusiacum*) of the Nile. Its remains consist of "mounds and a few broken columns," near the Mediterranean coast, E. of Lake Menzaleh.

Pel′vereh (anc. *Perre?*), a village of Asiatic Turkey, 45 miles S.W. of Malateeyeh. It is still, as in antiquity, a point of union of several great roads from Asia Minor, Syria, and the Euphrates.

Pelvoux, pĕl‵voo′, a mountain of France, between the departments of Hautes-Alpes and Isère; lat. 44° 53′ 56″ N., lon. 6° 24′ 16″ E.; height, 13,442 feet.

Pelworm, or **Pellworm,** pĕl′wŏrm, an island of Prussia, in Sleswick, in the North Sea, 5 miles N.W. of Nordstrand. Area, 15 square miles. Pop. 2224.

Pemadum′cook, a lake of very irregular shape, in the E. part of Piscataquis co., Me. It is traversed by the Penobscot River below Chesuncook Lake.

Pemaquid′, a post-village in Bristol township, Lincoln co., Me., near the sea, and about 18 miles E. of Bath. It has 2 churches. An English colony was planted on Pemaquid Point, near this village, about 1630.

Pemba, pĕm′ba̤, or **Huthera,** hoo′tâ-râ‵, an island off the E. coast of Africa, in the Zanzibar dominions, 30 miles N. of the island of Zanzibar. Lat. of E. point, 4° 54′ S.; lon. 39° 53′ E. Length, 35 miles.

Pemba, a country, river, and town of Congo, in West Africa. Lat. of town, 5° S.; lon. 14° 30′ E.

Pem′berton, a post-hamlet of Dade co., Mo., about 34 miles W.N.W. of Springfield. It has a church and a mill.

Pemberton, a post-borough in Pemberton township, Burlington co., N.J., on Rancocas Creek, and on the Camden & Amboy and New Jersey Southern Railroads, 25 miles E. by N. of Camden, 6 miles E. of Mount Holly, and 22 miles S. by E. of Trenton. It has 3 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. 797; of township, 2743.

Pemberton, a post-village in Perry township, Shelby co., O., on the railroad which connects Bellefontaine with Sidney, 7 miles E. of Sidney. It has 2 churches and the Pemberton Academy. Pop. 157.

Pemberton, a post-hamlet of Goochland co., Va., on the James River, 46 miles above Richmond. It has a mill.

Pemberton Ferry, post-office, Hernando co., Fla.

Pem′berville, a post-village of Wood co., O., on the Portage River, and on the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, 18 miles S. of Toledo. It has 2 churches, 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, a newspaper office, and 2 planing-mills.

Pembina, pem′bee-na̤, a county in the N.E. part of Dakota, borders on Minnesota. It is bounded on the E. by the Red River of the North, and also drained by the Pembina River. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. Wheat, barley, Indian corn, and live-stock are the staple products. Capital, Pembina.

Pembina, a county of Minnesota, borders on Dakota. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Lake of the Woods, and on the W. by the Red River of the North. The valley of the Red River is level and fertile. Pop. in 1875, 202.

Pembina, a post-village, capital of Pembina co., Dakota, on the Red River of the North, at the mouth of the Pembina River. Lat. 49° N.; lon. 97° 5′ W.

Pembina, Manitoba. See WEST LYNNE.

Pembina Lake is in the N. part of Dakota, about 3 miles from the southern boundary of British America. Length, about 14 miles. Its outlet is the Pembina River.

Pembina River issues from Pembina Lake, runs eastward, touching at several points the northern boundary of Dakota, and enters the Red River of the North at the N.W. extremity of Minnesota.

Pem′bridge, a town of England, co. of Hereford, on the Arrow, 4 miles N.N.W. of Weobley. Pop. 1535.

Pembroke, pĕm′brŏŏk, or **Pembrokeshire,** pĕm′-brŏŏk-shịr, a maritime county and the westernmost of South Wales, having W. and N. the Irish Sea, and S. the Bristol Channel. Area, estimated at 615 square miles. Pop. in 1871, 91,998. Surface in the N.E. mountainous; elsewhere undulating. Coast-line bold and deeply indented. Chief bays, Newport, St. Bride's, and Milford Haven. Principal river, the Teify. The soil is generally fertile. The principal crops are wheat, barley, and oats. Butter, cheese, and a fine breed of black cattle are extensively exported. Anthracite coal, lime, slate, and marl are plentiful. Lead ore is also found. The fisheries are valuable. Chief towns, Haverford West, St. David's, Pembroke, and Tenby. The county, exclusive of the borough, sends one member to the House of Commons.

Pembroke, a seaport town of Wales, co. of Pembroke, on a creek of Milford Haven, 210 miles W. of London. Pop. 15,450. The town was formerly enclosed by walls, a part of which still remains. On a rocky eminence in the vicinity stand the remains of a castle of unusual strength and grandeur, founded in the eleventh century and dismantled in 1649. Pembroke is accessible by vessels of 200 tons; but the shipping-trade is mostly carried on 1 mile N.W., at Pater, where is its dock-yard. The borough unites with Tenby, Milford, and Wiston in sending one member to the House of Commons.

Pem′broke, a post-office of Kankakee co., Ill., 6 miles N.E. of Saint Anne.

Pembroke, a post-village of Christian co., Ky., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Hopkinsville. It contains an academy, 2 churches, a tobacco-factory, 5 stores, and a nursery. Pop. 278.

Pembroke, a post-village in Pembroke township, Washington co., Me., about 20 miles S. by E. of Calais, and 10 miles N.W. of Eastport. It contains 3 churches, a high school, a savings-bank, and the works of the Pembroke Iron Company, who manufacture iron and nails. The township borders on an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. of the township, 2551.

Pembroke, a post-township and hamlet of Plymouth co., Mass., about 25 miles S.S.E. of Boston. It has a town hall, a high school, and 3 churches. Pop. 1399.

Pembroke, a post-village in Pembroke township, Merrimack co., N.H., on the Merrimac River, near the mouth of the Suncook, 5 or 6 miles S.S.E. of Concord. It has an academy and a church. The township is intersected by the Concord Railroad, and contains part of a larger village, named Suncook. Pop. of the township, 2518.

Pembroke, or **Rich′ville,** a post-village in Pembroke township, Genesee co., N.Y., on the Tonawanda & Batavia Railroad, at Richville Station, 45 miles W.S.W. of Rochester. It has 1 or 2 churches, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, &c. Here is Pembroke Post-Office. The township is intersected by the New York Central Railroad. Pop. 2856.

Pembroke, a post-office of Giles co., Va., 112 miles W. by S. of Lynchburg.

Pembroke, a town of Ontario, capital of the co. of

Renfrew, on Allumette Lake, an expansion of the Ottawa River, 15 miles N.W. of Renfrew. It contains, besides the county buildings, 3 branch banks, several stores, hotels, and churches, a foundry, axe-factory, saw-, grist-, and woollen-mills, and a newspaper office. The Muskrat River, which flows through the town, affords water-power. Pop. 1508.

Pembroke Dock, South Wales. See PATER.

Pembrokeshire, Wales. See PEMBROKE.

Pêmes, a town of France. See PESMES.

Pemghan, or **Pamghan.** See PUGHMAN.

Pemidji Lake, Minnesota. See TRAVERSE LAKE.

Pemigewasset, pem`e-je-wŏs'sit, a river of New Hampshire, rises among the White Mountains in Grafton co., runs S. to Plymouth, and a few miles below this place unites with the Winnepesaukee to form the Merrimac River.

Pem'iscot, a lake near the S.E. extremity of Missouri, lies in the S. part of Pemiscot co., scarcely 2 miles from the Mississippi River, from which it probably receives supplies during high water. It communicates with Whitewater River by a short outlet. Length, about 18 miles; greatest breadth, 5 or 6 miles.

Pemiscot, the most southeastern county of Missouri, borders on Arkansas. Area, about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River. The surface is level, and mostly occupied with forests and swamps, in which the cypress abounds. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn and pork are the staple products. Capital, Gayoso. Valuation of real and personal estate, $850,000. Pop. in 1870, 2059, of whom 2042 were Americans.

Pemiscot, a township of Pemiscot co., Mo. Pop. 226.

Pemmaquid, Maine. See PEMAQUID.

Pempelfort, pĕm'pel-fort`, a northern suburb of Dusseldorf, Prussia, with a palace called Jägerhof. Pop. 4000.

Pemuco, på-moo'ko, a village of Chili, state of Nuble, 35 miles S. by E. of Chillan. Pop. 881.

Pen, pĕn, or **Peno,** på'no, a lake of Russia, government of Tver, S.W. of Ostashkov, forming the source of the Volga. Length, from N. to S., about 15 miles.

Penacova, på-nå-ko'vå, a village of Portugal, in Douro, 10 miles N.N.E. of Coimbra, on the Mondego. Pop. 2728.

Penafiel, på-nå-fe-ĕl', or **Arrifana de Sousa,** ar-re-få'nå då sô'så, a town of Portugal, province of Minho, on the Tamego, 19 miles E.N.E. of Oporto. Pop. 4015.

Peñafiel, pĕn-yå-fe-ĕl', a town of Spain, province and 29 miles E.S.E. of Valladolid, near the confluence of the Douro and Duraton. Pop. 3467. It has manufactures of coarse worsted stuffs and leather.

Peñaflor, pĕn-yå-flōr', a town of Spain, 42 miles E.N.E. of Seville, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 2223.

Peñalsordo, pĕn-yål-sor'do, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province of Badajos. Pop. 2270.

Penalva d'Alva, på-nål'vå dål'vå, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 20 miles E.N.E. of Coimbra. Pop. 1437.

Penamacor, på-nå-må-kor', a town of Portugal, in Beira, 28 miles N.E. of Castello Branco. It is walled, and defended by a strong castle. Pop. 2357.

Pe`nang', Pin`nang', or **Prince of Wales' Island** (native, *Poo`lo-Pin`nang'*, or "Areca Island," from the abundance of the areca-tree on it), a British settlement in the Strait of Malacca, and forming one of the "Straits Settlements." It consists of an island situated in about lat. 5° N. and lon. 100° E., off the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a channel from 2 to 5 miles across. Length, 16 miles; breadth, 11 miles. Area, 160 square miles. The surface is densely wooded and highly picturesque. It is mountainous in the N., elsewhere level or undulating. The climate is healthy. Temperature, from 76° to 90° Fahr. The island is well adapted to raising spices, which are exported. Cocoa-nuts, areca, gambier, rice, indigo, cotton, tobacco, coffee, sugar, betel, and ginger are the other principal products, and tin is found at the base of the mountains. Its trading connections are chiefly with the E. coast of Sumatra, Java, the ports of the Tenasserim provinces, the islands and W. side of the Malay Peninsula, and Singapore. Penang is also the depot for the tin wrought at Junk-Ceylon and places in the Malay Peninsula. The capital of the island is George Town (itself often called Penang), which has an excellent harbor, an arsenal, good barracks, and civil and convict hospitals. Pop. of island in 1871, 61,797, mostly Malays and Chinese.

Penantipode Island, Pacific. See ANTIPODES.

Peñaranda de Bracamonte, pĕn-yå-rån'då då brå-kå-mon'tå, a town of Spain, province and 27 miles S.E. of Salamanca. Pop. 4247. It has manufactures of woollen fabrics, hats, tape, cord, morocco, and shoes.

Peñaranda de Duero, pĕn-yå-rån'då då doo-å'ro, a town of Spain, province and 40 miles S.S.E. of Burgos.

Pen Argyl, ar'jil, a post-office of Northampton co., Pa.

Peñaroya, pĕn-yå-ro'yå, a village of Spain, province of Aragon, 48 miles from Teruel. Pop. 1662.

Peñasco, pĕn-yås'ko, a post-office of Taos co., New Mexico.

Peñas de San Pedro, pĕn'yås då sån på'dro, a town of Spain, 12 miles S.S.W. of Albacete. Pop. 1962.

Penawa'wa, post-office, Whitman co., Washington.

Pen'bualt, a hamlet of Wales, co. of Brecon, 8 miles W.S.W. of Builth. Pop. 589.

Penca'der, hundred, New Castle co., Del. Pop. 2254.

Penchant, pĕn`shånt', a bayou of Louisiana, flows N.W. from Terre Bonne parish into Bayou Chene.

Pen'co, a town of Chili, on the Bay of Concepcion, a few miles N.E. of the town of Concepcion. Pop. 1213. Here the town of Concepcion once stood.

Penco'ed, a hamlet of Wales, 4 miles E.N.E. of Bridgend. Pop. 623.

Pen`coyd', a hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., in Lower Merion township, on the Reading Railroad, and on the Schuylkill, opposite Wissahickon Station, Philadelphia. Here are the Pencoyd Iron-Works, consisting of 2 rolling-mills and a forge, which employ about 500 men. They manufacture car-axles, bar iron, &c.

Pencun, pĕn'koon, a town of Prussia, government and 16 miles S.W. of Stettin. Pop. 2019.

Pendar'vis, post-office, Wayne co., Ga., on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 30 miles N.N.W. of Brunswick.

Pend d'Oreille, Idaho. See PEND OREILLE.

Pen'dell, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Kansas, about 14 miles E.N.E. of Wichita.

Penden'nis Castle, England, in Cornwall, on the S. side of the entrance of Falmouth Harbor, on a height 300 feet above the sea. It was founded by Henry VIII.

Pen'der, a county in the E. part of North Carolina, is drained by the Northeast Cape Fear River. The surface is nearly level, and is partly covered by pine forests. The soil is mostly sandy, and produces Indian corn, cotton, &c. It is intersected by the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad. Capital, South Washington. This county was formed after 1870, out of part of New Hanover co.

Pender'ry, a hamlet of Wales, 4 miles N.N.W. of Swansea. Pop. 1767.

Pendjsheher, pĕnj`shĕh'h'r, or **Punisheer,** pŭn-e-shair', a river of Afghanistan, descends from the S. side of the Hindoo-Koosh, and, after a course of about 130 miles, joins the Cabool River on the left.

Pen'dle-Hill, England, co. of Lancaster, 2 miles from Clitheroe. Height above the sea, 1800 feet.

Pen'dleton, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 2 miles W.N.W. of Manchester. It is a suburb of Salford, and has collieries and manufactures of cotton and silk. Pop. 25,489.

Pen'dleton, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Ohio River, and intersected by the Licking River. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the ash, beech, black walnut, maple, oak, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, wheat, cattle, lumber, and pork are the staple products. The rock found next to the surface is Trenton or blue limestone. This county is intersected by the Kentucky Central Railroad. Capital, Falmouth. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,980,342. Pop. in 1870, 14,030, of whom 13,214 were Americans.

Pendleton, a county in the E. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is intersected by the South Branch of the Potomac River, and by the North and South Forks of the same Branch. It is bounded N.W. by the main chain of the Alleghany Mountains. The surface is also diversified by another ridge, called Jackson's Mountain, and is partly covered with forests of the oak, sugar-maple, hickory, and other trees. Maize, cattle, wheat, and hay are the staple products. Capital, Franklin. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,099,950. Pop. in 1870, 6455, of whom 6449 were Americans.

Pendleton, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Ark., on the Arkansas River, about 40 miles E.S.E. of Pine Bluff. It has 2 churches, 2 schools, and a steamboat-landing.

Pendleton, a post-village in Fall Creek township, Madison co., Ind., on Fall Creek, and on the railroad which connects Indianapolis with Anderson, 28 miles E.N.E. of the former. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, an academy, manufactures of flour and lumber, and a quarry of good limestone. Pop. 675.

Pendleton, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ky., on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, 33 miles N.E. of Louisville.

Pendleton, township, St. François co., Mo. Pop. 861.

Pendleton, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 64 miles W. by N. of St. Louis. It has a church and 2 stores.

Pendleton, a post-village in Pendleton township, Niagara co., N.Y., on Tonnawanda Creek and the Erie Canal, about 18 miles N.N.E. of Buffalo. Pop. 214. The township is intersected by the Lockport & Buffalo Railroad. Pop. of the township, 1675.

Pendleton, a station in Hamilton co., O., on the Little Miami Railroad, 3 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It is near South Pendleton Post-Office.

Pendleton, a post-village in Riley township, Putnam co., O., about 18 miles N.N.E. of Lima. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. 145.

Pendleton, a post-village, capital of Umatilla co., Oregon, near the Blue Mountains, and about 300 miles E. of Salem. It has a newspaper office, a high school, 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a sash- and door-factory.

Pendleton, a post-village in Pendleton township, Anderson co., S.C., on the Blue Ridge Railroad, 138 miles W.N.W. of Columbia, and 20 miles S.E. of Walhalla. It has 4 churches and 2 academies. Pop. 985; of the township, 2115.

Pendleton, or **Pendleton's,** a post-office and station of Louisa co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 55 miles N.W. of Richmond.

Pendleton, a post-village in Prescott co., Ontario, on the South Nation River, 40 miles from Ottawa. It contains 2 stores and a saw-mill. Lead and plumbago are found in the vicinity; also sulphur and saline springs. Pop. 100.

Pendleton Centre, a post-hamlet of Niagara co., N.Y., in Pendleton township, 8 miles S.W. of Lockport.

Pendleton Factory, a post-office of Anderson co., S.C., on the Blue Ridge Railroad, 3 miles S. of Pendleton.

Pendleton Hill, a post-hamlet of New London co., Conn., about 14 miles E. by S. of Norwich. It has a church.

Pendleton's River, Georgia, rises near the E. border of Laurens co., runs southeastward, and enters the Great Ohoopee River in Tatnall co., 7 miles N.W. of Reidsville.

Pend Oreille, o'reel' (Fr. pron. pônd o'răl'), or **Kul'-luspelm,** a lake in the northern part of Idaho, is an expansion of Clarke's River, near lat. 48° N. It is about 35 miles long and 8 miles wide. Clarke's River issues from its N.W. end.

Pen'dryville, a post-office of Orange co., Fla.

Penedo, på-nå'do, a city of Brazil, province and 55 miles S.W. of Alagoas, on the São Francisco. Pop. of the district, 14,000, mostly Indians.

Penedono, på-nå-do'no, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 39 miles N. by W. of Guarda. Pop. 987.

Penella, på-nĕl'lå, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the Deuça, 15 miles S.E. of Coimbra. Pop. 3935.

Penetanguishene, Penetanguesbine, or **Penetangushene,** pen'e-tang'ghe-sheen', a post-village of Ontario, co. of Simcoe, on an inlet of Lake Huron, 32 miles N.N.W. of Barrie. It contains the Ontario Reformatory Prison, several churches, 6 stores, 2 hotels, a tannery, and several saw-mills. It is a port of entry. Pop. 1000.

Peneus, the ancient name of SALEMBRIA.

Pen'field, a post-village of Greene co., Ga., about 80 miles E. by S. of Atlanta. It contains several churches, the Mercer High School, and 1 or 2 flouring-mills. P. 447.

Penfield, a post-office of Champaign co., Ill.

Penfield, a post-village in Penfield township, Monroe co., N.Y., on Irondequoit Creek, about 8 miles E. by S. of Rochester, and 1½ miles N. of the New York Central Railroad. It has 3 or 4 churches, 2 grist-mills, and a paper-mill. Pop. about 600. The township contains a village named East Penfield, has 5 churches, and a pop. of 2880.

Penfield, a post-village in Penfield township, Lorain co., O., on Black River, about 32 miles S.W. of Cleveland, and 10 miles S.S.E. of Oberlin. It has a cheese-factory. Pop. about 250; of the township, 749.

Penfield, or **Pennfield,** a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., on the Low Grade division of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, about 60 miles W. of Lock Haven, and 37 miles E. by N. of Brookville. It has an active trade in lumber, and several general stores. Pop. about 400.

Penge, pĕnj, a hamlet of England, co. of Surrey, now a suburb of London. Almshouses for watermen have been erected here, and here is the Crystal Palace, Pop. 13,202.

Penha, pĕn'yå, a village of Brazil, in Minas-Geraes, on the Itaguahi, 80 miles S.W. of Minas-Novas. Pop. 1000.

Penha, a village of Brazil, on the E. shore of the island of Itaparica, opposite the town of Bahia.

Pen'hook, a post-office of Franklin co., Va.

Peniche, på-nee'shå, a fortified town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 13 miles W. of Obidos, on the Atlantic and the S. side of the peninsula of Peniche. Pop. 2960.

Pen'ick, a post-office and station of Marion co., Ky., on the Louisville & Nashua Railroad, 6 miles E. of Lebanon.

Penicuick, or **Pennycuick,** pĕn'e-kŭk', a burgh of Scotland, co. and 10 miles by rail S. of Edinburgh, on the North Esk. It is neatly built, has a fine church of Grecian architecture, a powder-factory, and paper-mills. Pop. 2157.

Peni'el, a post-hamlet of Roane co., W. Va., 40 miles S. by E. of Parkersburg. It has a grist- and a saw-mill.

Penig, på'nic, a town of Saxony, 33 miles S.S.E. of Leipsic, on the Mulde. Pop. 5950. It has a castle, a rolling-mill, and manufactures of paper, machinery, hosiery, &c.

Penikese, or **Penequeese,** pen-e-keess', an islet of Massachusetts, in Buzzard's Bay, S.E. of New Bedford, has an area of about 100 acres. Here the celebrated Agassiz opened a school of natural history.

Peninsula (THE), an abbreviation for the Iberian Peninsula. See SPAIN.

Penin'sula, a township of Grand Traverse co., Mich. Pop. 667.

Peninsula, a post-village in Boston township, Summit co., O., on the Cuyahoga River and the Ohio Canal, 24 miles S. of Cleveland, and 12 miles N. of Akron. It has 2 churches, a lumber-mill, and a good stone-quarry. Canal-boats are built here.

Peñiscola, pĕn-yees'ko-lå, a fortified town of Spain, province and 38 miles N.E. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 2506. It is perched on a rock rising 240 feet above the Mediterranean and connected with the mainland only by a narrow strip of sand.

Peñitas, pen-yee'tås, a post-office of Nueces co., Tex.

Penitentiary, Kansas. See LANSING.

Penjab, the "five rivers," of India. See PUNJAB.

Penjdeh, a camp in Khorassan. See PUNJ DEEH.

Penjina, pĕn-jee'nạ (?), a river of East Siberia, rises on the S.E. side of the Stanovoi Mountains, flows S.E., and falls into the Bay of Penjinsk, after a course of about 160 miles.

Penjinsk', a small town of East Siberia, on the Penjina, near its mouth in the Gulf of Penjinsk, an inlet of the Sea of Okhotsk. See GULF OF PENJINSK.

Penkau, pĕn'kŏw, or **Penkum,** pĕn'kōōm, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 17 miles W. of Stettin. Pop. 2019.

Penk'ridge, a town of England, co. and 6 miles S. of Stafford, on the Penk, an affluent of the Trent. Pop. 2435. It is supposed to have been the Roman *Pennocrucium.*

Penlim'mon, a name sometimes applied to a mountain-range of South Wales.

Penllyn, pen-lĭn', a post-hamlet in Gwynedd township, Montgomery co., Pa., on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 17 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has a flour-mill.

Penmaen-Mawr, pĕn-må'ẹn-mŏwr, a mountain of Wales, co. of Carnarvon, 4 miles by rail W. of Conway. Height, 1545 feet. Its summit is crowned by ancient fortifications.

Pen'main, a hamlet of England, in Monmouthshire, 12 miles N.W. of Newport. Pop. 2744.

Penmarch, pôɴᵒ'marsh', a village of France, in Finistère, on a headland in the Atlantic, 16 miles S.W. of Quimper.

Penn, a township of Shelby co., Ill. Pop. 428.

Penn, a township of Stark co., Ill. Pop. 1121.

Penn, a township of Jay co., Ind. Pop. 1441.

Penn, a township of Parke co., Ind. Pop. 1335. It contains Annapolis.

Penn, a township of St. Joseph co., Ind. Pop. 4982. It contains Mishawaka.

Penn, a township of Guthrie co., Iowa. Pop. 1531.

Penn, a township of Jefferson co., Iowa. Pop. 1678.

Penn, a township of Johnson co., Iowa. Pop. 694.

Penn, a township of Madison co., Iowa. Pop. 769.

Penn, a township of Osborne co., Kansas. Pop. 448. It contains Osborne, the county seat.

Penn, a post-township of Cass co., Mich., about 20 miles E.N.E. of Niles. It is intersected by the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad. It contains a hamlet named Penn, and 2 churches. Pop. 1462.

Penn, a township of McLeod co., Minn. Pop. 367.

Penn, a township of Sullivan co., Mo. Pop. 1744.

Penn, a township of Highland co., O. Pop. 1471.

Penn, a township of Morgan co., O. Pop. 1212.

Penn, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 2685.

Penn, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. 1515.

Penn, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 837.

Penn, a township of Centre co., Pa. Pop. 1158.

Penn, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. 692. Penn Station is at the village of Kelton.

Penn, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. 639. It contains Centreville and Pine Grove.

Penn, a township of Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. 1888.

Penn, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. 1143.

Penn, a post-township of Lancaster co., Pa., about 10 miles N. of Lancaster City, is intersected by the Reading & Columbia Railroad. Pop. 1972. Penn Post-Office is at Pennville, 4 miles N.E. of Manheim.

Penn, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 701.

Penn, a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. 1529.

Penn, a township of Snyder co., Pa. Pop. 1415.

Penn, or **Penn Station,** a post-borough in Penn township, Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 25 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg, and 6 miles W. of Greensburg. It has 3 churches. Pop. 820; of the township, 2423. Here is Penn Station Post-Office.

Penn, a township of Williamsburg co., S.C. Pop. 676.

Penna di Billi, pěn′nå dee bil′lee, a small city of Italy, 20 miles W.N.W. of Urbino, near the right bank of the Marecchia. Pop. 2536.

Pen‵nahatch′ee Creek, of Georgia, enters Flint River near Drayton, in Dooly co.

Pennar, pěn-nar′, a river of India, rises in Mysore, and, after an E. course through the districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, and Nellore, enters the Bay of Bengal, 104 miles N. of Madras. Length, 270 miles.

Pennautier, pěn‵nō‵te-å′, a town of France, in Aude, 3 miles N.W. of Carcassonne. Pop. 1100.

Penne, pěnn, a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 6 miles E.S.E. of Villeneuve-sur-Lot. Pop. 1272.

Penne, a town of France, in Tarn, on the left bank of the Aveyron, 15 miles N.W. of Gaillac. Pop. 2021.

Penne, a city of Italy. See Civita di Penne.

Pen′nellville, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., on the Midland Railroad, 20 miles S.E. of Oswego City. It has a church and a cheese-factory. Pop. about 200.

Pennepack Creek, Pa. See Pennypack Creek.

Penn′field, township, Calhoun co., Mich. Pop. 1132.

Pennfield, Clearfield co., Pa. See Penfield.

Penn For′est, a township of Carbon co., Pa. P. 504.

Penn Hall, a post-village in Gregg township, Centre co., Pa., about 15 miles S.E. of Bellefonte, and 20 miles S. by W. of Lock Haven. It has an academy, a grist-mill, and a coach-factory. Pop. about 300.

Penn Ha′ven, a village of Carbon co., Pa., on the Lehigh River, and on the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroads, 8½ miles N. of Mauch Chunk. Coal is mined near this place.

Penn Haven Junction, a station of the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, at its junction with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 7 miles N. of Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Penn Hill, a hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., 1 mile from Goshen Station. It has a church.

Pen′nigent, a mountain of England, co. of York, West Riding, 7 miles N. of Settle. Elevation, 2270 feet.

Pennine Alps, Europe. See Alps.

Pen′nington, a county in the S.W. part of Dakota, comprises part of the Black Hills. It is traversed by the South Fork of Cheyenne River, and partly bounded on the N. by the Belle Fourche or North Fork. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Gold is found here.

Pennington, a post-office of Minnehaha co., Dakota.

Pennington, a post-village in Hopewell township, Mercer co., N.J., on the Belvidere division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and on the Delaware & Bound Brook Railroad, 35 miles from Philadelphia, and 8 miles N. of Trenton. It contains 3 churches, the Pennington Institute, and the Pennington Seminary. Pop. about 700.

Pennington, a post-village, capital of Trinity co., Tex., 13 miles E.N.E. of Lovelady. It has 2 churches. Pop. 193.

Pennington Point, a post-hamlet of McDonough co., Ill., about 11 miles S. of Bushnell.

Penningtonville, Chester co., Pa. See Atglen.

Pen′niston, or **Penistone,** a town of England, co. of York, on the Don, and on the Manchester & Sheffield Railway, 6½ miles W.S.W. of Barnsley. Pop. 1549.

Penn Line, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., near the W. boundary of the state, about 22 miles W. by N. of Meadville. It has a cheese-factory and a tannery.

Penn Mine, a village of Keweenaw co., Mich., in Grant township, 31 miles E.N.E. of Calumet. Here is a copper-mine, which employs 200 men and produces 80 tons of copper per month.

Penn Run, Indiana co., Pa. See Greenville.

Penns′borough, a post-village of Ritchie co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 42 miles E. of Parkersburg. It is a terminus of the Pennsborough & Harrisonville Railroad, which is 8 miles long. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a tannery.

Penns′burg, a post-village in Upper Hanover township, Montgomery co., Pa., on the Perkiomen Railroad, which connects with the Reading Railroad, 1 mile from East Greenville, and 20 miles S. of Allentown. It has a national bank, 2 churches, 1 or 2 brick-kilns, 2 flour-mills, a planing-mill, a pottery, and a coach-factory. One German weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. about 700.

Penns′bury, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. 767.

Penn's Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Centre co., runs eastward through Union co., and enters the Susquehanna River 5 miles below Sunbury. It is nearly 75 miles long.

Penn's Creek, a post-office of Snyder co., Pa., about 13 miles S.W. of Lewisburg.

Penn's Dale, Lycoming co., Pa. See Pennsville.

Penn's Grove, a station on the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad, 4 miles N. of Petaluma, Cal.

Penn's Grove, a post-village in Upper Penn's Neck township, Salem co., N.J., on the Delaware River, 29 miles below Camden, and about 4 miles E. of Wilmington, Del. It is the S. terminus of the Delaware Shore Railroad. It has 2 churches, a hotel, an academy, a steam saw-mill, a ship-yard, 2 carriage-factories, and manufactures of lime. Pop. about 2500.

Penn's Neck, a village of Mercer co., N.J., on the railroad which connects Trenton with New Brunswick, about 10 miles N.E. of Trenton. It has a church.

Penn's Park, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 5 miles N.E. of Hartsville, and 24 miles N.N.E. of Philadelphia. It has a church, a coach-factory, and about 40 houses.

Penn's Square, a hamlet of Norriton township, Montgomery co., Pa., 2 or 3 miles N.E. of Norristown. It is ½ mile from Hartranft, on the Stony Creek Railroad.

Penn Station, Westmoreland co., Pa. See Penn.

Penn's Store, a post-hamlet of Patrick co., Va., 37 miles W.N.W. of Reidsville, N.C. It has a church.

Penns′ville, a post-hamlet of Salem co., N.J., on the Delaware River, opposite New Castle, Del., and about 33 miles S.W. of Camden. Here is a large hotel.

Pennsville, a post-village of Morgan co., O., 28 miles W.N.W. of Marietta. It has a grist-mill and a Friends' meeting. Pop. 189.

Pennsville, a hamlet of Clearfield co., Pa., 5 miles W. of Curwinsville. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill. Here is Grampian Hills Post-Office.

Pennsville, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., on the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, near the Mount Pleasant Branch Railroad, 5 miles N. of Connellsville. It has a tannery, coke-works, and 4 stores.

Pennsville, or **Penn's Dale,** a hamlet in Muncy township, Lycoming co., Pa., on the Muncy Creek Railroad, about 12 miles E. of Williamsport. It has a Friends' meeting. Pop. about 100. Here is Wolf Run Post-Office.

Pennsylvania, pěn-sil-vå′ne-ạ (Fr. *Pensylvanie,* pěn‵-seel‵vå‵nee′; Ger. *Pennsylvanien,* pěn-sil-vå′ne-ẹn), one of the so-called Middle States of the American Union, bounded N. by Lake Erie and New York, E. by New York and New Jersey, S. by Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia, and W. by West Virginia and Ohio. Its northern line follows the parallel of 42° N. lat., except in the N.W.; its eastern boundary is washed throughout by the Delaware River; on the S. is "Mason & Dixon's line," lat. 39° 43′ N.; and its western limit is 80° 36′ W. lon. It is called the Keystone State, because it was the seventh or central one in order of the original thirteen states. Area, 46,000 square miles. Maximum length, E. and W., 315 miles; breadth, 158 miles.

The Face of the Country is exceedingly varied. A most conspicuous feature is presented by the parallel ranges of mountains belonging to the Appalachian system and having a quite uniform direction from N.E. to S.W. The southeastern triangle of the state is a very beautiful and fertile region, traversed by low ridges, of which the most important have the usual N.E. and S.W. direction. Crossing the ridge known locally as South Mountain, we encounter the North, Blue, and Kittatinny Mountains, into which merge the Second, Peters, Berry's, Mauch Chunk, Mahantango, Sharp, Locust, Spring, Buck, Mahanoy, Shamokin, Catawissa, McCauley, Green, Peaked, Stony, Little Lick, Big Lick, Bear or Short, Broad, Beaver Meadow, Nescopeck, and Great Pocono Mountains, the four last-mentioned bearing flat table-lands on their summits, while many of the others are sharp ridges with rocky sides. The Pocono plateau is a cool forest-region, very scantily peopled, but it is believed to have agricultural resources of importance. The Shawnee, Shickshinny, and Wyoming Mountains enclose the Lackawanna coal-field. Most of the above-mentioned ranges between the Sharp and the Wyoming Mountains lie in or traverse the anthracite region N.N.W. of Philadelphia. The anthracite regions are generally utterly sterile and forbidding; but the Wyoming Valley is fertile and very beautiful. Far to the southwestward, across the Susquehanna, lies the rich Cumberland Valley, between the South and Blue Mountains. The latter mountain-ridge is broken by five water-gaps, through which flow the Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill, Swatara, and Susquehanna. To the northwestward we encounter a complex succession of marvellously uniform, low, narrow, and level-topped sandstone mountains or ridges, separated by narrow valleys, floored with limestone and shales, and crossing the whole state in the usual direction. The upper part of the Susquehanna Valley, on both of its main forks, presents much very beautiful scenery. To the S.W. the principal mountain-ridges westward are the Tuscarora, Shade, Sideling, Wills, Broad Top, Dunning's, Little Alleghany, Savage, Main Alleghany, and Negro Mountains, Laurel Hill, and the Chestnut and Laurel Ridges; and W. of the latter comes the very fertile valley of the Monongahela, covered with gracefully-rounded hills, winding valleys, and upland glades. Northeastward are the Mehoopany, Bald Eagle, Wistar, Towanda, and many other ridges. Northwest of this region lies the elevated forest plateau of Elk, Potter, McKean, and Forest cos., which are but sparsely peopled. To the westward the country is again rich and populous.

Geology and Minerals.—In mineral wealth Pennsylvania stands in the very first rank among the states, a rank which she occupies chiefly by reason of the abundance, accessibility, and practical usefulness of her stores of coal, iron, and petroleum. The principal geological formations are (1) an eozoic or Laurentian tract, covering the southeastern angle of the state, limited northwestward by a line running from Trenton, N.J., to Norristown, thence nearly to Lebanon, then crossing the Susquehanna N. of York, and reaching the Maryland line a few miles E. of Gettysburg. It also reappears at various points along the S.E. base of the South Mountain ridge. Its principal minerals of economic value are handsome serpentine for building, ores of iron and chromium combined, nickel, magnetic iron, marble, largely quarried for use in Philadelphia and by some referred to a Silurian epoch, hematite, &c. Corundum is also found here. Unlike most Laurentian areas, this tract has very generally a fertile soil. (2) A triassic belt, affording useful red sandstone for building. At Phœnixville is a mine of galena, or lead-sulphide, associated with copper and with lead-phosphate, its veins also penetrating the gneiss or Laurentian strata. (3) The Silurian formation, whose limestones enrich the Cumberland Valley, and whose slates are quarried for roofing-slates in the Lehigh and Delaware Valleys. This formation also affords useful brown hematites. (4) The anthracite coal region and all the mountain and valley districts east of the main Alleghany ridge present a great variety of Silurian and Devonian strata, their original relations having been much disturbed by anticlinal and synclinal folds, by denudation, and other causes. The anthracite is found in long, narrow basins, disposed mainly in three fields,—*a*, the Schuylkill and Mine Hill field (coal area, 146 square miles); *b*, the Shamokin, Mahanoy, and Lehigh basins (united area, 128 square miles); and *c*, the Lackawanna and Wyoming coal-field (area, 198 square miles); total area of anthracite coal, 472 square miles. This excellent coal is found in the counties of Dauphin, Carbon, Schuylkill, and Luzerne, and to some extent in Northumberland and Columbia cos., while in Sullivan and Wyoming there are limited areas producing semi-anthracite. Bradford, Lycoming, Tioga, Huntingdon, Centre, Clearfield, Fulton, and Bedford cos. have (mostly detached) fields of the highly valued semi-bituminous coal. Passing the main Alleghany ridge, we at once enter the great bituminous coal-fields, which cover a very large part of Pennsylvania, every county but one, after crossing the main Alleghany, yielding more or less bituminous coal. Erie co., and the 24 eastern and southeastern counties which we have not named, have no coal whatever. Mercer co. affords a block coal, or semi-cannel, of peculiar excellence as a furnace-coal. Southwestern Pennsylvania belongs to the upper coal measures (including the great Pittsburg seam and the Waynesburg coal); but most of the other mines of the state are in the lower measures. It is conceded that the anthracites were once bituminous but have been metamorphosed under the influence of heat and pressure. In 1873 Pennsylvania produced 22,828,178 tons of anthracite, 2,598,702 of semi-bituminous, and 9,096,680 of bituminous coal; total, 34,523,560, besides some 500,000 tons of block coal. In 1874 the output was 32,147,040 tons. Other products of the coal measures are fire-clay and clay-ironstone. The Upper Devonian strata afford abundance of petroleum, as well as of salt, which is obtained by evaporating the strong brines reached by artesian borings. Salt and petroleum are often closely associated. The greatest annual yield of petroleum was one of 9,884,719 barrels in 1873. The counties of Venango, Butler, McKean, and Clarion have afforded most of the petroleum, and iron ore is found in nearly every part of the state. The iron product of 1873 was 1,389,573 tons of pig and 858,946 of wrought iron and steel. The yearly salt product is not far from 1,000,000 bushels, but it has exceeded 12,000,000 in some years. Zinc is mined at Friedensville and Bethlehem. The principal medicinal springs are at Bedford, York, Doubling Gap, Ephrata, and Yellow Springs. In Western Pennsylvania the gas from natural gas-wells is utilized as a source of heat and light. Handsome black limestone is quarried at Williamsport.

Rivers, &c.—The principal rivers are the Delaware (navigable for large ships to Philadelphia and for smaller craft to Trenton, N.J., and to Easton; principal branches, the Lackawanna, Lehigh, and Schuylkill, the two latter affording slack-water navigation); the Susquehanna, which is adapted to the flotation of rafts and arks, and whose banks have been canalled; it is formed by the union of its East and West Branches; the Juniata is its main tributary; the Ohio, whose constituent streams are the Alleghany and Monongahela, and among their tributaries the Conemaugh and Youghiogheny are of principal importance. The Ohio and its main head-streams afford a great deal of navigation during good stages of water.

Agriculture.—Pennsylvania occupies a very prominent position as an agricultural state. There is comparatively little land in the state which might not be rendered useful. The "serpentine barrens" which traverse the fertile southeastern counties, a good part of the anthracite coal country, and many steep and inarable mountain-sides, seem hopelessly unproductive; but the desolate "Shades of Death," or Pocono region, has been pronounced by high authority to afford the best of soils for oats, timothy, and clover, and for the grazing of long-woolled sheep. The northern upland counties have very generally a thin, cold soil, and are liable to summer frosts, but they are well adapted to grazing and to the growth of timber. But after making all possible allowances for waste lands there remains an immense body of agricultural land of the highest excellence. The Cumberland, Wyoming, and Lebanon Valleys, the beautiful grain-producing and wool-growing counties of the S.W., the admirable pastoral soils of the N.W., the skilfully managed farms of Lancaster, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Bucks, Berks, Lehigh, and Northampton counties, and the limestone soils of most of the mountain-valleys, more than compensate for the acreage of waste lands. Pennsylvania excels in dairy and market-garden products, in wheat, Indian corn, oats, wool, tobacco, fruit, potatoes, hay, live-stock, and indeed in all the agricultural staples of the Northern states. In 1873 the state produced grain, hay, potatoes, and tobacco to the aggregate value of nearly $116,000,000; and it is safe to suppose that her wool, pork, beef, fruit, milk, garden and dairy products, and the increase of flocks and herds, more than double that value. Many inarable hill-sides are finely adapted to vine-growing. Northern Pennsylvania affords great amounts of pine, spruce, and hemlock timber and tanners' bark. In the N.E. there are extensive beech forests. Oak of many species, the sugar and other maples, ash, hickory, elm, tulip-tree, black and white walnut, and many other useful trees abound; and Pennsylvania ranks as one of the leading states in the lumber-trade. Williamsport and Lock Haven are principal seats of this industry.

Manufactures.—In this department of industry the state is one of the foremost in the Union. The iron industry centres at Pittsburg, Alleghany, Harrisburg, Reading, Scranton, &c., but is carried on largely in many of the smaller towns and cities. Pittsburg is also one of the principal glass-making towns in the United States, and turns out immense quantities of machinery, castings, nails, hardware, etc. Philadelphia has a great variety of productive industries, and is one of the world's great manufacturing centres. Agricultural implements, boots, shoes, brass goods, brick, beer, cars, carriages, cooperage, chemicals, coke, charcoal, cheese, cement, clothing, cutlery, carpets, cordage, cottons, flour, fertilizers, furniture, glue, gunpowder, hats, hosiery, jewelry, leather, lumber, lime, distilled liquors, paints, paper, pottery, refined oil, refined sugar, saddlery, sewing-silk, ships, saws, soap, tobacco, woollens, and worsted goods are among the leading manufactured articles which Pennsylvania produces on a large scale.

Commerce.—The Delaware River affords a channel of commerce deep enough for ships of the largest class, and Philadelphia, on that river, is one of the principal seats of foreign and coastwise trade. Grain, provisions, petroleum, tobacco, oil-cake, lumber, tallow, hides, leather, shoes, cotton, machinery, and coal are the principal exports. Kensington and Chester are important seats of ship-building. Erie, on Lake Erie, and Pittsburg, on the Ohio, are also great commercial centres. In 1874 the customs district of Philadelphia had 934 sailing-vessels, tonnage, 146,953; 265 steamers, tonnage, 72,206; 1810 canal-boats, tonnage, 170,597; and 31 barges, tonnage, 5034. The Erie district had 22 sailing-vessels, tonnage, 8760; 25 steamers, tonnage, 15,159; besides 32 barges and canal-boats. Pittsburg and vicinity had 159 steamers, tonnage, 37,844, and 308 barges, tonnage, 66,196.

Railroads.—The "Switchback" Railroad at Mauch Chunk, opened in 1826, was followed by a number of other coal roads; and in 1834 the Philadelphia & Columbia (82 miles) and the Portage Railroad (36 miles) were opened, having been built at the expense of the state. In 1835 there were 265 miles in the state; in 1846, 840 miles; in 1850, 1240 miles; in 1855, 1800 miles; in 1860, 2598 miles; in 1865, 3728 miles; in 1870, 4656 miles; in 1875, 5868 miles, exclusive of double and side tracks. Average cost for works per road-mile, $73,145; stock dividends in 1875 per mile, $3646; net earnings per mile, $4930. Two great corporations (the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad) own, lease, or otherwise control a very large number of minor lines. In 1875 there were 83 railroads incorporated by this state.

The Canals of Pennsylvania, which formerly extended more than 1000 miles, have been in part abandoned, in consequence of the introduction of railroads. But for the transportation of coal and heavy freights the canals are still profitably employed. A large part of the state debt, noticed below, was contracted in canal-construction. In 1873 there were 780 miles of canal in use.

Finances.—The state debt in 1875 amounted to $23,283,137.74, of which $10,754,321.62 is covered by sinking funds. In 1874 the true value of taxable property was put at $4,300,619,558, and the total state revenue was $5,871,968.

Counties.—Pennsylvania has 67 counties: Adams, Alleghany, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Carbon, Centre, Chester, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Philadelphia, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Snyder, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wyoming, and York.

The principal Cities and Boroughs are Philadelphia, the largest city in the state, and the second in the Union (pop. in 1870, 674,022); Harrisburg, the capital (23,104); Pittsburg, present limits (pop. in 1870, 121,729); Alleghany, a city adjoining Pittsburg, present limits (53,180); Allentown (13,884); Altoona (10,610); Easton (10,987); Erie (19,646); Lancaster (20,233); Norristown (10,753); Reading (33,930); Pottsville (12,384); Scranton (35,092); Williamsport (16,030); Wilkesbarre (10,174); York (11,003); while Ashland, Bellefonte, Bethlehem, Bristol, Butler, Carbondale, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Chester, Columbia, Corry, Danville, Franklin, Greensburg, Greenville, Honesdale, Huntingdon, Johnstown, Lebanon, Lock Haven, Mahanoy, Mauch Chunk, Meadville, New Castle, Oil City, Pittston, Shamokin, Sharon, St. Clair, Tamaqua, Titusville, Towanda, Tyrone, Union City, Warren, Washington, and scores of other towns are populous and thriving business centres.

Government, &c.—The present constitution was adopted in 1873. The governor is chosen for the term of 4 years. The general assembly consists of a senate of 50 members, chosen for four years, and a house of 200 representatives, chosen for 2 years. Judges are elected by the people to serve for fixed terms. Voters must have resided in the state 1 year and in the election district 2 months next before the election. The state sends 27 representatives to the lower house of Congress, and has 29 electoral votes.

Public Institutions.—The state has penitentiaries at Alleghany, Huntingdon, and Philadelphia; a large number of county and city prisons, jails, and houses of correction; reformatories at Philadelphia and Morganza; insane hospitals at Harrisburg, Danville, Warren, Norristown, and Dixmont, besides several private and incorporated insane retreats; an institution for feeble-minded youth at Media; institutions for the blind and for deaf-mutes at Philadelphia; and a large number of public and private hospitals, orphanages, dispensaries, and other charitable institutions.

Education.—Although Penn's frame of government (1682) directed the establishment of public schools, and the free education of the children of the poor was subsequently provided for by statute, the public school system of Philadelphia was not in operation before 1818, and the first common-school law for the state was enacted in 1834; and then and thereafter the system met with much opposition. At present the school system is very effective. There are state, county, city, and borough superintendents of public instruction, and district and other local supervisors and directors. Women are eligible to educational offices. Education is not compulsory. The principal cities and boroughs have high and graded schools, and in some of the towns some amount of free industrial and technical training is provided for. There are state normal schools at Bloomsburg, Edinborough, Indiana, Kutztown, Lock Haven, Mansfield, Millersville, Sagamore, Shippensburg, and West Chester, and a large city normal school for girls at Philadelphia. There are many private and parochial schools of all grades. Institutions of collegiate and university rank are sustained at Allentown, Annville, Carlisle, Chester, Easton, Freeland, Gettysburg, Greenville, Haverford, Lancaster, Latrobe, Lewisburg, Loretto, Lower Oxford, Meadville, Mercersburg, Myerstown, New Wilmington, Philadelphia (4), Pittsburg, South Bethlehem, Swarthmore, Villanova, Washington, and Waynesburg, not including the celebrated Girard College for orphans, at Philadelphia, or the state college in Harris township, Centre co. (free to youth of either sex), where agriculture and the mechanic arts receive special but not exclusive attention. There are also female colleges at Allentown, Chambersburg, Collegeville, Mechanicsburg, Pittsburg, and York, and many professional and technical schools of high grade, including 16 or more theological seminaries.

History.—Pennsylvania was colonized by William Penn, the first patentee and proprietor, in 1681. The early Quaker settlers found at Wicaco, now Philadelphia, a prosperous Swedish settlement. The province until 1699 embraced what is now Delaware; and until 1776 the two colonies had the same governor. The Maryland line ("Mason and Dixon's line") was established in 1767, and thus closed one intercolonial contest; but the Connecticut charter covered Northern Pennsylvania, and for years the Wyoming Valley and its vicinity was the scene of conflicts between the adherents of the two colonies, and blood was shed on many occasions. These difficulties were adjusted, by the aid of the general government, in 1787. Pennsylvania was the scene of many important events during the Revolution. In 1794 occurred the "whisky rebellion," which was suppressed without bloodshed. During the war of 1861–65 the important battle of Gettysburg was fought in this state (1863), and a year later Chambersburg was burned by Confederate forces.

Population.—In 1790, 434,373; in 1800, 602,365; in 1810, 810,091; in 1820, 1,047,507; in 1830, 1,348,233; in 1840, 1,724,033; in 1850, 2,311,786; in 1860, 2,906,215; in 1870, 3,521,951, of whom 65,294 were colored. Besides the original Swedish and English (Quaker) immigrations, the northeastern counties were very largely peopled from Connecticut, and the southeastern and central sections by Swiss and Germans of the Palatinate, whose peculiar and now much modified dialect of the German is still extensively spoken, and is known as "Pennsylvania Dutch." Many Scotch-Irish Presbyterians also settled here in colonial times; and of late there have been large immigrations of Germans, Irish, and others.——Inhab. PENNSYLVANIAN, pĕn′sil-vā′ne-an.

Pennsylvania, a township of Mason co., Ill. Pop. 932. It contains Teheran.

Pennsylvania House, a station in Warren co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad, 4 miles S.S.W. of Irvine.

Penn Valley, a post-office of Bucks co., Pa., and a station on the railroad which connects Philadelphia with Trenton, 3½ miles S.S.W. of Trenton.

Pennville, Jay co., Ind. See CAMDEN.

Penn′ville, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Mo., about 54 miles N.N.E. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches.

Pennville, Lancaster co., Pa. See PENN.

Penn Yan, a post-village, capital of Yates co., N.Y., is situated at the outlet and northern end of Keuka Lake, on the Northern Central Railroad, 45 miles N. by W. of Elmira, and 53 miles S.E. of Rochester. It is partly in Benton township and mostly in Milo. Steamboats ply daily between this place and Hammondsport, at the head of the lake. Penn Yan contains a court-house, 5 churches, an academy, 2 banks, 2 flouring-mills, 2 foundries, manufactures of carriages, threshing-machines, lumber, sash, blinds, &c., and 3 newspaper offices. Pop. 3488.

Pennycuick, a town of Scotland. See PENICUICK.

Penny Hill, a hamlet of Edgecombe co., N.C., on Tar River, 19 miles from Tarborough.

Pen′nypack, a station in Philadelphia co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Kensington.

Pennypack (or **Pennepack**) **Creek,** in the S.E. part of Pennsylvania, flows through the N. part of Philadelphia co., and enters the Delaware River near Holmesburg. It furnishes water-power for several large factories.

Pen′nyville, a post-office of Perry co., Ill.

Peno, a lake of Russia. See PEN.

Pe′no, a township of Pike co., Mo. Pop. 2160.

Penob′scot, a river of Maine, rises in Somerset co., near the frontier of Canada, and runs eastward to Piscataquis co., where it expands into a long lake named Chesuncook. From this lake it runs southeastward into Penobscot co. A small stream, called Seboois River, or the East Branch of the Penobscot, enters the main river near the middle of Penobscot co. The upper part of the Penobscot River is sometimes called the West Branch. Below the mouth of the Seboois its general direction is S.S.W. It intersects Penobscot co., forms the boundary between the cos. of Hancock and Waldo, and enters Penobscot Bay, a large inlet of the ocean. Its length is estimated at 300 miles. The tide ascends to Bangor, which is the largest town on this river and is about 60 miles from the sea. It is navigable for large vessels to Bangor, and for small steamboats above that place. This river is the channel of a large trade in lumber, which is procured on its banks.

Penobscot, a county of Maine, is near the middle of the state. Area, about 3250 square miles. It is intersected by the Penobscot River, and also drained by the Piscataquis, Seboois, Mattawamkeag, and Kenduskeag Rivers. The surface is uneven, and is diversified with numerous lakes, and extensive forests of pine, ash, oak, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is partly fertile. Hay, butter, potatoes, oats, and wool are the staple products of the farms, and lumber is the chief article of export. This county produced in 1870 more hay, more butter, and more potatoes than any other county of Maine, and the value of the lumber sawed in it in that year was $4,417,305. It is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Maine Central, the European & North American, and the Bangor & Piscataquis. Capital, Bangor. Valuation of real and personal estate, $31,688,437. Pop. in 1870, 75,150, of whom 68,183 were Americans.

Penobscot, a post-village in Penobscot township, Hancock co., Me., on an inlet which opens into Penobscot Bay, about 27 miles S. of Bangor, and 9 miles N.E. of Castine. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of bricks. The township is at the mouth of the Penobscot River, and presents beautiful scenery. Pop. of the township, 1418.

Penobscot, a station in Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 16 miles S. by E. of Wilkesbarre.

Penobscot Bay, Maine, is an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, from which it extends N. to Belfast and to the mouth of the Penobscot River. It is 35 miles long, including the N. part, called Belfast Bay, and 20 miles wide. It encloses numerous islands and affords good harbors.

Penob′squis, a post-village in Kings co., New Brunswick, on the Intercolonial Railway, 51 miles from St. John. It contains 3 stores, 2 saw-mills, and several salt-wells, and has manufactories of paper, leather, carriages, &c. Pop. 400.

Peno′kee, a station in Ashland co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 27 miles S.E. of Ashland.

Peno′la, a post-office and station of Caroline co., Va., on the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, 35 miles N. of Richmond.

Penomping, and **Penompein.** See PNOMPENH.

Peñon de Velez, pĕn-yōn′ dā vā′lēth, a fortified Spanish islet and town in the Mediterranean, 80 miles S.E. of Ceuta, near the African coast. It has a convict-prison, magazines, and a small and shallow harbor.

Pen′pont, a village of Scotland, co. and 15 miles N.N.W. of Dumfries, on the Scaur. Pop. 632. In the parish are numerous Roman antiquities.

Pen′rhyn Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 9° 2′ S.; lon. 157° 35′ W. They are densely wooded and populous.

Penrhyn, Port, Wales. See PORT PENRHYN.

Penrith (often pronounced pee′rith), a town of England, co. of Cumberland, at the junction of several railways, 15 miles S.S.E. of Carlisle. Pop. 8317. The town is neat, and has a church, a grammar-school founded by Queen Elizabeth, a county court-house, house of correction, workhouse, an assembly-room, museum, subscription library, the remains of a castle built during the wars of the Roses, and manufactures of cotton, woollen, and linen goods. The vicinity is rich in striking scenery and ancient remains, comprising Brougham and Eden Halls, Dacre Castle, and various British antiquities.

Pen′ryn′, a borough of England, co. of Cornwall, at the head of Falmouth harbor, and almost adjoining Falmouth on the N.W. Pop. 3679. It has a custom-house, and considerable exports of granite. The borough joins with Falmouth in sending two members to Parliament.

Pen′ryn′, a post-hamlet of Placer co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 6 miles from the Alabaster Cave. It has a marble-quarry.

Pensa, a town and government of Russia. See PENZA.

Pensaco′la, a port of entry and the capital of Escambia co., Fla., is situated on the W. shore of Pensacola Bay, about 10 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, and 50 miles in a direct line S.E. of Mobile, which is nearly 90 miles distant by water. It is the southern terminus of the Pensacola Railroad, which connects with the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad at Pensacola Junction, and is the E. terminus of a railroad extending to Millview, on Perdido Bay. The harbor has 20 feet of water on the bar, and is one of the safest in the Gulf of Mexico. The entrance of it is defended by Fort Pickens and Fort McRae. Pensacola has a custom-house, a convent, 8 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and several saw-mills. Steamers ply regularly between Pensacola and New Orleans and Havana. Pop. 3347. The Pensacola navy-yard is at Warrington, 7 miles to seaward of the town.

Pensacola, a post-township of Yancey co., N.C., 35 miles N.N.W. of Marion. Pop. 319.

Pensacola Bay, Florida, an inlet which extends from the Gulf of Mexico into Santa Rosa co. It is landlocked, and forms a safe harbor, the entrance of which has about 20 feet of water on the bar. It is sheltered, and partly separated from the gulf by Santa Rosa Island.

Pensacola Junction, Alabama. See WHITING.

Pensaukee, pen-saw′kee, a small river of Wisconsin, runs eastward through the S. part of Oconto co., and enters Green Bay about 4 miles S. of Oconto.

Pensaukee, a post-village of Oconto co., Wis., in Pensaukee township, is on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and on Green Bay, at the mouth of the Pensaukee River, 5 miles S.W. of Oconto, and 24 miles N. of the city of Green Bay. It has a church, a superior hotel, 1 or 2 saw-mills, and a good harbor. Lumber is the chief article of export. Pop. of the township, 1281.

Pensauken (pen-saw′ken) **Creek,** New Jersey, runs northwestward, forms part of the boundary between the cos. of Burlington and Camden, and enters the Delaware River 5 miles above the city of Camden.

Pens′nett, a village of England, co. of Stafford, 2 miles W.S.W. of Dudley. Pop. 5845.

Pen′tecost Island, an island of the Pacific Ocean, one of the Cumberland group, off East Australia. Lat. 20° 23′ 10″ S.; lon. 148° 59′ 30″ E.

Pentecost (or **Whitsunday**) **Island,** in the Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides. Lat. 15° 59′ S.; lon. 168° 19′ E.

Pentelicus, pĕn-tĕl′e-kŭs, **Penteli,** pĕn-tā′lee, or **Mendeli,** mĕn-dā′lee, a mountain of Greece, in Attica, 10 miles N.W. of Athens, rises to 3640 feet above the sea. It contains quarries of white marble, greatly renowned.

Pentenisia, or **Pentenesia,** pĕn-tā-nee′se-å, a group of islets in the Gulf of Ægina, Greece, 10 miles N.W. of Ægina.

Pentima, pĕn-tee′må, a town of Italy, province of Aquila, 5 miles N.W. of Sulmona. Pop. 2416.

Pent′land Firth, a sound dividing continental Scotland from the Orkney Islands, and connecting the Atlantic and German Oceans. Length, from E. to W., 17 miles; breadth, from 6 to 8 miles. Its navigation is the most dangerous of the Scottish seas, its currents at the change of tides causing dangerous eddies and whirlpools.

Pentland Hills, a range in Scotland, cos. of Peebles, Lanark, and Edinburgh, extending for about 14 miles N.E. to within 4 miles S.W. of Edinburgh.

Pent'land Sker'ries, Scotland, comprise two islets and some contiguous rocks, the larger about 4½ miles N. of Duncansby Head. It has a light-house.

Pen'tonville, a post-hamlet of Salem co., N.J., on the Salem Branch of the West Jersey Railroad, at Penton Station, 3½ miles E. of Salem.

Pentress, West Virginia. See New Brownsville.

Pent'water, a post-village in Pentwater township, Oceana co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of a river of its own name, and at the northern terminus of the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 44 miles N.N.W. of Muskegon, and about 15 miles S. of Ludington. It contains 3 churches, a state bank, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, several lumber-mills, a foundry, a planing-mill, &c., and has an active trade in lumber, fish, and other products. Pop. 1294; of the township, 1370.

Pentz, a post-hamlet of Butte co., Cal., 12 miles N. of Oroville. It has a store.

Penvenan, pôɴᵍ'vẹh-nôɴᵍ', a maritime village of France, Côtes-du-Nord, near the English Channel, 3 miles N.W. of Tréguier. Pop. 467.

Pen'ville, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 10 miles S.W. of Bradford. Pop. 120.

Penza, or **Pensa,** pĕn'zå, a government of Russia, mostly between lat. 53° and 55° N. and lon. 42° 30' and 46° 30' E., enclosed by the governments of Nizhnee-Novgorod, Simbeersk, Saratov, and Tambov. Area, 14,768 square miles. Pop. in 1870, 1,173,186. Surface mostly level. Principal rivers, the Moksha, Soora, and their affluents. Soil fertile, and corn is extensively exported. Cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses are reared. Forests very extensive. The mineral products comprise iron, chalk, sandstone, sulphur, and vitriol. The manufactures embrace coarse linens and woollen stuffs; and there are soap-, glass-, beet-sugar-, and leather-factories, and iron-foundries. Principal towns, Penza, Nizhnee-Lomov, and Saransk.

Penza, a city of Russia, capital of the above government, is situated 130 miles N.N.W. of Saratov, on the Soora, at its confluence with the Penza. Pop. 34,331. It has a large cathedral and 12 other churches, a theological seminary, a gymnasium, extensive government offices, and manufactures of leather and soap.

Pen'zance', a seaport, the westernmost town of England, co. of Cornwall, on Mount's Bay, 9 miles E.N.E. of Land's End, and 65 miles W.S.W. of Launceston. Pop. 10,414. It is situated in a district noted for its fertility, fine scenery, and singularly mild, though moist, climate. It is a railway terminus, and has a spacious church, a grammar-school, a national school, a school of industry, a guild hall and market-house, a jail, workhouse, smelting-houses for tin, the hall and valuable museum of the Cornwall Geological Society, and handsome baths. The principal exports are tin and copper ore, the produce of the neighboring mines, agricultural produce, and pilchards. The imports consist of timber, iron, and hemp. The harbor, with a pier about 800 feet long, having at its end a light-house, is accessible by vessels of a moderate burden.

Penzing, pĕnt'sing, a village of Lower Austria, 3 miles W. of Vienna, on the Wien. It has numerous villas, and manufactures of silk fabrics. Pop. 7683.

Penzlin, pĕnts-leen', a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 43 miles E.S.E. of Güstrow. Pop. 2701.

Peo'a, a post-office of Summit co., Utah.

Peo'ia Mills, a post-office of Madison co., Va.

Peo'li, or **New'town,** a post-village of Tuscarawas co., O., about 20 miles S. of New Philadelphia. It has 2 churches and a union school. The name of its post-office is Peoli. Pop. 98.

Peoples, pee'p'lz, township, Boone co., Iowa. Pop. 493.

Peoples, a post-office of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., about 10 miles W. of Cape Girardeau City.

Peo'ria, a county in the N.W. central part of Illinois, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Illinois River and Peoria Lake, and is drained by Spoon River and Kickapoo Creek. The surface is undulating, and is extensively covered with forests of the oak, maple, ash, elm, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. A large part of the county is prairie. Among its mineral resources are bituminous coal and limestone. It is intersected by a number of railroads, the names of which are given in the article on the city of Peoria, the capital. Valuation of real and personal estate, $47,039,994. Pop. in 1870, 47,540, of whom 35,867 were Americans.

Peoria, a post-office of Sebastian co., Ark.

Peoria, a city, the capital of Peoria co., Ill., is pleasantly situated on the W. bank of the Illinois River, at the lower end of Peoria Lake, about 65 miles N. of Springfield. By railroad it is 160 miles S.W. of Chicago, 53 miles E.S.E. of Galesburg, and 45 miles W.N.W. of Bloomington. It was in 1870 the third city of the state in population. It is at the junction of the following railroads: the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern, the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville, the Peoria Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, the Peoria & Rock Island, the Illinois Midland, and the Galesburg & Peoria division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Steamboats ply regularly between this city and St. Louis, and also navigate the upper part of the river. Peoria contains a court-house, a city hall, about 28 churches, a high school, the Peoria County Normal School, the mercantile library, 3 or 4 national banks, several large distilleries, breweries, iron-foundries, machine-shops, and manufactures of carriages, cabinet furniture, engines, boilers, &c. It has wide streets, which cross one another at right angles and are lighted with gas. Five daily newspapers, 2 of which are German, are published here; also 5 weekly newspapers. It is surrounded by fertile, undulating prairies, in which rich mines of bituminous coal have been opened, and it has an extensive trade. Pop. in 1870, 22,849.

Peoria, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ind., 10 miles E. of Brookville.

Peoria, a small post-village in Richland township, Mahaska co., Iowa, about 15 miles N.N.W. of Oskaloosa, and 9 miles N.E. of Pella. It has 3 churches.

Peoria, a post-hamlet in Peoria township, Franklin co., Kansas, on the Osage River, 7 miles E.S.E. of Ottawa, and about 44 miles S.E. of Topeka. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 817.

Peoria, a hamlet in Berne township, Albany co., N.Y., about 25 miles W. of Albany. It has a church and a grist-mill. Pop. 100. Here is West Berne Post-Office.

Peoria, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., N.Y., about 32 miles S.S.W. of Rochester.

Peoria, a post-hamlet in Liberty township, Union co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 26 miles S.W. of Marion.

Peoria, a post-village of Linn co., Oregon, in the Willamette Valley, 15 miles S. of Albany.

Peoria, a post-village of Hill co., Tex., 30 miles N. of Waco. It has 3 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, and manufactures of farming-implements. Pop. 234.

Peoria City, a post-village of Polk co., Iowa, on Indian Creek, about 22 miles N.E. of Des Moines.

Peoria Lake, Illinois, is an expansion of the Illinois River, and forms the E. boundary of Peoria co., which it separates from the cos. of Woodford and Tazewell. It is about 20 miles long, and 2½ miles wide at the broadest part.

Peos'ta, a post-village in Vernon township, Dubuque co., Iowa, on the Iowa division of the Illinois Central Railroad, 15 miles W. of Dubuque. It has 2 churches.

Pe'ot, a post-office of Kewaunee co., Wis.

Pe'otone, a post-village in Peotone township, Will co., Ill., on the Chicago divison of the Illinois Central Railroad, 41 miles S. by W. of Chicago, and 15 miles N.N.E. of Kankakee. It has a graded school and 4 churches. Pop. of the township, 1213.

Peotone, a post-office of Sedgwick co., Kansas.

Pepack, New Jersey. See Peapack.

Pepac'ton, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., on Popacton River, about 55 miles E. of Binghamton.

Pepacton River, New York. See Popacton River.

Pe'pin, a county in the W. part of Wisconsin, borders on Minnesota. Area, about 250 square miles. It is intersected by the Chippewa River, and is bounded on the S.W. by Lake Pepin, an expansion of the Mississippi River. The surface is undulating, and mostly covered with forests of pine, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and lumber are the staple products. Magnesian limestone (Lower Silurian) crops out on the shore of Lake Pepin, and forms bluffs and picturesque cliffs nearly 400 feet high. Capital, Durand. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,377,426. Pop. in 1870, 4659, of whom 3351 were Americans; in 1875, 5816.

Pepin, a township of Wabasha co., Minn. Pop. 354, exclusive of Read's Village.

Pepin, a post-village of Pepin co., Wis., in the township of the same name, and on the N. shore of Lake Pepin, about 8 miles above Wabasha, Minn., and 40 miles S.W. of Eau Claire. It has 2 churches, several stores, and a high school. Pop. of the township, 1406.

Pepin Lake, an expansion of the Mississippi River, forms the southwestern boundary of Pierce and Pepin cos. of Wisconsin, which it separates from the cos. of Goodhue and Wabasha in Minnesota. It extends from Red Wing down to the mouth of the Chippewa River, and is about 28 miles long. The greatest width is nearly 3 miles. The shores of this lake, which is perhaps the most picturesque and beautiful part of the Great River, are vertical limestone bluffs about 400 feet high, and weathered into various fantastic forms, some of which resemble ruined castles.

Pepinster Spa, på'pin-stẹr spå, Belgium, a station on the railway from Brussels to Cologne, 84 miles from Brussels.

Pep'perell, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Pepperell township, about 15 miles W. of Lowell, and 1 mile W. of Pepperell Station of the Worcester & Nashua Railroad. It has a high school, 4 paper-mills, a machine-shop, and several churches. The township is bounded on the E. by the Nashua River, and contains other villages, named East Pepperell and North Pepperell. It has manufactures of wadding, pocket-knives and other cutlery, and shoes. Pop. 1927. Pepperell Station is at East Pepperell, 10 miles S.W. of Nashua, N.H.

Pepper's Store, a hamlet of Sussex co., Del., 6 miles from Laurel. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a store.

Pep'pertown, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ind., about 36 miles S.S.W. of Richmond. It has a church.

Pequabuck, pe-quaw'buk, a post-village in Plymouth township, Litchfield co., Conn., on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, 22 miles W.S.W. of Hartford. It has a manufactory of malleable iron.

Pequan'nock, or **Pequanac,** a post-office and station of Morris co., N.J., in Pequannock township, on the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 16 miles N.N.W. of Newark. The township is bounded on the E. by the Pompton River, and on the S. by the Passaic. Pop. 1534.

Pequannock Creek, New Jersey, rises in Sussex co., runs southeastward, forms the boundary between the cos. of Morris and Passaic, and unites with the Ramapo and Ringwood Rivers at Pompton. The stream formed by the confluence is the Pompton River.

Pequea, pĕk-wā', a township of Lancaster co., Pa., about 65 miles W. of Philadelphia, is bounded on the S. by Pequea Creek. Pop. of the township, 1276. Pequea Station is on the Columbia & Port Deposit Railroad, 14 miles S.E. of Columbia. See also WHITE HORSE.

Pequea Creek, Pennsylvania, rises near the W. border of Chester co., runs westward and southwestward through Lancaster co., and enters the Susquehanna River about 11 miles S. of the city of Lancaster.

Pequeña, a river of Ecuador. See TIGRE.

Pequeni, på-kå-nee', a river of the United States of Colombia, in the Isthmus of Panama, tributary to the Chagres River. On its banks some gold-mines are wrought.

Pe'quest, a station of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 2 miles N. of Oxford, N.J.

Pequest Creek, New Jersey, rises in Sussex co., runs southwestward through Warren co., and enters the Delaware River at Belvidere.

Pequim, or **Pequin,** a city of China. See PEKING.

Pequon'nock, Poquan'oc, or **Poquan'noc River,** a small stream of Fairfield co., Conn., falls into Bridgeport Harbor. The Housatonic Railroad follows its course for nearly its whole length.

Pera, på'rå, a suburb of Constantinople, on the N. side of the "Golden Horn," on the summit of the hill above Galata and Tophané. It is 2 miles in length, chiefly inhabited by Franks, and comprises the residences of several ambassadors, with Greek and Roman Catholic churches, a Mohammedan college, and a monastery of dervishes.

Perak, på-råk', a river of Malacca, rises in the S. of the territory of its own name, flows W.S.W., and falls into the Strait of Malacca. Total course, 80 miles.

Perak, a state of the Malay Peninsula, extending along its W. coast, between lat. 3° 40′ and 5° N., having N. Quedah, S. Salangore, and W. the Strait of Malacca. Pop. 35,000. Principal products, tin, rice, and rattans. Its capital, PERAK, is a town on a river of the same name.

Peraleda de la Mata, på-rå-lå'ᴅå då lå må'tå, a town of Spain, 58 miles E.N.E. of Caceres. Pop. 1986.

Peralta, på-rål'tå, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Arga, 31 miles S. of Pamplona. Pop. 3503.

Peral'ta, a village of Valencia co., New Mexico, 20 miles S. of Albuquerque. It has 2 churches.

Perasto, på-rås'to, a town of Dalmatia, 6 miles N.N.W. of Cattaro, on the Gulf of Perasto. Pop. 1800.

Percé, per'så', a post-village of Quebec, capital of the co. of Gaspé, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 36 miles S. by E. of Gaspé Basin. It consists of 2 hamlets, called North and South Beach. The principal part of the population reside at North Beach, which also contains the court-house, jail, and a church. South Beach has important fishery-establishments, a church, and 4 or 5 stores. Pop. 1743.

Percé Rock, properly **Le Rocher Percé,** lẹh ro'-shå' pêʀ'så', or the **Pierced Rock,** a remarkable rock on the Gaspé coast, Quebec, opposite the village of Percé. It is 288 feet high, 1200 feet in length, precipitous and bold. In it are 3 arches completely wrought by nature; the centre one is sufficiently large to allow a boat under sail to pass through with ease.

Perche, pêʀsh, an ancient division of France, in the old province of Maine, now divided among the departments of Orne, Eure-et-Loir, and Eure.

Perche, persh, a township of Boone co., Mo. Pop. 3119.

Perche, a post-office of Randolph co., Mo.

Perch River, a small stream of Jefferson co., N.Y., runs southwestward, and enters Black River about 10 miles below Watertown.

Perch River, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., N.Y., 3½ miles from Limerick Station, and about 10 miles N.W. of Watertown. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Per'cival, a post-village in Benton township, Fremont co., Iowa, is near the Missouri River, and on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, 34 miles S. of Council Bluffs, and 12 miles W. of Sidney. It has 3 churches.

Percivall's, a post-office of Brunswick co., Va.

Perck, pêʀk, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 9 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1300.

Percy, per'see or pêʀ'see', a town of France, in Manche, 15 miles S.S.W. of Saint-Lô. Pop. 463.

Per'cy, a post-village of Randolph co., Ill., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, at its junction with the Chester & Tamaroa Railroad, 65 miles S.E. of St. Louis, Mo., and 18 miles N.E. of Chester. It has a church, a graded school, a broom-factory, and mines of coal.

Percy, a post-office of Washington co., Miss.

Percy, a station in Carbon co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 96 miles N.W. of Laramie City.

Percy, Ontario. See WARKWORTH.

Per'cy Islands, a group off the E. coast of Australia. Lat. 21° 31′ S.; lon. 150° 18′ E. The largest is 12 miles in circumference.

Perdido, per-di'do, a small river which forms the W. boundary of Florida and the E. boundary of Baldwin co., Ala. It runs nearly southward, and enters the Gulf of Mexico through Perdido Bay.

Perdido (Sp. pron. pêʀ-dee'do), a post-office of Goliad co., Tex., 16 miles W.S.W. of Victoria.

Perdido, Monte, Spain. See MONT PERDU.

Perdido Station, a post-hamlet of Baldwin co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 38 miles N.E. of Mobile. It has a church and manufactures of rosin, &c.

Perdinales River, Texas. See PEDERNALES RIVER.

Per'dix, a station in Perry co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 9½ miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

Perdjansk, a town of Russia. See BERDIANSK.

Per'due Hill, a post-office of Monroe co., Ala.

Perdu, Mont, Spain. See MONT PERDU.

Pereaux, pẹ-rō', a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on Minas Basin, 10 miles from Port Williams.

Pere (pār) **Che'ney,** a post-hamlet in Central Plains township, Crawford co., Mich., on the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central Railroad (Cheney Station), 37 miles N. of Bay City.

Pereiaslav, or **Perejaslav,** Russia. See PERESLAVL.

Pereira, på-rå'e-rå, a town of Portugal, province of Douro, 6 miles W. of Coimbra. Pop. 1388.

Pereira Juzam, på-rå'e-rå zhoo-zåm', a town of Portugal, 20 miles S.E. of Oporto. Pop. 1236.

Perekop, på-rå-kop', or **Or-Kapi,** oʀ-kå'pee (anc. *Taph'ros?* or *Taph'ræ?*), a town of Russia, government of Taurida, on the isthmus, 86 miles N.N.W. of Simferopol. Pop. 4331. The fortress E. of the town contains a palace, barracks, a mosque, and a Greek church. It was taken from the Turks in 1736. See ISTHMUS OF PEREKOP.

Perello, på-rêl'yo, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, province and 30 miles S.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 2298.

Pere Marquette, pār mar'kêt', a township of Mason co., Mich. Pop. 954.

Peremyschl, på-rå-mish'l', a town of Russia, 19 miles S. of Kalooga, on the Oka. Pop. 2999.

Pérenchiès, på'rôɴᵍ'she-å', France, Nord, a station on the railway from Hazebrouck to Lille. Pop. 1667.

Pereslavl, pêr-â-slâvl', **Pereiaslav,** or **Perejaslav,** pâ-râ-yạ-slâv', a town of Russia, government and 150 miles W.N.W. of Poltava, near the Dnieper. Pop. 9287. It has many churches, and a trade in cattle, horses, corn, &c.

Pereslavl-Zalieski, pêr-â-slâvl'-zâ-le-ês'kee, a town of Russia, government and 70 miles W.N.W. of Vladimeer, on Lake Pleschcieievo. Pop. 7210.

Pergamino, pêʀ-gâ-mee'no, a town of the Argentine Republic, 155 miles N.W. of Buenos Ayres. Pop. 3261.

Pergamus, the ancient name of BERGAMA.

Perge, pêʀ'ghẹh, or pẹr'je, a ruined city of Asia Minor, 50 miles E.S.E. of Smyrna, having extensive remains of a theatre, of the stadium, and of a large palace. About 10 miles distant are the remains, as supposed, of *Isionda*, consisting of cyclopean walls, a stadium, and other ruins.

Pergine, pêʀ'ghe-nâ, or **Pergen,** pêʀ'ghẹn, a town of the Tyrol, 7 miles E. of Trent. Pop. 3858. It has a castle and woollen-manufactures.

Pergola, pêʀ'go-lâ, a town of Italy, in the Marches, 16 miles S.E. of Urbino, on the Cesano. Pop. 8953. It has manufactures of leather and woollen fabrics.

Per'ham, a plantation of Aroostook co., Me., 64 miles N.N.W. of Houlton. Pop. 79. It has a valuable iron-mine.

Perham, a post-village of Otter Tail co., Minn., on the Red River of the North, and on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 67 miles E.S.E. of Moorhead. It has 5 stores, 3 warehouses, several hotels, 2 churches, and manufactures of lumber, flour, blinds, and doors. Much wheat is shipped here. Perham is near several fine lakes.

Periana, pâ-re-â'nâ, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 30 miles from Malaga. Pop. 2776.

Peribouaca, pêr're-boo'â-kâ', or **Peribuca,** pâ-re-boo-kâ', a river of Quebec, flows S.S.W., and falls into Lake St. John.

Périers, pâ're-â', a town of France, in Manche, 9 miles N. of Coutances. Pop. 1980.

Périgord, pâ'ree'goʀ' (anc. the country of the *Petroco'rii* or *Petroco'rium*), an old division of France, in Guienne, of which Périgueux was the capital. It now forms the department of Dordogne and part of Gironde.

Périgueux, pâ'ree'guh' (anc. *Vesun'na*, afterwards *Petroco'rii*), a town of France, capital of the department of Dordogne, on the right bank of the Isle, 45 miles S.E. of Angoulême. Pop. 23,290. The chief edifices are a cathedral of the fourth century, the church of St. Front, and a modern town hall. It has a *lycée*, or college, a normal school, and a library of 20,000 volumes. It has manufactures of cutlery, nails, serge, flannel, leather, pottery, flour, a copper-foundry, 2 lithographic printing-offices, and trade in wood, iron, paper, and liqueurs. It was the capital of the old district of Périgord, and has Roman remains.

Perija, or **Perixa,** pâ-ree'ʜâ, a small town of Venezuela, 82 miles S.W. of Maracaybo, on the Perija River, 25 miles from its mouth in the Lake of Maracaybo.

Perim, pâ-reem', or **Mekun,** mâ-kŭn', an island off the Arabian coast, in the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, at the entrance to the Red Sea. Lat. of the S. point, 12° 38' N.; lon. 43° 23' E. Length, 5 miles. It is a bare rock, on which turtle-shells are taken. It belongs to Great Britain.

Perim, an island in the Gulf of Cambay, India, 10 miles S.S.E. of Gogo.

Perinaldo, pâ-re-nâl'do (anc. *Podium Rainaldi?*), a village of Italy, 26 miles E.N.E. of Nice. Pop. 1752.

Perineos, pâ-re-nâ'oce, or **Pyrenneos,** pe-rên-nâ'oce, a mountain-range of Brazil, province of Goyaz, extending from E. to W., nearly in lat. 16° S.

Per'in's Mills, a post-office of Clermont co., O.

Perinthus, a town of Turkey. See EREGLEE.

Peristeria, an islet of Greece. See SARAKINO.

Perixa, a town of Venezuela. See PERIJA.

Per'kasie, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., in Rockhill township, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 33 miles N. by W. of Philadelphia. It has 2 hotels, 3 stores, and about 75 houses.

Per'kins, a station in Russell co., Ala., on the Mobile & Girard Railroad, 15 miles S.S.W. of Columbus, Ga.

Perkins, a plantation of Franklin co., Me. Pop. 149.

Perkins, a township of Sagadahoc co., Me., consists of Swan's Island, in the Kennebec River, 12 miles N. of Bath. Pop. 71.

Perkins, a township of Erie co., O. Pop. 1291.

Perkins, a station in Erie co., O., on the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad, 4 miles S. of Sandusky.

Perkins, a township of Clark co., Wis. Pop. 73.

Perkins, a post-village in Ottawa co., Quebec, 16 miles N.N.E. of Ottawa. It has a large lumber-trade. Pop. 100.

Perkins Junction, a post-office of Burke co., Ga.

Perkins' Mills, a post-office of Braxton co., W. Va.

Per'kinsville, a post-village of Madison co., Ind., in Jackson township, on White River, about 32 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Perkinsville, a post-hamlet of Winston co., Miss., 19 miles W. of Macon. It has a church and a seminary.

Perkinsville, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., in Wayland township, 3 miles from Wayland Depot, about 4 miles E.S.E. of Dansville. It has 2 churches and a mill.

Perkinsville, a post-hamlet of Burke co., N.C., 14 miles N.N.W. of Morganton.

Perkinsville, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., in Weathersfield township, on Black River, about 30 miles S.E. of Rutland. It has 2 churches, a cotton-factory, a grist-mill, and a lumber-mill.

Perkinsville, a post-hamlet of Goochland co., Va., about 32 miles W.N.W. of Richmond. It has 2 stores.

Perkio'men, township, Montgomery co., Pa. P. 2056.

Perkiomen Creek, Pennsylvania, rises by several branches in Berks and Lehigh cos., runs southward through Montgomery co., and enters the Schuylkill River about 7 miles W. of Norristown. It is nearly 50 miles long.

Perkiomen Junction, Pa. See PAWLING.

Perkio'menville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., on Perkiomen Creek, and on the Perkiomen Railroad, 24 miles N.N.W. of Norristown.

Perlak, pêʀ'lŏk' (Slavonian, *Prelok*, prâ'lok), a town of Hungary, co. of Szalad, on the Drave, 13 miles E.N.E. of Warasdin. Pop. 3233.

Perlas, Islas de. See PEARL ISLANDS.

Perleberg, pêʀ'lâ-bêʀɢ', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 69 miles N.W. of Potsdam, on the Stepnitz. Pop. 7595. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and chiccory, breweries, and distilleries.

Per'lee, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Iowa, in Penn township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Fairfield. It has a church and 3 coal-mines. Pop. about 250.

Perlepe, pêʀ'lâ'pâ, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 21 miles N.E. of Monastir, on an affluent of the Vardar.

Perm (Russ. pron. pêʀm or paiʀm), a government of the Russian dominions, mostly in Europe, but partly in Asia, being separated by the Ural Mountains into two unequal portions, between lat. 55° 40' and 62° N. and lon. 53° 10' and 65° E., enclosed by the governments of Vologda, Viatka, Oofa, Orenboorg, and Tobolsk. Area, 129,946 square miles. Pop. in 1870, 2,198,666. Its European portion is traversed by the Kama and several of its affluents; its E. division by affluents of the Tobol. More than three-fourths of the surface is covered by forests; the climate is very severe; and beyond lat. 60° N. the soil is hardly capable of culture. Its mines produce large quantities of gold, platinum, copper, iron, and salt. The chief towns are Perm, Koongoor, and Krasno-Oofimsk in Europe, and Yekaterinboorg, Alapaevsk, and Shadrinsk in Asia. It was formerly the centre of an extensive and flourishing empire, ruined by the Mongols in the thirteenth century.

Perm, a town of Russia, capital of the above government, is situated on the Kama, 240 miles E.S.E. of Viatka. Pop. 22,288. It is chiefly built of wood, is the see of an archbishop, and has several churches and hospitals, with a large market-place and numerous forges. The inhabitants trade chiefly in metallic produce and in tea and other Chinese imports.

Pernagoa, pêʀ-nâ'go-â, **Pernagua,** pêʀ-nâ'gwâ, or **Parananha,** pâ-râ-nân'yâ, a town of Brazil, province of Piauhy, 260 miles S.W. of Oeiras, on the E. side of Lake Parananha or Pernagoa. Pop. 4000.

Pernambuco, pêʀ-nâm-boo'ko, a province of Brazil, consisting of a long and narrow strip of territory stretching from the Atlantic inland, mostly between lat. 7° and 14° 35' S. and lon. 34° 50' and 47° 20' W., separated by several continuous mountain-chains from the provinces of Goyaz, Piauhy, Ceará, and Parahiba on the W. and N., and by the Rio de São Francisco on the S. from Bahia and Sergipe. Its coast-line, watered by the Capibaribe, Ipojuca, and Unna Rivers, has S. the province of Alagoas. Area, 46,257 square miles. It has many rich sugar- and cotton-plantations. Other products are timber, dye-woods, hides, drugs, gold, and gems. The principal cities and towns are Recife (its capital), Olinda, and Serenhem. Pop. in 1872, 841,539. See also OLINDA and RECIFE.

Pernau, pêʀ'nŏw (Russ. *Pernov* or *Pernow*, pêʀ-nov'), a fortified seaport town of Russia, in Livonia, at the entrance of the Pernau into the Gulf of Riga, 99 miles N.N.E. of Riga. Pop. 9568. It is defended by a citadel, and comprises an old and a new town, and suburbs, with Lutheran, Esthonian, and Russian churches, and grammar and other schools. Owing to a bar at the mouth of the river, large vessels load and unload in the roadstead.

Pernel'lo, a post-village of Franklin co., Va., 35 miles from Big Lick Station. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Pernes, pairn (anc. *Pater'næ?*), a town of France, in Vaucluse, 4 miles S. of Carpentras. Pop. 2801.

Pernis, pĕʀ'nis, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Merwede, 13 miles W.N.W. of Dort. Pop. of commune, 2004.

Péronne, pā'ronn', a town of France, in Somme, on the Somme, 21 miles S.W. of Cambrai. It has manufactures of leather, flour, sugar, &c. Pop. 4210.

Perosa, pā-ro'sā, a town of Italy, 8 miles N.W. of Pinerolo, on the Clusone. Pop. 1826.

Peros Banhos, pā'roce bān'yoce, a group of 27 islands in the Chagos Archipelago, Indian Ocean, in lat. 5° 14' N., lon. 77° E.

Pe'rot', a bayou in the N.E. part of Louisiana, connected N. with Lake Washa, and S. with Little Lake.

Perote, pā-ro'tā, a town of Mexico, state and 88 miles W.N.W. of Vera Cruz. Pop. 2500. Near it is a lofty mountain of the same name. See Cofre de Perote.

Perote, pe-rōt', a post-hamlet of Bullock co., Ala., 12 miles S. of Union Springs. It has 2 churches.

Pérou, the French name of Peru.

Pérouse, the French name of Perugia.

Pérouse (pe-rooz') **Islands** (Fr. *Archipel de La Pérouse,* aʀ'she'pĕl' dęh lā pā'rooz'), a group of small islands near 10° S. lat., between 165° and 170° E. lon. The largest is Santa Cruz: hence the group is sometimes called Santa Cruz Islands. La Pérouse, the French navigator, perished here about the year 1790.

Perouse (or **La Perouse**), **Strait of,** is between the islands of Yesso and Saghalin.

Perpignan, pĕʀ'peen'yōɴᵍ' (L. *Perpinia'num*), a town of France, capital of Pyrénées-Orientales, on the right bank of the Tet, 40 miles by rail S. of Narbonne. Pop. 24,379. It is situated in a fertile region. The chief edifices are the citadel, the cathedral, and military prison. It has a tribunal of commerce, a communal college, a normal school, a school of design, a library of 18,000 volumes, and a botanic garden. It has also tanneries, distilleries, nurseries of silk-worms, manufactures of woollen cloth, farina, candles, &c., and a commerce in wine, wool, silk, iron, and corks. Philip the Bold died here in 1285. It was taken by Louis XI. in 1474, and by Louis XIII. in 1642.

Perquim'ans, a county in the N.E. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 240 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Albemarle Sound, and intersected by the Perquimans River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with pine forests. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, cotton, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Hertford. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,892,228. Pop. in 1870, 7945, of whom 7942 were Americans.

Perquimans River, North Carolina, rises in Gates co., near the Dismal Swamp, runs southeastward through Perquimans co., and enters Albemarle Sound. Small steamboats can ascend it about 40 miles.

Perrainda, pęr-rīn'dā, or **Parainda,** pą-rīn'dā, a town of India, in the Deccan, Nizam's dominions, on the E. bank of the Seena, 32 miles W.N.W. of Solapoor, in lat. 18° 18' N., lon. 75° 54' E.

Perre, the supposed ancient name of Pelvereh.

Per'rin, a post-village in Platte township, Clinton co., Mo., on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 8 miles N.N.E. of Plattsburg. It has several churches.

Perrine, pęr-rīn', a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., 5 miles S. of Sandy Lake, and 15 miles S.W. of Franklin.

Perrineville, pęr-rīn'vīl, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., in Millstone township, 5 miles S.E. of Hightstown, and about 20 miles E. of Trenton. It has a church.

Per'rinsville, a post-hamlet of Nankin township, Wayne co., Mich., 3 miles from Elmwood Station, and about 18 miles W. of Detroit. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 200.

Per'rinton, a township of Monroe co., N.Y. Pop. 3873. It contains Fairport and several hamlets.

Perros-Guirec, pĕʀ'ʀos'-ghee'rĕk', a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, with a large port on the English Channel, 37 miles N.W. of Saint-Brieuc. Pop. 206.

Perrot, pęr'rot', an island in the river St. Lawrence, S.W. of the island of Montreal, between the Lake of Two Mountains and Lake St. Louis. It is 7 miles long. A bridge on the Grand Trunk Railway connects it with Vaudreuil.

Per'rowville, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Va., 5½ miles N.W. of Forest Depot.

Per'ry, a county in the W. central part of Alabama, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is intersected by the Cahawba River, and partly drained by Washington Creek. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and cattle are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Selma, Marion & Memphis Railroad. Capital, Marion. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,156,480. Pop. in 1870, 24,975, of whom 24,877 were Americans.

Perry, a county in the W. central part of Arkansas, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Arkansas River, and is intersected by Fourche La Fave. The surface is hilly and mountainous, and mostly covered with forests of the oak, chestnut, black walnut, silver-maple, pine, and other trees. Indian corn, cotton, and pork are the staple products. Marble is found in this county, which also has beds of coal. Capital, Perryville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $799,132. Pop. in 1870, 2685, of whom 2663 were Americans.

Perry, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of about 440 square miles. It is intersected by Beaucoup Creek, and also drained by Columbo Creek. The surface is generally rolling and partly level, and a large portion of it is covered with forests of the white oak, post-oak, hickory, ash, black walnut, &c. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county has mines of good bituminous coal, which is found near the surface or at a moderate depth and underlies the whole area. It is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Illinois Central, the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute, and the Iron Mountain, Chester & Easton. Capital, Pinckneyville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,536,748. Pop. in 1870, 13,723, of whom 11,932 were Americans.

Perry, a county in the S. part of Indiana, borders on Kentucky. Area, about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the S. and S.E. by the Ohio River, and on the W. by Anderson's Creek. The surface is diversified with hilly uplands, level river-bottoms, and extensive forests. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county has beds of coal and quarries of good sandstone. Capital, Cannelton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 14,801, of whom 12,065 were Americans.

Perry, a county in the S.E. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is intersected by the Kentucky River (or its North Fork), and also drained by the Middle Fork of that river. The surface is partly mountainous, and mostly covered with forests. The soil produces Indian corn and grass. Coal is found here. Capital, Hazard. Valuation of real and personal estate, $851,571. Pop. in 1870, 4274, of whom all were Americans.

Perry, a county in the S.E. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 1100 square miles. It is intersected by Leaf River and Black Creek, and also drained by Bogue Homo and Tallahala Creek. The surface is undulating or uneven, and partly covered with forests of pine and other trees. Indian corn, cotton, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Augusta. Valuation of real and personal estate, $256,338. Pop. in 1870, 2694, of whom 2688 were Americans.

Perry, a county in the E.S.E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Illinois, and is drained by Apple and Saline Creeks. The surface is moderately uneven, and mostly covered with forests of the ash, elm, hickory, white oak, tulip-tree, &c. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and pork are the staple products. Good carboniferous limestone underlies part of the surface. Lead and marble are found in this county. Capital, Perryville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,650,000. Pop. in 1870, 9877, of whom 8334 were Americans.

Perry, a county in the S.E. central part of Ohio, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is drained by Rush and Sunday Creeks. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the oak and sugar-maple are found. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wool, wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. This county has mines of bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, and by the Straitsville division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Capital, New Lexington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $13,247,489. Pop. in 1870, 18,543, of whom 17,705 were Americans.

Perry, a county in the S. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 530 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Susquehanna River, is intersected by the Juniata River, and also drained by Sherman's Creek. A long ridge called the Blue Mountain extends along its southern border. The surface is diversified with mountains and fertile valleys, and is partly covered with forests of the oak, hickory, chestnut, &c. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and cattle are the staple products. Among its minerals are iron ore and limestone. This county is intersected by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Capital, New Bloomfield. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,120,400. Pop. in 1870, 25,447, of whom 25,026 were Americans.

Perry, a county in the W. part of Middle Tennessee, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Tennessee River, and intersected by the Buffalo River, which runs northward and is parallel to the former river. The surface is undulating, or diversified by high ridges and valleys, and is extensively covered with forests of the hickory, oak, walnut, &c. The soil is fertile. Maize, peanuts, wheat, buckwheat, and pork are the staple products. Limestone is abundant here. Capital, Linden. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,793,901. Pop. in 1870, 6925, of whom 6875 were Americans.

Perry, a post-village, capital of Taylor co., Fla., 30 miles S.S.W. of Madison, and about 50 miles E.S.E. of Tallahassee. It has 3 churches.

Perry, a post-village, capital of Houston co., Ga., on the Perry Branch of the Central Railroad, which connects it with Fort Valley, 41 miles by rail S. by W. of Macon. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, a female college, a newspaper office, and the Perry Male College. Pop. 836.

Perry, a post-village in Perry township, Pike co., Ill., about 30 miles W. of Jacksonville, and 38 miles E.S.E. of Quincy. It has 6 churches and a money-order post-office. Pop. 798; of the township, 2161.

Perry, a township of Allen co., Ind. Pop. 1280. It contains the village of Huntertown.

Perry, a township of Boone co., Ind. Pop. 1109.

Perry, a township of Clay co., Ind. Pop. 1340.

Perry, a township of Clinton co., Ind. Pop. 1220. It contains Colfax.

Perry, a township of Delaware co., Ind. Pop. 1163.

Perry, a township of Lawrence co., Ind. Pop. 982.

Perry, a township of Marion co., Ind. Pop. 2452.

Perry, a township of Martin co., Ind. Pop. 1760.

Perry, a township of Miami co., Ind. Pop. 1667.

Perry, a township of Monroe co., Ind. Pop. 1513.

Perry, a township of Noble co., Ind. Pop. 3133. It contains Ligonier.

Perry, a township of Tippecanoe co., Ind. Pop. 1481.

Perry, a township of Vanderburg co., Ind. Pop. 1719.

Perry, a township of Wayne co., Ind. Pop. 876. It contains Economy.

Perry, a township of Buchanan co., Iowa. Pop. 1525.

Perry, a post-village of Dallas co., Iowa, in Spring Valley township, near the Raccoon River, on the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad, 34 miles W.N.W. of Des Moines. It has a newspaper office, a bank, 3 churches, a graded school, 2 grist-mills, and a nursery. Pop. about 700.

Perry, a township of Davis co., Iowa. Pop. 699.

Perry, a township of Jackson co., Iowa. Pop. 847, exclusive of Andrew.

Perry, a township of Marion co., Iowa. Pop. 491.

Perry, a township of Plymouth co., Iowa. Pop. 565.

Perry, a township of Tama co., Iowa. Pop. 778, exclusive of Traer.

Perry, a post-village in Kentucky township, Jefferson co., Kansas, near the Kansas River, on the Delaware River, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 16 miles E. of Topeka, and 13 miles N.W. of Lawrence. It has a church and a carriage-shop. Pop. 403. Much grain is shipped here.

Perry, a township of Woodson co., Kansas. Pop. 349. Post-office, Centre Ridge.

Perry, a post-village in Perry township, Washington co., Me., on Passamaquoddy Bay, 7 miles N.W. of Eastport, and about 20 miles S.S.E. of Calais. It has a church and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 1149.

Perry, a post-hamlet in Perry township, Shiawassee co., Mich., about 14 miles S. of Owosso, and 20 miles E.N.E. of Lansing. It has a church and a carriage-factory. Pop. of the township, 1016.

Perry, a post-village of Ralls co., Mo., about 27 miles S.W. of Hannibal. It has a church.

Perry, a township of St. François co., Mo. Pop. 1351.

Perry, a post-village in Perry township, Wyoming co., N.Y., at the outlet of Silver Lake, and on a short railroad which connects with the Erie Railroad at Gainesville, about 8 miles E.S.E. of Warsaw, and 40 miles S.S.W. of Rochester. It contains 3 or 4 churches, an academy, a bank, a newspaper office, several flouring-mills, &c. Silver Lake is a summer resort. Pop. 867. The township contains a village named Perry Centre, and a pop. of 2421.

Perry, a township of Allen co., O. Pop. 1235.

Perry, a township of Ashland co., O. Pop. 1452.

Perry, a township of Brown co., O. Pop. 3016. It contains Fayetteville.

Perry, a township of Carroll co., O. Pop. 932.

Perry, a township of Columbiana co., O. Pop. 4388. It contains Salem.

Perry, a township of Coshocton co., O. Pop. 932. It contains East Union.

Perry, a township of Fayette co., O. Pop. 1194. It contains Martinsburg.

Perry, a township of Franklin co., O. Pop. 1297.

Perry, a township of Gallia co., O. Pop. 1514.

Perry, a township of Hocking co., O. Pop. 1745. It contains Buena Vista and South Perry.

Perry, a post-village in Perry township, Lake co., O., on the Lake Shore Railroad, 34 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland, and 6 miles E. of Painesville. It has several churches and a cheese-factory. Pop. about 250. The township borders on Lake Erie, has 5 churches, and a pop. of 1208.

Perry, a township of Lawrence co., O. Pop. 2215.

Perry, a township of Licking co., O. Pop. 897. It contains Elizabethtown.

Perry, a township of Logan co., O. Pop. 922. It contains East Liberty.

Perry, a township of Monroe co., O. Pop. 1116. It contains Greenville and Antioch.

Perry, a township of Montgomery co., O. Pop. 2029.

Perry, a township of Morrow co., O. Pop. 1044. It contains Johnsville and North Woodbury.

Perry, a township of Muskingum co., O. Pop. 991. It contains Bridgeville and Sonora.

Perry, a township of Pickaway co., O. Pop. 1415. It contains New Holland.

Perry, a township of Pike co., O. Pop. 748. It contains Cynthiana.

Perry, a township of Putnam co., O. Pop. 637.

Perry, a township of Richland co., O. Pop. 686.

Perry, a township of Shelby co., O. Pop. 1208. It contains Pemberton.

Perry, a township of Stark co., O. Pop. 1736, exclusive of Massillon.

Perry, a township of Tuscarawas co., O. Pop. 1089. It contains Westchester.

Perry, a township of Wood co., O. Pop. 1323.

Perry, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. 3877. It includes Parker City and Queenstown.

Perry, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. 1680.

Perry, a station in Berks co., Pa., on the Reading Railroad, 13½ miles N. of Reading.

Perry, a township of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. 1568.

Perry, a township of Fayette co., Pa. Pop. 1445.

Perry, a post-hamlet of Forest co., Pa., about 9 miles E. by S. of Titusville. It has a church.

Perry, a township of Greene co., Pa. Pop. 1292.

Perry, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. 1222.

Perry, a township of Lawrence co., Pa. Pop. 896.

Perry, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 914.

Perry, a township of Snyder co., Pa. Pop. 1016.

Perry, a post-office of McLennan co., Tex., near the Brazos River, and on the Waco & Northwestern Railroad, 25 miles N.W. of Bremond.

Perry, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis., in Perry township, about 28 miles S.W. of Madison. The township has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 974.

Per'ry-Barr, a hamlet of England, co. of Stafford, on the London & Northwestern Railway, 3½ miles N.W. of Birmingham. Pop. 1683.

Perry Centre, a post-village in Perry township, Wyoming co., N.Y., about 37 miles S.S.W. of Rochester, and 7 miles E. of Warsaw. It has a church. Pop. 183.

Perry City, a post-hamlet in Hector township, Schuyler co., N.Y., 11 miles W.N.W. of Ithaca. It has a church.

Perrydale, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Oregon, about 15 miles N.W. of Salem.

Perry Hall, a post-office of Baltimore co., Md.

Per'rymansville, a post-village of Harford co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 27 miles E.N.E. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches and several general stores.

Perryop'olis, a post-village in Perry township, Fayette co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River, about 40 miles by railroad S. by E. of Pittsburg, and 1½ miles from Layton Station of the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad. It has a church and a tannery. Pop. about 600.

Perry's, a station in Santa Clara co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 16 miles S.S.E. of San José.

Perry's, a station in Edgefield co., S.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 40 miles W. of Columbia.

Perry's Bridge, a hamlet of Vermilion parish, La., on Vermilion Bayou, 40 miles from Franklin. It has a church. Pop. about 75.

Per′rysburg, a post-hamlet of Miami co., Ind., 15 miles N.E. of Logansport. It has 2 churches. Pop. 150.

Perrysburg, a post-village in Perrysburg township, Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad (Western division), 19 miles E. of Dunkirk. It has a church, nearly 30 houses, and a lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 1393.

Perrysburg, Ashland co., O. See ALBION.

Perrysburg, a post-village in Perrysburg township, Wood co., O., on the right or S.E. bank of the Maumee River, at the head of navigation, and on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, about 9 miles S.W. of Toledo. A bridge crosses the river here and connects Perrysburg with South Toledo. It contains 8 or 9 churches, a union school, 2 newspaper offices, and a bank, and has extensive water-power and manufactures of flour, furniture, paper, hoes, staves, &c. Large quantities of ship-timber and staves are exported. Pop. about 3000; of the township, 4100.

Perry's Corners, Ontario. See COOKSTOWN.

Perry's Landing, a post-office of Brazoria co., Tex., on the Brazos River, 10 miles below Brazoria.

Perry's Mill, a post-hamlet of Waupaca co., Wis., 28 miles N.N.W. of New London. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Perry's Mills, a post-office of Tatnall co., Ga.

Perry's Mills, a post-village in Champlain township, Clinton co., N.Y., on the Chazy River, and on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, 7½ miles W. of Rouse's Point. It has 1 or 2 lumber-mills. Pop. 276.

Perry Springs, Brown co., Ill. See SPRINGS STATION.

Perry Springs, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 4½ miles N.W. of Meredosia.

Perrysville, Ala. and Ark. See PERRYVILLE.

Per′rysville, or **Per′ryville,** a post-village in Highland township, Vermilion co., Ind., on the W. bank of the Wabash River, and on the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad, 12 miles E.S.E. of Danville, Ill., and 44 miles N. of Terre Haute. It is the largest village in the county, and has 3 churches, a foundry, a flour-mill, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 690.

Perrysville, New York. See PERRYVILLE.

Perrysville, or **Perryville,** a post-village in Green township, Ashland co., O., on the Black Fork of the Mohican River, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 14 miles S.E. of Mansfield. It has a money-order post-office, 3 churches, an academy, 2 flour-mills, and a foundry. Pop. about 500.

Perrysville, Carroll co., O. See LAMARTINE.

Perrysville, a post-village in Ross township, Allegheny co., Pa., 7 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. It has 3 churches.

Perrysville, Pennsylvania. See PORT ROYAL.

Perrysville, a village in Perry township, Jefferson co., Pa., on Mahoning Creek, about 20 miles S. of Brookville. It has 2 churches and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 300. Here is Hamilton Post-Office.

Perrysville, a village of Westmoreland co., Pa., near the Pennsylvania Railroad, 28 miles E.N.E. of Pittsburg.

Perrysville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., R.I., about 18 miles S.W. of Newport. It has a church and a woollen-mill. Pop. 80.

Perryton, Licking co., O. See ELIZABETHTOWN.

Per′ryton, a township of Mercer co., Ill. Pop. 1085.

Per′rytown, a post-village in Durham co., Ontario, on the Midland Railway, 9 miles N. of Port Hope. It contains a woollen-factory and several saw-mills. Pop. 200.

Per′ryville, a post-village of Perry co., Ala., about 20 miles N.N.W. of Selma. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Perryville, a post-village, capital of Perry co., Ark., on the Fourche La Fave River, about 40 miles W.N.W. of Little Rock. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Perryville, Indiana. See PERRYSVILLE.

Perryville, Kansas. See PERRY.

Perryville, a post-village of Boyle co., Ky., about 12 miles W. of Danville, and 40 miles S.W. of Lexington. It contains Harmonia College and 5 churches. Pop. 479. On the 9th of October, 1862, a battle was fought here between a part of General Buell's army (Union) and a portion of General Bragg's army. The total Union loss in this action was 4348; the Confederates lost about 2500.

Perryville, a post-village of Cecil co., Md., on the Susquehanna River, at its mouth, and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 37 miles N.E. of Baltimore. The trains here cross the river on a noble bridge, which connects Perryville with Havre de Grace.

Perryville, a post-village, capital of Perry co., Mo., in Cinque Hommes township, about 76 miles S.S.E. of St. Louis, 10 miles from the Mississippi River, and 14 miles S. of Chester, Ill. It has a court-house, 2 newspaper offices, and 3 churches. Pop. about 700.

Perryville, a post-hamlet in Union township, Hunterdon co., N.J., 1 mile from Midvale Station, and about 33 miles N.N.W. of Trenton. It has 2 churches.

Perryville, a post-village in Fenner and Sullivan townships, Madison co., N.Y., on the Cazenovia & Canastota Railroad, about 20 miles E.S.E. of Syracuse. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 400.

Perryville, Ohio and Rhode Island. See PERRYSVILLE.

Perryville, a hamlet of Potter co., Pa., on the Genesee River, 1 mile from Genesee Fork Post-Office, and about 40 miles N.N.E. of Emporium. It has a woollen-mill and a lumber-mill.

Perryville, a post-village of South Kingstown township, Washington co., R.I. It has a church and manufactures of woollens. Pop. 80.

Perryville, a station in Oconee co., S.C., on the Blue Ridge Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Walhalla.

Perryville, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Tenn., on the W. bank of the Tennessee River, about 100 miles W.S.W. of Nashville.

Persaim, a town of India. See BASSEIN.

Persante, pėʀ′sån-tå, a river of Prussia, Pomerania, rises near the village of Persanzig, and, after a N.W. course of 70 miles, enters the Baltic at Colberg.

Persepolis, pęr-sėp′o-lis, the ancient capital of Persia, the traces of which exist in a fine plain, on an affluent of the Bundemeer River, from 25 to 30 miles N.E. of Sheeraz. Its ruins cover a wide surface, and on a terraced platform, 1430 feet in length and from 800 to 900 feet in width, are large gateways, numerous columns, and bas-reliefs, the whole supposed to be the remains of the palace of Darius, destroyed by Alexander. The walls are covered with inscriptions in arrow-headed characters, and numerous tombs are cut in the adjacent mountains.

Perserin, a town of Turkey. See PRISREND.

Per′shore, a town of England, co. and 8½ miles S.E. of Worcester, on the navigable Avon. The town is well built, and has a large cruciform church, originally a part of an abbey, of which some other remains exist. P. 2826.

Persia, pęr′she-ą (Arabic and Persian, *Iran*, ee′rân′; Fr. *Perse*, pairs; Ger. *Persien*, pėʀ′se-ęn; L. *Per′sia*; Gr. *Περσίς*, *Persis*), a country of Asia, comprising in its widest acceptation the region between the Caspian Sea and the Indian Ocean, from the Amoo-Darya and Indus to the Persian Gulf. But Western Toorkistan, Afghanistan, and Beloochistan (called collectively by some writers "East Persia") have been for centuries independent of Persia proper. Persia proper lies between lat. 26° and 40° N. and lon. 44° and 61° E., having W. Asiatic Turkey, N. Russian Transcaucasia, the Caspian Sea, Transcaspian Russia, and the Desert of Khiva, E. Afghanistan and Beloochistan, and S. the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. Area, 450,000 square miles.

Persia may be described as consisting of a plateau from 2500 to 3500 feet in elevation, a series of mountain-chains encircling the plateau on all sides except the E., and an outer border of more or less width, consisting for the most part of gentle slopes, low valleys, and level plains. The E. part of the plateau forms the great salt deserts of Khorassan and Kerman. It is comprised in that sterile zone which extends from the Atlantic through Africa, Arabia, Central Asia, and Mongolia to the N. frontier of the Chinese empire. The mountains which enclose the plateau generally have their slopes clothed with a rich and varied vegetation, except the S. mountains, the S. exposure of which is so extremely hot as to be scarcely fit for human habitation. It also applies only in part to the plains of the W., where moisture is often in excess and forms extensive swamps. The provinces bordering on the Caspian, however, are as beautiful as wood, water, and mountains can make them, and offer a strong contrast to other districts.

Of the mountains, the W. chain, branching from the Hindoo-Koosh, by which it becomes linked to the Himalayas, traverses Afghanistan, and enters Persia on its N.E. frontier, near lon, 61° E., N. of the town of Herat, where it forms a mountain-region, in some parts 200 miles wide. Under the name of the Mountains of Khorassan, it proceeds in a W.N.W. direction across the N. part of the province of that name, where its height nowhere exceeds 4500 feet; but as the Caspian is approached, it rises to a much greater elevation. The chain here takes the name of the Elbrooz Mountains, and on the borders of the provinces of Irak-Ajemee and Mazanderan attains, in Mount Demavend, the height of 21,000 feet. From this mount, which is the culminating point of the range, the Elbrooz stretches W.N.W. in three separate lofty ranges, still maintaining an elevation so great that several of its ridges continue covered with snow till the beginning of June. The Elbroos chain, which many consider as terminating nearly opposite to the S.W. corner of the Caspian, is succeeded by the Massula Mountains, and then by Mount Sevellan, which, attaining the height of 12,000 feet, throws out ramifications, by which it becomes linked with Mount Ararat. This celebrated mountain, situated on the borders of Russia, Persia, and Turkey, possesses the loftiest summit of West Asia, and forms the link between the N. and W. ranges of Persia.

Granite and crystalline schists form a great part of the mountains which extend across the S. of Kerman, but these rocks are more largely developed in the mountain-ranges of the N. In the Elbrooz, the effects of remote volcanic agency are strongly manifested; and the rocks which bound the alluvial plains of Lake Ooroomeeyah on the W. are also volcanic. A celebrated mineral peculiar to Persia is the turquoise, the most valuable mines of which are in the vicinity of Nishapoor, to the W. of Meshed. Among the metals, iron, argentiferous lead, copper, and antimony are said to be abundant. Rock salt may be obtained in almost every quarter, and sulphur is dug almost solid from the crumbling cone of Mount Demavend. Naphtha is found in many places; a bitumen, called *mumea*, is collected in Fars; and marble of the finest quality is quarried.

The absence of sufficient water is one of the great disadvantages suffered in Persia. Except the Aras, forming the N.W. frontier, the Sefeed Rood and Goorgaon, which enter the Caspian Sea, the Kerah, Karoon, Jerahi, &c., affluents of the Tigris and Shat-el-Arab, in Khoozistan, and the Bundemeer, in Fars, the rivers are quite insignificant, and by far the greater portion of the country is arid and unproductive. From the S. slopes of the mountain-ranges which rise from its N. edge, much water, partly the produce of perpetual snow, descends in streams which soon reach the borders of deserts and are absorbed. The N. slopes are so near the basin of the Caspian, to which they all belong, that the water which they supply has too short a course to allow it to accumulate into rivers. The principal exception is furnished by the Sefeed Rood, which has found or worn for itself a channel, usually several hundred and sometimes 1000 feet below the general level of the tableland, till it breaks through the mountains of Massula into a long valley, and finally reaches the Caspian Sea by the Rudbar Pass in the Elbrooz, after a course of about 350 miles. In Persia there are more than 30 salt lakes which have no outlets. Lake Ooroomeeyah, 70 miles long by 32 miles broad, receives 14 rivers, yet its waters are so bitter and saline that no fish can live in them. Lake Bakhtegan is 60 miles long, and receives all the waters of the Bundemeer and Moorghaub.

On the central plateau the climate is intensely cold in winter and excessively hot in summer. The dryness of the atmosphere, however, makes the air generally pure and the sky cloudless. The shores of the Persian Gulf are scorched up in summer by a burning heat, and become so unhealthy that all the inhabitants who have the means retire to the adjacent mountains. On the S. side of the N. mountain-ranges, snow falls early in November. In such situations as at Teheran, ice is seen up to the middle of March; cold winds from the N. prevail in April, and even during summer great and sudden changes of temperature are not uncommon. On the N. side of the mountains, in the plains of Ghilan and Mazanderan, a dry and a rainy season regularly alternate, and vegetation has a luxuriance not often met with in much lower latitudes.

The long belt of sandy shores which line the Persian Gulf is barren, except where it is interspersed with plantations of date-trees, which here grow to great perfection. Among the mountains of Khoozistan, Bakhtiyari, and Looristan, forests of oak and other trees are not uncommon, though in general they are stunted in their growth. But on the N. side of the lofty ranges which overlook the Caspian Sea are magnificent forests of oak, beech, elm, walnut, box, cypress, and cedar. Extensive open glades often occur, on which numerous herds of cattle are reared. Lower down, though still at some thousand feet above sea-level, wheat and barley are extensively cultivated. In the level and rich plains below, the sugar-cane and orange come to perfection, the pomegranate grows, the cotton-plant and mulberry are extensively cultivated, large tracts are occupied by the vine, and orchards with exquisite fruits occur.

In the low plains, the only grain under extensive culture is rice; and the principal auxiliary crops are cotton, indigo, sugar, madder, and tobacco. In Azerbaijan, large rice-fields occupy the low flats which surround Lake Ooroomeeyah.

The remarkable wild animals are the lion; leopards, including the chetah, used for hunting; tigers, lynxes, bears, wild boars, hyenas, wolves, jackals, porcupines, and mountain sheep and goats. Among the birds are pheasants, pelicans, bustards, blackbirds, thrushes, and other well-known songsters, but more especially the bulbul. Locusts often commit fearful ravages. Fish abound in the Caspian and on the shores of the Persian Gulf.

The manufactures of Persia are more numerous than important, though in a few articles they continue to retain some of the celebrity which they acquired in early times. Among them may be mentioned various kinds of silk goods, as taffetas, velvets, and brocades, made extensively at Ispahan, Astrabad, Yezd, and other places, not only for home consumption, but for export; carpets, rugs, and felts in many of the central districts; cloaks and woollen stuffs; shawls, made of the wool of the goats of Kerman; fire-arms, swords, daggers, cutlery, copper-ware, and gold brocades.

Commerce.—The commerce of the country is extensive, notwithstanding the absence of any roads except such as are traversed by caravans of mules. The principal articles imported from the East are muslins, leather, lambs'-skins, stuffs of camel's-hair, shawls, nankeen, china, glass, hardware, amber, coral, precious stones, saffron, indigo, spices, &c. The exports to the East are velvets, silk and cotton stuffs, &c., articles in gold and silver, bronze lamps, copper-ware, &c., mats, lacquered ware, ivory ornaments, dates, lemons, tobacco, and shawls and some other articles. The traffic of the Caspian, carried on chiefly at the ports of Enzellee, Balfurosh, and Astrabad, is almost entirely monopolized by Russia; that of the Persian Gulf employs a considerable number of vessels, owned for the most part by British, Armenian, Arab, and Indian traders. The foreign trade is chiefly with Great Britain, Russia, and India.

The sovereign or shah of Persia is an absolute despot. His principal ministers are the vizier azem, or grand vizier, and the ameer-a-doulah, or lord high treasurer. Both ministers, though the mere slaves of their master, are, in regard to all other persons, as absolute as himself. Each province is governed by a prince of the blood or high noble, who appoints his lieutenants or hakims, under whom there is a long series of subordinates. For the administration of justice there are two classes of courts,—one called *sherrah*, which decides according to the Koran; the other called *urf*, deciding according to customary law.

The population is very mixed. The Parsees, who appear to preserve more fully than the rest a purity of descent from the ancient Persians, are now nearly confined to the city of Yezd and some towns in Kerman, where they still retain fire-worship. The inhabitants of the towns and settled districts generally are descended from Persians, Turks, Tartars, Georgians, Armenians, Arabs, and others who have at different periods held sway in the country. They are Mohammedans of the Sheeah sect, between whom and the Turks, Arabs, and most other Mussulmans there is a perpetual feud. Others of the Persians are Babists, and others again Nestorian, Armenian, or Chaldæan Christians. The nomadic tribes consist of Arabs in the S., Toorkomans, Mongols, and Oozbeks in the E. and N.E., and Koords in the W. They live in tents, subsisting on the produce of their herds and on plunder; and they furnish most of the armed force. The Persians are a handsome, active, and generally warlike people. Their complexion varies from fair to dark olive, having straight, jet-black hair, a quick, lively imagination, and agreeable address. The intellectual qualities of the Persians are naturally of a high order, and enabled them at a very early period to take a lead in civilization. The Persian forms one of the principal branches of the great family of Indo-European languages. It is remarkable for its softness and harmony, which admirably adapt it to the lighter forms of poetry. The Persians possess numerous works both in literature and in science: those in the former bear a high reputation; those in the latter are mainly of a very puerile description.

Population.—The population of Persia is variously given. The following estimate is probably not far from the truth.

Modern Persians, comprising a mixture of ancient Persians, Tartars, Arabs, and Georgians, 10,000,000; Parsees, 100,000; Afghans, 500,000; Ghelaky, 50,000; Armenians, 70,000; Jews, 35,000; Sabians, 10,000; nomadic or wandering tribes, 239,500; Arabian tribes and Arab fishermen, 140,000; and Koords, 155,000: total, 11,299,500.

Divisions.—The ancient and modern divisions of Persia, and their chief towns, are exhibited in the subjoined table:

Modern Names.	Ancient Names.	Chief Towns.
Azerbaijan.	Media Atropatene.	Tabreez.
Irak-Ajemee.	Media Magna.	Teheran.
Ardelan.	Elymais.	Sinna.
Looristan.	Syro-Media.	
Khoozistan.	Susiana.	Shooster.
Fars.	Persis.	Sheeraz.
Laristan.	Mesambria.	Lar.
Kerman.	Carmania.	Kerman.
Ghilan.	Country of Gelæ.	Reshd.
Mazanderan.	Country of Japyri.	Balfurosh.
Astrabad.	Hyrcania.	Astrabad.
Khorassan.	Aria.	Nishapoor.
Yezd.	Artacene.	Yezd.

At almost the earliest period of authentic history we find Persia occupying a conspicuous place among the surrounding nations. Cyrus the Great, the most renowned of all the sovereigns who have swayed the Persian sceptre, in 560 B.C. came into possession of the united crowns of Persia and Media, and soon extended his dominions over the whole of Western Asia. He was succeeded, 529 B.C., by his son Cambyses, who conquered Egypt. About the year 490 B.C., Xerxes, fourth king in succession from Cambyses, marched into Greece at the head of a gigantic armament; but after a succession of disasters he escaped the hands of his enemies by an almost solitary flight. From this period may be dated the decline of the Persian power; its downfall was completed by Alexander the Great in 333 B.C. After undergoing various vicissitudes, the Persian power again rose under the Sassanian dynasty in the early part of the third century of our era, and attained the highest prosperity under the celebrated Kosroo Noushirvân. In the seventh century the armies of Mohammed had overrun not only Persia, but the greater part of Central and Western Asia. The Sassanian dynasty was overthrown, and other changes still more important were effected, among which was the extirpation of the ancient religion of the Persians and the general adoption of Mohammedanism. In the eleventh century the Seljookian Turks succeeded in placing the Sultan Togrul Beg upon the Persian throne. In the early part of the thirteenth century Jengis Khan made his appearance at the head of 700,000 Mongols, and, crushing all opposition, ruled Persia with a rod of iron. A century and a half later, Tamerlane, with his Tartar myriads, overran Persia, spreading desolation. The Sofee dynasty, founded by Ismaeel Shâh in 1502, reached its greatest prosperity during the reign of Abbas the Great, from 1586 to 1627. The sceptre of Persia was held from 1736 to 1747 by Nadir Shâh, a general whose prowess and military talents had raised him to the throne. One of his most memorable exploits was the invasion of India in 1739, when he took Delhi and obtained a booty estimated at more than $150,000,000. In 1795, Aga Mohammed, the founder of the present Kajar dynasty, ascended the throne. Before he had reigned two years he was murdered by his attendants in 1797. He was succeeded by his nephew, Fateh-Alee Shâh. The most remarkable events of his reign were two disastrous wars with Russia, the one ending in 1813, with the loss of extensive territories on the Caspian, the other in 1828, with the loss of Erivan and all the country N. of the Aras (Araxes). Until the close of the last century Persia had no diplomatic relations with Western Europe; but since that period the sovereigns of Great Britain and Persia have been for the most part in friendly alliance, the troops of the shah have been disciplined by British officers, and large subsidies have been paid to the Persian government.——Adj. and inhab. PERSIAN, pẹr'shạn or pẹr'she-ạn (L. PER'SICUS).

Persia, pẹr'she-ạ, a post-township of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., about 24 miles E.S.E. of Dunkirk, is intersected by the Western division of the Erie Railroad. It contains part of Gowanda village. Pop. 1336.

Persia, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tenn.

Persian Gulf (anc. *Per'sicus Si'nus,* or *Per'sicum Ma're),* an arm of the Indian Ocean, between Arabia and Persia. Lat. from 24° to 30° N.; lon. from 48° to 56° 30' E. Length, 550 miles; greatest breadth, 220 miles. At its N.W. extremity it receives the Shat-el-Arab (formed by the union of the Euphrates and Tigris) and the Karoon. It communicates E. with the Arabian Sea by a strait 50 miles across. It contains numerous islands, the principal being Kishm, Ormus, Busheab, and Karak off its N. or Persian coast, and the Bahrein Islands on its Arabian side; around the last-named an extensive pearl-fishery exists. The shores are almost everywhere sterile; on them are the cities of Bassorah and Bushire, and the towns of Congoon, Nakilo, Gombroon, Zabarah, El Katif, and Grane.

Per'sifer, a township of Knox co., Ill. Pop. 853.

Persim'mon Creek, post-office, Cherokee co., N.C.

Per'singer, a station on the railroad from Columbia to Centralia, 4 miles E. of Columbia, Mo.

Persis. See FARS and PERSIA.

Pers'ley, a post-hamlet of Navarro co., Tex., 14 miles S. by W. of Corsicana.

Per'son, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, borders on Virginia. Area, about 400 square miles. It is drained by the Hycootee and Flat Rivers. The Dan River touches its N.W. corner. The surface is moderately hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the oak, hickory, pine, &c. The soil is mostly fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, tobacco, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Roxborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,588,642. Pop. in 1870, 11,170, of whom 11,166 were Americans.

Per'sonville, a post-village of Limestone co., Tex., about 47 miles W.S.W. of Palestine.

Pertaubghur, Pertabgurh, pẻr-tawb-gŭr', or **Pratabgarh,** prå-tåb-gŭr', a town of India, capital of Pertaubghur district, 90 miles S.E. of Lucknow. Pop. 11,544.

Pertaubghur, or **Pratabghur,** a district of the North-West Provinces, India, in the S.E. part of Oude. Area, 1458 square miles. Pop. 784,156.

Pertaubghur, a fortified town of India, province of Malwah. Lat. 24° 2' N.; lon. 74° 51' E.

Perth, or **Perthshire,** pẹrth'shịr, a large county in the centre of Scotland, E. of the Firth of Tay. Area, 2601 square miles. Pop. in 1871, 127,768. This county comprises both a highland and a lowland region, the Grampians extending through it in a N.E. direction. The principal mountains are Benlawers, 3945 feet in height, and Ben-More, 3819 feet in height. The principal lochs are Lochs Tay, Earn, Rannoch, and Ericht. Perthshire is wholly drained by the Tay and its affluents, except in its S. part, which is watered by the Teith, Allan, and Devon. The soil in the mountain-districts is mostly light, and chiefly adapted for pasturage, sheep- and cattle-breeding being extensively followed. Wheat, barley, oats, beans, potatoes, turnips, and fruits are raised for exportation. Some coal is raised in the S.E.; limestone, sandstone, marble, and slate are generally abundant, and lead is found in some places. Railways traverse the E. part of the county, and communicate with Edinburgh, Stirling, Perth, and Dundee, extending N. to Aberdeen. Chief towns, Perth, Crieff, and Dumblane. It sends one member to the House of Commons.

Perth, formerly **St. Johnstown** (L. *Per'thia* or *Ber'tha*), a city, the capital of the above county, formerly the metropolis of Scotland, in a plain on the right bank of the Tay, here crossed by a noble bridge, 33 miles N.N.W. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56° 23' 50" N.; lon. 3° 26' 20" W. Pop. in 1871, 25,585. It is substantially built, and has altogether an elegant appearance. On its N. and S. sides are 2 spacious parks, called Inches. The principal public edifices are the church of St. John, supposed to have been originally erected in the fifth century, with a square tower 155 feet in height, and divided into 3 distinct places of worship, numerous other churches and chapels, the public reservoir, county buildings, central model prison for Scotland, county infirmary, lunatic asylum, large barracks, the Marshall Monument, appropriated to the public, with a library of 6000 volumes, the museum, the town hall, and King James VI.'s Hospital. Perth has an educational seminary,—an elegant structure,—a grammar-school, an academy, public schools, several newspaper offices, local and branch banks, and a custom-house. The Tay is navigable to the city for vessels of considerable burden. The junction of several railways—an elegant building—is situated in the western suburbs; and the Dundee Railway crosses the Tay by a bridge. The principal manufactures are those of colored cotton stuffs, ginghams, shawls, &c.; and here are flax-spinning-mills, bleach-fields, several distilleries, breweries, mills, iron-foundries, rope-walks, tanneries, and dye-works. Ship-building is an extensive interest, and the salmon-fisheries in the Tay are very valuable. The foreign exports are trifling, but the coastwise exports include, besides fish, large quantities of potatoes, chiefly to London, corn, timber, and slates. Perth appears to have been an important station under the Romans. It was also the scene of many historical events. The burgh sends one member to the House of Commons.

Perth, a post-office of Jefferson co., Miss., 30 miles W. of Brookhaven.

Perth, or **Perth Centre,** a post-hamlet of Fulton co., N.Y., in Perth township, 6 miles N. of Amsterdam, and about 36 miles N.W. of Albany. It has a church. Here is Perth Post-Office. Pop. of the township, 936.

Perth, a city, capital of Western Australia, and of the co. of Perth, on the Swan River, 10 miles above its mouth in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 31° 57′ S.; lon. 115° 53′ E. It has a city hall, barracks, and governor's palace. It is the seat of Catholic and Anglican bishops. Pop. 5007.

Perth, a post-village of Victoria co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 45 miles N. of Woodstock. Pop. 500.

Perth, a town of Ontario, capital of the co. of Lanark, on the river Tay, which has been rendered navigable to the Rideau Canal, and on the Brockville & Ottawa Railway, 40 miles N.W. of Brockville. It contains the county buildings, 6 churches, 2 branch banks, 2 printing-offices issuing weekly newspapers, about 40 stores, saw- and grist-mills, and manufactories of machinery, woollens, leather, furniture, &c. Near it are large mineral deposits. P. 2375.

Perth Amˋboy′, a city and port of entry of Middlesex co., N.J., is situated in a small township of the same name, on Raritan Bay, at the mouth of Raritan River, and at the S. end of Staten Island Sound, or Kill van Kull, opposite Tottenville, N.Y. It is 21 miles S.W. of New York, and 2 or 3 miles N.E. of South Amboy. A steam ferry connects it with Tottenville. Its harbor is good, and easily accessible to all vessels. Perth Amboy contains 8 churches, a state bank, a savings-institution, 2 newspaper offices, a seminary for young ladies, a custom-house, a cork-factory, 2 large brick public school-houses, and manufactures of fire-bricks, other bricks, white-ware, and drain-pipes. Here are large deposits of fire-clay and kaolin. This town is the S. terminus of a branch railroad which connects it with Rahway, and is on the New York & Long Branch Railroad. Incorporated in 1784. Pop., including the township, about 4000.

Perth Centre, New York. See PERTH.

Perthois, paiʀˋtwå′, a former district of France, now forming parts of the departments of Marne and Haute-Marne. Vitry-le-Français was the capital.

Perthshire, a county of Scotland. See PERTH.

Pertuis, pêʀˋtwee′, a town of France, in Vaucluse, near the Durance, 44 miles E.S.E. of Avignon. It has manufactures of woollen, alcohol, madder, &c. Pop. 4905.

Pertuis Bréton, pêʀˋtwee′ bråˋtòɴᵍ′, and **Pertuis d'Antioche,** pêʀˋtwee′ dòɴᵍˋte-osh′, straits of France, which separate the island of Ré from the department of Charente-Inférieure and from the island of Oléron.

Peru, pe-roo′ (Sp. pron. på-roo′, written also in ancient chronicles *Pirû*, pe-roo′; Fr. *Pérou*, påˋroo′; L. *Peru′via*), a republican state of South America, between lat. 3° 25′ and 22° 15′ S. and lon. 67° 30′ and 81° 20′ W., having N. the republic of Ecuador, E. the territories of Bolivia and Brazil, and W. the Pacific Ocean. Length, 1320 miles; breadth, 760 miles. It is divided into departments, and these again into provinces. Area, 503,350 square miles.

Departments.	Pop. (1876).	Capitals.
Piura	135,502	Piura.
Caxamarca	213,391	Caxamarca.
Amazonas	34,245	Chachapoyas.
Loreto	61,125	Moyobamba.
Libertad	147,541	Trujillo.
Ancachs	284,091	Huaraz.
Lima	226,992	Lima.
Callao	34,492	
Huancavelica	104,140	Huancavelica.
Huánuco	77,988	Huánuco.
Junin	209,871	Cerro de Pasco.
Iça	60,111	Iça.
Ayacucho	142,205	Ayacucho.
Cuzco	238,455	Cuzco.
Puno	256,594	Puno.
Arequipa	160,282	Arequipa.
Moquegua	28,786	Moquegua.
Tarapacá	42,002	
Apurimac	119,246	Abancay.
Tacna	36,019	Tacna.
Lambayeque	85,984	Chiclayo.
Total pop	2,699,062	

Callao and Tarapaca are extra-departmental provinces.

The double Cordillera of the Andes traverses Peru from S.E. to N.W., separating it into three great natural regions,—I. "La Costa," on the coast, between the base of the Andes and the shores of the Pacific, mostly an arid desert (except in the N.W.), and intersected at intervals by fertilizing mountain-streams, extending 1500 miles in length and rarely more than 60 miles in breadth. II. "La Sierra," or Andine division, embracing all the valleys on the Pacific side of the W. Andes, above the level of 7000 feet, including the hills and valleys between the double Cordillera chains. From a little below the crest of the eastern mountains is "La Ceja," or brow of the Montaña, and here begins the fertile region called—III. "La Montaña," from the Spanish word "monte," meaning a wood or thicket. A few miles beyond the eastern crest of the Cordillera is the warm and steaming woodland, which stretches into the Brazilian territory and contains the head-streams of the Peruvian River navigation, flowing into the bed of the Amazon. Principal rivers, the Marañon, Huallaga, Ucayale, Apurimac, and Javary, all having a N. course, and tributaries to the Amazon, which forms a great part of the N. frontier. About half of Lake Titicaca is comprised in Southern Peru. The whole coast region is arid and destitute of timber; and only the Piura River, in this division, is at all navigable. Rain rarely falls in the coast valleys of Peru W. of the Andes, but fogs, called the *garua*, are frequent. The amount of rain diminishes gradually from the southern tropics to the N. borders of Peru. The climate on the coast is sultry and unhealthy, but higher up it is mild and salubrious. Temperature at Lima in summer, 80° to 84°; minimum in winter, 60° to 64° Fahr. On the E. slopes of the Peruvian Andes rain falls copiously. The soil in the valleys of the upland region is highly fertile, and the grains of Europe are successfully raised. The domestic animals generally bred are the same as in the United States; but the llama is still employed in some mountain-districts as a beast of burden, and the alpaca is bred for its wool. Here are extensive pastures, where sheep introduced by Europeans have been acclimatized and multiply with amazing rapidity. The vast plains E. of the mountains, as already noted, are in great part covered with dense forests. In the hotter portions of the country, sugar, wheat, maize, cotton, indigo, tobacco, yams, sweet potatoes, cacao, and fine fruits, with cinchona bark, sarsaparilla, copaiba, vanilla, and other drugs, and valuable timber, are principal products. One cause which prevents the Peruvians from fully availing themselves of the productiveness of these rich valleys is the prevalence in them of intermittent fevers. Cholera morbus is a very common disease, for which the standing remedy is ice. Yellow fever appeared on the shores as an epidemic for the first time in 1851. Goitre is the chief endemic disease of the dry mountain climate, but cretinism is unknown. The country is extremely rich in natural resources, especially in minerals, and those are being gradually developed. The mines of Peru are the principal source of its wealth; but this branch of industry continues in great decadence, owing to the absence of capitalists and roads. The silver-mines of Cerro de Pasco are the richest in the republic. The Cordillera of the Andes contains veins of gold, copper, lead, bismuth, tin, &c. The only coal-mine partially worked is that of Mureo, in Cailloma; at Huancavelica is a celebrated mine of quicksilver. The llama, alpaca, guanaco, and vicuña are natives of the country, and the first especially is used as a beast of burden; mules are, however, mostly employed for travelling. Coarse cotton, woollen cloths, and leather goods are generally made, with fine cloaks and blanketing at Tarma; iron wares at Caxamarca; gold and silver articles and jewelry at Lima, Arequipa, and Cuzco; but in general manufactured goods are imported from Europe and North America, in return for raw produce. The chief wealth of Peru consists in the immense deposits of guano on the islands and coasts of the republic; and there are very valuable deposits of saliter, an impure nitrate of soda. The want of roads interposes great obstacles to internal traffic; but several railways are in operation, connecting the interior districts with the ports, which, in connection with steamers launched on Lake Titicaca, will greatly facilitate the trade of the interior. Among the railways already opened are those from Pimentel to Ferriñafe; Eten to Ferriñafe; Pacasmayo to Caxamarca; Salaverry to Ascope; Chimbote to Recuay; Cerro de Pasco to the mines; Lima to Oruro, Callao, and Chorillos; Pisco to Iça; Arequipa to Puno; Mollendo to Arequipa; Ilo to Moquegua; Arica to Tacna; Pisagua to Sal de Obispo; Iquique to Noria. Exports, guano, wool, nitre, copper, Peruvian bark, tin, archil, hides, cotton, silver, &c. Imports, cottons, woollens, iron, linens, hardwares, apparel, coals, machinery, leather, wine, opium, &c., to the value of about £5,000,000. The maritime trade is chiefly with the ports on the W. side of America, but that with Europe is considerable. The seaports are numerous, but, except Callao, most of them are small and have scanty natural harbor advantages. Scarcely any Peruvian coinage exists, that in circulation being from the mint of Bolivia. The constitution was framed in 1828, on the basis of that of the United States. The legislative body consists of a senate and a chamber of deputies. The executive government is vested in a president, popularly chosen for four years, and assisted by a ministry chosen by himself, and a council of state chosen by the legislature. Each department is commanded by a prefect, who resides in the capital; the provinces by a sub-prefect; the districts by governors of an inferior rank; and the minor villages by lieutenant-governors. In each capital of the departments there is a superior court, composed of a chief judge, four assistant judges, and a fiscal. There are also three or more judges of civil law, and an *agente fiscal* (deputy attorney-general). In each province there is a judge of civil law, and in each district one or two justices of the peace. Every village entitled to name an elector of deputies has a municipal body. With a few exceptions, every Peruvian enjoys the rights of citizenship. The Roman Catholic is the state religion, and no other is tolerated. In each of the principal departments is a diocese or bishopric. Public instruction has made little progress, and in the interior not more than two per cent. of the youth receive education. It is better in the chief towns, and there are 3 universities,—at Cuzco, Arequipa, and Puno,—12 boys' and 6 girls' schools, and 45 schools of primary instruction, mostly supported by the state. Standing army (1872), 13,000 men; navy, 6 iron-clads and other steamers, and 16 sailing-vessels; in all, 22 ships, with 88 guns. The chief ports are Callao, Islay, Arica, Iquique, Payta, Huanchaco, and San José. Peru was conquered from the dynasty of the Incas by the troops of Pizarro in 1532, from which time it remained one of the most important foreign possessions of Spain until its independence in 1821.——Adj. and inhab. PERUVIAN, pẹ-roo've-ạn (Sp. PERUANO, på-roo-å'no; L. PERUVIA'NUS; Fr. PÉRUVIEN, på'rü've-åNᵉ').

Peru, pẹ-roo', a city of La Salle co., Ill., in Peru township, on the N. bank of the Illinois River, at the head of natural navigation, 100 miles W.S.W. of Chicago, 1 or 2 miles W. of La Salle, and 17 miles S. of Mendota. It is on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place in all stages of water. Peru contains 6 churches, a national bank, a high school, a city hall, a newspaper office, zinc-works, a plough-factory, a foundry, and a machine-shop. Rich mines of bituminous coal have been opened here. Several ice-companies in Peru do a large business. Pop. 4950.

Peru, a city and the capital of Miami co., Ind., in Peru township, on the right or N. bank of the Wabash River, on the Wabash Railroad where it crosses the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, and on the Wabash & Erie Canal, 16 miles E. of Logansport, 56 miles W.S.W. of Fort Wayne, and 75 miles N. of Indianapolis. It contains a court-house, 7 churches, a high school, a fine union school-house, 2 national banks, 3 newspaper offices, a large woollen-factory, several mills, and the establishments of the cabinet-makers' union and the Indiana Manufacturing Company. Pop. 3617; of the township, exclusive of the city, 1115.

Peru, a hamlet in Peru township, Dubuque co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, and on the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, 7 miles above Dubuque. Pop. of township, 960.

Peru, a post-village of Madison co., Iowa, 10 miles S.S.E. of Winterset, and about 34 miles S.S.W. of Des Moines. It has 3 churches.

Peru, a post-village in Belleville township, Chautauqua co., Kansas, on Middle Caney Creek, 30 miles W.S.W. of Independence, and 6 miles S.E. of Sedan. It has a newspaper office, a church, and a high school.

Peru, a post-office of Oldham co., Ky., about 20 miles N.E. of Louisville.

Peru, a post-hamlet in Peru township, Oxford co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, about 40 miles W.N.W. of Augusta. Pop. of the township, 931.

Peru, a post-hamlet of Berkshire co., Mass., in Peru township, 12 miles E. of Pittsfield. It has a church and 2 saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 443.

Peru, a post-village of Nemaha co., Neb., on the Missouri River, 8 miles above Brownville, and on the Nebraska Railroad, 14 miles S.S.E. of Nebraska City. It contains a state normal school and 2 churches. Pop. about 650.

Peru, a station in Passaic co., N.J., on the Erie Railroad (Paterson & Newark Branch), 5 miles S. of Paterson.

Peru, a post-village in Peru township, Clinton co., N.Y., on the Little Sable River, 10 miles S. by W. of Plattsburg, with which it is connected by the New York & Canada Railroad. It has 2 or 3 churches, a grist-mill, a tannery, and manufactures of lumber and starch. Pop. about 600. The township is bounded on the E. by Lake Champlain, and has 4 churches and a pop. of 2839.

Peru, a hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the Seneca River, near the Erie Canal, about 14 miles W.N.W. of Syracuse. It has a church. Here is Jack's Reef Post-Office.

Peru, a post-office of Haywood co., N.C.

Peru, or **Max'ville,** a post-village in Peru township, Huron co., O., near the Huron River, about 22 miles S. of Sandusky, and 32 miles N. by W. of Mansfield. It has 2 flour-mills and a tannery. Pop. about 400. The township is intersected by the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad and the Huron River. Pop. of the township, 1297.

Peru, a township of Morrow co., O. Pop. 953.

Peru, a post-village in Peru township, Bennington co., Vt., 30 miles S. of Rutland. Pop. of township, 500.

Peru, a post-office of Hardy co., W. Va.

Peru, a township of Dunn co., Wis. Pop. 245.

Perugia, på-roo'jå (Fr. *Pérouse,* på'rooz'; anc. *Peru'sia*), a city of Central Italy, in Umbria, capital of a province, 48 miles by rail S.E. of Arezzo, and 10 miles E. of the Lake of Perugia, on the S. declivity of the Apennines. Pop. in 1876, 49,192. It is enclosed by walls. The public buildings comprise a large cathedral, with fine paintings and a library of rare manuscripts, upwards of 100 other churches, a city hall, an exchange gorgeously decorated with frescoes, an academy of fine arts, several private palaces, a well-endowed university, founded in 1320, with museums of antiquities and minerals, a botanic garden, a college, a public library, a hospital, a lunatic asylum, and 2 theatres: there are also a ball-court and bull-ring, a splendidly sculptured fountain, and two celebrated gates of Etruscan architecture. Perugia has few manufactures beyond some soap-works and distilleries of brandy and liquors. It has a trade in wine, oil, corn, fruits, &c., but its fairs in August and November for cattle and merchandise are frequented by a concourse of people from all parts of Central Italy, and numerous visitors are attracted to the city by its agreeable society and abundant works of art.

Perugia, a province of N. central Italy, forming the compartimento of Umbria. Area, 3719 square miles. It is traversed by the Apennines, and lies partly on the Adriatic slope and partly on the western versant of the peninsula. Capital, Perugia. Pop. 549,601. See LAKE OF PERUGIA.

Perulia, a town of India. See PURULIA.

Peru Mills, a post-village in Lack township, Juniata co., Pa., about 32 miles W.N.W. of Carlisle. It has a church, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a tannery. Here is beautiful scenery.

Peruvia, the Latin name for PERU.

Peru'ville, a post-village in Groton township, Tompkins co., N.Y., on the Southern Central Railroad, 30 miles S. by E. of Auburn, and 12 miles E.N.E. of Ithaca. It contains 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a cheese-factory.

Peruwels, på'rü-ŵêls', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 16 miles W.N.W. of Mons. It has manufactures of caps, glass, leather, sugar, &c. Pop. 7864.

Pervyse, paiR'vī'zẹh or pêR'veez', a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Yser, 19 miles S.W. of Bruges.

Perwez, paiR'vå', a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 25 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 2430.

Pesale, på-så'lå, a large village on the island of Ceylon, 8 miles N.W. of Manaar. According to tradition, the missionary Xavier first landed here on his mission to India.

Pesaro, pês'å-ro or på'så-ro (anc. *Pisau'rum*), a fortified town of Italy, the capital of a province, 19 miles N.E. of Urbino, on the Foglia, at its mouth in the Adriatic. Pop. 10,484. It has a cathedral and other churches, a legate's palace, a valuable public library, several convents, 2 hospitals, a foundling asylum, and a theatre.

Pesaro and Urbino, oor-bee'no (It. *Pesaro ed Urbino,* pês'å-ro ed oor-bee'no), a province of Italy, in the Marches, bordering on the Adriatic. Area, 1145 square miles. It is mountainous, but fertile, producing grain, flax, wine, silk, and provisions. Capital, Pesaro. Pop. 213,072.

Pescadero, pes-kå-då'ro, a post-village of San Mateo co., Cal., is finely situated in a fertile valley, on the Pacific Ocean, about 44 miles S. of San Francisco. It has 3 churches. Large quantities of butter and cheese are exported from this place. Here is a remarkable locality called Pebble Beach. Pop. of Pescadero township, 659.

Pescadores, pês-kå-do'rês ("Fisherman's Islands"), an island group close upon the coast of Peru, N. from Callao. Lat. 11° 47′ S.; lon. 77° 20′ W.

Pescadores, three groups of the North Pacific, in Marshall Islands. Lat. (middle group) 11° 19′ N.; lon. 167° 35′ E.

Pescadores, China. See PHENG-HOO.

Pescara, pês-kå'rå (anc. *Ater'ni* or *Ater'num*), a fortified town of Italy, province of Chieti, at the mouth of the Aterno in the Adriatic, 8 miles N.E. of Chieti. Pop. 2521; of commune, 5238. See ATERNO.

Pescarolo, pês-kå-ro'lo, a town of Italy, 10 miles E. by N. of Cremona. Pop. 1510.

Peschauer, India. See PESHAWER.

Pesche, pês'kå, or **Peschi,** pês'kee, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, 4 miles E.N.E. of Isernia. P. 1588.

Peschici, pês-kee'chee, a market-town of Italy, province of Foggia, 11 miles W. of Viesti. Pop. 2290.

Peschiera, pês-ke-å'rå (anc. *Ardelica* or *Piscaria*), a fortified town of Italy, 21 miles N.N.W. of Mantua, on the Mincio, at its issue from the Lago di Garda. Pop. 2418. It has a strong citadel, 2 parish churches, a convent, a hospital, an arsenal, and a fishery of eels.

Pescia, på'shå or pĕsh'å, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, province of Florence, on the Pescia, Lucca & Pisa Railway. Pop. about 5000; of commune, 12,700. It is situated among olive-groves and mulberry-plantations, is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral and 3 convents, a large hospital, a citadel, and important manufactures of paper, woollen cloth, and silk twist.

Pescina, på-shee'nå, a town of Italy, province of Aquila, 11 miles E.S.E. of Avezzano. Pop. 5156. It has a fine cathedral.

Pesco Costanzo, pês'ko kos-tån'zo, a town of Italy, in Aquila, 13 miles S.E. of Sulmona. Pop. 2427.

Pesco La Mazza, pês'ko lå måt'så, a town of Italy, 15 miles W.N.W. of Ariano. Pop. 2460.

Pesco Lanciano, pês'ko lån-chå'no, a town of Italy, in Campobasso, 9 miles N.E. of Isernia. Pop. 1797.

Pesco Pagano, pês'ko på-gå'no, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 17 miles S.W. of Melfi. Pop. 3677.

Pesco Pennataro, pês'ko pên-nå-tå'ro, a town of Italy, in Campobasso, N.N.E. of Isernia. Pop. 1361.

Pesco Sansonesco, pês'ko sån-so-nês'ko, a town of Italy, in Teramo, S. of Civita di Penne. Pop. 1594.

Pesco Solido, pês'ko so'le-do, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 3 miles N.E. of Sora. Pop. 2350.

Pesei, or **Pesey,** på`zå', written also **Peisey,** a commune of France, 16 miles E.S.E. of Moutiers. Pop. 1480.

Pesequeiro, på-så-kå'e-ro, an islet of Portugal, off the coast of Alemtejo, 40 miles W. of Ourique.

Peshaw' (or **Clear**) **Creek,** of Missouri, flows N.E. through Bates co., and enters the Osage in St. Clair co.

Peshawer, Peshawur, Peichaouer, Peschauer, pêsh`ŏw'ęr, written also **Paishawur** and **Peishore** ("the advanced post"), a fortified town of India, capital of the Peshawer division and district, Punjab, 40 miles by rail W. of Attock, and on the Afghan frontier, 12 miles E. of the Khyber Pass. It is the N.W. terminus of the Indian railway system, and an important strategic point. It is a Moslem town. Pop. 58,555.

Peshawer, a division in the extreme N.W. of India, in the Punjab, bounded W. by Afghanistan, and N. by Cashmere and some native hill states. Area, 8171 square miles. It consists of the districts of Peshawer, Kohat, and Huzareh. Pop. 1,035,789. The district of Peshawer is the northwesternmost of the three districts in the division, and is fertile and well cultivated. Area, 2497 square miles. Capital, Peshawer. Pop. 523,152.

Pesh'tigo, a post-village in Peshtigo township, Oconto co., Wis., on a river of the same name, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 13 miles N.N.E. of Oconto, and 9 miles S.W. of Menominee, Mich. It has a flouring-mill, several saw-mills, and an active trade in lumber; also 4 churches. Pop. about 1000. Pop. of the township, 2520.

Peshtigo River, Wisconsin, rises in Oconto co., runs southeastward, and enters Green Bay about 12 miles N.E. of the town of Oconto. It is nearly 150 miles long, and runs through extensive pine forests.

Pesmes, or **Pêmes,** paim, a town of France, in Haute-Saône, 10 miles S. of Gray. Pop. 2755.

Pe-Sooee-Shan, or **Pe-Soui-Chan,** på-soo'ee-shån', a mountain of China. Lat. 28° 26′ N.; lon. 108° 34′ E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

Peso'tum, a post-hamlet of Champaign co., Ill., in Pesotum township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 14 miles S. of Champaign. Pop. of the township, 919.

Pespire, pes-pee'rå, a town of Honduras, 80 miles N.N.W. of Leon. It is the seat of a large trade. P. 2000.

Pesqueira. See SÃO JOÃO DE PESQUEIRA.

Pesqueira Grande, pês-kå'e-rå grån'då, a village of Mexico, state of Nuevo Leon, 20 miles N.N.W. of Monterey. It was formerly celebrated for its silver-mines and salt-works.

Pesth, pêst (Hun. pron. pêsht), a royal free city of Hungary, on the left bank of the Danube, immediately opposite Buda, on the railway from Vienna to Szolnok, 136 miles E.S.E. of Vienna. Pop. in 1870, 200,476; in 1876, including Buda, 309,208. It is situated on level ground, is regularly laid out, and generally handsome, except the old town. The principal edifices are the new theatre, the national casino, county hall, the *Neugebäude*, a vast structure, used as an artillery depot, the grenadier barracks, Jesuits' and several other convents, an art academy, the Esterhazy Gallery of Art, the Redoute Buildings, Roman Catholic, Greek, Lutheran, Calvinist, and other churches, several synagogues, hospitals, a custom-house, a national museum, a landhaus, and a university. The venerable ancient structures of the Hungarian capital are all in Buda; and Pesth is the "new city," boasting most of its modern conveniences, as good hotels, coffee-houses, and handsome private residences. The university has a library of 60,000 volumes, and is attended by over 2600 students. Here are also a botanic garden, a veterinary hospital, a Hungarian academy of sciences, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and normal schools, an English conventual and various charitable institutions. The town has manufactures of flour, spirits, leather, tobacco, hats, pipes, cloth, silk, oil, and machinery. Pesth is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Transacincum.* The old town was enclosed by walls in the thirteenth century. It was held by the Turks for 160 years. Pesth is a station for steam packets, and is connected by railways with the chief towns of Austro-Hungary.

Pesto, pês'to, or **Pestum,** pês'tŭm (anc. *Pæstum*, originally *Posido'nia*), a ruined town of Italy, province of Salerno, 19 miles S.S.W. of Campagna, in a plain on the Gulf of Salerno. It was first a Greek colony, and fell under the power of the Romans B.C. 275. After the fall of the Empire it continued to flourish, but was ultimately destroyed by the Saracens towards the end of the ninth century. Among the buildings are a temple of Neptune, the four sides of which have a range of 36 pillars, surmounted by an architrave and frieze of the Doric order; and a large edifice called the basilica, but supposed to have been a temple of Ceres.

Petalida, or **Petalidha,** Crete. See SORDI.

Petalies, på'tå-leez`, a group of islands in the Channel of Eubœa, near its S. extremity.

Petaluma, pêt-ą-loo'mą, a city of Sonoma co., Cal., is on Petaluma Creek, at the head of navigation, and on the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad, 42 miles N. by W. of San Francisco, 16 miles S. of Santa Rosa, and about 10 miles N. of San Pablo Bay. It contains 6 or 7 churches, a large graded school, a national bank, a savings-bank, several large stone and brick warehouses, 4 carriage-shops, 2 or 3 flouring-mills, a woollen-mill, and a printing-office which issues a daily and a weekly newspaper. This is the most populous town in the county. Steamboats ply daily between it and San Francisco. Wheat, barley, dairy-products, lumber, and oats are the chief articles of export. Pop., including the precinct, 4588.

Petaluma Creek, California, rises in Sonoma co., and enters San Pablo Bay 10 miles below the town of Petaluma.

Petare, på-tå'rå, a town of Venezuela, capital of the state of Bolivar, 10 miles E. by S. of Caracas.

Petchora, or **Petschora,** pêtch'o-rå, a river of European Russia, rises in the Ural Mountains, flows N.W. through the governments of Vologda and Archangel, and enters the Arctic Ocean by a wide estuary containing numerous islands, about lat. 68° N., lon. between 53° and 54° E. Total course, probably 900 miles. Its principal affluents are the Izhma from the S. and the Oosa from the E.

Peteghem, på'tęh-ghêm`, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 15 miles S.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 2100.

Peten, på-tên', a lake and island of Central America, state and 190 miles N. of Guatemala. The lake is about 65 miles in circumference, and 30 fathoms in depth. It contains several islands, the principal of which, called Peten, is steep and lofty. It was once the seat of the Itza Indians.

Pe'ter, a post-office of Pike co. Ky.

Peterborough, or **Peterburgh,** pee'tęr-bŭr-rŭh, a city and episcopal see of England, co. and 37 miles N.E. of Northampton, at the junction of several railways, on the navigable Nene. Pop. of city, 11,264. The cathedral is one of the finest in England. Its W. front, which forms a square 150 feet in height and breadth, consists of three magnificent pointed arches, 80 feet high, surmounted by pediments and pinnacles, and flanked by turrets with spires and pinnacles. It is surrounded by old and interesting monastic edifices, the whole constituting a magnificent pile. The parish church has a beautiful monument by Flaxman. The town hall, market-house, infirmary, union workhouse, jail, house of correction, and a small theatre, are the other chief edifices. Corn and malt are exported by the Nene. It sends two members to the House of Commons.

Peterborough, pee'tẹr-bŭr-rŭh, a post-village in Peterborough township, Hillsborough co., N.H., on the Contoocook River, and on the Monadnock Railroad, about 33 miles S.W. of Concord, and 18 miles E. by S. of Keene. It has a newspaper office, a national bank, a savings-bank, 5 churches, and manufactures of cotton and woollen goods and thermometers. Pop. of the township, 2236.

Peterborough, a post-village in Smithfield township, Madison co., N.Y., 25 miles E.S.E. of Syracuse. It has 3 churches, an academy, and an orphans' home. Pop. 368.

Peterborough, a county near the central part of Ontario, comprises an area of 2485 square miles. It contains numerous lakes which give rise to the Otonabee River and many smaller streams. A railway connects its capital, Peterborough, with Lake Ontario on the S. and Georgian Bay on the N. Pop. 30,473.

Peterborough, a town of Ontario, capital of the co. of Peterborough, on the navigable Otonabee River, with a station on the Midland Railway, 31 miles N.E. of Port Hope, and 94 miles N.E. of Toronto. It contains, besides the county buildings, 6 churches, 4 branch banks, 2 newspaper offices, about 70 stores, several saw- and grist-mills, and manufactories of iron castings, steam-engines, machinery, agricultural implements, leather, woollens, wooden-ware, &c., and has a large export trade in grain, pork, and lumber. The streets are well laid out and lighted with gas, and a handsome bridge connects the town with Ashburnham, on the opposite bank of the Otonabee. Pop. 4611.

Pe'ter Botte (bott) **Mountain,** a remarkable precipitous rock in the island of Mauritius, in lat. 20° 12' S., lon. 57° 37' E., and 2600 feet in height.

Peterburg, Russia. See SAINT PETERSBURG.

Peterburgh, England. See PETERBOROUGH.

Peter Cave, a post-office of Martin co., Ky.

Peter Da'na's Point, an Indian village of Washington co., Me., on Big Lake, 4 miles from Princeton.

Peterhead, pee'tẹr-hēd, a seaport town of Scotland, co. and 27 miles by rail N.N.E. of Aberdeen, on the point of a flat rocky promontory projecting into the North Sea, in lat. 57° 30' 1" N., lon. 1° 46' 0" W. Pop. of the town, 8168; of the municipal burgh, 11,506. It is regularly and well built; the houses are mostly of red granite. The principal public edifices are the parish church, the town house, and a handsome granite cross. It has a scientific association, chalybeate springs, a valuable museum, 2 public libraries, and 4 branch banks. Its harbor is one of the best on the E. coast of Scotland. Rope-making and ship-building are carried on. The products of the extensive fisheries of whale, seal, and herring form a considerable portion of the exports, which also comprise large quantities of fish, oil, and granite; the latter is quarried in the vicinity. The burgh unites with Elgin, Banff, Cullen, Inverary, and Kintore in sending one member to the House of Commons.

Peterhof, pȧ'tẹr-hōf', a town of Russia, on the S. shore of the Gulf of Finland, 16 miles by rail W. of St. Petersburg. Here is an imperial palace. Pop. 7875.

Peterlingen, the German name of PAYERNE.

Pe'ters, a station in San Joaquin co., Cal., on the Stockton & Copperopolis Railroad, at the junction of the Stockton & Visalia Railroad, 15 miles E. of Stockton.

Peters, a township of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. 2603.

Peters, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. 943.

Peter's, a station of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 15½ miles E. of Covington, Va.

Pe'tersburg, a mining-camp of Siskiyou co., Cal., 100 miles N.E. of Eureka. Gold is mined near this place.

Petersburg, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Del., about 11 miles S.W. of Dover.

Petersburg, a post-village, capital of Menard co., Ill., on the Sangamon River, and on the Chicago & Alton Railroad where it crosses the Springfield & Northwestern Railroad, 23 miles N.W. of Springfield, and 28 miles N.E. of Jacksonville. It has 2 banking-houses, 7 churches, and manufactures of bricks, machinery, and woollen goods. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 1792.

Petersburg, a hamlet of Washington co., Ill., in Venedy township (nearest post-office, Lively Grove). P. 35.

Petersburg, a post-village, capital of Pike co., Ind., in Washington township, about 20 miles S.E. of Vincennes, and 44 miles N.N.E. of Evansville. It is situated on elevated ground 1 mile S. of the White River. It has 3 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a state bank, a large brick school-house, and manufactures of carriages, chairs, ploughs, and furniture. Pop. 923.

Petersburg, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Iowa, about 35 miles W. of Dubuque. It has a church.

Petersburg, Leavenworth co., Kansas. See LANSING.

Petersburg, a post-village of Boone co., Ky., on the Ohio River, near the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 25 miles below Cincinnati, and about 2 miles from Lawrenceburg, Ind. It has a good landing, 2 churches, a flouring-mill, a distillery, and manufactures of cigars and tobacco. P. 400.

Petersburg, a village of Kentucky, on the line between Christian and Hopkins cos., and on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 19 miles N. of Hopkinsville. It has 2 churches and a hotel. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 125. The name of its post-office is Williams.

Petersburg, a hamlet of Webster co., Ky., 2 miles from the Evansville & Nashville Railroad.

Petersburg, a post-village in Summerfield township, Monroe co., Mich., on Raisin River, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, at its junction with the Canada Southern Railroad, 16 miles E. of Adrian, and 17 miles W. of Monroe. It has a graded school, 3 churches, a money-order post-office, and manufactures of flour, woollen goods, paper-pulp, and staves. Pop. about 1200.

Petersburg, a post-township of Jackson co., Minn., about 65 miles S.W. of Mankato, is intersected by the Des Moines River. Pop. 167. Petersburg Post-Office is 8 miles S.E. of Jackson.

Petersburg, a hamlet of Boone co., Mo., about 32 miles N.E. of Boonville.

Petersburg, a station in Cooper co., Mo., on the Boonville Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 12 miles S. of Boonville.

Petersburg, a post-village in Upper township, Cape May co., N.J., 3 miles from Mount Pleasant Station, which is 19 miles S.E. of Millville. It has 2 churches, a steam saw-mill, a grist-mill, &c.

Petersburg, a hamlet in Jefferson township, Morris co., N.J., 4 miles S.W. of Oak Ridge Station. It has a grist-mill, a distillery, and a saw-mill.

Petersburg, a post-village in Petersburg township, Rensselaer co., N.Y., on the Harlem Extension Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Bennington, Vt., and about 18 miles E. of Troy. It has 3 churches, nearly 40 houses, and manufactures of carriages and shirts. The township is drained by the Hoosic River, and intersected by the Troy & Boston Railroad. Pop. of the township, 1718. See also NORTH PETERSBURG.

Petersburg, Ashland co., O. See MIFFLIN.

Petersburg, a hamlet of Jackson co., O., in Scioto township, 8 miles S.W. of Jackson. It has 2 churches. Here is Weber Post-Office.

Petersburg, a post-village in Springfield township, Mahoning co., O., about 15 miles S.S.E. of Youngstown, and 12 miles S.W. of New Castle, Pa. It has 3 churches, a tannery, and several stores. Pop. 218.

Petersburg, Oregon. See LOOKING GLASS.

Petersburg, a post-borough of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Juniata River, at the mouth of Shaver's Creek, in West township, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of Huntingdon. It has 3 churches and an iron-foundry. Pop. 381. See also YORK SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Petersburg, a village in East Hempfield township, Lancaster co., Pa., on the Lancaster Branch of the Reading & Columbia Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Lancaster. It has 4 churches. Here is East Hempfield Post-Office.

Petersburg, a post-borough in Penn township, Perry co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Sherman's Creek, 1 mile below the mouth of the Juniata River, and 14 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It contains 6 churches, a newspaper office, a rolling-mill, a nail-factory, and manufactures of chairs and farming-tools. Pop. 960. The name of its post-office is Duncannon, and here is Duncannon Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Petersburg, Somerset co., Pa. See ADDISON.

Petersburg, a post-village of Lincoln co., Tenn., 12 miles N. of Fayetteville, and about 60 miles S. by E. of Nashville. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Petersburg, a deserted village of Lavaca co., Tex., on the Lavaca River, about 95 miles S.E. of Austin.

Petersburg, a post-village of Millard co., Utah, 90 miles S. by W. of York Station. It has a church.

Petersburg, a city and port of entry of Dinwiddie co., Va., is situated on the right or S. bank of the Appomattox River, 10 miles from its mouth, 23 miles S. of Richmond, and 81 miles W.N.W. of Norfolk. Lat. 37° 14′ N.; lon. 77° 21′ W. It is the third city of the state in population. It is on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, and is the N. terminus of the Petersburg Railroad, which connects here with the Richmond & Petersburg Railroad. Another railroad extends from this place to City Point on the James River. Vessels of 100 tons can ascend the Appomattox to Petersburg, and larger vessels discharge their cargoes at City Point or Port Walthall. Tobacco is the chief article of export. Petersburg contains 16 churches, 3 national banks, a custom-house, a public library, the Southern Female College, the Petersburg Female College, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 2 or 3 weekly newspapers. It has also several cotton-factories, flouring-mills, gas-works, 2 iron-foundries, a paper-mill, several machine-shops, and numerous tobacco-factories. The falls of the river, which arrest the ascent of the tide immediately above this city, furnish extensive water-power. Pop. in 1860, 18,266; in 1870, 18,950.

Petersburg, a post-village of Grant co., W. Va., on the South Branch of the Potomac River, 40 miles S. of Keyser. It has 2 churches and a woollen-factory.

Petersburg, a hamlet of Crawford co., Wis., on Kickapoo River, 16 miles N.W. of Boscobel. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Petersburg, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 68 miles W. of Toronto. It has a tannery, 2 stores, and 2 hotels. Pop. 150.

Petersburg, Ontario. See Humberstone.

Peter's Creek, a post-township of Stokes co., N.C., 40 miles N. of Salem, is drained by the Dan River. It has 2 churches. Pop. 1491.

Peter's Creek, Pennsylvania. See Peach Bottom.

Peter's Creek, a post-office of Patrick co., Va.

Pe′tersfield, a town of England, co. of Hants, 17 miles N.N.E. of Portsmouth, at a railway junction. Pop. of the town, 1587; of the borough, 6104.

Petershagen, på′tẹrs-hå‵ɢhẹn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 7 miles N.N.E. of Minden, on the Weser.

Pe′tersham, a post-village in Petersham township, Worcester co., Mass., 9 miles S. by E. of Athol, and about 28 miles N.W. of Worcester. It has 3 churches, the Highland Institute, and a manufactory of powder-kegs. Pop. of the township, 1203.

Pe′ter's Island, an island in the South Pacific, in lat. 68° 57′ S., lon. 90° 46′ W.

Peters Islands, two small islands on the S. coast of Australia, in lat. 32° 21′ S., lon. 133° 39′ E.

Peter's Land′ing, a post-office of Perry co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River.

Pe′ter's Mount′ain, in Virginia, is situated on the boundary between Monroe and Giles cos.

Pe′terson, a post-hamlet in Clay township, Clay co., Iowa, on the Little Sioux River, about 74 miles W.N.W. of Fort Dodge. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Peterson, a township of Emmett co., Iowa. Pop. 216.

Peterson, a post-hamlet in Rushford township, Fillmore co., Minn., on Root River, and on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, 40 miles W. of La Crosse, Wis. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Peterson, a post-office of Cuming co., Neb.

Peterson, a post-office of Morgan co., Utah, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 16 miles S.E. of Ogden.

Peterson's, a station in Santa Clara co., Cal., on the South Pacific Railroad, 2 miles S. of San José.

Peterson's, a station in Miami co., O., on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 4 miles S. of Piqua.

Peterson's Point, a post-office of Chehalis co., Wash.

Peter's Road, a post-village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 10 miles from Georgetown. It contains a hotel, a saw-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. 200.

Peters-Swift, Hanover. See Nörthen.

Petersthal, på′tẹrs-tå̤l‵, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, 13 miles E. of Offenburg. Pop. 1583.

Pe′terstown, a post-village of Monroe co., W. Va., on Rich Creek, near New River, 23 miles S. of Talcott Station. It has several tanneries and 2 churches.

Pe′tersville, a post-hamlet of Bartholomew co., Ind., in Clay township, 6 miles E. of Columbus. It has a church.

Petersville, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., Ky., 14 miles E. of Johnson Junction. It has 2 stores and a grist-mill.

Petersville, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., 2 miles from the Potomac River, and about 13 miles S.W. of Frederick. Pop. 159.

Petersville, Butler co., Pa. See Conoquenessing.

Petersville, a post-hamlet in Lehigh township, Northampton co., Pa., about 12 miles N.N.W. of Allentown. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. 75.

Petersville, a hamlet of Oconto co., Wis., 3 miles from Little Suamico. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Pe′tersville, a post-village and suburb of London, Ontario, on a branch of the river Thames, opposite the foot of Lichfield street. Blackfriars' bridge connects it with the city. Pop. 400.

Petersville, a post-village in Queens co., New Brunswick, 10 miles from Welsford. It contains 6 stores and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 200.

Peterswald, på′tẹrs-ŵålt‵, or **Peterswalde,** på′-tẹrs-ŵål‵dẹh, a frontier village of Bohemia, 20 miles N.N.W. of Leitmeritz, in the Erzgebirge. Pop. 2607.

Peterswaldau, på′tẹrs-ŵål‵dŏw, a town of Prussian Silesia, 32 miles S.W. of Breslau. Pop. of Mittel Peterswaldau, 4068; of Ober and Unter Peterswaldau, 3147.

Peter the Great Bay, a wide inlet of the Sea of Japan, on the coast of Russian Manchooria, in lat. 42° 30′ N., lon. 132° E., formerly named Victoria Bay. It is divided into two nearly equal arms by the Mouravieff-Amursky promontory and the Russian Island, which are separated from each other by a channel called the Eastern Bosphorus. This promontory and island, forming a spit of land 30 miles long and 5 miles broad, project from the mainland in a S.W. direction, and divide the bay into two narrow inlets, Amoor Bay on the W. and Oosooree Bay on the E. These sub-inlets are about 30 miles in length and 10 miles wide.

Pe′terton, a post-office of Osage co., Kansas, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 5 miles S. of Burlingame.

Peterwardein, pee′tẹr-war′dīne (Ger. pron. på′tẹr-ŵaʀ′dīne), or **Varadin,** vå′rå-din‵ or vå′rå-deen‵ (Hun. *Petervar*, på‵tĕʀ‵vaʀ′), the capital town of Slavonia, and the strongest fortress on the Danube, is situated on the right bank of the Danube, opposite Neusatz. Pop., with suburbs, 4022. It derives its present name from Peter the Hermit, who here marshalled the first Crusade.

Peth, a village of Great Valley township, Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 4 miles N. of Great Valley Station. It has manufactures of shingles, handles, and dowels.

Peth′erton, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, 3 miles N.W. of Arthur. Pop. 130.

Peth′erton, North and South, two towns of England, co. of Somerset, respectively 7½ miles N.E. and 14 miles S.S.E. of Taunton. Pop. of North Petherton, 3985; of South Petherton, 2085.

Petic, a town of Mexico. See Pitic.

Petina, på-tee′nå, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, S.E. of Campagna, near Mount Alburno. Pop. 1907.

Pétionville, på‵te-ōɴᵍ‵veel′, a town of Hayti, 8 miles E. of Port-au-Prince.

Petit Bourg, pẹh-tee′ boorʀ, a town of the French Antilles, in the island of Guadeloupe, 5 miles W.S.W. of La Pointe-à-Pître. Pop. 3704.

Petit Caillou Bayou, pẹh-tee′ kå̤h‵yoo′ bī′oo, a small stream of Terre Bonne parish, La., flows S. into the Gulf of Mexico. It is bordered by sugar-plantations.

Petit-Canal, pẹh-tee′-kå‵nål′, a town of the island of Guadeloupe, 12 miles N.W. of Moule. Pop. 6153.

Petitcodiac, pẹh-tee‵ko‵de-ăk′, a post-village in Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, on the Petitcodiac River, and on a railway, 66 miles N. of St. John. It contains 2 churches, 2 saw-mills, 2 stores, 2 hotels, and a public hall. Pop. 400.

Petite Anse, pẹh-teet′ ånss, a small island of Iberia parish, La., in a marsh near Vermilion Bay, 10 miles S. of New Iberia. It has a remarkable mine of good rock salt, with a steamboat-landing connected with the mine by a railway.

Petite Cote, pẹh-teet′ kōt, a settlement in Hochelaga co., Quebec, at the head of the Papineau road, 2 miles from Montreal. Here are extensive limestone-quarries. Pop. 300.

Petite de Grat, pẹh-teet′ dẹh grå, a post-village in Richmond co., Nova Scotia, on the S. shore of Isle Madame, 3 miles from Arichat. Pop. 350.

Petite Isle, pẹh-teet′ eel, in the river Yamaska, a little above the S. point of Isle St. Jean, Quebec.

Petit-Enghien, pẹh-teet′-ōɴᵍ‵ghe-åɴᵍ′, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 17 miles N.N.E. of Mons. Pop. 1800.

Petite (pẹh-teet′) **Pas′sage,** or **Tiv′erton,** a post-village in Digby co., Nova Scotia, on Long Island, 30 miles from Digby. Pop. 200. Here is a light-house.

Petite-Pierre, LA, Alsace. See LA PETITE-PIERRE.

Petite Prairie, pẹh-teet′ prā′ree, a post-office of St. Landry parish, La.

Petite Rivière (pẹh-teet′ re‵ve-air′) **Bridge,** a post-settlement in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, 26 miles from Bridgetown. Pop. 600.

Petit Jean (Fr. pron. pẹh-tee′ zhôɴᵍ), a post-hamlet of Yell co., Ark., 16 miles S. of Dardanelle. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Petit Jean River, Arkansas, rises in Sebastian co., runs eastward through the cos. of Logan and Yell, and enters the Arkansas River about 12 miles above Lewisburg. It is about 125 miles long.

Petit (pẹh-teet′) **Me′tis,** a post-village in Rimouski co., Quebec, on the river St. Lawrence, 1 mile W. of Metis. Pop. 160.

Petit Quevilly, LE, France. See LE PETIT QUEVILLY.

Petlaud, pẹt-lawd′, or **Pitlaud,** pịt-lawd′, a town of India, presidency of Bombay, 20 miles S.E. of Kaira. Lat. 22° 32′ N.; lon. 72° 57′ E.

Peto, pȧ′to, a town of Mexico, in Campeachy, 70 miles S.E. of Merida. It is well built, and has a monastery.

Petoone, pȧ-too′nȧ, or **Bedoune,** bȧ-doo′nȧ, a town of Manchooria, on the Soongaree, 130 miles N.N.W. of Kirin Oola. It is garrisoned by Tartar troops.

Petorca, pȧ-tor′kȧ, a town of Chili, province of Aconcagua, 85 miles N.E. of Valparaiso. Pop. 2192.

Petos′key, a post-village in Bear Creek township, Emmett co., Mich., on Little Traverse Bay of Lake Michigan, at the N. terminus of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 122 miles N. by E. of Reed City, and about 60 miles N.N.E. of Traverse City. It has a church, a newspaper office, a planing-mill, and manufactures of lime and lumber. Pop. about 600. Bear River here affords much water-power.

Petovio, Pœtovio, ancient names of PETTAU.

Pe′tra (the *Sela* or *Selah* and *Joktheel* of Scripture), a ruined city of Arabia Petræa, in the Wady Moosa. Lat. about 30° 15′ N.; lon. 35° 35′ E.

Petra, pȧ′trȧ, a town of the island of Majorca, 23 miles E. of Palma. Pop. 1898.

Pe′tra, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Mo., 30 miles N.W. of Boonville, and 5 miles S.W. of the Missouri River.

Petralia, pȧ-trȧ′le-ȧ (SOTANA, so-tȧ′nȧ, "Lower," and SOPRANA, so-prȧ′nȧ, "Upper"), two contiguous towns of Sicily, province of Palermo, 18 miles S. of Cefalù. Pop. of Sotana Petralia, 5232; of Soprana Petralia, 5885.

Pe′tra Mills, a post-office of Caldwell co., N.C., 8 miles N.W. of Hickory (Catawba co.).

Petre′a, a post-office of Jackson co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 3 miles N.E. of Jackson.

Petrel, pȧ-trĕl′, a town of Spain, province of Valencia, 24 miles N.W. of Alicante. Pop. 2295.

Petrella, pȧ-trĕl′lȧ, a town of Italy, province and 9 miles N.N.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 2930.

Petriburgum, a Latin name for SAINT PETERSBURG.

Petrie's (pee′trịz) **Corners,** a post-hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., 6 miles E. of Lowville. It has a lumber-mill.

Petrikau, pȧ′tre-kŏw‵, or **Piotrkow,** pe-otr′kov, a town of Poland, province and 76 miles E.S.E. of Kalisz, on the Strada, and on the railway from Warsaw to Radomsk, 90 miles from Warsaw. Pop. 16,949. It has a castle, formerly a residence of the Polish kings.

Petrikau, or **Piotrkow,** a government of Russian Poland, bounded on the W., in part, by Prussia. Area, 4729 square miles. Capital, Petrikau. Pop. 682,495.

Petrinia, pȧ-tree′ne-ȧ, a town of Croatia, on the Kulpa, 29 miles S.S.E. of Agram. Pop. 3766.

Petrocorii, an ancient name of PÉRIGORD.

Petroleum, pe-tro′le-um, a hamlet of Ritchie co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 22 miles E. of Parkersburg. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and an oil-refinery. Pop. 75. The name of its post-office is Rogers.

Petroleum Centre, a post-town in Cornplanter township, Venango co., Pa., on Oil Creek, and on the Oil Creek & Alleghany River Railroad, 8 miles N. of Oil City, and 10 miles S. of Titusville. It is mainly supported by operations in oil, which abounds here. It has 2 churches.

Petrolia, pe-tro′le-ạ, a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal., on the Mattole River, about 40 miles S. of Eureka. It has a church and several stores.

Petrolia, a post-borough of Butler co., Pa., in the Modoc oil district, and on the Parker & Karns City Railroad (Argyle Station), 2 miles from Karns City, and about 40 miles N. by E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches, a bank, machine-shops, oil-wells, an oil exchange, manufactures of boilers, valve-cups, &c., and a money-order post-office.

Petrolia, pe-tro′le-ạ, a village of Ontario, co. of Lambton, situated on Bear Creek, in the heart of the oil regions, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 50 miles S.W. of London. It contains over 100 petroleum-wells, producing 8000 to 10,000 barrels weekly, and 8 large refineries; also saw- and grist-mills, a number of stores, and 2 printing-offices issuing weekly newspapers. Pop. 2651.

Petropaulovsk, pȧ-tro-pŏw-lovsk′, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Akmollinsk, on the Ishim, 200 miles S. of Tobolsk. Pop. 11,406. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1879.

Petropaulovski, pȧ-tro-pŏw-lov′skee, or **Petropaulshafen,** pȧ-tro-pŏwls′hȧ-fẹn, the capital town of Kamchatka, on its E. coast, on the N. side of the Bay of Avatcha, in lat. 53° 0′ 27″ N., lon. 158° 40′ 12″ E. Its port is small, and it has 479 inhabitants, but it is the principal Russian military station in this region.

Petrop′olis (Port. pron. pȧ-tro-po-leess′), a town of Brazil, province and 25 miles N. of Rio Janeiro by ferry and railway. It has a summer-palace of the emperor, and 2 miles distant is the Petropolitan cotton-factory, with power derived from a waterfall 250 feet high. Many of the people of Petropolis are Germans.

Petrovacz, pȧ‵tro‵vȧts′, a village of Hungary, co. and 17 miles E.S.E. of Bács. Pop. 6902.

Petrovitch, or **Petrowitsch,** pȧ′tro-witch‵, a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 35 miles N W. of Seres, near the Radovitz, an affluent of the Struma. It is enclosed by a brick wall flanked with towers, and has about 1200 houses, and a trade in tobacco.

Petrovka, pȧ-trov′kȧ, a market-town of Russia, government and 87 miles S.E. of Voronezh. Pop. about 1500.

Petrovoszelo, pȧ‵tro‵vos‵sȧ′lo‵, a village of Hungary, 4 miles from O Becse. Pop. 6682.

Petrovsk, a town of Russia, in Daghestan, on the W. shore of the Caspian, 70 miles N.N.W. of Derbend. P. 4263.

Petrovsk, or **Petrowsk,** pȧ-trovsk′, a town of Russia, government and 68 miles N.N.W. of Saratov, on the Medvieditza. Pop. 10,771. It was founded by Peter the Great, in 1697, and has a citadel, an ancient and ruined fortress, and trade in corn.

Petrovsk, or **Petrowsk,** a town of Russia, government and 52 miles S.S.W. of Yaroslav. Pop. 1574.

Petrovskaia, pȧ-trov-skī′ȧ, or **Buturlinovka,** bootooʀ-le-nov′kȧ, a market-town and fort of Russia, government of Voronezh, 30 miles E.S.E. of Bobrov. Pop. 1700.

Petrovskaia, a market-town and fort of Russia, government and 63 miles S.W. of Voronezh.

Petrovskoi, pȧ-trov′skoi, is the name of petty places in Russia, governments of Viatka and Moscow.

Petrovskoi-Ostrov, pȧ-trov′skoi-os-trov′, an island in the Neva, near St. Petersburg, where Peter the Great had a residence.

Petrozavodsk, pȧ-tro-zȧ-vodsk′, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Olonets, on the Lake of Onega, 185 miles N.E. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 10,901. It has two docks for large vessels, an extensive cannon-foundry, powder-mills, and manufactures of silks.

Pets, a town of Hungary. See FÜNFKIRCHEN.

Petschora, a river of Russia. See PETCHORA.

Petsh, pĕtch, **Ipeick,** or **Ipek,** ee-pȧk′, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 73 miles E.N.E. of Scutari, on a branch of the Drin. Pop. 12,000, mostly Turks.

Pet Strait, a narrow passage between the W.N.W. extremity of Siberia and the island of Vaigats. It is often designated Jugor Strait.

Pettau, pĕt′tŏw (anc. *Peto′vio* or *Pœto′vio*), a town of Styria, 14 miles S.E. of Marburg, on the Drave. P. 2361.

Pettigoe, pĕt‵te-goo′, a village of Ireland, near Lough Erne, 13 miles S.E. of Donegal. Pop. 525.

Pettinengo, pĕt-te-nĕn′go, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 4 miles N.E. of Biella. Pop. 2305.

Pet′tis, a county in the W. central part of Missouri, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is drained by Flat and Muddy Creeks, branches of the La Mine River, which touches the N.E. border of the county. The northwest part is traversed by Black River. The surface is diversified with undulating prairies, and forests of the white oak, hickory, elm, ash, black walnut, wild cherry, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county has extensive beds of coal and carboniferous limestone. Lower Silurian limestone also crops out in it. It is intersected by the Missouri Pacific Railroad and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. Capital, Sedalia. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 18,706, of whom 17,156 were Americans.

Pettis, a township of Adair co., Mo. Pop. 1041.

Pettis, a township of Platte co., Mo. Pop. 3943. It contains Hampton.

Pettis, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., in East Fairfield township, 2½ miles from Shaw's Landing, which is 6 miles S. of Meadville. It has a church.

Pet'tisville, a post-village of Fulton co. O., on the Lake Shore Railroad, 35 miles W. by S. of Toledo. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a woollen-mill.

Pettit, a post-office of Tippecanoe co., Ind., about 10 miles E. of Lafayette.

Pettorano, pĕt-to-rå'no, a town of Italy, province of Aquila, 5 miles S.S.E. of Sulmona. Pop. 4190.

Pettorano, a town of Italy, province and 19 miles W. of Campobasso. Pop. 1337.

Pet'tusville, a post-hamlet of Limestone co., Ala., about 27 miles N.W. of Huntsville. It has a church.

Pet'ty, a township of Lawrence co., Ill. Pop. 1591.

Petty Harbor, a large fishing settlement in Newfoundland, 10 miles S. of St. John's. Pop. 900.

Pet'ty Shore, a post-hamlet of Hertford co., N.C., on Chowan River, about 15 miles below Winton.

Petty's Island. See Treaty Island.

Pet'tysville, a post-hamlet of Miami co., Ind., on the Eel River Railroad, 24 miles E.N.E. of Logansport.

Pettysville, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Mich., about 48 miles W. by N. of Detroit.

Pettysville, a post-office of Umatilla co., Oregon.

Pettyville, a post-office of San Pete co., Utah.

Petuna, pà-too'nå, a town of Manchooria, 50 miles W. of A-She-Hoh, near the river Soongaree. Pop. 30,000.

Pet'worth, a town of England, co. of Sussex, 13 miles N.N.E. of Chichester. Pop. of the town, 2214.

Pet'worth, a post-village in Addington co., Ontario, at the head of the river Napanee, 18 miles N.E. of Napanee. Pop. 200.

Petzka, pĕts'ᴋå, **Petska,** or **Pecska,** pĕtch'kŏhˋ, a town of Hungary, co. of Arad, 51 miles E.S.E. of Szegedin. Pop. 14,026. It consists of two separate places, Ratz-Petzka and Magyar-Petzka, which export wine and fruit.

Pevely, peev'le, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 27 miles S. by W. of St. Louis. It has a church and a wagon-factory.

Pev'ensey, a small seaport of England, co. of Sussex, with a station on the South Coast Railway, 10 miles W.S.W. of Hastings. Here are the ruins of a castle.

Peveragno, pà-vå-rån'yo, a town of North Italy, in Piedmont, 5 miles S.E. of Coni. Pop. 6723.

Pev'eril, a post-village in Vaudreuil co., Quebec, 12 miles from Coteau Station. Pop. 100.

Pewabic (pe-waw'bik) **Mine,** a village in Franklin township, Houghton co., Mich., ½ mile from Franklin Station. It has a church. Copper is found here.

Pewamo, pe-waw'mo, a post-village in Lyons township, Ionia co., Mich., on Maple River, and on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, 46 miles E. of Grand Rapids, and 25 miles N.W. of Lansing. It has a graded school, 3 churches, and manufactures of flour and lumber. P. 500.

Pewaugonee River, Wisconsin. See Wolf River.

Pewaukee, pe-waw'kee, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wis., in a township of its own name, at the foot or E. end of Pewaukee Lake, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 19 miles W. of Milwaukee, and 5 or 6 miles N. of Waukesha. It has a town hall, 4 churches, a high school, a cheese-factory, a flour-mill, and manufactures of carriages, lime, &c. Pop. of the township, 2080.

Pewaukee Lake, Wisconsin, is in Waukesha co., about 5 miles N.W. of Waukesha. It is nearly 5 miles long. A short outlet connects it with Fox River.

Pe'wee Valley, a post-village of Oldham co., Ky., on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of Louisville. It has 3 churches and the Kentucky College for young ladies. Many citizens of Louisville have country-seats here. Pop. 400. See Pee Wee Park.

Pe-Yan, pà-yån', a snow-covered mountain of China, province of Se-Chuen, in lat. 30° 5′ N., lon. 102° 32′ E.

Peyrat, pàˋrå', a village of France, Haute-Vienne, 23 miles E. of Limoges. Pop. 913.

Peyrat, a village of France, Haute-Vienne, 2 miles N.N.W. of Bellac. Pop. 1308.

Peyrat, a village of France, Creuse, 10 miles N.E. of Aubusson. Pop. 1680.

Peyrehorade, pàʀˋoˋråd', a town of France, Landes, on the Gave de Pau, 38 miles S.W. of Mont-de-Marsan.

Peyrelevade, pàʀˋlẹh-våd', a village of France, Corrèze, near the Vienne. Pop. 283.

Peyrestortes, pàʀˋtoʀt', a village of France, Pyrénées-Orientales, 4 miles N.W. of Perpignan.

Peyriac de Mer, pàˋre-åk' dẹh maiʀ, a village of France, Aude, 8 miles S.S.W. of Narbonne. Pop. 967.

Peyriac-Minervois, pàˋre-åk'-meeˋnĕʀˋvwå', a town of France, Aude, 12 miles N.E. of Carcassonne. Pop. 1288.

Peyrins, pàˋråɴᵍ', a village of France, Drôme, 12 miles N.N.E. of Valence. Pop. 590.

Peyruis, pàˋʀwee', a market-town of France, Basses-Alpes, 16 miles W.S.W. of Digne. Pop. 811.

Peyrus, pàˋrüss', a village of France, Drôme, 10 miles E. of Valence. Pop. 807.

Peyrusse, pàˋrüss', a town of France, Aveyron, 11 miles N.N.E. of Villefranche. Pop. 981.

Peyster, Pacific Ocean. See Depeyster Islands.

Peyton, pā'tọn, a post-office of Falls co., Tex.

Peytona, pā-to'nạ, a post-office of Shelby co., Ky.

Peytona, a post-office of Boone co., W. Va.

Peytonia, pā-to'ne-ạ, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Mo., 7 miles S.W. of Montgomery City.

Peytonsburg, pā'tọnz-bŭrg, a post-office of Cumberland co., Ky.

Peytonsburg, a post-hamlet of Pittsylvania co., Va., 145 miles S.W. of Richmond. It has a church.

Peytonsville, pā'tọnz-vĭl, a post-office of Little River co., Ark.

Peytonsville, a post-hamlet of Williamson co., Tenn., 9 miles S.E. of Franklin. It has a church.

Peytun, pīˋtŭn', or **Puttum,** pŭt-tŭm', a town of India, on the Godavery, 30 miles S. of Aụrungabad.

Peza, pà'zå, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Archangel, about lat. 65° N. and lon. 50° E., flows E.S.E., and joins the Mezen. Total course, 140 miles.

Peza, La, a town of Spain. See Lapeza.

Pézénas, pàˋzåˋnå' (anc. *Picinæ?*), a town of France, in Hérault, 30 miles S.W. of Montpellier, near the right bank of the Hérault. Pop. 7570. It has a communal college, and manufactures of chemical products, wine, woollen goods, oil, hats, &c.

Pezo-da-Regoa, Portugal. See Regoa.

Pezzana, pĕt-så'nå, a village of Italy, province of Novara, S. of Vercelli. Pop. 2590.

Pezzase, pĕt-så'så, or **Pezaso,** pĕd-zå'so, a village of Italy, province and 12 miles N.W. of Brescia. P. 1700.

Pfaffenheim, pfåf'fẹn-hīmeˋ (Fr. pron. fåfˋfĕnˋĕm'), a town of Alsace, 7 miles S.W. of Colmar. Pop. 1665.

Pfaffenhofen, pfåf'fẹn-hoˋfẹn (Fr. pron. fåfˋfĕnˋoˋfôɴᵍ'), a market-town of Alsace-Lorraine, on the Moder, 12 miles N.E. of Zabern. Pop. 1459.

Pfaffenhofen, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Ilm, 28 miles N. of Munich. Pop. 2448.

Pfäffers, Switzerland. See Pfeffers.

Pfäffikon, pfĕf'fe-konˋ, **Pfeffiken,** pfĕf'fe-kẹn, **Pfeffikon,** or **Pfäffiken,** a village of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles E. of Zurich, on the N. shore of the small lake of Pfäffikon. Pop. 2755.

Pfaffnau, pfåff'nŏw, a village of Switzerland, canton and 24 miles N.W. of Lucerne. Pop. 1762.

Pfalz, an old division of Germany. See Palatinate.

Pfalzburg, pfålts'bōōʀɢ (Fr. *Phalsbourg,* fålsˋbooʀ'), a town of Germany, in Lorraine, 8 miles N.W. of Zabern. Pop. 2425; or, with adjacent villages, 3857.

Pfalzdorf, pfålts'doʀf, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 44 miles N.W. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 2471.

Pfalzel, pfålt'sẹl, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 3 miles N. of Treves, on the Moselle. Pop. 1944.

Pfarrkirch, pfaʀ'ᴋɪʀᴋ, or **Pfarrkirchen,** pfaʀ'kēēʀᴋˋẹn, a market-town of Lower Bavaria, 26 miles W.S.W. of Passau. Pop. 2235.

Pfeddersheim, pfĕd'dẹrs-hīmeˋ, a town of Hesse, in Rhein-Hessen, 4 miles W.N.W. of Worms. Pop. 1884.

Pfeffers, Pfäffers, pfĕf'fẹrs, or **Pvävers,** pvĕ'vẹrs, a watering-place of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, 5 miles S.E. of Sargans. The waters have a temperature of 98° Fahrenheit, and the place is much frequented. On an adjacent height is a Benedictine monastery.

Pfeffiken, or **Pfeffikon.** See Pfäffikon.

Pforing, pfo'ring, a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, on the left bank of the Danube, 13 miles E.N.E. of Ingolstadt. Pop. 1078.

Pforte, pfoʀ'tẹh, or **Schulpforte,** shool'pfoʀˋtẹh, a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, 18 miles S.W. of Merseburg, with a celebrated school, at which about 200 scholars are maintained and educated gratuitously. P. 462.

Pforzheim, pfoʀts'hīme (anc. *Por'ta Hercin'iæ?*), an ancient city of the grand duchy of Baden, at the confluence of the Enz and Nagold, 16 miles S.E. of Carlsruhe. Pop.

23,692. The city has a castle and a fine church, with old grand-ducal vaults and severable charitable institutions. It is the principal manufacturing town of the grand duchy, having manufactures of jewelry employing 900 hands, and of woollen cloth, leather, and chemical products, with copper- and iron-forges, and trade in timber, oil, and wine.

Pfout's (fŏwtz) **Valley,** a post-hamlet of Perry co., Pa., 30 miles N. by W. of Harrisburg. It has a church.

Pfreimt, or **Pfreimdt,** pfrīmt, a town of Bavaria, 16 miles E.N.E. of Amberg. Pop. 1346.

Pfullendorf, pfŏŏl'lęn-dorf`, a town of Baden, on Lake Ilmen, 20 miles N.E. of Constance. Pop. 2331.

Pfullingen, pfŏŏl'ling-ęn, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Black Forest, on the Echaz, 3 miles S.E. of Reutlingen. Pop. 4528, mostly employed in paper-mills and brush-factories and in the cultivation of fruit and wine.

Pfungstadt, pfŏŏng'stått, a market-town of Hesse, province of Starkenberg, 5 miles S. of Darmstadt. It has manufactures of madder and sugar. Pop. 4412.

Pfyn, pfin, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the Thur, 10 miles S.W. of Constance. Pop. 1194.

Phal'anx, a post-office of Trumbull co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 13 miles N.W. of Niles.

Phalasarna, få-lå-sar'nå, a ruined city of Crete, near the W. end of the island, its chief remains being walls and towers on an acropolis, close to the shore.

Phalata, an ancient name of FULTA.

Phalgoo, or **Phalgu,** fål'goo, a river of Bengal, is formed by the junction of the Mehanee and Lilajun, in lat. 24° 44′ N., lon. 85° 3′ E. It flows through Behar and Patna, and enters the Ganges in lat. 25° 11′ N., lon. 86° 10′ E. Total course, 246 miles.

Pha'lia, a small bayou of Tammany parish, Louisiana, flows into the Chefonte River.

Phalsbourg, Germany. See PFALZBURG.

Phaltan, or **Fultan,** fŭl-tån', one of the Sattarah states of India. Area, 397 square miles. Pop. 59,124.

Phanagoria, the supposed ancient name of TAMAN.

Pharaoh (fā'rā-o) **Mount,** New York, is in the S. part of Essex co., about 5 miles E. of Schroon Lake. It is sometimes called Bluebeard Mountain.

Phari, få'ree, or **Paridsong,** på-rid-song', a fortress of Thibet, near Bootan, in lat 27° 48′ N., lon. 89° 14′ E.

Pharis, a commune of Greece, in Laconia. Pop. 3708.

Pharisburg, fā-ris-bŭrg, a post-village in Leesburg township, Union co., O., 4¼ miles from Broadway Station. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 200.

Pharos, få'ros, a peninsula, and anciently an island, of Lower Egypt, on which stands a famous light-house. It forms the site of the modern city of Alexandria.

Pharos (or **Pharus**) **Insula.** See LESINA.

Pharpar, a river of Syria. See BARRADA.

Pharsalia, a town of Thessaly. See SATALGE.

Pharsalia, far-så'le-ą, a post-hamlet in Pharsalia township, Chenango co., N.Y., 33 miles N. by E. of Binghamton. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1106.

Phaselis, the ancient name of TEKROVA.

Pha'sis, Rion, Rhion, ree-ōn', or **Faz,** fåz, a river of Asiatic Russia, anciently regarded as the boundary between Europe and Asia, rises in a spur of the Caucasus, traverses Kootais, and, after a W. course, enters the Black Sea at its E. extremity, near Poti, 34 miles N. of Batoom.

Pha-Tua-Tien, Cochin China. See HUÉ.

Phauga, fŏw'gå, a populous seaport of Lower Siam, on the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula, N. of Junk-Ceylon. Lat. 8° 8′ N.; lon. 98° 17′ E.

Phazania, or **Phasania,** Africa. See FEZZAN.

Pheasant (fez'ąnt) **Branch,** a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis., on Lake Mendota, about 6 miles W.N.W. of Madison. Pop. 173.

Pheas'ant Island, in the Bidassoa River, between France and Spain, is the place where the treaty of the Pyrenees was concluded, September 7, 1659.

Pheleche, island in the Persian Gulf. See FELUDSH.

Phelps, fĕlps, a county in the S.E. central part of Missouri, has an area of about 675 square miles. It is intersected by the Gasconade River, and also drained by the Maramec River and Bourbeuse Creek. The surface is uneven or hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the ash, oak, hickory, maple, walnut, &c. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals are iron ore and lead. It is intersected by the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Rolla. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 10,506, of whom 9692 were Americans.

Phelps, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, has an area of about 560 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Platte River. The surface is nearly level, and almost destitute of timber. Pop. 151.

Phelps, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Mo., about 36 miles W. of Springfield. It has 2 stores.

Phelps, a post-office of Phelps co., Neb.

Phelps, a post-village in Phelps township, Ontario co., N.Y., on the Canandaigua Outlet, at the mouth of Flint Creek, 8 miles N.W. of Geneva. It is also on the Sodus Point & Southern Railroad where it crosses the Auburn Branch of the New York Central Railroad, 33 miles W. of Auburn. It has 5 churches, a classical school, a newspaper office, a bank, and manufactures of gloves, mittens, malt, ploughs, and plaster. Pop. 1355; of the township, 5267.

Phelps, a post-hamlet of Walker co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 66 miles N. of Houston. A branch railroad, 8 miles long, extends from Phelps to Huntsville.

Phelps City, a post-village in Templeton township, Atchison co., Mo., near the Nishnabatona River, on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, about 2 miles E. of the Missouri River, and 65 miles N.W. of St. Joseph. It has 2 churches and a private bank. Pop. 252.

Pheng-Hoo, fĕng hoo'. **Pescadores,** pĕs-kå-do'rĕs, or **The Fish'er's Islands,** an island group in the channel of Fo-Kien, China Sea, between the island of Formosa and the mainland. The town of Makung is on the largest island. Pop. of the group, 80,000.

Phenix, or **Phœnix,** fe'nix, a post-village in Warwick township, Kent co., R.I., on Pawtuxet River, and on the Pawtuxet Valley Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Providence, and 1 mile N. of the New York & New England Railroad. It has a national bank, a savings-bank, 3 churches, and manufactures of cotton goods and machinery. Pop. 868.

Phereh, a town of Turkey. See FERED.

Phiala, fe-å'lå, a small lake of Palestine, 10 miles E.N.E. of Banias. It is 1 mile in circumference, surrounded by wooded hills, and supposed to be the source of a subterranean affluent of the Jordan.

Phigaleia, or **Phigalia,** fe-gå-lee'yå (called afterwards **Phialia,** fe-å-lee'å), a ruined city of Greece, in Morea, government of Messenia. Its remains, on a precipitous height, 16 miles N.E. of Kyparissia, consist of walls, towers, and a citadel, presenting one of the most ancient and curious specimens of Grecian military architecture. Within its walls is a part of the village of Paulizza; and 4 miles E. are the ruins of a famous temple of Apollo.

Philadelphia, Asia Minor. See ALA-SHEHR.

Philadelphia, Syria. See AMMAN.

Philadel'phia, a county of Pennsylvania, is coextensive with the city of PHILADELPHIA (which see).

Philadelphia, a hamlet of Cass co., Ill., in Lancaster township, on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 27 miles W. by N. of Springfield. It has a church. Here is Lancaster Post-Office.

Philadelphia, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ind., on the Pan-Handle Railroad, which connects Indianapolis with Richmond, 17 miles E. of the former. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Philadelphia, a post-village, capital of Neshoba co., Miss., 34 miles N. of Newton, and about 80 miles E.N.E. of Jackson. It has 2 churches and several stores.

Philadelphia, a post-village of Marion co., Mo., about 26 miles W.N.W. of Hannibal. It has a church and several stores.

Philadelphia, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Philadelphia township, on the Indian River, and on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad where it crosses the Utica & Black River Railroad, 18 miles N.N.E. of Watertown, and 13 miles N.N.W. of Carthage. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of leather, flour, lumber, and plaster. Pop. 384; of the township, 1709.

**Phil`adel'phia** (Fr. *Philadelphie*, fee`lå`dĕl`fee'; Sp. and It. *Filadelfia*, fe-lå-dĕl'fe-å), a port of entry, the second city of the United States, the metropolis of Pennsylvania, and coextensive with the co. of Philadelphia, is situated on the W. bank of the Delaware, 96 miles (by the ship-channel) from the open sea, 87 miles by rail S.W. of New York, and 136 miles N.E. of Washington, D.C. Lat. 39° 57′ N.; lon. 75° 10′ W. The river Schuylkill traverses the city, dividing the part known as West Philadelphia from the older portion of the town. Along the Delaware the water-front measures 23 miles, extending from the mouth of Poquessing Creek (which enters the Delaware near Torresdale on the N.E.), southwestward and southward, to the embouchure of Bow Creek, at Tinicum Island. The area of the municipality is more than 129 square miles, of which a considerable part, especially in the N., is rural in character, while other portions are occupied by suburban districts, embracing several places which have almost the character of separate towns,—such as Germantown, Chestnut Hill, Frankford, Manayunk, Falls of Schuylkill, Bridesburg, and Holmesburg, with many minor villages and hamlets, the principal of which are Tacony, Torresdale, Byberry, Somerton, Bustleton, Sandiford, Olney, Oxford Church, Crescentville, Roxborough, Milestown, Fox Chase, Verreeville, and Wheat Sheaf. The natural features of the site are varied, much of the land near the rivers, especially southward, being flat and low; but in the N., W., and central districts the ground is high and easily drained, the deep subsoil being mostly a dry gravel, resting upon gneiss and granite, but it is in part composed of a tough clay; and much of the subsoil is auriferous to a slight degree. The city is remarkable for the regularity of its plan, the streets mostly crossing one another at right angles and dividing the town into uniform squares. The streets running N. and S. are named by the ordinal numbers from the Delaware westward, thus: Front street, Second street, Third street, &c., up to Sixty-Fifth street in the extreme W.; these are divided by Market street, the principal E. and W. thoroughfare, into portions named respectively North Front and South Front, North Second and South Second, &c. Between Front and Second streets the houses have the cardinal numbers between 100 and 200; at Second street the numbering is from 200 up; at Third street, from 300 up; and a similar arrangement of numbers prevails on the streets running N. and S. Market street is 100 and Broad street 113 feet wide; while the other principal streets are mostly 50 or 66 feet in breadth, some of the "avenues" being much wider. There are about 800 miles of paved streets. A great part of the city is built of the excellent bricks for which Philadelphia is noted; but many of the public and private buildings are of marble, granite, sandstone, and other material. The older parts of the city present many streets of remarkably uniform and somewhat monotonous aspect, with door-steps and window- and door-trimmings of white marble, and shutters of wood painted white; but latterly this uniformity has been much broken by the construction of buildings in every variety of style. Philadelphia, known as the "city of brotherly love" and the "city of homes," is more remarkable for the abundance of domestic comforts and conveniences than for architectural display; though the last is by no means wanting. No city of any considerable size in the world equals it in the home comforts it affords for people of the middle class, many of whom occupy houses of their own. A large part of the city is built upon rented ground, the ground-rent plan, as here developed, offering excellent advantages to the builder. The construction of houses is also greatly stimulated by building-associations, of which there are many in the city. The city has 2 parks and 13 public squares, one of which, Fairmount Park, contains 2740 acres and takes rank, for extent, natural capabilities, and artificial improvements, among the very first in the world, being traversed by the fine river Schuylkill and by Wissahickon Creek, the latter being noted for the romantic wildness of this part of its course. Several of the cemeteries are distinguished for excellent landscape effects and costly monumental decoration, notably that of Laurel Hill, on the E. bank of the Schuylkill. Other cemeteries of note are West Laurel Hill, on the W. bank of the Schuylkill, near Pencoyd Station of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, Mount Vernon Cemetery, on the E. side of Ridge Avenue, opposite Laurel Hill Cemetery, Monument Cemetery, on North Broad Street, Woodlands, in West Philadelphia (entrance at Thirty-Ninth street and Darby Road), Glenwood, at Ridge Avenue and Islington Lane, Mount Moriah, on the Darby Road, near Sixtieth street, Mount Peace, adjoining Mount Vernon, Greenwood (Knights of Pythias), in Frankford, Cedar Hill, in Frankford, the Cathedral, on Lancaster Avenue from Forty-Eighth to Fifty-First streets, New Cathedral, at Second street and Nicetown Lane, Odd-Fellows', on Islington Lane, and Mechanics', adjoining the Odd-Fellows'; besides these there are many minor burial-grounds, some of them not now used.

The educational institutions of the city are numerous. At the head of the public-school system are the boys' high school, at Broad and Green streets, with about 600 pupils, and the girls' normal school, occupying a fine building of greenstone, at Seventeenth and Spring Garden streets, which cost with equipments $270,000 and affords accommodations for about 1000 pupils. The public schools employ 2000 male and female teachers, and occupy more than 200 houses, of which the city owns 190, together valued at over $6,000,000, the amount paid yearly for salaries exceeding $1,000,000. Over 100,000 pupils are in attendance at the schools, and the annual expenses are about $1,500,000. There are also many private and parochial schools, many of the latter being Roman Catholic. The University of Pennsylvania, at Thirty-Fourth street and Darby Road, has spacious and elegant buildings, includes medical, scientific, legal, and art schools, and has under its management a commodious hospital. The Jefferson Medical College, on Tenth street above Walnut, with a new hospital, affords instruction to more students than any other medical school in the country. In this department of instruction Philadelphia has special pre-eminence,—the Woman's College, the 2 homœopathic schools, and the 2 eclectic colleges being also well patronized. There are, besides, 2 colleges of pharmacy, 3 of dentistry, a polytechnic college, and several Catholic colleges, of which La Salle College is the largest. Girard College, occupying spacious buildings of marble, in the Corinthian style of architecture, affords instruction and support to a great number of orphan boys, and has very large funds. The cost of its grounds and buildings was about $2,000,000. This institution, founded by Stephen Girard, was opened in 1848. Its main building is regarded as the finest Grecian structure of modern times. Other important schools are the Episcopal Academy, on Locust street east of Broad, the Germantown Academy, the Friends' Central School, at Fifteenth and Race streets, and the Academy of Notre Dame, West Rittenhouse Square. Among art schools are the Academy of Fine Arts, at Broad and Cherry streets (with admirable collections and a fine edifice), and the School of Design for Women. Several religious denominations have here schools of divinity, those of the Catholics, Episcopalians, and Lutherans being especially important. Among scientific institutions are the Academy of Natural Sciences, at Nineteenth and Race streets, with grand collections, the College of Physicians, the Zoological Society (with well-kept gardens in Fairmount Park), the Franklin Institute, on Seventh street below Market, the Wagner Free Institute, the Horticultural Society, the Philosophical Society, and the Entomological Society, with a very fine library and a large collection of insects. The Philadelphia Library, with a new edifice on Locust street east of Broad, and a branch institution, with an elegant building, known as the Ridgway Branch, on South Broad street, has a large and choice collection of books. Other large libraries are the Mercantile Library, on Tenth street above Chestnut, the Southwark Library, the Friends' Library, the Athenæum, the Apprentices' Library, and the libraries of the Law Association and the Pennsylvania Historical Society. The Mechanics' Institute, the Spring Garden Institute, the Moyamensing Institute, the Wagner Free Institute, the Catholic Philopatrian Institute, the Kensington Institute, the German Society, the Odd-Fellows, the Numismatic & Antiquarian Society, the Historical Societies of the Friends, Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and the principal institutions of learning, have all valuable libraries. Among the public buildings not already mentioned the largest is the new city hall, in the French Renaissance style, at the intersection of Broad and Market streets, which occupies a larger area (nearly 4½ acres, exclusive of court-yards) than any other public building in America, and whose tower, when completed to the proposed height of 450 feet, will be the highest in the world. This building was begun in 1871, and its cost will probably exceed $12,000,000. Other prominent buildings are the new post-office, an elegant granite structure, with fronts on Chestnut, Ninth, and Market streets (which will probably cost $4,000,000), the historic Independence Hall, the United States custom-house, the masonic temple (a splendid building in the Norman style, which cost $1,300,000 and is among the finest structures of its class in existence), the United States Mint, the Merchants' Exchange, the Commercial Exchange, the naval asylum and hospital, the United States arsenals, the Philadelphia hospital and almshouse, the Pennsylvania hospital, the Eastern penitentiary, Moyamensing prison, the house of correction, the house of refuge, the Academy of Music, the numerous theatres, the Permanent Exhibition building (which was the largest of the buildings of the great Centennial Exhibition of 1876), and Memorial Hall and Horticultural Hall, fine structures which were also erected for use in that exhibition. Few cities have so many and excellent charities, such as hospitals and asylums for the poor, the insane, the blind, &c. Besides those already noticed, there may be mentioned the Episcopal and Presbyterian hospitals, the (Catholic) hospitals of St. Joseph and St. Mary, homes for the aged (mostly private and denominational, and some 25 in number), the Municipal, German, Wills, Christ Church, Pennsylvania Insane, Charity, Jewish, Orthopedic, Children's, Women's, Homœopathic, State, and other hospitals, Friends' Insane Asylum, the Preston Retreat, and more than 20 orphanages and children's homes, besides a large number of dispensaries and organized societies for the relief of distress, poverty, and sickness, many of them under public and others under ecclesiastical supervision.

The number of churches and places of worship is about 550, those of the Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, and Roman Catholics being most numerous in the order named. Among the handsomest and most remarkable are the cathedral church of St. Peter and St. Paul (Roman Catholic), on Eighteenth street above Race; the synagogue of Rodef Shalom, at Broad and Mount Vernon streets; the Beth Eden, Fifth, Tabernacle, First, and Memorial Baptist churches; the Lutheran church of the Holy Communion, at Broad and Arch streets; the Central Congregational church, at Eighteenth and Green streets; the Methodist church at Broad and Arch streets; the Second, West Arch Street, Alexander, Bethany, North Broad, and Tabernacle Presbyterian churches; the Episcopalian churches of the Incarnation (at Broad and Jefferson streets), Holy Trinity (at Walnut and Nineteenth streets), St. Mark's (Sixteenth and Locust streets), St. Stephen's (Tenth street above Chestnut), St. Jude, St. James (Twenty-Second and Walnut streets), Gloria Dei, St. Peter's (Third and Pine streets), Christ Church (Second street above Market), and St. James (Frankford), the four last having much historic interest; the First (Dutch) Reformed; St. Bonifacius' church (Roman Catholic), and the church of the Restoration (Universalist). Philadelphia is the seat of an Episcopalian bishop and of a Roman Catholic archbishop. Several of the religious and benevolent societies of the country have their headquarters here, and some of them occupy handsome buildings. Many of the hotels and private club-houses are of good architecture, and possess every means of comfort and convenience. There are numerous buildings of historic interest from their association with persons and events prominent in the colonial and Revolutionary periods. In the older parts of the city there remain several curious old market-houses; but the newer structures of the kind are commodious and excellent. There are published in the city 19 daily, 50 weekly, and 48 monthly and other periodicals. Philadelphia is also an active centre of the book-trade.

Besides the art collections contained in the Academy of Fine Arts and other public institutions, there are in the city some of the best private galleries in the United States; and Philadelphia is one of the acknowledged centres of literary, dramatic, and artistic culture. There are many musical, art, and literary societies, some of them influential and important. The Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art has a valuable collection in Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park.

Of the theatres the largest and finest is the Academy of Music, above mentioned. Besides the public parks, there are in the environs of the city numerous private pleasure-grounds, riding-parks, and the like. There are also numerous athletic, boating, yachting, fishing, and sportsmen's clubs and societies, some of which are probably older than any others now existing in this country. The suburban district is an extensive one, reaching (in some directions) far beyond the city limits into the adjoining counties of Bucks, Montgomery, and Delaware, and into the state of New Jersey. To the W. of the city, along the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is a fine succession of charming half-suburban, half-country villages, of which Bryn-Mawr is perhaps the finest. The western suburbs are the seat of several noted schools (such as Haverford, Swarthmore, and Villanova colleges), and of many charitable institutions founded and sustained by Philadelphians.

Accessible from the sea by the largest merchant steamers, connected by navigable waters and by lines of railway with the anthracite coal regions of the state, and being the objective point of many railways (among which are the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Philadelphia & Reading, the United Railways of New Jersey, the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, the North Pennsylvania, the Camden & Atlantic, the Philadelphia & Atlantic City, the Philadelphia & Chester, the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central, the West Chester & Philadelphia, and the Philadelphia, Newtown & New York), Philadelphia takes a high rank as a seat of foreign, domestic, and coastwise trade. Leading articles of export are anthracite and gas coals, petroleum, iron and iron goods, machinery and other goods manufactured here, cotton (raw and manufactured), grain and provisions, live-stock, lumber, fertilizers, and tobacco. Girard Point, on the Schuylkill, is the great seat of grain- and provision-shipment, and Port Richmond, on the Delaware, of the anthracite-trade, while Gibson's Point, on the Schuylkill, and Greenwich Point, on the Delaware, have costly appliances for loading vessels with petroleum and coal. Lines of steamers connect the city with Liverpool, Antwerp, the West Indies, and nearly all the important ports of the United States. The steamers of the American line, plying between Philadelphia and Liverpool, are the only transatlantic steamers carrying the American flag, and Philadelphia and the cities of Chester, Pa., and Wilmington, Del., all situated on the Delaware, are the only American ports where the building of iron ships has been carried on to any noteworthy extent. At League Island, in the S. portion of the city, is one of the largest of the United States navy-yards, and near it is Fort Mifflin, the principal defensive military work near the city. The total value of exports from the port for the year ending December 31, 1878, was $48,379,031, and of imports, $21,048,197; for the year ending December 31, 1879, the exports were $50,685,838 (increase, $2,306,807), and imports, $27,224,549 (increase, $6,176,352). The amount collected for duties on imports was, in 1878, $7,595,705.90, and in 1879, $10,196,636,40, showing an increase of nearly 40 per cent. The city has 31 national and 8 state banks, with an aggregate capital of nearly $20,000,000. Many of the banks and mercantile institutions occupy buildings of great cost and fine architectural proportions.

No city in the United States has latterly made such remarkable advances in the extent and value of foreign trade as Philadelphia. The advancement here noticed is due partly to the extension of her railroad connections, and partly to the development of the great mineral fields of Pennsylvania. Commercial operations are facilitated by a board of trade, a commercial exchange, a clearing-house, several business exchanges, a number of warehousing companies, brokers' and other boards, &c. There are excellent dry-docks, marine railways, and yards for the construction and repair of shipping. Philadelphia is a great seat of the lumber-trade, the main supplies being drawn from the northern part of the state and from Virginia and the Carolinas. A large business is done in supplying merchandise to the West and Southwest, to the interior of Pennsylvania, and to the Middle Atlantic States. The business of fire, marine, and life insurance is extensively carried on, employing a large amount of capital. Institutions for savings are not numerous, but most of them are financially strong. The canals which run along the Schuylkill and Delaware transmit very considerable amounts of coal and bulky freight to the city. The principal fishery carried on from the port of Philadelphia is that of shad and river herring, extensively taken in the Delaware in the spring of the year. There is a large oyster-trade, the supply being largely from the waters of Chesapeake Bay and the New Jersey coast. For peaches and small fruits, Philadelphia is one of the principal markets in the Union; and in the importation of tropical and Mediterranean fruits it is ahead of all other American seaports. The ship-channel is thoroughly lighted and buoyed, and has 25 feet of water at high and 19 at low tide.

The manufactures of Philadelphia constitute its largest business interest, and afford occupation and support to by far the majority of persons employed at wages. Some of the outer wards (formerly the suburban villages and districts of Manayunk, Kensington, &c.), and the 5th, 6th, and 11th wards of the original city, are largely occupied by manufacturing establishments, many of them of immense extent, not only in the area taken up by their buildings, but in the amount of capital invested, the number of hands employed, and the amount and value of their products, some of the mills and factories of this city being indeed among the most extensive in the world, though there are also a great number of workshops of less extent, down to those wherein the owner is the sole worker. Since the census of 1870 there has been an unprecedented growth and development in manufactures, especially in some branches, as, for example, in all the branches of the group of textile fabrics. These have considerably more than doubled in every particular, while the manufacture of clothing has so greatly increased that its production for 1878–79 was valued at $45,000,000; it was less than $18,000,000 in 1869–70. We are indebted to the Hon. Lorin Blodget, of this city, for the following statement of the extent of the manufactures of Philadelphia at this time (March, 1880); the figures of the textile fabrics are based upon a thorough and critical investigation just completed by him, and the others upon the best data available: aggregate capital invested, $250,000,000; hands employed, 220,000; amount paid in wages, $88,000,000; value of a year's product, $500,000,000. The textile industries employ more than

70,000 persons, and produce more than $85,000,000, distributed about as follows: carpets, $18,000,000; hosiery, $16,000,000; worsted and woollen yarns, $10,000,000; silk and mixed goods, $5,000,000; cotton fabrics, $18,000,000; woollen and mixed fabrics, $18,000,000. The other leading manufactures, taking $500,000,000 as the aggregate production, are as follows: iron and steel, $30,000,000; machinery, $10,000,000; sugar refined, $18,000,000; house-building materials, $10,000,000; boots and shoes, chemicals, and brewery-products, $12,000,000 each; hardware and tools, household furniture, and gold- and silver-ware, each $8,000,000. A great number of other branches of manufacture produce respectively from $3,000,000 to $6,000,000 each.

The public health has improved in late years, since the great extension and improvement of the sewerage system, and the city takes a high rank in a sanitary point of view. The water-supply is good, being principally derived from the Schuylkill at Fairmount by hydraulic pumping, portions of the city being supplied by steam pumping-works on the same river and on the Delaware. Of the numerous public drinking-fountains several are highly ornamental works of art. Street travel is facilitated by one of the most extensive and complete systems of street railways in the world. The Schuylkill is crossed within the city limits by numerous bridges, several of them very handsome and expensive, the Girard avenue, Callowhill street, and Chestnut street bridges being the finest, the first-named having a width of 100 feet. Seven lines of steam ferry (besides freight railway-car transfer lines) cross the Delaware, connecting the city with Camden and Gloucester, N.J.

An important feature in the social life of Philadelphia is the great number of benevolent, protective, temperance, and friendly associations, a class of organizations which here attain a development greater than in any other American city. The Freemasons, Odd-Fellows (of three or more orders), Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Good Templars, Huragari, Druids, Good-Fellows, and many other societies of somewhat similar character have here strong and numerous lodges. There are many private charities, organized and unorganized; and in times of public distress there are always a number of special organizations for the relief of the needy. In this respect it would be hard to find a city which surpasses Philadelphia, liberal and unquestioning charity being one of the traditional and inherited characteristics of the place. Always the seat of great business enterprise, the commercial character of the town is now, as formerly, one of solidity and financial strength.

The city government is vested in a mayor and in a select and a common council. The mayor is elected for a term of three years, with the right of veto or approval of ordinances passed by the councils. The city is divided into 31 wards, each of which sends one member to the select council, the members of which serve for terms of three years. The common council is a larger body, whose members are chosen for terms of two years. The more important city officers mostly are elected by the people, though some are chosen by the mayor, and still others by the courts and the councils. Besides the city officers proper, there is a sheriff, with other officers connected with the county organization. The city maintains an effective police force, under the direct control of the mayor; besides a distinctly-organized river and harbor police. The judiciary of Philadelphia is conspicuous for ability and integrity. There are four courts of common pleas and an orphans' court; and courts of quarter sessions and oyer and terminer are held by the common pleas judges, of whom there are twelve, three constituting each court of common pleas. The orphans' court also consists of three judges. Besides these courts there are twenty-four minor courts, designated magistrates' courts, distributed so that one is held in each of 24 districts into which the city is divided. Philadelphia is also the seat of the United States district court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; and the United States circuit court of the Third Circuit, and the supreme court of the state, sit here at stated times. The revenue of the city is derived partly from taxation and partly from the rent of wharves, markets, and other city property, from water and gas bills, and the like. Taxes are levied almost entirely upon real property. The debt of the city is large, but the public credit is good, and the city bonds find ready purchasers. The principal social element in colonial days was composed of the Friends, many of whose descendants are still found here. The original Swedish colonists were settled chiefly in the quarter now called Southwark. Germantown was settled by Francis Pastorius, with a colony of Germans holding opinions similar to those of the Quakers; and from that time on the German element in Philadelphia and vicinity has always been large. At present there is a large number of German-speaking residents, chiefly of foreign birth; and many of the operatives are of English and Irish origin. There are also considerable numbers of French- and Italian-speaking citizens; but there are no great colonies or neighborhoods where the Italian, French, Polish, and Bohemian languages prevail, as in New York, the tendency here being towards the rapid Americanization of these elements. From 1870 to 1875 the growth of Philadelphia was very rapid, large areas (especially in the north-western and southern parts of the city) having been covered during that time with substantial and handsome buildings; but in many quarters great numbers of houses (usually of somewhat inferior character) have been put up by a cheap co-operative plan known as the "bonus" system.

History.—In 1638 the Swedes of Delaware settled to some extent within the present limits of Philadelphia, then called by the native name of Wicaco. In 1682, Philadelphia was founded and named by William Penn as the capital of his new colony of Pennsylvania, after a regular purchase from the Indians, ratified (it is said) by treaty in due form; but the evidence of this treaty having ever been made is traditional rather than documentary, and the fact is sharply questioned. A stone monument marks the place where the treaty is said to have been made by Penn. The name of Philadelphia (brotherly love) was given by Penn both in reference to the ancient city of that name in Asia Minor and from its embodying principles he had so much at heart. The object of this celebrated man in planting this new colony was, to use his own words, "to afford an asylum to the good and oppressed of all nations, to frame a government which might be an example to show men as free and as happy as they could be." From 1723 to his death, in 1790, Benjamin Franklin lived in Philadelphia, and made a strong impression upon the public and social affairs of the town. In this city met most of the Congresses of the Revolution, and from hence went forth, in doubt and forebodings on the part of many and in confident reliance on the part of others, that world-renowned instrument, the Declaration of Independence, which was read from a stand in the State-House yard by Captain John Hopkins, July 4, 1776. The convention that formed the present constitution of the United States met in Philadelphia, May, 1787. Here resided the first President of the United States (in a building which stood in Market street, one door E. of Sixth street, S. side), and here Congress assembled for nearly ten years after the adoption of the present constitution. In consequence of the disastrous battles of Brandywine and Germantown, the British army had possession of this city from September, 1777, to June, 1778. In 1790 the steamboat of John Fitch began to make regular trips on the Delaware. In the autumn of 1793 the yellow fever visited Philadelphia, and carried off more than 4000 persons out of a population of a little over 40,000, of whom half, it was thought, had fled the city. This pestilence again visited Philadelphia in 1798, but was not so fatal as in 1793. The Asiatic cholera ravaged the city in the summer of 1832, and swept off 771 victims. In 1849 and 1854 it renewed its ravages, but was less fatal than on its first occurrence. In 1838 the Pennsylvania Hall, belonging to the Abolitionists, was attacked by a mob and burned, the Shelter for Colored Orphans fired, and the negro quarters attacked. In 1844 the city was disquieted by riots in the northern and southern suburbs, caused by jealousies between the Protestants and Catholics, in which several Catholic churches were burned. On both occasions the military were called out and several lives were lost. In 1854 the districts of Moyamensing, Southwark, Kensington, Northern Liberties, Spring Garden, and West Philadelphia, and the boroughs and townships of the entire county, were consolidated with the city proper. In 1864 a great fair was held in Logan Square, under the auspices of the Philadelphia branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, affording more than a million dollars for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers. In 1872 the city was visited by a great epidemic of smallpox. In 1876 (one hundred years after the Declaration of Independence was issued) the Centennial Exhibition was held on grounds at the S.W. extremity of Fairmount Park. This was the best-attended and in many respects the most successful of all the great international expositions yet held, and is believed to have materially advanced the commercial and industrial interests of the city.——Inhab. PHILADELPHIAN, fil-ạ-dĕl′fe-ạn.

The population of Philadelphia was 4500 in the year 1700; in 1750, 12,500; in 1800, 70,287; in 1840, 220,523; in 1860, 568,034; in 1870, 674,022; in 1879 (by estimate), 950,000.

Philadelphia, a post-office of Darlington co., S.C., about 100 miles (direct) N. of Charleston.

Philadelphia, a post-village of Loudon co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 35 miles S.W. of Knoxville. It has 4 churches, a flour-mill, &c.

Philadelphia Road, a village of Baltimore co., Md., 1 mile from Bayview Station, and about 7 miles E. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches and a college or seminary.

Philadelphia Road, a station in Harrison co., O., on the Pan-Handle Railroad, 4 miles E. of Dennison.

Philadelphia Station, a station in Tuscarawas co., O., on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 2 miles S. of Canal Dover.

Phi'læ, an island of Upper Egypt, in the Nile, above the first cataract, close to the Nubian frontier, 6 miles S.S.W. of Asswan. Length, only 400 yards, but it contains some of the finest Egyptian remains extant, comprising 4 temples, a long colonnade, several obelisks, &c., with a Roman triumphal arch and other antiquities.

Philan'der, a hamlet of Gentry co., Mo., 7 miles N.E. of Albany.

Philan'thropy, a post-office of Butler co., O.

Philates, fe-lâ'tēs, a town of European Turkey, in Epirus, 25 miles S.E. of Delvino. Pop. 4000.

Phil'ip Island, a British island in the Pacific, S. of Norfolk Island. Lat. 29° 5′ S.; lon. 167° 47′ E.

Philip Islands, two small islands of the Carolines, 5 miles apart. Lat. 8° 6′ N.; lon. 140° 52′ E.

Philippeville, feeˋleepˋveel', a fortified town of Belgium, province and 25 miles S.W. of Namur, on a height in the forest of Ardennes. Pop. 1600. Near it are iron-works and stone-quarries.

Philippeville, feeˋleepˋveel', a fortified town of Algeria, department and 56 miles by rail N. by E. of Constantine, on the Gulf of Stora, 35 miles W. of Bona, founded by the French. Pop. 13,022.

Philip'pi, a ruined town of Turkey, in Macedonia, 10 miles S.E. of Drama. In the plain W. of it, B.C. 42, the memorable actions took place in which the troops of Octavius and Antony defeated those of Brutus and Cassius and put an end to the republican government of Rome.

Philippi, fe-lip'pī or fil'ip-pē, a post-village, capital of Barbour co., W. Va., on the Tygart's Valley River, about 88 miles S.S.E. of Wheeling, and 20 miles S. of Grafton. It has a bank, 2 newspaper offices, 4 churches, and a tannery. A battle occurred here, June, 1861, between a few regiments of Unionists and a small body of Confederates.

Philippine, feeˋlip-peen', a fortified village of the Netherlands, in Zeeland, 6½ miles W. of Axel. Pop. 678.

Philippine (fil'ip-pin) **Islands** (Sp. *Islas Filipinas,* ees'lâs fe-le-pee'nâs; Fr. *Isles Philippines,* eel feeˋleepˋ-peen'; Ger. *Philippinische Inseln,* fe-lip-pee'nish-ẹh in'-sẹln), a large and important group of the Malay Archipelago, forming its N. division, and, next to Cuba, the most valuable colonial possession of Spain, chiefly between lat. 5° 32′ and 19° 38′ N. and lon. 117° and 126° E., having N. and E. the Pacific Ocean, W. the China and Sooloo Seas, and S. the Sea of Celebes. There are about 1200 islands in all, of which 408 are inhabited. Principal islands, Luzon, Mindanao, and Palawan, with Mindoro, Panay, Negros, Zebu, Bohol, Leyte, Samar, Masbate, and many of less size. Total area, estimated at about 115,528 square miles, and the pop. (1872) at 7,451,352. The islands are of volcanic formation, traversed by a chain of mountains from N. to S., rising in some of them to 6000 feet, and some of these are still active volcanoes. The coasts of most of them are deeply indented by the sea, and the larger islands are well watered by large streams, with estuaries affording excellent harbors. Earthquakes are of frequent occurrence. The group is within the range of the monsoons, and violent hurricanes are common. From May to September the W. coasts are deluged with rain, while the October monsoon brings rain to the E. coasts, which are at other seasons dry. The high temperature and abundance of moisture produce a luxuriant vegetation, so that they are capable of yielding all kinds of colonial and probably European produce. Rice, millet, maize, sugar, indigo, hemp, tobacco, coffee, and cotton are raised; and sago, cocoa-nuts, bananas, cinnamon, betel, numerous fine fruits, timber for ship-building, and dye-woods, are among the products. Buffaloes, and most of the domestic animals common in Europe, are reared; the horse, introduced by the Spaniards, runs wild among the mountains. The wild animals comprise the antelope, fox, wild cat, and monkey; the cayman is found in the rivers and lakes, the tortoise abounds on the shores; fish are very abundant, and serpents numerous. Among the birds of the islands are the parrot, a species of pheasant, pigeon, and water-fowls. Pearls, pearl-oyster shell, the sea-slug, edible birds'-nests, and sapan-wood are important articles of export hence to China. The mineral products are gold, copper, iron, lead, mercury, sulphur, and coal. Domestic weaving is pretty generally carried on by the females, and straw hats, cigar-cases, and earthenwares are made, but the chief manufacture is that of "government Manila" cigars. The colonial policy of Old Spain excluded all foreign ships and Chinese settlers from these islands, and the trade with the Spanish dominions in America was also confined to that conducted annually by a single ship. But such restrictions have vanished, and the colony is now progressing in many ways. The exports, including the Ladrone Islands, are sugar, hemp, indigo, tobacco, coffee, mother-of pearl, gums, &c., and amount in value to about $16,000,000 annually; the imports, cottons, machinery, linens, coals, iron, umbrellas, earthenware, hardware, woollens, apparel, &c., amounting to about $15,000,000 annually. Manila is the seat of the government and residence of the governor-general, who is appointed by the crown of Spain. In each of the larger islands is a lieutenant-governor, and each of the 30 provinces, governed by an alcalde, is divided into pueblos, or communes. The Roman Catholic religion has been extensively diffused among the Malays, who form the greater part of the population. The Negritos, or Oriental negroes, are found mostly in the mountain-regions of the four larger islands. Many Chinese have recently settled in the group. The public revenue is derived chiefly from duties on exports and imports, the tobacco monopoly, and a capitation tax. These islands were discovered by Magellan in 1521, and settled by the Spaniards in the reign of Philip II., after whom they were named.

Philippop'olis (Turk. *Filibi,* fee'le-beeˋ), a town of Europe, and capital of Eastern Roumelia, on an island in the Maritza, and on a railway, 86 miles W.N.W. of Adrianople. It has 20 mosques, and numerous Greek and Armenian churches, with flourishing manufactures of woollen, silk, and cotton fabrics, leather, soap, tobacco, &c. Pop. about 45,000. In 1818 it was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake.

Philipsburg, fee'lips-bŏŏʀɢˋ, a town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, 16 miles N. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 2407.

Phil'ipsburg, a post-office and mining-camp of Deer Lodge co., Montana, about 80 miles W.S.W. of Helena. It has silver-mines and 2 quartz-mills.

Philipsburg, Ohio. See LA GRANGE and CENTRE.

Philipsburg, a post-borough in Rush township, Centre co., Pa., on Mushannon Creek, and on the Tyrone & Clearfield Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 18 miles S.E. of Clearfield, and 38 miles N. by E. of Altoona. It contains a graded school, 5 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, and several lumber-mills. Pop. about 1500.

Philipsburg, fil'ips-boorg, or **Philisburg,** fil'is-boorg, a town of the West Indies, capital of the Dutch part of the island of St. Martin, on its S. coast, with a good port.

Philipsburg East (originally **Missisquoi Bay**), a village of Quebec, co. of Missisquoi, on the E. side of Missisquoi Bay, Lake Champlain, 2 miles from St. Armand Station. It is a port of entry and warehousing port, and contains 3 churches, a high school, a carriage-factory, and several stores and hotels. Pop. 500.

Philipsburg West, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, 12 miles W. of Berlin. It has a tannery. P. 300.

Philip's Islands, Pacific Ocean, in Low Archipelago. Lat. 16° 20′ S.; lon. 144° 8′ W.

Philip's Mill, a post-office of Coffee co., Ga.

Philip's River, of Coos co., in the N. part of New Hampshire, a small branch of Upper Ammonoosuck River.

Philipstad, or **Filipstad,** fee'lip-stâd, a town of Sweden, 35 miles N.E. of Carlstad. Pop. 2706.

Phil'ipston, a post-office of Clarion co., Pa., is at Phillipsburg, on the Alleghany River.

Phil'ipstown, a town of Ireland, King's co., on the Grand Canal, 9 miles E.N.E. of Tullamore. Pop. 820.

Phil'ipsville, a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, 28 miles W. by N. of Brockville. It contains saw- and grist-mills and several stores. Pop. 100.

Philipsville, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa., about 14 miles S.E. of Erie. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Philisburg, West Indies. See PHILIPSBURG.

Phil'lip Island, on the coast of Victoria, Australia, in the entrance to Western Port Bay, on the S. coast, is 14 miles long and 6 miles in extreme breadth. Here is a large preserve for British and other game birds and animals. It contains the villages of Cowes (pop. 132) and Ventnor. Total pop. 547.

Phil'lack, a town of England, in Cornwall, 8 miles W.S.W. of Redruth. Pop. 4165.

Philip Port, Australia. See Port Phillip.

Phil'lips, a county in the E. part of Arkansas, bounded on the S.E. by the Mississippi River, and the St. Francis River touches its N.E. corner. The surface is nearly level, and partly subject to inundation. The soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. A considerable part of this county is occupied by forests of the oak, elm, beech, hickory, black walnut, ash, maple, &c. Capital, Helena. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,600,000. Pop. in 1870, 15,372, of whom 15,085 were Americans. It is intersected by the Arkansas Central Railroad.

Phillips, a county in the N. part of Kansas, bordering on Nebraska, has an area of 900 square miles. It is intersected by the North Fork of Solomon River and by Prairie Dog Creek. The surface is undulating, and mostly destitute of forests. The soil produces natural pasture. This county was organized in 1872. Capital, Phillipsburg. Pop. in 1875, 2813; in 1877, 3619; in 1878, 5436.

Phillips, a post-village in Phillips township, Franklin co., Me., on Sandy River, about 50 miles (direct) N. of Lewiston, and 16 miles N.W. of Farmington. It has 1 or 2 churches, a money-order post-office, and manufactures of carriages, boots, shoes, and furniture. Pop. of the township, 1373.

Phillips, a post-village in Worcester township, Chippewa co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 78 miles S.S.E. of Ashland. It has 3 churches and a newspaper office.

Phillips Beach, a station on the Eastern Railroad (Swampscott Branch), 3 miles N.E. of Lynn, Mass.

Phillip's Bluff, a post-office of Calcasieu parish, La.

Phil'lipsburg, a post-village, capital of Phillips co., Kansas, in Phillipsburg township, 200 miles in air-line W.N.W. of Topeka. It has a steam mill, 2 churches, and a newspaper office. Pop. of the township, 674.

Phillipsburg, a post-hamlet and station of Laclede co., Mo., on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, 44 miles N.E. of Springfield. It has a church and a tannery.

Phillipsburg, a post-office of Deer Lodge co., Montana.

Phillipsburg, a post-town of Warren co., N.J., on the Delaware River, opposite Easton, at the W. terminus of the Morris Canal, and 50 miles N.N.W. of Trenton. It is on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, which connects here with the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Morris & Essex Railroad. Two fine railroad-bridges cross the river here. Phillipsburg contains 6 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a newspaper office, a high school, several iron-foundries, machine-shops, a rolling-mill, and manufactures of boilers, locomotives, and mowers and reapers. Iron ore and limestone are abundant in the vicinity. P. 5932.

Phillipsburg, a hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., in Wallkill township, 1½ miles from Middletown. It has a grist-mill and 7 houses.

Phillipsburg, Montgomery co., O. See Centre.

Phillipsburg, a village and station of Tuscarawas co., O., on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 31 miles N. of Cambridge.

Phillipsburg, a borough in Moon township, Beaver co., Pa., on the S. bank of the Ohio River, opposite the mouth of Beaver River, and 27 miles below Pittsburg. It has 2 churches, 2 brick-yards, an orphans' home, and a tannery. Pop. 554. Here is Water Cure Post-Office.

Phillipsburg, a post-village in Brady township, Clarion co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, and on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 2½ miles below Brady's Bend, and 66 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 hotels, a church, and several stores. The name of its post-office is Phillipston.

Phillips Creek, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., N.Y., 8½ miles E. by N. of Belmont. It has 2 churches, a saw-mill, and a cheese-factory.

Phillips Ferry, Illinois. See Griggsville Landing.

Phillips' Islands. See Philip Islands.

Phil'lipsport, a post-village in Mamakating township, Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Ellenville Branch of the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, and on the Delaware & Hudson Canal, 17 miles N. of Middletown.

Phil'lipston, a post-township of Worcester co., Mass., about 18 miles W. by S. of Fitchburg. It contains a public library and 2 churches, and has manufactures of chairs and toy wagons. Pop. 666.

Phillipston, Pennsylvania. See Phillipsburg.

Phil'lipstown, a post-village in Phillips township, White co., Ill., about 18 miles S. of Albion. It has a church and a newspaper office.

Phillipstown, a township of Putnam co., N.Y. Pop. 5163. It contains Cold Spring, Garrison's, &c.

Phillipsville, New York. See Belmont.

Phil'mont, a post-village in Claverack township, Columbia co., N.Y., on the New York & Harlem Railroad, ½ mile from Mellenville, and about 9 miles E. of Hudson. It has a church, a machine-shop, and manufactures of paper and hosiery. Pop. 699.

Philmont, a station of the New York & Philadelphia New Line, 14 miles N.E. of Philadelphia, Pa.

Phi'lo, a post-village in Philo township, Champaign co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 43 miles E. by N. of Decatur, and 10 miles S.S.E. of Champaign. It has 2 churches and a money-order post-office. A large quantity of grain, &c., is shipped here. Pop. 291; of the township, 1184.

Philo, Muskingum co., O. See Taylorsville.

Phil'omath, a post-village of Benton co., Oregon, about 16 miles S.W. of Albany. It has a church, a newspaper office, and the Philomath College.

Phil'omont, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co., Va., 12 miles S.W. of Leesburg. It has a church and an academy. Pop. about 100.

Philop'olis, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., about 22 miles N. of Baltimore.

Phil'pot's Station, a post-office of Daviess co., Ky.

Phil'son, a post-office of Somerset co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, 27 miles N.W. of Cumberland, Md.

Phing, a prefixed name of cities in China. See Ping.

Phing-y-Shan, or **Phing-y-Chan,** fing-ee-shân', a mountain of China, province of Quang-See. Lat. 24° 53' N.; lon. 108° 24' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

Phipps, a post-office of Hale co., Ala.

Phipps'burg, a post-township of Sagadahoc co., Me., about 8 miles S. of Bath. It contains 3 churches and several saw-mills, and borders on the Atlantic Ocean and the mouth of the Kennebec River. Pop. 1344.

Phocæa, fo-see'ą, **Fouges,** foo'ghês (?), or **Fokia,** fo-kee'â, written also **Phochia** and **Fogliara,** a seaport town of Asia Minor, at the entrance of the Gulf of Fouges, 30 miles N.W. of Smyrna. Pop. 4000. Old Phocæa is a village 4½ miles S.W. of the above.

Phœnicia, fe-nish'e-ą, a post-village in Shandaken township, Ulster co., N.Y., on Esopus Creek, and on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, 27 miles W.N.W. of Rondout. It is near the Catskill Mountains. It has a chair-factory and 4 stores. Pop. about 250.

Phœnicusa, the ancient name of Felicudi.

Phœnix, fee'nix, a group of small islands in the South Pacific. Lat. 3°–4° 30' S.; lon. 171°–174° 40' W.

Phœnix, fee'nix, a post-village, capital of Maricopa co., Arizona, 226 miles N.E. from Yuma, which is on the Colorado River. It has a church, a chapel, flour-mills, court-house, jail, and about 500 inhabitants, half Mexican.

Phœnix, a post-office of Douglas co., Ill., about 25 miles S.W. of Danville. Here are 2 churches.

Phœnix, a township of Henry co., Ill. Pop. 793.

Phœnix, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Gunpowder River, 18 miles N. of Baltimore. It has a church, and a cotton-factory which employs 200 hands and a capital of $300,000. Pop. about 350.

Phœnix, a post-village in Houghton township, Keweenaw co., Mich., about 25 miles N.E. of Houghton, and 2 miles from Lake Superior. Copper is found here.

Phœnix, a post-village in Schroeppel township, Oswego co., N.Y., on the Oswego River and Oswego Canal, 21 miles S.E. of Oswego, and 15 miles N.N.W. of Syracuse. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, an academy, a bank, and manufactures of coffins, flour, and furniture. Pop. 1418.

Phœnix, a post-office of Columbus co., N.C.

Phœnix, a post-office of Ashtabula co., O.

Phœnix, a post-village of Jackson co., Oregon, about 10 miles E.S.E. of Jacksonville. It has 3 churches, 2 flour-mills, and 2 stores. Pop. 225.

Phœnix, Armstrong co., Pa. See Milton.

Phœnix, a post-village in Whitehall township, Abbeville co., S.C., 8 miles S. of New Market. It has 2 churches.

Phœnix Island, in the Pacific (lat. 3° 47' S., lon. 170° 43' W.), is uninhabited. It has afforded guano.

Phœnix Mills, a post-hamlet of Otsego co., N.Y., on the railroad from Cooperstown to Colliersville, 3 miles S. of Cooperstown. It has a knitting-mill.

Phœnix Mine, a post-hamlet of Napa co., Cal., 10 miles N.E. of Calistoga. Here is a mine of cinnabar.

Phœnixville, fee'nix-vil, a post-hamlet of Windham co., Conn., in Eastford township, about 14 miles N.N.E. of Willimantic.

Phœnixville, a post-borough in Schuylkill township, Chester co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River, at the mouth of French Creek, 28 miles N.W. of Philadelphia, 30 miles E.S.E. of Reading, and 10 miles W. by N. of Norristown. It is on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, at the terminus of the Pickering Valley Railroad. It contains 9 churches, 2 national banks, a state bank, 2 newspaper offices, the Ivy Institute, manufactures of copper, cotton, wood, &c., and a beautiful cemetery, in which a monument has been erected to soldiers who fell in the civil war. Here are the Phœnix Iron-Works, which are said to be the largest in the United States. These works comprise rolling-mills and furnaces, and produce iron bridges, girders, columns, and rails for railroads. Pop. 5292.

Phookok, Phoukok, or **Phukok,** foo-kok', written also **Fukok** and **Fokwak** (native name, *Kohdud*), a French island in the Gulf of Siam. Lat. 10° N.; lon. 104° E. Length, 34 miles; breadth, 16 miles. Pop. 2352.

Phool'era, a town of India, 83 miles E.S.E. of Bhawlpoor, with a decayed fort and a good bazaar.

Phoonga, a town of Siam. See Ponga.

Phoophin, foo`fin', a town of Siam, on the Gulf of Siam, at the mouth of the Thakham. Pop. 1200.

Phorbantia, a supposed ancient name of Levanzo.

Photan, a kingdom of India. See Bootan.

Pho-Yang, a lake of China. See Po-Yang.

Phraat, Turkey. See Euphrates.

Phulowdee, foo-lŏw'dee, a town of India, state and 70 miles N.W. of Jeypoor, fortified and well built, with Hindoo and Jain temples. Pop. 15,000.

Phux-Uan, a city of Cochin China. See Hué.

Phu-Yen, Phu-Yen-Tran, foo-yên-trån', or **Phou-Yan,** foo`yån', a town of Cochin China, capital of a province, on the Phu-Yen River, 60 miles S. of Quinhon. Lat. 13° 23' N.; lon. 109° E.

Phylæ, fī'lee, a fortress of Greece, famous in its ancient history, and the remains of which occupy a strong position in a pass of Mount Parnes, 13 miles N.N.W. of Athens.

Piacenza, pe-å-chen'zå (anc. *Placen'tia*; Fr. *Plaisance*, plå`zôNss'), a fortified city of Northern Italy, capital of the province of Piacenza, 36 miles W.N.W. of Parma, near the right bank of the Po, a little below the influx of the Trebia, at a railway junction. Lat. 45° 2' 44'' N.; lon. 9° 41' 48'' E. Pop. 32,372. It is enclosed by ramparts, used for public walks, environed by a wide fosse, defended by a citadel, and entered by 5 gates. It presents, however, a deserted aspect, with its narrow, irregular streets, and decaying brick houses. It has one fine square, in which are the magnificent town hall and two equestrian statues of two dukes of Parma; an old ducal palace, now much dilapidated; a Gothic cathedral, with some fine frescoes and pictures; several other churches, a large hospital, orphan asylums, and numerous other charitable institutions, a college, an episcopal seminary, government pawn bank, a small theatre, and public library. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs and serges, fustians, stockings, and hats.

Piacenza, a province of Italy, in Emilia, once a duchy, which was merged in that of Parma. Present area, 965 square miles. It is bounded N. by the Po, and is very fertile, the mountainous region in the S. being rich in minerals. Capital, Piacenza. Pop. 225,775.

Piacina, a lake and river of Siberia. See Piasina.

Piadena, pe-å-då'nå, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 17 miles E. of Cremona. Pop. 1479.

Piaggine, pe-åd'je-nå, a town of Italy, in Salerno, 10 miles N.E. of Vallo. Pop. of commune, 4156.

Piana, pe-å'nå, a river of Russia, rises near the N.W. frontiers, government of Simbeersk, and, after a course of 150 miles, joins the Soora on the left.

Piana dei Greci, pe-å'nå då'e grå'chee, a town of Sicily, 12 miles S. by W. of Palermo. It has fine churches of the Greek and Latin rites, and its people in part use the Albanian language. Pop. of commune, 7714.

Pian Castagnajo del Mont' Amiata, pe-ån' kås-tån-yī'o dêl mont å-me-å'tå, a town of Italy, Tuscany, 11 miles from Arcidosso. Pop. 2608.

Pian di Sco, pe-ån' dee sko, a village of Italy, province of Arezzo, 5 miles E. of Figline. Pop. 2764.

Pianella, pe-å-nêl'lå, a town of Italy, in Teramo, 6 miles W.N.W. of Chieti. Pop., with environs, 5250.

Pianello Citeriore, pe-å-nêl'lo che-tå-re-o'rå, a village of Italy, 15 miles S.W. of Piacenza. Pop. 3705.

Pianezza, pe-å-nêt'så, a village of Italy, 7 miles W.N.W. of Turin, on the Dora Baltea. Pop. 2148.

Pianfei, pe-ån-få'ee, a village of Italy, about 6 miles from Mondovi. Pop. of commune, 1828.

Piano di Sorrento, pe-å'no dee sor-rên'to, a commune of Italy, consisting of a small but very beautiful plain, on the S. shore of the Bay of Naples, and adjacent to the town of Sorrento. It has for many centuries been a favorite resort for the wealthy, on account of its fine climate and rich vegetation. Pop. 8265.

Pianoro, pe-å-no'ro, a town of Italy, province and 12 miles S. of Bologna. Pop. 5534.

Pianosa, pe-å-no'så (anc. *Plana'sia*), an islet of the Mediterranean, 10 miles S. of the W. cape of Elba. Length, 3½ miles. The island was left in the power of Napoleon, after his first abdication, as an annexation to Elba.

Pianosa, an islet of Italy, in the Adriatic Sea, province of Foggia, 14 miles N.E. of the Tremiti Islands.

Pianura, pe-å-noo'rå, a town of Italy, province and 4 miles W. of Naples. Pop. of commune, 3687.

Piasa, pi`ạ-saw', a post-village and station of Macoupin co., Ill., 16 miles N. by E. of Alton, on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad. It has 2 churches.

Piasco, pe-ås'ko, a village of Italy, about 6 miles from Saluzzo. Pop. of commune, 1814.

Piasina, or **Piacina,** pe-å-see'nå, a lake and river of Siberia, government of Yeniseisk. The lake, lat. 70° N., lon. 92° 30' E., is 80 miles in length from N. to S., 35 miles in breadth, and 90 miles E. of the Gulf of Yenisei; the river, flowing from it, enters the Arctic Ocean near lat. 73° 45' N., lon. 90° E., after a N. course of 250 miles.

Piatigorsk, or **Pjatigorsk,** pyå`te-gorsk', called also **Patigorsk,** a town of Russia, government of Stavropol, 25 miles S.W. of Georgievsk. Pop. 9519.

Piatra, pe-å'trå, a town of Roumania, in Moldavia, 45 miles W. of Roman. Pop. 20,000.

Piatt, pī'ạt, a county in the E. central part of Illinois, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the North Fork of the Sangamon River. The surface is undulating or level. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. It is traversed by the Wabash Railroad and the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad. Capital, Monticello. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,363,636. Pop. in 1870, 10,953, of whom 10,350 were Americans.

Piatt, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 493.

Piauhy, pe-ŏw-ee', a river of Brazil, rises in the E. of the province of Minas-Geraes, proceeds N.E., and joins the Jequitinhonha below Salto Grande.

Piauhy, or **Piauhi,** a river of Brazil, province of Piauhy, after a N. course of 300 miles, joins the Caninde on the right, 70 miles N.W. of Oeiras.

Piauhy, or **Piauhi,** a province of Brazil, between lat. 2° 42' and 11° 20' S. and lon. 40° 30' and 47° W., having N. the Atlantic, and N.W. the province of Maranhão, from which it is separated by the river Parnahiba. Area, 81,779 square miles. Pop. 202,222. The surface is mostly a plain, with a slope N.W., and consists chiefly of rich pasturages, on which large herds of cattle are reared. Timber is scarce. The province contains some silver-, iron-, and lead-mines. Chief towns, Oeiras and Parnahiba.

Piave, pe-å'vå, a river of Italy, rises in the Alps, near Lientz, flows southerly, and enters the Adriatic at Porto-di-Cortellazzo, 52 miles E.N.E. of Venice. Length, 125 miles.

Piavozero, pe-å`vo-zå'ro, a lake of Russia, in the W. of Archangel, about 50 miles long by 15 broad. It receives the waters of Lake Topo at its S.E. extremity, and discharges itself at the N.E. into Lake Kovdo.

Piazza, pe-åt'så, a city of Italy, in Sicily, province and 17 miles E.S.E. of Caltanisetta. Pop. 18,252. It has a cathedral, several other churches, 4 convents, a college, and a hospital, with manufactures of woollen cloth and caps, and a brisk trade in corn, oil, fruits, and other products.

Piazzola, pe-åt'so-lå, a market-town of Italy, 11 miles N.N.W. of Padua, near the Brenta, noted for the vast palace of the Contarini family.

Pi-beseth, a ruined city of Egypt. See Bubastis.

Pica, a town of Peru. See Pabellon de Pica.

Picacho, pe-kah'cho, a post-office of Monterey co., Cal.

Pic'ardy, or **Pic'ardie** (Fr. *La Picardie*, lå pee`kar`-dee'; L. *Picar'dia*), an old province in the N. of France, having N.W. and W. the English Channel. It is now subdivided among the departments of Aisne, Somme, Oise, Pas-de-Calais, and Yonne.

Picasent, pe-kå-sênt', a village of Spain, province and 9 miles S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 2504.

Piccola Pioda, a village of Italy. See Pioltello.

Picentia, the ancient name of Acerno.

Picerno, pe-chêr'no, a town of Italy, province and 8 miles W. of Potenza. Pop. 4881. It has manufactures of silk and woollen goods.

Pichincha, pe-chin'chå or pe-cheen'chå, a volcano of

Ecuador, in the West Cordillera of the Andes, 11 miles W.N.W. of Quito, lat. 0° 11′ 32″ S., lon. 78° 55′ W., 15,924 feet in elevation.

Pichincha, a province in the N.W. of Ecuador, abounding in volcanoes and subject to earthquakes, but having many fertile valleys, with a delightful climate. Area, 9035 square miles. Capital, Quito. Pop. 120,280.

Pichu-Pichu, pe-choo-pe-choo′, a volcano of South Peru, immediately N. of Arequipa.

Picinæ, the supposed ancient name of PÉZÉNAS.

Picinisco, pe-che-nis′ko, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 15 miles E.S.E. of Sora. Pop. 3448.

Pickamink, Indiana. See IROQUOIS RIVER.

Pickanock, Quebec. See OTTER LAKE.

Pickard's Mill, Clinton co., Ind. See HILLSBOROUGH.

Pick′away, a county in the S. central part of Ohio, has an area of about 530 square miles. It is intersected by the Scioto River, and is also drained by Darby, Deer, and Walnut Creeks. The surface is nearly level. The soil is fertile. It had, in 1870, 68,821 acres of woodland, about one-fifth of the whole area. Among the forest trees are the ash, beech, elm, hickory, and white oak. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, horses, and pork are the staple products. This county produced, in 1870, 2,867,598 bushels of Indian corn, a greater quantity than was raised in any other county of the state. It is intersected by the Ohio Canal, the Scioto Valley Railroad, and the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad. Capital, Circleville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $36,562,734. Pop. in 1870, 24,875, of whom 23,783 were Americans.

Pickaway, a township of Shelby co., Ill. Pop. 728.

Pickaway, a township of Pickaway co., O. Pop. 1632.

Pick′el's Land′ing, a post-office of Roane co., Tenn.

Pick′ens, a county in the W. part of Alabama, borders on Mississippi. Area, about 1060 square miles. It is intersected by the Tombigbee and Sipsey Rivers. The latter river enters the former on the S. border of this county, which is also drained by Lubbub Creek. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Carrollton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,953,971. Pop. in 1870, 17,690, of whom 17,655 were Americans.

Pickens, a county in the N. part of Georgia, has an area of about 370 square miles. It is partly drained by small affluents of the Etowah River. The surface is diversified by hills or mountains and extensive forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. A quarry of marble has been opened in this county. Capital, Jasper. Valuation of real and personal estate, $500,000. Pop. in 1870, 5317, of whom 5307 were Americans.

Pickens, a county in the N.W. part of South Carolina, borders on North Carolina. Area, about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Saluda River, and on the W. by the Kiowee River. The N. part of it is adjacent to the Blue Ridge. The surface is diversified by picturesque mountain-scenery. Among its remarkable features is Table Rock Mountain, which is about 4000 feet high. A large part of this county is covered with forests of the oak, chestnut, hickory, and other trees. Indian corn, cotton, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad. Capital, Pickens Court-House. The Blue Ridge Railroad touches the S.W. part of this county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,411,002. Pop. in 1870, 10,269, of whom 10,259 were Americans.

Pickens, a township of Edgefield co., S.C. Pop. 1559.

Pickens Court-House, or **Pick′ensville,** a post-village, capital of Pickens co., S.C., is in Pickensville township, about 33 miles E. of Walhalla, and 120 miles (direct) W.N.W. of Columbia. It is situated in a hilly country in which valuable minerals are found, and contains a court-house, 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a high school. Pop. 1223; of the township, 3164.

Pickens Landing, a post-office of Clark co., Ark.

Pickens Station, a post-village of Holmes co., Miss., on the Big Black River, and on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 44 miles N. by E. of Jackson. Nearly 3000 bales of cotton are shipped here in a year.

Pick′ensville, a post-village of Pickens co., Ala., on the Tombigbee River, about 50 miles W. of Tuscaloosa, and 24 miles S.E. of Columbus, Miss. It has 2 churches, a male and female seminary, and a tannery. Pop. about 300. Cotton is shipped here in steamboats.

Pickensville, S.C. See PICKENS COURT-HOUSE.

Pick′erel Lake, a township of Freeborn co., Minn. Pop. 418.

Pick′erell's Mills, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., O., on the Scioto River, 4 miles W. of Radnor Station. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Pick′ereltown, a post-hamlet of Logan co., O., 8 miles S.E. of Bellefontaine. It has 2 churches, 2 stores, and 18 families.

Pick′ering, a town of England, co. of York, North Riding, with a station on the York & North Midland Railway, 18 miles S.S.W. of Whitby.

Pick′ering, a post-village of Nodaway co., Mo., on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, 52 miles N. of St. Joseph. It has a church. Pop. about 200.

Pickering, Chester co., Pa. See CHARLESTOWN.

Pick′ering, or **Duf′fin's Creek** (originally **Canton**), a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, on the N. shore of Lake Ontario, near the mouth of Duffin's Creek, and on the Grand Trunk Railway (Duffin's Creek Station), 23 miles E. of Toronto. Pop. 500.

Pickering Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in the W. part of Chester co., runs eastward, and enters the Schuylkill River about 1 mile below Phœnixville.

Pickering's, a station in Strafford co., N.H., on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of Dover.

Pickering's Isle, an island off the coast of Hancock co., Me.

Pick′erington, a post-village in Violet township, Fairfield co., O., 15 miles E.S.E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches. Pop. 195.

Pick′et Post, a post-office of Pinal co., Arizona.

Pick′ett's Station, a post-office of Winnebago co., Wis., on the railroad between Oshkosh and Ripon, 13 miles S.W. of Oshkosh.

Pick′ettsville, a hamlet of Gibson co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 85 miles E.N.E. of Memphis.

Pickettsville, a hamlet of Stephens co., Tex. Pop. 115.

Pick′wick, a post-hamlet in Homer township, Winona co., Minn., 15 miles S.E. of Winona, and 2 miles from Lamoille Station. It has a flouring-mill. Pop. about 150.

Pickwick, a post-hamlet of Clarion co., Pa., in Richland township, on the Emlenton & Shippenville Railroad, 10 miles E. of Emlenton. Here are oil-wells.

Pic Nethou, peek nẹh‵too′, and **Maladetta,** må-lå-dĕt′tå, the highest peak of the Pyrenees, or rather two neighboring peaks, on the frontiers of Spain, near lat. 32° 40′ N., lon. 0° 45′ E. Height, 11,168 feet.

Pico, pee′ko, one of the Azores Islands, with a volcanic peak 7613 feet in height. Lat. 38° 28′ N.; lon. 28° 25′ W. Area, 254 square miles. Pop. 2400. Surface covered with lava. Chief towns, Lagens, Magdalena, and San Rocco.

Pico de Teyde, Canaries. See TENERIFFE, PEAK OF.

Picolata, pĭk-o-lå′tå, a post-office of St. John's co., Fla., on St. John's River, 40 miles S. of Jacksonville.

Pico Turquino, a mountain of Cuba. See TURQUINO.

Picquigny, peek‵keen‵yee′, a village of France, in Somme, on the left bank of the Somme, and on the Amiens Railway, 8 miles N.W. of Amiens. Pop. 1424.

Pictavi, an ancient name of POITIERS.

Pic′ton, a town of New Zealand, on South Island, and on Queen Charlotte Sound, 18 miles by rail N. of Blenheim. It has saw-mills, and an export trade, chiefly in timber, and is noted for its fine herring. Pop. 800.

Picton, a town of Australia, in New South Wales, co. of Camden, 46 miles S.W. of Sydney, on the Stonequarry Rivulet.

Pic′ton, the capital of Prince Edward co., Ontario, on the Bay of Quinte, 40 miles S.S.W. of Kingston, and 24 miles from Napanee. It contains, besides the county buildings, 5 churches, 1 branch bank, about 60 stores, manufactories of iron castings, steam-engines, machinery, &c., a brewery, pottery, tannery, saw- and grist-mills, and 3 newspaper offices. It is a port of entry. Pop. 2361.

Pictou, pik-too′, a county of Nova Scotia, bordering on Northumberland Strait. Most of the surface is nearly level, and intersected with numerous streams flowing chiefly into Merigomish, Pictou, and Cariboo Harbors, on its coast. The soil is remarkably fertile. The county contains rich mines of coal and iron ore. Next to Halifax, Pictou is the most populous county in Nova Scotia. It is settled mostly by Scotch Highlanders. Area, 1125 square miles. Capital, Pictou. Pop. 32,114.

Pictou, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, capital of Pictou co., at the head of a harbor of its own name, opening into Northumberland Strait, and at the E. terminus of a branch of the Intercolonial Railway, 113 miles N.N.E. of Halifax. It is situated in a fertile and well-cultivated district, containing extensive coal-mines and quarries of building-stone. The annual exports of coal are very large. The harbor is one of the finest on the S. shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The town is well built, and has an academy, a library, 3 branch banks, a newspaper office, a masonic hall, several churches and hotels, a number of stores, 2 steam carding-mills, 2 tobacco-factories, an iron-foundry, several saw- and grist-mills and tanneries, &c. Pictou is a port of entry. Its streets are lighted with gas. Pop. 3200.

Picts' Workditch, Scotland. See CATRAIL.

Pic'tured Rocks, in Schoolcraft co., Mich., a sandstone cliff on the S. shore of Lake Superior, extending N.E. from Munising about 25 miles. It is in some places 300 feet high, and is worn into singular forms by the action of wind and water. It is much visited by tourists.

Pic'ture Rocks, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., on Muncy Creek, 16 miles E. by N. of Williamsport. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of furniture, sash, and doors.

Picuries, pe-koo're-ęs, a Indian village of Taos co., New Mexico, 90 miles from Otero. It has a church.

Pidavro, a village of Greece. See EPIDAURUS.

Pid'cock Ranch, a post-village of Coryell co., Tex., on Cow House River, 15 miles S.W. of Gatesville.

Pidjan, towns of Toorkistan. See PIJAN.

Piedad, pe-å-dåd', a village of Mexico, on the Acapulco Road, about 1½ miles S.W. of the capital.

Piè di Cavallo, pe-å' dee kå-vål'lo, a village of Italy, province of Turin, about 10 miles N. of Biella, on the Cervo.

Piedimonte, pe-å-de-mōn'tå, a town of Sicily, 10 miles S.W. of Taormina. Pop. 4824.

Piedimonte, a town of Italy, province and 20 miles N.N.E. of Caserta. Pop. 7073. It stands in a fertile plain at the foot of the Apennines, and has a royal palace, and manufactures of coarse woollen cloths, caps, and paper.

Piedimonte di San Germano, pe-å-de-mon'tå dee sån jěr-må'no, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 16 miles S.S.E. of Sora, with several churches and a large annual fair. Pop. 2378.

Piedmont, peed'mont (It. *Piemonte*, pe-å-mon'tå, *i.e.*, *Piè di Monte*, or the "foot of the mountain"), a former principality of Northern Italy, is now a compartimento of the kingdom of Italy. It is bounded N. by Switzerland, E. by Lombardy, S. by France and the province of Genoa, W. by France. Greatest length, from N.N.E. to S.S.W., 168 miles; greatest breadth, 130 miles. Area, 11,200 square miles. It is divided into 4 provinces, viz., Alessandria, Coni, Novara, and Turin. The loftiest ranges of the Alps, the Lepontine and Pennine, encircle it on the N. and N.W., the Graian and Cottian Alps on the W., and the Maritime Alps and the Apennines on the S., while a large part of its E. frontier is watered by Lago Maggiore and Lake Ticino. The space enclosed within these barriers forms one of the most beautiful and fertile portions of Europe, commencing on the N., the S., and the W., in majestic mountains, and thence descending by magnificent terraces and finely undulating slopes to the rich plains of the Po, by which river and its affluents, the Tanaro, Bormida, Clusone, Dora, Sesia, &c., it is wholly drained. Its E. part forms a portion of the great plain of Lombardy, is carefully irrigated, and of high fertility; much of it is in pasturage, and large herds of cattle are reared. A surplus of corn over home consumption is produced. Wheat, maize, barley, rice, hemp, and fruits are the principal crops; wines are of inferior quality, and oil is produced only in small quantities; the silk is among the best in Italy. The mineral products comprise iron, lead, copper, marble, sulphur, manganese, cobalt, and small quantities of the precious metals. The principal manufactures are silk fabrics and organzine, hosiery, woollen and linen goods, brandy and liqueurs, glass and iron wares. The inhabitants are nearly all Roman Catholics, except about 20,000 Vaudois Protestants in the Alpine valleys. The chief towns are Turin, Alessandria, Asti, Coni, Novara, Vercelli, Pinerolo, and Aosta. The great routes of the Simplon, Mont Cenis, St. Bernard, and the Col de Tenda cross the Alps into Piedmont. Pop. in 1871, 2,899,564.——Adj. and inhab. PIEDMONTESE, peed'mon teez' (It. PIEMONTESE, pe-å-mon-tå'så).

Piedmont, peed'mont, a hamlet of Alameda co., Cal., in Oakland township, 3 miles from Oakland Station. It is on high ground, which affords fine sites for residences.

Piedmont, a post-village of Wayne co., Mo., near the Big Black River, and on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, 39 miles S. of Ironton. It has a newspaper office.

Piedmont, a post-office of Greenville co., S.C., on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, 10½ miles S. of Greenville.

Piedmont, Virginia. See DELAPLAINE.

Piedmont, a post-village of Mineral co., W. Va., on the North Branch of the Potomac River, 28 miles S.W. of Cumberland, Md., and 206 miles W. of Baltimore. It is at the foot of the Alleghany Mountain, is on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and is a terminus of the Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad. It has a national bank, a newspaper office, 3 churches, a graded school, and large machine-shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, employing about 350 men. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. 1366. It is surrounded by grand scenery. About 4000 tons of coal are daily shipped here. Two bridges across the river connect Piedmont with Westernport, Md.

Piedmont, a post-village of Uintah co., Wyoming, is near the base of the Uintah Mountain, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, 27 miles N.N.E. of Evanston. It has 2 charcoal-kilns.

Piedmont Springs, a post-office of Burke co., N.C.

Piedra Blanca, pe-å'drå blån'kå, a town of the Argentine Republic, 40 miles S.W. of Catamarca. P. 3434.

Piedrabuena, pe-å'drå-bwå'nå, a village of Spain, in New Castile, 15 miles W. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 2807.

Piedrahita, pe-å'drå-ee'tå, a town of Spain, province and 32 miles W.N.W. of Avila. Pop. 2177.

Piedras, pe-å'drås (*i.e.*, "rocks"), a headland of the Gulf of Mexico, 65 miles N.N.W. of Vera Cruz.

Piedras, pe-å'drås, a headland in the Argentine Republic, on the Plata estuary, 90 miles S.E. of Buenos Ayres.

Piedras, pe-å'drås, a town of Venezuela, on the river Orinoco, 65 miles W.S.W. of Angostura.

Piedras Negras, pe-å'drås nå'grås ("black stones"), a village and port of Mexico, in the state of Cohahuila, on the Rio Grande del Norte, opposite Fort Duncan, Tex. It has a church.

Piegan', a post-office of Choteau co., Montana.

Piekar, or **Deutsch-Piekar,** doitch pee'kar, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 3 miles N. of Beuthen. Pop. 6184, including the neighboring town of Schadey (pop. 3188).

Pielis, pe-å'lis, **Pielisiarvi, Pielisjarwi,** pe-å'-lis-yar'vee, written also **Pielisjoervi,** a lake of Finland, læn and 60 miles E.N.E. of Kuopio, between lat. 62° 55′ and 63° 35′ N. and lon. 29° and 30° 20′ E. Length, 56 miles; greatest breadth, 16 miles. The river Pielis carries its surplus waters S. into Lake Orivesi. On its E. side is the village of Pielis.

Piemonti, pe-å-mon'tee, a town of Italy, province and S.E. of Naples. Pop. 1200. See also PIEDMONT.

Pienza, pe-ěn'zå, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, province of Siena, 5 miles S.W. of Montepulciano. Pop. 3423. It has a college and a diocesan seminary, and is a bishop's see.

Pierce, peerss or perss, a county in the S.E. part of Georgia, has an area of about 640 square miles. It is intersected by the Satilla River, bounded on the N.E. by the Little Satilla, and also drained by Hurricane Creek. The surface is nearly level, and is mostly covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is partly sandy. Lumber, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad and the Brunswick & Albany Railroad. Capital, Blackshear. Valuation of real and personal estate, $418,033. Pop. in 1870, 2778, of whom 2771 were Americans.

Pierce, a county in the N.E. part of Nebraska, has an area of 540 square miles. It is intersected by the North Branch of the Elkhorn River. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. Timber is rather scarce in this county. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass or hay are the staple products. Capital, Pierce. Valuation of real and personal estate, $21,960. Pop. in 1870, 152, of whom 44 were Americans; in 1876, estimated at 631.

Pierce, a county in the W. central part of Washington Territory, has an area of about 1850 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Cascade Range, on the S.W. by the Nesqually River, and on the W. by Puget Sound, and is partly drained by Green and White Rivers. The surface is diversified with mountains, valleys, and forests of the fir, cedar, and other trees. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Wheat, oats, wool, and potatoes are the staple products. In the S.E. part of this county stands Mount Rainier, 14,444 feet high. Capital, Steilacoom City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $505,607. Pop. in 1870, 1409, of whom 1144 were Americans. It is traversed by the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Pierce, a county in the W. part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 560 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Mississippi River and Lake Pepin, which separate it from Minnesota, and on the W. by the St. Croix River, and is intersected by Rush River. The surface is uneven, and extensively covered with forests of sugar-maple, oak, pine, &c. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and lumber are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies part of this county. On the shore of the beautiful Lake

Pepin is a precipitous bluff, called Maiden Rock, about 400 feet high. Capital, Ellsworth. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,373,662. Pop. in 1870, 9958, of whom 7460 were Americans; in 1875, 15,101.

Pierce, a station in Weld co., Col., on the Denver Pacific Railroad, 66 miles N. of Denver.

Pierce, a township of De Kalb co., Ill. Pop. 1003.

Pierce, Will co., Ill. See WILTON CENTRE.

Pierce, a township of Washington co., Ind. Pop. 1179.

Pierce, a township of Page co., Iowa. Pop. 750.

Pierce, or **Pierz,** a township of Morrison co., Minn. Pop. 404.

Pierce, a township of Stone co., Mo. Pop. 781.

Pierce, a township of Texas co., Mo. Pop. 366.

Pierce, a post-village, capital of Pierce co., Neb., on the North Branch of Elkhorn River, about 15 miles N. by W. of Norfolk. It has a church.

Pierce, a township of Clermont co., O. Pop. 1773.

Pierce, a post-hamlet in Pike township, Stark co., O., 4 miles W. of Magnolia. It has 2 churches.

Pierce, Armstrong co., Pa. See NEW SALEM.

Pierce, a township of Kewaunee co., Wis. Pop. 1697.

Pierce City, a post-village, capital of Shoshone co., Idaho, on the Oro Fino River, at the mouth of Canal Gulch, about 200 miles (direct) N. of Boisé City. Gold is found here.

Pierce City, or **Peirce City,** a post-village of Lawrence co., Mo., in Pierce township, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 50 miles W.S.W. of Springfield, and 26 miles S.E. of Carthage. It is the southeast terminus of the Missouri & Western Railroad. It has 2 newspaper offices, a bank, a graded school, 4 churches, a flour-mill, &c. P. 432.

Pierced Rock, Quebec. See PERCÉ ROCK.

Pierce Junction, a station in Harris co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad where it crosses the Columbia Branch of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Houston.

Pierce's, a post-office and station of Monroe co., N.Y., on Lake Ontario, and on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 5 miles E. of Charlotte.

Pierce's Bridge, a post-hamlet of Grafton co., N.H., on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, about 18 miles S. by W. of Lancaster. It has a large saw-mill.

Pierce Station, a post-office of Obion co., Tenn., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 53 miles S.S.W. of Paducah.

Pierceton, peerss′tọn, a post-village in Washington township, Kosciusko co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 31 miles W.N.W. of Fort Wayne, and 8 miles E.S.E. of Warsaw. It has 4 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of furniture, chairs, and woollen goods. Pop. 1063.

Piercetown, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., S.C., 11½ miles S. of Anderson Court-House. It has a church.

Pierceville, peerss′vĭl, a post-office of Fannin co., Ga.

Pierceville, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ill., 5 miles N. of Hinckley Station.

Pierceville, a post-village of Ripley co., Ind., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 45 miles W. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches.

Pierceville, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co., Iowa, 4½ miles N. of Bentonsport.

Pierceville, a post-office of Sequoyah co., Kansas, on the Arkansas River, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 37½ miles W. by N. of Dodge City.

Pierceville, a hamlet of Madison co., N.Y., in Eaton township, 2½ miles W. of Eaton. It has a cotton-mill.

Pierceville, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., Pa., on Tunkhannock Creek, 4 miles S.W. of Nicholson Station, and 8 miles N.E. of Tunkhannock.

Pier (peer) **Cove,** a village of Allegan co., Mich., in Ganges township, on Lake Michigan, 20 miles W. of Allegan. It has 1 or 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Piermont, peer′mont, a post-village in Piermont township, Grafton co., N.H., on the Connecticut River, about 6 miles S. by W. of Haverhill. Pop. of the township, 792. Piermont Station is on the opposite side of the river, in Vermont, on the Passumpsic Railroad, 27 miles N. of White River Junction.

Piermont, a post-village in Orangetown township, Rockland co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, and on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, 25 miles N. of Jersey City, and 4 miles S. of Nyack. It is near the N. end of the Palisades, and is the eastern terminus of a branch of the Erie Railroad which extends to Suffern. It has 4 churches, a pier 1 mile long extending into the river, some workshops of the railroad, and an iron-foundry. On the W. border of the village are high hills, which are occupied by numerous residences. Pop. 1703.

Pierpont, peer′pont, a post-hamlet in Onekama township, Manistee co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, 45 miles N.N.E. of Ludington. Fire-wood and lumber are shipped here.

Pierpont, a post-village in Pierpont township, Ashtabula co., O., on the Ashtabula River, about 10 miles E. of Jefferson, and 40 miles S.W. of Erie, Pa. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a cheese-factory, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a carriage-shop. Pop. of the township, 990.

Pierre, La, English Channel. See LA PIERRE.

Pierre Bayou, pe-air′ bī′oo, Mississippi, rises near the N. border of Lincoln co., runs northwestward through Copiah co. and westward through Claiborne co., and enters the Mississippi River about 10 miles W. of Port Gibson.

Pierre Buffière, pe-aiʀ′ büf‘fe-aiʀ′, a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, on the Briance, 10 miles S.S.E. of Limoges. Pop. 1038.

Pierrefitte, pe-aiʀ‘feet′, a village of France, in Meuse, on the Aire, 16 miles N.W. of Commercy.

Pierrefond, pe-aiʀ‘fòɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Oise, 8 miles S.E. of Compiègne. Pop. 1882.

Pierrefort, pe-aiʀ‘foʀ′, a town of France, in Cantal, 19 miles E.S.E. of Aurillac. Pop. 1134.

Pierrelatte, pe-aiʀ‘lått′, a village of France, in Drôme, 13 miles S. of Montélimar, near the Rhone, on the railway from Lyons to Avignon. Pop. 2490.

Pierre Pertuis, pe-aiʀ′ pĕʀ‘twee′, a naturally excavated passage in the Jura Mountains, in Switzerland, 19 miles N.W. of Bern, on the road between Bienne and Porentruy, 40 feet in height and from 10 to 12 feet in breadth.

Pierrepont, peer′pọnt, a post-hamlet in Pierrepont township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 9 miles E.S.E. of Canton, and 9 miles S. of Potsdam. It has manufactures of butter-tubs and cheese-boxes. The Racket River runs through the N.E. part of the township. Pop. of the township, 2310. It contains a village named Hannaway Falls.

Pierrepont Manor, a post-village in Ellisburg township, Jefferson co., N.Y., on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 19 miles S.S.W. of Watertown, and 38 miles S.E. of Oswego. It contains 2 churches. Pop. 300.

Pierre's (pe-aiʀz′) **River,** Idaho, rises in the Rocky Mountains, near lat. 43° 30′ N., runs northwestward and southwestward, and enters Henry's Fork of the Snake River in Oneida co. It flows in a deep cañon between vertical walls of basalt, which in some places are 700 feet high. It is about 100 miles long.

Pierreville, pe-aiʀ′vĭl, or **Saint Thomas,** a post-village in Yamaska co., Quebec, on the river St. Francis, near the St. Lawrence, 28½ miles N.E. of Sorel. It has a dozen stores, saw-, grist-, and carding-mills, and a lumber-trade. Buckskin gloves, mitts, and shoes are made here in large quantities by Abenakis Indians. Ship-building is also engaged in. Pop. 1200.

Pierreville Mills, a post-village in Yamaska co., Quebec, on the St. Francis, 3 miles from Pierreville, and 30½ miles from Sorel. Here are saw-, grist-, and carding-mills.

Pierron, peer-ron′, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 37 miles E.N.E. of St. Louis, Mo.

Pierson, peer′sọn, a township of Vigo co., Ind. P. 1489.

Pierson, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., in Pierson township, on White Fish Lake, and on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 28 miles N. by E. of Grand Rapids, and 5½ miles S. by W. of Howard City. It has a graded school, 4 lumber-mills, a planing-mill, and 2 shingle-mills. Pop. about 600; of the township, 1531. The township contains a lesser village, named Woodlake.

Pierson Station, a post-office of Piatt co., Ill., in Unity township.

Pierz, Morrison co., Minn. See PIERCE.

Pietas Julia, an ancient name of POLA.

Pietermaritzburg, pee′tẹr-mar′its-bŭʀɢ, also called **Maritzburg,** a handsome town, the capital of the British colonial territory of Natal, in South Africa, 50 miles N.W. of Durban. It is an Anglican bishop's see, and has a government house and other good public buildings. Pop. 6800.

Pietershoek, Netherlands. See PUTTERSHOEK.

Pietole, pe-å′to-lå, a village of Lombardy, 2 miles S.E. of Mantua, on the Mincio. It occupies the site of the ancient *Andes*, the birthplace of Virgil.

Pietra, pe-å′trå, a small town of Italy, on the Gulf of Genoa, 8 miles N.N.E. of Albenga. Pop. 1781.

Pietra Abbondante, pe-å′trå åb-bon-dån′tå, a town of Italy, in Campobasso, 13 miles N.E. of Isernia. P. 3791.

Pietra Camela, pe-å′trå kå-mà′lå, a town of Italy, province and 12 miles S.W. of Teramo. Pop. 1755.

Pietra Catella, pe-å'trå kå-tĕl'lå, a town of Italy, province and 14 miles E.N.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 3330.

Pietra di Fusi, pe-å'trå dee foo'see, a town of Italy, in Avellino, 1½ miles N.E. of Montefusco. Pop. 5400.

Pietra di Monte Corvino, pe-å'trå dee mon'tå koʀ-vee'no, a town of Italy, province of Foggia, 4 miles S.S.E. of Casalnuovo. Pop. 3332.

Pietra Ferranza, pe-å'trå fĕʀ-ʀân'zå, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, S. of Lanciano. Pop. 500.

Pietra Fesa, pe-å'trå få'så, a town of Italy, province and 12 miles S.W. of Potenza. Pop. 2710.

Pietra Galla, pe-å'trå gål'lå, a town of Italy, province and 8 miles N.N.E. of Potenza. Pop. 6028.

Pietrain, pe-å`tråɴᵍ', a village of Belgium, in Brabant, S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1311.

Pietralcina, pe-å`trål-chee'nå, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 13 miles W.N.W. of Ariano. Pop. 2995.

Pietramala, pe-å`trå-må'lå, a village of Italy, province and 23 miles N.N.E. of Florence, near Monte di Fo.

Pietramala, a town of Italy, in Calabria, near the coast, S. of Ajello. Pop. 1844.

Pietra Mellara, pe-å'trå mĕl-lå'rå, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 11 miles N. of Capua. Pop. 3120.

Pietra Pertosa, pe-å'trå pĕʀ-to'så, a town of Italy, province and 16 miles E.S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 2882.

Pietraperzia, pe-å`trå-pĕʀd'zee-å, a town of Sicily, 5 miles S.E. of Caltanisetta. Pop. 10,149, who trade in corn, almonds, and pistachios. Near it are sulphur-mines.

Pietra Roja, pe-å'trå ro'yå, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 7 miles E.S.E. of Piedimonte.

Pietrasanta, pe-å`trå-sån'tå, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, province and 17 miles N.N.W. of Pisa. It has a fine church and a palace. Pop. 4656; of commune, 13,227.

Pietra Stornina, pe-å'trå stoʀ-nee'nå, a town of Italy, province and 7 miles N.W. of Avellino. Pop. 3314.

Pietrebais, pe-å`trẹh-bå' (Chapelle, shå`pĕll', or Saint-Laurent, sâɴᵍ-lō`rôɴᵍ'), a town of Belgium, in Brabant, 18 miles E.S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1169.

Pietro-ad-Siphim, pe-å'tro-ad-see'fim, a village of Italy, province of Salerno, N.W. of Salerno. Pop. 2000.

Pietro-a-Patierno, pe-å'tro-å-på-te-ĕʀ'no (anc. *Pater'num?*), a village of Italy, province of Naples. P. 2482.

Pietro-Avellana, pe-å'tro-å-vĕl-lå'nå, a town of Italy, in Campobasso, 15 miles N. of Isernia. Pop. 2202.

Pietro-in-Fine, pe-å'tro-in-fee'nå, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 27 miles S.E. of Sora. It has 2 churches and a hospital. Pop. 1310.

Pietro-in-Lama, pe-å'tro-in-lå'må, a town of Italy, province and S.W. of Lecce. Pop. 1250.

Pietro Moncorvino. See Pietra di Monte Corvino.

Pietro-Vairano, pe-å'tro-vī-rå'no, a town of Italy, province and 16 miles N. of Capua. Pop. 3030.

Pietro-Vernotico, pe-å'tro-vĕʀ-not'e-ko, a town of Italy, province and 10 miles N.W. of Lecce. Pop. 2789.

Pieux, Les, lå pe-uh', a town of France, in Manche, 12 miles S.W. of Cherbourg. Pop. 1526.

Pieve, pe-å'vå, a village of Northern Italy, province and 8 miles S. of Milan, on the Lambro. Pop. 1085.

Pieve, or **Pieve del Tecco,** pe-å'vå dĕl tĕk'ko, a town of Italy, 13 miles N.W. of Oneglia. Pop. 3154.

Pieve del Cairo, pe-å'vå dĕl kī'ro, a town of Italy, province of Novara, 14 miles S.S.E. of Mortara. Pop. 3356.

Pieve di Cadore, a town of Italy. See Cadore.

Pieve di Valmozzola, Italy. See Valmozzola.

Pieve d'Olmi, pe-å'vå dol'mee, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 6 miles S.E. of Cremona. Pop. 1694.

Pieve Porto Morone, pe-å'vå poʀ'to mo-ro'nå, a town of Italy, province and E.S.E. of Pavia, on the left bank of the Po. Pop. 3095.

Pieve San Giacomo, pe-å'vå sån jå'ko-mo, a village of Italy, province of Cremona. Pop. 1104.

Pieve Santo-Stefano, pe-å'vå sån'to-stĕf'å-no, a town of Italy, province of Florence, 16 miles N.E. of Arezzo, on the Tiber. Pop. of commune, 4255.

Pif`fard', a post-hamlet in York township, Livingston co., N.Y., on the Genesee Valley Canal, 2 miles from Geneseo. It has a church, a lumber-mill, &c. Pop. about 130.

Pigeon, pĭj'ụn, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ill., 9 miles N.E. of Mount Vernon.

Pigeon, a township of Vanderburg co., Ind. Pop., excluding Evansville, 875.

Pigeon, a township of Warrick co., Ind. Pop. 1646.

Pigeon, a township of Trempealeau co., Wis. P. 619.

Pigeon Cove, a post-village and summer resort in Rockport township, Essex co., Mass., is on the sea-shore, about 33 miles N.N.E. of Boston, and 2 miles N. of Rockport. Here are several hotels and boarding-houses.

Pigeon Creek, Indiana, rises in Gibson co., runs southward through Warrick co., and enters the Ohio River at Evansville. It is nearly 50 miles long.

Pigeon Creek, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Ala., 14 miles S. of Greenville. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Pigeon Creek Centre, post-office, Jackson co., Wis.

Pigeon Falls, a post-hamlet of Trempealeau co., Wis., on Pigeon Creek, 7 miles N.E. of Whitehall Station. It has a church.

Pigeon Forge, a post-office of Sevier co., Tenn., 26 miles E.S.E. of Knoxville.

Pigeon Hill, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ark., on the Ouachita River, 40 miles S.E. of Camden. It has a church.

Pigeon Hill, a post-village in Missisquoi co., Quebec, 5 miles E. of St. Armand. It contains a church, 3 stores, and 2 hotels. Pop. 200.

Pigeon Islands, in the Grecian Archipelago, are 4 miles S.E. of Milo.

Pigeon Point, a post-office and shipping-point of San Mateo co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, 52 miles S. of San Francisco. Here is a light-house 162 feet high.

Pigeon River, Alabama, rises in Butler co., runs in a S.S.W. direction, and enters the Sepulga River on the E. border of Conecuh co.

Pigeon River (of the St. Joseph) rises in Steuben co., Ind., and runs in a W.N.W. direction through La Grange co., from which it passes into Michigan. It enters the St. Joseph River in Cass co., Mich., about 13 miles above Elkhart.

Pigeon River, North Carolina. See Big Pigeon River.

Pigeon River, a village of Lake co., Minn., on Lake Superior, at the mouth of Pigeon River, 150 miles N.E. of Duluth. It has a church and a manufactory of fish-barrels.

Pigeon River, a post-office of Haywood co., N.C.

Pigeon Run, a post-village in Tuscarawas township. Stark co., O., 2 miles from Navarre. It has 2 churches and a coal-mine. Pop. about 500.

Pigeon Run, or **Galesburg,** gālz'bŭrg, a post-village of Campbell co., Va., 22 miles S.S.E. of Lynchburg. It has 2 churches.

Pigeon Valley, a post-office of Haywood co., N.C.

Pig Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, in Louisiade Archipelago. Lat. 11° 20′ N.; lon. 153° 15′ E. The natives are dark copper-colored.

Pigna, peen'yå, a town of Italy, province of Porto Maurizio, 27 miles N.E. of Nice. Pop. of commune, 3211.

Pignan, peen`yôɴᵍ', a town of France, in Hérault, 6 miles W. of Montpellier. Pop. 2063.

Pignans, peen`yôɴᵍ', a town of France, in Var, 10 miles S.E. of Brignolles. Pop. 2371. It has copper-works and paper-mills.

Pignataro, peen-yå-tå'ro, a village of Italy, province and N.W. of Caserta. Pop. 3793.

Pignerol, the French name of Pinerolo.

Pignone, peen-yo'nå, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, not far from Levanto. Pop. 1283.

Pig River, Virginia, rises in the Blue Ridge, runs eastward through Franklin co., and enters the Staunton River on the N. border of Pittsylvania co.

Pig River, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Va., about 12 miles W. of Rocky Mount.

Pijan, or **Pidjan,** pee`jån', a town of Chinese Toorkistan, 40 miles E. of Toorfan.

Pijan, or **Pidjan,** a town of Chinese Toorkistan, 50 miles W. of Aksoo (Aksou). The ruins of Old Pijan (or Pidjan) are 140 miles E.N.E. of Kashgar.

Pike, pīk, a county in the S.E. part of Alabama, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is drained by the Conecuh, Patsaliga, and Pea Rivers. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with pine forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, pork, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. This county is partly traversed by the Mobile & Girard Railroad. Capital, Troy. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,245,440. Pop. in 1870, 17,423, of whom 17,392 were Americans.

Pike, a county in the S.W. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Little Missouri River, and bounded on the E. by Antoine Creek. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests of white oak, pine, and other trees. Indian corn, cotton, and pork are the staple products. Cretaceous limestone, gypsum, marl, alum, and other minerals are found in this county. Capital, Murfreesborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $631,450. Pop. in 1870, 3788, of whom 3783 were Americans.

Pike, a county in the W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Flint River, and is partly drained by Potato Creek. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is moderately fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Macon & Western Railroad. Capital, Zebulon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,827,179. Pop. in 1870, 10,905, of whom 10,889 were Americans.

Pike, a county in the W. part of Illinois, has an area of about 770 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Illinois River, and on the S.W. by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Missouri. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and forests of hard timber. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, maize, cattle, hay, pork, and oats are the staples. Among its minerals are bituminous coal and Niagara limestone. This county is intersected by the Wabash Railroad and the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. Capital, Pittsfield. Valuation of real and personal estate, $21,097,652. Pop. in 1870, 30,768, of whom 28,919 were Americans.

Pike, a county in the S.W. part of Indiana, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by White River and the East Fork of that river, and is intersected by Patoka Creek. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, and pork are the staple products. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county. Capital, Petersburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 13,779, of whom 13,410 were Americans.

Pike, the most eastern county of Kentucky, borders on Virginia. Area, about 600 square miles. It is drained by three branches of the Big Sandy River, respectively named the Elkhorn, Louisa, and Russell's Forks. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Cumberland Mountain. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests. Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Bituminous coal is found in this county. Capital, Piketon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,388,208. Pop. in 1870, 9562, of whom 9557 were Americans.

Pike, a county in the S. part of Mississippi, borders on Louisiana. Area, about 700 square miles. It is intersected by Bogue Chitto, and also drained by the Tangipahoa River. The surface is nearly level, and is partly covered with forests, in which the cypress and magnolia are found. The soil is mostly sandy. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad. Capital, Magnolia. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,838,888. Pop. in 1870, 11,303, of whom 10,895 were Americans.

Pike, a county of Missouri, bordering on Illinois, has an area of about 630 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Mississippi River, is intersected by Salt River, and also drained by Copper River and Spencer's Creek. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests of the oak, ash, elm, walnut, hickory, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, cattle, hay, pork, and tobacco are the staple products. Lower Silurian rocks crop out in this county, which has also extensive deposits of carboniferous limestone. It is intersected by the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Capital, Bowling Green. Valuation of real and personal estate, $15,550,000. Pop. in 1870, 23,076, of whom 22,233 were Americans.

Pike, a county in the S. part of Ohio, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is intersected by Scioto River, and also drained by Beaver and Sunfish Creeks. The surface is hilly, and nearly one-third of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Maize, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Ohio Canal and the Scioto Valley Railroad. Capital, Waverly. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,660,000. Pop. in 1870, 15,447, of whom 14,548 were Americans.

Pike, a northeastern county of Pennsylvania, borders on New Jersey and New York. Area, about 660 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. and S.E. by the Delaware River, and is drained by the Lackawaxen and Shohola Creeks. The surface is hilly and rugged. The soil is mostly poor. Forests of scrubby oaks and other trees cover a large part of the county. Lumber, potatoes, hay, and Indian corn are the staple products. The Erie Railroad passes along its N.E. border. Capital, Milford. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,863,728. Pop. in 1870, 8436, of whom 6940 were Americans.

Pike, a township of Livingston co., Ill. Pop. 847.

Pike, or **Quincy Junction,** a station in Pike co., Ill., on the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, at its junction with a branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, on the E. bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Louisiana, Mo., with which it is connected by a fine iron railroad-bridge.

Pike, a township of Jay co., Ind. Pop. 1585.

Pike, a township of Marion co., Ind. Pop. 2206.

Pike, a township of Muscatine co., Ind. Pop. 840.

Pike, a township of Ohio co., Ind. Pop. 921.

Pike, a township of Warren co., Ind. Pop. 941.

Pike, a township of Lyon co., Kansas. Pop. 710. It contains Plymouth.

Pike, a township of Stoddard co., Mo. Pop. 1421.

Pike, a post-village in Pike township, Wyoming co., N.Y., on Wiscoy Creek, about 45 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo, and 13 miles S. of Warsaw. It has 4 churches, a seminary, a bank, a newspaper office, a foundry, 2 saw-mills, a woollen-mill, and 2 cheese-factories. Pop. 551. The township contains another village, named East Pike. Total pop. 1727.

Pike, a post-office of Cumberland co., N.C.

Pike, a township of Brown co., O. Pop. 1314.

Pike, a township of Clark co., O. Pop. 1581. It contains Dialton and North Hampton.

Pike, a township of Coshocton co., O. Pop. 773. It contains West Carlisle.

Pike, a township of Fulton co., O. Pop. 878.

Pike, a township of Knox co., O. Pop. 1301.

Pike, a township of Madison co., O. Pop. 394. It contains Liverpool.

Pike, a township of Perry co., O. Pop. 2319. It contains New Lexington.

Pike, a post-office of Pike co., O., is at Bethel, a hamlet 22 miles N. of Portsmouth.

Pike, a township of Stark co., O. Pop. 1333.

Pike, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. 925.

Pike, a township of Bradford co., Pa. Pop. 1814.

Pike, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. 1138.

Pike, a township of Potter co., Pa. Pop. 184.

Pike City, a post-village of Sierra co., Cal., about 16 miles N.E. of Nevada.

Pike Creek, a township of Shannon co., Mo. P. 155.

Pike Five Corners, a hamlet of Wyoming co., N.Y., 2 miles from Pike Village.

Pike'land, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Pickering Valley Railroad, 7 miles W. by S. of Phœnixville.

Pike Mills, a post-hamlet in Pike township, Potter co., Pa., on Pine Creek, about 46 miles N. by W. of Lock Haven. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Pike Pond, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., 8 miles E. of Callicoon Depot. It has a church, a tannery, and a lumber-mill.

Pike River, of Oconto co., Wis., runs southeastward, and enters the Menomonee River. Length, 50 miles.

Pike River, a post-village in Missisquoi co., Quebec, 2 miles from Des Rivières. Pop. 200.

Pike Road, a post-office of Montgomery co., Ala., on a railroad, 16 miles E. of Montgomery.

Pike Run, Washington co., Pa. See GREENFIELD.

Pike's Corners, Ontario. See HARROWSMITH.

Pike's Peak, Colorado, a peak of the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains, in El Paso co., about 10 miles W. of Colorado Springs. Lat. 38° 50′ 27″ N.; lon. 105° 2′ 26″ W. Its altitude is 14,147 feet above the sea-level, and its top is covered with perpetual snow, while its sides are partly covered with forests of pine and fir. On its summit is a government signal station, which commands a magnificent view of a region 200 miles in circuit.

Pike's Peak, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Ind., about 14 miles W.S.W. of Columbus.

Pike's Peak, a hamlet in Nankin township, Wayne co., Mich., 2 miles from Livonia Station. It has a mill.

Pike's Peak, a post-office and mining-camp of Deer Lodge co., Montana, about 50 miles W. of Helena. It has placer-mines of gold, 2 stores, &c.

Pike Station, a post-village in Canaan township, Wayne co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 25 miles W.S.W. of Akron. It has a church.

Pikesville, pīks'vĭl, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Baltimore. It has 5 churches and a Catholic seminary for boys. Here is a United States arsenal.

Pikesville, Ohio. See PIKEVILLE.

Pikesville, a post-hamlet in Pike township, Berks co., Pa., 7 miles N.W. of Boyerstown. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Pike'ton, or **Pike'ville,** a post-village, capital of Pike co., Ky., on the West Fork of Big Sandy River, about 135 miles E.S.E. of Lexington. It has a church and a grist-mill. Pop. 140.

Piketon, a post-hamlet of Stoddard co., Mo., 20 miles

S.S.W. of Allenville Station, and about 44 miles W. of Cairo, Ill. It has a church.

Piketon, a post-village in Seal township, Pike co., O., on the E. bank of the Scioto River, 20 miles S. of Chillicothe, and 4 miles S. of Waverly. It contains a bank, 6 churches, a high school, and a furniture-factory. P. 638.

Pike′ville, a post-village, capital of Marion co., Ala., about 70 miles S. by W. of Florence. It has a church.

Pikeville, a post-office of Pike co., Ind.

Pikeville, Pike co., Ky. See PIKETON.

Pikeville, a post-hamlet in Pikeville township, Wayne co., N.C., on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 8 miles N. of Goldsborough. It has 2 churches and 2 stores. Pop. of the township, 1720.

Pikeville, a post-village in Greenville township, Darke co., O., on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 20 miles W. of Piqua. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill. Pop. 356.

Pikeville, a post-village, capital of Bledsoe co., Tenn., in the Sequatchie Valley, near the Cumberland Mountain, about 50 miles N. of Chattanooga. It has 3 churches and a college. Pop. 188.

Pilão Arcado, pe-lŏwɴɢ′ aʀ-kå′do, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, on the river São Francisco. Lat. 11° 30′ S.; lon. 42° 40′ W. Pop. 5000.

Pilar, pe-laʀ′, a town of Brazil, province of Parahiba, on the left bank of the Parahiba, and 50 miles W. of the city of Parahiba. Pop. 3400.

Pilar, pe-laʀ′, a town of Brazil, province and 170 miles N. of Goyaz, almost encircled by the Uruhu and Vermelho, tributaries to the Almas. Pop. 1500.

Pilar, a village of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, on the Pilar. Pop. 3000.

Pilar, a town of Paraguay. See ÑEEMBUCU.

Pilares, Capo de los, kå′po då loce pe-lå′rês, the N.W. extremity of Terra del Fuego.

Pilas, pee′lås, a town of Spain, province and 18 miles W.S.W. of Seville. Pop. 2897.

Pilas, one of the Sooloo Islands, in the Malay Archipelago.

Pilate, pee‵låt′, a mountain of France, in the Cévennes chain, between the departments of Rhone and Loire.

Pilate, Pilat (pee‵låt′), or **Pilatus** (pee-lå′toos), **Mount,** a branch of the Alps, between the Swiss cantons of Lucerne and Unterwalden.

Pilatka, Putnam co., Fla. See PALATKA.

Pilaya, pe-lī′å, or **Tupiza,** too-pee′så, a river of South America, rises near the S.W. frontiers of Bolivia, flows E.N.E. under the name of San Juan, and then under that of Pilaya, and, after a course of nearly 300 miles, joins the right branch of the Pilcomayo, about 20° 30′ S.

Pilcher, Belmont co., O. See NEW CASTLE.

Pilcomayo, pil-ko-mī′o, or **Araguai,** å-rå-gwī′, a river of Bolivia and the Argentine Republic, rises near Chuquisaca, flows S.E. through the Llanos, and joins the Paraguay nearly opposite Assumption, by two branches. The N. (or main) branch is called Pilcomayo or Araguai Guazu, the S. Araguai Mino. Total course estimated at 1000 miles. Its chief affluents are the Pilaya and Paspaya. In its lower course it forms part of the boundary between the Argentine Republic and Paraguay.

Piles Grove, a township of Salem co., N.J. P. 3385.

Pilgram, pil′gråm, a town of Bohemia, 25 miles E.N.E. of Tabor. Pop. 3909, who manufacture woollens.

Pilgramsdorf, pil′gråms-doʀf‵, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, government of Liegnitz. Pop. 1680.

Pil′grim Port, a hamlet of Wayne co., N.Y., 2 or 3 miles from Lyons.

Pil′grims, four islands lying off the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, below L'Islet.

Pilgrim's Rest, a post-office of Fayette co., Ala., 40 miles N.N.W. of Tuscaloosa.

Pilica, pe-leet′så, or **Pilit′za,** a town of Poland, in Kielce, on the Pilica, an affluent of the Vistula, 33 miles N.N.W. of Cracow. Pop. 3000.

Pilkallen, pil′kål-lẹn, a town of East Prussia, 18 miles N.E. of Gumbinnen. Pop. 2386.

Pil′lar Point, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Brownville township, at the mouth of Black River, which here enters Lake Ontario, about 12 miles W. of Watertown. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Pillau, pil′lŏw, a town of East Prussia, at the entrance of the Frische-Haff, 25 miles by rail W. of Königsberg, of which, and of Elbing and Braunsberg, it is the port. Pop. 3196.

Pilleebheet, or **Pilibhit,** pĭl-lee-beet′, a town of India, district and 35 miles N.E. of Bareilly. It is a great mart for trade in all kinds of produce, timber, wax, wool, honey, borax, and metals. Pop. 29,840.

Pillow, Dauphin co., Pa. See UNIONTOWN.

Pil′low's, a post-office of Phillips co., Ark.

Pillsbury, pĭlz′ber-re, a post-office of Todd co., Minn.

Pill′town, a town of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny, 4 miles E. of Carrick-on-Suir.

Pi′lot, a township of Kankakee co., Ill. Pop. 1140. The post-office is called Herscher, and is on the Illinois Central Railroad, 5 miles S. of Kankakee.

Pilot, a post-township of Vermilion co., Ill. Pop. 1332. Pilot Post-Office is at Newtown.

Pilot, a township of Cherokee co., Iowa. Pop. 462. It contains Pilot Rock.

Pilot, a township of Iowa co., Iowa. Pop. 720. Post-office, West Pilot.

Pilot, a township of Surry co., N.C. Pop. 1311.

Pilot, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Va., 9 miles S.S.E. of Christiansburg. It has flour- and saw-mills.

Pilot Centre, a hamlet in Pilot township, Kankakee co., Ill., 11 miles S.W. of Kankakee.

Pilot Grove, a township of Hancock co., Ill. P. 1217.

Pilot Grove, a post-hamlet of Newton co., Ind., about 45 miles N.W. of Lafayette.

Pilot Grove, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Iowa, about 13 miles S. of Mount Pleasant. It has 2 churches.

Pilot Grove, a township of Montgomery co., Iowa. Pop. 838.

Pilot Grove, a post-township of Faribault co., Minn., about 10 miles S.W. of Blue Earth City. Pop. 329.

Pilot Grove, a post-village in Pilot Grove township, Cooper co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 11 miles W.S.W. of Boonville. It has 3 churches and a plough-factory. Pop. of the township, 1086.

Pilot Grove, a township of Moniteau co., Mo. P. 1024.

Pilot Grove, a post-village of Grayson co., Tex., about 15 miles S.E. of Sherman. It has 3 churches.

Pilot Hill, a post-village of El Dorado co., Cal., 10 miles S.E. of Auburn, and about 34 miles N.E. of Sacramento. It has gold-mines, a flour-mill, and a masonic hall.

Pilot Hill, a post-office of Washington co., Tenn.

Pilot Island, Red Sea. See FISHERMAN'S ROCK.

Pilot Knob, nŏb, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ind., about 32 miles W. of New Albany. It has 3 churches.

Pilot Knob, a post-office of Todd co., Ky.

Pilot Knob, a post-village in Arcadia township, Iron co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 86 miles S. by W. of St. Louis, and 5 miles S. of Iron Mountain. Here is a remarkable hill, which is almost a solid mass of excellent iron ore. The village is mainly supported by operations in iron. It has 3 churches and an iron-smelting furnace. Pop. 581.

Pilot Knob, a post-office of Greene co., Tenn.

Pilot Knob, a post-office of Denton co., Tex.

Pilot Knob, a post-office of Adams co., Wis., about 33 miles N.N.W. of Portage City.

Pilot Mound, a post-village in Pilot Mound township, Boone co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, about 10 miles N.W. of Boone, and 30 miles S. by E. of Fort Dodge. Here is a mound about 100 feet high. Pop. of the township, 697.

Pilot Mound, a post-village in Pilot Mound township, Fillmore co., Minn., about 24 miles S.W. of Winona, and 12 miles W. of Rushford. The township is intersected by Root River, and has a pop. of 1023.

Pilot Mountain, North Carolina, is a prominent landmark in Surry co., about 5 miles N. of the Yadkin River.

Pilot Mountain, a post-office of Stokes co., N.C., 25 miles N.N.W. of Salem.

Pilot Oak, a post-office of Graves co., Ky.

Pilot Peak, California, a peak of the Sierra Nevada, in Plumas co., about 15 miles S. of Quincy, and near lat. 39° 55′ N. It has an altitude of 7605 feet.

Pilot Peak, a volcanic peak in the N. part of Wyoming, 1 mile S. of Index Peak. Its height is estimated at 10,500 feet. Silver-mines have been opened very near this mountain, which is on the divide between Clarke's Fork and the East Fork of the Yellowstone River.

Pilot Point, a post-village of Denton co., Tex., about 45 miles N. by W. of Dallas, and 28 miles S.W. of Sherman. It has a newspaper office, 4 churches, 2 flouring-mills, and a broom-factory. Pop. about 1000.

Pilot Rock, a post-hamlet in Pilot township, Cherokee co., Iowa, on the Little Sioux River, about 50 miles E.N.E. of Sioux City.

Pilot Rock, a post-office of Umatilla co., Oregon, 50 miles S. of Walla Walla.

Pilot Town, a hamlet and summer resort of Duval co., Fla., on the N. bank of the St. John's River, near the ocean, 20 miles E. by N. of Jacksonville.

Pilot Town, a post-hamlet of Plaquemines parish, La., near the Gulf of Mexico, on one of the mouths of the Mississippi.

Pilsen, pil′sẹn, **Pilzen,** pilt′sẹn, or **Pilsna,** pils′nå (Neu, noi), *i.e.*, New Pilsen, a town of Bohemia, on the Beraun, 52 miles W.S.W. of Prague. Pop. 23,681. It is one of the most important commercial towns in Bohemia, and has a fine Gothic church, town hall, gymnasium, theatre, military and other schools, flourishing manufactures of woollen goods, morocco leather, iron and horn wares, beer, and pottery, a large annual fair, and a considerable transit trade with Bavaria. Alt, ålt (or "Old"), Pilsen is 5 miles S.E. of the above town. Pop. 1326.

Pilsno, pils′no, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 12 miles E. of Tarnow, on the Wisloka. Pop. 1430.

Pilten, pil′tẹn, a town of Russia, in Courland, on the Vindau, 92 miles W.N.W. of Mitau. Pop. 1496.

Pil′zen, a post-office of Saunders co., Neb.

Pima, pee′mạ, a large county in the S. part of Arizona, borders on Mexico. It is partly bounded on the N. by the Rio Gila, is intersected by the Rio Santa Cruz, and is also drained by the Rio San Pedro. The surface is diversified by table-lands and mountain-ridges. The soil is partly fertile. Barley, wheat, Indian corn, and grass are the staple products. Gold, silver, and copper are found in this county. Capital, Tucson. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,702,196. Pop. in 1870, 5716; in 1876, 8117.

Pimblemere, a lake of Wales. See Bala Lake.

Pimentel, pe-mên-têl′, a seaport of Peru, province of Chiclayo, 10 miles N. of Eten. It is the terminus of a railway to Lambayeque, is a sea-bathing place, and has considerable trade, with several warehouses and railroad shops.

Pimento, Vigo co., Ind. See Hartford.

Pim′lico, a suburb of the British metropolis, co. of Middlesex, immediately W. of St. James's Park, 2½ miles W.S.W. of St. Paul's, London. It comprises many elegant streets and squares, with Buckingham palace and gardens, and occupies the districts between Westminster and Chelsea.

Pina, pee′nå, a town of Spain, province and 23 miles S.E. of Saragossa. Pop. 2900.

Pina de Campas, pee′nå då kåm′pås, a town of Spain, 14 miles N.N.E. of Palencia. Pop. 1177.

Pin′ahat Re′ha Burren′da, a town of India, Agra division. Pop. 5349.

Pinal, pe-nål′, a county in the S. part of Arizona, is intersected by the Gila River. The surface is partly mountainous. Gold and silver are found in this county. Capital, Florence. Pop. in 1876, 1600.

Pinaleno (pe-nå-lå′no) **Mountains,** a range in the S.E. part of Arizona, a few miles S. of the Rio Gila. Graham Peak, of this range, is said to be 10,400 feet high.

Pinal Mountains, a range in the S. central part of Arizona, between the Gila and Salado Rivers.

Pinang, an island of India. See Penang.

Pinarejo, pee-nå-rå′ho, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province and S. of Cuenca. Pop. 1264.

Pinarolium, the Latin name of Pinerolo.

Pinasca, pe-nås′kå, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 7 miles N.W. of Pinerolo, on the Clusone. Pop. 2960.

Pin′chard's Island, an island near Newfoundland, in Bonavista Bay, 8 miles from Green's Pond. Pop. 316.

Pinch′back's Mills, a post-hamlet of Dorsey co., Ark., 38 miles from Pine Bluff.

Pinck′ney, a post-village in Putnam township, Livingston co., Mich., on a branch of Huron River, near Portage Lake, 19 miles N.W. of Ann Arbor. It has a graded school, a flouring-mill, and 3 churches. Pop. 446.

Pinckney, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Mo., on the Missouri River, about 58 miles W. of St. Louis.

Pinckney, a post-township of Lewis co., N.Y., about 12 miles S.E. of Watertown. It has 4 churches. Pop. 1145.

Pinck′neyville, a post-office of Clay co., Ala., about 64 miles N.N.E. of Montgomery.

Pinckneyville, a village of Gwinnett co., Ga., on the Chattahoochee River, about 32 miles N.N.E. of Atlanta.

Pinckneyville, a post-village, capital of Perry co., Ill., near Beaucoup Creek, on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad where it crosses the Wabash, Chester & Western Railroad, 10 miles W.N.W. of Duquoin. It has 7 churches, a bank, a high school, a newspaper office, 2 flour-mills, and manufactures of carriages, ploughs, and lumber. Mines of coal have been opened near this place. Pop. 773.

Pinckneyville, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, 15 miles from its mouth.

Pinckneyville, a hamlet of Union co., S.C., on Broad River, about 70 miles N.N.W. of Columbia.

Pinçon, a bay of Brazil. See Pinzon.

Pincon′ning, a post-village and township of Bay co., Mich., on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad and the Glencoe, Pinconning & Lake Shore Railroad, 20 miles N. of Bay City. It has a lumber-mill. Pop. 456.

Pinczow, pin′chov, a town of Poland, province and 24 miles S.S.W. of Kielce, on the Nida. Pop. 5290.

Pindamonhangaba, pin-då-mon-ån-gå′bå, a town of Brazil, province and 190 miles N.E. of São Paulo, on the Parahiba. Pop. of the district, 6000.

Pind-Dadun-Khan, pind-då′dŭn′-kân, a town of the Punjab, near the Jhylum, 110 miles N.W. of Lahore, in lat. 32° 36′ N., lon. 72° 52′ E. The houses are mostly built of earth, in cedar framework. It is a depot for salt, raised from adjacent mines. Pop. 13,340.

Pindigheb, pin-de-gheb′, a town of India, Punjab, division of Rawil-Pinde. Pop. 8223.

Pindus, pin′dŭs (Gr. Πίνδος), a mountain-chain of European Turkey, between Albania and Thessaly, connected on the N. with the Dinaric Alps, and on the S. with Mount Othrys, on the frontier of Greece. Mount Mezzovo, the highest point, has an estimated height of 8950 feet.

Pine, a county in the E. part of Minnesota, borders on Wisconsin. It is intersected by Kettle River, bounded on the S.E. by the St. Croix River, and also drained by the Snake and many minor streams. The surface is extensively covered with forests of pine and other evergreen trees. The soil is mostly uncultivated. Lumber is the chief article of export. This county is intersected by the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad. Capital, Pine City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $486,184. Pop. in 1870, 648, of whom 324 were Americans; in 1875, 795.

Pine, a township of Benton co., Ind. Pop. 523.

Pine, a station in Lake co., Ind., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 23 miles S.E. of Chicago.

Pine, a township of Porter co., Ind. Pop. 474.

Pine, a township of Warren co., Ind. Pop. 1032.

Pine, a township of Montcalm co., Mich. Pop. 283.

Pine, a post-office of Linn co., Oregon.

Pine, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 718.

Pine, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. 1642.

Pine, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. 751.

Pine, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. 343.

Pine, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. 921.

Pine, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 527.

Pine, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 1235.

Pine Apple, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ala., on the Selma & Gulf Railroad, 40 miles S. of Selma. It has 3 churches.

Pine Bank, a post-office of Greene co., Pa.

Pine Bar′ren Creek, Alabama, flows N.W., and enters Alabama River on the boundary of Wilcox and Dallas cos.

Pine Bend, a post-hamlet of Dakota co., Minn., on the Mississippi River, 15 miles S. of St. Paul.

Pine Bloom, a post-office of Ware co., Ga., on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 80 miles W. of Brunswick.

Pine Bluff, a post-town, capital of Jefferson co., Ark., is on a high bluff, on the right or S. bank of the Arkansas River, and on the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railroad, about 46 miles S.S.E. of Little Rock, and 120 miles from the mouth of the river. It contains a court-house, a high school, 5 churches, 2 banks, a Jewish synagogue, 2 newspaper offices, the Pine Bluff Normal Institute, 2 masonic lodges, gas-works, the Pine Bluff Iron-Works, and manufactures of carriages, flour, lumber, cotton-seed oil, bricks, &c. Cotton and other products are shipped here largely. Pop. about 3500.

Pine Bluff, a post-office of Caldwell parish, La.

Pine Bluff, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Miss., 24 miles W. of West Point. It has 2 stores.

Pine Bluff, a post-office of Warren co., Tenn.

Pine Bluff, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis., 16 miles W. by S. of Madison. It has a church.

Pine Bluff, a post-office of Laramie co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 43 miles E. by N. of Cheyenne.

Pine Brook, a station in Monmouth co., N.J., on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, 7 miles W. of Long Branch.

Pine Brook, a post-hamlet of Morris co., N.J., on the Passaic, 10 miles E.N.E. of Morristown. It has a church.

Pine Bush, a post-village in Crawford township, Orange co., N.Y., on the Shawangunk River, and on the Middletown & Crawford Railroad, 13 miles N. of Middletown. It has 2 churches, several mills, &c. P. about 300.

Pine Bush, a hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., 18½ miles S.W. of Kingston. See also Bennett's Corners.

Pine City, a post-village, capital of Pine co., Minn., in Pine City township, on the Snake River, and on the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad, 63½ miles N. of St. Paul. It has a newspaper office, saw-mills, a stave-factory, and an active trade in lumber. Pop. of township, 392.

Pine City, a post-hamlet in Southport township, Chemung co., N.Y., on the Elmira & State Line Railroad, at Wells Station, 5 miles S. of Elmira. It has 2 churches, an academy, 2 tanneries, and a carriage-factory.

Pine Creek, of Crawford co., Ark., enters Arkansas River from the N.

Pine Creek, Indiana, rises in Benton co., runs southward through Warren co., and enters the Wabash River nearly 2 miles above Williamsport.

Pine Creek, of Berrien co., Mich., enters St. Joseph's River 2 miles from its mouth.

Pine Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Potter co., runs generally southward, intersects the cos. of Tioga and Lycoming, and enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna 2 or 3 miles above Jersey Shore. Length, 100 miles.

Pine Creek, a township of Ogle co., Ill. Pop. 1215.

Pine Creek, a post-hamlet in Leroy township, Calhoun co., Mich., about 15 miles S.W. of Marshall. It has 2 churches.

Pine Creek, a post-office of Laclede co., Mo.

Pine Creek, a township of Madison co., N.C. P. 887.

Pine Creek, a station in Armstrong co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 49½ miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Pine Creek, a township of Clinton co., Pa. Pop. 970.

Pine Creek, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. P. 941.

Pine Creek, a post-office of Whitman co., Washington.

Pine Creek Furnace, a village of Armstrong co., Pa., about 6 miles N.E. of Kittanning. It has a church and a furnace for pig-iron. A branch railroad connects it with Pine Creek Station, 4 miles distant.

Pine′dale, a post-village in West Brunswick township, Schuylkill co., Pa., 2½ miles from Auburn. It has a tannery and a superior hotel.

Pine Dale, a post-office of Botetourt co., Va.

Pine Flat, a post-hamlet of Sonoma co., Cal., on the road between Calistoga and the Geysers, about 40 miles N. of Petaluma. It is a depot for the cinnabar-mines of Sonoma co.

Pine Flats, a post-hamlet in Green township, Indiana co., Pa., 15 miles N.E. of Indiana. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a saw-mill.

Pine For′est, a post-office of St. Clair co., Ala.

Pine Fork, a post-office of Putnam co., Tenn.

Pinega, pe-nå′gå, a river of Russia, governments of Vologda and Archangel, flows N.W., and joins the Dwina 50 miles S.E. of Archangel. Length, 290 miles.

Pinega, a town of Russia, government and 93 miles E.S.E. of Archangel, on the Pinega. Pop. 951.

Pine Glen, a post-office of Centre co., Pa., about 32 miles W. by S. of Lock Haven.

Pine Grove, a post-office of Dallas co., Ark.

Pine Grove, a post-village of Amador co., Cal., about 50 miles E.S.E. of Sacramento. Gold is found here. It has a church and a public school.

Pine Grove, a station of the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad, 42 miles S.S.W. of Denver, Col.

Pine Grove, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Col., about 20 miles S.E. of Denver.

Pine Grove, a post-hamlet of Appling co., Ga., on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 4 miles W. of Baxley, the county seat. Here are 2 stores.

Pine Grove, a post-office of Butler co., Kansas, 30 miles S.E. of Wichita.

Pine Grove, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Ky., on the railroad between Lexington and Winchester, 13 miles E. of Lexington. It has a church.

Pine Grove, a post-office of St. Helena parish, La., on the Tangipahoa River, about 50 miles N. of New Orleans.

Pine Grove, a township of Van Buren co., Mich. Pop. 1700.

Pine Grove, a post-office of Benton co., Miss.

Pine Grove, a post-village of Esmeralda co., Nevada, on the East Walker River, about 60 miles S.E. of Carson City. Pop. 305.

Pine Grove, a post-hamlet of Schuyler co., N.Y., 6 miles W. of Watkins.

Pine Grove, Gallia co., O. See Porter.

Pine Grove, a station in Lawrence co., O., on the Iron Railroad, 7 miles N. of Ironton.

Pine Grove, a village in Pine township, Mercer co., Pa., on the Shenango & Alleghany Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Mercer. It has 2 churches. Here is Wolf Creek Post-Office. See also Mountain Creek.

Pine Grove, a station in Pike co., Pa., on the Erie Railroad, and on the Delaware River, 28 miles W.N.W. of Port Jervis, N.Y.

Pine Grove, a post-borough in Pine Grove township, Schuylkill co., Pa., on Swatara Creek, and on the Schuylkill & Susquehanna Railroad where it crosses the Lebanon & Tremont Railroad, 41 miles N.E. of Harrisburg, 24 miles N. of Lebanon, and 7 miles S. of Tremont. It has 5 churches, and is mainly supported by operations in coal, which is mined here. Pop. 845; of the township, 2274.

Pine Grove, a township of Venango co., Pa. Pop. 875.

Pine Grove, township, Warren co., Pa. Pop. 1206.

Pine Grove, township, Orangeburg co., S.C. Pop. 827.

Pine Grove, a post-office of Union co., S.C.

Pine Grove, a post-office of Stevens co., Washington.

Pine Grove, a post-hamlet of Wetzel co., W. Va., 36 miles S. of Wheeling. It has 2 churches and a mill.

Pine Grove, a post-office of Brown co., Wis.

Pine Grove, a township of Portage co., Wis. P. 271.

Pine Grove, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 1½ miles from Woodbridge. It has a large flour-mill. P. 250.

Pine Grove Furnace, Pa. See Mountain Creek.

Pine Grove Mills, a post-office of Van Buren co., Mich., on the Kalamazoo & South Haven Railroad, 22 miles E. of South Haven.

Pine Grove Mills, a post-village of Centre co., Pa., in Ferguson township, about 33 miles N.E. of Altoona. It has 3 churches, an academy, a flour-mill, and a coach-factory. Pop. 300.

Pine Hall, a post-office of Stokes co., N.C.

Pine Hill, a post-hamlet of Wilcox co., Ala., 19 miles W. of Camden. It has a church.

Pine Hill, a post-office of Ashley co., Ark.

Pine Hill, a post-village of Rock Castle co., Ky., on the Knoxville Branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 135 miles E.S.E. of Louisville. It has 3 churches. Coal is mined here.

Pine Hill, a post-village of Sanilac co., Mich., on Lake Huron, about 30 miles N. of Port Huron.

Pine Hill, a post-village in Shandaken township, Ulster co., N.Y., on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, 39 miles W.N.W. of Rondout. It has a grist-mill, a tannery, and a church.

Pine Hill, a post-office of Somerset co., Pa.

Pine Hill, a village of York co., Pa., near the Hanover & York Railroad, 7 or 8 miles S.W. of York. Pop. 200.

Pine Hill, a post-hamlet in Exeter township, Washington co., R.I., about 24 miles S.S.W. of Providence.

Pine Hill, a post-village of Rusk co., Tex., 26 miles E.S.E. of Overton, and 12 miles E. of Henderson. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a grist-mill. Pop. about 200.

Pine Hill, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Wis., about 35 miles N.E. of La Crosse.

Pine Hol′low, a post-office of Monroe co., Wis.

Pine House, a village of Edgefield co., S.C., at Pine House Depot, on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 26 miles N. of Augusta.

Pine Iron-Works, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., on the Colebrookdale Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Pottstown. It has a manufactory of boiler-plate.

Pine Island, Caribbean Sea. See Isle of Pines.

Pine Island, a post-village in Pine Island township, Goodhue co., Minn., on a branch of the Zumbro River, about 16 miles N.N.W. of Rochester, and 26 miles S. by W. of Red Wing. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 1372.

Pine Island, a post-hamlet in Warwick township, Orange co., N.Y., 12 miles S.W. of Goshen, with which it is connected by the Pine Island Branch of the Erie Railroad.

Pine Island Creek, Texas, rises in Polk co., runs southeastward, intersects Hardin co., and enters the Neches River about 6 miles above Beaumont.

Pine Knob, nob, a post-hamlet of Iowa co., Wis., on Otter Creek, about 48 miles W. of Madison.

Pine Knot, not, a hamlet of Whitley co., Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. It has a church.

Pine Knot, Pennsylvania. See Mine Hill Gap.

Pine Lake, Wisconsin, is in the N. part of Waukesha co., and is about 2½ miles long.

Pine Lake, a post-village of Fulton co., N.Y., on a small lake, about 56 miles N.W. of Albany.

Pine Lev′el, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ala., about 28 miles S.E. of Montgomery. It has 2 churches.

Pine Level, a post-village, capital of Manatee co., Fla., about 60 miles S.S.E. of Tampa. It has a court-house and 3 stores. It is surrounded by pine woods.

Pine Level, a post-hamlet of Johnston co., N.C., on the railroad between Raleigh and Goldsborough, 30½ miles S.E. of Raleigh. It has several stores and a saw-mill.

Pinel'las, a post-office of Hillsborough co., Fla.

Pine Log, a post-office of Bartow co., Ga., about 52 miles N.N.W. of Atlanta.

Pine Mead'ow, a post-village in New Hartford township, Litchfield co., Conn., in a valley on the Farmington River, on the Connecticut Western Railroad, and on the Collinsville Branch of the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, 1 mile S. of New Hartford, and 28 miles W.N.W. of Hartford. It has a church, a savings-bank, and manufactures of cotton duck, planes, rules, &c.

Pine Mills, a post-office of Muscatine co., Iowa, 12 miles E.N.E. of Muscatine. Here is a flour-mill.

Pine Mills, a post-office of Wood co., Tex.

Pine Mountain, a post-office of Rabun co., Ga.

Pine Mountain, a post-office of Harlan co., Ky.

Pine Nut Mountains, a range extending along the E. border of Douglas and Ormsby cos., Nev., nearly parallel with the Sierra Nevada, from which it is separated by Carson Valley.

Pine Or'chard, a post-office of Howard co., Md.

Pin'eo Village, or **Wat'erville,** a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Western Counties Railway, 10 miles from Kentville. Pop. 140.

Pine Plains, township, Allegan co., Mich. Pop. 180.

Pine Plains, a post-village in Pine Plains township, Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad and the Poughkeepsie & Eastern Railroad, 26 miles N.E. of Poughkeepsie, and about 22 miles S.E. of Hudson. It contains 4 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, an academy, a public library, and a manufactory of fanning-mills. Pop. 401; of the township, 1414.

Pine Plains, a post-office of Lexington co., S.C.

Pine Point, a post-office of Cumberland co., Me

Pine Point, Suffolk co., Mass. See Ocean House.

Pine Ridge, a post-office of Winn parish, La.

Pine Ridge, a post-office of Greene co., Miss.

Pine Ridge, a post-office of Lexington co., S.C.

Pine Ridge, a post-office of McMinn co., Tenn.

Pine (or **Piney**) **River,** Colorado, rises in the Rocky Mountains, runs N.W. in Summit co., and enters the Grand River.

Pine River, Michigan, rises in Isabella co., runs southeastward through Montcalm co. and northeastward through Gratiot co., and enters the Tittabawassee River in Midland co. at Midland. It is about 100 miles long.

Pine River, Michigan, rises in Osceola co., runs northwestward through Lake co., and enters the Manistee River in the S.E. part of Manistee co.

Pine River, a small stream of Cass co., Minn., is the outlet of several little lakes. It runs southward and enters the Mississippi River.

Pine River, a small stream of Carroll co., in the E. part of New Hampshire, falls into Ossipee Lake.

Pine River, of Oconto co., Wis., runs nearly eastward, and enters the Menomonee River. It is 90 miles long.

Pine River, a small affluent of the Wisconsin River, rises in Vernon co., Wis., runs southward through Richland co., and enters the Wisconsin at Richland City.

Pine River, a post-office of La Plata co., Col., on a stream called Los Pinos or Pine River.

Pine River, a hamlet in Arenac township, Bay co., Mich., near Saginaw Bay, 2 miles S. of Arenac.

Pine River, a township of Gratiot co., Mich. P. 981.

Pine River, a post-office of Cass co., Minn.

Pine River, a post-village in Leon township, Waushara co., Wis., on a stream of the same name, 16 miles N. of Berlin, and about 28 miles W.N.W. of Oshkosh. It has a church, a graded school, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Pine River, Bruce co., Ontario. See Lurgan.

Pine Rock, a township of Ogle co., Ill. Pop. 1048.

Pinerolo, pe-nȧ-rol'o (Fr. *Pignerol,* peen'yẹr-ol'; Sp. *Piñerol,* peen-yȧ-rōl'; L. *Pinaro'lium*), a town of Italy, situated at the foot of the Alps, 21 miles S.W. of Turin, on the Clusone. Pop. 16,730. It is enclosed by walls, and has a noble square, a fine cathedral, and 3 other churches, 8 convents, a large hospital, barracks, and manufactures of woollen cloths, paper, and leather.

Pine Run, or **Vienna,** a post-village in Vienna township, Genesee co., Mich., on Pine Creek, and near the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 11 miles N. of Flint. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Here is Pine Run Post-Office. See also Clio.

Pine Run, a post-office of Watauga co., N.C.

Pines, Isle of, West Indies. See Isle of Pines.

Pine Springs, a post-office of Lamar co., Ala.

Pine Springs, a post-office of Rowan co., Ky.

Pine Station, a station of the Eureka & Palisade Railroad, 38 miles N. of Eureka, Nevada.

Pine Station, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 8 miles E. by N. of Lock Haven. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

Pine Sum'mit, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Pa., about 18 miles N. by E. of Danville. It has a church.

Pine Swamp, a township of Ashe co., N.C. P. 409.

Pine Top, a post-office of Letcher co., Ky.

Pine Top, a post-office of Hardeman co., Tenn.

Pine Tree, a post-office of Chesterfield co., S.C., 27 miles W. of Cheraw.

Pine'tuck'y, a post-office of Perry co., Ala., about 18 miles N.E. of Marion.

Pine Val'ley, a post-office of Yalabusha co., Miss.

Pine Valley, a post-office of Reynolds co., Mo.

Pine Valley, a village and station of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in Dayton township, on the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad, 42 miles S. of Buffalo. It has a hotel, a broom-factory, a wagon-shop, and about 35 houses. Here is the South Dayton Post-Office.

Pine Valley, a post-village in Veteran township, Chemung co., N.Y., on the Northern Central Railroad, 11 miles N. of Elmira. It has a church and several factories. Pop. 260.

Pine Valley, a post-office of Union co., Oregon.

Pine Valley, a post-village of Washington co., Utah, about 15 miles N. of St. George. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Pop. about 250.

Pine Valley, a township of Clark co., Wis. P. 1525.

Pine View, a post-hamlet of Fauquier co., Va., 10 miles S. of Bealeton Station.

Pine Vil'lage, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ind., on Big Pine Creek, 20 miles W. of Lafayette. It has a church.

Pineville, pīn'vĭl, a post-office of Marengo co., Ala.

Pineville, a post-office of Izard co., Ark.

Pineville, a post-office of Marion co., Ga.

Pineville, Pike co., Ill. See Baylis.

Pineville, a post-village, capital of Bell co., Ky., on the Cumberland, 13 miles N. of Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

Pineville, a post-village of Rapides parish, La., on the Red River, opposite Alexandria. It has 6 churches. Pop. 414.

Pineville, a hamlet of Itawamba co., Miss., 28 miles from Iuka. It has a church and a tannery.

Pineville, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Miss., about 50 miles E.S.E. of Jackson. It has 2 churches.

Pineville, a post-village, capital of McDonald co., Mo., in Pineville township, on Elk River, 22 miles S. of Neosho, and 80 miles S.W. of Springfield. It has a church, a newspaper office, a high school, a grist-mill, &c. The township is partly covered by pine forests. Pop. 1057.

Pineville, Cayuga and Oswego cos., N.Y. See Spring Lake and Salmon River.

Pineville, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., N.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad (at Morrow's), 11 miles S. of Charlotte. It has a church and an academy.

Pineville, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., 6 miles N.W. of Newtown, and 26 miles N. by E. of Philadelphia.

Pineville, a post-office of Tyler co., Tex., about 110 miles N.E. of Houston.

Pineville, a post-office of Wyoming co., W. Va.

Pine Wood, a post-office of Larimer co., Col., 12 miles from Loveland.

Pine Wood, a post-hamlet of Hickman co., Tenn., about 44 miles W.S.W. of Nashville. It has a church.

Pine Woods, a post-hamlet of Madison co., N.Y., 1½ miles from Morrisville. It has a church and carriage-shop.

Pinewy, a town of Poland. See Pinne.

Piney, pee'nȧ', a town of France, in Aube, 11 miles N.E. of Troyes. Pop. 1654.

Pi'ney, a post-office of Carroll co., Ark.

Piney, a township of Oregon co., Mo. Pop. 437.

Piney, a township of Texas co., Mo. Pop. 866.

Piney, a township of Ashe co., N.C. Pop. 839.

Piney, or **Piny,** a post-township of Clarion co., Pa., about 25 miles S.E. of Franklin, is bounded on the N. by the Clarion River. Pop. 1160.

Piney Bridge, a station of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, 14 miles S.E. of Clarksville, Ark.

Piney (or **Big Piney**) **Creek,** Arkansas, drains part of Pope co., and enters the Arkansas River from the N. at the S.E. extremity of Johnson co.

Piney Creek, Tennessee, rises in Dickson co., runs southward, and enters Duck River in Hickman co.

Piney Creek, a post-office of Carroll co., Md., on the Frederick & Pennsylvania Railroad, 27 miles N.N.E. of Frederick.

Piney Creek, a post-township of Alleghany co., N.C., 35 miles from Marion, Va. It has 2 churches. Pop. 680.

Piney Creek, a post-office of Bedford co., Pa.

Piney Falls, a post-hamlet of Rhea co., Tenn., 33 miles N.N.W. of Athens. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Piney Flats, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Tenn. It has a church.

Piney Fork, Missouri. See GASCONADE RIVER.

Piney Grove, a post-office of Alleghany co., Md., 25 miles E. of Cumberland.

Piney Grove, township, Sampson co., N.C. P. 1776.

Piney Grove, a post-office of Kanawha co., W. Va.

Piney Point, a post-hamlet of St. Mary's co., Md., on the E. side of the Potomac River, 14 miles from its mouth. Here is a fixed light 25 feet high.

Piney Point, a station in Harris co., Tex., on the Texas Western Railroad, 12 miles W. by N. of Houston.

Piney River, Colorado. See PINE RIVER.

Piney River, Missouri. See GASCONADE RIVER.

Piney River, a stream in the W. central part of Tennessee, flows into Duck River from the right, in Hickman co.

Ping, a prefix of the names of numerous Chinese cities.

Ping-Hoi, ping‵hoi′, a city of China, province of Quang-Tong, on Harlem Bay, 85 miles E.N.E. of Macao.

Ping-Hoo, a large town of China, near Shanghai.

Ping-Liang, ping‵le-ång′, a city of China, province of Kan-Soo, in lat. 35° 34′ N., lon. 106° 30′ E.

Ping-Lo, ping‵lo′, a city of China, in Quang-See, on an affluent of the Canton River, 180 miles W.N.W. of Canton.

Pin′gree Grove, a post-hamlet of Kane co., Ill., on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 8 miles W.N.W. of Elgin.

Ping-Yang, ping‵yång′, a city of China, province of Shan-See, on the Fuen-Ho, 135 miles S.W. of Tai-Yuen.

Ping-Yuen, ping‵yoo-ĕn′, a city of China, province of Koei-Choo. Lat. 26° 37′ N.; lon. 105° 40′ E.

Pinheiro de Bemposta, pin-yå′e-ro då bĕɴᵍ-pos′tå, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 40 miles N.W. of Coimbra.

Pinhel, peen-yĕl′, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 8 miles N.W. of Almeida. Pop. 2234. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral and a bishop's palace.

Pin Hook Depot, a post-office and station of Gaston co., N.C., on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad.

Pin′hook Land′ing, a post-office of Meigs co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River.

Pinilla, pe-neel′yå, a village of Spain, in Leon, province and N.E. of Zamora. Pop. 1253.

Pinillos, a village of Spain. See PINOS DE GENIL.

Pin Island Bayou (bī′oo), Texas, flows into the Neches River from the W., a few miles N. of Beaumont.

Pinkafeld, pink′å-fĕlt‵, or **Pinkafy,** peen‵kŏh′fee, a town of Hungary, co. of Eisenberg, on the Pinka, 20 miles W. of Güns. Pop. 2482.

Pink Bed, a post-office of Henderson co., N.C.

Pink′erton, a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, on the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, 11 miles N.W. of Walkerton. Pop. 100.

Pink Hill, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Mo., about 25 miles E. by S. of Kansas City. It has a church.

Pink Hill, a post-office of Lenoir co., N.C., about 56 miles N. by E. of Wilmington. Pop. of Pink Hill township, 572.

Pink Hill, a post-village of Grayson co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad (Trans-Continental division), 10 miles E. of Sherman. It has a church. Pop. about 200.

Pink′leyville, a post-hamlet of Oregon co., Mo., about 60 miles W.S.W. of Poplar Bluff. It has a church.

Pink′ney, a township of Warren co., Mo. Pop. 1018.

Pinkney, a township of Union co., S.C. Pop. 2413.

Pinkneyville, Illinois. See PINCKNEYVILLE.

Pink Prairie, prā′ree, a post-office of Henry co., Ill.

Pink′staff, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ill., in Bond township, on the Paris & Danville Railroad, 5 miles N. of Lawrenceville. It has a church.

Pin′nacle, a post-office of Henderson co., N.C.

Pinnahat, or **Pinahat,** pin‵nå-hât′, also called **Pinhat** and **Pinaht,** a town of India, district and 30 miles S.E. of Agra. Pop. 6571.

Pinne, pin′nẹh, or **Pinewy,** pe-nå′vee (?), a town of Prussia, 29 miles W.N.W. of Posen. Pop. 2272.

Pinneberg, pin′nẹh-bĕʀɢ‵, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, 11 miles N.W. of Hamburg, on a small affluent of the Elbe. Pop. 3060.

Pin′nellville, a post-office of Jones co., Miss.

Pino, pee′no, a post-village of Placer co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 25 miles N.E. of Sacramento. It has a stone-quarry. Pop. 191.

Pin Oak, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ill., about 20 miles S. of Flora. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Pin Oak, a post-hamlet of Dubuque co., Iowa, about 20 miles W.N.W. of Dubuque.

Pin Oak, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Tex., 8 miles N.E. of Flatonia. It has a church.

Pin Oak Grove, a post-office of Gentry co., Mo., about 42 miles N.W. of Chillicothe.

Pino de Chieri, pee′no då ke-å′ree, a village of Italy, province and 3 miles E.S.E. of Turin. Pop. 1755.

Pino de Valencia, pee′no då vå-lĕn′the-å, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, 45 miles from Caceres. Pop. 2215.

Pinole, pe-no′lå, a post-office and station of Contra Costa co., Cal., 6 miles E. of San Pablo.

Pinon, pee-nōn′, a station in Pueblo co., Col., on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 30½ miles S. of Colorado Springs.

Pinos, pee′noce, an island in the Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Darien. Lat. of the N.E. point, 9° N.; lon. 77° 48′ W.

Pinos Altos, pee′noce âl′toce, a post-village, capital of Grant co., New Mexico, about 115 miles N.W. of Mesilla.

Pinos de Genil, pee′noce då ʜå-neel′, or **Pinillos,** pe-neel′yoce, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 6 miles E. of Granada. Pop. 778.

Pinos del Rey, pee′noce dĕl rå, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 20 miles S. of Granada. Pop. 1721.

Pinos, Isla de, Spain. See ISLE OF PINES.

Pinoso, pe-no′so, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 29 miles W. of Alicante. Pop. 2309.

Pinos Puente, pee′noce pwĕn′tå, a town of Spain, province and 11 miles N.W. of Granada. Pop. 2356.

Pinsk, pinsk, a town of Russia, government and 143 miles S.S.W. of Minsk, on the Pripets, here joined by the Pina. Pop. 17,718. It has manufactures of leather, and a transit trade.

Pin′son, a post-village of Madison co., Tenn., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 11 miles S.E. of Jackson. It has 2 churches and a flouring-mill.

Pintada (pin-tå′då) **Peak,** Colorado, a peak of the San Juan Mountains, in the S. part of the state, about 16 miles S. by W. of Del Norte. Height, 13,176 feet.

Pintia, the ancient name of VALLADOLID.

Pintla′la, or **Pintela′la,** a creek of Alabama, flows S.E. into Alabama River, 16 miles below Montgomery.

Pinto, pin′to, a village of Spain, in New Castile, province and 14 miles S. of Madrid. Pop. 2044.

Pin′to, a post-hamlet of Eureka co., Nev., 7 miles from the Eureka & Palisade Railroad. It has 2 hotels and a quartz-mill.

Pinto, a post-office of Iron co., Utah.

Pintschew, a town of Poland. See PINCZOW.

Pintuaria, Canary Islands. See TENERIFFE.

Piny, a town of France. See PINEY.

Piny, Clarion co., Pa. See PINEY.

Pinyaree, or **Pinyarree,** pin-yå′ree‵, a branch of the river Indus, at its delta, enters the ocean by the Sir mouth, 15 miles N.W. of the Koree mouth.

Pinzon, or **Pinçon,** pin-sōn′, a small bay of Brazil, near the island of Itamaraca. Lat. 2° N.

Piobesi, pe-o-bå′see, a village of Italy, province of Turin, not far from Carignano. Pop. 2357.

Pioche, pe-o′chå, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co., Nev., on the Nevada Central Railroad, about 125 miles S.S.E. of Hamilton. It has rich silver-mines, 2 churches, 2 banks, and 4 quartz-mills. A daily newspaper is published here. Pop. 1144.

Piolenc, pe-o‵lôɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Vaucluse, 4 miles N.W. of Orange. Pop. 2017.

Pioltello, pe-ol-tĕl′lo, or **Piccola Pioda,** pik′ko-lå pe-o′då, a village of Northern Italy, province and 7 miles E.N.E. of Milan. Pop. 1840.

Piombino, pe-om-bee′no, a town of Italy, on the Mediterranean, opposite the island of Elba, 12 miles W. of Follonica. Pop. 3999. It has a castle, a palace, and a small harbor, and near it are salt-works and supposed traces of the ancient *Populo′nia.* The Channel of Piombino, between the town and Elba, is 6 miles across.

Pi‵oneer′, a post-office of Santa Clara co., Cal.

Pioneer, a township of Cedar co., Iowa. Pop. 876, exclusive of Mechanicsville.

Pioneer, a post-office of Humboldt co., Iowa.

Pioneer, post-township, Rush co., Kansas. Pop. 210.

Pioneer, a post-township of Missaukee co., Mich.

Pioneer, a post-village of Deer Lodge co., Montana, on the Hell Gate River, about 60 miles W. of Helena.

Pioneer, a post-village in Madison township, Williams co., O., near the St. Joseph River (of the Maumee), 14 miles N. of Bryan. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a cheese-factory, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. 338.

Pioneer, a post-hamlet of Venango co., Pa., on Oil River Creek, and on the Oil Creek & Alleghany River Railroad, 9 miles S. of Titusville. Here are several oil-wells and a machine-shop.

Pioneer, a post-office of Clarke co., Washington.

Pioneer Mills, a post-office of Cabarrus co., N.C., on Rocky River, about 20 miles E. by N. of Charlotte.

Pi`oneer′ville, or **Pioneer City,** a post-village of Boisé co., Idaho, in the Boisé Basin, on Grimes Creek, about 14 miles N.N.W. of Idaho City. It has a church. Gold is found here. Pop. about 250.

Piop′olis, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ill., 3½ miles from Delafield Station. It has a church and an orphan asylum (Catholic).

Piop′olis, or **Saint Zenon,** sång zęh-nòng′, a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, 7 miles from Lake Megantic. Pop. 200.

Piossasco, pe-os-sås′ko, a village of Italy, province and 13 miles S.W. of Turin. Pop. 3805.

Piotrkow, a town of Poland. See PETRIKAU.

Piove, or **Piove di Sacco,** pe-o′vå dee såk′ko, a town of Italy, in Padua, on the Brenta Canal, 17 miles S.W. of Venice, with many country residences of Venetians. It has manufactures of silk, willow-work, &c. Pop. 8221.

Pipaix, pee`på′, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 9 miles E. of Tournay. Pop. 1930.

Pipe Creek, Indiana, rises in Grant co., runs northwestward through Miami co., and enters the Wabash River 7 miles E. of Logansport.

Pipe Creek, of Madison co., Ind., runs southwestward, and enters the West Fork of White River.

Pipe Creek, Maryland, rises in Carroll co., runs in a W.S.W. direction, and enters the Monocacy River on the line between Carroll and Frederick cos.

Pipe Creek, of Erie co., O., flows into Sandusky Bay near Sandusky.

Pipe Creek, township, Madison co., Ind. Pop. 2300.

Pipe Creek, township, Miami co., Ind. Pop. 1227.

Pipe Creek, a post-office of Ottawa co., Kansas, 45 miles S.W. of Clay Centre.

Pipe Creek, a station in Carroll co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 8½ miles W. of Westminster.

Pipe Creek, a post-office of Bandera co., Tex.

Pi′per City, a post-village in Brenton township, Ford co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 76 miles E. of Peoria, and 10 miles W. of Gilman. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, 3 elevators, &c. Pop. about 600.

Pi′per Islets, ī′lęts, off the N.E. coast of Australia, in Temple Bay. Lat. 12° 12′ S.; lon. 143° 5′ E.

Piperno, pe-pêʀ′no, a town of South Italy, on the Amaseno, 15 miles S.W. of Frosinone. Pop. 5066.

Pi′per's Gap, a post-office of Carroll co., Va.

Piper's Run, a post-office of Bedford co., Pa., on the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, 36 miles S.S.W. of Huntingdon.

Pipersville, pī′pęrz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., about 35 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has a flour-mill.

Pipersville, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Wis., on Rock River, 6 miles S.E. of Watertown.

Pipe Stone, a county in the S.W. part of Minnesota, bordering on Dakota, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is partly drained by Rock River. The surface is mostly undulating prairie. Capital, Pipe Stone.

Pipestone, a post-township of Berrien co., Mich. It has a church and manufactures of flour and lumber. Pop. 1405. Pipestone Post-Office is 9 miles S.E. of Benton Harbor.

Pipe Stone, a post-hamlet, capital of Pipe Stone co., Minn., on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, 50 miles W. by N. of Heron Lake.

Pipesville, pīps′vĭl, a post-office of Knox co., O.

Pipriac, pee`pre-åk′, a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 miles N.E. of Redon. Pop. 412.

Piqua, a suburb of Columbus, O. Pop. in 1870, 2364.

Piqua, pik′wa or pik′way, a city of Miami co., O., is beautifully situated on the right (W.) bank of the Miami River, and on the Miami Canal, 28 miles N. by W. of Dayton, 43 miles S. of Lima, and 73 miles W. by N. of Columbus. It is the most populous town in the county, is regular in plan, and has wide streets which are lighted with gas. The site is a level plateau, which is separated by the river from higher ground on the opposite bank. It contains 14 churches, a town hall, a high school, 2 national banks, manufactures of flour, carriages, furniture, wool, &c., and printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers. The products of many fertile farms are shipped at this place, which is on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad where it crosses the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad. Piqua has 2 bridges across the river, which here affords abundant water-power. Pop. 5967.

Piquiri, pe-ke-ree′, a river of Brazil, rises in the S.E part of Matto-Grosso, flows W., and joins the São Lourenço. Length, 120 miles.

Piracruca, pe-rå-kroo′kå, a town of Brazil, in Piauhy, 85 miles S. of Parnahiba. Pop. 2000.

Piracunan, pe-rå-koo-nån′, a river of Brazil, province of Maranhão, flows N.E., and falls into the Bay of Cuma. Length, 100 miles.

Piræus, or **Piræeus,** pī-ree′ŭs (Gr. Πειραιεύς, *Piraieus;* It. *Porto Leone,* poʀ′to lå-o′nå, or *Porto Dracone,* poʀ′to drå-ko′nå; Fr. *Pirée,* pee`rå′), a town of Greece, in Attica, is the port of Athens, and 5 miles S.W. of that city, with which it communicates by a railway. The modern town, wholly built since 1834, is on an isthmus connecting with the mainland a hilly peninsula, on which are the remains of the tomb of Themistocles. It has a large trade, extensive machine-shops, and cotton-mills. On its N.W. side is its principal port (anc. *Aphrodisium*), and on the S.E. side of the peninsula are two other harbors. Pop. 11,047.

Pirahi, pe-rå-hee′, a town of Brazil, province and 52 miles W.N.W. of Rio de Janeiro, on the river Pirahi, an affluent of the Parahiba. Pop. 3000.

Piraino, pe-rī′no (anc. *Pyracmium*), a town of Sicily, on the N. coast, 40 miles W.S.W. of Messina. Pop. 3605, who export oil, wine, and corn.

Piranga, pe-rån′gå, a town of Brazil, in Minas-Geraes, on the Piranga, 20 miles S.E. of Mariana.

Piranhas, pe-rån-yås′, a river of Brazil, rises in Parahiba, flows N.E. and N., and enters the ocean by 3 mouths,—the Amaragosa, the Conchas, and the Cavallos. Total course, 200 miles.

Pirano, pe-rå′no, a seaport town of Austro-Hungary, in Istria, 13 miles S.W. of Triest. Pop. 7691. It has a convenient harbor, citadel, cathedral, and an export trade in salt, wine, oil, and olives.

Pirara, pe-rå′rå, a village of British Guiana, at the E. end of Amicu Lake. Lat. 3° 40′ N.; lon. 59° 12′ W.

Pirary, a river of Bolivia. See PIRAY.

Pi′rate Har′bor, a post-village in Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on the Gut of Canso, 3 miles from Port Hawkesbury. Pop. 120.

Pi′rate Islands, a group in the Gulf of Tonquin, in the Chinese Sea. Lat. 21° N.; lon. 108° 10′ E.

Pirate Isle, an island of Africa. See BOBIA.

Piratinim, pe-rå-tee-neeng′, a town of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Sul, on the river Piratinim, 75 miles W.N.W. of Rio Grande. Pop. 3673.

Piratiny, pe-rå-tee-nee′, a river of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Sul, flows N.W., and falls into the Uruguay about lat. 28° 10′ S. Length, 140 miles.

Piray, pe-rī′, or **Pirary,** pe-rå-ree′, a river of Bolivia, flow N.W., and, after a course of 140 miles, joins the Guapai. In the lower course it sometimes takes the name of Flores.

Pire Cheney, Michigan. See PERE CHENEY.

Piretibbi, or **Piretibbe,** pee`rę-tib′bee, a small lake of British America, near lat. 51° 30′ N., lon. 69° W.

Pire′way Ferry, a post-office of Columbus co., N.C.

Piriateen, or **Piriatin,** pe-re-å-teen′, a town of Russia, government of Poltava, on the Oodai, 26 miles N.W. of Loobny. Pop. 4987.

Piristina, a town of Turkey. See PRISTINA.

Piritu, pe-re-too′, a maritime town of Venezuela, 22 miles S.W. of Barcelona. Nearly opposite to it are the Piritu Islands, in the Caribbean Sea.

Pir-Jelalpoor, peeʀ`-jĕl-ål-poor′ (?), a town of the Punjab, near the confluence of the Sutlej and Chenaub, 40 miles S. of Mooltan.

Pirmasens, or **Pirmasenz,** pěěʀ′må-sěnts`, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, in the Vosges, 13 miles E.S.E. of Deux-Ponts. Pop. 10,044. It is enclosed by walls, and has 2 churches, a synagogue, a high school, and manufactures of tobacco, straw hats, musical instruments, and glass.

Pirna, pěěʀ′nå, a town of Saxony, on the left bank of the Elbe, and on the railway from Dresden to Prague, 11 miles S.E. of the former. Pop. 10,581. It has a hospital, and manufactures of earthenware, tobacco, cotton, linen, and woollen stuffs.

Pirnitz, pěěʀ′nits, a town of Moravia, 7 miles S.E. of

Iglau. Pop. 3361. It has an ancient castle, and manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs.

Piron, pe-rōn′, an island of the Louisiade Archipelago. Lat. 11° 20′ S.; lon. 153° 25′ E.

Pir-Panjal, peer′pân-jâl′ (?), a lofty range of mountains, forming part of the S.W. boundary of Cashmere, and separating it from the Punjab. Length, 40 miles. Highest point, 15,000 feet above the sea-level. At the S.W. extremity is the Pir-Panjal Pass, about 12,000 feet high.

Pir-Putta, peer-pŭt′tâ, a place of pilgrimage in Sinde, on one of the arms of the Indus, S.W. of Tatta. Lat. 24° 34′ N.; lon. 68° 10′ E.

Pisa, pee′zâ or pee′sâ (anc. *Pi′sæ* and *Al′phæ;* Fr. *Pise,* peez), a walled city of Italy, capital of a province of its own name, on the Arno, 7 miles from its mouth, and 12 miles N.N.E. of Leghorn, at a railway junction. Lat. 43° 43′ 11″ N.; lon. 10° 23′ 58″ E. Pop. 50,331. It is about 5 miles in circumference, its streets are wide, and it has many noble edifices. The Arno within the city is bordered by fine quays and crossed by bridges. In one of its squares is the famous Campanile, or leaning tower, built of white marble, and fronted with 207 columns; it is 178 feet in height, and 50 feet in diameter, the topmost story overhanging the base about 13 feet. There are also in the same square the celebrated cemetery of Campo Santo, containing a huge mound of earth brought from the Holy Land in the twelfth century; the baptistery, a polygonal building, 160 feet in diameter; and the cathedral,—all of which are striking marble edifices. The cathedral is richly adorned without and within, and surmounted by a lofty dome. Among its interior ornaments are some magnificent bronze doors, numerous fine columns brought from Greece, and a remarkable pulpit, the work of Nicolo Pisano, the founder of the Pisan school of sculpture. There are also numerous churches. The other principal edifices are the town hall, palace, the palace of the academy of fine arts, extensive buildings of the university, the city hall, custom-house, prisons, hospitals, the theatre, and an aqueduct, 4 miles in length, which brings water from Asciano. The ancient university of Pisa is still a great centre of education, and it has also a college of nobles, episcopal seminary, many other public schools, and some manufactures of soap, glass, and vitriol. Three miles S. of Pisa are extensive dairy-farms, where 1500 cows and 200 camels are kept. Three and a half miles N. are the *Bagni di Pisa,* medicinal baths, frequented by many visitors. Pisa was one of the 12 principal cities of Etruria, and from the tenth to the fourteenth century it was the capital of a republic. It is an archbishop's see.——Adj. and inhab. PISAN.

Pisa, a province of Italy, in Tuscany, having W. the Gulf of Genoa, N. Lucca, E. Florence, Siena, and Grosseto, and S. the Tyrrhenian Sea. Capital, Pisa. Area, 1180 square miles. Pop. 265,959.

Pisagua, pee-sâ′gwâ, a seaport of Peru, lat. 19° 27′ S. A railway extends hence 35 miles to Sal de Obispo.

Pisangun, pe-sân-goon′, a town of India, in Ajmere, 20 miles W. by S. of the city of Ajmere. Pop. 5055.

Pisania, pe-zan′e-ạ, a village and British factory of West Africa, on the Gambia, 200 miles from its mouth.

Pisarzow, a town of Moravia. See SCHREIBENDORF.

Pisaurum, the ancient name of PESARO.

Pisaurus, a river of Italy. See FOGLIA.

Piscaria, an ancient name of PESCHIERA.

Piscas′sick River, a small stream of Rockingham and Strafford cos., in the S.E. part of New Hampshire, falls into Lamprey River.

Piscat′aqua River is formed by the Cocheco and Salmon Rivers, which unite about 3 miles S.E. of Dover, N.H. It runs nearly southeastward, forms part of the boundary between Maine and New Hampshire, and enters the Atlantic Ocean at Portsmouth, for which its mouth forms a good harbor.

Piscat′aquis, a county in the N. central part of Maine, has an area of about 4000 square miles. It is intersected by the Penobscot River, and also drained by the Piscataquis River and other streams. The surface is mostly undulating, and is diversified with numerous lakes, the largest of which are Moosehead and Chesuncook Lakes. In the E. part of this county stands Mount Katahdin, which has an altitude of 5385 feet and is the highest point in the state. A large part of this county is covered with forests of pine and other trees. Potatoes, hay, cattle, lumber, oats, and butter are the staple products. Quarries of slate have been opened in it. It is partly traversed by the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad. Capital, Dover. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,545,030. Pop. in 1870, 14,403, of whom 13,942 were Americans.

Piscataquis River, Maine, drains the S. part of Piscataquis co., runs eastward, and enters the Penobscot River in Penobscot co., about 30 miles N. of Bangor. It is nearly 75 miles long.

Piscat′aquog (or **Squog**) **River,** Hillsborough co., N.H., runs southeastward, and enters the Merrimac River 1 mile below Manchester.

Piscat′away, a post-hamlet of Prince George's co., Md., on a creek, near the Potomac River, about 14 miles S. of Washington. It has a church. Pop. 120.

Piscataway, township, Middlesex co., N.J. P. 2757.

Piscataway, a post-office of Essex co., Va.

Pisciotta, pe-shot′tâ, a town of Italy, 9 miles S. of Vallo, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 3589.

Pisco, pees′ko, a maritime town of Peru, department and 130 miles S.S.E. of Lima, lat. 13° 43′ S., lon. 76° 17′ W., near the mouth of the Pisco River in the Pacific. A railway connects it with Iça, and another with Lima.

Piscopi, pis′ko-pe, an island off the W. coast of Asia Minor, 21 miles N.W. of Rhodes.

Piscopi, a maritime village of Cyprus, on its S. coast, 24 miles E. of Baffa.

Pis′co River, Washington, rises on the eastern slope of the Cascade Range, runs eastward, and enters the Yakima River near lat. 46° 21′ N. Length, 100 miles.

Pise′co Lake, New York, is in the S. part of Hamilton co., and is the chief source of the Sacondaga River. It is 5 or 6 miles long.

Pisek, pee′sêk, or **Piseca,** pee-zâ′kâ, a town of Bohemia, on the Wotawa, 24 miles W.S.W. of Tabor. Pop. 9181. It is well built, and has a gymnasium, a high school, several churches, a military academy, some woollen-cloth- and nitre-factories, and a brisk transit trade.

Pisgah, piz′gạ, a mountain of Palestine, situated N.E. of the N. extremity of the Dead Sea.

Pisgah, piz′gạ, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala.

Pisgah, a post-office of Morgan co., Ill., on the railroad between Jacksonville and Virden, 7 miles S.E. of the former.

Pisgah, a post-hamlet of Charles co., Md., about 28 miles S. by W. of Washington, D.C.

Pisgah, a post-hamlet of Cooper co., Mo., 30 miles W.N.W. of Jefferson City. It has 2 churches and a mill.

Pisgah, a post-office of Randolph co., N.C.

Pisgah, a post-hamlet in Union township, Butler co., O., about 20 miles N. by E. of Cincinnati. It is 2 miles from Chester Railroad Station.

Pisgah, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Tenn., 8 miles E. of Pulaski. It has a church, a seminary, and 2 stores.

Pish′elville, a post-office of Knox co., Neb.

Pish′on's Ferry, a post-hamlet of Kennebec co., Me., on the Kennebec River, and on the Maine Central Railroad, 30 miles N. by E. of Augusta. It has a church.

Pishtaka (pish-tah′kạ) **Lake,** Illinois, is about 12 miles N.E. of Woodstock, and is partly in Lake co. It is an expansion of Fox River, and is nearly 7 miles long.

Pishtaka River, Wisconsin. See FOX RIVER.

Pisino, pe-see′no (Ger. *Mitterburg,* mit′tẹr-bōōrG′), a town of Austro-Hungary, capital of Istria, 34 miles S.E. of Triest. Pop. 2909. It has a trade in fruit and wine.

Pisogne, pee-sōn′yâ, a village of Italy, 23 miles E.N.E. of Bergamo, at the N.E. extremity of Lake Iseo. P. 3477.

Pisou, pe-zoo′, written also **Pissou,** a river of Liberia, reaches the Atlantic near lat. 6° 40′ N., lon. 11° 30′ W.

Pis′quid Bridge, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, on the Prince Edward Island Railway, 21 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 150.

Pisquouse River, Wash. See WENACHEE RIVER.

Pissa, pis′sâ, a river of Prussia, issues from Lake Wistitten, on the frontier of Poland, flows N.W., and unites with the Angerap in forming the Pregel. Length, 70 miles.

Pissevache, peess′vâsh′, a famous waterfall of Switzerland, canton of Valais, on the Sallenche River, 4 miles N. of Martigny. Total height, 280 feet.

Pisticci, pis-tee′chee, or **Pisticcio,** pis-tee′cho, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 19 miles S. of Matera, with 7540 inhabitants, 3 churches, a large convent, 2 hospitals, and some manufactures of woollen cloths.

Pistoja, pis-to′yâ (Fr. *Pistoie,* pees′twâ′; anc. *Pisto′ria,* or *Pisto′rium*), a town of Italy, in Tuscany, province of Florence, at a railway junction, on the left bank of the Ombrone, 21 miles N.W. of Florence. Pop. 12,966. It is enclosed by ramparts and bastions, defended by a strong citadel, and well built, having wide streets, lined by antique houses. Principal public buildings, a cathedral and several churches, an episcopal palace, several convents, and a fine old town hall. It has an academy, a museum of natural history, 2 public libraries, and a theatre, with manufactures of woollen cloth, silk twist, leather, iron wire, and bars, some trade in cattle, raw silk, and straw hats, and considerable manufactures of fire-arms, fine cutlery, and surgical instruments.

Pistolet (pees‘to‘lȧ′) **Island,** an island in a bay of the same name, on the French shore of Newfoundland, 7 miles from Cape Norman.

Pistyn, pis-teen′, a town of Austrian Galicia, 10 miles S. of Kolomea. Pop. 2888.

Pisuerga, pe-swĕʀ′gȧ, a river of Spain, in Old Castile, rises in the Cantabrian Mountains, flows mostly S.S.W., and joins the Douro 10 miles below Valladolid. Length, 140 miles.

Pit, pit, a river of Siberia, rises in the government of Yeniseisk, near lat. 60° N. and lon. 97° E., flows W.S.W., and joins the Yenisei on the right, 70 miles below the town of Yeniseisk. Length, 240 miles.

Pitangui, pe-tång-ghee′, a town of Brazil, in Minas-Geraes, 110 miles N.W. of Ouro Preto.

Pit′cairn, a post-hamlet in Pitcairn township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Oswegatchie River, about 40 miles S. by E. of Ogdensburg. Pop. of the township, 868.

Pit′cairn Island, a solitary island in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 25° 3′ 6″ S.; lon. 130° 8′ W. It is 2¼ miles in length. It is of volcanic origin, its shores rising almost perpendicularly. In the whole island there is but one landing-place, at Bounty Bay. The cocoa-nut, plantain, banana, pandanus, orange, and bread-fruit trees flourish; and maize, sweet potatoes, yams, sugar-cane, and other tropical plants are cultivated. The climate is healthful, with the thermometer ranging from 59° to 89° Fahrenheit. Here a remarkable colony was founded in 1790 by the mutineers of the English ship Bounty, and consisting originally of 9 British sailors, 6 native Tahitian men, and 12 women. In 1825 Captain Beechey found here a colony of 66 persons. Under the patriarchal superintendence of one of the original mutineers, an Englishman named Adams, the children had been reared and educated. They have a church, school, and comfortable cottages, forming a village. They speak and read the English language, are of an active, robust frame of body, and dark complexion, with pleasing countenances. A part of the descendants of the original colony now live at Norfolk Island.

Pitch′er, a township of Cherokee co., Iowa. Pop. 326.

Pitcher, a post-village in Pitcher township, Chenango co., N.Y., on Otselic Creek, about 34 miles N. of Binghamton, and 18 miles W. by N. of Norwich. It has 2 or 3 churches and a woollen-mill. Pop. 148. The township has 5 churches and a pop. of 1082.

Pitcher Springs, a post-office in Pitcher township, Chenango co., N.Y., about 40 miles S.S.E. of Syracuse.

Pitch′erville, a post-office of Jo Daviess co., Ill., about 24 miles E. by S. of Galena.

Pitchin, Iroquois co., Illinois. See Glenwood.

Pitch′in, a hamlet of Clark co., O., in Green township, 5 miles S.S.E. of Springfield. It has a church.

Pitch Land′ing, a post-office and shipping-point of Hertford co., N.C., on an affluent of the Chowan River, 50 miles direct S.W. of Norfolk, Va.

Piteå, pit′e-ō, a river of North Sweden, læns of Westerbotten and Norrbotten, enters the Gulf of Bothnia near Pitcá, after a S.E. course of 180 miles.

Piteå, a seaport town of North Sweden, capital of Norrbotten, on the Piteå, near its mouth in the Gulf of Bothnia, 110 miles N.N.E. of Umeå. Pop. 2064. It has a convenient harbor and several ship-building docks. See Norrbotten.

Piteccio, pe-tĕt′cho (anc. *Piticcium?*), a village of Italy, near the Ombrone, 5 miles N. of Pistoja. Pop. 1600.

Piteglio, pe-tål′yo, a village of Italy, 20 miles N.W. of Pistoja. Pop. of commune, 3314.

Pitesti, pe-tĕs′tee, or **Pitescht,** pe-tĕsht′, a town of Roumania, 65 miles by rail N.W. of Bucharest. Pop. 13,000.

Pithecusa, an ancient name of Ischia.

Pithiviers, pee‘tee‘ve-ȧ′, a town of France, in Loiret, 25 miles N.E. of Orleans. Pop. 4899. It has manufactures of almond-cakes, hemp, candles, leather, &c., and a trade in saffron, silk, and honey.

Pit′hole City, a decayed post-borough of Venango co., Pa., 15 miles N.E. of Oil City, and 10 miles S.E. of Titusville. It has several oil-wells, one of which formerly yielded 7000 barrels in a day. It once contained more than 10,000 inhabitants, but it is now nearly deserted. It has 2 churches.

Piti, pee′tee, a district of Thibet, among the Himalayas, belonging to Great Britain, and bounded E. by the Chinese territories, from which it is separated by the Parang.

Pitic, pee-tik′, or **Petic,** pe̩-tik′, a town of Mexico, state of and on the Sonora, 95 miles S.W. of Arispe. Pop. 5000.

Piticcium, the supposed ancient name of Piteccio.

Pitigliano, pe-teel-yå′no, a town of Italy, province of Siena, 29 miles E.S.E. of Grosseto. Pop. 3970.

Pitles′sie, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, 4 miles S.S.W. of Cupar-Fife.

Pitlaud, a town of India. See Petlaud.

Pitlochrie, pit-loᴋ′ree, a village and watering-place of Scotland, co. of Perth, 16 miles by rail N.N.W. of Dunkeld, near Killiecrankie. It has mineral springs. P. 510.

Pit′man, a post-office of Randolph co., Ark.

Pitman, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pa.

Pitman Grove, a post-village in Mantua township, Gloucester co., N.J., on the West Jersey Railroad, at Pitman Station, 15½ miles S. of Camden. Pop. about 200.

Pître, peet′r, an islet in the Little Cul-de-Sac, a bay of Guadeloupe, French West Indies, S. of La Pointe-à-Pître.

Pitschen, pitch′e̩n, a town of Prussian Silesia, 33 miles N.N.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 2230.

Pi-Tse-Wo′a, or **Pi-Tse-Wo,** a seaport town of Chinese Manchooria, on the Yellow Sea. Lat. 39° 18′ N.; lon. 122° 18′ E. Its port is well sheltered and never icy, but much of it is rather shallow.

Pitt, a county in the E. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 860 square miles. It is intersected by Tar River, is bounded on the S. by the Neuse River, and also drained by Grindle Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is sandy and partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, lumber, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Greenville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,898,274. Pop. in 1870, 17,276, of whom 17,268 were Americans.

Pitt, a township of Wyandot co., O. Pop. 991.

Pitt, or **Makin,** må-keen′, an island of the Pacific Ocean, one of the Gilbert Islands, in lat. 3° 20′ N., lon. 172° 57′ E.

Pit‘tenweem′, a seaport town of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, and on a railway, 24 miles N.N.E. of Edinburgh. Pop. 1760.

Pitthem, pitt′e̩m, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 15 miles S.E. of Bruges. Pop. 5450.

Pitt, Mount, Oregon. See Mount Pitt.

Pitt River, California, issues from Goose Lake, in Modoc co., and runs southwestward. It intersects Lassen co., and enters the Sacramento River in Shasta co. It traverses a rugged and mountainous region.

Pitts, a post-office of Warren co., Mo., about 32 miles W. of St. Charles.

Pitt's Archipelago, ar-ke-pel′a̩-go, in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of British Columbia, is mostly between lat. 52° and 54° N., lon. 130° W. Pitt's Island, the largest of the group, is about 75 miles in length from N.W. to S.E. Several other islands in the Pacific have this name.

Pittsborough, pits′bŭr-rŭh, a post-village in Middle township, Hendricks co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 18 miles W.N.W. of Indianapolis. It has several churches, a flour-mill, 7 stores, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 700.

Pittsborough, a post-village, capital of Calhoun co., Miss., about 65 miles W.N.W. of Columbus, and 30 miles E.N.E. of Grenada. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and a saw-mill. Pop. 186.

Pittsborough, a post-village, capital of Chatham co., N.C., about 34 miles W. by S. of Raleigh. It contains a court-house, 4 churches, and the Locust Hill Seminary. Pop. about 700.

Pitts′burg, a post-village of Carroll co., Ind., in Tippecanoe township, on the W. bank of the Wabash River, 1½ miles W. of Delphi, and about 18 miles N.E. of Lafayette. It has water-power, a flour-mill, an iron-foundry, a woollen-mill, a high school, and 2 churches. Pop. 320.

Pittsburg, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, 1½ miles above Keosauqua. It has a church and a grist-mill. Pop. 150.

Pittsburg, a post-hamlet in Pittsburg township, Mitchell co., Kansas, 40 miles N. of Wilson. Pop. of township, 286.

Pittsburg, a post-hamlet in Bennington township, Shiawassee co., Mich., about 24 miles E.N.E. of Lansing. It has a church.

Pittsburg, a post-hamlet of Hickory co., Mo., about 48 miles N. of Springfield. It has a church.

Pittsburg, a post-hamlet in Pittsburg township, Coos co., N.H., on the Connecticut River, about 45 miles N. by E. of Lancaster. It has a church, a starch-mill, and several saw-mills. The township is the northernmost in the state, and also the largest in area. It has a pop. of 400.

Pittsburg, or **Pittsburgh,** a city and the capital of Alleghany co., Pa., and a port of delivery, is 354 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia, 148 miles S. of Erie, and 193 miles E. of Columbus. Lat. 40° 26′ 34″ N.; lon. 80° 2′ 38″ W. Within the angle formed by the rivers Alleghany and Monongahela where they meet and give birth to the Ohio (the three rivers forming a water-line which, viewed from the W., resembles a letter **Y**, except that the Ohio trends somewhat to the N.) lies the original Pittsburg, the inner point being the site of the old Fort Du Quesne of the French, later of Fort Pitt, the nucleus of the city; looking inland from the point the land widens rapidly and at the same time rises slowly, but quite perceptibly, from the high-water level to an elevation of from 400 to 500 feet. Mostly upon this slope lies the closely-built-up portion of the city, with river-frontage on both the N.W. and the S.W., extending about 8 miles, with but a slight inclination northward in the Alleghany line, and two slight curves, first northward then southward, in that of the Monongahela. Until 1872 the city was bounded by the two rivers, but during that year it crossed the S.W. boundary by the annexation of the extensive manufacturing district formerly comprised in the boroughs of Temperanceville, Union, West Pittsburg, Allentown, Mount Washington, Birmingham, East Birmingham, Lower St. Clair, South Pittsburg, and Ormsby. In 1874 the city was further enlarged by annexing Wilkins township on the E. Efforts have been made to consolidate Alleghany City with Pittsburg, but without success. The territory on the S.W. of the Monongahela is almost entirely occupied by extensive manufacturing establishments, the few residents within its limits being almost all workers therein; so, too, within the old city the tendency has long prevailed to centralize the vast mills and furnaces at and about the point, and, while some of the largest establishments are situated along the banks of the river miles above, "the smoky city" is chiefly within the triangle W. of Wood street. The banks, insurance companies, newspapers, and wholesale merchants mostly occupy a belt along Wood and Smithfield streets and the intersecting avenues. The homes of "the iron city" are almost all on the highlands E. of the line noted, many of the "iron kings," and not a few of more limited means, residing still farther E., beyond the city line, the Pennsylvania and Connellsville Railroads affording every facility, by frequent local trains and moderate fares, to those desiring suburban homes. The growing manufactures of Pittsburg are steadily extending their area more and more eastward. The various parts of Pittsburg and its suburbs are connected by numerous substantial bridges and horse-railways; among the bridges which cross both rivers at short intervals, one across the Monongahela at its mouth is a massive iron viaduct, and is considered a noble triumph of modern engineering and a strong testimonial to the value of iron in combining strength with elegance. Among the notable buildings of Pittsburg are the new city hall, a handsome and substantial edifice of white sandstone, with a massive central tower, containing a clock which is connected by ingenious electric apparatus with the stellar clock of the Alleghany Observatory; the custom-house, where are also the post-office and United States courts; the county court-house; a number of large, handsome church edifices (among them the Roman Catholic cathedral is one of the largest, while Trinity Protestant Episcopal church is one of the handsomest, in the United States, and St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal, Christ Methodist Episcopal, the First and Third Presbyterian, the First and Fourth Baptist, and several others, are very handsome edifices); the United States arsenal; a considerable number of public and private school buildings, libraries, &c.; several of the bank, insurance, and other business edifices; and a number of the leading hotels. Though pre-eminently the manufacturing city of this continent, Pittsburg has a large and varied commerce, not only domestic but foreign; it gathers bituminous coal and petroleum from the rich country around, and sends the former by thousands of bushels to all parts of the hemisphere, and the latter by millions of gallons to all parts of the world; it makes coke to the amount in a single year (1878) of more than a million tons, which it sends in all directions, and its vast iron and steel and glass products are sent into every section of the civilized world. The Alleghany and Monongahela afford excellent natural channels for the reception of iron and coal from the mines, oil from the wells, and lumber from the forests, and the Ohio for the transport of coal and oil and the products of the iron-, steel-, and glass-works to the various markets and distributing points along its shores and those of the Mississippi River. Pittsburg's grandest outlets and inlets are, however, supplied by a complete system of railroads running out in all directions: the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads eastward, the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago and Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroads westward, the Cleveland & Pittsburg, the Ashtabula & Pittsburg, and the Erie & Pittsburg (the last three being branch lines of the Pennsylvania) northward, and the Alleghany Valley Railroad and numerous local and branch lines, complete a perfect net-work of rails, connecting this great mining and manufacturing centre with the rich supply-districts and with the markets and seaboard of the entire continent. As a commercial city, Pittsburg is a port of delivery of the district of New Orleans, and a considerable proportion of its foreign traffic is thus made difficult of identification; but it is sufficient to note that year after year Pittsburg's domestic and foreign trade is steadily growing, while as a manufacturing city its progress is rapid and its attained position the first on the continent. The city is divided into 37 wards, and is governed by a mayor and two chambers of council; it has excellent police and fire departments, an ample supply of pure water, and is one of the best lighted cities of the country, with the price of gas only $1 per thousand cubic feet. Pittsburg has a most satisfactory public-school system, and several admirable private and denominational schools, among which the Pittsburg Female College, controlled by the Methodist Church, has long been a flourishing institution. It is also the seat of the Western University of Pennsylvania, an institution which was founded in 1819, and which holds high rank among the educational establishments of the United States; it has an excellent library, a cabinet of more than 10,000 specimens in geology, conchology, zoology, &c., and an astronomical observatory. Pittsburg has 3 libraries and about 200 churches. There are 10 daily and 20 weekly papers published here.

History.—Fort Du Quesne, a French trading-post, erected in 1754, formerly occupied the site where Pittsburg now stands. After repeated attempts, the British took the place in 1758, and erected a fortification on the site of Du Quesne, which they called Fort Pitt, in honor of William Pitt, then prime minister of England. The town of Pittsburg began to be settled in 1765. It became a county town in 1791, was incorporated a borough in 1804, and was chartered as a city in 1816. Pop. in 1810, 4768; in 1820, 7248; in 1830, 12,542; in 1840, 21,115; in 1860, 49,217; in 1870, 86,076, of whom 29,354 were returned as engaged in various occupations, 12,370 being employed in manufactures. In the same year the Birmingham district had a pop. of 35,723, which, added to that of the old city, made a total of 121,799. Present pop. about 150,000.

Pittsburg, a post-village, capital of Campbell co., Tex., on the East Line & Red River Railroad, about 50 miles N.W. of Jefferson. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and an Odd-Fellows' college. Pop. about 700.

Pittsburg Landing, a post-office of Hardin co., Tenn., on the W. bank of the Tennessee River, about 10 miles above Savannah. A great battle was fought here between General Grant and General A. S. Johnston, April 6 and 7, 1862; often called the battle of Shiloh. Here is a national cemetery.

Pitt's Cross Roads, post-office, Bledsoe co., Tenn.

Pitts'field, a post-village, capital of Pike co., Ill., in Pittsfield township, about 40 miles S.E. of Quincy, and 40 miles W.S.W. of Jacksonville. It is 6 miles S. of the Wabash Railroad, with which it is connected by the Pittsfield Branch. It contains a court-house, a national bank, 1 other bank, 9 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a woollen-factory, and a graded school with a school-building which cost $45,000. Pop. 1621; of the township, 2799.

Pittsfield, a beautiful city, the capital of Berkshire co., Mass., in Pittsfield township, on the Housatonic River, about 30 miles (direct) E.S.E. of Albany. Lat. 42° 26′ 55″ N.; lon. 73° 15′ 36″ W. By railroad it is 50 miles from Albany, 151 miles W. of Boston, and 53 miles W.N.W. of Springfield. It is delightfully situated on ground which is more than 1000 feet above the level of the sea, and is surrounded by high hills. In the central part of the city is the park, on which are several handsome churches and a white marble court-house which cost nearly $400,000. Near the court-house is the Berkshire Athenæum, in which is a library of about 7000 volumes. Among the other noteworthy buildings are the First Congregational church, of stone, the marble church of St. Joseph, and the building of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company. Pittsfield contains about 11 churches, the Maplewood Institute for young ladies, which is surrounded by spacious ornamented grounds, a mercantile library, 2 national banks, and printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers. It is supplied with water from Lake Ashley, and is lighted with gas. Near the western border of the city is the Pittsfield Pleasure Park. This city is on the Boston & Albany Railroad, and is the northern terminus of the Housatonic Railroad, which connects here with the Pittsfield & North Adams Railroad. It has extensive manufactures of cotton goods, paper, machinery, woollen goods, &c. Pop. of the township in 1860, 8045; in 1870, 11,112; in 1875, 12,267.

Pittsfield, a post-village in Pittsfield township, Somerset co., Me., on the Sebasticook River, and on the Maine Central Railroad, 41 miles N.N.E. of Augusta, and 34 miles W. of Bangor. It contains 2 churches, the Maine Central Institute, a newspaper office, a woollen-mill, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 1813.

Pittsfield, township, Washtenaw co., Mich. P. 1121.

Pittsfield, a post-village in Pittsfield township, Merrimack co., N.H., on the Suncook River, 15 miles E.N.E. of Concord. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, an academy, and manufactures of cotton goods and of boots and shoes. It is the northern terminus of the Suncook Valley Railroad, 20 miles N.N.E. of Hookset. Pop. of the township, 1600.

Pittsfield, a post-hamlet in Pittsfield township, Otsego co., N.Y., 3 miles from New Berlin Station, and about 50 miles N.E. of Binghamton. It has manufactures of butter-tubs, blinds, &c. The township is bounded on the W. by the Unadilla River, and has a pop. of 1521.

Pittsfield, a post-village in Pittsfield township, Lorain co., O., on the West Branch of the Black River, 4 miles S. of Oberlin. It has 2 churches and 4 cheese-factories. Pop. of the township, 980.

Pittsfield, a post-village in Pittsfield township, Warren co., Pa., on Brokenstraw Creek, on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, and on the Dunkirk & Alleghany Valley Railroad, 17 miles S.E. of Corry, and 23 miles N.E. of Titusville. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a saw-mill, and 3 stores. Pop. about 400; of the township, 1260.

Pittsfield, a post-village in Pittsfield township, Rutland co., Vt., about 14 miles N.N.E. of Rutland. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 482.

Pittsfield, a township of Brown co., Wis. Pop. 719.

Pitts'ford, a township of Butler co., Iowa. Pop. 528.

Pittsford, a post-village in Pittsford township, Hillsdale co., Mich., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 24 miles W. of Adrian, and 10 miles E.S.E. of Hillsdale. It has 2 churches and 1 or 2 flour-mills. Pop. about 400; of the township, 1577.

Pittsford, a post-village in Pittsford township, Monroe co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, and on the Auburn Branch of the New York Central Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Rochester. It has 3 or 4 churches, a union school, a flouring-mill, and manufactures of malt, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. 505. The township has 7 churches, and a pop. of 2215.

Pittsford, a post-village and summer resort in Pittsford township, Rutland co., Vt., on Otter Creek, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, 10 miles N.N.W. of Rutland, and 7 miles S. of Brandon. It has 4 churches, a high school, manufactures of paper, marble, iron, &c., and a summer hotel. Pop. of the township, 2127.

Pittsford Quarry, a post-hamlet in Pittsford township, Rutland co., Vt., on the Central Vermont Railroad, 12 miles N.N.W. of Rutland. Here is a marble-quarry. It is sometimes called North Pittsford.

Pitts'grove, a post-township of Salem co., N.J., about 26 miles S. of Camden, is intersected by the West Jersey Railroad. It contains Elmer and Daretown. Pop. 1667.

Pitt's Island. See Pitt's Archipelago, and Vanikoro.

Pitt's Lake, in the S. part of Oregon, near 118° W. lon. and 42° 10′ N. lat. Length, 40 miles; breadth, 10 miles.

Pitt's Point, a post-hamlet of Bullitt co., Ky., on Salt River, about 25 miles S. by W. of Louisville. Pop. 98.

Pitts'ton, a post-village in Pittston township, Kennebec co., Me., on the E. bank of the Kennebec River, opposite Gardiner, and about 6 miles below Augusta. A bridge across the river connects Pittston with Gardiner and with the Maine Central Railroad. It has 2 churches, a shoe-factory, and a steam saw-mill. Pop. of township, 2353.

Pittston, a post-borough in Pittston township, Luzerne co., Pa., in the Wyoming Valley, on the E. bank of the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of the Lackawanna, and on the Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania Coal Company's, and Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroads, 9 miles N.E. of Wilkesbarre, and 9 miles S.W. of Scranton. A bridge across the North Branch connects this place with West Pittston. Pittston contains 2 newspaper offices, a national bank, and mines of anthracite coal, which is the chief article of export. Pop. 6760; of the township, additional, 4447.

Pitts'town, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., about 30 miles N.N.W. of Trenton. It has a public hall, a machine-shop, a foundry, and a flour-mill. Pop. 150.

Pittstown, Salem co., N.J. See Elmer.

Pittstown, a post-village in Pittstown township, Rensselaer co., N.Y., about 13 miles N.E. of Troy. The township is traversed by the Troy & Boston Railroad, and contains other villages, named Johnsonville, Valley Falls, and Tomhannoc. Pop. of the township, 3967.

Pitt Strait, Malay Archipelago, is between Salawatty and Batanta, off the N.W. end of Papua.

Pitts'ville, a post-hamlet of Wicomico co., Md., on the Wicomico & Pocomoke Railroad, 10 miles E. of Salisbury.

Pittsville, a post-hamlet in Jackson township, Johnson co., Mo., 10 miles N. of Holden. It has a church.

Pittsville, a post-hamlet in Rockland township, Venango co., Pa. It is 1½ miles from Rockland Station, and about 13 miles S. of Oil City. It has a church.

Pittsville, a post-village of Fort Bend co., Tex., 37 miles by rail W. of Houston. It has a church.

Pittsville, a post-hamlet of Wood co., Wis., on the Yellow River, 5 miles N. of Dexter Station. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a quarry of granite.

Pitts Wharf, a post-office of Accomack co., Va.

Pittsylva'nia, a county in the S. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Staunton River, and is drained by the Banister and Dan Rivers, the latter of which crosses the southern boundary five times. The surface is moderately hilly. The soil is fertile. Tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. In 1870 this county produced 4,282,511 pounds of tobacco, and more than any other county of the state. Limestone underlies part of the soil. It is intersected by the Richmond & Danville Railroad. Capital, Chatham. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,182,572. Pop. in 1870, 31,343, of whom 31,287 were Americans.

Pittsylvania Court-House, Va. See Chatham.

Pitt'ville, a post-hamlet of Shasta co., Cal., on Pitt River, 40 miles N. of Lassen's Peak. It has a store.

Pitt'wood, a post-office and station of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, 5½ miles N. of Watseka.

Pityusa, the ancient name of Formentera.

Pitzthal, pits'tål, a village of Tyrol, near Imst, in a long and bleak valley of the same name.

Piunhi, pe-oon-yee', or **Livramento,** le-vrå-mĕn'to, a town of Brazil, 58 miles W.S.W. of Formiga.

Piura, pee-oo'rå, a river of Peru, enters the Pacific after a W. course of about 120 miles.

Piura, or **San Miguel de Piura,** sån mee-ghĕl' då pee-oo'rå, a town of Peru, capital of the department of its own name, is on the Piura, 120 miles N.N.W. of Lambayeque. Pop. 12,000. The department of Piura has an area of 13,931 square miles and a pop. of 135,502.

Pi Ute, pī yūt, a county of Utah, borders on Colorado. It is drained by the Colorado River and its branches the Grand and Green Rivers, which unite in the eastern part of this county, and is intersected by the Sevier River. It comprises a part of the Wahsatch Mountains. The soil of the plains requires irrigation to render it fertile. Capital, Junction. Pop. in 1870, 82, of whom 54 were Americans.

Pi Ute, a station in Humboldt co., Nev., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 55 miles S.E. of Winnemucca.

Piverone, pe-vå-ro'nå, a village of Italy, province of Turin. Pop. 1597.

Pivniczna, or **Piwniczna,** piv-neets'nå, a village of Austrian Galicia, on the Poprad, 13 miles S. of Neu-Sandec. Pop. 4339.

Pix'ley, a township of Clay co., Ill. Pop. 1517.

Pizarra, La, lå pe-thar'rå, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, about 15 miles from Malaga. Pop. 2331.

Pizeco, or **Pizeeco,** New York. See Piseco.

Pizzighettone, pit-se-ghĕt-to'nå, a fortified town of Italy, in Lombardy, 12 miles W.N.W. of Cremona, on the Adda. Pop., including the suburb of Gerra, on the right bank of the river, 4327. It is enclosed by an old wall.

Pizzo, pit'so, a city of Italy, in Catanzaro, 5 miles N.E. of Monteleone, on the Gulf of Santa Eufemia. Pop. 8239.

Pizzoferrato, pit-so-fĕr-rå'to, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 23 miles S.S.W. of Lanciano. Pop. 1605.

Pizzoli, pit-so'lee, a town of Italy, province and 6 miles N.N.W. of Aquila. It has 3 churches, a large monastery, and 4062 inhabitants.

Pjatigorsk, a town of Russia. See PIATIGORSK.

Placanica, plå-kå'ne-kå, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 16 miles N.E. of Gerace. Pop. 1439.

Placencia. See PLASENCIA.

Placentia, plą-sen'shę-ą, a seaport town and port of entry of Newfoundland, on the W. coast of the peninsula, extending from the S.E. side of the island, in about lat. 47° 11′ 30″ N., lon. 53° 55′ W. It was first settled by the French in 1626. Pop. 400.

Placentia Bay, a deep inlet on the S. coast of Newfoundland, 75 miles in length, and nearly 60 miles in breadth at its entrance between Capes St. Marie and Chapeau Rouge.

Placer, plå-saiʀ', or **Placel,** plå-sěl', a Spanish word, signifying literally a "layer of sand, pebbles, &c., in the bottom of the sea or of a river." More frequently, however, it is used to denote the layers of sand, earth, &c., formed by the washings of a river, and containing deposits of gold or other metal.

Pla'cer, a county of California, borders on Nevada. Area, about 1500 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Tahoe, on the N.W. by Bear River, on the S. by the Middle Fork of the American River, and is also drained by the North Fork of the American. These rivers run in narrow cañons or ravines which are in some places 2000 feet deep or more. The Sierra Nevada, which occupies the eastern part of this county, presents grand mountain-scenery. The surface is extensively covered with noble forests of pine and other coniferous trees. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Wheat, barley, wine, fruits, and wool are the staple products of the farms, and gold is the chief article of export. The reported value of the gold mined in this county in 1870 was $536,232, of which $247,180 was obtained in placer-mines. Among its minerals are granite, serpentine, quartz, and slate. This county is intersected by the Central Pacific Railroad and the Oregon division of that road. Capital, Auburn. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,318,325. Pop. in 1870, 11,357, of whom 6167 were Americans.

Placer (or **Placiere**) **Mountain,** New Mexico, is near Gallisteo, about 25 miles S. by W. of Santa Fé. Coal, gold, and iron are found in it. It is reported rich in gold, and the outcroppings of coal are of great interest.

Pla'cerville, a post-town, capital of El Dorado co., Cal., is situated in a hilly country, about 50 miles E.N.E. of Sacramento, and 1 mile S. of the South Fork of the American River. It is 10 miles from the Placerville & Sacramento Valley Railroad. It contains 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, an academy, 2 banking-houses, a flour-mill, a foundry, and a machine-shop. Gold is found here. Pop. 1562.

Placerville, a post-office and mining-camp of Ouray co., Col., on the San Miguel River, at the mouth of Leopard Creek, about 200 miles W.N.W. of Alamosa. Gold and silver are found here.

Placerville, a post-village of Boisé co., Idaho, in the Boisé Basin, 14 miles N.W. of Idaho City. It is on a small affluent of the Boisé River. Gold is found here. Pop. 318.

Pla'ces, a station of the Boston & Maine Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Rochester, N.H.

Placiere Mountain. See PLACER MOUNTAIN.

Placita, plå-see'tå, a village of Lincoln co., New Mexico, 9 miles from Fort Stanton.

Plad'da, or **Plada,** a low, rocky island of Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, S. of the island of Arran.

Plain, a township of Kosciusko co., Ind. Pop. 1490.

Plain, a township of Franklin co., O. Pop. 1293. It contains New Albany.

Plain, a township of Stark co., O. Pop. 2226. It contains New Berlin.

Plain, a post-township of Wayne co., O. Pop. 1837. It contains Jefferson (Plain Post-Office) and Reedsburg.

Plain, a township of Wood co., O. Pop. 1719. It contains a part of Bowling Green.

Plain, a post-office of Sauk co., Wis.

Plain City, a post-village of Madison co., O., in Darby township, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 18 miles W.N.W. of Columbus (Pleasant Valley Station). It has 2 banks, a newspaper office, 4 churches, a graded school, a flour-mill, a planing-mill, &c. Pop. 467.

Plain City, a post-village of Weber co., Utah, is 1 mile N. of Weber River, and about 12 miles N.W. of Ogden City. It has a church. Pop. about 500.

Plaine, plên, a river of France, in Vosges, joins the Meurthe. Length, 15 miles.

Plaine, a village of France, in Vosges, 13 miles N.E. of Saint-Dié. Pop. of commune, 1660.

Plaine-Haute, plên hōt, a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, near Saint-Brieuc. Pop. 1768.

Plainfaing, plåɴɢ'fåɴɢ', a village of France, in Vosges, on the Meurthe, near Saint-Dié. Pop. 590.

Plain'field, a post-hamlet of Yolo co., Cal., 7½ miles S.W. of Woodland Station. It has a church.

Plainfield, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., in Plainfield township, on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, at its junction with the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, 16 miles N.N.E. of Norwich, and 23 miles E. by S. of Willimantic. It contains an academy and several churches. Plainfield Junction is 1 mile from this village. The township has some manufactures of cotton goods, and contains other villages, named Moosup and Wauregan. Pop. of the township, 4521.

Plainfield, a post-village in Plainfield township, Will co., Ill., on the Du Page River, 9 miles N.W. of Joliet, and 36 miles S.W. of Chicago. It has 5 churches and a money-order post-office. Pop. 723; of the township, 1750.

Plainfield, a post-village in Guilford township, Hendricks co., Ind., on White Lick Creek, and on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 14 miles W. by S. of Indianapolis. It contains a reform school, or house of refuge, founded by the state, a graded school, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, and 4 churches. Pop. 795.

Plainfield, a post-village in Polk township, Bremer co., Iowa, on Cedar River, and on the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad, 19 miles S.S.E. of Charles City, and 28 miles N. by W. of Waterloo. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. about 300.

Plainfield, a post-hamlet in Plainfield township, Hampshire co., Mass., about 22 miles N.W. of Northampton. It has a church and a woollen-mill. The township presents beautiful scenery. Pop. of the township, 481.

Plainfield, a township of Iosco co., Mich. Pop. 122.

Plainfield, a township of Kent co., Mich. Pop. 1499. It contains Belmont. See AUSTERLITZ.

Plainfield, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Mich., in Unadilla township, S.W. of Howell. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and manufactures of barrels, sash, &c.

Plainfield, a post-office of York co., Neb.

Plainfield, a post-hamlet in Plainfield township, Sullivan co., N.H., 6 miles N.N.E. of Windsor, Vt., and about 60 miles W.N.W. of Concord. It has 2 churches. The township is bounded on the W. by the Connecticut River. Pop. of the township, 1589.

Plainfield, a city of Union co., N.J., is pleasantly situated on Green Brook and the Central Railroad, 24 miles W.S.W. of New York, 11 miles N. of New Brunswick, and 12 miles W.S.W. of Elizabeth. It has increased rapidly in consequence of its attractions as a place of suburban residence for persons who do business in New York City. It contains 14 churches, a large and handsome public school building, a seminary for young ladies, a fine hotel, 2 national banks, and manufactures of clothing, hats, and machinery. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 10,000, including the suburb of North Plainfield, which is separated from the city by Green Brook.

Plainfield, a township of Otsego co., N.Y. Pop. 1182. It contains Unadilla Forks, Plainfield Centre, and part of Leonardsville (the greater part being in Madison co.).

Plainfield, a post-village in Linton township, Coshocton co., O., on Wills Creek, 4 miles S. of West Lafayette Station, and about 24 miles N.N.E. of Zanesville. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Plainfield, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., on Conedogwinit Creek, and near the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 5 miles W. of Carlisle. It has 2 churches.

Plainfield, township, Northampton co., Pa. P. 1988.

Plainfield, a post-village in Plainfield township, Washington co., Vt., on the Winooski River, and on the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad, 9 miles E. of Montpelier. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of butter-tubs, &c. Pop. of the township, 726.

Plainfield, a post-village in Plainfield township, Waushara co., Wis., 50 miles N. of Portage City. It is on the Southern division of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. Pop. of the township, 910.

Plainfield, a post-village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 15 miles from Pictou. Pop. 100.

Plainfield, originally **Lat'ta's Mills,** a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, 10 miles N. of Belleville. P. 200.

Plainfield Centre, a post-hamlet in Plainfield township, Otsego co., N.Y., 20 miles S. of Utica. It has a church.

Plainfield Junction, a station of the Norwich & Worcester Railroad where it crosses the New York & New England Railroad, 16 miles N.N.E. of Norwich, Conn.

Plainfield Springs, a post-office of Washington co., Vt.

Plain Grove, a post-village in Plain Grove township, Lawrence co., Pa., about 13 miles E. by N. of New Castle. It has 3 churches and an academy. Pop. of the township, 775.

Plainpalais, plåɴᴳ'på'lå', a southern suburb of Geneva, Switzerland. Pop. 8828.

Plains, a post-village in Plains township, Luzerne co., Pa., on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 4½ miles N.E. of Wilkesbarre. It has 3 churches and a graded school. Coal is mined here. Pop. of the township, 4018.

Plains, Fauquier co., Va. See THE PLAINS.

Plains'berg, or **Plains'burg,** a post-village of Merced co., Cal., 2 miles from the Central Pacific Railroad (Visalia division), and 77 miles S.S.E. of Stockton. It has a church and 3 general stores.

Plains'borough, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., N.J., on a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 14 miles N.E. of Trenton. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Plains of A'braham, a table-land immediately S.W. of the city of Quebec. Here Generals Wolfe and Montcalm, the respective commanders of the British and French forces, were killed in the action of the 13th of September, 1759.

Plains of Du'ra, a post-hamlet of Sumter co., Ga., 11 miles W. by S. of Americus. It has 2 churches.

Plain Store, a hamlet of East Baton Rouge parish, La., 19 miles from Baton Rouge. It has a church and 3 stores.

Plainsville, Ontario co., N.Y. See GYPSUM.

Plains'ville, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, about 5 miles N.E. of Wilkesbarre.

Plain'view', a post-village of Macoupin co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 23 miles N.N.E. of Alton. It has 2 churches, a fine school-house, and manufactures of flour and farm-machinery.

Plainview, a township of Saline co., Ill. Pop. 450.

Plainview, a post-office of Scott co., Iowa.

Plainview, a post-village of Wabasha co., Minn., on a branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 16 miles N. of Eyota. It contains a graded school, 3 churches, a money-order post-office, a bank, and a school-house which cost $15,000. Pop. 696; of the township, 701 additional. The township has a soil adapted for wheat.

Plainview, a post-office of Pierce co., Neb.

Plainview, a post-office of Adams co., Pa.

Plain View, a post-hamlet of King and Queen co., Va., 8 miles S.E. of West Point. It has a church.

Plain'ville, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., in a township of the same name, on a small affluent of Farmington River, and on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad where it crosses the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, 14 miles S.W. of Hartford. It contains 5 or 6 churches, a newspaper office, a high school, a brass-foundry, and manufactures of clocks, woollen goods, carriages, &c. Pop. about 1200; of the township, 1433.

Plainville, a post-office of Gordon co., Ga., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of Rome.

Plainville, a post-hamlet of Daviess co., Ind., 24 miles E.N.E. of Vincennes. It has a church.

Plainville, a post-office of Rooks co., Kansas.

Plainville, a post-village in Wrentham township, Norfolk co., Mass., about 32 miles S.S.W. of Boston. It has manufactures of jewelry.

Plainville, a post-village in Montgomery township, Somerset co., N.J., 1 mile from Van Aken Railroad Station, and about 18 miles N. of Trenton.

Plainville, a post-village in Lysander township, Onondaga co., N.Y., on the Seneca River, about 18 miles W.N.W. of Syracuse. It has a church and a cheese-factory. Pop. 161.

Plainville, a post-village in Columbia township, Hamilton co., O., on Little Miami River, and on the Little Miami Railroad, 9½ miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati. It has the Plainville Academy, a planing-mill, &c.

Plainville, a village in Burrillville township, Providence co., R.I., ½ mile from Oakland Station. It has a woollen-mill. Pop. 143.

Plainville, a village of Washington co., R.I., in Richmond township. Pop. 135.

Plainville, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River, 6 miles above Kilbourn, and 23 miles W.N.W. of Portage City.

Plain'well, a post-village in Gunplain township, Allegan co., Mich., on the Kalamazoo River, at the mouth of Gun River, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, and on the Kalamazoo division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 11 miles N. of Kalamazoo, and 13 miles E.S.E. of Allegan. It has a bank, 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a union school, 2 flouring-mills, a paper-mill, a saw-mill, a sash- and blind-factory, 2 foundries, 2 planing-mills, and manufactures of fanning-mills, handles, &c. P. 1035.

Plaisance, plå'zôɴss', a village of France, in Aveyron, arrondissement of Saint-Affrique. Pop. 1665.

Plaisance, a town of France, in Gers, 26 miles W. of Auch. Pop. 1942.

Plaister Cove, Nova Scotia. See PORT HASTINGS.

Plaistow, plăs'to or plås'tow, an eastern suburb of London, England, 5 miles E.N.E. of St. Paul's, and forming a part of West Ham. Pop. 23,371.

Plaistow, plăs'to, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in Plaistow township, on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 38 miles N. of Boston, and 5 miles N. of Haverhill, Mass. It has brick-yards. Pop. of the township, 879.

Plan, plån, a town of Bohemia, 31 miles W.N.W. of Pilsen. Pop. 3191, mostly employed in woollen-cloth-weaving and in alum- and vitriol-works.

Planasia, the ancient name of PIANOSA.

Plancher Bas, plôɴᴳ'shå' bå, a village of France, in Haute-Saône, 10 miles E.N.E. of Lure. Pop. 1089.

Plancher les Mines, plôɴᴳ'shå' lå meen, a village of France, in Haute-Saône, near Lure. Pop. 1870.

Plancoët, plôɴᴳ'ko'å', a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, on the Arguenon, 9 miles N.W. of Dinan. Pop. 1910.

Plancy, plôɴᴳ'see', a town of France, in Aube, 8 miles W. of Arcis. Pop. 1258.

Plane Number Four, a post-office and station of Frederick co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 46 miles W. of Baltimore.

Planes, plå'nês, a town of Spain, in Valencia, province and about 50 miles from Alicante. Pop. 1127.

Planier, plå'ne-å', a small island of France, in the Gulf of Lyons, 9 miles S.W. of Marseilles.

Planina, plå-nee'nå, or **Alben,** ål'bęn, a town of Austria, 19 miles S.S.W. of Laybach. Pop. 1250.

Planitz, plå'nits, a town of Bohemia, 8 miles E. of Klattau. Pop. 1856.

Plank Road, Cook co., Ill. See JEFFERSON.

Plank Road, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Mich., about 16 miles W. of Detroit. It has a church and a store.

Plank Road, Onondaga co., N.Y. See CENTREVILLE.

Plank Road, a post-office of York co., Pa., and a station on the Peach Bottom Railroad, 3 miles S.E. of York.

Plank Road House, a hamlet of Great Valley township, Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 5 miles N.N.E. of Great Valley Station. Here is Great Valley Post-Office.

Plankstadt, plånk'stått, a village of Baden, near Schwetzingen. Pop. 2084.

Pla'no, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ala.

Plano, a post-hamlet of Tulare co., Cal., on the Tule River, near the base of the Sierra Nevada. It has a church.

Plano, a post-village in Little Rock township, Kendall co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, near the Fox River, 14 miles W.S.W. of Aurora, and 5 miles N.W. of Yorkville. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, a high school, a tannery, and a manufactory of reapers and mowers. Pop. about 900.

Plano, a post-village of Collin co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 18 miles N. of Dallas. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of carriages, &c.

Plantagenet, plan-tăj'e-net (originally **Hattville**), a post-village in Prescott co., Ontario, on the South Nation River, 40 miles E. by N. of Ottawa. It has 4 stores, 2 hotels, a saw-mill, and a carding-mill. The Carratraca mineral springs are in the vicinity. Pop. 180.

Planta'tion Number Four'teen', a post-office and plantation of Washington co., Me. Pop. 135.

Plan'tersburg, a hamlet of St. Charles co., Mo., 4 miles from O'Fallon Station. It has 3 churches.

Planter's Hall, a post-hamlet of Breckenridge co., Ky., 8 miles S. of Hardinsburg. It has 2 churches.

Plan'tersville, a post-village of Dallas co., Ala., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 22 miles N. by E. of Selma.

Plantersville, a hamlet of Morehouse parish, La., 38 miles N.E. of Monroe. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Plantersville, a post-hamlet of Georgetown co., S.C., 40 miles E. of Kingstree. It has a church and 18 houses.

Plantersville, a post-village of Grimes co., Tex., 18 miles E. of Navasota, and about 50 miles N.N.W. of Houston. It has 3 churches.

Plantersville, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Va.

Plants, a post-office of White co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, at Russell Station, 62 miles N.E. of Little Rock.

Plants, Meigs co., O. See PADEN'S LANDING.

Plants'ville, a post-village in Southington township, Hartford co., Conn., on the Quinepiac River, and on the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, 21 miles N. of New Haven, and 7 miles E. of Waterbury. It contains a graded school and 3 churches, and has manufactures of tinsmiths' machinery and tools, carriage hardware, and general hardware.

Plantsville, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., O., about 24 miles W. of Marietta. It has a church.

Plaquemine, plak'meen', a post-village, capital of Iberville parish, La., on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, 20 miles below Baton Rouge, and 110 miles above New Orleans. It has 2 or 3 newspaper offices. Cotton and sugar are shipped here in steamboats. Pop. 1460.

Plaquemine Brulé, broo'lå', a small river of Louisiana, runs southwestward in St. Landry parish, and enters the Mermenteau River.

Plaquemine Brulée, a post-office of St. Landry parish, La., about 20 miles S.W. of Opelousas.

Plaquemines, plåk'meen', a parish in the extreme southeastern part of Louisiana, borders on the Gulf of Mexico. It is intersected by the Mississippi River, and comprises part of the delta of that river, which enters the sea by several channels called Passes. The surface is flat and scarcely higher than the river. The soil is alluvial and fertile. Rice and sugar-cane are the staple products. In 1870 this parish produced 8,639,026 pounds of rice, 421,562 gallons of molasses, and 7723 hogsheads of cane-sugar. The quantity of rice was the greatest produced by any parish of the state. Capital, Point à la Hache. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,930,966. Pop. in 1870, 10,552, of whom 9635 were Americans.

Plasencia, plå-sên'the-å, or **Placencia,** plå-thên'the-å (anc. *Deob'riga*, or *Ambra'cia?*), a city of Spain, province of Caceres, on the Gerte, 44 miles N.W. of Almaraz. Pop. 6844. It is enclosed by old walls, and has a fine Gothic cathedral, with rich works of art, many other churches, convents, an episcopal palace, manufactures of hats, leather, woollen, linen, and hempen stuffs, and an aqueduct on 80 arches, by which it is supplied with water.

Plasencia, or **Placencia,** a town of Spain, in Guipuzcoa, on the Deva, 23 miles W. of St. Sebastian. P. 2178.

Plask, a town of Poland. See PLONSK.

Plaski, plåsh'kee, or **Plasch'ki,** a village of Austrian Croatia, 30 miles S.S.W. of Karlstadt. Pop. 4510. It is the see of a Greek bishop.

Plassey, plås'see, a former village of Bengal, district of Nuddea, 83 miles N. of Calcutta, and memorable for the great victory obtained there, June 23, 1757, by Clive over the army of the Bengal viceroy. The village and battle-field have been swept away by the river Hoogly.

Plas'terville, a station in Chenango co., N.Y., on the Midland Railroad, 4 miles N. of Norwich.

Plat, a town of Bohemia. See PLATTEN.

Plata, plå'tå, an island of the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Ecuador, 20 miles S.W. of Cape San Lorenzo.

Plata, LA, United States of Colombia. See LA PLATA.

Plata, LA, REPUBLIC OF. See ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Platæa, plå-tee'ą (Gr. Πλάταια, *Plataia*), a ruined city of Greece, in Bœotia, on the W. slope of Mount Cithæron, 7 miles S.W. of Thebes. Near it, B.C. 479, the Greeks, under Pausanias, defeated the Persians under Mardonius.

Platamona, plå-tå-mo'nå (anc. *Heracle'a?*), a maritime town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Salonica, 5 miles N. of the mouth of the Salympria. Pop. 1500.

Platana, plå'tå-nå, a maritime town of Asia Minor, 7 miles W. of Trebizond. It has a fine old Byzantine church, and about 160 houses, mostly enclosed by gardens.

Platani, plå-tå'nee (anc. *Camicus*), a river of Sicily, flows S.W., and enters the Mediterranean 18 miles W.N.W. of Girgenti. Length, 60 miles.

Platanos, plå-tå'noce, a town on the S. coast of the island of Samos. Pop. 936.

Plata, Rio de la. See RIO DE LA PLATA.

Plate, or **Plathe,** plå'tęh, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 37 miles N.E. of Stettin, on the Riga. Pop. 2137. It has 2 castles, and manufactures of woollen cloth.

Platea, Erie co., Pa. See LOCKPORT.

Plateau, plą-to', a station in Mobile co., Ala., on the Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad, 3 miles N. of Mobile.

Plate Cove, a fishing-settlement in the district of Bonavista, Newfoundland, 17 miles from King's Cove.

Plath'er's Creek, a township of Alleghany co., N.C. Pop. 637.

Pla'to, a post-office of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Iroquois River, about 8 miles N.W. of Watseka.

Plato, a township of Kane co., Ill. Pop. 1004.

Plato, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ky.

Plato, a post-hamlet of McLeod co., Minn., on the South Fork of Crow River, and on the Hastings & Dakota Railroad, 6 miles E. of Glencoe.

Plato, a post-hamlet of Texas co., Mo., on the Robideaux Creek, 30 miles E.S.E. of Lebanon.

Plato, a hamlet of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 7 miles from Ellicottville. It has about 12 houses.

Plato, plå'to, a village of the United States of Colombia, state of Magdalena, 12 miles S.S.E. of Tenerife.

Platt Cove, a post-office of Greene co., N.Y.

Platte, plat, or **Little Platte,** a river which rises in the S. part of Iowa and runs southward into Missouri. It intersects Nodaway, Andrew, Buchanan, and Platte cos., and enters the Missouri River about 15 miles above Kansas City. Length, about 300 miles.

Platte, a river of Michigan, rises in the N.W. part of the southern peninsula, and flows into Lake Michigan in lat. 5° N.

Platte, a small river of Grant co., Wis., runs S., and enters the Mississippi 7 miles above Dubuque.

Platte, a county in the W.N.W. part of Missouri, borders on Kansas. Area, about 410 square miles. It is bounded on the S. and S.W. by the Missouri River, and is intersected by the Platte River, and also drained by Smith's Fork of the Platte. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the white oak, hickory, ash, elm, black walnut, wild cherry, &c. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad and the Southwestern Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Platte City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $13,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 17,352, of whom 16,359 were Americans.

Platte, a county in the E. part of Nebraska, has an area of about 680 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Platte River, and is intersected by the Loup Fork of that river and by Shell Creek. The surface is undulating. The soil is calcareous and fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. Timber is scarce in this county. It is intersected by the Union Pacific Railroad. Capital, Columbus. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,348,592. Pop. in 1870, 1899; in 1876, 4689.

Platte, a township of Taylor co., Iowa. Pop. 665.

Platte, a township of Union co., Iowa. Pop. 735.

Platte, a post-hamlet in Platte township, Benzie co., Mich., on Platte Bay of Lake Michigan, 16 miles W. of Traverse City. Pop. of township, 141.

Platte, a township of Andrew co., Mo. Pop. 3416.

Platte, a township of Buchanan co., Mo. Pop. 1159.

Platte, a township of Clay co., Mo. Pop. 3085.

Platte, a township of Clinton co., Mo. Pop. 1631. It contains Perrin.

Platte Cañon, kan-yōn', a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Col., on the South Platte River, and on the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad, 21 miles S.S.W. of Denver.

Platte City, a post-village, capital of Platte co., Mo., in Carroll township, on the Platte River, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 11 miles E.N.E. of Leavenworth. It contains 2 banks, 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 1 or 2 flour-mills. Pop. about 800.

Platte Creek, a post-office of Charles Mix co., Dakota.

Plattekill, plat'kil, a post-village in Plattekill township, Ulster co., N.Y., about 10 miles N.W. of Newburg. It has a church. The township contains also villages named Clintondale and Modena, and has a pop. of 2042.

Platte Mountain, Colorado, a granitic peak of the Front Range, in lat. 39° 15′ N., lon. 105° 6′ W. It has an altitude of 9343 feet above the sea-level.

Platten, plåt'tęn, **Plat,** or **Blatna,** blåt'nå, a town of Bohemia, 14 miles N. of Elbogen, in the Erz-Gebirge. It has iron-mines in operation. Pop. 2213.

Platten-See, Hungary. See BALATONY LAKE.

Platte River, Minnesota, runs S.W. through Morrison co., and enters the Mississippi at Langola, in Benton co.

Platte (or Nebraska) River, a long affluent of the Missouri, is formed by the North and South Forks, which rise among the Rocky Mountains in Colorado and unite in Lincoln co., Neb., at North Platte Village. Its general direction is eastward, and it traverses the vast undulating prairies or plains of Nebraska, which are almost destitute of forests. Below Columbus it forms the boundary between the cos. of Butler, Saunders, and Cass on the right hand, and Colfax, Dodge, Douglas, and Sarpy on the other side. It enters the Missouri about 1 mile above Plattsmouth, lat. 41° 3′ N. Its length is estimated at 450 miles, or, including the North Fork, 1250 miles. (See NORTH FORK OF THE PLATTE.) According to Hayden, the area drained by this river and its forks is nearly 300,000 square miles. The Platte is a wide, shallow stream, enclosing many islands, and has a small volume of water compared with its length. The water is so shallow and the channel so shifting that it is not navigable even for small vessels. Its valley is broad and fertile. The trains of the Union Pacific Railroad run along the left or N. bank of the Platte from Fremont to the junction of the forks, 230 miles.

Platte River, a post-hamlet of Buchanan co., Mo., on Platte River, 6 miles N. of Edgerton. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Platte Station, a post-office and mining-camp of Park co., Col., is at the base of the main range of the Rocky Mountains. It is a transfer-station for freight moving from Denver to Leadville. Gold is found here.

Platte Valley, a post-office of Weld co., Col.

Platteville, plat′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Weld co., Col., on the South Platte River, and on the Denver Pacific Railroad, 34½ miles N. of Denver. It has 2 churches.

Platteville, a township of Mills co., Iowa. Pop. 739.

Platteville, a post-village in Jefferson township, Taylor co., Iowa, 10 miles E.S.E. of Bedford. It has a church.

Platteville, a post-office or hamlet of Saunders co., Neb., on the Platte River, 3 miles S. of Fremont.

Platteville, a post-village in Platteville township, Grant co., Wis., on the Little Platte River, about 18 miles N.N.E. of Dubuque, Iowa, and 20 miles W.S.W. of Mineral Point. It is connected with the latter place by a branch of the Mineral Point Railroad, and is also on the Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railroad. It contains 8 or 9 churches, a state normal school, a bank, a newspaper office, and several furnaces for lead, which is mined here. It is the largest village in the county. Pop. 2537; of the township, 4060.

Platt′ford, a post-office of Sarpy co., Neb., about 22 miles S.W. of Omaha.

Plat′tin, post-township, Jefferson co., Mo. Pop. 1217.

Plattling, plått′ling, a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Isar, 16 miles S.E. of Straubing. Pop. 2166.

Platts′burg, a post-office of Winston co., Miss.

Plattsburg, a post-village, capital of Clinton co., Mo., in Concord township, on Smith's Fork of Platte River, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad where it crosses the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 29 miles E.S.E. of St. Joseph, and 36 miles N.E. of Leavenworth, Kansas. It contains a court-house, 2 newspaper offices, an academy, the Clinton County Institute, 2 banks, 8 churches, and a carriage-factory. Pop. 1067.

Plattsburg, a hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., 3 miles from Wrightstown Station.

Plattsburg, a post-town and port of entry, capital of Clinton co., N.Y., in Plattsburg township, at the mouth of the Saranac River, which here enters Cumberland Bay, a part of Lake Champlain, and on the New York & Canada Railroad. It is about 155 miles N. of Albany, 20 miles N.W. of Burlington, Vt., and 63 miles S. of Montreal. It has a safe and commodious harbor and extensive water-power, and contains a handsome custom-house, a court-house, a town hall, 2 hotels, 7 churches, the Plattsburg Academy, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, several saw-mills, flouring-mills, machine-shops, and iron-works. Lumber, iron, and grain are the chief articles of export. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Steamboats ply daily between this port and other places on the lake. On the 11th of September, 1814, Commodore McDonough gained a complete victory over the British fleet in Cumberland Bay, near Plattsburg. About the same time the American General Macomb repulsed a superior land force which, under General Provost, had attacked the place. Pop. 5139; of the township, 8804.

Plattsburg, a post-hamlet of Clark co., O., on the Columbus, Springfield & Cincinnati Short-Line Railroad, 11 miles E. of Springfield. It has a church. Pop. 87.

Platts′mouth, a post-village, capital of Cass co., Neb., on the Missouri River, 1½ miles below the mouth of the Platte, and 22 miles by land S. of Omaha. By railroad it is 55 miles E.N.E. of Lincoln. It is on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, which here crosses the Missouri River. It has 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a national bank, a fine high-school building, and manufactures of engines, reed-organs, flour, and wagons. Pop. 1944.

Platt Springs, township, Lexington co., S.C. P. 679.

Platts′town, a hamlet of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Brunswick township, 8 miles from Troy.

Platts′ville, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., Conn., 5 miles N.N.W. of Bridgeport. It has 2 stores, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Plattsville, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., O., 6 miles S.E. of Sidney, and about 11 miles N.E. of Piqua. It has 2 churches. Pop. 94.

Plattsville, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, on the river Nith, 5 miles from Bright. It has 2 woollen-factories, a flax-mill, a flouring-mill, an iron-foundry, and several stores and hotels. Pop. 900.

Platt′ville, a post-village in Lisbon township, Kendall co., Ill., about 18 miles W. of Joliet.

Plattville, a hamlet of Cambria co., Pa., 16 miles N. of Ebensburg. It has a saw-mill.

Platz, plåts, a town of Bohemia, 22 miles E.N.E. of Budweis. Pop. 1617.

Plau, plŏw, or **Plaue,** plŏw′ẹh, a lake of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 9 miles long from N. to S., by 3 miles broad. It receives the waters of Lake Elsen on the E., and discharges itself on the W. into the Elbe.

Plau, a lake of Prussia, in Brandenburg, an expansion of the Havel, and a feeder of the Canal of Plaue.

Plau, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on Lake Plau, 37 miles E.S.E. of Schwerin. Pop. 4026.

Plauen, plŏw′ẹn, a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, on the White Elster, and on the Saxon-Bavarian Railway, 61 miles S.W. of Leipsic. Pop. 28,756. It is enclosed by walls, and has several churches and hospitals, a royal castle, a gymnasium, and important manufactures of linen and cotton goods, paper, machinery, woollen fabrics, &c.

Plauzat, plō`zå′, a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 11 miles S. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1234.

Plavis, a river of Italy. See PIAVE.

Play′fair, a post-village in Lanark co., Ontario, on the Mississippi River, 12 miles from Perth. Pop. 100.

Plazac, plå`zåk′, a village of France, in Dordogne, 6 miles W.S.W. of Montignac. It possesses some metallurgical works. Pop. 1638.

Plaza del Alcalde, plå′så dĕl ål-kål′då, a post-village, capital of Rio Arriba co., New Mexico, on the Rio Grande, about 35 miles N. of Santa Fé.

Pleasant, plĕz′ạnt, township, Falton co., Ill. P. 1685.

Pleasant, a township of Allen co. Ind. Pop. 1280.

Pleasant, a township of Grant co., Ind. Pop. 1575.

Pleasant, a township of Johnson co., Ind. Pop. 2170.

Pleasant, a township of La Porte co., Ind. Pop. 814.

Pleasant, a township of Porter co., Ind. Pop. 615.

Pleasant, a township of Steuben co., Ind. Pop. 2071. It contains Angola.

Pleasant, a post-hamlet in Pleasant township, Switzerland co., Ind., 15 miles N.E. of Madison. It has a church and a seminary or college. Pop. of the township, 2145.

Pleasant, a township of Wabash co., Ind. Pop. 2553.

Pleasant, a township of Appanoose co., Iowa. P. 1093.

Pleasant, a township of Cass co., Iowa. Pop. 549.

Pleasant, a township of Hardin co., Iowa. Pop. 1100.

Pleasant, a township of Lucas co., Iowa. Pop. 809.

Pleasant, a township of Monroe co., Iowa. P. 1301.

Pleasant, township, Pottawattamie co., Iowa. P. 484.

Pleasant, a township of Poweshiek co., Iowa. P. 695.

Pleasant, a township of Union co., Iowa. Pop. 541.

Pleasant, a township of Wapello co., Iowa. P. 1124.

Pleasant, a township of Winnebago co., Iowa. P. 521.

Pleasant, township, Winneshiek co., Iowa. P. 1026.

Pleasant, a township of Wright co., Iowa. Pop. 446.

Pleasant, a township of Butler co., Kansas. Pop. 300. Post-office, Modena.

Pleasant, a township of Coffey co., Kansas. Pop. 663. It contains Strawn.

Pleasant, a township of Harvey co., Kansas. Pop. 408. Post-office, Sheldon.

Pleasant, a township of Lincoln co., Kansas. Pop. 252. Post-offices, Sylvan Grove and Vesper.

Pleasant, a post-office of Kent co., Mich.

Pleasant, a township of Brown co., O. Pop. 2605. It contains Georgetown.

Pleasant, a township of Clark co., O. Pop. 1553. It contains Catawba.

Pleasant, a township of Fairfield co., O. Pop. 2327. It contains Pleasantville.

Pleasant, a township of Franklin co., O. Pop. 1833. It contains Georgesville and Harrisburg.

Pleasant, a township of Hancock co., O. Pop. 1366. It contains McComb.

Pleasant, a township of Hardin co., O. Pop. 4002. It contains Kenton.

Pleasant, a township of Henry co., O. Pop. 860.

Pleasant, a township of Knox co., O. Pop. 851.

Pleasant, a township of Logan co., O. Pop. 994. It contains Logansville.

Pleasant, a township of Madison co., O. Pop. 1830. It contains Mt. Sterling.

Pleasant, a township of Marion co., O. Pop. 1078.

Pleasant, a township of Perry co., O. Pop. 655.

Pleasant, a township of Putnam co., O. Pop. 1953. It contains Columbus Grove.

Pleasant, a township of Seneca co., O. Pop. 1352.

Pleasant, a township of Van Wert co., O. Pop. 3683. It contains most of Van Wert, the county seat.

Pleasant, a post-hamlet in Hickory township, Mercer co., Pa., 2 miles from Neshannock Station. Good block coal is mined here.

Pleasant, a township of Warren co., Pa. Pop. 385.

Pleasant, a post-office of Claiborne co., Tenn.

Pleasant Branch, Wis. See PHEASANT BRANCH.

Pleasant Brook, a post-hamlet in Roseboom township, Otsego co., N.Y., about 55 miles W. of Albany. It has 2 churches.

Pleasant Corner, Lehigh co., Pa. See JORDAN.

Pleasant Corners, a post-office of Franklin co., O.

Pleasant Corners, a post-office of Carbon co., Pa., about 5 miles S. by W. of Mauch Chunk.

Pleasant Creek, a post-office of Barbour co., W. Va., about 10 miles S. of Grafton.

Pleasant Cross, a post-office of Edgefield co., S.C.

Pleasant Dale, a post-office of Seward co., Neb., 10 miles W. of Lincoln. Kaolin is found near here.

Pleasant Dale, a post-office of Hampshire co., W. Va.

Pleasant Farm, a post-office of Miller co., Mo.

Pleasant Gap, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Ala., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad. It has 2 churches, an iron-furnace, a tannery, and a flour-mill.

Pleasant Gap, a post-village in Pleasant Gap township, Bates co., Mo., 10 miles W. of Appleton City. It has several churches. Pop. of the township, 1634.

Pleasant Gap, a post-hamlet of Centre co., Pa., in Spring township, 4 miles S. of Bellefonte. It has 2 churches, a distillery, and a cigar-factory.

Pleasant Gap, a post-hamlet of Pittsylvania co., Va., 3 miles from Fall Creek Depot.

Pleasant Garden, a post-office of Guilford co., N.C.

Pleasant Green, a post-office of Phillips co., Kansas.

Pleasant Green, a post-hamlet of Cooper co., Mo., and a station on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 17 miles S.W. of Boonville. It has a church.

Pleasant Grove, a post-hamlet of Pickens co., Ala., 24 miles W. of Tuscaloosa. It has a church.

Pleasant Grove, a post-hamlet of Sutter co., Cal., about 15 miles N. of Sacramento. It has a church.

Pleasant Grove, a post-office of Forsyth co., Ga.

Pleasant Grove, township, Coles co., Ill. Pop. 1573.

Pleasant Grove, a post-office of Wayne co., Ill., about 54 miles S.E. of Vandalia.

Pleasant Grove, a post-office of Jasper co., Ind., about 44 miles N. of Lafayette.

Pleasant Grove, a post-village in Pleasant Grove township, Des Moines co., Iowa, 16 miles N.W. of Burlington. It has 3 churches. Pop. 150; of township, 1047.

Pleasant Grove, township, Floyd co., Iowa. P. 581.

Pleasant Grove, a township of Mahaska co., Iowa. Pop. 906. It contains Agricola.

Pleasant Grove, a township of Marion co., Iowa. Pop. 1161, exclusive of Pleasantville.

Pleasant Grove, a township of Greenwood co., Kansas. Pop. 756. Post-offices, Fame and Quincy.

Pleasant Grove, a post-village in Pleasant Grove township, Olmsted co., Minn., 12 miles S. by E. of Rochester, and about 34 miles E.N.E. of Austin. It has 2 churches and a graded school. The township is drained by the Root River. Pop. of the township, 1037.

Pleasant Grove, a hamlet of Madison co., Miss., 6 miles W. of Canton.

Pleasant Grove, a post-hamlet of Panola co., Miss., 10 miles W. of Sardis. It has 2 churches and several stores.

Pleasant Grove, a post-office of Ripley co., Mo.

Pleasant Grove, a post-hamlet of Morris co., N.J., about 22 miles W. of Morristown. It has a church and a distillery.

Pleasant Grove, a post-hamlet of Alamance co., N.C., about 55 miles N.W. of Raleigh. It has a church, a tobacco-factory, and a flour-mill. Pop. of township, 1246.

Pleasant Grove, a township of Johnston co., N.C. Pop. 1535.

Pleasant Grove, a township of Randolph co., N.C. Pop. 1218.

Pleasant Grove, a post-hamlet of Belmont co., O., about 10 miles N.W. of Wheeling, W. Va. It has a church.

Pleasant Grove, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, 1½ miles from Arcadia Station, and about 24 miles S. of Lancaster.

Pleasant Grove, a hamlet of Washington co., Pa., 6 miles from Claysville Railroad Station. It has a church.

Pleasant Grove, a post-office of Bedford co., Tenn., 7 miles S.W. of Shelbyville.

Pleasant Grove, a station in Maury co., Tenn., on the railroad between Columbia and Pulaski, 10 miles S. by W. of Columbia.

Pleasant Grove, a post-village of Utah co., Utah, on the Utah Southern Railroad, 37 miles S.S.E. of Salt Lake City, 11 miles N.W. of Provo, and about 4 miles E. of Utah Lake. It has a church and a steam saw-mill. It is mainly supported by farming and the culture of fruit. Pop. 930.

Pleasant Grove, a post-hamlet of Lunenburg co., Va., about 75 miles S.W. of Richmond. It has a church.

Pleasant Grove, a post-township of Yakima co., Washington, on the Yakima River, 100 miles E. by S. of Tacoma.

Pleasant Hall, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Pa., 7½ miles W. of Shippensburg. It has a church.

Pleasant Hill, a post-hamlet of Dallas co., Ala., on the Selma & Gulf Railroad, 20 miles S. by E. of Selma. It has several churches and an academy. Pop. about 200.

Pleasant Hill, a post-village of Franklin co., Ark., on Mulberry River, about 26 miles E.N.E. of Fort Smith.

Pleasant Hill, a post-office of New Castle co., Del., about 9 miles W. of Wilmington.

Pleasant Hill, a post-village of Talbot co., Ga., 14 miles S.W. of Thomaston. It has several churches, 3 stores, and a tannery.

Pleasant Hill, a village in Lexington township, McLean co., Ill., 3 miles S.E. of Lexington Station. It has 3 churches. Pop. 200. Here is Selma Post-Office.

Pleasant Hill, a post-village in Pleasant Hill township, Pike co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 9½ miles E. of Louisiana, Mo., and 50 miles S.W. of Jacksonville. It has 2 churches, a plough-factory, and a drug-store. Pop. 230; of the township, 1411.

Pleasant Hill, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ind., about 22 miles S.S.W. of Lafayette. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Pleasant Hill, a hamlet of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, opposite Keosauqua. It has a church.

Pleasant Hill, a post-office of Osborne co., Kansas, 18 miles N. of Russell.

Pleasant Hill, a post-village of Mercer co., Ky., about 28 miles S.W. of Lexington. Pop. 362.

Pleasant Hill, a post-village of De Soto parish, La., about 60 miles S. of Shreveport. It has a church. Here occurred a battle in April, 1863, between the Confederate forces and the Union forces under General Banks, resulting in the defeat of the former.

Pleasant Hill, a post-office of Traverse co., Minn.

Pleasant Hill, township, Winona co., Minn. P. 740.

Pleasant Hill, a post-hamlet of De Soto co., Miss., about 24 miles S.S.E. of Memphis, Tenn. It has 2 churches, a masonic institute, and 4 stores.

Pleasant Hill, the largest town of Cass co., Mo., is in Pleasant Hill township, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, at the junction of the St. Louis, Lawrence & Western Railroad, 35 miles S.E. of Kansas City, and 59 miles W. of Sedalia. It contains a college, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, 10 churches, 2 flour-mills, a chair-factory, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 2551; of the township, 3502.

Pleasant Hill, township, Sullivan co., Mo. Pop. 634.

Pleasant Hill, a post-village, capital of Saline co., Neb., 4 miles S. of Dorchester Station, and about 26 miles S.W. of Lincoln. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office.

Pleasant Hill, a post-village of Northampton co., N.C., on the Petersburg Railroad, 13 miles N. by E. of Weldon.

Pleasant Hill, a post-village in Newton township, Miami co., O., 4 miles S. of Covington Station, and about 75 miles N. of Cincinnati. It has 3 churches, and manufactories of furniture and wagons. Pop. 324.

Pleasant Hill, a post-village of Lane co., Oregon, in the Willamette Valley, 12 miles S.E. of Eugene City. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Pleasant Hill, a post-hamlet in Pleasant Hill township, Lancaster co., S.C., about 50 miles N.N.E. of Columbia. Pop. of the township, 1624.

Pleasant Hill, a post-office of Cumberland co., Tenn., 48 miles E. of McMinnville.

Pleasant Hill, a post-office of Washington co., Tex.

Pleasant Hill, a post-office of Tazewell co., Va.

Pleasant Hill, a post-office of Preston co., W. Va.

Pleasant Hill, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Wis., 7 miles from Prairie du Chien. It has a church and a mill.

Pleasant Hill, or **Wal′singham Centre,** a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, 18½ miles S.E. of Tilsonburg. It contains a woollen-mill and several stores. P. 250.

Pleasant Hills, a station of the Eastern Railroad, Saugus Branch, 9 miles N.N.E. of Boston, Mass.

Pleasant Home, a post-village of Owen co., Ky., 6 miles W. of Owenton, and about 24 miles N. of Frankfort. It has a church, an academy, and manufactories of ploughs and wagons.

Pleasant Home, a post-office of Putnam co., Mo.

Pleasant Home, a post-office of York co., Neb.

Pleasant Home, a post-office of Lincoln co., N.C.

Pleasant Home, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., O., 4 miles S. of West Salem. It has a church.

Pleasant Home, a post-office of Multnomah co., Oregon, 12 miles N.E. of Marshfield Station.

Pleasant Hope, a post-village of Polk co., Mo., 20 miles N. of Springfield. It has 2 churches, a steam saw-mill, and a grist-mill.

Pleasant Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 0° 25′ S., lon. 167° 5′ E., 15 miles in circumference.

Pleasant Lake, New York. See Lake Pleasant.

Pleasant Lake, a post-village of Steuben co., Ind., on Pigeon River, which here expands into a small lake, and on the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, 5 miles S. of Angola. It has a church and a graded school.

Pleasant Lake, a hamlet in Henrietta township, Jackson co., Mich., near a small lake, 7 miles E. of Rives Junction. It has a church.

Pleasant Lane, a post-office of Edgefield co., S.C.

Pleasant Mills, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Ind., on the St. Mary's River, about 30 miles S.S.E. of Fort Wayne. It has a church and a grist-mill. Pop. 80.

Pleasant Mills, a post-village of Atlantic co., N.J., on Little Egg Harbor River, 36 miles S.E. of Camden.

Pleasant Mound, a post-hamlet of Bond co., Ill., about 14 miles S.W. of Vandalia.

Pleasant Mound, a post-office of Laurens co., S.C.

Pleasant Mound, post-office, Montgomery co., Tenn.

Pleasant Mounds, a post-office in Pleasant Mounds township, Blue Earth co., Minn., about 28 miles S.S.W. of Mankato. Here are several mounds about 200 feet high, in a wide expanse of prairie. Pop. of the township, 536.

Pleasant Mount, a post-office of Panola co., Miss., about 30 miles S.W. of Holly Springs.

Pleasant Mount, a post-village of Miller co., Mo., about 26 miles S.W. of Jefferson City. It has several churches, and furnaces for smelting lead. Pop. 122.

Pleasant Mount, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., in Mount Pleasant township, 2 miles from Herrick Centre Railroad Station, which is 13 miles N. of Carbondale. It has an academy and several churches.

Pleasant Oaks, a post-office of Brunswick co., Va.

Pleasanton, plĕz′ọn-tọn, a post-village of Alameda co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 42 miles E.S.E. of San Francisco. It has a church. Coal is mined near this place, at Mount Diablo.

Pleasanton, a post-village of Decatur co., Iowa, 10 miles S. of Leon. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, and a tannery.

Pleasanton, a post-village in Potosi township, Linn co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, 24 miles N. of Fort Scott, and 31 miles S. by E. of Paola. It has a bank, a graded school, a newspaper office, 2 flouring-mills, a Liberal Hall, and 2 churches. Pop. about 800. Coal and lead are found near this place.

Pleasanton, a post-hamlet in Pleasanton township, Manistee co., Mich., 20 miles N.E. of Manistee. The township contains 3 churches. Pop. of township, 419.

Pleasanton, a post-hamlet of Athens co., O., 6 miles S.S.W. of Athens. It has a church.

Pleasanton, a village in Wesley township, Washington co., O., about 20 miles W. of Marietta. Pop. 109.

Pleasanton, a post-village, capital of Atascosa co., Tex., on the Atascosa River, 35 miles S. of San Antonio. It has a church, a newspaper office, and a high school.

Pleasant Park, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Mo., about 10 miles W. by S. of Brunswick. It has a church.

Pleasant Plain, a post-office of Huntington co., Ind.

Pleasant Plain, a post-village in Penn township, Jefferson co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Fairfield. It has 3 churches and a flour-mill.

Pleasant Plain, a post-office of Osborne co., Kansas.

Pleasant Plain (formerly **New Columbia**), a post-village of Warren co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 34 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches and a steam flour-mill. Pop. 70.

Pleasant Plains, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ala., 25 miles S.W. of Fort Gaines, Ga.

Pleasant Plains, a post-village of Independence co., Ark., about 15 miles S. of Batesville. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Pleasant Plains, a post-office of Hernando co., Fla.

Pleasant Plains, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 16 miles W.N.W. of Springfield. It has several stores. Pop. about 400.

Pleasant Plains, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., 60 miles S. of Albany. It has a church and a mill.

Pleasant Plains, a station in Richmond co., N.Y., on the Staten Island Railroad, 22 miles S.W. of New York.

Pleasant Point, a post-hamlet of Paulding co., O., 5 miles S. of Paulding. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a planing-mill.

Pleasant Point, a post-office of Lawrence co., Tenn., 18 miles W. of Pulaski.

Pleasant Point, a post-village of Johnson co., Tex., 20 miles S. of Fort Worth. It has a church.

Pleasant Prairie, prā′ree, a post-office of Muscatine co., Iowa.

Pleasant Prairie, a post-township of Martin co., Minn., 10 miles E. of Fairmont. Pop. 239.

Pleasant Prairie, a post-township of Kenosha co., Wis., is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan, and intersected by the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad and by the Kenosha & Rockford Branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Pleasant Prairie Post-Office and Station are at or near the junction of these railroads, 6 miles W. of Kenosha. Pop. 1457.

Pleasant Retreat, a post-office of White co., Ga.

Pleasant Retreat, a post-office of Scotland co., Mo.

Pleasant Retreat, a post-office of Clay co., W. Va., 8 miles N.E. of Charleston.

Pleasant Ridge, a post-village of Greene co., Ala., about 38 miles S.W. of Tuscaloosa. It has 2 churches, 2 academies, and a grist-mill.

Pleasant Ridge, a township of Livingston co., Ill. Pop. 809.

Pleasant Ridge, a hamlet of Rock Island co., Ill., on the Rock Island & Mercer County Railroad.

Pleasant Ridge, a post-office of Jasper co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago Railroad, 4 miles E. of Rensselaer.

Pleasant Ridge, township, Lee co., Iowa. P. 891.

Pleasant Ridge, a post-hamlet of Leavenworth co., Kansas, on the Kansas Central Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Leavenworth.

Pleasant Ridge, a post-village of Daviess co., Ky., 13 miles S.E. of Owensborough. It has 2 churches.

Pleasant Ridge, a post-office and plantation of Aroostook co., Me., 60 miles N. of Houlton.

Pleasant Ridge, plantation, Somerset co., Me. P. 135.

Pleasant Ridge, a post-village of Itawamba co., Miss., 28 miles S. of Iuka. It has a church, a plough-factory, a tannery, &c.

Pleasant Ridge, a post-office of Texas co., Mo.

Pleasant Ridge, a post-office of Harlan co., Neb.

Pleasant Ridge, a post-office of Dutchess co., N.Y., about 22 miles N.E. of Newburg.

Pleasant Ridge, a post-office of Gaston co., N.C.

Pleasant Ridge, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., O.

Pleasant Ridge, a post-office of Fulton co., Pa.

Pleasant Ridge, post-office, Princess Anne co., Va.

Pleasant Ridge, a post-office of Clark co., Wis.

Pleasant Ridge Park. See Pleasure Ridge Park.

Pleasant River, Washington co., Me., runs nearly S.E., and enters Pleasant Bay, a deep inlet of the sea.

Pleasant Run, a creek of Texas, flows into the Trinity River from the W. in Dallas co.

Pleasant Run, township, Lawrence co., Ind. P. 699.

Pleasant Run, a post-office of Pottawatomie co., Kansas, 4½ miles S. of Westmoreland.

Pleasant Run, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., 2½ miles from Stanton Station.

Pleasant Run, a post-office of Hamilton co., O., 6 miles S. of Hamilton.

Pleasant Run, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pa.

Pleasant Run, a post-office of Tucker co., W. Va.

Pleasants, plĕz′ạnts, a county of West Virginia, has an area of about 220 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Ohio River, which separates it from the state of Ohio. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and grass are the staple products. Petroleum is one of the chief articles of export. Capital, St. Mary's. Valuation of real and personal estate, $794,399. Pop. in 1870, 3012, of whom 2968 were Americans.

Pleasant Shade, a post-office of Smith co., Tenn.

Pleasant Shade, a post-hamlet of Greenville co., Va., 8 miles W. of Belfield Station. It has 2 stores.

Pleasant Site, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ala., about 24 miles S.W. of Tuscumbia. It has 2 or 3 churches.

Pleasant Springs, township, Dane co., Wis. P. 1057.

Pleasant U′nity, a post-village in Unity township, Westmoreland co., Pa., about 36 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 3 churches, an academy, a tannery, a pottery, &c.

Pleasant Vale, a township of Pike co., Ill., on the Mississippi River. Pop. 1118. It contains New Canton.

Pleasant Vale, a post-village in Albert co., New Brunswick, on the Coverdale River, 10 miles from Petitcodiac. Pop. 150.

Pleasant Valley, post-office, Independence co., Ark.

Pleasant Valley, a post-village of El Dorado co., Cal., about 50 miles E. of Sacramento. It has a manufactory of doors, blinds, and sash.

Pleasant Valley, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., on the Farmington River, about 22 miles N.W. of Hartford. It has 2 churches and a sash- and blind-factory.

Pleasant Valley, a post-office of Minnehaha co., Dakota.

Pleasant Valley, a post-office of Oneida co., Idaho, on the Rocky Mountain, about 9000 feet above the sea-level.

Pleasant Valley, a post-township of Jo Daviess co., Ill., about 25 miles S.E. of Galena. It contains 2 churches. Pop. 943.

Pleasant Valley, township, Carroll co., Iowa. P. 211.

Pleasant Valley, a township of Fayette co., Iowa. Pop. 1704.

Pleasant Valley, township, Grundy co., Iowa. P. 698.

Pleasant Valley, township, Johnson co., Iowa. P. 579.

Pleasant Valley, a post-hamlet and small township of Scott co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 10 miles above Davenport. Pop. 737.

Pleasant Valley, township, Webster co., Iowa. P. 382.

Pleasant Valley, a township of Cowley co., Kansas. Pop. 291.

Pleasant Valley, a post-office of Lincoln co., Kansas, 18 miles N. of Ellsworth.

Pleasant Valley, a township of Saline co., Kansas. Pop. 268. Post-office, Mulberry.

Pleasant Valley, a township of Wilson co., Kansas. Pop. 562. Post-office, Ward.

Pleasant Valley, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md., 6 miles N.N.W. of Westminster.

Pleasant Valley, township, Mower co., Minn. P. 422.

Pleasant Valley, a post-hamlet of Rock co., Minn., 12 miles from Valley Springs, Dakota.

Pleasant Valley, a post-office of Dodge co., Neb.

Pleasant Valley, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., 4 miles N.W. of Newton. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 75.

Pleasant Valley, a post-village in Pleasant Valley township, Dutchess co., N.Y., on Wappinger's Creek, and on the Poughkeepsie & Eastern Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Poughkeepsie. It contains 4 churches, a cotton-factory, and a grist-mill. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1827.

Pleasant Valley, a hamlet of Whitestown township, Oneida co., N.Y. Pop. 87.

Pleasant Valley, a station in Steuben co., N.Y., on the Bath & Hammondsport Railroad, 2 miles S.E. of Hammondsport. Here wine is extensively manufactured.

Pleasant Valley, a hamlet of Belmont co., O., on Wheeling Creek, 5 miles W. of Bridgeport. It has a mill.

Pleasant Valley, a post-office of Hamilton co., O.

Pleasant Valley, township, Madison co., O. P. 467.

Pleasant Valley, Ohio. See Plain City, and Licking Valley.

Pleasant Valley, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., 10 or 11 miles S.E. of Allentown. Pop. about 40.

Pleasant Valley, a village in Pittston township, Luzerne co., Pa., on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and on the Pennsylvania Coal Company's Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Scranton. It has coal-mines and 2 churches. The name of its post-office is Marr.

Pleasant Valley, township, Potter co., Pa. P. 140.

Pleasant Valley, a post-office of Lancaster co., S.C., about 74 miles N. of Columbia.

Pleasant Valley, a post-office of Wayne co., Tenn.

Pleasant Valley, a post-office of Dallas co., Tex.

Pleasant Valley, a post-hamlet of Chittenden co., Vt., about 20 miles E.N.E. of Burlington.

Pleasant Valley, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co., Va., about 28 miles W. of Washington, D.C.

Pleasant Valley, a township of Eau Claire co., Wis. Pop. 503.

Pleasant Valley, a post-township in the S. part of St. Croix co., Wis., 15 miles E.S.E. of Hudson. Pop. 621.

Pleasant Valley, Ontario. See Hillier.

Pleasant Valley Depot, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., Va., on the Harper's Ferry & Valley Branch Railroad, 21 miles N.N.E. of Staunton. It has a church, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, &c.

Pleasant Valley Mills, post-office, Nicholas co., Ky.

Pleasant View, township, Macon co., Ill. Pop. 899.

Pleasant View, a post-hamlet in Rushville township, Schuyler co., Ill., about 7 miles N. of Beardstown.

Pleasant View, a village of Shelby co., Ind., near the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches.

Pleasant View, a post-office of Wabash co., Ind., about 34 miles W.S.W. of Fort Wayne.

Pleasant View, a post-township of Cherokee co., Kansas, on an affluent of Spring River, about 16 miles N. by E. of Baxter Springs. Pop. 959.

Pleasant View, a post-office of Whitley co., Ky.

Pleasant View, a post-hamlet of Emmett co., Mich., 10 miles from Petoskey. It has a lumber-mill.

Pleasant View, a post-office of Cedar co., Mo.

Pleasant View, a post-hamlet of Juniata co., Pa., 8 miles S.W. of Port Royal.

Pleasant View, a post-hamlet of Cheatham co., Tenn., 25 miles N.W. of Nashville. It has a church and academy.

Pleasant View, a post-office of Amherst co., Va.

Pleasant View, a post-office of Jackson co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, 35 miles S. of Parkersburg.

Pleasantville, plĕz′ạnt-vĭl, a post-village of Sullivan co., Ind., about 26 miles N.E. of Vincennes. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a flour-mill.

Pleasantville, a post-village in Pleasant Grove township, Marion co., Iowa, about 25 miles S.E. of Des Moines. It has 2 churches. Pop. 337.

Pleasantville, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., about 22 miles N.N.E. of Baltimore.

Pleasantville, a post-village of Atlantic co., N.J., in Egg Harbor township, on the Camden & Atlantic Railroad and Philadelphia & Atlantic City Railroad, 6 miles W. of Atlantic City. It has a church and a steam planing-mill.

Pleasantville, a hamlet of Morris co., N.J., in Passaic township, 4½ miles S. of Morristown.

Pleasantville, a post-village in Mount Pleasant township, Westchester co., N.Y., ½ mile E. of Pleasantville Station on the New York & Harlem Railroad, and 32 miles N. by E. of New York City. It has 2 churches, 9 stores, and a manufactory of shoes. Pop. about 450. This village, which is nearly 1½ miles long, has 2 post-offices,—Pleasantville and Pleasantville Station.

Pleasantville, a post-office of Rockingham co., N.C.

Pleasantville, a post-village of Fairfield co., O., in Pleasant township, 9 miles N.N.E. of Lancaster, and about 28 miles E.S.E. of Columbus. It contains the Fairfield Academy and 2 churches.

Pleasantville, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., in St. Clair township, about 28 miles S.S.W. of Altoona. It has 3 churches, a steam tannery, and a foundry. The name of its post-office is Alum Bank.

Pleasantville, a post-borough of Venango co., Pa., in Alleghany township, 6 miles S.E. of Titusville, and about 13 miles N.N.E. of Oil City. It has several oil-wells, and is mainly supported by the oil-business. It contains 2 state banks with aggregate capital of $200,000, 4 churches, and a fine school-house which cost $30,000. Pop. 1598.

Pleasantville, a post-office of Hickman co., Tenn., about 60 miles W.S.W. of Nashville.

Pleasantville Station, N.Y. See Pleasantville.

Pleasure (plĕzh′ụr) **Island,** an island in Lake Ontario, opposite Toronto. A steam ferry runs between the city and the island every half-hour.

Pleasure Ridge Park, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ky., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 8 miles S. of Louisville. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Pleasureville, a post-village of Henry co., Ky., on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, 44 miles E. by N. of Louisville. It has 3 churches.

Pléaux, plàˋō′, a town of France, in Cantal, 18 miles N.W. of Aurillac. Pop. 1600.

Pleidesheim, plī′dẹs-hīmeˋ, or **Pleidelsheim**, plī′dẹls-hīmeˋ, a town of Würtemberg, 3 miles W.N.W. of Marbach. Pop. 1225.

Pleisnitz, plīss′nits, or **Pelsöcz**, pĕlˋsöts′, a town of Hungary, co. and 6 miles N.N.E. of Gömör, on the Sajo. Pop. 1289, partly employed in iron-works.

Pleisse, plīs′sẹh, a river of Saxony, joins the White Elster at Leipsic, after a N. course of 50 miles.

Pleistein, plīs′tīne, or **Bleistein**, blīs′tīne, a town of Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, 12 miles from Weiden.

Plélo, plàˋlo′, a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, arrondissement of Saint-Brieuc. Pop. 1645.

Plencia, plĕn′the-å, a seaport town of Spain, in Biscay, 14 miles N.W. of Bilbao, at the mouth of the river Placentia. It has a school of navigation and some docks for building small vessels. Pop. 955.

Plen′itude, a hamlet of Union co., Miss., 20 miles N.W. of Tupelo. It has a church.

Plenitude, a post-village of Anderson co., Tex., 9 miles N.N.E. of Palestine. It has a cotton-factory and several churches.

Plenty, Bay of. See Bay of Plenty.

Ples, plĕs, or **Plessa**, plĕs′så, sometimes written **Plioss** and **Plioso**, a town of Russia, 30 miles S.E. of Kostroma, on the Volga, with woollen-manufactures. P. 2920.

Plescheievo, **Plestcheievo**, or **Plestschejewo**, plĕsˋchà-yà′vo, or **Klestchino-Ozero**, klĕst-chee′no-o-zà′ro, called also **Saleski**, så-lĕs′kee, a small lake of Russia, government and 70 miles N.W. of Vladimeer, near the head of an affluent of the Volga. Here Peter the Great, in 1691, made his first essays to form the Russian navy. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4 miles.

Pleschen, plĕsh′ẹn, or **Pleszew**, plĕsh′ẹv, a town of Prussia, 54 miles S.E. of Posen, with manufactures of woollens and tobacco. Pop. 6348.

Ples′is, or **Ples′sis**, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., 3 miles from Redwood Station, about 22 miles N. of Watertown. It has nearly 40 houses, a graded school, 2 churches, 2 saw-mills, &c.

Pleskov, or **Pleskow**, Russia. See Pskov.

Pless, a town of Tyrol. See Flitsch.

Plessa, a town of Russia. See Ples.

Plesse, plĕs′sẹh, or **Pless**, plĕss, a town of Prussian Silesia, 68 miles S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 3943. It has a castle, and manufactures of woollens, oil-cloth, and leather.

Plessisville, Quebec. See Somerset.

Plestin, plĕsˋtâNᵍ′, a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 9 miles S.W. of Lannion. Pop. 1085.

Pleszew, a town of Prussia. See Pleschen.

Plettenberg, plĕt′tẹn-bĕRGˋ, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 16 miles S.S.W. of Arnsberg. Pop. 2322.

Plet′tenberg Bay, of Cape Colony, South Africa, in lat. 34° S., lon. 23° 20′ E., is bounded S.W. by Seal Cape.

Pleubian, or **Pleubihan**, plŭhˋbeeˋôNᵍ′, a maritime village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 15 miles N.E. of Lannion, on the English Channel.

Pleumartin, plŭhˋmaRˋtâNᵍ′, a village of France, in Vienne, 12 miles S.E. of Châtellerault. Pop. 1418.

Pleumeur, plŭhˋmuR′, a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, arrondissement of Lannion. Pop. 819.

Pleurtuit, pluRˋtwee′, a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 miles S.W. of Saint-Malo.

Plevna, plĕv′nå, a town of Bulgaria, near the Vid, 25 miles S.S.W. of Nikopolis. It was besieged and taken from the Turks by the Russians in 1877.

Plev′na, a post-office of Madison co., Ala.

Plevna, a post-office of Reno co., Kansas.

Plevna, a post-office of Knox co., Mo.

Plevna, a post-office of Lake co., Oregon.

Pleyben, plàˋbôNᵍ′, a town of France, in Finistère, 16 miles N.N.E. of Quimper. Pop. 1091.

Pleystein, plī′stīne, a town of Bavaria, 8 miles N.E. of Leuchtenberg. Pop. 1068.

Pliego, ple-à′go, a town of Spain, province and 22 miles W. of Murcia. Pop. 2580.

Plieningen, plee′ning-ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, 5 miles S.S.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2171.

Plimpton, Holmes co., O. See Lakeville.

Plinlim′mon, one of the loftiest mountains of Wales, cos. of Montgomery and Cardigan, 12 miles from Cardigan Bay, and 11 miles W.N.W. of Llanidloes. The Severn and Wye have their sources in this mountain. Height, 2463 feet.

Plin′y, a post-office of Saline co., Kansas, about 16 miles S.E. of Salina.

Pliny, a post-office of Greenville co., S.C.

Pliny Store, a post-office of Putnam co., W. Va., on the Kanawha River, opposite Buffalo.

Plioss, or **Plioso**, a town of Russia. See Ples.

Pliusa, ple-oo′så, a river of Russia, issues from a small lake in the S. of the government of St. Petersburg, flows N.N.W., and joins the Narova near St. Petersburg. Length, 120 miles.

Ploaghe, plo-å′gå, a village of the island of Sardinia, 11 miles E.S.E. of Sassari. Pop. 2870.

Plochingen, plŏK′ing-ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, 6 miles E.S.E. of Esslingen. Pop. 1881.

Plock, plotsk, a city of Poland, capital of a province, on the Vistula, 58 miles W.N.W. of Warsaw. Pop. 19,189. It consists of an old and a new town. The principal buildings are a cathedral of the sixteenth century, a bishop's palace, theatre, and various government offices. It has also Piarist and other colleges, a seminary, manufactures of leather and skins, and an active transit trade.

Plock, or **Plotsk**, a government of Russian Poland, bounded N. by Prussia, and having on the S. and S.W. the river Vistula. It contains 4198 square miles. Capital, Plock. Pop. 500,568.

Plock′ton, a village of Scotland, on the W. coast of Ross-shire, and on Loch Carron, an arm of the sea, 25 miles E.S.E. of Portree. Pop. 516.

Ploen, plön, or **Plön**, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, on a narrow isthmus below the Great and Little Ploen Lakes, 17 miles S.E. of Kiel. Pop., with suburbs, 2895. It has a fine Gothic castle. See Lake of Ploen.

Ploërmel, ploˋĕRˋmĕl′, a town of France, in Morbihan, 25 miles N.E. of Vannes. Pop. 2790.

Ploesti, plo-ĕs′tee, **Ployeshti**, plo-yesh′tee, or **Ploescht**, plo-esht′, also written **Plovest**, a town of Roumania, 45 miles N. of Bucharest, at a railway junction. Pop. 32,335. It has a gymnasium.

Plogoff, ploˋgoff′, a village of France, in Finistère, 23 miles W.N.W. of Quimper. Pop. 1690.

Plomb de Cantal, France. See Cantal.

Plombières, plôMˋbe-aiR′, a town and watering-place of France, in Vosges, on the Angronne, 14 miles S. of Epinal. Pop. 1614. Its warm saline baths are well frequented. The town has manufactures of cutlery.

Plombières, a town of France, in Côte-d'Or, on the railway to Lyons, 3 miles W.N.W. of Dijon. Pop. 1582.

Plön, a town of Holstein. See Ploen.

Plone, plo′nẹh, a river of Prussia, flows N.W., and joins the Stettiner-Haff at Damm, 4 miles E. of Stettin.

Plonsk, plônsk, or **Plask**, a town of Poland, province and 30 miles E.N.E. of Plock, on the Plonna. Pop. 5812.

Plotsk, a government of Russia. See Plock.

Plott's, a township of Cabarrus co., N.C. Pop. 913.

Plouay, plooˋà′, a village of France, in Morbihan, 11 miles N. of Lorient. Pop. 1239.

Ploudalmézeau, plooˋdålˋmàˋzō′, a village of France, in Finistère, 13 miles N.N.W. of Brest. Pop. 855.

Plouescat, plooˋĕsˋkå′, a village of France, in Finistère, 16 miles W.N.W. of Morlaix. Pop. 805.

Plougastel-Daoulas, plooˋgåsˋtĕll′-dåˋooˋlå′, a village of France, in Finistère, 6 miles E. of Brest.

Plougonvelin, plooˋgôNᵍˋvẹh-lâNᵍ′, a village of France, in Finistère, near the coast. Pop. 1408.

Plouguerneau, plooˋgaiRˋnō′, a village of France, in Finistère, arrondissement of Brest. Pop. 782.

Plouguernével, plooˋgaiRˋnàˋvĕl′, a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, arrondissement of Guingamp. P. 639.

Plouha, plooˋå′, a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 13 miles N.W. of Saint-Brieuc. Pop. 784.

Plouigneau, ploo-eenˋyō′, a village of France, in Finistère, 6 miles E. of Morlaix. Pop. 699.

Ploumoguer, plooˋmoˋgaiR′, a commune of France, in Finistère, 9 miles W.N.W. of Brest. Pop. 1987.

Plourin, plooˋrâNᵍ′, a village of France, in Finistère, 4 miles S.S.E. of Morlaix. Pop. 326.

Plover, plŭv′ẹr, a post-village in Plover township, Portage co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River, at the mouth of the Plover, and on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, 81½ miles W. of Green Bay, and 3 miles below Stevens Point. It has saw-mills, a newspaper office, 2 churches, and a graded school. Pop. about 400; of township, 1085.

Plover-and-Her′ald Islands, a group in the Arctic Ocean, about lat. 71° 12′ N. and lon. 170° W.

Plover River, Wisconsin, drains the E. part of Marathon co., runs nearly southward, with a small deviation towards the W., and enters the Wisconsin River at Plover.

Plovest, a town of Roumania. See Ploesti.

Plow'boy, a post-office of Shawnee co., Kansas, on the Kansas River, about 13 miles W. of Topeka.

Plow'den's Mill, a township of Clarendon co., S.C. Pop. 853.

Pluck'emin, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., in Bedminster township, about 15 miles S.S.W. of Morristown. It is 6 miles N. by W. of Somerville. It has a church, a chapel, 3 stores, and a manufactory of clothing. Pop. 200.

Pludenz, a town of Austria. See Bludenz.

Plüderhausen, plü'dęr-hŏw'zęn, a town of Würtemberg, on the Remo, 4 miles W. of Lorch. Pop. 1725.

Plum, Mitchell co., Kansas. See Plum Creek.

Plum, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 1300.

Plum, a post-township in the N.W. part of Venango co., Pa., about 8 miles W.S.W. of Titusville. Pop. 1140.

Plu'mas, a county in the N.E. part of California. Area, estimated at 2200 square miles. It is drained by the North and Middle Forks of the Feather River. The latter runs in one of the deepest and grandest cañons in the state. The surface is diversified with high peaks of the Sierra Nevada, very deep and narrow cañons, fertile valleys, and extensive forests of pine, fir, and other evergreen trees. The valleys produce pasture for cattle. Gold is the chief article of export. In the S. part of this county stands Pilot Peak, an isolated mountain 7605 feet high. It is of volcanic origin, partly basaltic. The reported value of the gold found in this county in 1870 was $499,633, of which $244,721 was obtained from placers and $254,912 from quartz rock. Granite, slate, and fine marble are abundant here. Capital, Quincy. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,291,165. Pop. in 1870, 4489, of whom 2414 were Americans. At the N.W. corner stands Lassen's Peak, which is 10,577 feet high.

Plumas, a township of Plumas co., Cal. Pop. 640.

Plumb, plŭm, a post-office of Lyon co., Kansas.

Plum Bayou, bī'oo, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ark., on the N.E. bank of Arkansas River, about 24 miles by land S.S.E. of Little Rock. It has a church.

Plumb Creek, in Pennsylvania, flows into Crooked Creek in Armstrong co.

Plumb Creek, Kansas. See Plum Creek.

Plumb Island, belonging to New York, situated in Long Island Sound, near its E. entrance, is about 3 miles long and 1 mile broad. It contains a revolving light 63 feet above the level of the sea, lat. 41° 10′ 18″ N., lon. 72° 13′ 12″ W.

Plum Brook, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., N.Y.

Plumb's Cross Roads, post-office, Paulding co., O.

Plum City, a post-hamlet of Pierce co., Wis., on Plum Creek, about 40 miles W.S.W. of Eau Claire.

Plum Creek, Colorado, rises near the S. border of Douglas co., runs northward, and enters the South Fork of the Platte 14 miles S. of Denver. Its valley is fertile.

Plum Creek, Nebraska, rises in Butler co., runs southward, and enters the Big Blue River in Seward co.

Plum Creek, Texas, flows into San Marcos River from the N., at the S. extremity of Caldwell co.

Plum Creek, a township of Mitchell co., Kansas. Pop. 286. Post-office, Springfield.

Plum Creek, post-township, Phillips co., Kan. P. 385.

Plum Creek, a post-office of Scott co., Minn., about 35 miles S.S.W. of St. Paul.

Plum Creek, a post-village, capital of Dawson co., Neb., near the Platte River, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, 230 miles W. by S. of Omaha, and 35 miles W. of Kearney. It has a newspaper office and 3 churches.

Plum Creek, township, Armstrong co., Pa. P. 1738.

Plum Creek, a post-village of Caldwell co., Tex., on the San Marcos River, at the mouth of Plum Creek, about 48 miles S. of Austin.

Plume, La, lå plüm, a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 8 miles S.W. of Agen. Pop. 1742.

Plumenau, ploo'męh-nŏw' (Moravian, *Plumlou*, plōōm'lŏw), a town of Moravia, 15 miles S.W. of Olmutz.

Plum'er, a post-village in Cornplanter township, Venango co., Pa., 7 miles N.E. of Oil City, and 10 miles S. of Titusville. It has 2 churches and about 25 dwellings. Oil is found near this place.

Plumerville, Arkansas. See Plummer's Station.

Plum'field, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ill., 17 miles S.E. of Duquoin. It has 2 churches, a mill, &c.

Plum Grove, a post-hamlet and township of Butler co., Kansas, on White Water Creek, about 60 miles S.W. of Emporia. Pop. 212.

Plum Hill, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ill., about 30 miles E.S.E. of Belleville.

Plum Hol'low, a post-village in Scott township, Fremont co., Iowa, about 6 miles N.W. of Sidney. It has 2 churches, a money-order post-office, and 2 flour-mills. Pop. about 250.

Plum Island, a long, narrow island of Essex co., Mass., situated between the mouth of Merrimac River, on the N., and Ipswich Bay, on the S., and separated from the mainland by a narrow sound. Length, 8½ miles.

Plum Lick, a post-office of Bourbon co., Ky.

Plum'mer's Landing, a post-hamlet of Fleming co., Ky., 12 miles S.E. of Flemingsburg. It has a church.

Plummer's Station, a post-hamlet of Conway co., Ark., on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, at Plumerville Station, 44 miles N.N.W. of Little Rock.

Plum'merville, a post-hamlet of Robeson co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 3 miles from Red Banks.

Plum Point, a post-office of Calvert co., Md.

Plum Point, a post-office of De Soto co., Miss.

Plum River, or **Morse'ville,** a post-village in Stockton township, Jo Daviess co., Ill., about 22 miles W. of Freeport. It has a cheese-factory. Pop. about 200.

Plum'stead, a parish of England, in Kent, forming a southeastern suburb of London. Pop. 28,259.

Plumstead, a township of Ocean co., N.J. Pop. 1566.

Plumstead, a township of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. 2617.

Plum'steadville, a post-hamlet in Plumstead township, Bucks co., Pa., 6 miles N. of Doylestown. It has a church.

Plum Tree, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Ind.

Plum Tree, a post-office of Mitchell co., N.C.

Plum Valley, a post-office of Knox co., Neb.

Plum'ville, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa., in South Mahoning township, 14 miles N. of Indiana, and about 50 miles E.N.E. of Pittsburg. It has several churches, a steam flour-mill, and a planing-mill.

Pluneret, plü'nęh-rå', a town of France, in Morbihan, 19 miles E.S.E. of Lorient.

Plunk'ett, a post-office of Sullivan co., Pa., about 22 miles N.E. of Williamsport.

Plunkett's Creek, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 415.

Pluscardine (plŭs-kar-dęen') **Pri'ory,** an ancient ruin of a Cistercian priory, Scotland, in a beautiful valley of the same name, parish and 5 miles S.W. of Elgin.

Pluvigner, plü'veen'aiʀ', a town of France, in Morbihan, 13 miles N.W. of Vannes. Pop. 1309.

Plym, plim, a river of England, rises in Dartmoor Forest, co. of Devon, flows S.S.W., and, after a course of 18 miles, falls into Plymouth Sound at Plymouth.

Plymouth, plim'ŭth (L. *Tamari Ostia*, or *Plymutha*), a seaport town and naval station in England, co. of Devon, on the E. side of a peninsula, between the rivers Plym and Tamar, at the head of Plymouth Sound, 37 miles S.W. of Exeter, with which it communicates by railway. Pop. of borough in 1871, 68,758. Between it and the Sound is the Hoe, a fine open space, surmounting a cliff, on which is the citadel, a bastioned fortress, containing a governor's residence and extensive barracks; in this direction new and handsome streets have been laid out, and many handsome terraces, ranges of buildings, and detached villas have been erected. The principal edifices in the town are the royal hotel, theatre, athenæum, public library, royal union baths, freemasons' hall, exchange, custom-house, post-office, guild hall, jail, several hospitals, barracks, several parish churches, and numerous dissenting chapels. Plymouth is a Roman Catholic bishop's see. Its institutions comprise the Western College, a grammar-school, the Natural History Society of Devon and Cornwall, public, medical, law, and theological libraries, and a mechanics' institute. It has a branch of the Bank of England, and several other banks. The structures connected with the naval establishments are outside of the town. The principal dock-yard is at Devonport. In it is an observatory, commanding a noble view. The naval and royal military hospitals at Stonehouse, the victualling-yard, the gun-wharf, and the military prison are all fine stone edifices. Plymouth Harbor is double, consisting of the Hamoaze, or mouth of the Tamar, opposite Devonport, adapted for the largest ships of war, and the Catwater, or estuary of the Plym, immediately E. of Plymouth. The parts of the port chiefly appropriated to mercantile shipping are Sutton Pool and Mill Bay, particularly the latter, where are extensive wet-docks. The port, however, owes its chief celebrity to its importance as a great naval station. (See Plymouth Sound.) Plymouth has a large trade; it imports a good deal of West India colonial produce, and timber from the Baltic and North America, and it has manufactures of sailcloth, refined sugar, glass, soap, and starch, a large distillery, and extensive pilchard and other fisheries.

Plymouth, originally a fishing village, bore under the Saxons the name of Tamarworth, which, after the Conquest, was changed to that of Sutton, or South-Town. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors, and sends two members to the House of Commons.

Plymouth, plim′ŭth, a county in the N.W. part of Iowa, bordering on Dakota, has an area of about 860 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Sioux River, and is also drained by Floyd's River and the West Fork of the Little Sioux River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and groves. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, and oats are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Iowa division of the Illinois Central Railroad and the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad. Capital, Lemars. Valuation of real and personal estate, $369,967. Pop. in 1870, 2199; in 1875, 5282.

Plymouth, a county in the S.E. part of Massachusetts, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean and Cape Cod Bay, and on the S. by Buzzard's Bay. It has several good harbors; and great facilities for navigation, and is drained by the Taunton and North Rivers. The surface is uneven or hilly. Among the forest trees are the hickory, ash, elm, and several species of oak. Many of the inhabitants are employed in manufactures of boots and shoes, nails, forged and rolled iron, cordage, twine, and other articles. The value of the boots and shoes made in this county in 1870 was $9,826,244. It is intersected by the Old Colony Railroad, the Cape Cod Railroad, and the Duxbury & Cohasset Extension Railroad. Capital, Plymouth. Valuation of real and personal estate, $39,722,335. Pop. in 1870, 65,365, of whom 58,680 were Americans; in 1875, 69,362.

Plymouth, a post-office and mining-camp of Amador co., Cal., 12 miles S.E. of Latrobe. It has a church and a quartz-mill. Gold is mined here.

Plymouth, or **Plymouth Hill,** a post-village in Plymouth township, Litchfield co., Conn., on the Naugatuck River and the Naugatuck Railroad, 2 miles W. of the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, 9 miles N. of Waterbury, and about 22 miles W.S.W. of Hartford. It has 4 churches and a graded school. The township contains another village, named Terryville, and has manufactures of locks, carriages, hardware, malleable iron, &c., and quarries of granite. Pop. of the township, 4149.

Plymouth, a post-village in Saint Mary's township, Hancock co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 40 miles N.E. of Quincy. It has a banking-office, a graded school, a newspaper office, and 5 churches. Pop. about 1000.

Plymouth, a post-village, capital of Marshall co., Ind., in Centre township, on the Yellow River, and on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad where it crosses the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 30 miles S.E. of La Porte, 118 miles N. of Indianapolis, and 64 miles W.N.W. of Fort Wayne. It contains 5 or 6 churches, a state bank, a national bank, 3 newspaper offices, a graded school, a flouring-mill, a planing-mill, &c. Pop. 2482.

Plymouth, a post-village in Falls township, Cerro Gordo co., Iowa, on the Shellrock River, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, and on a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Mason City, and 28 miles W.N.W. of Charles City. It has a church, a graded school, and a flour-mill.

Plymouth, township, Plymouth co., Iowa. Pop. 275.

Plymouth, a post-village in Pike township, Lyon co., Kansas, on Cottonwood River, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 9 miles W. of Emporia.

Plymouth, township, Russell co., Kansas. Pop. 146.

Plymouth, a post-village in Plymouth township, Penobscot co., Me., about 22 miles W. by S. of Bangor, and 3 miles S. of East Newport Station on the Maine Central Railroad. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 941.

Plymouth, a post-town, port of entry, and capital of Plymouth co., Mass., in a township of the same name, on Plymouth Harbor or Bay, 37 miles S.S.E. of Boston, with which it is connected by the Old Colony Railroad. Lat. 41° 57′ 26″ N.; lon. 70° 40′ 19″ W. It is the oldest town in New England, and is celebrated as the place where the Pilgrim Fathers landed from the "Mayflower," December 21, 1620. A small mass of granite, called "Plymouth Rock" or "Forefathers' Rock," on Water street, marks the place of landing. The most remarkable public building is the Pilgrim Hall, a granite structure, which was erected by the Pilgrim Society in 1824–25 and contains numerous relics and historical paintings. In front of the hall, surrounded by an iron fence, is a detached portion of "Forefathers' Rock," which has been removed hither from the water-side. Plymouth contains a court-house, a town hall, 9 churches, a high school, 2 national banks, 2 savings-banks, a large hotel called the Samoset House, and printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers and 1 monthly periodical. Here are also several iron-foundries and manufactories of boots and shoes, cotton goods, cordage, stoves, nails, tacks, &c. Plymouth has several vessels employed in the fisheries. Pop. 6238.

Plymouth, a post-village in Plymouth township, Wayne co., Mich., on the West Branch of Rouge River, and on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad where it crosses the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 23 miles W. by N. of Detroit, and about 15 miles E.N.E. of Ann Arbor. It has a national bank, a high school, 4 churches, and manufactures of ploughs, fanning-mills, and corn-shellers. Pop. 969; of the township, 3009. The township contains another village, named Northville.

Plymouth, a township of Hennepin co., Minn. P. 974.

Plymouth, a station of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Pierce City, Mo.

Plymouth, a post-office of Carroll co., Mo.

Plymouth, a post-office of Jefferson co., Neb.

Plymouth, a post-village, one of the capitals of Grafton co., N.H., in Plymouth township, on the Pemigewasset River, at the mouth of Baker's River, and on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 51 miles N. by W. of Concord. It is surrounded by attractive scenery, which is visited by numerous tourists. It contains 2 churches, a first-class hotel which has 150 rooms, a state normal school, a manufactory of buckskin gloves and mittens, and a newspaper office. Pop. of the township, 1409.

Plymouth, a post-village in Plymouth township, Chenango co., N.Y., on the Auburn Branch of the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Norwich, and about 40 miles S.S.W. of Utica. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory. Pop. 179; of the township, 1348.

Plymouth, a port of entry and the capital of Washington co., N.C., in Plymouth township, on an inlet which opens into the W. end of Albemarle Sound, near the mouth of the Roanoke River, and about 100 miles in a direct line E. of Raleigh. It is partly supported by the coasting-trade and fishing. Cotton, lumber, &c., are shipped here in steamboats. Plymouth has an academy, a newspaper office, 5 churches, and a manufactory of lumber and shingles. Pop. 1389; of the township, 2565.

Plymouth, a township of Ashtabula co., O. Pop. 657.

Plymouth, a post-village in Plymouth township, Richland co., O., on the Huron River, and on the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad, 35 miles S. of Sandusky, and 19 miles N.N.W. of Mansfield. It contains 4 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, a union school, a foundry, a machine-shop, and manufactures of corn-planters, furniture, and picture-frames. Pop. 703; of the township, 1609.

Plymouth (Bartlett Post-Office), a hamlet of Washington co., O., 18 miles W. of Marietta. It has a church and the Bartlett Academy. Pop. 84.

Plymouth, a post-borough in Plymouth township, Luzerne co., Pa., in the Wyoming Valley, on the right bank of the Susquehanna River, and on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, 20 miles S.W. of Scranton, and 3 or 4 miles below Wilkesbarre. Large quantities of coal are mined near this place. It contains a national bank, a savings-bank, 2 newspaper offices, 9 churches, a high school, and an academy. Pop. 2684; of the township, 4669. The population is mostly Welsh, Irish, and German miners.

Plymouth, a township of Montgomery co., Pa., contiguous to the boroughs of Conshohocken and Norristown. It contains part of Plymouth Meeting. Pop. 2025.

Plymouth, a post-hamlet of Box Elder co., Utah, 8 miles from Hampton Station. It has a church.

Plymouth, a post-village in Plymouth township, Windsor co., Vt., about 14 miles S.E. of Rutland. It has a church and a carriage-shop. Pop. of the township, 1285.

Plymouth, a township of Juneau co., Wis. P. 1438.

Plymouth, a township of Rock co., Wis. Pop. 1242.

Plymouth, a post-village in Plymouth township, Sheboygan co., Wis., on the Mullet River, and on the Wisconsin Central Railroad where it crosses the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad, 29 miles E. by S. of Fond du Lac, and 55 miles N. of Milwaukee. It contains a newspaper office, a bank, several hotels, 5 churches, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. of the township, 2675.

Plymouth Hill, Connecticut. See PLYMOUTH.

Plymouth Junction, a station of the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, 1 mile N.E. of Plymouth, Pa.

Plymouth Meet'ing, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Whitemarsh township, on the Plymouth Branch Railroad, at Plymouth Station, 3 miles E. of Conshohocken, and about 12 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lime.

Plymouth Rock, a post-hamlet of Winneshiek co., Iowa, on Upper Iowa River, 17 miles N.W. of Decorah.

Plymouth Sound, an inlet of the English Channel, between the cos. of Devon and Cornwall. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 4 miles. At its N.E. and N.W. extremities the Plym and Tamar Rivers enter it, forming respectively the harbors opposite Plymouth and Devonport. On its E. side is Bovisand Bay, and on its W. are Cawsand Bay and Mount Edgecumbe. It contains several islands, the principal being Mount Batten, with a fortification immediately opposite the Hoe of Plymouth. The sound is chiefly important as a naval station. Here is the Plymouth Breakwater, a granite and marble structure 1700 yards in length, erected at an expense of about £1,500,000. The height is from 56 feet to 80 feet, the top 45 feet broad, and on the W. end is a lighthouse, 68 feet above the platform. The entrance into the sound is guided by the still more celebrated Eddystone Light-House, which stands on a large cluster of rocks in the channel opposite to it, at the distance of 14 miles.

Plymouth Union, a post-hamlet in Plymouth township, Windsor co., Vt., 10 miles N. of Ludlow Station. It has a liberal institute.

Plymp'ton, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., in Plympton township, 7 or 8 miles W. of Plymouth. It is 4 miles S. of Plympton Station. It has a church and a shoe-factory. Pop. of the township, 755.

Plymp'ton Mau'rice, or **Earl's,** a town of England, co. of Devon, 5 miles by rail E. of Plymouth. Pop. 1084.

Plympton Station, a post-hamlet of Plymouth co., Mass., in Plympton and Kingston townships, on Silver Lake, and on the Old Colony Railroad, 30 miles S.S.E. of Boston. It has a chapel, and manufactures of anchors, shoe-nails, tacks, match-cards, and lumber.

Puompenh, p'nŏm-pĕn', called also **Panom'ping',** **Penom'ping',** **Penom'pein',** and **Nam'wang',** a town of Indo-China, capital of Cambodia, on the Mekong, at the junction of the Tale Sab, 150 miles N.W. of Saigon. It has a royal palace, and a large trade. Pop. 20,000.

Po, po (anc. *Pa'dus*, and *Erid'anus*), the largest river of Italy, irrigating, with its affluents, the entire plain of Piedmont and Lombardy, rises in Monte Viso, in lat. 44° 38′ N., lon. 7° 10′ E. It flows at first N.E. to Turin, where it makes a curve E.S.E. for about 45 miles, then turns N. to receive the waters of the Oglio, and thence flows mostly E., with a very tortuous course, to the Adriatic, which it enters by several mouths between lat. 44° 48′ and 45° 1′ N., the principal surnamed the Po della Maestra, della Toli, di Goro, and di Volano. Total estimated length, 340 miles, of which about 280 are navigable for large barges and river steamers. Principal affluents on the left, the Clusone, Sesia, Ticino, Olona, Adda, Oglio, and Mincio; and on the right, the Maira, Tanaro, Trebia, Taro, Parma, Secchia, and Panaro. The Po is, in many parts of Lombardy, above the neighboring plains: below Piacenza it is enclosed by embankments formed by its own deposits and carefully kept up to prevent inundations from floods. Its current in the dry season is sluggish, but in spring and summer rapid and turbulent. It is highly useful in fertilizing the country, and it abounds with fish.

Po, Malay Archipelago. See BO.

Po, Allen co., Ind. See WILLIAMSPORT.

Poage's (po'jĕz) **Mill,** a post-office of Roanoke co., Va., 9 miles S. of Salem.

Poast Town, a post-hamlet of Butler co., O., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, 40 miles N. of Cincinnati.

Pobla de Claramant, po'blå då klå-rå-månt', a village of Spain, in Catalonia, N.W. of Barcelona. Pop. 1279.

Pobla de Lillet, po'blå då leel-yĕt', or **La Pobla,** lå po'blå, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province and 64 miles N.N.W. of Barcelona. Pop. 2658.

Poblat, a town of Majorca. See PUEBLA.

Poboleda, po-bo-là'då, a town of Spain, province and 25 miles W.N.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 1881.

Po'cahon'tas, a county in the N.W. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. The West Fork of the Des Moines River touches the N.E. part of this county, which is also drained by the Lizard River. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, and oats are the staple products. It is intersected by the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad. Capital, Pocahontas Centre. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,680,140. Pop. in 1870, 1446, of whom 950 were Americans; in 1875, 2249.

Pocahontas, a county in the E. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is drained by the Greenbrier River, which rises in it, and by the sources of the Gauley River. The main range of the Alleghany Mountains extends along the S.E. border of this county, and the central part is occupied by the Greenbrier Mountain. Here are large forests of sugar-maple and other trees. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Capital, Huntersville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,721,080. Pop. in 1870, 4069, of whom 4035 were Americans.

Pocahontas, a post-village, capital of Randolph co., Ark., on the Black River, about 56 miles N.E. of Batesville. It has a newspaper office, a church, and a flour-mill. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place.

Pocahontas, a post-village in Pocahontas township, Bond co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 41 miles E.N.E. of St. Louis, Mo. It has an academy, a public hall, a flour-mill, and 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 1535. Coal is found here.

Pocahontas, a post-hamlet in Shawnee township, Cape Girardeau co., Mo., about 100 miles S. by E. of St. Louis. Pop. about 80.

Pocahontas, a hamlet of Baker co., Oregon, 6 miles W. of Baker City. Gold is found here.

Pocahontas, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Pa., about 14 miles W.N.W. of Cumberland, Md.

Pocahontas, a hamlet of Coffee co., Tenn., 12 miles N. of Manchester. It has 2 or 3 churches.

Pocahontas, a post-village of Hardeman co., Tenn., on the Hatchee River, and on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 74 miles E. of Memphis. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill. Pop. 225.

Pocahontas, a village of Chesterfield co., Va., separated from Petersburg by the river Appomattox.

Pocahontas Centre, a post-village, capital of Pocahontas co., Iowa, in Centre township, 12 miles N. of Pomeroy.

Pocas'set, a post-village in Sandwich township, Barnstable co., Mass., on Red Brook Harbor, an arm of Buzzard's Bay, and on the Old Colony Railroad, 65 miles S.S.E. of Boston, and 20 miles E. by N. of New Bedford. It has 2 churches and a foundry.

Pocasset, a village of Providence co., R.I., in Johnston township, 4 miles from Olneyville. It has a church and a grist-mill. Pop. about 200.

Pocataligo, West Virginia. See POCOTALIGO.

Pock'et, a post-township of Moore co., N.C. Pop. 1362.

Pock'lington, a town of England, co. and 13 miles by rail E.S.E. of York, East Riding. Pop. 2622.

Pockmouche, pŏk'moosh', a post-village in Gloucester co., New Brunswick, 59 miles N.N.E. of Chatham. P. 800.

Pock'shaw, a post-village in Gloucester co., New Brunswick, on the Bay of Chaleurs, 26½ miles from Bathurst. Pop. 600.

Pocomoke City, Maryland. See NEWTOWN.

Po'comoke River rises in the S. part of Sussex co., Del., runs S. to Snow Hill, Md., and thence S.W., and enters Chesapeake Bay. It is nearly 70 miles long. Sloops can ascend it 35 miles during high tide.

Poconé, po-ko-nà', a small town of Brazil, province of Matto-Grosso, on a height, 60 miles S.W. of Cuyabá.

Po'cono, or **Po'kono,** a township of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. 1119. It contains Tannersville.

Pocono, or **Pokono,** a post-village in Coolbaugh township, Monroe co., Pa., on or near the Pocono Mountain, 31 miles S.E. of Scranton. It has a hotel, a steam saw-mill, and about 20 houses. It is on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.

Pocono (or **Pokono**) **Creek,** of Monroe co., Pa., falls into Brodhead's Creek.

Pocono (or **Pokono**) **Mountain,** Pennsylvania, is a long ridge in Monroe and Carbon cos., about 15 miles N.W. of the Kittatinny Mountain.

Pocop'son, a station in Pocopson township, Chester co., Pa., on the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, 18 miles N.N.W. of Wilmington, Del. Pop. of the township, 573.

Pocotal'go, township, Beaufort co., S.C. Pop. 605.

Pocotal'igo, a post-office of Kanawha co., W. Va., near the Pocotaligo River, 12 miles N.W. of Charleston.

Pocotaligo River, West Virginia, rises in Roane co., runs southwestward through Kanawha co., and enters the Great Kanawha River on the E. border of Putnam co.

Poczinka, a town of Russia. See POTCHINKI.

Podebrad, a town of Bohemia. See PODIEBRAD.

Podensac, po‵dôɴᵍ‵såk′, a village of France, in Gironde, on the Garonne, and on a railway, 16 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1681.

Podenzano, po-dĕn-zå′no, a town of Italy, 7 miles S. of Piacenza, with 2 churches, a monastery, and a hospital. Pop. of commune, 3152.

Podgora, pod-go′rå, a village of Austria, in Dalmatia, circle of Spalato. Pop. 1009.

Podgoritza, pod-go-rit′så, a town of Montenegro, 38 miles N. of Scutari. Pop. 6000. A few miles N. are the remains of the ancient *Dioclea*, consisting of ruined temples, and the bed of an aqueduct about 12 miles in length.

Podgorze, pod-goʀ′zå, or **Josephstadt,** yo′zęf-stått‵, a town of Austrian Galicia, separated by the Vistula from Cracow. Pop. 1760.

Podgraje, a town of Dalmatia. See ASSERIA.

Podiebrad, po′dee-bråd‵, written also **Podebrad,** a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, and on a railway, 4 miles S.E. of Nimburg. Pop. 3837.

Po di Primaro, po dee pre-må′ro, a river of Italy, in Emilia, a continuation of the Reno, which assumes this name at Traghetto. Its lower course is nearly E.S.E., past Argenta, and it enters the Adriatic at Porto di Primaro, 13 miles N.E. of Ravenna. Entire length, 120 miles.

Podkamien, pod′kam-yĕn or pod′kå-meen‵, a town of Austrian Galicia, E. by N. of Lemberg. Pop. 2730.

Podlachia, pod-lå′ke-å, or **Podola′chia,** a former palatinate of Poland, bounded on the N. and E. by the Bug, and on the W. by the Vistula. It appears at one time to have corresponded nearly to the present province of Siedlec, but anciently its limits were more extensive.

Podolia, po-do′le-ą, or **Podolsk,** po-dōlsk′, a government of Russia, mostly between lat. 47° 30′ and 49° 45′ N. and lon. 26° 25′ and 30° 48′ E., having W. Galicia. Area, 16,558 square miles. Pop. 1,933,188. The principal rivers are the Dniester, forming its S.W. boundary, and the Bug. Surface generally level. Soil fertile, raising corn, hemp, flax, hops, tobacco, and various fruits. Many cattle of fine breeds are sent into Galicia and Germany. The mineral products comprise nitre, lime, and alabaster. Manufactures of woollen cloth, leather, and potash are carried on, and there are many distilleries. Principal towns, Kamieniec, Moheelev, and Vinnitsa. This region was acquired from Poland in 1793.

Podolin, a town of Hungary. See PUDLEIN.

Podolsk, po-dōlsk′, or **Podol,** po-dol′, a town of Russia, 20 miles S.S.W. of Moscow. Pop. 10,973.

Podor, po‵dor′, a village of West Africa, in Senegambia, built by the French in 1743, on the Senegal. Lat. 16° 35′ N.; lon. 15° W. Pop. 1019.

Poe, po, a post-office of Medina co., O.

Poe, a post-office of Beaver co., Pa., about 30 miles W. of Pittsburg.

Poel, or **Pöl,** pöl, an island of North Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the Gulf of Lubeck, Baltic, 4 miles N. of Wismar. Length and breadth, 5 miles each.

Poerbolingo, a town of Java. See PROBOLINGO.

Poestenkill, poos′tęn-kill‵, a small river of Rensselaer co., New York, falls into the Hudson at Troy.

Poestenkill, a post-village in Poestenkill township, Rensselaer co., N.Y., about 10 miles N.E. of Albany, and 8 miles S.E. of Troy. It has 2 churches and a cotton-bat factory. The township contains another village, named East Poestenkill, and a hamlet named Barberville, and has a pop. of 1727.

Poeville, po′vĭl, a mining-camp of Washoe co., Nev., 11 miles N.W. of Reno. It has a quartz-mill.

Pogar, po-gaʀ′, a town of Russia, government and 119 miles N.E. of Chernigov. Pop. 4487.

Poggia a Cajano, pod′jå å kå-yå′no, a town of Italy, in the Val Ombrone, 10 miles W.N.W. of Florence.

Poggibonsi, pod-je-bon′see, a town of Italy, 19 miles S. of Florence. Pop. of commune, 7337.

Poggio, pod′jo, a village of Italy, province and 18 miles S.E. of Mantua. Pop. of commune, 4947.

Poggio Reale, pod′jo rå-å′lå, a town of Sicily, 32 miles S.E. of Trapani. Pop. 3673.

Pog′gy Isles, NORTH and SOUTH, two contiguous islands of the Malay Archipelago, 60 miles S.W. of Sumatra. Lat. 2° 32′ S.; lon. 99° 37′ E.

Pogitel, a picturesque fortified village of Herzegovina, on the Narenta, 16 miles S.S.W. of Mostar.

Pogorjeloje-Gorodischtché. See GORODISCHTCHÉ.

Pohat′cong (or **Pohat′chunk**) **Creek,** of Warren co., N.J., flows S.W., and enters the Delaware River 8 miles below Easton.

Pohe′ta, a post-office of Saline co., Kansas, 9 miles S. of Solomon City.

Pohonee, a town of India. See POWNEE.

Poho′no or **Bridal Veil Fall,** a cataract in the Yosemite Valley, Cal., is formed by a small affluent which enters the Merced River near the lower end of the valley. The height of the fall is about 900 feet perpendicular. The water is dissipated into mist before it reaches the bottom.

Poictiers, a town of France. See POITIERS.

Poictou, a province of France. See POITOU.

Poin‵dex′ter, a post-office of Schley co., Ga., 15 miles W. of Oglethorpe.

Poindexter, a post-office of Harrison co., Ky.

Poindexter's Store, a post-office of Louisa co., Va.

Poin′set, a post-office of Hamlin co., Dakota.

Poin′sett, a county in the N.E. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the St. Francis River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil produces a little cotton and Indian corn. Capital, Harrisburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $576,000. Pop. in 1870, 1720, of whom 1713 were Americans.

Point, a township of Calhoun co., Ill., on the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers. Pop. 1551.

Point, a township of Posey co., Ind. Pop. 980. It is the southwesternmost township in the state.

Point, a township of Northumberland co., Pa. P. 938.

Point Abino, å-bee′no, **Ber′tie,** or **Ridgeway,** a post-village in Welland co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway (Buffalo division), 9 miles from Buffalo, N.Y. It contains a saw-mill, an iron-foundry, a cheese-factory, and several stores. Pop. 660. The station is called Bertie, the post-office Point Abino.

Point Adams, Oregon. See ADAMS POINT.

Point à la Hache, å lå håsh, a post-village, capital of Plaquemines parish, La., on the E. bank of the Mississippi River, along which it extends several miles, about 40 miles below New Orleans. It has a newspaper office, 3 rice-mills, and a church.

Point-à-Pître, LA. See LA POINTE-À-PÎTRE.

Point Arena, Mendocino co., Cal. See PUNTA ARENAS.

Point au Fer (Fr. pron. pwåɴт ō faiʀ), is on the E. side of the entrance to Atchafalaya Bay, La.

Point Au Rock, a post-office of Clinton co., N.Y.

Point Barrow. See AMERICA.

Point Bluff, a post-village of Adams co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River, about 30 miles N.W. of Portage.

Point Bonita, bo-nee′tą, is the S. extremity of Marin co., Cal., and is on the N. side of the Golden Gate, about 3½ miles N. of Point Lobos.

Point Brulé, broo‵lå′, a post-village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, on Minas Basin, 30 miles from Truro. P. 400.

Point Cardinal, Ontario. See EDWARDSBURG.

Point Cas′well, a post-village of Pender co., N.C., on the navigable Black River, 20 miles by land and 35 miles by water N.N.W. of Wilmington. It has a church, 3 stores, a distillery of turpentine, and a saw-mill. A steamboat plies between this place and Wilmington.

Point Ce′dar, a post-office of Clark co., Ark., about 70 miles W.S.W. of Little Rock.

Point Clear, a post-office and summer resort of Baldwin co., Ala., on the E. shore of Mobile Bay, 18 miles S.E. of Mobile.

Point Com′merce, a hamlet of Greene co., Ind., on White River, at the mouth of Eel River, ½ mile from Worthington.

Point Conception, California. See CAPE CONCEPTION.

Point (or **Pointe**) **Coupée,** koo-pee′, a parish of Louisiana, near the middle of the state. Area, 600 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, and on the W. by the Atchafalaya Bayou. The N. part of this parish is adjacent to the mouth of Red River. The surface is level and low, subject to inundation, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, sugar, and maize are the staple products. Capital, Point Coupée. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,396,000. Pop. in 1870, 12,981, of whom 12,651 were Americans.

Point (or **Pointe**) **Coupée,** a post-village, capital of Point Coupée parish, La., on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, about 30 miles above Baton Rouge. It has a newspaper office.

Point de Galle, Ceylon. See GALLE.

Point Douglas, dŭg′ląs, a post-village of Washington co., Minn., on the Mississippi River, just above the mouth of the St. Croix, and opposite Hastings. It has a church and manufactures of lumber and spring beds.

Pointe à Cavagnol, Quebec. See HUDSON.

Point East′ern, a post-office of Caroline co., Va.

Pointe au Bouleau (Fr. pron. pwâɴt ō boo′lō′), or **Duck River,** a post-village in Charlevoix co., Quebec, at the outlet of the Saguenay River, opposite Tadousac, 27 miles from Murray Bay. Pop. 160.

Pointe aux Peaux (Fr. pron. pwâɴt ō pō), a summer resort in Frenchtown township, Monroe co., Mich., on or near Lake Erie.

Pointe aux Trembles en Bas, pwâɴt ō trôɴ′b′l zôɴg bâ, a post-village in Portneuf co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 19 miles S. of Quebec. Pop. 600.

Pointe aux Trembles en Haut, pwâɴt ō trôɴ′b′l zôɴg ho, a post-village in Hochelaga co., Quebec, on the island of Montreal, 10 miles below Montreal. It contains a French Protestant college and several stores. Pop. 400.

Pointe aux Vaches, pwâɴt ō vâsh, a headland on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, a short distance below the mouth of the river Saguenay.

Pointe Claire, pwâɴt klair, a village of Quebec, capital of the co. of Jacques Cartier, on the island of Montreal, on the N. shore of the river St. Lawrence, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 14½ miles from Montreal. Pop. 461.

Pointe de Meuron, pwâɴt dẹh mŭh′rôɴg′, on the Kaministiquia River, in the district of Thunder Bay, Ontario, 8 miles above Fort William.

Pointe de Monts, pwâɴt dẹh môɴg, a headland on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, co. of Saguenay, Quebec. Lat. 49° 19′ 35″ N.; lon. 67° 21′ 55″ W. On it is a light-house. This is a depot of provisions for shipwrecked mariners.

Pointe du Bute, pwâɴt dü büt, a village in Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, 5 miles from Sackville.

Pointe du Chêne, pwâɴt dü shain, a post-settlement in the district of Provencher, Manitoba, on the Pointe des Chênes River, 30 miles E. of Winnipeg. It contains a church, a flouring-mill, and 2 stores. The population is composed of about 100 families.

Pointe du Chêne, a seaport town of New Brunswick, co. of Westmoreland, on Northumberland Strait, at the N.E. terminus of the Shediac Branch of the Intercolonial Railway, 2 miles N.E. of Shediac. It has a light-house and long piers for shipping. Pop. 150. Here is Shediac Railway Station.

Pointe du Lac, pwâɴt dü lâk, a post-village in St. Maurice co., Quebec, at the E. end of Lake St. Peter, 81 miles N.N E. of Montreal. Pop. 500.

Point Ed′ward, formerly **Port Sar′nia,** a post-village of Ontario, co. of Lambton, on the St. Clair River, near Lake Huron, and at the Canada terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway, 2 miles from Sarnia, and 168 miles W. of Toronto. It contains 9 stores, 5 hotels, and 2 saw-mills. Fort Gratiot, Michigan, is immediately opposite. A steam ferry plies between the two places. Pop. 1000.

Pointe For′tune, a post-village in Vaudreuil co., Quebec, on the Ottawa, 45 miles N.W. of Montreal. P. 100.

Point Escuminac, es′koo′me′nâk′, the S.E. point of Miramichi Bay, New Brunswick. Lat. 47° 4′ 32″ N.; lon. 64° 47′ 30″ W. On it is a light-house.

Point Farm, a post-office of Terre Bonne parish, La., 10 miles S.E. of Houma.

Point Gallinas, gâl-yee′nâs, the northernmost point of South America. Lat. 12° 30′ N.; lon. about 71° 40′ W.

Point Isabel, iz′ạ-bel, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Ind., about 40 miles S.E. of Logansport. It has 2 churches.

Point Isabel, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, and on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Point Isabel, a post-hamlet of Clermont co., O., 35 miles E.S.E. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill. Pop. 160.

Point Isabel, a village of Cameron co., Tex., on the Laguna del Madre, 22 miles N.E. of Brownsville, and 4 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. The Rio Grande Railroad extends hence to Brownsville.

Point Jef′ferson, a post-hamlet of Morehouse parish, La., on Bartholomew Bayou, 40 miles N.E. of Monroe.

Point Ju′dith, the W. side of the entrance to Narragansett Bay, R.I. It has a revolving light, 60 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 21′ 35″ N.; lon. 71° 29′ 18″ W.

Point Levi, Quebec. See Levis.

Point Lobos, lo′boce (*i.e.*, "Seals′ Point"), California, is on the S. side of the Golden Gate, about 6 miles W. of San Francisco.

Point Look′out, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Md., on Chesapeake Bay, at the mouth of the Potomac River, 80 miles S.S.E. of Washington, D.C. It is a terminus of the route of the Washington City & Point Lookout Railroad.

Point Lookout, a hamlet of Washington co., Pa., about 5 miles S.W. of Washington.

Point Malcolm, mal′kum, a headland on the S. coast of Australia, near lat. 33° 48′ S., lon. 123° 40′ E.

Point Mar′blehead′, a post-village in Danbury township, Ottawa co., O., on Lake Erie, about 7 miles N. of Sandusky. It has 3 churches and several quarries of limestone, large quantities of which are exported. A light-house has been erected here.

Point Mar′ion, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, at the mouth of the Cheat, 16 miles S.W. of Uniontown. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a planing-mill.

Point Michaux, me′shō′, a fishing-settlement in Richmond co., Nova Scotia, 17 miles from St. Peters.

Point Mount′ain, post-office, Randolph co., W. Va.

Point Muz′erall, a headland on the N. side of the entrance to Portage River, Kent co., New Brunswick.

Point of Air (or **Ayre**), the N. point of the Isle of Man, with a light-house. Lat. 54° 25′ N.; lon. 4° 26′ W.

Point of Air, in Flintshire, Wales, at the mouth of the Dee. Lat. 53° 21′ 26″ N.; lon. 3° 19′ 14″ W.

Point of Rocks, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., on the Potomac River, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 69 miles W. of Baltimore, and 43 miles N.N.W. of Washington. It is a terminus of the Metropolitan Branch of that railroad. It has 3 churches. Here is a tunnel 860 feet long. Pop. about 400. The Potomac here passes through the Catoctin Mountain.

Point of Rocks, a station of the Union Pacific Railroad, 40 miles E. of Green River City, Wyoming.

Point of Tim′ber, a post-hamlet of Contra Costa co., Cal., 50 miles E. of San Francisco. It has 2 churches.

Point Palinuro, Italy. See Cape Palinuro.

Point Palmyra. See Palmyras Point.

Point Pe′dro (native, *Pojiu Peduruwu*), a town at the N. point of Ceylon, or rather on a long low island closely skirting the Ceylon shore. It is 20 miles N.E. of Jaffnapatam. It has a tolerably secure harbor, and a large trade by sea. The town is regular and well built, and is noted for the fine gardens in its environs.

Point Pe′le (or **Pe′lee**), or **South Foreland,** a headland of Canada, in Lake Erie, E. of Pigeon Bay. It is about 7 miles long by 2 miles broad. On its point is a light-house. S.W. of the point lies Point Pelee Island, the largest island in Lake Erie.

Point Penin′sula, a post-hamlet in Lyme township, Jefferson co., N.Y., on Lake Ontario, about 18 miles W. of Watertown.

Point Pe′ter, a post-office of Searcy co., Ark.

Point Peter, a post-office of Oglethorpe co., Ga., about 27 miles E. of Athens.

Point Peter, a post-village in Prince Edward co., Ontario, on Lake Ontario, at the entrance to Peter's Bay, 12 miles from Picton. Lat. 43° 51′ N.; lon. 77° 14′ W.

Point Peter, the N.E. point of Malbaie and the S. point of Gaspé Bay, Quebec.

Point Pleasant, plĕz′ạnt, a township of Warren co., Ill. Pop. 1004.

Point Pleasant, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Iowa, 8 miles W. of Eldora, and about 30 miles N.W. of Marshalltown. It has 2 churches.

Point Pleasant, a hamlet of Mahaska co., Iowa, 19 miles N.E. of Oskaloosa. It has a church.

Point Pleasant, a post-village of Ohio co., Ky., on or near Green River, 2½ miles from Island Station. It has 2 churches.

Point Pleasant, a post-office of Tensas parish, La.

Point Pleasant, a post-village of New Madrid co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, about 50 miles by land S.S.W. of Cairo. It has a church.

Point Pleasant, a post-village of Ocean co., N.J., on the Manasquan River, about 16 miles S. of Long Branch, and 1 mile from the ocean. It has 2 churches. See also Point Pleasant, Pa.

Point Pleasant, a post-village in Monroe township, Clermont co., O., on the Ohio River, 25 miles above Cincinnati. It has a church, a graded school, a limestone-quarry, &c. General U. S. Grant was born here. P. 137.

Point Pleasant, a village in Valley township, Guernsey co., O., near Wills Creek, and on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, at the junction of the Eastern Ohio Railroad, 49 miles N. of Marietta. It has a woollen-mill and a flour-mill. Pop. 138. Here is Dyson's Post-Office.

Point Pleasant, a post-village in Tinicum township, Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River, and on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, 25 miles N.W. of Trenton, and

36 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Its station is in New Jersey.

Point Pleasant, a post-office of Bland co., Va., 25 miles W. of Dublin Railroad Station.

Point Pleasant, a post-village, capital of Mason co., W. Va., is on the Ohio River, just above the mouth of the Kanawha River, 80 miles below Parkersburg, and 4 miles above Gallipolis, O. It has a court-house, 6 churches, a newspaper office, a national bank, and manufactures of machinery, barrels, flour, lumber, &c. Pop. 773.

Point Pleasant, a headland at the entrance of the Bay of Quinte, Prince Edward co., Ontario. On it is a light-house.

Point Prim, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 29 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 150.

Point Raz, France. See Bec-du-Raz.

Point Remove, re-moov', a post-office of Faulkner co., Ark., on the Arkansas River, and on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, 55 miles N.W. of Little Rock.

Point Remove Creek, Arkansas, drains the W. part of Conway co., and enters the Arkansas River from the N., about 2 miles above Lewisburg.

Point Reyes, râ'ês, township, Marin co., Cal. P. 271.

Point Rock, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., in Lee township, 13 miles N. of Rome. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Point Romania, ro-mâ-nee'â, the S.E. extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. 1° 22' N.; lon. 104° 16' E.

Point Sa'ble, a post-office of Mason co., Mich.

Point Saint Charles, a suburb of Montreal. It contains the head offices and chief workshops of the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Point Saint Ig'nace', a post-hamlet of Mackinac co., Mich., on the Strait of Mackinac, 40 miles N. of Betoskey. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Point Saint Pe'ter, a post-village in Gaspé co., Quebec, at the western extremity of Gaspé Bay. Pop. 100.

Point Sambar. See Cape Sambar.

Point Sapin, sâ'peen', a post-village in Kent co., New Brunswick, near the entrance to Kouchibouguac Bay, 28 miles from Richibucto. Here is one of the best salmon-fisheries in the province. Pop. 250.

Point Trav'erse, or **Long Point,** a post-village in Prince Edward co., Ontario, 17 miles from Picton.

Point Truth, a post-office of Russell co., Va.

Point'ville, a post-hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., 2 miles from Wrightstown Station, and about 20 miles S.S.E. of Trenton. It has a church.

Point Wash'ington, post-office, Washington co., Fla.

Point Wolf, a post-village in Albert co., New Brunswick, on the Bay of Fundy, 35 miles from Penobsquis.

Poiré, pwâ'râ', a town of France, in Vendée, 7 miles N.W. of La Roche-sur-Yon. Pop. 653.

Poirino, poi-ree'no, a town of Italy, province and 14 miles S.E. of Turin. Pop. 6391.

Poischwitz, poish'wits, Ober, o'bẹr, and Nieder, nee'dẹr, two nearly contiguous villages of Prussia, in Silesia, government and 12 miles S. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1975.

Poisdorf, a town of Austria. See Poysdorp.

Poissy, pwâs'see', a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the left bank of the Seine, and on the railway to Rouen, 10 miles N.N.W. of Versailles. Pop. 4677. It has a house of correction, and a cattle-market for the supply of Paris.

Poitiers, or **Poictiers,** poi-teerz' (Fr. pron. pwâ'te-â', almost pwi'te-â'; anc. *Limo'num* or *Lemo'num*, afterwards *Pic'tavi*), a town of France, capital of the department of Vienne, on the Clain, and on the railway to Bordeaux, 60 miles S.S.W. of Tours. Pop. 31,692. It is enclosed by old walls, and has several old churches, a castle, an *académie universitaire*, a college (*lycée*), hospitals, a public library of 25,000 volumes, theatre, botanic garden, manufactures of woollen goods, hosiery, lace, hats, gloves, leather, oil, &c., some trade in corn, wool, and wine, and 3 annual fairs. Poitiers, anciently the capital of the *Pictones*, came by marriage into the possession of the dukes of Normandy, and was for three centuries attached to the crown of England. It was the scene of a signal victory, gained September 9, 1356, over the French by the English under Edward the Black Prince, who captured John, King of France.

Poitou, or **Poictou,** poi-too' (Fr. pron. pwâ'too'), a former province of France, now divided among the departments of Vienne, Deux-Sèvres, Vendée, Indre-et-Loire, and Charente. Capital, Fontenay.

Poix, pwâ, a town of France, in Nord, 14 miles W.N.W. of Avesnes. Pop. 2057.

Poix, a town of France, in Somme, 15 miles S.E. of Amiens. Pop. 1194.

Pojuaque, po-hwâ'kâ, a post-office of Santa Fé co., New Mexico.

Po'kagon, a post-village in Pokagon township, Cass co., Mich., on the Michigan Central Railroad, 6 miles N.N.E. of Niles, and 41 miles S.W. of Kalamazoo. It has a church, a union school, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 228: of the township, 1941.

Pokeepsie, Dutchess co., N.Y. See Poughkeepsie.

Pokhurn', a walled town of India, state and 80 miles N.W. of Joodpoor. Pop. 15,000.

Pokono, Monroe co., Pa. See Pocono.

Pokrov, or **Pokrow,** pok-rov', a town of Russia, government and 52 miles W.S.W. of Vladimeer, near the Kliasma. Pop. 2886.

Pokrovskaia, or **Pokrowskaja,** pok-rov-skī'a, a town of Russia, 4 miles S.E. of Saratov, on the Volga.

Po'kur', or **Push'kar',** a town of India, district and 5 miles N.W. of Ajmeer. It is a place of pilgrimage, and is noted for its temples, chief of which is one to Brahma, said to be the only one in India. Pop. 4334.

Pöl, an island in the Baltic. See Poel.

Pola, po'lâ (anc. *Po'la*, or *Pi'etas Ju'lia*), a maritime town of Austro-Hungary, near the S. extremity of the peninsula of Istria, 19 miles S.S.E. of Rovigno. Pop. 10,473. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral on the site of an ancient temple, 3 Greek churches, some convents, and one of the best harbors on the Adriatic. Under the emperor Septimius Severus it had a population of 30,000, and contained numerous splendid edifices, while its port was one of the great naval stations of Rome. Its former magnificence is still attested by a fine amphitheatre, several temples, and other remains.

Pola, po'lâ, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Pskov, flows N., and joins the Lovat 9 miles S. of Lake Ilmen. Length, 120 miles.

Pola de Lena, po'lâ dâ lâ'nâ, a town of Spain, in Asturias, 16 miles S.E. of Oviedo. Pop. 1328.

Pola de Siero, po'lâ dâ se-â'ro, a town of Spain, in Asturias, 13 miles E.N.E. of Oviedo. Pop. 2500.

Polan, po-lân', a town of Spain, in New Castile, province and about 10 miles from Toledo, near the river Tagus. Pop. 1747.

Po'land (Polish, *Polska*, pōl'skâ, meaning "flat land;" L. *Polo'nia*; Ger. *Polen*, po'lẹn; Fr. *Pologne*, po'loñ'; anc. *Sarmatia*), an extensive country of Central Europe, which existed for many centuries as an independent and powerful state, but, having fallen a prey to internal dissensions, was violently seized by Austria, Prussia, and Russia as a common spoil, partitioned among these three powers, and incorporated with their dominions. In its greatest prosperity it had a population variously estimated at from 11,000,000 to 15,000,000, and an area of 284,000 square miles, greater than that of France, stretching from the frontiers of Hungary and Turkey to the Baltic, and from Germany far E. into Russia, lat. 47° to 56° N., lon. 15° to 32° E. The territory thus marked out formed one vast and remarkably compact kingdom, divided into Great and Little Poland on the W., Masovia and Podlachia in the centre, Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine in the E., and Lithuania in the N.E.; the principal subdivision was into 31 palatinates and starostys.

The most characteristic feature of the surface is its uniformity. With the exception of the Carpathians, forming its S.W. boundary, it presents an almost unbroken plain, composed partly of gently waving slopes, partly of rich alluvial flats, partly of sandy tracts, and partly of extensive morasses. The last occupy the most elevated part of the interior, and consist of a broad belt curving irregularly in a N.E. direction from the Hungarian frontiers into Lithuania, and part of the great European watershed, the waters on the one side of it flowing N. to the Baltic, while those on the other side flow S. to the Black Sea. Its principal streams are the Vistula, with its tributaries the Wieprz, Bug, and Narew, the Warta and Prosna, tributaries of the Oder, the Niemen, and the Dwina, all belonging to the basin of the Baltic; and the Dniester, South Bug, and Dnieper, with its tributary the Pripets, belonging to the basin of the Black Sea.

The country is admirably adapted to agriculture, and has been termed the granary of Europe. Next to grain and cattle, its most important product is timber. The minerals include the precious metals in limited quantity, iron in abundance but of indifferent quality, and salt, chiefly in Galicia, where its mines have long been worked on a very extensive scale, and are, to all appearance, inexhaustible. Copper, lead, zinc, and coal are also found. Little progress has been made either in manufactures or trade, the latter being mostly in the hands of the Jews, who are more numerous in Poland than in any other part of Europe. The winter of Poland is almost as severe as that of Sweden. The summer is warm, but the general humidity of the atmosphere and the miasma of the marshes make disease sometimes, under peculiar forms, very prevalent.

The Poles are the descendants of various Slavic tribes, who, in the sixth century, having proceeded up the Dnieper, entered the basin of the Vistula, drove out the Finns,—the original inhabitants,—and made themselves masters of the whole country from the Warta eastward and around the shores of the Baltic. As a race they possess fine physical forms, and are strong, active, ardent, and daring. Unfortunately, however, these original qualities of the race have greatly degenerated in the mass of the people, who have been degraded by the privileged classes into mere serfs. The prevailing religion of the Poles is the Roman Catholic, but since the Russians became masters of the country they have labored to introduce their own religious system, and are also aiming at the extirpation of the Polish tongue by discouraging its cultivation; and not only is Russian introduced into the public schools, but the knowledge of it is made an essential requisite for office.

Poland was first raised to the rank of a kingdom by Otho III., Emperor of Germany, when Boleslaw I., who had been acknowledged chief of all the Poles dwelling between the Vistula and the Warta, became its sole monarch. He died in 1025, after a long and flourishing reign, and the Piast dynasty, which he founded, continued for nearly four centuries. Upon the death of Casimir, in 1370, the male line of the Piasts became extinct, but his nephew, Louis of Hungary, by the marriage of Hedwig, his youngest daughter, with Jagellon, Duke of Lithuania, united that duchy to Poland, and the kingdom continued to flourish for centuries after. The first actual partition took place in 1772, and stripped Poland at once of about a third of her whole territory, the respective shares of the spoil being —to Prussia, 13,337, Austria, 27,000, and Russia, 42,000 square miles. A second partition in 1793 gave Prussia 22,500 and Russia 96,500 square miles. Another partition took place in 1795, and the last king of Poland, degraded into a pensionary of the Russian court, died at St. Petersburg in 1798. The successive partitions gave Austria 45,000 square miles, with 5,000,000 inhabitants; Prussia, 57,000 square miles, with 2,550,000 inhabitants; and Russia, 180,000 square miles, with 4,600,000 inhabitants. About two-thirds of the Russian share was completely incorporated with the general government, and ceased to retain any distinctive appellation; the remainder, containing about 49,000 square miles, was erected into what was called the Kingdom of Poland, and received a separate constitution from the Emperor Alexander; but the Poles, taking occasion of the French Revolution of 1830, rashly engaged in an insurrection, which only furnished Russia with a pretext for riveting their chains. The name Kingdom of Poland is still given to that portion of the Russian territories, but the country is now treated in all respects as an integral part of the Russian Empire, though it is under a special governor-general. It is bounded N. and W. by the territories of Prussia, E. by the Russian governments of Bialystok, Grodno, and Volhynia, and S. by Austrian Galicia. It is divided into the governments of Warsaw (the capital), Kalisz, Petrikau, Radom, Lublin, Plock, Kielce, Siedlec, Lomza, and Suvalki, has an area of 54,356 square miles, and in 1872 had a population of 6,528,017. The Republic of Cracow, also, after maintaining a feverish existence from 1815 to 1846, was seized by Austria and incorporated with her kingdom of Galicia.—Adj. PO'LISH; inhab. POLE, and PO'LAK (now obsolete).

Po'land, a station in Randolph co., Ill., on the railroad between Chester and Tamaroa, 6½ miles E. of Chester.

Poland, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ind., in Cass township, about 25 miles E. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches.

Poland, a township of Buena Vista co., Iowa. P. 83.

Poland, a post-hamlet in Poland township, Androscoggin co., Me., about 33 miles N. of Portland. The Grand Trunk Railway passes through the E. part of the township, which contains part of the village of Mechanic Falls. Pop. of the township, 2436.

Poland, or **Poland Centre,** a post-hamlet in Poland township, Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, about 8 miles E.N.E. of Jamestown. The name of its post-office is Poland Centre. The township is traversed by the Conewango Creek, and contains a larger village, named Kennedy. Pop. of the township, 1973.

Poland, a post-village in Russia township, Herkimer co., N.Y., on West Canada Creek, 14 miles N.E. of Utica. It has 2 churches, a bank, a graded school, and manufactures of axes, leather, sash, doors, furniture, &c. Pop. 450.

Poland, a post-village in Poland township, Mahoning co., O., 6 miles S. of Youngstown, 2½ miles from Struther's Station, and about 14 miles W. of New Castle, Pa. It is mostly in Poland township, and partly in Boardman. It contains a bank, 2 churches, a seminary, a foundry, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 453. Coal and iron are found in the vicinity. The township is intersected by the Mahoning River and the Ashtabula & Pittsburg Railroad. Pop. 2481. It contains a large village, named Lowellville.

Poland Centre, Chautauqua co., N.Y. See POLAND.

Polangen, po'lång-en, a town of Russia, in Courland, on the Baltic, 42 miles W. of Telsh. Pop. 1414.

Po'lar Re'gions, the zones included within the Arctic and Antarctic Circles. The North Polar Regions have obtained an interest from the several attempts to find a passage through, either from the N.E. or the N.W. The nearest approach to the North Pole was by Captain Parry, who reached lat. 82° 45′ N., lon. 19° 25′ E. Captain Cook penetrated towards the South Pole as far as lat. 67° 30′ S., lon. 39° E., and to lat. 71° 10′ S. in lon. 110° W. Sir James Ross penetrated to lat. 78° 10′ S. in lon. 170° E., and discovered Victoria Land. See ARCTIC and ANTARCTIC OCEAN.

Polaun, po'lŏwn, a village of Bohemia, 60 miles N.E. of Prague. Pop. 4311.

Polcenigo, pol-chå-nee'go, a town of Italy, province of Udine, 7 miles N. of Sacile. Pop. 4327.

Polch, polk, or **Pollich,** pol'lik, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles W.S.W. of Coblentz. Pop. 2529.

Pole Creek, a post-office of Laramie co., Wyoming.

Polen, and **Pole,** Europe. See POLAND.

Poleocastro, a town of Italy. See POLICASTRO.

Polesella, po-lå-sél'lå, a town of Italy, on the left bank of the Po, 7 miles S.S.W. of Rovigo. Pop. 3574.

Polesine, po-lå-see'nå (L. *Polexi'num Santivi'ti*), a village of Italy, on the Po, 24 miles N.W. of Parma. Pop. of commune, 3264.

Pole Tavern, a hamlet of Salem co., N.J., in Pittsgrove township, 1 mile from Newkirk Station. It has 2 stores. Here is Pittsgrove Post-Office.

Poletown, Brown co., O. See BROWNSVILLE.

Polia, po'le-å, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, S. of Nicastro. Pop. 2580.

Policandro, pol-e-kån'dro (anc. *Pholegan'dros*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, 16 miles E. of Milo. Area, 20 square miles. On its N. coast is a village of the same name. Total pop. 1038.

Policastro, po-le-kås'tro (anc. *Pyx'us*, afterwards *Buxen'tum*), a town of Italy, province of Salerno, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Policastro, 22 miles S. of Diano. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral and a fishery.

Policastro, or **Poleocastro,** po-lå-o-kås'tro, a town of Italy, in Catanzaro, 18 miles W.N.W. of Cotrone. P. 5501.

Police, a town of Bohemia. See POLITZ.

Policzka, po-leech'kå, a town of Bohemia, 28 miles S.E. of Chrudim. Pop. 4414.

Polignano, po-leen-yå'no, a town of Italy, 26 miles E.S.E. of Bari, near the Adriatic. Pop. 8564.

Poligny, po'leen'yee', a town of France, in Jura, 14 miles N.E. of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 4783. It has a communal college, and manufactures of earthenware, saltpetre, leather, edge-tools, wine, oil, &c.

Polillo, po-lil'lo or po-leel'yo, one of the Philippine Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, E. of Luzon. Lat. 15° 5′ N.; lon. 122° 6′ E. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 20 miles. Soil fertile. In its centre is Mount Malolo. The village of Polillo is on its W. side.

Polistina, po-lis-tee'nå, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 13 miles E.N.E. of Palmi. Pop. 9591.

Pölitz, pö'lits, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 9 miles N. of Stettin on the Oder. Pop. 3997.

Politz, or **Police,** po-leet'så, a town of Bohemia, 28 miles N.E. of Königgrätz. Pop. 2387.

Polizzi, po-lit'see, a town of Sicily, province of Palermo, 17 miles S.W. of Cefalù. Pop. 6724.

Polk, pōk, a county in the W. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is drained by the Brushy Fork of the Ouachita River, by Saline Bayou, and by Cossatot River. The surface is hilly or mountainous, and millstone grit underlies part of it. The soil produces some cotton and Indian corn. Slate, iron, and lead are said to be found in this county. Among the forest trees are the hickory, white oak, yellow pine, red elm, and walnut. Capital, Dallas. Valuation of real and personal estate, $294,887. Pop. in 1870, 3376, of whom 3372 were Americans.

Polk, a county of Florida, is near the middle of the peninsula. Area, about 1900 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Kissimmee Lake and Kissimmee River, and contains several lakes. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests. Cattle, maize, and sweet potatoes are staples. Capital, Bartow. Valuation of real and personal estate, $349,028. Pop. in 1870, 3169, of whom 3157 were Americans.

Polk, a county in the N.W. part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is drained by Euharlee Creek and a small affluent of the Coosa River. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and wheat are the staples. Slate-quarries have been opened in this county. Capital, Cedar Town. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,562,945. Pop. in 1870, 7822, of whom 7790 were Americans.

Polk, a county in the S. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Des Moines and South Skunk Rivers, and is also drained by Raccoon River and Beaver Creek. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county. It is intersected by the Keokuk & Des Moines, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Des Moines & Minnesota Railroads. Capital, Des Moines, which is also the capital of the state. Valuation of real and personal estate, $18,943,280. Pop. in 1870, 27,857, of whom 23,944 were Americans; in 1875, 31,558.

Polk, a large county in the N.W. part of Minnesota, borders on Dakota. It is bounded on the W. by the Red River of the North, and is intersected by Red Lake River and Wild Rice River. The surface is level or undulating, and a large portion of it is prairie. The Red River flows through a wide and fertile valley or plain, which is remarkably level. This county is traversed by the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Crookston. Pop. in 1875, 937.

Polk, a county in the S.W. central part of Missouri, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is intersected by the Pomme de Terre River, and also drained by the Little Sac, or East Fork of the Sac River. The surface is hilly or undulating, and presents picturesque scenery. A large part of it is covered with forests of the white ash, elm, oak, hickory, black walnut, &c. The soil is fertile. Maize, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staples. Among its minerals are Lower Silurian limestone and lead. Capital, Bolivar. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 12,445, of whom 12,364 were Americans.

Polk, a county in the E. central part of Nebraska, has an area of about 440 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Platte River, and is drained by the North Fork of the Big Blue River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is mostly destitute of forest trees. The soil is fertile. The staple products are wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass or hay. Capital, Osceola. Pop. in 1870, 136, of whom 122 were Americans; in 1876, 3356.

Polk, a county of North Carolina, borders on South Carolina. Area, about 200 square miles. It is drained by Green River. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests. Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Columbus. Valuation of real and personal estate, $851,756. Pop. in 1870, 4319, of whom 4316 were Americans.

Polk, a county in the N.W. part of Oregon, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Willamette River, and is partly drained by the Rickreal and the South Fork of the Yam Hill River. The Coast Range of mountains extends along the W. border of the county. The surface is diversified by high mountains, verdant hills, and large forests of fir and other trees. The Willamette Valley is very fertile. Wheat, oats, cattle, hay, wool, and lumber are the staple products. Capital, Dallas. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 4701, of whom 4573 were Americans; in 1875, 5062.

Polk, a county of East Tennessee, bordering on Georgia, has an area of about 440 square miles. It is intersected by the Hiawassee and Ocoee Rivers. The surface is hilly or mountainous, and is extensively covered with forests. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county has copper-mines the annual product of which in 1870 was valued at $310,000. Capital, Benton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,541,204. Pop. in 1870, 7369, of whom 7153 were Americans.

Polk, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area estimated at 800 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by Trinity River, and also drained by Sandy and other creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, cattle, and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Livingston. Valuation of real and personal estate, $761,518. Pop. in 1870, 8707, of whom 8678 were Americans.

Polk, a county in the N.W. part of Wisconsin, borders on Minnesota. Area, about 950 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the St. Croix River, and also drained by Apple River. The surface is uneven, and is diversified with small lakes and extensive forests of the pine, sugar-maple, and other trees. Wheat, oats, hay, lumber, and butter are the staple products. Capital, Osceola Mills. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,950,365. Pop. in 1870, 3422, of whom 2249 were Americans; in 1875, 6736.

Polk, a township of Huntington co., Ind. Pop. 960. It contains part of Mt. Etna.

Polk, a township of Marshall co., Ind. Pop. 1812.

Polk, a township of Monroe co., Ind. Pop. 843.

Polk, a township of Washington co., Ind. Pop. 920.

Polk, a township of Benton co., Iowa. Pop. 1279.

Polk, a township of Bremer co., Iowa. Pop. 1172.

Polk, a township of Jefferson co., Iowa. Pop. 1096. It contains Abingdon.

Polk, a township of Marion co., Iowa. Pop. 879.

Polk, a township of Shelby co., Iowa. Pop. 181.

Polk, a township of Taylor co., Iowa. Pop. 893.

Polk, a township of Wapello co., Iowa. Pop. 998.

Polk, a township of Adair co., Mo. Pop. 769.

Polk, a township of Atchison co., Mo. Pop. 562.

Polk, a township of Cass co., Mo. Pop. 1307.

Polk, a township of Christian co., Mo. Pop. 1243.

Polk, a township of Dade co., Mo. Pop. 1453.

Polk, a township of De Kalb co., Mo. Pop. 957.

Polk, a township of Madison co., Mo. Pop. 320.

Polk, a township of Nodaway co., Mo. Pop. 3427. It contains Maryville.

Polk, a township of Ray co., Mo. Pop. 1368.

Polk, a township of St. Clair co., Mo. Pop. 316.

Polk, a township of Sullivan co., Mo. Pop. 1415. It contains Milan.

Polk, a post-village in Jackson township, Ashland co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 7½ miles N.E. of Ashland. It has 3 churches and a graded school.

Polk, a township of Crawford co., O. Pop. 4369. It contains Galion.

Polk, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. 256.

Polk, a township of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. 1076.

Polk, or **Wat′erloo,** a post-village of Venango co., Pa., in French Creek township, on the Franklin Branch of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 9 miles W. of Franklin. It has 2 churches, 2 stores, a grist-mill, and 35 families. Here is Polk Post-Office.

Polk, a township of Washington co., Wis. Pop. 1756.

Polk Bayou, bī′oo, a post-office of Sharpe co., Ark., 18 miles N. of Batesville.

Polk City, a post-village of Polk co., Iowa, on the Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, 17 miles N. by W. of Des Moines. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a flour-mill, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 350.

Polk City, a post-office of Polk co., Minn.

Polk Patch, Warrick co., Ind. See Taylorsville.

Polk Run, a post-office of Clarke co., Ind.

Polk Station, a post-hamlet of Obion co., Tenn., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 68 miles S.S.W. of Paducah.

Polksville, pōks′vĭl, a post-office of Hall co., Ga., about 75 miles N.N.E. of Atlanta. Granite abounds here.

Polkton, pōk′tọn, township, Ottawa co., Mich. P. 2416.

Polkton, a post-village in Lanesborough township, Anson co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 44 miles E.S.E. of Charlotte. It has an academy, 2 churches, a newspaper office, 2 steam saw- and grist-mills, 9 stores, &c. Pop. about 250.

Polkville, pōk′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Miss., about 34 miles E.S.E. of Jackson. It has 3 churches near it.

Polkville, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.J., 3 miles N.E. of Portland, Northampton co., Pa.

Polkville, Onondaga co., N.Y. See Little Utica.

Polkville, a post-office of Cleveland co., N.C.

Polkwitz, polk′ŵits, a town of Prussian Silesia, 20 miles N. of Liegnitz. Pop. 2142.

Polla, pol′lå (anc. *Fo′rum Popi′lii*), a town of Italy, province of Salerno, in the Val di Diano, on the Tanagro, 10 miles N.N.W. of Sala. Pop. 6046. It has manufactures of sewing-silk, woollen cloths, and caps.

Pol′lacas′ty Creek, of North Carolina, flows into Meherrin River a few miles above Winton, in Hertford co.

Pol′lard, a post-village, capital of Escambia co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 64 miles E.N.E. of Mobile. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office. Ship-timber is exported from this place.

Pollard, a post-office of Clay co., Ark.

Polle, pol′lẹh, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Weser, 38 miles S.S.W. of Hanover. Pop. 1164.

Pollenza, pol-lĕnd′zå, a town of Italy, province and 4 miles W. of Macerata. Pop. of commune, 5342.

Pollenza, pol-lĕn′zå (anc. *Pollen′tia*), a town of the island of Majorca, on its N. side, 28 miles N.E. of Palma. Pop. 7486. It is near the Bay of Pollenza, and has a handsome church, a Jesuits' college, and active manufactures of fine black woollen cloth. The bay is formed by two peninsulas, called Capes Formentor and del Pinar.

Pollerskirchen, pol′lẹrs-kēĕʀᴋ‵ẹn, a town of Bohemia, circle of Czaslau. Pop. 1180.

Polleur, pol‵lᴜʀ′, a village of Belgium, province and 16 miles E.S.E. of Liege. Pop. 1860.

Pollica, pol-lee′kå, a town of Italy, in Salerno, on the Mediterranean, 14 miles W. of Vallo. Pop. 3246.

Pollich, a town of Prussia. See POLCH.

Pollina, pol-lee′nå, a town of Sicily, 10 miles E.S.E. of Cefalù. Pop. 1955.

Pollnow, poll′nov, sometimes written **Pollno** and **Polno,** a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 20 miles E.S.E. of Cöslin. Pop. 2460.

Pol′lock, a village of Sullivan co., Mo., on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 12 miles N. of Milan. It has 3 stores. Pop. about 125.

Pollock, Clarion co., Pa. See EAST PARKER.

Pol‵lockshaws′, a town of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, on the White Cart, 2½ miles S.W. of Glasgow. Pop. 8921. It has a neat church, a town hall, and a branch bank. Weaving silk and cottons, cotton spinning and bleaching, calico-printing, and fancy dyeing are carried on. The Pollock & Govan Railway connects the coal-fields, 3 miles S. of Glasgow, with that city.

Pol′locksville, a post-township of Jones co., N.C., on the Trent River, 13 miles S.W. of New-Berne. It has 3 churches.

Pol‵lokshields′, a borough of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, forming a S.W. suburb of Glasgow. Pop. 3314.

Pollone, pol-lo′nå, a village of Italy, province of Novara, near Biella. Pop. of commune, 1538.

Pollutro, pol-loo′tro, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 5 miles W.N.W. of Vasto. Pop. 3327.

Pol′mont, a village of Scotland, co. of Stirling, at a railway junction, 4 miles E. by S. of Falkirk. Pop. 455.

Polna, pol′nå, a town of Bohemia, 33 miles S.S.E. of Czaslau. P. 5159, employed in weaving and in iron-mines.

Polno, a town of Prussia. See POLLNOW.

Polo, po′lo, an island of the Philippines, in the Malay Archipelago, off the W. coast of Luzon. Lat. 15° N.; lon. 122° 20′ E.

Po′lo, a post-office of Carroll co., Ark.

Polo, a post-village in Buffalo township, Ogle co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 22 miles S. of Freeport, and 13 miles N.N.W. of Dixon. It is the largest village in the county. It contains a national bank, 1 other bank, 2 newspaper offices, a graded school with 500 scholars in one building, 7 churches, and manufactures of harvesters. Pop. 1805.

Polo, a post-office of Cowley co., Kansas, 40 miles S.E. of Wichita.

Polo, a post-hamlet of Caldwell co., Mo., in Grant township, 15 miles S. of Hamilton. It has a church and 2 stores.

Polochic, po-lo-cheek′, a river of Guatemala, rises in the district of Coban, flows mostly E.S.E., and enters the Golfo Dulce. Length, 120 miles.

Polock, a town of Russia. See POLOTZK.

Pologne, or **Polonia.** See POLAND.

Polonghera, po-lon-gå′rå, a village of Italy, about 11 miles N.N.E. of Saluzzo. Pop. 1626.

Polo′nia, a post-hamlet of Portage co., Wis., 3 miles N. of Custer Station, which is 7½ miles E. of Stevens Point. It has a church.

Polonka, po-lon′kå, a town of Russia, government of Grodno, 18 miles E.N.E. of Slonim. Pop. 1530.

Polonoe, po-lo′no-å, a town of Russia, in Volhynia, 51 miles W. of Zhitomeer. Pop. 1760.

Polop, po-lop′, a town of Spain, in Valencia, province and N.E. of Alicante. Pop. 1537.

Polopos, po-lo′poce, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, about 4 miles from Granada, near the Mediterranean.

Polotzk, po-lotsk′, written also **Polok,** a town of Russia, government and 60 miles by rail W.N.W. of Vitebsk, on the Düna. Pop. 11,928. It has a citadel, numerous ancient churches and monasteries, a Jesuits' college, and a school for nobles.

Polpenazze, pol-på-nåt′så, a village of Italy, province of Milan, 6 miles S. of Salo. Pop. 1174.

Polper′ro, a town of England, co. of Cornwall, 9½ miles S.S.W. of Liskeard. Pop. 699.

Pol′pis, a hamlet on the W. coast of the island of Nantucket, Mass.

Pols′grove, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Ill., 6 miles N.W. of Mount Carroll. It has a flour-mill.

Polska, the Polish name of POLAND.

Poltava, pol-tå′vå, also written **Pultowa** and **Pultawa,** a government of South Russia, between lat. 48° 25′ and 51° 6′ N. and lon. 30° 45′ and 36° 40′ E., enclosed by the governments of Chernigov, Koorsk, Kharkov, Yekaterinoslav, Kherson, and Kiev, from which last two the Dnieper separates it on the W. Area, 19,040 square miles. Pop. 2,102,614. The surface is a level plain, watered by the Soola, Psiol, and Vorskla, affluents of the Dnieper. The soil is excellent. Hemp, flax, red pepper, tobacco, and fruits are also raised. Live-stock is reared in large numbers, and honey and silk are important products. Manufactures have latterly made some progress, and linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, leather, and candles are made.

Poltava, the capital of the above government, is situated on the Vorskla, 70 miles W.S.W. of Kharkov. Pop. 33,979. It stands on an eminence, and is enclosed by planted walks on the site of its former ramparts. It has a cathedral, a college, a convent, and 3 large annual fairs. In its principal square is a monument to Peter the Great, who here, on the 27th of June, 1709, gained a decisive victory over Charles XII.

Polvadera, or **La Polvadera,** lå pol-vå-då′rå, a village of Socorro co., New Mexico, on the Rio Grande, 11 miles N. of Socorro. It has a church and a wine-press.

Polybotus, the ancient name of BULAVADEEN.

Polynesia, pol‵e-nee′she-ạ (*i.e.*, "many islands"), includes the multitude of islands scattered over the Pacific Ocean, and comprehends a belt chiefly within 30 degrees on each side of the equator, and from lon. 135° E. to 135° W. The boundary extends S. of the equator to lat. 47° S. The islands are distributed into numerous groups, having a general direction from N.W. to S.E. The principal groups to the N. of the equator are the Pelew, Ladrones, Caroline, Radack, Ralick, Marshall, Gilbert, and Hawaiian Islands, all of which, except the last, belong to what is called Micronesia. S. of the equator are the Feejee, Friendly, Samoan, Solomon, Society, Marquesas, Low Archipelago, Austral, Cook, and other minor groups, besides numerous detached islands, as Easter and Pitcairn Islands. It is customary with late writers to exclude Micronesia, and with nearly all to exclude Melanesia, from the Polynesian limits, chiefly for linguistic and ethnological reasons. With the exception of Hawaii, the largest island of Polynesia, the most considerable of the others range from 20 to 60 and 100 miles in circumference. These islands are all, more or less, of coral formation, the Low Archipelago, Society Islands, Marshall, and Carolines presenting the regular atoll form, with circular reefs and lagoons. The Friendly, New Hebrides, Solomon, and Sandwich Islands present fringed reefs, and have active volcanoes,—the summits of the mountains varying from 2000 to 13,000 feet in height. In the lower coral islands the elevations do not exceed 500 feet.

The temperature of Polynesia is comparatively moderate, and the climate is delightful and salubrious. Mean annual temperature of the Hawaiian Islands, 77°; temperature of the Society Islands, from 70° to 80°, and rarely 90° Fahrenheit. The S.E. tropical wind generally prevails, but N.W. and S.W. winds are not uncommon. Thunder-storms and waterspouts are common. Hurricanes are rare, and earthquakes slight and not of frequent occurrence. The refreshing coolness of the trade-winds, and a regular but not excessive supply of moisture, are favorable to a luxuriant vegetation. There are, however, many uninhabited islands, where vegetation is scanty and the water-supply very deficient. The soil in the valleys and in the river-courses is often a rich volcanic mould; on the mountains it is less fertile. The bread-fruit, native to this region, the cocoa, banana, plantain, banyan, sugar-cane, yam, cotton-plant, paper mulberry, etc., are indigenous. Other trees and plants of tropical climates flourish; and arrow-root, sweet potatoes, the common potato, and maize are abundant. There are several species of timber-trees, especially sandalwood, also a few spices, and ornamental flowers, which, however, have little odor or decided color. Land birds are not numerous, owls, paroquets, pigeons, and some *passerinæ* forming the most remarkable; wild-ducks and other water-fowls are more plentiful. Turtles resort in great numbers to many localities, and fish are plentiful on the coasts. Guano is obtained on many of the drier islands.

The natives of Polynesia are in general a well-formed, tall, active, and intelligent people. They consist of 3 distinct races, apparently of Malay affinities. They are spread over all the central and E. portion of Polynesia, and speak one common language, varying in dialects; but in Micronesia the languages are of a distinct character, and in the S.W. the people and languages approximate to the Melanesian, if not to the negrillo type.

Some of the islands, as the Ladrones, were discovered by Magellan in 1521, and the Marquesas by Mendaña in 1595; but it was not till 1767 that Wallis, and subsequently Cook, explored and described the leading islands of this region. Soon after this, missionaries began to settle here, and, after many discouragements, have succeeded in promoting Christianity and civilization in the principal islands; though cannibalism still prevails in some groups. The population of these islands varies continually, from wars, migrations, and pestilence; but no proper data exist for affording even an approximation to the real numbers. Probably the population of the whole of Polynesia in its widest sense does not exceed a million and a half. (For further information see the individual groups and islands.)——Adj. and inhab. POLYNESIAN, pol-ẹ-nee'she-an.

Polzin, polt-seen', a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 31 miles S.W. of Cöslin. Pop. 4475. It has a castle, baths, and manufactures of woollen cloth, leather, and tobacco.

Pomabamba, po-mâ-bâm'bâ, a town of Bolivia, department and 70 miles S.E. of Chuquisaca.

Pomarance, a village of Italy. See POMERANCE.

Pomarape, po-mâ-râ'pâ, a mountain-peak of the Andes, in Bolivia. Lat. 18° 8' S. Height, 21,700 feet.

Poma'ria, a post-village of Newberry co., S.C., on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, 31 miles N.W. of Columbia. It has an academy and 3 stores.

Pomarico, po-mâ're-ko, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 11 miles S.S.E. of Matera. Pop. 5301.

Pomaro, po-mâ'ro, a town of Italy, 18 miles S.W. of Piacenza. Pop. 2010.

Pomata, po-mâ'tâ, a village of Bolivia, 97 miles W.N.W. of La Paz, on the S.W. shore of Lake Titicaca, 13,040 feet above sea-level.

Pomaz, po'mâz', a village of Hungary, 12 miles N. of Pesth. Pop. 3185.

Pomba (pom'bâ) **Bay,** one of the finest harbors on the E. coast of Africa, in lat. 12° 27' S., lon. 40° 25' E., 9 miles in length, by 6 miles across.

Pombal, pom-bâl', a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, near the Sora, 20 miles N.E. of Leiria. Pop. 4270. It has 3 churches, a provincial asylum, manufactures of hats, and large weekly markets.

Pombal, pom-bâl', a town of Brazil, province and 140 miles N.N.W. of Bahia.

Pombal, a town of Brazil, on the Pianco, province and 250 miles W. of Parahiba. Pop. 4000.

Pombeiro, pom-bâ'e-ro, a town and parish of Portugal, in Beira, near Cea. Pop. 1130.

Pombia, pom'be-â, a village of Italy, province of Novara, near Borgo Ticino. Pop. 1109.

Pomerance, po-mâ-rân'châ, **Pomarance,** po-mâ-rân'châ, or **Ripomorance,** re-po-mo-rân'châ, a village of Italy, province of Pisa, in the Maremma, 7 miles S. of Volterra. Pop. of commune, 7314.

Pomerania, pom-e-râ'ne-ạ (*i.e.,* "upon the sea;" Ger. *Pommern,* pom'mẹrn), a province of Prussia, mostly N. of lat. 53° N., and stretching along the Baltic from lon. 12° 30' to 18° E., having landward the provinces of West Prussia and Brandenburg, and Mecklenburg. Area, 11,629 square miles. Pop. 1,461,980, chiefly Protestants. The surface is level, and in many parts marshy. The principal rivers are the Oder, Persante, and Stolpe,—the Oder dividing it into two parts, known as Hinterpommern and Vorpommern, *i.e.,* Farther and Hither Pomerania, the former of which is W. of the river. The coasts are low, sandy, defended by dikes, and bordered by numerous inlets. The island of Rügen is comprised in the province. The principal crops are wheat, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, flax, hemp, and tobacco. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle and poultry, ship-building, manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs, iron and glass wares, tanning, brewing, and distilling, are the principal branches of industry. The salmon- and sturgeon-fisheries are very productive, and smoked geese are important articles of trade. The province consists of the governments of Stettin, Stralsund, and Cöslin.

Pomeraug (pom-e-rawg') **River,** Connecticut, rises in Litchfield co., runs southward, and enters the Housatonic River in the W. part of New Haven co.

Pom'eroon', the northernmost river of British Guiana, enters the Atlantic 40 miles N.W. of the estuary of the Essequibo.

Pom'eroy, a village of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 9 miles N.W. of Dungannon. Pop. 526.

Pomeroy, pŭm'ẹ-roi, a post-village of Calhoun co., Iowa, on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, 26 miles W. of Fort Dodge. It has a money-order post-office.

Pomeroy, a post-village of Wyandotte co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, and on the railroad which connects Leavenworth with Kansas City, 13½ miles S.S.E. of Leavenworth. It has a church and a steam flour-mill. Pop. 135.

Pomeroy, a city, the capital of Meigs co., O., is on the Ohio River, about 66 miles below Parkersburg, and 18 miles above Gallipolis. By land it is nearly 40 miles S.W. of Marietta, and 56 miles E.S.E. of Chillicothe. Its site is a narrow strip of land which is enclosed between the river and a range of rugged and precipitous hills. It contains a high school, 2 national banks, a newspaper office, a woollen-factory, and 6 salt-furnaces. Its prosperity is chiefly derived from the manufacture of salt and operations in coal, which is mined here. About 10,000,000 bushels of coal were mined in the county in 1872. A capital of about $750,000 is invested here in the manufacture of salt, which is obtained by boring deeply into the earth. Pomeroy has 8 churches, 1 or 2 iron-foundries, a rolling-mill, 2 flour-mills, and manufactures of machinery, bromine, &c. Pop. 5824.

Pomeroy, a post-village in Sadsbury township, Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 44 miles W. of Philadelphia. It is the N. terminus of the Delaware Western Railroad. It has a public hall and a woollen-factory.

Pomeroy, a post-village of Columbia co., Washington, 60 miles E. of Walla Walla. It has several churches, a high school, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 400.

Pomeroy Peak, Wyoming, is a high mountain in the National Park of the Yellowstone, near the Yellowstone Lake, one of a number of seemingly huge volcanic cones composed of compact trachyte.

Pomfret, a town of England. See PONTEFRACT.

Pom'fret, a post-village in Pomfret township, Windham co., Conn., 4 miles S.W. of Putnam, about 26 miles N. by E. of Norwich, and 20 miles N.E. of Willimantic. The township is bounded on the E. by the Quinebaug River, and intersected by the New York & New England Railroad. It is celebrated as containing the cave in which Gen. Putnam killed a wolf. Pop. 1488. Pomfret Station is at Pomfret Centre.

Pomfret, a township of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on Lake Erie. Pop. 4493. It contains Fredonia, Laona, &c.

Pomfret, a post-hamlet in Pomfret township, Windsor co., Vt., about 25 miles E.N.E. of Rutland. The township has a hilly surface and a fertile soil, and contains 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1251.

Pomfret Centre, a post-village in Pomfret township, Windham co., Conn., on the New York & New England Railroad, at Pomfret Station, 20 miles N.E. of Willimantic.

Pomfret Land'ing, a post-hamlet in Pomfret township, Windham co., Conn., on the Quinebaug River, about 20 miles N.E. of Willimantic.

Pomigliano d'Arco, po-meel-yâ'no dar'ko, a town of Italy, province and 8 miles N.E. of Naples, with 2 handsome churches, and a hospital. Pop. 10,045.

Pomme de Terre, pom dẹh tair, a river of Minnesota, rises in Grant co., runs southward through the cos. of Stevens and Swift, and enters the Minnesota River about 3 miles S.W. of Appleton. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Pomme de Terre, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Minn., on the Pomme de Terre River, about 30 miles N.W. of Alexandria. It has a grist-mill.

Pomme de Terre River, Missouri, drains part of Greene co., runs nearly northward through the cos. of Polk and Hickory, and enters the Osage River 5 or 6 miles S.S.W. of Warsaw. It is about 120 miles long.

Pommern, a province of Prussia. See POMERANIA.

Pommerœul, pom'mẹh-rul', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Haine, 11 miles W. of Mons. Pop. 2390.

Po'mo, a post-hamlet of Mendocino co., Cal., about 50 miles N. of Cloverdale. It has a church and 3 stores.

Pomo'na, or **Main'land,** the largest of the Orkney Islands, and nearly in their centre. Its shape is very irregular, and it is divided by bays into two portions, respectively 16 and 9 miles in length, breadth varying to 7½ miles. Total area, 150 square miles. Pop. 36,084. It has several good harbors; and that of Stromness is the best in North Scotland. The towns of Kirkwall and Stromness are respectively on its E. and S.W. coasts.

Pomo′na, a post-office and station of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad (Yuma division), 33 miles E. of Los Angeles.

Pomona, a post-village of Jackson co., Ill., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 46 miles N. of Cairo. It has a church, a grist-mill, and several stores.

Pomona, a post-village of Franklin co., Kansas, 10 miles W. of Ottawa. It has a steam flouring-mill.

Pomona, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Md., 4 miles S. of Chestertown. It has a church.

Pomona, a station of the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Absecom, N.J.

Pomona, a post-office of Rockland co., N.Y., on the New Jersey & New York Railroad, 36 miles N. of New York.

Pomona, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Tenn., on Cumberland Mountain, 54 miles N.E. of McMinnville.

Pomona, a post-office of Mason co., W. Va.

Pomonkey, po-mŭng′kee, a post-hamlet of Charles co., Md., about 42 miles S.W. of Annapolis.

Pomorzany, po-mor-zå′nee, a town of Austrian Galicia, 49 miles E.S.E. of Lemberg. Pop. 3572.

Pompadour, pòm‘på‘door′, a village of France, in Corrèze, 20 miles N.W. of Tulle, with a national stud, and a château given by Louis XV. to Madame de l'Etoile, whence she took the title of Marquise de Pompadour.

Pom‘panoo′suc, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., in Norwich township, on the Connecticut River, and on the Passumpsic Railroad, 10 miles N.N.E. of White River Junction. Copperas (sulphate of iron) is exported from this place.

Pompeii, pom-på′yee, an ancient city of Italy, near the sea, 15 miles by rail S.E. of Naples. In the year 79 A.D. it was overwhelmed, together with Herculaneum and some other towns, by an eruption of Vesuvius, from the crater of which it is distant about 5 miles. For more than sixteen centuries its existence appeared to be unknown and its name almost forgotten. But in 1748 some peasants employed in cutting a ditch met with the ruins of Pompeii, which soon became an object of attention. Excavations were commenced in 1755, and have been continued to the present time. It appears that the city was enclosed by walls, entered by several gates, and had numerous streets paved with lava, low, terraced houses of one story, with shops, and shop-signs still plainly visible, several mansions of a superior order, a chalcidicum, or market-place, 2 theatres, temples, baths, &c. Not only statues, medals, jewels, and nearly every kind of household furniture have been found almost unaltered, but even books and paintings may be seen, far less injured than might have been supposed, when we take into consideration the violent catastrophe which destroyed the town and the subsequent lapse of so many ages. Pompeii not having been buried by lava, but with tufa, ashes, and scoriæ, the excavations are much more easily effected here than at Herculaneum. Many of the smaller objects, statues, urns, utensils, and manuscripts, have been deposited in the Museo Nazionale of Naples, the palace of Portici, and the local museum.

Pompeii, pom-på′yee (local pron. pom′pe-i), a post-hamlet of Gratiot co., Mich., 6 miles S. of Ithaca. It has a lumber-mill.

Pompeiopolis, or **Pompelon.** See Pamplona.

Pompey, pom′pee, or **Pompey Hill,** a post-village in Pompey township, Onondaga co., N.Y., on a high ridge, about 12 miles S.S.E. of Syracuse. It contains 4 churches and an academy. The name of its post-office is Pompey. The township is traversed by the Syracuse & Chenango Railroad, and contains a village named Delphi, a hamlet named Oran, and a pop. of 3342.

Pompey Centre, a post-hamlet in Pompey township, Onondaga co., N.Y., about 13 miles S.E. of Syracuse. It has a church.

Pompey Smash, a mining-village of Alleghany co., Md., 3 miles from Frostburg. Coal is mined here.

Pompiany, or **Pompiani,** pom-pe-å′nee, a town of Russia, in Vilna, 13 miles N. of Poneviezh. Pop. 1500.

Pomponesco, pom-po-nĕs′ko, a village of Italy, province of Mantua, 3 miles E. of Viadana, on the left bank of the Po. Pop. of commune, 1834.

Pomptinæ Paludes, Italy. See Pontine Marshes.

Pomp′ton, a post-village in Pompton township, Passaic co., N.J., at the confluence of the Pequannock Creek and Ringwood River, which form the Pompton, on the New Jersey Midland Railroad where it crosses the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 14 miles N.W. of Paterson, and 20 miles N.N.W. of Newark. It has 3 churches. The township contains Bloomingdale village, and has manufactures of iron, car-springs, and files. Pop. 1840.

Pompton Plains, a post-hamlet in Pequannock township, Morris co., N.J., and on the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 17 miles N. by W. of Newark, and 8 miles N.W. of Paterson. It has a church.

Pompton River, New Jersey, is formed by the Ringwood River and Pequannock Creek, which unite near Pompton. It runs southward, and enters the Passaic River about 6 miles above Paterson.

Pomquet (pom‘kå′) **Chapel,** a post-village in Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, on St. George's Bay, 44 miles from New Glasgow. Pop. 200.

Pomquet Forks, a post-hamlet in Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, 45 miles from New Glasgow. Pop. 400.

Pomuk, a town of Bohemia. See Nepomuck.

Ponagan′sett, a village in Scituate township, Providence co., R.I., 6 miles from Hope, and 13 miles from Providence. It has some manufactures. Pop. 134.

Ponany, po-nå′nee, a town and seaport of India, Malabar district, at the mouth of the Ponany River, 38 miles S.E. of Calicut. Its population is mostly of Arab descent, and it has numerous mosques. It exports teak, cocoa-nuts, iron, and rice. Pop. 11,472.

Ponany River, of India, traverses the Palghaut Pass, to within 15 miles of which it is navigable in the rainy season. Total course, from E. to W., 100 miles.

Ponapi, Pacific Ocean. See Pouinipete.

Ponarutty, a town of India. See Poonrutty.

Pon′ca, or **Pon′ka,** a small river, rises in the S. part of Dakota, runs in an E.S.E. direction through Gregory and Todd cos., and enters the Missouri about 14 miles above Niobrara.

Pon′ca, a post-village, capital of Dixon co., Neb., is about 20 miles W.N.W. of Sioux City, Iowa, and 2 miles from the Missouri River. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, and a money-order post-office.

Pon′ca Agency, a post-office of Todd co., Dakota, on the Missouri River, 40 miles above Yankton.

Ponce, pon′så, a town of Porto Rico, 1½ miles N. of the S. coast of the island. It has a tolerable roadstead, and on the beach stand the custom-house and warehouses. The town is built of wood, but has good public edifices and a large export trade in sugar, coffee, and molasses, with some cotton and tobacco. Pop. 18,000. It has gas-works and a hospital, and is capital of the province of Ponce.

Pon‘cean′nah, a post-office of Orange co., Fla.

Ponce de Leon, pŏnss dẹh le′ōn (Sp. pron. pòn′thå då lå-òn′), a post-office of Walton co., Fla., about 90 miles E.N.E. of Pensacola.

Ponce de Leon Bay, an inlet on the W. coast of Monroe co., Fla. It contains a group of islets known as the Thousand Islands.

Ponchatoula, pon‘shạ-too′lạ, a post-village of Tangipahoa parish, La., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 48 miles N.N.W. of New Orleans. It has 3 churches. Here are forests of magnolia, &c. Pop. 320.

Pon′cho Creek, Colorado, rises in the Saguache Mountains, near the Poncho Pass, runs nearly northward, and enters the Arkansas River in Fremont co., about 25 miles above Cañon City.

Poncho (or **Pun′cho**) **Pass,** Colorado, is near lat. 38° 30′ N., and is a depression in the main or Snowy Range of the Rocky Mountains. It leads from the valley of the Arkansas into the N. part of San Luis Park. Its altitude is said to be 8600 feet.

Poncho (or **Puncho**) **Springs,** a post-hamlet of Lake co., Col., 65 miles W.N.W. of Cañon City. It is near the Poncho Pass. It has a church.

Pond, a post-office of St. Louis co., Mo.

Pond Creek, a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 29 miles W. of La Salle, Ill.

Pond Creek, a village of Campbell co., Ky., about 17 miles S. by E. of Cincinnati. It has 3 churches.

Pond Creek, a township of Greene co., Mo. Pop. 882.

Pond Creek, a post-office of Cheatham co., Tenn.

Pond Creek, a hamlet of Washington co., Tex., 12 miles from Brenham. It has a store, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Pond Creek Mills, a post-office of Knox co., Ind.

Pond Ed′dy, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Delaware River, and on the Erie Railroad, 99 miles N.W. of New York. It has 2 churches. Pond Eddy Station is across the river, in Pike co., Pa., at Crescent.

Ponderano, pon-då-rå′no, a village of Italy, province of Turin, and near Biella. Pop. 1476.

Pond Fork, a post-office of Jackson co., Ga.

Pond Fork, a post-office of Jackson co., Ky.

Pondicherry, pon‵de-shĕr′ree (Fr. *Pondichéry*, pòɴᵒ‵-dee‵shå‵ree′), sometimes called **Pututsheri,** a maritime town and the capital of the French settlements in India, on the Coromandel coast, 83 miles S.S.W. of Madras. Lat. 11° 55′ N.; lon. 79° 49′ E. It stands on a sandy plain, and is divided by a canal into a European and a native town. It is enclosed by planted boulevards, and in its centre is a handsome square, in which are the government house, &c. It has a European college, an Indian school, a botanic garden, and the high court for the French possessions in India. It has no port, but only an open roadstead, with a lighthouse. The territory around the town, 5 miles in length from N. to S., by 4 miles in breadth, is partly watered by the Gingee River. Some rice, indigo, tobacco, betel, cotton, and cocoa-nuts are raised, which, with guinees, or fine cotton cloths dyed blue, India handkerchiefs, and cotton yarn, form the chief exports. Pop. of the territory, 135,286; of the town, 43,341.

Pond Island, at the entrance of Kennebec River, Me. On it is a fixed light, 52 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 43° 42′ N.; lon. 69° 44′ W.

Pond River, Kentucky, rises in Todd co., runs northward, forms the W. boundary of Muhlenburg co., and enters Green River 5 miles W. of Calhoun. Length, 60 miles.

Pond Run, a post-hamlet of Scioto co., O., in Nile township, on the Ohio River, 8 miles below Portsmouth. Here is a quarry of freestone.

Pond's Gap, a post-office of Augusta co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 19 miles W.S.W. of Staunton.

Pond Spring, a post-office of Walker co., Ga.

Pond Spring, a post-office of Williamson co., Tex.

Pond Town, a post-hamlet of Miller co., Ga., 15 miles from Bainbridge. It has a church.

Pond′ville, a post-office of Bibb co., Ala.

Pondville, a hamlet of Worcester co., Mass., in Auburn township. It has a satinet-factory.

Pondville, a post-office of Sumner co., Tenn.

Pondville, a hamlet in New Fane township, Windham co., Vt., about 12 miles N.W. of Brattleborough. It has a church, 2 saw-mills, and a flour-mill.

Poneviezh, or **Poneviej,** po-nå-ve-ĕzh′, written also **Poneviesch,** a town of Russia, government of Kovno, 84 miles N.N.W. of Vilna, on an affluent of the Niemen. Pop. 7224.

Po′ney Hol′low, a post-hamlet in Newfield township, Tompkins co., N.Y., about 20 miles N.N.E. of Elmira. It has 2 lumber-mills.

Ponferrada, pon-fĕʀ-ʀå′ᴅå, a town of Spain, province and 47 miles W. of Leon. Pop. 2400.

Pong, or **Bong,** the northernmost province of the Burmese dominions, between lat. 26° and 27° N. and lon. 96° and 99° E., having E. China, N. Thibet, and W. Upper Assam. Chief town, Moonkhom.

Ponga, pong′gå, a maritime town of Lower Siam, on the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula, N. of the island of Junk-Ceylon. Lat. 8° 8′ N.; lon. 98° 17′ E.

Pongas, pong′gås, or **Pongo,** pong′go, a river of Senegambia, enters the Atlantic near lat. 10° S., lon. 14° W. Between its mouths are the Pongas Islands.

Pong-Hou, or **Pescadores.** See Pheng-Hoo.

Ponikla, po-nik′lå, a village of Bohemia, 27 miles N.E. of Bidschow, on the Iser. Pop. 1800.

Ponkapoak, punk′ạ-pōk, or **Ponkapog,** punk′ạ-pōg, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Mass., 13 miles S. by W. of Boston. It has a manufactory of Cardigan jackets. The post-office name is Ponkapog.

Ponka River, Dakota. See Ponca.

Ponola, Mississippi. See Panola.

Ponon′a, a post-office of Plymouth co., Iowa, 14 miles W. of Lemars.

Ponorgo, po-noʀ′go, a town of Java, 92 miles S.E. of Samarang.

Pons, pòɴᵒ, a town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, on the Seugne, 12 miles S.S.E. of Saintes. Pop. 3440. It consists of an old and a new town, and has an old castle, 2 churches, tanneries, stone-quarries, and an active trade in wines and brandy.

Ponsacco, pon-såk′ko, formerly **Ponte di Sacco,** pon′tå dee såk′ko, a town of Italy, 16 miles S.E. of Pisa. Pop. 3110.

Pons Ælii. See Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Pont (*i.e.*, "bridge"), a prefix to the names of numerous towns and villages of France. See Ponte and Puente.

Pontac, pòɴᵒ‵tåk′, a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 15 miles S.E. of Pau. Pop. 2198.

Pont-à-Celles, pòɴt-å‵sĕll, a village of Belgium, in Namur, with a station on the Brussels & Namur Railway, N.W. of Charleroi.

Ponta Delgada, pon′tå dĕl-gå′då, improperly written **Ponte Delgado,** the largest town, though not the capital, of the Azores Islands, on the island of São Miguel. Lat. 37° 40′ N.; lon. 25° 36′ W. Pop. 15,885. It is a well-built town, defended on the seaside W. by the castle of St. Braz, and about 3 miles to the E. by the forts of São Pedro and Rosto de Cão. The principal buildings are 6 churches, a cathedral, 8 monasteries, a convent, and a neat English chapel. The anchorage in the roadstead has been much improved by the construction of a breakwater, and the trade is considerable. The chief exports are wheat, maize, and oranges, and the imports cotton and silk tissues, hardwares, &c.

Ponta de Pedras, pon′tå då på′drås, in Brazil, province of Pará, is a projecting point on the Rio Negro, where the rocks form curious corridors and chambers.

Pontadera, a town of Italy. See Pontedera.

Ponta do Caju, pon′tå do kå-zhoo′, a sandy promontory of Brazil, which projects into the Bay of Rio, about 4 miles N.W. of Rio Janeiro.

Pontailler, pòɴᵒ‵tåh‵yå′ or pòɴᵒ‵tål‵yå″, a town of France, in Côte-d'Or, on an island in the Saône, 17 miles E. of Dijon. Pop. 1215.

Pontaipret, a town of Siam. See Cambodia.

Pontal, pon-tål′, a small town of Brazil, province of Goyaz, near the W. bank of the Tocantins.

Pont-à-Mousson, pòɴt-å-moos‵sòɴᵒ′, a town of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 15 miles N.N.W. of Nancy, on the Moselle. Pop. 9904. It has a communal college, blast-furnaces, tanneries, oil-mills, and potteries.

Pontarlier, pòɴᵒ‵taʀ‵le-å′, a town of France, in Doubs, 36 miles S.E. of Besançon, at the entrance of a mountain-pass into Switzerland. Pop. 5163. It has a communal college, 10 saw-mills, 5 flour-mills, and manufactures of cheese, absinthe, nails, &c.

Pontassieve, pon-tås-se-å′vå, or **Ponte-a-Sieve,** pon′tå-å-se-å′vå, a town of Italy, 12 miles E. of Florence, on the Sieve. Pop. of commune, 10,192.

Pont-Audemer, pòɴt-ō‵dẹh-maiʀ′, a town of France, in Eure, 42 miles by rail N.W. of Evreux, on the Rille. It has manufactures of leather, cotton, paper, hardware, &c., and a large trade in leather, grain, and cloth. Pop. 6182.

Pont-Aven, pòɴt-å‵vòɴᵒ′, a town of France, in Finistère, with a port on the small river Aven, 9 miles W. of Quimperlé. Pop. 1030.

Ponta Verde, pon′tå vĕʀ′då (*i.e.*, "Green Point"), or **Ponta de Jaragua,** pon′tå då zhå-rå′gwå, a promontory of Brazil, province of Alagoas, having the port of Pajussara on its N. and that of Jaragua on its S. side.

Pontcharra, pòɴᵒ‵shåʀ‵ʀå′, a village of France, in Isère, arrondissement of Grenoble. Pop. 1289. Near it is a ruined castle, the birthplace of Chevalier Bayard.

Pontchartrain (pon‵char-trān′) **Lake,** Louisiana, is about 6 miles N. of New Orleans, and 2 or 3 miles E. of Lake Maurepas, with which it is connected. It is 40 miles long and 25 miles wide. It is navigable by steamboats, which pass from this lake through the Rigolets into Lake Borgne and the Gulf of Mexico. It is connected with the Mississippi by a canal which extends to New Orleans.

Pont Château, pòɴᵒ shâ‵tọ̄′, a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 8 miles N.W. of Savenay. Pop. 841.

Pont Château, a post-village in Soulanges co., Quebec, 5 miles from Coteau Station. It contains a tannery and 2 stores. Pop. 120.

Pontchy, pòɴᵒ‵shee′, a village of France, in Savoy. Pop. 1099.

Pont-Croix, pòɴᵒ-kʀwå′, a town of France, in Finistère, 18 miles W.N.W. of Quimper, on an inlet of the sea.

Pont-d'Ain, pòɴᵒ-dåɴᵒ′, a town of France, in Ain, 11 miles S.E. of Bourg, on the Ain. Pop. 1486.

Pont d'Armentera, pont daʀ-mĕn-tå′rå, a village of Spain, province and N.N.E. of Tarragona. Pop. 1180.

Pont-de-Beauvoisin, pòɴᵒ-dẹh-bō‵vwå‵zåɴᵒ′, a town of France, in Isère, 11 miles E.S.E. of La Tour du Pin, on the Guiers. Pop. 1873.

Pont-de-Bellegarde, pòɴᵒ-dẹh-bĕll‵gaʀd′, a hamlet of France, in Ain, arrondissement of Nantua, with a custom-house. Near it is the celebrated *Perte du Rhône*.

Pont-de-Camarès, France. See Camarès.

Pont-de-l'Arche, pòɴᵒ-dẹh-laʀsh, a town of France, in Eure, 7 miles N. of Louviers, on the Seine, and on the railway to Rouen. Pop. 1643.

Pont de Maskinonge, mas'ke-nonj', or **Maskinonge Bridge,** a post-village of Quebec, co. of Maskinonge, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 27 miles above Three Rivers. It has 4 stores, and saw-, grist-, and carding-mills. Pop. 350.

Pont-de-Roide, pòɴᵒ-dẹh-rwåd, a village of France, in Doubs, on the Doubs, 11 miles S. of Montbéliard. It has a copper-foundry, a blast furnace, and manufactures of steel, hardware, &c. Pop. 2363.

Pont-de-Vaux, pòɴᵒ-dẹh-vō, a town of France, in Ain, 20 miles N.W. of Bourg, on the Reyssouse. Pop. 2910. It has manufactures of earthenware, cotton goods, leather, oil, and ropes.

Pont-de-Veyle, pòɴᵒ-dẹh-vail, a town of France, in Ain, 17 miles W. of Bourg, on the Veyle. Pop. 1412.

Pont-du-Château, pòɴᵒ-dü-shâ'tō', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 9 miles E.N.E. of Clermont-Ferrand, on the Allier. It has a coal-mine, a distillery, and a manufactory of cordage. Pop. 3428.

Pont-du-Gard, France. See NÎMES.

Ponte, pon'tå (from the Latin *Pons*), a word in Italian and Portuguese signifying a "bridge," forming part of numerous names in the S. of Europe.

Ponte, pon'tå, a town of Italy, 25 miles N. of Turin, at the confluence of the Orca and Saona. Pop. 4560.

Ponte, a village of Italy, 6 miles N.E. of Sondrio, on the right bank of the Adda. Pop. 3055.

Ponte all' Oglio, a village of Italy. See PONTOGLIO.

Ponte-a-Sieve, Italy. See PONTASSIEVE.

Ponteba, pon-tå'bå, or **Pontebba,** pon-tėb'bå, a village of Italy, 31 miles N. of Udine. Pop. 1990.

Pontecorvo, pon-tå-kor'vo (anc. *Fregel'læ?*), a town of Italy, 20 miles S.E. of Frosinone, on the left bank of the Garigliano. Pop. 10,754. It has a castle and a cathedral. Bernadotte received from Napoleon the title of Prince of Pontecorvo.

Ponte Curone, pon'tå koo-ro'nå, a village of Italy, in Alessandria, 5 miles N.E. of Tortona, on the Curone. Pop. of commune, 3006.

Ponte de Barca, pon'tå då bar'kå, a town of Portugal, province of Minho, on the Lima, near Ponte de Lima.

Ponte Delgado, Azores. See PONTA DELGADA.

Ponte de Lima, pon'tå då lee'må, a town of Portugal, province of Minho, on the Lima, 13 miles N.W. of Braga. Pop. 2064.

Ponte dell' Ollio, pon'tå dėll ol'le-o, a town of Italy, 15 miles S. of Piacenza, on the Nura. Pop. of commune, 3856.

Ponte de Pinheiro, pon'tå då peen-yå'e-ro, a village of Brazil, province and 26 miles N.E. of Rio Janeiro, on the Macacu.

Pontedera, pon-tå-då'rå, **Pontedra,** pon-tå'drå, or **Pontadera,** pon-tå-då'rå, a town of Italy, province and 13 miles E.S.E. of Pisa, on the Era, at its confluence with the Arno. Pop. 10,817, who manufacture cotton fabrics.

Ponte di Legno, pon'tå dee lėn'yo, a village of Italy, province and 30 miles N.E. of Bergamo.

Ponte di Sacco, a town of Italy. See PONSACCO.

Ponte do Rio Verde, pon'tå do ree'o vėr'då, a village and parish of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 15 miles N.E. of Campanha, on the Rio Verde.

Ponte do Soro, pon'tå do so'ro, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, on the Soro, 16 miles S.E. of Abrantes. Pop. 2196.

Pontedra, a town of Italy. See PONTEDERA.

Pontefract, pom'frẹt (L. *Pons-Fractus, i.e.,* "broken bridge"), a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Aire, and on the Yorkshire & Lancashire Railway, 21 miles S.S.W. of York. Pop. 5350. The principal edifices are the town hall, with a jail and court-house, the market-cross, a church, a Roman Catholic and other chapels, a grammar-school and several other schools, and almshouses. The famous castle of Pomfret, in which Richard II. died, and where Rivers, Grey, and Vaughan were put to death by order of Richard III., is now in ruins. The town has several public libraries and news-rooms. Pontefract sends two members to the House of Commons.

Ponte Lagoscuro, pon'tå lå-gos-koo'ro, a town of Italy, 4 miles N. of Ferrara, with a free port, and extensive transport trade on the Po. Pop. 6000.

Ponte Landolfo, pon'tå lån-dol'fo, a town of Italy, province and 19 miles S. of Campobasso. Pop. 4995.

Pont-en-Royans, pòɴt-ôɴᵒ-roi'yôɴᵒ', a town of France, in Isère, 5 miles S. of Saint-Marcellin. Pop. 1140.

Ponte San Pietro, pon'tå sån pe-å'tro, a village of Italy, province and 5 miles E. by S. of Bergamo, on the Brembo. Pop. 1504.

Ponte Stura, pon'tå stoo'rå, a village of Italy, province of Alessandria, 5 miles W.N.W. of Casale, on the Po, at the influx of the Stura. Pop. 2024.

Pontevedra, pon-tå-vå'drå (anc. *Pons Ve'tus?*), a town of Spain, capital of the province of Pontevedra, on the Lerey, near the Bay of Pontevedra, and 13 miles N.N.E. of Vigo. Pop. 6718. It is surrounded by walls, and has manufactures of woollen cloth, &c. It has a brisk coasting-trade and an extensive pilchard-fishery. The province has an area of 1739 square miles. Pop. 469,439.

Pontevico, pon-tå-vee'ko, a town of Italy, 19 miles S.S.W. of Brescia, on the Oglio. Pop. 6202.

Pont-Faverger, pòɴᵒ-få'vėr'zhå', a town of France, in Marne, 12 miles E.N.E. of Reims. Pop. 2208.

Pont-Gibaud, pòɴᵒ-zhee'bō', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 13 miles S.W. of Riom. Pop. 1106.

Ponthiamus, Cochin China. See CANCAO.

Pontia and **Pontiæ Insulæ.** See PONZA.

Pontiac, pon'tẹ-ăk, a city, capital of Livingston co., Ill., in Pontiac township, on the Vermilion River, 93 miles S.S.W. of Chicago, 33 miles N.N.E. of Bloomington, and about 35 miles S. by E. of Ottawa. It is on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, near its junction with the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, which also passes through Pontiac. It contains a court-house, 2 newspaper offices, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, the Illinois State Reform School, and 7 churches. Pop. 1657; of the township, 2458.

Pontiac, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Kansas, 6 miles E. by N. of El Dorado.

Pontiac, a city, the capital of Oakland co., Mich., on Clinton River, and on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, 26 miles N.N.W. of Detroit, 38 miles S.S.E. of Flint, and about 34 miles N.E. of Ann Arbor. It contains a court-house, 2 high schools, 8 churches, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, printing-offices which issue 2 or 3 weekly newspapers, and a reform school founded by the state in 1871. Here is a large asylum for the insane, erected about 1877 at a cost of nearly $500,000; also several iron-foundries, brick-yards, 5 flouring-mills, and 2 planing-mills. It has a high-school building which cost $70,000. Large quantities of wool, wheat, flour, and butter are shipped here. This city is surrounded by many small and beautiful lakes. Pontiac was incorporated in 1861. Pop. in 1870, 4867; in 1874, 3651; of the township, excluding the city, 1021.

Pontiac, a post-village in Evans township, Erie co., N.Y., on Big Sister Creek, 22 miles S. by W. of Buffalo. It has a tannery, 2 saw-mills, and a flour-mill. Pop. 100.

Pontiac, a post-office of Huron co., O., and a station on the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad, 19 miles S. of Sandusky. Here is a church.

Pontiac, Shelby co., O. See KIRKWOOD.

Pontiac, a post-village in Warwick township, Kent co., R.I., on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill and Pontiac Branch Railroads, 8 miles S.S.W. of Providence. It has a church and a cotton-factory. Pop. 687.

Pontianak, pon-te-å-nåk', a town, capital of the Dutch settlements on the W. coast of Borneo, and of a kingdom of its own name, is situated on the river Kapuas, near its mouth. Lat. 0° 3' S.; lon. 109° 20' E. It has a fort, and exports diamonds, pepper, gold-dust, and edible birds'-nests.

Ponticelli, pon-te-chėl'lee, a village of Italy, province and 4 miles E. of Naples. Pop. 6593.

Pontifical States. See ITALY.

Pontine (pon'tīn) **Marsh'es** (It. *Paludi Pontine,* på-loo'dee pon-tee'nå; Fr. *Marais Pontins,* må'rå' pòɴᵒ'tåɴᵒ'; anc. *Pompti'næ Palu'des*), a marshy tract of Italy, in the S. portion of the Campagna di Roma, extending along the coasts of the Mediterranean, from Cisterna on the N. to Terracina on the S., a distance of 25 miles. These marshes existed during the time of the Romans, who, by the construction of the Appian Way, and cutting numerous canals through them, had laid a considerable portion dry; but the general neglect of the work during the latter years of the empire, and the subsequent confusion, allowed them to return almost to their original condition. Several of the popes made many efforts to drain them, and partially succeeded; but large tracts still remain almost uninhabited. The region is highly fertile, but extremely pestilential.

Pontita, pon-tee'tå, or **Pontida,** pon-tee'då, a village of Italy, province of Bergamo, 1 mile W. of Caprino. Pop. of commune, 2033.

Pontivy, pòɴᵒ'tee'vee', a town of France, in Morbihan, on the Blavet, 30 miles N.N.W. of Vannes. Pop. 6402. It has marble-quarries, forges, and manufactures of cloths, leather, and iron tools. It was the capital of the ancient duchy of Rohan, and for some time bore the name of Napoléonville.

Pont-l'Abbé, pòɴᵍ-låb'bå', a town of France, in Finistère, on an inlet of the sea, 10 miles S.S.W. of Quimper. Pop. 3827. It has manufactures of chemical products and farina.

Pont-l'Evêque, pòɴᵍ-lå'vêk', a town of France, in Calvados, 25 miles E.N.E. of Caen. Pop. 2373.

Pontlieue, pòɴᵍ'le-uh', a village of France, in Sarthe, 2 miles S. of Mans, on the Huisne. Pop. 3903.

Pontoglio, pon-tòl'yo, or **Ponte all' Oglio,** pon'tå åll ōl'yo, a village of Italy, province of Brescia, 4 miles N.W. of Chiari, on the Oglio. Pop. 1916.

Pontoise, pòɴᵍ'twåz', a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 19 miles N.W. of Paris, on the right bank of the Oise, near the Northern Railway. Pop. 6301. It has manufactures of chemical products and leather. Many of the kings of France resided here.

Pontoo'suc, a post-village in Pontoosuc township, Hancock co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, 2 miles below Dallas City, about 15 miles below Burlington, Iowa, and 22 miles N.N.E. of Warsaw. It has a church, a banking-house, a mill, &c. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1946.

Pontoosuc, a village in Pittsfield township, Berkshire co., Mass., 2 miles N. of Pittsfield. It has a manufactory of blankets.

Pon'totoc', a county in the N. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is drained by the Loosascoona and Tallahatchee Rivers. The surface is undulating, and mostly covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Pontotoc. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,701,079. Pop. in 1870, 12,525, of whom 12,509 were Americans.

Pontotoc, a post-village, capital of Pontotoc co., Miss., about 65 miles N.N.W. of Columbus, and 50 miles S.S.E. of Holly Springs. It contains a newspaper office, a female seminary, and 5 churches. Pop. about 700.

Pontremoli, pon-trêm'o-le, a town of Italy, province of Massa e Carrara, at the S. declivity of the Apennines, 23 miles N.W. of Carrara. Pop. 12,625. It is divided into an upper and a lower town: the former is enclosed by massive fortifications and defended by an old castle; the latter is modern, and contains many handsome mansions. It has a cathedral, and manufactures of silks, linens, and wine.

Pont-Saint-Esprit, pòɴᵍ-såɴt-ês'pree', a town of France, in Gard, 24 miles N.N.E. of Uzès, on the Rhone. Pop. 3882. It has a citadel, built by Louis XIII., an active trade, and manufactures of edge-tools, thread, combs, &c.

Pont-Saint-Maxence, pòɴᵍ-såɴᵍ-måx'òɴss', a town of France, in Oise, 7 miles N. of Senlis, on the Oise. Pop. 2225. It has tanneries and manufactures of chemical products, &c.

Pont-Scorff, pòɴᵍ-skorff, a town of France, in Morbihan, 6 miles N.N.W. of Lorient. Pop. 1681.

Ponts-de-Cè, pòɴᵍ-deh-så, a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 3 miles S.S.E. of Angers. Pop. 1876.

Pont-sur-Yonne, pòɴᵍ-süʀ-yonn', a town of France, in Yonne, 6 miles N.N.W. of Sens, on the Yonne, and on the Paris & Lyons Railway. Pop. 1903.

Pont-Valain, pòɴᵍ-vå'låɴᵍ', a town of France, in Sarthe, 12 miles E.N.E. of La Flèche. Pop. 1862.

Pon'typool, a town of England, co. of Monmouth, at a railway junction, 8 miles N.N.W. of Newport. Pop. 4834, employed in large coal- and iron-works.

Pont-y-Pridd, pont-e-priᴛʜ', a village of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, on the Taf River, near Lantwit. It has coal- and tin-works, manufactures of chains and cables.

Po'ny, a post-office of Madison co., Montana.

Ponza, pon'zå (anc. *Pon'tia*), the chief of a group of small islands (anc. *In'sulæ Pon'tiæ*) in the Mediterranean Sea, province of Caserta, Italy, 29 miles S.W. of Terracina. Lat. 40° 53' N.; lon. 12° 57' 5" E. It has a commodious and well-defended harbor, and a governor's house. Pop. 3145. The other islands are uninhabited.

Ponzone, pon-zo'nå, a town of Italy, province of Alessandria, 9 miles S. by E. of Acqui. Pop. 3390.

Poo-Ching-Hien, or **Pou-Ching-Hien,** poo'-ching'-he-ên', a town of China, province of Fo-Kien, on a tributary of the Min. It is surrounded by walls and ramparts, apparently of a very ancient date, and by extensive suburbs. Pop. above 10,000.

Poo-Choo, Pou-Tchou, or **Pu-Chu,** poo-choo', a city of China, province of Shan-See, on an affluent of the Hoang-Ho. Lat. 34° 54' N.; lon. 110° 5' E.

Poo'diac, a post-village in Kings co., New Brunswick, 9 miles from Sussex. Pop. 100.

Poodoocottah, or **Pudukota,** poo'doo-kŏt'tạ, called also **Ton'diman** and **Rajah Tondiman's Country,** a tributary state of India, Madras presidency, about lat. 10° 6'-10° 46' N., lon. 78° 33'-79° 16' E. Area, 1380 square miles. Capital, Poodoocottah, a handsome, populous, and regularly-built place, 28 miles S.E. of Trichinopoly. It has a fine mosque, a palace, and some temples. Total pop. 316,695.

Pool, a post-office of Lapeer co., Mich.

Pool, a post-office of Rowan co., N.C.

Poo'lajee', a town of Beloochistan, province of Cutch-Gundava, on the route between the Indus and the Bolan Pass. Lat. 29° 3' N.; lon. 68° 30' E.

Poole, pool, a seaport of England, and a county of itself, in Dorset, on a peninsula at the N. side of Poole Harbor, 6½ miles S. of Wimborne Minster, on the London & Southwest Railway, 18 miles E. of Dorchester. Pop. 10,097. The principal buildings are the church, a chapel of ease, and some dissenting chapels, the guild hall with the jail, the exchange, museum, custom-house, public library, and workhouse. The town is bordered by spacious quays, close to which vessels drawing 14 feet of water can anchor. The port has an extensive commerce with the colonies, a coasting-trade, and exports of corn, Purbeck clay, timber, &c. Poole returns two members to the House of Commons.

Poole, a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, 12½ miles N.N.E. of Stratford. Pop. 200.

Poole Har'bor, an inlet in the English Channel, 6 miles in length, having S. the Isle of Purbeck. The tide here ebbs and flows twice in the 12 hours, owing to geographical peculiarities in the position of the harbor.

Poole Island, Chesapeake Bay, 17½ miles E. by N. of Baltimore. On it is a light-house, exhibiting a fixed light.

Poole's Mill, a post-office of Webster co., Ky.

Poolesville, poolz'vĭl, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., about 30 miles N.W. of Washington, D.C. It has 5 churches.

Poolewe, pool-yu', a village of Scotland, on the W. coast of Ross-shire, at the head of Loch Ewe, 60 miles W. by N. of Dingwall.

Poolo, Poulo, or **Pulo,** poo'lo, a word signifying "island," prefixed to the names of many Malay islands, as Poolo Dammar, &c. For those not undermentioned, see additional name.

Poolo Anna, Pacific Ocean. See Current Island.

Poolo Aur, Malay Peninsula. See Aor.

Poolo Ay, or **Poolo Way,** one of the Banda Islands.

Poolo Baniak, poo'lo bå-ne-åk', an island off the S.W. coast of Sumatra, in lat. 2° 30' N., lon. 96° 50' E.

Poolo Bintam, Malay Archipelago. See Bingtang.

Poolo Brasse, poo'lo bråss, an island off the N.W. extremity of Sumatra, 22 miles W.N.W. of Acheen.

Poolo Cambing, Flores Sea. See Goat Island.

Poolo Canton, poo'lo kån'ton', an island in the China Sea, off Anam. Lat. 15° 20' N.; lon. 109° E.

Poolo Ciecer de Mer, poo'lo se-å'saiʀ' deh maiʀ, an island in the China Sea, 60 miles S. of Cape Padaran.

Poolo Condor, poo'lo kon'doʀ', a cluster of islands in the China Sea, 120 miles E. of Point Cambodia, the principal island being 12 miles in length. It belongs to France.

Poolo Dammer, poo'lo dåm'mer, an island off the S. extremity of Gilolo. Circumference, about 30 miles.

Poolo Dattoo, poo'lo dåt'too', an island off the W. coast of Borneo, in lat. 0° 7' N., lon. 108° 37' E.

Poolo Kalamantin, or **Poolo Klemmantin.** See Borneo.

Poolo Kra Islands. See Kraw.

Poolo Labuan, Borneo. See Labuan.

Poolo Lancavi, poo'lo lån-kå'vee, an island off the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula, at the mouth of the river Queda. Pop. 3000.

Poolo Laut, poo'lo lŏwt, an island off the S.E. extremity of the island of Borneo. Length, 50 miles; greatest breadth, 35 miles. Little Poolo Laut is a group 55 miles S.W. of the above.

Poolo Lontar, Indian Ocean. See Lontar.

Poolo Mego, Sumatra. See Triste.

Poolo Nan'cy, an island off the W. coast of Sumatra, W. of Acheen.

Poolo Oby, o'bee (or **Ubi,** oo'bee), an island in the China Sea, 20 miles S. of Point Cambodia.

Poolo Pinang, Strait of Malacca. See Penang.

Poo'loroon' and **Poo'loway',** two of the Banda Islands, Malay Archipelago, W. of Banda.

Poolo Sambillong. See Nicobar Islands.

Poolo Se Pora, a Malay island. See Pora.

Poolo Way, one of the Banda Islands. See Poolo Ay.

Pools, a station of the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad, 14 miles E.N.E. of Princeton, Ky.

Pool's Island, in Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, 2 miles from Green's Pond. Pop. 524.

Pools'ville, a hamlet of Warren co., Ind., 7 miles N.N.E. of Independence. It has 2 churches and a seminary.

Poolvash Bay, Isle of Man. See BALVASH BAY.

Pool'ville, a post-village in Hamilton township, Madison co., N.Y., on the Utica, Chenango & Susquehanna Valley Railroad, 19 miles N. of Norwich. It has a church and a tannery. Pop. 163.

Poolville, a station in Galveston co., Tex., on the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad, 4½ miles W. of Galveston.

Poonah, or **Puna,** poo'nå, also written **Punai,** a district of India, Bombay presidency, having Ahmednuggur district on the N.E., Satturah on the S., and the Western Ghauts on the W. Area, 4280 square miles. Capital, Poonah. Pop. 792,352.

Poonah, a city of India, capital of the above district, on a tributary of the Beemah, 75 miles by rail S.E. of Bombay. Pop. 90,436; of the cantonments, additional, 28,450. It stands about 2000 feet above the sea. Here are several native palaces, a Hindoo college, the church, a good library, military bazaar, civil hospital, barracks, arsenal, and the government offices. E. of the city is a cave-temple of Seeva.

Poo'namal'lee, a town of India, Chingleput district, 15 miles W.S.W. of Madras. Pop. 7155.

Poon'poon, a river of India, rises about lat. 24° 30' N., lon. 84° 20' E., and after an indirect N.E. course of 130 miles joins the Ganges near Futwa. It is very serviceable in irrigation.

Poon'rut'ty, or **Pon'arut'ty,** also called **Panurutti,** a town of India, in South Arcot, 110 miles S.S.W. of Madras. Pop. 6932.

Poonukka, Pounukka, Punukka, poo-nŭk'kå, written also **Poonaka,** a town and the second capital of Bootan, in the great chain of the Himalayas, 17 miles N.E. of Tassisudon. Lat. 27° 58' N.; lon. 89° 54' E.

Poopo Choro, a lake of Bolivia. See AULLAGAS.

Poor, Pour, or **Pur,** poor, a river of Siberia, rises in the N. of the government of Yakootsk, flows E.N.E., and joins the Olenek in lat. 69° N. Length, about 130 miles.

Poor, Pour, or **Pur,** a river of Siberia, rises in the government of Tobolsk, about lat. 64° N., and flows N. by E. to the Bay of Tazovsk (see TAZ). Length, 200 miles.

Poor, or **Pur,** a town of India, Azimghur district. Pop. 5213.

Poora, poo'rå, a town of Beloochistan, in the desert, 110 miles E.N.E. of Bunpoor. Pop. 2000.

Poorakaad, poo'rå-kạd', a town of India, on the Malabar coast, 39 miles S. by E. of Cochin. It has been in part buried by the sea, but is still populous.

Poorally, poo-rål'lee (anc. *Ar'abis*), a river of Beloochistan, province of Loos, enters Sonmeanee Bay, Indian Ocean, 50 miles N.E. of Kurrachee, after a S. course of 100 miles. The towns of Bela and Lyaree are on its banks.

Poorateen, Pouratin, or **Puratin,** poo-rå-teen', a town of Russia, 103 miles N.W. of Poltava.

Poorbunder, poor-bŭn'dẹr, a maritime town of India, Baroda dominions, on the S.W. coast of the Kattywar Peninsula. Lat. 21° 39' N.; lon. 69° 48' E. It is the commercial emporium of the peninsula. Pop. 14,563.

Pooree, or **Puri,** poo'ree', the southwesternmost district of Orissa, India, bounded on the S.E. by the Bay of Bengal, and W. by Madras presidency and the Cuttack Mehals. Lat. 19° 27.5'–20° 26' 20" N.; lon. 85° 26'–86° 28' E. Area, 2472 square miles. Capital, Juggernaut. Pop. 769,674. See also JUGGERNAUT.

Poore's (poorz) **Mills,** a post-office of Colquitt co., Ga.

Poor Fork, a post-office of Harlan co., Ky.

Poor's Ford, a post-office of Rutherford co., N.C., on Broad River.

Poor's Mills, a post-office of Waldo co., Me.

Poortvliet, pōʀt'fleet', a village of the Netherlands, in Zealand, 4 miles W.N.W. of Tholen. Pop. 1549.

Poorwa, or **Purwa,** poor'wå, a town of India, 35 miles S. by W. of Lucknow. Pop. 10,880.

Pooshkur, a town of India. See POKUR.

Poost- (**Poust-** or **Pust-**) **Ozersk,** poost-o-zaiʀsk' (Samoyed, *Yongorie*, yon-go'ree), the northernmost town of the Samoyed country, in European Russia, government of Archangel, on the Petchora, near the Northern Ocean.

Poo-Teon-Shan, an island of China. See POOTO.

Pootivl, Poutivl, or **Putivl,** poo-teev'l', written also **Putyvl** and **Putiwl,** a town of Russia, government and 100 miles W.S.W. of Koorsk, on the Sem. Pop. 7046. It has nearly 20 churches, extensive charitable institutions, vitriol-factories, brick-kilns, and a brisk trade.

Pooto, Pouto, Puto, poo'to, or **Poo-Teon-Shan,** a small rocky island off the E. extremity of Chusan, coast of China. Lat. 30° 25' N.; lon. 122° 40' E. It has numerous temples and monasteries.

Popa, po'på, an island of the Malay Archipelago, 100 miles S.E. of Gilolo, 50 miles in circumference. Lat. 1° 12' S.; lon. 129° 52' E.

Popacton, New York. See PEPACTON.

Popac'ton (or **Pepac'ton**) **River,** the East Branch of the Delaware, rises in New York, near the base of the Catskill Mountains. It runs in a W.S.W. direction through Delaware co., and unites with the other branch of the Delaware at Hancock, a station on the Erie Railroad. It is nearly 90 miles long.

Popalote, pop-ạ-lo'tå, a post-hamlet of Bee co., Tex., on Popalote Creek, 60 miles S.W. of Victoria. It has a church and 4 stores.

Popayan, po-på-yån', a city of the United States of Colombia, in the state of Cauca, near the Cauca River, 6000 feet above the ocean. Lat. 2° 28' N.; lon. 76° 36' W. Pop. 20,000. It has a cathedral, numerous public edifices, and a mint. Its inhabitants are mostly mulattoes and negroes. A great commercial road, nearly 1000 miles in length, extends S. from Popayan past Quito to Trujillo, in Peru. Popayan was founded in 1537, being the first city built by Europeans in this region. In 1834 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake.

Pop Corn, a post-office of Osage co., Kansas, about 24 miles S. by W. of Topeka.

Pope, a county in the N.W. central part of Arkansas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Arkansas River, and is intersected by Illinois Bayou and Big Piney Creek. The surface is hilly or undulating, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad. Capital, Dover. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,256,179. Pop. in 1870, 8386, of whom 8330 were Americans.

Pope, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of about 380 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Ohio River, and is drained by Big Bay and Lusk Creeks. The surface is hilly or undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests, in which the oak, cypress, hickory, walnut, ash, and tulip-tree abound. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Carboniferous limestone is found here. Capital, Golconda. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,286,392. Pop. in 1870, 11,437, of whom 10,991 were Americans.

Pope, a county in the W. central part of Minnesota, has an area of 720 square miles. It is drained by the Chippewa River, and contains numerous little lakes, some of which have no visible outlet. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, and potatoes are the staple products. A large portion of this county is prairie. The St. Paul & Pacific Railroad traverses the S.W. part of it. Capital, Glenwood. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,111,052. Pop. in 1870, 2691; in 1875, 4078.

Poperinghe, po'pêʀ'åɴ*g*', or **Poperingen,** pop'ẹr-ing'ʜẹn, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, near the French frontier, 6 miles W.S.W. of Ypres. Pop. 11,160. It has manufactures of lace, linens, and woollen cloths.

Pope's Creek, a hamlet of Charles co., Md., on the Potomac River, 40 miles S. of Washington, D.C. It is the S. terminus of the Pope's Creek Branch of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 74 miles S. by W. of Baltimore.

Pope's Depot, a post-village of Panola co., Miss., on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, 66 miles S. of Memphis. It has a church, a seminary, and a grist-mill. About 2000 bales of cotton are annually shipped here.

Pope's Mills, a post-hamlet in Macomb township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 8 miles S.E. of Morristown Station. It has a church. Pop. 76.

Pope Valley, a post-hamlet of Napa co., Cal., about 75 miles N.N.E. of San Francisco. Here is a mine of cinnabar or mercury. It has a church.

Pop'lar, a suburban parish of the metropolis of England, co. of Middlesex, 4 miles E.S.E. of St. Paul's, London. Pop. 48,611.

Pop'lar, a station in Worcester co., Md., on the Worcester Railroad, 2½ miles S.W. of Berlin.

Poplar, Crawford co., O. See BENTON.

Poplar, a township of Orangeburg co., S.C. Pop. 730.

Poplar Bluff, a post-hamlet of Ashley co., Ark., on Bayou Bartholomew, about 40 miles S.S.W. of Arkansas City. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Poplar Bluff, a post-village, capital of Butler co., Mo., on the Big Black River, and on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, 166 miles S. of St. Louis, and 74 miles W.S.W. of Cairo. It is at the junction of the Cairo division with the Arkansas division of that railroad, and is in Poplar Bluff township. It has a seminary, a newspaper office, and 2 churches. Pop. about 1200; of the township, additional, 840.

Poplar Branch, a post-township of Currituck co., N.C., on Currituck Sound, 56 miles S.S.E. of Norfolk, Va. Pop. 1140.

Poplar City, a post-hamlet of Mason co., Ill., on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 7 miles E. of Havana.

Poplar Creek, of Tennessee, rises in Anderson co., and enters Clinch River in Roane co.

Poplar Creek, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Miss., 15 miles S.E. of Winona.

Poplar Flat, a post-office of Lewis co., Ky.

Poplar Grove, a post-village of Phillips co., Ark., on the Arkansas Central Railroad, 18 miles W. of Helena. It has a church.

Poplar Grove, a post-village in Caledonia township, Boone co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 16 miles E.N.E. of Rockford. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a cheese-factory. Pop. about 450.

Poplar Grove, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Ind., about 15 miles S. of Logansport.

Poplar Grove, a station in Marion co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 6½ miles S.E. of Indianapolis.

Poplar Grove, a post-village of Owen co., Ky., about 44 miles S.S.W. of Cincinnati. It has a church and a tobacco-factory. Pop. about 200.

Poplar Grove, a post-office of Huron co., Mich.

Poplar Grove, a post-office of Polk co., N.C., 12 miles N.W. of Columbus.

Poplar Grove, a post-office of Pike co., O.

Poplar Grove, a post-office of Mason co., W. Va.

Poplar Hall, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ark.

Poplar Hill, a post-office of Dickinson co., Kansas.

Poplar Hill, a post-hamlet of Casey co., Ky., 20 miles S. by W. of Stanford. It has manufactures of lumber, wool, and farming-implements.

Poplar Hill, a post-office of Anson co., N.C., about 59 miles E.S.E. of Charlotte.

Poplar Hill, a post-village of Giles co., Va., about 110 miles W. by S. of Lynchburg.

Poplar Hill, a post-village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 10 miles from Pictou. Pop. 100.

Poplar Marshes, England. See ISLE OF DOGS.

Poplar Mount, a post-office of Greenville co., Va., about 56 miles S. of Richmond.

Poplar Plains, a post-village of Fleming co., Ky., about 56 miles E.N.E. of Lexington, and 22 miles S. by E. of Maysville. It has 3 churches, a high school, and a tannery. Pop. 1565.

Poplar Point, on the W. side of Narragansett Bay, about 7½ miles N.W. of Newport, R.I.

Poplar Ridge, a post-office of Madison co., Ala., 6 miles S. of Paint Rock.

Poplar Ridge (sometimes called **Smith's Corners**), a post-hamlet in Venice township, Cayuga co., N.Y., 15 miles S. by W. of Auburn. It has a steam saw-mill and a Friends' meeting.

Poplar Ridge, a post-office of Darke co., O.

Poplar Run, a post-hamlet in Freedom township, Blair co., Pa., 4 miles S.W. of Newry, which is 12 miles S. of Altoona.

Poplar Springs, a post-office of Haralson co., Ga.

Poplar Springs, a post-office of Howard co., Md., about 30 miles W. by S. of Baltimore.

Poplar Springs, a post-village of Pontotoc co., Miss., 16 miles N.W. of Tupelo. It has 2 churches, 2 stores, and a steam grist-mill.

Poplar Springs, a post-office of Henderson co., Tenn.

Poplar Tent, township, Cabarrus co., N.C. P. 1280.

Pop′lin, a station of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 11½ miles E. of Poplar Bluff, Mo.

Po′po, or **Great Po′po,** a town of Guinea, situated between the sea and a backwater or inlet, 15 miles W. of Whydah. Lat. 6° 16′ N.; lon. 1° 54′ E. Pop. 5000.

Popoagie, po-po-ā′ghee, a small river of Wyoming, rises in the Wind River Mountains, runs northeastward, and enters the Wind River about lat. 43° N.

Popocatepetl, po-po-kå-tå-pĕtl′ (Mexican, "smoking mountain"), an active volcano of Mexico, state and 35 miles S.W. of Puebla. It rises 17,784 feet above the sea, with a crater 3 miles in circumference and 1000 feet deep. Forests cover its base, but its summit is a desert of volcanic sand and pumice, mostly covered with snow.

Po′po Isles, Malay Archipelago, are between Gilolo and Papua. Lat. 1° 15′ S.; lon. 129° 45′ E. The largest island, Popo, is 50 miles in circumference, and produces sago, cocoa-nuts, and salt.

Popoli, pop′o-le, a town of Italy, province of Aquila, 8 miles N.N.W. of Sulmona, on the Pescara. It has two handsome churches. Pop. 6708.

Poppelau, pop′pęh-lŏw`, a village of Prussian Silesia, 14 miles N.W. of Oppeln, on the Prinitza. Pop. 2315.

Poppelsdorf, pop′pęls-doRf`, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 1 mile S.W. of Bonn, and having the botanic garden, museum, and laboratory of the University of Bonn; also porcelain- and carpet-factories. Pop. 2266.

Poppenlauer, pop′pęn-lŏw`ęr, a village of Bavaria, 4 miles E.S.E. of Münnerstadt. Pop. 1515.

Poppi, pop′pee, a town of Italy, province and 26 miles E. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 6414. It has a handsome palace, formerly of the Guidi family, a celebrated abbey, 3 churches, a hospital, a public library, and a theatre.

Poprad, po`pråd′, a river of Hungary, co. of Zips, an affluent of the Dunajec, which flows across Galicia into the Vistula. Length, 35 miles.

Poprad, a town of Hungary. See DEUTSCHENDORF.

Poquetan′uck, or **Poquetan′ock,** a post-hamlet in Preston township, New London co., Conn., 4 miles S.S.E. of Norwich. It has a church and a large woollen-mill. Pop. nearly 200.

Poquiock, po`ke`ŏk′, a post-village in York co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 40 miles above Fredericton. Pop. 150.

Poquon′nock, or **Poquon′ock,** a post-village in Windsor township, Hartford co., Conn., on the Farmington River, 11 miles N. of Hartford. It has 2 churches, a paper-mill, and a woollen-mill.

Poquonnock Bridge, a post-village in Groton township, New London co., Conn., near Long Island Sound, and on the Stonington & Providence Railroad, 9 miles W. of Stonington. It has a church and a manufactory of fish oil.

Pora, po′rå, two islands of the Malay Archipelago, off the W. coast of Sumatra, between lat. 1° and 2° 30′ S. and lon. 98° 30′ and 100° E. The southernmost, or Poolo Se Pora, is 40 miles in length by 15 miles in breadth; North Pora, or Se Beero, is 60 miles in length by 30 miles across.

Poramuschir, Kooril Islands. See PARAMOOSHEER.

Porca, poR′kå, a town of India, in Travancore, on the Malabar coast, 70 miles N.W. of Trivandrum. Lat. 8° 16′ N.; lon. 76° 24′ E. It is populous, and inhabited by many Mohammedan, Hindoo, and Christian merchants.

Porce, poR′så, a river of the United States of Colombia, rises in the Andes, flows N.N.W., and joins the Nechi 30 miles E.S.E. of Caceres. Length, 130 miles.

Porchester, a village of England. See PORTCHESTER.

Porchov, a town of Russia. See PORKHOV.

Porcia, poR-che′å, a town of Italy, province of Udine, 2 miles S.W. of Pordenone. Pop. 3412.

Por′co, a mountain-knot of the Bolivian Andes, in lat. 19° 45′ S., lon. 65° 30′ W. Height, 16,000 feet. Here was the first silver-mine wrought by the Spaniards after the conquest of Peru. Near it is the town of Porco, 20 miles S.W. of Potosi.

Porcos, Ilha dos, Brazil. See ILHA DOS PORCOS.

Porcuna, poR-koo′nå (anc. *Obulco*), a town of Spain, province and 21 miles W.N.W. of Jaen. Pop. 7497. It has a palace belonging to the Order of Calatrava, and manufactures of woollen cloths, serges, and soap.

Por′cupine, a post-office of Custer co., Montana, on the Yellowstone River.

Porcupine, a post-office of Pepin co., Wis.

Porcupine Mountain, Michigan, on or near Lake Superior, is in Ontonagon co.

Pordenone, poR-då-no′nå, a town of Italy, 28 miles W.S.W. of Udine. Pop. 8269. It has an active trade.

Pore, po′rå, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Boyacá, on an affluent of the Meta, 114 miles N.E. of Bogota.

Porentruy, po`rôNg`trwee′, or **Porrentrui** (Ger. *Bruntrut*, broon′troot), a town of Switzerland, canton and 38 miles N.W. of Bern, near the French frontier. P. 5341.

Poretchie, po-rĕtch′yå, written also **Porietché** and **Poretschié,** a town of Russia, government and 40 miles N.N.W. of Smolensk. Pop. 4998.

Poretta, po-rĕt′tå, a village of Italy, in Emilia, 30 miles S.W. of Bologna. Pop. of commune, 2976.

Poretta, Italy. See Bagni della Poretta.

Poretz, a town of Prussia. See Preez.

Porkhov, Porchov, or **Porkhow,** por`kov', a town of Russia, 43 miles E.S.E. of Pskov. Pop. 3399.

Porlezza, por-lĕt'sâ, a town of Italy, 16 miles N. of Como, at the N. extremity of Lago di Lugano.

Por'lock, a town of England, co., of Somerset, on the British Channel, 5½ miles W. of Minehead.

Pornassio, por-nâs'se-o, a village of Italy, 12 miles N.N.W. of Oneglia. Pop. 1152.

Pornic, por`neek', a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the ocean, 30 miles W.S.W. of Nantes. Pop. 1630. It has a port and a ship-yard.

Poro, or **Poolo Se Pora.** See Pora.

Poromuschir, Kooril Islands. See Paramoosheer.

Poros, po'ros (anc. *Sphæ'ria*), a small island of Greece, at the W. entrance of the gulf and 7 miles S. of the island of Ægina. Pop. 6035.

Porphyritis Mons. See Geb-el-Dokhan.

Porpoise, Cape, Maine. See Cape Porpoise.

Porquerolles, por`kẹh-roll', one of the Hyères Islands, in France, department of Var, in the Mediterranean. Length, 5 miles.

Porrentrui, a town of Switzerland. See Porentruy.

Porrera, por-râ'râ, a town of Spain, province and 23 miles W.N.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 1799.

Porreras, a town of Majorca, 21 miles E.S.E. of Palma.

Porrudos, por-roo'doce, or **Rio de São Lourenço,** ree'o dâ sŏwnᵍ lô-rĕn'so, a river of Brazil, rises in the E. part of the province of Matto-Grosso, flows S.W., and joins the Paraguay on the left, in lat. 17° 20′ S. Largest tributary, the Cuyaba.

Porsentina, an islet of Italy. See Bisentina.

Porsgrund, pors'groont, a town of Norway, 91 miles N.E. of Christiansand, on an inlet of the Skager-Rack.

Portachuelo de Tucto, por-tâ-choo-â'lo dâ took'to, one of the loftiest passes over the Andes, in North Peru, between Tarma and Lima, and 15,760 feet in elevation.

Porta Claudia, supposed ancient name of Scharnitz.

Portacomaro, por-tâ-ko-mâ'ro, a village of Italy, province of Alessandria, 4 miles N.E. of Asti. Pop. 1793.

Port Adelaide, Australia. See Adelaide.

Porta Dibull, por'tâ dee-bool', a seaport of the United States of Colombia, state of Magdalena, 44 miles S.W. of Rio Hacha.

Port`adown', a town of Ireland, co. and 10 miles E.N.E. of Armagh, on the Bann, and on the Ulster Railway. Pop. 6735. It has manufactures of linen and cotton goods, and a large distillery.

Por`tafer'ry, a seaport town of Ireland, co. of Down, near the entrance of Lough Strangford, 7½ miles E.N.E. of Downpatrick. Pop. 1938.

Port'age, a county in the N.E. part of Ohio, has an area of 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Cuyahoga River, and is partly drained by the Mahoning River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of the sugar-maple, oak, ash, beech, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Hay, butter, cheese, oats, Indian corn, flax, and cattle are the staple products. Among its mineral resources is bituminous coal. This county is intersected by the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, the Mahoning division of that road, and the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad. Capital, Ravenna. Valuation of real and personal estate, $19,919,420. Pop. in 1870, 24,584, of whom 22,131 were Americans.

Portage, a county of Wisconsin, is near the middle of the state. Area, 792 square miles. It is intersected by the Wisconsin River, and also drained by the Plover and Waupaca Rivers and Mill Creek. The surface is uneven or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, and cattle are the staple products, and lumber is the chief article of export. This county is intersected by the Green Bay & Minnesota and Wisconsin Central Railroads. Capital, Stevens Point. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,022,646. Pop. in 1870, 10,634; in 1875, 14,856.

Portage, a township of Porter co., Ind., on Lake Michigan. Pop. 728.

Portage, a township of St. Joseph co., Ind. Pop. 777, exclusive of South Bend.

Portage, a township of Houghton co., Mich. P. 1540.

Portage, a post-hamlet in Portage township, Kalamazoo co., Mich., on a branch of the Michigan Southern Railroad, 7 miles S. of Kalamazoo. Pop. of township, 1004.

Portage, a hamlet in Onekama township, Manistee co., Mich., on a small lake, 45 miles N. of Ludington. It has a church and a lumber-mill. The Chicago steamboats stop at this place.

Portage, Missouri. See Portage des Sioux.

Portage, a township of Livingston co., N.Y. Pop. 1172. It contains Hunt's, Oakland, and Portage Station (near Portageville, or Genesee Falls) on the Buffalo division of the Erie Railway.

Portage, a township of Hancock co., O. Pop. 899.

Portage, a township of Ottawa co., O. Pop. 1246. It contains Port Clinton.

Portage, a township of Summit co., O. Pop. 1594, exclusive of Akron.

Portage, a post-village of Wood co., O., on the W. boundary of Portage township, and on Portage River, 3½ miles S. of Bowling Green, and about 25 miles S. by W. of Toledo. It has a church and a graded school. Pop. of the township, 1069.

Portage, a post-village in Washington township, Cambria co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 22 miles S.W. of Altoona. It has a church, a steam lumber-mill, and about 75 families. Good coal is mined at this place, which is supported by the lumber-business and mining coal.

Portage, a township of Cameron co., Pa. Pop. 99.

Portage, a post-village of Box Elder co., Utah, on the Malade River, about 40 miles N. of Corinne. It has a church and manufactures of bricks and cheese.

Portage, or **Portage City,** a city of Wisconsin, and the capital of Columbia co., is on the Wisconsin River, at the head of navigation, 30 miles N. of Madison, 47 miles W.N.W. of Watertown, and 104 miles E.S.E. of La Crosse. It is at the junction of three branches of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and is on the ship-canal which connects the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers. The Fox River flows along the northeast border of the city. This place was formerly called the Winnebago Portage. Steamboats ply regularly between this town and Green Bay. Portage contains a court-house, 9 churches, a high school, a bank, 2 banking-houses, 3 newspaper offices, 2 grain-elevators, the Portage Iron-Works, a tannery, &c., and has manufactures of clothing, shoes, sash and blinds, &c. It is the S. terminus of the Southern division of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. Pop. 4337.

Portage Centre, a post-office of Hancock co., O., about 36 miles N.E. of Lima.

Portage Creek, Michigan, rises in Kalamazoo co., and enters the St. Joseph at the village of Three Rivers.

Portage Creek, a post-hamlet of McKean co., Pa., at Liberty Station on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, 16 miles N. of Emporium. It has a steam saw-mill.

Portage des Sioux (Fr. pron. por`tâzh' dâ soo), a post-hamlet of St. Charles co., Mo., in a township of the same name, on the Mississippi River, 14 miles N.E. of St. Charles, and about 30 miles above St. Louis. It is sometimes called Portage. It has a church. Pop. 160; of the township, 1861.

Portage du Fort, por`tâzh' dü for, a village of Quebec, co. of Pontiac, on the river Ottawa, 60 miles N. of Ottawa. It has several saw- and grist-mills, 4 hotels, and marble-quarries. Pop. 652.

Portage Falls, New York. See Genesee River.

Port'age Island, an island of New Brunswick, about 5 miles in length, lying at the entrance of Miramichi Bay, about 3 miles from the mainland. It is at present granted to the British Admiralty for naval purposes. There is a light-house at the S.E. extremity.

Portage Lake, a lake of Michigan, on the boundary between Livingston and Washtenaw cos., about 10 miles N.W. of Ann Arbor. Length, nearly 7 miles. It receives Portage River, and discharges its surplus water by the Huron River.

Portage Lake, a lake of Michigan, in Houghton co., and touching the town of Houghton. A narrow channel called Portage Entry connects the S. part of the lake with Keweenaw Bay. The lake is nearly 20 miles long and 2 or 3 miles wide, and is navigable by large vessels. A ship-canal nearly 2½ miles long and 100 feet wide has been opened from the N. end of Portage Lake to Lake Superior. Steamboats navigating Lake Superior can thus pass through a route shorter than around Keweenaw Point.

Portage Lake, a plantation of Aroostook co., Me.

Portage Lake, a station on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 17 miles S. of Kalamazoo, Mich.

Portage River, of Michigan, a small stream which flows through Livingston co. into Portage Lake and Huron River. See also Portage Creek.

Portage River, of Ohio, rises in Hancock co., and runs northeastward through Wood co. It finally runs eastward through Ottawa co., and enters Lake Erie at Port Clinton. Length, about 100 miles.

Port′ageville, a post-hamlet of New Madrid co., Mo., on land which was sunk by earthquake in 1812, about 60 miles S.W. of Cairo, Ill. It has a church.

Portageville, New York. See GENESEE FALLS.

Portalbera, poʀ-tål-bå′rå, a village of Italy, district of Voghera, near the Po. Pop. of commune, 1494.

Port Al′bert, a maritime village of Victoria, Australia, adjacent to the villages of Palmerston and Alberton, and 2 miles W. of Tarraville. Pop. 185.

Port Al′bert, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, on Lake Huron, 10 miles N. of Goderich. Pop. 200.

Portalegre, poʀ-tå-lå′grå, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 49 miles N.N.E. of Evora. Pop. 6525. It has an episcopal palace, 2 hospitals, a seminary, a college, and manufactures of druggets.

Port Alexan′der, a harbor of Africa, in Benguela, on the Atlantic, 40 miles N. of Great Fish Bay.

Port Al′fred, a seaport village of Cape Colony, at the mouth of the Kowie, 30 miles S.E. of Graham's Town.

Port Allegha′ny, a post-village in Liberty township, McKean co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, and on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, 25 miles N. of Emporium. It has a graded school, a newspaper office, a church, a tannery, and manufactures of lumber.

Port Al′len, or **Pow of Er′rol,** a harbor of Scotland, co. of Perth, on the N. bank of the Firth of Tay, 1½ miles S. of Errol.

Port Al′len, a post-hamlet of Louisa co., Iowa, on the Iowa River, and on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 44½ miles N. by W. of Burlington. It has a church.

Port Allen, a post-village, capital of West Baton Rouge parish, La., on the Mississippi River. See ALLAIN.

Port An′drew, a post-village in Richwood township, Richland co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River, 1½ miles from Blue River Railroad Station, and about 50 miles N. of Dubuque, Iowa. It has a church.

Port Angeles, an′jẹh-lêz, a post-village of Clallam co., Washington, on Fuca Strait, 15 miles W. of New Dungeness, and about 90 miles N.N.W. of Olympia.

Port Anto′nio, a seaport village of Jamaica, co. of Surrey, on the N. coast, 25 miles N.W. of Morant Point. It has a line of steamers to Philadelphia.

Porta Ombriano, poʀ′tå om-bre-å′no, a village of Italy, province of Lodi, and so near to Crema as to be almost its suburb. Pop. of commune, 1165.

Port à Paix, poʀt å på, a town of Hayti, on the strait between that island and Tortuga, 35 miles W. by N. of Cape Haytien. It is a bishop's see.

Portar′lington, a town of Ireland, King's and Queen's cos., on the Barrow, and on the Great Southern & Western Railway, 40 miles W.S.W. of Dublin. Pop. 2424. It has 2 handsome churches, 2 Roman Catholic chapels, a handsome market-house, and small manufactures of leather, tobacco, soap, and candles. It sends one member to the House of Commons.

Port au Basques, Newfoundland. See CHANNEL.

Port au Bras, ō brå, a fishing settlement on the W. side of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 1 mile from Burin.

Port au Choix, ō shwå, a port of the W. coast of Newfoundland, in lat. 50° 48′ N.

Port Augusta, aw-gŭs′tạ, a port of South Australia, at the head of Spencer Gulf.

Port au Persil, ō pêʀ‵seel′, or **Saint Sim′eon,** a post-village in Charlevoix co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 18 miles N.E. of Murray Bay. Pop. 350.

Port au Prince, pōrt o prinss (Fr. pron. poʀ-tō-pråɴss′), or **Port Repub′lican** (Fr. *Port Républicain*, poʀ rå‵püb‵lee‵kåɴᵍ′), the capital city and principal seaport of Hayti, on its W. coast, at the head of the Bay of Gonaïves. Lat. 18° 35′ N.; lon. 72° 18′ W. Pop. about 20,000. It is partially fortified, irregularly built, and chiefly of wood. It is an archbishop's see. The principal edifices are the palace of the state, which has some architectural excellence, the church, arsenal, mint, lyceum, military hospital, and courts of law. The vicinity is marshy, and the climate unhealthy. It is the seat of all the superior courts in Hayti, and of the most part of its foreign trade. The annual value of the imports is about $1,200,000.

Port au Port, poʀt ō poʀ, an excellent harbor of Newfoundland, 30 miles N.E. of Cape St. George.

Port Aus′tin, a post-village of Huron co., Mich., in Port Austin township, on Lake Huron, 58 or 60 miles E.N.E. of Bay City, and about 130 miles N. of Detroit. It has a newspaper office, 4 churches, and manufactures of lumber and salt. Lumber is the chief article of export. Pop. of the township, 905.

Port Bail, poʀ bål, a town of France, in Manche, on the English Channel, 15 miles S.W. of Valognes.

Port Ban′natyne, a village of Scotland, co. and on the island of Bute, 1¾ miles N.N.W. of Rothesay. Pop. 575. It is much frequented in summer for sea-bathing.

Port Bardiah, Egypt. See BARETOON.

Port Bar′re, a post-office of St. Landry parish, La.

Port Beaufort, bō‵foʀt′, a harbor of South Africa, in Cape Colony, district and 50 miles S.E. of Zwellendam, at the mouth of the Breede River.

Port Ben′jamin, a village of Ulster co., N.Y., on the Delaware & Hudson Canal, 3½ miles from Ellenville. Boats are built here. Pop. about 200.

Port Blanch′ard, a post-hamlet in Jenkins township, Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Susquehanna River, about 7 miles above Wilkesbarre.

Port Bowen, bō′ẹn, British North America, is on Prince Regent Inlet, in lat. 73° 13′ N., lon. 88° 54′ W. Here the Hecla and Fury wintered, 1824–5.

Port Bowen, a harbor on the N.E. coast of Australia. Lat. 22° 30′ S.; lon. 151° E.

Port Bruce, a post-village in Elgin co., Ontario, on Lake Erie, 14 miles from Port Burwell. Pop. 200.

Port Bur′well, a post-village and port of entry of Ontario, co. of Elgin, at the mouth of Otter Creek in Lake Erie, 137 miles S.W. of Toronto. It contains saw- and grist-mills, a tannery, a broom-factory, and several churches, stores, and hotels. Pop. 1300.

Port By′ron, a post-village and small township of Rock Island co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, and on the Western Union Railroad, 16 miles E.N.E. of Rock Island City, and about 16 miles above Davenport, Iowa. It has 3 churches and 1 or 2 banks. Pop. of the village, 576; of the township, 832.

Port Byron, a post-village in Mentz township, Cayuga co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and the New York Central Railroad, 25 miles W. of Syracuse, and 10 miles N. by W. of Auburn. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a paper-mill, an academy, a barrel-factory, &c. Pop. 1089.

Port Byron Junction, a station of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, at the junction of the Western Union Railroad, 7 miles E. of Rock Island, Ill.

Port Caledo′nia, or **Big Glace Bay,** a post-village in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast, 19 miles from Sydney. Pop. 150.

Port Canning, a town of India. See CANNING.

Port Car′bon, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River, and on the Schuylkill Valley Railroad, 3 miles N.E. of Pottsville, and 14 miles W.S.W. of Tamaqua. It is the N.W. terminus of the canal of the Schuylkill Navigation Company. Here are rich coal-mines and some iron-works. It has 5 churches. Pop. 2251.

Port Car′ling, a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, on Lake Muskoka, 21 miles W.N.W. of Bracebridge.

Port Castries, West Indies. See CASTRIES.

Port Chal′mers, a town of New Zealand, on a bay of the E. side of South Island, 9 miles by rail N.E. of Dunedin, of which it is the principal port. It has docks, ship-yards, gas-works, stone-quarries, several churches, a grammar-school, &c. Pop. 2887.

Port Charlotte, shar′lọt, a village of Scotland, co. of Argyle, in the island of Islay. Pop. 484.

Portches′ter, or **Por′chester,** a village of England, co. of Hants, on the N. side of Portsmouth Harbor, 3½ miles N.N.W. of Portsmouth. Pop. of parish, 779. It was the ancient *Caer Peris*, one of the principal cities of Britain before the Roman conquest.

Port Ches′ter, a post-village in Rye township, Westchester co., N.Y., on Long Island Sound, and on the New York & New Haven Railroad, 26 miles N.E. of New York, and 30 miles W.S.W. of Bridgeport, Conn. It has 5 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, a high school, and manufactures of stoves and iron bolts. Pop. 3797.

Port Clar′ence, a maritime village of England, co. of Durham, on the Stockton & Hartlepool Railway, near Stockton.

Port Clin′ton, a station on the Port Jervis & Monticello Railroad, 7 miles N. of Port Jervis, N.Y.

Port Clinton, a post-village, capital of Ottawa co., O., in Portage township, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Portage River, and on the Lake Shore Railroad, 14 miles W.N.W. of Sandusky, and 35 miles E.S.E. of Toledo. It has a good harbor, 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a bank, a flour-mill, and 1 or 2 saw-mills. Pop. 543.

Port Clinton, a post-borough in West Brunswick township, Schuylkill co., Pa., is on the Schuylkill River, at the mouth of the Little Schuylkill, 20 miles N. by W. of Reading. It is on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, and is the S. terminus of a branch railroad which extends to Tamaqua, 20 miles distant. It has 3 churches, a high school, a chair-factory, and a rolling-mill. Pop. 578.

Port Col'borne, a village and port of entry of Ontario, co. of Welland, on the N. shore of Lake Erie, at the outlet of the Welland Canal, and at the junction of the Grand Trunk & Welland Railways, 56 miles E.S.E. of Brantford. It contains several churches, stores, and hotels, a grain-elevator, saw-mill, flouring-mill, brewery, &c. Pop. 1500.

Port Col'den, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., on the Morris Canal, 1 mile from Washington, and about 9 miles S.E. of Belvidere. It has a church. Canal-boats are built here.

Port Con'way, a post-hamlet of King George co., Va., on the Rappahannock River, about 50 miles N. by E. of Richmond. It has a church.

Port Cortez, Honduras. See CABALLOS.

Port Crane, a post-village in Fenton township, Broome co., N.Y., on the Chenango River, and on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Binghamton. It has 2 churches and a graded school.

Port Cred'it, a post-village in Peel co., Ontario, on the N.W. shore of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the river Credit, and on the Great Western Railway, 14 miles W. of Toronto. It contains 3 stores and 2 ship-yards. Pop. 375.

Port Cres'cent, a post-village in Hume township, Huron co., Mich., on Saginaw Bay, near Lake Huron, at the mouth of Pinnebog River, 60 miles E.N.E. of Bay City, and 3 miles S.W. of Port Austin. It has a graded school, a grist-mill, and 3 lumber-mills. Here are forests of pine, fir, and oak.

Portcros, por`kros', one of the Hyères Islands of France, department of Var, 5 miles E. of Porquerolles. It is defended by several forts.

Port Cur'tis, a harbor on the E. coast of Australia. Lat. 24° S.; lon. 151° 30′ E.

Port Dalhousie, dal-hoo'zee, a village of Ontario, co. of Lincoln, on the S. shore of Lake Ontario, near its W. end, at the entrance of the Welland Canal, and on the Welland Railway, 5 miles N.W. of St. Catharines, and 31 miles S. of Toronto (by water). It contains several churches, stores, and hotels, 2 flouring-mills, a saw-mill, and 2 ship-yards. Pop. 1000.

Port Dan'iel, a post-village in Bonaventure co., Quebec, on the Bay of Chaleurs. It contains a saw-mill and 5 stores. Pop. 200.

Port Darlington, Canada. See BOWMANVILLE.

Port Darwin, Australia. See PALMERSTON.

Port Dauphin, Hayti. See FORT LIBERTÉ.

Port-de-Bouc, France. See BOUC.

Port-de-France, New Caledonia. See NOUMÉA.

Port de Grave, dęh grâv, a fishing settlement in the district of Brigus, Newfoundland, 51 miles from St. John's.

Port-de-la-Montagne, France. See PORT LOUIS.

Port Den'ison, an excellent harbor on the E. coast of Queensland, in lat. 20° S.

Port de Paix, LE, Hayti. See PORT À PAIX.

Port Deposit, dę-poz'it, a post-village of Cecil co., Md., on the E. bank of the Susquehanna, 5 miles from its mouth, and 41 miles E.N.E. of Baltimore. It is on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central and Columbia & Port Deposit Railroads, and is the N. terminus of the Port Deposit Branch Railroad. Much lumber, which has been rafted down the river, is transshipped here. Port Deposit has a national bank, 6 churches, a foundry, a grist-mill, 3 hotels, and valuable quarries of granite. Pop. 1839.

Port Desire, de-zīr', a river of Patagonia, rises near lat. 49° S., lon. 75° W., flows N.E., and falls into a bay of its own name, in the South Atlantic, S. of Cape Blanco. Total course, above 200 miles.

Port Desire, a bay or harbor of Patagonia, on the E. coast, in lat. 47° 45′ S., lon. 65° 55′ 30″ W., formed by a river of its own name.

Port Dick'inson, a post-village in Binghamton township, Broome co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River, 2½ miles from Binghamton. It has a paper-mill, a flouring-mill, and manufactures of brooms, whisks, &c.

Port Discov'ery, a post-village of Jefferson co., Washington, on Puget Sound, about 80 miles N. of Olympia. Pop. 152.

Port Do'ver, a post-village and port of entry of Ontario, co. of Norfolk, on the N. shore of Lake Erie, at the mouth of the river Lynn, 37 miles S.W. of Hamilton, and 9 miles S.E. of Simcoe. It contains several churches, 4 hotels, a number of stores, an iron-foundry, saw-, grist-, and woollen-mills, and a newspaper office. Pop. 1100.

Port Dun'das', a portion of the city of Glasgow, in Scotland, at the end of the Forth & Clyde Canal.

Port Durban, South Africa. See DURBAN.

Port Eads, eedz, a post-office of Plaquemines parish, La., is at the mouth of the South Pass, one of the outlets of the Mississippi River. Here are a light-house, and jetties for deepening the entrance of the river.

Port Easy, Essie, or **Easie,** es'see, a fishing village of Scotland, co. of Banff, 4 miles N.E. of Port Gordon.

Port Ed'gar, on the S.E. coast of West Falkland Island. Lat. 52° 0′ 42″ S.; lon. 60° 13′ 15″ W.

Port Ed'wards, a post-hamlet of Wood co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River, and on the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, 5 miles S. of Grand Rapids. It has a lumber-mill and a planing-mill, also large cranberry-marshes. Pop. of Port Edwards township, 310.

Port Eg'mont, West Falkland Island, off its N. coast, between Keppel and Saunders Islands, in lat. 51° 21′ S.

Portel, por-tĕl', a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 20 miles E.S.E. of Evora. Pop. 2008.

Portel, LE, lęh por`tĕl', a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, on the ocean, 2½ miles from Boulogne. Pop. 3938.

Port Elgin, ĕl'ghin, a post-village in Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, on Baie Verte, 30 miles from Shediac. Pop. 150. See also NORMANTON and EDWARDSBURG.

Port Eliz'abeth, a town of South Africa, Cape Colony, at the W. extremity of Algoa Bay, 18 miles S.E. of Uitenhage. It has no harbor except an open roadstead, but its export trade far surpasses that of all the other ports of the colony. It is the terminus of two railways, and has many handsome warehouses, factories, and villas, and a large market-square where wool, skins, and ivory are sold. Port Elizabeth is the seat of the Grey Institute, a school of some celebrity. Near the town is a valuable salt-pan. A breakwater is building here. Pop. 13,049.

Port Elizabeth, a post-village in Maurice River township, Cumberland co., N.J., on the Maurice River, 2 miles from Manamuskin Station of the West Jersey Railroad, and 6 or 7 miles S. by E. of Millville. It has 4 churches, a manufactory of glass, and a newspaper office.

Port El'len, a seaport village of Scotland, on the E. side of the island of Islay.

Port El'lesmere, a village and port of England, in Cheshire, on the Mersey, 8½ miles S. by E. of Liverpool.

Port Elms'ley, a post-village in Lanark co., Ontario, on the river Tay, 6 miles from Smith's Falls.

Portendic, or **Portendik,** por`tôɴᵍ`deek', a French trading-station on the W. coast of Africa, in the Sahara, 160 miles N. of St. Louis. Lat. 18° 19′ N.; lon. 16° 2′ W.

Por'ter, a county in the N.W. part of Indiana, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Michigan, and on the S. by the Kankakee River, and is drained by the Calumet River. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, cattle, and oats are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Baltimore & Ohio, and Chicago & Lake Huron Railroads. Capital, Valparaiso. Valuation of real and personal estate, $14,828,895. Pop. in 1870, 13,942, of whom 11,103 were Americans.

Porter, a township of Porter co., Ind. Pop. 1006.

Porter, a post-village in Porter township, Oxford co., Me., on the Ossipee River, about 40 miles W.N.W. of Portland. It has 3 churches and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 1104.

Porter, a township of Cass co., Mich. Pop. 1933.

Porter, a post-village of Midland co., Mich., in Porter township, on Pine River, 11 miles N.E. of St. Louis, and about 55 miles N. by E. of Lansing. It has several lumber-mills. Pop. of the township, 122.

Porter, a township of Van Buren co., Mich. P. 1316.

Porter, a township of Christian co., Mo. Pop. 959.

Porter, a township of Niagara co., N.Y. Pop. 2102. It contains Youngstown, Ransomville, Fort Niagara, &c.

Porter, a township of Delaware co., O. Pop. 819.

Porter, or **Pine Grove,** a hamlet of Gallia co., O., about 16 miles S.W. of Pomeroy. It has a church. Here is Pine Grove Post-Office.

Porter, a township of Scioto co., O. Pop. 1965.

Porter, a township of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. 1546.

Porter, a township of Clinton co., Pa. Pop. 1101.

Porter, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. 1253.

Porter, a post-township of Jefferson co., Pa., about 54 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. Pop. 525.

Porter, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 650.

Porter, a township of Pike co., Pa. Pop. 102.

Porter, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 1167.

Porter, a township of Rock co., Wis. Pop. 1155.

Por'terfield, a post-hamlet of Venango co., Pa., in Richland township, about 14 miles S.E. of Franklin. It has a grist-mill and a woollen-factory.

Porter's, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md., about 22 miles N.W. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches.

Porter's, Saginaw co., Mich. See RANDALL.

Porter's, a station of Rock co., Wis., on the Western Union Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Beloit.

Porter's Corners, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., 1½ miles from King's Station, which is 10 miles N. of Saratoga Springs. It has 2 churches, a tannery, 2 grist-mills, and a saw-mill.

Porter's Falls, a post-hamlet of Wetzel co., W. Va., 20 miles S.W. of Littleton Station of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It has a flour-mill and a woollen-mill.

Porter's Lake, a post-office of Pike co., Pa.

Porter's Mills, a post-office of Eau Claire co., Wis.

Porter's Precinct, a post-office of Albemarle co., Va.

Porter's Ranch, a post-office of Smith co., Kansas.

Porter's Side'ling, a post-office of York co., Pa., on the railroad between Hanover and Hanover Junction, 5 miles E.N.E. of Hanover.

Porter's Springs, a post-village of Houston co., Tex., 9 or 10 miles W. of Crockett. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a grist-mill.

Porter's Store, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Va.

Porter Station, a post-village of Porter co., Ind., on the Michigan Central Railroad where it crosses the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 44 miles S.E. of Chicago, and 3 miles from Lake Michigan. It has a church and a brick-yard.

Porter Station, Henry co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Paris.

Portersville, pōr'tẹrz-vĭl, a post-village of Tulare co., Cal., on the Tule River, 25 miles S.E. of Tulare Station. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a flouring-mill.

Portersville, a post-hamlet of Dubois co., Ind., on the East Fork of White River, 9 miles N. of Jasper. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Portersville, a post-hamlet of Perry co., O., about 20 miles S. of Zanesville.

Portersville, a post-village in Muddy Creek township, Butler co., Pa., about 12 miles E.S.E. of New Castle. It has 4 churches. Pop. 198.

Porterville, pōr'tẹr-vĭl, a post-village of De Kalb co., Ala., near Wills Creek, and on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 61 miles S.S.W. of Chattanooga. It has a church, an institute, and a flour-mill.

Porterville, Illinois. See EATON.

Porterville, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., on Buffalo Creek, 20 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It has a cheese-factory and a flour-mill.

Port Esperance, Tasmania. See ADAMSON'S HARBOR.

Port Es'sington, a bay of North Australia, on the side of Coburg Peninsula. Its shores are low and destitute of vegetation. The climate is unhealthy.

Port Essington, a village in British Columbia, on the Pacific, at the entrance to the Skeena, in lat. 54° 75′ N.

Port Etch'es, of Alaska, in Prince William's Sound. Lat. 60° 21′ 12″ N.; lon. 146° 32′ W.

Port Ew'en, a post-village in Esopus township, Ulster co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, at the mouth of the Rondout, 4 miles S.E. of Kingston, and 1½ miles from Rondout. It was built by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and is mainly supported by operations in coal, which is brought hither on the Delaware & Hudson Canal. It has 3 churches and a brick-kiln. Pop. 1251.

Port Felix, Nova Scotia. See MOLASSES HARBOR.

Port Frank, or **Golden Creek,** a village in Lambton co., Ontario, on the River aux Sables, 5 miles from Widder. Pop. 100.

Port Fran'ko, a name sometimes given to Charlotte Amalie, the capital of the island of St. Thomas.

Port Gal'lant, a cove of South America, in the Strait of Magellan. Lat. 53° 41′ 45″ S.; lon. 72° 0′ 51″ W.

Port Gam'ble, a post-village of Kitsap co., Washington, on Puget Sound, about 22 miles N.W. of Seattle.

Port Genesee, New York. See CHARLOTTE.

Port George, a post-village in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy, 16 miles from Lawrencetown.

Port Gib'son, a post-village, capital of Claiborne co., Miss., on Bayou Pierre, 20 miles from its mouth, about 32 miles S. by W. of Vicksburg, and 40 miles N.E. of Natchez. It is connected by railroad with Grand Gulf, 8 miles distant. It has a newspaper office, 7 churches, 2 academies, a masonic hall, a court-house, and a jail. Pop. about 2000.

Port Gibson, a post-village in Manchester township, Ontario co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, about 28 miles E.S.E. of Rochester. It contains a church and a barrel-factory.

Port Glas'gow, a town of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, on the left bank of the Clyde, 3 miles E. of Greenock, and 16 miles by rail W.S.W. of Glasgow. Pop. 9912. It has endowed and other schools, public libraries, several branch banks, two large harbors with good quays, and a large graving-dock. Ship-building is carried on, and the town has important manufactures of sail-cloth, coarse linens, and ropes, with sugar-refineries and flax-mills. It was formerly the seaport of Glasgow, and is the chief port on the Clyde for imports of timber.

Port Glas'gow, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., N.Y., on Sodus Bay, 3 miles from Alton. It has a saw-mill.

Port Glasgow, a village in Elgin co., Ontario, on Lake Erie, 15 miles from Newbury. Pop. 100.

Port Glenone, glĕn'ōn', a town of Ireland, co. of Antrim, on the Bann, 8 miles W. of Ballymena. Pop. 697.

Port Gor'don, a village of Scotland, co. of Banff, 4 miles E.S.E. of the mouth of the Spey. Pop. 970.

Port Grace, Newfoundland. See HARBOR GRACE.

Port Gran'by, a post-village in Durham co., Ontario, on Lake Ontario, with a station on the Grand Trunk Railroad (called Newtonville), 54 miles E. of Toronto. P. 100.

Port Greville, grev'il, or **Ratch'ford River,** a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on Greville Bay, 15 miles from Parrsborough. Pop. 250.

Port Hack'ing, a beautiful harbor of New South Wales, 18 miles S. of Port Jackson.

Port Har'ford, a hamlet of San Luis Obispo co., Cal., on the Pacific, 10 miles by rail S. of San Luis Obispo.

Port Har'relson, a post-hamlet of Horry co., S.C., on Bull Creek, 50 miles E. of Kingstree. It has a church.

Port Hast'ings, or **Plaister** (plăs'tẹr) **Cove,** a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Inverness, on the Gut of Canso, 72 miles E. of New Glasgow, a repeating-station of the ocean telegraphs. It has large fisheries and trade.

Port Hawkesbury, hăwks'bẹr-e, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Inverness, on the Gut of Canso, 75 miles E. of New Glasgow. It has 2 marine railways and several stores. A large trade is done in fish and general produce.

Port Hay'wood, a post-hamlet of Matthews co., Va., near Chesapeake Bay, 2 miles from a steamboat-landing.

Porth Ceri, a town of Wales. See PORTH KERRY.

Port Hen'ry, a post-office of Nassau co., Fla.

Port Henry, a post-village in Moriah township, Essex co., N.Y., on the New York & Canada Railroad, 40 miles N. of Whitehall, and about 35 miles S. by W. of Burlington, Vt. It is picturesquely situated on Lake Champlain, about 2 miles from Mount Bulwagga. It contains a graded school, a national bank, 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 2 blast-furnaces, and several bloomeries. It exports much magnetic iron ore. Pop. about 1000.

Port Henry, a spacious harbor on the W. coast of Patagonia, near Cape Tres Puntas. Lat. 50° S.

Port Her'bert, a maritime hamlet of Nova Scotia, 3 miles from Port Joly.

Port Hill, a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, on Richmond Bay, 16 miles by rail W. of Summerside. It has a saw-mill, 2 grist-mills, and several shipyards. Pop. 350.

Porth Kerry, or **Porth Ceri,** porth kĕr'ree, a seaport town of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 10 miles S.W. of Cardiff.

Porth'leven, a seaport village of England, in Cornwall, 2 miles S.W. of Helstone. Pop. 1562.

Port Ho'mer, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., O., on the Ohio River, and on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 14 miles N. of Steubenville. Coal and fire-clay are found here.

Port Hood, or **Jes'tico,** a seaport town of Nova Scotia, capital of the co. of Inverness, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 28 miles N. of Port Hastings. Its harbor is safe, it has good anchorage, and it is a rendezvous for the mackerel-fleet, of which as many as 500 sail can sometimes be seen at one time. The town contains a hotel and half a dozen stores. There are rich coal-mines in the vicinity. Pop. 700. Port Hood Island lies off the harbor.

Port Hoo'ver, a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, on Scugog Lake, 9 miles S. of Oakwood. Pop. 100.

Port Hope, a post village and shipping-point in Rubicon township, Huron co., Mich., on Lake Huron, about 70 miles N. by W. of Port Huron. It has a church, and manufactures of leather, lumber, and salt.

Port Hope, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Wis., on Fox River, 6 or 7 miles N. of Portage City, and 1 mile from Corning Station.

Port Hope, a town and port of entry of Ontario, capital of the co. of Durham, on Lake Ontario, at the S. terminus of the Midland Railway, and on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 63 miles E. of Toronto. It commands fine views of the lake, and has 5 or 6 churches, 3 branch banks, 2 newspaper offices, several hotels, 5 flouring-mills, a plaster-mill, a planing-mill, a distillery, 2 breweries, and manufactories of woollens, buttons, leather, steam-engines, machinery, iron castings, &c. The streets are lighted with gas, and the harbor is one of the best on the lake. Pop. 5114.

Port Howe, hŏw, a landing-place on the E. coast of Cat Island, in the Bahama Islands.

Port Hud'son, a post-village of East Feliciana parish, La., on the E. bank of the Mississippi River, and on the Clinton & Port Hudson Railroad, about 22 miles above Baton Rouge. It has a church and a plough-factory. The product of many plantations of cotton is shipped here. General Banks took this place, with about 6000 prisoners, July 9, 1863.

Port Hudson, a post-office of Franklin co., Mo., about 62 miles W. by S. of St. Louis.

Port Hun'ter, an inlet of New South Wales, 75 miles N.N.E. of Sydney. Lat. 32° 55′ S.; lon. 151° 48′ E. It receives the Hunter River, and on the S. side of its entrance has the town of Newcastle.

Port Hu'ron, a city of Michigan, a port of entry, and the capital of St. Clair co., is on the St. Clair River where it issues from Lake Huron, and is opposite Sarnia, Canada. By railroad it is 62 miles N.N.E. of Detroit, and 66 miles E. of Flint. It is on the Grand Trunk Railroad, and is the E. terminus of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad. It is at the mouth of Black River, on which large quantities of pine timber are transported to this city. Steam ferry-boats ply hence to Sarnia, and steamboats ply daily (except in winter) between this port and Detroit. It contains a city hall, a court-house, 9 churches, a high school, a national bank, a savings-bank, an opera-house, gas-works, water-works, ship-yards, 3 flouring-mills, several saw-mills, 2 grain-elevators, 3 dry-docks, printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 2 weekly newspapers, and extensive car-shops and repair-shops of the railroads. It is supplied with water from Lake Huron by the Holly System. Here is a new and fine building for custom-house and post-office, which cost $250,000 and was finished in 1877. Port Huron was incorporated in 1857. Pop. in 1874, 8240; of Port Huron township, 1007 additional.

Portici, poR'te-che, a town of Italy, on a railway, and on the Bay of Naples, 4 miles S.E. of Naples, at the N. foot of Vesuvius. Pop. 11,792. It is beautifully situated, and has a large royal palace, adorned with pictures and frescoes from the walls of Pompeii, a museum of antique statues, bronzes, arms, and furniture taken from the buried cities, and a magnificent park and garden. It has also several other fine residences, a large church, a monastery, ribbon-manufactures, an active fishery, and a coasting-trade.

Portico, poR'te-ko, a village of Italy, 36 miles N.E. of Florence, on the Montone. Pop. 2757.

Portillo, poR-teel'yo, a town of Spain, 13 miles S.E. of Valladolid. Pop. 1115.

Portillo, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province and 19 miles N.W. of Toledo. Pop. 1650.

Portillo, poR-teel'yo, a mountain-pass of the Andes, in Chili. Lat. 33° 40′ S. Height, 14,365 feet.

Portimão, Portugal. See VILLANOVA DE PORTIMÃO.

Port'ishead, a village of England, co. of Somerset, on the Bristol Channel, 7½ miles by rail W.N.W. of Bristol. It has a large floating pier, or breakwater, for the shelter of ocean steamers.

Port Jack'son, a post-village in Florida township, Montgomery co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, and on the Mohawk River, opposite Amsterdam, and 33 miles by railroad W.N.W. of Albany. It has a church, a foundry, a broom-factory, and a sash-factory. Pop. 446.

Port Jackson, Ulster co., N.Y. See ACCORD.

Port Jack'son, an inlet of New South Wales, co. of Cumberland, in lat. 33° 51′ S., lon. 151° 18′ E. It extends 15 miles inland, and forms one of the finest harbors known. The city of Sydney is on its S. side.

Port Jef'ferson, a post-village in Brookhaven township, Suffolk co., N.Y., on Long Island Sound, and on a branch of the Long Island Railroad, 60 miles E.N.E. of Brooklyn. It has a good harbor, a large summer hotel, 3 churches, and 1 or 2 newspaper offices. Ship-building is carried on here. A steam ferry-boat daily crosses the Sound from this place to Bridgeport, Conn., which is about 20 miles distant. Pop. about 1800.

Port Jefferson (Pratt Post-Office), a village of Shelby co., O., in Salem township, on the Miami River, and on a feeder of the Miami & Erie Canal, about 18 miles N.N.E. of Piqua, and 5 miles N. of Sydney. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and 6 stores. Pop. 410.

Port Jer'vis, a post-town in Deer Park township, Orange co., N.Y., on the Delaware River, ½ mile above the mouth of the Neversink River, 88 miles N.W. of New York, and 21 miles W.S.W. of Middletown. It is on the Erie Railroad, at the junction of its Monticello Branch, and on the Delaware & Hudson Canal, and is surrounded by attractive scenery. It contains 7 churches, a union school, 2 national banks, a savings-bank, extensive workshops and round-houses of the railroad, an iron-foundry, and several factories. One daily, one tri-weekly, and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 6377.

Port Jol'ly, a post-hamlet in Queens co., Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast, 25 miles from Liverpool. Pop. 200.

Port Ken'nedy, a post-village in Upper Merion township, Montgomery co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River, and on the Reading Railroad, 4½ miles above Norristown. It has an iron-furnace, 2 lime-kilns, and a church. Pop. 516.

Port Kent, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., on Lake Champlain, and on the New York & Canada Railroad, 13 miles S. by E. of Plattsburg, and about 10 miles W. by N. of Burlington, Vt. It is connected with the latter by a steam ferry. Large quantities of iron are exported from this place. It has a church.

Port Knock'ie or **Nock'ie,** a fishing village of Scotland, co. of Banff, 2 miles W.N.W. of Cullen. Pop. 1235.

Port La Mar, a seaport of Bolivia. See COBIJA.

Port Lambton, Ontario. See LAMBTON.

Portland, England. See ISLE OF PORTLAND.

Port'land, a post-office of Dallas co., Ala., on the Alabama River, about 24 miles S.S.W. of Selma.

Portland, a post-office of Ashley co., Ark.

Portland, a post-village of Ouray co., Col., about 300 miles from Garland Railroad Station. It has smelting-works for silver, which is mined here. Pop. about 300.

Portland, a post-village in Portland township, Middlesex co., Conn., opposite Middletown, on the Boston & New York Air-Line Railroad, and on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, 14 miles S. of Hartford. It contains a national bank, a savings-bank, a high school, and several churches. Here are valuable quarries of red sandstone (freestone), an excellent material for building, of which many fine edifices in New York and other cities have been built. Nearly 1200 men are employed in these quarries. Portland has a manufactory of engine-governors, and a fine railroad-bridge over the river. Pop. of the township, 4693.

Portland, a township of Whitesides co., Ill. It is bounded N.W. by Rock River. Pop. 986.

Portland, a post-village, capital of Jay co., Ind., in Wayne township, on Salamonie River, and on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad, 43 miles N. of Richmond, and about 30 miles N.E. of Muncie. It has 2 newspaper offices, 2 banks, and 3 churches. Pop. 462.

Portland, a village in Kankakee township, La Porte co., Ind., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of La Porte. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Here is Rolling Prairie Post-Office.

Portland, a post-hamlet in Portland township, Cerro Gordo co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 4 or 5 miles E. of Mason City. Pop. of the township, 397.

Portland, a township of Kossuth co., Iowa. P. 469.

Portland, a township of Plymouth co., Iowa. P. 249.

Portland, a village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, about 24 miles S.E. of Ottumwa.

Portland, the commercial metropolis of Maine, a port of entry, and seat of justice of Cumberland co., on Casco Bay, 60 miles S.S.W. of Augusta, 105 miles N.E. of Boston, 292 miles S.E. of Montreal, and 317 miles from Quebec. Lat. 43° 39′ 27″ N.; lon. 70° 15′ 40″ W. It is pleasantly situated on a narrow peninsula or tongue of land projecting from the W. shore of Casco Bay. This peninsula is about 3 miles in length from E. to W., and rises at each extremity into considerable elevations, giving the city a beautiful appearance as it is approached from the sea. Its breadth averages about three-quarters of a mile, though it is much wider than this at its eastern termination and also at its junction with the mainland. The harbor is one of the best on the Atlantic coast, the anchorage being protected on every side by land, the communication with the ocean easy and direct, and the depth sufficient for the largest ships. Although in a northern latitude, it is never entirely closed by ice, even in the very coldest weather. The principal entrance lies between the mainland on the S.W. and House Island on the N.E.; it is defended by Fort Preble on the former, Fort Scammel on the latter, and Fort Gorges. The city, with but few exceptions, is regularly laid out, and handsomely built, chiefly of brick. Many of the streets are remarkable for their elegance. Congress street is the principal thoroughfare, and extends from Munjoy Hill on the E. to Bramhall's Hill on the W., following the ridge of the peninsula throughout its length.

Among the public buildings of Portland are a splendid city hall, built in 1859, of drab-colored sandstone, surmounted by a lofty dome; a spacious granite custom-house, a post-office of marble, the Maine general hospital, the home for aged women, the female orphan asylum, and a granite mechanics' hall. The churches are 30 in number, viz., 9 Trinitarian Congregationalist, 3 Unitarian, 2 Universalist, 3 Baptist, 3 Protestant Episcopal, 6 Methodist Episcopal, 2 Roman Catholic, 1 Swedenborgian, 1 Quaker. It is the seat of a Catholic bishop, and of the Protestant Episcopal bishop of Maine.

Portland has several scientific and literary institutions, among which are the Portland Society of Natural History, the Portland Athenæum, incorporated in 1826, the Portland Institute and Public Library, the law library, the Maine Charitable Mechanic Association, and about 60 other literary, scientific, and charitable societies, some of them of more than local importance. Near the city limits are a state reform school and the United States marine hospital.

Portland enjoys excellent facilities both for ocean commerce and for inland trade. In addition to its excellent harbor advantages, it has railway communication with the seaboard for many hundred miles, and with the various important sections of the interior. The Grand Trunk Railway connects Portland with Montreal and Detroit, thereby forming a direct channel for the rich commerce of the river St. Lawrence and of the great lakes. Portland is also the terminus of the Boston & Maine, Portsmouth, Saco & Portland, Portland & Rochester, and Portland & Ogdensburg Railroads, and of 2 important divisions of the Maine Central Railway. The city has an extensive foreign and coastwise trade, the annual value of exports in recent years averaging $22,000,000, and of imports $20,000,000. The value of the shipping owned in the customs district of Portland is very great, the tonnage exceeding 126,000 in the year 1877. There are excellent facilities for the transfer of freight from the railways to the shipping, such as warehouses and grain-elevators. There are also 2 dry-docks, and other facilities for the repair of ships. Lines of steamers ply regularly hence to many of the coast cities of the United States and Canada, and there is in winter a regular steam communication with Liverpool. Portland has 6 national banks (total capital, $3,050,000), and 2 savings-banks, with $8,000,000 in deposits. There are 3 horse-railroads in the city, affording also communication with some of the suburban villages. The town is lighted by gas, a part of the gas company's capital being owned by the city corporation; and it is abundantly supplied with pure water, brought 17 miles from Sebago Lake. There are extensive manufacturing interests, largely of a character such as is peculiar to a commercial city. Ship-building was long a leading pursuit. Railroad-cars, locomotives, marine and other engines, heavy forged iron goods, and railway iron are important articles of manufacture. The refining of petroleum and of sugar, and other minor industries, are extensively carried on. There are 20 public schools, including a high school and a school for the deaf and dumb. Portland has 3 daily, 10 weekly, and several other newspapers and periodicals. It is much visited as a watering-place, and in its immediate vicinity are many fine seaside summer resorts. The city is considered remarkably healthy, never having been visited by the cholera, even when that disease raged fearfully in other neighboring cities.

Portland was settled by an English colony in 1632. Its Indian name was Machigonne. During the wars in which the colonies were involved with the Indians, the French, and the mother-country, this town suffered the severest disasters; three times it was entirely destroyed. Since the Revolution it has steadily increased in wealth and population. The city charter was granted in 1832. In 1866 a large part of the city was destroyed by fire. Pop. in 1830, 12,601; in 1840, 15,218; in 1850, 20,815; in 1860, 26,342; in 1870, 31,413; in 1876, 35,031, exclusive of several contiguous villages, the city proper covering only 1666 acres of land.

Portland, a post-village in Portland township, Ionia co., Mich., on the Grand River, at the mouth of the Looking-Glass River, and on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, 24 miles W.N.W. of Lansing, and 14 miles S.E. of Ionia. It contains 5 churches, 2 banking-offices, a newspaper office, a union school, 2 flour-mills, and 2 foundries. Pop. 1060; of the township, 2596. It has extensive water-power, and manufactories of woollen goods, sash, and blinds.

Portland, a post-village of Callaway co., Mo., on the N. bank of the Missouri River, 30 miles below Jefferson City. It has a good landing, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Portland, a post-township of Chautauqua co., N.Y., is bounded on the N.W. by Lake Erie, and traversed by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. It contains post-villages named Brocton and Portland. Portland is on the railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Dunkirk. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of grape-wine. Pop. about 350; of the township, 2048.

Portland, a township of Erie co., O. Pop. 681, exclusive of Sandusky.

Portland, a post-village in Warren township, Jefferson co., O., on the Ohio River, and on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 9 miles above Wheeling, and 13 miles N. of Bellaire. It has a church. The name of its post-office is Portland Station. See also Oak Hill.

Portland, a post-village in Lebanon township, Meigs co., O., on the Ohio River, about 15 miles E. of Pomeroy.

Portland, the most populous city of Oregon, a port of entry, and the capital of Multnomah co., is situated on the left (W.) bank of the Willamette River, 12 miles from its mouth (which is 100 miles from the ocean), and about 640 miles by water N. of San Francisco. Lat. 45° 30′ N.; lon. 122° 27′ 30″ W. By railroad it is 53 miles N.N.E. of Salem. Portland is the N. terminus of the Oregon & California Railroad, and is at the head of ship navigation. Steamboats ply regularly between this port and San Francisco, Olympia, and other places on Puget Sound and the Columbia River. It is also on the Oregon Central Railroad. It contains a court-house, 14 churches, a custom-house, a high school, 3 grammar-schools, a seminary for girls, called St. Helen's Hall, a national bank with a capital of $250,000, 2 other banks, an asylum for the insane, gas-works, 3 iron-foundries, several machine-shops, flour-mills, breweries, manufactories of engines, boilers, clothing, leather, carriages, brooms, brushes, furniture, &c., and numerous handsome residences and business houses. Here are printing-offices which issue 3 daily and 8 weekly newspapers and 2 weekly religious papers. Wheat, oats, flour, wool, and lumber are the chief articles of export. Portland commands a fine view of Mount Hood, which is 30 miles distant. Pop. in 1860, 2874; in 1870, 8293.

Portland, a post-village in Upper Mount Bethel township, Northampton co., Pa., on the Delaware River, and on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, at the junction of a railroad to Bangor, 3 miles S. of the Water Gap, 5 miles S. of Water Gap Station, 9 miles from Belvidere, and about 20 miles N. by E. of Easton. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a foundry, a machine-shop, 2 saw-mills, 3 hotels, 4 quarries of limestone, 2 planing-mills, a graded school, a flour-mill, and manufactures of school slates, lime, and leather. The product of the great Bangor slate-quarries is shipped here.

Portland, Preston co., W. Va. See Cranberry.

Portland, a hamlet in Portland township, Dodge co., Wis., near Crawfish River, and 1 mile from Waterloo Station. It has a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 1321.

Portland, a township of Monroe co., Wis. Pop. 886. It contains Portland Centre Post-Office.

Portland, a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, on Rideau Lake, 50 miles N.E. of Kingston. Pop. 200.

Portland, a post-town and parish of St. John co., New Brunswick, adjoining the city of St. John. Its streets are lighted with gas, and are well built. It contains a number of large steam saw-mills, and several ship-yards and iron-foundries. A rich plumbago-mine is worked near the Falls, and sulphate of barytes is also found in the neighborhood. A handsome suspension-bridge connects this parish with Lancaster. Pop. 12,520. See Saint John.

Portland, a village in Ottawa co., Quebec, 12 miles from Buckingham. Pop. 100.

Port'land, a borough of Australia, in Victoria, on Portland Bay, 170 miles W.S.W. of Melbourne. P. 2372.

Portland Bay, a wide inlet of Australia, lat. 38° 25′ S., lon. 142° E., bounded W. by Cape Nelson.

Portland Bill. See Isle of Portland.

Portland Centre, Monroe co., Wis. See Portland.

Portland Channel, off the W. coast of North America, stretches inland, in lat. 55° N., lon. 130° W., and separates Alaska from British America.

Port Lan′dis, a post-office of Norton co., Kansas, on the North Fork of Solomon River.

Portland Islands, a small group in the Pacific, W. of New Hanover. Lat. 2° 38′ S.; lon. 149° 29′ E.

Portland Mills, a post-village of Parke co., Ind., on Raccoon Creek, about 32 miles N.E. of Terre Haute.

Portland Station, Jefferson co., O. See Portland.

Port′landville, a post-village of Plymouth co., Iowa, on the Sioux River, and on the Sioux City & Pembina Railroad, 30 miles N. of Sioux City. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Portlandville, a post-village in Milford township, Otsego co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Cooperstown & Susquehanna Railroad, 12½ miles S. of Cooperstown, and 68 miles W. by S. of Albany. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, 2 carriage-shops, 2 saw-mills, &c.

Port La Tour, lå toor, a post-settlement in Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, 8 miles from Barrington.

Port Lavaca, or Lavaca, lå-vå′kå, a post-village of Calhoun co., Tex., on the W. shore of Lavaca Bay, about 22 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, and 125 miles W.S.W. of Galveston. It is near the mouth of the Lavaca River, and 2 miles from Lavaca Station on the Gulf, Western Texas & Pacific Railroad. It has 2 churches and a factory for canning beef. Pop. 768.

Port‵law′, a town of Ireland, co. and 9 miles W.N.W. of Waterford, on an affluent of the Suir. Pop. 3774, mostly employed in cotton-factories.

Port Lew′is, a post-village in Huntingdon co., Quebec, on Lake St. Francis, 6 miles N.W. of Huntingdon.

Port Leyden, lī′dẹn, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., on Black River, and on the Utica & Black River Railroad, 42 miles N. of Utica, and 16 miles S. by E. of Lowville. It is mostly in Leyden township, and is on the Black River Canal. It contains 4 churches, an iron-furnace, several large tanneries, and saw-mills. Near this place are remarkable waterfalls and rapids. Pop. about 1200.

Port Lincoln, link′ọn, a village of Australia, on the W. side of Spencer Gulf. Lat. 34° 45′ S.; lon. 135° 50′ E.

Port Louis, pōrt loo′is (Fr. pron. poʀ loo‵ee′), a seaport town of France, in Morbihan, 2½ miles S. of Lorient, on a peninsula at the entrance of its bay. Pop. 3262. It is defended by a citadel on a neighboring rock, and has an arsenal. The fishery and trade in pilchards form the chief occupation of the poorer classes. It was founded by Louis XIII., in 1635.

Port Louis, Falkland Islands. See Stanley.

Port Lou′is, or Port North‵west′, the capital town of the island of Mauritius, at the head of a bay, on its N.W. side. Lat. 20° 9′ S.; lon. 57° 28′ E. Pop. 74,525. It has a citadel, good barracks, a bazaar, a theatre, a public library, and a hospital. The town and harbor are strongly fortified, but the entrance to the latter is difficult. Port Louis is the seat of Anglican and Roman Catholic bishops, has 9 churches and chapels, a mosque, Hindoo and Chinese temples, 2 colleges, and 5 daily newspapers, and is the terminus of two lines of railway.

Port Louis, a maritime town of Guadeloupe, West Indies, on the Great Cul-de-Sac, 12 miles N. of La Pointe-à-Pître. It has a small harbor, defended by forts.

Port Louisa, loo-e′zạ, a post-hamlet in Port Louisa township, Louisa co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, about 15 miles below Muscatine. It has a lumber-mill. Pop. 75. The township is bounded on the S.W. by the Iowa River, and has a pop. of 721.

Port Lud′low, a post-village of Jefferson co., Washington, on Puget Sound, about 16 miles S. of Port Townsend. It has 1 or 2 lumber-mills. Pop. 259.

Port Lyttelton, New Zealand. See Lyttelton.

Port Macquar′ie, an inlet of New South Wales, at the mouth of Hastings River; lat. of entrance, 31° 25′ S., lon. 152° 57′ E. It is visited regularly by steamers. At high water there is a depth of 9 feet on the bar. Port Macquarie is a town on the same bay. Pop. 514.

Port Mad′ison, a post-village, capital of Kitsap co., Washington, on Bainbridge Island, and on the W. shore of Puget Sound, about 65 miles N.N.E. of Olympia, and 14 miles N.W. of Seattle. It has several saw-mills. Lumber is the chief article of export. Pop. 249.

Portmad′oc, a small seaport town of Wales, co. of Carnarvon, at the N.E. extremity of Cardigan Bay, at a railway junction, 4 miles E.N.E. of Crickeith. It is 3 feet below the level of the sea, but is protected by embankments. The harbor admits vessels of 300 tons' burden, and has a thriving trade in slates from the quarries of Festiniog, in Merionethshire.

Port Maholmack, pōrt må-hō′mạk, a village and seaport of Scotland, cos. of Ross and Cromarty, on the S. side of Dornoch Firth, 14 miles N.N.E. of Cromarty.

Port Mahon, må-hōn′ (Sp. *Puerto Mahon,* pwêʀ′to må-hōn′; anc. *Por′tus Mago′nis*), a fortified town of Spain, capital of Minorca, one of the Balearic Islands, on its S. side, in lat. 39° 52′ N., lon. 4° 20′ E. Pop. 18,538. It is the residence of the military governor and of the Bishop of Minorca, and has extensive manufactures of shoes for the Cuba trade. Its port is one of the best and most commodious in the Mediterranean.

Port Mait′land, or Broad Creek, a post-village in Monck co., Ontario, on Grand River, near its entrance into Lake Erie. Pop. 100.

Port Mari′a, a seaport village of Jamaica, co. of Middlesex, on its N. coast, 25 miles E. of St. Ann's.

Port Mary, a creek of Scotland, 6 miles E.S.E. of the entrance to Kirkcudbright Bay, where Mary Queen of Scots embarked in her flight to England.

Port Matil′da, a post-village in Worth township, Centre co., Pa., on the Bald Eagle Valley Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 28 miles N.E. of Altoona. It has 2 churches, a tannery, 2 lumber-mills, and a grist-mill.

Port Matoun, må-toon′ (or **Mouton**) **Island,** at the W. entrance to Port Matoun, Queens co., Nova Scotia.

Port Medi′na, a town and port of entry, capital of the Bay Islands, Honduras, on the island of Ruatan. It has a large trade with the United States and Great Britain.

Port Med′way, or Mill Vil′lage, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, in Queens co., at the head of a capacious harbor, 96 miles S.W. of Halifax. It has several stores, mills, and ship-yards. Pop. 600.

Port Mer′cer, a hamlet of Mercer co., N.J., on the Morris Canal, 2½ miles from Lawrence Station.

Port Mhaddra, Egypt. See Baretoon.

Port Mon′mouth, a post-village in Middletown township, Monmouth co., N.J., on Sandy Hook Bay, 20 miles S. of New York, and 7 or 8 miles N. of Red Bank. It is the N. terminus of the New Jersey Southern Railroad. It contains 2 churches. It is mainly supported by trade and the fisheries, and has manufactures of fish oil and guano.

Port Monte, a town of Chili. See Puerto Montt.

Port Mo‵rant′, a seaport on the S. coast of Jamaica, 6 miles E. of the town of Morant.

Port Moresby, mōrz′be, a town and English mission on the S. coast of Papua.

Port Mor′ris, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., in Roxbury township, on the Morris & Essex Railroad, 8 miles W. of Dover. It has 2 churches.

Port Mul′grave, a harbor on the E. side of Admiralty Bay, Alaska. Lat. 59° 33′ N.; lon. 149° 43′ W.

Port Mulgrave, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Guysborough, on the Gut of Canso, opposite Port Hawkesbury. This is one of the most important fishing-stations in the province. Pop. 400.

Port Mur′ray, a post-village in Mansfield township, Warren co., N.J., on the Morris Canal, and on the Morris & Essex Railroad, 17½ miles E.N.E. of Easton, Pa. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

Portnaha′ven, a fishing village of Scotland, co. of Argyle, on the island of Islay. Pop. 411.

Port Naranjo, Cuba. See Puerto Naranjo.

Port Natal, Africa. See Durban.

Port Nel′son, a post-village of Ontario, co. of Halton, on Lake Ontario, 33 miles S.S.W. of Toronto. Pop. 200.

Portneuf, pōrt‵nuf′ (Fr. pron. poʀ‵nuf′), a county of Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, has an area of 7255 square miles. It is watered by the river St. Maurice. Capital, Cap Santé. Pop. 23,216.

Portneuf, a post-village of Quebec, co. of Portneuf, at the entrance of the Portneuf River into the river St. Lawrence, 36 miles above Quebec. It has 2 paper-mills, saw-, flour-, and carding-mills, a nail-factory, 2 hotels, and 7 or 8 stores. Pop. 800.

Portneuf, a village in Saguenay co., Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Portneuf River, 45 miles below Tadousac. Pop. 500.

Port Neuf River, Oneida co., Idaho, runs westward, and enters the Snake River near lat. 42° 56′ N. It is about 110 miles long. Basalt abounds in the cañon of this river.

Port Nicholson, nik′ọl-sọn, a harbor of New Zealand, in Cook Strait, at the S. extremity of North Island, with Wellington on its W. side.

Port Nix'on, a hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., in Wawarsing township, 8 miles from Ellenville.

Port Nockie, Scotland. See Port Knockie.

Port Nol'loth, a seaport town of Cape Colony, on the W. coast, and on Robbe Bay, a small inlet 50 miles S.E. of the mouth of the Orange River. It is the terminus of a railway extending into the interior of Namaqua Land for transporting the copper ores which form the chief article of export.

Port Nor'ris, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., on the Maurice River, about 2 miles from its mouth, and 20 miles S.E. of Bridgeton. It is a terminus of the Bridgeton & Port Norris Railroad. It has a church and a trade in oysters. Pop. about 500.

Port Northwest, Mauritius. See Port Louis.

Porto, poʀ'to (anc. *Por'tus Traja'nus*), a ruined city and port of Italy, 14 miles S.W. of Rome, on the Tiber. Here are the basins formed by Claudius and Trajan, with other remains and traces of the ancient city.

Porto, a city of Portugal. See Oporto.

Porto, poʀ'to, a village of Spain, province and about 65 miles from Zamora. Pop. 1069.

Porto Alegre, poʀ'to å-lå'grå, a city of Brazil, capital of the province of Rio Grande do Sul, 160 miles N.N.E. of Rio Grande, at the N. end of Lago de los Patos. It has a hospital and schools. Pop., with suburbs, 12,000.

Porto Alegre, a small maritime town of Brazil, province of Bahia, 120 miles S.S.W. of Porto Seguro.

Porto Alegre, a town of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Norte, 190 miles W. of Natal. Pop. 4000.

Porto Atacames, poʀ'to å-tå-kå'mės (Sp. *Puerto Atacames*, pwěʀ'to å-tå-kå'mės), a harbor of Ecuador, on the Pacific, 100 miles N.W. of Quito.

Por'to Bel'lo, a seaport town and summer resort of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh, on the Firth of Forth, at a railway junction, 3 miles E. of Edinburgh. It has assembly-rooms, a branch bank, brick-works, potteries, and glass-, soap-, lead-, and mustard-factories. The burgh unites with Leith and Musselburgh in sending one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 5481.

Porto Bello, poʀ'to běl'lo, or **Garoupas,** gå-rô'-pås, a town of Brazil, province of Santa Catharina, on a bay of the same name, 25 miles S. of Desterro. Lat. 27° 8′ S. See also Puerto Bello.

Porto Cabello, Venezuela. See Puerto Cabello.

Porto Calvo, poʀ'to kål'vo, formerly **Bom-Successo,** bôɴɢ-soo-sås'so, a town of Brazil, province and 50 miles N.E. of Alagoas.

Porto Civitanuova, poʀ'to che've-tå-noo-o'vå, a village and railway station of Italy, on the Adriatic, at the mouth of the Chienti, 1 mile E. of Civitanuova.

Porto da Estrella, poʀ'to då ěs-trěl'lå, a maritime village of Brazil, on the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, 16 miles N. of the city of Rio Janeiro.

Porto d'Anzio, poʀ'to dån'ze-o, a small seaport on the Mediterranean, 34 miles S.S.E. of Rome. On a promontory overlooking the port are the ruins of the Roman *Antium*, the birthplace of Nero and Caligula.

Porto das Caixas, poʀ'to dås kī'shås, a town of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, with a port on the Rio Aldeia, an affluent of the Macacu, 37 miles S. of Macacu.

Porto das Pedras, poʀ'to dås på'drås, a town of Brazil, province and 47 miles N.E. of Alagoas, on the sea-coast. Pop. 3000.

Porto de Moz, a town of Brazil. See Moz.

Porto di Brondolo, poʀ'to dee bron'do-lo (anc. *Por'tus Brun'dulus*), a spacious bay of Italy, in the Adriatic, at the mouth of the Bacchiglione. See also Brondolo.

Porto di Fermo, poʀ'to dee fěʀ'mo, or **Porto San Giorgio,** poʀ'to sån joʀ'jo, a small seaport of Italy, on the Adriatic, near Fermo. Pop. of commune, 3214.

Porto Dracone or **Leone.** See Piræus.

Porto Empedocle, poʀ'to ěm-pěd'o-klå, called also **Molo di Girgenti,** mo'lo dee jĭʀ-jěn'tee, a town of Sicily, on the S. coast, 4 miles by rail S.S.W. of Girgenti, of which it is the port. It is the seat of a large trade.

Porto Ercole, poʀ'to ěʀ'ko-lå (anc. *Her'culis Por'tus*), a town of Italy, 26 miles S. of Grosseto, on the E. side of the peninsula of Mount Argentaro.

Porto Feliz, poʀ'to få-lees', a town of Brazil, 50 miles W.N.W. of São Paulo, on the Tiete.

Porto Ferrajo, poʀ'to fěʀ-ʀå'yo, the chief town of Elba, province of Pisa, on the N. side of the island of Elba. Pop. 5779. It stands at the extremity of a tongue of land enclosing a fine harbor, enclosed within fortifications, and defended by several batteries. It has a government house, 2 large churches, a seminary, town hall, barracks, and military hospital, with a few manufactures, and an export trade in iron from mines in the vicinity. It was the residence of Napoleon from May, 1814, till February, 1815.

Porto Fino, Italy. See Fino.

Port of Monteith, Scotland. See Monteith.

Port-of-Spain, a town of the West Indies, capital of the island of Trinidad, on its W. coast, Fort St. David being in lat. 10° 38′ N., lon. 61° 32′ W. Pop. 20,000. It is one of the handsomest towns in the West Indies, having wide thoroughfares, Protestant and Catholic churches, Presbyterian and Methodist chapels, a good harbor, and an active trade. It is the see of a Roman Catholic archbishop.

Porto Grande, poʀ'to grån'då, a seaport town of the Cape Verd Islands, on the N.W. side of the island of St. Vincent. It has a fine harbor.

Porto Grande, a town of the Turkish island of Scarpanto, on its W. coast.

Portogruaro, poʀ'to-groo-å'ro, a town of Italy, province of Venice, 27 miles S.W. of Udine. Pop. 9067.

Porto Imperial, poʀ'to eem-på-re-ål', a town of Brazil, 40 miles N.N.E. of Goyaz, on the Tocantins.

Porto Lago, poʀ'to lå'go, a small town of West Africa, in a detached portion of British territory, on the Sierra Leone River, 50 miles E.N.E. of Freetown.

Portole, poʀ'to-lå, a town of Austria, government and 20 miles S.S.E. of Triest. Pop. 2825.

Porto Longone, poʀ'to lon-go'nå, a port and small town of the island of Paxo, on its N.W. side.

Porto Longone (anc. *Por'tus Lon'gus*), a town of the island of Elba, on its E. side, 5 miles S.E. of Porto Ferrajo.

Porto Maggiore, poʀ'to måd-jo'rå, a village of Italy, formerly on the Adriatic, but now 22 miles W. of the coast-line at Comacchio. Pop. of commune, 15,133.

Porto Maurizio, poʀ'to mŏw-rid'ze-o, a town of North Italy, on the Mediterranean, province of Porto Maurizio, 2 miles by rail W.S.W. of Oneglia. Pop. 7038.

Porto Maurizio, a province of Italy, in Liguria, bounded S. by the sea and W. by France. Area, 467 square miles. It is mostly mountainous, being traversed by the Ligurian Alps. Capital, Porto Maurizio. Pop. 127,053.

Portone, poʀ-to'ne, a village of Italy, 1 mile from Pisa, of which it may be called a suburb.

Port Oneida, o-nī'da, a hamlet of Leelenaw co., Mich., in Glen Arbor township. It has a store, and a wood-dock on Lake Michigan.

Porto Novo, poʀ'to no'vo, also called **Feringhibet, Parangipetta,** and **Mahmood Bender,** a maritime town of India, on the Coromandel coast, 30 miles S. of Pondicherry. Lat. 11° 30′ N.; lon. 79° 50′ E. It has iron-works. Pop. 7182.

Port Onta'rio, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of Salmon River, 4 miles W. of Pulaski, and 18 miles E.N.E. of Oswego. It has a church.

Porto Plata, poʀ'to plå'tå, a seaport of Santo Domingo, on its N. coast, 12 miles N.N.E. of Santiago.

Porto Praya, poʀ'to prī'å, also called **Praia,** and **Villa da Praia,** a town of the Cape Verd Islands, on the S.E. coast of the island of Santiago. It has some good public buildings, and a trade chiefly in salt and archil.

Porto Principe, Cuba. See Puerto Principe.

Port O'ram, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., in Randolph township, on the Morris & Essex Railroad, at the junction of the Mt. Hope Branch and the High Bridge Railroad, 36 miles W.N.W. of Newark. It has a church, a blast-furnace, and mines of iron ore. Pop. about 1000.

Port Or'ange, a post-village of Volusia co., Fla., on the Atlantic Ocean, 60 miles S. by E. of St. Augustine. It has a fine beach and several orange-groves.

Porto Re, poʀ'to rå, a town of Croatia, on the Gulf of Quarnero, 8 miles S.E. of Fiume. Pop. 1200.

Porto Real, a town of Brazil. See Porto Imperial.

Porto Recanati, poʀ'to rå-kå-nå'te, a decayed port of Italy, province of Macerata, on the Adriatic, at the mouth of the Potenza, near Loreto.

Port Or'ford, a post-village of Curry co., Oregon, on the Pacific Ocean, about 90 miles S.W. of Roseburg. It has a good harbor and a lumber-mill.

Porto Rico, pōʀ'to ree'ko (Sp. *Puerto Rico*, pwěʀ'to ree'ko, *i.e.*, "rich port"), one of the Spanish West India Islands, the fourth in size of the Antilles, E. of Hayti and W. of the Virgin Islands, lat. (S.W. point) 17° 56′ N., lon. 67° 10′ W., 90 miles long from E. to W., and 36 miles broad. A range of mountains runs through the island from E. to W., its loftiest peak being 3678 feet high. In the interior are extensive savannas, on which numerous herds are pastured, and along the coasts are tracts of level, fertile land. Nearly the whole of the N. coast is lined with navigable lagoons, some of them 10 miles long, and many of the rivers can be navigated a distance of 5 or 6 miles. There are numerous bays and creeks, deep enough for vessels of considerable burden; but the N. coast is subject to tremendous ground seas, which beat against the cliffs with great violence. Only three harbors are safe, namely, Guanica and Hovas, on the S. coast, and San Juan, on the N. There are no serpents or other reptiles on the island, but rats abound. The climate is generally salubrious. Gold is found in small lumps and in dust in the streams flowing from the heights. Copper, iron, lead, and coal have also been found, and there are two salines or salt-ponds worked by the government. Porto Rico is wholly an agricultural island; its products are sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, cotton, excellent tobacco, hides, live-stock, dye-woods, lignum-vitæ, timber, ground provisions, rice, salt, &c. The work on the farms is effected by free labor, slavery having been here abolished. The trade of Porto Rico is chiefly with the United States, Great Britain, Spain, Cuba, and Germany. The total value of produce exported from Porto Rico in 1846 was $5,797,200; in 1851, $5,761,974; and in 1874, £2,564,490, or $12,822,450. The total number of vessels that arrived in 1873 was 1923; tonnage, 397,211. Porto Rico is governed by a captain-general, who is president of the royal audiencia and is assisted by a junta of military officers. It is divided into 7 departments. Principal towns, San Juan de Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, Ponce, Arecibo, Aguadilla, and Guayama. Porto Rico was discovered by Columbus in 1493. It 1509 it was invaded by the Spaniards from Hayti, who in a few years exterminated the natives, numbering about 700,000. Present pop. 635,677. ——Inhab. Puertoriqueño, pwĕʀ-to-re-kån'yo; plural, Puertoriqueños, pwĕʀ-to-re-kån'yoce.

Port Orleans, New York. See Fisher's Landing.

Port Orotava, Canaries. See Puerto de Orotava.

Porto Sal Rey, poʀ'to sål rå, a town of Boavista, in the Cape Verd Islands, on its W. coast. Pop. 1000.

Porto San Giorgio, Italy. See Porto di Fermo.

Porto San Stefano, poʀ'to sån stĕf'å-no (anc. *Por'tus Domitia'nus*), a seaport town of Italy, on the N.W. coast of the peninsula formed by Mount Argentaro, about 6 miles W.S.W. of Orbitello. Pop. 3515.

Porto Santo, poʀ'to sån'to, one of the Madeira Islands, 26 miles N.E. of Madeira. Lat. 33° 5′ N.; lon. 16° 19′ W. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 3 miles. Surface mountainous; soil parched, and destitute of timber; principal products, limestone, wine of inferior quality, maize, barley, and fruits. On its E. coast is Porto Santo, its capital, with a pop. of 1425.

Porto Seguro, poʀ'to så-goo'ro, a maritime town of Brazil, province of Espirito Santo, lat. 15° 26′ S., on the Buranhen, at its mouth in the Atlantic. It has several hospitals and schools and a church, and is defended by a fort.

Porto Tolle, por'to tol'lå, or **San Niccolo,** sån nee'ko-lo', a town of Italy, province of Rovigo, on the Po, a few miles from the sea. Here the Po delle Tolle leaves the main stream. Pop. 5350.

Porto Torres, poʀ'to toʀ'rĕs (anc. *Tur'ris Libysso'nis*), a seaport near the N.W. angle of the island of Sardinia, 13 miles by rail N.W. of Sassari. It abounds in Roman antiquities, and exports many cattle. Pop. 2698.

Porto Vecchio, poʀ'to vĕk'ke-o, a fortified town of the island of Corsica, on its E. coast, 15 miles N.N.E. of Bonifacio. Pop. 1196. It has the best port in the island.

Porto Venere, poʀ'to vĕn'å-rå (anc. *Ven'eris Por'tus*), a town and port of Italy, 44 miles S.E. of Genoa, at the S. extremity of the promontory forming the W. boundary of the Gulf of Spezia. Pop. 3770. It has a small port and an active anchovy-fishery.

Port Pat'rick, a seaport town of Scotland, co. of Wigtown, on the Irish Channel, 6½ miles by rail S.S.W. of Stranraer. It derives importance from being the nearest port to Ireland. It has a light-house. Port Patrick was long famous as the "Gretna Green" of Ireland. Pop. 2685.

Port Pegasus, New Zealand. See Pegasus.

Port Penn, a post-village of New Castle co., Del., on the Delaware River, about 18 miles S. of Wilmington. It has several stores and 2 churches. Many peaches are shipped here. Pop. 320.

Port Pen'rhyn, a township of North Wales, co. of Carnarvon, at the mouth of the Ogwen in Menai Strait. It has a good quay, and large exports of slate from a quarry employing about 2000 men. Penrhyn Castle is a superb marble castellated edifice.

Port Per'ry, a post-village of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, and on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, 11 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. It has a church, a saw-mill, and 5 stores.

Port Per'ry, a post-village in Whitby co., Ontario, on Scugog Lake, at the N. terminus of the Whitby & Port Perry Railway, 18 miles N. of Whitby. It has 3 churches, 2 branch banks, a number of stores, several hotels, saw- and grist-mills, a newspaper office, and manufactories of agricultural implements, machinery, steam-engines, iron castings, mill-gearing, &c. Steamers ply between here and Lindsay. Pop. 1500.

Port Phil'ip, or **Great Bridge,** a village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 14 miles from River Philip.

Port Phil'lip, a bay on the S. coast of Australia, in Victoria. Lat. of Point Nepean, at its entrance, 38° 18′ S.; lon. 144° 42′ 7″ E. Length and breadth, about 35 miles each. A light-house has been erected 2 miles within its entrance. At its W. side is an inlet, near the head of which is the town of Geelong; and on its N. side it receives the Yarra-Yarra River, on the banks of which is the town of Melbourne, capital of the colony of Victoria.

Port Pirie, pee'ree, a port of South Australia, on the E. side of Spencer Gulf. A railway extends hence eastward 33 miles.

Port Plate, Santo Domingo. See Porto Plata.

Port Praya, Cape Verd Isles. See Porto Praya.

Port Prov'idence, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River, 1 mile below Phœnixville. It has a church and a boat-yard.

Portquerolles, France. See Porquerolles.

Port Raffles, Australia. See Raffles Bay.

Port'reath, a town of England, in Cornwall, on the Atlantic, 4 miles N. of Redruth. It has a pier and basin. The inlet to the harbor is defended by batteries.

Port'ree, a maritime village of Scotland, co. of Inverness, on the island of Skye. Pop. 731. It stands at the head of Loch Portree, and is capital of the Skye group of the Hebridean islands. It has a neat church, a jail, a branch bank, and a good harbor.

Port Repub'lic, a post-hamlet of Calvert co., Md., near Chesapeake Bay, and about 36 miles S. by W. of Annapolis. It is 1½ miles from a steamboat-landing.

Port Republic, a post-village of Atlantic co., N.J., on Nacote Creek, 5 miles N.E. of Pomona Station, and about 13 miles N. by W. of Atlantic City. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Port Republic, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va., on the South Fork of the Shenandoah River, at the confluence of the Middle and South Rivers, about 20 miles E.N.E. of Staunton. It has a church.

Port Republican, Hayti. See Port-au-Prince.

Port Rich'mond, a hamlet of Wapello co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, opposite Ottumwa, and 1 mile from Ottumwa Station. Pop. 85.

Port Richmond, a post-village in Northfield township, Richmond co., N.Y., on the N. shore of Staten Island, and on the channel called Kill van Kull, about 9 miles S.W. of New York. Steamboats ply hourly between this place and New York. Here are several large brick-kilns and manufactories of white lead and linseed oil. Port Richmond has 6 churches. Horse-cars run from this place to West New Brighton, 4 miles. Pop. 3028.

Port Richmond, a post-office of Philadelphia, Pa., is a branch of the Philadelphia post-office, and is on the Delaware River, about 3 miles N.E. of Independence Hall. It is a terminus of the Reading Railroad. Large quantities of coal are shipped here, and machinery and iron ships are here constructed.

Port Richmond, or **Richmond Mines,** a post-village in Richmond co., Nova Scotia, on the Gut of Canso, 9½ miles from Port Hawkesbury. Pop. 120.

Port Rob'inson, a post-village of Ontario, co. of Welland, on the Welland Canal, and on the Welland Railway, 10 miles S.E. of St. Catharines. It contains several stores, hotels, mills, and dry-docks. Pop. 600.

Port Row'an, a post-village and port of entry of Ontario, co. of Norfolk, on Lake Erie, 21 miles S.S.W. of Simcoe. It contains 2 churches and about a dozen stores, and has a large trade in lumber and grain. Pop. 900.

Port Roy'al, a post-village of Henry co., Ky., is near the Kentucky River, about 40 miles N.E. of Louisville. It has 2 churches.

Port Royal, a post-borough in Milford township, Juniata co., Pa., on the Juniata River, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the mouth of Tuscarora Creek, 14 miles E.S.E. of Lewistown, and 47 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It has a bridge across the river, a bank, 3 churches, and a newspaper office. Pop. 559.

Port Royal, Westmoreland co., Pa. See Fitz Henry.

Port Royal, a post-village of Beaufort co., S.C., on an island near Port Royal Entrance, 4 miles S. of Beaufort. It is the southeastern terminus of the Port Royal Railroad, which extends to Augusta, Ga. It has a good harbor, a church, a newspaper office, a bank, &c. Pop. about 500.

Port Royal, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tenn., on Red River, about 10 miles E.N.E. of Clarksville. It has 2 churches.

Port Royal, a post-village of Caroline co., Va., on the Rappahannock River, about 50 miles N. by E. of Richmond. It has 2 churches. Grain and other products are shipped here in steamboats. Pop. 435.

Port Roy′al, a fortified town of Jamaica, co. of Surrey, at the extremity of a long sandy tongue of land which bounds Kingston Harbor on the S., 3 miles S.W. of Kingston. Lat. of Fort Charles, 17° 56′ N.; lon. 76° 51′ W. It has a royal naval dock-yard, naval hospital, and barracks.

Port Royal, a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Big Creek, 23½ miles S.S.W. of Simcoe. Pop. 100.

Port Royal, a post-village in Richmond co., Nova Scotia, 9 miles from Arichat. See also Annapolis.

Port Royal Island, South Carolina, is a part of Beaufort co., and is separated from the mainland by Broad River, which here enters the sea through a channel called Port Royal Entrance. The island is about 12 miles long and 7 miles wide. The town of Beaufort is situated upon it. Large vessels can pass through Port Royal Entrance into a good harbor formed by the mouth of Broad River.

Port Royal Sound, on the coast of South Carolina, lies between the island of St. Helena on the N. and Hilton Head on the S. It is connected with Broad River, and receives the waters of the Coosawhatchie.

Port′rush′, a seaport town of Ireland, co. of Antrim, near the Skerry Islands, 5 miles N. of Coleraine. It has a well-protected harbor. Pop. 1196.

Port Ry′erse, a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, on Lake Erie, 6 miles S. of Simcoe. It contains 3 stores and a pottery, and has a large trade in lumber and grain.

Port Said, port så-eed′, a seaport town of Egypt, at the Mediterranean entrance of the Suez Canal, 30 miles E. by S. of Damietta. Its port is formed by immense piers of concrete laid in the sea, and it has commodious docks and basins for shipping. Its water-supply comes from the Nile. The town is regularly built, exports cotton and oil-seeds, and is a coaling-station. It has a large water reservoir and an electric light-house. Pop. 8671.

Port-Sainte-Marie, poʀ-sånt-må′ree′, a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, on the Garonne, 11 miles W.N.W. of Agen. Pop. 1699.

Port-Saint-Père, poʀ-sånᵍ-paiʀ, a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 17 miles S.E. of Paimbœuf. Pop. 1897.

Port San′ilac, a post-village in Sanilac township, Sanilac co., Mich., on Lake Huron, about 12 miles N.E. of Lexington, and 30 miles N. of Port Huron. It has a union school, 3 churches, and manufactures of carriages and lumber.

Port Santa Barbara, sån′tå baʀ′bå-rå, a natural harbor on the W. coast of Patagonia, at the N. end of Campaña Island. Lat. 48° S.

Port Sarnia, Ontario. See Point Edward.

Ports′down Hill, in England, co. of Hants, extends along the coast for 7 miles, opposite the islands of Portsea and Hayling and the harbors of Langston and Portsmouth.

Portsea, pōrt′see, a town of England, co. of Hants, on the island of Portsea, facing Portsmouth Harbor, immediately N. of Portsmouth. It is regularly fortified on the E., entered by 2 gates, and comprises some good thoroughfares, 3 chapels of ease, numerous dissenting places of worship, the engineering depot for the S.W. of England, and Portsmouth dock-yard, which occupies more than one-third of the space within the walls. Pop. of parish, 102,000. It is a part of the borough of Portsmouth. Portsea Island lies between Portsmouth and Langston Harbors, separated at its N. extremity from the mainland by a narrow channel crossed by railways. Length and breadth, 4 miles each. All its S.W. half is occupied by the towns of Portsmouth and Portsea, with their suburbs; besides which it contains the hamlets of Fratton, Milton, Kingston, and Hilsea.

Port Seaton, see′tọn, a village of Scotland, co. of Haddington, on the Firth of Forth, 2 miles E. of Prestonpans. Pop. 166.

Port Sev′ern, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, on an inlet of Georgian Bay, 24 miles N.W. of Orillia. P. 130.

Port Shel′don, a hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, about 12 miles S. of Grand Haven.

Port Sir Francis Drake. See Sir Francis Drake's Bay.

Portsmouth, pōrts′mŭth (L. *Por′tus Mag′nus*), a seaport town and the principal naval station of England, co. of Hants, at the S.W. extremity of Portsea Island, and at the entrance to its famous harbor, 22 miles S.E. of Southampton, and 95 miles S.W. of London, with which it is connected by 3 railways. Lat. of observatory, 50° 48′ N.; lon. 1° 16′ W. Pop. in 1841, 53,027; in 1871, 113,569. The town, which is the most perfect fortress in Great Britain, is enclosed by bastioned ramparts, faced with masonry, planted with elms, surrounded by trenches and outworks, and entered by 4 carriage-ways. Much of it is well built, mostly of brick. On its W. side is an insular quarter, termed the "Point," a seat of very active traffic in time of war; and in this quarter are extensive fortifications.

The principal public buildings are the parish church, some fine chapels, custom-house, banks, governor's house, town hall, jail, market-house, marine and other extensive barracks, the buildings of the Philosophical Society, almshouses, Green-row Ball-rooms, the theatre, workhouse, &c. The town of Portsea is separated from Portsmouth by a creek, and enclosed within an additional line of fortifications. Within this town is the naval dock-yard, containing basins, wet- and dry-docks, large warehouses, anchor forges, iron- and copper-mills, rope-houses, and every department necessary in the construction and outfit of ships of war. In the dock-yard are also the royal naval college, a chapel, and the residence of the port-admiral; upwards of 2000 workmen are employed in this yard. Between the dock-yard and the town of Portsmouth is the gun-wharf or arsenal, containing an armory, extensive artillery and ammunition depots, and good quays. E. of the town-ramparts and outworks are Southsea Common and the suburb of Southsea, frequented as a watering-place; on the shore facing Spithead and the Isle of Wight are Southsea Castle, and farther E. Cumberland and some other forts, which, with Blockhouse and Monkton Forts, on the mainland towards the S.W., protect Spithead and the approach to the harbor. Besides Portsea and Southsea, the large suburb of Landport, which extends almost to the centre of Portsea Island, is included in the borough, on the extreme limits of which are the barracks of Tipner and Hilsea. The public institutions comprise a free grammar-school, St. Paul's Academy, a mechanics' institution, a savings-bank, a general hospital, and a female penitentiary.

Portsmouth is mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle as existing in 501. About 1256, Henry III. assembled a large army at Portsmouth, with a view to the invasion of France; and in 1377 a counter-attempt was made by the French, who, though defeated, succeeded in burning a large part of the town. This disaster appears to have shown the necessity of fortifying the place; and the works, originally commenced by Edward IV., have continued to be improved and extended during a series of successive reigns, till they have become all but impregnable.

Portsmouth Harbor, an inlet of the English Channel, W. of Portsea Island, about 4 miles in length by 5 or 6 miles in greatest breadth. At its entrance it is only 220 yards across, but within it the whole British navy might ride in perfect security. It contains several small islands, and on its shores, besides Portsmouth and Portsea, are Gosport, Fareham, and Portchester.

Ports′mouth, a former post-village of Bay co., Mich., now a part of Bay City, on the E. bank of the Saginaw River, and on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 2 miles S. of Bay City proper. It has 9 saw-mills, salt-works, and a car-factory, and its post-office, under the former name.

Portsmouth, a township of Bay co., Mich. Pop. 491.

Portsmouth, a city, port of entry, and semi-capital of Rockingham co., N.H., 54 miles N. by E. of Boston, is situated on the right bank of the Piscataqua River, about 3 miles from the ocean, and at the terminus of the Eastern, Concord & Portsmouth, Portsmouth & Dover, and Portland & Saco Railroads. Lat. 43° 4′ 35″ N.; lon. 70° 45′ 50″ W. This city, the commercial metropolis and only seaport of the state, is built on a beautiful peninsula, formed by the Piscataqua, and connected by bridges with Kittery in Maine and with Newcastle on Grand Island. The harbor, which lies between the town and the mouth of the river, is capacious, deep, easy of access, and much frequented by vessels in bad weather; 480 have been counted here at one time, and it is estimated that 2000 could easily find convenient anchorage. The formation of sand-bars or ice is rendered impossible by the rapid tides, which have carried every earthy substance out to sea, leaving a smooth rock bottom, with a depth of water varying from 35 to 75 feet. The principal entrance is between the mainland and the E. side of Great Island, and is defended by earthworks on Gerrish's Island at the E. side of the entrance, and on Jerry's (or Jaffrey's) Point on the W. side, 2 stone forts farther up the harbor—Forts Constitution and McClary—having been condemned. The city stands on a gentle acclivity overlooking the harbor, and is remarkable for its healthy atmosphere and fine gardens. Many of the streets are adorned with a profusion of shade-trees. The principal public buildings are the athenæum, custom-house, city building, music hall, and Spring market. Besides these, there are 10 churches, some of which are elegant structures. The chief object of interest, however, is the United States navy-yard at Kittery, on an island near the E. side of the river. Among other things, it contains 3 immense ship-houses and a floating balance-dock, constructed at a cost of about $800,000. It is 350 feet by 105, and has 24 pumps, worked by 2 steam-engines. The North America, the first ship-of-the-line launched in the Western Hemisphere, was built on Badger's Island, in this harbor, during the Revolution. The literary advantages of Portsmouth are highly respectable. The athenæum has a library of about 10,000 volumes and a cabinet of curiosities. The schools are numerous and well conducted. Two daily and 4 weekly newspapers are published here. One of these, the "New Hampshire Gazette," is the oldest in America, having been first issued in 1756. Portsmouth has less commerce now than formerly, though it is still the centre of an important trade, both foreign and coastwise.

Manufacturing is not very extensively carried on. Among the most important corporations may be mentioned the Portsmouth Steam Factory, giving employment to about 400 hands. The leading articles of manufacture are cotton cloth, hosiery, iron castings, shoes, &c. The city is supplied by means of pipes with excellent water from a fountain in the suburbs. It contains 4 national banks and 2 savings-banks. Portsmouth has a large amount of capital invested in railroads, navigation, manufactures, &c., in other places; and though it has suffered in former years from disastrous fires, and has been compelled to relinquish to the larger cities some of its former extensive trade, still it has steadily increased in wealth. Pop. in 1850, 9739; in 1860, 9335; in 1870, 9211.

Portsmouth, a post-township of Carteret co., N.C., is a narrow island near Ocracoke Inlet, about 56 miles E. of New-Berne. It is bounded on the E. by the ocean, and on the W. by Pamlico Sound. Pop. 341.

Portsmouth, a city of Ohio, and the capital of Scioto co., is finely situated on the Ohio River, just above the mouth of the Scioto River, 114 miles above Cincinnati, 100 miles by rail S. of Columbus, and about 170 miles below Parkersburg, W. Va. It is the S. terminus of the Ohio Canal, of the Scioto Valley Railroad, and of the Portsmouth Branch of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. The site of Portsmouth is a plain of moderate extent, partly enclosed by hills. The hills on the opposite side of the Ohio River are about 500 feet high. It contains a court-house, 18 churches, a high school, a seminary for young ladies, 5 national banks, with an aggregate capital of $950,000, and printing-offices which issue 4 weekly newspapers. It has also gas-works, a nail-factory, 2 rolling-mills, 3 iron-foundries, a paper-mill, and manufactures of machinery, engines and boilers, furniture, soap, and stoves. Iron abounds in the vicinity, and is one of the principal productions of Scioto co. Holly water-works supply the city with water from the Ohio River. Pop. about 15,000.

Portsmouth, a post-township of Newport co., R.I., on Narragansett Bay, about 20 miles S. by E. of Providence. It comprises the northern part of the island of Aquidneck or Rhode Island, and is traversed by the Old Colony Railroad. It has 4 churches, and has manufactures of copper, iron, and steel, and coal-mines. Pop. 1893.

Portsmouth, a city and seaport of Norfolk co., Va., is on the left bank of the Elizabeth River, about 1 mile S.W. of Norfolk, and 150 miles by water S.E. of Richmond. By railroad it is 104 miles from Richmond. It is the E. terminus of the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, and is on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad. The river, which is nearly two-thirds of a mile wide, forms a good harbor, which admits vessels of the largest size. Large steamboats ply daily between Baltimore and Portsmouth. Its site is level, and elevated only a few feet above the level of the sea. The streets are straight, and cross one another at right angles. It contains a naval hospital, 13 churches, 2 banks, several hotels, 2 academies, 12 public and about 40 private schools, and a large dry-dock. A daily newspaper is published here. Ferry-boats ply frequently between Portsmouth and Norfolk. In the adjacent suburb of Gosport (a part of the city) is a United States navy-yard. Pop. in 1870, 10,492.

Portsmouth, or **Prince Ru'pert's Town,** a town of the island of Dominica, British West Indies, on Prince Rupert's Bay, 20 miles N. of Roseau.

Portsmouth, an incorporated village of Ontario, co. of Frontenac, on Portsmouth Bay, 2 miles from Kingston. It contains the Provincial Penitentiary and Rockwood Lunatic Asylum, also a tannery, a brewery, a flouring-mill, 2 marine railways, and about a dozen stores. Pop. 1702.

Portsmouth Grove, a station and steamboat-landing of Newport co., R.I., on the Old Colony Railroad, 7 miles N. of Newport.

Port'soy, a seaport town of Scotland, co. of Banff, on the W. side of the estuary of the Durn, 5 miles E. of Cullen. It is the terminus of a branch railway, and is noted for its ornamental stone, called Portsoy marble. P. 1822.

Port Stanley, Falkland Islands. See STANLEY.

Port Stan'ley, a post-village and port of entry of Ontario, co. of Elgin, on Lake Erie, at the S. terminus of the London & Port Stanley Railway, 24 miles from London. It contains several churches, stores, and hotels, and a saw-mill, grist-mill, &c. Pop. 900.

Port Stephens, stee'vẹns, a harbor of New South Wales, co. of Gloucester, 18 miles N.E. of Port Hunter. Lat. of Baroinee Point, 32° 40′ S.; lon. 152° 4′ E. It extends 15 miles inland, and receives the Karuah River.

Port Stew'art, a town of Ireland, co. of Londonderry, 4 miles N.N.W. of Coleraine. Pop. 512.

Port Sul'livan, a post-hamlet of Milam co., Tex., on the Brazos River, 7 miles S.W. of Hearne. It has a church.

Port-sur-Saône, poR-süR-sōn, a town of France, in Haute-Saône, on the Saône, 7 miles N.W. of Vesoul.

Ports'ville, a hamlet of Sussex co., Del., on Broad Creek, 3½ miles W. of Laurel Station. It has a church and a saw-mill. Pop. about 150.

Port Tal'bot, a post-village in Elgin co., Ontario, on Lake Erie, 14 miles S.W. of St. Thomas. Pop. 100.

Port Tobac'co, a post-village, capital of Charles co., Md., is near the estuary of the Potomac, about 28 miles S. of Washington, D.C. It contains a court-house, a church, and a newspaper office. It is 2 miles from the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad (Port Tobacco Station). Pop. 215.

Port Towns'end, a post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Washington, is on Puget Sound, near the Strait of Juan de Fuca, about 74 miles in a direct line N. of Olympia, and 44 miles N.W. of Seattle. It has a good harbor, and a favorable position for trade and fisheries. It contains a newspaper office, 1 or 2 churches, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 593.

Port Trent, Canada. See TRENTON.

Port Trev'orton, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, about 40 miles above Harrisburg, and 1 mile from Herndon Station. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

Portudal, poR`tü-dål', a French village of Senegambia, on the Atlantic, 35 miles S.E. of Cape Verd. It exports hides, ivory, and gold-dust. Pop. 1261.

Portugal, pŏr'tu-gạl (Port. and Sp. pron. poR-too-gål'; Ger. pron. poR'too-gål`; Fr. pron. poR`tü`gål'; anc. *Lusita'nia*), a kingdom in the S.W. of Europe, forming the W. part of the Spanish peninsula. It is bounded on the E. and N. by Spain, and on the W. and S. by the Atlantic, between lat. 36° 55′ and 42° 7′ N. and lon. 6° 15′ and 9° 30′ W. Its shape is nearly a parallelogram. Greatest length, from N. to S., 345 miles; greatest breadth, 140 miles. Its coast is occasionally bold, but is mostly low and marshy. The number of harbors, large and small, exceeds 20, but the only ones of importance are those of Lisbon, Oporto, Setubal, Faro, Figueira, Aveiro, and Viana. The interior of Portugal is generally mountainous, a number of ranges stretching across the country, either in W., S.W., or S.S.W. directions, forming a succession of river-basins, while their ramifications, penetrating in all directions, enclose many wild and beautiful valleys. The loftiest range is the Serra d'Estrella, a continuation of the central chain which stretches across Spain between Old and New Castile and between Leon and Estremadura. Near the town of Guarda it forks, one branch proceeding N. and another S.E., while the main chain attains its culminating point of 7524 feet about 5 miles W. of the town of Covilhã. In the N.W. a branch of the Spanish Sierra Mamed, taking the name of Penagache, enters Portugal, and attains one of the loftiest heights of the kingdom in Mount Gavieira. The principal plains are those of Almeida and the Terra de Braganza, the former in the province of Beira Alta and the latter in that of Tras os Montes. The chief valleys are those of Chaves, Villarica, and Besteiros. Granite generally forms the nucleus of the mountains, overlaid in the N. by micaceous schist and other azoic rocks. In the S. limestone is abundant. Volcanic formations are very apparent in the Serra de Caldeirão. The mineralogical treasures include argentiferous lead, iron, copper, cobalt, bismuth, antimony, fine marble, slate, salt, saltpetre, lithographic stones, millstones, and porcelain-earth. Some gold also is washed from the sands; and many valuable pebbles and rock-crystals are found in different places.

Few countries, in proportion to their extent, are better supplied with large and navigable streams. The Minho, in the N., forming, in the lower part of its course, the boundary between Portugal and Spain; the Douro, first skirting the E. frontier in a S.W. direction, and then pursuing its course W. to the ocean at Oporto; the Tagus, flowing in a general S.W. direction; and the Guadiana, all enter the country from Spain. The latter river, in the lower part of its course, flows nearly S., and for some distance from its mouth forms the boundary between Portugal and Spain. The Vouga, Mondego, and Sabor have their course wholly in Portugal. The climate is greatly modified by the proximity of the sea and the height of the mountains. In general, however, the winter is short and mild, and in some places never completely interrupts the course of vegetation. Early in February the vegetation is in full vigor; the plants shoot forth, rapidly attain maturity, and, if not harvested, wither away. During the month of July the heat is often extreme, and, rain seldom falling, the whole country, particularly along the coast, assumes a very parched appearance. In September, the sky, which had been previously serene, becomes overcast, and copious showers descend. The second spring now begins, and the fields again become covered with flowers and verdure. Winter usually sets in about the end of November. The climate is in general healthy, especially in the elevated coast-regions and on the plateaus of the interior. From October to April deluges of rain continue to fall, and violent hurricanes and thunderstorms are not unfrequent. Shocks of earthquake, too, are sometimes felt, particularly in the vicinity of the metropolis.

There are few countries possessing a more varied flora than that of Portugal. Many of the mountains are covered with fine forests, among which the ordinary oak and the cork-tree are conspicuous. In the central provinces magnificent chestnut-trees abound, and in the S. both the date and the American aloe thrive. Fruits of excellent quality are common in every quarter, and in the warmer districts the orange, lemon, and olive are cultivated on an extensive scale. The mulberry yields a considerable quantity of silk. But the most important branch of industry is the cultivation of the vine. The well-known port wines, the produce of the vineyards watered by the upper Douro, form the staple export. The olive thrives, but the oil is of inferior quality. Agriculture is at a very low ebb, and Portugal fails, in ordinary years, to raise cereals in sufficient quantity to meet its own consumption. Wheat, barley, oats, flax, and hemp are cultivated in the elevated tracts, and rice in the lowlands.

The manufactures of Portugal are becoming important in many of the large towns, and almost every family supplies itself with the articles of primary necessity. Among the manufactures produced for sale may be mentioned arms, woollen cloth, porcelain, earthenware, prints, lace, cotton twist, silks, copper- and tin-ware, corks, ribbons, embroidery, hats, confectionery, fine soap, jewelry, glass, paper, wicker-work, and tobacco. Ship-building also is well understood, and a large number of vessels are constructed at Lisbon, Figueira, Oporto, and Villa do Conde.

The length of sea-coast, with the harbors found upon it, and the navigable rivers, furnish great facilities for commerce, and railways connect the principal cities with the capital or with the commercial centres of Spain. Foreign commerce is a leading interest. The principal exports are wine, brandy, vinegar, salt, oil, pork, fruit (particularly chestnuts, walnuts, almonds, olives, oranges, and lemons), silk, wool, cork, sumach, kermes, leeches, bones, glass, and porcelain. The principal imports are wheat, rye, barley, and maize, foreign timber, salt provisions (particularly cod), colonial produce, woollen, cotton, linen, and silk tissues, iron, steel, and various other metals, coal, tar and pitch, dyes, and drugs. The principal commercial ports are Lisbon (the capital), Oporto, Setubal, Faro, Figueira, and Viana. In 1875 there were 595 miles of railroad in operation.

Divisions, Colonies, Population, &c.—Portugal is divided into 6 provinces, subdivided into 17 districts, and these again into 121 comarcas.

Area and Population of Portugal, including its Foreign Possessions, 1875.

Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1875.
Alemtejo	9,416	342,979
Algarve	1,872	192,916
Beira	9,244	1,319,598
Estremadura	6,872	853,876
Minho	2,807	973,332
Tras-os-Montes	4,289	374,837
Total	34,500	4,057,538

The Azores and Madeira are generally regarded as parts of the kingdom proper, and their population added makes a total of 4,441,037.

Colonies.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1875.
MADEIRA and AZORES—		
Madeira and Porto Santo—Funchal	336	121,753
Azores	1,152	261,746
AFRICA—		
Cape Verd Islands	1,656	90,704
Guinea, Bissão, &c.	36,000	9,282
Islands of St. Thomas, Prince's Island, &c.	456	35,414
Angola, Benguela, and dependencies	204,000	2,000,000
Mozambique, and dependencies	288,000	350,000
ASIA—		
India—Goa, Bardez, and Salsette	1,452	392,234
Damaun	84	38,485
Diu	12	13,898
OCEANICA AND CHINA—		
Macao	12	71,834
Timor, &c.	27,504	250,000

Total population of colonies proper, 3,635,350.

The government is an hereditary constitutional monarchy. The legislative power is vested jointly in the sovereign and an upper and a lower chamber. Both chambers meet and dissolve at regular periods without the intervention of the crown, and when both are agreed as to any enactment are not subject to its veto. A court of appeal, with extensive jurisdiction, sits at Oporto, and a supreme court, with jurisdiction over the whole kingdom, at Lisbon. The established religion is the Roman Catholic, which is completely in the ascendant, Protestantism being almost unknown. Ecclesiastical affairs are administered by a patriarch at Lisbon, 2 archbishops, and 14 bishops.

Education in Portugal is in a very low state. There are elementary, normal, secondary, superior, and special schools, and a university at Coimbra, with faculties of theology, law, medicine, mathematics, and philosophy.

The language of the Portuguese is closely allied to the Spanish. Its powers have not been much tested, but in the Lusiad of Camoens it has proved itself not unequal to epic poetry of a high order.

History.—Portugal forms the far larger part of the ancient province of Lusitania. Phœnician and Grecian colonies appear to have been planted on its coasts at a very early period, and the Carthaginians subsequently formed several establishments. About 200 B.C. the Romans became sole masters, and continued in possession for nearly six centuries, during which they completely changed the habits of the natives, introduced their own language, and executed numerous works, the ruins of many of which still remain. In the fifth century the Suevi, Vandals, and Visigoths became possessors. In the beginning of the eighth century Portugal shared the fate of Spain, and was overrun by the Moors. The former inhabitants, descendants of the northern invaders, retired to the more inaccessible districts, and succeeded in maintaining their independence. After a long struggle, during which many battles were fought, they regained the ascendant, and the Portuguese monarchy was formally established by the Cortes at Lamego in 1143. In 1385 a new dynasty was founded under John I. With him commenced the long series of maritime discoveries which ultimately placed Portugal at the head of a great colonial empire. The spirit of enterprise became a kind of national passion, and the expeditions fitted out were crowned with brilliant success. In 1418 Madeira was discovered; in 1432 the Azores; and in 1486, after a succession of adventurers had explored the greater part of the W. coast of Africa, the Cape of Good Hope was beheld by Bartholomew Diaz. Vasco da Gama, following in the same track, was still more successful. In 1497 he doubled the cape, and, continuing his course E., reached the shores of Malabar. A still more fortunate discovery was made in 1500 by Pedro

Alvarez Cabral, who was driven by a storm to the coast of Brazil, and thus led to the formation of a settlement which has since grown up to be an independent empire. After these discoveries, and the treasures obtained from them, had raised Portugal to the highest pitch of prosperity, a disputed succession brought it to the verge of ruin, and subjected it to the thraldom of a hated foreign yoke under Philip II., King of Spain. This usurpation, after lasting for 60 years, was terminated in 1640, by a general rising, headed by the Duke of Braganza, who, on the expulsion of the Spaniards, ascended the throne under the name of John IV. On the invasion of the French in 1807, the royal family went to Brazil. From 1827 to 1833 the throne was usurped by Don Miguel; in 1836 several changes were introduced, and the existing constitution was established. The erection of Brazil into an independent empire in 1826 robbed Portugal of the richest jewel of her crown, leaving her scarcely a show of her former colonial greatness.—Adj. and inhab. Portuguese (Port. Portuguez, poR-too-gås'; Sp. Portugues, poR-too-ghês'; Fr. Portugais, poR'-tü'gå'; Ger. Portugiesisch, poR-too-ghee'zish).

Portugal Cove, a post-village of Newfoundland, on Conception Bay, 9½ miles W. of St. John's. Pop. 650.

Portugalete, poR-too-gå-lå'tå, a town and river-port of Spain, province of Biscay, 7 miles N.N.W. of Bilbao, on the Nerva, near its entrance into the Mediterranean. Pop. 1194. It has several batteries for the defence of the port.

Portuguee, por'tu-ghee, a post-office of Shasta co., Cal.

Portuguesa, poR-too-gå'så, a river of Venezuela, after a S.S.E. course of at least 200 miles, joins the Apure at San Fernando. Its principal affluents are the Cojedes, Guanarito, and Guanaparo.

Portuguesa, or **Portugueza,** a state of Venezuela, in the N.W. central portion. Area, 6815 square miles. It consists partly of savannas, and partly of the mountain-slopes of the Andes. Capital, Guanare. Pop. 79,934.

Portum'na, a town of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway, 17 miles E.S.E. of Loughrea. Pop. 1643.

Port Un'derwood, a commodious harbor on the E. side of South Island, New Zealand, 15 miles N. by E. of Blenheim, of which it serves as the port for large vessels.

Port U'nion, a post-hamlet of Butler co., O., in Union township, 15 miles N. of Cincinnati. It has a church.

Port U'nion, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, on Lake Ontario, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 16½ miles E. of Toronto. Pop. 100.

Portus Augusti, the ancient name of Fiumicino.

Portus Brundulus, Italy. See Porto di Brondolo.

Portus Cale, or **Portus Calensis.** See Oporto.

Portus Domitianus. See Porto San Stefano.

Portus Erycis, an ancient name of Lerici.

Portus Gratiæ, the ancient name of Havre.

Portus Liburni, or **Portus Herculis Liburni.** See Leghorn.

Portus Longus, the ancient name of Porto Longone.

Portus Magnus, the Latin name of Portsmouth.

Portus Magonis, an ancient name of Port Mahon.

Portus Monœci, or **Portus Herculis Monœci.** See Monaco.

Portus Salutis, Scotland. See Cromarty Firth.

Port Vendres, poR vônd'r (anc. *Por'tus et Fa'num Ven'eris*), a town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Mediterranean, 19 miles by rail S.E. of Perpignan. Pop. 1910. Its port, protected by forts and redoubts, is the only place between Marseilles and Spain adapted for a harbor of refuge. It has manufactures of renowned wine.

Port'ville, a post-village in Portville township, Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on the Alleghany River, and on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, 76 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo, and 7 miles S.E. of Olean. It contains 2 churches, saw-mills, and a tannery. Pop. 450; of township, 2146.

Port Vin'cent, a post-village, capital of Livingston parish, La., is on the Amite River, 100 miles N.W. of New Orleans. It has a newspaper office. Steamboats run from this place to New Orleans.

Port Wake'field, a seaport of South Australia, on St. Vincent's Gulf, 60 miles N.N.W. of Adelaide. It is the terminus of railways.

Port Wal'thall, a post-hamlet of Chesterfield co., Va., on the Appomattox River, 6 miles below Petersburg. It formerly was the terminus of a branch of the Richmond & Petersburg Railroad.

Port Wash'ington, a station in Warren co., N.J., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 1 mile from Washington.

Port Washington, a post-village in North Hempstead township, Queens co., N.Y., on Manhasset Bay (a part of Long Island Sound), 5 miles from Roslyn Station, and about 18 miles E.N.E. of New York. It has 2 churches. It is mainly supported by the oyster-business. Pop. 804.

Port Washington, a post-village in Salem township, Tuscarawas co., O., on the Tuscarawas River, the Ohio Canal, and the Pan-Handle Railroad, 112 miles S. of Cleveland, and 89 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. It has an iron-furnace, a graded school, and 2 churches. Pop. 425.

Port Washington, Wisconsin. See Ozaukee.

Port Wil'liam, a village of Scotland, co. and 9 miles S.W. of Wigtown, on the E. coast of Luce Bay.

Port Wil'liam, a post-village in Liberty township, Clinton co., O., on Cæsar's Creek, or Anderson Fork, 8 miles N. of Wilmington, and about 52 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, a woollen-factory, and a saw-mill. Pop. 184.

Port Williams, Kansas. See Oak Mills.

Port Wil'liams, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Cornwallis River, 1 mile from Port Williams Station. It contains 6 stores, a hotel, and a tannery. Pop. 300. See also Marshall's Cove.

Port Williams Station, or **Greenwich,** a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Western Counties Railway, 20 miles from Windsor. Pop. 150.

Port Wine, a post-village of Sierra co., Cal., about 60 miles N.E. of Marysville. Gold is found here.

Posadas, po-så'Dås, a town of Spain, 19 miles W.S.W. of Cordova, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 2975.

Poscharewatz, a town of Servia. See Passarowitz.

Poschegon, po-shẹh-gon', written also **Poschekhon** and **Poschechonje,** a town of Russia, government and 69 miles N.W. of Yaroslav. Pop. 3951.

Poschiavo, pos-ke-å'vo (Ger. *Puschlav,* pŏŏsh'låv), a town of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, on the Italian side of the Alps, 16 miles S.W. of Bormio, in the Valtellina. Pop. 2893. See also Lake of Poschiavo.

Posega, or **Poschega,** po-shå'gå, written also **Poxega,** a town of Slavonia, on the Orlyava, 16 miles E.N.E. of Neu-Gradiska. Pop. 2962.

Posen, po'zẹn, or **Poznan,** poz'nån (L. *Pos'na*), a fortified city of Prussia, capital of the province of Posen, on the Warta, at a terminus of several railways, 100 miles E. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. 60,998, exclusive of Jersitz. It is walled, and entered by 4 gates, and has a citadel on an adjacent height. It has a cathedral, 23 Roman Catholic and 2 Protestant churches, and manufactures of tobacco and leather. It was the capital of ancient Poland.

Posen (L. *Posna'nia*), a province of Prussia, included in what is termed Prussian Poland, and lying mostly between lat. 51° 30′ and 53° 30′ N. and lon. 15° 30′ and 19° E., having E. Russian Poland, and N. Prussia. Area, 11,178 square miles. Pop. (mostly Poles) in 1875, 1,606,084, of whom two-thirds are Roman Catholics. It comprises the two governments of Posen and Bromberg.

Posen, pō'zẹn, a post-township of Presque Isle co., Mich., about 40 miles from Otsego Lake Station. It was settled by Poles. Pop. about 1000.

Posey, po'ze, a county forming the S.W. extremity of Indiana, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Ohio River, and on the W. by the Wabash. The surface is diversified with undulating uplands and wide level river-bottoms, which are partly subject to inundation. Forests cover a large part of the area. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, grass, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Coal is said to be found in this county. It is intersected by the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad. Capital, Mount Vernon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,451,086. Pop. in 1870, 19,185, of whom 16,931 were Americans.

Posey, a township of Clay co., Ind. P. 2132. It contains Cloverland, Newburg, Staunton, and Williamstown.

Posey, a township of Fayette co., Ind. Pop. 947. It contains Bentonville.

Posey, a township of Franklin co., Ind. Pop. 974.

Posey, a township of Harrison co., Ind. Pop. 1774. It contains Elizabeth, Salina, and Bridgeport.

Posey, a township of Rush co., Ind. Pop. 1763. It contains Arlington.

Posey, a township of Switzerland co., Ind. Pop. 2183. It is the southeasternmost township of the state.

Posey, a township of Washington co., Ind. Pop. 1349. It contains Hardinsburg and Fredericksburg.

Poseyville, po'ze-vĭl, a post-village in Robb township, Posey co., Ind., about 18 miles N.W. of Evansville. It has several stores, a graded school, and 2 churches. Pop. 213.

Posgam', a town of Toorkistan, 16 miles S.S.E. of Yarkand. Pop. about 8000.

Posidonia, an ancient name of Pesto.

Posilippo, po-se-lip'po (anc. *Pausilypum*), a hill of Italy, immediately adjoining the city of Naples on the W., and through which extends a tunnel, "the Grotto of Posilippo," 2316 feet in length, 22 feet in breadth, and 89 feet in height, and of very remote antiquity.

Posna, the Latin name of Posen.

Posna'nia (Fr. *Posnanie,* pos'nå'nee'), the region now forming the Prussian province of Posen.

Po'so, a station in Kern co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 87 miles S.S.E. of Fresno City.

Posonium, or **Posony,** Hungary. See Presburg.

Possagno, pos-sån'yo, a village of Italy, 23 miles N.W. of Treviso. Pop. 1688.

Possentina, an island of Italy. See Bisentina.

Pos'siet' (or **Possiette,** pos-se-et') **Bay,** a large inlet of Asiatic Russia, on the W. coast of the Sea of Japan, 17 miles N. of the N.E. angle of Corea. On it is the town of Novgorodski.

Pössneck, pös'nĕk, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, 11 miles E.N.E. of Saalfeld, on an affluent of the Orla. Pop. 6212.

Post, a township of Allamakee co., Iowa. Pop. 819, exclusive of Postville.

Post Boy, a station in Tuscarawas co., O., on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 18 miles N. of Cambridge.

Post Creek, a post-office of Chemung co., N.Y.

Poste des Grais, post då grå, a post-village in St. Maurice co., Quebec, on the river St. Maurice, 17 miles N.W. of Three Rivers. Pop. 200.

Pöstelberg, pös'tel-bĕRG', a town of Bohemia, 8 miles N.N.E. of Saatz, on the Eger. Pop. 2566.

Postiglione, pos-teel-yo'nå, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 27 miles S.E. of Salerno. Pop. 3291.

Post Mill Vil'lage, a post-village of Orange co., Vt., in Thetford township, 6 miles W. of Ely Station. It has a church, and manufactures of furniture, lumber, and shoes.

Post Oak, a township of Johnson co., Mo. Pop. 2631.

Post Oak, a hamlet of Lincoln co., Mo., 59 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis. It has 2 churches.

Post Oak, a post-office of Clay co., Tex.

Post Oak Grove, a post-hamlet of Lavaca co., Tex., 24 miles S. of Schulenburg.

Post Oak Island, a post-office of Williamson co., Tex.

Post Oak Springs, a post-office of Roane co., Tenn.

Pos'ton, a post-hamlet of Ripley co., Ind., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 56 miles W. of Cincinnati. It has a church.

Post's, a station in Washington co., Minn., on the St. Paul & Taylor's Falls Railroad, 3 miles E. of St. Paul.

Post Town, Butler co., O. See Poast Town.

Post'ville, a post-village in Post township, Allamakee co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, at its junction with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 26 miles W. by N. of McGregor, and about 70 miles N.W. of Dubuque. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a high school, and 5 churches. Pop. 712.

Postville, a post-office of Platte co., Neb.

Postville, a village of Green co., Wis., in York township, 18 miles N. by W. of Monroe. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory. The name of its post-office is Stewart.

Postville, Ontario. See Trafalgar.

Potai-mat, French Cochin China. See Cancao.

Pota'to Creek, Georgia, rises in Pike co., runs nearly southwestward through Upson co., and enters Flint River about 8 miles S. of Thomaston.

Potato Creek, a post-hamlet in Sugar Creek township, Montgomery co., Ind., about 20 miles S. by E. of Lafayette. It has a church and an academy.

Potchefstrom, po'chef-strŏm, or **Mooi** (moo'ee) **River Dorp,** a town of Cape Colony, Africa, in the Transvaal. Lat. 26° 32' N.; lon. 27° 35' E.

Potchinki, or **Potschinki,** po-chin'kee, written also **Poczinka,** po-chin'kå, a town of Russia, government and 120 miles S.S.E. of Nizhnee-Novgorod, on an affluent of the Alateer. Pop. 7224.

Poteau, po'tō', a post-office of Scott co., Ark.

Poteau River rises in Scott co., Ark., and runs westward into the Indian Territory. It finally runs northward, and enters the Arkansas River about 3 miles above Fort Smith. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Poteca'si, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., N.C., about 100 miles E.N.E. of Raleigh. It has a church.

Potengi, po-tĕn-zhee', or **Potingi,** po-teen-zhee', often improperly called **Rio Grande,** ree'o grån'då, a river of Brazil, rises in the Serra Borborema, flows in a N.E. direction, and falls into the sea about 22 miles S. of Cape St. Roque. Coasting-vessels get up to near Natal.

Potenza, po-tĕn'zå (anc. *Poten'tia*), a fortified town of Italy, capital of Basilicata, on the E. declivity of the Apennines, 57 miles E.S.E. of Salerno. Pop. 18,513. It has a fine cathedral of Doric architecture, 6 convents, a royal college, an episcopal seminary, 2 hospitals, and manufactures of serge, woollen cloth, coarse cotton goods, leather, and earthenware. See also Basilicata.

Potenza, a small river of Italy, rises in Monte Pennino, flows E.N.E. about 50 miles, and enters the Adriatic 2½ miles E.S.E. of Loreto.

Potenza Picena, po-tĕn'zå pe-chå'nå, a town of Italy, province of Macerata, on the Adriatic, near the mouth of the Potenza. Pop. of commune, 6763.

Pothérie, po'tå'ree', a village of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 5 miles N. of Condé. Pop. 2067.

Poti, or **Pothi,** po'tee, a seaport of Russia, in Transcaucasia, government of Kootais, on the S. bank of the Phasis, near its mouth in the Black Sea. It is a military post of importance, and has an export trade in wine, honey, wax, wool, silk, and skins. It is connected by railway with Tiflis. Pop. 3026.

Poti, po-tee', or **Caratuez,** kå-rå-too-ĕs', a river of Brazil, in Piauhy, flows S.W. and N.W., and joins the Parnahiba. Length, 200 miles.

Poti, Poty, po-tee', or **Puti,** poo-tee', a town of Brazil, in Piauhy, 120 miles N. of Oeiras, on the Parnahiba, at the junction of the river Poty.

Potingi, a river of Brazil. See Potengi.

Poto'mac, a large river formed by its North and South Branches, which rise in the Alleghany Mountains in West Virginia and unite on the N. border of Hampshire co., about 15 miles S.E. of the city of Cumberland. It runs first northeastward, and forms the boundary between Maryland and West Virginia. Below Hancock it flows southeastward to Harper's Ferry, where it passes through a grand and picturesque gorge in the Blue Ridge and strikes the boundary of Virginia and Loudoun co. It forms the boundary between Maryland and Virginia from Harper's Ferry to its mouth, and runs in a S.S.E. direction. About 15 miles above Washington the river descends nearly 80 feet in a distance of 2 miles, and forms a cataract about 35 feet high. It meets the tide at Georgetown, D.C., and a few miles lower begins to expand into an estuary which is about 100 miles long and varies in width from 2½ to 6 or 7 miles. It enters Chesapeake Bay about lat. 38° N. and at the S. extremity of the Western Shore of Maryland. The length of the main stream is estimated at 400 miles. The largest ships can ascend it to Washington, where the river is more than a mile wide. The largest affluents of the Potomac are the Shenandoah, the Cacapon, and the Monocacy. The North Branch of the Potomac runs northeastward from its source to Cumberland, Md., and forms the boundary between Alleghany co., Md., and the cos. of Grant and Mineral of West Virginia. It is about 110 miles long. The South Branch drains Pendleton co., W. Va., runs in a N.N.E. direction, and intersects the cos. of Hardy and Hampshire. It is 140 miles long.

Potomac, Vermilion co., Ill. See Marysville.

Potomac, a post-village of Prince William co., Va., on the Potomac River, and on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 30 miles below Washington, D.C. It has a church, a bank, 2 brick-yards, a wagon-factory, &c.

Potomac, a post-office of Ohio co., W. Va.

Potomac Creek, Va., runs southeastward through Stafford co., and enters the Potomac River.

Potomac Mills, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Va., near the Potomac River, 44 miles E. by S. of Fredericksburg. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Potosi, po-to-see' or po-to'see, a department of Bolivia, having W. South Peru, and on other sides the departments of Oruro, Chuquisaca, and Tarija. Estimated area, 31,800 square miles. Pop. 250,000, of whom one-half are Indians. The surface is mountainous. It contains the richest silver-mines in South America. It is divided into the provinces of Chayanta, Chichas, Potosi, Lipes, and Porco. Chief city, Potosi.

Potosi, a city of Bolivia, on the N. declivity of the Cerro Gordo de Potosi, 70 miles S.W. of Chuquisaca. Elevation, 13,330 feet. Pop. 25,774. Early in the seventeenth century it is believed to have had 150,000 inhabitants. It has in its centre a spacious square, in which are the government house, a great mint, a college, town house, jail, treasury, and other public offices, with some religious edifices, and an obelisk erected in 1825 in honor of Bolivar. The houses are generally of stone or brick. The vicinity is barren and cheerless. In the conical summit of the Cerro are more than 5000 openings, made in search of silver. The top of the mountain is completely honey-combed and exhausted; lower down springs become numerous, and the richest mines are now filled with water, but the product is still considerable. Since 1545 the mines of Potosi are supposed to have yielded gold and silver to the value of $100,000,000. The Cerro de Potosi is 18 miles in circumference, with an elevation of 16,152 feet.

Poto'si, a post-village in Cropsey township, Livingston co., Ill., 10 miles S. of Fairbury. It has 2 churches.

Potosi, a township of Linn co., Kansas. Pop. 1882. It contains Pleasanton.

Potosi, a post-village, capital of Washington co., Mo., in Breton township, 65 miles S. by W. of St. Louis. It is on a branch railroad, 4 miles long, which connects at Mineral Point with the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad. It contains a court-house, 5 churches, and 1 or 2 newspaper offices. Mines of lead (galena) have been opened near this place. Pop. 897.

Potosi, a post-village in Potosi township, Grant co., Wis., on the Mississippi River, at the mouth of the Grant River, 15 miles above Dubuque. It is in a narrow, picturesque ravine, and has several churches. Lead and other products are shipped here in steamboats. Pop. of township, 2644.

Potosi Island, one of the sea-islands of McIntosh co., Ga. Pop. 36.

Potrero, po-trá'ro, a post-office of San Diego co., Cal.

Potschinki, a town of Russia. See Potchinki.

Potsdam, pots'dâm, a city of Prussia, capital of a government of its own name, and the second royal residence of the kingdom, at the confluence of the Nuthe with the Havel, 17 miles by rail S.W. of Berlin. Pop. 45,003. It is one of the finest and most regularly built cities in Germany. It consists of an old and a new town (separated by the Havel Canal), and several suburbs, partly walled, and entered by 5 land and 4 water gates. It has many fine buildings, ornamented with statuary, and several elegant squares, in one of which is a marble obelisk 76 feet high, with the names of the rulers of Prussia. The chief buildings are the royal castle and council-house, the garrison church, and theatre. It has a gymnasium, a seminary, a school for military cadets, a geographical school, and an institution for the education of orphans of the military. It has large manufactures of fire-arms, sugar, cotton goods, woollens, silk, lace, leather, and chemicals. In its immediate vicinity is the palace of *Sans-Souci*, the favorite residence of Frederick the Great, the new palace, a splendid building in a fine park, and the Peacock Island, in the Havel, with a summer-house, a menagerie, palm-house, and gardens.

Potsdam, a government of Prussia, province of Brandenburg. Area, 6120 square miles. Pop. 1,101,161.

Pots'dam, a post-hamlet of Olmsted co., Minn., 12 miles N.E. of Rochester. It has a church. Pop. 108.

Potsdam, a post-village in Potsdam township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Racket River, and on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 11 miles E.N.E. of Canton, and about 30 miles E. by S. of Ogdensburg. It has a bridge across the river, which here affords abundant water-power. It contains 7 churches, a state normal and training school, a national bank, a newspaper office, 2 machine-shops, a flouring-mill, several large saw-mills, and other manufactories. Here are quarries of Potsdam sandstone, a good material for building. It is of the Lower Silurian formation, and derives its name from this place. The township is traversed by the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, and contains the village of Norwood. Pop. of the village, 2891; of the township, 7417.

Potsdam, Miami co., O. See Georgetown.

Potsdam Junction, New York. See Norwood.

Pots Mountain, a post-office of Dawson co., Ga.

Pottawatomie, pot'ta-wŏt'a-me, a county in the N.E. part of Kansas, has an area of about 840 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Kansas River, and on the W. by the Big Blue River, and is also drained by Red Vermilion and Rock Creeks. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, oats, and cattle are the staple products. The rocks which underlie this county are carboniferous limestone. It is intersected by the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Capital, Louisville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,567,890. Pop. in 1870, 7848; in 1875, 10,344; in 1878, 11,196.

Pottawatomie, township, Coffey co., Kansas. P. 505.

Pottawatomie, township, Franklin co., Kan. P. 483.

Pottawatomie, township, Pottawatomie co., Kansas. Pop. 1085. Post-offices, Pleasant Run and Myers Valley.

Pottawattamie, pot'ta-wŏt'a-me, a county in the S.W. part of Iowa, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Missouri River, is intersected by the West Nishnabatona, and is also drained by Boyer River, and Mosquito, Keg, Silver, and Walnut Creeks. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and tracts of timber. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, cattle, and oats are the staple products. Carboniferous limestone underlies part of the soil. This county is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Other railroads connect at Council Bluffs, which is the capital of this county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $19,711,180. Pop. in 1870, 16,893; in 1875, 21,665.

Pottendorf, pot'tęn-dorf', a town of Austria, 20 miles S. of Vienna. Pop. 3057.

Pottenstein, pot'tęn-stine', or **Bodenstein,** bo'dęn-stine', a town of Austria, 22 miles S.W. of Vienna.

Pot'ter, a county in the N. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of about 1040 square miles. It is drained by the Alleghany and Genesee Rivers, which rise in it, and by Kettle, Pine, and Oswayo Creeks. The surface is elevated, and hilly or uneven. Forests of sugar-maple, oak, pine, beech, &c., cover a large part of its area. The soil is partly adapted to pasturage. Hay, butter, oats, potatoes, and lumber are the staple products. Bituminous coal is found in this county. Capital, Coudersport. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,507,790. Pop. in 1870, 11,265, of whom 10,368 were Americans.

Potter, a county of Texas, in the Panhandle. Area, 900 square miles.

Potter, a station in Cheyenne co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, 19 miles W. of Sidney.

Potter, or **Potter Centre,** a post-hamlet in Potter township, Yates co., N.Y., on Flint Creek, about 40 miles S.S.E. of Rochester, and 16 miles S.W. of Geneva. It has 2 churches. Here is Potter Post-Office. The township contains the greater part of Rushville, and a pop. of 1918.

Potter, a hamlet of Wood co., O., 4 miles W.N.W. of Weston Station. It has a church.

Potter, a township of Centre co., Pa. Pop. 2358. It contains Potter's Mills.

Potter Brook, a post-office of Tioga co., Pa.

Potter Hill, a post-hamlet of Rensselaer co., N.Y., about 22 miles N.E. of Albany.

Potter Hill, a post-village of Washington co., R.I., in Hopkinton and Westerly townships, on the Charles or Pawcatuck River, about 8 miles N.E. of Stonington, Conn. It has a church and a woollen-factory. Pop. 299.

Potteries, The, several towns and villages of England, co. of Stafford, where china- and stoneware-manufactures are carried on, comprising Stoke-upon-Trent, Hanley, Shelton, Longton, and Burslem, together identical with the parliamentary borough of Stoke. Pop. 130,985.

Potter Place, a post-village in Andover township, Merrimack co., N.H., on the Northern Railroad, 31 miles N.W. of Concord, and about 3 miles N. of Mount Kearsarge.

Pot'tersburg, a post-village of Lincoln co., Kansas, on Spillman Creek, about 46 miles W.N.W. of Salina. It has 2 churches.

Pottersburg, a post-hamlet of Union co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 55 miles N.E. of Dayton. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Pot'ter's Cor'ners, Crawford co., Pa., is about 11 miles N.N.W. of Meadville.

Potter's Hol'low, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., on Catskill Creek, about 30 miles S.W. of Albany. It has a Friends' meeting. Pop. 138.

Potter's Land'ing, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Md., on the Choptank, 40 miles E.S.E. of Annapolis.

Potter's Mill, a post-office of Calumet co., Wis.

Potter's Mills, a post-village in Potter township, Centre co., Pa., about 14 miles S.E. of Bellefonte, and 70 miles N.W. of Harrisburg. It has a grist-mill, 2 or 3 stores, and a woollen-mill. Pop. about 400.

Pot'tersville, a post-office of Pike co., Ala.

Pottersville, a post-office of Howell co., Mo.

Pottersville, a post-hamlet of Cheshire co., N.H., 8 miles E. of Keene. It has a church, a woollen-mill, &c.

Pottersville, a post-village on the Lamington River, Hunterdon co., N.J., about 33 miles N. of Trenton. It has a church, an academy, a foundry, 2 grist-mills, and a manufactory of farming-implements.

Pottersville, a post-village in Chester township, Warren co., N.Y., on Schroon River, at the S. end of Schroon Lake, about 26 miles N.W. of Whitehall. Here is attractive scenery. Steamboats navigate the lake in summer.

Potter Valley, a post-hamlet of Mendocino co., Cal., 45 miles N. of Cloverdale. It has a church.

Pot'terville, a post-office of Osborne co., Kansas, 28 miles N. of Bunker Hill.

Potterville, a post-village in Benton township, Eaton co., Mich., on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Lansing. It has 2 churches, a union school, and manufactures of carriages, lumber, and rakes.

Potterville, a post-village in Orwell township, Bradford co., Pa., about 20 miles S. of Owego, N.Y. It has a tannery and a grist-mill.

Pottes, pott or potts, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 10 miles N. of Tournay, on the right bank of the Scheldt.

Pöttmes, pött'mĕs, a town of Upper Bavaria, N.N.E. of Augsburg. Pop. 1351.

Pot'ton, a town of England, co. and 11 miles E. of Bedford. Pop. of parish, 2072.

Potts Creek rises in Monroe co., W. Va., runs N.E., and enters Jackson's River 3 miles S. of Covington, Va.

Pott's Creek, a post-office of Alleghany co., Va.

Potts'grove, a township of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. 2895, exclusive of Pottstown.

Pottsgrove, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Pa., on the Catawissa & Williamsport Railroad, 11½ miles W. of Danville. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Potts's Station, a post-hamlet of Pope co., Ark., on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, 6 miles E. of Russellville. It has a church.

Potts'town, a post-borough in Pottsgrove township, Montgomery co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River, at the mouth of Manatawny Creek, 18 miles E.N.E. of Reading, 40 miles W.N.W. of Philadelphia, and 12 miles N.W. of Phœnixville. It is on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, and is the S. terminus of the Colebrookdale Railroad. Its site is a plain, surrounded by verdant and cultivated hills. It contains 12 churches, the Cottage Seminary for young ladies, the Hill School for boys, a national bank, 1 other bank, 2 iron-foundries, 2 blast-furnaces, a nail-factory, car-works, and 3 rolling-mills. One daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. It has a bridge across the Schuylkill River, and a long railroad-bridge crosses the Manatawny here. Among the products of its manufactories are iron bridges and agricultural machines. Pop. 4125.

Pottstown Landing, a village of Chester co., Pa., in North Coventry township, on the Schuylkill River and the Schuylkill Canal, opposite Pottstown. It has a boat-yard. Pop. about 200.

Pottsville, a post-hamlet of Graves co., Ky., about 20 miles S. of Paducah.

Pottsville, a city, the capital of Schuylkill co., Pa., is on the Schuylkill River, at the mouth of Norwegian Creek, and at the N.W. base of Sharp Mountain, 35 miles N.W. of Reading, 93 miles N.W. of Philadelphia, 17 miles S.W. of Tamaqua, and about 34 miles S.E. of Danville. It is the N.W. terminus of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, a branch of which extends from this place to Tamaqua. Pottsville is also connected with Harrisburg by the Schuylkill & Susquehanna Railroad. It is picturesquely situated, and is built partly on the sides of several steep hills. The greater number of the business houses are on Centre street, which extends along the bank of Norwegian Creek. The city is lighted with gas, and contains a court-house, a town hall, a jail, 18 churches, a high school, 3 national banks, having an aggregate capital of $1,100,000, 6 other banks, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 4 or 5 weekly newspapers: 2 or 3 of the weekly papers are German. Its prosperity is mainly derived from operations in anthracite, which is mined in the great Schuylkill coal-field and is conveyed to this place by several branch railroads. The annual product of the Schuylkill coal-field or district is about 5,000,000 tons. The coal is sent to market by the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad and the Schuylkill Navigation Company. Here are 4 rolling-mills, 3 iron-furnaces, several iron-foundries, machine-shops, and manufactories of lumber, sash, &c. Pop. about 15,000.

Pottsville, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Tex., about 65 miles W. of Waco.

Po'tuck, a hamlet in Southampton township, Suffolk co., N.Y., about 2 miles N.E. of West Hampton.

Poty, a town of Brazil. See Poti.

Pouancé, poo-ôɴᵍ'sà' or pwôɴᵍ'sà', a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 33 miles N.W. of Angers. Pop. 2084.

Pouch Cove, a village of Newfoundland, 19 miles from St. John's. Pop. 830.

Pouching-Hien, China. See Pooching-Hien.

Poucques, pook, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 12 miles W. of Ghent. Pop. 1620.

Poughkeepsie, po-kip'see, a hamlet of Sharp co., Ark., 8 miles E. of Evening Shades.

Poughkeepsie, sometimes written **Pokeepsie,** a handsome city, the capital of Dutchess co., N.Y., is on the E. bank of the Hudson River, 74 miles N. of New York, and 70 miles S. of Albany. Lat. 41° 40′ N.; lon. 73° 55′ W. The site is a plateau or plain which is nearly 200 feet higher than the water and is enclosed on the E. side by high hills. Main street extends eastward from the river, and is 1½ miles long. The plan of the city is regular, and the streets cross one another at right angles. This is the most populous city between New York and Albany. It is connected with these cities by the Hudson River Railroad, and is a terminus of the Poughkeepsie & Eastern Railroad, which extends to Millerton,—43 miles. A steam ferry connects it with New Paltz Landing, on the opposite bank of the river, which is here nearly 1 mile wide. Two miles N. of the city are the large and imposing buildings of the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane, which were erected about 1871 and cost about $750,000. Poughkeepsie is distinguished for the number and quality of its educational institutions. It is the seat of Vassar College (for ladies), which was organized in 1865 and was founded and liberally endowed by Matthew Vassar, after whom it was named. It has about 35 professors and instructors and a library of 8699 volumes. The main building is 500 feet long and 5 stories high. This city contains, besides many handsome residences, 20 churches, a high school, the Poughkeepsie Collegiate Institute, the Cottage Hill Seminary (for girls), the Brooks Seminary, the Pelham Institute (for boys), the Riverview Academy, the Poughkeepsie Female Academy, the Mansion Square Institute, an opera-house, a court-house, a public library, an orphan asylum, 6 national banks, the capital of which amounts to $1,585,000, a savings-bank, a rolling-mill, a blast-furnace, and manufactures of cotton goods, machinery, carriages, mowing-machines and other farming-implements, shoes, carpets, iron-ware, flour, &c. Three daily and 5 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1875, 19,859.

Poughquag, po-kwŏg', a post-village in Beekman township, Dutchess co., N.Y., about 66 miles N. by E. of New York. It has a church.

Pougues, poog, a town of France, 7 miles N.N.W. of Nevers. Pop. 1436.

Pouillon, poo'yôɴᵍ' or pool'yôɴᵍ', a town of France, in Landes, 30 miles S.W. of Mont-de-Marsan.

Pouilly-en-Montagne, poo'yee'- (or pool'yee'-) ôɴᵍ-môɴᵍ'tâñ', a town of France, in Côte-d'Or, 21 miles N.W. of Beaune. Pop. 1090.

Pouilly-sur-Charlieu, poo'yee'- (or pool'yee'-) süʀ-shaʀ'le-uh', a town of France, in Loire, 7 miles N. of Roanne, on the Loire. Pop. 1886.

Pouilly-sur-Loire, poo'yee'- (or pool'yee'-) süʀ-lwaʀ, a town of France, on the Loire, 22 miles N.N.W. of Nevers. Pop. 1939.

Pouinipete, pwee'ne-pêt', also called **Ponapi,** pon'å-pee', and **Ascension,** an island of the Pacific Ocean, in the Carolines. Lat. 6° 52′ N.; lon. 158° 24′ E. It is about 50 miles in circumference. Pop. 5000.

Poulaines, poo'lån' or poo'lên', a village of France, in Indre, 21 miles N.N.W. of Issoudun. Pop. 2028.

Pouligny, poo'leen'yee', a village of France, in Indre, on the Suin, 4 miles N. of Le Blanc. Pop. 2048.

Poullan, pool'lôɴᵍ', a village of France, in Finistère, 15 miles W.N.W. of Quimper. Pop. 1172.

Poullaouen, poo'lå'wôɴᵍ', a town of France, in Finistère, 5 miles N.W. of Carhaix. Pop. of commune, 3380.

Poulo, or **Pulo,** poo'lo (from the Greek *παῦρος*, *pauros*, or Lat. *paulus*), a modern Greek term, signifying "little," forming a prefix or suffix to the names of many islets in the Grecian Archipelago, as, Skyro Poulo, "Little Skyro."

Poultney, pōlt'nee, a village of Delaware co., Iowa, about 32 miles W. by N. of Dubuque.

Poultney, a neat post-village in Poultney township, Rutland co., Vt., near a river of its own name, on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, 18 miles W.S.W. of Rutland, 7 miles S. by W. of Castleton, and about 10 miles E. of Whitehall. It contains 4 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, an academy, a foundry, a saw-mill, a large summer boarding-house, several slate-quarries, and manufactories of slate. Pop. of the township, 2836.

Poultney River rises in Rutland co., Vt., runs northwestward to Washington co. of New York, and enters the S. end of Lake Champlain about 1 mile N. of Whitehall.

Poumaron, poo'må'rōn', a river of British Guiana, flows N.N.E., then N.N.W., and falls into the Atlantic between the Barima and Essequibo. Length, 100 miles.

Pound, a post-hamlet of Wise co., Va., 65 miles N.W. of Abingdon. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Pound'ridge, a post-hamlet in Poundridge township, Westchester co., N.Y., about 42 miles N.N.E. of New York. Pop. of township, 1012.

Poung-Day, pŏwng-dà', a town of British Burmah, 40 miles S.E. of Prome. Pop. 5131.

Pounukka, a town of India. See Poonukka.

Pouppeville, poop'veel', a post-hamlet of St. Landry parish, La., 65 miles from Morgan City. It has a church.

Pour, a river of Siberia. See Poor.

Pourratin, a town of Russia. See Poorateen.

Pourrières, pooR're-aiR', a town of France, in Var, 7 miles W.N.W. of Saint-Maximin. Pop. 1820.

Pousoalegre, pō'so-â-là'grà, a town of Brazil, in Minas-Geraes, 230 miles S.S.W. of Ouro Preto.

Poussan, poos'sôNG', a town of France, in Hérault, 13 miles S.W. of Montpellier. Pop. 2317.

Poust-Ozersk, a town of Russia. See Poost-Ozersk.

Pou-Tchou, a city of China. See Poo-Choo.

Poutivl, a town of Russia. See Pootivl.

Pouto, an island of China. See Pooto.

Poutroye, poo'trwâ', or **Schnierlach,** shneeR'lâK, a town of Alsace, 13 miles W.N.W. of Colmar. Pop. 2462.

Pouzauges, poo'zōzh', a town of France, in Vendée, 20 miles N. of Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. 1131.

Pouzin, Le, lẹh poo'zăNG', a village of France, in Ardèche, on the Rhone, 7 miles E. of Privas. Pop. 2611.

Poverty Bay, New Zealand. See Turanga Bay.

Pov'erty Hill, a post-office of Edgefield co., S.C.

Poviglio, po-veel'yo (L. *Pupe'linum*), a town of Italy, 13 miles E.N.E. of Parma. Pop. 5588.

Povoa de Varzim, po-vo'â dà vaR-zeeNG', a town of Portugal, province of Douro, near the sea-coast, 18 miles from Braga. Pop. 10,012.

Povolide, po-vo-lee'dà, a town of Portugal, in Beira-Alta, 8 miles S.W. of Visen. Pop. 1944.

Powagurh, a town of India. See Chumpaneer.

Pow'ar's Store, a post-office of Casey co., Ky.

Poway, pŏw-wi', a post-office of San Diego co., Cal.

Pow'der Mills, a post-hamlet of Hart co., Ky., 14 miles E. of Munfordville. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a woollen-factory.

Powder River, Oregon, rises in the Blue Mountains, drains parts of Union and Baker cos., and enters the Snake or Lewis River. It is about 150 miles long. Its general direction is nearly eastward.

Powder River rises in Wyoming, among the Big Horn Mountains, and runs northward to the southern boundary of Montana. It subsequently flows northeastward and northward, and enters the Yellowstone River in the E. part of Montana, about lat. 46° 46' N. Estimated length, 350 miles.

Powder Spring Gap, post-office, Grainger co., Tenn.

Powder Springs, a post-village of Cobb co., Ga., about 22 miles W.N.W. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches.

Poweic, a town of Poland. See Punitz.

Pow'ell, a small county in the E. central part of Kentucky. It is intersected by Red River. The surface is hilly. The soil produces Indian corn, grass, &c. Capital, Stanton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $150,307. Pop. in 1870, 2599, of whom 2593 were Americans.

Powell, a post-hamlet of McDonald co., Mo., 20 miles S. by E. of Neosho.

Powell, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., O., on the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, 14 miles N. by W. of Columbus. It has a church and a carriage-factory.

Powell, a post-office of Bradford co., Pa.

Powell Dale, a post-village of Bosque co., Tex., 12 miles N.E. of Meridian. It has a church, an academy, &c.

Pow'ellsburg, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Kansas, in Highland township, 8 miles E. of Clay Centre. It has 2 churches.

Powell's Creek, Ohio, rises in Putnam co., runs N.W., and enters the Auglaize 4 miles S.W. of Defiance.

Powell's Creek, Dauphin co., Pa., runs nearly southwestward, and enters the Susquehanna River about 5 miles above Dauphin.

Powell's Creek, a post-hamlet of Dauphin co., Pa., about 14 miles N. by W. of Harrisburg.

Pow'ell's Group, or **South Ork'ney,** a group of islands in the Antarctic Ocean, lat. 60° 37' S., lon. 44° 32' W., and E. of South Shetland.

Powell's Mills, a post-office of Pike co., Ky. See also Malone and Stockdale.

Powell's River rises in Wise co., Va., and runs southwestward into East Tennessee. It intersects Claiborne co., and enters the Clinch River about 12 miles above Clinton, Tenn. It is nearly 150 miles long.

Powell's River, a post-hamlet of Campbell co., Tenn., 18 miles N.E. of Caryville.

Powell's Station, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Tenn., on the Knoxville & Ohio Railroad, 9 miles W. of Knoxville.

Powell's Store, a post-office of San Diego co., Cal.

Powell's Valley, a post-office of Multnomah co., Oregon, 15 miles E. of Portland.

Pow'ellsville, a post-office of Scioto co., O.

Pow'ellton, a post-hamlet of Butte co., Cal., about 25 miles N.E. of Chico. It has several saw-mills.

Powellton, a post-office of Brunswick co., Va.

Pow'ellville, a post-office and station of Coweta co., Ga., on the Atlanta & West Point Railroad, 6 miles N. of Newnan. Here is a church.

Powellville, a post-village of Wicomico co., Md., about 14 miles E. by S. of Salisbury. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

Pow'elton, a post-hamlet of Escambia co., Fla., 14 miles N. of Pensacola, and 1 mile from the Pensacola & Louisville Railroad (Powelton Station). It has 2 churches and a brick-yard.

Powelton, a post-hamlet of Richmond co., N.C., about 60 miles E. of Charlotte. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Powelton, a village of Centre co., Pa., on the Tyrone & Clearfield Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 30 miles N.N.E. of Altoona, with coal-mines.

Pow'ers, a post-hamlet of Terrell co., Ga., 6 miles S.W. of Dawson.

Powers, a post-hamlet of Jay co., Ind., on the railroad between Hartford and Union City, 17 miles S.E. of Hartford. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

Powers, a post-office of Menominee co., Mich.

Pow'ersburg, a post-office of Wayne co., Ky.

Pow'ers Court, a post-village in Huntingdon co., Quebec, on the Chateauguay River, 6 miles S.S.W. of Huntingdon. Pop. 150.

Powers Shop, a post-office of Laurens co., S.C.

Power's Store, Casey co., Ky. See Powar's Store.

Pow'ersville, a post-hamlet of Houston co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 21 miles S.S.W. of Macon. It has 2 churches, a saw-mill, and a wagon-shop.

Powersville, a post-village of Bracken co., Ky., 15 miles E. of Falmouth. It has 2 churches.

Pow'erville, a hamlet of Morris co., N.J., 1 mile N.W. of Boonton. It has an iron-forge.

Poweshiek, pŏw-ẹ-sheek', a county in the S.E. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by English River, North Skunk River, and Bear Creek, an affluent of the Iowa River, which touches the N.E. corner of this county. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. Groves of the ash, elm, white oak, hickory, &c., grow along the streams. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, hay, and pork are the staple products. The greater part of this county is prairie. Among its minerals is carboniferous limestone. Coal is said to be found in it. It is intersected by the Central Iowa and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads. Capital, Montezuma. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 15,581, of whom 13,956 were Americans; in 1875, 16,482.

Poweshiek, a township of Jasper co., Iowa. P. 1121.

Powhatan, pŏw'ạ-tan', a county in the S. central part of Virginia, has an area of about 280 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by James River, and on the S. by the Appomattox River. The surface is nearly level or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests. Wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, and oats are the staple products. The Richmond & Danville Railroad passes along the S.E. border of this county. Capital, Scottsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,161,272. Pop. in 1870, 7667, of whom 7640 were Americans.

Powhatan, a post-village, capital of Lawrence co., Ark., on Black River, about 38 miles E.N.E. of Batesville. It has 2 churches, a seminary, and a woollen-factory.

Powhatan, a township of Brown co., Kansas. P. 912.

Powhatan, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., about 9 miles N.W. of Baltimore.

Powhatan, Powhatan co., Va. See Genito.

Powhatan Court-House, Va. See Scottsville.

Powhatan Point, a post-village in York township, Belmont co., O., on the Ohio River, 8 miles from Moundsville, W. Va., and about 15 miles below Bellaire. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. 201.

Powhattan, a post-office of Pocahontas co., Iowa.

Powis, pŏw'is, the ancient British name of an eastern portion of Wales. Powis Castle, the seat of the Clive family, is 1 mile from Welshpool.

Powl's Valley, Dauphin co., Pa. See Matamoras.

Pow'nal, a post-hamlet in Pownal township, Cumberland co., Me., about 20 miles N. by E. of Portland. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 981. Pownal Station on the Grand Trunk Railroad is at the hamlet of West Pownal, 18 miles N. of Portland.

Pownal, a post-village in Pownal township, Bennington co., Vt., on the Hoosac River, and on the Troy & Boston Railroad, 9 miles N.W. of North Adams, Mass., and 10 miles S. of Bennington. It contains 2 churches, the Rural Home School for boys, and a manufactory of cotton and woollen goods. The township contains a hamlet named North Pownal. Pop. of the township, 1705.

Pownal, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, at the head of Pownal Bay, 8 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 150.

Pownal Centre, a post-office of Bennington co., Vt.

Pow'nee, or **Pauni,** pŏw'nee, written also **Pohonee,** a town of India, 36 miles S.E. of Nagpoor. Pop. 8973.

Pow of Errol, a harbor of Scotland. See PORT ALLEN.

Pow'ow River, a fine mill-stream, rising in Rockingham co., N.H., and falling into the Merrimac a few miles above Newburyport.

Powy, pŏw-i', a township of San Diego co., Cal. Pop. 91.

Pow'yan', a town of India, in Rohilcund, 20 miles N.E. of Shahjehanpoor. Pop. 6202.

Poxega, a town of Austria. See POSEGA.

Poxim, po-sheen', a town of Brazil, 25 miles S.S.W. of Alagoas, on the Poxim. Pop. 3000.

Poyais, po-yå'ees, a river and district of Nicaragua, with a settlement on the river. Lat. 15° 10' N.; lon. 85° 10' W.

Poyales del Hoyo, po-yå'lés dål o'yo, a town of Spain, in New Castile, W.N.W. of Toledo. Pop. 1629.

Po-Yang, po'-yång', or **Pho-Yang,** p'ho'-yång', a large lake of China, province of Kiang-See, in its N. part. Lat. 28° 50'–30° N.; lon. 116°–116° 40' E. Length, 80 miles; greatest breadth, 40 miles. It discharges its surplus waters northward into the Yang-tse-Kiang.

Poy'gan, a post-office in Poygan township, Winnebago co., Wis., about 15 miles W.N.W. of Oshkosh. The township is bounded on the N. by Poygan Lake. Pop. 868.

Poygan Lake, Wisconsin, is in Winnebago co., about 10 miles N.W. of Oshkosh, and touches the E. part of Waushara co. It is an expansion of Wolf River, which issues from the E. end of the lake, and is about 10 miles long and 3 miles wide. The name is sometimes written PAUWAIOUN.

Poy'ner, a township of Black Hawk co., Iowa. P. 1043.

Poynette, poi-net', a post-village in Dekorra township, Columbia co., Wis., on the railroad between Portage and Madison, 25 miles N. of the latter. It has 2 churches, a graded school, 2 flour-mills, and a newspaper office. Pop. 300.

Poysdorp, pois'dorp, **Poysdorf,** or **Poisdorf,** pois'dorf, a town of Austria, 26 miles N.N.E. of Korneuburg. Pop. 2317.

Poysip'pi, a post-village in Poysippi township, Waushara co., Wis., on Pine River, 13 miles N. of Berlin, and about 25 miles W.N.W. of Oshkosh. It has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, 2 churches, and a graded school. Pop. of the township, 856.

Poza de la Sal, po'thå då lå sål, a town of Spain, 20 miles N.N.E. of Burgos. Pop. 2447.

Pozaldez, po-thål-dēth', a town of Spain, in Leon, province and S. of Valladolid. Pop. 2185.

Pozarewatz, a town of Servia. See PASSAROWITZ.

Pozo, po'so, a post-office of San Luis Obispo co., Cal.

Pozo Alcon, po'tho ål-kōn', a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 34 miles E. of Jaen. Pop. 3038.

Pozoblanco, po-tho-blån'ko, a town of Spain, province and 32 miles N.E. of Cordova, in the Sierra Morena. It has dye-works and manufactures of woollens. Pop. 8007.

Pozohondo, po-tho-hon'do, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles S. of Albacete. Pop. 1411.

Pozo Rubio, po'tho roo'be-o, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province and S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 1230.

Pozuelo, po-thwå'lo or po-thoo-å'lo, a village of Spain, province and 15 miles S.W. of Albacete. Pop. 1261.

Pozuelo de Calatrava, po-thwå'lo då kå-lå-trå'vå, a village of Spain, in New Castile, province and 6 miles S.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 1701.

Pozzallo, pot-zål'lo, a seaport of Sicily, province of Syracuse, district and 9 miles S.E. of Modica. Pop. 2895.

Pozzo di Goto, pot'so dee go'to, a town of Sicily, adjacent to Barcelona.

Pozzolengo, pot-so-lēn'go, a village of Italy, in Brescia, 8 miles S.E. of Lonato. Pop. 2053.

Pozzolo Formigaro, pot'so-lo for-me-gå'ro, a town of Italy, 28 miles N.W. of Genoa. Pop. 3469.

Pozzo Maggiore, pot'so måd-jo'rå, a village of Sardinia, 21 miles E.S.E. of Alghero. Pop. 2763.

Pozzuoli, pot-soo-o'lee, or **Puzzuoli,** poot-soo-o'lee (anc. *Puteoli*), an episcopal town of Italy, on a gulf of its own name, 7 miles S.W. of Naples. Pop. 15,736. In ancient times it was an important city, and its environs were crowded with villas of the wealthy Romans. Near it are Lake Averno, the Solfatara, from which sulphur is extensively obtained, and the Grotta del Cane.

Pra, prå, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, near Voltri. Pop. of commune, 4186.

Prabutha, a town of Prussia. See RIESENBURG.

Prachelitz, pråK'ęh-lits', or **Prachatitz,** pråK'å-tits', a town of Bohemia, on an affluent of the Banitz, 22 miles S.S.W. of Pisek. Pop. 3617.

Pradalunga, prå-då-loon'gå, a village of Italy, 6 miles N.E. of Bergamo, on the Serio. Pop. 1397.

Pradanos de Ojeda (or **Oxeda**), prå-DÅ'noce då o-HÅ'DÅ, a village of Spain, in Leon, province and 45 miles from Palencia. Pop. 1717.

Pradelles, prå'dēll', a town of France, in Haute-Loire, 19 miles S. of Le Puy. Pop. 1872.

Prades, pråd, a town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Tet, 24 miles W.S.W. of Perpignan. Pop. 3725. It has a church, an asylum, a seminary, and manufactures of coarse cloth, woollen hosiery, and paper.

Prado, prå'do, a town of Portugal, province of Minho, on the Cavado, 3 miles N.W. of Braga. Pop. 2879.

Prado, prå'do, a town of Brazil, in Espirito Santo, 70 miles S. of Porto Seguro, at the mouth of the Jucurucu.

Prado, a small town and seaport of Brazil, province of Bahia, 120 miles S. of Porto Seguro.

Prado, a town of Brazil, province of Pará, 55 miles W. of Montalegre.

Prado del Rey, prå'DO dēl rå, a town of Spain, province of Cadiz. Pop. 2390.

Pradoluengo, prå-do-lwēn'go or prå'DO-loo-ēng'go, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, province and 2 miles S.E. of Burgos. Pop. 2724.

Præneste, the ancient name of PALESTRINA.

Præsidium Julium, Portugal. See SANTAREM.

Præstöe, prēs'tö-ęh, a town of Denmark, island of Seeland, on Præstöe Bay, in the Baltic, 13 miles E.S.E. of Nestved. Chief exports, corn and lime.

Prag, a post-office of Rawlins co., Kansas.

Praga, prå'gå, a town of Poland, government of and opposite Warsaw, on the Vistula. Pop. 4000.

Prague, praig (Ger. *Prag*, pråg; L. *Pra'ga*), a city of Europe, capital of the kingdom of Bohemia, near its centre, on the Moldau, 160 miles N.N.W. of Vienna, and 75 miles S.S.E. of Dresden. Lat. of observatory, 49° 5' N.; lon. 14° 25' E. Pop. in 1870, 189,949. It stands in a basin-shaped valley, surrounded by five hills, on the slopes of which the houses rise in successive tiers from the water's edge; it is about 12 miles in circumference, and is enclosed by fortifications. The Moldau, which flows N. through the city, is crossed near the middle by the celebrated stone bridge 1855 feet long, ornamented with groups of statuary, and having a lofty tower at each end, built in the fifteenth century; and at the S. end of the Kleinseite it is crossed by a modern chain bridge which rests on the small island called "Little Venice." On the right bank of the river is the Altstadt (old town), with the Judenstadt (Jews' quarter) and the Neustadt (new town); on the left bank are the Hradschin and the Kleinseite; the village of Wissehrad on the right and that of Smichew on the left bank are included in its bounds. Prague, peculiar in its architecture and from its numerous domes, spires, and turrets, has quite an Oriental aspect. The finest quarters are the Neustadt, the Kleinseite, and the Hradschin. Principal buildings:—1. In the Altstadt, the Theinkirche, the town house, the royal library, observatory, many scientific establishments, the buildings of the old university, and the church of St. Gallas, in which Huss preached.—2. In the Judenstadt, the Jewish synagogue.—3. In the Neustadt, the new town house, the military hospital, and several churches with fine paintings.—4. In the Kleinseite, the church of St. Nicholas, church of St. Thomas, and the artillery barracks.—5. In the Hradschin, the former palace of the Bohemian kings, a massive and imposing structure, and the cathedral church of St. Vitus, a richly-decorated Gothic building, containing the tomb of St. John of Nepomuk, with a silver shrine weighing 37 hundredweight, and those of many Bohemian kings.—6. In Wissehrad, the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, and the royal armory. In the village of Smichew is the noble botanic garden. Prague has many learned and scientific societies: the university, founded by Charles IV.

in 1348, is remarkable as the first school of learning established in Germany. Prague has 3 gymnasia, a normal school, a school for the blind, cabinets of natural history, several large public libraries, and many public hospitals. Its manufactures comprise printed cottons, linens, silks, and woollens. It is the centre of the commerce of Bohemia, its transit trade being facilitated by the navigation of the Moldau and by railways which connect it with Olmutz and Vienna on the E. and S. and with Pilsen on the S.W. It is the birthplace of Jerome of Prague.

Pra'hn, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Minn., about 40 miles S.W. of St. Paul. It has a church, a grist-mill, and 3 dry-goods stores.

Prah'ran', a southern suburb of Melbourne, Australia. Pop. 16,520.

Prahusta, prå-hoos'tå, a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 75 miles E.N.E. of Salonica. Pop. about 3000.

Praia, Cape Verd Islands. See Porto Praya.

Praia Grande, a town of Brazil. See Nictheroy.

Prairie, prā'ree, a French term signifying "meadow," is applied in the United States to extensive plains destitute of forest trees, and possessing a soil generally deep and fertile, which produces luxuriant crops of natural pasture and (when cultivated) of agricultural produce. Such prairies are common in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Missouri, and some parts of Michigan, Minnesota, California, Montana, &c. The absence of forests is attributed to a deficiency of rain, and the deficiency of timber is partly compensated by extensive deposits of coal, especially in the states of Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, and Iowa. In the dry air of the prairies situated W. of the Mississippi River, the standing grass in winter retains its nutritious property and is converted into good hay. The grassy and treeless plains which occur in the Southern states, and are similar to prairies, are called *savannas*. Nearly all the region between lon. 96° W. and the base of the Rocky Mountains is true typical prairie.

Prairie, a county in the E. central part of Arkansas, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by White River, on the N. by Des Arc Bayou, and also drained by the Watansaw Bayou. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of the ash, cypress, oak, black walnut, and other trees. A part of the county is prairie. The soil produces cotton and Indian corn. This county is intersected by the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad. Capital, Des Arc. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,534,157. Pop. in 1870, 5604, of whom 5537 were Americans.

Prairie, a township of Edgar co., Ill. Pop. 829.

Prairie, a township of Hancock co., Ill. Pop. 1380.

Prairie, a township of Shelby co., Ill. Pop. 1218.

Prairie, a township of White co., Ill. Pop. 1603.

Prairie, a township of Benton co., Ind. Pop. 278.

Prairie, a township of Henry co., Ind. Pop. 1623. It contains Hillsborough, Summit, and Luray.

Prairie, a township of Kosciusko co., Ind. Pop. 1248.

Prairie, a township of Tipton co., Ind. Pop. 1547.

Prairie, a station on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 3½ miles E. of Terre Haute, Ind.

Prairie, a township of Warren co., Ind. Pop. 667.

Prairie, a township of White co., Ind. Pop. 1603. It contains Brookston.

Prairie, a township of Davis co., Iowa. Pop. 648.

Prairie, a township of Delaware co., Iowa. Pop. 509.

Prairie, a township of Fremont co., Iowa. Pop. 550.

Prairie, a township of Keokuk co., Iowa. Pop. 926.

Prairie, a township of Mahaska co., Iowa. Pop. 1110, exclusive of New Sharon.

Prairie, a township of Jewell co., Kansas. Pop. 308. Post-office, Aurora.

Prairie, a township of Wilson co., Kansas. Pop. 362.

Prairie, a township of Wyandotte co., Kansas. Pop. 1120. It contains Connor's Station.

Prairie, a township of Audrain co., Mo. Pop. 1191.

Prairie, Bates co., Mo. See Prairie City.

Prairie, a township of Chariton co., Mo. Pop. 1473.

Prairie, a township of Franklin co., Mo. Pop. 1502.

Prairie, a township of Howard co., Mo. Pop. 2476. It contains Roanoke.

Prairie, a township of Jackson co., Mo. Pop. 3493.

Prairie, a township of Lincoln co., Mo. Pop. 1241.

Prairie, a township of McDonald co., Mo. Pop. 907.

Prairie, a township of Montgomery co., Mo. Pop. 1658.

Prairie, a township of Randolph co., Mo. Pop. 2863.

Prairie, a township of Schuyler co., Mo. Pop. 1653.

Prairie, a township of Franklin co., O. Pop. 1364.

Prairie, a township of Holmes co., O. Pop. 1413.

Prairie Bird, a hamlet of Shelby co., Ill., about 9 miles N.W. of Shelbyville. It has 2 churches.

Prairie Bird, a post-office of Adair co., Mo., about 26 miles N. of Macon.

Prairie Bluff, a post-hamlet of Wilcox co., Ala., on the Alabama River, about 33 miles S.W. of Selma. Steamboats touch here daily.

Prairieburg, prā'ree-bŭrg, a post-village in Boulder township, Linn co., Iowa, about 24 miles N.N.E. of Cedar Rapids. It has a church and a graded school. Pop. 116.

Prairie Centre, a post-hamlet of La Salle co., Ill., about 44 miles W.S.W. of Aurora.

Prairie Centre, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Kansas, 9 miles W. of Olathe. It has 2 churches.

Prairie Centre, a post-office of Buffalo co., Neb.

Prairie City, a post-village in Prairie City township, McDonough co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 23 miles S. by W. of Galesburg, and 17 miles N.E. of Macomb. It has a newspaper office, a national bank, 5 churches, a large nursery, and a carriage-factory. Pop. 1078; of the township, 1645. See also Majority Point.

Prairie City, a post-office of the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 21 miles E.N.E. of Vinita.

Prairie City, a post-village in Des Moines township, Jasper co., Iowa, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, 24 miles E. of Des Moines City. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and 1 or 2 banks. Coal is found near this place. Pop. 781.

Prairie City, a post-village in Palmyra township, Douglas co., Kansas, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, 16 miles S. of Lawrence. It has a church.

Prairie City, a post-village in Prairie City township, Bates co., Mo., near the Osage River, and near the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, about 65 miles S.W. of Sedalia. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1786.

Prairie City, a post-village of Grant co., Oregon, on John Day's River, 15 miles E. of Canyon City. It has saw-mills and a gold-mine.

Prairie Creek, Indiana, runs nearly southwestward through Daviess co., and enters the West Fork of White River 3 or 4 miles W. of Washington.

Prairie Creek, Iowa, rises in Benton co., runs eastward, and enters the Cedar River in Linn co., about 3 miles below Cedar Rapids.

Prairie Creek, township, Logan co., Ill. Pop. 1164.

Prairie Creek, a post-hamlet in Prairie Creek township, Vigo co., Ind., 15 miles S. by W. of Terre Haute. The township is bounded on the W. by the Wabash River, contains 2 churches, and has a pop. of 1236.

Prairie Creek, a post-township of Dubuque co., Iowa. Pop. 998.

Prairie Creek, a post-office of Merrick co., Neb.

Prairie Creek, a post-office of Union co., Oregon.

Prairie Depot, Wood co., O. See Freeport.

Prairie Dog Creek rises in the N.W. part of Kansas, runs northeastward into Nebraska, and enters the Republican River in Harlan co. Length, 125 miles.

Prairie du Chien, prā'ree du sheen, a city, capital of Crawford co., Wis., is in a township of its own name, on the Mississippi River, 3 miles above the mouth of the Wisconsin River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad (which here crosses the river), about 70 miles above Dubuque, and 98 miles by rail W. of Madison. It is finely situated on a level plain about 7 miles long and 1 or 2 miles wide, and contains 6 churches, St. John's College (Catholic), 2 newspaper offices, a bank, a high school, a machine-shop, a flouring-mill, a large saw-mill, an oil-mill, and 2 plough-factories. Here is an artesian well 900 feet deep. Pop. 2948; of the township, additional, 720.

Prairie du Long, a township of Monroe co., Ill. Pop. 1146. It contains Freedom.

Prairie du Rocher, prā'ree du ro'shair', a post-village of Randolph co., Ill., about 32 miles S. by W. of Belleville, and 3 miles from the Mississippi River. It has a church, a newspaper office, and several schools.

Prairie du Sac, a post-village in Prairie du Sac township, Sauk co., Wis., on the W. bank of the Wisconsin River, about 25 miles N.W. of Madison, and 14 miles S. of Baraboo. It has a graded school, 3 churches, and manufactures of ploughs, wagons, and tombstones. Pop. about 600; of the township, which contains Sauk City, 1999.

Prairie Farm, a post-office of Brookings co., Dakota.

Prairie Farm, a post-village of Barron co., Wis., on Hay River, about 40 miles N.W. of Eau Claire. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Pop. of township, 683.

Prairie Fork, a post-office of Montgomery co., Mo.

Prairie Green, a township of Iroquois co., Ill. P. 480.

Prairie Grove, a post-village of Washington co., Ark., 45 miles N. of Van Buren. It has 2 churches and a seminary for both sexes.

Prairie Grove, a post-office of Lincoln co., Dakota.

Prairie Grove, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Iowa, about 40 miles S.S.W. of Des Moines. Pop. about 100.

Prairie Grove, a post-office of Republic co., Kansas.

Prairie Grove, a post-office of Limestone co., Tex.

Prairie Hill, a post-office of Boone co., Iowa, about 11 miles S. of Boone.

Prairie Hill, a post-hamlet of Chariton co., Mo., about 20 miles W. of Moberly. It has 2 churches.

Prairie Hill, a post-office of Platte co., Neb.

Prairie Hill, a post-office of Hunt co., Tex.

Prairie Home, a post-hamlet in Penn township, Shelby co., Ill., about 17 miles S. by E. of Decatur. It has a church.

Prairie Home, a post-hamlet of Republic co., Kansas, 6 miles E. of Belleville. See also SILKVILLE.

Prairie Home, a post-office of Cooper co., Mo., 15 miles S.E. of Boonville.

Prairie Home, a post-office of Lancaster co., Neb.

Prairie Land'ing, a post-office of Franklin parish, La.

Prairie Lea, a post-village of Caldwell co., Tex., on the San Marcos River, about 42 miles S. of Austin.

Prairie Plains, a post-office of Coffee co., Tenn.

Prairie Plains, a village of Grimes co., Tex., about 68 miles N. by W. of Houston, and 20 miles W. by S. of Huntsville. Pop. 642.

Prairie Point, a post-office of Noxubee co., Miss.

Prairie Point, Anderson co., Tex. See DOUGLAS.

Prairie River, Michigan, rises in Branch co., runs westward in St. Joseph co., and enters the St. Joseph River about 5 miles W. of Centreville.

Prairie River, Wisconsin, runs southwestward in Lincoln co., and enters the Wisconsin River about 16 miles N. of Wausau.

Prairie Ronde, a township of Kalamazoo co., Mich. Pop. 1163.

Prairie Spring, a township of Jackson co., Iowa. Pop. 1045.

Prairie Star, a post-office of Thayer co., Neb.

Prairie Station, a post-office of Monroe co., Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 13 miles N. of West Point.

Prairieton, prā're-tọn, a post-village in Prairieton township, Vigo co., Ind., 7 miles S.S.W. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a flour-mill. The township is bounded on the N.W. by the Wabash River. Pop. of village, about 300; of the township, 955.

Prairie Town, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ill., about 18 miles E.N.E. of Alton. It has a church.

Prairie Valley, a post-hamlet of Hill co., Tex., 28 miles N.N.W. of Waco. It has a church and a steam mill.

Prairie View, a post-hamlet of Logan co., Ark., 7 miles from Spadra Station. It has 2 or 3 churches. Pop. about 100.

Prairieville, prā're-vĭl, post-office, Arkansas co., Ark.

Prairieville, a post-hamlet in Palmyra township, Lee co., Ill., 5½ miles N.E. of Sterling. It has a church.

Prairieville, a hamlet of Clinton co., Ind., about 18 miles S.E. of Lafayette.

Prairieville, a hamlet of Decatur co., Iowa, in Long Creek township, 12 miles N. of Leon. It has 3 churches and a high school. Pop. about 125.

Prairieville, a post-village in Prairieville township, Barry co., Mich., 20 miles N.E. of Kalamazoo, and 12 miles E. of Plainwell. Pop. of township, 1168.

Prairieville, a township of Brown co., Minn. P. 388.

Prairieville, a post-office of Coahoma co., Miss.

Prairieville, a post-village of Pike co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Bowling Green. It has 2 churches and a masonic hall.

Prairieville, a post-hamlet of Kaufman co., Tex., about 50 miles E.S.E. of Dallas. It has a church.

Pralboino, prål-bo-ee'no, a town of Italy, province of Brescia, 7 miles S. of Leno, on the Mella. Pop. 2838.

Pralognan-Palay, prå`lon`yôɴᵍ'-på`lå', a village of France, in Savoy, 12 miles S.E. of Moutiers. Pop. 1043.

Pralormo, prå-loʀ'mo, a village of Italy, 18 miles S.S.E. of Turin. Pop. of commune, 1507.

Prantej, a town of India. See PARRAUNTAGE.

Prascorsano, prås-koʀ-så'no, a village of Italy, province of Turin, 16 miles W.S.W. of Ivrea. Pop. 1012.

Praslin, prås`leen', an island of the Indian Ocean, one of the Seychelles. Lat. 4° 17' 16" S.; lon. 55° 44' 15" E.

Prästöe, a town of Denmark. See PRÆSTÖE.

Prata, prå'tå, a village of Italy, province of Avellino, 5 miles S. of Montefusco. Pop. 2592.

Prata, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, W.N.W. of Piedimonte. Pop. 1926.

Pratabghur, or **Pratabgarh.** See PERTAUBGHUR.

Pratas, prå'tås, a cluster of islands, shoals, and rocks in the China Sea. Lat. 23° 50' N.; lon. 116° 45' E.

Pra'ther, a post-hamlet in Utica township, Clarke co., Ind., on the railroad between Charlestown and Jeffersonville, at Gibson Station. It has a manufactory of farming-implements.

Prather's Creek, a post-office of Alleghany co., N.C.

Prathersville, prå'thẹrs-vĭl, a post-village of Clay co., Mo., 5 miles N. of Missouri City. It has a church, a flour-mill, and several stores.

Prato, prå'to, a town of Italy, province and 10 miles N.W. of Florence, on an affluent of the Arno. Pop. 12,897. It is enclosed by walls and ditches, and has a noble square, a cathedral of marble, hospitals and asylums, a college, an ancient palace, now a prison, 2 workhouses, a theatre, manufactures of straw plait, woollen cloth, silk thread, hats, and soap, with tanneries and extensive copper-works.

Prato Vecchio, prå'to vĕk'ke-o, a village of Italy, 24 miles by rail E. of Florence, on the Arno. It is enclosed by walls. Pop. 4680.

Prats de Llusanes, pråts då l̃oo-så'nĕs, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province and 40 miles N.N.W. of Barcelona. Pop. 2044.

Prats de Mollo, prå dẹh mol`lo', a fortified town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Tech, 14 miles S.W. of Céret. Pop. 1320.

Pratt, a county in the S. part of Kansas, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is drained by the Ninnescah River. The surface is nearly level, and is almost destitute of forests. Pop. in 1878, 2180.

Pratt, a post-office of Whitesides co., Ill., on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 21 miles W.S.W. of Sterling.

Pratt, a post-office of Clay co., Ind.

Pratt, Shelby co., O. See PORT JEFFERSON.

Pratt'burg, a post-office of Pratt co., Kansas.

Pratteln, pråt'tẹln, a village of Switzerland, 6 miles E.S.E. of Basel. Pop. 1613.

Pratt'ham, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., in Mexico township, 1½ miles from Union Square, and 2 miles E. of Mexico. It has a church and 20 families.

Pratts'burg, a post-hamlet of Talbot co., Ga., 9 miles N. of Howard Station. It has a church and 2 stores.

Prattsburg, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., in Prattsburg township, about 42 miles N.N.W. of Elmira, and 14 miles N. of Bath. It contains 3 churches, an academy, a banking-house, a flouring-mill, a foundry, and a newspaper office. Pop. 639; of the township, 2523.

Pratt's Fork, a post-office of Athens co., O.

Pratt's Hol'low, a post-village in Eaton township, Madison co., N.Y., on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 13½ miles S. of Oneida. It has a church, a cheese-factory, a grist-mill, and about 35 houses.

Pratt's Junction, a post-hamlet in Sterling township, Worcester co., Mass., at the junction of two branches of the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad, 9 miles S. by E. of Fitchburg. It has a chair-factory, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Pratts'ville, a post-office of Grant co., Ark.

Prattsville, a beautiful post-village of Greene co., N.Y., in Prattsville township, on Schoharie Creek, about 46 miles S.W. of Albany. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, an academy, a cotton-mill, and a manufactory of hats. Pop. 489; of the township, 1123.

Prattsville, a post-office of Vinton co., O.

Pratt'ville, a post-village, capital of Autauga co., Ala., on a small affluent of the Alabama River, about 15 miles N.W. of Montgomery. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, an academy, and manufactures of cotton and woollen goods and of sash and blinds. Pop. 1346.

Prattville, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Plumas co., Cal., in the Big Meadows, a valley of the Sierra Nevada, 65 miles N.E. of Chico. It is about 5000 feet above the sea-level, and is surrounded by attractive scenery and numerous geysers. It has a hotel and a church.

Prattville, the capital of Pratt co., Kansas.

Prattville, a post-office of Hillsdale co., Mich.

Prattville, a village of Sevier co., Utah, 86 miles from York. It has a church.

Prausnitz, prŏwss'nits, a town of Prussian Silesia, 18 miles W.N.W. of Breslau. Pop. 2103.

Praust, prŏwst, a village of Prussia, 6 miles S. of Dantzic. Pop. 1794.

Pravadi, prâ'vâ-dee', a town of Bulgaria, 28 miles by rail S.E. of Shoomla, on the river Pravadi.

Praya, Porto, Cape Verd. See PORTO PRAYA.

Prayssac, prâs'sâk', a town of France, in Lot, 13 miles W.N.W. of Cahors. Pop. 2074.

Prayssas, prâs'sâ', a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 8 miles N.W. of Agen. Pop. 1609.

Prazzo, prât'so, a village of Italy, 24 miles W. of Coni, on the Magra.

Preach'ersville, a post-office of Lincoln co., Ky.

Preanger, prâ'âng'hẹr, a Dutch residency of Java, in the S.W. part of the island. Coffee, tea, and cinchona are leading products. Pop. 1,247,717.

Preble, preb'ẹl, a southwestern county of Ohio, borders on Indiana. Area, about 450 square miles. It is drained by Elk, Seven Mile, and Twin Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests, in which the ash, beech, buckeye, elm, hickory, white oak, and sugar-maple abound. The soil is calcareous and fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county has quarries of good Silurian limestone. The blue and Niagara limestones both crop out here. It is intersected by the Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago Railroad and the Dayton & Union Railroad. Capital, Eaton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $29,665,461. Pop. in 1870, 21,809, of whom 20,736 were Americans.

Preble, a township of Adams co., Ind. Pop. 996.

Preble, post-township, Fillmore co., Minn. Pop. 868.

Preble, or **Preble Corners,** a post-village in Preble township, Cortland co., N.Y., in a beautiful valley on the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad, 7 miles N. of Homer, and 26 miles S. of Syracuse. It has 2 churches. Pop. 195; of township, 1089. Here is Preble Post-Office.

Preble, a township of Brown co., Wis. Pop. 1108.

Prêcheur, prâ-shuʀ', a town of Martinique, on its W. coast, 4½ miles N.W. of Saint-Pierre. Pop. 3735.

Précigne, prâ'seeñ', a town of France, in Sarthe, 12 miles W.N.W. of La Flèche. Pop. 1380.

Pre-emp'tion, a post-village in Pre-emption township, Mercer co., Ill., on the Rock Island & Mercer County Railroad, 21 miles S. of Rock Island. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 150; of the township, 1161.

Preez, prâ'êts, or **Poretz,** po'rêts, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, 8 miles S.S.E. of Kiel. Pop. 4808. It has a seminary for ladies, a female orphan asylum, and a library.

Pregel, prâ'ghẹl, a river of East Prussia, formed by the union of the Angerap and Inster, flows W., and enters the Frische-Haff at its N.E. extremity. Length, 120 miles.

Preignac, prân'yâk', a town of France, in Gironde, 21 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1502.

Prekop, a town of Servia. See ORKUB.

Prelautsch, prâ'lŏwtch, or **Prelaucy,** prâ-lŏwt'see, a town of Bohemia, 14 miles W.N.W. of Chrudim, on the Elbe. Pop. 2718.

Prelok, the Slavonian name of PERLAK.

Premeira, prâ-mâ'e-râ, a group of rocks on the Malabar coast. Lat. 13° 11′ N.; lon. 74° 38′ E.

Premeira Islands, the southernmost of the long chain of islands extending along Angosta, East Africa, and Mozambique Channel, about lat. 17° S., lon. 39° 50′ E.

Prémery, prâ'mẹh-ree', a town of France, in Nièvre, 15 miles N.E. of Nevers. Pop. 1242.

Premislia, a town of Galicia. See PRZEMYSL.

Premiti, prêm'e-tee', a town of European Turkey, in Epirus, 55 miles E.S.E. of Avlona, on the Voyussa.

Prendibles, pren'dẹ-b'lz, a station on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 12 miles S.E. of Brookville, Pa.

Pren'tice, a post-village of Morgan co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 12½ miles N.E. of Jacksonville.

Prentice, a station in Venango co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 7 miles W.S.W. of Oil City.

Pren'tis' Bay, a post-hamlet of Mackinac co., Mich., on Lake Huron, 18 miles E.N.E. of Mackinac village. It has a large lumber-mill. Pop. about 100.

Pren'tiss, a county in the N.E. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is drained by the Tombigbee and Big Hatchie Rivers, which rise in it. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is mostly covered with forests of the oak, hickory, beech, magnolia, tulip-tree, black walnut, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Booneville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,065,087. This county was formed in 1870 of the W. part of Tishemingo co. Pop. in 1870, 9348, of whom 9330 were Americans.

Prentiss, a post-township of Penobscot co., Me., 70 miles N.E. of Bangor. Pop. 387.

Prentiss Vale, a post-office of McKean co., Pa., about 10 miles S. of Olean, N.Y.

Preny, prâ'nee, or **Prenn,** prênn, a town of Poland, government of Suvalki, on the Memel, 27 miles E.N.E. of Mariampol. Pop. 3090.

Prenzlow, prênts'lov, or **Prenzlau,** prênts'lŏw, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 71 miles N.N.E. of Potsdam, on the Ucker. Pop. 15,606. It has schools, hospitals, a valuable public library, manufactures of linens, woollens, and tobacco, breweries, tanneries, and a trade in corn and cattle.

Prep'aris' Isles, a group in the Bay of Bengal, about midway between the Andaman Islands and Cape Negrais. Lat. 14° 50′ N.; lon. 93° 25′ E.

Prepol, a town of Bosnia. See PRIEPOL.

Prerau, prâ'rŏw, or **Przerow,** pzhâ'rov, a town of Moravia, 15 miles by rail S.E. of Olmutz. Pop. 7000.

Presba, prês'bâ, a small town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 16 miles S.E. of Ochrida, on the W. side of the Lake of Presba, which is 7 miles in length.

Pres'burg, or **Press'burg** (Ger. pron. prês'bŏŏʀɢ; Hun. *Pozsony*, po'shoñ'; anc. *Poso'nium*), a town and the former capital of Hungary, capital of a county of its own name, on the Danube, 34 miles E.S.E. of Vienna, at a railway junction. Pop. 46,540. The principal structures are a ruined castle, on a height above the town, burnt by the French in 1811, the hall of the diet, a Gothic cathedral, in which the kings of Hungary were crowned, the county hall, a German theatre, barracks, museum, and archbishop's palace. It has a Roman Catholic academy, a Calvinist college, a Roman Catholic high college and seminary, a college for poor students, several hospitals, and many Jewish charitable institutions. The principal manufactures are silk and woollen goods, nitre, rosoglio, tobacco, and leather.

Pres'byte'rian Ford, a station in Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, 19 miles S.W. of Philadelphia.

Pres'cot, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 8 miles by rail E.N.E. of Liverpool. Pop. 5990, employed in watch-making, cotton- and flax-mills, potteries, and collieries.

Pres'cott, a post-village, capital of Arizona and of Yavapai co., is picturesquely situated in a basin or valley among the Pine Mountains, about 190 miles N.N.W. of Tucson. These mountains are about 6500 feet above the sea-level. Prescott is one of the most important places in Arizona. It has 1 daily and 2 weekly newspapers, 2 churches, 1 public school, and 2 saw-mills. Gold and silver are found near this place, in quartz rock. It has numerous stores and shops, a court-house, a jail, and a fine plaza. It does a large business in lumber, wool, and bullion. Pop. in 1870, 668; in 1875, 3800.

Prescott, a post-hamlet, capital of Nevada co., Ark., on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, 31 miles S.W. of Arkadelphia. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office.

Prescott, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 4½ miles S.E. of Shelbyville.

Prescott, a post-village in Prescott township, Adams co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 7 miles E. of Corning. Pop. of township, 482.

Prescott, a post-village of Linn co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, 16 miles N. of Fort Scott. It has a church. Coal is mined here.

Prescott, a post-township of Hampshire co., Mass., about 28 miles N.N.E. of Springfield. Pop. 493.

Prescott, a township of Faribault co., Minn. P. 543.

Prescott, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., in South Lebanon township, on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, 24 miles W. of Reading. Pop. about 200.

Prescott, a post-village, capital of Pierce co., Wis., is on the left or N.E. bank of the Mississippi River, just below the mouth of the St. Croix, 3 miles below Hastings, Minn., and about 16 miles S. of Hudson. It contains a newspaper office and several churches and mills. P. 1132.

Pres'cott, a county of Ontario, comprises an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded by the Ottawa River on the N. Capital, L'Orignal. Pop. 17,647.

Prescott, a town and port of entry of Ontario, co. of Grenville, on the river St. Lawrence, at the S. terminus of the St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 114 miles W. of Montreal, and 54 miles S. of Ottawa. It has a branch bank, 4 churches, about 50 stores, 2 iron-foundries, 3 breweries, a distillery, and a newspaper office. Fort Wellington is near Prescott, and Ogdensburg, N.Y., lies immediately opposite. Pop. 2617.

Preseglie, prà-sàl′yà, a village of Italy, province and 12 miles N.E. of Brescia. Pop. 1235.

Preserva′tion Har′bor, a fine bay of New Zealand, near the S.W. extremity of South Island. Lat. 46° S.; lon. 166° 30′ E.

President, prez′i-dent, a post-village in President township, Venango co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, and on the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad, 13 miles E. by N. of Oil City. It has 2 churches, a steam saw-mill, and manufactures of staves. Pop. of the township, 618.

Presidio, prà-see′de-o, a large county in the W. part of Texas, borders on Mexico. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Rio Pecos, and on the S. and S.W. by the Rio Grande. The surface is partly mountainous. The soil is mostly sterile, or too arid for agriculture. The census of 1870 gives no statistics of this county except the population, which was 1636. Capital, Fort Davis.

Presidio, a post-village of Presidio co., Tex., on the Rio Grande. It has a custom-house and 3 stores.

Presidio del Norte, Mexico. See OJINAGA.

Presidio de São João Baptista, prà-see′de-o dà sŏwnᵒ zhŏwnᵒ bâp-tis′tâ, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 110 miles E.S.E. of Ouro Preto. Pop. of the district, 4000.

Presles, prail, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 36 miles E. of Mons. It is supposed to be the locality where Julius Cæsar (B.C. 57) defeated the Nervii. Pop. 790.

Presque Isle, prêsk′eel′ (*i.e.*, "peninsula"), a county in the N.E. part of Michigan, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Lake Huron. The surface is nearly level. Capital, Rogers City. The census of 1870 furnishes no statistics of this county except the population, which was 355; in 1874, 1615.

Presque Isle, a post-village in Presque Isle township, Aroostook co., Me., near the Aroostook River, 42 miles N. by W. of Houlton. It contains 3 churches, the Presque Isle Academy, a newspaper office, a starch-factory, and several saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 970.

Presque Isle, a hamlet of Presque Isle co., Mich., 20 miles S.E. of Rogers City. It has a good harbor on Lake Huron, and a range-light.

Presque Isle, Pennsylvania. See ERIE.

Presque Isle River, a small stream of Ontonagon co., Mich., runs N.N.W. and enters Lake Superior.

Presqu'ile, Ontario. See SARAWAK.

Pressath, prês′sât, a town of Bavaria, 20 miles S.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1867.

Pressburg, a town of Hungary. See PRESBURG.

Presteign, prês′tàn′, a town of England and Wales, cos. of Hereford and Radnor, on the Lugg, 12 miles W.N.W. of Leominster. Pop. 1910. It has an endowed school, a county sessions-house, a jail, and a house of correction. It unites with Radnor in sending a member to Parliament.

Pres′ton, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 28 miles N.E. of Liverpool, on the Ribble, near the head of its estuary, and on several railways. The principal streets, though irregularly formed, are spacious, and provided with side-parapets. The houses are substantially built, and the town is well lighted. The environs exhibit much pleasing scenery, are adorned with villas, and furnish several fine public walks. The ecclesiastical edifices include Christ church, admired for the purity of its Norman style; and the parish church is rebuilt in the decorated style of the fourteenth century. The other more important buildings are the town hall, a handsome edifice, the court-house, the house of correction, the custom-house, corn exchange, extensive barracks, workhouse, theatre, assembly-rooms, two bridges, one of them a handsome structure, and a magnificent railway viaduct.

The scholastic and literary establishments include a free grammar-school, occupying a spacious stone structure; the blue-coat, commercial, or middle, and various national schools; the Literary Institution, occupying an elegant building, with a library and museum; the Mechanics' Institute, one of the greatest ornaments of the place; and various public libraries.

The original staple manufacture of the town was linen, which is still woven to some extent, but has been completely eclipsed by that of cotton, first introduced in 1777. There are machine-shops on an extensive scale, iron- and brass-foundries, breweries and malting-establishments, roperies, tanneries, &c. The trade is greatly facilitated by the river, which has been rendered navigable for vessels of 300 tons to Preston Quays, where extensive warehouses have been erected; and also by extensive railway communication, by which the town has been brought into immediate connection with the most important inland localities.

Preston is said to have risen on the decay of Ribchester, the Roman *Rigodunum*, 11 miles farther up the river. Its name, originally Priests' Town, it owed to the number of religious houses which it contained. Pop. 85,427.

Pres′ton, a northern county of West Virginia, borders on Pennsylvania. Area, about 600 square miles. It is intersected by Cheat River. The surface is diversified with mountain-ridges, fertile valleys, and extensive forests of oak, poplar, &c. Indian corn, hay, oats, and cattle are the staple products. Bituminous coal and limestone are abundant in this county. It is intersected by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Kingwood. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,871,378. Pop. in 1870, 14,555, of whom 13,838 were Americans.

Preston, a post-office and mining-camp of Summit co., Col., 84 miles W. of Morrison, and about 9000 feet above the sea-level. Here are rich placer-mines of gold.

Preston, a post-hamlet in Preston township, New London co., Conn., about 5 miles E. of Norwich. It has 2 churches. The township is bounded on the N.W. by the Quinnebaug River, and contains Poquetanuck. Pop. of the township, 2161.

Preston, a post-village, capital of Webster co., Ga., on the Kinchafoona Creek, about 40 miles S.E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches. Pop. 186.

Preston, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ill., about 30 miles S. of Belleville.

Preston, a township of Richland co., Ill. Pop. 1083.

Preston, a township of Union co., Ill., on the Mississippi River. Pop. 629. It contains Union Point, or Preston.

Preston, a post-village in Van Buren township, Jackson co., Iowa, on the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Railroad, 20 miles W. of Sabula. It has a newspaper office, a bank, 2 or 3 churches, and a graded school. Pop. about 500.

Preston, a post-village of Caroline co., Md., about 42 miles E.S.E. of Annapolis. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Preston, a post-village, capital of Fillmore co., Minn., in Preston township, on Carimona Creek, or South Branch of Root River, about 35 miles S.W. of Winona, 48 miles E. of Austin, and 3 miles S. of the Southern Minnesota Railroad. It contains a bank, 4 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, a grist-mill, a woollen-mill, a brewery, and 2 wagon-factories. Pop. 600; of the township, 1693.

Preston, a post-village in Preston township, Jasper co., Mo., on the North Fork of Spring River, 8 miles N.E. of Oronogo. It has an academy and 3 churches. Lead, coal, and zinc abound here. Pop. of the township, 1174.

Preston, a township of Platte co., Mo. Pop. 1692.

Preston, a post-hamlet in Preston township, Chenango co., N.Y., 5 miles W. of Norwich, and 32 miles N.N.E. of Binghamton. It has 2 churches. P. 102; of township, 825.

Preston, Hamilton co., O. See NEW HAVEN.

Preston, a post-township of Wayne co., Pa., about 36 miles N.N.E. of Scranton. It contains numerous small lakes, and has manufactures of leather. Pop. 1400.

Preston, a township of Adams co., Wis. Pop. 847.

Preston, township, Trempealeau co., Wis. Pop. 1464.

Preston, a village of Ontario, co. of Waterloo, at the confluence of the Speed and Grand Rivers, and on the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, 35 miles from Hamilton. It contains 3 churches, 3 breweries, 2 distilleries, saw- and flour-mills, and manufactories of agricultural implements, iron castings, machinery, wagons, wooden-ware, woollens, earthenware, leather, &c. It has excellent water-power and several mineral springs. Pop. 1408.

Preston Bluff, a post-office of Arkansas co., Ark.

Pres′tonburg, a post-village, capital of Floyd co., Ky., on the West Fork of Big Sandy River, 100 miles (direct) E.S.E. of Lexington, and about 60 miles S. of Ironton, O. It has 3 churches and an academy. Pop. 170.

Preston Cape, a headland of Northwest Australia.

Preston Hollow, or **Monclova,** a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., in Rensselaerville township, on Catskill Creek, about 28 miles S.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. 284.

Preston Lake, a township of Renville co., Minn. Pop. 134.

Pres′tonpans′, a town of Scotland, co. of Haddington, on the Firth of Forth, 8½ miles E. of Edinburgh. P. 1790.

Pres′ton Riv′er, of West Australia, after a N.W. course enters Leschenault Bay, 84 miles S. of Perth.

Preston's Mills, a hamlet in Sodus township, Wayne co., N.Y., on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of Salmon Creek, 1½ miles from Sodus Point. It has grist- and saw-mills.

Preston Tan′nery, a hamlet of Preston co., W. Va., 7 miles N. of Portland. It has a tannery and a saw-mill.

Pres′tonville, a village of Carroll co., Ky., 9 miles N.W. of Eagle Station. Pop. 239.

Prestonville, a post-hamlet of Stokes co., N.C., 33 miles N. of Salem. It has a tobacco-factory and 2 stores.

Prest′wich, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 4 miles N.N.W. of Manchester, with cotton-mills. P. 6820.

Prest′wick, or **Priest′wick,** a burgh of barony of Scotland, co. of Ayr, near Monkton. Pop. 1200.

Presump′scot Falls, a hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., in Falmouth township, on the Presumpscot River, 1½ miles from Falmouth Station. It has a shoe-factory.

Preto, prā′to, a river of Brazil, in Minas-Geraes, flows E., and joins the Parahiba do Sul. Length, 150 miles.

Preto, a river of Brazil, rises in Goyaz, flows W.N.W., and joins the Maranhão. Length, 150 miles.

Preto′ria, a town of Cape Colony, capital of Transvaal, 90 miles N.E. of Potchefstrom, and 300 miles W. of Delagoa Bay.

Pretsch, prĕtch, or **Pretzsch,** prĕtsh, a town of Prussian Saxony, 43 miles N.E. of Merseburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 2093.

Prettin, prĕt-teen′, a town of Prussian Saxony, 45 miles E.N.E. of Merseburg, on the Elbe. Pop. 3480.

Prettyman, prit′te-man, or **Hainesville,** a post-hamlet of Tazewell co., Ill., about 10 miles S.W. of Pekin.

Pretty (prit′te) **Marsh,** a post-office of Hancock co., Me., on Mount Desert Island, 20 miles S. of Ellsworth.

Pretty Prairie, prit′te prā′ree, a post-office of Reno co., Kansas, 20 miles S. of Hutchinson.

Preuilly, prŭh′ee-yee′ or prŭh′eel′yee′, town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 19 miles S.W. of Loches. Pop. 1788.

Preussen, a kingdom of Europe. See Prussia.

Preussisch-Holland, Prussia. See Holland.

Pre′vatt′, a post-office of Volusia co., Fla.

Prevesa, prā′vā-sā, or **Previsa,** prā-vee′sā, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Epirus, on the N. side of the entrance to the Gulf of Arta, 18 miles S.W. of Arta. Lat. 38° 56′ N.; lon. 20° 44′ E. Pop. 7000.

Prez-en-Pail, prāz-ŏng-pāl, a market-town of France, department and 21 miles N.E. of Mayenne. Pop. 1209.

Prezerow, a town of Moravia. See Prerau.

Pri′am, a post-office of Blackford co., Ind., about 46 miles S. by W. of Fort Wayne.

Priaman, pre-ā-mān′, a maritime town of Sumatra, on its W. coast, 20 miles N. of Padang.

Pribylov, Pribylow, pre-be-lov′, or **Pribyloff′ Islands,** a group of islands in Alaska, in Behring Sea, lat. 57° N., lon. 170° W., and consisting of the islands of St. Paul, St. George, Walrus, and Beaver Island, with several islets. They abound with sea-bear, otter, blue-fox, and fur seal. The natives are of Aleutian race. Pop. 337.

Price, a post-hamlet of St. Louis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 10 miles W. of St. Louis.

Price, a post-office of Mercer co., O.

Price, a township of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. 259.

Price's, a post-office of Pickens co., S.C.

Price's Branch, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Mo., about 55 miles E.N.E. of Jefferson City. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Price's Forks, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Va., on or near New River, 4 miles N. of Vicar's Switch Station. It has 2 churches.

Price's Mill, a post-office of Union co., S.C.

Price's Station, a post-office of Queen Anne co., Md., on the Queen Anne & Kent Railroad, 8 miles E. of Centreville.

Price's Store, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., N.C., 24 miles N.W. of Reidsville. It has a church.

Price′town, a post-hamlet in Salem township, Highland co., O., about 40 miles E. by N. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches. Pop. 117.

Pricetown, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., 10 miles N.E. of Reading. It has a tannery and a flour-mill.

Price′ville, a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, on the Saugeen River, 4 miles from Flesherton. Pop. 300.

Prich′ard, a post-office of Baker co., Oregon.

Pridemore, prid′mōr, a post-office of Lee co., Va.

Pride's Crossing, a village of Essex co., Mass., on the Eastern Railroad (Gloucester Branch), 5 miles N.E. of Salem. It is on the sea-coast, and has many fine residences.

Pride's Station, a post-office of Colbert co., Ala., on the Tennessee River, and on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 7 miles W. of Tuscumbia.

Priebus, pree′boos, a town of Prussian Silesia, 57 miles W.N.W. of Liegnitz, on the Neisse. Pop. 1235.

Priego, pre-ā′go, a town of Spain, province and 36 miles S.E. of Cordova, in the Sierra de Priego. Pop. 8502. It has manufactures of silk, wine, and oil.

Priego, a town of Spain, province and 24 miles N.N.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 1796.

Priepol, pre-ā′pol, or **Prepol,** prā′pol, a town of Bosnia, 50 miles W.N.W. of Novi-Bazar. Pop. 2000.

Priest′holm, or **Puf′fin,** an islet of North Wales, co. and off the N.E. coast of Anglesey, near the shore.

Priestwick, a burgh of Scotland. See Prestwick.

Prill′aman's, a post-office of Franklin co., Va.

Prilooki, Prilouki, or **Priluki,** pre-loo′kee, a town of Russia, government and 123 miles N.W. of Poltava. Pop. 12,878.

Primero, pre-mā′ro, a river of the Argentine Republic, rises N.W. of Cordova, and, after a course of about 130 miles, is lost in a marshy lake.

Primghar, O'Brien co., Iowa. See Pringhar.

Primislau, prim′is-lŏw, or **Przibislaw,** pzhe-be-slāv′, a town of Bohemia, 28 miles S.E. of Czaslau.

Primkenau, prim′keh-nŏw′, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, government and N.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1850.

Primorsk, pre-morsk′, or **Primorskaya,** pre-mor-skī′ā, called also the **Littoral,** or **Maritime Province** (equivalents of its Russian name), a large province of Asiatic Russia, originally forming the S.E. extremity of Siberia, bounded N. by the Okhotsk Sea, E. by the Sea of Japan, and W. by the Amoor province and Chinese Manchooria. On the S. it borders to a small extent upon Corea. To this province has been annexed the whole Pacific coast region of Siberia, extending N. to the Arctic, and including Kamchatka. Total area, 731,919 square miles. Capital, Nikolaifsk. Pop. 50,512.

Prim′rose, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, 2 miles from Warren Station, and 27 miles N.N.W. of Keokuk. It has 2 churches, a steam flouring-mill, and a wagon-shop. Pop. about 250.

Primrose, a post-hamlet in Mill Creek township, Williams co., O., 6 miles W. of Fayette. It has 2 churches.

Primrose, a station on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 19½ miles W. of Pittsburg, Pa.

Primrose, a station on the Providence & Springfield Railroad, 14½ miles N.W. of Providence, R.I.

Primrose, a post-township of Dane co., Wis., about 22 miles S.W. of Madison. It has 3 churches. Pop. 919.

Primrose, a post-village in Cardwell co., Ontario, 13½ miles N. of Orangeville. Pop. 350.

Prince, a county occupying the N.W. part of Prince Edward Island. Area, 737 square miles. Capital, Summerside. Pop. 28,302.

Prince Albert, or **Reach,** a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, on the Whitby & Port Perry Railway, 16½ miles from Whitby. It has several stores, a newspaper office, a tannery, and a carriage-factory. Pop. 600.

Prince Charles' Island, off the W. coast of Spitzbergen, is in lat. 78° 30′ N., lon. 11° E.

Prince Ed′ward, a county in the S. part of Virginia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Appomattox River. The surface is undulating, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is said to be impoverished. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and tobacco are the staple products. Bituminous coal is found here. This county is traversed by the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad and the Richmond & Danville Railroad. Capital, Farmville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,827,982. Pop. in 1870, 12,004, of whom 11,931 were Americans.

Prince Edward, a county of Ontario, on the N. shore of Lake Ontario. Area, 374 square miles. It is mostly composed of a peninsula nearly surrounded by Lake Ontario and several small bays. Capital, Picton. Pop. 20,336.

Prince Edward Island (formerly called **Saint John's Island**), a province of the Dominion of Canada, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46° and 47° 7′ N. lat. and 62° and 64° 27′ W. lon. It is washed by the gulf on the N., and separated by Northumberland Strait from New Brunswick on the E. and Nova Scotia on the S. Greatest length, 130 miles; breadth, 34 miles. In its narrowest part, near the centre, it is only 4 miles wide. Area, 2134 square miles. The coast-line presents a succession of large bays and projecting headlands, the largest of the former being Richmond on the N.W., Egmont on the S.W., Hillsborough on the S., and Cardigan on the E. These bays, penetrating the land from opposite directions, form isthmuses which make a division of the island into 3 distinct peninsulas. This natural division has been adopted as the basis of a nearly corresponding civil division into

3 counties, viz., Queens (capital, Charlottetown), Kings (capital, Georgetown), and Prince (capital, Summerside). These counties are divided into 67 townships and 3 royalties. The inhabitants consist of descendants of Scottish, Irish, Acadian, French, English, and other settlers. The free-school system was introduced in 1853. There are about 375 district schools, 15 grammar-schools, various private schools, a normal and a model school, and 2 colleges,—Prince of Wales (Protestant) and St. Dunstan's (Roman Catholic). The Bishop of Nova Scotia exercises episcopal authority over the island. The Roman Catholics have one diocese, Charlottetown.

Prince Edward Island has telegraphic communication with the continent of America and Europe by means of a submarine cable, 11 miles in length, connecting the island with New Brunswick; and the Prince Edward Island Railway, owned by the Dominion government, extends from Cascumpèque to Georgetown (147 miles), with branches from Cascumpèque to Tignish (13 miles) and from Mount Stewart to Souris, 40 miles. The gauge is 3 feet 6 inches.

Navigation to and from the island generally closes about the middle of December, and is resumed about the end of April or beginning of May. During this time mails and passengers are conveyed across the Strait in ice-boats, which ply between Cape Traverse in Prince Edward Island and Cape Tormentine in New Brunswick.

This island was among the early discoveries of Cabot, but, no claim being made to it by the English, the French afterwards assumed possession, and, after the peace of Utrecht in 1715, its fertility and natural advantages allured thither great numbers of Acadians from Cape Breton. It was taken by the British in 1755, restored by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, retaken, and finally ceded to Great Britain in 1758. It was then placed under the government of Nova Scotia, but in 1768 it was erected into a separate government. In 1799 the name of the island was changed from St. John to Prince Edward; and in 1873 it was admitted into the Dominion of Canada.

The surface of Prince Edward Island undulates gently, nowhere becoming mountainous or monotonously flat. At one time it was covered with a dense forest of beech, birch, maple, poplar, spruce, fir, hemlock, larch, and cedar; and a considerable part of the original forest still remains. The soil consists generally of a light loam, and the prevailing rock is a reddish sandstone, but a large part of the surface is alluvial and entirely free from stone. No minerals of commercial value have yet been discovered. The climate is much milder than that of the adjoining continent, and the air generally free from fogs. The winter is long and cold, but the summer is eminently fitted to promote the growth and maturity of all the ordinary cereals. The principal crops are wheat, barley, oats, pease, beans, potatoes, and turnips. The fisheries are very valuable, especially on the N. coast, which is much frequented by mackerel and cod. The manufactures are chiefly for domestic use. Ship-building is prosecuted with enterprise.

The public affairs of Prince Edward Island are administered by a lieutenant-governor, an executive council of 9 members, a legislative council of 13 members, and a legislative assembly of 30 representatives. Justice is administered according to the laws of England.

The total population of the island in 1871 was 94,021, an increase of 13,160 since 1861.

Prince Edward Island, an island of Ontario, in Lake Ontario, separated from the mainland by the Bay of Quinte. Length, 36 miles.

Prince Fred'erick Har'bor, an inlet on the N.W. coast of Australia. Lat. 15° S.; lon. 125° E.

Prince Frederick Sound, in Alaska. Lat. 57° 6′ N.; lon. 133° 48′ W.

Prince Fred'ericktown, a post-village, capital of Calvert co., Md., about 3 miles W. of Chesapeake Bay, and 55 miles S. of Baltimore. It has a court-house, a church, and a newspaper office. Pop. 64.

Prince George, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 280 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by James River, and on the N.W. by the Appomattox River, and is drained by the Blackwater. The surface is hilly or undulating, and nearly one-third of it is covered with forests. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Prince George Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,792,904. Pop. in 1870, 7820, of whom 7740 were Americans.

Prince George Court-House, a post-village, capital of Prince George co., Va., 6 or 7 miles E. of Petersburg. It has several churches.

Prince George's, a county in the S. part of Maryland, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Patuxent River, and on the W. by the Potomac River and the District of Columbia. The surface is moderately hilly. The soil is fertile. Tobacco, Indian corn, and wheat are the staple products. This county produced in 1870 3,665,054 pounds of tobacco, and more than any other county of the state. Iron ore is found here. This county is traversed by the Baltimore & Ohio and Baltimore & Potomac Railroads. Capital, Upper Marlborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,782,240. Pop. in 1870, 21,138, of whom 20,609 were Americans.

Prince Henry Island. See Prince William Henry.

Prince Le'opold Island, in British North America, is at the W. end of Barrow Strait. Lat. 74° 5′ N.; lon. 90° W.

Prince Maurice River, N.J. See Maurice River.

Princenhage, prin'sẹn-hȧ'ghẹh, or **Haage,** hȧ'-ghẹh, also written **'s Princenhage,** a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 2 miles S.W. of Breda. Pop. of commune, 5852.

Prince of Wales, wālz, a post-office of Breckenridge co., Ky., 40 miles S.W. of Louisville.

Prince of Wales, a post-village in St. John co., New Brunswick, 13 miles from St. John. Pop. 100.

Prince of Wales Archipel'ago, a former name of the Alexander Islands of Alaska.

Prince of Wales Island, in the Pacific, Low Archipelago, is in lat. 15° 16′ S., lon. 147° 22′ W., and called also Dean, or Oanna Island.

Prince of Wales Island, an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Strait of Sunda, between Java and Sumatra. Lat. 6° 30′ S.; lon. 105° 12′ E.

Prince of Wales Islands, a group in Torres Strait, off Cape York, at the N.E. extremity of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lat. 10° 20′ S. See also Penang.

Prince'port, a post-village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, near the mouth of the Shubenacadie River, 16 miles from Truro. Pop. 150.

Prince Re'gent Bay, on the W. coast of Greenland, is in lat. 76° N., lon. 66° W.

Prince Regent In'let, North America, is in the Arctic regions, between lat. 72° and 74° N. The S. part of it communicates with Boothia Gulf, and the N. part with Lancaster Sound and Barrow Strait.

Prince Regent River, in Australia, enters the Indian Ocean in lat. 15° 17′ S., lon. 124° 50′ E.

Prince Ru'pert Bay, British West Indies, is on the N.W. coast of the island of Dominica, is bounded northward by Prince Rupert's Head, and has the town of Portsmouth on its E. coast.

Prince's Bay, a post-hamlet of Richmond co., N.Y., on the S. shore of Staten Island, on a bay of the ocean, and on the Staten Island Railroad, 21 miles S.W. of New York. Here is a light-house.

Prince's Island (Port. *Ilha do Principe,* eel'yȧ do preen'se-pȧ), an island belonging to Portugal, in the Bight of Biafra, Gulf of Guinea, 140 miles S.S.W. of Fernando Po. Lat. 1° 39′ N.; lon. 7° 26′ E. Length, from N. to S., 10 miles; breadth, 5 miles. Chief fort and harbor, San Antonio, on its E. coast.

Prince's Island, an island of the Malay Archipelago, at the S. entrance to the Strait of Sunda.

Princes' Islands (Gr. Δημονῆσοι, *Dēmŏnēsŏï*), Sea of Marmora, 13 miles S. of Constantinople, near the coast of Asia Minor, consisting of 9 islands, the largest being Prinkipos and Chalki. Surface mountainous, with fertile valleys. Numerous visitors resort to them, attracted by the beauty of their scenery and their agreeable climate.

Prince's Land'ing, a post-office of Washington co., Ala., on the Tombigbee River, 2½ miles from Jackson.

Prin'cess Anne, ann, the southeasternmost county of Virginia, has an area of about 340 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Chesapeake Bay, and on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The surface is level, and extensively covered with forests of pine and cypress. The soil is sandy. Indian corn, lumber, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Princess Anne Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,055,203. Pop. in 1870, 8273, of whom 8246 were Americans.

Princess Anne, a post-village, capital of Somerset co., Md., near the Manokin River, and on the Eastern Shore Railroad, about 15 miles N.E. of Crisfield, and 15 miles S. by W. of Salisbury. It has 3 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a high school or academy, and manufactures of flour and lumber. Pop. 805.

Princess Anne Court-House, a post-village, capital of Princess Anne co., Va., 5 miles from the ocean, and about 16 miles S.E. of Norfolk. It has 2 churches.

Princess Charlotte (shar'lot) **Bay,** on the N.E. coast of Australia. Lat. 14° 29′ S.; lon. 144° E.

Princess Roy'al Har'bor, a bay of King George's Sound, West Australia. On it is the town of Albany.

Princess Royal Islands are situated in British Columbia, in the Pacific Ocean, N. of Vancouver Island.

Prince's Town, a town of Guinea. See Quitta.

Prince'ton, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ala., about 28 miles E. by N. of Huntsville.

Princeton, a post-village, capital of Dallas co., Ark., about 65 miles S.S.W. of Little Rock. In the vicinity are 5 churches.

Princeton, a post-village of Colusa co., Cal., on the Sacramento River, about 32 miles W.N.W. of Marysville. It has a church and a flouring-mill. Pop. 132.

Princeton, a post-town, capital of Bureau co., Ill., in Princeton township, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 22 miles W.S.W. of Mendota, and 105 miles W.S.W. of Chicago. It is lighted with gas. It contains a court-house, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, a high school, 3 newspaper offices, 14 churches, 2 flour-mills, and a manufactory of farming-implements. Coal is mined here. Pop. 6500. The township is drained by Bureau Creek.

Princeton, a township of Cass co., Ind. Pop. 848.

Princeton, a post-village, capital of Gibson co., Ind., in Patoka township, on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, at its junction with the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Railroad, 27 miles N. of Evansville, and 24 miles S. of Vincennes. It contains 9 or 10 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a national bank, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 1847.

Princeton, a township of White co., Ind. Pop. 851.

Princeton, a post-village in Princeton township, Scott co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 20 miles above Davenport, and 1 mile from Cordova, Ill. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. 444. The township is bounded N. by the Wapsipinicon River. Pop. 683 (exclusive of village).

Princeton, a post-village in Ohio township, Franklin co., Kansas, on Middle Creek, and on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, 9 miles S. of Ottawa, and 36 miles S. of Lawrence. It has a church.

Princeton, a post-village, capital of Caldwell co., Ky., on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, 44 miles E. of Paducah, and 179 miles W.S.W. of Louisville. It contains Princeton College, a banker's office, a newspaper office, 7 churches, 2 flouring-mills, a woollen-mill, a carriage-factory, and 2 tobacco-stemmeries. Pop. about 2000.

Princeton (formerly **Lewey's Island**), a post-village in Princeton township, Washington co., Me., at the outlet of Big Lake, 22 miles W.N.W. of Calais, with which it is connected by the St. Croix & Penobscot Railroad. It contains 2 churches, several saw-mills, 6 shingle-machines, a woollen-mill, and a tannery. A steamer plies daily between this place and Grand Lake. Pop. of township, 1072.

Princeton, a post-village and summer resort of Worcester co., Mass., in Princeton township, near Wachusett Mountain, and on the Boston, Barre & Gardner Railroad, 16 miles N. by W. of Worcester. It has 2 churches, 3 hotels, and several boarding-houses. Pop. of the township, 1063.

Princeton, a post-village, capital of Mille Lacs co., Minn., in Princeton township, on Rum River, at the mouth of its West Branch, about 32 miles E. of St. Cloud, and 54 miles N.N.W. of St. Paul. It has 2 churches, a high school, a newspaper office, and a flour-mill. Pop. of township, 706.

Princeton, a post-village, capital of Mercer co., Mo., in Morgan township, on the Weldon River, and on the Southwestern Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 25 miles N. of Trenton, and about 48 miles N. of Chillicothe. It has 2 newspaper offices, a bank, 2 churches, a brewery, the Princeton Normal Institute, and a cigar-factory. Pop. about 1200.

Princeton, a pleasant borough in Princeton township, Mercer co., N.J., 40 miles N.E. of Philadelphia, 10 miles N.E. of Trenton, and 50 miles S.W. of New York. It is situated on an elevated ridge, which rises by a long and gradual acclivity, and commands an extensive prospect towards the E. It is connected by a branch railroad with the New Jersey Railroad, which is 3 miles S.W. of the town. The Delaware & Raritan Canal passes about 1 mile S.W. of the town. It is the seat of the College of New Jersey, which ranks among the first literary institutions of the country, and is one of the few that antedate the Revolution. It was founded by the Presbyterians at Elizabethtown in 1746, held its first commencement under its second charter at Newark in 1748, and was removed to Princeton in 1756. The original college edifice, called Nassau Hall, is 176 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 4 stories high, and at the time of its erection was the largest building in the colonies. It was burned down March 6, 1802, and again, March 10, 1855, yet the old walls still remain, the building having been but slightly changed in its reconstruction. There are now 13 large public edifices connected with the institution, and others are projected. Princeton is also the seat of the oldest and largest theological seminary of the Presbyterian church, founded in 1813. The village contains 7 or 8 churches, and 2 chapels in connection with the institutions. There are an excellent preparatory school, a public school, a bank, a savings-bank, and several hotels in the town. A weekly paper is published here, and also the "Nassau Literary Magazine," conducted by the students of the college; but the "Princeton Review" has been united with the "Presbyterian Quarterly," and is now published in New York. The battle fought here January 3, 1777, between General Washington and Colonel Mawhood, in which the Americans were victorious, was the turning-point of the Revolution. Pop. of the township, 4000; of the borough, 2800.

Princeton, a post-village of Johnston co., N.C., on the railroad which connects Raleigh with Goldsborough, 37 miles S.E. of Raleigh. It has a church.

Princeton, a hamlet of Butler co., O., about 6 miles E. of Hamilton.

Princeton, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Pa., 7 miles E.S.E. of New Castle. It has a church.

Princeton, a post-village, capital of Mercer co., W. Va., about 80 miles S.S.E. of Charleston. It has 2 churches and a bank. Pop. about 300.

Princeton, a post-village in Princeton township, Green Lake co., Wis., on the Fox River, about 28 miles N.E. of Portage City, and 36 miles W. of Fond du Lac. It is connected with the latter by the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad. It contains a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a tannery, a foundry, a flouring-mill, 6 churches, and 2 carriage-shops. Pop. about 1100; of the township, 2091.

Princeton, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, on the Great Western Railway, 36 miles W. of Hamilton. It contains a newspaper office, a tannery, and several stores and mills. Pop. 600.

Princeton Depot, a post-office of Worcester co., Mass.

Princeton Junction, a post-office of Mercer co., N.J., is on the railroad which connects Trenton with New Brunswick, at the junction of the Princeton Branch, 10 miles from Trenton, and 3 miles from Princeton.

Prince Town, a village of England, in Devonshire, 16 miles by horse-railway N.N.E. of Plymouth. Here are the Dartmoor prisons. Granite is extensively quarried.

Prince'town, a post-township of Schenectady co., N.Y. Pop. 892. It contains Rynex's Corners.

Prince'town, or **Malpeque,** mål'pāk', a seaport town of Prince Edward Island, Prince co., on the E. side of the entrance to Richmond Bay, 35 miles N.W. of Charlottetown. It contains a church, 2 stores, a hotel, a saw-mill, and 2 grist-mills. Pop. 500.

Prince'ville, a post-village in Princeville township, Peoria co., Ill., on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, 22 miles N.N.W. of Peoria, and 26 miles S.E. of Galva. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a flour-mill, &c. Coal is mined here. Pop. 424; of the township, 1335. The township is intersected by the Buda & Rushville Railroad.

Princeville, a post-hamlet of Cloud co., Kansas, 25 miles N.W. of Clay Centre. It has a church.

Princeville, Quebec. See Stanfold.

Prince Wil'liam, a county in the N.E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 360 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Bull Run and Occoquan River, and on the S.E. by the Potomac River. The surface is hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Virginia Midland Railroad and the Manassas division of the same. Capital, Brentsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,262,696. Pop. in 1870, 7504, of whom 7362 were Americans.

Prince William, a post-office of Carroll co., Ind.

Prince William, a post-village in York co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 26½ miles from Fredericton. Pop. 200.

Prince William Hen'ry (or **Lostange'**) **Island,** Low Archipelago, is in lat. 18° 43′ S., lon. 141° 42′ W.

Prince William Henry, or **Matthias,** ma-thī'as, an island of the Pacific Ocean, N.W. of New Hanover, lat. 1° 28′ S., lon. 149° E., 60 miles in circumference.

Prince William Island, an island of the Feejee group, in the Pacific Ocean.

Prince William Sound, Alaska, on its S. coast, between lat. 60° and 61° 20′ N. and lon. 146° and 148° W. It contains Montague Island.

Principato Citra, prin-che-på′to chee′trå, a former province of Italy. It is now called Salerno.

Principato Ultra, prin-che-på′to ool′trå, a former province of Italy, contiguous to the above, is now Avellino.

Principe Imperial, preen′se-på eem-på-re-ål′, a town of Brazil, province of Piauhy, 105 miles N.E. of Oeiras.

Principio, prin-sip′e-o, a post-hamlet of Cecil co., Md., about 42 miles N.E. of Baltimore.

Principio Furnace, a post-village of Cecil co., Md., near Chesapeake Bay, and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, at Principio Station, 40 miles N.E. of Baltimore. It has a church and an iron-furnace. Pop. about 250.

Prineville, prīn′vĭl, a post-village of Wasco co., Oregon, 140 miles E. by S. of Albany. It has a flour-mill.

Prin′ghar, or **Prim′ghar,** a post-village, capital of O'Brien co., Iowa, in Summit township, 16 miles S.E. of Sheldon Station, and about 24 miles N. of Cherokee. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper, a graded school, and a steam grist-mill. Pop. about 250.

Prinkipos, prin′ke-pos, **Papa Adassi,** på′på å-dås′see, or **Papa Donisia,** på′på do-nee′se-å, a town of Turkey, on an island of the same name in the group of Prince's Islands, Sea of Marmora, 12 miles S.E. of Constantinople. Pop. 3000.

Print, a post-office of Benzie co., Mich.

Prin′tian, or **Poolo Printian,** an island off the E. coast of Malacca.

Priocca, pre-ok′kå, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 23 miles S.E. of Turin. Pop. 2244.

Priola, pre-o′lå, a village of Italy, 14 miles S.S.E. of Mondovi, on the Tanaro. Pop. 1596.

Pri′or's Lake, a post-village of Scott co., Minn., on the Hastings & Dakota Railroad, 33 miles W. of Hastings. It has a church.

Prior's (or **Pryor's**) **Station,** a post-office of Polk co., Ga., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 24 miles S.W. of Rome.

Prip′ets, or **Prip′et** (Polish, *Prypec*, prip′ĕts), a river of Russia, government of Minsk, after a N. and E. course of 350 miles, joins the Dnieper on the W., 43 miles N. of Kiev. It is navigable from its mouth to Pinsk.

Prismoid, priz′moid, post-office, Montgomery co., Tex.

Prison Island, in the mouth of Lake St. Francis (an expansion of the St. Lawrence), midway between the W. part of Grande Isle and the estuary of the river Delisle.

Prisrend, pris-rend′, or **Per′serin′,** a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 4 miles from the Drin, and 80 miles E.N.E. of Scutari. Pop. about 40,000. It is the see of Greek and Roman Catholic bishops, and has a citadel, the residence of a Turkish governor, 40 mosques, large manufactures of fire-arms, and an active trade.

Pristina, pris-tee′nå, or **Piristina,** pe-ris-tee′nå, a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 42 miles N.N.W. of Uskup. Pop. about 15,000. It is enclosed by earth ramparts, towers, and palisades, and contains mosques, large bazaars, and baths.

Pritch′ardville, a post-office of Beaufort co., S.C.

Pritzerbe, prit′sêʀ-beh, a town of Prussia, 8 miles N.W. of Brandenburg, on the Havel. Pop. 1561.

Pritzwalk, prits′wålk, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 65 miles N.W. of Potsdam, on the Dömnitz. It has manufactures of linen, woollens, and tobacco. Pop. 5760.

Privas, pre′våss′, a town of France, capital of the department of Ardèche, 26 miles S.W. of Valence. Pop. 5932. It has a communal college, and manufactures of blankets, brandy, leather, and silk goods.

Pri′vateer′, a township of Sumter co., S.C. Pop. 1679.

Privateer, a hamlet of Sumter co., S.C., 6 miles S.W. of Sumter Court-House.

Privitz, pree′vits, or **Prividia,** pree′vee′dee′ŏh′, a town of Hungary, co. and 40 miles N.E. of Neutra. It has a Piarist college and a trade in corn. Pop. 2719.

Priziac, pree′ze-åk′, a town of France, in Morbihan, 20 miles W. of Pontivy. Pop. 2415.

Prizibislaw, a town of Bohemia. See PRIMISLAU.

Prizzi, prit′see, a town of Sicily, province and 28 miles S.S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 8835.

Probolingo, pro-bo-lin′go, or **Poerbolingo,** poor-bo-lin′go, a town and district of Java, on the N. coast, 48 miles S.E. of Soerabaya.

Pro′by Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to the Friendly Islands.

Procida, pro′che-då (anc. *Pro′chyta*), an island of Italy, at the N.W. extremity of the Bay of Naples, N.E. of Ischia. Length, 3 miles. It has on its S.E. side a bay, on which is the chief town, of the same name, having a royal palace, 8 churches, a convent, and an orphan asylum, with an active fishery and a brisk coasting-trade. Pop. of town, 4021; of island, 13,582.

Proc′ter, a post-office of Comanche co., Tex.

Proc′tor, a post-village of Lee co., Ky., on the Kentucky River, at the mouth of the South Fork, about 60 miles E.S.E. of Lexington. It has 2 churches. Coal is found near this place. Pop. 100.

Proctor, a post-office of Morgan co., Mo.

Proctor, a post-hamlet of Wetzel co., W. Va., on the Ohio, 30 miles below Wheeling. It has 2 churches.

Proctor's Creek, Virginia. See HALFWAY STATION.

Proc′torsville, a post-village in Cavendish township, Windsor co., Vt., on Black River, and on the Rutland division of the Central Vermont Railroad, 28½ miles S.E. of Rutland, and 1 mile from Cavendish Village. It has 2 churches, a national bank, a hotel, a woollen-mill, and a valuable quarry of serpentine, called serpentine marble.

Proc′torville, a post-hamlet in Fairview township, Caldwell co., Mo., about 22 miles S.W. of Chillicothe. It has a church and a grist-mill. Pop. 60.

Prodano, pro-då′no (anc. *Prota*, or *Prote*), one of the smaller Ionian Islands, off the W. coast of Greece, 12 miles N.W. of Navarino. Length, 2 miles.

Proença Nova, pro-ên′så no′vå, a town of Portugal, in Beira-Baixa, 25 miles W. of Castello Branco. Pop. 3545.

Proença Velha, pro-ên′så vêl′yå, a town of Portugal, in Beira-Baixa, 21 miles N.E. of Castello Branco. Pop. 843.

Pro′file House, a post-office of Grafton co., N.H., in Franconia Notch, 29 miles N. of Plymouth, and about 10 miles S. of Bethlehem Station of the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, with which it is connected by a railway. Here is a large hotel, called Profile House, which accommodates about 450 guests, and is 1974 feet above sea-level.

Progreso, pro-grå′so, a town and port of Mexico, state of Yucatan, 26 miles W. of Merida, the state capital. A railroad from Merida has been completed half-way. It is a regular port of call for British and American steamers, and ships hides, deerskins, logwood, and hemp.

Prog′ress, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., 2½ miles N.E. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches and a broom-factory.

Prohibition (pro-hĭ-bish′un) **City,** a post-hamlet of Worth co., Mo., 25 miles E. by N. of Maryville.

Prolog, pro′log′, a mountain-range on the frontiers of Dalmatia and Herzegovina, belonging to the Dinaric Alps. Loftiest peaks—Orien, 6332 feet; Dinara, 6040 feet; and Pastovo, 5929 feet.

Prome, a town of British Burmah, capital of Prome district, on the E. bank of the Irrawaddy, 66 miles N.N.W. of Rangoon, to which a railway extends. It is the seat of a large trade and some manufactures. Pop. 24,689.

Prome, a district of British Burmah, Pegu division. Area, 2887 square miles. Pop. 274,872.

Promise (prŏm′ĭs) **City,** a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Iowa, 6 miles N.W. of Seymour Station. It has a church.

Promontorium Artabrum or **Celticum.** See CAPE FINISTÈRE.

Promontorium Corycum, Crete. See CAPE BUZO.

Promontorium Crucis, Spain. See CAPE CREUX.

Promontorium Dium, Crete. See CAPE SASSOSO.

Promontorium Hippi. See CAPE HAMRAH.

Promontorium Junonis. See CAPE TRAFALGAR.

Promontorium Sacrum. See CAPE CORSO.

Prom′ontory, a post-office of Box Elder co., Utah, on the Central Pacific Railroad, and on Promontory Mountain, 29 miles W. of Corinne. Elevation, 4905 feet.

Promp′ton, a post-borough of Wayne co., Pa., on the Lackawaxen Creek, 4 miles W. of Honesdale. It has a church and a manufactory of bedsteads. Pop. 394.

Pronsk, pronsk, a town of Russia, government and 31 miles S. of Riazan. Pop. 1641. It has 8 churches.

Pro′pell′, a post-office of Shelby co., Ala.

Prophetstown, prŏf′ets-tŏwn, a post-village of Whitesides co., Ill., in Prophetstown township, on the S. bank of Rock River, and on the Mendota & Clinton Railroad, 21 miles S.E. of Clinton, Iowa, and 16 miles S.W. of Sterling. It has a national bank, a newspaper office, a church, and a graded school. Pop. 276; of the township, 1274.

Propiha, pro-pee′å, or **Urubu de Baixa,** oo-roo-boo′ då bī′shå, a town of Brazil, in Sergipe, on the São Francisco, 85 miles N.N.E. of São Christovão.

Propontis, the ancient name of the SEA OF MARMORA.

Proskoorov, Proskourov, or **Proskurov,** pros-koo-rov′, a town of Russia, in Podolia, on the Bug, 53 miles N. of Kamieniec. Pop. 11,751.

Prosna, pros'nå, or **Proszna,** prosh'nå, a river of Europe, after a N. course of 100 miles between Silesia and Poland, joins the Warta 38 miles S.E. of Posen.

Pros'pect, a post-hamlet in Prospect township, New Haven co., Conn., 15 miles N.N.W. of New Haven. It has a church and a manufactory of matches. Pop. of the township, 551.

Prospect, a post-hamlet of Champaign co., Ill., 3 miles from Rantoul.

Prospect, a township of Butler co., Kansas. Pop. 343. Post-office, Pontiac.

Prospect, a post-office of Republic co., Kansas.

Prospect, a post-township of Waldo co., Me., about 20 miles S. of Bangor. It is bounded on the E. by the Penobscot River. Pop. 886.

Prospect, a post-office of Harford co., Md., about 35 miles N.E. of Baltimore.

Prospect, a post-village in Trenton township, Oneida co., N.Y., on West Canada Creek, 1 mile from Prospect Station of the Utica & Black River Railroad, and about 2½ miles from Trenton Falls. It contains 3 churches, a hotel, a large tannery, &c. Pop. 312. Here are the noted quarries of Trenton limestone.

Prospect (formerly **Mid'dleton**), a post-village in Prospect township, Marion co., O., on the Scioto River, and on the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, 36 miles N. by W. of Columbus, and 10 miles S. of Marion. It has several churches, a graded school, a steam flour-mill, and a planing-mill. Pop. of the township, 1280.

Prospect, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., in Franklin township, 9 miles N.W. of Butler, and about 32 miles N. of Pittsburg. It has 3 or 4 churches. Pop. 271.

Prospect, a borough of Cambria co., Pa., in Taylor township, on or near the Pennsylvania Railroad. Pop. 576.

Prospect, York co., Pa. See EAST PROSPECT.

Prospect, a post-office of McMinn co., Tenn.

Prospect, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 43 miles E. of Lynchburg. It has 2 churches and a carriage-factory.

Prospect, a post-village in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, 20 miles from Halifax. Pop. 700.

Prospect, a post-village in Lanark co., Ontario, 7½ miles N.E. of Franktown. Pop. 100.

Prospect Ferry, a post-hamlet of Waldo co., Me., on the W. bank of the Penobscot, ½ mile from Bucksport.

Prospect Grove, a post-office of Scotland co., Mo.

Prospect Hall, a post-hamlet of Bladen co., N.C., about 60 miles W.N.W. of Wilmington.

Prospect Har'bor, a post-village in Goldsborough township, Hancock co., Me., on a small inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, about 48 miles S.E. of Bangor.

Prospect Hill, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Mo., 3½ miles from Lawson Station.

Prospect Hill, a hamlet of Genesee co., N.Y., in Pembroke township, 1½ miles from East Pembroke.

Prospect Hill, a hamlet of Westchester co., N.Y., 1 mile from Pelham.

Prospect Hill, a post-hamlet of Caswell co., N.C., about 50 miles N.W. of Raleigh.

Prospect Hill, a post-office of Fairfax co., Va.

Prospect Hill, a post-hamlet of Waukesha co., Wis., about 16 miles W.S.W. of Milwaukee. It has a church.

Prospect Lake, a post-office of Van Buren co., Mich.

Prospect Park, a post-village in Milton township, Du Page co., Ill., on the railroad from Chicago to Geneva, 22 miles W. of Chicago. It has a church and graded school.

Prospect Plains, a post-hamlet in Monroe township, Middlesex co., N.J., on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, 4½ miles N.N.E. of Hightstown.

Prospect Station, a post-office of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Chautauqua Lake Railroad, 6½ miles N. of Mayville.

Prospect Station, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Tenn., on the railroad which connects Nashville with Decatur, 12 miles S. of Pulaski. It has a church.

Prospect Valley, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., W. Va., 12 miles N. of Clarksburg. It has a church.

Pros'pectville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., about 11 miles N.E. of Norristown.

Pros'per, a post-office of Ellsworth co., Kansas, at Black Wolf.

Prosper, a post-office of Fillmore co., Minn.

Prosper'ity, a post-office of Franklin co., Ill.

Prosperity, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ky.

Prosperity, a post-office of Moore co., N.C., on Deep River, 12 miles N.W. of Carthage.

Prosperity, a post-hamlet in Morris township, Washington co., Pa., 10 miles S.S.W. of Washington. It has a church. Pop. 100.

Prosperity (formerly **Frog Level**), a post-village of Newberry co., S.C., on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, 39½ miles W.N.W. of Columbia. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a steam saw-mill, and about 10 stores.

Prosperity, a post-hamlet of Raleigh co., W. Va., 10 miles from Quinnimont. It has a church.

Pros'pertown, a hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., 20 miles S.E. of Trenton. It has a grist-mill. P. about 100.

Prossnitz, pross'nits, a town of Moravia, 13 miles S.W. of Olmutz. Pop. 15,717. It has several distilleries, and manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs.

Pros'ton, a post-hamlet of Pawnee co., Kansas, 13 miles W. of Larned.

Prota, or **Prote,** the ancient name of PRODANO.

Protec'tion, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, 30 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It has a carriage-shop, a grist-mill, a cheese-factory, and a saw-mill.

Pro Tem, a post-office of Taney co., Mo.

Proton, Grey co., Ontario. See INISTIOGE.

Protva, or **Protwa,** prot'vå, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Smolensk, flows S.E., and joins the Oka 9 miles above Serpookhov. Length, 100 miles.

Prout's Station, a post-hamlet of Erie co., O., on the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad, 8 miles S. of Sandusky.

Prove'mont, a post-hamlet of Leelenaw co., Mich., 20 miles N. of Traverse City.

Proven, pro'vẹn, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 33 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1670.

Pro'ven, a small village and port on the W. coast of Greenland, 50 miles S. of Upernavik.

Provençal, pro‵vôNG‵sål′, an island off the S. coast of Asia Minor. Lat. 36° 10′ N.; lon. 33° 47′ E.

Provence, pro‵vôNss′, an old province in the S.E. part of France, now forming the departments of Bouches-du-Rhône, Var, Basses-Alpes, and the E. part of Vaucluse. In the ninth century it gave its name to a kingdom, afterwards called Arles. Its capital was Aix. See BURGUNDY. ——Adj. and inhab. PROVENÇAL, pro‵vôNG‵sål′.

Provencio, pro-vên'the-o, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 50 miles S.S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 1755.

Prov'idence, the northernmost county of Rhode Island, borders on Connecticut and Massachusetts. Area, about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Blackstone River, and also drained by the Pawtuxet River. The surface is uneven or hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Hay, potatoes, milk, and Indian corn are the staple products. Marble of good quality is found here. The prosperity of this county is chiefly derived from manufactures of cotton goods, woollen goods, machinery, jewelry, and many other articles. The value of the cotton goods made in it in 1870 was $14,532,002, besides the product of the works for printing cotton goods, &c., which was $12,502,050. The value of all the products manufactured in it was $85,142,032. This is the most populous county of the state. Its railroads are noticed in the article on PROVIDENCE, which is the capital. Valuation of real and personal estate, $209,984,497. Pop. in 1870, 149,190, of whom 105,579 were Americans; in 1875, 184,924.

Providence, a post-office of Pickens co., Ala., about 44 miles N.W. of Tuscaloosa.

Providence, a post-office of Searcy co., Ark.

Providence, a post-office of Bradford co., Fla.

Providence, a hamlet of Stewart co., Ga., 21 miles N.E. of Georgetown. It has a church.

Providence, a post-office of Sumter co., Ga.

Providence, a post-village of Bureau co., Ill., about 10 miles S.W. of Princeton, and 6 miles S.E. of Buda. It has a church, a cheese-factory, and a graded school.

Providence, Clarke co., Ind. See NEW PROVIDENCE.

Providence, township, Buena Vista co., Iowa. P. 169.

Providence, township, Hardin co., Iowa. Pop. 1186.

Providence, a station in Jessamine co., Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 7 miles S. of Lexington.

Providence, a post-village of Webster co., Ky., about 56 miles E.N.E. of Paducah. It has a church and a large trade in tobacco.

Providence, a post-office of Grenada co., Miss., 4 miles E.S.E. of Grenada.

Providence, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Mo., on the N. bank of the Missouri River, about 20 miles below Boonville. It is the landing-place for Columbia (10 miles distant). It has 2 stores and a church. Pop. about 200.

Providence, a post-township of Saratoga co., N.Y., about 40 miles N.N.W. of Albany. It has 3 churches, a woollen-mill, and a scythe-factory. Pop. 1133.

Providence, a post-office of Chatham co., N.C.

Providence, township, Mecklenburg co., N.C. P. 1936.

Providence, township, Pasquotank co., N.C. Pop. 520.

Providence, a township of Rowan co., N.C. Pop. 1516.

Providence, a hamlet in Providence township, Lucas co., O., on the Maumee River, about 24 miles S.W. of Toledo. It has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 863.

Providence, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. P. 1906.

Providence, a former post-borough of Luzerne co., Pa., in Scranton township, on the Lackawanna River, and on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, 4 or 5 miles N. of Scranton proper, to which city it was annexed in 1866, and of which it constitutes the 1st and 2d wards. Here are rich coal-mines. It contains 6 or 7 churches, a rolling-mill, 5 coal-breakers, 2 public halls, a savings-bank, 2 manufactories of axes and tools, &c. The post-office for this section of Scranton retains the name of Providence.

Providence, a city (the second of New England in population, wealth, and importance), port of entry, and one of the capitals of the state of Rhode Island, and the county seat of Providence co., is situated at the head of navigation, N. of Narragansett Bay, 30 miles by rail and boat above Newport, 64 miles N.E. of New London, Conn., and 44 miles S.S.W. of Boston, Mass. Lat. 41° 49′ 22″ N.; lon. 71° 24′ 48″ W. Providence is delightfully situated around a little lake called "the Cove," into which two small rivers, the Woonasquatucket and Moshassuck, empty from the N.W. and N.N.E., and out of which, on the S.E., flows the Providence River southward into Narragansett Bay, while the Seekonk forms the E. boundary of the city, entering the bay at the mouth of the Providence. The rivers Woonasquatucket, Moshassuck, and Providence divide the city into 3 parts,—the East Side, the West Side, and Tenth Ward. The Cove is elliptical in shape, nearly a mile in circuit, and is enclosed by a stone wall surmounted by an iron railing, and surrounded (except on the S.S.E., where, fronting on Exchange Place, stands the Union Depot) by a small park, handsomely laid out and shaded by noble elms. The streets are irregularly laid out. The site is remarkably uneven, rising at its highest point, in East Side, to 204 feet above high water, while in West Side it is mostly a sandy plain, its highest point not exceeding a height of 78 feet. In Tenth Ward there are numerous hills and valleys. This section is not compactly built, much of it being farm-land; but the manufacturing industries are located chiefly along the banks of the Woonasquatucket and Moshassuck, partly within Tenth Ward. The public buildings and mercantile houses stand mostly on Westminster, Weybosset, and contiguous streets, in West Side; and along both sides of Providence River, but largely upon the higher ground of West Side, and upon the hill-sides, to their summits, of East Side, are the dwellings, many of them embowered in elms and flower-gardens. The greater number of the dwellings are of wood; but of late years stone and brick are more used, and there are many capacious and sumptuous mansions of these materials. In East Side, at a considerable height, stand the buildings of Brown University (Baptist, founded in 1764), in an enclosure of 16 acres, beautifully ornamented, and shaded with majestic elms: of these the new library building is remarkably elegant and well appointed, and the Sayles Memorial Hall is one of the finest structures in the city. It has 18 instructors and about 260 students. Near by are the Athenæum and the buildings of the Rhode Island Historical Society; a few blocks to the E.N.E. is the Dexter Asylum for the Poor, a noble charity, founded by the munificence of Ebenezer Knight Dexter; and N. of this is the Friends' Boarding-School, popularly called "the Quaker College," a well-endowed, flourishing institution. In the business centre there are a number of notable buildings: among them the new city hall is one of the finest municipal edifices in New England; it stands in a conspicuous position at the head of Exchange Place, is of granite, and cost upwards of $1,000,000. Facing it is the state's monument to its soldiers and sailors who fell in the late war, bearing their names, 1741 in number. The custom-house and post-office occupy a massive granite building on Weybosset street. Near by, on Westminster street, extending to Weybosset, 225 feet, and 80 feet wide (except in the middle, where it is 130 feet wide), is the famous Arcade, which, though built in 1828, at a cost of only $130,000, is a fine building. It is a vast bazaar, having 78 retail stores under a single roof. The Butler Exchange is a more recent edifice of the same general character, the upper floors of which are occupied by offices. The state-house and the county court-house are in East Side. The Narragansett Hotel is one of the largest and best hostelries in the United States. There are nearly 100 churches in Providence, and the city has an admirable public-school system, and a number of excellent private and denominational schools, seminaries, &c., from infant schools up to the university already noticed. It has likewise a number of superior libraries, well-sustained and efficient hospitals, asylums, and other charities, and its reformatory and penal institutions are unexcelled. There are 4 daily, 1 semi-weekly, and 6 weekly newspapers, and 2 monthly periodicals, published here. Providence was at one time the centre of a considerable foreign and domestic commerce, but of late years the foreign trade has fallen off; the domestic, however, has materially increased. Its total foreign imports during the year 1879 were $506,823, and its exports the same year $20,006. Providence is one of the great manufacturing centres of the country. Among its most important establishments is the Gorham Company's manufactory of solid silverware, the leading silver-manufactory of the world. Besides this there are the Providence Tool Company, whose works cover upwards of 5 acres and employ 1500 workmen, the Providence Steam-Engine Company, the Barstow Stove Company, the Allen Fire-Supply Company, 150 manufactories of jewelry, the Fletcher Manufacturing Company (the largest manufactory in the world of corset-laces, shoe-laces, lamp-wicks, &c.), the Corliss Steam-Engine Works, the Rhode Island Locomotive-Works, and numerous bleacheries, &c. Though there are but 6 cotton- and woollen-mills within the city limits, Providence is the headquarters of 60 woollen- and 100 cotton-manufactories. The total value of the manufactures of Providence was given in the state census of 1875 as $52,782,875. There are 25 national banks, 9 state deposit banks, and 6 savings-banks.

Providence was settled by Roger Williams in 1636. A local government was organized in 1640, and in 1649 the settlement was incorporated as a town. The first houses were erected near St. John's church, on what is now North Main street. Pop. in 1840, 23,172; in 1850, 41,513; in 1860, 50,666; in 1870, 68,904; and in 1875 the state census gave it a population of 100,675.

Providence, a township of Orangeburg co., S.C. P. 880.

Providence, a post-hamlet in Providence township, Sumter co., S.C., 7 miles N.E. of Claremont Station. It has 3 churches. Pop. of township, 1485.

Providence, a post-village of Cache co., Utah, in the fertile Cache Valley, 2 miles from Logan, and about 33 miles N.E. of Corinne. It has a church.

Prov′idence, an island in the Indian Ocean, 240 miles N.N.E. of Madagascar, in lat. 9° 10′ S., lon. 51° 5′ E.

Prov′idence, a small lake of British America, near 65° N. lat. and 113° W. lon.

Providence, a fort of British America, in the North-West Territories, on the N. side of Great Slave Lake, about lat. 62° 60′ N., lon. 114° W.

Prov′idence Chan′nels separate several of the Bahama Islands. See New and Old Providence.

Providence Forge, a post-hamlet of New Kent co., Va., 10 miles S. of Tunstall's Station. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Providence Lake. See Lake Providence.

Providence Square, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., 2 miles S.E. of Collegeville. It has a church, a carriage-shop, &c.

Providence Wells, a post-office of Pima co., Arizona.

Prov′incetown, a post-village in Provincetown township, Barnstable co., Mass., at the northern extremity of the long peninsula called Cape Cod. It is 55 miles by water and 118 miles by rail E.S.E. of Boston. It has a good harbor, and contains a national bank, a public library, a newspaper office, 2 hotels, a high school, and several churches. It is mainly supported by cod- and mackerel-fisheries. Pop. of the township, 4357.

Prov′ince Wellesley, wĕlz′lee, a British colony on the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula, immediately opposite Penang, consists of a strip of country 35 miles in length by 4 miles in breadth. Area, 236 square miles. Pop. 71,433, mostly Malays. It is under the lieutenant-governor of Penang, and is one of the Straits Settlements.

Provins, pro`vâɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 30 miles E. of Melun. Pop. 7176. It is enclosed by high walls, and has a communal college, a tribunal of commerce, and a trade in grain and wool. It has many flour-mills, and manufactures of leather, bricks, &c.

Provi′so, a post-township of Cook co., Ill., about 10 miles W. of Chicago, is intersected by the Des Plaines

River and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. It contains a village named Maywood. Pop. 2091.

Pro′vo, or **Provo City,** a city, the capital of Utah co., Utah, is on the Provo River, nearly 3 miles E. of Utah Lake, and near the W. base of the Wahsatch Range of mountains. It is on the Utah Southern Railroad, 48 miles S.S.E. of Salt Lake City. It contains a town hall, a theatre, several flouring-mills, tanneries, &c., and is surrounded by fertile land, the staple products of which are wheat, grass, and wool. Pop. 2384.

Prshedborsh, Poland. See PRZHEDBORZ.

Prudhoe Land, Arctic Ocean. See HAYES PENINSULA.

Prudhomme, prood′hum or prü`dom′, a post-office of St. Landry parish, La., 14 miles W. of Opelousas.

Prudnik, a town of Prussia. See NEUSTADT.

Prüm, prüm, a town of Prussia, 33 miles N.N.W. of Treves. Pop. 2083.

Prunnersdorf, prŏŏn′nẹrs-dorf`, or **Brunnersdorf,** brŏŏn′nẹrs-dorf`, a village of Bohemia, 12 miles W.N.W. of Saatz. Pop. 1100.

Prun′ty's, a post-office of Henry co., Va.

Prun′tytown, or **Williamsport,** a post-village, capital of Taylor co., W. Va., 3 miles W. of Fetterman, and 5 miles S.W. of Grafton Station of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It has 3 churches, a wagon-shop, a tannery, and a flour-mill. The name of its post-office is Pruntytown.

Prusa, a city of Asia Minor. See BRUSA.

Pruschanz, a town of Poland. See PRUSZANY.

Prussia, prŭsh′yạ or proo′she-ạ (Ger. *Preussen,* prois′sẹn; Dutch, *Pruissen,* prois′sẹn; Fr. *Prusse,* prüss; L. *Prus′sia*), a kingdom of Central Europe, and the chief state of the German Empire, comprising the greater part of North Germany. It was formerly composed of two distinct and very unequal portions, separated by Brunswick, Hesse, Waldeck, Lippe, and Nassau; but since the annexation of Lauenburg, Hanover, Electoral Hesse, the territories of Frankfurt and Nassau, and the duchies of Holstein and Sleswick, with portions of Bavaria, and the grand duchy of Hesse, in 1866, it forms one compact territory from 6° to 22° 55′ E. and 40° 6′ to 55° 55′ N. It is bounded S. by France, Bavaria, Saxony, Bohemia, and Silesia; W. by the Netherlands and Belgium; N. by Denmark and the Baltic; N.E. and E. by Russia. Besides these, Prussia has possessed since 1850 the principality of Hohenzollern and the Jahde territory. The length of Prussia, E. to W., is 700 miles; breadth, N. to S., 470 miles. The divisions, area, and population of the kingdom are as follows:

Provinces.	Sq. miles.	Pop. (1875).
East Prussia	14,220	1,856,421
West Prussia	9,892	1,343,060
Posen	11,178	1,606,084
Pomerania	11,629	1,461,980
Silesia	15,355	3,843,689
Brandenburg	15,403	3,126,411
Saxony	9,748	2,168,988
Sleswick-Holstein	7,218	1,073,926
Hanover	14,856	2,017,393
Westphalia	7,800	1,905,697
Hesse-Nassau	6,137	1,467,898
Rhenish Prussia	10,415	3,804,381
Hohenzollern	441	66,468
Total	134,292	25,742,396

Besides the above, the principality of Waldeck, including Pyrmont, has since 1868 been under Prussian administration, but is not regarded as a part of the kingdom.

The surface of Prussia is in general flat, except in the province of Saxony, where it is traversed by parts of the Harz Mountains and the Thüringerwald; and in the S., between Silesia and Bohemia, by the Riesen-Gebirge, or Giant Mountains. The E. provinces belong to the basin of the Baltic, in which the chief rivers are the Memel or Niemen, the Pregel, Vistula, and Oder, with its affluent the Warta. The W. provinces belong to the basin of the North Sea, and are watered by the Elbe, and its affluents the Saale, Havel, and Spree, the Weser, Ems, and Rhine, with its affluents the Moselle and Lippe. The canal of Bromberg connects the Vistula with the Warta; the canal of Finow unites the Oder with the Harve, an affluent of the Elbe; the canal of Frederick William connects the Oder with the Spree; and the Eider Canal connects the Baltic with the North Sea. The Rhine, which is here navigable for large vessels and is celebrated for its picturesque beauty, separates Rhenish Prussia into two parts, each of which has an elevated table-land and a low plain; the chief part of the table-land lies N. of the Moselle, on the left bank of the Rhine, and is called the Eifel and the Hohe Veen, 1600 feet in elevation. This region is of basaltic formation, intermixed with tracts of lava; it presents evident traces of volcanic action. On the right bank of the Rhine, the table-land forms the elevated ridge of the Taunus, about 2000 feet; culminating point, the Feldberg, 2850 feet above the sea. This table-land extends N. between the rivers Lahn and Sieg, where it is called the Westerwald; mean elevation, 1600 feet. The coast-line of Prussia is the Baltic on the N., covered with extensive lagoons, the principal of which are the Curische-Haff at the mouth of the Niemen, the Frische-Haff at the mouths of the Vistula and Pregel, and the Stettiner-Haff at the mouth of the Oder; and the North Sea on the W., in Sleswick-Holstein and Hanover. The level E. provinces are remarkable for the great number of lakes they contain; of these, Lake Spirding has an area of 20 square miles, and Lake Mauer is nearly as large. The entire area of the "haffs" on the Baltic, and of the lakes throughout Prussia, is about 1550 square miles. The chief islands of Prussia are Rügen, Usedom, Femern, Alsen, and Wollin, in the Baltic, and the North Frisian Islands of the North Sea. The climate, generally temperate and salubrious, is humid and cold in the N. Mean temperature of the year in East Prussia (Prussia proper) in 54° 30′ N., at an elevation of 40 feet, 43°; Central Prussia, in 52° 30′ N., elevation 210 feet, 48°; Rhenish Prussia, lat. 51°, elevation 250 feet, 49°.5 Fahr. Mean annual rainfall in the W. provinces, 20 inches, decreasing towards the E. Prevailing winds W., and cold often severe. The soil is fertile in many places, and grain is exported to a considerable extent. The most fertile districts occur along the course of the Niemen and Vistula, on the left bank of the Oder, and on the Elbe, where the vicinity of Magdeburg is so fertile that it is called the granary of Berlin. The most barren region is the Tuchler Heide, in the province of West Prussia, 50 miles long and 25 miles broad, covered with sand and stunted shrubs. The capital is situated in an extensive sandy plain, which is interspersed with fertile tracts and covered in some places with fine forests. Agriculture, forming the chief source of national wealth, is carefully conducted; the principal crops are wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax, hemp, hops, sugar, beet-root, and tobacco; fruit-culture has been widely extended of late years, and the forests furnish excellent timber. The vine is cultivated in Rhenish Prussia on the banks of the Moselle and Rhine, and to a small extent in detached districts of Central and East Prussia. The pasturage is excellent; sheep, cattle, and horses, of improved breeds, are extensively reared. Wool is an important product. Goats are reared in the mountain-districts of Silesia and Saxony; swine in Pomerania, Saxony, and Westphalia, which last is celebrated for its hams. Wild boars, stags, fallow-deer, hares, and rabbits are plentiful, as are wolves and foxes; bears are seldom met with. The lynx, beaver, badger, otter, weasel, and marten are common, but the ermine is rare. Wild geese are extremely numerous. Bees are extensively reared, and the breeding of the silk-worm has made some progress. The fisheries on the shores of the Baltic and in the lakes and rivers are important. Mines of iron, coal, copper, lead, zinc, cobalt, alum, and salt are worked in the provinces of Rhenish Prussia and Westphalia, and in the Harz Mountains; and mining industry is on the increase. The mountains contain marble and some of the precious stones, and there are many mineral springs. Amber is fished from the sea, or found on the shores of the Baltic. The manufactures of Prussia are very extensive, and increasing in value; the chief branches are linens, in all the provinces; woollen cloths and cottons, in Rhenish Prussia, at Barmen, Crefeld, and Elberfeld; silk stuffs, iron-founding, porcelain- and glass-making, carriage-building, saddlery, chemical products, beet-root-sugar-making, sugar-refining, and brewing. Commerce is very active in Prussia, and has been greatly developed by the establishment of the commercial customs-union (*Zollverein*), by the many navigable rivers, excellent roads, and canals, and by railways, of which upwards of 9655 miles were open in 1874; there are upwards of 3500 miles of river and 500 miles of canal navigation; connected with these are lines of telegraph extending to the chief points on the frontier; and the postal arrangements are excellent. The population of Prussia is made up principally of the German race, but there are large numbers of Wends, Poles, Jews, Letts, and Gypsies, chiefly in the E. In the W. and N.W. are found some Frisians, Dutch, and Walloons. The government is a hereditary monarchy, and the present constitution dates from 1850, but is modified by more recent acts. The executive government is carried on under the king by a council of ministers, while the legislative authority rests with a representative assembly of two chambers, the second elected by manhood suffrage. Each province has a governor and a military commandant, a court of justice, and a consistory, all appointed by the king. Protestantism is the religion of the royal family and of the majority of the people, but all other sects have freedom of worship. Public instruction is more developed in Prussia than in any other country of Europe; attendance at school is enforced by law. The 10 universities of Prussia are at Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Halle, Greifswald, Königsberg, Erlangen, Göttingen, Kiel, and Marburg. In the middle of the thirteenth century the Teutonic knights subjugated East Prussia and converted the people to Christianity. Albert of Brandenburg, grand master of the order, appropriated the country in 1525; his family augmented these possessions; and Frederick, one of his descendants, obtained the title of king in 1701. By the treaty of Utrecht, William I. obtained a portion of the duchy of Gelders; he acquired the duchy of Limburg, and took from Sweden the greater part of Pomerania. Frederick II. (the Great) conquered Silesia, which was abandoned by Austria in 1742; this king and his successor took part in the dismemberment of Poland, and thus acquired the grand duchy of Posen. By the treaty of Tilsit, Prussia was deprived of all her possessions between the Rhine and the Elbe and of the greater part of Prussian Poland; but in 1815, after the fall of Napoleon I., the Congress of Vienna restored these estates, except a part of Poland, and granted to Prussia a part of Saxony and the duchy of the Lower Rhine. In 1866, after the successful war against Austria, Prussia was greatly enlarged by the annexation of the kingdom of Hanover, the electorate of Hesse-Cassel, the duchy of Nassau, and other German territories. The Danish war ended with the annexation of Sleswick, Holstein, and Lauenburg. January 18, 1871, the King of Prussia was proclaimed at Versailles, near Paris, "Deutscher Kaiser," or German Emperor. Military service for three years is imperative on all males, who subsequently pass four years in the reserve and five years in the *landwehr*. On leaving this they are enrolled in the *landsturm*, which is called out for active service within the frontiers of the country only in case of invasion. See also GERMANY, EAST PRUSSIA, WEST PRUSSIA, RHENISH PRUSSIA, and the other provinces of the kingdom.——Adj. and inhab. PRUSSIAN, prŭsh′yạn or proo′shạn (Ger. PREUSSISCH, prois′sish; Fr. PRUSSIEN, prüs‵se-âɴᵍ′).

Prussia, prŭsh′yạ, a township of Adair co., Iowa. Pop. 222.

Prussia Centre, a post-office of Adair co., Iowa.

Pruszany, proo-shå′nee, or **Pruschanz,** proo′shånts, a town of Russia, government and 79 miles S.S.E. of Grodno. Pop. 4970.

Pruth, prūth (Ger. pron. proot), a river of East Europe, rises in the Carpathian Mountains, flows at first E., through Galicia and the Bukowina, and afterwards S.S.E., between Roumania and Bessarabia, and at Reni, 75 miles from the Black Sea, joins the Danube. Total course, 360 miles.

Pry′or Creek, a post-office of Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory.

Pry′orsburg, a post-village of Graves co., Ky., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, at Pryor's Station, 32 miles S. of Paducah. It has a church.

Pryor's Station, Polk co., Ga. See PRIOR'S STATION.

Pryor's Store, a post-office of Douglas co., Mo., about 36 miles S.E. of Springfield.

Prypec, or **Prypetz,** Russia. See PRIPETS.

Przasznic, or **Przasznitz,** pzhåsh′nits, a town of Poland, 59 miles N.E. of Plock. Pop. 3900.

Przemysl, pzhêm′isl, or **Premislia,** prå-mis′le-å, a town of Austrian Galicia, at a railway junction, 51 miles W. of Lemberg. Pop. 15,400. It has Roman Catholic and Greek United bishops, a Benedictine monastery, a hospital, a gymnasium, and manufactures of linens and leather.

Przerow, a town of Moravia. See PRERAU.

Przestitz, pzhês′tits, or **Brzestitz,** bzhês′tits, a town of Bohemia, 12 miles N. of Klattau. Pop. 2535.

Przeworsk, pzhå′ŵorsk, a town of Austrian Galicia, 22 miles E. of Rzeszow. Pop. 2243.

Przhedborz, or **Prshedborsh,** phzêd′borsh, a town of Poland, 55 miles W.S.W. of Radom. Pop. 5151.

Przibislaw, a town of Bohemia. See PRIMISLAU.

Przibram, pzhee′bråm, a town of Bohemia, 21 miles S.S.W. of Beraun. Pop. 9455. It has a castle, manufactures of woollen cloth, potash-works, and rich silver- and lead-mines.

Przysucha, pzhe-soo′ĸå, a town of Poland, province and 24 miles W.S.W. of Radom. Pop. 2664.

Psara, an island in the Ægean Sea. See IPSARA.

Pselcis, the ancient name of DAKKEH.

Psilorati, pse-lo-rå′tee, **Mount** (anc. Mount *I′da*), the most lofty mountain of Crete, near its centre, has an elevation of 7674 feet. Mount Ida was anciently closely connected with the worship of Zeus (Jupiter), who is said to have been brought up in a cave in this mountain.

Psiol, pse-ol′, **Psioul,** pse-ool′, or **Psla,** pslå, a river of Russia, governments of Koorsk, Kharkov, and Poltava, after a S.S.W. course of 300 miles, joins the Dnieper 10 miles E.S.E. of Krementchoog.

Pskov, or **Pskow,** pskov, written also **Pskof,** a government of Russia, between lat. 56° and 58° N. and lon. 27° 15′ and 32° E., enclosed by the governments of St. Petersburg, Novgorod, Tver, Smolensk, Vitebsk, and Livonia. Area, 17,318 square miles. Pop. in 1870, 775,701. The surface is mostly flat. The rivers are numerous, but none large. At its N.W. extremity is the Lake of Pskov, connected with that of Peipus. The soil is infertile; the forests are extensive. The government is subdivided into 8 districts. The principal towns are Pskov, the capital, Toropetz, and Velikee Looki.

Pskov, or **Pleskov,** plês-kov′, the capital of the above government, on the Velikaia, near its mouth in Lake Pskov, 162 miles S.W. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 18,331. It is partly built of stone, and comprises the citadel, the middle town, and the great town, all enclosed by earthen ramparts. The principal buildings are the archbishop's residence and the consistory, a cathedral, numerous churches, convents, and schools. It has manufactures of leather, a considerable export trade, and an annual fair, at which woollen, silk, and cotton fabrics, leather, books, jewelry, &c., are sold.

Pskov, a lake of Russia, between the governments of Pskov and St. Petersburg, is a S. arm of Lake Peipus, 22 miles in length; greatest breadth, 12 miles. It receives the Velikaia River on the S.E.

Psyra, the ancient name of IPSARA.

Ptarmigan (tar′mẹ-gạn) **Peak,** Colorado, a mountain in lat. 39° 42′ N., lon. 106° 1′ W. It has an altitude of about 12,200 feet above the sea-level.

Ptchalsko, p′chål′sko, or **Ptchamskoe,** p′chåm′-sko-å‵, a river and lake of Siberia, in the N.W. part of the government of Yeniseisk. The lake is about 35 miles long by 15 miles broad. The river issues from the lake, flows N., and, after a course of about 150 miles, falls into the Arctic Ocean between the mouths of the Obi and Yenisei.

Ptitch, or **Ptisch,** p′titch or pteech, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Minsk, flows S.E. and S., and joins the Pripets 20 miles above Mozyr. Total course, 200 miles.

Ptolemais. See TOLOMETA, MENSHIEH, and ACRE.

Pubiedziska, a town of Prussia. See PUDEWITZ.

Pubna, a town of Bengal. See PABNA.

Pubnico (pub-nee′ko) **Harbor,** a post-village in Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, 17 miles from Barrington.

Pu-Ching-Hien, China. See POO-CHING-HIEN.

Puchó, poo‵ĸo′, a town of Hungary, co. and 19 miles N.E. of Trentschin, on the Waag. Pop. 1564.

Puch-Puri, pooch-poo′ree, a town of Siam, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Siam. Lat. 12° 45′ N.; lon. 100° E.

Pu-Chu, a city of China. See POO-CHOO.

Puchuncavi, poo‵choon-kå′vee, also written **Pucunchavi,** a town of Chili, on the coast, 35 miles N. by E. of Valparaiso. Pop. 819.

Puckawa Lake, Wisconsin. See PACAWA LAKE.

Pucker Brush, a post-office of Wabash co., Ind.

Puck′ett's Ferry, a post-office of Laurens co., S.C., 7 miles N. by E. of Ninety-Six.

Puckett Station, a post-hamlet of Coweta co., Ga., on the Atlanta & West Point Railroad, 5 or 6 miles S. of Newnan. It has a church.

Pudewitz, poo′dẹh-ŵits‵, or **Pubiedziska,** poo-be-êd-zis′kå, a town of Prussia, province and 15 miles E.N.E. of Posen. Pop. 2043.

Pudlein, pood′līne, or **Podolin,** a town of Hungary, co. of Zips, on the Poprad, 9 miles N.N.E. of Kesmark. Pop. 1510. It has an ancient castle and colleges.

Pudukota, India. See POODOOCOTTAH.

Puebla, pwêb′lå or poo-êb′lå, or **Pueblo,** Spanish words denoting a "collection of people," also a "town or village," forming a part of numerous names in Spain and Spanish America.

Puebla, pwêb′lå, or **La Puebla,** lå pwêb′lå, a state of Mexico, between lat. 16° 20′ and 20° 15′ N. and lon. 97° and 99° 15′ W., enclosed by the states of Mexico, Vera Cruz, and Oajaca. Area, 12,015 square miles. Pop. 697,788. Its central part belongs to the Anahuac table-land, and within it is the volcano of Popocatepetl. It contains the towns of Puebla, Cholula, and Tehuacan.

Puebla, or **La Puebla de los Angeles,** lå pwĕb'lå då loce ång'ʜå-lĕs ("the city of the angels," so named from its beautiful situation), the capital of the above state, is situated on a declivity, 76 miles E.S.E. of Mexico. It is the terminus of a branch of the railway from Vera Cruz to Mexico. Pop. 75,000. It is regularly built and well paved. The houses are of stone, and many have iron balconies and painted fronts. It has a vast number of richly-decorated religious edifices, an episcopal and two other colleges, and manufactures of glass, shawls, pottery, earthenwares, and soap. It was taken by the French in March, 1863, after four days' bombardment.

Puebla, La, or **Poblat,** pob-låt', a small town of Majorca, 27 miles N.E. of Palma. Pop. 3012.

Puebla. For other town-names beginning thus, see La Puebla.

Pueblo, pwĕb'lo, a county in the S.E. central part of Colorado, has an area of about 2250 square miles. It is intersected by the Arkansas River, and is also drained by the Huerfano and Greenhorn Rivers and Fontaine qui Bouille and Squirrel Creeks. The surface is partly hilly and mountainous. The soil is fertile, and the climate is dry. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, and oats are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Denver & Rio Grande and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroads. Capital, Pueblo. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,084,020. Pop. in 1870, 2265, of whom 2056 were Americans.

Pueblo, a post-town, the capital of Pueblo co., Col., is on the Arkansas River, at the mouth of Fountain Creek, 45 miles S. of Colorado Springs, and 40 miles E.S.E. of Cañon City. It is connected with these places by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and is on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. It is the most important town in Southern Colorado. It has 1 or 2 daily and 2 weekly newspapers, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, 2 flouring-mills, and 6 churches. Pop. about 5000.

Pueblo de los Angeles, Cal. See Los Angeles.

Pueblo Viejo, pwĕb'lo ve-å'ʜo ("old town"), a maritime town of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, 6 miles S.E. of Tampico, on Lake Tampico. Pop. 1500, who export large quantities of salted prawns to the interior.

Puelches, pwĕl'chĕs, a tribe of Indians in Patagonia.

Puente, pwĕn'tå or poo-ĕn'tå, a Spanish word signifying a "bridge," a prefix to the names of numerous towns of Spain. See Ponte.

Puente de Eume, pwĕn'tå då å'oo-må, a town of Spain, province and 13 miles E. of Corunna, on the Eume.

Puente de Genil, pwĕn'tå då ʜå-neel', a town of Spain, province and 27 miles S. of Cordova, on the Genil. Pop. 7833, engaged in woollen-weaving and in oil- and earthenware-factories.

Puente la Reina, pwĕn'tå lå rå'nå, a town of Spain, province and 13 miles S.S.W. of Pamplona, on the Arga, here crossed by four bridges. Pop. 2858.

Puente Nacional, pwĕn'tå nå-se-o-nål', a village of Mexico, about 45 miles N.W. of Vera Cruz. It is situated on a small stream, here crossed by a bridge, and contains an old fort. A skirmish took place here, August 11, 1847, between an American force and a party of Mexicans.

Puentes de Garcia Rodriguez, pwĕn'tĕs då gaʀthee'å ro-ᴅree'ghĕth, a town of Spain, province and 24 miles E.N.E. of Corunna. Pop. 1934.

Puerco, Rio, ree'o pwĕʀ'ko, a river of New Mexico, runs southward through the cos. of Santa Ana and Bernalillo, and enters the Rio Grande about 22 miles N. of Socorro. It is nearly 160 miles long.

Puers, pü'aiʀ', a town of Belgium, province and 12 miles S.S.W. of Antwerp. Pop. 4100.

Puerto, pwĕʀ'to or poo-ĕʀ'to, a Spanish word signifying "port," forming the prefix to many names in Spain and South America, &c.

Puerto Atacames, the Spanish for Porto Atacames.

Puerto Bello, pwĕʀ'to bĕl'yo (*i.e.*, "fine harbor"), a seaport town of the United States of Colombia, 40 miles N.N.W. of Panama, on the N. side of its isthmus. It is surrounded by mountains and unhealthy, but the excellence of the harbor rendered it formerly of high commercial importance. It has now greatly declined.

Puerto Caballos, Honduras. See Caballos.

Puerto Cabello, pwĕʀ'to ka-vĕl'yo, a city of Venezuela, state of Carabobo, capital of the department of Puerto Cabello, on the Gulf of Triste, 20 miles N.W. of Valencia. It has a spacious, deep, and safe port, with a mole and good wharves, a custom-house, a large garrisoned fort, a large municipal building (including a prison, barracks, and post-office), a hospital, a charitable institution, and manufactures of soap, tiles, leather, and candles. The import and export trade is large. Leading articles of export are coffee, cacao, hides, skins, indigo, logwood, fustic, &c. The town is clean and well paved, and was once the terminus of a short railroad, now abandoned. The warehouses and public gardens are large and well kept. Pop. 8467.

Puerto de la Mar, or **Port la Mar.** See Cobija.

Puerto del Padre, pwĕʀ'to dĕl på'drå, a harbor on the N.E. coast of the island of Cuba. Lat. 21° 17′ N.; lon. 76° 42′ W. It has a long and narrow entrance, and affords excellent anchorage.

Puerto del Triunfo, pwĕʀ'to dĕl tre-oon'fo, a seaport of Central America, in San Salvador, on the Bay of Jiquillisco.

Puerto de Luna, pwĕʀ'to då loo'nå, a post-village of San Miguel co., New Mexico, on the Pecos River, 200 miles from El Moro, Col. It has 2 churches.

Puerto de Orotava, pwĕʀ'to då o-ro-tå'vå, or **Port Orotava,** a seaport of the Canaries, on the N. side of the island of Teneriffe, 3 miles N.W. of Orotava, of which it is the port. It has a silk-factory. Its harbor is bad, and the trade is limited. Pop. 3573.

Puerto de Santa Maria, pwĕʀ'to då sån'tå må-ree'å, a city of Spain, province and 7 miles N.E. of Cadiz, on the Guadalete, near its mouth in the Bay of Cadiz. It is the principal place for the export of the wines of Jeres (Xeres), 7 miles by rail N.E. It has manufactures of brandy, leather, soap, &c. Pop. 19,247.

Puerto Llano, pwĕʀ'to l̃å'no, a town of Spain, province and 21 miles S.S.W. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 2673.

Puerto Mahon, the Spanish name of Port Mahon.

Puerto Montt, pwĕʀ'to mont, incorrectly called **Port Monte,** a town of Chili, capital of the province of Llanquihue, on an excellent harbor at the head of Reloncavi Bay, 60 miles direct E.N.E. of Ancud. It has a large trade in lumber. Pop. 2137.

Puerto Naranjo, pwĕʀ'to nå-rång'ʜo (*i.e.*, "Port Orange"), on the N.E. coast of Cuba, about 50 miles E. of Puerto del Padre. It has a good harbor.

Puerto Principe, pwĕʀ'to preen'se-på, **Porto Principe,** pōʀ'to preen'se-på, or **Santa Maria de Puerto Principe,** sån'tå må-ree'å då pwĕʀ'to preen'se-på, an inland city of Cuba, 36 miles S.S.W. of its port, Nuevitas, on the N. coast, between the rivulets of Tinima and Jatibonico. A railway, 44 miles in length, connects Puerto Principe with Nuevitas. Pop. 30,685.

Puerto Real, pwĕʀ'to rå-ål', a seaport town of Spain, province of Cadiz, on the bay and 6 miles by rail E. of Cadiz. Pop. 6544. It has manufactures of leather.

Puerto Rico, West Indies. See Porto Rico.

Puerto Santa Elena. See Saint Helena Port.

Puerto Viejo, pwĕʀ'to ve-å'ʜo ("old port"), a town of Ecuador, capital of Manabi, 85 miles N.N.W. of Guayaquil, on a small river flowing into the Pacific Ocean.

Puf'fin Island, a rocky islet of Ireland, co. of Kerry, at the entrance to St. Finnan's Bay, 3 miles S. of Valentia Island. See also Priestholm.

Puf'fin Island, of Newfoundland, near the entrance of Green's Pond Harbor. Lat. 49° 3′ 37″ N.; lon. 53° 22′ 27″ W. On it is a light-house.

Puget (pū'jẹt) **Sound,** Washington, is a large body of salt water, or inland sea, which communicates with Admiralty Inlet and the Strait of Juan de Fuca. It is navigable by large ships, penetrates far into the interior of the territory, and is divided into several branches, which afford great facilities for navigation to the cos. of Pierce, King, Kitsap, and Thurston. Some parts of this sound are about 150 miles from the Pacific Ocean, with which it is connected. Large vessels can ride close to the shores of this sound, and can load or unload without the intervention of wharves. Great quantities of lumber (pine and fir) are procured in the counties mentioned above and shipped on this sound. The shores of these inlets are remarkably bold, so that in many places a ship's side would strike the shore before the keel would touch the ground.

Pugh, Belmont co., O. See Burton's.

Pughman, poog-mån', **Pemghan,** pĕm-gån', or **Pamghan,** påm-gån', a mountain-range of Afghanistan, subordinate to that of Hindoo-Koosh, and stretching along its S. base for about 100 miles.

Pughtown, pew'tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., on French Creek, about 10 miles W. by N. of Phœnixville. It has 2 churches.

Pughville, pew'vĭl, a post-office of Carroll co., Tenn.

Puglia, pool'yå, a small river of Italy, joins the Tiber at Orvieto.

Puglia, La, a region of Italy. See Apulia.

Pug′wash, a seaport town and watering-place of Nova Scotia, co. of Cumberland, on Northumberland Strait, 12 miles from Thomson. It contains ship-yards, saw-mills, and freestone-, limestone-, and plaster-quarries. Large quantities of deals are shipped hence to England. Pop. 700.

Pugwash River, a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 14 miles from Thomson. Pop. 100.

Puhpoond, a town of India. See Pahpoond.

Puiceley, pwee‵sẹh-lå′, a town of France, in Tarn, 11 miles N.W. of Gaillac. Pop. 2131.

Puig, poo′ig, a town of Spain, province and 12 miles N.E. of Valencia, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 1814.

Puigcerda, poo-ig-thèʀ′då, a fortified frontier town of Spain, province and 52 miles N.W. of Gerona, at the foot of the Pyrenees. Pop. 2083.

Puiseaux, pwee‵zō′, a town of France, in Loiret, 12 miles E. of Pithiviers. Pop. 1971.

Puisserguier, pwees‵sèʀ‵ghe-aiʀ′, a village of France, in Hérault, 9 miles N.N.W. of Béziers. Pop. 2690.

Pujols, pü‵zhol′, a market-town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 13 miles N.E. of Agen. Pop. 1188.

Pula, poo′lå, a maritime town of Italy, in Sardinia, 15 miles S.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 1486.

Pulaski, pu-las′kee, a county in the central part of Arkansas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Arkansas River, is navigable by steamboats, and is drained by Bayou Metoe and Maumelle Creek. The surface is partly hilly and partly level, and is extensively covered with forests of the oak, ash, hickory, elm, pine, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals are granite, iron ore, slate, and limestone. This was in 1870 the most populous county in the state. It is intersected by the Cairo & Fulton, Memphis & Little Rock, and Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroads. Capital, Little Rock, which is also the capital of Arkansas. Valuation of real and personal estate, $15,967,059. Pop. in 1870, 32,066, of whom 30,370 were Americans. Since that year its dimensions have been reduced.

Pulaski, a county in the S. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is intersected by the Ocmulgee River, and also drained by the Little Ocmulgee and Reedy Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and extensively covered with pine forests. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Macon & Brunswick Railroad. Capital, Hawkinsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,760,000. Pop. in 1870, 11,940, of whom 11,912 were Americans.

Pulaski, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 190 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Ohio River, and also drained by Cache River. The surface is diversified by low hills and by forests of the oak, hickory, ash, elm, maple, tulip-tree, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Illinois Central Railroad and the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad. Capital, Mound City. Carboniferous limestone underlies the soil. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,627,296. Pop. in 1870, 8752, of whom 8307 were Americans.

Pulaski, a county in the N.W. part of Indiana, has an area of 432 square miles. It is intersected by the Tippecanoe River. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified by prairies and "oak openings," or open groves of oak and hickory. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, and cattle are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago and Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroads. Capital, Winamac. Valuation of real and personal estate, $16,819,900. Pop. in 1870, 7801, of whom 6853 were Americans.

Pulaski, a county in the S.E. central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is intersected by the Cumberland River, is bounded on the E. by the Rock Castle River, and is also drained by the Big South Fork of the Cumberland. The surface is partly hilly and partly undulating. The soil is fertile. Forests cover nearly half of its area. Indian corn, oats, cattle, pork, and honey are the staples. Bituminous coal is found in this county. Capital, Somerset. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,516,222. Pop. in 1870, 17,670, of whom 17,634 were Americans. It is traversed by the Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

Pulaski, a county in the S. central part of Missouri, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Gasconade River, and also drained by Piney Fork and Roubidoux (or Robideaux) Creek. The surface is hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. This county has beds of limestone. It is traversed by the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Waynesville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 4714, of whom 4622 were Americans.

Pulaski, a county in the S.W. part of Virginia, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is intersected by the New River, which also forms part of the E. boundary. The surface is mountainous, and partly covered with forests. The soil produces Indian corn, wheat, and grass. A mine of lead has been opened in this county. It is intersected by the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Newbern. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,797,918. Pop. in 1870, 6538, of whom 6505 were Americans.

Pulaski, a post-office of Las Animas co., Col.

Pulaski, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 16 miles N. of Cairo. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Pulaski, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Ind., on the Tippecanoe River, about 24 miles N.W. of Logansport. It has 2 churches, a flouring-mill, and a bridge over the river. Pop. 123.

Pulaski, a post-village in Prairie township, Davis co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 9½ miles E.S.E. of Bloomfield. It has 2 churches, an oil-mill, 2 grain-elevators, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 300.

Pulaski, a post-hamlet in Pulaski township, Jackson co., Mich., about 15 miles S.W. of Jackson. It has a church, and a trade in country produce. Pop. of the township, 1139. The Air-Line division of the Michigan Central Railroad touches the N.W. corner of the township. Pulaski Station is 16 miles S.W. of Jackson.

Pulaski, a post-village, semi-capital of Oswego co., N.Y., is situated in Richland township, on Salmon River, 4 miles from Lake Ontario, 25 miles E.N.E. of Oswego, and 39 miles N. of Syracuse. It is on the Syracuse Northern Railroad and the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad. It contains a court-house, 4 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, a national bank, 2 paper-mills, 4 flour-mills, 2 planing-mills, an iron-foundry, a machine-shop, a cheese-factory, &c. Pop. about 1600.

Pulaski, a post-hamlet in Pulaski township, Williams co., O., about 50 miles W. by S. of Toledo. It is nearly 4 miles N.E. of Bryan, which is in Pulaski township. Pop. of the township, 3547.

Pulaski, a township of Beaver co., Pa. Pop. 943, exclusive of New Brighton.

Pulaski, a post-village in Pulaski township, Lawrence co., Pa., on the Shenango River, and on the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, 11 miles N.N.W. of New Castle, and 10 miles S. of Sharon. It contains 3 churches, a flouring-mill, a planing-mill, a foundry, and a manufactory of French umber. This is a pigment, the raw material of which is mined near Pulaski. Pop. of the township, 1563.

Pulaski, a post-township of Oconee co., S.C. P. 653.

Pulaski, a post-village, capital of Giles co., Tenn., on Richland Creek, and on the Nashville & Decatur Railroad, 81 miles S. by W. of Nashville, and 33 miles S. of Columbia. It contains a court-house, a jail, a fine town hall, 2 national banks, a seminary called Giles College, the Martin Female College, a newspaper office, 1 or 2 cotton-mills, 5 churches, 2 tanneries, a planing-mill, &c., also manufactories of carriages and flour. About 8000 bales of cotton are shipped here annually. Pop. 2070.

Pulaski, a township of Iowa co., Wis. Pop. 1497.

Pulaski Creek, of Pulaski co., Ga., flows into the Ocmulgee from the right.

Pulas′kiville, a post-hamlet of Morrow co., O., 9 miles E. of Gilead Station. It has 2 churches.

Pul′cifer, a post-hamlet of Shawano co., Wis., on the Oconto River, 30 miles W. of Oconto. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Pulgas, a township of San Mateo co., Cal. Pop. 1438.

Pulicat, pŭl‵e-kåt′ (Hindoo, *Valiacuta*, vå-le-å-koo′tå), a maritime town of India, 20 miles N. of Madras, lat. 13° 25′ N., lon. 80° 24′ E., at the S. entrance of Pulicat Lake, an inlet 35 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth.

Pulkau, pŏŏl′kŏw, or **Bulka,** bŏŏl′kå, a town of Austria, at the foot of the Mannhartsberg. Pop. 1954.

Pul′len's, or **Pul′len's Store,** a post-hamlet of Pittsylvania co., Va., 7 miles from Whittle's Depot. It has a church.

Pul′ley's Mill, a post-office of Williamson co., Ill.

Pully, pül‵lee′, a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 1 mile E. of Lausanne. Pop. 1468.

Pulo, a prefix to the names of many islands in the Indian Ocean. See Poolo.

Pulo Anaphi, poo'lo â-nâ'fee, an islet in the Grecian Archipelago, 15 miles S.E. of Santorini.

Pulo Baniak, Sumatra. See BANIAK ISLANDS.

Pulo Bintam, Malay Archipelago. See BINGTANG.

Pulo Boonting. See BOONTING ISLANDS.

Pulo Penang, Strait of Malacca. See PENANG.

Pulpanabharam, pool-pâ'nâ-bâ-râm', a district of India, in Travancore. Area, 648 square miles. P. 349,679.

Pulsano, pool-sâ'no, or **Pulzano**, pool-zâ'no, a village of Italy, province of Lecce, 10 miles S.E. of Taranto.

Pulsnitz, or **Pulssnitz**, pŏŏls'nits, a town of Saxony, 16 miles N.E. of Dresden. Pop. 2644.

Pultawa, or **Pultowa**, Russia. See POLTAVA.

Pultney, pŭlt'nee, a post-township of Steuben co., N.Y., is bounded on the E. by Keuka Lake. It is noted for the cultivation of grapes and the manufacture of wine. Pop. 1444. Pultney, a post-hamlet in this township, is on the lake, 9 miles N. of Hammondsport. It has 2 manufactories of grape-boxes. Pop. about 100.

Pultney, a township of Belmont co., O. Pop. 6319. It contains Bellaire and West Wheeling.

Pult'neyville, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., in Williamson township, on Lake Ontario, about 26 miles E.N.E. of Rochester. It has 2 churches, a steam grist-mill, a tannery, a saw-mill, and 2 warehouses. Pop. 400.

Pultusk, pool'toosk, written also **Pultowsk**, a town of Poland, province and 60 miles E.N.E. of Plock, on an island formed by the Narew. Pop. 7689. It has a bishop's palace, a collegiate church, a nunnery, and a synagogue, with a brisk trade in corn.

Pul'vers, a station in Columbia co., N.Y., on a branch of the Boston & Albany Railroad, 11 miles E. of Hudson.

Pulwul, or **Palwal**, pŭl'wŭl', a town of India, 42 miles S. by E. of Delhi. Pop. 12,629.

Pulzano, a village of Italy. See PULSANO.

Pump'kinton, township, Pickens co., S.C. Pop. 716.

Pump'kinvine Creek, of Georgia, flows into the Etowah a few miles S. of Cartersville, in Cass co.

Puna, poo-nâ', improperly written **Puno**, an island off the W. coast of Ecuador, 40 miles S.W. of Guayaquil, in the Gulf of Guayaquil. Length, from N. to S., 30 miles; breadth, 10 miles. On its N. side is the village of Puna.

Puna, or **Punai**, India. See POONAH.

Punagurh, or **Panagarh**, pŭn-â-gŭr', a town of India, 15 miles N.E. of Jubbulpoor. Pop. 4433.

Punch, pŭnch, a town of India, capital of Punch rajahship, in lat. 33° 51' N., lon. 73° 53' E.

Punch, written also **Punach** and **Pungh**, a rajahship of the Cashmere dominions, India. Area, 1600 square miles. Capital, Punch. Pop. 77,566.

Punch (or **Panch**, pŭnch) **Char**, a town of Bengal, Backergunge district. Lat. 23° 24' N.; lon. 90° 11.5' E. Pop. 3050.

Puncheon (pŭnch'ụn) **Landing**, Somerset co., Md., is on the Pocomoke River, 2 miles from Newtown.

Punch Mehals, or **Panch Mahals**, pŭnch mạhâlz' (*i.e.*, "five revenue divisions"), a British district of India, in Guzerat, bounded E. by the Central Provinces. Area, 1731 square miles. Pop. 240,743.

Puncho, Colorado. See PONCHO.

Punchshir, pŭnch'sheer', or **Punjshir**, pŭnj'sheer', a valley of Afghanistan, stretching S.W. along the S. side of the Hindoo-Koosh for about 60 miles from the Khawak Pass. Lat. 35° 42' N.; lon. 69° 53' E. A river of the same name flows through the centre of the valley. The soil is naturally sterile, but by careful culture every spot capable of yielding grain is turned to account. The inhabitants are considered to be of Persian descent.

Punderpoor, or **Pandharpur**, pŭn'dẹr-poor', a town of India, 45 miles W. of Solapoor. Pop. 16,817.

Punganoor, pŭn-gạ-noor', a town of British India, North Arcot district, 60 miles N.W. of Arcot. Pop. 8876.

Pungoteague, pun'go-tig, a post-village of Accomack co., Va., near the E. shore of Chesapeake Bay, about 66 miles N.N.E. of Norfolk. It has 2 or 3 churches and 3 stores. Pop. about 160.

Pungudutive, pŭng-goo-doo-teev', an island S.W. of Jaffnapatam, near the N. end of Ceylon. Pop. 2415.

Punhete, poon-yâ'tâ, a town and military post of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Tagus, 9 miles W.N.W. of Abrantes. Pop. 1850.

Punisheer, Afghanistan. See PENDJSHEHER.

Punitz, poo'nits (Polish, *Powiec*, pŏv'yĕts), a town of Prussia, 44 miles S. of Posen. Pop. 1982.

Punjab, Panjab, pŭn-jâb', or **Pun'jaub'**, an extensive province forming the N.W. part of British India, and embracing the country watered by the "five great waters," of which the Indus is the most westerly and the Sutlej the most easterly. The outline of the district is angular, the apex being at the point where the Indus and the Punjnud meet, in lat. 28° 55' N., lon. 70° 28' E. The N. is an elevated region, formed by the Bolor, Thibet, and West Himalaya Mountains, and from whence issue the rivers Indus, Jhylum, Chenaub, Ravee, Beas, and Sutlej. Length, from N.E. to S.W., from Nobra in Ladakh to the confluence of the Indus and Punjnud, about 600 miles. Breadth, from Rampoor to Derabund, 350 miles. Area, 104,975 square miles. Pop. 17,611,498. The N. part of the state is a range of mountains with an elevation of from 20,000 to 27,000 feet. The W. range, enclosing the valley of the Indus, is of granite and primary rocks. South of lat. 34° the country rapidly slopes to the alluvial plain of the Punjab. At the base of the Himalayas are the salt ranges, which contain immense beds of rock salt, as also alum, sulphur, nitre, coal, and gypsum. The great plain is divided by the intersection of its rivers into 5 *doabs*. The soil in general is sandy and barren, but with many fertile spots intermixed, and there are abundant means of irrigation. The summer temperature of the plains is excessively hot and dry, winter cool and not unfrequently frosty. The vegetation of the Punjab resembles that of Eastern India. The sugar-cane, palm, orange, and other fruit trees flourish, and all kinds of grain crops are raised, as also opium, indigo, and tobacco. Camels, buffaloes, and horses are reared in the extensive pasture-lands. Silk and cotton fabrics are manufactured in the towns, as also carpets, shawls, and warlike arms. A considerable transit trade is carried on in goods imported from East India and carried W., bullion, silk, drugs, and dyes being received in return. The population is of a mixed kind. In the N. are Thibetan Mongolians, and the remains of former Afghan conquerors are scattered over the whole country. The great majority of the people are Punjab Jats, descendants of Hindoo Rajpoot Jats. The Khalsa Sikh population may amount to 500,000. Their religion, originally supposed to have been a pure deism, is now a modification of Hindooism. They have no castes, and the military profession is open to all. In person the Sikhs resemble the Hindoos, but are of more robust and active habits than the natives of Middle India, and they excel in warlike enterprise. The Sikh government, a military despotism, extended over the whole of the Punjab, Cashmere, Ladakh, and Balkh, Peshawer W. of the Indus, and the Derajat as far S. as the frontier of Sinde. The principal towns are Lahore (the capital), Amritsir, Delhi, Sealkote, Amballa, Loodianah, Mooltan, Peshawer, Jullinder, and Jelalpoor.

The Punjab was the scene of Alexander the Great's Oriental conquests. At the beginning of the tenth century it was overrun by Mahmood of Ghuznee. Subsequently it was conquered by the Afghans, and in 1526 by Baber the Mogul. Under the late Runjeet Singh, the power and boundaries of the kingdom were greatly extended, and on his death, in 1839, and the subsequent massacre of his nearest heirs, the country became the scene of anarchy. An unprovoked invasion of the British territories E. of the Sutlej by a powerful army of the Sikhs in 1845 led to a series of British victories at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Sobraon, and their submission by treaty in 1846. This treaty was again broken by Shere Singh in 1848, and the Sikh force was finally defeated and dispersed at Guzerat, February 21, 1849. The Punjab was then formally annexed to the British possessions in India.

Punjaub, pŭn-jawb', a village of St. Genevieve co., Mo., 24 miles from De Soto, and about 50 miles S. of St. Louis. It has a church, a steam flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Punj Deen, pŭnj deen, written also **Punj-Deh** and **Penjdeh**, a Turcoman camp in Khorassan, 130 miles N. of Herat. Lat. 36° 4' N.; lon. 62° 41' E.

Punjgoor, pŭnj'goor', a town of Beloochistan, in Mekran, on the Doostee, 74 miles N.N.E. of Kedje.

Punjnud, pŭnj'nŭd', a name applied to the conjoined stream of the Ghara and Chenaub Rivers, which unites with the Indus after a S.W. course of about 60 miles.

Punjshir, Afghanistan. See PUNCHSHIR.

Pun'nah, or **Pan'nah**, a rajahship of India, between lat. 23° 52' and 25° 5' N. and lon. 79° 50' and 80° 45' E., subsidiary to the British, and having an area of 648 square miles. Pop. 67,000. It comprises 1062 villages, and pays to the British a tribute of £1000 annnally. It contains the famous diamond-mines of Punnah.

Punnah, pŭn'nâ, or **Pannah**, pân'nâ (probably the *Panas'sa* of Ptolemy), a town of British India, 110 miles S.W. of Allahabad. It has numerous temples, now mostly in ruins, and is known for its diamond-mines.

Punnailah, or **Panaila,** pŭn-nī′lå, a town of India, 35 miles N. of Dera Ismaeel Khan. Pop. 5502.

Punnair, pŭn-når′, or **Panaur,** pa̤-nawr′, a river of India, rises in Mysore, traverses Salem and South Arcot, and enters the sea at Cuddalore, 93 miles S.S.W. of Madras, after an E. course of 220 miles.

Puno, poo′no, a department of Peru, mostly between lat. 14° and 18° S. and lon. 69° and 72° W., having E. Bolivia, and on other sides the departments of Cuzco and Arequipa. Estimated area, 21,540 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 256,594. It is nearly enclosed by cordilleras of the Andes, comprises the greater part of Lake Titicaca, and was formerly famous for the number and wealth of its silver-mines. The chief towns are Puno, Chucuito, Asangaro, and Lampa.

Puno, a city of South Peru, capital of a department and province, on the Bay of Puno, on the W. shore of Lake Titicaca, 130 miles E.N.E. of Arequipa, and 12,870 feet above the sea. Pop. about 6000. It has a cathedral, 2 colleges, and a silver-mine. It is a terminus of a railroad extending to Mollendo. Puno exports alpaca wool.

Punta Arenas, poon′tå å-rå′nås, or **Point Are′na,** a post-village in Arena township, Mendocino co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, about 110 miles by water N.W. of San Francisco. Lumber is exported from this place. It has a church, 3 saw-mills, and a paper-mill. The scenery of this place is bold and romantic. Pop. 956; of township, 1406.

Punta Arenas, poon′tå å-rå′nås, a town, capital of the Chilian colony of Magallanes, on the Strait of Magellan, and on the E. coast of the Brunswick Peninsula. It is a convict-settlement, and near it are coal-mines, to which a railway extends. Pop. 915.

Punta del Castillo, Honduras. See CAPE HONDURAS.

Punta de Piedra, poon′tå då pe-å′drå (*i.e.*, "stony point"), a maritime town of Venezuela, 70 miles E. of Cumana, at the head of the Gulf of Paria.

Punta di Stilo, poon′tå dee stee′lo (anc. *Cocin′thum*, or *Cocin′tum*), a point or cape of Italy, in Calabria, on the S.E. coast, in lat. 38° 28′ N., lon. 16° 36′ E.

Punta Espada, poon′tå ěs-på′DÅ, a promontory at the E. end of Hayti, in lat. 12° 4′ N., lon. 71° 10′ W.

Punta Llana, poon′tå l̄å′nå, a town of the Canaries, on the E. side of the island of Palma. Pop. 1782.

Punta Lorna, poon′tå loR′nå, the W. promontory forming the entrance to the port of San Diego, on the Pacific coast of the United States, in lat. 32° 39′ 30″ N.

Pun′ta Ras′sa, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Fla., on the Gulf of Mexico, near the mouth of Caloosahatchee River. Here the telegraph for the West Indies leaves the mainland. Many cattle are shipped hence, and extensive fisheries are here carried on.

Puntas Arenas, poon′tås å-rå′nås, a port of Costa Rica, Central America, on the Gulf of Nicoya. It has a good harbor and an active trade.

Punto Gallo, a town of Ceylon. See GALLE.

Punt Prith′ee Nid′hee, or **Pant Pradinidhi,** pŭnt prŭTH‵ee-nid′hee, or **Oundh,** ŏwnd′h, one of the Sattarah states, India. Area, 213 square miles. Pop. 68,335.

Punt (or **Pant**) **Sucheo,** pŭnt soo-chå′o, also called **Bhore,** or **Bhor,** b′hōre, one of the Sattarah states of India. Area, 1200 square miles. Pop. 136,075.

Punukka, a town of India. See POONUKKA.

Punx‵ataw′ney, or **Punxsutawney,** a post-borough of Jefferson co., Pa., in Young township, on Mahoning Creek, about 45 miles N.W. of Altoona, and 15 miles S. by E. of Brookville. It has 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a bank, 3 churches, and a foundry. It is underlaid by bituminous coal, which is largely mined in the vicinity.

Pupelium, the Latin name of POVIGLIO.

Pur, Siberia and India. See POOR.

Puracé, poo-rå-så′, a peak of the Andes, in the United States of Colombia. Lat. 2° 20′ N. Height, 17,034 feet.

Puracé, or **Pusambio,** poo-såm′be-o, a village of the United States of Colombia, 12 miles E.S.E. of Popayan, on the volcano of Puracé, by an eruption of which, in 1827, it was temporarily destroyed.

Purantej, a town of India. See PARRAUNTAGE.

Puratin, a town of Russia. See POORATEEN.

Purbeck, Isle of, England. See ISLE OF PURBECK.

Purcell, pŭr-sell′, an island off the W. coast of Patagonia, from which it is separated by a deep channel about 2 miles wide, in lat. 46° 55′ 20″ S.

Pur‵cell′, a post-office of Bedford co., Pa., about 24 miles N.E. of Cumberland, Md.

Pur‵cell's′, a post-office of Knox co., Ind., on the Evansville & Crawfordsville Railroad, 6 miles S. of Vincennes.

Pur′cellville, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co., Va., on the Washington & Ohio Railroad, about 50 miles W.N.W. of Washington, D.C. It has a foundry, with machine-shop, and a saw-mill.

Pur′chase, a post-hamlet of Westchester co., N.Y., in Harrison township, 4 miles from Rye Railroad Station, which is 25 miles from New York. It has 3 churches.

Purchase Line, a post-office of Indiana co., Pa., about 33 miles W.N.W. of Altoona.

Purchena, pooR-chå′nå, a town of Spain, 30 miles N.N.E. of Almeria, on the Almanzor.

Pur′din, a post-office of Linn co., Mo., on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 10 miles N. of Linneus.

Purdue, Madison co., Ind. See GILMAN.

Pur′dy, a post-village, capital of McNairy co., Tenn., 4 miles E. of Bethel Station of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and 36 miles S.S.E. of Jackson. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and the Purdy Institute. Pop. about 450.

Purdy, a post-hamlet of Vernon co., Wis., in Sterling township, 15 miles N.E. of Lansing, Iowa. It has a church.

Purdy Creek, a post-hamlet in Hartsville township, Steuben co., N.Y., 6 miles S.W. of Hornellsville.

Purdy Island, off the S. coast of Australia, belongs to the Nuyts Archipelago.

Purdy Islands, a group in the South Pacific, S. of the Admiralty Islands. Lat. 2° 51′ S.; lon. 146° 15′ E.

Purdy's, a station in Orange co., N.Y., on the Midland Railroad, 5½ miles N.N.W. of Middletown.

Purdy's Station, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the Croton River, and on the New York & Harlem Railroad, 46½ miles N.N.E. of the Grand Central Depot, New York. It has 2 churches, a factory for condensed milk, and about 60 houses. Pop. about 350.

Pur′dyville, a post-office of Dawson co., Ga.

Puréné, the Greek name of the PYRENEES.

Pur′fleet, a village of England, co. of Essex, situated on an eminence beside the Thames, 15 miles by rail E. of London. It has a small pier for steamers, and a large government powder-magazine.

Pur′gatory Peak, Colorado, a mountain of the Sangre de Cristo Range, in the S. part of the state, near the source of the Purgatory River. It has an altitude of 13,719 feet.

Purgatory River (Fr. *Purgatoire*, pür‵gå‵twaR′), Colorado, rises on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, near Purgatory Peak. It runs northeastward, intersects Las Animas co., and enters the Arkansas River in Bent co., about 1 mile below West Las Animas. Its length is estimated at 170 miles. Coal is found very near this river.

Pur′gitsville, a post-office of Hampshire co., W. Va.

Puri, India. See JUGGERNAUT, and POOREE.

Purificacion, poo-re-fe-kå-se-ōn′, a town of Mexico, 95 miles W.N.W. of Colima.

Purificacion, poo-re-fe-kå-se-ōn′, a town of the United States of Colombia, on the Magdalena, 72 miles S.W. of Bogota.

Puris′sima, a post-office of San Mateo co., Cal.

Purkersdorf, Austria. See BURKERSDORF.

Pur′lear's Creek, a post-office of Wilkes co., N.C.

Pur′ley, a post-office of Caswell co., N.C.

Purmerend, pŭR′mẹh-rěnt‵, a town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, on the North Holland Canal, 10 miles N. of Amsterdam. Pop. 4628. It has large markets for cattle and cheese.

Purneah, or **Purniah,** pur′ne-a̤, a town of Bengal, capital of Purneah district, 230 miles N.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 25° 48′ N.; lon. 87° 35′ E. The town contains several suburban villages, and has an area of 15 square miles. It has greatly declined in importance. Pop. 16,057.

Purneah, or **Purniah,** a district of Bengal, province of Bahar. Lat. 25° 15′–26° 35′ N.; lon. 87° 2′–88° 35′ E. Area, 4957 square miles. It is bounded on the N. partly by Nepaul, and on the S. by the Ganges. It is nearly all level and alluvial, the E. part being very fertile, and the W. adapted to grazing. Capital, Purneah. Pop. 1,714,595.

Pur′ple Cane, a post-office of Dodge co., Neb.

Pur′pleville, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 5 miles from Richmond Hill. Pop. 100.

Purruah, pŭr′roo‵a̤, properly called **Panduah,** a ruined town of Bengal, 45 miles S.W. of Dinagepoor, in lat. 25° 20′ N., lon. 88° 14′ E.

Purs′ley, a post-office of Tyler co., W. Va.

Purulia, or **Perulia,** pṳr-oo′le-a̤, a town of India, capital of Manbhoom district. Lat. 23° 20′ N.; lon. 86° 26′ E. It has court-houses and other good public buildings, a hospital, and a good local trade. Pop. 5695.

Purus, poo‵rooce′, **Puru,** poo-roo′, or **Cuchivara,** koo-che-vå′rå, a river of South America, rises in Peru, flows N.E., and, after a course of 400 miles, joins the Amazon in lat. 4° S., lon. 61° W. At its junction with the Amazon it is scarcely inferior in size to that river. It is said to be navigable for steamboats for more than 1200 miles.

Puruvesi, poo-roo-vå'see, a lake of Russia, in Finland, in the S. of the circle of Kuopio. Length, 24 miles.

Pur'vis, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Oswego Midland Railroad, ½ mile from Morsston Depot, and 50 miles N.N.W. of Middletown. It has a church.

Purvis, a station in Nansemond co., Va., on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, 9 miles W. of Suffolk. Here is Buckhorn Post-Office.

Purwa, a town of India. See Poorwa.

Purwan, pŭr-wån', a village of Afghanistan, on the S. side of the Hindoo-Koosh, in lat. 35° 9' N., lon. 69° 16' E.

Pusambio, a village of South America. See Puracé.

Puschlav, the German name of Poschiavo.

Pushe'ta, a township of Auglaize co., O. Pop. 1290.

Pushkar, a town of India. See Pokur.

Pushmataha, pŭsh'ma-ta-haw', a post-village of Choctaw co., Ala., 28 miles E.S.E. of Meridian, Miss. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Push Through, a port of entry and fishing settlement in the district of Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, 9 miles from Gaultois. Pop. 145.

Püspok-Ladany, püs'pok' lŏh'dåñ', a town of Hungary, 7 miles S.W. of Nadudvar. Pop. 7839.

Püspoky, püs'pok'ee (Ger. *Büschdorf,* büsh'dorf), a town of Hungary, co. and 6 miles S.E. of Presburg.

Pusterthal, pōōs'ter-tål', a district in the E. part of the Tyrol, watered by the head-streams of the Drave and Adige. Chief town, Bruneck.

Pust-Ozersk, Russia. See Poost-Ozersk.

Putah, poo'ta, a township of Yolo co., Cal. Pop. 1412.

Putah Creek, California, rises in Lake co., and intersects Napa co. It finally runs eastward, forms the S. boundary of Yolo co., and enters the Sacramento River about 6 miles below Sacramento.

Putalama, the native name of Putlam.

Putavl, a town of Russia. See Pootivl.

Putbus, pōōt'bōōs, a town of Prussia, in the island of Rügen, 5 miles S.E. of Bergen. Pop. 1340.

Pu-Tchu, a city of China. See Poo-Choo.

Puteaux, pü'tō', a village of France, in Seine, 7 miles W. of Paris, on the Seine, and on the Paris & Versailles Railway. Pop. 11,387.

Puteolanus Sinus, Italy. See Naples, Bay of.

Puteoli, a town of Italy. See Pozzuoli.

Puti, a town of Brazil. See Poti.

Putignano, poo-teen-yå'no, or **Putigliano,** poo-teel-yå'no, a town of Italy, province and 23 miles S.E. of Bari. It has manufactures of cottons and woollens. Pop. 10,074.

Put-in-Bay, a post-office and anchorage of Ottawa co., O., on Lake Erie, in the Wine Island group, between Middle Bass and South Bass Islands, 13 miles from Port Clinton, and 40 miles E. of Toledo. It is in a township of its own name, which contains extensive vineyards and manufactures of wine. It is a favorite summer resort, and has a fishery. Commodore Perry gained an important victory over the British near this place, September 10, 1813. Pop. of township, 1148.

Putivl, or **Putyvl,** Russia. See Pootivl.

Put'lam, or **Put'ilam** (native, *Putalama,* poo-tå-lå'-må), a town of Ceylon, on a lagoon of its W. coast, 75 miles N. of Colombo. It has salt-works.

Put'nam, a county in the N.E. part of Florida, has an area of about 630 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Saint John's River. The surface is level, and is partly occupied by lakes, marshes, and forests of pine and other trees. The soil is sandy. Cattle, sugar-cane, and grass are the staple products. Capital, Palatka. Valuation of real and personal estate, $944,318. Pop. in 1870, 3821, of whom 3734 were Americans.

Putnam, a county in the N. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Oconee River, and intersected by Little River. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests of the oak, pine, and other trees. The soil is moderately fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and wheat are the staple products. Granite is found in this county. A branch of the Central Railroad of Georgia terminates at Eatonton, the capital of this county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,858,367. Pop. in 1870, 10,461, of whom 10,424 were Americans.

Putnam, a county in the N. central part of Illinois, has an area of about 150 square miles. It is intersected by the Illinois River. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staple products. Coal is found here. This county is traversed by the Peoria Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Hennepin. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,488,875. Pop. in 1870, 6280, of whom 5248 were Americans.

Putnam, a county in the W. central part of Indiana, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is drained by Eel River and Mill and Raccoon Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and about one-third of it is covered with forests of the sugar-maple, oak, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county has quarries of good limestone. It is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, the Indianapolis & St. Louis, and the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute. Capital, Greencastle. Valuation of real and personal estate, $16,819,900. Pop. in 1870, 21,514, of whom 20,724 were Americans.

Putnam, a county in the N. part of Missouri, bordering on Iowa, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Chariton River, and is drained by 3 branches of Locust Creek, namely, the East, Middle, and West Locust. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, hay, cattle, oats, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Unionville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 11,217, of whom 11,046 were Americans. It is traversed by the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad.

Putnam, a county in the S.E. part of New York, borders on Connecticut. Area, about 220 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Hudson River, and also drained by Croton River and Peekskill Creek. The surface is hilly, and presents picturesque scenery. Among its remarkable features are the Highlands of the Hudson, and Lake Mahopac, a place of summer resort. The soil is partly fertile. Hay, Indian corn, milk, and oats are the staple products. Marble is found in this county, which also has rich mines of iron ore. It is traversed by the Hudson River and New York & Harlem Railroads. Capital, Carmel. Valuation of real and personal estate, $13,192,769. Pop. in 1870, 15,420, of whom 12,969 were Americans; in 1875, 15,811.

Putnam, a county in the N.W. part of Ohio, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Auglaize River, and also drained by Blanchard's Fork and the Ottawa River. It is a part of the Great Black Swamp. The surface is level, and mostly covered with noble forests of the white oak, beech, elm, hickory, sugar-maple, ash, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, hay, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Dayton & Michigan Railroad and the Miami Extension Canal. Capital, Ottawa. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,472,202. Pop. in 1870, 17,081, of whom 15,033 were Americans.

Putnam, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of about 480 square miles. The Cumberland River touches its N.W. extremity. The surface is uneven or hilly, and extensively covered with forests of chestnut, hickory, oak, walnut, yellow poplar, &c. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. Coal is found in it. Capital, Cookville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,125,005. Pop. in 1870, 8698, of whom 8695 were Americans.

Putnam, a county in the W. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 370 square miles. It is intersected by the Great Kanawha River. The Ohio River runs very near the W. part of this county. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and grass are the staple products. Among its minerals are coal and iron ore. This county is intersected by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Winfield. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,223,890. Pop. in 1870, 7794, of whom 7655 were Americans.

Putnam, a post-village in Putnam township, Windham co., Conn., on the Quinnebaug River, and on the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, at its junction with the Eastern division of the New York & New England Railroad, 33 miles N. by E. of Norwich, and 26 miles S. by W. of Worcester. It contains 7 churches, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, 5 cotton-factories, 2 woollen-mills, a savings-bank, and a high school. Pop. about 2000. Pop. of the township, 4192.

Putnam, a township of Fulton co., Ill. Pop. 1654.

Putnam, Putnam co., Ill. See Snachwine.

Putnam, a post-office in Putnam township, Fayette co., Iowa, about 20 miles N.N.E. of Independence. Pop. of the township, 737.

Putnam, a township of Linn co., Iowa. Pop. 799.

Putnam, a township of Anderson co., Kansas. Pop. 409. It contains Scipio.

Putnam, a post-office of Barton co., Kansas.

Putnam, a township of Livingston co., Mich. P. 1361.

Putnam, a post-village in Springfield township, Muskingum co., O., on the W. bank of Muskingum River, at the mouth of the Licking River, and on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, 59 miles E. of Columbus. It is now the 9th ward of Zanesville, with which it is connected by a bridge over the Muskingum River. It has 3 churches, the Putnam Seminary, and manufactures of glass, stoneware, and woollen goods. Pop. 2050.

Putnam, a post-village in Putnam township, Washington co., N.Y., on Lake Champlain, and on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, 15 miles N. of Whitehall. The township has a mountainous surface, and is bounded on the W. by Lake George. Pop. of the township, 642.

Putnam, originally **Dor′chester,** a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on the river Thames, 11 miles S.W. of Ingersoll. Pop. 150.

Putnam Court-House, W. Va. See Winfield.

Putnam Hall, a post-office of Putnam co., Fla.

Putnam Heights, a post-office of Windham co., Conn.

Putnam, Mount, Idaho. See Mount Putnam.

Putnam Valley, a post-township of Putnam co., N.Y. Pop. 1845. Putnam Valley Post-Office is at Oregon.

Put′namville, a post-village in Warren township, Putnam co., Ind., on Deep Creek, and on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 5 miles S. of Greencastle. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of lumber, &c. Pop. 219.

Putnamville, an outlying portion of the town of Danvers, Essex co., Mass., on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 20 miles N.N.E. of Boston. Pop. about 500, largely engaged in the manufacture of shoes.

Put′ney, a village of England, co. of Surrey, on the Thames, opposite Fulham, and on a railway, 6½ miles W.S.W. of St. Paul's, London. Pop. 9439.

Put′ney, a post-village in Putney township, Windham co., Vt., on the Connecticut River, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, 9 miles N. by E. of Brattleborough, and 13 miles W. of Keene, N.H. It has 2 churches, a chair-factory, a woollen-mill, and 1 or 2 paper-mills. The township has quarries of roofing-slate. Pop. of township, 1167.

Putney Heights, a hamlet in Stratford township, Fairfield co., Conn., on the Housatonic River, 3½ miles from Stratford Station. It has manufactures of flour, lumber, and vinegar.

Put′neyville, a post-village in Mahoning township, Armstrong co., Pa., on Mahoning Creek, 5 miles S. of New Bethlehem Station. It has several churches, and manufactures of leather and lumber.

Puto, an island of China. See Pooto.

Putrid Sea, Russia. See Sivash.

Putte, pŭt′tẹh, a village of Belgium, province and 16 miles S.E. by E. of Antwerp. Pop. 3149.

Puttee, pŭt‵tee′, a town of the Punjab, 12 miles W. of the Beas, and 38 miles S.E. of Lahore. Pop. 5000.

Put‵teea′la, or **Patiala,** pŭt‵tee-â′lạ, a native state of India, partly on the Sirhind plain, and partly to the N., among the Sutlej states. Area, 5412 square miles. Pop. about 1,586,000. It is a very productive region, governed by a tributary maharajah. The capital, Putteeala, is a populous and well-built town, 125 miles N.N.W. of Delhi.

Puttelange, pŭt‵tẹh-lôɴzh′, or **Püttlingen,** pütt′ling-ẹn, a town of Germany, in Lorraine, 9 miles S.W. of Saargemünd. Pop. 1881.

Putten, pŭt′tẹn, an island of the Netherlands, in South Holland, in the Meuse, 8 miles S.W. of Rotterdam.

Putten, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 6 miles S. of Harderwick. Pop. of commune, 4346.

Puttershoek, pŭt′tẹrs-hook‵, or **Pietershoek,** pee′tẹrs-hook‵, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 4 miles W. by S. of Dort. Pop. 1859.

Puttoola-Killa. See Futtoolah-Killa.

Put‵tun′, or **Patan,** pŭt‵ŭn′, a town of India, in Baroda, on the river Saraswati, 42 miles S.S.W. of Palanpoor. Pop. 31,523.

Puttun Somnauth, India. See Somnauth.

Putumayo, poo-too-mī′o, or **Iça,** ee′så, a river of Ecuador, rises near Pasto, flows E., and joins the Amazon at Iça. Total course, 700 miles.

Putzig, pŏŏt′siG, a town of Prussia, 26 miles N.N.W. of Dantzic, on the Gulf of Dantzic. Pop. 2201.

Putzig, Bay of, the western arm of the Gulf of Dantzic, separated from the Baltic by a long and narrow tongue of land. Length, 20 miles.

Puy, Le, a town of France. See Le Puy.

Puyallup, or **Puyallop,** pu-all′up, a small river of Pierce co., Washington, rises near the base of Mount Rainier, runs northwestward, and enters Puget Sound about 10 miles N.E. of Steilacoom City.

Puyallup, a post-village of Pierce co., Washington, on the Puyallup River, 12 miles N.E. of Lakeview Station. It has 2 saw-mills. Hop-growing is the chief employment.

Puycerda, a town of Spain. See Puigcerda.

Puy-de-Dôme, pwee-dẹh-dōm′, a mountain of France, near the centre of the department to which it gives name. Height above the sea, 4806 feet. It is the chief peak of a volcanic group covering about 80 square miles and attached on the S. by a series of basaltic peaks, or *puys*, to the great mass of Mont d'Or. It is almost bare of trees, but has good pasturage on its sides.

Puy-de-Dôme, a department in the S.E. of France, formed of part of Auvergne. Area, 3039 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 570,207. The surface is mountainous, and contains a great number of *puys*, or peaks, the chief of which are the Mont d'Or and the Puy-de-Dôme. Between the mountains extend rich valleys, and that of Limagne is celebrated for its fine vegetation. The principal rivers are the Allier, and its affluent the Dore. The chief mineral products are coal, antimony, silver, alum, lead, iron, and marble. There are many mineral springs in the department, the most celebrated of which is that of Mont d'Or. The department has manufactures of linens, woollens, paper, hardware, leather, and cutlery. It is divided into the arrondissements of Ambert, Clermont, Issoire, Riom, and Thiers. Capital, Clermont-Ferrand.

Puy Guillaume, pwee ghee‵yōm′ or gheel‵yōm′, a town of France, Puy-de-Dôme, 8 miles N.N.W. of Thiers.

Puy-la-Roque, pwee-lå-rok′, a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 19 miles N.E. of Montauban. Pop. 1135.

Puylaurens, pwee‵lō‵rôɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Tarn, 15 miles S.E. of Lavaur. Pop. 5649.

Puy l'Evêque, pwee lå‵vêk′, a town of France, in Lot, 15 miles N.W. of Cahors, on the Lot. Pop. 1241.

Puymirol, pwee‵mee‵rol′, a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 8 miles E. of Agen. Pop. 1508.

Puzol, poo-thol′, a village of Spain, 13 miles N.N.E. of Valencia. Pop. 2693.

Puzzuoli, a town of Italy. See Pozzuoli.

Pvävers, Switzerland. See Pfeffers.

Pwllheli, poo*thl*-hå′lee, a seaport town of Wales, on Cardigan Bay, co. and 19 miles by rail S.S.W. of Carnarvon. Pop. 3009. It has a workhouse, and a good harbor for vessels of 60 tons, and is frequented by sea-bathers. It unites with Carnarvon, Bangor, Conway, Crickeith, and Nevin in sending one member to the House of Commons.

Py′burn's Bluff, a post-office of Hardin co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, 18 miles from Corinth, Miss.

Pye's Corners. See Cornwall.

Pylæ, a pass of Greece. See Thermopylæ.

Pyle-Rood-Bar, or **Pyle-Rudbar,** pīl-rood‵bar′, a town of Persia, province of Ghilan, in a pass of the Elbrooz Mountains, 35 miles S.W. of Reshd.

Pylesville, pīlz′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., about 34 miles N.N.E. of Baltimore. It has a flour-mill, a lumber-mill, and a mine of asbestos.

Pylstaart, pīl′stạ̈rt, or **Sola,** so′lå, an island of the Pacific Ocean, S.S.W. of the Friendly Isles, in lat. 22° 0′ S., lon. 176° 4′ W.

Pymatu′ning Creek rises in Ashtabula co., O., runs southward through Trumbull co., passes thence into Pennsylvania, and enters the Shenango River in Mercer co., about 7 miles above Sharon.

Pymo′sa, a township of Cass co., Iowa. Pop. 775.

Pynacker, pī′nåk‵kẹr, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 3 miles E. of Delft. Pop. 1830.

Pyracmium, the ancient name of Piraino.

Pyr′amid, a post-office of Washoe co., Nev.

Pyramid Lake, Nevada, is in Roop co., near the E. base of the Sierra Nevada, and about 5 miles from the boundary of California. It is partly surrounded by high precipices and picturesque scenery. It has no visible outlet. It is about 33 miles long and 12 miles wide. Its surface is nearly 4000 feet higher than the level of the sea. The Truckee River enters this lake.

Pyramid Peak, Colorado, a peak of the Elk Mountains, in lat. 39° 5′ N., lon. 106° 57′ W. It has an altitude of 13,885 feet above the sea-level.

Pyramids, pĭr′ạ-midz, The (Fr. *Les Pyramides,* lå pee‵rå‵meed′), the name given to a number of remarkable sepulchral monuments (amounting in all to above 60) erected by the ancient Egyptians. The most deserving of notice are called the Pyramids of Gheezeh, situated about 12 miles S.W. of Cairo and 5 or 6 miles from Gheezeh, and consisting of two large and several smaller pyramids. The Great Pyramid, otherwise called the Pyramid of Cheops (kee'ops), has a square base, each side of which measures 673 feet; the vertical height is 456 feet. On the top is a platform more than 30 feet square. Were the pyramid continued to an apex, the height would be about 479 feet. Many of the stones of which it is built are nearly 4 feet thick, 8 or 9 feet long, and above 6 feet wide. The Great Pyramid contains near its centre several considerable chambers, though small compared with the size of the entire structure. The Pyramid of Cephren, the second in size, has a base 684 feet square, with a vertical height of 456 feet. The Pyramids of Gheezeh stand on a terrace or plateau of limestone rock, and the greater part of the stones, being of the same material, are supposed to have been obtained from quarries in the immediate vicinity. All the pyramids are situated on the W. side of the Nile, and some of the smaller ones have become partially or entirely covered with the sands from the desert.

Pyramus, a river of Asia Minor. See JYHOON.

Pyrenees, pir'ẹn-eez (Fr. *Pyrénées*, pee'rå'nå'; Sp. *Pirineos*, pe-re-nå'oce; Ger. *Pyrenäen*, pe-rẹ-nå'ẹn; L. *Pyrenæ'i Mon'tes*, or *Pyre'ne*; Gr. Πυρήνη, *Purēnē*), a lofty mountain-chain, forming the boundary between France and Spain, and stretching across the whole of the isthmus which connects the Spanish peninsula with the rest of the European continent and abuts with one extremity at the Mediterranean and the other at the Atlantic. Its length, from Cape Creux, N. of the Gulf of Rosas, to the point or promontory near Fontarabia, is nearly 270 miles; and its breadth near the centre, where it is greatest, scarcely exceeds a third of the length, or 90 miles. On the W. the chain is continued, under the name of the Cantabrian Mountains, across the N. of Spain, nearly to Cape Finisterre, though the direction of the Pyrenees is E.S.E. and W.N.W. They do not lie in the same straight line, but rather consist of two lines, which form parallel ridges about 20 miles distant from each other, except near the centre, where they become united by means of a remarkable rectangular elbow, in which some of the loftiest summits are found. The descent on the S. side is much more abrupt than on the N., but far surpasses it in the boldness and grandeur of its scenery. The Pyrenees are among the highest mountains of Europe; the summit of the chain forms a curved line with a mean altitude of 7990 feet. Its culminating point, Pic Nethou, or Maladetta, has the height of 11,168 feet, and a great number of peaks in the same locality exceed 8500 feet. To the E. of the centre the chain lowers rapidly. To the W. many peaks have heights varying from 5000 to 7000 feet and even 8000 feet. There are numerous passes in the Pyrenees, which take, in the E. part of the chain, the name of Cols, and towards the centre that of Ports. The most frequented are those of Pertus and La Perche in the E., and St. Jean Pied de Port in the W. The azoic formation is less extensive than in the Alps; it consists of granite, micaceous schist, and limestone, which form a continuous band, stretching three-fourths across the isthmus. The bulk of the system is composed of secondary rocks, which are arranged in vertical bands flanking the older rocks, and consist of clay-slate, graywacke, and blue limestone. The oolite and chalk formations occur on the lower part of the chain.

Snow lies deep in the Pyrenees during a great part of the year, and is perpetual on the higher points. The elevation of the snow-line is 8000 feet. From the Marboré to Maladetta the summits are covered with broad bands of ice; yet no true glaciers have been discovered. Grain grows in some of the upper valleys, maize is cultivated at an elevation of 3280 feet, and the pine-tree grows at 10,870 feet above the sea. The principal summits are Pic Nethou (Maladetta), 11,168 feet; Mont Perdu, 10,950 feet; the Vignemale, 10,820 feet; Pic du Midi, 9540 feet; and Canigou, 9137 feet.

The principal passes of the Pyrenees are, from E. to W., Port d'Oo, 9843 feet; Brèche de Roland, 9500 feet; Estaubé, 8402 feet; Tourmalet, 7143 feet; and Gavarnie, 7654 feet above the level of the sea. The chief rivers rising in the Pyrenees are the Adour, Garonne, and Aude, flowing N., and the Llobregat, and numerous affluents of the Ebro, flowing S.

Pyrenees, Australian. See VICTORIA (colony).

Pyrénées-Orientales, pee'rå'nåz'-o're-ôɴᵍ'tål', a department in the S. of France, bounded E. by the Mediterranean, and comprised in the old provinces of Roussillon and Languedoc. Area, 1571 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 197,940. The Pyrenees on the S. separate the department from Spain, and connect it with their contreforts; the highest point in the department is Canigou, 9137 feet high. The chief rivers are the Tet, Agly, and Aude, flowing E. to the Mediterranean, the Ariége, affluent of the Garonne, and the Segre, affluent of the Ebro. On the coast are the marshes of Leucate and Saint-Nazaire, and the ports Collioure, Port Vendres, and Bagnols. The soil contains iron, antimony, fine marble, and mineral springs. The orange grows here on espaliers. The wines of Roussillon are esteemed. Wool, live-stock, cutlery, cloth, and leather are leading articles of export. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Céret, Perpignan, and Prades. Capital, Perpignan.

Pyrenneos, a mountain-range of Brazil. See PERINEOS.

Pyrgo, pir'go or pēēr'go, a village of Greece, in Morea, 17 miles S.S.E. of Gastouni, near the coast. It has a good bazaar, and some export trade in rural produce, and imports manufactured goods.

Pyritz, pee'rits, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 24 miles S.E. of Stettin. Pop. 7442. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and leather.

Pyrmont, pēēʀ'mont, a town of Germany, in Waldeck, capital of the detached principality of Pyrmont, in a valley, 32 miles S.W. of Hanover. Pop. 1397. It is noted for its mineral springs. See WALDECK.

Pyr'mont, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Ind., on the Wild Cat River, about 13 miles E. by N. of Lafayette.

Pyrmont, a post-office of Morgan co., Mo.

Pyrmont, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., O., 3 miles from Brookville Railroad Station, and about 15 miles W.N.W. of Dayton. It has 2 churches.

Pyroxene (pir'ǫx-een) **Peak,** Montana, is in Madison co., between the Madison River and Passamari Creek. It is one of the highest peaks of a range to which Old Baldy belongs. Its height is estimated at 9000 feet.

Pysht, a post-office of Clallam co., Washington.

Pyxus, an ancient name of POLICASTRO.

Pyzdry, a town of Poland. See PEISERN.

Q.

Qaherah, a city of Egypt. See CAIRO.

Qené, a town of Egypt. See KENEH.

Qoceyr, a town of Egypt. See KOSSEIR.

Qua, kwå, a mountain of Guinea, E. of the Cameroons estuary, 64 miles N.W. of the peak of Cameroons. Lat. 5° 12' N.; lon. 8° 50' E. Height, 5000 feet.

Quack'en Kill, a post-hamlet in Grafton township, Rensselaer co., N.Y., about 20 miles N.E. of Albany.

Quaco, kwå'ko, a light-house containing a revolving light, is on a small rock off Quaco Head, on the Bay of Fundy, on the coast of New Brunswick, in lat. 45° 18' N., lon. 65° 32' 30" W.

Quaco, or **Collina,** kol-le'nạ, a village and headland of New Brunswick, co. of St. John, on the N. shore of the Bay of Fundy, 25 miles E.N.E. of St. John. It contains several churches, stores, hotels, mills, and ship-yards. It is one of the chief ship-building places in the province.

Quade, a seaport of Arabia. See GRANE.

Quadra and **Vancouver Island.** See VANCOUVER.

Quadrata, the supposed ancient name of CRESCENTINO.

Quadrelle, kwå-drēl'lå, a village of Italy, province of Caserta, 6 miles E.N.E. of Nola. Pop. 1233.

Quænanger (or **Quänanger**) **Fiord,** kwå'nång'ẹr fe-ord', a lake of Norway, in Finmark, 30 miles S.W. of Altengaard.

Quakake, kwå-kaik', or **Quakake Junction,** a village of Schuylkill co., Pa., in Rush township, on the Catawissa & Williamsport Railroad, at the junction of the

Lehigh Valley Railroad, 8 or 9 miles E.N.E. of Mahanoy City, and 7 miles W.N.W. of Tamaqua. It has 2 churches.

Quakake Creek, of Carbon co., Pa., flows into the Lehigh River.

Quakenbrück, kwå′kẹn-brük‛, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 29 miles N. of Osnaburg. Pop. 2180.

Qua′ker Ba′sin, a hamlet of Madison co., N.Y., 3 miles from De Ruyter. It has a church, a cheese-factory, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Quaker Bottom, a post-village in Union township, Lawrence co., O., on the Ohio River, 1 mile from Guyandotte, W. Va. It has a church, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a high school. Pop. about 400.

Quaker City (formerly **Mill′wood**), a post-village in Millwood township, Guernsey co., O., on the Central Ohio division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 17 miles E. by S. of Cambridge. It has a national bank, a newspaper office, 2 churches, and several coal-mines. Pop. 367.

Quaker Gap, a post-office of Stokes co., N.C.

Quaker Hill, a post-office of Vermilion co., Ind., about 30 miles N. of Terre Haute.

Quaker Hill, a post-office of Dutchess co., N.Y., 4 miles from Pawling Station.

Quaker Springs, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Saratoga township, about 28 miles N. of Albany. It has a church and several sulphur springs.

Quaker Street, a post-village in Duanesburg township, Schenectady co., N.Y., on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 27 miles W. of Albany. A branch railroad extends from this place to Schenectady. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 400.

Qua′kertown, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ind., on the East Fork of Whitewater River, about 22 miles S.S.W. of Richmond. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Quakertown, a post-hamlet in Franklin township, Hunterdon co., N.J., about 28 miles N. by W. of Trenton. It has 2 churches.

Quakertown, a post-borough in Richland township, Bucks co., Pa., on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 38 miles N. of Philadelphia, and 17 miles S. of Bethlehem. It has 4 churches, a public library, a high school, a savings-bank, 2 manufactories of coaches, 2 of cigars, 2 of boots and shoes, and manufactories of stoves, organs, and threshing-machines. Pop. 863.

Quakertown, a station in Lawrence co., Pa., on the Lawrence Branch Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Youngstown, O.

Qualischt, kwå′lisht (written also **Kwallisch**?), a village of Bohemia, 16 miles N.N.E. of Königgrätz.

Qual′ity Hill, a hamlet of Madison co., N.Y., 1 mile from Canastota. It has a church. Post-office, Lenox.

Quality Valley, a post-office of Butler co., Ky., 20 miles from Russellville.

Qual′latown, a post-hamlet and township of Jackson co., N.C., 15 miles N.W. of Webster. It has 2 churches. Pop. 1697, of whom 711 are Cherokee Indians.

Qualöe, an island of Norway. See Hvalöe.

Quampanissa, kwåm-på-nis′så, a town of Dahomey, 207 miles N. by E. of Abomey. Lat. 10° 40′ N.; lon. 2° 30′ E. Pop. 12,000.

Quänanger Fiord, Norway. See Quænanger Fiord.

Quandahl, kwån′dåll, a post-hamlet of Allamakee co., Iowa, 18 miles N.E. of Decorah. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Quan′dary Peak, Colorado, a mountain of the Park Range, in lat. 39° 24′ N., lon. 106° 6′ W. It has an altitude of 14,269 feet. It is 3 miles from Mount Lincoln.

Quang-Ping, or **Kouang-Ping,** kwång‛ping′, a city of China, province of Pe-Chee-Lee, 240 miles S.S.W. of Peking. It has numerous temples.

Quang-Ping, a city of China, province of Koei-Choo, 80 miles E.N.E. of Koei-Yang.

Quang-See, Quang-Si, Kwang-Si, or **Kouang-Si,** kwång‛see′ (*i.e.*, the "western extent," or "western province"), a province of China, between lat. 22° and 26° N. and lon. 105° and 112° 30′ E., having S.W. Tonquin, and on other sides the provinces of Quang-Tong, Hoo-Nan, &c. Pop. 7,313,895. Surface mostly mountainous. Nearly all its rivers join the Choo-Kiang, which has an E. course and ultimately becomes the Canton River. Principal products, cassia, grain, metals, and gems. Chief city, Khing-Yuan.

Quang-See, Quang-Si, or **Kwang-Si,** kwång-see′, a city of China, province and 75 miles S.E. of Yun-Nan.

Quang-Sin-Foo, or **Kouang-Sin-Fou,** kwång‛-sin‛foo′, a walled town of China, province of Kiang-See. Lat. 28° 30′ N.; lon. 118° 10′ E.

Quang-Tong, kwång‛tong′, **Kouang-Toung,** or **Kwang-Tung,** kwång‛toong′ (*i.e.*, the "eastern extent," or "eastern province"), a province of China, between lat. 20° and 25° 30′ N. and lon. 108° and 117° E., having W. and N. Quang-See, Hoo-Nan, Kiang-See, and Fo-Kien, and E. and S. the China Sea and Gulf of Tonquin, which are separated by its peninsula of Hooee-Tchoo, stretching towards Hainan. Pop. 19,174,030. Chief products, sugar, tea, cassia, betel, rice, iron, silks, cottons, grass cloths, glass, stone, and lacquered wares, with a great variety of other goods made in Canton, the capital.

Quano, kwå′no, a maritime town of Japan, on the E. coast of the island of Hondo, 56 miles E. of Kioto.

Quan′tico, a post-village of Wicomico co., Md., 9 miles W. of Salisbury. It has a lumber-mill and 3 churches.

Quantico, a station in Prince William co., Va., on the Potomac River, and on the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, which here connects with the Alexandria & Fredericksburg Railroad, 27 miles S.S.W. of Alexandria.

Quan′tock, a post-office of Scriven co., Ga.

Quan′tock Hills, a range in England, co. of Somerset, extending S.E. from the Bristol Channel, near Watchet, to between Bridgewater and Taunton.

Quapaw, kwå′paw, a post-hamlet of Newton co., Mo., 8 miles from Baxter Springs, Kansas.

Quarante, kå‛rôɴᴛ′, a town of France, in Hérault, 13 miles W. of Béziers. Pop. 1573.

Quaregnon, kå‛rên‛yôɴᵍ′, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 4 miles W.S.W. of Mons. Pop. 2490.

Quaremont, kaʀ‛môɴᵍ′, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 20 miles S.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 1748.

Quargnento, kwaʀɴ-yên′to, a village of Italy, province of Alessandria, near Felizzano. Pop. 2887.

Quaritz, kwå′rits, a town of Prussian Silesia, 31 miles N.N.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 2003.

Quarnero, Gulf of. See Gulf of Quarnero.

Quarouble, kå‛roob′l′, a town of France, in Nord, 5 miles E.N.E. of Valenciennes, on the Belgian frontier. It has tanneries, &c. Pop. 2530.

Quarré-les-Tombes, kaʀ‛ʀå′-lå-tôᴍʙ, a village of France, in Yonne, 9 miles S.S.E. of Avallon.

Quarri, or **Kouarri,** kwar′ree, a town of Central Africa, 96 miles E. of Saccatoo. Pop. 6000. (?)

Quar′ry, a station of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 5 miles W. of Shoals, Ind.

Quarry, a post-village in Le Grand township, Marshall co., Iowa, on the Iowa River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 5½ miles E.S.E. of Marshalltown. Here is a quarry of marble, or fine limestone, which is exported.

Quarry, a station in Box Elder co., Utah, on the Central Pacific Railroad, 7½ miles N.W. of Corinne.

Quarry Bank, a town of England, co. of Stafford, 3 miles S.S.E. of Dudley. Pop. 6332.

Quarry Station, a hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Hadley township, on the Hudson River, and on the Adirondack Railroad. Here is a granite-quarry.

Quarry Switch, a post-hamlet of Bullitt co., Ky., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. It has a stone-quarry and a distillery.

Quar′ryville, a post-office of Tolland co., Conn., about 14 miles E. of Hartford.

Quarryville, a post-hamlet in Wantage township, Sussex co., N.J., on the Midland Railroad, 70 miles N.W. of Jersey City. It has a church and a stone-quarry.

Quarryville, a post-village in Saugerties township, Ulster co., N.Y., about 15 miles N. of Kingston. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 500. Here are quarries of bluestone.

Quarryville, a post-village in Eden township, Lancaster co., Pa., on the Lancaster & Quarryville Branch Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Lancaster. It has a church, and extensive manufactories of lime, from limestone quarried here.

Quarten, kwaʀ′tẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 23 miles S.S.W. of St. Gall, on a mountain-spur above the Lake of Wallenstadt. Pop. 1771.

Quarto, kwaʀ′to, a river of the Argentine Republic, province of Cordova, flows S.E., and loses itself in a marsh, after a course of about 280 miles.

Quarto, kwaʀ′to, or **Quartu,** kwaʀ′too, a town of the island of Sardinia, 4 miles E.N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 6209.

Quartuccio, kwaʀ-toot′cho, a village of the island of Sardinia, 1 mile N. of Quarto. Pop. 2054.

Quartz, a township of Plumas co., Cal. Pop. 810.

Quartz′burg, a post-office of Boisé co., Idaho.

Quartz Creek, a post-office of Missoula co., Montana.

Quas′queton, a post-village in Liberty township, Buchanan co., Iowa, on the Wapsipinicon River, about 10 miles S.E. of Independence. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a flouring-mill. Pop. about 350.

Quathlamba, kwåt-łåm′bå, **Kathlamba,** kåt-łåm′-bå, or **Drakenberg,** drå′kẹn-bĕʀɢˋ, a mountain-range of Africa, which stretches along the W. frontiers of Natal.

Quatre Bras, kåt′r brå, a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 3 miles S.S.E. of Genappe, and 10 miles from the village of Waterloo.

Quatre-Frères, kåt′r-fraiʀ (*i.e.*, "four brothers"), a group of islets belonging to the Kooril Islands, between Simooseer and Ooroop. They are barren lofty rocks. The southernmost, Tscherpoy, or Torpoy, is an extinct volcano.

Quatro Ville, kwåt′tro veel′lå ("four villages"), four villages of Italy, near Mantua. Pop. of commune, 2660.

Quebec, kwe-bĕk′ (Fr. *Québec*, kåˋbĕk′; L. *Quebecum*), a city and port, and, after Montreal, the most populous city in the Dominion of Canada, capital of the province of Quebec, is situated on the left bank of the river St. Lawrence (which here receives the St. Charles), 400 miles from its mouth, 180 miles N.E. of Montreal, and 328 miles N.N.W. of Portland, Me. Lat. 46° 49′ 6″ N.; lon. 71° 13′ 45″ W. Mean temperature in winter 10°, in summer 68° Fahrenreit; mean of the year, 39°. The city has a remarkably picturesque situation between the two rivers, at the N.E. extremity of an elevated table-land which forms the left bank of the St. Lawrence. Cape Diamond, the extremity of the table-land, is 333 feet above the level of the river, to which it presents a nearly precipitous face. Quebec is divided into two parts, called Upper and Lower Towns. The upper town occupies the highest part of the promontory, and is surrounded with walls and otherwise fortified, having an ancient citadel, which crowns the summit of Cape Diamond and covers with its numerous works an area of 40 acres. From its position it is probably the strongest fortress in America. The chief ascents to the upper town are by a steep and narrow winding street and by a flight of steps. The lower town, which is the seat of commerce, is built around the base of Cape Diamond, where, in many places, the rock has been cut away to make room for the houses. On the side of the St. Charles the water at flood-tide formerly washed the very foot of the rock, but from time to time wharf after wharf has been projected towards low-water mark, and foundations made sufficiently solid on which to build whole streets where vessels of considerable burden once rode at anchor. The banks of both rivers are now lined with warehouses and wharves. The streets are generally irregular and narrow. The houses are principally of stone and brick, 2 or 3 stories high, the older ones with steep and quaint-looking roofs.

In the upper town are several squares and public walks commanding views of varied and picturesque beauty. In one stands a monument to Generals Wolfe and Montcalm, the English and French commanders who fell at the taking of Quebec in 1759. A monument 40 feet in height marks the spot where General Wolfe fell on the Plains of Abraham.

Among the public buildings may be mentioned the Parliament buildings, the Roman Catholic cathedral (capable of containing 4000 persons, and covering, with the university attached, an area of 8 acres), the English cathedral, and St. John's Free Scotch church. There are in all 19 churches in Quebec, and a synagogue. Of the churches, 7 are Roman Catholic and 7 Church of England. The educational institutions comprise Laval University, with faculties of law, medicine, and arts; the Grand Seminary and the Minor Seminary; the Ursuline Convent; several nunneries; Morrin College, with 10 professors; Laval Normal and Model School; the Quebec High School; and a number of academies and private and public schools. There are, in addition, the Canadian and Mechanics' Institutes, with libraries and reading-rooms; the Literary and Historical Society, founded in 1824, and possessing valuable records and a large collection of historical manuscripts; the Entomological Society, St. Patrick's Literary Institute, Advocates' Library, Board of Trade, and Merchants' Exchange. Six daily newspapers are published in Quebec, 3 of which are in the French language. The principal benevolent institutions are the Marine Hospital, the Hôtel-Dieu, the General Hospital, and the lunatic asylum at Beauport. Quebec has the head offices of 3 banks, viz., Quebec Bank, Banque Nationale, and Union Bank of Lower Canada, besides which there are 2 savings-banks, and agencies of the Bank of Montreal and Bank of British North America.

Ship-building is the chief manufacturing industry. There are also manufactories of iron castings, machinery, cutlery, nails, leather, musical instruments, boots and shoes, paper, india-rubber goods, rope, tobacco, steel, &c. The great staple of export is timber, which is furnished principally by the Ottawa and St. Maurice Rivers, and is brought hither in rafts, and collected into *coves* which extend along the left bank of the St. Lawrence for a distance of 6 miles above the town. Here are extensive timber- and deal-sawing establishments on the right bank of the St. Lawrence.

Quebec returns three members to the House of Commons and three to the provincial legislature. It is the seat of the see of a bishop of the Church of England and of an archbishop of the Church of Rome. Pop. in 1832, 27,562; in 1852, 42,052; in 1871, 59,699,—52,337 of whom were Roman Catholics, chiefly French Canadians.

Quebec was first visited by Jacques Cartier in 1535. It then consisted of an Indian village called Stadacona. In July, 1608, Champlain founded the city, giving it its present name. In 1629 it fell into the hands of the English, but, with the whole of Canada, was restored to the French in 1632, and in 1663, when the colony was made a royal government, it became the capital. In 1690 the English attempted to recapture it, but met with defeat; but in 1759 it was captured by General Wolfe, and has since been under the British crown. An unsuccessful attempt was made by the Americans to carry the city by assault on the night of December 31, 1775, when General Montgomery was slain.

Quebec, a county in the S.W. part of Quebec, comprises an area of 2598 square miles. This county is drained by the Bostonnais, Batiscan, St. Charles, Montmorency, and other streams. It has the St. Lawrence for its S.E. boundary. Capital, Charlesbourg. Pop. 19,607.

Quebec, a province of the Dominion of Canada, bounded on the N. by Labrador and Hudson's Bay; on the E. by Labrador and the Gulf of St. Lawrence; on the S. by the Bay of Chaleurs, New Brunswick, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York; and on the S.W. by the river Ottawa and the province of Ontario. Length, from Lake Temiscamingue, in the Strait of Belle Isle, about 1000 miles on a due E. and W. course, and from the above-named lake to Cape Gaspé, about 700 miles; breadth, about 300 miles. Area, 193,355 square miles.

The principal mountain-ranges consist of the Notre Dame or Green Mountains, which, from the latitude of the city of Quebec, follow nearly the whole course of the St. Lawrence on its S. side, and terminate on the gulf of the same name, between the Bay of Chaleurs and Gaspé Point. On the N. side of the river are the Laurentian range, about 1000 feet in elevation, the Mealy Mountains, stretching from about lat. 75° W. to Sandwich Bay, and computed to be about 1500 feet high, and the Wotchish Mountains, a short range of crescent form, between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Hudson's Bay. In the Gaspé district numerous and beautiful specimens of quartz have been obtained. The limestone formation extends over 30,000 square miles; the dip is moderate, and the strata of limestone are generally undisturbed. Earthquakes have been very frequent in the province, and some of them of considerable violence.

The province of Quebec possesses ores of gold, copper, iron, &c. Gold is found chiefly on the banks of the Chaudière. Copper is found in large quantities in the eastern townships. Iron is found almost everywhere, and is of superior quality. Lead, silver, zinc, platinum, &c., also occur in various sections. The great river St. Lawrence flows through the province. Just above Montreal it receives from the N.W. the Ottawa, a river 800 miles long and scarcely inferior to it in interest. Below Montreal it receives, on the right, the Richelieu River, having its source in Lake Champlain, the St. Francis, rising in Lake Memphremagog, and the Chaudière, the outlet of Lake Megantic; and, on the left, the St. Maurice, Batiscan, and Saguenay Rivers, from 200 to 400 miles in length. The latter is the outlet of the large and beautiful Lake St. John.

The climate of Quebec, though similar to that of Ontario, is colder in winter and warmer in summer. Spring bursts forth in great beauty, and vegetation is rapid. In winter the cold is generally steady and the atmosphere is clear and bracing. Winter usually commences at the latter end of November, and lasts until the end of March. The soil is in many districts rich and adapted to the growth of cereals. Apples and plums grow in abundance. The greater part of the province is covered by forests, consisting chiefly of white and red pine. The other kinds of timber are ash, birch, beech, elm, hickory, black walnut, maple, cherry, butternut, basswood, spruce, fir, &c.

There are nearly 1000 miles of railway in operation.

The province is divided into 68 counties, viz., Argenteuil, Arthabaska, Bagot, Beauce, Beauharnois, Bellechasse, Berthier, Bonaventure, Brome, Chambly, Champlain, Charlevoix, Chateauguay, Chicoutimi, Compton, Dorchester, Drummond, Gaspé, Hochelaga, Huntingdon, Iberville, Jacques Cartier, Joliette, Kamouraska, Laprairie, L'Assomption, Laval, Levis, L'Islet, Lotbinière, Maskinonge, Megantic, Missisquoi, Montcalm, Montmagny, Montmorency, Montreal C., Montreal E., Montreal W., Napierville, Nicolet, Ottawa co., Pontiac, Portneuf, Quebec C., Quebec E., Quebec W., Quebec co., Richelieu, Richmond, Rimouski, Rouville, Saguenay, St. Hyacinthe, St. Johns, St. Maurice, Shefford, Sherbrooke, Soulanges, Stanstead, Temiscouata, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, Vaudreuil, Verchères, Wolfe, and Yamaska. Pop. in 1870, 1,191,516.

For judicial purposes the province is divided into 20 districts, each judicial district having equal jurisdiction in all matters, except as to revision and appeal. The superior court and the court of appeal sit at Montreal and Quebec. Public instruction is under the control and direction of the provincial secretary, who is also called the minister of public instruction, and who is assisted by a council of 21 members, 14 of whom are Roman Catholics and 7 Protestants. In 1871 there were in the province 3639 elementary schools, 227 model schools, 147 agricultural, commercial, and special schools, and 15 colleges and seminaries. The Protestant universities are McGill College, at Montreal, founded in 1827, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville, founded in 1843. The Roman Catholic University of Laval was founded at Quebec in 1852.

The prevailing religion is that of the Church of Rome. The Roman Catholic sees are 6 in number, viz., the archdiocese of Quebec, and the dioceses of Montreal, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, and Rimouski. The Protestant dioceses are 2, viz., Montreal and Quebec.

The public affairs of the province are administered by a lieutenant-governor, an executive council of 7 members, a legislative council of 24 members appointed for life, and a legislative assembly of 65 members. The judicial department comprises a court of queen's bench, with a chief justice and 4 assistants; a superior court, with a chief justice and 26 assistants; a court of vice-admiralty; courts of quarter-sessions; and courts for small causes.

The province contains many grand and beautiful objects of interest to the tourist. The Ottawa and its tributaries abound in falls and rapids of an exceedingly picturesque character, at which and at other falls are timber-slides constructed at great expense. There are also the well-known Falls of Montmorency, 7 miles below Quebec, with a perpendicular descent of 240 feet; the Falls of the Chaudière, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 10 miles above Quebec, with a perpendicular pitch of 125 feet down a deep chasm; the beautiful Falls of the St. Anne, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 22 miles below Quebec; and the Long Sault, Cedars, and Lachine Rapids, all on the fashionable route of tourists. But the grandest river-scenery is to be seen on the Saguenay River, which enters the St. Lawrence about 120 miles below Quebec.

The Indian population of the province of Quebec in 1871 was 8657,—Nipissings, Algonquins, Abenakis, Hurons, Micmacs, Amalicites, Montagnais, and Nasquapees.

The province is said to have been discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497; but the first settlement made by Europeans was in 1541, near Quebec, by Jacques Cartier, a French navigator, who sailed up the St. Lawrence, to which he gave its present name. In 1608 a permanent settlement was made by the French upon the present site of the city of Quebec. From this period till 1759 the French continued to occupy the country, though much harassed by Indians; but in the year last named an English army, under General Wolfe, captured Quebec; and by September 8, 1760, all other places within the government of Canada were surrendered to the British, and the French power entirely annihilated. In 1792 the province was divided into Upper and Lower Canada, but in 1840, after serious political dissensions, they were reunited, under the name of the United Provinces of Canada. In 1867 they were again separated, and, under the names respectively of Ontario and Quebec, form the two most important provinces in the Dominion.

Quebrobo, kå-bro′bo, or **Cabrobo,** kå-bro′bo, a village of Brazil, province of Pernambuco, on the São Francisco, 275 miles W.N.W. of Porto Seguro. Pop. 2000.

Que′chee, Ot′ta Que′chee, or **Wa′ter Que′chee,** a river of Windsor co., Vt., falls into the Connecticut River.

Quechee, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., in Hartford township, on the Quechee River, and on the Woodstock Railroad, 6 miles E. of Woodstock. It has a church, and a manufactory of woollen goods, and one of satinet.

Queda, Quedah, kå′då, **Ked′da,** or **Ked′ah,** a state of the Malay Peninsula, chiefly between lat. 5° 40′ and 7° N. and lon. 99° 40′ and 101° E., having W. the Strait of Malacca, and on other sides the states of Ligor, Patany, Perak, &c. Area, about 4500 square miles. Estimated pop. 21,000. It comprises numerous grassy plains, and is well wooded. The products comprise tin, gold, rice, rattans, dammar, tortoise-shells, hides, and skins. The capital town, Quedah, is on the mouth of the Quedah River, in lat. 6° 6′ S., lon. 100° 20′ E.; and about 15 miles farther southward is Quedah Peak, 5000 feet in height.

Quedlinburg, kwĕd′lin-bŏŏRG‵, a town of Prussian Saxony, 31 miles S.W. of Magdeburg, capital of the circle of Aschersleben, on the Bode, a tributary of the Saale. Pop. 17,035. It is enclosed by turreted walls, and its ancient castle was formerly the residence of the abbesses of Quedlinburg. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, distilleries and sugar-refineries, and a brisk trade in cattle.

Quee′chy, a hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., in Canaan township, 1½ miles from Canaan Station. It has a paper-mill and a grist-mill.

Queen Adelaide Islands. See ADELAIDE ISLANDS.

Queen Anne, ann, a county in the E. part of Maryland, borders on Delaware. Area, about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and N.W. by Chester River, on the S.E. by Tuckahoe Creek, and on the W. by Chesapeake Bay. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Oysters abound in the adjacent waters. Marl is found here. This county is intersected by the Queen Anne & Kent Railroad. Capital, Centreville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,145,779. Pop. in 1870, 16,171, of whom 16,054 were Americans.

Queen′borough, a decayed borough of England, co. of Kent, on the Medway, 2 miles S. of Sheerness.

Queen Charlotte (shar′lọt) **Island,** an island in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 19° 17′ S.; lon. 138° 42′ W.

Queen Charlotte Islands, a group in the South Pacific, between the Mallicollo and Solomon Islands.

Queen Charlotte's Islands, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of British Columbia, N. of Vancouver Island, between lat. 52° and 54° N. and lon. 131° and 133° W. These islands form part of British Columbia. They consist of 2 large and 2 smaller ones (lying in an archipelago of islets), called Graham, Moresby, North, and Prescott. The climate is very agreeable. The islands teem with various mineral products. Gold-bearing quartz and copper and iron ores exist; and a fine vein of anthracite coal of a superior quality has been wrought.

Queen Charlotte Sound, British Columbia, is the northern part of the strait which separates Vancouver Island from the mainland. It connects the Pacific Ocean with the Gulf of Georgia.

Queen City, a hamlet of Adams co., Iowa, 2 miles from Corning. Pop. of township, 398.

Queen City, a post-office of Rowan co., Ky.

Queen City, a post-village in Prairie township, Schuyler co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 49½ miles N. of Macon. It has a church, a newspaper office, and a flouring-mill.

Queen City, a post-village of Cass co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 30 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson. It has 1 or 2 churches, a carriage-shop, a lumber-mill, a brick-yard, a grist-mill, and 10 business houses. Founded in 1876. Pop. about 1000.

Queen Peak, a post-office of Montague co., Tex.

Queens, a southeastern county of New York, is a part of Long Island. Area, about 370 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Long Island Sound, and on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. The western part of it is contiguous to Brooklyn and to the East River, which separates it from the city of New York. The surface is moderately uneven. The soil is fertile. Hay, Indian corn, potatoes, milk, and butter are the staple products. The reported value of the vegetables produced in the market-gardens of this county in 1870 was $1,059,173. It is intersected by the Long Island and Flushing & North Side Railroads. Capitals, Jamaica, Long Island City, and Mineola. Valuation of real and personal estate, $26,026,645. Pop. in 1870, 73,803, of whom 54,728 were Americans; in 1875, 84,131.

Queens, a post-village of Queens co., N.Y., in Jamaica township, on the Long Island Railroad, 14 miles E. of Brooklyn, and ½ mile from Creedmore. It has 2 churches and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 300.

Queens, a post-village of Upshur co., W. Va., on the Middle Fork of Tygart's Valley River, 42 miles S. of Clarksburg. It has a flour-mill, 2 stores, and a saw-mill.

Queens, a county in the S. central part of New Brunswick, intersected by the river St. John. Area, 1500 square miles. Capital, Gagetown. Pop. 13,847.

Queens, a county in the S.W. part of Nova Scotia, bounded on the S. by the Atlantic. Area, 1066 square miles. The coast is deeply indented, and bordered by a rugged ridge, but the interior is diversified with valleys, rivers, and lakes. Capital, Liverpool. Pop. 10,554.

Queens, a county occupying the middle part of Prince Edward Island. Area, 772 square miles. Capital, Charlottetown. Pop. 42,651.

Queens'berry, a mountain of Scotland, co. and 14 miles N. of Dumfries.

Queensborough, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, on Black Creek, 37 miles from Belleville. It has a flouring-mill, a saw-mill, and 2 stores. Pop. 100.

Queensbury, queenz'bẹr-re, a post-hamlet in Queensbury township, Warren co., N.Y., about 18 miles S.S.W. of Whitehall, and 4 miles N. of Glens Falls. The township is bounded on the N. by Lake George, and on the S. by the Hudson River. It contains the large village of Glens Falls and a pop. of 8618.

Queen's Coun'ty, an inland county of Ireland, in Leinster. Area, 664 square miles. Pop. 79,771. The surface is mostly flat. The principal rivers are the Barrow and Nore. The soil is fertile, with large tracts of bog. Coal, iron, copper, manganese, marl, and fuller's earth are met with. The Grand Canal and Great Southern & Western Railway pass through the county. The principal towns are Maryborough, Mountmellick, and Mountrath. It sends two members to the House of Commons.

Queens'ferry, SOUTH, a seaport town of Scotland, co. of Linlithgow, on the S. shore of the Firth of Forth, 9 miles W.N.W. of Edinburgh. Pop. 945. NORTH QUEENSFERRY is on the Firth of Forth, opposite the above, in the co. of Fife. Pop. 342.

Queen's Foreland, fōr'lạnd, an island of British North America. Lat. 62° 30′ N.; lon. 65° W.

Queen's Lake, a post-office of Clinton co., Ill.

Queens'land, a British colony of Australia, occupying all the N.E. of that continent. Lat. 10° 40′ (Cape York) to 28° 8′ S. (Point Danger); lon. 138° to 153° 33′ E. The Moreton Bay district was known formerly as the N. part of New South Wales, and was a penal settlement till 1842. From that colony it is now divided by a line from Point Danger, following for the most part the parallel of 29° to 141° lon. E., then N. to the 26th parallel, then W. to lon. 138°, and then N. to the Gulf of Carpentaria. Area, 678,600 square miles, nearly six times as large as the United Kingdom. Pop. in 1874, 163,517. A large part of the coast is shut off from the open sea by the Great Barrier Reef. The seaboard is 2250 miles in extent, and well suited for commerce, having many noble bays, among which are Moreton Bay (65 miles long by 20 miles wide), Wide Bay, Hervey Bay, Port Curtis, Port Bowen, Shoal Water Bay, Broad Sound, Whitsunday Passage, Edgecumb, Upstart, Bowling Green, Cleveland, Halifax, and Rockingham Bays. Ranges of mountains run parallel with the E. coast at a distance of 60 or 70 miles, and give rise to numerous streams and rivers (many of which are navigable), as the Brisbane, Burnet, Fitzroy, Mary, Burdekin, &c. The chief seaport towns are Brisbane (the capital and seat of government), Ipswich, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Cooktown, Mackay, Bowen, Townsville, and Somerset. Chief inland towns, Toowoomba, Warwick, Dalby, and Clermont. Lines of railway are being rapidly constructed, and telegraphs radiate all over the colony. In 1874 the number of miles of railway open was 249. Steamers ply between its several ports. The principal items of export are wool, tallow, hides, sheepskins, preserved meats, gold and copper, cotton, rum, sugar, and arrowroot. The climate is warm, and favorable to Europeans. The N. half of the country is in the torrid zone. The distinguishing feature in the climate of Queensland is the absence of hot winds and the extreme dryness of the atmosphere. Hot days are invariably accompanied by cool nights. In the more northern parts of the colony the rainfall is very variable and droughts are extremely prevalent. Gold has been found in Peak Downs, at Rockhampton, Cape River, Calliope, and Gympie Creek, at which latter place are quartz reefs of surpassing richness. Copper is found scattered over many parts of the colony, and the Peak Downs mines employ a large number of miners. In consequence of the distance of this mine from the seaboard, the ore is smelted, and the copper forwarded in its pure state in bars. Tin, manganese, and iron are also abundant. Coal-mines are worked near Ipswich and Maryborough. Sugar-cane has been grown with success, and is equal to the best. The mulberry tree has been successfully reared, and silk of good quality obtained. Queensland is famed for its sheep-walks and cattle-runs, many of them of great extent. These tracts are held on lease from the crown for periods varying from five to nineteen years, at rents varying from 10 shillings to 25 shillings per annum per square mile. Education is well attended to. The government is vested in a governor and two houses of legislature. The legislative council is nominated by the crown, while the house of assembly is elective. Religion is entirely supported by voluntary aid. The land-laws of the colony are framed in a great measure on the principle of the Homestead Act of the United States, with the additional privilege of deferred payments.

Queen's River, a small stream of Washington co., R.I., falls into Charles River.

Queens'ton, a post-village in Niagara co., Ontario, on the Niagara River, 5 miles N. of the Falls, and on the Canada Southern Railway, 8 miles from Clifton. It has several stores and hotels. Queenston is associated in history with the battle on the adjacent heights in the war of 1812. A monument to General Brock, 185 feet high, has been erected on Queenston Heights. Pop. 350.

Queens'town, a seaport town of Ireland, co. and 10 miles E.S.E. of Cork, on the S. side of Great Island, in Cork Harbor. Pop. 10,340. It occupies a steep slope, its houses being disposed in successive terraces. The principal edifices are a parish church, chapel, national school, hospital, dispensary, bridewell, club-house, and market-house. At the E. end of the town are a pier, quays, and a station-house for pilots and officers of the port of Cork. Queenstown is protected by batteries, and opposite it are several islets, with additional fortifications, barracks, magazines, &c. American steamers bound for Liverpool usually call at Queenstown. It was formerly called the Cove of Cork.

Queens'town, in the District of Columbia, is a station on the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 3½ miles N.W. of Washington.

Queenstown, a post-hamlet of Queen Anne co., Md., on Chesapeake Bay, about 20 miles E. of Annapolis. It has 3 churches.

Queenstown, a borough in Perry township, Armstrong co., Pa., 1 mile N.W. of Brady's Bend. It contains a flouring-mill, several stores, and a church. Pop. 201.

Queens'ville, a post-hamlet of Jennings co., Ind., on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 28 miles N.N.W. of Madison. Pop. about 100.

Queensville, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 9½ miles from Newmarket. It has 5 stores, and saw- and grist-mills. Pop. 300.

Queich, kwīk, a river of Rhenish Bavaria, after an E. course of 30 miles joins the Rhine near Germersheim.

Quei-Choo, or **Quei-Tchou,** China. See KOEI-CHOO.

Quei-Ling, or **Quei-Lin,** China. See KWEI-LIN.

Queimada (kå-e-må'då) **Islands,** two islets of Brazil, province of São Paulo, off the coast, 40 miles S.W. of Santos. Lat. 24° 28′ S.

Queiss, kwīce, a river of Prussian Silesia, government of Liegnitz, after a N. course of 65 miles joins the Bober 6 miles W. of Sprottau. It passes Greifenberg and Lauban.

Quel, kĕl, a town of Spain, province and 28 miles S.E. of Logroño. Pop. 1727.

Quelaines, kå'lån', a village of France, in Mayenne, 8 miles N.W. of Château-Gontier. Pop. 2028.

Quelpaert, kwĕl'part' (?), an island at the entrance of the Yellow Sea, 60 miles S. of Corea. Lat 33° 29′ N.; lon. 126° 53′ E. Length, 45 miles; breadth, 12 miles. The island is subordinate to Corea, and is a penal settlement.

Queluz, kå-loos', a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 20 miles S.S.W. of Ouro Preto.

Quemada, kå-må'då, a ruined city of Mexico, state of Zacatecas, with massive remains, covering about 6 acres.

Quem'aho'ning, township, Somerset co., Pa. P. 1213.

Quemahoning Creek, of Somerset co., Pa., flows into Stony Creek.

Quéméneven, kå'må'nẹh-vôɴᵍ', a village of France, 8 miles N. of Quimper. Pop. 1453.

Quémines, kå'meen', an islet off the N.W. coast of France, in Finistère, 17 miles W. of Brest.

Quend, kôɴᵍ, a village of France, in Somme, 17 miles N.N.W. of Abbeville. Pop. 1848.

Quenemo, ken-ee'mo, a post-hamlet of Osage co., Kansas, on the Osage River, at the mouth of Salt Creek, 30 miles S.S.W. of Lawrence. It has 2 churches and 3 stores.

Queniutt Lake, Washington. See QUINAIUTT LAKE.

Quenu, kå-noo', an island on the S. coast of Chili, and N.E. of the island of Chiloe. Lat. 41° 46′ S.

Que'pec, a station in Madison parish, La., on the Vicksburg & Shreveport Railroad, 25 miles W. of Vicksburg.

Queponco, Worcester co., Md. See NEWARK.

Quequay, kå-kwī', a river of Uruguay, after a W.

course of 100 miles joins the Uruguay River 26 miles N. of Concepcion de la China. Principal affluent, the Quebracho.

Querasco, a town of Italy. See CHERASCO.

Querbach, kwėR'bȧK, a village of Prussian Silesia, government and 35 miles S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1240.

Quer'cus Grove, a post-hamlet of Switzerland co., Ind., 17 miles S. of Aurora. It has a church and 2 stores.

Quercy, kaiR'see', an old district of France, comprised in Guienne. Its capital was Cahors. It forms most of the department of Lot and a portion of Tarn-et-Garonne.

Queretaro, kȧ-rȧ'tȧ-ro, a state of Mexico, enclosed by the states of Mexico, Michoacan, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosi, and Hidalgo. Area, 3205 square miles. It is wholly on the Anahuac table-land. Its products are maize and cotton, with grain and fruits, and it has mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron, with manufactures of woollen cloth, soap, pottery, and iron-wares. Chief towns, Queretaro and Cadereita. Pop. 171,666.

Queretaro, the capital of the above state, is in a fine valley, 110 miles N.W. of Mexico. Lat. 20° 36′ N.; lon. 100° 10′ W. It is well built, and is supplied with water by a fine aqueduct 10 miles in length. The principal buildings are mostly of a religious character, and comprise a large convent and a Franciscan monastery with extensive gardens. Queretaro possesses numerous factories of coarse woollens for army clothing, &c. The peace between Mexico and the United States was ratified here by the Mexican Congress in 1848, and here Maximilian was shot, June 19, 1867. Pop. 47,570.

Querfurt, kwėR'fŏŏRt, or **Quernfurt,** kwėRN'fŏŏRt, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 18 miles W. of Merseburg, on the Quern, an affluent of the Saale. Pop. 4412.

Quérieux, a river of France. See HALLUE.

Querimba (kȧ-reem'bȧ) **Islands,** a chain of islands extending along the E. coast of Africa, between lat. 10° 30′ and 11° 30′ S., near lon. 40° 30′ E., comprised in the Portuguese territory of Mozambique. They are formed of coral, the principal being Aswatada, Ibo, Matemmo, Favno, and Querimba.

Quero, kwȧ'ro, a village of Italy, on the Piave, 7 miles S. of Feltre. Pop. 2114.

Quero, kȧ'ro, a town of Spain, province and 47 miles E.S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 1621.

Querqueville, kėRk'veel', a village of France, in Manche, on its N. coast, 4 miles N.W. of Cherbourg. P. 917.

Que'ry's, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 9 miles E.N.E. of Charlotte.

Quesada, kȧ-sȧ'Dȧ, a town of Spain, on the Sierra de Cazorla, 40 miles E. of Jaen. Pop. 4127.

Quesaltenango, America. See QUEZALTENANGO.

Quesaltepeque, kȧ-sȧl-tȧ-pȧ'kȧ, a town of Central America, state and 83 miles E.N.E. of Guatemala.

Quesnoy, LE, a town of France. See LE QUESNOY.

Quesnoy-sur-Deule, kės'nwȧ' süR dul, a town of France, Nord, 6 miles N.W. of Lille, on the Deule. Pop. 2269. It has a communal college, distilleries, flour-mills, &c.

Quessoy, kės'swȧ', a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 8 miles S.E. of Saint-Brieuc.

Questembert, kės'toM'baiR', a town of France, in Morbihan, 13 miles E.S.E. of Vannes. Pop. 1328.

Quetta, a town of Beloochistan. See SHAWL.

Quettehou, kėtt'hoo' or kėt'tẹh-hoo', a town of France, in Manche, near the Channel, 9 miles N.E. of Valognes.

Quevaucamps, kȧ'vō'kôNᵍ', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 12 miles W. by N. of Mons. Pop. 1700.

Queven, kẹh'vôNᵍ', a village of France, in Morbihan, 4 miles N.W. of Lorient. Pop. 2651.

Quevilly, GRAND, grôNᵍ kẹh-vee'yee', a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, near Rouen. Pop. 1548. See also LE PETIT QUEVILLY.

Quewhiffle, kwee'whif-f'l, a township of Cumberland co., N.C. Pop. 954.

Queyrac, kȧ'rȧk', a village of France, in Gironde, 4 miles N. of Lesparre. Pop. 1928.

Quezaltenango, or **Quesaltenango,** kȧ-sȧl-tȧ-nȧn'go, a city of Central America, state and 115 miles W.N.W. of Guatemala. Pop. 25,000, who manufacture cotton and woollen fabrics and carry on an active trade. It is handsomely built and well paved, and has a richly decorated cathedral, several other churches, and a noble city hall. In its vicinity are numerous interesting antiquities and remarkable volcanic appearances.

Quiabon, ke-ȧ-bōn', commonly called **Chabon,** chȧ-bōn', a village of Santo Domingo, at the E. end of the island of Hayti, 90 miles E. by N. of the city of Santo Domingo. It is a small place, at the mouth of a stream of the same name, which is partially navigable.

Quia (kee'ȧ) **Country,** a territory of West Africa, immediately E. of Sierra Leone, between the Rokelle and Casamanza Rivers, and comprising about 1300 square miles of rich alluvial land.

Quib'by Creek, of Sumter co., Ala., flows into the Tombigbee River from the right.

Quibdo, a town of America. See CITARA.

Quiberon, kee'bẹh-rôNᵍ' or kee'brôNᵍ', a peninsula of France, in Brittany, department of Morbihan, S.S.E. of Lorient, and N.N.E. of Belleisle. Lat. 47° 26′ N.; lon. 2° 4′ W. It is 7 miles in length, and united to the continent by a low isthmus, defended by Fort Penthièvre. The town of Quiberon, at its S. end, has a small port. Pop. 720.

Quibo, kee'bo, improperly written **Quibdo,** an island of the United States of Colombia, in the Pacific, at the entrance of Montijo Bay. Lat. 7° 25′ N.; lon. 81° 54′ W. Length and breadth, 20 miles each.

Quibor, kee'vōr', a town of Venezuela, state and 40 miles S.S.W. of Barquesimeto. Pop. 7727.

Quiçamão, kee-sȧ-mŏwNᵍ', a town of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, 21 miles S. of Campos. Pop. 2500.

Quicara, ke-kȧ'rȧ, or **Hicaron,** ee-kȧ-Ron', a group of small islands of the United States of Colombia, in the North Pacific, S. of Quibo, and near the W. entrance of Montijo Bay. Lat. 7° 10′ 50″ N.; lon. 81° 46′ 18″ W.

Quicatlan, ke-kȧt-lȧn', a town of Mexico, state and 44 miles N. of Oajaca.

Quiche, kee'chȧ, a town of Central America, state and 25 miles N.W. of Guatemala. Pop. 2500.

Quick Sand Mills, a post-office of Breathitt co., Ky.

Quicks'burg, a post-office of Shenandoah co., Va.

Quick'silver, a post-office of Yolo co., Cal.

Quid'nick, a village of Kent co., R.I., in Coventry township, on the New York & New England Railroad, 12 miles S.S.W. of Providence. It has a cotton-mill. Pop. 750.

Quieppe, ke-ėp'pȧ, an island and fort of Brazil, province and 70 miles S.S.W. of Bahia, at the entrance of Camamu Bay.

Quierzy, ke-aiR'zee', a village of France, in Aisne, on the Oise, 20 miles W. of Laon. It was formerly an important city, and had a palace of the Carlovingian kings.

Qui'et Dell, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., W. Va., 5 miles S. of Clarksburg. It has a flour-mill and a tannery.

Quievrain, ke-ȧ'vrȧNᵍ', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the French frontier, 12 miles W.S.W. of Mons, at the junction of the Belgian and French Railways. Pop. 2804.

Quiévy, ke-ȧ'vee', a village of France, in Nord, 11 miles E. of Cambrai, with breweries and manufactories of linen and cotton goods. Pop. 3467.

Qui-Foo, a town of Cochin China. See PHU-YEN.

Quilabamba, a river of Peru. See VILCABAMBA.

Quiliano, kwe-le-ȧ'no, or **Quigliano,** kweel-yȧ'no, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, near Savona. Pop. of commune, 3694.

Quilimane, ke-le-mȧ'nȧ, or **Quillimane,** a town of East Africa, capital of a government of the Portuguese colony of Mozambique, on the left bank of the Quillimane River, the North Branch of the Zambezi, 15 miles from its mouth, and 12 miles from the sea. Lat. 17° 51′ S.; lon. 37° 1′ E. It is very unhealthy. The principal edifices are the fort, a church, and some brick houses. It has a trade in gold, ivory, ground-nuts, sesame, and wax.

Qui-Lin, a city of China. See KWEI-LIN.

Quillan, kee'yôNᵍ' or keel'yôNᵍ', a town of France, in Aude, 13 miles S. of Limoux. Pop. 2286.

Quillebœuf, keel'buf', a town of France, in Eure, on the left bank of the Seine, at the commencement of its estuary, with a light-house, 7 miles N. of Pont-Audemer. Pop. 1441. Here are a pilot-station and a salvage-depot.

Quillota, keel-yo'tȧ, a town of Chili, province of Valparaiso, 50 miles N.W. of Santiago, on the Aconcagua, 20 miles from the Pacific. The houses are of sun-dried brick, only one story in height. Pop. 11,369.

Quiloa, kee'lo-ȧ, or **Keel'wa,** written also **Kilwah,** a town of East Africa, on an island off the coast, 6 miles in length, and between which and the mainland is a secure harbor. Lat. 8° 57′ S. The fort, which is strong and enclosed by a moat, is the residence of the governor under the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Quilon, kwee'lon', or **Coulan,** koo'lan', a seaport town of India, in Travancore, on the Malabar coast, 37 miles W.N.W. of Trivandrum, with an active export trade in pepper, cotton, cardamoms, &c. It has several churches, and an ancient temple of Seeva.

Quim'by, a hamlet and station of Barry co., Mich., on the Michigan Central Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Hastings.

Quimper, kåᴍ‘paiʀ′, or **Quimper Corentin,** kåᴍ‘-paiʀ′ ko‘roɴᵍ‘tåɴᵍ′, a town of France, capital of the department of Finistère, on the Odet, 10 miles from the Atlantic, and 36 miles S.S.E. of Brest. Pop. 13,879. It is divided into an old and a new town: the former, on the river-side, is fortified, and has quays flanked by ancient houses. The public buildings are a town hall, hospital, and barracks. It has a communal college, a seminary, public library of 25,000 volumes, theatre, and baths. Chief industries, manufactures of leather, crockery, cordage, and flour, ship-building, and a trade in wheat, wax, linen and hempen fabrics, butter, horses, and pilchards, of which last it has a fishery.

Quimperlé, kåᴍ‘pêʀ‘lȧ′, a town of France, in Finistère, at the confluence of the Ellé and Isole, 34 miles by rail E.S.E. of Quimper. Pop. 4080.

Quinaiutt, kwe‘ni-ut′ (or **Que‘niutt′**), **Lake,** Washington, is in Jefferson co., about 12 miles S.W. of Mount Olympus. It is nearly 10 miles long. Its outlet is the river of the same name, which runs southwestward and enters the Pacific.

Qui′nan, a post-office of Wharton co., Tex.

Quince, or **Squince,** a small island off the S.W. coast of Ireland, co. of Cork, about 5 furlongs S.W. of the entrance to Glandore Harbor.

Quincetto, kwin-chĕt′to, or **Quincinetto,** kwin-chĕ-nĕt′to, a village of Italy, 8 miles N.W. of Ivrea.

Quincy, kåɴᵍ‘see′, a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 4 miles S. of Meaux. Pop. 1711.

Quin′cy, a post-village, capital of Plumas co., Cal., in Plumas township, about 85 miles N.N.E. of Marysville, and at an elevation of nearly 3600 feet above the sea-level. It is surrounded by high mountains, and has a court-house and a newspaper office. Gold is found here. Pop. 208.

Quincy, a post-village, capital of Gadsden co., Fla., on the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, 24 miles W.N.W. of Tallahassee. It contains 2 or 3 churches, a newspaper office, 2 hotels, and a money-order post-office. Cotton and tobacco are exported hence. Pop. 743.

Quincy, a beautiful city, capital of Adams co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, 170 miles above St. Louis, 18 miles above Hannibal, and 104 miles W. of Springfield. It is situated on a limestone bluff, 125 feet above the river, of which it commands an extensive view. It has a fine court-house which cost $300,000, 32 churches, 2 opera-houses, several academies, 15 public halls, 4 handsome public parks, 2 armories, 2 hospitals, a national bank, and 6 other banks. Four daily and 5 weekly newspapers and 2 monthly periodicals are published here. Quincy is a terminus of 5 railroads, styled the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Wabash, the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific, the Hannibal & St. Joseph, and the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis. The citizens of Quincy own 2 lines of steam-packets. Two steamboats run daily from this place up the river, and 2 others run down to St. Louis. This city has 12 steam flouring-mills, 5 carriage-factories, 7 machine-shops, 7 foundries, 2 steam saw-mills, 4 planing-mills, and extensive manufactures of beer, cigars, tobacco, sash, blinds, stoves, furniture, bricks, steam-engines, liquor, ploughs, &c. Here is a tobacco-factory which employs 900 hands. Quincy has a good system of water-works, 5 steam fire-engines, 2 lines of street railways, and gravelled streets extending 8 miles into the country. This was in 1870 the second city of the state in population. A fine railroad-bridge crosses the river here, and connects Quincy with the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad. It is the seat of a Protestant Episcopal bishop. Pop. in 1860, 13,718; in 1870, 24,052; present pop. about 40,000.

Quincy, Madison co., Ind. See Elwood.

Quincy, a post-village in Taylor township, Owen co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 17 miles S.S.E. of Greencastle. It has 2 churches, a flouring-mill, and a woollen-factory. Pop. about 350.

Quincy, a post-village in Quincy township, Adams co., Iowa, about 80 miles W.S.W. of Des Moines, and 4 or 5 miles N. of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. It has a bank and 2 churches. Coal is mined here. Pop. 265; of the township, excluding the village, 552.

Quincy, a post-hamlet of Greenwood co., Kansas, on the Verdigris River, 28 miles S.S.W. of Burlington.

Quincy, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 10 miles below Portsmouth, O. It has 2 churches.

Quincy, a handsome post-village in Quincy township, Norfolk co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, 8 miles S. of Boston, and about 1½ miles from the sea. It contains about 7 churches, a fine granite town hall, 2 national banks, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, a high school, a public library, and the well-endowed Adams Academy, founded in 1872. The township is bounded on the N.E. by Massachusetts Bay. It contains quarries of the celebrated Quincy granite, which is exported to nearly all parts of the Union. Quincy was the birthplace of John Hancock, of John Adams, second president of the United States, and of his son, John Quincy Adams. Pop. of the township, 9155.

Quincy, a post-village in Quincy township, Branch co., Mich., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 6 miles E. of Coldwater, and 37 miles S.W. of Jackson. It has a graded school, 5 churches, a newspaper office, a banking-house, 2 saw-mills, and manufactures of staves, heading, sash, doors, &c. Pop. 1092; of the township, 2497.

Quincy, a township of Houghton co., Mich. Pop. 1282. It has a copper-mine.

Quincy, a post-hamlet in Quincy township, Olmsted co., Minn., 25 miles W. of Winona. Pop. of township, 741.

Quincy, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Miss., 14 miles N.E. of Aberdeen. It has a church.

Quincy, a post-hamlet of Hickory co., Mo., about 54 miles S. by W. of Sedalia. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 80.

Quincy, Chautauqua co., N.Y. See Ripley.

Quincy, or **Kidd's Mines,** a village of Belmont co., O., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 4½ miles W. of Bellaire, at the junction of the Bellaire & St. Clairsville Railroad. It has a church and a small woollen-mill, and coal-mining is the principal pursuit.

Quincy, a post-village in Miami township, Logan co., O., on the Miami River, and on the railroad which connects Bellefontaine with Sidney, 24 miles N.E. of Piqua, and 1 mile W. of De Graff. It has a church and a union school. Pop. 320.

Quincy, a post-village in Quincy township, Franklin co., Pa., about 50 miles S.W. of Harrisburg, and 12 miles S.S.E. of Chambersburg. Pop. 300. The township contains a village named Funkstown, and a pop. of 3127.

Quincy, a post-hamlet in Quincy township, Adams co., Wis., on the E. bank of the Wisconsin River, about 34 miles N.W. of Portage City. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 244.

Quincy Adams, a station in Norfolk co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, 9 miles S.S.E. of Boston.

Quincy Junction, Pike co., Ill. See Pike.

Quincy Point, a post-village in Quincy township, Norfolk co., Mass., on Massachusetts Bay, 10 miles S. by E. of Boston, and 2 miles E. of Quincy. It has a good harbor.

Quindaro, kwin-dā′ro, a post-village in Quindaro township, Wyandotte co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, and on a railroad, 6 miles above Kansas City, and 20 miles by land S.E. of Leavenworth. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1970.

Quindici, kwin′de-che, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 7 miles E. of Nola, in a valley. Pop. 3019.

Quindiu, keen-de-oo′, a portion of the East Cordillera of the Andes, in the United States of Colombia, separating the basins of the Magdalena and Cauca Rivers, about 100 miles W.S.W. of Bogota. Near here is the dangerous Pass of Quindiu, between Cartago and Ibague. Elevation of its summit, 11,500 feet.

Quin‘ebaug′, or **Quin‘nebaug′,** a post-hamlet in Thompson township, Windham co., Conn., on the Quinebaug River, and on the New York & New England Railroad, 64 miles W.S.W. of Boston. It has a manufactory of gunny-cloth.

Quinebaug River rises near the southern boundary of Massachusetts, and drains part of Worcester co. of that state, from which it passes into Windham co., Conn. It runs southward through that county, and unites with the Shetucket River about 3 miles above Norwich. It is nearly 90 miles long.

Quin‘epiac′, Quin‘nepiac′, or **Quin‘ipiac′,** a river of Connecticut, rises in Hartford co., runs southward through New Haven co., and enters Long Island Sound about 1 mile S.E. of the city of New Haven. Length, 35 miles.

Quingentole, kwin-jĕn′to-lȧ, a village of Italy, 6 miles W. of Revere. Pop. 2702.

Quingey, kåɴᵍ‘zhȧ′, a town of France, in Doubs, on the Loue, 11 miles S.W. of Besançon. Pop. 1210.

Quinhon, keen‘hōn′ (?), a town and harbor of Anam; the town, capital of a province, on a river entering the harbor about 10 miles farther E. Lat. 13° 44′ N.; lon. 109° 11′ E.

Quiniluban (kee-ne-loo-bån′) **Islands,** a group of the Philippines, Malay Archipelago, between Panay and Palawan. Lat. 11° 30′ N.; lon. 120° 47′ E.

Quinn, a post-office of Columbia co., Oregon, on the

Columbia River, 24 miles from Kalama. Here is a salmon-cannery.

Quinnebaug, Connecticut. See QUINEBAUG.

Quin‘nesec', a post-office of Menominee co., Mich.

Quin'ney, a post-office of Calumet co., Wis.

Quin'nimont, a post-village of Fayette co., W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and on or near the Kanawha River, 74 miles by railroad, or about 40 miles direct, S.E. of Charleston. It has a church, a money-order post-office, and an iron-blast-furnace. Coal is mined here.

Quinsem'bo, or **Quissem'bo,** a town of Africa, on the coast of Congo, at the mouth of Quinsembo River, 30 miles N.N.W. of Ambriz. It has a trade in ivory.

Quinsig'amond Lake, a fine lake of Worcester co., Mass., 3 miles by rail N.E. of Worcester. It is 4 miles long, and discharges its waters by Quinsigamond River, a tributary of the Blackstone.

Quintana, keen-tå'nå, a town of Spain, province and 45 miles E.S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 3822.

Quintana, keen-tå'nå, a village of Brazoria co., Tex., on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Brazos River, 45 miles S.W. of Galveston, and about 1 mile from Velasco Post-Office. It has a church and a ship-yard.

Quintanar de la Orden, keen-tå-naʀ' då lå oʀ'dĕn, a town of Spain, province of Toledo, 17 miles W. of Belmonte. Pop. 6838, who manufacture blankets and other woollen goods.

Quintanar del Rey, keen-tå-naʀ' dĕl rå, a town of Spain, 50 miles S.S.E. of Cuenca. Pop. 1943.

Quintanilla de la Somoza, keen-tå-neel'yå då lå so-mo'thå, a town of Spain, 13 miles W. of Leon.

Quinten, kwin'tẹn, a town of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, on the N. bank of Lake Wallenstadt, at the foot of a steep mountain, about 10 miles S.E. of Zurich.

Quintin, kåɴᵍ‘tåɴᵍ', a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 12 miles S.W. of Saint-Brieuc. Pop. 3218. It has a large castle, mineral springs, and manufactures of linens, cambrics, and paper.

Quinto, kwin'to, a village of Italy, 4 miles N.E. of Verona. Pop. 1900.

Quinto, keen'to, a town of Spain, province and 27 miles S.E. of Saragossa, on the Ebro. Pop. 2517.

Quinto, kwin'to, a village of Switzerland, in Ticino, 22 miles N.N.W. of Bellinzona. Pop. 1331.

Quinto, keen'to, a river of the Argentine Republic, after a S.E. course of 250 miles loses itself in a marsh near lat. 34° S., lon. 63° W.

Quinto-al-Mere, kwin'to-ål-må'rå, a village of Italy, near the sea, 5 miles by rail E.S.E. of Genoa. Pop. 1713.

Quin'ton, a post-village of Salem co., N.J., on Alloways Creek, 3 miles S.E. of Salem. It contains a church, a manufactory of window-glass, and several stores. Pop. about 250.

Quinzano, kwin-zå'no, a town of Italy, 19 miles S.S.W. of Brescia. Pop. 3200.

Quio, Quebec. See ONSLOW.

Quiogue, kwĭ-ōg', a hamlet of Southampton township, Suffolk co., N.Y., 2 miles E. of Westhampton. It has a church.

Quiotepec, ke-o-tå-pĕk', or **Cerro de las Juntas,** sĕʀ'ʀo då lås ʜoon'tås, a village of Mexico, state and about 90 miles N. of Oajaca, near the junction of the Quiotepec and Salado Rivers.

Qui-Parle, a lake of Minnesota. See LAC QUI PARLE.

Qui-Phu, or **Qui-Foo.** See PHU-YEN.

Quirigua, ke-ree'gwå, a ruined city of Guatemala, on the Motagua. Near it is a small hamlet of the same name.

Quirihué, ke-ree-ʜwå', a town of Chili, province of Maule, 50 miles S. by E. of Constitucion. Pop. 2164.

Quirimba Islands. See QUERIMBA.

Quiriquina, ke-re-kee'nå, an island of Chili, 10 miles N. of Concepcion, at the entrance of its bay.

Quiros Islands. See NEW HEBRIDES.

Quirpon, kĕĕʀ‘poɴᵍ' (?), an island off the N. extremity of Newfoundland, British North America, at the entrance of the Strait of Belle Isle, in lat. 51° 40' N., lon. 55° 16' W. On it is a small seaport town of the same name, with a church and a seal-fishery.

Quisama, a district of Africa. See QUIZAMA.

Quisanga, or **Quissanga,** kees-sån'gå, a Portuguese town of Mozambique, on the coast, a few miles S.W. of Ibo.

Quisiguina, Nicaragua. See CONSEGUINA.

Quissac, kees‘såk', a town of France, in Gard, on the Vidourle, 19 miles W.N.W. of Nîmes. Pop. 1556.

Quissembo, a town of Africa. See QUINSEMBO.

Quistello, kwis-têl'lo, a village of Italy, 14 miles S.E. of Mantua.

Quistinic, kees‘te‘neek', a village of France, department of Morbihan, on the Blavet, 18 miles N.N.E. of Lorient, with some Roman remains. Pop. of commune, 2403.

Quiteve, ke-tå'vå, a town of Africa, on the Sofala, above the town of that name. Lat. 20° S.; lon. 32° 30' E.

Quit'man, a county of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 200 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Chattahoochee River, and is partly drained by Pataula Creek. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Southwestern Railroad. Capital, Georgetown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $770,000. Pop. in 1870, 4150, of whom 4140 were Americans.

Quitman, a county in the N.W. part of Mississippi, is intersected by the Coldwater River. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Belen.

Quitman, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co., Ark., about 48 miles N. of Little Rock. It contains a church, and an institution called Quitman College.

Quitman, a post-village, capital of Brooks co., Ga., on the Ocopilco River, and on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 26 miles E. of Thomasville, and 174 miles W.S.W. of Savannah. It has 2 newspaper offices, an academy, and 5 churches. Pop. 784.

Quitman, a post-village of Clarke co., Miss., on the Chickasawha River, and on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 26 miles S. of Meridian. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

Quitman, a post-village of Nodaway co., Mo., on the Nodaway River, 12 miles W. of Maryville, and about 48 miles N. by W. of St. Joseph. It has a church, and manufactures of flour, lumber, and woollen goods.

Quitman, a post-village, capital of Wood co., Tex., about 65 miles W. of Jefferson, and 10 miles from Mineola. It has a newspaper office and 2 churches. Pop. 320.

Quito, kee'to, the capital city of the republic of Ecuador, South America, in a ravine, E. of the volcano of Pichincha, 150 miles N.N.E. of Guayaquil. Elevation, 9543 feet. Lat. 0° 13' 27" S.; lon. 78° 50' W. Pop. variously estimated at from 50,000 to 80,000. It has several handsome squares, in one of which are the cathedral, town hall, palaces of the archbishop and president of the republic, and a fine bronze fountain. The other principal structures are the churches and convents, the University of Quito, workhouse, orphan asylum, and large hospital. Quito has manufactures of coarse cotton and woollen goods, lace, jewelry, and confectionery, and a large trade in agricultural produce, which is exchanged for indigo, iron and steel, brandy, wine, oil, and the precious metals. The imports comprise all kinds of European manufactured goods, and those of the finest quality find a ready sale. The markets are well supplied with provisions, and large quantities of cheese are made in the vicinity. Eleven snow-capped mountains are in view from Quito, and about 10 miles N.E. is a plain chosen in 1736 by the French and Spanish astronomers for measuring a degree of the meridian. Quito was taken by the Spaniards in 1534, and incorporated as a city by Charles V. in 1541. It has repeatedly suffered from earthquakes.

Quito, kee'to, a post-office of Butler co., Kansas, about 36 miles E. by N. of Wichita.

Quitta, Keta, kee'tå, or **Prince's Town,** formerly a Danish, now a British fort and town in North Guinea, on the sea, near the E. point of the Gold Coast. Lat. 5° 55' 6" N.; lon. 0° 59' 45" E. Pop. 5000.

Quiv'er, a township of Mason co., Ill. Pop. 893.

Quizama, or **Quisama,** ke-zå'må, a district of Lower Guinea, Southwest Africa, between the rivers Coanza and Longa. The surface is mountainous. Its products are wax, honey, and salt.

Quogue, kwŏg or kwōg, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the ocean, and near Shinnecock Bay, 1 mile from the Long Island Railroad, and about 7 miles S.S.E. of Riverhead. It has a church. Pop. 137. Quogue Station is 78 miles from New York, and 3 miles from Quogue.

Quoin, kwoin, GREAT and LITTLE, islets in the entrance of the Persian Gulf, 12 miles N.E. of Cape Mussendom.

Quoin, the name of islands off the N.E. coast of Australia and the E. coast of Tasmania.

Quonochontaug, or **Quonocontaug,** kwŏn‘o-kon-tawg', a post-hamlet of Washington co., R.I., near the ocean, about 10 miles E. of Stonington, Conn. Here is a church.

Quorra, a river of Africa. See NIGER.

R.

Raab, rạ̊b or rạ̊p (Hun. *Györ*, dyŏr; anc. *Arabo?*), a navigable river of Hungary, rises in Styria, and enters the Danube near Raab. Length, 180 miles.

Raab, or **Nagy-Györ,** nŏdj-dyŏr (anc. *Arabona?*), a town of Hungary, capital of a county, at a railway junction, 67 miles W.N.W. of Buda, on the Raab, at its confluence with an arm of the Danube. Lat. 47° 41′ N.; lon. 17° 40′ E. Pop. 20,035. It has a cathedral and several other churches, a royal academy, and a gymnasium; also manufactures of tobacco, and an extensive trade.

Raalte, rạ̊l′tẹh, a town of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 11 miles S.S.E. of Zwolle. Pop. 5594.

Raamsdonk, rạ̊ms′donk, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 10 miles N.N.E. of Breda. Pop. 3946.

Raasay Island, Hebrides. See RASAY ISLAND.

Raat, rạ̊t, or **Raut,** rawt, a town of India, Humeerpoor district, 40 miles S. by W. of Kalpee. Pop. 17,690. It is a prosperous place, though very unhealthy.

Rabagh, El, ĕl rå`båg′, a town of Arabia, in Hejaz, 110 miles N.N.W. of Mecca, near the Red Sea.

Rabastens, rå`bås`tòɴɢ′, a town of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, 12 miles N.E. of Tarbes. Pop. 1325.

Rabastens, a town of France, in Tarn, 23 miles W.S.W. of Alby, on the Tarn. Pop. 3108. It has manufactures of wine, hats, hemp, and farina.

Rabatt, or **Rabat,** rå`bât′, a town of Morocco, on the S. side of the Boo-Regreb, at its mouth, immediately opposite Sale, 20 miles S.S.W. of Mehediah. Pop. 27,000, of whom 7000 are Jews. It has pretty strong walls and batteries, a citadel and great barracks, numerous mosques and minarets, stone mausoleums, and well-supplied markets. It has manufactures of pottery and carpets, an export trade in wool and corn, and considerable traffic. It was formerly the centre of the European trade with Morocco. Outside of the city are numerous walled orchards and gardens.

Rabba, råb′bå, a populous town of Africa, in Gando, on the Niger, in lat. 9° 15′ N., lon. 5° 26′ E.

Rabba, a collection of ruins in Syria, E. of the Dead Sea, and 9 miles N. of Kerek. Here are ruins considered to mark the site of Rabbath Moab, the *Areopolis* of the Greeks, and the *Ar* of Moab mentioned in Scripture.

Rabbah (or **Rabbath**) **Ammon,** Syria. See AMMAN.

Rab′bit Ears, Colorado, a mountain of the Park Range, in lat. 40° 25′ 9″ N., lon. 106° 36′ 6″ W. Its altitude is 10,719 feet.

Rabbit Island, Malay Archipelago. See PALLO.

Rab′bit Islands, a small group in the Ægean Sea, at the mouth of the Dardanelles.

Rabbit River, Allegan co., Mich., runs westward, and enters the Kalamazoo River 7 miles from its mouth.

Rabbit Town, a post-office of Calhoun co., Ala., 10 miles E. of Jacksonville.

Rab′bittsville, a post-office of Logan co., Ky., about 24 miles W. of Bowling Green.

Rabenau, rå′bẹh-nŏw`, a town of Saxony, 7 miles S.W. of Dresden. Pop. 1488.

Rabil, rå-beel′, capital of the island of Boavista, Cape Verd Islands, on its W. side, 4 miles E. of Porto Sal Rey.

Rabinal, rå-be-nål′, a town of Guatemala, 50 miles E. of Solola. Pop. about 6500.

Rabischau, rå′bish-ŏw`, a town of Prussia, government and S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1610.

Rabnabad, råb-nå-båd′, a low, sandy island of India, Bay of Bengal, one of the Sunderbunds, at the W. entrance of the E. mouth of the Ganges. It is about 16 miles long.

Rabschwer, a town of Alsace. See RIBEAUVILLÉ.

Ra′bun, the northeasternmost county of Georgia, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Chattooga River, and is drained by the Tallulah Creek and Little Tennessee River, which rise in it. The surface is mountainous, and covered with forests. This county comprises several peaks of the Blue Ridge, one of which is called Tallulah Mountain. The much-admired Tallulah Falls are on the S. border of this county. Capital, Clayton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $293,142. Pop. in 1870, 3256, of whom 3254 were Americans.

Rabun Gap, a post-office of Rabun co., Ga., 30 miles N. of Toccoa.

Racalmuto, rå-kål-moo′to, a town of Sicily, province and 15 miles N.E. of Girgenti. It is the seat of much commerce and enterprise. Pop. 11,012.

Racca, a town of Turkey. See RAKKA.

Racconigi, råk-ko-nee′jee, or **Raconigi,** a town of Italy, on the Maira, 19 miles by rail S. of Turin. Pop. 9912. It has a royal park and château, and manufactures of silk fabrics and twist and woollen cloths.

Rac`coon′, a post-township of Marion co., Ill. Pop. 1139. Raccoon Post-Office is at Romine City.

Raccoon, a township of Parke co., Ind. Pop. 1327.

Raccoon, a township of Gallia co., O. Pop. 1700.

Raccoon, a township of Beaver co., Pa. Pop. 1012.

Raccoon, a post-village in Smith township, Washington co., Pa., on the Pan-Handle Railroad, 25 miles W. of Pittsburg. It has mines of good coal, and is in a rich valley noted for dairies.

Raccoon, or **Racoon,** a post-village of Preston co., W. Va., at Independence Station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 11½ miles E. of Grafton. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of flour.

Raccoon Bend, a post-office of Laurel co., Ky.

Raccoon Creek, Indiana, rises in Boone co., runs southwestward, intersects Putnam and Parke cos., and enters the Wabash River 7½ miles W. of Rockville. It is nearly 70 miles long.

Raccoon Creek, Gloucester co., N.J., runs northwestward, and enters the Delaware River.

Raccoon Creek (or **Fork**), of Licking co., O., runs eastward, and enters the Licking River at Newark.

Raccoon Creek, Ohio, drains the E. part of Vinton co., runs southward through Gallia co., and enters the Ohio River 7 miles below Gallipolis. Length, about 90 miles.

Raccoon Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Washington co., runs northward in Beaver co., and enters the Ohio River 4 or 5 miles below Rochester.

Raccoon Ford, a post-village of Culpeper co., Va., on the Rapidan River, about 80 miles N.N.W. of Richmond. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Raccoon Mills, a post-office of Chattooga co., Ga.

Raccoon (or **Coon**) **River,** Iowa, rises in Buena Vista co., runs southeastward, intersects Sac, Carroll, Greene, and Dallas cos., and enters the Des Moines River at the city of Des Moines. Its length is estimated at 170 miles.

Raccoon River, Wisconsin, a small stream which flows through the N.W. part of Vernon co. into the Mississippi River.

Raccoon Valley, a post-hamlet of Union co., Tenn., about 20 miles N. of Knoxville.

Race′burg, a post-office of Rooks co., Kansas.

Race Course, a station in Hamilton co., O., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, 8½ miles N. of Cincinnati.

Race′land, a post-office and station of La Fourche parish, La., on Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad, 40 miles W. by S. of New Orleans. Here is a church.

Race of Alderney, awl′dẹr-ne, is chiefly in the strait between the island of Alderney and Cape La Hague, France.

Race of Port′land, on the English coast, nearly opposite, lies off the peninsula of Portland Bill.

Race Point, a headland at the S.E. extremity of Newfoundland.

Race Track, a station in Caddo parish, La., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad (Marshall & Shreveport division), 4 miles S.W. of Shreveport.

Rachecourt, råsh`kooʀ′, a village of Belgium, in Luxembourg, 5 miles S.S.W. of Arlon. Pop. 1300.

Rache-Tchurin, rå-shå-choo-reen′ (?), a city of Mongolia, 360 miles W. of Peking. It consists of 3 elegant and majestic Booddhist temples and other large edifices, surrounded by a great number of small houses.

Rachlin, an island of Ireland. See RATHLIN.

Rachoor, a town of India. See RAICHOR.

Rachova, a village of Greece. See ARAKHOVA.

Raciborz, a town of Silesia. See RATIBOR.

Racine, rạ-seen′, a county in the S.E. part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 340 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan, and is intersected by the Fox and Root Rivers. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and oak openings, in which the oak and hickory abound. The soil is calcareous and fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and cattle are the staple products. Silurian (Niagara) limestone underlies part of the soil. This county is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and the Western Union Railroad. Capital, Racine. Valuation of real and personal estate, $20,827,105. Pop. in 1870, 26,740; in 1875, 28,702, of whom 17,119 were Americans.

Racine, a post-hamlet of Arkansas co., Ark., on the N. bank of the Arkansas River, 4 miles N. of Varner Station. It has a saw-mill and a grist-mill.

Racine, a post-hamlet of Mower co., Minn., 5 miles from Grand Meadow Station. It has a church.

Racine, Newton co., Mo. See DAYTON.

Racine, a post-village in Sutton township, Meigs co., O., on the Ohio River, 9 miles above Pomeroy. It contains an academy or high school, 3 churches, 2 flour-mills, 2 carriage-shops, a woollen-mill, &c. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. 560.

Racine, a city of Wisconsin, and county seat of Racine co., is situated on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Root River, 25 miles S. by E. of Milwaukee, and 62 miles N. of Chicago. It is the second city of the state in population and commerce, and has one of the best harbors on the lake. The city is handsomely laid out, with wide streets crossing at right angles, and contains the court-house, St. Luke's Hospital, the Taylor Orphan Asylum, the new post-office, and the massive buildings of the "University of the West and Northwest" (Protestant Episcopal), formerly known as Racine College. Racine has 26 churches, extensive grain-elevators, large threshing-machine-works and woollen-mills, 2 extensive wagon-factories, a steel-plough-factory, 11 fanning-mill-factories, 9 tanneries, silver-plate-works, linseed-oil-works, foundries, machine-shops, wire-works, 3 pump-factories, 5 glove- and mitten-factories, and manufactories of pianos, cotton batting, and flax. Two national banks have a paid-up capital and surplus of $500,000. Its educational advantages are unsurpassed W. of Lake Michigan; besides the university, there are St. Catharine's Academy for young ladies, the McMurphy Home School for young ladies, and the McMynn Academy. The public schools are graded, embracing a high school, 5 grammar, 5 intermediate, and 22 primary schools, requiring a corps of 40 teachers. Racine's manufacturing enterprises require corresponding shipping facilities, and these are supplied by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and by the Western Union Railroad, extending from Racine (with a branch to Milwaukee) to Savanna, Ill., on the Mississippi River. On the lake, the West Shore steamboat line makes daily trips each way between Chicago and northern ports; the lines of lower lake propellers and two Lake Superior lines make regular stops at this port. In addition to these, there are owned at the port of Racine 46 sailing-vessels, of 8681 aggregate tonnage. Racine was first settled in 1835; incorporated as a city in 1848. Pop. in 1850, 5111; in 1860, 7820; in 1870, 9880; and by the local census of February, 1878, 17,430.

Racine Junction, a station of the Western Union Railroad, at the junction with the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad, 2 miles from Racine, Wis.

Racisburg, a town of Prussia. See RATZEBURG.

Rack′et (or **Raquette**) **Lake,** New York, is in Hamilton co., among the Adirondack Mountains, 1731 feet above the level of the sea. It is about 14 miles in extent, and is irregular in form. Its surplus water passes through a short outlet into Long Lake.

Racket River, New York, rises in Hamilton co., and is the outlet of several lakes, the largest of which are Racket and Long Lakes. It runs first northwestward, and drains part of Franklin co., from which it passes into St. Lawrence co. Turning gradually to the right, it flows northward and northeastward, and enters the St. Lawrence River on the boundary between New York and Canada. Length, about 140 miles.

Racket River, a post-hamlet in Massena township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Racket River, about 25 miles W.N.W. of Malone.

Raconigi, a town of Italy. See RACCONIGI.

Racoon. See RACCOON.

Racz, a town of Hungary. See BECSE.

Racz-Keve, råts-kå′vå‵, an island in the Danube, 28 miles long, and from 1 to 2 miles broad. Its N. point is immediately S. of Pesth.

Racz-Keve, a town of Hungary, co. and 22 miles S.S.W. of Pesth, on the above island. Pop. 5672.

Radack, rå′dåk, (or **Radak**) **Chain,** an island-chain in the Pacific, having a general N.N.W. and S.S.E. course, eastward of and nearly parallel to the Ralick chain of Micronesia, the two chains, with some sporadic islands, forming the Marshall Archipelago.

Radama, rå′då-må, a small island and bay of Madagascar, on the N.W. coast.

Rada-nel-Chianti, rå′då-nĕl-ke-ån′tee, or **Castel-di-Rada,** kås-tĕl′-dee-rå′då, a village of Italy, 16 miles N. of Siena. Pop. 2876.

Radautz, rå′dŏwts, a town of Austria, in Bukowina, 10 miles S.W. of Sereth. Pop. 7249.

Radeberg, rå′dẹh-bĕʀɢ‵, a town of Saxony, 9 miles N.E. of Dresden, on the Röder. Pop. 5894. It has important manufactures of ribbons, gloves, and linen fabrics.

Radeburg, rå′dẹh-bŏŏʀɢ‵, a town of Saxony, on the Röder, about 12 miles N. of Dresden. It has manufactures of pottery, starch, &c. Pop. 2658.

Radenin, rå‵dẹh-neen′, a village of Bohemia, 9 miles S.S.E. of Tabor. Pop. 1080.

Ra′der's, a station in Greene co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 6 miles W. of Greeneville.

Ra′dersburg, a post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Montana, is about 35 miles S.S.E. of Helena, and 5 miles W. of the Missouri River. Gold is found here, and is the chief article of export. Pop. 311.

Radevormwald, rå‵dẹh-ᴠᴏʀᴍ-wåld′, or **Rade vorm Walde,** rå‵dẹh ᴠᴏʀᴍ ŵål′dẹh, a town of Prussia, government of Dusseldorf, about 9 miles S.E. of Barmen. It has manufactures of cotton, linen, and woollen fabrics, leather, hardware, &c. Pop. 8976.

Rad′ford, a hamlet of Christian co., Ill., in Prairieton township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 19 miles S. of Decatur.

Radford Furnace, a post-office of Pulaski co., Va., 11 miles S. of Dublin. Here is a charcoal-furnace.

Rad′fordsville, a post-office of Perry co., Ala., about 26 miles N.N.W. of Selma.

Rad‵hunpoor′, or **Rad‵humpoor′,** a town of India, capital of the native state of the same name, in the Pahlunpoor agency, Guzerat. Lat. 23° 28′ N.; lon. 71° 30′ E. Pop. 13,910. The state has an area of 800 square miles, and a pop. of 91,579.

Rad′ical, post-office, Stone co., Mo., on White River.

Radical City, a post-village in Sycamore township, Montgomery co., Kansas, on Elk River, 7 miles N.W. of Independence. It has 2 churches and a graded school.

Radicena, rå-de-chå′nå, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 11 miles E. of Palmi. Pop. 4974.

Radicofani, rå-de-ko-få′nee, a town of Italy, 36 miles S.S.E. of Siena, on the slope of a volcanic mountain of the same name. Pop. 2884.

Radicondoli, rå-de-kon′do-lẹ, or **Ridicondoli,** re-de-kon′do-lee, a village of Italy, province of Siena, 13 miles S.E. of Volterra. Pop. 3962.

Radimin, rå-de-meen′, or **Radzimin,** råd-ze-meen′, a town of Russian Poland, province and 12 miles N. by E. of Warsaw. Pop. 3866.

Radkersburg, råd′kẹrs-bŏŏʀɢ‵, a town of Styria, 37 miles S.E. of Grätz, on the Mur. Pop. 2055.

Radmansdorf, råd′måns-ᴅᴏʀғ‵, written also **Rodolza** and **Radoulza,** a town of Austria, 26 miles N.W. of Laybach, on the Save. Pop. 1120.

Radna, rŏd-nŏh′, written also **Rodna,** a village of Transylvania, 23 miles N.N.E. of Bistritz, on the Szamos. Pop. 2160.

Radnau, Transylvania. See RADNOTH.

Radnitz, råd′nits, a town of Bohemia, 14 miles N.E. of Pilsen. Pop. 3024.

Rad′nor, or **Radnorshire,** rad′nọr-shịr, a county of South Wales, having N. the cos. of Montgomery and Salop. Area, 432 square miles. Pop. 25,430. The surface, except in the S.E., is bleak and mountainous. Principal rivers, the Wye, Arrow, and Lugg. Sheep and cattle are the staple products of the county. Chief towns, Presteign, New Radnor, and Knighton. The county sends one member to the House of Commons. It gives the title of earl to the Bouverie family.

Radnor, NEW, a borough of South Wales, capital of the co. of Radnor, 13 miles N.N.E. of Brecon. Pop. of parliamentary borough, 2190.

Rad′nor, a township of Peoria co., Ill. Pop. 948.

Radnor, a post-township of Delaware co., O., is bounded W. by the Scioto River. Pop. 1255. Radnor Post-Office and Station are at Delhi.

Radnor, a post-village in Radnor township, Delaware co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 12 miles W.N.W. of Philadelphia. It has 3 churches. P. of township, 1431.

Radnor Forges, Quebec. See FERMONT.

Radnorshire, England. See RADNOR.

Radnoth, råd′not, **Radnau,** råd′nŏw, or **Jernot,** yĕr′not, a village of Transylvania, on the Maros, 44 miles N. of Hermannstadt. Pop. 1200.

Radoch Kovitchi, Russia. See RADOSH KOVITCHI.

Radokala, rå-do-kå′lå, or **Rimski-Korsakoff,** rim′skee-kor-så-koff′, a group of islands of the North Pacific, in Marshall's Archipelago. Lat. 11° 8′ and 11° 26′ N.; lon. 166° 26′ and 167° 14′ E. The islands are principally two,—a larger, about 26 miles long, and a less, situated to the S. of it, and 14 miles long.

Radolfszell, rå′dolf-tsĕll‵, a town of Baden, on the Unter-See, 17 miles N.W. of Constance. Pop. 1803.

Radom, rå′dom, a town of Poland, capital of a province, on the Radomka, 57 miles from Warsaw. Pop. 11,339. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, and has Roman Catholic churches and Piarist and Lutheran colleges.

Radom, a province or government of Russia, in Poland, bounded S.E. by Austrian Galicia. Area, 4768 square miles. Capital, Radom. Pop. 541,993.

Ra′dom, a post-village of Washington co., Ill., in Ashley township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 2 miles S. of Ashley. It has a church and a money-order post-office. Radom was settled by Poles in 1873.

Radomir, rå-do-meer′, a town of Eastern Roumelia, 20 miles N.N.E. of Ghiustendil.

Radomsk, rå-domsk′, or **Radomsko,** rå-dom′sko, a town of Poland, province and 18 miles S.E. of Kalisz, on the railway to Warsaw. Pop. 3708.

Radomysl, rå′do-mis′l‵, a town of Russia, government and 59 miles W.N.W. of Kiev, on the Teterev. Pop. 5905.

Radomysl, a town of Austrian Galicia, 18 miles N.E. of Tarnow. Pop. 1831.

Radosh Kovitchi, Radoch Kovitchi, or **Radosch Kovitschi,** rå-dosh′ ko-vit′chee, a town of Russia, 24 miles N.W. of Minsk. Pop. 1351.

Radoulza, a town of Austria. See RADMANSDORF.

Radovitz, rå′do-vits‵, a town of Turkey, in Macedonia, 50 miles S. of Ghiustendil, on the Radovitz River.

Radstadt, råd′ståt, a village of Austria, in Salzburg, on the Enns, 35 miles S.E. of Salzburg.

Radwan, råd′ŵån, a town of Hungary, co. of Sohl, on the Gran, 2 miles S.W. of Neusohl. Pop. 1348.

Radzimin, a town of Russian Poland. See RADIMIN.

Radzyn, råd′zin, a town of Poland, province and 30 miles S.S.E. of Siedlec. Pop. 4351.

Rae Bareli, India. See ROY BAREILLY.

Rae′ville, a post-office of Boone co., Neb.

Rafa, rå′få (anc. *Ra′phia*), a town of Palestine, near the frontier of Egypt, 4 or 5 miles from the Mediterranean.

Raf′fles Bay, an inlet on the N. coast of the Coburg Peninsula, in North Australia, 13 miles E. of Port Essington. Lat. 11° 10′ S.; lon. 132° 20′ E.

Räfsund, rĕf′soond, a lake of Sweden, læn and 26 miles S.E. of Ostersund. Greatest length, from N.W. to S.E., 24 miles; breadth, about 9 miles. It has a large island, and a village of the same name on its E. shore, and discharges itself at the S.E. into the Njurunda.

Raft Creek, Idaho, runs northward through Owyhee co., and enters Snake River near lat. 113° 10′ W.

Rafting Creek, township, Sumter co., S.C. Pop. 1585.

Raft River Bridge, post-office, Owyhee co., Idaho.

Ragatz, rå′gåts, a town and parish of Switzerland, canton and 30 miles S. by E. of St. Gall, at the mouth of the gorge through which the Tamina rushes to the Rhine. It is noted for its mineral springs. Pop. 1825.

Ragendorf, rå′ghẹn-dorf‵, or **Rajka,** rī′kŏh, a town of Hungary, co. and 11 miles N.N.W. of Wieselburg, on the Danube. Pop. 2621.

Ragersville, Tuscarawas co., O. See ROGERSVILLE.

Rag′ged Island, a post-hamlet in Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, 21 miles from Shelburne. Pop. 359.

Ragged Island (EAST SIDE), a post-hamlet, 3 miles from the above. Pop. 150.

Rag′ged Mountains, a range on the border between Grafton and Merrimack cos., N.H. Height, 2000 feet.

Raghib, rå‵gheeb′, a village of Arabia, on its S.E. coast, 12 miles N.E. of Makallah.

Raghooghur, or **Rahgoogurh.** See RAGOOGHUR.

Raghunathpoor, India. See ROGONAUTPOOR.

Ragian, rå-ghe-ån′, or **Rhugian,** rŭg‵e-ån′, a town of Persia, in Fars, 3 miles W. of Behbehan.

Rag′lan, a township of Harrison co., Iowa. Pop. 375.

Rag′lan, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, 8½ miles N. of Oshawa. Pop. 100.

Raglesville, rā′ghẹlz-vĭl, a post-office of Daviess co., Ind., about 34 miles E.N.E. of Vincennes.

Ragnit, råg′nit, a town of East Prussia, 30 miles N. of Gumbinnen, on the Niemen. Pop. 3857.

Ragol, rå-gol′, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 18 miles from Almeria. Pop. 1376.

Ragooghur, Ragooghur, rå-goo-gŭr′, or **Rahgoogurh,** a town of India, province of Malwah, 133 miles S.S.W. of Gwalior.

Rags′dale, a post-office of Fannin co., Tex.

Raguhn, rå′goon, a town of Germany, in Anhalt, on the Mulde, 8 miles S. of Dessau. Pop. 1785.

Ragusa, rå-goo′så, a river of Sicily, flows S., and enters the Mediterranean 12 miles S.S.W. of Modica.

Ragusa, rå-goo′så, or **Raugia,** rå-oo′jå or rŏw′jå (Slav. *Dubrovnik,* doo-brov′nik; Turk. *Paprovnik,* på-prov-nik′ or på-prov-neek′), a seaport city of Dalmatia, on a peninsula of the Adriatic, 38 miles W.N.W. of Cattaro. Lat. of the mole fort, 42° 38′ N.; lon. 18° 7′ E. Pop. 8823. It is partly enclosed by old walls, and has a cathedral, with fine works of art, a large Gothic custom-house, a palace of the former rectors of the republic, a guard-house, barracks, a lyceum, a lazaretto, a theatre, and in its vicinity numerous elegant villas. The port, immediately S. of the city, is fitted only for small vessels, and its trade, once important, has greatly declined. It is frequently visited by earthquakes. It has manufactures of silks, leather, and rosoglio, which, with oil, anchovies, and the products of Herzegovina, constitute the chief exports. Ragusa, founded about the middle of the seventh century, continued to be a republic, under the successive protection of the Greeks, Venetians, and Turks, until 1806, when it was erected by Napoleon into a duchy for Marmont.——Adj. and inhab. RAGUSAN, rå-goo′sạn.

Ragusa, a town of Sicily, 3 miles W. of Modica, on the W. bank of the Ragusa. Pop. 28,370. It has manufactures of woollens and silks, with a trade in corn, oil, wine, and cheese. Near it stood the ancient *Hybla Heræa.*

Ragusa Vecchia, rå-goo′så vĕk′ke-å ("Old Ragusa"), a village on the Adriatic, 7 miles S.E. of the above town, was the ancient *Epidaurus,* destroyed by the Croats in 656. It has many vestiges of antiquity.

Rahabeh, rå-hå′bĕh, a castle of Asiatic Turkey, on the W. bank of the Euphrates, between Rakka and Anah.

Rahad, rå-håd′, a river of Abyssinia and Nubia, joins the Bahr-el-Azrek, or Blue Nile, 67 miles N. of Sennaar, after a N.W. course of 260 miles.

Rahdunpoor, a town of India. See RADHUNPOOR.

Raheia, rå-hī′ạ, a town of India, in Bundelcund, 14 miles S.E. of Jaloun.

Rahmaneeah, or **Rahmanieh,** råH-må-nee′ẹh, a town of Egypt, province of Bahari, 25 miles S.S.E. of Rosetta, on the Rosetta branch of the Nile.

Rahn, råhn, township, Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 1227.

Rahn's, a hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Perkiomen Railroad, 7½ miles N. of Perkiomen Junction. It has a foundry and a grist-mill. Pop. about 200.

Raho, rå′ho‵, a village of Hungary, 18 miles N.E. of Szigeth. Pop. 2110.

Rahoon, or **Rahun,** rå-hoon′, also called **Rhan,** rhån, a town of India, in the Punjab, 13 miles N.E. of Loodianah. Pop. 14,394.

Rahova, rå-ho′vå, or **Orava,** o-rå′vå, a town of Bulgaria, 55 miles E.S.E. of Widdin, on the Danube.

Rahway, raw′wå, a small river of New Jersey, rises in Essex co., runs southward through Union co., and enters Staten Island Sound 5 miles S. of Elizabeth.

Rahway, a city of Union co., N.J., is on the Rahway River, 4 miles from its mouth, and on the New York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the N. terminus of the Perth Amboy & Woodbridge Railroad, 19 miles S.W. of New York, 5 miles S.W. of Elizabeth, and 12 miles N.E. of New Brunswick. Schooners can ascend the river from Staten Island Sound to this place. It contains 17 churches, 2 national banks, 2 savings-banks, gas-works, extensive manufactures of carriages, clothing, shoes, printing-presses, woollen goods, springs, axles, and wheels, and printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers. Many business men of New York City reside here. Pop. in 1870, 6258; present pop. about 9000.

Raiatea, rī-å-tå′å, or **Laiatea,** lī-å-tå′å (the *Ulitea* of Cook), one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific, 130 miles N.W. of Tahiti. Lat. 16° 50′ S.; lon. 151° 24′ W. Principal products, arrow-root and cocoa-nuts.

Rai Bareli, India. See ROY BAREILLY.

Raib's, rābz, a station and hamlet of St. Clair co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, 2½ miles W. of Belleville. Coal is mined here.

Raichor, rī‵chor′, **Raichoor,** rī‵choor′, or **Rachoor,** rå‵choor′, a town of India, in the Nizam's dominions, 110 miles S.W. of Hyderabad. Lat. 16° 12′ N.; lon. 77° 25′ E.

Raidah, rī′då, a seaport town of Arabia, on its S.E. coast. Lat. 15° N.; lon. 50° 30′ E. Pop. 700. Principal exports, frankincense, aloes, ambergris, and shark-fins.

Raidrug, a town of India. See RYDROOG.

Raif (rāf) **Branch,** a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ala., 28 miles S. by E. of Montgomery. It has a church.

Raigarh Bargarh, India. See Ryghur.

Rai-Koke, rī-ko'kå, written also **Rau-Koko** and **Rach-Koke,** one of the Kooril Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 48° 16' N.; lon. 153° 15' E.

Raikot, rī-kōt', also written **Raiekote,** a town of India, 25 miles S.W. of Loodianah. Pop. 9165.

Rail Road, a township of Starke co., Ind. Pop. 532.

Rail'road, a post-borough of York co., Pa., in Shrewsbury township, on the Northern Central Railroad, 17 miles S. of York. It has a tannery, 2 grist-mills, a distillery, a brewery, and a manufactory of phosphate.

Railroad Flat, a post-village of Calaveras co., Cal., 40 miles from Milton. It has a church, a hotel, a quartz-mill, &c. Gold is mined near this place.

Rain'bow, a post-village in Windsor township, Hartford co., Conn., on the Farmington River, 13 miles N. of Hartford. It has a church and several paper-mills.

Raineburg, a town of Russia. See Oranienburg.

Raine (rån) **Islet,** an islet in the Great Barrier Reef, in Australasia. Lat. 11° 36' S.; lon. 144° 2' E.

Rainham (rān'ạm) **Centre,** a post-village in Haldimand co., Ontario, 12 miles from Dunnville. Pop. 100.

Rainier, rā'neer, a post-village of Columbia co., Oregon, on the Columbia River, nearly opposite Monticello, and 50 miles N. by W. of Portland. It has a steam saw-mill.

Rainier, Mount. See Mount Rainier.

Rains, rānz, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, is bounded on the S.W. by the Sabine River, and also drained by the Lake Fork. The surface is undulating or hilly. The soil is fertile. The Texas & Pacific Railroad passes through the S. part of it. Capital, Emory.

Rainsborough, rānz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village in Paint township, Highland co., O., about 30 miles W.S.W. of Chillicothe. It has 3 churches and a carriage-shop. Pop. 220.

Rainsburg, rānz'bŭrg, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., in Colerain township, 8 miles S. of Bedford Springs, and about 46 miles S. of Altoona. It has 2 churches, a seminary or normal school, a carriage-shop, and 2 tanneries.

Rainstown, rānz'tŏwn, a post-village of Hendricks co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 20 miles W.N.W. of Indianapolis. It has 3 churches, an academy, and manufactures of lumber, tin-ware, tiles, pumps, &c.

Rainsville, rānz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ind., on Pine Creek, 22 miles W. of Lafayette.

Rainy (rān'ẹ) **Lake** (Fr. *Lac de la Pluie,* låk dẹh lå plüˋee'), in North America, 160 miles W. of Lake Superior, forms part of the boundary between Canada and the United States. It discharges its waters by Rainy River into the Lake of the Woods. Its banks are covered with forests.

Rainy River, the outlet of Rainy Lake, forms part of the boundary between Minnesota and Canada. It runs westward and northwestward, and enters the Lake of the Woods. Length, 100 miles. It is navigable.

Raipoor, or **Raipur,** rīˋpoor', also written **Ryepoor,** a town of India, capital of Raipoor district, 174 miles E. of Nagpoor. Pop. 16,645.

Raipoor, or **Raipur,** a district of India, Central Provinces, Chutteesgurh division. Area, 11,885 square miles. It is a part of a low sandstone plateau. Capital, Raipoor. Pop. 1,093,405.

Raira-Khol, rīˋrạ-k'hol', a native state of India, Central Provinces. Area, 833 square miles. Pop. 12,660.

Raisin (rā'z'n) **Centre,** a post-hamlet in Raisin township, Lenawee co., Mich., on the Raisin River, about 32 miles S.E. of Jackson. It has a flour-mill, a lumber-mill, &c. Pop. of the township, 1572.

Raisin River, Michigan, rises in or near Hillsdale co., and drains parts of Jackson and Washtenaw cos. It runs southward through Lenawee and eastward through Monroe co., and enters Lake Erie 2 miles below the city of Monroe. It is about 140 miles long, and affords much water-power.

Raisinville, rā'z'n-vĭl, a post-village in Raisinville township, Monroe co., Mich., on Raisin River, and on the Chicago & Canada Southern Railroad, 41½ miles S.W. of Detroit. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 180; of the township, 1891.

Raismes, råm or rêm, a town of France, in Nord, on the Northern Railway, 3 miles N.W. of Valenciennes. Pop. 3138. It has coal-mines and iron-works.

Rajagriha, rå-jå-gree'ạ, a ruined town of British India, 16 miles S. of Bahar.

Rajahmundry, rå-jå-mŭn'dree, a town of British India, capital of the district of Godavery, on the Godavery, about 43 miles from its mouth, and 73 miles N.E. of Masulipatam. Lat. 16° 25' N.; lon. 81° 54' E. It stands on a height, and has a fort and a terraced bazaar, with numerous mosques. Pop. 19,738.

Rajakera, rå-jå-kå'rå, a town of India, in the Bhurtpoor dominions, 24 miles S. of Agra.

Rajamahal, råˋjå-må-hål', written also **Rajemahal** and **Rajmuhal** ("the royal residence"), a town of Bengal, in the Santal Pergunnahs, on the Ganges, 65 miles N.W. of Moorshedabad. Formerly a place of great importance, it has declined to a mere hamlet; but it is a railway terminus and the seat of some trade.

Rajano, rå-yå'no, a town of Italy, province of Aquila, 6 miles N.W. of Sulmona. Pop. 3193.

Rajˋapoor', or **Rajˋpoor',** a town of India, district and 30 miles S.S.E. of Rutnagherry. Pop. 5367.

Rajapoor, a town of the North-West Provinces, India, Allahabad division. Pop. 5165.

Rajecz, råˋyĕts', a town of Hungary, co. of Trentschin, on an affluent of the Waag, 34 miles N.W. of Neusohl. Pop. 5575.

Rajemahal, or **Rajmuhal.** See Rajamahal.

Raˋjeshah'ye, or **Raˋjeshah'ye Cooch Baˋhar',** a division or commissionership of Bengal, comprising the districts of Darjeeling, Julpigoree, Rungpoor, Dinapoor, Bograh, Maldah, Rajeshahye, and Pabna, and the state of Cooch Bahar. Area, 19,256 square miles. Pop. 8,053,489.

Rajˋghur', or **Rajghar,** råjˋgŭr', a town of India, state and 25 miles S. of Alvar. Pop. 12,070.

Rajˋhan', a town of Dera Ghazee Khan district, India. Pop. 5656.

Rajka, a town of Hungary. See Ragendorf.

Rajkot, or **Rajcote,** råj-kōt', a town of India, lat. 22° 18' N., lon. 70° 50' E., on the Kattywar peninsula. Pop. 11,979. It is the capital of the Rajkot state, a chieftainship of the Halar division, Guzerat, paying tribute to the British. Area, 269 square miles. Total pop. 36,770.

Rajnug'gur, or **Rajnagar,** răj-nŭg'ŭr, a town of Bengal, Backergunge district. Lat. 23° 18' 15" N.; lon. 90° 23' E. Pop. 6365. See Nagore.

Rajowlee, or **Rajauli,** rå-jŏw'lee, a town of Bengal, Gayah district. Lat. 24° 39' N.; lon. 85° 32' E. Pop. 5012.

Rajpeepla, or **Rajpipla,** răj-pee'plå, one of the Rewakanta states of India, tributary to Baroda. Area, 1231 square miles. Lat. 21° 23'–21° 59' N.; lon. 73° 5'–74° E. It produces carnelians, wrought and unwrought. P. 120,036.

Rajpeepla, a decayed town of India, capital of Rajpeepla state, 55 miles S.S.E. of Baroda.

Rajpoor, a town of India. See Rajapoor.

Rajpootana, răjˋpoọ-tå'nå, a region in the N.W. of India, consisting of 18 native states (known as Rajpoot states, from their dominant race, the Rajpoots). It completely encloses the province of Ajmere, and extends from lon. 69° 35' to 78° 10' E. (520 miles) and from lat. 23° 15' to 30° 10' N. (490 miles). Area, 120,355 square miles. Much of the region is almost a desert, but it has many very pleasant and fertile tracts. The states are assigned to various British political agencies, which assist in their management. The principal states are Odeypoor, Jeypoor, Bickaneer, Joodpoor, Dholepoor, Bhurtpoor, and Alwar. Tonk is a Mohammedan state, while Dholepoor and Bhurtpoor are mainly peopled by Jats; but in the rest of Rajpootana the Rajpoots are dominant. Pop. 9,105,996.

Rajshahye, Bengal. See Rajeshahye.

Rakas-Tal, a lake of Thibet. See Ravana-Hrada.

Raker, Northumberland co., Pa. See Hunter.

Rakhaing, a province of India. See Aracan.

Rakka, Rakkah, or **Racca,** råk'kå (anc. *Nicẹpho'rium*), a small town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 92 miles S.E. of Bir.

Rakonitz, rå'ko-nitsˋ, written also **Rokownjk,** a town of Bohemia, on two small rivers, 30 miles W. of Prague. It has coal-mines, and manufactures of paper, porcelain, iron, &c. Pop. 4274.

Rakwitz, råk'ŵits, or **Rakoniewice,** rå-kon-yå-ŵeet'så, a town of Prussia, 34 miles S.W. of Posen.

Ralding, rål'ding, a mountain of India, in the Himalayas, on the Sutlej. Lat. 31° 29' N.; lon. 78° 22' E. Height, 21,411 feet.

Raleigh, raw'lee, a county in the S. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Kanawha or New River, and is drained by Coal River and Piney Creek. The surface is mountainous, and mostly covered with forests. The soil of the valleys is fertile. The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad passes along the E. border of this county. Capital, Raleigh Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $663,208. Pop. in 1870, 3673, of whom 3655 were Americans.

Raleigh, a post-village of Saline co., Ill., in Raleigh township, about 25 miles W.N.W. of Shawneetown, and 6 miles N. of Harrisburg. It has 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 2108.

Raleigh, a post-hamlet of Rush co., Ind., on Flat Rock Creek, about 28 miles W. by S. of Richmond. It has 2 churches. Pop. 89.

Raleigh, a post-village of Union co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 4 or 5 miles above Shawneetown, and about 30 miles by land W. by S. of Henderson. It has 3 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office.

Raleigh, a post-village, capital of Smith co., Miss., about 48 miles E.S.E. of Jackson. It has a church. It is surrounded by pine barrens or pine woods. Pop. 111.

Raleigh, a city, the capital of North Carolina and of Wake co., 133 miles N.N.W. of Wilmington, and 286 miles S.S.W. of Washington. Lat. 35° 47′ N.; lon. near 78° 40′ W. The city is situated on elevated ground, and the centre is an open area, called Union Square, from which four principal streets 99 feet wide extend in different directions. In this square is located the state-house, a handsome granite edifice adorned with massive columns and surmounted by a dome. It is 166 feet long, 90 feet wide, and cost $500,000 or more. Raleigh also contains a penitentiary, a court-house, a lunatic asylum belonging to the state, an institution for the deaf and dumb and blind, the Raleigh Female Seminary, a graded school, 3 national banks (the capital of which amounts to $700,000), and 10 churches, besides several colored churches. Here are printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 4 weekly newspapers and 2 weekly religious papers. This city is the southern terminus of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, which connects here with the Raleigh & Augusta Railroad and the North Carolina division of the Richmond & Danville Railroad. It has 2 foundries and a carriage-factory. Pop. in 1860, 4780; in 1870, 7790.

Raleigh, a post-village of Shelby co., Tenn., on a narrow-gauge railroad, near the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Memphis. It has 2 churches.

Raleigh, a village of Navarro co., Tex., 16 miles from Corsicana. It has a church.

Raleigh Court-House, or **Beck′ley,** a post-village, capital of Raleigh co., W. Va., is about 40 miles S.S.E. of Charleston, and 12 miles from Quinnimont Railroad Station. It has a church, a steam saw-mill, and a grist-mill. The name of its post-office is Raleigh Court-House. Pop. about 200.

Ralick, rå′lik (or **Ralik**) **Chain,** a series of numerous islands in the Marshall Archipelago, Micronesia, westward of and lying in a chain nearly parallel to the Radack chain.

Ralls, a county of Missouri, bordering on Illinois, has an area of about 480 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, is intersected by Salt River, and is partly drained by Spencer's Creek. The surface is undulating, and is extensively covered with forests of the ash, elm, hickory, white oak, black walnut, &c. The soil is partly fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county has an abundance of Lower Silurian and carboniferous limestones. It is intersected by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. Capital, New London. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,250,000. Pop. in 1870, 10,510, of whom 10,091 were Americans.

Ral′ly Hill, a post-hamlet in Jefferson township, Boone co., Ark. It has a church and a seminary.

Ralph, a post-office of Moody co., Dakota.

Ralston, rallz′tọn, a post-office of Henderson co., Ill.

Ralston, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., on Lycoming Creek, and on the Northern Central Railroad, 24 miles N. of Williamsport. It is a summer resort.

Ralston Station, a post-village of Weakley co., Tenn., on the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad, 140 miles W. of Nashville. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Rama, rå′må, or **Ramala,** rå-må′lå, a town of Palestine, 26 miles N.N.W. of Jerusalem. It is supposed to be the ancient Arimathea. Pop. 2000.

Rama, an Indian village in Ontario co., Ontario, on Lake Couchiching, 45 miles N.N.E. of Bell Ewart. It contains 2 hotels, 3 stores, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 500.

Ramagunga, a river of India. See RAMGUNGA.

Ramah, rå′må, or **Er-Ram,** êr‵råm′, a village of Palestine, 5 miles N. of Jerusalem.

Ram‵apo′, or **Ramapo Works,** a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., is in Ramapo township, on a river of the same name, and on the Erie Railroad, 17 miles N. of Paterson, N.J., and 34 miles N. by W. of New York. It has a church, a hotel, a rolling-mill, and a large manufactory of wheels for locomotives and cars. The valley of the Ramapo presents beautiful scenery. The township contains a village named Suffern. Pop. of the township, 5119.

Ramapo River rises in Orange co., N.Y., and runs southward into Bergen co., N.J., which it intersects. It runs southwestward through Passaic co., and enters the Pompton River about 8 miles N.W. of Paterson.

Rambae, a city of Ecuador. See CUENCA.

Rambe, råm-bå′, or **Gil′let,** one of the Feejee Islands. Lat. 16° 24′ S.; lon. 179° 53′ 40″ W. There is a large settlement on its N.W. side.

Rambervillers, rôɴ‵bêʀ‵ve‵yå′, a town of France, in Vosges, on the Mortagne, 16 miles N.E. of Epinal. Pop. 4910. It has important tanneries, manufactures of linens, leather, ticking, woollen hosiery, and earthenwares, and extensive paper-mills.

Rambla, LA, towns of Spain and of the island of Teneriffe. See LA RAMBLA.

Rambodde, råm-bod′då, a sanitarium in the central province of Ceylon, 34 miles from Kandy.

Rambouillet, rôɴ‵boo‵yå′ or rôɴ‵bool‵yå′, a town of France, Seine-et-Oise, 19 miles S.W. of Versailles, on the railway from Paris to Chartres. Pop. 4294. It has a fine château, with a large and beautiful park.

Ram Das, a town of India, Amritsir district. P. 5855.

Ram‵droog′, a town of India, 60 miles S.S.W. of Bejapoor. Pop. 6543.

Ram′ea Islands, a group near Newfoundland, 10 miles E.S.E. of Burgeo. Pop. 185.

Rame (raim) **Head,** a promontory of England, co. of Cornwall, bounding the entrance to Plymouth Sound on the W. Lat. 50° 19′ N.; lon. 4° 13′ W.

Ramel′ton, a town of Ireland, co. of Donegal, on the W. side of Lough Swilly, 15 miles W. of Londonderry.

Ra′melton, a post-office of Brown co., Ind., about 40 miles S. of Indianapolis.

Ramer, Montgomery co., Ala. See ATHENS.

Ra′mer, a post-hamlet of McNairy co., Tenn., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 12 miles N. of Corinth, Miss.

Rameshwaram, India. See RAMISSERAM.

Ra′mey, a post-office of Carroll co., Ark.

Ramey, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pa., on the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, 9 miles W.S.W. of Osceola.

Ramgaon, råm-gå-on′, a village of India, district of Kumaon, 17 miles S. of Almora.

Ramghaut, råm‵gawt′, a pass of India, leading from the province of Bejapoor over the West Ghauts to the Portuguese territories, of which Panjim is the capital.

Ramgunga, råm-gŭng′gạ, written also **Ramagunga,** a river of India, after a W. and S. course of 250 miles joins the Ganges 5 miles N.E. of Kanoje.

Ramgurh, or **Ramghar,** råm-gŭʀ′, a town of India, in the Alvar state. Pop. 5581.

Ram Head, a promontory of New South Wales, 30 miles S.W. of Cape Howe. Lat. 37° 40′ S.; lon. 149° 30′ E.

Ram Hormooz, Ram Hormouz, or **Ram Hormuz,** råm hor-mooz′, a town of Persia, in Khoozistan, on an affluent of the Jerahi, 82 miles S.E. of Shooster.

Ramillies, ram′e-leez (Fr. pron. ʀå‵meel‵yee′ or ʀå‵mee‵yee′), a village of Belgium, in South Brabant, 19 miles S.S.E. of Louvain. It is noted for Marlborough's victory.

Ramirez, rå-mee′rês, a wooded island in the lake of Tamiagua, Mexico, S.W. of Tampico.

Ramirez, Diego, islands. See DIEGO RAMIREZ.

Ramisseram, rå-mis′sẹh-råm, **Ramis′erum,** or **Ramesh′waram,** an island in the Gulf of Manaar, off the S. extremity of India. Lat. 9° 18′ N.; lon. 79° 22′ E. It has a remarkable temple, much resorted to in pilgrimage, and is the scene of many Hindoo fables. The chief port, Paumben, is on its W. side. Pop. 9407.

Ramleah, mountains of Arabia. See SHAMMAR.

Ram′leh, a town of Palestine, 22 miles W.N.W. of Jerusalem, on the route to Jaffa. Pop. about 3000.

Ramnad, råm-nåd′, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, on the Vayah (or Vygay) River, 125 miles N.E. of Cape Comorin. Lat. 9° 13′ N.; lon. 78° 56′ E. It has a fort, a palace, and a Protestant church.

Ramne, råm′nee, a snowy mountain of the Himalayas, in the N. of the province of Kumaon, 50 miles N. of Almora. Lat. 30° 20′ N.; lon. 79° 38′ E. Height, 22,768 feet.

Ramnug′gur, a town of India, Bara Banki district, 25 miles E. of Lucknow. Pop. 5714.

Ramnuggur, a town of India, on the Ganges, opposite Benares. Pop. 11,953.

Rampoor, råm‵poor′, a town of India, in Gurhwal, capital of the state of Bussaher, on the S. bank of the

Sutlej, 50 miles E.N.E. of Belaspoor. Lat. 31° 27′ N.; lon. 77° 38′ E. It is a favorite place of Hindoo pilgrimage, and has some commercial importance.

Rampoor, a town of India, 60 miles N. by W. of Meerut. Pop. 8464.

Rampoor, a town of India, in Alvar state. P. 5381.

Rampoor, a native state of India, surrounded by British districts of the North-West Provinces. Lat. 28° 30′–29° 11′ N.; lon. 78° 55′–79° 30′ E. Area, 945 square miles. Pop. 507,013. It is governed by a native chief with the title of nawab.

Rampoor, a town of India, capital of the Rampoor state. Lat. 28° 48′ N.; lon. 79° 5′ E. It is rudely fortified, has a large mosque, and is densely peopled. Pop. 22,921.

Rampoor Beauleah, Bengal. See BAULEAH.

Ram‵ree′, an island of India, in Aracan, N.E. of Cheduba. Length, 50 miles; greatest breadth, 16 miles. It gives name to a province, and on it are the towns of Ramree and Kyouk Phyoo.

Ramree, a town of British India, in Aracan, on Ramree Island, 25 miles S. of Kyouk Phyoo. Pop. 3663.

Ramree, a district of India, in Aracan, bounded W. by the sea. Area, 4309 square miles. Capital, Kyouk Phyoo. Pop. 144,177.

Ramsay, or **Ramsey,** ram′ze, a seaport town of the Isle of Man, on its N.E. coast, at the mouth of the Ramsay River, in a bay of the same name, 13 miles N.N.E. of Douglas. Pop. 3934.

Ramsay, or **Ramsey,** ram′ze, a post-office of Sumter co., Ala., on the Gainesville Branch of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 11 miles W.S.W. of Gainesville.

Ramsay, a post-hamlet of Kossuth co., Iowa.

Ramsay, or **Ramsey,** a hamlet and station of Mower co., Minn., on the Southern Minnesota Railroad where it crosses the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 3 miles N. of Austin, and 22 miles E. of Albert Lea.

Ramsay, Ontario. See ALMONTE.

Ram′saytown, a post-office of Yancey co., N.C., in Ramsaytown township. Pop. of the township, 452.

Rams′bottom, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 4 miles N. of Bury, at a railway junction. It has cotton-mills and print-works. Pop. 4204.

Ramsdorf, råms′doʀf, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 33 miles W.S.W. of Münster, on the Aa. Pop. 1134.

Ramsey, ram′ze, a town of England, co. and 10 miles N.N.E. of Huntingdon. Pop. 2378.

Ramsey, Isle of Man. See RAMSAY.

Ramsey, ram′ze, a county in the N.E. part of Dakota, has an area of about 1200 square miles. It comprises the greater part of Lake Minni Wakan or Devil Lake.

Ramsey, a county in the E. part of Minnesota, has an area of about 150 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Mississippi River. The surface is diversified with prairies, groves, and small lakes. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. Magnesian limestone, a good material for building, crops out at St. Paul, which is the capital of this county. Its railroads are noticed in the article on St. Paul. Valuation of real and personal estate, $25,816,920. Pop. in 1870, 23,085; in 1875, 36,333.

Ramsey, Sumter co., Ala. See RAMSAY.

Ramsey, a post-office of McCook co., Dakota.

Ramsey, a post-village in Ramsey township, Fayette co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 12 miles N. of Vandalia, and 50 miles S. by W. of Decatur. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 600; of the township, 1862.

Ramsey, a township of Anoka co., Minn. Pop. 325.

Ramsey Isle, an islet off the coast of South Wales, co. of Pembroke, at the N. point of St. Bride's Bay, 3 miles W. of St. Davids. Length, 2 miles.

Ram′sey's, a post-village in Hohokus township, Bergen co., N.J., on the Erie Railroad, 11 miles N. of Paterson. It has 3 churches, a foundry, and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 500.

Rams′gate, a town of England, co. of Kent, on the E. coast of the Isle of Thanet, 67 miles E.S.E. of London, and 15 miles E.N.E. of Canterbury. Pop. 14,640. The town is situated on the declivity and summits of two hills, and on the interval, or *gate*, between them. It has a modern Gothic church, market- and custom-house, a bank, barracks, assembly-rooms, baths, and bazaars. Its artificial haven, formed by two stone piers projecting from 1500 to 2000 feet into the sea, encloses an inner basin, and is bordered by wet and dry docks. Ramsgate is a member of the cinque port of Sandwich, and has some coasting-trade, fisheries, and imports of eggs, fruit, and other provisions from France and the Netherlands.

Ram's Island, a small island of Ireland, co. and 8½ miles S. by W. of Antrim, about 1½ miles from the shore.

Ram's Islands, a group of islands in Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 10 miles from Little Placentia. Pop. 133.

Ramstadt, råm′stått, UPPER and LOWER, two contiguous villages of the grand duchy of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, on the Modau, 5 miles S.E. of Darmstadt. United pop. 3907.

Ramstein, råm′stīne, a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, near Landstuhl. Pop. 1391.

Ram Teak, a town of India, Central Provinces, 24 miles N.E. of Nagpoor. Pop. 7933.

Ranaghat, rån-ạ-gawt′, a town of Bengal, Nuddea district, 50 miles by rail N. by E. of Calcutta. Pop. 8871.

Ranai, rå′nī‵, written also **Lanai,** lå′nī‵, one of the Hawaiian Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, W. of Mowee. Lat. 20° 44′ N.; lon. 156° 53′ W. Length, 20 miles; breadth, 10 miles. Pop. 348.

Ranaleburg, ran′ạl-bŭrg, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., N.C., 13 miles S.W. of Charlotte.

Rancagua, rån-kå′gwå, a town of Chili, province and 45 miles by rail S. of Santiago. Pop. 4051.

Rance, rôɴss, a river of France, department of Aveyron, tributary to the Tarn. Length, 25 miles.

Rance, a river of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine and Côtes-du-Nord, after a N. course of 50 miles, enters the English Channel at Saint-Malo.

Ranch, a post-office of Kane co., Utah.

Ran‵chee′, or **Ranchi,** ran‵chee′, a town of India, capital of Lohardaga district and of Chuta-Nagpoor division. Lat. 23° 22′ N.; lon. 85° 23′ E. It has 2 churches, a library, hospital, and jail, and a good trade. Pop. 12,086.

Ranch′es of Ta′os, a post-village of Taos co., New Mexico, about 140 miles from Trinidad, Col. It has a church and 3 flouring-mills. It is built of adobe (sun-dried bricks). Pop. about 1600, mostly Mexicans.

Ranchito, rån-chee′to, post-office, Los Angeles co., Cal.

Rancho, rån′cho, a post-hamlet of Gonzales co., Tex.

Ranch Prairie, prā′ree, a hamlet of Brazoria co., Tex., 9 miles from Oyster Creek Station. It has 2 churches.

Ranco′cas, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., 1 mile from Rancocas Creek, 2 miles from Masonville Station, and 5 miles W. of Mount Holly. It has 3 churches.

Rancocas Creek, New Jersey, runs nearly westward through Burlington co., and enters the Delaware River about 10 miles above Philadelphia. A creek called the South Branch enters the Rancocas 3 or 4 miles below Mt. Holly. The upper part of the main stream is sometimes called the North Branch. Small vessels can ascend it to Mt. Holly, about 14 miles.

Rançon, rôɴɢ‵sôɴɢ′, a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, on the Gartempe, 6 miles E. of Bellac. Pop. 1972.

Randalia, ran-dāl′yạ, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Iowa, in Centre township, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 27½ miles N. of Independence.

Ran′dall, a county of the Panhandle of Texas. Area, 900 square miles.

Randall, a post-office of Dorsey co., Ark., about 20 miles S. of Pine Bluff.

Randall, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Iowa, on the South Skunk River, and on the Des Moines & Minneapolis Railroad, 54 miles N. of Des Moines.

Randall, a post-hamlet of Saginaw co., Mich., at Porter's Station on the Saginaw Valley & St. Louis Railroad, 17 miles W. of Saginaw. It has a church and a stave-factory.

Randall, a station in Swift co., Minn., on the Chippewa River, and on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 7 miles N.N.W. of Benson.

Randall, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, and on the Mohawk, opposite Yost's Station of the New York Central Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Fonda.

Randall, a post-office of Cuyahoga co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 10 miles E.S.E. of Cleveland.

Randall, a post-office of Monongalia co., W. Va.

Randall, a township of Kenosha co., Wis. Pop. 549.

Randall Road, a post-office of Niagara co., N.Y., on the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, 2½ miles N.E. of Ransomville.

Randall's, a station of the Jersey City & Albany Railroad, 21 miles N. of Jersey City, N.J.

Randall's Bluff, a post-office of Winston co., Miss., 24 miles W. by S. of Macon.

Ran′dallstown, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., about 12 miles N.W. of Baltimore. Pop. 100.

Ran′dallsville, a post-hamlet of Madison co., N.Y., in Lebanon township, on the Oswego Midland Railroad, at Smith's Valley Station, 19 miles N. of Norwich. It has a church and a cheese-factory. On the opposite side of the Chenango River is a hamlet called Middleport.

Ran'dalstown, a market-town of Ireland, co. and 5 miles W.N.W. of Antrim, on the Main, near its mouth in Lough Neagh. Pop. 604.

Randan, rôɴɢ'dôɴɢ', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 21 miles N.N.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1803.

Randazzo, rån-dåt'so, a town of Sicily, province of Catania, at the N.W. foot of Mount Etna. Pop. 7945.

Randerath, rån'dẹh-rặt', a village of Rhenish Prussia, 18 miles N.N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 1885.

Randers, rån'dẹrs, a town of Denmark, Jutland, 22 miles by rail N.N.W. of Aarhuus, with a port at the mouth of the Guden in the Cattegat. Pop. 11,354. It has ship-building docks, and manufactures of gloves.

Randersacker, rån'dẹr-såk'kẹr, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 3 miles S.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1450.

Ran'dol, township, Cape Girardeau co., Mo. P. 1534.

Ran'dolph, a county in the E. part of Alabama, bordering on Georgia, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is intersected by the Tallapoosa River, and is also drained by the Little Tallapoosa. The surface is uneven, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Wedowee. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,170,408. Pop. in 1870, 12,006, of whom 11,995 were Americans.

Randolph, a northeastern county of Arkansas, borders on Missouri. Area, about 1000 square miles. It is intersected by the Big Black River, is bounded on the S.W. by Spring River, and is also drained by the Current and Eleven Points Rivers. The surface is undulating, and is extensively covered with forests of the white oak, hickory, ash, black walnut, &c. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, cotton, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies part of the soil. This county is traversed by the Cairo & Fulton Railroad. Capital, Pocahontas. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,451,148. Pop. in 1870, 7466, of whom 7444 were Americans.

Randolph, a county in the S.W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 480 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Ichawaynochaway Creek, and also drained by Pataula Creek. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of pine, oak, hickory, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Southwestern Railroad. Capital, Cuthbert. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,104,981. Pop. in 1870, 10,561, of whom 10,509 were Americans.

Randolph, a county in the S.W. part of Illinois, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 580 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Mississippi River, and intersected by the Kaskaskia River, which enters the former at Chester. The surface is partly undulating and partly hilly, and extensively covered with forests of the white ash, hickory, black walnut, elm, white oak, honey-locust, tulip-tree, &c. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Among its mineral resources are bituminous coal and limestone, a good material for building. This county is intersected by the Iron Mountain, Chester & Eastern Railroad. Capital, Chester. Valuation of real and personal estate, $13,831,636. Pop. in 1870, 20,859, of whom 16,905 were Americans.

Randolph, a county in the E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, has an area of about 480 square miles. It is intersected by the Mississinewa River, and also drained by the White River (or its West Fork), which rises in this county. The surface is nearly level, and about one-third of it is covered with forests of deciduous trees. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by 3 railroads, —the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne, the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis. Capital, Winchester. Valuation of real and personal estate, $13,446,208. Pop. in 1870, 22,862, of whom 22,302 were Americans.

Randolph, a county in the N. central part of Missouri, has an area of about 440 square miles. It is intersected by the East Fork of Chariton River, and also drained by the Middle Branch and the South Fork of Salt River, and by Bonne Femme Creek. The surface is undulating, and is diversified by prairies and tracts of good timber. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, tobacco, cattle, and pork are the staples. This county has mines of bituminous coal and beds of limestone. It is traversed by the St. Louis, Kansas City, and Northern Railroad and the Missouri division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. Capital, Huntsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 15,908, of whom 15,317 were Americans.

Randolph, a county in the W. central part of North Carolina, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is intersected by Deep River, and also drained by the Uharee River. The surface is diversified with hills and extensive forests. The soil is partly fertile. The census reports that it had in 1870 289,540 acres of woodland. Wheat, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Among the minerals of this county are gold, quartz, and slate. Capital, Ashborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,645,610. Pop. in 1870, 17,551, of whom 17,540 were Americans.

Randolph, a county in the E. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 1100 square miles. It is drained by the Cheat and Tygart's Valley Rivers, and 3 branches of the Cheat, namely, the Glade Fork, Laurel Fork, and Dry Fork, which rise in it. The surface is diversified by several long parallel ridges of the Alleghany Mountains, one of which is called Cheat Mountain. Here are forests, in which the ash, hickory, oak, sugar-maple, and tulip-tree abound. The soil of the valleys is fertile, and produces Indian corn, oats, &c. Among its minerals are limestone and slate. Capital, Beverly. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,062,602. Pop. in 1870, 5563, of whom 5426 were Americans.

Randolph, a post-village of Bibb co., Ala., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 40 miles N. by E. of Selma. It has 2 churches. It is surrounded by pine forests.

Randolph, a post-hamlet in Randolph township, McLean co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 6 miles S. of Bloomington. It has a church. The township contains a village named Heyworth. Pop. of the township, 1958.

Randolph, Randolph co., Ill. See Bremen.

Randolph, a township of Ohio co., Ind. Pop. 3475.

Randolph, a post-office of Randolph co., Ind., at Deerfield Station.

Randolph, a township of Tippecanoe co., Ind. Pop. 948. It contains Romney.

Randolph, a post-village of Riley co., Kansas, on the Big Blue River, 20 miles S. of Waterville, and about 22 miles N.N.W. of Manhattan. It has 2 churches, and manufactories of furniture and wagons.

Randolph, a post-hamlet of Metcalfe co., Ky., 14 miles E. of Glasgow.

Randolph, a post-village in Randolph township, Norfolk co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, 15 miles S. of Boston. It contains 3 churches, a national bank, a fine town house, a high school, a newspaper office, a savings-bank, and several large manufactories of boots and shoes. The township is intersected by 2 branches of the Old Colony Railroad, and has a pop. of 4064.

Randolph, a township of Dakota co., Minn. P. 184.

Randolph, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Miss.

Randolph, a village of Clay co., Mo., on the Missouri River, about 6 miles below Kansas City.

Randolph, Randolph co., Mo. See Renick.

Randolph, township, St. François co., Mo. Pop. 676.

Randolph, a township of Coos co., N.H., 5 miles W. of Gorham. Its S. boundary is close to Mount Adams and Mount Madison. Pop. 138.

Randolph, a township of Burlington co., N.J. P. 450.

Randolph, a township of Morris co., N.J. Pop. 5111.

Randolph, a post-village in Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 16 miles E.N.E. of Jamestown, and about 52 miles S. of Buffalo. It contains 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a bank, the Chamberlain Institute, several hotels, and a steam saw-mill. Pop. about 700. The township contains another village, named East Randolph, and a total pop. of 2433.

Randolph, a township of Montgomery co., O. P. 2077.

Randolph, a post-village in Randolph township, Portage co., O., 10 miles S. of Ravenna, and 18 miles N.N.E. of Canton. The township has 5 churches. Pop. 1564.

Randolph, a post-village of Coos co., Oregon, on the Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of Coquille River, about 70 miles W. of Roseburg. It has 2 lumber-mills and a gold-mine.

Randolph, a post-township of Crawford co., Pa., about 8 miles E. of Meadville. Pop. 1732.

Randolph, a post-village of Tipton co., Tenn., on the Mississippi River, at the mouth of the Big Hatchie, 32 miles N. of Memphis. It has 1 or 2 churches and several stores. Pop. about 250.

Randolph, a post-office of Houston co., Tex.

Randolph, a post-village, capital of Rich co., Utah, on Bear River, about 36 miles N.N.W. of Evanston, Wyoming.

Randolph, a post-village in Randolph township, Orange co., Vt., about 25 miles S. of Montpelier, and 3 miles E. of Randolph Station, which is at West Randolph. It contains 3 churches and a state normal school. It is often called Randolph Centre. The township is drained by two branches of Black River, and contains a larger village, named West Randolph. Pop. of the township, 2829.

Randolph, a station in Charlotte co., Va., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 86½ miles S.W. of Richmond.

Randolph, township, Columbia co., Wis. Pop. 1186.

Randolph, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and on the boundary between Dodge and Columbia cos., 23½ miles E. of Portage City. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, and a steam flour-mill. Pop. about 500.

Randolph Centre, a post-office of Broome co., N.Y., about 10 miles E. by S. of Binghamton.

Randolph Centre, a post-hamlet in Randolph township, Columbia co., Wis., about 18 miles E. by N. of Portage City. It has a church.

Ran′dom Lake, a post-hamlet of Sheboygan co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 38 miles N. of North Milwaukee Station. Here is a small lake.

Ran′dom Sound, a narrow passage on the W. side of Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, separating Random Island from the mainland. It is about 10 miles long.

Ran′don, a station in Fort Bend co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, 9½ miles W. by S. of Richmond.

Ran′don Creek, of Monroe co., Ala., flows into the Alabama River.

Randow, rån′dov, a river of Prussia, flows N., and joins the Ucker in Pomerania. Length, 70 miles.

Raneå, rå′nå-ō, a river of Sweden, rises in Norrbotten, flows S.S.E., and, after a course of about 130 miles, falls into the Gulf of Bothnia 18 miles N. of Luleå.

Raneah, rå′nåˋå, a town of India, province of Ajmeer, 14 miles W. of Sirsa. Near it is an immense lake.

Ra′nee Ben′noor′, a town of India, district and 75 miles S.E. of Darwar. Pop., with Karimpoor, 11,623.

Raneegunge, or **Raniganj,** råˋnee-gŭnj′, a town of Bengal, Burdwan district, on the Dammoodah River, 100 miles by rail N.W. of Calcutta. Here coal is extensively mined for shipment by rail or river. Iron ore abounds near it. Pop. 6562; or, including close suburbs, 19,578.

Raneegunge, or **Raniganj,** a town of Bengal, Purneah district, 16 miles W. of Basantpoor. Pop., with adjacent villages, 6144.

Ranelagh, ran′e-lah, a suburb of the Irish metropolis, 1½ miles S.S.E. of Dublin Castle.

Ranenborg, rå′nĕn-boʀgˋ, a town of Russia, government and 85 miles S. of Riazan. Pop. 4594.

Ranes, rån, a village of France, in Orne, 11 miles S.W. of Argentan. Pop. of commune, 2104.

Rangatira, rån-gå-tee′rå, or **Southeast Island,** one of the three which form the group of Chatham Islands. Lat. 44° 20′ S.; lon. 176° 29′ E.

Range, rānj, township, Otter Tail co., Minn. P. 376.

Range, a post-township of Madison co., O. Pop. 1367. Range Post-Office is at Danville.

Rangeley, rānj′lee, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Me., in Rangeley township, about 40 miles N.W. of Farmington. It has several saw-mills. The township is bounded on the S. by Lake Oquossuc, 7 miles long. Pop. of township, 313.

Rangeley Lakes, a chain of lakes in the W. part of Maine, in Franklin and Oxford cos. They are severally designated Rangeley, Cupsuptic, Mooselucmaguntic, Molechunkamunk or Upper Richardson, Lower Richardson, and Umbagog. The last is partly in New Hampshire. These lakes are connected by straits or short streams, and form a continuous water communication for about 50 miles. Game and fish abound in this region.

Rangeley Plantation, a township of Franklin co., Me. Pop. 45.

Rangendingen, rång′ẹn-dingˋẹn, a village of Prussia, in Hohenzollern, on the Starzel, 4 miles N.W. of Hechingen. Pop. 1245.

Ranger, răn′jẹr, a post-office of Perry co., Ind., about 15 miles N. by E. of Cannelton.

Rangi-Haute, rôɴᵍˋzhe-hōt′ (?), or **Pitt,** an island of the South Pacific, Chatham group, in lat. 44° 15′ S., lon. 176° 50′ E. Length, 7 miles; breadth, about 3 miles.

Rangi-Toto, rång-ghe-to′to, the westernmost of the group of islands forming the N.W. entrance to the Road of Auckland, North Island, New Zealand. Lat. 36° 45′ S.; lon. 174° 50′ E. It is of volcanic origin. Highest peak, 920 feet above the sea. In its centre is a very perfect crater, about 150 feet deep.

Rangoon, or **Rangoun,** rångˋgoon′, a town of India, capital of British Burmah and of Rangoon district, on the E. arm of the Irrawaddy. Lat. 16° 46′ N.; lon. 96° 17′ E. A railway connects it with Prome. It has a great trade in rice, cotton, petroleum, and teak timber, is the seat of an Anglican bishop, has a great prison, a splendid Boodhist temple, a Baptist college and theological school, is accessible to large ships, and is the centre of important traffic by the river. Pop. 98,745.

Rangoon, a maritime district of British Burmah, in Pegu. Area, 5691 square miles. Pop. in 1872, 431,000; since then reduced by the formation of Thonkwa district.

Rangpur, Bengal. See RUNGPOOR.

Ranianburg, Russia. See ORANIENBURG.

Rani-Gat, rå′nee-gåt′, or **Rani-Gark,** India, an isolated height W. of the Indus, above Attock, rising about 1000 feet above the surrounding plain. It is crowned by a ruined fortress, and supposed to be the celebrated *Aornus* captured by Alexander the Great.

Ranigunj, a town of Bengal. See RANEEGUNGE.

Rank′in, a county in the S. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. and W. by the Pearl River, and is partly drained by Strong River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the hickory, magnolia, oak, beech, elm, pine, and other trees. The soil is mostly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and cattle are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad. Capital, Brandon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,743,440. Pop. in 1870, 12,977, of whom 12,860 were Americans.

Rankin, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., in Butler township, on the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, 11 miles E. of Paxton. It has 2 churches, a bank, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 300.

Rankin, a post-village in Renfrew co., Ontario, 12 miles from Pembroke. Pop. 100.

Rankin's Depot, a post-village of Cocke co., Tenn., on French Broad River, and on the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap & Charleston Railroad, 16 miles S. of Morristown. It has 2 churches, 2 grist-mills, 2 saw-mills, and 2 stores.

Rankin's Mills, or **Ben′ton,** a post-village in Carleton co., New Brunswick, on a railway, 19 miles S. of Woodstock. Pop. 200.

Rankweil, rånk′wīl, a town of the Tyrol, in Vorarlberg, 3 miles N.E. of Feldkirch. Pop. 2410.

Rannoch, Loch, Scotland. See LOCH RANNOCH.

Rann's Mill, a post-hamlet in Perry township, Shiawassee co., Mich., about 20 miles E.N.E. of Lansing. It has manufactures of flour, carriages, and lumber.

Ransart, rån′saʀt, a villlage of Belgium, in Hainaut, 3 miles N.N.E. of Charleroi. Pop. 3200.

Ransbeek, råns′båk, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 6 miles N. of Brussels.

Ran′som, a county in the E. part of Dakota, is drained by the Sheyenne River. The surface is undulating, and the soil is fertile. Area, 1764 square miles.

Ransom, a post-village in Allen township, La Salle co., Ill., on the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, 10 miles E. of Streator, and 79 miles from Chicago. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory.

Ransom, a post-village and township of Hillsdale co., Mich., on Silver Creek, about 28 miles W.S.W. of Adrian, and 11 miles S. by E. of Hillsdale. The township contains 4 churches. Pop. 1539; of the village, about 300.

Ransom, a township of Nobles co., Minn. Pop. 175.

Ransom, a post-hamlet in Ransom township, Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Pennsylvania & New York Railroad, 15 miles N. by E. of Wilkesbarre. The township is bounded on the W. by the Susquehanna River. Pop. 603.

Ransom's Bridge, a post-hamlet of Nash co., N.C., 20 miles N.W. of Battleborough. It has a church.

Ran′somville, a post-village in Porter township, Niagara co., N.Y., on the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, 9 miles from Lewiston, and about 24 miles N. of Buffalo. It has 3 churches, 4 general stores, a carriage-shop, a stave- and heading-factory, &c.

Rantoul, ran-tool′, a post-borough of Champaign co., Ill., on the N. border of Rantoul township, on the Illinois Central Railroad (Chicago division), and on the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern Railroad, 14 miles N.N.E. of Champaign, and 114 miles S. by W. of Chicago. It has 5 churches, a money-order post-office, a newspaper office, a graded school, a banking-house, a flouring-mill, and many fine residences.

Pop. about 800; of the township, 1628. Rantoul is partly in Ludlow township.

Rantoul, a post-office of Franklin co., Kansas.

Rantoul, a township of Calumet co., Wis. Pop. 1590.

Rantowles, ran-tŏwlz', a post-office and station of Colleton co., S.C., on the Savannah & Charleston Railroad, 11½ miles W. of Charleston.

Raon-l'Etape, rå`ôɴɢ'-lå-tåp', a town of France, in Vosges, on the Meurthe, 10 miles N.N.W. of Saint-Dié. It has foundries and manufactures of crockery and straw hats. Pop. 3601. Raon-aux-Bois, rå`ôɴɢ'ō-bwå, in the department of Vosges, is 10 miles from Epinal. Pop. 1896.

Raoul, an island in the Pacific. See Sunday.

Rapa, an island of the Pacific. See Oparo.

Rapallo, rå-pål'lo, a seaport town of Italy, province and 15 miles E.S.E. of Genoa, finely situated on a bay of the Mediterranean. Pop. 5352. In its collegiate church are some good paintings and curious inscriptions. It has a thriving trade in olive oil, and a manufactory of lace.

Raphael, rā'fā-ĕl, a post-office of Iberville parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 5 miles below Plaquemine.

Raphia, a town of Palestine. See Rafa.

Rapho, rah'fo, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. P. 3483.

Raphoe, rạ-fō', an episcopal town of Ireland, co. of Donegal, 5½ miles W.N.W. of Lifford. Pop. 1021. It has a market-place, a cathedral, an episcopal palace, a deanery, a free school, and a public library.

Raphti, raf'tee, a harbor of Greece, on the E. coast of Attica, 16 miles E.S.E. of Athens. It is believed to have been the ancient *Panormus*.

Rap`idan', a river of Virginia, rises on the southeastern slope of the Blue Ridge, and has a general eastward direction. It forms the boundary between the cos. of Greene and Orange on the right and Madison and Culpeper on the left, and enters the Rappahannock about 10 miles above Fredericksburg.

Rapidan, a post-township of Blue Earth co., Minn., about 9 miles S.S.W. of Mankato. It is drained by the Blue Earth River, and is intersected by the Central Railroad of Minnesota. Pop. 580.

Rapidan Station, a post-village of Culpeper co., Va., on the Rapidan River, and on the Virginia Midland & Great Southern Railroad, 5½ miles N. of Orange Court-House. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and 3 stores.

Rap'id City, a post-office of Pennington co., Dakota, among the Black Hills.

Rapid Creek rises in the S. part of Dakota, runs southeastward into Nebraska, and enters the Niobrara River in lon. 100° 23' W.

Rapides, rå`peed', a parish of Louisiana, is near the middle of the state. Area, about 1400 square miles. It is intersected by the Calcasieu and Red Rivers, and bounded on the N.E. by Saline Bayou. The surface is nearly level or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is fertile. Cotton, sugar-cane, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Alexandria. It is partly traversed by the New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,016,648. Pop. in 1870, 18,015, of whom 17,636 were natives and 379 were foreigners.

Rapides, a township of Halifax co., N.C. Pop. 2574.

Rapides des Joachims, rå`peed' då zho`å`kåɴɢ', or **Ab`erdeen',** a post-village in Pontiac co., Quebec, on the Ottawa River, 45 miles above Pembroke, Ontario. It has 3 stores. Pop. 80.

Rapid River, township, Kalkaska co., Mich. P. 235.

Rap'ids, a township of Linn co., Iowa. Pop. 1332, exclusive of Cedar Rapids.

Rapids, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., on the Tonawanda River, 5 miles N. of Clarence Centre, and about 22 miles N.E. of Buffalo. It has a church.

Rapids, a post-hamlet in Hiram township, Portage co., O., on the Cuyahoga River, about 33 miles E.S.E. of Cleveland. It has a church.

Rapids City, a post-village in Hampton township, Rock Island co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, and on the Western Union Railroad, 14 miles E.N.E. of Rock Island. It has a church, a graded school, a flouring-mill, and extensive coal-mines. Pop. about 800.

Rapino, rå-pee'no, or **Rapini,** rå-pee'nee, a town of Italy, province and S. of Chieti. Pop. 2309.

Rapolano, rå-po-lå'no, a village of Italy, 18 miles from Siena. Pop. 3952.

Rapolla, rå-pol'lå, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 1½ miles S.E. of Melfi. Pop. 3511.

Rapozos, rå-po'zoce, a village of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 50 miles N.N.W. of Ouro Preto.

Rap`pahan'nock, a river of Virginia, rises near the base of the Blue Ridge, and runs southeastward. The part of it above the mouth of the Rapidan is sometimes called North River, or the North Fork, and forms the boundary between the cos. of Culpeper and Fauquier. It meets the tide at Fredericksburg, where it becomes navigable. It subsequently forms the N.E. boundary of Caroline, Essex, and Middlesex cos., and enters Chesapeake Bay between Stingray and Windmill Points. It is about 125 miles long.

Rappahannock, a county in the N. part of Virginia, has an area of about 230 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Blue Ridge, and is drained by Hazel River, the North Fork of the Rappahannock. The surface is diversified by hills and fertile valleys. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, and grass are the staple products. Capital, Washington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,200,000. Pop. in 1870, 8261, of whom 8236 were Americans.

Rappahannock Academy, a post-office of Caroline co., Va.

Rappahannock Station, a post-office of Fauquier co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 11 miles E.N.E. of Culpeper.

Rapperschwyl, råp'pẹr-shwil`, or **Rappersweil,** råp'pẹrs-ẅil`, a town of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, on the Lake of Zurich. Pop. 2574.

Rappersweil, råp'pẹrs-ẅil`, a village of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles N. by W. of Bern. Pop. 1915.

Rappolsweiler, the German name of Ribeauvillé.

Rapp's Mills, a post-hamlet of Rockbridge co., Va., 18 miles S.E. of Clifton Forge Station. It has a tannery and a grist-mill.

Rapri, rå'pree, a large town of Siam, on the Me-Kong, 40 miles W. of Bangkok.

Raptee, or **Rapty,** råp'tee, a river of India, rises in Nepaul, flows S.E., and joins the Goggra. Length, 370 miles.

Raquette Lake and **River.** See Racket.

Ra'ra A'vis, a post-office of Itawamba co., Miss.

Raraka, rå-rå'kå, an island of the Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago. Lat. 16° 6' S.; lon. 144° 57' W.

Rarapia, the ancient name of Ferreira.

Raratonga, rå`rå-tong'gå, or **Rorotonga,** ro`ro-tong'gå, an island in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to the group of Cook Islands, in lat. 21° 13' S., lon. 160° 6' 33" W. It is about 30 miles in circuit. The inhabitants, about 4000, have been converted to Christianity. They live chiefly in the three villages of Avarua in the N., Atania in the S.E., and Arognaui in the S.W.

Rarden, Scioto co., O. See Galena.

Rar'din, a post-village in Morgan township, Coles co., Ill., 22 miles W. of Paris. It has 2 churches and 3 saw-mills.

Raritan, râr'it-ạn, a small river of New Jersey, is formed by its North and South Branches, which unite 4 or 5 miles W. of Somerville. It runs eastward through Somerset co., then southeastward to New Brunswick, and finally enters Raritan Bay at South Amboy. Steamboats can ascend it to New Brunswick, about 15 miles from its mouth. The North Branch of the Raritan rises in Morris co. and runs southward; the South Branch drains parts of Morris and Hunterdon cos., running first southwestward and finally northeastward.

Raritan, a post-village in Bedford township, Henderson co., Ill., about 32 miles S.W. of Galesburg, and 18 miles E.S.E. of Burlington, Iowa. It has a money-order post-office. Pop. 201.

Raritan, a township of Hunterdon co., N.J. P. 3654.

Raritan, a township of Middlesex co., N.J. Pop. 3460.

Raritan, a township of Monmouth co., N.J. Pop. 3443.

Raritan, a post-village in Bridgewater township, Somerset co., N.J., on the Raritan River, and on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 1 mile W. of Somerville, and 37 miles W.S.W. of New York. It has a bank, 3 churches, the Raritan Institute, 2 iron-foundries, 2 machine-shops, 2 grist-mills, a woollen-mill, and a braid-mill. Pop. 1009.

Raritan Bay, New Jersey, is an inlet of the sea, at the mouth of the Raritan River. It separates the southwest part of Staten Island from Middlesex co., N.J.

Ras, rås (*i.e.*, a "head" or "headland"), the prefix to the names of numerous capes of Africa and West Asia.

Ras-Aconada (Aconatter). See Cape Caxines.

Ras-Adder, Africa. See Cape Bon.

Ras-al-Had, rås`ål-håd', a cape at the E. extremity of Arabia, in lat. 22° 33' N., lon. 59° 55' E.

Ras-Arubah, rås-å-roo'bå, or **Oremar'rah,** a headland on the coast of Beloochistan, in the Arabian Sea, in lat. 25° 8' N., lon. 64° 35' E.

Rasay, rå'så, or **Black Water,** a river of Scotland, co. of Ross, flows S.E., and joins the Conan.

Rasay, rå′så (or **Raasay**) **Island,** an island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, between Skye and the mainland, 1 mile N.E. of Skye. Length, 12 miles. Area, 28 square miles. Pop. 389.

Rasbach, a village of Bohemia. See Rossbach.

Ras-Bagashoo, or **Ras-Bagashu,** rås-bå-gå-shoo′, a rocky cape of Arabia. Lat. 14° 49′ N.; lon. 50° 9′ E.

Ras-Bardistan, Persia. See Cape Bardistan.

Ras-Bernass, rås-bėr-nåss′, or **Cape Nose,** a headland on the W. side of the Red Sea, 20 miles N.E. of the ruins of Berenice.

Raschau, rå′shŏw, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 18 miles S.E. of Grünhain. Pop. 2300.

Rascia, rås′se-å, a name formerly given to what is now the southern part of Servia, but now properly restricted to a part of Bosnia, comprising the districts of Novi-Bazar and Tashlidje, or Plevia. The name *Rascian*, in its widest use, is almost synonymous with Servian.

Ras-el-Abiad, rås-ĕl-å′be-åd‵ ("white cape"), a promontory of Palestine, 7 miles S.S.W. of Tyre.

Ras-el-Hamrah, Algeria. See Cape Hamrah.

Ras-el-Khyma (or **-Khima**), rås-ĕl-kee′må (?), a fortified town of Arabia, on the Persian Gulf, S.E. of El Katif. Lat. 25° 48′ N.; lon. 56° 4′ E.

Ra′sen-Mar′ket, a town of England, co. and 14 miles N.E. of Lincoln. Pop. 2815.

Rasgrad, rås‵gråd′, a town of the principality of Bulgaria, 33 miles S.E. of Roostchook.

Rasheed, the Arabic name of Rosetta.

Ras-Jerdaffoon, Africa. See Cape Guardafui.

Ras-Moarree, Asia. See Cape Monze.

Ras-Mohammed, rås-mo-håm′mĕd, the southernmost point of the peninsula of Sinai, in the Red Sea, between the Gulfs of Suez and Akabah. Lat. 27° 50′ N.

Ras-Mussendom, Arabia. See Mussendom Cape.

Ras-Noo, Beloochistan. See Cape Gwadel.

Raspenau, rås′pẹh-nŏw‵, a village of Bohemia, 39 miles N. of Buntzlau. Pop. 1909.

Rass, El, ĕl råss, a town of Arabia, in Nedjed, 230 miles W.N.W. of Derayeh, and E.N.E. of Medina.

Rassegoo, Rassegu, rås-sẹh-goo′, or **Rashau,** rå′-shŏw, one of the Kooril Islands. Lat. 47° 50′ N.; lon. 153° 30′ E. Length and breadth, about 20 miles each.

Rassein, rås-sån′, a lake of Roumania, in the Dobrudja, between the Danube and the Black Sea, with which latter it is connected by two mouths. Length, 25 miles.

Rasselwitz, Deutsch, doitch rås′sẹl-ŵits‵, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Oppeln, on the Hotzenplotz. Pop. 2839.

Ras-Sidi-Ali-al-Shusha. See Cape Zibeeb.

Rassova, rås-so′vå, a town of Roumania, on the Danube, 40 miles W. of Kustendji.

Rastadt, rås′tått, a strongly fortified town of Baden, 14 miles S.S.W. of Carlsruhe, near the right bank of the Rhine, and on the railway from Mannheim to Basel. Pop. 12,219. It has manufactures of hardware, arms, tobacco, &c.

Rastenburg, rås′tẹn-bŏŏrg‵, a town of East Prussia, 54 miles S.E. of Königsberg. Pop. 6102. It has a castle, and manufactures of linen and woollen goods and leather.

Ras′trick, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 3 miles N.N.W. of Huddersfield. It has silk-, cotton-, and woollen-mills. Pop. 5896.

Ratæ, the ancient name of Leicester.

Ratanpur, a town of India. See Ruttunpoor.

Ratchford River, Nova Scotia. See Port Greville.

Rath, rạ̊t, a village of Rhenish Prussia, near Dusseldorf. Pop. 1717.

Rathangan, rath-ang′gạn, a town of Ireland, co. and 5 miles N.N.W. of Kildare, on Blackwood River. P. 682.

Rath′bone, a township of Steuben co., N.Y. P. 1393.

Rath′boneville, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., in Rathbone township, on the Canistẹo River, and on the Erie Railroad, 33 miles W. of Elmira. It contains a church, a flouring-mill, and 1 or 2 saw-mills.

Rath′bun, a hamlet of Elk co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 11 miles W. of Emporium.

Rathbun, a post-hamlet of Sheboygan co., Wis., 9 miles W. of Plymouth, and about 17 miles E. of Fond du Lac. It has 2 churches.

Rathcon′nel Bog, Ireland, on the N. side of the Grand Canal, has an area of 2505 acres.

Rath‵con′rath, a village of Ireland, co. of Westmeath, 8½ miles W. of Mullingar. Pop. of parish, 1475.

Rathcor′mack, a town of Ireland, co. and 15 miles N.N.E. of Cork, on the river Bride. Pop. 454.

Rath‵down′ Castle, a ruin on the E. coast of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, 4 miles S. of Bray.

Rathdow′ney, town of Ireland, Queen's co. P. 1186.

Rath‵drum′, a town of Ireland, co. and 8 miles W.S.W. of Wicklow, on the Avonmore. Pop. 929.

Rathenow, rå′tẹh-nov‵, or **Rathenau,** rå′tẹh-nŏw‵, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 34 miles W.N.W. of Potsdam, on the Havel. Pop. 9949. It comprises an old and a new town, the latter enclosed by walls. It has manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics, gloves, leather, and optical instruments.

Rathfarn′ham, a village of Ireland, co. and 3 miles S. of Dublin. It comprises numerous handsome residences, a neat church, and a castle. Pop. of parish, 6779.

Rathfri′land, a town of Ireland, co. of Down, 9 miles E.N.E. of Newry. Pop. 1827.

Rath‵gar′, a village of Ireland, co. and 2 miles S. of Dublin. It has muslin-, calico-, and print-works, and limestone-quarries.

Rathkeale, rath‵kail′, a town of Ireland, co. and 17 miles W.S.W. of Limerick, on the E. bank of the Deel, a tributary of the Shannon. Pop. 2517.

Rath‵lin′, Rachlin, rak‵lin′, or **Raghery,** rah′-ghẹr-ree, an island off the N. coast of Ireland, co. of Antrim, in the North Channel, 3 miles N.W. of Fairhead.

Rathlin O'Birne, råth‵lin′ o-bịrn′, a group of islets in Ireland, on the N. side of the entrance to Donegal Bay.

Rathmelton, a town of Ireland. See Ramelton.

Rath‵new′, a village of Ireland, co. and 4 miles by rail W. of Wicklow. Pop. 695.

Ratho′, a village of Scotland, co. and 8 miles S.W. of Edinburgh, on the Union Canal, and on the Edinburgh & Glasgow Railway. Pop. 717.

Ratho′, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway (Buffalo division), 15 miles from Stratford. Pop. 100.

Rath‵o′wen, a village of Ireland, co. of Westmeath, 12 miles N.N.W. of Mullingar. Pop. 319.

Rathvil′ly, a village of Ireland, co. and 10 miles E.N.E. of Carlow. Pop. 415.

Ratibor, rå′te-bor‵, written also **Raciborz,** råt′se-borz‵, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, government and 44 miles S.S.E. of Oppeln, on the Oder, and on the railway from Breslau to Vienna. Pop. 17,213. It has a castle, and manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, porcelain, tobacco, hosiery, and leather.

Ratingen, rå′ting-ẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 6 miles N.E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 5310. It has manufactures of paper, hats, pottery, &c.

Rat′isbon (Ger. *Regensburg*, rå′ghẹns-bŏŏrg‵; Fr. *Ratisbonne*, rå‵tees‵bonn′; anc. *Regi′num*, or *Cas′tra Regi′na*), a town of Bavaria, 67 miles N.N.E. of Munich, on the right bank of the Danube, opposite the mouth of the Regen, and at a railway junction. Pop. 30,937. The chief edifices are a cathedral, a fine town house, the old episcopal palace, in which is a monument to Kepler, and a fine stone bridge over the Danube. Near it is a splendid building called the Walhalla. It has considerable commerce on the Danube, and manufactures of porcelain, tobacco, leather, steel goods, paper, silk goods, chemicals, beer, stone-ware, &c. Ratisbon was long the capital of Bavaria, and was afterwards a free imperial city till 1806.

Rat (or **Kreesa** or **Kryci,** kree′sạ) **Islands,** a group in the Aleutian Archipelago, comprising five islands of considerable size, namely, Semisopochnoi, Amchitka, Kryci or Rat Island, Kiska, and Boulder, with 10 smaller ones. Rat Island is in lat. 51° 45′ N., lon. 180° 40′ W.

Ratmánoff Island. See Imáklit.

Ratnageri, India. See Rutnagherry.

Ratnapoora, råt-nå-poo′rå (the "city of gems"), a town of Ceylon, on a navigable river, 45 miles S.E. of Colombo. It has a barracks.

Ratnest Island, Australia. See Rottnest Island.

Ratomagus, or **Rotomagus.** See Rouen.

Raton, rå-tōn′, a post-office of Las Animas co., Col., on Purgatory River, 20 miles E.N.E. of Trinidad.

Ratoneau, rå‵to‵nō′, a fortified island off the S. coast of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, N. of the island of Pomègue, and 2 miles W.S.W. of Marseilles.

Raton (rå-tōn′) **Mountains,** a range which is partly in Southern Colorado and extends into Colfax co., New Mexico. It is the watershed between the Cimarron and Purgatory Rivers. Fisher's Peak, the highest point, has an altitude of 9460 feet. Coal or lignite is found in these mountains.

Rattenberg, råt′tẹn-bĕrg‵, a town of the Tyrol, on the right bank of the Inn, 28 miles E.N.E. of Innspruck.

Rat′ter's Corners, a post-village in Kings co., New Brunswick, 8 miles from Sussex Vale. Pop. 150.

Rat'tle Run, a post-office of St. Clair co., Mich.

Rat'tlesnake Creek, of Owen co., Ind., flows into White River.

Rattlesnake Fork, Ohio, runs southward through Fayette co. and southeastward through Highland co., and enters Paint Creek about 7 miles N.W. of Bainbridge.

Rat'tray Head, a dangerous promontory of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, 7 miles E. of Kinnaird's Head.

Ratz Almas, råts ål'mŏsh\`, a village of Hungary, co. of Stuhlweissenburg, near Adony. Pop. 1900.

Ratz Böszörmeny, Hungary. See Böszörmeny.

Ratzebuhr, råt'sẹh-bŏŏr\`, written also **Ratzebuhe,** a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 51 miles S.S.E. of Cöslin. Pop. 2248.

Ratzeburg, råt'sẹh-bŏŏrg\`, written also **Racisburg,** a town of Prussia, in Lauenburg, 12 miles S.E. of Lubeck, on a small island in the Lake of Ratzeburg. Pop. 4227. Although it is the seat of administration of Lauenburg, the N. quarter belongs to the principality of Ratzeburg, a dependency of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Ratzeburg, a principality of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, has an area of 144 square miles and a population of 16,343.

Ratzeburg, Lake of, a lake of Mecklenburg, 6 miles long. Its surplus waters are carried by the navigable Wackenitz to the Trave.

Raub, rawb, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad, 40 miles N.W. of Lafayette. It has a church.

Raub's, a station in Tippecanoe co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 10 miles S. of Lafayette. Here is South Raub Post-Office.

Raub's Mills, a station in Snyder co., Pa., on the Lewistown division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 20 miles E.N.E. of Lewistown.

Rauch's (rawch'iz) **Gap,** a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Pa., about 12 miles E. by S. of Lock Haven. It has 3 churches and a saw-mill.

Raucourt, rō\`koor', a village of France, in Ardennes, 15 miles S.E. of Mézières. Pop. 1604.

Raudnitz, rŏwd'nits, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 16 miles S.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 4937. It has a castle.

Raudten, rŏwd'tẹn, or **Rauden,** rŏw'dẹn, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 43 miles N.W. of Breslau, on the Schwarzwasser. Pop. 1342.

Raught's (rawts) **Mills,** a post-office of Elk co., Pa.

Raugia, a city of Dalmatia. See Ragusa.

Rau-Koka, or **Rach-Koke.** See Rai-Koke.

Raumo, rŏw'mo, a seaport town of Finland, on a bay of the Gulf of Bothnia, 55 miles N.W. of Abo. Pop. 3305.

Rauneburg, a town of Bohemia. See Rumburg.

Rauranum, the ancient name of Rom.

Rauris, rŏw'ris, a town of Austria, 40 miles S. of Salzburg, on an affluent of the Salzach. Pop. 1590.

Rauscha, rŏw'shå, a village of Prussian Silesia, on a railway, 16 miles N.W. of Buntzlau. Pop. 1060.

Rauschenberg, rŏw'shẹn-bêrg\`, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 9 miles E.N.E. of Marburg. Pop. 1298.

Rausium, or **Rausia,** Dalmatia. See Ragusa.

Raut, a town of India. See Raat.

Rautschka, rŏwtsh'kå, or **Hruska,** h'roos'kå, a village of Austria, in Moravia, 30 miles from Weisskirchen.

Ravana-Hrada, rå-vå'nå-h'rå'då, or **Rakas-Tal,** rå'kås-tål', one of the sacred lakes of Thibet, at the source of the Sutlej River, lat. 30° 40' N., lon. 81° 10' E., a few miles W. of the other sacred lake, Manasarowar, the waters of which it receives. Length, 20 miles; breadth, 5 miles.

Ravan'na, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Mo., in Ravanna township, 7 miles N.E. of Princeton, and about 50 miles N. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of bee-hives. Pop. of the township, 1129.

Ravanusa, rå-vå-noo'så, a town of Sicily, 21 miles E.S.E. of Girgenti. It has a trade in oil, almonds, and pistachio-nuts. Pop. 7652.

Ravee, rå'vee\` (anc. *Hydrao'tes*), one of the "five rivers" of the Punjab, rises near Chumba, lat. 32° 30' N., lon. 76° E., flows S.W., and joins the Chenaub 35 miles N. of Mooltan. Estimated length, 370 miles. The city of Lahore and the towns of Chumba and Meanee are on its banks.

Ravelganj, a town of India. See Godna.

Ravello, rå-vêl'lo, a town of Italy, province and 11 miles E.N.E. of Salerno. Pop. 1803.

Ra'ven Creek, a post-office of Columbia co., Pa., in Benton township.

Rav'enell's, or **Rav'enel's,** a station on the Savannah & Charleston Railroad, 17 miles W. of Charleston, S.C.

Ra'venglass\`, a town and seaport of England, co. of Cumberland, 42 miles S.S.W. of Carlisle, with a station on the Whitehaven & Furness Railway. It has a good harbor and valuable oyster-fisheries.

Ravenna, rå-vên'nå (Fr. *Ravenne,* rå\`vênn'; anc. *Raven'na*), a city of Central Italy, in Emilia, capital of a province of its own name, in a marshy plain, on the Montone, 5 miles from its port on the Adriatic, and 16 miles N.E. of Forli. Lat. 44° 25' N.; lon. 12° 11' E. Pop. 58,904. It is enclosed by walls about 3 miles in circuit, and entered by 5 handsome gates. It is richer in antiquities of the early Middle Ages than any other Italian city, having been the residence of the Emperors of the West from the time of Honorius, and the capital of Italy under Odoacer, Theodoric, and the succeeding Gothic kings, the Byzantine monarchs, and the Lombards. Its ancient monuments are nearly all Christian. The cathedral, founded in the fourth century, has fine paintings by Guido, and remarkable antiquities. The other churches, the baptistery, and the mausoleum of Placidia, containing the tombs of that empress, of Honorius, and of Valentinian III., are all richly ornamented with mosaics. The other objects of interest are the archbishop's palace, communal hall, a rich library with 40,000 volumes, the museum, academy of fine arts, hospital, theatre, the leaning tower fortress, remains of the palace of Theodoric, the tomb of Odoacer, King of the Heruli, and the tomb of Dante. About 1 mile N. of the city is the tomb of Theodoric, now the church of Santa Maria della Rotonda. A pillar, also outside the city, commemorates the death of Gaston de Foix, and the victory of Louis XII. of France and the Duke of Ferrara over Pope Julius II. and the Spaniards in 1512. Ravenna has some manufactures of silks, and a trade in wine and agricultural produce, facilitated by a large canal connecting it with the Adriatic. In the time of the ancient Romans, Ravenna was the chief port of the empire on the Adriatic.——Adj. and inhab. Ravennese, rå-vên-neez' (It. Ravennese, rå-vên-nå'så, or Ravennate, rå-vên-nå'tå).

Ravenna, a province of Italy, bordering on the Adriatic. Capital, Ravenna. Area, 742 square miles. Pop. 221,115.

Ra\`ven'na,** or **Ra\`ven'a, a post-office and mining-camp of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 51 miles N. of Los Angeles. Here are mines of gold, silver, and copper.

Ravenna, a post-village of Muskegon co., Mich., in Ravenna township, on or near Crockery Creek, 18 miles S.E. of Muskegon, and 24 miles N.W. of Grand Rapids. It has a church, a flour-mill, a lumber-mill, and about 6 stores. Pop. about 200; of the township, 934.

Ravenna, a township of Dakota co., Minn. Pop. 220.

Ravenna, Mercer co., Mo. See Ravanna.

Ravenna, a post-village, capital of Portage co., O., in Ravenna township, on the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal, and on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad where it crosses the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 38 miles S.E. of Cleveland, and 16 miles E.N.E. of Akron. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, manufactories of carriages, furniture, window-glass, mowing-machines, and woollen goods, 2 flour-mills, several planing-mills, &c. Large quantities of cheese, butter, wool, and flax are shipped here. Pop. about 3000; of the township, 3423.

Raven'na, a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, 7 miles from Thornbury. Pop. 100.

Ra'ven Rock, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Delaware River, and on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, at Bull's Island Station, 23 miles N.W. of Trenton.

Raven Rock, a post-office of Pleasants co., W. Va.

Raven Run, a post-hamlet of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 10½ miles E. of Mount Carmel, and about 12 miles N. of Pottsville. It has a church and coal-mines.

Ravensburg, rå'vẹns-bŏŏrg\`, a town of Würtemberg, on the Schussen, and on the Würtemberg Railway, 22 miles E.N.E. of Constance. Pop. 9078. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs, paper, and sealing-wax, and a considerable transit trade.

Ra'ven's Eye, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., W. Va., 10 miles E. of Sewell Depot. It has a church and a store.

Ravenstein, rå'vẹn-stīne\`, or **Ravestein,** rå'vẹh-stīne\`, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Meuse, 5 miles N.W. of Grave.

Ra'ven Stream, a post-office of Scott co., Minn., about 24 miles N.E. of St. Peter.

Ra'venswood, a village in Beardstown township, Cass co., Ill. Pop. 55.

Ravenswood, a post-village in Lakeview township, Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 6 miles N. of Chicago, and about ½ mile from Lake Michigan. It has 2 churches and a broom-factory.

Ravenswood, a former post-village of Queens co., N.Y., on the East River, now the 3d ward of Long Island City. It has a church, and numerous costly residences, occupied by men who do business in New York City. P. 1536.

Ravenswood, a post-village of Jackson co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, 35 miles below Parkersburg. It has a newspaper office, 5 churches, a graded school, a steam flouring-mill, and an active trade in produce, &c. Pop. 362.

Ravestein, Netherlands. See RAVENSTEIN.

Ravières, rå've-aiʀ', a town of France, in Yonne, 13 miles S.E. of Tonnerre. Pop. 1283.

Ravinia, rạ-vin'e-ạ, a post-hamlet in Deerfield township, Lake co., Ill., on the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad, 21 miles N. of Chicago.

Ravnagora, råv-nå-go'rå, a town of Croatia, S.W. of Agram. Pop. 1610.

Rawa, rå'ŵå, a town of Austrian Galicia, 32 miles N.N.W. of Lemberg. Pop. 4639.

Rawa, rå'ŵå, a town of Poland, government and 45 miles S.W. of Warsaw, on the Rawka. Pop. 5527.

Rawak, rå-wåk', an island of the Eastern Archipelago, off the N. side of the island of Waigeoo. Lat. 0° 1' 14" S.

Rawdon, Ontario. See STIRLING.

Rawdon, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, 9 miles from Newport. Pop. 250.

Raw'don (SOUTH), or **Ash'dale,** a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, 9½ miles from Mount Uniake.

Rawdon (UPPER), a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, 16 miles from Elmsdale. Pop. 300.

Rawdon, a post-village in Montcalm co., Quebec, on the river Lac Ouareau, 48 miles N. of Montreal. It contains 3 churches, 3 saw-mills, and 3 grist-mills, and has a large trade in lumber, flour, and potash. Pop. 600.

Raw'hide, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Ala.

Raw Hide Butte, post-office, Laramie co., Wyoming.

Raw'il-Pin'de, Raw'al-Pin'dee, or **Rawalpindi,** raw'ạl-pin'dee, a fortified town of India, capital of Rawil-Pinde division and district, 47 miles by rail E.S.E. of Attock. Pop. 19,222.

Rawil-Pinde, a division or commissionership of India, in the Punjab, consisting of the districts of Rawil-Pinde, Jhylum, Gujerat, and Shahpoor. Area, 16,857 square miles. Pop. 2,197,387. It has the Indus on the W., the Chenaub on the S.E., and the Cashmere dominions on the N.E. RAWIL-PINDE district is in the N.W. part of the division. Area, 6218 square miles. Capital, Rawil-Pinde. Pop. 711,256.

Rawitsch, or **Rawicz,** rå'ŵitch, a town of Prussia, 55 miles S. of Posen. Pop. 11,141. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, linens, leather, tobacco, and salt.

Rawles, rawlz, a township of Mills co., Iowa. P. 819.

Raw'ley Springs, a post-office and summer resort of Rockingham co., Va., 11 miles W. of Harrisonburg.

Raw'ling's Station, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 13 miles S.W. of Cumberland. It has 2 churches.

Raw'lins, or **Raw'lings,** a county in the N.W. part of Kansas, bordering on Nebraska, has an area of about 1050 square miles. It is intersected by Beaver Creek.

Rawlins, a post-village, capital of Carbon co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 136 miles W.N.W. of Laramie, and 710 miles from Omaha. Elevation, 6540 feet. Here are a sulphur spring which possesses medicinal properties, some machine-shops of the railroad, and quarries of limestone and good building-stone. Rawlins has a bank and 2 churches, and is the base of supplies for the mining country N. and S. of the railroad. Pop. 612.

Raw'linsville, a post-hamlet in Martic township, Lancaster co., Pa., about 15 miles S. of Lancaster. It has a church and 2 stores.

Raw'son, a post-hamlet of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 7 miles N. of Cuba, and about 50 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo. It has a church.

Rawson, a post-hamlet in Union township, Hancock co., O., on the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Findlay. It has 2 churches and 2 steam saw-mills.

Raw'sonville, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on the Huron River, 4½ miles from Ypsilanti, and about 26 miles W. by S. of Detroit. It has a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, a fine brick school-house, and a church.

Rawsonville, Lorain co., O. See GRAFTON.

Rawsonville, a post-hamlet in Jamaica township, Windham co., Vt., 14 miles E.S.E. of Factory Point. It has manufactures of lumber and chair-stock.

Ray, a northwestern county of Missouri, has an area of about 570 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Missouri River, and is drained by Crooked and Fishing Rivers. The surface is diversified with undulating prairies and forests of hard timber, which is here abundant. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, horses, and pork are the staple products. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county, which has also abundance of limestone. It is intersected by the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, and by the St. Joseph Branch of that road. Capital, Richmond. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 18,700, of whom 18,135 were Americans.

Ray, a post-village in Oakland township, Schuyler co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Rushville. It has a church and a barrel-factory. Coal abounds here.

Ray, a township of Franklin co., Ind. Pop. 2070.

Ray, a township of Morgan co., Ind. Pop. 761.

Ray, or **State Line,** a post-hamlet of Steuben co., Ind., on the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, at State Line Station, 12 miles N.N.E. of Angola. It has a church and 2 stores. Here is Ray Post-Office.

Ray, a post-office of Pawnee co., Kansas.

Ray, a township of Macomb co., Mich. Pop. 1495.

Ray Centre, a post-office of Macomb co., Mich., about 33 miles N. by E. of Detroit.

Raygunge, rī-gŭnj', or **Rayaganj,** rī-ạ-gŭnj', a town of Bengal, district of Dinagepoor.

Raymertown, rā'mẹr-tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Rensselaer co., N.Y., 10 miles N.E. of Troy.

Ray'milton, a post-village of Venango co., Pa., on Sandy Creek, and on the railroad between Franklin and Jamestown, 13 miles W.S.W. of Franklin. It has a flour-mill, a coal-mine, oil-wells, and an oil-tank which is said to hold 100,000 barrels. Pop. 100.

Raymond, rā'mọnd, a hamlet of Champaign co., Ill., in Raymond township, about 30 miles W.S.W. of Danville. Pop. of the township, 323.

Raymond, a post-village in Raymond township, Montgomery co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 50 miles S.W. of Decatur. It has 3 churches and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 500.

Raymond, a post-village of Black Hawk co., Iowa, on the line between Poyner and Barclay townships, and on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, 86 miles W. of Dubuque, and 7 miles E. by S. of Waterloo. It has 2 churches.

Raymond, a post-hamlet of Rice co., Kansas, in Raymond township, on the Arkansas River, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 63 miles W.N.W. of Newton. It has a church. Pop. of township, 414.

Raymond, a post-village in Raymond township, Cumberland co., Me., about 24 miles N.N.W. of Portland. The township is bounded S.W. by Sebago Lake. It has 3 churches, a high school, several saw-mills, and a pop. of 1120.

Raymond, a township of Stearns co., Minn., 14 miles W. of Melrose. It has 2 churches. Pop. 310.

Raymond, a post-village, capital of Hinds co., Miss., about 15 miles W.S.W. of Jackson. It has an academy, a newspaper office, and 6 churches.

Raymond, a post-village in Raymond township, Rockingham co., N.H., on Lamprey River, and on the Concord & Portsmouth Railroad, 18 miles E. by N. of Manchester, and 23 miles W. of Portsmouth. It contains 3 churches and the Raymond High School, and has manufactures of shoes, &c. Pop. of the township, 1121.

Raymond, a post-hamlet of Potter co., Pa., 33 miles N.E. of Emporium. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Raymond, a post-township of Racine co., Wis., about 16 miles S.S.W. of Milwaukee. Pop. 1534.

Raymond City, a post-village of Putnam co., W. Va., on the Great Kanawha River, at the mouth of the Pocotaligo, 16 miles W.N.W. of Charleston. It has a church, a saw-mill, 2 tobacco-warehouses, and 3 dry-goods stores.

Raymond's, a station of the Manchester & North Weare Railroad, 15 miles N.W. of Manchester, N.H.

Raymond's, Union co., O. See NEWTON.

Raymondville, rā'mọnd-vĭl, a post-office of Texas co., Mo., 30 miles S.W. of Salem.

Raymondville, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Norfolk township, on the Racket River, about 12 miles N. of Potsdam. It has a church, a woollen-mill, a saw-mill, 3 brick-yards, and a tub-factory.

Ray'more, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Lawrence & Western Railroad, 11½ miles W. of Pleasant Hill. It has 2 churches.

Rayne, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop 1735.

Raynham, rain′ạm, a post-village in Raynham township, Bristol co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, 31 miles S. of Boston, and 3 miles N.N.E. of Taunton. The township is bounded on the S.E. by the Taunton River. Pop. of the township, 1687.

Raynolds Pass, Idaho. See MADISON PASS.

Ray's, Ohio. See RAYSVILLE.

Ray's Crossing, a post-office of Shelby co., Ind., on the railroad between Shelbyville and Rushville, 6 miles from the former.

Ray's Hill, a small mountain-ridge extending across the Maryland line into the S. part of Bedford co., Pa.

Ray's Hill, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Pa., about 36 miles W. of Chambersburg.

Ray's Mills, a post-office of Berrien co., Ga.

Rays′town Branch of the Juniata rises in the main range of the Alleghanies, near the E. border of Somerset co., Pa., runs through the middle of Bedford co., and enters the Juniata River 2 or 3 miles below Huntingdon, after a northeastward course of about 120 miles.

Rays′ville, a post-village in Wayne township, Henry co., Ind., on Big Blue River, and on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 35 miles E. of Indianapolis, and 1 mile E. of Knightstown. It has 2 churches.

Raysville, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 19 miles E.S.E. of Chillicothe. It has 3 churches and several mills. Here is Ray's Post-Office.

Ray′town, a hamlet of Taliaferro co., Ga., on the Washington Branch Railroad, 13 miles S. of Washington.

Raytown, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Mo., 12 miles S.E. of Kansas City.

Ray′ville, a post-village, capital of Richland parish, La., on the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas Railroad, 21 miles E. of Monroe, and 52 miles W. by N. of Vicksburg. It has a newspaper office, a church, and a steam grist-mill. Pop. about 400.

Rayville, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., 3 miles from Parkton, and about 28 miles N. of Baltimore. Here is Rayville Academy.

Rayville, a post-hamlet of Ray co., Mo., is at Sheridan (or Foote), on the St. Louis, Kansas City, and Nebraska Railroad, 10 miles N.W. of Richmond. It has a church.

Rayville, a hamlet in Chatham township, Columbia co., N.Y., 1½ miles from Rider's Mills. It has a church.

Rayville, a hamlet in Wayne township, Warren co., O., 5 miles from Corwin. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Ray′wick, a post-village of Marion co., Ky., on the Rolling Fork of Salt River, about 56 miles S. by E. of Louisville. It has 2 churches and a tannery. Pop. 160.

Ray′wood, a post-office of Union co., N.C.

Raz, LE, France. See BEC-DU-RAZ.

Raza, rå′zå, or **Gato,** gå′to, an island of Brazil, at the entrance of the Bay of Rio Janeiro.

Razés, rå‵zå′, a former district of France, a dependency of the old province of Languedoc, and having Limoux for its capital. It consisted of Razés proper, and Sault, now included in the department of Aude; and of Fenouilladès, now in Pyrénées-Orientales.

Razo, rå′zo, or **Raza,** rå′zå, one of the Cape Verd Islands, in the Atlantic, S.E. of Branco. Lat. 16° 38′ N.; lon. 24° 37′ W.

Ré, or **Rhe,** rå, an island off the W. coast of France, in the Gulf of Gascony, separated on the N. from the department of Vendée by the strait called Pertuis Bréton (pêʀ‵twee′ brå-tôɴᵍ′), and on the S. from Oléron by that of Pertuis d'Antioche (pêʀ‵twee′ dôɴᵍ‵te-osh′). Length, 18 miles; breadth, 4 miles.

Rea, rå, a post-office of Andrew co., Mo.

Reaburn's (rå′bụrnz) **Creek,** of Laurens co., S.C., flows into Reedy River from the left.

Read, reed, a post-township of Clayton co., Iowa. Pop. 1040. Read Post-Office is at Clayton Centre.

Readfield, reed′feeld, a post-village in Readfield township, Kennebec co., Me., 11 miles W.N.W. of Augusta, and 2 miles W. of Readfield Depot. It has 3 churches, a woollen-factory, and manufactures of oil-cloths, carriages, and sash and blinds. The township is intersected by the Lewiston division of the Maine Central Railroad. It contains also Readfield Depot and Kent's Hill. Pop. of township, 1456.

Readfield, a post-hamlet of Waupaca co., Wis., about 18 miles N.W. of Menasha, and 1 mile N. of the Wisconsin Central Railroad.

Readfield Depot, a post-hamlet of Kennebec co., Me., in Readfield township, on the Maine Central Railroad, 25 miles N.E. of Lewiston. It has a church.

Reading, rĕd′ing, a borough of England, capital of the county of Berks, on the Kennet, near its junction with the Thames, and at a railway junction, 38 miles W.S.W. of London. It has spacious streets and many handsome residences, 3 ancient parish churches, a grammar-school, founded in the reign of Henry VII., a blue-coat school, founded in 1646, a national school, almshouses, a county hospital, a spacious county jail and house of correction, town hall, jail, workingmen's hall, freemasons' hall, library and news-room, museum, mechanics' institute, several learned societies, a small theatre, baths, and some remains of a magnificent abbey founded by Henry I. Reading has some manufactures of silk and velvets, large flour-mills, breweries, foundries, bakeries, and exports of corn, malt, timber, wool, cheese, &c. It sends two members to the House of Commons. Parliaments were held here in the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries. Pop. 32,324.

Reading, Fairfield co., Conn. See REDDING.

Reading, rĕd′ing, a post-hamlet in Reading township, Livingston co., Ill., on the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, 20 miles S. of Ottawa, and 4 miles S. of Streator. Pop. 70. The township is drained by the Vermilion River, contains Ancona, and has a pop. of 1503.

Reading, or **Redding,** a village of Lawrence co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 6 or 7 miles S. of Bedford.

Reading, a township of Sioux co., Iowa. Pop. 288.

Reading, a post-village in Reading township, Lyon co., Kansas, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 15 miles N.E. of Emporia. It has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 347.

Reading, a post-village in Reading township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 12 miles N. by W. of Boston, and 15 miles S.E. of Lowell. It has 1 or 2 weekly newspapers, a bank, and manufactures of cabinet-ware, boots, shoes, &c. Pop. of township, 3186.

Reading, a post-village in Reading township, Hillsdale co., Mich., on the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, 36 miles S.S.W. of Jackson, and about 10 miles S.W. of Hillsdale. It has a newspaper office, a bank, a union school, 4 churches, 2 pump-factories, a cheese-factory, a flouring-mill, a glove-factory, and a planing-mill. Pop. about 1100; of the township, 1928.

Reading, a post-office of Pike co., Mo.

Reading, a post-township of Schuyler co., N.Y. Pop. 1715. It is bounded on the E. by Seneca Lake, and is contiguous to Watkins. It contains Reading Centre.

Reading, a village of Columbiana co., O., 2 miles E. of Homeworth. It has a church.

Reading, a post-village of Hamilton co., O., in Sycamore township, at Lockland Station, 10 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has 4 churches, a convent, a money-order post-office, a bank, a tannery, 4 breweries, and a large grain-warehouse. Pop. 1575.

Reading, a township of Perry co., O. Pop. 3334. It contains New Reading and Somerset.

Reading, a city of Pennsylvania, capital of Berks co., on the E. bank of the Schuylkill, and on the main line of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, at the junction of the East Pennsylvania, Reading & Columbia, Berks & Lehigh, and other railroads, and at the junction of the Schuylkill and Union Canals, 58 miles N.W. of Philadelphia, and 55 miles E. by N. of Harrisburg. It is compactly and regularly built, and the picturesque mountains near it furnish a copious water-supply and an abundance of iron ore. The city has some elegant buildings, among which are several fine churches (there being in all 33), a court-house, opera-house, jail, academy of music, public library, normal, high, and other public and private schools, besides a Catholic academy and hospital, an orphanage, and other public and private charities. It is the seat of the Protestant Episcopal bishop of Central Pennsylvania. Among the industries of Reading the production and working of iron and steel take the first rank. The city has 3 national banks, a savings-bank, many forges, furnaces, foundries, rolling-mills, nail-works, machine-shops, &c., also shoe-factories, breweries, tanneries, and manufactures of cigars, hats, paper, bricks, lumber, &c. Many of the people are of Pennsylvania-German stock, and of the 3 daily and 8 weekly papers more than half are in the German language. Reading was founded in 1748, made a borough in 1783, and a city in 1847. Pop. in 1870, 33,930; in 1873, 38,156.

Reading, a post-hamlet in Reading township, Windsor co., Vt., about 23 miles E.S.E. of Rutland. Pop. of the township (which contains Felchville), 1012.

Reading Centre, a post-village of Schuyler co., N.Y., in Reading township, about 5 miles N.W. of Watkins, and 2 miles W. of Seneca Lake. It has 2 churches.

Readington, a post-hamlet in Readington township, Hunterdon co., N.J., about 25 miles N. of Trenton, and 7 miles W. of Somerville. It has a church. The township is bounded on the S.W. by the South Branch of the Raritan River, and is intersected by the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Pop. of the township, 3070. It contains villages named Stanton and White House.

Readsborough, reeds'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village in Readsborough township, Bennington co., Vt., on the Deerfield River, about 15 miles E.S.E. of Bennington, and 10 miles N.E. of North Adams, Mass. It has 2 churches, a summer boarding-house, and a lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 828.

Readsborough Falls, a post-office of Bennington co., Vt., about 14 miles S.E. of Bennington.

Read's Land'ing, or **Read's Village,** a post-village of Wabasha co., Minn., in Pepin township, on the Mississippi River, at the lower end of Lake Pepin, and opposite the mouth of the Chippewa River. It is on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 2 miles N.W. of Wabasha, and 27 miles E.S.E. of Red Wing. It has an active trade in grain and lumber, which latter is brought down the Chippewa River. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, a graded school, and a boat-yard. Pop. 695.

Readstown, reedz'tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Vernon co., Wis., on the Kickapoo, 38 miles S.E. of La Crosse.

Readsville, reedz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Callaway co., Mo., 33 miles N.E. of Jefferson City. It has a church.

Readsville, Kansas. See Reedsville.

Readville, reed'vĭl, or **Readville Station,** a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., in Hyde Park township, on the Neponset River, and on the Boston & Providence Railroad, at the junction of a branch to Dedham. It is also on the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, 9 miles S. of Boston. It has a church, a machine-shop, and a cotton-factory. The name of its post-office is Readville Station.

Ready (rĕd'e) **Branch,** a post-office of Wilkes co., N.C.

Readyville, rĕd'e-vĭl, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tenn., 2 miles E. of Murfreesborough, and 34 miles S.E. of Nashville. It has 3 churches, a mill, and a seminary.

Reagan, rā'gạn, a post-village of Falls co., Tex., on the Waco & Northwestern Railroad, 8 miles E.S.E. of Marlin.

Reagan's, a station on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Athens, Tenn.

Real, rå-ål', a river of Brazil, flows E., and forms the boundary between the provinces of Bahia and Sergipe. Length, 160 miles. Its mouth, about 25 miles N.E. of the Itapicuru, is in lat. 11° 28' S.

Real del Monte, rå-ål' dĕl mon'tå, a town of Mexico, 56 miles N.N.E. of the city of Mexico. A few miles N.E. is the celebrated cascade of Regla.

Realejo, or **Realexo,** rå-å-lå'ʜᴏ, a seaport town of Nicaragua, on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, 20 miles N.W. of Leon. Lat. 12° 27' N.; lon. 87° 9' W. Pop. 5000. The harbor is capacious and safe. Exports, mahogany, cedar, and other timber, sugar, cotton, indigo, and Brazil-wood.

Realejo de Abajo, rå-å-lå'ʜᴏ då å-bå'ʜᴏ ("Lower Realejo"), a village of the Canaries, island of Teneriffe, 3 miles W. of Puerto de Orotava, and 2 miles from the sea. It has a town house, a prison, an elementary school, a granary, a church, 2 flour-mills, and a distillery.

Realejo de Arriba, rå-å-lå'ʜᴏ då ᴀʀ-ʀᴇᴇ'ʙᴀ̊ ("Upper Realejo"), a village of the Canaries, island of Teneriffe, at the foot of a high chain of hills. It has a church, several primary schools, and 2 flour-mills.

Réalmont, rå'ål'mòɴᵍ', a town of France, in Tarn, 10 miles S. of Alby. It has a coal-mine, and manufactures of tricot and other woollen cloth, and of leather. Pop. 2337.

Réalville, rå'ål'veel', a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 8 miles N.N.E. of Montauban, on the Aveyron.

Ream's Station, a post-village of Dinwiddie co., Va., on the Petersburg Railroad, 10 miles S. of Petersburg. It has 2 churches. Here occurred a battle, September, 1864.

Reams'town, a post-village in East Cocalico township, Lancaster co., Pa., on a branch of the Conestoga Creek, 2 miles from Reamstown Station. It has 2 churches, a coach-factory, and a cigar-factory.

Reamstown Station, a hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Reading & Columbia Railroad, 18 miles S.W. of Reading. Here is Stevens Post-Office.

Reasnor, reez'nọr, a post-village in Palo Alto township, Jasper co., Iowa, on the Newton & Monroe Railroad, about 6 miles S. of Newton. It has 4 stores and 2 elevators.

Reavesville, Grayson co., Tex. See Reevesville.

Reaville, rā'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., 4 miles S.E. of Flemington, and about 20 miles N. of Trenton. It has a church.

Rebais, rẹh-bå', a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 6 miles E.N.E. of Coulommiers. Pop. 1224.

Rebaix, rẹh-bå', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Dendre, 18 miles E.N.E. of Tournay. Pop. 1200.

Rebec'ca, a station of Terre Bonne parish, La., on the Houma Branch Railroad, 11 miles N. of Houma.

Rebecq-Rognon, rẹh-bêk'-ron'yòɴᵍ', a village of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Senne, 16 miles S.S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 3020.

Re'bersburg, a post-village in Miles and Brush Valley townships, Centre co., Pa., 15 miles S. of Lock Haven. It has 4 churches and a graded school. Pop. 450.

Rebrisora, rå-bre-so'rå, or **Kis-Rebra,** kish-rå'-brŏh', a village of Transylvania, 16 miles from Bistritz. Pop. 2371.

Rebstein, rêp'stīne, a village of Switzerland, canton and S.E. of St. Gall. Pop. 1601.

Re'buck's, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Pa., about 20 miles S. by W. of Danville.

Recanati, rå-kå-nå'tee, a town of Italy, in Macerata, on the Musone, 4 miles S.W. of Loreto. Pop. 4345. It has a cathedral, a town hall rich in works of art, and an aqueduct by which water is supplied to Loreto.

Recca, rêk'kå, or **Reka,** rå'kå, a river of Austria, rises in the government of Laybach, flows westward, and at Canziano, 18 miles E.N.E. of Triest, plunges into a chasm and entirely disappears. Total course, about 30 miles.

Recco, rêk'ko, a town of Italy, province and 11 miles E.S.E. of Genoa, on the Mediterranean. Pop., with suburbs, 5128, who export oil and fruits and build small vessels.

Recey-sur-Ource, rẹh-så'-süʀ-ooʀṣs, a village of France, in Côte-d'Or, on the Ource, 14 miles E.S.E. of Châtillon-sur-Seine. Pop. 955.

Rechau, a town of Bavaria. See Rehau.

Recherche (rẹh-shairsh') **Archipelago,** off the S.W. coast of Australia, is mostly between lat. 34° and 35° S., lon. 122° E.

Recherche Bay, near the S. extremity of Tasmania. Lat. 43° 35' S.; lon. 147° 5' E.

Recherche Island, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 11° 40' 3" S.; lon. 166° 45' E.

Rechicourt le Château, rẹh-shee'kooʀ' lẹh shâ'tō' (Ger. *Rixingen,* rix'ing-ẹn), a village of Germany, in Lorraine, 11 miles S.W. of Saarburg, on the railway from Paris to Strasburg.

Rechitza, a town of Russia. See Rezhitsa.

Rechnitz, rêᴋ'nits, or **Rohoncz,** ro'honts', a town of Hungary, in Eisenburg, 8 miles S.W. of Güns. P. 3989.

Recife, rå-see'få, or **Arrecife,** ᴀʀ-ʀᴀ̊-see'få (*i.e.,* "reef;" or *Cidade do Recife,* se-då'då do rå-see'få, *i.e.,* "City of the Reef"), called also **Pernambuco,** pêʀ-nåm-boo'ko, a city of Brazil, capital of the province of Pernambuco, on the Atlantic. Lat. 8° 3' 6" N.; lon. 34° 51' 7" W. It consists of three distinct quarters: 1, the town of San Pedro Gonçalves, on a sandy peninsula; 2, the village of São Sacramento, on the island of Santo Antonio, between the rivers Biberibe and Capibaribe, and connected with the continent by two bridges; 3, the village of Sacramento or Boa Vista. The town is a railway terminus, and the landing-place of a telegraph cable to Lisbon. The port is defended by 4 forts, and the harbor is protected by an extensive reef of rocks. It is only fit for vessels drawing less than 12 feet of water. The chief buildings are the governor's palace, the episcopal palace, and the new hospital. It has 2 Latin and several other schools, and a considerable trade with European ports. The chief exports are cotton, sugar, and dye-wood. Pop. 116,671. Olinda, 4 miles N. of Recife, was formerly the capital of the province of Pernambuco. See also Olinda.

Reckem, rêk'kẹm, or **Reckheim,** rêk'hīme, a town of Belgian Limbourg, 5 miles N.N.E. of Maestricht.

Reckem, a frontier village of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Lys, 5 miles S.W. of Courtrai. Pop. 2257.

Reck'lesstown, a post-hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., 5 miles S.E. of Bordentown. It has a church.

Recklinghausen, rêk'ling-hŏw'zẹn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 31 miles S.W. of Münster. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, beer, &c. Pop. 4858.

Recoaro, rå-ko-å'ro, a village of Italy, 19 miles N.W. of Vicenza. Pop. 5639. It has chalybeate springs, the waters of which are exported.

Recov'ery, a township of Mercer co., O. Pop. 1118.

Rec'tortown Station, a post-village of Fauquier co., Va., on the railroad between Manassas and Front Royal, 19 miles E. of Front Royal, and 62 miles W. of Washington, D.C.

Rectorville, Hamilton co., Ill. See Broughton.

Rec'torville, a post-office of Mason co., Ky., 8 miles from Maysville.

Reculet, reh-kü'lā', the loftiest point of the Jura Mountains, in France, department of Ain, 10 miles W.N.W. of Geneva.

Redang, rā-däng', an island in the Gulf of Siam, E. of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. 5° 50′ N.; lon. 103° E.

Red Apple, a post-office of Marshall co., Ala.

Red Bank, a village of Gloucester co., N.J., on the Delaware River, 6 miles below Camden. It has a church. Here a battle was fought between the Americans and the Hessians, October 21, 1777.

Red Bank, a post-town of Monmouth co., N.J., in Shrewsbury township, on the Shrewsbury River, and on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, 28 miles S. of New York, and about 7 miles N.W. of Long Branch. It is said to be the most flourishing town in Monmouth co. Steamboats run daily from New York to Red Bank. It contains 6 churches, 2 national banks, several academies or graded schools, a fine hotel, a newspaper office, an iron-foundry, 2 steam saw-mills, a brush-factory, &c. Oysters and fish are abundant here. Pop. about 5000.

Red Bank, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. P. 1341.

Red Bank, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tenn.

Red Bank, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va., 13 miles W.S.W. of Clarksville.

Red Bank Creek, Mississippi, enters Coldwater River in De Soto co.

Red Bank Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Jefferson co., and runs first southwestward, then runs westward, forms the boundary between the cos. of Armstrong and Clarion, and enters the Alleghany River about 3 miles below Brady's Bend. It is nearly 80 miles long.

Red Bank Fur'nace, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., in Madison township, at the mouth of Red Bank Creek, 64 miles by rail N.N.E. of Pittsburg. Here is Red Bank Station on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, also the W. terminus of the Low Grade division of that road.

Red Banks, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Miss., 9 miles W.N.W. of Holly Springs. It has a church.

Red Banks, a post-office of Robeson co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 84 miles W.N.W. of Wilmington.

Red Beach, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Me., on the St. Croix River, 8 miles S.E. of Calais.

Red Bird, a post-office of Bell co., Ky.

Red Bird, a post-office of Holt co., Neb.

Red Bluff, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ark.

Red Bluff, a post-village, capital of Tehama co., Cal., on the Sacramento River, at the head of navigation, and on the Oregon division of the Central Pacific Railroad, about 230 miles by water, or 135 miles by rail, above Sacramento. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place in all seasons. It has 3 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a bank, and manufactories of lumber and flour. Pop. 992.

Red Bluff, a post-office of Montgomery co., Ga.

Red Bluff, a post-office of Madison co., Montana.

Red Bluff, township, Marlborough co., S.C. P. 1308.

Red Bluff, a post-hamlet of Wythe co., Va., 9 miles S. of Max Meadows. It has a church.

Red Boil'ing Springs, a post-hamlet and mineral spring of Macon co., Tenn., 30 miles E.N.E. of Gallatin.

Red Branch, a post-office of Bullock co., Ga.

Red Bridge, a station in Hampden co., Mass., on the Springfield, Athol & Northeastern Railroad, 13 miles E.N.E. of Springfield.

Red Bud, a post-office of Etowah co., Ala.

Red Bud, a station of the Mobile & Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad, 35½ miles N. of Mobile, Ala.

Red Bud, a post-office of Gordon co., Ga.

Red Bud, a post-village of Randolph co., Ill., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 37 miles S.S.E. of St. Louis, Mo., and about 21 miles S. of Belleville. It has 4 churches, a bank, a graded school, a newspaper office, 2 flour-mills, and a carriage-factory. Pop. 880.

Red Bud, a post-office of Cowley co., Kansas, 29 miles S.E. of Wichita.

Red Bud, a post-office of Pike co., Ky.

Red Buttes, büt, a post-office of Albany co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 9 miles E. of Laramie.

Red'car, a town and sea-bathing-place of England, co. of York, North Riding, 6 miles N. of Guisborough, on the Stockton & Darlington Railway. Pop. 1943.

Red Ce'dar, a post-office of Hamilton co., Iowa.

Red Cedar, a township of Dunn co., Wis. Pop. 662.

Red Cedar Lake, Wisconsin, is in the N.E. part of Barron co., and is one of the sources of Red Cedar River. It is about 6 miles long.

Red Cedar (or **Menomonee**) **River** is the outlet of several small lakes which lie in Chippewa and Barron cos., Wis. It runs southward, intersects the cos. of Barron and Dunn, and enters the Chippewa River about 12 miles S. of Menomonee. Length, about 125 miles. See also CEDAR RIVER.

Red Clay, a post-village of Whitfield co., Ga., on the railroad which connects Dalton with Cleveland, about 18 miles N. of Dalton. It has 2 churches and an academy. The station at this place is called State Line, and is on the N. boundary of the state.

Red Clay Creek rises in Chester co., Pa., runs nearly southward into New Castle co., Del., and unites with White Clay Creek about 6 miles S.W. of Wilmington.

Red Cloud, a post-office of Knox co., Ind., about 18 miles S.S.W. of Vincennes.

Red Cloud, a post-village, capital of Webster co., Neb., on the Republican River, and on the Republican Valley Railroad, 41 miles S. of Hastings, and 28 miles E. of Bloomington. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a carriage-shop, and a grist-mill.

Red Cloud Agency, an Indian agency of Nebraska, on the head-waters of the White River, 130 miles N. of Sidney, and 2 miles from Camp Robinson.

Redclyffe, red'klif, a post-office of Forest co., Pa.

Red Creek, Mississippi, rises in Marion co., runs southeastward through Harrison co., and enters Black Creek about 3 miles S.W. of Americus.

Red Creek, a post-office of Barbour co., Kansas.

Red Creek, a post-village in Wolcott township, Wayne co., N.Y., on Red Creek, and on the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, 21 miles S.W. of Oswego. It has 2 or 3 churches, a seminary, 2 grist-mills, 2 saw-mills, &c. Pop. 529.

Red Creek, a post-office of Tucker co., W. Va.

Red Cross, a hamlet of Leflore co., Miss., on the Tallahatchee River, 35 miles W.S.W. of Grenada. Here is a steamboat-landing.

Red Cross, a post-office of Randolph co., N.C.

Red Deer, a river of British America, rises on the E. side of the Rocky Mountains, expands into a lake of the same name, flows S.E., and, after a course of 80 miles, joins the Saskatchewan in lat. 50° 40′ N., lon. 110° 5′ W.

Red'den, a post-office of Sussex co., Del., on the Junction & Breakwater Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Georgetown.

Redden, a post-office of Butler co., Kansas, 8 miles S. of Peabody.

Red Desert, dez'ert, a station of the Union Pacific Railroad, 52 miles S. by W. of Rawlins, Wyoming.

Reddie's (red'diz) **River,** post-office, Wilkes co., N.C.

Red'ding, a post-village of Shasta co., Cal., on the Sacramento River, and on the Oregon division of the Central Pacific Railroad, 35 miles N. of Red Bluff.

Redding, or **Read'ing,** a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., in a township of its own name, about 14 miles N.W. of Bridgeport. It is on the Saugatuck River, 4 miles E. of Reading Station, which is on the Danbury & Norwalk Railroad, 6½ miles S. of Danbury. It has 2 churches. The township contains a hamlet named West Redding, at Redding Station, and a pop. of 1624.

Redding, a township of Jackson co., Ind. Pop. 1525.

Redding, Lawrence co., Ind. See READING.

Redding, a post-office of Ringgold co., Iowa, about 10 miles S.W. of Mt. Ayr.

Redding Ridge, a post-hamlet in Redding township, Fairfield co., Conn., 9 miles S.E. of Danbury. It has a church, the Redding Institute, and manufactures of horn buttons and combs.

Red'dington, a post-hamlet in Redding township, Jackson co., Ind., 4 miles S.E. of Jonesville. It has a church.

Red'ditch, a town of England, co. of Worcester, 12 miles by rail S.S.W. of Birmingham. Pop. 6135, mostly employed in the manufacture of needles and fish-hooks.

Red El'ephant, a post-office and mining-village of Clear Creek co., Col., 6 miles N.E. of Georgetown.

Rédené, rā'deh-nā', a village of France, in Finistère, 3½ miles E.S.E. of Quimperlé. Pop. 1338.

Redesis, the ancient name of the RONCO.

Red Falls, a post-village in Prattsville township, Greene co., N.Y., on the Batavia Kill, about 42 miles S.W. of Albany. It has a cotton-factory, a flouring-mill, a saw-mill, and a creamery.

Red'field, a post-village in Union township, Dallas co., Iowa, on the Middle Coon River, about 32 miles W. of Des Moines. It has a church, a woollen-factory, and 2 flouring-mills. Coal abounds here.

Redfield, a post-office of Bourbon co., Kansas, 9 miles W. of Fort Scott.

Redfield, a post-office of Cass co., Mich., 5 miles S.E. of Cassopolis.

Redfield, or **Centre Square,** a post-village in Redfield township, Oswego co., N.Y., on the Salmon River, about 30 miles N.W. of Rome. It has 3 churches, 2 tanneries, a cheese-factory, and a grist-mill. Pop. of the township, 1304. The Salmon River falls 100 feet near this village.

Red'ford, a post-village in Redford township, Wayne co., Mich., on the Rouge River, 3 miles from Redford Station of the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, and 12½ miles W.N.W. of Detroit. It has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, 2 churches, a cheese-factory, a broom-factory, and a brick-yard. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1877. See also OAK.

Redford, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., in Saranac township, on the Saranac River, about 20 miles W.S.W. of Plattsburg. It contains 2 or 3 churches and several saw-mills. Pop. about 300.

Red Fork, a post-village of Desha co., Ark., on the Arkansas River, about 6 miles N. of Watson, and 2 miles from the Little Rock, Pine Bluff & New Orleans Railroad. It has 2 churches.

Red Gap, a post-office of Eastland co., Tex.

Red Haw, a post-hamlet in Perry township, Ashland co., O., about 15 miles N.W. of Wooster. It has 2 stores and a tannery.

Red Hill, a post-office of Marshall co., Ala., about 38 miles S. by E. of Huntsville.

Red Hill, a post-office of Franklin co., Ga., 6 miles N. of Carnesville. Here is a church.

Red Hill, a post-office of Hardin co., Ky., on the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad, 32 miles S.S.W. of Louisville.

Red Hill, a post-hamlet in Moultonborough township, Carroll co., N.H., 6 miles from Meredith Village.

Red Hill, post-township, Mitchell co., N.C. Pop. 299.

Red Hill, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Perkiomen Railroad, 23 miles S. of Allentown, and ¾ of a mile from Hanover Station. It has a flour-mill and a cigar-factory.

Red Hill, a post-township of Marlborough co., S.C. Pop. 1505.

Red Hill, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Tex., 12 miles from Queen City. It has a church and an academy.

Red Hill, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, near the Blue Ridge, 9½ miles S.W. of Charlottesville.

Red Hook, a post-village in Red Hook township, Dutchess co., N.Y., about 2½ miles E. of the Hudson River, 22 miles N. of Poughkeepsie, and 46 miles S. of Albany. It contains 3 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, and a tobacco-factory. Pop. 861. The township contains villages named Barrytown, Annandale, Madalin, and Tivoli, all on or near the Hudson River Railroad. Red Hook Station of the Rhinebeck & Connecticut Railroad is 7½ miles N.E. of Rhinecliff. The banks of the Hudson River on the W. border of Red Hook are adorned with numerous elegant mansions and villas. Pop. of the township, 4229.

Red House, a post-office of Morgan co., Ind.

Red House, a post-office and station in Red House township, Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on the Alleghany River, and on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 27 miles E. of Jamestown. Here is an Indian reservation. Pop. of the township, 453.

Red House, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va., about 25 miles S.E. of Lynchburg. It has a church.

Red House Shoals, a post-village of Putnam co., W. Va., on the Kanawha River, 8 miles N. of Scott's Depot. It has 2 or 3 churches.

Red'ington, a post-village in Lower Saucon township, Northampton co., Pa., on the Lehigh River, and on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Easton. It has a church and a furnace for pig-iron.

Redinha, rå-deen'yå, a village of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 8 miles N.N.E. of Pombal. Pop. 2037.

Red Island, a large island in Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 12 miles from Little Placentia. Pop. 227.

Red Island, a post-village in Richmond co., Nova Scotia, on an island on the E. side of Bras d'Or Lake, 55 miles from Port Hawkesbury. Pop. 776.

Red Island, a small island off the S. coast of Newfoundland, 6 miles from Burgeo. Pop. 52.

Red Island, in the river St. Lawrence, 9 miles N. of Green Island, and opposite the mouth of the Saguenay.

Red Jack'et, a village of Houghton co., Mich., in Calumet township, adjacent to the Calumet and Hecla mine (copper). It has several stores.

Red Jacket, a post-office of Erie co., N.Y.

Red Key, a post-village in Richland township, Jay co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 14 miles S.E. of Hartford. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a brick-yard. Pop. about 350. It was formerly called Mount Vernon.

Red Lake, Minnesota, is in the N. part of Beltrami co., and is intersected by the 48th parallel of N. latitude. It is about 35 miles long, and from 2 to 13 miles wide. The surplus water is discharged through Red Lake River, which issues from the western end of the lake.

Red Lake, a post-office and Chippewa Indian village of Beltrami co., Minn., on Red Lake, 100 miles N. of Detroit. It has a church, a boarding-school, and a saw-mill. Pop. of Reservation, 1163.

Red Lake Falls, a post-office of Polk co., Minn., 20 miles N.E. of Crookston.

Red Lake River, Minnesota, is the outlet of Red Lake. It runs westward through Polk co., traverses extensive undulating or level prairies, and enters the Red River of the North about lat. 47° 49′ N. It is about 100 miles long, and its lower part is navigable.

Red Land, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ark., 40 miles W.N.W. of Arkadelphia. It has 3 churches.

Red Land, a village of Bossier parish, La., about 36 miles N. by E. of Shreveport. It has 3 churches, a carriage-shop, and a seminary.

Red'land, a post-office of Montgomery co., Md.

Red Land, a post-hamlet of Pontotoc co., Miss., about 56 miles N.N.W. of Columbus. It has a church.

Red Land, or **Whitehall,** a post-village of Adams co., Pa., about 7 miles E.S.E. of Gettysburg. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Red Lev'el, a post-office of Covington co., Ala.

Red Lick, a post-office of Metcalfe co., Ky.

Red Lick, a post-village of Jefferson co., Miss., 9 miles N.E. of Fayette. It has 3 churches.

Red Li'on, a post-hamlet of New Castle co., Del., in New Castle hundred, on a creek at the head of tide, 1 mile from the Delaware Railroad, and about 12 miles S.W. of Wilmington. It has a church, a hotel, and a wagon-shop.

Red Lion, a post-hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., 3¼ miles S. of Vincentown.

Red Lion, a post-village in Clear Creek township, Warren co., O., 20 miles S. of Dayton. It has 2 churches.

Red Lion, a station in Berks co., Pa., on the Catasauqua & Fogelsville Railroad, 19 miles S.S.W. of Catasauqua.

Red Lion, a post-village in Windsor and York townships, York co., Pa., on the Peach Bottom Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of York. It has 2 churches and 3 cigar-factories.

Red Mills, a village in Midland township, Bergen co., N.J., 1 mile from Rochelle Park. It has a church, a manufactory of blankets, and a saw-mill.

Red Mills, a village in Lisbon township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the St. Lawrence River, about 7 miles below Ogdensburg. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. The name of its post-office is Lisbon. The rapids of the river here afford immense water-power.

Red'mon, a post-hamlet of Edgar co., Ill., on the Illinois Midland Railroad, 9 miles W. by N. of Paris. It has a church, a grist-mill, and 3 stores. Pop. about 150.

Red'mond, a post-office of Scott co., Tenn., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 14 miles S. of Huntsville.

Red Mound, a post-office of Vernon co., Wis.

Red Mount'ain, a range or group in Wyoming, near Yellowstone Lake, the culminating point being SHERIDAN MOUNT (which see). A large part of this mountain is formed of purplish-pink porphyry, which is ferruginous and after exposure to the weather acquires a dark-red tint.

Red Mountain, a post-office of Orange co., N.C.

Red Mountain City, a post-village of Deer Lodge co., Montana, about 70 miles S.S.W. of Helena. It has mines of gold and silver.

Red'nersville, a post-village in Prince Edward co., Ontario, on the Bay of Quinté, 3 miles from Belleville.

Rednitz, rĕd'nits, a river of Bavaria, after a N. course of 50 miles joins the Pegnitz at Fürth to form the Regnitz.

Red Oak, a post-office of Campbell co., Ga.

Red Oak, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, 46 miles S. of Fort Smith. It has 2 churches.

Red Oak, a township of Cedar co., Iowa. Pop. 496.

Red Oak, or **Red Oak Junction,** a post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Iowa, is finely situated in Red Oak township, on the East Nishnabatona River, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 39 miles E. of Plattsmouth, and 241 miles W. of Burlington. A branch of that railroad extends from this place southwestward to Nebraska

City. It has 9 churches, 2 national banks, printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 2 weekly newspapers, and manufactures of pottery, flour, carriages, furniture, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. 1823; of the township, additional, 838.

Red Oak, a post-office of Grayson co., Ky.

Red Oak, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Mo., 13 miles N.E. of Sarcoxie. It has a church.

Red Oak, a post-office of Nash co., N.C.

Red Oak, a post-hamlet of Brown co., O., about 12 miles N. of Maysville, Ky. It has a church.

Red Oak, a township of Barnwell co., S.C. Pop. 1849.

Red Oak, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex., 10 miles W. of Palmer Station, and about 22 miles S. of Dallas. It has 2 stores and a mill.

Red Oak Creek, of Georgia, enters Flint River in Meriwether co.

Red Oak Creek, Ellis co., Tex., runs eastward, and enters Trinity River.

Red Oak Grove, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va., 10 miles S. of Roanoke Station. It has a church.

Red Oak Ridge, a post-office of Mercer co., W. Va.

Redon, reh-dòng', a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, on the Vilaine, 38 miles N.W. of Nantes. Pop. 4955. It has manufactures of leather, docks for building small vessels, and an active trade in timber and iron.

Redonda, rå-don'då, an islet of the British West Indies, between Nevis and Montserrat. Lat. 16° 55′ N.; lon. 62° 13′ W. It is rocky, barren, and only inhabited by workers in its mines of the phosphate of alumina and iron.

Redonda, an islet of the British West Indies, off the N. extremity of Grenada.

Redonda, rå-don'då, an island of Brazil, in the entrance of the Bay of Rio Janeiro, W. of the island of Razo.

Redondela, rå-don-då'lå, a town of Spain, province of Pontevedra, at the mouth of the Redondela in the Bay of Vigo, 7 miles N.E. of Vigo. Pop. 1806.

Redondesco, rå-don-dès'ko, or **Rodondesco,** ro-don-dès'ko, a village of Italy, province and 14 miles W. of Mantua. Pop. 1961.

Redondo, rå-don'do, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 22 miles E. of Evora. Pop. 3387.

Redoot (or **Redout**) **Kalé,** rå-doot' kå-lå', a town and fort of Russian Transcaucasia, at the mouth of the Khopi in the Black Sea, 20 miles N. of Poti. Pop. 617.

Red Peak, Colorado, a mountain of the Park Range, in lat. 39° 36′ N., lon. 106° 11′ W. It has an altitude of 12,382 feet above the sea-level.

Red Plains, a post-hamlet of Yadkin co., N.C., on the Yadkin, 40 miles N. of Salisbury. It has a nursery.

Red Plains, a post-village of Franklin co., Va., 6 miles S. of the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad. It has several churches near it.

Red Point, a post-office of Dent co., Mo.

Red Point, a post-village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 56 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 150.

Red Riv'er (Fr. *Rivière Rouge,* ree've-ain' roozh; Sp. *Rio Colorado,* ree'o ko-lo-rå'do), the southernmost of the great tributaries of the Mississippi, rises in the Staked Plains, an arid table-land near the E. border of New Mexico, about lat. 35° N. and lon. 103° 10′ W. It runs eastward, intersects the northwestern part of Texas, passing through a great cañon as yet unexplored, and strikes the southwest corner of the Indian Territory in lon. 100° W. Below this point it runs nearly eastward, with a small deviation to the S., and traverses extensive prairies or plains nearly destitute of forests. It forms the entire southern boundary of the Indian Territory, which it separates from the state of Texas. Having crossed the eastern boundary of Texas, it runs eastward to Fulton, Ark., from which it flows southward to Shreveport, La. Running thence nearly southeastward, it intersects the parishes of Red River, Natchitoches, Rapides, and Avoyelles, in Louisiana, and enters the Mississippi River about lat. 31° N. Its length is estimated at 1600 miles. It receives only one large affluent, the Ouachita, which enters near the mouth of the Red River. Steamboats can ascend it to Shreveport, about 350 miles from its mouth, during 7 months of the year. A few miles above Shreveport the navigation was formerly obstructed by the Great Raft, a collection of drift-wood, trees, &c., about 15 miles in extent, but which has lately been cut through, enabling small steamboats to ascend several hundred miles farther. The area drained by this river is estimated by Prof. Guyot at 97,000 square miles, and the water discharged in a second at 57,000 cubic feet.

Red River, Kentucky, rises in Wolfe co., runs westward through Powell co., and enters the Kentucky River on the S. border of Clark co. It is nearly 70 miles long.

Red River, a small stream of Middle Tennessee, drains part of Robertson co., runs westward, and enters the Cumberland River at Clarksville.

Red River, Shawano co., Wis., runs southeastward, and enters the Wolf River 4 or 5 miles above Shawano.

Red River, a parish in the N.W. part of Louisiana, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by Red River, and bounded on the W. by Bayou Pierre. The S. end of Lake Bistineau is comprised in this parish. The soil is fertile, and produces cotton and corn. It has forests of the ash, cypress, oak, pine, &c. Capital, Coushatta Chute. The census of 1870 gives no statistics of this parish.

Red River, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Red River, on the S. by the Sulphur Fork of Red River, and is intersected by the Texas & Pacific Railroad. The surface is undulating, and is extensively covered with forests of the hickory, ash, oak, osage orange, and black walnut. The soil is fertile. Cattle, cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. The rocks which underlie this county are of the cretaceous formation. Capital, Clarksville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,237,822. Pop. in 1870, 10,653, of whom 10,588 were Americans.

Red River, a post-hamlet in Red River township, Kewaunee co., Wis., about 18 miles N.E. of the city of Green Bay. It has a church and a lumber-mill. The township is bounded N.W. by Green Bay, and has a pop. of 1403.

Red River City, a station of Grayson co., Tex., on the Red River, 3 miles N. of Denison. It is the N. terminus of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, which connects here with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad.

Red River City, a hamlet of Red River co., Tex., on the Red River, 15 miles N. of Clarksville. Here is Walnut Grove Post-Office.

Red River Iron-Works, a post-village of Estill co., Ky., near the Red River, about 40 miles S.E. of Lexington. Pig-iron is produced here.

Red River Land'ing, a post-hamlet of Pointe Coupée parish, La., on the Mississippi River, near the mouth of Red River, and 50 miles above Bayou Sara.

Red River Mills, a post-hamlet of Logan co., Ky., on Red River, about 45 miles S.W. of Bowling Green. It has a flour-mill and a woollen-factory.

Red River of the North rises in Elbow Lake, in Minnesota, near lat. 47° 6′ N., at an altitude of 1680 feet above the sea-level. It runs nearly southward, and expands into a lake named Otter Tail. It next runs westward to Breckenridge, where it strikes the eastern boundary of Dakota and turns abruptly to the right. Below this point it forms the boundary between Dakota and Minnesota, until it passes beyond the N. frontier of the United States. After it has reached lat. 46° 30′ N., it runs northward with a very direct and undeviating course for several hundred miles, passing through a fertile, treeless plain which is remarkably level. "This valley, or rather plain," says Cyrus Thomas, "extends northward from Lake Traverse to Lake Winnipeg, having an average width of 30 or 35 miles, one uniform level scarcely interrupted by a swell or depression. There is, perhaps, no place on the continent that so fully meets our idea of a flat or 'dead level' country as this valley." This river intersects the British province of Manitoba, and enters the S. end of Lake Winnipeg near lat. 50° 20′ N. Its length is estimated at 650 miles. Northward from Breckenridge to its mouth it has a descent of about 1 foot in a mile. It is navigable for steamboats.

Red River Springs, a post-office of San Miguel co., New Mexico.

Red River Station (Salt Creek Post-Office), a village of Montague co., Tex., on Red River, 85 miles W. by N. of Sherman. It has a church.

Red Rock, a post-office of Newton co., Ark.

Red Rock, a post-village in Red Rock township, Marion co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, 5 miles S.W. of Otley, and 32 miles E.S.E. of Des Moines. It has a church and a graded school. Pop. 255; of the township, 1445.

Red Rock, a post-office of Cottonwood co., Minn.

Red Rock, a township of Mower co., Minn. P. 710.

Red Rock, a post-hamlet in Canaan township, Columbia co., N.Y., 3 miles from East Chatham, and 26 miles S.S.E. of Albany. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Red Rock, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pa., about 24 miles W. by N. of Wilkesbarre, Pa. See also Foster Brook.

Red Rock, a post-village of Bastrop co., Tex., 30 miles S.E. of Austin. It has several churches and 3 stores.

Red Run, a post-hamlet in Brecknock township, Lancaster co., Pa., about 15 miles S.W. of Reading. It has a flour-mill and a cigar-factory.

Redruth, rĕd′rŭth, a town of England, co. of Cornwall, 9 miles W.N.W. of Falmouth. Population extensively employed in rich copper- and tin-mines. The town has 2 churches, a modern grammar-school, a union workhouse, an elegant clock-tower, a reading-room, a branch bank, and a small theatre. Pop. of parish, 10,685.

Red Sea, or **Ara′bian Gulf** (Fr. *Mer Rouge*, main roozh, or *Golfe Arabique*, golf â′râ′beek′; Ger. *Rothes Meer*, ro′tẹs main, or *Arabischen Meerbusen*, â-râ′bish-ẹn main′-boo-zẹn; It. *Mar Rosso*, maʀ ros′so; Sp. *Mar Rojo*, maʀ ro′ʜo; anc. *Erythræ′um Ma′re*, or *Ma′re Ru′brum*; Gr. Ἐρυθρὰ Θάλασσα, *Eruthra Thalassa*), an extensive inland sea, communicating with the Indian Ocean by the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, and stretching in a N.N.W. direction between Arabia on the E. and Egypt on the W., and only separated from the Mediterranean on the N. by the Isthmus of Suez, which, where narrowest, does not exceed 80 miles across. It forms a very long and comparatively narrow expanse, about 1450 miles in length. The breadth, where widest, as on the tropic of Cancer, does not exceed 200 miles, and in general it diminishes gradually both at its S. and N. extremities. At the N. extremity it divides into two branches, one of which, forming the Gulf of Akaba, penetrates N. by E. into Arabia for about 100 miles, with an average breadth of about 15 miles; while the other, forming the Gulf of Suez, follows the general direction of the sea, and penetrates between Arabia and Egypt about 200 miles, with an average breadth of 20 miles. From this point, through the ship-canal of Suez, its waters communicate with the Mediterranean. In the fork between these two branches is the celebrated Mount Sinai. The shores, both on the E. and W., are for the most part sandy, though sometimes swampy, from 10 to 30 miles in width, and suddenly terminated by the abutments of a lofty table-land from 3000 to 6000 feet high. The Red Sea may thus be considered as occupying the bottom of an immense longitudinal valley, which probably at one time extended between the table-lands without interruption, but has since been partially filled up by coral-workings, which, extending in parallel lines at a short distance from either coast, have subdivided the sea into three different channels, and have also studded its shores with numerous small islands. It is supposed by some to have derived its name from the large quantities of red coral and pink-colored fuci which it yields; but it is with more probability derived from the ancient *Idumæa*, "sea of Edom," Edom signifying "red."

In the main channel the depth sometimes exceeds 230 fathoms, and is supposed to average at least 100 fathoms, but diminishes towards the extremities, where the depth in general is from 40 to 50 fathoms. In the Gulf of Suez this depth gradually decreases to 30 fathoms, and at the harbor of Suez is only 3 fathoms; in the Gulf of Akaba, on the contrary, the depth is about the same as in the main channel. The currents of the Red Sea are entirely the result of its prevailing winds. From October to May, when the wind blows generally with great constancy from the S., a strong current sets in from the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, and produces a general rise in the water of about 2 feet; from May to October the N. wind continues to blow with such force and constancy as to give the current a S. direction. These winds, however, proceeding either directly N. or S., affect only the main body of the sea, and leave a considerable belt along the coast subject to alternations of land- and sea-breezes and not unfrequently to sudden squalls. The principal harbors of the Red Sea are, on the African coast, Suez, Kosseir, Suakin, and Massowah; and on the Arabian coast, Jidda, Yembo, and Hodeida. The Red Sea has lately become important as a channel of commerce in connection with the Suez Canal. (See SUEZ.)

The Jews and Phœnicians appear to have carried on an extensive trade upon this sea; and after the destruction of the Persian Empire it resumed its importance as the principal route of traffic between Europe and the East, which distinction it retained until the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope. The trade from shore to shore at present is not of much importance, consisting chiefly of the transport of pilgrims, considerable numbers of slaves, and some grain from Egypt. It was that part of the Red Sea called the Gulf of Suez that the Israelites crossed in their flight from Egypt.

Red Shoals, a post-office of Stokes co., N.C., about 34 miles N.N.W. of Greensborough.

Red Stone, a post-office of Cloud co., Kansas, on the Republican River, about 62 miles N.W. of Junction City.

Red′stone, a township of Fayette co., Pa., about 2 miles S.E. of Brownsville, is bounded N. by Redstone Creek. Pop. 1152.

Redstone, a post-office of Fayette co., Pa., in Jefferson township, about 3 miles S.E. of Cookstown.

Redstone Creek, Fayette co., Pa., runs N.W., and enters the Monongahela 1 mile below Brownsville.

Red Store, a post-office of Phillips co., Ark.

Red Store, a post-village of Plaquemines parish, La., on or near the Mississippi River. It has a church and a rice-mill.

Red Sul′phur Springs, a post-village and summer resort of Monroe co., W. Va., on Indian Creek, about 36 miles S.W. of the White Sulphur Springs. It is in a valley among the Alleghany Mountains, 6 miles S. of Rollinsburg.

Red Val′ley, a post-hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., 3 miles from Imlaystown. It has a church and a mill.

Red Vermilion, vẹr-mil′yŭn, a township of Nemaha co., Kansas. Pop. 511. It contains America City.

Red Vermilion Creek, Kansas, rises in Nemaha co., runs southward through Pottawatomie co., and enters the Kansas River about 9 miles S.E. of Louisville.

Red′ville, a post-office of Polk co., Neb.

Red Wil′low, a county in the S.W. part of Nebraska, bordering on Kansas. Area, 720 square miles. It is intersected by the Republican River, and is partly drained by Red Willow Creek. The surface is undulating and nearly destitute of timber. Capital, Indianola. Pop. 663.

Red Willow, a post-office of Red Willow co., Neb.

Red Wine, a post-office of Lincoln parish, La.

Red Wing, a post-office of Moody co., Dakota.

Red Wing, a city, the capital of Goodhue co., Minn., is situated on the right or S.W. bank of the Mississippi River, at the upper end of Lake Pepin, about 1 mile below the mouth of the Cannon River, and 58 miles below St. Paul, and also on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 41 miles by rail from St. Paul, and 68 miles W.N.W. of Winona. The site is a plain between the river and a bluff which is about 300 feet high. It contains a court-house, 15 churches, a high school, several grammar-schools, the Red Wing Collegiate Institute, a national bank, 2 other banks, and 3 newspaper offices. It has manufactures of flour, steam-engines, agricultural machinery, ploughs, lumber, doors, sash, and blinds. Red Wing is a great market for wheat, which is its chief article of export. Pop. about 7000.

Redwitz, rĕd′wits, a town of Bavaria, 23 miles E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1903.

Red′wood, a county in the S.W. part of Minnesota, has an area of about 1200 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Minnesota River, and is intersected by the Redwood and Big Cottonwood Rivers. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, Indian corn, grass, and butter are the staple products. Timber is scarce in this county, which is traversed by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Capital, Redwood Falls. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,342,572. Pop. in 1870, 1829; in 1875, 2982.

Redwood, township, Santa Clara co., Cal. Pop. 1343.

Redwood, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Alexandria township, on the Black River & Morristown Railroad, 30 miles N. by E. of Watertown. It has water-power furnished by the outlet of a small lake, and contains 4 churches and a manufactory of window-glass. Pop. about 500.

Redwood City, the capital of San Mateo co., Cal., is in Redwood township, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, at Redwood Station, 29 miles S. by E. of San Francisco, and about 3 miles S.W. of the Bay of San Francisco. It contains a court-house, a newspaper office, several warehouses, a flouring-mill, and 5 churches. Pop. 727.

Redwood Falls, a post-village, capital of Redwood co., Minn., in a township of its own name, on the Redwood River, about 3 miles from its entrance into the Minnesota River, and 40 miles above New Ulm. It is on the Minnesota Valley Railroad, 26 miles N.N.W. of Sleepy Eye Lake. It has a newspaper office, 5 churches, a bank, a graded school, 2 flour-mills, and quarries of soapstone and mineral paint. Pop. of the township, 1177; of the village, about 700. The river here falls 22 feet at one point.

Redwood River, Minnesota, drains part of Lyon co., runs eastward through Redwood co., and enters the Minnesota River 3 miles N.E. of Redwood Falls. It is nearly 75 miles long.

Reed, a township of Will co., Ill. Pop. 2771.

Reed, a township of Seneca co., O. Pop. 1334.

Reed, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. 353.

Reed, or **Bayside,** a post-village in Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, 4 miles from Elgin Corners. It has a church, 4 saw-mills, a threshing-machine factory, &c.

Reed City, a post-village of Osceola co., Mich., in Richmond township, on Hersey Creek, and on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, at its junction with the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 69 miles N. of Grand Rapids, 4 miles N.W. of Hersey, and about 54 miles E.S.E. of Manistee. It has a church, a money-order post-office, a newspaper office, 2 grist-mills, 4 saw-mills, a planing-mill, a sash- and blind-factory, and a machine-shop. Pop. about 800.

Reed Creek, Wythe co., Va., runs eastward, and enters New River 15 miles E. of Wytheville.

Reed Creek, a post-office of Hart co., Ga.

Reed Creek, a post-hamlet in Columbia township, Randolph co., N.C.

Reed'er, a township of Anderson co., Kansas. Pop. 77. It contains Central City.

Reeder, a township of Missaukee co., Mich. Pop. 199. It contains Lake City.

Reeder's Mill, a post-office of Barbour co., Ala.

Reed'er's Mill, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Iowa, bout 26 miles N. by E. of Council Bluffs. It has a gristmill and saw-mill.

Reeder's Store, a post-office of Lexington co., S.C.

Reed Island, a post-office of Wythe co., Va.

Reed Level, Covington co., Ala. See Red Level.

Reed Planta'tion, a post-township of Aroostook co., Me. Pop. 54.

Reed's, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Mo., on the Missouri & Western Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Carthage. Lead nd zinc are found here.

Reed's, New Hampshire. See Reed's Ferry.

Reed's, a station in Northumberland co., Pa., on the orthern Central Railroad, 11 miles E. of Sunbury.

Reed's, a station in Perry co., O., on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, at Crooksville, 13 miles S. by W. of Zanesville.

Reeds'burg, a post-hamlet in Plain township, Wayne co., O., 10 miles W. of Wooster. It has 2 churches.

Reedsburg, Clarion co., Pa. See Reidsburg.

Reedsburg, a post-village in Reedsburg township, uk co., Wis., on the Baraboo River, and on the Chicago & orthwestern Railroad (Madison division), about 15 miles N.N.W. of Baraboo, and 32 miles W. of Portage. It has banks, a newspaper office, a graded school, 5 churches, nd manufactures of flour and lumber. It is noted as a arket for hops. Pop. 547; of the township, 2242.

Reed's Corners, a hamlet in Sparta township, Livingston co., N.Y., 4 miles N. of Dansville. It has a church.

Reed's Corners, a post-hamlet of Ontario co., N.Y., ar Canandaigua Lake, and about 5 miles S.E. of Canandaigua. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 100.

Reed's Creek, a post-hamlet of Sharp co., Ark., out 20 miles N.E. of Batesville.

Reeds'dale, a post-village in Megantic co., Quebec, the river Thames, 14 miles E.S.E. of Becancour Station.

Reed's Ferry, a post-village of Hillsborough co., N.H., in Merrimac township, on the Merrimac River, and the Concord Railroad, at Reed's Station, 9 miles N. of ashua. It has a church, and manufactures of bricks, fish-rrels, lumber, &c.

Reed's Gap, a post-hamlet of Juniata co., Pa., near gap in Shade Mountain, 14 miles S.W. of Mifflintown. has a church and a tannery.

Reed's Landing, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ark., the Arkansas River.

Reed's Landing, Minnesota. See Read's Landing.

Reed's Ranch, post-office, Donna Ana co., New Mex.

Reed's Ridge, a post-office of Allamakee co., Iowa, the Upper Iowa River, 9 miles N.N.W. of Waukon.

Reed's Springs, a post-office of Stone co., Mo.

Reed's Station, a post-office of Delaware co., Ind., the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, 7 miles of Muncie.

Reed's Store, a post-office of Williamson co., Tenn.

Reedsville, Georgia, North Carolina, and New York. Reidsville.

Reeds'ville, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Kansas, Centre township, 7 miles S.E. of Marysville, and 7 miles NW. of Frankfort. It has 2 churches.

Reedsville, a post-village in Olive township, Meigs co., O., on the Ohio River, about 20 miles below Parkersbg, W. Va. It has a church and a manufactory of oilbrels. Pop. 129.

Reedsville, a post-village in Brown township, Mifflin co., Pa., on Kishacoquillas Creek, and on the Mifflin & Centre County Branch Railroad, 6 miles N. by W. of Leistown. It has a church, a flour-mill, and an axe-factu. Pop. about 400.

Reedsville, a post-hamlet of Preston co., W. Va., 6 miles N.W. of Kingwood. It has 2 churches.

Reedsville, or **Reedville**, a post-hamlet of Manitowoc co., Wis., on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, 17 miles W.N.W. of the city of Manitowoc.

Reed'town, a post-hamlet in Reed township, Seneca co., O., 4½ miles N. of Attica Station. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Reed'ville, a station in Hancock co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 18 miles E. of Indianapolis.

Reedville, a station in Carter co., Ky., on the Eastern Kentucky Railroad, 4½ miles N. of Willard.

Reedville, a post-hamlet of Rock Castle co., Ky., about 40 miles S. of Lexington. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

Reedville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Oregon, on the Oregon Central Railroad, 16 miles S.W. of Portland.

Reed'y, a post-hamlet of Roane co., W. Va., 36 miles S. of Parkersburg. It has a church.

Reedy Creek, a post-office of Davidson co., N.C.

Reedy Creek, a post-office of Marion co., S.C.

Reedy Fork, North Carolina, rises in Guilford co., runs eastward into Alamance co., and unites with another stream to form the Haw River.

Reedy Island, at the head of Delaware Bay. At its extreme S. point is a fixed light, 55 feet above the sea.

Reedy Island Creek, Virginia, runs northwestward, intersects Carroll co., and enters New River about 2 miles S.S.W. of Newbern.

Reedy Rip'ple, a post-hamlet of Wirt co., W. Va., about 20 miles S. of Parkersburg. It has 2 churches.

Reedy River, South Carolina, rises in Greenville co., runs nearly southward through Laurens co., and enters the Saluda River about 9 miles E. of Cokesbury.

Reedy River Factory, post-office, Greenville co., S.C.

Reedy Springs, a post-office of Laurens co., Ga., 12 miles S. of Dublin.

Reedy Springs, a post-office of Appomattox co., Va., 7 miles S. of Spout Spring Station.

Reed'yville, a post-office of Butler co., Ky.

Reedyville, a post-hamlet of Roane co., W. Va., 3 miles W. of Spencer. It has a church.

Reel'foot, a post-office and shipping-point of Lake co., Tenn., on Reelfoot Lake, 35 miles S.S.W. of Hickman, Ky.

Reelfoot Lake, in Obion and Lake cos., Tenn., near the N.W. angle of the state, is a large and shallow expanse of water, 18 miles long, formed during the earthquake of 1811. It is to a great extent a submerged forest, covered largely with water-lilies and other aquatic plants; and its waters swarm with the deadly cotton-mouth snake and other reptiles. It receives Reelfoot, Pawpaw, Indian, Brown's, and other creeks. Another lake of the same name and of similar character and origin is in Fulton co., Ky., near the above, and has an area of 60 square miles. Reelfoot River, the outlet of the Reelfoot Lake of Tennessee, is at present an affluent of the Obion, its former channel, which led directly to the Mississippi, having been closed by a "sand-blow."

Reels'ville, a post-village of Putnam co., Ind., on the Eel River, and on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 10 miles E. by N. of Brazil. It has a graded school and 2 stores.

Rees, rås, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 41 miles N.N.W. of Dusseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. 3611. It has manufactures of leather, hosiery, tobacco, &c.

Reese, reess, a post-village of Tuscola co., Mich., in Denmark township, on the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Bay City. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and 2 stave-factories. Pop. about 300.

Reese, a station in Blair co., Pa., on the railroad between Hollidaysburg and Williamsburg, 5 miles E. of the former.

Reese River, Nevada, runs northward in the arid and sterile table-land of the Great Basin. It intersects Lander co., from which it passes into Humboldt co. It sometimes enters Humboldt River, and sometimes is absorbed in the barren sands before it reaches that river. Silver is found near Reese River.

Reese's, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., O., on the Scioto Valley Railroad, 11 miles S. by E. of Columbus.

Reese's Mill, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Ind., on Sugar Creek, about 30 miles S.E. of Lafayette. It has a flour-mill.

Reese's Mill, a post-hamlet of Mineral co., W. Va., 9 miles from Keyser. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Reeseville, reess'vĭl, a station in Etowah co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 61 miles N.E. of Birmingham.

Reeseville, a hamlet of Schenectady co., N.Y., in Rotterdam township, 1 mile from Schenectady.

Reeseville, or **Ber'wyn,** a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 17 miles W.N.W. of Philadelphia. It has a church. Here is Berwyn Post-Office.

Reeseville, a post-village in Lowell township, Dodge co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Watertown, and 3 miles S. of Lowell. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

Ree'sor, a post-hamlet of Chippewa co., Minn., on the Chippewa River, 24 miles below Benson.

Rees Store, a post-office of Monroe co., Miss.

Rees Tannery, a post-village of Mineral co., W. Va., 5½ miles from Keyser. It has a church and a steam tannery.

Rees'ville, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., O., on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, 8½ miles E.N.E. of Wilmington. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and a flour-mill.

Reeth, reeth, a town of England, co. of York, North Riding, 8 miles W.S.W. of Richmond.

Reetz, råts, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Ihna, 42 miles E.S.E. of Stettin. Pop. 3105.

Reeve, a township of Daviess co., Ind. Pop. 1676.

Reeve, a township of Franklin co., Iowa. Pop. 588.

Reeve, a station on the Mount Holly, Lumberton & Medford Railroad, 4 miles S. of Mount Holly, N.J.

Reeves, South Carolina. See REEVESVILLE.

Reeves, reevz, township, Marion co., S.C. Pop. 1815.

Reevesby (reevz'bee) **Island,** South Australia, in Spencer Gulf, is 20 miles N.E. of Port Lincoln.

Reevesdale, reevz'dāl, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Schuylkill Valley Railroad, 2½ miles W. of Tamaqua.

Reeves' (reevz) **Station,** a post-office of Gordon co., Ga., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 26½ miles S. of Dalton.

Reevesville, reevz'vĭl, a post-village of Colleton co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, at Reeves Station, 52 miles W.N.W. of Charleston. It has a church and 2 distilleries of turpentine.

Reevesville, a post-village of Grayson co., Tex., 9 miles W. of Denison, 2½ miles from Red River, and 14 miles N. of Sherman. It has 4 churches and an academy.

Reezah, Rizah, ree'zå, or **Rizeh,** ree'zẹh, a maritime village of Asiatic Turkey, 35 miles E. of Trebizond.

Re'form', a post-office of Pickens co., Ala.

Reform, a post-hamlet of Callaway co., Mo., 12 miles S.E. of Fulton. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a broom-factory.

Refton, Lancaster co., Pa. See LIME VALLEY.

Ref'uge, a post-office of Washington co., Miss.

Refu'gio (Sp. rå-foo'je-o), a county in the S. part of Texas, borders on the Gulf of Mexico. Area, about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the San Antonio River, and on the S. by the Aransas River. The surface is nearly level, and partly covered with forests. The soil produces pasture for cattle, which are the chief articles of export. In 1870 it had 99,785 cattle. Capital, Refugio. Valuation of real and personal estate, $657,296. Pop. in 1870, 2324, of whom 2080 were Americans.

Refugio, a post-village, capital of Refugio co., Tex., on Mission River, about 40 miles S.S.W. of Victoria.

Rega, rå'gå, a river of Prussia, in Pomerania (formed by the Old and the New Rega), flows N.N.W., and falls into the Baltic. Length, 70 miles.

Regalbuto, rå-gål-boo'to, a town of Sicily, 25 miles W.N.W. of Catania. Pop. 9429. It has a royal college.

Regan, rå'gån', a fortified town of Persia, in Kerman. Lat. 28° 50' N.; lon. 59° 8' E.

Regello, rå-jĕl'lo, a village of Italy, 18 miles E.S.E. of Florence, in the Upper Val d'Arno, on the S. side of Mount Vallombrosa. Pop. 10,259.

Regen, rå'ghẹn, a river of Bavaria, rises in the Böhmerwald, flows W. and S., and enters the Danube on the right at Stadt-am-Hof, opposite Ratisbon. Length, 68 miles.

Regensburg, a town of Bavaria. See RATISBON.

Regenstauf, rå'ghẹns-tŏwf', a town of Bavaria, on the Regen, 8 miles N.N.E. of Ratisbon. Pop. 2032.

Re'gent's Sword, a remarkable promontory of China, province of Leao-Tong, which divides the Gulf of Pe-Chee-Lee from the Yellow Sea. Lat. 39° N.

Regenwalde, rå'ghẹn-wâl'dẹh, a town of Prussia, 42 miles N.E. of Stettin, on the Rega. Pop. 3363.

Reggio, rĕd'jo (anc. *Rhe'gium*, or *Rhe'gium Ju'lium*), often called **Reggio di Calabria,** the southernmost city and seaport of Italy, in Calabria, capital of the province of Reggio di Calabria, 8 miles S.E. of Messina, on the E. side of its strait. Pop. 19,088. It is the see of an archbishop, and has a cathedral, several convents, a royal college, a hospital, a foundling asylum, a theatre, a civil and criminal court, manufactures of silks, gloves, hosiery, and articles from the thread of the shell-fish *pinna maritima*, and an export trade in wine, oil, citron, and olives, the produce of its vicinity. In ancient times this was one of the renowned cities of Magna Græcia, and was noted for its wines.

Reggio (anc. *Re'gium Lep'idi*), a fortified city of North Italy, capital of Reggio nell' Emilia, situated 14 miles W.N.W. of Modena, on the Æmilian Way, and connected with the Po by the river Crostolo and the navigable canal of Tassone. Pop. 19,131; or, including suburbs, 50,657. It is well built and handsome; the streets are bordered with arcades. It has a cathedral, several convents, a citadel, a city hall, a theatre, a college, a public library with 30,000 volumes, a museum of antiquities, manufactures of silks, hempen fabrics, horn, and wooden and ivory articles, and a trade in cattle and agricultural produce.

Reggio di Calabria, rĕd'jo dee kå-lå'bre-å (formerly **Calabria Ulteriore I.**), a province of Italy, in Calabria, forming the extreme S. part of continental Italy, and chiefly surrounded by the sea. Area, 1515 square miles. It is mountainous, and produces much silk and oil. Capital, Reggio. Pop. 353,608.

Reggiolo, rĕd-jo'lo, a village of Italy, 6 miles E. of Guastalla. Pop. 5949.

Reggio nell' Emilia, rĕd'jo nĕl lå-mee'le-å, a province of Italy, in Emilia, bounded N.W. by the Po. Area, 884 square miles. It is very fertile, except in the S. Capital, Reggio. Pop. 240,635.

Reginum, or **Regina.** See RATISBON.

Register's, rĕj'is-tẹrz, a station in Brunswick co., N.C., on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 8 miles W. of Wilmington.

Regla, rĕg'lå, a fortified suburb of Havana, in Cuba, on the opposite side of its bay. It is well built, and has large government warehouses and a spacious hospital. It is the principal seat of the Havana slave-trade.

Regnitz, rĕg'nits, a river of Bavaria, formed by the union of the Rednitz and Pegnitz at Fürth, flows N., and joins the Main 3 miles N.W. of Bamberg.

Regnum, the ancient name of CHICHESTER.

Regny, rĕn'yee', a village of France, department of Loire, 6 miles E.S.E. of Roanne. Pop. 1484.

Re'go, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Ind., about 37 miles W.N.W. of New Albany. It has a flour-mill.

Regoa, rå-go'å, a village of Portugal, province of Beira, on the Douro, 3 miles N. of Lamego. It has an extensive trade in port wines.

Reguiny, rå'ghee'nee', a village of France, in Morbihan, 15 miles W.N.W. of Ploërmel. Pop. 1266.

Reha, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See OORFA.

Rehau, rå'hŏw, or **Rechau,** rĕK'ŏw, a town of Bavaria, on the Grünebach, 17 miles N.W. of Eger. It has a cotton-mill, a brewery, &c. Pop. 3317.

Rehburg, rå'bŏŏRG, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 22 miles W.N.W. of Hanover. Pop. 1313.

Rehden, rå'dẹn, a town of West Prussia, 24 miles S. of Marienwerder. Pop. 1780.

Rehme, rå'mẹh, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 6 miles S.W. of Minden, on the Weser, and on the Berlin & Cologne Railway. Pop. of commune, 1762.

Rehmutpoor, rẹh'mŭt-poor', **Rhaimatpur,** or **Rhymutpoor,** rī'mŭt-poor', a town of India, presidency of Bombay, district and 14 miles from Sattarah. Pop. 7168.

Rehna, rå'nå, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 17 miles E.S.E. of Lubeck. Pop. 2419.

Reho'both, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ala., about 30 miles S.W. of Selma. It has 2 churches.

Rehoboth, a hamlet of Wilkes co., Ga., 10 miles from Washington. It has a church.

Rehoboth, a post-office of Harrison co., Ind., about 20 miles S.W. of New Albany. Here is a church.

Rehoboth, a post-village and township of Bristol co., Mass., 8 miles E. of Providence, R.I. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of hosiery and wooden-ware. P. 1827.

Rehoboth, a post-village in Clayton township, Perry co., O., about 20 miles S.S.W. of Zanesville, and 2 miles N. of New Lexington. It has a church and a manufactory of stone-ware. Pop. 156.

Rehoboth, a post-office of Edgefield co., S.C., about 20 miles N.W. of Augusta, Ga.

Rehoboth, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Va., about 70 miles S.W. of Richmond.

Rehoboth Bay, on the coast of Delaware, about 10 miles S. of Cape Henlopen, is separated from the Atlantic Ocean by a narrow peninsula. It connects on the S. with Indian River Bay.

Rehoboth Beach, a post-office and watering-place of Sussex co., Del., on the Atlantic Ocean, near the N. shore of Rehoboth Bay, and on an extension of the Junction & Breakwater Railroad, 6 miles S. by E. of Lewes.

Rehoboth Church, a post-office of Northumberland co., Va.

Rehrersburg, rā'rẹrs-bŭrg, a post-village in Tulpehocken township, Berks co., Pa., about 22 miles W.N.W. of Reading. It has 2 churches.

Rei, Ripley co., Ind. See DELAWARE.

Reichelsheim, rī'Kẹls-hīme', a town of Germany, in Hesse, province of Starkenburg, 14 miles S.E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 1528.

Reichenau, rī'Kẹh-nŏw', or **Mittelzell,** mit'tẹl-tsĕll', an island of Germany, in the grand duchy of Baden, in the Untersee, 3½ miles N.W. of Constance. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 1 mile. Pop. 1487.

Reichenau (Bohemian, *Saukeniczsky*, sŏw'kẹ-nitch'-skee), a town of Austria, in Bohemia, 19 miles E.S.E. of Königgrätz, on an affluent of the Wilde-Adler. P. 4802.

Reichenau, or **Reichen,** rī'Kẹn, a village of Bohemia, 25 miles N.E. of Buntzlau. Pop. 2588.

Reichenau, or **Reichen,** a village of Bohemia, circle of Leitmeritz, 56 miles N.N.E. of Prague. Pop. 1106.

Reichenau, or **Richnow,** riK'nov (?), a village of Austria, in Moravia. Pop. 1700.

Reichenau, a town of Saxony, 7 miles E. of Zittau. Pop. 5072. It has flour-mills, dye-works, and manufactures of linen.

Reichenau, a hamlet of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, at the junction of the two heads of the Rhine, 6 miles W.S.W. of Chur.

Reichenau, ALT, ålt rī'Kẹh-nŏw', a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 22 miles S. of Liegnitz. Pop. 2556.

Reichenbach, rī'Kẹn-båK', a river of Switzerland, canton of Bern, joins the Aar opposite Meiringen. It descends nearly 2000 feet in a succession of falls.

Reichenbach, a town of Prussian Silesia, 81 miles S.W. of Breslau, on the Peile. Pop. 7268. It is enclosed by strong walls, and has several churches, a synagogue, and manufactures of woollen cloth, muslins, cotton stuffs, canvas, oil, and linen fabrics.

Reichenbach, a town of Saxony, on the Saxon Bavarian Railroad, 11 miles N.N.E. of Plauen. Pop. 14,620. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, cashmeres, cotton and linen stuffs, merinoes, damask, and hosiery; also dye-works and print-works.

Reichenberg, rī'Kẹn-bĕrG', or **Liberk,** lee'bĕrK, a town of Bohemia, on the Neisse, 58 miles N.E. of Prague, in lat. 50° 46' N., lon. 15° 5' E. Pop. 22,394. It has 2 castles, several churches, a royal and a normal school, a theatre, a large brewery, important manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen stuffs, yarn, leather, hats, machinery, fire-arms, and merinoes, and many dyeing-houses.

Reichenhall, rī'Kẹn-håll', a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Saale, 8 miles S.W. of Salzburg. Pop. 3302. In its vicinity are extensive salt-works.

Reichenstein, rī'Kẹn-stīne', a town of Prussian Silesia, 48 miles S.S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 2143.

Reichsdorf, Bohemia. See REISCHDORF.

Reichshofen, or **Reichshoffen,** riks'hof'fĕn' (Ger. pron. rīKs'ho'fẹn), a town of Germany, in Alsace, 14 miles S.W. of Wissembourg. Pop. 2862.

Reichstadt, rīK'stått, or **Zakopy,** zå-ko'pee, a town of Bohemia, 45 miles N.N.E. of Prague. Pop. 2107. It has a fine castle and a Capuchin convent.

Reichstädt, rīK'stått, OBER, ō'bẹr, and NIEDER, nee'dẹr, two contiguous villages of Saxony, near Dippoldiswalde. Pop. 1095.

Reichthal, rīK'tål, a town of Prussia, 35 miles E. of Breslau, on the Studnitza. Pop. 1241.

Reid, LA, lå rīt, a village of Belgium, province and 16 miles S.E. of Liege. Pop. 1800.

Reid, reed, a station in Twiggs co., Ga., on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 10 miles S.S.E. of Macon.

Reiden, or **Reyden,** rī'dẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Lucerne, 7 miles N.W. of Sursee. Pop. 1669.

Reidenbach's (rī'dẹn-båKs) **Store,** a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., 2½ miles from New Holland. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Reid's, reedz, a post-hamlet of Paulding co., O., 2½ miles from Emerald Station.

Reidsburg, reedz'bŭrg, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., on Piney Creek, about 30 miles S.E. of Franklin. It has 2 churches.

Reid's Gap, a post-office of Walker co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad, about 27 miles N. of Birmingham.

Reidsville, reedz'vĭl, a post-village, capital of Tatnall co., Ga., about 66 miles W. of Savannah. It has a church, an academy, 2 hotels, and several stores. Pop. 55.

Reidsville, a post-office of Knox co., Neb.

Reidsville, a post-hamlet of Albany co., N.Y., in Berne township, about 15 miles S.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches and a quarry of flagstone.

Reidsville, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.C., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 24 miles S.W. of Danville, Va. It has 2 newspaper offices, 2 churches, a female seminary, 6 tobacco-factories, and 2 warehouses for tobacco. Pop. about 1000.

Reidsville, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S.C., in Reidsville township, 5 miles from Vernonville. It has a female college and an academy for boys. Pop. of township, 2679.

Reiffsburg, rifs'bŭrg, a post-hamlet of Wells co., Ind., about 32 miles S. of Fort Wayne.

Reigate, rī'gate, a borough of England, co. of Surrey, on a branch of the Mole, and on the London & Brighton and Southeast Railways, 6 miles E. of Dorking, and 21 miles S.S.W. of London. Pop. 15,916. It is remarkably neat and clean, having an unusual number of handsome residences, a church containing a library and many costly monuments, a large national school, a town hall, a market-house, and some groundworks of a castle, including a cave in which the barons are said to have met and arranged the articles of Magna Charta. At the S. end of the town, on the site of an old priory, is the elegant mansion of Earl Somers. Fuller's earth, and fine sand used in the manufacture of glass, are articles of commerce.

Reignac, rån'yåk', a village of France, in Charente, 3 miles S.S.W. of Barbezieux. Pop. 1223.

Reignac, a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, near the Indre, 15 miles S.E. of Tours.

Reignier, rain'yå', a village of France, in Savoy, near the Arve, 7 miles S.E. of Geneva. Pop. 1814.

Reigoldsweil, rī'golts-wīl', a village and parish of Switzerland, 12 miles S.S.E. of Basel. Pop. 1414.

Reikiavik, rī'ke-ạ-vik', or **Reykjavik,** rīk'yå-vĭk', written also **Reikiavig,** the capital town of Iceland, near its S.W. coast, in lat. 64° 8' 40" N., lon. 21° 50' W. Pop. 1400. It is a bishop's see, is the seat of government, and has a college, medical and divinity schools, an observatory, and a library.

Reil, rīl, a village of Prussia, government of Treves, on the Moselle. Pop. 1400.

Reiley, or **Reily,** rī'lee, a post-village of Butler co., O., in Reily township, about 28 miles N.N.W. of Cincinnati. Pop. of the township, 1612.

Reilingen, rī'ling-ẹn, a village of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, bailiwick of Schwetzingen. Pop. 2121.

Reilly, rī'lee, township, Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 1890.

Reily (rī'lee) **Springs,** a post-hamlet of Hopkins co., Tex., 25 miles N. of Mineola. Near it are several churches.

Reimersburg, Clarion co., Pa. See RIMERSBURG.

Reimerton, rī'mẹr-tọn, a hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, and on the Alleghany River, 15 miles N. of Kittanning. It has a spoke-factory. Here is Rimer Post-Office.

Reims, or **Rheims,** reemz (Fr. pron. rånz; anc. *Durocorto'rum*, afterwards *Re'mi*), a city of France, department of Marne, on the Vesle, and on the Canal of the Aisne and Marne, 25 miles N.W. of Châlons, and 100 miles E.N.E. of Paris. Lat. 49° 15' N.; lon. 4° 3' E. It is surrounded by slopes covered with vineyards, and is enclosed with walls flanked with towers. The streets are spacious and tolerably regular, and several of the squares are large and handsome. The ramparts, which have a circuit of nearly 3 miles, are planted, and form an excellent promenade. The principal edifices are the cathedral, founded in 1212, one of the finest Gothic structures now existing in Europe, 466 feet long and 121 feet high, surmounted by two massive towers and adorned with a richly-sculptured portal and façade; the church of St. Remi, originally belonging to a Benedictine monastery, the oldest, and still, except the cathedral, the finest church in Reims; and the Porte de Mars, one of the gates originally built by the Romans as a triumphal arch in honor of Cæsar and Augustus, and recently repaired, rendering it a truly splendid structure. The town has a library of 60,000 volumes, a *lycée* or college, a theatre, a city hall, a palais de justice, numerous fountains, and many ancient mansions, among which is the hôtel of the Counts of Champagne. It has numerous manufactories of cassimeres, flannels, merinoes, fine woollen cloth, shawls, machinery, glass, champagne wine, chemical products, soap, &c., and a trade in the excellent wine of its vicinity. It was the birthplace of Colbert. Clovis was baptized at Reims, A.D. 496. Philip Augustus was consecrated here in 1179, and all his successors were also consecrated at Reims till the revolution of 1830, with the exception of Henry IV., Napoleon, and Louis XVIII. It is renowned in the history of the Middle Ages for the maintenance of its liberties against the bishops. Before the revolution of 1793 it had a celebrated university, and many councils have been held here. Pop. in 1876, 81,328.

Reinach, rī'nåK, or **Rynach,** ree'nåK, a village of Switzerland, in Aargau, 12 miles S.S.E. of Aarau. Pop. 3018. It has corn-warehouses and cotton-printing-works.

Reinbeck, rīn'bĕk, a post-village of Grundy co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad (Pacific division), 9 miles E. of Grundy Centre. It has a money-order post-office.

Reiner (rī'nẹr) **City,** a hamlet of Schuylkill co., Pa., in Porter township, 2 miles from Tower City. It has a church. Pop. 116.

Reinersville, re'nẹrs-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., O., about 24 miles N.N.W. of Marietta. It has 2 churches and 30 dwellings.

Reinerz, rī'nĕRts, **Dussnick** (?), dŏŏss'nĭk, or **Durnick** (?), dooR'nik, a town of Prussian Silesia, 58 miles S.S.W. of Breslau, on the Weistritz. Pop. 3355. It has manufactures of woollens and linens. In its vicinity are mineral springs.

Reinet, Cape Colony. See GRAAF-REYNET.

Reinfeld, rīn'fĕlt, a village of Prussia, in Holstein, 11 miles W.S.W. of Lubeck.

Reinheim, rīn'hīme, a town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, near Dieburg. Pop. 1411.

Reinhold's (rīn'holdz) **Station,** a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Reading & Columbia Railroad, 13 miles W.S.W. of Reading.

Reinholdsville, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., in West Cocalico township, 1½ miles from Reinhold's Station, and about 15 miles W.S.W. of Reading. It has 2 churches.

Reinsdorf, rīns'doRf, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, bailiwick of Wildenfels. Pop. 2635.

Reinses (rīnz'ẹz) **Creek** rises in Wayne co., Tenn., and flows through Hardin co. into the Tennessee River.

Reinswalde, rīns'wâl'dẹh, a village of Prussia, in Brandenburg, near Sorau. Pop. 1618.

Reischdorf, rīsh'doRf, or **Reichsdorf,** rīKs'doRf, a village of Bohemia, 12 miles from Saatz. Pop. 2176.

Reisen, rī'zẹn (Polish, *Rydzyna*, rid-zẹe'nå), a town of Prussia, 44 miles S.S.W. of Posen. Pop. 1354.

Reisterstown, rīs'tẹrz-tŏwn, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., 1 mile from Reisterstown Station of the Western Maryland Railroad, which is 18 miles N.N.W. of Baltimore. It contains the Hannah More Academy for girls, 5 churches, and the Franklin Academy. Pop. 479.

Reistville, rīst'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Lebanon co., Pa., 8 miles E. of Lebanon, and 3 miles S. of Myerstown. It has a church. Pop. 90.

Reiter, ree'tẹr, a post-office of Washington co., Kansas, about 50 miles N.N.W. of Junction City.

Reka, a river of Austria. See RECCA.

Rekas, rĕh'kŏsh', a village of Hungary, co. and 12 miles N.E. of Temesvar. Pop. 3630.

Relay, re-lā', a post-office of York co., Pa., on the Peach Bottom Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of York.

Relay Station, Baltimore co., Md. See SAINT DENIS.

Relfe, relf, a post-hamlet of Phelps co., Mo., on Spring Creek, about 22 miles S.S.W. of Rolla.

Relf's Bluff, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ark., about 80 miles S.S.E. of Little Rock. It has a church.

Relief, re-leef', a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ky., about 24 miles S.W. of Willard. It has 3 stores. Oil is found here.

Relleu, rĕl-yå-oo', a town of Spain, province and 20 miles N.E. of Alicante. Pop. 2521.

Remagen, Rhenish Prussia. See RHEINMAGEN.

Remalard, rẹh-må'laR', a town of France, in Orne, on the Huine, 13 miles S.E. of Mortagne. Pop. 1874.

Rembang, rĕm'bång', a Dutch residency of the island of Java. Pop. 985,880.

Rembang, a town of Java, capital of a province, on a deep bay, on the N. coast, W. of the Rembang River, and 60 miles W.N.W. of Samarang, in lat. 6° 40′ S., lon. 111° 17′ E. Its harbor, one of the best in the island, is protected by a point named Oedjong-Boender, which stretches far into the sea, and by some islands. Pop. 11,000.

Remda, rĕm'då, a town of Germany, duchy and 16 miles S.S.W. of Weimar, on the Rinne. Pop. 1139.

Remedios, or **San Juan de los Remedios,** sån Hoo-ån' då loce rå-må'de-oce, a town of Cuba, 180 miles E. of Havana, near the port of Carbarien, and on the railway from Carbarien to Santo Espiritu. It ships annually about 55,000 hogsheads of sugar, besides much molasses and tobacco. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office.

Remedios, rå-må'de-oce, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Cundinamarca, province and 83 miles N.E. of Antioquia. REMEDIOS is also the name of a fort and cape of Central America, and of a church near Mexico; adjacent to the last are the reputed remains of the palace of Montezuma.

Remi, an ancient name of REIMS.

Remich, rå'miK, a town of the grand duchy and 11 miles S.E. of Luxemburg, on the Moselle. Pop. 2400.

Re'mick, a station in Clare co., Mich., on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Farwell.

Rem'ington, a post-village in Carpenter township, Jasper co., Ind., on the railroad which connects Logansport with Watseka, 41 miles W. of Logansport. It has a bank, a newspaper office, and 4 churches. Pop. 390.

Remington, a post-village in Symmes township, Hamilton co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 20 miles N.E. of Cincinnati, and 1 mile from Montgomery. It has a flour-mill and a manufactory of playing-cards.

Remington, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pa., about 8 miles W. of Pittsburg.

Remington, a station in Beaver co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 22 miles N.W. of Pittsburg.

Remington, a post-village in Remington township, Wood co., Wis., on the Yellow River, and on the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, 18 miles W.S.W. of Grand Rapids. It has manufactures of lumber and extensive forests of pine. Pop. of the township, 152.

Rem'ington, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, 31 miles N. of Belleville. Pop. 170.

Remington Park, a post-office of St. John's co., Fla., on the St. John's River, 15 miles N. of Tocoi.

Remire, rẹh'meeR', an island group of French Guiana, 4 miles E. of Cayenne. A village of the same name is on the opposite mainland.

Remiremont, rẹh'meeR'mòNᵍ', a town of France, in Vosges, on the Moselle, 16 miles S.E. of Epinal. Pop. 7211. It has a fine abbey, a communal college, a public library, and manufactures of cotton goods, velvet, embroidery, muslin, edge-tools, leather, steel, hosiery, &c.

Remlingen, rĕm'ling-ẹn, a town of Bavaria, 11 miles W. of Würzburg. Pop. 1258.

Remouchamps, rẹh-moo'shòNᵍ', a village of Belgium, province and 12 miles S.S.E. of Liege. It has a remarkable double grotto, nearly 1 mile long, noted for its fossils.

Remoulins, rẹh-moo'låNᵍ', a town of France, in Gard, on the river Gard, 12 miles N.E. of Nîmes. Pop. 1425.

Remptendorf, rĕmp'tẹn-doRf', a village of Reuss-Greitz, bailiwick of Burgk. Pop. 1181.

Rems, rĕms, a river of Würtemberg, rises near its E. frontiers, flows W.N.W., and joins the Neckar at Ludwigsburg. Length, 50 miles.

Remscheid, rĕm'shīt, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 18 miles E.S.E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 26,120. It has extensive manufactures of all kinds of iron wares.

Rem'sen, a post-village in Remsen township, Oneida co., N.Y., on the Utica & Black River Railroad, 21 miles N. of Utica, and 4 miles N. of Trenton Falls. It contains 2 or 3 churches and a hotel. Pop. 289. The township is intersected by Black River. Pop. 1184.

Remson's Corners, a post-hamlet of Medina co., O., 8 miles N.E. of Medina, and about 22 miles S. of Cleveland. It has a church, a cheese-factory, and a steam saw-mill.

Renac, rẹh-nåk', a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 7 miles N.E. of Redon. Pop. 1478.

Renage, rẹh-nåzh', a village of France, in Isère, 14 miles N.N.E. of Saint-Marcellin. Pop. 1870.

Renaix, rẹh-nå' (Flemish, *Ronse*, ron'sẹh), a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 21 miles by rail S.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 12,000. It has a ruined castle, 3 public squares, each adorned with a fountain, 8 churches and 2 chapels, a town house, a hospital, an orphan asylum, several communal and private schools, a musical society, and different benevolent institutions. There are also breweries, distilleries, tanneries, salt-refineries, dye-works, bleach-fields, thread-mills, brick- and tile-works, manufactures of linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics, yarn, tobacco, and chiccory, and a large trade in linens. Renaix dates from the eighth century.

Re'nault, a post-township of Monroe co., Ill. Pop. 1617. Renault Post-Office is at Glasgow City.

Renchen, rĕnĸ'ẹn, a town of Baden, on the Rench, 9 miles N.N.E. of Offenburg, on the Basel & Mannheim Railway. Pop. 2263.

Rencum, a village of the Netherlands. See Renkum.

Rende, rĕn'dẹh, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 6 miles N.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 5286.

Ren'der, a station in Ohio co., Ky., on the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad, 111 miles S.S.W. of Louisville.

Rendezvous (ren'dẹh-voo`) **Island,** off the S.W. coast of Borneo, in lat. 2° 40′ S., lon. 110° 9′ E.

Rendsburg, rĕnds'bŏŏRG (Dan. *Rendsborg,* rĕnds'-borG), a town of Prussia, in Holstein, on an island in the Eider, at the commencement of the Kiel Canal, 18 miles by rail W. of Kiel. Lat. 54° 19′ N.; lon. 9° 40′ E. Pop. 11,416. It is divided into an old and a new town. The principal public edifices are the church of St. Mary, arsenal, military provision depot, and large barracks. It has garrison and numerous other schools, several houses of charity, a house of correction, workhouse, manufactures of stockings, earthenware, and tobacco, and a brisk trade in timber.

Ren'frew, or **Renfrewshire,** rĕn'fru-shir (formerly **Strathgryfe,** stråth'grīf), a maritime county of Scotland, having N. and W. the river and Firth of Clyde. Area, 254 square miles. Pop. 216,947. The surface is mostly flat, except in the W. The principal rivers are the White Cart, Black Cart, and Gryfe. Coal, limestone, and freestone abound. The manufactures are important, chiefly of cotton stuffs and shawls at Paisley, Pollockshaws, Neilston, &c. The principal towns are Renfrew (the capital), Paisley, Greenock, and Port Glasgow. The county sends one member to the House of Commons.

Renfrew, a burgh of Scotland, capital of the above county, on the left bank of the Clyde, 5 miles by rail W.N.W. of Glasgow. Pop. 5004. The principal edifices are the parish church, town hall, and jail. It was connected with the Clyde by a canal in 1786, and in 1835 a commodious quay was built. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving silks and muslins, in a bleach-field, distillery, starch-works, and in the extensive foundry and ship-building yards on the Clyde. The burgh unites with Port Glasgow, Dumbarton, Rutherglen, and Kilmarnock in sending one member to the House of Commons.

Ren'frew, a county of Ontario, bordering on the Ottawa River, has an area of 17,040 square miles. Capital, Pembroke. Pop. 29,768.

Renfrew, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, 7 miles from Enfield. Gold is found here. Pop. 300.

Renfrew, a village of Ontario, co. of Renfrew, on the Bonnechère River (which here forms a magnificent fall), and at the terminus of the Canada Central Railway, 58 miles W. of Ottawa. It has unlimited water-power, 3 churches, 2 branch banks, a foundry, a tannery, woollen-, saw-, and flour-mills, and exports large quantities of potash. Pop. 865.

Ren'frow's Station, a post-village of Lincoln co., Tenn., 4 miles N. of Fayetteville. It has a church, a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, and a seminary.

Rengersdorf, rĕng'ẹrs-dorf`, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Breslau, near Glatz. Pop. 2176.

Ren'go, a town of Chili, province of Colchagua, 15 miles by rail S. of Rancagua. Pop. 3896.

Reni, or **Reny,** rå'nee, a town of Russia, in Bessarabia, at the confluence of the Pruth and the Danube, 106 miles S.S.W. of Kishenev. Pop. 7600.

Ren'ick, a village of Randolph co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 6 miles S.S.E. of Moberly. It has a church. Here is Randolph Post-Office.

Ren'ick's Val'ley, post-office, Greenbrier co., W. Va.

Reningelst, rå'ning-hĕlst`, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 33 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 2150.

Reninghe, rå'ning-hẹh, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 8 miles N.W. of Ypres. Pop. 2240.

Renkum, or **Rencum,** rĕnk'kŭm, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 8 miles W. of Arnhem, near the Rhine. Pop. of commune, 4741.

Ren'nel Island, in the Pacific Ocean, S. of the Solomon Islands, in lat. 11° 30′ S., lon. 160° 30′ E.

Rennerod, rĕn'nẹh-rot`, a village of Prussia, about 40 miles N. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 1383.

Rennes, rĕnn (anc. *Conda'te*), a city of France, capital of the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, agreeably situated on the acclivity and at the foot of a hill, on the Canal of Ille and Rance, at the confluence of the Ille and Vilaine, 60 miles N. of Nantes. Lat. 48° 7′ N.; lon. 1° 41′ W. It is traversed from E. to W. by the Vilaine, which divides it into the high and the low town and is crossed by 3 bridges. The latter, the smaller of the two, on the left bank, is so low as often to suffer from inundation. It is very poorly built. The houses in it are mostly of wood, and the streets are narrow and winding. The high town lies between the right bank of the Vilaine and the left bank of the Ille, and strikingly contrasts with the low town by the elegance of its buildings, and its spacious, regular streets. It owes its present improved condition to a conflagration in 1720, which raged 7 days and laid the greater part of the high town in ashes. The same event, however, which has thus given it the appearance of a handsome modern town has deprived it of much of its historical interest, by destroying almost all its ancient edifices. It has a cathedral, *académie,* a botanic garden, a school of artillery, an arsenal, a seminary, schools of law and medicine, a national college or *lycée,* a normal school, and a library of 45,000 volumes. It has a tribunal of commerce, an extensive trade in butter, honey, wax, and linen goods, tanneries, and manufactures of gloves, paper, sail-cloth, hats, farina, &c. Du Guesclin and Lanjuinais were born here. Pop. 57,177.

Renningen, rĕn'ning-ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, 13 miles W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1838.

Reno, rå'no (anc. *Rhe'nus*), a river of Italy, provinces of Bologna and Ferrara, rises in the Apennines, and, after a N. course of about 75 miles, past Poretta, Vergato, and Cento, joins the Po di Primaro 14 miles S. of Ferrara.

Reno, the Italian name of the Rhine.

Re'no, a county in the S. part of Kansas. Area, 1260 square miles. It is intersected by the Arkansas River and the Good River. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile, nearly the whole of it being prairie. It is traversed by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. Capital, Hutchinson. Pop. in 1875, 5112; in 1878, 11,528.

Reno, a post-hamlet of Hendricks co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 27½ miles W. of Indianapolis. It has a church.

Reno, a post-village in Edna township, Cass co., Iowa, on Nodaway River, 10 miles S.E. of Atlantic. It has a flour-mill.

Reno, a post-village in Reno township, Leavenworth co., Kansas, on the Leavenworth Branch of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 8 miles N.N.E. of Lawrence. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 812.

Reno, a township of Reno co., Kansas. Pop. 195.

Reno, a township of Pope co., Minn. Pop. 268.

Reno, a post-village, capital of Washoe co., Nevada, on the Truckee River, and on the Central Pacific Railroad, 149 miles N.E. of Sacramento, Cal., about 20 miles direct or 51 miles by rail N.W. of Virginia City, and 3 miles E. of the Sierra Nevada. It has 2 banks, 5 churches, a female seminary, printing-offices which issue 2 daily newspapers, a powder-mill, manufactories of carriages, wagons, and brooms, and the large mill and reduction-works of the Nevada Land and Mining Company. The state prison is located here. The Truckee is a rapid river and affords extensive motive-power at this place. Reno is the N. terminus of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, and is the distributing point for a large section of country. Pop. 1035.

Reno, a station of Iredell co., N.C., on the Western North Carolina Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Statesville.

Reno, a post-village of Venango co., Pa., in Sugar Creek township, on the Alleghany River, on the Franklin Branch of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, and on a branch of the Lake Shore Railroad, 3 miles W. of Oil City, and 5 miles N.E. of Franklin. It has a church, several oil-wells, and a refinery.

Reno Centre, a post-hamlet of Reno co., Kansas, 12 miles S.W. of Hutchinson. It has a church.

Re'noe, a post-office of Lake co., Mich., on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 27 miles E. of Ludington.

Reno'vo, a post-borough and summer resort in Chapman township, Clinton co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 27 miles N.W. of Lock Haven. It contains a good hotel, a newspaper office, 3 churches, a graded school, a bank, and machine-shops of the railroad. Railroad-cars are manufactured here. Bituminous coal is found near this place. Lumber is the chief article of export. Pop. 3000.

Renowse, rẹ-nŏw'se, a post-town and port of entry of Newfoundland, 54 miles S. of St. John's. It is a place of considerable trade. Pop. 859.

Ren'rock, a post-hamlet of Noble co., O., 24 miles S.E. of Zanesville. It has a church and a woollen-mill.

Rensalier, Ralls co., Mo. See Rensselaer.

Ren′shaw, a post-hamlet of Brookings co., Dakota, 45 miles S.W. of Canby, Minn.

Rensselaer, rĕn′sẹl-ẹr, a county in the E. part of New York, bordering on Massachusetts, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Hudson River, and is drained by the Hoosac River and Kinderhook Creek. The surface is mostly hilly and partly mountainous. The eastern part of it is occupied by the rocky and rugged Taghanic Mountains, which present picturesque scenery. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Hay, oats, butter, potatoes, flax, and Indian corn are the staple products. Among its minerals are Silurian limestone, quartz, and roofing-slate. This county has extensive manufactures of iron, farming-implements, and many other articles. It is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Hudson River, the Troy & Boston, and the Harlem Extension. Other railroads connect with these at Troy, which is the capital of this county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $110,939,126. Pop. in 1870, 99,549, of whom 73,928 were Americans; in 1875, 105,053.

Rensselaer, a post-village, capital of Jasper co., Ind., in Marion township, on the Iroquois River, and on the Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago Railroad, 46 miles W.N.W. of Logansport. It has 2 newspaper offices, a bank, an orphan asylum, 4 churches, and manufactures of flour, &c. P. 617.

Rensselaer, a post-hamlet of Ralls co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, at Rensalier Station, 12 miles W.S.W. of Hannibal. It has a church and the Van Rensselaer Academy.

Rensselaer Falls, a post-village in Canton township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Oswegatchie River, and on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 12 miles S.E. of Ogdensburg. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of carriages, lumber, &c. Pop. 395.

Rensselaerville, ren′sẹl-lẹr-vĭl, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., in a township of its own name, about 24 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It contains a newspaper office, 4 churches, an academy, a flour-mill, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 526. The township is drained by Catskill Creek, and contains a village named Preston Hollow. Pop. 2582.

Rentchler, rench′lẹr, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Ill., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 20 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo. It has a church and a coal-mine.

Renteria, rĕn-tà-ree′å, a town of Spain, in Guipuzcoa, on the Oyarzun, near Pasages. Pop. 2538.

Ren′ton, a town of Scotland, co. and 2 miles N. of Dumbarton, on the Leven. Pop. 3087.

Ren′ton, a post-hamlet of King co., Washington, on the Seattle & Walla Walla Railroad, 14 miles S.E. of Seattle. It has a coal-mine.

Rentsch, rĕntch, or **Hochrentsch,** hōκ′rĕntch, a village of Bohemia, circle of Rakonitz. Pop. 1424.

Renville, ren′vĭl, a county in the N. part of Dakota, bordering on the British possessions. It is drained by the Mouse River. Area, estimated at 1600 square miles.

Renville, a county in the S.W. central part of Minnesota, is bounded on the S.W. by the Minnesota River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is almost destitute of forests. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, maize, and potatoes are the staple products. It is traversed by the Hastings & Dakota Railroad. Capital, Beaver Falls. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,209,252. Pop. in 1870, 3219; in 1875, 6876.

Renville, a post-hamlet of Renville co., Minn., near the Minnesota River, 20 miles N.W. of New Ulm. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Renville Station, a post-village in Emmett township, Renville co., Minn., on the Hastings & Dakota Railroad. It has 6 stores and a grain-elevator. P. about 150.

Reny, a town of Russia. See Reni.

Réole, La, a town of France. See La Réole.

Repaupo, rē-paw′po, a post-hamlet in Woolwich township, Gloucester co., N.J., near the Delaware River, about 16 miles S.W. of Camden. It has a church. It is 1 mile from Repaupo Station of the Delaware Shore Railroad, and 9½ miles W. of Woodbury.

Repentigny, rẹh-pônᵍ′teen′yee′, a post-village in L'Assomption co., Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, 18 miles N.E. of Montreal. Pop. 300.

Repose, re-pōz′, a post-office of Haralson co., Ga., 15 miles N. of Carrollton.

Rep′pard's Mill, a post-office of Clinch co., Ga.

Reppen, rĕp′pẹn, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 12 miles E. of Frankfort. Pop. 4112.

Reps, rĕps, or **Köhalom,** kö′hå′lom′, a town of Transylvania, on the Rossbach, 19 miles S.S.W. of Udvarhely. It has saline springs. Pop. 2708.

Rep′ton, or **Rep′ington,** a village of England, co. and 7 miles S.S.W. of Derby, with a noted grammar-school. Pop. of parish, 2248.

Repub′lic, a county in the N. part of Kansas, borders on Nebraska. Area, 720 square miles. It is intersected by the Republican River. The surface is undulating, and diversified with prairies and groves. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and cattle are the staple products. Capital, Belleville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,987,654. Pop. in 1870, 1281; in 1878, 10,132.

Republic, a township of Clay co., Kansas. Pop. 537.

Republic, a post-village of Marquette co., Mich., on a branch of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, 35 miles W. by S. of Marquette. It is on the Michigamie River. Here is a large and rich iron-mine. Pop. 900.

Republic, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Mo., on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, about 10 miles W.S.W. of Springfield. It has a church and 2 stores. Pop. about 100.

Republic, a post-village in Scipio township, Seneca co., O., on the Chicago division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 8 miles E. of Tiffin. It contains 4 churches, the Northwestern Normal School, 2 hotels, a grist-mill, 2 drug-stores, and a manufactory of sash and blinds. P. 481.

República Argentina. See Argentine Republic.

Repub′lican, a post-office of Minnehaha co., Dakota.

Republican, township, Jefferson co., Ind. P. 1125.

Republican City, a village of Clay co., Kansas, 1 mile S.W. of the Republican River, and 30 miles N.W. of Junction City.

Republican City, a post-village of Harlan co., Neb., on the Republican River, 12 miles W. of Bloomington. It has a church, a newspaper office, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Republican Grove, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va., about 35 miles N.E. of Danville. It has a church, a steam saw-mill, and a coach-factory.

Republican River rises by several branches in the E. part of Colorado, and runs eastward into Nebraska. It traverses extensive and arid plains, almost destitute of forests, in the southern counties of Nebraska. Its general direction is nearly eastward, until it reaches lon. 98° W., where it strikes the northern boundary of Kansas and enters that state. It runs southward through Republican co., southeastward through Clay co., and enters the Kansas River in Davis co., about 3 miles below Junction City. Its length is estimated at 550 miles.

Repulse′ Bay, Northern Canada, is on the S. side of Melville Peninsula, in lat. 66° N., lon. 86° to 87° W.

Repulse Bay, Australia, in lat. 20° 36′ S., lon. 148° 40′ E. At its mouth are Repulse Islands.

Re′qua, a post-office and Indian village of Del Norte co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of the Klamath River. It has a salmon-fishery.

Requeña, rà-kån′yå (anc. *Loretum?*), a town of Spain, province and 25 miles W. of Valencia. Pop. 7709.

Reriz, rà-rees′, a town of Portugal, province of Beira Alta, about 6 miles N. of Viseu. Pop. 1035.

Resaca, re-sah′kạ, a post-village of Gordon co., Ga., on the Oostenaula River, and on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, 15 miles S. of Dalton. It has 4 churches, a steam flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Resaca, a post-office of Duplin co., N.C., 20 miles S.W. of Kinston.

Resaca de la Palma, rà-sâ′kå då lå pâl′må, a noted battle-field of Cameron co., Tex., on the route from Point Isabel to Brownsville, about 4 miles N. of Brownsville. Here, on the 9th of May, 1846, the Mexicans, numbering upwards of 6000, under General Arista, were totally defeated by about 2000 Americans.

Res′cue, a post-office of Saunders co., Neb., 6 miles S. of North Bend.

Reserve, re-zerv′, a post-hamlet of Miami co., Ind., on the Mississinewa River, 6 miles S.E. of Peru. It has a church. Pop. about 150.

Reserve, a township of Parke co., Ind. Pop. 1387.

Reserve, a township of Ramsey co., Minn. Pop. 388.

Reserve, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., 2 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches.

Reserve, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. P. 1600.

Reservoir, rez′ẹr-voir, a station of the New York & New England Railroad (Woonsocket Branch), 5½ miles S.W. of Boston, Mass.

Reservoir, a post-office of Mercer co., O., about 35 miles N.N.W. of Piqua.

Reservoir, a station of the Philadelphia, Newtown & New York Railroad, 2½ miles S. of Fox Chase, Pa.

Reshd, or **Resht,** rĕsht, a town of Persia, province of Ghilan, between two small rivers, 16 miles S.E. of its port, Enzellee, on the Caspian Sea, in a very unhealthy situation. It imports large quantities of Russian manufactured goods for consumption in Ghilan, and exports silks, fruits, and gall-nuts. Pop. 20,000.

Reshitza, or **Rejitza,** Russia. See Rezhitsa.

Reshtabad, rĕsh-tå-båd', a village of Persia, on the Sefeed Rood, 15 miles E. of Reshd.

Resina, rå-see'nå, a town of Italy, province and 6 miles S.E. of Naples, at the W. foot of Mount Vesuvius, and built over the ruins of Herculaneum. Pop. 12,175.

Resinar, rå-see-naʀ', or **Rosinar,** ro-se-naʀ', written also **Rossinar** (Ger. *Städterdorf,* stĕt'tẹr-doʀf), a town of Transylvania, in Saxonland, co. and 8 miles S.W. of Hermannstadt. Pop. 5569. It has a Greek bishop.

Resitza, a town of Russia. See Rezhitsa.

Resolu'tion Bay is on the W. side of Tahuata, one of the Marquesas Islands.

Resolu'tion Island, in British North America, is at the entrance of Hudson Strait. Lat. 61° 30' N.; lon. 65° W. Length and breadth, nearly 40 miles each. On its E. side is Cape Resolution.

Resolution Island, in the Pacific Ocean, Dangerous Archipelago, is in lat. 17° 22' S., lon. 141° 35' W.

Resolution Island, a lagoon-island in Low Archipelago. Lat. 17° 25' S.; lon. 143° 24' W.

Respa, the supposed ancient name of Molfetta.

Respitz, a town of Austria. See Röschitz.

Ressant, rĕs'sånt', a village of Morocco, E. of Mount Atlas, and in the vicinity of Tafilet.

Rest, a post-office of Wilson co., Kansas.

Rest, a post-office of Vernon co., Wis.

Restigny, rĕs'teen'yee', a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 7 miles N. of Chinon. Pop. 2013.

Restigouche, rĕs'te-goosh' (*i.e.,* "the river which divides like the hand," in allusion to its five principal streams or branches), a river of New Brunswick, forms the N. boundary of the province, separating it from Quebec. Length, 225 miles; area of drainage, about 5000 square miles. Its five leading branches vary from 50 to 70 miles in length, and are known by the names of Matapediac or Musical River, Upsalquitch or Blanket River, Wetomkegewick or Large River, Mistouche or Little River, and Waagan or Knife River. The entrance to the Restigouche from the Bay of Chaleurs is 3 miles wide and 9 fathoms deep. The tide flows up 24 miles, of which 18 are navigable for the largest ships.

Restigouche, an extensive county in the N. part of New Brunswick, bordering on the Bay of Chaleurs. The surface is extremely diversified with mountains and valleys, and is intersected by numerous rivers. The soil is fertile and heavily timbered. Large quantities of timber are annually exported from Dalhousie, the capital. Area, 2889 square miles. Pop. 5575.

Restituta, a supposed ancient name of Zafra.

Restora'tion Island, in the Pacific Ocean, off the E. coast of Australia. Lat. 12° 37' 30" S.; lon. 143° 27' E. It is a granitic rock.

Restormel Castle, England. See Lostwithiel.

Resuttano, rå-soot-tå'no, a town of Sicily, 14 miles N. of Caltanisetta. Pop. 4052.

Reszow, a town of Galicia. See Rzeszow.

Retchitsa, or **Retschitza,** rå-chit'så (Pol. *Rzeczyca,* zhå-chit'så), a town of Russia, 158 miles S.E. of Minsk, on the Dnieper. Pop. 4247. See also Rezhitsa.

Retchmund, a town of France. See Rougemont.

Retchnoi, rĕtch-noi', a cape of Siberia, on the E. coast, at the mouth of the Anadeer. Lat. 68° 48' 44" N.; lon. 176° 45' 50" E.

Retemo, a town of Crete. See Retimo.

Ret'ford, a borough of England, co. of Notts, at a railway junction, on the Idle, opposite West Retford, 18 miles N.N.W. of Newark. It has a handsome Gothic church, a free grammar-school, a poor's hospital, union workhouse, town hall, news-rooms, two branch banks, and a small theatre. The borough sends two members to Parliament. Pop. of East Retford, 3194; of West Retford, 691.

Rethel, rẹh'tĕl', a town of France, in Ardennes, on the Aisne, 25 miles by rail S.W. of Mézières. Pop. 7364. It has extensive manufactures of merinoes, cashmeres, and other woollen goods, machinery, &c.

Rethelois, or **Rethelais,** rẹh'tẹh'lå', an ancient district of France, belonged to the province of Champagne, and now forms the S.W. part of the department of Ardennes. Rethel was its capital.

Rethem, rå'tẹm, a village of Prussia, 33 miles N.W. of Hanover, on the Aller. Pop. 1347.

Rethy, rå-tī' or rå'tee', or **Rethy-Warbeeck,** rå-tī'-waʀ'baik', a village of Belgium, province of Antwerp, 7 miles S.E. of Turnhout. Pop. 2700.

Retimo, or **Retemo,** rå-tee'mo (anc. *Rithym'na*), a seaport town of Crete, on its N. coast, 38 miles W. of Candia. Pop. 3000, mostly Turks. Its bazaars, streets, and fort have wholly a Turkish appearance.

Retournac, rẹh-tooʀ'nåk', a town of France, in Haute-Loire, on the left bank of the Loire. Pop. 1656.

Re'treat', a hamlet of Jackson co., Ind., on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 41 miles N. of Louisville, Ky.

Retreat, a post-hamlet of Grimes co., Tex., 7 miles E. of Courtney Station. It has a church and a steam mill.

Retreat, a post-office of Franklin co., Va., about 50 miles W.N.W. of Danville.

Retreat, a post-office of Vernon co., Wis., 15 miles N.E. of Lansing, Iowa.

Retreat, a town of Jamaica, on the N. coast, 10 miles E. of Richmond. Pop. 4014.

Retschitza, Russia. See Retchitsa and Rezhitsa.

Retz, rĕts, an old district of France, in Brittany, now comprised in the department of Loire-Inférieure.

Retz, rĕts, or **Röts,** röts, a town of Austria, 43 miles N.E. of Vienna, near Moravia. Pop. 2744.

Retza, a town of Austria. See Rötz.

Reu, a town of France. See Riez.

Reuben, ru'bẹn, a tribe of Israelites, who took their portion of the promised land E. of the Jordan, between Ammon on the S. and the tribe of Gad on the N., and having the desert on the E.

Reugny, ruɴ'yee', a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 10 miles N.E. of Tours. Pop. 1212.

Reuilly, ruh'yee' or rul'yee', a town of France, in Indre, on a railway, 10 miles N.E. of Issoudun. Pop. 1640.

Réunion, re-yūn'yụn, formerly **Bourbon,** boor'bon (Fr. *Île de la Réunion,* eel dẹh lå rå'ü'ne-ōɴᵍ'), an island in the Mascarene group, Indian Ocean, forming a French colony. Lat. 20° 51' S.; lon. 55° 30' E. Area, 970 square miles Pop. 209,688, including Indians, Chinese, negroes, and mixed races. The island is of volcanic origin, and is traversed from N. to S. by a chain of mountains which divides it into two portions, viz., on the E., *partie du vent* (windward), and on the W., *partie sous le vent* (leeward). The chief summits are the Piton des Neiges, an extinct volcano, 10,100 feet high; Grand Bernard, 9500 feet; Cimandef, 7300 feet; and Piton de la Fournaise, an active volcano, 7218 feet. There are no extensive plains, but the mountains are separated by narrow valleys: it is watered by numerous streams, all of which are rapid and none navigable. The climate, formerly very salubrious, has undergone a great change, and is very unhealthy for Europeans. Capital, Saint-Denis. Réunion has no natural port, and its anchorages are insecure. The soil is fertile near the coast. The products are sugar, coffee, cloves, maize, rice, and tobacco. The corn raised is insufficient for consumption, and is used only by Europeans, manioc being the chief food of others. Principal exports, sugar, coffee, cloves, dye-woods, and saltpetre; imports, wheat, oil, wine, cattle, timber, salt, glass, and manufactured goods. The island was discovered in 1545 by the Portuguese, who called the group *Mascarenhas.*

Reus, rå'ooce, a manufacturing town of Spain, province and 9 miles W. of Tarragona. Pop. 28,171. It consists of an older portion, founded in the twelfth century, and a regularly built quarter, which rose up about the end of the last century. It has good inns and coffee-houses, numerous churches, hospitals, barracks, a theatre, and manufactures of silk, cotton, and linen fabrics and twist, soap, leather, glass, spirits, &c. A canal connects it with its port, Salon, 5 miles distant.

Reusch, roish, Alt, ålt, and Neu, noi, two contiguous towns of Moravia, 17 miles S. of Iglau. United pop. 1400.

Reuss, roice, a river of Switzerland, canton of Uri, rises N.W. of Mount St. Gothard, and enters the Lake of Lucerne after a N. course of 30 miles, during which it descends 4500 feet.

Reuss, ruce (Ger. pron. roice or roiss), two principalities of the German Empire, somewhat intermingled with other territories, but lying between Saxony, Bavaria, and the Saxon duchies, and belonging to an older and a younger line of princes. The territory of the older line, usually called the principality of Reuss-Greitz, has an area of 122 square miles. The territories of the younger line form the principality of Reuss-Schleitz, having an area of 220 square miles. These territories are, on the whole, fertile and well wooded. The most important crops are potatoes and flax; hops also are considerably grown; great numbers of cattle and sheep are reared. They possess among their minerals iron, which is partially worked, and roofing-slates, which are extensively quarried. The two principalities, though belonging to two different branches, rank only as one state. Both lines, as well as the great majority of their subjects, are Protestants. Pop. of Reuss-Greitz, 46,985; of Reuss-Schleitz, 92,375.

Reuss, Ascension parish, La. See Hohen Solms.

Reussendorf, rois′sẹn-dorf′, a village of Prussia, government and S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 3370.

Reuss-Greitz and **Reuss-Schleitz.** See Reuss.

Reutlingen, roit′ling-ẹn, a town of Würtemberg, on the Eschatz, 20 miles S. of Stuttgart. Pop. 15,246. It has several churches (one with a tower 320 feet high), a town hall, a well-endowed hospital, an orphan asylum, and manufactures of leather, lace, paper, clocks, and watches.

Reveille, rĕy-ẹl-ee′, a post-office of Nye co., Nevada.

Revel, rẹh-vĕl′, a town of France, in Haute-Garonne, 31 miles E.S.E. of Toulouse. Pop. 3782. It has manufactures of linen, leather, hosiery, pottery, liqueurs, and oil.

Revel, rĕv′ẹl, or **Reval,** rĕv′ål (Russ., *Kolyvan,* ko-le-vån′; Esthonian, *Talline,* tål′le-nå), a fortified town of Russia, capital of Esthonia, on a small bay on the S. side of the Gulf of Finland, 200 miles by rail W.S.W. of St. Petersburg. Lat. of cathedral, 59° 26″ N.; lon. 24° 45′ E. Pop. 31,269. The city proper, enclosed by ancient bastioned walls and defended by a strong castle on a height, is irregularly built and small; but the suburbs extend for some distance. The principal edifices are an imperial palace, the admiralty, a town hall, churches, a theatre, club-houses, a gymnasium, an episcopal seminary, &c. Revel has numerous schools, and 3 or 4 public libraries; and it is much resorted to as a watering-place. The harbor has been materially improved, and its roadstead is well sheltered. Large quantities of corn, spirits, hemp, flax, timber, and other Baltic goods are exported, in exchange for colonial produce, salt, cheese, wine, tobacco, fruits, herrings, dye-stuffs, cotton yarn, and other manufactured goods. The town and castle were founded by Waldemar II. of Denmark in 1218. The Russians took it from the Swedes in 1710.

Revello, rå-vĕl′lo, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, province and 20 miles N.N.W. of Coni. Pop. 5339.

Revere, rå-vå′rå, a town of Lombardy, 17 miles E.S.E. of Mantua, on the Po. Pop. 4043.

Revere, re-veer′, a post-village of Suffolk co., Mass., on Massachusetts Bay, on the Eastern Railroad, at the junction of the East Boston Branch, and on the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Boston. Here are several hotels on Revere Beach, which is frequented by citizens of Boston on holidays. Revere Post-Office is a branch of the Boston post-office. It is on the street railroad from Boston to Lynn. Pop. of Revere township, 1603.

Revere House, a station and seaside resort in Suffolk co., Mass., on the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad, 5¾ miles N.E. of Boston.

Reves, rå′vĕs, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Rampe, 25 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 1418.

Revigny, rẹh-veen′yee′, a market-town of France, in Meuse, 9 miles W.N.W. of Bar-le-Duc. Pop. 1140.

Revilgunge, or **Revelganj,** India. See Godna.

Revilla-Gigedo, rå-veel′yå-he-hå′do, a rocky island-group in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to the state of Colima, Mexico, lat. 19° N., lon. 110° W., and consisting of the mountain-island of Socorro, 24 miles long and 9 miles broad, with some islets. They are not inhabited.

Revilla-Gigedo, rå-veel′yå-he-hå′do, an island of Alaska, between lat. 55° and 56° N., lon. 131° W. Length, 50 miles; breadth, 25 miles.

Revin, rẹh-vånᵍ′, a town of France, in Ardennes, on the Meuse, 6 miles E. of Rocroy. Pop. 3383. It has tanneries, iron-foundries, and forges.

Rewah, rå′wå, or **Baghulcund,** bå-gool-kŭnd′, a state of Central India, mostly between lat. 24° and 42° 30′ N. and lon. 81° and 82° E. Area, 10,310 square miles. Pop. 1,360,000. The principal town is Rewah.

Rewah, the capital of the above state, is 70 miles S.W. of Allahabad. It has a large stone fort and extensive suburbs. Lat. 24° 34′ N.; lon. 81° 19′ E. Pop. 7000.

Rewakanta, rå′wå-kån′tå, also written **Re′wa Caun′ta,** a division of India, in Guzerat, consisting of 7 larger and several minor native states, known as "Rewakanta states." Lat. 21° 23′–23° 33′ N.; lon. 73° 3′–74° 18′ E. Total area, 4593 square miles. Pop. 505,732. They are all tributaries to Indore, to Baroda, or to the British.

Rex′burg, a post-hamlet of Essex co., Va., 28 miles E. of Milford Station. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

Rex′ford Flats, a post-village in Clifton Park township, Saratoga co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River, and on the Erie Canal and New York Central Railroad, about 15 miles N.W. of Troy. The canal here crosses the river on a stone aqueduct. It has a church.

Rex′ville, a post-hamlet of Ripley co., Ind., 15 miles N. of Madison. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a store.

Rexville, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., in West Union township, 48 miles W. of Elmira. It has 2 churches.

Reybold, ri′bōld, a station in New Castle co., Del., on the Pennsylvania & Delaware Railroad, 2 miles N.W. of Delaware City.

Reyden, a village of Switzerland. See Reiden.

Reyes, rå′yĕs, or **Chinchacocha,** cheen-chå-ko′chå, a lake of Peru, forming one of the principal sources of the Amazon, is situated in lat. 10° 25′ S., lon. 75° 40′ W.

Reykjavik, a town of Iceland. See Reikiavik.

Reynale's (rī′nāls) **Basin,** a post-village in Royalton township, Niagara co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, and on the New York Central Railroad, about 9 miles E.N.E. of Lockport. It has a cheese-factory and 2 stores.

Reynet, South Africa. See Graaf-Reynet.

Reynolds, rĕn′ọlz, a county in the S.E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is intersected by the Big Black River. The surface is uneven or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests. Maize, oats, and pork are the staples. Capital, Centreville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 3756, of whom 3733 were Americans.

Reynolds, a post-village of Taylor co., Ga., on the Flint River, and on the Southwestern Railroad, 42 miles W.S.W. of Macon.

Reynolds, a township of Lee co., Ill. Pop. 742.

Reynolds, a post-village of Rock Island co., Ill., in Edgington township, on the Rock Island & Mercer County Railroad. It has a church, a graded school, and several stores.

Reynolds, a post-village in Honey Creek township, White co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, and on the railroad which connects Logansport with Watseka, 23 miles N. of Lafayette, and 27 miles W. of Logansport. It has a newspaper office, a graded school, 3 churches, and a flour-mill. Pop. 500.

Reynolds, township, Montcalm co., Mich. Pop. 1271.

Reynolds, a township of Todd co., Minn. Pop. 391.

Reynolds, a post-hamlet of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Little Schuylkill Railroad, 5 miles S. of Tamaqua. It has a church.

Reynolds, a station in Giles co., Tenn., on the Nashville & Decatur Railroad, 71 miles S. of Nashville.

Reynolds, a station in Cherokee co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 34 miles N.E. of Palestine.

Reynolds Bridge, a post-hamlet in Thomaston township, Litchfield co., Conn., on the Naugatuck Railroad, about 24 miles W.S.W. of Hartford. It has a manufactory of cutlery and a granite-quarry.

Reynoldsburg, rĕn′ọlz-bŭrg, a post-office of Johnson co., Ill., about 42 miles N.E. of Cairo.

Reynoldsburg, a post-village in Truro township, Franklin co., O., about 11 miles E. of Columbus, and about 2 miles S. of the railroad which connects Columbus with Newark. It has a money-order post-office, several general stores, and a carriage-factory. Pop. 457.

Reynolds Corners, a hamlet in Moreau township, Saratoga co., N.Y., 5 miles N. of Gansevoort Station. It has a church.

Reynolds Creek, a post-office of Owyhee co., Idaho.

Reynoldson, rĕn′ọl-sọn, a post-hamlet and township of Gates co., N.C., 40 miles S.W. of Norfolk, Va. P. 988.

Reynolds Store, a post-office of Kanawha co., W. Va.

Reynoldsville, rĕn′ọlz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Bath co., Ky., 5 miles W. of Owingsville. It has 2 stores.

Reynoldsville, a post-hamlet in Hector township, Schuyler co., N.Y., 9 miles N.E. of Watkins, and about 25 miles N. of Elmira. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and 2 stores. Pop. about 150.

Reynoldsville, a post-borough of Jefferson co., Pa., in Winslow township, on the Alleghany Valley Railroad (Low Grade division), and on a branch of Red Bank Creek, 15 miles E. of Brookville, and about 50 miles N.N.W. of Altoona. It has a bank, an academy, a newspaper office, several churches, 5 saw-mills, 2 planing-mills, a foundry, a machine-shop, 3 brick-yards, a grist-mill, and several collieries. Pop. about 2400.

Reynosa, rā-no′sa, a post-office of Laurens co., S.C.

Rezat, rĕt′såt, two small streams of Bavaria, affluents of the Rednitz, which give name to the circle of Rezat, or Middle Franconia.

Rezé, rẹh-zå′, a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, near the Loire, 1 mile S.W. of Nantes. Pop. 2184.

Rezende, rå-zĕn′då, a village of Portugal, in Beira Alta, 11 miles W.S.W. of Lamego. Pop. 3152.

Rezende, rå-zĕn′då, a town of Brazil, 92 miles W.N.W. of Rio Janeiro. Pop. 5000.

Rezhitsa, or **Rejitsa**, rå-zhit′så or rå-zheet′så, written also **Reshitza** and **Resitza**, a town of Russia, government and 145 miles N.W. of Vitebsk. Pop. 8951. See Retchitsa.

Rezzato, rĕt-så′to, a village of Italy, 5 miles E.S.E. of Brescia. Pop. 1995.

Rezzo, rĕt′so, a village of Italy, province of Porto Maurizio, on the Chiusa. Pop. 1184.

Rha, the ancient name of the Volga.

Rhadames, a town of Africa. See Ghadames.

Rhædestum, or **Rhædestus**. See Rodosto.

Rhætia, an ancient name of Tyrol and Grisons.

Rha′ges, a ruined city of Persia, the remains of which are a little S. of Teheran.

Rhaimatpur, India. See Rehmutpoor.

Rhain, a town of Bavaria. See Rain.

Rhan, a town of India. See Rahoon.

Rhayadar, hri′ạ-dar, written also **Rhayader** and **Rhaydr**, a town of Wales, co. of Radnor, on the Wye, 14 miles W.N.W. of New Radnor. Pop. 976. It contributes in sending one member to the House of Commons.

Rhé, an island of France. See Ré.

Rhea, rå, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Tennessee River. The surface is partly mountainous or hilly. This county comprises a part of the Cumberland Mountains or Table-Land. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. Bituminous coal and iron ore are found here. Capital, Washington. Rhea has forests of oak, hickory, and other deciduous trees. It is traversed by the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,824,193. Pop. in 1870, 5538, of whom 5528 were Americans.

Rhea's (rāz) **Mills**, post-office, Washington co., Ark.

Rhea's Mills, a post-hamlet of Collin co., Tex., 10 miles N.W. of McKinney.

Rhea Springs, a post-village and watering-place of Rhea co., Tenn., 25 miles N.W. of Athens, about 60 miles N.N.E. of Chattanooga, and 1 mile W. of the Tennessee River. It has 3 churches, a hotel, and mineral springs.

Rheatown, rā′tŏwn, a post-village of Greene co., Tenn., 1 mile from the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, and 48 miles S.W. of Bristol. It has 3 churches, an academy, 4 stores, and manufactures of farming-implements and leather. Pop. about 400.

Rheda, rå′då, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 40 miles S.W. of Minden, on the Ems. Pop. 2745.

Rheems, reemz, a station in Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 20½ miles E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

Rheenen, a town of the Netherlands. See Rhenen.

Rhegium, an ancient name of Reggio.

Rheidt, Rheid, Rheydt, or **Rheyd**, ritt, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government and 25 miles N.W. of Cologne, at a railway junction, on the Niers. It has manufactures of cotton, linen, silk, and woollen fabrics, and leather. Pop. 15,835.

Rheims, a city of France. See Reims.

Rheims, reemz, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., in Urbana township, near Lake Keuka, 2 miles by rail from Hammondsport. It has a manufactory of wine.

Rhein, a river of Europe. See Rhine, and Rhin.

Rhein, rīne, a town of East Prussia, 51 miles S.S.W. of Gumbinnen, on Lake Rhein. Pop. 2340.

Rheinau, rī′nŏw, a village of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, on the Rhine, 4 miles S. of Schaffhausen. P. 1278.

Rheinberg, rīn′bêrg, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 24 miles N.N.W. of Dusseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. 2661.

Rheine, or **Rheina**, rī′nẹh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 23 miles N.N.W. of Münster, on the Ems. It has manufactures of cottons and machinery. Pop. 4132.

Rheineck, or **Rheinegg**, rī′nĕk, a town of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, on the Rhine, near the Lake of Constance. Pop. 1401.

Rheinfelden, rīn′fĕld′ẹn, a town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 10 miles E. of Basel. Pop. 2078. Near it is the ruined castle of Stein, on an island in the river Rhine.

Rheinfels, rīn′fĕls (*i.e.*, "Rhine rock"), a ruined fortress of Prussia, on an island in the Rhine, near Sanct Goar.

Rheingau, rīn′gŏw (*i.e.*, "Rhine country"), a valley in Hesse-Nassau, between the Rhine and Mount Taunus. The chief town is Elfeld.

Rheingold, rīn′gold, a post-office of Gillespie co., Tex.

Rhein-Hessen, rīn′hĕs′sẹn, or **Rhenish Hesse**, rĕn′ish hĕss, the westernmost province of Hesse, bounded E. by the Rhine. Area, 530 square miles. Pop. 260,012.

Rheinmagen, rīn′må′ghẹn, or **Remagen**, rå′må′ghẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 23 miles N.W. of Coblentz, on the Rhine. Pop. 2065.

Rheinsberg, rīns′bêrg, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 48 miles N. of Potsdam. It has a royal castle with a vast park. Pop. 2080.

Rheinthal, rīn′tål (*i.e.*, the "valley of the Rhine"), a district of Switzerland, canton of Schwytz. Pop. of Ober-Rheinthal, 16,327; of Unter-Rheinthal, 13,137.

Rheinzabern, rīn′tså′bern, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Erlbach, 9 miles S.E. of Landau. Pop. 1977.

Rhenen, or **Rheenen**, rå′nẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in Utrecht, on the Rhine, 9 miles E. of Wyk-bei-Duurstede. It has a Gothic church, and an active trade in tobacco. Pop. 4089.

Rhenish Bavaria, or **Palatinate**. See Bavaria.

Rhen′ish Prussia, or the **Rhine Province**, a province of Prussia, embracing the portion of the Palatinate of the Rhine which belongs to Prussia. Area, 10,415 square miles. Pop. 3,804,881. See Palatinate, and Prussia.

Rhenus. See Reno, and Rhine.

Rhin, Rhyn, rin, or **Rhein**, rīn, a river of Prussia, in Brandenburg, joins the Havel 26 miles N.N.W. of Brandenburg, after a S.W. course of 60 miles.

Rhine, rīn (Ger. *Rhein*; Dutch, *Rhyn*; both pronounced as the English Rhine; Fr. *Rhin*, rånᵍ; Sp. *Rin*, reen; It. *Reno*, rå′no; anc. *Rhe′nus*), a river of Europe, formed in Switzerland by the union of two small streams, the Hinter and Vorder Rhein. The first springs from the glacier of Rheinwald, and the second rises on the N. side of Mount St. Gothard, at a height of 7650 feet; these meet at Reichenau, in the canton of Grisons. The united stream flows generally N. past Mayenfeld, and enters the Lake of Constance on the S.E., near Rheineck; at Stein it quits the lake, flowing W. past Schaffhausen and Lauffenburg, separating Switzerland from Bavaria. At Basel, where the Upper Rhine terminates, it turns to the N., and flows past Breisach and Strasburg, Speyer and Mannheim, between the territories of Baden on the E. and Alsace and Rhenish Bavaria on the W. At Mentz it receives the Main, and flows W. to Bingen, where it turns to the N.W., passing Coblentz, Bonn, Cologne, Dusseldorf, Wesel, and Emmerich, below which it divides into two principal arms, the larger of which, the Waal, joins the Meuse (or Maas). The other, which retains the name of Rhine, falls into the North Sea at Katwyk-aan-Zee, in the Netherlands. The principal affluents are, on the right, the Kinzig, Neckar, Main, Lahn, Ruhr, and Lippe; and on the left, the Thur, Aar, Ill, and Moselle. The total length of the Rhine, following its windings, is about 960 miles, and its basin comprises an area of 65,280 square miles. The Rhine abounds with fish, including salmon and salmon-trout, but more especially sturgeon, lampreys, pike, and carp. Wild fowl also abound on its banks and countless islands.

The Rhine first becomes navigable at Chur, in the Grisons, but the navigation is not continuous till below Schaffhausen. In the Netherlands it is connected by canals with its several branches and with the sea. The great North Canal unites it with the Meuse and the Nèthe, affluents of the Scheldt, and the Canal of the Rhone and Rhine in France connects it with the Rhone by the Saône. A canal also connects it with the Seine. In Bavaria it communicates with the Danube by means of the Main and the Altmühl & Ludwigs Canal. The navigation is rendered dangerous by waterfalls, especially those of Schaffhausen, Zurzach, Lauffenburg, and Rheinfelden; also by the Bingerloch, near Bingen, where the stream becomes suddenly narrowed and confined between lofty precipices.

The Rhine is distinguished alike by the beauty of its scenery and the rich fields and vineyards which clothe its banks. No river in Germany attracts so many tourists. On the river itself much additional variety and beauty are given to the scenery by the recurrence of picturesque and verdant islands and of ruined castles.—Adj. Rhen′ish.

Rhine, rīn, a post-hamlet in Rhine township, Sheboygan co., Wis., on the Sheboygan River, about 21 miles S.W. of Manitowoc. It has a monument to soldiers who fell in the civil war. The township has 5 churches, and manufactures of cheese and wagons. Pop. of the township, 1569.

Rhinebeck, rīn′bĕk, a post-village in Rhinebeck township, Dutchess co., N.Y., 2 miles E. of the Hudson River, and 15 miles N. of Poughkeepsie. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, the De Garmo Institute, a newspaper office, and manufactures of sewing-machines and carriages. Pop. 1322; of the township, 3777. Rhinebeck Station on the Hudson River Railroad is at Rhinecliff, in this township, 54 miles S. of Albany.

Rhinecliff, rīn′klif, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the E. bank of the Hudson River, 2 miles E. of Rondout, and 15 miles above Poughkeepsie. Here is Rhinebeck Station on the Hudson River Railroad. A steam ferry connects it with Rondout. Rhinecliff is the terminus of the Rhinebeck & Connecticut Railroad, the machine-shop of which is located here, and it is connected with Kingston by a steam ferry-boat. Pop. about 600.

Rhineland, rīn′land, a post-hamlet of Montgomety co., Mo., on the Missouri River, 6 miles above Hermann.

Rhine Province, Prussia. See RHENISH PRUSSIA.

Rhinns (rīnz), **Rhyns,** or **Rinns of Gal′loway** (anc. *Chersone′sus Novan′tum*), a peninsula of the S.W. coast of Scotland, co. of Wigtown, mostly separated from the rest of the county by Loch Ryan and Luce Bay. Length, 28 miles; breadth, from 2 to 5 miles. Area, 116 square miles.

Rhinocolura, the ancient name of EL-AREESH.

Rhio, Rio, ree′o, or **Riouw,** re-ŏw′, a province of the Dutch possessions in the Malay Archipelago, comprises the Rhio Archipelago and Lingen Island. It is bounded on the N. by the Straits of Singapore and Malacca, and on the E. by the China Sea. Pop. 63,540.

Rhio, Rio, or **Riouw,** an island group of the Malay Archipelago, in the Dutch possessions, lying chiefly S. and E. of Singapore. The chief island is Bingtang, sometimes also called Rhio, besides which the group includes Galang, Gampang, and Battam, and numerous smaller islands.

Rhio, Rio, or **Riouw,** a seaport town of the Malay Archipelago, 50 miles S.E. of Singapore, on the small islet of Rhio or Poolo Pinang, which lies in an indentation on the S. side of Bingtang. It is defended by a fort, and has the governor's house, a stone church, and a school. Its haven is spacious and well frequented.

Rhiwabon, a town of Wales. See RUABON.

Rho, or **Ro,** a town of Italy, 8 miles W.N.W. of Milan. Pop. 2000.

Rhoadesville, rōdz′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Va., on the Potomac, Fredericksburg & Piedmont Railroad. It has 2 stores and a lumber-mill.

Rhoda, or **Rhodope.** See ROSAS.

Rhodanus, an ancient name of the RHONE.

Rhodda, rod′dȧ, or **Rodda,** an island of Egypt, in the Nile, immediately opposite Cairo, 2 miles in length. It contains the Khedive's gardens, pleasure-grounds, a powder-magazine, and the famous ancient Nilometer.

Rhode Hall, a hamlet of Middlesex co., N.J., 2 miles from Jamesburg.

Rhode Island, rōd ī′land, one of the New England States, and one of the original thirteen members of the American Union, bounded on the N. and E. by Massachusetts, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by Connecticut. Its coast-line is deeply indented by Narragansett Bay, which receives the estuaries of the Taunton and Providence Rivers. Within the bay lie Aquidneck or Rhode Island (which gives name to the state), Canonicut, Prudence, Patience, Hope, Perry, Dutch, and other islands; and off the coast lies Block Island, which constitutes the town of New Shoreham. The area of the state is but 1306 square miles (or, according to the state census of 1875, 1055 square miles); and it is therefore the smallest state in the United States in area.

Face of the Country.—The country is very generally rough, hilly, and stony, especially in the N.W.; but towards the sea-shore there are some level pine plains and cedar swamps. Strictly speaking, there are no mountains in the state. The island of Aquidneck is for the most part very fertile, and has been called "the Eden of America." Block Island is also very productive.

Rivers, &c.—The so-called Providence River is an arm of Narragansett Bay, and is also an estuary for the waters of the Blackstone, Pawtucket, or Seekonk River, which is navigable to Pawtucket, large vessels coming up to Providence, where the Woonasquatucket and Mooshassuck discharge their waters. Mount Hope Bay is the eastern arm of the Narragansett, and the estuary of the Taunton River. The Pawtuxet, Pawcatuck, Wood, and nearly all the other rivers afford water-power, which is extensively utilized.

Geology, Minerals, &c.—The great part of the state is underlaid by Laurentian or eozoic rocks; but the island of Aquidneck, and a strip reaching northward and northeastward far into Massachusetts, are of carboniferous age, and in the extreme N. there is a small area doubtfully referred to the Devonian. The limits of the carboniferous are hard to determine, for they are very generally buried deeply in the drift. There are thick local developments of the coal, which is a very hard and much metamorphosed anthracite or semi-graphite. At Cumberland it has been found to be from 15 to 23 feet thick; at Valley Falls, 6 to 9 feet; at Providence, 10 feet; and on the island of Aquidneck, from 2 to 20 feet; but the coal is difficult to burn, and the beds are irregular and unreliable. This coal has been mined at Portsmouth, Cumberland, and Valley Falls. At present its chief employment is as a facing material for iron-moulders' use, and as a fuel in copper-smelting. For these purposes it is highly prized. At Westerly there are extensive granite-quarries. At Lime Rock lime is quarried and burned. Rhode Island is an interesting field for the scientific mineralogist. Iron ores have been found at several points, and some ores of copper, with small amounts of native copper. On the islands are highly metamorphic slates or shales.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Newport, Rocky Point, Wickford, Narragansett Pier, Vue de l'Eau, Nayatt, Watch Hill, and Block Island are favorite places of summer resort. At Kingston are the remains of an aboriginal stone fort, and scanty relics of Indian earthworks remain near Worden's Pond, on the site of the "great swamp fight" of 1675, when the Narragansett tribe was destroyed. At Newport stands the "old mill," a stone tower, concerning the origin of which there has been much dispute.

Agriculture.—The soil of Aquidneck Island is mostly excellent, and its butter is in high repute. Before the Revolution the island had a famous breed of pacing horses, which were largely exported to the West Indies. The large number of manufacturing towns has rendered market gardening, dairying, and milk-farming profitable employments. Most of the soil is better adapted for grazing than for tillage. Oats, maize, potatoes, and hay are the leading farm crops.

Maritime Pursuits.—Providence had once a great West India and China trade, and Newport was in colonial times a seat of the African slave-trade. But for many years the foreign commerce of the state has been comparatively unimportant, and in its stead has grown up a heavy coasting business. Providence receives great amounts of coal and cotton for the neighboring states, as well as for the home supply, and ships heavily the manufactured goods of New England. Much merchandise is landed and shipped here for the Boston trade. Providence, Newport, Bristol, and Warren have good harbors. The fisheries employ a large number of vessels of light tonnage, chiefly in taking fresh fish (cod, haddock, blue-fish, &c.) for the New York market. The scup, or porgy, is largely taken in Narragansett Bay, as well as the shad and alewife, or river-herring. Menhaden are extensively caught for making oil and fish guano. The clams of Narragansett Bay are renowned; and in Providence River oyster-planting is an important pursuit. The dried codfish of Block Island is in high repute.

Manufactures constitute by far the leading industrial pursuits of Rhode Island. Providence has extensive manufactures of machinery, steam-engines, screws, nails, jewelry, silver- and plated-wares, cigars, furniture, wire goods, tortoise-shell goods, cottons, woollens, stoves, prints, small wares, and chemicals, and is the leading market for print-cloths in the United States. Pawtucket has equally varied industries, and the whole region is thickly dotted with manufacturing villages; so that this state, so small in area, ranks among the first in the value of her manufactured products. In the printing of cotton and woollen goods she excels all the other states.

Railroads.—In 1850 the railroads measured 68 miles; in 1860, 108 miles; in 1870, 136 miles; in 1875, 179 miles, built at an average cost per road-mile of $50,424, paying stock dividends equal to $2001 per mile, and making net earnings of $5920 per mile. Length in 1878, 203 miles.

The Counties are Bristol, Kent, Providence, Newport, and Washington.

The principal cities and towns are Providence, one of the state capitals, and the second city in size in New England (pop. in 1875, 100,675), Pawtucket (18,464), Newport, the other state capital (14,028), and Woonsocket (13,576). The other leading places are large townships, and in some instances embrace many villages. Such are Warwick (pop. 11,614), Lincoln (11,565), Bristol (5829), Cranston (5688), Westerly (5408), and Burrillville (5249).

Government, &c.—Up to 1843 the state government was based upon the colonial charter of 1663, which was granted by Charles II.; but in the former year the present state constitution came into force. The governor is chosen annually by a majority of votes; or, if that fails, by the legislature, which is called the general assembly, and consists of a senate of 36 and a house of representatives of 72 members. Judges are elected by the general assembly, and may be removed by the same authority. Naturalized citizens are required to have a small property qualification; and all who vote upon money measures must have a similar qualification. The state sends two members to the lower house of Congress. There is a state prison at Providence, and on the state farm at Cranston are a house of correction, workhouse, almshouse, and an asylum for the incurable insane. Providence is the seat of Butler Hospital for the Insane, of a reform school, and of Dexter Asylum for Paupers.

Education.—The present system of public free schools is an effective one. The schools are supported by state, town, district, and other taxes. There are a state board of education, a commissioner of public schools, and city and town superintendents. The cities and most of the populous villages have graded schools, and several have free high schools. There are also several academies, seminaries, and private schools of high grade, and the Roman Catholic parishes generally support schools of their own. Providence is the seat of the state normal school. Brown University, at Providence, is the only college in the state, and enjoys the benefits of the national grant for the establishment of a college of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Finances.—In 1875 the state debt, contracted 1861–65 for war purposes, was $2,563,500; and the whole bears interest at 6 per cent. In that year the state income from all sources was $763,276.07, which exceeded the expenditures of all kinds by more than $180,000.

History.—It seems certain that the Icelanders made a temporary settlement on this coast as early as 1000 A.D., and that in 1524 Narragansett Bay was visited by Verrazani. The region was colonized by Roger Williams in 1636, who settled at Providence; by William Coddington and others, who settled at Newport and Portsmouth in 1638; and by followers of John Green and Samuel Gorton, who established themselves at Warwick in 1643, in which year Roger Williams obtained a patent for the united government, which, however, he was unable to establish before 1647. The royal charter was issued in 1663. It is believed that the government of Rhode Island was the earliest one in existence which permitted complete freedom of conscience in religious matters. The early settlers were mainly refugees from the ecclesiastical tyranny which prevailed in Massachusetts. In the great Narragansett war, which terminated in 1676, Rhode Island took no part, although she suffered severely from it. Newport early became a commercial town of great wealth and refinement. During the Revolution the state took an active part in the war for independence, bearing her full share of hardships by land and sea. Rhode Island did not ratify the federal constitution until 1790, she being the last of the original 13 states to accede to it. In 1790 the first successful cotton-mill in the country was established at Pawtucket by Samuel Slater. In 1842 the Dorr rebellion took place, the old charter, which had served so long instead of a constitution, not being well adapted to the needs of the times. Mr. T. W. Dorr was chosen governor under an irregularly framed constitution, and the friends of the new movement had to be twice dispersed by the military; and in 1844 Dorr was convicted of high treason and sentenced to prison for life; but he was afterwards restored to full civil rights. In 1861 the eastern boundary of the state was readjusted, the state acquiring some enlargement of area but losing in population by it. The northern limit of the state has not yet been exactly settled. In the war of 1861–65 the state bore her part on the national side with faithfulness and enthusiasm.

Population.—In 1730 the pop. was 17,935; in 1755, 40,414; in 1770, 59,678; in 1790, 68,825; in 1800, 69,122; in 1810, 76,931; in 1820, 83,059; in 1830, 97,199; in 1840, 108,830; in 1850, 147,545; in 1860, 174,620; in 1870, 217,353; in 1875, 258,239. Rhode Island was for many years the most densely peopled state in the Union, and now is excelled in this respect by Massachusetts alone; and if the area of the state is correctly given by the census of 1875, she still takes the first place in density of population.

Rhoden, ro′den, a town of Germany, in Waldeck, 24 miles W.N.W. of Cassel. Pop. 1566.

Rhoden, a village of the Netherlands. See Roden.

Rhode River, a post-hamlet of Anne Arundel co., Md., near Chesapeake Bay, 10 miles from Camp Parole. It has a church.

Rhodes, rōdz (Fr. *Rhodes*, rod; Ger. *Rhodos*, ro′dos; It. *Rodi*, ro′dee; Sp. *Rodas*, ro′dås; L. *Rho′dus*; Gr. Ῥόδος, *Rhŏdŏs*), an island of Asiatic Turkey, in the Mediterranean, off the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, between lat. 35° 53′ and 36° 28′ N. and lon. 27° 40′ and 28° 12′ E. Length, 46 miles; greatest breadth, 18 miles. Area, 420 square miles. Pop. estimated at 35,000, of whom about 8000 are Turks, 3000 Jews, and the remainder Greeks, with a few Franks. It is traversed by a mountain-chain, covered with forests, which have long supplied good timber for ship-building. Its valleys are well watered and highly fertile. The principal exports are wax, honey, figs, coral, sponges, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, wine, valonia, onions, and manufactured silk; in addition to which timber, shoes, and red leather are among its products. The principal imports are colonial produce, cottons, woollens, iron, nails, shot, tin, paper, soap, salt fish, cordage, glass and earthenwares, hardware and cutlery, French fancy articles, coals from England, horses, mules, cattle, sheep, poultry, hides, skins, wool, carpets, and corn.—Adj. and inhab. Rhodian, ro′de-an.

Rhodes, a city and seaport of Asiatic Turkey, capital of the island of Rhodes, at its N.E. extremity, 13 miles S.E. of the nearest promontory of Asia Minor. Lat. of mole, 36° 26′ 9″ N.; lon. 28° 13′ E. Pop. 20,000. It is enclosed by walls built by the Knights of St. John, and on the land side it is strengthened by ravelins and a moat. On the N.E. side two piers project to enclose a harbor, and on its N. side is another port. The city has many mosques, a Jews' quarter and several synagogues, the ancient hospital of the knights, an armory, and upwards of 10,000 houses, many of which are untenanted. Outside of the walls, on the N., are the pasha's palace, the dock-yard, and a Roman Catholic quarter, with a chapel and school. South of the city are the Greek suburbs, with about 3000 inhabitants and 9 or 10 churches. On the adjacent heights are many scattered villas. Rhodes has 3 Mohammedan colleges, a Turkish library, various Turkish and Greek schools, and some brisk manufactures of red leather and shoes for exportation. In antiquity it was one of the most celebrated of Greek cities, and boasted of the famous brazen Colossus,—one of the seven wonders of the world,—which stood at the entrance of its harbor. After the destruction of its republic it belonged successively to the Romans, the Greek emperors, the Genoese, and the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, which last held it from 1308 to 1522, when, after a heroic resistance, it capitulated to the Turks under Solyman the Magnificent.

Rhodes, Inner and Outer. See Appenzell.

Rhodes, a post-office of Dickinson co., Kansas.

Rhodez, a town of France. See Rodez.

Rhodope Mountains. See Despoto Dagh.

Rhodosto, a town of Turkey. See Rodosto.

Rhön, rön, or **Rhön-Gebirge,** rön-gą-bēēʀ′gą, a mountain-chain of Central Germany, in Northwest Bavaria and Hesse-Nassau, separates the valleys of the Fulda and Werra from those of the Kinzig and Main. In it are the traces of many extinct volcanoes.

Rhon, a village of the Netherlands. See Rhoon.

Rhone, rōn (Fr. *Rhône*, rōn; Ger. *Rhone*, ro′nęh; It. and Sp. *Rodano*, ro′då-no; anc. *Rho′danus*), a large river of Europe, rises in Switzerland, in the Rhone Glacier, W. of Mount St. Gothard, between the mountains of Furca and Grimsel, flows S.W. past Brieg and Sion to Martigny, where it turns sharply to the N.W., and enters the Lake of Geneva near its S.E. extremity. At Geneva it leaves the S.W. part of the lake. It enters France through the Jura Mountains, and flows S. past Seyssel, where it becomes navigable. Its course is now tortuously W. to Lyons, where it receives the Saône, and it then flows nearly due S., past Saint-Genis-Laval, Vienne, Tournon, Valence, Avignon, and Beaucaire, to Arles, where it separates into several branches, forming a delta called La Camargue, and enters the Gulf of Lyons, in the Mediterranean. Principal affluents, on the right, the Ain, Saône, Ardèche, and Gard; on the left, the Isère, Drôme, and Durance. Its fall is much greater than that of the Rhine, and consequently its navigation is difficult. It is connected with the Loire by means of the Saône and the Canal du Centre. The Canal of Burgundy unites it to the Yonne and Seine, and that of the Rhone and Rhine connects it with the Rhine. Distance from source to mouth, 285 miles; following windings, 550 miles; extent of basin, 30,000 square miles. About 200 miles of its course is in Switzerland, and 350 miles in France. It is navigable about 360 miles.

Rhône, a department of France, in the S.E., formed of the old province of Lyonnois, bounded E. by the Rhone and the Saône. Area, 1066 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 705,131. It is partly covered by the mountains uniting the Vosges and Cévennes, and contains the summits of Mont d'Or and Pilate. The soil is rich in mines of copper, iron, and coal. It produces excellent wine, and the goat-milk cheese of Mont d'Or is in high repute. The silks of Lyons are sent to all parts of the world, and immense quantities of muslins are manufactured at Tarare. The other branches of industry comprise cotton- and linen-spinning and weaving, hat-making, and the manufacture of glass and paper. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Lyons (the capital) and Villefranche.

Rhône, Bouches du. See Bouches-du-Rhône.

Rhoon, rōn, written also **Rhon,** a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 15 miles W.N.W. of Dort.

Rhotas, ro′tås, or **Rotas-Ghur,** ro′tås-gŭr, written also **Rohatas** and **Rotas-Gur,** a town of Bengal, 110 miles S.E. of Patna, with some Hindoo temples and many Mohammedan remains. It is now chiefly in ruins.

Rhuddlan, or **Rhyddlan,** h′rith′lan, a borough of Wales, co. of Flint, in the Vale of Clwyd, 3 miles by rail N.N.W. of St. Asaph. It has remains of a noble castle. Edward I. made the town a borough, and held in it the parliament of 1283. It unites with Flint, St. Asaph, &c., in sending one member to the House of Commons. The town is much decayed. Pop. 1233.

Rhugian, a town of Persia. See Ragian.

Rhun, rŭn, or **Poo′lo Rhun,** one of the Molucca Islands, in the Banda group, 11 miles W. of Great Banda.

Rhuthyn, a town of Wales. See Ruthin.

Rhyd-y-Boith′an, a hamlet of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, W. of Caerphilly. Pop. 2350.

Rhyl, ril, a town and watering-place of Wales, co. of Flint, on the sea, at a railway junction, and at the mouth of the Clwyd, 13 miles E.N.E. of Conway. Pop. 4229.

Rhymutpoor, India. See Rehmutpoor.

Rhyn, a river of Europe. See Rhine, and Rhin.

Rhyn′dacus, or **Edrenos,** ĕd′rå-nos′, a river of Asia Minor, rises about 40 miles S.W. of Kutaieh, flows mostly N.W., and, after having traversed Lake Abulliont on its W. side, enters the Sea of Marmora 20 miles W. of Moodania. Total course, about 150 miles.

Rhy′olite Peak, Colorado, a peak of the Front Range, in lat. 38° 47′ N., lon. 105° 9′ 34″ W. It has an altitude of 10,400 feet above the sea-level.

Riajsk, a town of Russia. See Riazhsk.

Rials Creek, a village of Simpson co., Miss., 40 miles E. of Hazlehurst. It has 2 churches and a seminary.

Rialto, re-al′to or re′al-to, post-office, Chatham co., N.C.

Rians, re-ōng′, a town of France, in Var, 20 miles N.W. of Brignolle. Pop. 2210.

Riardo, re-ar′do, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 11 miles N.N.W. of Capua. Pop. 1304.

Riaza, re-å′thå, a river of Spain, in Old Castile, province of Segovia, flows N.N.W., and joins the Douro.

Riaza, a town of Spain, province and 33 miles E.N.E. of Segovia, on the river Riaza. Pop. 3077.

Riazan, or **Riasan,** re-å-zån′ (Ger. *Rjasan*, r′yå-zån′), a government of Russia, between lat. 53° and 55° 35′ N. and lon. 38° and 41° 20′ E., enclosed by the governments of Moscow, Vladimeer, Tambov, and Toola. Area, 16,249 square miles. Pop. in 1870, 1,477,433. The surface is generally level. The principal river, the Oka, divides it into two portions, of which the S. is fertile and healthy, the N. low, marshy, and mostly uncultivated. The chief products are hops, tobacco, garden-produce, rye, and fruits. The manufactures are of glass and hardware, woollen, cotton, and linen stuffs, and cordage. It has numerous distilleries. Principal towns, Riazan, Skopin, and Kasimov.

Riazan, or **Riasan,** a town of Russia, capital of the above government, is situated on the Trubesh, a tributary of the Oka, 110 miles by rail S.E. of Moscow. Pop. 19,990. It has a fortress, enclosed by an earthen rampart, a cathedral, an archiepiscopal palace, numerous churches, government offices, convents, a seminary with a public library, hospital, college, school of drawing and architecture, and some other schools and charities. Old Riazan, destroyed by the Tartars in 1568, is a village about 30 miles S.E.

Riazhsk, or **Riajsk,** re-åzhk′, a town of Russia, 52 miles S.S.E. of Riazan, on the Räsa. Pop. 2931.

Ribadeo, re-bå-då′o, a town of Spain, 19 miles N.N.E. of Lugo, on the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 2920.

Ribaflecha, re-bå-flå′chå, or **Ribafrecha,** re-bå-frå′chå, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, province and 7 miles S.S.E. of Logroño, on the Leza. Pop. 1463.

Ribarroja, or **Ribarroxa,** re-bar-ro′hå, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 50 miles W. of Tarragona, on the Ebro.

Ribarroja, a town of Spain, province and 12 miles N.W. of Valencia. Pop. 2308.

Ribas, ree′bås, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province and about 50 miles from Gerona. Pop. 1023.

Rib′ble, a river of England, rises in the W. part of the co. of York, flows S. and W. through the co. of Lancaster, and enters the Irish Sea at Southport.

Ribe, ree′beh, or **Ripen,** ree′pen, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 29 miles W.N.W. of Hadersleben. Pop. 3684. It is the residence of a bishop, and has a cathedral.

Ribeauvillé, ree`bo`veel`yå′, or **Rabschwer,** råb`shvair′ (Ger. *Rappolsweiler*, råp′pols-wī`ler), a town of Germany, in Alsace, on the Strasburg Railway, 5¼ miles S.S.W. of Schlettstadt. Pop. 5785. It has manufactures of cotton, leather, flour, and excellent wine.

Ribeira Brava, re-bå′e-rå brå′vå, a seaport of the Cape Verd Islands, island of Brava. Pop. 3600. Lat. 14° 48′ N.; lon. 24° 47′ 30″ W.

Ribeira Grande, re-bå′e-rå grån′då, a town on the N. coast of the island of St. Michael, in the Azores, 15 miles N.E. of Ponta Delgada. Pop. 3200.

Ribeira Grande, Cape Verd Islands. See Santiago.

Ribeirão, or **São José do Ribeirão,** sōwng zho-zå′ do re-bå-rōwng′, a village of Brazil, in Matto-Grosso, 24 miles below the junction of the Guapore and Mamore.

Ribeirão, re-bå-rŏwng′, or **Sapo do Ribeirão,** så′po do re-bå-rŏwng′, a town of Brazil, province of Santa Catharina, 8 miles S. of Desterro. Pop. 2000.

Ribemont, ree`beh-mōng′, a town of France, in Aisne, near the Oise, 17 miles N.N.W. of Laon. Pop. 2547.

Ribera, re-bå′rå, a town of Sicily, 22 miles W.N.W. of Girgenti, on the Calata Bellota. Pop. 7111.

Riberac, ree`beh`råk′, a town of France, in Dordogne, near the Dronne, 23 miles W.N.W. of Périgueux.

Ribera del Fresno, re-bå′rå dĕl frĕs′no, a village of Spain, province of Badajos, on the Fresno. Pop. 3644.

Ribiers, ree`be-air′, a town of France, in Hautes-Alpes, 26 miles S.S.W. of Gap. Pop. 1206.

Ribleh, rib′leh (the *Rib′lah* of Scripture), a village of Syria, on the Orontes, S.S.W. of Homs.

Ribnitz, rib′nits, a town of North Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 34 miles N.N.E. of Güstrow, at the mouth of the Recknitz, in a bay of the Baltic. It has a ship-yard, manufactures of brandy and tobacco, and a herring-fishery. Pop. 4074.

Ribordone, re-bor-do′nå, a village of Italy, province of Turin. Pop. 1052.

Rib River, Marathon co., Wis., runs southeastward, and enters the Wisconsin River about 1 mile below Wausau. It is nearly 70 miles long.

Ricamarie, La, lå ree`kå`må`ree′, a village of France, department of Loire, 4 miles from Saint-Etienne. It has coal-mines and glass-works. Pop. 3269.

Ric′carton, a village of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on the Irvine, which separates it from Kilmarnock, of which it is a suburb. Pop. of parish, 5845.

Riccia, rit′chå, a town of Italy, province and 13 miles S.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 8123. It has a collegiate and many other churches.

Ricco, rik′ko, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, 5 miles N.N.W. of La Spezia. Pop. of commune, 2473.

Rice, a county of Kansas, is near the middle of the state. Area, 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Arkansas River, and also drained by the Little Arkansas. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, &c., are the staple products. A large portion of this county is prairie. It is traversed by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. Capital, Lyons. Pop. in 1870, 5; in 1875, 2453; in 1878, 6149.

Rice, a county in the S.E. part of Minnesota, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Cannon River, and also drained by Straight River and one of the branches of the Zumbro. The surface is undulating, and is diversified by numerous beautiful little lakes. Nearly one-third of it is covered with forests of the sugar-maple, ash, elm, oak, and other trees. The soil is calcareous and very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, cattle, and butter are the staple products. Silurian limestone is found in this county, which is traversed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Capital, Faribault. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,737,906. Pop. in 1870, 16,083, of whom 11,349 were Americans; in 1875, 20,622.

Rice, a township of Jo Daviess co., Ill. Pop. 570.

Rice, a township of Ringgold co., Iowa. Pop. 422.

Rice, a post-office of Cloud co., Kansas.

Rice, a post-office of Putnam co., O.

Rice, a township of Sandusky co., O. Pop. 927.

Rice, a post-hamlet of Navarro co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 43 miles S.S.E. of Dallas. It has a church.

Riceborough, riss′bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Liberty co., Ga., on the navigable North Newport River, 40 miles S.W. of Savannah.

Riceburg, rīes'bŭrg, a post-village in Missisquoi co., Quebec, on Pike River, 3 miles N.E. of Bedford. It contains an iron-foundry. Pop. 200.

Rice City, a township of Meeker co., Minn. Pop. 359.

Rice City, a hamlet of Kent co., R.I., in Coventry township, 1 mile from Greene Station. It has a church.

Rice Creek, Michigan, flows into the Kalamazoo at Marshall, in Calhoun co.

Rice Creek, South Carolina, enters the Wateree River from the right in Kershaw co., 4 miles S.W. of Camden.

Rice Creek, a station on the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, 20½ miles N. of St. Paul, Minn.

Rice Depot, a post-hamlet of Prince Edward co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 60 miles W. of Petersburg.

Rice'field, a station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey (South Branch), 3 miles S. of Somerville, N.J.

Rice'ford, a post-village of Houston co., Minn., in Spring Grove township, about 36 miles S. of Winona. It has a church.

Rice Hill, a station in Douglas co., Oregon, on the Oregon & California Railroad, 27 miles N. of Roseburg.

Rice Lake, Minnesota, is on the E. border of Polk co., and is 8 miles long. Its outlet is the Wild Rice River.

Rice Lake, in Northumberland co., Ontario, is 25 miles long and 4 or 5 miles wide. It lies about 15 miles from the shore of Lake Ontario, and receives from the N. the river Otonabee, flowing from a chain of lakes. It discharges its waters by the Trent into the Bay of Quinte.

Rice Lake, a post-hamlet of Dodge co., Minn., on a small lake about 20 miles S.E. of Faribault. Pop. 51.

Rice Lake, a township of St. Louis co., Minn. P. 84.

Rice Lake, a post-village in Stanfold township, Barron co., Wis., on the Red Cedar River, about 48 miles N. of Menomonee. It is on a small lake of the same name. It has a newspaper office and a lumber-mill.

Rice Lake, a township of Barron co., Wis. Pop. 206.

Rice'land, a township of Freeborn co., Minn. P. 800.

Rice's, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Minn., on the Western Railroad of Minnesota, 89 miles N.W. of St. Paul. It has a saw-mill and a store.

Rice's Cross'ing, a station of the Boston & Albany Railroad, 12 miles W. of Boston, Mass.

Rice's Crossing, a post-hamlet of Williamson co., Tex., 5 miles from Taylorville. It has a church.

Rice's Land'ing, a post-village of Greene co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Monongahela River, about 40 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has a church, 2 hotels, and 4 stores. Much farm-produce is shipped here. Pop. about 400.

Rice's Point, St. Louis co., Minn., is on St. Louis Bay, and on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 1 mile S.W. of Duluth. It is a part of Duluth. The machine-shop and round-house of the railroad are located here.

Rice'ville, a post-village of Mitchell co., Iowa, on the West Branch of the Wapsipinicon River, about 22 miles N. by E. of Charles City. It is partly in Howard co. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a cheese-factory, and a mill.

Riceville, a post-village, capital of Pearl co., Miss., about 70 miles N.N.E. of New Orleans.

Riceville, a village in Middletown township, Monmouth co., N.J., in a beautiful valley, about 3 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and 5 miles N. of Red Bank. It has several churches and stores.

Riceville, a post-office of Buncombe co., N.C.

Riceville, a post-borough in Bloomfield township, Crawford co., Pa., on Oil Creek, and on the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad, 14 miles N.N.W. of Titusville, and 21 miles E. of Meadville. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a foundry, a cheese-factory, and manufactures of carriages, lumber, chairs, sash, &c. Pop. 301.

Riceville, a post-village of McMinn co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 49 miles E.N.E. of Chattanooga. It has a masonic institute, 4 churches, and 2 wagon-shops. Pop. about 450.

Riceville, a post-hamlet of Pittsylvania co., Va., about 22 miles N.E. of Danville. It has 2 churches.

Riceville, a post-office of Washington co., Wis., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Riceville, a post-village in Prescott co., Ontario, 29 miles from Alexandria. Pop. 100.

Riceys, Les, villages of France. See Les Riceys.

Rich, a county in the N. part of Utah, borders on Idaho. Area, about 960 square miles. It is intersected by Bear River. The surface is hilly or mountainous. The soil produces wheat, barley, oats, and grass. Capital, Randolph. Valuation of real and personal estate, $307,950. Pop. in 1870, 1955, of whom 1291 were Americans.

Rich, a township of Cook co., Ill. Pop. 1539. It contains Richton and Mattison.

Rich, a township of Union co., Ill. Pop. 1432.

Rich, a post-township of Anderson co., Kansas, about 10 miles S. of Garnett. Pop. 490.

Rich, a township of Lapeer co., Mich. Pop. 598.

Rich'ardson, the most southeastern county of Nebraska, borders on Kansas. Area, about 560 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Missouri River, is intersected by the Big Nemaha River, and also drained by the South Fork of the Nemaha and by Muddy Creek. It has an abundance of pure water. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil is deep and very fertile. Among the forest trees are the ash, hickory, oak, elm, and black walnut. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Good limestone, covered in many places with a thick deposit of silicious marl, underlies a large part of the soil. This county is intersected by the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad. Capital, Falls City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 9780, of whom 8253 were Americans; in 1876, 11,327.

Richardson, a post-office of St. Joseph co., Ind., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, about 12 miles W. of South Bend.

Richardson, a post-office of Dallas co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 12½ miles N.N.E. of Dallas.

Richardson's, a station in Carroll co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 4 miles W. of Westminster.

Richardson's Corners, Ontario. See Edgar.

Richardson's Creek, North Carolina, rises in Union co., runs N.E., and enters Rocky River in Anson co.

Richardson's Creek, a post-office of Union co., N.C.

Richardson's Land'ing, a post-office of Meade co., Ky., 18 miles N. of Elizabethtown.

Richardson's Landing, a post-hamlet and shipping-point of Tipton co., Tenn., on the Mississippi River, about 30 miles by land N. of Memphis. It has a steam saw-mill and a grist-mill.

Richardson's Mills, a hamlet of De Kalb co., Tenn., 9 miles S.E. of Smithville. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill. Here is Catlen's Mills Post-Office.

Richardson's River, British North America, enters Back's Inlet, in the Arctic Ocean, in lon. 115° 56' W.

Rich'ardsonville, a post-hamlet of Edgefield co., S.C., about 54 miles W. of Columbia.

Rich'ardsville, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ky., 8 miles N. of Bowling Green. It has a church.

Richardsville, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Pa., 6 miles N.E. of Brookville, and about 44 miles E.S.E. of Titusville. It has 8 churches, several stores, and a grist-mill. Pop. about 250.

Richardsville, a post-hamlet of Culpeper co., Va., about 70 miles N. by W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches.

Richard Toll, ree'shåʀ' tol, a town of Senegambia, on the right bank of the Senegal, 50 miles N.E. of St. Louis. It belongs to France. Pop. in 1875, 7887.

Rich Bar, a township of Plumas co., Cal. Pop. 200.

Rich'borough, a decayed village of England, in Kent, on the Stour, 2 miles N.N.W. of Sandwich.

Richborough, Bucks co., Pa. See Addisville.

Rich'burg, a post-village of Alleghany co., N.Y., in Wirt township, 32 miles S.W. of Hornellsville. It contains 2 churches and a manufactory of washing-machines.

Richburg, a post-village of Chester co., S.C., on the Chester & Cheraw Railroad, 12 miles E. of Chester. It has a church and a masonic hall. Pop. about 200.

Rich'by, or **Brook'ville,** a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 118 miles S.E. of Montreal.

Rich Creek, a post-village of Marshall co., Tenn., 15 miles N.E. of Lewisburg. It has a church. Pop. about 150.

Rich Creek, a post-office of Logan co., W. Va.

Riche, reesh, an island in the Pacific Ocean, off the E. end of Papua. Lat. 8° 2' S.; lon. 147° 57' E.

Richelieu, reesh'ẹh-lu' or reesh'le-ʋh', a town of France, Indre-et-Loire, 11 miles S.E. of Chinon. Pop. 2323.

Richelieu, a county of Quebec, bounded N. by the river St. Lawrence, and W. by the Richelieu or Sorel River. Area, 190 square miles. Capital, Sorel. Pop. 20,048.

Richelieu, Chambly, or **St. John,** a river of Quebec, leaves Lake Champlain at its N. extremity, and, after a N. course of 80 miles, enters the river St. Lawrence at Lake St. Peter. Near its centre it expands into the basin of

Chambly. The Richelieu forms an important part of the navigation between the St. Lawrence and Hudson Rivers. At its mouth is the town of Sorel.

Richelieu Islands are situated in Lake St. Peter, at the mouth of the Richelieu River in the St. Lawrence.

Riche's (rẹ-shāz′) **Corners,** post-office, Sauk co., Wis.

Rich′field, a post-township of Adams co., Ill., about 20 miles S.E. of Quincy. Pop. 1496.

Richfield, a post-office of Fayette co., Iowa, 18 miles W. of West Union.

Richfield, a post-hamlet in Richfield township, Genesee co., Mich., on the Flint River, 12 miles N.E. of Flint. It has a town house and 2 stores. Pop. of township, 1351.

Richfield, a post-hamlet in Richfield township, Hennepin co., Minn., 6 miles S. of Minneapolis. The township is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, and contains several small lakes and a pop. of 904.

Richfield, a post-village in Acquackanonck township, Passaic co., N.J., on the Erie Railroad (Newark Branch), at Centreville Station, 2 miles from Passaic, and 16 miles N.N.W. of Jersey City. It has a church.

Richfield, a post-township of Otsego co., N.Y., about 15 miles N.W. of Cooperstown. It has a moderately hilly surface and a fertile soil. Pop. 2151. It contains Richfield Springs. Richfield Post-Office is at Monticello.

Richfield, a township of Henry co., O. Pop. 396.

Richfield, a township of Lucas co., O. Pop. 822. It contains Richfield Centre.

Richfield, a post-village in Richfield township, Summit co., O., 10 miles W. of Hudson, and about 18 miles S. of Cleveland. It has 4 churches, a high school, and a cheese-factory. Pop. of the township, 1018.

Richfield, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa., 20 miles S.W. of Sunbury. It has 3 churches. Pop. 131.

Richfield, a post-village, capital of Sevier co., Utah, on the Sevier River, about 150 miles S. of Salt Lake City. It has a church and a graded school.

Richfield, a township of Adams co., Wis. Pop. 244.

Richfield, a post-village in Richfield township, Washington co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad (Northern division), 25 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. It has several churches, hotels, and stores. Pop. about 400; of the township, 1740.

Richfield Centre, a post-hamlet in Richfield township, Lucas co., O., about 16 miles W. of Toledo.

Richfield Junction, a station in Oneida co., N.Y., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, at the junction of a branch, 13½ miles S. of Utica.

Richfield Springs, a post-village and summer resort in Richfield township, Otsego co., N.Y., about 1 mile N. of Schuyler Lake, and 13 miles N. by W. of Cooperstown. It is on a branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 35 miles S.S.E. of Utica. It has medicinal springs which are reputed as remedies for rheumatism, skin diseases, &c., also 5 churches, a newspaper office, a seminary, a bank, 5 large hotels, and several boarding-houses. Pop. 1400.

Rich′ford, a post-village in Richford township, Tioga co., N.Y., on East Owego Creek, and on the Southern Central Railroad, 19 miles N. of Owego. It contains a church and a saw-mill. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1451.

Richford, a post-village in Richford township, Franklin co., Vt., on Missisquoi River, and on the Southeastern Railway of Canada, at its junction with the Eastern division of the Central Vermont Railroad, 28 miles E.N.E. of St. Albans. It has a graded school, 2 churches, a savings-bank, 2 saw-mills, &c. Pop. of the township, 1481.

Richford, a post-hamlet in Richford township, Waushara co., Wis., on the Mecan River, 5 miles E. of Coloma Station, and about 35 miles N. of Portage. It has 2 stores and a flouring-mill. Pop. of the township, 366.

Rich Fount′ain, a post-hamlet of Osage co., Mo., about 22 miles S.E. of Jefferson City. It has a church.

Rich Grove, a township of Pulaski co., Ind. Pop. 315.

Rich Hill, a town of Ireland, co. and 4 miles by rail E.N.E. of Armagh. Pop. 725.

Rich Hill, a post-office of Bates co., Mo., 18 miles W. of Rockville Station. Coal is found here.

Rich Hill, a post-village of Knox co., O., 2½ miles from Centreburg Station, which is 14 miles S.W. of Mt. Vernon. It has 2 churches, a saw-mill, and a wagon-factory.

Rich Hill, a township of Muskingum co., O. P. 1404.

Rich Hill, a township of Greene co., Pa. Pop. 2470.

Rich Hill Cross Roads. See RICHBURG.

Richibucto, rish′e-bŭk′to (formerly **Liverpool**), a seaport town and port of entry of New Brunswick, capital of Kent co., at the mouth of a river of the same name, 146 miles N.E. of St. John, and 37 miles E. of Chatham. It contains the county buildings, several churches and hotels, and about 20 stores, and has a large trade in lumber and fish. Ship-building is also carried on. Pop. 800.

Richibucto, a river of New Brunswick, takes its rise in Kent co., and enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence at Richibucto. It is navigable for small vessels for 15 miles above its mouth. The tide flows 25 miles, and there are yearly floated down it immense quantities of timber.

Richie's, a station on the Cincinnati, Rockport & Southwestern Railroad, 5½ miles N. of Rockport, Ind.

Rich′ison's Cove, a post-office of Sevier co., Tenn.

Rich′land, a county in the E. part of Dakota, borders on Minnesota. It is bounded on the E. by the Red River of the North and the Sioux Wood River. The surface is nearly level.

Richland, a county in the S.E. part of Illinois, has an area of about 340 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Little Wabash River, and is drained by Bonpas and Fox Creeks. The surface is undulating and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. Coal is found here. This county is intersected by the Ohio & Mississippi and Grayville & Mattoon Railroads. Capital, Olney. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,856,268. Pop. in 1870, 12,803, of whom 11,944 were Americans.

Richland, a parish in the N.E. part of Louisiana, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is intersected by Bœuf Bayou, and is also drained by Big Creek. The surface is moderately uneven and mostly covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the North Louisiana & Texas Railroad. Capital, Rayville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,136,765. Organized in 1868. Pop. in 1870, 5110, of whom 5003 were Americans.

Richland, a county in the N. central part of Ohio, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is drained by the Black Fork and Clear Fork of the Mohican River, which rise in it. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and partly covered with forests of the sugar-maple, ash, oak, hickory, walnut, &c. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, cattle, wool, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Atlantic & Great Western, the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark, and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago. Capital, Mansfield. Valuation of real and personal estate, $24,184,794. Pop. in 1870, 32,516, of whom 29,492 were Americans.

Richland, a county in the central part of South Carolina, has an area of about 470 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Wateree River, on the S.W. by the Broad, and on the S. by the Congaree. The first and the last of these navigable rivers unite at the S.E. extremity of the county and form the Santee River. The surface is undulating or hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests of pine, &c. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad. The names of other railroads connected with it are given under Columbia, which is the capital of the county and of the state. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,127,020. Pop. in 1870, 23,025, of whom 22,356 were Americans.

Richland, a county in the S.W. part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 590 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Wisconsin River, and is drained by Eagle and Pine Creeks. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. Forests of sugar-maple, oak, hickory, ash, pine, and other trees cover nearly one-third of the surface. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, cattle, and hops are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies part of this county, which is partly traversed by the Pine River Valley & Stevens Point Railroad. Capital, Richland Centre. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,180,000. Pop. in 1870, 15,731, of whom 13,954 were Americans; in 1875, 17,353. A natural bridge is found in this county, on Pine Creek.

Richland, a post-office of Columbia co., Ark.

Richland, a post-village of Sacramento co., Cal., about 15 miles S. of Sacramento.

Richland, a post-village of Union co., Dakota, near the Big Sioux River, 2 miles from Westfield Station, Iowa, and about 45 miles E. by S. of Yankton.

Richland, a post-hamlet of Stewart co., Ga., 27 miles W. of Americus. It has 2 churches.

Richland, a township of La Salle co., Ill. Pop. 730.

Richland, a township of Marshall co., Ill. Pop. 920.

Richland, a post-office and station of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railroad, 12 miles W.N.W. of Springfield.

Richland, a township of Shelby co., Ill. Pop. 1053.

Richland, a township of Benton co., Ind. Pop. 546.

Richland, a township of De Kalb co., Ind. Pop. 1825.

Richland, township, Fountain co., Ind. Pop. 1759.

Richland, a township of Fulton co., Ind. Pop. 1314.

Richland, a township of Grant co., Ind. Pop. 1065.

Richland, a township of Greene co., Ind. Pop. 2143.

Richland, a township of Jay co., Ind. Pop. 1342.

Richland, a station of Knox co., Ind., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 4½ miles E. of Vincennes.

Richland, a township of Madison co., Ind. Pop. 1065.

Richland, a township of Miami co., Ind. Pop. 1600.

Richland, a township of Monroe co., Ind. Pop. 1486.

Richland, a post-hamlet in Richland township, Rush co., Ind., 10 miles S. by E. of Rushville. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. of the township, 917.

Richland, a township of Steuben co., Ind. Pop. 653.

Richland, a township of Whitley co., Ind. Pop. 1723.

Richland, a township of Adair co., Iowa. Pop. 454.

Richland, a township of Carroll co., Iowa. Pop. 129.

Richland, township, Chickasaw co., Iowa. Pop. 639.

Richland, a township of Decatur co., Iowa. Pop. 945.

Richland, township, Delaware co., Iowa. Pop. 744.

Richland, a township of Dickinson co., Iowa. Pop. 76.

Richland, a township of Franklin co., Iowa. Pop. 148.

Richland, a township of Guthrie co., Iowa. Pop. 473.

Richland, a township of Jackson co., Iowa. Pop. 876.

Richland, a township of Jasper co., Iowa. Pop. 952.

Richland, a township of Jones co., Iowa. Pop. 740.

Richland, a post-village in Richland township, Keokuk co., Iowa, about 27 miles E.N.E. of Ottumwa, and 14 miles N. of Fairfield. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and 2 steam flour-mills. Pop. 492; of the township, 1050 additional. The township is bounded on the N. by the Skunk River.

Richland, township, Mahaska co., Iowa. Pop. 1381.

Richland, a township of Story co., Iowa. Pop. 453.

Richland, a township of Tama co., Iowa. Pop. 870.

Richland, a township of Wapello co., Iowa. Pop. 1411.

Richland, a township of Warren co., Iowa. Pop. 1210.

Richland, a township of Butler co., Kansas. Pop. 341. Post-office, Rose Hill.

Richland, township, Cowley co., Kansas. Pop. 545.

Richland, township, Harvey co., Kansas. Pop. 203.

Richland, a township of Jewell co., Kansas. Pop. 265.

Richland, a township of Labette co., Kansas. Pop. 967, exclusive of Chetopa.

Richland, a township of Miami co., Kansas. Pop. 944.

Richland, township, Republic co., Kansas. Pop. 531.

Richland, a post-hamlet of Shawnee co., Kansas, on the St. Louis, Lawrence & Western Railroad, 19 miles W. by S. of Lawrence.

Richland, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ky., 6 miles E. of Berry's Station. It has 2 or 3 churches.

Richland, a post-village in Richland township, Kalamazoo co., Mich., about 10 miles N.E. of Kalamazoo, and 42 miles S. by E. of Grand Rapids. It has a church, an academy, and manufactures of carriages and windmills. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1255.

Richland, township, Montcalm co., Mich. Pop. 117.

Richland, a township of Saginaw co., Mich. Pop. 477.

Richland, a post-township of Rice co., Minn., about 10 miles S.E. of Faribault. Pop. 932.

Richland, a hamlet of Holmes co., Miss., 5 miles from Goodman Station. It has a church and an academy.

Richland, township, Gasconade co., Mo. Pop. 1099.

Richland, a hamlet of Greene co., Mo., 10 or 11 miles N. by W. of Springfield.

Richland, a township of Macon co., Mo. Pop. 1180.

Richland, a township of Morgan co., Mo. Pop. 1185.

Richland, a township of Ozark co., Mo. Pop. 635.

Richland, a post-village of Pulaski co., Mo., on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, 162 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, 4 general stores, a grain-elevator, and a flour-mill.

Richland, a township of Putnam co., Mo. Pop. 720.

Richland, a township of Scott co., Mo. Pop. 1080.

Richland, a township of Stoddard co., Mo. Pop. 438.

Richland, a township of Vernon co., Mo. Pop. 547.

Richland, a post-hamlet of Colfax co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, 37 miles W. of Fremont, and 8 miles E. of Columbus. It has a store and a grain-warehouse.

Richland, a post-township of Oswego co., N.Y., is bounded W. by Lake Ontario, and intersected by Salmon River. The soil is fertile. It is traversed by the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad and the Syracuse Northern Railroad. It contains Pulaski, one of the capitals of the county, and Richland. Pop. 4023.

Richland, a post-village in Richland township, Oswego co., N.Y., on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, at the junction of a branch, 29 miles E. by N. of Oswego. It has a church, 2 hotels, 2 saw-mills, &c. Pop. 250.

Richland, a township of Beaufort co., N.C. Pop. 2097.

Richland, a township of Onslow co., N.C. Pop. 2133.

Richland, a township of Randolph co., N.C. Pop. 713.

Richland, a township of Allen co., O. Pop. 2139.

Richland, a township of Belmont co., O., about 14 miles W. of Wheeling, W. Va. Pop. 4170. It contains St. Clairsville, Glencoe, and East Richland.

Richland, a township of Clinton co., O. Pop. 1854.

Richland, a township of Darke co., O. Pop. 1105.

Richland, a township of Defiance co., O. Pop. 1194.

Richland, a township of Fairfield co., O. Pop. 1517.

Richland, a township of Guernsey co., O. Pop. 1404. It contains New Gottingen and Senecaville.

Richland, a township of Holmes co., O. Pop. 1242.

Richland, a township of Logan co., O. Pop. 1401. It contains New Richland.

Richland, a township of Marion co., O. Pop. 1146.

Richland, a post-village in Richland township, Vinton co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, at Richland Furnace Station, 24 miles E.S.E. of Chillicothe. It has a furnace for pig-iron. The township contains a village named Allensville, and has a pop. of 1814.

Richland, a township of Wyandot co., O. Pop. 1271.

Richland, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 707.

Richland, a township of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. 2111. It contains Richlandtown and Richland Centre.

Richland, a township of Cambria co., Pa. Pop. 868.

Richland, a township of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. 1015.

Richland, a township of Venango co., Pa. Pop. 1023.

Richland, a township of Barnwell co., S.C. Pop. 987.

Richland, a post-office of Grainger co., Tenn.

Richland, or **Richland Station,** a post-village of Sumner co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 15 miles N.N.W. of Gallatin. It has a church.

Richland, a post-office of Navarro co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 12 miles S. of Corsicana.

Richland, Stafford co., Va. See Richland Mill.

Richland, a post-office of Tazewell co., Va.

Richland, a township of Richland co., Wis. Pop. 1874.

Richland Centre, a post-office of Fulton co., Ind.

Richland Centre, a post-office of Butler co., Kansas.

Richland Centre, a post-office of Bucks co., Pa., in the borough of Quakertown.

Richland Centre, a post-village, capital of Richland co., Wis., in Richland township, on Pine River, about 60 miles W.N.W. of Madison, and on the Pine River Valley & Stevens Point Railroad, 11 miles N.N.W. of Richland City. It has water-power, and contains 2 newspaper offices, 4 churches, a graded school, a bank, a flour-mill, a tannery, a saw-mill, a brick-yard, and a stave-factory. Pop. 1200.

Richland City, a post-village of Richland co., Wis., on the N. bank of the Wisconsin River, at the mouth of Pine Creek, about 50 miles W. by N. of Madison. It is on the Pine River Valley & Stevens Point Railroad, 6 miles W. of Lone Rock. It has a church.

Richland Creek, Tennessee, runs southward in Giles co., and enters the Elk River about 10 miles S. of Pulaski.

Richland Creek, Texas, rises in Hill co., runs eastward, and enters Pecan Creek in Navarro co. It is nearly 70 miles long.

Richland Grove, a post-hamlet of Rock Island co., Ill., in Richland Grove township, 2½ miles from Cable Station, and about 13 miles S. by E. of Rock Island. The township contains a village named Swedona, and has beds of coal. Pop. of the township, 1444.

Richland Mill, a post-office of Stafford co., Va., on the Potomac River, and on the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, at Richland Station, 77 miles N. of Richmond. Here are a flour-mill and a church.

Rich'lands, a post-hamlet and township of Onslow co., N.C., 34 miles S.W. of New-Berne. It has an academy, 2 churches, and a saw-mill. Pop. of township, 2133.

Richland Springs, a post-office of San Saba co., Tex.

Richland Station, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., in Mill Creek township, on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, 19 miles W. of Reading. It has a church, a carriage-shop, a plough-factory, 2 hotels, a cigar-factory, and 3 stores. Pop. 350.

Richland Station, Tennessee. See Richland.

Rich'landtown, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., in Richland township, 40 miles N. of Philadelphia, and 2½ miles from Quakertown. It has a church and a shoe-factory. Pop. about 300.

Richland Valley, a post-office of Haywood co., N.C.

Rich Lieu, rich'lū, a post-office of Logan co., Ky.

Rich'man, a township of Wayne co., Iowa. Pop. 545.

Rich'manville, a hamlet of Salem co., N.J., in Pilesgrove township, ¾ of a mile from Yorktown Station.

Rich'mond, a town of England, co. of Surrey, on the right bank of the Thames, 10 miles by railway W.S.W. of St. Paul's, London. Here are many handsome villas and hotels, resorted to in summer by numerous visitors. Richmond commands one of the finest prospects in the vicinity of London. In its church are the tombs of the poet Thomson and the tragedian Kean. It has a national school, amply endowed almshouses, a handsome Wesleyan college, and some remains of a royal palace. Richmond Park, adjoining the town on the S., is 8 miles in circuit, well wooded, stocked with deer, and open to the public.

Richmond, a town of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Swale, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 42 miles by rail N.W. of York. Pop. 4443. Its chief buildings are a fine old church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a free grammar-school, a large hotel, and imposing ruins of a castle. Near it are also fine remains of a monastery. Richmond has a scientific society, a mechanics' institute, and a banking company. An ecclesiastical and a civil court for the district of Richmondshire are held here. The borough sends two members to the House of Commons.

Rich'mond, a county in the E. part of Georgia, borders on South Carolina. Area, about 330 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Savannah River, and is drained by Brier and McBean's Creeks. The surface is uneven or hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. This county has abundance of granite or syenite. It is intersected by the Central Railroad of Georgia and the Georgia Railroad. Capital, Augusta. Valuation of real and personal estate, $19,473,131. Pop. in 1870, 25,724, of whom 24,051 were Americans.

Richmond, the most southern county of New York, has an area of about 55 square miles. It is an island named Staten Island, which is nearly 13 miles long. It is separated from New York City by New York Bay, is bounded on the S.E. by a part of the Atlantic called Lower Bay, and on the N.W. by Staten Island Sound. It is also separated from Long Island by a strait called the Narrows. The surface is diversified with hills of moderate height. The soil produces hay, potatoes, Indian corn, &c. The shores are adorned with handsome villas and country-seats. Mines of iron ore have been opened in this county. Capital, Richmond. Valuation of real and personal estate, $14,444,276. Pop. in 1870, 33,029, of whom 22,916 were Americans; in 1875, 35,241. See STATEN ISLAND.

Richmond, a county in the S. part of North Carolina, borders on South Carolina. Area, about 770 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Lumber River, and on the W. by the Yadkin or Pedee River. The surface is undulating, and mostly covered with forests of pine, oak, and other trees. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, tar, and turpentine are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Carolina Central Railroad. Capital, Rockingham. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,853,810. Pop. in 1870, 12,882, of whom 12,827 were Americans.

Richmond, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 180 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Rappahannock River, which is here navigable. The surface is nearly level, and about half of it is covered with forests. Indian corn and wheat are the staple products. The inhabitants are partly employed in the oyster-fishery. Capital, Warsaw. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,263,458. Pop. in 1870, 6503, of whom 6476 were Americans.

Richmond, a post-hamlet of Dallas co., Ala., 5 miles N.W. of Minter Railroad Station, and about 18 miles S. of Selma. It has a church.

Richmond, a post-hamlet of Little River co., Ark., about 20 miles W. by N. of Texarkana. It has a church.

Richmond, a township of Cass co., Ill. Pop. 1115.

Richmond, a post-village in Richmond township, McHenry co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad (Lake Geneva Line), 60 miles N.N.W. of Chicago, and 32 miles N. of Elgin. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, and a cheese-factory. Pop. about 600; of the township, 1404.

Richmond, a hamlet of Decatur co., Ind., on Sand Creek, about 24 miles E. of Columbus.

Richmond, a city, capital of Wayne co., Ind., is pleasantly situated on the East Fork of the Whitewater River, 68 miles E. of Indianapolis, 92 miles S. by E. of Fort Wayne, 70 miles N.N.W. of Cincinnati, and 41 miles W. of Dayton, O. It is an important railroad centre, and is one of the most beautiful and prosperous cities in the state. The railroads which converge to this point are the Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago, the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, and the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne. Richmond contains about 12 churches, a high school, a public library, 3 national banks, the capital of which amounts to $900,000, and printing-offices which issue 4 weekly newspapers. It is the seat of Earlham College, which was organized in 1859, is under the direction of the Friends, and is open to both sexes. The Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends is held here. Richmond has extensive manufactures of threshing-machines, farming-implements, engines and boilers, machinery, flour, &c. Pop. 9445.

Richmond, a post-village of Washington co., Iowa, in English River township, about 20 miles S.S.W. of Iowa City, and 10 miles N. of Washington. It has 3 churches and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 500.

Richmond, a post-village in Richmond township, Franklin co., Kansas, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, 15 miles S. of Ottawa. It has a church. Pop. of township, 301.

Richmond, a township of Nemaha co., Kansas. Pop. 808. It contains Seneca.

Richmond, a post-village, capital of Madison co., Ky., on the Knoxville Branch of the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, about 25 miles S.S.E. of Lexington, and 139 miles E.S.E. of Louisville. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, the Central University (Presbyterian), organized in 1874, a newspaper office, 3 national banks, and the Madison Female Institute. Pop. in 1870, 1629.

Richmond, a post-village in Richmond township, Sagadahoc co., Me., on the W. bank of the Kennebec River, 16 miles below Augusta, and on the Maine Central Railroad, 44 miles N.E. of Portland. It contains 3 churches, an academy, 2 national banks, a steam saw-mill, a planing-mill, and a large manufactory of boots and shoes. Steamboats run from this place to Boston, except in winter. Pop. about 1200; of the township, 2442.

Richmond, a post-village in Richmond township, Berkshire co., Mass., on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 8½ miles S.W. of Pittsfield, and 42 miles S.E. of Albany. It has a church, a school called Kenmore Hall, and a furnace for pig-iron. Pop. of the township, 1141.

Richmond (post-office, New Richmond), a village of Allegan co., Mich., on the Kalamazoo River, and on the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, 11 miles S. of Holland. Pop. about 150.

Richmond, a post-village of Macomb co., Mich., in Richmond township, ¾ of a mile from Ridgway Station of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and on the Air-Line Railroad extending to Romeo, 40 miles N.N.E. of Detroit. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, a foundry, a woollen-mill, a cheese-factory, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 900; of the township, 2105. The township contains another village, named Memphis.

Richmond, township, Osceola co., Mich. Pop. 1503.

Richmond, Stearns co., Minn. See TORAH.

Richmond, a post-office and township of Winona co., Minn., on the Mississippi, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 12 miles S.E. of Winona. Pop. 325.

Richmond, a hamlet of Lee co., Miss., 14 miles S.E. of Tupelo.

Richmond, a township of Howard co., Mo. Pop. 2988.

Richmond, a post-village, capital of Ray co., Mo., in Richmond township, on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad (St. Joseph division), 9 miles N.W. of Lexington, 44 miles E. by N. of Kansas City, and 6 miles N. of the Missouri River. It has a court-house, Richmond College, 2 newspaper offices, a bank, a savings-bank, 6 churches, and manufactures of carriages and farming-tools. Coal is found here. Pop. 1218; of township, 5581.

Richmond, a post-office of Furnas co., Neb.

Richmond, a post-hamlet in Richmond township, Cheshire co., N.H., about 14 miles S. of Keene. It has a pail-factory and a lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 868.

Richmond, a post-office of Grant co., New Mexico.

Richmond, a township of Ontario co., N.Y. Pop. 1659.

Richmond, a beautiful post-village, capital of Richmond co., N.Y., in Southfield township, on the Staten Island Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of New York, and 2 miles from the sea-shore. It contains numerous handsome villas, 3 churches, and a carriage-factory.

Richmond, a township of Ashtabula co., O. Pop. 883. It contains Richmond Centre.

Richmond, a township of Huron co., O. Pop. 880.

Richmond, a post-village in Salem township, Jefferson co., O., 10 miles N.W. of Steubenville. It contains 3 churches and Richmond College (non-sectarian), which was organized in 1835; commodious buildings were erected for this college in 1872. Pop. 405.

Richmond, a village of Ross co., O., on Salt Creek, about 13 miles S.E. of Chillicothe, and 1 mile E. of the Scioto River. It has a church, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 227. Here is Richmond Dale Post-Office.

Richmond, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. 2874.

Richmond, a station on the Foxburg, St. Petersburg & Clarion Railroad, 6 miles N. of Foxburg, Pa.

Richmond, township, Crawford co., Pa. Pop. 1399.

Richmond, Franklin co., Pa. See RICHMOND FURNACE.

Richmond, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Pa., 12 miles N.N.E. of Easton, and 3 miles from Belvidere, N.J. It has a church.

Richmond, Philadelphia, Pa. See PORT RICHMOND.

Richmond, a township of Tioga co., Pa. Pop. 1558.

Richmond, township, Washington co., R.I. P. 1739.

Richmond, a village of Bedford co., Tenn., 11 miles W.S.W. of Shelbyville, and 1 mile from Branchville Post-Office. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Richmond, a post-village, capital of Fort Bend co., Tex., on the right or S. bank of the Brazos River, and on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, 75 miles W.N.W. of Galveston, and about 28 miles S.W. of Houston. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place. It has 2 churches, a banking-house, a newspaper office, a steam grist-mill, &c. Pop. about 1400.

Richmond, a post-village of Cache co., Utah, in the fertile Cache Valley, on the Utah & Northern Railroad, 14 miles N. of Logan. It has a church.

Richmond, a post-village in Richmond township, Chittenden co., Vt., on Winooski River, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, 25 miles W.N.W. of Montpelier, and 14 miles E.S.E. of Burlington. It is in a fertile valley among the Green Mountains, has 2 churches, an academy, and manufactures of spools, bobbins, and leather, and exports much butter and cheese. Pop. of the township, 1309.

Richmond, a city and port of entry, capital of Virginia, and county seat of Henrico co., on the N. bank of James River, at the lower falls, and at the head of tidewater, about 150 miles from its mouth. It is built on several hills, and is surrounded by beautiful and varied scenery. It is about 100 miles in a straight line S. by W. from Washington, 130 miles from that city by rail, and 22 miles N. of Petersburg. Lat. of capitol, 37° 32′ 17″ N.; lon. 77° 27′ 28″ W. It is connected with Manchester, on the S. side of the river, by four bridges. A bridge also connects it with Belle Isle. The chief thoroughfares run N.W. and S.E., nearly parallel with the river-front. The capitol and most of the other public buildings are on Shockoe Hill, the top of which is a plain overlooking the river. The capitol building was finished in 1796, and from its size and elevation is the most conspicuous object in the city. It contains valuable colonial archives, the state library with its numerous curiosities and relics, a collection of portraits of colonial and state governors and other historical characters, and a marble statue of Washington by Houdon. In the capitol grounds are also the Foley bronze of General Thomas J. Jackson, Hart's marble of Henry Clay, and the Crawford Washington monument. The latter is one of the finest groups of monumental sculpture in America. It consists of a colossal equestrian bronze of Washington, around and below which are two tiers of pedestals, with figures of Andrew Lewis, Patrick Henry, George Mason, Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Nelson, and John Marshall, and on the lower pedestals are seven symbolic figures. In the west end there is another and smaller park, in which is a bronze copy of the Houdon statue. The other more noticeable public buildings are the almshouse, the state penitentiary, the city jail, the custom-house, 2 markets, and the public school houses. Of the latter there are 13, 7 of which were built for the special purpose. There are also 2 orphan asylums, a retreat for the sick, and several church homes. Prominent educational institutions are Richmond College, founded by the Baptists in 1832, St. Joseph's Female Academy (Catholic), and the Medical College of Virginia. The edifice of the last is a fine specimen of Egyptian architecture. Among the associations of the city are the Virginia Historical Society, the Southern Historical Society, the Gesangverein Virginia, and the Mozart Association. There are 4 national and 7 private and state incorporated banks, and several insurance companies. There are 54 churches and synagogues, some of which are of architectural and historic interest.

The railroad connections of Richmond are the Chesapeake & Ohio, extending to Huntington, W. Va., the Chesapeake & York River, to tide-water on the York, the Richmond & Petersburg, the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac, and the Richmond & Danville, connecting with the Atlantic, Mississippi, and Ohio and the railroad systems of North Carolina and Georgia. The James River & Kanawha Canal, 210 miles in length, extends from Richmond to Buchanan. There are regular lines of steamers to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and vessels drawing 16 feet of water can come to Rocketts, at the lower or E. end of the city; the dockage capacity is large. There are 523 manufacturing establishments, embracing 43 plug- and smoking-tobacco-factories, 40 cigar-factories, flour-, paper-, and fertilizer-mills, foundries, &c. The Haxall, Crenshaw, and Gallego flour-mills are among the largest in the United States. The Tredegar Iron-Works is one of the largest rolling-mills in the South. The chief exports are tobacco and flour. The total number of hogsheads of tobacco inspected in a good year will amount to 50,000. The commercial institutions of the city are the corn and flour exchange, the tobacco exchange, and the stock exchange.

Richmond has an efficient police force and fire department, and is exceptionally healthy. It is supplied with water from 2 reservoirs, having an aggregate capacity of 50,000,000 gallons. It possesses an immense water-power, derived from the falls of James River, and is admirably located for industrial enterprises. There are 4 cemeteries,—Hollywood, Shockoe Hill, the Bishop's, and the National.

Richmond was founded by William Byrd in 1737, was incorporated in 1742, and became the capital of the state in 1779–80. It has grown rapidly in importance and population, notwithstanding the drawbacks it was subjected to during the civil war. In 1800 the population was 5737; in 1850, 27,570; in 1860, 37,910; in 1870, 51,038; in 1874, 60,705. The present estimated population is about 75,000, of whom about two-fifths are negroes. There is also a large German element in the citizenship. In 1861 Richmond was made the capital of the Southern Confederacy, and became the objective point of the principal military operations of the Union forces in the East. After an obstinate siege, it was evacuated on the night of April 2, 1865, and taken by the Federal army. The tobacco in the warehouses was fired by the retiring Confederates, and the greater portion of the business part of the city was entirely destroyed, but has since been handsomely and substantially rebuilt.

Richmond, township, St. Croix co., Wis. Pop. 1140.

Richmond, a township of Shawano co., Wis. P. 300.

Richmond, a post-office in Richmond township, Walworth co., Wis., about 15 miles E. by N. of Janesville, and 12 miles N.W. of Elkhorn. Pop. of the township, 926.

Richmond, a town of Australia, in Victoria, on the Yarra, near Melbourne. Pop. 18,612.

Richmond, a town of Jamaica, on its N. coast, 30 miles E. of Falmouth. Pop. 6517.

Richmond, a county of Nova Scotia, occupying the S. portion of the island of Cape Breton, with Isle Madame, and other smaller islands adjoining. Area, 622 square miles. Capital, Arichat. Pop. 14,268.

Richmond, Elgin co., Ontario. See BAYHAM.

Richmond, a county in the S. part of Quebec, comprises an area of 556 square miles. It is drained by the river St. Francis and several other streams, and intersected by the Grand Trunk Railway. Capital, Richmond East. Pop. 11,213.

Richmond, a town of Tasmania, on the Coal River, 11 miles N.E. of Hobart Town. It has a court-house, a jail, and some inns. Pop. 500.

Richmond Bay, an inlet of the sea on the northern side of Prince Edward Island. It is 9 miles wide, and stretches inland 10 miles from its entrance, almost dividing the island, leaving a narrow reach only 1 mile in width.

Richmond Centre, a post-hamlet of Ashtabula co., O., in Richmond township, about 15 miles S.E. of Jefferson.

Richmond Corner, a post-hamlet of Sagadahoc co., Me., in Richmond township, 4½ miles from the village of Richmond. It has a church.

Richmond (or **Scotch**) **Corner,** a post-village in Carleton co., New Brunswick, on the New Brunswick & Canada Railway, 6 miles W. of Woodstock. It contains a custom-house. Pop. 200.

Richmond Dale, Ross co., O. See RICHMOND.

Richmond East, a post-village of Quebec, capital of the co. of Richmond, on a branch of the river St. Francis, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 76½ miles E. of Montreal. A bridge spans the St. Francis and connects this village with Melbourne. It contains, besides the county buildings, a college, mechanics' institute, newspaper office, and several stores and hotels. In the vicinity there are copper-mines. Pop. 715.

Richmond Fur′nace, a hamlet of Berkshire co., Mass., near the village of Richmond.

Richmond Furnace, a post-village in Metal township, Franklin co., Pa., about 14 miles direct W. of Chambersburg. It is a terminus of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, 10 miles N. of Mercersburg, and has an iron-furnace and a mine of iron ore. Here is Richmond Station.

Richmond Hill, a post-village in Jamaica township, Queens co., N.Y., on the Southern Railroad of Long Island, 8 miles E. of New York City. It has a church.

Richmond Hill, a post-office of Yadkin co., N.C.

Richmond Hill, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pa.

Richmond Hill, a village in the co. of York, Ontario, 16 miles N. of Toronto, and 3½ miles from the Richmond Hill Station of the Northern Railway. It is admirably situated for manufactories, has good water-power, a weekly newspaper, a mechanics' institute, a county high school, a ladies' boarding-school, 4 churches, an agricultural-implement-factory, and a number of stores. Pop. 784.

Richmond Mills, a post-hamlet in Richmond township, Ontario co., N.Y., about 25 miles S. by E. of Rochester. It has 2 saw-mills, a flour-mill, and 2 stores.

Richmond Mine, a station in Muhlenburg co., Ky., on the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad, 14 miles N.E. of Greenville.

Richmond Mines. See Port Richmond.

Richmond River, in East Australia, enters the Pacific Ocean about 60 miles S. of Moreton Bay.

Richmond Station, a post-village in Richmond co., Quebec, on a branch of the river St. Francis, and at the junction of the Montreal, Quebec, and Portland Branches of the Grand Trunk Railway, 76 miles E. of Montreal, and 96 miles S.S.W. of Quebec. Pop. 1000.

Richmond Switch, or **Wood River Junction,** a post-hamlet of Washington co., R.I., on the Stonington & Providence Railroad, at the junction of the Wood River Railroad, 36 miles S.S.W. of Providence.

Richmond Ter′minus, a suburb of the city of Halifax, Nova Scotia, on Bedford Basin, at the S. terminus of the Intercolonial Railway, 2 miles from Halifax Post-Office. It contains the railway-offices and workshops. Pop. 1000.

Richmond Val′ley, a station in Richmond co., N.Y., on the Staten Island Railroad, 23 miles S.W. of New York.

Rich′mondville, a post-village of Sanilac co., Mich., on Lake Huron, 40 miles N. of Port Huron. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Pop. 83.

Richmondville, a post-village in Richmondville township, Schoharie co., N.Y., on Cobleskill Creek, and on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 50 miles W. of Albany. It contains 4 churches, a newspaper office, a foundry, a paper-mill, a grist-mill, a graded school, a woollen-mill, and a sash- and blind-factory. Pop. 630; of township, 2109.

Richmond West, a village in Carleton co., Ontario, on the Goodwood River, 10 miles S.S.E. of Stittsville. It has 4 churches, 3 hotels, a number of stores, and several saw- and grist-mills. Pop. 487.

Rich Mount′ain, a township of Cleveland co., N.C. Pop. 751.

Rich Mountain, a post-office of Jackson co., N.C.

Rich Mountain, a post-office of Randolph co., W. Va., 15 miles N.E. of Beverly.

Richnow, a village of Austria. See Reichenau.

Rich Patch, a post-office of Alleghany co., Va.

Rich Point, a post-office of Polk co., Ark.

Rich Pond Grove, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ky., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, at Rich Pond Station, 8 miles S. of Bowling Green. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a high school.

Rich Prairie, prā′ree, post-office, Morrison co., Minn.

Rich Square, a post-hamlet and township of Northampton co., N.C., 80 miles E.N.E. of Raleigh. Pop. 3133.

Richtenberg, riᴋ′tẹn-bêʀɢ‵, a town of Prussia, 12 miles S.W. of Stralsund, on a small lake. Pop. 1934.

Richtensweil, riᴋ′tẹns-ŵīl‵, or **Richtersweil,** riᴋ′tẹrs-ŵīl‵, a village of Switzerland, 13 miles S.E. of Zurich, on the S. shore of its lake. Pop. 3557.

Rich′ton, a village of Cook co., Ill., in Rich township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 29 miles S. of Chicago, and 1 mile S. of Mattison. It has 3 churches.

Rich Val′ley, a post-hamlet of Wabash co., Ind., on the Wabash River and the Wabash Railroad, about 10 miles E. of Peru. It has a church and a mill.

Rich Valley, a post-office of Dakota co., Minn., about 16 miles S. of St. Paul. Near it are 3 churches

Rich Valley, a township of McLeod co., Minn. P. 697.

Rich Valley, a post-office of Smyth co., Va.

Rich′view′, a post-village of Washington co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 11 miles S. by W. of Centralia, and 25 miles N. of Duquoin. It has a seminary, a bank, 4 churches, and manufactures of flour, ploughs, and castor oil. Pop. 1080.

Richview, a post-village in Peel co., Ontario, 3½ miles from Malton. Pop. 100.

Rich′ville, or **Fran′kenhilf,** a post-hamlet of Tuscola co., Mich., 6 miles N.W. of Vassar.

Richville, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Mo., 60 miles S.E. of Marshfield. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, &c.

Richville, Genesee co., N.Y. See Pembroke.

Richville, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in De Kalb township, on the Oswegatchie River, 1 mile from Richville Station of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, and 26 miles S. by E. of Ogdensburg. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a grist-mill, and 2 or 3 saw-mills. Pop. about 600.

Richville, a post-village in Perry township, Stark co., O., 4 miles S.W. of Massillon, and about 6 miles S.W. of Canton. It has 2 churches and a steam saw-mill.

Richville, a post-hamlet in Shoreham township, Addison co., Vt., 25 miles N.W. of Rutland, and 2 miles from East Shoreham. It has a manufactory of butter-tubs.

Rich′wood, a township of Calhoun co., Ill. P. 1111.

Richwood, a township of Peoria co., Ill. Pop. 1239.

Richwood, a post-office of Boone co., Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 15 miles S. of Cincinnati.

Richwood, a post-hamlet and township of Becker co., Minn., 11 miles N. of Detroit. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 213.

Richwood, township, McDonald co., Mo. Pop. 833.

Richwood, a township of Miller co., Mo. Pop. 1361.

Richwood, a post-village in Claiborne township, Union co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 50 miles W.S.W. of Mansfield, and about 16 miles N.W. of Delaware. It has a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, 2 banks, 4 churches, and manufactures of furniture and woollen yarn. Pop. about 1200.

Richwood, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of Watertown. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Richwood, township, Richland co., Wis. Pop. 1140.

Rich′wood, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, on the river Nith, and on the Grand Trunk Railway (Buffalo division), 26 miles E.S.E. of Stratford. Pop. 150.

Richwoods, a post-office of Delaware co., Ind., 12 miles E. of Anderson.

Richwoods, a post-village in Richwoods township, Washington co., Mo., about 50 miles S.W. of St. Louis. It has 2 churches. Lead is mined in the township. Pop. of the township, 760.

Rick′ardsville, a post-hamlet of Dubuque co., Iowa, about 14 miles N.W. of Dubuque.

Rick′er's Mills, a station in Caledonia co., Vt., on the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad, 25 miles E.S.E. of Montpelier.

Rick′mansworth, or **Rick′mersworth,** a town of England, co. of Herts, on a railway, and on the Grand Junction Canal, 10 miles S.W. of St. Albans. Pop. of parish, 5737, most employed in manufactures of silk, hair-cloth, straw plait, paper, and flour.

Rickreal, rik-re-awl′, a small river of Polk co., Oregon, runs nearly eastward, and enters the Willamette River about 3 miles above Salem.

Rickreal, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Oregon, on the Rickreal River, about 10 miles W. of Salem.

Ricks, a township of Christian co., Ill. Pop. 414.

Ricla, rik′lȧ (anc. *Nertobriga?*), a town of Spain, in Saragossa, 15 miles N.E. of Calatayud. Pop. 2105.

Ricocerno, re-ko-sêʀ′no, or **Ricovernovick,** re-ko-vêʀ′no-vik, a river of Europe, rises in the mountain-range between Montenegro and Dalmatia, flows S.E., and falls into the Lake of Scutari. Length, 60 miles.

Ricote, re-ko′tȧ, a town of Spain, province and 27 miles N.W. of Murcia. Pop. 1098.

Ridderkerk, rid′dẹr-kêʀk‵, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, in the island of Ysselmonde, 6 miles S.E. of Rotterdam. Pop. of commune, 6149.

Rid′dicksville, a post-office of Hertford co., N.C.

Riddles, rid′dẹlz, a station in Halifax co., N.C., on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 13 miles S. of Weldon.

Riddlesburg, rid′dẹlz-bŭrg, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, and on the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, 30 miles S.S.W. of Huntingdon. It has a church. Coal is found here.

Riddle's Cross Roads, post-office, Butler co., Pa.

Riddleton, rid′dẹl-tọn, post-office, Smith co., Tenn.

Riddleville, rid′dẹl-vĭl, a post-village of Washington co., Ga., 6 miles S.W. of Davisborough. It has 2 churches and a seminary. Pop. about 200.

Riddleville, a post-village of Karnes co., Tex., 40 miles S. of Luling.

Rideau (ree‵dō′) **Lake,** in Leeds co., Ontario, is the summit-level of the Rideau Canal. It is about 24 miles long, averages 6 miles in breadth, and is about 283 feet above the waters of the Ottawa on one side, and 154 feet above the surface of Lake Ontario on the other, and has its outlet in the Ottawa through Rideau River, and in Lake Ontario through the Cataraqui.

Rideau River and **Canal,** in Ontario, connect Kingston on Lake Ontario with the Ottawa River, below the Chaudière Falls. The canal is partly formed by the Cataraqui River, which flows to Kingston from Lake Rideau, in lat. 44° 40′ N., lon. 76° 15′ W.

Ri′der, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., on the Northern Central Railroad, 9½ miles N. of Baltimore. It has a church.

Rider's Mills, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., on Kinderhook Creek, 1½ miles from Rider's Mill Station of the Harlem Extension Railroad, and about 18 miles S.S.E. of Albany.

Rider's Mill Station, New York. See GREEN BROOK.

Ridge, rĭj, a post-office of Fayette co., Ala.

Ridge, a township of Jackson co., Ill. Pop. 1056.

Ridge, a township of Shelby co., Ill. Pop. 1139.

Ridge, a township of Union co., Ill. Pop. 940.

Ridge, a township of Dickinson co., Kansas. P. 495.

Ridge, a post-hamlet of St. Mary's co., Md., about 6 miles N.N.W. of Point Lookout.

Ridge, a post-office of Pipe Stone co., Minn.

Ridge, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., N.Y., 3 miles from Mount Morris, and about 40 miles S. by W. of Rochester. It has a church.

Ridge, a post-hamlet of Noble co., O., in Jackson township, 8 miles W.S.W. of Dexter City.

Ridge, a township of Van Wert co., O. Pop. 1406.

Ridge, a township of Wyandot co., O. Pop. 584.

Ridge, Edgefield co., S.C. See RIDGE SPRING.

Ridge, a township of Williamsburg co., S.C. P. 1426.

Ridgebury, rĭj′bẹr-re, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., Conn., 4 or 5 miles S.W. of Danbury. It has a church.

Ridgebury, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., in Wawayanda township, about 4 miles S. of Middletown. It has 2 churches. It is 2½ miles from the New Jersey Midland Railroad.

Ridgebury, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., in Ridgebury township, about 12 miles S. by E. of Elmira, N.Y. Pop. of the township, 1476.

Ridgedale, rĭj′dāl, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, 10 miles N.N.W. of the city of Des Moines. It has 2 churches, a high school, a flour-mill, and a woollen-mill.

Ridge Farm, a post-village in Elwood township, Vermilion co., Ill., on the Paris & Danville Railroad, 17 miles S. of Danville. It has several stores.

Ridgefield, rĭj′feeld, a post-village in Ridgefield township, Fairfield co., Conn., on the Danbury & Norwalk Railroad, 11 miles S.W. of Bethel, and 15 miles N. of Norwalk. It has several churches, a savings-bank, and manufactures of spring beds, carriages, and leather. Pop. of the township, 1919.

Ridgefield, a post-village in Dorr township, McHenry co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 46 miles N.W. of Chicago, and 5½ miles S.E. of Woodstock. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Ridgefield, a post-hamlet of Bergen co., N.J., on the Northern Railroad, 9½ miles N. of Jersey City. It has a large summer hotel and 2 churches.

Ridgefield, a station of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Chicago division), 4 miles W. of Fostoria, O.

Ridgefield, a township of Huron co., O. Pop. 2533.

Ridgefield Park, a station of the New Jersey Midland and Jersey City & Albany Railroads, 11½ miles N.N.W. of Jersey City.

Ridge Hill, a post-hamlet of Plymouth co., Mass., in South Scituate township, 17 miles S. of Boston. It has manufactures of shoes.

Ridgeland, rĭj′land, a hamlet of Cook co., Ill., in Cicero township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 7½ miles W. of Chicago, and 1 mile from Oak Park Post-Office.

Ridgeland, a post-office of Henry co., O., about 12 miles N. of Ottawa.

Ridgeley, rĭj′le, a post-hamlet of Platte co., Mo., 3 miles from Edgerton Station, and about 30 miles N. of Kansas City. It has 2 churches, a plough-factory, and a furniture-factory. Pop. 121.

Ridgeley, a post-office of Dodge co., Neb., about 20 miles N.W. of Fremont.

Ridgely, rĭj′le, a post-office of Sangamon co., Ill.

Ridgely, a post-village of Caroline co., Md., on the Maryland & Delaware Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of Easton.

Ridgely, a township of Nicollet co., Minn. Pop. 361.

Ridge Mills, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., in Rome township, 2 miles from Rome. It has a saw-mill.

Ridgeport, rĭj′port, a hamlet of Boone co., Iowa, in Dodge township, 8 miles N. of Boone. It has 2 churches. Coal is found here.

Ridge Post, a post-office of Davidson co., Tenn.

Ridge Prairie, prā′ree, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Ill., about 16 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo.

Ridge Prairie, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Mo., about 20 miles W. of Boonville. It has 2 stores.

Ridge Road, a post-hamlet of Niagara co., N.Y., 6½ miles N.N.E. of Lockport.

Ridge's Creek, a post-office of Montgomery co., N.C.

Ridge Spring, a post-office of Pitt co., N.C.

Ridge Spring, a village and station of Edgefield co., S.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 43 miles W.S.W. of Columbia. Here is Ridge Post-Office.

Ridgetown, rĭj′tŏwn, a post-village in Bothwell co., Ontario, 11 miles S.S.E. of Thamesville. It contains 15 stores, a woollen-factory, a flouring-mill, several churches and hotels, 2 saw-mills, a soap-factory, &c. Pop. 500.

Ridge Val′ley, a post-village of Floyd co., Ga., 1½ miles from the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad. It has 3 churches and an iron-furnace. Ridge Valley Station is 8 miles N. by E. of Rome.

Ridge View, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., 6 miles N.E. of Mount Pleasant, and about 35 miles S.E. of Pittsburg.

Ridgeville, rĭj′vĭl, a post-office and station of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Gilman.

Ridgeville, a post-village in Franklin township, Randolph co., Ind., on the Mississinewa River, and on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne and Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroads, 9 miles N. of Winchester, and 59 miles S. of Fort Wayne. It has 2 churches, 2 flour-mills, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 716. Here is Ridgeville College (Free-Will Baptist), which was organized in 1867.

Ridgeville, a post-office of Swift co., Minn.

Ridgeville, a hamlet of Brookhaven township, Suffolk co., N.Y., 5 miles E. of Coram.

Ridgeville, a post-office of Caswell co., N.C.

Ridgeville, a township of Henry co., O. Pop. 764. It contains Ridgeville Corners.

Ridgeville, or **Ridgeville Centre,** a village of Lorain co., O., in Ridgeville township, on the Lake Shore Railroad, 20 miles W.S.W. of Cleveland. It has several churches. Pop. of the township, 1477. It contains North Ridgeville.

Ridgeville, a post-hamlet of Warren co., O., about 18 miles S. of Dayton. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 100.

Ridgeville, a post-hamlet of Colleton co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 31 miles N.W. of Charleston. It has a church and 4 stores. Pop. about 100.

Ridgeville, a hamlet of Moore co., Tenn., 10 miles from Tullahoma. It has a church, a flour-mill, and an academy.

Ridgeville, a post-hamlet of Mineral co., W. Va., 8 miles S.S.E. of Keyser. It has a church.

Ridgeville, a post-hamlet in Ridgeville township, Monroe co., Wis., about 36 miles E. of La Crosse. The township is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. It contains Norwalk. Pop. of township, 1146.

Ridgeville, rĭj′vĭl, a post-village in Monck co., Ontario, 8½ miles W. of Port Robinson. Pop. 100.

Ridgeville Corners, a post-hamlet in Ridgeville township, Henry co., O., about 9 miles N.W. of Napoleon. It has 2 churches.

Ridgeway, rĭj′wā, a post-village of Winneshiek co., Iowa, in Lincoln township, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Cresco, and 10 or 11 miles W. of Decorah. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. about 350.

Ridgeway, a post-hamlet of Osage co., Kansas, in Ridgeway township, on the St. Louis, Lawrence & Western

Railroad, 26 miles W.S.W. of Lawrence, and about 15 miles S.S.E. of Topeka. It has 2 churches. Coal abounds in the township. Pop. of the township, 1407.

Ridgeway, a post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., on the N. boundary of Ridgeway township, 4 miles E. of Tecumseh, and about 10 miles N.E. of Adrian. It has 3 churches and 3 saw-mills. Pop. 250; of township, 1059.

Ridgeway, or **Ridgeway Station,** a village in Lenox township, Macomb co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk Railroad, at its junction with the St. Clair & Chicago Air-Line, 41 miles N.N.E. of Detroit, and 21 miles S.W. of Port Huron. It is a terminus of the Michigan Air-Line Railroad, and is an important shipping-point. It has several churches, an elevator, a flour-mill, &c. The name of its post-office is Lenox.

Ridgeway, a post-hamlet of Winona co., Minn., in Pleasant Hill township, about 12 miles S. by E. of Winona.

Ridgeway, a post-village in Ridgeway township, Orleans co., N.Y., on the Ridge Road, near the Erie Canal, about 40 miles N.E. of Buffalo. It has a church. It is sometimes called Ridgeway Corners. Pop. 118. The township is drained by Oak Orchard Creek, and contains the greater part of the large village of Medina. Pop. of township, 5548. Here are valuable quarries of sandstone.

Ridgeway, a post-village of Warren co., N.C., on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, 57 miles N. by E. of Raleigh. It has 3 churches and a large hotel.

Ridgeway, a post-village in Hale township, Hardin co., O., on the railroad which connects Marion with Bellefontaine, 16 miles N.N.E. of the latter. It has a church, a carriage-shop, and several stores. Pop. 177.

Ridgeway, a post-village of Fairfield co., S.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 26 miles N. of Columbia. It has 4 churches and a banking-house.

Ridgeway, a post-village of Henry co., Va., 23 miles N.W. of Reidsville Station, N.C. It has 3 churches and 2 tobacco-factories.

Ridgeway, a post-township of Iowa co., Wis., about 28 miles W.S.W. of Madison. Pop. 2473.

Ridgeway, Ontario. See POINT ABINO.

Ridgewood, rĭj'wood, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., on the Erie Railroad, 5 miles N.N.E. of Paterson, and 22 miles from New York. It has 2 churches.

Ridgewood, a post-hamlet of Queens co., N.Y., on the Long Island Railroad, 27 miles E. of Brooklyn. Here are the Brooklyn Water-Works.

Ridgway, rĭj'wā, a post-village of Gallatin co., Ill., on the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Shawneetown. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill. Pop. about 300.

Ridgway, a post-village, capital of Elk co., Pa., in Ridgway township, on the Clarion River, and on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 118 miles S.E. of Erie, and 31 miles W.S.W. of Emporium. It contains 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 2 banks, and 2 tanneries. Leather, lumber, and coal are the chief articles of export. Pop. of the township, 800.

Ridicondoli, a village of Italy. See RADICONDOLI.

Rid'ley Park, a post-village in Ridley township, Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Philadelphia. It contains 2 churches, a large summer hotel, and numerous handsome villas and residences. Pop. of township, 1142.

Ridley's Station, Vermont. See NORTH DUXBURY.

Rid'leyville, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., in Ridley township, at Moore's Station, 9 miles S.W. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches.

Ridott', a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill., in Ridott township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad (Freeport Line), 7½ miles E. of Freeport, and 20½ miles W. of Rockford. It has a church, 5 stores, and an active trade in grain, &c. Pop. about 400; of the township, 1915.

Riduna, the ancient name of ALDERNEY.

Ried, reet, a town of Upper Austria, 25 miles S. of Passau. Pop. 4044. It has manufactures of linens and woollens, and a brisk transit trade.

Riedlingen, reet'ling-ẹn, a town of Würtemberg, on the Danube, 28 miles S.W. of Ulm. Pop. 2144.

Riegel, ree'ghẹl, a town of Baden, on the Eltz, and on the Mannheim & Basel Railway, 11 miles N.N.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1462.

Riegelsville, ree'ghẹls-vĭl, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., on the Delaware River, and on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, 9 miles S. of Phillipsburg. It has a paper-mill, a grist-mill, 1 or 2 saw-mills, and 2 churches. It is connected with Riegelsville, Pa., by a bridge.

Riegelsville, or **Reiglesville,** a post-village in Durham township, Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River, about 9 miles below Easton. It has 2 churches and a carriage-shop. It is ¼ mile from the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, at Riegelsville, N.J. Pop. about 300.

Riegerschlag, ree'ghẹrs-shlåGˋ, a village of Bohemia, about 24 miles S.E. of Tabor. Pop. 1107.

Riehen, ree'ẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 3 miles N.E. of Basel. Pop. 1799.

Rieka, re-å'kå, a town of Montenegro, on a small stream which falls into the N.W. extremity of Lake Scutari, 11 miles S.E. of Cattaro.

Rienzi, re-en'ze, a post-village of Alcorn co., Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 12 miles S. of Corinth, and about 50 miles E. of Holly Springs. It has a money-order post-office, 4 churches, a foundry, and 2 steam grist-mills. Pop. estimated at 500.

Riesa, ree'zå, a town of Saxony, circle of Dresden, on the Elbe, and on the Dresden Railway, 12 miles N.W. of Meissen. Pop. 5707. It has ship-yards and a manufactory of tapestry.

Riesenburg, ree'zẹn-bŏŏRGˋ (Polish, *Prabutha*, prå-boo'tå), a town of West Prussia, 11 miles E. of Marienwerder. Pop. 3542.

Riesen-Gebirge, ree'zẹn-ghẹh-bēēRG'ẹh ("giant mountains"), a mountain-range separating Bohemia from Prussian Silesia, continuous E. with the Sudeten-Gebirge, and W. with the Erz-Gebirge. Length, from N.W. to S.E., 50 miles. Principal height, the Schneekoppe, 5394 feet in elevation. The Elbe rises on its S. side.

Riesenkoppe, Germany. See SCHNEEKOPPE.

Riesi, re-å'see, a town of Sicily, 14 miles S. of Caltanisetta. Pop. 11,548. Near it are some sulphur-mines.

Rietberg, reet'bêRG, or **Rittberg,** ritt'bêRG, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 40 miles S.S.W. of Minden, on the Ems. Pop. 1912.

Rieti, re-å'te (anc. *Rea'te*), a town of Italy, in Umbria, on the Velino, 42 miles N.N.E. of Rome. Pop. 14,148. It was erected into a bishopric in the fifth century, and its principal edifices are ecclesiastical.

Rieumes, re-ŭm', a town of France, in Haute-Garonne, 10 miles W.S.W. of Muret. Pop. 1190.

Rieupeyroux, re-ŭhˋpåˋroo', a town of France, in Aveyron, 15 miles W.S.W. of Rodez.

Rieux, re-ŭh', a town of France, in Haute-Garonne, 26 miles S.S.W. of Toulouse. Pop. 1452.

Rieux, a market-town of France, in Morbihan, on the Vilaine, 30 miles E. of Vannes. Pop. 1794.

Rieux, a village of France, in Nord, arrondissement of Cambrai. Pop. 2206.

Riez, re-å' (anc. *Reii*), a town of France, in Basses-Alpes, 20 miles S.S.W. of Digne. Pop. 2370.

Ri'fle River, Michigan, runs southward in Ogemaw co., and southeastward through Bay co., and enters Saginaw Bay about 5 miles E. of Arenac. It is nearly 70 miles long.

Rif'ton Glen, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., in Esopus township, on the Wallkill, 2½ miles from Rosendale. It has 1 or 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a woollen-mill.

Riga, ree'gå, a city and commercial port of Russia, capital of Livonia, on the Düna, here crossed in summer by a temporary bridge of boats, 2400 feet in length, about 5 miles above its mouth in the Gulf of Riga, and 312 miles S.W. of St. Petersburg. Lat. 56° 57' N.; lon. 24° 6' 30" E. A railway 138 miles in length extends from Riga to Dünaburg, where it connects with the great line of railway from St. Petersburg to Warsaw. The city is situated on a sandy flat, surrounded by hills, on which numerous fine villas make a showy appearance. It consists of the town proper, and suburbs more extensive than the town itself. The more modern parts of the town are well built. Along the river, on both sides, are spacious quays, which afford excellent promenades; and the esplanade and gardens, both within and near the town, are well laid out. The principal structures are the cathedral, rebuilt in 1547; the church of St. Peter, with a tower 440 feet in height; the castle, with a chancery and residence of the general and civil governors, hall of the provincial states, town house, exchange, arsenal, and a magnificent column with a colossal bronze statue of Victory, erected in 1817. It has several colleges, a school of navigation and various other schools, a public library, a cabinet of natural history, an observatory, a society of Lithuanian literature, manufactories of cotton cloth and rugs, sugar-refineries, tobacco-factories, and breweries. The inner harbor does not admit vessels drawing more than from 12 to 15 feet of water; ships of larger burden load and unload outside of the bar at the mouth of the Düna, where is the custom-house. Its principal merchants are of German descent. Grain, flax and flaxseed, hemp, wool, hides, tallow, timber, tobacco, spars, and feathers are the chief exports. Pop. 98,892.

Ri′ga, a post-village in Riga township, Lenawee co., Mich., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 12 miles S.E. of Adrian. It has several churches and a manufactory of staves. Pop. of the township, 1800.

Riga, or **Riga Centre,** a post-hamlet in Riga township, Monroe co., N.Y., 15 miles S.W. of Rochester. It has a church and about 30 houses. Here is Riga Post-Office. The township contains Churchville, which is on the New York Central Railroad. Pop. of township, 1999.

Rigaud, reeˋgō′, a village of Quebec, co. of Vaudreuil, on the Rivière à la Graisse, 45 miles W.S.W. of Montreal. It is the seat of Rigaud College and of a convent. P. 250.

Rig′don, a post-village of Madison and Grant cos., Ind., in 4 townships, about 22 miles N.N.W. of Anderson. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 200.

Riggs, a post-office of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Railroad, 5 miles E. of Delmar.

Riggs′bee's Store, a post-office of Chatham co., N.C.

Riggs′ton, a post-office of Scott co., Ill., on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 5 miles N. of Winchester.

Riggs′ville, a hamlet of Stone co., Ark., about 30 miles W. by N. of Batesville.

Righi Culm, ree′ghee koolm, or **Rigi,** ree′ghee, a mountain of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles W. of Schwytz, between the lakes of Zug and Lucerne, 5905 feet above the sea. It is ascended by a steam railway, and commands magnificent views; on its summit is an inn, and on its E. side, a chapel, resorted to by numerous pilgrims.

Rignac, reenˋyȧk′, a town of France, in Aveyron, 14 miles W.N.W. of Rodez. Pop. 1850.

Rignano, reen-yȧ′no, a village of Italy, province and 11 miles E.S.E. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 4538.

Rignano, a village of Italy, Naples, province of Foggia. Pop. 2067.

Rigny le Feron, reenˋyee′ lẹh fẹh-ròɴɢ′, a village of France, in Aube, 21 miles W.S.W. of Troyes. Pop. 1291.

Rigolato, re-go-lȧ′to, a town of Italy, 38 miles N.N.W. of Udine. Pop. 1407.

Rigolet de Bon Dieu, reˋgoˋlȧ′ dẹh boɴɢ dẹ-uh′, Louisiana, is one of two channels into which Red River divides, about 5 miles above Natchitoches. It runs south-eastward nearly 45 miles, and reunites with the other channel, or main river, at Colfax.

Rigolets, reˋgoˋlȧ′, a post-office of Orleans parish, La., on the New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad, 31 miles E.N.E. of New Orleans.

Rigolets Bayou, bī′oo, of Jefferson parish, La., flows between Lake Washa and Little Lake.

Rigolets Bayou, of Rapides parish, La., unites with Red River a little above Alexandria.

Rigolets Pass, Louisiana, a narrow navigable channel or outlet by which Lake Pontchartrain communicates with Lake Borgne and the Gulf of Mexico.

Rigyicza, ridˋyeet′sŏhˋ, or **Hari Leygen,** hȧ′ree lī′ghẹn, a village of Hungary, co. of Bács. Pop. 3200.

Riha, a village of Palestine. See Jericho.

Rihursi, re-hŭr′see, a town of India, in the Punjab, on the Chenaub, 90 miles N.N.E. of Lahore. Near it is one of the strongest forts in the country.

Rijanovka, re-yȧ-nov′kȧ, a market-town of Russia, government and 91 miles S. of Kiev. Pop. 1600.

Rijn, a river of Europe. See Rhine.

Rijp, a village of the Netherlands. See Ryp.

Rijsbergen, Netherlands. See Rysbergen.

Rijssel, a town of France. See Lille.

Rijssen, a town of the Netherlands. See Ryssen.

Rijswijk, a village of the Netherlands. See Ryswick.

Rika, a town of Hungary. See Fiume.

Ri′ker's Hol′low, a post-office of Steuben co., N.Y., about 42 miles N.W. of Elmira.

Ri′ley, a county in the N.E. central part of Kansas, has an area of about 570 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Big Blue River, and on the S.E. by the Kansas River. The Republican River touches the S.W. part of the county. The surface is undulating, and diversified by upland prairies and groves of trees. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, oats, and cattle are the staple products. Among its mineral resources is limestone. This county is intersected by the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Capital, Manhattan. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,267,980. Pop. in 1870, 5105; in 1878, 7419.

Riley, a hamlet and township of McHenry co., Ill., about 24 miles W.N.W. of Elgin. Pop. 882.

Riley, a post-hamlet in Riley township, Vigo co., Ind., 9 miles S.E. of Terre Haute. Pop. of the township, 1492.

Riley, a township of Ringgold co., Iowa. Pop. 320.

Riley, a plantation of Oxford co., Me. Pop. 32.

Riley, a post-township of Clinton co., Mich., about 13 miles N.W. of Lansing. Pop. 1163.

Riley, a township of St. Clair co., Mich. Pop. 1576.

Riley, Butler co., O. See Reiley.

Riley, a township of Putnam co., O. Pop. 1084.

Riley, a township of Sandusky co., O. Pop. 1461.

Riley Centre, a post-office of Riley co., Kansas, 20 miles N.W. of Manhattan.

Riley Centre, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Mich., on Belle River, about 20 miles W. by S. of Port Huron.

Riley's, a station on the Owensborough & Nashville Railroad, 15 miles S. of Owensborough, Ky.

Riley's Cross Roads, post-hamlet, Franklin co., N.C.

Riley's Station, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ky., on the Knoxville Branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, about 12 miles E. of Lebanon.

Ri′leyville, a post-office of Saline co., Ill., 33 miles W. by N. of Shawneetown.

Rileyville, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Pa., 11 miles N. of Honesdale. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

Rillaer, ril′lạ̊r, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 25 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 2000.

Rille, reel, a river of France, departments of Orne and Eure, joins the estuary of the Seine on the left, after a N. course of 75 miles.

Rilsk, a town of Russia. See Rylsk.

Rimac, re-mȧk′, a river of Peru, enters the Pacific at Callao, 4 miles W. of Lima, which city it traverses. Total course, about 75 miles.

Ri′man, a post-office of Archer co., Tex.

Rima Szombath, ree′mȧ som′bŏtˋ, or **Gross Steffelsdorf,** groce stệf′fẹls-dorfˋ, a town of Hungary, 72 miles N.E. of Pesth, on the Rima. Pop. 4664.

Rimbach, rim′bȧκ, a town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, about 15 miles S.E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 1703.

Rimer, Armstrong co., Pa. See Reimerton.

Ri′mersburg, or **Rei′mersburg,** a post-borough of Clarion co., Pa., in Toby township, on the Sligo Branch Railroad, 5 miles S. of Sligo, and about 30 miles S.S.E. of Franklin. It has 3 churches, a savings-bank, and a coal-mine. Pop. 324.

Rimini, ree′me-ne, or **Rimino,** ree′me-no (anc. *Ariminum*), a city of Italy, on the Adriatic, about 28 miles E.S.E. of Forli, at the junction of the Flaminian and Æmilian Ways. Lat. 44° 41′ N.; lon. 12° 33′ E. Pop. 9747. It is enclosed by walls and well built: its principal edifices are a cathedral (one of the finest in Italy), and other churches, with good paintings, town hall, government palace, theatre, Gambalunga palace, with a library open to the public, a decaying castle of the Malatesta, and several remains of antiquity, including a triumphal arch, and a bridge over the Marecchia, both built under Augustus, and portion of an amphitheatre. It has an active trade in fish, and manufactures of silk, glass, and earthenwares. Rimini is a bishop's see.

Rimitara, re-me-tȧ′rȧ, or **Rimitera,** re-me-tȧ′rȧ, an island in the Pacific Ocean, S. of the Society Islands. Lat. 22° 37′ S.; lon. 115° 30′ W.

Rim′mon, or **Rum′mon,** a village of Palestine, 13 miles N.N.E. of Jerusalem.

Rimmon of Zeb′ulon, or **Rum′maneh,** a village of Palestine, 6 miles N. of Nazareth.

Rimnik, rim′nik, also called **Rymnic, Slam-Rimnik,** and **Romniculu-** (or **Romnicui-**) **Sarat,** a town of Roumania, on the Rimnik, 65 miles N.E. of Bucharest. Pop. 6870.

Rimnik, or **Romnicu,** a town of Roumania, on the Aloota, 100 miles N.W. of Bucharest, and 48 miles N. of Slatina. Pop. 5750.

Rimont, reeˋmòɴɢ′, a town of France, in Ariége, on a height, 16 miles W. of Foix. Pop. 1952.

Rimouski, reeˋmoosˋkee′ or re-moos′kee, a county of Quebec. Area, 4931 square miles. The St. Lawrence forms its N. boundary. Capital, Rimouski. Pop. 27,418.

Rimouski, a town and watering-place of Quebec, capital of the above county, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, and on the Intercolonial Railway, 54½ miles below Rivière du Loup en Bas. It contains the county buildings, a cathedral, a number of stores, several hotels, &c. Vessels of the largest tonnage load here with timber for foreign ports. The sea-bathing facilities here induce a large number of health-seekers to visit it during the hot season. It is a Catholic bishop's see. Pop. 1185.

Rimski-Korsakoff, Pacific Ocean. See RADOKALA.

Rin, the Spanish name of the RHINE.

Rinard, rī′nard, a post-village in Bedford township, Wayne co., Ill., on the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 7 miles S. of Flora. It has a church and a graded school.

Rinard's Mills, a post-office of Monroe co., O.

Rin‵con′, a post-village of San Miguel co., New Mexico, about 160 miles from El Moro, Col. Elevation, 7418 feet. It has a saw-mill. Pop. about 500.

Rincon de Soto, rin-kōn′ dȧ so′to, a town of Spain, 17 miles S. of Logroño, on the Ebro. Pop. 1415.

Rinde, rind, a river of India, rises in the division of Agra, 45 miles N.E. of the town of that name, flows S.S.E., and, after a course of 166 miles, joins the Jumna 12 miles W. of Futtehpoor.

Rindge, rĭnj, a post-village in Rindge township, Cheshire co., N.H., 2 miles from Rindge Station of the Monadnock Railroad, 11 miles S. of Peterborough, and about 16 miles N.W. of Fitchburg, Mass. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of boxes, wooden-ware, &c. Pop. of the township, 1107. Rindge Station is at West Rindge.

Ri′neyville, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Ky., on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, 41 miles S. by W. of Louisville.

Ring, a post-office of Winnebago co., Wis.

Ringars′ga, or **Dunnegal′,** a small island of Ireland, co. of Cork, 4 miles S.W. of Skibbereen.

Ringelsdorf, ring′ęls-dorf‵, a village of Austria, 40 miles N.E. of Vienna, where the Thaya joins the March.

Ringelshain, ring′ęls-hīn‵, a village of Bohemia, 5 miles from Gabel. Pop. 1218.

Ringgenberg, rink′ęn-bêRG‵, a village of Switzerland, canton and 27 miles S.E. of Bern, on the S.W. shore of Brienzer-See. Pop. 1141.

Ring′gold, a southern county of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is intersected by the Platte River, and also drained by two or three forks of Grand River. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and cattle are the staple products. The greater part of this county is prairie. Capital, Mount Ayr. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,866,745. Pop. in 1870, 5691, of whom 5401 were Americans; in 1875, 7546.

Ringgold, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ala., about 75 miles E.S.E. of Huntsville.

Ringgold, a post-village, capital of Catoosa co., Ga., on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, 15 miles N.N.W. of Dalton, and 24 miles S.E. of Chattanooga. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, and a masonic institute. Pop. 316.

Ringgold, a post-hamlet of La Grange co., Ind., about 18 miles E. of Goshen.

Ringgold, a post-office of Ringgold co., Iowa.

Ringgold, a post-village of Bienville parish, La., about 40 miles E.S.E. of Shreveport. It has a church and a seminary.

Ringgold, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., 9 or 10 miles E.N.E. of Hagerstown. It is near the W. base of the Blue Ridge. Pop. 156.

Ringgold, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., O., in Union township, about 27 miles S. of Zanesville. It has a church and several stores. Pop. 79.

Ringgold, a village in Walnut township, Pickaway co., O. about 7 miles N.E. of Circleville. Pop. 121. Post-office, East Ringgold.

Ringgold, a post-hamlet in Ringgold township, Jefferson co., Pa., 44 miles S.E. of Oil City. It has a church, a foundry, and a wagon-shop. Pop. of township, 1006.

Ringgold, Schuylkill co., Pa. See NEW RINGGOLD.

Ringgold, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tenn., 6 miles N.N.W. of Clarksville.

Ringgold, a post-hamlet of Pittsylvania co., Va., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 5½ miles E. of Danville. It has 2 churches.

Ringkiöbing, or **Ringkjöbing,** ring′k'yö‵bing, a seaport town of Denmark, on the W. coast of Jutland, and on the E. side of Ringkiöbing-Fiord, 56 miles N.W. of Ribe. It has manufactures of tobacco, leather, and sugar, and a good general trade. Pop. 1546.

Ringkiöbing-Fiord, ring′k'yö‵bing-fe-ord′, a lagoon of Denmark, 28 miles in length by 9 miles in breadth. It is separated from the North Sea by a narrow strip of land.

Ringoes, ring′gōz, a post-village in East Amwell township, Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Flemington Branch of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Lambertville. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Ringo's (ring′gōz) **Mills,** a post-village of Fleming co., Ky., 13 miles from Flemingsburg. It has a church, a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, and a saw-mill.

Ringo's Point, a post-hamlet of Adair co., Mo., 18 miles W. of Kirksville.

Ringsend, ring′zênd, a suburb of Dublin, Ireland, 1½ miles E. of Dublin Castle. It adjoins Irishtown, and has a bridge across the Dodder, and various docks.

Ring's Point, a hamlet of Essex co., Mass., on the Eastern Railroad, and on the Merrimac River, opposite Newburyport.

Ringsted, ring′stêd, a town of Denmark, on the island of Seeland, 36 miles W.S.W. of Copenhagen. Pop. 1869.

Ring′town, a post-village in Union township, Schuylkill co., Pa., on Catawissa Creek, and on the Catawissa & Williamsport Railroad, 25 miles W.N.W. of Tamaqua. It has 3 churches and a graded school.

Ring′ville, a post-hamlet in Worthington township, Hampshire co., Mass., about 27 miles N.W. of Springfield.

Ringville, a post-office of Sullivan co., Pa.

Ring′wood, a town of England, co. and 18 miles W.S.W. of Southampton, on the Avon, and on the Dorchester Branch of the Southwestern Railway.

Ring′wood, a post-hamlet in McHenry township, McHenry co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 54 miles N.N.W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory.

Ringwood, a post-hamlet in Pompton township, Passaic co., N.J., near Greenwood Lake, and on the Ringwood Branch of the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 38 miles N.N.W. of New York City. Iron ore abounds here.

Ringwood, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., N.C., 2 miles from Enfield, and about 52 miles N.E. of Raleigh. It has a church and several stores.

Ringwood, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 2½ miles from Stouffville. Pop. 130.

Ringwood Junction, a station in Passaic co., N.J., on the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, at the junction of the Ringwood Branch, 3 miles S. of Ringwood, and 15 miles S.S.E. of Greenwood Lake Station.

Ringwood Mines, a station in Passaic co., N.J., on the Montclair Railroad, 29 miles N. by W. of Newark.

Ringwood River rises in Orange co., N.Y., runs southward through Passaic co., N.J., and unites near Pompton with the Pequannock to form the Pompton River.

Rink′elville, a post-office of St. Louis co., Mo.

Rinkenis, rin′kęh-nis, a village of Prussia, in Sleswick, on the N. side of Flensborg Fiord, 9 miles N.E. of Flensburg. Pop. 1067.

Rinkjöbing, a town of Denmark. See RINGKIÖBING.

Rinteln, rin′têln, a fortified town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Weser, 10 miles S.E. of Minden. P. 3658.

Rio, ree′o, a Spanish and Portuguese word signifying "river," forming the prefix to numerous names. For names with this prefix not found below, see the additional name.

Rio, a city and bay of Brazil. See RIO JANEIRO.

Rio, rī′o, a post-village of Knox co., Ill., in Rio township, on the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad, 21 miles N.E. of Monmouth, and about 12 miles N. of Galesburg. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1133.

Rio, a post-office of Hart co., Ky., on Green River, 10 miles from Munfordville.

Rio, a hamlet of Kemper co., Miss., 20 miles N. of Meridian. It has 2 or 3 churches.

Rio, a post-village in Otsego township, Columbia co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 13 miles E.S.E. of Portage City. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. 300.

Rio Animas, Colorado. See ANIMAS RIVER.

Rio Arriba, ree′o ar-ree′Bȧ, a county in the N.W. part of New Mexico, intersected by the Rio Grande del Norte. The surface is diversified by mountains, table-lands, and valleys. The soil mostly requires irrigation to render it fertile. Indian corn, grass, and wool are the staple products. Capital, Plaza del Alcalde. Valuation of real and personal estate, $675,000. Pop. in 1870, 9294, of whom 9241 were natives.

Riobamba, or **Nuevo Riobamba,** nwȧ′vo re-o-Bȧm′bȧ, a town of Ecuador, 84 miles N.E. of Guayaquil, and 9 miles from the ruins of Old Riobamba, which is at the foot of Chimborazo and was destroyed by an earthquake in 1797. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 20,000.

Rio Bonito, ree′o bo-nee′to, a town of Brazil, province and 23 miles E.N.E. of Rio Janeiro.

Rio Branco, ree′o brȧn′ko (*i.e.*, "white river"), or **Parima,** pȧ-ree′mȧ, a river of Brazil, province of Pará, rises near the source of the Orinoco, in lat. 3° N., lon. 64° W., runs at first E., to its junction with the Takutu, and thence flows mostly S.S.W. to the Rio Negro, which it joins as its principal affluent, by several mouths, 70 miles S.E. of Barcellos. Total course, 700 miles. The principal tributaries are the Takutu and Catrimani. In lat. 1° 45′ N. its navigation is impeded by a series of falls and rapids formed by ledges of granite rock. The aggregate perpendicular descent of these throughout 7 miles is estimated at 60 feet. Its waters are opaque and whitish, whence its name. The upper part of the river San Miguel, in Brazil, has the same name.

Rio Bravo del Norte, America. See Rio Grande.

Rio Carabelle, ree′o kå-rå-bêl′, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Fla., on the W. end of James Island, in Dog Island Harbor, Gulf of Mexico. It is about 50 miles S.S.W. of Tallahassee.

Rio Caribe, ree′o kå-ree′ʙå, a seaport of Venezuela, on the Caribbean Sea, 80 miles E. by N. of Cumaná.

Rio Chico, ree′o chee′ko, a seaport of Venezuela, state of Bolivar, 65 miles E.S.E. of Carácas. Pop. 4940.

Rio Colorado. See Colorado River.

Rio Conejos, ree′o ko-nå′ʜoce, a river of Colorado, rises in the S. part of the state, runs E. and N.E. through San Luis Park, and enters the Rio Grande.

Rio Culebra, ree′o koo-lå′brå, a small river of Colorado, drains the S. part of Costilla co., runs nearly westward, and enters the Rio Grande.

Rio das Mortes, ree′o dås moʀ′tês, a river of Brazil, province of Matto-Grosso, joins the Araguay. Course, N. and E., 500 miles.

Rio das Mortes, a river of Brazil, rises in the province of Minas-Geraes, and joins the Rio Grande on the right, near the village and port of Macaia. Length, 120 miles.

Rio de Contas, ree′o då kon′tås, a small town of Brazil, province and 230 miles S.S.W. of Bahia, near the head of the river Contas or Jussiape, which flows E. 220 miles to the Atlantic.

Rio de Fuerte, a river of Mexico. See Fuerte.

Rio de Janeiro, ree′o då zhå-nå′e-ro, the metropolitan province of Brazil, bounded on the N. by the province of Espirito Santo, the Parahiba, and the Serra da Mantiqueira, which separates it from Minas-Geraes; on the W. and S.W. by the province of São Paulo; and on the S. and E. by the Atlantic. Area, 18,490 square miles, including the *municipio neutro* which surrounds the capital. Lat. 21° 15′ to 22° 23′ S.; lon. 41° to 44° 50′ W. The surface is low along the coast; the interior is mostly mountainous, consisting of the Serra do Mar, Organ Mountains, and their ramifications. The principal river is the Parahiba. The soil is extremely fertile. The products comprise sugar, coffee, cacao, cotton, maize, rice, indigo, and fine woods. After the capital, Rio Janeiro (or Rio de Janeiro), the principal towns are Macahe, Cantagallo, Nictheroy, and Rezende. Pop. 782,724. See Rio Janeiro.

Rio de la Hacha, South America. See Rio Hacha.

Rio de la Pasion, ree′o då lå på-se-ōn′, a river which rises in Lake Lacantun, in Balize, flows W., and 72 miles N.W. of Coban (Guatemala), having been joined by the rivers Izabel, Mantaquece, and Sácapulas, acquires the name of Usumasinta (which see).

Rio de la Plata, ree′o då lå plå′tå, or the **Plate River,** one of the great rivers or rather a great estuary, of South America, formed by the junction of the Paraná and Uruguay Rivers, in lat. 34° S., lon. 58° 30′ W., its basin lying S. of those of the Amazon, Tocantins, and São Francisco, and its numerous tributaries draining most part of the Argentine Republic, Paraguay, and Uruguay territories, with considerable portions of Bolivia and Brazil. The estuary resulting from their union is 200 miles in length from N.W. to S.E., and where it joins the Atlantic Ocean is 170 miles across. Its muddy waters can be traced in the ocean 200 miles from its mouth. The total length of the La Plata, Paraná, and Paraguay has been estimated at nearly 2500 miles; and from the ocean to the island of Apipe, in the Paraná, at least 1250 miles, there is a continuous safe navigation. The Aguapehi, an affluent of the Paraguay, near lat. 15° 40′ S., lon. 59° 20′ W., is separated only by a portage of 3 miles from the Alegre, a tributary of the Guaporé, and were a canal to be made to connect the two streams, a complete system of internal navigation throughout nearly all South America would exist.

Rio de las Casas Grandes, ree′o då lås kå′sås grån′dês, a river of Mexico, state of Chihuahua, enters Lake Guzman after a N. course of 100 miles. On it, towards its source, is the ruined town called Casas Grandes.

Rio Dell, ree′o del, a post-office and summer resort of Humboldt co., Cal., on Eel River, 15 miles from its mouth.

Rio del Norte, Texas. See Rio Grande.

Rio de los Americanos. See American River.

Rio de los Martires, ree′o då loce maʀ′te-rês, or **River of Martyrs,** a river of California, rises in the S.E. part of the state, and, flowing in a general S.W. course, falls into the Pacific Ocean in about 33° 20′ N. lat.

Rio de los Mimbres, ree′o då loce meem′brês, rises in Grant co., New Mexico, runs southward into the Mexican state of Sonora, and enters Guzman Lake.

Rio del Rey, ree′o dêl rå, a large shallow bay in the Bight of Biafra, in Guinea, E. of the Old Calabar River, and opposite the island of Fernando Po.

Rio de San Juan, ree′o då sån ʜoo-ån′, rises in the Sierra San Juan, in Colorado, flows southwestward into Taos co., New Mexico, next runs nearly W., and enters Utah at its southeastern corner. It irrigates the eastern part of Kane co., Utah, and joins the Colorado River in the same county. Its length is estimated at 350 miles.

Rio de São Lourenço, Brazil. See Porrudos.

Rio de Segovia, Nicaragua. See Cape River.

Rio de Sueiro da Costa, Africa. See Bassam.

Rio de Tres-Barras, Brazil. See Tres-Barras.

Rio Doce, a river of Brazil. See Doce.

Rio Dolores, Colorado. See Dolores.

Rio dos Forcados, ree′o doce foʀ-kå′doce, a river of Western Africa, Upper Guinea, falling into the Bight of Benin in lat. 5° 22′ N., lon. 5° 19′ 15″ E. The bar at its mouth is 1 mile broad, 3 miles long, and carries 13 feet at low water. Forcados is considered the most accessible estuary on the coast, with a noble sound of smooth water, 5 fathoms deep, immediately within the bar.

Rio Dulce, Argentine Republic. See Dulce.

Rio Dulce, ree′o dool′så (*i.e.*, "sweet river"), the outlet of the Golfo Dulce, in Honduras, enters the Caribbean Sea in lat. 15° 50′ N., lon. 88° 46′ 20″ W., after a winding course of 23 miles, during which it expands into El Golfete, or the Little Gulf, 9 miles in length, by 2 miles across. The Upper Rio Dulce enters the gulf from the W.

Rio Formoso, Africa. See Benin River.

Rio Frio, ree′o free′o (*i.e.*, "cold river"), a river of Texas, flows S.E. through a part of Bexar co., and enters Rio Nueces at the N. extremity of Nueces co.

Rio Frio, ree′o free′o, a post-office of Uvalde co., Tex.

Rio Gordo, ree′o goʀ′do, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 4 miles N.E. of Malaga. Pop. 2871.

Rio Grande, ree′o grån′då, a river of West Africa, in Senegambia, rises in Foota-Jallon, near Labee, lat. 11° 20′ N., lon. 11° W. It flows W., and enters the Atlantic by an estuary 10 miles across, between the Nuñez and Casamanza Rivers. It communicates by an arm with the Jeba River, 20 or 30 miles farther N. On it is the town of Kade, and opposite its mouth are the Bissagos Islands. Its banks are densely wooded, and studded with immense ant-hills. The country watered by it is populous, and produces gold, ivory, wax, hides, and horses. See Jeba.

Rio Grande, rī′o grånd (Sp. pron. ree′o grån′då), **Rio del Norte,** rī′o dêl nort, or ree′o dêl nor′tå, **Rio Grande del Norte** (Sp. pron. ree′o grån′då dêl noʀ′tå, "Great River of the North"), or **Rio Bravo del Norte** (Sp. pron. ree′o brå′vo dêl noʀ′tå, *i.e.*, "Rapid River of the North"), a large river of North America, rises in the S.W. part of Colorado, near lat. 37° 40′ N. and lon. 107° 30′ W. Its source is in the San Juan Mountains, near the Rio Grande Pyramid. "The Rio Grande," says Prof. Hayden, "from its source in the San Juan Mountains to Albuquerque, flows along its banks through basaltic rocks to a greater or less extent." It first runs eastward to the village of Del Norte, below which it turns to the right. It flows southeastward and southward through the middle of the vast and fertile San Luis Park or Valley. It next enters New Mexico, in which its direction is nearly southward. It traverses a high and arid table-land nearly destitute of timber, and receives no large affluent in a distance of 600 miles or more. After it has crossed the southern boundary of New Mexico it runs southeastward and forms the entire boundary between the state of Texas and the republic of Mexico. It enters the Gulf of Mexico at the S. extremity of Texas, about lat. 26° N. The volume of water discharged by this river is small in proportion to its length, which is estimated at 1800 miles. It is generally a shallow stream, as its navigation is obstructed by sandbanks or rapids. Small steamboats can ascend it nearly 500 miles. It has no large affluent except the Rio Pecos. The area drained by the Rio Grande is computed to be 240,000 square miles. It descends about 7000 feet between San Luis Park (which is about 100 miles from its source) and its mouth. The altitudes of several points above the sea-level are—at Peña Blanca 5298 feet, at Albuquerque

5026 feet, and at Socorro 4560 feet. The region traversed by this river requires irrigation to render it fertile.

Rio Grande, a river of Bolivia, rises by several heads near Cochabamba, flows E. and N., separating the departments of Cochabamba and Santa Cruz from those of Oruro and Chuquisaca, &c., and near lat. 15° 10′ S. receives the Chapari, after which it is called the Mamore.

Rio Grande, Central America. See HONDO.

Rio Grande, ree'o grån'då, a river of Brazil, rises in the Serra da Mantiqueira, in the S. of the province of Minas-Geraes, near the frontiers of the province of Rio de Janeiro, and, flowing first N., then W.N.W., through Minas-Geraes to the frontiers of São Paulo, when it receives the Sapucahi, thence pursues a W. course, receiving the Pará, and joins the Paranahiba to form the Paraná, after a direct course of about 600 miles.

Rio Grande, a river of Brazil, joins the São Francisco. Its whole course is about 250 miles, of which no less than 130 miles may be navigated.

Rio Grande, a river of Brazil. See POTENGI.

Rio Grande, a river of Mexico, states of Queretaro, Guanajuato, Michoacan, and Jalisco, enters the Pacific at San Blas, after a N.W. course of 400 miles across the Anahuac table-land. It is greatly interrupted by cataracts, and is very rapid. It traverses a part of the Lake of Chapala.

Rio Grande, a river of the Mosquito Territory, in Nicaragua, enters the Caribbean Sea 30 miles N. of Pearl Lagoon. It is navigable for boats 200 miles.

Rio Grande, a river of the United States of Colombia, rises N.W. of Panama, about 2 miles from which city it enters the Pacific Ocean. It is navigable for the last 5 miles of its course. Its head is near the Obispo, an affluent of the Cruces.

Rio Grande, ree'o grån'då, a county in the S. part of Colorado, is intersected by the Rio Grande River. It comprises part of the San Luis Valley and of the Sierra San Juan. Among its prominent features is Pintada Peak, 13,176 feet high. This county has rich mines of gold and silver. The soil of the valleys is fertile, and adapted for pasturage. Capital, Del Norte.

Rio Grande, rī'o grand, a post-village of Cape May co., N.J., on the West Jersey Railroad, 6½ miles N. of Cape May. It has 2 churches and 3 stores.

Rio Grande, a post-hamlet in Raccoon township, Gallia co., O., about 12 miles N.W. of Gallipolis. It has a church and the Rio Grande College.

Rio Grande (ree'o grån'då) **City,** a post-village, capital of Starr co., Tex., on the Rio Grande, about 100 miles above Brownsville, and 220 miles in a direct line S. of San Antonio. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place, which is the head of navigation. It has 2 churches. It has an extensive trade in hides and wool. Spanish is spoken by nearly all the inhabitants. Pop. about 1000.

Rio Grande de Jujuy. See JUJUY RIVER.

Rio Grande de la Plata, Bolivia. See GUAPAI.

Rio Grande do Belmonte. See JEQUITINHONHA.

Rio Grande do Norte, ree'o grån'då do NOR'tå (*i.e.*, "Rio Grande of the North"), a province of Brazil, situated between lat. 4° 32′ and 7° 18′ S. and lon. 35° and 38° 40′ W., having N. and E. the Atlantic. Area, 20,130 square miles. Its name is derived from a river, which, after an E. course, enters the Atlantic at Natal. The other rivers are the Serido and Appodi. The surface is level near the coast, but uneven inland. The products comprise the best Brazil-wood, cotton, sugar, rice, drugs, salt, and large numbers of cattle. Besides Natal, the capital, it contains the towns of Villa-Flor, Arez, Anacu, Porto Alegre, Villanova da Princeza, and Villanova do Principe. Pop. 233,979.

Rio Grande do Sul, ree'o grån'då do sool (*i.e.*, "Rio Grande of the South"), or **São Pedro,** sŏwNº på'dro, a town of Brazil, in a province of the same name, on a low peninsula at the S. extremity of Lago de los Patos, with a light-house in lat. 32° 7′ S., lon. 52° 8′ W. Pop. 20,000. From its low situation it is subject to inundation, but it has a good port and a large trade.

Rio Grande do Sul, or **São Pedro do Rio Grande do Sul,** also called **São Pedro,** a province in the extreme S. of Brazil, having the Atlantic on the E., Uruguay on the S.W., and the Argentine Republic on the N.W. Area, 110,216 square miles. It is generally fertile, with a varied surface, and has great resources in minerals, timber, and pasturage. Capital, Porto Alegre. P. 434,813.

Rio Grande Pyr'amid, Colorado, a mountain of the San Juan Range, in lat. 37° 40′ 50″ N., lon. 107° 23′ 21″ W. Its altitude is 13,773 feet. It is formed of trachyte and basalt, the highest portion being a cap of basalt 600 feet thick. Its pyramidal form is almost perfect.

Rio Hacha, ree'o å'chå (or hå'chå), or **Rio de la Hacha,** ree'o då lå å'chå, a river of South America, in the United States of Colombia, enters the Caribbean Sea 90 miles E.N.E. of Santa Marta, after a N. course of 120 miles.

Rio Hacha, a town of the United States of Colombia, 200 miles E.N.E. of Cartagena, in lat. 11° 33′ N., lon. 72° 52′ 30″ W., with a small port at the mouth of the Rio Hacha in the Caribbean Sea.

Rio Hondo, Central America. See HONDO.

Rio Hondo, Texas. See HONDO CREEK.

Rioja, or **Rioxa,** re-o'Hå, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, about 8 miles from Almeria. Pop. 1069.

Rioja, Argentine Republic. See LA RIOJA.

Rioja, LA, lå re-o'Hå, Spain, is a region comprising most of the province of Logroño and part of Soria. It is not a political division, and is named from the Oja, an affluent of the Ebro.

Rio Janeiro, rī'o ja-nee'ro, or **Rio de Janeiro** (Port. pron. ree'o då zhå-nå'ro), often called simply **Rio,** rī'o, the capital of Brazil, and the largest and most important city of South America, is beautifully situated on the W. side of a bay of its own name. Lat. of Fort Villaganhão, 22° 54′ 7″ S.; lon. 43° 9′ W. Its port, which is large and deep, is defended by a castle. It consists of an old and a new town, the latter being separated from the former by an open space, called the Campo do Honra. Streets generally straight, but narrow and ill paved. It is so placed as to be deprived of the benefit of the land-breeze by a range of mountains, and is exposed to suffocating heat, relieved only by the sea-breeze in the middle of the day. The city is supplied with water by means of an aqueduct which traverses a deep valley 7 miles in length, and has numerous public fountains. The churches, of which there are upwards of 50, have no external elegance, but are richly decorated in the interior. The chief public edifices are the imperial palace, a plain brick building, the old palace on the shore, used for public offices, the naval and military arsenal, and a public hospital. Its educational establishments are the imperial college of Dom Pedro II., the college of São Jozé, schools of medicine and surgery, military and naval academy, and many public schools. The national library has 120,000 printed volumes, and valuable MSS. Rio is the see of a bishop, the residence of a governor, and the seat of an electoral college; it has many scientific establishments, a museum of natural history rich in ornithology and mineralogy, an alcala or theatre, and a public botanic garden. From its position, Rio is naturally the great mart of Brazil, and especially of the provinces of Minas-Geraes, São Paulo, and Goyaz, and its advantages are such as to fit it for concentrating the commerce of the globe. Its imports comprise the products of every country; its chief exports are cotton, sugar, coffee, rum, building-timber, leather, tallow, gold, diamonds, topazes, amethysts, and aquamarine. It is the terminus of several lines of railway. The Bay or Inlet of Rio, 17 miles in length and 11 miles in extreme width, forms one of the noblest harbors in the world. Its entrance, 2 miles S. of the city, is 1½ miles wide between Fort Santa Cruz on the E. and a fort on the Sugar Loaf rock on the W. The bay contains many small islands, the largest of which is Ilha do Governador, 6 miles in length. Pop. 228,743; or, with its suburbs, 274,972. Mean temperature, January, 80°.2; July, 67°.1 Fahr. See RIO DE JANEIRO.

Rio Jaquesila, New Mexico. See YAQUESILA.

Rio Leona, a river of Texas. See LEONA.

Rio Llano, ree'o lå'no, a small river of Texas, rises in Bexar co. and flows E. into the Colorado.

Rio Lobos, ree'o lo'BOCE, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, about 40 miles from Caceres. Pop. 1168.

Riols, re-ol', a village of France, in Hérault, arrondissement of Saint-Pons. Pop. 1121.

Riom, re-ôNº', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 8 miles N.N.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 10,004. It is well built, and paved mostly with basalt and lava from the quarries of Volvic. It has a communal college, a library, and manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics, brandy, leather, silk goods, and tobacco.

Rio Maggiore, ree'o måd-jo'rå, a village of Italy, 5 miles W. of La Spezia, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 2961.

Rio Mayor, ree'o mī-OR', a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 43 miles E.N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 3688.

Rion or **Rioni River,** Russia. See PHASIS.

Rio Negro, ree'o nå'gro, a river of the Argentine Republic, tributary to the Vermejo.

Rio Negro, or **Sauces,** sŏw'sĕs, a river of South America, forming the whole boundary between the Argentine Republic and Patagonia. It appears to rise in a lake at the foot of the Chilian Andes, and, after an E. course of 600 or 700 miles, enters the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 41° 4′ S., lon. 62° 50′ W., 90 miles S.W. of the mouth of the river Colorado. Its bed abounds with shoals and islands; its course is rapid, and the soil of its banks, in the lower part of its course, is fertile.

Rio Negro, a river of South America, in Paraguay, joins the Tebiquary at lat. 26° 25′ S.

Rio Negro, ree′o nå′gro ("black river"), a river of the United States of Colombia, flows S.W., and falls into the Magdalena in lat. 2° 38′ N., lon. 75° 25′ W.

Rio Negro, a river of South America, in the United States of Colombia, an affluent of the Meta, which it joins at Porto Marayal. Lat. 4° 8′ N.; lon. 74° W.

Rio Negro, Parana, på-rå-nå′, or **Guainia,** gwi′-ne-å, a river of the United States of Colombia and Brazil, is the principal tributary of the Amazon on the N. side, and, under the name of Guainia, rises in the United States of Colombia near lat. 2° N., lon. 72° W. It flows generally E.S.E., enters the province of Pará, and joins the Amazon in lat. 3° 10′ S., lon. 59° W. Its total course is 1200 miles. The principal affluents are the Uaupes, Cababuri, Padaviri, and Rio Branco. At its mouth it is scarcely 1½ miles in breadth, but a little higher up it is nearly 9 miles, and opposite Barcellos, 15 miles across. It contains numerous islands, and has a remarkable communication with the Orinoco by the navigable Cassiquiare. See CASSIQUIARE.

Rio Negro, a river of Uruguay, the central part of which it drains, enters the Uruguay River 80 miles N. of Buenos Ayres, after a W. course of 250 miles.

Rio Negro, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Magdalena, 20 miles E.S.E. of Medellin.

Rionero, re-o-nå′ro (*i.e.*, "black rivulet"), a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 5 miles S. of Melfi. Pop. 11,520, who manufacture wooden tobacco-boxes and trade in oil and wine. It has a collegiate and several other churches.

Rionero, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, 9 miles N.W. of Isernia. Pop. 2411.

Rions, re-ôNG′, a town of France, in Gironde, 15 miles S.S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1253.

Rio Nueces, a river of Texas. See NUECES.

Rio Pardo, ree′o paR′do, a town of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Sul, on the Rio Pardo, near its confluence with the Jacuhy, 80 miles W. of Porto Alegre. Pop. 10,000.

Rio Pecos, a river of New Mexico. See PECOS.

Rio Preto, ree′o prå′to, a town of Brazil, province and 380 miles W.N.W. of Bahia, at the confluence of the Preto with the Rio Grande, an affluent of the São Francisco.

Rio Preto, a village of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, on the Preto, an affluent of the Araçuahi, 35 miles N.E. of Diamantina. Pop. 2000. See also PRETO.

Rios, or **Los Rios,** loce ree′oce, a province of Ecuador, on the W. coast, N. of Guayas. Chief town, Babahoyo. Pop. 60,065.

Rio Saladillo, Argentine Republic. See SALADILLO.

Rio Salado, ree′o så-lå′DO (*i.e.*, "salt river"), a river of the Argentine Republic, province of Buenos Ayres, flows through the Pampas, a plain interspersed with numerous small lakes, and enters the estuary of the Plata, 95 miles S.S.E. of Buenos Ayres, after an E. course of 400 miles.

Rio Salado, a river of the Argentine Republic, provinces of Salta, Tucuman, Santiago, and Santa Fé, rises in the Andes, flows mostly S.E., and joins the Plata, of which it is a principal tributary, 210 miles N.W. of Buenos Ayres. Total course, 1000 miles. In its upper part it is called the Pasage and Valbuena.

Rio Salado, a river of Bolivia, enters the Pacific after a W. course of 70 miles.

Rio San Domingo, ree′o sån do-ming′go, drains the S.E. part of Arizona, runs nearly northwestward, and enters the Gila River about lon. 109° 45′ W.

Rio San Miguel, ree′o sån me-ghêl′, of Colorado, rises in the San Juan Mountains, runs in a N.W. direction, and enters the Dolores near the W. boundary of the state. It flows many miles in a deep cañon.

Rio San Pedro, ree′o sån på′dro, Arizona, runs northward in Pima co. and enters the Gila River.

Rio San Pedro, a small river of Texas, flows S. into the Rio Grande at the W. extremity of Kinney co.

Rio Santa Cruz. See SANTA CRUZ RIVER.

Rio Seco, MESINA DE, må-see′nå då ree′o så′ko, a town of Spain, in Leon, province and 26 miles N.W. of Valladolid, beside the river of the same name. Pop. 5234.

Rio Tinto, ree′o teen′to (*i.e.*, "colored river"), a river of Spain, province of Huelva, rises near Aracena, and enters the Bay of Huelva in the Mediterranean. Length, 60 miles. Near its mouth is the port of Palos.

Rio Tinto, ree′o teen′to, a river of Nicaragua, after a N. course of 120 miles enters the sea E. of Cape Cameron. Lat. 15° 54′ N.; lon. 84° 55′ W.

Riou, re-oo′, an islet off the S. coast of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 7 miles S. of Marseilles.

Riou-Kiou, Pacific Ocean. See LOO-CHOO ISLANDS.

Riouw, Malay Archipelago. See RHIO.

Rio Verde, ree′o vêr′då, rises in the W. central part of Arizona, runs southward, and enters the Salt River near lat. 33° 30′ N., lon. 111° 40′ W. See also VERDE, RIO.

Rio Vermejo. See VERMEJO RIVER.

Rio Vermelho, ree′o vêR-mêl′yo, a village of Brazil, island of Santa Catharina, near 27° 30′ S. lat. Pop. 1200.

Rio Vermelho, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 80 miles E.N.E. of Serro Frio (Villa do Principe), on the Barreiro, an affluent of the Vermelho. Pop. 4000.

Rio Vermelho, a river of Brazil. See VERMELHO.

Rio Virgen, ree′o veeR′Hên, or **Vir′gin Riv′er,** rises in the S.W. part of Utah, runs southwestward into Nevada, and enters the Colorado River in Lincoln co., Nev. It is nearly 200 miles long, and is a shallow stream. It runs through an arid region diversified by lava ridges, &c.

Rio Vista, ree′o vees′tå, a post-village of Solano co., Cal., on the right (W.) bank of the Sacramento River, 22 miles E. of Suisun Station, and about 65 miles by water E.N.E. of San Francisco. It has 2 churches, a planing-mill, and a Catholic academy. Pop. 319.

Rioxa, a village of Spain. See RIOJA.

Rioz, ree-o′, a town of France, in Haute-Saône, 14 miles S.S.W. of Vesoul. Pop. 1001.

Ripa Bottoni, ree′på bot-to′nee, a town of Italy, province and 12 miles N.N.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 4460.

Ripa Candida, ree′på kån′de-då, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 6 miles S.S.E. of Melfi. Pop. 4934.

Ripa di Chieti, ree′på dee ke-å′tee, a town of Italy, 3 miles E. of Chieti. Pop. 2753.

Ripalimosana, re-på-le-mo-så′nå, a town of Italy, province and 2 miles N.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 3937.

Riparbella, re-paR-bêl′lå, or **Ripalbella,** re-pål-bêl′lå, a village of Italy, 38 miles from Pisa. Pop. 3290.

Riparia, Germany. See STADT-AM-HOF.

Ripatransone, re-på-trån-so′nå, a town of Italy, 12 miles S.S.E. of Fermo. Pop., with environs, 5923.

Ripen, a town of Denmark. See RIBE.

Ripley, rip′le, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Nidd, 5 miles W.N.W. of Knaresborough, on the Leeds & Thirsk Railway. Pop. of parish, 1334.

Ripley, a town of England, co. of Derby, 4 miles S. of Alfreton, with iron-works and coal-mines. Pop. 5939.

Ripley, rip′le, a county in the S.E. part of Indiana, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is drained by Laughery Creek and Graham's Fork of the Muscatatuck River. The surface is partly hilly and in some parts nearly level. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, oats, and pork are the staple products. Limestone underlies part of the soil. This county is intersected by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad and the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad. Capital, Versailles. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 20,977, of whom 17,573 were Americans.

Ripley, a county in the S. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Current River, and also drained by Little Black River. The surface is hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the yellow pine and other trees. Indian corn, pork, and grass are the staples. Capital, Doniphan. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 3175, of whom 3121 were Americans.

Ripley, a township of Bond co., Ill. Pop. 972.

Ripley, a post-village in Ripley township, Brown co., Ill., on the Lamoin River, about 32 miles N.W. of Jacksonville, and 10 miles S.W. of Rushville. It has 3 churches and a manufactory of stone-ware. Pop. of township, 593.

Ripley, a township of Montgomery co., Ind. P. 1433.

Ripley, a post-office of Noble co., Ind., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 5 miles E. of Albion.

Ripley, a township of Rush co., Ind. Pop. 1841.

Ripley, a township of Butler co., Iowa. Pop. 377.

Ripley, a village of Floyd co., Iowa, 6 or 7 miles W. of Charles City.

Ripley, a township of Somerset co., Me. Pop. 584.

Ripley, a township of Dodge co., Minn. Pop. 297.

Ripley, a post-village, capital of Tippah co., Miss., on the Ripley Railroad, which connects with the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 30 miles E. by S. of Holly Springs, and 36 miles W.S.W. of Corinth. It has a court-house, 5 churches, a female college, and a newspaper office. Pcp. 422.

Ripley, formerly **Quin'cy,** a post-village in Ripley township, Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 65 miles S.W. of Buffalo. It has 3 churches, an academy, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 350. The township is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie. P. 1899.

Ripley, a post-village in Union township, Brown co., O., is beautifully situated on the Ohio River, 54 miles above Cincinnati, and about 10 miles below Maysville, Ky. It is the most populous town in the county. Its site is a narrow portion of land enclosed between the river and a steep bluff. It contains 7 churches, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, 2 newspaper offices, a union school, a foundry, and manufactures of pianos, tobacco, and sash and blinds. Pop. 2323.

Ripley, a township of Holmes co., O. Pop. 1101.

Ripley, a township of Huron co., O. Pop. 1089.

Ripley, a post-village, capital of Lauderdale co., Tenn., about 56 miles N.N.E. of Memphis, and 24 miles S.S.W. of Dyersburg. It contains a court-house, a newspaper office, and 4 churches. Pop. 532.

Ripley, a post-office of Titus co., Tex.

Ripley, West Virginia. See JACKSON COURT-HOUSE.

Ripley Land'ing, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., W. Va., is on the Ohio River, near the mouth of Mill Creek, and about 18 miles above Pomeroy.

Ripley Mills, a post-hamlet in Ripley township, Somerset co., Me., about 35 miles W.N.W. of Bangor. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and several saw-mills.

Ripley's, or **Centreville,** a post-hamlet of Tyler co., W. Va., near Middle Island Creek, about 45 miles S. of Wheeling. It has 3 churches.

Ripley's Mills, a post-office of Craig co., Va.

Ripleyville, a post-hamlet of Huron co., O., in Ripley township, 4½ miles W. of Greenwich. It has a church.

Ripoll, re-pol', a town of Spain, province and 32 miles W N.W. of Gerona, on the Ter. Pop. 2424.

Ripollet, re-pol-yět', a village of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Ripollet, 8 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 1441.

Ripomorance, a village of Italy. See POMERANCE.

Rip'on, or **Rip'pon,** a city of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Ure, 23 miles W.N.W. of York, and 10 miles by rail S.W. of Thirsk. It has a spacious market-place, a cathedral, built in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, an episcopal palace, an elegant parish church, a free grammar-school, endowed blue-coat schools, several ancient poor's hospitals and money charities, a handsome town hall, with assembly-rooms, a council-house, jail and house of correction, public rooms with a library, a mechanics' institute, several branch banks, manufactures of flax and saddle-trees, and large markets for wool, corn, and butter. Ripon sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. 6806.

Ripon, rī-pon' or rip'on, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 20 miles S.S.E. of Stockton. It has a church, a hotel, a store, and 4 warehouses for wheat.

Ripon, a post-office of Labette co., Kansas, about 16 miles S. by W. of Parsons.

Ripon, a post-town in Ripon township, Fond du Lac co., Wis., on the inlet of Green Lake, 20 miles W. by N. of Fond du Lac, 19 miles S.W. of Oshkosh, and 10 miles S.S.E. of Berlin. It is on the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad, at its junction with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. It contains 9 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, Ripon College (Congregational), and manufactures of carriages, flour, and wagons. Pop. 3501.

Riponuny, or **Ripununy.** See RUPUNUNY.

Riposto, re-pos'to, a town of Sicily, on its E. coast, 10 miles S.W. of Taormina. Pop. 8032. It has risen within the present century, and has a harbor protected by a fort.

Rip'pey, a post-village in Washington township, Greene co., Iowa, on the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad, 42 miles N.W. of Des Moines. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Rip'pon, or **Rip'on,** a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., W. Va., 5 miles S. of Charlestown, and 15 miles E. of Winchester. It has a church.

Rip'ton, a post-hamlet in Ripton township, Addison co., Vt., about 26 miles N. of Rutland. The township contains 2 churches and several saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 617.

Ri'pyville, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., Ky., 15 miles S.E. of Frankfort.

Riquewihr, ree'kẹh-veer' (Ger. *Reichenweier,* rī'kẹn-wī'ẹr), a town of Germany, in Alsace, 6 miles N.N.W. of Colmar. Pop. 1777.

Ris, ree, a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 10 miles N. of Thiers. Pop. 1449.

Ris, a village of France, with a station on the Paris & Corbeil Railway, 15 miles from Paris. Pop. 1101.

Risano, re-så'no, a village of Dalmatia, 7 miles N.N.W. of Cattaro, on the Gulf of Cattaro. Pop. 3200.

Risborough, Princes, a town and parish of England, co. of Bucks, 7 miles S.S.W. of Aylesbury. P. 2549.

Riscle, reek'l, a town of France, department of Gers, 26 miles W.N.W. of Mirande. Pop. 2010.

Ris'don, a post-office of St. Clair co., Ill., about 22 miles S. by E. of Belleville.

Rish's Store, a post-office of Lexington co., S.C.

Ri'sing City, a post-village of Butler co., Neb., on the Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad, at Rising's Station, 10 miles W. of David City. It has 7 general stores, 2 warehouses for grain, and 35 dwellings.

Rising Fawn, a post-hamlet of Dade co., Ga., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 25½ miles S.S.W. of Chattanooga. It has 2 churches and an iron-blast-furnace.

Rising (ri'zing) **Sun,** a post-office of Walker co., Ala.

Rising Sun, a post-town, capital of Ohio co., Ind., in Randolph township, on the Ohio River, 36 miles by water (or 20 miles direct) below Cincinnati, and 8 miles S. of Aurora. It is finely situated on high ground, and contains a court-house, 7 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a national bank, a graded school, a tannery, 2 steam flouring-mills, and manufactures of furniture and ploughs. Pop. 1760.

Rising Sun, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Iowa, near Des Moines River, 7 miles E. of Des Moines. It has 2 churches.

Rising Sun, a post-village of Cecil co., Md., on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, 52 miles N.E. of Baltimore. It has a bank, a church, a high school for girls, a foundry, a machine-shop, a coach-factory, a banking-house, and 6 stores. Pop. 277.

Rising Sun, a post-hamlet in Montgomery township, Wood co., O., on the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, 27 miles S. by E. of Toledo. It has a church.

Rising Sun, a village included within the limits of Philadelphia, Pa., 5 miles N. of Independence Hall.

Rising Sun, a post-village of Crawford co., Wis., 33 miles S.S.E. of La Crosse. It has a church and a furnace.

Ri'singville, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., 3½ miles N.E. of Cameron Mills, and about 15 miles N.W. of Corning. It has a church.

Risley, riz'lee, a post-office of Marion co., Kansas, 14 miles N.N.W. of Peabody. Pop. of township, 503.

Ritch'ey, a post-village of Newton co., Mo., on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, 13 miles E.N.E. of Neosho. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill. Pop. about 150.

Ritchie, rich'ee, a county in the N.W. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 330 square miles. It is intersected by the North Fork of Hughes River, and bounded on the S. by the South Fork of that river. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests of the ash, hickory, oak, sugar-maple, and other trees. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass are the staple products. Among its minerals are a variety of asphaltum called Grahamite, coal, and petroleum. It is intersected by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Parkersburg division). Capital, Harrisville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,454,267. Pop. in 1870, 9055, of whom 8747 were Americans.

Ritchie Court-House. See HARRISVILLE.

Ritchieville, rich'e-vĭl, a post-office of Dinwiddie co., Va., about 16 miles S. by W. of Petersburg.

Rithymna, the ancient name of RETIMO.

Rito Alto, ree'to ål'to, Colorado, a mountain of the Sangre de Cristo Range, has an altitude of 12,876 feet above the sea-level. Lat. 38° 13′ 7″ N.; lon. 105° 45′ 7″ W.

Rito Alto, a post-office of Saguache co., Col.

Rittberg, a town of Prussia. See RIETBERG.

Rit'tenhouse Gap, a station in Berks co., Pa., on the Catasaqua & Fogelsville Railroad, 20 miles S.S.W. of Catasauqua.

Rit'ter, a township of Moore co., N.C. Pop. 1524.

Ritter, a station in Northampton co., Pa., on the Lehigh & Lackawanna Railroad, 5 miles N. of Bethlehem.

Rit'ters, a post-office of Fulton co., O., on the Canada Southern Railroad, 5 miles W.S.W. of Morenci, Mich.

Rit'tersville, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., 2 or 3 miles N.E. of Allentown. It has 4 or 5 houses.

Ritzebüttel, rit'zẹh-büt'tẹl, a town of Germany, in Hamburg, at the mouth of the Elbe in the North Sea.

Riudoms, re-oo-dōms', a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 10 miles W.N.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 3478.

Riva, ree'vå, a village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, 8 miles S. of Lugano, and on the S. extremity of its lake.

Riva, ree'vå, or **Reif,** rīfe, a town of the Tyrol, 10 miles W.S.W. of Roveredo, at the N. extremity of Lago di Garda. Pop. 5082. It has a castle, a fine church, and some monasteries. Its port is the largest on the lake, its fisheries are productive, and its vicinity furnishes in abundance olives, oranges, and lemons.

Rivadeo, re-vâ-dâ′o, a seaport of Spain, on the E. boundary of Galicia, 37 miles N.E. of Lugo, at the mouth of the Eo. Pop. 2920.

Riva di Chieri, ree′vâ dee ke-â′ree, a village of Italy, 10 miles E.S.E. of Turin. Pop. 3092.

Rivafrecha, re-vâ-frâ′châ, a town of Spain, 7 miles S.S.E. of Logroño, on the Leza. Pop. 1463.

Rivalta di Acqui, re-vâl′tâ dee âk′kwee, a village of Italy, 4 miles N.E. of Acqui, on the Bormida. Pop. 2112.

Rivalta di Torino, re-vâl′tâ dee to-ree′no, a village of Italy, 8 miles W.S.W. of Turin. Pop. 1948.

Rivanazzano, re-vâ-nât-sâ′no, a village of Italy, province of Pavia, near Voghera. Pop. of commune, 2329.

Rivan′na, a small river in the E. central part of Virginia, rises at the foot of the Blue Ridge, in Albemarle co., flows S.E. through Fluvanna co., and enters the James River at Columbia.

Rivara, re-vâ′râ, a village of Italy, 22 miles N.N.W. of Turin. Pop. 1700.

Rivarolo, re-vâ-ro′lo, a town of North Italy, in Piedmont, 19 miles N. of Turin. Pop. 3441.

Rivarolo, a town of Italy, 3 miles N.N.W. of Genoa. Pop. of commune, 6858.

Rivarolo-Fuori, re-vâ-ro′lo-foo-o′re, a village of Northern Italy, 18 miles W.S.W. of Mantua. Pop. 3034.

Rivas, a town of Central America. See NICARAGUA.

Rive de Gier, reev dẹh zhe-â′, a town of France, in Loire, on the Gier, an affluent of the Rhone, at the head of the Canal of Givors, 12½ miles by rail N.E. of Saint-Etienne. Pop. 14,518. It has extensive manufactures of glass-wares, steel, and hardwares, and steam-engine factories. Near it are silk-mills, distilleries, and extensive coal-fields.

Riveira, re-vâ′e-râ, a seaport of Spain, province and 67 miles S.S.W. of Corunna, surrounded by the Bay of Arosa and the sea.

Rivello, re-vĕl′lo, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 4 miles S. of Lagonegro, on the Trecchina. Pop. 2961.

Riv′er, a post-office of Huntington co., Ind.

River, a township of Warren co., N.C. Pop. 1500.

River, Warren co., Va. See RIVERTON.

River, a post-office of Dane co., Wis.

River Aux Vases (Fr. ō vâz), a post-office of St. Genevieve co., Mo., on the river of the same name.

River Bank, a hamlet of Rockingham co., Va., on the Shenandoah River, 13 miles E. of Harrisonburg. It has a church, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill.

River Beaudette, bo′dĕt′, a post-village in Soulanges co., Quebec, at the outlet of a river of the same name in the St. Lawrence, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 43½ miles W. of Montreal. Pop. 100.

River Bend, a post-office of Bibb co., Ala., on the Cahawba River.

River Bend, a post-hamlet of Elbert co., Col., on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 83 miles E.S.E. of Denver.

River Bend, a post-office of Clinton co., Mich., on Grand River, about 14 miles W. by N. of Lansing.

River Bend, township, Gaston co., N.C. Pop. 2248.

River Bend, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tenn.

River Bourgeois, boor′zhwâ′, a post-village in Richmond co., Nova Scotia, 31 miles from Port Hawkesbury.

Riv′erdale, a post-office of Fresno co., Cal.

Riverdale, a post-office of Cook co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 17 miles S. of Chicago.

Riverdale, a station in Greene co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 4 miles S. of Carrollton.

Riverdale, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Kansas, on the Republican River, 44 miles N.N.W. of Junction City.

River Dale, a post-office of Caddo parish, La.

Riverdale, Essex co., Mass., is a part of Gloucester City, and is 2 miles from Gloucester Station.

Riverdale, a post-office and station of Gratiot co., Mich., on the Chicago, Saginaw & Canada Railroad, 12 miles W. of St. Louis.

Riverdale, township, Watonwan co., Minn. Pop. 217.

Riverdale, a station of the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 19 miles N. of Newark, N.J.

Riverdale, a post-village of New York co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 13 miles N. of New York City. Here are several villas and country-seats, and 2 churches. Riverdale Post-Office is a branch of the New York post-office.

Riverdale, a post-hamlet of Craven co., N.C., on the Neuse River, 2 miles from Croatan. It has a church.

Riverdale, a station in Wood co., O., on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 14 miles S.S.W. of Toledo.

River Dale, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Tenn., 9 miles E. of Knoxville. It has a church.

River Da′vid, or **Saint David,** a post-village in Yamaska co., Quebec, on a river of the same name, 19 miles from Sorel. It contains a church, 2 stores, a foundry, and a grist-mill. Pop. 800.

River Debert, dẹ-bair′, a post-village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, on a river of the same name, on the Intercolonial Railway, 16 miles from Truro. Pop. 400.

River Den′nis, a post-village in Inverness co., Nova Scotia, on a river of the same name, 35 miles from Port Hawkesbury. Pop. 300.

River Dennis Road, a post-village in Inverness co., Nova Scotia, 8 miles from Port Hawkesbury. It contains a church and several saw- and grist-mills. Pop. 500.

River Des′ert, or **Maniwaki,** mân-e-wâ′kee, a post-village in Ottawa co., Quebec, at the confluence of the rivers Desert and Gatineau, 60 miles N. of Ottawa. It is a post of the Hudson's Bay Company, and has a church, several saw- and grist-mills, and 2 stores. Pop. 1000, half Indians.

River Edge, a post-hamlet of Bergen co., N.J., on the Hackensack River, and on the New Jersey & New York Railroad, 17 miles N. of New York City. It has a church.

River Falls, a post-village in River Falls township, Pierce and St. Croix cos., Wis., on the Kinnickinnick River (which affords extensive water-power), 12 miles S.E. of Hudson, and about 16 miles N.E. of Hastings, Minn. It has 2 newspaper offices, a bank, 3 flour-mills, a foundry, a machine-shop, 5 churches, a state normal school, and manufactures of lumber, &c. Pop. 741; of the township, 1217.

River Gil′bert, or **Gil′bertville,** a post-village in Beauce co., Quebec, on a branch of the river Chaudière, 57 miles S.S.E. of Quebec. Gold is found here. Pop. 200.

Riv′erhead′, a post-village, capital of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Riverhead township, on the Peconic River, at the W. end of Great Peconic Bay, and on the Long Island Railroad, 75 miles E. by N. of Brooklyn, and 4 miles from Long Island Sound. It contains 6 churches, an academy or high school, a newspaper office, a savings-bank, several hotels, 4 grist-mills, a woollen-mill, 2 planing-mills, and manufactures of organs, carriages, straw paper, and soap. Pop. 1296; of the township, 3985.

River Heads, a village of Augusta co., Va. Pop. 886.

River Hebert, a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 8 miles from Maccan. Pop. 400.

River Hill, a post-hamlet of Iredell co., N.C., 15 miles N. of Statesville. It has a tobacco-factory.

River Hill, a post-village of White co., Tenn., on the Caney Fork of Cumberland River, 23 miles N.E. of McMinnville. It has a church and an academy.

River John, a post-village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, at the mouth of a stream falling into Northumberland Strait, 21 miles from Pictou. It contains several stores, 2 hotels, and a ship-yard. Pop. 500.

River John, WEST BRANCH, a post-village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 20 miles from Pictou. Pop. 160.

River Junc′tion, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Iowa, on or near the Iowa River, and on the Muscatine division of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad, 27 miles W. of Muscatine. It has a church.

River Luison, lwee′zōn′, a post-village in Restigouche co., New Brunswick, on a small stream falling into the Bay of Chaleurs, and on the Intercolonial Railway, 19 miles from Dalhousie. Pop. 160.

River Mills, a post-office of Dale co., Ala., on Pea River, 20 miles S.S.E. of Troy.

River of Martyrs. See RIO DE LOS MARTIRES.

River Park, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., in Leyden township, on the Des Plaines River, and on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 12 miles W.N.W. of Chicago. It has a church and many fine residences of Chicago merchants.

River Philip, a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial Railway, 45 miles from Truro.

River Point, a post-office of Steele co., Minn., on the Straight River, about 10 miles S. of Owatonna.

River Point, a post-village in Warwick township, Kent co., R.I., on the Pawtuxet River, and on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railway, at its junction with the Hope Branch Railroad, 11 miles S.S.W. of Providence. It has 2 churches and a cotton-factory. Pop. 615.

River Raisin, rā′z′n, a post-hamlet in Bridgewater township, Washtenaw co., Mich., on a stream of the same name, and on the Jackson Branch of the Michigan Southern Railroad, 25 miles E.S.E. of Jackson, and 8 miles N of Tecumseh. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Riv′ersdale, a station in Prince George's co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Washington, D.C.

Riv′ersdale, a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, 12 miles from Walkerton. Pop. 100.

Riversdale (formerly **Georgetown**), a post-village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, on Black River, and on the Intercolonial Railway, 74 miles N. of Halifax. Pop. 100.

Riv′erside, a post-office and mining-camp of Pinal co., Arizona, on the Gila River, 30 miles from Florence. It has a quartz-mill for gold or silver.

Riverside, a post-village of San Bernardino co., Cal., on the Santa Ana River, 7 miles from Colton Station. It was founded in 1870 by New Englanders for the cultivation of oranges, lemons, figs, and grapes. Two irrigating canals have been constructed, one of which cost $50,000. Riverside has a church, a pottery, and manufactures of raisins, cabinet furniture, &c. Pop. about 500.

Riverside, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Col., at the base of Mount Harvard, 90 miles W. of Colorado Springs. Gold and silver are found here.

Riverside, a post-village in Greenwich township, Fairfield co., Conn., on Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the Mianus River, and on the New York & New Haven Railroad, 30 miles N.E. of New York, and 3½ miles S.W. of Stamford. It is contiguous to Mianus, and contains 2 churches, 2 public schools, and 2 private schools.

Riverside, a post-office of Clay co., Dakota, on the Vermilion River.

Riverside, a hamlet of Berrien co., Ga., on Little River and the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 38 miles E. by S. of Albany. It has a steam saw-mill and 11 houses.

Riverside, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Des Plaines River and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 12 miles W.S.W. of Chicago. It has a seminary and a church. Here are fine parks, and costly improvements.

River Side, a post-office of Fountain co., Ind., on the Wabash River, and near Independence Station of the Wabash Railroad, 14 miles S.W. of Lafayette.

Riverside, a post-village of Washington co., Iowa, on English River and the Muscatine division of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 32 miles W. of Muscatine. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and manufactures of flour, ploughs, &c. Pop. about 400.

Riverside, a post-office of Ness co., Kansas.

River Side, a hamlet of Ascension parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 8 miles from Donaldsonville. It has a church, 2 stores, and a saw-mill. Sugar is made here.

Riverside, a post-village in Vassalborough township, Kennebec co., Me., on the Kennebec River, and on the Maine Central Railroad, 8 miles N.N.E. of Augusta. It has a church.

Riverside, a post-office of Charles co., Md., on the Potomac River, about 40 miles below Washington, D.C.

Riverside, a hamlet of Essex co., Mass., on the Merrimac River, is a part of Haverhill, and is 2 miles below Haverhill Station.

Riverside, a post-hamlet in Gill township, Franklin co., Mass., on the Connecticut River, 3 or 4 miles N.E. of Greenfield, and ¾ mile from Turner's Falls. It has a church.

Riverside, a station in Middlesex co., Mass., on Charles River and the Boston & Albany Railroad, at the junction of the Newton Lower Falls branch, 11 miles W. of Boston.

Riverside, a post-office of Berrien co., Mich.

Riverside, a village of Wayne co., Mich., and a suburb of Detroit, is in Springwells township, on the Detroit River, on the S.W. border of the city. It has a ship-yard, a large tannery, an iron-forge, copper-smelting-works, and several fine residences.

River Side, township, Lac Qui Parle co., Minn. P. 139.

Riverside, a post-office of Shannon co., Mo.

Riverside, a post-office of Burt co., Neb., on the Missouri River, 10 miles N. of Tekama.

Riverside, a station of the Union Pacific Railroad, near the Platte River, 5 miles S.E. of Fremont, Neb.

Riverside, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on the Delaware River, at the mouth of the Rancocas, and on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of Camden. It has 3 churches, a pottery, a summer boarding-house, a cannery of fruit, and about 40 residences.

Riverside, a station of the New Jersey Midland Railroad, on the Passaic River, 1½ miles N. of Paterson, N.J.

Riverside, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River, 2½ miles from Great Bend, Pa.

Riverside, a station in Warren co., N.Y., on the Hudson River and the Adirondack Railroad, 50 miles N. of Saratoga Springs. Here is a suspension-bridge over the Hudson.

River Side, a station in Hamilton co., O., on the Ohio River and the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 4 miles W. of Cincinnati.

Riverside, a post-office of Columbia co., Oregon, on the Nehalem River.

Riverside, a post-borough in Rush township, Northumberland co., Pa., on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, opposite Danville. It has a church and a boiler-shop.

Riverside, a station of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Pittsburg division, 13 miles S.E. of Pittsburg, Pa.

Riverside, a post-office of Oconee co., S.C., on the Tugaloo River, 20 miles W. of Walhalla.

Riverside, a post-village of Walker co., Tex., on the Trinity River, and on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 79 miles N. of Houston. It has a fine hotel, 2 stores, and a valuable stone-quarry.

Riverside, a post-hamlet of Pacific co., Washington, on the navigable Willopa River, 20 miles E. of Oysterville. It has a saw-mill.

River Side, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., W. Va., 45 miles S.W. of Hinton. It has a church.

Riverside, a hamlet of Lafayette co., Wis., on the Pecatonica River, and on the Mineral Point Railroad, 1 mile N. of Gratiot. It has a grist-mill.

Riv′erside, a seaport of New Brunswick, co. of Albert, on Shepody Bay, 39½ miles from Salisbury.

River Sioux, a post-village of Harrison co., Iowa, on the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Little Sioux, and on the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, 1¼ miles from Little Sioux, and 52 miles S.S.E. of Sioux City.

Rivers Land′ing, a post-office of Concordia parish, La.

River Springs, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Md.

River Station, a post-office of Maury co., Tenn., on Duck River, and on the railroad between Nashville and Columbia.

Riv′erstown, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, 9 miles N.W. of Arthur. Pop. 100.

River Street, a station of the New York & New England Railroad, 7 miles S.S.W. of Boston.

River Styx, a post-hamlet in Guilford township, Medina co., O., 5 miles from Wadsworth. It has a church, a quarry of fine Berea sandstone, and a petrifying spring.

Riv′ersville, a post-hamlet of Amherst co., Va., on James River, and on the James River & Kanawha Canal, 12 miles S.E. of Amherst. It has a church and a mine of iron ore.

Riversville, Marion co., W. Va. See Rivesville.

Riv′erton, a post-village in Barkhamstead township, Litchfield co., Conn., on Farmington River, 4 miles N.E. of Winsted, and about 25 miles N.W. of Hartford. It has 2 or 3 churches, a paper-mill, and a scythe-factory.

Riverton (formerly **How′lett**), a post-village in Clear Creek township, Sangamon co., Ill., on the Sangamon River, and on the Wabash Railroad, 6½ miles E.N.E. of Springfield. It has 3 churches, a distillery, a paper-mill, and a coal-mine.

Riverton, a township of Clay co., Iowa. Pop. 280.

Riverton, a village of Floyd co., Iowa, in Riverton township, on the Red Cedar River, about 9 miles S.E. of Charles City. Pop. of the township, 925.

Riverton, a post-village in Riverton township, Fremont co., Iowa, on Nishnabatona River, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Hamburg, and 7 miles S.E. of Sidney. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, a bank, and 2 flour-mills. Pop. 456.

Riverton, a post-office of Reno co., Kansas, 16 miles S. of Hutchinson.

Riverton, a hamlet of Greenup co., Ky., on the Ohio River, nearly 1 mile from Greenupsburg. It is the N. terminus of the Eastern Kentucky Railroad, 23 miles N.N.E. of Grayson.

Riverton, a post-hamlet of Wicomico co., Md., on the Nanticoke River, about 15 miles N.W. of Salisbury.

Riverton, a post-township in the S. part of Mason co., Mich., about 40 miles N. of Muskegon. It is partly drained by the South Branch of the Marquette River. Pop. 704.

Riverton, a post-village of Bolivar co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 2 miles S.E. of Floreyville. It has several stores and a church.

Riverton, a post-office and station of Franklin co., Neb., on Republican River, and on the Republican Valley Railroad, 15 miles E. of Bloomington.

Riverton, a post-village in Cinnaminson township, Burlington co., N.J., on the Delaware River, and on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Camden. It has a church.

Riverton, a post-village of Warren co., Va., on the Shenandoah River and the Virginia Midland Railroad, at River Station, 2 miles W. of Front Royal, and 9 miles E. of Strasburg. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of flour, lime, and barrels.

Riv′ertown, a post-office of Campbell co., Ga., on the Chattahoochee River, 9 miles from Palmetto Station.

River Trent, Ontario. See TRENTON.

River Vale, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ind., at Scottville Station on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, where it crosses the East Fork of White River, 6 miles E. of Mitchell.

Riv\`ervale′, a post-hamlet of Bergen co., N.J., near the Hackensack River, 2 miles from Hillsdale Station, and about 24 miles N. of New York. It has a manufactory of folding chairs.

Riv\`erview′, a post-office of Lyon co., Iowa.

Riverview, a post-office of Rice co., Kansas, 16 miles from Peace.

Riverview, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ky., on the Ohio River and the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad, 18 miles S. by W. of Louisville.

River View, a post-office of Morgan co., Mo., on the Osage River, 35 miles S.S.E. of Sedalia.

Riverview, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., N.C.

Riverview, a station of Washington co., Pa., on the Monongahela River and the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, 29 miles S. of Pittsburg.

Riverview, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Va., on or near the Rappahannock River, 25 miles from West Point.

River View, a post-office of Fayette co., W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Coal is mined here.

Riverville, a hamlet of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in Ashford township, 8 miles W. of Machias. It has 2 churches.

Rives, reev, a town of France, in Isère, 16 miles N.W. of Grenoble. Pop. 1471.

Rives, rīvz, a township of Jackson co., Mich. Pop. 1297. It contains Rives Junction.

Rives, Richland co., O. See ROME.

Rives, reevz, a post-office and station of Obion co., Tenn., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 63 miles S.S.W. of Paducah.

Rives, reevz, a post-office of Prince George co., Va.

Rivesaltes, reev\`zålt′, a market-town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 5 miles N. of Perpignan. Pop. 6077. It has manufactures of excellent wine.

Rives (reevz) **Chapel,** a post-office of Chatham co., N.C.

Rives (rīvz) **Junction,** a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Mich., in Rives township, on Grand River, 11 miles N. of Jackson. It is at the junction of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad with the Grand River Valley division of the Michigan Central Railroad.

Rivesville, reevz′vĭl, or **Riv′ersville,** a post-hamlet of Marion co., W. Va., on the Monongahela River, 4 miles from Fairmont. It has a church, a nursery, and 3 stores.

Riviera, re-ve-å′rå, a district of Switzerland, canton of Ticino. Chief town, Biasca.

Riviera di Genoa, re-ve-å′rå dee jĕn′o-å, a name given to two portions of the coast of the Mediterranean, in the midst of which Genoa is situated. The E. part is called Riviera di Levante, and the W. part Riviera di Ponente.

Rivière à Jacques. See DAKOTA RIVER.

Rivière à l'Ours, ree\`ve-air′ å loor, a village in Chicoutimi co., Quebec, 56 miles from Chicoutimi. Pop. 120.

Rivière au Bœuf. See BUFFALO RIVER.

Rivière au Cuivre, Missouri. See COPPER RIVER.

Rivière Bois Clair, ree\`ve-air′ bwå klair, or **Saint Edouard,** sånt å\`doo\`ar′, a post-village in Lotbinière co., Quebec, 6½ miles from Lotbinière. Pop. 300.

Rivière des Acadiens, ree\`ve-air′ dåz å\`kå\`de-ång′, of Louisiana, flows E. through Ascension parish into Lake Maurepas.

Rivière des Prairies, ree\`ve-air′ då prå\`ree′, a post-village in Hochelaga co., Quebec, 15 miles N. of Montreal.

Rivière du Loup en Bas, ree\`ve-air′ dü loo pông bå, or **Fra′serville,** a post-village and watering-place of Quebec, co. of Temiscouata, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, at the junction of the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial Railways, 127 miles below Quebec. It has 2 churches, about 20 stores, several hotels and mills, 2 foundries, and a tannery. Pop. 1541.

Rivière du Loup en Haut, ree\`ve-air′ dü loo pông hō, a post-village of Quebec, capital of Maskinonge co., on the N. shore of Lake St. Peter, 22½ miles above Three Rivers. It has a church, a foundry, 2 tanneries, and several mills and stores. Pop. 1500.

Rivière du Sud, Quebec. See HENRYVILLE.

Rivière Ouelle, ree\`ve-air′ oo-ĕl′, a post-village of Quebec, co. of Kamouraska, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 92 miles below Quebec. It contains a church, a saw-mill, and 4 stores.

Rivière Pilote, ree\`ve-air′ pee\`lōt′, a town on the S. coast of Martinique. Pop. 5402.

Rivière Raisin, ree\`ve-air′ rå\`zång′, or **New Lanc′aster,** a post-village of Ontario, co. of Glengarry, on the river St. Lawrence, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 54½ miles W. of Montreal. It contains 4 hotels and several stores. Pop. 350.

Rivière Rouge, the French name of the RED RIVER.

Rivière Saint Louis. See SAINT STANISLAS DE KOSTKA.

Rivière Salée, ree\`ve-air′ så\`lå′, the strait which separates Guadeloupe into two islands.

Rivière Salée, a town on the S.W. coast of Martinique. Pop. 2577.

Rivisondoli, re-ve-son′do-le, a town of Italy, in Aquila, S.E. of Sulmona. Pop. 1309.

Rivoli, ree′vo-le, a town of Italy, 8 miles W. of Turin. Pop., with environs, 5540. It has a palace, numerous villas, and a fine botanic garden, with manufactures of silks and woollen fabrics.

Rivoli, a village of Italy, 12 miles N.W. of Verona, on the Adige. Pop. 1067.

Rivolta, re-vol′tå, a village of Lombardy, near the Adda, 15 miles E. of Milan. Pop. 3977.

Riwaree, re-wå-ree′, a town of India, 50 miles S.W. of Delhi. Pop. 24,503.

Rix′eyville, a post-hamlet of Culpeper co., Va., about 60 miles S.W. of Washington, D.C.

Rix′ford, a post-village of Suwanee co., Fla., on the Florida Branch of the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 86 miles W. of Jacksonville, and 4 miles N. of Live Oak. It contains 2 churches, several steam flouring-mills and saw-mills, and a manufactory of naval stores. It is surrounded by forests of pine, magnolia, hickory, oak, &c. Pop. 1000.

Rixford, a post-hamlet of McKean co., Pa., in Otto township, 2 miles from Summit City.

Rixheim, rix′hīme (Fr. pron. reex\`ĕm′), written also **Rexen,** a village of Germany, in Alsace, on the Strasburg & Basel Railway, 3½ miles E. of Mülhausen. Pop. 3115.

Rix's Mills, a post-hamlet of Muskingum co., O., about 15 miles E. of Zanesville. It has 2 churches.

Rizah, or **Rizeh,** Asiatic Turkey. See REEZAH.

Rjasan, Russia. See RIAZAN.

Rjhev, a town of Russia. See RZHEV.

Roa, ro′å, a town of Spain, province and 49 miles S.S.W. of Burgos, on the Douro. Pop. 2861. It has remains of a palace, in which Ximenes died in 1517.

Roachester, Warren co., O. See ROCHESTER.

Roach's Point, or **Kes′wick,** a post-village in York co., Ontario, on Lake Simcoe, 2 miles from Bell Ewart.

Roach′ton, a post-office of Wood co., O., on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 12 miles S.S.W. of Toledo.

Roadhouse, Illinois. See ROODHOUSE.

Road′side, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., Va., 18 miles from Harrisonburg. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Roads′town, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., 6 miles W. by N. of Bridgeton. It has 2 churches and about 40 dwellings.

Road′ville, a post-office of Charleston co., S.C., 110 miles S.E. of Columbia.

Roag, Loch, lok rōg, a large and intricate inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Lewis Island, Hebrides, Scotland, about 12 miles in length and 8 miles in breadth.

Roane, rōn, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of about 530 square miles. It is intersected by the Clinch and Holston Rivers, which unite at Kingston and form the Tennessee River, which is here navigable. The surface is hilly or mountainous, and mostly covered with forests of the oak, hickory, pine, and other trees. This county comprises a part of the Cumberland Mountain. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, oats, grass, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Among its mineral resources are bituminous coal, iron ore, and limestone. It is traversed by the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. Capital, Kingston. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,029,190. Pop. in 1870, 15,622, of whom 15,451 were Americans.

Roane, a county in the W. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 360 square miles. It is drained by the Pocotaligo River, which rises in it, and several affluents of the Little Kanawha. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is mostly covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple is found. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Spencer. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,469,196. Pop. in 1870, 7232, of whom 7220 were Americans.

Roane's Mill, a post-office of Macon co., N.C.

Roan Mountain, North Carolina, is near the N. border of Mitchell co., and near the line of East Tennessee. Its altitude is about 6307 feet. Its summit commands a view of nearly 400 mountain-peaks.

Roan Mountain, a post-office of Carter co., Tenn.

Roann, ro-an′, a post-village of Wabash co., Ind., on Eel River, and on the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad, 27 miles E.N.E. of Logansport. It has a graded school and 1 or 2 churches.

Roanne, ro‛ănn′ (anc. *Rodum′na*), a town of France, in Loire, 40 miles by rail N.W. of Lyons, on the left bank of the Loire, which here becomes navigable. Pop. 21,472. It has a chamber of arts and manufactures, and a communal college. Situated at the head of the Canal of the Loire, Roanne is the entrepôt of an extensive commerce. It has manufactures of cottons, muslins, paper, leather, oil, crockery, &c., and noted mineral springs.

Roanoke, ro‛an-ōk′, a county of Virginia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is intersected by the Staunton River, and also drained by Craig's Creek. The Blue Ridge extends along the S.E. border of this county, which is part of the Great Valley of Virginia. The soil is mostly fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county has an abundance of good limestone. It is intersected by the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Salem. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,725,047. Pop. in 1870, 9350, of whom 9328 were Americans.

Roanoke, a post-village of Randolph co., Ala., about 85 miles N.E. of Montgomery, and 40 miles N. of Opelika. It contains 2 churches, and the Roanoke Male and Female College.

Roanoke, a post-hamlet in Roanoke township, Woodford co., Ill., on the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, 120 miles S.W. of Chicago, and 6½ miles N.E. of Eureka. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, 2 drug-stores, and 2 warehouses. Pop. of the township, 998.

Roanoke, a post-village in Jackson township, Huntington co., Ind., on the Wabash & Erie Canal, and on the Wabash Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of Fort Wayne. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, and a seminary. Pop. 627.

Roanoke, a post-village in Prairie township, Howard co., Mo., about 16 miles S.W. of Moberly. It has 2 churches, an academy, 2 tobacco-factories, and 2 broom-factories. The village is partly in Randolph co. Pop. 220.

Roanoke, a hamlet in Stafford township, Genesee co., N.Y., 3 miles from Stafford Station. It has a church.

Roanoke, township, Northampton co., N.C. P. 1778.

Roanoke, Putnam co., O. See LEIPSIC.

Roanoke, a station of Charlotte co., Va., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad where it crosses the Staunton or Roanoke River, 90 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. Here is Talcott Post-Office.

Roanoke, a post-village of Lewis co., W. Va., 38 miles S. of Clarksburg. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Roanoke Island, North Carolina, is in the channel which connects Albemarle Sound with Pamlico Sound. It is a part of Dare co., and is separated from the mainland by Croatan Sound. It is 12 or 13 miles long.

Roanoke River is formed by the Dan and Staunton Rivers, which rise in Virginia, and unite at Clarksville, in Mecklenburg co. of that state. After it has intersected that county, it passes into North Carolina, in which it runs nearly southeastward, forms the boundary between the cos. of Halifax and Martin on the right and Northampton and Bertie on the left, and enters the W. end of Albemarle Sound. Its length from Clarksville to its mouth is nearly 230 miles. Steamboats can ascend it to Weldon, about 130 miles, and above that point it is navigated by bateaux.

Roan's Prairie, a post-office of Grimes co., Tex.

Roapoa, ro-â-po′â, **Treven′nen, Houapoou,** hoo‛-â-poo-oo′, **Uapoa,** or **Adams Island,** one of the Marquesas Islands, in the Pacific, 58 miles W. of Tahuata. Lat. 9° 20′ S.; lon. 14° 6′ W. Length, 10 miles. On its W. side is Port Jarvis. Pop. 900.

Roar′ing Branch, a post-village in McIntyre township, Lycoming co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, 28 miles N. of Williamsport. It has a lumber-mill. Coal is found near this place.

Roar′ing Creek, of North Carolina, enters the Yadkin from the N., in Wilkes co.

Roaring Creek, of Pennsylvania, falls into the North Branch of the Susquehanna a few miles above Danville.

Roaring Creek, a township of Columbia co., Pa., about 14 miles E. by S. of Danville. Pop. 486.

Roaring Creek, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Pa., in Locust township, 5 miles S. of Catawissa.

Roaring Creek, a post-office of Randolph co., W. Va.

Roaring Creek, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Wis., 10 miles S.W. of Black River Falls.

Roaring Falls, Shelby co., Tenn. See GLENCOE.

Roaring Gap, a post-office of Wilkes co., N.C., 50 miles N. of Statesville.

Roaring River, a post-office of Barry co., Mo.

Roaring River, a post-office of Wilkes co., N.C.

Roaring Run, a post-office of Botetourt co., Va.

Roaring Spring, a post-village of Trigg co., Ky., about 18 miles S.W. of Hopkinsville. It has a church.

Roaring Spring (formerly **Spang's Mills**), a post-village in Taylor township, Blair co., Pa., on the Morrison's Cove Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 17 miles S. of Altoona. It has 3 churches, a paper-mill, a flour-mill, 2 iron-furnaces, &c.

Roaring Water Bay, of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, extends inland for 9 miles behind Cape Clear.

Ro‛ark′, a township of Gasconade co., Mo. Pop. 3033.

Roasio, ro-â′se-o, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 18 miles N.N.W. of Vercelli. Pop. 2235.

Roatan, a West India island. See RUATAN.

Ro′bard's Station, a post-office of Henderson co., Ky., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 13 miles S. of Henderson.

Robb, a township of Posey co., Ind. Pop. 1781.

Rob′ben Island, an islet off the Cape of Good Hope, at the entrance of False Bay. Lat. 33° 48′ S.; lon. 18° 22′ E. It has a lunatic asylum and a leper colony.

Robbiate, rob-be-â′tà, or **Robiato,** ro-be-â′to, a village of Italy, province of Como. Pop. 1272.

Rob′bins, a post-office of Sussex co., Del., on the Junction & Breakwater Railroad, 10 miles S. of Milford.

Robbins, a station of Pike co., O., on the Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy Railroad, 9 miles E. of Waverly.

Robbins, a post-office and station of Barnwell co., S.C., on the Port Royal Railroad, 28 miles S.E. of Augusta, Ga.

Robbins Cross Roads, post-office, Jefferson co., Ala.

Robbins Plantation, a township of Washington co., Me. Pop. 4.

Rob′binston, a post-village in Robbinston township, Washington co., Me., on Passamaquoddy Bay, at the mouth of the St. Croix River, 10 miles S.E. of Calais. Pop. 926.

Rob′binsville, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., N.J., on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, at Newtown Station, 7 miles N.E. of Bordentown. It has a church.

Robbinsville, a post-village, capital of Graham co., N.C., 65 miles S.S.E. of Maryville, Tenn. It has 2 churches and a Peabody school.

Robbio, rob′be-o, a town of Italy, 11 miles S.W. of Novara. Pop. 4477.

Robbs′ville, a post-hamlet of Roane co., Tenn., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. It has a church, a flour-mill, and an iron-forge.

Robe, rōb, a river of Ireland, co. of Mayo, rises near Clare, and, after a W. course of 26 miles, enters Lough Mask, 2 miles W. of Ballinrobe.

Robecco, ro-bĕk′ko, a town of Lombardy, on the Oglio, 7 miles N. of Cremona. Pop. 2703.

Robecq, ro‛bĕk′, a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 5 miles N.W. of Béthune. Pop. 1465.

Röbel, rö′bĕl, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 34 miles S.E. of Güstrow, on Lake Müritz. Pop. 3523.

Robella, ro-bĕl′lâ, a village of Italy, province of Alessandria. Pop. 1344.

Robella, Alleghany co., Pa. See BELLEVUE.

Roberson (rŏb′ẹr-sọn) **Fork,** a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Tenn., 5 miles E. of Lynnville Station. It has a church.

Roberson's Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Bledsoe co., Tenn., 44 miles N. of Chattanooga. It has a church.

Rob′ersonville, a post-village of Martin co., N.C., 20 miles E. of Tarborough. It has a church.

Robert, LE, lẹh ro‛bain′, a town on the E. coast of the island of Martinique. Pop. 5853.

Robert Bayou, bī′oo, of Louisiana, is connected with Red River near Alexandria.

Robert Islands, Pacific Ocean. See MARQUESAS.

Rob′erts, a county of the Panhandle of Texas, traversed by the Canadian River. Area, 900 square miles.

Roberts, a station of Jones co., Ga., on the Georgia or Macon & Augusta Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Macon.

Roberts, a post-village in Lyman township, Ford co., Ill., on the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, 50 miles E.N.E. of Bloomington. It has a church, a graded school, and a bank. Pop. about 300.

Roberts, a township of Marshall co., Ill. Pop. 883.

Roberts, a station of Mecklenburg co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of Charlotte.

Roberts, a township of Hampton co., S.C. Pop. 1771.

Roberts, a hamlet of St. Croix co., Wis., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 11½ miles E. of Hudson.

Rob′ertsdale, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., in Carbon township, on the East Broad Top Railroad, 30 miles S.W. of Mount Union. Coal is mined here.

Robert's Island, a post-village in Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, 15 miles from Yarmouth. Pop. 150.

Roberts Land′ing, post-office, San Joaquin co., Cal.

Roberts' Landing, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Mich., on the St. Clair River, 36 miles N.E. of Detroit. Here are 2 stores, 3 wharves, and a manufactory of handles for axes, picks, &c. Fish and firewood are shipped here.

Rob′ertson, a small county in the N.E. part of Kentucky. It is bounded on the S. and W. by the Licking River, and also drained by the North Fork of that river. The surface is undulating or hilly. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, and grass are the staple products. Limestone is found here. Capital, Mount Olivet. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,025,147. Pop. in 1870, 5399, of whom 5363 were Americans.

Robertson, a county of Middle Tennessee, borders on Kentucky. Area, about 500 square miles. It is drained by Red River and Sulphur Creek or Fork. The surface is undulating or hilly, and nearly half of it is covered with forests of the ash, gum, oak, walnut, and poplar or tulip-tree. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, superior whisky (of which a large quantity is made here), and pork are the staple products. Limestone crops out in many places. This county is intersected by the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad. Capital, Springfield. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,517,051. Pop. in 1870, 16,166, of whom 16,088 were Americans.

Robertson, a county in the E. central part of Texas, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Navasota River, and on the S.W. by the Brazos River. The surface is undulating, and is extensively covered with forests of good timber. The soil is fertile. Cotton, cattle, and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Houston & Texas Central Railroad and the International & Great Northern Railroad. Capital, Calvert. Valuation of real and personal estate, $999,245. Pop. in 1870, 9990, of whom 9577 were Americans.

Rob′ertson's, a station in Fairfield co., S.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 36 miles N. of Columbia.

Robertson's, a post-office of Anderson co., Tenn.

Robertson's, a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

Robertson's Mill, a post-office of Stone co., Mo.

Robertson's Mills, Ontario. See Dalkeith.

Robertson's (or **Robinson**) **Station,** a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ky., on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 42½ miles N.N.E. of Lexington.

Robertson's Store, a post-office of Gordon co., Ga.

Robertsonville, Hardin co., Ky. See Colesburg.

Rob′ertsonville, a post-office of Coahoma co., Miss.

Robertsonville, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., about 33 miles N. by W. of Port Jervis. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Rob′erts Run, a station in Venango co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 19 miles S. of Franklin.

Rob′ertsville, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn., 4½ miles N. of Winsted. It has a church and a chair-factory.

Robertsville, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Mo., on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 43 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Robertsville, a hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., 5 miles from Marlborough Station.

Robertsville, a post-hamlet of Stark co., O., about 10 miles E.S.E. of Canton. It has 2 churches.

Robertsville, a hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., in Canoe township, 22 miles N.E. of Indiana. It has a church.

Robertsville, a post-hamlet of Hampton co., S.C., about 75 miles W. by S. of Charleston. It has a church.

Robertsville, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., Tenn., 10½ miles E. of Clinton.

Roberval, ro‛bẹr-vȧl′, or **Lac Saint Jean,** lȧk sȧɴɢ zhōɴɢ, a post-village in Chicoutimi co., Quebec, on Lake St. John, 78 miles W. of Chicoutimi. Pop. 300.

Robeson, rō′bẹ-sọn, a county in the S. part of North Carolina, borders on South Carolina. Area, about 1000 square miles. It is intersected by Lumber River, and is partly drained by the Little Pedee River and Rockfish Creek. The surface is nearly level, and mostly covered with forests of hickory, oak, pine, and other trees. The soil is sandy. Cotton, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, pork, tar, and turpentine are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Carolina Central Railroad. Capital, Lumberton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,942,362. Pop. in 1870, 16,262, of whom 16,221 were Americans.

Robeson, North Carolina. See Brinkley's.

Robeson, a township of Berks co., Pa., about 6 miles S. of Reading, is bounded on the N. by the Schuylkill River. Pop. 2458. Robeson Station on the Wilmington & Reading Railroad is in this township, 6½ miles S. of Reading.

Ro‛beso′nia, a post-village in Heidelberg township, Berks co., Pa., on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, 12 miles W. of Reading. It has a church and iron-furnaces. The name of its post-office is Robesonia Furnaces.

Ro′beystown, a hamlet of Prince George's co., Md., 4 miles W. of Cheltenham.

Robiac, ro‛be-ȧk′, a town of France, in Gard, 12 miles N. of Alais. Pop. 4290.

Robiato, a village of Italy. See Robbiate.

Robideaux, ro-be-dō′, a township of Pulaski co., Mo. Pop. 677.

Robideaux Creek, Missouri. See Roubidoux Creek.

Robilante, ro-be-lȧn′tȧ, a town of Italy, 7 miles S.S.W. of Coni. Pop. 2677.

Rob′in, a post-office of Benton co., Iowa.

Robin Hill, a post-office of Cumberland co., N.C.

Rob′in Hood's Bay, an inlet of the sea, on the E. coast of England, co. of York, 6 miles S.S.E. of Whitby.

Rob′in's Nest, a post-village in Jubilee township, Peoria co., Ill., about 14 miles N.W. of Peoria. It is the seat of Jubilee College (Episcopal), organized in 1847.

Rob′inson, a station in Bent co., Col., on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 14 miles W. of Las Animas.

Robinson, a post-village, capital of Crawford co., Ill., in Robinson township, on the Paris & Danville Railroad, 44 miles S. of Paris, and 25 miles N.N.W. of Vincennes, Ind. It contains 2 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, and a bank. Pop. of the township, 1851.

Robinson, a township of Posey co., Ind. Pop. 1683.

Robinson, or **North Robinson,** a post-village of Brown co., Kansas, on Wolf River, and on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, 34 miles W. of St. Joseph, and 9 miles E.S.E. of Hiawatha. It has 3 churches, 2 banks, a flour-mill, a broom-factory, &c. Coal abounds here. Pop. about 400; of the township, 1362.

Robinson, Kentucky. See Robertson's Station.

Robinson, a post-office and station of Ottawa co., Mich., in Robinson township, on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 23 miles S. by E. of Muskegon. Pop. of the township, 528.

Robinson, a township of Greene co., Mo. Pop. 2419.

Robinson, a station of the Carolina Central Railroad, 20 miles W.N.W. of Wilmington, N.C.

Robinson, Crawford co., O. See North Robinson.

Robinson, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 2275.

Robinson, township, Washington co., Pa. Pop. 937.

Robinson, a post-village of McLennan co., Tex., 6 miles S. of Waco. It has 2 churches, a steam cotton-gin, and a grist-mill.

Robinson, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Wis., about 13 miles N.E. of Green Bay.

Robinson, a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, on Salmon Creek, 21 miles N.E. of Lennoxville. Pop. 300.

Robinson Creek, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Ill., in Rose township, on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 5 miles W. of Shelbyville.

Robinson Creek, a post-office of Pike co., Ky.

Robinson's, a station in Merrimack co., N.H., on the Concord Railroad, 5 or 6 miles S. of Concord.

Robinson's Head, a fishing hamlet on the S. side of St. George's Bay, Newfoundland, 10 miles from Sandy Point. Pop. 125.

Robinson's Mill, a post-hamlet of Wetzel co., W. Va., 11 miles from Mannington. It has a church.

Robinson's River, a small stream of Madison co., Va., runs nearly southeastward, and enters the Rapidan River about 6 miles N. by E. from Orange Court-House.

Rob′isonville, a post-office of Grant co., Oregon.

Robisonville, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Pa., about 20 miles S.S.E. of Bedford.

Rob'ious, a post-office of Chesterfield co., Va., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 10½ miles W.S.W. of Richmond.

Robleda, ro-BLå'Då, a village of Spain, province of Salamanca, 16 miles S. of Ciudad Rodrigo. Pop. 1469.

Robledo de Chavela, ro-BLå'Do då chå-vå'lå, a town of Spain, province and 21 miles W. of Madrid. Pop. 1227.

Rob'lin, a post-village in Lennox co., Ontario, 10 miles from Napanee. Pop. 150.

Roblin's Mills, Ontario. See AMELIASBURG.

Rob Roy, a post-office and shipping-point of Jefferson co., Ark., on the Arkansas River, 6 miles below Pine Bluff.

Rob Roy, a post-hamlet of Fountain co., Ind., on the Indiana North & South Railroad, 4 miles S. of Attica, and about 25 miles S.W. of Lafayette. It has 2 churches and 2 flour-mills.

Rob'son's Landing, a post-office of Coahoma co., Miss., on the Mississippi River.

Roburento, ro-boo-rĕn'to, a village of Italy, province of Coni. It has a fine palace and 2 churches. Pop. 1372.

Ro'by's Corner, a post-hamlet of Merrimack co., N.H., on the Concord & Claremont Railroad, 23 miles W. by N. of Concord.

Ro'ca, a post-office of Lancaster co., Neb., on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, 11½ miles S. of Lincoln.

Rocamadour, ro‵kå‵må‵dooR', a market-town of France, in Lot, 13 miles E.N.E. of Gourdon. Pop. 1646.

Roca Partida, ro'kå paR-tee'Då, the westernmost of the Revilla-Gigedo Islands in the North Pacific.

Rocas, ro'kås (*i.e.*, "rocks"), an island of the Atlantic, 125 miles N.E. of Cape St. Roque. Lat. 3° 55' S.; lon. 33° 43' W.

Rocca, rok'kå, an Italian word signifying "rock" or "fortress," forming the name or a part of the name of numerous small towns of Italy and Sicily.

Rocca, rok'kå, a town of Sicily, 10 miles W. of Messina. Pop. 2677.

Rocca Bianca, rok'kå be-ån'kå ("white rock," or "white fortress"), a town of Italy, 16 miles N.N.W. of Parma. Pop. of commune, 5326.

Rocca Bruna, rok'kå broo'nå (*i.e.*, "brown rock"), a town of Italy, 13 miles W.N.W. of Coni. Pop. 3103.

Rocca Casale, rok'kå kå-så'lå, a town of Italy, 5 miles N.N.W. of Sulmona. Pop. 1772.

Rocca d'Arazzo, rok'kå då-råt'so, a town of Italy, 20 miles W. of Alessandria. Pop. 2162.

Rocca d'Aspide, rok'kå dås'pe-då, a town of Italy, in Salerno, 16 miles S. of Campagna. Pop. 5434.

Rocca de Baldi, rok'kå då bål'dee, a town of Italy, 4 miles N.W. of Mondovi. Pop. 2664.

Rocca d'Evandro, rok'kå då-vån'dro, a town of Italy, 26 miles S.S.E. of Sora, on the Garigliano. It has a castle, 3 churches, and a hospital. Pop. 3242.

Rocca di Corio, rok'kå dee ko're-o, a town of Italy, 18 miles N.N.W. of Turin. Pop. 2779.

Rocca di Mezzo, rok'kå dee mĕd'zo, a town of Italy, 13 miles S.E. of Aquila. Pop. 2268.

Rocca di Neto, rok'kå dee nå'to, a town of Italy, in Calabria, 13 miles N.W. of Cotrone. Pop. 1168.

Rocca di Papa, rok'kå dee på'på, a village of Italy, 15 miles S.E. of Rome, on the site of the ancient *Fabia*. Pop. 3022.

Rocca Forte, rok'kå foR'tå (*i.e.*, "strong fortress"), a village of Italy, province of Coni, near Novi. Pop. 3568.

Rocca Gloriosa, rok'kå glo-re-o'så, a town of Italy, in Salerno, S.E. of Vallo. Pop. 2814.

Rocca Grimalda, rok'kå gre-mål'då, a town of Italy, 18 miles S. of Alessandria. Pop. 1886.

Rocca Imperiale, rok'kå im-på-re-å'lå, a town of Italy, in Calabria, on the Gulf of Taranto, 7 miles N. of Roseto. Pop. 2164.

Rocca Mandolfi, rok'kå mån-dol'fee, a town of Italy, 6 miles W. of Bojano. Pop. 2966.

Rocca Monfini, rok'kå mon-fee'nee, a town of Italy, 23 miles N.W. of Caserta. Pop. 4754.

Rocca Montepiano, rok'kå mon-tå-pe-å'no, a town of Italy, S.S.W. of Chieti. Pop. 2224.

Rocca Nova, rok'kå no'vå, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, E.N.E. of Lagonegro. Pop. 2136.

Rocca Palomba, rok'kå på-lom'bå, a town of Italy, in Sicily, 27 miles S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 3023.

Rocca Piemonte, rok'kå pe-å-mon'tå, a town of Italy, 7 miles N.N.W. of Salerno. Pop. 3682.

Rocca Rasa, rok'kå rå'så, a town of Italy, in Aquila, S.E. of Sulmona. Pop. 1858.

Rocca Romana, rok'kå ro-må'nå, a town of Italy, N.N.W. of Caserta. Pop. 1883.

Rocca San Casciano, rok'kå sån kå-shå'no, a village of Italy, 37 miles N.E. of Florence, at the confluence of the Ridazzo with the Montone. Pop. 3943.

Rocca San Felice, rok'kå sån få-lee'chå, a town of Italy, 2 miles N. of Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi. Near it is Lago di Amsancto. Pop. 1611.

Rocca San Giovanni, rok'kå sån jo-vån'nee, a town of Italy, E. of Lanciano, near the Adriatic. Pop. 2171.

Rocca Secca, rok'kå sĕk'kå, a town of Italy, 12 miles S. of Sora. Pop. 5476.

Rocca Sparvera, rok'kå spaR-vå'rå, a village of Italy, in Coni, near the Stura. Pop. 1165.

Rocca Strada, rok'kå strå'då, a walled town of Italy, 17 miles N.N.E. of Grosseto. Pop. 8127.

Rocca Vione, rok'kå ve-o'nå, a town of Italy, 6 miles S.W. of Coni. Pop. 2639.

Roccella, rot-chĕl'lå, a town of Sicily, 37 miles S.W. of Messina, at the foot of Mount Etna. Pop. 1934.

Roccella, a town of Sicily, 8 miles W.S.W. of Cefalù, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2000.

Roccella, LA, lå rot-chĕl'lå, a town of Italy, on the Mediterranean, 9 miles N.E. of Gerace. Pop. 5088.

Rocchetta, rok-kĕt'tå ("little rock," or "little fortress"), a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 18 miles N.E. of Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. 3949.

Rocchetta del Tanaro. See ROCHETTA DEL TANARO.

Rocchetta Ligure, rok-kĕt'tå lee-goo'rå, a town of Italy, 22 miles N.N.E. of Genoa. Pop. 1238.

Rochdale, rotch'dẹl, a borough of England, in Lancashire, at a railway junction, 10 miles N.N.E. of Manchester, on both sides of the Roch, on the Rochdale Canal, and Calder & Hebble Navigation. It is irregularly built, but nearly all the streets are well paved and lighted with gas, and an abundant supply of water is obtained. Most of the houses are built of brick or of stone obtained from quarries in the vicinity. The original parish church is a venerable structure of the twelfth century, finely situated on a lofty height, and approached from the lower part of the town by a flight of 122 steps. The staple manufactures are woollen goods, chiefly baize, flannels, blankets, and kerseys, and cotton goods, chiefly calicoes. There are also various cotton-mills, at which warps and yarn are spun. Other manufactures of importance are hats, machines, &c. In the vicinity are freestone-quarries, iron-mines, and extensive collieries. Rochdale is a place of considerable antiquity, and had a Roman station in its vicinity. Its woollen manufactures appear to have been introduced by the Flemings in the reign of Edward III. It sends one member to Parliament. Pop. 63,485.

Roch'dale (formerly **Clapp'ville**), a post-village in Leicester township, Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Worcester. It has 2 churches and 2 flannel-mills.

Roche, rosh, a French word (like the Italian *Rocca*), signifying "rock" or "fortress," forming a prefix to numerous names of communes, towns, and villages of France.

Roche, LA, France. See LA ROCHE.

Roche-à-Cri, rōsh-å-kree, post-office, Adams co., Wis.

Roche à Gris, rōsh-å-grē', a small river of Adams co., Wis., flows southwestward into the Wisconsin River.

Roche-Chalais, LA, France. See LA ROCHE-CHALAIS.

Rochechouart, rosh‵shoo‵aR', a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, on an affluent of the Vienne, 20 miles W. of Limoges. Pop. 1754.

Roche-de-Glun, rosh dẹh glŭNᵍ, a town of France, department of Drôme, near Valence. Pop. 1949.

Rochefort, rosh‵foR' or rotch'fọrt, a town of France, near its W. coast, department of Charente-Inférieure, 20 miles S.S.E. of La Rochelle, on the Charente, 7 miles from its mouth. Lat. of the hospital, 45° 56' 6" N.; lon. 0° 57' 7" W. Pop. 25,454. Rochefort is fortified, and forms the third military port of France. It is surrounded by ramparts planted with trees, and has a tribunal of commerce, a school of hydrography, a national college, a botanic garden, and a maritime museum. In the military port the largest vessels float at all times. Attached to it are a prison and a naval hospital. The commercial port admits vessels of 800 tons close to the quays. The arsenal, one of the largest in France, has immense magazines, cannon-foundries, and ship-building docks. Rochefort was only a small town when Louis XIV. commenced its extension in 1666. It has manufactures of chronometers and farina, and exports wine, brandy, grain, &c.

Rochefort, rosh‵foR', a town of Belgium, province and 27 miles S.E. of Namur. Pop. 1720.

Rochefoucauld, LA. See LA ROCHEFOUCAULD.

Roche-l'Abeille, rosh‵lå‵bål′, a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, 6 miles N.N.E. of Saint-Yrieix. Pop. 1382.

Rochelle, a town of France. See La Rochelle.

Rochelle, ro-shĕl′, a post-village in Flagg township, Ogle co., Ill., on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad where it crosses the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 75 miles W. of Chicago, 23 miles E. by N. of Dixon, and 27 miles S. of Rockford. It contains 1 or 2 newspaper offices, 2 national banks, 5 churches, a flouring-mill, and 2 foundries. It is connected with Rockford by a branch railroad.

Rochelle, a post-office of Madison co., Va.

Rochelle, or **Sainte Anne de Stukley,** a post-village in Shefford co., Quebec, 8 miles N.E. of Waterloo.

Rochelle Park, a post-office of Bergen co., N.J., on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, 4½ miles E. of Paterson.

Rochemaure, rosh‵mōʀ′, a town of France, in Ardèche, near the Rhone, 12 miles S.E. of Privas. Pop. 1195.

Roche Percée (rōsh per-så′) **Creek,** Missouri, runs southward through Boone co., and enters the Missouri 9 miles S.W. of Columbia. It is nearly 50 miles long.

Rocheport, rōsh′port, a post-village in Missouri township, Boone co., Mo., on the N. bank of the Missouri River, 10 miles below Boonville, and about 12 miles W. of Columbia. It has a savings-bank, 2 large steam mills, and 5 churches. Pop. 823.

Roche-Posay, La. See La Roche-Posay.

Roch′ester, a city of England, co. of Kent, at a railway junction, 28 miles E.S.E. of St. Paul's, London, and 7 miles S.E. of Gravesend. It is situated on the Medway, and, with Chatham on the E. and Stroud on the W., it picturesquely surrounds Chatham Harbor. It has a cathedral, one of the finest specimens of Norman and early English architecture, a grammar-school founded in 1542, St. Catherine's Hospital for Poor Women, founded in 1315, Watt's Hospital, Hayward's House of Industry, a town hall, a custom-house, theatre, assembly-room, two modern forts, several remains of ancient walls, gateways, and monastic structures, and, on a rock rising from the river, majestic ruins of a Norman castle. Coal is extensively imported, and hops are exported. It sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. 18,352.

Roch′ester, a post-village in Rochester township, Sangamon co., Ill., on the South Fork of the Sangamon River, and on the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 7½ miles S.E. of Springfield. Pop. of the township, 1440.

Rochester, a post-village, capital of Fulton co., Ind., in Rochester township, on the outlet of a small lake, and on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, 50 miles S.S.E. of Laporte, and 24 miles N. by E. of Logansport. It contains a court-house, 7 churches, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, and a graded school, and has manufactures of woollen goods, sash, doors, and blinds. Pop. 1528; of the township, 3726. The township is bounded on the N. by the Tippecanoe River.

Rochester, a hamlet of Noble co., Ind., on the Elkhart River, about 15 miles W. of Kendallville, and 2 miles S.E. of Ligonier. It has extensive water-power.

Rochester, a post-village in Rochester township, Cedar co., Iowa, on the E. bank of the Cedar River, about 20 miles N. of Muscatine, and 7 miles S. of Tipton. It has a church. Pop. 174; of the township, 726.

Rochester, a post-village of Butler co., Ky., on Green River, about 33 miles N.W. of Bowling Green. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of flour, lumber, and tobacco.

Rochester, a post-office of Jackson parish, La., about 68 miles E.S.E. of Shreveport.

Rochester, a post-village in Rochester township, Plymouth co., Mass., about 9 miles N.E. of New Bedford, 3 miles from Buzzard's Bay, and 3 miles W. of the Cape Cod Railroad. It contains an academy, lumber-mills, and 5 churches. Pop. of the township, 1001.

Rochester, a post-village in Avon township, Oakland co., Mich., on the Clinton River, at the mouth of Paint Creek, 10 miles E. of Pontiac, and on the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, 30 miles N. by W. of Detroit. It contains 4 churches, 2 or 3 flour-mills, a foundry, 2 paper-mills, and 2 woollen-mills. Pop. about 1100.

Rochester, a city, the capital of Olmsted co., Minn., is on the South Fork of the Zumbro River, and on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 50 miles W. of Winona, 40 miles E. of Owatonna, and about 40 miles S. of Red Wing. It contains a court-house, a high school, a school-house which cost $80,000, 3 national banks, 2 newspaper offices, 11 churches, 3 or 4 flouring-mills, a machine-shop, a furnace, and extensive manufactories of furniture, pumps, and wagons. Pop. 4344.

Rochester, a post-village in Rochester township, Andrew co., Mo., on the Platte River, 15 miles N.N.E. of St. Joseph. It has a church, a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 218; of the township, 2672.

Rochester, a village of Madison co., Montana, about 80 miles S. by W. of Helena.

Rochester, a post-village in Rochester township, Strafford co., N.H., near the Cocheco River, 10 miles N.N.W. of Dover, 78 miles N. of Boston, and about 30 miles E. by N. of Concord. It is on a branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad, is the terminus of the Nashua & Rochester and Portland & Rochester Railroads, and is on the Portsmouth, Great Falls & Conway Railroad. It has several churches, a high school, a national bank, 1 or 2 other banks, a newspaper office, and extensive manufactures of flannel, blankets, shoes, &c. The township contains other villages, named Gonic and East Rochester. Pop. of the township, 4103.

Rochester, a city, the county seat of Monroe co., N.Y., and a port of entry, is situated on both sides of Genesee River, 7 miles above its mouth in Lake Ontario (where is Charlotte, its lake-port), 81 miles W. by N of Syracuse, and 76 miles E. of Suspension Bridge. Lat. 43° 8′ 17″ N.; lon. 77° 51′ W. The city is divided into two almost equal parts by the Genesee, which here falls 226 feet within 3 miles and has 3 perpendicular falls of 96, 26, and 84 feet respectively; the first of these affords immense water-power, the second adds but little to this, and the third occurs in a deep ravine and cannot be utilized. From the middle falls almost to the lake the river flows between precipitous walls of rock from 100 to 210 feet high, presenting some extremely picturesque views, especially in ascending the stream, which is navigable by small craft to the N. border of the city. Rochester covers an area of 17½ square miles. The site is quite elevated, the tracks of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad crossing the city at the height of 280 feet above lake-level (or 512 above sea-level), and from this the altitude ranges to 440 feet, the highest points being in Mount Hope Cemetery. The city is mostly laid out in squares, with streets generally shaded and from 66 to upwards of 100 feet in width; there are but 2 streets that run obliquely, and not more than 2 or 3 others deviate from the direct lines sufficiently to detract from the rectangular plan. The principal business thoroughfare, Main street, is in the centre, and crosses the river at right angles over a handsome, substantial bridge. The most remarkable structure in the city or county is a grand aqueduct of cut stone (848 feet long, with a channel 45 feet wide, supported by 9 arches), by which the Erie Canal crosses the Genesee River. Among the buildings of Rochester the more noteworthy are the city hall, a handsome edifice of blue limestone, with a tower 175 feet high; the county court-house, of brick, trimmed with limestone, with a tall Ionic portico; the new high school, or Free Academy, of brick, with sandstone trimmings; the Arcade, roofed with glass, and containing a number of retail stores, &c.; the Powers Building, an immense structure, 7 stories high, of stone, glass, and iron, containing retail stores, offices, &c., and in the upper floors a fine collection of paintings, steel-plate prints, &c., and a fine tower at the top (there are nearly 1000 tenants); the Rochester Savings-Bank building; a number of imposing—some elegant—church edifices; numerous libraries, hospitals, asylums, homes for children, old women, &c., an industrial school, a house of refuge for boys (with an excellent farm attached), a reformatory for girls, and a number of commodious, well-appointed school-houses, besides the buildings of the Rochester University and of the Theological Seminary. Rochester has 59 churches, of which one is French and several are German. It has a liberal public-school system, including the several grades from the Free Academy (or high school) down to primary schools. The University of Rochester, founded in 1846 and still controlled by the Baptist church, is well endowed, has spacious grounds and buildings, a fine library, and the Ward Cabinet, one of the best geological collections in the United States. The Rochester Theological Seminary is also a flourishing Baptist institution, established in 1850; its library is exceptionally valuable, including the entire collection (4600 volumes) of the ecclesiastical historian Neander. Rochester is connected by a net-work of railways with every city of importance in this country and Canada; the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad crosses the city at the Upper Falls, and has branches N. to Charlotte (where it connects with the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, and with the lake steamers to Toronto, &c.), W. to Suspension Bridge, and S.E. to Canandaigua (where it connects with the Northern Central), and thence to Auburn (where it connects with the

Southern Central); it is the N. terminus of the Rochester & Genesee Valley division of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad and of the Rochester & State Line Railroad, and the S. terminus of the Rochester & Lake Ontario Railroad. Rochester also has two important channels of trade in the Erie and Genesee Valley Canals, the latter here uniting with the former, which crosses the river on the aqueduct above noticed. The foreign commerce of Rochester, carried on chiefly by the lakes, though some of it goes and comes by way of New York, is quite large, and its domestic trade is still larger; but its vast water-power makes it naturally a manufacturing city, and, while it holds rank as one of the greatest flour-producers in the world, its manufactures are extensive in other branches, among which the leading are the manufacture of ready-made clothing (annual product, about $6,000,000), boots and shoes (about $4,000,000), tobacco, cigars, rubber goods, furniture, steam-engines, carriages (the largest carriage-factory in the United States is located here), agricultural machinery and implements, optical instruments, bank-locks, glassware, &c., and there are, besides, blast-furnaces, breweries, the Leighton Iron-Bridge Works (the annual product of which exceeds $1,000,000), and 2 immense establishments for packing farm- and garden-seeds. There are 16 large flour-mills, with about 75 run of stone, grinding nearly 3,000,000 bushels of wheat per year. The favorable climate and soil of Rochester and its environs have led to the development of an immense trade in garden-seeds, fruits, plants, and trees, the annual shipments exceeding $2,000,000 in value. The business of Rochester sustains 6 banks of deposit and discount, 4 savings-banks, and 6 private banking-houses; and there are 5 daily, 1 tri-weekly, 2 semi-weekly, and 8 weekly newspapers, and 6 monthly periodicals, published here. The city is divided into 16 wards, and its government is intrusted to a mayor and a board of aldermen, with various heads of departments and a board of education; it has an efficient police system, a paid fire department, a fire and police telegraph, &c.; its streets, stores, and houses are lighted with gas, and it is fully supplied with water by two systems, separate, but capable of being consolidated into one upon occasion, one of which (operated under the Holly patent) draws its water from the river, the other from Hemlock Lake, 29 miles S. of and 400 feet higher than the city. The first settler came to the site of Rochester as early as 1788, but the settlement did not actually begin until 1810, and it grew very slowly until after the war of 1812; in this year, Colonel Nathaniel Rochester commenced the permanent improvements by the erection of a mill at the Upper Genesee Falls, and partly laid out a village; in 1817, Rochesterville was incorporated, and the city of Rochester in 1834, since which time it has steadily prospered and grown in population, wealth, and importance. Pop. in 1815, 331; in 1820, 1502; in 1830, 9207; in 1840, 20,191; in 1850, 36,403; in 1860, 48,204; in 1870, 62,386; in 1875, 81,813.

Rochester, a township of Ulster co., N.Y. Pop. 3938.

Rochester, Columbiana co., O. See East Rochester.

Rochester, a village of Lorain co., O., in Rochester township, on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, 42 miles S.W. of Cleveland, and 20 miles N. of Ashland. The name of its post-office is Rochester Depot. Pop. of the township, 691.

Rochester, a hamlet of Noble co., O., in Noble township, 1 mile from Rochester Station of the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, about 32 miles N. of Marietta. It has a church. Pop. 40.

Rochester, Stark co., O., is now a part of Navarre.

Rochester, or **Roachester,** a village in Salem township, Warren co., O., near the Little Miami River, and on the railroad which connects Cincinnati with Wilmington, 2½ miles N. of Morrow. It has 2 churches. Pop. 155.

Rochester, a post-borough in Rochester township, Beaver co., Pa., on the N. bank of the Ohio River, and the E. bank of the Beaver River, at its mouth, 26 miles N.W. of Pittsburg, and 2 miles S. of New Brighton. It is on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, at its junction with the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad. A bridge over the Beaver River connects Rochester with Bridgewater. It has 2 banks, 8 churches, and manufactures of carriages, coffins, tumblers, &c. Pop. 2091; of the township, 620.

Rochester, a post-village in Rochester township, Windsor co., Vt., among the Green Mountains, on a branch of the White River, about 20 miles N.N.E. of Rutland. Pop. of the township, 1444.

Rochester, a post-village in Rochester township, Racine co., Wis., on the Fox River, at the mouth of the Muskego River, 24 miles W. of Racine, and about 26 miles S.W. of Milwaukee. It has water-power, and contains 2 churches, the Rochester Seminary, 2 flouring-mills, a foundry, and 2 carriage-factories. Pop. 392; of township, 844.

Roch'ester, or **Belle River,** a post-village in Essex co., Ontario, on the Great Western Railway, 208 miles S.W. of Toronto. It has grist- and carding-mills, several hotels, and stores. Pop. 300.

Rochester Depot, Lorain co., O. See Rochester.

Rochester Mills, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa., in Canoe township, about 40 miles N.W. of Altoona. It has a flour-mill and a lumber-mill.

Rochetta del Tanaro, ro-kĕt'tå dĕl tå-nå'ro, a town of Italy, 9 miles E.S.E. of Asti. Pop. 3270.

Roch'ford, a town of England, co. of Essex, 15½ miles S.E. of Chelmsford. Pop. of parish, 1589.

Roch'ford, a post-office and mining-camp of Lawrence co., Dakota, in the Black Hills, on Rapid Creek. It has mines of gold and silver.

Rochlitz, roᴋ'lits, a town of Saxony, on the Mulde, 16 miles N.N.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 5769. It has manufactures of merinoes.

Rochlitz, a town of Bohemia, 34 miles N. of Bidschow. Pop. 2067.

Rock, the southwesternmost county of Minnesota, borders on Iowa. Area, about 480 square miles. It is drained by Rock River and by Beaver and Channarambe Creeks. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. The staple products are Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass. The greater part of this county is prairie. It is traversed by a branch of the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad. Capital, Luverne. Pop. in 1870, 138; in 1875, 1861.

Rock, a county in the S. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Illinois, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is intersected by Rock River, which divides it into nearly equal parts, and is also drained by Sugar and Turtle Creeks. The surface is undulating, and diversified with beautiful scenery. The soil is very fertile. This county contains extensive prairies, and is liberally supplied with hard timber. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Good Silurian limestone underlies part of the soil. This county is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Chicago & Northwestern, the Western Union, and the Milwaukee & St. Paul. Capital, Janesville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $40,900,000. Pop. in 1870, 39,030, of whom 30,712 were Americans; in 1875, 39,039.

Rock, a post-office of Yolo co., Cal.

Rock, a post-office of Pope co., Ill.

Rock, a post-hamlet in Lincoln township, Cerro Gordo co., Iowa, on Lime Creek, about 11 miles N.W. of Mason City. It has 2 churches.

Rock, a township of Lyon co., Iowa. Pop. 197. It contains Rock Rapids.

Rock, a township of Mitchell co., Iowa. Pop. 628.

Rock, a township of Sioux co., Iowa. Pop. 88.

Rock, a township of Woodbury co., Iowa. Pop. 84.

Rock, a post-office of Cowley co., Kansas, 30 miles S.E. of Wichita.

Rock, a township of Marshall co., Kansas. Pop. 323.

Rock, a post-hamlet of Plymouth co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, 14 miles S.W. of Plymouth. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber, packing-boxes, staves, &c.

Rock, a township of Jefferson co., Mo. Pop. 2896.

Rock, a post-office of Hamilton co., Neb.

Rock, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Schuylkill & Susquehanna Railroad, 47 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

Rock, a township of Rock co., Wis. Pop. 1019.

Rock'abe'ma, a post-office of Aroostook co., Me., on Rockabema Lake, 26 miles W. by N. of Houlton.

Rock'all, a lofty and rocky islet of the Atlantic, 150 miles W. of St. Kilda, in lat. 57° 36′ N., lon. 13° 41′ W. It is inhabited only by sea-birds, and is surrounded by breakers, but is visited by fishermen.

Rock'alo, a post-office of Heard co., Ga.

Rock'away, a post-village in Rockaway township, Morris co., N.J., on a river of the same name, on the Morris Canal and the Morris & Essex division of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 9 miles N. by W. of Morristown, and 3 miles N.E. of Dover. It has 3 churches, a rolling-mill, an iron-foundry, a forge, and a grist-mill. The township contains valuable mines of iron and a village named Mount Hope. Pop. of the township, 6445.

Rockaway, a fashionable watering-place in Hempstead township, Queens co., N.Y., on the Atlantic, and on the Southern Railroad of Long Island, 18 miles from Brooklyn. It contains numerous hotels and 4 churches. The name of its post-office was changed from Rockaway to Lawrence

Station in 1876. Near here is Rockaway Beach, a long, narrow sand-bar or peninsula, which separates Jamaica Bay from the sea. Steamboats ply between Rockaway and New York City.

Rockaway, a post-office and station of Seneca co., O., on the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Tiffin.

Rockaway Beach, a station of the Long Island Railroad, 26½ miles E. of Brooklyn.

Rockaway Beach. See Rockaway.

Rockaway River, New Jersey, intersects Morris co. with a very sinuous course. It runs eastward and south-eastward, passes Dover and Boonton, and enters the Passaic River about 10 miles N.W. of Newark.

Rock Bluff, a post-village of Cass co., Neb., on or near the Missouri River, about 40 miles below Omaha. It is 7 miles S. of Plattsmouth. It has 2 churches.

Rock Bot'tom, a post-hamlet in Stow township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Assabet River, and on the Marlborough Branch of the Fitchburg Railroad, about 25 miles W. by N. of Boston. It has a church and a manufactory of flannel.

Rock Branch, a post-office of Woodbury co., Iowa.

Rock'bridge, a county in the W. central part of Virginia, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is a part of the Great Valley of Virginia, and is bounded on the S.E. by the Blue Ridge. It is drained by the North, Calf Pasture, South, and James Rivers. The surface is diversified, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the chestnut, maple, oak, tulip-tree, &c. Among its physical features is the celebrated Natural Bridge, which is near the James River and crosses Cedar Creek by a rocky arch about 200 feet high. The soil is fertile, and is partly based on good Silurian limestone. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and cattle are the staple products. The James River Canal passes through the southern part and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad traverses the northern part of this county. Capital, Lexington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,258,604. Pop. in 1870, 16,058, of whom 15,943 were Americans.

Rockbridge, Greene co., Ill. See Sheffield.

Rockbridge, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ky., 20 miles S.S.E. of Glasgow. It has a church.

Rockbridge, a post-hamlet of Ozark co., Mo., 60 miles S.E. of Marshfield. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

Rockbridge, Hocking co., O. See Millville.

Rockbridge, a post-hamlet in Rockbridge township, Richland co., Wis., on Pine River, about 60 miles W.N.W. of Madison, and 9 miles S. of Richland Centre. It has a lumber-mill. The township has a remarkable natural bridge and a tunnel or arch where Pine River passes through a hill. The top of the bridge is about 60 feet above the water. Pop. of the township, 1132.

Rockbridge Alum Springs, a post-office and watering-place of Rockbridge co., Va., 38 miles S.W. of Staunton, and 6 miles S. of Goshen Station. Here are medicinal springs.

Rockbridge Baths, a post-office and summer resort of Rockbridge co., Va., 10 miles S. of Goshen. It has 2 churches, a hotel, and a flour-mill.

Rockbridge Mills, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Mo., 5 miles S. of Columbia. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Rock Camp, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., O., 9 miles E. of Ironton. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Rock Camp, a post-office of Monroe co., W. Va.

Rock Castle, kas'sel, a county in the S.E. central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 280 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Rock Castle River, and also drained by Dick's River. The surface is hilly and mostly covered with forests. Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county has beds of bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Knoxville Branch of the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad. Capital, Mount Vernon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,033,551. Pop. in 1870, 7145, of whom 7130 were Americans.

Rock Castle, a post-hamlet of Trigg co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, about 44 miles E.S.E. of Paducah.

Rock Castle, a post-hamlet of Patrick co., Va., about 54 miles W.N.W. of Danville.

Rock Castle, a post-office of Mason co., W. Va., about 32 miles N.W. of Charleston.

Rock Castle River, Kentucky, drains part of Jackson co., runs in a S.S.W. direction, and forms the boundary between the cos. of Laurel and Pulaski until it enters the Cumberland River. It is nearly 65 miles long.

Rock Castle Springs, a post-office and summer resort of Pulaski co., Ky., on Rock Castle River, 23 miles E. of Somerset.

Rock Cave, Upshur co., W. Va. See Centreville.

Rock City, Stephenson co., Ill. See Rock Run.

Rock City, a station in Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on the Olean, Bradford & Warren Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Olean. Near this place is a group of rocks arranged by nature like the buildings of a town, with regular streets, and covering about 100 acres.

Rock City, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Milan township, about 20 miles S. of Hudson. It has a church, and manufactures of flour, shoes, and wagons.

Rock City Falls, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., on Kayaderosseras Creek, 6 miles N.W. of Ballston, and about 32 miles N. by W. of Albany. It has 2 churches, and 3 paper-mills which manufacture manila and printing papers.

Rock Cliff, a post-office of Saguache co., Col.

Rock Creek, California, runs S.W. between Butte and Tehama cos., and enters the Sacramento River.

Rock Creek, Illinois, rises in Carroll co., runs southwestward in Whitesides co., and enters Rock River.

Rock Creek, Indiana, rises in Cass co., runs westward, and enters the Wabash River in Carroll co.

Rock Creek rises in Montgomery co., Md., runs southward through the District of Columbia, and enters the Potomac River at the upper part of Washington, forming the boundary between that city and Georgetown.

Rock Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Adams co., runs southward into Maryland, and enters the Monocacy River.

Rock Creek, Wyoming, runs northwestward through the Laramie Plains, and enters the Medicine Bow River in Carbon co. Its source is near Rock Creek Station on the Union Pacific Railroad. Length, about 80 miles.

Rock Creek, a post-office of Colbert co., Ala.

Rock Creek, a post-village of Pike co., Ark., 35 miles S.W. of Hot Springs. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Rock Creek, a hamlet of Murray co., Ga., 15 miles E. of Dalton.

Rock Creek, a post-office of Owyhee co., Idaho.

Rock Creek, a post-township of Carroll co., Ill. It contains a village named Lanark. Pop. of township, 2056.

Rock Creek, township, Hancock co., Ill. Pop. 1201.

Rock Creek, a township of Hardin co., Ill. Pop. 856.

Rock Creek, a township of Bartholomew co., Ind. Pop. 1203.

Rock Creek, township, Carroll co., Ind. Pop. 1316.

Rock Creek, a post-hamlet in Rock Creek township, Huntington co., Ind., 10 miles S.E. of Huntington. It has 2 churches, a pump-factory, and a saw-mill. The township is drained by the Wabash River. Pop. 1639.

Rock Creek, a township of Wells co., Ind. Pop. 1326.

Rock Creek, a township of Jasper co., Iowa. P. 576.

Rock Creek, a post-office of Mitchell co., Iowa, about 15 miles N.E. of Mason City.

Rock Creek, township, Butler co., Kansas. Pop. 437.

Rock Creek, township, Coffey co., Kansas. Pop. 312.

Rock Creek, township, Cowley co., Kansas. Pop. 659.

Rock Creek, a post-office of Jefferson co., Kansas, in Rock Creek township, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 15 miles N.N.E. of Topeka. Pop. of township, 504.

Rock Creek, a township of Nemaha co., Kansas. Pop. 1135. It contains Sabetha.

Rock Creek, a township of Pottawatomie co., Kansas. Pop. 714. It contains Westmoreland.

Rock Creek, township, Wabaunsee co., Kan. P. 133.

Rock Creek, a post-office of Pine co., Minn., on the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad, 59 miles N. of St. Paul. Pop. of Rock Creek township, 69.

Rock Creek, a station in Jackson co., Mo., on the Wyandotte, Kansas City & Northwestern Railroad, 6 miles E. of Kansas City.

Rock Creek, a post-office of Alamance co., N.C.

Rock Creek, township, Guilford co., N.C. Pop. 1082.

Rock Creek, a township of Wilkes co., N.C. P. 960

Rock Creek, Ashtabula co., O. See Morgan.

Rock Creek, a post-office in McMinn co., Tenn.

Rock Creek, a post-office of Stevens co., Washington.

Rock Creek, a township of Dunn co., Wis. P. 531.

Rock Creek, a post-office of Albany co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 50 miles N.N.W. of Laramie.

Rock Cut, a post-office of Iredell co., N.C.

Rock'dale, a county in the N. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 180 square miles. It is drained by the Ocmulgee River. The surface is hilly or uneven. The soil is partly fertile. This county is intersected by the Georgia Railroad. Capital, Conyers. The census of 1870 gives no statistics of this county, which was formed after that date.

Rockdale, a post-office of Randolph co., Ala.

Rockdale, a post-hamlet of Dubuque co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 2 miles below Dubuque. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Rockdale, a post-hamlet of Owen co., Ky., 16 miles N. of Frankfort. It has a church and a distillery.

Rockdale, a post-office of Baltimore co., Md.

Rockdale, a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y., on the Unadilla River, and on the New Berlin Branch of the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, about 32 miles E.N.E. of Binghamton. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a creamery.

Rockdale, a hamlet of Chester co., Pa., about 37 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia.

Rockdale, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. 1664.

Rockdale, a village in Aston township, Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, and on Chester Creek, 20 miles S.W. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches, a cotton-mill, and a woollen-mill.

Rockdale, a station on the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, 6 miles E.N.E. of Mercersburg, Pa.

Rockdale, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and on the Lehigh River, 12½ miles above Allentown.

Rockdale, a post-village of Milam co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 61 miles E.N.E. of Austin. It has several churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and a seminary. Pop. about 1500.

Rockdale Mills, a post-hamlet of Berkshire co., Mass., on the Housatonic Railroad, about 7 miles S.W. of Lenox. It has a flour-mill.

Rockdale Mills, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Pa., about 15 miles E. by N. of Brookville. It has several stores, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. about 100.

Rockdale Paper-Mills, a post-village of Rockdale co., Ga., 2 miles from Conyers. It has a paper-mill, and manufactures of flour, lumber, &c.

Rock Dell, a post-village and township of Olmsted co., Minn., 14 miles S.W. of Rochester. Pop. of township, 1010.

Rock Elm, a post-office of Charlevoix co., Mich.

Rock Elm, a post-township of Pierce co., Wis. Pop. 799. It contains Rock Elm Centre.

Rock Elm Centre, a post-hamlet of Pierce co., Wis., in Rock Elm township, about 22 miles N.E. of Red Wing. It has 2 churches.

Rockenhausen, rok′kẹn-hŏw′zẹn, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 13 miles N. of Kaiserslautern. Pop. 1852.

Rock E′non Springs, a post-office and summer resort of Frederick co., Va., on the Great North Mountain, 15 miles N.W. of Winchester. It has a hotel and mineral springs.

Rock Fall, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Conn., on the New Haven, Middletown & Willimantic Railroad, about 3 miles S.W. of Middletown.

Rock Falls, a post-village in Coloma township, Whitesides co., Ill., on Rock River, nearly opposite Sterling, and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 20 miles W. by N. of Amboy, and 77 miles W. of Aurora. It has a newspaper office, a bank, a church, a chair-factory, a mitten-factory, a planing-mill, and several factories. P. 471.

Rock Falls, a post-village in Falls township, Cerro Gordo co., Iowa, on Shell Rock River, and on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 24 miles W.N.W. of Charles City, and 9 miles N.E. of Mason City. It has a church, a newspaper office, and 1 or 2 mills. Pop. 350.

Rock Falls, a post-hamlet in Sand Beach township, Huron co., Mich., on Lake Huron, 58 miles N. of Port Huron. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Rock Falls, a post-hamlet of Phelps co., Neb., on Spring Creek, 30 miles S. of Plum Creek Railroad Station. It has a church.

Rock Falls, a post-hamlet of Erath co., Tex., 8 miles E. of Stephensville.

Rock Falls, a post-village of Dunn co., Wis., on Rock Creek, about 1 mile S. of the Chippewa River, and about 12 miles S.W. of Eau Claire. It has a flour-mill.

Rock Farm, a post-village of Russell co., Va., 1½ miles S. of Clinch River, and 28 miles N.W. of Abingdon. It has 2 churches, a tannery, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, &c.

Rock′field, a post-village of Carroll co., Ind., on the Wabash Railroad, 14 miles S.W. of Logansport. It has 2 churches, a seminary, and a saw-mill. Pop. 289.

Rockfield, a post-village of Warren co., Ky., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Bowling Green. It has several stores.

Rockfield, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Wis., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 22 miles N.N.W. of Milwaukee.

Rock Fish, township, Cumberland co., N.C. P. 2982.

Rock′fish, a post-township of Duplin co., N.C. Pop. 1380. It contains a village named Rose Hill, and abounds with forests of pine, cypress, ash, &c.

Rockfish Creek, Cumberland co., N.C., runs E., and enters the Cape Fear River 12 miles below Fayetteville.

Rockfish Depot, a post-office and station of Nelson co., Va., on Rockfish Creek and the Virginia Midland Railroad, 23 miles S.W. of Charlottesville. Here is a church.

Rockfish Gap, Virginia, a pass through the Blue Ridge where the latter is crossed by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, about 16 miles S.E. of Staunton.

Rock′ford, a post-village, capital of Coosa co., Ala., about 40 miles N. by E. of Montgomery. It is surrounded by a hilly country, in which granite and marble are found. It has a church.

Rockford, a city, the capital of Winnebago co., Ill., is finely situated on both sides of Rock River, 93 miles W.N.W. of Chicago, 28 miles E. of Freeport, and about 20 miles S. by W. of Beloit. It is on the Freeport line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and is a terminus of the Kenosha & Rockford Branch of the same. It contains a court-house, 22 churches, 1 or 2 high schools, 4 national banks, 2 other banks, a female seminary, a cotton-factory, 2 paper-mills, a woollen-mill, a watch-factory, several iron-foundries, machine-shops, and breweries, and manufactures of reapers, cultivators, pumps, &c. One daily and 5 weekly newspapers are published here. The river here affords abundant motive-power. Pop. in 1860, 6979; in 1870, 11,049; in 1876, 14,450.

Rockford, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ind., on the Driftwood or East Fork of White River, and on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 16 miles S. of Columbus. It has 2 churches.

Rockford, a hamlet of Wells co., Ind., 8 miles W. of Bluffton.

Rockford, a post-village in Rockford township, Floyd co., Iowa, on the Shell Rock River, at the mouth of Lime Creek, and on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 17 miles S.E. of Mason City, and about 15 miles W. of Charles City. It has a newspaper office, a bank, a high school, 2 churches, 2 flouring-mills, &c. Pop. about 800; of the township, 1058.

Rockford, township, Pottawattamie co., Iowa. P. 911.

Rockford, a post-office of Bourbon co., Kansas, about 16 miles W. by S. of Fort Scott.

Rockford, a township of Sedgwick co., Kansas. Pop. 364. It contains El Paso.

Rockford, a post-village in Algoma township, Kent co., Mich., on Rouge River, and on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 14 miles N.N.E. of Grand Rapids. It has a banking-house, a money-order post-office, a newspaper office, a union school, 3 churches, 2 grist-mills, a lumber-mill, a foundry and machine-shop, and a sash- and blind-factory. Pop. 582.

Rockford, a post-village in Rockford township, Wright co., Minn., on the left bank of Crow River, just below the junction of its two forks, about 25 miles W.N.W. of Minneapolis, and 10 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It has a grist-mill and a woollen-factory. Pop. 250; of the township, 794.

Rockford, a hamlet of Cass co., Mo., about 45 miles S.S.E. of Kansas City.

Rockford, a post-office of Lincoln co., Mo.

Rockford, a hamlet of Elkhorn co., Neb., on Elkhorn River, ½ mile from O'Neill City. It has a church.

Rockford, a post-hamlet of Surry co., N.C., in Rockford township, on the Yadkin River, about 75 miles N. of Charlotte. It has a church and 2 tobacco-factories. Pop. of the township, 890.

Rockford, a post-hamlet of Blount co., Tenn., on the Knoxville & Charleston Railroad, about 10 miles S. by W. of Knoxville. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a cotton-factory.

Rockford, a post-office of Washington co., Va.

Rockford, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., W. Va., 12 miles S. of Clarksburg. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Rockford, a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, 9 miles from Waterford. Pop. 100.

Rock Glen, Pennsylvania. See FALLS RUN CITY.

Rock Grove, a post-village in Rock Grove township, Stephenson co., Ill., about 14 miles N.N.E. of Freeport. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1096.

Rock Grove, a township of Floyd co., Iowa. Pop. 713, exclusive of Nora Springs.

Rock Hall, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Md., on the E. shore of Chesapeake Bay, 24 miles E.S.E. of Baltimore. It has a church and an oyster-fishery.

Rockhamp'ton, a town of Australia, in Queensland, on Fitzroy River, 45 miles from its mouth, and 420 miles N.W. of Brisbane. It is a terminus of the Great Northern Railway. Pop. 8052.

Rock Ha'ven, a post-hamlet of Meade co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 2 miles from Muldraugh Station, and about 32 miles S.W. of Louisville. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a flour-mill.

Rock Hill, a post-office of Benton co., Miss.

Rock Hill, a post-office of St. Louis co., Mo.

Rock Hill, Belmont co., O. See Kennon.

Rock Hill, a township of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. 3363.

Rockhill, a station in Bucks co., Pa., on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 35 miles N. of Philadelphia.

Rock Hill, Huntingdon co., Pa. See Orbisonia.

Rock Hill, a post-hamlet in Conestoga township, Lancaster co., Pa., 3 miles from Safe Harbor. It has a flour-mill and a cigar-factory.

Rock Hill, a post-village in Catawba township, York co., S.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 26 miles S.S.W. of Charlotte, N.C., and 19 miles N.N.E. of Chester. It has a newspaper office, an academy, and 5 churches, and is an important cotton-market.

Rock Hill, a post-office of Williamson co., Tenn.

Rock Hill, a post-hamlet of Collin co., Tex., about 32 miles N. of Dallas.

Rock'holds, a post-office of Whitley co., Ky.

Rock House, a post-office of Letcher co., Ky.

Rock'house, a post-office and summer resort of Hocking co., O., in Laurel township, 12 miles S.W. of Logan.

Rockhouse, a post-office of Fayette co., Tex.

Rockhouse, a post-office of Russell co., Va.

Rock'ingham, the most southeastern county of New Hampshire, borders on Massachusetts. Area, about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and is drained by the Lamprey and Piscataqua Rivers and other small streams. The surface is hilly, diversified with numerous lakes, and extensively covered with forests of the oak, beech, ash, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is mostly productive. Hay, butter, potatoes, Indian corn, and cattle are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Concord & Portsmouth Railroad, the Boston & Maine Railroad, and the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad. Capitals, Exeter and Portsmouth. Valuation of real and personal estate, $36,691,670. Pop. in 1870, 47,297, of whom 44,478 were Americans.

Rockingham, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is intersected by the Dan River, and also drained by the Mayo and Haw Rivers. The surface is hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, oats, wheat, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Richmond & Danville Railroad. Capital, Wentworth. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,660,930. Pop. in 1870, 15,708, of whom 15,689 were Americans.

Rockingham, a county in the N.W. part of Virginia, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is intersected by the Shenandoah River, and also drained by the North Fork of that river. The Blue Ridge extends along the S.E. border of this county, which is a part of the Great Valley of Virginia, and is bounded on the W. by another mountain-ridge. The surface is finely diversified, and extensively covered with forests of the oak, hickory, chestnut, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county has an abundance of good limestone. Capital, Harrisonburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $13,443,160. Pop. in 1870, 23,668, of whom 23,516 were Americans. It is intersected by the Valley Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Rockingham, a township of Scott co., Iowa. Pop. 318.

Rockingham, a post-village, capital of Richmond co., N.C., in Rockingham township, and on the Carolina Central Railroad, 71 miles E.S.E. of Charlotte, about 50 miles W. by S. of Fayetteville, and 5 miles E. of the Pedee or Yadkin River. It has an academy, 2 newspaper offices, 2 churches, and a cotton-mill. Pop. 454; of township, 1455.

Rockingham, a post-hamlet and township of Windham co., Vt., on Williams River, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, 5 miles N. of Bellows Falls. It is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River. It contains a bank, an academy, a newspaper office, 3 paper-mills, and 2 woollen-mills. Pop. of the township, including Bellows Falls, 2854. It also contains a village named Saxton's River.

Rockingham Bay, a spacious and beautiful harbor on the N.E. coast of Australia, in lat. 18° 10′ E.

Rock Island, a county in the N.W. part of Illinois, bordering on Iowa, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and N.W. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by Rock River, which enters the Mississippi in this county. The surface is moderately uneven. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, butter, and pork are the staple products, and bituminous coal is one of the chief articles of export. Limestone is abundant here. Capital, Rock Island. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,548,601. Pop. in 1870, 29,783, of whom 21,114 were Americans.

Rock Island, a city of Illinois, the capital of Rock Island co., is situated on the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport, and 2 or 3 miles above the mouth of Rock River. By railroad it is 91 miles N.W. of Peoria, 52 miles W.S.W. of Sterling, 244 miles N. of St. Louis, and 182 miles W. by S. of Chicago. It is a terminus of the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, and is on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, which here crosses the Mississippi River on a noble wrought-iron bridge, constructed at a cost of about $1,300,000. This city is also the S.W. terminus of the Western Union Railroad, and is on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad. It derives its name from a beautiful island about 3 miles long, the lower and southern end of which is nearly opposite this city. This island, which is based on limestone, belongs to the United States, presents beautiful scenery, and is used as a public park. The government has expended large sums of money on this island in the erection of numerous buildings, among which are a great central arsenal, a large armory, a foundry, and military headquarters. The island is connected by bridges with both banks of the river. The main and navigable channel is on the W. side of the island, and the eastern channel has been dammed so as to produce immense hydraulic power. Rock Island City contains a court-house, 14 churches, a high school, a business college, 3 national banks, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 2 or 3 weekly newspapers. The prosperity of this city is mainly derived from trade and extensive manufactures. It has several flour-mills, saw-mills, gas-works, machine-shops, and manufactories of glass, stoves, and ploughs and other farming-implements. Pop. in 1860, 5130; in 1870, 7890; present pop. about 12,000.

Rock Island, a village of Perry co., Ind., on the Ohio River, about 3 miles E. of Cannelton. Pop. 241.

Rock Island, a station in Clackamas co., Oregon, on the Oregon & California Railroad, 25 miles S. of Portland.

Rock Island, a post-hamlet of White co., Tenn., on the Caney Fork of the Cumberland River, about 66 miles E.S.E. of Nashville.

Rock Island, a post-village in Stanstead co., Quebec, on the Massawippi Valley Railway, 1 mile from Stanstead. It contains 3 large boot- and shoe-factories, 2 iron-foundries, a soap-factory, a printing-office, and about 12 stores. There are mineral springs in the vicinity. Pop. 800.

Rock Lake, Jefferson co., Wis., is about 7 miles N.W. of Jefferson. It is nearly 3 miles long.

Rock Lake, a post-office of Lyon co., Minn.

Rock Lake, a post-office of Wayne co., Pa., about 16 miles N.N.E. of Carbondale.

Rock'land, a county in the S.E. part of New York, bordering on New Jersey, has an area of nearly 200 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River (here called Tappan Bay), and also drained by the Ramapo and Hackensack Rivers, which rise in it. The surface is mostly hilly or mountainous. The western part is occupied by the Ramapo Mountains, which are steep, rocky, and barren. Hay, butter, and Indian corn are the staple products. The rocks found near the surface are granite, gneiss, limestone, and red sandstone, which is a good material for building. This county is intersected by the Erie Railroad and the Northern Railroad of New Jersey. Capital, Clarkstown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,979,456. Pop. in 1870, 25,213, of whom 19,863 were Americans; in 1875, 26,951.

Rockland, a post-village of New Castle co., Del., on Brandywine Creek, 1 mile from Dupont, which is 7 miles N. of Wilmington. It has 2 churches and a paper-mill.

Rockland, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ill., on Lake Michigan, and on the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad, 5½ miles S. of Waukegan. It has a church.

Rockland, a post-hamlet in Blue River township, Henry co., Ind., 6 miles N.E. of New Castle. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Rockland, a hamlet of Warren co., Ky., on Big Barren River, 10 miles N.W. of Bowling Green. It has quarries of good limestone.

Rockland, a city, the capital of Knox co., Me., is situated on the W. shore of Penobscot Bay, about 10 miles from the ocean, and 40 miles E.S.E. of Augusta. It is 49 miles E.N.E. of Bath, with which it is connected by the Knox & Lincoln Railroad. Steamboats plying between Boston and Bangor touch at its wharves. Rockland contains 8 churches, a county court-house of brick and granite, costing about $80,000, a public library, 2 national banks, a state bank, a savings-bank, a system of graded schools, and printing-offices which issue 3 or 4 weekly newspapers. A granite building for a post-office and custom-house was erected here in 1874–75 at a cost of about $175,000. Water is brought to this city by costly water-works, 2½ miles in length. Rockland has an iron-foundry, a machine-shop, a brass-foundry, and numerous lime-kilns. Ship-building is also carried on here extensively. The chief articles of export are lime and granite. About 1,000,000 casks of good lime are annually exported from this port. Here are large quarries of excellent granite, which have supplied material for the custom-house of St. Louis and the post-offices of New York and Cincinnati. This town was incorporated in 1848, and chartered as a city in 1854. Pop. in 1860, 7316; in 1870, 7074.

Rockland, a post-village in Rockland township, Plymouth co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, 19½ miles S.S.E. of Boston. It has a savings-bank, a newspaper office, 3 churches, and extensive manufactories of boots and shoes. Pop. 4278.

Rockland, a post-village in Rockland township, Ontonagon co., Mich., near the Ontonagon River, 12 miles S.E. of Ontonagon village, and about 44 miles S.W. of Houghton. It has rich copper-mines, 3 churches, and a brewery. Pop. of the township, 1005.

Rockland, a post-village in Rockland township, Sullivan co., N.Y., on Beaver Kill Creek, and on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 57 miles N.W. of Middletown. It is often called Westfield Flats, but the name of its post-office is Rockland. It has 2 tanneries, 2 hotels, 5 stores, a grist-mill, and about 30 houses. The township contains a village named Morsston Depot. Pop. of the township, 2193.

Rockland, Washington co., O. See Cedarville.

Rockland, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. 1451.

Rockland, a post-village in Rockland township, Venango co., Pa., about 12 miles S.S.E. of Franklin, and 3 miles N. of Rockland Station. The township is on the Alleghany River, contains Scrub Grass, and has a pop. of 2068.

Rockland, a station in Venango co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 16 miles N.N.W. of Parker, and 3 miles S. of the village of Rockland.

Rockland, a post-village in Scituate township, Providence co., R.I., about 15 miles W.S.W. of Providence. It has 2 churches, a bank, and a cotton-mill. Pop. 331.

Rockland, a township of Brown co., Wis. Pop. 806.

Rockland, a village of Klikitat co., Washington, on the Columbia, opposite The Dalles.

Rockland, a post-office and station of La Crosse co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 19 miles E. of La Crosse.

Rockland, a township of Manitowoc co., Wis. P. 1143.

Rockland, a post-village in Russell co., Ontario, on the river Ottawa, 26 miles below Ottawa. Pop. 130.

Rockland, a post-village in Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, on the Petitcodiac River, 3 miles from Dorchester. Pop. 100.

Rockland Lake, a post-village in Clarkstown township, Rockland co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, 4 miles N. of Nyack, and 30 miles above New York. It has a church, a foundry, and a machine-shop. Pop. 510. Here is Rockland Lake, 3 miles in circuit, from which 200,000 tons of ice are exported annually.

Rockland Mills, a hamlet of Metcalfe co., Ky., about 46 miles E. of Bowling Green. Here are a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Rocklane, Johnson co., Ind. See Clarksburg.

Rock Lev'el, a post-office of Rockingham co., N.C.

Rock Lick, a post-hamlet of Breckenridge co., Ky., 13 miles S. of Hardinsburg. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Rock Lick, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., W. Va., 4 miles N. of Cameron Station. It has a church.

Rock'lin, a post-village of Placer co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 22 miles N.E. of Sacramento, and 14 miles S.W. of Auburn. It has a church, large granite-quarries, an engine-house, and a machine-shop. Pop. 542.

Rock'lin, a post-village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on Middle River, 6½ miles from Glengarry. Pop. 130.

Rock'low, a post-office of Allen co., Kansas.

Rock'mart, a post-village of Polk co., Ga., on the Cherokee Railroad, 23 miles S.W. of Cartersville. It has a high school, 2 churches, and quarries of roofing-slate.

Rock Mills, a post-village of Randolph co., Ala., about 44 miles N. of Opelika. It has several churches, a cotton-factory, a tannery, a pottery, and a flour-mill.

Rock Mills, a post-office of Sioux co., Iowa.

Rock Mills, a hamlet of Fayette co., O., 8 miles S. of Washington. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Rock Mills, a post-office of Anderson co., S.C.

Rock Mills, a post-office of Rappahannock co., Va.

Rock Point, a post-office of Independence co., Ark.

Rock Point, a hamlet of Madison co., Mo., 4 miles from Marquand. It has a church.

Rock Point, a post-village of Jackson co., Oregon, on Rogue River, 13 miles N.W. of Jacksonville. Gold and silver are found near this place. Pop. 100.

Rock Point, a post-village in Big Beaver township, Beaver co., Pa., on the Beaver River, 1 mile from Clinton, and 12 miles S. of New Castle. It has 2 churches.

Rock'port, a post-village, capital of Hot Spring co., Ark., on the Ouachita River, 1½ miles W. of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, and about 45 miles S.W. of Little Rock. A bridge crosses the river here. Rockport has 2 churches.

Rockport, a post-village, capital of Hanson co., Dakota, on the Dakota River, about 60 miles N.N.W. of Yankton.

Rockport, a post-village in Atlas township, Pike co., Ill., on the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, 7½ miles N.N.E. of Louisiana, Mo., and about 3 miles from the Mississippi River. It has 2 churches and 1 or 2 mills.

Rockport, a post-village, capital of Spencer co., Ind., in Ohio township, on the Ohio River, 44 miles above Evansville. By land it is about 33 miles E. by S. of Evansville, and 18 miles W. of Cannelton. It is built on a high bluff, and is on the Cincinnati, Rockport & Southwestern Railroad. It contains 8 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, a machine-shop, 2 grist-mills, a candy-factory, and 2 carriage-factories. Pop. about 3000.

Rockport, a post-office of Rooks co., Kansas.

Rockport, a post-village of Ohio co., Ky., on Green River, and on the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad, 117 miles S.W. of Louisville. It has 3 churches, an academy, a foundry, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. about 400. Steamboats ascend the river to this point.

Rockport, a post-village in Camden township, Knox co., Me., on the W. shore of Penobscot Bay, 7 miles N. by E. of Rockland. It has 3 churches and a savings-bank. Here are quarries of limestone, large quantities of which are burned.

Rockport, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in a small township of its own name, on the Atlantic Ocean, and on the Gloucester Branch of the Eastern Railroad, 36 miles N.E. of Boston, and about 1 mile W. of Cape Ann. It contains 7 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, a cotton-factory, and quarries of granite, of which large quantities are exported. The township contains a summer resort named Pigeon Cove. Pop. of the township, 4480.

Rockport, a post-office of Copiah co., Miss.

Rockport, a post-village, capital of Atchison co., Mo., in Tarkio township, about 1 mile E. of the Nishnabatona, 64 miles N.N.W. of St. Joseph, and 10 miles E. of Brownville, Neb. It has 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, a banking-house, 3 churches, and a flour-mill. Pop. 490.

Rockport, a hamlet of Warren co., N.J., in Mansfield township, 3 miles S.W. of Hackettstown. It has a church and an academy. Pop. 125.

Rockport, a post-village in Rockport township, Cuyahoga co., O., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 6 miles W.S.W. of Cleveland. It has several churches. The township is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie, and intersected by Rocky River. Pop. of the township, 2001.

Rockport, a post-hamlet of Carbon co., Pa., on the Lehigh River, and on the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 15 miles N. of Mauch Chunk. It has 2 churches.

Rockport, a post-village, capital of Aransas co., Tex., on Live Oak Point peninsula in Aransas Bay, near the mouth of the Aransas River, about 170 miles W.S.W. of Galveston. It has an academy, several churches, a tannery, and a newspaper office. Hides and beef are exported hence.

Rockport, a post-hamlet of Summit co., Utah, 16 miles S. of Echo Station.

Rockport, a post-village of Wood co., W. Va., about 16 miles S. of Parkersburg.

Rock'port, a seaport of New Brunswick, co. of Westmoreland, on the W. side of Cumberland Basin. Pop. 100.

Rock′port, a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, on the St. Lawrence, 11 miles S.S.W. of Mallorytown. Pop. 125.

Rockport Mine, a station in Ohio co., Ky., on the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad, 115½ miles S.W. of Louisville.

Rock Prairie, prā′ree, a post-hamlet of Dade co., Mo., 30 miles W.N.W. of Springfield. It has a church and a pottery.

Rock Prairie, a post-office of Rock co., Wis., about 37 miles S.E. of Madison.

Rock Rap′ids, a post-village, capital of Lyon co., Iowa, on the Rock River, 22 miles W. of Sibley. It has a newspaper office and several hotels and stores.

Rock Ridge, a post-office of Douglas co., Col.

Rock Rift, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., on the Delaware River, and on the Oswego Midland Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Walton.

Rock River, Iowa and Minn. See INYAN REAKAH.

Rock River, Tennessee. See ROCKY RIVER.

Rock River rises in Washington co., Wis., and runs southward through Dodge co. After it has intersected Jefferson co. with a very sinuous course, it flows southward through Rock co., and crosses the N. boundary of Illinois. It subsequently runs southwestward, intersects the cos. of Winnebago, Ogle, Lee, Whitesides, and Rock Island of Illinois, and enters the Mississippi River 3 miles below the city of Rock Island. It is about 375 miles long. The largest towns on its banks are Watertown, Janesville, Beloit, Rockford, Dixon, and Sterling. The valley of Rock River is wide, and noted for beauty and fertility. The navigation is partly obstructed by rapids.

Rock River Junction, Illinois. See OSBORN.

Rock Run, a post-hamlet of Stephenson co., Ill., in Rock Run township, at Rock City Station of the Western Union Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Freeport. It has a church. The township contains a village named Davis, and a pop. of 2242.

Rock Run, a station in Clarion co., Pa., on the Allegheny Valley Railroad (Low Grade division), 74 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburg.

Rocks′burg, or **Rox′burg,** a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.J., near the Delaware River, and on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Belvidere.

Rocks of Deer Creek, post-office, Harford co., Md.

Rock Spring, a post-office of Union co., Ark.

Rock Spring, a post-hamlet of Walker co., Ga., 12 miles S.W. of Ringgold. It has 2 churches.

Rock Spring, a post-office of Washington co., Mo., about 60 miles S.S.W. of St. Louis.

Rock Spring, a post-office of Orange co., N.C.

Rock Spring, a post-office of Centre co., Pa., about 30 miles E.N.E. of Altoona. Here is an iron-furnace.

Rock Spring, a post-hamlet of Maury co., Tenn., 5 miles N.E. of Hurricane Station. It has a church.

Rock Spring, a post-office of Patrick co., Va.

Rock Springs, a post-hamlet of Cecil co., Md., about 8 miles N. of Port Deposit.

Rock Springs, or **Ableman,** a village in Excelsior township, Sauk co., Wis., on Baraboo River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 9 miles W. of Baraboo. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 300. Here is Ableman Post-Office.

Rock Springs, a post-village of Sweetwater co., Wyoming, on Bitter Creek, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, 258 miles W. of Laramie. Here is a bed of good coal (lignite) about 9 feet thick, and coal-mining is the principal business of the place. Pop. about 400.

Rock Stream, a post-village in Starkey township, Yates co., N.Y., on the Northern Central Railroad, 29 miles N. of Elmira, and nearly 1 mile W. of Seneca Lake. It has 2 churches.

Rocks Village, a part of the city of Haverhill, Mass., on the Merrimac River, 3 miles above Merrimac Village. It has a church.

Rock′ton, a post-village in Rockton township, Winnebago co., Ill., on Rock River, at the mouth of the Pecatonica, and on the Western Union Railroad, 3 miles S.W. of Beloit, Wis., 31 miles E.N.E. of Freeport, and 15 miles N. of Rockford. It has 3 churches, 2 flour-mills, 3 paper-mills, an iron-foundry, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 600; of the township, 1827.

Rockton, a post-hamlet of Wabaunsee co., Kansas, about 45 miles W. of Lawrence.

Rockton, a post-office of Furnas co., Neb.

Rockton, a post-hamlet in Union township, Clearfield co., Pa., on Anderson Creek, about 44 miles N. by W. of Altoona. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

Rockton, a post-hamlet of Vernon co., Wis., on the Kickapoo River, about 38 miles E.S.E. of La Crosse. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of flour and lumber.

Rock′ton, a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, 9½ miles from Dundas. Pop. 100.

Rock′town, a hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., 3 miles S. of Ringoes Station, and 9 miles S. of Flemington.

Rocktown, a village of Lycoming co., Pa., in Armstrong township, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, opposite Williamsport. It has a church, a brewery, a brick-yard, a lumber-mill, a furniture-factory, &c.

Rock′vale, a township of Ogle co., Ill., is intersected by Rock River. Pop. 757.

Rockvale, a post-office of Breckenridge co., Ky.

Rock View, a post-office of Wyoming co., W. Va.

Rock′ville, a hamlet of Solano co., Cal., 3 miles N. of Bridgeport. It has a church.

Rockville, a flourishing post-village in Vernon township, Tolland co., Conn., 15 miles E.N.E. of Hartford. The Rockville Branch Railroad, which is 4 or 5 miles long, connects at Vernon with the New York & New England Railroad, and another branch railroad connects at Melrose with the Connecticut Central Railroad. Rockville has abundant water-power, supplied by Snipsic Lake, the outlet of which (Hockanum River) has here a fall of 280 feet. It contains 6 churches, an opera-house, a high school, 2 national banks, 2 other banks, 2 newspaper offices, several cotton- and woollen-mills, gas-works, and manufactures of silk, stockinet, and envelopes. Pop. about 5000.

Rockville, a post-office and mining-camp of Pennington co., Dakota, among the Black Hills. It has mines of gold and silver.

Rockville, a post-hamlet in Rockville township, Kankakee co., Ill., on the Kankakee River, 24 miles S. of Joliet, and 10 miles N.W. of Kankakee City. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1112.

Rockville, a post-village, capital of Parke co., Ind., in Adams township, on the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, 23 miles N.N.E. of Terre Haute, and 30 miles S.W. of Crawfordsville. It contains 6 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, an iron-foundry, a woollen-mill, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 2200. Coal is found near this place.

Rockville, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Iowa, on Beaver Creek, and on the Dubuque Southwestern Railroad, about 29 miles W. by S. of Dubuque.

Rockville, a post-hamlet of Miami co., Kansas, about 50 miles S.E. of Lawrence.

Rockville, a post-village in Camden township, Knox co., Me., on Penobscot Bay, 3 or 4 miles N.N.E. of Rockland. It has a church.

Rockville, a post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Md., on the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 16 miles N. by W. of Washington, D.C., and about 32 miles W.S.W. of Baltimore. It has a court-house, a jail, 2 newspaper offices, the Rockville Academy, and 7 churches. Pop. 660.

Rockville, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., in Medway township, on Charles River, 2 miles from Medway Station, and about 25 miles S.S.W. of Boston. It has a church and a cotton-mill.

Rockville, a village of Worcester co., Mass., within the city limits of Fitchburg.

Rockville, a post-village in Rockville township, Stearns co., Minn., on the Sauk River, about 9 miles S.W. of St. Cloud. Pop. of the township, 443.

Rockville, a post-village of Bates co., Mo., on the Osage River, and on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 67 miles S.W. of Sedalia. Pop. about 250.

Rockville, a post-office of Sherman co., Neb.

Rockville, a hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., 1½ miles from Sands Station. It has a creamery.

Rockville, a village in Green township, Adams co., O., on the Ohio River, 20 miles below Portsmouth. Pop. 937.

Rockville, a post-office of Wasco co., Oregon.

Rockville, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., on the Wilmington & Northern Railroad, 29 miles S. of Reading.

Rockville, Clinton co., Pa. See MACELHATTEN.

Rockville, a village in Susquehanna township, Dauphin co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the junction of a branch of the Reading Railroad, 5 miles N. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches. The railroad here crosses the river on an iron bridge. Pop. 259. Here is Fort Hunter Post-Office.

Rockville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., R.I., about 32 miles S.W. of Providence. It has a church, a graded school, and a factory. Pop. 168.

Rockville, a township of Anderson co., S.C. Pop. 871.

Rockville, a post-hamlet of Kane co., Utah, on the Virgin River.

Rockville, a post-office of Hanover co., Va., 10 miles from Ashland.

Rockville, a post-hamlet in Potosi township, Grant co., Wis., about 16 miles N. of Dubuque, Iowa. It has 2 churches.

Rock′ville, a post-village in Kings co., New Brunswick, 5 miles from Sussex. Pop. 100.

Rockville Centre, a post-village of Queens co., N.Y., on the Southern Railroad of Long Island, 20 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has 2 or 3 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 2 hotels, &c. Pop. about 2000.

Rock′wall, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, is drained by small affluents of the Sabine and Trinity Rivers. Area, 200 square miles. The soil is fertile. Cotton and maize are the staple products. Capital, Rockwall.

Rockwall, a post-village, capital of Rockwall co., Tex., 25 miles N.E. of Dallas. It has several churches, a flouring-mill, and a cotton-gin.

Rock′well, a post-village of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa, on the Central Railroad of Iowa, 12 miles S. of Mason City. It has 3 churches and a seminary.

Rockwell, a post-office of Cherokee co., Kansas, on the Missouri & Western Railroad, 5½ miles W. of Columbus.

Rockwell, a post-office of Rowan co., N.C., about 33 miles N.E. of Charlotte.

Rockwell, or **Am′herst Shore,** a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 22 miles from River Philip.

Rockwell City, a post-village of Calhoun co., Iowa, in Twin Lakes township, 12 miles S. of Pomeroy.

Rockwell's Mills, a post-hamlet in Guilford township, Chenango co., N.Y., on the New Berlin Branch Railroad, 9 miles S. of New Berlin. It has a church, a woollen-factory, and a saw-mill.

Rock′wood, a post-office of La Plata co., Col., 32 miles S. of Silverton.

Rockwood (formerly **Liberty**), a post-village of Randolph co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, about 10 miles below Chester. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. about 300.

Rockwood, a post-village in Brownstown township, Wayne co., Mich., on the Huron River, and on the Michigan Southern Railroad where it crosses the Canada Southern Railroad, 23 miles S. by W. of Detroit, and 13 miles N.E. of Monroe. It has a hotel, 4 stores, and manufactures of lumber and staves. Pop. about 300.

Rockwood, a post-village in Ephratah township, Fulton co., N.Y., on Garoga Creek, 7½ miles W.N.W. of Johnstown, and about 38 miles E. of Utica. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lumber and board-paper. Pop. 300.

Rockwood, a post-office of Lawrence co., O.

Rockwood, a station on the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad, 4 miles E. of Oil City, Pa.

Rockwood, Somerset co., Pa. See SHAFF'S BRIDGE.

Rockwood, a post-village of Roane co., Tenn., on the Cincinnati Southern and Rockwood & Tennessee River Railroads, near the Tennessee River, about 45 miles W.S.W. of Knoxville. It has a church, a money-order post-office, and 2 blast-furnaces. Iron ore abounds here. Pop. about 1200.

Rockwood, a post-village of Ontario, co. of Wellington, on the river Speed, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 41 miles W. of Toronto. It has extensive water-power, 2 churches, 3 flour-mills, a saw-mill, and a woollen-factory.

Rock′y, a post-hamlet of Park co., Col., 45 miles N.W. of Colorado Springs.

Rocky Bar, a post-village, capital of Alturas co., Idaho, is at the confluence of Bear and Steel Creeks, about 100 miles E. by N. of Boisé City. Gold and silver are found here. There are 6 quartz-mills in Rocky Bar and its vicinity.

Rocky Brook, a post-hamlet of Washington co., R.I., about 13 miles W. of Newport. It has a church. P. 210.

Rocky Comfort, kŭm′fọrt, a post-village, capital of Little River co., Ark., 35 miles N.W. of Texarkana, and about 6 miles N.E. of Red River. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a grist-mill. Pop. about 200.

Rocky Comfort, a post-village of McDonald co., Mo., 16 miles S. by W. of Pierce City, and about 32 miles S.S.E. of Carthage. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Rocky Comfort Creek, of Georgia, flows into the Ogeechee River near Louisville.

Rocky Creek, Tatnall co., Ga., flows into the Ohoopee.

Rocky Creek, of Chester co., S.C., enters the Wateree River on the right, near Rocky Mount.

Rocky Creek, a post-hamlet of Gordon co., Ga., 10 miles W. of Calhoun.

Rocky Ford, a post-office of Bent co., Col., on the Arkansas River, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 53 miles E. of Pueblo.

Rocky Ford, a post-office of Scriven co., Ga.

Rocky Fork of Paint Creek, Ohio, joins that stream on the line between Highland and Ross cos.

Rocky Fork, a township of Boone co., Mo. P. 1870.

Rocky Fork, a post-office of Licking co., O.

Rocky Fork, a post-office of Rutherford co., Tenn.

Rocky Fork, a post-office of Russell co., Va.

Rocky Fork, a hamlet of Kanawha co., W. Va., on the Pocotaligo River, 10 miles N.W. of Charleston. It has a coal-mine.

Rocky Gap, a post-office of Bland co., Va.

Rocky Grove, a township of Orangeburg co., S.C. Pop. 697.

Rocky Hill, a post-village and township of Hartford co., Conn., on the W. bank of the Connecticut River, and on the Connecticut Valley Railroad, 7½ miles S. of Hartford. It commands a beautiful view of the river. Pop. of the township, 971.

Rocky Hill, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Kan., 23 miles N. by E. of Ellsworth. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Rocky Hill, a post-hamlet of Barren co., Ky., on the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, about 106 miles S. of Louisville. It has a church.

Rocky Hill, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., on Millstone River, and on the Delaware & Raritan Canal, 14 miles N.N.E. of Trenton. It has a flouring-mill, a woollen-factory, stone-quarries, and 3 churches. The Rocky Hill Branch Railroad extends from this place to Monmouth Junction.

Rocky Hill, Jackson co., O. See WINCHESTER.

Rocky Hill Station, a post-village of Edmondson co., Ky., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 18 miles E. by N. of Bowling Green. It has 2 churches.

Rock′y Island, or **Lot′tin,** an island of the South Pacific, off the N. coast of Papua, in lat. 5° 20′ S., lon. 147° 36′ E. It presents an immense cone of from 3000 to 4000 feet in height.

Rocky Knoll, nōle, a post-office of Wayne co., Tenn.

Rocky Meadow, a post-office of Davidson co., N.C.

Rocky Mount, a post-office of Clay co., Ala.

Rocky Mount, a post-hamlet of Meriwether co., Ga., about 48 miles S.S.W. of Atlanta.

Rocky Mount, a post-hamlet of Bossier parish, La., 28 miles N.E. of Shreveport.

Rocky Mount, a post-hamlet of Miller co., Mo., about 32 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.

Rocky Mount, a post-village in Rocky Mount township, Edgecombe co., N.C., 1 mile from the Tar River, and on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, at the junction of the Tarborough Branch, 41 miles N. of Goldsborough. It has a church, a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, an academy, a cotton-factory, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. 357; of the township, 2158.

Rocky Mount, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., Va., in Rocky Mount township, on an affluent of the Staunton River, 40 miles N.W. of Danville, and 55 miles S.W. of Lynchburg. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and a tobacco-factory. Pop. of township, 2034.

Rocky Mountains (Fr. *Montagnes Rocheuses*, mòɴᵍ`-tåñ′ ro`shuz′; Sp. *Cordillera*, kor-deel-yå′rå; Ger. *Felsengebirge*, fêl′sẹn-gạ-bēĕʀ′gạ), called also the **Chippewyan** (chip-pe-wī′ạn) **Mountains,** the most extensive chain or system of mountains of North America, extending in a general N.N.W. direction through the western portion of the United States and British America, from Mexico to the Arctic Ocean. The principal ranges connected with this system have received separate names, and some of them are known by several synonyms. Among them are Snowy Range, or "Continental Divide," National Range, Wind River Mountains, Laramie Range, Medicine Bow Range, Elk Mountains, Park Range, Sierra San Juan, Big Horn Mountains, Bitter Root Mountains, Sangre de Cristo Range, Saguache Mountains, and Uintah Mountains. These are separately noticed under their proper heads. "The fact," says Hayden, "that nearly all the ranges, however small they may be, or distinct from each other, are connected together by some link, however obscure, illustrates the unity and simplicity of the Rocky Mountain system." "This mountain-mass," says Dana, "is not a narrow barrier between the East and West, as might be inferred from the ordinary maps, but a vast yet gentle swell of the surface, having a base 1000 miles in breadth, and the slopes diversified with various mountain-ridges or spreading out in plateaus at different levels." ("Manual of Geology.") The average eastern slope seldom exceeds 10 feet in a mile. The Wind River Mountains in Wyoming form the dividing crest or watershed which separates the affluents of the Atlantic from those of the Pacific Ocean. This range is composed to a large extent of feldspathic granite. "Within a radius of ten miles," says Hayden, "may be found the sources of three of the largest rivers in America." These are the Missouri, Columbia, and Colorado, the head-streams of which rise on different sides of the Wind River Mountains. The other large rivers which rise among the Rocky Mountains are the Arkansas, Mackenzie, Platte, Rio Grande, Yukon, Frazer, and Saskatchewan. Among the highest peaks of the chain are Mount Hooker, Mount St. Elias (17,000 feet), Mount Brown, Long's Peak, Pike's Peak, Mount Lincoln, Gray's Peak, Blanca Peak (14,464 feet), Mount Harvard, Fremont's Peak, and Mount Hayden, of which separate notices are given under their respective heads. The tops of these are covered with perpetual snow, and their sides with forests of fir and pine. Colorado has a great number of peaks which rise more than 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. Among the interesting features of this mountain-system are the Parks of Colorado, which are large fertile valleys, basins, or plateaus, environed on nearly all sides by colossal mountains. These valleys are named North Park, Middle Park, South Park, San Luis Park, &c. Some of them are about 50 miles in diameter.

Passes.—The most important passes of this chain in the United States are the Argentine, Berthoud's, Cochetopa, Cadotte, Madison, Bridger's, Union, Tyghee (or Targhee), Tennessee, South, and Poncho. Argentine Pass is in Colorado, in lat. 39° 37′ 50″ N., and has an elevation of 13,100 feet. Berthoud's Pass is in Colorado, near the E. border of the Middle Park. The summit of it is 11,462 feet above the sea. Cochetopa Pass is in Colorado, near lat. 38° 10′ N., and is about 10,000 feet high. Bridger's Pass is in the S.W. part of Wyoming, near lat. 41° 30′ N. Cadotte Pass is in Montana, near lat. 47° N. Madison (or Raynolds) Pass is near the S.W. border of Montana, and about lat. 44° 42′ N. It is 6911 feet high. Tyghee (or Targhee) Pass is about 3 miles E. of Lake Henry, near lat. 44° 41′ N., and is 7063 feet high. Poncho Pass is in Colorado, near lat. 38° 30′ N., at the N. border of San Luis Park. It is about 8600 feet high. South Pass is in Wyoming, near lat. 42° 25′ N. and lon. 109° 26′ W., and is about 7500 feet high. It is several miles wide, and is—or was—a great thoroughfare of travel. The grade is so easy and the ground so smooth that carriages can pass through it with facility. Union Pass is in Montana, and is 7283 feet high. The Union Pacific Railroad crosses the Laramie range in Wyoming, at Sherman Station, which is 8242 feet above the sea-level. At a point called Creston, 188 miles W.N.W. of Sherman, the railroad crosses the main range, or Continental Divide.

"The stupendous erosive agencies," says Hayden, "which have in most cases scooped out deep valleys just at the foot of the mountains, have left this portion remaining of the inclined plane which I have described as extending from Cheyenne to Granite Cañon, and thereby rendered it possible for the Pacific Railroad to pass over the range. Massive piles of granite, like the ruins of old castles, are scattered all over the summit of the Laramie Range. If we were to descend the beautiful valley of Dale Creek, we should find the scenery even more romantic, and the granites worn into more fantastic forms." Among the magnificent features of this mountain-system are the Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone and the cataract of that river, both of which are in Wyoming and in the National Park. The height of the cataract is 397 feet perpendicular. (See Yellowstone.) In the S. part of Idaho is another grand cataract, where the Snake River falls nearly 200 feet at one leap. This is called the Shoshone Falls.

Geology and Metals.—The geology of this region has been explored by a large party of able scientific men, under the direction of F. V. Hayden, United States geologist, from whose report we have quoted in this article. The several ranges consist of a nucleus of granite or gneiss, flanked by metamorphic slates and schists, and fossiliferous rocks of different formations, Silurian, carboniferous, Jurassic, cretaceous, and tertiary. Limestones of the carboniferous age have been observed 13,000 feet above the level of the sea. "With regard to the Rocky Mountain region," says Dana, "the great thickness over it of the miocene and pliocene shows a prolonged continuation of the lacustrine condition of the great area, and renders it altogether probable that the mountains did not attain their full altitude until late in the tertiary period." Igneous and volcanic rocks abound in the mountains of Montana and Wyoming: "So far as we could ascertain in our explorations, all the rocks about the sources of the Yellowstone and the Madison are of volcanic origin." (Hayden, Report for 1872.) Among the rocks which abound in this chain are syenite, porphyry, basalt, trachyte, quartzite, and limestone.

Rich mines of gold, silver, and coal or lignite have been opened in various parts of Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, and New Mexico. Near the source of the Chugwater are immense deposits of magnetic iron ore. According to the report of Persifor Fraser, Jr., "the minerals of Colorado of commercial value which are most widely distributed are auriferous iron and copper pyrites, zinc blende, argentiferous galena, brittle silver ore, specular iron, native gold and silver, titanic iron ore, copper glance, and coal. Quartz forms the gangue of nearly all the veins of the precious metals in Colorado."

Rocky Pass, a post-office of McDowell co., N.C.

Rocky Plains, a post-office of Winston co., Ala.

Rocky Point, a post-office of Sierra co., Cal.

Rocky Point, a post-office of Monroe co., Ky., 25 miles S.S.E. of Glasgow.

Rocky Point, a post-hamlet of Suffolk co., N.Y., on Long Island Sound, about 15 miles W. of Riverhead.

Rocky Point, a post-hamlet of Pender co., N.C., on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, about 14 miles N. of Wilmington. It has 2 churches.

Rocky Point, a popular summer resort in Warwick township, Kent co., R.I., on the W. shore of Narragansett Bay. It has large hotels and other accommodations for guests, is 1 mile from Warwick Station, and is visited by steamboats from Newport and Providence. It has a daily newspaper in summer.

Rocky Ridge, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 52½ miles N.W. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches.

Rocky Ridge, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., O., on the Lake Shore Railroad, 14 miles W. of Port Clinton. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and a stave-factory.

Rocky River, Michigan, a small stream, falls into the St. Joseph's in St. Joseph co.

Rocky River, North Carolina, runs southeastward through Cabarrus co., then eastward, forming the boundary between Anson and Stanley cos., and enters the Yadkin River about 13 miles N. of Wadesborough.

Rocky River, Ohio, rises in Medina co., runs northward through Cuyahoga co., and enters Lake Erie about 7 miles W. of Cleveland.

Rocky River, South Carolina, rises in Anderson co., runs S., and enters the Savannah River in Abbeville co.

Rocky (or **Rock**) **River,** Tennessee, runs northward, forms the boundary between Van Buren and Warren cos., and enters the Caney Fork.

Rocky River, township, Cabarrus co., N.C. Pop. 1521.

Rocky River, a post-office of Cuyahoga co., O.

Rocky River, a post-office of Anderson co., S.C.

Rocky River, a post-office of Van Buren co., Tenn.

Rocky Run, a township of Hancock co., Ill. Pop. 656.

Rocky Run, a post-office of Columbia co., Wis.

Rocky Spring, a post-hamlet of Claiborne co., Miss., 25 miles S. by E. of Vicksburg. It has 2 churches.

Rocky Spring, township, Montgomery co., N.C. P. 320.

Rocky Springs, township, Lexington co., S.C. P. 458.

Rocky Station, a post-office of Lee co., Va.

Rocky Well, a post-office of Lexington co., S.C., about 22 miles W. of Columbia.

Rocour, ro'kooR', a village of Belgium, province and 2 miles N.N.W. of Liege. It is famous for the battle fought in 1746, when the French, under Marsbal Saxe, defeated the Duke of Lorraine. Pop. 720.

Roc'roy', or **Roc'roi'** (Fr. pron. ro'krwå'), a town of France, Ardennes, in the forest of Ardennes, 15 miles N.W. of Mézières. Pop. 1042.

Roda, ro'då, a town of Saxe-Altenburg, 8 miles E.S.E. of Jena. Pop. 3442.

Roda, ro'Då, a town of Spain, province and 38 miles N.E. of Barcelona, on the Ter. Pop. 1931.

Roda, an island in the Nile. See Rhodda.

Rodach, ro'dåK, a town of Saxe-Coburg, 10 miles W.N.W. of Coburg, on a river of its own name. Pop. 1777.

Ro'dah, Roda, ro'då, or **Rodda,** rod'då, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 8 miles N.N.W. of Sana, and a residence of many of its merchants. It has fine gardens and vineyards, and is governed by an ameer.

Rodalben, ro-dål'bĕn, or **Rothalben,** ro-tål'bĕn, a village of Bavaria, near Pirmasens. Pop. 1701.

Rod'amers, a post-village of Preston co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 33 miles E. of Grafton. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a grist-mill.

Rodano, a river of Europe. See RHINE.

Rodan'the, a post-office of Dare co., N.C.

Rodas, an island of Turkey. See RHODES.

Rodbournville, Chemung co., N.Y. See ERIN.

Rodbye, or **Rodby,** rod'bü, a town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island of Laaland, 7 miles S.S.W. of Maribo. Pop. 1553.

Rodda, an island in the Nile. See RHODDA.

Rödelheim, rö'dęl-hīme', a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 4 miles W.N.W. of Frankfort. Pop. 3903.

Roden, Rhoden, ro'dęn, or **Roon,** rōn, a village of the Netherlands, in Drenthe, 12 miles N.W. of Assen. Pop. of commune, 2381.

Roden, ro'dęn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 30 miles S. of Treves, near the Saar. Pop. 3290.

Roden, a village of Transylvania. See RADNA.

Rodengo, ro-dên'go, a village of Italy, province of Brescia, 3 miles N.E. of Ospedaletto. Pop. 1350.

Rodensleben, ro'dęns-là'bęn (GROSS, groce, and KLEIN, klīn), a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, government of Magdeburg. Pop. 2250.

Ro'dentown, a post-hamlet of De Kalb co., Ala., about 50 miles S.E. of Huntsville.

Rode's Corners, a post-office of Pierce co., Wis.

Rodewald, ro'dęh-ŵâlt', a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 11 miles N. of Neustadt-am-Rubenberge. Pop. 2038.

Rodez, or **Rhodez,** ro'dà' (anc. *Segoda'num*), a town of France, capital of the department of Aveyron, 85 miles N.W. of Montpellier, on the right bank of the Aveyron. Pop. 12,881. It has a national college with a library, a priests' seminary, a deaf-mute school, a Gothic cathedral, a trade in wool and cheese, and manufactures of serges and linens.

Rodheim-vor-der-Höhe, rod'hīme-voR-dên-hö'ęh, a village of Hesse, circle of Friedberg. Pop. 1567.

Rodi, an island of Turkey. See RHODES.

Rodi, ro'dee, a town of Italy, on the N. coast of the Garganian Promontory in the Adriatic Sea. Pop. 5100.

Rodigo, ro-dee'go, a village of Northern Italy, 9 miles N.W. of Mantua. Pop. 3153.

Ro'ding, a river of England, co. of Essex, rises near Dunmow, flows S.S.W., and near Barking joins the Thames.

Roding, ro'ding, a village of Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, on the Regen, 23 miles N.E. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1329.

Rod'man, a post-village in Rodman township, Jefferson co., N.Y., on Sandy Creek, 9 miles S. of Watertown. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and about 45 houses. Pop. of the township, 1468.

Rodman, a station on the railroad between Hollidaysburg and Roaring Spring, 16 miles S. of Altoona, Pa.

Rod'ney, a hamlet of New Castle co., Del., at Delaware Junction, 2 miles S.W. of Wilmington.

Rodney, a post-village of Jefferson co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 40 miles above Natchez, and 25 miles by land N.E. of that city. It has several stores and warehouses at which cotton is shipped, also 3 churches. Pop. 573.

Rodney, a post-office of Gallia co., O., about 7 miles W.N.W. of Gallipolis.

Rodolza, a town of Austria. See RADMANSDORF.

Rodomum, a city of France. See ROUEN.

Rodondesco, a village of Italy. See REDONDESCO.

Ro'dophil, a post-office of Amelia co., Va.

Rodosto, or **Rhodosto,** ro-dos'to, written also **Rodosjig** (Turk. *Tekeer-Dagh;* anc. *Bisan'the,* afterwards *Rhædestum* or *Rhædestus*), a fortified maritime town of Turkey, in Roumelia, 60 miles N.E. of Gallipoli, on the Sea of Marmora, and on the great route W. of Constantinople. It has large caravansaries and khans, 5 Greek and 2 Armenian churches, and is the seat of important trade by sea.

Rodrigues, or **Rodrigue,** ro'dreeg' (Port. *Rodriguez,* ro-dree'ghês), an island of the Indian Ocean, 330 miles E.N.E. of Mauritius, of which it is a dependency. Lat. 19° 4' S.; lon. 63° 25' E. Length, 27 miles. Area, 43 square miles. Surface mostly mountainous. Pop. 1108.

Rodumna, the ancient name of ROANNE.

Roe'buck, a post-office of Leflore co., Miss.

Roe'buck, a post-village in Grenville co., Ontario, 4½ miles from Spencerville. Pop. 100.

Rœdœe, or **Rödöe,** rö'dö'ęh, an island off the coast of Norway, in lat. 66° 40' N., lon. 13° 10' E.

Roedskiöer, röd'ske-ö'ęr, a small island in the Gulf of Finland.

Roer, a river of Germany. See RUHR.

Roermond, rọoR-mònt', or **Roermonde,** rooR-mòn'-dęh (Fr. *Ruremonde,* rüR'mòNd'), a town of the Netherlands, in Limburg, on the Meuse, at the influx of the Ruhr, 27 miles by rail N.E. of Maestricht. Pop. 9256. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, soap, leather, beer, and vinegar, and a considerable trade.

Roeskilde, or **Röskilde,** rös'kil'dęh, a town of Denmark, island of Seeland, with a port, 19 miles by rail W.S.W. of Copenhagen, at the head of the Ise-Fiord. Pop. 5221. It was the residence of the Danish kings in the Middle Ages, and has a royal castle and a cathedral.

Roesville, rōz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Queen Anne co., Md., about 34 miles E. of Annapolis.

Rœulx, rŭh, a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 8 miles E.N.E. of Mons. Pop. 2804.

Rofrano, ro-frå'no, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 13 miles S.S.W. of Diano. Pop. 2375.

Rogasen, ro'gå-zęn, **Rogazno,** ro-gåz'no, or **Rogoz'no,** a town of Prussia, 24 miles N. of Posen, on a lake, and on the Welna, an affluent of the Warta. P. 5026.

Rogatchev, or **Rogatschew,** ro-gå-chêv', a town of Russia, government and 60 miles S.S.W. of Moheelev, at the confluence of the Droots and the Dnieper. Pop. 7009.

Rogers, rŏj'ęrz, a station of Bartow co., Ga., on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, 3 miles N.W. of Cartersville.

Rogers, a township of Ford co., Ill. Pop. 593.

Rogers, Baltimore co., Md. See GREENWOOD.

Rogers, Genesee co., Mich. See ROGERSVILLE.

Rogers, a station of the Union Pacific Railroad, on Platte River, 7 miles E. of Schuyler, Neb.

Rogers, Ritchie co., W. Va. See PETROLEUM.

Rogers City, a post-village, capital of Presque Isle co., Mich., in Rogers township, on Lake Huron, about 34 miles N.W. of Alpena, and 130 miles N. of Bay City. It has a court-house, 2 churches, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a machine-shop, a newspaper office, a brewery, a planing-mill, and an active trade in cedar, timber, and firewood for steamboats. Pop. about 600.

Rogers Ferry, a station of Beaver co., Pa., on the Ohio River, and on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 35 miles N.W. of Pittsburg.

Roger's Hill, or **Scots'burn,** a post-hamlet in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 11 miles from Pictou. Pop. 300.

Rogers Park, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., in Evanston township, on the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad, 9 miles N. of Chicago. It has 2 churches.

Rogers Prairie, Texas. See ROGERSVILLE.

Rogers Rock, a post-office of Essex co., N.Y., on Lake George, 3 miles from its outlet, and 1 mile from Baldwin.

Rogers Store, a post-office of Wake co., N.C.

Rogers Store, a post-office of Orange co., Va.

Rogersville, rŏj'ęrz-vĭl, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Ala., about 27 miles E. of Florence, and 4 miles N. of the Tennessee River. It has a church. Pop. 435.

Rogersville, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ind., 9 miles N.E. of New Castle. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Rogersville, a post-office of Ness co., Kansas.

Rogersville, a hamlet of Madison co., Ky., about 33 miles S.S.E. of Lexington.

Rogersville, a post-hamlet of Genesee co., Mich., on a branch of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of Flint. It has a saw-mill and a cheese-factory.

Rogersville, a village in Dansville township, Steuben co., N.Y., about 10 miles N. of Hornellsville. It has 2 churches, a seminary, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 200. The name of its post-office is South Dansville.

Rogersville, or **Rogerville,** a post-village of Tuscarawas co., O., in Auburn township, about 30 miles S.S.W. of Canton. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and mines of iron ore. Pop. about 600.

Rogersville, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa., in Centre township, about 50 miles S.S.W. of Pittsburg. It has a church, a steam flouring-mill, and a planing-mill.

Rogersville, a post-village, capital of Hawkins co., Tenn., on the N.W. bank of the Holston River, and on a branch railroad 14 miles long, which connects with the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, about 50 miles E.N.E. of Knoxville. It contains 4 churches, a newspaper office, an academy, and a female college. A quarry of variegated marble has been opened near this place. Pop. 657.

Rogersville, a hamlet of Leon co., Tex., about 16 miles S. of Marquez Station. It has a church. Here is Rogers Prairie Post-Office.

Rogersville Junction, Tennessee. See BULL'S GAP.

Roggweil, rok'ŵīl, a village of Switzerland, canton and 27 miles N.E. of Bern. Pop. 1204.

Rogliano, ròl-yå'no, a town at the N. extremity of Corsica, 17 miles N. of Bastia. Pop. 1869.

Rogliano, a town of Italy, in Calabria, 9 miles S. of Cosenza. Pop. 4983.

Ro'gonaut'poor', **Rogonatpoor,** **Rughunatpoor,** or **Raghanatpur,** rŭg'ŭn-ŭt-poor', a town of Bengal, in Manbhoom, 18 miles N.E. of Purulia. Pop. 5380.

Rogozno, a town of Prussia. See ROGASEN.

Rogue (rōg) **River,** Oregon, rises in the W. slope of the Cascade Range, in the northeast part of Jackson co., runs westward, intersects the cos. of Jackson, Josephine, and Curry, and enters the Pacific Ocean at Ellensburg. It is nearly 220 miles long, and traverses a fertile country.

Rogue's River, East Africa. See JUBA.

Rohan, ro'ôɴᵍ', an old division of France, in Bretagne, with the title of duchy, now comprised in the department of Morbihan.

Rohan-Rohan, or **Frontenay-Rohan-Rohan,** frôɴᵍ'tẹh-nå'-ro'ôɴᵍ'-ro'ôɴᵍ', a town of France, in Deux-Sèvres, 7 miles by rail S.W. of Niort. Pop. 1376.

Rohatas, a town of India. See RHOTAS.

Rohatyn, ro-hå'tin, a town of Austrian Galicia, 15 miles W.S.W. of Brzezany. Pop. 3626.

Ro'hilcund', or **Rohilkhand,** ro'hil-kŭnd', a division or commissionership of the North-West Provinces, British India, having the Ganges on the W. and S., Oude on the E., and the Himalayas on the N. and N.E. It comprises 6 British districts, and encloses the native state of Rampoor. Area, 11,805 square miles. Pop. 5,436,314.

Rohnerville, ro'nẹr-vĭl, a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal., in a very fertile valley, on Eel River, which is navigable to this place, about 12 miles from its mouth, and 20 miles S. of Eureka. It has 4 churches, St. Joseph's College, a money-order post-office, and manufactures of lumber. In the vicinity are forests of redwood trees, some of which are 300 feet high and nearly 25 feet in diameter.

Rohoncz, a town of Hungary. See RECHNITZ.

Rohrerstown, rōr'ẹrz-töwn, a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 3½ miles W. of Lancaster, Pa.

Rohrersville, rōr'ẹrz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., on the Washington County Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 16 miles S. of Hagerstown. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Rohrsburg, rōrs'bŭrg, a post-village in Greenwood township, Columbia co., Pa., 10 miles N. of Bloomsburg, and about 14 miles N. by E. of Danville. It has 3 churches, a foundry, and a planing-mill.

Rohrsdorf, rōrs'dorf, a village of Germany, circle of Zwickau, district of Chemnitz. Pop. 1984.

Rohtuk, or **Rohtak,** roh'tŭk', a town of India, capital of Rohtuk, 42 miles N.W. of Delhi. Pop. 14,153.

Rohtuk, or **Rohtak,** a district of India, Hissar division, North-West Provinces. Lat. 28° 38'–29° 16' N.; lon. 76° 10'–77° 4' E. Area, 1811 square miles. Capital, Rohtuk. Pop. 536,959.

Roisel, rwå'zĕl', a village of France, in Somme, 7 miles E. of Péronne. Pop. 1860.

Roisin, rwå'zåɴᵍ', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Honelle, 16 miles S.S.W. of Mons. Pop. 1480.

Rois'sy (Fr. pron. rwås'see'), an island of the South Pacific, near the Schouten group, off the N. coast of Papua. Lat. 8° 12' S.; lon. 144° 3' E.

Roitzsch, roitsh, a village of Prussian Saxony, 19 miles N.E. of Merseburg. Pop. 2207.

Rojales, or **Roxales,** ro-нå'lĕs, a town of Spain, 23 miles S.W. of Alicante, on the Seguro. Pop. 2218.

Rojo, ro'yo, a village of Italy, province and S.W. of Aquila. Pop. 1336.

Rokeby, rōk'bee, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Tees, 2 miles S.S.E. of Barnard Castle. Here are the picturesque ruins of Eggleston Abbey, founded in the reign of Henry II. The romantic scenery of Rokeby has been described by Sir Walter Scott.

Rokeby, Delaware. See HENRY CLAY FACTORY.

Rokeby, rōk'bee, a hamlet of Morgan co., O., on the Muskingum, 19 miles below Zanesville. It has a church.

Rokeby, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Delaware Western Railroad, 10 miles N.N.W. of Avondale.

Rokelle, ro'kĕll', a river of Senegambia, after a W. course estimated at 250 miles, joins the Atlantic by a wide estuary at Sierra Leone.

Rokitzan, ro'kit-sån' (Bohemian, *Rokiczany,* ro-ke-chå'nee), a town of Bohemia, 10 miles E. of Pilsen, on the Kladawa. Pop. 4187. It has a college, manufactures of woollens, and iron-mines.

Ro'land, a post-hamlet of White co., Ill., about 14 miles S.S.W. of Carmi. It has a flour-mill.

Roland, a post-hamlet of Story co., Iowa, about 44 miles N. of Des Moines. It has a church.

Roland, a station of the Northern Central Railroad, 7 miles N. of Baltimore, Md.

Roland, Centre co., Pa. See CURTIN.

Rolandswerth, ro'lånds-ŵêrt', or **Nonnenwerth,** non'nẹn-ŵêrt', Prussia, an island in the Rhine, government of Coblentz, near Königswinter, containing the old Benedictine nunnery of Nonnenwerth. Opposite to it is the Rederberg, one of the most interesting volcanoes on the Rhine. On a ridge connected with it stand the remains of the castle of Rolandseck, so called, according to tradition, because it was the residence of Roland, the nephew of Charlemagne, who could look down from it on the nunnery in which his unfortunate bride was immured.

Rolesville, rōlz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Wake co., N.C., 16 miles N.E. of Raleigh. It has 3 churches.

Rolette, ro-let', a county in the N. part of Dakota, bordering on the British possessions.

Rolfe, rōlf, a post-village of Pocahontas co., Iowa, is finely situated on a bluff on the West Fork of the Des Moines River, 30 miles N.N.W. of Fort Dodge, and 24 miles S.S.W. of Algona. It contains a court-house and a hotel.

Rolfe, Elk co., Pa. See WILMARTH.

Rol'la, a post-village, capital of Phelps co., Mo., in Rolla township, on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, 114 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis, and about 50 miles S.S.E. of Jefferson City. It contains a court-house, 5 churches, a national bank, 3 newspaper offices, the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy, organized in 1871 as a branch of the state university, and to which the state geological survey is attached, a flouring-mill, and a steam grist-mill. Pop. about 2400; of the township, 4184.

Rol'land, a township of Isabella co., Mich. Pop. 293.

Rolle, rol'lẹh, a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 16 miles S.W. of Lausanne. P. 1700.

Rolleghem, rol'lẹh-ghĕm', a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 5 miles S. of Courtrai. Pop. 2320.

Roll'er's Bluff, a post-office of Benton co., Ark.

Rollersville, rō'lẹrz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Sandusky co., O., about 15 miles W. of Fremont. It has a church.

Rol'lin, a post-village of Lenawee co., Mich, in Rollin township, on or near Tiffin River, 5 miles N. of Hudson, and 16 miles W. of Adrian. It has a church and a grist-mill. Pop. about 200; of the township, 1378.

Rolling (ro'ling) **Fork,** Kentucky, is a branch of Salt River. It runs westward through Marion co., and then northwestward, and forms the S.W. boundary of Nelson co.

Rolling Fork, a township of Pope co., Minn. P. 193.

Rolling Fork, a post-village, capital of Sharkey co., Miss., on Deer Creek, about 50 miles N. of Vicksburg. It has 2 churches, a jail, 4 stores, a hotel, &c. Pop. about 200.

Rolling Green, a post-hamlet of Sumner co., Kansas, 24 miles S. by W. of Wichita. It has a church.

Rolling Green, a township of Martin co., Minn. Pop. 191.

Rolling Hill, a hamlet of Charlotte co., Va., 7 or 8 miles S.W. of Pamplin City. It has a church.

Rolling Home, a post-office of Randolph co., Mo., about 18 miles S.S.W. of Macon.

Rolling Prairie, La Porte co., Ind. See PORTLAND.

Rolling Prairie, a township of Morris co., Kansas. Pop. 393. It contains White City and part of Skiddy.

Rolling Prairie, a post-village in Oak Grove township, Dodge co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad (Northern division), 5 miles E. of Beaver Dam, and 5 miles W. of Horicon. It has a church, a cheese-factory, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 400.

Rolling Stone, a post-hamlet in Rolling Stone township, Winona co., Minn., 9 or 10 miles W.N.W. of Winona. It has 2 churches. The township is bounded N.E. by the Mississippi, contains Minnesota City, and has a pop. of 775.

Rol'lington, a hamlet of Oldham co., Ky., 1 mile from Pewee Valley Station. It has a church.

Rol'lins, a post-office of Lake co., Ill.

Rol'linsburg, a post-village of Summers co., W. Va., on Greenbrier River, and on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad (at Talcott Station), 106 miles S.E. of Charleston. It has 3 churches.

Rol'linsford, a township of Strafford co., N.H. Pop. 1500. It contains SALMON FALLS (which see). Rollinsford Station on the Boston & Maine Railroad is at the junction of the Great Falls Branch, 1 mile W. of Salmon Falls.

Rol'lins Fork, a post-office of King George co., Va.

Rol'linsville, a post-village of Gilpin co., Col., near the Rocky Mountains, 10 miles N. of Black Hawk. It has 2 churches. Gold is mined here.

Rollo, rol'yo, a mountain of Spain, in Andalusia, province of Alicante, between Novelda and Aspe, composed entirely of variegated marble. On the S.E. it is blood-color, with dull white veins; on the N.W., yellow, with generally dark veins, beautifully intertwined; and in other places it has cords of livid hue, and very beautiful black spots.

Rollo, rol'lo, or **Rolo,** ro'lo, a town of Italy, 18 miles E.S.E. of Mantua. Pop. 2264.

Rom, rôɴg (anc. *Raura'num*), a village of France, in Deux-Sèvres, 13 miles E.N.E. of Melle. Pop. 1808.

Rom, or **Roma,** a city of Italy. See Rome.

Roma, ro'må, an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Banda Sea, 50 miles N.E. of Timor, 40 miles in circuit. Lat. 7° 42′ S.; lon. 127° 26′ E.

Ro'ma, a post-village of Starr co., Tex., on the Rio Grande, 15 miles W. of Rio Grande City. It has a church.

Romagna, ro-mån'yå, a former province of Central Italy, and one of the earliest possessions of the Roman bishops, on the Adriatic, between Venetia and the March of Ancona, and now forming the provinces of Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna, and Forli.

Romagnano, ro-mån-yå'no, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 18 miles N.W. of Novara, on the Sesia. Pop. 2452.

Romagnano, a village of Italy, province of Salerno, 20 miles E. of Campagna. Pop. 1048.

Romagnat, roˋmånˋyå', a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, near Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1894.

Romagnese, ro-mån-yå'så, a village of Italy, province of Pavia, 6 miles N.N.W. of Bobbio. Pop. 1956.

Romagnieu, roˋmånˋyuh', a village of France, in Isère, arrondissement of La Tour du Pin. Pop. 1894.

Roman, ro'mån, or **Romanu,** ro'må-noo, a town of Roumania, at the confluence of the Moldava and Sereth, 36 miles S.W. of Yassy. It is on the Roumanian Railway, is a Greek bishop's see, and has some Roman antiquities. Pop. 16,920.

Roˋmance', a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Kansas, 4 miles W. of Gardner Station. It has 2 churches.

Romance, a post-office of Vernon co., Wis., about 16 miles S.S.E. of La Crosse.

Romanche, roˋmôɴsh', a small river of France, in Hautes-Alpes, flows W., and joins the Drac.

Roman'coke, a station in King William co., Va., on the Richmond, York River & Chesapeake Railroad, 34 miles E. of Richmond.

Romanengo, ro-må-nĕn'go, a village of Northern Italy, 21 miles N.W. of Cremona. Pop. 1894.

Romano, ro-må'no, a town of Italy, 13 miles S.S.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 4663. It has an old castle, a college, and several churches.

Romano, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, near the Serio. Pop. 2542.

Romano Key, West Indies. See Cayo Romano.

Romanov, or **Romanow,** ro-må-nov', a walled town of Russia, government and 24 miles N.W. of Yaroslav, on the Volga. Pop. 5571.

Romans, roˋmôɴg', a town of France, in Drôme, on the right bank of the Isère, across which it communicates with Bourg-du-Péage, 10 miles N.E, of Valence. It has a communal college, manufactures of silk goods, hosiery, shoes, cotton, and leather, and an active trade. Pop. 11,024.

Romanshorn, ro'måns-hoʀɴˋ, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the S.W. side of the lake and 11 miles S.E. of the town of Constance. Pop. 3141.

Romansville, ro'manz-vĭl, a hamlet of Chester co., Pa., in West Bradford township, 7 miles W. of West Chester, and 1½ miles from Embreeville Station. It has a Friends' meeting. Pop. about 75.

Romanzoff, ro-mån'tsof (or **Romanzov,** ro-mån'-tsov), **Mountains,** in the N.E. of Alaska. Lat. 68° to 69° N.; lon. 141° to 144° 30′ W. See also Cape Romanzoff.

Romanzov, or **Romanzoff,** several islands in the Low and Mulgrave Archipelagos.

Romanzov, a bay of Yesso, in Japan.

Romblon, rom-blōn', one of the smaller Philippine Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, E. of Tablas.

Rom'bo, or **Rombos,** rom'boce, one of the Cape Verd Islands, N. of Brava, and W. of Fogo. It is unimportant.

Rome, rōm (L., It., Sp., and Port. *Roma,* ro'må; Fr. *Rome,* rom; Ger. *Rom,* rōm; Dutch, *Rome,* ro'meh; Turk. *Room;* Gr. 'Ρώμη, *Rōmē*), the most celebrated city of the world, either in ancient or modern times, the capital of Italy, is situated on the Tiber, 17 miles N.E. of its mouth in the Mediterranean. Lat. of St. Peter's, 41° 54′ 6″ N.; lon. 12° 27′ 14″ E. Elevation of the site of St. Peter's above the sea, 95 feet; of the Roman College, 193 feet. Pop. (1871) of circle, 420,875; of commune, 244,484; of the city, 229,357. The city is built on marshy ground, at the foot of a range of low hills, and is separated by the Tiber into two unequal portions, which are divided into 14 *rioni* or quarters; of these, 12 are in Rome proper, or the space on the E. or left bank of the river, and only two, called Borgo and Trastavere, on the W. or right bank; in this part are the Vatican and the castle of Sant' Angelo. The quarters W. of the Tiber form the Leonine town, or *città Leonina.* The walls are 12 miles in circumference, with nearly 300 towers, and 50 feet high on the outside; they are pierced for 16 gates, four of which are built up; the finest are the Porta del Popolo, the ancient *Porta Flaminia,* on the N.; the Porta San Giovanni, on the S. of the city; and the Porta San Pancrazio, by which the French effected a breach in 1849. Little more than one-third of the area within its walls is inhabited. N. of the capitol is modern Rome, all S. of it ruins and vineyards. The most populous part of the modern city occupies the site of the ancient *Campus Martius,* a plain extending between the Capitoline, Quirinal, Pincian, and Viminal hills, and the river. The Tiber, within the walls, has a winding course of 3 miles. It is navigable for large boats and river-steamers; after heavy rains it frequently rises 20 or 30 feet and inundates a great part of the city. Near the middle of its course the Tiber forms an island, called San Bartolomeo, 900 feet long and 300 feet broad, connected with the mainland by 2 bridges, the Ponte di Quattro Capi and the Ponte San Bartolomeo; besides which are Pons Sublicius, the oldest of the Roman bridges, the Ponte Sisto, the Ponte Rotto, now converted into a suspension-bridge, and Pons Ælius, now the Ponte Sant' Angelo, the latter connecting the city with the castle of Sant' Angelo, which serves for a state prison, and which has a covered way to the Vatican. Only four of these bridges are now in use. The three principal thoroughfares of Rome diverge from the Piazza del Popolo, an irregular open space at its N. extremity; the central of these, the Corso, extends in a direct line S.S.E. for about a mile. There are in all 506 streets, 275 lanes, and 148 squares; many of these are ornamented with richly-sculptured fountains, of which there are in Rome 150. These are supplied with excellent water by 4 principal aqueducts; the finest is that called Aqua Vergine; the others are Aqua Felice, Aqua Paola, and Aqua Marcia. The water-supply for the city is about the best in Europe. The police of Rome is entirely under the director-general of police, whose residence and offices are in the palace of Monte Citorio. The Carnival, the great public festival of Rome, begins after New Year's day, and continues until the beginning of Lent. Notwithstanding its architectural and artistic riches, modern Rome has a sad and desolate aspect. Most of the streets are narrow, and paved with cubes of lava; in these the finest palaces and the most wretched hovels are often seen side by side. Since 1870 an immense amount of repair, reconstruction, and improvement has been carried on, largely at the public expense. The situation of Rome is unhealthy, from the effects of malaria, especially in summer; but from the mildness of its winter climate it is a favorite resort for invalids. Mean temperature, January, 47.3°; July, 78.4° Fahr. The *tramontana,* or N. wind, is often attended by severe storms. The *sirocco,* or S. wind, is debilitating in summer. Frost seldom lasts over the night, and snow falls on an average only 1½ days in the year. Rome has 354 churches, with 7 basilicas, many of which are remarkable for their architecture and their decorations; of these the cathedral of St. Peter's is the largest and most sumptuous in the world. Founded A.D. 1450, its building occupied 176 years; it was planned and commenced by Bramante, and carried on by Raphael, Peruzzi, Sangallo, and Michael Angelo. Length of the cathedral, 613 feet; width, 286 feet; height to top of cross, 434¾ feet. The space covered by the buildings of St. Peter's is 240,000 square feet; and the cost, exclusive of the sacristy, bell-towers, &c., was £10,000,000. The church of St. John Lateran, founded by Constantine, in which the popes were crowned, is the mother church of Rome, and contains the gorgeous Corsini chapel. The five general councils known as the Lateran councils have given celebrity to this basilica, which also contains the Scala Santa, consisting of 28 marble steps, with the Sancta Sanctorum, a Gothic chapel, at the summit. The basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore, and the ancient church of Ara Cœli, were built about the sixth century. The palace of the Vatican, adjoining St. Peter's, is said to contain 4422 halls, chapels, and other apartments; it became the permanent residence of the popes after their return from Avignon in 1377, and has extensive gardens. Its galleries and halls, the Sala Regia, or ambassadors' hall of audience, and the Sistine chapel, decorated by Raphael and Michael Angelo, contain the most choice paintings and statues, including the great fresco of the "Last Judgment," and that portion of those carried off by the French which was restored in 1815. A series of its galleries, splendidly decorated with statues and marbles, contains the famous library of the Vatican, founded A.D. 1447. Its museum of sculpture, the richest in the world, contains the Apollo Belvedere and the Laocöon. The superb palace of the Quirinal, or palace of Monte Cavallo, is surrounded by extensive gardens; attached to this is the palace called the *Dataria Apostolica*, whence the pontifical bulls are issued. In the square of the Quirinal is the palace of the Consulta, seat of the supreme tribunal. The palace of Salviati contains the archives of Rome. In the Campidoglio, or modern capitol, forming three sides of a square, are the palace of the senators of Rome, that of the Conservatori, and the Capitoline museum, rich in objects of art and antiquities; between these is placed the famous bronze statue of Marcus Aurelius. There are upwards of 60 splendid private palaces: the finest of these are the Barberini palace; the Doria palace, remarkable for its extent and its gallery of paintings; the Colonna palace, for its gardens; the Rospigliosi and Farnese palaces, the latter celebrated for its architecture; the Borghese palace, with colossal statues, and one of the richest picture-galleries in Rome; and the Cenci palace, scene of the tragedy of which Beatrice Cenci was the victim. The villas or residences of the Roman nobles, in the suburbs of the city, are situated amidst orange- and citron-groves and ornamented with fountains and statues; the most magnificent of these is the Villa Borghese, on the Pincian hill, outside of the Porta del Popolo, with gardens 3 miles in circuit, which were much injured during the revolution of 1849. The Villa Medici, formerly celebrated for its Venus, now belongs to the French government, and an annual exhibition of pictures by French artists is held here. The Villa Albani is rich in ancient sculptures and architectural treasures. Of the many scientific and literary establishments the university of Rome has the first rank. It was founded A.D. 1244, as a school for the canon and civil law. Succeeding popes enlarged it and added new chairs. There are now 42 professors, and it is well attended. The chief of the others are the Roman college, founded by the Jesuits, with a rich library and museums of natural history and antiquities, and a celebrated observatory, and the college of the Propaganda, in which natives from all parts of the world are trained as missionaries, and to which a celebrated printing-establishment is attached. Next to the library of the Vatican, the chief public libraries are the Casanatense, in the convent of Minerva, with 120,000 volumes and 4500 MSS., the Angelica library, with 84,820 printed volumes and 2945 MSS., and the Corsini library, with 60,000 printed books and a large collection of engravings. Besides the museums of the Vatican and the Capitol, the public collections comprise museums of anatomy, natural history, mineralogy, antiquities, and mosaics, and there are numerous and valuable private collections. Rome has 8 theatres, a deaf-mute institution, numerous hospitals and benevolent institutions, orphan hospitals, and homes of industry, the chief of which are San Spirito, containing a foundling hospital and lunatic asylum, the Holy Trinity, and Santissimo Salvatore. In the hospital of San Michele, 800 children are instructed in arts and trades. This institution contains also numerous schools of painting, sculpture, and architecture, a house of correction for juvenile offenders and women, and an asylum for old people. The chief industry of the inhabitants of Rome is connected with the production of articles of art, and the supply of the numerous artists, invalids, and other visitors; its manufactures are confined to woollen and silk fabrics, hats, gloves, strings for musical instruments, artificial feathers, false pearls, mosaics, jewelry, velvets, leather, stockings, glass, and pottery. The remains of ancient Rome comprise the Cloaca Maxima, a great subterranean tunnel, still in good repair, the aqueducts, the circus of Romulus, the circus Maximus, the Coliseum, remains of the theatres of Marcellus and of Pompey, the palace of the Cæsars, the temple of Æsculapius, the temples of Concord, of the Sun, and of Vesta, the mausoleum of Augustus, in the Campus Martius, the tomb of Cæcilia Metella, the Columbaria, on the Appian way, the Tarpeian rock, the Mamertine prisons, the Prætorian camp, the fountain of Egeria, the Pantheon, a part of the Thermæ of Agrippa, those of Caracalla, Diocletian, Nero, Titus, &c., the triumphal arches of Titus, Constantine, and Septimius Severus, the columns of Antoninus and Trajan, several Egyptian obelisks, and the Roman forum, now called Campo Vaccino. According to the popular account, Rome was founded by Romulus in 754 B.C. In the two centuries preceding the Christian era its dominion extended over all the countries of the Mediterranean; its territories were further extended by the first emperors; but in the fifth century the barbarians of the N. and E. deprived it of several provinces. The city was taken by Alaric in 410, and by Genseric in 455. It passed successively under the domination of the Ostrogoths and the Emperors of the East; it was given to the popes by Pepin and Charlemagne in the eighth century, and then became the capital of the States of the Church. From 1809 till 1814 it was the capital of the department of Rome in the French Empire under Napoleon I., and at the latter date was given back to the Pontiff to form the capital of the States of the Church. It was garrisoned by French troops from 1849 till 1870, when, after the withdrawal of the garrison, it was, on September 20, 1870, occupied by Italian troops, since which time it has been the capital of the kingdom of Italy.——Adj. Ro'man (It., Sp., and Port. Romano, ro-må'no, feminine, Romana, ro-må'nå; Fr. Romain, ro`mâNᵒ', feminine, Romaine, ro`mån'; Ger. Römisch, rö'mish; Dutch, Roomsche, rōm'skẹh); Inhab.—In English, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese the adjective is also used for the inhabitant (Ger. Römer, rö'mẹr; Dutch, Romein, ro-mīn').

Rome, a province and compartimento of the kingdom of Italy, comprising the S.W. portion of the former States of the Church, annexed by royal decree, October 9, 1870, between lat. 41° 12′ and 42° 50′ N., lon. 11° 27′ and 13° 33′ E., bounded N.W. by Tuscany, N.E. by Umbria and the Abruzzi, E. and S. by the Campagna, S. and W. by the Mediterranean Sea. Area, 4553 square miles. Pop. (1871) 836,704. The territory is watered by the Tiber, which forms part of its N.E. boundary and crosses it nearly in the centre of the province. The principal lakes are those of Bolsena, Bracciano, and Albano. The territory is traversed by the lower ramifications of the Apennines; in the W. and S.W. the undulating plain called the Campagna di Roma terminates in the Pontine marshes in the S., noted for insalubrity. The climate is very mild, and the region of the Campagna of Rome would be a garden but for the fatal miasma, which forces the cultivators of the soil to seek refuge at night in the scattered towns near its borders. The soil is generally fertile, but neglected; much of the surface affords excellent pasturage, which is occupied by great herds of buffaloes. Considerable flocks of sheep and many horses are reared. The chief crops are wheat, maize, pulse, hemp, wine, oil, and tobacco; and in the extreme S., sugar, indigo, and cotton are cultivated to a small extent, and cork trees are numerous. The wines are of inferior quality. Chestnuts form a considerable article of food. Salt is made in the lagoons. The manufacturing industry is confined to articles for home consumption, comprising silks, leather, gloves, paper, strings for musical instruments, iron and glass wares, and a few cotton goods, at Rome.

Rome, rōm, a post-office of Covington co., Ala.

Rome, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Ark., about 20 miles S.W. of Arkadelphia. It has a church and an academy.

Rome, a city and the capital of Floyd co., Ga., on the Coosa River, at the confluence of the Etowah and Oostenaula Rivers, 80 miles N.W. of Atlanta, 39 miles S. by W. of Dalton, and 196 miles N.E. of Selma. It is on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, and is the W. terminus of the Rome Railroad, which connects at Kingston with the Western & Atlantic Railroad. Its site is hilly and commands an extensive view of mountain-scenery. It contains 3 banks, the Rome Female College, a male high school, 10 churches, a rolling-mill, an iron-foundry, a nail-factory, a plough-factory, &c. One daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Large quantities of cotton are shipped here. Rome was incorporated as a city in 1847. It comprises corporations or suburbs called De Soto, South Rome, &c. Pop. in 1870, 2748; present pop. about 5000.

Rome, a hamlet of Jefferson co., Ill., 13 miles E.S.E. of Centralia. It has 2 churches. Here is Dix Post-Office.

Rome, a post-hamlet of Peoria co., Ill., on the Illinois River, and on the Peoria Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 15 miles N.N.E. of Peoria.

Rome, Noble co., Ind. See Rome City.

Rome, a post-village in Tobin township, Perry co., Ind., on the Ohio River, about 90 miles below New Albany, and 14 miles by land E. of Cannelton. It has a church and the Rome Academy. Pop. 221.

Rome, a post-village in Tippecanoe township, Henry co., Iowa, on the Skunk River, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 7 miles W. of Mount Pleasant. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. 600.

Rome, a township of Jones co., Iowa. Pop. 1281.

Rome, a post-office of Sumner co., Kansas, 37 miles S. of Wichita.

Rome, a post-hamlet in Rome township, Kennebec co., Me., on Great Pond, about 20 miles N. by W. of Augusta. It has a church and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 725.

Rome, a post-village in Rome township, Lenawee co., Mich., 9 miles W.N.W. of Adrian, and about 25 miles S.S.E. of Jackson. It has 2 stores and 26 dwellings. The township contains 5 churches, and has a pop. of 1298.

Rome, a township of Faribault co., Minn. Pop. 458.

Rome, a post-hamlet of Winston co., Miss., 24 miles E. of Kosciusko. It has a grist-mill and a lumber-mill.

Rome, a post-office of Douglas co., Mo.

Rome, a city of New York, and one of the capitals of Oneida co., is situated on the Mohawk River, and on the Erie Canal, 14 miles N.W. of Utica, 109 miles W.N.W. of Albany, 38½ miles E.N.E. of Syracuse, and 142 miles S. of Ogdensburg. It is on the New York Central Railroad, at the S. terminus of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, and is on the Rome Branch of the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad. The Black River Canal terminates here and connects with the Erie Canal. Rome contains a handsome court-house, 13 churches, a high school, a large hotel, 3 national banks, 2 savings-banks, an academy, a public library, manufactures of locomotives, farming-implements, railroad iron, cigars, and machinery, and printing-offices which issue 2 or 3 weekly newspapers. Pop. 11,922.

Rome, a village in Green township, Adams co., O., on the Ohio River, 28 miles below Portsmouth. It has 2 churches, and is an important shipping point. Pop. 471. Here is Stout's Post-Office.

Rome, a post-office and station in Rome township, Ashtabula co., O., on the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburg Railroad, 26 miles N. of Warren, and about 50 miles E. by N. of Cleveland. The township has manufactures of butter and cheese. Pop. of township, 669.

Rome, a township of Athens co., O. Pop. 1972.

Rome, or **Rome Corners,** a hamlet of Delaware co., O., 23 miles N. by E. of Columbus. It has a church.

Rome, a township of Lawrence co., O. Pop. 2096.

Rome, a village of Richland co., O., about 12 miles N. of Mansfield. It has 2 churches. The name of its post-office is Rives.

Rome, a post-village in Rome township, Bradford co., Pa., on Wysox Creek, about 10 miles N.E. of Towanda, and 32 miles S.E. of Elmira, N.Y. It has an academy and 3 churches. Pop. 230; of the township, 1333.

Rome, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. 1274.

Rome, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Tenn., on the Cumberland River, 12 miles E.N.E. of Lebanon, and 45 miles E. by N. of Nashville. It has a church and a manufactory of farming-implements.

Rome, a township of Adams co., Wis. Pop. 330.

Rome, a post-village of Jefferson co., Wis., 8 miles N. of Palmyra, and about 37 miles W. of Milwaukee. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills.

Rome City, a post-village in Orange township, Noble co., Ind., on an affluent of the St. Joseph River, and on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Kendallville. It has extensive water-power, a large flouring-mill, and a woollen-mill, also 2 churches and a mineral spring. Pop. 351.

Romen, ro-mĕn', a river of Russia, rises in the S. of the government of Chernigov, and, flowing S.E., joins the Soola after a course of 90 miles.

Romen, or **Romny,** rom'nee, a town of Russia, government and 90 miles N.N.W. of Poltava, on the Soola, here joined by the Romen. Pop. 5952. A fair is held here yearly, from the 15th to the 31st of May, at which goods to the amount of two millions of roubles are sometimes sold.

Romenay, roˋmęh-nȧ', a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 10 miles E.S.E. of Tournus. Pop. 499.

Romentino, ro-mĕn-tee'no, a village of Italy, near Galliate. Pop. 2163.

Ro'meo, a post-village of Macomb co., Mich., in Bruce and Washington townships, on the Michigan Air-Line Railroad, 37 miles W.S.W. of Port Huron, and about 35 miles N. of Detroit. It has 2 national banks, a newspaper office, a union school, 5 churches, 3 iron-foundries, 5 flouring-mills, a planing-mill, and manufactories of carriages, farming-implements, and steam-engines. Pop. about 2400.

Romeo, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Tenn., about 56 miles E.N.E. of Knoxville. It has a mill.

Romeo, a post-office of Marathon co., Wis.

Romeral, ro-mȧ-rȧl', a town of Spain, province and 24 miles S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 2079.

Romeroville, ro-mȧ'ro-vĭl, a post-office of San Miguel co., New Mexico.

Römerstadt, rö'męr-stȧttˋ, or **Rzimarzow,** sheemaʀ'zov, a town of Moravia, 24 miles N. of Olmutz. Pop. 5014. It has manufactures of linen.

Romford, rŭm'fǫrd, a town of England, co. of Essex, on a railway, 14 miles E.N.E. of St. Paul's, London. The town has an ancient church, a national school, almshouses, a union workhouse, town hall, jail, market-house, and barracks. Pop. 6335.

Rom'ford Station, a post-office of Litchfield co., Conn., on the Shepaug Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Litchfield.

Römhild, röm'hilt, a walled town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, 13 miles S.S.E. of Meiningen. Pop. 1577.

Romilly-sur-Andelle, roˋmeeˋyee'- (or roˋmeelˋ-yee'-) süʀ-ôɴɢˋdĕl', a town of France, in Eure, 9 miles N.W. of Les Andelys. Pop. 1366.

Romilly-sur-Seine, roˋmeeˋyee'- (or roˋmeelˋyee'-) süʀ-sȧn, a town of France, in Aube, on the left bank of the Seine, and on a railway, 10 miles E. of Nogent-sur-Seine. It has a fine château, with manufactures of cotton hosiery and cordage. Pop. 4925.

Ro'mine, a township of Marion co., Ill. Pop. 893.

Romine City, a hamlet of Marion co., Ill., about 9 miles S. of Salem. Here is Raccoon Post-Office.

Romine's Mills, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., W. Va., on Elk River, 10 miles S. of Clarksburg, and about 20 miles S.W. of Grafton.

Rom'ney, or **New Rom'ney,** a cinque port, decayed town, and parish of England, co. of Kent, on the English Channel, 22 miles S.S.W. of Canterbury. Pop. 1129.

Rom'ney, a post-village in Randolph township, Tippecanoe co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, ½ mile from Corwin Station, and 13 miles S. of Lafayette. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 300.

Romney, a post-village, capital of Hampshire co., W. Va., on the South Branch of the Potomac River, about 22 miles S. of Cumberland, Md., and 16 miles S.E. of Piedmont. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, and the West Virginia Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind. Pop. 482.

Rom'ney Marsh, a level tract of about 24,000 acres of rich sheep-pasture in England, co. of Kent, secured against the sea by an immense embankment, under the management of a corporation.

Romny, a town of Russia. See Romen.

Romöe, ro'möˋęh or ro'mŭhˋyęh, an island of Prussia, off the W. coast of Sleswick, 4 miles N.E. of the island of Silt. Length, 8 miles. Pop. 2000.

Romont, roˋmôɴɢ', a town of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles S.W. of Freyburg, on the Glan. Pop. 1555.

Romoos, ro-mōce', a village of Switzerland, canton and 13 miles S.S.W. of Lucerne. Pop. 1543.

Romorantin, roˋmoˋrôɴɢˋtâɴɢ', a town of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, on the Sauldre, 25 miles S.E. of Blois. Pop. 7436. It has a tribunal of commerce, a communal college, an old castle and a spacious prison, and manufactures of woollen stuffs, leather, ribbons, oil, and flour, also iron-furnaces and forges.

Romsdal, roms'dȧl, an amt of Norway, stift of Trondhjem, extending from the Sneehætten W. and N.W. to the Atlantic. Area, 6030 square miles. Pop. 117,220. It comprises the Romsdal-Fiord, an inlet of the sea, 60 miles in length, and on an arm of which is the village of Romsdal. The chief town is Molde.

Rom'sey, or **Rum'sey,** a borough of England, co. and 8 miles N.N.W. of Southampton by canal or railway. Pop. 4212. The town has a venerable cruciform church, a charity school, almshouses, and a branch bank.

Romsöe, rom'söˋęh, an islet of Denmark, in the Great Belt, 3 miles N.E. of Funen.

Romula (**Romulæ**), the ancient name of Bisaccia.

Rom'ulus, a post-hamlet of Tuscaloosa co., Ala., 15 miles W. by S. of Tuscaloosa. It has 2 churches.

Romulus, a post-township and hamlet of Wayne co., Mich., on the Huron River, and on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 23 miles S.W. of Detroit. It has a church. Pop. of township, 1520.

Romulus, a post-village in Romulus township, Seneca co., N.Y., on the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre Railroad, 12 miles S.E. of Geneva, and 11 miles S. of Waterloo. It has 2 churches, 5 stores, a steam saw-mill, and a public hall. Pop. about 300. The township is bounded E. by Cayuga Lake and W. by Seneca Lake, and has a pop. of 2073.

Ro'na, an island of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, 1 mile N. of Rasay Island. Pop. 157.

Rona, an island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, 1 mile S. of North Uist. Length, 2 miles.

Rona, an island of the Hebrides, in the Atlantic, 40 miles N. of Lewis, in lat. 59° 10′ N., lon. 5° 51′ W.

Ro′nald, a township of Ionia co., Mich. Pop. 1324.

Ron′aldsay, a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, 17 miles from Mount Forest. Pop. 150.

Ron′aldshay, North, the northernmost island of the Orkneys, Scotland, with a light-house at its N.E. extremity, in lat. 59° 28′ N., lon. 2° 28′ W. Pop. 539.

Ronaldshay, South, an island of the Orkneys, in Scotland, 6 miles N.N.E. of Duncansby Head. Length, 8 miles. Area, 18 square miles. Pop. 2501. St. Margaret's Hope, on the N. coast, has a safe and convenient harbor.

Roncal, ron-kål′, a valley of Spain, in Navarre, and having a village 37 miles E. of Pamplona.

Roncesvalles, ronˋse-vål′lês (Sp. *Roncesvalles,* ron-thês-vål′yês; Fr. *Roncevaux,* RÒNSˋvō′ or ròNᵒˋsẹh-vō′), a frontier village of Spain, in Navarre, province and 22 miles N.E. of Pamplona, in a gorge of the Pyrenees. Pop. 240. Here, it is traditionally said, the rearguard of Charlemagne's army, under Roland, was defeated and destroyed in 778.

Ronceverte, ronss′vert, a post-village of Greenbrier co., W. Va., on the Greenbrier River, and on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 11 miles W. of the White Sulphur Springs. *Ronce verte* is the French for "green brier." It has extensive manufactures of lumber, and a mineral spring.

Ronchamp, ròNᵒˋshòNᵒ′, a town of France, in Haute-Saône, 8 miles E. of Lure. Pop. 1895.

Ronciglione, ron-cheel-yo′nå, a town of Italy, 11 miles S.S.E. of Viterbo, on the Lake of Vico. Pop. 5641, engaged in paper-mills and iron-works.

Ronco, ron′ko, or **Bidente,** be-dên′tå (anc. *Redesis*), a river of Italy, rises in Tuscany, flows N.N.E., and enters the Adriatic 5 miles E. of Ravenna. Length, 50 miles.

Ronco, ron′ko, a village of North Italy, in Venice, 14 miles S.E. of Verona, on the Adige. Pop. 2000.

Ronco-Biellese, ron′ko-be-êl-lå′så, a village of Italy, province and 7 miles E. of Biella. Pop. 1373.

Ronco-in-Canavese, ron′ko-in-kå-nå-vå′så, a village of Italy, 17 miles W. of Ivrea. Pop. 1873.

Roncq, ròNk, a village of France, in Nord, 7 miles N. of Lille. Pop. 2320.

Ronda, ron′då, a city of Spain, province of Malaga, at the foot of the Sierra Ronda, 42 miles N. of Gibraltar. Pop. 19,334. It occupies precipitous heights on the Guadiaro, across the bed of which, from 200 to 300 feet above the river, are three bridges. The old city, encircled by Moorish fortifications, has a ruined Moorish palace. The new town, enclosed by cliffs, is regularly laid out, and has numerous churches, manufactures of woollen cloths, flannel, leather, and silk stuffs, many water-mills, and an active trade. In the fourteenth century it was the capital of the Moorish chief Aboo-Melik.

Ron′deau, or **Blen′heim,** a post-village in Kent co., Ontario, 12 miles S.E. of Chatham. It has 2 churches, and several stores, hotels, mills, and factories. Pop. 850.

Rondeau Harbor, a lake-port of Ontario, co. of Kent, on Lake Erie, 18 miles S.E. of Chatham. Pop. 150.

Rondissone, ron-dis-so′nå, or **Rondizzone,** ron-dit-so′nå, a town of Italy, 18 miles N.E. of Turin, near the Dora Baltea. Pop. 1953.

Ron′do, a post-office of Conway co., Ark.

Rondo, a village of Miller co., Ark., about 7 miles E. of Texarkana.

Rondo, a post-office of Polk co., Mo., about 40 miles N. by W. of Springfield.

Rondout, ron′dŏwt, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., in Kingston township, on the Hudson River, at the mouth of Rondout Creek, 28 miles above Newburg, 3 miles S.E. of Kingston, and 90 miles N. of New York. It is the S.E. terminus of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, and is a terminus of the Delaware & Hudson Canal. It contains about 10 churches, 2 national banks, the capital of which amounts to $500,000, 2 newspaper offices, several machine-shops, and a large manufactory of cement. It has an extensive trade in coal, which is brought hither from Pennsylvania on the canal. Many steamboats, barges, and sailing-vessels are employed in transporting coal, cement, and stone from this place. A steam ferry connects Rondout with Rhinecliff on the Hudson River Railroad. Pop. in 1870, 10,114. Rondout was annexed to Kingston in 1872.

Rondout Creek, New York, rises in Sullivan co., runs nearly northeastward through Ulster co., and enters the Hudson River near Rondout. The Wallkill and Rondout unite about 6 miles from the Hudson River; and the stream below the junction is sometimes called the Wallkill. The Delaware & Hudson Canal extends along this river from Rondout to Ellenville.

Ro′ney, a post-office of Hickory co., Mo., about 55 miles S. of Sedalia.

Roney's Point, a post-village of Ohio co., W. Va., on the Wheeling & Pittsburg Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 9 miles E.N.E. of Wheeling. It has a church and a carriage-shop. Pop. 131.

Ro′ney's Store, a post-office of Spottsylvania co., Va.

Rongy, ròNᵒˋzhee′, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Elnon, 7 miles S. of Tournay. Pop. 1450.

Ronkonko′ma, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on Ronkonkoma Lake, 1 mile N. of Lakeland Station on the Long Island Railroad, and 50 miles E. of New York.

Rönne, rön′nẹh, a seaport town of Denmark, on the W. coast of the island of Bornholm, of which it is the capital. Pop. 5435. It has a town hall, grammar-school, hospital, ship-building docks, and manufactures of woollen cloth and tobacco.

Ronneburg, ron′nẹh-bŏŏRGˋ, a town of Saxe-Altenburg, 4 miles E.S.E. of Gera. Pop. 5706. It has a ducal palace, and manufactures of woollen cloth, porcelain, earthenware, and leather. In the vicinity are mineral baths.

Rönneby, rön′nẹh-büˋ, a town of Sweden, læn and 12 miles N.W. of Carlscrona, on the Ronneby-Aa, near its mouth in the Baltic. Pop. 2000.

Ronnow, ron′nov, or **Hronow,** h′ro′nov, a market-town of Bohemia, 16 miles E. by S. of Czaslau. P. 1475.

Ro′no, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ind., on the Ohio River, 22 miles E.N.E. of Cannelton. It has a church.

Ronquières, ròNᵒˋke-aiR′, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Somme, 16 miles N.E. of Mons.

Ronquillo Settlement, La. See Happy Jack.

Ronsberg, rons′bêRG, or **Ronssperg,** ronss′pêRG, a town of Bohemia, 23 miles W.N.W. of Klattau. P. 1899.

Ronsdorf, rons′doRf, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 3 miles S.E. of Elberfeld. It has manufactures of hardware and of cotton, silk, and linen fabrics. Pop. 9573.

Ronse, a town of Belgium. See Renaix.

Ronseco, ron-så′ko, a village of Italy, 34 miles N.E. of Turin. Pop. 1514.

Roodbar, Roudbar, or **Rudbar,** roodˋbar′, a town of Persia, province of Ghilan, 35 miles S. of Reshd, on the Rood, by which it exports oil, olives, and soap to Russia.

Rood′house, or **Road′house,** a post-village of Greene co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, at the junction of two branches, 21 miles S. by W. of Jacksonville. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, a foundry, and repair-shops of the railroad.

Rooˋdurpoor′, a town of India, 26 miles S.E. of Goruckpoor. Pop. 5535.

Rooks, a county in the N. part of Kansas, has an area of 900 square miles. It is intersected by the South Fork of Solomon River. The surface is undulating prairie. Capital, Stockton. Pop. in 1878, 2100.

Rooks Centre, a post-office of Rooks co., Kansas.

Rook's Creek, a post-township of Livingston co., Ill., 32 miles N.N.E. of Bloomington. Pop. 945.

Rook's Island, Pacific Ocean, is between Papua and New Britain, in lat. 5° 29′ S., lon. 147° 46′ E.

Room, a Turkish name of Greece.

Room, a vilayet of Turkey. See Seevas.

Roomahieh, or **Roumahieh.** See Roonyah.

Room-Elee. See Roumelia.

Room-Kalah, Roum-Kalah, or **Rum-Kalah,** room-kå′lå (*i.e.,* "Castle of Rome"), a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 50 miles S.S.E. of Someisat. The name *Room,* "Rome," is often loosely applied by the Turks to places anciently Roman or Byzantine colonies.

Roon, a village of the Netherlands. See Roden.

Roonyah, Rounyah, roon′yå, **Roomahieh,** or **Roumahieh,** roo-må-hee′yẹh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic and about 120 miles S. of Bagdad, on an affluent of the Euphrates. It consists of about 400 houses.

Roop, the northwesternmost county of Nevada, borders on California. The surface is mountainous, and the soil is mostly sterile. Among the remarkable objects in this county is Pyramid Lake, which is about 30 miles long, and is near the base of the Sierra Nevada. Timber and running water are scarce in this county. Pop. in 1870, 133.

Roor′kee, a town of India, Seharunpoor district, 20 miles S.W. of Hurdwar, on the Ganges Canal. It has a school of engineering. Pop. 10,778.

Roosa, Rousa, or **Rusa,** roo′så, a town of Russia, government and 56 miles W. of Moscow, on an affluent of the Moskwa. Pop. 3991.

Roosebeke, Oost, ōst rō′sẹh-båˋkẹh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Lys, 8 miles N.N.E. of Courtrai. Pop. 4280.

Roosebeke, West, ŵêst rō′seh-bå‵kẹh, or **Rosbecq,** ros‵bêk′, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 14 miles N.W. of Courtrai.

Roosevelt, Oswego co., N.Y. See Rosevelt.

Roostchook, Roustchouk, or **Rustschuk,** roos‵-chook′, written also **Routchook, Rusczuk,** and **Rustschuk,** a city of Bulgaria, on the river Danube, opposite Giurgievo, 139 miles by rail N.W. of Varna. Pop. 30,000. It has some trade and manufactures. It is a Greek archbishop's see, and has been the scene of many sieges and battles in the Russo-Turkish wars.

Roos′ter Rock, a post-office of Multnomah co., Oregon, on the Columbia River.

Root, a township of Adams co., Ind. Pop. 1252.

Root, a post-hamlet of Allen co., Ind., on St. Mary's River, about 13 miles S. by E. of Fort Wayne.

Root Creek, a post-office of Milwaukee co., Wis., about 7 miles S.W. of Milwaukee.

Root River, Minnesota. See Hokah River.

Root River, Wisconsin, rises in the E. part of Waukesha co., runs southeastward through Milwaukee and Racine cos., and enters Lake Michigan at the city of Racine. It is nearly 40 miles long.

Root River, a post-office of Mower co., Minn., near the source of Hokah River, 22 miles E.N.E. of Austin.

Roots′town, a post-village of Portage co., O., in Rootstown township, 1½ miles from Rootstown Station, which is on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 42 miles S.E. of Cleveland, and 4 miles S. of Ravenna. It has a church, a cheese-factory, and a flour-mill. Pop. of township, 1169.

Rootstown Station, a village of Rootstown township, Portage co., O., on the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, 4 miles S.S.E. of Ravenna. It has a church, and manufactures of flour, carriages, cheese, lumber, and shingles. Here is New Milford Post-Office.

Root′ville, a post-office of Antrim co., Mich.

Ropequiz, Indian Ocean. See Roquepiz.

Ro′perville, a post-village of Gage co., Neb., on the Big Blue River, about 34 miles S. by W. of Lincoln.

Ro‵pur′, a town of India, district and 45 miles E. of Loodianah, on the Sutlej, at a ferry. Pop. 7110.

Roque, La, France. See La Roque.

Roquebrou, La, France. See La Roquebrou.

Roquebrune, rok‵brün′, a town of France, department of Var, 5 miles W. of Fréjus. Pop. 1484.

Roquebrussane, La. See La Roquebrussane.

Roquecourbe, rok‵kooʀb′, a town of France, in Tarn, 19 miles S.S.E. of Alby. Pop. 1846.

Roquefort, rok‵foʀ′, a town of France, in Landes, on the Douze, 13 miles N.E. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 1753. It has manufactures of earthenwares.

Roquemaure, ro‵kẹh-mōʀ′ or rok‵mōʀ′, a town of France, in Gard, near the Rhone, 25 miles N.E. of Nîmes. Pop. 2315.

Roquepiz, ro-kẹh-peez′, erroneously written **Ropequiz,** an island in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 9° 56′ N.; lon. 65° 14′ E.

Roques, Los, loce ro′kês, a group of about 100 small islands in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela. Lat. 11° 57′ 40″ N.; lon. 67° 40′ W. Chief islands, El Gran Roque, Salt Key, Great Spar Key, and Long Key. The islands afford salt, phosphates, and tanners' bark.

Roquetas, ro-kå′tås, a village of Spain, province and 11 miles S.W. of Almeria, on the Bay of Almeria, with salt-works. Pop. 2238.

Roque-Timbaut, rok-tåɴᵒ‵bō′, a village of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 8 miles N.E. of Agen. Pop. 1370.

Roquevaire, rok‵våʀ′, a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 11 miles E.N.E. of Marseilles. Pop. 1719.

Röraas, rö′ros, a mining town of Norway, stift and 67 miles S.E. of Trondhjem. Pop. 3000. It yields a great amount of copper ore.

Roraima, ro-rī′må, a mountain of British Guiana. Lat. 5° 30′ N.; lon. 61° 10′ W. It gives origin to rivers tributary to the Orinoco, Amazon, and Essequibo, and which form magnificent falls from 1400 to 1500 feet in height.

Ro′ree, also called **Loh′ree, Lo′huree, Buk′kur,** and **Ro′ree Buk′kur,** a town of India, in Sinde, on the E. bank of the Indus (here crossed by the Indus Valley Railway), opposite Sukkur, and 20 miles S.S.E. of Shikarpoor. It has important manufactures of paper, jewelry, silks, leather, cottons, and metal wares. Pop. 8580.

Rorotonga, an island in the Pacific. See Raratonga.

Rorschach, roʀ′shåᴋ, a town of Switzerland, at a railway junction, canton and 7 miles N.E. of St. Gall, on the Lake of Constance. Pop. 3493.

Ros, ros, or **Rossa,** ros′så, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Kiev, and joins the Dnieper a little above Cherkasee. Length, 160 miles.

Ro′sa, a post-village in Northumberland co., Ontario, 4½ miles N.W. of Trenton. Pop. 100.

Rosalia, ro-zā′le-ạ, a post-township of Butler co., Kansas, about 30 miles S.E. of Peabody. Pop. 375.

Rosalia, a post-office of Whitman co., Washington, 28 miles from Colfax.

Rosalie (rŏz′ạ-le) **Peak,** or **Mount Rosalie,** Colorado, a peak of the Front Range, near lat. 39° 35′ N., and about 10 miles S. of Georgetown. Height, 14,340 feet.

Rosalind, rŏz′ạ-lind, post-office, Republic co., Kansas.

Rosamond, Illinois. See Rosemond.

Rosa Morada, ro′så mo-rå′ᴅå, a town of Mexico, state of Cinaloa, S.E. of Culiacan. Pop. about 5000. Around it coffee, citron, and indigo grow wild.

Rosario, ro-så′re-o, a small island of the Bonin group, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 14° 5′ S.; lon. 141° W.

Rosario, ro-så′re-o, a river of Mexico, state of Cinaloa, falls into the Pacific Ocean about 30 miles below Mazatlan.

Rosario, ro-så′re-o, or **Sanamaro,** så-nå-må′ro, a village in the island of Teneriffe, on a beautiful plain, not far from Laguna. Pop. 1609.

Rosario, ro-så′re-o, a town of the Argentine Republic, province of Santa Fé, 230 miles by water N.W. of Buenos Ayres, on the W. bank of the Paraná. It is the E. terminus of an important railway system, and has direct commerce with Europe and North America. It has a national college, also manufactures of bricks, flour, lumber, &c. Its streets are traversed by tramways and lighted with gas. Rosario is one of the chief commercial towns in the republic. Pop. 23,160.

Rosario de Cucuta, ro-så′re-o då koo-koo′tå, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Boyaca, on the river Zulia. It is the depot for the produce of the surrounding country. Pop. 5000.

Rosarno, ro-saʀ′no, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 6 miles N.E. of Gioja. Pop. 2063.

Ro′saryville, a post-hamlet of Prince George's co., Md., 1 mile from Linden Station. It has a church.

Rosas, ro′sås (anc. *Rhoda,* or *Rhodope?*), a seaport town of Spain, province and 27 miles N.E. of Gerona, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Rosas. Pop. 2732.

Rosate, ro-så′tå, a town of Italy, 13 miles N.W. of Pavia. Pop. 2363.

Rosay-en-Brie, France. See Rozoy-en-Brie.

Rosbach, rŏss′båᴋ, a hamlet of Plymouth co., Iowa, on Perry Creek, 16 miles N. of Sioux City. It has a church.

Rosbecq, a village of Belgium. See Roosebeke.

Rosber′con, or **Roseber′con,** a village of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny, on the Barrow, opposite New Ross. Pop. 959. It has extensive stores and quays, a distillery, and the remains of a monastery.

Ros′borough, a station in Randolph co., Ill., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 4½ miles S.E. of Sparta.

Ros′by's Rock, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 17 miles S. of Wheeling. It has a church, a flour-mill, and 3 stores.

Röschitz, rö′shits, or **Respitz,** rês′pits, a town of Austria, 30 miles N.W. of Korneuburg. Pop. 1243.

Rosciano, rŏsh-å′no, a town of Italy, province of Teramo, S.E. of Civita di Penne, on the Pescara. Pop. 2838.

Roscianum, Roscia Navalis Thuriorum, the ancient names of Rossano.

Roscigno, ro-sheen′yo, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, S.E. of Campagna. Pop. 1265.

Roscoe, ros′ko, a post-village of Moody co., Dakota, 40 miles from Sioux Falls. It has a newspaper office, a flour-mill, and a machine-shop.

Roscoe, a post-village in Roscoe township, Winnebago co., Ill., on Rock River, 1 mile from Roscoe Station of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 85 miles W.N.W. of Chicago, and 5 miles S. of Beloit, Wis. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a plough-factory. Pop. about 350; of the township, 1135.

Roscoe, a township of Davis co., Iowa. Pop. 629.

Roscoe, a post-office of Des Moines co., Iowa.

Roscoe, a post-office of Graham co., Kansas.

Roscoe, a post-township of Goodhue co., Minn., 14 miles from Kasson, and about 22 miles N.W. of Rochester. It has a cheese-factory. Pop. 1014.

Roscoe, a post-village in Roscoe township, St. Clair co., Mo., on the Osage River, 65 miles N.N.W. of Springfield. Pop. 302; of the township, 922. It has 3 churches.

Roscoe, a station in Keith co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, 10 miles E. of Ogalalla.

Roscoe, a post-village in Jackson township, Coshocton co., O., on the Muskingum River, opposite Coshocton, and on the Ohio Canal, about 25 miles N. of Zanesville. Roscoe has 2 churches, a flouring-mill, a woollen-factory, a saw-mill, and a foundry. Pop. about 750.

Roscoe Centre, a post-hamlet in Roscoe township, Goodhue co., Minn., about 25 miles S.S.W. of Red Wing.

Roscoff, ros'koff', a village of France, in Finistère, on a tongue of land extending into the English Channel, 13 miles N.W. of Morlaix. Pop. 1282.

Roscom'mon, a county of Ireland, in Connaught, bounded on the E. by the river Shannon, and by the Suck on the W. Area, 950 square miles. The surface is mostly undulating; mountainous in the N., and flat in the E. The soil is generally fertile. Pop. 140,670. The principal towns are Roscommon, Boyle, Castle-Rea, Strokestown, and a part of Athlone. It sends two members to Parliament.

Roscommon, a town of Ireland, capital of Roscommon co., on the Dublin & Mullingar Railway, 17 miles N.N.W. of Athlone. Pop. 2375. The principal edifices are the parish church, chapel, court-house, jail, and county infirmary, with remains of a castle and a fine abbey of the thirteenth century. Its manufactures comprise woollens, flannel, shoes, and earthenwares.

Roscom'mon, a county in the N. central part of Michigan, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by the Muskegon River and the South Branch of the Au Sable River. It contains Lake Houghton, about 11 miles long. The surface is mostly covered with forests of pine and other trees. It is intersected by the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad. Capital, Roscommon. P. in 1874, 276.

Roscom'mon, a post-hamlet, capital of Roscommon co., Mich., on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, 87 miles N.N.W. of Bay City. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Roscommon, a hamlet of Monroe co., Pa., 14 miles N.W. of Easton.

Roscrea, ros-krā', a town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, near its N.W. extremity, 7 miles W. of Borris-in-Ossory. Pop. 2992. It is finely situated, and has a barracks, court- and market-house, bridewell, fever hospital, and workhouse.

Rose, a township of Shelby co., Ill. Pop. 1494.

Rose, a post-office of Woodson co., Kansas, 12 miles W. of Humboldt.

Rose, a post-hamlet of Oakland co., Mich., in Rose township, about 44 miles N.W. of Detroit. The township is intersected by the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad. Pop. of the township, 1084.

Rose, a township of Ramsey co., Minn. Pop. 710.

Rose, or **Rose Valley,** a post-village in Rose township, Wayne co., N.Y., on the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, 31 miles S.W. of Oswego, and 5 miles N. of Clyde. It contains 3 churches, a graded school, a steam saw-mill, and a grist-mill. The name of its post-office is Rose. Pop. of the township, 2216.

Rose, a township of Carroll co., O. Pop. 1106.

Rose, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. 1058.

Rose, a township of Waushara co., Wis. Pop. 378.

Roseau, ro-zō' (formerly **Charlotte Town**), a town of the British West Indies, capital of the island of Dominica, near its S.W. point, with an arsenal and a good harbor. It is a Roman Catholic bishop's see. Near the town are hot springs. Pop. 5000.

Rose Bank, a post-hamlet of Dickinson co., Kansas, 20 miles from Enterprise.

Rose Bay, a post-office of Hyde co., N.C.

Rosebercon, a village of Ireland. See Rosbercon.

Roseberry, a post-office of Knox co., Tenn.

Rose Blanche, a post-town and port of entry of Newfoundland, 225 miles W. of St. John's (by steamer). It has a small but safe harbor, and a good trade. Pop. 452.

Rose Bluff, a post-office of Calcasieu parish, La.

Roseboom, rōz'boom, a post-village in Roseboom township, Otsego co., N.Y., 4 miles S.W. of Cherry Valley, and about 36 miles S.E. of Utica. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 1433.

Roseborough, rōz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet of Laurens co., S.C., 12 miles S.W. of Santuck Station. It has a church.

Rose Bow'er, a hamlet of De Soto co., Miss., 4 miles from Horn Lake, and about 17 miles S. of Memphis, Tenn. It contains a church and an academy.

Rose Bower, a post-office of Appomattox co., Va.

Rose'bud, a post-office of Wilcox co., Ala.

Rose Bud, a post-hamlet of White co., Ark., 28 miles W. of Kensett Station. It has 2 stores.

Rose'bud, a post-office of Meyer co., Dakota, 215 miles W. by N. of Yankton. Here is an agency of the Spotted Tail Sioux Indians; also a church.

Rose Bud, a post-hamlet of Pope co., Ill., is on or near the Ohio River, about 10 miles below Golconda. It has 2 churches.

Rosebud Creek, Montana, rises in Big Horn co., runs northward, and enters the Yellowstone in lat. 46° 38′ N.

Rosebud Land'ing, post-office, Lyman co., Dakota.

Roseburg, rōz'bŭrg, a post-office of Grant co., Ind., about 24 miles E. of Kokomo.

Roseburg, a hamlet of Union co., Ind., 2½ miles from Liberty.

Roseburg, a post-office of Sanilac co., Mich.

Roseburg, a post-village, capital of Douglas co., Oregon, on the South Fork of the Umpqua River, and on the Oregon & California Railroad, 200 miles S. of Portland, and 76 miles S. of Eugene City. It contains a court-house, 2 newspaper offices, 5 churches, and a flouring-mill. It is the principal market of the large and fertile Umpqua Valley, of which grain and wool are the staple products. A daily paper is published here.

Roseburg, a post-office of Perry co., Pa.

Rosecrans, ro'ze-kranz, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ill., 7 miles N.W. of Waukegan. It has 3 stores.

Rosecrans, a post-office of Clinton co., Pa., 6 or 7 miles S.E. of Lock Haven.

Rosecrans, a post-office of Manitowoc co., Wis.

Rose Creek, a post-office of Monroe co., Ind.

Rose Creek, township, Republic co., Kansas. P. 375.

Rose Creek, a post-village of Mower co., Minn., in Windom township, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Austin. It has a church and a money-order post-office.

Rose Creek, a post-village of Thayer co., Neb., on Rose Creek, 14 miles S.W. of Fairbury, and about 68 miles S.S.W. of Lincoln. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a plough-factory.

Rose Creek, a hamlet of McNairy co., Tenn., 6 miles W. of Bethel Railroad Station. It has a church.

Rosedale, rōz'dāl, a post-office of Hanson co., Dakota.

Rosedale, a post-village of Jersey co., Ill., on the Illinois River, 16 miles W. of Jerseyville. It has a church, a seminary, and a flour-mill.

Rosedale, a post-hamlet of Parke co., Ind., on the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, 13 miles N.N.E. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches, a carriage-shop, &c.

Rosedale, a hamlet and station of Pulaski co., Ind., on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 16 miles N.W. of Logansport. It has 2 churches. Pop. 88. Here is Oak Post-Office.

Rosedale, a post-office of Wright co., Iowa.

Rosedale, a post-village of Wyandotte co., Kansas, near the Kansas River, and on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Kansas City. It has a church, a rolling-mill which employs about 300 men, and a manufactory of car-wheels. Pop. about 1500.

Rosedale, a post-office of Letcher co., Ky.

Rosedale, a post-hamlet of Iberville parish, La., on a railroad, 20 miles W. of Baton Rouge. It has 3 churches.

Rosedale, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., 5½ miles N.E. of Baltimore. It has a church.

Rosedale, Mississippi. See Floreyville.

Rosedale, a station of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 3 miles from the initial station in St. Louis, Mo.

Rosedale, a post-office of Adams co., Neb.

Rose Dale, a post-hamlet of Pasquotank co., N.C., about 40 miles S. of Norfolk, Va.

Rosedale, a post-hamlet of Madison co., O., 4 miles S.E. of Irwin Station, which is 23 miles N.E. of Springfield.

Rosedale, a station of the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, 2½ miles E. of Kennet Square, Pa.

Rosedale, a post-office of Greene co., Pa., about 60 miles S. of Pittsburg.

Rosedale, a post-office of Davidson co., Tenn.

Rosedale, a post-office of Hardin co., Tex.

Rosedale, a post-office of Russell co., Va.

Rosedale, a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, 7 miles N.W. of Fenelon Falls. Pop. 150.

Rosedene, rōz'deen, or **Vienna,** a post-village in Monck co., Ontario, 10 miles from Beamsville. Pop. 100.

Rosefield, rōz'feeld, a post-township of Peoria co., Ill. It is intersected by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and contains Langdon and Oak Hill, and a pop. of 1108. Rosefield Post-Office is at Oak Hill.

Rosefield, a post-office of Catahoula parish, La.

Rose Grove, a post-township of Hamilton co., Iowa, 60 miles N. of Des Moines. Pop. 107.

Rosehearty, rōz‘har'tee, a village of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, on Moray Firth, 4 miles W. of Fraserburgh. Pop. 1206.

Rose Hill, a post-office of Covington co., Ala., 35 miles S.W. of Troy.

Rose Hill, Cook co., Ill. See HAVELOCK.

Rose Hill, Jasper co., Ill. See HARRISBURG.

Rose Hill, a post-office of Kosciusko co., Ind., is at County Line Railroad Station, 16 miles S. of Warsaw.

Rose Hill, a post-office and station of Mahaska co., Iowa, on the Oskaloosa Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 10 miles E. of Oskaloosa. It has a church and an academy.

Rose Hill, a post-office of Butler co., Kansas.

Rose Hill, a post-village of Mercer co., Ky., 4 miles W. of Harrodsburg. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Rose Hill, a post-office of Caddo parish, La., 7 miles S. of Shreveport.

Rose Hill, a post-hamlet of Amite co., Miss., about 50 miles S.S.E. of Natchez, and 14 miles N. of Clinton, La.

Rose Hill, a post-village in Rose Hill township, Johnson co., Mo., on Big Creek, about 45 miles S.E. of Kansas City. Pop. 199; of the township, 1439.

Rose Hill, a station in St. Louis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 14 miles W. of St. Louis.

Rose Hill, a post-office of Saunders co., Neb., 20 miles N. of Lincoln.

Rose Hill, a post-hamlet of Duplin co., N.C., on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 42 miles N. of Wilmington.

Rose Hill, a post-hamlet of Darke co., O., about 30 miles W.N.W. of Piqua.

Rose Hill, a hamlet of Montgomery co., Tenn., about 17 miles from Clarksville.

Rose Hill, a post-office of Harris co., Tex., about 14 miles N.N.W. of Houston.

Rose Hill, a post-office of Lee co., Va.

Rose Island, an island of the Bahamas, E. of New Providence.

Rose Island, in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Navigators' Islands. Lat. 14° 32′ 47″ S.; lon. 169° W.

Rose Lake, a post-hamlet of Martin co., Minn., in Fairmont township, 16 miles S.W. of Winnebago.

Rose Lake, township, Otter Tail co., Minn. Pop. 104.

Roseland, rōz'land, a post-hamlet of Cook co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, about 14 miles S. of Chicago. It has a church.

Roseland, a post-office of Adams co., Neb., 8 miles from Juniata.

Roseland, a post-village in Livingston township, Essex co., N.J., at the base of the Second Mountain, 5 miles W. of Orange, and 9 miles W.N.W. of Newark. It has a church, an academy, and a shoe-factory.

Roseland, a post-office of Nelson co., Va.

Roselle, ro‘zĕl', a post-village in Bloomingdale township, Du Page co., Ill., on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 24 miles W. by N. of Chicago. It has a manufactory of linen.

Roselle, a post-township of Carroll co., Iowa. P. 321.

Roselle, a post-village in Linden township, Union co., N.J., on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 3 miles W. of Elizabeth, and 17 miles from New York. It has several churches and schools.

Rosello, ro-sĕl'lo, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 24 miles S. of Lanciano. Pop. 1323.

Rosel'ma, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Neb., about 10 miles S.W. of Albion.

Rosemary, rōz'må-re, a township of Barnwell co., S.C. Pop. 618.

Rosemary Island, Dampier Archipelago, West Australia. Lat. 20° 28′ 15″ S.; lon. 116° 30′ E.

Rose Mills, a post-hamlet of Amherst co., Va., 5 miles W. of Tye River Depot. It has a flour-mill.

Rosemond, rōz'mŏnd, or **Ro'samond,** a post-village in Rosemond township, Christian co., Ill., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 4 miles W. of Pana, and 42 miles S.E. of Springfield. Pop. of township, 1107.

Rosemont, rōz'mont, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 10 miles W.N.W. of Philadelphia.

Rosemont, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 18 miles W. of Gilford. It contains several stores. Pop. 150.

Rose Mount, a post-village in Rose Mount township, Dakota co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 19 miles S. of St. Paul, and about 16 miles W. of Hastings. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 853.

Rose Mount, a post-office of Warren co., Iowa.

Rosenau, ro'zẹn-nŏw‘, or **Roznawa,** rōz'nå-wå (Hun. *Rosnyobanya,* ros'n'yo‘bån'yŏh‘), a town of Hungary, on the Sajo, 15 miles N.E. of Gömör Sajo. Pop. 4855. It is the see of a bishop, and has an episcopal seminary, a convent, 2 colleges, high schools, and manufactures of woollen cloth and linen, stone-ware, leather, and paper.

Rosenau (Hun. *Rosnyo,* ros'n'yo‘), a town of Transylvania, on an affluent of the Aloota, 7 miles S. of Kronstadt. Pop. 4023. It has a strong castle, and Roman Catholic and Greek churches.

Rosenberg, ro'zẹn-bĕRG‘, a town of Bohemia, 22 miles S.S.W. of Budweis. Pop. 1469.

Rosenberg (Hun. *Rozmberk,* rozm‘bĕRK'), a town of Hungary, co. of Liptau, at the confluence of the Waag and Revucza, 23 miles N.N.E. of Neusohl. Pop. 2997.

Rosenberg, ro'zẹn-bĕRG‘, a town of Prussian Silesia, 25 miles E.N.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 3343. It has manufactures of leather, linens, woollens, &c.

Rosenberg (Polish, *Susz,* soosh), a town of West Prussia, 17 miles E. of Marienwerder. Pop. 3081.

Rosenburg, ro'zẹn-bŏŏRG‘, GROSS, groce, and KLEIN, klīne, two nearly contiguous villages of Prussian Saxony, 16 miles S.S.E. of Magdeburg. Pop. 2351.

Rosendale, ro'zẹn-dāl, a post-office of Berrien co., Ga.

Rosendale, a post-office of Meeker co., Minn.

Rosendale, a township of Watonwan co., Minn. P. 208.

Rosendale, a post-village in Benton township, Andrew co., Mo., on the One Hundred and Two River, and on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, 21 miles N. of St. Joseph. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a woollen-factory.

Rosendale, a post-village in Rosendale township, Ulster co., N.Y., on Rondout Creek, the Delaware & Hudson Canal, and the Wallkill Valley Branch of the Erie Railroad, 94 miles N. of New York, and 8 miles S.S.W. of Kingston. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and manufactures of hydraulic cement, about 1,500,000 barrels of which are exported in a year. Pop. about 600. The township is bounded E. by the Wallkill River, and N.W. by Esopus Creek. It has a group of lakes called Binnewaters, and valuable quarries of limestone. Pop. 4359.

Rosendale, a post-village in Rosendale and Springvale townships, Fond du Lac co., Wis., on the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad, 12 miles W. of Fond du Lac, and 8 miles E.S.E. of Ripon. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a cheese-factory. Pop. of the township, 1200.

Rosendorf, ro'zẹn-doRF‘, a village of Bohemia, 20 miles from Aussegg, at the foot of the Rosenberg, above the Elbe. Pop. 1600.

Roseneath, rōz'neeth, a post-village in Northumberland co., Ontario, 20 miles N.N.E. of Cobourg. Pop. 100.

Rosenhayn, ro'zẹn-hīne‘, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., N.J., on the Vineland Railroad, 5 or 6 miles N.E. of Bridgeton. It has a graded school.

Rosenheim, ro'zẹn-hīme‘, a town of Bavaria, on the Inn, 32 miles S.E. of Munich. Pop. 7501. It has salt-works, mineral baths, and manufactures of brass and copper.

Rosenthal, ro'zẹn-tål‘, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 12 miles N.N.E. of Marburg. Pop. 1150.

Rosenvick, ro'zẹn-vĭk, a post-hamlet in Highland township, Chester co., Pa., ½ mile from Doe Run Station, and 42 miles W. of Philadelphia. It has a cotton-factory.

Rose Point, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Pa., on Slippery Rock Creek, 8 miles E. by S. of New Castle. It has 2 churches.

Rose's Bar, a township of Yuba co., Cal. Pop. 1191.

Rose's Cabin, a post-hamlet of Hinsdale co., Col., 100 miles N.W. of Alamosa Station.

Rose's Point, a station in Orange co., N.Y., on the Port Jervis & Monticello Railroad, 9 miles N. of Port Jervis.

Rose's Station, a post-office of Kern co., Cal., 30 miles S. of Sumner.

Rose's Valley, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., 4 miles E. of Trout Run Station. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Roseto, ro-så'to, a town of Italy, province of Foggia, 11 miles W. of Troja. Pop. 5349.

Roseto, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, on the Gulf of Taranto, 21 miles N.E. of Cassano. Pop. 1304.

Rosetta, ro-zĕt'tå (Arab. *Rasheed* or *Er-Rasheed,* rås-sheed'; Fr. *Rosette,* ro‘zĕtt'; It. *Rosetta,* ro‘sĕt'tå), a town of Lower Egypt, on the W. arm of the Nile, 6 miles from the sea, and 40 miles N.E. of Alexandria. Lat. 31° 25′ N.; lon. 30° 28′ E. Pop. about 15,000. It has a thriving general trade, and manufactures of sail-cloth, leather, and iron goods. The town is pleasantly situated and neatly built; it is in repute for salubrity, and attracts many summer visitors. It was founded in 870, near the site of the ancient *Bolbitinum;* and here in 1799 was discovered the famous "Rosetta stone," which furnished the key to the Egyptian hieroglyphics.

Rosette, ro-zĕt′, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Kansas, in Grant township, 18 miles from Wilson.

Rosevale, rōz′vāl, a post-office of Clay co., Kansas, 5½ miles from Clay Centre.

Rosevale, a post-hamlet in Albert co., New Brunswick, 20 miles from Salisbury. Here are inexhaustible beds of oil-shale. Pop. 100.

Rose Valley, a post-office of Pratt co., Kansas.

Rose Valley, Wayne co., N.Y. See Rose.

Rose Valley, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 50 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 200.

Rosevelt, ro′ze-velt, or **Roosevelt,** a hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., 2 miles from Pennellville. It has 2 churches.

Roseville, rōz′vĭl, a post-village of Franklin co., Ark., on the S. bank of the Arkansas River, about 40 miles E. of Fort Smith. It has a church and an academy.

Roseville, a post-village of Placer co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, at the junction of the Oregon division, 18 miles N.E. of Sacramento. It has a church.

Roseville, a post-village in Roseville township, Warren co., Ill., on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 12½ miles S. of Monmouth, and about 22 miles S.W. of Galesburg. It contains a bank, a money-order post-office, 4 churches, and agricultural works. Coal is mined here. Pop. of the township, 1153; of the village, about 650.

Roseville, a post-hamlet of Parke co., Ind., on Raccoon Creek, about 18 miles N.N.E. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Coal is found here.

Roseville, a post-hamlet of Barren co., Ky., 7 miles S. from Glasgow.

Roseville, a hamlet of Hancock co., Ky., 14 miles from Cloverport. It has 1 or 2 churches and a tobacco-factory. Pop. about 50.

Roseville, a post-village of Macomb co., Mich., in Erin township, near the Grand Trunk Railroad, 11 miles N.N.E. of Detroit. It has several churches.

Roseville, a post-township of Kandiyohi co., Minn., 16 miles from Atwater Station. Pop. 286.

Roseville, a hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., in Byram township, 5 miles N. of Stanhope.

Roseville, a post-village in Clay township, Muskingum co., O., on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, 10½ miles S. by W. of Zanesville. It has 5 churches, a bank, and a manufactory of stone-ware. Pop. 426.

Roseville, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, 8 miles S. of Berlin.

Roseville, Ontario. See Montague.

Rosewood, rōz′wood, a post-office of Cleburne co., Ala., 18 miles S. of Tecumseh Station.

Rosewood, a post-hamlet of Levy co., Fla., on the railroad between Gainesville and Cedar Keys, 10 miles N.E. of Cedar Keys. It has a church. Oranges and other fruits are raised here.

Rosewood, a post-office of Harrison co., Ind., on the Ohio River, 18 miles S.W. of Louisville.

Rosewood, a hamlet of Muhlenburg co., Ky., 12 miles S.W. of Greenville. It has a church and 2 stores.

Rosewood, township, Chippewa co., Minn. Pop. 318.

Rosheim, roz‵ĕm′, a town of Alsace, at the foot of the Vosges Mountains, 14 miles S.W. of Strasburg. Pop. 3503.

Ro′siclare, or **Rose Clare,** a post-village of Hardin co., Ill., in a township of its own name, on the Ohio River, 3 miles below Elizabethtown, and about 12 miles above Golconda. It has a church, and mines of lead and fluor-spar. Pop. of the township, 533.

Rosienna, a town of Russia. See Rossiena.

Rosiere, ro-zẹer′, or **Rossier,** ros-seer′, a post-hamlet in Cape Vincent township, Jefferson co., N.Y., on a branch of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 20 miles N.W. of Watertown. It has a church.

Rosiere, ro-zhair′, a post-hamlet of Kewaunee co., Wis., in Lincoln township, 30 miles N.E. of Green Bay (city). It has a church.

Rosières, ro‵ze-aiʀ′, a town of France, in Haute-Loire, 8 miles N.N.E. of Le Puy. Pop. 609.

Rosières, a town of France, in Somme, 18 miles E.S.E. of Amiens. Pop. 2437.

Rosières aux Salines, ro‵ze-aiʀ′ zō să‵leen′, a town of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 9 miles by rail S.E. of Nancy, on the left bank of the Meurthe. Pop. 2094.

Rosiers, Les, lå ro‵ze-å′, a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the right bank of the Loire, and on the Nantes & Tours Railway, 18 miles S.E. of Angers. Pop. 917.

Rosignano, ro-seen-yå′no, a town of Italy, 16 miles N.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 2632.

Rosignano, a village of Tuscany, 17 miles from Leghorn. Pop. of commune, 6346.

Rosi′na, a post-office of Ionia co., Mich.

Rosinar, a town of Transylvania. See Resinar.

Rosinburg, roz′in-bŭrg, a hamlet of Wake co., N.C., about 22 miles E.N.E. of Raleigh. It has a church. Here is Wakefield Post-Office.

Rosindale, roz′in-dāl, a post-hamlet and station of Bladen co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 38 miles W.N.W. of Wilmington.

Rosine, ro-zeen′, a post-hamlet of Ohio co., Ky., on the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad, 99 miles S.W. of Louisville. It has 4 stores and a hotel. Pop. about 100.

Rosita, ro-zee′tạ, a post-office and mining-town, capital of Custer co., Col., is 30 miles S. of Cañon City, and at an altitude of 9154 feet above the level of the sea. It contains 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and 2 works for the reduction of silver. It has rich silver-mines. The place was first settled in 1873. Pop. 1650.

Röskilde, a town of Denmark. See Roeskilde.

Roslau, ros′lŏw, a town of Anhalt, on the Elbe, 4 miles N. of Dessau. Pop. 3772.

Ros′lavl, or **Ros′lovl,** a town of Russia, government and 69 miles S.S.E. of Smolensk. Pop. 6638.

Roslea, ros′lå, or **Royslea,** rois′lå, a village of Ireland, co. of Fermanagh, 4 miles N.N.E. of Clones.

Ros′lin, a village of Scotland, co. and 7 miles S.E. of Edinburgh. It has the celebrated Roslin Chapel, containing the tombs of many of the Earls of Orkney and Roslin.

Ros′lin, a post-office of Cumberland co., N.C.

Ros′lin, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, 14 miles N. of Belleville. Pop. 200.

Roslindale, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Mass., on the Boston & Providence Railroad, 6 miles S.S.W. of Boston.

Roslovl, a town of Russia. See Roslavl.

Ros′lyn, a post-village of Queens co., N.Y., in North Hempstead township, at the head or S. end of Hempstead Harbor (a long narrow inlet of Long Island Sound), and on the Long Island Railroad, 23 miles E.N.E. of Brooklyn. It has 5 churches, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, a paper-mill, a grist-mill, and a planing-mill. Pop. 655.

Rosmaninhal, ros-må-neen-yål′, a fortified town of Portugal, in Beira, 65 miles S.S.E. of Guarda. Pop. 1503.

Rosnau, ros′nŏw, or **Roznow,** roz′nov, a town of Moravia, 20 miles E.S.E. of Weisskirchen. Pop. 3109.

Rosny, ros‵nee′, a village of France, with a detached fort, 2 miles E. of Paris.

Rosnyo, a town of Transylvania. See Rosenau.

Rosny-sur-Seine, ros‵nee′-süʀ-sån, a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 4 miles W. of Mantes, on the Seine, and on the railway from Paris to Rouen. Pop. 1402.

Rosolini, ro-so-lee′nee, a town of Sicily, 8 miles S.W. of Noto. Pop. 6367.

Ross, a town of England, co. and 12 miles by rail S.S.E. of Hereford. Pop. 3586. It has a church, a work-house, market-house, bank, mechanics' institute, &c.

Ross, in Ireland, the largest island in the lower Lake of Killarney, 2 miles S. of Killarney.

Ross, a harbor of Ireland, co. of Mayo, on the E. side of Broadhaven.

Ross, or **Ross-Car′bery,** a town and episcopal see of Ireland, co. of Cork, 7 miles W.S.W. of Clonakilty. Pop. 714. It has a cathedral, chapel, bridewell, market- and court-houses, &c. The Anglican see is now merged in that of Cork, and the Roman see has its seat at Skibbereen.

Ross, New, a borough of Ireland, co. of Wexford, on the Barrow, 13 miles N.N.E. of Waterford, and 17 miles S.S.W. of Enniscorthy. Pop. 6772. It is enclosed by old walls, and has a quay 650 yards in length. Principal edifices, the churches and chapels, an infirmary and various hospitals, market-houses, sessions-house, barracks, jail, custom-house, &c. The exports comprise corn, flour, wool, butter, cattle, and bacon. It sends one member to the House of Commons.

Ross, a county in the S. part of Ohio, has an area of about 680 square miles. It is intersected by the Scioto River, and also drained by Paint Creek, the North Fork of Paint Creek, and Sugar Creek. The surface is diversified by verdant hills, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the sugar-maple, buckeye, and oak are found. The soil is fertile. The valley of the Scioto is remarkable for its beauty and fertility. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Ohio Canal, the Scioto Valley Railroad, and the

Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. Capital, Chillicothe. Valuation of real and personal estate, $32,824,329. Pop. in 1870, 37,097, of whom 33,939 were Americans.

Ross, a township of Edgar co., Ill. Pop. 731.

Ross, a township of Vermilion co., Ill. Pop. 1738.

Ross, a township of Clinton co., Ind. Pop. 1741.

Ross, a post-hamlet in Ross township, Lake co., Ind., on the Joliet division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 35 miles S.S.E. of Chicago. It has a church. Pop. about 100; of the township, 1625.

Ross, a township of Fremont co., Iowa. Pop. 1064, exclusive of Tabor.

Ross, a township of Taylor co., Iowa. Pop. 626.

Ross, a township of Cherokee co., Kansas. Pop. 741.

Ross, a township of Osborne co., Kansas. Pop. 383.

Ross, a township of Kalamazoo co., Mich. Pop. 1673.

Ross, a post-office of Kent co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 13 miles S. of Grand Rapids.

Ross, or **Venice,** a post-village in Ross township, Butler co., O., ¾ of a mile W. of the Miami River, 18 miles N.N.W. of Cincinnati, and 9 miles S.W. of Hamilton. It has 2 churches and 3 stores. Pop. 300. The township is bounded S.E. by Miami River. Pop. of township, 1705.

Ross, a township of Greene co., O. Pop. 1076.

Ross, a township of Jefferson co., O. Pop. 685.

Ross, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 1623.

Ross, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 990.

Ross, a township of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. 734.

Ross, Colleton co., S.C. See Ross STATION.

Rossa, a river of Russia. See Ros.

Rossana, ros-så'nå, a village of Italy, 8 miles S.S.W. of Saluzzo. Pop. 2336.

Ross-and-Crom'arty, a county extending across the N. part of Scotland, from sea to sea, between the Minsh on the W. and the Moray Firth on the E., and including, in detached portions, Cromarty and the islands of Skye, Lewis, &c., in the Hebrides, its mainland portion having N. Sutherland and S. Inverness-shire. Area, 3151 square miles, of which 560 square miles are in the Hebrides, 344 belong to Cromarty, and 9½ to Nairn. Pop. 80,955. Cromarty, Beauly, and Dornoch Firths indent it on the E., and Lochs Broom, Greinord, Ewe, Gairloch, Torridon, and Alsh on the W. Granite and schists form the N. and middle parts of the county. It is in the centre of a wild region of mountains, moors, and lakes, traversed by small rivers, along which are tracts of fertile soil. In some parts much good wheat is raised, but the greater part of the county is appropriated to sheep- and cattle-farming. Principal towns, Dingwall, Tain, and Cromarty. It sends one member to the House of Commons. See CROMARTY.

Rossano, ros-så'no (anc. *Roscia'num* or *Ros'cia Nava'lis Thurio'rum*), a city of Italy, province of Cosenza, near the Gulf of Taranto, 17 miles W.N.W. of Cariati. It has a cathedral, and is the see of an archbishop. It is remarkable as the birthplace of three popes, viz., St. Zosimus, John VII., and John XVII. It is a very ancient place, and is said to have been founded by the Œnotrii. It was taken by assault and pillaged by Totila, King of the Huns. Rossano has long been noted as an abode of learning, and especially as the seat of the famous academy of *Spensiérati.* It has marble-quarries. Pop. 14,341.

Rossbach, ross'båκ, or **Rasbach,** rås'båκ, a village of Bohemia, 27 miles W.N.W. of Elbogen. Pop. 3645.

Rossbach, a village of Germany, in Prussian Saxony, government of Merseburg, 17 miles S. of Halle.

Rossberg, a mountain of Switzerland. See GOLDAU.

Ross'burg, a hamlet of Decatur co., Ind., 1 mile from Newpoint Railroad Station. It has a church.

Ross-Carbery, a town of Ireland. See Ross.

Rosscommon, Monroe co., Pa. See ROSCOMMON.

Ross' Corners, a post-hamlet of York co., Me., on the E. border of Shapleigh township, about 32 miles W. by S. of Portland. It has a church.

Rosseau, ros-so', a post-hamlet of Morgan co., O., about 28 miles S. of Zanesville. Pop. 49.

Rosseau, a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, on Lake Rosseau, 35 miles from Bracebridge. Pop. 200.

Rössel, rös'sẹl, a town of East Prussia, 52 miles S.E. of Königsberg. Pop. 3557.

Ros'sel, an island of the South Pacific Ocean, in Louisiade Archipelago, lat. 11° 22′ S., lon. 154° 26′ E., 22 miles long from E. to W., and 10½ miles in greatest breadth.

Ross Fork, a post-office of Oneida co., Idaho, on Ross Fork, an affluent of the Snake River, and on the Utah & Northern Railroad, about 70 miles N. by W. of Franklin.

Ross Grove, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ill.

Rossie, ros-see', a post-village in Rossie township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on Indian River, at the head of navigation, 6 miles S.S.E. of Hammond Station, and about 26 miles S. by W. of Ogdensburg. It has an iron-furnace, a flour-mill, and 2 churches. Pop. 149. The township is intersected by Oswegatchie River, and contains Wegatchie, and mines of iron and lead. Marble, graphite, satin-spar, spinel, zircon, &c., are found here. Pop. 1765.

Rossie, a station of the Utica & Black River Railroad, 15 miles S. of Morristown, N.Y., and about 4 miles W. of the village of Rossie.

Rossie Island, Scotland. See INCH-BRAYOCK.

Rossiena, ros-se-å'nå, or **Rosienna,** ro-se-ĕn'nå (Polish, *Rossienie,* ross-yĕn'yå), a town of Russia, government of Kovno, 100 miles W.N.W. of Vilna, on the Dubissa. Pop. 10,732. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, and has several churches and a Piarist college.

Rossier, Jefferson co., N.Y. See ROSIERE.

Rossiglione, ros-seel-yo'nå, a village of Italy, 18 miles N.W. of Genoa, on the Stura Rossiglione. Pop. 2753.

Rossignol Lake, Nova Scotia. See LAKE ROSSIGNOL.

Rossinar, a village of Transylvania. See RESINAR.

Rossiya. See RUSSIA.

Rossla, ross'lå, a town of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles W. of Sangerhausen. Pop. 2316.

Ross'land, a post-office of Monroe co., Pa., about 20 miles N.N.W. of Easton.

Rosslau, a town of Anhalt. See ROSLAU.

Rossleben, ross'lå`bẹn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 25 miles W. of Merseburg, on the Unstrut. Pop. 2133.

Ross'lyn, a post-office of Chippewa co., Minn.

Ross Mills, a post-office of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley & Pittsburg Railroad, 29 miles S. of Dunkirk.

Rosso, ros'so, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, on the Bisagno. Pop. of commune, 2899.

Ross (rŏss) **Station,** a post-office of Colleton co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 37 miles N.W. of Charleston. Here are 2 turpentine-distilleries.

Ross'ton, a post-hamlet in Manor township, Armstrong co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, and on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 5 miles S. of Kittanning.

Rosston, a post-hamlet of Cook co., Tex., 60 miles W. of Sherman. It has a church.

Ross'town, a post-village of Knox co., O., in Union township, near Danville Station, 13 miles E.N.E. of Mount Vernon. It has a church, a flour-mill, a steam saw-mill, &c.

Rosstrevor, a seaport of Ireland. See ROSTREVOR.

Ross View, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tenn.

Ross'ville, a post-village in Grant and Ross townships, Vermilion co., Ill., on the North Fork of Vermilion River, and on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, 18 miles N. of Danville. It has 3 churches, a money-order post-office, a banking-house, a newspaper office, a flour-mill, a graded school, an elevator, and 12 stores. Pop. 1000.

Rossville, a post-village in Ross township, Clinton co., Ind., on the Middle Fork of Wild Cat River, about 17 miles E. of Lafayette. It has a graded school, 4 churches, and manufactures of carriages, flour, pumps, &c. Pop. 389.

Rossville, a post-village of Allamakee co., Iowa, about 14 miles S.S.W. of Lansing. It has 3 churches.

Rossville, a post-village in Rossville township, Shawnee co., Kansas, on Cross Creek, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 16 miles W.N.W. of Topeka. It has a church and a flouring-mill. Pop. of the township, 847.

Rossville, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, about 9 miles E.N.E. of Baltimore.

Rossville, a post-village in Westfield township, Richmond co., N.Y., on Staten Island Sound, about 18 miles S.W. of New York, and 5 miles S.E. of Rahway, N.J. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 300.

Rossville, a village of Spring Creek township, Miami co., O., adjoining Huntersville, and ½ mile from Piqua. It has a church. Pop. 91.

Rossville, a post-hamlet in Warrington township, York co., Pa., 14 miles N.W. of York. It has a church and a coach-factory.

Rossville, a post-hamlet in Rossville township, Chester co., S.C., about 44 miles N. of Columbia. The township, which is bounded E. by the Catawba River, has 6 churches. Pop. of the township, 1600.

Rossville, a post-village of Fayette co., Tenn., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 31 miles E. of Memphis. It has a church. Pop. 125.

Rossville, a post-office of Atascosa co., Tex.

Ross'ville, a village at the S.E. extremity of Play Green Lake, 2 miles E. of Norway House, North-West Territories, Canada. It is composed of wooden houses surrounded by gardens, inhabited and cultivated by Christian Indians. It is the centre of a Wesleyan mission.

Ross′way, a post-settlement in Digby co., Nova Scotia, on Digby Neck, 9 miles from Digby. Pop. 100.

Rosswein, ross′wīn, a town of Saxony, on the Mulde, 5 miles W.N.W. of Nossen. Pop. 6968. It has manufactures of woollen cloth.

Rost, a township of Jackson co., Minn. Pop. 104.

Rostak, ros`tåk′, an inland town of South Arabia, dominion and 68 miles W.S.W. of Muscat.

Rosterschütz, the German name of WLADISLAWOW.

Ros′tock, a city of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Warnow, 9 miles from its mouth in the Baltic, and at the termination of a branch railway, 44 miles N.E. of Schwerin. Lat. 54° 5′ N.; lon. 10° 14′ E. Pop. 34,172. It consists of an old, a middle, and a new town, with several suburbs. The principal edifices are a palace of the grand duke, numerous churches, several hospitals, a town hall, and a theatre. It has a university founded in 1419, with a library, theological and other schools, an anatomical theatre, laboratory, botanic garden, and various scientific collections. Here are also a society of natural history and other associations, and a commercial institute. It has numerous manufactories of woollen cloth, soap, and chiccory, with extensive breweries, distilleries, vinegar-, color-, and chemical-factories, and sugar-refineries. Its trade is extensive; the exports consist principally of superior red wheat, barley, pease, rape-seed, oats, wool, rags, oil-cake, rape oil, bones, flax, horses, cattle, and provisions; the imports comprise colonial produce, wines, and manufactured goods. The depth of water in the river is from 8 to 9 feet, and vessels above that draught load and unload at Warnemünde, its outport. Rostock is mentioned in history as early as 1161, and was long one of the Hanse Towns.

Ros′tok, a village of Bohemia, 4 miles from Starkenbach. Pop. 1050.

Rostov, or **Rostow,** ros-tov′, written also **Rostoff,** or **Dmitria-Rostofskago,** d′me′tre-å-ros-tofs-kå′go, a town of Russia, government and 225 miles E.S.E. of Yekaterinoslav, on the Moscow-Caucasus Railway, and on the right bank of the Don, 22 miles above its mouth in the Sea of Azof. Pop. 44,453. It is well built, and defended by a strong fortress. It has depots of provisions for the army, and is a principal entrepôt for the trade of the vast countries traversed by the Don. It has a large annual fair.

Rostov, Rostow, or **Rostoff,** a town of Russia, government and 37 miles S.S.W. of Yaroslav, on Lake Nero. Pop. 9683. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, and is the see of a Greek archbishop. The principal edifices are an ancient cathedral, several convents, episcopal palaces, and a seminary. It has manufactures of linens, vitriol, and colors, and an active commerce. Its annual fair is often frequented by about 45,000 persons. See also NERO.

Rostra′ver, a post-office or hamlet in Rostraver township, Westmoreland co., Pa., about 28 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg. The township is bounded on the E. by the Youghiogheny River, and on the W. by the Monongahela. It contains a small village named Webster, and has 7 churches. Pop. of the township, 2786. Coal is mined here.

Rostrenen, ros`trẹh-nôNG′, a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 25 miles S.S.W. of Guingamp. Pop. 1626.

Rostrevor, or **Rosstrevor,** ros-tree′vọr, a town of Ireland, co. of Down, on the N. side of Carlingford Bay, 8 miles E.S.E. of Newry by railway. Pop. 627.

Roswell, roz′well, a post-village of Cobb co., Ga., on the Chattahoochee River, at the mouth of Vickery's Creek, 13 miles N.E. of Marietta, and about 22 miles N. of Atlanta. It has 3 or 4 churches, a high school, a cotton-factory, and a woollen-factory.

Roswell, a post-office of Lincoln co., New Mexico.

Rota, ro′tå, an island of the Pacific. Lat. 14° 9′ N.; lon. 145° 18′ E. It is 12 miles long and 5½ miles broad.

Rota, ro′tå, a town of Spain, province and 6 miles N.N.W. of Cadiz. Pop. 6972. It has a castle and a harbor.

Rotello, ro-têl′lo, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, 7 miles S.E. of Larino. Pop. 2290.

Rotenburg, a town of Germany. See ROTHENBURG.

Rotenburg, ro′tẹn-bŏŏRG`, a town of Prussia, province and 62 miles N.N.W. of Hanover. Pop. 1770.

Roterodamum, the Latin name of ROTTERDAM.

Roth, rōt, a river of Würtemberg, joins the Danube on the right, 7 miles S.S.W. of Ulm. Length, 38 miles.

Roth, a town of Bavaria, on the Rednitz, 15 miles by rail S. of Nuremberg. Pop. 2604. It has a castle, a high school, and manufactures of cutlery, gold and silver lace, and glass.

Ro′tha, or **Ro′thay,** a small stream of England, in Westmoreland, a tributary of Windermere, near Ambleside.

Rötha, rö′tå, a town of Saxony, 10 miles S.S.E. of Leipsic, on the Pleisse. Pop. 2029.

Rothalben, a village of Bavaria. See RODALBEN.

Rothbury, roth′bẹr-e, a town of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Coquet, and on a railway, 11 miles W.S.W. of Alnwick. Pop. 1074.

Roth-Dobrawitz, Bohemia. See DOBRAWITZ.

Rothenburg, ro′tẹn-bŏŏRG`, a town of Prussian Silesia, 54 miles W. of Liegnitz, on the Neisse. Pop. 1225.

Rothenburg, ro′tẹn-bŭrg or ro′tẹn-bŏŏRG`, or **Rotenburg,** ro′tẹn-bŏŏRG`, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Fulda, 24 miles S.S.E. of Cassel. Pop. 3229.

Rothenburg, a town of Prussian Saxony, 23 miles N.N.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 1225.

Rothenburg, ro′tẹn-bŏŏRG`, a village of Switzerland, canton and 3 miles N.W. of Lucerne. Pop. 1312.

Rothenburg-an-der-Tauber, ro′tẹn-bŏŏRG`-ån-dêR-tŏw′bẹr, a town of Bavaria, on the Tauber, 91 miles S.S.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 5241. It has a high school, and manufactures of woollen cloth.

Rothenfels, ro′tẹn-fêls`, a town of Baden, on the Murg, 6 miles E.S.E. of Rastadt. Pop. 1569.

Rothenfels, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, 17 miles W.N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 908.

Rothenmann, a town of Styria. See ROTTENMANN.

Rothenthurm, ro′tẹn-tooRm` (*i.e.*, "red tower"), a pass of Europe, between Transylvania and Roumania, 17 miles S.S.E. of Hermannstadt.

Rother, ROTH′ẹr, a small river of England, in Sussex, enters the English Channel at Rye.

Rother, a rivulet of England, co. of Surrey, enters the Thames at Rotherhithe.

Rotherham, ROTH′er-ạm, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Don, 6 miles N.E. of Sheffield, at a railway junction. It has various churches, many chapels, a court-house, a market-house, a public library, a college of the Independents, a literary institution, a grammar-school, almshouses, a workhouse, and on its old bridge is an ancient chapel, now used for a prison. Rotherham has manufactures of all kinds of iron goods, including cannons, machinery, and bridge-work, also of starch, rope, twine, glass, and soap, large breweries, and flax-mills; its industry and trade being facilitated by abundant supplies of coal in the vicinity, and by the navigation of the Don. Pop. 25,892.

Rotherhithe, ROTH′ẹr-hīTH, often pronounced and written **Red′riff,** a parish of England, a S.E. suburb of the metropolis, co. of Surrey, on the Thames, 2¼ miles S.E. of St. Paul's, London. It consists mostly of inferior streets, and of dock-yards for ship-building, &c., in which, and in ship-chandlery, its population is chiefly employed. Here is the S. entrance to the Thames Tunnel. Pop. 27,096.

Roth′erwood, a post-hamlet of Hawkins co., Tenn., on the Holston River, 1 mile from Kingsport, and 26 miles E.N.E. of Rogersville. It has a woollen-factory and a flour-mill.

Rothes, roth′ẹs, a village of Scotland, co. and 9 miles S.S.E. of Elgin. Near here is Rothes Castle. Pop. 1319.

Rothesay, roth′sȧ, a burgh of Scotland, capital of the co. of Bute, at the head of a beautiful bay on the E. side of the island, 30 miles W. of Glasgow. It is much resorted to by invalids. The principal public edifices are 2 churches and numerous chapels, a ruined castle of the eleventh century, excellent schools, county and town halls, and custom- and excise-offices. It has public libraries and reading-rooms, banks, insurance companies, large cotton-mills, some ship-building docks, and important herring-, salmon-, haddock-, whiting-, and sole-fisheries. Pop. 7760.

Rothes Meer, the German name of the RED SEA.

Rothhaar-Gebirge, rōt′hạ̈r-ghẹh-bĕĕR′ghẹh, a mountain-range in the E. part of the Rhenish Province, Prussia, stretches nearly 45 miles, from S.W. to N.E.

Rothmühle, rōt′mü`lẹh, a village partly in Bohemia and partly in Moravia, near Policzka. Pop. 3267.

Roth′say, or **Maryborough,** a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, on the river Conestogo, 18 miles N.W. of Elora. It contains 3 churches, a woollen-factory, a saw- and grist-mill, and several stores. Pop. 250.

Rothsay, a post-village in Kings co., New Brunswick, on the Kennebaccasis River, and on the Intercolonial Railway, 9 miles N. of St. John. Pop. 150.

Rothsville, rōts′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., about 10 miles N. of Lancaster, and 1 mile S. of Rothville Station of the Reading & Columbia Railroad. It has a coach-shop, a flour-mill, and a cigar-factory.

Roth'ville, a post-hamlet of Chariton co., Mo., 10 miles S. of Brookfield. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Rothville, a station in Lancaster co., Pa., on the Reading & Columbia Railroad, 21 miles N.E. of Columbia.

Rothwasser, rōt'ŵås'sẹr, a village of Moravia, 35 miles N.W. of Olmutz. Pop. 2990.

Rothwasser, a village of Bohemia, 10 miles N.N.E. of Landskron. Pop. 3339.

Rotomagus, an ancient name of ROUEN.

Rotonda, ro-ton'då, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 19 miles S.E. of Lagonegro. Pop. 2861.

Rotondella, ro-ton-dêl'lå, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, adjacent to the above. Pop. 3883.

Rotschensalm, rot'shẹn-sålm', a fort and naval station of Russia, N. side of the Gulf of Finland, 12 miles S.S.W. of Frederickshamn, on one of the small islands which stud the mouth of the Kymmene.

Rotselaer, rot'sẹh-lår', a village of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Dyle, 17 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 2100.

Rottee, Rotti, Rotte, rot'tee, or **Rot'to,** an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the S.W. extremity of Timor. Lat. 10° 40′ S.; lon. 123° E. Length, 50 miles; breadth, 20 miles. The Dutch have an establishment on the island, at the N.E. end of which is the village of Rangong. Some geographers regard this as the southernmost island of Asia.

Rottenburg, rot'tẹn-bŏŏʀɢ', a town of Würtemberg, on the Neckar, 12 miles W. of Reutlingen. Pop. 6155. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, and has manufactures of leather and paper.

Rot'tenmann', or **Rothenmann,** rō'tẹn-månn', a town of Styria, on an affluent of the Enns, 20 miles N.W. of Judenburg. Pop. 1581.

Rotterdam, rot'tẹr-dåm' (Dutch pron. rọt'tẹr-dåm'; L. *Roteroda'mum*), a city of the Netherlands, in South Holland, at the confluence of the Rotte with the Maas, and at a railway junction, 40 miles S.S.W. of Amsterdam. Lat. 51° 55′ 3″ N.; lon. 4° 29′ 5″ E. Pop. in 1871, 123,097. It is built in the form of an isosceles triangle, the base and longest side of which is next the river. The city has as many canals as streets, across which communication is maintained by innumerable drawbridges. It is also traversed by the Rotte, a small stream, at the junction of which with the Meuse there is a large dike or dam, whence the name. The river opposite the town is from 30 to 40 feet deep, and bordering it is a fine quay. Many of the houses are quaint gabled edifices, overhanging their foundations. The principal buildings are along the chief canals. The city has several market-places, a town hall, courthouse, house of correction, the exchange, the old East India House, the government dock-yards, arsenal, rope-walks, &c. The Grootekerk ("Great Church"), or church of St. Laurens, founded in 1414 and finished in 1472, contains monuments to De Witt, Kortenaar, and De Brakel, and has one of the finest organs in the world, having 90 stops and 6500 pipes. The benevolent institutions include a hospital for aged women and another for old men, 2 orphan hospitals, and a general hospital. It is the seat of the central prison of the Netherlands, has an exchange with a library and a collection of philosophical instruments, a Latin school called the Erasmus Gymnasium, schools of medicine and navigation, societies of the fine arts, of science, of literature, and of music.

Rotterdam is more favorably situated for trade than Amsterdam; its canals admit the largest vessels; a ship-canal has been cut through the Hook of Holland, and it communicates by canals and railways with every part of the kingdom. Since 1830 its commerce has increased more rapidly than that of any other town in the Netherlands. It sends to the Dutch Eastern possessions, and to the West Indies, provisions, spirits, wines, mineral waters, and manufactured goods, in return for coffee, sugar, spices, cotton, dye-woods, &c. To England and Scotland, with which it carries on an extensive and lucrative trade, it sends cheese, butter, flax, madder, seeds, fruits, ducks, and large numbers of sheep and cattle. With America and with France, Spain, Portugal, and the northern states of Europe, it has also a considerable trade. Along the Rhine it sends to Germany and Switzerland sugar, coffee, cotton, dye-woods, indigo, spices, Dutch tobacco, rape-seed, madder, butter, cheese, fish, &c., in return for wheat, rye, Moselle and Rhine wine, pipe-clay, pottery-ware, chemical stuffs, &c.

Besides its extensive commerce, Rotterdam has many distilleries, breweries, vinegar-works, tan-works, candle-works, dye-works, sugar-refineries, bleach-fields, corn-, oil-, trass-, snuff-, and saw-mills, and ship-building yards. It has likewise steam communication with London, Leith, Hull, Yarmouth, Dunkirk, Havre, Antwerp, &c.

Rotterdam is the birthplace of the celebrated Erasmus, and of the naval hero Cornelis Van Tromp.

Rot'terdam, a post-office of Osborne co., Kansas.

Rotterdam, a township of Schenectady co., N.Y. Pop. 2355.

Rotterdam Island, Pacific Ocean. See ANNAMOOKO.

Rotti, or **Rotto,** Malay Archipelago. See ROTTEE.

Rott'nest (Rat-Nest) Island, West Australia, co. of Perth, is opposite the mouth of Swan River. Lat. 31° 57′ S.; lon. 115° 25′ E. Length, 10 miles.

Rottum, rot'tŭm, or **Rottumeroog,** rot'tŭm-ẹh-rōg', an island of the Netherlands, province of Groningen, in the North Sea, 4 miles S.W. of Borkum.

Rottum, a river of Würtemberg, joins the Danube, on the right, about 7 miles above Ulm. Length, 32 miles.

Rottweil, rot'ŵīl, a town of Würtemberg, on a height beside the Neckar, 14 miles S. of Sulz. Pop. 4596. It is enclosed by walls, and has a gymnasium, a hospital, an exchange, schools, and a considerable trade.

Rotuma, Rotumah, ro-too'må, **Rotuam,** ro-too'åm, or **Gren'ville Island,** an island of the Pacific Ocean, N.W. of the Friendly Islands. Lat. 12° 30′ S.; lon. 177° 30′ E. Circumference, 18 miles. Pop. 2680.

Rötz, röts, **Retz,** rêts, or **Retza,** rêt'zå, a town of Austria, on the Thaya, 43 miles N.N.W. of Vienna. P. 1206.

Rötz, a town of Bavaria, on the Schwarzach, 30 miles N.E. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1182.

Roubaix, roo'bå', a town of France, department of Nord, on the Canal of Roubaix, and on the Northern Railway, 6 miles N. of Lille. Pop. 83,664. It has a chamber of manufactures, and is one of the most industrious and thriving towns in France. It is abundantly supplied with water by artesian wells. Its manufactures comprise woollen and cotton fabrics, velvets, barèges, cloaks, mohair, furniture, cloth, carpets, and twist. Roubaix has also many dye-works, tanneries, distilleries, and machine-shops. Its workpeople are in better circumstances than those of most other manufacturing towns in the country.

Roubidoux, roo'be-doo', a post-office of Texas co., Mo., in Upton township.

Roubidoux, or **Robideaux,** a township of Texas co., Mo., about 44 miles S.S.W. of Rolla. Pop. 617.

Roubidoux (Robideaux, or **Robidoux) Creek,** Missouri, rises in Texas co., runs northward, and enters the Gasconade River in Pulaski co., 1 mile below Waynesville.

Roubion, roo'be-ôɴɢ', a small river of France, in Drôme, flows W., and joins the Rhone at Montélimar.

Roudbar, a village of Persia. See ROODBAR.

Rouen, roo'en (Fr. pron. rwåɴ; anc. *Ratom'agus* or *Rotom'agus*), a city of France, capital of the department of Seine-Inférieure, on the right bank of the Seine, 84 miles N.W. of Paris, and 56 miles E.S.E. of Havre, with which it is connected by railway. Lat. 49° 26′ N.; lon. 1° 6′ E. Pop. in 1876, 104,902. It stands on a gentle acclivity facing the S., and is built in the shape of an irregular oval, the contour of which is marked out by the site of the old ramparts, which have been levelled down and converted into finely-planted boulevards. In addition to the town proper there are several suburbs, of which that of St. Sever, on the left bank of the river, is the most extensive. Viewed from the adjoining heights, no provincial town in France presents a more magnificent and venerable aspect.

Among the public edifices the first place is due to the cathedral, a vast and imposing structure, with its front flanked by two lofty towers, and almost covered with images and sculptures. Its interior is 435 feet long, 104 feet broad, and 89½ feet high. The choir has on its pavement small lozenge-shaped tablets of marble, marking the spots where the heart of Richard Cœur-de-Lion and the bodies of his brother Henry and his uncle Geoffroy Plantagenet were interred. The other principal edifices are the archbishop's palace, adjoining the cathedral, the abbey of St. Ouen, with a church, the church of St. Maclou, the hôtel-de-ville, containing, in addition to the municipal buildings, a public library and a picture-gallery, the Palais de Justice, the museum, and the Halles, a vast edifice containing a series of halls, in which the principal manufactures of the town are weekly exposed for sale. In the Place de la Pucelle is a monument erected to the Maid of Orleans, on the spot where the heroine was committed to the flames.

The staple manufactures are cottons, in a great variety of forms, produced to such an extent as to make Rouen the Manchester of France. It is also famous for its confectionery. The other principal articles are broadcloth, combs, fine liqueurs, chemical products, &c. There are also tanneries, sugar-refineries, copper- and iron-foundries, forges, and rolling-mills. The situation of the town on the railway from Paris to Havre, and on an important navigable river, accessible by large vessels, is very favorable for trade. The principal articles are grain, flour, wine, brandy, salt, provisions, oil, wool, and the various articles of its manufacture, particularly a species of striped and checked cotton goods called *rouenneries*.

Rouen is the see of an archbishop, the seat of courts of primary jurisdiction and commerce, and of a court of appeal for the departments of Seine-Inférieure and Eure. It has a chamber of commerce and exchange, *conseil de prud'hommes*, mint, *lycée* or college, diocesan seminary, school of hydrography, academy of science and art, a school of painting, sculpture, and architecture, a botanic garden, a public library of 120,000 volumes, a theatre, and a custom-house. It is a place of great antiquity, and existed before the conquest of Gaul by the Romans, under whom it took the name of *Rotomagus*. In the ninth century it was pillaged by the Normans, who made it their capital. After the Norman conquest it long continued in the possession of the English, who finally lost it in 1419, 18 years after their inhuman sacrifice of Joan of Arc. Corneille, Fontenelle, and other eminent men were born here.

Rouergue, roo-aing' or rwĕng, an ancient district of France, in the E. part of the province of Guienne. It was divided into Haute-Marche, Basse-Marche, and Comté. Rodez was its capital. It is now included in the department of Aveyron.

Rouffach, a town of Alsace. See RUFACH.

Rougé, roo`zhà', a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 6 miles N.W. of Châteaubriant. Pop. 258.

Rouge Bayou, roozh bī'oo, Louisiana, drains part of Avoyelles parish, and joins the Atchafalaya in St. Landry parish.

Rouge Hill, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, on Lake Ontario, 17 miles E. of Toronto. Pop. 100.

Rougemont, roozh`môɴᵍ', or **Retchmund,** rĕtch`mŭɴᵍ', a town of France, in Doubs, 22 miles N.E. of Besançon. Pop. 1334.

Rougemont, roozh`môɴᵍ', a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Saane, 28 miles E. of Lausanne.

Rougemont, roozh`môɴᵍ', a post-village in Rouville co., Quebec, 11 miles E. by S. of Chambly Basin. Pop. 500.

Rouge (roozh) **River,** Michigan, rises in Newaygo co., runs southward into Kent co., and enters Grand River about 10 miles above Grand Rapids.

Rouge River, Michigan, is formed by 3 branches which rise in Oakland and Washtenaw cos. and unite at Dearborn, Wayne co. It runs eastward, and enters Detroit River 5 miles below the city of Detroit.

Rough and Ready, a station in Lee co., Ala., on the Western Railroad of Alabama, at the junction of the East Alabama & Cincinnati Railroad, 4 miles N. of Opelika.

Rough and Ready, a post-village of Nevada co., Cal., 4 miles N.W. of Grass Valley, and about 25 miles E. by N. of Marysville. It has a quartz-mill for gold, which is found here.

Rough and Ready, a village of Anderson co., Ky., 9 miles S. of Frankfort. It has 3 churches, an academy, and manufactures of carriages, cigars, &c. Pop. 160.

Rough and Ready, a station in Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, 17 miles S.S.W. of Huntingdon.

Rough and Ready, a post-hamlet of Schuylkill co., Pa., about 22 miles S. of Danville.

Rough and Ready Mills, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Va., 40 miles N.W. of Danville. It has a tobacco-factory.

Rough Creek, Kentucky, drains part of Grayson and Hardin cos., runs westward and southwestward through Ohio co., and enters Green River about 9 miles above Calhoun. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Rough Creek, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va., 9 miles N.W. of Smithville, and about 28 miles S.S.E. of Lynchburg. It has a church, a grist-mill, and 3 stores. Pop. about 100.

Rough Creek Springs, a summer resort of Hardin co., Ky., 7 miles W.N.W. of Big Clifty. Here is a mineral spring with a hotel surrounded by picturesque scenery.

Roujan, roo`zhôɴᵍ', a town of France, in Hérault, 13 miles N.N.E. of Béziers. Pop. 1875.

Rouk, Pacific Ocean. See HOGOLEN ISLANDS.

Roulers, roo`là' (Flemish, *Rousselaer*, rŏws`seh-lâʀ'), a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, on an affluent of the Lys, at a railway junction, 13 miles by rail N.W. of Courtrai. Pop. 11,500. It has a gymnasium, and manufactures of linens.

Roulet, or **Roulette,** roo-lĕt', a post-township of Potter co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, 7 miles E.S.E. of Port Alleghany. It has manufactures of bricks and lumber. Pop. 525.

Roum, a vilayet of Asiatic Turkey. See SEEVAS.

Roumania, roo-mā'ne-ạ, a principality of Europe, comprising the former principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, with the Dobrudja. Roumania proper is bounded E. and N. by the Pruth, separating it from Russia; S. by the Danube, separating it from Bulgaria; W. and N.W. by the Carpathian Mountains, which separate it from the Austrian empire. (See also DOBRUDJA.) Area, 49,262 square miles. Total pop. 5,376,000. *Moldavia* is 230 miles in length N. to S., and 85 miles in breadth. Surface mountainous in the W., where it is traversed by the Carpathians and their branches; level towards the E. Chief rivers, the Pruth, Sereth, Birbal, and Bistritz, all flowing S. It is covered with forests and pasture-lands, in which vast numbers of horses and cattle are reared. Soil fertile in grain, fruit, and wine. Climate variable and unhealthy; hot in summer, excessively cold in winter. It has almost no manufactures or practicable roads. It is divided into 13 districts, and has 36 towns and about 2000 villages. Chief town, Yassy. *Wallachia* is bounded S.E., S., and S.W. by the Danube, which separates it from Bulgaria and Servia, N. by Moldavia and Austro-Hungary. Length, E. to W., 270 miles; mean breadth, 120 miles. Chief town, Bucharest. Surface mountainous in the N., low and marshy in the S. It is well watered by the Danube and its affluents the Aloota, Schyl, Jalomnitza, and Dimbovetza, and generally very fertile. Climate extreme; hot and moist in summer, and very cold in winter. Chief crops, wheat, barley, rye, hemp, and tobacco. The vine thrives well. Forests are extensive, and pasturage excellent. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared, and fine wool is exported. The inhabitants are chiefly Wallachians, with a mixture of gypsies, Jews, Armenians, and Greeks, mostly of the Greek church, speaking a dialect of Latin origin. This country formed part of *Dacia* in the Roman empire. It was afterwards under the dominion of the Goths and Huns; it formed a separate kingdom in 1290; in 1479 it was conquered by Mohammed II.; it regained its independence for a short time, and afterwards formed a province of the Ottoman empire till 1829. By the treaty of Adrianople, in 1830, it was placed under the protection of Russia and its vassalage to Turkey became nominal. Moldavia was subjected to the Turkish empire in 1529, but since 1829 it has been only tributary to the Ottoman Porte. The prince or hospodar was nominated for life by the Sultan and the Emperor of Russia conjointly. On July 2, 1853, a Russian army, commanded by Prince Gortschakoff, invaded the Danubian principalities. In October the hospodars resigned their government to an extraordinary council of administration. November 8 an ukase of the Emperor of Russia conferred the administration on Baron de Budberg. On July 31, 1854, the Russians evacuated Bucharest, and in terms of the treaty of Paris, in 1856, the Moldavians took possession of Bolgrad, Ismail, and Reni in February, 1857. Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen was elected Prince of Roumania in 1866. Roumania assisted the Russians in the Turkish war of 1877–78, was declared an independent monarchy in 1878, and in the same year received Dobrudja, in lieu of Western Bessarabia, reclaimed by Russia.

Roumelia, roo-mee'le-ạ, **Room-Elee,** or **Rumili,** room'e-lee`, a province of European Turkey, formerly comprising the whole country S. of the Balkans and E. of Macedonia. In 1878 a portion of this territory was given to Bulgaria, and a larger portion was formed into the principality of Eastern Roumelia. The present Roumelia includes the Turkish territory E. of Albania. Chief cities, Constantinople and Adrianople. See EASTERN ROUMELIA.

Roum-Kalah, Asiatic Turkey. See ROOM-KALAH.

Round'away Bayou (bī'oo), of Louisiana, traverses Madison parish a few miles W. of the Mississippi, with which it communicates in high water. It is connected towards the S. with Bayou Vidal.

Round Bot'tom, a post-office of Monroe co., O.

Round Bottom, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., W. Va., 10 miles from Huntington. It has a church.

Round Glade, a post-office of Raleigh co., W. Va.

Round Grove, township, Livingston co., Ill. P. 640.

Round Grove, a post-hamlet of Whitesides co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 9 miles W. of Sterling. It has a church.

Round Grove, post-township, White co., Ind. P. 401.

Round Grove, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Iowa, about 20 miles N.W. of Davenport.

Round Grove, a post-township of McLeod co., Minn., 16 miles S.W. of Glencoe. It has 2 churches. Pop. 242.

Round Grove, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Mo., 20 miles N.E. of Sarcoxie. It has a church.

Round Grove, Macon co., Mo. See Beverly.

Round Grove, township, Marion co., Mo. Pop. 1379.

Round'hay, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding, 3 miles N.E. of Leeds. It has a picturesque church and almshouses, and consists almost entirely of handsome mansions with gardens and spacious grounds.

Round'head, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., O., in Roundhead township, on the Scioto River, about 22 miles S.E. of Lima, and 15 miles S.W. of Kenton. Pop. 117; of the township, 759.

Round Hill, a post-office of Dallas co., Ark.

Round Hill, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., Conn., about 45 miles W.S.W. of New Haven.

Round Hill, a post-office of Montgomery co., Ind.

Round Hill, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Pa., about 14 miles N.E. of Gettysburg. It has a coach-factory.

Round Hill, a post-office and station of Loudoun co., Va., at a terminus of the Washington & Ohio Railroad, 18 miles W. of Leesburg.

Round Hill, a post-village in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, on the Western Counties Railway, 8 miles E. of Annapolis. Pop. 200.

Round Hill, a post-village in Kings co., New Brunswick, on St. John River, 23 miles above St. John. P. 100.

Round House, a post-office of Vigo co., Ind.

Round Island, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Pa., on Sinnemahoning Creek, and on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 45 miles W.N.W. of Lock Haven.

Round Knob, nŏb, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., W. Va., about 28 miles N.W. of Charleston.

Round Lake, a small lake of Hamilton co., N.Y., has its outlet into Lake Pleasant.

Round Lake, a post-township of Jackson co., Minn., 12 miles S.E. of Worthington. Pop. 104.

Round Lake, a post-office and watering-place in Malta township, Saratoga co., N.Y., is on a small lake, and on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, 13 miles S. of Saratoga Springs. It has 2 churches. Camp-meetings are held here.

Round Mound, a post-office of Osborne co., Kansas.

Round Mountain, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Ala., about 70 miles S.E. of Huntsville. It contains the iron-works of the Round Mountain Coal and Iron Co.

Round Mountain, a post-hamlet of Shasta co., Cal., about 30 miles N.E. of Redding. Gold is found here.

Round Mountain, post-office, Socorro co., New Mex.

Round Mountain, a post-hamlet of Wilkes co., N.C., 50 miles from Statesville.

Round Mountain, a post-village of Blanco co., Tex., 50 miles W. of Austin. It has a church and a seminary.

Round Oak, a post-office of Jones co., Ga.

Round Peak, a post-office of Surry co., N.C.

Round Plains, a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, 4 miles N.W. of Waterford. Pop. 150.

Round Pond, a post-office of St. Clair co., Ala.

Round Pond, a post-village in Bristol township, Lincoln co., Me., on a small inlet of the sea, about 22 miles E. of Bath. It has 2 churches, and a manufactory of fish oil. Here is a steamboat-landing.

Round Prairie, prā'ree, a township of Jefferson co., Iowa. Pop. 1047.

Round Prairie, a post-township of Todd co., Minn. Pop. 359.

Round Prairie, a township of Callaway co., Mo. Pop. 1211.

Round Prairie, a post-office of Douglas co., Oregon.

Round Rock, a post-village of Williamson co., Tex., on or near the International & Great Northern Railroad, 18 miles N. of Austin. Round Rock has a money-order post-office, a church, a bank, a grist-mill, a newspaper office, &c.

Round Spring, a post-office of Mitchell co., Kansas, 36 miles N. of Ellsworth.

Round Spring, a post-office of Shannon co., Mo.

Round Stone, a post-office of Rock Castle co., Ky.

Round Tim'ber, a post-office of Baylor co., Tex.

Round Top, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., on the Corning, Cowanesque & Antrim Railroad, 4 miles S. of Wellsborough. It has a church, a cheese-factory, and 2 saw-mills.

Round Top, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn., 20 miles S.E. of Lebanon. It has a church and an academy.

Round Top, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex., 9 miles S.E. of Ledbetter, and 66 miles E.S.E. of Austin. It has 2 churches, a steam saw-mill, &c.

Round Top, a station in Morgan co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 26 miles N.W. of Martinsburg.

Round Valley, a post-office of Inyo co., Cal.

Round Valley, township, Mendocino co., Cal. P. 444.

Rounyah, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See Roonyah.

Roup, roop, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 4 miles E. of Pittsburg.

Rouphia, roo-fee'ạ (anc. *Alphe'us*), a river of Greece, in the Morea, is formed by the junction of the Carbonaro, Ladon, and Dogana Rivers, drains Arcadia, and enters the Mediterranean on the W. coast of the Morea, near Cape Katacolo. Length, about 100 miles.

Roure, roor, a village of Italy, 18 miles N.W. of Pinerolo, on the Clusone. Pop. of commune, 3025.

Rouroutou, Pacific Ocean. See Oheteroa.

Rousa, a town of Russia. See Roosa.

Rousay, roo'så, one of the Orkney Islands, in Scotland, 5½ miles S. of the headland of Skea, in Westray. Length, from E. to W., 4 miles; breadth, 3 miles. Pop. 860.

Rouse's (rŏwss'iz) **Point,** a post-office of Custer co., Montana.

Rouse's Point, a post-village in Champlain township, Clinton co., N.Y., on Lake Champlain, at its outlet, 24 miles N. by E. of Plattsburg, and 24 miles N.W. of St. Albans. It is on the Canadian frontier, at the N. terminus of the New York & Canada Railroad, connected with Montreal by the Grand Trunk Railway, and on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, which here connects with the Vermont Central Railroad. The trains of this road here cross the lake on a bridge about 1 mile long. The village contains 3 churches, large repair-shops of the railroad, and manufactures of lumber, tobacco-pipes, &c. Pop. about 2000. Printing is largely carried on here.

Rouseville, rŏwss'vĭl, a post-village in Cornplanter township, Venango co., Pa., on Oil Creek, and on the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad, 3 miles N.N.E. of Oil City, and 14 miles S. of Titusville. It has several oil-wells, a money-order post-office, 5 churches, and a manufactory of boilers and engines. Pop. about 2000.

Rousseau, roos'sō', a post-hamlet in Marion co., Iowa, in Polk township, on the Des Moines River, 5 miles N. of Knoxville. It has a church.

Rousselaer, a town of Belgium. See Roulers.

Rousses, Les, a village of France. See Les Rousses.

Roussillon, roo'seel'yòɴᵍ' or roo'see'yòɴᵍ', an old province of France, separated from Spain by the Pyrenees, and nearly identical with the modern department of Pyrénées-Orientales. Perpignan was its capital.

Roussillon, a town of France, in Isère, 11 miles S. of Vienne. Pop. 1528.

Roustchouk, a city of Bulgaria. See Roostchook.

Routier (roo-teer') **Station,** a post-hamlet of Sacramento co., Cal., on the American River, and on the Sacramento Valley Railroad, 11½ miles E.S.E. of Sacramento.

Routt, rŏwt, a county in the N.W. part of Colorado, borders on Wyoming. It is intersected by the Yampah and Green Rivers. Capital, Hayden.

Rouville, roo'veel', a county of Quebec, bordering on the Richelieu River. Area, 238 square miles. Capital, Sainte Marie de Monnoir. Pop. 17,634.

Roux, roo, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 2 miles N.N.W. of Charleroi. Pop. of commune, 4500.

Rouy, roo-ee', a town of France, in Nièvre, 17 miles E. of Nevers. Pop. 1554.

Rovato, ro-vå'to, a town of Lombardy, 11 miles W.N.W. of Brescia. Pop. 4345.

Rovegno, ro-vēn'yo, a town of Italy, 15 miles S.S.E. of Bobbio, on the Trebbia. Pop. 2017.

Rovellasca, ro-vĕl-lås'kå, a village of Northern Italy, province and 9 miles S. of Como. Pop. 1908.

Ro'ver, a post-office of Yell co., Ark.

Rover, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Tenn., 11 miles W. of Fosterville. It has 2 churches.

Roverbella, ro-vĕʀ-bĕl'lå, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 8 miles N. of Mantua. Pop. 4083.

Roverchiara, ro-vĕʀ-ke-å'rå, a town of Italy, 16 miles S.E. of Verona, on the Adige. Pop. 3203.

Roveredo, ro-vå-rå'do, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 5 miles E.N.E. of Bellinzona. Pop. 1171.

Roveredo, ro-vå-rå'do (Ger. *Rovereith,* ro'vẹh-rīt'), a town of the Tyrol, on the frontiers of Italy, on the Lens, near its junction with the Adige, 13 miles by rail S.W. of Trent. Pop. 9063. It is commanded by a strong castle, and has a gymnasium, a seminary with a public library, silk-mills, and manufactures of leather and tobacco.

Rovescala, ro-vĕs-kå'lå, a village of Italy, province of Pavia. Pop. of commune, 2102.

Rovezzano, ro-vĕt-så'no (L. *Rovetianum*), a commune of Italy, about 3 miles E. of Florence. Pop. 6583.

Rovigno, ro-veen'yo, or **Trevigno,** trâ-veen'ye, a seaport town of Austria, on the W. coast of Istria, 39 miles S.S.W. of Triest. It is situated on a rocky promontory on the Adriatic, and has 2 harbors, ship-building yards, manufactures of sail-cloth, an extensive tunny-fishery, and trade in wine and olives. It has a cathedral, a normal school, and 2 hospitals. Pop. 9564.

Rovigo, ro-vee'go, a town of Italy, capital of the province of Rovigo, on the Adigetto, 38 miles S.W. of Venice. Pop. 7452. Its walls are pierced by 6 gateways, and it has a castle, numerous churches, convents, and charitable institutions, 2 theatres, and an academy of arts. It is the residence of the Bishop of Adria. Under Napoleon it gave the title of duke to General Savary.

Rovigo, a province of Italy, in Venetia, traversed by the Adige, and bounded S. by the Po. Area, 652 square miles. It is fertile, producing silk, grain, wine, and wool. Capital, Rovigo. Pop. 200,835.

Rovno, a town of Russia. See Rowno.

Rowan, ro-ân', a county in the N.E. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 370 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Licking River, and is partly drained by Triplett Creek. The surface is hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. Indian corn, grass, and live-stock are the staple products. Capital, Morehead. Valuation of real and personal estate, $460,000. Pop. in 1870, 2991, of whom 2989 were Americans.

Rowan, a county in the W. central part of North Carolina, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Yadkin and South Yadkin Rivers, and is partly drained by Crane Creek. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests of the ash, hickory, oak, and other trees. The soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Granite underlies part of this county, which is intersected by the North Carolina Railroad and the Western North Carolina Railroad. Capital, Salisbury. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,792,612. Pop. in 1870, 16,810, of whom 16,769 were Americans.

Rowandiz, Rowanduz, row-ân'dịz, or **Ravandiz,** a fortified town of Turkish Koordistan, 75 miles N.E. of Mosul, on an affluent of the Greater Zab. Lat. 36° 47′ N.; lon. 44° 30′ E. It is encircled with a wall flanked by round towers, and has a castle, the residence of its bey. The Rowandiz River flows through a deep limestone ravine to the Zab, 10 miles distant. The peak of Rowandiz, Kendilan chain, is 30 miles E.N.E. Pop. 9000.

Rowan Mills, a post-office of Rowan co., N.C.

Rowan'ta, a post-office of Dinwiddie co., Va.

Rowayton, Connecticut. See Five Mile River.

Rowe, rō, a post-village of Livingston co., Ill., in Esmen township, on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, 6½ miles N.W. of Pontiac. It has 3 churches.

Rowe, a post-hamlet in Rowe township, Franklin co., Mass., about 12 miles E. of North Adams. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of satinet, leather, &c. The township is bounded on the W. by the Deerfield River. Pop. of the township, 661.

Rowell, ro'ẹl, a township of Marion co., S.C. P. 891.

Rowe'na, a post-office of Russell co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, opposite Lairsville.

Rowensko, ro-ŵĕn'sko, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles N.E. of Buntzlau. Pop. 2212.

Ro'wer, a village of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny, 4 miles N. of New Ross. Pop. of parish, 1950.

Rowesville, rōz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Orangeburg co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 71 miles N.W. of Charleston. It has a church.

Rowland, rō'lạnd or rŏw'lạnd, a post-office of Limestone co., Ala.

Rowland, a post-hamlet of El Dorado co., Cal., on Tahoe Lake. It has a steamboat-landing.

Rowland, a post-office of Isabella co., Mich.

Rowland, a post-hamlet in Bristol township, Morgan co., O., 10 miles S.W. of Cumberland Station.

Rowland, a post-village of Pike co., Pa., on the Delaware & Hudson Canal, the Lackawaxen Creek, and the Honesdale Branch of the Erie Railroad, 21 miles E.S.E. of Honesdale. It has a church, a high school, and a steam saw-mill.

Rowland Mills, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., in Readington township, 1 mile from Stanton Station.

Rowlandsville, rō'lạnz-vĭl, a post-village of Cecil co., Md., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, 4½ miles N. of Port Deposit. It has 2 churches, a mill, and a manufactory of sheet-iron.

Rowlesburg, rōlz'bŭrg, a post-village of Preston co., W. Va., on the Cheat River, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 27 miles E. of Grafton. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

Rowletta, rŏw-let'tạ, a post-office of Pettis co., Mo., 20 miles N.W. of Sedalia.

Rowlett's (rŏw'lets) **Depot,** a post-hamlet of Hart co., Ky., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 75 miles S. of Louisville. It has a tobacco-factory.

Rowley, rŏw'le, a post-hamlet in Homer township, Buchanan co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 8 miles S. of Independence. It has 2 churches.

Rowley, a post-village in Rowley township, Essex co., Mass., on the Eastern Railroad, 31 miles N.N.E. of Boston. It has 2 churches, a hotel, and manufactures of boots, shoes, &c. The township is bounded E. by the Atlantic, and contains extensive salt-marshes. Pop. of township, 1162.

Rowley's Bay, a post-office of Door co., Wis., on a bay of Lake Michigan.

Rowley's Landing, a shipping-village of Crittenden co., Ark., on the Mississippi, 3 miles from Hulburt. It has 2 stores, several cotton-gins and corn-mills, and a broom-factory. In the vicinity are 3 churches.

Row'ner, a hamlet of England, co. of Hants, 3 miles S. of Fareham.

Rowno, rov'no, a town of Russia, in Volhynia, near several lakes, 115 miles W.N.W. of Zhitomeer. Pop. 6390.

Rows, or **Rowsburg,** rŏwz'bŭrg, a post-village in Perry township, Ashland co., O., 9 miles E. of Ashland, and about 14 miles N.W. of Wooster. It has 3 churches and about 50 houses. Pop. 450. Its post-office is Rows.

Row'serah, or **Rus'era,** also called **Rus'ra** and **Rus'ara,** a town of Bengal, on the Little Gunduck. Lat. 25° 45′ N.; lon. 86° 4′ E. Pop. 9441. It is the seat of a large trade.

Rowzah, rŏw'zâ, a town of India, in the Deccan, N.W. of Aurungabad, near the caves of Elora.

Row'zersville (formerly **Pikesville**), a post-village in Washington township, Franklin co., Pa., ¼ mile from the Blue Ridge, 1½ miles from the Western Maryland Railroad, and about 20 miles S.S.E. of Chambersburg. It has 2 churches and a distillery. Pop. about 500.

Rox'abel, a post-village in Concord township, Ross co., O., on the North Fork of Paint Creek, and on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 13 miles W.N.W. of Chillicothe. It has a church and a wagon-factory.

Roxala'na, a post-office of Roane co., W. Va.

Roxales, a town of Spain. See Rojales.

Rox'an'a, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., in Baltimore Hundred, 4 miles N.E. of Selbyville Station. It has a church, an academy, a lumber-mill, a factory for canning fruit, and several stores. Pop. about 200.

Roxana, a post-township of Eaton co., Mich., about 17 miles W. of Lansing. Pop. 1354. See Needmere.

Roxborough, rŏx'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village, capital of Person co., N.C., in Roxborough township, 55 miles N.N.W. of Raleigh. It has a church and a tobacco-factory. Pop. of the township, 1117.

Roxborough, formerly a township of Philadelphia co., Pa., now included within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, about 7 miles N. by W. of Independence Hall. It lies W. of the Wissahickon, and adjoins Manayunk on the N. Many fine residences are located here.

Roxburg, Warren co., N.J. See Rocksburg.

Roxburgh, rox'bŭr-rŭh, or **Roxburghshire,** rox'-bŭr-rŭh-shịr, a county of Scotland, having E. and S. the English counties of Northumberland and Cumberland. Area, 670 square miles. Pop. 53,974. Principal rivers, the Teviot, which intersects it throughout, and the Tweed in the N. Coal, lime, marl, and freestone are the chief mineral products. The principal manufactures are of woollens. The county is intersected by the North British Railway and branches. Principal towns, Jedburgh, the capital, Kelso, Hawick, and Melrose. It sends one member to the House of Commons.

Roxburgh, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, at a railway junction, 4 miles S.W. of Kelso. Pop. 1053. It was anciently a place of importance.

Roxbury, rox'bẹr-e, a post-village in Roxbury township, Litchfield co., Conn., about 14 miles W. of Waterbury, and 2 miles E. of the Shepaug Railroad. It has 3 churches. The township is drained by the Shepaug River. Pop. of the township, 919. See Roxbury Station.

Roxbury, a post-hamlet of McPherson co., Kansas.

Roxbury, a post-township of Oxford co., Me., about 44 miles N.N.W. of Lewiston. Pop. 162.

Roxbury, or **Boston Highlands,** a former city of

Norfolk co., Mass., on Massachusetts Bay, 3 miles S.S.W. of Boston. The site is elevated and uneven, and affords fine views of picturesque scenery. Here are many elegant residences, with gardens and ornamented grounds. In 1867 Roxbury was annexed to Boston, of which it forms the 13th, 14th, and 15th wards. It has 20 churches, 2 banks, a high school, 2 newspaper offices, manufactures of steam-engines, boilers, fire-engines, chemicals, carpets, clocks, leather, paper, cordage, fringes, tassels, &c., and is connected with the city proper by lines of horse-cars. Pop. in 1870, 34,772; in 1875, 50,429.

Roxbury, a township of Cheshire co., N.H. Pop. 174.

Roxbury, a township of Morris co., N.J. Pop. 3320.

Roxbury, or **Rocks'bury** (formerly **Youngs'ville**), a village of Warren co., N.J., 4 miles S. of Belvidere, and 1 mile E. of the Delaware River and the Belvidere Delaware Railroad. It has a foundry, a plough-factory, and nearly 50 houses. Pink-colored limestone is found here.

Roxbury, a post-village in Roxbury township, Delaware co., N.Y., on the East Branch of the Delaware River, and on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, 59 miles N.W. of Rondout, and about 22 miles E. of Delhi. It has 2 or 3 churches, a sash- and blind-factory, and 3 dry-goods stores. Pop. about 300; of the township, 2211.

Roxbury, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., O., in Windsor township, on the Muskingum River, about 20 miles W.N.W. of Marietta.

Roxbury, a post-village in Lurgan township, Franklin co., Pa., 12 miles N. of Chambersburg. It has 3 churches.

Roxbury, a post-village in Roxbury township, Washington co., Vt., on the Central Vermont Railroad, 15 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier. It has 2 churches, several stores, and manufactures of lumber. Verd-antique marble is found near this place. Pop. of the township, 916.

Roxbury, a post-hamlet in Roxbury township, Dane co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River, about 24 miles N.W. of Madison. Pop. of the township, 1151.

Roxbury Falls, a station of Litchfield co., Conn., on the Shepaug River, and on the Shepaug Railroad, 14½ miles N.N.E. of Bethel.

Roxbury Mills, a post-office of Howard co., Md.

Roxbury Station, or **Chalybes** (local pron. kâ'libs), a post-village in Roxbury township, Litchfield co., Conn., on the Shepaug Railroad, 18 miles N. of Bethel. It has a furnace, a grist-mill, &c.

Rox'ham, a post-village in St. Johns co., Quebec, 5 miles from Hemmingford. Pop. 150.

Roxit'icus, a hamlet of Morris co., N.J., on the North Branch of the Raritan River, 5 miles E. of Chester Station. It has 2 flour-mills.

Rox'obel, or **Rox'ibel,** a post-hamlet of Bertie co., N.C., in Roxobel township, about 90 miles E.N.E. of Raleigh. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1384.

Rox'ton, a post-hamlet of Lamar co., Tex., 6 miles S. of Brookston Station. It has a church and a seminary.

Roxton Falls, a village in Shefford co., Quebec, on Black River, 16 miles N.E. of Granby. It contains 2 tanneries and several stores and mills. Pop. 1200.

Roxton Pond, a post-village in Shefford co., Quebec, 9 miles N. of Granby. Pop. 125.

Roy, a post-office of Sumner co., Kansas.

Roy'al Centre, a post-village in Boone township, Cass co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Logansport. It has a church. Pop. 306.

Royal Milton, England. See Milton.

Royal Oak, a post-village of Talbot co., Md., on the Eastern Shore of Chesapeake Bay, 8 miles W. of Easton. It has 3 churches. Pop. 126.

Royal Oak, a post-village in Royal Oak township, Oakland co., Mich., on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, 13 miles N.N.W. of Detroit, and 13 miles S.S.E. of Pontiac. It has a graded school, a newspaper office, 4 churches, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. about 400; of township, 1542.

Royal Oak, a post-hamlet of Paulding co., O., on the Miami Canal, 17 miles S. of Defiance. Much timber is shipped here.

Roy'alston, a post-village and township in Worcester co., Mass., about 24 miles W.N.W. of Fitchburg. It has 2 churches, and is surrounded by hills and beautiful scenery. Pop. of the township, 1260. It has 3 saw-mills, and manufactures of cassimere, chairs, &c. Royalston Station, in this township, is at South Royalston, on the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad, 26 miles W. by N. of Fitchburg.

Roy'alton, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Ind., about 15 miles N.N.W. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches.

Royalton, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Ky., about 20 miles W. of Somerset.

Royalton, a post-hamlet in Royalton township, Berrien co., Mich., on the St. Joseph River, 8 miles N.W. of Berrien Springs, and 1 mile from Lake Michigan. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 959.

Royalton, a post-office of Morrison co., Minn.

Royalton, a post-township of Niagara co., N.Y., about 26 miles N.E. of Buffalo, is bounded on the S. by Tonawanda Creek, and intersected by the Erie Canal and the New York Central Railroad. Pop. 4990. It contains the villages of Middleport, Gasport, and Royalton.

Royalton, or **Royalton Centre,** a post-village in Royalton township, Niagara co., N.Y., 10 miles E. of Lockport, and 2 miles S. of the New York Central Railroad. It has a church, a hotel, and a tannery.

Royalton, a township of Cuyahoga co., O. P. 1089.

Royalton, a post-village in Amanda township, Fairfield co., O., about 22 miles S.E. of Columbus. It has a church, a carriage-shop, a drug-store, &c. Pop. 158.

Royalton, a township of Fulton co., O. Pop. 871.

Royalton, a post-office of Crawford co., Pa., about 16 miles N. of Sharon.

Royalton, a post-village in Royalton township, Windsor co., Vt., on White River, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, 42 miles S. of Montpelier, and about 25 miles E.N.E. of Rutland. It has 2 churches, a national bank, and an academy. The township contains another village, named South Royalton. Total pop. 1679.

Royalton, a post-village in Royalton township, Waupaca co., Wis., on the Waupaca River, and on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, 6½ miles W. of New London, and about 33 miles N.N.W. of Oshkosh. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. of township, 1006.

Royan, ro‘yôɴɢ', a town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, at the mouth of the Gironde, 20 miles S.W. of Saintes. Pop. 4198. It has a small harbor, defended by a fort, fisheries, and bathing-establishments.

Roy Bareilly, roi bâ-râ'lee, or **Rai Bareli,** rī bâ-râ'lee, a town of India, 50 miles S.E. of Lucknow. It is the capital of Roy Bareilly district and division. P. 11,544.

Roy Bareilly, a division or commissionership of the North-West Provinces, India, in Oude, consisting of the districts of Roy Bareilly, Sultanpoor, and Pertaubghur. Area, 4911 square miles. Pop. 2,773,211. The district of Roy Bareilly is bounded S.W. by the Ganges. Capital, Roy Bareilly. Area, 1752 square miles. Pop. 988,719.

Roybon, rwâ‘bôɴɢ', a town of France, in Isère, 22 miles W. of Grenoble. Pop. 2128.

Roye, rwâ, a town of France, in Somme, on the Arve, 26 miles E.S.E. of Amiens. Pop. 3810. It has manufactures of beet sugar, woollen hosiery, and flannel.

Royer, Blair co., Pa. See Mines.

Royère, roi‘aiʀ', a village of France, in Creuse, 23 miles S. of Guéret. Pop. 323.

Roy'er's Ford, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Limerick township, on the Schuylkill River, opposite Spring City, and on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 15 miles W.N.W. of Norristown. It has a hotel, a stove-foundry, and a sad-iron foundry. Pop. about 400.

Roy'erton, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Ind., on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, 5½ miles N. of Muncie. It has a church.

Royse, rois, a hamlet of Fleming co., Ky., 1 mile from Hillsborough.

Roys'field, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., N.J., in Hillsborough township, on the South Branch Railroad, 3 miles S. of Somerville.

Royslea, a village of Ireland. See Roslea.

Roys'ton, a town of England, cos. of Cambridge and Herts, 13 miles S.S.W. of Cambridge. Pop. 1801. It has a venerable church, originally part of a priory, a union workhouse, and a market-house, under which is a curious ancient cave.

Roys'ton, a village of Pike co., Ark., 3 miles N. of Murfreesborough. It has a church, a cotton-factory, and a grist-mill on Little Missouri River.

Royston, a post-village of Franklin co., Ga., on the Elberton Air-Line Railroad, 31 miles S.S.E. of Toccoa.

Roy'ville, a village of Lafayette parish, La., 10 miles S. by E. of Vermilionville. It has a church.

Roza, or **Rowzah,** ro'zâ ("a tomb"), a town of India, in the Nizam's dominions, 6½ miles W.N.W. of Dowletabad.

Rozdialowitz, roz-de-â-lo'ŵits, a town of Bohemia, 36 miles E.N.E. of Prague. Pop. 1393.

Ro‘zel', a station in Box Elder co., Utah, on the Central Pacific Railroad, 36 miles W. of Corinne.

Rozell'ville, a post-office of Marathon co., Wis.

Rozenburg, ro'zẹn-bŭʀɢ, a fertile island of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, in the Meuse, 8 miles S.W. of Rotterdam. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 1½ miles.

Ro`zet'ta, a post-village of Henderson co., Ill., 5 miles E. of Oquawka, and about 27 miles W. of Galesburg. It has a nursery and 4 churches. Pop. about 300.

Rozmberk, a town of Hungary. See Rosenberg.

Rozmittal, a town of Bohemia. See Rosenthal.

Roznawa, a town of Hungary. See Rosenau.

Roznow, or **Roznau,** Moravia. See Rosnau.

Rozoy- (or **Rosay,** ro`zå') **en-Brie,** ro`zwå'-ôNG-bre, a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 17 miles N.E. of Melun. Pop. 1464.

Rozoy- (or **Rosay-**) **sur-Serre,** ro`zå'-sür-sair, a town of France, in Aisne, 25 miles N.E. of Laon. P. 1297.

Rshev, a town of Russia. See Rzhev.

Rtina, a village of Bohemia. See Hertin.

Ruabon, or **Rhiwabon,** ru-å'bon, a town of Wales, co. of Denbigh, at a railway junction, 5 miles S.S.W. of Wrexham. The town is small, but the parish contains great iron-works and collieries, and a pop. of 15,150.

Ruad, roo`åd' (anc. *Aradus* and *Arvad*), a small fortified island off the coast of Syria, S.W. of Tortosa, anciently the site of the city of Aradus.

Ruatan, roo-å-tån', or **Roatan,** ro-å-tån', one of the Bay Islands, Honduras, in lat. 16° 24' N., lon. 86° 19' W. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 8 miles. Pop. 3000, mostly negroes. The surface is moderately elevated and well wooded, but in the W. consists of grassy plains; the shores abound with turtles and fish. The island has 22 good harbors, of which Port Medina is the chief.

Rübenach, rü'bẹh-nåk`, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government and W.N.W. of Coblentz. Pop. 1465.

Ru'bens, a post-office of Jewell co., Kansas.

Ru'bermont, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Va.

Rubi, roo-bee', a village of Spain, province and about 10 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 2995.

Rubiana, roo-be-å'nå, a town of Italy, province of Turin, 18 miles E. of Susa. Pop. 3214.

Ru'bicam, a station on the Northeast Pennsylvania Railroad, 13 miles N. of Philadelphia, Pa.

Ru'bicon (It. *Il Rubicone,* il roo-be-ko'nå), a river of Central Italy, rises on the borders of Tuscany, between Mounts Tiffi and Sarsina, and flows E. to the Adriatic, which it enters 9 miles N.W. of Rimini. Length, 20 miles. It was anciently regarded as the boundary between Italy proper and Cisalpine Gaul. It is celebrated in history on account of Cæsar's passage across it at the head of his army, by which act he declared war against the republic.

Ru'bicon, a small river of Wisconsin, rises in Washington co., runs nearly westward, and enters Rock River in Dodge co., about 10 miles N.E. of Watertown.

Rubicon, a township of Huron co., Mich. Pop. 734.

Rubicon, a post-village in Rubicon township, Dodge co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad (Northern division), 41 miles N.W. of Milwaukee, and 12 miles S.E. of Horicon Junction. It has a church, several stores, and a steam saw-mill. The township is drained by the Rubicon River, and has a pop. of 1868.

Rubielos, roo-be-å'loce, a town of Spain, province and 19 miles S.E. of Teruel. Pop. 1863.

Rubieszow, Russian Poland. See Grubeschow.

Rubinsk, a town of Russia. See Rybinsk.

Rubrum Mare, an ancient name of the Red Sea.

Ru'by, a post-office of Sedgwick co., Kansas.

Ruby, a post-village in Clyde township, St. Clair co., Mich., on Black River, at the mouth of Mill Creek, 11 miles W.N.W. of Port Huron. It has 2 grist-mills, a saw-mill, a church, and a plough-factory. Pop. about 200.

Ruby City, a post-office of Ouray co., Col.

Ruby Hill, a post-office and mining-village of Eureka co., Nev., 2½ miles from Eureka Station. It has rich silver-mines. Pop. about 700.

Ruby Valley, a post-village of Elko co., Nev., about 60 miles S.E. of Elko. Pop. 153.

Rückersdorf, rük'kẹrs-dorf`, a village of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, on the Rasnitzbach. Pop. 1660.

Rückersdorf, a village of Prussian Silesia, 43 miles N.W. of Liegnitz, on the Bober. Pop. 1140.

Ruck'ersville, a post-hamlet of Elbert co., Ga., about 45 miles E.N.E. of Athens.

Ruckersville, a post-village of Tippah co., Miss., about 22 miles W.S.W. of Corinth. It has an academy and 3 churches.

Ruckersville, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Va., about 16 miles N. of Charlottesville.

Ruck'erville, a post-village of Clark co., Ky., about 32 miles E. of Lexington. It has 2 churches and 3 stores.

Rucks'ville, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., in North Whitehall township, 1 mile from Seipel's Station, and about 6 miles N.W. of Allentown. It has a church and a coach-factory.

Rudauli, roo-dŏw'lee, a town of India, Bara Bankee district. Pop. 12,517.

Rudbar, a village of Persia. See Roodbar.

Rudd, a post-village of Floyd co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 12 miles W. by N. of Charles City. It has 2 churches.

Rud'dell's Mills, a post-village of Bourbon co., Ky., on the South Licking River, at the mouth of Hinkston Creek, and near the Kentucky Central Railroad, about 24 miles N.E. of Lexington. It has 2 churches, 2 distilleries, and a flour-mill. Pop. 238.

Ruddervoorde, rüd'dẹr-vōr`dẹh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 7 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 4320.

Rudd's Mills, a post-village in Lincoln township, Monroe co., Wis., on the West Wisconsin Railroad, at Rudd's Station, 17 miles S.E. of Black River Falls. It has a large steam saw-mill. Pop. about 200.

Rudelstadt, roo'dẹl-stått`, a town of Prussian Silesia, 24 miles S. of Liegnitz, on the Bober. Pop. 1250.

Ruden, roo'dẹn, a small island of Prussia, in the Baltic, 36 miles E.S.E. of Stralsund. See also Rüthen.

Rüderswyl, rü'dẹrs-wīl`, or **Rüdersweil,** rü'dẹrs-wīl`, a village of Switzerland, 13 miles E.N.E. of Bern, on the Emmen. Pop. 2611.

Rüdesheim, rü'dẹs-hime`, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite Bingen, 15 miles S.W. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 3455.

Rudgeley, or **Rugeley,** rŭj'lee, a town and parish of England, co. and 8 miles E.S.E. of Stafford, on the Trent, here crossed by the Trunk Canal, and on the London & Northwestern Railway. The town has an ancient church, a grammar-school, almshouses and other charities, manufactures of felt and hats, chemical works, iron-forges, and collieries. Pop. 3375.

Rudiano, roo-de-å'no, a village of Northern Italy, 5 miles S.W. of Chiari. Pop. 1543.

Rudig, roo'dig, or **Wruteck,** vroo'tĕk, a town of Bohemia, S.S.W. of Saatz. Pop. 1198.

Rudisholz, Switzerland. See Les Bois.

Rudkiöbing, Rudkjöbing, rood'k'yö`bing, or **Lafvindskjöbing,** låf'vinds-k'yö`bing, a town of Denmark, on the W. coast of Langeland, 9 miles S.E. of Svendborg.

Rudolfstadt, roo'dolf-stått`, a village of Bohemia, 4 miles from Budweis. Pop. 1171.

Ru'dolph, a post-office and station of Le Sueur co., Minn., on the Minnesota River, and on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, 58 miles S.W. of St. Paul.

Rudolph, a post-office and station of Wood co., Wis., in Rudolph township, on the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, 7 miles N. of Grand Rapids. Pop. of the township, 472.

Rudolphswerth. See Neustädtl-Rudolphswerth.

Rudolstadt, roo'dol-stått`, a town of Germany, capital of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Saale, 18 miles S. of Weimar. Pop. 7638. It has a castle, the residence of the prince, a library, a normal school, a gymnasium, a cathedral, a picture-gallery, and manufactures of woollen cloth, porcelain, pianos, bells, and shoes.

Rue, rü, a river of France, in Cantal, flows N.W., and joins the Dordogne near Bort. Length, 25 miles.

Rue, a town of France, in Somme, on the Paris & Boulogne Railway, 14 miles N.W. of Abbeville. Pop. 1361.

Ruecas, roo-å'kås or rwå'kås, a river of Spain, in Estremadura, flows S.W., and joins the Guadiana near Medellin. Length, 40 miles.

Rueda de Medina, rwå'då då må-dee'nå, a town of Spain, 25 miles S.W. of Valladolid. Pop. 3883.

Rueglio, roo-ål'yo, a village of Italy, province of Turin, 7 miles W. of Ivrea. Pop. 1803.

Rueil, rwål, or **Ruel,** a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, at the foot of the vine-clad Mont-Valérien, near the Seine, 5 miles W. of Paris, on the railway to Saint-Germain. It has a starch-factory and a distillery. Pop. 7980. Here is Malmaison, the residence of the Empress Josephine.

Ruelle, rwĕl, a village of France, in Charente, 5 miles N.E. of Angoulême, with a cannon-foundry. Pop. 1733.

Rufach, roo'fåk (Fr. *Rouffach,* roof`fåk'), a town of Germany, in Alsace, 9 miles S. of Colmar. Pop. 3467.

Ruffano, roof-få'no, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 16 miles E.S.E. of Gallipoli. Pop. 3296.

Ruff and Ready, a post-office of Randolph co., Ark.

Ruff Creek, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa., 5 miles N. of Waynesburg, and about 40 miles S. by W. of Pittsburg. It has a church.

Ruffec, rüf-fěk′, a town of France, in Charente, on the railway from Tours to Bordeaux, 26 miles N. of Angoulême. Pop. 3155. It has an active trade in agricultural produce.

Ruffey, rüf‵fà′, a village of France, in Jura, arrondissement of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 1318.

Ruffiac, rüf‵fe-âk′, a village of France, in Morbihan, 7 miles S.S.E. of Ploërmel. Pop. 1763.

Ruffigné, rüf‵feen‵yà′, a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 5 miles N.W. of Châteaubriant. Pop. 1191.

Ruf′fin, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.C., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of Danville, Va. It has a church and several stores.

Ruff's Dale, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pa.

Rufisque, rü‵feesk′ (Port. *Rufisco*), a maritime town of West Africa, 10 miles E. of Cape Verd. Pop. 5280. It belongs to France.

Rug, Pacific Ocean. See Hogolen Islands.

Rug′by, a town of England, co. of Warwick, at the junction of several railways, 80 miles N.N.W. of London. It is situated on an eminence S. of the Avon, and has an ancient church, also a celebrated public school, founded in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and consisting mostly of a fine quadrangle with cloisters and an elegant detached chapel. It is distinguished as the scene of the educational labors of the late Dr. Arnold. The town has little trade beyond its railway traffic and the supply of the school. Pop. 8385.

Rugeley, a town of England. See Rudgeley.

Rügen, rü′ghẹn, an island in the Baltic, belonging to Prussia, separated from the mainland by a strait from ½ mile to 2 miles broad. Lat. of light-house at its N. extremity, 53° 41′ 12″ N.; lon. 13° 31′ 27″ E. Area, 361 square miles. Pop. 45,699. It is very irregular in shape, and indented by bays and creeks, but possesses no good harbor. The soil is of remarkable fertility, and grain and cattle are exported to a considerable amount. The fisheries, also, are very valuable. In early times Rügen was held sacred to the goddess Hertha. During the Thirty Years' War the Swedes gained possession of the island, and retained it till 1815. Capital, Bergen. Among its antiquities are mounds termed the Hunnergräber, or "Tombs of the Huns."

Rügenwalde, rü′ghẹn-ŵâl‵dẹh, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 19 miles N.N.E. of Cöslin, on the Wipper, near its mouth in the Baltic. Pop. 5174. It has a castle, 2 hospitals, and sea-bathing establishments, with manufactures of linen, woollen, and sail-cloths, distilleries, and docks for building coasting-vessels.

Rüggisberg, rüg′ghis-bêʀɢ‵, a village of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles S. of Bern. Pop. 3002.

Ruggles, rŭg′gẹlz, a post-hamlet in Ruggles township, Ashland co., O., on the Vermilion River, 4 miles S. of New London, and about 48 miles S.W. of Cleveland. Pop. of the township, 758.

Ruggles, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pa.

Rugles, rüg′l, a town of France, in Eure, on the Rille, 24 miles S.W. of Evreux. Pop. 1867.

Ruhla, roo′lâ, a village of Saxe-Weimar and Saxe-Coburg, on the Suhlbach, 7 miles S.S.E. of Eisenach. Pop. 4398. It has extensive manufactures of cutlery, pipes, gloves, &c.

Ruhland, roo′lânt, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Elster, 18 miles W.N.W. of Hoyerswerda. Pop. 1660.

Ruhme, roo′mẹh, a river of Germany, rises in Prussian Saxony, flows N.N.W., and joins the Leine a little N.W. of Nordheim. Length, 30 miles.

Ruhr, or **Roer,** rooʀ, a river of West Germany and the Netherlands, joins the Meuse on the right at Roermond. Total course, 90 miles.

Ruhr, rooʀ, a river of Prussia, in Westphalia, flows W., and joins the Rhine at Ruhrort, 15 miles S. of Wesel. Length, 130 miles.

Ruhrort, rooʀ′oʀt, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 16 miles N. of Dusseldorf, on the railway to Minden, and at the confluence of the Ruhr with the Rhine. Pop. 9051. It has manufactures of cotton fabrics, machinery, and hardware, steam-ship docks, coal-mines, and a transit trade.

Ruillé-sur-Loire, rwee‵yà′-(or rweel‵yà′-) sün-lwaʀ, a village of France, department of Sarthe, 13 miles S.S.W. of Saint-Calais. Pop. 1309.

Ruinen, roi′nẹn, or **Runen,** rü′nẹn, a village of the Netherlands, province of Drenthe, 17 miles S.S.W. of Assen. Pop. of commune, 2933.

Ruinerwold, roi′nẹr-ŵolt‵, a village of the Netherlands, in Drenthe, 24 miles S.S.W. of Assen, on the Wold-Aa. Pop. of commune, 2009.

Ruivães, roo-e-và′êɴɢ, a village of Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes, 24 miles from Chaves. Pop. 1225.

Rule, a post-office of Carroll co., Ark.

Ru′lo, a post-village of Richardson co., Neb., on the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Big Nemaha, about 90 miles below Nebraska City. It is on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, 45 miles N. by W. of Atchison, and 10 miles E. of Falls City. It has 5 churches, a bank, a foundry, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill. Pop. 611.

Rülsk, a town of Russia. See Rylsk.

Rum, rŭm, an island of the Inner Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Argyle, 16 miles N.N.W. of Ardnamurchan Point. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 7 miles.

Ruma, roo′mâ, a town of Hungary, 35 miles N.W. of Belgrade. Pop. 7779.

Ru′ma, a post-village of Randolph co., Ill., about 27 miles S. of Belleville. It has a Roman Catholic college, a mill, and 2 or 3 stores. Pop. about 200.

Rumbarger, Clearfield co., Pa. See Dubois.

Rum′barger's, a hamlet of Monroe co., Ind., on White River, and on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 2 miles S. of Gosport. It has a saw-mill.

Rumbeke, rŭm′bà‵kẹh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 16½ miles S. of Bruges, on the Mandel-Beke. Pop. of commune, 5479.

Rumbowe, or **Rambau,** rŭm′bŏw, an inland state of the Malay Peninsula, lat. 2° 49′ N., lon. 102° 30′ E., enclosed by Naning, Johole, and Salangore. Area, 400 square miles. Estimated pop. 10,000.

Rumburg, rŏŏm′bŏŏʀɢ, or **Rauneburg,** rŏw′nẹh-bŏŏʀɢ‵, a town of Bohemia, 42 miles N.N.W. of Buntzlau. Pop. 9090. It has a castle, and manufactures of woollen, linen, damask, and cotton fabrics, and pipe-sticks.

Rum Cay, an island of the Bahamas, a few miles S.W. of Watling's Island. Pop. 654.

Rume, or **Rumes,** rüm, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 5 miles S.W. of Tournay. Pop. 2881.

Rum′ford, a post-township of Oxford co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, about 38 miles N.N.W. of Lewistown. It contains Rumford (or Rumford Corner), Rumford Centre, and Rumford Point. Pop. 1212.

Rumford, or **Rumford Corner,** a post-village in Rumford township, Oxford co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, about 20 miles N. by W. of Paris. It has a church.

Rumford, a village of East Providence, Providence co., R.I., on the India Point Branch of the Boston & Providence Railroad, 3 miles N. by E. of its terminal station in Providence. It has 2 churches, 2 manufactories of chemicals, fertilizers, &c., and a grammar-school. Pop. 523. Here is East Providence Post-Office.

Rumford Centre, a post-hamlet in Rumford township, Oxford co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, about 37 miles N.N.W. of Lewiston. It has a church and 2 hotels.

Rumford Falls, Oxford co., Me., in Rumford township, about 45 miles W.N.W. of Augusta. The Androscoggin River here falls about 150 feet in several plunges over granite ledges. It affords immense water-power.

Rumford Point, a post-hamlet in Rumford township, Oxford co., Me., near the Falls of the Androscoggin, and 3 miles E. of Rumford Centre. It has a church.

Rumianca, roo-me-ân′kâ, a village of Italy, province of Novara, near Ornavasso, on the Tosa. Pop. 1319.

Rum-Ili, or **Rumelia.** See Roumelia.

Rumilly, rü‵mee‵yee′ or rü‵meel‵yee′, a village of France, in Nord, 3 miles S. of Cambrai. Pop. 1930.

Ruminghem, rü‵mâɴɢ‵ghêm′, a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, arrondissement of Saint-Omer. Pop. 1172.

Rum-Kalah, Asiatic Turkey. See Room-Kalah.

Rum′ley, a township of Harrison co., O. Pop. 1158.

Rummaneh, or **Rummon.** See Rimmon.

Rummelsburg, rŏŏm′mẹls-bŏŏʀɢ‵, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 35 miles E.S.E. of Cöslin. Pop. 4814. It has manufactures of woollen fabrics.

Rum′merfield Creek, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Pennsylvania & New York Railroad, at Rummerfield Station, 1 mile S.E. of Towanda. It has a plaster-mill.

Rum′ney, a post-village in Rumney township, Grafton co., N.H., in a beautiful valley, on Baker's River, ¾ mile from the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 8 miles W.N.W. of Plymouth, and 59 miles N. by W. of Concord. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of gloves, bricks, &c. The township has several tanneries, and a pop. of 1165.

Rumney Depot, a post-hamlet in Rumney township, Grafton co., N.H., on Baker's River, and on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 59 miles N. by W. of Concord, and ¾ mile from Rumney.

Rumphtown, rump′tŏwn, post-office, Colleton co., S.C.

Rumpst, rŭmpst, a village of Belgium, province and

12 miles S. of Antwerp, at the confluence of the Dyle with the Rupel. Pop. 2500.

Rum River, Minnesota, the outlet of Lake Mille Lacs, in the N. part of Mille Lacs co., runs southward to Princeton and eastward to Cambridge, Isanti co. It finally runs southward through Anoka co., and enters the Mississippi River at Anoka. Length, about 150 miles

Rumsey, a borough of England. See Romsey.

Rum′sey, a post-village of McLean co., Ky., on Green River, about 33 miles S.S.E. of Henderson. It has a church, 2 grist-mills, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 216.

Run, a station in Venango co., Pa., on the Franklin Branch of the Lake Shore Railroad, 2 miles E. of Franklin.

Run′corn, a town of England, co. and 13 miles N.E. of Chester, near the head of the Mersey estuary, here crossed by a railway bridge. The town has docks, valuable stone-quarries in the vicinity, and considerable trade arising from its position at the termini of the Bridgewater, Trent & Mersey and Mersey & Irwell Canals. It is also frequented for sea-bathing. Pop. 12,443.

Run′dell's, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., about 10 miles N.W. of Meadville. It has a lumber-mill and a cheese-factory.

Rund′lett, a post-office of Hall co., Neb., 10 miles N. of Wood River Station.

Run′elsburg, a post-office of Hall co., Neb.

Runen, a village of the Netherlands. See Ruinen.

Rungˋpoor′, or **Rangpur,** rŭngˋpoor′, a district of Bengal. Lat. 25° 3′–26° 19.5′ N.; lon. 88° 47′–89° 55.5′ E. Area, 3412 square miles. Capital, Rungpoor. Pop. 2,149,972. It is a level and fertile plain, bounded E. by the Brahmapootra.

Rungpoor, or **Rangpur,** a town of Bengal, capital of Rungpoor district. Lat. 25° 45′ N.; lon. 89° 18′ E. It consists properly of four nearly contiguous villages. It has a dispensary, a jail, and a public library. Pop. 14,845.

Runkel, rŭn′kęl, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Lahn, 21 miles N. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 1135.

Runkel's Mills, a post-hamlet of Portage co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, 25½ miles S. by W. of Wausau. It has a large lumber-mill.

Runn, a remarkable tract of India. See Cutch.

Run′nels, a county in the W. central part of Texas, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is drained by the Colorado River, or its Red Fork. The surface is hilly.

Run′ning Brush′y, a post-hamlet of Williamson co., Tex., about 16 miles N.N.W. of Austin.

Running Creek, a post-office of Elbert co., Col.

Run′nymede, a beautiful meadow on the S. bank of the Thames, England, co. of Surrey, W. of the town of Egham, and memorable as the place where the barons, in 1215, compelled King John to grant Magna Charta.

Runovich, roo′no-vikˋ, a village of Dalmatia, circle of Spalato, about 30 miles from Macarsca. Pop. 1220.

Runˋpoor′, or **Ranpur,** runˋpoor′, a petty state of India, in Orissa. Lat. 19° 52′ 45″–20° 12′ N.; lon. 85° 9′–85° 30′ E. Area, 203 square miles. Pop. 21,306. Its capital, Runpoor (lat. 20° 3′ 55″ N., lon. 85° 23′ 26″ E.), has a good trade. Pop. 3500. A large part of the state consists of uninhabited mountains.

Runpoor, or **Ranpur,** rŭnˋpoor′, a town of India, Ahmedabad district. Pop. 5796.

Runs′wick, a hamlet of England, co. of York, North Riding, 6½ miles N.W. of Whitby, on the North Sea, which here forms an inlet called Runswick Bay.

Ruoti, roo-o′tee, a market-town of Italy, in Basilicata, 11 miles N.N.W. of Potenza. Pop. 3771.

Ruˋpar′, a town of India, district and 50 miles N.N.W. of Amballa. Pop. 8700.

Rupel, rü′pęl, a river of Belgium, formed by the union of the Nèthe and Dyle at Rumpst, joins the Scheldt 8 miles S.W. of Antwerp.

Rupelmonde, rü′pĕlˋmȯnd′ or rüˋpęl-mȯn′dęh, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Scheldt, opposite the influx of the Rupel, 9 miles S.W. of Antwerp. Pop. 2809.

Ru′pert, a post-village in Montour township, Columbia co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, 7½ miles E. of Danville. It is on the Catawissa division of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, and on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad. It has 1 or 2 flouring-mills, a paint-mill, and a keg-factory.

Rupert, a post-village in Rupert township, Bennington co., Vt., on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, 7½ miles N.E. of Salem, N.Y., and about 28 miles N. of Bennington. It has a money-order post-office, 2 churches, and a cheese-factory. Pop. of the township, 1017.

Ru′pert River, a river of Canada, issues from the W. extremity of Lake Mistassini, and, after a W. course of about 300 miles, falls into James's Bay.

Ruppersdorf, rŏŏp′pęrs-dorfˋ, or **Ruprechtsdorf,** roo′prĕkts-dorfˋ, a village of Bohemia, on the Steine, 6 miles from Braunau. Pop. 1247.

Ruppersdorf, or **Ruprechtsdorf,** a village of Bohemia, 24 miles from Gitschin. Pop. 2140.

Ruppersdorf, Hohen, ho′ęn rŏŏp′pęrs-dorfˋ, a town of Lower Austria, near Gannersdorf. Pop. 1308.

Ruppin, Neu, a town of Prussia. See Neu-Ruppin.

Rupununy, rŭp-oo-noo′nee, written also **Ruponuny, Riponuny,** or **Ripununy,** a river of British Guiana, and the principal tributary of the Essequibo, which it joins about 200 miles from the coast, in lat. 3° N., lon. 58° 12′ W., after a N. course of 250 miles.

Rura, a river of Prussia. See Ruhr.

Ru′ral, a post-office of Clarke co., Ala.

Rural, a post-office of Rock Island co., Ill.

Rural, a township of Shelby co., Ill. Pop. 909.

Rural, a post-hamlet in Washington township, Randolph co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Rural, a post-office in Rural township, Jefferson co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad (Williamstown Station), 9 miles N.W. of Lawrence. The township is bounded on the S. by the Kansas River. Pop. 824.

Rural, a hamlet of Clermont co., O., on the Ohio River, 40 miles above Cincinnati. It has a church. Pop. 119.

Rural, a post-village in Dayton township, Waupaca co., Wis., on a small lake, 5 miles S.W. of Waupaca, and about 42 miles N.W. of Oshkosh. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a plough-factory.

Rural Bower, a post-office of Greenville co., Va.

Rural Dale, a post-hamlet of Grundy co., Mo., 9 miles E. of Trenton. It has a church.

Rural Dale, a post-hamlet of Muskingum co., O., in Blue Rock township, 18 miles S.E. of Zanesville. It has 3 churches.

Rural Dale, a post-office of Upshur co., W. Va.

Rural Grove, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., N.Y., 8 miles S.E. of Palatine Bridge. It has 2 churches.

Rural Hall, a post-hamlet of Forsyth co., N.C., 11 miles N. of Salem. It is in Bethany township, which has quarries of limestone.

Rural Hill, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ill.

Rural Hill, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., N.Y., about 20 miles S.W. of Watertown.

Rural Hill, a post-office of Wilson co., Tenn.

Rural Reˋtreat′, a post-hamlet of Coles co., Ill., 10 miles N. of Charleston. It has 2 churches and a seminary.

Rural Retreat, a post-village of Wythe co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 18 miles S.W. of Wytheville. It has 2 churches, a high school, and about 40 families.

Rural Ridge, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pa., about 15 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburg.

Rural Shade, a post-hamlet of Navarro co., Tex., 23 miles E. of Corsicana. It has a church.

Rural Vale, a post-office of Whitfield co., Ga., 12 miles N.E. of Dalton.

Rural Vale, a post-office of Lapeer co., Mich., about 50 miles N. by W. of Detroit.

Rural Vale, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Tenn., 18 miles from Athens. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a cotton-gin.

Rural Valley, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., 12 miles E. of Kittanning, and about 44 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and 2 wagon-shops. Pop. about 300.

Ruremonde, Netherlands. See Roermond.

Ruric (or **Rurick,** roo′rik) **Isles,** a group in the Pacific Ocean, Palliser Islands, between lat. 15° 10′ and 15° 30′ S., lon. about 151° E.

Rus, roos, a town of Spain, province and 25 miles N.E. of Jaen, with remains of a Moorish castle. Pop. 2460.

Rusa, a town of Russia. See Roosa.

Rusagor′nis, a post-village in Sunbury co., New Brunswick, on the Fredericton Branch Railway, 14 miles S.E. of Fredericton. Pop. 200.

Ruscumb Manor, township, Berks co., Pa. P. 1408.

Rusera, Bengal. See Rowserah.

Rush, a town of Ireland, co. of Dublin, on a headland in the Irish Sea, 14 miles by rail N.E. of Dublin. P. 1238.

Rush, a county in the S.E. central part of Indiana, has an area of 432 square miles. It is intersected by Blue River and Flat Rock Creek, which run southwestward. The surface is nearly level, and is partly covered with forests of the oak, ash, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is uniformly fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, cattle, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad and the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad. Capital, Rushville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $15,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 17,626, of whom 17,096 were Americans.

Rush, a county in the W. central part of Kansas, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by Walnut Creek, an affluent of the Arkansas River. The surface is an undulating plain nearly destitute of timber. The soil is fertile. Capital, La Crosse. P. (1870) 451; in 1878, 2794.

Rush, a post-office of Jo Daviess co., Ill., in Rush township, 22 miles E. of Galena. Pop. of the township, 1036.

Rush, Carter co., Ky. See GEIGERSVILLE.

Rush, a township of Shiawassee co., Mich. Pop. 774.

Rush, a township of Buchanan co., Mo. Pop. 1629.

Rush, or **East Rush,** a post-village in Rush township, Monroe co., N.Y., on Honeoye Creek, about 12 miles S. of Rochester. It has a church and a grist-mill. Here is Rush Post-Office. The township is bounded on the W. by the Genesee River, and intersected by the Rochester division of the Erie Railroad and the Auburn Branch of the Central Railroad. Pop. of the township, 1699.

Rush, a township of Champaign co., O. Pop. 1789. It contains Lewisburg.

Rush, a township of Scioto co., O. Pop. 638.

Rush, a post-township of Tuscarawas co., O., about 34 miles S. of Canton. It has 4 churches. Pop. 977.

Rush, a township of Centre co., Pa. Pop. 1963.

Rush, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. 105.

Rush, a township of Northumberland co., Pa. P. 1324.

Rush, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 2291.

Rush, a post-village in Rush township, Susquehanna co., Pa., on Wyalusing Creek, 36 miles N.W. of Scranton. The township has 6 churches, and a pop. of 1418.

Rush Branch, a post-office of Marion co., Ky.

Rush Centre, a post-hamlet of Rush co., Kansas, on Walnut Creek, 25 miles N.N.W. of Larned. It has 2 churches.

Rush City, a post-village in Rusheba township, Chisago co., Minn., on Rush Lake, and on the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad, 54 miles N. of St. Paul. It has a newspaper office, 4 churches, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 259.

Rush Creek, Fairfield co., O., runs southward, and enters the Hocking River about 8 miles below Lancaster.

Rush Creek, Ohio, rises in Logan co., runs eastward in Union co., and enters the Scioto River in Marion co.

Rush Creek, a township of Fairfield co., O. Pop. 1752. It contains Bremen.

Rush Creek, a township of Logan co., O. Pop. 2044. It contains Rushsylvania.

Rush Creek, a post-office of Union co., O.

Rush Creek Valley, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ind., about 10 miles N. of Salem. It has 2 churches.

Rush'eba, a township of Chisago co., Minn. Pop. 706. It contains Rush City.

Rush'ford, a post-village in Rushford township, Fillmore co., Minn., on Root River, and on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, 35 miles W. of La Crosse, and about 20 miles S.S.W. of Winona. It has 2 banks, a newspaper office, a graded school, 7 churches, 3 flouring-mills, 2 machine-shops, a foundry, and a carriage-factory. Pop. 1240; of the township, 986.

Rushford, a post-village in Rushford township, Alleghany co., N.Y., about 50 miles S.E. of Buffalo, and 20 miles N.W. of Belmont. It contains 4 churches, several mills, a cheese-factory, and a graded school. Pop. 543; of the township, 1516.

Rushford, a township of Winnebago co., Wis. P. 2079.

Rush Four Corners, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pa., about 33 miles N.W. of Scranton.

Rush'ing's Store, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Miss.

Rush Lake, Wisconsin, is in Winnebago co., about 4 miles N.E. of Ripon. It is nearly 5 miles long.

Rush Lake, a post-office of Osceola co., Iowa.

Rush Lake, a township of Palo Alto co., Iowa. P. 163.

Rush Lake, a township of Otter Tail co., Minn., on a lake of the same name. Pop. 264.

Rush Lake, a post-office and mining-camp of Tooele co., Utah.

Rush Lake, a station in Winnebago co., Wis., is at the junction of two branches of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Berlin, and 9 miles S.W. of Omro.

Rush'more, a post-village in Dewald township, Nobles co., Minn., on the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, 12 miles W. of Worthington. It has 3 stores, an elevator, &c.

Rush River, Wisconsin, rises in St. Croix co., runs southward through Pierce co., and enters Lake Pepin at Maiden Rock. Length, 35 miles.

Rush River, a post-office of Sibley co., Minn.

Rush River, a township of St. Croix co., Wis. P. 645.

Rush Run, a post-hamlet in Warren township, Jefferson co., O., on the Ohio River and the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 11 miles S. of Steubenville. It has a church.

Rush's, a station in Darke co., O., on the Dayton & Union Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Greenville.

Rush'sylva'nia, a post-village in Rush Creek township, Logan co., O., on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, 9 miles N.N.E. of Bellefontaine. It has 4 churches, a union school, 2 banks, and a flouring-mill. Pop. 310.

Rush Tow'er, a post-hamlet and shipping-point of Jefferson co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, about 38 miles below St. Louis. It has 2 churches and a plough-factory.

Rush'town, a post-hamlet of Scioto co., O., on the Scioto River and the Ohio Canal, 7 miles N. of Portsmouth. It has a flour-mill.

Rushtown, a post-hamlet in Rush township, Northumberland co., Pa., 3 miles S.S.W. of Danville.

Rush'ville, a post-village, capital of Schuyler co., Ill., in Rushville township, about 11 miles N.W. of Beardstown, and 50 miles E.N.E. of Quincy. It is the S. terminus of the Buda & Rushville Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 228 miles S.W. of Chicago. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, a woollen-factory, and other factories. Coal is mined here. Pop. 1539; of the township, 3021.

Rushville, a post-village, capital of Rush co., Ind., in Rushville township, on Flat Rock Creek, 39 miles E.S.E. of Indianapolis, 84 miles N.W. of Cincinnati, and 18 miles W. of Connersville. It is on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, and on the railroad which connects Cambridge City with Columbus. It contains a fine court-house, 4 churches, 2 national banks, a graded school, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of flour, furniture, and lumber. Pop. 1696; of the township, 3327.

Rushville, a post-village in Rush township, Buchanan co., Mo., on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, Hannibal & St. Joseph, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads, 16 miles S.W. of St. Joseph, and 5 miles N.E. of Atchison, Kansas. It has 2 churches.

Rushville, a post-village of Yates and Ontario cos., N.Y., about 15 miles W.S.W. of Geneva. It contains 3 churches, an academy, a union school, a steam flouring-mill, a foundry with machine-shop, and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 700. The post-office is in Yates co.

Rushville, a post-village in Richland township, Fairfield co., O., on the E. bank of Rush Creek, which separates it from West Rushville, about 35 miles E.S.E. of Columbus. It has a church and 2 dry-goods stores. Pop. 221.

Rushville, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., on Wyalusing Creek, 30 miles S.S.W. of Binghamton, N.Y.

Rushville, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., Va., 7 miles W. of Harrisonburg. It has a church.

Rushville, a post-office of Lewis co., W. Va.

Rusia, a country of Europe. See RUSSIA.

Rusk, a county in the central part of Dakota, is bounded on the E. by the Missouri River, and intersected by the Moreau River. Area, 1600 square miles.

Rusk, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is partly bounded on the N. by the Sabine River, and drained by the Angelina River. The surface is undulating, and is extensively covered with forests of the oak, hickory, pine, and other trees. It had in 1870 255,397 acres of woodland. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. Capital, Henderson. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,382,090. Pop. in 1870, 16,916, of whom 16,849 were Americans. It is intersected by the International & Great Northern Railroad.

Rusk, a post-hamlet of Surry co., N.C., about 75 miles N. of Charlotte. It has 2 churches.

Rusk, a post-village, capital of Cherokee co., Tex., 25 miles E. by N. of Palestine, and 84 miles S.S.W. of Jefferson. It has a court-house, several churches, a banking-house, and printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers. The Rusk Railroad extends hence to Jacksonville, 16 miles distant. Pop. 545.

Rusk, a post-hamlet of Dunn co., Wis., on the West Wisconsin Railroad, 4½ miles E. of Menomonee Station, and 6 miles E.N.E. of Menomonee.

Ruska Poyana, roos'kŏh' po'yå'nŏh', the highest summit of the Carpathians, in the S.E. of Hungary. Lat. 45° 40′ N.; lon. 22° 30′ E. Height 9909 feet.

Ruskoi, a town of European Turkey. See KESHAN.

Rusra, Bengal. See ROWSERAH.

Russ, rŏŏss, a town of East Prussia, near the mouth of the Niemen in the Curische-Haff, 26 miles N.W. of Tilsit. Pop. 2135.

Russa-Staroi, a town of Russia. See STARAIA-ROOSSA.

Russdorf, rŏŏss'dorf, a village of Saxe-Altenburg, near Altenburg. Pop. 1931.

Russelburg, Pennsylvania. See RUSSELLSBURG.

Russelheim, rŏŏs'sęl-hīme', or **Russelsheim**, rŏŏs'sęls-hīme', a town of Germany, in Hesse, on the Main, 13 miles W.S.W. of Darmstadt. Pop. 2279.

Rus'sell, a county in the E. part of Alabama, bordering on Georgia, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Chattahoochee River, and also drained by Cowikee, Uchee, and Wetumpka Creeks. The surface is undulating or uneven, and a large part of it is covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Mobile & Girard Railroad. Capital, Seale's Station. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,483,977. Pop. in 1870, 21,636, of whom 21,573 were Americans.

Russell, a county in the central part of Kansas, has an area of 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Smoky Hill Fork of Kansas River and by Saline River, and is partly drained by Paradise Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. This county is intersected by the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Capital, Russell. Pop. in 1870, 156; in 1875, 1052; in 1878, 3239.

Russell, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is intersected by the Cumberland River. The Green River touches its northern extremity. The surface is hilly, and nearly half of it is covered with forests. Indian corn and pork are the staple products. Capital, Jamestown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,057,697. Pop. in 1870, 5809, of whom 5805 were Americans.

Russell, a county in the S.W. part of Virginia, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by Clinch River. The surface is diversified with mountains and fertile valleys, and mostly covered with forests of the sugar-maple, oak, hickory, and other trees. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and butter are the staple products. Iron ore and marble are said to be found in this county. Capital, Lebanon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,129,922. Pop. in 1870, 11,103, of whom 11,093 were Americans.

Russell, White co., Ark. See PLANTS.

Russell, a post-office of Costilla co., Col.

Russell, a post-office and station of Lake co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 47 miles N. by W. of Chicago.

Russell, a township of Lawrence co., Ill. Pop. 1181. It contains Russellville.

Russell, a township of Putnam co., Ind. Pop. 1246.

Russell, a post-village in Washington township, Lucas co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 7½ miles E. by S. of Chariton. It has 2 churches. Pop. 175.

Russell, a post-village, capital of Russell co., Kansas, in a township of the same name, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 10 miles W. of Bunker Hill, and 77 miles W. of Salina. It has a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, a graded school, and 2 churches. Pop. 160; of township, additional, 276.

Russell, a post-office of Greenup co., Ky., on the Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Ashland.

Russell, a post-village in Russell township, Hampden co., Mass., on the Westfield River, and on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 18 miles W.N.W. of Springfield, and about 16 miles S.W. of Northampton. It has 2 churches and 2 paper-mills. Pop. of the township, 643.

Russell, a township of Camden co., Mo. Pop. 1141.

Russell, a station in Howard co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 12 miles N. by E. of Fayette. Here is a coal-mine which employs about 40 miners.

Russell, a township of Macon co., Mo. Pop. 1658.

Russell, a post-village in Russell township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Grass River, 12 miles S. of Canton. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lumber, butter-tubs, and cheese-boxes. Iron ore is found in the township. Pop. 335; of the township, 2417.

Russell, a post-hamlet and township of Geauga co., O., on the Chagrin River, 22 miles E. by S. of Cleveland. It has a church and a cheese-factory. Pop. of township, 805.

Russell, a hamlet and station of Wayne co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad where it crosses the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railroad, 24 miles N.W. of Massillon, and 21 miles W.S.W. of Akron. It has a spring-bed factory, a church, and a grist-mill. The name of its post-office is Amwell.

Russell, a township of Sheboygan co., Wis. Pop. 550.

Russell, a county in the E. part of Ontario. Area, 686 square miles. The Ottawa River washes its N. border. Capital, L'Orignal. Pop. 18,344.

Russell, or **Dunc'ansville**, or **Cas'tor**, a post-village in Russell co., Ontario, 24 miles S.E. of Ottawa.

Russell, a town of New Zealand, on the S. shore of the Bay of Islands, which forms an excellent harbor, one of the most capacious in the world. It is noted as a port of call and trans-shipment for whalers. It has a custom-house, 2 churches, a bank, and a mine of manganese.

Russell Cave, a post-office of Fayette co., Ky.

Russell Creek, a post-office of Sullivan co., Tenn.

Russell Creek, a post-office of Patrick co., Va.

Russell Gap, a post-office of Bosque co., Tex.

Russell Hill, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pa., about 25 miles N.W. of Scranton.

Russell Place, a post-office of Kershaw co., S.C.

Rus'sellsburg, or **Rus'selburg**, a post-village in Pine Grove township, Warren co., Pa., on the Conewango Creek, and on the Dunkirk & Alleghany Valley Railroad, 8 miles N. of Warren. It has a church, a flour-mill, several lumber-mills, and a drug-store. Pop. about 400.

Russell's Corners, a hamlet of Huron co., O., 2½ miles from Bellevue. It has a church. Pop. about 150.

Russell's Creek, Kentucky, runs westward through Adair co., and enters Green River in Green co., about 3 miles below Greensburg.

Russell's Hill, a post-office of Shannon co., Mo., about 36 miles S.W. of Ironton.

Russell's Mills, a post-hamlet of Parke co., Ind., on Mill Creek, 27 miles S.E. of Danville, Ill. It has a mill.

Russell's Mills, Lake co., Mich. See SUMMITVILLE.

Russell's Place, a post-village in Union township, Lawrence co., O., 5 miles N.W. of Huntington, W. Va. It has 2 churches and a large flouring-mill.

Russell's Station, a post-hamlet of Highland co., O., on the Hillsborough Branch of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 56 miles E. by N. of Cincinnati. It has a church and a graded school.

Rus'selltown, a post-village in Chateauguay co., Quebec, 49 miles S.W. of Montreal. Pop. 100.

Rus'sellville, a post-village of Franklin co., Ala., 18 miles S. of Tuscumbia. It has 2 churches and the Franklin Institute. Pop. 180.

Russellville, a post-village of Pope co., Ark., is near the Arkansas River, and on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, 74 miles W.N.W. of Little Rock. It has a newspaper office, 4 churches, and a chair-factory. Pop. 700.

Russellville, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ga., 24 miles W. by N. of Macon. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Russellville, a post-village in Russell township, Lawrence co., Ill., on the Wabash, 10 miles N. of Vincennes. It has a church and 2 flour-mills. Pop. 311.

Russellville, a post-village in Russell township, Putnam co., Ind., about 15 miles S.S.W. of Crawfordsville. It has a church and a seminary.

Russellville, a post-village, capital of Logan co., Ky., on the Memphis Branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 29 miles W.S.W. of Bowling Green, and 34 miles N.E. of Clarksville, Tenn. It has a court-house, 5 churches, the Logan Female College, Bethel College (Baptist, organized in 1856), a national bank, 2 other banks, a newspaper office, a carriage-factory, a flouring-mill, and a tobacco-factory. Pop. 1843.

Russellville, a post-hamlet of Cole co., Mo., about 16 miles W.S.W. of Jefferson City. It has 2 churches. Pop. 68.

Russellville, a post-village in Jefferson township, Brown co., O., about 45 miles E.S.E. of Cincinnati, and 10 miles N. by E. of Ripley. It has 4 churches, a graded school, and a flouring-mill. Pop. 359.

Russellville, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., about 48 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia, and 3 miles from Elkview Station. It has a church.

Russellville, a post-village of Hamblen co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 48 miles E.N.E. of Knoxville. It has 1 or 2 churches. Marble is found near this place.

Russellville, a post-office of Fayette co., W. Va.

Russelsheim, a town of Germany. See RUSSELHEIM.

Russia, rŭsh'e-ạ or roo'she-ạ (Russ. Россія, *Rossiya*, ros-see'yå, or *Russiya* (?); Fr. *Russie*, rüs'see'; Ger. *Russland*, rŏŏs'lånt; Sp. *Rusia*, roo'se-å; It. *Russia*, roos'se-å), formerly called **Muscovy,** mŭs'ko-ve, is the largest state in the world, comprising the whole of the N. of Europe and Asia, between lat. 38° 20′ and 78° N., lon. 17° 40′ and 190° E. Surface estimated to comprise one-twenty-sixth of the superficies of the globe, one-seventh of its land, and more than double the extent of Europe, the total area being (as shown in the table) 8,352,940 square miles; coast-line, 25,000 miles. It is but thinly peopled. Pop. (1870) 87,795,987. Capital, St. Petersburg. It is usual to treat of the empire as divided into European and Asiatic Russia, although these divisions are not officially recognized.

European Russia extends from lat. 38° 20′, on the Caspian Sea, to Lapland, in 70° 16′ N., and, including the kingdom of Poland, from lon. 17° 40′ to 65° E.; but the territories S. of the Caucasus Mountains and E. of the Ural Mountains belong strictly to the continent of Asia. It is bounded E. by Siberia and the Caspian Sea, S. by Persia, the Black Sea, and the Ottoman Empire, W. by Austria, Prussia, the Baltic, and Sweden, and N. by Norway and the Arctic Ocean, and is divided into 60 governments, besides the grand duchy of Finland and the Caucasus lieutenancy. The surface of Russia in Europe may be considered as one vast plain, enclosed by the Ural Mountains on the E., the Caucasus on the S., and partly by the Carpathians on the W. It opens to the Caspian Sea on the S.E. and the level countries of North Germany on the W. Throughout its vast extent it does not contain a single mountain; the highest point between the Baltic and the Black Sea, near Kremenets, is 1328 feet above the ocean. The Baltic provinces have a mean elevation of 1000 feet above the sea. The centre of the country is occupied by a dome-shaped elevation traversed by the Valdai Hills, the average height of which is 800 to 900 feet and the summit 1100 feet above the sea; these sink rapidly to the S.E., where they are lost in marshes. Russia is traversed by the largest rivers in Europe; these form the great N. and S. basins, the water-parting between which is marked, not by mountains, but by slightly-undulating ground: the Baltic receives the Torneå, Kem, Uleå, Kumo, Neva, Narova, Düna, Niemen, and Vistula; the Arctic Ocean receives the Paswig, Kola, and Petchora; the White Sea receives the Vig, Onega, Dwina, and Mezen; the Black Sea receives the Danube, Dniester, Dnieper, Don, and Kooban: the Caspian Sea the Ural, Volga, Kooma, and Terek. In the N. of Russia there are numerous and extensive lakes: the chief are Lake Ladoga, the largest in Europe; Lake Onega, in the government of Olonets; Lakes Saima, Payama, and Kolgis, in Finland; Peïpus, between the governments of Revel, Riga, Pskov, and St. Petersburg; Ilmen, in the government of Novgorod; and Enara, in Lapland. The smaller lakes Bielo-Ozero in Novgorod and Koobinskoe in Vologda are important for the internal navigation of the empire. The most valuable of the salt lakes is Elton, in Saratov. Among the numerous islands belonging to the empire, the chief are the group of Nova Zembla ("new land"), in the Arctic Ocean, the archipelago of Spitzbergen, which is claimed by Russia, and Kalguev and Vaigats Islands. Geological phenomena, confirmed by history and tradition, warrant the conclusion that a great portion of Central Russia was under the sea at a comparatively recent period. The soil comprises every variety, much of which is unfit for cultivation. The vast region of the *tundras*, extending from lat. 64° N. to the N. coast, is a swamp in summer, and is covered with ice for nine months in the year; it produces chiefly moss, but in some places grasses grow finely. S.W. of this the country, for a space of 150,000 square miles, is covered with forests of pine, larch, and birch. The Isthmus of Finland, between the White Sea and the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, a space occupying 500 miles in length and 400 in breadth, is covered with lakes interspersed with rocks and sand-hills; while in the S.E. an immense desert, called a *steppe*, extends between the Ural and the Volga, estimated to contain 330,000 square miles; a portion of it affords tolerable pasture. E. of lon. 45° a series of salt lakes occupy a hollow space, which probably once formed a portion of the Caspian Sea. This steppe is exposed to the greatest extremes of temperature; in winter the thermometer is generally 15° and sometimes 35° below zero, while in summer the heat is upwards of 100° Fahr. From its vast extent, Russia has a great diversity of climate. The plains of the N., exposed to the winds of the Arctic Ocean, are much colder than the other countries of Europe in corresponding latitudes. The whole of the N. coast, from lat. 66° on the White Sea S.E. to lat. 62° N. and lon. 59° E., has a temperature below zero, and the surface is constantly frozen. Between this frozen space and lat. 58° N. the mean temperature varies from 32° to 40°; at St. Petersburg, which is within this space, the thermometer in December and January sinks to 22° below zero, while in summer it rises to 85° or 90°. S. of lat. 58° the mean temperature is between 40° and 55°; the winters are short and severe, the summers long and hot. In the interior, S.S.E. and S. winds prevail, while W. and N.W. winds are most common on the coasts. Rain is most abundant in the Baltic provinces, where the average annual fall is 15 to 20 inches. The amount and frequency decrease in proceeding from W. to E., and during the long summer of the S. provinces rain very seldom falls. Snow falls early in winter; the average number of days in the year on which snow falls at St. Petersburg is 40. Russia produces all the plants common to the other countries of Europe. Grain is raised more than necessary for consumption, and is exported, although agriculture is in its rudest state. Rye is the chief crop, and is very widely grown; the cultivation of barley extends to lat. 67° and oats to 62° N.; wheat is grown chiefly in the Ukraine. The countries of Central Russia, in the upper basin of the Volga, are the most fertile in the empire; and its middle portion, comprising the governments of Nizhnee-Novgorod, Penza, Kazan, and Simbeersk, is called the granary of Russia. Hemp and flax are grown chiefly on the Upper Volga; tobacco is cultivated principally in the Ukraine; grapes are grown in the Crimea and on the lower courses of the Don and Volga. The forests yield valuable produce, and building-timber, tar, pitch, and potash are widely exported. Black cattle and sheep are extensively reared; tallow and hides are exported in great quantities; sheepskins form the dress of many of the peasantry, but the wool is of inferior quality. The horses of the S. and central provinces are large; in the N. they are small; those of the Cossack tribes are capable of enduring great fatigue. Camels are kept in large herds by the nomadic tribes in the steppes, and dromedaries in the Crimea. The bison is found near the sources of the Narew; the reindeer is confined to the region N. of lat. 66° N.; the elk, wild swine, deer, and hare are found in the forests of the N.; and the fur-bearing animals are actively hunted. Wolves and bears are numerous. In addition to the birds common to other countries of Europe, the capercailzie is found in the N., and the pelican in the S., on the shores of the Black and Caspian Seas; geese and ducks abound in the lakes. Fish is plentiful in the rivers, especially in the Volga and the Ural, and in the White Sea and the Sea of Azof. In the Arctic Ocean, on the shores of Nova Zembla, the whale and seal are fished. The E. part of Russia is rich in minerals; the two governments of Orenboorg and Perm, and especially the latter, have numerous mines of gold, platinum, and copper; silver does not occur in European Russia; iron abounds in the S. provinces. In the mining districts of the Ural the population is flourishing and industrious; the utmost activity is manifested; forests have been cleared, marshes drained, and the gorges of mountains have been filled with artificial lakes, water being the chief motive-power. Salt is extensively made in the governments of Perm and Viatka, and in the W., S. of Lake Ilmen. Lignite and brown coal occur in the Crimea and on the W. of the Ural Mountains; the coal-field on the Donets is estimated at 100 miles long and several feet deep. Coal-beds of immense extent were discovered in the government of Moscow in 1844. Since the time of Peter the Great, the progress of manufactures has been most rapid, and the improvement of their products has been commensurate with it. The staple manufactures are woollens, silks, linens, cottons, metal wares, soap, and candles: besides which there are manufactures of glass, paper, porcelain, arms, jewelry, and morocco leather. Most of the articles used by the peasantry are made in the villages, one of which is usually devoted to a single branch of industry. In the kingdom of Poland the chief manufactures are of woollens, linens, leather, and fur goods. The commerce of Russia is greatly facilitated by its numerous navigable rivers and its vast and excellent system of canals, by means of which not only do the Baltic and the White Sea communicate with the Caspian and the Black Sea, but the great lakes and the principal rivers are united into a complete system of inland navigation. The railroads completed January 1, 1878, were 13,650 miles in length, principally connecting the ports of the Baltic and Moscow with the Black Sea and adjoining continental states. Moscow is the centre of internal commerce; and the chief seaports are St. Petersburg, with Cronstadt and Riga on the Baltic, Archangel on the White Sea, Astrakhan on the Caspian Sea, and Odessa on the Black Sea. Exports from the northern ports comprise flax, timber, hemp, seeds, tallow, wool, tar, bristles, cable-yarn, iron, cotton, isinglass, bones, linens, oil-cake, silk, &c.; imports, cotton, tea, woollens, iron, machinery, coals, coffee, cochineal, lead, hardwares, soda, tin, linens, salt, rice, wine, &c. Exports from the southern ports include beef, seeds, grains, tallow, wool, &c.; the imports, machinery, tea, coffee, iron, coals, cottons, sugar, agricultural implements, earthenware, &c. The government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy. All power emanates from the emperor, or czar, who is the head of the church and by law a member of the orthodox Greek church. All rank is based on the tenure of civil or military office. The nobility are a privileged class; they have great political power, and possess more than half of all the cultivated land of the country, but they have suffered a heavy loss by the recent serf-emancipation. The established religion of the empire is the Greco-Russian, officially styled the Orthodox Catholic faith. The emperor appoints to every office in the church. There are in Russia 500 cathedrals and nearly 30,000 churches of the establishment, with 70,000 secular or parochial clergymen, and 550 convents. The total number of the clergy of all orders is about 255,000, supported mostly by their own flocks. All religionists are tolerated except the Jews, who are excluded from Russia proper. There are upwards of 4,000,000 Mohammedans in Asiatic Russia, besides Jews, Shamanists, Booddhists, and many sectaries. The nearest estimate gives to the orthodox Greek faith 54,000,000; Roman Catholics, 7,000,000 (more than one-half of whom are in the Polish provinces); Protestants, over 4,000,000, mostly Lutherans, in Finland and the Baltic provinces; Jews, 2,345,000; and about 900,000 Armenians. Education is still in a very backward state, although great efforts have been made to extend it of late. The army of Russia is formed of the regular troops and the feudal militia of the Cossacks, &c. The actual strength of the armed force is not known. The Russian navy consists of two great divisions, the fleet of the Baltic and that of the Black Sea, besides a few steamers on the White, Caspian, and Aral Seas and in the Pacific. About 29 vessels are iron-clad. On March 3, 1861, an imperial decree was passed declaring the emancipation of the serfs throughout the empire. This went into full force on March 3, 1863, and the owners received compensation at rates varying according to circumstances. There were 22,000,000 serfs belonging to private owners, besides 22,225,000 crown peasants, men and women, whose emancipation was accomplished at the end of 1863. By an imperial decree of the same year, land was granted to the freed serfs, for which they are to pay rent for forty-nine years, then become freehold landholders. A great part of the land is not owned by individuals, but is held in common by the *mir*, or people of the commune in which it is situated. The more important political subdivisions are the governments, replaced in the newer parts of the empire by military districts or provinces. These are arranged in the following table in groups, some of which are of political significance, such as Finland (which is a grand duchy, with its own government and laws), and Caucasus (a military lieutenancy, with a distinct administration). In other cases the group, though officially named (like the kingdom of Poland), has hardly more than a nominal existence; while other groups are conventionally recognized, but have no legal status.

Governments.	Area in sq. miles.	Pop. (1870).
A. Russia in Europe:		
Archangel	286,739	281,112
Kalooga	11,927	996,252
Koorsk	17,382	1,954,807
Kostroma	30,812	1,176,097
Moscow	12,609	1,913,699
Nizhnee-Novgorod	18,636	1,271,564
Novgorod	47,356	1,011,445
Olonets	59,567	296,392
Orel	18,393	1,596,881
Pskov	17,318	775,701
Riazan	16,249	1,477,433
Smolensk	21,638	1,140,015
Tambov	25,683	2,150,971
Toola	11,956	1,167,878
Tver	25,223	1,528,881
Vladimeer	18,863	1,259,923
Vologda	155,492	1,003,039
Voronezh	25,438	2,152,696
Yaroslav	13,750	1,000,748
Great Russia	835,031	24,155,534
Chernigov	20,232	1,659,600
Kharkov	27,475	1,698,015
Kiev	19,682	2,175,132
Poltava	19,040	2,102,614
Little Russia	86,429	7,635,361
Astrakhan	86,340	601,513
Kazan	23,970	1,704,624
Oofa	47,031	1,364,925
Orenboorg	73,885	900,547
Penza	14,768	1,173,186
Perm	129,946	2,198,666
Samara	60,198	1,837,081
Saratov	32,622	1,751,268
Simbeersk	19,109	1,205,881
Viatka	59,114	2,406,024
Eastern Russia	546,983	15,143,715
Bessarabia (1879)	18,297	1,348,932
Cossacks of the Don	61,911	1,086,264
Kherson	27,475	1,596,809
Sea of Azof	14,217	
Taurida	24,538	704,997
Yekaterinoslav	26,147	1,352,300
South Russia	172,585	6,089,302
Grodno	14,961	1,008,521
Kovno	15,686	1,156,041
Minsk	34,716	1,182,230
Moheelev	18,934	947,625
Podolia	16,558	1,933,188
Vilna	16,412	1,001,909
Vitebsk	17,439	888,727
Volhynia	27,736	1,704,018
Western Russia	162,442	9,822,259
Courland	10,535	619,154
Esthonia	7,187	322,668
Livonia	20,450	1,000,876
St. Petersburg	20,759	1,325,471
Baltic Provinces	58,931	3,268,169
Russia Proper	1,862,401	66,114,340
Kalisz	4,391	707,418
Kielce	3,623	538,403
Lomza	4,666	501,385
Lublin	11,975	738,426
Petrikau	4,729	682,495
Plock	4,200	471,938
Radom	4,768	541,993
Siedlec	5,536	504,606
Suvalki	4,846	524,489
Warsaw	5,622	925,639
Poland	54,356	6,136,792
Åbo-Björneborg (1873)	9,295	310,159
Kuopio	16,498	238,280
Nyland	4,584	185,641
St. Michael	8,818	160,694
Tavastehuus	8,333	197,140
Uleåborg	63,954	189,044
Vasa	16,078	314,994
Viborg	16,623	278,754
Finland	144,183	1,874,706
B. Caucasus:		
Kooban (1876)	37,168	831,740
Stavropol	27,020	437,118
Terek	23,267	485,237
Cis-Caucasia	87,455	1,754,095
Bakoo	15,092	515,560
Chernomorsk	2,741	15,703
Daghestan	11,521	481,624
Erivan	10,670	547,693
Kars	5,670	600,644
Kootais	8,012	570,691
Sakatal	1,620	56,802
Sookhoom	3,331	70,701

Governments.	Area in sq. miles.	Pop. (1870).
Transcaucasia—*Continued.*		
Tiflis	15,613	606,584
Yelisavetpol	17,114	529,412
Transcaucasia	91,384	3,995,414
Caucasus	178,839	5,749,509
c. Russia in Asia:		
Amoor	173,552	44,400
Irkootsk	309,177	358,629
Primorsk	731,910	50,512
Tobolsk	531,959	1,086,848
Tomsk	329,024	838,756
Transbaikalia	240,770	430,780
Yakootsk	1,517,063	231,977
Yeniseisk	992,832	372,862
Siberia	4,826,287	3,414,764
Akmollinsk	210,555	381,900
Amoo-Darya	39,974	109,585
Ferghana	27,936	800,000
Kooldja	27,389	130,000
Ooralsk	123,840	346,715
Semipalatinsk	188,291	510,163
Semiretchinsk	155,290	543,094
Syr-Darya	165,996	848,489
Toorgai	202,183	289,930
Transcaspian Territories	125,795	275,000
Zerafshan	19,625	271,000
Central Asia	1,286,874	4,505,876
Russia in Europe	2,060,940	74,125,838
Caucasus	178,839	5,749,509
Russia in Asia	6,113,161	7,920,640
Total	8,352,940	87,795,987

Russia in Asia embraces Siberia, or the whole of North Asia E. of the principal crest of the Ural Mountains and N. of the chain of the Altai Mountains and the river Amoor, the coast regions S. of that river, the Kirgheez Steppes, and the recently-acquired territories in Toorkistan, comprised between lat. 40° 30′ and 78° N., lon. 50° and 190° E. The dominant people of Russia are of the Slavic race, to which also belong the Ruthenians and Poles of the S.W. In the N. there are found Finns, Samoieds, Karelians, Vods, Esthonians, and other Finnic tribes, not of the proper Indo-European stock. The Tartar element is strong in the Lower Volga region, in the Crimea, and in Asiatic Russia. Other remarkable peoples are the Letts, Cures, Samogitians, &c., of the southern Baltic region; the numerous tribes of the Caucasus and of Siberia; the Armenians, Georgians, and Gypsies. Of the many languages of Russia, the Russian proper is the only one which has received much recent literary cultivation,—the policy of the government being to repress the use of most of the other more cultivated tongues, like the Polish, Georgian, and Malo-Russian; but uncultivated languages, such as the Oozbek and Bashkeer, are recognized, and their study is encouraged, for the purpose of spreading civilization. The foundation of the Russian empire was laid at Novgorod about 862 by the Rus, or Varangians, a body of Scandinavians led by Rurick, whose descendants, in spite of continual civil wars and Tartar invasions, for 700 years occupied the throne. In the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, Russia was tributary to the Mongols, who greatly oppressed the nation. Ivan III., or the Great (1462–1505), and Ivan IV., the Terrible (1538–84), consolidated, extended, and greatly strengthened the country. Peter the Great (1672–1725) was the most distinguished and in some respects by far the ablest ruler Russia ever had. Important events of more recent times were the dismemberments of Poland (1772, '93, and '95), of which the greater part became Russian; the wars of Napoleon and the burning of Moscow (1812); the Crimean war (1853–55); the vast increase in area, by war and treaty, of the Asiatic provinces (1858–73); the abolition of serfdom (1861); the sale of Alaska to the United States (1867); the successful Turkish war of 1877–78; and the Nihilist troubles of 1879.——Adj. RUSSIAN, rŭsh′ụn or roo′shụn (Russ. RUSKOI, roos′koi; feminine, RUSKAYA, roos-kī′å; Fr. RUSSE, rüss; Ger. RUSSISCH, rŏŏs′sish); inhab. RUSSIAN, and RUSS (poetical) (Russ. ROSSIYANIN, ros-see′-yå‵neen; Fr. RUSSE; Ger. RUSSE, rŏŏs′sẹh).

Russia, rŭsh′e-ạ, or **Russia Corners,** a post-hamlet in Russia township, Herkimer co., N.Y., 5 miles E. of Trenton, and about 15 miles N.E. of Utica. It has 1 or 2 churches, a saw-mill, and a cheese-factory. The township is bounded W. by West Canada Creek, and contains villages named Poland and Cold Brook. Pop. of township, 2055.

Russia, a township of Lorain co., O. Pop. 4207. It contains Oberlin.

Russia, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., O., on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, 13 miles W. of Sidney. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Russian (rŭsh′ụn) **River,** California, rises in the Coast Range, in Mendocino co., and runs southward to the middle of Sonoma co. It finally runs westward, and enters the Pacific Ocean about 30 miles W. of Santa Rosa. It is nearly 125 miles long, and traverses a fertile country.

Russian River, a station on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 76 miles N.W. of San Francisco, Cal.

Russiaville, rŭsh′e-ạ-vĭl, a post-village of Howard co., Ind., in Honey Creek township, on the Frankfort & Kokomo Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Kokomo. It has a flour-mill, 2 planing-mills, a saw-mill, a graded school, and 2 churches. Pop. 160.

Russikon, roos′sẹ-kọn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 5 miles S. of Zurich. Pop. 1767.

Russland, a country of Europe. See RUSSIA.

Russniaks. See RUTHENIANS.

Russweil, roos′ŵīl, a village of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles W.N.W. of Lucerne. Pop. 4219.

Rust, rŏŏst, a village of Baden, near the Rhine, 18 miles W.S.W. of Offenburg. Pop. 1735.

Rust, or **Rusth,** roosht, a town of Hungary, co. and 10 miles N.N.E. of Oedenburg, on Lake Neusiedl. Pop. 1300.

Rust′burg, a post-village, capital of Campbell co., Va., about 10 miles S. by E. of Lynchburg. It has 2 churches.

Rustchuk, or **Rusczuk,** Bulgaria. See ROOSTCHOOK.

Rust′ford, a post-hamlet of Mecosta co., Mich., 6 miles E. of Morley. It has a flour-mill and a lumber-mill.

Rus′tic, a post-hamlet of Morris co., N.J., at Drakesville Station on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 1½ miles from Drakesville.

Rus′tico, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, on Rustico Bay, 16 miles from Charlottetown. It is a summer resort, and one of the chief fishing-stations on the island, but its harbor is shallow and unsafe. It contains a bank, a grist- and carding-mill, and several stores and hotels. Pop. 250.

Rut‵an′, a post-office of Greene co., Pa.

Rute, roo′tå (anc. *Arialdunum?*), a town of Spain, province of Cordova, in a fine valley, 7 miles S.S.E. of Lucena. Pop. 6345. Agriculture and the manufacture of linens, coarse cloths, and sackcloths are carried on, and there are many flour-mills, oil-mills, and stills for brandy.

Ru′tersville, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex., 16 miles S. of Ledbetter Station, and about 64 miles E.S.E. of Austin. It has a church and a college (Lutheran).

Rutgers College, New Jersey. See NEW BRUNSWICK.

Ruth, rooth, a post-hamlet of Texas co., Mo., 20 miles S.W. of Salem. It has a steam saw-mill.

Rüthen, rü′tẹn, or **Ruden,** roo′dẹn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 18 miles E.N.E. of Arnsberg. P. 1700.

Ruthe′nians, or **Russ′niaks** (also called **Red Russians**), a Slavic people of Poland, Hungary, Bukowina, and Galicia, speaking a language of their own, essentially identical with that of the Malo-Russians, or "Little Russians," in the southwestern governments of Russia proper. Their language has received some literary culture, and there is in the Roman Catholic church a special Ruthenian rite. The Ruthenians have a strong national or party feeling, and in Galicia are very jealous of Polish influence.

Rutherford, rŭᴛʜ′ẹr-fọrd, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, borders on South Carolina. Area, about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Broad River. The surface is mostly hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests, in which the oak, chestnut, and hickory are found. The W. part of the county is adjacent to the Blue Ridge. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. In this county, near the Blue Ridge, is a remarkable natural curiosity, called Chimney Rock. Capital, Rutherfordton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,642,702. Pop. in 1870, 13,121, of whom 13,113 were Americans.

Rutherford, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of about 530 square miles. It is drained by Stone River and other small streams. The surface is moderately hilly or undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests of good timber, including ash, beech, cedar, hickory, elm, coffee-tree, oak, and walnut. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Blue limestone (Silurian) underlies a large part of the soil. This county is intersected by the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. Capital, Murfreesborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 33,289, of whom 33,132 were Americans.

Rutherford, a post-hamlet of Napa co., Cal., on the California Pacific Railroad, 54 miles N. of San Francisco.

Rutherford, a township of Martin co., Ind. Pop. 1030.

Rutherford, a post-village in Union township, Bergen co., N.J., near the Passaic River, on the Erie Railroad and the Morris & Essex Railroad, 9 miles N.N.W. of Jersey City, and 7 miles S.S.E. of Paterson. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, and a planing-mill.

Rutherford, a station in Dauphin co., Pa., on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, 4½ miles E. of Harrisburg.

Rutherford, a post-village in Bothwell co., Ontario, 12 miles N.W. of Thamesville. Pop. 100.

Rutherford Depot, a post-village of Gibson co., Tenn., on the South Fork of the Obion River, and on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 39½ miles N. by W. of Jackson. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 500.

Rutherfordton, a post-village, capital of Rutherford co., N.C., in a township of its own name, 78 miles W. by N. of Charlotte. It has a court-house, 4 churches, and manufactures of leather and harness. Pop. 479; of the township, 1097.

Rutherglen, rŭg'lẹn, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Lanark, on the Clyde, 3 miles S.E. of Glasgow, and on a railway. Pop. 9456. It is very ancient, Glasgow having been included within its municipal boundaries in the twelfth century. Its trade on the river has been absorbed by Glasgow, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving muslins, in coal-mines, and in print- and dye-works. The burgh unites in sending one member to Parliament.

Ruth'er Glen, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Va., on the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, 29 miles N. of Richmond. It has 2 stores and 3 residences.

Ruthin, Rhuthyn, or **Rhuddin,** roo'THin (Welsh pron. h'riTH'in, the "red fortress"), a borough of Wales, on the Clwyd, co. and 7 miles by rail S.E. of Denbigh. Pop. 3298. It has an ancient church, formerly collegiate, a grammar-school, a hospital, a county hall and jail, a town hall, a race-course, and a beautiful castle. It unites with Denbigh, Holt, and Wrexham in sending one member to the House of Commons.

Ruth'ven, a post-village of Palo Alto co., Iowa, on a fine lake, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 13 miles E. of Spencer.

Ruth'ven, a post-village in Essex co., Ontario, 4 miles from Leamington. Pop. 150.

Ruth'well, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, on the Glasgow & Carlisle Railway, 9½ miles E.S.E. of Dumfries. Pop. 972.

Rüti, or **Rüthy,** rü'tee, a village of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles S.E. of St. Gall. Pop. 1402.

Rüti, or **Rüthy,** a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles S.E. of Zurich. Pop. 2122.

Rutigliano, roo-teel-yå'no, a town of Italy, province of Bari, 7 miles W.N.W. of Conversano. Pop. 7042.

Rut'lam, a town of India, in Gwalior, 48 miles W.N.W. of Oojein. Lat. 23° 19′ N.; lon. 75° 5′ E.

Rut'land, or **Rutlandshire,** rŭt'lạnd-shir, the smallest county of England, bounded on the S.E. by the river Welland. Area, 148 square miles. Pop. 22,073. The surface is undulating and finely diversified with parks. The chief towns are Oakham and Uppingham. It sends two members to the House of Commons.

Rut'land, a county in the W. part of Vermont, bordering on New York, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is partly bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain, and is drained by Otter Creek and Castleton, Pawlet, Tinmouth, and Poultney Rivers. The surface is finely diversified with mountains, verdant hills, small lakes, and fertile valleys. Among its prominent features is Killington Peak, 4221 feet high. Forests of sugar-maple, oak, pine, beech, elm, and other trees cover a large part of the surface. The soil is mostly adapted to pasturage and dairy-farming. Hay, butter, cheese, wool, potatoes, oats, lumber, and maple sugar are the staple products. This county has many quarries of fine marble and slate. Trenton limestone also crops out in it. It is intersected by the Vermont Central (Rutland division), Rensselaer & Saratoga, and Harlem Extension Railroads. Rutland was in 1870 the most populous county in the state. Capital, Rutland. Valuation of real and personal estate, $35,349,109. Pop. in 1870, 40,651, of whom 33,144 were Americans.

Rutland, a township of Kane co., Ill. Pop. 960.

Rutland, a township of La Salle co., Ill., about 5 miles N.E. of Ottawa, is bounded on the N.W. by the Fox River. Pop. 1499. Rutland Post-Office is at New Rutland.

Rutland, a post-hamlet in Rutland township, Humboldt co., Iowa, on the West Fork of the Des Moines River, about 22 miles N. by W. of Fort Dodge, and 6 miles N.W. of Dakota. It has a grist-mill. Pop. of the township, 266.

Rutland, a township of Woodbury co., Iowa. Pop. 75.

Rutland, a post-hamlet and township of Montgomery co., Kansas, 13 miles W.S.W. of Independence. Pop. 797.

Rutland, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ky., about 30 miles N. of Lexington.

Rutland, a post-office of Anne Arundel co., Md., on the Patuxent River, about 12 miles W.S.W. of Annapolis.

Rutland, a post-village in Rutland township, Worcester co., Mass., about 12 miles N.W. of Worcester, and 50 miles W. of Boston. It has a church, and manufactures of carriages, baskets, &c. Pop. of the township, 1030.

Rutland, a township of Barry co., Mich. Pop. 1092.

Rutland, a post-township of Martin co., Minn., 10 miles from Winnebago City. Pop. 132.

Rutland, a post-hamlet in Rutland township, Jefferson co., N.Y., 6 miles E. of Watertown. The township is bounded N.W. by Black River, and has a pop. of 1849.

Rutland, a post-village in Rutland township, Meigs co., O., about 6 miles W. by N. of Pomeroy, and 20 miles N. of Gallipolis. It has 3 churches, a nursery, and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 500; of the township, 2471.

Rutland, a post-hamlet in Rutland township, Tioga co., Pa., 20 miles S.S.W. of Elmira, N.Y. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1157.

Rutland, a flourishing town, the capital of Rutland co., Vt., is pleasantly situated on Otter Creek, in a township of its own name, 68 miles S. of Burlington, about 55 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier, 24 miles E. by N. of Whitehall, and 6 miles W. by N. of Killington Peak, one of the highest peaks of the Green Mountains. It is on the Rutland division of the Vermont Central Railroad, and is the N.E. terminus of the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad. Rutland is the second town of the state in population. It contains a handsome court-house, a town hall, 3 first-class hotels, 6 churches, the Rutland High School, a military school, 3 national banks, the capital of which amounts to $1,000,000, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 2 or 3 weekly newspapers. It has also 3 foundries, with machine-shops, and manufactories of marble monuments. Large quantities of fine white marble are quarried in this township, at West Rutland. Marble, wool, butter, cheese, and slate are the chief articles of export. Pop. of the township, 9834.

Rutland, a post-hamlet in Rutland township, Dane co., Wis., 3 miles from Brooklyn Station, about 14 miles S. of Madison, and 1 mile E. of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1057.

Rutland Island, Ireland, co. of Donegal, is immediately E. of North Arran.

Rutland Island, East Indies, an island in the Bay of Bengal, S. of Great Andaman Island.

Rutlandshire, England. See Rutland.

Rutledge, rŭt'lij, a post-village, capital of Crenshaw co., Ala., on a branch of the Patsaliga River, about 48 miles S. of Montgomery. It has a newspaper office, a high school, and 3 churches.

Rutledge, a post-village of Morgan co., Ga., on the Georgia Railroad, 59 miles E. by S. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches and several stores. Pop. 235.

Rutledge, a township of De Witt co., Ill. Pop. 664.

Rutledge, a village in Conewango township, Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on Conewango Creek, 1½ miles from Conewango Station of the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad, and 18 miles N.E. of Jamestown. It has a church, a cheese-factory, and 3 stores. Here is Conewango Post-Office.

Rutledge, a post-village, capital of Grainger co., Tenn., is near the base of Clinch Mountain, about 25 miles N.E. of Knoxville, and 4 or 5 miles N.W. of the Holston River. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a tannery. Pop. 107.

Rut'nagher'ry, or **Ratnageri,** rŭt'nạ-ghẽr'ree, a district of India, presidency of Bombay, Concan division, on the W. coast. Lat. 15° 44′–18° 6′ N.; lon. 73° 6′–73° 58′ E. Area, 3789 square miles. Capital, Rutnagherry. Pop. 1,019,136.

Rutnagherry, a town of India, capital of Rutnagherry district, on the Malabar coast, 140 miles S. of Bombay. Pop. 10,614.

Rut'tunpoor', or **Ratanpur,** rŭt'ŭn-poor', a town of India, Belaspoor district. Lat. 22° 21′ N.; lon. 82° 25′ E. It is a place of great antiquity, and its vicinity abounds in interesting ruins. Pop. 5111.

Ruvo, roo′vo, a walled town of Italy, province and 21 miles W. of Bari. Pop. 15,055. It has a cathedral and a diocesan seminary.

Ruvo, a village of Italy, in Basilicata, 10 miles S.S.W. of Melfi. Pop. 2762.

Ruyen, roi′ẹn, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 20 miles S.S.W. of Ghent, on the Scheldt. Pop. 2400.

Ruysbroeck, rois′brŏŏk, a village of Belgium, province of Antwerp, 3¾ miles S.S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 1730.

Ruysselede, rois′sĕl-lâ`dẹh, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 14 miles S.S.E. of Bruges. Pop. of commune, 6968.

Ruzafa, roo-thâ′fâ, a village of Spain, a suburb of Valencia. Pop. 2470.

Ryacotta, rī-â-kot′tâ, a town and hill-fortress of British India, presidency of Madras, 60 miles N. by W. of Salem. Lat. 12° 28′ N.; lon. 78° 6′ E.

Ryado, ree-â′do, a post-office of Colfax co., New Mex.

Ry′an, a post-office of Rush co., Kansas.

Ryan, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 600.

Ryan, a township of Edgefield co., S.C. Pop. 836.

Ryan, a post-office of Kewaunee co., Wis., on the Kewaunee River, 22 miles E. of Green Bay.

Ryan Creek, a post-office of Cullman co., Ala.

Ryan, Loch, Scotland. See LOCH RYAN.

Rybinsk, rib-insk′, written also **Rubinsk,** a town of Russia, government and 52 miles N.W. of Yaroslav, on the right bank of the Volga. It is a great centre of the internal commerce of the empire. It has a fine exchange, 2 cathedrals, many other churches, a large conventual building, an arsenal, the courts of justice, extensive bazaars, fine residences, a theatre, orphan and other asylums, hospitals, almshouses, a house of correction, breweries, distilleries, salt-works, oil- and other mills, soap- and candle-factories, potteries, &c. Pop. 15,047.

Rybnik, rib′nik, a town of Prussian Silesia, 50 miles S.S.E. of Oppeln, on the Ruda. Pop. 3936.

Ryckman′s (rik′mạnz) **Corners,** a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, 3 miles from Hamilton. Pop. 150.

Ry′dal, a chapelry of England, co. of Westmoreland, on the Leven, 2 miles N.W. of Ambleside. It was the residence of the poet Wordsworth.

Ryde, rīd, a town and watering-place of England, on the N. coast of the Isle of Wight, 5 miles S.W. of Portsmouth. It has a handsome main street, several fine modern terraces and numerous elegant detached residences, a highly ornamented modern Gothic church, a theatre, a museum, an art academy, assembly-rooms, and a wooden pier extending into the sea, at which steamers land passengers at all states of the tide. It is connected by railway with Ventnor. Pop. 12,576.

Ry′der′s, a station in Franklin co., Pa., on the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, 4½ miles N. of Mercersburg.

**Ry`droog′,** or **Raidrug,** rī`droog′, a town of India, district and 31 miles S. of Bellary. Pop. 7734.

Rydzyna, the Polish name of REISEN.

Rye, rī, a borough and cinque port of England, co. of Sussex, on the Rother, about 2 miles from its mouth in the English Channel, 10 miles by rail W.N.W. of Hastings, and 62¾ miles E.S.E. of London. Pop. 3865. It has remains of its ancient walls and gates, a large cruciform church, grammar-school, town hall and market-house, a castle built in the twelfth century, a public library, and a small theatre. The town stood anciently on the sea. The present harbor admits vessels of 200 tons. The exports are wool, corn, timber, bark, and hops. Imports, coal and manufactured goods. The borough, including Winchelsea, sends one member to the House of Commons.

Rye, rī, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in Rye township, 4 or 5 miles S. of Portsmouth, 2 miles from Greenland Station, and about 1 mile from the ocean. It has 2 churches and a town hall. The township borders on the Atlantic Ocean, and contains Rye Beach, a fashionable watering-place. Pop. of the township, 993.

Rye, a post-village in Rye township, Westchester co., N.Y., on Long Island Sound, and on the New York & New Haven Railroad, 24 miles N.E. of New York, and 2 miles S.W. of Port Chester. It contains 3 churches and the Rye Female Seminary. Rye Beach, a summer resort, is in this township, which has quarries of granite. Pop. of the township (which comprises Port Chester), 5966.

Rye, a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. 703.

Rye Beach, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in Rye township, on the ocean, about 6 miles S. of Portsmouth. It has 2 churches. Here is a fashionable bathing-place, with large and superior hotels. At Rye Beach the direct telegraph cable from Great Britain comes to land.

Rye Cove, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Va., 37 miles W.N.W. of Bristol, Tenn. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Ryegate, a borough of England. See REIGATE.

Ryegate, rī′gate, a post-hamlet in Ryegate township, Caledonia co., Vt., 6½ miles N.N.W. of Wells River. It has 2 churches and a granite-quarry. The township is on the Connecticut River and the Passumpsic Railroad. South Ryegate Station on the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad is in this township. Pop. of the township, 935.

Ryegate, a station of the Passumpsic Railroad, 4 miles N. of Wells River, Vt.

Ryegate, rī′gate, or **Tecum′seh,** a post-village in Essex co., Ontario, on the Great Western Railway, 8 miles from Windsor. Pop. 200.

Ryeghur, a town of India. See RYGHUR.

Rye Patch, a post-office of Humboldt co., Nev., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 118 miles N.E. of Reno.

Ryepoor, a state of India. See RAIPOOR.

Ry′erson′s Sta′tion, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa., about 50 miles S.S.W. of Pittsburg. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Rye Valley, a post-office and mining-camp of Baker co., Oregon. Gold and silver are found here.

Rye Valley, a post-office of Smyth co., Va.

Ry`ghur′,** or **Rye`ghur′, called also **Raigarh-Bargarh,** rī`gŭr′-bŭr`gŭr′, a native state of the Central Provinces, India, whose capital, Ryghur, is 50 miles N.W. of Sumbulpoor. Area, 1486 square miles. Pop. 63,304.

Ry′land, a station in Kenton co., Ky., on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 12 miles S. of Covington.

Ryland Depot, a hamlet of Greenville co., Va., on the Gaston Branch Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Hicksford.

Rylsk, or **Rilsk,** rīlsk, written also **Rülsk,** a town of Russia, government and 62 miles W.S.W. of Koorsk, on the Seim. Pop. 9445. It has numerous churches.

Rylstone, rīl′stọn, or **Al′lan′s Mills,** a post-village in Northumberland co., Ontario, 34 miles from Belleville.

Rymanov, or **Rymanow,** rī-mâ-nov′, a town of Austrian Galicia, 15 miles W. of Sanok. Pop. 2829.

Rymenham, rī′mẹn-hâm`, or **Rymenam,** (?) a village of Belgium, province of Antwerp, 5 miles E.S.E. of Mechlin. Pop. 2100.

Rynach, a village of Switzerland. See REINACH.

Rynd Farm, a hamlet of Venango co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad, 4 miles N. of Oil City. Oil is found here.

Ry′near, a post-hamlet of Fountain co., Ind., in Cain township, on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 11 miles E. of Covington. It has a saw-mill.

Ry′nex′s Corners, a post-hamlet of Schenectady co., N.Y., 8 miles W. of Schenectady. It has a cheese-factory.

Ryp, or **Rijp,** rīp, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 13 miles N. of Amsterdam. Pop. 2021.

Rypin, rī′pin, a town of Poland, province and 39 miles N.N.W. of Plock, on an affluent of the Drewenz. Pop. 3417. It has comb-, leather-, and woollen-cloth-factories.

Rysbergen, or **Rijsbergen,** rīs′bĕʀɢ`ẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 6 miles S.W. of Breda. Pop. 1567.

Ryssel, a city of France. See LILLE.

Ryssen, or **Rijssen,** rīs′sẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 23 miles S.E. of Zwolle. Pop. 3511.

Ryswick, Ryswyk, or **Rijswijk,** riz′wik (Dutch pron. rīce′ŵīk), a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 2 miles S.E. of the Hague. Pop. 2903. It gives name to the famous "Peace of Ryswick," concluded September 20, 1697.

Rytcha, ritch′â, one of the eastern branches which the Volga throws off in the lower part of its course before reaching the Caspian. It commences about 24 miles N. of Astrakhan, and has a length of about 40 miles.

Rzeczyca, the Polish name of RETCHITSA.

Rzeszow, zhĕsh′ov, or **Reszow,** rĕs′sov, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the Wislok, 43 miles E. of Tarnow. Pop. 9142. It is well built, and has a gymnasium, a castle, and manufactures of woollen cloth, linens, and fine jewelry.

Rzhev, Rjhev, ʀ′zhĕv, or **Rshev,** also called **Rschew-Wladimirow,** ʀ′shev-vlâ-dee-mee′rov, a town of Russia, government and 74 miles S.W. of Tver, on the navigable Volga, which divides it into two parts. Pop. 18,732. It has numerous churches, salt- and corn-magazines, large exports of provisions, manufactures of candles, yarn, and dyes, and two great annual fairs.

Rzimarzow, the native name of RÖMERSTADT.

S.

Saadeh, a town of Arabia. See SADA.

Saal, sạ̊l, a market-town of Bavaria, on the Saale, 6 miles E.S.E. of Neustadt. Pop. 1068.

Saalburg, sạ̊l'bŏŏRG, a town of Germany, in Reuss-Schleitz, 30 miles S.W. of Gera, on the Saale. Pop. 1206.

Saale, så'lĕh, **Saala,** så'lå, or **Salzburger,** såltsʹ-bŏŏRG'ẹr, a river of Upper Austria and Bavaria, flows N.W., and joins the Salzach 4 miles N.W. of Salzburg. Length, 70 miles.

Saale, or **Frankische Saale,** från'kish-ẹh så'lẹh (anc. *Sa'la*), a river of Germany, in Bavaria, joins the Main at Gemünden, after a S.W. course of 70 miles.

Saale, or **Sachsische Saale,** såK'sish-ẹh så'lẹh, or **Thüringische Saale,** tü'ring-ish'ẹh så'lẹh (anc. *Sa'la*), a river of Bavaria, rises in the Fichtel-Berg, 14 miles S.W. of Hof, flows very tortuously N. through the Saxon duchies, Prussian Saxony, Anhalt, &c., and joins the Elbe 18 miles S.E. of Magdeburg. Total course, 212 miles. It is navigable for large vessels to Halle.

Saalfeld, sạ̊l'fĕlt, a town of East Prussia, government and 71 miies S.W. of Königsberg. Pop. 2775.

Saalfeld, sạ̊l'fĕlt, a town of Saxe-Meiningen, on the Saale, 41 miles E. of Meiningen. Lat. 50° 37′ N.; lon. 11° 24′ E. Pop. 6784. It has an old castle, with manufactures of woollen cloth, linen, tobacco, chiccory, potash, vinegar, gunpowder, and leather, and a considerable cattle-trade. Near it are some iron-mines. ALT SAALFELD, ålt sạ̊l'fĕlt, is a village on the Saale, immediately opposite. Pop. 428.

Saalfelden, sål'fĕl'dẹn, a town of Upper Austria, on the Saale, 28 miles S.S.W. of Salzburg. Pop. 1045.

Saalmünster, Germany. See SALMÜNSTER.

Saan, a river of Austria. See SAN.

Saane, sạ̊'nẹh (Fr. *Sarine,* så'reen'), a river of Switzerland, cantons of Bern and Freyburg, flows N., and joins the Aar 10 miles W.N.W. of Bern. Length, 65 miles.

Saanen, sạ̊'nẹn (Fr. *Gessenay,* zhĕs'sẹh-nå'), a town of Switzerland, canton and 32 miles S.W. of Bern, on the Upper Saane. Pop. 3639.

Saar, sạ̊R (Fr. *Sarre,* saR), a river which rises in France, in the Vosges Mountains, and pursues a N. course of 120 miles in Alsace-Lorraine and Rhenish Prussia, joining the Moselle 5 miles S.W. of Treves.

Saar, sạ̊R, or **Zdiar,** zdee'aR, a town of Moravia, on the Bohemian frontier, 18 miles N.E. of Iglau. Pop. 3060.

Saaralben, sạ̊r'ål'bẹn (Fr. *Sarralbe,* saR'Rålb'), a town of Germany, in Lorraine, at the confluence of the Saar and Albe, 9 miles by rail S.S.W. of Saargemünd. Pop. 2461. It has manufactures of snuff-boxes.

Saarbrück, sạ̊R'brük, or **Saarbrücken,** sạ̊R'brü-kẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 40 miles S.S.E. of Treves, on the Saar. Pop. 9041; with Sanct Johann, 19,982. It has a gymnasium and manufactures of woollen cloths. Mines of iron and coal are extensively worked in the vicinity. It was founded in the tenth century, was given to the church of Metz by the Emperor Henry III., and subsequently governed by its own counts till 1380, when it came by marriage into the family of Nassau. It was afterwards fortified, and suffered much by war.

Saarburg, sạ̊R'bŏŏRG (Fr. *Sarrebourg,* saR'booR'), a town of Germany, Lorraine, 40 miles E. of Nancy. P. 3273.

Saarburg, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 11 miles S.S.W. of Treves, on the Saar. Pop. 1866.

Saardam, Netherlands. See ZAANDAM.

Saargemünd, sạ̊R'ghẹh-münt' (Fr. *Sarreguemines,* saR'ghẹh-meen'), a town of Germany, in Lorraine, at a railway junction, 9 miles S. of Saarbrück, in Prussia. It has manufactures of fine pottery, leather, silks, velvets, plushes, nails, lime, &c. Pop. 8466.

Saar-Louis, sạ̊R-loo'is (Fr. pron. saR-loo'ee'), or **Sarre-Louis,** a town of Rhenish Prussia, 30 miles S.S.E. of Treves, on the Saar. Pop. 6782. It was founded by Louis XIV., strongly fortified, and belonged to France till 1815. It forms an important fortress, and has manufactures of arms, with lead- and iron-mines in its vicinity.

Saarn, sạ̊RN, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 14 miles N.N.E. of Dusseldorf, on the Ruhr. Pop. 2958.

Saar-Union, or **Saar-Union Bonquenom,** saR-ü'ne-ôNᵒ' bôNᵒ'kẹh-nôNᵒ', a town of Germany, in Alsace, 18 miles N.W. of Zabern, on the Saar. Pop. 3793.

Saarwellingen, sạ̊R'ŵẹl'ling-ẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 29 miles S.S.E. of Treves. Pop. 2256.

Saatz, or **Saaz,** sạ̊ts (Bohemian, *Zatecz,* zå'tĕtch), **Luczko,** lootch'ko, or **Borotinko,** bo-ro-tĭnk'o, a town of Bohemia, on the Eger, 43 miles W.N.W. of Prague. Pop. 8896. It is enclosed by walls, and has a collegiate church, a Capuchin monastery, and a gymnasium, with a trade in wines and hops.

Saba, the supposed ancient name of MAREB.

Saba, så'bå, one of the Dutch West India islands, 18 miles N.W. of St. Eustatius, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 39′ N., lon. 63° 19′ W. Area, 15 square miles. Pop. 2002.

Sabadell, så-Bå-Dĕl', a town of Spain, province and 10 miles N. of Barcelona, on the Llobregat. Pop. 13,939. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, muslins, and paper.

Saban'a Creek, a post-office of Comanche co., Tex.

Sabanilla, så-Bå-neel'yå, a village of the state of Bolivar, United States of Colombia, near the mouth of the river Magdalena. Lat. 10° 58′ N.; lon. 75° 5′ W. It was formerly a place of some importance, but the business of the so-called port of Sabanilla is now mainly carried on at Salgar and Barranquilla. Its houses are of mud, with thatched roofs. Pop. 500.

Sabanjah, så-bån'jå, a town and small lake of Asia Minor. The town (anc. *Sophon*), 20 miles E. of Ismeed, is full of coffee-houses and stables, with about 500 houses and 2 mosques. On its E. side is the lake, an oval basin about 6 miles in length.

Sabara, så-bå'rå, a city of Brazil, in Minas-Geraes, on the Rio das Velhas, an affluent of the São Francisco, 40 miles N.N.W. of Ouro Preto. Pop. 5000.

Sabat, the ancient name of ZEBEED.

Sabat'tus, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., on the Androscoggin Railroad, 4 miles N. of South Lewiston. It is on a fine lake (Sabattus Pond), and has a cotton-mill, 2 woollen-mills, 2 churches, and manufactures of lumber and excelsior.

Sabattus Pond, Androscoggin co., Me., lies between Green and Wales townships. It is about 4 miles long and 1 mile wide. The Sabattus River issues from this pond and enters the Androscoggin River.

Sabaudia, the Latin name of SAVOY.

Sab'bath Day Point, a post-hamlet and steamboat-landing of Warren co., N.Y., on Lake George, 12 miles W. of Whitehall. It is a summer resort.

Sabbath Rest, a post-hamlet of Blair co., Pa., 1 mile from Elizabeth Furnace, and 28 miles N.E. of Altoona.

Sabbio di Sopra, såb'be-o dee so'prå, and **Sabbio di Sotto,** såb'be-o dee sot'to, two contiguous villages of Italy, in Milan, 13 miles N.E. of Brescia, on the opposite sides of the Chiese. Pop. 1129.

Sabbionetta, såb-be-o-nĕt'tå, a town of Lombardy, 18 miles S.W. of Mantua. Pop. 7058. It has a castle, and was the capital of a principality given by Napoleon to his sister Pauline in 1806.

Sab'bot (or **Sab'ot**) **Island,** also called **Dover Mills,** a post-hamlet of Goochland co., Va., on James River, 20 miles above Richmond. It has a mill.

Sab'den, a village of England, in Lancashire, 4 miles N.W. of Burnley. Pop. 1160.

Sabermuttee, sŭb'ẹr-mŭt'tee, or **Sub'ermut'ty,** written also **Subbermattee** and **Saubbermuttee,** a river of India, rises in the Odeypoor dominions, flows S.W. past Ahmednuggur and Ahmedabad, and enters the head of the Gulf of Cambay by a wide mouth, 15 miles W. of Cambay. Total course, 200 miles.

Sabeth'a, a post-village of Nemaha co., Kansas, on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, 16 miles E. by N. of Seneca. It has 3 churches, a bank, and manufactures of ploughs, wagons, furniture, and cheese.

Sabil'lasville, or **Sabil'lisville,** a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 66 miles W. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches. Pop. 150.

Sabi'na, a post-village of Clinton co., O., in Richland township, on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, 11 miles E. by N. of Wilmington. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, a bank, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. (estimated) 600.

Sabinal, så-Be-nål', a hamlet of Socorro co., New Mexico, on the Rio Grande. It has a church.

Sabinal, a post-office of Uvalde co., Tex.

Sabinal Creek, Texas, rises in Bandera co., runs southward through Uvalde co., and enters the Rio Frio.

Sabinas, så-Bee'nås, a river of Mexico, states of Cohahuila and New Leon, joins the Rio Grande. On it is the village of Sabinas.

Sabine, så-been′, a parish in the W. part of Louisiana, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Sabine River, and is drained by San Miguel Bayou. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and forests. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Manny. Valuation of real and personal estate, $503,320. Pop. in 1870, 6456, of whom 6418 were Americans.

Sabine, a county in the E. part of Texas, borders on Louisiana. Area, about 580 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Sabine River, and is drained by Patroon Creek. The surface is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Hemphill. Valuation of real and personal estate, $292,170. Pop. in 1870, 3256, of whom 3240 were Americans.

Sabine (local pron. sā′bine), a post-office of Marion co., Ind., is at Sunnyside Station on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 6 miles W. of Indianapolis.

Sabine Lake, an expansion of Sabine River, forms part of the boundary between Louisiana and Texas, and is about 5 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. It is nearly 20 miles long and 9 miles wide.

Sabine Mills, a post-hamlet of Gregg co., Tex., on the Sabine River, and on the International & Great Northern Railroad, at Foote's Station, 5 miles S.S.W. of Longview. It has a saw-mill and a planing-mill.

Sabine Pass, or **Sabine City,** a post-village of Jefferson co., Tex., on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Sabine River, about 66 miles E.N.E. of Galveston. It has 2 churches and a high school. Pop. 457. Here is a fine sea-beach.

Sabine River rises near the northern boundary of Texas, by several streams in Collin and Hunt cos., and runs nearly southeastward, until it strikes the western boundary of Louisiana (De Soto parish), thence southward, forming the boundary between Texas and Louisiana, until it enters the Gulf of Mexico, through Sabine Lake. Its length is estimated at 500 miles. It is navigable for small steamboats for 400 miles.

Sabinetown, så-been′tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Sabine co., Tex., on the Sabine River, about 175 miles N.N.E. of Galveston. It has a church.

Sabino, a town of Italy. See Iseo.

Sa′binsville, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., in Clymer township, about 54 miles N. of Lock Haven, and 15 miles N.W. of Wellsborough. It has a flour-mill, several general stores, and a lumber-mill.

Sabioncello, så-be-on-chĕl′lo (anc. *Hil′lis*), a peninsula of Dalmatia, 25 miles N.W. of Ragusa, extending into the Adriatic between the islands of Curzola and Lesina. Length, 43 miles; average breadth, 4 miles.

Sabiote, så-BE-o′tå, a town of Spain, province and 35 miles N.E. of Jaen. Pop. 3786.

Sabis, the ancient name of the Sambre.

Sablé, så‵blå′, a town of France, in Sarthe, on the Sarthe, at its confluence with the Erve, 32 miles W.S.W. of Le Mans. Pop. 5334, who manufacture gloves, and trade in marble, quarried in the vicinity.

Sable, sā′b′l, a township of Iosco co., Mich. Pop. 863.

Sable Island, a small island of Nova Scotia, in the Atlantic Ocean, lying 90 miles S.E. of Cape Canso. Lat. 43° 59′ N.; lon. 59° 47′ W. It is narrow, low, and sandy, about 25 miles in length, and has been the scene of numerous shipwrecks. The island has 2 light-houses, with fog-horns and life-saving stations. It produces many cranberries. Cape Sable Island is off the S.W. extremity of Nova Scotia. See also Cape Sable.

Sable River. See Au Sable and Grand Sable.

Sables, Les, a town of France. See Les Sables.

Sablonville, så‵blòɴᵍ‵veel′, a village of France, forming a N.W. suburb of Paris, adjoining the new fortifications.

Sabludow, a town of Russia. See Zabloodov.

Saboe, Pacific Ocean. See Savoo.

Sabor, så-BŌR′, a river of Spain, rising in Leon, joins the Douro on the right, in Portugal, Length, 75 miles.

Sabot Island, Virginia. See Sabbot Island.

Sabougla, sa̤-boog′la̤, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Miss., 25 miles E. of Grenada.

Saboya, the Spanish name of Savoy.

Sabrao, Malay Archipelago. See Adenara.

Sabres, såb′r, a town of France, in Landes, 19 miles N.N.W. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 558.

Sabrevois, såb′r‵vwå′, a post-village in Iberville co., Quebec, 8½ miles from St. Johns. It has a French College (Anglican). Pop. 175.

Sabridgeworth, or **Sawbridgeworth** (pron. săps′worth), a hamlet and parish of England, co. and 10½ miles E.N.E. of Hertford, on a railway, 28½ miles N.E. of London. Pop. 2832.

Sabrina, or **Sabriana.** See Severn.

Sabrina, så-bree′nå, a volcanic island of the Azores, thrown up in 1810 to the height of 400 feet above the sea, near St. Michael. It has since been wholly submerged.

Sabrina Æstuarium. See Bristol Channel.

Sabri′na Land, in the Antarctic Ocean, is a tract of land seen by Balleny in 1839, in lat. 75° S., lon. 117° E.

Sabugal, så-boo-gål′, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 23 miles S.E. of Braga. Pop. 1550.

Sabu′la, a post-village of Jackson co., Iowa, in Union township, on the Mississippi River, about 20 miles above Clinton. By railroad it is 42 miles S.E. of Dubuque, and 18 miles N. of Clinton. It is on the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad, and is the E. terminus of the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Railroad. It has a newspaper office, 2 banking-houses, 3 hotels, 2 churches, a high school, a steam flour-mill, 2 planing-mills, a steam lumber-mill, and manufactories of sash and doors. Pop. about 1500.

Sabula, a post-hamlet of Clearfield co., Pa., in Huston township, about 14 miles N.W. of Clearfield.

Sabula Junction, a station of the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad, at the junction of the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Railroad, 16 miles N. of Clinton, Iowa.

Säby, så′bü, **Sæbye,** or **Säbye,** så′bü‵ĕh, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, at the mouth of a small river of its own name in the Cattegat. Pop. 1344.

Sabynina, så-be-nee′nå, a town of Russia, government of Koorsk, 16 miles N.N.E. of Bielgorod.

Sabzawar, såb-zå-war′, or **Subzawar,** sub-zå-war′, a fortified town of Persia, province of Khorassan, 65 miles W. of Nishapoor. It is populous, and has a citadel.

Sac, sawk (or **Big Sac**), a river of Missouri, is formed by two branches, which rise in Greene and Lawrence cos. and unite in Dade co. It runs northward through Cedar co., and enters the Osage River 2 or 3 miles above Osceola. It is about 120 miles long,

Sac, a county in the N.W. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by the Boyer and Coon (or Raccoon) Rivers. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass are the staple products. The greater part of this county is prairie. Capital, Sac City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,986,167. Pop. in 1870, 1411, of whom 1247 were Americans; in 1875, 2873.

Sac, a township of Sac co., Iowa. Pop. 473.

Sacambhari, a town of India. See Samber.

Sac and Fox Agency, a post-office of the Indian Territory, on the Deep Fork of Canadian River, 40 miles W. of Okmulkee. The Sac and Fox Indians at this agency number about 450.

Sacapa, Guatemala. See Zacapa.

Sacapulas, så-kå-poo′lås, a town of Central America, state and 110 miles N.W. of Guatemala.

Sacatecoluca, så-kå-tå-ko-loo′kå, a town of San Salvador, on the low coast of the Pacific, 28 miles S.E. of the city of San Salvador, at the foot of a volcano of its own name, remarkable for its grottos and hot springs. Pop. 5000.

Sacatepec, så-kå-tå-pĕk′, sometimes written **Sacatapeques** and **Zacatapeques,** a town of Guatemala, capital of a district of its own name, stretching along the Pacific Ocean, W. of the city of Guatemala. Pop. 3000.

Sacaton, så-kå-tōn′, a trading-post of Pinal co., Arizona, 90 miles S. by E. of Prescott.

Sacavem, så-kå-vĕɴᵍ′, a village of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the W. side of the estuary of the Tagus, 7 miles N. of Lisbon. Pop. 2400.

Sac Bay, Michigan. See Sack Bay.

Sac‵carap′pa, or **Sac‵arap′pa,** a post-village in Westbrook township, Cumberland co., Me., on the Presumpscot River, and on the Portland & Rochester Railroad, 6 miles W. of Portland. It has 3 churches, a high school, and manufactures of cotton, wood pulp, paper, lumber, and flour. The river here affords abundant water-power.

Saccatoo, Sackatoo, Sackatou, or **Sakatu,** såk-kå-too′, a town of Africa, capital of Saccatoo, on an affluent of the Niger, in lat. 13° N., lon. 6° E. It is enclosed by lofty walls and entered by 12 gates. In its centre is a large square with a royal residence, and it has several mosques, manufactures of blue cloth, and trade with the countries from Ashantee to Tripoli. Pop. 20,000.

Saccatoo, or **Sokoto,** a kingdom of Africa, having Gando on the W. and Bornoo on the E. It is the most important of the Houssa kingdoms, and consists in part of feudal realms, of which the kingdom of Adamawa is the most extensive. Area, 168,500 square miles. Capital, Saccatoo. Pop. 12,000,000.

Sac (sawk) **City,** a post-village, capital of Sac co., Iowa, in Jackson township, on the Raccoon River, at the mouth of Cedar Creek, about 45 miles W. by S. of Fort Dodge. It has a bank, a newspaper office, 3 churches, a high school, and a flour-mill. Pop. 156.

Sacco, såk'ko, a river of Italy, flows S.W., and joins the Garigliano 4 miles S. of Frosinone. Length, 40 miles.

Sacco, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 6 miles W. of Diano. Pop. 1800.

Saccondee, såk-kon'dee, a small maritime province of Upper Guinea, on the Gold Coast, W. of Ahanta. Besides its capital, Saccondee, it contains several villages.

Sacconex, såk'ko'nêx', GREAT and LITTLE, two villages forming two parishes of Switzerland, canton and 2 miles N.W. of Geneva. Pop. 2504.

Sacedon, så-thå-DŌN', a town of Spain, province and 27 miles S.E. of Guadalajara, near the Tagus. Pop. 1549. It has a royal palace, barracks, and saline baths.

Saceram, a town of Toorkistan. See SAILIM.

Sachore, a town of India. See SANJORE.

Sachsa, såK'så, a town of Prussian Saxony, 48 miles N.N.W. of Erfurt, at the foot of the Harz. Pop. 1334.

Sachsen, Germany. See SAXE, and SAXONY.

Sachsen-Altenburg. See SAXE-ALTENBURG.

Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha. See SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

Sachsenland, Transylvania. See SAXONLAND.

Sachsen-Weimar. See SAXE-WEIMAR.

Sacile, så-chee'lå, a town of Italy, 38 miles N.N.E. of Venice, on the Livenza. Pop. 5226.

Sackatoo, or **Sackatou,** Africa. See SACCATOO.

Sack Bay, a hamlet and township of Delta co., Mich., on a bay of the same name (a small inlet of Lake Michigan), 24 miles S.E. of Esconaba. Pop. of the township, 216.

Sack'ett, a township of Sangamon co., Ill. Pop. 698.

Sack'ett's Har'bor, a pleasant post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Hounsfield township, on a bay of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of Black River, 10 miles W. of Watertown. It has a good and safe harbor, which is easy of access, and it was formerly an important naval station. It has gradually declined for the last twenty years, but it is becoming a popular summer resort on account of its fine scenery, &c. It is 44 miles by water N.N.E. of Oswego, and is the W. terminus of a railroad which connects it with Watertown. It contains 3 churches, a graded school, 2 good hotels, 3 drug-stores, 9 other stores, and the Madison Barracks, which is occupied by a garrison. Pop. 713.

Säckingen, sêk'king-en, a town of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, on the right bank of the Rhine, here crossed by a bridge, 51 miles S.S.E. of Freiburg. Pop. 3624.

Sack'ville, a seaport town of New Brunswick, Westmoreland co., at the head of the Bay of Fundy, and on the Intercolonial Railway, 129 miles from St. John, and 147 miles from Halifax. It is the seat of Mount Allison College (Wesleyan), and has 8 churches, 2 hotels, a tannery, several mills and stores, an iron-foundry, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 1500.

Sackville, a village in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles from Halifax. Pop. 300.

Sackville, Ontario. See COLCHESTER.

Saco, saw'ko, a city and port of entry in Saco township, York co., Me., on the left or N.E. bank of the river of the same name, about 6 miles from its mouth, and 14 miles W.S.W. of Portland. It is on the Eastern Railroad, and is connected by a bridge with Biddeford, a city on the opposite bank of the river. It is also on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 100 miles from Boston. It contains 7 churches, the Saco Athenæum, a high school, a public library, 2 national banks, 2 savings-banks, a newspaper office, several large cotton-factories, machine-shops, saw-mills, manufactories of shoes, &c. The river here falls more than 40 feet, and affords excellent water-power, which is extensively employed. Pop. of the township, 5755.

Sacoman'go River rises in Warren co., N.Y., and, winding through Hamilton and Fulton cos., falls into the Hudson River about 15 miles S.W. of Lake George.

Saconda'ga River, New York, rises in Piseco Lake, in Hamilton co., and runs southeastward to Northampton, Fulton co. It next runs northeastward through Saratoga co., and enters the Hudson River at Hadley, about 10 miles W. of Glens Falls.

Saco River rises among the White Mountains, in Coos co., N.H. It runs southeastward into Maine, in which it drains parts of Oxford and Cumberland cos. It finally runs southeastward through York co., and enters the Atlantic Ocean 6 or 7 miles below Biddeford. It is nearly 175 miles long. It has a fall of 72 feet near the S. extremity of Oxford co., Me.

Saco River Station, Maine. See BAR MILLS.

Sacramento, så-krå-men'to, the largest river of California, rises in Siskiyou co., its head-stream, called Pitt River, being the outlet of Goose Lake. It irrigates part of Lassen co., from which it runs westward through the Sierra Nevada into Shasta co. Below the town of Shasta it flows nearly southward, intersects the cos. of Tehama and Colusa, forms the W. boundary of Sacramento co., and enters Suisun Bay on the boundary between Contra Costa and Solano cos. It is nearly 500 miles long. The only large town on it is Sacramento City. In the lower part of its course it traverses a fertile plain nearly destitute of forests. In some places it is bordered by extensive marshes overgrown with *tule*, a sort of bulrush. Small steamboats can ascend it to Red Bluff, more than 250 miles. The San Joaquin River joins the Sacramento a few miles from its mouth.

Sacramento, a county in the N. central part of California, has an area of about 1080 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Sacramento River, and is also drained by the American and Cosumne Rivers. The San Joaquin River touches the S.W. part of the county. The surface is generally a level treeless plain, but the eastern part is occupied by low hills and upland prairies. The Sacramento River is bordered by an expanse of *tule* marsh, which is several miles wide and is overgrown with a species of rush or reed called *tule*. The soil is fertile. Barley, wool, hay, wheat, butter, fruits, hops, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. Groves of oak are distributed along the banks of the rivers. Quarries of granite have been opened in this county, and some gold has been found here. It is intersected by the Central Pacific Railroad, and has other railroads leading from its capital. Capital, Sacramento City, which is also the capital of the state. Valuation of real and personal estate, $38,870,795. Pop. in 1870, 26,830, of whom 16,228 were Americans.

Sacramento, a post-hamlet of White co., Ill., on the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 24½ miles S. of Fairfield. It has a church.

Sacramento, a post-village of McLean co., Ky., about 14 miles N.E. of Madisonville. It has 4 stores. Pop. 195.

Sacramento, a post-office of Wright co., Mo.

Sacramento, a post-village of Phelps co., Neb., 25 miles S.W. of Kearney Junction. It has a church and a newspaper office.

Sacramento, a post-hamlet of Schuylkill co., Pa., about 34 miles N.N.E. of Harrisburg. It has a flour-mill and 2 general stores.

Sacramento City, a port of entry and important commercial town, the capital of California and of Sacramento co., is situated on the left bank of Sacramento River, at the mouth of American River, in the midst of a level and fertile country, 120 miles by water N.E. of San Francisco, which is about 75 miles distant in a direct line. Mean temperature, 60° Fahr. Climate dry and genial. Lat. 38° 34′ N.; lon. 121° 26′ W. It is regularly laid out, the street nearest the river being called Front street, the next Second, and so on; these are crossed by others at right angles, distinguished by the letters of the alphabet. The direction of the latter is E. and W. The principal places of business are near the Sacramento River, between First and Sixth streets and between H and L streets. The houses and stores in this part of the city are mostly built of brick. In other parts the dwellings are generally adorned with fine gardens. The city is lighted with gas. It is the second city in the state in respect to population and trade. As a centre of commerce, Sacramento City possesses great advantages. It is at the head of navigation for large steamboats, and is accessible for steamers and sailing-vessels at all seasons of the year; while not only the Sacramento River itself, but its important affluent the Feather River, is navigable for small steamboats far above, into the interior of the country. These advantages have rendered this town the principal entrepôt for supplying with provisions the great mining-region of the north. It has also an extensive trade with the great central valley of the state, the inhabitants of which are mostly employed in agriculture. The principal buildings are the state capitol, a beautiful structure, built in a park of 50 acres, at a cost of $2,500,000, an edifice for the governor's residence, a masonic temple, an agricultural hall, Turner Hall, and an Odd-Fellows' Hall. Sacramento City contains 14 churches, a high school, a female college, a normal school, a Catholic college, the state library, another public library, a hospital, 2 orphan asylums, a national bank, and several savings-banks. Two or 3 daily newspapers are published here. This city has smelting- and refining-works for ores, 3 flouring-mills, a woollen-mill, 2 potteries, 5 breweries, and manufactures of carriages, farm-implements, furniture, brandy, machinery, &c. It is on the Central Pacific Railroad, which connects here with the California Pacific Railroad. The machine-shops and car-works of the Central Pacific, located here, employ about 1200 men. The river at this place is crossed by a fine bridge. This city is protected from inundation by a levee, constructed in 1862. It has a semi-tropical climate, and is noted for beautiful gardens, in which flowers bloom in all seasons of the year. Steamers ply daily between this port and San Francisco. Founded in 1849. Pop. in 1860, 13,785; in 1870, 16,283.

Sa′cred Heart, a post-township of Renville co., Minn., on the Hastings & Dakota Railroad, 10 miles E. of Granite Falls. Pop. 803.

Sacred Heart Station, a post-office and mission-station of the Indian Territory, Pottawatomie Nation.

Sacrificios, så-kre-fee′se-oce, a small island in the Gulf of Mexico, 3 miles S. of Vera Cruz, a place of sacrifice under the Aztecs. It has some remains of temples, &c.

Sacrificios, an island in the Pacific, on the W. coast of Mexico, ½ mile long. Lat. 15° 40′ N.; lon. 98° 6′ W.

Sacrum Flumen. See TAVIGNANO.

Sacrum Promontorium. See CAPE ST. VINCENT.

Sacui, Sacuhi, så-koo-ee′, or **Sussuhi,** soos-soo-ee′, a river of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, after a S.E. course of about 250 miles joins the Doce. It is navigable for about 200 miles.

Sada, så′då, or **Saadeh,** så′dẹh, a walled town of Arabia, in Yemen, 145 miles N. of Sana.

Sada, så′ᴅå, or **Santa Maria de Sada,** sån′tå må-ree′å då så′ᴅå, a town of Spain, province and 8 miles E. of Corunna, on the Bay of Betanzos. Pop. 2125.

Sadaba, så-ᴅå′ʙå, or **Sadava,** så-ᴅå′vå, a town of Spain, in Aragon, province and 42 miles N.W. of Saragossa, on an affluent of the Arva. Pop. 1904.

Sadalgi, så-dål′jee, a town of India, in Belgaum. Pop. 6863.

Sadão, a river of Portugal. See SALDÃO.

Sadaquada, sad‵ạ-kwå′dạ, or **Sau′quoit,** a creek of Oneida co., N.Y., enters the Mohawk River at Whitesborough.

Sadaw′ga, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., in Whitingham township, near the Deerfield River, 18 miles E.S.E. of Bennington. It has a church, a mineral spring, and some manufactures.

Sad′dleback, a mountain in Cumberland co., England, 4½ miles N.E. of Keswick. Elevation, 2787 feet.

Saddleback, an island in Hudson Strait, in British North America.

Sad′dleback Moun′tain, in Franklin co., Me. Height, about 4000 feet.

Saddle Creek, a post-office of Lincoln co., Dakota.

Sad′dlehead is the N. extremity of Achill Island.

Saddle Lake, Van Buren co., Mich. See COLUMBIA.

Saddle Mountain, Massachusetts, is in Berkshire co., about 4 miles S.W. of North Adams, and 2 miles N. of Greylock, itself formerly called Saddle Mountain. It is nearly 3500 feet above the level of the sea.

Saddle Mountain, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., N.Y. Altitude, 4536 feet above the tide.

Saddle Peak, a mountain of Great Andaman Island, in the Bay of Bengal.

Saddle River, of New Jersey, falls into the Passaic in Hudson co.

Saddle River, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., in Hohokus and Washington townships, in the valley of Saddle River, 1½ miles from Allendale Station, which is on the Erie Railroad. It has 3 churches, a woollen-mill, a foundry, and a manufactory of planes and other tools.

Saddler's Creek, a post-office of Anderson co., S.C.

Saddukeen, såd-doo-kån′, an island of the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, N. of Zeyla.

Sadhaura, såd-hŏw′rạ, a town of India, district and 35 miles E. of Umballah. Pop. 11,198.

Sadieville, sā′de-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. Here are 2 stores.

Sad′lersville, a post-hamlet of Robertson co., Tenn., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 15 miles N.W. of Springfield. It has 3 stores.

Sado, så′do, an island in the Sea of Japan, W. of Hondo. Lat. 38° 20′ N.; lon. 138° 30′ E. Area, 720 square miles. It produces gold and silver. Pop. 103,098.

Sadonsk, a town of Russia. See ZADONSK.

Sado′rus, or **Sodo′rus,** a post-village in Sadorus township, Champaign co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 33 miles E. by N. of Decatur, and 13 miles S.S.W. of Champaign. It has 3 churches, a high school, and 2 elevators. Pop. 300; of the township, 1458.

Sadowa, så-do′ŵå, a village of Bohemia, 8 miles N.W. of Königgrätz. Pop. 105. It gives name to the great Prussian victory of July 3, 1866.

Sadras, så-drås′, a town of India, near the mouth of the Palaur, 40 miles S.S.W. of Madras. Lat. 12° 31′ N.; lon. 80° 14′ E.

Sadsbury, sadz′bẹr-ẹ, a township of Chester co., Pa., is intersected by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and contains Parkesburg, Atglen, and Sadsburyville. Pop. 2400.

Sadsbury, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. 894.

Sadsbury, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. 1617.

Sadsburyville, sadz′bẹr-ẹ-vĭl, a post-hamlet in Sadsbury township, Chester co., Pa., 1 mile from Pomeroy Station, and about 40 miles W. of Philadelphia. It has several churches near it, and 2 jean-mills.

Sæbye, a town of Denmark. See SÄBY.

Saeed, or **Said,** så-eed′, the name of Upper Egypt in the time of Aboolfeda. It was applied to Egypt S. of Old Cairo, but the W. half of the region is now called Vostani.

Saeef, or **Saif,** a town of Arabia. See FARTASH.

Sæfvar-An, såf′vaʀ-ån, a river of Sweden, læn of Westerbotten, after a S.E. course of 100 miles, enters the Gulf of Bothnia 10 miles E. of Umeå.

Sægertown, sā′ghẹr-tŏwn, or **Saegerstown,** sā′-ghẹrz-tŏwn, a post-borough in Woodcock township, Crawford co., Pa., on French Creek, and on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 6 miles N. of Meadville. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of flour, lumber, handles, and staves. Pop. 441.

Saegersville, sā′ghẹrz-vĭl, a post-village in Heidelberg township, Lehigh co., Pa., on Jordan Creek, 1 mile from Germansville Station, and 16 miles N.W. of Allentown. It has a church, a tannery, and a carriage-shop. Pop. 600.

Saelices, så-å-lee′thès, a town of Spain, province and 31 miles W.S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 1694.

Sæphus, the supposed ancient name of FLUMENDOSA.

Sætabicula, the ancient name of ALCIRA.

Sætabis, or **Setabis.** See SAN FELIPE DE JATIVA.

Safed, så-fĕd′, **Safet,** så-fĕt′, or **Safad** (anc. *Ja′pha*), a town of Palestine, 12 miles N.N.W. of Tabareeyah. An earthquake, January 1, 1837, destroyed 5000 of its population. The town has cloth-weaving and dye-works, and is a sacred city of the Jews, who have here a noted school. Pop. 5000.

Safe Har′bor, a post-village in Manor township, Lancaster co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Conestoga Creek, and on the Columbia & Port Deposit Railroad, 10 miles below Columbia. It has a rolling-mill, an iron-furnace, 2 churches, a grist-mill, a woollen-factory, and a graded school. Pop. about 1200.

Saffee, Saffi, såf′fee‵, **Azaffi,** å‵zåf′fee‵, or **Asfi,** ås′-fee‵ (anc. *Sofia?*), a fortified seaport town of Morocco, 107 miles N.W. of the city of Morocco. Lat. 32° 20′ N.; lon. 9° 12′ W. Pop. 12,000, including about 3000 Jews. It is enclosed by massive walls, and has a palace, and near it is a small fort. It belonged to the Portuguese from 1508 till 1641, and declined with the rise of Mogadore.

Saffelaere, såf‵fạ-lå′rẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 8 miles N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 3200.

Saf′fold, a post-office of Early co., Ga.

Saf′ford, a post-office of Pima co., Arizona, in the Pueblo Viejo valley, on the Gila, 80 miles N.E. of Tucson.

Safford, a post-office of Chase co., Kansas, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 12 miles W. of Emporia.

Saf′fron Hill, a post-office of Breckenridge co., Ky.

Saf′fron-Wal′den, a town of England, in Essex, 49 miles by rail N. by E. of London. Pop. 5718. It is built around the foot of a tongue of land, and has a church, a spacious market-place, a town hall, a grammar-school, numerous charities, some commerce in malt, barley, and cattle, and an extensive retail trade. Saffron was formerly raised in large quantities near it, whence its name.

Safrou, a town of Morocco. See SOFROO.

Saga, så′gå, a town of Japan, in the island of Kioo-Sioo, capital of the province of Fizen. Lat. 33° 15′ N.; lon. 130° 18′ E. The town is traversed by many brooks and a considerable number of channels; the principal of the latter, that of Sentonofutsi, is nearly 50 miles long, and, uniting the Gulf of Simabara with the Northern Sea, is of great importance to the inland commerce of Kioo-Sioo, of which Saga is the centre.

Sagadahoc, sag‵ạ-dạ-hok′, a county in the S. part of Maine, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. Area, about 260 square miles. It is intersected by the Kennebec River, and is bounded on the S.W. by the Androscoggin River. The former river is navigable for large vessels in this county, which has great facilities for navigation and the fisheries. Hay, potatoes, lumber, and butter are among the staple products. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the fisheries and ship-building. This county is intersected by the Maine Central Railroad and the Knox & Lincoln Railroad. Capital, Bath. Valuation of real and personal estate, $14,371,779. Pop. in 1870, 18,803, of whom 17,968 were Americans.

Sagalin, an island of Asia. See SAGHALIN.

Sagan, så'gån, or **Zegan,** tså'gån, a town of Prussian Silesia, 48 miles N.W. of Liegnitz, on the Bober, and on the railway from Berlin to Glogau. Pop. 10,588. It has a gymnasium, 3 hospitals, manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, printed cottons, sealing-wax, and glass-wares, and a trade in corn and cattle.

Sagan'ing, a hamlet of Bay co., Mich., on Saganing Creek, and on the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 25 miles N. of Bay City. It has a church.

Sagard, så'gart, a village of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the island of Rügen, 23 miles N.E. of Stralsund.

Sag Bridge, a post-village in Lemont township, Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, 22 miles S.W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches, and quarries of fine limestone. Pop. about 450.

Sage, sāj, a post-office of Burnet co., Tex., 52 miles N.W. of Austin.

Sage Creek, Wyoming, runs nearly southwestward, and enters Green River in the S.W. part of Sweetwater co.

Sage Creek, a post-office of Sweetwater co., Wyoming.

Sagetown, sāj'tŏwn, or **Lynn,** a post-village in Henderson co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at the junction of two branches, 9½ miles E.N.E. of Burlington, Iowa, and 6 miles S. of Oquawka. It has 1 or 2 drug-stores, a distillery, and 2 churches. Pop. 600.

Sageville, sāj'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Dubuque co., Iowa, in Peru township, 5 miles N.N.W. of Dubuque.

Sageville, a post-village, capital of Hamilton co., N.Y., in Lake Pleasant township, on Lake Pleasant, 50 miles N.E. of Utica. It has a church and a newspaper office.

Sagg, a post-hamlet of Suffolk co., N.Y., near the ocean, 2 miles from Bridgehampton. It has a store.

Saghalin, Saghalien, Sagalin, så-gå-leen' (written also **Sakhalien**), **Tarakai,** or **Tarrakai,** tå-rå-kī', a long and narrow island off the E. coast of Asia, between lat. 46° and 54° 30′ N. and lon. 141° 50′ and 144° E., separated from the mainland by the Gulf of Tartary or Saghalin, and S. from Yesso by the Strait of La Perouse. It belongs to Russia. It is 514 miles long, and from 17 to 78 miles across. Estimated area, 47,500 square miles. It is mostly covered with low mountains forest-clad, and with many small lakes, and is rich in excellent lignitic coal. The climate is very severe. Its inhabitants subsist mostly by fishing and fur-hunting. Pop. 13,000.

Saghalin-Oola, or **Saghalien-Oola,** så-gå-leen'-oo'lå, a town of Manchooria, generally considered its capital, on the Amoor. Lat. 50° N.; lon. 127° E. It is stated to be rich and populous, and to have a large trade in furs, but has not been visited by Europeans. See AMOOR.

Sag Har'bor, a post-village and port of entry in Southampton township, Suffolk co., N.Y., on Gardiner's Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, 100 miles E. by N. of New York, and about 10 miles S. of Greenport. It is the E. terminus of a branch of the Long Island Railroad, and has a good harbor, 6 churches, many stately residences, 2 newspaper offices, a banking-house, a savings-bank, a good hotel, a cotton-factory, a morocco-factory, and manufactures of cigars and pottery. Steamboats ply between this port and New York. Pop. about 2500.

Saghipoly, a town of Hungary. See IPOLYSAGH.

Saghuny, a river of Quebec. See SAGUENAY.

Sag'inaw, a river of Michigan, is formed by the Flint and Shiawassee Rivers, which unite in Saginaw co., about 10 miles S.W. of the city of East Saginaw. Nearly 3 miles below this confluence it receives the Cass River from the right, and the Tittabawassee from the left. It runs in a N.N.E. direction, and enters Saginaw Bay about 5 miles below Bay City. It is nearly 30 miles long. The largest towns on its banks are Saginaw, East Saginaw, and Bay City. Steamboats can ascend it to Saginaw.

Saginaw, a county of Michigan, is near the middle of the lower peninsula. Area, about 830 square miles. Its chief rivers are the Saginaw, which intersects the northern part, and its branches the Flint and Shiawassee Rivers, which unite near the middle of the county. It is also drained by the Cass and Tittabawassee Rivers, which enter the Saginaw about 2 miles below the junction of the Flint with the other branch. Thus towards the central part of this county five navigable rivers converge from as many different points of the compass. The surface is nearly level, or gently undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests of pine, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is mostly a fertile sandy loam. Hay, butter, and oats are the staple products of the farms, and pine lumber is the chief article of export. The value of the lumber sawed in this county annually is about $5,000,000. The county is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Flint & Pere Marquette, the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw, and the Saginaw Valley & St. Louis. Capital, Saginaw. Valuation of real and personal estate, $18,022,846. Pop. in 1870, 39,097; in 1874, 43,409.

Saginaw, a station in Marquette co., Mich., on the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, 18 miles W. of Marquette.

Saginaw, a city, the capital of Saginaw co., Mich., is on the left or W. bank of a river of the same name, 64 miles N.N.E. of Lansing, 20 miles S. by W. of Bay City, 2 miles S.W. of East Saginaw, and 98 miles N.N.W. of Detroit. It is on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, at its junction with the Saginaw Valley & St. Louis Railroad, and is on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad. Its site is a plateau elevated about 30 feet above the river, which is here crossed by 3 bridges. It contains a court-house, a first-class hotel, a high school, a national bank which has a capital of $200,000, 1 other bank, 2 newspaper offices, a union school-house which cost $100,000, 5 ward school-houses, 9 churches, and extensive manufactures of lumber, salt, flour, sash, doors, and blinds, barrels, &c. Vessels drawing 10 feet of water can ascend the river to this place, which exports large quantities of lumber and salt. In 1873, 646,997 barrels of salt were manufactured in the Saginaw Valley. Saginaw was incorporated in 1859. Pop. 10,064; of Saginaw township, additional, 1040.

Saginaw Bay of Lake Huron, the largest body of water which indents the southern peninsula of Michigan, is situated in the E. part of the state. It is about 60 miles in length, and 30 in its greatest breadth, and affords good navigation and safe harbors for large vessels.

Sago, Muskingum co., O. See BLOOMFIELD.

Sa'go, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Va.

Sago, a post-office of Upshur co., W. Va.

Sagoarema, så-go-å-rå'må, a village of Brazil, province and 45 miles E. of Rio Janeiro, at the E. extremity of the lagoon of Sagoarema.

Sagole, sa̤-go'le, a post-office of Outagamie co., Wis.

Sagoo'a, an island near the entrance of Fortune Bay, Newfoundland. It is a fishing-station. Pop. 270.

Sagor, a district of India. See SAUGUR.

Sagres, så'grės, a seaport town of Portugal, in Algarve, on a peninsula of the S. coast, 4 miles S.E. of Cape St. Vincent. It was founded in 1416 by Prince Henriquez, who here established a school of navigation. Pop. 402.

Sagrus, the ancient name of the SANGRO.

Saguache, sa̤-watch', a county in the S. part of Colorado, is bounded on the S. by the Rio Grande, and is partly drained by Saguache Creek. The surface is partly mountainous, and covered with forests of fir, pine, &c., a large portion being occupied by ranges or groups of mountains, called Saguache and Sangre de Cristo. This county comprises a large part of the fertile San Luis Park, which is nearly 7000 feet above the level of the sea. Among its remarkable features is the San Luis Lake, which has no outlet. The soil produces natural pasture. Wheat, oats, cattle, and wool are the staple products. Gold is found here. Capital, Saguache. Valuation of real and personal estate, $155,415. Pop. in 1870, 304.

Saguache, a post-village, capital of Saguache co., Col., on a creek of the same name, about 70 miles S.W. of Cañon City, and near the northern border of the San Luis Park. It has a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, and 2 churches. Altitude, 7743 feet. Pop. about 800.

Saguache (or **Sa'watch'**) **Creek,** Colorado, rises in a county of its own name, runs eastward and southeastward, irrigates the northern part of San Luis Park, and enters a large swamp or lake of the same name near the middle of that park. This swamp is described by Hayden as "a singular depression, about 10 miles wide and 30 miles long. It looks like one vast thicket of 'grease-wood' (*Sarcobatus vermicularis*)." It receives about 12 good-sized streams, and has no outlet, and yet there is no large body of water visible.

Saguache (or **Sawatch**) **Range,** or **Sierra Madre,** se-ĕr'rå må'drå, Colorado, a range of the Rocky Mountains, is one of the loftiest and most symmetrical ranges in the state. It trends nearly N. and S., extends about 80 miles, and forms the Continental Divide. Mount Holy Cross, which is the most northern peak of this range, is in lat. 39° 28′ N., lon. 106° 28′ W. Among the highest peaks of the range are Mount Massive (14,368 feet), Mount Elbert (14,326 feet), Mount Harvard (14,383 feet), and Mount Yale. "The Sawatch Range," says Prof. Hayden, "is a solid mass of granite, intersected to a greater or less extent by dikes."

Sagua la Grande, så′gwå (almost så′wå) lå grån′då, a river of Cuba, emptying itself into the sea on the N. coast of the island. It is navigable nearly 20 miles.

Sagua la Grande, så′gwå (or så′wå) lå grån′då, a town of Cuba, situated at the head of navigation on the above river. It is a railway terminus. Pop. 9632.

Saguenay, sag-ạ-nå′, a large river of Quebec, and one of the principal tributaries of the St. Lawrence, the estuary of which it enters 120 miles N.E. of Quebec, in lat. 48° 6′ N., lon. 69° 38′ W., and into which it brings the surplus waters of Lake St. John. Total length, 100 miles. The Saguenay is remarkable for its wild and picturesque scenery. The first half of its course runs through a wilderness of pine- and spruce-covered hills. It abounds in waterfalls, and is only navigable for canoes. A few miles below the most southern fall on the river is the village of Chicoutimi, where an extensive lumber-business is transacted. About 10 miles S. of Chicoutimi there recedes from the Saguenay a beautiful expanse of water called Ha Ha Bay, at the head of which is another village. Between this bay and the mouth of the river its course exhibits some of the most sublime river-scenery in the world, the banks varying in height from 500 to 1500 feet, overhanging the river below. Water has been found as deep within 5 feet of the shore as in the middle. Near its mouth a line of 3000 feet failed to find bottom; the depth in other parts varies from 100 to 1000 feet. During the summer months the Saguenay is visited by thousands of tourists. It is navigable to Ha Ha Bay for vessels of the largest class. It receives the waters of many tributaries. At the mouth of the Saguenay is Tadousac, a watering-place.

Saguenay, a county near the S.E. extremity of Quebec. Area, 12,815 square miles. The St. Lawrence forms its S.E. boundary, and it is intersected by the Saguenay River. Capital, Tadousac. Pop. 5487.

Saguntum, the ancient name of MURVIEDRO.

Sagur, a town of India. See SAUGUR.

Sagy, så‵zhee′, a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, arrondissement of Louhans. Pop. 341.

Sahagun, så-å-goon′, a town of Spain, province and 31 miles E.S.E. of Leon, with the remains of a castle and a famous Benedictine abbey. It has many mills, and manufactures of woollens and linens. Pop. 2610.

Sahama, or **Nevado de Sahama,** nå-vå′do då så-hå′må, a mountain of the Andes, in Peru. Lat. 18° 7′ S.; lon. 68° 52′ W. Height, 22,350 feet.

Sahara, så-hå′rå or så′hạ-rå, or **Zahara,** zå-hå′rå (more correctly **Sahra, Çahra,** or **Sahhra,** såh′h′rå), called also the **Great Desert** (Fr. *Grand Désert,* grôɴᵍ då‵zaiʀ′; Ger. *Die Wüste,* dee ŵüs′tẹh; L. *Deser′tum Mag′num*), a vast region of Northeast Africa, extending from the Atlantic coast on the W. to the valley of the Nile on the E., between 15° and 35° N. lat. and 15° W. and 35° E. lon. Length, from E. to W., about 3000 miles; average breadth, about 900 miles. Area, 2,000,000 square miles. The limits of the Great Desert towards the N. and S. do not admit of being fixed with precision. On the E. it commences at the Libyan Hills, which, in Egypt, confine the valley of the Nile on the W. On the S. its natural boundary may be said to lie in about lat. 17° N.; yet it has on the S. a broad seam of country, too dry for cultivation, but abounding in excellent pasturage for several months in the year, resembling a rich park about midsummer, while at other seasons it is little better than an arid and desolate waste. Such seem to be the N. districts of Darfoor and Wadây. The frontiers of Bornoo, also, and of Houssa, the valley of Kawar, and the country named Asben, of which Agadez is the capital, partake at once of the characters of desert and of oasis or interspersed fertile land. The town of Timbuctoo, about 8 miles from the Niger River, is surrounded by desert. But at a distance of only a few days' journey to the N.E. and N. are the oases of Mabrook and Arawan. Farther W. lies Taudeny, whence rock salt is obtained. The N. limit of the Sahara is still more irregular than the S. Wadinoon may be assumed to be its commencement on the W., whence its general direction is nearly on the same parallel, approaching the Mediterranean as it extends E., till on the Gulf of Sidra it reaches the margin of the sea. The oases of Toont, Fezzan, and Seewah (Siwah) are near or on the N. limit.

The Sahara is traversed in many directions by caravan-routes, travellers on which undergo intense sufferings from thirst and from exposure to the *Simoom.* Rain appears to fall in torrents at intervals of five, ten, or twenty years. In summer the heat during the day is excessive, but the nights are frequently cold; in winter the temperature is sometimes below the freezing-point. Ice has been found in Fezzan, and also on the Nile, in Upper Egypt.

The Great Desert may be generally described as an elevated table-land covered with large blocks of stone, hard-baked earth, gravel, or loose sand; in many places it is incrusted with salt, and granite occasionally breaks through the sandstone covering of the waste. Towards Egypt limestone comes into view. Ferruginous sandstone is common, and many rocky spots, chiefly in the W. desert, S. of Wady Noon, are said to contain iron. Copper was once obtained in abundance from the hills N. of Agadez; but at present the only mineral which increases the resources of the Sahara is salt, excavated at Taudeny, on the route from Timbuctoo to Wadinoon, at Bilma, in the country of the Tibboos, and elsewhere.

In the desert, properly so called, there is little of animal or of vegetable life. The large animals which characterize South Africa are here wholly wanting. A few species of antelopes are met with in favored spots. The lion avoids the parched country. Lizards, jerboas, and serpents of many kinds retain undisturbed possession of the burning sands. The land-tortoise, of great size, is said to be common towards the S., where bushes grow. Prickly sainfoin and other tough and humble plants prevail. As the country improves, the *Acacia ferruginea* appears, then the talha (*Acacia Arabica*) and other trees, till the doum and date-palms mark the limits of the desert. Yet the date-palm itself usually thrives best beyond the limit of the rains. In Fezzan and other tracts, where the date-groves constitute the wealth of the inhabitants, heavy rains often prove fatal to the trees, by dissolving and carrying to their roots the salt formed on the surface of the ground.

Saharawan, Beloochistan. See SARAWAN.

Saharunpoor, India. See SEHARUNPOOR.

Saheewal, Saihewal, or **Sahiwal,** så-hee′wål, a town of India, 25 miles S.S.W. of Shahpoor. Pop. 8900.

Sahibgunge, a town of India. See GAYA.

Sahwatch, Colorado. See SAGUACHE.

Sai, a river of Russia. See ZAI.

Sai, sī, a large town of Senegambia, state of Bambarra, on the Joliba, between Sego and Yamina.

Said, the name of Upper Egypt. See SAEED.

Saida, or **Sayda,** sī′då, a town of Saxony, circle and 30 miles S.W. of Dresden. Pop. 1616.

Saida, sī′då (Fr. *Saïde,* sīd; anc. *Si′don*), a maritime town of Syria, on the Mediterranean, lat. 33° 34′ N., lon. 35° 21′ E., 20 miles S. of Beyroot. Pop. 11,000, of whom three-fourths are Mohammedans. It is badly laid out; but it contains large inns and well-supplied bazaars, and its vicinity abounds with orchards and plantations. It has 7 mosques and 5 churches, and Catholic and Protestant schools. Its harbor was in the sixteenth century rendered unfit for any but small vessels, and its commerce has declined commensurately with the rise of Beyroot, yet it has still some trade in silk, fruit, tobacco, and oil. The original Sidon was a city of the highest antiquity, and is called the "great Zidon" in Joshua, and is mentioned by Homer. It was subsequently eclipsed in importance by Tyre; but it remained a place of consequence long after the Christian era.

Saidora, sạ-do′rạ, a post-office and station of Mason co., Ill., on the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad, 28 miles N. of Jacksonville.

Saif, a village of Arabia. See FARTASH.

Saigon, sī-gon′ (Fr. pron. så‵gôɴᵍ′), or **Sai-Gun,** sī-gŭn′ (called by the natives **Looknooee,** or **Louknoui,** look‵noo′ee‵, &c.), a city of Indo-China, capital of French Cochin China, on the river Saigon, 35 miles from the China Sea. Lat. 10° 47′ N.; lon. 106° 45′ E. It consists of 3 towns, Pingeh, with the citadel, on the W. side of the Saigon, the commercial town, on a tributary stream, navigable for large boats, and the native quarter. There is also a straggling suburb. Saigon is regularly built, and intersected by canals, some of which are lined with quays of stone and brickwork. The citadel, fortified in a European fashion, contains barracks, officers' quarters, and the governor's residence. The city has a naval yard and arsenal, floating docks, with piers and basins for shipping, a palace, and large rice-magazines. It communicates with the Me-Kong by a canal 23 miles in length, and has a foreign trade, chiefly with Siam and China. It has 2 colleges, convents, an orphanage, a splendid botanical garden, and a large export of rice, cinnamon, eagle-wood, &c. Pop. 90,000. The markets are well supplied with provisions, especially fish, and the environs are fertile and carefully cultivated.

Sailim, sī'leem', or **Saceram,** sâ-sâ-râm', a town of Chinese Toorkistan, district of Khoten. Pop. 2000.

Sailish Indians, Idaho. See Flathead.

Saillans, sâ'yôɴᵍ', a town of France, in Drôme, 21 miles S.E. of Valence, on the Drôme. Pop. 1745.

Sail'or's Island, a small island on the W. side of Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland.

Saima (sī'mâ), **Lake,** the largest lake of Finland, læn and 30 miles N.W. of Viborg, its centre being about lat. 61° 20′ N., lon. 28° E. Its shape is very irregular. Length, from N. to S., 45 miles; greatest breadth, 30 miles. It contains many islands, is connected N. with numerous other lakes, and discharges its surplus waters on the S.E. by the Woxen into Lake Ladoga.

Saimra, sīm'râ, a town of India, in Agra. Pop. 5704.

Sainghin-en-Weppes, sâɴᵍ'gâɴᵍ'-ôɴᵍ-vêpp, a village of France, in Nord, 10 miles from Lille. Pop. 2380.

Sain-Kaleh, sīn-kâ'lẹh, written also **Sienkullah,** a village of Persia, in Azerbaijan, near the junction of two branches of the Jaghatoo, 92 miles S.S.E. of Tabreez.

Sains, sâɴᵍ, a village of France, in Aisne, 19 miles N. of Laon. Pop. 1799.

Sains, a village of France, department of Nord, 4 miles from Avesnes. It has manufactures of hosiery and woollen yarn. Pop. 2883.

Sains, a village of France, in Somme, 5 miles S.E. of Amiens. Pop. 850.

☞ In accordance with the general plan adopted in this work, European names—except those of a comparatively few well-known places that have acquired an established English spelling—are given as they are written in the language of the respective countries to which they belong, those of Russia and Turkey excepted. Accordingly, names with the prefix of Saint before a feminine name in France or the French colonies should be written Sainte, the final e of this prefix being taken into account in the alphabetical arrangement. Thus, Sainte-Anne and Sainte-Croix, &c., would come between Saint Dizier and Saint-Florent. Names with this prefix in Germany should be given under Sanct; those of Spanish and Italian, if masculine, for the most part under San, if feminine under Santa; Portuguese, São (Santo before a name beginning with a vowel, as Santo Antonio), feminine Santa. Masculine names, however, in Italian beginning with a vowel have Sant', as Sant' Andrea, Sant' Oreste. In a few instances, Santo is employed as a prefix to Spanish masculine names, as Santo Domingo, Santo Tomas. Dutch names have either Sanct or Sant, but usually the latter. Hungarian names have Szent.

Saint-Affrique, sâɴt âf'freek', a town of France, in Aveyron, on the Sorgue, 50 miles by rail S.S.E. of Rodez. Pop. 5572. It has manufactures of serge, woollen cloth, leather, cotton goods, wine, &c.

Saint Ag'atha, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, 7 miles W. of Berlin. Pop. 150.

Saint Ag'nes, a parish and town of England, co. of Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, 9 miles N.W. of Truro. Pop. 6164. The harbor can be entered only at high water. St. Agnes' Beacon, in the vicinity, rises 664 feet.

Saint Agnes, sẹnt ag'niz, the southernmost of the Scilly Islands, on the coast and included in the co. of Cornwall. Lat. 49° 53′ 6″ N.; lon. 6° 20′ 7″ W. On it is a light-house. Pop. 179.

Saint-Aignan, sâɴt ân'yôɴᵍ', a town of France, in Loir-et-Cher, 22 miles S. of Blois, on the Cher. Pop. 2597.

Saint Aimé, sâɴt â'mâ', a post-village of Quebec, co. of Richelieu, on the Yamaska, 50 miles N.E. of Montreal. It has 5 stores, several mills, a church, convent, and college.

Saint-Alban, sâɴt âl'bôɴᵍ', a town of France, department of Lozère. Pop. 1148.

Saint Alban, sâɴt âl'bôɴᵍ', a post-village in Quebec, co. of Portneuf, 15 miles from Ste. Anne de la Perade. It has 3 stores and a saw- and carding-mill.

Saint Albans, sẹnt awl'bạnz, a city of England, co. of Hertford, at a railway junction, 20 miles N.W. of London. The borough comprises the site of the ancient town of *Verulam*, supposed to have been founded by the Britons before London. In the vicinity was an ancient abbey of Benedictines, now restored and made one of the finest cathedral churches in England. St. Albans became a bishop's see in 1875. Pop. 8298.

Saint Albans, sẹnt awl'bạnz, a township of Hancock co., Ill. Pop. 1147.

Saint Albans, a post-village of Somerset co., Me., in St. Albans township, on the outlet of a small lake, about 33 miles W. by N. of Bangor. It has 3 churches, a high school, several saw-mills, and other mills, for which the outlet affords motive-power. Pop. of the township, 1675.

Saint Alban's, Minnesota. See Minnetonka.

Saint Albans, a hamlet of Franklin co., Mo., on the Missouri River, about 34 miles W. of St. Louis.

Saint Alban's, township, Licking co., O. Pop. 1110.

Saint Albans, a handsome post-town, capital of Franklin co., Vt., in St. Albans township, 3 miles E. of Lake Champlain, about 30 miles N. by E. of Burlington, 24 miles S.E. of Rouse's Point, and 59 miles N.N.W. of Montpelier. It is connected with all these places by the Central Vermont Railroad. It is pleasantly situated on an elevated plain, with a park of 4 acres in the centre, and contains a court-house, a high school, several churches, a first-class hotel, 2 national banks, a savings-bank, a rolling-mill, and a large manufactory of locomotives and railroad-cars, owned by the railroad company. One daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. Large quantities of butter are exported from this place, mostly to Boston. The township of St. Albans is bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain, and is diversified by high hills and picturesque scenery. Pop. of village, about 6000; of township, 7014.

Saint Albans (formerly **Coalsmouth**), a post-village of Kanawha co., W. Va., on the Kanawha River, at the mouth of Coal River, and on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 13 miles W. of Charleston. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a high school, a flour-mill, 2 large saw-mills, and a tobacco-factory. Coal is shipped here. Pop. about 1400.

Saint Albans Bay, a post-village in St. Albans township, Franklin co., Vt., on Lake Champlain, about 26 miles N. of Burlington, and 3 miles W. of St. Albans. It has 2 churches and a steamboat-landing.

Saint Alban's Head, a promontory of England, on the coast of Dorset. Summit, 441 feet high. Lat. 50° N.; lon. 2° 10′ W. It is sometimes called St. Adhelm's Head.

Saint Al'bert, a town of the North-West Territories, Canada, 40 miles N.N.W. of Edmonton, and near the head of Sturgeon River, a tributary of the North Branch of the Saskatchewan. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop, and has a convent, a girls' academy, and a seminary.

Saint Albert, a post-village in Arthabaska co., Quebec, 8 miles W.S.W. of Arthabaska Station. It has steam saw-mills. Pop. 371.

Saint Alexandre, sâɴt â'lêk'sôɴd'r', a village in Kamouraska co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 115 miles below Quebec. It contains 5 stores. Pop. 250.

Saint Alexandre, a post-village in Iberville co., Quebec, 36 miles by rail S.E. of Montreal. Pop. 800.

Saint Alexis, sâɴt â'lêk'seess', a post-village in Montcalm co., Quebec, 12 miles N.W. of L'Assomption.

Saint Alphonse, sâɴt âl'fôɴz', a post-village in Joliette co., Quebec, 57 miles N.W. of Montreal. It has several stores, mills, and potash-factories. A gold-mine is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 400.

Saint Alphonse de la Grande Baie. See Bagotville.

Saint-Amand, Belgium. See Sant Amand.

Saint-Amand, sẹnt â'mând' (Fr. pron. sâɴt â'môɴᵍ'), a town of France, in Cher, 27 miles S.S.E. of Bourges, on the Cher, at the mouth of the Marmande. Pop. 7719. It has a communal college, tanneries, forges, foundries, and manufactures of porcelain.

Saint-Amand, a town of France, department of Nièvre, arrondissement of Cosne. Pop. 1443.

Saint-Amand, or **Saint-Amand-les-Eaux,** sâɴt â'môɴᵍ' lâz ō (anc. *Amandop'olis?*), a town of France, department of Nord, 6 miles N.N.W. of Valenciennes, on the Scarpe. Pop. 7243. It has a communal college, and is much frequented for its thermal baths. It is the centre of the cultivation of flax for the manufacture of cambrics, and has manufactures of woollens, cottons, linseed oil, soap, leather, porcelain, hosiery, and chain cables, with fine ruins of a Benedictine abbey.

Saint-Amandin, sâɴt â'môɴᵍ'dâɴᵍ', a village of France, in Cantal, arrondissement of Murat. Pop. 1245.

Saint-Amans, sâɴt â'môɴᵍ', a village of France, in Aveyron, arrondissement of Espalion. Pop. 1278.

Saint-Amans, a village of France, in Charente, arrondissement of Angoulême. Pop. 1732.

Saint-Amans, a village of France, in Tarn, arrondissement of Castres, on the Thoré. Pop. 2084.

Saint-Amarin, såɴt å‵må‵råɴº′ (Ger. *Sanct Amary,* sånkt å′må-ree‵), a village of Germany, in Alsace, 18 miles N.E. of Belfort. Pop. 2025. It is the centre of extensive cotton-factories.

Saint Ambroise de Kildare. See Kildare.

Saint Ambroise de la Jeune Lorette. See Lorette.

Saint-Ambroix, såɴt ôɴº‵brwå′, a town of France, in Gard, 11 miles N.E. of Alais. Pop. 3410. It has a silk-mill and a zinc-foundry.

Saint Ambrose, sẹnt am′brōz, an island of the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 26° 21′ S., lon. 80° 10′ W.

Saint-Amour, såɴt å‵mooʀ′, a town of France, in Jura, 19 miles S.S.W. of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 1911. It has extensive iron-foundries and tanneries, and is celebrated for the number of sieges it has sustained.

Saint Anaclet, såɴt å‵nå‵klå′, a post-village and parish in Rimouski co., Quebec, 7 miles below Rimouski.

Saint-Andéol-de-Bourleng, såɴt ôɴº‵då‵ol′ dẹh booʀ‵lôɴº′, a village of France, in Ardèche. Pop. 1510.

Saint-Andéol-de-Fourchades, såɴt ôɴº‵då‵ol′ dẹh fooʀ‵shåd′, a village of France, in Ardèche.

Saint André, såɴt ôɴº‵drå′, a post-village in Kamouraska co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 111 miles below Quebec. Pop. 250.

Saint André Avelin, såɴt ôɴº‵drå′ å‵vẹh-låɴº′, a post-village in Ottawa co., Quebec, 9 miles N.W. of Papineauville. It has 7 stores and a tannery. Pop. 250.

Saint André d'Acton. See Acton Vale.

Saint-André-de-Cubzac, såɴt ôɴº‵drå′ dẹh küb‵-zåk′, a town of France, in Gironde, 12 miles N.E. of Bordeaux, near the Dordogne. Pop. 2595.

Saint-André-de-Sangonis, såɴt ôɴº‵drå′ dẹh sôɴº‵go‵nee′, a town of France, in Hérault. Pop. 2402. Saint-André is the name of many villages in France,

Saint An′drews, an inlet on the coast of Guinea.

Saint An′drew's, a seaport city of Scotland, on the E. coast of Fifeshire, 39 miles by rail N.N.E. of Edinburgh. The population consists chiefly of families attracted to its educational institutions, the principal of which are the University, the oldest in Scotland, founded in 1411, including St. Leonard's College, founded in 1512, St. Mary's, founded in 1537, and St. Salvator's, founded in 1455. St. Mary's is the divinity college. Here also is the Madras College, a large school founded by Rev. Andrew Bell about 1832. This city was created a royal burgh in 1140, and a city and archbishop's see in 1471, and was the scene of many of the most remarkable political and religious events in the history of Scotland. The town is a place of summer resort, and is noted for its manufacture of golf clubs and balls. The castle of St. Andrew's was built in the twelfth century, and stood upon a point of land projecting into the sea. Here James III. was born. St. Andrew's unites with Cupar, Crail, the Anstruthers, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. 5969.

Saint An′drew's, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., 3 miles from Walden, and 9 miles W.N.W. of Newburg.

Saint Andrew's, a township of Charleston co., S.C. Pop. 3277.

Saint Andrews, a post-village in Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, on the South River, 10 miles from Antigonish. It has several stores and mills. Pop. 400.

Saint Andrews, a post-village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, 7 miles from Lower Stewiacke. Pop. 130.

Saint Andrews, a post-village in Stormont co., Ontario, 7 miles N.N.W. of Cornwall. Pop. 160.

Saint Andrews, a seaport town of New Brunswick, capital of the co. of Charlotte, at the N.E. extremity of Passamaquoddy Bay, on a narrow slip of low land facing the sea, 60 miles W. by S. of St. John, and 3 miles from the shores of the United States. The lumber-trade and ship-building employ the larger portion of the inhabitants. The harbor is entered by two passes leading from the mouth of the river St. Croix. The town is well built, and contains, besides the county buildings, 5 churches, a grammar-school, superior school, a branch bank, a savings-bank, United States consulate, custom-house, several hotels, and a number of stores. St. Andrews is the terminus of the New Brunswick & Canada Railway. Pop. 1800.

Saint Andrews, a seaport town of Prince Edward Island, Kings co., on Cardigan Bay. Lat. 46° 10′ N.; lon. 62° 35′ W. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in ship-building and in the exportation of timber.

Saint Andrews, Ontario. See Thistletown.

Saint An′drews, a post-village of Quebec, co. of Argenteuil, on the North River, 3 miles from its junction with the Ottawa, and 45 miles S.W. of Montreal. It has 4 churches, a mechanics' institute, an academy, 2 tanneries, and several mills, factories, stores, and hotels. Pop. 1000.

Saint Andrew's Bay, a bay of very irregular shape, situated in Washington co., on the S. coast of Florida. Length, nearly 25 miles.

Saint Andrew's Bay, a post-office of Washington co., Fla., on a bay of the same name.

Saint Andrew's Islands, Pacific Ocean, between Papua and the Pelew Islands. Lat. 5° 32′ N.; lon. 128° W.

Saint Andrew's Sound, on the coast of Georgia, about 10 miles S. of Brunswick, receives the waters of the Satilla River.

Saint-Angel, såɴt ôɴº‵zhĕl′, a village of France, in Corrèze, 4 miles S.W. of Ussel. Pop. 1595.

Saint Anicet, såɴt å‵nee‵så′, a post-village in Huntingdon co., Quebec, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, 56 miles S.W. of Montreal. It has 5 or 6 stores. P. 550.

Saint Ann, a port of British America, on the E. coast of Cape Breton.

Saint Ann, a maritime village of Jamaica, co. of Middlesex, on the N. coast, 20 miles W. of Port Maria.

Saint Ann, Cape Breton. See English Town.

Saint An′na, a post-hamlet of Calumet co., Wis., about 18 miles N.E. of Fond du Lac.

Saint Anne, ann, a post-village in St. Anne township, Kankakee co., Ill., on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, at its junction with the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad, 67 miles S. of Chicago, and 17 miles N. of Watseka. It has an institution called Saviour's College (Presbyterian) and 5 churches. P. of the township, 1385.

Saint Anne, in France, the French colonies, and Canada. See Sainte-Anne.

Saint Anne, South America. See Santa Anna.

Saint Anne, a town and bay, island of Nookaheeva, one of the Marquesas. Lat. 8° 56′ S.; lon. 140° 6′ E.

Saint Anne, a lake of Canada, 50 miles N. of Lake Superior, into which it discharges by a small river. Length and breadth, about 20 miles. See also Sainte Anne.

Saint Annie, an′nee, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Mo., 24 miles S.S.E. of Richland Station. It has a church.

Saint Ann's, New Brunswick. See Fredericton.

Saint Anns, a post-village in Monck co., Ontario, on the Jordan River, 11 miles from Grimsby. Pop. 200.

Saint Ann's Port, Ireland. See Killough.

Saint Anselme, såɴt ôɴº‵sĕlᴍ′, a post-village in Dorchester co., Quebec, 6 miles from St. Henri de Lauzon. It contains a church, an iron-foundry, a cotton- and woollen-factory, saw- and grist-mills, engineering- and millwright-works, and 7 stores. Pop. 700.

Saint Ansgar, anz′gar, a post-village of Mitchell co., Iowa, in St. Ansgar township, on the Cedar River, and on the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad, 26 miles N.N.W. of Charles City, and 9 miles N.W. of Osage. Pop. 360; of the township, 971.

Saint-Anthème, såɴt ôɴº‵taim′, a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, on the Ance, 9 miles E. of Ambert. P. 920.

Saint Anthony, an′to-ne, a post-hamlet of Dubois co., Ind., in Jackson township, 12 miles from Ferdinand Station. It has a church and a steam grist-mill.

Saint Anthony, a former city of Hennepin co., Minn., on the E. bank of the Mississippi River, at the Falls of St. Anthony, 9 or 10 miles by railroad above St. Paul. Here is a remarkable cataract, which is 18 feet high, and is the first that occurs in ascending the river. In addition to the vertical fall of 18 feet, the river descends about 40 feet over the rapids, which afford immense motive-power. St. Anthony is at the head of navigation, and is connected by a suspension-bridge with Minneapolis, which is on the opposite bank of the river. The site is an elevated plain or terrace, which commands a fine view of the river. The St. Paul & Pacific Railroad passes through this town. In 1873 St. Anthony was incorporated with Minneapolis. Pop. in 1870, 5013.

Saint Anthony, a township of Hennepin co., Minn. Pop. 324.

Saint Anthony's Nose, N.Y. See Anthony's Nose.

Saint-Antoine, såɴt ôɴº‵twåɴ′, a town of France, department of Isère, 5½ miles N.W. of Saint-Marcellin. Pop. 1846. It takes its name from a celebrated abbey, the church of which is still preserved. There are several villages in France of the same name.

Saint Antoine, a post-village and parish in Verchères co., Quebec, on the river Richelieu, 15 miles N. of St. Hilaire. Pop. 1663.

Saint Antoine Abbé, or **Starnesborough,** a post-village in Chateauguay co., Quebec, 15 miles from Hemingford. It contains 2 stores and 2 hotels. Pop. 200.

Saint Antoine de Tilly, såɴt ôɴᵒ`twån' dẹh tee`-yee', a post-village in Lotbinière co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 24 miles S.W. of Quebec. It contains a church, 6 stores, 4 saw-mills, a grist-mill, and a carding- and fulling-mill. Pop. 600.

Saint-Antonin, såɴt ôɴᵒ`to`nåɴᵒ', a town of France, department of Tarn-et-Garonne, 21 miles N.E. of Montauban, on the Aveyron. It has tanneries, linen-manufactories, and dye-works. Pop. 2520.

Saint Antonin, såɴt ôɴᵒ`to`nåɴᵒ', a post-village in Temiscouata co., Quebec, 15 miles W. of Armand. It has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and 2 stores. Pop. 150.

Saint Antony, Brazil. See Santo Antonio.

Saint Antony, Cape Verd Islands. See San Antonio.

Saint Apollinaire, såɴt å`pol`le-naiʀ', a post-village in Lotbinière co., Quebec, 7 miles from Black River Station. It contains a church, 5 saw-mills, a carding-mill, and several stores. Pop. 400.

Saint Ar'mand, a township of Essex co., N.Y. Pop. 414. It contains Bloomingdale.

Saint Armand Centre, a post-village in Missisquoi co., Quebec, 8 miles from St. Armand Station. Pop. 100.

Saint Armand Station (formerly **Moore's Corners**), a post-village in Missisquoi co., Quebec, on the Central Vermont Railroad, 52 miles S.S.E. of Montreal.

Saint-Armel, såɴt aʀ`mêl', a village of France, in Morbihan, with a small port on the coast. It exports salt.

Saint-Arnoult-en-Iveline, såɴt aʀ`noo' ôɴᵒ ee`vẹh-leen', a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 8 miles S.E. of Rambouillet. Pop. 1395.

Saint Arsène, såɴt ar`sān', a post-village in Temiscouata co., Quebec, on the Intercolonial Railway, 7 miles N.E. of Rivière du Loup en Bas. Pop. 800.

Saint Asaph (az'ạf), an episcopal city of Wales, co. of Flint, 5 miles by rail N. of Denbigh. The only building of note is the cathedral. Pop. 1900.

Saint A'saph Junction, a station of the Alexandria & Fredericksburg Railroad, 1½ miles N. of Alexandria, Va.

Saint-Astier, såɴt ås`te-å', a town of France, in Dordogne, 9½ miles S.W. of Périgueux. Pop. 1880.

Saint Athanase, såɴt å`tå`nåz', or **Iberville,** ī'bẹr-vĭl (formerly **Christieville**), a town of Quebec, capital of the co. of Iberville, on the river Richelieu, opposite St. John's. It has 2 churches, several hotels and stores, an iron-foundry, a tannery, grist-mills, &c. Pop. 2000.

Saint Aubert, såɴt ō`bair', a village of France, in Nord, 10 miles from Cambrai. It has manufactures of batiste, &c. Pop. 2505.

Saint Au'bert, a post-hamlet of Callaway co., Mo., in St. Aubert township, on the N. bank of the Missouri, about 20 miles below Jefferson City. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1139. St. Aubert Station on the Missouri Pacific Railroad is in Osage co., 105 miles W. of St. Louis, and on the river, opposite this hamlet.

Saint Aubert, såɴt ō`bair', a post-village in L'Islet co., Quebec, on the river Trois Saumons, 2 miles from St. Jean Port Joli. It has 2 stores and a grist-mill. Pop. 250.

Saint-Aubin, såɴt ō`båɴᵒ', is the name of many villages in France.

Saint Aubin, a town and fortress in the island of Jersey, on the W. side of St. Aubin's Bay, 5 miles by rail W. of St. Helier. Pop. 2070.

Saint-Aubin-du-Cormier, såɴt ō`båɴᵒ' dü koʀ`-me-å', a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 11 miles S.W. of Fougères. Pop. 1150.

Saint Augusta, aw-gŭs'tạ, a post-village of Stearns co., Minn., in St. Augusta township, on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, 6 miles below St. Cloud. It has a church. Pop. of township, 714.

Saint Augus'tin, a river and bay of Labrador, in British North America, near the S. entrance of the Strait of Belle Isle. Lat. 51° 15' N.; lon. 59° W.

Saint Augustin de Montréal, såɴt ō`güs`tåɴᵒ' dẹh môɴᵒ`trå`ål', a post-village of Quebec, co. of Two Mountains, on the river Petit Chicot, 27 miles W. of Montreal. Pop. 200.

Saint Augustin de Québec, såɴt ō`güs`tåɴᵒ' dẹh kå`bêk', a post-village of Quebec, co. of Portneuf, 13 miles above Quebec. Pop. 200.

Saint Augustine, a bay on the S.W. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 23° 35' S.; lon. 43° 45' E.

Saint Augustine, sẹnt aw-gŭst'ĭn (or aw'gŭs-teen`), a city, port of entry, and capital of St. John's co., Fla., on Matanzas Sound, 2 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and about 36 miles in a direct line S.S.E. of Jacksonville. The site is a plain only a few feet higher than the level of the sea. It contains a court-house, a Catholic cathedral, 5 churches, a convent, 2 newspaper offices, the Peabody Institute, and a large hotel. It has a safe and commodious harbor, defended by Fort Marion, which was built by the Spaniards more than 100 years ago; but the bar at the entrance prevents the approach of vessels drawing more than 9 or 10 feet of water. The mildness of the climate renders it an attractive place of winter residence for invalids. St. Augustine was settled by the Spaniards about 1565, and is the oldest town in the United States. It is a Catholic bishop's see, and the terminus of a railroad to Tocoi. Pop. 1717.

Saint Augustine, a post-village of Knox co., Ill., in Indian Point township, and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 15½ miles S. of Galesburg. It has 2 churches and a brick-yard.

Saint Augustine, a post-hamlet of Cecil co., Md., about 10 miles S. of Elkton. It has a church.

Saint Augustine, a post-hamlet of Cambria co., Pa., about 14 miles W.N.W. of Altoona. It has a church.

Saint Augustine, Texas. See San Augustine.

Saint Augustine, Brazil. See Cape Saint Augustine.

Saint-Aulay, såɴt ō`lå', a town of France, in Dordogne, on the Dronne, 10 miles S.W. of Riberac. Pop. 1451.

Saint Aus'tell, a town of England, in Cornwall, 13 miles by rail N.N.E. of Truro. Pop. 3803. It has some manufactories of woollens, but the chief trade is the exportation of tin and copper from the mines in the vicinity. The pilchard-fishery is also extensively carried on in the Bay of St. Austell.

Saint-Avold, a town of Germany. See Sanct Avold.

Saint-Barbant, såɴᵒ baʀ`bôɴᵒ', a village of France, in Haute-Vienne, 9 miles W.N.W. of Bellac. Pop. 1320.

Saint Barnabé, såɴᵒ baʀ`nå`bå', a post-village in St. Hyacinthe co., Quebec, on the river Yamaska, 9 miles N. of St. Hyacinthe.

Saint Barnabé, a post-village and parish in St. Maurice co., Quebec, 12 miles N.W. of Yamachiche. The village contains several saw- and grist-mills and 5 or 6 stores. Pop. 500.

Saint Barthélemi, såɴᵒ baʀ`tå`lẹh-mee', a post-village in Berthier co., Quebec, 56 miles N.E. of Montreal, and 10 miles from Berthier en Haut. It has several stores, and a large trade in lumber and flour. Pop. 800.

Saint-Barthélemy, såɴᵒ baʀ`tå`lẹh-mee', a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, near Marmande. Pop. 1299.

Saint-Barthélemy, a village of France, in Maine-et-Loire, arrondissement of Angers. Pop. 1266.

Saint-Barthélemy-de-Vals, såɴᵒ baʀ`tå`lẹh-mee' dẹh vål, a village of France, in Drôme, arrondissement of Valence. Pop. 1425.

Saint-Barthélemy-le-Pin, såɴᵒ baʀ`tå`lẹh-mee' lẹh påɴᵒ, a village of France, in Ardèche, near Tournon.

Saint Barthol'omew (Sw. *Bartolomäus*, bar-to-lo-må'ŭs; Fr. *Saint-Barthélemy*), an island of the West Indies, 30 miles W. of St. Christopher. In 1878 it was ceded by Sweden to France. Lat. of E. point, 17° 53' N.; lon. 62° 52' W. Area, 35 square miles. Pop. 2374. Its shape is very irregular. The soil is fertile, though the island is remarkably destitute of fresh water. The products are sugar, tobacco, cotton, and cacao. Being surrounded by rocks and shoals, it is difficult of access, but the Careenage, on its W. side, is a good harbor, and near it is Gustavia, the capital of the island.

Saint Basil, såɴᵒ bå`zeel', a post-village in Portneuf co., Quebec, 7 miles N. of Portneuf. Pop. 300.

Saint-Bauzille-de-Putois, såɴᵒ bō`zeel' dẹh pü-twå', a town of France, in Hérault, 32 miles N.N.W. of Montpellier. Pop. 1829.

Saint-Béat, såɴᵒ bå`å', a town of France, in Haute-Garonne, on the Garonne, near its source, 17 miles S. of Saint-Gaudens. Pop. 1091.

Saint Beatenberg. See Sanct Beatenberg.

Saint Bees, a village of England, co. of Cumberland, on the coast, and on a railway, 3 miles W.N.W. of Egremont. A monastery founded here by St. Bega about 650 was destroyed by the Danes, and rebuilt in the thirteenth century. St. Bees College (a divinity school) and the grammar-school are institutions of note. The village is very ancient, and stands on the side of the bay formed by St. Bees Head. Lat. 54° 30' N.; lon. 3° 38' W.

Saint Ben'edict, a post-office of Scott co., Minn.

Saint Benedicto, island of the Pacific. See Nublada.

Saint Bénoît, såɴᵒ bå-nwå', a town of the island of Reunion, one of the Mascarene group, on its N.E. side, 23 miles S.E. of Saint-Denis. Pop. 20,000.

Saint Bénoît, såɴᵒ bå-nwå', a post-village of Quebec, co. of Two Mountains, 33 miles W. of Montreal. It has a church, and several stores and mills. Pop. 250.

Saint-Bénoît-de-Leyssieu, sâɴᵍ bå-nwå′ dẹh lĕs‵se-ʊh′, a village of France, in Ain, 7 miles S.E. of Belley.

Saint-Bénoît-sur-Loire, sâɴᵍ bå-nwå′ sür lwaʀ, a town of France, Loiret, arrondissement of Gien. P. 1648.

Saint-Bernard, sẹnt bẹr-nard′ (Fr. pron. sâɴᵍ bêʀ‵-naʀ′; anc. *Mons Jo′vis?*), a mountain-pass in the chain of the Alps, between Piedmont and the Valais. It owes its modern name to the great celebrity of the *Hospice*, said to have been founded by Bernard de Menthon in 862 for the succor of travellers. The hospice, a strong stone building, is situated on the summit of the pass, 11 miles N.N.W. of Aosta, and 17 miles S.S.E. of Martigny, at an elevation of 8150 feet above the level of the sea. It is the highest habitation in the Alps, and the cold is so intense that a small lake in its vicinity is frozen over nine months in the year. During the whole year the monks of St. Augustine, with their valuable dogs, hold themselves in readiness to assist travellers arrested by the snow, which in winter accumulates to a depth of from 10 to 40 feet. In the chapel is a monument to General Desaix, erected by Napoleon in 1805. This gorge, which was traversed by Roman armies, by Charlemagne, and by Frederick Barbarossa, is chiefly celebrated for the passage of Bonaparte at the head of the French army, from the 15th to the 21st of May, 1800.

Saint Bernard, Little, a mountain of the Graian Alps, S. of Mont Blanc. Elevation of convent, 7076 feet.

Saint Ber‵nard′, a parish in the extreme S.E. part of Louisiana, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is a peninsula, bounded on the S.E. by the Gulf of Mexico, on the W. by the Mississippi River, and on the N.W. by Lake Borgne. The surface is level. The soil is partly fertile. Sugar, molasses, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. Capital, St. Bernard. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,295,483. Pop. in 1870, 3553, of whom 3273 were Americans.

Saint Bernard, a post-office of Livingston co., Ky., on the Tennessee River, and on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, 22 miles E. of Paducah. Coal is shipped here in barges.

Saint Bernard, a small post-village, capital of St. Bernard parish, La., is near the E. bank of the Mississippi River, 14 miles below New Orleans. It has a church.

Saint Bernard, a post-office of Platte co., Neb.

Saint Bernard, a post-village in Dorchester co., Quebec, 18 miles S. of St. Henri de Lauzon. Pop. 600.

Saint Bernardin, and **Saint Bernardino,** See San Bernardino.

Saint Bernice, bẹr′niss, a post-office of Vermilion co., Ind., at Jonestown, a hamlet about 20 miles N. of Terre Haute. Pop. 102.

Saint Bethlehem, Tennessee. See Cherry's.

Saint Blas, a town of Mexico. See San Blas.

Saint Blas, Florida. See Cape San Blas.

Saint Bonaventure, sâɴᵍ bo‵nå‵vôɴᵍ‵tüʀ′, a post-village in Drummond co., Quebec, 30 miles from St. Hyacinthe.

Saint Bon′iface, a post-village of Manitoba, on Red River, opposite Winnipeg. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop, and of a college, seminary, convent, academy, &c., also a hospital and orphan house.

Saint Boniface, Quebec. See Shawenegan.

Saint Bonifacius, bon‵e-fā′shẹ-us, a post-office of Hennepin co., Minn., about 35 miles W. of St. Paul.

Saint Bonifacius, a post-hamlet of Cambria co., Pa., about 20 miles N.W. of Altoona. It has a church.

Saint-Bonnet-le-Château, sâɴᵍ bon‵nå′ lẹh shâ‵-tō′, a town of France, in Loire, 13 miles S. of Montbrison. Pop. 2351.

Saint Brelade (Fr. pron. sâɴᵍ brẹh-låd′), a village of Jersey, on St. Brelade's Bay, on the S.W. coast of the island, and 1½ miles S.W. of St. Aubin.

Saint-Brice, sâɴᵍ breece, a village of France, in Haute-Vienne, near Rochechouart. Pop. 1307.

Saint Bride's Bay, Wales, an inlet of the Irish Sea, at the W. extremity of the county of Pembroke, having at its entrance Ramsey and Skomer Islands. St. David's is the principal place on its shores.

Saint Bridget, brij′ẹt, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Kansas, about 16 miles N.W. of Seneca. It has a church and a steam saw-mill.

Saint Bridget, Quebec. See Sainte Brigide.

Saint-Brieuc (or **-Brieux**), sâɴᵍ bre-ʊh′ (anc. *Briocum?*), a town of France, Côtes-du-Nord, 238 miles W.S.W. of Paris, on the Gouet, 2½ miles from its mouth in the Bay of Saint-Brieuc. Lat. 48° 31′ 1″ N.; lon. 2° 45′ 6″ W. Pop. 13,683. It has an old cathedral, a statue of Du Guesclin, a *lycée* or college, a public library, and a chamber of commerce. Its port is at the village of Legué, 1 mile lower on the Gouet, where there are a custom-house, building-yards for ships, and an extensive export and import trade. Grain, hemp, butter, cider, and cattle are exported hence. It has granite-quarries, tanneries, cotton-mills, and manufactures of paper, woollen cloth, &c.

Saint Bru′no (formerly **Boucherville Station**), a post-village in Chambly co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 15 miles E. of Montreal. It has a saw-mill and several stores. Pop. 309.

Saint Cajetan, Quebec. See Armagh.

Saint-Calais, sâɴᵍ kå‵lå′, a town of France, in Sarthe, 26 miles E.S.E. of Le Mans, on the Anille. Pop. 3000. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton stuffs, serges, and leather.

Saint Camille, sâɴᵍ kå‵meel′, a post-village in Wolfe co., Quebec, 17 miles S.E. of Danville. Pop. of parish, 600.

Saint Canute, kạ-nūt′, a post-village in the co. of Two Mountains, Quebec, 39 miles N. of Montreal.

Saint Casimir, sâɴᵍ kå‵see‵meeʀ′, a post-village in Portneuf co., Quebec, on the river Ste. Anne, 6 miles from Ste. Anne de la Perade. It contains saw- and grist-mills and 6 stores, and has a large trade in lumber. Pop. 350.

Saint Catharine, kath′ạ-rin, a post-village of Linn co., Mo., in Yellow Creek township, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 30 miles E. of Chillicothe, and 30 miles W. of Macon. It has an academy, a money-order post-office, 2 churches, 2 flour-mills, and manufactures of wool, tobacco, and wagons. Pop. about 600.

Saint Catharines, kath′ạ-rinz, a town of Ontario, capital of the co. of Lincoln, on the Welland Canal, and on the Great Western and Welland Railways, 32 miles E. by S. of Hamilton, and 12 miles N.W. of Niagara. It is the centre of a large and rapidly increasing business, and contains 7 churches, 3 branch banks, a commercial college, grammar-school, convent, general hospital, 4 printing-offices, from which 2 daily and several weekly newspapers are issued, 5 or 6 large flouring-mills, several saw- and planing-mills, foundries and machine-shops, sewing-machine-factories, soap- and candle-factories, tanneries, woollen-mills, breweries, &c. Ship-building is also extensively engaged in. St. Catharines is celebrated for its mineral springs. Pop. 7864.

Saint Cath′erine, an island of Liberty co., Ga., in the Atlantic Ocean, about a mile from the mainland. Length, nearly 15 miles. Pop. 127.

Saint Cath′erines, a post-village in Portneuf co., Quebec, near Lake St. Joseph, 25 miles W. of Quebec.

Saint Célestin, sâɴᵍ så‵les‵tâɴᵍ′, a post-village in Nicolet co., Quebec, on the Three Rivers Railway, 25½ miles from Arthabaska. It contains 5 or 6 saw-mills, 2 grist-mills, and 9 or 10 stores. Pop. 600.

Saint-Ceré, sâɴᵍ sẹh-rå′, a town of France, department of Lot, 35 miles N.E. of Cahors. Pop. 3087.

Saint-Césaire, sâɴᵍ så‵zåʀ′, a town of Quebec, co. of Rouville, on the river Yamaska, 33 miles N. of Montreal. It has 2 foundries, an agricultural-implement factory, a boot- and shoe-factory, several saw-, grist-, and carding-mills, a college containing an observatory and museum, and a large trade. Pop. 937.

Saint-Chamas, sâɴᵍ shå‵mås′, a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, on the N. bank of the Etang de Berre, and on the railway of Avignon, 24 miles N.W. of Marseilles. Pop. 2534. It is divided into two parts by a hill, through which runs a tunnel 200 feet in length. It has a handsome church, a large powder-magazine, whence Toulon is supplied, and a trade in oil and olives. Near it is the Pont Flavien, a Roman bridge, at each end of which is a triumphal arch.

Saint-Chamond, sâɴᵍ shå‵môɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Loire, at the confluence of the Gier and Janon Rivers, 7 miles by rail N.E. of Saint-Etienne. Pop. 14,420. It is well built and thriving, and has a handsome church, good public baths, a chamber of manufactures, numerous looms for cotton and silk fabrics, ribbons, braids, galloons, &c., tanneries, a large iron-forge, and nail-works. In its vicinity are many coal-mines.

Saint Charles, a southeastern parish of Louisiana, has an area of about 360 square miles. It is intersected by the Mississippi River, and bounded on the N. by Lake Pontchartrain, and on the S.E. by Lake Washa. The surface is level, and scarcely higher than the river. The soil is fertile. Sugar-cane, cotton, and rice are the staples. It is traversed by the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad and the Louisiana & Texas Railroad. Capital, St. Charles. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,368,566. Pop. in 1870, 4867, of whom 4766 were Americans.

Saint Charles, a county in the E. part of Missouri, borders on Illinois. Area, about 540 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Copper and Mississippi Rivers, and on the S.E. by the Missouri, which enters the Mississippi at the E. extremity of the county. It is also drained by Dardenne Creek. The surface is partly hilly and partly level, and a large portion of it is covered with forests of oak, hickory, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, cattle, oats, and pork are the staple products. Among its mineral resources are bituminous coal and limestone. This county is intersected by the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad. Capital, St. Charles. Valuation of real and personal estate, $15,650,000. Pop. in 1870, 21,304, of whom 15,783 were Americans.

Saint Charles, a post-village of Arkansas co., Ark., on White River, about 35 miles W.S.W. of Helena. It has a church. Pop. 200.

Saint Charles, a post-hamlet of Pueblo co., Col., on the Greenhorn River, about 12 miles S. of Pueblo.

Saint Charles, a post-village of Bear Lake co., Idaho, 70 miles N.W. of Evanston, Wyoming. It has a church, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a machine-shop.

Saint Charles, a post-village in St. Charles township, Kane co., Ill., on Fox River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 38 miles W. of Chicago, and 8 miles S. of Elgin. It is situated on both sides of the river, which is a beautiful and rapid stream about 300 feet wide and affords extensive water-power at this place. The village contains a national bank, a newspaper office, 6 churches, a paper-mill, 2 flouring-mills, a foundry, and a machine-shop. Pop. about 2500; of the township, 2281.

Saint Charles, a township of Floyd co., Iowa. Pop. 3093, exclusive of Charles City.

Saint Charles, a post-village in South township, Madison co., Iowa, about 25 miles S.S.W. of Des Moines. It has 3 churches, a drug-store, and a grist-mill. Pop. about 200.

Saint Charles, a post-hamlet of Hopkins co., Ky., on the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad, 156 miles S.W. of Louisville. It has 2 churches.

Saint Charles, a post-village, capital of St. Charles parish, La., on the S. bank of the Mississippi, and on the New Orleans & Texas Railroad, 23 miles W. of New Orleans.

Saint Charles, a post-village in St. Charles township, Saginaw co., Mich., on Bad River, near the mouth of Beaver Dam Creek, and on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, 22 miles N. of Owosso, and 14 miles S.W. of Saginaw City. It has 3 large saw-mills, a stave-factory, a shingle-mill, and 3 churches. Pop. about 1000; of the township, 1341.

Saint Charles, a post-village of Winona co., Minn., in St. Charles township, on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 28 miles W. by S. of Winona, and 22 miles E. by S. of Rochester. It has a bank, a graded school, a newspaper office, and 6 churches. Pop. 1202; of township, 820.

Saint Charles, a city and the capital of St. Charles co., Mo., is situated on the left or N. bank of the Missouri River, 22 miles from its mouth, and 22 miles by railroad N.W. of St. Louis. It is on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, and is 44 miles by water from St. Louis. It is built on an elevated site near rocky bluffs which command beautiful views of the river. The Mississippi River approaches within 5 or 6 miles of this city. St. Charles contains about 8 churches, a national bank, 2 savings-banks, Lindenwood College for young ladies, St. Charles College for males, and printing-offices which issue 3 or 4 weekly newspapers (1 in German). It has a woollen-factory, manufactures of railroad-cars and flour, and a large establishment for building bridges, which employs over 300 men and a capital of $1,500,000. Pop. 5570. Quarries of limestone and mines of coal have been opened near this place.

Saint Charles, a post-township of St. Charles co., Mo., is contiguous to the city of the same name, and is bounded on the S. by the Missouri River. Pop. 3479.

Saint Charles, a post-village of Cuming co., Neb., on the Elkhorn River, about 32 miles N.N.W. of Fremont.

Saint Charles, a post-office of Butler co., O.

Saint Charles, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Assiniboine River, 8½ miles from Winnipeg. It contains a church, a public school, and 2 stores. Pop. 400.

Saint Charles, a post-village of Quebec, co. of Bellechasse, on the river Boyer, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 26 miles below Quebec. It contains a church, 7 stores, and several mills. Pop. 400.

Saint Charles, a post-village in St. Hyacinthe co., Quebec, on the river Richelieu, 8 miles N. of St. Hilaire Village. It has 5 stores and several mills. Pop. 800.

Saint Charles, a village on the N. side of the river St. Charles, opposite the city of Quebec. Pop. 200.

Saint Charles de Stan′bridge, a post-village in Missisquoi co., Quebec, 3 miles from Des Rivières.

Saint Charles du Lac, Quebec. See LACHENAIE.

Saint Charles Lake, Quebec, 12 miles N.N.W. of the city of Quebec, is 5 miles in length, and gives rise to the St. Charles River, which joins the St. Lawrence at Quebec.

Saint-Chely, sâɴᵒ shẹh-lee′, a town of France, in Lozère, 22 miles W.N.W. of Mende. Pop. 1678.

Saint-Chely-d'Aubrac, sâɴᵒ shẹh-lee′ dō‵bråk′, a town of France, Aveyron, 25 miles N.E. of Rodez. P. 1809.

Saint-Chinian, sâɴᵒ shee‵ne-ôɴᵒ′, a town of France, in Hérault, 60 miles W.S.W. of Montpellier. It has extensive manufactories of woollen cloth. Pop. 2690.

Saint-Christophe, sâɴᵒ krees‵tof′, numerous villages of France, the principal in Indre-et-Loire, 18 miles N.N.W. of Tours. Pop. 1234.

Saint Christophe d'Arthabaska, sâɴᵒ krees‵tof′ dar-tạ-bås′kạ, or **Arthabas′kaville,** an incorporated village of Quebec, capital of the co. of Arthabaska, 3 miles from Arthabaska Station. It contains, besides the county buildings, a church, a printing-office, 2 hotels, several stores, a potash-factory, 3 saw-mills, and 2 flouring-mills. Pop. 730.

Saint Christopher (kris′tọ-fẹr), or **Saint Kitt's,** one of the British West India Islands, in the Leeward group, lat. 17° 17′ N., lon. 60° 42′ W., 46 miles W.N.W. of Antigua. Length, from N.W. to S.E., 23 miles. The island is traversed from N. to S. by a mountain-ridge of volcanic origin, from which the land gradually and uniformly slopes to the sea. It has a rich, fertile, and highly cultivated soil; pasture and woodlands ascend almost to the mountain-summits. Four rivers water this island, and there are ponds producing abundance of salt. The climate is dry and healthy. The scenery, especially the vale of Basse-Terre, is rich and beautiful. The soil is particularly adapted for sugar-plantations. The chief towns are Basse-Terre (the capital) and Sandy Point. The island belongs to the colony of Leeward Islands, but has also a local government and legislature. It was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and was then densely peopled by Caribs. In 1625 it was simultaneously taken possession of by colonies of English and French, and divided into upper and lower portions. From that period it became the scene of frequent and bloody contests between the two nations, till at last it was finally ceded to the British in 1783. Pop. 28,169.

Saint-Ciers, sâɴᵒ se-â′, several villages of France, the principal of which is Saint-Ciers-la-Lande, department of Gironde, 13 miles N.N.E. of Blaye. Pop. 619.

Saint Clair, a county in the N.E. central part of Alabama, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Coosa River, and is partly drained by the Cahawba River. The surface is hilly or mountainous, and is mostly covered with forests of the oak, hickory, and other trees. The soil produces cotton, grass, and Indian corn. Bituminous coal is found in this county. It is intersected by the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad. Capital, Ashville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $841,937. Pop. in 1870, 9360, of whom 9353 were Americans.

Saint Clair, a county in the S.W. part of Illinois, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, which separates it from St. Louis, Mo., is intersected by the Kaskaskia River, and is also drained by Richland and Silver Creeks. The surface is generally undulating, and is extensively covered with forests of the hickory, white oak, red oak, elm, ash, black walnut, maple, honey-locust, and wild cherry. The level bottoms of the Mississippi River are here nearly six miles wide. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, pork, and wine are the staple products. In 1870 this county produced 1,562,621 bushels of wheat, and more than any other county of the state. Subcarboniferous limestone and sandstone, both good materials for building, crop out in this county, which has also an abundance of bituminous coal. The product of its coal-mines in 1870 was 798,810 tons, valued at $1,366,245. It is intersected by several railroads,—the Ohio & Mississippi, the St. Louis & Southeastern, the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute, and others. Capital, Belleville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $37,622,084. Pop. in 1870, 51,068, of whom 32,747 were Americans.

Saint Clair, a county in the E. part of Michigan, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Huron and the St. Clair River, and on the S. by Lake St. Clair. It is intersected by the Belle and Black

Rivers, and also drained by Mill Creek. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the oak, sugar-maple, pine, &c. The soil is partly fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, butter, lumber, and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad and the Grand Trunk Railway. Capital, Port Huron. Valuation of real and personal estate, $13,890,174. Pop. in 1870, 36,661, of whom 21,694 were Americans; in 1874, 40,688.

Saint Clair, a county in the W.S.W. part of Missouri, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is intersected by the Osage River, and is also drained by Sac River, which enters the Osage near the middle of the county, and by Weaubleau (or Warbleau) Creek. The surface is diversified with prairies and woodlands. Indian corn, oats, cattle, and pork are staples. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad passes through the N.W. part of this county. Capital, Osceola. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 6742, of whom 6591 were Americans.

Saint Clair, a post-office of Lowndes co., Ala.

Saint Clair, a township of Benton co., Iowa. P. 817.

Saint Clair, a post-office of Monona co., Iowa.

Saint Clair, township, Jewell co., Kansas. Pop. 310.

Saint Clair, a city of St. Clair co., Mich., on a river of the same name, at the mouth of Pine River, and on the border of St. Clair township, about 12 miles S. of Port Huron, and 48 miles by water N.E. of Detroit. It contains a union school, a national bank, 1 other bank, a newspaper office, a tannery, a foundry, 2 breweries, 2 ship-yards, a saw-mill, 4 brick-yards, and 5 churches. Pop. 2003; of the township, excluding the city, 2031.

Saint Clair, a post-village of Franklin co., Mo., on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, 56 miles S.W. of St. Louis, and 1 mile W. of the Maramec River. It has 3 stores.

Saint Clair, a post-office of Antelope co., Neb.

Saint Clair, a post-office of Churchill co., Nevada.

Saint Clair, a post-village of Columbiana co., O., in St. Clair township, 7 miles N. of East Liverpool. It has 2 stores and a mill. Pop. of the township, 1156.

Saint Clair, a village of Beaver co., Pa., in South Beaver township, 36 miles N.W. of Pittsburg. Pop. 232.

Saint Clair, a township of Bedford co., Pa. P. 2219.

Saint Clair, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., in New Castle township, on a branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 3 miles N. of Pottsville, and about 10 miles S.E. of Ashland. It derives its prosperity chiefly from rich mines of anthracite coal. It has 8 churches, a newspaper office, and 3 public schools. Pop. 5726.

Saint Clair, a hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., and a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 2 miles E. of Greensburg. It has a church. Here is Bradenville Post-Office.

Saint Clair, township, Westmoreland co., Pa. P. 777.

Saint Clair, a post-village of Hawkins co., Tenn., 5 miles N.E. of Whitesburg Station. It has a church, an academy, and a tannery. Pop. about 300.

Saint Claire, a post-village of Quebec, co. of Dorchester, 12 miles S.E. of St. Henri de Lauzon. It has 6 saw-mills and 5 grist-mills. Pop. 600.

Saint Clair, Lake. See Lake St. Clair.

Saint Clair River is the outlet of Lake Huron, and forms the boundary between St. Clair co., Mich., and the British province of Ontario. It issues from the southern end of Lake Huron, runs nearly southward about 44 miles, and enters Lake St. Clair. It is nearly a mile wide, and is navigable by large steamboats. The chief towns on its banks are Port Huron and Sarnia.

Saint Clair's Bottom, a post-office of Smyth co., Va.

Saint Clair Springs, a hamlet and summer resort of St. Clair co., Ala., 1½ miles from St. Clair Station, which is on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad. It has a church and a mineral spring.

Saint Clairs'ville, a post-village, capital of Belmont co., O., in Richland township, on the National Road, 11 miles W. of Wheeling, W. Va., and on the Bellaire & St. Clairsville Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Bellaire. It contains 3 churches, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, and a union school. Pop. 1056.

Saint Clairsville, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., in St. Clair township, 4 miles from Cessna Station, and about 26 miles S. of Altoona. It has 3 churches. P. 144.

Saint Clairtown, Scotland. See Sinclairtown.

Saint-Clar, sȧɴᵍ klaʀ, a market-town of France, in Gers, 8 miles E.S.E. of Lectoure. Pop. 1658.

Saint Cla'ra, a post-office of Doddridge co., W. Va.

Saint-Claude, sȧɴᵍ klōd, a town of France, in Jura, 25 miles S.E. of Lons-le-Saulnier, at the confluence of the Bienne and Tacon. Pop. 6632. It is well built, is ornamented with fountains, and has a communal college and a chamber of manufactures and arts. The manufactures comprise articles in horn, ivory, and wood, buttons, snuff-boxes, toys, jewelry, watches, hardwares, leather, paper, and cotton fabrics.

Saint Clear's, or **Saint Clare's,** a borough and parish of Wales, 9 miles by rail S.W. of Carmarthen. Pop. 1043. It has a small port on the Taff.

Saint-Clément, sȧɴᵍ klȧ'mȯɴᵍ', a village of France, in Corrèze, 6 miles N.N.W. of Tulle. Pop. 1560.

Saint-Clément, a village of France, in Manche, 2½ miles N.E. of Mortain. Pop. 1061.

Saint-Clément-de-Montagne, sȧɴᵍ klȧ'mȯɴᵍ' deh mȯɴᵍ'tȧñ', a village of France, in Allier, 13 miles S.S.E. of La Palisse. Pop. 1522.

Saint-Clément-des-Levées, sȧɴᵍ klȧ'mȯɴᵍ' dȧ leh-vȧ', a village of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, 7 miles N.W. of Saumur. Pop. 1593.

Saint Clem'ents, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, 10 miles N.W. of Berlin. Pop. 200.

Saint Clem'ent's Bay, a post-hamlet of St. Mary's co., Md., on a creek or inlet which opens into the estuary of the Potomac, about 44 miles S. by E. of Washington, D.C.

Saint Clere, kleer, a post-hamlet of Pottawatomie co., Kansas, 35 miles N.W. of Topeka. It has 2 churches.

Saint Clet, sȧɴᵍ klȧ, a post-village and parish in Soulanges co., Quebec, 7 miles from Coteau Station.

Saint-Cloud, sent klŏwd (Fr. pron. sȧɴᵍ kloo), a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, near the left bank of the Seine, 5½ miles by rail W. of Paris. Pop. 4747. The fine château of Saint-Cloud, originally the property of the Duke of Orleans, was long the favorite residence of the kings of France. It has an extensive park and elegant fountains. The fair or fête of Saint-Cloud is one of the most frequented in the environs of Paris.

Saint Cloud, klŏwd, a city and the capital of Stearns co., Minn., in St. Cloud township, on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, and on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 2 miles below the mouth of Sauk River, 75 miles by railroad N.W. of St. Paul, and 3 miles S. of Sauk Rapids. It is partly built on a high bluff. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, a state normal school, 2 banks, 2 flouring-mills, a foundry, and printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers. It has also novelty-works, and manufactures of lumber, wagons, &c. Pop. 2080; of the township, additional, 592. The river affords abundant water-power.

Saint Cloud, Scott co., Mo. See Sylvania.

Saint Cloud, a post-office of Monongalia co., W. Va.

Saint Cloud, a post-village in Marshfield township, Fond du Lac co., Wis., on the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad, 17 miles E. of Fond du Lac. It has a church, and manufactures of flour, lumber, and wooden-ware.

Saint Colomb, Quebec. See Sillery Cove.

Saint Colomban de Villars, sȧɴᵍ ko'lȯᴍ'bȯɴᵍ' deh vee'yaʀ', a village of France, in Savoy, 6½ miles N.W. of Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne, on the Glandon. Pop. 1551.

Saint Columban, sȧɴᵍ ko'lŭᴍ'bȯɴᵍ', a post-village in the co. of Two Mountains, Quebec, on the river Ottawa, 40 miles from Montreal.

Saint Columb Major, kol'ŭm mȧ'jor, a town of England, in Cornwall, 32 miles S.W. of Launceston. P. 1115.

Saint Côme, sȧɴᵍ kōm, a post-village in Joliette co., Quebec, on the river L'Assomption, 33 miles from Joliette. Pop. 150. See also Marlow.

Saint Constant, sȧɴᵍ kȯɴᵍ'stȯɴᵍ', a post-village in Laprairie co., Quebec, on Little River St. Pierre, 6 miles from Laprairie.

Saint-Cosme, sȧɴᵍ kōm, a town of France, department of Sarthe, 7 miles S.E. of Mamers. Pop. 1770.

Saint Cristoval de la Laguna, also called **Laguna,** a town of Teneriffe. See San Cristoval.

Saint Croix, a West India island. See Santa Cruz.

Saint Croix, sent kroi', also called **Pas'samaquod'dy** and **Schoodic,** skoo'dik, a river which rises from Grand Lake, on the border between Maine and New Brunswick, and, flowing in a general S.S.E. direction, but in a very winding course, falls into Passamaquoddy Bay. It forms the boundary for its whole course between the United States and New Brunswick. Length, 75 miles.

Saint Croix, a river of Wisconsin, rises in Douglas co., near the W. end of Lake Superior, and flows S.W. until it reaches the E. line of Minnesota. From this point it pursues a general S. course, forming the boundary between Minnesota and Wisconsin, and falls into the Mississippi River 38 miles below St. Paul. The whole length is about 200 miles, and it is 100 yards wide at its mouth. St. Croix Lake, an expansion of this river, is 36 miles long and 3 or 4 miles wide; it is not more than 1 mile from the mouth of the river. Several falls occur in the St. Croix about the middle of its course.

Saint Croix, a county in the W. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of about 720 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the St. Croix River, and also drained by Apple, Willow, and Rush Rivers. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is partly covered with forests of pine, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and lumber are the staple products. This county is intersected by the West Wisconsin and North Wisconsin Railroads. Capital, Hudson. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,796,551. Pop. in 1870, 11,035; in 1875, 14,966.

Saint Croix (Fr. pron. såɴᵒ krwå), a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, on the St. Croix River, 1½ miles from Newport Station. It contains 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, a carding-mill, and gypsum-quarries. Pop. 120.

Saint Croix, a post-village in York co., New Brunswick, on the European & North American Railway, 1 mile from Vanceborough, Me. It contains a large tannery.

Saint Croix, a post-village in Lotbinière co., Quebec, on the S. bank of the St. Lawrence, 33 miles above Quebec. It contains a church, an academy, 6 saw-mills, 2 grist-mills, a carding-mill, and 4 or 5 stores. Pop. 750.

Saint Croix Falls, a post-village of Polk co., Wis., on the St. Croix River, about 33 miles N. by E. of Hudson. It is nearly opposite the village of Taylor's Falls, in Minnesota, and is at the head of navigation. It has a church, 2 flouring-mills, and a newspaper office. The river affords great water-power here. Pop. 406.

Saint Croix Lake, an expansion of the St. Croix River, forms part of the boundary between Minnesota and Wisconsin. It extends from Stillwater, or Hudson, southward nearly to Prescott, and is about 2 miles wide.

Saint Cuth′bert, a post-village in Berthier co., Quebec, on a river of the same name, 7 miles N.W. of Berthier en Haut. It has 4 saw-mills, a carding-mill, and several stores.

Saint Cyprian (sip′re-ạn) **Bay,** an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the W. coast of Africa, immediately N. of Cape Barbas. Lat. 22° 35′ N.; lon. 17° W. It receives the river St. Cyprian, 50 miles in length.

Saint-Cyprien, såɴᵒ see′pre-åɴᵒ′, a village of France, in Dordogne, 9 miles W. of Sarlat. Pop. 1527.

Saint-Cyprien, a village of France, in Aveyron, 16 miles N.N.W. of Rodez. Pop. 1800.

Saint Cyprien, Quebec. See NAPIERVILLE.

Saint-Cyr, såɴᵒ seeʀ, a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 2½ miles W. of Versailles. Its famous militia school, established in 1803, occupies part of the royal abbey founded by Louis XIV. in 1686. Pop. 2308.

Saint-Cyr, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, arrondissement of Coulommiers. Pop. 1452.

Saint-Cyr, a village of France, department of Var, arrondissement of Toulon. Pop. 2015.

Saint-Cyr-au-Mont-d'Or, såɴᵒ seeʀ ō mòɴᵒ doʀ, a village of France, in Rhône, near the Saône, 3 miles N. of Lyons. Pop. 1769.

Saint-Cyr-du-Bailleul, såɴᵒ seeʀ dü båh′yuh′, a village of France, in Manche, near Mortain. Pop. 1754.

Saint-Cyr-en-Pail, såɴᵒ seeʀ ôɴᵒ pål, a village of France, in Mayenne, canton of Prez-en-Pail. Pop. 1213.

Saint Cyrille, såɴᵒ see′ʀeel′, a post-village in L'Islet co., Quebec, 7 miles from L'Islet. Pop. 150.

Saint Damase, såɴᵒ då′måz′, a post-village in St. Hyacinthe co., Quebec, on the Yamaska River, 7½ miles S. of St. Hyacinthe.

Saint Damien de Brandon, såɴᵒ då′me-åɴᵒ′ dẹh brôɴᵒ′dòɴᵒ′, a post-village in Berthier co., Quebec, 27½ miles N.W. of Berthier en Haut. Pop. 100.

Saint Da′vid, a seaport on the S.W. coast of Prince Edward Island, Queens co., in lat. 46° 23′ N.

Saint David, one of the Bermuda Islands. Lat. 32° 10′ N.: lon. 64° 20′ W.

Saint Da′vid, a post-office and station of Fulton co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 4½ miles S. of Canton.

Saint Da′vids, a decayed city of Wales, co. of Pembroke, near its W. extremity, on the Allan, near its mouth, on the N. side of St. Bride's Bay, 15 miles W.N.W. of Haverford-West. Its cathedral, 307 feet in length internally, has a lofty tower, a fine Gothic chapel, and rich decorations. Near it are the ruined college of St. Mary, founded in 1377, and the decayed episcopal palace. Pop. about 1000.

Saint Da′vids, a post-village in Niagara co., Ontario, on the Great Western Railway, 5 miles W. of Clifton. It contains a church, a tannery, and several stores, hotels, and flouring-mills. Pop. 270.

Saint David's Head, the westernmost point of Wales, in lat. 51° 50′ N., lon. 5° 15′ W.

Saint Day, a town of England, co. of Cornwall, 7 miles W. of Truro. Pop. 2700, chiefly employed in mining.

Saint-Den′is (Fr. pron. såɴᵒ dẹh-nee′), a town of France, department of Seine, with a station on the Railway du Nord, 5½ miles N. of the centre of Paris. Pop. 29,500. It has a theatre, public library, and several annual fairs; but it is chiefly celebrated for its church, which from the seventh century was the principal burial-place of the kings of France. This is a noble Gothic edifice, 415½ feet in length, 106½ feet in breadth, with 2 towers and a spire. Saint-Denis has nurseries, tanneries, and manufactures of chemical products, cards, starch, candles, machinery, &c.

Saint-Denis, a village of France, in Charente-Inférieure, in the island of Oléron, with a port. Pop. 1659.

Saint-Denis, såɴᵒ dẹh-nee′, the capital town of the French island of Réunion, in the Indian Ocean, on the N. coast of the island, at the mouth of the river Saint-Denis. Lat. 20° 52′ S.; lon. 55° 30′ 24″ E. Pop. 40,000. It is the residence of the governor of the island, the seat of a high court, and has a college, hospital, botanic garden, a bank, and an active general trade. It is situated on an exposed roadstead, the best in the island.

Saint Den′is, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., at Relay Station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Baltimore. Pop. about 300.

Saint Denis, såɴᵒ dẹh-nee′, a post-village of Quebec, co. of St. Hyacinthe, on the river Richelieu, 14 miles N. of St. Hilaire Village. It contains 7 or 8 stores, and saw-, grist-, and carding-mills.

Saint-Denis-de-Jouhet, såɴᵒ dẹh-nee′ dẹh zhoo′å′, a village of France, in Indre, 7 miles S.W. of La Châtre.

Saint Denis de la Boutellerie, såɴᵒ dẹh-nee′ dẹh lå boo′têl′lẹh-ree′, a post-village in Kamouraska co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 97 miles below Quebec. It contains 4 stores.

Saint-Denis-d'Orques, såɴᵒ dẹh-nee′ doʀk, a village of France, 21 miles W. of Le Mans. Pop. 2371.

Saint-Denis-le-Chevasse, såɴᵒ dẹh-nee′ lẹh shẹh-våss′, a village of France, in Vendée, canton of Poiré-sur-Vie. Pop. 1603.

Saint-Denis-le-Gast, såɴᵒ dẹh-nee′ lẹh gåst, a village of France, in Manche, 10 miles S.S.E. of Coutances.

Saint-Denis-le-Vétu, såɴᵒ dẹh-nee′ lẹh vå′tü′, a village of France, in Manche, 4 miles S. of Coutances.

Saint-Denis-sur-Sarthon, såɴᵒ dẹh-nee′ süʀ saʀ′tòɴᵒ′, a village of France, in Orne, 6 miles N.W. of Alençon.

Saint Den′nis Bayou, bi′oo, of Louisiana, traverses the parish of Jefferson, and flows into Barataria Bay.

Saint De′roin′, a post-village of Nemaha co., Neb., on the Missouri River, about 80 miles E.S.E. of Lincoln. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a wagon-shop.

Saint Didace, såɴᵒ dee′dåss′, a post-village in Maskinonge co., Quebec, on the river Maskinonge, 48 miles W. of Three Rivers.

Saint-Didier-au-Mont-d'Or, såɴᵒ dee′de-å′ ō mòɴᵒ doʀ, a village of France, department of Rhône, 5 miles N. of Lyons. Pop. 1308.

Saint-Didier-de-Chalaronne, såɴᵒ dee′de-å′ dẹh shå′lå′ronn′, a village of France, in Ain, 16 miles N. of Trévoux. Pop. 2673.

Saint-Didier-de-la-Tour, såɴᵒ dee′de-å′ dẹh lå tooʀ, a village of France, in Isère, arrondissement of La Tour du Pin. Pop. 1550.

Saint-Didier-la-Séauve, såɴᵒ dee′de-å′ lå så′ōv′, a town of France, in Haute-Loire, 14 miles N.E. of Yssingeaux. Pop. 2219.

Saint-Didier-sur-Doulon, såɴᵒ dee′de-å′ süʀ doo′lòɴᵒ′, a village of France, in Haute-Loire, 8 miles E. of Brioude. Pop. 1694.

Saint-Didier-sur-Rochefort, såɴᵒ dee′de-å′ süʀ rosh′foʀ′, a village of France, in Loire, 16 miles N.W. of Montbrison. Pop. 1433.

Saint-Dié, såɴᵒ de-å′, a town of France, department of Vosges, 32 miles E.N.E. of Epinal, on the Meurthe. Pop. 12,020. It has a communal college, cotton-mills, tanneries, paper-mills, iron-forges, and manufactures of machinery, carpets, hosiery, &c. In its vicinity are iron- and copper-mines and marble-quarries.

Saint-Dizier, såɴᵒ dee′ze-å′, a town of France, in Haute-Marne, on the right bank of the Marne, where it becomes navigable, 10 miles N. of Vassy. Pop. 9453. It is handsome, and was formerly fortified; it has a college, a fine town hall, a hospital, a ruined castle, docks for building vessels, iron-furnaces, forges, manufactures of cutlery, locks, chains, nails, &c., and an active export trade in iron and timber. In 1544 it sustained a siege by Charles V.; and in 1814 the French troops here twice defeated a part of the allied army.

Saint Domingo. See Santo Domingo.

Saint Dominique, såɴᵍ do‵me‵neek′, a post-village in Bagot co., Quebec, 8 miles S.E. of St. Hyacinthe.

Saint Dominique des Cèdres, såɴᵍ do‵me‵neek′ då såd′r, a post-village in Soulanges co., Quebec, 7½ miles N. of Cedars.

Saint Donat, såɴᵍ do‵nå′, a post-village in Rimouski co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 10 miles N.E. of St. Anaclet.

Saint-Donat-le-Roman, såɴᵍ do‵nå′ lẹh ro‵môɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Drôme, 13 miles N. of Valence.

Saint Dona′tus, a post-village of Jackson co., Iowa, in Tête des Morts township, 14 miles S.S.E. of Dubuque. It has 2 churches, a convent, a flour-mill, &c.

Sainte Agathe, såɴt å‵gåt′, a post-village in Lotbinière co., Quebec, 25 miles S.E. of Lotbinière. Pop. 325.

Sainte Agathe des Monts, såɴt å‵gåt′ då môɴᵍ, or **Ber′esford,** a post-village in Terrebonne co., Quebec, on the North River, 60 miles N. of Montreal. It has a church, 4 stores, 4 hotels, 4 saw-mills, and 2 grist-mills.

Sainte Agnes, såɴt åɴ‵yês′, a post-village of Quebec, co. of Charlevoix, 10 miles from Murray Bay.

Sainte Agnes de Dundee, såɴt åɴ‵yês′ dẹh dun‵dee′, a post-village in Huntingdon co., Quebec, on the river St. Lawrence, 12 miles above St. Anicet.

Sainte Anastasie de Nelson. See Lyster.

Sainte Angèle, såɴt ôɴᵍ‵zhål′, a post-village in Rouville co., Quebec, 6 miles from Ste. Marie de Monnoir. It contains 5 stores. Pop. 600.

Sainte Angèle de Laval, såɴt ôɴᵍ‵zhål′ dẹh lå‵vål′, or **Dou′cett's Land′ing,** a post-village and parish in Nicolet co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, at the N.W. terminus of the Three Rivers Branch of the Grand Trunk Railway, 2 miles from Three Rivers. Pop. 150.

Sainte Angélique, såɴt ôɴᵍ‵zhå‵leek′, a post-village in Ottawa co., Quebec, 5 miles from Papineauville.

Sainte-Anne, såɴt ånn, a mountain of France, department of Orne, 8 miles from Alençon.

Sainte Anne (Fr. pron. såɴt ånn), a river of Quebec, after a S.W. course estimated at 120 miles, joins the St. Lawrence on its N. bank, about 50 miles W.S.W. of Quebec. At its mouth it is 1200 feet across. Shallows and numerous rapids impede its navigation.

Sainte-Anne, såɴt ånn, a maritime village of Guadeloupe, on the S. coast of Grande-Terre, 12 miles E.S.E. of La Point-à-Pître. Pop. of commune, 7239.

Sainte-Anne, a village of Martinique, near the S. extremity of the island. Pop. of commune, 2865.

Sainte Anne Bout de l'Isle, såɴt ånn boo dẹh leel, a thriving post-village of Quebec, co. of Jacques Cartier, at the confluence of the rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 21 miles W. of Montreal. It is a favorite resort during the summer months.

Sainte Anne de Beaupré, såɴt ånn dẹh bō‵prå′, a post-village in Montmorency co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Ste. Anne, 22 miles below Quebec. It contains a church and a dozen stores. There are very picturesque falls near the village. Pop. 300.

Sainte Anne de la Perade, dẹh lå pẹh‵ʀåd′, a post-village of Quebec, co. of Champlain, on the river Ste. Anne, 55 miles W. by N. of Quebec. It contains a church, several saw- and grist-mills, and about 12 stores. Pop. 1000.

Sainte Anne de la Pocatière, dẹh lå po‵kå‵te-aiʀ′, a post-village of Quebec, co. of Kamouraska, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 86 miles below Quebec. It contains, besides a church and several hotels, a college, one of the most extensive in the province, usually attended by about 200 students. Pop. of parish, 3134.

Sainte Anne de Restigouche, dẹh ʀês‵tee‵goosh′, a village in Bonaventure co., Quebec, on the river Restigouche, 1 mile from Cross Point. It is chiefly inhabited by Indians of the Micmac tribe. Pop. 200.

Sainte Anne des Monts, då môɴᵍ, a post-village of Quebec, co. of Gaspé, on the S. bank of the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the river Ste. Anne, 184½ miles below Rivière du Loup en Bas. There are several rivers of the same name in this district. The village contains a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and 2 stores, and has a good fishery.

Sainte Anne des Plaines, då plên, a post-village in Terrebonne co., Quebec, 28 miles N. of Montreal.

Sainte Anne de Stukely, Quebec. See Rochelle.

Sainte-Baume, såɴt bōm, a mountain in the S.E. of France, Var, canton of Saint-Maximin. Height, 2850 feet.

Sainte Béatrix, såɴt bå‵å‵treeks′, a post-village in Joliette co., Quebec, 18 miles N.N.W. of Joliette.

Sainte Brigide, såɴt bre‵zheed′, a post-village in Iberville co., Quebec, on the Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly Railway, 10 miles E. of St. John's. Pop. 400. There are extensive peat bogs in the vicinity.

Sainte Brigide des Saults, såɴt bre‵zheed′ då sō, a post-village in Nicolet co., Quebec, on the river Nicolet, 60 miles below Montreal.

Sainte Brigitte de Laval, Quebec. See Laval.

Sainte-Croix, såɴt krwå, a village of Switzerland, in Vaud, on the French frontier, 7 miles W. of Grandson. Principal industries, watch- and lace-making. Pop. 4788.

Sainte Croix, West Indies. See Santa Cruz.

Sainte-Croix-de-Volvestre, såɴt krwå dẹh vol‵vêst′r′, a village of France, 9 miles N. of Saint-Girons.

Saint Edmundsbury. See Bury St. Edmund's.

Sainte Dorothée, såɴt do‵ro‵tå′, a post-village in Laval co., Quebec, 15 miles from Montreal.

Saint Edouard, såɴt å‵doo‵aʀ′, a post-village in Napierville co., Quebec, on Rivière La Tortue, 4 miles from La Pigeonnière. Pop. 600. See also Rivière Bois Clair, and Frampton.

Saint Ed′ward, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Neb., about 30 miles W.N.W. of Columbus. It has a flour-mill.

Sainte Elzéar, såɴt él-zå-aʀ′, a post-village in Beauce co., Quebec, 27 miles S. of St. Henri de Lauzon. It contains 4 saw-mills, 2 grist-mills, and 4 stores. Pop. 500.

Sainte Emelie, Quebec. See Leclercville.

Sainte Emilie de l'Energie, såɴt å‵mee‵lee′ dẹh lå‵nêʀ‵zhee′, a post-village in Joliette co., Quebec, on the Black River, 42 miles N. of Montreal. Pop. 200.

Sainte Famille d'Orléans, såɴt få‵meel′ doʀ‵lå‵ôɴᵍ′, a post-village in Montmorency co., Quebec, on the Isle of Orleans, in the St. Lawrence, 17 miles below Quebec.

Sainte Flavie, såɴt flå‵vee′, a post-village in Rimouski co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, and on the Intercolonial Railway, 87 miles below Rivière du Loup en Bas. Pop. 450.

Sainte-Foy, såɴt fwå, a town of France, in Gironde, on the left bank of the Dordogne, 42 miles E. of Bordeaux. It has manufactures of hosiery and wine. Pop. 3916.

Sainte-Foy, a town of France, in Rhône, 2 miles S.S.W. of Lyons. Pop. 4337.

Sainte-Gemme- (or **Gemmes-**) **d'Andigne,** såɴt zhêmm dôɴᵍ‵deeñ′, a village of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 20 miles N.W. of Angers. Pop. 1180.

Sainte-Gemme- (or **Gemmes-**) **le-Robert,** såɴt zhêmm lẹh ro‵baiʀ′, a village of France, in Mayenne, 20 miles N.E. of Laval. Pop. 415.

Sainte-Gemme- (or **Gemmes-**) **sur-Loire,** såɴt zhêmm süʀ lwaʀ, a village of France, in Maine-et-Loire, arrondissement of Angers. Pop. 1883.

Sainte-Geneviève, såɴt zhẹh-nẹh-ve-åv′, a village of France, in Aveyron, 19 miles N. of Espalion. Pop. 1735.

Sainte-Geneviève, a village of France, in Oise, 11 miles S.S.E. of Beauvais. Pop. 1519.

Sainte Geneviève, såɴt zhẹh-nẹh-ve-aiv′, a post-village of Quebec, co. of Jacques Cartier, on Rivière des Prairies, 20 miles W. of Montreal. It has a church, a convent, and 6 stores. Pop. 1672. There are excellent mineral springs in the vicinity.

Sainte Geneviève de Batiscan. See Batiscan.

Sainte Germain, Quebec. See Lake Etchemin.

Sainte Gertrude, Canada. See Saint Gertrude.

Sainte-Hélène, såɴt å‵lên′ or å‵lain′, several villages of France, departments of Morbihan, Lozère, Seine-Inférieure, Vosges, Gironde, &c., and one in Savoy, 6 miles S.S.W. of Albert-Ville.

Sainte-Hélène, the French name of Saint Helena.

Sainte Hélène, såɴt å‵lain′, a post-village in Kamouraska co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 108 miles below Quebec.

Sainte Hélène de Bagot, dẹh bå‵gō′, a post-village in Bagot co., Quebec, 7 miles N.W. of Upton. Pop. 100.

Sainte Henedine, såɴt å‵nẹh‵deen′, a post-village of Quebec, capital of the co. of Dorchester, 16 miles S.E. of St. Henri de Lauzon. It has a church, the county buildings, several saw- and grist-mills, and potash-factories.

Sainte-Honorine-la-Chardonne, såɴt o‵no‵reen′ lå shaʀ‵donn′, a village of France, in Orne, 17 miles N.N.E. of Domfront. Pop. 1245.

Sainte Irénée, såɴt ee‵rå‵nå′, a post-village in Charlevoix co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 78 miles below Quebec. Pop. about 1000.

Sainte Julie de Somerset, såɴt zhüˋlee′ dẹh somˋẽrˋset′, a post-village in Megantic co., Quebec, 1½ miles from Becancour Station. It contains several saw- and grist-mills, and 6 stores. Pop. 300.

Sainte Julie de Verchères, såɴt zhüˋlee′ dẹh vêʀˋshaiʀ′, a post-village in Verchères co., Quebec, at the foot of Boucherville Mountain, 4½ miles from St. Bruno.

Sainte Julienne, såɴt zhüˋle-ên′, a post-village of Quebec, capital of the co. of Montcalm, on the river St. Esprit, 23 miles N.W. of L'Assomption. It has 4 or 5 stores and several saw- and grist-mills. Pop. 400.

Sainte Justine, Quebec. See Langevin.

Sainte Justine de Newton, såɴt zhüsˋteen′ dẹh new′tọn, a post-village in Vaudreuil co., Quebec, 14 miles N.W. of Coteau Station.

Saint Eleanors, sẹnt êl′ẹ-nụrz, a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, on the Prince Edward Island Railway, 2½ miles from Summerside. Pop. 400.

Saint Ele′na (Sp. *Santa Elena*, sån′tå å-lå′nå), a point and maritime village of Ecuador, province of Manabi; the point in lat. 2° 12′ S., lon. 81° W., and the village on the Bay of St. Elena, 30 miles S.E.

Saint Elias, Mount. See Mount Saint Elias.

Saint Elie de Caxton, såɴt åˋlee′ dẹh kåx′tọn, a post-village in St. Maurice co., Quebec, on the Yamachiche River, 24 miles N.W. of Three Rivers. It has a church, 2 stores, and 2 saw-mills.

Saint Eliz′abeth, a post-hamlet of Miller co., Mo., on the Osage River, 25 miles S. of Jefferson City. It has a church.

Saint Eliz′abeth, a post-village in Joliette co., Quebec, on the river Bayonne, 45 miles N.E. of Montreal. It has an agricultural-implement factory, a tannery, and several stores. Pop. 460.

Saint El′mo, a post-village of Mobile co., Ala., on the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, 20 miles S.S.W. of Mobile. It has a church and 2 free schools. Turpentine and other products are shipped here.

Saint Elmo, a post-office of Schley co., Ga.

Saint Elmo, a post-village of Fayette co., Ill., in Avena township, on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 14 miles E. by N. of Vandalia. It has a church and a carriage-shop. Coal is found near this place. P. 273.

Saint Elmo, a post-village of Claiborne co., Miss., 14 miles E. of Port Gibson. It has a church and a store.

Saint Elmo, a post-office of Travis co., Tex.

Saint Eloi, såɴt åˋlwå′, a post-village in Temiscouata co., Quebec, 8 miles N.E. of Isle Verte. P. of parish, 1134.

Sainte Louise des Aulnaies, såɴt looˋeez′ dåz ōnå′, a post-village in L'Islet co., Quebec, ½ mile from St. Roch des Aulnaies. Pop. 150.

Sainte-Luce, såɴt lüss, a town on the S. coast of the island of Martinique, 13 miles S.E. of Fort-de-France. Pop. 1569.

Sainte-Lucie, West Indies. See Saint Lucia.

Sainte Marguerite, såɴt maʀˋghẹh-reet′, a river of Quebec, joins the Saguenay 14 miles from its mouth.

Sainte Marguerite, a post-village in Dorchester co., Quebec, 8 miles N.W. of Frampton. It has saw-, carding-, and fulling-mills, and several stores. Pop. 400. Iron and copper are found in the vicinity. See also Lac Masson.

Sainte-Marguerite. See Lérins Isles.

Sainte-Marie, or **Sainte-Marie-de-Madagascar,** såɴt måˋree′ dẹh måˋdåˋgåsˋkaʀ′ (native name, *Nossi Ibrahim*, or *Nossi Burrah*), a French island on the E. coast of Madagascar, lat. 17° S., divided by a narrow channel into two islets. Area, 67 square miles. The soil is of volcanic origin, but rocky and poor, and the climate sickly and damp. It is chiefly important as the seat of an active commerce. Chief town, Sainte-Marie, a free port, with a good harbor. Pop. 6948, mostly of Malagassy race.

Sainte-Marie, såɴt måˋree′, a town of the island of Martinique, on its N.E. side. Pop. 5865.

Sainte-Marie, a commune in the island of Réunion, on its N. coast. Pop. 1425.

Sainte-Marie-Audenhove, såɴt måˋree′ ōˋdênˋov′, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 8 miles E. of Audenarde. Pop. 2025.

Sainte-Marie-aux-Mines. See Markirch.

Sainte Marie de la Beauce. See La Beauce.

Sainte Marie de Monnoir, såɴt måˋree′ dẹh monˋnwaʀ′, or **Marieville,** a village of Quebec, capital of the co. of Rouville, on the Montreal, Chambly & Sorel Railway, 21 miles S.E. of Montreal. It has a church, college, 5 stores, tannery, &c., and a large trade in produce. Pop. 723.

Sainte Marthe, såɴt maʀt, a post-village in Vaudreuil co., Quebec, 13 miles from Coteau Station. Pop. 300.

Sainte Martine, såɴt maʀˋteen′, a post-village of Quebec, capital of the co. of Chateauguay, on the river Chateauguay, 13½ miles S. of Caughnawaga. It has the county buildings, a church, several hotels, stores, mills, and tanneries. Pop. 700.

Sainte-Maure, såɴt mōʀ, a town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, on the Manse, 18 miles E.S.E. of Chinon, on the railroad from Bordeaux to Paris. Pop. 1684.

Sainte Mélanie, Quebec. See Daillebout.

Sainte-Menehould, såɴt mênˋhoo′, a town of France, in Marne, on the Aisne, at the influx of the Auve, 26 miles E.N.E. of Châlons. Pop. 3376. It has a forest board, a communal college, and manufactures of glass, hosiery, and leather. It was formerly fortified, and was taken by Louis XIV. in 1653.

Sainte-Mère-Église, såɴt mâʀ åˋgleez′, a town of France, in Manche, 9 miles S.E. of Valognes. Pop. 1474.

Sainte-Monique, såɴt moˋneek′, a post-village in Nicolet co., Quebec, 8 miles from Nicolet. Pop. 500.

Sainte Philomène, såɴt feeˋloˋmån′, a post-village and parish in Chateauguay co., Quebec, 8 miles from Caughnawaga. It contains a church and several stores. P. 1548.

Saint Ephrem de Tring, såɴt å-frêm′ dẹh treeng, a post-village in Beauce co., Quebec, 70 miles S. of Quebec. It contains saw-, grist-, and carding-mills, and 3 stores. Pop. 200.

Saint Ephrem d'Upton, såɴt å-frêm′ dup′tọn, or **Upton,** a post-village in Bagot co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 48 miles E. of Montreal. It contains 7 or 8 stores, 2 saw-mills, a manufactory of extract of hemlock bark, and a tannery. Pop. 350; of parish, 1392. There are valuable copper-mines in the vicinity.

Saint Epiphanie, Quebec. See Viger.

Sainte Rosalie, såɴt rōˋzåˋlee′, a post-village in Bagot co., Quebec, 4½ miles N.E. of St. Hyacinthe. Pop. 100; of parish, 1591.

Sainte-Rose, såɴt roz, a town of Guadeloupe, on its N. coast, 10 miles S.W. of Port Louis. Pop. 5033.

Sainte-Rose, a town of the island of Réunion, on its E. coast, 31 miles S.E. of Saint-Denis. Pop. 2700.

Sainte Rose, såɴt roz, a post-village of Quebec, capital of the co. of Laval (Isle Jésus), on the S. shore of the river Jesus (a branch of the Ottawa), and on the Montreal Northern Colonization Railway, 16½ miles N.W. of Montreal. It contains a church, a tannery, and 6 stores. Pop. 736; of parish, 1816.

Saintes, såɴt (anc. *Mediola′num*), a town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 42 miles S.E. of La Rochelle, on the left bank of the Charente. Lat. 45° 45′ N.; lon. 0° 38′ W. Pop. 11,150. It has a fine cathedral, a communal college, a public library, a tribunal of commerce, an extensive trade in cognac brandy, and manufactures of leather, crockery, bolting-cloth, candles, &c. Saintes was the capital of the old province of Saintonge.

Saintes, Les, French West Indies. See Les Saintes.

Sainte Scholastique, såɴt skoˋlåsˋteek′, an incorporated village of Quebec, capital of the co. of Two Mountains, on Belle Rivière, 36 miles W. of Montreal. It contains, besides the county buildings, a church, a tannery, 3 hotels, and 6 stores, and has a large trade in grain and country produce. Pop. 707; of parish, 2811.

Saintes-Maries, Les. See Les Saintes-Maries.

Sainte Sophie de Halifax, såɴt soˋfee′ dẹh håˋleeˋfåx′, a post-village in Megantic co., Quebec, 7 miles S.E. of Somerset. Pop. 200.

Sainte Sophie de Lacorne, såɴt soˋfee′ dẹh låˋkoʀn′, a post-village and parish in Terrebonne co., Quebec, 34 miles N.W. of Montreal. Pop. 1311.

Saint-Esprit, såɴt êsˋpree′, a seaport town of France, on the Adour, opposite Bayonne, of which it is a suburb. It has a citadel, commanding the town and port of Bayonne.

Saint Esprit, såɴt êsˋpree′, a post-office in Richmond co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 25 miles from St. Peters.

Saint Esprit, a post-village and parish in Montcalm co., Quebec, on the river St. Esprit, 17 miles N.W. of L'Assomption. Pop. 1537.

Sainte-Terre ("Holy Land"). See Palestine.

Sainte Thérèse de Blainville, såɴt tåˋraiz′ dẹh blåɴᵍˋveel′, a village of Quebec, co. of Terrebonne, on the Rivière aux Chiens, 20 miles N.N.W. of Montreal. It has 3 churches, a college, a convent, 3 hotels, 8 stores, a tannery, a distillery, a brewery, and several grist-mills. Pop. 914.

Saint-Etienne, såɴt åˋte-ênn′ (*i.e.*, "St. Stephen"), a town of France, in Loire, on the Furens, a small affluent of the Loire, in the centre of one of the most valuable coal-fields of France, 32 miles by railway S.W. of Lyons. Pop. in 1876, 126,019. It contains several spacious streets, formed of lofty and substantial houses of freestone. The town is lighted with gas. The principal edifices are the hôtel-de-ville, comprising the town hall, exchange, and a museum of the local manufactures, a court-house, a theatre, a public library, a handsome obelisk fountain, and the termini of the two railways to Lyons and Roanne. The town has a court of first resort and commerce, a consulting chamber of manufactures, a national college, a school of mines, a chemical laboratory, a public library, and numerous iron-works. It has acquired prosperity in the manufacture of iron-wares, silk ribbons, hardware, fire-arms, cutlery, files, nails, cast iron, and steel. The number of looms is estimated at 20,000, and the value of the annual produce of ribbons, $13,000,000. It has also manufactures of other silk goods, lace, embroidery, muslins, cotton yarn, glass, leather, paper, and lampblack. The coal, to which Saint-Etienne is indebted for the main source of its prosperity, forms a very important branch of trade, furnishing fuel for blast-furnaces and other iron-works, and for export.

Saint Etienne. See CHAUDIÈRE JUNCTION.

Saint-Etienne-de-Baigorry, sâɴt â`te-ênn' dẹh bâ`goʀ`ʀee', a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, on the Spanish frontier, 23 miles S.S.E. of Bayonne. It has iron-mines and marble-quarries.

Saint Etienne de Beauharnois, sâɴt â`te-ênn'dẹh bō`aʀ`nwâ', a post-village and parish in Beauharnois co., Quebec, on the river St. Louis, 5 miles from Beauharnois. Pop. 1097.

Saint Etienne de Bolton. See GRASS POND.

Saint-Etienne-de-Lugdarès, sâɴt â`te-ênn' dẹh lüg`dâ`râs', a town of France, in Ardèche, 31 miles W. of Privas. Pop. 1586.

Saint-Etienne-de-Montluc, sâɴt â`te-ênn' dẹh môɴᵒ`lük', a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 10 miles N.W. of Nantes. Pop. 1129.

Saint-Etienne-de-Rouvray, sâɴt â`te-ênn' dẹh roov`râ', a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, near the Seine, 4 miles S. of Rouen. Pop. 2788.

Saint-Etienne-de-Saint-Geoirs, sâɴt â`te-ênn' dẹh sâɴᵒ zhwaʀ, a town of France, in Isère, 20 miles N.W. of Grenoble. Pop. 1836.

Saint Etienne des Gres, sâɴt â`te-ênn' dâ grâ, a post-village in St. Maurice co., Quebec, on the river St. Maurice, 15 miles N.W. of Three Rivers. It contains a church, a tannery, and several stores. Pop. 300.

Saint Eufemia, Italy. See SANTA EUFEMIA.

Saint Eugène, sâɴt uh`zhân', a post-village in Prescott co., Ontario, 9 miles S.W. of Pointe Fortune. It contains a tannery, a potash-factory, &c. Pop. 400.

Sainte Ursule, sâɴt üʀ`sül', a post-village in Maskinonge co., Quebec, on the Little Rivière du Loup, 5 miles from Three Rivers. Pop. 400.

Saint Eustache, sâɴt uh`stâsh', a village in the co. of Two Mountains, Quebec, on Rivière du Chêne, 21 miles S.W. of Montreal. It contains a church, a convent, an academy, 3 hotels, a pottery, and several mills and stores. Pop. 859.

Saint Eustatius, ū-stâ'she-ŭs, or **Saint Eustache,** one of the Dutch West India Islands, 12 miles N.W. of St. Christopher. Area, 190 square miles. Pop. 1809. It is mountainous, and has two extinct volcanoes. The climate is healthy, but earthquakes and hurricanes are frequent. Capital, St. Eustatius, or Orange, on the S.W. coast.

Saint Evariste de Forsyth, sâɴt â`vâ`reest' dẹh for`sīth', a post-village in Beauce co., Quebec, 24 miles S.S.W. of St. François, and 78 miles S. of Quebec. P. 150.

Sainte Victoire, sâɴt vik`twaʀ', a post-village in Richelieu co., Quebec, 9 miles from Sorel.

Saint Fabien, sâɴᵒ fâ`be-âɴᵒ', a post-village in Rimouski co., Quebec, on the river St. Lawrence, 46½ miles below Rivière du Loup en Bas. Pop. 250.

Saint-Fargeau, sâɴᵒ faʀ`zhō', a town of France, in Yonne, 26 miles E.S.E. of Auxerre, on the Loing. Here is a fine old castle, once the residence of Mademoiselle Montpensier, cousin of Louis XIV. Pop. 2030.

Saint Félicité, sâɴᵒ fâ`lee`see`tâ', a post-village in Rimouski co., Quebec, on the river St. Lawrence, 9 miles below Matane.

Saint Fe'lix, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, W. of Copiapó, in Chili. Lat. 26° 21' S.; lon. 79° 35' W.

Saint Fe'lix, a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 50 miles from Summerside.

Saint Fe'lix, a cape on the S. coast of Madagascar.

Saint Félix de Valois, sâɴᵒ fâ`leeks' dẹh vâ`lwâ', a post-village in Joliette co., Quebec, on the river Bayonne, 51 miles N.N.E. of Montreal. It has an iron-foundry, a tannery, saw- and flouring-mills, and 5 stores. Pop. 500.

Saint Fer'dinand, a township of St. Louis co., Mo. Pop. 7214.

Saint Ferdinand de Halifax, sâɴᵒ fêʀ`de-nôɴᵒ'dẹh hâ`lee`fâx', a post-village in Megantic co., Quebec, on Lake William, 17 miles S.E. of Somerset. It has several stores and saw-mills. Pop. 400.

Saint Féréol, sâɴᵒ fâ`râ`ōl', a post-village in Montmorency co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 30 miles below Quebec. In the vicinity are attractive waterfalls.

Saint Fidèle, sâɴᵒ fee`dâl', a post-village in Charlevoix co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 9 miles E.N.E. of Murray Bay.

Saint'field, a town of Ireland, co. of Down, 9 miles S.S.E. of Belfast. Pop. 904.

Saint Flavien, sâɴᵒ flâ`ve-âɴᵒ', a post-village in Lotbinière co., Quebec, 30 miles S.W. of the city of Quebec. It has 4 stores and several saw-mills. Pop. 300.

Saint Flore, sâɴᵒ floʀ, a post-village in Champlain co., Quebec, 31 miles N.N.W. of Three Rivers.

Saint-Florent, sâɴᵒ flo`rôɴᵒ' (It. *San Fiorenzo,* sân fe-o-rên'zo), a fortified seaport town of Corsica, on its N. side, on the Gulf of St.-Florent, 7 miles W. of Bastia.

Saint-Florent, sâɴᵒ flo`rôɴᵒ', a village of France, department of Cher, on the Cher, 9 miles S.W. of Bourges.

Saint-Florentin, sâɴᵒ flo`rôɴᵒ`tâɴᵒ', a town of France, in Yonne, at the confluence of the Armance and Armançon, and on the Paris & Lyons Railway, 15 miles N.N.E. of Auxerre. Pop. 2256.

Saint-Flour, sâɴᵒ flooʀ (rhyming with *poor*), a town of France, in Cantal, 33 miles E.N.E. of Aurillac. Pop. 4848. It stands on a rock near the right bank of the Auzon, and has a communal college, a public library, trade in corn, and manufactures of glue, blankets, pottery, &c.

Saint Foy, sâɴᵒ fwâ, a post-village and parish in Quebec co., Quebec, 4 miles S.W. of Quebec. It contains a store, 3 hotels, and an inebriate asylum. Pop. 1625.

Saint Francis, France. See SAINT-FRANÇOIS.

Saint Fran'cis, a headland of Africa, in Cape Colony, W. of St. Francis Bay. Lat. 34° 10' S.; lon. 24° 53' E.

Saint Francis, a lake of Canada, formed by the St. Lawrence, 35 miles S.W. of Montreal. Length, 28 miles.

Saint Fran'cis, a county in the E. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 625 square miles. It is intersected by the St. Francis River, and also drained by the Languille River. The surface is nearly level, or undulating. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. The county is intersected by the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad. Capital, Forrest City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,923,491. Pop. in 1870, 6714, of whom 6608 were Americans.

Saint Francis, a township of Effingham co., Ill. Pop. 509.

Saint Francis, a post-office and plantation of Aroostook co., Me., on the river St. John, 15 miles above Fort Kent. Pop. 253.

Saint Francis, a post-village of Anoka co., Minn., in St. Francis township, on Rum River, 15 miles N. of Anoka, and about 30 miles N. of Minneapolis. It has a grist-mill, a lumber-mill, &c. The township has several lakes. Pop. of township, 231.

Saint Francis, a township of Butler co., Mo. Pop. 246.

Saint Francis, a township of Madison co., Mo. P. 386.

Saint Fran'cis, a post-village in Victoria co., New Brunswick, 36 miles from Edmundston. Pop. 1752.

Saint Francisco, California. See SAN FRANCISCO.

Saint Francisco, Brazil. See SÃO FRANCISCO.

Saint Francis Islands, a group of islands off the S. coast of Australia, in the Nuyts Archipelago. Lat. (N. extremity) 32° 32' S.; lon. 133° 17' E.

Saint Francis Mills, Quebec. See BROMPTON FALLS.

Saint Francis River, Missouri, rises in St. François co., runs southward to the N.E. corner of Arkansas, intersects the cos. of Craighead, Cross, and St. Francis with a sinuous course, and enters the Mississippi about 9 miles above Helena. Length, about 450 miles.

Saint Francis River, Quebec, rises in Lake St. Francis, Wolfe co., flows N.E., and enters the St. Lawrence at Lake St. Peter. Length, 100 miles.

Saint Francis Station, a post-village of Milwaukee co., Wis., on Lake Michigan, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 4 miles S. of Milwaukee. Here are a Catholic seminary and an institute for the deaf and dumb.

Saint Fran'cisville, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ill., on the Wabash River, and on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Vincennes. It has a church. Pop. 131.

Saint Francisville, a post-village, capital of West Feliciana parish, La., on the West Feliciana Railroad, about 30 miles N. by W. of Baton Rouge, and 1 mile N.E. of the Mississippi River. It is adjacent to the river-port called Bayou Sara. It contains 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a money-order post-office, an academy, and 2 churches. A large quantity of cotton is shipped here.

Saint Francisville, a post-village in Des Moines township, Clarke co., Mo., on the Des Moines River, 12 miles W.N.W. of Keokuk, Iowa, and 3 miles from Vincennes, Iowa. It has 3 churches, a seminary, and a carriage-factory. Pop. 408.

Saint Fran′cis Xavier, zā′ve-ẹr, a hamlet of Hamilton co., Ill., about 40 miles S.E. of Centralia. It has a church and an academy.

Saint François, sẹnt fran′ses (Fr. pron. sån° frôn°′swå′), a southeastern county of Missouri, has an area of about 440 square miles. It is drained by the St. Francis River, which rises in it, and also by Big River. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests of pine, oak, maple, and other trees. The soil is moderately fertile. Maize, oats, wheat, and pork are the staples. The chief article of export is iron, a rich deposit of which is found in the famous Iron Mountain. The value of the iron ore mined here in 1870 was $434,646. Mines of lead have been opened in this county. It is intersected by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad. Capital, Farmington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,550,000. Pop. in 1870, 9742, of whom 8453 were Americans.

Saint François, a township of St. François co., Mo. Pop. 1614.

Saint François, township, Wayne co., Mo. P. 1755.

Saint-François, sån° frôn°′swå′, a town of the French West Indies, on the S.E. coast of Grande-Terre, 18 miles E. of La Pointe-à-Pitre. Pop. 5714.

Saint-François, a commune of the island of Martinique, with a good port on the E. coast. Pop. 7797.

Saint François de la Beauce, sån° frôn°′swå′ dẹh lå bōce, a post-village of Quebec, capital of the co. of Beauce, on the river Chaudière, 54 miles S. of Quebec. It contains 8 stores, 7 saw-mills, a tannery, a potash-factory, and valuable gold-mines. Pop. 500.

Saint François de Sales, dẹh sål, a post-village of Quebec, on Isle Jésus, 1 mile from Terrebonne.

Saint François d'Orléans, dôr′lå′ôn°′, a post-village of Quebec, co. of Montmorency, on the island of Orleans, 27 miles below Quebec.

Saint François du Lac, dü låk, a post-village of Quebec, capital of the co. of Yamaska, on Lake St. Peter, 27½ miles below Sorel. It contains several stores and mills, and has a large trade in lumber and grain. Pop. 800.

Saint François Rivière-du-Sud, re′ve-air′ dü süd, a post-village in Montmagny co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 42 miles N.N.E. of Quebec. It has a church, a tannery, a telegraph office, and 5 or 6 stores.

Saint Fred′eric (Fr. pron. sån° frå′då′reek′), a post-village in Beauce co., Quebec, 48 miles S. by E. of Quebec. It has 4 saw-mills, 3 grist-mills, and 2 stores. Pop. 500.

Saint Fred′erick, a post-office of Nemaha co., Neb., 8 miles E. of Tecumseh.

Saint Ga′briel (Fr. pron. sån° gå′bre′êl′), a post-village of Iberville parish, La., on the Mississippi, 15 miles above Donaldsonville. It has 3 churches and a sugar-refinery.

Saint Gabriel de Brandon, sån° gå′bre′êl′ dẹh brån′dôn°′, a post-village in Berthier co., Quebec, on Lac Maskinonge, 21 miles N.N.W. of Berthier en Haut.

Saint Gall, sẹnt gål (Fr. pron. sån° gåll; Ger. *Sanct Gallen,* sånkt gål′lẹn), a canton in the N.E. of Switzerland, bounded on the N. by Thurgau and the Lake of Constance, E. by the Rhine, between lat. 46° 53′ and 47° 30′ N. and lon. 8° 47′ and 9° 37′ E. Area, 749 square miles. In the S. it forms part of one of the loftiest districts of Switzerland. The whole surface belongs to the basin of the Rhine, but is divided into three distinct minor basins. The only lake of importance besides Lake Constance is Lake Zurich, but there are many small lakes remarkable for their elevation and the magnificent scenery around them. The climate is generally of Alpine severity. Among the sandstone beds of lignite are found, but there are no minerals of any consequence. The mountainous districts, within the limits of vegetation, are covered with wood or pasture; on the lower slopes vineyards and orchards are seen. The principal products are wine, fruit, corn, maize, hemp, and flax. Cotton and linen goods, particularly muslins, are extensively made. This canton was admitted to the Confederation in 1803. The constitution is democratic. St. Gall is the capital. Pop. 196,834.

Saint Gall (Ger. *Sanct Gallen*), a town of Switzerland, capital of the above canton, in an elevated valley, on the left bank of the Steinach, 18 miles by rail S.E. of Constance, 2152 feet above sea-level. It is well built and paved, is supplied with fountains, and contains a cathedral, once an old abbey church, an old monastery, 3 churches, a large town house, a library, a house of correction, an orphan house, a deaf-mute school, a penitentiary, &c. It has extensive manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton goods, fine muslins and prints, and an important trade. The environs are very beautiful, and contain many walks commanding fine views. Pop. 16,675.

Saint-Galmier, sån° gål′me-å′, a town of France, in Loire, on a railway, 12 miles E. of Montbrison. Pop. 1996. It has manufactures of muslin, hats, stained glass, and chamois leather, and the mineral spring of Fontfort.

Saint-Gaudens, sån° gō′dôn°′, a town of France, in Haute-Garonne, near the left bank of the Garonne, in the Pyrenees, 55 miles S.W. of Toulouse. Pop. 4087. It has an ancient church, a communal college, and manufactures of serge, porcelain, leather, tape, &c., sawing-, fulling-, and paper-mills, and an active trade.

Saint-Genest-Lerpt, sån° zhẹh-nå′ lèrpt, a village of France, department of Loire, arrondissement of Saint-Etienne. Pop. 1196.

Saint-Genest-Malifaux, sån° zhẹh-nå′ må′lee′fō′, a village of France, in Loire, 6 miles S.S.E. of Saint-Etienne.

Saint Genevieve, sẹnt jèn′e-veev′, a county of Missouri, bordering on Illinois, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Mississippi River, and is partly drained by Saline Creek. The surface is diversified with hills, fertile valleys and river-bottoms, and forests of oak, hickory, and other trees. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and pork are the staple products. Good limestone is abundant in this county, and copper and marble are said to be found in it. Capital, St. Genevieve. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,550,000. Pop. in 1870, 8384, of whom 7208 were Americans.

Saint Genevieve, a post-village, capital of St. Genevieve co., Mo., in a township of the same name, on the Mississippi River, about 60 miles below St. Louis. It has 2 newspaper offices, a bank, 2 churches, a convent, and several warehouses. Limestone, marble, and lead are found near this place. Pop. 1521; of the township, 3409.

Saint-Geniez, sån° zhẹh-ne-å′, a town of France, department of Aveyron, on the Lot, 22 miles E.N.E. of Rodez. Pop. 3167. It has a communal college, and important manufactures of serges, tricot, flannel, leather, &c.

Saint-Genis-Laval, sån° zhẹh-nee′ lå′vål′, a town of France, in Rhône, 5 miles S. of Lyons, on the railway thence to Saint-Etienne. It has manufactures of fine carpets, paper-hangings, silk stuffs, calico, and oil. Pop. 2246.

Saint-Genoix, sån° zhẹh-nwå′, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 6½ miles S.E. of Courtrai. Pop. 3604.

Saint George, Italy. See San Giorgio.

Saint George, Portuguese colonies. See São Jorge.

Saint George, or **Georgetown,** a town of the West Indies, capital of the island of Grenada, on the S.S.W. coast. Lat. 12° 2′ N.; lon. 61° 48′ W. It is divided into two parts, one being called Bay Town, and the other the Carenage (or "Careenage"). The harbor is one of the best in the West Indies. Pop. 4570.

Saint George, a town of Greece, on the N. side of the island of Skyros. It has remains of antiquity. P. 3000.

Saint George, one of the principal of the Bermuda Islands, N.E. of Bermuda, is strongly fortified, and forms the chief military depot in the Bermudas.

Saint George, a port of the Bermuda Islands, on an island of the same name, is a British military station. It has a noble and safe harbor, with 21 feet of water in the channel, is a port of refuge, and has a dry-dock and a marine railway. The island of St. George is 3½ miles long, and is connected by an iron drawbridge with Bermuda Island. Pop. of the village, 1500.

Saint George, the strait or channel which separates New Ireland from New Britain.

Saint George, a channel between the Great and Little Nicobar Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, about 15 or 18 miles long, and from 3 to 6 miles wide, extending E.N.E. and W.S.W.

Saint George, an island of British Honduras, in the Bay of Honduras, opposite the mouth of the river Balize.

Saint George, one of the Pribylov Islands, Alaska. It is granitic, and rises to 300 feet in height.

Saint George, Sierra Leone. See Freetown.

Saint George, a post-office of Kankakee co., Ill.

Saint George, a post-village in St. George township, Pottawatomie co., Kansas, on the N. bank of the Kansas River, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 9 miles E. of Manhattan, and 43 miles W. by N. of Topeka. It has 2 churches. Pop. 118; of the township, 375.

Saint George, a post-hamlet in St. George township, Knox co., Me., on the sea-coast, about 9 miles S.W. of Rockland. The township is a peninsula, nearly surrounded by the ocean. It contains 3 churches and a village named Tenant's Harbor, and has several stone-quarries. Pop. of the township, 2318.

Saint George, township, Benton co., Minn. P. 354.

Saint George, a post-hamlet of McLeod co., Minn., on Crow River, 6 miles N. of Glencoe. It has a church.

Saint George, a post-office of Wright co., Mo.

Saint George, a station in Venango co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 22 miles S. of Franklin.

Saint George, a post-village, capital of Washington co., Utah, on the Rio Virgen, or Virgin River, about 280 miles S. by W. of Salt Lake City. It has a church, a tannery, a broom-factory, a newspaper office, 5 stores, and a money-order post-office.

Saint George, a small post-township of Chittenden co., Vt., 9 miles S.S.E. of Burlington. Pop. 111.

Saint George, a post-village, capital of Tucker co., W. Va., on Cheat River, 25 miles S.E. of Grafton, and 95 miles S.E. of Wheeling. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

Saint George, Brazil. See São Jorge dos Ilheos.

Saint George, a post-town and port of entry of New Brunswick, co. of Charlotte, near the mouth of the Magaguadavic River, 45 miles W. of St. John. It has 3 saw-mills, 4 churches, 2 temperance halls, a mechanics' hall, 2 hotels, and a large trade in lumber. Pop. 600.

Saint George, a bay and harbor of Newfoundland, on the W. coast. The bay extends inward E.N.E. about 54 miles, and receives the river St. George.

Saint George, a post-village in Brant co., Ontario, 3 miles from Harrisburg. It has an iron-foundry and several stores and mills. Pop. 400.

Saint-George- (or **Georges-**) **Butavent,** såNg zhoRzh bü'tå'vôNg', a village of France, 3 miles W. of Mayenne.

Saint George de Henryville. See Henryville.

Saint George de la Beauce, såNg zhoRzh dẹh lå bōce, a post-village in Beauce co., Quebec, on the river Chaudière, 60 miles S.S.E. of Quebec. It has 3 saw-mills, 2 flouring-mills, and 8 or 9 stores. Pop. 400.

Saint George del Mina, Africa. See Elmina.

Saint-George-de-Reneins, såNg zhoRzh dẹh rẹh-nåNg', a village of France, department of Rhône, 4 miles N. of Villefranche. Pop. 1084.

Saint George de Wind'sor, a post-village in Richmond co., Quebec, 8 miles S.E. of Dunville. It has a church, 2 saw-mills, and several stores.

Saint-George-d'Oléron, såNg zhoRzh do'lå'rôNg', a village of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 15 miles N.W. of Marennes.

Saint George, Gulf of. See Gulf of Saint George.

Saint George Island, in the Mozambique Channel, is in lat. 15° 2′ S., lon. 40° 48′ E.

Saint George Island, an island in the Pacific, Solomon group, in lat. 8° 32′ S., lon. 159° 40′ E.

Saint George Island, Azores. See São Jorge.

Saint George Islands, India, a group off the coast of Malabar, in lat. 15° 21′ N., lon. 73° 45′ E.

Saint George's, a post-village of New Castle co., Del., in Red Lion hundred, on the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal, 16 miles S.S.W. of Wilmington, and about 3 miles E. of St. George's Station on the Delaware Railroad. It has 2 churches and a carriage-shop. Pop. 265.

Saint George's, a post-hamlet of Colleton co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 48 miles N.W. of Charleston. It has a church and a manufactory of naval stores.

Saint George's Bank is in the Atlantic, about 100 miles E. of Cape Cod. It is resorted to by fishermen.

Saint George's Bay, Nova Scotia. See Antigonish.

Saint George's Channel (anc. *Vergin'ium Ma're?*), that part of the Atlantic which separates the S.W. of England from Ireland, extending from the island of Holyhead to St. David's, and from Dublin to Wexford.

Saint George's Island, off the coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, opposite the mouth of the river Appalachicola. Length, from E. to W., 22 miles; breadth, 5 miles. St. George's Strait, separating it from the mainland, is from 5 to 7 or 8 miles across.

Saint-George-sur-Loire, såNg zhoRzh süR lwaR, a market-town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 10 miles W.S.W. of Angers. Pop. 1027.

Saint-Germain, sẹnt jẹr'mạn (Fr. pron. såNg zhêR'-måNg'), or **Saint-Germain-en-Laye,** såNg zhêR'måNg' ôNg lå, a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the border of the forest of Saint-Germain, 7 miles N. of Versailles, and 10 miles by railway W.N.W. of Paris. Pop. 16,978. It is well built, and has a house of education of the Legion of Honor, a public library, a corn hall, manufactures of horse-hair goods, numerous tanneries, some woollen-factories, and an active retail trade. Its magnificent château, founded by Charles V., is now used as a barrack and military prison. The forest of Saint-Germain comprises nearly 8900 acres.

Saint Germain de Grantham, såNg zhêR'måNg' dẹh grån'tåm', or **Head'ville,** a post-village in Drummond co., Quebec, 15 miles N.N.E. of Upton. Pop. 150.

Saint-Germain-du-Bois, såNg zhêR'måNg' dü bwå, a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 8 miles N. of Louhans.

Saint-Germain-Laval, såNg zhêR'måNg' lå'vål', a town of France, department of Loire, 15 miles S. of Roanne. It has manufactures of porcelain. Pop. 1573.

Saint-Germain-l'Embron, såNg zhêR'måNg' lôNg'-brôNg', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 5 miles S. of Issoire. Pop. 1987.

Saint-Germain-sur-Ay, såNg zhêR'måNg' süR å, a town of France, in Manche, 15 miles N.N.W. of Coutances, on the bay of the same name, at the mouth of the Ay. It exports agricultural produce to England.

Saint Ger'man, or **Saint Ger'mans,** a town of England, co. of Cornwall, 9 miles by rail W. of Plymouth. It has a fine parish church, formerly part of a cathedral, once the seat of a bishop. Pop. of parish, 2678.

Saint Gertrude, sẹnt ghẹr'trood, a post-village in Nicolet co., Quebec, 15 miles E.S.E. of Three Rivers. It contains 4 stores and several mills. Pop. 350.

Saint-Gervais, såNg zhêR'vå', a village of France, in Hérault, 22 miles N.N.E. of Beziers. Pop. 1215.

Saint-Gervais, a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 17 miles N.W. of Riom. Pop. 902.

Saint-Gervais, såNg zhêR'vå', a post-village of Quebec, co. of Bellechasse, 5 miles S. of St. Charles. It has saw-, grist-, carding-, and fulling-mills, 7 or 8 stores, and a large trade. Pop. 850.

Saint-Ghislain, såNg ghees'låNg', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Haine, 6 miles W. of Mons. Pop. 1350.

Saint-Gildas-des-Bois, såNg zheel'då' då bwå, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 12 miles N.N.W. of Savenay. Pop. 1173.

Saint Giles, sẹnt jīlz, a district of England, co. of Middlesex, in the centre of the metropolis. Pop. 35,703.

Saint Giles, sẹnt jīlz, a post-village in Lotbinière co., Quebec, 25 miles S. of Quebec. It has a grist-mill, 6 saw-mills, 5 stores, and a church. Gold- and copper-bearing quartz is found in the vicinity. Pop. 300.

Saint Giles, South America. See San Gil.

Saint-Gilles, såNg zheel, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 21 miles N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 4157.

Saint-Gilles, a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 2 miles S. of Brussels.

Saint-Gilles, såNg zheel, a town of France, in Gard, on the Canal of Beaucaire, 11 miles S.S.E. of Nîmes. Pop. 5705. It has a fine abbey church of the eleventh century, manufactures of oil, wine, and farina, and an active trade in wine, brandy, &c.

Saint-Gilles-lez-Termonde, såNg zheel lå têR'-môND', a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 1 mile E. of Dendermond. Pop. 3303.

Saint-Gilles-sur-Vié, såNg zheel süR ve-å', a town of France, in Vendée, on the Vié, 16 miles N.N.W. of Les Sables. Pop. 1177.

Saint Gil'man, a post-village of Osceola co., Iowa, in Gilman township, on the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, 7 miles S. of Sibley. It has a hotel, 2 stores, and 2 elevators.

Saint-Girons, såNg zhee'rôNg', a town of France, in Ariége, on the Salat, 26 miles W. of Foix. It has a communal college, paper-mills, tanneries, flour-mills, and manufactures of marble, linen, oil, &c. Pop. 3993.

Saint-Gobain, såNg go'båNg', a village of France, in Aisne, 10 miles W.N.W. of Laon. Pop. 1957.

Saint Goth'ard (Fr. pron. såNg go'taR'), or **Sankt Gotthard,** sånkt got'hart, a short range of mountains in the Alps of Switzerland, cantons of Uri and Ticino, of which the Galenstock, 12,481 feet high, is the culminating point. The St. Gothard Pass, from Flüelen to Bellinzona, is noted for its hospice, designed for the rescue of storm-bound travellers, and the group is also remarkable for its railway-tunnel, more than 9 miles in length, now in construction. Geographically, the St. Gothard is interesting, as a link between several of the main chains of the Alps.

Saint Grégoire, sâɴᵍ grâ`gwaʀ′, a post-village of Quebec, co. of Nicolet, on the Grand Trunk Railway (Three Rivers Branch), 31 miles W.N.W. of Arthabaska. It has an academy, a church, flour- and saw-mills, and 5 or 6 stores. Pop. 600.

Saint Gregory, in Italy. See San Gregorio.

Saint Guillaume d'Upton, sâɴᵍ ghee`yōm′ dup′-tọn, a post-village in Drummond co., Quebec, on the river David, 7 miles N. of Upton. It has several stores and mills. Pop. 400.

Saint-Heand, sâɴᵍ hâ`ôɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Loire, 6 miles N. of Saint-Etienne. Pop. 2525.

Saint Hed′wig, a post-office of Bexar co., Tex.

Saint Hel′en, a hamlet of Roscommon co., Mich., on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, 67 miles N.N.W. of Bay City. It has a lumber-mill.

Saint Helen, a post-village, capital of Columbia co., Oregon, on the W. bank of the Columbia River, 10 miles above Kalama, and about 28 miles N. of Portland. It has a church and 1 or 2 saw-mills. The river is here about 1 mile wide. Large sea-going ships can ascend to this place.

Saint Helena, hel-ee′nạ (Fr. *Sainte-Hélène*, sâɴt â`-lain′; Sp. *Santa Elena*, sân′tâ â-lâ′nâ), an island of the South Atlantic Ocean, belonging to the British, lat. 15° 57′ S., lon. 5° 42′ W., about 700 miles S.E. of the island of Ascension, 1400 miles W. of the W. coast of South Africa, and 2000 miles from the E. coast of Brazil. Greatest length, 10½ miles; greatest breadth, from N. to S., 7 miles. Area, 47 square miles. Its position, in the line of the ocean thoroughfare from Europe to the East, made it at one time a most important halting-station for vessels performing that lengthened voyage, while it acquired celebrity from being the place of Napoleon's banishment, and where he resided from 1816 till his death, May 5, 1821. It has the appearance of a lofty pyramidal mass of a dark-gray color, rising abruptly from the ocean; but when more nearly approached, though its precipitous and almost inaccessible coasts become still more striking, and on all sides, particularly on the N., enormous beetling cliffs are seen, varying in height from 600 to 1200 feet, a number of openings are discovered, forming the mouths of narrow valleys or ravines, leading gradually up to a central plateau. On shore, at all openings where a landing might be effected, military works have been erected for the purpose of making it secure.

The island is of volcanic origin, and consists of rugged mountains, interspersed with numerous ravines, in one of which, on its N.W. shore, is James Town, the residence of the principal authorities. Its harbor affords excellent anchorage in 12 fathoms of water, and is defended by strong batteries. The central plateau is traversed from E. to W. by a limestone ridge, dividing the island into two unequal portions, and attaining in Diana's Peak, near its centre, the height of 2700 feet, the highest summit in the island. Along the coast, W. of Sandy Bay, there stretches, for a considerable distance, a stratum of horizontal columnar basalt, forming a stupendous wall from 50 to 180 feet high. Some manganese is mined for export. The portion of the island N. of the ridge is also rugged, but contains several tolerably level tracts, which, during the season when moisture is abundant, are covered with rich verdure. The largest of these tracts is that of Longwood, where Napoleon had his residence.

The island is watered by numerous brooks, and about one-fifth of its surface is fertile; but the native vegetation, now becoming extinct, was of very remarkable character, many of the species being peculiar to the island. The cinchona tree grows here on the highlands. Many of the hills are crowned with plantations of Scotch firs. The climate is temperate, and invalids from the hot regions of the East recover rapidly under its influence. Earthquakes have frequently been felt. The island is far from being able to supply its own wants, and almost the only traffic consists in furnishing commodities to the calling vessels. Pop. 6241.

Saint Hele′na, a parish in the E. part of Louisiana, borders on the state of Mississippi. Area, about 435 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Amite River, and is intersected by the Tickfaw River. The surface is undulating or level, and is mostly covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Greensburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $720,029. Pop. in 1870, 5423, of whom 5386 were Americans.

Saint Helena, a post-village of Napa co., Cal., in a valley between two mountains, on the California Pacific Railroad, 58 miles N. of San Francisco, and 8 miles S. of Calistoga. It has 3 churches, a seminary, a newspaper office, and 5 wine-cellars. It is situated in a region which produces many grapes, and is partly supported by trade in wine. Pop. about 500.

Saint Helena, a post-village, capital of Cedar co., Neb., on the S. bank of the Missouri River, about 10 miles below Yankton, Dakota, and 100 miles N. of Columbus. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, and a lumber-mill.

Saint Helena, a hamlet of Wyoming co., N.Y., on the Genesee River, 3 miles E. of Castile Station. Pop. about 150.

Saint Helena, a township of Beaufort co., S.C., comprises St. Helena, Ladies', and other islands of the sea-island chain. Pop. 6152, more than five-sevenths of whom are on St. Helena Island.

Saint Helena Island, one of the sea-islands of Beaufort co., S.C., is about 13 miles in length. It has a population of over 5000, nearly all colored. It has 2 churches and a graded school, called the Penn School, with more than 200 pupils.

Saint Hele′na Port (Sp. *Puerto Santa Elena*, pwèʀ′-to sân′tâ â-lâ′nâ), E. coast of Patagonia, an inlet intermediate between the Gulfs of St. George and St. Matthias.

Saint Hel′en's, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, on a branch of the Mersey, 3½ miles E.N.E. of Prescot, at a railway junction. Pop. 45,154, engaged in raising coal, in extensive plate-glass-, bottle-, and chemical factories, and in copper-works. It has a church, various handsome chapels, a town hall, a market-house, and a branch bank.

Saint Helen's, Scilly Islands. See Saint Hellan's.

Saint Helen's, Michigan. See Saint Helen.

Saint Helen's, South Carolina. See Saint Helena.

Saint Helen's, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 20 miles N.E. of Goderich. Pop. 600.

Saint Helen's Island, a beautiful island in the St. Lawrence, opposite the E. end of the city of Montreal. It is about ¾ of a mile long by ½ of a mile broad, and is clothed with fine trees. It is considered of great importance as a defence of Montreal, and is the property of the government. It has a rifle-range, barracks, and military storehouses.

Saint Helen's, Mount, Washington, a dome-shaped volcanic peak of the Cascade Range, in Skamania co., near lat. 46° 20′ N. and lon. 122° W. Its summit is covered with perpetual snow. It is an active volcano, and was in a state of eruption in 1843, but it has ceased to emit lava. Its altitude is estimated at 12,000 feet above the sea-level.

Saint Hel′ier's (Fr. *Saint-Hélier*, sâɴt â`le-â′), the capital town of the island of Jersey, on its S. coast, at the E. side of St. Aubin's Bay. Lat. 49° 11′ 3″ N.; lon. 2° 6′ W. Pop. 30,756. It stands between two rocky heights, on the E. of which is the citadel, Fort Regent, overlooking the inner harbor. It is the terminus of two railways, and has a central square, in which are the parish church, court-house, reading-rooms, hotels, market-house, the theatre, jail, and several chapels. On a rocky island, off the shore, is Elizabeth Castle, a fortress of imposing appearance. The town is the seat of Victoria College, and is the residence of many retired officers of the army and navy, foreigners, and families of limited income. It has an active trade, and is the seat of the representative parliament of Jersey.

Saint Hel′lan's, one of the small Scilly Islands, off the coast of Cornwall, in England.

Saint Henri, Quebec. See Tannery West.

Saint Henri de Lauzon, sâɴt ôɴᵍ`ree′ dẹh lō`zôɴᵍ′, a post-village in Levis co., Quebec, on the river Etchemin, 3½ miles from St. Henri Station. It contains a church, 8 or 9 stores, and several mills. Copper ore is found in the vicinity. Pop. 500.

Saint Hen′ry, a post-hamlet of Dubois co., Ind., in Cass township, about 44 miles E.N.E. of Evansville. It has a church.

Saint Henry, a post-office of Le Sueur co., Minn.

Saint Henry's, a post-village of Mercer co., O., in Granville township, 15 miles N. of Ansonia Station. It has a church, 3 general stores, and 4 other stores.

Saint-Herblain, sâɴt èʀ`blâɴᵍ′, a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 6 miles W. of Nantes. Pop. of commune, 2611.

Saint-Herblon, sâɴt èʀ`blòɴᵍ′, a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 5 miles N.E. of Ancenis. Pop. of commune, 2864.

Saint Hermas, sâɴt èʀ`mâ′, a post-village and parish of Quebec, co. of Two Mountains, is situated on the Lake of Two Mountains, 40 miles W. of Montreal. Pop. 1307.

Saint Hermogenes, sẹnt hẹr-moj′e-nèz, an island off the coast of Alaska, N.E. of Kadiak. Lat. 58° 10′ N.; lon. 152° 3′ W. It was discovered by Behring, and visited by Cook and Krusenstern.

Saint-Hilaire, såɴt ee'låʀ', a town of France, Nord, 8 miles E. of Cambrai. It manufactures batiste. P. 2386.

Saint-Hilaire-des-Loges, såɴt ee'låʀ' då lozh, a town of France, department of Vendée, 7 miles E. of Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. 2468.

Saint-Hilaire-de-Talmont, såɴt ee'låʀ' dẹh tål'-mòɴᵍ', a town of France, in Vendée, 9 miles E.S.E. of Les Sables. Pop. of commune, 2739.

Saint-Hilaire-du-Harcouet, såɴt ee'låʀ' dü haʀ'koo'å', a town of France, in Manche, 9 miles S.W. of Mortain. It has a communal college, and manufactures of linen, leather, hemp, woollen cloth, &c. Pop. 3148.

Saint Hilaire Village, a post-village in Rouville co., Quebec, on the river Richelieu, ½ mile from St. Hilaire Station on the Grand Trunk Railway, 24 miles from Montreal. It contains a church, a convent, an academy, a brewery, and several stores. Pop. 300. See Mont Saint Hilaire.

Saint-Hippolyte, såɴt eep'po'leet', a town of France, in Gard, 13 miles E.S.E. of Le Vigan. Pop. 3960. It has an old castle, tanneries, flour-mills, silk-mills, and manufactures of hats, gloves, and hosiery.

Saint-Hippolyte (Ger. *Sanct Pilt*, sånkt peelt), a town of Alsace, on the Strasburg & Basel Railway, 4 miles S.S.W. of Schlettstadt. Pop. 1935.

Saint Hippolyte (såɴt eep'po'leet') **de Kilken'ny,** a post-village in Montcalm co., Quebec, 48 miles N.W. of Montreal. Pop. 200.

Saint Honoré, såɴt o'no'rå', a post-village in Beauce co., Quebec, 75 miles S. of Quebec. Pop. 100.

Saint Honoré, Quebec. See Armand.

Saint-Hubert, såɴᵍ hü'bair', a town of Belgium, in Luxembourg, 17 miles W. of Bastogne. Pop. 2315.

Saint Hubert, såɴᵍ hü'bair', a post-village in Chambly co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 10 miles E.N.E. of Montreal. It has 2 or 3 stores. Pop. 250.

Saint Huber'tus, a post-hamlet of Le Sueur co., Minn., 5 miles N.E. of Lexington.

Saint Hugues, såɴt üg, a post-village of Quebec, capital of the co. of Bagot, 11 miles N.E. of St. Hyacinthe. It contains a church, a tannery, and several stores. P. 500.

Saint Hyacinthe, sẹnt hī'ą-sinth (Fr. pron. såɴt ee'å'såɴt'), a county in the S. part of Quebec, intersected by the Grand Trunk Railway. Area, 263 square miles. Capital, St. Hyacinthe. Pop. 18,310.

Saint Hyacinthe, a city of Quebec, capital of the co. of St. Hyacinthe, on the river Yamaska, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 35½ miles E.N.E. of Montreal. The principal institutions are a Roman Catholic cathedral, bishop's palace, college, bank, Hôtel-Dieu, nunnery, city hall and market, and court-house. The college is a fine cut-stone building, 700 feet in length, and has 12 professors. There are also in the town a grist- and saw-mill, a number of stores, several hotels, 2 printing-offices, and manufactories of woollens, wooden-ware, leather, lace, organs, iron castings, mill-machinery, boots and shoes, &c. Pop. 3746.

Saint Ig'nace' (Fr. pron. såɴt een'yåss'), a post-township of Mackinaw co., Mich., on a bay of Lake Huron, about 45 miles N. of Petoskey. It has a church and a large saw-mill. Pop. 326.

Saint Ignace, såɴt een'yåss', a post-village in Quebec co., Quebec, 1 mile from Lorette. Pop. 300. See also Coteau du Lac.

Saint Ignatius, sẹnt ig-na'she-ųs, a post-office of Missoula co., Montana.

Saint Imier, såɴt ee'me-å' (Ger. *Sanct Immer*, sånkt im'mẹr), a village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 12 miles W. of Brienne. Pop. of commune, 5714.

Saintines, såɴᵍ'teen', a village of France, in Oise, about 32 miles S.E. of Beauvais.

Saint In'igoes, a post-hamlet of St. Mary's co., Md., about 60 miles S. of Annapolis, and 2 miles W. of Chesapeake Bay.

Saint Irénée, Quebec. See Sainte Irénée.

Saint Is'idore de Montréal (Fr. pron. såɴt ee'zee'-doʀ' dẹh mòɴᵍ'trå-ål'), a post-village in Laprairie co., Quebec, 15 miles by rail S. of Montreal.

Saint Isidore de Quebec, såɴt ee'zee'doʀ' dẹh kå'-bĕk', a post-village in Dorchester co., Quebec, 20½ miles S. by E. of Quebec. It has saw-, grist-, carding-, and fulling-mills, a tannery, and several stores. Pop. 650.

Saint Ives, sẹnt īvz, a borough and town of England, co. of Cornwall, on its N. coast, 7¼ miles N.E. of Penzance. Pop. 6965. The town is picturesquely situated on the W. side of St. Ives' Bay. It has a spacious church, some dissenting chapels, a town hall, a jail, a literary institution, a custom-house, a harbor protected by a pier built in 1770, a thriving pilchard-fishery, and exports of copper, tin, and slates from its vicinity.

Saint Ives, a town of England, co. and 5 miles E. of Huntingdon, at a railway junction, on the Ouse, here crossed by a handsome bridge. Pop. 3291.

Saint Ives, sẹnt īvz, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 5 miles from Thorndale. Pop. 150.

Saint Ja'cob (Ger. *Sanct Jakob*, sånkt yå'kop), a hamlet of Switzerland, canton and 2 miles S.E. of Basel. Its vicinity, entitled "the Swiss Thermopylæ," was, on the 26th of August, 1444, the scene of a desperate action, in which 1600 Swiss sustained for 10 hours a fight against the French army of Louis XI., ten times as numerous, and out of which only 10 Swiss escaped.

Saint Jacobi Parochi, yå-ko'bee på-ro'kee, a commune of the Netherlands, 9 miles N.W. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 2891.

Saint Ja'cob's, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., on Silver Creek, and on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 26 miles E. by N. of St. Louis, Mo. It has 4 churches, a graded school, 2 flour-mills, a saw-mill, a cigar-factory, &c. Pop. about 1000.

Saint Jacobs, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, on the Conestogo River, 8 miles N. of Berlin. It has a woollen-factory, tannery, grist-mill, and 3 stores. P. 450.

Saint-Jacques, a town of France. See Saint James.

Saint Jacques, river, Canada. See Saint James.

Saint Jacques de l'Achigan, såɴᵍ zhåk dẹh lå'-she'gòɴᵍ', a post-village of Quebec, co. of Montcalm, 13 miles N.N.W. of L'Assomption. It has a church, a convent, a brewery, &c. Pop. 800.

Saint Jacques le Mineur, såɴᵍ zhåk' lẹh mee'nuʀ', a post-village in Laprairie co., Quebec, 5 miles from L'Acadie. It has 4 stores and 3 hotels. Pop. 500.

Saint Jago, a Cape Verd island. See Santiago.

Saint-Jal, såɴᵍ zhål, a village of France, department of Corrèze, 10 miles N.W. of Tulle. Pop. 1600.

Saint James (Fr. *Saint-Jacques*, såɴᵍ zhåk), a town of France, in Manche, 12 miles S. of Avranches. Pop. 2070. It was fortified by William the Conqueror.

Saint James, in Spain, &c. See Santiago.

Saint James (Fr. *Saint-Jacques*, såɴᵍ zhåk), a river of Quebec, flows S.E. 23 miles, and joins the St. Lawrence 10 miles N.E. of the mouth of the Saguenay.

Saint James, a parish in the S.E. part of Louisiana, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is intersected by the Mississippi River, and bounded on the N.E. by Lake Maurepas. The surface is level, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is alluvial and fertile. Sugar, molasses, cotton, rice, and Indian corn are the staple products. This parish is intersected by the New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad. Capital, Convent. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,251,570. Pop. in 1870, 10,152, of whom 9927 were Americans.

Saint James, a post-hamlet of Gibson co., Ind., on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, 15 miles N. of Evansville. It has a church.

Saint James, a post-village of St. James parish, La., on the Mississippi River, and on the New Orleans & Texas Railroad, 50 miles W. of New Orleans. It has a Catholic college.

Saint James, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., 1½ miles from Monkton Mills. It has 3 churches.

Saint James, a post-village, capital of Manitou co., Mich., on Beaver Island, in Lake Michigan, about 70 miles N. of Traverse City. It has a church, and is mainly supported by fishing and lumbering. Pop. about 450.

Saint James, a post-village of Watonwan co., Minn., in St. James township, on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, which here connects with the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, 122 miles S.W. of St. Paul, and 12 miles W. of Madelia. It has 4 churches, a graded school, &c. Pop. 334; of the township, additional, 195.

Saint James, township, Mississippi co., Mo. P. 505.

Saint James, a post-village in St. James township, Phelps co., Mo., on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, 10 miles E.N.E. of Rolla, and 104 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis. It contains a school called the James Institute, 3 churches, a tannery, a flour-mill, and a woollen-mill. The township is drained by the Maramec River, and has a pop. of 1531.

Saint James, a post-village of Cedar co., Neb., near the Missouri River, about 20 miles S.E. of Yankton. It has a church, 2 flour-mills, and a saw-mill.

Saint James, a post-hamlet of Smithtown township, Suffolk co., N.Y., on an inlet of Long Island Sound, and on the Long Island Railroad, 50 miles E. by N. of Brooklyn. It has 2 churches, 3 stores, and about 30 houses.

Saint James, township, Clarendon co., S.C. P. 640.

Saint James, a Cape Verd island. See SANTIAGO.

Saint James College, Md. See COLLEGE ST. JAMES.

Saint James, Goose Creek, a township of Charleston co., S.C. Pop. 7795.

Saint James Park, a suburb of the city of London, Middlesex co., Ontario. It contains a bakery, a church, 6 hotels, 6 stores, and nurseries 80 acres in extent. The Great Western Railway runs past it. Pop. 1200.

Saint James, Santee, a township of Charleston co., S.C. Pop. 2657.

Saint Jan, West Indies. See SAINT JOHN.

Saint Janvier, sâN° zhôN°'ve-â', a post-village in Terrebonne co., Quebec, 26 miles N.W. of Montreal.

Saint Jean Baptiste de Montréal, sâN° zhôN° bâp'teest' dẹh môN°'trâ'âl', a village of Quebec, co. of Hochelaga, 1 mile from Montreal, of which it may be considered a suburb. It has a fine market, a number of stores, several hotels, and many good buildings. Pop. 4408.

Saint Jean Baptiste de Rouville, sâN° zhôN° bâp'teest' dẹh roo'veel', a post-village in Rouville co., Quebec, on the Little River Huron, 9 miles S. of St. Hilaire Station. It contains several stores and mills.

Saint-Jean-Bonnefond, sâN° zhôN° bonn'fôN°', a village of France, department of Loire, 3 miles N.E. of Saint-Etienne. Pop. of commune, 4316.

Saint Jean Chrysostome de Châteauguay, sâN° zhôN° kree'zos'tôm' dẹh shâ'to'gâ' (formerly called **Ed'wardstown**), a post-village in Chateauguay co., Quebec, at the confluence of the English and Black Rivers, 13 miles S.W. of St. Remi. It has 2 churches, 5 hotels, a tannery, a brick-field, several mills, and 6 stores. P. 1000.

Saint Jean Chrysostome de Levis, sâN° zhôN° kree'zos'tôm' dẹh lâ-vee', a post-village in Levis co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 13 miles S. of Quebec. It has saw- and grist-mills and several stores. Pop. 300.

Saint Jean d'Acre, Syria. See ACRE.

Saint-Jean-d'Angély, sâN° zhôN° dôN°'zhâ'lee', a town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, on the Boutonne, 15 miles N.N.E. of Saintes. It has 2 churches, a hospital, manufactures of brandy, beer, serge, farina, and iron tools, and a trade in cognac brandy. Pop. 6309.

Saint-Jean-de-Bournay, sâN° zhôN° dẹh booR'nâ', a village of France, in Isère, 12 miles E. of Vienne. It has manufactures of ribbon, velvet, and wine. Pop. 1705.

Saint-Jean-de-Liversay, sâN° zhôN° dẹh lee'vêR'-sâ', a village of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 15 miles N.E. of La Rochelle. Pop. 1722.

Saint-Jean-de-Losne, sâN° zhôN° dẹh lōn, or **Belle-Défense,** bêll dâ'fôNss', a town of France, in Côte-d'Or, on the Saône, at its junction with the Canal of Burgundy, 25 miles E.N.E. of Beaune. Pop. 1860.

Saint-Jean-de-Luz, sâN° zhôN° dẹh lüz, a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, on the sea, 12 miles by rail S.W. of Bayonne, defended by 3 forts. Pop. 3131.

Saint Jean de Matha, sâN° zhôN° dẹh mâ'tâ', a post-village in Joliette co., Quebec, on the river L'Assomption, 21 miles N. of Joliette. It has 7 saw-mills, 3 grist-mills, a carding- and fulling-mill, and several stores. Pop. 400.

Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne, sâN° zhôN° dẹh mō're-ênn', or **San Giovanni di Moriana,** sân jo-vân'nee dee mo-re-â'nâ, a town of France, in Savoy, on the Arc, at the influx of the Arran, 44 miles by rail S.E. of Chambéry. Pop. 2623.

Saint-Jean-de-Mont, sâN° zhôN° dẹh môN°, a village of France, in Vendée, near the Atlantic, 33 miles N.N.W. of Les Sables. Pop. of commune, 4024.

Saint Jean d'Eschaillons, sâN° zhôN° dêsh'â'-yôN°', a post-village in Lotbinière co., Quebec, on the river St. Lawrence, 57 miles S.W. of Quebec. It has 3 saw-mills, 3 grist-mills, and 7 or 8 stores. Pop. 400.

Saint Jean d'Orléans, sâN° zhôN° doR'lâ'ôN°', a post-village in Montmorency co., Quebec, on the Isle of Orleans, 22 miles below Quebec.

Saint-Jean-du-Gard, sâN° zhôN° dü gaR, a village of France, in Gard, on the Gordon d'Anduze, arrondissement and 9 miles W. of Alais. Pop. 2741. It has manufactures of silk gloves and silk hosiery.

Saint-Jean-en-Royans, sâN° zhôN° ôN° roi'ôN°', a village of France, in Drôme, 19 miles E.N.E. of Valence, on the right bank of the Lionne. Pop. 1534.

Saint-Jean-Molenbeek, Belgium. See MOLENBEEK.

Saint Jean Port Joli, sâN° zhôN° poR zho'lee', a post-village of Quebec, capital of the co. of L'Islet, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 71 miles N.E. of Quebec. It contains a church, a tannery, and about 10 stores. Pop. 400.

Saint Jérôme, sâN° zhâ'rōm', a post-village of Quebec, capital of the co. of Terrebonne, on the North River, 33 miles N. of Montreal. It has the county buildings, a church, a woollen-factory, several saw- and grist-mills, and a number of stores. Pop. 1159.

Saint Jérôme du Lac Saint Jean, sâN° zhâ'rōm' dü lâk sâN° zhôN°, a village in Chicoutimi co., Quebec, 55 miles from Chicoutimi. Pop. 120.

Saint-Jeure, or **Saint-Jeurre,** sâN° zhuR, a village of France, in Haute-Loire, 4 miles E. of Yssingeaux. Pop. of commune, 2704.

Saint Jo, a post-village of Montague co., Tex., 65 miles W. of Sherman. It has 4 churches.

Saint-Joachim, sâN° zho'â'kâN°', a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 12 miles W.N.W. of Savenay.

Saint Joachim, sâN° zho'â'kâN°', a post-village in Montmorency co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 27 miles N.E. of Quebec. It contains a church and 5 or 6 stores. See also CHATEAUGUAY.

Saint Joachim, Paraguay. See SAN JOAQUIN.

Saint Joachim de Shefford, sâN° zho'â'kâN°' dẹh shef'foR', a post-village in Shefford co., Quebec, 9 miles N. of Waterloo.

Saint Joe, a post-office of Searcy co., Ark.

Saint Joe, De Kalb co., Ind. See BLAIR.

Saint Joe, a station of Minnesota. See SAINT JOSEPH.

Saint Joe, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Neb., 8 miles from Grand Island. Pop. 50.

Saint Joe, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., in Donegal township, on the railroad between Butler and Karns City, 8½ miles S. of the latter. It has several oil-wells and 3 gas-wells. Oil was struck here in August, 1874, and 300 buildings were erected, which were destroyed by fire in November of that year.

Saint John, in France. See SAINT-JEAN.

Saint John, in Germany. See SANCT JOHANN.

Saint John (Ger. *Sanct Johann,* sânkt yo-hânn'; Hun. *Szent Janos,* sênt yâ'nōsh'), a village of Hungary, co. and 31 miles N. of Presburg. Pop. 1700.

Saint John, in Italy. See SAN GIOVANNI.

Saint John, in Portugal and Brazil. See SÃO JOÃO.

Saint John, in Spain. See SAN JUAN.

Saint John, a post-hamlet of Dorsey co., Ark., 25 miles S. of Pine Bluff.

Saint John, a post-hamlet of Colusa co., Cal., about 2 miles W. of the Sacramento River, and 48 miles N.W. of Marysville. It has 2 churches.

Saint John, a post-village of Perry co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 1 or 2 miles N. of Duquoin. It is supported by the manufacture of salt, and operations in coal, which is mined here. Pop. 356.

Saint John, a post-hamlet in St. John township, Lake co., Ind., about 34 miles S. by E. of Chicago. It has a church. The township is intersected by the railroad which connects Chicago with Logansport. P. of township, 1442.

Saint John, township, Harrison co., Iowa. P. 1210.

Saint John, Hardin co., Ky. See BETHLEHEM.

Saint John, a station of the New Orleans & Texas Railroad, near Edgard, 33 miles W. of New Orleans.

Saint John, a plantation of Aroostook co., Me., 7 miles W. of Fort Kent. Pop. 127.

Saint John, township, New Madrid co., Mo. P. 403.

Saint John, a post-village of Putnam co., Mo., 12 miles from Seymour, Iowa, and about 60 miles N. by E. of Chillicothe. It has a church, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. 130.

Saint John, a post-office of Hertford co., N.C.

Saint John, a village of Mercer co., O., in Marion township, about 22 miles N.W. of Sidney. It has a church and a convent. Pop. 105. Here is Maria Stein Post-Office.

Saint John, a post-village of Tooele co., Utah, 10 miles S.W. of Stockton, and about 45 miles S.W. of Salt Lake City. It has a church. Pop. about 250.

Saint John, a post-hamlet of Calumet co., Wis., in Woodville township, 3 miles from Hilbert Railroad Station.

Saint John, or **Saint Jan,** sênt yân, an island of the Danish West Indies, E.N.E. of St. Thomas. Area, 42 square miles. Chief exports, cattle and bay rum. Capital, Crux Bay. Pop. 1054.

Saint John, a river of Quebec. See RICHELIEU.

Saint John, a lake of Quebec, about 120 miles N. of the city of Quebec. It receives numerous rivers, and contains many islands.

Saint John, a city and seaport of New Brunswick, the commercial metropolis of the province, and capital of the co. of St. John, is picturesquely situated at the mouth of a river of its own name, on a rocky peninsula projecting into the harbor, 190 miles N.W. of Halifax, and 761 miles

S.E. of Montreal. Lat. 45° 14′ 6″ N.; lon. 66° 3′ 30″ W. The city is regularly laid out and well built. The buildings are chiefly of brick and stone, the principal public edifices being St. Mary's cathedral (Roman Catholic), lunatic asylum, city hospital, court-house and jail, marine hospital, penitentiary, almshouse, male orphan asylum, academy of music, dramatic lyceum, mechanics' institute, skating-rink, barracks, and the 34 places of worship. The educational institutions comprise a grammar-school, a Madras school, and a number of public and private schools. St. John has a number of religious and charitable societies, a public library, 2 banks and 2 branch banks, a savings-bank, an efficient fire-brigade, fire-alarm telegraph, 4 daily and several weekly newspapers, and a number of hotels. (The thriving suburb of Carleton, on the opposite side of the harbor, is included within the city corporation.) The harbor of St. John is capacious, safe, and never obstructed by ice. Its entrance, about 2 miles S. of the city, is protected by Partridge Island, on which are a quarantine hospital and a light-house. On the E. side of the channel below the town a breakwater has been constructed to intercept the violence of the waves occasioned by southerly gales. The entrance of the river St. John into the harbor, about 1½ miles above the city, is through a rocky gorge 90 yards wide and 400 yards long, occasioning very remarkable falls, and spanning the gorge about 100 feet above low water is a suspension-bridge 640 feet long. St. John is the entrepôt of a wide extent of country abounding in agricultural resources, minerals, and valuable timber, and its situation at the mouth of a large river, with a harbor open all the year round, with railways running from it in every direction, with extensive maritime and manufacturing interests, indicates its great commercial importance. St. John has manufactories of iron castings, steam-engines, machinery, edge-tools, nails, cotton and woollen goods, boots and shoes, leather, wooden-ware, soap and candles, carriages, locomotives, agricultural implements, lumber, paper, sugar-boxes, &c., and its most important branch of industry is ship-building. Between 600 and 900 men are yearly engaged in the fisheries in the harbor of St. John. Salmon, shad, herrings, alewives, halibut, and haddock are taken in large quantities. The streets are lighted with gas, and the city is well supplied with water from a lake 4 miles distant. The railway system of New Brunswick centres at St. John. The great Intercolonial Railway connects the city with Nova Scotia and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the European & North American Railway connects it with Bangor, Me. St. John was created a town by royal charter in 1785. The city and county return three members to the House of Commons and six to the provincial legislature. Pop. of city in 1871, 28,805.

Saint John, a maritime county of New Brunswick, bordering on the Bay of Fundy, and intersected by the river St. John, which at its mouth forms one of the finest harbors on the coast. It is also drained by the Kennebaccasis and other rivers. The surface is diversified with hills and valleys. The soil is fertile, and agriculture has made some advances; the chief industry of the inhabitants, however, is directed to commerce, ship-building, and the fisheries. St. John is the most populous county in the province. Area, 585 square miles. Capital, St. John. Pop. 52,303.

Saint John Bap′tist, a small parish in the S.E. part of Louisiana, is bounded on the N. by Lake Maurepas, and on the E. by Lake Pontchartrain, and is intersected by the Mississippi River. The surface is very level, and scarcely as high as the adjacent river. The soil is fertile. Sugar, molasses, and Indian corn are the staples. Capital, Bonnet Carré. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,217,236. Pop. in 1870, 6962, of whom 6606 were Americans.

Saint John′land, a post-village and colony in Smithtown township, Suffolk co., N.Y., on Long Island Sound, and on the Long Island Railroad, 4 miles E. of Northport. Here is a charitable institution designed for the education of crippled children, the support of indigent old men, &c. St. Johnland has a church, a stereotype-foundry, a school, the Old Man's Home, and a printing-office.

Saint John River, of New Brunswick, rises in the highlands in the N. of Maine, flows N.E. 150 miles under the name of the Walloostook, and, after forming part of the boundary between Maine and the provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, turns in a general S.E. direction, intersects the latter province, and enters the Bay of Fundy. Length, 450 miles.

Saint John's, a county in the N.E. part of Florida, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the W. by the St. John's River. The surface is level, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is sandy and mostly poor. Cattle and sugar-cane are the chief products. Capital, St. Augustine. Valuation of real and personal estate, $752,598. Pop. in 1870, 2618, of whom 2483 were Americans.

Saint John's, a station in Shelby co., Ind., on a railroad, 4 miles S. of Shelbyville.

Saint John's, a post-village, capital of Clinton co., Mich., in Bingham township, on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, and on a branch of the Pinconning Railroad, 98 miles W.N.W. of Detroit, and 22 miles N. of Lansing. It has 7 churches, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, a union school, an iron-foundry, a steam flour-mill, and manufactures of carriages, farming-implements, &c. Pop. 2300.

Saint John's, a post-hamlet of Kandiyohi co., Minn., in St. John's township, on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 6 miles W.N.W. of Willmar. Pop. of the township, 88.

Saint John's, a post-hamlet of Auglaize co., O., 5½ miles E. of Wapakoneta. It has 2 churches.

Saint John's, Mercer co., O. See Saint John.

Saint John's, a post-office of Multnomah co., Oregon.

Saint Johns, a county in the S.W. part of Quebec, bordering on the Richelieu River. Area, 175 square miles. It is intersected by the Grand Trunk Railway (Rouse's Point division). Capital, St. Johns. Pop. 12,122.

Saint John's, a seaport and city, capital of Newfoundland, near the extremity of the easternmost of the peninsulas which project from the E. portion of the island, 1655 miles W. by S. of Galway, Ireland, this being the shortest distance between any two seaports of Europe and America, and 1076 miles N.E. of Montreal. Lat. 47° 33′ 6″ N.; lon. 52° 3′ W. The harbor is one of the very best. It is enclosed by two mountains, between the E. points of which is the entrance, called "the Narrows," which is defended by fortifications. It has 12 fathoms of water in mid-channel, but only one vessel can pass at a time. Within there is ample space for shipping in good anchorage with perfect shelter. There are no perceptible tides. The town consists chiefly of one street, about 1½ miles in length. It is lighted with gas and well supplied with water. The public buildings, exclusive of the churches, are the government house, house of assembly, hospital, penitentiary, poor-house, and banks. There are 8 places of worship, one of which is a fine cathedral erected for the Roman Catholics at a cost of $800,000. The Episcopal cathedral is also a fine edifice. It cost over $120,000. The educational institutions comprise 2 schools in connection with the Church of England, one belonging to the Wesleyan Church, and 2 to the Roman Catholic Church. There are several religious and benevolent societies, a mechanics' institute, an agricultural society, foundries, breweries, tanneries, a rope-factory, a block-factory, a boot- and shoe-factory, a cabinet-shop, a saw-mill, 3 biscuit-factories, several oil-refineries, and a large factory for making nets. The trade of St. John's consists chiefly in supplying the fishermen with clothing, provisions, and fishing and hunting gear. Pop. 22,553.

Saint John's, Ontario. See Ottawa.

Saint Johns (formerly **Dor′chester**), a town of Quebec, capital of the co. of St. Johns, on the river Richelieu, 27 miles S.E. of Montreal, at the junction of the Grand Trunk, Vermont Central, Shefford & Chambly, Stanstead, and Southeastern Railways. St. Johns has 4 churches, a bank, a town hall, a lunatic asylum, barracks, 2 newspaper offices, about 40 stores, and manufactories of iron castings, leather, earthenware, &c., also saw-, grist-, and planing-mills, brick-fields, 2 breweries, &c. It is connected with St. Athanase, on the opposite side of the Richelieu, by a fine bridge. St. Johns has a large trade in lumber, grain, and country produce. Pop. 3022.

Saint John's, a city, capital of the island of Antigua, on its N.E. coast, and on a fine harbor. It has costly waterworks, a lunatic hospital and other hospitals, a jail, &c., and is the seat of Anglican and Moravian bishops. Pop. 8719.

Saint John's Asylum, post-office, Kenton co., Ky.

Saint John's, Berkley, a township of Charleston co., S.C. Pop. 7868.

Saint Johns′burg, a post-office of Niagara co., N.Y.

Saint Johns′bury, a post-village, capital of Caledonia co., Vt., in St. Johnsbury township, on the Passumpsic River, and on the Passumpsic Railroad where it crosses the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 21 miles N. of Wells River, 44 miles S. of Newport, and about 34 miles E.N.E. of Montpelier. It contains a fine court-house on a hill, a graded school, an academy, a soldiers' monument, the athenæum, which has a library of about 9000 volumes, a national bank, which has a capital of $500,000, a savings-bank, 8 or 9 churches, and printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers. Here are several foundries, machine-shops, manufactories of farming-implements, and Fairbanks & Co.'s large manufactory of scales and balances, which employs about 300 men, and produces scales and balances to the value of $1,500,000 annually. Mowing- and threshing-machines are also made here. Pop. of the township, 4665.

Saint Johnsbury Centre, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vt., in St. Johnsbury township, on the Passumpsic River, and on the Passumpsic Railroad, 2 or 3 miles N. of St. Johnsbury. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Twenty-seven houses, stores, &c., were burned here in July, 1876.

Saint Johnsbury East, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vt., in St. Johnsbury township, on the Moose River, about 37 miles E.N.E. of Montpelier. It has 2 churches.

Saint John's College. See FORDHAM, N.Y., and ANNAPOLIS, Md.

Saint John's, Colleton, a township of Charleston co., S.C. Pop. 8604.

Saint John's Creek, Franklin co., Mo., joins the Missouri River from the right. It is a good mill-stream.

Saint John's Island. See CHANG-CHEUN-CHAM.

Saint John's Light-House, at the entrance of St. John's River, Fla., exhibits a fixed light 65 feet high. Lat. 30° 21′ N.; lon. 81° 33′ W.

Saint John's Light-House, Lake Pontchartrain, at the entrance of the Bayou St. John, 5 miles N. of New Orleans. It shows a fixed light 48 feet high.

Saint John's River, Florida, rises in Brevard co., and runs nearly northward. It forms the boundary between the cos. of Volusia and St. John's on the right, and Orange, Marion, Putnam, and Clay on the left, and enters the Atlantic Ocean in Duval co., about 15 miles E. of Jacksonville. It is nearly 350 miles long. Steamboats of large size ascend it to Enterprise, about 250 miles, and small ones can go much farther. It is several miles wide at many places, and flows through a level region in which are many lakes and orange-groves.

Saint Johnstown, Scotland. See PERTH.

Saint Johns′ville, a post-village in St. Johnsville township, Montgomery co., N.Y., on the N. bank of the Mohawk River, near the Erie Canal, and on the New York Central Railroad, 64 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It contains 3 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, and manufactories of reapers and woollen goods. Pop. of the township, 2199.

Saint John West, a post-village in Welland co., Ontario, 7 miles S.W. of St. Catharines. It contains 2 stores, a woollen-mill, and saw- and grist-mills. Pop. 150.

Saint Jo′seph, a county in the N. part of Indiana, bordering on Michigan, has an area of about 460 square miles. It is intersected by the St. Joseph River, and also drained by the Kankakee River, which rises in it. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and forests of the oak, hickory, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, cattle, hay, butter, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, and is connected with several cities of Michigan by the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad. Capital, South Bend. Valuation of real and personal estate, $20,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 25,322, of whom 21,750 were Americans.

Saint Joseph, a county in the S. part of Michigan, bordering on Indiana, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the St. Joseph River, and also drained by the Fawn, Portage, and Prairie Rivers, which all enter the first-named river in this county. The surface is undulating, and partly covered with forests or groves of the oak, hickory, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, wool, pork, and butter are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Michigan Central Railroad, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, and the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad. Capital, Centreville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $19,083,846. Pop. in 1870, 26,275, of whom 23,591 were Americans; in 1874, 25,906.

Saint Joseph, a post-village in St. Joseph township, Champaign co., Ill., on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 10½ miles E. of Champaign City, and 22 miles W. of Danville. It has 2 churches, a money-order post-office, 2 drug-stores, 3 other stores, and a graded school. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1222.

Saint Joseph, a township of Allen co., Ind. P. 1373.

Saint Joseph, Clarke co., Ind. See ST. JOSEPH'S HILL.

Saint Joseph, a post-village of Vanderburg co., Ind., in German township, 9 miles N.W. of Evansville. It has 3 churches, a plough-factory, and a wagon-shop.

Saint Joseph, a post-village of Kossuth co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, 12 miles below Algona. It has a church.

Saint Joseph, a post-office of Cloud co., Kansas, 5 miles from Clyde.

Saint Joseph, a post-village, capital of Tensas parish, La., on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, about 40 miles above Natchez. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office. Much cotton is shipped here.

Saint Joseph, a post-village in St. Joseph township, Berrien co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the St. Joseph River, about 60 miles by water E.N.E. of Chicago, 22 miles N.N.W. of Niles, and 2 miles S.W. of Benton Harbor. It is on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad. It has 8 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a brick-school-house which cost $40,000, a national bank, several hotels, a machine-shop, 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, and manufactures of baskets, fruit-packages, sash and blinds, &c. Large quantities of fruit are exported from this place to Chicago. Pop. about 2800; of the township, 3288.

Saint Joseph, a post-village in St. Joseph township, Stearns co., Minn., on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 7 miles W. of St. Cloud. It contains a church and a steam flour-mill. The township is drained by the Sauk River. Pop. of the township, 1013. Saint John's College (Catholic) is 5 miles from this village.

Saint Joseph, a city, the capital of Buchanan co., Mo., is situated on the left (E.) bank of the Missouri River, about 110 miles above Kansas City, and 33 miles by land N. of Leavenworth. By railroad it is 206 miles W. of Hannibal, 70 miles N.N.W. of Kansas City, and 133 miles S.S.E. of Omaha. It is the third city of the state in population, and is an important railroad centre, being the W. terminus of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and the E. terminus of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad. Among its other railroads are the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, the St. Joseph & Topeka, and the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern. It has a costly iron railway bridge over the river, divided into 3 fixed spans of 300 feet each, 1 of 80 feet, and 1 pivot draw-span of 365 feet. St. Joseph contains a fine court-house, a high school, 21 free schools, 5 grammar-schools, an opera-house, a theatre, a city hall, 21 churches, 4 banks, the capital of which amounts to $910,700, 2 or 3 savings-banks, gas-works, a woollen-factory, several manufactories of carriages, saddlery, furniture, shoes, clothing, &c., 3 large establishments for packing pork, 2 iron-foundries, many brick-yards, and several steam mills and breweries. It is the seat of a state asylum for the insane, and of St. Joseph College (Catholic), which was organized in 1867. Three or 4 daily and 4 weekly newspapers are published here. One daily is in the German language. St. Joseph was laid out in 1843, and chartered as a city in 1853. It is a Roman Catholic bishop's see. Pop. in 1860, 8932; in 1870, 19,565.

Saint Joseph, a post-office of Lincoln co., Nev.

Saint Joseph, a township of Williams co., O. Pop. 1844.

Saint Joseph, a post-hamlet of Yam Hill co., Oregon, on Yam Hill River, and on the Oregon Central Railroad, 48 miles S.W. of Portland.

Saint Joseph, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., 10 miles N.N.W. of Montrose. It has a church.

Saint Joseph, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Tenn., 20 miles N. by E. of Florence, Ala. It has a church.

Saint Joseph, a post-office of Marshall co., W. Va., 10 miles from Rosby's Rock.

Saint Joseph, a post-office of La Crosse co., Wis., 13 miles from La Crosse.

Saint Joseph, a township of St. Croix co., Wis. P. 265.

Saint Joseph, one of the Seychelles Islands of the Indian Ocean. Lat. 5° 45′ S.; lon. 51° 51′ E.

Saint Joseph, or **Fort Saint Joseph.** See GALAM.

Saint Joseph, an island of Ontario, in the channel between Lakes Superior and Huron. Lat. 46° 15′ N.; lon. 84° 10′ W. Length and breadth, about 15 miles each.

Saint Joseph (Fr. pron. sâNᵒ zho‛zĕf′), a post-village in Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, 3 miles from Memramcook. It is the seat of St. Joseph de Memramcook College, with 8 professors. Pop. 400.

Saint Joseph de Beauce, sâNᵒ zho‛zĕf′ dẹh bōce, a thriving post-village and parish in Beauce co., Quebec, 42½ miles S.S.E. of Quebec. It has 3 saw-mills, 3 grist-mills, and 5 or 6 stores. Copper ore is found in the vicinity. Pop. 450; of the parish, 2981.

Saint Joseph de Levis, Quebec. See LAUZON.

Saint Joseph de Maskinonge. See MASKINONGE.

Saint Joseph du Lac, sâNᵒ zho‛zĕf′ dü lȧk, a post-village in the co. of Two Mountains, Quebec, near the Lake of Two Mountains, 30 miles W. of Montreal.

Saint Jo′seph River, a branch of the Maumee, rises in Hillsdale co., Mich., from which it passes into Williams co., O. It runs southwestward, and soon enters the state of Indiana, in which it intersects De Kalb co., and unites with St. Mary's River at Fort Wayne to form the Maumee River. It is nearly 120 miles long.

Saint Joseph River rises in Hillsdale co., Mich., and drains parts of Calhoun, Branch, and St. Joseph cos. It pursues a tortuous course, the general direction of which is nearly westward, runs through Elkhart co., Ind., to South Bend, and a few miles below that town returns into Michigan. It next runs nearly northward through Berrien co., and enters Lake Michigan at St. Joseph. It is about 250 miles long. Small steamboats can ascend it to South Bend.

Saint Joseph's Bay, an arm of the Gulf of Mexico, situated in Calhoun co., on the S. coast of Florida. It is formed by a narrow crooked peninsula, extending from the mainland to Cape St. Joseph, the S. extremity of which forms Cape San Blas. Length, nearly 25 miles; greatest breadth, about 10 miles.

Saint Joseph's Hill, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, at St. Joseph Station, 8 miles N. of New Albany. Here is a church.

Saint-Josse-Ten-Noode. See Josse-Ten-Noode.

Saint Jude, sâɴᵒ zhüd, a post-village in St. Hyacinthe co., Quebec, 13½ miles N. of St. Hyacinthe. Pop. 600.

Saint Ju′lian, an island of the Malay Archipelago, W. of Borneo.

Saint Julian, Malta. See San Giuliano.

Saint Ju′lian (Sp. *San Julian*, sân ʜoo-le-ân′), a harbor on the E. coast of Patagonia. Lat. 49° 8′ S.

Saint-Julien-de-Chapteuil, sâɴᵒ zhüˋle-âɴᵒ′ dẹh shâpˋtŭl′, a town of France, in Haute-Loire, near the Sumène, 8 miles E. of Le Puy. Pop. 1054.

Saint-Julien-de-Concelles, sâɴᵒ zhüˋle-âɴᵒ′ dẹh kôɴᵒˋsêll′, a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 8 miles E.N.E. of Nantes. Pop. of commune, 3971.

Saint-Julien-du-Sault, sâɴᵒ zhüˋle-âɴᵒ′ dü sō, a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the Yonne, 20 miles N.W. of Auxerre. Pop. 1521.

Saint-Julien-en-Jarret, sâɴᵒ zhüˋle-âɴᵒ′ ôɴᵒ zhaʀˋrâ′, a town of France, in Loire, on the Gier, 7 miles N.E. of Saint-Etienne. Pop. 4553. It has coal-mines, iron-furnaces, forges, and manufactures of braid, nails, &c.

Saint-Junien, sâɴᵒ zhüˋne-âɴᵒ′, a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, on the Vienne, at its confluence with the Glane, 8 miles N.E. of Rochechouart. Pop. 5736. It has a very fine parish church, a communal college, tanneries, active manufactures of serge, blankets, quiltings, leather gloves, hats, and porcelain, and large monthly fairs.

Saint Just, Haldimand co., Ontario. See Hullsville.

Saint Justin, sâɴᵒ zhüsˋtâɴᵒ′, a post-village in Maskinonge co., Quebec, 2 miles from Maskinonge. It has a church, a saw-mill, and 3 stores. Pop. 225.

Saint-Just-la-Pendue, sâɴᵒ zhüst lâ pôɴᵒˋdü′, a village of France, in Loire, 12 miles S.E. of Roanne.

Saint-Just-Malmont, sâɴᵒ zhüst mâlˋmôɴᵒ′, a village of France, in Haute-Loire, 16 miles N.N.E. of Yssingeaux. Pop. of commune, 2014.

Saint-Just-près-Brioude, sâɴᵒ zhüst prâ bre-ood′, a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, arrondissement of Brioude. Pop. 1418.

Saint-Just-près-Chomelix, sâɴᵒ zhüst prâ shoˋmẹh-lee′, a village of France, department of Haute-Loire, arrondissement of Le Puy. Pop. 1582.

Saint-Just-sur-Loire, sâɴᵒ zhüst süʀ lwaʀ, a village of France, in Loire, 12 miles S.E. of Montbrison.

Saint Kil′da, an island of Scotland, in the Atlantic, 82 miles W. of Harris (Hebrides). Lat. 57° 48′ 32″ N.; lon. 8° 32′ 2″ W. Area, about 4000 acres. Pop. 71, who all live in a village near the S.E. coast.

Saint Kil′da, a southern suburb of Melbourne, Australia. Pop. 9089.

Saint Kil′ian, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wis.

Saint Kitt's, West Indies. See Saint Christopher.

Saint Lambert, sâɴᵒ lôᴍˋbaiʀ′, a post-village of Quebec, co. of Chambly, on the St. Lawrence, at the E. end of the Victoria Bridge, and at the western terminus of the Montreal, Chambly & Sorel Railway, 1½ miles from Montreal. Pop. 400.

Saint Lambert de Lauzon, dẹh lōˋzôɴᵒ′, a post-village in Levis co., Quebec, 18 miles S. of Levis.

Saint Lan′dry, a parish in the S.W. part of Louisiana, has an area of about 2100 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Atchafalaya Bayou, which is navigable, and is drained by Courtableau, Nezpique, and Teche Bayous. The surface is undulating and extensively covered with forests and cypress swamps. The soil is very fertile. Cotton, cattle, Indian corn, sugar-cane, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Opelousas. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,363,973. Pop. in 1870, 25,553, of whom 25,035 were Americans.

Saint-Laurent, sâɴᵒ lōˋrôɴᵒ′, a village of Belgium, 16 miles N.W. of Ghent. Pop. of commune, 3296.

Saint-Laurent, the French for St. Lawrence.

Saint Laurent, sâɴᵒ′ lōˋrôɴᵒ′, a post-village of Manitoba, on Lake Manitoba, 60 miles W. by N. of Winnipeg. It contains a church and 2 stores. Pop. 167.

Saint-Laurent-de-Cerda, sâɴᵒ lōˋrôɴᵒ′ dẹh sêʀˋdâ′, a town of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 10 miles S.W. of Céret. Pop. 1739.

Saint-Laurent-de-la-Salanque, sâɴᵒ lōˋrôɴᵒ′ dẹh lâ sâˋlâɴk′, a town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, near the mouth of the Agly, 7 miles N.E. of Perpignan, and 3 miles from the sea. It has salt-works. Pop. 3990.

Saint Laurent de Montréal, sâɴᵒ lōˋrôɴᵒ′ dẹh môɴᵒˋtrâˋâl′, a post-village in Jacques Cartier co., Quebec, on the island of Montreal, 7 miles W.N.W. of Montreal. It has a church, a college, and a convent. Pop. 500.

Saint Laurent d'Orléans, sâɴᵒ lōˋrôɴᵒ′ doʀˋlâˋôɴᵒ′, a post-village in Montmorency co., Quebec, on the Isle of Orleans, in the St. Lawrence, 14 miles N.E. of Quebec.

Saint-Laurent-du-Pont, sâɴᵒ lōˋrôɴᵒ′ dü pôɴᵒ, a town of France, in Isère, 14 miles N. of Grenoble. Pop. of commune, 2484.

Saint-Laurent-sur-Gorre, sâɴᵒ lōˋrôɴᵒ′ süʀ goʀ, a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, on the Gorre, 14 miles W.S.W. of Limoges. Pop. of commune, 2422.

Saint-Laurent-sur-Sèvre, sâɴᵒ lōˋrôɴᵒ′ süʀ sêv′r, a town of France, in Vendée, on the Sèvre-Nantaise, 3 miles S.E. of Mortagne-sur-Sèvre. Pop. 2008.

Saint Lawrence, in France. See Saint-Laurent.

Saint Lawrence, in Italy, Spain, and Spanish America. See San Lorenzo.

Saint Lawrence, in Portugal and Brazil. See São Lourenço.

Saint Law′rence (Fr. *Saint-Laurent*, sâɴᵒ lōˋrôɴᵒ′; Ger. *Sanct Lorenzfluss*, sânkt lo′rênts-flŏŏssˋ), one of the largest rivers of North America, issues from Lake Ontario in about 44° 10′ N. lat. and 76° 30′ W. lon., and, flowing in a N.E. direction, forming in a part of its course the boundary between New York and Canada, falls into the Gulf of St. Lawrence by a broad estuary in about 49° 30′ N. lat. and 64° W. lon. Viewing this river in connection with the great Western lakes, of which it forms the outlet, it may be said to rise at the sources of the St. Louis, which flows into Lake Superior. It has received different names in different parts of its course: between Lakes Superior and Huron it is called the St. Mary; between Lakes Huron and Erie, the St. Clair and Detroit; between Lakes Erie and Ontario, the Niagara; between Lake Ontario and the sea it takes the name of St. Lawrence. Its whole length, including the chain of lakes, is estimated at 2200 miles. The distance from Lake Ontario to the Gulf of St. Lawrence is about 750 miles. It is navigable for ships of the line to Quebec, and for vessels of 600 tons to Montreal. Between Montreal and the lake the navigation is considerably impeded by rapids, the most important of which are the Cedar and the Lachine Rapids, the latter 9 miles above Montreal. The total elevation between tide-water and Lake Ontario is about 230 feet. This is overcome by canals varying from 1 mile to 12 miles in length (but in the aggregate only 41 miles of canal). Owing to the regular inclination of the rapids, steamers drawing 7 feet of water descend without the aid of canals. From Lake Ontario to Lake Erie an elevation of 330 feet is overcome by a canal. Obstructions in Lake St. Clair and the rapids at Sault Ste. Marie, between Lakes Superior and Michigan, are also overcome by means of canals. By means of the Sorel or Richelieu River and Chambly Canal, large vessels pass from the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain, which communicates through the Champlain Canal with the navigable waters of the Hudson. The principal affluents of the St. Lawrence are the Ottawa, 800 miles long, forming the boundary between Ontario and Quebec, and the St. Maurice, Batiscan, and Saguenay, from 200 to 400 miles in length. The breadth of the St. Lawrence is very unequal, varying from less than a mile to 3 or 4 miles. Across its mouth, from Cape Gaspé, the distance is above 100 miles. This stream contains numerous islands: in an expansion of the river near its egress from Lake Ontario there is a multitudinous group, called the "Thousand Islands," presenting to the traveller an endless variety of charming scenery. This portion of the river is sometimes called the "Lake of the Thousand Islands." The St. Lawrence, with its tributaries, drains an area estimated at 335,515 square miles, of which 90,000 are covered by the waters of the five great lakes. See Gulf of Saint Lawrence.

Saint Lawrence, a county in the N. part of New York, has an area of about 2800 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the river St. Lawrence, which separates it from Canada, and is intersected by the Indian, Grass, Oswegatchie, Racket, and St. Regis Rivers, which are affluents of the first-named river. The surface is moderately hilly, except a level tract which extends along the St. Lawrence River and is about 10 miles wide. A large portion of the county is covered with forests of pine, sugar-maple, oak, beech, birch, elm, and other trees. The soil is mostly fertile, and adapted to pasturage and dairies. Butter, hay, oats, potatoes, cattle, wheat, maple sugar, and pork are the staple products. This county produced in 1870 more hay and butter than any other county of the state. The quantity of hay was 269,250 tons, and that of butter was 8,419,695 pounds, exceeding the product of any other county in the United States. Lumber is one of the chief articles of export. Among the minerals are granite, iron ore, lead, limestone, and Potsdam sandstone (Lower Silurian), an excellent material for building. This county is intersected by the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad and the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad. Capital, Canton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $51,074,369. Pop. in 1870, 84,826, of whom 66,607 were natives and 18,219 were foreigners; in 1875, 84,124.

Saint Lawrence, a post-hamlet in St. Lawrence township, Scott co., Minn., on the S.E. bank of the Minnesota River, and on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, 43 miles S.W. of St. Paul. Pop. of township, 327.

Saint Lawrence, a post-hamlet in Cape Vincent township, Jefferson co., N.Y., about 20 miles N.W. of Watertown.

Saint Lawrence, a post-hamlet of Chatham co., N.C., 50 miles W. of Raleigh. It has a flour-mill.

Saint Lawrence. a post-hamlet of Cambria co., Pa., about 20 miles N.W. of Altoona. It has a church.

Saint Lawrence, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Wis., about 33 miles N.W. of Milwaukee.

Saint Lawrence, a township of Waupaca co., Wis. Pop. 845.

Saint Lawrence, Gulf of. See Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Saint Lawrence or **Clark Island,** an island of Alaska, in Behring Sea, in lat. 63° N., lon. 170° W. Length, from E. to W., 80 miles; breadth, 30 miles. Its people are Esquimaux. Pop. 250.

Saint Lazare, såɴᵍ lå‘zaʀ′, a post-village in Bellechasse co., Quebec, 27 miles E. of Quebec. It has 2 saw-mills, 3 grist-mills, and 4 stores. Pop. 300.

Saint Leger, a post-office of Ozark co., Mo.

Saint-Leger-sur-d'Heune, såɴᵍ lęh-zhå′ süʀ dun, a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 12 miles W.N.W. of Châlon-sur-Saône. Pop. 1300.

Saint-Léon, såɴᵍ lå‘ôɴᵍ′, numerous villages of France, the principal being in Allier, 25 miles from Palisse.

Saint Le′on, a post-hamlet of Dearborn co., Ind., about 28 miles N.W. of Cincinnati, O.

Saint Léon, såɴᵍ lå‘ôɴᵍ′, a post-village in Maskinonge co., Quebec, 5 miles N.W. of Rivière du Loup en Haut. It has mineral springs and several stores, a saw- and grist-mill, and 2 tanneries. Pop. 400. See also Standon.

Saint-Léonard, såɴᵍ lå‘o‘naʀ′, a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, 11 miles E. of Limoges. Pop. 3464.

Saint Leonard, sẹnt lĕn′ạrd, a post-village and parish in Victoria co., New Brunswick, 7 miles from Grand Falls. Pop. 1997.

Saint Leonard, såɴᵍ lå‘o‘naʀ′, a post-village and parish in Nicolet co., Quebec, on the river Nicolet, 9 miles from Acton. It contains a store and a saw-mill. P. 747.

Saint Leonard Middleton, a town of England. See Middleton.

Saint Leonardo. See San Leonardo.

Saint Leonard's, sẹnt lĕn′ạrdz, or **Saint Leonard-on-Sea,** a town and watering-place of England, co. of Sussex, immediately adjoining Hastings on the S.W. It has a handsome church and the various appliances of a place of summer resort. Pop. 2737.

Saint Leonard's, a post-hamlet of Calvert co., Md., 1 or 2 miles W. of Chesapeake Bay, and about 40 miles S. of Annapolis.

Saint Leonard's Forest, England, co. of Sussex, 1½ miles E. of Horsham, occupies about 10,000 acres, and is an enclosed part of the ancient Andredswald, or Wood of Anderida, which in the Roman and Saxon period occupied all the weald of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent.

Saint Leonard's Hill, a post-village in Bagot co., Quebec, 10 miles from Acton. Pop. 100.

Saint Leonhard, Austria. See Sanct Leonhard.

Saint-Leu, såɴᵍ luh, a town of the island of Réunion, on its W. coast, 10 miles S. of Saint-Paul.

Saint-Leu-Taverny, såɴᵍ luh tå‘vĕʀ‘nee′, a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 8 miles E.S.E. of Pontoise.

Saint Liboire, såɴᵍ lee‘bwar′, a post-village in Bagot co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 44¾ miles E.N.E. of Montreal. Pop. 150.

Saint Lib′ory (formerly **Mud Creek**), a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., about 20 miles S.E. of Belleville. It has a church, a machine-shop, and 1 or 2 grist-mills.

Saint Libory, a post-office of Howard co., Neb.

Saint Liguori, såɴᵍ le‘gwo‘ree′, a post-village in Montcalm co., Quebec, on the river Lac Ouareau, 39 miles N. of Montreal. It has a church, a convent, 3 stores, and saw-, grist-, and carding-mills.

Saint Lin, såɴᵍ låɴᵍ, a post-village in L'Assomption co., Quebec, on the river L'Achigan, and on the Montreal & Laurentian Railway, 30 miles N. by W. of Montreal. It has a church, a carding-mill, saw- and grist-mills, stores, excellent quarries, and a large trade. Pop. 800.

Saint-Livrade, såɴᵍ lee‘vråd′, a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 4 miles W.S.W. of Villeneuve-sur-Lot.

Saint-Lô, såɴᵍ lo (anc. *Briovera?*), a town of France, capital of the department of Manche, on the Vire, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 194 miles by rail W. by N. of Paris. The centre part stands upon a rock, and throws out in different directions streets which are all more or less steep. It has manufactures of cutlery, serge, woollen cloth, ticking, lace, drugget, and linen, also bleach-fields and dye-works. Saint-Lô is the seat of courts of first resort and commerce and a communal college. Pop. 9519.

Saint-Loubès, såɴᵍ loo‘bå′, a town of France, in Gironde, 8 miles N.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1221.

Saint-Louis, såɴᵍ loo‘ee′, or **Sanct Ludwig,** a town of Alsace, 4 miles by rail N.W. of Basel, with large iron-works. Pop. 1925.

Saint Louis, sẹnt loo′is or loo′ee, a large county in the N.E. part of Minnesota, is bounded N. by Namekan Lake and Namekan River, and S.E. by Lake Superior. It is drained by the St. Louis River, and by the Cloquet and other affluents of the St. Louis. The surface is diversified by rugged ranges of sterile hills and several lakes, the largest of which is Vermilion Lake. Extensive forests of pine and other trees cover a large part of the area. Lumber is one of the chief articles of export. The Northern Pacific Railroad terminates at Duluth, the capital of this county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,043,087. Pop. in 1870, 4561, of whom 1708 were Americans; in 1875, 3517.

Saint Louis, a county in the E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 530 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, and on the N. and N.W. by the Missouri River, which enters the former at the N.E. extremity of the county. It is intersected by the Maramec River, which also forms part of the southern boundary. The surface is undulating or moderately hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, potatoes, and pork are the staple products. Trenton limestone crops out in this county, which has extensive quarries of carboniferous limestone and mines of bituminous coal. Among its minerals is St. Louis limestone, a good material for building. The product of the coal-mines in 1870 was 444,642 tons, valued at $1,473,400. There are extensive manufactures of flour, clothing, iron, malt liquors, bricks, tobacco, and many other articles. The total value of the products of its manufactories in 1870 was $158,761,013. Capital, St. Louis. Valuation of real and personal estate, $511,035,000. This is the most populous county of the state. Pop. in 1870, 351,189, of whom 226,811 were Americans.

Saint Louis, a small post-village of Sierra co., Cal., about 62 miles N.E. of Marysville. It is situated high on the Sierra Nevada. Gold is found near this place.

Saint Louis, a post-village in Bethany township, Gratiot co., Mich., on Pine River, and on the Saginaw Valley & St. Louis Railroad, 35 miles W. of East Saginaw, and 8 miles N. of Ithaca. It contains 2 banks, an academy, a newspaper office, 5 churches, 2 saw-mills, 2 tanneries, a flour-mill, a foundry with machine-shop, 2 carriage-shops, and a mineral spring with a fine hotel. Pop. about 1600.

Saint Louis, sẹnt loo′is or sẹnt loo′ee (Fr. sâṇᵍ loo‵ee′), a city, the county seat of St. Louis co., Mo., and a port of delivery of the customs-district of New Orleans, is situated on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, about 20 miles below the mouth of the Missouri, nearly 180 miles above that of the Ohio, and 1175 miles above New Orleans; it is geographically the most central of the large cities of the United States, and commercially the metropolis of the middle Mississippi Valley. Lat. 38° 37′ 28″ N.; lon. 90° 15′ 16″ W. The peculiarly fortunate location of St. Louis has caused it to grow in population with a rapidity almost unparalleled, while as a commercial and industrial centre it has already attained rank as one of the most important cities of this continent. As a place of residence it has an exceptionally good record as one of the most healthy cities in the world, the deaths within its bounds being only 12 to each thousand of its population in 1879, estimating the population at 500,000, which was no doubt considerably below the actual number. As a business site, it is the centre of one of the best agricultural districts in this country, for the products of which it affords the readiest outlet and which obtains its supplies of manufactured and other commodities not home-raised from and through St. Louis. Even before the development of its vast railroad system, St. Louis was recognized as a centre of trade on account of its admirable water transportation: the great Mississippi River, with its large tributaries, gave it direct communication with many thousands of miles of navigable water, the then only available channel for the trade of a district embracing nearly a million and three-quarters of square miles, and, though the population of this extensive area was as yet sparse and its trade comparatively small, it was sufficient to make St. Louis a thriving, prosperous city. And the importance of its water facilities is scarcely diminished by the development of its greater railway facilities. Fourteen trunk lines of railroad radiate from St. Louis as a centre, and with their own rails and connections place it in daily communication with the Atlantic, with the lakes, with the rich grain-fields of the great Valley, with the Gulf of Mexico, with the rich gold and silver regions of the Rocky Mountains, and across these with the North and South Pacific coast. Among the railroads of the St. Louis system are the St. Louis & San Francisco, the Missouri Pacific, the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, the Chicago & Alton, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, the Indianapolis & St. Louis, the Illinois & St. Louis, the Vandalia Line, the Ohio & Mississippi, the St. Louis & Southeastern, the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute, the Cairo & St. Louis, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, and others; all of those named, except the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, use the same depot in St. Louis, and that one transfers passengers and freight from its own to the Union Depot without extra charge. The amount of trade by river and rail, as well as the increase in four years, is shown by the following figures:

		1874.	1878.
Receipts by railroad,	Tons	3,165,093	3,785,307
Receipts by river,	"	714,700	732,765
Shipments by railroad,	"	1,230,676	1,880,559
Shipments by river,	"	614,675	707,323

It is interesting to note that this increase was largely within the years 1877 and 1878; and the increase during the year 1878–79 was much greater. Taking the group of grains and flour as the best criterion, we find that the aggregate receipts were: in 1877, 30,835,700 bushels; in 1878, 36,107,334; in 1879, 46,037,578 bushels. Lumber receipts in 1877, 163,304,150 feet; in 1878, 189,238,333 feet; in 1879, 280,986,361 feet. The most remarkable advance in any one branch of trade was, however, in cotton: in the year ending August 31, 1872, we find the first record of the receipts of cotton, when they amounted to but 36,421 bales; in the corresponding months of 1876–77 they reached 217,734; in 1877–78, 338,340; and in 1878–79 the total was 472,436 bales. Within 7 years the trade grew to nearly 13 times its total of 1871–72. But the most conclusive evidence of the progress of the trade of St. Louis is found in the statistics of its foreign exports: in 1875 the totals were, by rail, *via* the Atlantic ports, 16,825 tons; in 1878, 72,091 tons; in 1879, 135,091 tons; during the same years, by river, *via* New Orleans, 6857, 154,060, and 176,531 tons respectively: making the aggregate foreign shipments in 1875, 23,682 tons; in 1878, 221,151 tons; and in 1879, 312,412 tons. The dutiable value of goods imported into St. Louis in 1878 was $3,064,063, upon which $1,590,458 was collected. These totals and aggregates include all kinds of merchandise. Meanwhile the city is also largely increasing its manufactures. The total value of the products of the manufacturing establishments of St. Louis co. for the year 1869 was stated in the census of 1870 at $158,761,013, while the editor of a reputable publication—"Gould's St. Louis Business Directory for 1879–80"—gives $265,000,000 as the value for 1878. St. Louis is the first city of this country in the manufacture of flour, and the third in general manufactures. Its manufactures include a great variety of classes and kinds of articles, and upwards of 7000 establishments, from the small shop, where the proprietor is the sole workman, to extensive factories and mills employing each a thousand hands. The site of St. Louis is mostly elevated, and consists of three terraces, the first rising gradually for about a mile to Seventeenth street, where the height is about 150 feet; after a slight declension, the ground again rises to Twenty-Fifth street, when it falls a little, then rises in a third terrace to Côte Brillante, 4 miles from the river's edge, where it spreads out into a handsome plain. The total area of the city is 62½ miles, with a river-front of 18½ miles, about 3 miles of which is well wharfed and skirted with a paved and macadamized roadway. The city has nearly 400 miles of macadamized and paved streets and alleys, about 179 miles of sewers, and 180 miles of water-pipes. The number of dwellings was reported in the census of 1870 (including the suburbs since annexed to the city) as 44,620, and in 1878 it was 57,484. The public schools of St. Louis are deservedly accorded a high rank for efficiency, and it has many excellent private and parochial schools, besides two well-endowed universities, several good libraries, &c. The public schools had, in 1879, 104 buildings, and were attended by nearly 50,000 pupils in the day schools and more than 6000 in the evening schools. For some years past much attention has been given to making buildings fire-proof, and a large proportion of the newer buildings are of iron, brick, and stone. There is also more regard evident to substantial character than to ornamentation, not only in the private but also to a marked extent in the more or less public edifices. Among the notable buildings are the Four Courts, a new structure of large size, though much smaller than the regular county court-house, which occupies an entire block or "square;" the former is said to have cost $1,000,000, and is a handsome building, accommodating the criminal courts, besides including the headquarters of the police and a jail. The court-house, which cost $1,200,000, is a substantial edifice of Genevieve limestone, with a fine iron dome, and comprises five court-rooms for the county courts, a room for the state supreme court, a room occupied by an excellent law-library, and the offices of the sheriff and other county officials. The city hall is a plain brick building; the custom-house and post-office are equally plain, but of massive marble. The masonic temple is an exceedingly handsome structure. Other notable buildings are the Mercantile Library, the Columbia Insurance building, Christ and St. George's churches (Protestant Episcopal), the Roman Catholic cathedral, the First and Second Presbyterian, the Union Methodist, and several Baptist, Lutheran, and other churches, the Jewish temple, the buildings of the St. Louis and Washington Universities (the finest of these being that of the Polytechnic School), the county insane asylum, numerous homes and asylums, hospitals, and reformatory institutions, &c. The most remarkable structure here, however, is the great bridge which connects East St. Louis (Ill.) with St. Louis, which, with a railroad tunnel extending 4800 feet under the city, cost over $10,000,000. St. Louis has more than 2000 acres enclosed in public parks and pleasure-grounds, some of which are handsomely improved; but the most beautiful spot in the city is Shaw's Botanical Garden, as yet a private property, but open to the public, and designed to be a gift to the city upon the death of its owner. There are 78 newspapers and periodicals published in St. Louis, and among them are some of the best and most ably conducted dailies and weeklies of the West. In 1764, Pierre Laclede Liguest, with a few companions, settled here, establishing a trading-post for furs and peltries; this year the total population was said to be 120. In 1803 the cession of the territory then known as Louisiana brought St. Louis within the United States, and it began to grow slowly; in 1811 the population was 1400; in 1812, Missouri Territory was organized, in 1820 it was re-arranged as to boundaries and authorized to form a state, and in 1821 was admitted as a state; the next year its metropolis had grown sufficiently to be chartered as a city. In 1830 the population of St. Louis was 6694; in 1840, 16,469; in 1850, 77,850; in 1860, 160,773; and in 1870, 310,864. In 1877 the population was claimed by local authorities to be more than 500,000, and in 1879 it was rapidly running up to 600,000.

Saint Louis, a post-office of Jefferson co., Montana, about 28 miles S.S.E. of Helena.

Saint Louis, an island in the S.W. part of the Strait of Magellan.

Saint Louis, sẹnt loo′is (Fr. pron. såNᵍ looˋee′), an island of Senegambia, at the mouth of the Senegal, belonging to the French. Lat. 16° 2′ N.; lon. 16° 31′ W.

Saint Louis, or **Andar,** ôNˋdaR′, a town on St. Louis Island, capital of the French possessions in Senegambia, has fine public buildings and mission schools. Pop. 15,758; of the banlieue, 12,000.

Saint Louis, såNᵍ looˋee′, a town of Hayti, on the S. coast, 12 miles E.N.E. of Aux Cayes.

Saint Louis, a town of Hayti, on the N. coast, E. of Port à Paix.

Saint-Louis, såNᵍ looˋee′, a town. formerly the capital, of the island of Réunion, 20 miles S.S.E. of Saint-Paul, near the S.W. coast.

Saint-Louis, a commune of the French island of Marie-Galante, in the West Indies. Pop. 3900.

Saint Louis, New Brunswick. See Palmerston.

Saint Louis Cross′ing, a post-village of Bartholomew co., Ind., on Flat Rock Creek, and on the railroad which connects Columbus with Shelbyville, 10 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. It has a church, a graded school, and a manufactory of bee-hives.

Saint-Louis-de-Blandford. See Blandford.

Saint Louis de Gonzague, såNᵍ looˋee′ dẹh gôNᵍˋzåg′ (formerly **Georgetown**), a post-village in Beauharnois co., Quebec, on the river St. Louis, 10 miles S.W. of Beauharnois. It has a church, a convent, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and 5 or 6 stores. Pop. 700.

Saint Louis de Mantawa. See Saint Zenon.

Saint Louis Land′ing, post-office, Phillips co., Ark.

Saint Louis River rises in St. Louis co., Minn., and is the outlet of numerous small lakes. It runs southward and southeastward, intersects Carlton co., and enters the W. extremity of Lake Superior about 8 miles S.W. of Duluth. Its length is estimated at 220 miles. Its navigation is obstructed by rapids or falls.

Saint Louisville, sẹnt loo′is-vĭl, a post-village in Licking co., O., in Newton township, on the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad, at Louisville Station, 9 miles N. of Newark. It has 2 churches. Pop. 166.

Saint-Loup, såNᵍ loo, a village of France, in Haute-Saône, 16 miles N.W. of Lure. Pop. 2785.

Saint Luc, Quebec. See Vincennes.

Saint Lu′cas, a hamlet in Auburn township, Fayette co., Iowa, about 10 miles N.W. of West Union. It has a church and a grist-mill. The name of its post-office is Old Mission, which is on or near the line of Winneshiek co.

Saint Luce, a post-village in Rimouski co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 75 miles below Rivière du Loup en Bas.

Saint Lucia, sẹnt loo-see′ạ, often pronounced sẹnt loo-zee′ (Fr. *Sainte-Lucie*, såNt lüˋsee′), one of the British West India Islands, in the Windward group, 21 miles N. by E. of St. Vincent. Lat. (N. point) 14° 5′ N.; lon. 60° 57′ W. Greatest length, from N. to S., 27 miles; greatest breadth, 14 miles. Area, 248 square miles. It has a rugged and mountainous surface. Many of the heights assume fantastic shapes, and several of them have been at no very remote period active craters. In one of them, called Soufrière, volcanic agency is still attested by the sulphurous vapors rising from it. The greater part of the island is covered with dense forests; but the valleys and lower heights are well cultivated and remarkably productive. St. Lucia had the reputation of being the most insalubrious of all the West India Islands, but in this respect it has greatly improved. The island is infested with a venomous serpent called "the rat-tail." Staple products, sugar, molasses, rum, and cacao. Coffee was formerly one of the staples. Native sulphur is very abundant. The moral condition of the inhabitants is low. The island has a local government, but forms part of the colony of Windward Islands. The chief towns are Castries (the capital), Soufrière (which see), and Vieuxfort, on the S. coast. Pop. 31,610.

Saint Lucie, sẹnt loo-see′, a post-village, capital of Brevard co., Fla., on the Indian River, near the Atlantic Ocean, about 250 miles S. of Jacksonville. It is a place of winter resort, and has a hotel.

Saint-Lunaire, såNᵍ lüˋnåR′, a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, on the English Channel, 4 miles W. of Saint-Malo. Pop. 1201.

Saint Maartensdyke, sěnt maR′tęns-dīkˋ, a village of the Netherlands, on the island of Tholen.

Saint-Macaire, såNᵍ måˋkåR′, a town of France, in Gironde, on the Garonne, 9 miles W. of La Réole. It has a fine mediæval church. Pop. 2252.

Saint-Macaire, a village of France, in Maine-et-Loire, arrondissement of Beaupréau. Pop. 1291.

Saint Mag′dalen, a post-office of Ripley co., Ind., 18 miles N. of Madison. Here is a church.

Saint-Maixent, såNᵍ mèxˋôNᵍ′ (L. *Maxentiopolis Pictonum*), a town of France, in Deux-Sèvres, 13 miles E.N.E. of Niort. It has 5 tanneries, and manufactures of hats, serge, hosiery, woollen goods, &c. Pop. 4259.

Saint Malachie, såNᵍ måˋlåˋkee′, or **East Framp′ton,** a post-village in Dorchester co., Quebec, 8 miles N.W. of Standon. It has 3 stores, and saw- and grist-mills.

Saint Malachie d'Ormstown. See Ormstown.

Saint-Malo, sẹnt må′lo or såNᵍ måˋlo′, a fortified seaport town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, on the English Channel, near the mouth of the Rance, 44 miles by rail N.N.W. of Rennes. Pop. 10,061. It is situated on a peninsula, connected by a causeway with the mainland, and is defended by strong bastioned walls and a castle. The chief buildings are a cathedral, a bishop's palace, town hall, communal college, exchange, theatre, chamber of commerce, school of navigation, and naval arsenal. It has a commodious and secure harbor, dry at low water, but 40 feet deep in spring tides, and a large floating-dock. It has extensive rope-walks, manufactures of fishing-nets and hooks, blocks, and other marine fittings, snuff, and soap, an active provision-trade with the colonies, a brisk coasting-trade, and many vessels employed in the fisheries.

Saint Malo, såNᵍ måˋlo′, a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, 30 miles E. of Coaticook.

Saint-Mandé, såNᵍ môNᵍˋdá′, a village of France, department of Seine, near the Wood of Vincennes, 4 miles E.S.E. of Paris, and close to its walls. Pop. 7499.

Saint Marc, såNᵍ mark, a town of Hayti, on its W. coast, 44 miles N.N.W. of Port au Prince. It has distilleries, and exports coffee and logwood. Pop. 3000.

Saint Marc, a post-village in Verchères co., Quebec, on the river Richelieu, 31 miles N.E. of Montreal. It has a foundry and several stores. Pop. 500.

Saint Marcel, såNᵍ maR-sĕl′, a post-village in Richelieu co., Quebec, on the Yamaska, 18 miles N. of St. Hyacinthe.

Saint-Marcellin, såNᵍ maRˋsĕlˋlåNᵍ′, a town of France, in Isère, near the Isère, 32 miles by rail W.S.W. of Grenoble. Pop. 2839. It is well built, and has planted walks, a large central square, a communal college, a silk-mill, and manufactures of cheese, liqueurs, and pottery.

Saint-Marcouf, såNᵍ maRˋkoof′, two islets off the N. coast of France, department of Manche, in the English Channel, 8 miles S.S.E. of Cape La Hogue, and defending its roadstead.

Saint Mar′garet's, a post-hamlet of Anne Arundel co., Md., on Chesapeake Bay, 5 miles N.E. of Annapolis. It has 2 churches.

Saint Mar′garet's Bay, a post-village in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, on St. Margaret's Bay, 22 miles W. of Halifax. It contains 2 stores and 3 hotels. Pop. 500.

Saint Maria Audenhove. See Sainte-Marie-Audenhove.

Saint Marie, sẹnt mạˋree′, a post-village of Jasper co., Ill., in St. Marie township, on the Embarras River, about 15 miles N. by E. of Olney, and 32 miles W.N.W. of Vincennes. It has a church and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 1452.

Saint Marie, township, Green Lake co., Wis. P. 726.

Saint Mark, a post-office of Sedgwick co., Kansas.

Saint Mark's, a post-village and shipping-port of Wakulla co., Fla., on St. Mark's River, near the Gulf of Mexico, and on a branch of the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, 21 miles S. of Tallahassee.

Saint Mark's, a post-office of Meriwether co., Ga., 6 miles S.E. of Hoganville Station.

Saint Mark's, township, Clarendon co., S.C. P. 480.

Saint Mark's River, a small stream which rises near the N. boundary of Florida. It runs in a S.S.W. direction, and enters Appalachee Bay.

Saint-Mars-d'Outillé, såNᵍ maR dooˋteeˋyå′ or dooˋteelˋyå′, a village of France, department of Sarthe, arrondissement of Le Mans. Pop. of commune, 2066.

Saint Mar′tin, an island of England, in the N.E. part of the Scilly group, about 2 miles long. Pop. 158.

Saint Mar′tin (Fr. pron. såNᵍ maRˋtåNᵍ′), one of the West India Islands, the N. part belonging to the French and the S. to the Dutch, between Anguilla and St. Bartholomew. Lat. of Le Marigot (French), 18° 4′ N.; lon. 53° 10′ W. Area, about 30 square miles. The surface is hilly, well watered, and in its S. part are some lagoons, from which the Dutch obtain large quantities of salt. Of the French portion, about one-third part is under culture. The chief products are sugar and rum. Many cattle are reared. The S. part is less fertile and wooded; the principal products are sugar, rum, and salt. The French and Dutch made a settlement on this island in 1638; they were expelled by the Spaniards, who themselves abandoned it in 1650. The French and Dutch subsequently resumed possession, and divided it between them. Pop. of the N. or French division, 3365; of the Dutch or S. division, 3101.

Saint Martin (Sp. *San Martin,* sån maʀ-teen′), an island off the W. coast of Patagonia. Lat. 50° 40′ S.

Saint Martin, township, Stearns co., Minn. Pop. 410.

Saint Martin, sånᵒ maʀˋtånᵒ′, a post-village in Laval co., Quebec, on Isle Jésus, 12 miles W. of Montreal.

Saint-Martin-d'Auxigny, sånᵒ maʀˋtånᵒ′ dōxˋeenˋ-yee′, a town of France, department of Cher, on the Moulon, arrondissement of Bourges. Pop. of commune, 2581.

Saint-Martin-de-Ré, sånᵒ maʀˋtånᵒ′ dẹh rå, a town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 11 miles N.N.W. of La Rochelle, on the E. coast of the island of Ré, in the Atlantic, having a good port and roadstead, a citadel, arsenal, hospital, and prison. Pop. 2645.

Saint-Martin-de-Seignaux, sånᵒ maʀˋtånᵒ′ dẹh sånˋyo′, a town of France, department of Landes, 20 miles S.W. of Dax. Pop. of commune, 2740.

Saint-Martin-de-Valamas, sånᵒ maʀˋtånᵒ′ dẹh våˋlåˋmås′, a town of France, in Ardèche, 17 miles N.W. of Privas. Pop. of commune, 2149.

Saint-Martin-en-Haut, sånᵒ maʀˋtånᵒ′ ŏnᵒ hō, a town of France, department of Rhône, 14 miles S.W. of Lyons. Pop. of commune, 2662.

Saint-Martin-Lantosque, sånᵒ maʀˋtånᵒ′ lånˋtosk′, a town of France, in Alpes-Maritimes. Pop. 1956.

Saint Mar′tin's, a parish in the S. part of Louisiana, is partly bounded on the S. by Chetimaches Lake, and on the E. by Atchafalaya Bayou. It is also drained by Bayou Teche. The surface is nearly level, and is partly covered with forests of cypress, live-oak, &c. The soil is fertile. Cotton, cattle, Indian corn, and sugar are the staple products. Capital, St. Martinsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,747,378. Pop. in 1870, 9370, of whom 9134 were Americans. This parish comprises part of the great cypress swamp, which is annually inundated.

Saint Martin's, a post-hamlet of Worcester co., Md., on the Wicomico & Pocomoke Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Berlin. It has a church.

Saint Martin's, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Mo., 10 miles S. of Tipton.

Saint Mar′tin's, a post-hamlet of Brown co., O., 36 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church, an academy, and an Ursuline convent.

Saint Martin's, a post-hamlet of Milwaukee co., Wis., about 12 miles S.W. of Milwaukee.

Saint Martins, New Brunswick. See Quaco.

Saint Martins, a post-village in St. John co., New Brunswick, 3 miles from Quaco. Pop. 400.

Saint Mar′tin's Keys, islands of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, in lat. 28° 42′ N., lon. 83° 30′ W.

Saint Martin's River, a stream in the S.E. part of Maryland, traverses part of Worcester co., and flows into Sinepuxent Bay. It is navigable for sloops 12 miles.

Saint Mar′tinsville, a post-village, capital of St. Martin's parish, La., on Bayou Teche, about 50 miles W.S.W. of Baton Rouge. Steamboats can ascend from the Gulf of Mexico to this place. It has a newspaper office.

Saint Mary, France and colonies. See Sainte-Marie.

Saint Mary, in Italy, Spain, and Portugal. See Santa Maria.

Saint Mary, a cluster of small islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the S. coast of Labrador.

Saint Mary (Port. *Santa Maria,* sån′tå må-ree′å), the southernmost of the Azores, in lat. 36° 58′ N., lon. 25° 6′ W., 7 miles long, and 5 miles broad. It contains the small town of Villa do Porto, and several hamlets. Pop. 7500.

Saint Mary, an island in Delagoa Bay. See Inyack.

Saint Mary, a group of long flat isles of India, between lat. 13° 28′ and 13° 17′ N., about 5 miles from the shore.

Saint Mary, a small island of Madagascar, at the head of Antongil Bay, on the N.E. coast. Lat. 15° 30′ S.

Saint Mary, Iroquois co., Ill. See Beaverville.

Saint Mary, a township of Mills co., Iowa. Pop. 204.

Saint Mary, a post-office of Pointe Coupée parish, La., at New Roads, 6 miles from Bayou Sara.

Saint Mary, a township of Waseca co., Minn. P. 783.

Saint Mary, a post-hamlet of Platte co., Neb., 20 miles N. of Columbus.

Saint Mary, a post-office of Campbell co., Tenn.

Saint Marylebone, England. See Marylebone.

Saint Mary's, the largest of the Scilly Islands, off the coast of Cornwall. Pop. 1383. On it is Hughtown.

Saint Mary's, a parish in the S. part of Louisiana, borders on the Gulf of Mexico. Area, about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Chetimaches Lake, on the S.W. by Côte Blanche Bay, and on the E. by Atchafalaya Bayou. It is intersected by the navigable Bayou Teche. The surface is level, partly subject to inundation, and extensively covered with forests and swamps. The soil is fertile. Molasses, sugar, and Indian corn are the staple products. The cypress, gum, hickory, and live-oak abound here. Capital, Franklin. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,114,761. Pop. in 1870, 13,860, of whom 13,349 were Americans.

Saint Mary's, a county in the S. part of Maryland, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is the most southern part of the division called the Western Shore, and is a peninsula, bounded on the N.E. by the Patuxent River, on the E. by Chesapeake Bay, and on the S.W. by the wide estuary of the Potomac River. Navigable inlets penetrate nearly to the middle of the county. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Leonardtown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,936,834. Pop. in 1870, 14,944, of whom 14,860 were Americans.

Saint Mary's, a post-office of Huerfano co., Col.

Saint Mary's, a post-village and port of entry, capital of Camden co., Ga., on the St. Mary's River, at its confluence with Cumberland Sound, 9 miles from the ocean, about 32 miles S. of Brunswick, and 9 miles N.W. of Fernandina, Fla. It has 5 churches, a harbor which admits large vessels, a hotel, and 2 large saw-mills. Pop. 702.

Saint Mary's, a post-hamlet in St. Mary's township, Hancock co., Ill., 3 miles W. of Colmar Station. It has a church. The township contains Plymouth village, and has a pop. of 1650.

Saint Mary's, township, Adams co., Ind. Pop. 925.

Saint Mary's, a post-village of Vigo co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches, and an academy for young ladies, conducted by sisters of Providence.

Saint Mary's, township, Mills co., Iowa. Pop. 204.

Saint Mary's, a post-office of Warren co., Iowa, about 27 miles S. by W. of Des Moines. Here is a church.

Saint Mary's, a post-village of Pottawatomie co., Kansas, is near the Kansas River, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 23 miles W.N.W. of Topeka. Here is St. Mary's College (Catholic). The village has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and manufactures of flour and lumber, and near it coal has been mined. Pop. of the township, 735.

Saint Mary's, a post-village of Marion co., Ky., on the Knoxville Branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 5 miles W. of Lebanon. It contains St. Mary's College (Catholic) and a church. Pop. 113.

Saint Mary's, a township of Perry co., Mo. P. 1940.

Saint Mary's, a post-hamlet of St. Genevieve co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, 72 miles below St. Louis, and 8 miles from Chester, Ill. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Saint Mary's, a township of Wake co., N.C. P. 2124.

Saint Mary's, a post-village in St. Mary's township, Auglaize co., O., on a river of the same name, on the Miami Canal, and on the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad, 22 miles S.S.W. of Lima, and 11 miles E. of Celina. It has 4 or 5 churches, a newspaper office, a union school, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 1370; of the township, 2420.

Saint Mary's, a hamlet in Warwick township, Chester co., Pa., about 15 miles S.S.E. of Reading. It has a church, and mines of iron ore. Here is Warwick Post-Office.

Saint Mary's, a post-borough in Benzinger township, Elk co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 10 miles E. of Ridgway, and 95 miles W.N.W. of Lock Haven. It contains a priory and a convent of Benedictine nuns, a bank, a newspaper office, 2 or 3 breweries, a hotel, and several saw- and grist-mills. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. about 2500.

Saint Mary's, a post-village and seaport of Refugio co., Tex., on Aransas Bay, about 50 miles S. of Victoria. It has a church, a bank, an academy, and an active trade in lumber, which is brought hither in vessels from Florida, Louisiana, &c. Pop. about 500.

Saint Mary's, a post-village, capital of Pleasants co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, about 20 miles above Marietta, and 22 miles by land E.N.E. of Parkersburg.

Saint Mary's, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Wis., about 33 miles E. of La Crosse.

Saint Mary's, a station of the Union Pacific Railroad, 29 miles E. of Rawlins, Wyoming.

Saint Marys, a town of Ontario, co. of Perth, on a branch of the river Thames, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 98½ miles W.S.W. of Toronto, and 22 miles N. of London. It has churches of 6 denominations, a branch bank, 2 newspaper offices, several hotels, a number of stores, and manufactories of iron castings, agricultural implements, leather, woollens, &c., also saw-, grist-, and planing-mills, and limestone-quarries. Pop. 3120.

Saint Marys, an island in Lake St. Clair, 25 miles from Windsor, Ontario.

Saint Marys, a post-village in Kent co., New Brunswick, on the Buctouche River, 7 miles from Buctouche. It has 2 churches, 5 stores, 6 saw-mills, and 2 grist-mills.

Saint Marys, a post-town and port of entry of Newfoundland, 65 miles from St. John's. It has a fine harbor and a court-house, and is a fishing-station. Pop. 650.

Saint Mary's, Lincoln co., Ontario. See JORDAN.

Saint Mary's Bay, a post-village in Digby co., Nova Scotia, on St. Mary's Bay, 13 miles from Digby. Pop. 300.

Saint Mary's City, a post-hamlet of St. Mary's co., Md., on St. Mary's River, 60 miles S. of Annapolis. It has a church and a seminary for girls.

Saint Mary's Fer′ry, a post-village in York co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, and on the New Brunswick Railway, opposite Fredericton, with which it is connected by steam ferry. It has a lumber-mill and a fine church. Pop. 150.

Saint Mary's Loch (loĸ), a fine lake of Scotland, co. and 13 miles W.S.W. of Selkirk. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 1 mile. The Yarrow flows from its E. end.

Saint Mary's River rises near the S. border of the Okefinokee Swamp. It forms the boundary between Nassau co., Fla., and the cos. of Charlton and Camden, of Georgia. It runs northward and eastward, and enters the Atlantic about 3 miles N. of Fernandina. Length, 175 miles.

Saint Mary's River (of the Maumee) rises in Ohio, and drains parts of Auglaize and Mercer cos. in that state. It enters Indiana, runs northwestward through Adams co., and unites with the St. Joseph River at Fort Wayne to form the Maumee. It is about 110 miles long.

Saint Mary's Strait, or **River,** the outlet of Lake Superior, forms part of the boundary between Ontario, Canada, and the upper peninsula of Michigan. It issues from the E. end of the lake, runs southeastward about 60 miles, and enters Lake Huron by several channels. It encloses or winds around numerous islands of considerable size. Its navigation was obstructed by rapids at Saut Sainte Marie, where the river falls about 20 feet in the course of a mile. A ship-canal, on the Michigan side, connects the navigable waters of this strait.

Saint Ma′rysville, a hamlet of Clarke co., Mo., 13 miles from Canton. It has a church.

Saint Mathi′as, a post-village in Rouville co., Ontario, on the Richelieu River, 8 miles S. of St. Hilaire Station. Pop. 260.

Saint-Mathieu, sâɴᵒ mâ‵te-ûh′, a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, on the Tardoire, 8 miles S.S.W. of Rochechouart. Pop. of commune, 2360.

Saint Mathieu, sâɴᵒ mâ‵te-ûh′, a post-village and parish in Rimouski co., Quebec, 42 miles below Rivière du Loup en Bas. Pop. 896.

Saint-Mathurin, sâɴᵒ mâ‵tü‵râɴᵒ′, a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, 14 miles by rail E.S.E. of Angers. Pop. of commune, 2509.

Saint Matthew, math′ū, an island of the Mergui Archipelago, British Burmah, off the W. coast of the Isthmus of Kraw. Lat. 10° N.; lon. 98° E. Length, 18 miles. On its N. side it has a large harbor.

Saint Mat′thew Islands, a group in Behring Sea, Alaska, consisting of St. Matthew (or Bear Island), Hall, and Pinnacle Islands. They are uninhabited. Lat. 60° 30′ N.; lon. 173° W.

Saint Mat′thew's, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ky., at Gilman's Station on the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad, 3½ miles from Louisville.

Saint Matthew's, a township of Wake co., N.C. Pop. 2192.

Saint Matthew's, South Carolina. See LEWISVILLE.

Saint-Maur, sâɴᵒ mōʀ, a commune of France, department of Seine, 11 miles N.E. of Sceaux, with a village, near the Canal of Saint-Maur, ¾ of a mile in length, mostly under ground, which shortens by 9 miles the navigation of the Marne. Pop. of village, 2520; of commune, 8433.

Saint-Maurice, sâɴᵒ mō‵reess′, a town of France, in Seine, on the Marne, 4 miles from Paris. It has iron-forges and manufactures of porcelain, chemicals, &c. Pop. 4577.

Saint-Maurice, Savoy. See BOURG-SAINT-MAURICE.

Saint Maurice (anc. *Agaunum?*), a town of Switzerland, canton of Valais, on the left bank of the Rhone, 14 miles S.E. of the Lake of Geneva. Pop. 1666. It has a council-house, a hospital, and an abbey founded in the fifth century and containing many curiosities.

Saint Maurice, sẹnt maw‵reess′, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Ind., 44 miles S.W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches.

Saint Maurice, a post-village of Winn parish, La., on Saline Bayou, 80 miles S.W. of Monroe. It has 2 churches.

Saint Maurice (Fr. pron. sâɴᵒ mō‵reess′), a river of Quebec, rises in a chain of lakes, lat. 48° 40′ N., lon. 74° 30′ W., flows S.E., and joins the St. Lawrence at Three Rivers, after a course of 400 miles. Its principal affluents are the Ribbon and Vermilion Rivers from the W., and the Windigo and Croche from the E. It expands into numerous lakes. Its banks are generally high, and it has a great variety of falls and cascades.

Saint Maurice, a county of Quebec, bounded on the S. by the expansion of the St. Lawrence known as Lake St. Peter. Area, 7300 square miles. Capital, Three Rivers. Pop. 11,144.

Saint Maurice, a post-village in Champlain co., Quebec, on the river St. Maurice, 10 miles N. of Three Rivers. It contains 3 saw-mills, 2 grist-mills, and 2 stores. Pop. 250.

Saint-Maurice-de-Lignon, sâɴᵒ mō‵reess′ dẹh leen‵yôɴᵒ′, a village of France, in Haute-Loire, 5 miles N. of Yssingeaux. Pop. of commune, 2060.

Saint-Maurice-en-Gourgois, sâɴᵒ mō‵reess′ ôɴᵒ gooʀ‵gwâ′, a village of France, in Loire, 15 miles S.S.E. of Montbrison. Pop. of commune, 2005.

Saint Maurice Forg′es, a post-village in St. Maurice co., Quebec, on the river St. Maurice, 8 miles N.W. of Three Rivers. It contains a stove-foundry. Pop. 300.

Saint Mawe's, a seaport town of England, co. of Cornwall, near Falmouth. Pop. 1001.

Saint-Maximin, sâɴᵒ mâx‵ee‵mâɴᵒ′, a town of France, in Var, 11 miles W.N.W. of Brignoles. Pop. 3150. It is enclosed by walls, and has a handsome church, and manufactures of woollen cloth, brandy, leather, &c. Near it are extensive marble-quarries.

Saint-Médard-en-Jalle, sâɴᵒ mâ‵daʀ′ ôɴᵒ zhâll, a village of France, in Gironde, near the Jalle, 8 miles N.W. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1916.

Saint-Méen, sâɴᵒ mâ‵ôɴᵒ′, a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 10 miles W.N.W. of Montfort. Pop. 1734.

Saint Meinrad, sẹnt mīn′rad, a post-village of Spencer co., Ind., on Anderson's Creek, 16 miles N. of Troy, and about 22 miles N. of Cannellton. It has a church, a flour-mill, and an organ-factory. Here are St. Meinrad's College (Catholic) and a Benedictine abbey. Pop. about 300.

Saint Michael, in France. See SAINT-MICHEL.

Saint Michael, South America. See SAN MIGUEL.

Saint Michael, sẹnt mī′kâ-ẹl or mī′kẹl (Port. *São Miguel,* sŏwɴᵒ me-ghêl′), the largest of the Azores, in the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 37° 44′ N.; lon. 25° 30′ W. Length, from E. to W., 50 miles. Area, 350 square miles. Pop. 105,404. The surface is mountainous, the soil is volcanic, and the island has often suffered from earthquakes. It contains many mineral springs and several lakes. Leading products are maize, wheat, beans, oranges, grapes, and wine. The manufactures are confined to druggets and coarse pottery; articles of clothing are mostly imported. The coast is studded with towns and villages.

Saint Michael, a town of Finland, capital of the læn of St. Michael, 80 miles S. of Kuopio. Pop. 1264.

Saint Michael, a province or læn of Finland, in the S.E. Area, 8818 square miles, of which a large part is occupied by lakes. Capital, St. Michael. Pop. 160,694.

Saint Michael, Quebec. See ATHELSTAN.

Saint Michael's, sẹnt mī′kẹls, a post-village of Talbot co., Md., on a peninsula, and on a navigable inlet of Chesapeake Bay, about 22 miles S.E. of Annapolis, and 12 miles W. of Easton. It has a newspaper office, a high school, a brick-yard, a saw-mill, and 4 churches. Pop. 1095. Here are many vessels engaged in the oyster-trade.

Saint Michael's, a post-hamlet of Wright co., Minn., about 28 miles N.W. of Minneapolis, and 1 mile N. of the Crow River. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Saint Michael's, township, Madison co., Mo. P. 1325.

Saint Michael's, a post-office of Washington co., Wis.

Saint Michael's Bay, on the E. coast of Labrador. Lat. 52° 56′ N.; lon. 55° 30′ W.

Saint Michael's Mount, a granite rock in Mount's Bay, co. of Cornwall, England, ¾ of a mile S. of Marazion. Lat. 50° 7′ N.; lon. 5° 28′ W. It rises in a pyramidal form, and is surmounted by a chapel founded in the fifth century. On it a priory was founded by Edward the Confessor, and it was once a fortified post of importance. Pop. of the village, 127. See also Mont-Saint-Michel.

Saint Michael's River, of Talbot co., Md., flows first S.S.W., and then, curving, takes a N. course to Chesapeake Bay nearly opposite the S. end of Kent Island.

Saint-Michel, såNᵒ mee‵shêl′, a town of Savoy, 7 miles E.S.E. of Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne, on the Arc. P. 1266.

Saint Michel, såNᵒ mee‵shêl′, a post-village of Quebec, capital of the co. of Bellechasse, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 16 miles below Quebec. It contains the county buildings, a church, convent, college, tannery, saw-mill, and several stores, and has a large lumber-trade. Pop. 700.

Saint Michel Archange. See La Pigeonnière.

Saint Michel des Saints, såNᵒ mee‵shêl′ då såNᵒ, a post-village in Berthier co., Quebec, on the Mantawa, 60 miles N. of Joliette. It has saw- and grist-mills. Pop. 100.

Saint-Michel-en-l'Herm, såNᵒ mee‵shêl′ ôNᵒ lêRm, a village of France, in Vendée, 22 miles W.S.W. of Fontenay-le-Comte, with a port. Pop. 2640.

Saint-Mihiel, såNᵒ mee‵e-êl′, a town of France, in Meuse, on the Meuse River, 11 miles N.N.W. of Commercy. Pop. 5146. It was formerly enclosed by walls and defended by a castle. It has several old churches, a communal college, a copper-foundry, and manufactures of hosiery, lace, and leather.

Saint Modeste, såNᵒ mo‵dêst′, a post-village and parish in Temiscouata co., Quebec, 9 miles E. by S. of Cacouna.

Saint Moritz, mo′rits, or **Sanct Moritz,** sånkt mo′rits (Romansch, *San Murezzan*), a village of Switzerland, with celebrated mineral baths, in the Upper Engadine, 28 miles S.E. of Chur.

Saint Mor′gan, a hamlet of Madison co., Ill., about 20 miles N.E. of Belleville.

Saint Narcisse, såNᵒ naR‵seess′, a post-village in Champlain co., Quebec, 9 miles W. of Batiscan. It has a church, 2 stores, and a saw-mill.

Saint Na′than's, a post-hamlet of Oconto co., Wis., 6 miles W. of Little Suamico. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Saint-Nazaire, såNᵒ nå‵zàR′, a town and seaport of France, in Loire-Inférieure, at the mouth of the Loire, on its N. side, 37 miles by rail W. of Nantes. It has a large and commodious harbor, a custom-house, and a valuable fishery. It is the starting-point of packets which cross the ocean to Mexico and the West Indies. Pop. 14,761.

Saint-Nazaire, a village of France, in Var, 6 miles W. of Toulon. Pop. 1537.

Saint Nazian, nā‵ze-ăn′, a post-hamlet of Manitowoc co., Wis., about 15 miles S.W. of the city of Manitowoc.

Saint-Nectaire, såNᵒ nêk‵tàR′, a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 18 miles W. of Issoire. It is celebrated for its mineral springs.

Saint Neots, sent neets, a town of England, co. and 8 miles S.W. of Huntingdon, on the Great Northern Railway, and on the E. bank of the Ouse, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. Pop. of the parish, 3200.

Saint Nicholas, England. See Drake's Island.

Saint Nicholas, in Italy. See San Niccolo.

Saint Nicholas, nik′o-las, or **Port Saint Nicholas,** a harbor on the N.W. side of the island of Zea, in the Grecian Archipelago, 3 miles from the town of Zea. It admits vessels of the largest size.

Saint Nicholas (Port. *São Nicolao,* sŏwNᵒ ne-ko-lå′o), one of the Cape Verd Islands, situated between Santa Luzia and Santiago. Lat. 16° 35′ N.; lon. 24° 15′ W. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 13 miles. The surface is mountainous. Area, 115 square miles. Pop. 6000. It has a harbor on its S. side, near which is a small town, the residence of a governor and a bishop.

Saint Nicholas, sent nik′o-las, a post-hamlet of Duval co., Fla., on the St. John's River, 2 miles from Jacksonville. It has a church, a saw-mill, and orange-groves.

Saint Nicholas, a post-office of Stearns co., Minn.

Saint Nicholas, a village in Barr township, Cambria co., Pa., 11 miles N.N.W. of Ebensburg. It has a church and several lumber-mills. Here is Nicktown Post-Office.

Saint Nicholas, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., in Mahanoy township, on a branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 2 miles S.W. of Mahanoy City. It has a church, a coal-mine, and several coal-breakers.

Saint Nicholas, nik′o-las, a post-village in Levis co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 15 miles above Quebec. It contains saw- and grist-mills and 6 stores.

Saint Nicholas Channel, on the N. side of Cuba, 60 miles in length by 33 miles in breadth.

Saint Nicholas Harbor, Quebec, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence estuary, in lat. 49° 18′ N., lon. 67° 40′ W.

Saint Nicholas Point, the N.W. extremity of the island of Java, on the Strait of Sunda, in lat. 5° 52′ S., lon. 106° 2′ E.

Saint-Nic′olas (Fr. pron. såNᵒ nee‵ko‵lå′) or **Nicolaas,** a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 20 miles by rail E.N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 25,165. It has a fine town hall, a church with good paintings, a hospital, several orphan asylums, a prison, a large market-place, a tribunal of commerce, Latin and other public schools, manufactures of cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics, hosiery, hats, soap, leather, and tobacco, dye-houses, salt-refineries, breweries, and potteries, a large market for flax, and a large annual fair.

Saint-Nicolas, a village of Belgium, province and 3 miles W. of Liege. Pop. of commune, 3066.

Saint Nicolas, a headland and village of Hayti, on the N.W. side of the island.

Saint-Nicolas-du-Port, såNᵒ nee‵ko‵lå′ dü poR, a town of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 7 miles E.S.E. of Nancy, on the left bank of the Meurthe. Pop. 4109.

Saint Ninians, nin′e-ans (commonly called **Saint Rin′gans**), a parish of Scotland, co. and 2 miles S. of Stirling. It contains the villages of St. Ninians and Bannockburn, which have manufactures of carpets, tartans, leather, nails, &c., and coal-mines. Total pop. 10,146.

Saint Norbert, såNᵒ noR‵baiR′, a post-village in Berthier co., Quebec, 54 miles N. of Montreal. Pop. 200.

Saint Norbert, Quebec. See East Arthabaska.

Saint O′la, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, 60 miles back of Belleville. Pop. 100.

Saint O′laf, a post-office of Minnehaha co., Dakota.

Saint Olaf, a post-hamlet of Clayton co., Iowa, in Wagner township, on the Iowa Eastern Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Beulah, and about 54 miles N.W. of Dubuque. It has a church.

Saint Olaf (or **Oloff**), a post-township of Otter Tail co., Minn. Pop. 572.

Saint-O′mer (Fr. pron. såNt o‵maiR′; L. *Fa′num Audomari*), a fortified town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, on the Aa, at the mouth of the canal of Neuf-Fossée, 22 miles by rail S.E. of Calais. Pop. 21,404. It is surrounded by irregular fortifications. It has a tribunal of commerce, a *lycée*, a public library, a fine mediæval cathedral, with the tomb of its founder, St. Omer, tanneries, foundries, and manufactures of woollen cloth, brushes, hats, embroidery, soap, pipes, oil, pottery, &c. It is the seat of a noted priests' seminary. During the first revolution it was called Morin la Montagne (mo‵råNᵒ′ lå môNᵒ‵tåñ′).

Saint O′mer, a post-village of Decatur co., Ind., in Adams township, near the railroad which connects Indianapolis with Greensburg, 10 miles N.W. of Greensburg, and 1 mile E. of St. Paul. It has a church. Pop. 169.

Saint Onézime, såNt o‵nå‵zeem′, a post-village in Kamouraska co., Quebec, 6 miles E. of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière. Pop. 200.

Saintonge, såNᵒ‵tôNzh′, an old province of France, in the W. It now forms the greater portion of the department of Charente-Inférieure, and parts of those of Charente and Deux-Sèvres. Its capital was Saintes.

Saint-Ouen-sur-Seine, såNt wôNᵒ süR sån, a village of France, 4 miles N. of Paris, on the right bank of the Seine, with a château, where Louis XVIII. signed the "Declaration of St. Ouen," May 2, 1814. It has forges, foundries, potteries, dye-works, &c. Pop. 11,255.

Saint Ours, såNt ooR, a town of Quebec, co. of Richelieu, on the river Richelieu, 21 miles N. of St. Hilaire Station. A small island here divides the river into two channels, each dammed for the improvement of navigation. St. Ours contains a church, convent, saw-mills, brick-fields, and 8 stores, and has a large trade. Pop. 701.

Saint Pacome, såNᵒ på‵kom′, a post-village in Kamouraska co., Quebec, 1½ miles from Rivière Ouelle.

Saint-Pal-de-Chalançon, såNᵒ pål deh shå‵lôNᵒ‵sôNᵒ′, a town of France, in Haute-Loire, 16 miles N.N.W. of Yssingeaux. Pop. of commune, 2286.

Saint-Pal-de-Mons, såNᵒ pål deh môNᵒ, a village of France, in Haute-Loire, 10 miles N.E. of Yssingeaux. Pop. of commune, 2054.

Saint Pan′cras, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, comprising a large part of the N. division of the metropolis, and extending northward so as to include portions of Highgate, Camden Town, Kentish Town, Somers Town, &c. Pop. 221,465. In this parish are University College, hall, and hospital, the smallpox and fever hospitals, King's Cross, a portion of the Regent's Park Canal, &c.

Saint Par′is, a post-village of Champaign co., O., in Johnson township, on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 11 miles W. of Urbana, and 15 miles E. of Piqua. It has a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, a banking-house, 5 churches, a distillery, 2 carriage-shops, and 2 planing-mills. Pop. about 1000.

Saint Paschal, såɴᵒ påsˋkål′, a post-village in Kamouraska co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 102 miles below Quebec. Pop. 700.

Saint Pat′rick, a post-office of Scott co., Minn.

Saint Patrick, a post-office of Clarke co., Mo.

Saint Patrick de Sherrington. See SHERRINGTON.

Saint Patrick's, post-office, St. James parish, La.

Saint Pat′rick's Chan′nel, a post-hamlet in Victoria co., Nova Scotia, on a channel of the same name in Bras d'Or Lake, 47 miles from Port Hastings. Pop. 150.

Saint Patrick's Hill, or **Tingwick,** a post-village in Arthabaska co., Quebec, 7 miles N.N.E. of Danville.

Saint Paul, a river of Liberia, after a S.W. course of probably 300 miles, enters the Atlantic N. of Monrovia.

Saint Paul, a city of Brazil. See SÃO PAULO.

Saint Paul, an islet in the S. part of the Indian Ocean, in lat. 38° 43′ S., lon. 77° 38′ E.

Saint Paul, an island of the Low Archipelago, in lat. 19° 36′ S., lon. 14° 5′ W.

Saint Paul, an island in Behring Sea, in lat. 57° N.

Saint-Paul (Fr. pron. såɴᵒ pōl), a town of the island of Réunion, 19 miles S.W. of Saint-Denis. Pop. 25,000. This was the first French establishment on the island. It has a free port, a college, and hospitals.

Saint Paul (Fr. pron. såɴᵒ pōl), a small island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 8 miles N.E. of the northern extremity of Cape Breton. It has 2 fixed lights. Lat. 47° 14′ N.; lon. 66° 9′ W.

Saint Paul, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ark., about 54 miles N.E. of Fort Smith. It has several churches.

Saint Paul, a post-office of Fayette co., Ill.

Saint Paul, a post-village in Adams township, Decatur co., Ind., on Flat Rock Creek, and on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 37 miles S.E. of Indianapolis. It has a money-order post-office, 3 churches, a graded school, a woollen-mill, a steam flour-mill, and large limestone-quarries. Pop. about 1100.

Saint Paul, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Iowa, about 30 miles N. by W. of Keokuk. It has a church.

Saint Paul, a city and port of entry, the capital of Minnesota, and the seat of justice for Ramsey co., is situated on the Mississippi River, about 2100 miles from its mouth, 10 miles E. of Minneapolis, and 409 miles by rail W.N.W. of Chicago. Lat. 44° 52′ 46″ N.; lon. 93° 5′ W. It is the most populous city of the state, and is the head of navigation for steamboats. The greater part of the city is built on a plateau, or terrace, which is about 70 feet higher than the river and is partly surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills. St. Paul contains a state-house, a city hall, a fine granite building erected by the United States for the custom-house and post-office, 38 churches (3 Baptist, 7 Catholic, 1 Congregational, 4 Episcopal, 3 Evangelical, 1 Jewish, 5 Lutheran, 7 Methodist, 4 Presbyterian, 1 Swedenborgian, 1 Unitarian, and 1 Universalist), 2 theatres, 3 public libraries, 3 national banks, the state reform school, an academy of natural sciences, a high school, 2 academies, 2 orphan asylums, and 3 hospitals. Three daily and 11 weekly newspapers are published here. St. Paul is supplied with good water derived from a fine lake lying 3 miles from the city. It is a terminus of two branches of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and of three divisions of the St. Paul & Manitoba Railroad. Other railroads entering the city are the St. Paul & Duluth, the St. Paul & Sioux City, the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis, and the St. Paul, Stillwater & Taylor's Falls. The average duration of the season of navigation is about 7 months. St. Paul has an excellent public-school system, embracing a fine high school and about 15 other school-buildings, and affording accommodations for 5000 pupils. About 100 teachers are employed, the annual expenses being, in round numbers, $85,000. The city has manufactures of machinery, farming-implements, furniture, carriages, boots, shoes, sash, blinds, &c. Here are quarries of fine limestone. A bridge over the river connects the city proper with West St. Paul, a suburb which was ceded to St. Paul in 1874. Pop. in 1860, 10,401; in 1870, 20,030; in 1875, 36,383; present pop. about 50,000.

Saint Paul, a post-office of St. Charles co., Mo.

Saint Paul, a hamlet of St. Louis co., Mo., on the Maramec River and the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 24 miles W. of St. Louis. Pop. 100. Here is Sherman Post-Office.

Saint Paul, a post-village, capital of Howard co., Neb., on the Loup Fork, 23 miles N. of Grand Island. It has a money-order post-office and a newspaper office.

Saint Paul, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Oregon, on or near the Willamette River, about 20 miles N. of Salem. It has a church and a brewery.

Saint Paul, a post-office of Collin co., Tex.

Saint Paul, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Va., 35 miles S. of Max Meadows Station.

Saint-Paul-de-Fenouillet, såɴᵒ pōl dẹh fẹh-nooˋyå′, a village of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Agly, 14 miles N.N.E. of Prades. Pop. 2223.

Saint-Paul-de-Jarrat, såɴᵒ pōl dẹh zhaʀˋʀå′, a village of France, in Ariége, 4 miles S.E. of Foix.

Saint Paul de Loan′da (Port. *São Paulo de Loanda,* sōwɴᵒ pōw′lo då lo-ån′då), a city, capital of the Portuguese province of Angola, in West Africa. Lat. 8° 48′ 1″ S.; lon. 13° 13′ E. It is defended seaward by three forts, and has a large and secure harbor, sheltered by the island of Loanda. Its better portion is built of stone. It was in the seventeenth century celebrated for its fine churches and monasteries, now in ruins. Its market is well supplied, and it has an export trade in ivory, hides, coffee, rubber, and palm oil. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 20,000.

Saint Paul d'Industrie, såɴᵒ pōl dåɴᵒˋdüsˋtree′, a village in Joliette co., Quebec, 14 miles N. of L'Assomption.

Saint Paul du Buton, såɴᵒ pōl dü büˋtōɴᵒ′, a post-village in Montmagny co., Quebec, 17 miles S.E. of St. Pierre du Sud. Pop. 200.

Saint-Paul-en-Jarret, såɴᵒ pōl ōɴᵒ zhaʀˋʀå′, a village of France, in Loire, 10 miles N.E. of Saint-Etienne.

Saint-Paulien, såɴᵒ pōˋle-åɴᵒ′, a town of France, in Haute-Loire, 6 miles N.N.W. of Le Puy. Pop. 1458.

Saint Pau′lin (Fr. pron. såɴᵒ pōˋlåɴᵒ′), a post-village in Maskinonge co., Quebec, 80 miles N.N.E. of Montreal. It has large flouring- and saw-mills. Pop. 200.

Saint Paul Junc′tion, a station in Dakota co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, at the junction of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, 9½ miles S.E. of Minneapolis.

Saint Paul l'Ermite, såɴᵒ pōl laiʀˋmeet′, a post-village in L'Assomption co., Quebec, on the river L'Assomption, 18 miles N. of Montreal. Pop. 450.

Saint-Paul-lès-Dax, såɴᵒ pōl lå dåx, a village of France, in Landes, near Dax. Pop. of commune, 3061.

Saint Paul's, a post-hamlet of Robeson co., N.C., in St. Paul's township, 18 miles S. of Fayetteville. It has 3 churches and 1 or 2 grist-mills. Pop. of the township, 1052.

Saint Paul's, a post-hamlet of Pickaway co., O., 4 miles N.N.E. of Ashville Station, and about 16 miles S.S.E. of Columbus. It has a church.

Saint Paul's, township, Clarendon co., S.C. P. 960.

Saint Paul's, a post-village in Kent co., New Brunswick, on the Buctouche River, 20 miles from Buctouche. It contains a church, a saw-mill, and a grist-mill. P. 500.

Saint Paul's, Nova Scotia. See ELMSVILLE.

Saint Paul's Bay, in Malta, on the N.E. coast, 6½ miles N.W. of Valotta. Here St. Paul is supposed to have been shipwrecked.

Saint Paul's Bay, an outport of Quebec, capital of the co. of Charlevoix, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 60 miles below Quebec. It has county buildings, a church, a convent, several tanneries, saw- and grist-mills, and about 20 stores. There are iron- and plumbago-mines in the vicinity. Pop. 3623.

Saint Paul's Parish, a township of Colleton co., S.C. Pop. 4656.

Saint-Paul-Trois-Châteaux, såɴᵒ pōl tʀwå shâˋtō′, a village of France, department of Drôme, 14 miles S. of Montélimar. Pop. 1657.

Saint-Pé, såɴᵒ på, a town of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, on the Gave de Pau, 15 miles S.W. of Tarbes. Pop. 1791.

Saint-Pé, a village of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 10 miles S.W. of Bayonne. Pop. of commune, 2532.

Saint-Peray, såɴᵒ pẹh-rå′, a town of France, in Ardèche, 9 miles S. of Tournon. Pop. 1762.

Saint Peter, France and colonies. See SAINT-PIERRE.

Saint Peter, Hungary. See SZENT PETER.

Saint Peter, Italy. See SAN PIETRO.

Saint Peter, Portugal and Brazil. See SÃO PEDRO.

Saint Peter, in Spain and colonies, and in Spanish America. See SAN PEDRO.

Saint Pe′ter, a lake of Canada, being an expansion of the river St. Lawrence, between lat. 46° and 46° 8′ N. and about lon. 73° W. Length, 35 miles; greatest breadth, 10 miles. It receives many rivers, the largest of which is the St. Francis from the S.E. In the S. part are many islands.

Saint Pe′ter, a post-village, capital of Nicollet co., Minn., in Oshawa township, on the left (W.) bank of the Minnesota River, 11 miles N. of Mankato, 75 miles S.W. of St. Paul, and about 40 miles W. of Faribault. It is on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad and the Winona & St. Peter Railroad. It contains a court-house, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a national bank, the Gustavus Adolphus College, a large hotel, a state hospital for the insane, which cost $500,000, 8 churches, 2 grist-mills, a foundry, and a furniture-factory. Pop. 2680.

Saint Peter, a post-office of Cedar co., Neb.

Saint Peter, an island of the Malay Archipelago, one of the Natunas, near the coast of Borneo.

Saint Peter-and-Paul. See PETROPAULOVSKI.

Saint-Peter-le-Port (Fr. *Saint-Pierre-Port* or *Saint-Pierre-le-Port*, sâɴɢ pe-aiʀ′ lẹh poʀ), the capital town of the island of Guernsey, on its E. side, in lat. 49° 27′ 2″ N., lon. 2° 32′ W. Pop. 16,166. Its lower part has narrow streets and very lofty houses; its upper quarter, Hauteville, is well built and handsome. The principal buildings are the government house, the court-house, the town hospital, assembly-rooms, a theatre, and a very excellent fish-market. The harbor is enclosed by piers, and defended by Fort George and Castle Cornet. Fort George has barracks for upwards of 5000 men, and the town is the residence of military and civil governors.

Saint Peter's, a post-village of Franklin co., Ind., in Highland township, about 33 miles W.N.W. of Cincinnati, O. It has a church and 35 houses.

Saint Peter's, a post-hamlet of St. Landry parish, La., on Bayou Bœuf, 30 miles N. of Opelousas. It has a church, a store, and manufactures of sugar.

Saint Peter's, a post-village of St. Charles co., Mo., in Dardenne township, on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, about 8 miles W. of St. Charles. It has a church, 2 flour-mills, and 2 brick-yards.

Saint Peters, a hamlet of Mercer co., O., 14 miles E. of Portland, Ind. It has a church.

Saint Peter's, Chester co., Pa. See KNAUERTOWN.

Saint Pe′ters, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Richmond, on St. Peter's Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, 36½ miles from Port Hawkesbury. It contains a tannery and 12 stores. Pop. 250.

Saint Peters, or **Bath′urst Village,** a post-village in Gloucester co., New Brunswick, at the mouth of the Big Nepisiquit River, in Bathurst Harbor, and on the Intercolonial Railway, opposite the town of Bathurst. It contains 2 churches, an academy, a saw-mill, and several stores. Ship-building is engaged in. Pop. 600.

Saint Peter's Bay, a seaport in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 33 miles from Charlottetown. It contains saw-, grist-, and carding-mills, and several stores.

Saint Pe′tersburg (Russ. *Peterburg*, på′tẹr-bŏŏʀɢ‵), a government of European Russia, mostly between lat. 58° and 60° 30′ N. and lon. 27° 30′ and 33° 30′ E., having N. the Gulf of Finland and Lake Ladoga, and W. Lake Peipus and the river Narova. Area, including lakes, 20,887 square miles. Pop. 1,326,875. Surface mostly level; soil thin, cold, and two-thirds covered with woods and marshes. The principal rivers are the Pliusa and Looga, flowing to the Gulf of Finland, the Volkhov, Sias, and Sveer, entering Lake Ladoga, and the Neva, on which is the capital city. Rye, barley, oats, and some wheat, hemp, and flax, are cultivated, but the climate is unfavorable for corn. Around the capital are many market-gardens. Timber, deals, and masts form the chief articles of export. Some building-stone and lime are obtained, and in the capital all kinds of manufactures are carried on. Population mostly Russians, but comprises many foreigners, most of whom are Lutherans. After St. Petersburg, the chief towns are Schlüsselburg, Looga, Yamboorg, Cronstadt, and Tsarskoe-Selo.

Saint Petersburg, sẹnt pee′tẹrz-bŭrg (Russ. *Peterburg*, på′tẹr-bŏŏʀɢ‵; Ger. *Sanct Petersburg*, sånkt på′tẹrs-bŏŏʀɢ‵; Fr. *Saint-Pétersbourg*, sâɴɢ på‵tèʀ‵booʀ′; L. *Petribur′gum*); the modern capital city of the Russian Empire, and capital of a government of its own name, is situated on both sides of the Neva, at its influx into the Gulf of Finland, 16 miles E. of Cronstadt, 400 miles N.W. of Moscow, 1100 miles N.N.E. of Vienna, 1550 miles N.E. of Paris, and 500 miles E. by N. of Stockholm. Lat. 59° 56′ N.; lon. 30° 18′ E. Pop. 667,963. St. Petersburg stands chiefly on the S. bank of the Neva, and partly on islands formed by the divergence of the river, which is crossed by 10 bridges, many of them richly decorated, while over its branches and canals there are upwards of 70 bridges. Nine of the twelve quarters of the city are on the mainland, which is called the "Great Side," the island and settlements on the N. bank of the Neva being termed the Petersburg side. Being situated on a flat and marshy soil, it is difficult of drainage, and subject to destructive inundations, during one of which, in 1824, 15,000 lives were lost. Its public buildings, in the Italian style of architecture and surmounted by gorgeous gold-plated domes, are massive and elegant, entitling it to rank among the finest cities of Europe. Its principal thoroughfares and large squares are wide and spacious. The footways are paved with large round stones, and are often used by vehicles. The principal street, called the Nevskoi Prospekt, is 4 miles long and 130 feet wide, and is one of the finest in Europe. A street railway has been laid down along it. The main channel of the Neva is bordered by granite quays, of an extent surpassing those of any other city, except perhaps Paris. On the side of the mainland are the cathedral of St. Isaac, of chaste and noble proportions, the admiralty, the hermitage, a palace, long the residence of Catherine II., and which comprises the court theatre, a picture-gallery occupying 41 apartments, a valuable library of 120,000 volumes, and a rich museum. In the same quarter are the marble palace, city hall, senate and ministerial offices, bank, post-office, grand bazaar, *hôtel de l'état-major*, and the cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan, built on the model of St. Peter's at Rome. The winter palace is the largest and most magnificent in the world. Close to the quay is the bronze equestrian statue of Peter the Great, on a block of granite. Opposite this is a long bridge leading to an island on which are the exchange and custom-house. The citadel is on a small island in the Neva, which contains the mint, the hôtel des mines, the academies of arts and sciences, with museum, astronomical observatory, and barracks, and the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in which are the tombs of all the Russian sovereigns since Peter the Great. On an adjacent island is the house in which Peter the Great lived while constructing the original town, and in the Grand Square the column erected to the Emperor Alexander, a magnificent granite monolith, 84 feet in height. The S. part of the city is intersected by the Fontanka and other canals, lined by quays. The bridges across the Neva and its principal branches are erected on boats, and annually removed before the river is frozen, for it is open for navigation only 219 days in the year (May to November). Besides the university, founded in 1819, there are five other colleges and many public schools, a medico-chirurgical academy of high reputation, an imperial library with 450,000 volumes and 25,000 MSS., many of which are Oriental, an academy of sciences having valuable museums, an astronomical and a meteorological observatory, and a library of 110,000 volumes, the imperial academy, a Kalmuck institution, an imperial geographical society, a government botanic garden, a naval hospital, a school of mines, with a geological and mineralogical cabinet said to be the most extensive in the world. The Rumiantzoff museum has an extensive collection of Oriental objects. Manufactures of all kinds are carried on, and it has imperial gunpowder-, tapestry-, and porcelain-factories, extensive cannon-foundries, and near the city the glass-works of Osiersk. The great bazaar of St. Petersburg is said to have 10,000 merchants. It receives merchandise from all parts of the Russian Empire and Central Asia by means of navigable rivers and canals; and one of its most characteristic features is the winter market, in which are seen enormous pyramids composed of the carcasses of cattle, sheep, and swine, fish, fowls, eggs, and butter, frozen into solid masses. Chief exports, tallow, flax, hemp, iron, copper, corn, timber, potash, canvas and coarse linens, oils, furs, hides, and tar; imports, colonial produce, cotton and woollen goods, dye-stuffs, wines, silks, woollens, hardwares, salt, tin, lead, coal, linens, &c. It has regular steam-packet communication with all the principal ports of Europe, and is connected by railways with Moscow, Nizhnee-Novgorod, and Warsaw. The channel at the mouth of the river is impeded by sand, and difficult of access, the ship-canal to deep water being (in 1879) not yet completed. The low islands of the Neva are strongly fortified. St. Petersburg was founded by Peter the Great in 1703, previous to which its site contained only two huts.

Saint Pe′tersburg, a post-borough in Clarion co., Pa., in Richland township, on the Allegheny River, near the Allegheny Valley Railroad, about 18 miles in a direct line S. of Oil City. It is on the Foxburg, St. Petersburg &

Clarion Railroad, 4 miles N. of Foxburg. It contains a newspaper office, a savings-bank, a money-order post-office, and 4 churches. Pop. estimated at 2000.

Saint Peter's Island, in St. Peter's Bay, S. side of Richmond co., Nova Scotia, 7 miles from St. Peters. P. 100.

Saint Peter's River. See MINNESOTA RIVER.

Saint-Philbert-de-Bouaine, såɴᵒ filˋbaiʀ′ dẹh booˋain′, a village of France, department of Vendée, 20 miles N. of Pontivy. Pop. of commune, 2167.

Saint-Philbert-de-Grandlieu, såɴᵒ filˋbaiʀ′ dẹh gròɴᵒˋle-uh′, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 13 miles S.S.W. of Nantes. Pop. 1122.

Saint Philip, Italy. See SAN FILIPPO.

Saint Philip, Spain and colonies. See SAN FELIPE.

Saint Phil′ip, a post-hamlet of Posey co., Ind., in Marrs township, on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 8½ miles W. of Evansville. It has 2 churches.

Saint Philip, Texas. See SAN FELIPE.

Saint Philip, a post-office of Crawford co., Wis.

Saint Philip de Benguela. See NEW BENGUELA.

Saint Philippe, såɴᵒ feˋleep′, a post-village in Laprairie co., Quebec, 6 miles S. of Laprairie. It contains 3 stores and 2 hotels. Pop. 300. See also MUDDY BRANCH.

Saint Philippe de Neri, dẹh nåˋree′, a post-village in Kamouraska co., Quebec, 3½ miles from St. Denis.

Saint Pie, såɴᵒ pee, a post-village in Bagot co., Quebec, on the river Yamaska, 11 miles S. by E. of St. Hyacinthe. Pop. 600.

Saint Pie de Deguire, såɴᵒ pee dẹh dåˋgheer′, a post-village in Yamaska co., Quebec, on Rivière La Vache, 7 miles from River David. It has extensive iron-works and foundries. In the vicinity are valuable iron-mines. P. 225.

Saint-Pierre, såɴᵒ pe-aiʀ′, an island in Bienne Lake, Switzerland, canton of Bern, and celebrated as the residence of Rousseau in 1765.

Saint Pierre, såɴᵒ pe-aiʀ′, an island of North America, off the S. coast of Newfoundland. The surface is rocky, and vegetation scanty. It forms, with the Miquelon Islands, immediately N.W., a colony belonging to France. It is crossed by 3 ocean telegraphs. Permanent pop. of colony, 4748, of whom 3473 were on St. Pierre, 776 on Miquelon and Langley, and 499 on Isle-aux-Chiens.

Saint Pierre, a town, capital of the French colony of St. Pierre and Miquelon, on the S.E. side of the island of St. Pierre. It is compactly built of stone, has a convent, a newspaper, and a good harbor, and is an important fishing-station. Pop. 3187.

Saint Pierre, såɴᵒ pe-aiʀ′, the principal town of the island of Martinique, on its W. coast, 12 miles N.W. of Fort-de-France. Pop. 25,270. It is the largest town of the French West Indies, and the chief entrepôt of those islands. It is divided into two quarters by a rivulet, over which are some handsome bridges. It has numerous public buildings and schools, a handsome theatre, and a botanic garden. Its roadstead is defended by several forts. The Empress Josephine was born here in 1763.

Saint Pierre, såɴᵒ pe-aiʀ′, an island in the Indian Ocean, 240 miles N.E. of Madagascar, and dependent upon the British colony of Mauritius. On the S.E. side of the island is a small town of the same name.

Saint-Pierre, såɴᵒ pe-aiʀ′, a town of the island of Réunion, in the Indian Ocean, 34 miles S. of Saint-Denis, with an artificial port. Pop. 30,000.

Saint Pierre, Guernsey. See SAINT PETER-LE-PORT.

Saint Pierre Baptiste, såɴᵒ pe-aiʀ′ båˋteest′, a post-village in Megantic co., Quebec, 7 miles from Inverness.

Saint-Pierre-d'Allevard, såɴᵒ pe-aiʀ′ dålˋlẹh-vaʀ′, a town of France, department of Isère, 17 miles N.E. of Grenoble. Pop. of commune, 2004.

Saint Pierre de Broughton. See BROUGHTON.

Saint-Pierre-de-Plesguen, såɴᵒ pe-aiʀ′ dẹh plêsˋgôɴᵒ′, a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 14 miles S.S.E. of Saint-Malo. Pop. of commune, 2512.

Saint-Pierre-d'Oléron, såɴᵒ pe-aiʀ′ doˋlåˋròɴᵒ′, a town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, on the island of Oléron, 17 miles S.S.W. of La Rochelle, having a small port. Pop. 1545.

Saint Pierre d'Orléans, såɴᵒ pe-aiʀ′ doʀˋlåˋòɴᵒ′, a post-village in Montmorency co., Quebec, on the island of Orleans, in the St. Lawrence, 9 miles below Quebec. It has a flouring-mill, a saw- and carding-mill, and 3 stores.

Saint Pierre du Sud, såɴᵒ pe-aiʀ′ dü süd, a post-village in Montmagny co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 44 miles N.E. of Quebec. Pop. 350.

Saint-Pierre-le-Moutier, såɴᵒ pe-aiʀ′ lẹh mooˋte-å′, a town of France, in Nièvre, on the railway to Clermont, 18 miles N.W. of Moulins. Pop. 2326.

Saint Pierre le Port. See SAINT-PETER-LE-PORT.

Saint Pierre les Becquets, såɴᵒ pe-aiʀ′ lå bèkˋkå′, a post-village in Nicolet co., Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, 66 miles S.W. of Quebec. It has saw-, grist-, and carding-mills, and 9 or 10 stores. Pop. 500.

Saint-Pierre-lès-Calais, såɴᵒ pe-aiʀ′ lå kåˋlå′, a suburb of Calais, France, with a station on the Railway du Nord. Pop. 22,349.

Saint-Pierre-lès-Elbeuf, såɴᵒ pe-aiʀ′ låz èl-buf′, a suburb of Elbeuf, in France. Pop. 3636.

Saint-Pierre-sur-Dives, såɴᵒ pe-aiʀ′ süʀ deev, a town of France, in Calvados, on the Dives, 19 miles S.E. of Caen. Pop. 1681.

Saint Placide, såɴᵒ plåˋseed′, a village in the co. of Two Mountains, Quebec, on the river Ottawa, 9 miles from St. Andrews. It has a foundry, and several tanneries and grist-mills. Pop. 250. See also CLAIRVAUX.

Saint-Pol, såɴᵒ pol, a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, on the Ternoise, 19 miles W.N.W. of Arras. Pop. 3872. It has two ruined castles, a communal college, a tannery, and mineral baths.

Saint-Pol-de-Léon, såɴᵒ pol dẹh låˋòɴᵒ′, a town of France, in Finistère, on a height near the English Channel, 13 miles N.W. of Morlaix. Pop. 3503. It has a cathedral and other churches, a town hall, an episcopal palace, and a communal college.

Saint-Pölten, pöl′tẹn (Ger. *Sanct Pölten*, sånkt pöl′tẹn), a town of Lower Austria, on the Trasen, 35 miles W. of Vienna. Pop. 7729. It has a cathedral, an episcopal palace, diocesan and high female seminaries, a theatre, several hospitals, and manufactures of cotton goods, paper, glass, and earthenware.

Saint Pol′ycarpe (Fr. pron. såɴᵒ poˋleˋkaʀp′), a post-village in Soulanges co., Quebec, on the river Delisle, 5 miles W. of Coteau Station. It has a church, a convent, 4 stores, 3 hotels, and a grist-mill. Pop. 500.

Saint-Pons, såɴᵒ pòɴᵒ, a town of France, in Hérault, 56 miles W. of Montpellier. Pop. 3358. It has manufactures of woollen cloths and hosiery, mines of iron and copper, and a marble-quarry.

Saint-Pourçain, såɴᵒ pooʀˋsåɴᵒ′, a town of France, in Allier, 18 miles S. of Moulins. Pop. 3465.

Saint-Priest, såɴᵒ preest, a town of France, in Isère, 6 miles S.E. of Lyons. Pop. 1585.

Saint Prosper, såɴᵒ prosˋpaiʀ′, a post-village in Champlain co., Quebec, 10 miles N. of Batiscan. Pop. 120.

Saint-Quay, såɴᵒ kå, a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, on the English Channel, 11 miles N.N.W. of Saint-Brieuc. Pop. of commune, 2595.

Saint-Quentin, såɴᵒ kòɴᵒˋtåɴᵒ′ (anc. *Augus′ta Veromanduo′rum*), a town of France, in Aisne, on the Somme, on the Canal of Saint-Quentin, and at the terminus of the railway from Creil, 30 miles N.W. of Laon. Pop. 37,980. It has a noble cathedral, town hall, court-house, hospitals, public library of 14,000 volumes, chamber of manufactures, theatre, a *lycée*, and extensive manufactures of striped and spotted muslins, lace, batiste, calico, merino, percale, cashmere, barége, shawls, cotton yarn, table-linens, leather, and soap. The Canal of Saint-Quentin is 58 miles in length, and forms a communication between the Oise, the Somme, and the Scheldt. Here the French were defeated by the Spaniards, August 10, 1557.

Saint-Quentin, a town of France, department of Gard, near Uzès. Pop. 1770.

Saint-Rambert, såɴᵒ ròᴍˋbaiʀ′, a town of France, in Ain, 20 miles S.E. of Bourg. Pop. 1571.

Saint-Rambert, a town of France, in Loire, 10 miles S.E. of Montbrison, on the Loire.

Saint-Raphael, såɴᵒ råˋfåˋèl′, a maritime village of France, department of Var, 1½ miles E.S.E. of Fréjus.

Saint Raphael, såɴᵒ råˋfåˋèl′, a post-village in Glengarry co., Ontario, 7 miles N.W. of Rivière Raisin.

Saint Raphael de Bellechasse, såɴᵒ råˋfåˋèl′ dẹh bèlˋshåss′, a post-village in Bellechasse co., Quebec, on Rivière du Sud, 6 miles S.E. of St. Valier. It has saw-, grist-, carding-, and fulling-mills, and 6 stores. Pop. 300.

Saint Ray′mond (Fr. pron. såɴᵒ råˋmòɴᵒ′), a post-village in Portneuf co., Quebec, on the Little River Ste. Anne, 21 miles N.N.W. of Pointe aux Trembles en Bas. It has grist- and saw-mills, 3 churches, 5 stores, &c. Pop. 450.

Saint Re′gis, a post-village of Quebec, co. of Huntingdon, and partly in Franklin co., N.Y., on the river St. Lawrence, opposite Cornwall, entirely inhabited by Indians of the Iroquois tribe. Pop. 1400.

Saint Re′gis Falls, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., N.Y., on the St. Regis River, 11 miles S. of Moira Station. It has a tannery and a lumber-mill.

Saint Re′gis Riv′er rises in Franklin co., N.Y., and, flowing through St. Lawrence co., falls into the St. Lawrence River near its intersection with the boundary-line between the United States and Canada.

Saint Remi, sâɴᵍ râˋmee′, a village in Huntingdon co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk Railway (Province Line division), 21 miles S. of Montreal. It has an iron-foundry, a tannery, 4 hotels, 7 stores, and 2 churches. Pop. 831.

Saint-Remy, sâɴᵍ rẹh-mee′, a town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 13 miles N.E. of Arles. Pop. 3490. It has stone-quarries, nurseries of silk-worms, and manufactures of paper, madder, leather, and pottery. About 1 mile distant are remains of the ancient *Glanum*.

Saint-Remy, a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 35 miles E.N.E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. of commune, 5572. It has manufactures of fine cutlery.

Saint-Rion, sâɴᵍ re-ôɴᵍ′, an islet of France, Brittany, in Côtes-du-Nord, S.E. of the island of Brehat.

Saint Robert, sâɴᵍ rôˋbaiʀ′, a post-village in Richelieu co., Quebec, 9 miles S.E. of Sorel. It contains 2 stores.

Saint Roch de l'Achigan, sâɴᵍ rosh dẹh lâˋsheeˋgôɴᵍ′, a post-village in L'Assomption co., Quebec, on the river Achigan, 11 miles W. of L'Assomption. It contains a church, a convent, a model school, 8 stores, and several saw-, grist-, and carding-mills. Pop. 400.

Saint Roch de Richelieu, sâɴᵍ rôsh dẹh rishˋlẹ-ᴜh′, a post-village in Richelieu co., Quebec, on the river Richelieu, 1 mile from St. Ours. It contains 3 stores. Pop. 800.

Saint Roch des Aulnaies, sâɴᵍ rôsh dâz ōˋnâ′, a post-village in L'Islet co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 78 miles below Quebec. It contains 6 stores. Pop. 100.

Saint Rochs, sâɴᵍ rôsh, a suburb of the city of Quebec, 1½ miles from the post-office.

Saint Romaine, sâɴᵍ roˋmân′, a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, 51 miles N.E. of Lennoxville. Pop. 150.

Saint-Romainville, sâɴᵍ roˋmâɴᵍˋveel′, a village of France, department of Seine, near the N.E. extremity of Paris, 4 miles S.E. of Saint-Denis, with a fine château and park, and a wood resorted to by the inhabitants of Paris.

Saint Romuald de Farnham. See West Farnham.

Saint Romuald d'Etchemin. See New Liverpool.

Saint Roque, a town of Spain. See San Roque.

Saint Ro′sa, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., O. It has a Roman Catholic church and large school.

Saint Rose, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Ill., 6 miles N. of Breese Station. It has a church.

Saint Rose, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Wis., on the Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railroad, 20 miles N. of Galena.

Saint-Saens, sâɴᵍ sôɴᵍ, a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 18 miles N.N.E. of Rouen. Pop. 1830.

Saint Salvador, Brazil. See Bahia.

Saint-Saturnin-lès-Avignon, sâɴᵍ sâˋtüʀˋnâɴᵍ′ lâz âˋveenˋyôɴᵍ′, a village of France, in Vaucluse, arrondissement of Avignon. Pop. of commune, 2224.

Saint-Saud, sâɴᵍ sō, a village of France, in Dordogne, arrondissement of Nontron. Pop. of commune, 2332.

Saint-Saulge, sâɴᵍ sōlzh, a town of France, in Nièvre, 18 miles E.N.E. of Nevers. Pop. 1429.

Saint-Sauveur, sâɴᵍ soˋvᴜʀ′, a village of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, on a cliff beside the Gave de Pau, having mineral springs of nearly the same quality as those of Barrèges, 4 miles N.E.

Saint Sauveur, sâɴᵍ soˋvᴜʀ′, a post-village of Terrebonne co., Quebec, on Rivière du Nord, 12 miles N.W. of St. Jérôme. Pop. 300.

Saint Sauveur, a suburb of the city of Quebec, 1¼ miles from the post-office.

Saint-Sauveur-le-Vicomte, lẹh veeˋkôɴt′, a town of France, in Manche, 9 miles S. of Valognes. Pop. 2464.

Saint-Savin, sâɴᵍ sâˋvâɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Gironde, 10 miles E. of Blaye. Pop. of commune, 2126.

Saint-Savin, a town of France, in Isère, 8 miles N.W. of La Tour du Pin. Pop. 1083.

Saint Se′bald, a post-hamlet of Clayton co., Iowa, about 50 miles W.N.W. of Dubuque.

Saint Sebastian, sẹnt se-bast′yạn (Sp. *San Sebastian*, sân sâ-ʙâs-te-ân′), a fortified city of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, on a small peninsula in the Bay of Biscay, insulated at high water by the Urumea, here crossed by a long wooden bridge, 10 miles W. of Fontarabia by rail. Lat. 43° 19′ 2″ N.; lon. 2° 0′ 5″ W. Pop. 9047. It is enclosed by walls, and commanded by its citadel of Mota, on the adjacent height, Mount Urgull. Since its destruction by fire and siege in 1813, it has been mostly rebuilt on a uniform plan. It has handsome squares, several churches and convents, civil and military hospitals, and is, with its citadel, abundantly supplied with water. Its harbor, protected by a mole and well defended, is small, but the city has a large import trade, and an export trade in corn, &c. It was taken by the French in 1719, 1794, and 1808, from which year they held it till August 31, 1813, when it was stormed and taken by the British.

Saint Sebastian, sâɴᵍ sâ-bâsˋte-ôɴᵍ′, a post-village in Iberville co., Quebec, 6 miles S.W. of Des Rivières.

Saint Sebastian d'Aylmer. See Valletort.

Saint-Servan, sâɴᵍ sêʀˋvôɴᵍ′, a seaport of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, on the right bank of the Rance, close to its mouth in the English Channel, about 1 mile from Saint-Malo. Pop. 9912. It has two harbors, one adapted for frigates, the other appropriated to commerce, separated from each other by the rock and castle of Solidor, founded by William the Conqueror; besides which another strong fort defends Saint-Servan. It has a communal college, a massive church, an English chapel, reading-rooms, and bathing-accommodations. It has ship-building docks and an active trade.

Saint-Sever, sâɴᵍ sẹh-vaiʀ′, a town of France, in Landes, on the left bank of the Adour, 11 miles S.S.W. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 2225. It has a communal college, and trade in corn, wine, and brandy.

Saint Sevère, sâɴᵍ sẹh-vaiʀ′, a post-village in St. Maurice co., Quebec, 6½ miles N.W. of Yamachiche. It contains a saw- and grist-mill. Pop. 175.

Saint Shotts, a hamlet in the district of Placentia and St. Mary's, Newfoundland, 4 miles from Cape Pine. This place has been the scene of many shipwrecks.

Saint Simeon, Quebec. See Port au Persil.

Saint Simon de Rimouski, sâɴᵍ seeˋmôɴᵍ′ dẹh reeˋmoosˋkee′, a post-village in Rimouski co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, and on the Intercolonial Railway, 37 miles below Rivière du Loup en Bas. It contains a tannery and 4 stores. Pop. 200.

Saint Simon de Yamas′ka, a post-village in Bagot co., Quebec, 9 miles N.E. of St. Hyacinthe. It contains 2 saw-mills and a grist-mill. Pop. 250.

Saint Si′mon's Island, in Georgia, Atlantic Ocean, S. side of the entrance to the Altamaha. On its S. point is a fixed light. Lat. 31° 8′ N.; lon. 81° 36′ W.

Saint Simon's Mills, a post-office of Glynn co., Ga.

Saint Simon's Sound, on the coast of Georgia, forms the entrance to Brunswick Harbor.

Saints John, a post-office and mining-camp of Summit co., Col., 22 miles S.W. of Georgetown. Here is a silver-mine with smelting-furnace and a quartz-mill.

Saint Sophia, a town of Russia. See Sophia.

Saint Sophie, sẹnt soˋfee′, a post-village of Plaquemines parish, La., on the Mississippi River, about 35 miles below New Orleans. Sugar is made here.

Saint-Souplet, sâɴᵍ sooˋplâ′, a village of France, arrondissement of Cambrai. Pop. 1654.

Saint's Store, a post-office of Colbert co., Ala., 12 miles S. of Leighton Station.

Saint Stanislas de Batiscan, sâɴᵍ stâˋneesˋlâs′ dẹh bâˋteesˋkôɴᵍ′, a post-village in Champlain co., Quebec, on the river Batiscan, 8 miles N.W. of Batiscan. Pop. 300.

Saint Stanislas de Kost′ka, a post-village in Beauharnois co., Quebec, on the river St. Louis, 7 miles from Valleyfield. Pop. 250.

Saint Stephen, France. See Saint-Etienne.

Saint Stephen, in Italy and Italian-speaking countries. See Santo Stefano.

Saint Stephen (Ger. *Sanct Stephan*, sânkt stâ′fân), a village of Switzerland, canton and 29 miles S. by W. of Bern, on the Simmen, with a church, one of the oldest in the Simmenthal. Pop. 1530.

Saint Stephen, sẹnt ste′vẹn, an island of Alaska, Kadiak Archipelago, lat. 56° 10′ N., lon. 155° 22′ W.

Saint Stephen, a post-office of Seneca co., O.

Saint Stephen, sẹnt ste′vẹn, a seaport town of New Brunswick, co. of Charlotte, at the entrance of Deny's River into the St. Croix, opposite Calais, Me., and 86 miles W. of St. John by road, 116½ miles by rail. Calais and St. Stephen are united together by a bridge, and the latter town is lighted with gas. St. Stephen contains 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 2 banks, a telegraph office, and a number of stores. It is a port of entry, and the S.W. terminus of the St. Stephen Branch Railway. Pop. 3000.

Saint Stephens, ste′vẹnz, a village and parish of England, co. of Cornwall, near Launceston. Pop. 929.

Saint Stephens, a post-village, capital of Washington co., Ala., on the W. bank of the Tombigbee River, about 100 miles by water above Mobile, and 65 miles by land N. of that city. It has a church.

Saint Stephen's Church, a post-hamlet of King and Queen co., Va., about 30 miles N.E. of Richmond. It has a church.

Saint Stephen's Depot, a post-office and station of Charleston co., S.C., on the Northeastern Railroad, 45 miles N. of Charleston.

Saint-Sulpice, såNᵍ sül‘peess′, a village of France, department of Tarn, arrondissement of Lavaur. Pop. 1449.

Saint Sulpice, såNᵍ sül‘peess′, a post-village in L'Assomption co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 29 miles below Montreal. Pop. 300.

Saint Sylvestre, såNᵍ seel‘vest′r′, a post-village in Lotbinière co., Quebec, 35 miles S. of Quebec. It has saw-, grist-, and carding-mills, an agricultural-implement factory, a furniture-factory, and 12 stores. Pop. 400. SAINT SYLVESTRE EAST is 3 miles from here. Pop. 150.

Saint Symphorien, såNᵍ seem‘fo‘ree‘åNᵍ′, a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, on the Loire, 1 mile from Tours. Pop. 2169.

Saint Tam′many, a parish in the S.E. part of Louisiana, has an area of about 880 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Pearl River, and on the S.W. by Lake Pontchartrain. It is also drained by the Bogue Chitto and Chefonte River. The surface is extensively covered with forests of small pine trees. The soil is inferior. Lumber is one of the chief products of this parish. Capital, Covington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $447,698. Pop. in 1870, 5586, of whom 5110 were Americans.

Saint Tammany's, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co., Va., on the Roanoke River, 65 miles S.S.W. of Petersburg.

Saint-Thégonnec, såNᵍ tå‘gon‘nêk′, a village of France, in Finistère, 6 miles W. of Morlaix. Pop. of commune, 3548.

Saint The′odore, an islet in the Mediterranean, off the N. coast of Crete, 5 miles N.W. of Khania.

Saint Théodore (Fr. pron. såNᵍ tå‘o‘don′), a post-village and parish in Bagot co., Quebec, 4 miles from Acton Vale. Pop. 1236.

Saint Théodore de Chertsey, dẹh shêRt‘see′, a post-village in Montcalm co., Quebec, 14 miles N.W. of Rawdon. Pop. of parish, 1619.

Saint Theresa, tẹ-ree′sạ, a post-office and watering-place of Franklin co., Fla., on the Gulf of Mexico, 40 miles S.W. of St. Mark's.

Saint Thomas, tom′ạs, post-office, Crittenden co., Ark.

Saint Thomas, a post-hamlet of Le Sueur co., Minn., about 7 miles N.E. of Le Sueur. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a chair-factory.

Saint Thomas, a post-hamlet of Cole co., Mo., on the Osage River, 18 miles S. by W. of Jefferson City. It has a church, a flour-mill, and 2 general stores. Pop. about 150.

Saint Thomas, a post-village of Lincoln co., Nev., on the Rio Virgen, about 30 miles from its mouth, and 110 miles S. of Pioche. Pop. 252.

Saint Thomas, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., in St. Thomas township, 7 miles W. of Chambersburg. It has 4 churches, an iron-furnace, and a wagon-shop. Pop. 389; of the township, 1902.

Saint Thomas (formerly **Meliapoor,** or **Melipoor**), a S. suburb of Madras, in India, with large cantonments. It is a Roman Catholic bishop's see. Pop. 15,480.

Saint Thomas. See MONTMAGNY and PIERREVILLE.

Saint Thomas, sẹnt tom′ạs, one of the Virgin Islands, West Indies, belonging to Denmark, 38 miles E. of Porto Rico. Lat. 18° 20′ N.; lon. 65° W. Length, 17 miles; breadth, about 4 miles. It has a rugged and elevated surface, which attains its greatest height towards the centre. The soil is sandy, and the far greater part of it remains uncultivated. The whole island enjoys the privileges of a free harbor, and the trade is extensive. It has its central locality at the capital, Charlotte Amalie. Pop. 14,007. See CHARLOTTE AMALIE.

Saint Thomas, or **São Thome,** sŏwNᵍ to-må′, an island of the Gulf of Guinea, belonging to the Portuguese, immediately N. of the equator, in lon. 6° 3′ E. Area, 145 square miles. In its centre the peak of Santa Anna rises to 7020 feet in height. The valleys are highly fertile. The products comprise maize, dates, manioc, sweet potatoes, cotton, sugar, indigo, cocoa-nuts, and medicinal barks. Live-stock is plentiful. Capital, Chaves. Pop. 29,441.

Saint Thomas East, a post-village in Joliette co., Quebec, on the St. Lawrence & Industry Railway, 4 miles from Joliette. Pop. 200.

Saint Thomas' Mount, a town and extensive military cantonment of British India, 8 miles S.S.W. of Madras.

Saint Thomas West, a town of Ontario, capital of the co. of Elgin, on Kettle Creek, and on the Great Western, Canada Southern, Credit Valley, St. Clair Branch, and London & Port Stanley Railways, 15 miles S. of London, and 9 miles from Port Stanley. It contains churches of 6 denominations, 2 branch banks, 2 newspaper offices, about 100 stores and 30 hotels, 5 saw-mills, 2 grist-mills, 2 large foundries, 3 tanneries, a block- and tackle-factory, a car-wheel foundry, car-shops employing about 500 men, and a large number of factories of various kinds. The public buildings are the town hall and market, court-house, and music hall. The town has advanced very rapidly during the past few years, on account of the railways running through it. Pop. 7000.

Saint Timothée, såNᵍ te‘mo‘tå′, a post-village in Beauharnois co., Quebec, on the Beauharnois Canal, 9 miles S.W. of the town of Beauharnois. It has a church, a college, a convent, and several stores. Pop. 400.

Saint Tite, såNᵍ teet, a post-village in Champlain co., Quebec, 33 miles N. of Three Rivers. It has a grist-mill and 3 saw-mills. Pop. 150.

Saint Tite des Caps, såNᵍ teet då kåp, a post-village in Montmorency co., Quebec, 34 miles below Quebec.

Saint-Trond, såNᵍ trôNᵍ, a town of Belgian Limbourg, on the branch railway from Mechlin to Liege, 12 miles W.N.W. of Tongres. Pop. 11,039. It has breweries, distilleries, and manufactures of soap, tobacco, and lace.

Saint-Tropez, såNᵍ tro‘på′ (anc. *Heraclea?*), a maritime town of France, department of Var, on the Gulf of Grimaud, an inlet of the Mediterranean, 37 miles E.N.E. of Toulon. Pop. 3236. It has sea-baths, manufactures of brandy, and fisheries of sardines and anchovies.

Saint Ubes, a town of Portugal. See SETUBAL.

Saint Ulric, Quebec. See TESSIERVILLE.

Saint Urbain, såNt üR‘båNᵍ′, a post-village in Charlevoix co., Quebec, 9 miles N. of St. Paul's Bay.

Saint Urbain, a post-village in Chateauguay co., Quebec, 15 miles N. by E. of Lachine. It has 2 hotels and 2 stores. Pop. 600.

Saint-Vaast, såNᵍ vạst, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 9 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 5667.

Saint-Vaast, såNᵍ vạst, a town of France, in Manche, on the English Channel, near Cape La Hogue, 10 miles N.E. of Valognes. Pop. 3014.

Saint Valentine, såNᵍ vå‘lôNᵍ‘teen′, a post-village in St. John's co., Quebec, on the Richelieu, near Stottville.

Saint Valérie de Bulstrode. See BULSTRODE.

Saint Valérien, såNᵍ vå‘lå‘re-åNᵍ′, a post-village in Shefford co., Quebec, 5 miles S. of Upton. Pop. 100.

Saint-Valery-en-Caux, såNᵍ vå‘lẹh-ree′ ôNᵍ kō, a town on the N. coast of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 17 miles W.S.W. of Dieppe. Pop. 4030. It has sea-baths, ship-yards, and an active fishery.

Saint-Valery-sur-Somme, såNᵍ vå‘lẹh-ree′ süR somm, a town of France, department of Somme, on the left bank of the Somme, near the English Channel, 11 miles N.W. of Abbeville. Pop. 3406. It has a school of navigation, fisheries, rope-walks, and docks for building vessels.

Saint Valier, såNᵍ vå‘le-å′, a post-village in Bellechasse co., Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 36 miles below Quebec. Pop. 300.

Saint Vallier, såNᵍ vål‘le-å′, a market-town of France, in Drôme, on the Rhone, and on the railway from Lyons to Avignon, 19 miles N. of Valence. Pop. 3035. It has an old Gothic castle, manufactures of crape, silks, tulle, gauze, twist, and chemical products, and a trade in wine.

Saint Veit, a town of Austria. See SANCT VEIT.

Saint-Venant, såNᵍ vẹh-nôNᵍ′, a fortified town of France, Pas-de-Calais, on the Lys, near Béthune. P. 1385.

Saint Venant, Quebec. See PAQUETTE.

Saint-Victor, såNᵍ veek‘toR′, a village of France, in Ardèche, 8 miles W.N.W. of Tournon.

Saint Victor de Tring, såNᵍ veek‘toR′ dẹh treeng, a post-village in Beauce co., Quebec, 60 miles S. of Quebec. It has saw-, grist-, and carding-mills, and potash-factories.

Saint Vin′cent, one of the British West India Islands, 100 miles W. of Barbadoes, lat. (Kingston) 13° 13′ N., lon. 61° 15′ W., 17 miles long and about 10 miles broad. Area, 132 square miles. A ridge of high, well-wooded, volcanic hills stretches through the island from N. to S., and sends off subordinate masses, which extend to the sea. In the N.W. is a volcano called the Soufrière, in which tremendous eruptions have occurred. Its height is 3000 feet above sea-level, and its crater is 3 miles in circuit and 500 feet deep. The soil in the valleys is usually a rich, tenacious, and occasionally fine black loam. The climate is exceedingly humid, having an average annual fall of rain of nearly 80 inches, but is not unhealthy. The principal products are sugar, rum, molasses, arrow-root, and cotton.

The island has a local government, subject to that of the Windward Islands. The capital, Kingston, is near the S.W. extremity of the island. Pop. 35,688.

Saint Vincent (Port. *São Vicente*, sŏwn° ve-sēn'tå), one of the Cape Verd Islands, in the Atlantic, S.E. of San Antonio. Length, 15 miles; greatest breadth, 9 miles. The surface is mountainous. The Porto Grande is one of the safest bays in these islands. The products comprise cotton, archil, and live-stock. Corn and fruits are supplied from San Antonio. Area, 70 square miles. Pop. 1700.

Saint Vincent, in Spain. See San Vicente.

Saint Vin'cent, a post-village, capital of Kittson co., Minn., on the Red River of the North, opposite Pembina, Dakota, and 2 miles from the boundary of Manitoba. It is the N. terminus of the St. Vincent Extension of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, and is on a branch of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Pop. about 400.

Saint Vincent, Brazil. See São Vicente.

Saint Vincent, Ontario. See Meaford.

Saint Vin'cent de Paul (Fr. pron. sån° vån°'sŏn°' dẹh pōl), a post-village of Quebec, co. of Laval, on Isle Jésus, and on the Rivière des Prairies, 12 miles N.N.W. of Montreal. It contains the provincial penitentiary, several stores, and hotels. Pop. 1000.

Saint Vin'cent Gulf, of South Australia, is between lat. 34° and 35° 40' S., and about lon. 138° E., bounded E. by the mainland, and W. by Yorke Peninsula, separating it from Spencer Gulf. Length, 90 miles; breadth, 35 miles. It receives the Torrens and Gawler, and communicates by Investigator Strait with Spencer Gulf, and by Backstairs Passage with Encounter Bay. Jervis Cape forms its S. limit, and Ports Gawler and Adelaide are on its E. side.

Saint Vital de Lambton. See Lambton.

Saint-Vivien, sån° vee've-ån°', a village of France, in Gironde, 10 miles N.W. of Lesparre.

Saint Vrain, a hamlet of Weld co., Col., on the South Platte River, at the mouth of St. Vrain Creek, about 45 miles N. by E. of Denver. It is on the Denver Pacific Railroad. It has 2 churches.

Saint Vrain Creek, Colorado, is formed by two branches, the North and South, which rise in the Rocky Mountains near Long's Peak, and unite in Boulder co. It runs northeastward, and enters the South Fork of the Platte about 15 miles above Evans.

Saint Wenceslas, sån° vŏn°'sės'lås', a post-village in Nicolet co., Quebec, 10 miles S.E. of St. Célestin. It contains 4 stores. Pop. 150.

Saint Wen'dall (or **Wen'del**), a post-township of Stearns co., Minn. Pop. 471.

Saint Wendel, Prussia. See Sanct Wendel.

Saint Wen'del, a post-office of Manitowoc co., Wis.

Saint Wen'dell's, a post-hamlet of Posey co., Ind., about 12 miles N.N.W. of Evansville.

Saint Wen'tel, a hamlet of Clay co., Ill., in Pixley township, 3 miles E. of Ingraham. It has a church.

Saint Williams, or **Wal'singham,** a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, on Lake Erie, 17 miles S. of Simcoe. Pop. 150.

Saint Xavier, zav'e-ẹr (Sp. *San Xavier* or *Javier*, sån hå-ve-air'), an island off the W. coast of Patagonia, in the Gulf of Peñas. Lat. 47° 4' S.; lon. 74° 27' W.

Saint Xavier, of South America, Mexico, &c. See San Xavier.

Saint-Ybars, sånt ee'bar', a town of France, in Ariége, 14 miles N.W. of Pamiers. Pop. of commune, 2148.

Saint-Yrieix, sånt ee're-å', a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, on the Loué, 27 miles S. of Limoges. P. 3542.

Saint Zenon, sån° zẹ-nŏn°', or **Saint Louis de Mantawa,** sån° loo'ee' dẹh mån'tå'wå', a post-village in Joliette co., Quebec, on a tributary of the St. Maurice, 57 miles N.N.W. of Joliette. See also Piopolis.

Saint Zéphirin, sån° zå'fe'rån°', a post-village in Yamaska co., Quebec, 21 miles E. of St. François du Lac. Pop. 400.

Saint Zotique, sån° zo'teek', a post-village in Soulanges co., Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, 2½ miles from Coteau Landing. Pop. 200.

Saison, så'zŏn°', a river of France, rises in Basses-Pyrénées, flows N.N.W. past Mauléon, below which it sometimes takes the name of Gave de Mauléon, and, after a course of about 45 miles, joins the Gave d'Oloron.

Saj, a town of Spain. See Sax.

Sajo, shŏh'yō' (*i.e.*, "salt"), a river of North Hungary, rises in the Carpathians, 7 miles N.W. of Dobschau, flows S.E., and joins the Hernad at Onod. Length, 80 miles.

Sajo-Kaza, a village of Hungary. See Kaza.

Sajonia and **Sajon.** See Saxony.

Sajteny, shī'tåñ', a village of Hungary, on the Màros, 22 miles W.S.W. of Arad. Pop. 3944.

Sa'jur, a considerable river of Syria, rises in the Taurus, and flows S.E. past Aintab to the Euphrates.

Sak, såk, a salt lake of Russia, near the W. shore of the Crimea, 12 miles E.S.E. of Eupatoria. It is about 3 miles long. Near it is a village of the same name.

Sakaing, så'kīng', a town of Burmah, on the N. side of the Irrawaddy, opposite Ava.

Sakair, or **Sakæ,** a town of Japan. See Osaka.

Sakara, a village of Egypt. See Sakkara.

Sakareeyah, or **Sakariyah,** så-kå-ree'yå, often written **Sakaria,** or **Aiala,** ī-å'lå (anc. *Sangarius*), a river of Asia Minor, rises S. of Angora, and, after a rapid N.E. and N. course, estimated at 230 miles, enters the Black Sea 90 miles E.N.E. of Constantinople.

Sakatal, så-kå-tål', or **Sakataly,** så-kå-tål'ẹ, a district or government of Russia, in Transcaucasia, in the N. part of the old kingdom of Georgia, and bounded N.E. by the crest of the Caucasus, which divides it from Daghestan. Area, 1620 square miles. Pop. 56,802. Capital, Sakatal, situated on a small stream about 75 miles N. by E. of Yelisavetpol.

Sakatu, a town of Africa. See Saccatoo.

Sakayt, så-kåt', or **Sekket,** sėk-kėt', a large village of Egypt, in the S.E., having the remains of a temple. Lat. 24° 35' N.; lon. 34° 47' E. A few miles northeastward are the ancient emerald-mines of Jeb-el-Zabara.

Sakhalien, an island of Asia. See Saghalin.

Sakit, a town of India. See Sukeet.

Sakka, såk'kå, or **Sak'a,** a town of Abyssinia, capital and principal commercial emporium of Enarea, on the river Gibbi, near lat. 8° N., lon. 37° E.

Sakkara, or **Saccara,** såk-kå'rå, written also **Sakara,** a village of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, 12 miles S. of Gheezeh, remarkable for the pyramids near it.

Sakkhar, a state of India. See Sukkur.

Sakmara, såk-må'rå, a river of Russia, government of Orenboorg, rises in the Ural Mountains, flows mostly S., and joins the Ural River 18 miles W. of Orenboorg. Length, 350 miles.

Sakoora, or **Sakoura,** så-koo'rå, an island of Japan, in a large bay of the island of Kioo-Sioo. It contains a lofty mountain, called Mitaké.

Sakor, a town of Siam. See Ligór.

Sakti, a state of India. See Suktee.

Sal, sål, a river of Russia, in the Don Cossack country, joins the Don near Novo-Cherkask, after a W. course of 250 miles.

Sal, sål, a river of Peru, rises not far from the town of Cangallo, flows N.N.E., and near Huanta unites with the Jauja to form the Mantaro. Length, about 130 miles.

Sal, sål, or **Sel,** sėl, one of the Cape Verd Islands, N.N.W. of Boavista. Lat. 16° 45' N.; lon. 23° W. Length, 20 miles; breadth, 9 miles. Pop. 750. It produces salt.

Sala, the ancient name of the Saale.

Sala, så'lå, or **Sala Consilina,** så'lå kon-se-lee'nå, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, in the Val di Diano, 10 miles S.W. of Potenza. Pop. 7772.

Sala, a village of Northern Italy, 9 miles S.W. of Parma. It has an old castle in a ruinous state, and near it is the beautiful Casino de' Boschi. Pop. 3095.

Sala, så'lå, a town of Sweden, læn of Westmanland, 21 miles W. of Westerås. Near it are silver-mines. P. 4556.

Sala Biellese, så'lå be-ėl-lå'så, a village of Italy, near Biella. Pop. 1296.

Salacia, Portugal. See Alcacer do Sal.

Saladasburg, Lycoming co., Pa. See Salladyburg.

Saladillo, så-lå-deel'yo (the "Little Salt River"), the name of several small streams of the Argentine Republic. One of these falls into the Rio Salado near 35° 30' S. lat.

Salado, så-lå'do, a post-village of Bell co., Tex., 9 miles E. of Belton, and about 50 miles N. by E. of Austin. It has 4 churches and several flour-mills, and a manufactory of farm-implements. It is the seat of Salado College (non-sectarian), which was organized in 1869 and has about 200 pupils. Salado was founded for educational purposes. Pop. about 1500.

Salado (så-lå'do) **Bay,** of Chili, province of Coquimbo, is an inlet of the Pacific, S. of Copiapó.

Salado (så-lå'do) **Creek,** Texas, runs southward in Bexar co., and enters the San Antonio River about 16 miles S.S.E. of San Antonio.

Salado de Tarifa, så-lå'do då tå-ree'få, a small river of Spain, province of Cadiz, celebrated for the battle fought on its banks in 1340, in which the Moslems were defeated.

Salado, Rio, Argentine Republic. See Rio Salado.

Salaheeyah, or **Salahiyah,** så-lå-hee'å, a ruined town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 15 miles S.E. of Rahabeh, about lat. 34° 30′ N., lon. 40° 30′ E.

Salahieh, så-lå-hee'ẹh, or **Salhieh,** sål-hee'ẹh, written also **Selahieh,** a town of Lower Egypt, near the Pelusiac arm of the Nile, 37 miles N.E. of Belbeys. Pop. 6000, mostly Arabs. It is surrounded by palm trees, and has a large mosque.

Salama, så-lå'må, a town of Central America, state and 65 miles N. of Guatemala. Pop. 5000.

Salamanca, så-lå-mång'kå (anc. *Salaman'tica*), a city of Spain, capital of a province, extending up rocky heights on the right bank of the Tormes, 45 miles N.E. of Ciudad Rodrigo, in lat. 45° 5′ N., lon. 5° 43′ W. Pop. 15,906. A great part of the city within the walls is in ruins; it streets are mostly narrow, steep, crooked, and dirty. It has, however, some fine large residences, venerable edifices in all styles of architecture, and the largest public square in Spain, surrounded with arcades, and serving for a bull-ring. It is a bishop's see, and has a florid Gothic cathedral of the sixteenth century, with a richly-decorated interior, 25 other churches, and a foundling asylum. Salamanca is the Oxford of Spain, and previous to the French occupation in 1812 it had 25 colleges, of which 20 are said to have been ruined by the French. Since then the suppression of the convents has struck at the root of the prosperity of its university, which in the fifteenth century had 12,000 students, and is still important. Here is an immense Jesuit college, now used as a clerical seminary, also an Irish mission school, and manufactures of hats, woollen cloths, shoes, leather, earthenware, starch, and glue. The battle of Salamanca, in which the allies, under Wellington, totally defeated the French, under Marmont and Clusel, July 22, 1812, was fought on the heights of Arapiles, 4 miles S.E. of the city.——Adj. and inhab. (Sp. SALAMANQUES, så-lå-mån-kės').

Salamanca, a province of Spain, in Leon, bounded W. by Portugal. Area, 4888 square miles. It is watered by the Douro, the Tormes, and the Alagon. Pop. 281,511.

Salaman'ca, a township of Cherokee co., Kansas. Pop. 1150. It contains part of Columbus.

Salamanca, a post-village in Salamanca township, Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on the Alleghany River, and on the Erie Railroad, 46 miles E.S.E. of Dunkirk, 108 miles S.W. of Rochester, and 34 miles E. of Jamestown. It is the N.E. terminus of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, and the S.W. terminus of the Rochester & State Line Railroad. It has a graded school, a bank, a newspaper office, a tannery, and several saw-mills, and is mainly supported by the lumber-business. Here are machine-shops of the railroad companies. Pop. about 2000; of township, 2827.

Salamanca, så-lå-mång'kå, a town of Chili, province of Coquimbo, 50 miles E. by S. of Illapel. Pop. 2072.

Salamanca, så-lå-mång'kå, a town of Mexico, state and 20 miles S. of Guanajuato, in a plain 5500 feet above the sea. Pop. 15,500.

Salamanca, a long and narrow island of the United States of Colombia, off the mouth of the Magdalena, 20 miles S.W. of Santa Marta.

Salamanca de Bacalar, Yucatan. See BACALAR.

Salambria, a river of Thessaly. See SALEMBRIA.

Salamis, sal'ą-mis, or **Kolouri,** ko-loo'ree, an island of Greece, government of Attica, in the Gulf of Ægina, 10 miles W. of Athens. Area, 30 square miles. Its shape is very irregular; the surface is mountainous, wooded in some parts, and on the coast small quantities of cotton, wine, and olives are raised. It has several villages and convents. Pop. 3950. In the channel between it and the mainland the Greeks under Themistocles gained a memorable naval victory over the Persians, B.C. 480. Solon and Euripides were natives of Salamis.

Salamo'nia, a post-office of Jay co., Ind., about 40 miles N. of Richmond, is at a hamlet named Lancaster.

Salamo'nie, township, Huntington co., Ind. P. 1485.

Salamonie River, Indiana, rises in Jay co., runs northwestward, intersects the cos. of Blackford, Wells, and Huntington, and enters the Wabash River at Lagro. It is nearly 90 miles long.

Salandra, så-lån'drå, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 12 miles S.E. of Tricarico. Pop. 2562.

Salandrella, så-lån-drĕl'lå, a river of Italy, flows S.E., and enters the Gulf of Taranto 6 miles S.W. of the mouth of the Basiento. Length, 50 miles. At its mouth is a village of the same name.

Salang, an island, Indian Ocean. See JUNK-CEYLON.

Salanga, så-lång'gå, a point and island off the coast of Ecuador, 80 miles N.W. of Guayaquil.

Salangore, så-lån-gōr', a petty state of the Malay Peninsula, stretching for about 120 miles along its W. side, having on the N. Perak and on the S. Rumbowe. Pop. estimated at 12,000. The products comprise dammar-wood, oil, and rattans.

Salangore, the capital of the above state, on a river near the sea, has a fort and a shallow harbor. Lat. about 3° 20′ N.; lon. 101° 30′ E.

Salara, så-lå'rå, a village of Italy, on the Po, province and 19 miles S.S.W. of Rovigo. Pop. 1525.

Salaria, the ancient name of CHINCHILLA.

Salaria, the ancient name of SAX.

Salas, så'lås, a town of Spain, province and 46 miles N.N.E. of Lerida. Pop. 1305.

Salas-y-Gomez, så'lås-ee-go-mĕth', a small island of the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 26° 28′ S., lon. 105° 26′ W. It is composed of rocks, and is said to have no vegetation.

Salat, så'lå', a river of France, in Ariége, rises in the Pyrenees, flows N.N.W., and joins the Garonne. Length, 62 miles.

Salatdere, a river of Turkey. See CHALATDERE.

Salawatty, så-lå-wåt'tee, or **Salwat'ty,** an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the W. extremity of Papua, in lat. 1° S., lon. 131° E. Length, 35 miles; breadth, 25 miles.

Salayer, or **Saleyer,** så-lī'ęr, a group of islands in the Malay Archipelago, off the S. coast of Celebes, forming part of the Dutch possessions. It consists of the islands of Salayer or Great Salayer, Kalaura, Boneratta, Hog Island, and the Boegerones. Salayer Island, about 30 miles long from N. to S., by 8 miles broad, in lat. (N. point) 5° 47′ S., lon. 120° 28′ E., is separated from Celebes by the Strait of Salayer, 13 miles broad. Pop. of the group, 60,000.

Salazar de las Palmas, så-lå-thaR' då lås pål'mås, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Boyacá, 40 miles N. of Pamplona, on the Venezuelan frontier.

Salcito, sål-chee'to, a town of Italy, on the Trigno, province and 14 miles N.N.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 3295.

Saldaña, sål-dån'yå, a town of Spain, 37 miles N.N.W. of Palencia, on the Carrion. Pop. 1347.

Saldanha (sål-då'ną or sål-dån'yå) **Bay,** of South Africa, in Cape Colony, 60 miles N.N.W. of Cape Town, in lat. 33° 1′ S., lon. 17° 54′ E. Length, 15 miles.

Saldão, sål-dŏwNᵍ', or **Sadão,** så-dŏwNᵍ', a river of Portugal, in Alemtejo and Estremadura, flows N., and enters the Bay of Setubal 9 miles E.S.E. of Setubal.

Sal de Obispo, sål då o-bees'po, a town of Peru, 35 miles W. of Pisagua, with which it is connected by rail.

Sale, så'lå, or **Sale di Tortona,** så'lå dee toR-to'nå, a town of Italy, province of Alessandria, 10 miles N.N.W. of Tortona. Pop. 5850.

Sale, a village of Italy, 15 miles N.W. of Brescia, on the E. shore of Lake Iseo. Pop. 1896.

Sale, så'lå', written also **Sallee, Salee,** and **Sla,** a seaport town of Morocco, 106 miles W. of Fez, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Boo-Regreb, opposite Rabatt. Lat. 34° 2′ N.; lon. 6° 46′ W. Pop. estimated at 10,000.

Sale, sail, a town of Victoria, Australia, capital of Tanjil co., 140 miles E.S.E. of Melbourne. Pop. 2105.

Sale-Castelnuovo, så'lå-kås'tĕl-noo-o'vo, a village of Italy, province of Turin, a little N. of Castellamonte, on a tributary of the Orca. Pop. 1902.

Sale (or **Sail**) **Creek,** a post-office of Hamilton co., Tenn., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

Salee, a town of Morocco. See SALE.

Saleen, Ireland. See BINGHAMSTOWN.

Sa'lem, a town of India, capital of Salem district, 170 miles by rail S.W. of Madras. Cotton and silk are here manufactured. Pop. 50,012.

Salem, a district of India, Madras presidency, having Mysore on the N.W. and the Cavery River on the W. and S.W. Area, 7384 square miles. Capital, Salem. Timber, cotton, rice, coffee, tobacco, indigo, &c., are largely produced, and iron is mined and wrought. Pop. 1,963,243.

Sa'lem, a county in the S.W. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 370 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Maurice River, and on the W. by the Delaware River, and is drained by Muddy River and Old Man's and Salem Creeks. The surface is level. The soil is partly sandy and mostly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, butter, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and grass-seed are the staple products. This county has extensive deposits of marl. It is connected with Philadelphia by the West Jersey Railroad. Capital, Salem. Valuation of real and personal estate, $32,392,190. Pop. in 1870, 23,940, of whom 22,884 were Americans.

Salem, a post-village of Lee co., Ala., on the Western Railroad of Alabama, 19 miles W.N.W. of Columbus, Ga., and 11 miles E. of Opelika. It has several stores and 2 churches. Pop. about 450.

Salem, a small post-village, capital of Fulton co., Ark., about 130 miles N. by E. of Little Rock.

Salem, a village of Sebastian co., Ark., 21 miles S. of Fort Smith. It has several churches and stores.

Salem, a post-village in Salem township, New London co., Conn., 10 or 11 miles W.S.W. of Norwich. It has 2 churches and a seminary for ladies. It is in a valley, surrounded by hills and beautiful lakes. Pop. of the township, 717.

Salem, a post-office of Taylor co., Fla.

Salem, a township of Carroll co., Ill. Pop. 839.

Salem, a township of Edwards co., Ill. Pop. 1582.

Salem, a township of Knox co., Ill. Pop. 1906. It contains Yates City, Summit, and Uniontown.

Salem, a post-village, capital of Marion co., Ill., in Salem township, on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 65 miles E. of St. Louis, and 13 miles N.E. of Centralia. It contains a court-house, 7 churches, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, a flouring-mill, and a graded school, the building of which cost $30,000. Pop. 1182; of the township, 3132.

Salem, a hamlet of Adams co., Ind., 6 miles from Monroe Station. It has a church. Pop. about 75.

Salem, a township of Delaware co., Ind. Pop. 1413.

Salem, a township of Pulaski co., Ind. Pop. 567.

Salem, a township of Steuben co., Ind. Pop. 1385.

Salem, a post-village, capital of Washington co., Ind., in Washington township, on a branch of Blue River, and on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 35 miles N.N.W. of New Albany. It contains a court-house, 5 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, a national bank, 2 flour-mills, a machine-shop, a foundry, a woollen-factory, and several handsome residences. Pop. 1294. There is a quarry of oolitic limestone near Salem.

Salem, a post-village in Salem township, Henry co., Iowa, 10 miles S. by W. of Mount Pleasant, and about 30 miles W. of Burlington. It contains 4 churches and Whittier College, which was organized in 1873 and is under the direction of the Friends. This college is open to both sexes. Salem has a tannery, a carriage-shop, and 2 drug-stores. The township is drained by Cedar Creek, and has mines of bituminous coal. Pop. of the village, 479; of the township, additional, 1262.

Salem, a township of Allen co., Kansas. Pop. 398.

Salem, a township of Greenwood co., Kansas. Pop. 327.

Salem, a post-village in White Mound township, Jewell co., Kansas, about 90 miles N.N.W. of Salina. It is on White Rock Creek, 15 miles S. of Red Cloud, Neb. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of carriages, lumber, &c. Two miles from Salem is a remarkable chalk mound, which is of a conical form and 70 feet high.

Salem, a township of Sedgwick co., Kansas. P. 331.

Salem, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Ky., about 30 miles N.E. of Paducah. It has a church and Salem College. Pop. 50.

Salem, a hamlet of Pendleton co., Ky., near the Licking River, about 30 miles S.S.E. of Covington.

Salem, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Me., in Salem township, about 20 miles N. by W. of Farmington. Pop. of the township, 307.

Salem, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., Md., 11 or 12 miles E. by S. of Cambridge. It has a church.

Salem, a city, port of entry, and one of the capitals of Essex co., Mass., is pleasantly situated on a peninsula formed by two inlets of the sea, called North and South Rivers, of which the former separates it from Beverly, 14 miles N. by E. of Boston, with which it communicates by the Eastern Railroad. It is also connected by branch railroads with Marblehead, Lawrence, Lowell, and Wakefield. It has a good harbor, defended by Fort Pickering. The town had formerly an extensive trade with India, China, Africa, and South America; but at present the foreign trade is small, although the coasting-trade is extensive, the shipment of ice and the reception of coal for distribution by rail being leading interests. The principal manufactures are of cotton goods, white lead, lead pipe, jute, railroad-cars, cordage, castings, leather, boots and shoes, &c. The city has an almshouse, a hospital, an orphanage, 20 churches, a high school, a state normal school for girls, a city hall, a court-house, a reformatory, a custom-house, an East India marine society with a museum, a marine hall, the Peabody Academy of Sciences, the Salem Athenæum, and the Essex Institute (the last two occupying a fine building called Plummer Hall). The town has many fine old mansions dating from the colonial period and the times of its mercantile supremacy. It is closely connected with the neighboring towns of Beverly and Peabody by horse-railroad. Pop. 25,958. Salem was founded in 1628 by John Endicott, and in 1692 the famous "Salem witchcraft" delusion broke out, during which 20 persons were here executed as witches on what is called Gallows Hill.

Salem, a township of Allegan co., Mich. Pop. 1172.

Salem, a post-township of Washtenaw co., Mich., about 8 miles N.E. of Ann Arbor, is intersected by the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad. Salem Station on that road is 29 miles W. of Detroit. Here is a hamlet named Salem, which has a church, a saw-mill, and about 100 inhabitants. Pop. of the township, 1202.

Salem, a township of Olmsted co., Minn. Pop. 1007.

Salem, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Miss., about 15 miles E.N.E. of Holly Springs. It has 2 churches. P. 85.

Salem, a township of Daviess co., Mo. Pop. 986.

Salem, a post-village, capital of Dent co., Mo., is on the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad, 131 miles S.W. of St. Louis, and about 25 miles S.S.E. of Rolla. It has 2 newspaper offices, 2 churches, and manufactures of carriages and ploughs. Iron ore abounds here. Pop. 280.

Salem, a township of Dunklin co., Mo. Pop. 470.

Salem, a post-village of Richardson co., Neb., on the Big Nemaha River, at the mouth of the South Fork, and on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, 85 miles S.E. of Lincoln, and 6 miles W. of Falls City. It has a graded school, 3 churches, 3 brick-yards, a flour-mill, and 4 lime-kilns. Pop. 304.

Salem, a post-village in Salem township, Rockingham co., N.H., about 14 miles E.N.E. of Nashua, and about 7 miles W.N.W. of Haverhill, Mass. It is nearly 2 miles E. of Salem Depot, which is on the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of shoes. Pop. of the township, 1603.

Salem, a city, the capital of Salem co., N.J., is situated on a creek of the same name, 3½ miles from its entrance into the Delaware River, 44 miles by railroad S.S.W. of Camden, and about 14 miles S. by E. of Wilmington, Del. It is on a branch of the West Jersey Railroad, which connects it with Camden and Bridgeton. It contains many beautiful residences, a court-house, 10 or 11 churches (2 colored), a national bank, a high school, a collegiate institute, 2 newspaper offices, 2 manufactories of glass-ware, an iron-foundry, 2 large flouring-mills, a manufactory of oil-cloth, and an establishment for canning fruits. It is surrounded by a rich farming country, the produce of which is shipped in steamboats and other vessels which ply between Salem and Philadelphia. Pop. 4555.

Salem, a post-village, one of the capitals of Washington co., N.Y., in Salem township, on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, 41 miles N.N.E. of Troy, and about 25 miles S. of Whitehall. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, an academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. 1239. The township is bounded on the S.W. by the Batten Kill River, and contains a village named Shushan. Pop. 3716.

Salem, a post-village of Forsyth co., N.C., is on a small affluent of the Yadkin River, 109 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh, and ½ mile S. of Winston. It is on the Salem Branch of the Piedmont Air-Line Railroad. It contains a church, the Salem Female Academy, a Moravian school (occupying 4 brick buildings), a male college, a newspaper office, a national bank, a cotton-factory, a tannery, 2 carriage-shops, a flour-mill, a woollen-factory, and a steam saw-mill. Pop. about 1100.

Salem, a township of Pasquotank co., N.C. Pop. 1314.

Salem, a township of Auglaize co., O. Pop. 877.

Salem, a station in Brown co., O., on the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad, 36 miles E. of Cincinnati.

Salem, a township of Champaign co., O. Pop. 1854.

Salem, a handsome post-town in Perry township, Columbiana co., O., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 13 miles E. of Alliance, and about 20 miles S.S.W. of Youngstown. It is the largest town in the county, and is surrounded by a rich farming community. It contains 2 Friends' meeting-houses, 5 other churches, 2 national banks, the capital of which amounts to $325,000, a public hall, a high school, 2 newspaper offices, several flour-mills and machine-shops, galvanized-iron-works, and manufactures of engines, stoves, &c. Pop. 3700.

Salem, Guernsey co., O. See NORTH SALEM.

Salem, a township of Highland co., O. Pop. 1029.

Salem, a township of Jefferson co., O. Pop. 1708.

Salem, a township of Meigs co., O. Pop. 1718. It contains Salem Centre.

Salem, a township of Monroe co., O. Pop. 2106.

Salem, a village of Montgomery co., O., in Randolph township, 12 miles N.W. of Dayton. It has a church, a distillery, a grist-mill, and 4 stores. Pop. 312. Here is Clayton Post-Office.

Salem, a township of Muskingum co., O. Pop. 941.

Salem, a township of Ottawa co., O. Pop. 1687.

Salem, Ross co., O. See South Salem.

Salem, a township of Shelby co., O. Pop. 1428.

Salem, a township of Tuscarawas co., O. Pop. 1725.

Salem, a township of Warren co., O. Pop. 2102.

Salem, a village of Washington co., O., in Salem township, on Duck Creek, 1 mile from Warner Station, which is on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 18 miles N. of Marietta. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a steam flour-mill. Pop. 187; of the township, 1610. Here is Lower Salem Post-Office.

Salem, Wayne co., O. See West Salem.

Salem, a township of Wyandot co., O. Pop. 1103.

Salem, a city, the capital of the state of Oregon, and of Marion co., is situated on the E. or right bank of the Willamette River, and on the Oregon & California Railroad, 53 miles S. by W. of Portland, 28 miles N. of Albany, and about 700 miles N. of San Francisco. Lat. 44° 56′ N.; lon. 123° 1′ W. Small steamboats can ascend the river to this place during high water, or about 8 months of the year. The streets are all straight, and are 99 feet wide. Salem is the most populous town of Oregon except Portland. It is the seat of Willamette University (Methodist Episcopal), which was organized in 1851. Salem contains a state prison, 12 churches, an academy, 2 banking-houses, a fine brick court-house, completed in 1874, an institution for the deaf and dumb, founded by the state in 1870, the Oregon School for the Blind, founded in 1873, a state library of about 7000 volumes, a large flouring-mill, a foundry, a machine-shop, and manufactures of lumber, oil, woollen goods, sash and doors, leather, and farming-implements. Two daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here; and here is the new state capitol, which is 264 feet in length by 75 feet in width, with wings extending 100 feet. Pop. about 5000.

Salem, a village in Salem township, Clarion co., Pa., 1 mile from State Road Station of the Emlenton & Shippenville Railroad, which is 5 miles from Emlenton. It has 3 churches. Here is Lamartine Post-Office. Pop. of township, 949.

Salem, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 1525.

Salem, Mercer co., Pa. See Leech's Corners.

Salem, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 686.

Salem, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa., 1½ miles W. of Selin's Grove. It has a church, a planing-mill, and a sash-factory.

Salem, a township of Wayne co., Pa. Pop. 2607.

Salem, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. 2124. See New Salem.

Salem, a post-hamlet of Cocke co., Tenn., 7 miles N. of Bridgeport Station. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Salem, a village of Franklin co., Tenn., on the Winchester & Alabama Railroad, about 6 miles S.W. of Winchester. It has an academy.

Salem, a post-office of Newton co., Tex., on the Sabine River, 40 miles from Orange.

Salem, a post-hamlet of Utah co., Utah, 4½ miles from Payson. It has a church.

Salem, a township of Orleans co., Vt. Pop. 693.

Salem, a post-village of Fauquier co., Va., on the railroad between Manassas and Front Royal, 52 miles W. of Alexandria. It has 4 churches and a seminary. The name of its post-office is Salem Fauquier.

Salem, a post-village, capital of Roanoke co., Va., on the Staunton River, and on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 60 miles W. of Lynchburg. It is in the Great Valley, which is bounded on the S.E. by the Blue Ridge. It contains 8 churches, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, graded schools, Roanoke College (Lutheran), which was organized in 1853 and has a library of 16,000 volumes, 2 tanneries, 2 tobacco-factories, a chair-factory, and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 2000.

Salem, a post-office of Greenbrier co., W. Va., 8 miles N.W. of Lewisburg.

Salem, a post-hamlet in Salem township, Kenosha co., Wis., on the Kenosha & Rockford Railroad, 15 miles W. of Kenosha. It has a church. The township is drained by the Fox River, and contains several lakes. Pop. of the township, 1366.

Salem, or **West Salem,** a post-village in Hamilton township, La Crosse co., Wis., on the S. bank of the La Crosse River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of La Crosse. It is also on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 14 miles W. of Sparta. It has 5 churches, a money-order post-office, a high school, 2 flour-mills, and nearly 60 houses. The name of its post-office is West Salem.

Salem, a township of Pierce co., Wis. Pop. 308.

Salem, a post-village of Ontario, co. of Wellington, on the Irvine River, 1 mile from Elora. It has saw- and flouring-mills, 2 tanneries, last-, peg-, and stave-factories, a brewery, an iron-foundry, a brick-field, and a church.

Salembria, så-lèm-bree'å, or **Salympria,** så-lim-pree'å, written also **Salambria** and **Salempria** (anc. *Pene'us*), the principal river of Thessaly, rises at the N.W. extremity of that province, flows S.E., then N.E., between Mounts Ossa and Olympus, and enters the Gulf of Salonica. Length, 110 miles.

Salem Centre, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., Ind., in Salem township, about 36 miles N. of Fort Wayne.

Salem Centre, a post-hamlet in North Salem township, Westchester co., N.Y., 28 miles S.E. of Newburg.

Salem Centre, a post-hamlet in Salem township, Meigs co., O., about 52 miles S.W. of Marietta. It has 3 stores, a public hall, and 9 residences.

Salem Chap'el, a post-township of Forsyth co., N.C. It has 3 churches and 2 tobacco-factories. Pop. 848.

Salem Church, a post-office of Randolph co., N.C.

Salem City, a village in Cranberry township, Venango co., Pa., 3 miles S. of Oil City. It has 2 churches. Here is Seneca Post-Office.

Salem Creek, New Jersey, rises in Salem co., runs westward and southward, and enters Delaware Bay about 3 miles below the town of Salem, which is on this creek. Sloops can ascend it nearly 10 miles.

Salem Depot, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in Salem township, on the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, 7 miles N.N.W. of Lawrence, Mass.

Salem Fauquier, Fauquier co., Va. See Salem.

Salemi, så-lå'mee (anc. *Haly'ciæ*), a town of Sicily, 15 miles N.E. of Mazzara. Pop. 14,096.

Salem Junction, a station of the North Carolina Railroad, 3 miles W. of Greensborough, N.C. It is the E. terminus of the Salem Branch Railroad.

Salem-on-Erie, New York. See Brockton.

Salempria, a river of Thessaly. See Salembria.

Sa'lemsburg, a post-hamlet in Liberty township, Saline co., Kansas, 12 miles S.S.W. of Salina. It has 2 churches. It was settled by a colony of Swedes.

Sa'lemville, a post-office of Green Lake co., Wis.

Salentinum Promontorium. See Cape Leuca.

Salerano, så-lå-rå'no, a village of Italy, province of Milan, 5 miles W. of Lodi, on the Lambro. Pop. 1076.

Salernes, så'laiʀn', a town of France, department of Var, at the confluence of the Braque and Bresque, 11 miles W. of Draguignan. Pop. 2225.

Salerno, så-lẹr'no or så-lèʀ'no (anc. *Saler'num;* Fr. *Salerne,* så'laiʀn'), a city and seaport of Italy, capital of the province of Salerno, at the N. extremity of the gulf of its own name, 33 miles by rail S.E. of Naples, finely situated on the side and at the foot of a hill crowned by the remains of an ancient citadel. Lat. 40° 40′ N.; lon. 14° 46′ E. It is enclosed by walls, and has a broad road along the shore. Its streets, paved with lava, are narrow and irregular and hemmed in by lofty, gloomy-looking houses. The principal edifices are the cathedral, erected by Robert Guiscard, a Gothic structure, adorned with a façade of 28 granite Corinthian pillars, and possessing an ancient tomb said to contain the ashes of the Apostle Matthew, the governor's palace, theatre, 17 churches, an ordinary and a foundling hospital. The port is well sheltered, but is very shallow. Salerno is the see of an archbishop, and has a high criminal and a civil court, a seminary, and a lyceum, and once had a university with a famous medical school. The foundation of the town is attributed to the Greeks. It became a place of great importance under the Romans, from whom it passed first to the Goths and afterwards to the Lombards, who retained it in possession till the eleventh century, when they were expelled by the Norman, Robert Guiscard. Pop. 27,759. See Gulf of Salerno.

Salerno (formerly **Principato Citra,** prin-che-på'to che'trå), a province of Italy, in Campania, bounded W. and S. by the sea, and traversed by branches of the Apennines. Area, 2116 square miles. It is a fruitful region. Capital, Salerno. Pop. 541,738.

Saleski, a lake of Russia. See Plescheievo.

Salesville, sālz'vĭl, a post-village of Guernsey co., O., in Millwood township, on the Central Ohio division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 37 miles W. of Bellaire. It has 2 churches. Pop. 172.

Saletto, så-lĕt'to, a village of Italy, 21 miles S.W. of Padua. Pop. 2851.

Saleyer, Malay Archipelago. See Salayer.

Salford, sawl'fọrd, a borough of England, co. of Lancaster, immediately W. of Manchester, with which city it communicates by bridges across the Irwell. It unites with Manchester to form the most populous place in England after the metropolis, and the chief seat of the British cotton-manufacture. It is a Roman Catholic bishop's see. The borough sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1877, 162,978. See Manchester.

Sal'ford, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, 4 miles from Ingersoll. Pop. 100.

Sal'fordville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., 1 mile from Salford Station, which is on the Perkiomen Railroad, 9 miles S. of Pennsburg, and about 30 miles N.N.W. of Philadelphia. It has a church and a wagon-shop.

Salgado, sål-gå'do, a river of Brazil, rises in the S. of the province of Ceará, under the name of the Porcos, and, several miles below the town of Ico, joins the Jaguaribe.

Salgado, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, on the São Francisco. Lat. 15° 20' S. Pop. 4000.

Salgar, sål'gar', a town in the state of Bolivar, United States of Colombia, on the Magdalena, 3 miles above Sabanilla, and 15 miles below Barranquilla, to which a railway extends. Steamers anchor several miles below, and discharge their freight by means of lighters.

Salghir, or **Salgir,** sål-gheer', the principal river of the Crimea, rises at the foot of Mount Eila, 12 miles S.E. of Simferopol, flows northward, and enters the lagoon of Sivash 40 miles N.N.W. of Kaffa. Length, 100 miles.

Salhieh, a town of Egypt. See Salahieh.

Salian, sål-yån', or **Saljany,** sål-yån'ẹ, a town of Russian Transcaucasia, government of Bakoo, on the river Koor, 15 miles from its mouth. Pop. 9038.

Salibabo, så-le-bå'bo, **Salibaboo,** så-le-bå'boo, **Talaut,** tå'lŏwt', or **Tulour** (too'loor') **Islands,** a cluster in the Malay Archipelago, about lat. 4° N., and between lon. 126° and 127° E. See also Tulour.

Saliceto, så-le-chå'to, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Bormida, 18 miles E.N.E. of Mondovi. Pop. 1979.

Salicium, the Latin name of Fuzes.

Salida, så-lee'då, a post-office of Stanislaus co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Modesto.

Salies, så'lee', a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, on an affluent of the Gave d'Oloron. Pop. 2494. It is noted for its springs of brine.

Salina, så-lee'nå, or **Salini,** så-lee'nee (anc. *Did'yme*), one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, N.W. of Lipari. It is 5 miles in diameter, and volcanic. It produces Malmsey wine. Pop. 4007.

Salina, sạ-lī'nạ, a post-village of Boulder co., Col., 9 miles N.W. of Boulder. It has a church, 4 quartz-mills, 4 stores, and rich mines of gold or silver. Pop. about 400.

Salina, a township of Kankakee co., Ill., about 28 miles S. of Joliet. Pop. 865.

Salina, a post-village of McLean co., Ill., in Lexington township, 3 miles from Lexington. It has 3 churches.

Salina, a post-office of Fulton co., Ind.

Salina, a hamlet of Harrison co., Ind., on the Ohio River, 13 miles below New Albany.

Salina, a post-village of Jefferson co., Iowa, on the line between Buchanan and Lockridge townships, about 33 miles E. of Ottumwa. It has 2 churches. Coal is mined here.

Salina, a city, capital of Saline co., Kansas, on the Smoky Hill River, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 47 miles W. by S. of Junction City, and 38 miles E. by N. of Ellsworth. It contains 6 churches, 2 banking-houses, a high school with a building which cost $30,000, and printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers. It has 3 grain-elevators, a steam flour-mill, and 2 other flour-mills. Salt springs and quarries of gypsum are found near this place. Pop. about 1500.

Salina, a post-office of Gloucester co., N.J., on the West Jersey Railroad, 5 miles S. of Woodbury.

Salina, a township of Onondaga co., N.Y. Pop. 2688.

Salina, a former village of Onondaga co., N.Y., has been united to Syracuse, of which it forms the 1st ward.

Salina, a post-hamlet of Athens co., O., on the Hocking River, and on the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of Athens. It has a church, a coal-mine, and salt-works. Pop. 90.

Salina, a hamlet of Venango co., Pa., in Cranberry township, 6 miles S. of Oil City. It has a church. Here is Cranberry Post-Office.

Salina, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Bell township, on the Kiskiminetas River, and on the West Pennsylvania Railroad, 16 miles S.E. of Freeport. It has a manufactory of fire-bricks.

Salina, a post-office of Sevier co., Utah, on the Sevier River, about 120 miles (direct) S. of Salt Lake City.

Salinas, så-lee'nås, a post-town, capital of Monterey co., Cal., in Alisal township, on the Salinas River, and on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 118 miles S.S.E. of San Francisco, and about 18 miles E. of Monterey. It has a bank, 2 newspaper offices, 6 churches, and several factories. Pop. about 1500.

Salinas, a township of San Luis Obispo co., Cal. P. 679.

Salinas River, California, runs in a N.N.W. direction through Monterey co., and enters the Pacific Ocean about 20 miles S.E. of Santa Cruz.

Saline, sạ-leen' or sa'līne, a county in the central part of Arkansas, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is drained by the Saline River and its branches. The surface is partly hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the hickory, oak, pine, and other trees. The soil is said to be fertile. Indian corn, cotton, butter, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals are granite, quartz, slate, and blue limestone. This county is intersected by the Cairo & Fulton Railroad. Capital, Benton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $747,953. Pop. in 1870, 3911, of whom 3899 were Americans.

Saline, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is drained by the Middle and South Forks of Saline River, which unite in the S.E. part of the county. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of the oak, hickory, ash, black walnut, tulip-tree, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, wheat, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Cairo & Vincennes and St. Louis & Southeastern Railroads. Capital, Harrisburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,118,104. Pop. in 1870, 12,714, of whom 12,635 were Americans.

Saline, a county in the central part of Kansas, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by the Smoky Hill River, and also drained by the Saline and Solomon Rivers and by Mulberry and Gypsum Creeks. The Solomon River unites with the Smoky Hill River on the E. border of the county. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile; and a large portion of it is prairie. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and hay are the staple products. This county has quarries of gypsum and salt springs. It is intersected by the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Capital, Salina. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,897,879. Pop. in 1870, 4246; in 1875, 6360; in 1878, 9530.

Saline, a county in the N.W. central part of Missouri, has an area of about 720 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Missouri River, and is intersected by Black River and the Salt Fork of the La Mine River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and forests of the hickory, oak, black walnut, ash, and other trees. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. In 1870 this county produced 2,006,043 bushels of Indian corn, and more than any other county of the state. Among its minerals are coal and limestone. It is traversed by a branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Capital, Marshall. Valuation of real and personal estate, $13,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 21,672, of whom 20,677 were Americans.

Saline, a county in the S.E. part of Nebraska, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Big Blue River and the North Fork of Turkey Creek. The surface is undulating. The soil is calcareous and fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, grass, potatoes, and live-stock are the staple products. Limestone underlies part of this county, which is traversed by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. Capital, Pleasant Hill. Valuation of real and personal estate, $650,460. Pop. in 1870, 3106; in 1876, 9227.

Saline, a post-office of Dallas co., Ark.

Saline, a township of Johnson co., Ill. Pop. 1282.

Saline, a post-office of Bienville parish, La.

Saline, a post-village of Washtenaw co., Mich., is on the E. border of Saline township, and on a river of the same name, 9 miles S.S.W. of Ann Arbor. It is also on the Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern Railroad, 11 miles S.W. of Ypsilanti. It has a union school, 4 churches, 2 or 3 flouring-mills, a planing-mill, a newspaper office, a foundry, and a tannery. Pop. 900; of the township, 1802.

Saline, a township of Cooper co., Mo. Pop. 1836.

Saline, a post-office of Mercer co., Mo., about 11 miles S. of Leon, Iowa.

Saline, a township of Miller co., Mo. Pop. 1720.

Saline, a township of Perry co., Mo. Pop. 1409.

Saline, a township of Ralls co., Mo. Pop. 1634.

Saline, a township of St. Genevieve co., Mo. P. 980.

Saline, a township of Jefferson co., O. Pop. 1922.

Saline Bayou, sạ-leen' bī'oo, a short stream which connects Catahoula Lake with Red River, in Louisiana.

Saline Bayou, Louisiana, intersects Bienville parish, runs southward, forms the W. boundary of Winn parish, and enters the Rigolets de Bon Dieu about 7 miles E. of Natchitoches.

Saline (sạ-leen') **City,** a post-village of Clay co., Ind., on the Cincinnati & Terre Haute Railroad, 20 miles S.E. of Terre Haute. It has a mine of block coal and 2 churches.

Saline Creek or **Bayou,** Arkansas, rises in Polk co., runs southward through Howard co., and enters Little River about 10 miles from its mouth.

Saline Creek or **River,** Illinois, is formed by its North and South Forks, which unite in Gallatin co. It runs S.E., and enters the Ohio River about 10 miles below Shawneetown. The North Fork rises in Hamilton co., and runs nearly S. The South Fork drains part of Williamson co., and runs E. through Saline co.

Saline Creek, or **Little Saline,** of Cooper co., Mo., runs northward and eastward, and enters the Missouri River about 16 miles below Boonville.

Saline or **Salt Creek,** Nebraska, drains a large part of Lancaster co., runs northward to Lincoln, and thence northeastward. It passes through the N.W. part of Cass co., and enters the Platte River about 3 miles N.E. of Ashland. It is nearly 80 miles long. Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, is on this creek, which derives its name from salt springs in the vicinity.

Saline Mills, a post-office of Howard co., Ark.

Saline Mines, a post-hamlet of Gallatin co., Ill., on the Saline River, 3 miles from the Ohio River, and 24 miles N.E. of Golconda. It has a church and a coal-mine.

Saline River, Arkansas, rises by several branches near the N. border of Saline co., and runs S.E. and S. It intersects Grant, Dorsey, and Bradley cos., and enters the Ouachita River at the S. extremity of Bradley co. It is about 200 miles long.

Saline River, Kansas, rises in the W. part of the state, and runs eastward through extensive fertile prairies. It intersects the cos. of Trego, Ellis, Russell, and Lincoln, and enters the Smoky Hill River in Saline co., about 7 miles E. of Salina. The direct distance from its source to its mouth is nearly 200 miles.

Saline River, of Michigan, a small stream which flows into the Raisin River in Monroe co.

Salines, så'leen', a village of Cyprus, in the Gulf of Salines, on the E. coast of the island, 3 miles S. of Larnica, with a citadel, bazaar, and salt-works.

Salineville, sạ-leen'vĭl, a post-village of Columbiana co., O., in Washington township, on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 63 miles W.N.W. of Pittsburg, and 30 miles S.S.E. of Alliance. It has a bank, a union school, a newspaper office, and 6 churches. Coal-mining is the principal business of this place. Pop. 1429.

Sa'ling, a township of Audrain co., Mo. Pop. 991.

Salini, Mediterranean Sea. See SALINA.

Salino, så-lee'no, a river of Italy, after an E. course of 32 miles, enters the Adriatic 5 miles N.W. of Pescara.

Salins, så'lång', a town of France, in Jura, on the Furieuse, 21 miles S.S.W. of Besançon. Pop. 5577. It is enclosed by walls, defended by 2 forts, and has a communal college, extensive salt-magazines, iron-works, soda-factories, and tanneries. The brine-springs of its vicinity yield large quantities of salt, and it has also medicinal springs, which are visited by many invalids.

Salis, så'lis, a river of Russia, issues from a small lake near the centre of Livonia, flows circuitously W., and, after a course of 100 miles, falls into the Gulf of Riga.

Salisbury, sawlz'bẹr-e, or **New Sarum,** så'rŭm, a city of England, capital of the co. of Wilts, on the Avon, at a railway junction, 21 miles W. of Winchester, and 96 miles W.S.W. of London. Pop. 12,903. It stands in a fertile plain, and is drained by running brooks, which flow down most of its streets. In its centre is a spacious market-place, in which are the council-house, the public library and news-room, and the butter-cross. The cathedral is a splendid structure. It was finished in 1258, wholly in the early English style, and is in the form of a double cross: length, 474 feet; width of larger transepts, 210 feet; height of spire, 404 feet. Attached to it are spacious cloisters, a chapter-house, library, &c.; and in the close are the bishop's palace, deanery-house, and residences of the canons and other dignitaries. Besides 3 parish churches, here are several chapels, a grammar-school, county jail, a fine museum, theatre, assembly- and concert-rooms, and a county infirmary. The city has now little trade except in agricultural produce and the retail supply of its inhabitants. It sends two members to the House of Commons.

Salisbury, sawlz'bẹr-e, a hamlet of Sacramento co., Cal., on the American River, and on the Sacramento Valley Railroad, 15 miles E. of Sacramento.

Salisbury, a post-township of Litchfield co., Conn., forms the N.W. extremity of the state, and is bounded on the E. by the Housatonic River. Its surface is diversified by beautiful lakes, fertile valleys, and cultivated hills, which present very attractive scenery. It has beds of excellent hematite iron ore, also 2 blast-furnaces, an iron-foundry, 2 woollen-mills, a machine-shop of the Housatonic Railroad, and 5 churches. It contains villages named Salisbury, Chapinville, Lakeville, Lime Rock, and Ore Hill, and a large school or hospital for imbeciles, in which about 60 pupils are educated. Pop. 3303.

Salisbury, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., in Salisbury township, about 60 miles by the Connecticut Western Railroad, or 42 miles in a direct line, W.N.W. of Hartford. It has a church, a hotel, a newspaper office, and a large summer boarding-house.

Salisbury, a township of Kent co., Del. Pop. 97.

Salisbury, a post-hamlet of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Springfield & Northwestern Railroad, about 10 miles N.W. of Springfield. It has a church and several stores.

Salisbury, a post-village, capital of Wicomico co., Md., is situated on the Wicomico River, and on the Eastern Shore Railroad, at its junction with the Wicomico & Pocomoke Railroad, 32 miles E.N.E. of Crisfield, and 23 miles W. by N. of Berlin. It has 10 churches, 3 newspaper offices, an academy, 2 flour-mills, 3 planing-mills, &c. Lumber, fruit, and grain are exported from this place. Pop. 2064.

Salisbury, or **Salisbury Point,** a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Salisbury township, near the N. bank of the Merrimac River, adjacent to the village of Amesbury Ferry, on a branch of the Eastern Railroad, about 11 miles N.E. of Haverhill, and 24 miles N. of Salem. It contains a newspaper office, several churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, a high school, and several manufactories of carriages. A chain suspension-bridge over the river connects Salisbury with Newburyport. Salisbury township is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the S. by the Merrimac River. It has 6 churches, also manufactories of woollen goods and hats, 8 boat-yards, and 10 carriage-factories. It was first settled about 1636. Pop. of township, 4078. See SALISBURY BEACH.

Salisbury, a station of the Eastern Railroad, is at East Salisbury, Mass., whence a branch railroad extends to Amesbury and Salisbury.

Salisbury, a post-village in Salisbury township, Chariton co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, at the junction of its Glasgow division, 21 miles W. of Moberly, and 18 miles E. of Brunswick. It has a bank, a newspaper office, and 6 churches. Pop. 626. The township is drained by the Chariton River. Pop. 1497.

Salisbury, a post-office of Madison co., Montana.

Salisbury, a post-village in Salisbury township, Merrimack co., N.H., 16 miles N.N.W. of Concord, and 3½ miles W.N.W. of North Boscawen Station. It has 1 or 2 churches and an academy. Daniel Webster was born here. Mount Kearsarge is on the W. border of this township, which is drained by Black River. Pop. of township, 897.

Salisbury, a post-village in Salisbury township, Herkimer co., N.Y., 8 miles N. of Little Falls, and about 23 miles E. by N. of Utica. It has 2 churches, about 30 houses, and a saw-mill. It is often called Salisbury Corners. The township contains Salisbury Centre and a pop. of 1882.

Salisbury, Orange co., N.Y. See SALISBURY MILLS.

Salisbury, a post-village, capital of Rowan co., N.C., in Salisbury township, on the Western Railroad of North Carolina where it crosses the Piedmont Air-Line Railroad, 25 miles E.S.E. of Statesville, and 44 miles N.N.E. of Charlotte. It contains a court-house, 2 newspaper offices, a banking-house, 8 churches, 2 iron-foundries, and several seminaries. Pop. 3327.

Salisbury, a township of Meigs co., O. Pop. 4902.

Salisbury, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., in Salisbury township, about 16 miles E. of Lancaster. The township is intersected by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and contains other post-villages, named Cambridge, Gap, and Buyerstown. It comprises part of the fertile Pequea Valley. Pop. 3710.

Salisbury, a township of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. 2860.

Salisbury, a borough of Somerset co., Pa., in Elk Lick township, about 44 miles S. of Johnstown, and 22 miles W.N.W. of Cumberland, Md. It has a bank, 3 churches, a foundry, and manufactures of carriages, stoves, &c. Pop. 291. The name of its post-office is Elk Lick. A short railroad connects Salisbury with Meyersdale.

Salisbury, Tennessee. See SAULSBURY.

Salisbury, a post-village in Salisbury township, Addison co., Vt., about 22 miles N. by W. of Rutland, and 3 miles E. of Salisbury Station of the Central Vermont Railroad. It has a church, a woollen-factory, a grist-mill, and manufactures of spools, bobbins, boots, and shoes. The township is bounded on the W. by Otter Creek, and contains the beautiful Lake Dunmore, at which is a large hotel for summer boarders. Pop. of the township, 902. Salisbury Station is at West Salisbury.

Salisbury, a post-village in Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, on the Petitcodiac River, and on the Intercolonial Railway, 76 miles N.E. of St. John. It has several stores and saw-mills. Pop. 300.

Salisbury Beach, a village and summer resort of Essex co., Mass., in Salisbury township, on the Atlantic Ocean, 4 miles N.E. of Newburyport. It has 2 large hotels and several boarding-houses.

Salisbury Centre, a post-village in Salisbury township, Merrimack co., N.H., 5 miles W. of North Boscawen Station. It has 1 or 2 lumber-mills.

Salisbury Centre, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., in Salisbury township, 10 miles N.N.E. of Little Falls. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a tannery, a gang-mill, &c. Pop. about 500.

Salisbury Cove, a post-hamlet in Eden township, Hancock co., Me., on the shore of Mt. Desert Island, 40 miles S.S.E. of Bangor, and 5 miles from Bar Harbor.

Salisbury Island, in Hudson's Strait, Canada, is in lat. 63° 27′ N., lon. 76° 40′ W.

Salisbury Mills, a post-village of Blooming Grove township, Orange co., N.Y., about 50 miles N. by W. of New York. It has 2 churches, a seminary, a grist-mill, and a paper-mill. It is on the Newburg Branch of the Erie Railroad, at Salisbury Station, 9½ miles S.W. of Newburg. Here are several fine boarding-houses for summer boarders. Pop. 317.

Salisbury Plain, England, an elevated undulating tract of open downs, co. of Wilts, extending both N. and S. of the city of Salisbury; but the term is now generally held to apply mainly to that portion between Salisbury and Devizes, from which, as a common centre, most of the hill-chains of South and Central England proceed. Large portions of it are occupied solely as sheep-walks. On it, about 6 miles N. of Salisbury, is Stonehenge; and many traces of prehistoric structures are scattered over its surface.

Salisbury Point, Massachusetts. See SALISBURY.

Sa'lix, a post-office of Woodbury co., Iowa, on the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, 15 miles S. by E. of Sioux City.

Salkehatchie, sawl-ke-hatch'e, a post-office of Colleton co., S.C., on the Salkehatchie River, and on the Savannah & Charleston Railroad, 50 miles W. of Charleston.

Salkehatchie River, South Carolina, runs southeastward through Barnwell co., and unites with the Little Salkehatchie on the N.E. border of Hampton co. to form the Combahee River.

Sal'laco'a, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ga.

Salladyburg, sal'a-de-bŭrg, or **Saladasburg,** sal'-a-daz-bŭrg, a post-village in Mifflin township, Lycoming co., Pa., about 12 miles W. by N. of Williamsport. It has a tannery, a grist-mill, and several lumber-mills.

Salle, sâl'lâ, a town of Italy, province and S.W. of Chieti. Pop. 1725.

Sallee, a town of Morocco. See SALE.

Sallenches, or **Sallanches,** sâl'lònsh', a town of France, in Savoy, on the Arve, 42 miles N.E. of Chambéry. Pop. 1925. The fall of the Sallenche is a fine cascade, in the Valais, 10 miles S. of Martigny-la-Ville.

Salles-Curan, sâll-kü'ròng', a village of France, in Aveyron, 15 miles W.N.W. of Millau. P. of commune, 2581.

Salles-la-Source, sâll-lâ-soorss', a village of France, in Aveyron, 7 miles N.N.W. of Rodez. Pop. 2183.

Sal'lis, a post-village of Attala co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad (Kosciusko Branch), about 60 miles N.N.W. of Jackson. It has an academy, 2 churches, and a steam grist-mill.

Sallisaw, sal'e-saw, a post-office of the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory.

Salm (Alt), a town of Belgium. See ALT-SALM.

Salmantica, Spain. See SALAMANCA.

Salmeron, sâl-mâ-rōn', a town of Spain, province and 37 miles E.S.E. of Guadalajara. Pop. 1294.

Salmon (săm'on) **Brook,** a post-hamlet in Washburn township, Aroostook co., Me., on Aroostook River, 52 miles N. of Houlton. It has a starch-factory and a saw-mill.

Salmon City, a post-village, capital of Lemhi co., Idaho, on Salmon River, at the mouth of the Lemhi River, 340 miles N. by W. of Corinne, Utah. Gold is found near this place in placer-mines, and is the chief article of export. It is surrounded by mountains and grand scenery.

Salmon Creek, of Cayuga co., N.Y., runs southward, and enters Cayuga Lake near Ludlowville.

Salmon Creek, of Monroe co., N.Y., enters Lake Ontario at Braddock's Bay, about 14 miles N.W. of Rochester.

Salmon Creek Settlement. See OAKHAM.

Salmon Fall River, Idaho, runs nearly northward, and enters the Snake River in Alturas co., about 24 miles W. of Shoshone Falls.

Salmon Falls, a post-hamlet of El Dorado co., Cal., on the South Fork of American River, about 30 miles E.N.E. of Sacramento.

Salmon Falls, a post-office of Owyhee co., Idaho.

Salmon Falls, a post-village of Strafford co., N.H., in Rollinsford township, on the Salmon Falls River, and on the Boston & Maine Railroad where it crosses the Portsmouth, Great Falls & Conway Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Dover, and 3 miles S.E. of Great Falls. It has 3 churches, 2 cotton-mills, 2 banks, and a high school.

Salmon Falls River, or **Salmon River,** forms the boundary between York co., Me., and Strafford co., N.H. It runs nearly southward, and unites with the Cocheco about 3 miles S.E. of Dover to form the Piscataqua River. The falls of this stream afford abundant water-power.

Salmonier, sal-mo-neer', a post-town at the head of St. Mary's Bay, Newfoundland, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 49 miles S.W. of St. John's. Pop. 346.

Salmon River, a small stream of California, flows N.W., and enters Klamath River 5 miles above Orleans Bar.

Salmon River, Connecticut, rises in Tolland co., runs southward, and enters the Connecticut River in Middlesex co., 3 or 4 miles below Haddam.

Salmon River, Idaho, rises by several branches in the Rocky Mountains and the Salmon River Mountains. It drains Lemhi co., and runs westward through Idaho co. Its general direction is nearly northwestward. It traverses a hilly or mountainous country in which gold is found, and enters the Snake or Lewis River about 40 miles S. of Lewiston. It is nearly 450 miles long.

Salmon River, New York, rises in Franklin co., flows northwestward, and enters the St. Lawrence River in the province of Quebec. Malone is on this stream.

Salmon River, New York, a small stream which rises in Lewis co., runs W. through Oswego co., and enters Lake Ontario 4 or 5 miles W. of Pulaski, which is on this river.

Salmon River, a station in Clinton co., N.Y., on the railroad from Au Sable to Plattsburg, 5 miles S.W. of Plattsburg.

Salmon River, or **Pineville,** a post-village in Albion township, Oswego co., N.Y., on Salmon River, near the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, about 28 miles E. by N. of Oswego. It has a church. The name of its post-office is Salmon River.

Salmon River, a post-village in Albert co., New Brunswick, at the entrance of Salmon River in the Bay of Fundy, 31 miles from Penobsquis. Pop. 250.

Salmon River, a post-village in St. John co., New Brunswick, 41 miles from St. John. Pop. 100.

Salmon River, a post-village in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, 19 miles from Sydney. Pop. 100.

Salmon River, a post-village in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, 86 miles from Halifax. Pop. 200.

Salmünster, or **Saalmünster,** sâl'mün'ster, a walled town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, at the confluence of the Salza and Kinzig, 24 miles S.W. of Fulda. Pop. 1286.

Salo, sâ-lo', a town of Italy, on the W. side of Lago di Garda, 14 miles E.N.E. of Brescia. Pop. 4962. It stands at the foot of Monte San Bartolomeo, is chiefly built on piles, and has a cathedral and 8 other churches.

Salobreña, sâ-lo-brĕn'yâ, a small town of Spain, province and 34 miles S.S.E. of Granada, near the mouth of the Motril in the Mediterranean. Pop. 1371.

Salodurum, or **Salordurum.** See SOLEURE.

Salo'ma, a post-hamlet of Taylor co., Ky., 14 miles S.S.W. of Lebanon. It has a church. Pop. 73.

Salomon Islands. See SOLOMON ISLANDS.

Salon, sâ'lòng' (anc. *Sa'lo,* or *Salo'num?*), a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 28 miles N.N.W. of Marseilles. Pop. 4681. It has several squares with fountains, a handsome town hall, manufactures of silk twist, hats, and soap, and a brisk general trade.

Salona, sȧ-lo'nȧ, a ruined city of Dalmatia, 3 miles N.N.E. of Spalato, on the E. side of the Bay of Salona, an inlet of the Adriatic.

Salona, sȧ-lo'nȧ (anc. *Amphis'sa*), a town of Greece, 84 miles W.N.W. of Athens, on an inlet of the Corinthian Gulf, and at the S. foot of Mount Parnassus. Pop. 6234. On its acropolis are ruins of an ancient citadel.

Salo'na, a post-village in Lamar township, Clinton co., Pa., on Fishing Creek, 2 miles from Mill Hall Station, and 4 or 5 miles S. of Lock Haven. It has 3 churches, 4 stores, a graded school, an Odd-Fellows' hall, a grist-mill, and a tannery. Pop. about 450.

Salonica, sȧ-lo-nee'kȧ, or **Saloniki,** sȧ-lo-nee'kee (Fr. *Salonique,* sȧ'lo'neek'; anc. *Thessaloni'ca,* or *Ther'ma*), a seaport city in European Turkey, in Roumelia, capital of a sanjak, at the N.E. extremity of the Gulf of Salonica, and from which a railway extends 225 miles to the N.W. Lat. 40° 38' 8" N.; lon. 22° 57' 22' E. Pop. estimated at 80,000, of whom from 25,000 to 30,000 are Jews, 5000 Turks, and the remainder Greeks and Franks. It has externally an imposing appearance, standing on a hill-slope, enclosed by walls 5 miles in circuit, its numerous minarets and domes interspersed with gardens of cypress. The city is commanded by a large citadel termed the "Seven Towers." It has numerous antiquities, in good preservation. The lower portions of its walls are cyclopean, and one of its gates was built in honor of Augustus after the battle of Philippi. Within the citadel is another triumphal arch, erected under Marcus Aurelius. Several of the mosques have been originally pagan temples; one has been constructed on the model of the Pantheon at Rome; another, with portions wholly uninjured, was formerly a temple of Venus. In the centre of the city is the hippodrome, a noble area, entered by a magnificent colonnade of 5 Corinthian pillars. The mosque of St. Sophia is a handsome model of that at Constantinople. The bazaars are extensive and well supplied, and the city has some flourishing silk-drawing factories. It is the seat of extensive trade, facilitated by quays of stone. The exports consist of wheat, barley, maize, timber, wool, sponges, raw silk, wine, sesamum seed, tobacco, and staves. This city was the residence of Cicero during a part of his exile; it was raised to the rank of a Roman colony by Valerian. See Gulf of Salonica.

Salonum, supposed ancient name of Salon.

Sa'lop, or **Shropshire,** shrop'shir, an inland county of England, bounded W. and N. by Wales. Area, 1314 square miles. Pop. 248,111. The Severn flows through its centre from N.W. to S.E.; its S. half is mountainous, and here breeding cattle and dairying are carried on extensively. The N. half is comparatively level, and the land is chiefly under tillage. Near the Severn are fine meadow-lands; orchards are numerous in the S., and hops are raised on the Herefordshire border. About 300,000 tons of coal are raised annually in the E., besides iron, &c., and consumed in the iron-furnaces there. Lead is produced in the W., and salt both in the N. and S. The county is traversed by many railway lines and canals. Shropshire returns ten members to the House of Commons, of whom four are sent by the county. Capital, Shrewsbury.

Salor, sȧ-lōr', a river of Spain, in Estremadura, flows into the Tagus 6 miles N. of Salorino. Length, 80 miles.

Salorino, sȧ-lo-ree'no, a village of Spain, province and 51 miles W. of Caceres, near the Salor. Pop. 1958.

Salorno, a town of the Tyrol. See Salurn.

Salou, sȧ-loo', a small seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, province and 8½ miles S.W. of Tarragona.

Salpe, or **Salso,** Italy. See Lake of Lesina.

Salpee, sȧl'pee, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 21 miles N.E. of Sattarah.

Salpi, sȧl'pee, a lake of Italy, province and 22 miles E. of Foggia, and only separated from the Adriatic by a very narrow tongue of land. Length, from S.E. to N.W., 10 miles; breadth, 2 miles.

Sal Rey, Cape Verd Islands. See Porto Sal Rey.

Salsbury's, sawlz'ber-riz, a station on the Sacramento & Placerville Railroad, 16 miles E. of Sacramento, Cal.

Salsette, sal'sett' (Port. pron. sȧl-sĕt'tȧ), an island of British India, immediately N. of Bombay Island, with which it is connected by a narrow causeway. Length, 18 miles; breadth, 13 miles. Pop. over 50,000. Chief town, Tanna. A part of the island belongs to Portugal.

Salso, sȧl'so, or **Fiume Salso,** fe-oo'mȧ sȧl'so, *i.e.,* "salt river" (anc. *Hime'ra*), the largest river of Sicily, rising in the Madonian Mountains, intendency of Palermo, flowing S., and entering the Mediterranean at Alicata. Length, 70 miles. Near Castrogiovanni it receives the waters of a salt spring, whence its name.

Sal So'da, a post-office of Crenshaw co., Ala., about 42 miles S. of Montgomery.

Salso Maggiore, sȧl'so mȧd-jo'rȧ, a village of Italy, 20 miles W. by S. of Parma. Pop. of commune, 5882.

Salta, sȧl'tȧ, the northernmost province of the Argentine Republic, extending N. of lat. 26° S., and between lon. 62° and 68° W. Area, 32,515 square miles. Pop. 88,933. The surface is very much diversified, consisting alternately of ramifications of the Andes, fertile valleys, and wooded or pasture lands. Principal rivers, the Salado and Upper Vermejo.

Salta, a city, capital of the above province, situated on an affluent of the Salado, 180 miles N. of Tucuman. Lat. 24° 15' S.; lon. 64° 50' W. Pop. 11,716. It is a bishop's see, and has numerous religious edifices and a college.

Salt (sȧlt) **Air,** a post-office of Clermont co., O.

Saltaire, sȧlt'air, a town of England, co. of York, 3 miles by rail from Bradford. It was built by Sir Titus *Salt,* and stands on the river *Aire.* It has extensive manufactures of alpacas and worsted, with a fine park and commodious public buildings.

Salt'ash, a town of England, co. of Cornwall, on the Tamar, 3½ miles N.W. of Devonport. Pop. 2203.

Salt Bluff, a post-hamlet of Pender co., N.C., on Black River, 10 miles from its mouth, and 25 miles N.W. of Wilmington. It has a church.

Salt'burn, or **Saltburn-by-Sea,** a town and sea-bathing place of England, co. of York, at the mouth of a river, 10 miles S.E. of Hartlepool.

Salt City, a post-village of Sumner co., Kansas, in Walton township, 50 miles S. of Wichita. It has a church, and a large saline spring from which salt is procured.

Salt'coats, a seaport town of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on the Bay of Ayr, 24 miles by rail S.W. of Glasgow. Pop. 4624. It has a neat Gothic church, a town house, a library, reading-rooms, docks, and rope-walks. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving and sewing muslins, shawls, and silks. It has also salt-works.

Salt Creek, Illinois, runs westward through De Witt and Logan cos., and enters the Sangamon River on the N. border of Menard co., about 9 miles N. of Petersburg. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Salt Creek, Indiana, rises in Brown co., runs southwestward through Monroe co., and enters the East Fork of White River about 4 miles S.W. of Bedford. It is nearly 90 miles long.

Salt Creek, Iowa, runs in a S.S.E. direction, and enters the Iowa River at the S.E. corner of Tama co.

Salt Creek, Kansas, rises in Rooks co., runs southeastward, and enters Saline River in Russell co.

Salt Creek, of Gratiot co., Mich., flows into Maple River.

Salt Creek, Nebraska. See Saline Creek.

Salt Creek, Ohio, drains parts of Hocking and Vinton cos., runs nearly southward, and enters the Scioto River in Ross co., about 13 miles S.E. of Chillicothe.

Salt Creek, of Muskingum co., O., enters the Muskingum River from the N. about 10 miles below Zanesville.

Salt Creek, a station of Pueblo co., Col., on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 21 miles S. of Pueblo.

Salt Creek, a post-hamlet in Addison township, Du Page co., Ill., on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 19 miles W.N.W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches.

Salt Creek, a township of Mason co., Ill. Pop. 1102.

Salt Creek, a township of Decatur co., Ind. P. 1687.

Salt Creek, township, Franklin co., Ind. Pop. 1223.

Salt Creek, a station on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Bedford, Ind.

Salt Creek, a township of Jackson co., Ind. P. 1963.

Salt Creek, a township of Monroe co., Ind. Pop. 636.

Salt Creek, a post-hamlet of Porter co., Ind., about 18 miles S.W. of Michigan City.

Salt Creek, a township of Davis co., Iowa. Pop. 947.

Salt Creek, a township of Tama co., Iowa. P. 1062.

Salt Creek, a township of Chautauqua co., Kansas. Pop. 479. It contains Farmersburg.

Salt Creek, township, Mitchell co., Kansas. Pop. 278.

Salt Creek, township, Lincoln co., Kansas. Pop. 300

Salt Creek, a post-township of Reno co., Kansas Pop. 201.

Salt Creek, a post-office of Perry co., Ky.

Salt Creek, a township of Hocking co., O. Pop. 1179.

Salt Creek, a township of Holmes co., O. Pop. 1259.

Salt Creek, township, Muskingum co., O. Pop. 1131.

Salt Creek, a township of Pickaway co., O. Pop. 1750.

Salt Creek, a township of Wayne co., O. Pop. 1593.

Salt Creek, Texas. See Red River Station.

Salt Creek, a village of Utah. See NEPHI.

Salt Creek, a post-office of Amherst co., Va.

Sal'tee Islands, two small islands off the coast of Ireland, S. of the co. of Wexford; the larger of the islands lies 12 miles W.S.W. of Carnsore Point.

Saltens-Elf, sål'tęns-ělf', a river of Norway, district of Nordland, after a N.W. course of 70 miles enters the Arctic Ocean by a wide fiord in lat. 67° 12′ N.

Salter's (sålt'ęrz) **Depot,** a post-office of Williamsburg co., S.C., and a station on the Northeastern Railroad, 58 miles N. of Charleston. It has 4 stores.

Saltersville, sålt'ęrz-vĭl, a post-village of Hudson co., N.J., on the Central Railroad, at Pamrapo Station. It now forms a ward of the city of BAYONNE (which see).

Salt Fork, Missouri. See BLACK RIVER.

Saltholm, sålt'holm, an island of Denmark, in the Sound, 6 miles E.S.E. of Copenhagen and W.N.W. of Malmö, in Sweden. Length, 5 miles.

Saltil'lo, a hamlet of Dearborn co., Ind., 10 miles N. of Lawrenceburg. It has 2 churches. Here is Bright Post-Office.

Saltillo, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Ind., about 44 miles N. of Lafayette.

Saltillo, a post-village of Lee co., Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 41 miles S. of Corinth. It has 3 churches. Pop. 148.

Saltillo, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Neb., on Salt Creek, and on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, 8½ miles S. of Lincoln. It has a church.

Saltillo, a post-hamlet of Holmes co., O., about 34 miles S.W. of Canton.

Saltillo, a village of Clayton township, Perry co., O., 4 miles S.W. of Roseville. It has a church. Pop. 83.

Saltillo, a post-borough of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the East Broad Top Railroad, 19 miles S. of Mount Union. It has mineral springs, a hotel, a public hall, a steam tannery, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 200.

Saltillo, a post-village of Hardin co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, about 45 miles E.S.E. of Jackson. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. about 300.

Saltillo, a post-office of Hopkins co., Tex.

Saltillo (Sp. pron. sål-teel'yo), a town of Mexico, state and 110 miles S. of Cohahuila, on the river Tigre. Pop. 8105.

Saltil'loville, a post-village of Washington co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, at Saltillo Station, 12 miles W.N.W. of Salem. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 200.

Salt Island, one of the British West India Islands, in the Virgin group, S.E. of Tortola.

Salt Island, an island in the district of Twillingate and Fogo, Newfoundland.

Salt Key Bank, about 90 miles S. by E. of Florida, between the Grand Bank of Bahama and Cuba Island, is 62 miles long and 36 miles wide at its greatest breadth. Its W. border is a chain of barren rocks, called the Double-Headed Shot Key, the northwesternmost of which, commonly called the Elbow Key, contains a fixed light. Lat. 23° 56′ 24″ N.; lon. 80° 27′ 35″ W.

Salt Keys, some islets in the Bahamas, and off the N. coast of Cuba.

Salt Lake, New York. See ONONDAGA.

Salt Lake, Utah. See GREAT SALT LAKE.

Salt Lake, a county in the N. part of Utah, has an area of about 1150 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by Great Salt Lake, and intersected by Jordan River. The surface is mostly an extensive valley or table-land, bounded on the N. and E. by the Wahsatch Mountains, which here rise nearly 12,000 feet above the level of the sea and present sublime scenery. The soil is fertile if it is irrigated. Wheat, Indian corn, barley, wool, lumber, and potatoes are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Utah Central and Utah Southern Railroads. It is reported that rich silver-mines have been opened in this county, and it has quarries of granite and limestone. This is the most populous county of Utah. Capital, Salt Lake City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,614,653. Pop. in 1870, 18,337, of whom 10,394 were Americans.

Salt Lake City, capital of Utah and of Salt Lake co., is situated near the E. bank of the Jordan River, which connects Great Salt Lake with Utah Lake, about 12 miles S.E. of the Great Salt Lake, and 4200 feet above the level of the sea. It was laid out in 1847, in the midst of an unbroken wilderness, by a company of 143 Mormons, under the leadership of Brigham Young, and has since been the head-quarters of the Mormon organization. It has wide, straight streets, many of which are irrigated by streams of running water. It contains a city hall, a large religious edifice called the Tabernacle, Catholic, Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches, the University of Deseret, graded schools, a public library, and a national bank. Three daily newspapers are published here. This city is the terminus of 3 railroads,—the Utah Central, the Utah Southern, and the Utah Western. The valley in which it is situated is bounded on the E. by the Wahsatch Mountains, which are covered with perpetual snow. Pop. in 1860, 8236; in 1870, 12,854.

Salt Lick, a township of Perry co., O. Pop. 1349.

Salt Lick, a post-hamlet of Clearfield co., Pa., about 35 miles W. of Lock Haven.

Salt Lick, a township of Fayette co., Pa. Pop. 1209.

Salt Lick, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Tenn., about 35 miles E.N.E. of Gallatin. It has a church.

Salt Lick Bridge, a post-hamlet of Braxton co., W. Va., 53 miles S.S.W. of Clarksburg. It has a grist-mill.

Salto, sål'to, an important town of Uruguay, on the Uruguay, 60 miles N. of Paysandú. Pop. 10,000.

Salto Grande, sål'to grån'då, a lofty cascade of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, on the Cordillera dos Aimores, where the Jequitinhonha, bursting between two rocks, boils in caldrons and precipitates itself into an abyss with a noise which is heard at the distance of 10 miles.

Sal'ton, a station of Kanawha co., W. Va., on the Kanawha River, and on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 3 miles E. of Charleston.

Saltpetre, sålt-pe'tęr, post-office, Washington co., O.

Saltpetre Cave, a post-hamlet of Botetourt co., Va., on the James River, 9 miles above Buchanan. It has 2 churches, a flouring-mill, and 2 saw-mills.

Salt Point, a township of Sonoma co., Cal. P. 1088.

Salt Point, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., on Wappinger's Creek and the Poughkeepsie & Eastern Railroad, 10½ miles N.E. of Poughkeepsie. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a church.

Salt Pond, a township of Saline co., Mo. Pop. 2895. It contains Brownsville.

Salt Range, an extensive mountain-group of the Punjab, extending S.E. from the Khyber or Teera Range, on the N.E. confines of Afghanistan, to the Jhylum, a distance of nearly 200 miles. Most of the torrents of the Salt Range carry down gold dust in their sands.

Salt River, Kentucky, is formed of three branches, called the Rolling Fork, East Fork, and Beech River. The first and third of these unite on the line between Hardin and Nelson cos., about 11 miles N.E. of Elizabethtown. (See ROLLING FORK.) The East Fork, or Salt River proper, rises in Boyle co., and runs northward through Mercer co. It finally runs westward through Spencer and Bullitt cos., and unites with the Salt River, or Rolling Fork, 9 miles S.W. of Shepherdsville. The main river enters the Ohio River at West Point, about 10 miles from the junction of the East Fork and Rolling Fork.

Salt River, Missouri, is formed by its North, Middle, and South Forks, the first of which is the main river or branch. This rises in Schuyler co., and runs in a S.S.E. direction to Monroe co. It next runs eastward through Ralls co., and enters the Mississippi River in Pike co., about 2 miles above Louisiana. It is nearly 200 miles long. The Middle Fork rises in Macon co., runs southward into Monroe co., and enters Salt River at Florida. The South Fork runs northward through Audrain co., and joins the Middle Fork about 3 miles S.W. of Florida.

Salt River, a post-village in Coe township, Isabella co., Mich., on a river of its own name, 12 miles N.N.W. of St. Louis. It has a church.

Salt River, a township of Adair co., Mo. Pop. 1164.

Salt River, a township of Audrain co., Mo. P. 5602.

Salt River, a township of Knox co., Mo. Pop. 2120.

Salt River, a township of Pike co., Mo. Pop. 379.

Salt River, a township of Ralls co., Mo. Pop. 1337.

Salt River, a township of Randolph co., Mo. P. 782.

Salt River, a township of Schuyler co., Mo. P. 1115.

Salt River, a township of Shelby co., Mo. P. 1986.

Salt Rock, a township of Marion co., O. Pop. 351.

Salts'burg, a village of Alleghany co., Pa., in North Versailles township, on the Monongahela River, and on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, 12 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. It has a church. Coal is mined here.

Saltsburg, a post-borough in Conemaugh township, Indiana co., Pa., at the union of the Conemaugh River and Loyalhanna Creek (which form the Kiskiminetas River), and on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 50 miles by rail or 28 miles by direct line E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 banks, a newspaper office, 6 churches, and the Memorial Institute. Pop. 659.

Salt Sea, Palestine. See DEAD SEA.

Salt Springs, a post-office of Douglas co., Ga., 17 miles W. of Atlanta. Here are 2 churches.

Salt Springs, a township of Greenwood co., Kansas. Pop. 995. It contains Charleston.

Salt Springs, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Mo., 13 miles from Brownsville Station. It has a church and a carriage-shop. Here are several saline springs. P. about 50.

Salt Springs, a post-settlement in Kings co., New Brunswick, 16 miles from Sussex. There are copious salt springs here, from which salt is made. Pop. 150.

Salt Springs, Nova Scotia. See MOUNT THOM.

Saltsprings Island. See ADMIRAL ISLAND.

Salt Spring Valley, post-office, Calaveras co., Cal.

Salt Spring′ville, a post-hamlet of Otsego co., N.Y., 5 miles N. of Cherry Valley. It has a church, a cheese-factory, a steam saw-mill, and a grist-mill.

Salt Sul′phur Springs, a post-office and summer resort of Monroe co., W. Va., about 20 miles S. of Lewisburg. It is surrounded by attractive mountain-scenery, and has medicinal springs which contain salts of magnesia, soda, and lime. It has a church and a girls' seminary.

Salt Trace, a post-office of Harlan co., Ky.

Salt′ville, a post-office of Mitchell co., Kansas, about 60 miles N.W. of Salina. Here is a great salt spring.

Salt′ville, a post-village of Washington co., Va., 1 mile from the North Fork of the Holston River, and about 17 miles E.N.E. of Abingdon. It is the terminus of a branch of the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, and has 2 churches and a free academy, also manufactures of salt and plaster. Here are mines of rock salt which is associated with gypsum.

Saltwedel, a town of Prussia. See SALZWEDEL.

Salt Well, a post-office of Nicholas co., Ky.

Salt Wells, a station of the Union Pacific Railroad, 28 miles E. of Green River City, Wyoming.

Saltzburg, a city of Austria. See SALZBURG.

Salu′bria, a post-office of Ada co., Idaho.

Salu′brity, a post-hamlet and township of Pickens co., S.C., about 18 miles W. by S. of Greenville. Pop. 1367.

Saluces, the French name of SALUZZO.

Salu′da, a post-office of Lamar co., Ala.

Saluda, a station in Knox co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 5 miles S. of Galesburg.

Saluda, a post-township of Jefferson co., Ind., about 10 miles S.W. of Madison. It is bounded on the E. by the Ohio River. Pop. 1682.

Saluda, a post-village and station of Polk co., N.C., on the Spartanburg & Asheville Railroad. It has 3 churches.

Saluda, a township of Greenville co., S.C. Pop. 1761.

Saluda, a township of Lexington co., S.C. Pop. 792.

Saluda, a post-village, capital of Middlesex co., Va., near the Rappahannock River, about 50 miles E. by N. of Richmond. It has a church and an academy.

Saluda Old Town, a post-hamlet of Newberry co., S.C., on the Saluda River, and on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, 59 miles W.N.W. of Columbia. It has 4 stores and a hotel.

Saluda River, South Carolina, rises in the Blue Ridge, near the N. border of Pickens co. It runs first in a S.S.E. direction, and forms the boundary between the cos. of Anderson, Abbeville, and Edgefield on the right, and Greenville, Laurens, and Newberry on the left. Its general direction is southeastward, and it unites with the Broad River to form the Congaree River at Columbia. It is about 200 miles long.

Saluen, British Burmah. See SALWIN.

Saluggia, så-lood′jå, a town of Italy, 20 miles W.S.W. of Vercelli. Pop. 3960.

Salunga, sạ-lung′gạ, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Lancaster City. It has 2 general stores and 1 or 2 flour-mills.

Sa\`lur′, a town of India, district and about 55 miles N. of Vizagapatam. Pop. 10,633.

Salu′ria, a post-village of Calhoun co., Tex., on Matagorda Island, very near the Gulf of Mexico, and about 120 miles W.S.W. of Galveston.

Salurn, så-loonn′, or **Salorno,** så-loR′no, a town of the Tyrol, Austria, 19 miles S.S.W. of Botzen. Pop. 1778.

Salu′via, a post-office of Fulton co., Pa.

Saluzzo, så-loot′so (Fr. *Saluces*, så\`lüss′), a city of North Italy, province of Coni, on a railway, and on an affluent of the Po, 17 miles N.W. of Coni. Pop. 9796. It consists of an upper town, on a height crowned by a magnificent castle, now used as a prison, and a lower town, with a handsome cathedral. It has manufactures of silk, leather, hats, and hardwares.

Saluzzola, så-loot′so-lå, a town of Italy, 32 miles N.E. of Turin, on the Elvo. Pop. 2139.

Salvador, San, America. See SAN SALVADOR.

Salvage (săl′vaj) **Island,** one of the Falkland group, in South America, is in lat. 51° 1′ S., lon. 61° 6′ W.

Salvages, sål-vå′Hĕs, a group of rocky islands in the Atlantic Ocean, between the Canary and Madeira Islands, about lat. 30° N., lon. 16° W. The Great Piton or Great Salvage yields orchil.

Salvaleon, sål-vå-lå-ōn′ (anc. *Interamni ?*), a town of Spain, 20 miles S.S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 2876.

Salvaterra de Magos, sål-vå-tĕR′Rå då må′gooce, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, near the left bank of the Tagus, 31 miles N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 2460.

Salvaterra do Extremo, sål-vå-tĕR′Rå do ĕx-trå′mo, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, on the Spanish frontier, 28 miles E. of Castello Branco. Pop. 1187.

Salvatierra, sål-vå-te-ĕR′Rå, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province and 18 miles S.S.E. of Caceres, on a mountain-slope near the Tanuja. Pop. 1152.

Salvatierra de los Barros, sål-vå-te-ĕR′Rå då loce baR′Roce, a town of Spain, province and 23 miles S.S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 2876.

Salve, sål′vå, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, S.E. of Gallipoli. Pop. 2369.

Salvetat, LA, France. See LA SALVETAT.

Salviac, sål\`ve-åk′, a village of France, in Lot, 9 miles S.W. of Gourdon. Pop. 1055.

Salvi′sa, a post-village of Mercer co., Ky., 20 miles S. of Frankfort. It has 4 churches. Pop. 153.

Salwin, sål\`win′, **Sal\`ween′, Sal\`wen′,** or **Saluen,** sål\`wĕn′, called also **Thanlweng,** thån-lwĕng′, or **Thanlyeng,** a large river of British Burmah, rises near the border of Thibet, flows S., and enters the Gulf of Martaban by a broad mouth, on opposite sides of which are the towns of Martaban and Maulmain. It is a noble stream, flowing through a richly-wooded country, and navigable to a considerable distance from the sea.

Salwin, Salwen, or **Salween,** a district in the N. part of Tenasserim, British Burmah. Area, 4646 square miles. Pop. 26,117.

Salyersville, săl′yẹrz-vĭl, a post-village, capital of Magoffin co., Ky., on the Licking River, about 90 miles E. by S. of Lexington. It has 2 churches. Pop. 106.

Salympria, a river of Thessaly. See SALEMBRIA.

Salzach, sålt′såK, or **Salza,** sålt′så, a river of Austria, rises in the Alps, 18 miles W. of the Gross Glockner, flows E. and N., and joins the Inn 6 miles N.E. of Burghausen. Length, 130 miles.

Salzbrunn, sålts′broon, NEW, LOWER, and UPPER, 3 contiguous villages of Prussian Silesia, 35 miles S.W. of Breslau. United pop. 6639.

Salzburg, or **Saltzburg,** sålts′bŭrg (Ger. pron. sålts′bŏŏRG; anc. *Juva′vum*, or *Juva′via*), a city of Austria, capital of the duchy of Salzburg, on the Salzach, 156 miles W.S.W. of Vienna. Lat. 47° 48′ N.; lon. 13° 1′ E. It stands in a narrow defile, half encircled by the Noric Alps, through an opening in which the Salzach passes out to join the Inn. The town is divided by the Salzach into two unequal parts, the greater of which is on the left bank, where it is overtopped by a lofty height, crowned by a magnificent old castle. The superabundance of marble employed in the construction of the houses has a striking effect, but the older streets are narrow, crooked, and gloomy. It has two fine squares, adorned respectively with a beautiful statue of white marble, 45 feet high, and a noble bronze statue of the Virgin, by Hagenau. Between the two squares stands the cathedral, a heavy Italian structure, 410 feet long by 250 feet broad, and adjoining it is the archbishop's palace, an extensive edifice, now partly used as public offices. In the same neighborhood is the collegiate church of St. Peter, with a monument to Haydn, and a cemetery remarkable for the number of curious ancient tombs which it contains. The castle, long since dismantled, was once the residence of the archbishops, who were princes of the German Empire and had temporal sovereignty. The town is on one of the railway lines from Vienna to Munich.

The manufactures of the town consist chiefly of leather, ironware, cotton goods, and majolica. Salzburg is the see of an archbishop, the seat of superior courts and offices, and possesses a lyceum, with an extensive and valuable library, a gymnasium, several industrial and other schools, a physical and zoological museum, botanical garden, deaf and dumb institution, lunatic asylum, large house of correction, theatre, and several hospitals. It is a place of great antiquity. The Roman town was destroyed by Attila in 448, and was rebuilt by the dukes of Bavaria. A succession of archbishops continued to govern it till 1802, when it was secularized and passed to Austria in 1814. Pop. 20,336.

Salzburg, a crown-land and duchy of Austria (Cisleithania). Area, 2757 square miles. It is a rugged, mountainous country, intersected by numerous valleys, of which that of the Salzach is the principal. The minerals are very valuable, and include gold, silver, lead, copper, cobalt, iron, salt, and marble. Pop. 153,159.

Salzburg (Fr. *Château-Salins*, shå′tō′-så′lăn′), a town of Germany, in Lorraine, 20 miles N.E. of Nancy. P. 2149.

Salzburg, sawlz′bŭrg, a post-village of Bay co., Mich., on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, 1 mile S. of West Bay City, and 12 miles N. of East Saginaw.

Salzderhelden, sålts′dẹr-hĕl′dẹn, a town of Prussia, Hanover, on the Leine, 2 miles S.E. of Eimbeck. P. 1100.

Salzdettfurth, sålts′dett-fŏŏrt′, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 7 miles S.S.E. of Hildesheim, on the Lamme. Pop. 1113.

Salze, Gross, groce sålt′sȧ, a town of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles S.S.E. of Magdeburg. Pop. 2932.

Salzgitter, sålts′ghit′tẹr, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 20 miles E.S.E. of Hildesheim. Pop. 1848.

Salzgrub, a town of Transylvania. See Kolos.

Salzkammergut, sålts-kăm′mẹr-goot, a district of Upper Austria and Styria. Area, 336 square miles. Pop. 17,500. The soil is unprofitable, but valuable salt-mines are wrought here on account of the government. Capital, Gmunden.

Salzkotten, sålts′kot′tẹn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 45 miles S.S.W. of Minden. Pop. 2067.

Salzuflen, sålt′soo-flẹn, a town of Germany, in Lippe-Detmold, 11 miles N.W. of Detmold. Pop. 2474.

Salzungen, sålt′sŏŏng-ẹn, a town of Saxe-Meiningen, on the Werra, 19 miles N.N.W. of Meiningen. Pop. 3724. It has salt-works, and manufactures of woollen cloth, linens, and leather.

Salzwedel, sålts′wȧ′dẹl, or **Saltwedel**, sålt′wȧ′dẹl, a town of Prussian Saxony, 54 miles N.N.W. of Magdeburg, on the Jetze, in lat. 52° 51′ N., lon. 11° 17′ E. Pop. 8344. It has a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics.

Samadang, sȧ-mȧ-dång′, a town of Java, 125 miles S.E. of Batavia.

Samadura, an island of India. See Sivana.

Samaeil, sȧ-mȧ-ål′, a town of Arabia, in Oman, 45 miles W. of Muscat.

Samaipata, sȧ-mī-pȧ′tȧ, a small town of Bolivia, 70 miles S.S.W. of Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Samakov, sȧ-mȧ-kov′, a town of Bulgaria, 30 miles S.S.E. of Sophia. Pop. 7000. It is enclosed by substantial walls, and has iron-works.

Samalood, **Samaloud**, sȧ-mȧ-lood′, or **Samelood**, sȧ-mẹh-lood′, a town of Egypt, province of Beni-Sooef, on the Nile, 15 miles N. of Minieh.

Samambaia, sȧ-mȧm-bī′ȧ, a village of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, district of Cantagallo.

Samana, sȧ-mȧ-nȧ′, a peninsula on the N.E. coast of the island of Hayti, republic of Santo Domingo, stretching from W. to E. 32 miles. It is 11 miles across at its greatest breadth, and is terminated at its E. end by Cape Samana, Lat. 19° 18′ N.; lon. 69° 8′ W. There formerly existed a water communication across its west end, separating it from the island of Hayti, so that what is now a peninsula was once an island. Its soil is extremely fertile; to a great extent it is covered with timber, suited both for ship-building and cabinet-work. It contains copper, gold, and bituminous coal.

Samana, a name of Atwood's Key, Bahamas.

Samana, or **Santa Barbara de Samana**, sån′tȧ bar′bȧ-rȧ dȧ sȧ-mȧ-nȧ′, a town of Santo Domingo, on the N. side of Samana Bay, 15 miles N. of Savana la Mar. It exports tobacco, cacao, wax, honey, hides, and mahogany. Pop. 1000.

Samana Bay, Santo Domingo, on the S. side of the peninsula of Samana, is about 43 miles in length from E. to W., by about 8 miles broad, and at its W. end receives the Yuma, the largest river in the Dominican Republic. It forms one of the finest harbors in the world, and may be regarded as a most important maritime position in reference to the trade of the Gulf of Mexico and the inter-oceanic routes across Central America, both in a commercial and a military point of view.

Samanco, sȧ-mån′ko, a bay on the coast of Peru, between the bays of Casma and Ferrol, in lat. 9° 15′ 30″ S., lon. 78° 32′ 45″ W. It extends about 6 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a width of 3 miles, and is the most extensive harbor on the Peruvian coast N. of Callao.

Saman′tha, a post-hamlet of Highland co., O., 4 miles S. of Lexington Station, and about 36 miles W. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches.

Samanud, a town of Egypt. See Semenhood.

Samar, sȧ-mar′, an island of the Malay Archipelago, forming a province of the Philippines. It is washed on the E. by the Pacific, and is separated on the N. from Luzon by the Strait of Bernardino, and on the S. from Leyte by the narrow channel of San Juanico. Length, 147 miles; breadth, about 50 miles. It is thickly wooded, has rivers of considerable size, and lofty and rugged mountains. In these latter iron-stone and gold are found and copper is said to exist. The people cultivate cocoa-palms for oil, rice, and cacao. Samar produces also manila hemp, wax, mother-of-pearl, Ignatius beans, pearls, tortoise-shell, indigo said to equal that of Guatemala, and trepang. The inhabitants are mostly descendants of Spaniards by Indian mothers; they trade with the other Philippines and the Pelew Islands. Capital, Catbalogan. Pop. 110,103.

Samara, the ancient name of the Somme.

Samara, sȧ-mȧ-rȧ′, a river of Russia, flows W., and joins the Dnieper 4 miles S.E. of Yekaterinoslav. Length, 150 miles.

Samara, a river of Russia, governments of Orenboorg and Samara, after a W. course of 280 miles joins the Volga at Samara. Principal affluents, the Tok and Kinel.

Samara, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, 100 miles S.E. of Simbeersk, on a height, at the confluence of the Samara with the Volga. Pop. 51,247. It was founded in 1591, and is a bishop's see. It has a cathedral, and an extensive trade in cattle and sheep, salt fish, caviare, skins, leather, and tallow.

Samara, a government in the E. of European Russia, having the Volga on the W., and extending E. to hills which are the S.W. extension of the Ural Mountains. Area, 60,198 square miles. Capital, Samara. Pop. 1,837,081.

Samarabriva, the ancient name of Amiens.

Samarang, sȧ-mȧ-rång′, a fortified seaport town of Java, capital of a province, on its N. coast, near the mouth of the Samarang River, 210 miles E.S.E. of Batavia. Lat. 6° 57′ S.; lon. 110° 27′ E. A railway connects it with Djokjokarta. Pop. 60,000, including many Chinese. It is well built, and has a large church, town hall, military school, hospital, theatre, and an extensive trade. Its harbor is not good, and the town is unhealthy from contiguous morasses, and owes its importance solely to the adjacent country, which yields large quantities of coffee, pepper, rice, sugar, and tobacco. Samarang is the residence of a Dutch governor, and the seat of one of the three principal law courts of Java. Pop. of residency, 1,596,896.

Samarate, sȧ-mȧ-rȧ′tȧ, a village of Italy, province of Milan, 2 miles E. of Gallarate. Pop. 2726.

Samarçand, sȧ-mar-kånd′ (anc. *Maracan′da*), a city of Asiatic Russia, capital of the province of Zerafshan, 130 miles E. of Bokhara, on the Zerafshan. Lat. 39° 50′ N.; lon. 66° 50′ E. Pop. about 30,000. It has greatly declined in importance; the area within its walls is mostly occupied with gardens, and of the 40 colleges which it formerly had, only 3 remain perfect. This city is regarded with great veneration in Central Asia, and it possesses the tomb of Tamerlane, under whom it was the capital of one of the largest empires ever known, and the centre of Asiatic learning and commerce. It has several bazaars and large khans, and many elegant though decayed public edifices, and it is still an entrepôt for caravan trade. Its climate, abundance of fruit and water, and the beauty of its vicinity, have caused it to be highly eulogized by Asiatic poets.

Samaria, sȧ-mȧ′re-ạ, an ancient province of Palestine, between the river Jordan and the Mediterranean, having on the N. Galilee, and on the S. Judea. It comprised the towns of Sebaste, Neapolis, Ginæa, and Scythopolis, with Mounts Gilboa and Little Hermon. The ancient city of Samaria, built by Omri, King of Israel, about 925 B.C., was the capital of the ten tribes. After its destruction by John Hyrcanus it was rebuilt by Herod, and called Sebaste. See also Sebustieh.

Samaria, sạ-mā′re-ạ, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Ind., on the Cincinnati & Martinsville Railroad, 9½ miles S.W. of Franklin. It has a church.

Samaria, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Mich., on the Toledo & Ann Arbor Railroad, 11 miles N. of Toledo, O. It has a store.

Samarrah, sȧ-mar′rȧ, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 65 miles N.N.W. of Bagdad, on the left bank of the Tigris, and consisting of about 250 houses. It has two handsome Mohammedan tombs with cupolas, one particularly venerated by the Sheeah sect and visited annually by at least 10,000

Mohammedans. About ½ mile N. is a curious spiral tower, also the remains of a college and traces of a palace. The whole neighborhood is covered with ruins.

Samassi, så-mås'see, a village of Sardinia, 22 miles N.N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 2303.

Samatan, så'må'tŏɴᵍ', a town of France, in Gers, on the Save, 1 mile N.E. of Lombez. Pop. of commune, 2463.

Samava, så-må'vå, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 38 miles S.E. of Lemloom.

Sambai-Contai, såm'bī-kon'tī, a village of West Africa, in Bondoo, in lat. 14° 41′ N., lon. 12° 25′ W.

Sambas, såm'bås', a river of the island of Borneo, rises near the S. frontier of the state of Sambas, flows N.W. for 50 miles, then turns S.W., and enters the Strait of Carimata. Length, about 100 miles. It contains a good deal of gold in its sands.

Sambas, a state on the W. coast of Borneo, forming a dependency in the Dutch residency of Pontianak. It is in the shape of a triangle, each side of which measures about 100 miles, and is separated from Sarawak by the Krimbang Mountains. It is watered by the Sambas, its principal stream, the Selakoo, Siakawan, &c. It contains the richest gold-mines in Borneo, and produces coffee and cotton. The state is very populous, and is nominally governed by a Mohammedan sultan.

Sambas, a town of the island of Borneo, on a low marshy site, near the left bank of the Sambas, about 30 miles from the sea, about lat. 1° 15′ N., lon. 109° 20′ E. It is the seat of the sultan and of a Dutch assistant resident. The houses are raised above the ground on piles, and the sultan's palace is a large building, surrounded by a fortification. Pop. 10,000.

Sambatikila, såm-bå-te-kee'lå, a town of West Africa, in the Mandingo country. Lat. 10° N.; lon. 6° 50′ W.

Sam-Baudillo-de-Llobregat, såm-bŏw-deel'yo-då-lo-brå-gåt', commonly called **Sanboy,** sån-boy', or **Semboy,** sĕm-boy', a village of Spain, in Catalonia, 6 miles W. of Barcelona, on the Llobregat.

Sambaya, a river of Java. See Solo Bengawan.

Sam'ber, Sambhara, såm-bå'rå, or **Sacambhari,** så-kåm-bå'ree, a town of India, 44 miles N.N.E. of Ajmeer, in lat. 26° 53′ N., lon. 74° 57′ E. On its N.E. side is a large salt lake.

Sambiase, såm-be-å'så, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 6 miles W. of Nicastro. Pop. 7258.

Sambilan, såm-be-lån', or **Sambilang,** såm-be-lång', or **Nine Islands,** a group of islands in the Strait of Malacca, in lat. 4° 5′ N., lon. 100° 35′ E.

Samboanga, såm-bo-ång'gå, **Samboangan,** såm-bo-ång-gån', or **Nuestra Señora del Pilar de Zaragoza,** nwĕs'trå sĕn-yo'rå dĕl pe-lar' då thå-rå-go'thå, a town of the Philippine Islands, on the S.W. extremity of the island of Mindanao, in lat. 6° 54′ 30″ S., lon. 122° 8′ E. It occupies a low site on the shore, at the mouth of a small stream, and is an important fortress.

Sambor, såm'boʀ, a town of Austria, in Galicia, on the Dniester, 40 miles S.W. of Lemberg, in lat. 49° 32′ N., lon. 23° 17′ E. Pop. 11,749. It has a mining intendency, and a gymnasium, with manufactures of linens, bleach-fields, and extensive salt-works. Stary (stå'ree) Sambor is on the Dniester, 10 miles S.W. of Sambor. Pop. 2849.

Sam'bourn, a hamlet of England, co. of Warwick, 3¾ miles N.N.W. of Alcester. Pop. 583.

Sambracitanus Sinus. See Gulf of Grimaud.

Sambre, såmb'r (Fr. pron. sŏɴᵍb'r; anc. *Sa'bis*), a river of France and Belgium, rises in the French department of Aisne, flows E.N.E., and joins the Meuse at Namur, in Belgium. Total course, 100 miles. Its affluents are the Helpe and Solre. In Belgium the Sambre communicates by canals with the Senne and Scheldt, and the Canal of the Sambre, France, connects it with the Canal of Saint-Quentin.

Sambro, såm'bro', a post-hamlet in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic, 20 miles from Halifax. Pop. 200.

Sambuca, såm-boo'kå, a town of Sicily, province and near Girgenti. Pop. 8673.

Sambucca, såm-book'kå, a village of Central Italy, in Tuscany, 27 miles N.N.W. of Florence. Pop. 5703.

Samcori, Gulf of Siam. See Koh-Phang.

Samcanda, the native name of Lapland.

Samelood, a town of Egypt. See Samalood.

Samer, så'maiʀ', a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 8 miles S.E. of Boulogne. Pop. 1494.

Sam Francisco, Brazil. See São Francisco.

Samhood, or **Samhoud,** såm-hood', a town of Egypt, province and 15 miles S.E. of Girgeh.

Sami, så'mee, a town of West Africa, in Bambarra, on the Joliba, 22 miles W.S.W. of Sego.

Sa'mish, a post-hamlet of Whatcom co., Washington, on Bellingham Bay, about 70 miles N. of Seattle.

Sam João. See São João; and so with all other Portuguese names with the prefix Sam or San.

Samiensk, a town of Russia. See Semliansk.

Samminiato, a town of Italy. See San Miniato.

Sam'mons Land'ing, post-office, Oceana co., Mich.

Sam'monsville, a post-village of Fulton co., N.Y., about 44 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It has a church, a grist-mill, a deer-skin-mill, a saw-mill, and 4 stores. Pop. about 250.

Sammy Swamp, a township of Clarendon co., S.C. Pop. 960.

Samo'an or **Nav'igator's Islands,** a group in the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 13° 30′ and 14° 30′ S. and lon. 168° and 173° W., comprising 9 inhabited islands, with several islets. Area, 1125 square miles. Pop. 36,800. The soil is rich, and the surface densely wooded. The products comprise cocoa-nut oil, arrowroot, cotton, castor bean, ginger, coffee, tortoise-shell, and vegetables. The inhabitants are superior in bodily and mental endowments to those of many other parts of Polynesia. They are Christians, and are mostly Presbyterians. The country is under the protection of the United States. Chief ports, Apia, the capital, and Pango-Pango.

Samoens, så'mo-ŏɴᵍ', a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, 15 miles E. of Bonneville. Pop. of commune, 2585.

Samogitia, så-mo-jish'e-a (Polish, *Zmudz*), a former duchy of Poland, now forming a large part of the Russian government of Kovno. Its capital was Rossiena. The Samogitian language, still spoken by some 250,000 people, is one of the Lettic tongues.

Samogy, a county of Hungary. See Sümegh.

Samoieds, sam'oi-ĕdz', **Samoyeds,** or **Samoyedes,** a people inhabiting the shores of the Arctic Ocean, from the mouth of the Petchora, in the N.E. of the government of Archangel, Russia, to the Gulf of Khatangskee, in the N.E. of the government of Yeniseisk. They consist of three principal tribes, speaking different dialects. They are nomadic, live chiefly by fishing and keeping reindeer, and are supposed to be of Finnish stock.

Samokhvalovitchi, or **Samochwalowitschi,** så-moκ-vå-lo-vitch'ee, a market-town of Russia, government and 10 miles S. of Minsk. Pop. 1000.

Sa'mos, or **Soosam-** (**Sousam-** or **Susam-**) **Adassi,** soo'såm'-å-dås'see, an island off the W. coast of Asia Minor, on the S. side of the Gulf of Scala Nova, 42 miles S.W. of Smyrna. Length, E. to W., 27 miles; greatest breadth, 10 miles. Area, 213 square miles. Pop. 36,465. Two ranges of rocky limestone mountains traverse the island, their slopes partly covered with pine woods, vineyards, and olive-groves. The valleys are fertile, and this is one of the most productive islands of the Archipelago, exporting raisins, oil, fruits, skins, mastic, corn, and excellent Muscadine wines. The mineral products comprise marble, iron, lead, silver, and emery. The principal towns are Vathi, on its N. side, with a good harbor, and Cora, near the S. coast, on a portion of the site of the ancient Samos. The island had in ancient times a famous temple of Juno, of which few, if any, vestiges remain. It was the native country of Pythagoras and the sculptor Theodorus. The Samiots were among the first to join the Greek war of independence, throughout which they successfully held the island against the Turks. Since 1832 the island has been an autonomous principality, or beylic, paying a small tribute to Turkey. The people are Greeks in language and religion. Capital, Vathi.——Adj. and inhab. Samian, så'me-an, or Samiot or Samiote, så'me-ot.

Samos, an ancient city of Cephalonia, on the E. coast of the island. It is now a village, with ancient remains.

Samosat, or **Samosata,** Turkey. See Someisat.

Samothraki, så-mo-thrå'kee (anc. *Samothra'ce*; Gr. Σαμοθράκη; Turk. *Semendrek,* så-mĕn-drĕk'), an island belonging to Turkey, in the Ægean Sea (Grecian Archipelago), 14 miles N.N.W. of Imbros. Area, 30 square miles. Pop. 1500. It is mountainous. On its N. side are the ruins of the ancient town of *Samothrace.*

Samotraki, så-mo-trå'kee, one of the smaller Ionian Islands, 5 miles W. of Corfu.

Samoyed, or **Samoyede.** See Samoieds.

Samozero, så'mo-zå'ro, a lake of Russia, government of Olonets, 40 miles W.N.W. of Petrozavodsk, about 20 miles in length from W. to E., and 8 miles in breadth. Its superfluous waters are carried S. and E. by the river Shooya into Lake Onega.

Samper de Calanda, såm-paiʀ' då kå-lån'då, a town of Spain, in Teruel, 44 miles S.S.E. of Saragossa. P. 2860.

Sampeyre, såm-på'rå, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 15 miles W.S.W. of Saluzzo. Pop. 5503.

Sam'pit, a township of Georgetown co., S.C. P. 960.

Samp'sel Station, a post-office of Livingston co., Mo., on the Brunswick & Chillicothe Railroad, 9 miles W. of Chillicothe.

Samp'son, a county in the S.E. central part of North Carolina, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by South River, and also drained by Black River. The surface is nearly level, and is mostly covered with forests of pitch-pine and other trees. In 1870 it had 323,429 acres of woodland. The soil is sandy. Indian corn, cotton, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Clinton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,570,222. Pop. in 1870, 16,436, of whom 16,419 were Americans.

Sampson, or **Sam'son,** a village of Darke co., O., in Neave township, 33 miles N.W. of Dayton. Pop. 346.

Sampson Creek, a post-office of Harrison co., Mo., at Hamptonville, 20 miles N.N.W. of Pattonsburg.

Samp'sondale, a hamlet of Rockland co., N.Y., 1 mile from Haverstraw. It has a church and a rolling-mill.

Sampson's Wharf, a post-office of Northumberland co., Va.

Samp'town, a hamlet of Middlesex co., N.J., 9 miles N. of New Brunswick. It has a church.

Sam's Creek, a post-office of Frederick co., Md.

Samsöe, såms'ö'ęh, or **Sams,** såms, an island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, between Seeland and Jutland. Length, 15 miles; greatest breadth, 5 miles. Pop. 5360.

Samson, shåm'shon', a town of Hungary, co. of Bihar, 8 miles N.E. of Debreczin. Pop. 3370.

Sam'sonville, a post-village in Olive township, Ulster co., N.Y., about 20 miles W. of Rondout. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and nearly 30 houses.

Samsonville, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, at Washington Station, 28 miles N.E. of Portsmouth.

Samsoon, Samsoun, or **Samsun,** såm'soon', written also **Samsoom** or **Samsum** (anc. *Ami'sus*), a seaport town of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea. Lat. 41° 18' N.; lon. 36° 22' E. The population is wholly Turkish, and comprises about 450 families. The town is a busy entrepôt for the copper, timber, tobacco, and agricultural produce of the interior, exported hence to Constantinople; and it is a station for steam navigation.

Sam's Val'ley, a post-office of Jackson co., Oregon.

Sams'ville, a post-hamlet of Edwards co., Ill., about 16 miles S. of Olney. It has 2 churches and a wagon-shop.

Samter, såm'tęr, or **Szamotuly,** shå-mo-too'lee, a town of Prussia, 20 miles by rail N.W. of Posen. Pop. 4316.

Samtiago, Cape Verd Islands. See SANTIAGO.

Samtiago de Cacem, sŏwNᵍ-te-å'go då kå-sĕNᵍ', a town of Portugal, in Algarve, 36 miles N.W. of Ourique, on the Atlantic.

Sam'uel's Depot, a post-hamlet of Nelson co., Ky., on the Bardstown Branch Railroad, 33 miles S. by E. of Louisville. It has a distillery of whisky.

San, sån, **Saan,** sån, or **Sana,** så'nå, a large river of Austrian Galicia, rises in the Carpathians, flows N.N.W., and joins the Vistula 4 miles N.E. of Sandomier. Total course, 250 miles. Affluents, the Wislok and Lubaczow.

San, sån, a river of Styria, after an E. and S. course of 50 miles, joins the Save 11 miles S. of Cilly.

San, sån (anc. *Ta'nis*), a ruined town of Egypt, on an arm of the Nile, 15 miles S.S.W. of Menzaleh.

Sana, or **Sanaa,** så-nå', the capital city of Yemen, in Arabia, in a fine valley, 4000 feet above the sea, 110 miles E.N.E. of Hodeida. Pop. estimated at 40,000. It is enclosed by walls 5½ miles in circumference and mounting some cannons, is built mostly of brick, and has 2 stone palaces of the imam, about 20 richly-decorated mosques, and public baths. The principal commerce is in coffee and in its husk, which latter article here brings the higher price. Imports comprise piece-goods, Persian tobacco, dates, twist, and glass-wares.

Saña, sån'yå, or **Miraflores,** me-rå-flo'rĕs, a town of Peru, province of Chiclayo, 32 miles S.E. of Lambayeque, once a fine city, but now mostly in ruins. Pop. 2000.

Sanak Island, Pacific Ocean. See HALIBUT ISLAND.

Sanamaro, a village of Teneriffe. See ROSARIO.

Sa'nand', a town of India, in Ahmedabad. Pop. 7229.

San An'ders, a post-office of Milam co., Tex., about 56 miles N.E. of Austin.

San Andrea. See SANT' ANDREA. **San Angelo.** See SANT' ANGELO; and so with other Italian names in which SAN is followed by a name beginning with a vowel.

San An'dreas, a post-village, capital of Calaveras co., Cal., is near the Calaveras River, about 56 miles S.E. of Sacramento, and 40 miles E.N.E. of Stockton. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, a banking-house, and a large hotel. It is surrounded by mountains, or "foot-hills." Gold is found here in placer-mines, which were once rich. It is mainly supported by mining, the culture of fruit, and raising cattle and sheep. Pop. about 700.

San Andres de Palomar, sån ån-drĕs' då på-lo-maR', a town of Spain, province and 5 miles N.N.E. of Barcelona. Pop. 8447.

San Andres y San Luis de Providencia, sån ån-drĕs' e sån loo-ees' då pro-ve-dĕn'se-å, a national territory of the United States of Colombia, comprising Old Providence, San Andres, and other islands of the Caribbean Sea. Pop. 3530.

San Angel, sån ång'Hĕl, a town of Mexico, 6 miles S. of the capital.

San Antonio, sån ån-to'ne-o, or **Puerto Magno,** pwĕR'to måg'no, a Spanish seaport town, on the W. coast of the island of Iviça, 10 miles N.W. of Iviça, with a small fort, and an anchorage for large vessels. Lat. 39° 0' 4" N.; lon. 1° 14' E. Pop. 1192.

San Antonio, a town of Sicily. See CIANCIANA.

San Antonio, sån ån-to'ne-o, a township of Marin co., Cal. Pop. 451.

San Antonio, a post-village of Monterey co., Cal., 28 miles S. of Soledad. It has a church. Pop. 761.

San Antonio, a post-village of Buchanan co., Mo., 4 miles N.W. of Easton. It has 2 churches.

San Antonio, a post-hamlet of Nye co., Nevada, 135 miles from Eureka. It has a quartz-mill.

San Antonio, a post-office of Socorro co., New Mex.

San Antonio, a city, the capital of Bexar co., Tex., is on San Antonio River, 80 miles S.W. of Austin. It is near lat. 29° 30' N., lon. 98° 25' W. It was in 1870 the most populous town of the state except Galveston. It contains a court-house, a United States arsenal, a national bank, 4 other banking-houses, a large Roman Catholic college or seminary, a Roman Catholic cathedral, 11 churches, and many fine residences. Three daily and 3 or 4 weekly newspapers are published here. San Antonio is supported mainly by trade. It is surrounded by a fertile country, of which cattle, cotton, wool, and hides are the staple products. It is on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, 213 miles W. of Harrisburg, and 256 miles W. of Galveston. Here are military head-quarters, with a quartermaster's depot. San Antonio has extensive water-power, several flouring-mills, breweries, and tanneries. It is built on the site of Fort Alamo, celebrated in the history of Texas. It has a large public park, called San Pedro. Pop. in 1860, 8235; in 1876, 17,314.

San Antonio, sån ån-to'ne-o, a town of Mexico, 15 miles S.E. of La Paz.

San Antonio, sån ån-to'ne-o, a town of Venezuela, on an affluent of the Apure, 110 miles E. of Barinas.

San (or **Santo**) **Antonio,** a town on the E. coast of Prince's Island, in the Gulf of Guinea. Its situation is one of extreme beauty.

San Antonio, Cape Verd Islands, and Brazil. See SANTO ANTONIO.

San Antonio, a cape of Brazil, at the entrance to All-Saints Bay. Lat. 13° 0' 7" S.; lon. 38° 31' 7" W. There is a light on this point 140 feet high.

San Antonio, a cape of the Argentine Republic, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, S. side. Lat. 36° 19' S.; lon. 56° 45' W.

San Antonio, a large port or bay of Patagonia. Lat. 40° 49' S.; lon. 65° 54' W.

San Antonio, Cape. See CAPE SAN ANTONIO.

San Antonio Creek, a small stream of Marin co., Cal., flows into the Pacific Ocean.

San Antonio de Areco, sån ån-to'ne-o då å-rå'ko, a town of the Argentine Republic, 60 miles W.N.W. of Buenos Ayres. Pop. 1700.

San Anto'nio de Gibral'tar (Sp. pron. sån ån-to'ne-o då HE-BRål-taR'), a town of Venezuela, state of Zulia, on the E. shore of Lake Maracaybo, 50 miles N.W. of Trujillo. Pop. 3000.

San Antonio de Laguna, sån ån-to'ne-o då lå-goo'nå, a town of Ecuador, on the Huallaga, near its junction with the Amazon.

San Antonio de los Cues, sån ån-to'ne-o då loce koo'ĕs, a town of Mexico, state and 70 miles N. of Oajaca. It has ruins of Aztec forts.

San Antonio de Praia, sån ån-to'ne-o då prī'å, a small town on the N. coast of Annobon.

San Anto'nio River, Texas, is formed by the Medina River and Leon Creek, which unite in the S. part of Bexar co. It runs southeastward through the cos. of Wilson, Karnes, and Goliad, and enters Espiritu Santo Bay. Length, about 175 miles.

Sanato'ga, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the Reading Railroad, 21 miles E.S.E. of Reading.

San Augustin, sån ŏw-goos-teen', a town of Mexico, 12 miles S. of the city of Mexico.

San Augustin de las Cuevas. See Tlalpan.

San Augustine, sån aw-gŭs-teen', or **Saint Augustine,** sent aw'gŭs-teen` (Sp. *San Augustin*, sån ŏw-goos-teen'), a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Attoyac, and on the S.W. by the Angelina River. The surface is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Capital, San Augustine. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,210,619. Pop. in 1870, 4196, of whom 4176 were natives and 20 were foreigners.

San Augustine, sån ŏw-goos-teen', a post-office of Donna Ana co., New Mexico.

San Augustine, a post-village, capital of San Augustine co., Tex., 75 miles S. by E. of Marshall. It has 3 churches and a seminary. Pop. 250.

San Bartholomé, sån baʀ-to-lo-må', a village of Mexico, state and 215 miles N. of Durango.

San Bartholomé, sån baʀ-to-lo-må', a town of the United States of Colombia, on the Magdalena, at the influx of the San Bartholomé, 60 miles S.E. of Remedios.

San Bartholomé, an island in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 15° 10′ N.; lon. 163° 52′ E.

San Bartolomé de Tirajana, sån baʀ-to-lo-må' då te-rå-ʜå'nå, a town of the Canaries, on Gran Canaria.

San Bartolomeo in Galdo, sån baʀ-to-lo-må'o in gål'do, a town of Italy, province and 28 miles W. by S. of Foggia, on an elevated hill. It has a diocesan seminary, with a collegiate and other churches. Pop. 3276.

San Basilio, sån bå-see'le-o, a village of Sardinia, province and 23 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. 1142.

San Benedetto del Tronto, sån bå-nå-dêt'to dêl tron'to, a town of Italy, province of Ascoli-Piceno, on the Adriatic, 13 miles by rail N.N.W. of Giulia. It has a port, and is a sea-bathing place. Pop. 6112.

San Benedetto Po, or **Polirone,** po-le-ro'nå, a town of Italy, on the S. bank of the Po, province and 12 miles S.E. of Mantua. Pop. 10,319.

San Benedicto, Pacific Ocean. See Nublada.

San Benito, sån bå-nee'to, a county in the W. part of California, is about 60 miles long, and is comparatively narrow, the Coast Range of mountains extending along its eastern border. It is irrigated by the San Benito River. The soil is partly fertile. It is intersected by the Southern Pacific Railroad. Capital, Hollister.

San Benito, a post-hamlet of San Benito co., Cal., on the Salinas River, about 60 miles S.E. of Monterey.

San Benito River, California, rises in the Coast Range, runs northwestward through San Benito co., and joins the Pajaro River.

San Bernard', a small river of Texas, rises near the N. extremity of Colorado co., and flows S.E. into the Gulf of Mexico, 10 miles S.W. of the mouth of Brazos River.

San Bernardino, sån bêʀ-naʀ-dee'no, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, in the valley of Misocco, 15 miles N. of Roveredo, with mineral springs. The Pass of Bernardino or Bernhardin (bêʀ`naʀ`dåɴᵍ') is traversed by the route from Chur to Bellinzona. Elevation, 6970 feet.

San Bernardino, sån bêʀ-naʀ-dee'no, a large county in the S.E. part of California, borders on Nevada. It is bounded on the E. by the Colorado River, and is partly traversed by the Santa Ana and Mohave Rivers, the latter of which sinks into the alkaline soil near the middle of the county. The surface is occupied by volcanic mountains and vast deserts or arid plains and valleys destitute of timber and fresh water. In the northern part of it is the "Death Valley," which is said to be sunk nearly 200 feet below the level of the sea. It is destitute of vegetation and animal life. There is some fertile soil in the S.W. part of this county. Barley, wheat, wool, and wine are the staple products. Forests of pine, cedar, and other trees grow on the mountains. It is traversed by the Southern Pacific Railroad. Among the minerals are gold, silver, granite, quartz, tin, and marble. The tin is found in the Temescal Mountains, in the S.W. part. Capital, San Bernardino. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,302,315. Pop. in 1870, 3988, of whom 3328 were Americans.

San Bernardino, a post-village, capital of San Bernardino co., Cal., is in a fertile valley, in a township of the same name, 4 miles N. of Colton Railroad Station, and about 60 miles E. of Los Angeles. It contains a courthouse, 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 2 hotels, 2 planing-mills, 2 flour-mills, and a graded school. Pop. about 2500; of the township, 3064. Mt. San Bernardino is 20 miles W. of this village. See Mount San Bernardino.

San Bernardo, sån bêʀ-naʀ'do, a group of islets of the United States of Colombia, near the entrance of the Bay of Morrosquillo, and off the Point of San Bernardo, 50 miles S. of Cartagena.

San Bernardo, sån bêʀ-naʀ'do, a town of Chili, province and 10 miles by rail S.W. of Santiago. Pop. 2702.

San Biase, sån be-å'så, or **San Biagio,** sån be-å'jo, a town of Italy, in Catanzaro, 3 miles W. of Nicastro. Pop. 6037.

San Blas, sån blås, or **Saint Blas,** a seaport town of Mexico, state of Jalisco, on an island at the embouchure of the river Santiago in the Pacific, about 37 miles W.S.W. of Tepic, of which it is the port. Lat. 21° 32′ 34″ N.; lon. 105° 15′ 24″ W. The climate is very unhealthy, and the harbor bad, with an open roadstead. Its commercial importance is considerable. Pop. about 2000.

San Blas, Caribbean Sea. See Mandingo.

San Blas Point. See Cape San Blas.

San Bonifacio, sån bo-ne-få'cho, a town of Italy, province and 14 miles E. of Verona. Pop. 5653.

San'born, a post-office of Bent co., Col.

Sanborn, a post-office of Barnes co., Dakota.

Sanborn, a post-village of O'Brien co., Iowa, in Franklin township, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 11 miles E. of Sheldon, and 25 miles W. of Spencer. It has a bank. Pop. about 200.

Sanborn, a post-village in Lewiston township, Niagara co., N.Y., on the Rochester & Niagara division of the New York Central Railroad, about 20 miles N. of Buffalo, and 10 miles W. of Lockport. It contains 2 churches, 2 hotels, 2 stores, a grist-mill, and a cheese-factory. Pop. about 160.

San'born's Mills, a post-hamlet in Wakefield township, Carroll co., N.H., on the Portsmouth, Great Falls & Conway Railroad, at Wolfborough Junction, 18½ miles N. of Rochester. It has 2 saw-mills, a church, a stave-factory, &c.

San'bornton, a post-village in Sanbornton township, Belknap co., N.H., 22 miles N. of Concord, and 4 miles N. of Tilton Station. It has several churches and a manufactory of refrigerators. The township is bounded on the E. by Lake Winnesquam. Pop. of the township, 1236.

Sanboy, Spain. See Sam-Baudillo-de-Llobregat.

San Bruno, sån broo'no, a post-office of San Benito co., Cal.

San Bruno, a station in San Mateo co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 14 miles S. of San Francisco.

San Buenaventura, sån bwå-nå-vên-too'rå, a post-village of Ventura co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, about 60 miles W.N.W. of Los Angeles. It has a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, a high school, 4 churches, a bank, and a flour-mill. Pop. estimated at 800.

San Buenaventura River. See Salinas River.

San Buenaventura River, a small stream of Ventura co., Cal., falls into the Pacific in 34° 20′ N. lat.

San'burn, or **San'born,** a post-village of Johnson co., Ill., on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 43 miles N.E. of Cairo. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Sancara, the Hindoo name of Soonkaur.

San Carlos, sån kar'loce, a post-office of Pinal co., Arizona. Here is an Indian agency and reservation.

San Carlos, a station of Pueblo co., Col., on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 10 miles S. of Pueblo.

San Carlos, sån kaʀ'loce, a town of Chili, province of Nuble, 15 miles N. by E. of Chillan. Pop. 5609.

San Carlos, a town of Venezuela, capital of the state of Cojedes, 130 miles S.W. of Carácas. Pop. 10,420.

San Carlos, sån kaʀ'loce, a port on the N.W. coast of East Falkland Island, near the N. entrance of Falkland Sound, with anchorage for large vessels. Lat. (Fanning Head, S.W. summit) 51° 27′ 12″ S.; lon. 59° 7′ 15″ W.

San Carlos de Ancud, Chili. See Ancud.

San Carlos de la Rapita, sån kaʀ'loce då lå råpee'tå, a seaport town of Spain, province of Tarragona, on the Mediterranean, about 20 miles from Tortosa. It owes its foundation to Don Carlos III., who intended to make it a great commercial emporium; but the extensive works commenced during his reign were abandoned, and Rapita is now insignificant.

San Casciano, sån kå-shå'no, a town of Italy, province and 8½ miles S.W. of Florence. Pop. 2374.

San Casciano dei Bagni, sån kå-shå'no då'e bån'-yee, a village of Italy, province of Siena, 17 miles S.E. of Pienza. Pop. 3583.

Sancasse, sån-kås'så, an island in the Indian Ocean, off Nareenda Bay, N.W. of Madagascar.

San Cataldo, sån kå-tål'do, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazzara, 5 miles W.S.W. of Caltanisetta. Pop. 12,727. In its vicinity are extensive sulphur-mines.

Sancerre, sôɴɢ'saiʀ', a town of France, in Cher, on a wine-clad hill on the Loire, 26 miles N.E. of Bourges. Pop. 2830. It has a communal college, several tanneries, and an active trade in wine, and in marble quarried in its vicinity.

San Cesario, sån chå-så're-o, a town of Italy, province and 4 miles S. of Lecce. Pop. 4091.

San Chirico Nuovo, sån kee're-ko nwo'vo, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, province of Potenza, 5 miles N.W. of Tricarico. Pop. 2327.

San Chirico Raparo, sån kee're-ko rå-på'ro, a town of Italy, province of Potenza, 22 miles S.E. of Marsico Nuovo. Pop. 3045.

Sancho, san'ko, a post-office of Tyler co., W. Va.

San Christoval, the name of various places in Spanish America. See San Cristoval.

San Christoval, Brazil. See São Christovão.

San Clemente, sån klå-mĕn'tå, a town of Spain, 48 miles S.S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 3860.

San Clemente, sån klå-mĕn'tå, an island in the Pacific, off the coast of California, 15 miles S. of the island of Santa Catalina.

Sancoins, sôɴɢ-kwăɴɢ', a town of France, in Cher, 30 miles S.E. of Bourges. Pop. 2970.

San Colombano, sån ko-lom-bå'no, a town of Italy, 9 miles S. of Lodi, on the Lambro. Pop. 5567.

Sancori, an island, Gulf of Siam. See Koh-Phang.

Sanco'ty Head, the S.E. point of Nantucket Island, Massachusetts; has a fixed light 150 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 17' N.; lon. 69° 59' W.

San Cristobal, sån krees-to'vål (formerly **Ciudad Real** and **Ciudad de Las Casas**), a town and bishop's see of Mexico, capital of the state of Chiapa, 285 miles S.E. of Vera Cruz. Its chief industries are beef-packing, weaving, and pottery. Pop. 12,000.

San Cristoval, sån krees-to'vål, a town of Venezuela, capital of the state of Tachira, 96 miles S.S.W. of Merida. Pop. 11,903. It was overthrown in 1875 by an earthquake.

San Cristoval or **Christoval,** sån kris-to'vål, Lake, Mexico, 12 miles N.N.E. of Mexico, is 10 miles in length. It has on its S. side a village of its own name.

San Cristoval or **Christoval,** a small town of Guatemala, S.W. of Vera Paz.

San Cristoval de la Laguna (also called **Laguna**), sån kris-to'vål då lå lå-goo'nå, a town of Teneriffe, near its N. coast, on a high plain, 18 miles W. of Santa Cruz de Teneriffe. Pop. 4675.

Sanct Antonien, sånkt ån-to'ne-ẹn, a village of Switzerland, 15 miles N.E. of Chur. This village gives its name to the adjacent valley of Sanct Antonienthal.

Sanct Avold, sånkt å'fôlt (Fr. *Saint-Avold*, sånt-å'vō'), a town of Germany, in Lorraine, 18 miles W. of Saargemünd. Pop. 2715.

Sanct Bartholmä, Austria. See Bartholmä.

Sanct Beatenberg, sånkt bå-å'tẹn-bĕʀɢ', a mountain of Switzerland, canton of Bern, on the S.E. side of the Lake of Thun. On the slope of the mountain stands the Alpine village of the same name, about 3500 feet above sea-level.

Sanct Fiden, Switzerland. See Tablat.

Sanct Gallen, town, Switzerland. See Saint Gall.

Sanct Georgen, sånkt gå-oʀ'ghẹn, a town of Croatia, 18 miles N.E. of Bellovar. Pop. 4630.

Sanct Georgen, a village of Austro-Hungary, on the Adriatic, 5 miles S. of Zengg. Pop. 540.

Sanct Goar, sånkt go'ar, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 15 miles S.S.E. of Coblentz, on the Rhine. Pop. 1384.

Sanct Goarshausen, sånkt go'ars-hŏw'zẹn, a village on the Rhine, opposite to the above. Pop. 1359.

Sanct Ingbert, Bavaria. See Ingbert.

Sanct Jakob, town, Switzerland. See Saint Jakob.

Sanct Johann, sånkt yo-hånn', a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Saar, opposite Saarbrück. Pop. 10,941.

Sanct Johann, a village of Upper Austria, on the Salzach, 33 miles S. of Salzburg. Pop. 1078.

Sanct Johann, village, Hungary. See Saint John.

Sanct Leon, sånkt lå'on, a village of Baden, near Philipsburg. Pop. 1573.

Sanct Leonhard, sånkt lå'on-haʀt' ("Saint Leonard"), a town of Upper Austria, 26 miles S. of Steyer.

Sanct Lorenzfluss. See Saint Lawrence.

Sanct Ludwig, a town of Alsace. See Saint-Louis.

Sanct Moritz, Switzerland. See Saint Moritz.

Sanct Pölten. See Saint-Pölten.

Sanct Stephen, Switzerland. See Saint Stephen.

Sanct Tönys, sånkt tö'nis, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 15 miles N.W. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 5500.

Sanct Veit, sånkt vīt ("Saint Vitus"), a town of Austria, in Carinthia, on the Glan, 11 miles N. of Klagenfurth. Pop. 4322. It has manufactures of paper, hardware, &c.

Sanct Veit, a town of Lower Austria, 11 miles S. of St. Pölten. Pop. 2877. See also Fiume.

Sanct Wendel, sånkt wĕn'dẹl, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 30 miles S.E. of Treves. Pop. 3696.

San Cugat del Valles, sån koo-gåt' dĕl vål'yĕs, a town of Spain, 9 miles N. of Barcelona. Pop. 2173.

Sancy, Pic de, France. See Mont Dor.

San'da, or **San'day,** an island of Scotland, in the Orkneys, 2½ miles S. of North Ronaldshay. Length, 12 miles. The principal harbors are Kettleloft, on the S.E., and Otterswick, on the N.E. coast. Pop. 2053.

Sanda, or **Sanday,** an island of Scotland, in the Inner Hebrides, co. of Argyle, on the E. side of Canna.

Sanda, or **Sanday,** a small island of Scotland, at the W. side of the entrance of the Firth of Clyde, 5 miles E. of the Mull of Kintyre, 3 miles in circumference, and noted in the Middle Ages as a station of the Scandinavian fleets.

San'dalwood Island, or **Jeendana,** jeen-då'nå, an island of the Malay Archipelago, S. of the island of Flores and the Straits of Sapy and Mangerye, in lat. 10° S., lon. 119° E. Length, about 120 miles; greatest breadth, 60 miles. It is fertile and very populous. On its N. side is the port of Padewawy, where the Dutch have settlements.

Sandalwood, Feejee group. See Paoo.

San Damiano d'Asti, sån då-me-å'no dås'tee, a town of Italy, 6 miles W.S.W. of Asti. Pop. 2711.

San Damiano di Coni, sån då-me-å'no dee ko'nee, a town of Italy, 6 miles W.S.W. of Coni. Pop. 2752.

San Daniele, sån då-ne-å'lå, a town of Italy, 13 miles N.W. of Udine, on the Tagliamento. Pop. 4471.

Sandanona. See Mount Santanoni.

Sandarlee, Sandarli, or **Sandarlie,** sån-dar-lee' (anc. *Cyme*; Gr. Κύμη), a small town of Asia Minor, near the head of the Gulf of Sandarlee, in lat. 38° 54' N., lon. 26° 55' E. The Gulf of Sandarlee (*Cumæ'us Si'nus*) is sometimes called the Gulf of Fouges. See also Fouges.

Sandau, sån'dŏw, or **Ziandou** (?), a town of Bohemia, circle of Leitmeritz, near Politz. Pop. 1687.

Sandau, sån'dŏw, or **Sandow,** sån'dov, a town of Prussian Saxony, 49 miles N.N.E. of Magdeburg, on the right bank of the Elbe. Pop. 2164.

Sanday, an island of Scotland. See Sanda.

Sandbach, sand'batch, a town of England, co. and 24 miles E.S.E. of Chester, and 4 miles by rail N.N.E. of Crewe, near the river Wheelock. Pop. 5259, employed in the manufacture of silk.

Sand'bank, a post-village in Albion township, Oswego co., N.Y., on Salmon River, about 26 miles E. of Oswego. It is also on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 36 miles W.N.W. of Rome. It has 2 churches, 2 large tanneries, a flour-mill, and several saw-mills. Pop. about 600.

Sand Beach, a post-village in Sand Beach township, Huron co., Mich., on Lake Huron, about 62 miles N. of Port Huron. It has a church, manufactures of lumber and salt, a flour-mill, and a planing-mill. Here is a harbor of refuge, with a pier and a breakwater. Pop. about 350; of the township, 638.

Sand'born, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 26 miles E.N.E. of Vincennes.

Sand Brook, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., about 22 miles N.N.W. of Trenton. It has a church.

Sand'burg, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 23 miles N. by W. of Middletown. It has a church.

Sandchoo, sånd'choo', a town of Chinese Toorkistan, 150 miles S.E. of Yarkand, said to contain 1000 families.

Sand Creek, Indiana, rises in Decatur co., runs S.W. through Jennings co., and enters the Driftwood Fork of White River about 13 miles below Columbus.

Sand Creek, a station of the Southern Pacific Railroad, 14 miles S. of Mojave, Cal.

Sand Creek, township, Bartholomew co., Ind. P. 1149.

Sand Creek, township, Decatur co., Ind. Pop. 2029.

Sand Creek, township, Jennings co., Ind. Pop. 930.

Sand Creek, a station in Parke co., Ind., on the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, 27 miles N.N.E. of Terre Haute.

Sand Creek, a township of Union co., Iowa. P. 402.

Sand Creek, a township of Scott co., Minn. P. 1885.

Sand Creek, a post-office of Adair co., Mo., 11 miles W. of Millard Station.

Sand Creek, a post-office of Saunders co., Neb., about 42 miles N. of Lincoln.

Sand Creek, a post-village of Dunn co., Wis., on the Red Cedar River, 22 miles N. of Rusk Station. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a wagon-shop.

Sand Cut, a station of the Southern Pacific Railroad, 14 miles S.W. of Gilroy, Cal.

Sand Cut, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Pa., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 21 miles S.E. of Scranton. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Sandec, Alt, âlt sân′dêts, a town of Austrian Galicia, 6 miles S.W. of Neu-Sandec. Pop. 3198.

Sandec, Neu, noi sân′dêts, a town of Austrian Galicia, 49 miles S.E. of Cracow. Pop. 7070.

San Demetrio, sân dà-mà′tre-o, a town of Italy, province and 12 miles S.E. of Aquila. Pop. 2674.

San Demetrio, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 17 miles W. of Rossano. Pop. 2421.

San′dera Island, one of the Outer Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Inverness, 3¼ miles S.W. of Barra.

San′ders, a post-office of Barnwell co., S.C. See CAMPBELLTOWN.

San′dersdale, a station in Worcester co., Mass., on the New York & New England Railroad (Southbridge Branch), 2 miles S.E. of Southbridge.

Sandersleben, sân′dḙrs-là′bḙn, a town of Germany, in Anhalt, on the Wipper, S.W. of Bernburg. Pop. 2760.

San′derson, a post-village, capital of Baker co., Fla., on the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, 37 miles W. of Jacksonville. It has a distillery of turpentine and 3 general stores. Pop. 696.

Sanderson, a station in Dane co., Wis., on the Madison & Portage Railroad, 7 miles N.N.E. of Madison.

Sanderson's Hoop, a prominent headland on the W. coast of Greenland, S. of Upernavik. The cliff is about 2000 feet high, and is noted for an extensive loonery.

San′der's Store, a post-office of Carteret co., N.C.

Sander's Store, a post-office of Maury co., Tenn.

San′dersville, a post-office of Fulton co., Ark.

Sandersville, or **Saundersville,** a post-village, capital of Washington co., Ga., on the ridge between the Oconee and Ogeechee Rivers, about 70 miles S.W. of Augusta, and 3 miles N. of the Central Railroad. It is on the Sandersville & Tennille Railroad. It has a court-house, 2 newspaper offices, 7 churches, 2 academies, 5 public schools, and a monument to Governor Irwin. Pop. 4132.

Sand′field, a post-village in Glengarry co., Ontario, on Rivière la Graise, 27 miles N. of Rivière Raisin.

Sandford, san′fḙrd, or **San′ford,** a post-village of Vigo co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Terre Haute. It has several churches and a saw-mill.

Sandford, North Carolina. See SANFORD.

Sandford, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, 7 miles W.N.W. of Uxbridge. Pop. 100.

Sandford Lake, Essex co., N.Y., lies among the Adirondack Mountains, and is one of the sources of the Hudson River, which issues from its S. end. It is about 10 miles long, is very narrow, and is 1826 feet above the level of the sea. It is connected with other small lakes, and is surrounded by sublime scenery.

Sand Fork, a post-hamlet in Walnut township, Gallia co., O., 14 miles S.W. of Gallipolis.

Sand Fork, a post-office of Gilmer co., W. Va.

Sand′gate, a town of England, co. of Kent, on the English Channel, 2 miles W.S.W. of Folkestone. P. 1840.

Sand′gate, a post-hamlet in Sandgate township, Bennington co., Vt., about 20 miles N. of Bennington, and 4 miles W. of Equinox Mountain. It has a church, and manufactures of clothes-pins. Pop. of township, 705.

Sand Gates, a post-office and shipping-point of St. Mary's co., Md., on the Patuxent River.

Sandham, a summer resort of England. See SANDOWN.

Sand Hill, a post-office of Conecuh co., Ala.

Sand Hill, a post-office of Jackson co., Ark.

Sand Hill, a post-office of Carroll co., Ga., at a place called Five Points, 8 miles E. of Carrollton.

Sand Hill, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., Ky., 1 mile from the Ohio River, and 12 miles E. of Maysville. It has a church and a nursery.

Sand Hill, a post-hamlet in Sand Hill township, Scotland co., Mo., on the Middle Fabius River, 12 miles S. of Memphis. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 784.

Sand Hill, a post-office of Franklin co., Neb.

Sand Hill, a hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., on the Oswego & Rome Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Pulaski. It has a church. The name of the post-office is Daysville.

Sand Hill, a township of Lenoir co., N.C. Pop. 400.

Sand Hill, a township of Moore co., N.C. Pop. 268.

Sand Hill, a station of Richmond co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Rockingham.

Sand Hill, a post-office of Hampton co., S.C., at Altman's Station on the Port Royal Railroad.

Sand Hill, a post-office of Marshall co., W. Va., 10 miles from Wheeling.

Sand′hill, a post-village in Cardwell co., Ontario, about 14 miles W. of Toronto. Pop. 200.

Sand Hole, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., Idaho, 130 miles from Oneida Station.

Sand Hol′low, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., O., 9 miles S.S.W. of Cumberland Station.

Sand′hurst, a village of England, co. of Berks, 5 miles S.S.E. of Wokingham. Sandhurst Royal Military College is near it, also Wellington College, the Staff College, and the Broadmoor asylum for lunatic criminals.

Sand′hurst, a town of Victoria, Australia, on the Melbourne & Echuca Railway, 100 miles N.N.W. of Melbourne. It is noted for beer, and also for the gold-mines near it. It is a Catholic bishop's see. Pop. 21,987; or, with its suburb Eaglehawk, 34,684.

San Diego, sân de-à′go, the most southern county of California, borders on Mexico. Area, estimated at 14,500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, and on the E. by the Colorado River. The surface is diversified by high mountains, cañons, fertile valleys, and desert plains. The mountains are covered with forests of the oak, pine, fir, and cedar. The highest point is Mount San Jacinto, about 5500 feet. The eastern part of the county is a naked, sterile, sandy plain, called the Great Colorado Desert, which is one of the hottest regions in the world. The mercury here rises to 122° Fahr. in the shade. Between the mountains and the sea the soil is generally fertile. Wheat, barley, and cattle are the staple products, and many hides are exported. The orange, olive, date palm, and other tropical fruit trees flourish here. Gold and silver are said to be found in this county. Capital, San Diego. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,480,456. Pop. in 1870, 4951, of whom 3743 were Americans.

San Diego, a post-town, port of entry, and capital of San Diego co., Cal., on a beautiful bay of the Pacific Ocean, 450 miles S.S.E. of San Francisco, about 120 miles S.S.E. of Los Angeles, and 15 miles from the Mexican frontier. Lat. 32° 41′ N. It has a good harbor, formed by San Diego Bay, which is nearly 6 miles long. There is a depth of 22 feet of water on the bar at low tide. It contains a court-house, 2 banks, 5 hotels, 5 churches, 2 female seminaries, an academy, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. Hides, whale oil, and wool are the chief articles of export. San Diego has a mild and genial climate, in which the orange, the fig, and the olive flourish. The equable temperature and balmy atmosphere render this city an excellent place for a sanitarium and resort for invalids. A daily sea-breeze tempers the summer air, and the nights are agreeably cool. The maximum temperature is about 85° Fahr., the entire range of the thermometer being only about 50°. San Diego will probably be a terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Pop. 2300. Four miles N. stands the town of Old San Diego, within the city limits, the new town having mostly grown up since 1867.

San Diego, a post-village, capital of Duval co., Tex., about 55 miles W. of Corpus Christi. It has 2 churches and 15 stores. Pop. about 2000, mostly Mexicans. The staple products of this county are cattle and horses.

San Dieguito, sân de-à-gwee′to, a post-office of San Diego co., Cal.

San′diford, a post-office of Philadelphia co., Pa., is a branch of the Philadelphia post-office, at a hamlet 2 miles from Holmesburg.

San′dige's, a post-hamlet of Amherst co., Va., 7 miles N. of Amherst Depot. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Sanding, Poolo, poo′lo sân-ding′, two islands off the S.W. coast of Sumatra, near the S.E. extremity of the Poggy Isles, in which group they are sometimes included.

San′disfield, a post-hamlet in Sandisfield township, Berkshire co., Mass., about 30 miles W. of Springfield. The township is bounded on the E. by the Farmington River, and has manufactures of furniture, leather, &c. It contains Montville and New Boston. Pop. of the township, 1172.

Sand Lake, a post-office of Lake co., Ill.

Sand Lake, a post-village in Nelson township, Kent co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 26 miles N. by E. of Grand Rapids. It has a church and manufactures of lumber. Pop. about 600.

Sand Lake, a post-hamlet of Kandiyohi co., Minn., 25 miles N. of Willmar. It has a church.

Sand Lake, a post-village in Sand Lake township, Rensselaer co., N.Y., about 10 miles E. of Albany, and 12 miles S.E. of Troy. It contains several churches, a cotton-mill, an iron-foundry, the Sand Lake Collegiate Institute, and a hosiery-factory. Pop. 600. The township contains a village named West Sand Lake, and has a pop. of 2576.

Sand Lick, a post-office of Colbert co., Ala.

Sand Lick, a post-office of Buchanan co., Va.

Sand Mountain, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ala.

Sand'nes, a township of Yellow Medicine co., Minn. Pop. 339.

Sandöe, one of the Färöe Islands. See Färöe.

San Domenico, Adriatic. See San Domino.

Sandomier, or **Sandomir,** sån-do-meeʀ' (Polish, *Sandomierz,* sån-do'me-aiʀzh'), a town of Poland, government of Radom, at the confluence of the San and Vistula, 51 miles S.W. of Lublin. Pop. 4749. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Poland.

Sandomil, sån-do-meel', a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 27 miles S. of Viseu. Pop. 1577.

San Domingo. See Santo Domingo.

San Domingo River. See Rio San Domingo.

San Domino, sån do-mee'no, or **San Domenico,** sån do-mên'e-ko, the largest of the Tremiti Islands, in the Adriatic Sea, 14 miles N. of the promontory of Gargano. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1 mile.

San Dona, sån do'nå, a town of North Italy, 18 miles N.E. of Venice, on the left bank of the Piave. Pop. 5525.

San Donato, sån do-nå'to, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 11 miles E. of Sora. Pop. 3112.

Sandooklee, or **Sandukli,** sån-doo'klee, a town of Asia Minor, 67 miles S. of Kutaieh; 8 miles S. are extensive ruins of an ancient city.

Sando'val, a post-village of Marion co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad where it crosses the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 6 miles N. of Centralia, and 9 miles W. of Salem. Here are large repair-shops of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. It has 3 churches and a graded school. Pop. of Sandoval township, 958.

Sand'over, a post-office of Abbeville co., S.C.

Sandoway, or **Sandowy,** sån'dŏ-wī', a town of British Burmah, in Aracan, 40 miles S.E. of the island of Cheduba. Lat. 18° 10′ N.; lon. 94° 5′ E. Pop. 1508.

Sandoway, a district of Aracan, bounded W. by the sea, and E. and S. by the Pegu division, British Burmah. Area, 3667 square miles. Capital, Sandoway. P. 54,725.

San'down, or **Sandham,** a town of England, Isle of Wight, on its E. coast, 2 miles by rail S. of Brading. The fine sands and beauty of the bay attract visitors. P. 2320.

San'down, a post-hamlet in Sandown township, Rockingham co., N.H., on the Nashua & Rochester Railroad, 19 miles N.E. of Nashua. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 496.

San'doz Knob, or **Black Brother,** North Carolina, a peak of the Black Mountains, is in Yancey co., about 4 miles N. of Clingman's Peak. Its altitude is 6619 feet.

Sand Patch, a post-village in Larimer township, Somerset co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, 34 miles N.W. of Cumberland, Md. It has a church.

Sand Point, a hamlet of Volusia co., Fla., on Indian River, 12 miles W. of Cape Canaveral.

Sand Point, a post-village in Renfrew co., Ontario, on the river Ottawa, and on the Brockville & Ottawa Railroad, 74½ miles N.N.W. of Brockville. It contains several stores. Pop. 250.

Sand Prairie, prā'ree, a township of Tazewell co., Ill. Pop. 1046.

Sand Prairie, a station in Lee co., Iowa, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, 15 miles N.W. of Keokuk.

Sand'ridge, a southern suburb of Melbourne, Australia, with docks and quays. Pop. 6388.

Sand Ridge, a post-office of Jackson co., Ill., on the Grand Tower & Carbondale Railroad, 17 miles W. of Carbondale.

Sand Ridge, a post-office of Union co., Oregon.

Sand River, Cape Colony. See Koussie River.

Sand Rock, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ala.

Sand Run, a post-office of Upshur co., W. Va.

Sands, a post-office of Marquette co., Mich.

Sand Spring, a post-village in South Fork township, Delaware co., Iowa, on the Dubuque Southwestern Railroad, 37 miles W.S.W. of Dubuque. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a broom-factory, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 250.

Sand Spring, a post-office of Jackson co., Ky.

Sand Spring, a post-hamlet of Webster co., Mo., about 22 miles N.E. of Springfield.

Sand'stone, a post-village in Sandstone township, Jackson co., Mich., about 33 miles S. of Lansing. The Michigan Central Railroad passes through the S. part of the township. Pop. of the township, 1476.

Sandstone, a post-office of Vernon co., Mo., 10 miles S.E. of Nevada.

Sand Town, a post-office of Campbell co., Ga.

Sand'town, or **Wood'bury,** a hamlet of Meriwether co., Ga., 18 miles W.N.W. of Thomaston. It has a church. Pop. 75. Here is Woodbury Post-Office.

Sandtown, a hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., 3 miles from Medford.

Sandt's Eddy, a post-office of Northampton co., Pa., on the Delaware River, 5 or 6 miles above Easton.

Sand Tuck, a post-office of Elmore co., Ala.

Sandukli, a town of Asia Minor. See Sandooklee.

Sandur, a state of India. See Sundoor.

Sandus'ky, a county in the N. part of Ohio, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is partly bounded on the N. by Sandusky Bay of Lake Erie, is intersected by the Sandusky River, and is also drained by Portage River and Green and Muddy Creeks. It comprises part of the tract called the Black Swamp. The surface is mostly level, and extensively covered with forests of the white oak, ash, beech, hickory, sugar-maple, elm, black walnut, and other trees. The soil is deep and fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, cattle, hay, and butter are the staple products. This county has quarries of Upper Silurian limestone. It is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Toledo, Tiffin & Eastern, and the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland. The Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad connects with the first-named road at Fremont, which is the capital of this county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $17,353,597. Pop. in 1870, 25,503, of whom 21,544 were Americans.

Sandusky, a post-office and station of Alexander co., Ill., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 14 miles N. of Cairo.

Sandusky, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, and on the Burlington & Keokuk Railroad, 5 miles N. of Keokuk. It has 2 churches.

Sandusky, a post-village in Freedom township, Cattaraugus co., N.Y., about 40 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. about 300.

Sandusky, a township of Crawford co., O. Pop. 665.

Sandusky, a city, port of entry, and the capital of Erie co., O., is pleasantly situated on the S. shore of Sandusky Bay, near its E. end, 5 miles from Lake Erie, 110 miles N. by E. of Columbus, 49 miles E.S.E. of Toledo, about 56 miles by water W. of Cleveland, and 211 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati. Lat. 41° 27′ N.; lon. 82° 45′ W. In all seasons except winter the wharves are thronged with steamboats and other vessels taking in and discharging their cargoes. The ground on which the city stands rises gradually from the shore, and commands a beautiful view of the bay, enlivened with the arrival and departure of vessels. The city is built on an inexhaustible bed of the finest limestone, a good material for building. It contains many elegant residences and churches constructed of stone and brick. The streets are lighted with gas. Sandusky has a court-house, 22 churches, a high school, a public library, 5 union schools, 3 national banks, the capital of which amounts to $350,000, a custom-house, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily, 1 tri-weekly, and 3 weekly newspapers. One of the weekly papers is German. It has also several machine-shops, and manufactures of railroad cars, engines and boilers, cutlery and edge-tools, wine, beer, and turned and carved wood. Among its chief articles of export are cured fish, wool, wheat, flour, apples, grapes, and other fruits, and wine. This city is on the line of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, and is the northern terminus of the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark and Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroads. Pop. 13,000.

Sandusky, a township of Richland co., O. Pop. 682.

Sandusky, a township of Sandusky co., O. P. 1570.

Sandusky, a post-office of Grayson co., Tex.

Sandusky, a post-village in Washington township, Sauk co., Wis., 14 miles S. of Lavalle Station, and about 50 miles N.W. of Madison. It has 3 churches, a plough-factory, and a wagon-shop.

Sandusky Bay, Ohio, is a part of Lake Erie, extending inland between Erie and Ottawa cos. to the mouth of Sandusky River. It is about 15 miles long by 5 miles wide, and forms an excellent harbor, in which vessels can lie in safety during storms. On its shore is the city of Sandusky.

Sandusky Junction, a station of the Lake Shore Railroad, at the junction of two branches, 3 miles E. of Sandusky, O.

Sandusky River, Ohio, rises near the W. border of Richland co., and runs westward through Crawford co. to Upper Sandusky. Below this place it runs nearly northward, intersects the cos. of Seneca and Sandusky, and enters the W. end of Sandusky Bay. It is about 150 miles long.

Sandwich, sand′wich or sand′wij, a cinque port and town of England, co. of Kent, on the S. bank of the Stour, 2 miles from its mouth in Pegwell Bay, on the Southeastern Railway, 4 miles N. of Deal. The streets are irregular and the houses antique. It has 3 parish churches, a guild hall, a jail, 2 hospitals, several chapels, and a free grammar-school. The town was formerly the seaport of London, but at present it has little trade, the chief exports being agricultural produce, wool, malt, bark, leather, and ashes, and the principal import coal. It returns two members to the House of Commons. Near it is Richborough, the ancient *Rhutupium,* on the decline of which Sandwich arose in the sixth century. Pop. 3060.

Sand′wich, a post-town in Somonauk township, De Kalb co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 18 miles W.S.W. of Aurora, and 57 miles W.S.W. of Chicago. It has 6 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of corn-shellers, windmills, harvesters, reapers, ploughs, cheese, and flour. Pop. about 2400.

Sandwich, a post-village in Sandwich township, Barnstable co., Mass., on Cape Cod Bay, and on the Cape Cod division of the Old Colony Railroad, 62 miles S.S.E. of Boston. It has an academy, 4 churches, a newspaper office, a savings-bank, and manufactures of glass-ware, jewelry-boxes, and tacks. The township (which contains villages named Monument, North Sandwich, West Sandwich, and South Sandwich) is bounded on the W. by Buzzard's Bay. Pop. of the township, 3417.

Sandwich, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H., in Sandwich township, about 48 miles N. of Concord. It has a church and a steam saw-mill, and is surrounded by fine mountain-scenery. The township is bounded on the S.W. by Squam Lake, and contains villages named Centre Sandwich and North Sandwich. Pop. of township, 1854.

Sand′wich, a post-village of Ontario, capital of the co. of Essex, on the Detroit River, opposite the city of Detroit. About 2 miles N.E. of the village is Windsor, the terminus of the Great Western Railway. Sandwich contains 2 churches, a newspaper office, a brewery, a number of stores, and several mills. Here are Assumption College and a house of Basilian monks. Pop. 1160.

Sand′wich Bay, the name of an inlet of Labrador, and also of one in the island of Mallicollo, in the Pacific.

Sandwich Dome, a mountain of New Hampshire, is partly in Sandwich township, on the boundary between Carroll and Grafton cos. Height, 4000 feet. It commands one of the grandest panoramas in New England.

Sandwich Island is the name of two islands in the Pacific Ocean, respectively in the New Hebrides group, lat. 18° 52′ S., lon. 168° 35′ E., and S.W. of New Ireland, lat. 2° 55′ S., lon. 150° 44′ E.

Sandwich Islands. See HAWAII.

Sand′y, a town of England, co. of Bedford, at a railway junction, 3 miles N.W. of Biggleswade. Pop. 2117.

Sand′y, a township of Stark co., O. Pop. 1116.

Sandy, a township of Tuscarawas co., O. Pop. 1163.

Sandy, a township of Winston co., O. Pop. 302.

Sandy, a post-office of Clackamas co., Oregon.

Sandy, a post-office of Blanco co., Tex.

Sandy, a post-village of Salt Lake co., Utah, on the Utah Southern Railroad, 13 miles S. of Salt Lake City. It has several mills and furnaces.

Sandy, Jackson co., W. Va. See SANDYVILLE.

Sandy Bay, a post-hamlet in Carlton township, Kewaunee co., Wis., on Lake Michigan.

Sandy Bay, a village of Tasmania, on the Derwent, co. of Buckingham.

Sandy Bay, New Zealand, is near the N. extremity of New Ulster (North Island).

Sandy Bay, a post-village in Rimouski co., Quebec, on the river St. Lawrence, 9 miles from Metis. Pop. 250.

Sandy Beach, a post-village in Gaspé co., Quebec, 4 miles from Gaspé Basin. Pop. 100.

Sandy Beach′es, a post-settlement in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, 41 miles W. of Halifax. Pop. 120.

Sandy Bot′tom, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Va., 30 miles from West Point, and 1 or 2 miles from a steamboat-landing on the Rappahannock.

Sandy Bridge, a post-office of Jefferson co., Mo., 30 miles S.W. of St. Louis.

Sandy Cove, a maritime village of Nova Scotia, co. of Digby, on Digby Neck, 18 miles S.W. of Digby. P. 400.

Sandy Cove, a settlement in Queens co., Nova Scotia, 1½ miles from Liverpool. Pop. 100.

Sandy Creek, Alabama, rises in Chambers co., runs westward, and enters the Tallapoosa River in Tallapoosa co.

Sandy Creek, Col. and Neb. See BIG SANDY CREEK.

Sandy Creek, Morgan co., Ga., unites with Labor Creek a few miles from its mouth.

Sandy Creek, Georgia, runs southeastward through Wilkinson co., and enters the Oconee River.

Sandy Creek, Jefferson co., N.Y., is formed by its North and South Branches, which run southwestward and unite near Ellisburg. It enters Lake Ontario about 2 miles from the junction of the branches.

Sandy Creek, New York, rises in Orleans co., runs northeastward, and enters Lake Ontario in Monroe co.

Sandy Creek, Randolph co., N.C., enters Deep River from the N. a few miles E. of Ashborough.

Sandy Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Mercer co., runs nearly eastward, and enters the Alleghany River in Venango co., about 5 miles S. of Franklin.

Sandy Creek, Ohio, drains parts of Carroll and Stark cos., runs in a W.S.W. direction, and enters the Tuscarawas River at Bolivar.

Sandy Creek, Texas, rises in Gillespie co., and enters the Colorado River from the W. in Llano co.

Sandy Creek, of Texas, an affluent of the Navidad, enters that river from the N., in Jackson co.

Sandy Creek, in the S. part of Virginia, enters Banister River from the right, near Meadville, in Halifax co.

Sandy Creek, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., in Bridgeton township, 2 miles from Bridgeton. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Sandy Creek, or **Mur′ray,** a hamlet of Orleans co., N.Y., in Murray township, on Sandy Creek, 25 miles W.N.W. of Rochester. It has a church and a flour-mill. Here is Murray Post-Office.

Sandy Creek, a post-village in Sandy Creek township, Oswego co., N.Y., near the Syracuse Northern Railroad and the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 44 miles N. of Syracuse, and 31 miles N.E. of Oswego. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, a tannery, several saw-mills, and a high school. Pop. 986. The township (which contains also the village of Lacona, at which is Sandy Creek Station) is bounded on the W. by Lake Ontario. Pop. 2736.

Sandy Creek, township, Franklin co., N.C. P. 1453.

Sandy Creek, a post-office of Randolph co., N.C.

Sandy Creek, township, Warren co., N.C. P. 2753.

Sandy Creek, a station of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Sandy Creek, a post-office of Crawford co., Pa., about 11 miles S.S.W. of Meadville.

Sandy Creek, a township of Mercer co., Pa. P. 734.

Sandy Creek, a township of Venango co., Pa. P. 1391.

Sandy Cross, a post-office of Oglethorpe co., Ga.

Sandy Flat, a post-office of Greenville co., S.C.

Sandy Ford, a post-village of Bedford co., Va., 8 miles S.S.E. of Buford's Gap Station. It has 2 churches and a distillery.

Sandy Fork, a post-office of Clay co., Ky.

Sandy Founda′tion, a post-office of Lenoir co., N.C.

Sandy Grove, a post-hamlet of Chatham co., N.C., 14 miles S. of Graham.

Sandy Grove, township, Clarendon co., S.C. P. 317.

Sandy Hill, a post-village, one of the capitals of Washington co., N.Y., in Kingsbury township, on the E. bank of the Hudson River, and on the Glens Falls Branch Railroad, which connects at Fort Edward with the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, about 56 miles N. of Albany, 4 miles N. of Fort Edward, and 3 or 4 miles E. of Glens Falls. It contains 7 churches, an academy, a national bank, a newspaper office, and several paper-mills and saw-mills, for which the river affords motive-power. Pop. 2347.

Sandy Hill, a post-office of Perry co., Pa.

Sandy Hook, a narrow sandy peninsula of Monmouth co., N.J., extending northward. It is about 6 miles long, and lies between the Atlantic Ocean and Sandy Hook Bay, nearly 16 miles S. of New York City. On the N. point is a fixed light 90 feet high.

Sandy Hook, a post-village in Newtown township, Fairfield co., Conn., on the Housatonic Railroad, 20 miles N. by W. of Bridgeport, and about 10 miles E. of Danbury. It has 2 churches, and the factory of the New York Belting & Packing Company.

Sandy Hook, or **Mar′tinsburg**, a post-village, capital of Elliott co., Ky., 26 miles S.W. of Grayson, and about 80 miles E. of Lexington. It has 2 churches.

Sandy Hook, a village and station of Washington co., Md., on the Potomac River, opposite Harper's Ferry, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 80 miles W. of Baltimore. It has a church. Pop. about 300. The name of its post-office is Keep Tryst.

Sandy Hook, a post-office of Rappahannock co., Va.

Sandy Hook Pier, a station in Monmouth co., N.J., on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, 20 miles S. of New York. It is on the ocean, and on a low, sandy peninsula.

Sandy Lake, a post-borough of Mercer co., Pa., 1 mile from a small lake of the same name, 14 miles (direct, or 20 miles by rail) W.S.W. of Franklin, and 22 miles S. of Meadville. It is on the Franklin division of the Lake Shore Railroad. It has 7 churches, a bank, a savings-bank, a graded school, a newspaper office, a machine-shop, a foundry, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 800.

Sandy Lev′el, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Va.

Sandy Mount, a village of Ireland, in Leinster, co. and 2½ miles S.S.E. of Dublin, on Dublin Bay.

Sandy Mountain, a post-office of Llano co., Tex.

Sandy Mush, a post-township of Buncombe co., N.C., 40 miles from Old Fort. Pop. 894.

Sandy Neck, on the W. side of the entrance to Barnstable Bay, Mass., has a fixed light. Lat. 41° 44′ N.; lon. 70° 15′ W.

Sandy Plains, a post-hamlet of Polk co., N.C., 5 miles from Landrum's Station, S.C., and 2 miles S.E. of Columbus.

Sandy Plains, a post-office of Patrick co., Va.

Sandy Point, a post-hamlet of Waldo co., Me., at the mouth of the Penobscot River, 4 miles S. of Bucksport. It has a church.

Sandy Point, Massachusetts. See GREAT POINT.

Sandy Point, a post-office of Brazoria co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 28 miles S. by W. of Houston.

Sandy Point, a town on the S.W. coast of the island of St. Christopher, 10 miles N.W. of Basse-Terre.

Sandy Point, a post-settlement and fishing-station in Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, 9 miles from Shelburne. P. 500.

Sandy Point, a village on the French Shore, Newfoundland, the chief settlement in St. George Harbor. It chiefly depends upon the spring herring-fisheries, the schooners going north for the Labrador herring in the fall of the year. The trading is principally carried on with Halifax, Nova Scotia. There is an English church on Sandy Point, also a Catholic church. Pop. 405.

Sandy Ridge, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ala., 7 miles E. of Calhoun Station. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a steam grist-mill.

Sandy Ridge, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ga., about 38 miles S.E. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches.

Sandy Ridge, a post-office of Stokes co., N.C.

Sandy Ridge, township, Union co., N.C. Pop. 1690.

Sandy Ridge, a post-office of Centre co., Pa., on the Tyrone & Clearfield Branch Railroad, 29 miles N. by E. of Altoona. Here are coal-mines.

Sandy Ridge, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tenn.

Sandy (or **Big Sandy**) **River**, an affluent of the Ohio, is formed by the Tug Fork and West Fork, which unite at Louisa, Ky. It runs northward, forms part of the boundary between Kentucky and West Virginia, and enters the Ohio River at Catlettsburg, 18 miles (direct) N. of Louisa. The Tug, or East Fork, rises in West Virginia, runs nearly northwestward, and forms part of the boundary between Kentucky and West Virginia. The West Fork, sometimes called Louisa Fork, rises in the southwest part of Virginia, and soon passes into Kentucky. It runs northwestward through Pike and Floyd cos., and northward through Johnson co. Each of these forks is about 160 miles long. Small steamboats can ascend the river and its West Fork nearly 100 miles. It is sometimes called Chatterawah.

Sandy River, Maine, rises in Franklin co., and runs southeastward to Farmington. It finally runs northeastward, and enters the Kennebec River in Somerset co., about 6 miles above Norridgewock.

Sandy River, Michigan, a small stream which rises in the W. part of the peninsula, and, flowing W., enters Lake Michigan in Mason co.

Sandy River, Oregon, rises in Clackamas co., runs northwestward through Multnomah co., and enters the Columbia River about 14 miles E.N.E. of Portland.

Sandy River, South Carolina, a small stream which enters Broad River at the S.W. extremity of Chester co.

Sandy River, plantation, Franklin co., Me. Pop. 111.

Sandy River, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Va.

Sandy Run, township, Cleveland co., N.C. P. 1191.

Sandy Run, a mining and post-village in Foster township, Luzerne co., Pa., on the Pond Creek Branch of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 10 miles E. by N. of Hazleton. It has a coal-breaker, a colliery, and 70 dwellings.

Sandy Run, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 14 miles N. by W. of Philadelphia, with large quarries and lime-kilns.

Sandy Run, township, Lexington co., S.C. Pop. 643.

Sandy Spring, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., 18 miles N. of Washington, D.C. It has a Friends' meeting, a savings-institution, a steam flouring-mill, a boarding-school for girls, 3 stores, and a saw-mill.

Sandy Springs, a post-office of Grant co., Ark.

Sandy Springs, a post-office of Polk co., N.C.

San′dyston, a township of Sussex co., N.J. Pop. 1230.

San′dy Val′ley, a post-village in Winslow township, Jefferson co., Pa., on the Low Grade division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, 17 miles E. of Brookville. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

San′dyville, a post-village of Warren co., Iowa, in Union township, 9 miles E. of Indianola, and about 22 miles S.S.E. of Des Moines. It has 2 churches and 3 general stores.

Sandyville, a post-village in Sandy township, Tuscarawas co., O., on Sandy Creek, 12 miles S. of Canton. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and 3 stores. Coal is found here. Pop. 227.

Sandyville, a village of Jackson co., W. Va., on Sand Creek, 8 miles N. of Ripley. It has a church, a tannery, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, 3 stores, and tobacco-works. Here is Sandy Post-Office.

San′dywoods, a township of Scott co., Mo. Pop. 777.

San′el, a post-office of Mendocino co., Cal., on the Russian River, about 95 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco. Pop. of Sanel township, 371.

San Elizario, sån å-le-zå're-o, a post-village of El Paso co., Tex., on the Rio Grande. It has a church, a manufactory of Mexican blankets, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 500.

San Fele, sån få'lå, a town of Italy, province of Potenza, 3 miles from Melfi. Pop. of commune, 10,536.

San Felice, sån få-lee'chå, a town of Italy, 12 miles W. of Terracina, near the sea, and not far from the site of the ancient *Circæum*.

San Felice, sån få-lee'chå, a village of Italy, 16 miles N.E. of Brescia, on the W. bank of Lago di Garda. P. 1030.

San Felice, a village of Italy, 4 miles E.S.E. of Mirandola. Pop. of commune, 8429.

San Felice a Cancello, sån få-lee'chå å kån-chěl'lo, a town of Italy, province and 6 miles S.E. of Caserta, with mineral springs. Pop. 7375.

San Felices de los Gallegos, sån få-lee'thěs då loce gål-yå'goce, a town of Spain, province and 36 miles S.W. of Salamanca. Pop. 1993.

San Felipe, sån få-lee'på, a post-office of Santa Clara co., Cal.

San Felipe (Sp. pron. sån få-lee'på, usually pronounced by the Texans san fil'ip), a post-village of Austin co., Tex., on the Brazos River, about 50 miles W. of Houston. It is 18 miles N. of East Bernard Station. It has a church. Pop. in 1870, 238; now about 500.

San Felipe, a village of Kinney co., Tex. Pop. 161.

San Felipe, sån få-lee'på, a town of Venezuela, capital of Yaracuy, 60 miles W.N.W. of Valencia. Pop. 6350.

San Felipe, a fort of Honduras, on the Golfo Dulce. Lat. 15° 38′ N.; lon. 89° 1′ 45″ W.

San Felipe, a town of Mexico, state and 40 miles N. of Guanajuato.

San Felipe de Aconcagua, sån få-lee'på då å-kon-kå'gwå, a town of Chili, capital of Aconcagua, in a fine valley, about 15 miles from the Andes, and 40 miles N. of Santiago. Pop. 9422. It is regularly built, and has handsome public walks, and a central square, in which are the chief public buildings. Near it are copper-mines.

San Felipe de Austria, Venezuela. See CARIACO.

San Felipe de Bacalar, Yucatan. See BACALAR.

San Felipe de Jativa, sån få-lee'på då нå'te-vå (anc. *Sæt'abis* or *Set'abis*), a city of Spain, near the confluence of the Albayda and the Guadamar, province and 43 miles S.S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 15,631. It has manufactures of woollens and linens, Roman ruins, and magnificent remains of Moorish architecture.

San Felipe de Linares. See LINARES.

San Feliu de Guixols, sån få-le-oo' då ghe-hols', a town of Spain, province and 18 miles N.N.E. of Gerona, on the sea. Pop. 6515.

San Feliu de Torello, sån få-le-oo' då to-rêl'yo, a village of Spain, 38 miles N.E. of Barcelona, on the Ter. Pop. 2396.

San Fernando, sån fêʀ-nån'do, a town of Chili, capital of the province of Colchagua, 80 miles by rail S. of Santiago. Pop. 5177.

San Fernando, a town of the Argentine Republic, on the La Plata, 15 miles by rail above Buenos Ayres.

San Fernando, Sicily. See NIZZA DI SICILIA.

San Fernando, Spain. See ISLA DE LEON.

San Fernando, sån fêʀ-nån'do, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Los Angeles division of the Southern Pacific Railroad, 21 miles N.N.W. of Los Angeles.

San Fernando de Apure, sån fêʀ-nån'do då å-poo'rå, a town of Venezuela, capital of the state of Apure, on the river Apure, near the mouth of the Portuguesa, 70 miles S. of Calabozo. Pop. 3053.

San Fernando de Catamarca. See CATAMARCA.

San Fernando, Serra de, sêʀ'ʀå då sån fêʀ-nån'do, or **Doirados,** doi-rå'doce, a mountain of South America, separates the Brazilian province of Matto-Grosso from the Bolivian territory of Chiquitos. Lat. 18° S.; lon. 59° to 60° W.

San Fernan'do Tun'nel, a station in Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 26 miles N.N.W. of Los Angeles. Here is a tunnel 6957 feet long.

San Filippo d'Argiro, Sicily. See AGIRA.

San Fla'ris, post-office, San Miguel co., New Mexico.

San'ford, a post-village of Orange co., Fla., on Lake Monroe, an expansion of St. John's River, 124 miles above Palatka, and 1 mile from Mellonville. It has a church, a hotel, a money-order post-office, and a newspaper office.

Sanford, Vigo co., Ind. See SANDFORD.

Sanford, a post-village in Sanford township, York co., Me., on the Mousam River, about 35 miles W.S.W. of Portland, and ½ mile S. of Springvale Station, which is on the Portland & Rochester Railroad. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and 2 or 3 woollen-mills, in which carriage-robes and blankets are made. It is often called Sanford Corner. The township contains a larger village, named Springvale, which has a cotton-factory. Mousam River affords water-power for many mills. Pop. of township, 2397.

Sanford, a post-village of Midland co., Mich., in Jerome township, on Tittabawassee River, and on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 28 miles N.W. of East Saginaw. It is mainly supported by the lumber-business. P. about 200.

Sanford, a post-township of Broome co., N.Y., is intersected by the Erie Railroad. It contains a large part of the village of Deposit, and a hamlet named Sanford, which is 7 miles N.W. of Deposit, and has a church. Pop. 3659.

Sanford, a post-village of Moore co., N.C., on the Raleigh & Augusta Railroad, at its junction with the Western Railroad of North Carolina, 44 miles S.S.W. of Raleigh, and 38 miles N.W. of Fayetteville.

Sanford's Corners, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., N.Y., on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Watertown. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Sanford Station, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., Conn., on the Danbury & Norwalk Railroad, 8½ miles S. of Danbury. It is mostly in Ridgefield township.

San'fordville, a hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the St. Regis River, 1 mile from West Stockholm. It has a church, a saw-mill, 2 shingle-mills, and 9 houses.

Sanfordville, a post-office of Accomack co., Va.

San Francis'co, the most populous county of California, has an area of about 40 square miles. It is the northern part of a peninsula which is bounded on the N. by the Golden Gate, on the E. by the Bay of San Francisco, and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. The surface is diversified with hills, valleys, and ravines. This county is coextensive and identical with the city of SAN FRANCISCO (which see).

San Francisco, sån från-sis'ko, the commercial metropolis of California, is situated on the W. shore of the magnificent bay from which it derives its name, about 6 miles from the ocean. Lat. 37° 47' 35" N.; lon. 122° 24' 15" W. It stands on a plain about half a mile wide, gently inclined towards the bay, with numerous hills behind it. The soil on which the city is built is very sandy, and in the vicinity, particularly towards the N., are a number of sand-hills. It is regularly laid out, the streets crossing one another at right angles. The houses are mostly built of wood, which is preferred because it is less liable to injury by earthquakes; but since the destructive fires that have occurred several times, laying the greater part of the city in ruins, brick and iron are becoming more extensively used. It now contains many well-built fire-proof stores and banking-houses. The better class of frame houses are painted white, with green blinds, presenting the appearance of the houses in New England. The climate is mild, healthy, and peculiar. The mean temperature of January is 49° Fahr., of July 57°, and of the year about 56°. The summer here is so cool that people come to this city from the interior to escape the heat. There is but one road leading out of San Francisco, which is surrounded by water on nearly every side except the S.

The city was originally built around a semicircular bay having Rincon Point on the S. and Clark's Point on the N., these two points being about a mile apart. All the space between is now built up, the warehouses and wharves being supported by piles driven into the water. Clark's Point is the termination of Telegraph Hill, from the summit of which a very extensive view may be had of the surrounding country. Directly in front of the city, but distant 5 or 6 miles, is Goat Island, which is nearly a mile in length. It is a barren, rocky place, except on the E. side, where there is some cultivation among the valleys. The wholesale business part of San Francisco is towards the city front. Market street, a broad thoroughfare running S.W. from the bay, may be said to divide the older from the newer portions of the city. Most of the new buildings have been erected S. of Market street, but all parts of the city have improved greatly within a few years. Several of the principal streets in the business part have passenger railways through a portion of their extent.

Montgomery street is a wide, handsome thoroughfare, and a fashionable promenade. On Stockton and Dupont streets, towards the southern part of the city, are many fine residences built of brick; west of Stockton street, and on the surrounding hills, are many handsome houses of wood, but, being separated from the rest of the city, they are comparatively secure in case of fire. Most families have their residences in the outskirts, or in the rear of the town. The principal streets are paved with Belgian blocks, cobble-stones, or planks.

The most remarkable buildings are the new city hall, the custom-house, the grand opera-house, merchants' exchange, the Palace Hotel, which cost $1,750,000, the Occidental Hotel, the Lick House, the California theatre, the mint, the Bank of California, the Safe Deposit Bank, the Mercantile Library, and the Baldwin Hotel. The city contains 80 churches (of which 14 are Catholic), a large marine hospital, a city hospital, an almshouse, 2 medical colleges, an academy of sciences, several theatres, literary colleges, many public libraries, and several orphan asylums. Twelve daily and numerous weekly newspapers are published here. San Francisco has 14 savings-banks, 20 other banks, a public park of 1050 acres, and many other public squares. Steam ferry-boats ply between this metropolis and Oakland, Saucelito, Donahue, Vallejo, and San Quentin, which are termini of important railroads traversing the state in various directions.

San Francisco possesses the only large, deep, and secure harbor on the Pacific coast between Victoria and Mazatlan, a distance of 2000 miles, except that of San Diego. In consequence of this advantage, and of its ready communication with the interior, it enjoys a monopoly of the commerce of the Pacific slope, and is distinguished by its immense accumulation of capital, its large financial operations, and its speculation in mining stocks. About 50 ocean steamers run in regular lines from this port to China, Australia, Japan, Panama, Mexico, Puget Sound, and Victoria. The harbor has an entrance 35 feet deep at low tide, and is connected with the ocean by a strait called the Golden Gate. The chief articles of export are the precious metals, wheat, flour, wine, quicksilver, wool, barley, lumber, and hides. The total value of the articles exported from this port in a year, including gold and silver, is about $75,000,000. Many of the gold- and silver-mines of California, Nevada, Colorado, Wyoming, and Arizona are owned by citizens of San Francisco, which is the home of many millionaires. The number of sea-going vessels that arrived at this port in 1875 was 4350, measuring 1,590,000 tons.

This city has manufactures of silk goods, cigars, furniture, boots, shoes, carriages, glass, candles, iron castings, woollen goods, soap, leather, cordage, brushes, sash, doors, &c. It is the seat of a Catholic archbishop. It is supplied with water brought from Pilarcitos Creek by a conduit nearly 25 miles long.

At Hunter's Point, 4½ miles from the city hall, is a dry-dock, hewn out of solid rock; it is said to be one of the best in the world. At the branch mint of San Francisco, from the time of its establishment until and including 1879, nearly two-thirds of all the money coined by the United States was produced; but, while the annual amount coined here is not reduced, more is now coined at the Philadelphia mint and other branches.

The entrance of the harbor is defended by Fort Point, which is on the S. shore of the Golden Gate, 4 miles W. of the city hall. Another fort has been constructed on Alcatraz Island, 2 miles N. of the city. The names of the railroads that terminate on the Bay of San Francisco are the Central Pacific, the California Pacific, the North Pacific Coast, the San Francisco & North Pacific, and the Southern Pacific, of which the last-named alone terminates in San Francisco, while the others are directly connected with the city by steam ferries. Horse-railways run in all directions, and these are supplemented by omnibus-lines to some of the suburbs. At its N. end, Montgomery street cannot be ascended by vehicles, on account of a steep hill, but a flight of easy steps is provided for foot-travellers. The top of the hill is a favorite resort, on account of the fine view it affords of the city and bay. One of the most remarkable—though by no means attractive, except to the curious—parts of the city is the Chinese quarter, where about 20,000 Chinese are crammed into tenements which would not hold 5000 Americans.

This place, originally called Yerba Buena ("good herb"), was settled by Spaniards about 1777. Its name was changed to San Francisco in 1847, at which time the population of the place was about 450. The discovery of gold in 1848 attracted emigrants and adventurers to California from nearly every country of the globe, and caused a rapid increase in the population and prosperity of San Francisco. From April 12, 1849, to January 29, 1850, 39,888 emigrants arrived at this port by sea. San Francisco was incorporated as a city in 1850. Pop. in 1860, 56,802; in 1870, 149,473, of whom 75,754 were natives of the United States and 11,703 were Chinese. In 1879 it was estimated by local authorities as not far from 290,000, of whom at least 20,000 were Chinese.

San Francisco, a port on the W. coast of Lower California. Lat. 30° 45′ N.; lon. 113° 40′ W.

San Francisco, township, Carver co., Minn. P. 760.

San Francisco Bay, California, is a landlocked portion of the Pacific Ocean contiguous to the city of the same name. It forms the W. boundary of the cos. of Alameda and Contra Costa, and extends from Sonoma co. in a S.S.E. direction to Alviso. Its length is about 55 miles, including the northern part, called San Pablo Bay. The width varies from 3 to 12 miles. This bay forms an excellent harbor, which is large enough to admit all the navies of Europe at once. The entrance to the bay is a channel called the Golden Gate, which is about 2 miles wide. See San Pablo Bay.

San Francisco de la Montana, sån från-sis′ko då lå mon-tå′nå, a town of the United States of Colombia, on the Isthmus of Panama, N.E. of Santiago.

San Francisco de Limache, sån från-sis′ko då le-må′chå, a town of Chili, province and about 60 miles S.E. of Valparaiso. Pop. 2999.

San Francisco de Selva, Chili. See Copiapó.

San Francisco de Tisnador, sån från-sis′ko då tees-nå-doʀ′, a town of Venezuela, state of Guarico, 20 miles S.W. of Ortiz. Pop. 9612.

San Francis′co Mountain, the highest peak in Arizona, is 85 miles N. by E. of Prescott, and on the Colorado plateau, near its S. border. Height, 12,561 feet above sea-level. Lat. 35° 10′ N.; lon. 111° 45′ W. It is largely of volcanic origin, and rises 5000 feet above the plateau. Near it are many extinct volcanic cones.

San Francisquito (sån från-sis-kee′to) **Creek,** a small stream of California, running in a general E. course between San Francisco and Santa Clara cos., falls into San Francisco Bay.

San Fratello, sån frå-tĕl′lo, a town near the N. coast of Sicily, province of Messina, 8 miles E. of Santo Stephano di Camastra. Pop. 7489.

Sanfront, sån-frònt′, a village of Italy, province of Coni, 8 miles W. of Saluzzo. Pop. 4900.

San Fructuoso, sån frook-too-o′so, one of the principal towns of Uruguay, about 110 miles N.E. of Paysandú. It has a considerable trade in hides, wool, and skins. Pop. 3000.

Sanga, sån′gå, a town of Japan, island of Kioo-Sioo, on the Gulf of Simabara, 55 miles N.E. of Nagasaki. It is well and regularly built, and intersected by canals. It has a fine palace and a manufactory of porcelain.

San Ga′briel (Sp. pron. sån gå-bre-ĕl′), a small river of Los Angeles co., Cal., runs S., and enters the Pacific near Wilmington.

San Gabriel, a small river of Texas, rises near the W. extremity of Williamson co., and, flowing E., enters Little River in Milam co., a few miles S.W. of Cameron.

San Gabriel, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 9 miles E. of Los Angeles. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, and manufactures of wine, brandy, and raisins. Near it is the old Spanish mission San Gabriel.

San Gabriel, a post-office of Milam co., Tex.

San Gabriel, sån gå-bre-ĕl′, a small island of South America, in the estuary of the La Plata, 22 miles N.E. of Buenos Ayres, in lat. 34° 30′ S.

San Gabriel, one of the Admiralty Islands, in the South Pacific. Lat. 2° 11′ S.; lon. 147° 28′ E.

San Gabriel, sån gå-bre-ĕl′, a fort of Brazil, in Pará, on the Rio Negro, in lat. 0° 7′ 30″ S., lon. 67° 20′ W.

Sangai, a volcano of Ecuador. See Sangay.

Sangalhos, sån-gål′yoce, a town of Portugal, province of Douro, 12 miles E. of Aveiro, on the Agueda. P. 2293.

Sangam′nair, or **Sangam′ner,** a town of India, district and 55 miles N.W. of Ahmednuggur. Pop. 9978.

San′gamon, a county of Illinois, is near the middle of the state. Area, about 950 square miles. It is intersected by the Sangamon River, and is also drained by the South Fork of the same, and by Spring, Brush, and Sugar Creeks. The surface is nearly level. The soil is very fertile, a large portion of it being prairie. Indian corn, wheat, hay, oats, cattle, pork, and butter are the staple products. In 1870 this county produced 4,388,763 bushels of Indian corn, a greater quantity than was raised in any other county of the United States. It has mines of bituminous coal, the annual product of which is about 75,000 tons. It is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Chicago & Alton, the Wabash, and the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern. Capital, Springfield, which is also the capital of the state. Valuation of real and personal estate, $51,133,532. Pop. in 1870, 46,352, of whom 38,575 were Americans.

Sangamon, a township of Piatt co., Ill. Pop. 1380.

Sangamon, a station in Sangamon co., Ill., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of Springfield.

Sangamon River, Illinois, is formed by the North and South Forks, the former of which is the main or longest branch. It rises near Gibson, and drains part of Champaign co., from which it runs southwestward to the city of Decatur. It next flows westward through Sangamon co., forms the N. boundary of Cass co., and enters the Illinois River about 9 miles above Beardstown. The Sangamon is nearly 240 miles long, including the North Fork. The South Fork intersects Christian co., runs northwestward into Sangamon co., and joins the North Fork about 6 miles E. of Springfield.

Sangamon Station, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 6 miles E. of Decatur.

Sangar, sån-gar′, or **Tsoogar (Tsugar),** tsoo-gar′, a strait communicating between the North Pacific Ocean and the Sea of Japan, and separating the island of Hondo on the S. from that of Yesso on the N. Matsmai, the capital of Yesso, is situated on a bay at the N.W. entrance.

Sangarius, the ancient name of Sakareeyah.

San Gaudenzio, sån gŏw-dĕn′ze-o, a town of Italy, 21 miles E.N.E. of Florence.

San Gavino, sån gå-vee′no, a village of the island of Sardinia, 29 miles N.N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 2846.

Sangay, sån-ghī′, a remarkable volcanic mountain of the Andes, in Ecuador, about lat. 2° 7′ S. It has a height of 17,120 feet, and, having been in a state of almost constant activity since 1728, has covered the surrounding district with lava and ashes.

Sangerfield, sang′ghẹr-feeld, a post-village in Sangerfield township, Oneida co., N.Y., on the Utica, Chenango & Susquehanna Valley Railroad, at Sangerfield Centre Station, 23 miles S.S.W. of Utica. It has a church. The township also contains Waterville. Pop. of township, 2921.

Sangerhausen, sång′ẹr-hŏw′zẹn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 31 miles W.N.W. of Merseburg, at the foot of the Harz Mountains. Pop. 8475. It has manufactures of woollens and linens.

San German, sån ʜĕʀ-mån′, a town in the S.W. part of the island of Porto Rico, Spanish West Indies.

San Germano, sån jĕʀ-må′no, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 11 miles W. of Venafro. Pop. 8766. It is supposed to be the ancient *Casinum Aquinium.*

San Geronimo, sån Hå-ron'e-mo, a small stream of Marin co., Cal., flows into the Pacific. It is noted for its salmon-fisheries.

San Geronimo, sån Hå-ron'e-mo, a town of the United States of Colombia, 16 miles S.E. of Antioquia.

San Geronimo, sån Hå-ron'e-mo, a village of Mexico, 15 miles S. by W. of the capital.

San Geronimo de Iça, Peru. See Iça.

Sangerville, sang'ghẹr-vĭl, a post-hamlet in Sangerville township, Piscataquis co., Me., on the Piscataquis River, and on the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad, 7 miles W. of Dover. It has 1 or 2 churches, a woollen-factory, and a lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 1140.

Sangerville, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., about 20 miles N. of Staunton. It has a church.

San Giacomo, sån jå'ko-mo, a village of Italy, province of Salerno, 3 miles S. of Diano. Pop. 3108.

San Giacomo di Lusiana, sån jå'ko-mo dee loo-se-å'nå, a village of Italy, government of Venice, 17 miles N. of Vicenza. Pop. 2500.

San Gil, sån Heel, written also **Saint Giles,** a town of the United States of Colombia, department of Boyaca, 64 miles S.W. of Pamplona. It was founded in 1690. It has a college, manufactures of tobacco and cotton cloth, and an extensive trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 6000.

San Gimigiano, sån je-mee-jå'no, a town of Italy, province and 24 miles S.W. of Siena. Pop. 2706.

San Gines de Agudells de Horta. See Horta.

San Ginesio, sån je-nå'se-o, a town of Italy, 15 miles S.S.W. of Macerata, near the Fiastrella. Pop. 5979.

San Giorgio, sån jor'jo, a town of Italy, 10 miles W.S.W. of Verona, with a fortress on the Adige.

San Giorgio, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 12 miles W. of Rossano. Pop. 1374.

San Giorgio, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 8 miles N.N.W. of Salerno. Pop. 4470.

San Giorgio, or **San Giorgio Morgeto,** sån jor'jo mor-gå'to, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 10 miles S.E. of Palmi. Pop. 5258.

San Giorgio, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 9 miles E. of Taranto. Pop. 2316.

San Giorgio, a town of Italy, province of Ascoli-Piceno, 10 miles W. of Fermo. Pop. 3000.

San Giorgio Canavese, sån jor'jo kå-nå-vå'så, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 10 miles S.S.W. of Ivrea, near the Orca. Pop. 2917.

San Giorgio di Lomellina, sån jor'jo dee lo-mĕl-lee'nå, a town of Italy, 20 miles S.E. of Novara. P. 2544.

San Giorgio Maggiore, sån jor'jo måd-jo'rå, an island of the Adriatic, 3 miles S.S.E. of Venice.

San Giovanni, sån jo-vån'nee, a town of Sicily, 22 miles N. of Girgenti. Pop. 3311.

San Giovanni a Teduccio, sån jo-vån'nee å tå-doo'chee-o, a village of Italy, on the sea, province and 3 miles S.E. of Naples, of which it is a suburb. P. 11,116.

San Giovanni di Bettola, sån jo-vån'nee dee bĕt-to'lå, a town of Northern Italy, about 20 miles S. by W. of Piacenza, on the Nura. It contains a church.

San Giovanni di Moriano. See Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne.

San Giovanni di Patino. See Patmos.

San Giovanni Ilarione, sån jo-vån'nee e-lå-re-o'nå, a town of Italy, 12 miles W. of Vicenza. Pop. 3290.

San Giovanni in Croce, sån jo-vån'nee in kro'chå, a town of Italy, 16 miles E.S.E. of Cremona. Pop. 2044.

San Giovanni in Fiore, sån jo-vån'nee in fe-o'rå, a town of Italy, 25 miles E. of Cosenza. Pop. 9176.

San Giovanni in Galdo, sån jo-vån'nee in gål'do, a town of Italy, 5 miles N.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 1761.

San Giovanni in Medua, sån jo-vån'nee in må'-doo-å, a harbor of Albania, immediately N. of the mouth of the Drin.

San Giovanni in Persiceto, sån jo-vån'nee in pĕr-se-chå'to, a town of Italy, in Emilia, 10 miles N.N.E. of Bologna. Pop. 3290, or, with suburbs, 4678.

San Giovanni Rotondo, sån jo-vån'nee ro-ton'do, a town of Italy, 19 miles E.N.E. of Foggia. Pop. 7358.

Sangir, or **Sanguir,** sån-gheer', an island of the Malay Archipelago, midway between Celebes and Mindanao, in lat. 3° 28′ N., lon. 125° 44′ E. Length, 30 miles; average breadth, 10 miles. The surface is mountainous, and in its centre is a volcano.

San Giuliano, sån jool-yå'no, or **Saint Ju'lian,** a village and bay of Malta, 1½ miles N. of Valetta.

San Giuliano di Sepino, sån jool-yå'no dee så-pee'no, a village of Italy, province of Campobasso, 9 miles S.S.E. of Larino. Pop. 3601.

San Giulio, sån joo'le-o, an island and village of Italy, in the Lake of Orta, with a collegiate church and 1400 inhabitants. It is famous for its heroic defence in the tenth century by Villa, wife of Berengarius.

San Giuseppe Jato, sån joo-sĕp'på jå'to, a town of Sicily, province and 18 miles S.W. of Palermo. Pop. 5081.

San Giustino, sån joos-tee'no, a town of Italy, in Umbria, 26 miles S.W. of Urbino. Pop. 4538.

Sang-Koi, sång-koi', **Song-Ca,** song-kå', or **Tonquin** (ton-keen') **River,** rises in the Chinese province of Yun-Nan, flows S.W., and enters the Gulf of Tonquin by many mouths, between lat. 20° and 21° N. and lon. 106° and 107° E. Its total course is estimated at 600 miles. In its upper part it is called the Ho-Ti-Kiang.

Sango, sån'go, a river of Madagascar, flows N.W., and falls into the Channel of Mozambique about lat. 21° S., after a course of about 160 miles.

Sangora, sån-go'rå, a town of Siam, on a bay on the W. side of the Gulf of Siam, 90 miles S.E. of Ligor, in lat. 7° 15′ N., lon. 101° E. It is divided into Siamese, Chinese, and Malay quarters, is partly built of brick, and on the heights around it are numerous pagodas.

San Gorgonio, sån gor-go'ne-o, a station of San Bernardino co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad (Yuma division), 80½ miles E. of Los Angeles.

San Gorgonio, Mount, California, is a peak of the Coast Range, near lat. 33° 48′ N. Its altitude is estimated at 7000 feet above the level of the sea.

Sangre de Cristo, sån'grå då krees'to, a mountain-range of Colorado, which forms the E. boundary of the San Luis Park, trending nearly N. and S. This range is one of the finest and best defined in Colorado, and presents many remarkable peaks, the highest of which is Blanca Peak, having an altitude of 14,464 feet above the sea-level. "The highest mountains of the range," says Prof. Endlich, "are formed by metamorphics, among which granites and gneissoid schists are the favorites. The Trenchara group, however, the highest peak of which is over 13,000 feet above the sea-level, shows sedimentary beds to the very summit."

Sangre de Cristo, a post-office of Saguache co., Col.

San Gregorio, sån grå-go're-o, a village of Italy, province of Catanzaro. Pop. 2243.

San Gregorio, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 17 miles E. of Campagna. Pop. 4732. An island of Dalmatia and a bay of Patagonia have this name.

San Gregorio, sån grå-go're-o, a post-hamlet of San Mateo co., Cal., in a valley of its own name, near the ocean, 24 miles S.S.W. of Redwood City. It has a church.

Sangro, sån'gro (anc. *Sa'grus*), a river of Italy, provinces of Chieti and Aquila, rises S.E. of the Fucine Lake, and, after an E. and N.E. course of 65 miles, enters the Adriatic 12 miles S.E. of Ortona.

Sanguesa, sån-gwå'så, a town of Spain, province and 25 miles S.E. of Pamplona, on the Aragon. Pop. 3312.

Sanguinetto, sån-gwee-nĕt'to (the "rivulet of blood"), a rivulet of Italy, in Umbria, flows into the Lake of Perugia on its N. side. Its banks are supposed to have been the chief scene of slaughter in the battle of Thrasymene, whence its name.

Sangwin, sång'gwin' or sång'ween', a river of Liberia, enters the Atlantic 120 miles N.W. of Cape Palmas. At its mouth is a village of the same name.

San Ignacio de Agaña. See Agaña.

San'ilac, a county in the E. part of Michigan, has an area of about 940 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Huron, and is drained by Black and Cass Rivers, which rise in it. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of pine, oak, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is partly fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, and potatoes are the staple products of the farms, and lumber is the chief article of export. Capital, Lexington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,547,074. Pop. in 1870, 14,562, of whom 6852 were Americans; in 1874, 16,292.

Sanilac, a township of Sanilac co., Mich. Pop. 1988.

San Ildefonso, sån eel-då-fon'so, or **La Granja,** lå grång'Hå, a town of Spain, province and 6 miles S.E. of Segovia, and 40 miles N.N.W. of Madrid. Pop. 1815. The celebrated palace of La Granja, 3840 feet above the sea, was built by Philip V. It contains a rich church, and many fine apartments and works of art, and is enclosed by grounds with splendid water-works.

San Ildefonso, sån eel-då-fon'so, a group of islets in the South Atlantic, 80 miles W. of Cape Horn.

San Ildefonso, sån eel-då-fon'so, a *pueblo* or Indian town of New Mexico, in Santa Fé co., 24 miles N.W. of Santa Fé. It has a church.

San Isabel, sån e-sȧ-bĕl′, a post-office of Saguache co., Col.

San Isidro, sån e-see′dro, a town of the Argentine Republic, 12 miles N. of Buenos Ayres. Pop. 1200.

San Jacinto, sån ja-sin′to, a county in the S.E. part of Texas, is bounded on the N.E. by the Trinity River. It is partly drained by the East Fork of San Jacinto River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is partly covered with forests of oak, pine, &c. The soil is fertile. Corn, cotton, and cattle are the staple products. Capital, Cold Spring. The census of 1870 gives no statistics of this county, which was formerly part of Polk co.

San Jacinto, a post-office of San Diego co., Cal.

San Jacinto, a post-hamlet of Jennings co., Ind., on Graham's Creek, 18 miles N. by W. of Madison. It has 2 churches, a steam saw-mill, and a grist-mill.

San Jacinto, a village of Harris co., Tex., on Galveston Bay, at the mouth of the San Jacinto River, about 20 miles E.S.E. of Houston. It has a ship-yard and a saw-mill. It was destroyed by the cyclone of September, 1875. In April, 1836, the Texans here gained a victory which decided the independence of Texas.

San Jacinto River, Texas, rises a few miles W. of Huntsville, runs in a S.S.E. direction through Montgomery and Harris cos., and enters Galveston Bay about 20 miles E.S.E. of Houston.

San Jaime, sån HĪ′mȧ, a town of Venezuela, on the Portuguesa, 30 miles N.N.W. of San Fernando de Apure.

San Javier de Loncomilla, sån HȧՙVe-aiR′ dȧ lon-ko-meel′yȧ, a town of Chili, province of Linares. Pop. 4715.

San Joaquin, sån wah-keen′, a river of California, rises in the Sierra Nevada, near the N.E. extremity of Fresno co., runs southwestward to Millerton, and, turning gradually to the right, enters the great central valley of California, in which its general direction is N.N.W. It intersects the cos. of Merced, Stanislaus, and San Joaquin, and unites with the Sacramento River near its mouth, which is at the E. end of Suisun Bay. Its length is estimated at 400 miles. In San Joaquin co. it is divided into three channels, which are bordered by extensive *tule* marshes. The valley of this river is fertile and nearly destitute of forests. The San Joaquin is navigable for steamboats of moderate size. Its largest affluents are the Merced, Tuolumne, and Stanislaus Rivers. The North Fork of the San Joaquin runs in a cañon more than 3000 feet deep.

San Joaquin, a county of California, is a part of the great central valley which lies between the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada. Area, about 1300 square miles. It is partly bounded on the S. by the Stanislaus River, and is intersected by the San Joaquin, Calaveras, and Mokelumne Rivers. The surface is mostly a level plain, destitute of forests, except narrow fringes of oak trees growing on the banks of several rivers. The soil is deep and very fertile. Wheat, barley, hay, cattle, and wine are the staple products. This county produced in 1870 more wheat and more barley than any other county of the state. The quantity of wheat was 2,360,925 bushels, and that of barley was 1,027,016 bushels. The northwestern part of the county presents a vast expanse of marsh, called *tule* land, which is overgrown with a species of rush called *tule* and is submerged during high water. The area of this marshy tract is said to be 200,000 acres. In the San Joaquin valley the deposit of alluvium or drift is so thick that an artesian well was bored to the depth of 1000 feet before any stratum of rock was reached. This county is intersected by a branch of the Central Pacific Railroad and by the Stockton & Copperopolis Railroad. Capital, Stockton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $23,472,805. Pop. in 1870, 21,050, of whom 14,824 were Americans.

San Joaquin, a township of Sacramento co., Cal. Pop. 1073.

San Joaquin, a post-hamlet of San Joaquin co., Cal., on San Joaquin River, 77 miles E. by S. of San Francisco.

San Joaquin, township, Stanislaus co., Cal. P. 1015.

San Joaquin, sån HO-ȧ-keen′, a village of Paraguay, 100 miles E.N.E. of Assumption.

Sanjore, sån-jōr′, or **Sachore,** sȧ-chōr′, a town of India, 130 miles W. of Odeypoor.

San Jorge, sån HOR′Hȧ (*i.e.*, "Saint George"), a river of the United States of Colombia, joins the Cauca 30 miles S.W. of Mompox, after a N.E. course of 180 miles.

San Jorge d'Olancho, sån HOR′Hȧ do-lån′cho, a town of Honduras, 80 miles S.S.W. of Trujillo (Truxillo).

San José, sån HO-sȧ′, one of the Pearl Islands, in the Gulf of Panama, 8 miles S.W. of Isla del Rey.

San José, an island in the Gulf of California, 100 miles S.E. of Loreto. Length, 25 miles.

San José, sån HO-sȧ′, a town of Bolivia, province of Chiquitos. Lat. 17° 40′ S.; lon. 64° 40′ W. Pop. 2000. Near it is a chain of hills called the Sierra de San José.

San José (Port. *São Jozé*, sōwN° zho-zȧ′), a town of Brazil, province of Pará, on the Rio Negro. Pop. 800.

San José, sån HO-sā′, a township of Los Angeles co., Cal. Pop. 474.

San José, a city, the capital of Santa Clara co., Cal., is situated on the Guadalupe River, in the beautiful and fertile valley of Santa Clara, 7 or 8 miles S.E. from the Bay of San Francisco, and 48 miles S.E. of the city of San Francisco. Lat. nearly 37° 22′ N.; lon. 121° 54′ 30″ W. It is on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and is the southern terminus of the San José Branch of the Central Pacific Railroad, which connects it with Oakland. It has a dry and delightful climate, and is noted for its beautiful gardens and excellent fruits. The streets are wide, cross one another at right angles, and are lighted with gas. The city is supplied with water by artesian wells. It contains a city hall, about 12 churches, a state normal school, 2 high schools, the Catholic College of Notre Dame (for girls), a fine court-house which cost about $200,000, a good hotel, a national bank, the Commercial and Savings Bank (which has a capital of $1,000,000), and 2 or 3 other banks, a silk-factory, a woollen-mill, several flouring-mills, lumber-mills, tanneries, machine-shops, and iron-foundries. Three daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. The University of the Pacific is 2 or 3 miles from this place. (See SANTA CLARA.) Pop. in 1870, 9089; of San José township, exclusive of the city, 3420.

San José (local pron. san joce), a post-village of Mason co., Ill., in Allen's Grove township, on the Jacksonville division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and on the Havana & Rantoul Railroad, 8½ miles N. of Mason City, and 22½ miles S. of Pekin. It has 3 churches, a banking-house, a graded school, and a plough-factory.

San José, or San José del Interior, sån HO-sȧ′ dĕl een-tȧ-re-ōR′, a town, capital of Costa Rica, 15 miles by rail W.N.W. of Cartago. Pop. 18,000. Since the independence of Costa Rica, it has succeeded to the importance of Cartago, the former capital. Chief buildings, the national palace, president's house, cathedral, and college. It has several machine-shops and manufactories.

San José, sån HO-sȧ′, a town of Uruguay, about 45 miles by rail N.W. of Montevideo. Pop. 5000.

San José de Buenavista, sån HO-sȧ′ dȧ bwȧ-nȧ-vees′tȧ, a town of the Philippines, on the W. coast of the island of Panay. Pop. 7000.

San José de Flores, sån HO-sȧ′ dȧ flo′Rĕs, a town of the Argentine Republic, 6 miles from Buenos Ayres.

San José del Parral, sån HO-sȧ′ dĕl paR-Rȧl′, a town of Mexico, state and 200 miles N.W. of Durango. Pop. 5000, partly employed in the adjacent mines.

San José de Oruna, sån HO-sȧ′ dȧ o-roo′nȧ, a town of Trinidad, 5 miles E. of Port-of-Spain.

San José do Ribeirão, Brazil. See RIBEIRÃO.

San Juan, sån HOO-ån′, a river of the Argentine Republic, flows from the Andes through the province of San Juan E. into the Guanacache lagoon.

San Juan, a river of Bolivia, Chiquitos Territory, tributary to the Aguapehi.

San Juan, a river of Bolivia, joins the Pilcomayo S.W. of Cinti, after a N.E. course estimated at 300 miles.

San Juan, a river of Mexico, states of Cohahuila, New Leon, and Tamaulipas, joins the Rio Grande after an E. course of about 150 miles.

San Juan, sån HOO-ån′, a river of Nicaragua, forming the outlet for Lake Nicaragua into the Caribbean Sea, which it enters at the port of Grey Town, 80 miles S. of the mouth of Bluefields River. Course, E. Length, estimated at from 90 to 100 miles. Its current is gentle, and, although in some places impeded by short rapids, it is navigable throughout by boats of from 8 to 10 tons, and by vessels of a much larger burden for a considerable distance. In its lower part it sends off several branches, the chief being the Colorado, of importance in connection with the scheme for uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by a ship-canal.

San Juan, a river of the United States of Colombia, state of Cauca, enters the Pacific 35 miles N.W. of Buenaventura, after a S.W. course estimated at 150 miles.

San Juan, a town of Cuba, 15 miles S.S.W. of Havana.

San Juan, a town of Cuba, 42 miles W.N.W. of Santiago de Cuba.

San Juan, a village of Mexico, state and 105 miles W. of Chihuahua.

San Juan, sân HOO-ân′, a town of Hayti, near the centre of the island, 80 miles N.W. of Santo Domingo.

San Juan, a village of Venezuela, state of Zulia, 24 miles W. of Merida. Near it is a lake abounding in carbonate of soda.

San Juan, Nicaragua. See SAN JUAN DEL SUR, and GREY TOWN.

San Juan, Pacific Ocean. See GUAHAN.

San Juan (Sp. pron. sân HOO-ân′), a county in the S.W. part of Colorado, is drained by the Animas River, the Uncompahgre River, and other small streams. The surface is very mountainous, and is partly covered with forests of evergreen trees. It comprises Mount Æolus and Sultan Mountain, peaks of the San Juan Mountains. It has rich mines of silver. Copper, galena, coal, and granite are also found here. Capital, Silverton.

San Juan, a county in the N.W. part of Washington, comprises the island of San Juan and other islands in the Strait of Juan de Fuca and Gulf of Georgia, near the northern end of Puget Sound. Capital, Friday Harbor. Pop. in 1870, 554.

San Juan, sân HWân, a township of Los Angeles co., Cal. Pop. 445.

San Juan, a township of Monterey co., Cal. P. 2638.

San Juan, a post-village of San Benito co, Cal., is in a fertile valley on the San Benito River, about 44 miles S.S.E. of San José, and 6 miles from Hollister. It has 3 or 4 churches, a brewery, and a drug-store.

San Juan, a post-hamlet of Hinsdale co., Col., 120 miles from Cañon City.

San Juan, sân HOO-ân′ (or HWân), a post-office of Rio Arriba co., New Mexico.

San Juan, a post-village of San Juan co., Washington, on the island of San Juan, about 125 miles N. of Olympia. It has 2 churches, a lime-kiln, and a valuable fishery in Puget Sound.

San Juan, or **San Juan de la Frontera,** sân HOO-ân′ dâ lâ fron-tâ′râ, a province of the Argentine Republic, between lat. 30° and 32° S. and lon. 68° and 70° W., having W. the Andes, N. the province of Rioja, and S. the province of Mendoza. Area, 23,285 square miles. Capital, San Juan de la Frontera. Pop. 60,319.

San Juan, Patagonia. See SEDGER.

San Juan, a town of Peru. See CHACHAPOYAS.

San Juan Bautista, sân HOO-ân′ bŏw-tees′tâ, or **San Juan Baptista del Pao,** sân HOO-ân′ bâp-tees′tâ dĕl pâ′o, a town of Venezuela, 110 miles S.W. of Carácas, on the Pao, an affluent of the Portuguesa.

San Juan Bautista (or **Baptista**) (formerly **Villa Hermosa**), a town of Mexico, capital of the state of Tabasco, on the river Tabasco, about 70 miles from its mouth.

San Juan Bautista (or **Baptista**) **del Rio Grande,** sân HOO-ân′ bŏw-tees′tâ dĕl ree′o grân′dâ, a town of Mexico, 85 miles N.N.E. of Cohahuila.

San Juan Chinameca, sân HOO-ân′ che-nâ-mâ′kâ, a town of San Salvador, 15 miles N. of San Miguel.

San Juan de Fuca, North America. See FUCA.

San Juan de Juebal, sân HOO-ân′ dâ HWâ-BâL′, a town of the Argentine Republic, 60 miles N. of San Juan de la Frontera.

San Juan de la Frontera, a town of the Argentine Republic, capital of the province of San Juan, on the Rio San Juan, 120 miles N. of Mendoza. Pop. 8353.

San Juan de la Frontera, Peru. See CHACHAPOYAS.

San Juan de los Llanos, sân HOO-ân′ dâ loce lâ′noce, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Cundinamarca, on the Guaviare, 65 miles S.S.E. of Bogota.

San Juan de los Remedios, Cuba. See REMEDIOS.

San Juan del Puerto, sân HOO-ân′ dĕl pwêR′to, a town of Spain, province and 5 miles N.E. of Huelva, near the Rio Tinto. Pop. 1951.

San Juan del Rio, sân HOO-ân′ dĕl ree′o, a town of Mexico, state and 30 miles S.E. of Queretaro, on the route to Mexico. Pop. 10,000. It has silver-mines.

San Juan del Sur, sân HOO-ân′ dĕl SOOR, a port of Nicaragua, on the Pacific, 24 miles S.W. of the city of Nicaragua, and the maritime harbor nearest to that city.

San Juan de Mieres, sân HOO-ân′ dâ me-â′rês, a town of Spain, 9 miles S.E. of Oviedo. Pop. 1819.

San Juan de Nicaragua. See GREY TOWN.

San Juan de Puerto Rico, sân HOO-ân′ dâ pwêR-to ree′ko, the principal city and seaport of the island of Porto Rico, capital of the colony, and of the province of Bayamon, on a small island off its N. coast. Lat. 18° 29′ N.; lon. 66° 7′ 2″ W. Pop. 27,000. It is fortified and walled, regularly laid out, well drained, and one of the best and healthiest towns in the West Indies. The principal edifices are the bishop's palace and seminary, the royal military hospital, old government house, a large cathedral, custom-house, town house, with a fine hall, a handsome theatre, arsenal, and jail. The town is the seat of the government and superior courts of the island and of many schools. The harbor is defended by forts, and is very safe.

San Juan de Ulua, sân ju′ạn (or sân HOO-ân′) dâ oo-loo′â, often called **San Juan de Ulloa,** sân HOO-ân′ dâ ool-yo′â, a castle, defending the harbor of Vera Cruz, Mexico, on an islet a little N.E. of that city.

San Juan Mountains, or **Sierra San Juan,** se-êR′râ sân HOO-ân′, Colorado, a range of the Rocky Mountain system, is bounded on the E. by the San Luis Park. The Rio Grande del Norte, Rio Animas, and Rio San Miguel rise in this range, which is sometimes called Sierra Mimbres, and is composed mainly of volcanic rocks. Rich silver-mines have been opened in these mountains. Among the highest peaks of this range are Mount Sneffels, Mount Wilson (14,280 feet), Mount Canby, Mount Kendall, and Uncompahgre Peak (14,235 feet).

San Juan Orotava, Canaries. See OROTAVA, and PUERTO DE OROTAVA.

San Juan River. See RIO DE SAN JUAN.

San Julian, Patagonia. See SAINT JULIAN.

San′kasseer′, or **San′keshwar′,** a town of India, district and about 50 miles N.E. of Belgaum. Pop. 8905.

Sankt Gotthard, Switzerland. See SAINT GOTHARD.

San Lazzaro, sân lâd′zâ-ro, a town of Italy, 1 mile N.E. of Placentia. It has a college, founded by Cardinal Alberoni, with a library of 20,000 volumes and some good collections. Pop. of commune, 7383.

San Lazzaro, an islet in the lagoons of Venice, 2 miles S.E. of the city, famous for its Armenian monastery.

San Leandro, sân lâ-ân′dro, a post-village of Alameda co., Cal., is on a creek of its own name, and on the Central Pacific Railroad, 16 miles E. by S. of San Francisco. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, and a manufactory of farming-implements. Pop. in 1870, 426.

San Leo, sân lâ′o, a town of Italy, in the Marches, 7 miles S.W. of San Marino. Pop. of commune, 3849.

San Leonardo, sân lâ-o-naR′do, a fort in the harbor of the island of Favignana, off the W. coast of Sicily.

San Lorenzo, sân lo-rên′zo (Sp. pron. sân lo-rên′tho), a town of the Canaries, on the S.E. shore of Gran Canaria, 5 miles from Las Palmas.

San Lorenzo, sân lo-rên′zo, a seaport village of Austro-Hungary, in Istria, on the Mediterranean, 22 miles S.S.W. of Triest.

San Lorenzo, sân lo-rên′tho, a river of the Argentine Republic, joins the Vermejo from the W., 55 miles N. of Corrientes. Length, 120 miles.

San Lorenzo, a town of the Argentine Republic, 32 miles from Santa Fé.

San Lorenzo, a village of Paraguay, 18 miles from Assumption.

San Lorenzo (Sp. pron. sân lo-rên′tho), a post-village of Alameda co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, about 20 miles E.S.E. of San Francisco. It has manufactures of salt, ploughs, wagons, and canned or preserved fruits.

San Lorenzo de la Frontera, sân lo-rên′tho dâ lâ fron-tâ′râ, a town of Bolivia, near Santa Cruz de la Sierra, on the Guapai. Pop. 4000.

San Lorenzo de la Muga, sân lo-rên′tho dâ lâ moo′gâ, a walled town of Spain, in Catalonia, 21 miles N. of Gerona. Pop. 1119.

San Lorenzo Maggiore, sân lo-rên′zo mâd-jŏ′râ, a village of Italy, province of Benevento, 15 miles S.E. of Piedimonte. Pop. 1978.

San Lucar de Barrameda, sân loo′kar dâ baR-Râ-mâ′Dâ, a city and seaport of Spain, province and 18 miles N. of Cadiz, on the left bank of the Guadalquivir, at its mouth. Lat. 36° 45′ N.; lon. 6° 21′ W. Its streets are broad and straight, and it is a fine town, although dull and decaying. The principal buildings are the prison, barracks for the garrison, the town house, a hospital, house of refuge, foundling hospital, and poor's school. Agriculture and fishing are the chief occupations. At Bonanza, a short distance from San Lucar, are the pier and custom-house. It was here that Columbus embarked on his third voyage, May 30, 1498. Magellan also started from hence August 10, 1519, for the first voyage in which the world was circumnavigated. Pop. 18,130.

San Lucar la Mayor, sân loo′kar lâ mī-OR′ (anc. *Luciferi Forum?*), a town of Spain, province and 11 miles W. of Seville. Pop. 3381.

San Luis, or **San Luis de la Punta,** sân loo-ees′ dâ lâ poon′tâ, a city of the Argentine Republic, capital of a province of its own name, on the W. slope of one of the knolls of the Sierra de Cordova, 2417 feet above the sea-level, 428 miles W.N.W. of Buenos Ayres. Pop. 3748.

San Luis, sån loo'is (Sp. pron. sån loo-ees'), a village on the S. side of the island of Minorca. Pop. 1938.

San Luis, a central province of the Argentine Republic. Area, 3426 square miles. Its surface is diversified, and in part unpeopled, though adapted to pasturage. Gold, copper, and salt abound. Capital, San Luis. Pop. 53,294.

San Lu'is, a post-village, capital of Costilla co., Col., is in the San Luis Park, about 100 miles S.W. of Pueblo, and 14 miles E. of the Rio Grande. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of blankets and flour. Pop. about 400.

San Luis de la Paz, sån loo-ees' då lå påz, a town of Mexico, state and 45 miles E.N.E. of Guanajuato. Some villages named San Luis are in the Mexican state of Puebla.

San Luis de Potosi, Bolivia. See Potosi.

San Lu'is Obis'po (Sp. pron. sån loo-ees' o-bees'po), a southwestern county of California, has an area of about 2800 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Coast Range, on the S. by the Santa Maria River, and on the S.W. by the Pacific Ocean. It is drained by a branch of the Salinas River and the Arroyo Grande. The surface is partly mountainous, and extensively covered with forests of the oak, pine, and other trees. This county contains several fertile valleys and much hilly land adapted to grazing. The staple products are cattle, wool, hides, barley, and cheese. Among its minerals are copper, cinnabar, and limestone. Capital, San Luis Obispo. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,389,016. Pop. in 1870, 4772, of whom 3833 were Americans.

San Luis Obispo, a post-village, capital of San Luis Obispo co., Cal., is about 8 miles from the Pacific Ocean, and 90 miles N.W. of Santa Barbara. It was incorporated as a city in 1874, and has a bank, a newspaper office, and 5 churches. Wool and dairy-products are the chief exports. A railroad 10 miles long connects it with Port Harford.

San Luis Park or **Valley** is mostly in Colorado, and partly in Taos co., New Mexico. It is bounded on the E. and N.E. by the Sangre de Cristo Range, and on the W. and N.W. by the San Juan Mountains and the Saguache Range. The Rio Grande runs southward through the middle of this park, which is irrigated by numerous mountain-streams which are lost in the sand after a short course. This is the largest of the parks of Colorado, and is about 140 miles long and averages 60 miles in width. The area is estimated to be 8400 square miles, and the surface is elevated about 7000 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is partly fertile, but is not well watered, and requires artificial irrigation. The surface is diversified by basaltic *mesas* or plateaus. Forests of fir and pine cover the slopes of the mountains which environ the park on all sides except the S. It presents a vast expanse of level land on which sand and alkali abound.

San Luis Potosi, sån loo-ees' po-to-see', a state of Mexico, bounded on the N. by New Leon, E. by Tamaulipas, S.E. by Vera Cruz, S. by Queretaro and Guanajuato, and E. by Zacatecas. Greatest length, from N. to S., 206 miles; greatest breadth, near the S. frontier, 165 miles. Area, 27,494 square miles. In the W. it is mountainous, but towards the E. becomes only broken and hilly, and in the S.E. spreads out into plains. The only important rivers are the Santander, which traverses the state from W. to E., and the Tampico or Panuco, which forms part of the boundary between it and Tamaulipas. The mountainous districts abound with excellent pastures, on which great numbers of cattle are reared; and the arable districts are remarkable for their fertility. Manufactures have made some progress, and include woollen and cotton fabrics of excellent quality, glass, leather, pottery, and metallic wares. Many valuable mines have been discovered, and are worked to some extent. Pop. 525,110.

San Luis Potosi, a city of Mexico, capital of the above state, is situated near the sources of the Tampico and Rio Grande Rivers, 70 miles N.N.E. of Guanajuato. Pop. 31,389. It is regularly built and clean. The houses in the best streets are of stone, and two stories in height; in the suburbs they are of sun-dried brick. The chief edifices are a noble government house and many fine churches. Its markets are well supplied, and it has an active trade in its home-manufactured goods and foreign imports, which comprise French brandy, wines, silks, and woollens, English printed cottons and hardwares, North American cottons, &c. It is a bishop's see.

San Lu'is Rey, rå, a post-hamlet of San Diego co., Cal., on the San Luis Rey River, about 90 miles S.E. of Los Angeles, and 3 miles from the ocean. It has 2 churches.

San Marcello Pistojese, sån maʀ-chêl'lo pis-to-yå'så, a town of Italy, province of Florence, 18 miles N. of Pistoja. Pop. of commune, 4508.

San Marcial, sån måʀ-the-ål', a post-village of Socorro co., New Mexico, on the Rio Grande, 170 miles S.S.W. of Santa Fé. It has a church. Pop. 300.

San Marco, sån maʀ'ko, a town of Italy, 17 miles N.N.W. of Cosenza. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 2738.

San Marco, a town of Sicily, province of Messina, 15 miles W.S.W. of Patti. Near it are the ruins of a Roman bridge. Pop. 2253.

San Marco in Catola, sån maʀ'ko in kå-to'lå, a town of Italy, province of Foggia, 22 miles S.W. of San Severo. Pop. 4290.

San Marco in Lamis, sån maʀ'ko in lå'mis, a town of Italy, province of Foggia, 12 miles E.N.E. of San Severo. Pop. 14,540.

San Marcos, sån maʀ'koce, a small post-village of San Luis Obispo co., Cal., 73 miles S.S.E. of Soledad. It has a church, 2 public schools, and 3 saloons.

San Marcos, a post-village, capital of Hays co., Tex., on the San Marcos River, about 30 miles S. by W. of Austin, and 44 miles N.E. of San Antonio. It contains a court-house, a newspaper office, 1 or 2 banks, the Coronal Institute (Methodist), 4 churches, and several mills. P. 742.

San Marcos River, Texas, drains part of Hays co., runs S.E., forms the boundary between Caldwell and Guadalupe cos., and enters the Guadalupe at Gonzales.

San Marino, sån må-ree'no, or **Sammarino,** såm-må-ree'no, a town and republic of Italy, forming one of the smallest and most ancient states in Europe, enclosed on all sides by the provinces of Italy, in lat. 43° 58′ N., lon. 12° 21′ E. Area, 22 square miles. It consists of a craggy mountain about 2200 feet in height, on which is the town, and some circumjacent territories, with 4 or 5 villages. The town, built around a hermitage founded in 441, is accessible by only one road, is surrounded by walls, and has 3 forts. The principal edifices are the governor's palace, the town hall, 6 churches, one having the tomb and statue of Marinus (or San Marino), schools and museums, a theatre, 2 convents, and 2 vast cisterns for the use of the public. The more wealthy citizens reside in the suburb called the Borgo. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in rural industry and silk-manufactures. The legislature of the republic is a senate of 60 members, elected for life, equally from the ranks of nobles, citizens, and peasants. Two *capitani reggenti*, or presidents, are chosen every six months. Two legal functionaries and two secretaries of state are the other public officers. The military consists of 950 men, forming the guard of the regency. Total pop. 7816, of whom 6000 are in the town.

San Marino, san ma-ree'no, a post-hamlet of Dinwiddie co., Va., 12 miles S. of Ford's Depot. It has 2 churches.

San Martin, sån maʀ-teen', a river of Spain, in Aragon, after a N.E. course of 70 miles, joins the Ebro 10 miles E.N.E. of Hijar.

San Martin, sån maʀ-teen', a village of the Argentine Republic, province and 30 miles E.S.E. of Cordova.

San Martin, a national territory of the United States of Colombia, between the limits of Cundinamarca and the Brazilian frontier. It is mostly a forest-region. P. 4056.

San Martin de Acayucan, Mexico. See Acayucan.

San Martin de Trevejo, sån maʀ-teen' då trå-vå'ʜo, a town of Spain, province and 37 miles S.W. of Salamanca. It has oil-mills and woollen-manufactures. Pop. 1797.

San Martin de Unx, sån maʀ-teen' då oonk, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 14 miles S.E. of Pamplona. P. 1341.

San Martin de Val de Iglesias, sån maʀ-teen' då vål då ee-glå'se-ås, a market-town of Spain, province and 10 miles N.W. of Madrid. Pop. 3458.

San Martine, sån mar-teen', a station in Santa Clara co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 6 miles N. of Gilroy.

San Martinho. See São Martinho.

San Martinho dos Mouros. See São Martinho de Mouros.

San Martin, Patagonia. See Saint Martin.

San Martino, sån maʀ-tee'no, a village of Austria, district of Triest, 5 miles N.N.W. of Göritz.

San Martino, sån maʀ-tee'no, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, 8 miles E.N.E. of Larino. Pop. 4026.

San Martino, a town of Italy, 14 miles W.S.W. of Mantua, near the Oglio. Pop. 2661.

San Martino, a village of Sicily, 6 miles W. of Palermo, has a Benedictine abbey, with a rich library, and museums of natural history, coins, and antiquities.

San Martino de Lupari, sån maR-tee'no då loo-på'ree, a town of Italy, province of Padua, 10 miles from Civitella. Pop. 2696.

San Mateo, sån må-tå'o, a western county of California, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Bay of San Francisco, and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. The northern part is contiguous to San Francisco. The surface is diversified by valleys, hills, and mountains, some of which are about 3000 feet high, and are covered with forests of oak and redwood, an excellent timber tree. The soil is mostly fertile, and the climate very mild and healthy. Many of the inhabitants are opulent citizens of San Francisco who have elegant country-seats and gardens in this county. Butter, cheese, hay, barley, lumber, oats, and potatoes are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Southern Pacific Railroad. Capital, Redwood City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $23,286,825. Pop. in 1870, 6635, of whom 3497 were Americans.

San Mateo, sån må-tå'o, a mountain-pass of South America, in lat. 11° 48′ S. Height, 15,760 feet.

San Mateo, sån må-tå'o, a town of Venezuela, 50 miles S.S.W. of Cumaná. See SÃO MATHEOS.

San Mateo, sån må-tå'o, or **Vega de San Mateo,** vå'gå då sån må-tå'o, a town of the Canaries, on the island of Gran Canaria.

San Mateo, a post-village of San Mateo co., Cal., on the W. side of San Francisco Bay, and on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 21 miles S. of San Francisco. It has a newspaper office.

San Mateo, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Fla., on the E. bank of St. John's River, 5 miles S. of Palatka. It has a union chapel, a free school, and several orange-groves and sulphur springs.

San Mateo, a post-office of Valencia co., New Mexico.

San Mauro, sån mŏw'ro, a small town of Italy, in Basilicata, 22 miles S.W. of Matera. Pop. 2896.

San Mauro Castelverde, sån mŏw'ro kås-těl-vĕR'då, a town of Sicily, province of Palermo, 19 miles S.E. of Cefalù. Pop. 5036.

San Miguel, sån me-ghěl', a small river of Texas, rises in Medina co., and, flowing S.E., falls into Rio Frio.

San Miguel, sån me-ghěl', a gulf of the United States of Colombia, forms an indentation of the Bay of Panama, on the E. side, about lat. 8° 10′ N., lon. 78° 20′ W.

San Miguel, sån me-ghěl', a large county in the N.E. part of New Mexico. It is partly bounded on the N. by the Canadian River, and is drained by the Pecos River, which rises in it. A range of high mountains extends along the W. border of the county, which also contains extensive table-lands or valleys. The soil is fertile, if irrigated, and produces pasture for many sheep and cattle. Wool and Indian corn are the staple products. Among its minerals are granite and limestone. Capital, Las Vegas. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,250,000. Pop. in 1870, 16,058, of whom 15,804 were Americans.

San Miguel, a post-office of San Francisco co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 7 miles S. of San Francisco.

San Miguel, a hamlet of San Luis Obispo co., Cal., 75 miles from Soledad. It has a church.

San Miguel, a post-office and mining-camp of Ouray co., Col., 40 miles S.W. of Ouray. Gold and silver are found here. It has 2 stamp-mills.

San Miguel, a village of San Miguel co., New Mexico, on the Pecos, 25 miles S. by W. of Las Vegas. It has a church. Pop. 1500.

San Miguel, sån me-ghěl', a village of Bolivia, province of Chiquitos, 160 miles N.E. of Santa Cruz de la Sierra. Pop. about 3000. See MAGDALENA.

San Miguel, a town of Brazil, province and 35 miles N. of Parahiba.

San Miguel, a town of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Sul, 180 miles W.N.W. of Porto Alegre.

San Miguel, sån me-ghěl', a town of San Salvador, on a river of the same name, sometimes called the Sirana, 80 miles E.S.E. of the city of San Salvador. It has many substantial houses, partly constructed of lava. The volcano of San Miguel stands at some distance S.W. of the town. Trade is chiefly in indigo. Pop. 9000 to 10,000.

San Miguel, a volcano of San Salvador, which rises from low level ground to the height of about 5000 feet, has a base of several leagues in circuit, and has sent forth repeated discharges of volcanic matter at intervals.

San Miguel, a harbor of the United States of Colombia, an inlet in the Gulf of San Miguel, having an entrance about 6 miles wide, and extending about 8 miles inland, with soundings in from 8 to 15 fathoms. It communicates at its inner part with Darien Harbor, through two passages. Darien Harbor has a depth of from 9 to 14 fathoms at low water, is about 16 miles long by 6 miles broad, and completely sheltered. These two harbors have been pointed out as furnishing an eligible termination to a tidal interoceanic canal between the Atlantic and Pacific.

San Miguel de Palma. See PALMA.

San Miguel de Piura, Peru. See PIURA.

San Miguel de Tucuman. See TUCUMAN.

San Miguel el Grande, sån me-ghěl' ěl grån'då, a town of Mexico, state and 40 miles E. of Guanajuato. Pop. about 10,000. It has mineral springs and a large trade in cotton.

San Miguel River. See RIO SAN MIGUEL.

San Miniato, sån me-ne-å'to, or **Samminiato,** såm-me-ne-å'to, a town of Italy, 21 miles W.S.W. of Florence, on the Arno. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral. Pop. 2213.

Sanna, sån'nå, a river of Europe, rises in Bosnia, flows first S.E., then circuitously N.W. to Novi, where it joins the Unna, after a course of 75 miles.

Sannagh Island, Pacific. See HALIBUT ISLAND.

San'nemin, or **Sau'nemin,** a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Ill., in Sannemin township, 10 miles E. of Pontiac. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 974.

San Nicandro, sån ne-kån'dro, a town of Italy, province and 10 miles S.W. of Bari. Pop. 5297.

San Nicandro, a town of Italy, in the peninsula of Gargano, 10 miles E. of Lesina. Pop. 7895.

San Niccolo, a town of Italy. See PORTO TOLLE.

San Nicola, sån ne-ko'lå, a village of Italy, province and district of Caserta. Pop. 3214.

San Nicolas, sån nee'ko-lås (Port. *São Nicolao,* sŏwNº ne-ko-lå'o), one of the Cape Verd Islands, in the Atlantic, nearly in the centre of the group, in lat. 16° 35′ N., lon. 24° 15′ W. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 15 miles. Pop. 6000. The surface is mountainous. The chief town. San Nicolas, has 1400 inhabitants, and is the residence of the bishop of the Cape Verd Islands.

San Nicolas, sån nee'ko-lås, a city of the Argentine Republic, on the Paraná, 50 miles by rail below Rosario.

San Nicolo, sån ne-ko'lo, one of the Tremiti Islands, is a volcanic island in the Adriatic Sea.

San Nicolo, sån ne-ko'lo, a town of the island of Tinos, Grecian Archipelago, on the S.E. coast of the island. Pop. 4000. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral.

San Nicolo, a small seaport on the E. coast of the Grecian island of Cerigo.

San Nicolo, a small town of the Grecian island of Paxo, opposite which there is good anchorage.

San Nicolo, a port of the Grecian island of Santorini, below the town of Epanomeria. It is a fine harbor of the shape of a half-moon, but too deep for anchoring.

Sannio, a province of Italy. See CAMPOBASSO.

Sannois, san'nwå', a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 12 miles N.N.E. of Versailles. Pop. 2687.

Sanok, så'nok, a town of Austrian Galicia, 38 miles S.W. of Jaroslaw. Pop. 2809.

San Pablo, sån på'blo, a post-village of Contra Costa co., Cal., in a valley near the S. shore of San Pablo Bay, about 15 miles N.N.E. of San Francisco, and 12 miles N. by W. of Oakland. It has 3 churches. Pop. 1075.

San Pablo Bay, California, is the northern part of San Francisco Bay, and touches the cos. of Sonoma, Contra Costa, and Marin. It is connected with Suisun Bay by the Strait of Carquinez, the only outlet of all the water which is collected in the great central valley of the state.

San Pancrazio, sån pån-kråd'ze-o, a village of Italy, 2 miles W. of Parma. Pop. of commune, 4279.

San Pantaleo, sån pån-tå-lå'o, an islet off the W. coast of Sicily, 5 miles N. of Marsala, with ruins of the ancient *Motya.*

San Pantaleo, a village of Sardinia, division and 11 miles N.N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 1476.

San Paolo de Loanda. See SAINT PAUL DE LOANDA.

San Pasqual, sån pås-kwål', a post-office of San Diego co., Cal.

San Patricio, sån på-tree'se-o, a county in the S. part of Texas, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Aransas River, on the S. by Corpus Christi Bay, and on the S.W. by the Rio Nueces. The surface is low and nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil produces pasture for large numbers of cattle, which are the staple products. Capital, San Patricio. Valuation of real and personal estate not reported. Pop. in 1870, 602, of whom 497 were Americans.

San Patricio, a post-village of Sabine parish, La., about 60 miles S. of Shreveport. It has 2 churches.

San Patricio, a small post-village, capital of San Patricio co., Tex., on the Rio Nueces, about 20 miles from its mouth, and 30 miles W.N.W. of Corpus Christi. It has a convent and a church.

San Paulo, Brazil. See SÃO PAULO.

San Pedro, sån på'dro, a post-office of Pima co., Arizona.

San Pedro, a post-office of Houston co., Tex.

San Pe'dro (Sp. pron. sån på'dro), a bay and inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in California, 105 miles S.E. of Santa Barbara, in lat. 33° 48′ N.

San Pedro, sån på'dro, a river of Mexico, state of Tabasco, tributary to the Usumasinta, which it joins near its mouth in the Tabasco River.

San Pedro, sån på'dro, a town of the Argentine Republic, 258 miles by rail N. of Cordova.

San Pedro, a town of Bolivia, on the Mamore River, in lat. 14° S., lon. 64° 48′ W.

San Pedro, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Cundinamarca, 25 miles S.E. of Antioquia.

San Pedro, sån pee'dro (Port. *São Pedro*, sŏwɴᵍ på'-dro), a town of Portuguese India, 2 miles W. of Goa (Old).

San Pedro Carchá, Guatemala. See CARCHÁ.

San Pedro de Buena Vista. See BUENAVISTA.

San Pedro de Ribas, sån på'ᴅro då ree'ʙås, a town of Spain, province and about 24 miles from Barcelona.

San Pedro y San Pablo, Rio de, ree'o då sån på'dro e sån på'blo ("River of St. Peter and St. Paul"), Mexico, enters the Caribbean Sea 10 miles N.E. of the mouth of the Tabasco.

San Pete, a large county of Utah, borders on Colorado. It is intersected by Green River, and is also drained by White and San Pete Rivers. The Wahsatch Mountains extend through this county in a N. and S. direction. Near the western base of this range is the San Pete Valley, which is about 44 miles long and is said to be beautiful and fertile. It is watered by the San Pete River. Wheat, wool, lumber, and potatoes are the staple products. Among its mineral resources is bituminous coal. Capital, Manti. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,134,987. Pop. in 1870, 6786, of whom 3890 were Americans.

San Pier d'Arena, sån pe-ĕʀ' då-rå'nå, a town of Italy, province and 2 miles W. of Genoa. Pop. 15,509. It has iron-foundries, sugar-refineries, and an extensive trade.

San Piero a Sieve, sån pe-å'ro å se-å'vå, a town of Italy, 14 miles N.E. of Florence. Pop. 2079.

San Pierre, san pe-air', a post-village of Starke co., Ind., in Railroad township, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 36 miles S. of Michigan City. It has 2 churches and a high school. Pop. 105.

San Pierre d'Albigny, sån pe-aiʀ' dål'been'yee' (anc. *Pagus Albinensis?*), a village of Savoy, near the Isère, 11 miles E.S.E. of Chambéry. Pop. of commune, 3262.

San Pietro, sån pe-å'tro, an island off the S.W. coast of Sardinia, 5 miles N.W. of Antioco. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 5 miles.

San Pietro, a town of Sicily, province and 13 miles W. of Messina. Pop. 4761.

San Pietro, a town of Sicily, province of Messina, in a ravine of the mountain above Patti. Pop. 2388.

San Pietro in Casale, sån pe-å'tro in kå-så'lå, a village of Italy, province and 15 miles by rail N.E. of Bologna. Pop. of commune, 8480.

San-Poo, sån-poo' or sån-po', written also **Dzanbo** and **Dzanvo,** a large river of Thibet, rises near lat. 30° 40′ N., lon. 82° E., flows eastward, receiving numerous affluents, and has been traced as far as lon. 93° E., beyond which point it is believed to be continuous with the Dihong, a chief arm of the Brahmapootra. See BRAHMAPOOTRA.

San Quen'tin (Sp. pron. sån kwĕn-teen'), a post-village of Marin co., Cal., is on the W. shore of the Bay of San Francisco, 11½ miles N. of San Francisco. Here is the state prison of California. The village is on a branch of the North Pacific Coast Railroad, and has manufactures of furniture, shoes, harness, and saddles.

Sanquhar, sank'ker, a town of Scotland, co. and 26 miles by rail N.N.W. of Dumfries, on the Nith. Pop. 1252. It has a handsome parish church, town hall, several schools, a subscription library, and manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics, hosiery, carpets, and embroidery. The burgh unites with Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, and Kirkcudbright in sending one member to the House of Commons. Coal-mines are wrought in the vicinity. Immediately S.E. of the town, on a steep bank overlooking the Nith, is the picturesque castle of Sanquhar.

San Quintin de Mediona, sån keen-teen' då må-ᴅe-o'nå, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, province and 35 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 2302.

San Quirico, sån kwee're-ko, a village of Italy, a little W. of Genoa. Pop. of commune, 2517.

San Quirico in Val d'Orcia, sån kwee're-ko in vål doʀ-chee'å, a village of Tuscany, 6 miles from Pienza.

San Ra'fael (Sp. pron. sån rå-få-ĕl'), a post-village, capital of Marin co., Cal., is situated in a small valley on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, at the junction of the San Quentin Branch, 15 miles N. by W. of San Francisco, near the northern end of the Bay of San Francisco. It has 2 newspaper offices, 2 academies or seminaries, many handsome residences, and 4 churches. It is surrounded by verdant hills adapted to pasturage. Pop. 841.

San Rafael, a village of Valencia co., New Mexico, near lat. 35° N. It has a church.

San Ramon, rå-mōn' (or **San Ra'moon'**), a post-hamlet of Contra Costa co., Cal., in San Ramon Valley, 9 miles E. of Haywood.

San Remo, sån rå'mo, a village of Italy, on the Mediterranean, 14 miles S.W. of Oneglia. Pop. 7927. It is well built, and has a small harbor, where coasting-vessels load with oil, dried fruits, oranges, and fish.

San Roque, sån ro'kå, or **Saint Roque,** sent rōk, a city of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 56 miles S.E. of Cadiz, and 7 miles N.W. of Gibraltar. The public buildings and institutions consist of a granary, a foundling hospital, an asylum for the poor, various schools, with a church, a Franciscan monastery, now converted into a prison, and an oratory. San Roque was built in 1704 by the Spaniards, after the loss of Gibraltar. It is very healthy, and is much resorted to by patients from Gibraltar. Pop. 6458.

San Saba, sån så'bå, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of about 930 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and N.E. by the Colorado River, and is intersected by the San Saba River. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Cattle, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, San Saba. Valuation of real and personal estate, $498,922. Pop. in 1870, 1425, of whom 1414 were Americans.

San Saba, a post-village, capital of San Saba co., Tex., on a river of the same name, about 7 miles from its entrance into the Colorado River, and 90 miles N.W. of Austin. It has a newspaper office, a bank, and a high school. Pop. 168.

San Saba River, Texas, rises near the W. border of Menard co., runs eastward through Mason and San Saba cos., and enters the Colorado River. Length, 150 miles.

San Salvador, sån sål-vå-dōʀ', or **Saint Sal'vador,** a republic of Central America, bounded N. and N.E. by Honduras, N.W. by Guatemala, from which it is separated by the Rio Paza, E. by Nicaragua, S.E. by the Bay of Fonseca, and S. by the Pacific Ocean. Area, 7335 square miles. Its coast-line extends 200 miles, and is deeply indented, particularly in the S.E., with several good harbors, of which the most frequented are La Union, the roadstead of Libertad, and Acajutla. The surface from the shore N. for about 15 miles is moderately low and level, but it shortly after becomes broken and rugged and is traversed by mountain-groups, giving it a wild appearance. This is increased by no fewer than 11 volcanoes. The most active is Izalco, but the loftiest are San Vicente and San Salvador, each about 9000 feet high. The largest river is the Lempa, which, issuing from the Lake of Guijar, flows S.E., forming part of the boundary between San Salvador and Honduras. The next in magnitude are the Paza and the San Miguel. Other smaller streams are numerous and important, as furnishing the means of irrigation. Besides Lake Guijar, already mentioned, which is about 15 miles long by 5 miles broad, there is another, called the Ilopango, 5 miles E. of the town of San Salvador, 9 miles long by 3 miles broad. Numerous mineral and thermal springs occur in many quarters. The variations of temperature are considerable; but, on the whole, the country is healthy.

The soil possesses great fertility, and the state is the best cultivated in Central America. The most important crop is indigo, which is generally grown, and is of an excellent quality. Maize, sugar, coffee, tobacco, cotton, &c., thrive well, but fruits are not so abundant as in the state of Guatemala. The dairy-produce is chiefly confined to cheese, which forms a main article of subsistence. The part of the coast between Acajutla and Libertad is famous for producing the balsam of Peru. Of the so-called cedar large quantities are cut for timber. The mineral deposits, once the chief wealth of the state, appear to be exhausted. Iron of excellent quality has been wrought. The republic of

San Salvador is among the most advanced in Central America, and is the most densely peopled. Pop. 434,520.

San Salvador, sån sål-vå-dōʀ′, or **Saint Sal′vador,** a city of Central America, capital of the above, is situated on a small stream which flows into the Pacific Ocean, 105 miles S.E. of Guatemala. Lat. 13° 44′ S.; lon. 89° 8′ W. It stands between wooded heights, in a well-watered vale, several thousand feet above the Pacific, and about 3 miles S.E. of the volcano of San Salvador. The city of San Salvador was founded in 1523 by Spanish emigrants. In 1854 it was removed to a new site, on account of the prevalence of destructive earthquakes; but it has twice since been partially destroyed by them. The town is regularly built, contains several churches and convents, and is the seat of a bishop. It is a depot for sugar and indigo, and has manufactures of iron wares and cotton goods. Pop. 16,000; before the earthquake of 1873, 40,000.

San Sal′vador′, a post-village of San Bernardino co., Cal., 56 miles E. of Los Angeles. It has a church. Pop. of township, 560.

San Salvador, sån sål-vå-dōr′, a name given by Columbus to one of the Bahamas, the first land seen by him in the New World. It was for many years identified with Cat Island, but is now generally conceded to have been Watling Island, which has indeed been officially named San Salvador.

San Salvador, sån sål-vå-dōʀ′, or **Banza,** bån′zå, also called **Congo Grande,** a town of Africa, capital of Congo, 160 miles S.E. of Loango. Pop. 10,000.

San Salvador, Brazil. See BAHIA.

San Salvador, a village of Ecuador, on an affluent of the Napo, 20 miles E. of Avila.

San Salvador, a town of Cuba. See BAYAMO.

San Salvador dos Campos. See CAMPOS.

San Salvador Pequeño, sån sål-vå-dōʀ′ på-kān′yo, an island on the W. side of Cat Island, Bahamas; also called LITTLE SAN SALVADOR.

San Salvatore, sån sål-vå-to′rå, a town of Italy, 7 miles N.N.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 4725.

Sansan, sån′sån′, a town of Central Africa, in Houssa. Lat. 12° 20′ N.; lon. 12° E.

Sansanding, sån′sån′ding′, or **Sansandig,** a town of Africa, state of Bambarra, on the Joliba, 20 miles N.E. of Sego. It is a place of extensive trade, and has from 30,000 to 40,000 inhabitants. Here Mungo Park embarked in his schooner to descend the river, in 1805.

Sansaria, sån-så′re-å, a town of Central America, state and E. of Guatemala.

San Saturnino de Noya, sån så-tooʀ-nee′no då no′yå, a town of Spain, province and 18 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 1299.

San Sebastian, Spain. See SAINT SEBASTIAN.

San Sebastian, sån så-bås-te-ån′, the capital town of the island of Gomera, in the Canaries, on its E. coast. It is well built, and has a harbor defended by forts.

San Sebastian de los Reyes, sån så-bås-te-ån′ då loce rå′ės, a town of Venezuela, state of Guzman Blanco, 50 miles S.S.W. of Caracas. Pop. 7790.

San Secondo Parmese, sån så-kon′do påʀ-må′så, a town of Italy, province and 10 miles N.W. of Parma. Pop. 5246.

Sansego, sån-så′go, an island of Austria, in the Adriatic, 5 miles S.W. of the island of Lossini. Pop. 640.

Sansellas, sån-sėl′lås, a town of the island of Majorca, 15 miles E.N.E. of Palma. Pop. 1784.

San Sepolcro, Italy. See BORGO SAN SEPOLCRO.

San Severino, sån så-vå-ree′no, a town of Italy, province and 15 miles W.S.W. of Macerata, on the Potenza. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 3062.

San Severo, sån så-vå′ro, a town of Italy, province and 17 miles N.W. of Foggia. Pop. 16,545. It is large, and has a cathedral, several parish churches, a diocesan seminary, and a trade in cattle.

San Sim′eon (Sp. pron. sån see-må-ōn′), a post-village of San Luis Obispo co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, 20 miles S. of Jolon. It has a good harbor, several mines of cinnabar, and 2 churches, also a cheese-factory, and furnaces for smelting quicksilver.

San Sol′omon, a post-office of Presidio co., Texas.

Sans Souci, a palace of Prussia. See POTSDAM.

Sans Souci, sån soo′se, a post-hamlet of Bertie co., N.C., on the Cashie River, 8 miles N.W. of Plymouth. Produce is shipped here in steamboats.

San Stefano, Italy and Sicily. See SANTO STEFANO.

Santa, sån′tå, a river of Peru, has a N.W. course of 200 miles, and enters the Pacific about 75 miles S.E. of Trujillo. Opposite its mouth are the islets of Santa.

San′ta, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala.

Santa, sån′tå, or **Parilla,** på-reel′yå, a town of North Peru, department of Trujillo, on the river Santa, near the Pacific.

Santa Ana, sån′tå å′nå, a lake of Mexico, state of Tabasco, 154 miles S.E. of Vera Cruz.

Santa Ana, sån′tå å′nå, a northwestern county of New Mexico, borders on Arizona. It is intersected by the Rio Grande, and is also drained by the Rio Puerco and Rio de Chaco. The surface is partly mountainous, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil of the table-land requires irrigation to render it fertile. The valley of the Rio Grande produces pasture. Wool is the chief article of export. Valuation of real and personal estate, $750,000. Pop. in 1870, 2599, of whom 2587 were Americans.

Santa Ana, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., 6 miles S. of Anaheim. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, 2 drug-stores, and 6 other stores. Pop. about 350.

Santa Ana, sån′tå å′nå, a town of the republic and 40 miles W.N.W. of the town of San Salvador. Pop. 9000.

Santa Ana de Tamaulipas. See TAMPICO PUEBLO NUEVO.

Santa Ana River, a small stream of Los Angeles co., in the S.S.E. part of California, falls into the Pacific.

San′ta An′na, township, De Witt co., Ill. P. 1276.

Santa Anna, a post-office of Coleman co., Tex.

Santa Anna, sån′tå ån′nå, a small island of Brazil, province and 40 miles E.N.E. of Maranhão, near the coast.

Santa Anna or **Ana,** å′nå, a town of Bolivia, on the Yacuma, at the influx of the Rapula.

Santa Anna, an island of Brazil. See BANANAL.

Santa Anna, a town of Brazil, province of Matto-Grosso, 30 miles E.N.E. of Cuyabá. Pop. 4000.

Santa Anna, a town of Brazil, province of São Pedro do Rio Grande, on the Sino, N. of Porto Alegre. P. 1400.

Santa Anna, a village of Brazil. See SILVES.

Santa Anna, a town of Brazil. See VILLANOVA.

Santa Anna, sån′tå ån′nå, a town of Peru, 80 miles N.W. of Cuzco, in a picturesque valley 50 miles in length.

Santa Anna de Chaves. See CHAVES.

San′ta Bar′bara, a strait of the Pacific Ocean, 15 miles across, between the mainland of California and the island of Santa Cruz, 190 miles S.E. of Monterey.

San′ta Bar′bara, a county in the S.W. part of California, has an area of about 3500 square miles. It is bounded on the S. and W. by the Pacific Ocean, and on the N. by the Santa Maria River. It is partly watered by the Santa Clara and Santa Inez Rivers. The surface is diversified by mountains and fertile valleys. A long range called Santa Inez Mountains traverses the county in an E. and W. direction. The climate is mild and almost tropical. Rain seldom falls here between May and November. Wool, barley, Indian corn, and cattle are the staple products. In 1870 this county produced 996,200 pounds of wool. The orange, lemon, fig, olive, and grape flourish in it. Among its mineral resources are sulphur, asphaltum, salt, and petroleum. A little gold has been found here. Large quantities of asphaltum have been exported from it. This county comprises several islands in the ocean, which are frequented by seals and otters. Capital, Santa Barbara. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,896,021. Pop. in 1870, 7784, of whom 6538 were Americans.

Santa Barbara, a post-town, seaport, and capital of Santa Barbara co., Cal., is on the Pacific Ocean, about 90 miles W.N.W. of Los Angeles. Two daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. The town contains 2 or 3 colleges, 7 churches, 2 banks, a flouring-mill, and 2 planing-mills, and has extensive exports of wool.

Santa Barbara, a village of Taos co., New Mexico, 6 miles S. by E. of Picuries. It has a church.

Santa Barbara, sån′tå baʀ′bå-rå, a town of Brazil, in Minas-Geraes, 30 miles N.N.E. of Ouro Preto. P. 4000.

Santa Barbara, sån′tå baʀ′bå-rå, a town of Chili, province of Biobio, about 60 miles S.E. of Los Angeles.

Santa Barbara, a town of Venezuela, on the S. bank of the Orinoco, opposite the influx of the Ventuari.

Santa Barbara Islands. These islands, 8 in number, consist of San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Anacapa, Santa Barbara, Santa Catalina, San Clemente, and San Nicolas. They lie along the S. coast of California, and opposite to the shores of Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, and San Diego cos., extending in a direction from N.W. to S.E. about 175 miles, and at a distance from the land of from 20 to 65 miles. Several harbors have been examined by officers of the United States Coast Survey. The principal of these are Prisoners' Harbor, on the N. side of Santa Cruz, Cuyler's Harbor, on the N.E. side of San Miguel, and Catalina Harbor, on the W. side of the island of Santa Catalina. The four first-named islands are separated from the mainland by Santa Barbara Channel, a sound from 20 to 30 miles wide.

Santa Barbara de Samana. See Samana.

Santa Catalina, sån'tå kå-tå-lee'nå, an island of the Pacific Ocean, separated from California by the Channel of Santa Barbara.

Santa Catalina, a cape of Central America, state and 70 miles S.S.W. of Nicaragua.

Santa Catalina, an islet of the Caribbean Sea, 90 miles E. of the Mosquito coast, and immediately N. of Old Providence Island.

Santa Catarina, sån'tå kå-tå-ree'nå, a town of Sicily, 7 miles N.N.W. of Caltanisetta, near the W. bank of the Salso. Pop. 3646.

Santa Caterina, sån'tå kå-tå-ree'nå, a town of Italy, in Calabria, 26 miles S. of Catanzaro. Pop. 2615.

Santa Caterina, the northernmost headland of the island of Corfu.

Santa Catharina, sån'tå kå-tå-ree'nå, a fortified island of Brazil, forming the superb bay of the same name, off the coast of the province of Santa Catharina, between lat. 27° and 28° S. Length, from N. to S., 30 miles; breadth, 8 miles. Pop. 12,000. The surface is mountainous, well watered, and covered with forests, and the island abounds with natural curiosities. On its W. coast is the town of Desterro.

Santa Catharina, sån'tå kå-tå-ree'nå, a province of Brazil, situated between lat. 26° and 30° S., lon. 49° and 51° W., having E. the Atlantic, and on other sides the provinces of Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul. Area, 18,924 square miles. Pop. 159,802. The coast is low; surface elsewhere mountainous, traversed by the Serra Catharina on the W., and well watered. From the fertility of the soil and the mildness of the atmosphere, it is called the "paradise of Brazil." The principal crops are rice, manioc, millet, sugar, coffee, and cochineal, with a little cotton. Principal towns, Desterro, São Francisco, and Laguna.

Santa Christina, Marquesas Islands. See Tahuata.

Santa Clara, sån'tå klå'rå, an islet of Ecuador, in the Gulf of Guayaquil, 13 miles S.E. of the island of Puna.

Santa Cla'ra, a county in the W. part of California, has an area of about 1150 square miles. The northern part of it is washed by the Bay of San Francisco. It is drained by the Guadalupe River and Coyote Creek. The surface is finely diversified with grassy hills and heavily-timbered mountains. The most prominent point is Mount Hamilton (a peak of the Coast Range), which is 4449 feet high. Among the forest trees are the fir, pine, redwood, and oak (*Quercus lobata*). The soil is mostly fertile, especially in the beautiful valley of Santa Clara, which is about 20 miles wide. Wheat, barley, hay, cattle, lumber, and wine are the staple products. This county has a genial and equable climate, and abundance of good fruit. The valley of Santa Clara is supplied with water by nearly 1000 artesian wells. Among its mineral resources are cinnabar (or quicksilver), copper, asphaltum, and petroleum. It has a rich mine of cinnabar at New Almaden. The quantity of cinnabar exported from it in 1875 was 31,106,200 pounds. This county is intersected by the Southern Pacific Railroad. The San José Branch of the Central Pacific Railroad terminates at San José, which is the capital. Valuation of real and personal estate, $39,877,413. Pop. in 1870, 26,246, of whom 17,251 were Americans.

Santa Clara, a post-village in Santa Clara township, Santa Clara co., Cal., is in a fertile valley of its own name, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 46 miles S.S.E. of San Francisco, and 3 miles W. by N. of San José. It is the seat of the University of the Pacific (Methodist Episcopal, organized in 1852), and contains also the Santa Clara College (Catholic), a high school, 6 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, 2 tanneries, a lumber-mill, and a brewery. Pop. of the township, 3469.

Santa Clara, a post-office of Huerfano co., Col., on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 26 miles N. of El Moro.

Santa Clara, a village of Washington co., Utah, 6 miles W. by N. of St. George. It has a church.

Santa Clara River, California, rises in Los Angeles co., runs W. through Ventura co., and enters the Pacific.

Santa Claus, Spencer co., Ind. See Santa Fé.

Santa Coloma de Farnes, sån'tå ko-lo'må då fan-nês, a town of Spain, 13 miles S.S.W. of Gerona. P. 4403.

Santa Croce, sån'tå kro'chå, a town of Austria, 14 miles E.S.E. of Göritz. Pop. 1223.

Santa Croce, sån'tå kro'chå, a town of Sicily, 13 miles S.W. of Modica, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 4008.

Santa Croce, Cape, a headland on the E. coast of Sicily, N. of Agosta. Lat. 37° 15' N.

Santa Croce di Magliano, sån'tå kro'chå dee mål-yå'no, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, 8 miles S.E. of Larino. Pop. 4241.

Santa Croce di Morcone, sån'tå kro'chå dee mor-ko'nå, a town of Italy, province of Benevento, 12 miles S.S.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 3967.

Santa Croce sull' Arno, sån'tå kro'chå sool-lar'no, a town of Italy, province of Florence, on the Arno, 6 miles N.W. of San Miniato. Pop. 2493.

Santa Cruz, sån'tå kroos, a rapid river of Patagonia, enters the Atlantic in lat. 50° S., lon. 68° 30' W.

Santa Cruz, a bay on the W. side of Curaçao.

Santa Cruz, sån'tå kroos, or **Saint Croix,** sent kroi, the largest of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, forming, with St. Thomas and St. John, a Danish colony. It lies 65 miles E.S.E. of Porto Rico, lat. (E. point) 17° 45' 30" N., lon. 64° 34' W., and is about 20 miles long from E. to W., by about 5 miles broad. Area, 110 square miles. It is generally flat, well watered, and fertile. Climate at times unhealthy, and temperature varying from 54° to 72°. Earthquakes and hurricanes are frequent. Two-fifths of the island are in sugar-cane plantations, and about one-half is occupied with general crops, a small portion remaining uncultivated. Sugar and rum are the principal products; the others are cotton, coffee, and indigo. Some cattle are reared. The capital and residence of the governor is Christiansted; and in the island is another town, called Fredericksted. Santa Cruz was by turns under the sway of the Dutch, British, Spaniards, and French, the latter of whom ceded it to Denmark. It was taken by the British in 1807, and restored to the Danes by the treaty of Paris. The prevailing language is English. Pop. 22,760.

Santa Cruz, Africa. See Angra Pequeña.

Santa Cruz, sån'tå kroos, an island off the coast of California, separated from the mainland by Santa Barbara Channel. Circumference, about 45 miles.

Santa Cruz, an island in the Gulf of California, 80 miles S.E. of Loreto.

Santa Cruz, an island off the N. coast of Cuba, 30 miles N.E. of Matanzas.

Santa Cruz, sån'tå kroos, a county in the W. part of California, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Pacific Ocean and the Bay of Monterey. Its N.E. boundary is drawn along the summit of a ridge called the Gavilan Mountains. It is drained by the San Lorenzo and Soquel Rivers. The surface is mostly mountainous and hilly, and a large part of it is covered with noble forests of the oak, redwood, and pine. The soil of the valleys and lowlands is fertile. Wheat, barley, oats, and lumber are the staple products. The redwood here grows to a great size, about 15 feet in diameter. Among the minerals found in this county are gold, copper, limestone, and petroleum. Lime is an important article of export. Sardines and other fish abound in the adjacent bay. Capital, Santa Cruz. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,216,475. Pop. in 1870, 8743, of whom 6758 were Americans. It is intersected by the Santa Cruz Railroad.

Santa Cruz, a post-town, capital of Santa Cruz co., Cal., is on the Pacific Ocean, at the terminus of the Santa Cruz & Feltonville and Santa Cruz & Pajaro Railroads, about 70 miles by water S. by E. of San Francisco, and 30 miles N. by W. of Monterey. The climate is pleasant, and the scenery of the adjacent country is beautiful. Santa Cruz has a city hall, 2 banks, a hospital, 6 churches, 3 newspaper offices, a public hall, a graded school, 3 tanneries, 2 foundries, a powder-mill, 2 planing-mills, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. about 4000.

Santa Cruz, a post-village of Rio Arriba co., New Mexico, on the Rio Grande, 25 miles N. of Santa Fé. It has a church. Pop. about 250.

Santa Cruz, sån'tå kroos, a town of Brazil, province and 120 miles S.E. of Goyaz, on the Parj. Pop. 3000.

Santa Cruz, a town of Morocco. See Agadeer.

Santa Cruz, a town on the W. coast of the island of Luzon (Philippines), 110 miles N.N.W. of Manila.

Santa Cruz, a town of the Azores, island of Flores, with a port. Also, a town of the Azores, on the N. side of the island of Graciosa.

Santa Cruz de la Palma, sån'tå kroos då lå pål'må, the capital of the island of Palma, one of the Canaries. It lies on the E. coast, in a spacious bay from 7 to 10 fathoms in depth. It contains several monasteries, a town house, a hospital, several schools, and 2 public fountains. It is noted for the manufacture of silk tissues, consisting of gloves, hosiery, ribbons, &c. Pop. 4409.

Santa Cruz de la Sierra, sån'tå kroos då lå se-ĕr'rå, the easternmost and largest department of Bolivia, extending between lat. 15° and 21° S. and lon. 58° and 65° W., having E. Brazil. The surface is mostly level or undulating, chiefly watered by the Mamore and its tributaries, and covered with unexplored forests. The products comprise sugar, coffee, cacao, rice, cotton, honey, and indigo, and it is supposed to be rich in minerals; but civilized settlements are few. The principal towns of the department are San Lorenzo de la Frontera, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Santiago, and Concepcion.

Santa Cruz de la Sierra, a town of Bolivia, capital of a department and province of the same name, 200 miles E.N.E. of Chuquisaca. It is a bishop's see. P. 9780.

Santa Cruz de los Rosales, sån'tå kroos då loce ro-så'lĕs, a town of Mexico, 68 miles from Chihuahua. It was captured by the Americans, March 16, 1848.

Santa Cruz del Quiche, sån'tå kroos dĕl kee'chå, a ruined city of Guatemala, E.N.E. of Quezaltenango. Near it is a village of the same name.

Santa Cruz de Mayo, Mexico. See Guitivis.

Santa Cruz de Teneriffe, sån'tå kroos då tĕn'ẹ-rif', the capital city and chief commercial port of the Canaries, on the N.E. coast of the island of Teneriffe. Lat. 28° 28' 12" N.; lon. 16° 14' 48" W. The houses are whitewashed or painted, and present a gay appearance. The streets are well paved, and provided with footpaths and lamps, and the principal square is surrounded with good edifices, and adorned with a colossal statuary group, representing the apparition of the Virgin to the Guanches, the original inhabitants. At its extremity, facing the sea, is the principal fort. The chief public buildings are the military hospital and the old Franciscan convent, in which almost all the public bodies hold their meetings. There are a prison, a poor-house, schools, several fountains, 2 parish churches, one of them magnificent, and 3 hermitages. The harbor is very secure, with a capacity for 10 or 12 vessels of war. It has a mole of modern construction, which juts out far into the sea. The coast is commanded by forts and various redoubts. Wine, brandy, almonds, and cochineal are exported. The chief industry of the place consists in constructing fishing-boats and loading and unloading vessels. Pop. 14,482.

Santa Cruz River, or **Rio Santa Cruz,** rises near the S. boundary of Arizona, and runs northward to Tucson. Below this town it flows northwestward, and enters the Gila River in Pinal co. Gold is found near this river.

Santa de Jesus, sån'tå då hå'soos, a town of Venezuela, on the Meta, 46 miles W. of its junction with the Orinoco.

San Tadeo, sån tå-då'o, a river of Patagonia, enters the Gulf of San Esteban, in the Pacific Ocean, and, though navigable for only 11 miles, is the largest stream S. of the Chiloe Archipelago.

Santa Domenica, sån'tå do-må'ne-kå, a town of Italy, in Calabria, 3 miles E. of Scalea. Pop. 2510.

Santa Elena, island. See Saint Helena.

Santa Elena, Ecuador. See Saint Elena.

Santa Eufemia, sån'tå å-oo-få'me-å, or simply **Eufemia,** a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, near the Gulf of Santa Eufemia, 5 miles W. of Nicastro. Pop. of commune, 7601.

Santa Eulalia, sån'tå å-oo-lå'le-å, a town of Iviça, one of the Balearic Islands. Pop. 1048.

Santa Fé, sån'tå få, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 7 miles W. of Granada. Santa Fé was built by Ferdinand and Isabella while besieging Granada. In 1806 it was much shattered by an earthquake. Pop. 4357.

Santa Fé (Sp. pron. sån'tå få) or **New River,** a river in the N. part of Florida, forms the boundary between Alachua and Columbia cos., and enters the Suwanee River.

Santa Fé, a county in the N. central part of New Mexico, has an area of about 2000 square miles. It is intersected by the Rio Grande, and is diversified by high mountains and extensive forests. The valley of the Rio Grande is fertile, but the county contains extensive arid table-lands, which are about 7000 feet above the level of the sea, where water is scarce and the soil is mostly uncultivated. The Placer Mountain in this county is said to be rich in gold, iron ore, and coal or lignite. Limestone also abounds here, and gold is found in connection with quartz rock. Capital, Santa Fé. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,250,000. Pop. in 1870, 9699, of whom 9383 were Americans.

Santa Fé, a post-office of Bradford co., Fla., on the Transit Railroad, 73 miles from Fernandina.

Santa Fe, a post-hamlet in Santa Fé township, Alexander co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, about 22 miles N.W. of Cairo. It has a church. Pop. of township, 600.

Santa Fé, a post-hamlet of Miami co., Ind., about 22 miles E.S.E. of Logansport. It has a church. Pop. 115.

Santa Fé, a hamlet of Owen co., Ind., about 44 miles S.W. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches. Here is Cuba Post-Office.

Santa Fé, a hamlet of Spencer co., Ind., 3 miles E. of Lincoln Railroad Station. It has a church. Here is Santa Claus Post-Office.

Santa Fé, a hamlet of Bracken co., Ky., 6 miles S.W. of Brookville.

Santa Fé, a post-village of Monroe co., Mo., on the South Fork of Salt River, about 36 miles S.W. of Hannibal. It has 2 churches.

Santa Fé (Sp. pron. sån'tå få), the capital and largest town of New Mexico, is situated in a county of its own name, about 20 miles E. of the Rio Grande, near the W. base of a range of mountains. Lat. 35° 41' N.; lon. about 106° 10' W. Its site is elevated 6840 feet above the level of the sea, and the climate is so dry that irrigation is necessary for agriculture. The houses are mostly built of *adobes*, or sun-dried bricks. Santa Fé contains a court-house, 2 national banks, a jail, 2 newspaper offices, 5 churches, and a convent. One daily newspaper is published here. It is a Roman Catholic archbishop's see. Copper and silver are found near this place. Pop. 4765.

Santa Fé, a post-hamlet of Maury co., Tenn., about 36 miles S.S.W. of Nashville. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Santa Fé, sån'tå få, a city of the Argentine Republic, capital of a province of its own name, on the E. bank of the Rio Salado, 5 miles N.W. of Bajada de Santa Fé. Pop. 10,670. It has several churches, 2 convents, and a trade with the interior.

Santa Fé, a province of the Argentine Republic, between lat. 30° and 33° S., lon. 61° and 62° W., on the W. side of the river Paraná, which separates it from the province of Entre Rios. Area, 37,500 square miles. Pop. 89,117. Principal rivers, the Rio Salado and the Tercero. The chief towns are Santa Fé (the capital) and Rosario.

Santa Fé, an island in the province of Santa Fé, Argentine Republic, between the Paraná and the Rio Salado, 50 miles in length by 6 in average breadth, and having the town of Santa Fé at its N. extremity.

Santa Fé de Antioquia. See Antioquia.

Santa Fé de Bogota. See Bogota.

Santa Fé Junction. See Kansas City and Santa Fé Junction.

Santa Fiora, sån'tå fe-o'rå, a town of Italy, province and 50 miles E. by N. of Grosseto, very finely situated in the mountains. Pop. 6304.

Sant' Agata, sånt å'gå-tå, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, with remains of a magnificent amphitheatre, and ruins of ancient *Minturno*. See also Santhià.

Sant' Agata dei Goti, sånt å'gå-tå då'e go'tee (anc. *Agathap'olis*), a town of Italy, province of Benevento, 15 miles E. of Capua. Pop. 3648.

Sant' Agata di Puglia, sånt å'gå-tå dee pool'yå, a town of Italy, in Foggia, 10 miles S. of Bovino. Pop. 5268.

Santa Giulietta, sån'tå joo-le-ĕt'tå, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 9 miles E.N.E. of Voghera. Pop. 2202.

Santagny, sån-tåg'nee (?), a Spanish town, island of Majorca, near the sea, 29 miles S.E. of Palma. Near its centre stands an old fortress, which served as a protection against the Algerine pirates. Pop. 4210.

Sant' Agostino, sånt å-gôs-tee'no, a town of Italy, in Ferrara, on the Reno, 7 miles N.E. of Cento. Pop. 7544.

Santa Helena, sån'tå å-lå'nå, a town of Brazil, province of Maranhão, 60 miles W.S.W. of Guimarãens.

Santa Inez, sån'tå e-nĕs' ("Saint Agnes"), a river of Santa Barbara co., Cal., rises among the mountains of the Coast Range, and, flowing in a general W. course, falls into the Pacific Ocean about 10 miles N. of Cape Concepcion.

Santa Inez, a decayed village and township of Santa Barbara co., Cal., 25 miles N.W. of Santa Barbara. Total pop. 1038. Here is a church at the site of the old Spanish mission of Santa Inez, with many ruined buildings. See also Isla del Angel de la Guardia.

Santa Isabel, sån'tå e-så-bĕl', a town of Brazil, province of Matto-Grosso, on the Paraguaçu. It is the capital of its district, and consists of 3000 mud and straw huts.

Santa Isabel, a town of Brazil, province and 120 miles N.E. of São Paulo.

Santa Juana, sån'tå hoo-å'nå, a town of Chili, on the Biobio, province and 35 miles S.E. of Concepcion.

Santa Lagoa, sån'tå lå-go'å, a village of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, on a lake of the same name, 16 miles N.E. of Sabara. It owes its existence to the medicinal water of the lakes.

Santal Pergun'nahs, or **Santal Parganas,** sån-tål' pęr-gŭn'nąz, a district of Bengal, Boglipoor division, lat. 23° 48'-25° 19' N., lon. 86° 30'-87° 58' E. Area, 5488 square miles. It is bounded in part on the N. and E. by the Ganges. The greater part of the country is a jungle, with undeveloped resources. Among its people are many Santals, a very interesting tribe of hill-men. Capital, Naya Dumka. Pop. 1,259,287.

San'talpoor' and Char'kot, a native state of India, in Myhee Caunta. Pop. 18,193.

San'ta Lu'ca, a post-office of Gilmer co., Ga.

Santa Luce, sån'tå loo'chå, a village of Italy, province of Pisa, about 9 miles from Lari. Pop. 2243.

Santa Lucia, sån'tå loo-che'å, a town of Sicily, province and 15 miles W.S.W. of Messina. Pop. 4500.

Santa Lucia, a town of Sicily, 7 miles S.S.E. of Milazzo. Pop. 4983.

Santa Lucia, sån'tå loo-see'å, a town of the Argentine Republic, 106 miles from Corrientes, on the Paraná.

Santa Lucia, a bay on the E. coast of Borneo. Lat. 4° 20' N.; lon. 117° E.

Santa Lucia, sån'tå loo-see'å, a river of Uruguay, joins the Plata estuary 7 miles N.W. of Montevideo, after a S. course of 100 miles.

Santa Lussurgui, sån'tå loos-sooR'gwee, a village in the island of Sardinia, 8 miles W.S.W. of Cagliari, in a large hollow. Pop. 4564.

Santa Luzia or **Lucia,** sån'tå loo-see'å, one of the Cape Verd Islands, N.W. of St. Nicholas, and S.E. of Santo Antonio. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 3 miles.

Santa Luzia or **Lucia,** sån'tå loo-see'å, a town of Brazil, province and 120 miles E. by S. of Goyaz.

Santa Luzia, a town of Brazil, province of Alagoas, formerly called **Alagoas do Norte,** å-lå-go'ås do nor'-tå, on a lake, about 110 miles S.S.W. of Recife. Pop. 1500.

Santa Luzia, a village of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, on the Rio das Velhas, 60 miles N.N.W. of Ouro Preto. Pop. of district, 6000.

Santa Luzia, a town of Brazil, province of Sergipe, sometimes called **Santa Luzia do Rio Real,** sån'tå loo-see'å do ree'o rå-ål', on a height above the small river Guararema, a tributary of the Real, 26 miles S.S.W. of São Christovão. Pop. of district, 1600.

Santa Madonna degli Angeli, sån'tå må-don'nå dål'yee ån'jå-le, or **Santa Maria degli Angeli,** sån'-tå må-ree'å dål'yee ån'jå-le, a village of Italy, province and 11 miles E.S.E. of Perugia. It has a celebrated church, which gives it its name.

Santa Magdalena, sån'tå måg-då-lå'nå, a bay on the N.E. coast of Malta, 4 miles N.W. of Valetta.

Sant Amand, såNT å'månt', or **Saint-Amand,** såNT å'môNº', a commune of Belgium, 15 miles S.S.W. of Antwerp, on the Scheldt. Pop. 2800.

Santa Margarita, Majorca. See MARGARITA.

Santa Margarita, sån'tå maR-gå-ree'tå, a town of Sicily, 42 miles N.W. of Girgenti. Pop. 7478.

Santa Margarita, sån'tå maR-gå-ree'tå, an island off the W. coast of Lower California. Lat. 24° 30' N.; lon. 111° 30' W. It is separated from the mainland by the Bay of Madelina. Length, from N.W. to S.E., 45 miles; greatest breadth, 15 miles.

Santa Margarita, a post-office of San Luis Obispo co., Cal.

Santa Margarita (or **Margherita**) **Ligure,** sån'-tå maR-gå-ree'tå lee-goo'Rå, a town of Italy, province of Genoa, on the sea, 9 miles W. of Chiavari. It has coral-fisheries and manufactures of lace. Pop. 7188.

Santa Maria, one of the Azores. See SAINT MARY.

Santa Maria, sån'tå må-ree'å, a post-village of Santa Barbara co., Cal., near Santa Maria River, and near the sea, 50 miles N.W. of Santa Barbara. It has a church.

Santa Maria, a post-village of Cameron co., Tex., on or near the Rio Grande, 28 miles above Brownsville. It has a church. Sugar is made here.

Santa Maria, sån'tå må-ree'å, a small island off the coast of Chili, department and 30 miles S.W. of Concepcion, in the Bay of Arauco. Its surface was raised from 8 to 10 feet by the earthquake of February, 1835. Lat. 37° 2' 8" S.; lon. 73° 34' 15" W.

Santa Maria, sån'tå må-ree'å, a town of the island of Majorca, 7 miles N.E. of Palma. Pop. 1410.

Santa Maria a Monte, sån'tå må-ree'å å mon'tå, or **Maria in Monte,** må-ree'å in mon'tå, a town of Tuscany, near Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 2228.

Santa Maria a Vico, sån'tå må-ree'å å vee'ko, a village of Italy, province of Caserta, near Nola. Pop. 4572.

Santa Maria de Belem, Brazil. See PARÁ.

Santa Maria de Fé, sån'tå må-ree'å då få, a town of Paraguay, 45 miles E. of Ñeembucu. Here the naturalist Bonpland was long detained a prisoner by Francia.

Santa Maria degli Angeli. See SANTA MADONNA DEGLI ANGELI.

Santa Maria del Principe, Cuba. See VILLA DEL PRINCIPE.

Santa Maria de Marin, sån'tå må-ree'å då må-reen', a town of Spain, province and 9 miles N. of Vigo. It has a good harbor on the Bay of Vigo, and an active fishery.

Santa Maria de Nieva, sån'tå må-ree'å då ne-å'vå, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles N.W. of Segovia.

Santa Maria de Puerto Principe, Cuba. See PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Santa Maria de Sada, a town of Spain. See SADA.

Santa Maria di Capua, sån'tå må-ree'å dee kå'-poo-å, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 5 miles W.N.W. of Caserta. It has a criminal and a civil court, and several Roman antiquities, including the remains of a large amphitheatre, a subterranean gallery, and a triumphal arch across the road to Capua. Pop. 16,651.

Santa Maria di Leuca. See CAPE LEUCA.

Santa Maria di Licodia. See LICODIA.

Santa Maria River, California, forms the northern boundary of Santa Barbara co., runs nearly westward, and enters the Pacific 20 miles S. of San Luis Obispo.

Santa Marta, sån'tå maR'tå, a town of Spain, province and 19 miles S.S.E. of Badajós. Pop. 2920.

Santa Marta, a town of Spain, province of Lugo, on the Bay of Santa Marta, 6 miles S. of Cape Ortegal.

Santa Marta or **Martha,** sån'tå maR'tå, a seaport town of the United States of Colombia, capital of the state of Magdalena, on the E. shore of a bay of the Caribbean Sea, 40 miles N.E. of the mouth of the river Magdalena. Pop. 3500. It has some good residences, a conspicuous cathedral, and a tolerable harbor. It is a bishop's see.

Santa Maura, sån'tå mŏw'rå, or **Leuca'dia** (anc. *Leucas*; Gr. Λευκάς, or *Leucadia*, Λευκαδία, modern Greek pron. lĕf-kå-THee'å), one of the Ionian Islands, in Greece, separated by a channel, 1 mile across, from the W. coast of Acarnania, with which it is said to have been connected. Length, 22 miles; extreme breadth, 9 miles. Area, 180 square miles. Pop. 20,892. A chain of limestone mountains intersects it from N. to S., covering the surface with its spurs, and terminating S.W. in the promontory of Cape Ducato (anc. *Leucadia*, from the Greek λευκός, *leukos*, "white"), famous as "Sappho's Leap," and from the white cliffs of which the island derived its name. Mount St. Elias, in the centre, is 3000 feet in height. The climate is variable, the temperature often rising or falling 20 degrees in a day; the low grounds are unhealthy. In the N. is a rich plain, and elsewhere are many fertile valleys, but scarcely one-eighth of the soil is under cultivation, and not enough corn is raised for home consumption. The principal crops are wheat, maize, oil, and wine. Many of the population live by fishing, the manufacture of salt, and annual emigrations to the mainland as laborers in harvest-time. The principal towns are Amaxichi, the capital, and Vliko, both on the E. coast. The castle of Santa Maura, whence the modern name of the island, is at its N. extremity. Between it and Amaxichi is a lagoon, whence much salt is obtained.

Sant' Ambrogio, sånt åm-bro'jo, a village of Northern Italy, near Verona, with thermal baths.

Sant' Ambrogio, a village of Italy, in Piedmont.

Santa Monica, sån'tå mon'e-kå, a post-village and summer resort of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, 15 miles by rail W. of Los Angeles. It has 2 churches and a large hotel.

Sant' Anastasia, sånt å-nås-tå'she-å, a town of Italy, province and 5 miles E. of Naples, at the N. foot of Vesuvius. Pop. 6616.

Santan'der (Sp. pron. sån-tån-daiR'; anc. *Por'tus Blen'dium?*), a city of Spain, capital of a province of its own name, 207 miles N. of Madrid. Lat. 43° 28' N.; lon. 3° 41' W. It is situated on a headland, and has a large and secure port in the Bay of Biscay, with good anchorage and shelter, and a mole and docks. The town is the terminus of a railway to Madrid. In the more ancient quarter the streets are narrow and the houses lofty, while in the modern portion the streets are spacious and the houses of good architecture. There are 10 squares, large and small, a town house and prison, theatre, shambles, baths, public markets, promenades, and an elm-planted road surrounding the entire city. There are also a handsome hospital for the sick, an asylum for the indigent, a foundling hospital, a custom-house, and an educational establishment, with professors of mathematics, Latin, experimental physics and chemistry, &c. Santander is a busy and thriving place; the fish, both of sea and fresh water, are plentiful and excellent. It has a cigar-manufactory, a foundry, brewery, cooperages, fish-curing establishments, and tanneries, besides manufactories of refined sugar, sugar-candy, wax and tallow candles, vermicelli, hats, &c. The imports consist chiefly of sugar, brandy, cacao, hides, coffee, dye-woods, dried cod, wrought iron, tin plates, oil, rice, bar iron, figs, raisins, &c.; and the exports, of flour, rice, hides, wheat, maize, nails, gypsum, pulse, kidney-beans, brandy, &c. The bay and port were much esteemed in the early periods of Spanish history. It afterwards decayed into a mere fishing town, but rose when entitled to trade with South America; and it still supplies Cuba with corn from the Castiles, bringing back colonial produce. Pop. 30,202.

Santander, a province of Spain, having N. the Bay of Biscay. Area, 2113 square miles. On the coast are the harbors of Santander and Santoña, which, with Santillana and Laredo, are its chief towns. Pop. 240,172.

Santander, a river of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, enters the Gulf of Mexico 110 miles N. of Tampico. On it are the towns of Nuevo Santander and Soto la Marina, near which latter it receives an affluent from the N. It is of considerable size, but its navigation is impeded at its mouth.

Santander, a state of the United States of Colombia, having the Magdalena River on the W. and Venezuela on the N.E. Area, 16,409 square miles. Tobacco, coffee, hides, drugs, straw hats, indigo, and wax are largely exported. Capital, Socorro. Pop. 425,427.

Santander, New. See NUEVO SANTANDER.

Sant' Andrea, sånt ån-drà'å, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 3 miles S.E. of Conza. Pop. 2141.

Sant' Andrea, a village of Italy, in Calabria, S.S.E. of Squillace. Pop. 3553.

Sant' Andrea, a small island in the Adriatic, near the N.W. point of the island of Lissa.

Sant' Angelo, sånt ån'jå-lo, a town of Italy, 10 miles N.E. of Padua. Pop. 2634.

Sant' Angelo, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 7 miles N.W. of Pescara. Pop. 3926.

Sant' Angelo, a town of Sicily, 12 miles N. of Girgenti. Pop. 1220.

Sant' Angelo, a mountain of Italy, S. of Castel-a-Mare.

Sant' Angelo, Morea. See CAPE MALIA.

Sant' Angelo Capola, sånt ån'jå-lo kå'po-lå, a town of Italy, 3 miles S.S.E. of Benevento. Pop. 2739.

Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi, sånt ån'jå-lo då'e lom-bar'dee, a city of Italy, 20 miles E.N.E. of Avellino. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 6654.

Sant' Angelo delle Fratte, sånt ån'jå-lo dêl'lå fråt'tå, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 19 miles S.S.E. of Campagna. Pop. 1656.

Sant' Angelo di Brolo, sånt ån'jå-lo dee bro'lo, a town of Sicily, province of Messina, near the sea, 10 miles W. of Patti. Pop. 5306.

Sant' Angelo Lodigiano, sånt ån'jå-lo lo-de-jå'no, a town of Italy, in Milan, 8 miles S.W. of Lodi. P. 8500.

Santanilla (sån-tå-neel'yå) or **Swan Islands,** two islands of the Caribbean Sea, at the entrance of the Bay of Honduras, 150 miles N. of the Mosquito coast, in lat. 17° 25′ N., lon. 83° 50′ W.

Santa Ninfa, sån'tå neen'få, a town of Sicily, 10 miles S.E. of Salemi. Pop. 6685.

Sant' Antimo, sånt ån-tee'mo, a town of Italy, 7 miles N. of the city of Naples. Pop. 8612.

Santa Paula, sån'tå pŏw'lå, a post-village of Ventura co., Cal., 35 miles W. of San Fernando. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a flour-mill. Pop. 500.

Santa Pietra, sån'tå pe-å'trå, a town of Italy, near the Mediterranean, 15 miles N.W. of Lucca. Pop. 3884.

Santa Pola, sån'tå po'lå, a town of Spain, province and 12 miles S.W. of Alicante, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2694.

San'taquin, a post-village of Utah co., Utah, about 70 miles S. by E. of Salt Lake City. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a steam saw-mill. Pop. about 500.

Sant' Arcangelo, sånt aʀ-kån'jå-lo, a town of Italy, province of Forli, 7 miles by rail W. of Rimini. P. 1826.

Sant' Arcangelo, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 10 miles W. of Tursi. Pop. 4327.

Santarem, sån-tå-rêɴᵍ' (anc. *Scal'abis,* or *Præsidium Ju'lium*), a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Tagus, 50 miles N.N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 5937. It stands on a hill, and is divided into three parts,—the Maravilha, at the summit, the Ribera, on the E. slope, and the Alfange, close to the river. It has Latin schools, with several palaces, now almost in ruins, but testifying to its former grandeur when the court was held here, in the fifteenth century.

Santarem, sån-tå-rêɴᵍ', a town of Brazil, province of Pará, on the right bank of the Tapajos, at its confluence with the Amazon, 60 miles S.W. of Montalegre. Pop. 2500. The principal edifices are a fort and the parish church. Its chief trade is in cacao and medicinal plants.

Santarem Channel, West Indies, between the Great Bahama and Salt Key Banks, in lat. 24° N., lon. 79° W., is 40 miles across.

Santa Rita, sån'tå ree'tå, a post-hamlet of Monterey co., Cal., about 6 miles N. of Salinas.

Santa Rita, sån'tå ree'tå, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, S.E. of São João del Rei. Pop. 5800.

Santa Rita, a village of Brazil. See URURAHI.

Santa Rosa, sån'tå ro'zå, a county in the N.W. part of Florida, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 1500 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the W. by the Escambia River. It is also drained by the Yellow River. Pensacola Bay touches the S.W. part of the county. The surface is nearly level, and partly covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is poor. Lumber is the chief article of export. Capital, Milton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,150,000. Pop. in 1870, 3312, of whom 3239 were Americans.

Santa Rosa, a township of San Luis Obispo co., Cal. Pop. 1111.

Santa Rosa, a post-town, capital of Sonoma co., Cal., on Santa Rosa Creek, and on the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad, 57 miles N. by W. of San Francisco. It is situated in a fertile valley, near the W. base of the Coast Range, and has a delightful climate, adapted to the culture of grapes. It has a court-house, 7 or 8 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a bank, a savings-bank, the Pacific Methodist College (organized in 1862), the Christian College, and manufactures of iron, soap, and carriages. Pop. 2898.

Santa Rosa, a post-office of De Kalb co., Mo.

Santa Rosa, a post-office of San Miguel co., New Mexico.

Santa Rosa, sån'tå ro'så, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Cundinamarca, 40 miles E. of Antioquia. It has rich gold-mines.

Santa Rosa, a town of Mexico, state and 32 miles N. of Cohahuila. Pop. 4000. Near it are silver-mines.

Santa Rosa, an island off the coast of California, 35 miles S.W. of Santa Barbara.

Santa Rosa de los Andes. See ANDES.

Santa Sé, sån'tå så, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, on the right bank of the São Francisco. Lat. 10° 30′ S.

Santa Tecla, sån'tå têk'lå, a village of Uruguay, on the Brazilian frontier, 128 miles W.N.W. of São Pedro do Rio Grande.

Santa Teresa, sån'tå tå-rå'så, a fort of Uruguay, on the Atlantic, near the Brazilian frontier, and 95 miles N.E. of Maldonado.

Santa Trinità, sån'tå tre-ne-tå', a village of Dalmatia, 2 miles S.W. of Cattaro.

Santa Trinità de Cava, sån'tå tre-ne-tå' då kå'vå, an abbey of Italy, province of Salerno, 3 miles N.W. of Salerno. It was founded in the ninth century, and is extremely rich in works of art.

Santee, san-tee', a post-village of Covington co., Miss., about 65 miles S.S.E. of Jackson.

Santee, a township of Clarendon co., S.C. Pop. 977.

Santee, a township of Georgetown co., S.C. Pop. 2571.

Santee A'gency, a post-village of Knox co., Neb., on the Missouri River, 30 miles above Yankton, Dakota. It has several churches and schools. Here is an Indian reservation of the Santee Sioux.

Santee River, South Carolina, is formed by the Congaree and Wateree Rivers, which unite at the S.E. extremity of Richland co. It runs southeastward, forms the boundary between Orangeburg and Charleston cos. on the right, and Clarendon, Williamsburg, and Georgetown cos. on the left, and enters the Atlantic Ocean near lat. 33° 7′ N. It is about 150 miles long. Steamboats ascend this river to Columbia.

Sant' Elia Fiume Rapido, sånt å-lee'å fee-oo'må rå-pee'do, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 4 miles from San Germano. Pop. 2682.

Santen, or **Sancten,** Prussia. See XANTEN.

Sant' Eramo in Colle, sånt å-rå'mo in kol'lå, a town of Italy, province of Bari, 11 miles E. of Altamura. Pop. 9253.

Santerno, sån-têʀ'no (anc. *Vatre'nus*), a river of Italy, in Tuscany and Emilia, joins the Po di Primaro 12 miles N.W. of Ravenna. Length, 55 miles.

Santerre, sôɴᵍ'têʀ', an old subdivision of France, now forming the E. part of the department of Somme.

Sant' Eufemia, sånt å-oo-få'me-å, several places in Italy, particularly a village in Calabria, on a river, 17 miles N.W. of Reggio. Pop. 6252. See Santa Eufemia.

Santhià, sån'te-å', or **Sant' Agata,** sånt å'gå-tå, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 12 miles N.W. of Vercelli, on the canal extending thence to Ivrea. Pop. 3249.

Santiago, sån-te-å'go, a river of Ecuador, after an E. course of 180 miles, joins the Amazon at Santiago, about lat. 4° 12' S., lon. 77° 20' W.

Santiago, a river of Ecuador, department of Imbabura, enters Saldinas Bay 50 miles N.E. of Esmeraldas, after a N.W. course of 75 miles.

Santiago, a river of San Salvador, enters the Pacific 20 miles W. of Sonsonate.

Santiago, san'tẹ-ā'go, a post-township of Sherburne co., Minn., on a branch of Elk River, about 20 miles E. by S. of St. Cloud. Pop. 205.

Santiago, sån-te-å'go, a town of Bolivia, department of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, near the Brazil frontier, 190 miles S.E. of Chiquitos.

Santiago, a town of Ecuador, department of Asuay, on the Amazon, at the influx of the Santiago.

Santiago, sån-te-å'go, a town of Mexico, state of Jalisco, near the Rio Grande, 58 miles S.E. of Acaponeta.

Santiago, a village of Mexico, in Lower California, on the Gulf of California, 40 miles N.E. of Cape St. Lucas.

Santiago, a village of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, near Jalapa.

Santiago, a town of Paraguay, near the Paraná, 60 miles W.N.W. of Itapua.

Santiago, sån-te-å'go, or **Ribeira Grande,** re-ʙå'-e-rå grån'då, Cape Verd Islands, a town with a small harbor, 7 miles W. of Porto Praya.

Santiago, a town on the S. coast of the island of Teneriffe.

Santiago, sån-te-å'go, **Saint Ja'go,** or **Saint James** (Port. *Santhiago*, or *Samtiago*, sŏwɴᵍ-te-å'go), the largest and southernmost of the Cape Verd Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, off the W. extremity of Africa. Lat. 15° N.; lon. 23° 40' W. Length, 35 miles; breadth, 12 miles. Pop. 32,000. The surface is elevated, and Mount St. Antonio, in its centre, rises to 7400 feet in height. More corn is raised than is required for home consumption; other products are physic-nuts, coffee, sugar, indigo, cotton, tropical fruits, and poultry. Cotton stuffs manufactured in the island; mules, salt, and archil are among the exports. Chief town, Porto Praya.

Santiago, sån-te-å'go, a province of Chili, between lat. 33° and 34° S. and lon. 70° and 72° W., having N. the province of Aconcagua and S. Colchagua. Area, 7715 square miles. Principal river, the Maypu. Within that portion of the Andes that runs through this province is to be found the peak of Tupungato, rising to the height of 15,000 feet. Within its limits, also, are the mineral waters of Colina and Apoquindo, much resorted to. Principal cities, Santiago de Chili and Rancagua. Pop. 365,940.

Santiago, or **Santiago del Estero,** sån-te-å'go dĕl ĕs-tå'ro, a town of the Argentine Republic, capital of a province of its own name, on the Rio Dulce. Pop. 7775.

Santiago, or **Santiago del Estero,** the central province of the Argentine Republic, between lat. 27° and 30° S. and lon. 61° 30' and 65° 40' W. Area, 30,524 square miles. Pop. 132,898. It comprises cultivated tracts along the rivers Salado and Dulce, which produce good crops of wheat and maize, with some cochineal, honey, wax, sugar, and indigo. Principal towns, Santiago and Matara.

Santiago Atitlan, sån-te-å'go å-teet-lån', a town of Guatemala, 90 miles W. of the city of Guatemala, between two volcanoes, from 8000 to 10,000 feet in elevation, and near the lake of Atitlan. Pop. 20,000.

Santiago de Arma, South America. See Arma.

Santiago de Caballeros. See Guatemala la Antigua.

Santiago de Cacem, sån-te-å'go då kå-sĕɴᵍ' (anc. *Mirobriga*), a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, at the foot of a castle-crowned height, near the coast, 34 miles S.S.E. of Setubal. Pop. 2000. It has ruined fortifications and other remains.

Santiago de Calatrava. See Calatrava.

Santiago de Carbajo, sån-te-å'go då kaʀ-bå'ʜo, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, about 50 miles W.N.W. of Caceres, near the Tagus. Pop. 1462.

Santiago de Chili, sån-te-å'go då chil'lee (Sp. *Santiago de Chile*, sån-te-å'go då chee'lå), the capital city of Chili, situated in a large and fertile plain, at the foot of the Andes, at an elevation of about 1800 feet, 90 miles E.S.E. of Valparaiso. Lat. 33° 35' S.; lon. 70° 43' 38" W. The Mapocha, a rapid stream, divides it, the principal part being on the N. or right bank of the river. The city is laid out in squares, with streets intersecting one another at right angles, but, owing to the prevalence of earthquakes, the houses are seldom more than one story high, and generally occupy a large space, having gardens and courts in the interior. They are plentifully supplied with water, many of them being stately mansions, fitted up with splendor and elegance. There are lines of street-railway, and the city is the terminus of two important railway lines, connecting it with Valparaiso and Curicó.

Santiago possesses very fine public walks. The Alameda is a promenade of more than a mile in extent, consisting of three double rows of poplars, with a stream of running water between. The Tajamar, on the banks of the Mapocha, is nearly 3 miles long, and consists of an embankment of solid masonry for the purpose of protecting the city from the inroads of the river. The view towards the Andes is here wholly unobstructed; it embraces the grandest display of mountain-scenery perhaps to be found in the world. The Plaza, or Great Square, is a large open area, adorned with a fine fountain; on the N. side is the old palace, an irregular, heavy-looking pile, formerly the residence of the presidents, now used as barracks, prison, and treasury. On the W. side stands the cathedral, a capacious edifice. The mint is a handsome building, of a quadrangular form.

Santiago is an archbishop's see, the seat of the supreme government, of the courts of law, and of the legislature. It has also numerous churches and monastic establishments, 2 large and well-endowed hospitals, that of "San Juan de Dios" for males, and that of "San Francisco de Borjas" for females. The inhabitants are remarkably kind and hospitable to strangers. Among the public buildings and institutions are the city hall, archbishop's palace, congress building, extensive barracks, arsenals, the penitentiary, the university, academy of science, normal and professional schools, and public library.

Santiago was founded in 1541 by Valdivia, one of the Spanish conquerors. It early became a populous and opulent city, but the jealous policy of Spain checked the progress of this place; and it was only when Chili threw off the yoke of the mother-country that it sprang into active life. From that time it has steadily and rapidly advanced in civilization, population, and wealth. Pop. 129,807; or, with suburbs, 150,367.

Santiago de Compostela, sån-te-å'go då kom-pos-tå'lå ("Saint James of Compostel'la"), or simply **Compostela** (anc. *Campus Stellæ?*), a city of Spain, province and 33 miles S.S.W. of Corunna, on the Sar. Pop. 26,928. The cathedral, with a modern front, noble cloisters, and a portion of the original edifice of the ninth century, has a very striking interior, and each of its sides faces a public square, in one of which squares is the diocesan seminary, also a large hospital, founded by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1504, for the pilgrims who resort to the city, the area of the square serving for a bull-ring. Santiago has numerous other hospitals and convents, churches, a university, and manufactures of hosiery, cotton, hats, and leather; but its chief resources are in its ecclesiastical establishments, and the resort to it of numerous devotees, the roads around it being so bad as scarcely to admit of commercial traffic. It is the see of an archbishop, and the metropolis of the knightly order of Compostella. Santiago declined after the Reformation, which diminished the number of pilgrims, offerings, and legacies; and the removal of the captain-general and the *audiencia* to Corunna has completed the impoverishment.

Santiago de Cotagayta, sån-te-å'go då ko-tå-ghī'-tå, a town of Bolivia, 15 miles S.S.E. of Potosi, on the river Cotagayta, an affluent of the Pilcomayo.

Santiago de Cuba, sån-te-å'go då koo'bå, a maritime city and formerly the capital of Cuba, now the second in rank and population in the island, and capital of its E. division, on the river Santiago, 6 miles from its mouth on the S. coast. Lat. 19° 55' 9" N.; lon. 75° 50' W. It is well built, with wide streets, and houses chiefly of stone; but, being hemmed in by mountains, it is unhealthy. The principal buildings are the cathedral, several other churches, a college, a hospital, and numerous convents and schools. It is an archbishop's see, and the residence of a governor.

It is the terminus of 2 railways, and its streets are lit with gas. Its port, 4 miles in length, is well sheltered, defended by several forts, and deep enough for ships of the line. In commercial importance Santiago ranks immediately after Havana and Matanzas. It has telegraph wires to the principal towns on the island. Steamers ply regularly between Santiago de Cuba and Batabano, touching at Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Santa Cruz, and Manzanillo. Pop. 45,000.

Santiago de Guatimala. See GUATEMALA.

Santiago de la Espada, sån-te-å'go då lå ĕs-på'ᴅå, a town of Spain, province and 73 miles N.E. of Jaen, in an elevated portion of the Sierra de Segura. Pop. 1800.

Santiago de las Atalayas, sån-te-å'go då lås å-tå-lī'ås, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Boyacá, 70 miles E.N.E. of Bogota.

Santiago de las Vegas, sån-te-å'go då lås vå'gås, a town of Cuba, 15 miles S. of Havana.

Santiago de la Veja, Jamaica. See SPANISH TOWN.

Santiago de Leon de Carácas. See CARÁCAS.

Santiago de los Caballeros, sån-te-å'go då loce kå-ʙål-yå'roce, a town of Santo Domingo, in its N. part, on the Yaque River, 103 miles E. of Cape Haytien. P. 8000.

Santiago de Veragua. See VERAGUA.

Santiam (san'te-am') **River,** Oregon, rises in the Cascade Range by two branches called the North and South Forks. It runs westward, forms part of the boundary between Linn and Marion cos., and enters the Willamette River a few miles below Albany.

Santilla, a river of Georgia. See SATILLA.

Santiponce, sån-te-pōn'thå (anc. *Ital'ica*), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and N.W. of Seville, near the right bank of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 1323.

Santipoor, san'te-poor', a town of Bengal, Nuddea district, on the Hoogly, 60 miles above Calcutta. It is noted for its muslins and indigo, and has also jute-weaving and large sugar-refineries. Pop. 28,635.

Santissima Trinidad de Buenos Ayres. See BUENOS AYRES.

Santisteban del Puerto, sån-tees-tå-ʙån' dĕl pwĕʀ'-to, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 32 miles from Jaen.

Sant Jan Molenbeek. See MOLENBEEK.

Santo Agostinho. See CAPE SAINT AUGUSTINE.

Santo Amara, sån'to å-må'rå, a town of Brazil, in São Pedro do Rio Grande, on the Jacuhi. Pop. 2600.

Santo Amaro, sån'to å-må'ro, a town of Brazil, province and 45 miles N.E. of Bahia, on the Vazabarris, with a port and an active trade. Santo Amaro is also the name of towns in the provinces of Bahia and Rio Grande do Sul.

Santo Antonio, Brazil. See NECESSIDADES.

Santo Antonio, sån'to ån-to'ne-o, the northernmost and one of the largest of the Cape Verd Islands. Lat. (N. point) 17° 12′ N.; lon. 25° 5′ 7″ W. It is of great height, its loftiest summit attaining an elevation of 7400 feet above the surface of the sea. Area, 240 square miles. Chief town, Santiago. Pop. 29,000.

Santo Antonio d'Amarantho, sån'to ån-to'ne-o då-må-rån'to, a town of Brazil, province of Matto-Grosso, near the river, and below the town of Cuyabá.

Santo Antonio da Patrulha, sån'to ån-to'ne-o då på-trool'yå, a town of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Sul, E.N.E. of Porto Alegre.

Santo Antonio de Sa, sån'to ån-to'ne-o då så, or **Macacu,** må-kå-koo', a town of Brazil, province and 30 miles N.E. of Rio de Janeiro, on the Macacu. Pop. 7000.

Santo Antonio dos Guarulhos, sån'to ån-to'ne-o doce gwå-rool'yoce, a town of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, on the Parahiba, opposite Campos. Pop. 6000.

Santo Domingo, sån'to do-meeng'go, also called **San Domingo,** sån do-ming'go, **Saint Domingo,** or **The Domin'ican Republic,** a state of the West Indies, occupying the eastern and larger part of the island of HAYTI (which see), it being more than twice as large as the republic of Hayti. Length, 260 miles; breadth, 165 miles. Area, 20,595 square miles. It is a very fertile country, producing tobacco, cotton, molasses, cacao, coffee, fruits, fustic, mahogany, and live-stock. Much gold was formerly obtained. The people are mostly of mixed African, Spanish, and Indian descent, and use the Spanish language instead of the corrupt French of Hayti. In spite of the richest natural resources, the country is not very prosperous, though utter poverty is rare. Chief towns, Santo Domingo (the capital), Samana, and Santiago de los Caballeros. Santo Domingo was first settled by Spaniards under Columbus, in 1492, at a place called Isabella, and became an important Spanish colony. It formed a part of the Haytian republic from 1803 till 1806, and again from 1822 till 1844, the Spanish yoke having been finally thrown off in 1821. The Spanish temporarily occupied the country from 1863 till 1865, but were expelled by the people. In 1871 Santo Domingo, by a nearly unanimous popular vote, asked to be annexed to the United States, but the request was not acceded to. Pop. 150,000.

Santo Domingo, or **San Domingo** (Fr. *Saint-Domingue,* sånᵒ-do'meenɢ'), a city, capital of the republic of Santo Domingo, on the S. coast, at the mouth of the river Ozama, lat. 18° 28′ N., lon. 69° 55′ W. It is walled, and is the seat of a university, and of an archbishop, whose cathedral is the finest building in the town. Santo Domingo was founded in 1694 by Bartholomew Columbus; and here Christopher Columbus was buried; but whether his remains are still here, or were removed hence to Havana in 1795, is a disputed point. The town has some trade by sea. Pop. 12,000.

Santo Domingo, sån'to do-ming'go, an islet on the Great Bahama Bank, 90 miles N.E. of Las Nuevitas.

Santo Domingo, a town of the United States of Colombia, in Cundinamarca, 60 miles E. of Antioquia.

Santo Domingo Coban, Guatemala. See COBAN.

Santo Domingo Sinacantan, sån'to do-ming'go se-nå-kån-tån'; a town of Mexico, state of Chiapa, on the borders of Tabasco. Pop. 2500.

Sant Oedenrode, sånt ō'dẹn-ro'dẹh, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, on the Dommel, 11 miles S.E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 4462.

Santomera, sån-to-må'rå, a village of Spain, province and 8 miles N.E. of Murcia. Pop. 3078.

Santoña, sån-tōn'yå, a fortified town of Spain, province and 16 miles E. of Santander, on a peninsular headland in the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 934. It has an arsenal, barracks, military magazines, anchor-forges, and a port adapted for ships of the line.

Sant' Oreste, a town of Italy. See ORESTE.

Santorini, sån-to-ree'nee, **Santorin,** sån-to-reen', **Thera,** thå'rå, or **Calliste,** kål-lees'tå, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, 13 miles S. of the island of Nio. Length, 10 miles. Area, 41 square miles. Pop. 12,000. The surface is arid, but by industry it is rendered productive in barley, cotton, wine, and figs; wine is the staple product. The soil is mostly volcanic, and in 1866–70 a new volcano poured out great volumes of lava. Capital, Thera.

Santos, sån'toce, a maritime town of Brazil, province and 34 miles by rail S.S.E. of São Paulo, of which it is the port, on the N. side of the island of Engua-Guaçu. Lat. 23° 56′ S.; lon. 46° 19′ W. Its harbor admits large vessels, and it has an active export trade, chiefly in coffee. It has 5 churches, 2 banks, a prison, an arsenal, potteries, lime-kilns, tan-yards, street-railways, gas-works, and a water-supply. Pop. 9871.

Santos, Los, loce sån'toce, a town of the United States of Colombia, on the Gulf of Parita, S.S.E. of Parita.

Santo Stefano, sån'to stĕf'å-no, or **San Stefano,** sån stĕf'å-no, a town of Austria, on the Adriatic, 6 miles S.E. of Budua.

Santo Stefano, sån'to stĕf'å-no, or **San Stefano,** sån stĕf'å-no ("Saint Stephen"), a town of Italy, province and 14 miles W. of Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi.

Santo Stefano, or **San Stefano,** a town of Italy, 9 miles S.W. of Frosinone. Pop. 1088.

Santo Stefano, an islet off the N. coast of Sardinia.

Santo (or **San**) **Stefano Belbo,** sån'to (or sån) stĕf'å-no bĕl'bo, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 13 miles E.S.E. of Alba. Pop. 2875.

Santo (or **San**) **Stefano di Magra,** sån'to (or sån) stĕf'å-no dee må'grå, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, 16 miles E. of Levanto, on the Magra. Pop. 1855.

Santo (or **San**) **Stefano Roero,** sån'to (or sån) stĕf'å-no ro-å'ro, a village of Italy, 7 miles N.W. of Alba.

Santo Stephano di Camastra, sån'to stĕf'å-no de kå-mås'trå, a town of Sicily, on the N. coast, province of Messina, 4 miles N.W. of Mistretta. Pop. 4436.

Santo Stephano Quisquina, kwees-kwee'nå, a town of Sicily, 4 miles E. by N. of Bivona. Pop. 5593.

Santo Tomas, sån'to to-mås', a seaport of Guatemala, on the Bay of Honduras, 110 miles N.N.E. of Guatemala.

San'tuck', a post-hamlet of Union co., S.C., on the Spartanburg & Union Railroad, 56 miles N.N.W. of Columbia. It has 3 stores and a steam saw- and grist-mill. Pop. of Santuck township, 1879.

San Valentino, sån vå-lĕn-tee'no, a town of Italy, province and N.W. of Salerno. Pop. 3134.

San Veromilis, sån vå-ro-mee'lis, a village of the island of Sardinia, 7 miles N. of Oristano. Pop. 2097.

Sanvic, sōnᵒ'vēck', a village of France, Seine-Inférieure, forming a northern suburb of Havre. Pop. 3456.

San Vicente, sån ve-sên'tå ("Saint Vincent"), a town of Spain, province and 33 miles N. of Badajos. Pop. 6292.

San Vicente, sån ve-sên'tå, a town of San Salvador, 25 miles E.S.E. of the city of San Salvador. Pop. 8000. Around it are indigo- and tobacco-plantations, and near it is the volcano of San Vicente, an enormous mass of irregular shape, with numerous projecting eminences and chasms.

San Vicente, sån ve-sên'tå, a station in Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Los Angeles & Independence Railroad, 13 miles W. of Los Angeles.

San Vicente de la Barquera, sån ve-sên'tå då lå baʀ-kå'rå, a seaport of Spain, province and 28 miles W. of Santander. The harbor is secure, and can admit vessels of considerable burden. Pop. 818.

San Vicente del Raspeig, sån ve-thên'tå dêl råspå-eeg', a town of Spain, province and 4 miles from Alicante. Pop. 1289.

San Vito, sån vee'to, a town of Italy, 20 miles S.S.W. of Udine. Pop. 2814.

San Vito, a market-town of Italy, province of Chieti, on a hill, near the Adriatic, 5 miles S.S.E. of Ortona. Pop. of commune, 4089.

San Vito, a town of Italy, in Calabria, 7 miles S.W. of Squillace.

San Vito, a town of Italy, province and 15 miles S.S.W. of Catanzaro. Pop. 3032.

San Vito, a town of Sicily, province and 17 miles N.E. of Trapani, near the cape of its own name. It has an anchorage for small vessels and a fishery.

San Vito degli Schiavi, sån vee'to dål'ye ske-å'vee, a market-town of Italy, province of Lecce, 15 miles W. of Brindisi. It was founded by a Slavonian colony (whence its name). Pop. of commune, 1605.

San Vito dei Normanni, sån vee'to då'e nor-mån'-nee, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 12 miles from Brindisi. Pop. 6328.

San Vittore, sån vit-to'rå, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, district of Sora. Pop. 1807.

San Xavier, island. See Saint Xavier.

San Xavier (or **Javier**), san zåv'e-er (Sp. pron. sån ʜå-ve-aiʀ'), a river of California, tributary to the Colorado.

San Xavier (or **Javier**), sån ʜå-ve-aiʀ', a hamlet of the Argentine Republic, department and 90 miles N.N.E. of Santa Fé.

San Xavier (or **Javier**), a village of Bolivia, province and 130 miles N.N.E. of Santa Cruz, on an affluent of the Mamore.

San Xavier (or **Javier**) **del Bac,** sån ʜå-ve-aiʀ' dêl båk, a village of Mexico, state of Sonora, 150 miles N.N.W. of Arispe.

San Ygnacio, sån eeg-nå'se-o, a post-office of Zapata co., Tex.

San Ysidro, sån e-see'dro, a post-hamlet of Santa Ana co., New Mexico, 56 miles W. of Santa Fé. It has a church and nearly 20 houses.

Sanza, sån'zå, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 13 miles N. of Policastro. Pop. 3129.

São Bento, sŏwɴᵍ bên'to, a town of Brazil, province of Alagoas, district of Porto Calvo. Pop. 3000.

São Bernardo, sŏwɴᵍ bêʀ-naʀ'do, a city of Brazil, province of Ceará, on the Russas, 70 miles S.S.E. of Ceará. Pop. 6000.

São Christovão, sŏwɴᵍ krees-to-vŏwɴᵍ', or **Sergipe,** sêʀ-zhee'på, a city of Brazil, province of Sergipe, on the Paromapama, 20 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic.

São Felipe de Benguela. See Benguela.

São Feliz (or **Felis**), sŏwɴᵍ få-lees', a town of Brazil, province and 280 miles N.N.E. of Goyaz, on a small auriferous river of the same name, a tributary of the Maranhão.

São Francisco, sŏwɴᵍ från-sees'ko, or **Saint Francis'co,** often called **San Francisco,** a large and important river of Brazil, rises in the province of Minas-Geraes, lat. 20° S., lon. 45° W., flows N., N.E., and E., separating the provinces of Bahia and Pernambuco, and enters the Atlantic by two mouths, in lat. 10° 24′ S., lon. 36° 20′ W. Length, 1200 miles. Its navigation is impeded by the falls of Paulo Affonzo, a series of magnificent cataracts, 160 miles from its mouth; but above this it is navigable to the influx of the Rio das Velhas, 900 miles.

São Francisco, a small river of Brazil, in the province of Santa Catharina, which enters the Atlantic opposite the island of São Francisco. Length, 100 miles.

São Francisco, an island of Brazil, in the Atlantic, separated from the province of Santa Catharina by a narrow channel. Length, 20 miles. Its capital, of the same name, is in lat. 26° 12′ S., lon. 48° 43′ W.

São Francisco, a town of Brazil, province and 45 miles N.W. of Bahia, at the N.W. extremity of All-Saints Bay, at the mouth of the Serigi.

São Francisco de Paula, Brazil. See Pelotas.

São Gonçalo, sŏwɴᵍ gôn-så'lo, a town of Brazil, in Rio Grande do Norte, on the Potengi, 12 miles W. of Natal.

São Gonçalo, a town of Brazil, province and 75 miles N.E. of Rio de Janeiro.

São Gonçalo d'Amarante, sŏwɴᵍ gon-så'lo då-må-rån'tå, town of Brazil, in Piauhy, 56 miles N.N.W. of Oeiras.

São João (or **Joam**), sŏwɴᵍ zho-ŏwɴᵍ', a town of Portugal, 1 mile W. of Oporto. It has a fort and baths, and is a place of resort for the inhabitants of Oporto.

São João (or **Joam**) **da Barra,** sŏwɴᵍ zho-ŏwɴᵍ' då baʀ'ʀå, a town of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, 18 miles E.N.E. of Campos, on the Parahiba, near the Atlantic.

São João (or **Joam**) **da Foz,** sŏwɴᵍ zho-ŏwɴᵍ' då foz, a town and parish of Portugal, 3 miles W. of Oporto, on the N. side of the mouth of the Douro. Pop. 3450.

São João (or **Joam**) **da Palma,** sŏwɴᵍ zho-ŏwɴᵍ' då pål'må, a town of Brazil, province and 400 miles N. of Goyaz, between the Palma and Parannan.

São João (or **Joam**) **d'Areas,** sŏwɴᵍ zho-ŏwɴᵍ' då-rå'ås, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 20 miles from Viseu. Pop. 2004.

São João (or **Joam**) **das Duas Barras,** sŏwɴᵍ zho-ŏwɴᵍ' dås doo'ås baʀ'ʀås, a town of Brazil, in Goyaz, at the confluence of the Araguay and Tocantins.

São João (or **Joam**) **das Lampas,** sŏwɴᵍ zho-ŏwɴᵍ' dås låm'pås, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, near Alemquer. Pop. 2700.

São João (or **Joam**) **del Rei,** sŏwɴᵍ zho-ŏwɴᵍ' dêl rå'e, a city of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 80 miles S.W. of Ouro Preto. Pop. 5000.

São João (or **Joam**) **de Pesqueira,** sŏwɴᵍ zho-ŏwɴᵍ' då pês-kå'e-rå, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 22 miles E. of Lamego, on the Douro. Pop. 2688.

São João (or **Joam**) **do Principe,** sŏwɴᵍ zho-ŏwɴᵍ' do preen'se-på, a town of Brazil, province of Ceará, on the Jaguaribe. Lat. 6° 5′ S.

São João (or **Joam**) **do Principe,** sŏwɴᵍ zho-ŏwɴᵍ' do preen'se-på, or **Marcos,** maʀ'koce, a town of Brazil, province and 60 miles W.N.W. of Rio de Janeiro. P. 6000.

São Jorge, sŏwɴᵍ zhoʀ'zhå, or **Saint George,** one of the Azores Islands, in the Atlantic, W. of Terceira. Lat. of S.E. point, 38° 32′ 5″ N.; lon. 27° 46′ W. Length, 29 miles; breadth, 5 miles. Soil fertile, and it contains good pastures and extensive woods. Principal town, Villa das Velhas. Pop. 18,000.

São Jorge dos Alamos, Brazil. See Vigia.

São Jorge dos Ilheos, sŏwɴᵍ zhoʀ'zhå doce eel-yå'-oce, a town of Brazil, province and 130 miles S.W. of Bahia, at the mouth of the Rio dos Ilheos in the Atlantic. It has a good harbor, and is one of the oldest settlements in Brazil, having been founded in 1535. Pop. 3000.

São José (or **Jozé**), sŏwɴᵍ zho-zå', a bay of Brazil, E. side of the island of Maranhão, formed by the mouths of the Moni and Itapicuru. It is about 24 miles long.

São José (or **Jozé**), a town of Brazil, in Minas-Geraes, near the Rio das Mortes, 260 miles S.W. of Ouro Preto.

São José (or **Joze**), a town of Brazil, province of Santa Catharina, on a creek in the Bay of Santa Catharina, 4 miles W. of Desterro.

São José (or **Jozé**), a town of Brazil, province and 60 miles N.E. of São Paulo, near the Parahiba. Lat. 23° 12′ S.; lon. 46° W. It was originally founded by the Jesuits, who established a college here, in which they educated a great number of Indians. Pop. of the district, 4000.

São José (or **Jozé**) **do Norte,** sŏwɴᵍ zho-zå' do noʀ'tå, a town of Brazil, province and 5 miles N. of Rio Grande do Sul, between the Atlantic and Lago de los Patos. Pop. of the district, 3000.

São Leopoldo, sŏwɴᵍ lå-o-pol'do, a town of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Sul, between the Sino and Cahi, 30 miles N. of Porto Alegre. It was founded in 1824 by a colony of Germans under the patronage of the Empress Leopoldina. Pop. of the district, 15,531.

São Lourenço do Bairro, sŏwɴᵍ lō-rên'so do bīʀ'-ʀo, a town of Portugal, province of Douro, 18 miles E.S.E. of Aveiro. Pop. 1762.

São Luiz, Brazil. See Maranhão.

São Mamede, sŏwɴᵍ må-må'då, a town of Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes, on the Douro, 20 miles N.E. of Lamego.

São Martinho, or **São Martinho do Porto,** sŏwɴᵍ maʀ-teen'yo do poʀ'to, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Atlantic, 8 miles S.W. of Alcobaça. Pop. 1234.

São Martinho de Mouros, sŏwɴᵍ maʀ-teen'yo då mô′roce, or **São Martinho dos Mouros,** sŏwɴᵒ mån-teen′yo doce mô′roce, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 6 miles N.W. of Lamego, near the Douro. Pop. 1993.

São Matheos, sŏwɴᵒ må-tå′oce (“Saint Matthew”), sometimes written **Matheus,** a town of Brazil, province of Espirito Santo, 16 miles from the Atlantic. It has a church, a Latin and 2 primary schools, and a considerable export trade in manioc flour, sugar, and millet.

São Matheos, a town of Brazil, province and 190 miles S.S.W. of Ceará, on the Jaguaribe.

São Miguel, sŏwɴᵒ me-ghêl′ (“Saint Michael”), a town of Brazil, province of Santa Catharina, in a bay of the same name, 15 miles N.W. of Desterro. It has a church, a primary school, numerous sugar-works, a pottery for making glazed earthenware, and a tannery.

São Miguel, a town of Brazil, province and 25 miles S.S.W. of Alagoas, on a river of its own name.

São Miguel, a town of Brazil, province and 35 miles N. of Parahiba.

São Miguel, one of the Azores. See SAINT MICHAEL.

São Miguel d’Acha, sŏwɴᵒ me-ghêl′ då′shå, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 9 miles E. of Castello Branco.

São Miguel das Areas, Brazil. See AREAS.

São Miguel de Piracicaba, sŏwɴᵒ me-ghêl′ då pe-rå-se-kå′bå, a village of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, E.S.E. of Cahete. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and presents a very pleasing appearance, the houses being provided with gardens. It has 4 churches.

Saona, så-o′nå, an island off the S.E. extremity of Hayti, and separated from it by a shallow channel, 10 miles across. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 5 miles.

Saône, sōn (anc. *A′rar*), a river of France, rises in the S. part of the department of Vosges, passes Port-sur-Saône and Gray, and enters the Rhone on the right at Lyons. Length, 316 miles. It communicates by canals with the Rhine, Yonne, and Loire.

Saône-et-Loire, sōn-å-lwaʀ, a department in the E. part of France, formed of part of the old province of Burgundy. Area, 3270 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 614,309. It is traversed from S. to N. by the mountains of the Côte-d’Or, which separate the basins of the Saône and Rhone, and is watered by the Saône, Loire, and Arroux, all navigable, and connected by the Canal du Centre. One-fifth of it is covered with forests. Corn is raised, and the wines of Mâconnois and of Châlonnois are esteemed. It has rich mines of coal and iron. The most important are those of Le Creuzot; and the mineral springs of Bourbon-Lancy are celebrated. The chief industry of the population is in mining and cattle-rearing. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Mâcon, Autun, Châlon, Charolles, and Louhans. Capital, Mâcon.

São Nicolao. See SAINT NICHOLAS.

São Nicolao, sŏwɴᵒ ne-ko-lå′o, a village of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Sul, on the Piratiny.

São Paulo, sŏwɴᵒ pŏw′lo, a city of Brazil, capital of a province of the same name, between two tributaries to the Tiete, 220 miles W.S.W. of Rio Janeiro, and 40 miles by rail N.W. of Santos. It is built with little regard to regularity. The streets are narrow, but have both centre and side pavements, and the houses are of earth, plastered over, and of clean, comfortable, and cheerful appearance. They are all roofed with tile, and for the most part two stories high, with occasional balconies. The environs are still more attractive than the town, being generally laid out in handsome villas and gardens. The principal edifices are the cathedral and other churches, monasteries and convents, the governor’s and the bishop’s palace, town house, prison, infirmary, and military hospital. The educational establishments include a school of law, an ecclesiastical seminary, a Latin school, a school of philosophy, and several primary schools. São Paulo, as the capital of the province, is the seat of several important courts, the place where the provincial assembly holds its sittings, the residence of the president, and the see of a bishop. It also possesses a public library and an extensive botanic garden. Its vicinity is picturesque and interspersed with numerous villas. It is one of the oldest cities in Brazil, having been founded in 1554. Pop. 25,000.

São Paulo, a province of Brazil, bounded on the N. and N.E. by Minas-Geraes and Rio de Janeiro, E. by the Atlantic, S. by Paraná, and W. by Matto-Grosso. Lat. 20° to 26° S.; lon. 44° 30′ to 55° W. Area, 90,541 square miles. The coast-line stretches from N.E. to S.W. for above 400 miles. Part of it in the N.E. is bold and rocky, but the rest is generally low. A mountain-chain, composed of the serras do Mar and Cubatão, divides the narrow coast-line from the wide inland region traversed by the Rio Grande and Iguaçu, besides several other tributaries of the Paraná, which form respectively its N. and S. boundaries. The Iguape is the only river of consequence flowing into the Atlantic. This is one of the richest provinces of Brazil. The products common to South Europe are intermixed with those of tropical climates. Live-stock of many kinds are numerous; gold, silver, iron, sulphur, and gems are among the mineral products. The province is well supplied with means of communication both by land and by water. Chief towns, São Paulo (the capital) and Santos.

São Paulo de Loanda. See SAINT PAUL DE LOANDA.

São Pedro, a town of India. See SAN PEDRO.

São Pedro d’Alcantara, sŏwɴᵒ på′dro dål-kån′tå-rå, a town of Brazil, province of Goyaz, on the Tocantins, 80 miles S.S.E. of São João das Duas Barras.

São Pedro do Rio Grande, or **São Pedro do Sul.** See RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Saorgio, så-oʀ′jo, a town of France, in Alpes-Maritimes, 25 miles N.E. of Nice.

São Romão, sŏwɴᵒ ro-mŏwɴᵒ′, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, on the São Francisco. Lat. 15° 22′ S. Pop. 3000.

São Roque, sŏwɴᵒ ro′kå, a town of Brazil, province and 32 miles W.S.W. of São Paulo. Pop. 4000.

São Roque, Cape. See CAPE SAINT ROQUE.

São Salvador, a city of Brazil. See BAHIA.

São Sebastião, sŏwɴᵒ så-bås-te-ŏwɴᵒ′, a maritime town of Brazil, province of São Paulo, opposite an island of the same name, in lat. 23° 48′ 20″ S. Pop. of the district, 6000. The island is separated from a peninsula of the mainland by a narrow channel. It is 12 miles long and 6 miles broad. Pop. 3000. See also FORT SAINT SEBASTIAN.

Saouk, så-ook′, a river of Russia, rises in Livonia, flows S.S.W., and, forming a junction with the Pernau, falls into the Gulf of Livonia. Length, 45 miles.

Saoune, så′oon′, a river of France, rises in the S. part of the department of Lot, flows S.W., and joins the Garonne on the right, 4 miles S.E. of Agen, after a course of about 45 miles.

São Vicente, Cape Verd Islands. See SAINT VINCENT.

São Vicente, sŏwɴᵒ ve-sên′tå (“Saint Vincent”), a town of Brazil, province of São Paulo, on the sea, 5 miles E. by S. of Santos. This was the first city founded by the Portuguese in America, and was long the capital of South Brazil. Its port is obstructed by sand. It is a sea-bathing place. Pop. 800.

Saowlee, så-ŏw′lee, a town of India, dominions and 18 miles N. of Baroda. Pop. 5952.

Sapa do Ribeirão, a town of Brazil. See RIBEIRÃO.

Sapan Tagh, så-pån′ tåg, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, 40 miles N.W. of Van, on the N. side of its lake. Estimated elevation, from 9500 to 10,000 feet.

Saparooa, Saparona, så-på-roo′å, or **Honimoa,** ho-ne-mo′å, an island of the Moluccas, off the S.W. coast of Ceram, in lat. 3° 30′ S., lon. 128° 34′ E.

Sapata, or **Poolo Sapata,** poo′lo så-på′tå, an island of the China Sea, 135 miles E. by S. of Cape St. James (Cochin China), in lat. 10° 4′ N., lon. 109° 10′ E.

Sapata, an island off the W. coast of Borneo.

Sapello, så-pêl′lo, a post-office of San Miguel co., New Mexico.

Sape′lo Island, on the coast of Georgia, forms a part of McIntosh co. It is about 12 miles long by from 4 to 6 in breadth. It lies between Sapelo Sound on the N. and Doboy Sound on the S. Lat. of light-house on Doboy Sound, about 31° 33′ N.

Saphar, or **Saphar-Regia.** See DHOFAR.

Saphet, a town of Palestine. See SAFED.

Sapienza, så-pe-ên′zå, one of the Greek islands, off the S.W. coast of the Morea, 2 miles S. of Modon.

Sapis, the ancient name of the SAVIO.

Sapo do Ribeirão, Brazil. See RIBEIRÃO.

Saponara, så-po-nå′rå, a town of Italy, province of Basilicata, 11 miles S.E. of Marsico Nuovo. Pop. 3400.

Sapozhok, or **Sapojok,** så-po-zhok′, written also **Saposchok,** a town of Russia, government and 50 miles S.E. of Riazan. Pop. 2817.

Sap′pa Creek rises in the W. part of Kansas, and runs nearly northeastward through extensive treeless plains. It crosses the N. boundary of Kansas, and enters the Republican River in the S. part of Nebraska. Its length is estimated at 200 miles.

Sappah River, Wisconsin. See BLACK RIVER.

Sappemeer, såp′pęh-maiʀ′, or **Sapmer,** såp′maiʀ′, a village of the Netherlands, 11 miles E.S.E. of Groningen, on the Winschoten Canal. Pop. of commune, 3915.

Sapphara, a city of Yemen. See DHOFAR.

Sap′pington, a post-office of Anne Arundel co., Md., about 16 miles S. by W. of Baltimore.

Sappington, a post-hamlet of St. Louis co., Mo., 12 or 13 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis.

Sapri, så′pree, a town of Italy, in Salerno, 6 miles E. of Policastro, and with a harbor on its gulf. Pop. 2353.

Saptagram, Bengal. See SATGOONG.

Saptin Indians. See NEZ PERCE.

Saptin River, Oregon. See SNAKE RIVER.

Sapucahi, så-poo-kå-ee′, a river of Brazil, in the S. part of the province of Minas-Geraes, flows N.W., and joins the Paraná, after a course of 200 miles.

Sapucahi, a town of Brazil, on the Sapucahi River, 180 miles S.W. of Ouro Preto. Pop. 3000.

Saqqara, a village of Egypt. See SAKKARA.

Saquarema, så-kwå-rå′må, or **Sequarema,** så-kwå-rå′må, a town of Brazil, province and 29 miles E. of Rio de Janeiro, near the Atlantic, and on Lake Saquarema.

Sarabat, så-rå-båt′, **Kedoos, Kedous, Kedus,** ke-doos′, written also **Kodus** and **Geduz** (anc. *Her′mus*), a river of Asia Minor, after a W. course of 180 miles, enters the Gulf of Smyrna by several mouths, 8 miles W. of the city of Smyrna.

Sara Bayou, så′rạ bī′oo, Louisiana, a small stream which runs southward through West Feliciana parish and enters the Mississippi River at the village of Bayou Sara.

Sarabita, så-rå-ʙee′tå, or **Suarez,** swå-rês′, a river of the United States of Colombia, rises near the centre of the country, flows N.N.E. nearly parallel to the Magdalena, and, after a course of about 160 miles, joins the Galinazo, or Sogamoso, an affluent of the Magdalena.

Saracena, så-rå-chå′nå (anc. *Ses′tum*), a town of Italy, in Calabria, 8 miles W.S.W. of Cassano. Pop. 3827.

Sarafshan, a province of Russia. See ZERAFSHAN.

Saragossa, så-rå-gos′så (Sp. *Zaragoza*, thå-rå-go′thå; Fr. *Saragosse*, såˋråˋgoss′; anc. *Cæsaraugus′ta*), a city of Spain, capital of the province of Saragossa, and of Aragon, on the Ebro, which separates it into two portions, 176 miles N.E. of Madrid. Pop. 67,428. It is neatly built of brick, and previous to 1808–9 its churches were the most magnificent in the peninsula. Among the principal edifices are the 2 cathedrals, the chapter residing in each alternately for six months,—the one an ancient severe Gothic church, raised to the Saviour, and the other a modern temple, called Nuestra Señora del Pilar; the vast archiepiscopal palace, which was plundered by the French; the remains of the parliament house, built in 1437–40, whose magnificent saloons contained the rich national archives, an excellent library, and the portraits of the Aragonese worthies,—all utterly destroyed by the invaders; the exchange, built in 1551, a square brick edifice with projecting enriched soffit towers, covered with green and white tiles, and having a noble interior; the Torre Nueva, or Tower of San Felipe, an octangular clock-tower for the city, which leans considerably (about 9 feet) out of the perpendicular; the old irregular citadel called the Aljaferia, built by the Moors, which Suchet converted into a barrack, after having damaged it with his bombs. There are, besides, a hospital (Casa de Misericordia), which takes in from 600 to 700, old and young; a general hospital, one of the largest in Spain; various other benevolent institutions, and numerous churches, among which one of the best is that of San Pablo, with its fine façade and columns and grand picturesque high altar. The University of Saragossa, founded in 1474, ranks as the third in the kingdom. Among its other educational establishments are an episcopal seminary, an academy of the fine arts, and a public library. Its manufactures of silks, woollens, and leather have greatly declined; but it has still a considerable trade in agricultural produce by the Ebro, as well as by canal and by the railways.

Saragossa is very ancient, and numerous vestiges of Roman remains attest its former importance. Saragossa early renounced Paganism. It was captured by the Moors in the eighth century, and was wrested from them in 1118 after a siege of five years, when the stubborn population had almost all perished of hunger. Below the hill of Torero, General Stanhope, on the 20th of August, 1710, defeated Philip V., flying from his defeat at Lerida. In 1808 it sustained two memorable sieges. The first was raised by the defeat of the French at Bailen; but, being again invested, it resisted most heroically for 62 days, but ultimately capitulated, February 20, 1809. This defence is reckoned among the most heroic of modern times.——Adj. and inhab. SARAGOS′SAN (Sp. ZARAGOZANO, thå-rå-go-thå′no).

Saragossa (Sp. *Zaragoza*), a province of Spain, in Aragon, bounded on the N. and W. by Navarre. Area, 6607 square miles. Capital, Saragossa. Pop. 401,894.

Sarah, Blair co., Pa. See CLAYSBURG.

Sarah Fur′nace, a station of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 4 miles N. of Brady's Bend, Pa.

Sa′rahsville, a hamlet of Williamson co., Ill., about 24 miles E. by S. of Carbondale.

Sarahsville, a post-village in Centre township, Noble co., O., about 30 miles N. of Marietta. It is on Wills Creek, near its source. Coal is found near this place. It has 2 churches. Pop. 256.

Saraisk, or **Zaraisk,** zå-rīsk′, a town of Russia, government and 35 miles W.N.W. of Riazan, on the Oster. Pop. 5037.

Sarakino, så-rå-kee′no, or **Peristeria,** på-ris-tå-ree′å, an islet of the Grecian Archipelago, in the Sporades, immediately E. of Kilidromi, 6 miles long.

Saramaca, så-rå-må′kå, a river of Dutch Guiana, after a N. course of 200 miles enters the Atlantic 30 miles W. of the mouth of the Surinam.

Saran, Bengal. See SARUN.

Saranac, sår-ạ-nak′ or sår′ạ-năk, the name of two connected lakes in Franklin co., N.Y., in the Adirondack Wilderness. The Upper Saranac lake is about 8 miles long, 2 miles wide, and is 1567 feet higher than the sea-level. The Lower Saranac is inferior in size; is about 5 miles E. of the upper lake, and 8 miles N. of Mount Seward. Saranac River issues from this lake, which derives a supply of water from Round Lake and the Upper Saranac.

Saranac, a post-village in Boston township, Ionia co., Mich., on the Grand River, and on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, 25 miles E. by S. of Grand Rapids, and 8½ miles S.W. of Ionia. It has a bank, a graded school, 5 churches, a newspaper office, a stave-factory, 2 flour-mills, 4 saw-mills, a tannery, a foundry, &c. Pop. 724.

Saranac, a post-village in Saranac township, Clinton co., N.Y., on a river of the same name, 16 or 17 miles W. by S. of Plattsburg. It has a church, about 50 houses, and a starch-factory. The township contains a village named Redford, and has some iron-works. P. of township, 4110.

Saranac Hollow, a hamlet of Clinton co., N.Y., 3 miles from Saranac.

Saranac Lake, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., N.Y., is on the Saranac River where it issues from a lake of the same name, about 40 miles S. of Malone. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery, and has a church, a graded school, and a lumber-mill.

Saranac River, in New York, is the outlet of the Saranac Lakes, in Franklin co. It runs northeastward through a mountainous country, intersects Clinton co., and enters Lake Champlain at Plattsburg. It is nearly 100 miles long. At Cadyville, 9 or 10 miles W. of Plattsburg, it descends 45 feet in passing through a gorge 1½ miles long.

Sarangarh, Bengal. See SARUNGURH.

Saransk, så-rånsk′, or **Zaransk′,** a town of Russia, government and 70 miles N. of Penza, at the confluence of the Saranga and Insara. Pop. 9369. It is built mostly of wood, and has 2 cathedrals, salt-magazines, and manufactures of soap and leather.

Sarapilly, så-rå-pil′lee, a town of India, presidency of Madras, 10 miles S. of Nellore.

Sarapiqui, så-rå-pe-kee′, a river of Costa Rica, tributary to the San Juan, and a principal channel of communication between the interior of Costa Rica and the Caribbean Sea.

Sarapool, Sarapoul, or **Sarapul,** så-rå-pool′, a town of Russia, government and 195 miles S.E. of Viatka, on the Kama. Pop. 7688. The town, commanded by a fort on an adjacent height, has a cathedral, a large salt-magazine, manufactures of soap and leather, and a trade in timber and masts.

Sarare, så-rå-rå′, a river of Brazil, province of Matto-Grosso, joins the Guapore in lat. 14° 51′ S., lon. 60° 30′ W. At one place it passes within 4 miles of the Sucurin.

Sarasota, så-rå-so′tå, a post-hamlet of Manatee co., Fla., on the Gulf of Mexico, 110 miles S. of Cedar Keys. It has a church.

Sarasota Bay, in Manatee co., Fla., is an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, cut off from the open gulf by Sarasota Island. North of this island, between it and Long Key, is Sarasota Pass, the main entrance of the bay.

Saras′sa, a post-office of Arkansas co., Ark., on the Arkansas River.

Saraswati, så-rås-wå′tee, a river of India, rises near Aboo, in Joodpoor dominion, flows S.W. past Radhunpoor, and enters the head of the Gulf of Cutch. Length, 100 miles. It is held sacred by the Hindoos.

Saratof, or **Saratoff,** Russia. See SARATOV.

Saratoga, sår-ạ-to′gạ, a county in the E. part of New

York, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River, and on the S. by the Mohawk, and is intersected by the Sacondaga River. The surface is moderately hilly or undulating, except the northern part, which is mountainous. It is extensively covered with forests of the oak, hickory, ash, beech, elm, chestnut, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is fertile. Hay, butter, potatoes, oats, Indian corn, lumber, and rye are the staple products. Among the minerals found in it are slate, Silurian (Trenton) limestone, and Potsdam sandstone, a good material for building. This county is intersected by the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, the Champlain Canal, and the Adirondack Railroad. The largest town of this county is Saratoga Springs, the fashionable watering-place. Capital, Ballston. Valuation of real and personal estate, $36,797,898. Pop. in 1870, 51,529, of whom 43,820 were Americans; in 1875, 55,233.

Saratoga, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ala.

Saratoga, a post-office and mineral spring of Johnson co., Ark., 13 miles from Clarksville.

Saratoga, a post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal., 8 miles S.S.W. of Santa Clara village, and 10 miles S.W. of San José. Here is a mineral spring which is a popular place of resort. The village has 2 churches, a paper-mill, a flour-mill, and a tannery. Pop. about 400.

Saratoga, a hamlet of Putnam co., Fla., on the St. John's River, 9 miles above Palatka. Here is a sulphur spring.

Saratoga, a township of Grundy co., Ill. Pop. 1233.

Saratoga, post-township, Marshall co., Ill. P. 1163.

Saratoga, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ind., on the railroad which connects Hartford with Union City, about 30 miles N. of Richmond. It has a church. Pop. about 200.

Saratoga, a post-office of Howard co., Iowa, in Saratoga township, on Crane Creek, about 20 miles W. of Cresco. Pop. of the township, 179.

Saratoga, a post-hamlet of Pratt co., Kansas, 55 miles from Hutchinson. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Saratoga, Lyon co., Minn. See COBURG.

Saratoga, a post-village in Saratoga township, Winona co., Minn., about 22 miles E.S.E. of Rochester, and 26 miles W.S.W. of Winona. It has a church, a graded school, and about 30 dwellings. Pop. of the township, 998.

Saratoga, a hamlet and township of Wilson co., N.C., 10 miles E. of Wilson. Pop. 1108.

Saratoga, a station of Champaign co., O., on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, 3 miles N. of Urbana.

Saratoga, a post-township of Wood co., Wis., about 5 miles S. of Grand Rapids, is bounded on the W. by the Wisconsin River. Kaolin is said to be found here. Pop. 303.

Saratoga Lake, a beautiful lake in Saratoga co., N.Y., about 5 miles S.E. of Saratoga Springs. It is 6 or 7 miles long and nearly 2 miles wide. Its outlet is Fish Creek, which enters the Hudson River.

Saratoga Springs, a post-village and fashionable summer resort of Saratoga co., N.Y., in a township of its own name, on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, at the S. terminus of the Adirondack Railroad, 38 miles N. of Albany, and about 180 miles N. of New York City. Besides being one of the most fashionable summer resorts in the world, Saratoga is visited by many persons for its medicinal advantages. Here are over 20 mineral springs, some of which are of great celebrity, the waters of which, in addition to the local consumption, are bottled in large quantities for exportation. The village contains 2 national banks, churches belonging to the Baptists, Catholics, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Methodists, and Presbyterians, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 3 weekly newspapers. It has numerous hotels, some of great elegance and capable of accommodating more than 1000 guests each. Several of the leading hotels sustain excellent orchestras, and the season is further enlivened by regattas upon Saratoga Lake (4 miles distant), races upon the track of the Saratoga Racing Association, and the numberless elegant "turn-outs" of the visitors. Twelve miles E. of the village, on the Hudson River, is the battle-ground where General Burgoyne surrendered to General Gates during the Revolution in 1777. Pop. of village, 7516; of township, 8537.

Saratov, or **Saratow,** så-rå-tov′, written also **Saratof** and **Saratoff,** a government of Russia, between lat. 48° 10′ and 53° 18′ N. and lon. 42° 30′ and 51° 20′ E. Area, 32,622 square miles. Pop. in 1870, 1,751,268. Surface in the W. hilly, and in many parts fertile; but the E. is a wide desert steppe. The principal rivers are the Volga, which bounds it on the E., and its tributaries, besides the Khoper and Medvieditza, tributaries of the Don. Large quantities of rye, wheat, oats, millet, and pease are raised, and partly exported. Sheep- and cattle-breeding is conducted on a large scale, and the rearing of bees and silk-worms is increasing. The fisheries in the Volga are very valuable, and large quantities of salt fish and caviare are exported. Principal minerals, salt, millstones, and iron. It has manufactures of linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics, hosiery, ironwares, leather, and earthenwares, also numerous flour-mills and distilleries. Capital, Saratov.

Saratov, a town of Russia, capital of the above, is situated on the right bank of the Volga, 290 miles E. of Voronesh. Lat. 51° 31′ N.; lon. about 46° E. Pop. 85,220. It consists of an upper and a lower town, built chiefly of wood, and has many churches, a mosque, some monasteries, a new and handsome bishop's palace, large government edifice, a large bazaar, several hospitals, a college and other schools, an ecclesiastical seminary, manufactures of cotton cloths, cotton and silk hosiery, clocks, watches, leather, tobacco, rope, and earthenwares, a bell-foundry, breweries, distilleries, and vinegar-factories. From its position on the Volga and between Astrakhan, Moscow, and Nizhnee-Novgorod, it is the seat of an extensive trade, importing colonial goods and foreign manufactures, and exporting corn, salted fish, hides, and cattle; it has also three important annual fairs.

Saratovka, or **Saratowka,** så-rå-tov′kå, a village of Russia, S.E. of St. Petersburg, on the Neva.

Sarauli, a town of India. See SARROWLY.

Sarawah, så-rå′wå, or **Sarwa,** sar′wå, a town of Burmah, on the Irrawaddy, 80 miles N.W. of Rangoon.

Sarawak, så-rå-wåk′, a country of Borneo, on the N. coast of the island, near its W. side, extending between lat. 1° and 2° N. and lon. 109° 40′ and 111° 40′ E., bounded W. and S. by the mountain Krimbang, and watered by the river Sarawak and its tributaries. Capital, Sarawak. The rajahship of this country was held from 1839 to 1868 by Sir James Brooke, and since 1868 has been held by his nephew. The rajah's authority is absolute, and his vassalage to the Sultan of Borneo is merely nominal. The rule of native chiefs and English officers is combined, and for many years the country has been very prosperous. Exports, sago, gutta-percha, rubber, wax, gold, antimony, &c. Pop. 250,000.

Sarawak, formerly **Kuchin,** koo′chin, a town in the W. of the island of Borneo, capital of a rajahship, and on a river of the same name, in lat. 1° 33′ N., lon. 110° 20′ E. It consists of a native and a European town, the former built on each side of two reaches of the river, and divided into kampongs, or clusters, and the latter occupying heights on the left bank of the river. Many of these houses, raised on posts and formed of wood, have a very respectable appearance. An English church mission and a native school have been established. The trade of the town is considerable, and is carried on with Singapore. It has forts, a palace of the rajah, barracks, prison, and court-house. Pop. 18,000.

Sarawak, så-rå-wåk′, or **Presqu'ile,** prêsk‛eel′, a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, 14 miles N. of Owen Sound. Pop. 125.

Sarawan, så-rå-wån′, written also **Saharawan,** a province of Beloochistan, between lat. 28° and 30° 20′ N. and lon. 64° and 67° 40′ E. Area, 15,000 square miles. Pop. 50,000. Surface mostly mountainous and rugged; Tukatoo, in the N., rises upwards of 11,000 feet. The principal towns are Sarawan, Shawl, and Mustung.

Sarawan, a town of Beloochistan, capital of the above, 98 miles W. of Kelat. Lat. 28° 47′ N.; lon. 64° 50′ E. It consists of about 500 houses in a barren district, enclosed by a mud wall.

Sarayacu, så-rī-å-koo′, a town of Peru, on the navigable river Ucayale, in lat. about 6° 50′ S., lon. 75° W.

Sarconi, saʀ-ko′nee, a village of Italy, in Basilicata, 13 miles N.E. of Lagonegro. Pop. 1131.

Sarcoxie, sar-kox′ee, a township of Jefferson co., Kansas. Pop. 681.

Sarcoxie, a post-village in Sarcoxie township, Jasper co., Mo., on Centre Creek, and on the Missouri & Western Railroad, 14 miles E.S.E. of Carthage, and 12 miles N.W. of Pierce City. It has a newspaper office, a graded school, a church, and a carriage-factory. Pop. of township, 1983.

Sardam, a town of the Netherlands. See ZAANDAM.

Sardara, saʀ-då′rå, a village of Sardinia, 23 miles S.E. of Oristano. Pop. 2569.

Sardawala, the native name of SERDOVOL.

Sardes, a city of Asia Minor. See SARDIS.

Sardice, a village of Austria. See SCHARDITZ.

Sardinas, saʀ-dee′nås, a small bay of the United States of Colombia, in lat. about 2° N., lon. 79° W.

Sardinia, sar-din'e-ạ (It. *Sardegna,* sar-dån'yå; Fr. *Sardaigne,* sar'dåñ'; Ger. *Sardinien,* sar-dee'ne-ẹn; Dutch, *Sardinie,* sar-deen'yẹh; Sp. *Cerdeña,* sar-dĕn'yå, or *Cerdeña,* thĕr-dĕn'yå; anc. *Sardin'ia* and *Ichnu'sa;* Gr. Σαρδώ, *Sardo,* or Σαρδών, *Sardon,* Ἰχνοῦσα, *Ichnousa*), the largest island in the Mediterranean Sea after Sicily, and forming with its surrounding islands, the principal of which are Antioco, San Pietro, Asinara, Magdalena, Tavolara, and Caprera, a compartimento of the kingdom of Italy. It extends from lat. 38° 50′ to 41° 15′ N., and from lon. 8° 5′ to 9° 50′ E.; greatest length, from Cape Teulada, in the S., to Longo Sardo, in the N., 152 miles; breadth, 66 miles. Area, including the small islands along the coast, 9399 square miles. It is nearly in the form of a parallelogram, and not without considerable indentations, especially on the S. and W. coasts. On the N. it is separated from the island of Corsica by the Strait of Bonifacio, about 7 miles wide.

The coast is rugged and precipitous, presenting a succession of headlands. The principal bay is that of Porto Torres. The W. coast, stretching S. from Cape Falcon, presents, among other remarkable headlands, that of Cape Argentaro, upwards of 2000 feet in height. The island is generally mountainous, the peak called Genargentu, 5276 feet high, being the most elevated point. There are several extended and beautiful plains, and some stony and sterile tracts. Lead, silver, iron, marble, alabaster, and mercury are found, but are not much wrought. The country as a whole is very fruitful, especially in grain, which, with live-stock, is largely exported. The methods of cultivation are very primitive. Oil, wine, madder, and tobacco are secondary products of the island. Education is very backward; and probably in no part of Europe have the advances of modern civilization made less obvious changes than here. The prevalence of severe endemic fevers, especially dangerous to foreigners, has done much to keep Sardinia almost unknown and unvisited by tourists. The people speak strongly-marked dialects of the Italian. They are proud, quarrelsome, and revengeful, but truthful, hospitable, brave, and patriotic. There are two provinces, named from the two chief towns, Sassari and Cagliari. There are a few short railway lines. Sardinia formerly gave name to an important kingdom, which included not only the island, but Piedmont, Savoy, and Liguria, on the mainland, now belonging principally to the kingdom of Italy (of which these were the germ). The present departments of Alpes-Maritimes, Savoie, and Haute-Savoie, in France, were also parts of the Sardinian dominions.

History.—The early history of the island is involved in much obscurity. Its inhabitants were independent, when, about B.C. 530, they were attacked by the Carthaginians and obliged after a valiant resistance to quit the low country and retire into their mountain-fastnesses. During the first Punic war the Romans made strenuous exertions to become masters of the island, and ultimately obtained a formal cession of it. This cession left a rankling in the breasts of the Carthaginians, and is mentioned as one of the causes which led to the second Punic war, in which Rome, though finally victorious, was brought to the brink of ruin by Hannibal. During the struggles between Rome and Carthage, Sardinia often became the theatre of war, and suffered equally from both. At a very early period the inhabitants were converted to Christianity. On the fall of the Western Empire it came successively under the power of the Vandals, Goths, and Moors. At the end of the twelfth century it was held by the Genoese, and afterwards by the kings of Aragon till 1713. In 1720 it was acquired by Savoy in exchange for Sicily.——Adj. and inhab. SARDINIAN, sar-din'e-ạn (It. SAR'DO).

Sardinia, sar-din'e-ạ, a post-village in Jackson township, Decatur co., Ind., about 35 miles N.N.W. of Madison, and 16 miles E. by S. of Columbus. It has 2 churches.

Sardinia, a post-village in Sardinia township, Erie co., N.Y., on the Springville & Sardinia Railroad, 3 miles W. of Arcade Station, 8 miles E. by N. of Springville, and 22 miles S.W. of Warsaw. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, a carriage-shop, and nearly 45 houses. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1693.

Sardinia, a post-village in Washington township, Brown co., O., on the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad, 46½ miles E. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches, a wagon-factory, and a graded school. Pop. 164.

Sardinia, a post-office of Clarendon co., S.C.

Sardinia Junction, a station in Erie co., N.Y., on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, at the junction of the Springville & Sardinia Railroad, 31½ miles S.S.E. of Buffalo.

Sar'dis, or **Sar'des** (Gr. Σάρδις or Σάρδεις; Turk. *Sart,* sart), a ruined city of Asia Minor, in antiquity the capital of Lydia, at the N. foot of Mount Tmolus, 50 miles N.E. of Smyrna. On its summit are extensive remains of a castle, called the house of Crœsus; and about 1 mile distant are traces of a vast temple of Cybele. Under Crœsus, its king, from whom it was taken by Cyrus, Sardis was one of the most splendid cities of the East. After passing to the Romans it rapidly declined, and during the reign of Tiberius was almost destroyed by an earthquake. It was, however, immediately rebuilt, and acquired new interest from becoming the seat of one of the Apocalyptic churches.

Sar'dis, a post-office of Burke co., Ga.

Sardis, a post-village of Mason co., Ky., about 12 miles S.W. of Maysville. It has 3 churches. Pop. 149.

Sardis, a post-village, capital of Panola co., Miss., on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, 50 miles S. of Memphis, and 50 miles N. of Grenada. It is the largest village of the county, and contains a newspaper office, 7 churches, a female institute, a bank, and a tannery.

Sardis, a post-village in Lee township, Monroe co., O., on the Ohio River, about 40 miles above Marietta. It has a chair-factory, a flour-mill, and several stores. Pop. 170.

Sardis, a post-hamlet in Franklin township, Westmoreland co., Pa., 18 miles E. by N. of Pittsburg. Near it are several churches.

Sardis, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Tenn., 25 miles E. of Henderson Station. It has a church and 2 or 3 stores.

Sardis, a post-office of Cass co., Texas.

Sardis, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., W. Va., 4 miles N.W. of Wilsonburg Station. It has a church.

Sardoal, sar-do-ål', a town of Portugal, in Beira, 14 miles S.E. of Thomar. Pop. 3934.

Sarec'ta, a post-hamlet of Duplin co., N.C., on Goshen Creek, about 55 miles N. of Wilmington.

Saree, or **Sari,** så-ree', the capital town of the Persian province of Mazanderan, 20 miles E. of Balfurosh. Lat. 36° 30′ N.; lon. 53° 10′ E. Pop. 15,000. It is enclosed by a ditch and by a mud wall flanked by pentagonal brick towers but kept in very bad repair.

Sarembey, or **Sarambey,** så-rẹm-bå', a town of Eastern Roumelia, 65 miles by rail W. of Philippopolis.

Sarepta, sạ-rĕp'tạ, a town of Russia, government of Saratov, in its S. part, on the Sarpa, near its influx into the Volga, 15 miles S. of Tsaritsin. It was founded in 1765 by a colony of Germans, and is the centre of numerous colonies of Moravians.

Sarepta, a city of Palestine. See SURAFEND.

Sarep'ta, a post-village of Calhoun co., Miss., 25 miles E. of Water Valley, and about 50 miles W.N.W. of Aberdeen. It has 3 churches.

Sarepta, a hamlet of Warren co., N.J., about 4 miles E.N.E. of Belvidere. It has a flour-mill.

Sarep'ta, or **Friedsburg,** freedz'bŭrg, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 20 miles S.W. of Seaforth. P. 100.

Sares-Kend, så-rĕs-kĕnd', a village of Persia, in Azerbaijan, S.W. of Mianna. Near it are two ruined fortresses, termed Kalah-Zohak.

Sarezzo, så-rĕt'so, a village of Italy, in Brescia, 2 miles S. by E. of Gardone, on the Mella. Pop. 1687.

Sargadelos, sar-gå-då'loce, a village of Spain, in Galicia, province and 18 miles N. of Lugo.

Sargana Taluk, sar-gån'å tå-look', a native state of India, in Candeish. Area, 360 square miles. Pop. 8094.

Sargans, sar'gåns, a town of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, at a railway, 7½ miles S.E. of Wallenstadt. P. 1014.

Sargeant's Bluff, Iowa. See SERGEANT BLUFFS.

Sar'gent, a post-office of Santa Clara co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 37 miles S. by E. of San José.

Sargent, a township of Douglas co., Ill. Pop. 1035.

Sargent, a post-office of Hamilton co., Kansas, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 13 miles E. of Granada, Col.

Sargent, McKean co., Pa. See SERGEANT.

Sargent's, a station of the Savannah, Griffin & North Alabama Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of Newnan, Ga.

Sar'gentville, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Me., on the E. shore of Penobscot Bay, or Eggemoggin Reach, about 20 miles E.S.E. of Belfast. It is supported by fishing and ship-building.

Sari, a town of Persia. See SAREE.

Sarin'da, a post-office of Weld co., Col.

Sarine, a river of Switzerland. See SAANE.

Sarineña, så-re-nĕn'yå, a town of Spain, province and 26 miles S.E. of Huesca, in a fertile plain. Pop. 3020.

Sarjoo, or **Sarjou,** a river of India. See GOGGRA.

Sark, or **Sercq,** saink, one of the islands in the English Channel, belonging to Great Britain, 7 miles E. of Guernsey, and 10 miles N.W. of Jersey. Lat. 49° 5′ N.; lon. 2° 22′ W. Area, 1400 acres. It consists of two high peninsulas united by a narrow isthmus. Many sea-fowl and fish are taken around the coasts. It presents very wild and beautiful scenery, and, though a dependency of Guernsey, has a local government of its own. Its only landing-place is at Creux. Pop. 546.

Sark, a small river of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, with a S.W. course of 10 or 11 miles past Springfield, forms for several miles the boundary between Scotland and England, and enters the Solway Firth near its E. extremity.

Sarkad, shåʀ'kŏd′, a town of Hungary, co. of Bihar, 35 miles S.W. of Grosswardein. Pop. 7383.

Sarkholm, sark′holm, a small island in the Gulf of Riga.

Sarlat, saʀ'lå′, a town of France, in Dordogne, on the Sarlat, 44 miles S.E. of Périgueux. Pop. 4521. It has a communal college, and manufactures of edge-tools, crucibles, and leather.

Sarmatia, the ancient name of POLAND.

Sarmatta, saʀ-måt′tå, one of the Serawatty Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, between Timor and Timor Laut, in lat. 8° 10′ S., lon. 128° 45′ E., 30 miles in circuit.

Sarmiento, saʀ-me-ên′to, a remarkable mountain of Terra del Fuego, on the S. side of Gabriel Channel. Lat. 54° 27′ 12″ S.; lon. 70° 51′ 30″ W. Its height is 6910 feet above sea-level, rising from a broad base.

Sarnano, saʀ-nå′no, a town of Italy, province and 10 miles S.S.W. of Macerata. Pop. 4387.

Sarnen, saʀ′nẹn, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Unterwalden, on the Aa where it leaves the Lake of Sarnen, and at the foot of the Landenberg, 11 miles S. of Lucerne. Pop. 3720. In its council-house are some paintings and an alto-rilievo model of Switzerland. See also LAKE OF SARNEN.

Sarner-Aa, Switzerland. See AA.

Sarnia, the ancient name of GUERNSEY.

Sarnia, sar′nẹ-ạ, an incorporated town of Ontario, capital of the co. of Lambton, situated on the river St. Clair, near Lake Huron, and on the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways, 61 miles W. of London. It has a ferry across the river to Port Huron, and is a port of entry. It has 5 churches, several schools, 2 branch banks, 2 newspaper offices, a brewery, saw-, grist-, and shingle-mills, and manufactories of iron castings, machinery, wooden-ware, woollens, leather, &c. Pop. 2929. See also POINT EDWARD.

Sarnico, saʀ′ne-ko, a town of Italy, 15 miles E.S.E. of Bergamo, at the S.W. extremity of Lake Iseo.

Sarno, saʀ′no, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, near the source of the Sarno (anc. *Sar′nus*), 13 miles N.W. of Salerno. Pop. 10,674. It has a cathedral, an old castle, some sulphur baths, and manufactures of paper, copper-wares, cotton, linen, and silk fabrics.

Saronicus Sinus, Greece. See GULF OF ÆGINA.

Saronno, or **Sarronno,** saʀ-ʀon′no, a town of Northern Italy, in Lombardy, 14 miles N.W. of Milan. It has important cotton-manufactures. Pop. 5392.

Saros, sạ′rŏsh', or **Saros Varmegye,** sạ′rŏsh' vaʀ'-mådj′, a county of Hungary, bounded N. by Galicia. Area, 1463 square miles. Capital, Eperies. Pop. 175,292.

Saros, or **Sarosch,** a town of Hungary. See PATAK.

Saros, Turkey. See GULF OF SAROS.

Sarpa, saʀ′på, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Astrakhan, flows N., and joins the Volga 15 miles S. of Tsaritsin, after a course of 200 miles.

Sar-Puli, a town of Persia. See HOLWAN.

Sar′py, a county in the E. part of Nebraska, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Missouri River, which separates it from Iowa, and on the S. and W. by the Platte River. It is also drained by the Elkhorn and Papillon Rivers. The surface is finely diversified by undulating prairies and level river-bottoms, on which groves of the oak, hickory, cottonwood, and walnut are found. The soil is deep and very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. Good limestone underlies a large part of the soil. This county is intersected by the Union Pacific Railroad. Capital, Bellevue. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,217,628. Pop. in 1870, 2913; in 1876, 3735.

Sarpy Centre, a post-village of Sarpy co., Neb., 5 miles S. of Papillon Station. It has 2 churches.

Sarralbe, a town of Germany. See SAARALBEN.

Sarrance, saʀ'rôNss′, a village of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 10 miles S. of Oloron. Pop. 1140.

Sarre, a river of Germany. See SAAR.

Sarreal, saʀ-ʀå-ål′, or **Sarrial,** saʀ-ʀe-ål′, a town of Spain, province of Lerida, 7 miles N.E. of Montblanch, near the Francoli. Pop. 2483.

Sarrebourg, a town of Lorraine. See SAARBURG.

Sarrebrück, a town of Prussia. See SAARBRÜCK.

Sarreguemines, Germany. See SAARGEMÜND.

Sarre-Louis, Rhenish Prussia. See SAAR-LOUIS.

Sarre-Union, a town of Alsace. See SAAR-UNION.

Sarria, saʀ′ʀe-å, a town of Spain, near Barcelona. Pop. 3752.

Sarrion, saʀ-ʀe-ōn′, a town of Spain, province and 16 miles S.E. of Teruel. Pop. 1784.

Sarronno, a town of Italy. See SARONNO.

Sarrowly, sar-rŏw′lee, a town of India, Bareilly district, 51 miles N.W. of Goruckpoor. Pop. 4585.

Sarrulle, a village of Sardinia. See SARULE.

Sarsina, saʀ-see′nå, a town of Italy, in the province of Forli, 4 miles S.W. of Mercato-Sarraceno. Pop. 3173. It has a cathedral.

Sarskoe-Selo, Russia. See TSARSKOE-SELO.

Sars-Poteries, saʀ-po'tẹh-ʀee′, a village of France, in Nord, 4 miles from Avesnes. It has potteries and manufactures of glass and sugar. Pop. 2404.

Sarstedt, saʀ′stêtt, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 6 miles N.W. of Hildesheim, on the Leine. Pop. 2027.

Sart, sart or saʀ, a village of Belgium, province and 18 miles S.E. of Liege. Pop. 2510.

Sart, a town of Asia Minor. See SARDIS.

Sart-Dame-Avellines, saʀ-dåm-å'vẹh-leen′, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Thil, 19 miles S.S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1700.

Sarteano, saʀ-tå-å′no, or **Sartiano,** saʀ-te-å′no, a town of Italy, province of Siena, 5 miles W.S.W. of Chiusi. It has a castle and mineral baths. A vast number of Etruscan tombs have been opened here. Pop. 4504.

Sartena, saʀ-tå′nå (Fr. *Sartène,* saʀ'tån′), a town of Corsica, 23 miles S.S.E. of Ajaccio. Pop. 3337.

Sarthe, saʀt, a river of France, rises in the department of Orne, passes Alençon and Le Mans, where it becomes navigable, and joins the Mayenne on the left, 1½ miles above Angers. Length, 145 miles.

Sarthe, a department of France, in the N.W., formed of part of the old province of Maine-et-Perche. Area, 2371 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 446,239. Surface flat; a considerable portion is covered with forests. It is watered by the Sarthe, Loire, and several smaller streams, is fertile in the valleys, and yields sufficient grain for the population. Among its minerals are marble, slate, and limestone. Wine is made in small quantity, cider and perry extensively. Manufactures comprise woollens, calicoes, paper, crockery, leather, and linen fabrics. Capital, Le Mans.

Sartirana, saʀ-te-rå′nå, a town of Italy, in Novara, 11 miles S.W. of Mortara. Pop. 3570.

Sartor-Öe, saʀ′tor-ö'ẹh, an island off the W. coast of Norway, stift and 5 miles W. of Bergen. Lat. 60° 15′ N.; lon. 4° 10′ E. Length, 20 miles; breadth, 7 miles.

Sart′well, a post-office of McKean co., Pa., on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, 20 miles S. of Olean, N.Y.

Sarule, så-roo′lå, or **Sarrulle,** saʀ-ʀool′lå, a village of Sardinia, 2 miles S.S.W. of Orani. Pop. 1076.

Sarum, Old, England. See OLD SARUM.

Sarun, or **Saran,** så-rŭn′, a district of Bengal, Patna division, lat. 25° 40′–26° 38′ N., lon. 83° 58′–85° 14′ E. Area, 2654 square miles. It has the Goggra on the S.W., the Ganges on the S., and the Gunduck on the E. It is a fertile plain, somewhat liable to overflow. Capital, Chuprah. Pop. 2,063,860.

Sarungpoor, så-rŭng-poor′, a town of India, Gwalior dominions, 54 miles N.E. of Oojein. Lat. 23° 35′ N.; lon. 76° 35′ E.

Sarungurh, or **Sarangarh,** så-rŭn-gŭr′, a native state of India, Central Provinces. Area, 540 square miles. Lat. of centre, about 21° 30′ N.; lon. 83° E. Pop. 37,091.

Sarus, the ancient name of the SYHOON.

Sarvar, shåʀ'våʀ′, a town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, on the Sarvar, 20 miles E.S.E. of Güns. Pop. 2086.

Sar′versville, a post-hamlet in Buffalo township, Butler co., Pa., on the Butler Extension Railroad, at Sarver Station, 13 miles S.E. of Butler.

Sar′vis Point, a post-office of Webster co., Mo.

Sarviz, shåʀ'veez′, a river of Hungary, flows S., and joins an arm of the Danube at Baja. Length, 60 miles. It forms a part of the Sarviz Canal, 37 miles in length.

Sarwa, a town of Burmah. See SARAWAH.

Sarzana, saʀd-zå′nå, a town of Italy, province of Genoa, near the river Magra, 8 miles by rail E. of La Spezia. Pop. 5396. Its old fortifications now form public walks, and it has a castle, a cathedral, a college, a theatre, and manufactures of cotton goods, leather, &c.

Sarzeau, sar`zō′, a town of France, Morbihan, S. coast, on a peninsula between the sea and Morbihan Bay, 9 miles S. of Vannes. Pop. 840.

Sarzedas, sar-zå′dås, a market-town of Portugal, province of Beira, 11 miles W. of Castello Branco. Pop. 2500.

Sasbach, sås′båk, or **Sassbad,** såss′bȧt, a village of Baden, 17 miles E.N.E. of Strasburg. Pop. 1120.

Sasik, så′sik, a lake of Russia, in Bessarabia, 35 miles S.W. of Akerman, 16 miles in length and 6 miles in breadth. It receives the Kogilnik and some other rivers, and communicates with the Black Sea through the N. arm of the Danube.

Saskatchewan, sas-katch′ĕ-wŏn, a river of Canada, rises in a small lake of the Rocky Mountains, about lat. 52° N. Its upper course is generally called the South Saskatchewan, or South Branch, on account of the existence of a large tributary (the North Branch) which rises in the glaciers near Mt. Hooker. Length of North Branch, 836 miles (excluding minor sinuosities); of South Branch, 903 miles, the former having a general E. and the latter a very devious N.N.E. course. Both these main branches are adapted to steam navigation. About lon. 105° W. the main forks unite and flow E. into Lake Winnipeg. From this great lake it runs N.E. to Hudson's Bay. Here it is generally called Nelson River, or Katchewan. This portion of the river is deep, wide, and swift, with so many rapids and falls as to be scarcely navigable. At its mouth is the settlement of York. Its length to the head of the South Fork is said to be 1732 miles. Area of catchment-basin, 432,000 square miles. To the W. of Lake Winnipeg it traverses broad prairies finely adapted to wheat-culture.

Sassafras, Delaware. See GREEN SPRING.

Sas′safras, a post-office of Perry co., Ky.

Sassafras, a post-village of Kent co., Md., on or near the Sassafras River, about 45 miles E. by N. of Baltimore. It has 2 or 3 churches and 3 stores. Pop. 281.

Sassafras Fork, a post-hamlet and township of Granville co., N.C., 16 miles from Henderson Station. It has 2 churches. Pop. 1859.

Sassafras River, Maryland, runs westward, forms the boundary between Cecil and Kent cos., and enters Chesapeake Bay. It is short, but wide.

Sassano, sås-så′no, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 3 miles S.E. of Diano. Pop. 4661.

Sassari, sås′så-re, a city of the island of Sardinia, capital of a province, on its N.W. side, and on the Turritano, 10 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Sassari, 12 miles by rail from Porto Torres, its port, and 59 miles N.N.W. of Cagliari. Lat. 40° 43′ 33″ N.; lon. 8° 35′ E. Pop. 30,542. It is enclosed by walls and towers, entered by 5 gates, and has a cathedral, 23 other churches, several convents, a large government house and other public edifices, a university, a museum and public library, clerical seminary, public hospital, and a brisk trade in tobacco, oil, fruits, &c. Adjacent to the city is the fountain of Rosello, highly ornamented with carvings. See also GULF OF SASSARI.

Sassari, a province of Italy, comprising the N. half of the island of Sardinia. Area, 4139 square miles. It is mountainous, and grain and cattle-products are exported. Capital, Sassari. Pop. 243,452.

Sassbad, a village of Baden. See SASBACH.

Sassello, sås-sĕl′lo, a town of Italy, 21 miles W.N.W. of Genoa. Pop. 4433.

Sassenberg, sås′sẹn-bĕrg`, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 18 miles N.E. of Münster. Pop. 1286.

Sassendorf, sås′sẹn-dorf`, a village of Prussia, 14 miles N.N.E. of Arnsberg, with salt-works. Pop. 1137.

Sasseno, sås-så′no (anc. *Saso,* or *Sasonis Insula*), an island of the Adriatic, off the entrance to the Gulf of Avlona.

Sas`seram′,** or **Sah`seram′, a town of Bengal, in Shahabad. Lat. 24° 57′ N.; lon. 84° 3′ E. It has a large trade, and has a splendid tomb of Sher Shah, an emperor of Delhi. Pop. 21,023.

Sasslav, a town of Poland. See ZASLAV.

Sasso, sås′so, a market-town of Italy, in Basilicata, 12 miles S.S.W. of Potenza. Pop. 2345.

Sassoferrato, sås-so-fĕr-rå′to, a town of Italy, in the Marches, among the Apennines, 7 miles N.W. of Fabbriano. Pop. 7693. It has manufactures of nails.

Sassonia, and **Sassone.** See SAXONY.

Sassuolo, sås-swo′lo, a town of Italy, 10 miles S.W. of Modena, on the Secchia. Pop. 3275.

Sastago, sås-tå′go, a town of Spain, province and 39 miles S.E. of Saragossa, on the Ebro. Pop. 1920.

Sata, så′tå, or **Satta,** såt′tå, the main stream of the Indus River, at its delta in Sinde, enters the ocean by the Kookewaree mouth, 15 miles S. of Bunder Vikkur.

Satadoo, Satadou, or **Satadu,** såt-å-doo′, a state of Senegambia, about lat. 13° N., lon. 12° W. The capital town, Satadoo, is near its S. extremity.

Satahung, så-tå-hŭng′, a town of Nepaul, 100 miles W.N.W. of Khatmandoo.

Satalge, så-tål′gå, a river of Turkey, an affluent of the Salembria.

Satalge (anc. *Pharsa′lia?*), a town of Thessaly, on a slope facing the N., 20 miles S. of Larissa. On some eminences towards the E. the Romans, under Quintus Flaminius, defeated the Macedonians under Philip. The battle of Pharsalia, in which Cæsar defeated Pompey, was fought on the plain immediately adjoining the town.

Sataliah, or **Satalieh.** See ADALIA.

Satara, or **Satarah,** India. See SATTARAH.

Satartia, sạ-tar′she-ạ, a post village of Yazoo co., Miss., on Yazoo River, 32 miles N.E. of Vicksburg.

Sater, Hamilton co., O. See NEW BALTIMORE.

Satgharra, såt-gar′rå, a town of the Punjab, on the Ravee, having several small forts. Lat. 31° N.

Satgoong, såt`goong′, **Satgong,** såt`gong′, or **Saptagram,** a town of Bengal, 4 miles N.W. of Hoogly, anciently a place of great renown and splendor, and in the sixteenth century a large trading city and the residence of many European merchants. It is now a mere village.

Saticoy, sat-e-koi′, a post-township of Ventura co., Cal., is on the Santa Clara River. It contains a hamlet of the same name, and has some manufactures of farming-implements. Asphaltum is found here.

Satil′la, or **Santil′la,** a river of Georgia, rises in Irwin co., and runs in an E.S.E. direction through a level sandy region. It enters the Atlantic Ocean in Camden co., 15 miles S. of Brunswick. It is nearly 220 miles long. It has an affluent named LITTLE SATILLA (which see).

Satilla, a station in Wayne co., Ga., on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 32 miles W. of Brunswick.

Satilla, a station of the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 50 miles N.W. of Brunswick, Ga.

Satilla Bluff, a post-office and shipping-point of Camden co., Ga., on the Satilla River, 15 miles from its mouth. Lumber and rice are shipped here.

Satil′pa Creek, of Clarke co., Ala., enters the Alabama a few miles below Coffeeville.

Sativa, så-tee′vå, a town of the United States of Colombia, 66 miles N.E. of Tunja, near the Galinazo.

Satkhira, a town of India. See SUTKEERA.

Satlej, a river of India. See SUTLEJ.

Satoor, sạ-toor′, or **Settoor,** sẹt-toor′, a town of India, 50 miles N. by E. of Tinnevelly. Pop. 7155.

Satoralja Ujhely, så′to`rŏl`yŏh` oo`e-hĕl′, a market-town of Hungary, capital of the co. and 8 miles W.S.W. of Zemplin. Pop. 9946.

Satpoora, såt-poo′rå (or **Sautpoora,** sawt-poo′rå) **Mountains,** an extensive range in India, between the Nerbudda and Taptee Rivers, lat. 21° 30′ N., lon. from 74° to 78° E., forming the boundary between the district of Candeish and the Indore dominions, and almost wholly peopled by Bheels.

Satpur, såt`poor′ (?), a pass across the Himalayas, leading into Little Thibet, 12 miles S.W. of Iskardoh. Lat. 35° N.; lon. 75° 24′ E. It is 12,000 feet above the sea.

Satriano, så-tre-å′no, a town of Italy, province and 16 miles S. of Catanzaro. Pop. 2431.

Satsop, sat′sŭp, a post-hamlet of Chehalis co., Washington, 30 miles from Tenino. It has a church.

Satsop River, Washington, rises in Sawamish co., runs southward, and enters the Chehalis River in Chehalis co., about 10 miles E. of Montesano.

Satsuma, såt-soo′må, a town of Japan, in the southernmost province of the island of Kioo-Sioo.

Satta, a river of India. See SATA.

Sat′tarah, a town of India, capital of Sattarah district, 58 miles S.S.E. of Poonah. Pop. 24,484.

Sattarah, or **Sat′ara,** a district of India, in the Deccan, presidency of Bombay, bounded W. in part by the Western Ghauts. Area, 5398 square miles. Capital, Sattarah. Pop. 1,116,050.

Sattarah Jaghires, a name given collectively to five native Indian states, called Akalkote, Jat (or Jutt) and Dafflepoor, Punt Prithee Nidhee, Phaltan, and Punt Sucheo. Total area, 3508 square miles. Pop. 417,295.

Sat′terfield, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., in Jackson township, on the New Castle & Franklin Railroad, 28 miles N.N.E. of New Castle.

Satt′lers, a post-office of Comal co., Tex.

Sat′urn, a post-village of Whitley co., Ind., in Jefferson township, near the Wabash Railroad, 14 miles W.S.W. of Fort Wayne. It has 2 churches, a seminary, and a saw-mill.

Sau, a river of South Europe. See SAVE.

Saubermuttee, India. See SABERMUTTEE.

Saucejo, EL, ěl sŏw-thȧ′HO, a town of Spain, province and 45 miles S.E. of Seville. Pop. 2779.

Saucelito, saw-sạ-lee′to, a post-village of Marin co., Cal., on the W. shore of San Francisco Bay, at the S. terminus of the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of the city of San Francisco, with which it is connected by a ferry. It has a church, railroad car-shops, 4 stores, and an iron-furnace.

Sauces, South America. See RIO NEGRO.

Sau′con Creek, of Northampton co., Pa., falls into the Lehigh River near Easton.

Saucori, Gulf of Siam. See KOH-PHANG.

Saude, a post-office of Chickasaw co., Iowa.

Saudice, a town of Silesia. See ZAUDITZ.

Saudre, sōd′r, a river of France, in Cher, after a N.W. and W. course of 80 miles past Romorantin, joins the Cher near Selles-sur-Cher.

Saudrigo, sŏw-dree′go, a village of Italy, 9 miles N.E. of Vicenza. Pop. 2000.

Sauer, a river of Europe. See SURE.

Sauerbrunn, a town of Germany. See LIEBENSTEIN.

Sauerschwabenheim, sŏw‵ẹr-shwȧ′bẹn-hīme‵, a village of Hesse, 7 miles S.W. of Mentz. Pop. 1215.

Saugatuck, saw‵gạ-tŭk′, a small river of Fairfield co., Conn., runs southward, and enters Long Island Sound 2 or 3 miles E. of Norwalk.

Saugatuck, a post-village in Westport township, Fairfield co., Conn., on the Saugatuck River and Long Island Sound, and on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 11 miles W.S.W. of Bridgeport.

Saugatuck, a post-village in Saugatuck township, Allegan co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, near the mouth of the Kalamazoo River, about 30 miles S. of Grand Haven, and 20 miles W.N.W. of Allegan. It has a newspaper office, a good harbor, 3 churches, 1 or 2 saw-mills, and 2 tanneries. Lumber and other products are shipped here. Pop. 1026. The township contains a hamlet named Douglas. Pop. of the township, 2212.

Saugeen, saw‵gheen′, **Gheghelo,** or **Fishing Islands,** a group of islands on the eastern side of Lake Huron, about 18 miles from Saugeen, extending for about 7 miles, and varying in distance from 2 to 5 miles from the main shore. They are celebrated for fisheries of white-fish and herring, and form safe and commodious harbors for large vessels.

Saugeen, a river of Ontario, discharging into Lake Huron at the village of Saugeen, after a course of about 150 miles. It is 150 yards wide at its mouth. From its source to the lake there are numerous rapids, creating a large amount of water-power.

Saugeen, or **Southamp′ton,** a village and port of entry of Ontario, co. of Bruce, at the mouth of the Saugeen River in Lake Huron, and the terminus of the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, 32½ miles from Owen Sound. It contains a brewery, saw-, grist-, and woollen-mills, and a number of stores. Pop. 2579.

Saugerties, saw′ghẹr-teez‵, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., in Saugerties township, on the W. bank of the Hudson River, at the mouth of Esopus Creek, 100 miles above New York, 10 miles N. of Rondout, and about 14 miles below Hudson. It has 7 churches, 2 national banks, a newspaper office, the Saugerties Institute, extensive iron-works, and manufactures of paper and other articles. A steam ferry connects it with Tivoli, which is on the Hudson River Railroad and is 2 miles from Saugerties. Pop. 3731; of the township, in 1875, 10,951. The township has quarries of limestone and flagging-stone.

Saugor, or **Sagar,** sȧ′gŭr, an island of the Ganges delta, lying just E. of the entrance of the river Hoogly, which here reaches the sea. It is visited by vast numbers of pilgrims, and is the seat of a great annual fair. It has a light-house, and is said to have been once very populous. In 1864 a cyclone drove the waters of the sea over the island, and left only 1488 persons out of a former population of 5625.

Saugues, sōg, a town of France, in Haute-Loire, 17 miles W.S.W. of Le Puy. Pop. 1849.

Saugur, saw-gŭr′, a town of India, capital of Saugur district, 116 miles W.N.W. of Jubbulpoor. Pop. 45,655.

Saugur, Saugor, or **Sagor,** a district of India, Central Provinces, Jubbulpoor division, on the Vindhyan plateau. Area, 4005 square miles. Capital, Saugur. Pop. 527,725.

Saugus, saw′gŭs, a post-village in Saugus township, Essex co., Mass., on the Saugus Branch of the Eastern Railroad, 4 miles W. of Lynn, and 9½ miles N.N.E. of Boston. It is about 1 mile from an inlet of the sea. It has manufactures of flannel and of boots and shoes. The township is on Lynn Harbor, and also contains villages named East Saugus and Cliftondale. Pop. 2578.

Saujon, sō‵zhòNᵒ′, a town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, on the Seudre, 14 miles W.S.W. of Saintes. Pop. 2209. It has manufactures of woollen goods.

Sauk, sawk, a county in the S.W. central part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 825 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E., on the S.E., and on the S. by the Wisconsin River, and is intersected by the Baraboo River. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests of the oak, elm, sugar-maple, ash, hickory, &c. The soil is fertile. Wheat, maize, oats, hay, hops, cattle, and butter are the staple products. Sandstone and limestone (both Lower Silurian) underlie the soil. It is intersected by the Madison division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad passes along its southern border. Capital, Baraboo. Valuation of real and personal estate, $13,200,000. Pop. in 1870, 23,860, of whom 17,308 were Americans; in 1875, 26,932.

Sauk Centre, a post-village in Sauk Centre township, Stearns co., Minn., on the Sauk River, and on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 40 miles W.N.W. of St. Cloud. It has a newspaper office, a banking-house, 4 churches, a money-order post-office, a graded school, 2 flour-mills, &c. Pop. of township, 1178.

Sauk City, a post-village in Prairie du Lac township, Sauk co., Wis., is pleasantly situated on the W. bank of the Wisconsin River, 25 miles W.N.W. of Madison, and 15 miles S. of Baraboo. It has a bridge over the river, 3 churches, an iron-foundry, several breweries, a bank, a newspaper office, and a planing-mill.

Saukeniczsky, the native name of REICHENAU.

Sauk Rapids, a post-village, capital of Benton co., Minn., in a small township of the same name, on the E. bank of the Mississippi River, opposite the mouth of the Sauk River, and on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 78 miles N.W. of St. Paul, and 3 miles above St. Cloud. It contains 4 churches, a newspaper office, 1 or 2 flour-mills, and a granite-quarry. Pop. 412; of the township, 506.

Sauk River, Minnesota, rises in Osakis Lake, in Todd co., and runs southeastward into Stearns co., which it intersects, and enters the Mississippi River about 4 miles above St Cloud. It is the outlet of numerous small lakes, and is nearly 120 miles long.

Saukville, sawk′vĭl, a post-village in Saukville township, Ozaukee co., Wis., on the Milwaukee River, and on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 28 miles N. of Milwaukee, and about 4 miles W. of Ozaukee. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and 3 stores. Pop. of the township, 2060.

Sauldre, a river of France. See SAUDRE.

Saulgau, sŏwl′gŏw, a town of Würtemberg, 15 miles N. by W. of Altdorf Weingarten. Pop. 3332.

Saulieu, sō‵le-uh′ (anc. *Sidolucus?*) a town of France, in Côte-d'Or, 15 miles S.S.W. of Semur. Pop. 3113. It has a communal college and various manufactures.

Saulnierville, sawl′neer-vĭl, a post-village in Digby co., Nova Scotia, on St. Mary's Bay, 25 miles from Digby. Pop. 300.

Saulsburg, sawlz′bŭrg, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., about 32 miles E.N.E. of Altoona.

Saulsbury, sawlz′bẹr-re, post-office, Monroe co., Ark.

Saulsbury, a post-village of Hardeman co., Tenn., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 57 miles E. of Memphis. It has 3 churches, a steam flour-mill, and a high school. Much cotton is shipped here. Pop. 400.

Sauls′ton, a township of Wayne co., N.C. Pop. 119.

Sault, sō, a town of France, department of Vaucluse, 18 miles E.N.E. of Carpentras. Pop. 1476.

Sault au Cochon, sōt ō ko‵shòNᴳ′, a river-port in Saguenay co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 60 miles below Tadousac.

Sault au Recollet, sōt ō rȧ‵kol‵lȧ′, or **Back River,** a post-village in Hochelaga co., Quebec, on Rivière des Prairies, 6 miles N.W. of Montreal. It is the seat of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, one of the largest educational institutions in the province, contains several stores and hotels, and is a favorite resort of pleasure-seekers. P. 650.

Sault aux Moutons, sōt ō mōō‵tòNᴳ′, a village in Saguenay co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 35 miles below Tadousac. Pop. 100.

Sault-de-Navailles, sō-dẹh-nå`vål', a village of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 6 miles N.E. of Orthez.

Sault (or **Saut**) **Sainte Marie** (usually pronounced soo sênt må'ree; Fr. pron. sō såɴᵒ må`ree'), a post-village, capital of Chippewa co., Mich., in a township of its own name, on St. Mary's River or Strait, about 14 miles from the outlet of Lake Superior, and 150 miles E. of Marquette. Here are rapids which obstructed the navigation, but the navigable parts of the river have been connected by a ship-canal about 1 mile long. The village has 3 churches and 2 or 3 saw-mills, and is partly supported by fishing and the fur-trade. Pop. of the township, 1617.

Sault Sainte Marie, a post-village and port of entry of Ontario, capital of the district of Algoma, on St. Mary's Strait, opposite Sault Sainte Marie, Mich. The rapids at this place have a descent of 22 feet in less than a mile, and form the natural limit of steamboat navigation; but a canal has been cut around them on the American side. (See SAINT MARY'S STRAIT.) The village is pleasantly situated, and has 3 churches and 5 stores. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the fur-trade and the fisheries. Sault Sainte Marie is the seat of the Anglican bishop of Algoma, and of the Roman Catholic bishop of Northern Canada. P. 400.

Sault Saint-Louis, Quebec. See CAUGHNAWAGA.

Saulx, or **Saux,** sō, a river of France, in Haute-Marne and Meuse, after a W.N.W. course of 45 miles, joins the Ornain 10 miles E.N.E. of Vitry.

Saulxures, sō`züʀ', a village of France, in Vosges, arrondissement of Remiremont. Pop. 1982.

Saulzoir, sō`zwaʀ', a village of France, in Nord, on the Selle, 10 miles N.E. of Cambrai. Pop. 2240.

Saumsville, sawmz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Shenandoah co., Va., 4 miles N. of Woodstock. Pop. about 80.

Saumur, sō`müʀ' (anc. *Salmurium ?*), a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 30 miles S.E. of Angers, on the left bank of the Loire, and on the railway from Tours to Nantes. Pop. 13,463. It has a tribunal of commerce, a communal college, a library, a riding-school for the army, a botanic garden, and manufactures of linens, cambrics, leather, chaplets or rosaries, and excellent wine.

Saumurois, sō`mü`ʀwå', an old subdivision of France, now distributed among the departments of Maine-et-Loire, Indre-et-Loire, and Vienne. Chief town, Saumur.

Saunders, sawn'dẹrs, a county in the E. part of Nebraska, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Platte River, and is drained by Cottonwood, Saline, and Wahoo Creeks. The surface is an undulating plain, nearly destitute of forests. The soil is calcareous and very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, oats, and potatoes are the staple products. Good limestone underlies part of this county. It is intersected by the Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad. Capital, Wahoo. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 4547; in 1876, 10,463.

Saunders, a post-office of Saunders co., Neb.

Saund'ers' Island, in the South Atlantic, near Sandwich Land, lat. 57° 52′ S., lon. 26° 24′ W., was discovered by Cook in 1775.

Saundersville, Massachusetts. See SANDERSVILLE.

Saundersville, sawn'dẹrz-vĭl, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Grafton township, on Blackstone River, and on the Providence & Worcester Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Worcester. It has a church and a cotton-factory.

Saundersville, a post-office of Gallia co., O.

Saundersville, a village in Scituate township, Providence co., R.I., 1 mile from North Scituate. It has manufactures of cotton yarns. Pop. 101.

Saundersville, a post-hamlet of Sumner co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 19 miles N.N.E. of Nashville. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 100.

Saunemin, Illinois. See SANNEMIN.

Saunte, Sunth, or **Santh,** sawnt, a native state of India, Rewakanta Agency. Area, 356 square miles. Pop. 49,675.

Sauquoit, saw-koit', a post-village in Paris township, Oneida co., N.Y., on Sauquoit Creek, and on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 9 miles S. of Utica. It has 2 churches, the Sauquoit Academy, and manufactures of cotton, paper, flour, &c. Pop. 459.

Sauquoit Creek, New York. See SADAQUADA.

Saurat, sō`rå', a town of France, in Ariége, 7 miles S.S.W. of Foix. Pop. 1443.

Sauratown, saw'rạ-tŏwn, post-office, Stokes co., N.C.

Sauterne, or **Sauternes,** sō`taiʀn', a village of France, department of Gironde, 8 miles N.W. of Bazas. It is renowned for its claret wine.

Sautpoora Mountains, India. See SATPOORA.

Saut Sainte Marie. See SAULT SAINTE MARIE.

Sauvagère, LA, France. See LA SAUVAGÈRE.

Sauve, sōv, a town of France, in Gard, on the Vidourle, 20 miles W.N.W. of Nîmes. Pop. 2070.

Sauvenière, sōv`ne-aiʀ', a village of Belgium, province and 10 miles N.W. of Namur. Pop. 1225.

Sauvetat, LA, lå sōv`tå', a town of France, in Gers, 8 miles S.W. of Lectoure. Pop. 1207.

Sauveterre, sōv`taiʀ', a town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 9 miles S.W. of Orthez. Pop. 1544.

Sauvie's (saw'viz) **Island,** a post-office of Multnomah co., Oregon, and an island in the Columbia River at the mouth of the Willamette, 20 miles long and 2 miles wide.

Saux, a river of France. See SAULX.

Sauxillanges, sôx`eel`yôɴzh' or sôx`ee`yôɴzh', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 6 miles N.E. of Issoire.

Sava, så'vå, a town of Italy, in Lecce, 5 miles W. of Manduria. Pop. 4757.

Sava, så'vå, a town of Japan, on the island of Hondo, 50 miles N.E. of Kioto.

Sava, så'vå, a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, 70 miles S.W. of Teheran.

Savage, sav'ij, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Md., 1 mile from the Washington Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and 20 miles S.W. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches, a cotton-mill, and a machine-shop. Pop. about 400.

Sav'age Island (also called **Niue**), in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 19° S., lon. 169° W. It is 30 miles in circuit, and is half-way between the Samoan and Tonga Islands. Pop. 5124, all Christians, and interesting as being of partly Samoan and partly Melanesian origin.

Savage Islands, several groups of islets of British North America.

Savage Mountain, a ridge in Garrett co., Md., 10 miles W. of Cumberland. It is the N.W. boundary of the Cumberland or Frostburg coal basin. See MOUNT SAVAGE.

Savage River, Maryland, a small stream which runs southward in Garrett co. and enters the North Branch of the Potomac River 2 miles W. of Piedmont, W. Va.

Savage's Station, a station on the Richmond & York River Railroad, in Henrico co., Va., 10 miles E. of Richmond. One of the "seven days'" battles occurred here, June 29, 1862.

Savaii, så-vī'ee, the largest of the Samoan Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, and the westernmost and richest of the group. Lat. (S. point) 13° 49′ S.; lon. 172° 29′ W. Length, 50 miles; greatest breadth, 30 miles. Pop. 12,530. See SAMOAN ISLANDS.

Savalan, a mountain in Persia. See SEVELLAN.

Savana la Mar, så-vå'nå lå maʀ, called also **Savannah la Mar,** a town on the S. side of the island of Jamaica. Lat. 18° 12′ N.; lon. 78° 6′ W.

Savana la Mar, så-vå'nå lå maʀ, or **Savan'nah la Mar,** a seaport town of Santo Domingo, on the Bay of Samana, N. coast, 15 miles S. by W. of Samana.

Savanilla, South America. See SABANILLA.

Savanillo, så-vå-neel'yo, a town of Cuba, 18 miles by rail S. of Matanzas.

Savan'na, or **Savannah,** a post-village in Savanna township, Carroll co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, and on the Western Union Railroad, 11 miles W. of Mount Carroll, and about 20 miles N. of Clinton, Iowa. It has a good landing, and an active business in shipping produce. It contains a newspaper office, 4 churches, and a graded school. Pop. 971; of the township, 1236. It has a machine-shop, and manufactures of flour and lumber.

Savan'nah, an important river of South Carolina and Georgia, is formed by the Tugaloo and Kiowee, two small streams which rise near the S. frontier of North Carolina and unite on the boundary between Anderson co., S.C., and Franklin co., Ga. Flowing in a general S.S.E. direction, it forms the boundary between those two states through the whole of its subsequent course, and enters the Atlantic near 32° N. lat. and 81° W. lon., and 18 miles below Savannah City. The length of the river, exclusive of branches, is estimated at 450 miles. The navigation is good from November to June, about 8 months in the year. Large vessels ascend to Savannah, steamboats of 150 tons to Augusta, about 230 miles, and smaller boats 150 miles higher. A canal 9 miles long was constructed in 1845 around the falls at Augusta, by which abundant water-power is produced. The river is about 300 yards wide at the latter city. The Savannah, in connection with its right branch, forms the entire boundary between South Carolina and Georgia.

Savannah, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., in El Monte township, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 1½ miles W. of El Monte, and 12 miles E. of Los Angeles.

Savannah, a city and port of entry of Georgia, capital of Chatham co., and the largest and most important commercial city of the state, is situated on the right bank of the Savannah River, 18 miles from its mouth, 90 miles W.S.W. of Charleston, and 294 miles E.S.E. of Atlanta. Lat. 32° 5′ N.; lon. 81° 8′ W. The site of the city is a sandy plain, elevated about 40 feet above low-water mark. It is regularly laid out, with wide streets, which, however, are closely shaded with trees of many varieties. The principal streets running N. and S. are intersected by small parks, 26 in number, and almost in the centre of the city is Forsyth Place, a beautiful park, regularly laid out in walks and embellished with plants, flowers, and handsome trees, among the latter being many pines of primeval growth. The city is built mostly of brick, and many of the private dwellings are handsome specimens of architecture. Among the public buildings the custom-house, theatre, court-house, city exchange, cotton exchange, masonic temple, Metropolitan Hall, Hodgson Hall (library and head-quarters of the Georgia Historical Society), Armory Hall, and St. Andrew's Hall, are worthy of notice. There are a number of handsome church edifices in the city, chief among which, worthy of mention, are the Independent Presbyterian, St. John's (Episcopal), the cathedral of Our Lady of Perpetual Help (Roman Catholic), and the new Jewish synagogue of Mickva Israel. The city contains 30 churches, of which 13 are for colored congregations, 2 synagogues, a medical college, 3 hospitals (1 colored), 4 banks, a savings-institution, a fire department, a historical society, several reading-rooms, and a public library, as above mentioned. The public schools are well conducted, and afford liberal provision for the education of the poor. The private schools also are numerous, and stand high in the estimation of the citizens. Among the charitable institutions may be mentioned the Savannah Hospital, St. Joseph's Infirmary, orphan asylum, Episcopal Orphans' Home, Hibernian Society, and Port Society. One morning and one evening newspaper are published. Two monuments, one in Johnson Square to General Nathaniel Greene, and the other in Monterey Square to Count Pulaski, have been erected.

The harbor of Savannah is one of the best on the Southern coast, and the river is navigable for steamers to Augusta. The depth of water on the bar is 22 feet at mean low water, and vessels drawing 19 feet can come up to the wharves. Steamers run regularly to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other ports. Savannah is the terminus of 3 railroads,—the Central Railroad of Georgia, the Atlantic & Gulf, and the Savannah & Charleston. The chief articles of export are cotton, rice, lumber, and naval stores. The quantity of cotton shipped here is about 700,000 bales per annum. As a cotton port this city ranks second in the United States. The value of the commodities exported hence in a year, including coastwise exports, is about $50,000,000. Savannah has gas-works, water-works, street railroads, a cotton-factory, a paper-mill, several foundries, planing-mills, &c. It was founded by General Oglethorpe in 1733, and was chartered as a city in 1789. It was captured from the Confederates by General Sherman, December 21, 1864. Pop. in 1850, 15,312; in 1860, 22,292; in 1870, 28,235; in 1879, 35,628.

Savannah, a post-hamlet of Davis co., Iowa, on a branch of the North Fabius River, about 30 miles S. of Ottumwa. It has a church and a graded school.

Savannah, a post-village, capital of Andrew co., Mo., in Nodaway township, on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, 14 miles N. of St. Joseph, and 6 miles from the Missouri River. It contains 6 churches, a bank, a savings-bank, 2 newspaper offices, a broom-factory, and a plough-factory. Pop. 1257.

Savannah, a post-office of Butler co., Neb., on the S. bank of the Platte River, about 50 miles N.N.W. of Lincoln.

Savannah, a post-village in Savannah township, Wayne co., N.Y., on the New York Central Railroad, 32 miles W. of Syracuse, and 6 miles E. of Clyde. It has 3 churches, a union school, and a barrel-factory. The township is bounded on the E. by the Seneca River, which here flows through extensive marshes. Pop. of the township, 1880.

Savannah, a township of Jackson co., N.C. Pop. 515.

Savannah, a post-village in Clear Creek township, Ashland co., O., 7½ miles N.N.W. of Ashland, and about 18 miles N.N.E. of Mansfield. It contains the Savannah Academy and 4 churches. Pop. 394.

Savannah, a hamlet of Athens co., O., in Rome township, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 10 miles E. of Athens. It has a church, and a grist-mill on Hocking River.

Savannah, a township of Anderson co., S.C. P. 1067.

Savannah, a post-village, capital of Hardin co., Tenn., on the E. bank of the Tennessee River, about 44 miles S.E. of Jackson, and 120 miles S.W. of Nashville. It has 3 churches, 2 colleges (male and female), a newspaper office, and 3 lumber-mills. Pop. 328.

Savannah la Mar. See SAVANA LA MAR.

Savannah River, a station of the Savannah & Charleston Railroad, on the Savannah River, 18 miles N. of Savannah, Ga.

Savanoor, a town of British India. See SHAHNOOR.

Save, såv or såv (Ger. *Sau*, sŏw; Hun. *Száva*, så'vŏh‘; anc. *Sa'vus*), a river of Austro-Hungary, and one of the principal tributaries of the Danube, rises in the N. part of Carniola, flows E. through Croatia and between Slavonia and Bosnia, and joins the Danube at Belgrade. Its course is estimated at 550 miles. Its chief affluents, all from the S., are the Kulpa, Unna, Verbas, Bosna, and Drin; it is navigable from its mouth to the influx of the former for vessels of from 150 to 200 tons. On the N. a branch of the Alps separates its basin from that of the Drave.

Save, såv, a river of France, departments of Haute-Garonne and Gers, joins the Garonne 15 miles N.N.W. of Toulouse, after a N.E. course of 65 miles.

Savelan, a mountain of Persia. See SEVELLAN.

Savenay, så‘vẹh-nå', a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 20 miles N.W. of Nantes. Pop. 1703.

Saventhem, så'vẹn-têm‘, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 4 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1560.

Saverdun, så‘vêʀ‘dŭɴᵒ', a town of France, in Ariége, 18 miles N. of Foix. Pop. 2596.

Saverne, a town of Alsace. See ZABERN.

Sa'verton, a post-hamlet in Saverton township, Ralls co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, and on the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad, 7 miles below Hannibal. Pop. of the township, 1599.

Saviano, så-ve-å'no, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 2 miles S.W. of Nola. Pop. 2881.

Savigliano, så-veel-yå'no (Fr. *Savillian*, så‘veel‘yôɴᵒ' or så‘vee‘yôɴᵒ'), a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 9 miles E. of Saluzzo. Pop. 9544. It is well built, and has a square surrounded with arcades, manufactures of woollens, silks, and linens, and an active trade in cattle.

Savignano, så-veen-yå'no, a town of Italy, on the Æmilian Way, 8 miles by rail S.E. of Cesena. Pop. 4542. It has a public library, a palace, and a silk-factory.

Savignano, a town of Italy, province of Foggia, 9 miles W.S.W. of Bovino. Pop. 2400.

Savignone, så-veen-yo'nå, a town of Italy, 12 miles N.N.E. of Genoa. Pop. of commune, 3903.

Savigny, så‘veen‘yee', a commune of France, in Loir-et-Cher, 13 miles W.N.W. of Vendôme. Pop. 2809.

Savigny-en-Revermont, så‘veen‘yee'-ôɴᵒ-rẹh-vêʀ‘-môɴᵍ', a commune of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, arrondissement of Louhans. Pop. 2111.

Sa'vill, or **Sa'vil,** a post-office of Orange co., N.Y., about 5 miles N.W. of Newburg.

Saville, sạ-vĭl', a post-office of Crenshaw co., Ala.

Saville, a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. 1693.

Savillian, a town of Piedmont. See SAVIGLIANO.

Savindroog, så‘vin-droog', a strong fortress of India, Mysore, 20 miles W.S.W. of Bangalore. Though previously deemed impregnable, it was captured by the British in 1791 without the loss of a man.

Sav'in Hill, a station of the Old Colony Railroad, 2¾ miles S. of Boston, Mass.

Savio, så've-o (anc. *Sa'pis*), a river of Italy, province of Forli, after a N. course of 50 miles enters the Adriatic 10 miles S.E. of Ravenna. On it, about 6 miles from its mouth, is the village of Savio.

Sav-la-Mar. See SAVANA LA MAR.

Savo, or **Savoe,** Pacific Ocean. See SAVOO.

Savoca, så-vo'kå, a village of Sicily, in Messina, near the E. coast, 8 miles N.N.E. of Taormina. Pop. 2035.

Savoia, Savoja, Savoie, Savoien, or **Savoyen.** See SAVOY.

Savoie-Haute. See HAUTE-SAVOIE.

Savona, så-vo'nå, a town of Italy, province of Genoa, on the Mediterranean, 25 miles by rail S.W. of Genoa. Pop. 16,030. It has a cathedral and many other good buildings. Its harbor is formed by a mole projecting into the sea, and is difficult of access, from the accumulation of mud and sand at its mouth. Its manufactures comprise silk goods, hardware, earthenware, and soap, and it has a brisk trade in oranges and lemons grown in its vicinity.

Savo'na, a post-village in Bath township, Steuben co., N.Y., on the Conhocton River, and on the Rochester division of the Erie Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Bath. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, a flouring-mill, a steam saw-mill, and a pump-factory. Pop. 384.

Sa′vonburg, a post-hamlet of Allen co., Kansas, in Elsinore township, 12 miles N. of Walnut Station. It has a church.

Savoo, Savou, or **Savu,** så-voo′, written also **Savo, Savoe,** and **Saboe,** an island in the South Pacific, between the islands of Timor and Sandalwood. Lat. 10° 32′ S.; lon. 121° 35′ E. It is about 21 miles long from E. to W. It is divided into native principalities, subject to the Dutch government. Pop. 25,000.

Savoy, or **Savoi,** sạ-voi′, DUCHY OF (It. *Savoia,* or *Savoja,* så-vo′yå; Fr. *Savoie,* så‵vwå′; Ger. *Savoyen,* så-voi′ẹn; Sp. *Saboya,* så-ʙo′yå; L. *Sabau′dia*), formerly one of the divisions of the Sardinian States, bounded N. by Switzerland, from which, in that direction, it was almost entirely separated by the Lake of Geneva, N.E. by Switzerland, E. and S.E. by Piedmont, and elsewhere by France and Italy. Administratively Savoy was divided into the two divisions of Chambéry and Annecy, the former comprehending the provinces of Savoy Proper, Upper Savoy, Maurienne, and Tarantaise, and the latter the provinces of Genevese, Faucigny, and Chablais. The duchy of Savoy was the nucleus of the kingdom of Sardinia. Savoy was ceded to France about 1860, and now forms two departments, Savoie and Haute-Savoie.——Inhabitant, SAVOYARD, sav′o-yard‵.

Savoy, or **La Savoie,** lå så‵vwå′, a department of France, formed of the southern part of the old duchy of Savoy. It is traversed everywhere by Alpine ranges. Industry is chiefly pastoral and agricultural. Area, 2221 square miles. Capital, Chambéry. Pop. 268,361.

Sa‵voy′, a post-hamlet of Champaign co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 5 miles S. of Champaign City. It has 2 churches.

Savoy, a post-village and township of Berkshire co., Mass., about 16 miles N.E. of Pittsfield. It contains 2 churches. The surface is hilly. Pop. 730.

Savoy, a post-village of Fannin co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 15 miles E. of Sherman. It has a church, a masonic lodge, and about 16 business houses. Pop. 300.

Savoy Centre, a post-office of Berkshire co., Mass.

Savu, Malay Archipelago. See SAVOO.

Savus, the ancient name of the SAVE.

Sawatch, Colorado. See SAGUACHE.

Sawbridgeworth, England. See SABRIDGEWORTH.

Saw Dust, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Ga., on the Georgia Railroad, 24 miles W. of Augusta. It has a church.

Saw Dust Valley, a post-village of Maury co., Tenn., 8 miles from Columbia. It has 2 churches, an academy, a flour-mill, &c.

Saw‵kehatch′ee or **Son‵gahatch′ee Creek,** Ala., rises in Lee co., runs westward through Tallapoosa co., and enters the Tallapoosa River.

Saw Mill, a post-office of Pawnee co., Kansas.

Saw′mill Flat, a decayed mining village of Tuolumne co., Cal., 1 mile E. of Columbia.

Sawtelle's (saw-tellz′) **Peak,** a peak of the Rocky Mountains, in Montana, near lat. 44° 32′ N., about 3 miles S. of Henry Lake. It is of volcanic origin, and is composed of porphyry, basalt, &c. Its altitude is computed to be about 10,600 feet.

Sawuntwaree, så-wŭnt-wå′ree, a town of India, capital of the state of the same name, near the Malabar coast, 30 miles N. of Goa.

Sawuntwaree, a native state of India, in Concan, under British control. Area, 900 square miles. Pop. 190,814. Lat. 15° 38′–16° 30′ N.; lon. 73° 40′–74° 22′ E.

Sawyer, Berrien co., Mich. See BROWN'S.

Saw′yer, a post-office of Door co., Wis.

Sawyer City, a post-hamlet of McKean co., Pa., on the Buffalo, Bradford & Pittsburg Railroad, 2 miles from Kendall. It has a machine-shop and oil-wells.

Sawyer's, a station of the Eastern Railroad, 1 mile S. of Dover, N.H.

Sawyer's Bar, a post-village of Siskiyou co., Cal., on Salmon River (North Fork), 60 miles N.W. of Shasta. It has 2 churches. There are 5 quartz-mills near it, and quartz and placer gold-mines. Pop. 160.

Sawyer's River, New Hampshire, rises in Grafton co., and forms one of the head branches of the Saco River.

Saw′yersville, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., N.C., 16 miles S.S.E. of High Point Station.

Saw′yerville, a post-hamlet of Hale co., Ala., about 50 miles W.N.W. of Selma. It has a church and 2 stores.

Saw′yerville, a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, on Eaton River, 16 miles E. of Lennoxville. Pop. 175.

Sax, or **Saj,** såʜ (anc. *Salaria*), a town of Spain, province and 27 miles N.W. of Alicante. Pop. 2195.

Sax, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pa., on a railroad, 3 miles S.E. of Wilkesbarre.

Saxapahaw, sax-ạ-pạ-haw′, a post-hamlet of Alamance co., N.C.

Saxe, sax (Ger. *Sachsen,* såκ′sẹn), a prefix to the names of the following German states:

Saxe-Altenburg, sax ål′tẹn-bŭrg (Ger. *Sachsen-Altenburg,* såκ′sẹn ål′tẹn-bŏŏʀɢ‵), a duchy of Central Germany, separated into two nearly equal portions by the lordship of Gera, and enclosed by the territories of Prussian Saxony, Weimar, Saxe-Meiningen, and Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. Its E. part is called Altenburg, and its W. Saal-Eisenberg. The people are chiefly Protestants, of Wendish blood, but of German speech. Area, 510 square miles. The surface is covered by ramifications of the Erz-Gebirge in the W., and watered by the Saale, Röder, and Orla. The chief industries are agriculture and cattle-rearing. Capital, Altenburg. Pop. 145,844.

Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, sax ko′bŭrg go′tå (Ger. *Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha,* såκ′sẹn ko′bŏŏʀɢ go′tå), a duchy of Germany, in Thuringia, composed of two principal portions: 1, the duchies of Gotha and Coburg; 2, several detached districts enclosed by the territories of Bavaria, Prussia, Saxony, Saxe-Meiningen, and Weimar. Area, 760 square miles. The surface is mountainous, with fertile valleys. The chief rivers are the Nesse, Gera, Saale, and Itz. The chief industries are agriculture and cattle-rearing. The manufactures of Gotha are very varied. Education is in an advanced state. Capitals, Coburg and Gotha. Pop. 182,599.

Saxe-Lauenburg, Germany. See LAUENBURG.

Saxe-Meiningen-Hildburghausen, sax mī′ning-ẹn hĭld-bŭrg-hŏw′zẹn (Ger. *Sachsen-Meiningen-Hildburghausen,* såx′ẹn mī′ning-ẹn hĭlt′bŏŏʀɢ-hŏw‵zẹn), a duchy of Germany, consisting of a main body and several minor portions isolated from it and partly situated at a considerable distance. The main body consists of a long and narrow zone of a crescent shape, the concavity turned northward, and bounded on the N. by Saxe-Weimar, and mainly enclosed by Prussia, Saxe-Weimar, and Bavaria. Greatest length, from N.W. to S.E., about 90 miles; greatest breadth, 15 miles. Area, including the minor portions, 953 square miles. It is hilly, though scarcely mountainous, the loftiest summits being usually of moderate elevation and covered with forests. On the E. the ridges belong to the Frankenwald, on the N. to the Thüringerwald, and on the W. to the Rhön-Gebirge. The greater part of the surface belongs to the basin of the Werra, which traverses it first in a W. and then in a N.N.W. direction. There are a number of lakes and mineral springs. The higher districts, though well wooded, are unfit for agriculture. The best land is in the valleys of the Werra and Saale, but, from its limited extent and from the inferiority of the soil, the corn raised falls short of the consumption. The pastures are abundant, and rear numbers of cattle, sheep, and horses. The minerals include iron and copper, worked to a small extent, argentiferous lead, salt, sulphur, cobalt, slate, marble, porcelain, and fuller's-earth. The inhabitants are very industrious, and carry on manufactures, chiefly of iron-ware, porcelain, glass, and articles in wood and pasteboard. The principal exports, in addition to these articles, are wood, salt, wool, and cattle. The government is a hereditary and constitutional monarchy. The great majority of the inhabitants are Lutherans. Meiningen is the capital. Pop. 194,494.

Sax′enburg, a post-borough in Jefferson township, Butler co., Pa., 3 miles S.W. of Saxenburg Station of the Butler Extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and 22 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches, 3 stores, and a coach-factory. Pop. 295. At Saxenburg Station (Carbon Black Post-Office) is a hamlet which has manufactures of carbon-black.

Saxeville, sax′vĭl, a post-village of Waushara co., Wis., in Saxeville township, about 32 miles W.N.W. of Oshkosh. It has a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 703.

Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, sax wī′mạr ī′zẹn-ak‵ (Ger. *Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach,* såκ′sẹn ŵī′mar ī′zẹn-åκ‵), a grand duchy of Central Germany, consisting of three larger portions, Weimar, Neustadt, and Eisenach, and twelve smaller parcels. Weimar proper is bounded on the N. by Prussian Saxony, on the W. by Prussian Saxony and Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the S. by Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, and on the S.E. and E. by Saxe-Altenburg. Neustadt lies to the S.E. of the former, and is completely separated from it. Eisenach, situated considerably to the W., is bounded on the N. by Prussian Saxony, S. by Bavaria, and E. by Saxe-Meiningen and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Area of the whole, 1404 square miles. It almost wholly belongs to the basins of the Elbe and the Weser, the former draining Weimar by the Saale, which traverses it, and the Elster, Orla, Ilm, and Unstrut, tributaries of the Saale, and the latter draining Eisenach by the Werra and its tributaries, Suhl, Horsel, Felda, and Ulster. The lakes are of small extent, but numerous. The principality of Weimar is the most fertile part. Eisenach is the district least adapted for agriculture. In the valley of the Saale much hemp is grown, and in some sheltered spots, particularly in the neighborhood of Jena, vineyards are seen. The forests are very extensive, and form the principal wealth of the grand duchy. The most valuable stock is sheep. Swine also are very numerous, and the minerals include silver and copper, no longer worked; iron and manganese, worked to some extent; salt and potter's clay. Manufactures have made most progress in Eisenach, where woollen, cotton, and linen tissues, ribbons, carpets, &c., are produced to a considerable extent. The principal exports are timber, dried fruit, wool, and gin. The transit trade is important. Jena is the seat of a university, and public schools are numerous; Weimar is celebrated for its literary and scientific institutions. Nine-tenths of the inhabitants are Protestants. The principal towns are Weimar, Eisenach, Jena, Neustadt, Weida, Kreuzburg, and Geisa. Pop. 292,933.

Saxkiöbing, or **Saxkjöbing,** såx′k′yö‵bing, a seaport town of Denmark, on the island of Laaland, at the head of a bay, which forms a good harbor. Pop. 900.

Sax′mundham, a town of England, co. of Suffolk, 20 miles N.E. of Ipswich. Pop. of parish, 1292.

Sax′on, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ill., 7 or 8 miles E. of Galva, and 5 miles N. by W. of Toulon. It has 2 churches.

Saxon, a post-office of Saline co., Neb.

Saxon, a post-office of Meigs co., O.

Sax′onland (Ger. *Sachsenland*, såx′ẹn-lånt‵), the S. part of Transylvania, watered by the Alocta and its affluents. Area, 3243 square miles. Pop. 381,573. The present inhabitants preserve almost unmixed their German language and hereditary usages, and are the most industrious and thriving race in Transylvania. Agriculture is carefully conducted; manufactures of woollen, cotton, and other goods are carried on in the towns, the principal of which are Hermannstadt and Kronstadt.

Sax′on Switz′erland, a name applied to the mountainous part of the kingdom of Saxony, S.E. of Dresden. It is highly picturesque, but none of its mountains rise to above 2000 feet in elevation.

Sax′onville, a post-village in Framingham township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Sudbury River, and on a branch of the Boston & Albany Railroad, 22 miles W. of Boston. It has a manufactory of blankets and cotton warp, and 3 churches.

Sax′ony (Ger. *Sachsen*, såĸ′sẹn: L. *Saxo′nia*; Fr. *Saxe*, såx; It. *Sassonia*, sås-so′ne-å; Sp. *Sajonia*, så-ʜo-nee′å), an old division of North Germany, which extended between the Baltic and the North Sea in the N. and Bohemia and Bavaria in the S. In the old divisions of Germany the circle of Upper Saxony composed the greater part of the present kingdoms of Prussia and Saxony, and that of Lower Saxony, Hanover, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, and Holstein.

Saxony, KINGDOM OF (Ger. *Königreich Sachsen*, kö′nig-rīĸ‵ såĸ′sẹn), a kingdom of Germany, forming an integral part of the German Empire, bounded on the N.W., N., and E. by Prussia, on the S.E. and S. by Bohemia, on the S.W. by Bavaria, and on the W. by Reuss, Saxe-Weimar, and Saxe-Altenburg. Length, 144 miles; breadth, 15 to 88 miles. The following table gives the area and pop. by census of December 31, 1875:

Governmental Districts.	Sq. miles.	Pop. (1875).
Dresden	1,672	749,503
Leipsic	1,378	639,975
Zwickau	1,783	1,031,905
Bautzen	954	339,203
Total	5,787	2,760,586

According to religious worship, the population in 1875 was divided as follows: Protestants, 2,664,341; Roman Catholics, 73,349; German Catholics, 1876; Christian sects, 15,660; Jews, 5360. Most of the people speak German, but in the E. some 50,000 people use Wendish dialects. Chief towns, Dresden, Leipsic, Chemnitz, Zwickau, Freiberg, Plauen, and Glauchau. The surface is very mountainous; it is traversed on the S. and S.E. frontier by the Erz-Gebirge and Riesen-Gebirge, the latter rising to 4000 feet in height; the mean elevation of the country is about 1100 feet. The climate in the plains is mild and salubrious, but a portion of the mountain-district of the Erz-Gebirge is termed "Saxon Siberia," from the severity of the winter climate. Mean temperature of the year at Dresden, 40.1° Fahr.; winter, 32.7°; summer, 66°; at Altenberg the mean temperature is only 42.5° Fahr. Soil fertile in grain, and cultivated with great care; the chief crop is rye; wheat and barley are grown in the valleys, oats and potatoes in the higher districts. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and wine of inferior quality is produced from the vineyards of the Elbe. The forests, which cover one-fourth of the surface, furnish excellent timber. The breed of merino sheep is celebrated, and yields valuable wool, much of which is exported to England. Cattle-breeding is important in the high grounds, and sheep-breeding for wool, which is excellent in quality. The country is watered by the Elbe, which traverses it from S.E. to N.W., entering it through the range of the Erz-Gebirge, navigable for barges and small steamers, and its affluents, the Little Elster, the Zwickauer Mulde, Zschopau, Freiberger Mulde, Röder, Spree, and Pleisse. Saxony is rich in iron, lead, copper, silver, cobalt, bismuth, antimony, and coal. Upwards of 500 mines are in active operation; the centre of the mining districts is the Freiberg. Porcelain clay, marble, and building-stones are abundant. The chief manufacture is that of cotton. The other chief branches of industry are linen- and woollen-weaving, woollen-cloth-making, including merinoes and delaines, lace, embroidery, the fine porcelain of Meissen, called Dresden china, paints and articles for decorative use made from cobalt ore, and pianos and other musical instruments. Commerce, which is very extensive, especially in books and manufactured goods at Leipsic, is facilitated by the river Elbe, and by railways from Dresden to Leipsic, Halle, Berlin, &c. Public instruction is well developed, the proportion being one pupil to every six of the population (99 of every 100 children capable of instruction being in attendance at school), and the University of Leipsic is one of the principal in Germany. There are 9 normal colleges. The electorate of Saxony, created in 1422, was erected into a kingdom by Napoleon I. in 1806, who united to it the grand duchy of Warsaw, which, along with some portions of the Saxon territories, was detached from it in 1815. The government is a hereditary limited monarchy. The Prussian army entered Dresden, *en route* to Bohemia, June 17, and a treaty of peace between Saxony and Prussia, by which the former entered the North German Confederation and Prussia engaged to leave the kingdom of Saxony intact, was signed September 21, 1866. Saxony entered the empire on its formation.——Adj. and inhab. SAX′ON (Fr. SAXON, såx‵ôɴᵍ′; Sp. SAJON, så-ʜōn′; It. SASSONE, sås′so-nå; Ger. adj. SACHSISCH, såx′ish; inhab. SACHSE, såĸ′sẹh).

Saxony, or **Prus′sian Sax′ony,** a province of Prussia, between lat. 50° 27′ and 53° 5′ N. and lon. 9° 50′ and 15° 15′ E., having on the N.E. and E. the province of Brandenburg, W. Brunswick and the provinces of Hanover and Hesse-Nassau, and on the S. the duchies and kingdom of Saxony, enclosing Anhalt and Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, and having many outlying detached districts. Area, 9748 square miles. Pop. 2,168,988. The Harz, at the W. extremity, is a mountainous district; elsewhere the surface is level and watered by the Elbe, with its tributaries the Saale, Mulde, and Unstrut. The soil is fertile. Corn, flax, hemp, hops, tobacco, madder, and chiccory are the principal products; vines are grown on the banks of the Saale and Elbe. Sheep-breeding is extensively carried on, and wool is a principal article of export. The province has coal-, iron-, salt-, and copper-mines. The principal manufactures are fine woollens, linen fabrics, earthenwares, paper, beer, and spirits. It is divided into the three governments of Magdeburg, Erfurt, and Merseburg. Capital, Magdeburg.

Sax′ton, a station in Frederick co., Md., on the Frederick division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 11½ miles N.N.E. of Frederick.

Saxton, a post-village of Buchanan co., Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 6½ miles E. of St. Joseph. It has 2 churches and a union school.

Saxton, a post-office of Ulster co., N.Y.

Saxton, a post-borough in Liberty township, Bedford co., Pa., on the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, 25 miles S. by W. of Huntingdon. It has a church and machine-shops of the railroad. Coal is mined near this place. A branch railroad extends hence to Dudley. Pop. 318.

Saxton's River, a post-village in Rockingham township, Windham co., Vt., on a small river of its own name, about 4 miles W. of Bellows Falls. It has 2 churches, the Vermont Academy (richly endowed), a woollen-factory, a carriage-factory, &c.

Saybrook, sā'brook, a post-village in Old Saybrook township, Middlesex co., Conn., on Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the Connecticut River, 32 miles E. of New Haven. It is at the S. terminus of the Connecticut Valley Railroad, and near the Shore Line Railroad. It contains the Seabury Institute, 4 churches, and a manufactory of augers and gimlets.

Saybrook, a township of Middlesex co., Conn. Pop. 1215. It contains Deep River and Winthrop. See also OLD SAYBROOK.

Saybrook, a post-office of Clay co., Dakota.

Saybrook, a post-village in Cheney's Grove township, McLean co., Ill., on the Bloomington division of the Wabash Railroad, 26 miles E. of Bloomington. It has a newspaper office, a bank, a money-order post-office, 3 churches, a flour-mill, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 389.

Saybrook, a post-village in Saybrook township, Ashtabula co., O., on the Lake Shore Railroad, 50 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland, and 5 miles S.W. of Ashtabula. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory. The township is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie. Pop. of the township, 1421.

Saybrook Point, a post-village in Old Saybrook township, Middlesex co., Conn., on Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the Connecticut River, at the S. terminus of the Connecticut Valley Railroad, 31 miles E. of New Haven. It has a fine summer hotel.

Sayda, a town of Saxony. See SAIDA.

Sayersville, sā'ẹrz-vĭl, or **Sayerville,** sā'ẹr-vĭl, a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J., 5 miles W.S.W. of South Amboy. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of fire-bricks and other bricks.

Sayles (sālz) **Bleach'ery,** a village in Lincoln township, Providence co., R.I., on the Providence & Worcester Railroad, near Pawtucket. It has extensive bleaching-works, a graded school, and a union chapel. Pop. 450.

Saylor, sā'lọr, a township of Polk co., Iowa. Pop. 691. See SAYLORSVILLE.

Saylorsburg, sā'lọrz-bŭrg, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Pa., about 16 miles N. by W. of Easton. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, &c.

Saylorsville, sā'lọrz-vĭl, a post-village in Saylor township, Polk co., Iowa, on the Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, at Saylor Station, 6½ miles N. of Des Moines. It has a church.

Sayn, sīne, a village of Prussia, government and 6 miles N. of Coblentz, at the confluence of the Bröchse and the Saynbach. Pop. 2231, with surroundings.

Sayny, or **Seiny,** sī'nee, a town of Poland, government of Suvalki, on the Niemen, here joined by the Seyneczka, 18 miles E. of Suvalki. Pop. 4035. It has a cathedral, and manufactures of woollen cloth and leather.

Saypan, or **Seypan,** sī'pån', one of the Ladrone Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 15° 19′ 44″ N., lon. 146° E., 12 miles in length, and having a good harbor on its W. side.

Sayre, sā'ẹr, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, 2 miles above Athens, and 20 miles from Elmira. It is the S. terminus of the Southern Central Railroad, which here connects with the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre Railroad, 19 miles S.W. of Owego. It has a foundry for car-wheels, a woollen-mill, a steam planing-mill, &c.

Sayville, sā'vĭl, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Islip township, on Great South Bay, and on the Southern Railroad of Long Island, 4 miles W. of Patchogue, and 51 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has 4 churches, several summer boarding-houses, a ship-yard, &c. It is mainly supported by the fisheries. Pop. 1200.

Sayyidpur, a town of Bengal. See SYEDPOOR.

Sazawa, så-zå'wå, a river of Bohemia, after a W.N.W. course of 95 miles, joins the Moldau 12 miles S. of Prague.

Scaer, skå'aiʀ', a market-town of France, in Finistère, 13 miles N.N.W. of Quimperlé. Pop. 729.

Scafati, skå-få'tee, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, on the Sarno, 6 miles W. of Nocera. Pop. 7828.

Scafell, pronounced and sometimes written **Scaw'fell,** a mountain of England, in Cumberland, near the borders of Westmoreland, 10 miles N.E. of Ravenglass, and having two summits respectively 3166 and 3002 feet in height. The river Esk rises on its E. side.

Scala, skå'lå, a town of Italy, province and 8 miles W. of Salerno. Pop. 1438.

Scalabis, an ancient name of SANTAREM.

Scala Nova, skå'lå no'vå (anc. *Neap'olis*), a town of Asia Minor, at the head of the Gulf of Scala Nova, 40 miles S. of Smyrna. Pop. 20,000. It stands on a slope rising from the sea. The principal edifices are mosques, khans, and public baths. It had formerly an active trade. See GULF OF SCALA NOVA.

Scalaplano, a village of Sardinia. See ESCALAPLANO.

Scaldasole, skål-då-so'lå, a village of Italy, province of Pavia. Pop. 1094.

Scaldis, the ancient name of the SCHELDT.

Scalea, skå-lå'å, a village of Italy, in Calabria, 28 miles W. of Cassano. Pop. of commune, 2011.

Scalenghe, skå-lẽn'gå, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 7 miles E. of Pinerolo. Pop. 4417.

Scales (skālz) **Mound,** a post-village in Scales Mound township, Jo Daviess co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 12 miles E.N.E. of Galena. It has a graded school, 3 churches, and a carriage-factory. Pop. of township, 748.

Scalesville, skālz'vĭl, a post-office of Warrick co., Ind.

Scaletta, skå-lĕt'tå, a village of Sicily, on its E. coast, 13 miles S. of Messina. Pop. 1103.

Scal'loway, a village of Scotland, on the mainland of Shetland, at the head of Scalloway Bay, 6 miles W.S.W. of Lerwick. Pop. 525. It is neatly built, and has a good harbor.

Scal'pa, a small island of the Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Inverness, off the E. side of Skye. Pop. 48. Another SCALPA (or SCALPAY) lies off East Loch Tarbet, in Harris. Pop. 421.

Scalpa Flow, a sea-basin among the Orkneys, nearly enclosed by Pomona, Burray, South Ronaldshay, and Hoy, and containing many smaller islands. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 8 miles.

Scalp Lev'el, a post-village in Richland township, Cambria co., Pa., about 30 miles S.W. of Altoona. It has a tannery, a saw-mill, and several churches and stores.

Scamander. See BOONARBASHEE and MENDER.

Scam'bler, a post-township of Otter Tail co., Minn. Pop. 256.

Scam'monville, a post-village of Cherokee co., Kansas, in Mineral township, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, 1 mile from Stilson. It has a coal-mine.

Scanderoon, a town of Syria. See ISKANDEROON.

Scandia, skan'de-ạ, a post-village in Scandia township, Republic co., Kansas, on the Republican River, 20 miles N.W. of Concordia. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 371.

Scandia, a post-office of Washington co., Minn.

Scandiano, skån-de-å'no, a town of Italy, 12 miles S.W. of Modena, on the Secchia. Pop. of commune, 7742.

Scandinavia, skan-de-nå've-ạ, the classic name of the great peninsula of North Europe, consisting of Sweden and Norway. See SWEDEN and NORWAY.

Scan'dina'via, a post-office of Deuel co., Dakota.

Scandinavia, a post-office of Harlan co., Neb.

Scandinavia, a post-village in Scandinavia township, Waupaca co., Wis., on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, 35 miles E. of Grand Rapids, and 8 miles N.W. of Waupaca. Pop. of the township, 1078.

Scania, skå'ne-å, or **Skåne,** sko'nẹh, an old province of Sweden, at its S. extremity, now subdivided into the læns of Malmöhus and Christianstad.

Scanno, skån'no, a town of Italy, province of Aquila. Pop. 2241.

Scansano, skån-så'no, a town of Italy, province and 12 miles S.E. of Grosseto. Pop. 3685.

Scan'tic, a hamlet of Hartford co., Conn., 10 miles N.N.E. of Hartford, and ¾ of a mile from Osborn Station. It has a church.

Scantic River rises in Hampden co., Mass., runs in a S.S.W. direction, and enters the Connecticut River in Hartford co., Conn., about 9 miles above the city of Hartford.

Scaphusia, the Latin name of SCHAFFHAUSEN.

Scappoose, skap-poos', a post-office of Columbia co., Oregon, 20 miles N.N.W. of Portland.

Scara, an island of Ireland. See SCARIFF.

Scarba, skar'bå, one of the Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Argyle, off the N. end of Jura. Length and breadth, 3 miles each. Height above the sea, 1500 feet.

Scarbia, a supposed ancient name of SCHARNITZ.

Scarborough, skar'b'rŭh or skar'bŭr-rŭh, a seaport town of England, co. of York, North Riding, on a headland extending into the North Sea (lat. of light-house, 54° 17′ N., lon. 0° 23′ 5″ W.), 43 miles by rail N.E. of York. It consists of numerous streets, lighted with gas, rising in successive tiers from the shore in the form of an amphitheatre, and contains elegant terraces, crescents, and mansions. It has a town hall, custom-house, jail, assembly-room and theatre, several churches and places of worship, a grammar-, Lancasterian, national, and various other schools, several hospitals, a sea-bathing infirmary for poor invalids, a museum of geology and natural history, a mechanics' institute, 2 public libraries, and a philosophical society. Scarborough is much frequented for sea-bathing, and for its mineral waters, which have long been in repute. These last are obtained from springs on the sea-shore under a cliff, and are approached by a bridge leading across a chasm 400 feet wide. Scarborough Harbor is used as a place of shelter from the E. gales, is easy of access, and safe and commodious within. The bay is protected on the N.E. by a high promontory, on the summit of which, 300 feet above sea-level, are the ruins of the castle of Scarborough. The town carries on a limited foreign trade and considerable coastwise traffic. The fishery, once a source of great profit to the town, has declined. The borough sends two members to Parliament. Pop. 24,259.

Scarborough, the capital town of the West India island of Tobago, on its S.E. coast, 8 miles S.W. of Georgetown. Lat. 11° 6′ N.; lon. 60° 30′ W. Pop. 1200.

Scarborough, skar'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Scriven co., Ga., near the Ogeechee River, on the Central Railroad, 70 miles N.W. of Savannah. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Scarborough, a post-township of Cumberland co., Me. It is intersected by the Portland, Saco & Portsmouth and Boston & Maine Railroads, is bounded on the S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and contains a summer resort called Scarborough Beach or Oak Hill, and Dunston. Pop. 1692. Scarborough Post-Office is at Dunston.

Scarborough, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., near the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 4 miles N. of Tarrytown, and 1 mile S. of Sing Sing. It has 2 churches.

Scarborough, or **Scarbrough,** skar'brŭh, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., Tenn., 12 miles N. by W. of Concord Station. It has 2 stores, a tannery, and 2 grist-mills.

Scarborough, a post-village in York co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 11 miles E.N.E. of Toronto.

Scarborough Beach, Maine. See OAK HILL.

Scarborough Islands, or **Los Buenos Jardines,** loce bwå'noce ʜaʀ-dee'nês, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, N.W. of the Marshall Islands. Lat. 21° 40′ N.; lon. 151° 35′ E.

Scarda, skaʀ'då, a small island of Dalmatia, circle and about 30 miles N.W. of Zara.

Scardizza, skaʀ-dit'så, a small island of Dalmatia, circle of Zara, 3 miles W. of Pago.

Scardona, skaʀ-do'nå, or **Scradin,** skrå-deen', a town of Dalmatia, 6 miles N.N.E. of Sebenico, on the right bank of the Kerka. Pop. 8207. It is a bishop's see. Under the Romans it was the capital of Liburnia.

Scardona, the ancient name of ISOLA GROSSA.

Scar'iff, or **Scara,** skah'ra, a small island of Ireland, co. of Kerry, 4 miles S.W. of Hoghead.

Scariff, a town of Ireland, co. of Clare, on the Scariff, 8 miles N.N.W. of Killaloe.

Scar'let's Mill, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., on the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, 13 miles S.S.E. of Reading. It has a grist-mill.

Scarmagno, skaʀ-mån'yo, a village of Italy, in Turin, about 7 miles S.S.W. of Ivrea. Pop. 1027.

Scarnafigi, skaʀ-nå-fee'jee, or **Scarnafiggi,** skar-nå-fid'jee, a town of Italy, province of Cuneo, 5 miles N.E. of Saluzzo. Pop. 2020.

Scarp, or **Scar'pa,** an island of the Outer Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Inverness. It is a rocky mountain of gneiss, 1000 feet high and 3 miles long. Pop. 156.

Scarpanto, skar'pån-to (anc. *Car'pathos*), an island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Turkey, 28 miles S.W. of Rhodes. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 8 miles. The surface is mountainous; iron and marble are the principal products. It has several harbors, the largest, Porto Grande, being on its W. side. At its N. extremity is the village of Scarpanto.

Scarpe, skaʀp, a navigable river of France, rises in the department of Pas-de-Calais, flows E. past Arras, Douai, Marchiennes, and Saint-Amand, and joins the Scheldt at Mortagne, on the frontier of Belgium. Length, 25 miles.

Scarperia, skaʀ-på-ree'å, or **Scarperia di Mugello,** skaʀ-på-ree'å dee moo-jêl'lo, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, province and 16 miles N.E. of Florence. It has a manufactory of cutlery. Pop. 6011.

Scarsdale, skarz'dāl, a post-hamlet in Scarsdale township, Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York & Harlem Railroad, about 20 miles N. by E. of New York. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 530.

Scary, West Virginia. See MOUTH OF SCARY.

Scat'ary, an islet of British North America, off the E. coast of the island of Cape Breton. Lat. 43° N.; lon. 59° 41′ W. Length, from E. to W., 6 miles; breadth, 2 miles.

Scattery, an island of Ireland. See INNISCATTERY.

Scavenia, the supposed ancient name of SKAGEN.

Scawfell, England. See SCAFELL.

Sceaux, sō, a town of France, department of Seine, 6 miles S. of Paris by railway. Pop. 2460.

Scenega, sen'e-gą, a post-office of Ventura co., Cal.

Scenery Hill, Washington co., Pa. See HILLSBOROUGH.

Scerni, shêʀ'nee, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 7 miles W. of Il Vasto. Pop. 2842.

Scey-sur-Saône, så-süʀ-sōn, a town of France, in Haute-Saône, on the Saône, 9 miles W.N.W. of Vesoul.

Schaafheim, shåf'hime, a town of Hesse, 8 miles E.S.E. of Dieburg. Pop. 1484.

Schaal, a lake of Germany. See SCHALL.

Schadrinsk, a town of Russia. See SHADRINSK.

Schaefferstown, Pennsylvania. See SHAEFFERSTOWN.

Schaerbeek, sᴋåʀ'båk, a town of Belgium, on the Senne, in the immediate neighborhood N.N.E., and properly a suburb, of Brussels. It contains a great number of fine mansions of recent date. Pop. 34,177.

Schafa, shå'få, or **Schaffern,** shåf'fęrn, a town of Moravia, 14 miles W.N.W. of Znaim. Pop. 1218.

Schaffen, shåf'fęn, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Demer, 34 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 2100.

Schaffhausen, shåff-hŏw'zęn (Fr. *Schaffouse*, or *Schaffhouse*, shåf'fooz'; L. *Scaphu'sia*), the northernmost canton of Switzerland, N. of the Rhine, which separates it from the cantons of Zurich and Thurgau, and enclosed by the grand duchy of Baden. Area, 116 square miles. Pop. 38,925, nearly all Protestants. The surface is undulating. Soil fertile. The transit trade is important, and the capital town is a principal entrepôt for goods passing between Germany and Switzerland. The principal towns are Schaffhausen and Beringen. The government is democratic, consisting of a grand council or legislative body, chosen by the male inhabitants, and the petty or executive council, composed of 24 members of the grand council, and presided over by a burgomaster, who is elected annually.

Schaffhausen, the capital of the above canton, is situated on the right bank of the Rhine, and on the Basel-Constance Railway, 23 miles N.E. of Zurich. Pop. 10,303. It is enclosed by old walls, and defended by a citadel on an adjacent height, on the site of an ancient Roman fortress. The houses are antiquated and of curious architecture. Principal edifice, the minster, a large cathedral. It has a college and a town library, and manufactures of cotton stuffs, files, and cutlery. It communicates by steamers with Constance. The Falls of Schaffhausen, a cataract of the Rhine, 3 miles S.S.W. of the town, has a total descent of about 100 feet, and is one of the most imposing phenomena of its kind in Europe.

Schafstedt, shåf'stêtt, or **Schaafstadt,** shåff'stått, a town of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles W.N.W. of Merseburg.

Schagen, sᴋå'ghęn, a town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 11 miles N. of Alkmaar. Pop. 2102.

Schaghticoke, skat'ĭ-kŏŏk', a township of Rensselaer co., N.Y., with a station on the Troy & Boston Railroad, 12 miles N. by E. of Troy. Pop. 3275. The township contains Hart's Falls (formerly Schaghticoke).

Schaghticoke Hill, a hamlet of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Schaghticoke township, ½ mile from the Troy & Boston Railroad. It has a church.

Schall, shål, or **Schaal,** shål, a lake of North Germany, partly in Lauenburg and partly in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 9 miles in length by 2 miles in breadth.

Schall's, a post-office of Perry co., Mo.

Schamachi, Russia. See SHAMAKA.

Schanck (shank), **Mount,** a table-shaped hill of South Australia, near the coast, in lat. 37° 55′ S., lon. 139° 49′ E. It rises at an abrupt angle to the height of 800 or 900 feet, and has on its summit 3 craters. Lava and other volcanic products are scattered around it.

Schanck's (shanks) **Island,** in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 0° 25′ S.; lon. 163° E.

Schandau, shån'dŏw, a town of Saxony, 31 miles S.E. of Dresden, on the Elbe. Pop. 3111.

Schänis, a village of Switzerland. See SCHENNIS.

Schapville, skap'vĭl, a hamlet of Jo Daviess co., Ill., 7 miles S. of Scales Mound Station. It has a church. Here is Houghton Post-Office.

Schärding, or **Scheerding,** shaiʀ'ding, a town of Austria, 8 miles S.S.W. of Passau, on the Inn. Pop. 2962.

Scharditz, shaʀ'dits, or **Sardice,** saʀ-deet'så, a village of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Hradisch. Pop. 1150.

Scharnitz, shaʀ'nits (anc. *Scar'bia*, or *Por'ta Clau'dia?*), a village and pass in the Tyrol, 10 miles N.W. of Innspruck, and the scene of a combat between the French and Tyrolese in 1809.

Schässburg, shêss'bŏŏʀɢ, or **Segesvar,** shå`gĕsh`-våʀ', a town of Transylvania, in Saxonland, on the Great Kökel, 24 miles E.S.E. of Maros-Vásárhely. Pop. 8204. It has a gymnasium, manufactures of woollens and linens, and an extensive trade.

Schat-el- (or **Schat-ul-**) **Arab.** See SHAT-EL-ARAB.

Schatsk, a town of Russia. See SHATSK.

Schattau, shåt'tŏw, or **Satow,** så'tov, a town of Moravia, 5 miles S.S.W. of Znaim. Pop. 1795.

Schatter, shåt'tẹr, a river of Baden, after a course of 36 miles, joins the Kinzig at Kehl.

Schatul'ga, a station in Chattahoochee co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Columbus.

Schatzlar, shåts'lar, **Bernstadt,** bêʀn'stått, or **Bärnstadt,** a town of Bohemia, 33 miles N. of Königgrätz.

Schaumburg-Lippe, shŏwm'bŏŏʀɢ lip'pẹh, a principality of Germany, enclosed by the Prussian provinces of Hesse-Nassau, Hanover, and Westphalia, exclusive of some detached lordships. Area, 171 square miles. The surface is hilly in the S., and flat in the N., where the Steinhuder Lake occupies about 22,000 acres. The principal river is the Weser. The inhabitants are mostly Lutherans, and employed in agricultural industry, coal-mines, and the manufacture of linens. The principal towns are Bückeburg (the capital) and Stadthagen. Pop. 33,133.

Schazk, a town of Russia. See SHATSK.

Schebrak, a town of Bohemia. See ZEBRAK.

Scheemda, sᴋåm'då, or **Scheemder,** sᴋåm'dẹr, a village of the Netherlands, province and 16 miles E.S.E. of Groningen. Pop. 4061.

Scheer, shaiʀ, a town of Würtemberg, 4 miles E.S.E. of Sigmaringen. Pop. 1139.

Scheerding, a town of Austria. See SCHÄRDING.

Schehallion. See SCHIHALLION.

Scheibenberg, shī'bẹn-bêʀɢ`, a village of Saxony, 6 miles E. of Schwarzenberg. Pop. 2270. It has manufactures of lace, and mines of silver, cobalt, tin, and iron.

Scheideck, shī'dêk, a mountain of Switzerland, canton of Bern, in the Oberland, 8 miles S. of Brienz. Height above the sea, 6473 feet. LESSER SCHEIDECK, or WENGERN ALP, ŵêng'ẹrn âlp, is a mountain S.W. of the above, between Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald.

Scheldt, skêlt, often pronounced shêld (Dutch, *Schelde*, sᴋêl'dẹh; Fr. *Escaut*, ês`kō'; Sp. *Escalda*, ês-kål'då; anc. *Scal'dis*), a river of Europe, rises in the French department of Aisne, flows N.E. through the department of Nord and the Belgian provinces of Hainaut and East Flanders to Antwerp, where it turns N.W. and enters the North Sea, in the Dutch province of Zealand, by two mouths, the East and West Scheldt, which enclose the two islands of Beveland and Walcheren. Total course, 200 miles. In its lower part it traverses a flat country and its banks are fenced by dikes. Affluents, the Scarpe, Lys, and Durme from the W., and the Dender and Rupel from the E. It is navigable nearly throughout, and connected by canals with the Somme, Seine, and Loire, and the principal cities and towns of Belgium, and it is of high commercial importance.

Schélestadt, a town of Alsace. See SCHLETTSTADT.

Schelikof, or **Schelikow.** See SHELIKOFF.

Schellbourne, shell'bŭrn, a post-hamlet of White Pine co., Nev., 70 miles E.N.E. of Eureka, and 55 miles N.W. of Hamilton. Silver is found near it.

Schell (shell) **City,** a post-village of Vernon co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas City & Texas Railroad, 18 miles N.E. of Nevada, and 1 mile from the Osage River. It has a church, a plough-factory, and a wagon-shop. Coal is found near this place.

Schelle, sᴋêl'lẹh, a village of Belgium, province and 7 miles S. by W. of Antwerp, on the Scheldt. Pop. 1648.

Schellebelle, sᴋêl'lẹh-bêl`lẹh, a village of Belgium, on the Scheldt, 9 miles E. of Ghent. Pop. 1925.

Schellenberg, shêl'lẹn-bêʀɢ`, a village of Bavaria, 6 miles S.W. of Salzburg. Here, in 1764, Marlborough defeated the Duke of Bavaria.

Schellenberg, a town of Saxony, 8 miles E. of Chemnitz. Pop. 1865.

Schelling. See TERSCHELLING and WESTER SCHELLING.

Schell's, shelz, a post-office of Perry co., Mo.

Schellsburg, shelz'bŭrg, a post-borough of Bedford co., Pa., in Napier township, 4 miles from Mann's Choice Station, and 9 miles W. of Bedford. It has 4 churches, an institute, and a tannery. Pop. 342.

Schemachi, a town of Russia. See SHAMAKA.

Schemnitz, shêm'nits (Hun. *Selmecz Banya*, shêl`-mêts' bån'yŏh`), a town of Hungary, co. of Honth, on the Schemnitz, 3300 feet above the sea, 45 miles N.N.E. of Gran. Lat. 48° 27' N.; lon. 18° 58' E. Pop. 14,029. It has a school of mining, founded in 1760 by Maria Theresa and having 200 students. The mines of Schemnitz, partly belonging to the crown, extend under the town, and furnish considerable quantities of gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, sulphur, and arsenic. All the imperial mines are connected with one another, offering in their whole extent a subterranean passage nearly 3½ miles long. Below the mines is the adit of Joseph II., a magnificent work, 12 feet in height by 10 feet in breadth, extending from Chemnitz to the valley of Gran, 10 miles; it may be used either as a canal or as a railway.

Schenck's, skĕnks, a station in Butler co., O., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, 2 miles S. of Hamilton.

Schenck's, Bucks co., Pa. See BRIDGEWATER.

Schendelbeke, sᴋên'dẹl-bå`kẹh, a village of Belgium, on the Dender, 24 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 2480.

Schendi, a town of Nubia. See SHENDY.

Schenectady, skẹn-êk'tạ-de, a county in the E. part of New York, has an area of about 200 square miles. It is intersected by the Mohawk River, and bounded on the W. by the Schoharie River. The surface is hilly or uneven. The soil is partly fertile. Oats, hay, butter, maize, and potatoes are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Erie Canal and the New York Central and Albany & Susquehanna Railroads. Capital, Schenectady. Valuation of real and personal estate, $15,651,240. Pop. in 1870, 21,347, of whom 17,661 were Americans; in 1875, 22,892.

Schenectady, a city, the capital of Schenectady co., N.Y., is on the S. bank of the Mohawk River, and on the Erie Canal, 17 miles N.W. of Albany, and 78 miles E. by S. of Utica. Lat. 42° 48' N.; lon. 73° 55' W. It is on the New York Central, Albany & Susquehanna, and Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroads. It is the seat of Union College, or Union University, which was founded in 1795 and has 9 endowed professorships and a library of 18,000 volumes. A costly stone edifice has recently been erected for this library. Schenectady contains 14 churches, a city hall, 2 high schools, a national bank, 2 other banks, 2 large manufactories of machinery and engines and boilers, 1 or 2 woollen-mills, 2 flour-mills, manufactories of locomotives, shawls, threshing-machines, stoves, and brooms, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 3 weekly newspapers. There is a school of civil engineering and analytical chemistry connected with the college. The manufacture of brooms is one of the chief industries of this city. Schenectady was chartered as a city in 1798. Pop. in 1860, 9579; in 1875, 12,748.

Schenevus, sken'e-vŭs, a post-village in Maryland township, Otsego co., N.Y., on Schenevus Creek and the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 67 miles W. by S. of Albany, and about 11 miles S.S.E. of Cooperstown. It contains a graded school, 2 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, a tannery, and a flour-mill. Pop. 549.

Schenevus Creek, Otsego co., N.Y., runs southwestward, and enters the Susquehanna River.

Schenk-Lengsfeld, Germany. See LENGSFELD.

Schenley (shen'le) **Station,** a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., in Alleghany township, on the Alleghany River, and on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 30 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Schennis, shên'nis, or **Schänis,** shå'nis, a village of Switzerland, canton and 24 miles S.W. of St. Gall, on the Linth. Pop. 1893.

Scheppenstedt, Germany. See SCHÖPPENSTEDT.

Scherau, a town of Bohemia. See WSCHERAU.

Schererville, shā'rẹr-vĭl or she'rẹr-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ind., on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 34 miles S. by E. of Chicago. It has a church. The inhabitants are Germans.

Scherpenheuvel, the Flemish for MONTAIGU.

Scherweiler, shêʀ'ŵī-lẹr, or **Scherviller,** shêʀ`-veel`laiʀ', a village of Germany, in Alsace, 3 miles N.W. of Schlettstadt. Pop. 2628.

Scheskejew, or **Scheschkejew.** See SHESHKIYEV.

Schesslitz, or **Schösslitz,** shêss'lits, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 9 miles N.E. of Bamberg.

Scheveningen, sᴋå'vẹn-ing`ʜẹn, or **Schevingen,**

sKėv′ing-ęn, a watering-place of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the North Sea, 2 miles by rail N.W. of the Hague. It has large fisheries. Pop. 7713.

Schialkowitz, she-ål′ko-ŵits‵, or **Sialkowice,** se-ål-ko-ŵeet′så, ALT, ålt, and NEU, noi, two nearly contiguous villages of Prussia, in Silesia, government of Oppeln. Pop. 2284.

Schiavi, ske-å′vee, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 4 miles S.S.E. of Sora. Pop. 1740.

Schiavi, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 24 miles S.S.W. of Il Vasto. Pop. of commune, 3861.

Schibin, a town of Egypt. See SHEYBEEN.

Schie, sKee, a river of the Netherlands, flows into the Meuse below Schiedam.

Schiedam, sKee-dåm′ (*i.e.*, the "dam of the Schie"), a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Schie, an affluent of the Meuse, 5 miles W. of Rotterdam by railway. Lat. 51° 55′ N.; lon. 4° 24′ E. The town is regularly built, and has broad streets, many good houses, and numerous canals, one of which unites the Schie with the Meuse and presents on its banks a pleasant promenade named the Plantaadje. It was formerly fortified, but of its four gates only the remains of one now exist; and along the site of the walls stand elegant corn- and malt-mills. The chief edifices and institutions are the town hall, the exchange (the finest building in the town), the Doelen, or gathering-place, the Musis Sacrum, an elegant concert hall, the churches, Latin, drawing, commercial, and other schools, a públic library, a physical and a musical society, numerous hospitals for the sick, for orphans, and for aged men and women, and other benevolent institutions. The manufactures of Schiedam include copper and iron castings, white lead and litharge, linen-weaving and flax-spinning; it has also vinegar-works, breweries, rope-walks, and building-yards; but it is most noted for its production of gin and other liquors. There are 220 distilleries in the town and its vicinity. Large numbers of swine are fattened on the refuse of the distilleries. Besides the trade in gin, Schiedam has a considerable commerce in grain and coals. P. 21,880.

Schiedam (ske-dåm′) **Islands,** a group of the Malay Archipelago, in the Sea of Flores, 90 miles N. of Flores.

Schierling, sheeR′ling, a town of Bavaria, on an island formed by the Gross Laber, about 14 miles S. of Ratisbon. Near it, on April 20, 1809, the Austrians were defeated by the French. Pop. 1659.

Schiermonnik-Oog, sKeeR′mon-nik-ōg‵, an island in the North Sea, belonging to the Netherlands, in Friesland, 10 miles E. of Ameland. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 2 miles. Pop. 1080, engaged in fishing.

Schiers, sheeRs, a town of Switzerland, in Grisons, on the Landquart, 11 miles N.N.E. of Chur. Pop. 1737.

Schierstein, sheeR′stīne, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Rhine, 3 miles S.S.W. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 2138. It has manufactures of wine.

Schievelbein, or **Schiefelbein,** shee′fęl-bīne‵, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 36 miles S.W. of Cöslin, on the Rega. Pop: 5638.

Schifferstadt, shif′fęr-stått‵, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, 6 miles N.N.W. of Speyer. Pop. 4027. The Austrians were defeated here by the French in 1794.

Schihal′lion, or **Schehal′lion,** a mountain of Scotland, co. of Perth, 4 miles S.E. of Loch Rannoch. Elevation, 3564 feet.

Schilda, shil′då, or **Schildau,** shil′dŏw, a town of Prussian Saxony, 40 miles E.N.E. of Merseburg. P. 1489.

Schildberg, shilt′bêRG, **Schimberg,** shim′bêRG, or **Ssimperk,** sim′pêRk, a town of Austria, in Moravia, 36 miles N.W. of Olmutz. Pop. 1780.

Schildberg (Polish, *Ostrzeszow*, ost-zhå′shov), a town of Prussian Poland, 83 miles S.E. of Posen. Pop. 2875. It has tanneries.

Schildesche, shil′dêsh-ęh, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 23 miles S.W. of Minden, on the Aa. P. 3148.

Schildkröteninseln. See GALAPAGOS.

Schilka, a river of Russia. See SHILKA.

Schiller, shil′lęr, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Wis., about 6 miles E. of Green Bay.

Schiller Park, a station of the Philadelphia, Newtown & New York Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of West Philadelphia.

Schilling (shil′ling) **Lake,** in East Prussia, 4 miles E. of Osterode, 8 miles in length by 1 mile in width.

Schiltach, shil′tåK, a town of Baden, on the Kinzig, here joined by the Schiltach, 13 miles S.S.W. of Freudenstadt. Pop. 1453.

Schiltigheim, shil′tig-hīme‵, a village of Germany, in Alsace, 1 mile N. of Strasburg. Pop. 5653.

Schimberg, Austria. See SCHILDBERG.

Schintznach, or **Schinznach,** shints′nåK, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the Aar, 4 miles S.W. of Brugg. The Schintznach or Hapsburg baths are the most frequented in Switzerland. The waters are saline, and have a temperature of 60° Fahr. Pop. 1167.

Schinusa, the ancient name of SKINO.

Schio, skee′o, a town of Italy, 15 miles N.W. of Vicenza. Pop. 5597. It has manufactures of woollens, and near it are lead- and iron-mines.

Schippenbeil, ship′pęn-bīle‵, a town of East Prussia, 36 miles S.S.E. of Königsberg. Pop. 3155.

Schiras, a city of Persia. See SHEERAZ.

Schirgiswalde, shēēR′ghis-ŵål‵dęh, a town of Saxony, 6 miles S. of Bautzen, on the Spree. Pop. 2569.

Schirwan, or **Schirvan,** Russia. See SHIRVAN.

Schirwind, or **Schirwindt,** shēēR′ŵĭnt, a river of Prussia, rises in Poland, and, forming part of the boundary between the Russian and Prussian territories, after a course of about 50 miles, joins the Szeszuppe.

Schirwind, or **Schirwindt,** a town of East Prussia, 19 miles E.N.E. of Gumbinnen. Pop. 1298.

Schistab, a town of Bulgaria. See SISTOVA.

Schitomir, a town of Poland. See ZHITOMEER.

Schiurschewo, Roumania. See GIURGEVO.

Schizdra, a town of Russia. See ZHIZDRA.

Schkenditz, shkoi′dits, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Elster, 12 miles S.E. of Halle, on the Magdeburg Railway. Pop. 4208.

Schkölen, shkö′lęn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 23 miles S.S.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 2042.

Schlackenwerth, shlåk′kęn-ŵêRt‵, or **Ostrov,** os′trov, a town of Bohemia, 11 miles N.E. of Elbogen.

Schladen, shlå′dęn, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 27 miles E.S.E. of Hildesheim, on the Oker, and on the Brunswick Railway. Pop. 2016.

Schlaggenwald, Schlackenwald, shlåk′kęn-ŵålt‵, or **Slawkow,** slåv′kov, a town of Bohemia, 5 miles S.E. of Elbogen. Pop. 4213.

Schlan, shlån, or **Slany,** slå′nee, a town of Bohemia, 20 miles N.W. of Prague. It has manufactures of hardware, woollen cloth, cotton goods, &c. Pop. 7422.

Schlangenbad, shlång′ęn-båt‵, a spa of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 6 miles W.N.W. of Wiesbaden. It has warm saline baths, with good accommodations for visitors.

Schlanstadt, shlån′stått, a village of Prussian Saxony, 23 miles W.S.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 2131.

Schlapanitz, shlå′på-nits‵, or **Lopenitz,** lo′pęh-nits‵, a town of Moravia, 6 miles E.S.E. of Brünn.

Schlatterville, shlat′tęr-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Pierce co., Ga., on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 50 miles W. of Brunswick. It has a church, and manufactures of pine lumber and naval stores.

Schlawe, shlå′ŵęh, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 23 miles E.N.E. of Cöslin, on the Wipper. Pop. 5141.

Schleb, a town of Bohemia. See ZLEB.

Schlegel, shlå′ghęl, a village of Prussian Silesia, 47 miles S.S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 3803.

Schlei, or **Schleswiger Fiord.** See SLEY, THE.

Schleisingerville, shlī′sing-ęr-vĭl, a post-village of Washington co., Wis., in Polk township, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 33 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. It has 3 churches, several stores, a brewery, and a plough-factory. Pop. 380.

Schleithal, shlī′tål (Fr. pron. shlå‵tål′), a village of Germany, in Lower Alsace. Pop. 1846.

Schleitheim, shlīt′hīme, a village of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles N.W. of Schaffhausen, near the foot of the Randen. Pop. 2334.

Schleitz, or **Schleiz,** shlīts, a town of Germany, capital of Reuss-Schleitz, on the Wiesenthal, 24 miles S.W. of Gera. Pop. 4803. Principal edifices, the palace, a college, and a normal school. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics, leather, and beer. Near it are Luisenthal and Heinrichsruhe, summer residences of the prince.

Schlesien, a province of Prussia. See SILESIA.

Schleswig, Prussia. See SLESWICK.

Schles′wig, township, Manitowoc co., Wis. Pop. 1958.

Schlettau, shlêt′tŏw, a town of Saxony, 6 miles E.S.E. of Grünhain. Pop. 2372.

Schlettstadt, shlêt′ståt (Fr. *Schélestadt*, shå‵lês‵tåd′), a town of Germany, in Lower Alsace, 26 miles by rail S.W. of Strasburg. It has manufactures of cottons, linens, chemicals, oil, beer, spirits, leather, gloves, &c. Pop. 9088.

Schleusingen, shloi′sing-ęn, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 35 miles W.S.W. of Erfurt, on the Schleuse. Pop. 3374. It has a castle, and manufactures of woollens, hosiery, white lead, and paper.

Schley, shlī, a county in the W.S.W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 240 square miles. It is drained by Muckalee Creek and other affluents of Flint River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Ellaville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,016,548. Pop. in 1870, 5129, of whom 5124 were natives and 5 were foreigners.

Schlichter, shlish'tẹr, a post-office of Bucks co., Pa., 32 miles N. of Philadelphia.

Schlieben, shlee'bẹn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 20 miles N.E. of Torgau. Pop. 1882.

Schliengen, shleen'ghẹn, or **Schling'en,** a market-town of Baden, 4 miles S.S.W. of Mülheim. Pop. 1242. In 1796 the French were defeated here by Archduke Charles.

Schlierbach, shleeʀ'båᴋ, or **Mariensaal,** må-ree'-ẹn-sålˋ (L. *Au'la Bea'tæ Vir'ginis*), a village of Austria, in the valley of Krems, on the Danube, 17 miles S.W. of Steyer, with a Cistercian monastery founded in 1371 as a nunnery and a hospital. Pop. 914.

Schlierbach, a village of Würtemberg, 6 miles W.S.W. of Göppingen. Pop. 1410.

Schlitz, shlits, a town of Germany, in Hesse, province of Ober-Hessen, 40 miles E.N.E. of Giessen. Pop. 2423.

Schlochau, shlo'ᴋŏw, or **Schlochow,** shlo'ᴋov, a town of West Prussia, 65 miles W. of Marienwerder. Pop. 3083. It has manufactures of linen and woollen cloth.

Schloppe, shlop'pẹh, or **Sczloppa,** shlop'på, a town of Prussia, 18 miles S.W. of Deutsch-Krone. Pop. 1895.

Schlossberg, a town of Transylvania. See DEVA.

Schloss Vippach, shloss vip'påᴋ, a town of Saxe-Weimar, 12 miles W.N.W. of Weimar, on the Vippach.

Schlosswyl, a village of Switzerland. See WEIL.

Schlotheim, shlot'hīme, a town of Germany, in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Notter, 13 miles S.W. of Sondershausen. Pop. 1937.

Schlüchtern, shlüᴋ'tẹrn, a town of Prussia, 31 miles E.N.E. of Hanau. Pop. 2274.

Schluckenau, shlŏŏk'kẹh-nŏwˋ, **Schlottenau,** shlot'tẹh-nŏwˋ, or **Slukenow,** sloo'kẹh-nŏwˋ, a town of Bohemia, 37 miles N.N.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 4349.

Schluersburg, slu'ẹrs-bŭrg, a post-hamlet of St. Charles co., Mo., about 38 miles W. of St. Louis.

Schlüsselburg, shlüs'sẹl-bŏŏʀɢˋ, a town of Russia, government and 21 miles E. of St. Petersburg, on an island in the Neva, where it emerges from Lake Ladoga. Pop. 7892. It is mostly built of wood, but has a strong castle, a palace, and an important trade.

Schlüsselburg, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 15 miles N.N.E. of Minden, on the Weser. Pop. 1174.

Schmadribach, shmå'dre-båᴋˋ, a waterfall of Switzerland, canton of Bern, in the Oberland, 7 miles S. of Lauterbrunnen.

Schmalkalden, shmål'kålˋdẹn, also written in English **Smalcald,** smăl'kawld, a town of Prussia, in a detached district of the same name, belonging to Hesse-Nassau, but between Saxe-Gotha and Saxe-Meiningen, at the confluence of the Schmalkalde and the Stille, 11 miles N. of Meiningen. It is enclosed by double walls, and has 2 castles, churches, a gymnasium, and manufactures of hosiery, white lead, and paper. In the vicinity are iron- and steel-forges and salt-works. Pop. 6185.

Schmalkalden, KLEIN, klīn (*i.e.*, "Little"), a village of Prussia, 15 miles N. by E. of Meiningen. Pop. 1217.

Schmallenberg, shmål'lẹn-bĕʀɢˋ, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 20 miles S.S.E. of Arnsberg. Pop. 1244.

Schmelz, shmĕlts, a southern suburb of Memel, Prussia. Pop. 4371.

Schmiedeberg, shmee'dẹh-bĕʀɢˋ, a village of Bohemia, 23 miles W.N.W. of Saatz. Pop. 3803.

Schmiedeberg, a town of Prussian Saxony, 40 miles N.E. of Merseburg. Pop. 3111.

Schmiedeberg, a town of Prussian Silesia, 31 miles S.S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 3963. It has a high school, and manufactures of silk, cotton, woollen, and linen fabrics, ribbons, cutlery, and tobacco.

Schmiedefeld, shmee'dẹh-fĕltˋ, a village of Prussian Saxony, 27 miles S.S.W. of Erfurt, in the Thuringian Forest. Pop. 1678.

Schmiegel, shmee'ghẹl, written also **Szmigel** and **Szmygiel,** a town of Prussia, 34 miles S.S.W. of Posen. Pop. 3248. It has manufactures of linen and woollen cloth.

Schmieheim, shmee'hīme, a village of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, 4 miles N.E. of Ettenheim. Pop. 1167.

Schmielung, a lake of Prussia. See SCHWIELOCH.

Schmölln, shmöln, or **Schmölla,** shmöl'lå, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Altenburg, on the Sprotta, 7 miles S.W. of Altenburg. Pop. 5172. It has manufactures of leather, woollen cloth, &c.

Schmölnitz, shmöl'nits (Hun. *Szomolnok*, soˋmolˋnok'), a town of Hungary, co. of Zips, 21 miles S.S.E. of Leutschau. Pop. 2633. In its vicinity are mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, and sulphur.

Schmottseifen, shmott'sīˋfẹn, or **Schmuckseifen,** shmŏŏk'sīˋfẹn, a village of Prussian Silesia, 23 miles S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 2320.

Schnait, shnīt, a village of Würtemberg, 10 miles E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1644.

Schnaitheim, shnīt'hīme, a village of Würtemberg, on the Brenz. Pop. 2585.

Schnaittach, shnīt'tåᴋ, a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, 13 miles N.E. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1732.

Schnecksville, shnĕks'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., about 10 miles N.W. of Allentown. It has a mine of iron ore, a carriage-shop, &c.

Schneeberg, shnå'bĕʀɢ ("snow mountain"), a mountain in the Riesen-Gebirge, between Prussian Silesia and Bohemia, 19 miles S.S.E. of Glatz.

Schneeberg, a mountain of Lower Austria, 40 miles S.W. of Vienna.

Schneeberg, a mountain of Bavaria, in the Fichtel-Berg, 14 miles N.E. of Baireuth.

Schneeberg, shnå'bĕʀɢ, a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 20 miles S.S.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 8074. It has manufactures of gold and silver lace, cotton fabrics, and chemical apparatus, and near it are mines of silver, cobalt, iron, &c., in which many of its population are engaged.

Schneekoppe, shnå'kopˋpẹh ("snow-top"), or **Riesenkoppe,** ree'sẹn-kopˋpẹh ("giant-top"), a mountain belonging to the Riesen-Gebirge, on the frontiers of Prussian Silesia, 12 miles S. of Hirschberg. It is the culminating point of the chain, and the highest peak of the region, having a height of 5394 feet.

Schneidemühl, shnī'dẹh-mülˋ, a town of Prussia, 54 miles W. of Bromberg, on the Küddow. Pop. 9724. It has a castle, and manufactures of woollen cloth, lace, hosiery, and leather.

Schneidlingen, shnīt'ling-ẹn, a village of Prussian Saxony, government of Magdeburg. Pop. 1640.

Schnellewalde, shnĕll'ŵålˋdẹh, a village of Prussian Silesia, 29 miles S.W. of Oppeln. Pop. 2479.

Schnell'ville, a post-office of Dubois co., Ind.

Schney, shnī, a village of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, near the Main. Pop. 1208.

Schnierlach, a town of Alsace. See POUTROYE.

Schoa, a state of Abyssinia. See SHOA.

Schochoh, shŏk'o, a post-office of Logan co., Ky.

Schock's Mills, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and on the Susquehanna River, 6 miles above Columbia. It has 2 flour-mills.

Schodack, sko-dak', a township of Rensselaer co., N.Y. Pop. 2576.

Schodack Centre, a post-hamlet in Schodack township, Rensselaer co., N.Y., 7 or 8 miles S.S.E. of Albany.

Schodack Depot, a post-hamlet in Schodack township, Rensselaer co., N.Y., on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 8 miles S. by E. of Albany.

Schodack Landing, a post-village in Schodack township, Rensselaer co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 13 miles S. of Albany. It has a distillery, 2 wagon-shops, &c.

Schoenbach. See SCHÖNBACH; and so for all other German names with the prefix SCHOEN.

Schoenbrunn, Austria. See SCHÖNBRUNN.

Schoeneck, shĕn'ĕk or shā'nĕk, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., about 18 miles S.W. of Reading. It has 2 churches, a coach-shop, and a cigar-factory.

Schoffner's (shŏf'nẹrz) **Corners,** a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Pa., 13 miles N.N.E. of Brookville. It has a church, a saw-mill, 2 stores, and a planing-mill.

Schofield's (sko'feeldz) **Mills,** a post-hamlet in Weston township, Marathon co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, at Weston Station, 4 miles S. by W. of Wausau. It has a large lumber-mill.

Schoharie, sko-hår'ree, a county in the E. part of New York, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is intersected by the Schoharie River, and is also drained by the Charlotte River and Catskill and Cobleskill Creeks. The surface is mostly hilly, and is partly occupied by a range of highlands, called the Helderbergs. A large part of the county is covered with forests of the oak, hickory, ash, sugar-maple, elm, and other trees. The soil is generally fertile, and adapted to pasturage and dairy-farming. Butter, hay, oats, buckwheat, cattle, and hops are the staple products. Helderberg limestone and sandstone (Devonian) crop out in this county. It is intersected by the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad and one of its branches, and includes the Middleburg & Schoharie Valley Railroad. Capital, Schoharie. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,948,344. Pop. in 1870, 33,340, of whom 32,439 were Americans; in 1875, 32,491.

Schoharie, a post-village, capital of Schoharie co., N.Y., in Schoharie township, is in a deep valley, on Schoharie Creek, 30 miles W. of Albany, and 3 or 4 miles S. of the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad. It is on the Middleburg & Schoharie Railroad, which connects with the road above named. It contains 3 churches, an academy, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, a foundry, and 2 carriage-shops. Pop. 1200; of the township, 3219.

Schoharie Creek, New York, rises in the Catskill Mountains, in Greene co., runs northward through Schoharie and Montgomery cos., and enters the Mohawk River about 5 miles E. of Fonda. It is about 100 miles long.

Schokland, sᴋok'lånt, an island of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, in the Zuyder Zee, opposite the mouth of the Yssel. Length, 4 miles. Pop. 640.

Scholl's (shŏllz) **Ferry,** a post-office of Washington co., Oregon, on the Tualitin River.

Schollville, shŏl'vĭl, a hamlet of Clark co., Ky., near Hedges Station.

Schömberg, shöm'bêʀɢ, or **Schönberg,** shön'bêʀɢ, a town of Moravia, 28 miles N.N.W. of Olmutz. P. 7285.

Schömberg, a town of Silesia. See SCHÖNBERG.

Schomberg, shŏm'bẹrg (formerly **Brownsville**), a post-village in York co., Ontario, 15 miles W. of Aurora. It has an iron-foundry, a tannery, flour-mills, woollen-mills, and several stores. Pop. 200.

Schön, or **Schoen,** a German word signifying "handsome" or "beautiful," forming the prefix of numerous names in Central Europe.

Schönaich, shö'nīᴋ, a village of Würtemberg, 4 miles S.E. of Böblingen. Pop. 1924.

Schönau, shö'nŏw, a town of Baden, 5 miles E.N.E. of Heidelberg. Pop. 2004.

Schönau, a town of Prussian Silesia, 17 miles S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Katzbach. Pop. 2284.

Schönau, or **Gross Schönau,** a village of Saxony, 6 miles W.N.W. of Zittau. Pop. of commune, 5877.

Schönbach, shön'båᴋ, or **Mittel-Schönbach,** a village of Bohemia, 27 miles W. of Elbogen. Pop. 2640.

Schönberg, shön'bêʀɢ, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the Maurin, 11 miles S.E. of Lubeck. Pop. 2899.

Schönberg, a town of Moravia. See SCHÖMBERG.

Schönberg, or **Schömberg,** a town of Prussian Silesia, 48 miles W.S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Roth-Wasser. Pop. 2156.

Schönberg, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, 10 miles E.N.E. of Kiel. Pop. 1534.

Schonberg, shŏn'bẹrg, a post-office of Warren co., Iowa, 12 miles S.E. of Indianola.

Schönborn, shön'born, ALT, ålt, and NEU, noi, two contiguous villages of Bohemia, 3 miles from Rumburg, on the Sterkelberg. Pop. 2430.

Schönbrunn, or **Schoenbrunn,** shên'brŏŏn or shön'-brŏŏnn ("beautiful fountain"), an imperial palace in Austria, 1¼ miles S.W. of Vienna, and having attached to it a menagerie and the finest botanic garden in Austria, also artificial fountains, &c. It is the usual summer residence of the imperial family. Adjacent to it is a village.

Schönbrunn, shön'brŏŏn, a village of Bohemia, about 4 miles from Policzka. Pop. 2077.

Schönburg, a village of Bohemia. See SCHUMBURG.

Schönebeck, shö'nẹh-bêk\`, a town of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles S.S.E. of Magdeburg, with which it is connected by railway on the Elbe. It has manufactures of leather, chemicals, salt, paper, soap, &c. Pop. 10,966.

Schöneberg, a S.W. suburb of Berlin, Prussia. P. 7467.

Schöneberg, shö'nẹh-bêʀɢ\`, a village of Prussia, government of Dantzic, near the Vistula. Pop. 1477.

Schöneck, shö'nêk, or **Skarzewo,** skaʀ-zå'ŵo, a town of West Prussia, 20 miles S.S.W. of Dantzic. P. 2691.

Schöneck, a town of Saxony, 11 miles S.E. of Plauen. It has manufactures of cotton goods, &c. Pop. 3139.

Schönecken, shö'nêk\`kẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 29 miles N.N.W. of Treves. Pop. 1230.

Schönefeld, shö'nẹh-fêlt\`, or **Schonfeld,** shon'fêlt, a village of Saxony, near Leipsic. Pop. of commune, 7220.

Schönenberg, shö'nẹn-bêʀɢ\`, a village of Switzerland, 10 miles S.S.E. of Zurich. Pop. 1407.

Schönewalde, shö'nẹh-ŵål\`dẹh, a town of Prussian Saxony, 9 miles E.N.E. of Schweidnitz. Pop. 1191.

Schönflies, shön'flees, or **Schönfliess,** a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Rörike, 11 miles W.N.W. of Soldin. Pop. 2995.

Schöngau, shön'gŏw, a town of Bavaria, on the Lech, 40 miles S.W. of Munich. Pop. 1801.

Schönhausen, shön'hŏw\`zẹn, a village of Prussian Saxony, 36 miles N.N.E. of Magdeburg. Pop. 1682.

Schönhausen, HOHEN, ho'ẹn, and NIEDER, nee'dẹr, two adjacent villages of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 4 miles N. of Berlin. United pop. 2176. Here is a summer residence of the King of Prussia.

Schönheide, shön'hī-dẹh, a village of Saxony, 12 miles W. of Schwarzenberg. Pop. 5072, who manufacture iron- and tin-wares.

Schönheide, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Breslau. Pop. 1385.

Schönhof, shön'hŏf, a village of Austrian Silesia, 14 miles W.N.W. of Teschen. Pop. 1195.

Schöningen, shö'ning-ẹn, a town of Germany, duchy and 20 miles S.E. of Brunswick. Pop. 6116. It has manufactures of brandy, salt, and vitriol.

Schönlanke, shön'lånk\`ẹh, or **Trzianka,** tze-ån'kå, written also **Trzcianka,** a town of Prussia, 66 miles S.W. of Bromberg. Pop. 4089.

Schonlinde, shon'lin-dẹh, a town of Bohemia, 33 miles N.N.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 5262, who manufacture linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, and yarn.

Schönsee, shön'så\`, a town of Bavaria, on the Bohemian frontier, 14 miles N.E. of Neuburg. Pop. 1392.

Schönwald, shön'ŵålt, a village of Bohemia, 17 miles N.N.W. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 1845.

Schönwalde, shön'ŵål\`dẹh, a town of Prussia, government and 42 miles S.S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 2172.

Schoodic (skoo'dik) **Lakes,** of Maine, a chain of lakes lying chiefly in Washington co., and forming part of the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick. They have their outlet in the St. Croix. See also GRAND LAKE.

School, skool, a post-office of White co., Ill., at Centreville, 8 miles N. of Carmi.

Schoolcraft, skool'kraft, a large county of Michigan, is the central part of the upper peninsula. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Superior, and on the S. by Lake Michigan, and is drained by the Manistee, White Fish, and other rivers. The surface is uneven or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is not cultivated to much extent. Pig-iron and lumber are the chief articles of export. Limestone underlies a large part of the soil. On the northern border of this county is a remarkable sandstone bluff, called the "Pictured Rocks," which forms part of the shore of Lake Superior. It is nearly 300 feet in perpendicular height. Capital, Onota. Pop. in 1874, 1290.

Schoolcraft, township, Houghton co., Mich. P. 1764.

Schoolcraft, a post-village in Schoolcraft township, Kalamazoo co., Mich., on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad where it crosses the Kalamazoo division of the Michigan Southern Railroad, 13 miles S. of Kalamazoo, and 29 miles S.W. of Battle Creek. It has a national bank, a union school, a newspaper office, 3 churches, a flouring-mill, a planing-mill, and a grain-elevator. Pop. 932; of township, 2017.

School Creek, a post-office of Lampasas co., Tex.

Schooley's (skool'iz) **Mountain,** a post-village and summer resort in Washington township, Morris co., N.J., about 18 miles W. of Morristown, and 50 miles W. of New York. It is 4 miles from Hackettstown Station. Here is a mountain nearly 1200 feet high, also a chalybeate medicinal spring containing carbonated oxide of iron, with several salts of soda, lime, and magnesia. The village has 2 large hotels, 3 boarding-houses, a church, and a seminary.

Schooley's Station, a post-office of Ross co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Chillicothe.

School House Run, in Jackson co., W. Va., is on the Ohio, 2 miles below Ripley Landing. It has a considerable lumber-trade.

School House Station, a post-office of San Mateo co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, about 7 miles S. of San Francisco.

Schoon'er, a post-office of Brown co., Ind.

Schooner Point, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ind., on the Ohio River, 40 miles below New Albany.

Schoonhoven, sᴋōn'ho\`vẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Leck, at the influx of the Vlist, 16 miles E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 2827.

Schoorisse, skō'ris\`sẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 21 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 3000.

Schooten, skō'tęn, a village of Belgium, province and 4 miles E. of Antwerp. Pop. 2294.

Schooya, or **Schuja,** shoo'yå, a town of Russia, government and 70 miles by rail E.N.E. of Vladimeer, on the Teza. Pop. 10,444.

Schopfheim, shopf'hīme, a town of Baden, 25 miles S. of Freiburg. Pop. 2492. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of paper, chains, wire, leather, and tobacco.

Schopfloch, shopf'lok, a village of Bavaria, circle of Middle Franconia. Pop. 1616.

Schöppenstedt, or **Scheppenstedt,** shöp'pęn-stětt', a town of Germany, in Brunswick, on the railway to Magdeburg, 10 miles E. of Wolfenbüttel. Pop. 2833. It has manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics.

Schöppingen, shöp'ping-ęn, a village of Prussian Westphalia, 18 miles N.W. of Münster. Pop. of commune, 2207.

Schorndorf, shorn'dorf, a town of Würtemberg, on the Rems, 16 miles E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 3875. It has a royal castle, and manufactures of tobacco and carpets.

Schösslitz, a town of Bavaria. See Schesslitz.

Schotland, Schottland, Schotte, Schottisch, or **Schotsch.** See Scotland.

Schotten, shot'tęn, a town of Hesse, in Ober-Hessen, on the Nidda, 22 miles E.S.E. of Giessen. Pop. 2012.

Schouster, a city of Persia. See Shooster.

Schouten (shoo'tęn) **Island,** off the E. coast of Tasmania, S. of Freycinet's Peninsula. Lat. 42° 21′ S.; lon. 148° 18′ E.

Schouten, shoo'tęn, **Myso're,** or **Mysory,** mī-so'-ree, also called **William Schouten's Island,** an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the Bay of Geelvink, on the N. coast of Papua, about lat. 1° S., lon. 136° E. Though represented in some maps as one island, there are in reality two, or perhaps three, islands,—Sowok or Sook, the western, Mysore, the northern, and Biak, the eastern.

Schouwen, skŏw'ęn or skŏw'ŵęn, often called **Landvanzierikzee,** lånt-vån-zee'rik-zå' (*i.e.*, "Land of Zierik Zee"), the northernmost island of the province of Zealand, in the Netherlands, between the East Scheldt and the S. arm of the Meuse. Length, 15 miles; average breadth, 5 miles. It is protected on both sides by dikes. It contains the towns of Zierikzee on its S. and Brouwershaven on its N.W. coast.

Schraalenburg, skrawl'ęn-bŭrg or shral'ęn-bęrg, a post-hamlet of Bergen co., N.J., on the Jersey City & Albany Railroad, at Bergen Fields Station, 18 miles N. of Jersey City. Here are 2 churches.

Schramberg, shråm'bèrg, a town of Würtemberg, 12 miles W.N.W. of Rottweil. Pop. 2462.

Schraplau, shrå'plŏw, a town of Prussian Saxony, 15 miles N.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 1501.

Schrattenberg, shråt'tęn-bèrg', a village of Lower Austria, 40 miles N.N.E. of Vienna. Pop. 1493.

Schreader, shree'tęr, a post-office of Trego co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 35 miles W. by N. of Hays City.

Schreckhorn, shrěk'horn ("peak of terror"), one of the loftiest of the Swiss Alps, in the Bernese Oberland, between the Finster-Aarhorn and the Wetterhorn. Lat. 46° 35′ 26″ N.; lon. 7° 21′ E. Height, 13,492 feet.

Schreibendorf, shrī'bęn-dorf' (Moravian, *Pisarzow*, pe-zar'zov), a village of Moravia, 7 miles from Eisenberg.

Schreibershau, shrī'bęrs-hŏw', written also **Schreiberschau,** a village of Prussian Silesia, 36 miles S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Zacken. Pop. of commune, 3754.

Schriesheim, shrees'hīme, a town of Baden, 5 miles N.N.W. of Heidelberg. Pop. 2748.

Schrimm, shrimm (Polish, *Szrem*, shrěm), a town of Prussia, 22 miles S.S.E. of Posen, on an island formed by the Warta. Pop. 5929. It has manufactures of linen.

Schrobenhausen, shro'bęn-hŏw'zęn, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Paar, 16 miles S.S.W. of Ingolstadt. Pop. 2591. It has manufactures of leather, oil, paper, wool, &c.

Schroda, or **Szroda,** shro'då, a town of Prussia, 20 miles S.E. of Posen. Pop. 3839.

Schroeppel, skroo'pęl, a township of Oswego co., N.Y. Pop. 3987.

Schroon, skroon, or **Schroon Lake,** a post-village in Schroon township, Essex co., N.Y., about 30 miles N.W. of Whitehall. It is at the head and N. end of Schroon Lake, and is surrounded by attractive scenery. Here are several summer boarding-houses and hotels. The name of the post-office is Schroon Lake. The township contains several peaks of the Adirondack Mountains. Pop. of the village, 300; of the township, 1514.

Schroon Lake, New York, an expansion of Schroon River, extends across the boundary between Essex and Warren cos., and is about 15 miles W. of Lake George. It is 9 or 10 miles long and 1½ miles wide, and is navigated by steamboats.

Schroon Mountain, New York, is in Essex co., near Schroon Lake. It has an altitude of about 3200 feet above the tide.

Schroon River, New York, rises in Essex co., near Dix's Peak, runs southward, expands into Schroon Lake, and issues from its southern end. It traverses the N. part of Warren co., and enters the Hudson River about 7 miles N.W. of Caldwell.

Schroon River, a post-hamlet of Essex co., N.Y., on a river of its own name, about 18 miles W.S.W. of Port Henry.

Schtschigry, a town of Russia. See Shtshigry.

Schubin, or **Szubin,** shoo'bin, a town of Prussia, 14 miles S.W. of Bromberg. Pop. 3536.

Schuja, a town of Russia. See Schooya.

Schukotskoi, Asia. See East Cape.

Schulenburg, shoo'lęn-bŭrg, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, 25 miles W. of Columbus. It has a church, a newspaper office, 2 banks, about 40 business houses, and manufactures of furniture, sash, blinds, &c. A large quantity of cotton is shipped here. Pop. about 900.

Schulpforte, a village of Prussia. See Pforte.

Schultz, shŏŏlts, township, Edgefield co., S.C. P. 848.

Schultzville, shŏŏlts'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., about 14 miles N.N.E. of Poughkeepsie.

Schultzville, a post-hamlet of Lackawanna co., Pa., 9 miles N.W. of Scranton. It has a chapel and a large tannery. Pop. about 150.

Schumburg, shoom'bŏŏrg, or **Schönburg,** shön'-bŏŏrg, a village of Bohemia, about 17 miles from Reichenberg. Pop. 1947.

Schümeg, or **Sümeg,** Hungary. See Sümegh.

Schumla, a city of Bulgaria. See Shoomla.

Schuschi, a town of Russia. See Shoosha.

Schussen, shŏŏs'sęn, a river of Germany, rises in Würtemberg, and flows S. into Lake Constance. Length, 40 miles.

Schuster, a city of Persia. See Shooster.

Schütt, shütt, Great (Hun. *Csallokoz*, chål'lo'kos'), an island formed by arms of the Danube, in Hungary, N.E. of the main stream, extending from Presburg to Comorn. Length, 53 miles; breadth, 16 miles.

Schütt, Little, an island formed by arms of the Danube, extends from below Presburg to Raab. Length, 28 miles; breadth, 7 miles. Surface marshy, but abounding with villages and cultivated tracts.

Schuttenhofen, shoot'ęn-ho'fęn (Bohemian, *Sussicze*, soos-seet'så), a town of Bohemia, on the Wotawa, 15 miles S.E. of Klattau. Pop. 5150.

Schutterwald, shŏŏt'tęr-ŵålt', a village of Baden, 55 miles S.S.W. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 2088.

Schüttorf, shüt'torf, or **Schüttdorf,** shüt'dorf, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 3 miles N.E. of Bentheim, on the Vechte. Pop. 1692.

Schutz (shootz) **Mills,** a post-office of Greene co., Ill.

Schuyler, skī'lęr, a county in the W. part of Illinois, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Illinois River, and is intersected by La Moin River (Crooked Creek), which enters the Illinois at the S. extremity of the county. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and forests of the oak, hickory, sugar-maple, ash, and other trees. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, maize, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staples. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county. It is intersected by the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad. The Buda & Rushville Railroad terminates at Rushville, the capital of this county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,275,584. Pop. in 1870, 17,419, of whom 15,887 were Americans.

Schuyler, a county in the N. part of Missouri, bordering on Iowa, has an area of about 320 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Chariton River, and is drained by the Middle and North Fabius Rivers and the North Fork of Salt River. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of good timber. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county has mines of bituminous coal. It is intersected by the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern and Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroads. Capital, Lancaster. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,550,000. Pop. in 1870, 8820, of whom 8500 were Americans.

Schuyler, a county of New York, has an area of about 300 square miles. It comprises the southern part of Seneca Lake, and is drained by Cayuta Creek. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with beautiful and picturesque scenery, especially at Watkins Glen, which is at the head of Seneca Lake. (See WATKINS.) The soil is fertile. Oats, Indian corn, butter, hay, cattle, wool, and rye are the staple products. Devonian sandstone crops out in this county, which has also an extensive deposit of marl. This county is intersected by the Northern Central Railroad. Capital, Watkins. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,901,295. Pop. in 1870, 18,989, of whom 17,941 were Americans; in 1875, 18,928.

Schuyler, a post-village, capital of Colfax co., Neb., is on the N. bank of the Platte River, and on the S. bank of Shell Creek, which enters the Platte about 1 mile below. It is also on the Union Pacific Railroad, 29 miles W. of Fremont, and 16 miles E. of Columbus. It has a newspaper office, a high school, a banking-house, and 4 churches.

Schuyler, a township of Herkimer co., N.Y. Pop. 1500. It contains East Schuyler and West Schuyler.

Schuyler Island, a small island near the W. side of Lake Champlain, nearly opposite Burlington, and belonging to Essex co., N.Y.

Schuyler Lake, Otsego co., N.Y., is about 8 miles N.W. of Cooperstown, and is nearly 5 miles long. Its outlet is the Susquehanna River, which rises here.

Schuyler's Falls, a post-hamlet in Schuyler's Falls township, Clinton co., N.Y., on Salmon River, about 9 miles S.W. of Plattsburg. It has a church and 50 houses. The township is bounded on the N. by the Saranac River, and contains Morrisonville. Pop. of the township, 1719.

Schuyler's Lake, a post-village in Exeter township, Otsego co., N.Y., at the outlet of Schuyler Lake, about 9 miles N.W. of Cooperstown. It has 2 churches and a hotel. Pop. about 200.

Schuylersville, skī'lẹrz-vĭl, a post-village in Saratoga township, Saratoga co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, at the mouth of Fish Creek, and on the Champlain Canal, about 12 miles E. of Saratoga Springs, and 34 miles N. by E. of Albany. It has 4 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, a good hotel, a large cotton-factory (600 hands), and manufactures of paper, lumber, &c. A bridge crosses the Hudson River here. Pop. 1367.

Schuylkill, skool'kĭl, a county in the E. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is drained by the Schuylkill, Little Schuylkill, and Swatara Rivers, which rise in it, and by Catawissa and Mahanoy Creeks. The surface is mountainous, and extensively covered with forests of oak, chestnut, pine, &c. The Kittatinny Mountain extends along the S.E. border of the county, which is also traversed by sterile rocky ridges called Broad, Mahanoy, and Sharp Mountains. Among its minerals are coal, iron ore, and limestone. The chief article of export is anthracite coal, the beds of which are here nearly 30 feet thick. This is called the Southern or Schuylkill Coal Field. The beds of coal are interstratified with sandstone, shale, and limestone. This county is partly traversed by the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, with its several branches. Much coal is exported by the canal of the Schuylkill Navigation Company. Capital, Pottsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $91,358,166. Pop. in 1870, 116,428, of whom 85,572 were Americans.

Schuylkill, a post-hamlet in Schuylkill township, Chester co., Pa., about 1 mile S. of Phœnixville. It has several churches and grist-mills. The township comprises part of Valley Forge, and is bounded on the N.E. by the Schuylkill River. Pop. of the township, 1593.

Schuylkill, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. P. 1840.

Schuylkill Haven, a post-borough in North Manheim township, Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River, and on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 4 miles S. of Pottsville, and 31 miles N.N.W. of Reading. A branch railroad extends from this place to Minersville and Glen Carbon. This borough contains 8 churches, repair-shops of the railroad, a rolling-mill, a soap-factory, and 3 boat-yards. Its prosperity is derived from operations in coal, which is mined near this place. It has large docks and wharves for the shipment of coal by canal. Pop. about 3500.

Schuylkill River (the *Manayunk* of the aborigines), rises about 10 miles N.E. of Pottsville, Pa., and runs southeastward to Port Clinton, where it passes through the Kittatinny Mountain. It flows next nearly southward to Reading, intersects Berks co., and forms part of the boundary between the cos. of Chester and Montgomery. It forms one of the most beautiful features of Fairmount Park, and enters the Delaware River at the southern limit of Philadelphia, which is built on both sides of this river. The other towns on its banks are Pottsville, Reading, Phœnixville, and Norristown. It is about 130 miles long. Nearly all the water used in Philadelphia is derived from this river, which traverses a beautiful and fertile country. The trains of the Reading Railroad run along its banks from Pottsville to Philadelphia. By means of dams and locks, canal-boats can ascend this river to the coal-mines of Schuylkill co.

Schwaadorf, shwå̤'doʀf, or **Schwandorf,** shwån'-doʀf, a village of Lower Austria, on the Fischa, 15 miles S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 1658.

Schwaan, shwå̤n, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Warnow, 11 miles S. of Rostock. Pop. 3430.

Schwabach, shwå'båᴋ, a town of Bavaria, 9 miles S.S.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 7024. It has manufactures of pins, cotton and woollen fabrics, hosiery, gold and silver lace, soap, paper, printing-types, and tobacco.

Schwabenitz, shwå'bẹh-nits, or **Szwabenicze,** shwå-bẹh-neet'så, a town of Moravia, 25 miles E.N.E. of Brünn. Pop. 1340.

Schwabenland, the German name of SWABIA.

Schwabmünchen, shwåb'münᴋ-ẹn, a town of Bavaria, 20 miles by rail S.S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 2726.

Schwächat, or **Schwechat,** shwêᴋ'ât, a town of Lower Austria, 7 miles S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 3678.

Schwaigern, shwī'ghẹrn, a town of Würtemberg, 4 miles N.N.E. of Brackenheim. Pop. 1978.

Schwaigheim, shwic'hīme, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Necker, near Waiblingen. Pop. 1362.

Schwalbach, Germany. See LANGENSCHWALBACH.

Schwalm, shwålm, a river of Germany, rises in the N.E. of Hesse, flows N.N.W., and joins the Eder after a course of about 60 miles.

Schwanden, shwån'dẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 3 miles S. of Glarus, on the Linth. Pop. 2560.

Schwandorf, a village of Austria. See SCHWAADORF.

Schwandorf, shwån'doʀf, a town of Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, 14 miles S.E. of Amberg. Pop. 3523.

Schwanebeck, shwå'nẹh-bêk', a town of Prussian Saxony, 25 miles S.W. of Magdeburg, on the Limbach. Pop. 2635. It has manufactures of bricks and flour.

Schwanenstadt, or **Schwannenstadt,** shwån'-nẹn-stått', a town of Upper Austria, on the Agger, 30 miles S.W. of Lintz. Pop. 1526.

Schwarme, shwaʀ'mẹh, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, circle of Hoya. Pop., with Klein-Schwarme, 1880.

Schwartau, shwaʀ'tŏw, a town of Germany, in Oldenburg, 4 miles N. of Lubeck, on the Trave. Pop. 1656.

Schwartzburg, shwarts'bŭrg, a station in Milwaukee co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 9 miles N.W. of Milwaukee.

Schwartz Elster, a river of Germany. See ELSTER.

Schwarza, shwaʀt'så, or **Schwarze,** shwaʀt'sẹh, a river of Austria, flows E., and joins the Pitten to form the Leytha, 6 miles S. of Neustadt.

Schwarza, a river of Germany, rises in the S. extremity of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, flows N.E., and joins the Saale 3 miles S. of Rudolstadt.

Schwarza, a river of Moravia, after a S. course of 80 miles, joins the Thaya 10 miles S. of Selowitz. Its affluents are the Iglawa from the W., and the Zwittau and Littawa from the N. and E.

Schwarza, a town of Prussian Saxony, 34 miles S.W. of Erfurt. Pop. 1240.

Schwarzach, shwaʀt'såᴋ, a village of Austria, duchy of Salzburg, 3 miles from Sanct Johann. Here the Protestant peasantry subjected to the sway of the Archbishop of Salza met and bound themselves by oath never to desert their principles. They were ultimately, in 1731, to the number of 30,000, driven from their homes.

Schwarzau, shwarts'ŏw, or **Schwarzach,** shwarts'-åᴋ, a river of Bavaria, after a W. course of 45 miles, joins the Naab 5 miles S. of Nabburg.

Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, shwarts'bŭrg-roo'dọl-stat' or shwaʀts'bŏŏʀɢ-roo'dol-stått', a principality of Germany, consists of several isolated portions, situated between the territories of Prussian Saxony, the Saxon duchies, and the principalities of Reuss. Area, 364 square miles. The surface is rugged, and the soil by no means fertile, although it is generally cultivated with the greatest care. A large portion of the land is devoted to pasture, and great numbers of cattle are reared. The minerals include lead, iron, and salt, which are worked to a considerable extent. The principal manufactures are woollen stuffs, iron-ware, glass, and porcelain. The chief export, in addition to the minerals and manufactures, is wood. The inhabitants are almost all Protestants. The government is a monarchy, in which the power of the sovereign is limited. For administrative purposes it is divided into the upper lordship of Rudolstadt and the lower lordship of Frankenhausen, and subdivided into 10 bailiwicks. Capital, Rudolstadt. Pop. 76,676.

Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, shwarts'bŭrg- (or shwaRts'bŏŏRG-) son'dẹrs-hŏw‵zẹn, a principality of Germany, consists of several distinct portions, situated between Prussian Saxony and the Saxon duchies. Area, 333 square miles. It is more fertile than Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. One of the principal sources of revenue is derived from the forests. Flax also is extensively cultivated, and great numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine are reared. The minerals include iron, alum schist, and copperas. The first supplies several smelting-furnaces and forges, and from the two last much alum and vitriol are made. After these, the leading manufacture of importance is porcelain. The principal exports are corn, wool, wood, iron-ware, iron, alum, vitriol, lampblack, rosin, and fat cattle. For administrative purposes it is divided into the upper lordship of Arnstadt and the lower lordship of Sondershausen, and subdivided into 7 bailiwicks. Capital, Sondershausen. The inhabitants are almost all Lutherans. Pop. 67,480.

Schwarze, a river of Austria. See SCHWARZA.

Schwarz Elster, Germany. See ELSTER.

Schwarzenbach, shwaRt'sẹn-bâK‵, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, on the Saale, 5 miles by rail S.S.E. of Hof. Pop. 3984. It has a castle, and manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, iron, and beer.

Schwarzenbach-am-Walde, shwaRt'sẹn-bâK‵-âm-ŵâl'dẹh, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 5 miles S.W. of Naila. Pop. 1758.

Schwarzenberg, shwaRt'sẹn-bêRG‵, a town of Saxony, 18 miles S.E. of Zwickau, with a castle, iron-foundries, nail- and wire-factories, and iron-mines. Pop. 3299.

Schwarzenberg, Switzerland. See NOIRMONT.

Schwarzenfeld, shwaRt'sẹn-fêlt‵, a village of Bavaria, on the Naab, 14 miles E.S.E. of Amberg. Pop. 1059.

Schwarzkosteletz, shwaRts-kos'tẹh-lêts‵, a town of Bohemia, 6 miles W. of Kaurzim. Pop. 3032.

Schwarzwald, Germany. See BLACK FOREST.

Schwarzwasser, shwaRts'ŵâs‵sẹr ("black water"), a river which rises on the frontiers of Bohemia, flows W.N.W., and joins the Mulde. Length, 36 miles.

Schwarzwasser, or **Czarnawodda,** chaR-nâ-ŵod'-dâ, a river of Prussia, joins the Vistula on the left at Schwetz. Length, 80 miles.

Schwarzwasser, a town of Austrian Silesia, 13 miles N.N.E. of Teschen, on the Vistula. Pop. 1733.

Schwarzwasser, a village of Austrian Silesia, circle of Troppau, bailiwick of Friedberg. Pop. 1161.

Schwat, or **Chouat,** a town of Asia. See SWAT.

Schwatz, or **Schwaz,** shwâts, a town of the Tyrol, on the Inn, 16 miles E.N.E. of Innspruck. Pop. 4813. It has manufactures of cotton fabrics, worsted, tobacco, and wire. In its vicinity are silver-, copper-, and iron-mines.

Schwechat, a town of Austria. See SCHWÄCHAT.

Schwedeldorf, shwâ'dẹl-doRf‵, OBER, o'bẹr, and NIEDER, nee'dẹr, two contiguous villages of Prussian Silesia, 3 miles W.S.W. of Glatz. United pop. 1830.

Schweden, the German name of SWEDEN.

Schwedt, shwêtt, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Oder, 28 miles S.S.W. of Stettin. Lat. 50° 51′ N.; lon. 16° 27′ E. Pop. 9592. It has a royal palace, and manufactures of leather, tobacco, and starch.

Schwedt, shwett, a post-office of Stanton co., Neb.

Schwegenheim, shwâ'ghẹn-hīme‵, a village of Bavaria, near Germersheim. Pop. 1463.

Schweich, shwīK, or **Schweig,** shwīG, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 7 miles N.N.E. of Treves, on the Moselle.

Schweidnitz, shwīd'nits or shwīt'nits, a town of Prussian Silesia, 31 miles S.W. of Breslau, on the railway to Freiberg, at the foot of the Riesen-Gebirge. Pop. 19,681. It is well built, and ornamented with spacious squares. It has a castle, formerly a ducal residence, but now a workhouse, a college, house of correction, large barracks, hospitals, many distilleries, and manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics, leather, paper, chemicals, &c. Schweidnitz was the residence of the first Piarists, was walled in 1295, and repeatedly besieged. It was made a regular fortress by Frederick II. in 1747, and in 1810, after a siege of 36 days, it was taken and its outer works dismantled.

Schweighausen, shwīG'hŏw‵zẹn, a village of Germany, in Alsace. Pop. 1488.

Schweinau, shwī'nŏw, a village of Bavaria, 2 miles S.S.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1775.

Schweinfurt, shwīn'fŏŏRt, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, and on the railway from Bamberg to Nuremberg, 22 miles N.N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 11,233. It has several churches, a gymnasium, a high school, founded by Gustavus Adolphus, various other schools, and manufactures of leather, linen, and woollen cloths.

Schweinitz, shwī'nits, a town of Prussian Saxony, 54 miles N.E. of Merseburg, on the Elster. Pop. 1326.

Schwelm, shwêlm, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 35 miles W.S.W. of Arnsberg, on the Elberfeld & Dortmund Railway. Pop. 7163. It has a gymnasium, manufactures of steel wares, leather, hardware, fabrics of cotton, linen, silk, and wool, breweries, and bleaching-grounds.

Schwenksville, shwênks'vĭl, or **Swank'ville,** a village of Montgomery co., Pa., on Perkiomen Creek, and on the Perkiomen Railroad, 18 miles N.N.W. of Norristown. It has a national bank, 3 churches, 2 carriage-shops, and a manufactory of clothing. Here is Swankville Post-Office.

Schwenningen, shwên'ning-ẹn, a town of Würtemberg, Black Forest, on the Neckar, 13 miles W.N.W. of Tuttlingen. Pop. 4498, engaged in the manufacture of wooden clocks.

Schwerin, shwâ-reen', a town of Germany, capital of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the W. side of the Lake of Schwerin, and on the railway from Hamburg to Wismar, 35 miles S.E. of Lubeck. Lat. 53° 36′ N.; lon. 11° 30′ E. Pop. 27,989. It is enclosed by walls, entered by seven gates, and divided into an old town, a new town, and a suburb. It has a ducal palace, on a peninsula in the lake, a cathedral, several churches and asylums, a synagogue, a mint, government offices, a gymnasium, a veterinary school, manufactures of woollen cloths, tobacco, and vinegar, stone-works, foundries, &c. The Lake of Schwerin, 14 miles in length, flows through the Steer on the S. to the Elde, which enters the Elbe.

Schwerin, shwâ-reen', or **Skwierzyna,** skŵe-â-zhee'-nâ, a town of Prussia, 60 miles W.N.W. of Posen, at the confluence of the Obra with the Warta. Pop. 6580. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and leather.

Schwersenz, shwêR'sênts, or **Swerzendz,** swêRt'-sênts, a town of Prussia, 6 miles E. of Posen. Pop. 2923.

Schwerte, shwêR'tẹh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 22 miles W. of Arnsberg, on the Ruhr. Pop. 5104, who manufacture woollen cloth and linens.

Schwetz, shwêts, or **Swiecia,** sŵe-êt'se-â, a town of West Prussia, 31 miles S.W. of Marienwerder, on the Vistula. Pop. 5210. It has an old castle, and manufactures of woollen cloth, damasks, hosiery, and earthenware.

Schwetzingen, shwêt'sing-ẹn, a town of Baden, on the Leimbach, 6 miles W.S.W. of Heidelberg. Pop. 4277. It has a silk-mill, and manufactures of tobacco, &c.

Schwieberdingen, shwee'bẹr-ding‵ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, 8 miles N.N.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1481.

Schwiebus, shwee'bŏŏs, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 41 miles E.S.E. of Frankfort, on the Schwemme. It has a castle, a brewery, and manufactures of woollen cloths. Pop. 8087.

Schwieloch, shwee'loK, or **Schmielung,** shmee'-lŏŏng, a lake of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 15 miles N.E. of Lübben. Its N. part is traversed by the Spree.

Schwihau, shwee'hŏw, or **Swihow,** sŵee'hŏw, a town of Bohemia, 6 miles N. of Klattau. Pop. 1328.

Schwytz, or **Schwyz,** shwits, written also **Schwitz** and **Schweitz,** one of the four forest-cantons of Switzerland, nearly in the centre of the confederation, to which it gave name, bordering upon the Lake of Lucerne, which separates it from Unterwalden. Area, 350 square miles. Pop. 49,485, nearly all Roman Catholics. The surface is mountainous. The Rostock rises to 8081 feet and the Righi Culm to 5905 feet in height. The principal rivers are the Sihl and Muotta. The Lake of Zurich forms a part of its N. and that of Zug a portion of its W. boundary. Some wine and fruits are raised, but cattle-rearing is the chief branch of industry. The manufactures are nearly confined to cotton twist and domestic fabrics. The principal towns are Schwytz, Art, Kussnacht, and Einsiedeln. Schwytz, with Uri and Unterwalden, formed in 1307 the nucleus of the Swiss Confederation.

Schwytz, a town of Switzerland, capital of the above canton, is situated in the Muotta Valley, at the foot of the Mythen Mountains, 17 miles E. of Lucerne. Pop. 6154. The principal edifices are a modern church, the council-house, with a collection of historical paintings, the arsenal, containing national trophies, the record office, a grammar-school, a convent, and a Dominican nunnery.

Schyl, or **Syll,** sheel or shil, a river of Europe, rises near the S. frontier of Transylvania, flows S. by E., and falls into the Danube 50 miles E. by S. of Widin, opposite Rahova. Total course, about 150 miles.

Sciablese, Savoy. See Chablais.

Sciacca, skåk′kå (anc. *Ther′mæ Selinun′tinæ?*), a seaport town of Sicily, on its S. coast, 30 miles W.N.W. of Girgenti. Pop. 17,736. It stands on a steep acclivity, is enclosed by walls, and defended by bastions towards the sea, and by the castle of Luna on its E. side. It has many large churches, convents, and magazines, and is one of the principal depots in the island for corn, which is laid up in subterranean *caricatori*. It has manufactures of vases of antique shape, and an export trade in fruit, anchovies, sulphur, and barilla. Immediately adjacent, on the E., are sulphur and saline baths, of a temperature of 126° and 60° Fahr., with sudorific grottos cut in the rock.

Sciathus, the ancient name of Skiatho.

Scicli, shik′lee, a town of Sicily, province of Syracuse, on the Scicli, 6 miles S.W. of Modica. Pop. 10,414.

Sci′ence Hill, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 7 miles N. of Somerset. It has 2 churches.

Science Hill, a post-office of Randolph co., N.C.

Sciglio, sheel′yo (anc. *Scyllæ′um*), or **Scilla,** shil′lå (anc. *Scyl′la*), a celebrated promontory of Italy, on the Strait of Messina. Lat. 38° 14′ 30″ N.; lon. 15° 45′ E. It is a bold, rocky headland, about 200 feet high, with its base deeply scooped out by the action of the waves. It is situated in the narrowest part of the strait, and opposite to the rocks and shoals of Charybdis, where strong currents meet and make wild uproar. The ancients fabled that in a cave at the base of this promontory dwelt Scylla, a fearful monster, who devoured the rash or unwary mariners who approached too near; under this figure indicating the perils which they supposed to attend on this fatal spot. In modern times, however, gunpowder has been employed in removing some of the more formidable rocks, and the action of the water may in course of time have somewhat widened the channel. Owing, probably, in some measure to these causes, modern navigators find it comparatively easy to avoid Scylla without falling into Charybdis.

Scilla, shil′lå or sheel′lå, or **Sciglio,** sheel′yo (anc. *Scyllæ′um*), a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, at the N. entrance of the Strait of Messina, on the above promontory. Lat. 38° 14′ 5″ N.; lon. 15° 45′ E. Pop. 5835, mostly seafaring people. It has a strong fort. It suffered greatly in the earthquake of 1783.

Scilly, sil′lee, a fishing village of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, forming a maritime suburb of Kinsale.

Scilly (sil′lee) **Cove,** a village in the district of Trinity, Newfoundland, 33 miles from Harbor Grace. Pop. 560.

Scilly (sil′lee) **Islands** (Fr. *Sorlingues*, sor`lånº′), off the S.W. coast of England, co. of Cornwall, 30 miles W.S.W. of Land's End. Lat. of light-house on St. Agnes, 49° 53′ N.; lon. 6° 20′ W. They consist of about 140 islets, besides many rocks, the principal of the former being St. Mary's, Tresco, St. Martin, Brehar, St. Agnes, and Sampson. Aggregate area, 5770 acres. Population employed in fishing, agriculture, and manufacturing kelp. The Scilly Islands rise abruptly from a deep sea, and form a compact group about 30 miles in circumference. They consist for the most part of granite. The climate is mild, and the soil in part fertile, producing good barley, rye, oats, and potatoes. Hughtown, the capital, on the island of St. Mary's, is the seat of a court, which administers the civil government of the islands, and it has a pier, fort, and custom-house, but Tresco is the residence of the lord proprietor. They have several light-houses and secure roadsteads, but numerous shipwrecks have occurred on them. They have been considered the *Cassiterides* or tin-islands of the ancients, but they have no mines of tin or any other metal. Pop. 2090.

Scilly Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 16° 28′ S.; lon. 156° 10′ W.

Scinde, a country of Asia. See Sinde.

Scindia's Dominion, India. See Gwalior.

Scio, shee′o or sī′o, written also **Khio, Khios,** and **Skio** (modern Gr. Χιο, *Chio*, hee′o; anc. *Chi′os*), an island belonging to Turkey, off the W. coast of Asia Minor, 4 miles W. of Cape Bianco, from which it is separated by the Strait of Scio. Length, from N. to S., 32 miles; greatest breadth, 18 miles. Area, 508 square miles. The surface is very much diversified, and it is one of the richest and most beautiful islands of the Levant. The principal products are wine of superior quality, mastic, silk, wool, cheese, figs, lemons, oranges, and other fruits. Previous to 1822 this island was the most prosperous in the Grecian Archipelago, and had thriving silk-manufactories, and considerable trade with Constantinople, Syria, and Egypt; but in the above year, some of its inhabitants having joined the Samians in their revolt, nearly all the population, comprising from 120,000 to 130,000 persons, were massacred or sold into slavery, and the buildings and plantations were for the most part destroyed. Capital, Scio. Pop. estimated at 50,000.——Adj. and inhab. Chiot, kee′ot, or Sciot, shee′ot; or Chi′an when the ancient island is referred to.

Scio, or **Cas′tro,** a town, the capital of the above island, near the middle of the E. coast. It consists for the most part of houses of stone or brick, is defended by a castle, has manufactures of velvet and some lighter fabrics, and at its harbor, which is formed by two moles and provided with two light-houses, carries on a considerable trade. It is the see of a Latin bishop. Pop 14,500.

Scio, si′o, a post-hamlet of Washtenaw co., Mich., in Scio township, on the Huron River, and on the Michigan Central Railroad, about 6 miles N.W. of Ann Arbor, and 44 miles W. of Detroit. It has a flour-mill. The village of Dexter is in this township. Pop. of the township, 2127.

Scio, a post-village in Scio township, Alleghany co., N.Y., on the Genesee River, and on the Erie Railroad, 4½ miles S.S.E. of Belmont. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of staves, heading, and tubs. Pop. about 800; of the township, 1641.

Scio, a post-village in North township, Harrison co., O., at New Market Station on the Pan-Handle Railroad, 116 miles E. of Columbus. Here is a Methodist institution called "One Study University." It has 3 churches and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 600.

Scio, a post-village of Linn co., Oregon, near the North Fork of the Santiam River, 21 miles S.S.E. of Salem. It has 2 churches and the Scio College.

Sciola, si-o′lạ, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Iowa, on the Nodaway River, 9 miles N. of Villisca, and about 15 miles E. of Red Oak. It has a church.

Sciolze, shold′zå, a village of Italy, province and 11 miles E.N.E. of Turin. Pop. 1208.

Sciota, si-o′tạ, a post-village in Sciota township, McDonough co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 12 miles W. of Bushnell, and about 26 miles S.E. of Burlington, Iowa. It has 2 churches. A large quantity of corn is shipped here. Pop. of township, 1138.

Sciota, a township of Shiawassee co., Mich. P. 1312.

Sciota, a township of Dakota co., Minn. Pop. 301.

Sciota, or **Scioto,** a post-village in Chazy township, Clinton co., N.Y., on the New York & Canada Railroad, 15 miles N. by W. of Plattsburg. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of shingles, cradles, &c.

Sciotavale, si-o′tạ-vāl, post-office, Bradford co., Pa.

Scioto, sī-o′to, a beautiful river of Ohio, rises in Hardin co., and runs eastward to Berwick, Marion co., where it turns to the right. Below this place its general direction is nearly southward. It intersects the cos. of Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, and Scioto, and enters the Ohio River at Portsmouth. It is nearly 300 miles long. The largest towns on its banks are Columbus, Circleville, Chillicothe, and Portsmouth. The Ohio & Erie Canal extends along this river from its mouth to Columbus, about 100 miles.

Scioto, a county in the S. part of Ohio, bordering on Kentucky, has an area of about 625 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Ohio River, is intersected by the Scioto River, and is also drained by Little Scioto and Brush Creeks. The surface is hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The staple products of the soil are Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass. Iron is the chief article of export. The value of the forged iron produced in 1870 was $747,837, and that of the pig-iron $553,000. Fire-clay and limestone are found in this county. It is intersected by the Ohio Canal, the Scioto Valley Railroad, and a branch of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. Capital, Portsmouth. Valuation of real and personal estate, $19,624,631. Pop. in 1870, 29,302, of whom 25,727 were Americans.

Scioto, a township of Delaware co., O. Pop. 1542.

Scioto, a station of Franklin co., O., on the Scioto River and the railroad between Columbus and Urbana, 4 miles N.W. of Columbus.

Scioto, a township of Jackson co., O. Pop. 1505.

Scioto, a township of Pickaway co., O. Pop. 1545.

Scioto, a township of Pike co., O. Pop. 772.

Scioto, a township of Ross co., O. Pop. 2318.

Scioto, Scioto co., O. See Harrisonville.

Scioto, a post-hamlet in Hamilton township, Monroe co., Pa., 8 miles W.S.W. of Stroudsburg, and about 20 miles N. by W. of Easton. It has a tannery.

Scioto Fur'nace, a post-hamlet of Scioto co., O., in Bloom township, on the Portsmouth Branch of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 15 miles E. by N. of Portsmouth. It has a church and a furnace for pig-iron.

Sciotoville, a post-village in Porter township, Scioto co., O., on the Ohio River, and on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 6 miles E. by N. of Portsmouth. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and 3 manufactories of fire-bricks and retorts. Pop. 480.

Scipan, an island of Dalmatia. See GIUPANA.

Scipio, sip'e-o, a township of Allen co., Ind. P. 420.

Scipio, a hamlet in Springfield township, Franklin co., Ind., about 15 miles W. of Hamilton, O.

Scipio, a post-village in Geneva township, Jennings co., Ind., on Sand Creek, and on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 31 miles N.N.W. of Madison. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and 2 flour-mills.

Scipio, a township of La Porte co., Ind. Pop. 856.

Scipio, a post-village of Anderson co., Kansas, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, about 44 miles S. of Lawrence. It has a church and a convent.

Scipio, a township of Hillsdale co., Mich. Pop. 1009.

Scipio, a post-village in Scipio township, Cayuga co., N.Y., about 10 miles S. of Auburn. It has 2 churches. The township is bounded on the E. by Owasco Lake, is traversed by the Southern Central Railroad, and contains a hamlet named Sherwood. Pop. of the township, 1920.

Scipio, a station in Cayuga co., N.Y., on the W. shore of Owasco Lake, and on the Southern Central Railroad, 11 miles S. of Auburn.

Scipio, a township of Meigs co., O. Pop. 1761.

Scipio, a township of Seneca co., O. Pop. 1635.

Scipio, a post-office of Millard co., Utah.

Scipio Centre, a post-hamlet in Scipio township, Cayuga co., N.Y., on the Ithaca, Auburn & Western Railroad, about 12 miles S. of Auburn.

Scipioville, sip'e-o-vĭl, a post-hamlet in Scipio township, Cayuga co., N.Y., 12 miles S. by W. of Auburn. It has 2 churches, 2 stores, and a tannery.

Scircleville, ser'kẹl-vĭl, a post-village of Clinton co., Ind., on the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, 11½ miles E. of Frankfort. It has a church, and a manufactory of farming-implements.

Scitico, skit'ẹ-ko, a post-village in Enfield township, Hartford co., Conn., on the Scantic River, and on the Connecticut Central Railroad, about 20 miles N. by E. of Hartford. It has a church, a paper-mill, a powder-mill, and a plough-factory.

Scituate, sit'u-āt, or **Scituate Harbor,** a post-village in Scituate township, Plymouth co., Mass., on the Atlantic Ocean, nearly 1 mile from the Old Colony Railroad, and 27 miles E.S.E. of Boston. It has several churches, a savings-bank, and manufactories of boots and shoes. It has a rocky shore formed of syenite or granite. The township contains also villages named North Scituate and West Scituate, and a pop. of 2463.

Scituate, a township of Providence co., R.I. P. 4101.

Scituate Centre, a post-office in Scituate township, Plymouth co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, 26½ miles E.S.E. of Boston.

Sclavonia, a province of Hungary. See SLAVONIA.

Sclayn, sklīn, a village of Belgium, province and 10 miles E. of Namur, on the Meuse. Pop. 1586.

Scobeyville, sko'be-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., about 8 miles S.W. of Red Bank.

Scodra, the ancient name of SCUTARI.

Scofield, sko'feeld, a post-village of Monroe co., Mich., in Exeter township, on the Canada Southern Railroad, 34 miles S.W. of Detroit. It has a church, and manufactures of bricks, wagons, staves, and heading. Pop. about 150.

Scofield, a post-office of Warren co., Pa.

Scoglio Grande, skôl'yo grån'då, the largest of the Brioni Islands, in the Adriatic, off the W. coast of Istria, 4 miles N.W. of Pola. On its E. side is the village of Brioni.

Scoglio Grande, one of the Ponza Islands, in the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Naples.

Scombi, skom'bee, a river of Albania, rises on the border of Macedonia, and, after a W. course of 130 miles, enters the Adriatic 15 miles S. of Durazzo.

Scone, skoon, a parish of Scotland, co. and 2¼ miles N. of Perth. Pop. 2300, of whom 1477 are in the village of NEW SCONE, which is substantially built. At ancient Scone, of which almost the only remnant is a market-cross, the kings of Scotland were formerly crowned, on a famous stone now preserved in Westminster Abbey. Here were an abbey and a royal palace of the Scottish kings.

Sconondoa, sko-non-do'ạ, a hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., in Verona township, 1 mile E. of Oneida.

Scooba, skoo'bạ, a post-village of Kemper co., Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 41 miles N.N.E. of Meridian. It has a newspaper office and a church. Pop. estimated at 500.

Scopelo, island, Grecian Archipelago. See SKOPELLO.

Scopia, a town of European Turkey. See USKUP.

Scordia, skor-dee'å, a town of Sicily, 17 miles S.W. of Catania. Pop. 6203. It is noted for its oranges.

Scorff, skorf, a river of France, in Morbihan, after a S. course of 30 miles, enters the harbor of Lorient. It is navigable to Pontscorff, a distance of 7 miles.

Scorrano, skor-rå'no, a town of Italy, in Lecce, E.N.E. of Gallipoli. It has 2 convents. Pop. 1851.

Scotch Block, a post-village in Halton co., Ontario, 6 miles S. of Georgetown. It contains 2 saw- and 2 flouring-mills. Pop. 150.

Scotch Bush, a post-hamlet in Florida township, Montgomery co., N.Y., 6 miles S. of Amsterdam. P. 120.

Scotch Corner. See RICHMOND CORNER.

Scotch Corners, Ontario. See DUNTROON.

Scotch Fort, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, on Hillsborough River, 15 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 100.

Scotch Grove, a post-hamlet in Scotch Grove township, Jones co., Iowa, on the Davenport & Northwestern Railroad, 63 miles N.N.W. of Davenport, and about 11 miles N.E. of Anamosa. It has a church. The township is drained by the South Fork of the Maquoketa River, and has a pop. of 821.

Scotch Hill, a post-hamlet of Clarion co., Pa., 15 miles S.E. of Tionesta, and about 26 miles E.S.E. of Oil City. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Scotch-Irish, a township of Rowan co., N.C. P. 1465.

Scotch Plains, Union co., N.J. See FANWOOD.

Scotch Ridge, a post-hamlet in Webster township, Wood co., O., 3 miles from Pemberville. It has 3 churches.

Scotch Town, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., about 18 miles W. by S. of Newburg. It has a church.

Scotch Town, a post-village in Queens co., New Brunswick, on Grand Lake, 16 miles from Sheffield.

Scotch Village, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, on Kennetcook River, 9 miles from Newport Station.

Scotia, sko'she-ạ, a post-office of Greeley co., Neb.

Scotia, a post-village in Glenville township, Schenectady co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River, 18 miles N.W. of Albany, and 1 mile S. of Schenectady. It has 65 dwellings, 2 churches, a broom-factory, and a rope-walk.

Scotia, a post-office of Trempealeau co., Wis.

Scotland, skot'lạnd (anc. *Caledo'nia*; It. *Scozia*, skod'ze-å; Sp. *Escocia*, ĕs-ko'the-å; Fr. *Ecosse*, à-koss'; Ger. *Schottland*, shott'lånt; Dutch, *Schotland*, skot'lånt), the N. division of the island of Great Britain, between lat. 54° 38′ and 58° 40′ 24″ N. and lon. 1° 46′ and 6° 8′ 30″ W. It is separated from England on the S.E. by the Tweed, S.W. by the Solway Firth, and S. partly by the Cheviot Hills, and is bounded E. by the North Sea, and N. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. The greatest length, from N.N.E. to S.S.W., between Dunnet Head and the Mull of Galloway, is 287 miles. The breadth, measured from N.E. to S.W., between Kinnaird's Head and the Mull of Kintyre, is 217 miles; and on the parallels of 56°, 57°, and 58° respectively, 120, 125, and 43 miles. Between Alloa, on the Forth, and Dumbarton, on the Clyde, the width is diminished to 33 miles; and farther N., between Dornoch Firth on the E. and Loch Broom on the W., it does not exceed 24 miles. These measurements apply only to the mainland, for numerous islands line its coasts and form one of their peculiar features. On the E. coast these islands are few and small; but on the N. the two large groups of the Orkneys and Shetlands form a separate county, while on the W. a series of groups (the Hebrides or Western Isles) stretch almost uninterruptedly from N. to S., at a short distance from the coast, and form no insignificant portion of the whole area of the country. The largest of them are Lewis, North Uist, South Uist, Skye, Mull, Jura, and Islay. In the S.W. the islands of Arran and Bute form a separate county under the name of the latter. On the W., arms of the sea penetrate inland, forming narrow salt-water estuaries, the chief of which are Loch Long, between Argyleshire and Dumbartonshire, Loch Fyne and Loch Linnhe in Argyleshire, and Loch Eil in Inverness-shire; in Ross-shire, Lochs Carron, Torridon, Gair, Ewe, Gruinard, Broom, and Enard; in Sutherlandshire, Lochs Assynt and Laxford. In addition to these there are innumerable fresh-water lochs. On the E. the indentations are called firths, comprising the Forth, Tay, Moray, Dornoch, and Cromarty; and on the W. coast is the Firth of Clyde, which is of great commercial importance. The Atlantic and North Sea are connected by the Caledonian Canal, Loch Fyne and the Atlantic by the Crinan Canal, and the rivers Forth and Clyde by the Forth & Clyde Canal. There are numerous headlands and promontories on the coast, the chief of which are St. Abb's Head, Berwickshire; Fifeness, a low, sandy headland, the termination of the peninsula of Fife; Buddonness, in Forfarshire, with a light-house; Girdleness, with a light-house, at the mouth of the Dee, in Kincardineshire; Buchanness, with a light-house, in Aberdeenshire, and the most easterly land in Scotland; Kinnaird's Head, also with a light-house, at the entrance of Moray Firth; Tarbetness, with a light-house, on a peninsula between the Dornoch and Beauly Firths, in Ross-shire; Clytheness, Noss Head, Holborn Head, Duncansby Head, and Dunnet Head, the latter with a light-house, in Caithness; Strathey Point, Whiten Head, Far-Out Head, Assynt Point, and Cape Wrath, with a light-house, in Sutherlandshire; the Mull of Cantyre, with a light-house, at the entrance to the Clyde, besides Toward and Cloch Points, with light-houses, on the Clyde; Corsewall Point, with a light-house, at the N.W. extremity of the Rhinns of Galloway; Mull Head and the Mull of Galloway, the last with a light-house, in Wigtownshire; besides numerous other headlands. The chief rivers are the Tweed, Forth, Tay, North and South Esk, Dee, Don, Deveron, Lossie, Findhorn, Spey, Ness, Conon, Brora, Helmsdale, and Wick, on the eastern side; and the Annan, Nith, Dee, Cree, Ayr, Doon, and Clyde, on the S. and W. The principal harbors and piers on the E. coast are Berwick, Leith, Granton, Burntisland, Grangemouth, and the roadsteads of Inchkeith and St. Margaret's Hope; on the N.E., Dundee and Aberdeen; and on the W., Greenock, Port Glasgow, Dumbarton, Stranraer, Troon, Ardrossan, and Glasgow. Mountains are numerous: the Grampian range (which marks the two great divisions of the country into a N. or Highland and a S. or Lowland region) commences with Ben Nevis (the highest summit in the United Kingdom, 4368 feet), in the S.W. corner of Inverness-shire, and extends in a N.E. direction, intersecting the country to near the E. shores of Aberdeenshire, with branches stretching S. to the Tay and N. and N.W. to the shores of the Moray Firth. The Grampians, with their offsets, form an extensive mountain-chain, with elevations varying from 4400 to 3000 and 2000 feet above the sea. The valley of the Caledonian Canal separates this region from the mountainous district of Sutherlandshire, which terminates at Cape Wrath. S. of the Grampians is Strathmore, or the great valley of Scotland. On the S., bordering on England, are the Cheviot Hills; in the S.E., the Lammermuirs; and to the N. of Dumfriesshire, the Southern Highlands. The geological formation of the country comprises granite, porphyry, Silurian schists, marble and quartz rock, with occasionally metallic veins; while the old red sandstone formation fills up the valleys and the coast-line on each side N. and S. of the Grampian Mountains, extending, with the exception of the E. part of Aberdeenshire and the N.W. part of Sutherland, along the whole coasts of Scotland, both E. and W. sides, from the Tay and Clyde northward. In the extreme N.W. the Laurentian rocks are developed. The middle portion of Scotland, from St. Andrews to St. Abb's Head, and in corresponding lines westward to Dumbarton, comprehends the great coal-field of the country, intersected by the greenstone ranges of the Ochil Hills on the N., and the Lanarkshire Hills, Pentlands, and Fife Lomonds in the centre. Another coal district extends also into Berwickshire and part of Roxburgh; while the whole region from the Lammermuir range S. and W. into Peebles, Dumfriesshire, and Wigtownshire is composed of the Lower and Upper Silurian formations. Limestone and ironstone are found in the coal districts, lead ore in the schistose districts of Leadhills, silver in the Ochil Hills, with lead, antimony, and manganese in the primary range of the Grampians. Traces of nearly all the secondary strata are found in the north and in the Western Islands. Temperature in the W. and S. parts mild, but humid; the central elevated regions, chill and humid; the eastern plains and Lowlands, more genial, though exposed in spring to chill easterly winds. In the Lowlands the summer is not so warm, but the winter is, on the whole, milder than that of England, and the climate is salubrious and favorable to longevity. From meteorological observations at 39 different localities, extending over all parts of the mainland and islands, for the five years 1857–61, the mean temperature for January was 38.03° Fahr., and for July, 57.6°. Mean annual temperature of mainland, 47.9° Fahr. In general, much more rain falls on the W. coast than on the E. Prevailing winds, W. and S.W.; in spring, N. and N.E. The central, W., and N.W. districts are chiefly grazing and pastoral, the valleys and plains of the E. and S.E. districts agricultural. The alluvial or carse lands of Stirling, Falkirk, and Gowrie, the plains of the Lothians and Clydesdale, portions of Fifeshire, Berwickshire, and Roxburghshire, in the S., and Morayshire and Ross-shire in the N., are highly cultivated, and all the usual agricultural products are raised. Sheep-farming is the great specialty of Scottish husbandry. Farms are held almost universally on leases; the majority of them having an area of from 100 to 500 acres. Except in the greater preponderance of Alpine plants, the flora of Scotland resembles very much that of England. There are about 3230 indigenous plants. Extensive pine forests abound, and fruit trees thrive well. Grouse and ptarmigan abound in the moors. Salmon and trout abound in the rivers, and herrings, cod, haddocks, and other fish in the seas. The leading manufactures are of cotton, linen, woollen, glass, and stoneware; coal- and iron-working, ship-building, coach-building, and whisky-distilling are pursued. The country is everywhere intersected with excellent roads, and railway communication to all the leading towns. In 1877, 2726 miles of railway were open, and several connecting branch lines projected and in course of formation. The principal canals are the Forth & Clyde, Union, Crinan, and Caledonian. Scotland is divided into 33 counties, the areas and populations of which in 1871 were as follows:

Counties.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1871.
Aberdeen	1,970	244,603
Argyle and Isles	3,255	75,679
Ayr	1,149	200,809
Banff	686	62,023
Berwick	464	36,486
Bute	225	16,977
Caithness	712	39,992
Clackmannan	50	23,747
Dumbarton	270	58,857
Dumfries	1,103	74,808
Edinburgh	367	328,379
Elgin or Moray	531	43,612
Fife	513	160,735
Forfar (Angus)	890	237,567
Haddington	280	37,771
Inverness and Isles	4255	87,531
Kincardine	388	34,630
Kinross	78	7,198
Kirkcudbright (Stewartry)	954	41,859
Lanark	889	765,339
Linlithgow	127	40,965
Nairn	215	10,225
Orkney	935	31,274
Shetland		31,608
Peebles	356	12,330
Perth	2,601	127,768
Renfrew	254	216,947
Ross and Cromarty, and Islands.	3,151	80,955
Roxburgh	670	53,974
Selkirk	260	14,005
Stirling	467	98,218
Sutherland	1,886	24,317
Wigtown	512	38,830
Total	30,463	3,360,644

In each of the counties are a lord-lieutenant, a sheriff-depute and substitute, and local justices. The courts of session and justiciary exercise the supreme jurisdiction. The papal supremacy was abolished in the national church in 1560, when the Presbyterian form of worship was substituted, with local presbyteries and synods, and a General Assembly meeting yearly in Edinburgh. Since 1712, the right of appointing to livings is vested in the crown, or with private parties. A secession on account of patronage took place in 1741. In 1834 the *Veto Act* passed the General Assembly, modifying the right of patronage; but, this Act having been overthrown by Parliament, a disruption took place in 1843, when 470 clergymen, along with a large number of adherents, left the Establishment and formed the Free Church. In 1871 there were 494,860 scholars, or 14.72 per cent. of the population, being nearly the same proportion as in England. The Roman Catholic Church in the seventeenth century was dominant in the western portion of the country, and in the islands of Inverness-shire and Ross-shire. Its chief seat now is in the Hebrides, on the west coast and islands of Inverness-shire, and in the cos. of Aberdeen and Banff. In the island of Barra fully one-half of the population are Roman Catholics. Irish immigration has greatly increased the number of Roman

Catholics in the large towns. The Gaelic language still prevails in the Hebrides, and in the west and inland parts of Argyle-, Inverness-, Ross-, Sutherland-, and Caithness-shires; but it is rapidly receding from the Lowland borders. The old Scottish language is a cognate Teutonic dialect, now being gradually superseded by modern English, though it will live in literature. Scotland, previously an independent kingdom, was joined to England in 1603, on the accession of James VI., and a legislative union of the two kingdoms took place in 1707. By this treaty 16 peers, elected from the whole body of Scottish peers, represented the country in the House of Lords; and the counties returned 30 and the boroughs 15 members to the House of Commons. In 1832 the borough members were increased to 23. In 1875 there were 60 members,—32 for the counties, 11 for the larger cities and towns, 15 for districts of burghs, and two for the universities. Capital, Edinburgh. Scotland still retains its ancient system of jurisprudence, based upon the Roman, or civil, law.——Adj. Scotch or Scot′tish (Fr. Ecossais, å'kos'-så′; Ger. Schottisch, shott′ish, or Schottlandisch, shott′-lånd'ish; Sp. Escoces, ês-ko-thês′; It. Scoziano, skod-ze-å′no; Dutch, Schotsch, skotsh); inhab. Scotch′man (the French, Spanish, and Italian are the same as the adjective; Ger. Schotte, shot′tẹh; Dutch, Schots′man).

Scot′land, a county in the N.E. part of Missouri, bordering on Iowa, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is intersected by the Middle Fabius, North Fabius, and Wyaconda Rivers, which run southeastward. The surface is undulating, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, hay, cattle, pork, and butter are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad. Capital, Memphis. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,250,000. Pop. in 1870, 10,670, of whom 10,381 were Americans.

Scotland, a post-office of Van Buren co., Ark.

Scotland, a station in Hartford co., Conn., on the Connecticut Western Railroad, 9½ miles N.N.W. of Hartford.

Scotland, a post-village in Scotland township, Windham co., Conn., 7 miles E. of Willimantic, and about 11 miles N. of Norwich. It has 2 churches and a warp-mill. Pop. of the township, 643. The village is 2 or 3 miles N. of Scotland Station, which is on the New York & New England Railroad, 7 miles E.S.E. of Willimantic.

Scotland, a post-office of Bon Homme co., Dakota, 25 miles N.W. of Yankton.

Scotland, a township of McDonough co., Ill. P. 1162.

Scotland, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ind., 10 miles S.E. of Bloomfield, and about 40 miles E.N.E. of Vincennes. It has 2 churches.

Scotland, a post-hamlet of Plymouth co., Mass., in Bridgewater township, about 30 miles S. of Boston. It has a church.

Scotland, a post-office of Fillmore co., Minn.

Scotland, a post-village in Jackson township, Jasper co., Mo., 8 miles S.W. of Carthage. It has a church and a lead-mine. Pop. 200.

Scotland, a post-village in Greene township, Franklin co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Chambersburg. It has a graded school, and manufactures of cement, lumber, &c.

Scotland, a post-village in Brant co., Ontario, 11 miles S.W. of Brantford. It contains a carding-mill, grist-mill, tannery, and several stores and hotels. Pop. 400.

Scotland Neck, a post-village of Halifax co., N.C., 18 miles E. of Enfield, and about 80 miles E.N.E. of Raleigh. It has 4 churches and an academy. A railroad 6 miles long extends hence to Edward's Ferry.

Scotsburn, Nova Scotia. See Roger's Hill.

Scott, a county in the W. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 860 square miles. It is drained by the Fourche la Fave and Poteau Rivers. The surface is hilly, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands. Among the forest trees are the hickory, white oak, and yellow pine. The soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, cattle, grass, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Waldron. Valuation of real and personal estate, $737,056. Pop. in 1870, 7483, of whom 7465 were Americans.

Scott, a county in the W. part of Illinois, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Illinois River, and is drained by Movestar and Sandy Creeks. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of deciduous trees. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Among its mineral resources are good carboniferous limestone and bituminous coal. This county is intersected by the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad. Capital, Winchester. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,483,364. Pop. in 1870, 10,530, of whom 9354 were Americans.

Scott, a county in the S. part of Indiana, has an area of about 200 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and N.W. by Graham's Fork. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad and the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad. Capital, Scottsburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,400,000. Pop. in 1870, 7873, of whom 7646 were Americans.

Scott, a county in the E. part of Iowa, bordering on Illinois, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Wapsipinicon River, and on the E. and S.E. by the Mississippi River. The surface is undulating. The soil is very fertile. The greater part of it is prairie. Groves of the ash, hickory, white oak, &c., grow on the margin of the rivers. Indian corn, wheat, barley, oats, hay, butter, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county has mines of bituminous coal and plenty of limestone (Upper Silurian). It is traversed by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and Davenport and St. Paul Railroads. Capital, Davenport. Valuation of real and personal estate, $22,412,960. Pop. in 1870, 38,599, of whom 24,071 were Americans; in 1875, 39,736.

Scott, a county in the W. part of Kansas, has an area of 720 square miles. It is drained by small affluents of Smoky Hill River. The surface is an undulating prairie.

Scott, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is drained by the North and South Forks of Elkhorn Creek and by Eagle River. The surface is partly undulating and partly hilly. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies part of the soil. This county is intersected by the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. Capital, Georgetown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,394,207. Pop. in 1870, 11,607, of whom 11,441 were Americans.

Scott, a county in the S.E. central part of Minnesota, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and N.W. by the Minnesota River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with small lakes and forests of the oak, ash, sugar-maple, elm, and other trees. It had in 1870 64,932 acres of woodland. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, cattle, and butter are the staple products. Good limestone underlies part of the soil. This county is traversed by the St. Paul and Sioux City and Hastings & Dakota Railroads. Capital, Shakopee. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,460,992. Pop. in 1870, 11,042, of whom 6625 were Americans; in 1875, 12,394.

Scott, a county in the S. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is drained by Strong and Young Warrior Rivers. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is mostly covered with forests of pine, magnolia, and other trees. The soil is sandy. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad. Capital, Forest. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,487,310. Pop. in 1870, 7847, of whom 7817 were Americans.

Scott, a southeastern county of Missouri, bordering on Illinois, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River. The surface is uneven or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests in which the cypress, ash, hickory, and oak are found. The soil is partly fertile. Maize, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad. Capital, Commerce. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,650,000. Pop. in 1870, 7317, of whom 6622 were Americans.

Scott, a county of East Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Big South Fork of the Cumberland River. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests. It comprises part of the Cumberland Table-Land, or Cumberland Mountain. Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Huntsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $732,937. Pop. in 1870, 4054, of whom 4048 were Americans. It is intersected by the Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

Scott, a county in the S.W. part of Virginia, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by Clinch River and the North Fork of Holston River, and also drained by Copper Creek. The surface is diversified by ridges called Clinch and Powell's Mountains, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the oak, chestnut, sugar-maple, wild cherry, tulip-tree, &c. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals are iron ore and limestone. Near Clinch River in this county is a remarkable natural tunnel, which extends through a rocky ridge and is about 400 feet long. The vertical dimension of the arch is nearly 75 feet. Capital, Estillville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,700,294. Pop. in 1870, 13,036, of whom 13,027 were Americans.

Scott, a township of Champaign co., Ill. Pop. 755.

Scott, a township of Ogle co., Ill. Pop. 829.

Scott, a township of Harrison co., Ind. Pop. 996.

Scott, a township of Kosciusko co., Ind. Pop. 700.

Scott, a post-office of La Grange co., Ind., on the Pigeon River, about 20 miles E.N.E. of Goshen.

Scott, a township of Montgomery co., Ind. Pop. 1111.

Scott, a township of Steuben co., Ind. Pop. 1024.

Scott, a township of Vanderburg co., Ind. P. 1677.

Scott, a township of Buena Vista co., Iowa. Pop. 105.

Scott, a township of Fayette co., Iowa. Pop. 430.

Scott, a post-township of Floyd co., Iowa, 4 miles W. of Marble Rock. Pop. 357.

Scott, a township of Fremont co., Iowa. Pop. 1232, exclusive of McPaul, Bartlett, and Fremont City.

Scott, a township of Hamilton co., Iowa. Pop. 485.

Scott, a township of Henry co., Iowa. Pop. 1122.

Scott, a township of Johnson co., Iowa. Pop. 854.

Scott, a township of Madison co., Iowa. Pop. 1131.

Scott, a township of Mahaska co., Iowa. Pop. 1006. It contains Belle Fountain, on the Des Moines River.

Scott, a township of Montgomery co., Iowa. Pop. 502.

Scott, a township of Poweshiek co., Iowa. Pop. 633.

Scott, a township of Bourbon co., Kansas. Pop. 2334, exclusive of Fort Scott.

Scott, a township of Linn co., Kansas. Pop. 1245. It contains Twin Springs.

Scott, a station of the Kansas Central Railroad, 20 miles W.N.W. of Leavenworth, Kansas.

Scott, a post-hamlet of Kenton co., Ky., 8½ miles S. of Covington. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Scott, a village of Harrison co., Miss., on the Gulf of Mexico, and on the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, 64 miles E.N.E. of New Orleans, and 6 miles E. of Pass Christian. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Here are forests of magnolia, oak, pine, &c.

Scott, a township of Taney co., Mo. Pop. 554.

Scott, a post-office of Webster co., Neb., 12 miles S.W. of Red Cloud.

Scott, a post-village of Cortland co., N.Y., in Scott township, 7 miles N.N.W. of Homer, and about 24 miles S. of Syracuse. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. about 250; of the township, 1055.

Scott, Adams co., O. See WINCHESTER.

Scott, a township of Brown co., O. Pop. 1070.

Scott, a township of Marion co., O. Pop. 495.

Scott, a township of Sandusky co., O. Pop. 1274.

Scott, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 1807.

Scott, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. 1475.

Scott, a post-township of Lackawanna co., Pa., about 10 miles N. by E. of Scranton. Pop. 1132.

Scott, a township of Lawrence co., Pa. Pop. 902.

Scott, a township of Wayne co., Pa. Pop. 817.

Scott, a township of Colleton co., S.C. Pop. 1361.

Scott, a township of Brown co., Wis. Pop. 1470.

Scott, a township of Columbia co., Wis. Pop. 783.

Scott, a township of Crawford co., Wis. Pop. 953.

Scott, or **Bata′via**, a post-village in Scott township, Sheboygan co., Wis., about 26 miles S.E. of Fond du Lac, and 17 miles N.W. of Ozaukee. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, and manufactures of carriages and furniture. Pop. of the township, 1504.

Scott Centre, a post-office of Wayne co., Pa., about 30 miles N. by W. of Honesdale.

Scott′dale, a post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, and on the Mount Pleasant Branch Railroad, 7½ miles N. of Connellsville. It has 3 churches, a blast-furnace, a rolling-mill, 2 hotels, and manufactures of coke, sash, doors, &c. Pop. 1000.

Scott Ha′ven, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Sewickley township, on the Youghiogheny River and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Pittsburg division), 28 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. It has a colliery and a distillery.

Scott′land, or **Scott Land**, a post-village in Prairie township, Edgar co., Ill., on the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Railroad, 36 miles E. of Tuscola. It has a church. Pop. about 250.

Scott River, California, runs nearly northward in Siskiyou co., and enters the Klamath River about 20 miles W.N.W. of Yreka.

Scott River, or **Scott's Bar**, a post-hamlet of Siskiyou co., Cal., on Scott River, about 25 miles W. of Yreka. The name of its post-office is Scott River.

Scott's, a post-hamlet of Kalamazoo co., Mich., on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of the city of Battle Creek. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Scotts, a post-office of Burleson co., Tex.

Scott's Bay, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy, 20 miles from Canning. Pop. 350.

Scottsborough, skŏts′bŭr-rŭh, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., Ala., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 41 miles E. of Huntsville, and about 5 miles N.W. of the Tennessee River. It has a fine court-house, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, 2 churches, a male and female institute, a tannery, and a steam saw-mill. Pop. 357.

Scotts′burg, a post-office of McDonough co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 4½ miles W. of Bushnell.

Scottsburg, a post-village, capital of Scott co., Ind., on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 31 miles N. of Louisville, Ky. It has a church, a newspaper office, and a graded school. Pop. about 700.

Scottsburg, a post-office of Caldwell co., Ky., on the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Princeton.

Scottsburg, a post-village in Sparta township, Livingston co., N.Y., about 36 miles S. of Rochester, and 7 miles N. of Dansville. It has 2 churches, a foundry, and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 300.

Scottsburg, a post-village of Douglas co., Oregon, on the Umpqua River, 30 miles from its mouth, at the head of navigation, about 50 miles S.W. of Eugene City. It has a tannery.

Scottsburg, a post-village of Halifax co., Va., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 40 miles E.N.E. of Danville. It has a tobacco-factory and 3 stores.

Scott's Corners, Ontario. See ELGINBURG.

Scott's Corners, a hamlet of Hinsdale township, Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 1 mile from Hinsdale. It has a church and a grist- and saw-mill.

Scott's Creek, a post-township of Jackson co., N.C., has a mountainous surface, and is said to contain mines of copper. Pop. 529.

Scott's Cross′ing, a post-hamlet of Allen co., O., on the Auglaize River, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, at Auglaize Station, 10 miles N.W. of Lima. It has 2 churches.

Scott's Cross Roads, post-office, Iredell co., N.C.

Scott's Cross Roads, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Va.

Scott's Depot, a post-village of Putnam co., W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 32 miles E. of Huntington, and 8 miles S. of Winfield. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of bricks and lumber. Pop. about 500.

Scott's Hall, a town of Jamaica, 18 miles N. of Kingston. Pop. 1371.

Scott's Hill, a post-office of Pender co., N.C.

Scott's Hill, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Tenn., about 100 miles S.W. of Nashville.

Scott's Mills, a post-office of Sumter co., Fla.

Scott's Mills, a post-hamlet in Dalton township, Coos co., N.H., on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, at the junction of the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 9 miles S.S.W. of Lancaster. It has a saw-mill and a starch-factory.

Scott's Mountain, Warren co., N.J., forms part of South Mountain. It is from 700 to 800 feet above tide-water. It abounds with iron ore of several varieties.

Scott's Station, a post-office of Perry co., Ala.

Scott's Station, a post-office of Shelby co., Ky., on the railroad between Louisville and Shelbyville, about 6 miles from Shelbyville.

Scott's Station, a post-office of Cole co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 7 miles W. of Jefferson City.

Scotts′ville, a post-hamlet of Bibb co., Ala., about 50 miles N. by W. of Selma. It has 2 churches and several mills.

Scottsville, a post-hamlet of Pope co., Ark., about 90 miles N.W. of Little Rock. It has a church.

Scottsville, a village of Wayne co., Ill., in Leech township, 8 miles S.W. of Albion. It has 2 churches. Here is Wabash Post-Office.

Scottsville, a post-hamlet of Floyd co., Ind., about 10 miles N.N.W. of New Albany.

Scottsville, a post-hamlet of Mitchell co., Kansas, on the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of Beloit. It has a plough-factory.

Scottsville, a post-village, capital of Allen co., Ky., 25 miles S.E. of Bowling Green. It has a court-house, a newspaper office, 2 churches, the Allen Academy, the Scottsville Institute, and a woollen-mill. Pop. 217.

Scottsville, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Mo., on Middle Locust Creek, 5 miles N.W. of Browning Station, about 32 miles N.N.E. of Chillicothe. It has a church.

Scottsville, a post-village in Wheatland township, Monroe co., N.Y., on Genesee River, and on the Rochester & State Line Railroad, 1½ miles from Scottsville Station of the Erie Railroad, and 12 miles S.S.W. of Rochester. It has 4 churches, several large flouring-mills, and manufactures of carriages and farming-implements. Pop. about 900.

Scottsville, a station in Monroe co., N.Y., on the Canandaigua, Batavia & Tonawanda Railroad, 22 miles E. of Batavia.

Scottsville, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, 3 miles from Mehoopany Station.

Scottsville, a post-office of Harrison co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 8 miles E. of Marshall.

Scottsville, a post-village of Albemarle co., Va., on the James River and the James River Canal, about 75 miles W. by N. of Richmond. It has 6 churches, a newspaper office, a flouring-mill, and a tobacco-factory. Pop. 388.

Scottsville, a village, capital of Powhatan co., Va., 32 miles W. of Richmond. It has a court-house and 3 stores. The name of its post-office is Powhatan Court-House.

Scott Town, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., O., 11 miles N. of Huntington, W. Va. It has a church.

Scott Valley, township, Siskiyou co., Cal. Pop. 1259.

Scott′ville, a post-village in Scottville township, Macoupin co., Ill., about 20 miles S. by E. of Jacksonville, and 34 miles S.W. of Springfield. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1440.

Scottville, Lawrence co., Ind. See River Vale.

Scottville, a hamlet of Claiborne parish, La., about 55 miles N.W. of Monroe.

Scottville, a post-office of Ashe co., N.C.

Scourie, Scoury, skŏw′ree, or **Scow′ree,** a seaport village of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, on its W. coast, 21 miles S.S.W. of Cape Wrath.

Scozia, a country of Europe. See Scotland.

Scradin, a town of Dalmatia. See Scardona.

Scran′ton, or **Scranton Station,** a post-village in Kendrick township, Greene co., Iowa, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 9 miles W. of Jefferson. It has a newspaper office and 2 churches. Pop. about 400.

Scranton, a post-village of Osage co., Kansas, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 5 miles N. of Burlingame. It has about 30 houses. Coal is mined here.

Scranton, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., Miss., on the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, 40 miles S.W. of Mobile, 100 miles from New Orleans, and about ½ mile from the Gulf of Mexico. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, a steam grist-mill, a steam saw-mill, and 3 ship-yards. Much pine lumber is sawed in the vicinity, of which over 30,000,000 feet are sometimes shipped from here per annum. About 1 mile distant is Pascagoula.

Scranton, a city, the capital of Lackawanna co., Pa., is pleasantly situated in a valley or plain on the Lackawanna River, 149 miles W.N.W. of New York, 167 miles N. of Philadelphia, and 18 miles N.E. of Wilkesbarre. It is on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and is a terminus of 4 other railroads, namely, the Delaware & Hudson, the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and the Pennsylvania Coal Company's Railroad. It is well built, with wide streets, and many costly public and private edifices. It contains 33 churches, an opera-house, several academies, a public library, 12 banks, and a hospital. Two daily and 8 weekly newspapers are published here. Scranton is an important centre of the trade in anthracite coal, and its prosperity is mainly derived from operations in coal and manufactures of iron, machinery, &c. It has large rolling-mills, steel-works, furnaces, car-shops, planing-mills, foundries, and manufactures of locomotives, steam-boilers, edge-tools, carriages, leather, mining-machinery, railroad iron, stoves, silk fabrics, sash, blinds, &c. It is also a considerable distributing point for wholesale dealers in dry-goods, groceries, and crockery. Scranton was founded in 1840, and is the third city of the state in population. Pop. in 1860, 9223; in 1870, 35,092; present pop. about 50,000.

Scranton, a post-village of Williamsburg co., S.C., on the Northeastern Railroad, 20 miles S. of Florence. It has a church. Pop. about 150.

Scranton, a post-office of Wood co., Wis., on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, 23 miles W. by S. of Grand Rapids.

Scranton Station, Greene co., Iowa. See Scranton

Scrape, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Peebles, on the boundary between the parishes of Drummelzier and Manor Height above the sea, 2800 feet.

Screv′en, a post-office of Wayne co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 68 miles S.W. of Savannah.

Scri′ba, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., in Scriba township, 4 miles E. of the city of Oswego. It has a church and a manufactory of barrels. The township is bounded N. by Lake Ontario, and intersected by a branch of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad. Pop. of the township, 3120.

Scrib′ner, a post-hamlet of Dodge co., Neb., on the Elkhorn River, and on the Omaha & Northwest Railroad, 23 miles N.N.W. of Fremont.

Scriv′en, or **Screv′en,** a county in the E. part of Georgia, borders on South Carolina. Area, about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Savannah River, on the S.W. by the Ogeechee River, and is intersected by Brier Creek. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is sandy. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. The Central Railroad of Georgia passes through the S.W. part of this county. Capital, Sylvania. Valuation of real and personal estate, $850,000. Pop. in 1870, 9187, of whom 9084 were Americans.

Scrivia, skree′ve-å, a river of Italy, rises about 10 miles N.E. of Genoa, flows N.N.W., and joins the Po on the right, 9 miles W.N.W. of Voghera. Length, 50 miles.

Scroggs′field, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., O., in Fox township, 30 miles E.S.E. of Canton. It has a church.

Scrub Grass, a village and station of Venango co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, and on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 16 miles S. of Franklin.

Scrub Grass, a township of Venango co., Pa. P. 997.

Scrub Island, one of the Virgin Islands, in the British West Indies, 3½ miles N.E. of Tortola.

Scud′der's Falls, a station of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, on the Delaware River, 6 miles above Trenton, N.J.

Scuffletown, skŭf′fel-tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 15 miles above Evansville, Ind. It has a church and a tobacco-factory.

Scuffletown, a post-office of Laurens co., S.C., about 76 miles W.N.W. of Columbia.

Scugog, sku′gog, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, 7½ miles N.E. of Port Perry. Pop. 200.

Scugog Lake, in Ontario co., Ontario, is almost divided longitudinally by a peninsula from the S. It is indented with numerous bays. On it are the villages of Port Perry and Scugog.

Scul′coats, a suburb of the city of Hull, England. See Hull.

Scull's Creek, of Georgia, enters the Ogeechee at the E. end of Emanuel co.

Scull Town, a village of Baltimore co., Md., at Carroll Station. See Carroll.

Scultenna, the ancient name of Panaro.

Scupernong (skŭp′er-nŏng) **Creek,** of Wisconsin, enters Bark River in Jefferson co.

Scupi, the ancient name of Uskup.

Scup′pernong′, a post-township of Washington co., N.C., 22 miles E. of Plymouth, is bounded on the N. by Albemarle Sound, and traversed by the Scuppernong River. Pop. 1121.

Scurcolla, skoor-kol′lå, **Scurcula,** skoor-koo′lå, or **Scurgola,** skoor-go′lå, a town of Italy, province of Aquila, 22 miles S.S.W. of Aquila. Near this, in 1268, Charles of Anjou gained the battle of Tagliacozzo. Pop. 2812.

Scure of Eig, or **Scuir of Eigg,** skūr ov eeg, a basaltic mountain of the island of Eig, in Inner Hebrides, co. of Inverness, on the W. side of the island, and rising to 1340 feet above the sea. In its perpendicular side, facing the sea, is a cavern termed the "bone cave," from 400 of the inhabitants having been smothered here by the clansmen of Skye.

Scur′ry, a county in the N.W. part of Texas. Area, 900 square miles.

Scutari, skoo′tå-re (called *Is′koodar′* by the Turks; anc. *Chrysop′olis*), a town of Asia Minor, on the Bosporus, immediately opposite Constantinople, of which it is a suburb. Pop. estimated at 60,000. It is built on several hills, and has, both externally and internally, a great resemblance to the Turkish capital. It has numerous mosques and imarets or kitchens for the poor, a palace and extensive gardens belonging to the sultan, a noted college of howling dervishes, barracks, cemeteries, various public baths and bazaars, large corn-warehouses, and manufactures of silks and cotton fabrics. It is the great rendezvous for caravans from Asia trading to Constantinople, and 1½ miles southward is the plain where the Turkish forces usually assemble for Asiatic campaigns. A railway extends hence 56 miles to Ismeed.

Scutari, or **Skutari** (called by the Turks *Iskandereeyeh*, is-kân-dęh-ree′yęh; anc. *Scodra*), a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the Boyana, at the S. extremity of the Lake of Scutari, 45 miles S.E. of Cattaro (Austrian Albania). Lat. 42° N.; lon. 19° 38′ E. Pop. 25,000, about half of whom are Roman Catholics. Immediately adjacent is a lofty height crowned by a citadel, and containing the residence of the governor, with an arsenal and barracks. Scutari has a large bazaar, many mosques, churches, several bridges, some yards for building coasting-vessels, and manufactures of cotton goods and fire-arms. Its merchants are reported to be wealthy, and are the principal traders in West Turkey; they export wool, wax, hides, skins, tobacco, and dried fish, and import colonial produce, with silk fabrics and other manufactured goods. Sea-going vessels only ascend the Boyana some miles from Scutari to Hobòtti, where are warehouses and a custom-house. The Lake of Scutari or Zanta, zân′tâ (anc. *Pa′lus Labea′tis*), is 20 miles in length from N. to S.; average breadth, 5 miles. Besides several other rivers, it receives the Moratsha at its N. extremity. Scutari is on the S. bank.

Scyathus, the ancient name of SKIATHO.

Scyene, sī-een′, a post-hamlet of Dallas co., Tex., 1 mile from the Texas & Pacific Railroad, and 3 miles from Mesquite Station, which is 12 miles E. of Dallas.

Scylaceum, the ancient name of SQUILLACE.

Scylla and **Scyllæum.** See SCIGLIO.

Scyros Island, Grecian Archipelago. See SKYROS.

Scytheville, sĭth′vĭl, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., in New London township, about 28 miles N.W. of Concord. It has manufactures of scythes and of hosiery, and a tannery.

Scythopolis, Palestine. See BEISAN.

Sczloppa, a town of West Prussia. See SCHLOPPE.

Sdili, Grecian Archipelago. See DELOS.

Sea, see, a post-office of Houston co., Tex.

Seabec, see′bĕk′, a post-village of Kitsap co., Washington, on Hood's Canal, a branch of Puget Sound, about 50 miles N. of Olympia. It has a large lumber-mill, and is partly supported by ship-building. Pop. 150.

Sea′board, a post-village in Seaboard township, Northampton co., N.C., on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, 68 miles W.S.W. of Norfolk, Va. Pop. of the township, 1576.

Sea Breeze, a steamboat-landing and bathing-place of Cumberland co., N.J., on the E. side of Delaware Bay, 70 miles below Philadelphia.

Sea Breeze, a station in Monroe co., N.Y., on the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, 4 miles E. of Charlotte.

Seabright, see′brīt, a post-village in Ocean township, Monmouth co., N.J., on the Atlantic Ocean, and on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, 5 miles N. of Long Branch, and 26 miles S. of New York City. It has 2 churches.

Seabrook, see′brook, a station on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 30 miles S.W. of Baltimore, Md.

Seabrook, a post-village in Seabrook township, Rockingham co., N.H., on the Eastern Railroad, 14 miles S.S.W. of Portsmouth. It has 4 or 5 churches, an academy, and manufactures of boots and shoes. The township is bounded on the E. by the ocean, and comprises large salt-marshes. Pop. of the township, 1609.

Seabrook, a station in Beaufort co., S.C., on the Port Royal Railroad, 9 miles N. of Beaufort.

Sea Cliff Grove, a post-office of Queens co., N.Y., 1 mile E. of Glen Head Station, and 26 miles N.E. of Brooklyn. Here is a camp-meeting ground.

Seacombe, see′kǫmb, a village of England, co. of Chester, on the Mersey, within 1 mile of Liverpool. It has a great number of elegant residences, a handsome church, a chapel, extensive copper- and metal-mills, smalt-works, and a foundry.

Sea′croft, a village and township of England, co. of York, West Riding, 4 miles E.N.E. of Leeds. Pop. 1230.

Sea′field, a post-office and station of White co., Ind., on the railroad between Logansport and Watseka, 38 miles W. of Logansport.

Sea′ford, a town of England, in Sussex, on the sea, 12 miles E.S.E. of Brighton. Pop. of parish, 1357.

Seaford, see′fǫrd, a post-village in Seaford hundred, Sussex co., Del., on the Nanticoke River, and on the Delaware Railroad, at its junction with the Dorchester & Delaware Railroad, 84 miles S. of Wilmington, and 33 miles E. by N. of Cambridge, Md. Small vessels can ascend the river to this place. It has 3 or 4 churches, a national bank, a hotel, and a newspaper office. Pop. 1304; of the hundred, 2699.

Seaford, a post-hamlet of Queens co., N.Y., on the southern shore of Long Island, and on the Southside Railroad, about 28 miles E. of Brooklyn.

Seaforth, see′fǫrth, a village of Ontario, co. of Huron, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 21 miles S.E. of Goderich. It has a branch bank, a newspaper office, mechanics' institute, foundry, woollen-mills, several hotels and churches, salt-wells, and extensive exports of grain. Pop. 1800.

Sea Girt, a station and summer resort of Monmouth co., N.J., on the sea-coast, and on the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Pennsylvania Railroad, adjacent to Spring Lake, and 57 miles by rail S. of New York.

Seago, see′go, a station in Bibb co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 8 miles S. by W. of Macon.

Seagrove, New Jersey. See CAPE MAY POINT.

Seaham Harbor, England. See DAWDON.

Seahome, Washington. See SEHOME.

Sea-Horse Islands, a chain of islets in the Arctic Ocean, off the coast of Alaska. Lat. 71° N.; lon. 159° W.

Seahorse Key, Florida. See CEDAR KEYS.

Sea-Horse Point, of Canada, is the E. extremity of Southampton Island. Lat. 63° 40′ N.; lon. 80° 10′ W.

Seal, seel, a township of Pike co., O. Pop. 1451.

Seal, a post-hamlet in Eden township, Wyandot co., O., 5 miles from Nevada Railroad Station.

Sealcote, a town of India. See SEALKOTE.

Seal Cove, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Me., in Tremont township, on an inlet of the ocean, and on the S.W coast of Mount Desert Island, 40 miles S.E. of Bucksport.

Seal Cove, a fishing-hamlet on Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, 9 miles from Old Perlican. Pop. 197.

Seal′er's Cove, an inlet of the S. coast of Australia, 13 miles E. of Wilson Promontory.

Seale or **Seale's** (seelz) **Station,** a post-village, capital of Russell co., Ala., on the Mobile & Girard Railroad, 20 miles S.W. of Columbus, Ga. It has 3 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. about 400.

Seal Island, of Canada, is in the Atlantic, 18 miles W. of Cape Sable, the S. extremity of Nova Scotia.

Seal Island, a granitic rock off the S. coast of Australia. Lat. 34° 6′ S.; lon. 120° 28′ E.

Seal Island, of Southwestern Africa, off the coast, about midway between the Orange and Koussie Rivers.

Seal Islands, a small cluster at the entrance of Garia Bay, Newfoundland.

Seal Islands, or **Lobos** (lo′boce) **Islands,** a group of three small islands in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Peru, about 12 miles distant from the mainland. The largest and northernmost is called LOBOS DE TIERRA (lo′boce dâ te-ĕr′râ), about 5 miles long and 2 miles broad. The name LOBOS (from the Spanish *lobo*, or *lobo marino*, a "seal"), was given on account of the number of seals found on the shores. Lat. of the S. point, 6° 29′ S.; lon. 80° 53′ W. These islands contain large deposits of guano.

Seal Islands, a small cluster W. by S. of Grand Manan Island. Lat. 44° 29′ N.; lon. 67° 5′ 30″ W.

Sealkote, or **Sealcote,** se-âl′kōt′, written also **Syalkote** and **Shalkote,** a town of India, capital of Sealkote district, 65 miles E.N.E. of Lahore. Pop. 25,337.

Sealkote, or **Sialkot,** a district of India, in the Punjab. Area, 1955 square miles. Capital, Sealkote. Pop. 1,005,004.

Seal River, of British North America, enters Hudson Bay on its W. side, 40 miles N.W. of the Churchill River, after a N.E. course of 200 miles.

Sea of Cortes. See GULF OF CALIFORNIA.

Sea of Kamchatka, Alaska. See BEHRING SEA.

Sea of Mindoro. See SOOLOO SEA.

Sea of Sodom, Palestine. See DEAD SEA.

Sea Plain, a post-village of Wall township, Monmouth co., N.J., near the ocean, and on the Central Railroad, 10 miles S. of Long Branch. It has a church and 3 stores.

Seapo, see′po, a post-village in Grant township, Republic co., Kansas, about 12 miles S.S.E. of Belleville. It has 2 churches, salt-springs, and a manufactory of salt.

Seará, a province of Brazil. See CEARÁ.

Searcy, sęr′see, a county in the N. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 825 square miles. It is intersected by the Buffalo Fork of White River, and also drained by a branch of Little Red River. The surface is hilly or undulating, and extensively covered with forests of the oak, hickory, yellow pine, &c. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Marshall. Valuation of real and personal estate, $855,591. Pop. in 1870, 5614, of whom 5610 were Americans.

Searcy, a post-village, capital of White co., Ark., 4 miles N.W. of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, and 50 miles N.E. of Little Rock. It has a court-house, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, and 5 churches. Pop. 874.

Searights, see'rites, a post-hamlet in Menallen township, Fayette co., Pa., 6 miles N.W. of Uniontown. It has a church and a store.

Sears, seerz, a township of Sierra co., Cal. Pop. 758.

Sears, a post-office of Rock Island co., Ill.

Sears, or **Orient,** o're-ẹnt, a post-hamlet of Osceola co., Mich., on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 12 miles E. of Hersey. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Searsborough, seerz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village in Sugar Creek township, Poweshiek co., Iowa, on the Central Railroad of Iowa, 20 miles N. of Oskaloosa. It has 2 churches.

Searsburg, seerz'bŭrg, a post-hamlet in Hector township, Schuyler co., N.Y., about 15 miles W.N.W. of Ithaca. It contains a church.

Searsburg, a post-hamlet in Searsburg township, Bennington co., Vt., on the Deerfield River, about 15 miles E. of Bennington. Pop. of the township, 235.

Searsmont, seerz'mŏnt, a post-village in Searsmont township, Waldo co., Me., on St. George River, 10 miles S.W. of Belfast, and 32 miles E. of Augusta. It has 2 churches, several saw-mills, and manufactures of carriages, lime, cheese, leather, furniture, &c. Pop. of township, 1418.

Searsport, seerz'pōrt, a post-village in Searsport township, Waldo co., Me., on Penobscot Bay, 6 miles E.N.E. of Belfast, and about 30 miles S. by W. of Bangor. It has 4 churches, a high school, a savings-bank, a pump-factory, a spool-factory, 2 saw-mills, &c. It is partly supported by ship-building and by trade in ice, which is shipped here in winter. Pop. about 1500; of the township, 2282.

Searstown, seerz'tŏwn, a village in South Rock Island township, Rock Island co., Ill., on the Rock Island & Mercer County Railroad, ½ mile from Milan. It has a flour-mill.

Searsville, seerz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of San Mateo co., Cal., about 30 miles S. of San Francisco.

Searsville, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., 2 miles E. of Thompson Ridge, and 17 miles W. of Newburg.

Sea Side, a post-hamlet of Santa Cruz co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, about 60 miles S. of San Francisco.

Sea Side, a station in Plymouth co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, 2 miles N.W. of Plymouth.

Sea Side, a post-village of Richmond co., N.Y., on the Staten Island Railroad, 15 miles S.S.W. of New York, and ¾ of a mile from the sea. It has 25 houses.

Sea Side, Accomack co., Va. See Mapsville.

Sea Side House, a post-office and summer resort of Clatsop co., Oregon, on the Pacific Ocean, 30 miles S. of Astoria. It has 3 hotels.

Sea Side Park, a summer resort of Ocean co., N.J., on Barnegat Bay, 7 miles E. of Toms River. It is on a narrow island or peninsula which separates the bay from the ocean, and has a hotel and several boarding-houses.

Seaton, see'tọn, a village and summer resort of England, co. of Devon, on the English Channel.

Seaton, see'tọn, a post-office of Talladega co., Ala.

Seaton, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Iowa, 6 miles S. of Fayette, and about 22 miles N. by E. of Independence. It has a church.

Seaton-Carew, see'tọn-ka-roo', a maritime town of England, co. of Durham, 2½ miles by rail S.S.W. of Hartlepool. It has several good inns, lodging-houses, baths, and public libraries, and is resorted to for sea-bathing. P. 804.

Seat Pleas'ant, post-office, Prince George's co., Md.

Seattle, se-at'tẹl, a post-village, capital of King co., Washington, is on the eastern shore of Puget Sound, at or near the mouth of the Dwamish River, and on the Seattle & Walla Walla Railroad, about 60 miles N.N.E. of Olympia, and 2 miles W. of Washington Lake. It is the seat of the Washington Territorial University (organized in 1872), and contains a bank, 7 churches, manufactures of furniture, leather, lumber, bricks, flour, soap, sash, blinds, &c., and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 3 weekly newspapers. Lumber is one of the chief articles of export. Seattle is the base of supplies for the coal-mines, fisheries, and lumber-camps. Pop. 1107.

Sea View, one of the highest mountains of New South Wales, between the co. of Macquarie and the New England district. It is 6000 feet in height.

Seaview, see'vū, a station in Plymouth co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, 31 miles S.E. of Boston.

Sea View, a post-village in Fairfield township, Cumberland co., N.J., near Delaware Bay, 5½ miles S.W. of Fairton. It has 3 churches.

Seaville, see'vĭl, a post-office of Washington co., Ky.

Seaville, a post-village in Dennis township, Cape May co., N.J., on an inlet of the sea, about 3 miles from Seaville Station of the West Jersey Railroad, and about 20 miles S. of May's Landing. It has a church.

Sebu'go, a post-township of Cumberland co., Me., about 30 miles N.W. of Portland, is bounded on the E. by Sebago Lake. Pop. 803.

Sebago, a post-office of Linn co., Mo.

Sebago Lake, Maine, is in Cumberland co., about 18 miles N.W. of Portland, with which it is connected by the Cumberland & Oxford Canal. It is 12 miles long and 8 miles wide. Its outlet runs southeastward into Casco Bay.

Sebago Lake, a post-hamlet in Standish township, Cumberland co., Me., at the S. end of Sebago Lake, and on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 17 miles W.N.W. of Portland. It has 1 or 2 saw-mills and a manufactory of clothing.

Sebando, a town of Thibet. See Chobando.

Sebaste. See Seevas and Sebustieh.

Sebastian, se-bast'yạn, a county in the W. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Arkansas River, which is navigable by steamboats. The surface is partly hilly or mountainous, and is diversified with fertile prairies, and forests of the oak, hickory, chestnut, sweet-gum, yellow pine, and other trees. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, and grass are the staple products. Among the prominent features of this county is the Cortes Mountain, a peak of the Sugar Loaf Range. Bituminous coal is abundant here. The coal of this county is thicker and more extensive than in any other part of the state. Capital, Greenwood. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,501,632. Pop. 12,940, of whom 12,292 were Americans.

Sebastiansberg, se-bås'te-åns-bêrg', or **Basberg,** bås'bêrg, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles N.W. of Saatz.

Sebas'ticook, a small river of Maine, rises in Newport Pond, Penobscot co., runs southwestward, and enters the Kennebec River opposite Waterville, in Kennebec co. It is nearly 50 miles long.

Sebastopol, Russia. See Sevastopol.

Sebastopol, sĕb-ạs-to'pọl, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal., 7 miles S.W. of Santa Rosa, and about 50 miles N. of San Francisco.

Sebastopol, a hamlet of Madison co., Ill., 5 miles S.E. of Highland Station.

Sebastopol, a hamlet of Scott co., Miss., 20 miles N. of Lake Station. It has 2 churches and 2 stores.

Sebastopol, sĕb-ạs-to'pọl, a suburb of Ballarat, Victoria, Australia. Pop. 6496.

Sebastopolis, Asia Minor. See Toorkhal.

Se'bec', a post-village in Sebec township, Piscataquis co., Me., on a lake of the same name, 5 miles N. of Sebec Station, about 40 miles N.N.W. of Bangor. It is at the outlet or E. end of the lake, which is navigated by a steamboat. It has 2 churches, a tannery, a woollen-mill, a tub-factory, and 2 lumber-mills. The township is bounded on the S. by the Piscataquis River. Pop. of the township, 954.

Sebec Station, a post-hamlet of Piscataquis co., Me., in Sebec township, on the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad, 7 miles E. of Dover. It has a store.

Sebee, så'bee', or **Sewee,** så'wee', a town at the S. frontier of Afghanistan, 15 miles E. of Dadur.

Se Bee'ro, or **North Po'ra Island,** Indian Ocean, off the W. coast of Sumatra. Lat. of the N. point, 0° 56' S.; lon. 98° 38' E. It is 60 miles in length.

Seben, så'bẹn (Hun. *Szeben,* så'bĕn'), a town of Hungary, co. of Saros, on the Tarcza, 9 miles N.N.W. of Eperies. Pop. 2701. It has a trade in wine, spirits, and paper.

Sebenico, så-bå'ne-ko, a town of Dalmatia, 42 miles S.E. of Zara, on an inlet of the Adriatic, which receives the river Kerka. Pop. 5300. It has an excellent harbor, defended by several forts. The principal edifice is a lofty cathedral of curious appearance, but magnificent internally. The town has various buildings of Venetian architecture, its republic having voluntarily annexed itself to Venice in 991. It has a manufactory of rosoglio, exports of wine, and an active trade.

Sebennytus, the ancient name of Semenood.

Sebesh, så'bĕsh (Polish, *Siebiez,* se-å'be-ĕzh), a town of Russia, government and 95 miles N.W. of Vitebsk, between Lakes Sebesh and Woron. Pop. 3211.

Sebewa, se'be-wạ, a post-hamlet of Ionia co., Mich., in Danby and Sebewa townships, 7 miles S.W. of Portland, and about 24 miles W. by N. of Lansing. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a hotel. Pop. of Sebewa township, 1201.

Sebewa Creek, of Michigan, enters Grand River in Ionia co.

Sebewaing, se-be-wā'ing, a post-village in Sebewaing township, Huron co., Mich., 1 mile from the E. shore of Saginaw Bay, and 28 or 30 miles E.N.E. of Bay City. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of flour, lumber, and staves. Pop. about 600; of the township, 1184.

Sebha, sȧ'bȧ, a town of Africa, in Fezzan, 30 miles N. of Moorzook.

Sebnitz, sĕb'nits, a village of Prussian Silesia, 14 miles N.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1285.

Sebnitz, sĕb'nits, a town of Saxony, 24 miles E.S.E. of Dresden. It has manufactures of linen, paper, woollen cloth, silk stuffs, &c. Pop. 6222.

Séboncourt, sȧ'bôɴᵍ'kooʀ', a village of France, in Aisne, arrondissement of Saint-Quentin. Pop. 2372.

Seboo, Sebou, or **Sebu,** sȧ'boo' (anc. *Subur?*), or **Mahmore,** mȧ-mo'rȧ? a river of Morocco, descends from a ramification of the Great Atlas, in Fez, flows first N.W., then W., and, after a course of about 160 miles, falls into the Atlantic at Mehediah. It is navigable for boats to Fez.

Seboo'is River, or **East Branch of the Penob'scot,** rises in the N. part of Penobscot co., Me., runs S., and enters the Penobscot River in the same county.

Se'bree, or **Sebree City,** a post-village of Webster co., Ky., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 17 miles S. of Henderson. It has a church.

Sebree, a hamlet of Howard co., Mo., 9 miles E. of Fayette. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Se'bringville (formerly **Black Creek**), a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 40½ miles S.E. of Goderich. It has 2 churches, a tannery, saw- and grist-mills, stave- and carriage-factories, 3 hotels, 4 stores, and a large lumber-trade. Pop. 500.

Sebus, or **Sebous,** Algeria. See SEIBOUS.

Sebustieh, sȧ'bŭs'tee-ẹh (anc. *Sama'ria*, afterwards *Sebaste*), a village of Palestine, on a hill, 6 miles N.W. of Nabloos. It is tolerably built, and its hill is covered with fine gardens and plantations, interspersed with numerous remains of antiquity, such as a church erected over a sepulchre reputed the burial-place of John the Baptist; some columns of a temple, and portions of a long colonnade, probably erected by Herod the Great. Samaria was founded by Omri, B.C. 925, and from that time until the Captivity, B.C. 720, it continued to be the capital of the ten tribes of Israel. It afterwards gave name to the province of Samaria, and under Herod resumed considerable importance; but it appears to have decayed as early as the fourth century of our era.

Seca, a town of Spain. See LA SECA.

Secaucus, se-kaw'kus, a station of the Erie Railroad, 5 miles N. of Jersey City, N.J.

Secchia, sĕk'ke-ȧ (anc. *Se'cia*, or *Gabel'lus*), a river of Italy, rises in the Apennines, flows N.N.E. through Modena, and falls into the Po 12 miles S.E. of Mantua. Total course, 70 miles.

Sechlersville, sĕk'lẹrz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Hixton township, Jackson co., Wis., on the Trempealeau River, 1 mile from Hixton Station of the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, about 42 miles N. by E. of La Crosse. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Sechore, a town of India. See SEEHORE.

Sechshaus, sĕks'hŏwss, or **Sechshäusel,** sĕks'hoi'-zẹl, a village of Austria, near Vienna, on the left bank of the Weir. Pop. 10,987.

Se-Chuen, sȧ'choo'ĕn', written also **Se-Tchuen** and **Sse-Tchuan,** a large province of China, mostly between lat. 26° and 33° N. and lon. 101° and 110° E., having W. Thibet, and on the other sides the provinces of Kan-Soo, Shen-See, Hoo-Pe, Koei-Choo, and Yun-Nan. Area, 166,880 square miles. Pop. 21,435,678. Its W. part is a maze of mountains. It is traversed by the Yang-tse-Kiang, to which all its other rivers are tributary. It produces sugar, silk, and oranges, but its chief products are rhubarb, drugs, musk, and metals. Its chief city is Ching-Too-Foo.

Sechura, sȧ-choo'rȧ, a town of North Peru, department of Trujillo, 25 miles S.S.W. of Piura, on the river Piura, near its mouth in the Pacific Ocean.

Seckenheim, sĕk'kẹn-hīme', a village of Baden, on the Neckar, 4 miles E.S.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 3148.

Seckingen, a town of Baden. See SACKINGEN.

Seclin, sẹh-klâɴᵍ', a town of France, in Nord, on the Northern Railway, 6 miles S.S.W. of Lille. Pop. 4374. It has tanneries, oil-mills, and manufactures of linens, cotton fabrics, and sugar.

Seclusion, se-klū'zhun, a post-hamlet of Lavaca co., Tex., 30 miles S.W. of Columbus. It has a church.

Se'co, a station in Box Elder co., Utah, on the Central Pacific Railroad, 60 miles W.N.W. of Corinne.

Seco Creek, Texas, rises in Bandera co., runs southward through Medina co., and enters Rio Hondo about 7 miles from its mouth.

Sec'ond Creek, a post-hamlet of Greenbrier co., W. Va., 6 miles from Ronceverte Station. It has a flour-mill and a woollen-mill.

Second Falls, or **Upper Mills,** a post-village in Charlotte co., New Brunswick, 9 miles from St. George. It has several saw-mills and a large lumber-trade. Pop. 500.

Secondigliano, sȧ-kon-deel-yȧ'no, a town of Italy, province and 3 miles N. of Naples. Pop. 5469.

Sec'ondine, a station in Wyandotte co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 9 miles W. of Kansas City.

Second Lake, Wisconsin. See FOUR LAKES.

Se'cor, a post-village of Woodford co., Ill., in Palestine township, on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 7 miles W. of El Paso, and 26 miles E. of Peoria. It has 3 churches and a graded school. Pop. 407.

Se'cret Springs, a post-office of Clay co., Tex.

Secrole, or **Sikrol,** se-krōl', a town of British India, just N.W. of Benares, of which it is a suburb. Here are cantonments, a palace of the maharajah, a government college, and fine public buildings.

Secunderabad, se-kŭn'dẹr-ạ-bȧd', a European station in India, head-quarters of the British force in the Nizam's dominions, 3 miles N. of Hyderabad, and 358 miles N.N.W. of Madras. Lat. 17° 36' N.; lon. 78° 33' E. It has large cantonments, excellent bazaars, shops kept by Parsees and others, European rooms where balls are held, a theatre, a race-ground, and public libraries; and close to it is a lake about 15 miles in circumference, the banks of which are a favorite morning and evening resort of the European community. Pop., exclusive of garrison, 34,357.

Secun'derabad', or **Sikandarabad,** se-kŭn'dẹr-ạ-bȧd', a town of India, district and 12 miles W.N.W. of Boolundshahur. Pop. 18,349.

Se'cunderpoor', or **Sikandarpur,** se'kŭn-dẹr-poor', a town of India, Azimghur district. Pop. 5239.

Secundra, se-kŭn'drȧ, a town of British India, 9 miles N.W. of Agra, and having the mausoleum of the Emperor Akbar, with extensive ruins.

Secun'drara'o, or **Sikandra Rao,** se-kŭn'drȧ rȧ'o, a town of India, Alighur district. Pop. 11,988.

Secu'rity, a post-office of Catahoula parish, La., on Black River, 28 miles W. of Natchez, Miss.

Sedalia, se-dā'le-ạ, a post-village of Douglas co., Col., on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 25 miles S. of Denver, and 5 miles from the base of the Rocky Mountains.

Sedalia, a post-village in Owen township, Clinton co., Ind., on the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, 28 miles S. by W. of Logansport. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and warehouses for grain. Pop. about 300.

Sedalia, a post-hamlet of Graves co., Ky., 8 miles from Mayfield.

Sedalia, a city, capital of Pettis co., Mo., is on the Missouri Pacific Railroad where it crosses the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, at the terminus of the Lexington Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 189 miles W. of St. Louis, 94 miles E.S.E. of Kansas City, 35 miles S.W. of Boonville, and 111 miles N.E. of Fort Scott. It contains a court-house, an opera-house, a high school with a brick building which cost $40,000, 2 national banks, a savings-bank, 9 churches, and several hotels. This city is lighted with gas. Sedalia has Holly water-works which cost $125,000, 3 flouring-mills, a large grain-elevator, an iron-foundry, and manufactures of farming-implements, machinery, wagons, and railroad-cars. Here are located the machine-shops and car-works of the railroads above named. Two or 3 daily and 4 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1870, 4560; present pop. about 9000.

Sedalia, a post-village of Union co., S.C., 12 miles S.W. of Union Court-House. It has a church, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, &c.

Se'damsville, a former village of Hamilton co., O., now forming the 21st ward of Cincinnati. The name is still applied to its railroad station on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad (3 miles W. of the initial station), also to one on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad.

Sedan, sẹh-dôɴᵍ', a town of France, in Ardennes, on the Meuse, 13 miles by rail E.S.E. of Mézières. Pop.

15,862. It has a communal college, a school of design, and in its principal square a bronze statue of Turenne, born here in 1611. The citadel, at the S.E. extremity of the town, contains a large arsenal. Sedan is the centre of an extensive manufacture of woollen goods, hosiery, leather, arms, hardwares, barrels, beet sugar, and linen yarn; it has an active trade in agricultural produce. In order to facilitate navigation, a canal has been formed along the left bank of the Meuse. Sedan was long an independent principality, and was united to France under Louis XIII. It had a celebrated Protestant university till the revocation of the edict of Nantes. It is noted for the great German victory over the French, September 1, 1870.

Se'dan', a post-office of Wilcox co., Ala.

Sedan (formerly **Lawrence**), a post-village in Richland township, De Kalb co., Ind., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 8 miles E. of Kendallville. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of carriages and washing-machines. Pop. 176.

Sedan, a station in Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad where it crosses the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Centreville, and 19 miles W.S.W. of Bloomfield.

Sedan, a post-village, capital of Chautauqua co., Kansas, in Sedan township, on Caney (or Cana) River, about 30 miles W. by S. of Independence. It has a newspaper office, a bank, and 3 churches. Pop. of township, 1418.

Sedan, a post-office of Charlevoix co., Mich.

Sedan, a post-hamlet of Scioto co., O., about 18 miles N. by W. of Portsmouth.

Sedan, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., W. Va., about 30 miles W. of Winchester, Va. It has a woollen-mill.

Sedashoogur, så-då'shoo-gŭr', or **Sodashavaghur,** so-då'shå-vå-gŭr', a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, on the Malabar coast, 49 miles S.S.E. of Goa.

Sedbergh, sĕd'bęrg, a town of England, co. of York, 12 miles E. of Kendall. It has a grammar-school, and manufactures of cotton goods. Pop. of township, 1593.

Sed'don, or **Bland Court-House,** a post-village, capital of Bland co., Va., 20 miles N. of Wytheville. It has 3 churches, a court-house, a cabinet-shop, 3 dry-goods stores, a newspaper office, and a tannery. Pop. about 350. The name of its post-office is Bland Court-House.

Sedella, så-Dêl'yå, a town of Spain, province and 36 miles N.E. of Malaga. Pop. 1793.

Sedge'field, a town of England, co. and 10 miles S.S.E. of Durham. Pop. of township, 2098.

Sedge'moor, a wild tract of England, co. of Somerset, extending in a S.E. direction from Bridgewater. It was in 1685 the scene of the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth's forces by the troops of James II.

Sedger, sĕd'jęr, **Segars,** (?) or **San Ju'an** (Sp. pron. sån Hoo-ån'), a river of Patagonia, falls into Port Famine, in the Strait of Magellan.

Sedge's (sĕj'iz) **Gar'den,** a post-hamlet of Forsyth co., N.C., 7 miles W.N.W. of Winston.

Sedgewick, sĕj'wĭk, a post-office of Decatur co., Iowa, about 48 miles S.W. of Chariton.

Sedgewickville, Bollinger co., Mo. See SMITHVILLE.

Sedgwick, sĕj'wĭk, a county in the S. part of Kansas, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is intersected by the Arkansas River, and also drained by the Little Arkansas and Ninne Scah Rivers and Cowskin Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and cattle are the staple products. Ninety-nine per cent. of this county is said to be prairie. It is partly intersected by a branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. Capital, Wichita. Valuation of real and personal estate, $910,000. Pop. in 1870, 1095; in 1875, 8310; in 1877, 13,414; in 1878, 15,220.

Sedgwick, or **Sedgwick City,** a post-village of Harvey co., Kansas, is near the Little Arkansas River, and on a branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 10 miles S.S.W. of Newton, and 17 miles N. by W. of Wichita. It has 2 churches, a graded school, 2 banks, and a steam flouring-mill.

Sedgwick, a post-village in Sedgwick township, Hancock co., Me., on the E. side of Penobscot Bay, about 24 miles S.E. of Belfast, and 42 miles S. by E. of Bangor. Pop. of the township, 1113.

Sedgwick, a post-office of Linn co., Mo.

Sedgwick Mines, a hamlet of Fayette co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River, and at Sedgwick Station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Pittsburg division), 53 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches and a coal-mine.

Sedilo, så-dee'lo, a village of Sardinia, 26 miles N.E. of Oristano. Pop. 2640.

Sedini, så-dee'nee, a village of Sardinia, 16 miles N.E. of Sassari. Pop. 1444.

Sedlczany, a town of Bohemia. See SELTSCHAN.

Sedlitz, sĕd'lits, or **Sedletz,** written also **Seidlitz,** sīd'lits, a village of Bohemia, 14 miles N.E. of Saatz. It is famous for mineral springs containing sulphates of soda and magnesia, which are exported in large quantities.

Sedo, så'do, a town of Africa, in Foota-Toro. Lat. 15° 29′ N.; lon. 13° 42′ W. Pop. about 6000.

Sedunum, a town of Switzerland. See SION.

Seea'nuh, or **Siyana,** see-å'nạ, a town of India, in Boolundshahur. Lat. 28° 37′ N.; lon. 78° 9′ E. P. 5744.

Seeberg, så'bêRG, a village of Switzerland, canton and 17 miles N.N.E. of Bern. Pop. 1996.

Seebgunge, seeb'gŭnj', or **Saifganj,** sāf'gŭnj', a town of Bengal, Purneah district. Lat. 25° 32′ N.; lon. 87° 37′ 36″ E. It has a large trade in rice and blankets. Pop., with contiguous villages, 10,000.

Seebsau'gor, or **Sibsagar,** seeb-så'gạr, a town of Assam, capital of Seebsaugor district, 150 miles E. by N. of Nowgong. Pop. 5278.

Seebsaugor, or **Sibsagar,** a district in the extreme N.E. of Assam, British India, bounded N.W. by the Brahmapootra. Area, 2413 square miles. Capital, Seebsaugor. Pop. 296,589.

Seeburg, så'bŏŏRG, a town of East Prussia, 11 miles S.W. of Bischofsstein. Pop. 2926.

Seedas, or **Sidas,** see'dås' (anc. *Saittæ*), a village of Asia Minor, N.W. of Ala-Shehr (Philadelphia). In the vicinity are the remains of ancient buildings.

Seedlaw Hills. See SIDLAW.

Seedorf, så'doRF, a village of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles N.W. of Bern. Pop. 2649.

See'fingan, a mountain of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, 5¼ miles E.N.E. of Blessington. Height, 2364 feet.

Seehausen, så'hŏw'zęn, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Aland, 13 miles S.S.W. of Perleberg. Pop. 3966.

Seehausen, a town of Prussian Saxony, 15 miles W. of Magdeburg, with 3083 inhabitants, and the ruins of an establishment of the Knights Templars.

Seehore, see'hōr', a town of India in the Kattywar peninsula, 12 miles W. of the Gulf of Cambay. P. 10,028.

See'horn, a post-office and station of Adams co., Ill., on the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, 15 miles S.S.E. of Quincy.

See-Kao-Shan, or **Si-Kao-Chan,** see kå'o shån, a mountain of China, province of Pe-Chee-Lee, in lat. 41° 2′ N., lon. 115° 55′ E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

See-Kiang, a river of China. See HONG-KIANG.

See'konk, a post-office of Bristol co., Mass., in Seekonk township, 4 miles E.S.E. of Providence, R.I. The township contains a church. Pop. of township, 1167.

See'land (Fr. pron. så'lôNd'; Ger. pron. så'lånt), **Sealand, Zeeland, Zealand,** zee'lånd, or **Sieland** (Dan. *Sjælland*, syĕl'lånd; L. *Seelan'dia*), the largest and most important of the islands of Denmark, lying between the Cattegat and the Baltic Sea. Lat. 54° 57′ 35″ to 56° 7′ 40″ N.; lon. 10° 54′ to 12° 40′ E. It is bounded on the N. and N.W. by the Cattegat; W. by the Great Belt, separating it from the island of Funen; S. by the Great Belt and channels, separating it from the islands of Laaland, Falster, and Möen; S.E. by the Baltic; and E. by the sound, at its narrowest only 3 miles wide, separating it from Sweden. Its shape is very irregular, and its shores are much indented, especially in the S.W., where it is washed by the Baltic. Greatest length, from N. to S., 81 miles; greatest breadth, 66 miles; area, 2840 square miles. The surface is for the most part flat, and, especially on the S.W. and the middle of the E. coast, is very little raised above the level of the sea. The highest land is in the S., but its elevation never exceeds 200 feet. The soil is an alluvium of great fertility, well adapted to the growth of barley and rye, which form the principal crops. Horses, sheep, and cattle are numerous. Wood, which at one time stretched in extensive forests, has been much diminished. The supply of fuel would be inadequate were it not compensated by tracts of turf or peat. The climate of Seeland, owing to its low surface and insular position, is much milder than its latitude indicates. The worst feature in the climate is its humidity, with the consequent prevalence of rains and mists. The Suus-Aa, which falls into the Nested-Fiord, is the most important stream, having a circuitous course of about 50 miles. Seeland is the seat of the principal manufactures of Denmark. For administrative purposes the island is divided into 5 amts, which comprehend not merely Seeland proper, but a number of small islands that line its coasts. Of these the principal are

Möen, Amager, and Saltholm. Its capital is Copenhagen, which is also the capital of the whole Danish dominions. Pop. 637,711. The name SEELAND ("sea-land") has reference to its being surrounded by the sea.

See'ley, a post-hamlet of York co., Neb., 7 miles N. of Grafton Station. It has a flour-mill.

See'ley's Bay, a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, on the Rideau Canal, 23 miles from Kingston. It contains 5 stores and 2 hotels. Pop. 150.

Seelow, så'lŏw, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 15 miles N.W. of Frankfort. Pop. 3519.

Seelowitz, a town of Moravia. See SELOWITZ.

See'ly, a township of Faribault co., Minn. Pop. 386.

Seely Creek, a post-hamlet of Chemung co., N.Y., on the Elmira & State Line Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Elmira.

See'lyville, a post-hamlet of Vigo co., Ind., on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 7 miles E. by N. of Terre Haute.

Seelyville, a hamlet of Morgan co., O., 10 miles S.W. of Belle Valley Station. It has a church.

Seelyville, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., 1 mile from Honesdale. It has a woollen-factory, a machine-shop, a saw-mill, a sash- and blind-factory, &c.

Seemleah, seem'le-å, a town of Central India, dominion and S.W. of Indore.

Seem'ly, a post-office of Iroquois co., Ill., 30 miles N. by W. of Danville. Here are several artesian wells.

Seena, see'nå, a river of India, after a S.E. course of 180 miles, joins the Beemah 20 miles S. of Solapoor. The towns of Ahmednuggur and Solapoor are on its banks, and in most part of its extent it flows between the Bombay presidency and the territory of the Nizam.

Seenee, a river of Ashantee. See ANCOBER.

See-Ngan, or **Si-Ngan,** see-ngån', written also **Sian,** se-ån', a city of China, province of Shen-See, capital of a department, on an affluent of the Hoei-Ho. Lat. 34° 12' N.; lon. 108° 40' E. It is large, enclosed by walls, and the principal military depot for the N. provinces of China.

Seengen, sån'ghẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, at the N. extremity of the Lake of Hallwyl, 9 miles S.E. of Aarau. Pop. 1463.

See-Ning-Foo (Si-Ning-Fou), see-ning-foo', a town of China, province of Kan-Soo, on a river of its own name, 118 miles N.W. of Lan-Choo.

See'pra, a river of India, having its rise on the N. side of the Vindhya mountain-range, in lat. 22° 37' N., lon. 76° 12' E. It has a sinuous N.W. course of 120 miles, receiving on its left side the small river Kaund, 40 miles from its source, passes the towns of Oojein and Maheidpoor, and falls into the Chumbul on the right, in lat. 23° 54' N., lon. 75° 29' E.

Seer, or **Sir,** seer, a mouth of the Indus River, in Sinde, continuous with the Pinyaree Branch, and N.W. of the Koree mouth.

Seerb, a Turkish name of SERVIA.

Seer'poor', or **Sheer'poor',** a town of India, Candeish district, 55 miles N.N.E. of Dhoolia. Pop. 6570. See also SHEERPOOR.

Seesen, så'zẹn, a town of Germany, Brunswick, on the Schildau, 12 miles W. of Goslar. Pop. 3378. It has an old castle, and manufactures of leather, oil, and iron-wares.

See-Shan, or **Si-Chan,** see-shån', a mountain of China, in Shan-See. Lat. 39° 24' N.; lon. 112° 15' E.

Seetamow, or **Seetamhow,** see'tå-mŏw', a town of India, in the Gwalior dominions, 42 miles N.N.W. of Maheidpoor.

Seetamurhee, or **Sitamarhi,** see'tå-mŭr'hee, a town of Bengal, in Mozufferpoor. Lat. 26° 35' N.; lon. 85° 32' E. Pop. 5496. It has a large trade and many temples.

See'tapoor', or **Sitapur,** see'tạ-poor', also called **Chee'tapoor',** a town of India, capital of Seetapoor district and division, 60 miles N. of Lucknow. Pop. 5780.

Seetapoor, a division of India, in Oude, of which it forms the W. and N.W. portion. Area, 7588 square miles. Capital, Seetapoor. Pop. 2,603,619. SEETAPOOR DISTRICT is in the S. part of the division, of which it forms the most densely peopled share. Area, 2250 square miles. Capital, Seetapoor. Pop. 930,224.

See'vas', or **Sivas,** see'vås' (anc. *Cabi'ra* and *Sebas'te*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, the capital of a vilayet of its own name, is situated in an extensive plain, near the Kizil-Irmak, 60 miles S. of Tokat. Lat. 39° 20' N.; lon. about 37° E. Pop. about 6000 families. Its houses are interspersed with gardens, and its numerous minarets give it a cheerful appearance. It has many old mosques and khans, a castle, bazaars well supplied with goods, manufactures of coarse woollens and other fabrics, and a considerable transit and import trade. Near it, Mithridates was defeated by Lucullus, and Bajazet by Tamerlane.

Seevas, Sivas, see'vås', or **Room,** room, a vilayet of Asiatic Turkey, comprising portions of Asia Minor and Turkish Armenia, between lat. 38° 30' and 41° 40' N. and lon. 33° 30' and 39° 40' E., having N. the Black Sea. It is traversed from W. to E. by the chain of Anti-Taurus. The principal rivers are the Yeshil-Irmak, in its centre, the Euphrates, on its E., and the Kisil-Irmak (anc. *Halys*), on its W. frontier. The products consist of wheat, maize, barley, oats, flax, hemp, silk, tobacco, cotton, wine, timber, wool, fruit, honey, copper, lead, iron, and marble. Large herds of cattle and sheep are fed on the plains. Camels and buffaloes are the chief beasts of burden.

Seevergem, så'vẹr-ghĕm', a village of Belgium, on the Scheldt, 4 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 1254.

Seewah, Africa. See EL SEEWAH.

Seez, så, a town of France, in Orne, 13 miles N.N.E. of Alençon, on the Orne. Pop. 3760. It has a cathedral of the twelfth century, an episcopal palace, and cotton-manufactories wrought by steam.

Sefakin, så'få-keen', a walled town of Arabia, in Yemen, 65 miles W.S.W. of Sana.

Sefan, se-fån', **Sifan,** see'fån', or **Soofan,** soo'fån', the easternmost portion of Thibet, bordering on the Chinese provinces of Se-Chuen and Kan-Soo, and extending from lat. 28° to 36° N., bordering N. on Lake Koko-Nor. Its chief river is the Yang-tse-Kiang.

Sefeed Rood, or **Sefid Rud,** sĕf'eed' rood ("white river"), written also **Suffeid Rud,** a river of Persia, formed by the junction of the Zenjan and some other rivers with the Kizil-Oozen, near Mianna, flows at first S.E., between the provinces of Irak-Ajemee and Aserbaijan, and then N.E. through Ghilan, and enters the Caspian Sea by several mouths, 80 miles E. of Reshd. At 15 miles from the sea it divides into 2 principal branches, forming a delta, in which is the town of Lahajan. Its lower part is of considerable breadth and depth, but its navigation is impeded by shifting sands. At its principal mouth is a large sturgeon-fishery. Chief affluent, the Shah Rood.

Seffin, sef'feen', a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Mesopotamia, N. of Rakka. During the seventh century, in the period of 110 days, 90 conflicts between the adherents of Alee and of Moaweeyah took place in its vicinity, in which it is believed that 70,000 Mohammedans perished.

Sefisia, or **Seficifa.** See AIN-SEFISIFA.

Sefoorieh, or **Sefurieh,** så-foo'ree-ẹh (anc. *Seppho'ris* and *Diocæsarea*), a village of Palestine, 16 miles S.E. of Acre, at the foot of a height, on which are the ruins of a large castle.

Sef'ton, a township of Fayette co., Ill. Pop. 1227.

Segal, sẹh-gål', a small island off the W. coast of France, department of Finistère.

Seg'amet', or **Muar,** moo-ar', a state of the Malay Peninsula, about lat. 2° N., lon. 103° E. Pop. 2400.

Segars, Patagonia. See SEDGER.

Segeberg, så'ghẹh-bĕrg', a town of Prussia, in Holstein, on the Trave, 28 miles N.N.E. of Hamburg. It has manufactures of woollens. Pop. 5044.

Segedin, a town of Hungary. See SZEGEDIN.

Segelmesa, sĕg-ĕl-mĕs'å, or **Sigilmessa,** sig'il-mĕs'-så, written also **Sugulmessa,** a town of Morocco, E. of Mount Atlas, near the Ziz, in lat. 31° 10' N., lon. 2° 20' W.

Segelsem, så'ghẹls-ĕm', a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 14½ miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 1595.

Segestica, the supposed ancient name of HINIESTA.

Segesvar, a town of Transylvania. See SCHÄSSBURG.

Segicler, sĕg-ik'lẹr or sĕg'ik'lẹr, a village of Asia Minor, 25 miles S.E. of Ushak, with various remains, supposed to be those of the ancient *Sebaste*.

Segna, the Italian name of ZENGG.

Segnes (sĕg'nĕs) **Pass,** East Switzerland, between Glarus and the Grisons, is 14 miles N.W. of Chur, and 7500 feet above the sea. It was crossed by Suwarow in his retreat before the French, October, 1799.

Segni, sĕn'yee or sain'yee, a town of Italy, province of Rome, 13 miles E. of Velletri. Pop. 5547. It has a cathedral.

Sego, så'go, or **Segozero,** så-go-zå'ro, a lake of Russia, government of Olonets, 30 miles N.W. of Lake Onega. Length and breadth, about 20 miles each. It discharges its surplus waters N.E. into Lake Vigo.

Se'go, a town of Central Africa, capital of the state of Bambarra, on the Joliba. Lat. 13° 5' N.; lon. 5° W. Estimated pop. 30,000, a mixture of negroes, Moors, and Foolahs. It consists of an aggregation of fortified quarters, in one of which is a royal residence. The houses are of clay, square, and flat-roofed. It has numerous mosques, and is the seat of considerable traffic.

Se'go, a post-office of Reno co., Kansas, 25 miles S.S.W. of Hutchinson.

Sego, a post-hamlet of Perry co., O., 13 or 14 miles S.W. of Zanesville. Pop. 33.

Segodunum, the ancient name of RODEZ.

Segontium, the ancient name of CARNARVON.

Ségonzac, så'gòɴᵍ'zåk', a town of France, in Charente, 8 miles S.E. of Cognac. Pop. of commune, 2809.

Segorbe, så-goʀ'bå (anc. *Segob'riga*), a city of Spain, province and 25 miles W.S.W. of Castellon de la Plana, near the Palencia, 18 miles N.W. of Murviedro. Lat. 39° 54′ N.; lon. 0° 30′ W. Pop. 7232. It has squares ornamented with public fountains, a cathedral, and manufactures of earthenware, paper, starch, and brandy.

Segovia, se-go'vе-ạ (Sp. pron. så-go've-å; Fr. *Ségovie*, så'go'vee'), a city of Spain, in Old Castile, capital of a province of its own name, 45 miles N.W. of Madrid. Lat. 41° N.; lon. 4° 17′ W. It is encircled by walls, with round towers, built by Alonzo VI., and has an alcazar, the great keep of which is studded with angular turrets. It is entered by five gates, besides several smaller entrances. The streets are very narrow, tortuous, and ill paved; and the houses, many of which were once inhabited by noblemen, have a quaint, old-fashioned appearance. Its most remarkable edifice is the Roman aqueduct, which begins near the monastery of St. Gabriel and has an entire length of 2921 feet. The number of arches is 170, some of which rise 102 feet above the valley. This noble work is constructed of granite, and unites simplicity, solidity, and utility. It was broken down in 1071 by the Moors of Toledo, who sacked Segovia and destroyed 35 arches. It remained in ruins till 1483, when Juan Escovedo, a monk, reconstructed it.

On the river Eresma stands the mint, where all the national coinage was formerly struck, as the river afforded water-power, and the adjoining alcazar was the treasury. The other principal buildings are the cathedral, one of the finest in Spain, numerous other churches and convents, an episcopal palace, a school of artillery, where arms and projectiles are manufactured, an institute for the higher branches of education, with a library, a theological school, an academy of the fine arts, a picture-gallery, a foundling hospital, and numerous other charitable institutions, a theatre, and a strong prison. The former prosperity of Segovia depended on its wool and cloth manufactures, with which it supplied the principal markets in Europe; but every branch of industry is reduced, there being only a limited manufacture of paper, silver-work, &c. Near it are mines of lead and copper, and quarries of black marble.

During the Moorish ascendency it was a seat of government, and subsequently some of the monarchs of Castile resided here. On June 7, 1808, Segovia was entered and sacked by the French, who held it till 1814. Pop., once above 30,000, now reduced to 10,339.

Segovia, a province of Spain, in Old Castile. Area, 2714 square miles. Capital, Segovia. Pop. 150,812.

Segowlie, or **Sagauli,** sạ-gŏw'lee, a town of Bengal, in Chumparun, 15 miles N.W. of Moteeharee, with cantonments. Pop. 5643.

Segozero, a lake of Russia. See SEGO.

Segre, så'grå, a river of Spain, in Catalonia, rises in the Pyrenees, flows S.W., and, after a course of 150 miles, joins the Ebro at Mequinenza.

Segré, sẹh-grå', a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Oudon, 20 miles N.W. of Angers. Pop. 2212.

Segrie, sẹh-gree', a village of France, department of Sarthe, 17 miles S.W. of Mamers. Pop. 1725.

Seguin, se'gwin', a small island off the mouth of Kennebec River, Me. On it is a light-house 200 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 43° 41′ N.; lon. 69° 44′ W.

Seguin, sạ-gheen', a post-town, capital of Guadalupe co., Tex., on the Guadalupe River, about 60 miles S. by W. of Austin, and 37 miles E.N.E. of San Antonio. It is 1 mile from Seguin Station of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad. It has a newspaper office, a fine court-house, a money-order post-office, 2 high schools, 8 churches, and several mills. Pop. 988.

Segundo, så-goon'do, a river of the Argentine Republic, rises in the sierras of Cordova, 27 miles W.S.W. of the city of that name, flows E., and, after a course of about 130 miles, is lost in a marshy lake, 90 miles W. of Santa Fé.

Segura, så-goo'rå, a river of Spain, in Murcia and Valencia, after an E. course of 180 miles, enters the Mediterranean at Guardamar. The principal affluents are the Guadalentid and Quipar from the S. and the Mundo from the N. It feeds numerous canals.

Segura, a sierra of Spain, in Andalusia, stretching from S.W. to N.E. through the provinces of Albacete, Granada, and Jaen for about 150 miles, joining the sierra of Alcaraz.

Segura de Leon, så-goo'rå då lå-ōn', a town of Spain, 44 miles S.S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 3098.

Segusianorum Forum, France. See FEURS.

Segusium, the ancient name of SUSA.

Sehajpoor, så-håj-poor', or **Sohagepoor,** so-håj-poor', a town of India, 30 miles E. of Hoshungabad. P. 7557.

Seharunpoor, or **Saharanpur,** sẹ-har'ŭn-poor', a town of India, capital of Seharunpoor district, 88 miles by rail N. by E. of Delhi. Pop. 43,844.

Seharunpoor, a district of India, North-West Provinces. Area, 2217 square miles. Capital, Seharunpoor. Pop. 884,017.

Sehdine, sĕh'deen'(?), a town of Burmah, 20 miles S. by W. of Shembeghewn, on the road to Aracan.

Se'home, or **Seahome,** see'hōm, a post-village of Whatcom co., Washington, on Bellingham Bay, 1 mile from Whatcom Court-House, and about 85 miles N. of Seattle. It has a church and a coal-mine.

Sehon, Asia Minor. See SYHOON.

Sehore, a town of British India. See SEEHORE.

Sehwan, se-wån', a town of India, in Sinde, on the W. bank of the Indus, 75 miles N.N.W. of Hyderabad. Pop. 4294. See also ALIGUNGE.

Seiad (så'åd) **Valley,** a post-office of Siskiyou co., Cal.

Seiberlingsville, sī'bẹr-lingz-vĭl, or **Seiberlingville,** sī'bẹr-ling-vĭl, a post-office of Lehigh co., Pa., about 15 miles W. of Allentown.

Seibous, Seibus, or **Seybouse,** sī'boos' (anc. *Rubricatus*), a river of Algeria, flows into the Gulf of Bona, near the town of Bona. Length, 100 miles.

Seidabad, så-då-båd', several villages of Persia, provinces of Azerbaijan, Kerman, and Koordistan.

Seidau, sī'dŏw, a village of Saxony, 1 mile W. of Bautzen. Pop. 2727.

Seid el Ghazy, såd ĕl gå'zee, a village of Asia Minor, 20 miles S.S.E. of Eskee Shehr, with remains of antiquity.

Seidel's (sī'dẹlz) **Store,** a hamlet of Washington co., Tex., 16 miles S.W. of Brenham. It is a business centre or trading-place.

Seidenberg, sī'dẹn-bĕʀg', a town of Prussian Silesia, 48 miles W.S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Katzbach. Pop. 1519.

Seidersville, sī'dẹrz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Pa., about 4 miles E. by S. of Allentown. It has a cigar-factory.

Seidi Shehr, så'dee shĕh'r, a town of Asia Minor, 45 miles S.W. of Konieh. It comprises from 400 to 500 houses. See also BEG-SHEHER LAKE.

Seidlitz, a village of Bohemia. See SEDLITZ.

Seifenberg, sī'fẹn-bĕʀg', a summit of the Riesen-Gebirge, in Prussian Silesia, 8 miles S.S.W. of Hirschberg. Elevation, 4476 feet.

Seiffen, sīf'fẹn, a town of Saxony, 20 miles S.S.E. of Freiburg. Pop. 1453.

Seifhennersdorf, sīf-hĕn'nẹrs-doʀf', a village of Saxony, 9 miles N.W. of Zittau. Pop. 6366, engaged in dyeing and the manufacture of linen.

Seigfried's (sig'fridz) **Bridge,** a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., in Allen township, on the Lehigh River, and on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, about 7 miles above Allentown. It has manufactures of cement, flour, and feed. Pop. about 300.

Seigworth's Corners. See LICKINGVILLE.

Seihun, a river of Asiatic Turkey. See SYHOON.

Seiks, a warlike nation of India. See SIKHS.

Seil, seel, an island of the Inner Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Argyle, immediately off the mainland. Length, 4½ miles. It is 800 feet in height, but has some low valleys and fertile soil. Pop. 731.

Seiland, sī'lånd, an island off the N.W. coast of Norway, in Finmark, immediately S.W. of Hammerfest. Lat. 70° 30′ N.; lon. 22° 30′ E. Length and breadth, about 20 miles each. The surface is mountainous, and one of its peaks is 4000 feet high.

Seille, sål, a river of France, in Jura and Saône-et-Loire, joins the Saône 15 miles N. of Mâcon, after a S.W. course of 60 miles, for 24 of which it is navigable.

Seille, GRANDE, grōɴd sål, a river forming part of the boundary between France and the German district of Lorraine, joins the Moselle at Metz, after a N.W. course of 60 miles. Its affluent the Petite Seille joins it at Salzburg.

Seilles, sål, a village of Belgium, province and 23 miles S.W. of Liege, on the Meuse. Pop. 1745.

Seiloon, Seiloun, or **Seilun,** så'loon', a village of

Palestine, 10 miles S.S.E. of Nabloos. It has various remains of antiquity, and is probably the *Shiloh* of Scripture.

Seim, såm, or **Sem,** sêm, a river of Russia, formed in the government of Koorsk, 30 miles S. of Tim, flows mostly W., and joins the Desna in the government of Chernigov, 5 miles S.E. of Sosnitsa, after a course of 300 miles.

Seimarrah, så-mar'rå, a ruined city of Persian Koordistan, in a fine plain, 70 miles S.W. of Khorramabad.

Sein, sån (anc. *Sena*), an islet in the Atlantic, off the N.W. coast of France, department of Finistère, 28 miles S.W. of Brest. Length, 2 miles.

Seine, sån or sên (anc. *Seq'uana*), a river of France, rises in Mount Tasselot, near the village of Chanceaux, department of Côte-d'Or, flows N.N.W. past Châtillon, Bar-sur-Seine, and Mery, where it becomes navigable, thence W. and N.W. by Paris (where it is from 300 to 500 feet broad), and enters the English Channel at Havre by an estuary 7 miles wide. Length, 497 miles, for 350 of which it is navigable. Its banks are highly picturesque in the lower part of its course. The chief affluents on the left are the Yonne, Loing, Essonne, Eure, and Rille: and, on the right, the Aube, Marne, and Oise. It communicates with the Loire by the canals of Loing, Orleans, and Briare. The Yonne unites it with the Saône and Rhine by the canals of Burgundy and those of the Rhone and Rhine. The Oise connects it with the Somme, Scheldt, and Sambre by the canals of Crozat, Saint-Quentin, and the Sambre, and it communicates with the Meuse by the Aisne and the canal of Ardennes; by the canal from the Marne to the Rhine it communicates with the Meuse, Moselle, and Rhine.

Seine, the smallest but most wealthy and important department of France, is in the N., formed of part of the old province of Ile-de-France. Area, 185 square miles. Pop. 2,410,849. The surface of this department, forming the environs of Paris, is covered with towns, villages, villas, and manufactories. It contains Mont-Valérien, Montmartre, and some other hills, is watered by the Seine and Marne and traversed by the canals of Saint-Denis and Saint-Martin and by several railways. The department contains valuable quarries of building-stones and gypsum. It furnishes Paris with immense quantities of fruits and agricultural produce. Its industry is concentrated in Paris, the capital. It is divided into the arrondissements of Saint-Denis and Sceaux. Capital, Paris.

Seine-et-Marne, sån-å-marn, a department in the N.E. of France, forming part of the old province of Ile-de-France. Area, 2215 square miles. Pop. 347,323. The surface is slightly undulating; it is traversed by the rivers Seine and Marne, Morin and Yeres, and by the canals of Ourcq and Loing. One-sixth of the department is covered with forests, among which is that of Fontainebleau. Corn is raised much beyond the consumption, and it has excellent pastures, in which numerous cattle are reared. It furnishes Paris with a great quantity of cheese, under the name of the cheese of Brie. The wine is of inferior quality, except the Chasselas of the environs of Fontainebleau, which is the best in France. The roses of Provins are employed in medicine and perfumery. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Coulommiers, Fontainebleau, Meaux, Melun, and Provins. Capital, Melun.

Seine-et-Oise, sån-å-wåz, a department in the N. of France, entirely surrounding the department of Seine. Area, 2164 square miles. Pop. 561,990. The surface is undulating. It is watered by the Seine, Essonne, Oise, Bièvre, and Epte. The soil is infertile; near Paris, however, it is liberally manured. Oats are extensively imported; but other grains are raised in sufficient quantity for home demand. The rearing of cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of fruits and vegetables for the Paris markets, are important. The famous Sèvres porcelain, printed fabrics, cotton yarn and cloths, hardwares, leather, and chemical products are among the chief goods manufactured. Plaster of Paris and sand are among the mineral products. The department is subdivided into the six arrondissements of Versailles, Corbeil, Etampes, Mantes, Pontoise, and Rambouillet. Capital, Versailles.

Seine-Inférieure, sån-ån\`fà\`re-UR', a department in the N.W. part of France, forming part of Normandy, bounded N. by the English Channel. Area, 2330 square miles. Pop. 798,414. The coast has numerous small harbors; the chief ports are Havre and Dieppe, on the English Channel, and Rouen, on the Seine. The Seine is the only river of importance. The surface is composed of fertile and well-cultivated plains; an eighth part of it is covered with forests. Corn, hops, hemp, lint, and fruits are the chief products; cider is extensively made. The pastures support many horses, cattle, and sheep. Rouen is noted for its cotton, and Elbeuf for its woollen fabrics. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Dieppe, Havre, Neufchâtel, Rouen, and Yvetot. Capital, Rouen.

Seinni, sån'nee\`, a frontier town of Burmah, near the river Salwin, 165 miles N.E. of Ava.

Seiny, a town of Russia. See SEYNY.

Seip's, seeps, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Pa., in Palmer township, 8 miles W. of Easton. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Seiputsch, sī'pŏŏtsh, or **Zywiec,** ziv'e-êts (?), a town of Austrian Galicia, 21 miles S.W. of Wadowice, on the Soola. Pop. 3311.

Seir-Beni-Yass, sår-bå'nee\`-yåss, an island in the Persian Gulf, off the Arabian coast. Lat. 24° 21′ N.; lon. 52° 46′ E.

Seisholtzville, sees'holtz-vĭl, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., about 12 miles S.S.W. of Allentown.

Seistan, sås\`tån', a former province of Southwest Afghanistan, now chiefly belonging to the Persian province of Yezd, between lat. 30° 30′ and 32° N. and lon. 61° and 62° 30′ E., intersected by the Helmund River, and containing the Hamoon morass. Pop. probably 50,000, mostly Tadjiks. It is a mountain-basin, surrounded by deserts, unhealthy, and fertile only on the immediate banks of the rivers; but it presents many traces of former wealth and civilization. It was devastated and its chief town destroyed by Tamerlane in 1383.

Seitendorf, sī'tęn-dorf\`, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, government of Breslau, near Waldenburg. Pop. 2145.

Seitendorf, or **Seitgendorf,** sīt'ghęn-dorf\`, a town of Saxony, 27 miles S.E. of Bautzen. Pop. 2003.

Seitenstädten, sī'tęn-stêt\`tęn, a town of Austria, 11 miles E. of Steyer. Pop. 1939. It has a rich Benedictine monastery, containing a library, a cabinet of natural history, and numerous Roman antiquities.

Seitzland, sīts'lạnd, a station of York co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, 16 miles S. of York.

Seix, såx (?), a town of France, in Ariége, on the Salat, 9 miles S.S.E. of Saint-Girons. Pop. 1273.

Sel, one of the Cape Verd Islands. See SAL.

Sela, or **Selah,** a Scriptural name of PETRA.

Se'lah, a post-office of Yakima co., Washington.

Selang, så\`lång', a small island of the Molucca group, off the S.E. coast of Bachian. Lat. 0° 54′ S.; lon. 127° 47′ E.

Selangan, så'lån\`gån', a town contiguous to the town of Mindanao, in the Philippines. Pop. 10,000 (?).

Selaniki, Turkey. See SALONICA.

Selargius, så-lar'je-oos, a village of Sardinia, division and 4½ miles N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 2900.

Selb, sêlb, a town of Bavaria, 12 miles N.W. of Eger. Pop. 4236. It has cotton-mills, paper-mills, potteries, &c.

Selbitz, sêl'bits, a town of Bavaria, 7 miles W. of Hof. Pop. 1620.

Selböe, sêl'bö'ęh, an islet off the W. coast of Norway, 28 miles S. of Bergen, in Selböe-Fiord.

Selböe, a parish of Norway, stift and 25 miles S. of Trondhjem, around the Lake of Selböe, which is 20 miles in length by 3 miles in breadth. It receives the Nea, and communicates with Trondhjem-Fiord.

Sel'borne, a village of England, co. of Hants, 4 miles S.S.E. of Alton. Pop. of parish, 1313.

Sel'by, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the right bank of the Ouse, connected by canal with the Aire and Calder, 12½ miles S. of York, with which city, and with Hull and Leeds, it communicates by railways. Pop. 6193. It is well built, and has a fine market-cross, a neat town hall, a church which formed part of an abbey, grammar- and blue-coat schools, manufactures of sail-cloth, leather, and iron goods, and slips for building river-craft. The Ouse is here crossed by a movable bridge, and vessels of considerable burden come to the town from Hull.

Sel'by, a township of Bureau co., Ill. Pop. 1497.

Selby, a station on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 5½ miles W. of Warsaw, Ind.

Selby, a post-office of Putnam co., Tenn.

Selby, a post-village in Lennox co., Ontario, 4 miles from Napanee. It contains several stores. Pop. 200.

Sel'bysport, a post-hamlet of Garrett co., Md., on the Youghiogheny River, about 36 miles W. by N. of Cumberland. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Sel'byville, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., Del., on the Breakwater & Frankford Railroad, 9 miles N. of Berlin, Md.

Sel'den, a post-hamlet of Suffolk co., N.Y., about 20 miles W. of Riverhead. It has a church.

Selden, Fayette co., O. See JASPER MILLS.

Sele, så'lå, or **Silaro,** se-lå'ro (anc. *Sila'rus*), a river of Italy, rises 12 miles N.E. of Policastro, flows first N.W.

through the Val di Diano, and then S.W., and enters the Gulf of Salerno 16 miles S.S.E. of Salerno. Length, 60 miles.

Selefkeh, så-lĕf'kẹh (anc. *Seleuce'ia Trachi'a*), a town of Asia Minor, on the Ghiuk-Soo (anc. *Calycad'nus*), 8 miles from its mouth in the Mediterranean, and 65 miles S.W. of Tarsus. It is but a poor collection of huts, but in its vicinity are scattered numerous remains of antiquity.

Selendi, så-lĕn'dee, or **Selenti,** så-lĕn'tee, a small town of Asia Minor, on an affluent of the Sarabat (anc. *Her'mus*), 30 miles N.E. of Ala-Shehr.

Selenga, så-lĕng'gå, a river of Central Asia, rises in the Tangnoo Mountains, in Mongolia, flows mostly N.E., and, after a course of 500 miles, enters Lake Baikal, on its E. side, 30 miles W. of Ilimsk.

Selenghinsk, sȧ'lĕng-ghinsk', a town of Siberia, government of Transbaikalia, on the Selenga, 60 miles N. of Kiakhta. Pop. 1054. It is a depot for goods passing to China. Near it are some saline baths.

Selennak, så-lĕn-nåk', a river of Siberia, rises in the government of Yakootsk, lat. 62° N., flows E.N.E., and joins the Indighirka. Length, 130 miles.

Selenter-See, så'lẹn-tẹr-så, a lake in the N.E. part of Holstein. Area, 12 square miles. Depth at some places, 40 fathoms.

Selenti, a town of Asia Minor. See SILINTY.

Seleuceia Trachia, Asia Minor. See SELEFKEH.

Seleucia, så-loo'she-ạ, a city of antiquity, in Asiatic Turkey, on the right bank of the Tigris, 20 miles S.E. of Bagdad, and opposite the remains of Ctesiphon.

Seleucia, a city of antiquity, in Persia, Khoozistan, on an affluent of the Jerahi, 65 miles S.E. of Shooster.

Seleucia, the ancient name of SUEDIAH.

Seligenstadt, så'lic-ẹn-stått', a town of Germany, in Hesse, province of Starkenburg, on the Main, 15 miles E.S.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 3189. It has the remains of a Benedictine abbey, containing the tombs of Eginhard, and of Emma, daughter of Charlemagne. There are copper- and coal-mines in the vicinity.

Seligenthal, så'lic-ẹn-tål', a village of Prussia, 4 miles N.W. of Schmalkalden. Pop. 1121.

Seligher, så-le-gaiʀ', a lake of Russia, governments of Tver and Novgorod, N. of Ostashkov. Length, 30 miles. It is the source of an affluent of the Volga.

Se'ligman, a hamlet of Webster co., Mo., 10 miles E. of Marshfield. It has 1 or 2 furnaces for smelting lead, which is mined near this place.

Selime, or **Selimeh,** så-lee'mẹh, an oasis in the desert of Nubia, 220 miles S.W. of Derr, and W. of the third cataract of the Nile. It produces an abundance of salt.

Selimno, så-lim'no, or **Selimnia,** så-lim'ne-å, written also **Islamje** and **Islamdji,** is-låm'je, a town of Eastern Roumelia, at the S. foot of the Balkan Mountains, 65 miles N.N.W. of Adrianople. Pop. 20,000, who manufacture coarse woollens, gun-locks, and attar of roses.

Se-Ling, så-ling', a city of China, province of Quang-See, on the Tonquin frontier, 45 miles S.W. of Tai-Ping.

Selino, så-lee'no, a village of Crete, on its S. coast, 35 miles W. of Sphakia. It has a fort and some trade.

Se'lin's Grove, a post-borough of Snyder co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Susquehanna River, 6½ miles below Sunbury, and 48 miles N. of Harrisburg. It is on the Lewistown division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which here crosses the river and connects with the Northern Central Railroad. It has a Lutheran seminary, called Missionary Institute, 3 churches, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, and the Snyder County Normal School. Pop. 1453.

Selin's Grove Junction, a station in Northumberland co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railway, at the junction of the Sunbury & Lewistown Railroad, 5 miles S.S.W. of Sunbury, and 1½ miles E. of Selin's Grove.

Selinti, a town of Asia Minor. See SILINTY.

Selish Indians. See FLATHEAD INDIANS.

Selish Lake. See FLATHEAD LAKE.

Selitrenoi-Gorodok, så-le-trå-noi'-go-ro-dok', a town of Russia, government and 68 miles N.N.W. of Astrakhan, on the Volga, the old capital of the Tartar khans of the Golden Horde, remains of which ancient town still exist.

Selitza, så-lit'så, a village of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 48 miles S.E. of Monastir.

Selitza, a village of Greece, in the Morea, district and 5 miles S.E. of Maina.

Selivri, a town of Turkey. See SILIVRI.

Sel'kirk, or **Selkirkshire,** sĕl'kirk-shir, formerly called the **Ettrick Forest,** a small inland county of Scotland, in the Lowlands, having W. the co. of Peebles, E. Roxburgh, S. Dumfries, and N. Edinburghshire. Area, 260 square miles. Pop. 14,005. Surface mostly mountainous. Principal rivers, the Tweed, with its tributaries the Ettrick and Yarrow. Its industry is chiefly pastoral, but its agriculture has been considerably improved. Principal towns, Selkirk and Galashiels.

Selkirk, a town of Scotland, capital of the above county, on a declivity beside the Ettrick, 33 miles S.S.E. of Edinburgh. Pop. 4640. It has been mostly rebuilt in a modern style, and has a spacious market-place, in which are the town hall, a public well, and a monument to Sir Walter Scott. The other principal structures are the churches, the jail, and a monument to the traveller Mungo Park. It has manufactures of tweeds, blankets, and hosiery. On the Tweed, about 4 miles from Selkirk, is Abbotsford, the seat of the late Sir Walter Scott.

Sel'kirk, a hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of Salmon River, 4 miles W. of Pulaski. It has about 12 houses.

Selkirk, a post-hamlet of Marion co., S.C., 20 miles from Marion Court-House. It has a high school.

Selkirk, a post-village in Haldimand co., Ontario, 11 miles S.S.W. of Cayuga. It contains several stores, a grist-mill, and a carding-mill. Pop. 300.

Selkirk, the chief settlement or colony of Manitoba. See MANITOBA.

Selkirkshire, Scotland. See SELKIRK.

Sella, sĕl'yå, a river of Spain, after a course of about 36 miles, falls into the Bay of Biscay, forming the bay and port of Ribadesella.

Sella, a town of Spain, in Valencia, province and 19 miles N.N.E. of Alicante. Pop. 1694.

Sel'lars, a station in Escambia co., Fla., on the Pensacola Railroad, 15 miles N. of Pensacola.

Sellé, or **Cellé,** sĕl'lå', a river of France, departments of Cantal and Lot, joins the Lot 10 miles E. of Cahors. Length, 54 miles.

Sellé, or **Cellé,** a river of France, departments of Aisne and Nord, joins the Scheldt (Exaut) near Bouchain.

Sell'ers, a township of Hardin co., Ill. Pop. 560.

Sell'ersburg, a post-hamlet in Silver Creek township, Clarke co., Ind., on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 10 miles N. of Louisville, Ky. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of cement.

Sellers' Land'ing, a hamlet of Hardin co., Ill., on the Ohio River, 10 miles below Shawneetown.

Sell'ersville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., in Rock Hill township, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 31 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches, a carriage-shop, a flour-mill, 2 hotels, a drug-store, several cigar-factories, and about 75 houses.

Selles-sur-Cher, sĕl-sür-shaiʀ, a town of France, in Loir-et-Cher, 10 miles S.W. of Romorantin. Pop. 3187.

Sell'man, a post-office of Montgomery co., Md., on the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Barnesville Station, 1 mile from Barnesville.

Sell's Station, a post-office of Adams co., Pa., on the Frederick division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Hanover.

Sellye, sĕll'yå, a town of Hungary, co. and 14 miles S.W. of Neutra, near the Waag. Pop. 1630.

Sel'ma, a city, the capital of Dallas co., Ala., is situated on the right or N. bank of the Alabama River, 50 miles W. of Montgomery, 50 miles E. of Demopolis, and about 160 miles by the road N.N.E. of Mobile. It is the S. terminus of the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, and the E. terminus of the Alabama Central Railroad, which connects here with the Western Railroad and the Selma, Marion & Memphis Railroad. It is also on the Selma & Gulf Railroad and the New Orleans & Selma Railroad. It is the third city of the state in population. It contains a court-house, 16 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, 2 academies, gas-works, a cotton-factory, iron-works, a steam planing-mill, manufactures of car-wheels, oil, ice, &c., and printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. Cotton is the chief article of export, of which about 80,000 bales are received here annually. Pop. 6484.

Selma, a post-hamlet of Drew co., Ark., 12 miles N. of Collins Station. It has 2 churches.

Selma, McLean co., Ill. See PLEASANT HILL.

Selma, a post-village in Liberty township, Delaware co., Ind., on the railroad which connects Muncie with Winchester, 6 miles E. of Muncie. It has 2 churches.

Selma, a township of Wexford co., Mich. Pop. 138.

Selma, a township of Cottonwood co., Minn. Pop. 137.

Selma, a post-village in Selma township, Johnston co., N.C., on the railroad which connects Raleigh with Goldsborough, 28 miles S.E. of Raleigh. It has 4 churches and a plough-factory. Pop. of the township, 1167.

Selma, a post-village in Madison township, Clark co., O., on the Little Miami Railroad, 41 miles W.S.W. of Columbus. It has 3 or 4 churches.

Selma, a post-hamlet of Bexar co., Tex., about 15 miles N.E. of San Antonio.

Selma, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., Va., 2 miles from Clifton Forge Railroad Station.

Sel′mah, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, on Cobequid Bay, 2 miles from Maitland. Pop. 225.

Selmast, sĕl′måst, a town of Persia, in Azerbaijan, 15 miles N.W. of Lake Ooroomeeyah. It contains about 1500 families.

Selmecz Banya, Hungary. See Schemnitz.

Selowitz, or **Seelowitz,** så′lo-wits′, a town of Moravia, 11 miles S. of Brünn, on the Zwittawa. Pop. 2355.

Selsate, sĕl-så′tå, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 12 miles N.N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 3487.

Selsea, or **Selsey,** sel′see, a village of England, co. of Sussex, occupying the S.W. extremity of the county, half a mile from the sea, and 8 miles S. of Chichester. Here, in the seventh century, was established the first Roman Catholic monastery in England. Pop. of parish, 937. The peninsula of Selsea is a large level tract between Chichester Harbor and the English Channel, its S. point being called Selsea-Bill.

Selters, a village of Germany. See Nieder Selters.

Seltschan, sĕlt′shån′, or **Sedlczany,** sĕdl-chå′nee, a town of Bohemia, 30 miles S.E. of Beraun. Pop. 2457.

Seltz, or **Selz,** sĕlts, a town of Alsace, on the Rhine, at the mouth of the Seltzbach, 27 miles N.N.E. of Strasburg. Pop. 1845.

Selune, sẹh-lün′, a river of France, department of Manche, enters Cancale Bay (English Channel) 4 miles S.W. of Avranches, after a W. course of 35 miles.

Selva, sĕl′vå, a town of Spain, province and 9 miles N.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 3854.

Selva, a town on the island of Majorca, on a height, 18 miles N.E. of Palma. Pop. 1510.

Selva, a town of Chili. See Copiapó.

Selva de Mar, sĕl′vå då maʀ, a town of Spain, province of Gerona, with a small harbor on the Mediterranean, 5 miles N.E. of Rosas.

Selve, sĕl′vå, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, between Ulbo and Premuda. Length, 4 miles.

Selvi, sĕl′vee, a town of Bulgaria, on an affluent of the Danube, 50 miles S. of Nicopolis. Pop. 2500.

Sel′wyn, a post-village in Peterborough co., Ontario, 5 miles from Lakefield. It contains 2 stores. Pop. 100.

Selz, sĕlts, a river of Germany, in Hesse, flows N., and joins the Rhine 7 miles W. of Mentz. Length, 30 miles.

Selz, a town of Alsace. See Seltz.

Sem, a river of Russia. See Seim.

Semao, så-må′o, or **Simao,** se-må′o, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, off the S.W. extremity of Timor, from which it is separated by a narrow strait. Length, 20 miles. It exports wax, sandal-wood, and edible birds'-nests.

Semavat-Evi, the Turkish name of Olympus.

Semboy, Spain. See Sam-Baudillo-de-Llobregat.

Semd, sĕmt, a village of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, near Umstadt. Pop. 1146.

Semendrek, the Turkish name of Samothraki.

Semendria, se-mĕn′dre-å, or **Smerderewo,** smĕʀ-då-rå′vo, a town of Servia, and formerly the residence of its kings, on the Danube, at the influx of the Jessava, 24 miles S.E. of Belgrade. Pop. 5107. It has a citadel and some Roman antiquities.

Semenood, så-må-nood′, or **Samanud,** så-må-nood′ (anc. *Seben′nytus*), a town of Lower Egypt, on the Damietta branch of the Nile, 4 miles E. of Mehallet-el-Kebeer. It has some remains of antiquity, and manufactures of earthenwares.

Semenov, or **Semenow,** så-må-nov′, a town of Russia, government and 36 miles N.N.E. of Nizhnee-Novgorod. Pop. 2961, employed in manufacturing wooden-wares.

Semerone, United States. See Cimarron.

Semiahmoo, sem-ẹ-ah′moo, a post-hamlet of Whatcom co., Washington Territory, on the Gulf of Georgia, in lat. 49° N., about 60 miles N. of Port Townsend. It has 2 churches and a valuable salmon-fishery.

Semile, så-mee′lå, **Semilov,** or **Semilow,** så-me-lov′, written also **Semill,** a town of Bohemia, on the Isar, 23 miles N.E. of Buntzlau. Pop. 2509.

Seminara, så-me-nå′rå, a town of Italy, in Reggio di Calabria, about 20 miles N.E. of Messina. Pop. 3372.

Sem′inary, a post-hamlet of Washita co., Ark., 20 miles S.W. of Camden. It has a church and a seminary.

Seminary, a township of Fayette co., Ill. Pop. 920.

Sem′inole Indians, a once powerful tribe dwelling in Florida. Most of them have been removed to the Indian Territory.

Semipalatinsk, så-me-på-lå-tinsk′, written also **Semipatalatinsk** and **Semipolatinsk** (*i.e.*, "the seven palaces"), a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, capital of the government of the same name, on the Irtish, 250 miles S.W. of Barnaul. It has Russian government establishments, is the seat of some trade, and derives its name from extensive buildings found there by the Russians on their conquest. Pop. 10,140.

Semipalatinsk, or **Semipolatinsk,** a government or province of Asiatic Russia, bounded S.E. by Chinese possessions, and S. in part by Balkash Lake, and traversed by the Irtish. Area, 188,291 square miles. It includes a part of the steppes of the Kirgheez and Calmucks. Capital, Semipalatinsk. Pop. 510,163.

Semiretchinsk, så-me-rå-chinsk′ ("seven rivers"), a government of Asiatic Russia, having Semipalatinsk on the N. and Chinese Toorkistan on the E. Area, 155,290 square miles. It takes its name from its 7 principal rivers, mostly tributaries of Balkash Lake. Capital, Vernoye. Pop. 543,094.

Semisopochnoi, sĕm′e-so-pŏᴋ′noi, or **Isle of the Seven Mountains,** belonging to the Aleutian Archipelago, and to the group known by the name of Rat Islands, about lat. 51° 59′ N. and lon. 179° 45′ 57″ W.

Semitch (så-mitch′) **Islands,** a group of the Aleutian Islands, in Alaska, N.E. of the island of Attoo.

Semliansk, sĕm-le-ånsk′, or **Samlensk,** såm-lĕnsk′, a town of Russia, government and 25 miles N.W. of Voronezh, on the Semlianka. Pop. 6270.

Semlin, or **Zemlin,** sĕm-leen′ (Hun. *Zimony*, zee′-moñ′), a fortified frontier town of Austro-Hungary, in Slavonia, co. and 40 miles S.E. of Peterwardein, on the right bank of the Danube, 3 miles N.W. of Belgrade. Pop. 12,978, comprising Slavonians, Germans, Greeks, Servians, Croats, gypsies, and Jews. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and has many good houses and churches, but its streets are mostly unpaved. It has numerous schools, a hospital, a theatre, and a large quarantine establishment. It is an entrepôt of the trade between Austria and the Danubian principalities. Imports, raw cotton and twist, honey, hare- and rabbit-skins, &c.; exports, woollen stuffs, glass-wares, and other manufactured goods.

Semmed, sĕm′mĕd′, a town and fort of Arabia, in Oman, in an extensive oasis, 55 miles S.W. of Muscat.

Semnan, or **Semnoon,** Persia. See Simnan.

Semo′ra, a post-hamlet of Caswell co., N.C., 5 miles from Milton. It has a church.

Semoy, or **Semois,** sẹh-mwå′, a river of Belgium and France, after a W. course of 100 miles, joins the Meuse 9 miles N. of Mézières.

Sempach, sĕm′påᴋ, a town of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles N.W. of Lucerne, at the E. extremity of Sempach Lake. Pop. 1109. In its vicinity 1400 Swiss routed 4000 Austrians, on the 9th of July, 1386, and the action, rendered memorable by the heroic death of Arnold von Winkelried, is celebrated by an annual festival. Lake Sempach, 4 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth, gives origin to the river Suren, an affluent of the Aar.

Sempro′nius, a post-township and hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y., about 20 miles S.S.E. of Auburn. The hamlet is 7 miles E. of Moravia. Pop. 1123.

Sempronius, a post-village of Austin co., Tex., 5 miles S.W. of Chapel Hill. It has a church, a seminary, and a steam mill.

Sempst, sĕmpst, a village of Belgium, in South Brabant, on the Senne, 10 miles by railway N.N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 7241.

Semur-en-Auxois, så′müʀ′-ŏɴᵍ-ŏx′wå′, a town of France, in Côte-d'Or, capital of an arrondissement, on the Armançon, 44 miles W.N.W. of Dijon. Pop. 4022. It has a ponderous castle, a mediæval church, a communal college, manufactures of common woollens and yarns, tanneries, and a trade in cattle, hemp, and wool.

Semur-en-Brionnais, så′müʀ′-ŏɴᵍ-bre′on′nå′, a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 14 miles S.W. of Charolles.

Semussyr, Kooril Islands. See Simooseer.

Sena, så′nå, or **Sen′na,** a town and the former capital of the Portuguese dominions in East Africa, now the capital of a district, on the right bank of the Zambezi, 110 miles W. of Quilimane. Lat. 17° 30′ S.; lon. 35° 38′ 8″ E. It is a mere collection of huts and some European houses, interspersed with filthy pools, and having some churches and a mud redoubt. The district is bounded by Sofala, the Zambezi River, and the Channel of Mozambique.

Sena, or **Sena Julia,** the ancient name of Siena.

Sena, a river of France. See Seine.

Sena, or **Sena Gallica.** See Sinigaglia.

Sena, the ancient name of Sein.

Senachwine, Illinois. See Snachwine.

Se-Nan, såˋnån′, or **Sse-Nan-Foo,** såˋnånˋfoo′, a city of China, province of Koei-Choo, capital of a department, on the Oo-Kiang, a tributary of the Yang-tse-Kiang, in lat. 28° N., lon. 108° 25′ E.

Senato′bia, a post-village, capital of Tate co., Miss., on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, 37 miles S. of Memphis, and 13 miles N. of Sardis. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a seminary. Pop. estimated at 1000.

Senday, a town of Japan. See Xenday.

Sendenhorst, sĕn′dẹn-hoʀstˋ, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 12 miles S.E. of Münster. Pop. 1887.

Sendim, a town of Portugal. See Sindim.

Sené, sẹh-nå′, a village of France, department of Morbihan. Pop. of commune, 2849.

Sen′eca, a county in the W. central part of New York, has an area of about 325 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Cayuga Lake and Seneca River, and on the W. by Seneca Lake. It is partly drained by Clyde River and the outlet of Seneca Lake. The surface is undulating and elevated. Many picturesque ravines occur along the shores of the deep and beautiful lakes above named. The soil is calcareous and very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, barley, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. Among its mineral resources are gypsum, corniferous limestone, and other Devonian rocks. This county is intersected by the New York Central Railroad and the Geneva, Ithaca & Athens Railroad. Capital, Ovid and Waterloo. Valuation of real and personal estate, $33,479,935. Pop. in 1870, 27,823, of whom 23,978 were Americans; in 1875, 27,299.

Seneca, a northern county of Ohio, has an area of 540 square miles. It is intersected by Sandusky River, which divides it into nearly equal parts, and is also drained by Green, Honey, Rock, and Wolf Creeks. The surface is partly undulating and partly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the white oak, beech, elm, white ash, hickory, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, wool, butter, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Upper Silurian limestones (of the Niagara and Helderberg groups) underlie a large part of the soil. Corniferous limestone is also abundant here. This county is intersected by 3 railroads, —the Lake Erie & Louisville, the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland, and the Baltimore & Ohio. Capital, Tiffin. Valuation of real and personal estate, $23,133,987. Pop. in 1870, 30,827, of whom 26,949 were Americans. The Toledo, Tiffin & Eastern Railroad terminates at Tiffin.

Seneca, a township of Plumas co., Cal. Pop. 400.

Seneca (formerly **Crotty**), a post-village of La Salle co., Ill., in Manlius township, on the Illinois River, the Michigan & Illinois Canal, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 13 miles E. of Ottawa, and 10 miles W. of Morris. It has a job printing-office, a graded school, a banking-house, 3 churches, a machine-shop, a manufactory of windmills, and 2 large warehouses for grain. Coal is found here. Pop. 691.

Seneca, a township of McHenry co., Ill. Pop. 1027.

Seneca, a post-office of Kossuth co., Iowa.

Seneca, a post-village, capital of Nemaha co., Kansas, in Richmond township, on the South Fork of the Nemaha River, and on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, 77 miles W. of St. Joseph, and about 64 miles N. by W. of Topeka. It has a court-house, a state bank, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, 4 churches, and a flour-mill.

Seneca, a post-office of Montgomery co., Md., about 20 miles N.W. of Washington, D.C. Here is a church.

Seneca, a post-township of Lenawee co., Mich., about 12 miles S.W. of Adrian. It contains the village of Morenci, and is intersected by the Chicago & Canada Southern Railroad. Pop. 2516.

Seneca, a post-village of Newton co., Mo., in Lost Creek township, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 88 miles W.S.W. of Springfield, and about 16 miles S.E. of Baxter Springs, Kansas. It has a church. P. 285.

Seneca, a post-hamlet of Custer co., Neb., 48 miles N. of Elm Creek Station.

Seneca, a township of Ontario co., N.Y. Pop. 2681.

Seneca, a township of Monroe co., O. Pop. 1242.

Seneca, a township of Noble co., O. Pop. 982.

Seneca, a township of Seneca co., O. Pop. 1583.

Seneca, Venango co., Pa. See Salem City.

Seneca, a post-village in Seneca township, Oconee co., S.C., on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad where it crossses the Blue Ridge Railroad, 120 miles N.E. of Atlanta, and about 12 miles S.E. of Walhalla. It has a church, several stores, a large hotel, &c. Gold is said to be found here. Pop. about 300. The name of its station is Seneca City. The township is drained by Kiowee River. P. 2313.

Seneca, a post-village in Seneca township, Crawford co., Wis., 18 miles N.W. of Boscobel, and about 20 miles N.N.E. of Prairie du Chien. It has a church, 2 stores, and 2 hotels. Pop. of the township, 1391.

Seneca, a township of Green Lake co., Wis. P. 458.

Seneca, a township of Shawano co., Wis. Pop. 132.

Seneca, a township of Wood co., Wis. Pop. 349.

Seneca, Ontario. See Caledonia.

Seneca Castle, a post-office and station of Ontario co., N.Y., at the hamlet of Castleton, on the Ontario Southern Railroad, 12 miles S. of Newark. It has 2 churches.

Seneca City, Oconee co., S.C. See Seneca.

Seneca Creek, Maryland, runs southwestward through Montgomery co., and enters the Potomac River about 9 miles W.S.W. of Rockville.

Seneca Creek, Ohio, rises in Monroe co., runs N.W., and enters Wills Creek in Guernsey co. near Cambridge.

Seneca Falls, a post-village of Seneca co., N.Y., in a township of its own name, on the Seneca Outlet or River, and on the New York Central Railroad, 16 miles W. of Auburn, 10 miles E. by N. of Geneva, and about 3 miles W. of Cayuga Lake. It contains 6 churches, many handsome residences, a high school, 2 national banks, 2 newspaper offices, several flouring-mills, and a large manufactory of steam fire-engines. It has also manufactures of woollen goods, pumps, sash, blinds, &c. The river here falls 50 feet and affords abundant motive-power. This is the most populous village in the county. Pop. 5890; of township, 7076.

Seneca Hill, a hamlet on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, on or near the Oswego River, 6 miles S.E. of Oswego, N.Y. It has a church.

Seneca Indians, a tribe of the Iroquois or Six Nations, inhabiting certain tracts in the W. part of New York, where they number 3060. A smaller band of this tribe live in the Indian Territory.

Seneca Lake, New York, a long, deep, and beautiful lake which extends from Watkins northward to Geneva, forming the E. boundary of Yates co. and part of the W. boundary of Seneca co. It is about 36 miles long, with an average width of about 2 miles, and is 530 feet deep. Steamboats ply daily in all seasons on this lake, the navigation of which is never closed by ice. Its outlet issues from the N. end of the lake, runs nearly eastward, and enters Cayuga Lake. Seneca Lake lies in a valley of erosion excavated in rocks of the Hamilton group and Portage group. The celebrated Watkins Glen is at the head of this lake.

Seneca Lane, a station in Guernsey co., O., on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 7 miles S. of Cambridge.

Seneca River, New York, is formed by the junction of the Clyde River and the outlet of Cayuga Lake. These unite about 6 miles N. of Cayuga Bridge. It is the channel by which the surplus waters of Cayuga, Seneca, Canandaigua, and other lakes are discharged. It runs nearly northeastward, intersects Cayuga co., and unites with the Oneida River to form the Oswego River.

Seneca River, South Carolina. See Kiowee River.

Sen′ecaville, a post-village in Richland township, Guernsey co., O., on Seneca Creek, about 30 miles E. of Zanesville. It has 3 churches. Pop. 376.

Sen′efer, an island of the Red Sea, 6 miles E. of Tiran, at the entrance of the Gulf of Akabah.

Seneffe, sẹh-nĕff′, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 16 miles N.E. of Mons. Pop. 5083. Here a sanguinary battle took place in 1674 between Condé and the Prince of Orange.

Senegal, sĕnˋe-gawl′ (Fr. *Sénégal*, såˋnåˋgål′), a large river of West Africa, rises, under the name of Ba-Fing, in lat. 10° 30′ N., lon. 10° 40′ W., near Teemboo, where its sources are separated from those of the Niger by the highlands of the Mandingo country. It flows successively N.W. and W. through Senegambia, its basin lying N. of that of the Gambia, and enters the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 16° N., lon. 16° 33′ W. Total course, estimated at 1000 miles. The principal affluents are the Woolima and Falemé, both of which join it in the upper half of its course. At Fellore, from 400 to 450 miles from the ocean, it forms a cataract, up to which it is always navigable for flat-bottomed boats. In its lower part it flows through a level and densely-wooded plain, and the tide is perceptible in it for 60 leagues inland. At 35 miles from its mouth it divides into two principal arms, the easternmost and largest of which is deep enough for the largest ships, but the mouth of the river is encumbered by a bar, which has seldom more than 10 or 12 feet of water. In the rainy seasons vessels of from 130 to 150 tons can ascend it to Galam, and at the commencement of the inundation, in July, French trading-vessels sail up to that point.

Senegal (Fr. *Sénégal* or *Sénégambie*), a French colonial dependency of West Africa, consisting of the island and town of St. Louis, at the mouth of the Senegal, and several forts along the banks of that river, &c., on the Gambia, Gorée, and other settlements S. of Cape Verd. Total pop. in 1875, 220,863. The exports consist chiefly of gum, hides, wax, ivory, cabinet-woods, ground-nuts, coffee, palm oil, and gold-dust; the imports, of manufactured goods, wines, spirits, and provisions. The governor resides at St. Louis, which is the seat of the chief judicial court. Gorée is the residence of a lieutenant-governor. The country is divided into the arrondissements of St. Louis and Gorée. The French first settled in Senegal in 1637. Chief towns, St. Louis, Richard Toll, Dagana, Podor, Bakel, Gorée, Dakar, Rufisque, and Portudal.

Senigallia, a town of Italy. See Sɪɴɪɢᴀɢʟɪᴀ.

Senegambia, sĕn-e-gam′be-ạ (Fr. *Sénégambie*, så‵nå-gôᴍ‵bee′; Ger. *Senegambien*, så-nå-gåm′be-ẹn), an extensive region of West Africa, comprising the countries between lat. 8° and 17° N. and lon. 4° and 17° 30′ W., having E. Soodan proper, S. Guinea, W. the Atlantic, and N. the Sahara. It is watered by the Senegal and Gambia Rivers (whence its name), with the Casamanza, Rio Grande, and Nunez. It is mountainous in the E.; W. parts low and level. In natural products this region is very rich; but the heat is intense, and climate very unhealthy for Europeans. Wild animals comprise the elephant, hippopotamus, monkeys, antelopes, gazelles, lion, panther, leopard, hyenas, jackal, crocodile, &c. Inhabitants mostly negroes, intermixed with Arabs and other Mohammedan tribes. The population of this vast region is computed at 12,000,000. The English possess here the settlement of Gambia; the French have numerous forts, towns, and districts; and the Portuguese own some small establishments at Cacheo and Bissão. Among the native states are Foota-Toro, Foota-Damga, Foota-Jallon, Bondoo, and countless minor countries, many of them partly under French control. This country has been partly occupied by Europeans for nearly 250 years, but its interior is not yet well known. See Sᴇɴᴇɢᴀʟ.

Seneghe, så-nå′gå, or **Senegui** (?), a village of Sardinia, 9 miles S.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 2181.

Se′nex, a hamlet of McLean co., Ill., in Padua township, 16 miles by rail E. by S. of Bloomington. It has a church.

Se′ney, a post-hamlet of Plymouth co., Iowa, on the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, 30 miles N.N.E. of Sioux City. It has an elevator.

Seney, a post-office of Macon co., Mo.

Senftenberg, sĕnf′tẹn-bĕʀɢ‵, or **Zamberg,** tsåm′-bĕʀɢ, a town of Bohemia, 28 miles E.S.E. of Königgrätz, on the Adler. Pop. 3353.

Senftenberg, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Black Elster, 15 miles S. of Kalau. Pop. 2103.

Se-Ngan, så‵ngån′, or **Sse-Ngan-Foo,** sĕng‵gån‵-foo′, a city of China, province of Quang-See, 45 miles N.N.W. of Nan-Ning.

Senghilej, a town of Russia. See Sɪɴɢɪʟᴇɪ.

Senhorim, sĕn-yo-reeɴᵍ′, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 12 miles from Viseu. Pop. 2152.

Senia, the ancient name of Zᴇɴɢɢ.

Seniavine (or **Seniavin,** så-ne-å-yeen′) **Islands,** a group of the Carolines, in the Pacific, lat. 6° 43′ to 7° 6′ N., lon. 158° to 158° 30′ E. The principal island is Poi-unipet.

Seniga, så′ne-gå, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, 20 miles S.S.W. of Brescia, on the Oglio.

Senio, så′ne-o, a river of Central Italy, in Tuscany and Emilia, joins the Po di Primaro 10 miles N.W. of Ravenna, after a N.E. course of 50 miles.

Senise, så-nee′så, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 29 miles E. of Lagonegro. Pop. 5038.

Senjen, sĕn′yĕn, one of the largest islands off the N.W. coast of Norway, its centre near lat. 69° 20′ N., lon. 17° 10′ E. Length, 45 miles; breadth, 30 miles. The shores are greatly indented, and its mountains rise 3000 feet.

Senkov, Senkow, sĕn-kov′, or **Zenkov,** a town of Russia, 42 miles N.N.W. of Poltava. Pop. 10,589.

Senlis, sᴏɴᵍ‵leece′ or sᴏɴᵍ‵lee′ (anc. *Augustom′agus* and *Sylvanec′tes?*), a town of France, in Oise, on the Nonette, 32 miles N.N.E. of Paris. Lat. 49° 12′ N.; lon. 2° 35′ E. Pop. 6537. It has a handsome cathedral, a communal college, remains of an ancient castle, a public library of 11,000 volumes, and a theatre.

Senmanat, sĕn-må-nått′, a village of Spain, province and 12 miles from Barcelona. Pop. 1728.

Senn, sĕn (anc. *Cæ′ne*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, 25 miles S.S.E. of Mosul, on the Tigris, opposite the mouth of the Zab.

Senna, a town of East Africa. See Sᴇɴᴀ.

Senna, a town of Persia. See Sɪɴɴᴀ.

Sennaar, or **Sennar,** sĕn-nạr′, a district of Northeast Africa, subject to Egypt, and forming a part of Nubia, is situated on the Bahr-el-Azrek (Blue Nile), between the parallels of 12° and 15° 45′ N. lat. The junction of the two great arms of the Nile, the Bahr-el-Azrek and the Bahr-el-Abiad, is in lat. 15° 37′ N. The tract between these two rivers, increasing S. to a width of 2 or 3 days' journey (50 or 60 miles), is called by the Arabs the island of Sennaar. The towns or villages lie chiefly along the banks of the Blue River, or Bahr-el-Azrek. The country has Abyssinia on the E. and Kordofan on the W., from which latter the White Nile divides it. It is mostly an elevated and partly forest-clad plain. Area, 60,000 square miles. Pop. variously estimated between 500,000 and 1,500,000.

The argillaceous soil is retentive of water, and when refreshed by rain (for these rich plains are nowhere reached by the waters of the Nile) becomes exceedingly fertile. But in the dry season it has an aspect of the most dismal sterility. This naturally prolific plain rarely presents to view the luxuriant vegetation which might be expected so near the equator. As soon as the rain falls, the arid and dreary waste becomes a sea of mire, and on this, without any preparation, is sown the *durra* (*Sorghum vulgare*), the characteristic produce of Sennaar. In three months and a half, or about the end of October, the whole plain, far and wide, waves with the ripe grain, and the harvest is gathered. Near Khartoom, the extensive inundated tracts on the Bahr-el-Abiad are sown, on the retirement of the floods, with kidney-beans and afterwards with durra. In the latitude of Sennaar the chick-pea takes the place of the kidney-bean.

Immediately before and at times during the rains, the heat is insupportable, the thermometer in a tent rising to 119° Fahrenheit. Then come the fevers and dysentery, which are most fatal on the plain. In winter the thermometer often falls to 60°, and the atmosphere is so free from humidity that meat will dry without decomposing.

The population of Sennaar is of a very mixed character. The better classes have generally handsome features and well-proportioned figures. The houses are built of sun-dried bricks, and roofed with *halfa* (a grass), durra straw, or reeds, the material used varying in position with respect of the rains. More than half of the population are negro slaves. The upper classes spend a life of utter indolence and idle dissipation. All classes love intoxication, and drink an inebriating beer made from durra, or brandy distilled from it. The property of land is here absolute, and not resumable by the sovereign, as is generally the case throughout Africa. The people, though subdued by the Mohammedans, can hardly be said to have been converted by them. They have forgotten Christianity, but while professing the faith of the Koran they observe few of its precepts. They rear and eat pork, they neither wash nor pray, and most of their villages are without mosques.

Besides Sennaar, the capital, numerous villages are situated on the Nile below it. The most important are Dekin, the ancient capital; Wad Medina (in 14° 25′ N. lat.), now nearly as large as Sennaar; Misselemiah, 20 miles lower down, the chief place of trade on the river; and Kalamin, where some manufactories have been established.

The popular traditions of Sennaar represent that country as the original seat of the Macrobii, whom Herodotus mentions as the most remote of the Ethiopians and as a people whose gold provoked the cupidity of Cambyses. As Christianity spread up the Nile it was soon received by the descendants of the Egyptians, and in the tenth century the most flourishing state in Ethiopia was the Christian kingdom of Alwa, on the Blue River, with Soba for its capital. The ruins of Soba may now be recognized on both sides of the river, about 15 miles above Khartoom.

Sennaar, or **Sennar,** a city of the above country, is situated in lat. 13° 34′ N., lon. 33° 30′ E., in the midst of a vast plain. It was once large and well built, but now lies for the most part in ruins. Its population has fallen from 30,000 to less than 4000.

Senne, sĕn′nẹh, a river of Belgium, falls into the Demer a little below Mechlin.

Sennecey-le-Grand, sĕnn‵så′-lẹh-grôɴᵍ, a town of

France, in Saône-et-Loire, on the Paris & Lyons Railway, 22 miles N. of Mâcon. Pop. 1798.

Senneef, Sennif, sên‘neef′, or **Suk-el-Jumahh,** sook-êl-joo‘mâʜ′(?), a town of Arabia, in Yemen, in a well-cultivated valley, 100 miles N. by E. of Mocha. Pop. about 1000.

Sennerut, sên′nẹr-oot‘, an island off the W. coast of Greenland, N. of Cape Desolation. Lat. 61° 28′ N.

Sen′net, a post-village in Sennet township, Cayuga co., N.Y., on the Auburn Branch of the New York Central Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Auburn, and 21 miles W. of Syracuse. It has 2 churches. Limestone abounds here. Pop. of the township, 1603.

Sennfeld, sênn′fêlt, a village of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine. Pop. 1230.

Sennheim, sênn′hīme (Fr. *Cernay*, sêʀ‘nå′), a town of Germany, in Upper Alsace, 8 miles by rail N.W. of Mulhausen. It has extensive manufactures. Pop. 3965.

Sennif, a town of Arabia. See SENNEEF.

Senno, sên′no, or **Sienno,** se-ên′no, a town of Russia, government and 72 miles N.N.W. of Moheelev. P. 2508.

Sennori, sen-no′ree, a village of the island of Sardinia, 8 miles N.E. of Sassari. Pop. 2335.

Sennwald, sênn′ŵâlt, a village of Switzerland, canton and 13 miles S.S.E. of St. Gall. Pop. 2856.

Senoia, se-noi′ạ, a post-village of Coweta co., Ga., on the Savannah, Griffin & North Alabama Railroad, 16 miles E. by S. of Newnan. It has a newspaper office and 5 churches.

Senones, an ancient name of SENS.

Senones, sẹh-non′, a town of France, in Vosges, 7 miles N.E. of Saint-Dié. Pop. 2542. It has cotton-mills, nail-works, &c.

Senonois, or **Senonais,** sẹh-no‘nå′, an old district of France, of which Sens was the capital, and now forming the greater part of the departments of Yonne and Aube.

Senoo-Deboo, or **Senou-Debou,** så‘noo′-då‘boo′, a village of Senegambia, in Bondoo, on the Falemé. Lat. 14° 22′ N.: lon. 12° 20′ W.

Senorbi, så-nᴏʀ′bee, a village of the island of Sardinia, 22 miles N.N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 1268.

Sens, sôɴᵍ (anc. *Agedin′cum*, afterwards *Sen′ones*), a city of France, in Yonne, on the right bank of the Yonne, and on the railway to Paris and Lyons, 61 miles S.S.E. of Paris. Lat. 48° 12′ N.; lon. 3° 17′ E. Pop. 12,251. Its walls, and various other buildings, are of Roman construction. Its cathedral contains the tombs of historical personages. It has a *lycée* or college, a museum of antiquities, a public library, an episcopal seminary, theatre, a suburb on an island in the Yonne, here crossed by two bridges, a tribunal of commerce, chamber of manufactures, distilleries, tanneries, and manufactures of serge, razors, buttons, dials, and nails. Under the Romans it was the capital of the fourth Lyonnaise, and an episcopal see, founded in the third century.

Sensburg, sêns′bŏŏʀɢ, a town of Prussia, 61 miles S.W. of Gumbinnen. Pop. 3321.

Sen′terfitt, a post-office of Lampasas co., Tex.

Sen′tinel, a post-hamlet of Juneau co., Wis., about 38 miles W. by N. of Portage City.

Sentinelle, Lᴀ, lå sôɴᵍ‘te-nêl′, a village of France, in Nord, arrondissement of Valenciennes. Here are iron-furnaces, forges, &c. Pop. 2646.

Sen′tinel Prairie, prā′ree, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Mo., 40 miles W. of Lebanon.

Sen′tinels, Nᴏʀᴛʜ and Sᴏᴜᴛʜ, two small islets in the Bay of Bengal, W. of the Great and Little Andaman Islands. Lat. 11° N.; lon. 93° E.

Sentipac, sên-te-pâk′, a town of Mexico, state of Jalisco, near the Pacific, 25 miles S. of Acaponeta.

Sentis, sên′tis, or **Hoch-Sentis,** hōᴋ-sên′tis, a mountain of Switzerland, 6 miles S. of Appenzell. Height above the sea, 8232 feet.

Seny, a town of Croatia. See ZENGG.

Seo de Urgel, så′o då ᴏᴏʀ-ʜêl′, a city of Spain, province and 67 miles N.E. of Lerida, in a plain among the Pyrenees. It has an ancient cathedral, a court-house, a nunnery, and a bishop's palace. It was sacked by the French in 1792. Pop. 3089.

Se‘oga′um, or **Su‘iga′on,** a native state of India, in Myhee Caunta. Pop. 10,104.

Se‘oha′ra, or **Siohara,** se‘o-hâ′râ, a town of India, Bijnaur district. Lat. 29° 13′ N.; lon. 78° 39′ E. P. 8340.

Seo′la, a station in Monroe co., Mich., on the Toledo & Ann Arbor Railroad, 15 miles N.N.W. of Toledo, O.

Seon, så′on, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the Aa, 6 miles S.E. of Aarau. Pop. 1794.

Seo′nee, a town of India, capital of Seonee district, 80 miles S. by W. of Jubbulpoor. Pop. 10,621.

Seonee, a district of India, Central Provinces, traversed by the Satpoora Mountains. Area, 3123 square miles. Capital, Seonee. Pop. 229,856.

Seonee, or **Sewonee,** a town of India, district and 30 miles S.W. of Hoshungabad. Pop. 7579.

Separa′tion, a station of the Union Pacific Railroad, 14 miles W. of Rawlins, Wyoming.

Sepes Varallya, Hungary. See KIRCHDORF.

Sepino, så-pee′no, or **Supino,** soo-pee′no, a town of Italy, province and 9 miles S.S.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 3736. It has manufactures of woollens and paper. Near it are the supposed remains of the ancient *Sepinus*.

Sepita, a town of Bolivia. See ZEPITA.

Sepolcro, San. See BORGO SAN SEPOLCRO.

Sepphoris, an ancient name of SEFOORIEH.

Sepsi-Szent-György, shêp′shee‘-sênt-dyöʀdj, a village of Transylvania, in Szekler-Land, on the Aloota, 16 miles N.N.E. of Kronstadt. Pop. 4365.

Septa, the supposed ancient name of CEUTA.

Sept-Frères, sêt-fraiʀ (*i.e.*, "seven brothers"), a group of islets off the N. coast of Hayti, opposite Monte Christi.

Septimanca, the ancient name of SIMANCAS.

Septimer, sêt‘tee-maiʀ′ or sêp′te-mẹr, one of the Swiss Alps, canton of Grisons, 25 miles S.E. of Chur. There is a pass across it, 7611 feet in height, leading from East Switzerland into Italy.

Sept-Isles, sêt-eel (*i.e.*, "seven islands"), a group belonging to France, off the N. coast of Brittany, in Côtes-du-Nord, 10 miles N. of Lannion. Lat. 48° 52′ 48″ N.; lon. 3° 29′ 15″ W. The ILE AUX MOINES is the largest and only inhabited island.

Septmoncel, sêt‘môɴᵍ‘sêll′, a frontier village of France, in Jura, in the mountains, 15 miles N.W. of Geneva. Pop. 1319, who manufacture toys and artificial gems.

Sepul′ga, a post-office of Conecuh co., Ala.

Sepulga River, Alabama, rises in Butler co., runs southward through Conecuh co., and enters the Conecuh River in the E. part of Escambia co.

Sepulveda, så-pool-vå′ᴅå, a town of Spain, province and 24 miles N.N.E. of Segovia. Pop. 1920.

Sepulveda, så-pool-vå′då, a station of the Southern Pacific Railroad, 8½ miles N. of Los Angeles, Cal.

Sequana, the ancient name of the SEINE.

Sequarema, a town of Brazil. See SAQUAREMA.

Sequatchie, se-kwatch′ee, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is intersected by the Sequatchie River. The surface is hilly or mountainous, and mostly covered with forests of beech, hickory, maple, oak, &c. This county comprises part of the Cumberland Mountain or Table-Land and part of Walden's Ridge. Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. Limestone, iron, and coal abound here. Capital, Dunlap. Valuation of real and personal estate, $987,113. Pop. in 1870, 2335, of whom 2327 were Americans.

Sequatchie (or **Sequatchee**) **River,** Tennessee, rises in Bledsoe co., and runs in a S.S.W. direction through the table-land called Cumberland Mountain. It intersects the cos. of Sequatchie and Marion, and enters the Tennessee River near Jasper. The valley of this river is a straight, narrow trough, 60 miles long and from 3 to 5 miles wide, and is bordered on each side by steep and high bluffs.

Sequillo, så-keel′yo, a river of Spain, rises between the provinces of Palencia and Leon, flows first S.W., past Medina de Rio Seco, and, after a course of 80 miles, joins the Valderaduey.

Sequo′yah, a county in the S.W. part of Kansas, has an area of 864 square miles. It is intersected by the Arkansas River and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. The surface is undulating prairie. The soil is fertile.

Ser and **Mer,** Himalayas. See MER and SER.

Serafshan, Russia. See ZERAFSHAN.

Serai, så-rī′, a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 12 miles S.E. of Viza.

Seraia, a town of India. See KAMBALIA.

Seraievo, Serajevo, or **Seraio.** See BOSNA SERAI.

Serain, or **Serein,** sẹh-râɴᵍ′, a river of France, departments of Côte-d'Or and Yonne, after a N.W. course of 75 miles, past Noyers and Chablis, joins the Yonne 8 miles N. of Auxerre.

Seraing, sẹh-râɴᵍ′, a village of Belgium, on the Meuse, 5 miles by railway S.W. of Liege. Pop. 19,414. Here is the former residence of the prince-bishops of Liege. It has coal-mines and manufactures of steam-engines, locomotives, iron-wares, and machinery.

Serampore, sĕr`åm-pōr′, or **Ser`ampoor′,** a town of Bengal, on the W. bank of the Hoogly, opposite Barrackpoor, and 13 miles by rail N. of Calcutta. It is the seat of an extensive and long-established Baptist missionary establishment, and has a college and a large library. It was for many years the capital of the Danish India settlements, but was purchased by the East India Company in 1845. By the Danes it was called Frederiksnagar. It has manufactures of paper and mats.

Seran, sẹh-rôɴᵍ′, a river of France, department of Ain, joins the Rhone near Rochfort, after a S. course of 25 miles.

Serangani (se-rån-gå′nee) **Isles,** a cluster in the Malay Archipelago, between lat. 5° and 6° N., off the S. extremity of Mindanao.

Serang-Laut, Malay Archipelago. See Ceram-Laut.

Seravezza, a town of Italy. See Serravezza.

Serawatty (sĕr-ạ-wåt′tee) **Islands,** written also **Serwatty,** a group in the Malay Archipelago, E. of the island of Timor, and consisting of the islands of Serawatty, Loean, Letti, Moa, &c.

Serawatty, the largest of the Serawatty Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, off the E. end of Timor. Lat. 8° 25′ S.; lon. 129° E. Length, about 6 miles.

Serayoe, så-rå-yoo′, a river of Java, provinces of Baglen and Banjoemans. It flows W.S.W., and falls into the Indian Ocean E. of Tjilatjap.

Serbia, the Slavonic name of Servia.

Ser′bin, a small post-village of Lee co., Tex., 50 miles E. by S. of Austin.

Serchio, sĕʀ′ke-o, a river of Northern Italy, enters the Mediterranean 8 miles N.W. of Pisa, after a S.W. course of 55 miles.

Sercq, English Channel. See Sark.

Serdova, or **Serdoba,** sĕʀ-do′bå, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Saratov, flows N.W. past the town of Serdovsk, and, after a course of about 70 miles, joins the Khoper.

Serdovol, Serdobol, sĕr-do-vol′, or **Sordœvala,** sor-dö-vå′lå (Finnish, *Sardawala*, saʀ-då-wå′lå), a town of Finland, læn and 90 miles N.E. of Viborg, on the N. shore of Lake Ladoga.

Serdovsk, or **Serdobsk,** sĕʀ`dovsk′, a town and agricultural district of Russia, government and 107 miles N.W. of Saratov, on the Serdova. Pop. 12,202.

Sered, sĕr′ĕd or så′rĕt, a river of Austrian Galicia, in its E. part, rises 10 miles S. of Brody, flows through a succession of small lakes and S. past Tarnopol, and joins the Dniester 5 miles S.E. of Zalesczyky. Length, 120 miles.

Sereek, or **Serik,** sạ-reek′, a town of Persia, province of Kerman, 45 miles N.W. of Jask, on the Straits of Ormus.

Seregellyes, så`rå`ghĕll′yĕsh`, a village of Hungary, co. and 10 miles E.S.E. of Stuhlweissenburg. Pop. 3441.

Seregno, så-rĕn′yo, a town of Italy, province and 13 miles N. of Milan by railway. Pop. 5644.

Sereilhac, sẹh-rå`yåk′, a village of France, in Haute-Vienne, 9 miles S.W. of Limoges. Pop. of commune, 2142.

Serein, a river of France. See Serain.

Sereja, a river of Russia. See Serezha.

Sere′na, a post-village in Serena township, La Salle co., Ill., on the Fox River line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 12 miles N.N.E. of Ottawa. It has manufactures of stoves and tin-ware. The township is bounded E. by Fox River. Pop. of the township, 1076.

Serena, La, a town of Chili. See Coquimbo.

Serendib, an old name of Ceylon.

Serenhem, så-rĕn-yĕɴᵍ′, or **Formosa,** foʀ-mo′så, a town of Brazil, province and 50 miles S.S.W. of Pernambuco, on the left bank of the river Serenhem, 15 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic. Pop. 1200.

Sere′no, a post-hamlet in Pine township, Columbia co., Pa., about 14 miles N. by E. of Danville. It has a tannery and a lumber-mill.

Seres, sĕr′ĕs, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 47 miles N.E. of Salonica, in lat. 41° 4′ N., lon. 23° 36′ E. Pop. 30,000. It is well built, enclosed by walls, and commanded by a citadel. The houses are interspersed with gardens, numerous mosques, churches, fountains, &c., and the town has manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics.

Sereth, sĕr`ĕt′ or så`rĕt′ (anc. *Ararus*), a river of Bukowina and Roumania, rises 43 miles S.W. of Czernowitz, flows S.S.E., and joins the Danube 5 miles W. of Galatz. Total course, nearly 270 miles. The principal affluents are the Bistritz, Suczawa, Moldava, and Tatros from the W., and the Berlat from the E.

Sereth, så-rĕt′, or **Sireth,** se-rĕt′, a town of Austria, in Bukowina, 24 miles S.S.E. of Czernowitz, on the Sereth. Pop. 6486.

Serezha, or **Sereja,** så-rå′zhå, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Nizhnee-Novgorod, flows W.S.W., and, after a course of 90 miles, joins the Tesha on the frontiers of Vladimeer.

Serfo, an island of Greece. See Serpho.

Sergatch, Sergatsh, or **Sergatsch,** sĕʀ-gåtch′, a town of Russia, government and 85 miles S.E. of Nizhnee-Novgorod. Pop. 3629.

Ser′geant, a township of McKean co., Pa. Pop. 119.

Sergeant Bluffs, a post-village in Woodbury township, Woodbury co., Iowa, on the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, 7½ miles S. of Sioux City, and about 2 miles E. of the Missouri River. It has a church, a brick-yard, a cheese-factory, and 2 potteries for stone-ware.

Sergeantsville, ser′jẹnts-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., in Delaware township, about 20 miles N.W. of Trenton.

Serghievsk, or **Sergievsk,** sĕr-ghe-ĕvsk′, a town of Russia, government and 60 miles N.E. of Samara, on the Sok. It is defended by forts. Near it are several sulphur springs. Pop. 3978; of Serghievsk Springs, 954.

Sergipe, sĕʀ-zhee′på, a river of Brazil, rises in the Serra Tabanga, province of Sergipe, flows E., and joins the Vazabarris about 8 miles from its mouth.

Sergipe, or **Sergipe del Rey,** sĕʀ-zhee′på dĕl rå, a province of Brazil, bounded on the N. by Alagoas, from which it is separated by the São Francisco, E. by the Atlantic, S. and W. by Bahia. Lat. from 10° 30′ to 11° 32′ S. Area, 12,038 square miles. The coast-line, stretching about 130 miles, is low and sandy. At a considerable distance inland the ground rises into mountains. The only rivers of consequence, besides the São Francisco, are the Vazabarris, the Sergipe, and the Cotindiba. The leading crops are cotton, sugar-cane, manioc, tobacco, millet, rice, and flax; and many mules, horses, and cattle are reared. The minerals seem confined to rock-crystals, limestone, and saltpetre. Capital, Aracajú. Pop. 176,243.

Sergipe, a town of Brazil. See São Christovão.

Seriate, så-re-å′tå, a village of Italy, province and about 1 mile E. of Bergamo, on the Serio. Pop. 2461.

Serido, så-ree′do, a river of Brazil, rises in the province of Parahiba, proceeds N.E., passes the town of Villanovo do Principe, and 30 miles below joins the Piranhas. Length, 120 miles.

Sérignan, så`reen`yôɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Hérault, 5 miles S.E. of Béziers. Pop. 2317. Brandy is made here.

Serik, a town of Persia. See Sereek.

Ser`inagur′, a town of India, capital of British Gurhwal, 38 miles E.N.E. of Hurdwar, in lat. 30° 11′ N., lon. 78° 44′ E. Pop. 1500.

Ser`inagur′, written also **Sirinagar** and **Srinagar,** and often called **Cashmere,** a town of India, one of the capitals of Cashmere, near the centre of the Vale of Cashmere, and on both sides of the Jhylum, 173 miles N. of Lahore, and in lat. 34° 5′ N., lon. 74° 48′ E. It is picturesque in situation, but dilapidated, and is widely celebrated for its shawls, silks, and rose-attar, and for the floating gardens in a lake near the town. Pop. 51,085. It is the capital of a district of the same name. Area, 2550 square miles. Pop. 132,681.

Seringapatam, sẹr-ing`gạ-pạ-tam′ (anc. *Sri-Rungaputtun*, "city of Vishnu"), a town of Mysore, India, on an island in the Cavery, 9 miles N.E. of Mysore. It was once strongly fortified, and occupied a prominent place in the history of British India. Pop. 10,594.

Seringham, sẹr-ing′gŭm (native, *Strirungum*), a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district and 2 miles N. of Trichinopoly, on an island formed by the river Coleroon and its branch the Cavery. On it are pagodas of high repute. Pop. 11,271.

Serino, så-ree′no, a town of Italy, in Avellino, on the Sabato, 6 miles S.S.E. of Avellino. Pop. of commune, 6562. Near it are remains of the ancient *Sebastia*.

Serio, så′re-o, a river of Italy, in Lombardy, after a S. course of 65 miles, joins the Adda 7 miles S. of Crema.

Serjan, a city of Persia. See Kerman.

Serk, one of the Channel Islands. See Sark.

Serle (sẹrl) **Island,** Pacific Ocean, a coral island of the Low Archipelago, W.N.W. of Clermont-Tonnerre. Lat. 18° 21′ S.; lon. 137° 2′ W. Length, 7 miles.

Sermaize, sĕʀ`måz′, a town of France, in Marne, 17 miles by rail E. of Vitry-le-François. Pop. 2585. It has noted medicinal springs.

Sermaj, sẹr`måj′, a village of Persian Koordistan, on an affluent of the Kerah, S. of Behistun.

Sermide, sĕʀ-mee′då, a village of Italy, in Mantua, on the Po, 9 miles E.S.E. of Revere. Pop. of commune, 6655.

Sermin, sêʀ'meen', a town of Syria, 20 miles S.W. of Aleppo. Its inhabitants are Kurds and Arabs.

Sermione, sêʀ-me-o'nâ, or **Sirmione,** siʀ-me-o'nâ (anc. *Sirmio*), a village of Italy, province of Brescia, on a peninsula in the S. part of Lago di Garda.

Sernache do bom Jardin, sêʀ-nâ'shâ do bòɴᵍ zhaʀ-deeɴᵍ', a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 50 miles from Crato. Pop. 2603.

Sernache dos Alhos, sêʀ-nâ'shâ doce âl'yoce, a town of Portugal, in Douro, 4 miles from Coimbra. Pop. 2309.

Serohee, Sirohi, or **Sarowy,** sa-ro'wee, a native state of India, having Joodpoor on the N., Oodeypoor on the E., and Myhee Caunta on the S. Area, 3200 square miles. It is under British control. Capital, Serohee, a town 62 miles W. of Oodeypoor. Total pop. 55,000.

Seron, sâ-rōn', a town of Spain, 28 miles N. of Almeria. Pop. 5538. It has iron-mines in its vicinity.

Seroor, sâ'roor', a military station of British India, district and 44 miles N.E. of Poonah. Its main street is spacious, and lined with the bungalows of officers, to which handsome gardens are attached.

Seros, sâ'ros, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, 16 miles S. of Lerida, on the Segre. Pop. of commune, 2827.

Serowitz, sâ'ro-ŵits', or **Zerowicz,** zâ'ro-ŵits', a town of Bohemia, 25 miles E.S.E. of Tabor. Pop. 2034.

Serpa, sêʀ'pâ, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, near the Guadiana, 17 miles E.S.E. of Beja. Pop. 5538.

Serpeisk, sêr-pâsk', a town of Russia, government and 53 miles W.S.W. of Kalooga. Pop. 1936.

Ser'pent, a river of Canada, formed by a chain of lakes, flows W.S.W. for many miles, and falls into the N. channel of Lake Huron W. of Spanish River.

Serpentaria, sêʀ-pên-tâ're-â, in the Mediterranean, an islet off the S.E. coast of Sardinia.

Serpentin, sêr'pên-teen'(?), or **Shat-el-Hie,** shât-el-he'â, a river of Asiatic Turkey, branches off from the Tigris in the lower part of its course, at Koot-al-Hamarah, flows S. for about 100 miles, and joins the Euphrates on the left by several mouths, near Arja, about 60 miles above Korna.

Ser'pent Island, or **Adasi,** a small island of Roumania, in the Black Sea, about 30 miles S.E. of the mouth of the Danube, in lat. 45° 15′ 30″ N., lon. 30° 14′ 12″ E.

Serpent Island, British West Indies, one of the Virgin Islands, is off the S. extremity of Porto Rico.

Serpents, Isle of. See Isle of Serpents.

Serpez, a town of Poland. See Sierpec.

Serpho, Serfo, sêʀ'fo, or **Serphan'to** (anc. *Seri'phos*, or *Seri'phus*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, 24 miles W. of Syra. Lat. 37° 10′ N.; lon. 24° 30′ E. Area, 20 square miles. Pop. 600. From it much fine iron ore is shipped.

Serpho, a village of the island of Serpho Poolo, in the Grecian Archipelago, on its S.E. side.

Serpho Poolo, or **Serpho Pulo,** sêʀ'fo poo'lo, an islet of the Grecian Archipelago, 6 miles N.W. of Serpho.

Serpookhov, Serpoukhov, or **Serpuchow,** sêʀ-poo-ᴋov', a town of Russia, government and 56 miles S.S.W. of Moscow, near the confluence of the Nera and Serpeika with the Oka. Pop. 16,720. It consists of the town proper, the kreml or citadel, and a large suburb, and has a cathedral, upwards of 20 other churches, a large market-place, extensive public magazines, and manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics.

Serra Capriola, sêʀ'ʀâ kâ-pre-o'lâ, a town of Italy, province of Foggia, 13 miles N.W. of San Severo. Pop. 5147. It has 2 collegiate churches and 4 annual fairs.

Serra da Estrella, sêʀ'ʀâ dâ ês-trêl'lâ, a mountain-range of Portugal, province of Beira, extending from S.W. to N.E. for about 75 miles, and having one peak which rises to 8200 feet in height.

Serra da Estrella, sêʀ'ʀâ dâ ês-trêl'lâ, a mountain-chain of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro. Length, from E. to W., about 18 miles; average height, 3400 feet.

Serra de Gerez, sêʀ'ʀâ dâ zhâ'rêz, a mountain-chain of Portugal, a branch of the mountains of Asturias, situated between the basins of the Douro and the Minho, to the W. of Montalegre. It stretches about 18 miles from N. to S., and is generally composed of a succession of lofty granitic peaks. Its culminating point, the Murro de Burageiro, has a height of 4296 feet.

Serra de Monchique, sêʀ'ʀâ dâ mon-shee'kâ, a mountain-chain of Portugal, bounding N. the province of Algarve. La Foya, its culminating point, is 4079 feet in elevation.

Serra di Falco, sêʀ'ʀâ dee fâl'ko, a town of Sicily, 19 miles N.E. of Girgenti. Pop. 6948.

Serradilla, La, lâ sêʀ'ʀâ-ᴅeel'yâ, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province and N. of Caceres. Pop. 1650.

Serra di Santo Stefano, sêʀ'ʀâ dee sân'to stêf'â-no, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 19 miles S.S.W. of Squillace. Pop. 3400. It has a castle, and was founded by the Normans in the eleventh century.

Serra Itabaianna (or **Itabayanna**), sêʀ'ʀâ e-tâ-bī-ân'nâ, a mountain of Brazil, the loftiest and most extensive in the province of Sergipe del Rey. It is supposed to contain mines of gold.

Serramanna, sêʀ-ʀâ-mân'nâ, a village of Sardinia, 18 miles N.N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 2770.

Serrana, sêʀ-ʀâ'nâ, and **Serranilla,** sêʀ-ʀâ-neel'yâ, are islets in the Caribbean Sea, between lat. 14° and 16° N., lon. 80° W.

Serra Pacaraima, Brazil. See Mount Pacaraima.

Serra San Bruno, sêʀ'ʀâ sân broo'no, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 20 miles E. of Monteleone. Pop. 3630.

Serrastretta, sêʀ-ʀâ-strêt'tâ, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 5 miles N.N.E. of Nicastro. Pop. 2823.

Serravalle, sêʀ-ʀâ-vâl'lâ, a village of Italy, province of Mantua, 2 miles N.W. of Ostiglia, on the left bank of the Po. Pop. 2119.

Serravalle, a town of Italy, province and 23 miles N. of Treviso. Pop. 5552. It has a cathedral, manufactures of wool and silk, and active exports of corn, wine, and honey into the Tyrol.

Serravalle, a town of Italy, province of Florence, 4 miles S.W. of Pistoja. Pop. of commune, 5574.

Serravalle, a town of Italy, 22 miles N.N.W. of Genoa, on an affluent of the Po. Pop. 2889.

Serravalle di Sesia, sêʀ-ʀâ-vâl'lâ dee sâ'se-â, a town of Italy, province of Novara, on the Sesia, 2½ miles S.S.E. of Borgo Sesia. Pop. 1102.

Serravezza, sêʀ-râ-vêt'sâ, a town of Italy, province and 22 miles W. of Lucca, with quarries of fine marble. Pop. of commune, 8025.

Serre, sêʀ or saiʀ, a river of France, departments of Ardennes and Aisne, after a W. course of 50 miles joins the Oise near La Fère.

Serre, Le, lâ sêʀ'ʀâ, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, near the Calore. Pop. 2779.

Serrente, sêʀ-ʀên'tâ, a village of Sardinia, 17 miles N.N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 2118.

Serrito, sêʀ-ʀee'to, or **Jaguarão,** zhâ-gwâ-rŏwɴᵍ', a town of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Sul, 75 miles S.W. of the town of Rio Grande do Sul. Pop. 3000.

Serro Frio, sêʀ'ro free'o, or **Villa do Principe,** veel'lâ do preen'se-pâ, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 130 miles N.N.E. of Ouro Preto. Pop. 4000.

Sert, sêʀt, or **Iserd,** e-sêʀd' (anc. *Tigranocer'ta*), a town of Turkish Armenia, 90 miles E. of Diarbekir, near the Khaboor.

Servance, sêʀ'vŏɴss', a town of France, in Haute-Saône, on the Oignon, near the Ballon d'Alsace, 12 miles N.E. of Lure.

Servi, sêʀ'vee, one of the Ionian Islands, off the S. coast of the Morea, 6 miles N. of Cerigo, 4 miles long.

Servia, sẹr've-ạ (Slavonic, *Serbia*, sêʀ'be-â; Ger. *Serbien*, sêr'be-ẹn; Fr. *Servie*, sêʀ'vee'; Turk. *Seerb* or *Syrp*; anc. *Mœ'sia Supe'rior*, with a part of *Illyr'icum*), a principality of Europe; bounded on the N.W. by the Save, separating it from Austria; on the N. and N.E. by the Danube, separating it from Hungary and from Roumania; on the E. by Bulgaria; on the S. by Mounts Argentaro or Egrisoo, and Gliubotin, forming a continuation of the Balkan, and separating it from Macedonia; on the S.W. by Albania; and on the W. by Bosnia, from which it is separated towards the S.W. by the Ibar and towards the N.W. by the Drin; lat. 42° to 45° N., lon. 19° 20′ to 22° 50′ E.; greatest length, from S.E. to N.W., 240 miles; breadth, in the S. about 95 miles, and in the N. about 160 miles; area, 18,787 square miles. The surface has a general slope towards the N., but is on the whole very mountainous, being traversed by ramifications of three great mountain-chains,—the Carpathians in the N.E., the Balkans in the S.E. and S., and the Dinaric Alps in the W. The summits are often below 2000 feet, and seldom exceed 3000 feet, except on the frontiers, where a height exceeding 4000 feet is attained. Many narrow and several wide valleys stretch between the mountain-ranges; and in the flatter parts of the principality, particularly near the centre, along the banks of the Morava, and in the N., along the Save and Danube, considerable plains occur.

The climate of Servia is somewhat rigorous in the more mountainous parts, and very mild in the valleys and plains.

In spring the trees put on their leaves from the 15th to the 30th of April. Vegetation is vigorous, both in the mountainous districts and in the lower grounds, the former being generally covered with excellent timber, among which, where the elevation is not very great, the walnut is conspicuous; and the latter being generally fertile, well adapted for the ordinary and several of the finer fruits, for the vine, for cotton in the warmest spots, and for tobacco, rice, maize, hemp, flax, and the common cereals in almost every quarter. Almost every branch of industry is in a backward state. The vine is widely cultivated, though but indifferent wine is made. Timber of superior quality would be a chief source of wealth if facilities were afforded for its export. Millions of hogs, fed on acorns in the splendid oak forests, are exported annually, and many cattle, sheep, and horses are reared. Goat-skins are extensively exported. Leeches and valonia are important articles of trade. Iron, copper, lead, mercury, and coal are met with, but few, if any, mines are wrought. Manufactures are few; the principal are cotton fabrics.

Servia acknowledged the supremacy of the Porte from 1459 until 1877, when its independence was declared. Before this time it had been for fifty years under a native Christian prince, and was a tributary but autonomous state, several times at war with the Turks. In form the government is a hereditary monarchy, in which the prince or *hospodar* acts in conjunction with a council of five ministers. The inhabitants consist almost entirely of Serbs, who are of the Slavic race, speak what is considered the softest of all the Slavic dialects, have good physical forms, are less remarkable for intellect than for firmness, courage, benevolence, and generosity, and are in general ardently attached to the Greek church, which has three archbishoprics and numerous convents within the principality. Capital, Belgrade. Pop. 1,338,505.——Adj. SERVIAN, sẹr′ve-ạn; inhab. SERVIAN or SERB.

Servia, sĕr′ve-å, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 17 miles N.W. of Mount Olympus, on the N. boundary of Thessaly. It has a large annual fair.

Servian, sĕʀ`ve-ôɴg′, a town of France, in Hérault, 8 miles N.E. of Béziers. Pop. 2347.

Service, sẹr′vĭs, a post-hamlet of Beaver co., Pa., about 25 miles W. by N. of Pittsburg.

Servinus Lacus, Italy. See LAKE ISEO.

Serwatty Islands. See SERAWATTY ISLANDS.

Seryah, a town of India. See KAMBALIA.

Sesheke, så-shå′kå, a town of South Africa, on a river of its own name. Lat. 17° 28′ S.; lon. 26° 50′ E.

Sesia, så′se-å (anc. *Sessi′tes*), a river of North Italy, rises near Monte Rosa, and, after a S. course of 86 miles, joins the Po 5 miles E. of Casale.

Seskar, sĕs-kaʀ′, or **Sezkijar,** sĕs-ke-yaʀ′, an island of Russia, in the Gulf of Finland, with a light-house, in lat. 60° 2′ 1″ N., lon. 28° 23′ 5″ E.

Sesma, sĕs′må, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 32 miles S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 1388.

Sessa, sĕs′så (anc. *Sues′sa Arun′ca*), an episcopal city of Italy, province of Caserta, 17 miles N.W. of Capua. Pop. 5517. It has numerous ecclesiastical edifices and benevolent institutions.

Sessites, the ancient name of the SESIA.

Sess′or, a township of Shawano co., Wis. Pop. 179.

Ses′sumsville, a post-office of Oktibbeha co., Miss.

Sestino, sĕs-tee′no (L. *Sesti′num*), a village of Italy, 51 miles E. of Florence. Pop. 2385.

Sesto, sĕs′to, a village of Italy, 5 miles by railway N.W. of Florence. Pop. 4583.

Sesto, a village of Italy, 5 miles N.W. of Cremona. Pop. of commune, 4212.

Ses′tos, or **Ces′tos,** a small river of Liberia, enters the Atlantic, in lat. 5° 30′ N., lon. 9° 35′ W. Near its mouth are the villages of Grand Sestos and Young Sestos.

Sesto San Giovanni, sĕs′to sån jo-vån′nee, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, 5 miles by railway N.N.E. of Milan. Pop. 2829.

Sestrabek, sĕs-trå-bĕk′, a village of Russia, government and 17 miles N.W. of St. Petersburg, at the mouth of the Sestra in the Gulf of Finland. It was founded by Peter the Great in 1716, and has a manufactory of arms.

Sestre (or **Sisters**), GREAT and LITTLE, two contiguous villages of Liberia, 40 miles N.W. of Cape Palmas.

Sestri a Levante, sĕs′tree å lå-vån′tå, a maritime town of North Italy, province and 25 miles E.S.E. of Genoa, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 2157.

Sestri a Ponente, sĕs′tree å po-nĕn′tå, a maritime town of North Italy, 4 miles W. of Genoa, and having many country residences of its citizens. Pop. 9488.

Sestu, sĕs-too′, a village of the island of Sardinia, 6 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. 1566.

Sestum, the ancient name of SARACENA.

Se`tang′, a river of Burmah, after a S. course estimated at 260 miles, enters the Gulf of Martaban by an estuary 50 miles in width. It is encumbered by shoals and islands.

Setauket, se-taw′kẹt, a post-village in Brookhaven township, Suffolk co., N.Y., on an inlet of Long Island Sound, and on the Smithtown & Port Jefferson Railroad, 56 miles E. of Brooklyn, and 2½ miles W. of Port Jefferson. It has 2 churches and several ship-yards. Pop. about 1000.

Se-Tching, så-ching′, or **See-Tching-Foo,** så-ching-foo′, a town of China, province of Quang-See. Lat. 24° 20′ N.; lon. 106° 15′ E.

Se-Tchoo, or **Se-Tchoo-Foo,** så-choo-foo′, written also **Sse-Tcheou-Fou,** a town of China, province of Quang-See, on the border of Hoo-Nan. Near it are mines of quicksilver.

Se-Tchuen, China. See SE-CHUEN.

Sete Lagoas, så′tå lå-go′ås ("seven lakes"), a collection of lakes in Brazil, so called from their number, on the Serra da Melgueira, province of Matto-Grosso, in lat. 13° S. They are the sources of the Paraguay.

Setenil de las Bodegas, så-tå-neel′ då lås bo-ᴅå′-gås, a town of Spain, 72 miles N.E. of Cadiz. Pop. 2340.

Setif, så-teef′ (anc. *Sitifis?*), a town of Algeria, province and 79 miles W.S.W. of Constantine. Pop. 4074.

Setium Promontorium, an ancient name of CETTE.

Setledge, or **Setlej,** India. See SUTLEJ.

Setonda, så-ton′då, an islet of the Malay Archipelago, off the N. coast of Sumbawa.

Setta, sĕt′tå, a town of Dahomey, 30 miles N.N.E. of Abomey. It is surrounded by a clay wall. Pop. 9000.

Settala, sĕt-tå′lå (anc. *Septara?*), a town of Italy, province and 9 miles E. of Milan. Pop. 1366.

Settefrati, sĕt-tå-frå′tee, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 13 miles E.S.E. of Sora. Pop. 2248.

Settia, a town of Crete. See SITIA.

Settimo, sĕt′te-mo, a village of Sardinia, 7 miles N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 1505.

Settimo Torinese, sĕt′te-mo to-re-nå′så, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 6 miles N.N.E. of Turin. Pop. 2585.

Settimo Vittone, sĕt′te-mo vit-to′nå, a village of Italy, province of Turin, 6 miles N.N.W. of Ivrea, on the Dora Baltea. Pop. 1570.

Settingiano, sĕt-tin-jå′no, a town of Italy, province and 4 miles W. of Catanzaro. Pop. 1585.

Settle, sĕt′tẹl, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Ribble, 37 miles W.N.W. of Leeds. It stands at the foot of a height termed Castleberg Cliff, and has a noted grammar-school and a museum. Pop. of township, 2163.

Settle, set′tẹl, a post-hamlet of Iredell co., N.C., 18 miles N.N.E. of Statesville. It has a tobacco-factory.

Sett′ler, a township of Sioux co., Iowa. Pop. 119.

Settle's Station, a post-office of Platte co., Mo., on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 4 miles N. of Platte City.

Settoor, a town of India. See SATOOR.

Setubal, så-too′bål, **Setuval,** så-too′vål, or **Saint Ubes,** ūbz, a seaport city of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the N. side of the Bay of Setubal, 18 miles by rail S.E. of Lisbon. Lat. 38° 29′ N.; lon. 8° 53′ W. Pop. 12,728. It is enclosed by walls, defended by a castle, and has several churches and hospitals, 2 Latin schools, a justice hall, broad quays, a convenient harbor, and a trade in muscadel and white wines of the vicinity, cork bark, oranges, lemons, and salt. It has an active pilchard-fishery, and a large fair in July.

Setzdorf, sĕts′doʀf, a village of Austrian Silesia, about 25 miles from Zuckmantel. Pop. 1810.

Setzler's Store, Pa. See LAWRENCEVILLE.

Seudre, süd′r, a river of France, rises in the S.W. of Charente-Inférieure, flows N.N.W., and falls into the Atlantic opposite the Isle of Oléron. Length, 50 miles.

Seugne, suñ, a river of France, in Charente-Inférieure, joins the Charente near Saintes, after a N. course of 40 miles past Jonzac and Pons.

Se-Ul or **Sé-Oul,** Corea. See KING-KI-TAO.

Seurre, süʀ, a town of France, in Côte-d'Or, on the Saône, 13 miles E.S.E. of Beaune. Pop. 2514. It has manufactures of cutlery, nails, oil, ropes, &c.

Sevan, Russian Armenia. See GÖKTSCHE-DENGHIS.

Sevastopol, or **Sebastopol,** sĕv`ạs-to′pọl (Gr. Σεβαστόπολις, *Sebastop′olis*), a town of Russia, once the principal naval station of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, situated near the S. extremity of the Crimea, on the N. side of a point of land extending W. about 10 miles. Lat. 44° 37′ N.; lon. 33° 29′ E. It is the terminus of a line of railway. The view of the town, as seen from the land side, is very striking; it is built on the northern and eastern slope of an eminence on the S. side of a bay which extends into the land 3 or 4 miles, with a breadth of from 800 to 1500 yards, and 10 or 12 fathoms deep, although in its upper part it has only 4 or 5 fathoms. This bay is completely protected from all wind, and has no shoals. Immediately within the entrance it widens considerably; it is divided into several branches or small bays, called by different names, as Artillery Bay, &c. On the W. side of the harbor is the principal part of the town. Here were the admiralty and some other public buildings, while the hospitals, arsenals, dock-yards, magazines, barracks, &c., were on the E. side. The principal street runs along the inner harbor, and is lined with substantial houses. The town was captured after a long siege in 1855 by the allied English, French, Italian, and Turkish armies; and by the terms of the treaty of peace, Russia was not permitted to fortify the town or to use it as a naval station. Previous to this time it was strongly fortified. Pop. at the time of the siege, 47,000, chiefly military and naval; in 1878, 13,259. Sevastopol, or a town occupying its site, is said to have been founded by the Milesians many centuries before the Christian era. It probably received the name of *Sebasto′polis* in the time of the Byzantine emperors, the appellation *Augustus* (in Greek, Σεβαστός) being often given as an honorary title to the Roman and Byzantine emperors. In modern times the place was a petty Tartar village, called Akhtiar, when it came into possession of the Russians in 1783. The advantages which this site afforded for a fortress were early perceived by Catherine II., and in 1786 she commenced the fortifications.

Sev‘asto′pol (incorrectly, se-văs′to-pol), a post-hamlet of Kosciusko co., Ind., about 34 miles N.N.E. of Logansport. It has a church.

Sevastopol, a station and hamlet of Eaton co., Mich., on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Lansing. Here is West Windsor Post-Office.

Sevastopol, a village of Muskegon co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Muskegon River, about 8 miles W. of the city of Muskegon.

Sevastopol, a post-township of Door co., Wis., is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan, and on the W. by Sturgeon Bay. Pop. 479.

Sevellan, så‘vĕl-lån′, **Savelan,** så‘vẹh-lån′, or **Savalan,** så‘vå-lån′, the principal mountain-summit in the E. part of Azerbaijan, 20 miles W. of Ardabeel. Estimated height, 13,000 feet. It is apparently an extinct volcano.

Seven Brothers, Hayti. See SEPT-FRÈRES.

Sev′en Fount′ains, a post-hamlet of Shenandoah co., Va., 6 miles from Woodstock.

Seven Guns, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ky., 20 miles E. of Shawneetown. It has 2 churches.

Seven Hickory, Coles co., Ill. See HICKORY.

Seven Hunters. See FLANNEN ISLANDS.

Seven Islands, a group of small islands off the coast of Alaska. Lat. 56° 10′ N.; lon. 156° 20′ W. The principal islands of the group are Agayak, Foggy, and South.

Seven Islands, a cluster in the Malay Archipelago, near the E. coast of Banca, from which they are separated by a navigable canal. Lat. 1° 8′ S.; lon. 105° 24′ E.

Seven Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, off the N.W. coast of Celebes, about lat. 0° 33′ N., lon. 119° 40′ E.

Seven Islands, France. See SEPT-ISLES.

Seven Islands, in Lapland, on the N. coast. Lat. 68° 46′ N.; lon. 37° 20′ E.

Seven Islands, a group in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the province of Quebec, opposite the entrance of Seven Islands Bay.

Seven Islands, a post-village of Butts co., Ga., 16 miles N. of Forsyth. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Seven Islands, a post-hamlet of Fluvanna co., Va., on the James River, 71 miles above Richmond.

Seven Mile, a station in Montgomery co., Ala., on the Western Railroad of Alabama, 7 miles E. of Montgomery.

Seven Mile, a post-village in Wayne township, Butler co., O., on Seven Mile Creek, and on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago Railroad, 7 miles N. of Hamilton. It has an academy, 3 churches, and 2 flouring-mills. Pop. 229.

Seven Mile Creek, Ohio, rises in Preble co., runs southward, and enters the Miami River in Butler co., about 2 miles above Hamilton.

Seven Mile Creek, a township of Juneau co., Wis. Pop. 796.

Seven Mile Ford, a post-hamlet of Smyth co., Va., on the Middle Fork of the Holston River, and on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 10 miles W. of Marion. It has 2 stores.

Seven Mountains, Pennsylvania, a series of elevations or mountains, situated on the S.W. corner of Mifflin co., dividing it from Centre co.

Sev‘enoaks′, a town of England, in Kent, on a ridge of hills, at a railway junction, 22 miles S.E. of London. It has a spacious church, and a grammar-school founded in the fifteenth century. Pop. 4118.

Seven Oaks, a post-office of Hemphill co., Texas.

Seven Points, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., in Lower Augusta township, 6 miles S.E. of Sunbury. It has a church and a coach-factory. Seven roads meet here.

Seven Rivers, a post-office of Lincoln co., New Mexico.

Seven Rivers, a post-office of El Paso co., Texas.

Seven Stars, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Pa., 4 miles W. of Gettysburg.

Sev′enty-Eight, a post-office of Johnson co., Iowa, 9 miles S. of Iowa City.

Seventy-First, a township of Cumberland co., N.C. Pop. 1184.

Seventy-Six, township, Muscatine co., Iowa. P. 849.

Seventy-Six, a township of Washington co., Iowa. Pop. 914.

Seventy-Six, a post-office of Clinton co., Ky., 6 miles N. of Albany. Here is a grist-mill.

Seventy-Six, a post-office of Beaver co., Pa., on Raccoon Creek. See INDEPENDENCE.

Seven Valleys, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, at Smyser's Station, 10 miles S. of York. It has a church, a grist-mill, &c.

Séverak, så‘vẹh-råk′, a town of France, in Aveyron, 24 miles E. of Rodez. Pop. 1247.

Sev′erance, a post-village in Wolf River township, Doniphan co., Kansas, on Wolf River, and on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, 25 miles W. of St. Joseph, Mo. It has a church and an academy.

Severance, a township of Sibley co., Minn. Pop. 258.

Severek, så-vẹh-rĕk′, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 42 miles N.E. of Diarbekir, on an affluent of the Euphrates.

Severin, så-vå-reen′, or **Turnu Severin,** toor-noo′ så-vå-reen′, a town of Roumania, on a railway, and on the Danube, nearly opposite Gladova. Pop. 5000.

Sev′ern (anc. *Sabri′na*), one of the principal rivers of England and Wales, rises in a small lake in Montgomeryshire, flows N.E. until it enters England, and then successively S.E. and S.W. to its expansion into the Bristol Channel, 12 miles S.W. of Bristol. Total length, 210 miles. The principal affluents are the Terne, the Upper and Lower Avon, the Leyden, the Chilt, and the Frome from the E., and the Terne, the Wye, the Usk, and the Taff from the W., many of which flow into its estuary. It traverses a very fertile country, and is navigable from the sea to Welshpool, 180 miles. From Welshpool to Newtown its navigation is continued by the Montgomery Canal, and other canals connect it with the Thames, the Trent, the Mersey, and most rivers of Central England. The tide, here termed the *eagre* or *bore*, rushes into the Severn with such violence that the stream sometimes rises suddenly 9 feet in height at Gloucester, and extensive embankments have accordingly been formed below that city. The tide is perceptible in the Severn 120 miles from its mouth.

Sev′ern, a river of Ontario, discharges the surplus waters of Lake Simcoe N.W. into Georgian Bay and Lake Huron. Length, about 20 miles.

Severn, a river in the N.W. part of Canada, flows through Severn Lake, and enters Hudson Bay on its S.W. side, after a N.E. course of about 350 miles.

Severn, or **Dumaresque,** doo-mạ-resk′, a river of Australia, joins the Darling in lat. 28° 40′ S., lon. 150° E.

Sev′ern, a short river of Anne Arundel co., Md., runs southeastward, and enters Chesapeake Bay about 3 miles below Annapolis, which is on this river.

Severn, a station in Anne Arundel co., Md., on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 15 miles S. by W. of Baltimore.

Severndroog, sĕv‘ẹrn-droog′, a small rocky island in the Indian Ocean, on the coast of India. Lat. 17° 46′ N.; lon. 73° 15′ E.

Severndroog, a hill-fort of India. See SAVINDROOG.

Sevier, sev-eer′, a county in the S.W. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by Little River, and is intersected by the Rolling Fork and the Cossatot (or Cossitot) River. The surface is partly hilly and partly undulating, and is extensively covered with forests of the hickory, oak, pine, osage orange, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Cotton, maize, and pork are the staple products. Cretaceous limestone, roofing-slate, and lead (galena) are found in this county. Capital, Lockesburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,606,052. Pop. in 1870, 4492, of whom 4482 were Americans.

Sevier, a county of East Tennessee, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is intersected by the French Broad River, and also drained by Little Pigeon River. The surface is mountainous, and mostly covered with forests of the oak, hickory, pine, chestnut, walnut, sugar-maple, &c. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, grass, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Limestone is abundant here. Capital, Sevierville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,721,058. Pop. in 1870, 11,028, of whom 11,021 were Americans.

Sevier, a large county of Utah, borders on Colorado. It is intersected by the Grand, Green, and Sevier Rivers. It is traversed by the Wahsatch Mountains, and contains extensive table-lands, or arid plains, covered with sage (*Artemisia*). The soil requires irrigation to render it fertile. The Sevier River runs through a long narrow valley, in which timber is scarce. Capital, Richfield. Pop. in 1870, 19, all foreigners.

Sevier Lake, a lake of Millard co., Utah, 125 miles S.S.W. of Salt Lake City. Its chief affluent is the Sevier River, and it has no outlet. Its waters are very salt, and only brine-shrimps and insect larvæ can inhabit it. It is over 20 miles long from N. to S., but is subject to considerable variations in elevation and dimensions. Area, about 150 square miles. Elevation, 1600 feet.

Sevier River, Utah, rises in Iron co., and runs nearly northward through Pi Ute and Sevier cos. It turns to the left, runs westward, and finally southwestward, in Millard co., where it enters Sevier Lake. It is 200 miles long.

Sevierville, sev-eer'vĭl, a post-village, capital of Sevier co., Tenn., on the Little Pigeon River, about 30 miles E.S.E. of Knoxville. It has 2 churches. Pop. 150.

Sévignac, så'veen'yåk', a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, arrondissement of Dinan. Pop. of commune, 3067.

Sevilan, Mount, Persia. See Sevellan.

Seville, sêv'il or se-vill' (Sp. *Sevilla,* så-veel'yå; It. *Seviglia,* så-veel'yå; Fr. *Séville,* så'veel'; the *Hispalis* of the Romans), a city of Spain (of which it was the capital during a part of the Gothic dynasty), the capital of a province, at a railway junction, on the left bank of the Guadalquivir, here crossed by a bridge of boats communicating with its suburb Triana, about 60 miles N.N.E. of Cadiz. Lat. (La Giralda) 37° 22′ 44″ N.; lon. 6° 0′ 59″ W. Pop. 118,888. It is surrounded by Moorish walls about 5 miles in circuit, having gates and towers, and the ramparts forming public walks; its interior has almost wholly an Oriental appearance. The cathedral, a structure of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, occupies the site of a mosque: it is 400 feet in length by 269 feet in breadth, and has a square tower, 337 feet in height, surmounted by a colossal bronze statue of Faith. The interior is still richly adorned, though many of its treasures were removed by the French, and it has numerous chapels, pictures by Murillo and other great artists, organs, and the tomb in which the remains of Columbus were first deposited. Around this edifice are the archbishop's palace, the chapter-house, the alcazar, and the exchange, in which are the archives of Spanish America. The alcazar, a royal palace and gardens constructed in imitation of the Alhambra at Granada, contains the "Court of Lions," hall of ambassadors, royal apartments, with many fine paintings, and dwellings which are let out to private individuals or for lodging-houses. Before the French revolutionary invasion the city is reported to have contained 140 parish churches, besides numerous convents, most of which are now converted to other purposes. Other principal buildings are 29 monasteries, 35 convents, 11 hospitals, the city hall, barracks, prisons, theatres, the cannon-foundry, arsenal, and in the centre of the city the bull-ring, capable of containing 14,000 spectators. The Torre d'Oro is an octagonal tower, probably of Roman construction; a Roman aqueduct still conveys water to the city from Alcalá; and here are other remains of classical antiquity. On one side is the Quemadero, or "burning-place of the Inquisition," near which are a large cemetery and the English burying-ground. The suburb Triana, beyond the river, is inhabited chiefly by gypsies and smugglers, and near it is a Moorish dam erected to prevent the effects of inundations, to which the lower parts of the city are liable. Seville is the residence of a captain-general and the seat of a royal audiencia and of a university establishment in what was formerly a Jesuit college, and in which and in the city museum are many paintings. It has a lyceum and other public schools, various scientific associations, manufactures of silks, woollen and linen cloths, hats, combs, soap, and earthenwares, leather-factories, a government foundry of bronze and brass ordnance, muskets, and gunpowder, an active fishery in the river, a coasting-trade, and exports of oranges, olives, and oil, extensively raised in the vicinity. The royal tobacco- and cigar-factory employs 3000 hands, chiefly females. The Guadalquivir is navigable up to the city for vessels of 100 tons' burden; ships drawing more than 10 feet of water load and unload 8 miles below the city. The chief imports are manufactured goods from England, hides, hemp, and flax from the Baltic, iron from Bilbao, and colonial produce from Cuba, &c. The Goths removed their capital from Seville to Toledo in the sixth century. The city was taken by the Moors in 711, and by Frederick II. in 1247, after which, until the time of Philip V., it was the chief residence of the Spanish monarchs. The French took it in 1810, and again in 1823. A few miles distant, on the W., is the village of Santa Ponce, the ancient *Italica,* the birthplace of the emperors Trajan, Hadrian, and Theodosius the Great, and where are the remains of a Roman amphitheatre and other vestiges of antiquity. Santa Ponce and Triana are the seats of large annual fairs.——Adj. and inhab. Sevilian, se-vil'yụn (Sp. Sevillano, så-veel-yå'no).

Seville, a province of Spain, in Andalusia. Area, 5295 square miles. It consists in part of a great plain, traversed by the Guadalquivir; but in the N. is the Sierra Morena, and in the S. the Sierra Ronda. Agriculture and manufactures are leading industries, and the mineral wealth is great. Capital, Seville. Pop. 515,011.

Seville, se-vil' or see'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ill., on Spoon River, and on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 47 miles W.S.W. of Peoria. Coal is mined here.

Seville, a post-hamlet and station of Gratiot co., Mich., on the Chicago, Saginaw & Canada Railroad, 8½ miles W. of St. Louis. It has a lumber-mill and pine forests. Pop. of township, 662.

Seville, a post-village in Guilford township, Medina co., O., on the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railroad, 9 miles S. of Medina, and 27 miles N.W. of Massillon. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, 2 banking-houses, a union school, a foundry, a machine-shop, and a planing-mill. Pop. 597.

Seville, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Va., on the Rapidan River, 18 miles W. by N. of Orange Court-House. It has a flour-mill and a lumber-mill.

Sevinus Lacus, the ancient name of Lake Iseo.

Sèvre-Nantaise, sêvr-nôɴᵍ'tåz', a river of France, rises in Deux-Sèvres, flows N.W., and enters the Loire opposite Nantes. Length, 70 miles.

Sèvre-Niortaise, sêvr-ne-oʀ'tåz', a river of France, rises in Deux-Sèvres, passes Niort, and enters the Pertuis Bréton (Bay of Biscay). Length, 65 miles.

Sevres, sêvr, a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 4 miles E.N.E. of Versailles, on the railway to Paris. Pop. 6512. It is celebrated for the great national manufacture of porcelain. It has also a ceramic museum, distilleries, nurseries, print-works, &c.

Sèvres, Deux, France. See Deux-Sèvres.

Sevri Hissar, sêv'ree his'sar', a town of Asiatic Turkey, 66 miles E.N.E. of Kutaieh.

Sevri Hissar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, near the Gulf of Scala Nova, 22 miles S.W. of Smyrna.

Sevri Hissar, a village of Asia Minor, 73 miles S.W. of Angora. Near it are remains supposed to be those of the ancient *Pessinus.*

Sevsk, or **Sewsk,** a town of Russia. See Sievsk.

Sewa, Celebes. See Boni.

Sewalik (se-wå'lĭk) **Mountains,** a low but extensive range of mountains in India, on the N.E. plain of Sirhind and that of the Doab, between the Jumna and the Ganges. They extend from Hurdwar to Ropur, from S.E. to N.W., 150 miles in length. Bones of large fossil mammalia of the tertiary epoch are found near these hills.

Sewall's Point, Virginia. See Sewell's Point.

Sewan, a town of India. See Aligunge.

Sewan, Russian Armenia. See Göktsche-Denghis.

Sewanee, se-wah'nee, a post-village and summer resort of Franklin co., Tenn., on the Tennessee Coal & Railroad Company's Railroad, about 90 miles S.S.E. of Nashville. Its site is an elevated plateau or table-land nearly 2000 feet above the sea. It contains 2 Episcopal churches and the University of the South (Episcopalian), which was organized in 1868 and has a domain of 10,000 acres of land. It is a large and flourishing institution. Mineral springs are found on the domain of the university.

Sew′ard, a county in the S.W. part of Kansas, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is intersected by the Cimarron River. The surface is undulating or level, and nearly destitute of forests.

Seward, a county in the S.E. part of Nebraska, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by the Big Blue River and its North, Middle, and West Forks. The North Fork unites with the Middle Fork near the centre of the county. The surface is undulating, and diversified with prairies and groves, the former of which are more extensive than the latter. The soil is calcareous and fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and cattle are the staple products. It is traversed by the Nebraska Railroad. Capital, Seward. Valuation of real and personal estate, $295,507. Pop. in 1870, 2953; in 1876, 6875.

Seward, a post-office of Montgomery co., Ga.

Seward, a township of Kendall co., Ill. Pop. 944.

Seward, a township of Winnebago co., Ill. Pop. 997.

Seward, a township of Kosciusko co., Ind. P. 1353.

Seward, a post-office of Barton co., Kansas.

Seward, a post-township of Nobles co., Minn. P. 184.

Seward, a post-village, capital of Seward co., Neb., on Big Blue River, and on the Nebraska Railroad, 25 miles W.N.W. of Lincoln. It has 3 churches, a high school, a newspaper office, a bank, and manufactures of brooms, &c.

Seward, a post-village in Seward township, Schoharie co., N.Y., on the railroad between Cobleskill and Cherry Valley, 5 miles S. of Sharon Springs, and 54 miles W. of Albany. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1772.

Seward, Mount, New York. See MOUNT SEWARD.

Sew′ardstone, a hamlet of England, co. of Essex.

Sewee, a town of Afghanistan. See SEBEE.

Se′wee, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., Tenn., 12 miles from Athens. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Sew′ell Depot, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 56 miles S.E. of Charleston. It has a saw-mill and 2 stores. Pop. 100.

Sewell's (or **Sewall's**) **Point,** Virginia, is on the S. side of Hampton Roads, about 4 miles S. of Fortress Monroe.

Sew′ellsville, a post-hamlet of Belmont co., O., 28 miles W. of Wheeling, W. Va. It has 2 churches. Pop. 84.

Sewickley, se-wik′le, a post-borough of Alleghany co., Pa., in Sewickley township, on the N. bank of the Ohio River, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 13 miles W.N.W. of Pittsburg. Its site is a plain 90 feet above low water and bordered by beautiful hills. It contains many handsome villas, an academy, and 7 churches. It has gas-works and water-works. Pop. 1472; of Sewickley township, additional, 443.

Sewickley, township, Westmoreland co., Pa. P. 2372.

Sewistan, or **Sewestan,** se-wis-tån′, a province of Afghanistan, mostly between lat. 29° 30′ and 30° 30′ N., lon. 67° and 70° E., having S. the Beloochee province of Cutch Gundava, E. the Suleiman Mountains, separating it from British India, and W. the Bolan and Pisheen Valleys, from which it is also separated by high mountains. It is a flat, dry plain of hardened clay, fertile only near its few rivers, and crossed by the route from Dera Ghazee Khan to Candahar.

Sewonee, a town of India. See SEONEE.

Sexi, the ancient name of ALMUÑECAR.

Sex′son, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Ill., about 5 miles S.E. of Windsor Station. It has a church.

Sextiæ Aquæ, a city of France. See AIX.

Sex′ton, a post-office of Sabine co., Texas.

Sex′ton's Creek, a post-office of Clay co., Ky.

Sex′tonville, a post-village of Richland co., Wis., on the railroad between Richland Centre and Lone Rock, and on Willow Creek, about 54 miles W.N.W. of Madison. It has 2 churches, a lumber-mill, and a flour-mill.

Seybo, sī′bo, a town of Santo Domingo, on a river, 55 miles N.E. of the city of Santo Domingo. Pop. 5000.

Seychelles, så‵shell′, a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, between lat. 3° 30′ and 5° 45′ S. and lon. 55° 20′ and 56° 20′ E. They consist of 30 small islands in 4 groups: 1. Mahé, with Ste. Anne, Cerf, and several smaller islands; 2. Silhouette; 3. Praslin, Curieuse, &c.; 4. Denis, Frégate, &c. Mahé, the largest island, is 16 miles long and 4 miles broad; it is mountainous, but fertile. The chief town is Port Victoria, on the E. coast, with a garrison. The Seychelles were first partially explored by M. Lazarus Picault in 1743, about which time a few settlers of French origin established themselves on Mahé; but in 1794 the British took possession of the islands, and at the peace of 1814 they became a dependency of Mauritius. Pop. 11,082.

Seyer (sī′ẹr) **Isles,** a cluster lying off the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula, lat. 8° 41′ N., lon. 97° 36′ E. The largest is 5 miles long.

Seyeröe, sī′ẹh-rö‵ẹh, an island of Denmark, 7 miles N.W. of Seeland. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 1 mile.

Seymour, see′mẹr, a post-village in Seymour township, New Haven co., Conn., on Naugatuck River and the Naugatuck Railroad, 19 miles N.N.E. of Bridgeport, and 11 miles N.W. of New Haven. It has a high school, a newspaper office, 4 churches, and manufactures of coffins, edge-tools, hardware, paper, and woollen goods. P. of township, 2122.

Seymour, a post-village in Scott township, Champaign co., Ill., on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 9½ miles W. of Champaign. It has several stores.

Seymour, a city of Jackson co., Ind., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad where it crosses the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 87 miles W. of Cincinnati, 18 miles S. of Columbus, and 51 miles N. of Louisville, Ky. It contains a national bank, 2 or 3 newspaper offices, and 10 churches. It is the most populous place in the county. It has also a public school-house which cost $30,000, a woollen-mill, a planing-mill, and manufactures of flour, staves, hubs, spokes, &c. The machine-shops of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad are located here. Pop. 2372.

Seymour, a post-village of Wayne co., Iowa, in Walnut township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 32 miles S.W. of Albia, and 15 miles W. of Centreville. It has a newspaper office, a bank, a graded school, 3 churches, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 700.

Seymour, a post-hamlet of Hart co., Ky., about 5 miles S. of Louisville. It has an academy and a plough-factory.

Seymour, Alleghany co., N.Y. See NORTH CUBA.

Seymour, a post-village, capital of Baylor co., Tex., situated between the Brazos and Wichita Rivers, 140 miles W.N.W. of Fort Worth. It was laid out in 1879, and contains 2 church organizations and 3 stores.

Seymour, a township of Eau Claire co., Wis. P. 171.

Seymour, a township of Lafayette co., Wis. Pop. 938.

Seymour, a post-village in Seymour township, Outagamie co., Wis., on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, 17 miles W. of Green Bay. It has several churches, and manufactures of furniture, flour, hubs, spokes, and staves. Pop. about 450; of the township, 1384.

Seymour East, Ontario. See MENIE.

Seymour Lake, a post-hamlet in Brandon township, Oakland co., Mich., 6 miles W. of Oxford. It has a church.

Seymoursville, see′mẹrz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Grant co., W. Va., 34 miles S. of Keyser. It has 2 general stores.

Seyne, sån, a town of France, in Basses-Alpes, on the Blanche, 20 miles N.N.E. of Digne.

Seyne, a town of France, in Var, 3 miles S.W. of Toulon. Pop. 8152, chiefly engaged in fishing, ship-building, and navigation. It has a harbor on the S.W. coast of the Gulf of Toulon, in the Mediterranean.

Seyny, så′nee, a town of Russian Poland, 36 miles N.W. of Grodno, with a Dominican cloister. It is a Roman Catholic bishop's see, and a place of pilgrimage. P. 4035.

Seypan, one of the Ladrone Islands. See SAYPAN.

Seyra, sī′rå, a town of India, in the peninsula of Kattywar, on the Gulf of Cutch.

Seyssel, sås‵sěl′, a town of France, in Ain, on the Rhone, 21 miles S.W. of Geneva. Pop. 1235.

Seyyid el Ghazi, sī‵yeed′ ěl ghå′zee, a town of Asia Minor, 25 miles S.S.E. of Eskee Shehr. Pop. 3500.

Sézanne, så‵zånn′, a town of France, in Marne, 25 miles S.W. of Epernay. Pop. 4690. It has a communal college, tanneries, flour-mills, and manufactures of woollen cloth, porcelain, tiles, eye-glasses, &c.

Sezemecz, så′zå-měts‵, or **Czezemicz,** så′zå-meets‵, a town of Bohemia, 10 miles N. of Chrudim, on the Elbe. Pop. 1784.

Sezkijar, an island of Russia. See SESKAR.

Sezza, sět′så, or **Sezze,** sět′så, a town of Italy, 20 miles S.E. of Velletri, on a height overlooking the Pontine Marshes. Pop. 6659. It is a bishop's see.

Sezza, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 10 miles S. of Alessandria, on the Bormida. Pop. 2455.

Sfax, sfåx, or **Sfakus,** sfå′kŭs, a seaport town of Tunis, on the Gulf of Cabes, 70 miles N.N.E. of Cabes. Lat. 34° 44′ N.; lon. 10° 40′ E. It is enclosed by a high wall, and has ship-building-yards and an active trade. P. 10,000.

'Sgraveland, sgrå′vẹh-lånt‵, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 4 miles S.W. of Naarden. P. 1248.

'Sgravenhaag, Netherlands. See HAGUE.

'Sgravezand, Netherlands. See GRAVEZAND.

Shabats, shå'båts, a town of Servia, on the Save, 56 miles W. of Belgrade. It is fortified, and is the seat of a Greek bishop. Pop. 8028.

Shab'bona, a post-village in Shabbona township, De Kalb co., Ill., on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, at its junction with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 68 miles W. of Chicago. It has a church, a masonic hall, and a newspaper office. Pop. of township, 1205.

Shabbona Grove, a post-village in Shabbona township, De Kalb co., Ill., 30 miles W. of Aurora, and about 3 miles from Shabbona Station. It has several churches.

Shabbona Junction, a station of De Kalb co., Ill., ⅜ of a mile from Shabbona Station, at the junction of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 30½ miles W. of Aurora.

Shabeen-Karahissar, shå-been'-kå'rå-bis-sar', a town of Turkey, province and 95 miles E.N.E. of Seevas. Pop. 4000.

Shabonier, Fayette co., Ill. See SHOBONIER.

Shackelford, or **Shackleford,** shăk'ẹl-fọrd, a county in the N.W. central part of Texas, has an area of about 870 square miles. It is drained by the Clear Fork of Brazos River and Hubbard's Creek. Cattle and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Albany. Pop. in 1870, 455, of whom 308 were natives and 147 were foreigners.

Shackleville, a post-office of Butler co., Ala.

Shack's Mill, a post-office of Buchanan co., Va.

Shadadpoor, shå'dåd-poor', a town of Sinde, 23 miles N.W. of Larkhana. Pop. 2232.

Shade, a post-office of Athens co., O.

Shade Creek, Ohio, rises in Athens co., runs southeastward through Meigs co., and enters the Ohio River.

Shade Creek, Pennsylvania, enters Stony Creek from the E. in the N. part of Somerset co.

Shade Furnace, Somerset co., Pa. See HILLSBOROUGH.

Shade Gap, a post-village in Dublin township, Huntingdon co., Pa., about 22 miles N.W. of Chambersburg. It has 2 churches, an academy, and 2 tanneries.

Shade Mountain, Pennsylvania, is a long ridge, partly in Snyder co., from which it extends southwestward to the Juniata River. The boundary between Juniata and Mifflin cos. is drawn along the summit of this ridge.

Shade Valley, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., 13 miles E.N.E. of Orbisonia. It has a church.

Shadeville, shād'vĭl, a post-village in Hamilton township, Franklin co., O., on the Scioto River and the Ohio Canal, 7 miles S. of Columbus. It has a church, a flouring-mill, and a hotel. Pop. 124.

Shadeville, a post-office of Henderson co., Tex.

Shadrinsk, Schadrinsk, or **Chadrinsk,** shå-dreensk', a town of Asiatic Russia, in Perm, on the N. bank of the Iset, 25 miles E.S.E. of Dolmatov. Pop. 7194.

Shaduan, shå-doo-ån', an island of the Red Sea, opposite the ancient Egyptian port Myos-Hormos. Lat. 27° 30' N.; lon. 34° E. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 4 miles.

Shad'ura, a town of India, Meerut district. P. 7227.

Shad'ura, or **Shad'arah,** a town of India, 45 miles N.N.W. of Seharunpoor. Pop. 7257.

Shad'well, a parish of England, and suburb of the metropolis, on its E. side, co. of Middlesex, 2½ miles E.S.E. of St. Paul's. Pop. 8230.

Shad'well, a post-office of Albemarle co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 4 miles E. of Charlottesville. Thomas Jefferson was born here, April 13, 1743.

Sha'dy, a post-office of Johnson co., Tenn.

Sha'dy Dale, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Ga., 8½ miles N. by E. of Monticello. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Shady Grove, a post-hamlet of Taylor co., Fla., about 44 miles E. by S. of Tallahassee. It has 2 churches.

Shady Grove, a post-office of Carroll co., Ga.

Shady Grove, a post-hamlet of Crittenden co., Ky., 20 miles N. of Princeton. It has 2 churches.

Shady Grove, a post-office of Washington parish, La.

Shady Grove, a post-office of Jasper co., Miss.

Shady Grove, a post-office of Anson co., N.C.

Shady Grove, a hamlet in Fulton township, Davie co., N.C. It has a church.

Shady Grove, a post-hamlet in Antrim township, Franklin co., Pa., 11 miles S. of Chambersburg. Pop. 125.

Shady Grove, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Tenn., 10 miles from New Market. It has 2 churches and a mill.

Shady Grove, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Va., 40 miles W.N.W. of Danville. Pop. about 50.

Shady Hill, a post-village of Henderson co., Tenn., 36 miles E. of Jackson. It has a church and an academy.

Shady Lea, a hamlet in North Kingstown township, Washington co., R.I., 2½ miles from Bellville Station, and 1½ miles from Narragansett Bay. It has manufactures of cotton warps.

Shady Nook, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ky., 6 miles E. of Cynthiana. It has a church.

Shady Plain, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pa., 7 miles N.E. of Apollo.

Sha'dy Run, a post-office and mining-camp of Placer co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 73 miles N.E. of Sacramento. Gold is mined here.

Sha'dyside, a station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 3 miles E. of Pittsburg, Pa.

Shady Side, a post-office of Northampton co., Va.

Shady Spring, a post-office of Raleigh co., W. Va.

Shady Springs, a post-office of Ashe co., N.C.

Shaeffers, shāf'fẹrz, a station in Clearfield co., Pa., on the Low Grade division of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 26 miles E. of Brookville.

Shaefferstown, shāf'fẹrz-tŏwn, a post-village in Heidelberg township, Lebanon co., Pa., about 24 miles W. by S. of Reading, and 8 miles S.E. of Lebanon. It has 4 churches, a tannery, and a flour-mill. Pop. 636.

Sha'fer, a township of Chisago co., Minn. Pop. 378.

Shaf'fer, a station in Venango co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad, 7 miles S. of Titusville.

Shaff's Bridge, a village of Somerset co., Pa., near Mineral Point Junction. It has 2 churches. Here is Rockwood Post-Office.

Shaftesbury, shafts'bẹr-e, a town of England, co. of Dorset, 25 miles N.N.E. of Dorchester. Pop. 2472. The borough sends one member to the House of Commons.

Shaftesbury, Ontario. See LITTLE CURRENT.

Shaf'ton, or **Shafton Station,** a village of Westmoreland co., Pa., in North Huntingdon township, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 22 miles E. by S. of Pittsburg, and 1 mile E. of Irwin. It has coal-mines. Pop. about 300.

Shaftsbury, shafts'bẹr-e, a post-hamlet in Shaftsbury township, Bennington co., Vt., on the Harlem Extension Railroad, 14 miles S.S.W. of Manchester, and about 8 miles N. of Bennington. It has a church. The township contains quarries of marble and a village named South Shaftsbury. Pop. of the township, 2027.

Shag Bay, a settlement in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, 21 miles from Halifax. Pop. 100.

Shag Har'bor, a post-village in Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast, 12 miles from Barrington.

Shahabad, shåh'å-båd', a town of India, Umballa district, 112 miles N.N.W. of Delhi. Pop. 11,678.

Shahabad, a town of India, district and 20 miles by rail N.W. of Hurdoee. Pop. 19,477.

Shahabad, a district of Bengal, Patna division, lat. 24° 31'–25° 43' N., lon. 83° 23'–84° 55' E. Area, 4385 square miles. The Ganges bounds it on the N., and the Sone on the S.E. The N. part is a fertile plain, the S. a hill-region. Capital, Arrah. Pop. 1,723,974.

Shahbad, shå'båd', or **Shahabad,** shåh'å-båd', a town of Cashmere, near the E. extremity of the valley, 14 miles S.E. of Islamabad, and 5600 feet above the sea.

Shah'bazpoor', a town of Bengal, in Tiperah, lat. 24° 2' 45'' N., lon. 91° 12' E. Pop. 3444.

Shahbazpoor Island, Bengal. See DECCAN.

Shah Bunder, shåh bŭn'dẹr, written also **Shah Ban'der,** a small town of Persia, province of Kerman, on the river Meenab, 10 miles from its mouth in the Persian Gulf, opposite Ormus. The river is navigable to it from the sea for vessels of 20 tons, and it has a custom-house and some trade.

Shah Bunder, a town of India, in Sinde, district and 80 miles S.E. of Kurrachee, in the Indus delta. Pop. 1203.

Shahey, shå-hī', a rocky peninsula of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 35 miles S.W. of Tabreez, and extending into Lake Ooroomeeyah, to which it sometimes gives name.

Shah'jehanpoor', a district of India, in Rohilcund, lat. 27° 15'–28° 45' N., lon. 79° 23'–80° 30' E. Area, 2982 square miles. Chief town, Shahjehanpoor. Pop. 949,579.

Shahjehanpoor, the capital town of the above district, on an affluent of the Ganges, 43 miles S.S.E. of Bareilly. Lat. 27° 52' N.; lon. 79° 48' E. It has a citadel and numerous mosques. Pop. 72,140.

Shahjehanpoor, a town of the Punjab. See TIRA.

Shahjehanpoor, a town of Central India, in the Gwalior dominions, 35 miles N.E. of Oojein.

Shahlimar, shå'le-mar', a fine summer palace and gardens in the Punjab, 3 miles E. of Lahore. The Shahlimar gardens, celebrated by Moore in "Lalla Rookh," are in Cashmere, bordering on a lake immediately E. of the city of Serinagur.

Shah`noor′**, or **Sav`anoor′, a town of India, capital of a small native state of the same name, 41 miles S.E. of Darwar. Pop. 8689. Area of state, 69 square miles. Pop. 17,288.

Shah`poor′, a small town of Beloochistan, province of Cutch Gundava, 52 miles N. of Shikarpoor.

Shahpoor, a town of the Punjab, India, capital of Shahpoor district, on the Jhylum. Lat. 32° 14′ N.; lon. 72° 22′ E.

Shahpoor, a district of the Punjab, Rawil-Pinde division, between the Jhylum and the Chenaub. Area, 4699 square miles. Capital, Shahpoor. Pop. 368,796.

Shahpoo′ra, a native state of India, in Rajpootana. Area, 400 square miles. Pop. 36,000.

Shahrizul, Turkish Koordistan. See SHEHRIZOOR.

Shah Rood, or **Shah Rud**, shå rood, a river of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, joins the Kizil-Oozen or Sefeed Rood 40 miles S.S.W. of Reshd, in the latter part of its course forming the boundary between the provinces of Irak-Ajemee and Ghilan.

Shah Rood, or **Shah Rud**, a town of Persia, province of Khorassan, 45 miles S.E. of Astrabad. It is about 2 miles in circuit, populous, and surrounded by well-cultivated grounds.

Shaikpoo′ra, or **Shaikhpura**, shāk`poo′rå, a town of Bengal, district and 45 miles S.W. of the town of Monghir. Pop. 11,576.

Shain′line′s, a station of the Chester Valley Railroad, 1½ miles S.W. of Norristown, Pa.

Shairmad′avy, or **Shermadevi**, shär-måd′ẹ-ve, a town of India, 15 miles S.W. of Tinnevelly. Pop. 6064.

Shai-Ya, a town of Siam. See CHAI-YA.

Sha′kers, a post-office in Watervliet township, Albany co., N.Y., 3 miles S. of Niskayuna Station. Here is a village of Shakers, who produce brooms, seeds, &c. See also MOUNT LEBANON.

Shaker Station, a post-office in Enfield township, Hartford co., Conn., on the Connecticut Central Railroad, 10 miles S. of Springfield, Mass. Here is a village of Shakers.

Sha′kerstown, or **Watervliet**, wå`tẹr-vleet′, a hamlet of Van Buren township, Montgomery co., O., 4 miles S.E. of Dayton.

Shaker Village, a hamlet and Shaker community in New Gloucester township, Cumberland co., Me., 25 miles N.W. of Portland.

Shaker Village, a hamlet in Alfred township, York co., Me., 2 miles from Alfred.

Shaker Village (now called **Fern′side**), a decayed hamlet and former Shaker community of Tyringham township, Berkshire co., Mass., 2 miles N. of Tyringham.

Shaker Village, a village and station of Berkshire co., Mass., on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Pittsfield. It has a church, 3 woollen-mills, 2 grist-mills, and manufactures of brooms, pails, &c. Here is West Pittsfield Post-Office.

Shaker Village, a Shaker community in Harvard township, Worcester co., Mass., 3 miles S.E. of Ayer.

Shaker Village, a Shaker community of Shirley township, Worcester co., Mass., 2 miles S. of Shirley Village.

Shaker Village, a village and Shaker community of Enfield township, Grafton co., N.H., ½ mile from Enfield.

Shaker Village, a post-hamlet in Canterbury township, Merrimack co., N.H., about 13 miles N. of Concord. It has a Shaker church. Hosiery, corn brooms, and washing-machines are made here.

Shaker Village, or **Canaan Shakers**, a hamlet and community in the N.E. part of Canaan township, Columbia co., N.Y.

Shaker Village, Livingston co., N.Y. See SONYEA.

Shaker Village, or **North Union**, a Shaker community of Cuyahoga co., O., 8 miles N.E. of Cleveland.

Shaker Village, Hamilton co., O. See WHITEWATER.

Shakespeare, shāk′speer, a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 82 miles W. of Toronto. It contains several stores and hotels. Pop. 400.

Shakleford's, Virginia. See CENTREVILLE.

Shak′opee, or **Shak′opee City**, a post-village, capital of Scott co., Minn., on the right or S. bank of the Minnesota River, and on the St. Paul & Sioux City and Hastings & Dakota Railroads, 28 miles W.S.W. of St. Paul, and 4 or 5 miles E. of Chaska. It has a court-house, a national bank, a newspaper office, 6 churches, a machine-shop, a flouring-mill, a brick-yard, and 2 lime-kilns. Pop. 1820.

Sha′ler, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 1473.

Shaler's Mills, a post-hamlet of Knox co., O., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 10 miles N. of Mount Vernon.

Sha′lersville, a post-village in Shalersville township, Portage co., O., about 20 miles N.E. of Akron, and 6 or 7 miles N. of Ravenna. It has a church. The township is drained by the Cuyahoga River. Pop. of the township, 977.

Sha′lerville, a hamlet of Alleghany co., Pa., near Temperanceville, now included in the city of Pittsburg.

Shallotte, shal-lōt′, a post-township of Brunswick co., N.C., on a small inlet of the ocean, about 30 miles S.W. of Wilmington. It has pine forests and several distilleries of turpentine. Pop. 1035.

Shal′low Ford, a post-office of Alamance co., N.C.

Shallow Ford, a post-office of Anderson co., S.C., at the confluence of the Kiowee and Tugaloo Rivers.

Sham, Asia. See SYRIA and DAMASCUS.

Shamaka, shå-må′kå (**Schamachi**, or **Shamachi**, shå-må′KEE), NEW, written also **Chamaka** and **Schemachi**, a town of Russia, in Transcaucasia, government and 70 miles W. of Bakoo.

Shamaka, OLD, or **Kooneshur**, koo`nẹ-shŭr′, a village of Russia, in Transcaucasia, 15 miles N.E. of the above. It was ruined in 1737 by Nâdir Shâh, but is now thriving, and is celebrated for its silks. Pop. 24,502.

Shambazar, Bengal. See SYAMBAZAR.

Sham′berger's, a station in Carroll co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of Westminster.

Sham′bling's Mills, a post-hamlet of Roane co., W. Va., 40 miles N.N.E. of Charleston. It has a grist-mill.

Sham′burg, a small post-village in Oil Creek township, Venango co., Pa., 6 miles S.E. of Titusville. It has several oil-wells and a church, but is now nearly deserted.

Sham-el-Kebeer, or **Sham-es-Shereef.** See DAMASCUS.

Shamiram, the Turkish name of Van. See VAN.

Sham Lake, a post-hamlet of Lyon co., Minn., 16 miles N.E. of Marshall. It has a church.

Sham`lee′, a town of India, 53 miles N. of Delhi. Pop. 9177.

Sham`mar′ Mountains** (Arab. *Jeb′el Sham`mar′*), sometimes called **Ramleah Mountains, a mountain-range of Arabia, in Nedjed, principally between 28° and 29° N. lat. Height, about 9000 feet.

Shamo ("sea of sand"), Mongolia. See GOBI.

Shamokin, shạ-mo′kin, a post-borough of Northumberland co., Pa., in Coal township, on a branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 17 miles W. of Ashland, 19 miles S.E. of Sunbury, and 14 miles S. by E. of Danville. It is connected with Sunbury by a branch of the Northern Central Railroad. It has rich mines of anthracite coal, 10 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, 2 newspaper offices, several hotels, a high school, and 2 machine-shops. This is the most populous town in the county. Pop. 4320.

Shamokin Creek, Pennsylvania, runs westward through Northumberland co., and enters the Susquehanna River at Sunbury.

Shamokin Dam, a post-hamlet of Snyder co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, 2 miles S.W. of Sunbury. It has 2 churches and a steam saw-mill.

Sha`mong′, a post-hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., in Woodland township, on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, 13 miles S.W. of Whiting, and about 20 miles S.E. of Mount Holly. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Shamong, a township of Burlington co., N.J. P. 1149.

Sham′rock, a post-hamlet of Callaway co., Mo., 17 miles S.E. of Mexico.

Shamrock, a station in Berks co., Pa., on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, 21½ miles N.E. of Reading.

Shan, or **Chan**, shân, a Chinese word signifying "mountain," forming a part of numerous names in East Asia, as THIAN-SHAN (the "Celestial Mountains"), &c.

Shan`ando′ah**, or **Shen`ando′ah, a post-hamlet of Richland co., O., in Blooming Grove township, 11 miles N. of Mansfield. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Shanda′ken, a post-village in Shandaken township, Ulster co., N.Y., on Esopus Creek, and on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, 29 miles W.N.W. of Kingston. It has a church, 2 hotels, a grist-mill, and a chair-factory. Pop. of the township (which contains Phœnicia), 2718.

Shandy, a town of Nubia. See SHENDY.

Shane, shān, a post-office of Baltimore co., Md.

Sha′ner, a village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Pittsburg division), 25 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. It has a coal-mine. Here is Yohoghany Post-Office.

Shane's Crossing, or **Shanesville**, shānz′vĭl, a post-village of Mercer co., O., on the St. Mary's River, and on the Toledo, Delphos & Burlington Railroad, 30 miles W. of Lima. It has 1 or 2 churches. Pop. 246.

Shanesville, shānz′vĭl, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., O., in Sugar Creek township, 10 miles W. of Canal Dover, and about 25 miles S.S.W. of Canton. It has several churches. Pop. 360.

Shanesville, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., in Earl township, about 14 miles E. by N. of Reading.

Shang, shång, a Chinese word signifying "supreme," forming a part of numerous Chinese names, as SHANG-HAÏ (*i.e.*, "supreme port"?), &c.

Shang-Haï, or **Chang-Haï,** shång-hå′e, incorrectly written **Shanghae,** a seaport city and foreign settlement of China, the chief emporium now open for European commerce, province of Kiang-Soo, on the Woo-Sung or Wong-Poo River, 160 miles E.S.E. of Nanking, and 12 miles above the mouth of the Woo-Sung, in the estuary of the Yang-tse-Kiang. The river, though ¾ of a mile broad, opposite Shang-Haï, is little better than a mere tidal channel. Lat. 31° 12′ N.; lon. 121° 28′ E. Pop. estimated at 250,000. Shang-Haï stands on a level and highly cultivated plain, and is enclosed by a wall 5 miles in circuit, immediately outside of which are several populous suburbs. Streets narrow and filthy; but it has some flourishing manufactures of flowered silks and muslins of a peculiar kind, and of iron-wares, glass, paper, artificial flowers, and wares in ivory, bone, gold, and silver. It is an important entrepôt of the commerce between the N. and S. provinces of China, exporting manufactured goods to Tien-Tsin, in the metropolitan province of Chi-Li, and importing large quantities of pulse, flour, meats, rhubarb, and skins from the shores of the Yellow Sea. An extensive internal communication by water facilitates its trade with all the N. half of China, and it is stated to have a direct trade with the countries of Central Asia. Its coasting-trade is also very extensive, and 3000 junks are often crowded together in its river, many being from Hainan, Canton, and the Malay Archipelago. This refers to the native city only, the foreign settlement being entirely distinct. It is situated outside the walls to the N. and E., on the left bank of the river, 3 miles long by 1 mile wide, and divided into the British, French, and American concessions. Here the principal mercantile houses have built stately edifices, and there is a wide quay on the river-bank called the "Bund." On the opposite bank is the Pootung suburb, where are large manufactories of machinery and ship-building establishments. The river is here crowded with shipping from all parts of the world, the anchorage extending for 5 miles down, where from 250 to 300 sailing-ships and steamers may be seen at anchor. The chief custom-house under foreign control in China is at this port, with a harbor-master and pilot board. There are 15 consuls, the principal being British, French, and American. These have criminal jurisdiction over the subjects of their several nations, and the Chinese are amenable to the *Taoutai*, or chief magistrate of the city. There is also a foreign municipality for the construction and conservation of public works, with power to tax the natives; but beyond these there is no regular executive or legislative government. Shang-Haï has steam communication with all the open ports in China and Japan, and with India, the United States, and Europe. There are 3 daily newspapers, 2 weekly, and 2 fortnightly, published in the English language, and 4 three times a week in Chinese. Principal exports to foreign countries are silk, tea, cotton, cassia, camphor, and porcelain; imports, opium, specie, cotton and woollen goods, munitions of war, hardware, and general merchandise. About 2000 vessels clear the port annually, the value of imports and exports being about $75,000,000. Shang-Haï was taken June 19, 1842, by the British troops, who captured in the city 171 pieces of cannon and a large amount of military stores, and again taken by the rebels, September 7, 1853. In 1862 it was again menaced by the Tae-Pings, who were driven back for a circuit of 30 miles by an allied force of British, French, and disciplined Chinese, and it has since been fortified with a strong garrison of artillery and Anglo-Indian troops. *Shang* is the prefix of the names of numerous Chinese cities of less importance.

Shanghai, shang′hi, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Ind., about 30 miles E. of Lafayette.

Shanghai, a village of Knox township, Jefferson co., O. Pop. 76.

Shanghai, a post-hamlet of Berkeley co., W. Va., 12 miles W.S.W. of Martinsburg.

Shang-I-Yuen, shång′e-yoo′ĕn′, a town of China, province of Che-Kiang, about 68 miles W.S.W. of Ning-Po. Pop. 100,000.

Shang-Se-Choo, or **Chang-Se-Tschou,** shång′-se-choo′, a town of China, province of Quang-Tong, on the Chinese frontier, in lat. 22° 10′ 12″ N., lon. 107° 35′ E.

Shang-Too, or **Chang-Tou.** See PEKING.

Shan′ick, or **Bailey's Corners,** a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, 34 miles back of Belleville. P. 150.

Shank′lin, a town of the Isle of Wight, on its S.E. coast, 2 miles by rail N. of Ventnor. It is a noted summer resort. Here is a remarkable *chine*, or ravine, much visited by tourists. Pop. 2035.

Shank's Run, a post-hamlet of Mifflin co., Pa., near Manayunk Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of McVeytown.

Shanks′ville, a post-village in Stony Creek township, Somerset co., Pa., 22 miles S. of Johnstown, and 10 miles E. of Somerset. It has 3 churches, 2 planing-mills, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 600.

Shan′nock Mills, a post-hamlet of Washington co., R.I., on the Stonington & Providence Railroad, about 30 miles S. by W. of Providence. Shoddy shirtings are manufactured here. Pop. 85.

Shan′non, the principal river of Ireland, rises near the base of the Cuilcagh Mountain, co. of Cavan, flows at first S.W., and then generally S., through Loughs Allen, Baffin, Ree, and Derg, to near Limerick, where it turns W., and joins the Atlantic by an estuary 10 miles in width, immediately N. of Tralee Bay. Total course estimated at 224 miles, for nearly all of which it is navigable. Its principal affluents from the W. are the Boyle, Suck, and Fergus; from the E. and S. the Inny, Brosna, Mulkerna, and Maig. It is connected all across Leinster with Dublin by the Grand Canal from Shannon Harbor, near Banagher, and by the Royal Canal, which joins it at Tarmonbarry, near Longford.

Shan′non, a county in the S. part of Missouri, has an area of about 1050 square miles. It is intersected by Current River, and also drained by Jack's Fork. The surface is uneven or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests of yellow pine, oak, &c. Maize, grass, and pork are the staples. Copper is found in this county. Capital, Eminence. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,850,000. Pop. in 1870, 2339, of whom 2333 were Americans.

Shannon, a post-village in Shannon township, Carroll co., Ill., on the Western Union Railroad, 14 miles S.S.W. of Freeport, and 14 miles E.N.E. of Mount Carroll. It has a bank, 4 or 5 churches, a money-order post-office, and a high school. Pop. 635; of the township, 1102.

Shannon, a hamlet of Anderson co., Kansas, in Reeder township, 8 miles W. of Garnett. It has a church.

Shannon, township, Atchison co., Kansas. Pop. 1584.

Shannon, a township of Pottawatomie co., Kansas. Pop. 1076.

Shannon, a post-office of Mason co., Ky.

Shannon, a post-village of Lee co., Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 60 miles S. of Corinth.

Shannon, a hamlet of Muskingum co., O., 4 miles N.E. of Nashport. Pop. 44.

Shan′nondale, a post-office of Montgomery co., Ind., about 38 miles W.N.W. of Indianapolis.

Shannondale, a post-hamlet in Salisbury township, Chariton co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad (Glasgow Branch), 10½ miles N. of Glasgow.

Shannondale, a post-hamlet in Red Bank township, Clarion co., Pa., about 36 miles S.E. of Oil City. It has an academy.

Shannondale Springs, a watering-place of Jefferson co., W. Va., on the Shenandoah, 5 miles E. of Charlestown. It has valuable saline chalybeate waters.

Shannon Hill, a post-village of Goochland co., Va., 14 miles S. of Louisa Court-House.

Shan′nonville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., about 5 miles W. by N. of Norristown.

Shan′nonville, a post-village of Ontario, co. of Hastings, on the Salmon River, 1½ miles from the Bay of Quinte, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 40½ miles W. of Kingston. It contains a large saw-mill, a flouring-mill, 2 tanneries, and 3 churches. Pop. 700. Vessels of all sizes come to this port.

Shanon′ehaw, township, Watauga co., N.C. P. 328.

Shan-See, Shan-Si, or **Chan-Si,** shån-see′ (*i.e.*, "the mountainous west"), a province of China, mostly between lat. 35° and 41° N. and lon. 110° and 114° 30′ E., having N. Mongolia, or the Desert of Shamo, and on other sides the provinces of Shen-See, Ho-Nan, and Pe-Chee-Lee. Estimated area, 55,268 square miles. Pop. 14,004,210. The surface is mountainous. The Hoang-Ho forms its W. and a part of its S. frontier. Wheat, millet, cotton, tobacco, wine, dyeing-materials, silk, honey, large numbers of live-stock, iron, salt, crystal, coal, and building-stone are among its chief products. The principal manufactures are silk goods, carpets, and metallic goods. It is divided into 9 departments. The chief city is Tai-Yuan. Shan-See is celebrated for its wines. This department is also remarkable for containing the richest iron-mines in all China; these appear to have been wrought from the earliest times. It manufactures iron and steel, in which the inhabitants have acquired extraordinary skill.

Shan-Toong, Shan-Tung, Schan-Tung, or **Chan-Toung,** shân'toong' (*i.e.,* "the mountainous east"), a province of China, mostly between lat. 35° and 38° N. and lon. 115° and 122° 40′ E., having landward the provinces of Pe-Chee-Lee, Ho-Nan, and Kiang-Soo, and E. the Yellow Sea and Gulf of Pe-Chee-Lee. Estimated area, 65,104 square miles. Pop. 28,958,764. The surface is mountainous in the E. Its W. part is intersected by the Grand Canal. The harbors are numerous, and it comprises many islands off the coast. Wheat, millet, indigo, drugs, and silk are the principal products. Its manufactures of felt, caps, carpets, and hempen cloths are extensive. The chief city is Tsee-Nan.

Shao-Choo, or **Chao-Tchou,** shâ'o-choo', called also **Shao-Choo-Foo** and **Chao-Tcheou-Foo,** shâ'o-chê-oo'foo', a city of China, province of Quang-Tong, on the Pe-Kiang, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 115 miles N. of Canton. It is large, enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of nankeen fabrics, &c. Pop. estimated at 10,000 families.

Shao-Hing, or **Chao-Hing,** shâ'o-hing', a city of China, province of Che-Kiang, 73 miles W. of Ning-Po. Lat. 30° 6′ N.; lon. 120° 3′ E. It stands in a fertile plain, and is intersected by canals; it is well paved, clean, and healthy. Near it is a magnificent temple, erected to Yu, the reputed founder of the Chinese Empire.

Shao-King, or **Chao-Khing,** shâ'o-king', a fortified city of China, province of Quang-Tong, 50 miles W. of Canton. It is well built, and is the residence of the governor of the Quang provinces.

Shao-Nan, or **Chao-Nan,** shâ'o-nân', a seaport town of China, in Fo-Kien, 90 miles S.W. of Amoy.

Shao-Woo, Schao-Wu, Chao-Wou, shâ'o-woo', or **Cha-Ou-Fou,** shâ-oo-foo', a city of China, province of Fo-Kien, 145 miles N.W. of Foo-Choo, in lat. 27° 21′ N., lon. 117° 37′ E.

Shap, a village of England, co. of Westmoreland, 12 miles by rail N.N.E. of Kendal. Near it are the remains of a Druidic temple and of an abbey, and 3 miles S.E. of the village is the mineral spring of Shap Wells.

Shapeyan, a town of Cashmere. See SHUPEYON.

Shap'inshay, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, 4¾ miles W. of Stronsay. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4½ miles. Pop. 949, mostly employed in the cod- and herring-fishery. The shores are low, level, and fertile; the interior is hilly, and almost barren. On the S. coast stands a neat village, on the fine bay of Ellwick; in the island are many Pictish and Scandinavian antiquities.

Shapleigh, shăp'le, a post-hamlet of York co., Me., in Shapleigh township, about 34 miles W. by S. of Portland. It is 7 miles N.N.W. of Springvale Station. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1087.

Shapoor, Shapour, or **Shapur,** shâ-poor' (written *Chapour* in French and *Schapur* in German), an ancient city of Persia, province of Fars, in about lat. 29° 50′ N., lon. 51° 40′ E. It is said to have existed before the time of Alexander the Great. It was rebuilt by Sapor (or Shapoor) about the middle of the third century. Its ruins are among the most interesting in Persia, and show it to have been of great extent and magnificence. Some of the sculptures rank among the finest specimens of Oriental art.

Shard'low, a village and township of England, co. and 7 miles E.S.E. of Derby. Pop. 297.

Shari, or **Shary,** shâ'ree', a river of Africa, after a N. course of uncertain length, enters Lake Chad on its S. side by several mouths. See also BENUWE.

Shar'key, a county in the W. part of Mississippi, is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, and drained by Deer Creek. The soil is fertile. Cotton is the staple product. Capital, Rolling Fork. It has forests of the ash, cypress, gum, oak, &c.

Sharkey, a post-office of Tallahatchee co., Miss.

Shark River, N.J. See COBURG and HAMILTON.

Shar'man, a post-office of Columbia co., Ark.

Sharon, shair'ọn, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., in Sharon township, 2 miles from Sharon Station, N.Y., and about 44 miles W. by N. of Hartford. It contains 3 churches and an iron-furnace. The township is bounded E. by the Housatonic River. Pop. of the township, 2441.

Sharon, a post-office of Hutchinson co., Dakota.

Sharon, a post-village of Taliaferro co., Ga., near the Georgia Railroad, about 64 miles W. of Augusta. It has 3 churches.

Sharon, a township of Fayette co., Ill. Pop. 1663.

Sharon, a post-office of Henry co., Ill., about 28 miles W.S.W. of Sterling.

Sharon, a post-office of Delaware co., Ind., on the Mississinewa River, 10 miles N.E. of Muncie.

Sharon, a station in Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Centreville.

Sharon, a township of Appanoose co., Iowa. Pop. 662.

Sharon, a township of Clinton co., Iowa. Pop. 1199.

Sharon, a township of Johnson co., Iowa. Pop. 1196.

Sharon, Warren co., Iowa. See FARVIEW.

Sharon, a post-village in Sharon township, Norfolk co., Mass., on the Boston & Providence Railroad, 17 miles S. by W. of Boston. It has several churches, and manufactures of cotton duck, carriages, trowels, &c. The township has 5 churches, and a large hotel on Massapoag Lake. Pop. of the township, 1330.

Sharon, a township of Washtenaw co., Mich. P. 1026.

Sharon, a post-hamlet in Sharon township, Le Sueur co., Minn., 6 miles S.E. of Le Sueur. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1037.

Sharon, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Miss., 30 miles N.N.E. of Jackson. It has 3 churches, and a school called Madison College (non-sectarian), organized in 1851.

Sharon, a township of Hillsborough co., N.H. P. 182.

Sharon, a station in Monmouth co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 5 miles S. of Hightstown.

Sharon, or **Sharon Hill,** a post-hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., in Sharon township, 5 miles E.S.E. of Sharon Springs Station, and about 44 miles W. by N. of Albany. It has a church, a foundry, and a cheese-factory. Here is Sharon Post-Office. The township contains a summer resort, named Sharon Springs. Pop. of the township, 2587.

Sharon, a post-office of Cleveland co., N.C.

Sharon, a township of Mecklenburg co., N.C. P. 2197.

Sharon, a township of Franklin co., O. Pop. 1480.

Sharon, Hamilton co., O. See SHARONVILLE.

Sharon, a township of Medina co., O. Pop. 1131.

Sharon, a post-village in Sharon township, Noble co., O., 3 miles W. of Caldwell. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. about 250; of the township, 1227.

Sharon, a township of Richland co., O. Pop. 2762.

Sharon, a hamlet of Alleghany co., Pa., about 15 miles W. by N. of Pittsburg.

Sharon, a station in Bucks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Newtown & New York Railroad, 1 mile S.W. of Newtown.

Sharon, a post-borough in Hickory township, Mercer co., Pa., on the Shenango River and the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, at the S.E. terminus of the Mahoning division of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 21 miles N.N.W. of New Castle, 14 miles N.E. of Youngstown, O., and 41 miles S.S.W. of Meadville. It is the largest town in the county, and contains a national bank, a savings-bank, 2 other banks, a high school, 3 newspaper offices, 7 churches, 2 rolling-mills, and 2 foundries. One daily newspaper is published here. Large quantities of coal are mined near this place. Pop. about 6500.

Sharon, a township of Potter co., Pa. Pop. 968.

Sharon, a post-office and station of Weakley co., Tenn., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 46 miles N. of Jackson. It has a steam grist- and saw-mill.

Sharon, a post-village in Sharon township, Windsor co., Vt., on White River, in a valley at the base of high hills, and on the Vermont Central Railroad, 52 miles S. of Montpelier, and about 28 miles E.N.E. of Rutland. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 1013.

Sharon, a post-office of Chehalis co., Washington.

Sharon, a township of Portage co., Wis. Pop. 1494.

Sharon, a post-village in Sharon township, Walworth co., Wis., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 20 miles S.E. of Janesville, and 71 miles N.W. of Chicago. It has a newspaper office, a bank, 4 churches, an academy, and a large cheese-factory. Pop. of the township, 1989.

Sharon, Da'vidtown, or **Hope,** a post-village in York co., Ontario, 4½ miles from Newmarket. It has a foundry, saw-mill, flouring-mill, and several stores. P. 400.

Sharon Centre, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Iowa, in Sharon township.

Sharon Centre, a post-hamlet in Sharon township, Schoharie co., N.Y., about 20 miles E.N.E. of Cooperstown.

Sharon Centre, a post-village in Sharon township, Medina co., O., about 12 miles W. of Akron, and 30 miles

S. of Cleveland. It has a money-order post-office and 2 churches. Pop. about 400.

Sharon Centre, a post-hamlet in Sharon township, Potter co., Pa., on Oswayo Creek, about 20 miles E.S.E. of Olean, N.Y. It has a church.

Sharon Grove, a post-hamlet of Todd co., Ky., 18 miles N.W. of Russellville. It has 2 churches.

Sharon Hill, New York. See SHARON.

Sharon Hill, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Philadelphia. It has a church, a convent, and a manufactory of engines and other machinery.

Sharon Junction, Pennsylvania. See CLARKSVILLE.

Sharon Springs, a post-village and popular summer resort in Sharon township, Schoharie co., N.Y., on a branch of the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 59 miles W. by N. of Albany, and about 20 miles E.N.E. of Cooperstown. The village is situated in a narrow valley enclosed by high hills, is surrounded by attractive scenery, and contains several large hotels, 3 churches, and a newspaper office. Its springs, which contain sulphur, magnesia, &c., are held in high repute and much resorted to by invalids. P. 520.

Sharon Springs, a post-office and summer resort of Bland co., Va., 18 miles N. of Wytheville, and about 44 miles E.N.E. of Abingdon. Here are alum and chalybeate springs.

Sharon Station, a post-hamlet in Amenia township, Dutchess co., N.Y., on the New York & Harlem Railroad, 88 miles N. by E. of New York. It has 10 dwellings.

Sharon Valley, a post-hamlet in Sharon township, Litchfield co., Conn., 2 miles from Sharon Station, N.Y. It has manufactures of malleable iron.

Sharonville, shair'ǫn-vĭl, a post-village in Sycamore township, Hamilton co., O., on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, 17 miles N. by E. of Cincinnati. It has 4 churches and a carriage-shop. Here is Sharon Station.

Sharonville, a village in Jackson township, Pike co., O., on the Scioto River, Ohio Canal, and Scioto Valley Railroad, about 15 miles S. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill. Pop. about 150.

Sharp, a county in the N. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by Spring River and Strawberry Creek. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is mostly covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Evening Shades. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,040,000. Pop. in 1870, 5400, of whom 5387 were Americans.

Sharpe, a township of Alexander co., N.C. Pop. 825.

Sharpe's Bridge, or **Cambridge,** a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, 3 miles from Waterville. P. 180.

Sharpesburg, a township of Iredell co., N.C. P. 947.

Sharpesville, Alabama. See SHARPSVILLE.

Sharp Mountain, Pennsylvania, is a ridge in Schuylkill co., and is the southern boundary of the Pottsville coal basin. Pottsville is at the N.W. base of this ridge.

Sharp's, Christian co., Ill. See SHARPSBURG.

Sharp's, a station in Richland co., S.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 16 miles N. of Columbia.

Sharps'burg, a post-hamlet of Coweta co., Ga., on the Savannah, Griffin & North Alabama Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Newnan. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Sharpsburg, a post-hamlet of Christian co., Ill., on the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, at Sharp's Station, 21 miles S.E. of Springfield. It has a church.

Sharpsburg, a post-village of Bath co., Ky., about 40 miles E.N.E. of Lexington, and 10½ miles N. of Mount Sterling. It has 5 churches, an academy, a bank, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 319.

Sharpsburg, a post-village of Washington co., Md., on Antietam Creek, about 15 miles S. by W. of Hagerstown, 10 miles N. of Harper's Ferry, and 3 miles W. of Keedysville Station of the Washington County Branch Railroad. It contains 6 churches and several general stores. Here is a national cemetery, in which is a tower overlooking the Antietam battle-field and an extensive and beautiful expanse of country. Pop. about 1300.

Sharpsburg, a post-hamlet of Nash co., N.C., on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 35 miles N. of Goldsborough. It has a wagon-factory.

Sharpsburg, a post-borough of Alleghany co., Pa., on the N. bank of the Alleghany River, and on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Pittsburg by street railway. It has a savings-bank, 7 churches, 2 rolling-mills, glass-works, saw- and planing-mills, oil-refineries, &c. Its streets are well paved and lighted with gas. Pop. about 3500. Sharpsburg Station of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 4½ miles N.E. of Pittsburg, is on the Alleghany River, nearly opposite Sharpsburg.

Sharpsburg, a post-hamlet of San Patricio co., Tex.

Sharp's Chap'el, a post-office of Union co., Tenn.

Sharp's Creek, a post-hamlet and township of McPherson co., Kansas, 30 miles S. by W. of Salina. P. 364.

Sharp's Cross Roads, a post-office of Independence co., Ark.

Sharp's Island, in Chesapeake Bay, off the entrance to Patuxent River. On the N. end is a light-house.

Sharp's Mills, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ind., on Blue River, about 22 miles W. of New Albany. It has a flouring-mill.

Sharpstown, New Jersey. See SHARPTOWN.

Sharps'ville, or **Sharpesville,** a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ala., 16 miles S. of Montgomery. It has a church.

Sharpsville, a post-village in Liberty township, Tipton co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, 46 miles N. of Indianapolis. It has a church, a graded school, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 300.

Sharpsville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ky., 30 miles N.N.E. of Lebanon. It has 3 churches.

Sharpsville, or **Sharp's Corners,** a hamlet of Lapeer co., Mich., 13 miles N. of Imlay City.

Sharpsville, a post-borough in Hickory township, Mercer co., Pa., on the Shenango River and the Erie & Pittsburg and Atlantic & Great Western Railroads, 3 miles N.E. of Sharon, and 11 miles S.S.W. of Greenville. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a brass-foundry, 9 blast-furnaces, and 7 churches. Coal is mined here. Pop. 1000.

Sharp'ton, a post-village in Frontenac co., Ontario, 12 miles N.W. of Kingston. Pop. 100.

Sharp'town, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ind., 3 miles from Ashby's Station.

Sharptown, a post-village of Wicomico co., Md., on the Nanticoke River, 10 miles W. of Laurel, Del., and 10 miles S.W. of Seaford. It has 2 churches and 4 stores. Pop. about 400.

Sharptown, or **Sharpstown,** a post-village in Pilesgrove township, Salem co., N.J., on Salem Creek, about 10 miles N.E. of Salem. It has a church, a tannery, a flour-mill, and 2 stores. Pop. 296.

Shartlesville, shar'tęlz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., about 18 miles N.W. of Reading. It has a church and a cigar-factory.

Shasgo, Chasgo, shås'go, or **Shushgao,** shoosh-gå'o, a cluster of villages and a fort of Afghanistan, between Ghuznee and Cabool, 10 miles N. of Ghuznee.

Shas'ta, a county in the N. part of California, has an area of about 4200 square miles. It is intersected by the Sacramento River, and also drained by Cottonwood and Cow Creeks. The Coast Range extends along the W. border of this county, which also comprises part of the Sierra Nevada. In the S.E. part stands Lassen's Peak, which has an altitude of 10,577 feet above the level of the sea. Extensive forests of fir, pine, and other trees grow on the mountains. The soil of the valleys is fertile, and produces barley, wheat, &c. Gold is the chief article of export. Granite and limestone are also found here. This county is partly traversed by the Oregon division of the Central Pacific Railroad. Capital, Shasta. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,844,307. Pop. in 1870, 4173, of whom 2937 were Americans.

Shasta, or **Shasta City,** a post-town, the capital of Shasta co., Cal., is 7 miles W. of Redding Station, about 2 miles W. of the Sacramento River, and 150 miles in a direct line N.N.W. of Sacramento. It is in a mountainous region, near the junction of the Sierra Nevada with the Coast Range. It has a newspaper office and 2 churches. Gold is found near this place.

Shat-el-Arab, Shatt-el-Arab, Chat-el-Arab, shåt-ĕl-å'råb, or **Schat-ul-Arab,** shåt-ŏŏl-å'råb, a river of Asia, formed by the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris, enters the Persian Gulf at its head, in lat. 30° N., lon. 48° 30′ W., after a S.E. course of 120 miles. It receives the Kerah River, is connected by the Haffar Canal with the Karoon in Khoozistan, and forms a part of the boundary between the Turkish and Persian dominions.

Shat-el-Hie, a river of Turkey. See SERPENTIN.

Shatista, or **Schatista,** shå`tees'tå, a town of Turkey, in Roumelia, 65 miles W.S.W. of Salonica. Pop. 7500.

Shatool Pass, Hindoo-Koosh Mountains. See SHUTAL PASS.

Shatsk, Schatsk, Shatzk, or **Chatsk,** shâtsk, a town of Russia, government of Tambov, 38 miles N. of Morshansk. Pop. 7261.

Shatt-el-Arab. See Shat-el-Arab.

Shat′tucksburg, a hamlet in Perry township, Franklin co., O., near Olentangy.

Shat′tuckville, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Mass., in Colerain township, 2 miles from Shelburne Falls. It has a cotton-factory.

Shattuckville, or **Redan,** a hamlet of Saginaw co., Mich., 6 miles W. of Saginaw. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Shauck's, Morrow co., O. See Johnsville.

Shaumburg, shawm′bŭrg, a post-hamlet in Shaumburg township, Cook co., Ill., 3½ miles N. of Roselle, and 28 miles W.N.W. of Chicago. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 931.

Shauntie, shawn′tee, a post-office and mining-camp of Beaver co., Utah. Silver and lead are found here.

Sha′ver's Fork, a name given to the main branch of Cheat River, which runs through Randolph co., W. Va.

Sha′vertown, a post-hamlet in Andes township, Delaware co., N.Y., 8 miles S.W. of Andes, and about 16 miles S. of Delhi. It has a church and a saw-mill on Popacton River.

Shaw, a post-office of Lee co., Ill., on the Chicago & Rock River Railroad, about 20 miles S.E. of Dixon.

Shawan, shạ-wan′, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., abont 18 miles N. by W. of Baltimore.

Shawangunk, shong′gŭm, a small river which rises in Orange co., N.Y., runs northeastward, forms part of the boundary between Sullivan and Orange cos., and enters the Wallkill River in Ulster co., 5 miles S.W. of New Paltz.

Shawangunk, a post-village in Shawangunk township, Ulster co., N.Y., on the Wallkill River and the Wallkill Valley Branch of the Erie Railroad, 17 miles N. by E. of Goshen, and about 12 miles N.W. of Newburg. It has a church and a large paper-mill. Pop. about 350. The township is traversed by Shawangunk River. Pop. 2800.

Shawangunk Mountains, a portion of the Appalachian system, lying in the S.E. part of New York, and extending through Orange and Sullivan cos. into Ulster.

Shawano, shạ-waw′nŏh, or **Shawanaw,** shạ-wăw′năw, a county in the N.E. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 1440 square miles. It is intersected by the Oconto and Wolf Rivers, and also drained by the Embarras and Red Rivers. The surface is mostly covered with forests of pine, sugar-maple, and other trees. Lumber, wheat, oats, grass, and potatoes are the staple products. Capital, Shawano. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,809,159. Pop. in 1870, 3166; in 1875, 6635.

Shawano, or **Shawanaw,** a post-village, capital of Shawano co., Wis., is on the Wolf River, about 38 miles W.N.W. of the city of Green Bay. It is contiguous to Shawano township. It has 1 or 2 newspaper offices, 4 churches, and manufactures of lumber. Pop. in 1875, 789; of the township, 224.

Shawano Lake, Wisconsin, in the E. part of Shawano co., is about 6 miles long and 3 miles wide. Its outlet enters the Wolf River, which is 3 miles W. of the lake.

Shawat, or **Schawat,** shâ′wât, a town of Toorkistan, khanat and 22 miles N. of Khiva, on a canal of its own name led from the Amoo-Darya.

Shaw′bridge, a post-village in Terrebonne co., Quebec, 9 miles N.W. of St. Jerome. Pop. 175.

Shawenegan, shâ-wen-ẹ-gân′, or **Saint Boniface,** a post-village in St. Maurice co., Quebec, on the river St. Maurice, 23 miles N.W. of Three Rivers. It contains saw- and grist-mills. The Falls of the Shawenegan, 150 feet high, are in the vicinity. Pop. 250.

Shaw′han, a post-village of Bourbon co., Ky., on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 7 miles N. of Paris. It has a church and 3 whisky-distilleries. Pop. about 250.

Shawl, shawl, or **Quetta,** kwĕt′tâ, a town of Beloochistan, near the Afghan frontier, in an elevated but fertile valley, 20 miles N.W. of the Bolan Pass, 5563 feet above the sea. Lat. 30° 8′ N.; lon. 66° 56′ E. Pop. 2000.

Shaw′nee′, a county in the N.E. part of Kansas, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Kansas River, and is also drained by the Wakarusa River and Soldier and Cross Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with praires and tracts of timber, which is distributed along the streams. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, hay, cattle, butter, and potatoes are the staple products. Among its mineral resources are bituminous coal and good limestone. This county is intersected by the Kansas Pacific Railroad and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. Capital, Topeka, which is also the capital of Kansas. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,313,830. Pop. in 1870, 13,121, of whom 11,657 were Americans; in 1875, 15,417; in 1878, 19,114.

Shawnee, a station of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, in the Indian Territory, 23 miles W.S.W. of Neosho, Mo.

Shawnee, a township of Cherokee co., Kansas. Pop. 875. It contains Brownsville and Crestline.

Shawnee, a post-village in Shawnee township, Johnson co., Kansas, 1 mile from Shawnee Station, which is on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, 9 miles W.S.W. of Kansas City, Mo. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 400; of the township, 1957.

Shawnee, a township of Wyandotte co., Kansas. Pop. 2350. It includes Rosedale and part of Kansas City, Mo.

Shawnee, township, Cape Girardeau co., Mo. P. 1676.

Shawnee, a post-hamlet of Niagara co., N.Y., about 20 miles N. of Buffalo. It has a church.

Shawnee, a township of Allen co., O. Pop. 1169.

Shawnee, a post-village in Salt Lick township, Perry co., O., on the Straitsville division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 43 miles S. by E. of Newark. It has 3 churches, a union school, and 2 iron-furnaces. Coal is mined here.

Shawnee, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Pa., on the Delaware River, 2½ miles above the Water Gap Station. It has a church.

Shawnee Branch, a station on the Reading & Columbia Railroad, 1½ miles N.E. of Columbia, Pa.

Shawnee Mission, a hamlet of Johnson co., Kansas, 4 miles E. by N. of Shawnee.

Shawnee Mound, a post-office of Tippecanoe co., Ind., about 16 miles S.S.W. of Lafayette. Here is a mound 75 feet high.

Shawnee Mound, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Mo., about 36 miles W.S.W. of Sedalia. Pop. about 80.

Shaw′neetown, a post-village, capital of Gallatin co., Ill., on the Ohio River, about 62 miles below Evansville, and 182 miles by railroad S.E. of Springfield. It is the S.E. terminus of the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, and is on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad. It contains a court-house, 5 churches, a national bank, a banking-house, a large hotel, 3 newspaper offices, 2 steam grist-mills, a foundry, a machine-shop, and manufactures of wagons, staves, sash, blinds, &c. Coal is mined here, and lead is found near this place. Pop. 2500.

Shawneetown, Indian Territory. See Esparnia.

Shawneetown, a post-village in Shawnee township, Cape Girardeau co., Mo., 30 miles N. of Allenville Station. It has a machine-shop, a woollen-mill, &c.

Shaw's, a station in Lee co., Ill., on the Chicago & Rock River Railroad, 5 miles E. of Amboy.

Shaw's Creek, a township of Edgefield co., S.C. Pop. 1760.

Shaw's Flat, a post-hamlet of Tuolumne co., Cal., 1½ miles from Sonora, and about 48 miles E. of Stockton. It has a church and a town hall. It is partly supported by the production of fruit and wine.

Shaw's Land′ing, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., on French Creek, and on the Franklin Branch Railroad, 6 miles S. by E. of Meadville. Near it are 2 churches.

Shaw's Mills, a post-office of Guilford co., N.C.

Shaw's Ranch, a hamlet of Callahan co., Tex., 140 miles W.S.W. of Fort Worth.

Shaw's Store, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Va.

Shaws′ville, a hamlet of Harford co., Md., 4 miles from Whitehall Station.

Shawsville, a hamlet of Clearfield co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, 7 miles E. of Clearfield, and about 44 miles N. of Altoona. It has a church, a grist-mill, and several saw-mills.

Shawsville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, at Alleghany Station, 77 miles W. by S. of Lynchburg. It has 3 churches.

Shaws′wick, a township of Lawrence co., Ind. Pop. 2560. It contains Bedford.

Shaw′ver's Mills, a post-office of Tazewell co., Va.

Shaw′ville, a post-hamlet of Lorain co., O., on the Lake Shore Railroad, 5 miles E. of Elyria.

Shaylor's (shā′lọrz) **Hill,** a post-office of Kershaw co., S.C.

Shayook, Shayuk, shī′ook′, or **Shayock,** a considerable river of Little Thibet, after a southward course joins the Indus, N. of the Himalayas, 118 miles N.W. of Leh.

Shayuen River, Dakota. See Cheyenne River.

Sheak′leyville, a post-borough in Sandy Creek township, Mercer co., Pa., 3 miles from Hadley Station, and about 15 miles S. of Meadville. It has 4 churches, a foundry, a bank, a cheese-factory, a machine-shop, a planing-mill, a woollen-mill, &c. Pop. 273.

Shear'er's Cross Roads, or **Shear'ersburg,** a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., 24 miles E.N.E. of Pittsburg, and 2 miles from Leechburg. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Shear'er's Ferry, a hamlet of Idaho co., Idaho, on Salmon River, 10 miles S. of Florence.

Shearer Valley, a post-office of Wayne co., Ky.

Shea's (shāz) **River,** or **Brook Village,** a post-village in Inverness co., Nova Scotia, 8 miles from Mabou.

Shebance, she-banss', a township of Iroquois co., Ill. Pop. 2530.

Shebeen, or **Shebin,** Egypt. See SHEYBEEN.

Sheboy'gan, a county in the E. part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan, and is drained by the Sheboygan, Mullet, and Onion Rivers. The surface is nearly level, and about one-third of it is covered with forests of the oak, pine, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, cattle, butter, and wool are the staple products. Fine Silurian (Niagara) limestone underlies part of the surface. This county is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac, the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, and the Wisconsin Central. Capital, Sheboygan. Valuation of real and personal estate, $14,626,613. Pop. in 1870, 31,749; in 1875, 34,021, of whom 20,564 were Americans.

Sheboygan, a city of Wisconsin, the capital of Sheboygan co., is situated on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Sheboygan River, 25 miles S. of Manitowoc, 52 miles N. of Milwaukee, and 43 miles E. of Fond du Lac. It is on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, and is the E. terminus of the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad. It contains a court-house, 10 churches, a national bank, another bank, a high school, 3 newspaper offices, and many manufactories. Pop. in 1870, 5310; in 1875, 6828.

Sheboygan Falls, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., in a township of its own name, on the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad, 38 miles E. of Fond du Lac, and on the Sheboygan River, 6 miles from Lake Michigan. It has water-power, a bank, 2 flouring-mills, 2 woollen-mills, 6 churches, a high school, 2 carriage-factories, and a sash-factory. Cheese is exported extensively from this place. Pop. 1175; of the township, excluding the village, 1910.

Sheboygan River, Wisconsin, rises in Fond du Lac co., and runs northeastward into Manitowoc co., from which it flows southeastward to Sheboygan Falls. It enters Lake Michigan at the city of Sheboygan. See also CHEBOYGAN.

Shebshe, a town of Bosnia. See JEPEE.

Shechem, shee'kem, a town of Palestine.

Shedd, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Oregon, on the Oregon & California Railroad, 12 miles S. of Albany. It has a church.

Shedden, Victoria co., Ontario. See COBOCONK.

Shediac, shĕd'e-ăk', a post-town and port of entry on an island near the mouth of a river of the same name, on the coast of New Brunswick, co. of Westmoreland. The town has a tolerable harbor on Northumberland Strait. Shediac Railway Station is at Pointe du Chêne, which is often called Shediac. It has a printing-office issuing a weekly paper, a Catholic college, 15 stores, 6 hotels, several mills, and a large boot- and shoe-factory. It exports oysters and lumber. Pop. 500.

Shed's Corners, a post-hamlet of Madison co., N.Y., 1 mile from Shed's Corners Station of the Cazenovia & De Ruyter Railroad, 28 miles S.E. of Syracuse. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory.

Sheelin, Lough, Ireland. See LOUGH SHEELIN.

Sheemoga, a town of India. See SIMOGA.

Sheen'water, a post-office and summer resort of Erie co., N.Y., on the W. shore of Grand Island, in Niagara River, 10 miles N.W. of Buffalo.

Sheep'head, a post-office of Roop co., Nevada.

Sheep-Head Cape, Ireland, co. of Cork, terminates the peninsula between Dunmanus Bay and Bantry Bay, 18 miles S.W. of Bantry.

Sheep Islands are a cluster of islands in Lake Ooroomeeyah, North Persia, province of Azerbaijan.

Sheep Mountain, Colorado, a mountain of the Park Range, in lat. 39° 11' 35" N., lon. 106° 6' 46" W. It has an altitude of 12,250 feet above the sea-level.

Sheep Ranch, a post-village of Calaveras co., Cal., 16 miles N.E. of San Andreas. It has a gold-mine and 1 or 2 quartz-mills. Pop. about 200.

Sheep'scott Bridge, a post-hamlet in New Castle township, Lincoln co., Me., on Sheepscott River, 5 miles N.E. of Wiscasset. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

Sheepscott River, Maine, rises in Waldo co., runs nearly southward through Lincoln co., and enters the Atlantic Ocean about 10 miles S.E. of Bath. It is navigable from its mouth to Wiscasset.

Sheep's Head Bay, or **The Cove,** a village of Kings co., N.Y., on the ocean, 2 miles N.E. of Coney Island. It has a church.

Sheeraz, Shiraz, or **Chiraz,** she'râz' or shee'râz, sometimes written **Schiras,** a city of Persia, capital of the province of Fars, in a valley famous for its gardens and fertility, 4500 feet above the sea, and 115 miles E.N.E. of Bushire. Lat. 29° 36' N.; lon. 52° 44' E. Pop. estimated at 20,000. It is enclosed by bastioned walls nearly 4 miles in circumference, and entered by 6 gates, flanked with towers. It formerly had an imposing appearance; but many of its best edifices were ruined by an earthquake in 1824. The houses are mostly small and mean, the streets filthy. The principal buildings comprise the great bazaar, the citadel, containing a royal palace, the great mosque, numerous colleges, baths, and Mohammedan tombs. About half a mile outside of the wall are the tomb of the poet Hafiz, a native of Sheeraz, and the famed garden of Jehan Namæ, to which the inhabitants repair for recreation. Sheeraz has manufactures of silk and woollen stuffs, sword-blades, sherbet, soap, earthenwares, and wine. Its commerce is extensive. Wine, rose-water, attar of roses, assafœtida, dried fruits, silk, goats'-hair, wool, saffron, drugs, horses, orpiment, madder, and tobacco are sent to Bushire, in return for Chinese, Indian, and European manufactures, spices, metals, and other goods. Salt from adjacent lakes, and other merchandise, are forwarded on mules to most of the inland cities of Persia.

Sheer'ghur', or **Shirgarh,** sheer'gŭr', a town of India, district and 22 miles N.N.W. of Muttra. Pop. 5305.

Sheergot'ta, Sheergot'ty, Shergot'ty, or **Shergati,** a town of Bengal, Gaya district. Lat. 24° 33' 24" N.; lon. 84° 50' E. It has some manufactures, and was formerly a place of great importance. Pop. 7033.

Sheeripoor, India. See SHERPOOR and SEERPOOR.

Sheerkote, or **Shirkot,** sheer'kōt', a town of India, in Bijnaur, 40 miles N.N.W. of Moradabad. Pop. 12,586.

Sheer'ness', a seaport town of England, in Kent, on the N.W. extremity of the island of Sheppey, at the confluence of the Medway with the Thames, 11 miles E.N.E. of Chatham. Of its quarters, Banks-town, Blue-town, Marina, and Mile-town, the first two are enclosed within fortifications. The dock-yard, occupying 60 acres, contains a wet-dock, several dry-docks, extensive storehouses, handsome official residences, &c. Outside the yard is Garrison Point, with the residence of the port admiral, coast-guard station, and barracks. The town has a long wharf, and several hulks ranged off the shore form a breakwater. It has also a pier, a bathing establishment, and numerous schools. Exports, corn, seeds, and oysters to London; but the trade lies chiefly in the supply of the government establishments. It communicates by steamers and rail with London and Chatham. Pop. 13,956.

Sheer'poor', Sherepoor, sheer'poor', or **Seer'poor',** a town of India, district and 23 miles W. of Ghazeepoor. Pop. 7960.

Sheerwan, Russia. See SHIRVAN.

Sheet Har'bor, a post-village in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast, 77 miles E. of Halifax. It has several saw-mills, stores, and ship-yards. Pop. 375.

Shee-Tsien, Shi-Tsien, Chi-Tsien, she-tsee'ĕn', or **Shee-Tsien-Foo,** a city of China, province of Koei-Choo, 430 miles N.W. of Canton.

Shefeen, or **Shefean,** shā-feen', an island on the S.E. coast of Africa, in Delagoa Bay. It is about 5 miles long, very narrow, low, and sandy.

Shef'field, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, capital of the district of Hallamshire, at the junction of the Sheaf and Don Rivers (both crossed by several bridges), on the Sheffield & Don Canal, and on several railways, 141 miles N.N.W. of London. The town is for the most part irregularly built, consisting, particularly in its older parts, of steep and narrow streets, and brick houses, often of an antiquated appearance. In the more modern parts the streets are both wide and straight, and many of the shops are remarkable for their elegance, though the clouds of smoke cause everything to assume a very dingy hue. Almost all the streets are well paved, and lighted with gas.

The borough has numerous churches, among which are the original parish church, a spacious cruciform structure, St. Paul's, a handsome Grecian edifice, St. George's, St. Philip's, St. Mary's, a Wesleyan chapel, a very imposing edifice, and a Roman Catholic chapel, a cruciform building with a tower terminating in an elegant spire 200 feet high. The other more important buildings and institutions are the town hall, a substantial stone structure, the Cutlers' Hall, a handsome Grecian edifice, the music hall, the corn exchange, with a portico of 16 massive pillars, market hall, assembly-rooms, theatre, barracks, public baths, the railway stations, grammar-school, Wesley College, occupying a very handsome structure, the collegiate proprietary school, the People's College, the national, British, charity, infant, ragged, and various other schools, the school of design, the mechanics' institution and lyceum, for which complete and even elegant accommodation has been provided, the athenæum, the literary and philosophical society, possessed of a good museum, the medical hall, and the public and mechanics' libraries. The principal benevolent institutions are the general infirmary, the Shrewsbury and Hillis' Hospitals, the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, Deakin's Charity, and valuable charities under the management of the Cutlers' Company. To the other objects of interest already mentioned may be added the parks, the botanic garden, the cemeteries, &c.

The suburbs are neatly laid out, with many elegant mansions and villas. Sheffield is the great seat of the manufacture of cutlery (for which it has been celebrated since the time of Chaucer), silver-plate and plated goods, with nearly everything that can be made of iron or steel. It has brass-foundries, manufactures of britannia-metal and German-silver goods, buttons, combs, optical instruments, brushes, and wood-turning. Steam-power is used in forging and grinding, for which operations vast buildings are constructed. Coal is abundant in the vicinity. The Don is navigable up to the town, and the canal basin admits vessels of 50 tons. There are large mercantile houses trading with foreign countries. Cheese, corn, and fruit are staple articles of trade. The borough is divided into 9 wards, and sends two members to Parliament. It is the seat of quarter sessions and a county court. Pop. 239,916.

Shef'field, a post-office of Fayette co., Ala., about 34 miles N. of Tuscaloosa.

Sheffield, a post-village in Concord township, Bureau co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 37½ miles W. of La Salle, and 23 miles E.S.E. of Geneseo. It has valuable coal-mines, a union school, a banking-house, and 6 churches. Pop. 771.

Sheffield, a village of Greene co., Ill., on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, at Sheffield Station, 28 miles N. of Alton. It has 2 churches and a wagon-shop. Here is Rockbridge Post-Office.

Sheffield, a post-office and station in North township, Lake co., Ind., on 3 railroads, viz., the Baltimore & Ohio, the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 16 miles S.S.E. of Chicago.

Sheffield, township, Tippecanoe co., Ind. Pop. 1599.

Sheffield, a post-village in Clinton township, Franklin co., Iowa, on the Central Railroad of Iowa, 18 miles S. of Mason City. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Sheffield, a post-village in Sheffield township, Berkshire co., Mass., on the Housatonic River and the Housatonic Railroad, 31 miles S. of Pittsfield, and about 45 miles W. of Springfield. It has 2 or 3 churches, an academy, and several mills. The township is noted for its beautiful mountain-scenery and its quarries of white marble. The columns of Girard College, Philadelphia, are formed of Sheffield marble. Pop. of the township, 2233.

Sheffield, a township of Ashtabula co., O. Pop. 770.

Sheffield, a post-township of Lorain co., O., about 20 miles W. of Cleveland, is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie, and intersected by Black River. Pop. 973.

Sheffield, a post-village of Warren co., Pa., in Sheffield township, on Tionesta Creek, and on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 41 miles E.S.E. of Corry. It has a church, a tannery, and a lumber-mill, and is lighted with natural gas. Pop. of the township, 660.

Sheffield, a post-office of Rhea co., Tenn., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 50 miles N. of Chattanooga.

Sheffield, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vt., in Sheffield township, about 36 miles N.E. of Montpelier, and 15 miles N. by W. of St. Johnsbury. It has 2 churches and 2 saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 811.

Sheffield, a post-village in Sunbury co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 64 miles N. of St. John. It is the seat of an academy. Pop. 150.

Sheffield, a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, 14 miles W.N.W. of Dundas. It has 3 stores. Pop. 150.

Sheffield Mills, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, at the head of the Habitant River, 7 miles from Kentville. Pop. 200.

Shef'ford, a town of England, co. and 12 miles by rail S.E. of Bedford. Pop. 1111.

Shef'ford, a county in the S.W. central part of Quebec, drained by the Yamaska River, and traversed by the Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly Railway. Area, 955 square miles. Capital, Waterloo. Pop. 19,077.

Shef'ford Mountain, a post-village in Shefford co., Quebec, 4½ miles from Granby. Pop. 100.

Shefkateel-Soo, or **Shefkatil-Su,** shĕf'kå-teel'-soo, a small river which enters the Black Sea on its E. side.

Shegaon, she-gaw'ọn, or **Sheogawm,** she-ọ-gawm', a town and cotton-mart of India, on the Great India Railway, district of Akola. Pop. 7450.

Sheher-Babic and **Sheher-e-Babec.** See Babeg.

Shehr, shĕʜ'r or shå'hẹr, a Persian and Turkish word signifying "city" or "town," forming the name or a part of the name of a number of towns in Western Asia.

Shehr, a popular appellation in the Mahrá dialect of the lofty range of mountains extending from the E. limits of Mahrah to Dhofar and Mirbat. They are named on the maps the Mountains of Sejer or Seger.

Shehr, shĕʜ'r, a maritime town of Arabia, on its S.E. coast, 32 miles E.N.E. of Makallah. Lat. 14° 48' N.; lon. 49° 40' E. Pop. estimated at 6000. It has manufactures of coarse cotton cloths, gunpowder, arms, &c., and a brisk general trade.

Shehr, a town of Arabia, lat. 14° 38' 30' N., lon. 49° 27' 35" E., formerly important, but now a village occupied by fishermen's families.

Shehr-e-Soobz, Shehr-e-Soubz, or **Shehr-i-Subz,** shĕh'r-ee-soobs, also written **Schar-i-Sabs,** a town of Asiatic Russia, 40 miles S.S.W. of Samarcand, and occupying the site of Kesh. It comprises within its walls two towns, Shehr and Kitab. Pop. 35,000.

Shehrizoor, Shehrizour, Shehrizur, shĕh're-zoor' (written also **Shehrzoor,** shĕh'r'zoor', and **Shehrezur**), or **Shahrizul,** shå're-zool', a town of Turkish Koordistan, near the Persian frontier, 160 miles N.N.E. of Bagdad.

Sheik (or **Shek**) **Abadeh,** Egypt. See Ababde.

Sheikhan, shå'kån', a village of Persian Koordistan, 16 miles N.W. of Zohab.

Sheik Shaib, Persian Gulf. See Bushear.

Sheik's (shå'iks) **Islands,** of Africa, are in the Bay of Zeyla, Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, between Zeyla and Tajoorah.

Sheilds, Dodge co., Wis. See Shields.

Sheipoo, shå'poo', a maritime town of China, province of Che-Kiang, 40 miles S. of Ning-Po. It has a considerable trade.

Shekhoabad, Shekoabad, shĕk-ko'å-båd', or **Shik'hoabad',** a town of India, in Minpooree, 35 miles by rail E.S.E. of Agra. Pop. 10,070.

Shek'hoopoor', a town of India, in Rohilcund. Pop. 5226.

Shekineh, shå-kee'nẹh, a town of Asia Minor, on the Yeshil-Irmak, 72 miles N.N.E. of Amasia.

Shekom'eko, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad, 8½ miles W.S.W. of Millerton.

Shek-Pei-Wan, shĕk'på'wån', a maritime village on the S. coast of Hong-Kong.

Sheksna, Schecsna, or **Cheksna,** shĕks'nå, a river of Russia, issues from Lake Bielo-Ozero, in the N. of the government of Novgorod, flows S.S.E., and joins the Volga on the left. Length, 150 miles.

Shelbi'na, a post-village in Salt River township, Shelby co., Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 47 miles W. of Hannibal, and 23 miles E. by S. of Macon. It contains a bank, a graded school, a newspaper office, 5 churches, a flour-mill, and manufactures of carriages and tobacco. It is the largest village in the county, and is an important shipping-point. Pop. 1145.

Shel'burn, a post-village in Curry township, Sullivan co., Ind., on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, 21 miles S. of Terre Haute. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a flour-mill. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 500.

Shel'burne, a post-hamlet in Shelburne township, Franklin co., Mass., about 36 miles N. by W. of Springfield. The township is bounded on the S.W. by the Deerfield River, and contains part of a village named Shelburne Falls. Pop. of the township, 1590.

Shelburne, a post-office and station in Shelburne township, Coos co., N.H., on the Androscoggin River and the Grand Trunk Railroad, 86 miles N.N.W. of Portland, Me. Mount Baldcap is in this township. Pop. of the township, 259.

Shelburne, a post-village in Shelburne township, Chittenden co., Vt., on the Rutland & Burlington Railroad, 7 miles S. of Burlington, and about 2 miles E. of Lake Champlain. It has 2 churches, an academy or high school, a cheese-factory, and a grist-mill. The township is bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain. Pop. of the township, 1190.

Shel'burne, a county in the S.W. extremity of Nova Scotia, bordering on the Atlantic. Area, 945 square miles. The coasts are remarkable for their numerous deep indentations, forming excellent harbors, into which flow the Clyde, Jordan, and other considerable rivers. The surface is mountainous along the shore; the interior is mostly level. Capital, Shelburne. Pop. 12,417.

Shelburne, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, capital of the co. of Shelburne, on the N.E. arm of a capacious harbor, 160 miles S.W. of Halifax. This harbor is regarded as the best in Nova Scotia. On the S.E. point of McNutt's Island, at its entrance, stands a light-house, exhibiting 2 lights, the higher of which is 120 feet above the sea. Shelburne is a place of considerable trade, and has excellent facilities for the repairing and furnishing of vessels. It contains iron-works, several hotels, and a number of stores. Pop. 1000. See also MIDDLE OHIO.

Shelburne Bay, Northeast Australia, is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, lat. 11° 50′ S., lon. 143° E.

Shelburne Falls, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., in Shelburne and Buckland townships, on the Deerfield River and the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad, 17 miles E. by S. of the Hoosac Tunnel, and 69 miles W. of Fitchburg. The river here falls about 150 feet. This village has a national bank, a savings-bank, a large manufactory of cutlery and hardware, a public library, an academy, 4 churches, and a silk-factory.

Shel'by, a county in the N. central part of Alabama, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Coosa River, and is intersected in the N.W. part by the Cahawba River. The surface is finely diversified with hills and valleys. The soil is fertile. Forests of the oak, hickory, pine, and other trees cover a large part of its area. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Among its mineral resources are bituminous coal and iron ore. This county is intersected by the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad and the South & North Alabama Railroad. Capital, Columbiana. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,580,501. Pop. in 1870, 12,218, of whom 12,080 were Americans.

Shelby, a county in the S. central part of Illinois, has an area of about 760 square miles. It is intersected by the Kaskaskia River, and is also drained by the South Fork of the Sangamon and the Little Wabash River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and forests of the white oak, ash, hickory, maple, black walnut, &c. The soil is very fertile. The census reports that it had in 1870 74,908 acres of woodland. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, pork, and sorghum molasses are the staple products. Bituminous coal is found in this county. It is intersected by the Indianapolis & St. Louis, Illinois Central, and Ohio & Mississippi Railroads. Capital, Shelbyville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $18,146,580. Pop. in 1870, 25,476, of whom 23,765 were Americans.

Shelby, a county in the S.E. central part of Indiana, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is intersected by Blue River (or the East Fork of White River), and also drained by Flat Rock Creek and Sugar Creek. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of the ash, beech, oak, sugar-maple, black walnut, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette, the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton. Capital, Shelbyville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $25,709,275. Pop. in 1870, 21,892, of whom 21,080 were Americans.

Shelby, a county in the W. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the West Nishnabatona River, and also drained by Mosquito, Silver, and Indian Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil is fertile. Maize, wheat, hay, oats, and live-stock are the staples. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad touches the S.W. part of this county. Capital, Harlan. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,355,333. Pop. in 1870, 2540, of whom 2187 were Americans.

Shelby, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is drained by Beech and Clear Creeks and small affluents of the Kentucky River. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of good timber. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, pork, and butter are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies a large part of the surface. This county is intersected by the Lexington division of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad. Another branch of that road connects Shelbyville with Louisville. Capital, Shelbyville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $20,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 15,733, of whom 15,341 were Americans.

Shelby, a county in the N.E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the North Fork of Salt River and a stream called North Two River, and is partly drained by the South Fabins River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and forests of the oak, hickory, ash, black walnut, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals is limestone. This county is intersected by the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. Capital, Shelbyville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,850,000. Pop. in 1870, 10,119, of whom 9580 were Americans.

Shelby, a county in the W. part of Ohio, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is intersected by the Miami River, and also drained by Loramie's Creek. The surface is partly undulating and partly level. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. Nearly one-third of its area is covered with forests of the oak, ash, sugar-maple, hickory, &c. This county is intersected by the Miami Canal, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad. Capital, Sidney. Valuation of real and personal estate, $15,487,565. Pop. in 1870, 20,748, of whom 18,485 were Americans.

Shelby, the most southwestern county of Tennessee, borders on the state of Mississippi. Area, about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, and intersected by the Loosahatchee and Wolf Rivers and Elk Creek. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of the ash, cypress, elm, gum, maple, oak, hickory, tulip-tree, walnut, and other trees. The soil is very fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, pork, and lumber are the staple products. This county produced in 1870 32,434 bales of cotton, and surpassed every other county of the state in the production of that article. It is intersected by 4 railroads,—the Memphis & Charleston, the Paducah & Memphis, the Memphis & Tennessee, and the Louisville & Memphis. Capital, Memphis. This is the most populous county of the state. Valuation of real and personal estate, $47,412,873. Pop. in 1870, 76,378, of whom 68,415 were Americans.

Shelby, a county in the E. part of Texas, borders on Louisiana. Area, about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Sabine River, and on the W. by the Attoyac River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, cattle, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Center. Valuation of real and personal estate, $556,407. Pop. in 1870, 5732, of whom 5715 are Americans.

Shelby, a post-office of White co., Ark.

Shelby, a township of Edwards co., Ill. Pop. 1469.

Shelby, a township of Shelby co., Ill. Pop. 1058.

Shelby, a township of Jefferson co., Ind. Pop. 1890.

Shelby, a township of Ripley co., Ind. Pop. 2412.

Shelby, a township of Tippecanoe co., Ind. Pop. 1395.

Shelby, a post-village of Shelby co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 32 miles N.E. of Council Bluffs. It has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 390.

Shelby, a township of Macomb co., Mich. Pop. 1581. It contains Utica.

Shelby, a post-village in Shelby township, Oceana co., Mich., on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 31 miles N. by W. of Muskegon, 13 miles S.S.E. of Pentwater, and 6 miles S. of Hart. It has a planing-mill, a saw-mill, 2 hotels, 4 stores, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 300; of the township, 799.

Shelby, a township of Blue Earth co., Minn. Pop. 788.

Shelby, or **Shelby Centre,** a post-village in Shelby township, Orleans co., N.Y., about 15 miles E. of Lockport, and 2 or 3 miles S. of Medina Station on the New York Central Railroad. It has 2 churches and a paper-mill. The name of its post-office is Shelby. This township contains part of Medina village. Pop. of the township, 3874.

Shelby, a post-village, capital of Cleveland co., N.C., in Shelby township, on or near the First Broad River, and on the Carolina Central Railroad, 54 miles W. of Charlotte. It has a newspaper office, a female seminary, 4 churches, a paper-mill, a foundry, and a manufactory of sewing-machines. About 5000 bales of cotton are shipped here in a year. Pop. about 1000; of the township, 1849.

Shelby, a post-village in Sharon township, Richland co., O., on the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad where it crosses the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, 42 miles S. of Sandusky, 12 miles N.W. of Mansfield, and 8 miles N.N.E. of Crestline. It has a national bank, a banking-house, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, 7 churches, a union school, and manufactures of portable engines, carriages, and flour. Pop. about 2500. The name of its station is Shelby Junction.

Shelby, a village of Shelby co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 18 miles E.N.E. of Memphis. It has a church and a grist-mill. Pop. about 100. Here is Sulphur Well Post-Office.

Shelby, a post-hamlet of Austin co., Tex., about 18 miles S.W. of Brenham.

Shelby, a post-office in Shelby township, La Crosse co., Wis., 6 miles S.E. of the city of La Crosse. The township is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, and has a pop. of 837.

Shelby Basin, a post-office of Orleans co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, about 44 miles W. of Rochester.

Shelby Centre, a hamlet in Shelby township, Blue Earth co., Minn., 6 miles from Winnebago City.

Shelby Centre, New York. See SHELBY.

Shelby City, a post-village of Boyle co., Ky., at Danville Junction, on the Knoxville Branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad where it crosses the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 4 miles S. of Danville, and 86 miles S.E. of Louisville. It has 3 churches. Pop. 223.

Shelby Iron-Works, a post-village of Shelby co., Ala., 6 miles S. of Columbiana, and about 36 miles S.S.E. of Birmingham. It has a church, and 2 furnaces which produce pig-iron. Pop. about 500.

Shelby Junction, a station in Jefferson co., Ky., on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, at the junction of the Shelby Railroad, 12 miles E. of Louisville.

Shelby Junction, Richland co., Ohio. See SHELBY.

Shelby Springs, a hamlet of Shelby co., Ala., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 66 miles N. by E. of Selma. Here is a sulphur spring.

Shel'byville, a city, the capital of Shelby co., Ill., on the Kaskaskia River, and on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 23 miles W. by S. of Mattoon, and about 32 miles S. by E. of Decatur. It contains a court-house, 8 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, 3 newspaper offices, a high school, 3 flouring-mills, a foundry and machine-shop, a woollen-mill, manufactures of carriages and ploughs, and a graded school with a house which cost $50,000. Pop. 2051.

Shelbyville, a city, the capital of Shelby co., Ind., in Addison township, on the Blue River, and on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad where it crosses the Columbus & Rushville Railroad, 27 miles S.E. of Indianapolis, 24 miles N.N.E. of Columbus, and 20 miles W.S.W. of Rushville. It has 7 churches, a court-house, a national bank, a banking-house, a high school, 3 newspaper offices, a furniture-factory, and a planing-mill. Pop. 2731.

Shelbyville, a post-office of Shelby co., Iowa.

Shelbyville, a post-village, capital of Shelby co., Ky., on Clear Creek, 31 miles E. of Louisville, and 20 miles W. of Frankfort. It is connected with Louisville by the Shelbyville Branch of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, and contains a court-house, about 10 churches, 2 banks, the Shelbyville Female College, 2 newspaper offices, and a graded school. Pop. 2180.

Shelbyville, a post-hamlet of Allegan co., Mich., in Martin and Wayland townships, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 27 miles S. of Grand Rapids. It has 2 steam saw-mills.

Shelbyville, a post-village in Shelby township, Blue Earth co., Minn., on the Blue Earth River, 6 miles N. of Winnebago City, and about 25 miles S.S.W. of Mankato. It has a church and 2 flour-mills.

Shelbyville, a post-village, capital of Shelby co., Mo., in Black Creek township, on Black Creek, 8 miles N. of Shelbina, about 40 miles W. by N. of Hannibal, and 25 miles E. by N. of Macon. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a high school, 4 churches, and a plough-factory. Pop. 530.

Shelbyville, a post-village, capital of Bedford co., Tenn., on Duck River, and on a railroad (8 miles long) which connects at Wartrace with the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, about 40 miles E.S.E. of Columbia, and 60 miles S. by E. of Nashville. It contains a fine court-house, which cost about $90,000, the Shelbyville Collegiate Institute, a graded school, 8 churches (besides 4 colored churches), a national bank, a savings-bank, 2 newspaper offices, 2 flour-mills, a cotton-factory, and a carriage-shop. It is one of the chief grain-markets of the state. Pop. about 2500.

Shelbyville, a post-village of Shelby co., Tex., about 95 miles E. of Palestine. It has a church, a seminary, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Shel'dahl', a post-village in Palestine township, Story co., Iowa (and partly in Boone and Polk cos.), on the Des Moines & Minneapolis Railroad, 25 miles N. of Des Moines. It has a church, an elevator, a money-order post-office, a mill, and about 35 houses.

Shel'den, a station in Harris co., Tex., on the Texas & New Orleans Railroad, 12 miles E. of Houston.

Shel'don, a post-village in Sheldon township, Iroquois co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad where it crosses the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad, 30 miles S.S.E. of Kankakee, and 9 miles E. of Watseka. It has 2 banks, a newspaper office, 3 churches, and manufactures of bricks, barrels, brooms, &c. Pop. 231; of the township, 812.

Sheldon, a post-hamlet of Allen co., Ind., on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, 11 miles S. of Fort Wayne. It has a church.

Sheldon, a post-village in Floyd township, O'Brien co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad where it crosses the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, 58 miles N.N.E. of Sioux City, and 36 miles W. of Spencer. It has a newspaper office, a bank, and 3 churches.

Sheldon, a post-office of Harvey co., Kansas, 8 or 9 miles E. by S. of Newton.

Sheldon, or **Sheldon's Corners.** See CANTON.

Sheldon, a post-village in Sheldon township, Houston co., Minn., about 28 miles S. of Winona, and 6 miles N.W. of Caledonia. It has a church and a flouring-mill. Pop. of the township, 899.

Sheldon, a post-hamlet in Sheldon township, Wyoming co., N.Y., about 10 miles W. of Warsaw, and 30 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo. The township contains the villages of Strykersville and Varysburg. Pop. of the township, 2277.

Sheldon, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pa., 14 miles from Binghamton, N.Y.

Sheldon, a post-office and station in Sheldon township, Beaufort co., S.C., on the Port Royal Railroad, 14 miles N.N.W. of Beaufort. Pop. of the township, 2225.

Sheldon, or **Sheldon Springs,** a post-village in Sheldon township, Franklin co., Vt., on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad and the Central Railroad, 10 miles E.N.E. of St. Albans, and about 1 mile S. of the Missisquoi River. It has 3 churches, several hotels, and boarding-houses. Here are mineral springs which contain soda, iron, crenic acid, &c., and attract many visitors. Large quantities of the water are bottled for exportation. The township contains North Sheldon, and has a pop. of 1697.

Sheldon, a station of the Central Vermont Railroad, 10 miles E.N.E. of St. Albans, and 2 miles N. of Sheldon Springs.

Sheldon, a station of the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 2 miles S. of Sheldon Junction, Vt.

Sheldon, a township of Monroe co., Wis. Pop. 742.

Sheldon, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 10 miles N. by W. of Mono Mills. Pop. 125.

Sheldon Junction, a station in Franklin co., Vt., on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, 14 miles E. of Lake Champlain.

Sheldon's Grove, a post-hamlet of Schuyler co., Ill., about 30 miles N. of Jacksonville. It has a church.

Sheldon Springs, Franklin co., Vt. See SHELDON.

Shel'donville, a post-hamlet in Wrentham township, Norfolk co., Mass., about 30 miles S.S.W. of Boston. It has a church.

Shel'drake, a post-hamlet of Seneca co., N.Y., at Sheldrake Point, on Cayuga Lake, about 20 miles N.N.W. of Ithaca. It has a church, a steam mill, and a landing for steamboats.

Shelghur, shĕl`gŭr', a town of Afghanistan, 15 miles S.E. of Ghuznee. It has a fort, and is inhabited by a tribe of Afghans called Lohanis. Pop. 3000.

Shelikoff, Sheligov, Schelikow, or **Cheligoff,** shâ'le-kŏf, a strait or channel of Alaska, between the island of Kadiak and the mainland. See also ILIAMNA LAKE.

Shell Creek, Nebraska, intersects Platte co., runs southeastward and eastward, and enters the Platte in Colfax co., about 3 miles E. of Schuyler. Length, 80 miles.

Shell Creek, a post-office of Colfax co., Neb.

Shelliff, shĕl′liff‵ or shĕl‵leef′, **Chelif,** or **China Laph,** che-nå-låf′, one of the principal rivers of Algeria, rises in Mount Atlas, flows through Lake Titteri, and, after a N. and N.W. course of 250 miles, enters the Mediterranean N.E. of Mostaganem.

Shell Knob, nŏb, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mo., 40 miles S. of Logan Station. It has a church.

Shell Mound, a station of Marion co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, and on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 22 miles W. of Chattanooga.

Shell River, of St. Croix co., Wis., enters the St. Croix River at the N.W. extremity of the county. Its Indian name is KAYESIKANG.

Shell Rock, a post-town in Shell Rock township, Butler co., Iowa, on a river of the same name, and on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern and Iowa & Pacific Railroads, 16 miles N.N.W. of Cedar Falls, and about 8 miles W. of Waverly. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, and manufactures of flour and woollen goods. Pop of the township, 1408.

Shell Rock, a post-office of Greenwood co., Kansas, on the Verdigris River, about 20 miles S.W. of Burlington.

Shell Rock, a post-hamlet in Shell Rock township, Freeborn co., Minn., 8 miles S.E. of Albert Lea, and about 17 miles W.S.W. of Austin. Pop. of the township, 648.

Shell Rock, a post-office of Tarrant co., Tex.

Shell Rock Creek, Iowa, rises near the N. border of the state, and unites with Lime Creek, in Floyd co., to form the English River.

Shell Rock River rises in Freeborn co., Minn., passes into Iowa, runs in a S.S.E. direction, intersects the cos. of Worth, Floyd, and Butler, and enters the Cedar River in Black Hawk co., about 6 miles N. of Cedar Falls.

Shells′burg, a post-village in Canton township, Benton co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 14 miles N.W. of Cedar Rapids, and 10 miles E.S.E. of Vinton. It has a bank, a money-order post-office, 3 churches, a graded school, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 700.

Shel′ly, a post-village in Richland township, Bucks co., Pa., on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 42 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has a cigar-factory.

Shelly, a station in Lehigh co., Pa., on the Perkiomen Railroad, 11 miles S. of Allentown.

Sheloc′ta, a post-borough in Armstrong township, Indiana co., Pa., on Crooked Creek, 40 miles E.N.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches and a carriage-shop. Pop. 113.

Shel′ter Cove, a hamlet and shipping-point of Humboldt co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, about 30 miles S. of Cape Mendocino.

Shelter Island, a post-hamlet, summer resort, and township of Suffolk co., N.Y., on an island of the same name, between Gardiner's Bay and Peconic Bay, 1 mile S. of Greenport. It has a windmill, a church, and a large hotel. Pop. of the township, 645. Its surface is hilly and presents beautiful scenery. The island is 6 miles long.

Shel′ton, a township and chapelry of England, co. of Stafford, 2 miles E.N.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyne. It comprises the village of Etruria and part of Cobridge, and is on the line of the Crewe & Derby Railway and the Grand Trunk Canal.

Shel′ton, a village in Huntington township, Fairfield co., Conn., on the Housatonic River, opposite Birmingham, and ½ mile from Birmingham Station. It has manufactures of paper, silver-plated goods, hosiery, and pins.

Shelton, a post-village of Buffalo co., Neb., on Wood River, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, 13 miles E. by N. of Kearney. It has a flouring-mill.

Shelton, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., S.C., on Broad River, and on the Spartanburg & Union Railroad, 45 miles N.N.W. of Columbia. Here are 2 stores.

Shelton's Ford, a post-office of Grainger co., Tenn.

Shel′tonville, a post-hamlet of Forsyth co., Ga., on the Chattahoochee River, 3 miles from Suwanee Railroad Station. It has 2 churches. Gold is found here.

Shelv′ing Rock, a post-office of Washington co., N.Y.

Shemaka, a town of Russia. See SHAMAKA.

Shembeghewn, shĕm‵bẹh-gŭn′, a town of Burmah, on the Irrawaddy, 68 miles N.W. of Patanago. Lat. 20° 30′ N.; lon. 94° 30′ E.

Shemoga, a town of India. See SIMOGA.

Shen‵ando′ah, a county in the N. part of Virginia, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the North Fork of the Shenandoah River, and is partly drained by Cedar Creek. It is a part of the Great Valley of Virginia, and is bounded on the S.E. by the Massanutten Mountain. The surface is diversified with beautiful scenery, and extensively covered with forests of the oak, hickory, chestnut, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, cattle, and grass are the staple products. Among its minerals are limestone and slate. This county is connected with Alexandria by a branch of the Virginia Midland Railroad. It is intersected by the Valley Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Woodstock. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,728,100. Pop. in 1870, 14,936, of whom 14,782 were Americans.

Shenandoah, a post-village in Grant township, Page co., Iowa, on the Nishnabatona River and the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 19 miles N.E. of Hamburg, and 18 miles S. by W. of Red Oak. It has a newspaper office, 2 banking-houses, a high school, 3 churches, and 10 stores. Pop. about 1000.

Shenandoah, Richland co., O. See SHANANDOAH.

Shenandoah, a post-borough in Mahanoy township, Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley and Philadelphia & Reading Railroads, 2½ miles W. of Mahanoy City, about 12 miles N. of Pottsville, and 7 miles E.N.E. of Ashland. It has 10 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and several collieries. From its collieries in prosperous times more than 1,000,000 tons of coal are produced annually. Pop. 2951.

Shenandoah Alum Springs, a post-office and watering-place of Shenandoah co., Va., 12 miles W. of Mount Jackson. It has chalybeate springs, and others which contain sulphuric acid.

Shenandoah Corners, a hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., about 60 miles N. by E. of New York. It has a church, and mines of iron and kaolin.

Shenandoah Iron-Works, a post-village of Page co., Va., on or near the South Fork of the Shenandoah River, 23 miles E. of Harrisonburg. It has 3 churches, 2 iron-furnaces, and a steam forge.

Shenandoah River, Virginia, is formed by the North, Middle, and South Rivers, which unite at Port Republic in the Great Valley. It runs northeastward through the cos. of Rockingham, Page, Warren, and Clarke. Finally it intersects Jefferson co., W. Va., and enters the Potomac River at Harper's Ferry, just above its passage through the Blue Ridge. Its length is estimated at 200 miles. A small stream called the North Fork runs northeastward through Shenandoah co., and enters the main river in Warren co., about 2 miles from Front Royal. The river above the mouth of the North Fork is sometimes called the South Fork. The Shenandoah valley is bounded S.E. by the Blue Ridge, and is noted for its beauty and fertility.

Shenango, she-nang′go, a township of Lawrence co., Pa. Pop. 1748.

Shenango, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 2616.

Shenango, a hamlet and transfer-station of Mercer co., Pa., on the Shenango River, the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, and the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, at its junction with the Shenango & Alleghany Railroad, 28½ miles S.S.W. of Meadville, and 2 miles S. of Greenville.

Shenango River, Pennsylvania, rises in Crawford co., runs southward through Mercer co., and unites with the Mahoning River in Lawrence co., about 4 miles S.W. of New Castle. The stream formed by this junction is the Beaver River. The Shenango is nearly 100 miles long.

Shendy, Schendi, or **Chendi,** shĕn′dee‵, sometimes written **Chandi** or **Shandy,** a town of Nubia, on the E. bank of the Nile, 90 miles N.N.E. of Khartoom. Lat. 16° 38′ N.; lon. 33° 15′ E. It was destroyed in 1821, but is again a place of great commerce. Markets are held here twice weekly, at which live-stock of all kinds, fine wheat, straw, jars, salt, baskets, and cotton cloths are sold. Near it the finest senna is abundant.

Shenevus, New York. See SCHENEVUS.

Shenkoorsk, Schenkoursk, or **Schenkursk,** shĕn‵koorsk′, a town of Russia, government and 192 miles S.E. of Archangel. Pop. 1074.

Shen-See, Shen-Si, or **Chen-Si,** shĕn-see′ (*i.e.*, the "western frontier"), a province of China, between lat. 32° and 40° N. and lon. 106° and 111° E., having N. Mongolia, and on other sides the provinces of Kan-Soo, Se-Chuen, Hoo-Pe, Ho-Nan, and Shan-See. Pop. 10,207,256. The surface is mountainous, and less fertile than the more eastern provinces. The Hoang-Ho forms most of its E. boundary, and it is intersected by the Hoei-Ho. The products are millet, iron, porphyry, jasper, copper, gold, musk, ginseng, rhubarb, and timber. The principal manufactures are agricultural and military implements, and felt for military clothing. It is divided into 7 departments. Chief city, See-Ngan.

Sheogawn, a town of India. See SHEGAON.

She‘ohur′, or **Sheohar**, she‘o-hŭr′, a town of Bengal, 16 miles S.W. of Seetamurhee, with fine temples. P. 5051.

Sheoo-Yang-Shan, or **Cheou-Yang-Chan**, shȧ‘oo‘yȧng‘shȧn′, a mountain of China, province of Kan-Soo. Lat. 34° 42′ N.; lon. 104° 17′ E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

She‘opoor′, or **Sheopoor Khas**, she-o-poor kȧs, a town of India, 3 miles by rail W. of Benares. Pop. 9279.

Sheopoor Dear, she-o-poor′ de-ar′, a town of India, district and about 25 miles E. of Ghazeepoor, near the Ganges. Pop. 6382.

She-Pa-Ky, shȧ‘pȧ‘kee′, a town of China, province of Fo-Kien.

Shep′ardsville, a post-village of Clinton co., Mich., in Ovid township, on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, 6 miles E. of St. John's.

Shepaug, she-pawg′, a station of the Shepaug Railroad, on the Housatonic River, 11 miles N.E. of Bethel, Conn.

Shepaug River, Connecticut, a small stream, rises in Litchfield co., runs southward, and enters the Housatonic River about 10 miles N.E. of Danbury.

Shepherd, shep′ẹrd, a station in the District of Columbia, on the Alexandria Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and on the Potomac River, opposite Alexandria, Va., which is 1 mile distant by railway-ferry.

Shepherd's Station, N.C. See GRANITE HILL.

Shepherdstown, shep′ẹrdz-tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Belmont co., O., about 28 miles S.W. of Steubenville. P. 44.

Shepherdstown, a post-hamlet in Upper Allen township, Cumberland co., Pa., ¾ of a mile from Bowmansdale Station, and 8 or 9 miles S.W. of Harrisburg. It has a church, 2 stores, &c. Pop. about 200.

Shepherdstown, a post-village of Jefferson co., W. Va., on the Potomac River, 12 miles above Harper's Ferry, and about 15 miles S. by W. of Hagerstown. It has 5 churches, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, a paper-mill, and a quarry of cement. It is the seat of Shepherd's College (a state normal school). Pop. 1389.

Shepherdsville, shep′ẹrdz-vĭl, a post-village, capital of Bullitt co., Ky., on the East Fork of Salt River, and on the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, 18 miles S. of Louisville. It has 2 churches, 3 hotels, 4 stores, a grist-mill, and an academy. Pop. about 500. Here is a summer resort, called Paroquette Springs.

Shep′ody Bay, New Brunswick, co. of Albert, is the W. arm of Chignecto Bay, and receives the rivers Petitcodiac and Memramcook. On it are the towns of Hopewell Cape and Dorchester.

Shep′pardtown, a post-village of Leflore co., Miss., on the Yazoo River, 36 miles W. of Winona. It has a church, 3 stores, and a saw-mill.

Shep′perton, a village of England, in Middlesex, on the Thames, and on a railway, 4 miles S.E. of Staines.

Shep′pey, an island of England, co. of Kent, at the mouth of the Thames, between the estuaries of the Medway and Swale. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 4½ miles. On its W. side, bordering the Medway, are Queenborough and Sheerness, and S. the islets of Elmley and Harty.

Shep′ton-Mal′let (local pron. shĕp′ọn), a town of England, co. of Somerset, on a branch of the Brue, 19 miles S. of Bristol. Pop. 4363. It has some good residences, a handsome church, a market-cross, the county bridewell, an almshouse, a free school, manufactures of crape, beer, and velvets, and interesting Roman antiquities.

Sheran′do, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., at the W. base of the Blue Ridge, 7 miles S. of Waynesborough Station. It has a church, a graded school, and manufactures of iron, lumber, and woollen goods.

Sher′born, a post-village in Sherborn township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad, about 20 miles S.W. of Boston, and 26 miles S.E. of Clinton. It has a public library, an academy, and 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 999.

Sherborne, shẹr′bọrn, a town of England, in Dorset, on the Ivel, 5 miles by rail E. of Yeovil. Pop. 5545. It is finely situated, partly on a height, is compactly built, has a large church, formerly part of an abbey, and was the see of a bishop from the eighth till the eleventh century. It has an old town hall and market-house, a noted grammar-school, a blue-coat school, almshouses and other charities, and manufactures of silks, twist, and buttons.

Sher′boro, or **Sher′bro**, an island of Africa, opposite the mouth of Sherboro River, 40 miles S.S.E. of Sierra Leone, in lat. 7° 30′ N., lon. 12° 40′ W. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 10 miles. It produces rice and fruits, which the inhabitants export to Sierra Leone in return for manufactured goods.

Sherboro, a river of Africa, dividing Sierra Leone from Liberia. It is navigable for large vessels for 50 miles from its mouth, and those of 70 tons may ascend it for 230 miles. It joins the Atlantic by an estuary 20 miles wide.

Sher′brooke, a county in the S. part of Quebec. Area, 220 square miles. It is traversed by 3 railways, the Grand Trunk, Massawippi Valley, and St. Francis & Lake Megantic International, and watered by the river St. Francis and other streams. Capital, Sherbrooke. Pop. 8516.

Sherbrooke, a town of Quebec, capital of the co. of Sherbrooke, on the river Magog, and on the Grand Trunk and Massawippi Valley Railways, at the W. terminus of the St. Francis & Lake Megantic International Railway, 101 miles E. of Montreal, 121 miles S.S.W. of Quebec, and 196 miles N.N.W. of Portland. It has a bank, a branch bank, 6 churches, offices issuing 3 weekly newspapers, an academy, about 30 stores, and manufactures of woollen and cotton cloths, flannels, iron castings, machinery, axes, pails, &c.; also saw-mills, breweries, &c. Pop. 4432.

Sherbrooke, a river-port of Nova Scotia, co. of Guysborough, on the estuary of the river St. Marys, 12 miles from the Atlantic, and 124 miles E.N.E. of Halifax. Ship-building is engaged in, and large quantities of deals are sent hence to England. It contains 2 churches, 2 hotels, 5 or 6 stores, a tannery, and a chair-factory. Pop. 500. See also NEW ROSS.

Sherbrooke Gold-Mines. See GOLDENVILLE.

Sher′burn, a town of England, co. and 13 miles S.S.W. of York, on a railway. Pop. 1542.

Sher′burne, a county in the E. central part of Minnesota, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Mississippi River, and intersected by the Elk River. The Rum River traverses the N.E. part of the county. The surface is diversified with numerous little lakes and forests of good timber. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and lumber are the staples. This county is traversed by the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Elk River. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,277,612. Pop. in 1870, 2050; in 1875, 3018.

Sherburne, a hamlet of Fleming co., Ky., on the Licking River, about 27 miles S. by W. of Maysville. It has a church, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 158. Here is Sherburne Mills Post-Office.

Sherburne, a post-village in Manyaska township, Martin co., Minn., on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, 13 miles W. of Fairmont. It has a church.

Sherburne, a post-village in Sherburne township, Chenango co., N.Y., on the Chenango Canal and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 11 miles N. of Norwich, and 43 miles S.S.W. of Utica. It contains a union high school, 6 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, a cotton-factory, a pottery, a woollen-mill, and a sash- and blind-factory. Pop. about 1000. The township is drained by the Chenango River. Pop. 2945.

Sherburne, a post-hamlet in Sherburne township, Rutland co., Vt., 12 miles E.N.E. of Rutland. It has a church, and some manufactures of lumber. Pop. of the township, 462. Killington Peak, 4221 feet high, is in the S.W. part of Sherburne.

Sherburne Four Corners, a post-hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., on the Oswego Midland Railroad, 8 miles N. of Norwich. It has a cheese-factory and 13 dwellings.

Sherburne Mills, Kentucky. See SHERBURNE.

Sher′burnville, a post-hamlet of Kankakee co., Ill., 20 miles E.N.E. of Kankakee City. It has a church.

Shereeah-el-Kebeer, or **Sheriah-el-Kebir.** See JORDAN.

Sheribon, a town of Java. See CHERIBON.

Sher′idan, a county in the N. part of Dakota.

Sheridan, a county in the N.W. part of Kansas, has an area of 900 square miles. It is drained by the North and South Forks of the Solomon River. The surface is undulating or nearly level.

Sheridan, a post-village, capital of Grant co., Ark., about 33 miles S. by W. of Little Rock.

Sheridan, a post-hamlet of Placer co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad (Oregon division), 16 miles S.E. of Marysville. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Sheridan, a post-village, capital of Pennington co., Dakota, near the Black Hills. It has a court-house and gold-mines.

Sheridan, a post-village of La Salle co., Ill., on Fox River and the Fox River Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 27 miles S.W. of Aurora. It has a church, a newspaper, a graded school, a machine-shop, and a manufactory of farming-implements. Pop. about 500.

Sheridan, a township of Logan co., Ill. Pop. 1002.

Sheridan, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ind.

Sheridan, a township of Carroll co., Iowa. Pop. 511.

Sheridan, a township of Cherokee co., Iowa. P. 381.

Sheridan, a township of Poweshiek co., Iowa. P. 679.

Sheridan, a township of Scott co., Iowa. Pop. 1211.

Sheridan, a post-township of Sioux co., Iowa. Pop. 238. Sheridan Station on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad is 7 miles W. of Sheldon.

Sheridan, township, Cherokee co., Kansas. P. 1341.

Sheridan, a township of Cowley co., Kansas. P. 284.

Sheridan, a township of Crawford co., Kansas. Pop. 1459. It contains Cherokee.

Sheridan, a township of Linn co., Kansas. Pop. 873. It contains Prescott.

Sheridan, a township of Ottawa co., Kansas. Pop. 461. It contains Delphos.

Sheridan, a post-office of Sheridan co., Kansas.

Sheridan, a station of Wallace co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 15½ miles N.E. of Wallace.

Sheridan, a village of Barry co., Mich., on Thornapple Lake and the Grand River Valley Railroad, 7 miles E. of Hastings. It has a church, a drug-store, and a dry-goods store. Pop. about 150. Here is Morgan Post-Office.

Sheridan, a township of Calhoun co., Mich. P. 1687.

Sheridan, a township of Clare co., Mich. Pop. 212.

Sheridan, a township of Huron co., Mich. Pop. 196.

Sheridan, a township of Mecosta co., Mich. Pop. 160.

Sheridan, a post-village in Evergreen and Sidney townships, Montcalm co., Mich., on a branch of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, 5 miles S. of Stanton. It has a church, a grist-mill, a stave-factory, and several lumber-mills and shingle-mills. Pop. about 700.

Sheridan, a township of Newaygo co., Mich. P. 653.

Sheridan, a township of Redwood co., Minn. P. 161.

Sheridan, a township of Daviess co., Mo. Pop. 923.

Sheridan, Ray co., Mo. See RAYVILLE.

Sheridan, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Montana, 20 miles N.W. of Virginia City. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Sheridan, a post-hamlet of Nemaha co., Neb., 10 miles W. of Brownville.

Sheridan, a post-village of Douglas co., Nevada, about 20 miles S. of Carson City.

Sheridan, a post-village in Sheridan township, Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad, 3 miles E. of Dunkirk. It has a church and a cheese-factory. Pop. about 250. The township is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie, and has a pop. of 1665.

Sheridan, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., O., 9 miles W. of Ottawa. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Sheridan, a post-hamlet of Yam Hill co., Oregon, on the Yam Hill River, 20 miles S.W. of Lafayette. It has 2 churches and a Methodist college. Pop. about 100.

Sheridan, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 4 miles W. of Pittsburg.

Sheridan, a post-village in Mill Creek township, Lebanon co., Pa., on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, 17½ miles W. of Reading. It has 2 blast-furnaces for pig-iron, a grist-mill, and a store.

Sheridan, a township of Colleton co., S.C. Pop. 1121.

Sheridan, a township of Dunn co., Wis. Pop. 302.

Sheridan, a post-office and station of Waupaca co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 41 miles W.N.W. of Menasha.

Sheridan, a post-village in Halton co., Ontario, 4 miles N. of Oakville. Pop. 100.

Sheridan Centre, post-office, Poweshiek co., Iowa.

Sheridan Coal-Works, a post-village in Perry township, Lawrence co., O., on the Ohio River, 3 miles below the mouth of Big Sandy River. It has a church and a coal-mine.

Sheridan, Mount, Wyoming, is in the National Park of the Yellowstone, about 5 miles S. of Yellowstone Lake, and near lat. 44° 18′ N. It is a peak of the main range or "divide" of the Rocky Mountains, and rises 10,420 feet, giving one a range of vision over an immense area, and presenting to the view several hundred distinct mountain-summits, at distances varying from 30 to 200 miles. A large part of it is formed of porphyry of a purplish-pink color.

Sheridan's Point, a post-office of Calvert co., Md.

Sherkin, an island of Ireland. See INNISHERKIN.

Sherk'ston, a post-village in Welland co., Ontario, on the Buffalo & Goderich Branch of the Grand Trunk Railway, 7 miles E. of Port Colborne. Pop. 100.

Sher'lock, a post-office of Palo Alto co., Iowa.

Sherlock, a post-hamlet of Sequoyah co., Kansas, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, near the Arkansas River, 56½ miles W. by N. of Dodge City.

Sherm, shĕrm, an Arabic word, signifying a "harbor," the name of several inlets or ports of the E. coast of the Red Sea, as SHERM-BAREIKAH, SHERM-REBEGH, &c.

Shermadevi, India. See SHAIRMADAVY.

Sher'man, a county in the N.W. part of Kansas, borders on Colorado. Area, about 1050 square miles.

Sherman, a county in the central part of Nebraska, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Middle Loup River. The surface is an undulating prairie. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass are the staple products. Capital, Loup City. Pop. in 1876, 491.

Sherman, a county of the Panhandle of Texas, bounded N. by Indian Territory, and traversed by the North Fork of Canadian River. Area, 900 square miles.

Sherman, a post-hamlet of Sumter co., Ala., about 54 miles W.S.W. of Tuscaloosa.

Sherman, a post-office of Santa Clara co., Cal.

Sherman, a post-office of Hinsdale co., Col.

Sherman, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., Conn., in Sherman township, about 13 miles N. of Danbury. Pop. of the township, 846.

Sherman, a post-hamlet of Brookings co., Dakota, 20 miles S.W. of Canby, Minn. It has a church.

Sherman, a township of Calhoun co., Ill. Pop. 545.

Sherman, a township of Mason co., Ill. Pop. 590.

Sherman, a post-hamlet of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 7 miles N. by E. of Springfield. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 150.

Sherman, a hamlet of Jennings co., Ind., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 7 miles S. of Vernon.

Sherman, a township of Calhoun co., Iowa. Pop. 410.

Sherman, a township of Hardin co., Iowa. Pop. 150.

Sherman, a township of Jasper co., Iowa. Pop. 997.

Sherman, a township of Monona co., Iowa. Pop. 325.

Sherman, township, Montgomery co., Iowa. Pop. 684.

Sherman, a post-hamlet in Jackson township, Poweshiek co., Iowa, about 65 miles E. of Des Moines. It has 2 churches.

Sherman, a township of Story co., Iowa. Pop. 261.

Sherman, a township of Clay co., Kansas. Pop. 915.

Sherman, a township of Crawford co., Kansas. Pop. 539. It contains Drywood.

Sherman, township, Dickinson co., Kansas. Pop. 477.

Sherman, a township of Leavenworth co., Kansas. Pop. 973. It contains Stranger and Lenape.

Sherman, township, Washington co., Kansas. P. 1299.

Sherman, a post-office and station of Grant co., Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 27 miles S. of Cincinnati.

Sherman, a post-hamlet of Aroostook co., Me., in Sherman township, about 36 miles W.S.W. of Houlton. It has 1 or 2 churches. Pop. of the township (which contains a village named Sherman Mills), 701.

Sherman, a hamlet of Allegan co., Mich., on the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, 14 miles W. of Allegan, and 21 miles S. of Holland. It has a church and manufactures of lumber. Here is Bravo Post-Office.

Sherman, a township of Huron co., Mich. Pop. 482.

Sherman, a township of Isabella co., Mich. Pop. 84.

Sherman, township, Keweenaw co., Mich. Pop. 928.

Sherman, a township of Mason co., Mich. Pop. 290.

Sherman, a township of Newaygo co., Mich. P. 430.

Sherman, a township of Osceola co., Mich. Pop. 363.

Sherman, township, St. Joseph co., Mich. Pop. 1215.

Sherman, a post-village, capital of Wexford co., Mich., on the Manistee River, about 24 miles S. of Traverse City, and 32 miles E.N.E. of Manistee. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, a union school, and manufactures of lumber.

Sherman, a post-office of Blue Earth co., Minn., on Cobb River, about 22 miles S. by E. of Mankato.

Sherman, a township of Redwood co., Minn. P. 104.

Sherman, a township of De Kalb co., Mo. Pop. 1116.

Sherman, a township of Putnam co., Mo. Pop. 987.

Sherman, St. Louis co., Mo. See SAINT PAUL.

Sherman, a village of Custer co., Montana, on the Yellowstone River, 2 miles below the mouth of the Big Horn, and 38 miles from Fort Custer. Steamboats ascend the river to this point. Here is Etchetah Post-Office.

Sherman, a post-office of Nemaha co., Neb., about 30 miles S. of Nebraska City.

Sherman, a post-village in Sherman township, Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Chautauqua Lake Railroad, 9½ miles S.S.W. of Mayville, and 19 miles N. of Corry. It contains 5 churches, a grist-mill, a union school, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 610; of the township, 1459.

Sherman, a township of Huron co., O. Pop. 1260.

Sherman, a post-hamlet in Norton township, Summit co., O., at Dennison Station on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad.

Sherman, a post-village in Scott township, Wayne co., Pa., 2 miles from Hale's Eddy, N.Y. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a saw-mill.

Sherman, township, Darlington co., S.C. Pop. 1385.

Sherman, a post-town, capital of Grayson co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, at its junction with the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 64 miles N. of Dallas, 148 miles W. of Marshall, and 9 miles S. of Denison. It contains a court-house, 3 newspaper offices, 2 banks, the capital of which amounts to $450,000, the Austin College, 7 churches, a high school, a foundry, 2 mills, &c. Pop. about 3000.

Sherman, a township of Clark co., Wis. Pop. 252.

Sherman, a township of Dunn co., Wis. Pop. 687.

Sherman, a post-hamlet of Portage co., Wis., about 6 miles S. of Wausau.

Sherman, a township of Sheboygan co., Wis. Pop. 1664. Sherman Station, in this township, is at the village of Adell.

Sherman, a post-office and station of Albany co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 33 miles W. of Cheyenne, and 24 miles S.S.E. of Laramie. It is on the Laramie range of mountains, 8242 feet above the sea-level.

Sherman City, a post-village of Cherokee co., Kansas, on an affluent of the Neosho River, about 12 miles S.E. of Parsons.

Sherman City, a post-village of Isabella co., Mich., on the Chippewa River, about 62 miles N.N.E. of Grand Rapids. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

Sherman Mills, a post-village in Sherman township, Aroostook co., Me., on the Moluncus River, 35 miles W.S.W. of Houlton. It has a carriage-shop, 1 or 2 lumber-mills, a tannery, and a church.

Sherman, Mount, a peak of the Blue Mountains, in Grant co., Oregon, is said to have an altitude of about 11,000 feet above the sea-level.

Sherman Park, a station in Madison co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 22 miles E. by N. of St. Louis.

Sherman's Creek, Perry co., Pa., runs eastward, and enters the Susquehanna River at or near Petersburg.

Sherman's Dale, a post-hamlet in Carroll township, Perry co., Pa., on Sherman's Creek, 10 miles N. of Carlisle. It has a church, a foundry, and a grist-mill.

Sherman's Hollow, a hamlet of Jerusalem township, Yates co., N.Y., 7 miles from Penn Yan.

Sherman's Mills, a hamlet in Pittstown township, Rensselaer co., N.Y., 6 miles from Johnsonville.

Sher′mansville, a post-hamlet of Casey co., Ky., about 54 miles S. by W. of Lexington. It has a church.

Shermansville, a hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., in Sadsbury township, 3 miles from Linesville Station, and about 13 miles W. of Meadville. It has a church and a broom-factory. Pop. about 100. The name of its post-office is Tamarac.

Sherm Antar. See Astabel Sherm Antar.

Sherm-Bareikah, shĕʀm-bâ-râ′kâ, an inlet of the Red Sea, 40 miles S.E. of Yembo.

Sherm-Rebegh, shĕʀm-râ-bĕg′, a town on the E. coast of the Red Sea, 110 miles S.E. of Yembo, and the place of a large annual fair.

Sherm-Wejh, shĕʀm-wĕj′, a town on the E. coast of the Red Sea, 130 miles N.W. of Yembo.

Sher′odsville, a post-hamlet in Orange township, Carroll co., O., on Conotten Creek, about 25 miles S. by E. of Canton. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Sher‛poor′, Sherpur, sher-poor′, or **Sher‛pore′,** a town of Bengal, Mymunsingh district. Lat. 25° 58″ N.; lon. 90° 3′ E. It is a straggling place, ill built, and decadent. It has a trade in jute. Pop. 8015.

Sherpoor, a town of Bengal, in Bograh district. Lat. 24° 40′ N.; lon. 89° 29′ E. It is well built, largely of brick, and is a place of great wealth. Pop. 4229.

Sher‛rard′, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., W. Va., 7 miles S. of Wheeling. It has several churches near it.

Sher′rett, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., 2 miles N.W. of Reimerton. It has a church and a steam grist-mill.

Sher′rill, a post-township of Texas co., Mo., 30 miles S. of Rolla. Pop. 1399.

Sherrill's Ford, a post-office of Catawba co., N.C.

Sherrill's Mound (or **Mount**), a post-village of Dubuque co., Iowa, about 15 miles N.W. of Dubuque. It has several churches, a steam flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Sher′rington, or **Saint Patrick de Sherrington,** a post-village in Napierville co., Quebec, 2½ miles from Hughes', 30 miles S. of Montreal. It has 4 stores and 4 hotels, and a good trade in grain. Pop. 400.

Shershell, a town of Algeria. See Cherchell.

'sHertogenbosch, Netherlands. See Bois-le-Duc.

Sher′wood, a post-village of Branch co., Mich., in Sherwood township, on the St. Joseph River, and on the Air-Line division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 48 miles W.S.W. of Jackson, and 16 miles N.W. of Coldwater. It has a graded school, 2 churches, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1073.

Sherwood, a post-hamlet in Scipio township, Cayuga co., N.Y., on the Ridge Road, 14 miles S. by W. of Auburn.

Sherwood, a post-hamlet of Defiance co., O., in Delaware township, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 2 miles from Delaware Bend.

Sherwood, a post-office of Franklin co., Tenn.

Sherwood, a post-hamlet of Calumet co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 10 miles E.S.E. of Menasha, and about 1 mile E. of Lake Winnebago. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Sherwood Valley, a post-office of Mendocino co., Cal., 35 miles N.N.W. of Ukiah.

Sheshequin, she′she-kwin, a post-village in Sheshequin township, Bradford co., Pa., on the E. bank of the Susquehanna River, about 25 miles S.E. of Elmira, N.Y., and 9 miles N. of Towanda. Ulster Station on the Lehigh Valley Railroad is on the opposite bank of the river. Sheshequin has 3 churches, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and 2 general stores. Pop. of the township, 1596.

Sheshkiyev, Scheschkejew, or **Scheschkjejew,** shĕs-kẹh-yĕv′, a town of Russia, government and 73 miles N.N.W. of Penza, on the Kalma. Pop. 5207.

Shetek, Lyon co., Minn. See Lake Shetek.

Shetek, she-tĕk′, township, Murray co., Minn. P. 166.

Shetek, a post-hamlet of Barron co., Wis., in Shetek (or Chetac) township, 40 miles N.N.W. of Chippewa Falls.

Shet′land (or **Zet′land**) **Islands,** an archipelago of 32 inhabited and over 70 uninhabited islands, in the Atlantic, belonging to Scotland, of which country, with the Orkneys, 50 miles S.S.W., it forms a county. It is mostly between lat. 59° 51′ and 60° 50′ N. and lon. 0° 44′ and 1° 44′ W., 180 miles S.E. of the Färöe group. Area, 5388 square miles. Pop. 31,608. Mainland, in the S.W., comprises about half the area, and more than half the entire population, together with Lerwick and Scalloway, the only towns in the group. Other islands are Yell, Unst, Fetlar, Whalsay, Bressa, East and West Barra, Papa-Stour, Fowla, the westernmost (and conjectured to be the *Ultima Thule* of the ancients), and Fair Isle, intermediate between Shetland and Orkney. The coasts are generally bold and precipitous, presenting cliffs broken into the most rugged and fantastic forms, and attaining in the precipice of Fowla the height of 1200 feet above the sea. Their deep creeks and sounds form a succession of noble natural harbors. The interior is not very elevated, but is extremely wild and rugged, with an almost total absence of wood. Gneiss, mica-schist, hornblende and other slate, serpentine, and primitive limestone are the principal rocks. Some copper, iron, and clay are met with, but few mines or quarries are wrought. Chromate of iron, or chrome-yellow, is an important article of export from Unst. The valleys in Mainland are interspersed with many small lakes, and the climate is very damp and variable. The soil is light and gravelly, and agriculture is in a backward condition. The cod-, ling-, and tusk-fisheries are highly important. The manufactures are almost wholly domestic, chiefly Shetland hosiery and shawls, woven by hand from fine wool; other exports are cattle, fish, &c. Beremeal, oatmeal, fish, and potatoes constitute most of the food. The people are chiefly of Norwegian descent, and their ancestors are said not to have embraced Christianity until the thirteenth century. The islands form a synod of the Scottish Church, and, together with Orkney, they send one member to the House of Commons. Scandinavian antiquities are numerous in the islands. See also South Shetland.

Shet′land, a post-village in Bothwell co., Ontario, 12 miles from Newbury. Pop. 175.

She′ton's, a township of Pickens co., S.C. Pop. 218.

Shet′tlestone, a northeastern suburb of Glasgow, Scotland, co. of Lanark, with foundries. P. of parish, 7517.

Shetuck′et River, Connecticut, is formed by the Nachaug and Willimantic Rivers, which unite in Windham co. near Willimantic. It runs southeastward, and unites with the Yantic at Norwich to form the Thames River.

Shevagunga, she-vå-gŭng'gạ, a town of India, district and 25 miles E.S.E. of Madura. Pop. 7392.

She'vagur'ry, or **Sivagiri,** she'vạ-ghir'ree, a town of India, Tinnevelly district, 87 miles N. of Cape Comorin. Pop. 14,025.

Sheybeen, shī'been', **Shi'been'** (written also **Chibin** and **Chirbin**), or **Sheybeen-el-Koom,** a village of Lower Egypt, at the junction of two railways and several canals, on the old Sebennytic branch of the Nile.

Sheyenne, or **Shienne,** shī'enn', written also **Shayuen,** a river of Dakota, rises in the N.E. part of the territory, and runs in nearly every direction except westward. It intersects Traill, Barnes, and Ransom cos., and enters the Red River of the North in Cass co., about 12 miles N. of Moorhead. Its length is estimated at 300 miles. See also Cheyenne River.

Shiashkotan, she-åsh-ko-tån', an island of the Kooril group, in lat. 48° 52′ N., lon. 154° 8′ E. It is 12 miles from N.N.E. to S.S.W., and lies 8 miles W. of Karamakotan.

Shiawassee, shī'ạ-wŏs'see, a county in the S.E. central part of Michigan, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is intersected by the Shiawassee River, and also drained by the Looking Glass and Maple Rivers, which rise in it. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of the oak, ash, beech, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil contains much sand and is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, and wool are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Detroit & Milwaukee and Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroads. Capital, Corunna. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,128,000. Pop. in 1870, 20,858, of whom 17,986 were Americans; in 1874, 21,773.

Shiawassee, a village and township of Shiawassee co., Mich., 2 miles from Vernon. Here are paper-, flour-, and saw-mills, and barrel-shops. Pop. 1336.

Shiawassee River, Michigan, rises in Oakland co., drains the S. part of Genesee co., and runs northwestward to Owosso, where it turns to the right. It next flows northward into Saginaw co., and unites with the Flint River about 8 miles S.W. of Saginaw City. The stream there formed is the Saginaw River. The Shiawassee is nearly 100 miles long.

Shib'boleth, a post-office of Decatur co., Kansas.

Shib'ley's Point, a post-hamlet of Adair co., Mo., 16 miles N.N.W. of Kirksville. It has 2 stores.

Shick'shinny, a post-borough in Salem township, Luzerne co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, 15 miles W. by S. of Wilkesbarre. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, and 1 or 2 flour-mills. Pop. 1045.

Shick'shock Mountains, a range of highlands on the Gaspé peninsula, Quebec, extending 65 miles from the E. side of the Ste. Anne des Monts to the Matane. They stand on a breadth of from 2 to 6 miles, at a distance of about 12 miles from the St. Lawrence, and rise into points between 3000 and 4000 feet high.

Shidler, or **Shideler,** shī'dlẹr, a post-office of Delaware co., Ind., on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, 8½ miles N. of Muncie.

Shiel, Loch, lôk sheel, a lake of Scotland, between the cos. of Inverness and Argyle, separating the districts of Moidart and Ardgowan, 16 miles W. of Fort William. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 1 mile. It discharges its surplus waters on the W., by the river Shiel, into the sea at Loch Moidart.

Shields, North, a seaport town of England, co. of Northumberland, within the parliamentary borough of Tynemouth (which town lies 1 mile to the N.E.), on the N. bank of the Tyne, near its mouth, 7 miles E.N.E. of Newcastle, on the Northeastern and Blyth & Tyne Railways. Pop. (1871) 8619. North Shields has risen chiefly within this century, and is a well-built seaport. It has extensive water-works, 2 churches, numerous chapels, literary and philosophical institute, mechanics' institute, theatre, town hall, several public halls for lectures, &c., 2 cemeteries, people's park, public baths and wash-houses, a sailors' home, market-place, custom-house, and 2 light-houses. There are ship- and boat-building yards, establishments for the manufacture of anchors, chain-cables, windlasses, blocks and masts, and other shipping gear, iron-foundries, salt-pans, tanneries, earthenware-works, and breweries. Hats, gloves, and tobacco are manufactured also. North Shields has a large coal-trade.

Shields, South, a borough of England, co. of Durham, on the S. bank of the Tyne, near its mouth, and on a railway, 7 miles N.N.W. of Sunderland. The principal buildings are a town hall and exchange, in a large square, a theatre, and the church of St. Hilda. Ship-building and the manufacture of rope, glass, soap, soda, and beer are the principal branches of industry. Shields has a thriving trade. The port, by an expansion of the river into a wide bay, is capable of containing 2000 merchant-vessels. The port communicates by railway with all parts of the country. A steam ferry plies to North Shields. It sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 45,336.

Shields, sheeldz, township, Lake co., Ill. Pop. 1262.

Shields, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ind., on the Driftwood Fork of White River, and on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, at Shields' Mill Station, 4 miles N.E. of Brownstown. It has a flouring-mill.

Shields, a post-office of Belmont co., O.

Shields, or **Sheilds,** a township of Dodge co., Wis. Pop. 1065.

Shields, or **Sheild,** a township of Marquette co., Wis. Pop. 650.

Shieldsborough, Mississippi. See Bay St. Louis.

Shields Mill, a post-office of Dallas co., Ala., 6 miles from Martin's Station.

Shields River, a small stream of Montana, rises near the S. border of Meagher co., runs southward, and enters the Yellowstone River in Gallatin co.

Shields River, a post-office and trading-post of Gallatin co., Montana, on Shields River, 33 miles N.E. of Bozeman.

Shieldsville, sheeldz'vĭl, a post-village of Rice co., Minn., in Shieldsville township, about 10 miles N.W. of Faribault. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 110; of the township, 631.

Shield's Wharf, a post-office of Accomack co., Va.

Shielville, Hamilton co., Ind. See Buena Vista.

Shienne River. See Cheyenne, and Shyenne.

Shiff'nal, a town of England, in Salop, on the Birmingham & Shrewsbury Railway, 12 miles N.W. of Wolverhampton. Pop. 2190, employed in coal- and iron-mines and in a paper-manufactory.

Shig'awake, a post-village in Bonaventure co., Quebec, 58 miles S.W. of Percé. Pop. 225.

Shikagua River, Iowa. See Skunk River.

Shik'arpoor', a town of India, capital of Shikarpoor district, Sinde, 20 miles N.N.W. of Sukkur. It is the abode of many wealthy natives, and the seat of a large trade and an extensive cotton-manufacture. Pop. 38,107.

Shikarpoor, a district of India, in Sinde, between the Indus and the Beloochee frontier. Area, 8813 square miles. Capital, Shikarpoor. Pop. 776,227.

Shikarpoor, a town of India, district and 14 miles S.E. of Boolundshahur. It is compactly built. Pop. 11,150.

Shikatze, a town of Thibet. See Teshoo-Loomboo.

Shikim, a state of India. See Sikkim.

Shikoku, she-ko'kŏŏh, less correctly written **Sikokf** and **Sikoke,** the smallest of the four main islands of Japan, S. of Hondo, and E. of Kioo-Sioo. Area, 17,200 square miles. Pop. 2,446,443.

Shilka, Schilka, or **Chilka,** shil'kå, a river of Asiatic Russia, in Transbaikalia, forming, by its junction with the Argoon, the Amoor. In the upper part of its course it is called the Onon.

Shillooks, Shillouks, or **Shilluks,** shil'looks', a people dwelling in the E. central part of Africa, especially in the equatorial provinces of Egypt, to which a part are subject. They are a tall negro race, and extremely savage, but have done good service in the Egyptian army.

Shiloh, shi'lo, a post-village of Marengo co., Ala., about 54 miles W.S.W. of Selma. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a steam saw-mill.

Shiloh, a post-office of Van Buren co., Ark.

Shiloh, a post-hamlet of Harris co., Ga., 12 miles E. of Hamilton. It has 2 churches.

Shiloh, a township of Edgar co., Ill. Pop. 745.

Shiloh, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., about 6 miles N.E. of Belleville, and 20 miles E. by S. of St. Louis, Mo. It has a church. Pop. 298.

Shiloh, a post-office of Cedar co., Iowa, 6 miles N. of Tipton.

Shiloh, a township of Grundy co., Iowa. Pop. 551.

Shiloh, a township of Neosho co., Kansas. Pop. 523.

Shiloh, a post-office of Ness co., Kansas.

Shiloh, a post-office of Calloway co., Ky.

Shiloh, a post-village of Union parish, La., 40 miles N.W. of Monroe. It contains the Concord Institute (Baptist), 2 churches, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, &c.

Shiloh, a post-hamlet of Ionia co., Mich., in Orleans township, on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad (Stanton Branch), 11 miles N. of Ionia. It has a church and a union school.

Shiloh, a post-office of Butler co., Mo.

Shiloh, a post-office of Hamilton co., Neb.

Shiloh, a post-village in Hopewell township, Cumberland co., N.J., 4 or 5 miles N.W. of Bridgeton. It has a church, an academy, and 2 stores.

Shiloh, a post-hamlet in Shiloh township, Camden co., N.C., on the E. bank of Pasquotank River, about 48 miles S. by E. of Norfolk, Va. It has 1 or 2 churches and a grist-mill. Pop. of the township, 1546.

Shiloh, a township of Iredell co., N.C. Pop. 1541.

Shiloh, a post-village in Cass township, Richland co., O., on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, 61 miles S.W. of Cleveland, and 16 miles N. of Mansfield. It has a newspaper office, 4 churches, a graded school, a grist-mill, and a tannery. Pop. about 1000.

Shiloh, a post-township of Sumter co., S.C. Pop. 1518. Shiloh Post-Office is about 55 miles E. of Columbia.

Shiloh, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Tenn., 7 miles S. of Corbandale Station. It has a church.

Shiloh, a post-office of Erath co., Tex.

Shiloh, a post-hamlet of King George co., Va., 25 miles E. of Fredericksburg. Pop. 25.

Shiloh, a post-office of Polk co., Wis.

Shiloh Centre, a post-office of Champaign co., Ill., 15 miles N.W. of Champaign City. Here is a church.

Shiloh Hill, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ill., 4½ miles W. of Campbell Hill Station. It has a church.

Shilohville, shi'lo-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Tenn., 18 miles N.E. of Corinth, Miss. It has a church. Near here occurred the battle of PITTSBURG LANDING.

Shi'mer, a station in Northampton co., Pa., on the Lehigh & Lackawanna Railroad, 4 miles N. of Bethlehem.

Shi'mers, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., 1 mile from Phillipsburg. It has a church, an iron-furnace, a saw-mill, and 3 other mills.

Shimersville, shī'merz-vĭl, or **Shi'merville,** a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., about 10 miles S. of Allentown, and ½ mile from Zionsville.

Shimo'da, or **Simo'da,** a town of Japan, island of Hondo, at the S. end of the peninsula of Idzu, 80 miles S.W. of Tokio. In 1854 it was opened to American commerce, but in the same year it was destroyed by an earthquake, and its harbor, previously good, was ruined, since which the place has become unimportant. Pop. 4000.

Shimoga, a town of India. See SIMOGA.

Shimonoséki, shim'o-no-sĕk'e, or **Simonosaki,** sim'o-no-săk'e, a town of Japan, on the S.W. point of Hondo, commanding the Strait of Shimonoséki. It was bombarded in 1864 by a fleet of British, French, Dutch, and American ships. Pop. 10,000. The STRAIT OF SHIMONOSÉKI, at one point only ¼ mile across, separates Hondo from Kioo-Sioo, and connects the Inland Sea with the Sea of Japan. It is a very important channel of commerce.

Shin'bone, a post-office of Clay co., Ala.

Shin Creek, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., about 44 miles W. of Kingston. It has a church and a tannery.

Shin'dle, a station of the Pennsylvania Railroad (Lewistown division), 11 miles E.N.E. of Lewistown, Pa.

Shinghit, shin-gheet', or **Shingeti,** shin-gā'te, a town of the Sahara, in the Adrâr oasis, with a depot for rock salt and a good caravan-trade. Pop. 3500.

Shing-King, China. See LEAO-TONG.

Shingle (shing'gel) **Creek,** a post-office of Hennepin co., Minn.

Shingle Creek, a hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Antwerp and Rossie townships, on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, at Keene's Station, 41 miles S. of Ogdensburg. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory. It is partly in Jefferson co.

Shinglehouse, a post-office of Potter co., Pa.

Shingle Springs, a post-village of El Dorado co., Cal., on the Sacramento & Placerville Railroad, 49 miles E. by N. of Sacramento. Pop. about 100.

Shingletown, shing'gel-tŏwn, a post-village of Shasta co., Cal., about 36 miles N.E. of Red Bluff. It has a manufactory of sash, doors, and blinds.

Shin-Lin-Ling, or **Chin-Lin-Ling,** sheen'leen'-ling', a mountain of China, province of Shan-See, in lat. 37° 36′ N., lon. 112° 44′ E.

Shin, LOCH, Scotland. See LOCH SHIN.

Shin'necock Bay, Suffolk co., N.Y., on the S. side of Long Island, is 10 or 12 miles long, and separated from the sea by a narrow sand-beach.

Shinn'ston, a post-village of Harrison co., W. Va., 12 miles N. of Clarksburg, and about 60 miles S.S.E. of Wheeling. It has 2 churches, a steam saw-mill, 2 grist-mills, and a pottery.

Shinrone, shin-rōn', a town of Ireland, Kings co., 6 miles W.N.W. of Roscrea. Pop. 552.

Shin-Yang, a town of Manchooria. See MOOKDEN.

Shiocton, shi-ŏk'ton, a post-village of Outagamie co., Wis., in Bovina township, on Wolf River, and on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, 30½ miles W. by S. of Green Bay. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and several stores.

Ship Cove, a fishing-hamlet on Conception Bay, Newfoundland, 4 miles from Brigus. Pop. 439.

Ship Cove, a hamlet on Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, 3 miles from Trinity. Pop. 350.

Ship Har'bor, a post-office of Whatcom co., Washington.

Ship Harbor, a post-village in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast, 48 miles N.E. of Halifax.

Ship Island, in Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, ½ mile from Green's Pond. Pop. 142.

Ship Island, in the Gulf of Mexico, is 30 miles N. of the Chandeleur Islands.

Ship'ka, a Bulgarian village of Eastern Roumelia, in a gorge on the S. slope of the Balkan range. Pop. 4000. In the rear of the village is Shipka Pass.

Shipka Pass, a famous pass, near the centre of the Balkan Mountains, in Bulgaria, 14 miles S. of Gabrova. Elevation, 4324 feet. Three miles S. of the pass is the village of Shipka.

Ship'ley, a town of England, co. of York, at a railway junction, 3 miles N.N.W. of Bradford. Pop. 11,757, employed in the manufacture of woollens and paper.

Shipley, a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, 8 miles W. of Palmerston. Pop. 100.

Ship'man, a post-village in Shipman township, Macoupin co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 19 miles N.N.E. of Alton. It has 4 churches, a high school, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 500.

Shippegan, ship-peh-gân', an island of New Brunswick, near its N.E. coast, at the S.E. entrance of the Bay of Chaleurs. It is about 20 miles long.

Shippegan, a seaport town of New Brunswick, co. of Gloucester, at the entrance to the Bay of Chaleurs, 70 miles N.E. of Chatham, and 70 miles E. of Bathurst. It has a fine harbor, with good anchorage for the largest vessels, and contains several stores. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries. Pop. 500.

Ship'pen, a township of Cameron co., Pa. Pop. 1824. Shippen Station is on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, 6 miles N. of Emporium.

Shippen, a township of Tioga co., Pa. Pop. 270.

Ship'penport, a hamlet of Morris co., N.J., on Lake Hopatcong, and on the Morris & Essex Railroad.

Ship'pensburg, a post-borough of Cumberland co., Pa., in a small township of its own name, on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 22 miles W.S.W. of Carlisle, and 11½ miles N.N.E. of Chambersburg. It contains 7 churches, the Cumberland Valley State Normal School, a national bank, 1 other bank, 2 newspaper offices, and 2 iron-foundries with machine-shops. Pop. in 1870, 2065; of the township, excluding the borough, 381.

Ship'pensport, a station in Venango co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 11 miles N. of Parker.

Ship'pensville, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., in Elk township, on the Emlenton & Shippensville Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Edenburg, and about 20 miles S.E. of Oil City. It has 2 or 3 churches, a planing-mill, and manufactures of furniture and wagons. Oil is found here.

Ship'pingport, a hamlet of Jefferson co., Ky., on the Ohio, 2 miles below Louisville. It is within the limits of Louisville.

Shippingport, a post-hamlet of Beaver co., Pa., on the Ohio River, about 30 miles below Pittsburg. It is partly supported by the coal-business, and has a steam grist-mill and about 20 houses.

Shipp's Landing, post-office, Humphrey co., Tenn.

Ship'ston-on-Stour, a town of England, in a part of the co. of Worcester enclosed by Warwickshire, 30 miles E.S.E. of Worcester. Pop. of parish, 1800.

Ship'ton, a township of England, co. and 6 miles N.N.W. of York, on the York & Newcastle Railway. It has a grammar-school.

Ship'ton, a post-village in Richmond co., Quebec, on the river Nicolet, 3 miles from Danville. It contains saw-mills, grist-mills, and a slate-quarry. Pop. 250.

Ship Yard, a post-hamlet of Camden co., N.C., on the

Pasquotank River, 4 miles (by land) from Elizabeth City. It has a store.

Shiraz, a city of Persia. See SHEERAZ.

Shiré, shee'rā, or **Shi'ra,** a river of Africa, issues from the S. end of Lake Nyassa, flows S. for 300 miles, and joins the Zambezi above its delta. Its lower course is deep and navigable, but swift; and above the head of navigation it has many cataracts, of which Murchison's (or Mamwira) Falls are the most noteworthy.

Shiremanstown, shïr'manz-tŏwn, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., in Hampden township, on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 5 miles W. by S. of Harrisburg. It has 3 churches, 2 coach-factories, and a flour-mill.

Shirinki, or **Shirinky,** shee'rin'kee, one of the Kooril Islands, S.W. of Paramoosheer, in lat. 50° 10' N., lon. 154° 58' E. It is a conspicuous rock, 25 miles in circuit.

Shir'land, a post-hamlet in Shirland township, Winnebago co., Ill., on Pecatonica River, and on the Western Union Railroad, 9 miles W.S.W. of Beloit, and about 15 miles N.N.W. of Rockford. It has a church and a cheese-factory. Pop. of the township, 559.

Shirland, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., Pa., 4 miles N.W. of Oakdale Station. It has a store and 3 dwellings.

Shir'ley, a post-office of Covington co., Ala.

Shirley, a post-village in Dale township, McLean co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 6 miles S.S.W. of Bloomington. It has 2 churches. Pop. 163.

Shirley, a post-office of Pocahontas co., Iowa.

Shirley, a hamlet in Shirley township, Cloud co., Kansas, on the Republican River, about 12 miles E. of Concordia. Pop. of the township, 592.

Shirley, a post-township of Piscataquis co., Me., about 60 miles N.W. of Bangor. It exports lumber. Pop. 296.

Shirley, a post-township of Middlesex co., Mass., about 8 miles E. of Fitchburg, is bounded on the E. by the Nashua River, and intersected by the Fitchburg Railroad. Pop. 1352. It contains a hamlet named Shirley and a larger place called Shirley Village.

Shirley, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., in North Collins township, about 22 miles S. of Buffalo. It has 2 Friends' meetings, a tannery, and a cheese-factory.

Shirley, a station of the East Broad Top Railroad, is at Shirleysburg, Pa.

Shirley, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. 1633.

Shirley, a post-hamlet of Tyler co., W. Va., 13 miles N. of West Union. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill.

Shirley Mills, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Me., in Shirley township.

Shirleysburg, shir'liz-bŭrg, a post-borough in Shirley township, Huntingdon co., Pa., on Aughwick Creek, and on the East Broad Top Railroad, 6½ miles S. of Mount Union. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and a high school. Pop. 329. Iron ore is found near this place.

Shirley Village, a post-village in Shirley township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Fitchburg Railroad, 10 miles E.S.E. of Fitchburg. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of cotton sheetings, paper, and leather board.

Shirtz'ville, a post-office of Wirt co., W. Va.

Shirvan, written also **Shirwan, Schirwan,** or **Chirvan,** shïr'vân' or sheer'vân', a former province of Asiatic Russia, in Transcaucasia, between lat. 40° and 41° N. and lon. 48° and 49° 30' E., having E. the Caspian Sea and the province of Bakoo, S. the river Koor, and N. the Caucasus. A range of high mountains traverses the region from N.W. to S.E., separating the basins of the Koor and the Terek.

Shir'wa, a lake of Africa, about 30 miles S. by E. of Nyassa, with no outlet. Elevation, 1400 feet. It is 60 miles long, and over 20 miles wide, with brackish water and swampy shores.

Shisdra, a town of Russia. See ZHIZDRA.

Shishewan, shee'sheh-wân', a village of Persia, in Azerbaijan, on the E. shore of Lake Ooroomeeyah. In 1838 an uncle of the Shah resided here, in a palace built in the European style. He founded an experimental farm, a glass-foundry, a pottery, a wax-factory, silk-, cotton-, and worsted-looms, and workshops upon European models.

Shi-Tsien, a city of China. See SHEE-TSIEN.

Shiv'elton, a post-hamlet of Platte co., Mo., about 42 miles N.W. of Kansas City. It is near the Missouri River.

Shiz. See XIZ.

Shkiperi, European Turkey. See ALBANIA.

Shoa, Schoa, or **Xoa,** sho'â, written also **Shwa,** the most S. of the three principal states of Abyssinia, lies chiefly between the Bahr-el-Azrek, or Blue Nile, and the river Hawash. Lat. 8° 30'–10° or 11° N.; lon. 38°–40° 30' E. The surface is mostly mountainous, some parts from 8000 to 9000 feet above the sea, but it comprises many rich valleys and undulating plains, and the tributary Galla territories, on the frontiers, are exuberantly fertile. Cattle, corn, coffee, cotton, dye-woods, drugs, wild indigo, sulphur, nitre, alum, coal, and several metals are among the chief products. Some of these, and gold-dust, ivory, hides, civet, and other merchandise from Central Africa, cotton cloths, blankets, baskets, mats, peltry, leather, and parchment manufactured in Shoa, and slaves from the interior, are sent to Zeyla, Berbera, and other ports on the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden in return for European and other manufactured goods and foreign produce. The principal towns are Ankober (the capital), Angolalla, and Tegulet.

Shoal, shōl, a township of Clinton co., Mo. Pop. 2475.

Shoal (shōl) **Basin,** a circular bay of North Australia, near Shoal Bay, a little farther up Apsley Strait.

Shoal Bay, of East Australia, lat. 29° 25' S., lon. 153° 20' E., is about midway between Moreton Bay and Port Macquarie, and receives Clarence River at its W. extremity.

Shoal Bay, of North Australia, at the S. extremity of Apsley Strait, between Melville and Bathurst Islands. Lat. 11° 48' S.; lon. 130° 43' E.

Shoal (shōl) **Bay,** a fishing-hamlet in the district of Ferryland, Newfoundland, 15 miles from St. John's. Copper ore is found here. Pop. 103.

Shoal Bay, a settlement in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, 52 miles N.E. of Halifax. Pop. 200.

Shoal Creek, Illinois, is formed by its East and West Forks, which rise in Montgomery co., run southward, and unite in Bond co., about 5 miles S.W. of Greenville. It flows southward through Clinton co., and enters the Kaskaskia River.

Shoal Creek, Missouri, runs eastward, intersects Caldwell co., and enters Grand River in Livingston co., 4 or 5 miles S. of Chillicothe. It is about 70 miles long.

Shoal Creek rises in Lawrence co., Tenn., runs southward through Lauderdale co., Ala., and enters the Tennessee River about 10 miles above Florence.

Shoal Creek, a post-office of Cleburne co., Ala.

Shoal Creek, a post-office of Logan co., Ark.

Shoal Creek, a township of Barry co., Mo. P. 1686.

Shoal Creek, a township of Newton co., Mo. P. 763.

Shoal Creek, township, Cherokee co., N.C. P. 1332.

Shoal Creek Station, Illinois. See BREESE.

Shoal Ford, a post-office of Limestone co., Ala., 10 miles E.S.E. of Athens.

Shoalhaven, shōl-hā'ven, a river of New South Wales, rises about lat. 36° S., lon. 149° 50' E., flows N. and E., separating the co. of St. Vincent from the cos. of Murray, Argyle, and Camden, and enters the Pacific by a large mouth, 75 miles S.W. of Sydney. An active trade is carried on on this river.

Shoal Ness, a headland of Alaska, lat. 69° N., lon. 162° W.

Shoal Point, a post-office of Galveston co., Tex., on Galveston Bay, 4 miles from Highland Station.

Shoal River, Florida, runs southwestward through Walton co., and enters the Yellow River about 16 miles above Milton.

Shoals, shōlz, a post-village, capital of Martin co., Ind., in Halbert township, on the East Fork of White River, and on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 42 miles E. of Vincennes, and 23 miles W. of Mitchell. It has a court-house, a newspaper office, 4 churches, a graded school, a flour-mill, a spoke-factory, a blast-furnace, and manufactures of lumber, &c. Pop. 513.

Shoals'burg, a post-hamlet of Newton co., Mo., on Shoal Creek, 5 miles S. of Joplin, and about 16 miles S.W. of Carthage. It has a flouring-mill and a saw-mill.

Shoals of Ogeechee, o-ghee'chee, a hamlet of Hancock co., Ga., on the Ogeechee River, 12 miles N.W. of Warrenton. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Shoal'water Bay, Washington, is in Pacific co., and is about 30 miles long measured on a line drawn N. and S. It communicates with the ocean by an entrance about 5 miles wide between Toke Point and Leadbetter Point. Many oysters are procured in this bay, which is rather shallow, but is said to be one of the best harbors between San Francisco and Puget Sound.

Shobonier, shŏb'o-neer', or **Shabonier,** a post-village of Fayette co., Ill., in Kaskaskia township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 7 miles S. of Vandalia. P. 143.

Shoc'co, a township of Warren co., N.C. Pop. 1637.

Shockey's Prairie, shŏk'iz prā'ree, a post-hamlet of Lamar co., Tex., 8 miles from Blossom Prairie. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Shockeysville, shŏk′ịz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Va., 18 miles S.W. of Martinsburg, W. Va.

Shock′ley, a post-office of Mitchell co., Kansas.

Shockoe (shŏk′o) **Church,** a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Va.

Shock's, a station in Wapello co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 6 miles W. of Ottumwa.

Shock's, a station in Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 7 miles W.N.W. of Columbia.

Shoeburyness, shoo′bẹr-e-ness, a cape of England, in Essex, on the N. shore of the Thames estuary, opposite Sheerness, 3 miles E. of Southend. Here is a village, with barracks, a gunnery-school, and buildings connected with the ranges for artillery target-practice and for testing steel plates designed for naval and military uses.

Shoe (shoo) **Cove,** a fishing-hamlet in the district of Twillingate and Fogo, Newfoundland, 4 miles from Tilt Cove. Pop. 230.

Shoe Heel, a post-village in Shoe Heel township, Robeson co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 89 miles W.N.W. of Wilmington. It has 2 hotels, a foundry, and 2 turpentine-distilleries. Pop. of the township, 460.

Shoemaker, shoo′mā-kẹr, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Pa., about 30 miles N. by E. of Easton. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Shoemaker's Corners, a hamlet of Alleghany co., N.Y., 3 miles from Andover.

Shoemakersville, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., in Perry township, on the Schuylkill River, and on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 12 miles N. of Reading. There are several churches near it.

Shoemakertown, a post-village in Cheltenham township, Montgomery co., Pa., on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8 miles N. by E. of Philadelphia. It contains an academy, a church, and manufactories of carriages and of edge-tools. The name of its station is York Road.

Shoenersville, shā′nẹrz-vĭl or shĕn′ẹrz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., in Hanover township, 2 miles from Catasauqua. It has a church.

Shogre, or **Shogher,** sho′ghẹr, a town of North Syria, on the Orontes, 25 miles S.S.E. of Antioch.

Shoho′la, a post-village in Shohola township, Pike co., Pa., on the Delaware River, and on the Erie Railroad, 19 miles N.W. of Port Jervis. It has a church and 2 or 3 stores. A suspension-bridge crosses the river here, and connects Shohola with Barryville. Pop. of township, 729.

Sho′kan, a post-village in Olive township, Ulster co., N.Y., on Esopus Creek, and on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, 14 miles W. by N. of Kingston. It has 2 churches, a tannery, a grist-mill, &c.

Shoko′kon, a village of Honey Creek township, Henderson co., Ill. Pop. 79.

Sho‵laghur′, or **Sholagher,** sho-lạ-gŭr′, a town of Bengal, Dacca district. Lat. 23° 33′ 20″ N.; lon. 90° 20′ E. Pop. 6525.

Sholapoor, town and district of India. See SOLAPOOR.

Shomaspur, sho‵mås-poor′, a town of Bengal, in Tiperah. Lat. 23° 50′ N.; lon. 91° 4′ E. Pop. 3010.

Shomer, a province of Arabia. See JEBEL.

Shona, sho′nå, a small island of Scotland, on the W. coast, co. of Inverness. Lat. 56° 49′ N.

Sho′neytown, a post-office of Putnam co., Mo.

Shon‵galoo′, a post-hamlet of Webster parish, La., 50 miles S. of Hope, Ark. It has a church.

Shon′gelo, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Miss., 4 miles N. of Raleigh. It has flour- and rice-mills, and a cotton-gin.

Shongo, shong′go, a post-hamlet in Willing township, Alleghany co., N.Y., on the Genesee River, about 56 miles W. of Elmira. It has a church.

Shoobootee, or **Shoobata,** Miss. See SHUBUTA.

Shoo Fly, a post-office of Johnson co., Iowa, about 20 miles W. of Muscatine.

Shoojuabad, shoo‵joo-ạ-båd′, or **Shujabad,** shoo‵-jạ-båd′, a town of the Punjab, 4 miles from the E. bank of the Chenaub, and 25 miles S. of Mooltan. It stands in a fine fertile plain, watered by canals, and is enclosed by a brick wall 30 feet in height. It has manufactures of cottons and turned wares of superior quality, with excellent gardens, yielding sugar-cane, cotton, grain, and indigo.

Shookotskoi, Behring's Strait. See EAST CAPE.

Shool′bred, a post-village in Bonaventure co., Quebec, on the river Restigouche, 29 miles from Campbellton. P. 175.

Shoomla, Schumla, Shumla, or **Choumla,** shoom′lå, sometimes written **Shumna;** a fortified city of Bulgaria, 58 miles S.S.W. of Silistria. Lat. 43° 15′ N.; lon. near 27° E. Pop. 45,000. It stands in a gorge on the N. declivity of the Balkan. On three sides it is enclosed by mountains, and is encircled by ramparts and a double fosse, strengthened by a citadel and strong redoubts on an adjacent height. It is intersected by a rivulet, and divided into an upper and a lower town, the former containing numerous mosques and barracks. It is the residence of a Greek archbishop, and has manufactures of tin- and copper-wares, clothes, silk goods, and leather.

Shoo′ree, or **Shuri,** shoo′ree, a fortified town, capital of the Loo-Choo Islands, near the W. coast of Great Loo-Choo, and near the port called Napa.

Shoosha, Shousha, or **Shusha,** shoo′shä, written also **Shooshi** or **Schuschi,** shoo′shee, and **Chouche,** a town of Russia, in Transcaucasia, government and 70 miles S.E. of Yelisavetpol, and 180 miles S.E. of Tiflis. It was founded under the name of Penah-abad by Nâdir Shâh, in a very strong position. Pop. 19,945.

Shooshooa, or **Shushuah,** shoo′shoo-å, an island of the Red Sea, near the entrance to the Gulf of Akabah, in Arabia, 30 miles N.W. of Moilah.

Shooster, Shuster, or **Schuster,** shoos′tẹr, written also **Chouster** or **Schouster,** a city of Persia, in Khoozistan, on the Karoon, 32 miles E.S.E. of Dezfool. Lat. 32° N.; lon. 49° E. Pop. 8000. It stands on a small hill crowned by a citadel, and on the land side it is enclosed by a brick wall, outside of which the Ab-i-Gargar Canal, constructed by Shahpoor I., separates it from its suburb. Its houses are mostly of stone, and the city possesses many elegant buildings.

Shoo′ter's Hill, England, co. of Kent, parish of Eltham, 1½ miles S.E. of Woolwich, rises to 446 feet in height, and is one of the most conspicuous heights near London.

Shoot′ing Creek, a post-township of Clay co., N.C. Pop. 423.

Shoot′man, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Mo., 8 miles N.E. of Carrollton. It has a church.

Shooya, Shuya, Schuja, or **Chouia,** shoo′yå, a town of Russia, government of Vladimeer, on the Tesa, 50 miles N.W. of Viazniki. Pop. 3000. It has linen- and cotton-weaving and print-works, soap-factories, and various other factories.

Shopiere, sho‵pe-air′, a post-village in Turtle township, Rock co., Wis., on Turtle Creek, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 9 miles S.S.E. of Janesville, and 6 miles N.E. of Beloit. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, a graded school, &c.

Shop Spring, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn., 7 miles S.E. of Lebanon.

Shop′ville, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Ky., 9 miles E. of Somerset. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Shore′ditch, a quarter of the British metropolis, immediately N. of the city of London, and included in the borough of Hackney. Pop. 127,164.

Shoreham, shōr′ạm, or **New Shoreham,** a seaport town of England, in Sussex, on the South Coast Railway, 6 miles W. of Brighton. Pop. 3678. The town is irregularly built; the principal buildings are the market-house, a fine church, and a suspension-bridge over the Adur. The harbor is encumbered by a bar with from 14 to 17 feet of water, but Shoreham still continues to carry on an important trade, it being a warehousing port. Shoreham has ship-building and a fishery, and extensive works for cement. The borough returns two members to Parliament.

Shoreham, shōr′ạm, a post-village in Shoreham township, Addison co., Vt., 3 miles N. of the Addison Branch of the Vermont Central Railroad, about 28 miles N.W. of Rutland, and 12 miles S.W. of Middlebury. It contains an academy, 3 churches, and a cheese-factory. The township is bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain. Pop. of the township, 1225.

Short Beach, Nova Scotia. See DARLING'S LAKE.

Short Creek, of Ohio, falls into the Ohio River in Jefferson co.

Short Creek, a post-office of Grayson co., Ky.

Short Creek, a post-township of Harrison co., O., about 15 miles N.W. of Wheeling, W. Va. Pop. 1799. It contains Georgetown and Harrisville. Short Creek Post-Office is at Georgetown.

Short Creek, a post-hamlet of Brooke co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, opposite Portland, O.

Shor′ter's Depot, a post-village of Macon co., Ala., is near the Tallapoosa River, and on the Western Railroad, 23 miles E. of Montgomery.

Short′erville, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ala., about 24 miles S. of Eufaula. It has 2 churches.

Short Falls, a post-hamlet in Epsom township, Merrimack co., N.H., on the Suncook Valley Railroad, and on

Suncook River, 9½ miles S.S.W. of Pittsfield, and about 10 miles E. of Concord. It has a church, a carriage-shop, and a flour-mill.

Short Line, a post-office of York co., Pa., is at Martin's Station on the railroad between Hanover and York, 8 miles S.W. of York.

Short Mountain, a post-hamlet of Cannon co., Tenn., 15 miles N. of McMinnville. Pop. 44.

Shorts'ville, a post-village in Manchester township, Ontario co., N.Y., on the Canandaigua Outlet and the Auburn Branch of the New York Central Railroad, 16½ miles N.W. of Geneva. It has a graded school, about 35 houses, a church, 2 paper-mills, and a manufactory of grain-drills.

Shortsville, a hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., in Chatham township, 6 miles N.W. of Niles Valley Railroad Station. Pop. about 100. Here is Chatham Valley Post-Office.

Short Tract, a post-office of Alleghany co., N.Y., about 20 miles S.W. of Dansville. Here is a street about 2 miles long, with scattered houses.

Shoshone, sho-sho-nee', a county in the N. part of Idaho, has an area of about 3000 square miles. It is intersected by the North Fork of Clearwater River, and is bounded on the S.W. by the South Fork of the same. These forks unite on the W. border of the county. It is also drained by Oro Fino River, and bounded on the N.E. by the Bitter Root Mountains, which are covered with forests of pine, cedar, and other trees. Gold is the chief article of export. The reported value of the gold found in it in 1870 was $370,172. Capital, Pierce City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $220,470. Pop. in 1870, 722, of whom 93 were Americans.

Shoshone (or **Shoshonee**) **Falls,** a grand cataract of the Snake River, in Idaho, near lat. 42° 35′ N., lon. 114° 5′ W. Here the river runs in a long deep cañon between vertical volcanic rocks, and is said to be about 250 yards wide. The height of the cataract is nearly 200 feet. "At the point where the falls are located," says J. Ross Browne, "the cañon is nearly a mile wide. Viewed from below, it appears circular, like a vast amphitheatre, with the falls in the centre. The different layers of lava resemble seats in tiers ranged one above another to a height of 700 feet above the head of the falls. In the narrowest part the water is 200 or 300 yards wide. About 400 yards above the main falls are five islands, dividing the stream into six parts. Below the islands the water unites and passes in an unbroken sheet over the great fall; the descent is about 200 feet. The semicircle at the head of the falls is apparently perfect, and the leap as clear as that of Niagara." Below the cataract the river runs in a cañon about 1000 feet deep. Shoshone is the Indian name of this river.

Shoshone Lake, the source of Shoshone Creek, one of the head-streams of the Snake River, Montana, in a basin full of geysers and other thermal and sulphur springs. Elevation, 7870 feet; length, 12 miles; breadth, 8 miles. The outline is very irregular, and the water clear.

Shot'ley-Bridge, a town of England, co. of Durham, on the Derwent, 14 miles S.W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Shotts'ville, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ala., about 16 miles E. of Fulton, Miss. It has a church and a store.

Shot'well, a post-office of Franklin co., Mo., about 64 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis.

Shoun's Cross Roads, post-office, Johnson co., Tenn.

Shoup's Ford, a post-office of Burke co., N.C.

Shousetown, or **Shoustown,** shŏwss'tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., Pa., on the S.W. bank of the Ohio River, 16 miles by rail below Pittsburg. It has 2 churches.

Shousha, a town of Asiatic Russia. See SHOOSHA.

Shovel (shŭv'ęl) **Mount,** post-office, Burnet co., Tex.

Showy, sho'ee, a town of Africa, on the Shari, 23 miles S.E. of Lake Chad. Lat. 12° 45′ N.; lon. 15° 58′ E.

Shreve, shreev, a post-village in Clinton township, Wayne co., O., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 9 miles S.S.W. of Wooster. It has a graded school, 3 churches, a newspaper office, and manufactures of sash, blinds, &c. Pop. 479.

Shreveport, shreev'port, a city of Louisiana, the capital of Caddo parish, is on the W. bank of Red River, and on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, about 20 miles below the Great Raft, and on the E. shore of Soda Lake, about 44 miles E.S.E. of Jefferson, Tex. Steamboats ply regularly between this city and New Orleans. It contains a court-house, 11 churches, 3 banking-houses, several steam mills, 2 machine-shops, gas-works, manufactures of lumber and cotton-seed oil, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. Cattle and cotton are the chief articles of export. About 40,000 bales of cotton are received here annually. Pop. 4607.

Shrewsbury, shrôs'bęr-e or shroos'bęr-e (anc. *Urico'nium*), a town of England, capital of the co. of Salop, nearly enclosed by the Severn, at the junction of many railways, 38 miles S. of Chester. Pop. 23,406. It has many good residences, fine churches, a large town hall, county hall, market-houses, county jail, military depot, infirmary, theatre, grammar-school, hospital and other well-endowed charities, music hall, literary and philosophical society, mechanics' institution, public library, assembly-rooms, manufactures of linen thread, canvas, iron-wares, brawn, and cakes, a salmon-fishery in the river, and a trade in coal and corn by canal and by the Severn. It sends two members to the House of Commons. In the time of Alfred, Shrewsbury ranked as one of the chief cities of England. In 1403 the famous battle which resulted in the defeat of Hotspur and the Earl of Douglas, his ally, by Henry IV., was fought in its vicinity. It is a Roman Catholic bishop's see.

Shrewsbury, shroos'bęr-e, a post-village in Shrewsbury township, Worcester co., Mass., about 6 miles by rail N.E. of Worcester, and 36 miles W. of Boston. It has 2 churches, an academy, and manufactures of boots, tin-ware, &c. The township is bounded on the W. by Quinsigamond Lake, 4 miles long. Pop. of the township, 1524.

Shrewsbury, a post-village in Shrewsbury township, Monmouth co., N.J., on the New Jersey Southern and Central Railroads, about 30 miles by water or 41 by rail S. of New York City, and 5 miles W.N.W. of Long Branch. It is on or near an inlet of the ocean, called Shrewsbury River. It contains 2 churches, a seminary for young ladies, a carriage-factory, and many fine residences. Pop. about 800. Besides Shrewsbury, the township contains the larger village of Red Bank, &c. Pop. 5440.

Shrewsbury, township, Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 442.

Shrewsbury, a township of Sullivan co., Pa. P. 209.

Shrewsbury, a post-village in Shrewsbury township, York co., Pa., about 1 mile E. of Shrewsbury Station of the Northern Central Railroad, which station is 18 miles S. of York. It contains 4 churches, a savings-bank, a tannery, and a grist-mill. Pop. 600. The township contains also the village of Glen Rock. Total pop. 3559.

Shrewsbury, a post-village in Shrewsbury township, Rutland co., Vt., about 10 miles S.S.E. of Rutland, and 1 mile E. of the Rutland division of the Vermont Central Railroad. It has 2 or 3 churches. Pop. of township, 1145.

Shrewsbury, a post-hamlet of Kanawha co., W. Va., 1 mile from Coalburg Railroad Station.

Shrewsbury River, in the N.E. part of Monmouth co., N.J., is the continuation of Sandy Hook Bay, separated from Neversink River by a narrow neck.

Shrig'ley, a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, 23 miles from Collingwood. Pop. 180.

Shropshire, a county of England. See SALOP.

Shrub Oak, a post-hamlet of Westchester co., N.Y., 6 miles from Peekskill, and about 44 miles N. of New York. It has 2 churches.

Shrule, shrool, a post-office of Fillmore co., Neb.

Shtab, a town of Bulgaria. See SISTOVA.

Shtshigry, or **Schtschigry,** sh-chig'ree, a town of Russia, government and 27 miles E.N.E. of Koorsk, on a river of the same name. Pop. 4946.

Shu'benaca'die, a principal river of Nova Scotia, which peninsula it nearly divides into two portions; after a N. course it enters a bay 45 miles N. of Halifax, with which city and its harbor it is connected by a canal 30 miles in length.

Shubenacadie, a post-village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, on the Shubenacadie River, 20 miles from its mouth, and on the Intercolonial Railway, 38 miles from Halifax. It has brick-fields, a tannery, pail-factory, saw-mill, 2 hotels, and 3 stores. Pop. 350.

Shubuta, shoo-boo'tą, a post-village of Clarke co., Miss., on the Chickasawha River and the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 39 miles S. of Meridian, and 96 miles N.N.W. of Mobile. It has 4 churches. About 7000 bales of cotton are shipped here annually. Pop. about 1000.

Shuey's (shoo'įz) **Mills,** or **Shueytown,** shoo'e-tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Green co., Wis., 6 miles S. of Monroe.

Shueyville, shoo'e-vĭl, a post-village in Jefferson township, Johnson co., Iowa, about 10 miles S. of Cedar Rapids, and 2 miles N. of the Iowa River. It has a church and 25 dwellings.

Shuf'field, a township of Moore co., N.C. Pop. 1270.

Shu'fordville, a post-hamlet of Buncombe co., N.C., about 10 miles S.S.E. of Asheville.

Shugshut, shoog'shoot, written also **Shughut,** or **Shugheud,** a town of Asia Minor, on the Sakareeyah, 30 miles S.E. of Izneek. Pop. 7000.

Shuhri-Bababeg, shoo′ree-bȧ-bȧ-bĕg′, a town of Persia, province and 95 miles W. of Kerman.

Shujabad, a town of the Punjab. See Shoojuabad.

Shulls′burg, a post-village in Shullsburg township, Lafayette co., Wis., about 60 miles S.W. of Madison, and 24 miles E. by N. of Dubuque. It has 4 churches, a banking-house, a money-order post-office, a high school, a grist-mill, and 2 smelting-furnaces. Lead is mined in this township. Pop. about 1000; of the township, 2540.

Shull's Mills, a post-office of Watauga co., N.C.

Shulough, shoo′lo, a post-office of Walker co., Ala.

Shumagin (shoo′mȧ-gheen) **Islands,** a group of Alaska, S. of the peninsula of Aliaska. They are much visited by fishermen.

Shumalari, shŭm′ạ-lȧ′ree, written also **Chamalari, Choumalarie,** and **Tchamoulari,** one of the principal peaks of the Himalaya Mountains, between Thibet and Bootan. Lat. 28° 4′ N.; lon. 90° E. Elevation, 27,200 feet.

Shu′mansville, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Va., 7 miles N.E. of Penola Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Shumla, or **Shumna,** Bulgaria. See Shoomla.

Shum′la, a hamlet of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in Pomfret township, 4 miles S.E. of Laona Station.

Shum′shabad′, or **Shamsabad,** shŭm′sȧ-bȧd′, a town of India, 18 miles N.W. of Furruckabad. Pop. 8710.

Shum′way, a post-village in Banner township, Effingham co., Ill., on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Altamont. It has 2 or 3 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. 150.

Shu′na, one of the Inner Hebrides Islands, Scotland, co. of Argyle, 4 miles N.W. of Craigneish.

Shu′nem, an ancient town of Palestine, S. of Nain.

Shunk, a post-hamlet in Fox township, Sullivan co., Pa., about 26 miles N.N.E. of Williamsport. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Shun-King, or **Chun-Khing,** shŭn-king′, a city of China, province of Se-Chuen, on a tributary of the Yang-tse-Kiang, 115 miles E. of Ching-Too-Foo.

Shun-Ning, or **Chun-Ning,** shŭn-ning′, a city of China, province and 170 miles W. of Yun-Nan.

Shun′pike, a post-office of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad, 34 miles N.E. of Newburg.

Shun-Te, or **Chun-Te,** shŭn-tȧ′, a city of China, province of Pe-Chee-Lee, 220 miles S.S.W. of Peking.

Shup′eyon′, or **Shapeyan,** shŭp-ȧ-yȧn′, a town of Cashmere, 6550 feet above the sea, and 28 miles S. of Serinagur. Lat. 33° 42′ N.; lon. 74° 45′ E. Pop. 2353. Shupeyon district, of 850 square miles, has a pop. of 54,522.

Shuqualak, shoo′kwạ-lăk′, a post-village of Noxubee co., Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 10 miles S. of Macon, and 53 miles N. by E. of Meridian. It has a newspaper office and 4 churches. Pop. about 500.

Shurukhs, shoo′rooks′, a fort and Toorkoman settlement of Asia, on the frontier between Persia and Khiva, 90 miles S.W. of Merv, and E.N.E. of Meshed. Its vicinity is well watered, and produces fine crops of wheat, melons, and other fruits.

Shus, or **Shushan,** Persia. See Soos.

Shusha, a town of Asiatic Russia. See Shoosha.

Shu′shan, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., in Salem township, on Batten Kill River, and on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, 41 miles N.N.E. of Albany, and 7 miles S. of Salem. It has about 25 houses, 3 churches, a woollen-factory, a grist-mill, a lumber-mill, &c.

Shushgao, Afghanistan. See Shasgo.

Shuster, a city of Persia. See Shooster.

Shutal (shoo′tȧl′, **Shutul,** shoo′tŭl′, or **Shatool,** shȧ′tool′) **Pass,** across the Hindoo-Koosh, between Cabool and Khoondooz, is in lat. 35° 33′ N., lon. 69° 8′ E. Elevation, 15,500 feet.

Shutesbury, shoots′bẹr-e, a post-hamlet in Shutesbury township, Franklin co., Mass., 6 miles E.N.E. of North Amherst Station, and about 17 miles N.E. of Northampton. The township has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 558.

Shut′ter's Corners, a post-hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., 3 or 4 miles N.E. of Schoharie. It has a tannery.

Shuya, a town of Russia. See Shooya.

Shwa, a state in Abyssinia. See Shoa.

Shwat, Schwat, or **Chouat,** shwȧt, a town of Asia, 16 miles N.E. of Khiva, inhabited by Oozbeks.

Shway- (or **Shwe-**) **Doung,** shwȧ-dŏwng′, a town of British Burmah, on the Irawaddy, district and 18 miles S. of Prome. Pop. 12,411.

Shway-gyeen, or **Shwegyeen,** shwā-g'yeen′, a district of British Burmah, in Tenasserim. Area, 5567 square miles. Pop. 129,485.

Shway-gyeen, or **Shwegyeen,** a town of British Burmah, capital of Shway-gyeen district, on the Setang River, 100 miles N.N.E. of Rangoon. Pop. 6957.

Siah-Koh, see′ạ-kō′ (the "black mountain"), in Afghanistan, bounds the plain of Jelalabad on the N. Lat. 34° 25′ N.; lon. 70° E.

Siak, or **Siakh,** se-ȧk′, a state of Sumatra, extending along its N.E. coast, opposite Malacca and Singapore, and with a town of the same name on the river Siak, 45 miles from its mouth, in lat. 0° 25′ N., lon. 101° 55′ E. Surface flat. Exports, gold, camphor, gambier, rattans, tobacco, wax, sago, ivory, and silk stuffs; imports, opium, salt, woollens, and Madras piece-goods.

Siak River, Sumatra, flows N.E., and enters the Strait of Malacca behind some islands nearly opposite the British settlement of Malacca.

Sialkowice, villages of Prussia. See Schialkowitz.

Siam, sī-am′ or se-am′ (native, *T'hai*, t'hī; Burmese, *Yoo′dra*), an independent country of Southeast Asia, of which it occupies the centre and S. parts, extending between lat. 4° and 21° N. and lon. 96° and 106° E., nearly enclosing the Gulf of Siam on the S., and having W. the Strait of Malacca and British Tenasserim provinces, E. Laos, Cambodia, and the Gulf of Siam, and N. Burmah. Length, N. to S., 1200 miles; breadth, 400 miles. Capital, Bangkok. Pop. estimated at 5,750,000. On the W., where alone the boundary is ascertained, Siam proper is separated from the Tenasserim coast by mountain-chains, and on the other sides it is bordered by the Cambodian provinces of Moung Batabong and Moung Siamdrap. The kingdom comprises the W. half of Cambodia, part of the isthmus connecting the Malay peninsula with the Asiatic continent, and the N. and middle portion of the peninsula called Lower Siam, the straits of which are tributary to Siam, and where it encloses the British province of Wellesley. The Menam River traverses its centre from N. to S., and by annual inundations renders the great plain extremely fertile. The other principal river is the Meklong, which joins the Menam near its mouth in the Gulf of Siam. The Bien-Hoa Lake is on the S.E. boundary. The climate is salubrious in the mountainous districts, but the plains and forests are the seat of malignant fevers. The chief products are rice, sugar, pepper, tobacco, cocoa-nuts, sago, tropical fruits, teak-, sandal-, sapan-, rose-, and other woods, coffee, cotton, gum dammar and gum lac, and rattans. Copper is the chief mineral product; but there are gold-mines at Moung Kabin, and lead, antimony, zinc, iron, and gems are also found. The elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, buffalo, leopard, bears, serpents, and crocodiles abound, and the rivers are rich in fish. The Siamese, or Thai, are of the Mongolian family, and of a mild and humane disposition. Boodhism is the state religion. The French Jesuits founded missions in 1658, and have a seminary and other schools in the capital, where also American Protestant missionaries print and circulate the Bible in the Siamese and Chinese languages. Most of the manufactures and handicrafts in the towns are carried on by Chinese or Anamese settlers. The trade of Siam, Laos, and Cambodia is mostly in the hands of the Chinese, and almost the entire foreign trade of Siam centres at Bangkok. In the mercantile marine, junks have been superseded by square-rigged vessels, of which in 1867 more than 100 bore the Siamese flag. Printing from types, unknown till 1835, is now carried on, and troops are trained in the European manner. The government is an absolute monarchy. The Siamese dominions are divided into 41 provinces, bearing the name of their chief towns, each presided over by a phraya, or governor. There is no standing army, but every male is liable to serve for a portion of the year. There are 10 fully-equipped war-steamers. The first connection between this state and Britain took place in 1685, when the Siamese envoys to Louis XIV. of France visited London and concluded a treaty with Charles II.; but little intercourse took place till 1859, when Sir John Bowring effected an agreement by which the crown of Siam consented to the appointment of a British consul at Bangkok and granted entire liberty of trade to British merchants in all the maritime districts of the empire.—Adj. and inhab. Siamese, sī′ạ-meez′. See also Gulf of Siam.

Siam, Taylor co., Iowa. See Buchanan.

Si′am, a post-office of Seneca co., Ohio, is at Detroit.

Siamo, se-ȧ′mo, **Siao,** or **Siauw,** se-ȧ′o, an island in the Malay Archipelago, between the N.E. extremity of Celebes and Sangir. Circuit, about 35 miles. Lat. 2° 25′ N.; lon. 125° 27′ E. Its surface is elevated, and it contains a volcano. The island is fertile, but uncultivated by its indolent inhabitants, and yields only cocoa-nuts and oil. Pop. 3000.

Sian, a city of China. See SEE-NGAN.

Siang-Yang, se-âng`-yâng′, a city of China, province of Hoo-Pe, on the Han-Kiang. Lat. about 32° N.; lon. 112° E. SIANG is the name of several Chinese towns of inferior rank.

Siano, se-â′no, a town of Italy, province and 10 miles N.N.W. of Salerno. Pop. 3011.

Sianti, Africa. See ASHANTEE.

Siará, a province of Brazil. See CEARÁ.

Sias, se-âs′, a river of Russia, government of St. Petersburg, enters Lake Ladoga on its S. side, after a N.N.W. course of 100 miles.

Si`ascon′sett, a village and summer resort of Nantucket co., Mass., on the S.E. extremity of the island, and 7 miles S.E. of the village of Nantucket.

Siauw, Malay Archipelago. See SIAMO.

Siawsk, a town of Russia. See SIEVSK.

Sib, seeb, a town of Arabia, dominions and 22 miles W. of Muscat, on the Arabian Sea.

Sibari, a river of Italy. See COSCILE.

Siberia, sī-bee′re-ą, called also **Sibiri,** se-bee′ree (Fr. *Sibérie,* see`bà`ree′; Ger. *Sibirien,* se-bee′re-ęn), a country comprising the N. part of Asia, extending from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific Ocean and Behring Strait, between lat. 42° and 77° N. and lon. 50° E. and 171° W., and having S. the Chinese Empire and Toorkistan, and N. the Arctic Ocean, in which it comprises the islands of New Siberia or Liaghof. It belongs to Russia, and includes all Asiatic Russia, except the Toorkistan or the Central Asiatic provinces, Transcaucasia, and the Transcaspian territory. Area, 4,826,287 square miles; length, 5000 miles; breadth, 2620 miles. Pop. (1870) 3,414,764. Climate excessive; cold of winter extreme, and summer heat very high. Mean temperature at the mouth of the river Yana, 4.39° Fahr.; mercury freezes and remains solid for two months in winter. Surface in the S. elevated by the Altai chain, covered with forests, and interspersed with many fertile valleys; but by far the greater portion of Siberia is flat and sterile. Of Eastern Siberia little was known till recently. Russian explorations have shown that the supposed elevated chain of the Yablonoi Mountains has little claim to distinct recognition, and that their place is to a great extent occupied by an undulating plateau. There are many gulfs and bays on the N. shores; but, as they are frozen for nine months in the year, they are hardly fit for navigation. The larger rivers are serviceable in steam navigation, and the country is traversed by telegraphs. In the W. are extensive steppes, inhabited by Cossack tribes or roving Kirgheez, and all the N. portion is a vast desert, peopled by Ostiaks, Yakoots, Chookchees, and other tribes in the lowest state of barbarism. The Obi, Yenisei, and Lena Rivers, with their large and numerous tributaries, and the Olenek, Indighirka, and Kolyma, traverse the country in a N. direction, and enter the Arctic Ocean; the Ural River forms part of the boundary between European and Asiatic Russia; and the Jaxartes or Syr-Darya, flowing W. to the Sea of Aral, separates it from Independent Toorkistan. The principal lakes are those of Baikal, Chany, and Soomy, with the Balkash or Lake Tengheez, which forms a part of its S. boundary. In the more populous districts grain sufficient for the population is grown,—chiefly barley, oats, and buckwheat. Cattle are numerous in some parts, and in the N. abound reindeer, sables, foxes, martens, beavers, and white bears, the skins of which compose important articles of trade. The dog is used to draw the sledge; the roebuck and the elk inhabit the S. Camels are used by the Kalmucks; the sheep and horses are of good breeds. Swans, geese, ducks, and partridges are common in the S., and fish abound on the coasts and in the lakes and rivers. Siberia is, however, chiefly valuable to Russia on account of its minerals. The government has a monopoly of the gold-washings. Antimony, cobalt, mercury, and zinc are also met with; iron and copper are plentiful on the S. frontier, in the government of Tobolsk. Manufactures are insignificant, except in Irkootsk, Tobolsk, and some of the provincial capitals. Siberia consists of the governments of Amoor, Irkootsk, Primorsk, Tobolsk, Tomsk, Transbaikalia, Yakootsk, and Yeniseisk. The country is colonized to a large extent by exiles, and partly by voluntary emigrants. The exiles, who comprise criminals, and political and religious offenders, are collected at Moscow from all parts of the empire, and sent off in weekly convoys, to the number of about 10,000 per annum, one-fifth of whom die in ten years from fatigue of the journey and change of climate. Arrived in Siberia, they are divided into three classes: 1st, those destined to forced labor in the mines; 2d, public laborers (to be afterwards established as colonists); 3d, those destined for immediate colonization, under the police. They observe the rites of the Greek church. Among the aboriginal population in the W. of Siberia, from the Northern Ural to the rivers Irtish and Tobol, Shamanism, more or less mixed with impure Christianity, prevails. Between the Obi and the Yenisei, in the governments of Tobolsk and Yeniseisk, Shamanism prevails in the N., among the Samoïeds, and the Christianity of the Greek church in the S., among the Ostiaks. In the eastern portion of Siberia, from the Yenisei to Kamchatka, and from the Arctic Ocean to the Chinese empire, Booddhism, Paganism, and Christianity prevail. The S.W. of Siberia falls within the limits of the great Turkish branch of the human family, and the prevalent form of religion is Mohammedanism. Siberia has few educational establishments. Chief cities, Tobolsk and Irkootsk, respectively the W. and E. capitals, with Omsk, Tomsk, Krasnoyarsk, Yakootsk, and Kiakhta. See RUSSIA.—Adj. and inhab. SIBERIAN, sī-bee′re-ąn.

Sibidulu, se-be-doo-loo′, a town of Senegambia, in the Mandingo country, 45 miles N.N.W. of Bammakoo.

Sibilla, Monte della, mon′tà dĕl′lâ se-beel′lâ, one of the chief summits of the Apennines, in Central Italy, near the E. boundary of Umbria, 26 miles N.E. of Spoleto. Height, 7409 feet.

Sib′ley, a county in the S. central part of Minnesota, has an area of about 590 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Minnesota River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies, little lakes, and forests of deciduous trees. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, cattle, and butter are the staple products. Capital, Henderson. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,566,300. Pop. in 1870, 6725, of whom 3662 were Americans; in 1875, 8884.

Sibley, a post-office of Richland co., Dakota.

Sibley, a post-village, capital of Osceola co., Iowa, on the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, 74 miles N.N.E. of Sioux City. It has a newspaper office, 2 banking-houses, 2 churches, and a graded school. Pop. about 500.

Sibley, a township of Cloud co., Kansas. Pop. 356. It contains Lake Sibley, and has coal-mines.

Sibley, a station on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, 6 miles S. of Lawrence, Kansas.

Sibley, a post-township of Sibley co., Minn., about 18 miles N.W. of St. Peter. Pop. 417.

Sibley, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Mo., on the S. bank of the Missouri River, about 24 miles by land E.N.E. of Kansas City. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Sib′leyville, a hamlet of Monroe co., N.Y., in Mendon township, 14 miles S.S.E. of Rochester.

Sibnibas, sib′ne-bâs′ (Hindoo, *Sivanivasa*), a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 60 miles N.N.E. of Calcutta, with ruins of a palace and several pagodas.

Sibuyan, see-boo-yân′, an island of the Philippines, 40 miles N. of Panay. Lat. 12° 14′ N.; lon. 122° 45′ E. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 10 miles.

Sicasica, se`kâ-see′kâ, a town of Bolivia, department and 57 miles S. of La Paz. Elevation, 12,430 feet.

Si-Chan, a mountain of China. See SEE-SHAN.

Sichem, see`shôNº′, a town of Belgium, in South Brabant, on the Demer, 3 miles W. of Diest. Pop. 2288.

Sichem, an ancient name of NABLOOS.

Sichevka, a town of Russia. See SITCHEVKA.

Sicignano, se-cheen-yâ′no, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 12 miles S.E. of Campagna. Pop. 2397.

Sicilies, The Two. See NAPLES and SICILY.

Sicily, sis′il-e (It. *Sicilia,* se-chee′le-â; Fr. *Sicile,* see`-seel′; Sp. *Sicilia,* se-thee′le-â; Ger. *Sicilien,* sit-see′le-ęn; Dutch, *Sicilië,* se-see′le-â; anc. *Trina′cria, Sica′nia,* and *Sicil′ia*), the largest island of the Mediterranean, forming, with many neighboring isles, a compartimento of the kingdom of Italy, lat. 36° 38′ to 38° 18′ N., lon. 12° 25′ to 15° 40′ E., separated on the N.E. from the Italian mainland by the Strait of Messina, and forming, previous to 1860, the *Dominii al-di-là di Faro,* or the territory "beyond the strait," of the former kingdom of the "Two Sicilies." In shape it is triangular; length, from E. to W., 185 miles; breadth, 120 miles. Pop. 2,584,099. Its old divisions (dating from Norman times) into Val Demone, Val di Noto, and Val di Mazzara have been obsolete since 1818, when it was subdivided into provinces. The 7 provinces are those of Caltanisetta, Catania, Girgenti, Messina, Palermo, Syracuse, and Trapani. The Neptunian and Madonian Mountains, now known as the Peloric chain, stretching from E. to W. through the N. part of the island, consist of granite, quartz, and mica, flanked, as in the Apennines, by limestone and other calcareous formations; they rise to several thousand feet above the sea, are highest on the northern and eastern shores, and cover a great part of the surface with their ramifications. In some parts are mountains isolated from the rest, the chief of which is the volcano of Mount Etna, near the E. coast, 10,840 feet above the sea. The principal plains border the sea, and are those of Catania and Syracuse in the E., Terranova in the S., Palermo (called the "golden shell") and Castel-a-Mare on the northern coast, and Alicata. Rivers all small, and not navigable; the chief are the Fiume Grande, on the N.; the Giaretta, Cantara, and Anapo, on the E.; the Salso, Platani, and Belici, flowing to the S. coast. The chief lakes are Biveri or Lentini, near the E. coast; the pool of Enna, in the centre of the island; and the Lago dei Palici, in the S.E., of volcanic formation. Soil everywhere of high fertility; in some places it consists of a rich loam from 20 to 30 feet deep. Climate one of the most delightful in Europe, generally salubrious, except in some of the lowlands. Summer heats are oppressive during the prevalence of the sirocco, which is felt most at Palermo. Snow is never seen, except on Etna and the highest points of the Madonian Mountains; and the cold of winter is never so severe as to affect the verdure of the country; hail-storms are frequent, but rain is deficient, except in November. The most prevalent winds are from the N. and W. The papyrus, sugar-cane, date-palm, and other tropical products ripen at a height of 600 feet; evergreens flourish at 2000 feet; oak and chestnut woods cover the mountain-sides to the height of 4000 feet, wheat thrives at 4500 feet, and beech woods prevail to 6000 feet in elevation. Under the Romans, the island of Sicily was considered the granary of Italy, and it still yields grain in abundance; but there are few countries in which agriculture is so unscientifically conducted, and the plough is a ruder instrument now than that of Virgil's time. There are no proper roads in the island. The Indian fig, a species of cactus, grows wild in profusion. Lands chiefly belong to the nobility, the clergy, or the crown. Wheat and barley are exported in small quantities. Other chief crops are beans, pulse, maize, rice, olive oil, of which the annual crop is estimated at 15,000 tons, wine, oranges, lemons, citrons, almonds, and other fruits, potatoes, tobacco, flax, hemp, sumach, liquorice, manna, carob, hazelnuts, and mulberry. About 80,000 acres are planted with fruit trees, which form a great source of wealth to the island. Silk is produced chiefly in the N.E. part of the island, and woven at Catania. Cotton forms an important branch of agricultural industry. Pastoral industry receives little attention, and, except a few merino sheep and good mules, all kinds of live-stock are very inferior. The sulphur-beds of Sicily are of great value; they extend in the centre and the S. over an area of 2600 square miles, in which about 150 mines are wrought, which yield above 150,000 tons annually. Alum, nitre, rock salt, which constitutes the wealth of Trapani, petroleum, alabaster, agates, chalcedonies and jaspers, amber, bitumen, gypsum, and marble are valuable mineral products. Ores of copper, lead, iron, silver, antimony, and mercury are found in the mountains; but few mines are wrought there, and nearly all metallic goods are imported. Medicinal and sulphureous springs are very numerous. The tunny-, swordfish-, and anchovy-fisheries are important. The coral-fishery on the African coast is frequented by many fishermen from Trapani, where the coral procured is polished. The manufacture of silk was introduced into the island from Greece in 1147. Nearly 500,000 pounds of raw silk are yearly produced. At Trapani are cotton-factories wrought by steam; other manufactures are unimportant. The harbors are Palermo on the N., Trapani on the W., Messina, Agosta, and Syracuse on the E. Trade is chiefly carried on with Britain, France, the Baltic, Belgium, Germany, Italy, and America. Chief exports, sulphur, olive oil, oranges and lemons, saffron, wine and spirits, sumach, silks, corn, barilla, essences, salted fish, linseed, manna, rags, and skins; imports, sugar and other colonial produce, cotton and other manufactured goods, hides, iron, deals, and wax. Messina, Palermo, Trapani, and Catania are the chief seats of commerce. Each town had its judicial court; superior courts were held in Palermo, Messina, and Catania; and a supreme court sits in Palermo, the capital. Except about 58,000 inhabitants of Greek descent, mostly near Palermo, and several thousand Jews, the inhabitants are all Roman Catholics, and many of the Greeks are also Roman Catholics of the Greek rite. This island was in ancient times the seat of many flourishing Greek colonies, of which Syracuse and Agrigentum were the most famous, and boasts of some of the most magnificent remains of ancient art in the world. It fell successively under the Carthaginians, Romans, Goths, Greek emperors, Saracens, Normans, French, Swabians, Austrians, and Spaniards. It was annexed to Naples in 1736. In 1847, 1848, and 1849, unsuccessful attempts were made to shake off the Neapolitan government. Messina was bombarded and taken by the Neapolitan troops, September 7, 1848, and Catania, April 6, 1849. The Sicilians again rose in insurrection in 1860, and, with Garibaldi at their head, defeated the Neapolitans at Calatafimi, Palermo, and Milazzo. He then, at Naples, annexed the two Sicilies to the new kingdom of Italy under Victor Emanuel. See NAPLES.——Adj. and inhab. SICILIAN, se-sil'yun (It. SICILIANO, se-che-le-ȧ'no).

Sicily, sis'il-e, a post-hamlet of Gage co., Neb., 10 miles S. of Beatrice. It has a church and a broom-factory.

Sicily, a post-office of Highland co., O., near the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad, about 44 miles E. of Cincinnati.

Sicily Island, a post-office of Catahoula parish, La., about 30 miles N.W. of Natchez. Here is an island which is 16 miles long and is enclosed by several rivers, Tensas, Ouachita, &c.

Sicinos Island, the ancient name of SIKINO.

Sick'ler Mill, a post-office of Thayer co., Neb.

Sick'lerville, a post-village of Camden co., N.J., in Winslow township, on the Williamstown Railroad, 3 miles from Williamstown, and about 20 miles S.S.E. of Camden. It has a manufactory of glass-ware.

Siculiana, see-kool-yȧ'nȧ, a town of Sicily, 8 miles W.N.W. of Girgenti. Pop. 5665. Near it are extensive sulphur-mines.

Sicyon, sis'e-ọn, a city of ancient Greece, and the capital of one of the earliest-founded kingdoms in Europe, 9 miles W.N.W. of Corinth.

Sidas, a village of Asia Minor. See SEEDAS.

Siddeburen, sid'dẹh-boo'rẹn, a village of the Netherlands, province and 13 miles E. of Groningen. Pop. 1335.

Side'ling Hill, Pennsylvania, a mountain-ridge, extending from the Maryland line across Bedford co. into Huntingdon co., as far as the Juniata River, nearly parallel to Cove or Tuscarora Mountain.

Sideling Hill, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Pa., 10 miles N. of Hancock, Md. It has a church.

Sideling Hill Creek rises in Bedford co., Pa., and passes through Maryland into the Potomac River.

Sid'ell's Grove, a post-office of Vermilion co., Ill.

Sidensiö, see'dẹn-s'yö', a town of Sweden, 40 miles N. of Hernösand.

Siderno, se-dėʀ'no, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 3 miles N.E. of Gerace. Pop. 3418.

Siders, see'dėʀs (Fr. *Sierre*, se-ain'), a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, on the Rhone, 10 miles N.E. of Sion. Pop. 1692.

Side View, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ky., about 5 miles W. of Mount Sterling.

Sidhpoor, sid'poor', a town of India, in Baroda, 25 miles E.N.E. of Puttun. Pop. 13,534.

Sidi Abdallah, see'dee' ȧb-dȧl'lȧ, a town of Morocco, on the Atlantic coast, 28 miles N.N.E. of Mogadore.

Sidi-Bel-Abbès, see'dee-bėl-ȧb'bȧs', a town of Algeria, province and 50 miles S. of Oran. Pop. of commune, 8787.

Sidi Boo-Soorme, or **Sidi Bu-Surme,** see'dee' boo-sooʀ'mȧ, a town of Morocco, on the coast, 15 miles N.N.E. of Mogadore.

Sidi Feruch, see'dee' fẹh-rüsh', a cape and bay of Algeria, and where the French army disembarked, June 14, 1830. Here is a citadel.

Sidi Ibrahim, see'dee' ee'brȧ'beem', a town of Algeria, province and 120 miles S.S.E. of Algiers.

Sidi Khaled, see'dee' ᴋȧ'lėd', a town of the Algerian Sahara, 39 miles W. by S. of Biskara.

Sidi Shehr, see'dee' shėн'r, a town of Asia Minor, 47 miles S.W. of Konieh.

Sid'law, Seed'law, or **Sud'low Hills,** a mountain-range of Scotland, extending from Kinnoul Hill, near Perth, N.E. to near Forfar, where they fork into two lines, proceeding to the sea, eastward to Redhead, and northeastward to Stonehaven. The most remarkable summit is the celebrated Dunsinnan or Dunsinane.

Sidmouth, sid'mŭth, a town of England, co. of Devon, on the Sid, at its mouth in the British Channel, 13 miles by rail E.S.E. of Exeter. Pop. of parish, 3360. It is picturesque and greatly resorted to by visitors.

Sid'ney, a post-office of Marshall co., Ala., 8 miles S.W. of Guntersville.

Sidney, a station in Mobile co., Ala., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, about 32 miles N.N.W. of Mobile.

Sidney, a post-office of Sharp co., Ark.

Sidney, a post-village in Sidney township, Champaign co., Ill., on the South Fork of Vermilion River, and on the Wabash Railroad, 28 miles W. by S. of Danville, and 12 miles S.E. of Champaign City. It has a high school, 3 churches, and a flour-mill. Pop. 480; of township, 1560.

Sidney, a post-village, capital of Fremont co., Iowa, in Sidney township, about 15 miles N.E. of Nebraska City, and 40 miles S. by E. of Council Bluffs. It has a court-house, 4 churches, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a bank, and a graded school. Pop. in 1875, 822; of the township, 1310 additional. The township is bounded on the E. by the West Nishnabatona River.

Sidney, a post-office of Ness co., Kansas.

Sidney, a post-township of Kennebec co., Me., about 6 miles N. of Augusta, is bounded on the E. by the Kennebec River. Two ferries across the river connect Sidney with Vassalborough and the Maine Central Railroad. It contains 6 churches. Pop. 1471. Sidney, a post-hamlet in this township, is on the Kennebec River, 9 or 10 miles above Augusta.

Sidney, a post-township of Montcalm co., Mich., about 32 miles N.E. of Grand Rapids. It contains part of Stanton, the capital of the county, and a hamlet named Sidney. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. 1359.

Sidney, a hamlet of Ralls co., Mo., about 16 miles W.S.W. of Hannibal, and 2 miles S. of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. It is 3 miles from Hassard Station.

Sidney, a post-village, capital of Cheyenne co., Neb., on Lodge Pole Creek, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, 102 miles E. of Cheyenne, Wyoming, and 219 miles W. by N. of Kearney Junction. It contains a large hotel, a round-house and repair-shops of the railroad, and a newspaper office. Here is a military post with a barrack.

Sidney, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., about 30 miles N. by W. of Trenton.

Sidney, a post-hamlet in Sidney township, Delaware co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River, opposite Unadilla, and about 22 miles W. of Delhi. It has 1 or 2 churches. The township is intersected by the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, and contains a village named Sidney Plains. Pop. of the township, 2231.

Sidney, Delaware co., N.Y. See SIDNEY PLAINS.

Sidney, a post-hamlet of Columbus co., N.C., 10 miles S. of Whiteville. It has a turpentine-distillery.

Sidney, a handsome post-village, capital of Shelby co., O., in Clinton township, on the Miami River, 31 miles S. of Lima, and on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad where it crosses the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, 12 miles N.N.E. of Piqua, and 40 miles N. of Dayton. Its site is an elevated plateau on the W. side of the river, which here affords water-power. It contains an opera-house, a court-house, 10 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, a public hall, a public library, a union school, 2 newspaper offices, a foundry, 2 flouring-mills, 2 machine-shops, a tannery, and manufactories of carriages, ploughs, reapers and mowers, sash and doors, and hubs and spokes. It has also gas-works, water-works, and a public park. Pop. about 3500.

Sidney, a post-office or hamlet of Venango co., Pa., in Cranberry township, about 5 miles from Oil City.

Sidney, Augusta co., Va. See MOUNT SIDNEY.

Sidney, Nova Scotia. See ANTIGONISH.

Sidney Centre, a post-village in Sidney township, Delaware co., N.Y., on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 32 miles S.S.E. of Norwich. It has 3 churches, and a high iron bridge 1400 feet long.

Sidney Plains, a post-village in Sidney township, Delaware co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River, and on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad (Sidney Station) where it crosses the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 39 miles E.N.E. of Binghamton, 103 miles W.S.W. of Albany, and 124 miles N.W. of Middletown. It has 3 churches, several hotels, a newspaper office, an academy, a bank, a paper-mill, 2 saw-mills, &c. Pop. about 1000.

Sidon, the ancient name of SAIDA.

Si′don, a post-village of Leflore co., Miss., on the navigable Yazoo River, about 90 miles N. of Jackson. It has a church and a steam grist-mill.

Sid′onsburg, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., about 11 miles S.S.W. of Harrisburg. It has a church.

Siebenbürgen, see′bęn-büRG‵ęn (the "seven boroughs"), the German name of TRANSYLVANIA.

Siebengebirge, see′bęn-ghęh-bēēRG‵ęh (the "seven mountains"), a collection of heights in Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles S.E. of Cologne, and N.W. of Coblentz, on the right bank of the Rhine, and of which the Drachenfels is one. The Löwenberg, the highest, rises 1560 feet above the sea.

Siebenlehn, see′bęn-lain‵, a town of Saxony, 2 miles S.E. of Nossen. Pop. 1925.

Siebiez, a town of Russia. See SEBESH.

Siechanowice, a town of Poland. See CIECHANOWIEC.

Siedlec, seed′lěts, **Sied′lets,** or **Siedlce,** se-ěd′l′tsȧ, a town of Poland, capital of a province, 55 miles by rail E.S.E. of Warsaw. Pop. 10,013. It has a palace, and manufactures of sugar and farm-tools.

Siedlec, written also **Siedlets, Ssjedletz,** and **Siedlce** (formerly **Podlachia**), a government of Russia in Poland, having the river Bug on the E. and N.E. Area, 5536 square miles. Capital, Siedlec. Pop. 504,606.

Sieg, seeG (anc. *Si′gus*), a river of Rhenish Prussia and Westphalia, rises 10 miles N.E. of Siegen, flows W., and joins the Rhine 2 miles N. of Bonn. Length, 80 miles.

Siegberg, seeg′bęRG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 15 miles S.E. of Cologne, on the Sieg. Pop. 5568.

Siegen, see′ghęn, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 38 miles S.S.W. of Arnsberg. Pop. 12,901. It has manufactures of leather, iron and steel wares, woollens and cottons.

Siegfried, seeg′freed, a station in Northampton co., Pa., on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 23 miles W. of Easton. Here is the village of Seigfried's Bridge.

Sieghards, or **Sieghärts,** seeg′hȧRts, a town of Austria, 28 miles N.N.W. of Krems. Pop. 2490.

Sieglahr, seeg′lȃr, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Cologne, near the Sieg. Pop. 1340.

Siegle's (see′ghęlz) **Store,** a post-office of Lincoln co., N.C., about 40 miles W.N.W. of Charlotte.

Sieland, the German name of SEELAND.

Siena, se-ȧ′nȧ, or **Sienna,** se-ěn′nȧ (anc. *Se′na,* or *Se′na Ju′lia*), a city of Italy, in Tuscany, 1260 feet above the sea, between two affluents of the Ombrone, 31 miles S.E. of Florence. Lat. 43° 22′ N.; lon. 11° 10′ E. Pop. 22,965. It is enclosed by walls with gates, several of which are of striking architecture. Without external grandeur, Siena has a thriving appearance, a remarkable cathedral of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, a city hall, and a celebrated academy of the fine arts; all these edifices are richly adorned with paintings. Siena has also a university, a school of medicine, a hospital, public libraries and literary associations, manufactories of woollens, silks, straw hats, paper, and leather, and an active trade in wine, oil, and paper. It is an archbishop's see. In the Middle Ages the city was the capital of a powerful republic, and it is said to have had 100,000 inhabitants. It is connected by railway with Florence and Leghorn.——Adj. and inhab. SIENNESE, se‵ęn-eez′ (It. SIENESE, se-ȧ-nȧ′sȧ).

Siena, a province of Italy, in Tuscany, mountainous in the N.E., but in part very fertile, though a portion is in the Maremma. Area, 1465 square miles. Grain, wine, oil, wood, and live-stock are leading products. Capital, Siena. Pop. 206,446.

Sieniawa, se-ȧ-ne-ȧ′ŵȧ, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the San. It has a castle. Pop. 2363.

Sienkullah, a village of Persia. See SAIN-KALEH.

Sienne, se-ěnn′, a small river of France, in Manche, enters the English Channel 7 miles W.S.W. of Coutances, after a N.W. course of 40 miles.

Sienno, a town of Russia. See SENNO.

Sieoo-Kio-Shan, or **Sieou-Kio-Chan,** se-ȧ-oo-kee′o-shȃn, a very high mountain of China, province of Se-Chuen. Lat. 30° 23′ N.; lon. 103° 44′ E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

Siep (seep) **Springs,** post-office, Comanche co., Tex.

Sieradz, or **Sierads,** s′yȧ′rȃds, a town of Poland, government and 32 miles E.S.E. of Kalisz, on the Warta. Pop. 6589. It has manufactures of woollens and linens.

Sierning, seeR′ning, a town of Austria, 6 miles W. of Steyer. Pop. 1731.

Sierpec, s′yěR′pěts, or **Sserpez,** s′yěR′pězh, a town of Poland, 21 miles N. of Plock, with a castle. Pop. 6629.

Sierra, se-ěR′Rȧ, a Spanish word, originally signifying a "saw," applied to a "mountain-ridge," which, from its notched appearance when viewed from a distance, not unfrequently bears a striking resemblance to a saw.

Sierra, se-ěr′rȧ, a northeastern county of California, borders on Nevada. Area, about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Middle Fork of Yuba River, and is drained by the North Yuba River and by Kanaka and other creeks. It comprises a part of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The surface is also diversified by isolated peaks, called Downieville Buttes, which rise to the height of 8800 feet, and by narrow cañons and ravines of immense depth. Forests of fir, cedar, yellow or pitch pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), and other coniferous trees, cover a large part of its surface. Among its minerals are gold, copper, silver, auriferous slate, quartz, basalt, and rocks of volcanic origin. Gold is the chief article of export; and this county, says Cronise, may, for its size, justly claim to be the leading county in California both as regards placer- and vein-mining. Capital, Downieville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,267,679. Pop. in 1860, 11,387; in 1870, 5619, of whem 2816 were Americans.

Sierra, a post-office of Vernon co., Wis.

Sierra, se-ĕr′rȧ, a post-village in Glengarry co., Ontario, 11½ miles from Rivière Raisin. Pop. 100.

Sierra Acarai, se-ĕʀ′ʀȧ ȧ-kȧ-rī′, a mountain-range of South America, between the equator and lat. 2° N. and lon. 57° and 59° W. Estimated height, 3000 or 4000 feet.

Sierra Acha, se-ĕʀ′ʀȧ ȧ′chȧ, the name given to a portion of the Sierra Madre, a little N. of the city of Mexico.

Sierra Blanca, se-ĕʀ′nȧ blȧn′kȧ, Colorado, a range of the Rocky Mountains, connected with the Sangre de Cristo range, is near the E. side of San Luis Park. It has a trend nearly east and west, and, says Hayden, "is the grandest and most picturesque range in Southern Colorado. It is apparently basaltic, and is, as I suppose, a gigantic dike." Blanca Peak, the highest summit of this group or range, has an altitude of 14,464 feet above the sea-level.

Sierra City, a post-village of Sierra co., Cal., is near the Sierra Nevada, about 100 miles N.E. of Sacramento. It has a masonic hall, and is supported by mining gold.

Sierra Conocon, se-ĕʀ′ʀȧ ko-no-kȯn′ (or **Conucon,** ko-noo-kȯn′), a mountain-range of British Guiana, extending for 30 miles in a N.E. direction from parallel 3° N. Through it the Rupununy River has forced a passage about 390 feet wide. Its peaks in many places rise to an abrupt height of from 2000 to 2500 feet.

Sierra de Caballo, se-ĕʀ′ʀȧ dȧ kȧ-ʙȧl′yo, a mountain-range in the S. interior of New Mexico, in lat. about 33° 10′ N., lon. 106° 40′ W.

Sierra de Engarceran, se-ĕʀ′ʀȧ dȧ ĕn-gaʀ-thȧ-rȧn′, a town of Spain, province and 17 miles N. of Castellon de la Plana.

Sierra de Fuentes, se-ĕʀ′ʀȧ dȧ fwĕn′tés, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, province and 7 miles E. of Caceres. Pop. 1118.

Sierra de Gata, se-ĕʀ′ʀȧ dȧ gȧ′tȧ, a mountain-range of Spain and Portugal, separating the basins of the Tagus and Douro Rivers, and the old Spanish provinces of Estremadura and Leon.

Sierra de Gavilan, se-ĕʀ′ʀȧ dȧ gȧ-ve-lȧn′, a mountain-range of Cuba, near the centre of the island, forming a part of the great chain by which the island is intersected in its whole length.

Sierra de Grados, se-ĕʀ′ʀȧ dȧ grȧ′ᴅoce, a mountain-range of Spain, separating Old Castile from Estremadura, 36 miles S.W. of Avila, and rising to 10,552 feet.

Sierra de Guadalupe, se-ĕʀ′ʀȧ dȧ gwȧ-ᴅȧ-loo′pȧ, a mountain-range of Spain, in New Castile, S. of Toledo, attains the height of 5110 feet.

Sierra de Guadalupe (anc. *Carpeta′ni Mon′tes?*), a range of mountains of Spain, part of the mountains of Toledo, near the limits of the provinces of Caceres, Toledo, Ciudad Real, and Badajos.

Sierra de Guadarama, se-ĕʀ′ʀȧ dȧ gwȧ-ᴅȧ-rȧ′mȧ, a chain of mountains of Spain, part of the Serra da Estrella, on the borders of the provinces of Avila, Segovia, and Madrid. The Guadarama, an affluent of the Tagus, and the Manzanares, have their sources in this chain.

Sierra de la Lanterna, se-ĕʀ′ʀȧ dȧ lȧ lȧn-tĕʀ′nȧ, a mountain-range in the N. part of New Mexico. Lat. about 36° 20′ N.; lon. 112° 15′ W.

Sierra de la Platte, se-ĕʀ′ʀȧ dȧ lȧ platt, a mountain-range extending through the E. part of Utah, in lat. about 38° 5′ N. and from lon. 107° 30′ to 109° 10′ W.

Sierra de la Vinda, se-ĕʀ′ʀȧ dȧ lȧ veen′dȧ, the W. cordillera of the Andes, in Peru, between Lima and the table-land of Pasco. It is crossed by two passes, upwards of 15,000 feet above the ocean.

Sierra del Carrizo, se-ĕʀ′ʀȧ dĕl kȧr-ree′so, a detached range of mountains of New Mexico, in lat. about 36° N., lon. 111° W.

Sierra de los Jumanes, se-ĕʀ′ʀȧ dȧ loce ʜoo-mȧ′-nês, a portion of the Sierra Madre range, in the S.E. part of New Mexico, in lat. about 33° 50′ N., lon. 106° 20′ W.

Sierra de los Mimbres, se-ĕʀ′ʀȧ dȧ loce meem′brês (or mim′brês), a portion of the Sierra Madre, in New Mexico, W. of the Rio Grande, between 31° and 35° N. lat.

Sierra de los Organos, se-ĕʀ′ʀȧ dȧ loce oʀ′gȧ-noce, a range of mountains in the S.E. part of New Mexico, in lat. about 32° 5′ N., lon. 106° 25′ W.

Sierra de Moa, Cuba. See Mᴏᴀ.

Sierra de San Juan, se-ĕʀ′ʀȧ dȧ sȧn ʜoo-ȧn′, a mountain-range extending through the N. part of New Mexico and the S.E. part of Utah, from lat. about 36° 30′ to 38° 30′ N. and from lon. 106° 45′ to 107° 30′ W. Its length, following the curves, is about 150 miles.

Sierra de Yeguas, se-ĕʀ′ʀȧ dȧ yȧ′gwȧs, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province and about 35 miles from Malaga. Pop. 2257.

Sierra Estrella. See Sᴇʀʀᴀ ᴅᴀ Eꜱᴛʀᴇʟʟᴀ.

Sierra Leone, se-ĕr′rạ le-o′nee (Sp. pron. se-ĕʀ′ʀȧ lȧ-o′nȧ), a colonial settlement of Africa, in Senegambia, belonging to Great Britain, bounded N. by the Mungo River, W. by the Atlantic, S. by the Sherboro, and E. by an imperfectly-defined line. Lat. 7° 40′ to 8° 50′ N. Area, 468 square miles. The coast-line is indented on the S. by the broad estuary of the Sherboro, and near its centre by Yawry Bay and the estuary of the Sierra Leone, which have between them the peninsula of the latter name, on which is situated Free Town (the capital), forming the proper nucleus of the colony, and connected with the mainland by an isthmus about 1½ miles broad. Besides the peninsula and mainland, the colony includes a great number of islands. The surface near the shore, though in some places rocky, is generally flat, and the interior is covered with rugged hills. The principal rivers have courses varying in length from 200 miles to 300 miles.

The soil, of which only a small portion is under cultivation, is very fertile, growing excellent crops of rice, Indian corn, yams, plantains, pumpkins, and cassava; and sugar, coffee, indigo, ginger, and cotton thrive well. The principal fruits are the cocoa, banana, pine-apple, orange, lime, guava, papaw, and pomegranate. The forests are extensive, and many of the trees in them are so large that when converted into canoes they are capable of containing 100 men. The principal live-stock are pigs and goats. Poultry also, particularly guinea-fowls, are very abundant. The fisheries, both on the coast and in the rivers, are productive. The chief industrial establishments are the factories in which the cocoa-nut oil is extracted. Boat-building is carried on to some extent, and leather is dressed on a small scale.

The trade is carried on chiefly with Great Britain, the principal articles of import being India goods, cottons, spirits, hardware, &c.; of export, palm oil, pepper, oil-seed, rubber, copal, ginger, ground-nuts, hides, ivory, timber, beeswax, &c. Sierra Leone appears to have been discovered by the Portuguese in 1463, but it first became a British colony in 1787, when a company was formed with the intention of making it a home for free negroes and proving by their means that colonial products could be raised without slave-labor. Its affairs are administered by a governor, and a council of several more members, appointed by the crown on his recommendation. One great obstacle to its prosperity is the deadly nature of its climate. But its progress, though slow, has been steady. Its population consists chiefly of native Africans, many of them liberated from slave-ships. Pop. 38,936.

Sierra Leone River, an estuary of Senegambia, about 20 miles in length and from 3 to 10 miles in breadth, joins the Atlantic immediately N. of the peninsula of Sierra Leone. Its principal branch, the Rokelle, rises about 200 miles inland, and is navigable for 60 miles.

Sierra Madre, se-ĕʀ′ʀȧ mȧ′ᴅrȧ, one of the principal mountain-chains of Mexico. It is usually considered to commence a little N. of the city of Mexico, near Queretaro, and to extend northward into New Mexico. Near Guanajuato it divides into 3 branches, of which the principal or central chain, called the Cordillera of Anahuac, extends from S.E. to N.W., passing Zacatecas towards Durango, and thence nearly due N. into New Mexico; the eastern branch passes through Cohahuila into Texas; while the western range extends N.W. through Guadalajara to the river Gila, uniting with some spurs of the California Mountains. Between 26° and 32° N. lat. there is a depression which is considered by some to mark the division between the Sierra Madre and Rocky Mountains; the name, however, is continued through New Mexico. This extensive range in different parts is known by different local names, as Sierra Acha, Sierra Verde, and Sierra de los Mimbres. Near Guanajuato this mountain-range contains some of the richest deposits of silver found in the world. Much looseness appears to prevail with regard to the application of the name Sierra Madre, some considering it to include the principal mountain-chain through the entire republic of Mexico, thus including the highest mountain-summits of North America, Popocatepetl, Orizaba, &c. The name, however, is more generally restricted to the limits particularly indicated in the first part of this article.

Sierra Madre, or **Sierra San Juan,** se-ĕR'Rå sån Hoo-ån', a range of the Rocky Mountains, in Colorado, between the Arkansas River and the Rio Grande. It is farther west than the main range, but is joined by the latter at the Poncho Pass. The term Sierra Madre is also applied to the SAGUACHE RANGE (which see).

Sierra Morena, se-ĕR'Rå mo-rå'nå, a mountain-range of Spain, separating the basin of the Guadiana from that of the Guadalquivir, in lat. 38° 30′ N. and between lon. 3° and 4° W. The culminating point, Aracena, is 5500 feet above the sea. It is crossed by 2 principal passes, from Granada and Jaen to Madrid, and from Guadix to Villahermosa and Cuenca. The surface is bare and rugged. It is the scene of many incidents in "Don Quixote."

Sierra Morina, se-ĕr'rå mo-ree'nå, or **Brown Mountains,** of California, commence about 10 miles S. of San Francisco, and run through San Francisco co. into Santa Clara co. The most elevated peaks are stated to be between 2000 and 3000 feet high.

Sierra Nevada, se-ĕR'Rå nå-vå'Då, a Spanish name signifying the "snow-clad mountain-ridge," applied to various elevated mountain-chains.

Sierra Nevada, the highest mountain-range in the Spanish Peninsula, in the S., extending through the old kingdom of Granada, and forming part of the great watershed which separates the waters flowing to the Mediterranean from those flowing to the Atlantic Ocean. Culminating points, Mulahacen or Mulhacen, 11,658 feet high (being not only the highest mountain-summit in Spain, but, after the Alps, the most elevated in Europe), and Veleta, 11,387 feet above the sea, separated by an enormous chasm, the Corral de Veleta. The S. base of this range is clothed with olive- and orange-groves and chestnut woods. Perpetual snow commences at the height of 9500 feet.

Sierra Nevada is the name of a long mountain-chain of California, nearly parallel to the coast of the Pacific Ocean. It is about 500 miles long, and forms the E. boundary of the Great Central Valley of California. In the neighborhood of the Tejon Pass, which is in about 35° N. lat., the ridges of the Sierra and the Coast Ranges meet or become continuous. Among the highest peaks of the Sierra are Mount Whitney (14,898 feet high), Mount Tyndall, Mount King, Mount Goddard, Mount Lyell, Mount Dana, Castle Peak, Lassens Peak, and Mount Shasta. Some of these are extinct volcanoes. The sides of these mountains are covered with forests of pine, fir, and other evergreen trees, which attain an enormous size. The famous Mammoth Trees (*Sequoia gigantea*) are found at an elevation of 5000 to 7000 feet.

Mount Whitney is the most southern of the summits mentioned above, and is supposed to be the highest peak of California. Many of the summits of the Sierra are formed of granite flanked with metamorphic slate. Volcanic rocks are abundant in some parts of the chain. Mr. Gardner thus delineates the features of the scene which he surveyed from the summit of Mount Brewer: "Cañons from two to five thousand feet deep, between thin ridges topped with pinnacles sharp as needles; successions of great crater-like amphitheatres, with crowning precipices over-sweeping snow-fields and frozen lakes; everywhere naked and shattered granite, without a sign of vegetation, except where a few gnarled and storm-beaten pines cling to the rocks in the deeper cañons." "These cañons and precipices," says Prof. Whitney, "which lie between the two principal ridges, constitute the main difficulty in reaching and exploring the eastern summit peaks." "Mount Whitney is the culminating point of an immense pile of granite which is cut almost to the centre by numerous steep and often almost vertical cañons, ending in high-walled amphitheatres. Southward of the main peak there is a range of sharp needles, four of which are over 14,000 feet high. The general aspect of the group is much like that of Mount Tyndall. This mountain has been approached on all sides except the E., and found to be utterly inaccessible." (Prof. Whitney's Report.) Large quantities of gold imbedded in quartz are found in many parts of this chain, mostly on the western slope and several thousand feet below the highest crest. Rich silver-mines have been opened on the eastern side of the Sierra. Near lat. 38° N. is a depression in the Sierra, called Mono Pass, the summit of which is 10,765 feet above the level of the sea. Seven miles N.W. of Castle Peak is the Sonora Pass, by which wagons can cross the Sierra, and which has two summits, the eastern forming the watershed and being 9607 feet above the sea, the western 10,115 feet high. In Nevada co., a few miles N.W. of Lake Tahoe, the Pacific Railroad crosses this grand barrier at Summit Station, which has an altitude of 7042 feet. The Tejon Pass, near lat. 35° N., is stated to be 5285 feet higher than the level of the sea.

Sierra Pacaraima, se-ĕR'Rå på-kå-rī'må, a low mountain-chain of South America, extending for about 200 miles from W. to E., in lat. 4° N. and between lon. 60° and 63° W., separating the basins of the Carony and Massaroony from the basin of the Rio Branco, and British and Venezuelan Guiana from Brazil.

Sierra Parima or **Parime.** See PARIMA, SIERRA.

Sierra San Juan. See SAN JUAN MOUNTAINS.

Sierra Soledad, se-ĕR'Rå so-lå-Dåd', a range of mountains in the S. part of New Mexico, in lat. about 32° 40′ N., lon. 106° 30′ W.

Sierra Tejada, se-ĕR'Rå tå-Hå'Då, a mountain of Spain, 28 miles N.E. of Malaga. Height, 7677 feet.

Sierra (se-ĕr'rå) **Valley,** a post-village of Sierra co., Cal., about 28 miles E. of Downieville.

Sierre, the French name of SIDERS.

Siesta Dara, se-ĕs'tå då'rå, a post-office of Medina co., Tex.

Siete Aguas, se-å'tå å'gwås, a village of Spain, province and 32 miles W. of Valencia. In 1808 the French army, under Moncey, here defeated the Spaniards, and the Carlists were here defeated in 1836 by Ovalle. Pop. 1239.

Sieti, se-å'tee, a town of Italy, province and 8 miles N.E. of Salerno.

Sievernoi, Siberia. See CAPE NORTH.

Sievsk, or **Siewsk,** se-ĕvsk', written also **Sevsk** and **Siawsk,** a town of Russia, 73 miles S.W. of Orel, at the mouth of the Sievsk. Pop. 8698.

Siewierz, s'yå've-airzh', a town of Poland, 67 miles W.S.W. of Kielce. Pop. 1300. It has important iron-works.

Sifan, a portion of Thibet. See SEFAN.

Sigean, a town of France. See SIJEAN.

Sigel, see'ghel, a post-office of Yankton co., Dakota.

Sigel, a post-village of Shelby co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 8 miles N. of Effingham. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 400.

Sigel, a post-village of Douglas co., Kansas, on the St. Louis, Lawrence & Western Railroad, 7½ miles W.S.W. of Lawrence.

Sigel, a township of Huron co., Mich. Pop. 228.

Sigel, a township of Brown co., Minn. Pop. 548.

Sigel, a post-hamlet of Pettis co., Mo., 8 miles S. of Brownsville Station. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Sigel, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Pa., in Eldred township, 8 miles N. of Brookville. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of carriages and lumber.

Sigel, a township of Chippewa co., Wis. Pop. 598.

Sigel, a post-office of La Crosse co., Wis.

Sigel, a township of Wood co., Wis. Pop. 433.

Sighajik, sig'ą-jik' or see'gą-jeek', a small maritime town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, on its W. coast, 22 miles S.W. of Smyrna, on an inlet of the Gulf of Scala Nova. Lat. 38° 12′ N.; lon. 26° 48′ E.

Sight Point, a post-village in Inverness co., Nova Scotia, 15 miles from Mabou. Pop. 150.

Sigilmessa, a town of Morocco. See SEGELMESA.

Siglerville, see'glẹr-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Mifflin co., Pa., in Armagh township, about 12 miles N. of Lewistown. It is 3 miles from Milroy Station.

Sigmaringen, sig'må-ring'ẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hohenzollern, on the Danube, 30 miles N.E. of Constance. Pop. 3729. It is enclosed by walls and has a castle.

Sign, sig'n or seeñ, a town of Dalmatia, 20 miles N.E. of Spalato. Pop. 200. Its fortress, built by the Turks, crowns a high rock above the town.

Signa, seen'yå, a village of Italy, 8 miles W. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 1922.

Signak, sig'nåk', also written **Signach,** a town of Transcaucasian Russia, 60 miles E.S.E. of Tiflis. P. 10,320.

Sig'nal, a post-office and mining-camp of Mohave co., Arizona, about 160 miles from Maricopa Station. It has silver-mines and 2 quartz-mills.

Signau, sig'nŏw, a village of Switzerland, canton and 14 miles E.S.E. of Bern. Pop. 2977.

Signy l'Abbaye, seen'yee' låb'bå', a town of France, in Ardennes, 14 miles W.S.W. of Mézières. Pop. 2274. It has extensive iron-works.

Signy-le-Petit, seen'yee'-lẹh-pẹh-tee', a town of France, in Ardennes, 25 miles by rail N.W. of Mézières.

Sigourney, sig'ŭr-ne, a post-village, capital of Keokuk co., Iowa, in Sigourney township, on the North Skunk River, and on the Sigourney Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 28 miles W. of Washington, and about 25 miles E. of Oskaloosa. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, a conservatory of music, a cheese-factory, and a woollen-mill. Pop. 1377; of the township, additional, 773.

Sigrisweil, see′gris-wīl‵, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 20 miles S.E. of Bern, near the Lake of Thun. Pop. 3155. Near here is a coal-mine.

Siguenza, se-gwĕn′thå, a town of Spain, province and 60 miles by rail N.E. of Guadalajara. It is a bishop's see, and has a college, a seminary, and manufactures of nails, hats, and cloth. Pop. 4126.

Sigus, the ancient name of the SIEG.

Sigva, sig′vå, a river of Asiatic Russia, rises on the E. slope of the Ural Mountains, government of Tobolsk, flows S.S.E., and joins the Sosva after a course of about 130 miles.

Sihl, seel, a river of Switzerland, cantons of Schwytz, Zug, and Zurich, joins the Limmat at Zurich, after a N.W. course of 35 miles.

Sihon, or **Seihun.** See SYHOON, and JAXARTES.

Sihut, see‵hŭt′, a town on the S.E. coast of Arabia, 100 miles E.N.E. of Makallah. Lat. 15° 12′ 30″ N.; lon. 51° 19′ E. The population varies from 300 to 2000, according to the trade and season. Its traders own about 30 vessels, employed in coasting-trade and shark-fishing.

Sihutla, se-oot′lå, a town of Mexico, in Michoacan, 25 miles W. of Zacatula.

Sijean, or **Sigean,** see‵zhôNG′, a town of France, department of Aude, near the Lagoon of Sijean, on the Mediterranean, 12 miles S. of Narbonne. Pop. 3510.

Si-Kao-Chan, China. See SEE-KAO-SHAN.

Sikeston, sīks′ton, a post-village of Scott co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 28 miles W.S.W. of Cairo. It has a church.

Sikhs, or **Seiks,** seeks, a warlike nation in Northwest India, lately the ruling power in that part of the world, first appeared as a sect of Hindoo religionists about the middle of the fifteenth century, but, stung by persecution from the Mohammedans, they turned their attention to warlike pursuits, and afterwards became a nation of formidable soldiers. Steel, from being an especial object of attention, was finally converted into one of their gods. Their supreme divinity was denominated by them "All Steel." Owing, however, to their continual dissensions, they were unable to make head against a powerful enemy until the early part of the present century, when Runjeet Singh, having subdued the other Sikh chieftains, established an independent kingdom, which he ruled with great energy and wisdom. He maintained an army of 80,000 men, of whom 50,000 were cavalry, disciplined according to the European system. But after his death, in 1839, a period of anarchy occurred; and in 1849 the Sikhs were totally defeated by the English, and their territory annexed to British India. The so-called "Sikh States" are small chieftainships mostly in the N. of the Punjab, near the Sutlej, and are under British protection. See PUNJAB.

Sikino, see′ke-no or se-kee′no (anc. *Sici′nos*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, 20 miles N.W. of Santorin. Area, 17 square miles. Pop. 300. It produces wine, figs, cotton, and the best wheat in the Cyclades. On its W.S.W. side is a village of its own name.

Sik′kim‵, or **Shikim,** shik′im, a state of India, tributary to the British, between lat. 26° 40′ and 28° N., lon. 88° E., having N. the Himalayas, W. Nepaul, E. Bootan, and S. the Bengal districts of Rungpoor and Purneah. Area, 2567 square miles. Estimated pop. 50,000, chiefly or wholly Booddhists, and employed in rural industry. Cattle and iron are among the chief exports. The culture of the tea-plant has been introduced here by the British with success. Principal town, Sikkim, 135 miles N.W. of Dinagepoor.

Siklos, see‵klosh′, a town of West Hungary, co. of Baranya, 16 miles S.S.E. of Fünfkirchen. It is celebrated for its mineral springs. Pop. 4296.

Sikokf, Sikoke, or **Sitkoke.** See SHIKOKU.

Sil, seel, a river of Spain, rises in the N.W. of Leon, flows S.W., and joins the Minho. Length, 100 miles.

Silah, a town of India. See SYLAH.

Silan, se‵lån′, a seaport town of Mexico, in Yucatan, 60 miles N.W. of Valladolid.

Silao, se-lå′o, a town of Mexico, state and 10 miles N.W. of Guanajuato. Pop. 4000

Silarus, or **Silaro,** Italy. See SELE.

Si′las Creek, a post-office of Ashe co., N.C.

Silberberg, sil′bẹr-bĕRG‵, a town of Prussian Silesia, 43 miles S.S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1594.

Silber-Bergstadt, Bohemia. See MIES.

Sil′cott Springs, a post-office of Loudoun co., Va.

Sile, see′lå (anc. *Si′lis*), a river of Italy, enters the lagoon 6½ miles N. of Venice, after a S. course of 35 miles, past Treviso.

Sildal, a river of Sweden. See SKELLEFTEÅ.

Si′lent Run, a post-hamlet of Hopkins co., Ky., 12 miles W. by S. of Madisonville.

Siles, see′lĕs, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 70 miles N.E. of Jaen. Pop. 2030.

Silesia, sī-lee′she-ạ (Fr. *Silésie*, see‵lå‵zee′; Ger. *Schlesien*, shlå′ze-ẹn), a province forming the S.E. portion of Prussia, bounded on the E. by Austrian Galicia and Russian Poland, S. by Austrian Silesia, Moravia, and Bohemia, W. by Saxony and Brandenburg, and N. by Prussian Poland. Area, 15,355 square miles. Pop. 3,843,689, chiefly Lutherans and Roman Catholics, with about 50,000 Jews. The surface in the S. and S.W. is rugged and mountainous, in other parts flat or but slightly undulating. The Oder traverses its centre throughout, from S.E. to N.W.; the other principal rivers are its affluents the two Neisses, Bober, Malapane, and Bartsch. The forests are very extensive. Corn, flax, and hemp are produced in very large quantities, and many sheep are kept in the province and produce excellent wool, which forms, next to linen, the principal article of export. Beet sugar, timber, madder, tobacco, &c., are also exported, and coal, iron, lead, zinc, and copper are wrought. The manufactures comprise cotton fabrics, linens, woollens, leather, metallic wares, and porcelain. It is subdivided into the three governments of Breslau, Oppeln, and Liegnitz. Capital, Breslau. It was conquered from Austria by Frederick the Great in 1742.——Adj. and inhab. SILESIAN, sī-lee′she-ạn.

Silesia, or **Austrian Silesia,** a crown-land and duchy of Austro-Hungary, in Cisleithania, comprises the S. part of the old province of Silesia, composing the circles of Troppau and Teschen. Area, 1981 square miles. Capital, Troppau. Pop. 511,581, of whom one-half are of German race, the rest mainly of Slavic origin. Mining and pasturage form the chief resources.

Silhet, a town of India. See SYLHET.

Silian, a lake of Sweden. See SILJAN.

Silinty, or **Selinti,** se-lin′tee, a maritime village and headland of Asia Minor, on the Mediterranean, 32 miles W.N.W. of Cape Anamoor, around which are remains of the ancient *Selinus*.

Silis, the ancient name of the SILE.

Silistria, se-lis′tre-ạ, or **Silistri,** se-lis′tree (Turk. *Dristra*, dris′trå; Fr. *Silistrie*, see‵lees‵tree′), a city of Bulgaria, on the right bank of the Danube, 58 miles N.N.E. of Shoomla. Lat. about 44° 10′ N.; lon. 27° 10′ E. Pop. 20,000. It stands at the foot of a hill, is of semicircular form, and in general poorly built, consisting of narrow, ill-paved streets, with gloomy-looking houses. It has 5 mosques, a large Greek church and convent, public baths, a custom-house, extensive magazines for flour and grain, a few manufactures, and a considerable trade, chiefly in wood and cattle. Silistria has figured prominently in the Russo-Turkish wars. In 1879 its forts were demolished.

Silivri, se-liv′ree, or **Selivri,** a maritime town of European Turkey, on the N. shore of the Sea of Marmora, 40 miles W. of Constantinople. Pop. 5000.

Siljan, sil′yån, or **Silian,** sil′e-ån, a lake of Sweden, læn and 26 miles N.W. of Falun. Length, 52 miles; breadth, 7 miles.

Silla, the Slavic name of GAIL.

Silla, seel′yå, a town of Spain, province and 9 miles S. of Valencia, on the Albufera Lagoon. Pop. 3679.

Sil′la, a town of Senegambia, in Bambarra, on the Joliba, 80 miles E.N.E. of Sego. Lat. 13° 17′ N.; lon. 5° 30′ W.

Silla de Caracas, seel′yå då kå-rå′kås, a mountain of Venezuela, near Caracas. Height, 8625 feet.

Sillah Mew, sil′låh‵ mū, or **Chalain Mew,** shå‵-līn′ mū, a town of Burmah, on the Irrawaddy. Lat. 20° 50′ N.; lon. 94° 30′ E. It was formerly surrounded by a brick wall 50 feet high without and 30 feet within.

Sillein, a town of Hungary. See SZOLNA.

Sillé le Guillaume, see‵yå′ lẹh ghee‵yōm′ or seel‵-yå′ lẹh gheel‵yōm′, a town of France, in Sarthe, 19 miles N.W. of Le Mans. Pop. 2995. It has manufactures of fine linens.

Sillery, seel‵lẹh-ree′, a village of France, in Marne, 6 miles S.E. of Reims, famous for its fine champagne wine.

Sil′lery Cove, or **Saint Colomb,** sånG ko‵lôM′, a post-village and parish of Quebec, co. of Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 6 miles above Quebec. The parish contains 2 churches, a large convent, an academy, several schools, 17 timber-coves, and about 3500 inhabitants.

Silk′ville, or **Prairie Home,** a hamlet of Franklin co., Kansas, in Williamsburg township, 3 miles from Williamsburg Station. It has a manufactory of silk and one of cheese. Pop. 60.

Silliards, sil'yạrds, a post-hamlet of Yellow Medicine co., Minn., 20 miles N. of Marshall. It has a church.

Sill'iman, Mount, California, a granitic peak of the Sierra Nevada, on or near the northern border of Tulare co., about 45 miles N.E. of Visalia. It rises 11,623 feet above the level of the sea.

Sill'oth, a port and sea-bathing place of England, in Cumberland, on Solway Firth, 21 miles by rail W. of Carlisle. It has an infirmary, and docks for shipping, and is the seat of considerable trade.

Silly, see`yee' or seel`yee', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 13 miles N. by W. of Mons. Pop. 2491.

Siloam, sĭ-lo'ạm, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ark., 30 miles W. of Corning. It has a church.

Siloam, a post-office of Greene co., Ga., 6 miles from Union Point.

Siloam, a post-office of Whitley co., Ky.

Siloam, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Miss., 6 miles W. of West Point. It has 2 churches.

Siloam, a post-hamlet of Madison co., N.Y., about 24 miles W.S.W. of Utica. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Siloam, a post-hamlet of Surry co., N.C., on the Yadkin River, about 46 miles N. of Salisbury. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Silos, see'loce, a village of the Canaries, island of Teneriffe, at the S. foot of the Montãneta-de-Aregume, about 1 mile from the sea.

Sils, sils, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, in an angle formed by the confluence of the Albula with the Hinter-Rhein, 12 miles S.S.W. of Chur. Pop. 544. Height above the sea, 5964 feet. The Lake of Sils, whence the river Inn rises, is immediately S.W., and is 4 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth.

Sils'den, a town of England, co. of York, 4 miles N.N.W. of Keighley. Pop. of township, 2714.

Sil'soe, a hamlet of England, co. of Bedford.

Silt, or **Sylt,** silt, an island of Prussia, in the North Sea, off the W. coast of Sleswick. Greatest length, from N. to S., about 20 miles; breadth, 6 miles. Pop. 2820.

Siluria, si-lu're-ạ, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Ala., in the Cahawba Valley, on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 20 miles S. of Birmingham. It has manufactures of lime and barrels, and 3 churches.

Silvanectes, or **Silvanectæ,** France. See SENLIS.

Silvano, sil-vå'no, a village of Italy, district of Novi. Pop. of commune, 2148.

Silvar'a, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., in Tuscarora township, about 37 miles N.W. of Scranton. It has 2 churches and a carriage-shop.

Sil'ver, a township of Cherokee co., Ind. Pop. 174.

Silver, a post-office of Gage co., Neb.

Silverado, sil`vẹr-ah'do, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., 50 miles S.E. of Los Angeles. It has mines of gold, silver, and tin, 2 quartz-mills, 2 stores, and 3 hotels. It is in the Santa Rosa mining-district.

Sil'ver Bow, a post-village of Deer Lodge co., Montana, about 60 miles S.S.W. of Helena.

Silver Brook, a mining-hamlet of Schuylkill co., Pa., 1 mile from Summit Station. It has a coal-mine and a lumber-mill.

Silver City, a post-village, capital of Owyhee co., Idaho, on Jordan Creek, about 80 miles S.S.W. of Boisé City. It has a daily newspaper, a church, a bank, a foundry, a planing-mill, and several quartz-mills. Silver is mined near this place by several companies. There are 12 quartz-mines (of silver) at Fairview, 2 miles from Silver City. Pop. 599.

Silver City, a village in Carp Lake township, Ontonagon co., Mich., on Lake Superior, at the mouth of Iron River, 70 miles W. of L'Anse. It is the outlet or shipping-point of several mines of copper and silver, and has 2 or 3 stamp-mills. Here is Iron River Post-Office.

Silver City, a hamlet of Yazoo co., Miss., on the Yazoo River, 22 miles N. of Yazoo City. It has a church. Here is Palmetto Home Post-Office.

Silver City, a post-office of Lewis and Clarke co., Montana, about 14 miles N.N.W. of Helena.

Silver City, a post-town of Lyon co., Nevada, is near the E. base of the Washoe Mountain range, 5 miles S. of Virginia City, and 3 miles from Gold Hill Station. It has several quartz-mills, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, 2 churches, and a bank. Gold and silver are mined here. It has placer-mines and quartz lodes.

Silver City, a post-village of Grant co., New Mexico, 10 miles S.W. of Fort Bayard. Lat. 32° 45′ 15″ N. It has rich silver-mines, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a church, 2 banking-houses, an iron-foundry, 4 silver-mills, and a flour-mill. Copper and lead are said to be found here.

Silver City, a post-office and mining-village of Juab co., Utah, 20 miles W. by S. of Santaquin. Here are mines of gold, silver, and copper.

Silver Cliff, a post-office and mining-village of Custer co., Col., 32 miles S.W. of Cañon City. It has silver-mines and reduction-works. Pop. about 1200.

Silver Creek, Illinois, rises in Madison co., runs southward through St. Clair co., and enters the Kaskaskia about 12 miles S.S.E. of Belleville. Length, 70 miles.

Silver Creek, Indiana, runs southward through Clarke co., and enters the Ohio River 1 or 2 miles above New Albany.

Silver Creek, Iowa, rises in Shelby co., runs nearly southward through Pottawattamie co., and enters the West Nishnabatona River in Mills co. Length, about 80 miles.

Silver Creek, Mississippi, flows into Sunflower River in Washington co.

Silver Creek, a post-office of Minnehaha co., Dakota.

Silver Creek, a post-office of Floyd co., Ga.

Silver Creek, a post-office of Calhoun co., Ill.

Silver Creek, township, Stephenson co., Ill. P. 1309.

Silver Creek, township, Clarke co., Ind. Pop. 1116.

Silver Creek, post-township, Ida co., Iowa. Pop. 105.

Silver Creek, a township of Mills co., Iowa. Pop. 831, exclusive of Hillsdale and Malvern.

Silver Creek, a township of Pottawattamie co., Iowa. Pop. 231.

Silver Creek, a post-hamlet of Chase co., Kansas, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 33 miles W. by S. of Emporia. It has a church.

Silver Creek, a township of Cowley co., Kansas. Pop. 242. Post-office, Moscow.

Silver Creek, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ky., near a creek of the same name, and on the railroad which connects Richmond with Stanford, 11 miles S.W. of Richmond. It has a flour-mill.

Silver Creek, a post-hamlet of Allegan co., Mich., ½ mile from Argenta Station, and 10 miles N. of Kalamazoo. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Silver Creek, a township of Cass co., Mich. P. 1709.

Silver Creek, a post-township of Wright co., Minn., about 20 miles S.S.E. of St. Cloud, is bounded on the N.E. by the Mississippi River. It has several lakes, and plenty of hard timber. Pop. 363.

Silver Creek, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Miss., 8 miles N.E. of Monticello.

Silver Creek, a post-office of Cedar co., Mo.

Silver Creek, township, Randolph co., Mo. P. 1831.

Silver Creek, a post-hamlet of Merrick co., Neb., near the Platte River, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 17 miles S.W. of Columbus, and 109 miles W. of Omaha. It has a church, 3 stores, &c.

Silver Creek, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in Hanover township, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Silver Creek, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 31 miles S.S.W. of Buffalo, and 9 miles E.N.E. of Dunkirk. It contains 2 churches, a bank, a large tannery, a newspaper office, and a manufactory of "smut-machines and grain-separators." Pop. 666.

Silver Creek, a township of Burke co., N.C. P. 1314.

Silver Creek, a station of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Akron, O.

Silver Creek, a township of Greene co., O. Pop. 1701.

Silver Creek, a post-office of Hardin co., O., on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Kenton. It has a church and a steam saw-mill.

Silver Creek, a post-hamlet of Schuylkill co., Pa., in Blythe township, on the Schuylkill Valley Railroad, 9 miles E.N.E. of Pottsville. It has a church.

Silver Creek, a post-office of Marshall co., Tenn., on the Duck River Valley Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Columbia.

Silver Creek, a post-office of Lewis co., Washington, 18 miles E. by S. of Napavine.

Silver Creek, a station of Ashland co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 20 miles S.E. of Ashland. Here is Tyner Post-Office.

Silver Creek, a post-office of Sheboygan co., Wis.

Silver Dale, a post-office of Cowley co., Kansas, on Silver Creek, about 14 miles S.S.E. of Winfield. Pop. of Silver Dale township, 301.

Silver Dale, a post-office of Onslow co., N.C., 30 miles W. of Morehead City.

Silver Glen, Merrick co., Neb., the former name of Silver Creek. See SILVER CREEK.

Sil'verheel Mountain, Colorado, a peak of the main range of the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 39° 20′ N., lon. 106° W. It has an altitude of 13,650 feet above the sea-level. It is about 10 miles N. of Fair Play. Gold and silver are found in this mountain.

Silver Hill, a post-office of Sevier co., Ark., 50 miles N.W. of Fulton.

Silver Hill, a post-hamlet of Prince George's co., Md., about 9 miles S.E. of Washington, D.C.

Silver Hill, post-township, Davidson co., N.C. P. 975.

Silver Hill, a post-office of Hampton co., S.C.

Silver Hill, a post-office of Wetzel co., W. Va.

Silverina, Mississippi. See SYLVARENA.

Silver Island, China. See KINTANG.

Silver King, a mining post-village of Pinal co., Arizona, about 35 miles N. of Florence. It has silver-mines. Pop. about 300.

Silver Lake, in the E. part of Wyoming co., N.Y., is connected by an outlet with Genesee River. Length, 3 miles.

Silver Lake, a post-office of Lincoln co., Dakota.

Silver Lake, a post-village in Clay township, Kosciusko co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, 13 miles S. of Warsaw. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. about 500.

Silver Lake, township, Dickinson co., Iowa. Pop. 59.

Silver Lake, township, Palo Alto co., Iowa. Pop. 172.

Silver Lake, a post-office of Worth co., Iowa, in Silver Lake township, about 25 miles N.N.W. of Mason City. Pop. of the township, 463.

Silver Lake, a post-village in Silver Lake township, Shawnee co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 10 miles W. by N. of Topeka. Pop. 159; of township, 1184. The township is bounded S. by the Kansas River.

Silver Lake, a post-hamlet of McLeod co., Minn., 12 miles N. of Glencoe, and about 56 miles W. by S. of St. Paul. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Silver Lake, a township of Martin co., Minn. P. 224.

Silver Lake, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Mo., 20 miles N.E. of Fredericktown. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Silver Lake, a post-office of Adams co., Neb.

Silver Lake, a post-office of Lake co., Oregon.

Silver Lake, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pa., in Silver Lake township, about 13 miles S. of Binghamton, N.Y. Here is a small lake. Pop. of the township, 1079.

Silver Lake, a village in Johnson township, Providence co., R.I., adjacent to Olneyville. It has a foundry. Pop. 278.

Silver Lake, a post-office of Van Zandt co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 6½ miles W. of Mineola.

Silver Lake, a post-office of Cowlitz co., Washington.

Silver Mine, a post-hamlet of Norwalk township, Fairfield co., Conn., 1½ miles from Winnipauk Station. It has a church, a saw-mill, a turning-shop, and a tannery.

Sil'ver Mines, minz, Livingston co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, 3 miles from its mouth, and 15 miles N.E. of Paducah. Lead and fluor-spar are mined here.

Silver Mines, a station of the Boston & Maine Railroad, 2 miles S.W. of Newburyport, Mass.

Silver Mountain, California, a peak of the Sierra Nevada, in Alpine co., has an altitude of 10,934 feet above the sea-level. It is made up of volcanic materials, with a great variety of structure and composition, and its summit commands an extensive view in all directions.

Silver Mountain, a post-village and silver-mining camp of Alpine co., Cal., is near the N. base of a mountain of the same name, about 90 miles in a direct line E. of Sacramento, and 7000 feet above the sea-level. It has a newspaper office.

Silver Peak, a post-office of Esmeralda co., Nevada, about 125 miles S. by W. of Austin.

Silver Plume, a post-village of Clear Creek co., Col., near Sherman Mountain, about 9 miles S. of Georgetown. It has silver-mines, a church, and stores. Pop. 500.

Silver Point, a post-office of Putnam co., Tenn.

Silver Reef, a post-village of Washington co., Utah, about 25 miles N. of St. George. It has a church, and mines of silver, also a bank and a newspaper office.

Silver Run, a post-hamlet of Talladega co., Ala., near the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, about 20 miles N.E. of Talladega.

Silver Run, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md., 5 miles from Littlestown, Pa., and about 40 miles N.N.W. of Baltimore. It has a church.

Silver Spring, a station of Montgomery co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Metropolitan Branch), 7 miles N. of Washington, D.C.

Silver Spring, a township of Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. 2259. It contains Hogestown and New Kingston.

Silver Spring, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Reading & Columbia Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Columbia.

Silver Spring, a village in North Kingstown township, Washington co., R.I. It has manufactures of doeskin jeans. Pop. 148.

Silver Spring, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn., 2½ miles from Beckwith Station, and about 20 miles N.E. of Nashville. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Silver Spring, a post-village of Salt Lake co., Utah, 18 miles S.E. of Salt Lake City. It has a lumber-mill.

Silver Spring, a post-office and station of Milwaukee co., Wis.

Silver Springs, a post-office of Marion co., Fla.

Silver Springs, a post-office of Alcorn co., Miss., 14 miles N.E. of Ripley.

Silver Star, a post-office and mining-village of Madison co., Montana, on the Jefferson River, about 80 miles S. by W. of Helena. It has a church, and mills for gold.

Silver Street, a post-hamlet of Newberry co., S.C., on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, 54 miles W. by N. of Columbia.

Sil'verton, a post-town, capital of San Juan co., Col., is finely situated on the Animas River, at an elevation of 9400 feet above the sea, and 285 miles W.S.W. of Pueblo. It is surrounded by high mountains, and is about 2 miles from the lofty Sultan Mountain. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, 2 saw-mills, and smelting-works for silver, which is mined near it.

Silverton, a hamlet in Dallas township, Huntington co., Ind., 2½ miles from Antioch Station. Drain-tiles are made here.

Silverton, a post-office of Pratt co., Kansas.

Silverton, a post-hamlet of Ocean co., N.J., near the sea, about 7 miles N.N.E. of Toms River.

Silverton, a post-village of Marion co., Oregon, on Silver Creek, about 40 miles S. of Portland, and 14 miles E. by S. of Salem. It has a grist-mill, a sash-factory, and several stores. Pop. about 300.

Silverton, a township of Barnwell co., S.C. Pop. 1513.

Silverton, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., W. Va., 35 miles S. of Parkersburg. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Sil'verville, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ind., 10 miles W. of Bedford. It has a church.

Silver Wells, a post-office of Wasco co., Oregon.

Silves, sil'vês or seel'vês, a town of Portugal, in Algarve, 19 miles E.N.E. of Lagos. Pop. 5047.

Silves, sil'vês or seel'vês, or **Santa Anna,** sån'tå ån'nå, a village and parish of Brazil, on Lake Saraca, 20 miles from the left bank of the Amazon.

Sil'veyville, a village of Solano co., Cal., in Silveyville township, 24 miles S.W. of Sacramento. Pop. 279; of the township, 1583. The township contains the village of Dixon.

Sim, seem, or **Sima,** see'må, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Orenboorg, flows circuitously N., then S.E., and joins the Inzer. Total course, 100 miles.

Simabara, se-må-bå'rå, a gulf of Japan, on the W. coast of the island of Kioo-Sioo, stretching far inland, and forming the basin in which are the peninsula of Simabara and the islands of Amakoosa, Kami-Togi, Simo-Togi, Ohojano, Nagasima, and a number of other islands and rocks. The peninsula of Simabara is remarkable for the volcano of Wunzen, or Wunzendake.

Simancas, se-mån'kås (anc. *Septimanca*), a town of Spain, province and 8 miles S.W. of Valladolid, on the Pisuerga. Pop. 1167. It has a fortress, in which the archives of Castile are kept.

Simand, see'mŏnd', a town of Hungary, co. and 21 miles N.N.E. of Arad. Pop. 2592.

Simao, Malay Archipelago. See SEMAO.

Simaul, see'mawl', or **Simawul,** see'maw'ul, a town of Asia Minor, 75 miles S. of Brusa. Lake Simaul, 5 miles N.W. of the town, gives origin to the Simawul-Soo, an affluent of the Soosighirlee-Soo (anc. *Macestus*).

Simbeersk, or **Simbirsk,** sim-beersk', a government of Russia, between lat. 52° 40′ and 55° 50′ N. and lon. 45° 10′ and 51° 20′ E., having N. the governments of Kazan and Orenboorg, S. Saratov, and W. Penza and Nizhnee-Novgorod. Area, 19,109 square miles. Pop. in 1870, 1,205,881. Surface undulating and very fertile. Principal rivers, the Volga and Soora and their affluents. Rye, wheat, oats, buckwheat, pease, hemp, flax, tobacco, and poppies are extensively raised. Cattle- and horse-breeding is chiefly practised by the Kalmucks. Manufactures of coarse and fine woollen cloth, coarse linen, canvas, coverlets, salt, spirits, glass, soap, and leather are carried on, and large quantities of corn, hemp, horses, cattle, hides, fish, fruit, and millstones are exported. The government is subdivided into 10 circles. Principal towns, Simbeersk, Syzran, Alateer, and Karsoon.

Simbeersk, the capital of the above government, on the Volga, 105 miles S.S.W. of Kazan. Pop. 26,822. Its position, on a height above the Volga, is highly picturesque. The houses are partly of wood. Principal edifices, 2 cathedrals, a monastery, nunnery, college, many charitable institutions, governor's palace, town hall, barracks, and an exchange. Its trade is flourishing; it exports corn and fish.

Simcoe, sim′kō, a lake of Ontario, between Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay (an arm of Lake Huron), nearly 30 miles long, and about 18 miles broad at its widest part, and said to be about 170 feet above Lake Huron, into which it discharges itself through Lake Couchiching, the Severn, and Georgian Bay. This lake is generally frozen completely over in the winter, so as to be passable in safety for sleighs. It contains numerous islands, some of large size, and its banks are generally clothed with wood to the water's edge.

Simcoe, a county of Ontario, chiefly between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay. Area, 1665 square miles. It is intersected by the Northern Railway. Capital, Barrie. Pop. 57,389.

Simcoe, a town of Ontario, capital of the co. of Norfolk, on the river Lynn, and on the Great Western Railway (Canada Air-Line), 8 miles N. of Lake Erie, and 24 miles from Brantford. It contains the county buildings, 5 churches, 2 branch banks, a grammar- and several common schools, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactories of iron castings, mill-machinery, soap and candles, potash, leather, woollens, &c., a distillery, brewery, and several saw- and flouring-mills. Pop. 1856.

Simeto, a river of Sicily. See GIARRETTA.

Simfero′pol, or **Simphero′pol** (Turk. *Akmedshid*, the “white mosque”), a town of Russia, capital of the government of Taurida, in the Crimea, on the Salghir, 37 miles by rail N.E. of Sevastopol. Lat. about 45° N.; lon. 34° 4′ E. Pop. 17,129, of very various descent. It is finely situated, enclosed by heights, and consists of the old Tartar town of Ak-Metchet, and a quarter constructed by the Russians, which is regularly built, and has a cathedral, churches, barracks, hospital, and government offices. Here are several mosques, a Tartar school, a vast bazaar, an artesian well, and several fountains. It was founded in A.D. 1500, and became the capital of Tartar sultans.

Simla, or **Simlah,** sim′lą, a district of India, division of Umballah, Punjab, but detached and lying among the Sutlej hill-states, and traversed by ranges of the Himalaya. Area, 18 square miles. Capital, Simla. Pop. 33,995.

Simla, a town of India, capital of Simla district, 30 miles S.E. of Belaspoor, and 7300 feet above sea-level. It is an important sanitarium for Europeans. Pop. 7037.

Simmen, sim′męn, a river of Switzerland, canton of Bern, after a N. and E. course of 35 miles joins the Kander near its mouth in the Lake of Thun.

Simmenthal, sim′męn-tâl‵ (*i.e.*, the “valley of the Simmen”), a valley of Switzerland, canton of Bern, watered by the Simmen. It contains several villages.

Simmering, sim′męh-ring, or **Simoning,** se-mo′-ning, a village of Lower Austria, between the Simmering Canal and the Danube, 2 miles S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 11,759.

Simmern, sim′męrn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 26 miles S.W. of Coblentz. Pop. 2461.

Simmesport, Avoyelles parish, La. See SIMSPORT.

Sim′mon Grove, a post-office of Chatham co., N.C.

Sim′mons' Bluff, a post-office of Wilson co., Tenn.

Simmon's Fork, North Carolina, a creek which rises in Randolph co., runs southward through Montgomery co., and enters the Yadkin River.

Sim′monsville, a village of Johnston township, Providence co., R.I. It has a hall, and manufactures of cotton yarns. Pop. in 1875, 97; of Simmons Lower Village (adjacent), 82.

Simmonsville, a post-office of Craig co., Va.

Simnan, sim‵nân′, **Semnan,** sêm‵nân′, or **Semnoon,** sêm‵noon′, a town of Persia, in Khorassan, 115 miles E. of Teheran. It is 2½ miles in circumference, and enclosed by a wall.

Simnitza, sim-nit′sâ, written also **Zimnitza,** a town of Roumania, on the left bank of the Danube, opposite Sistova. Pop. 4145.

Simoda, a town of Japan. See SHIMODA.

Simoga, se-mo′gâ, or **Sheemo′ga,** a town of India, in Mysore, 130 miles N.W. of Seringapatam. Pop. 11,034.

Simoga, a district of India, in Mysore. Area, 3797 square miles. Capital, Simoga. Pop. 498,976.

Simois, a river of Asia Minor. See MENDER.

Simon, Ashtabula co., O. See EAST WILLIAMSFIELD.

Simoning, a village of Austria. See SIMMERING.

Simonosaki, a town of Japan. See SHIMONOSÉKI.

Simonsthurm, see′mons-tŏŏRM‵, or **Simontornya,** a town of Hungary, co. of Tolna, 56 miles S.S.W. of Buda. Pop. 2498.

Si′mon's Town, a town of Cape Colony, on Simon's Bay, an inlet on the W. side of False Bay, 23 miles S. of Cape Town, with which it communicates by a good road. It is neatly built at the foot of Cape Mountain, and has a naval arsenal. It is the port to which ships resort for repairs, &c. Pop. 2447.

Si′monsville, a post-hamlet of Windsor co., Vt., 6 miles W. of Chester Station, and about 30 miles S.S.E. of Rutland. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Simooseer, Simousir, or **Simusir,** se-moo-seer′, one of the Kooril Islands, in the North Pacific, 80 miles N.W. of Ooroop. Lat. of S. point, 46° 49′ N.; lon. 151° 37′ E. Length, from N. to S., 90 miles; breadth, 6 miles.

Simpang, sim‵pâng′, a village of Java, near Soerabaya, of which it forms a kind of suburb.

Simpang, a town of Borneo, 13 miles from the S.W. coast, 21 miles N.E. of Succadana, near the confluence of the Matan with the Simpang.

Simpheropol, a town of Russia. See SIMFEROPOL.

Sim′plon (Fr. pron. sâM‵plòN=′), a mountain of Switzerland, between the Valais and Piedmont, and across which was carried the famous *Route of the Simplon*, under the orders of Napoleon. This road, extending from Glys (Valais) to Domo d'Ossola, a distance of nearly 38 miles, is 6592 feet above the sea, and from 25 to 30 feet in width. It is carried through several extensive tunnels, passes over 611 bridges, is furnished with 20 station-houses for travellers, and was completed between 1800 and 1806.

Simp′son, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of about 270 square miles. It is drained by the West Fork of Big Barren River and several creeks. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile, and is mostly based on limestone. Maize, tobacco, wheat, oats, and pork are the staples. This county is intersected by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Capital, Franklin. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 9573, of whom 9475 were Americans.

Simpson, a county in the S. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Pearl River, and intersected by Strong River. The surface is nearly level, and mostly covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is sandy. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Westville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $696,560. Pop. in 1870, 5718, of whom 5709 were Americans.

Simpson, a township of Johnson co., Ill. Pop. 916.

Simpson, a station of the Union Pacific Railroad, 47 miles E. of Rawlins, Wyoming.

Simp′son Island, Pacific Ocean, in Mulgrave Archipelago, in lat. 0° 30′ N., lon. 173° 54′ E.

Simpson's, a station in Fairfield co., S.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 32 miles N. of Columbia.

Simpson's, a post-office of Floyd co., Va.

Simpson's Corner, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., in Dixmont township, 6 miles S. of Etna Station. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Simpson's Creek, township, Horry co., S.C. P. 945.

Simpson's Creek, a post-hamlet of Taylor co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 7½ miles S.W. of Grafton. It has a church.

Simpson's Mills, a post-office of Laurens co., S.C.

Simpson's Mills, a post-hamlet of White co., Tenn., 7½ miles S.S.W. of Sparta. It has a seminary.

Simpson's Store, a post-office of Washington co., Pa.

Simp′sonville, a post-village of Shelby co., Ky., on the Shelbyville division of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, 23 miles E. of Louisville. It has 3 churches and an academy. Pop. 239.

Simpsonville, a post-village of Howard co., Md., on the Middle Patuxent River, about 18 miles W.S.W. of Baltimore. It has a church, a woollen-mill, and 1 or 2 grist-mills. Pop. about 200.

Simpsonville, a township of Rockingham co., N.C. Pop. 1500.

Simpsonville, a post-village of Upshur co., Tex., about 16 miles N.W. of Gilmer. It has several churches.

Sims, sĭmz, a township of Grant co., Ind. Pop. 841.

Sims, a post-hamlet of Ellis co., Tex., 18 miles from Ennis. It has a church and an academy.

Simsbury, sĭms'bẹr-e, a post-village in Simsbury township, Hartford co., Conn., on Farmington River, and on the Connecticut Western Railroad, at its junction with the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, 42 miles N. of New Haven. It has 2 churches and a fuse-factory. The township contains a larger village, named Tariffville. Pop. of the township, 2051.

Sims Creek, a post-office of St. Clair co., Mo.

Sims Creek, a post-office of Lampasas co., Tex.

Simsport, sĭmz'port, a post-village of Avoyelles parish, La., on Atchafalaya Bayou, about 60 miles N.N.W. of Baton Rouge. It has 2 churches. Post-office, Simmesport.

Sims Store, a post-office of Caldwell co., Ky.

Sims'ville, a post-office of Carroll co., Ga.

Simusir, Kooril Islands. See SIMOOSEER.

Sin, sin or seen, a city of China, province of Shen-See, 120 miles S.E. of See-Ngan.

Sin, sâɴᵍ, or **Sin-le-Noble,** sâɴᵍ-lẹh-nob'l, a town of France, in Nord, 2 miles E. of Douai. Pop. 2269.

Si'næ (Gr. Σῖναι), the ancient name of a people inhabiting the southeasternmost part of Asia, supposed to be the same as the Cochin-Chinese.

Sinai, sī'nȧ or sī'nȧ-ī, a peninsula between the Gulfs of Suez and Akabah, the scene of the Israelite wanderings in the desert, is about 140 miles in length from N. to S., and as much in breadth at its N. end, whence it gradually tapers S. to its extremity, Ras-Mohammed, in the Red Sea. Lat. 27° 43′ N.; lon. 34° 18′ E. The surface is generally mountainous and rocky; in different localities of it are hieroglyphic and other ancient inscriptions. The highest points are Mount St. Catharine (8526 feet), Mount Shomer (8449 feet), and Mount Serbal (6734 feet). The peninsula is under Egyptian administration.

Sinai, sī'nȧ, a post-office of Anderson co., Ky.

Sinai (sī'nȧ or sī'nȧ-ī), **Mount,** a mountain of Arabia Petræa, famous in Scripture, and identified with the Jebel-Moosa, or "Mount of Moses," one of a cluster of mountains, of which Mount Horeb forms a part of the N. end. Lat. of Sinai, 28° 30′ N.; lon. 34° E. On its N.E. side is the fortified convent of Sinai, now tenanted by about 20 Greek monks. The name Horeb sometimes appears to be a general name for the mountain-group, and at other times it is synonymous with Sinai. The latter mountain is properly the peak called Sufsafeh, on the N.W. side of the mountain, and not the Jebel-Moosa of the Arabs, which is the S.E. peak of the same mountains.

Sinaloa, a state of Mexico, See CINALOA.

Sina Longa, a town of Italy. See ASINALUNGA.

Sinaruco, se-nȧ-roo'ko, a river of Venezuela, joins the Orinoco after an E. course of 100 miles.

Sinay, see'nȧ', a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 16 miles N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 4293.

Sincapore, India. See SINGAPORE.

Sin'clair, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Jacksonville. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of carriages and cigars.

Sinclair, a post-office of Stone co., Mo.

Sinclair, a post-office of Lexington co., S.C.

Sin'clairtown, or **Saint Clair'town,** a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, adjoining Path-Head. Pop. 2526.

Sin'clairville, a post-village in Charlotte township, Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley & Pittsburg Railroad, 22 miles S. by E. of Dunkirk. It has 4 churches, 2 grist-mills, 2 tanneries, a cheese-factory, 2 carriage-shops, a graded school, a manufactory of farming-implements, and a printing-office. Pop. about 800.

Sind, Sinde, sĭnd, or **Sindh,** a river of India, between the Chumbul and Betwah Rivers, rises near Seronge, flows N.E. through the Gwalior dominion, and between it and Bundelcund, and joins the Jumna 26 miles S.E. of Etawah. Total course, 220 miles.

Sinde, or **Scinde,** sĭnd, called also **Sindh** and **Sindy** (from *Sindhoo* or *Sindhu,* a "collection of waters"), a province of British India, now annexed to the presidency of Bombay, watered by the Lower Indus, and comprising its delta, extending from the Indian Ocean N. to the junction of the Chenaub with the Indus, between lat. 23° 37′ and 28° 32′ N., lon. 66° 43′ and 71° 3′ E. Area, 46,599 square miles. Pop. 2,312,847. It is bounded W. by the Beloochee Mountains, and extends E. into the Desert of Thurr. The delta is encumbered with jungle and tall grass, and the lands bordering it are poor, destitute of fresh water, and, after the inundation, incrusted with salt. Upper Sinde is the most fertile part of the country, being irrigated by canals, and yielding rice, wheat, barley, oil-seeds, millet, opium, indigo, maize, sugar-cane, cotton, pulse, and esculent vegetables, with dates, mangoes, plantains, and the fruits common to Southern Europe. Much of the country has, however, been depopulated and laid waste for hunting-grounds. Mimosas, banyans, palms, and mangroves are among the principal trees. Camels, buffaloes, sheep, goats, horses, and asses are the domestic animals; wool is an important product, and is manufactured into bags, ropes, and small cloths. Climate extremely sultry and dry, and epidemic diseases are frequent and destructive. Tigers, hyenas, wolves, and other formidable animals are numerous, and crocodiles swarm in the pools of the delta. Coarse cloths, felt, mats, arms, leather, horse-furniture, earthenwares, cotton, silk, and embroidered fabrics are made in the towns, but few manufactured goods are fit for exportation; the exports consisting chiefly of the natural produce, rice and other grains, ghee, hides, fish, wool, salt and nitre from the soil, oil and oil-seeds, bark, alkalies, firewood, opium, tobacco, camels, and horses. Imports are chiefly manufactured goods, madder and other dyes, groceries, metals, gems, timber, cordage, bamboos, and dried fruits. Kurrachee, at the mouth of the Indus, is the chief port and seat of foreign trade. The inhabitants are partly Hindoos, partly Beloochees and Mohammedans, the lower classes of the latter being of the *Sunnee* and the upper or ameers of the *Shiah* sect. Until lately the country was governed by the ameers, who exercised an aristocratic military despotism; but, after open hostilities had been evinced by them against the British, their power was completely broken by the forces under Sir C. Napier in 1844, and Sinde became a British dependency. Chief towns, Hyderabad (the capital), Shikarpoor, Khyerpoor, Kurrachee, Tatta, Meerpoor, Halla, Larkhana, and Roree. The country is traversed by 2 lines of railway, and has important facilities for navigation afforded by the Indus and its arms.

Sindelfingen, sin'dẹl-fing'ẹn, a town of Würtemberg, 9 miles W.S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 3718.

Sindh, or **Sindhu.** See INDUS, SIND, and SINDE.

Sindhoo, or **Sindhu,** the Sanscrit name of the INDUS.

Sindhoo, or **Sindhu,** a province of India. See SINDE.

Sindia, or **Sindhia.** See SINDE.

Sindim, sin-deeɴᵍ', or **Sendim,** sĕn-deeɴᵍ', a town of Portugal, in Beira, 13 miles S.E. of Lamego. Pop. 1524.

Sindorskoe, sin-dor'sko-ȧ, a lake of Russia, government of Vologda, 85 miles N.N.E. of Oost-Sysolsk. Length, 12 miles, by 5 miles in breadth.

Sindy, a province of India. See SINDE.

Si'neath's, a station in Charleston co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 13 miles N.W. of Charleston.

Sinendrij, a town of Persia. See SINNA.

Sin'epux'ent Bay, of Worcester co., Md., a long, narrow bay, situated on the Atlantic coast, has an inlet of its own name, which is in about 38° 10′ N. lat.

Sines, see'nĕs, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 40 miles S.W. of Alcacer do Sal. Pop. 3148. It was the birthplace of Vasco da Gama.

Sineu, se-nĕh'oo, a town of the island of Majorca, 20 miles E.N.E. of Palma. Pop. 3257.

Sin'ew, a river of British America, rises on the E. side of the Rocky Mountains, about lat. 56° N., flows N.E., and joins the Peace River, after a course of about 100 miles.

Sineya, Sineia, or **Sineja,** se-nȧ'yȧ, a river of Russia, rises S.W. of Sebesh, government of Vitebsk, flows N. through the government of Pskov, and, turning E., joins the Velikaia 15 miles above Ostrov. Total course, 100 miles.

Singac, sin'jăk, a post-hamlet of Passaic co., N.J., on the Passaic River, 5 miles W.S.W. of Paterson. It has a carpet-factory and a saw-mill. It is on the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 11 miles N.N.W. of Newark.

Singalapetta, India. See CHINGLEPUT.

Singali, a town of Turkey. See SINJAR.

Si-Ngan, or **Singan,** China. See SEE-NGAN.

Singapore, sing'gạ-pore', or **Singapoor,** sing'gạ-poor' (formerly written and often pronounced by Europeans **Sinc'apore**), one of the Straits Settlements belonging to Great Britain, consisting of an island off the S. extremity of the Malay Peninsula, separated from the mainland by a strait in one part only ½ mile across, and having on its S. side a town of the same name. Lat. 1° 17′ N.; lon. 103° 50′ 47″ E. Length of island, 27 miles; breadth, 11 miles. Area, 224 square miles. Pop. 97,111. Surface generally low, undulating, and densely wooded. Soil mostly clay, resting on sandstone and granite. The climate is healthy. The island is infested by tigers, whose numbers are reputed to be reinforced from the mainland, from which they can easily swim. Showers are frequent; and the annual fall of rain is about 100 inches. Chief products, tapioca, cocoa-nut oil, gambier, and fruits. The island is chiefly valuable as a depot for the British and Indian trade with the islands of the Eastern seas. Rice is imported from Java, Bengal, and Sumatra, and live-stock from Malacca. Some manufactures of pearl-sago, agricultural implements, and arms are carried on by the Chinese, who, with British residents, are the principal merchants. Exports, teak, tin, pepper, gutta-percha, sago, gambier, rice, coffee, sugar, caoutchouc, hides, gums, tapioca, camphor, nutmegs, canes, oils, cutch, &c. Imports, cottons, woollens, arms, iron, copper, linens, coal, hardware, earthenware, beer and ale, glass, apparel, guano, &c. Singapore was purchased from the Sultan of Johore (Malay Peninsula) and settled by the English in 1819. Since then it has rapidly risen into importance.

Singapore (anc. *Singhapura*, "city of the lion"), a town of India, capital of the above colony, and of the Straits Settlements, is on the S.E. coast, on a small river, in an open bay, with an anchorage 2 miles from the shore. It is regularly laid out, well built, and divided into Malay, Chinese, and European quarters. The chief residence of the Europeans is on a hill, 150 feet above the sea, about 1 mile inland. It has a lunatic asylum, and a hospital for lepers. Pop. 56,000. Chief edifices, town hall, court-house, jail, custom-house, cathedral, and college. It has convenient quays, and goods are shipped and unshipped by lighters; vessels of large burden lying in the roads, from 1 to 2 miles distant. It is protected by a vast system of fortifications.

Singboom, sing`boom', **Singbhoom,** or **Singbhum,** sing`b'hoom' (native, *Sinhbhum*, sin`b'hoom'), a district of Bengal. Lat. 21° 59'–22° 53' N.; lon. 85°–87° E. Area, 4503 square miles. It is a rocky hill-region, abounding in serpents and wild beasts. Capital, Chaibassa. Pop. 415,023.

Sing-Ching, a city of China. See CANTON.

Singen, sing'ẹn, a town of Baden, 6 miles W.N.W. of Radolfszell. Pop. 1674.

Sing'er's Glen, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., Va., 4 miles W. of Linville Station. It has a church, and a printing-office which publishes periodicals.

Singhala and **Singhalese.** See CEYLON.

Singhamp'ton, or **Mad River Mills,** a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 13 miles S. of Collingwood. It has a woollen-factory. Pop. 100.

Singhapura, the ancient name of SINGAPORE.

Singidunum, the ancient name of BELGRADE.

Singilei, or **Singhilei,** sin-ghe-lå'e, written also **Singilijew,** a town of Russia, government and 23 miles S.S.E. of Simbeersk, on the Volga. Pop. 3501.

Singkel, sing`kĕl', a town of Sumatra, on the W. coast, at the mouth of the Singkel, in lat. 2° 15' N.

Singletaryville, sĭng'gẹl-ta-re-vĭl, a post-office of Williamsburg co., S.C.

Singleton, sĭng'gẹl-tọn, a post-hamlet of Winston co., Miss., about 40 miles S.W. of Columbus. It has 2 churches.

Singöe, sin'gö`ẹh, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, 20 miles W. of the Aland Islands.

Singo-Sarie, sing'go-så'ree, a village of Java, province of Passoeroean, with the remains of one of the finest temples in Java.

Sing Sing, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., in Ossining township, on the E. bank of the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 32 miles N. of New York. It is beautifully situated on a long acclivity, the upper part of which is about 200 feet higher than the river and is occupied by elegant villas. The river, here called Tappan Sea or Bay, is 3 miles wide opposite Sing Sing, and flows through very picturesque scenery. Sing Sing contains 7 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, 4 military boarding-schools, the Mount Pleasant Academy, a seminary for young ladies, a school called Trinity College, and printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers. Here is also one of the New York state prisons, which is located immediately on the bank of the river. The buildings of this prison are constructed of limestone. The main edifice is 484 feet long, 44 feet wide, and 5 stories high. Some of the convicts are employed in mechanic arts. The number of convicts in 1878 was 1626. The Croton Aqueduct passes through this village, and is carried over a ravine on an arch of masonry of 88 feet span. The state prison is enclosed by a wall 25 feet high. Sing Sing has a large stove-foundry, a water-pipe-foundry, manufactures of hats, cotton-gins, files, lime, and shoes, and a book-bindery. Pop. 4696.

Sinigaglia, se-ne-gål'yå, or **Senigallia** (anc. *Se'na*, or *Se'na Gal'lica*), a town of Italy, on the Misa, at its mouth in the Adriatic, 16 miles W.N.W. of Ancona. Pop. 4853. It has a cathedral, convents, mint, theatre, a small harbor, and a celebrated annual fair in July and August.

Si-Ning-Fou, a town of China. See SEE-NING-FOO.

Siniookha, Sinioukha, or **Siniukha,** se-ne-oo'kå, a river of Russia, government of Kiev, and between Kherson and Podolia, after a S.E. and S. course of nearly 150 miles, joins the Bug at Olviopol.

Siniscola, se-nis'ko-lå, a village of the island of Sardinia, 25 miles N.E. of Nuoro. Pop. 2604.

**Sin`jar',** or **Singali,** sin-gå'lee`, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 70 miles W. of Mosul.

Sinjar Hills, a range of Asiatic Turkey, about 50 miles in length by 7 to 9 miles in breadth, between the Khaboor and Tigris. They are covered with oak forests and fig- and vine-plantations, interspersed with villages.

Sinjawka, a town of Russia. See SINYAVKA.

Sink'ing Creek, a post-hamlet of Craig co., Va., 25 miles N.W. of Salem.

Sinking Fork, a post-office of Christian co., Ky.

Sinking Spring, a post-village in Brush Creek township, Highland co., O., on Brush Creek, about 30 miles S.W. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches and a woollen-factory. Pop. 200.

Sinking Spring, a post-village in Spring township, Berks co., Pa., on the Lebanon Valley and Reading & Columbia Railroads, 6 miles W. of Reading. It has several stores and taverns.

Sinking Spring, a post-office of Sevier co., Tenn.

Sinking Valley, a post-hamlet of Blair co., Pa., about 12 miles N.E. of Altoona.

Sink's Grove, a post-village of Monroe co., W. Va., 6 miles S. of Fort Spring Dépot. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 200.

Sin-le-Noble, a town of France. See SIN.

Sinn, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See SENN.

Sinn, sinn, a river of Germany, after a S. course of 40 miles, joins the Saale near its influx into the Main.

Sinna, sin'nå, **Senna,** sên'nå, or **Sinendrij,** se-nên`-drij', a town of Persia, in Irak-Ajemee, capital of the district of Ardelan, 80 miles W.N.W. of Hamadan. It is of comparatively modern origin, and has an imposing appearance. In its vicinity is a very extensive public garden.

Sinnai, sin-nī', a town of the island of Sardinia, 8 miles N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 2920.

Sin`nemaho'ning,** or **Sin`namaho'ning, a post-village of Cameron co., Pa., on Sinnemahoning Creek, and on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 52 miles W.N.W. of Lock Haven. It has a flour-mill and a lumber-mill.

Sinnemahoning Creek, of Pennsylvania, enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna in Clinton co.

Sin'nett's Mills, a post-office of Ritchie co., W. Va.

Sinnie, a river of Guinea. See ANCOBER.

Sinnimari, or **Sinnamary,** seen`nå`må`ree', a river of French Guiana, enters the Atlantic 78 miles N.W. of Cayenne, after a N. course of 200 miles. At its mouth is the village of Sinnimari.

Sinno, sin'no (anc. *Si'ris*), a river of Italy, in Basilicata, flows E., and enters the Gulf of Taranto 19 miles S.W. of the mouth of the Bradano. Length, 60 miles.

Sinnore, sin`nōr', a town of India, Baroda dominions, on the Nerbudda, 26 miles E.N.E. of Baroach.

Sinope, sin'o-pe (Turk. *Sinoob*, *Sinoub*, or *Sinub*, see`-noob'), a seaport town of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 75 miles W.N.W. of Samsoon, in lat. 42° 2' 12" N., lon. 35° 12' 30" E. Pop. about 8000. It is on an isthmus connecting a high, rocky peninsula with the mainland, and has on its S.W. side the best port on the N. coast of Asiatic Turkey. Its walls, composed of fragments of Byzantine architecture, are ivy-clad, and overhang deep wooded ravines crossed by high and narrow bridges. Many of its buildings are surrounded by gardens. Its exports consist of timber, salt, cordage, fish, and oil.

Sinopoli, sin-op'o-le, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 17 miles N.E. of Reggio. Pop. 2212. SINOPOLI INFERIORE, sin-op'o-le in-få-re-o'rå, is a village immediately S.W. of the above.

Sinou, se-noo', a little river of Liberia, falls into the Atlantic near 5° N. lat. and 9° W. lon.

Sins, seens, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, on a hill, in the Lower Engadine Valley. Pop. 932.

Sinsheim, sins'hīme, a town of Baden, 14 miles S.S.E. of Heidelberg. Pop. 2740.

Sinsin'awa Mound, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., 6 miles E. of Dubuque, Iowa. It has a church and a Catholic academy for girls. Here is a mound which is described as a truncated cone, formed partly of Niagara limestone, several hundred feet high.

Sin'ta Bayou, bī'oo, of Alabama, flows into the Tombigbee near Coffeeville.

Sin'-Tchoo', or **Sin-Tcheou,** sin'che-oo' or sin'-chew', a town of China, province of Quang-See. Lat. 23° 20' N.; lon. 110° E.

Sinu, or **Zinu,** see-noo', a river of the United States of Colombia, rises in Cauca, about lat. 7° N., flows first N.E., then N.N.W., and, after a course of about 200 miles, falls into the Bay of Morrosquillo, in the Caribbean Sea.

Sinub, a town of Asia Minor. See Sinope.

Sinus Ælaniticus. See Gulf of Akabah.

Sinus Ambracius. See Gulf of Arta.

Sinus Codanus, the ancient name of the Baltic.

Sinus Doridis. See Gulf of Symi.

Sinus Emdanus (or **Dollarius**). See Dollart.

Sinus Issicus. See Bay of Iskanderoon.

Sinus Pelasgicus. See Gulf of Volo.

Sinus Saronicus. See Gulf of Ægina.

Sinus Squilacins. See Gulf of Squillace.

Sinyavka, Siniavka, or **Sinjawka,** sin-yåv'kå, a town of Russia, in the Don Cossack country, 45 miles W.S.W. of Novo-Cherkask, at the mouth of the Mertvoi-Donets in the Sea of Azof.

Sinzheim, sints'hīme, a village of Germany, 3 miles W. of Baden. Pop. 3321.

Sinzig, sint'siG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 20 miles N.W. of Coblentz, near the left bank of the Rhine. P. 2054.

Siohara, India. See Seohara.

Si'on, or **Zi'on,** a hill or mountain of Pálestine, on which Jerusalem was partly built.

Sion, see'ōNᵍ', a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 12 miles W. of Châteaubriant. Pop. of commune, 2319.

Sion, see'on', a town and fort of India, at the N. end of the island of Bombay, with a causeway communication with the island of Salsette.

Sion, see'ōNᵍ' (Ger. *Sitten,* sit'tẹn; anc. *Sedu'num*), a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Valais, near the Rhone, 50 miles S. of Bern. Pop. 4895. It is a bishop's see, is enclosed by walls, and has 3 castles.

Sioot, Siout, Siut, or **Syoot,** se-oot', written also **Osioot, Assioot,** or **Es Siout** (anc. *Lycop'olis*), the principal town and capital of Upper Egypt, near the Nile, in lat. 27° 11' 14'' N., lon. 31° 14' E., 228 miles by rail S. of Cairo. Pop. 27,470. It is the largest and best-built town S. of Cairo, and has well-supplied bazaars, handsome mosques, a palace, public baths, a government school, and a cotton-factory. It was until lately the principal seat of the slave-trade in Egypt, and is the resort of the caravans coming into that country from Darfoor. It is also an important military station, and has a large manufactory of pipe-bowls. Around it are traces of the ancient city, and in the adjacent mountains, W. of the Nile, are tombs, grottoes, and catacombs.

Sioux, soo, a county in the N.W. part of Iowa, borders on Dakota. Area, about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Sioux River, and intersected by Rock River and Willow Creek. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. This county is traversed by the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad. Capital, Orange City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $747,192. Pop. in 1870, 576; in 1875, 3220.

Sioux, a township of Plymouth co., Iowa. Pop. 246.

Sioux Centre, a post-office of Sioux co., Iowa.

Sioux City, a city, the capital of Woodbury co., Iowa, is situated on the E. bank of the Missouri River, at the mouth of Floyd River, 1 or 2 miles below the mouth of the Big Sioux River, and 125 miles above Omaha. By railroad it is 327 miles W. of Dubuque, 61 miles E.S.E. of Yankton, and about 100 miles N. by W. of Council Bluffs. It is a terminus of 5 important railroads, namely, the Illinois Central or Dubuque & Sioux City, the Dakota Southern, the Sioux City & St. Paul, the Sioux City & Pacific, and the Sioux City & Pembina. It contains a new court-house, 9 churches, a high school, an academy of music which cost $80,000, a fine hotel, 2 national banks, a private bank, a savings-bank, gas-works, an iron-foundry, a machine-shop, several flour-mills, a soap-factory, an oil-mill, some car- and machine-shops of the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, the Sioux City West Side School, which cost $25,000, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 3 weekly newspapers. Pop. in 1875, 4290; present pop. about 7500.

Sioux Creek, a post-office of Barron co., Wis.

Sioux Falls, a post-village, capital of Minnehaha co., Dakota, is on the Big Sioux River, and on a branch of the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, about 60 miles N.N.E. of Yankton. It has a court-house, 2 banking-houses, a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, a United States land-office, 3 churches, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 700. The river here falls nearly 100 feet.

Sioux Falls Junction, a station in Nobles co., Minn., on the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Worthington, at the junction of a branch which extends to Sioux Falls.

Sioux Rap'ids, a post-village, capital of Buena Vista co., Iowa, on the Little Sioux River, 20 miles N. of Storm Lake Station, and about 60 miles W.N.W. of Fort Dodge. It is partly in Barnes township and partly in Lee township. It has a newspaper office, a church, and a flour-mill.

Sioux River, Dakota. See Big Sioux River.

Sioux Valley, a hamlet of Union co., Dakota, on the Sioux River, about 50 miles E. by N. of Yankton.

Sioux Valley, township, Jackson co., Minn. Pop. 80.

Sipan Dagh, se-pån' dåg, a mountain of Turkish Armenia, 40 miles N.W. of Van, on the N. side of Lake Van. Supposed elevation, 11,000 feet.

Sipe's Mill, a post-office of Fulton co., Pa., about 22 miles E.S.E. of Bedford.

Sipestown, sīps'tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., 5 miles W. of Litzenberg.

Sipesville, sīps'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Pa., 7 miles N. of Somerset, and about 56 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has a store.

Siphanto, sif'ạn-to or see'fån-to (anc. *Siph'nos*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, government and 25 miles S.W. of Syra. Area, 34 square miles. Pop. 3656. The soil is fertile. The chief products are corn, silk, figs, wax, and honey. In ancient times the island had mines of gold and silver.

Sipontum, a town of Italy. See Manfredonia.

Sipotuba, se-po-too'bå, an auriferous river of Brazil, rises in the province of Matto-Grosso, in lat. 13° 50' S., receiving the Taperapoan, Juva, and Jaranbahiba, and, proceeding S. for about 200 miles in a course nearly parallel to that of the Paraguay, joins that river on the right, about 20 miles above Villa Maria.

Sippican, Plymouth co., Mass. See Marion.

Sip'sey Creek, Alabama, runs in a S.S.E. direction, intersects Winston co., and enters the Mulberry River in Walker co., about 12 miles E. of Jasper. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Sipsey River, Alabama, rises near the W. border of Winston co., and runs southward through the cos. of Fayette and Tuscaloosa. It enters the Tombigbee River about 20 miles N.W. of Eutaw. It is nearly 150 miles long.

Sipsey Turnpike, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Ala., on the Sipsey River, 15 miles W.N.W. of Tuscaloosa.

Sir, a mouth of the Indus. See Seer.

Sirang, island, Malay Archipelago. See Ceram.

Sirault, see'rō', a village of Belgium, in Hainault, 9 miles W. of Mons. Pop. 2673.

Sir Charles Hardy's Islands. See Hardy's Islands.

Sircy, a town of India. See Sirsee.

Sir-Daria. See Jaxartes, and Syr-Darya.

Sirdarud, sir'då-rood', a village of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 7 miles S.W. of Tabreez.

Sirdhuna, or **Sardhana,** sŭrd-hun'å, a town of India, 37 miles N.N.E. of Delhi. Pop. 12,469.

Sir Edward Pellew Islands. See Pellew Islands.

Sireth, a town of Austria. See Sereth.

Sir Ev'erard Home's Islands, a cluster of islands off the N.E. coast of Australia, extending about 4 miles from Cape Grenville, in lat. 11° 57' 40'' S., lon. 143° 11' E.

Sir Francis Drake's Bay, in California, about 30 miles W.N.W. of San Francisco, lat. 38° N., lon. 122° 50' W.

Sir George Clark's Isle, an island in the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 69° 30' N., lon. 118° 40' W.

Sirgoojah, sir-goo'jạ, or **Sarguja,** sŭr-goo'jạ, a native state of Bengal, in Chuta-Nagpoor. Lat. 22° 37.5'–24° 6.5' N.; lon. 82° 32'–84° 7' E. Area, 6103 square miles. It is a pleasant and fertile hill-country, with coal and valuable ores, but is nearly enclosed by mountain-ranges. The people are of various hill-tribes. Capital, a village called Sirgoojah, or Bisrampoor. The chief has the title of Maharajah. Pop. 182,831.

Sirhind, sir-hĭnd', a fortress and town of India, in the protected Sikh territory, 27 miles N.W. of Umballah.

Sirhind, a territorial division of India, comprising the great plain between the Jumna and Sutlej. Lat. 29° 3–31° 24' N.; lon. 73° 50'–77° 39' E. Area, 8199 square miles, exclusive of British districts. Pop. 2,198,800.

Siricusa, the Italian name of SYRACUSE.

Sir-i-Kol, sir'ee-kol' or seer'ee-kol', a lake in Asia, on the Pameer Plateau, forming the source of the river Amoo-Darya. Elevation, 15,600 feet. It is called Victoria by English writers.

Sirinagar, a city of Cashmere. See SERINAGUR.

Siri Pool, see'ree pool, a town of Asia, on the N. slope of the Huzareh Mountains, 45 miles S.W. of Balkh, in lat. 36° 21′ N., lon. 66° 28′ E. Pop. 15,000. It is the capital of a khanate of the same name, one of the Four Domains of Afghan Toorkistan.

Siris, the ancient name of the SINNO.

Sir-i-Sungah, sir-ee-sŭn'gå, a fort of Afghanistan, 22 miles S.W. of Cabool, on the route to Ghuznee.

Sir James Smith's Islands, part of the Cumberland group, off the N.E. coast of Australia. The principal island, called Linne Peak, is in lat. 20° 40′ 30″ S., lon. 140° 9′ 10″ E.

Sirjan, a city of Persia. See KERMAN.

Sir John's Island, Ontario. See HOWE ISLAND.

Sir John's Run, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., W. Va., on the Potomac River and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 50 miles E. of Cumberland. It has a church and a mill.

Sir Joseph Banks' Islands. See BANKS' ISLANDS.

Sirmio, or **Sirmione.** See SERMIONE.

Sirmore, sir-mŏr', or **Surmoor,** sur-moor', one of the protected Sikh states of India, between the Sutlej and Jumna Rivers, on the route between Seharunpoor and Belaspoor. The surface is hilly. Area, 1096 square miles. Pop. 90,000. It produces wheat, barley, tobacco, opium, cotton, timber, and iron. The principal town is Nahan, 30 miles E.N.E. of Umballah, in lat. 31° N., lon. 77° E.

Sirnach, seeʀ'nåᴋ, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, 17 miles S.W. of Constance. Pop. 3141.

Sirohi, India. See SEROHEE.

Sir Rungaputtun, India. See SERINGAPATAM.

Sirsa, sŭr'sạ, or **Sir'suh,** a town of India, capital of Bhattiana, 48 miles W.N.W. of Hissar. Pop. 11,000. See also BHATTIANA.

Sir'see, a town of India, in Rohilcund. Pop. 5147.

Sirsee, or **Sircy,** a town of India, in North Canara, 35 miles N.E. of Honawar. Pop. 5285.

Siruela, seer-wå'lå, a town of Spain, province and 92 miles E.S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 4152.

Sirwan, sir-wån', a ruined city of Persian Koordistan, 65 miles S.W. of Kermanshah. Lat. 33° 30′ N.; lon. 46° 25′ E. It presents the most perfect remains of a Sassanian city to be found in Persia. The buildings are composed of massive stone walls, and some of the dwellings are perfectly preserved, with ancient paintings in some of the vaults appearing quite fresh. It is considered to occupy the site of the more ancient *Celonæ*.

Sis, sis or sees, a town of Asia Minor, 40 miles N.E. of Adana, on the Jyhoon, S. of Mount Taurus, and the see of an Armenian patriarch.

Sis, a town of Asia Minor, 21 miles S.W. of Seevas, on the Kizil-Irmak.

Sisal, se-sål', a seaport town of Yucatan, on its N.W. coast, 30 miles N.W. of Merida, in lat. 21° 10′ 6″ N., lon. 90° 2′ 45″ W. Population mostly Indians.

Sisante, se-sån'tå, a town of Spain, province and 45 miles S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 3349.

Sisapo, or **Sisapon.** See ALMADEN DE LA PLATA.

Sisarga, se-saʀ'gå, a group of islets off the N.W. coast of Spain, in Galicia, province and 23 miles W. of Corunna.

Siseboli, or **Sizeboli,** se-sĕb'o-le (anc. *Apollonia*, afterwards *Sozop'olis*), a town of Eastern Roumelia, on the Black Sea, at the entrance of the Gulf of Boorghas, 80 miles N.E. of Adrianople. It has one of the best harbors on the Black Sea, and is mostly inhabited by Greeks.

Siskiyou, sis'kẹ-yoo, sometimes pronounced sis'e-kew, a county in the N. part of California, borders on Oregon. It is about 100 miles long and 50 miles wide, and has an area of nearly 5000 square miles. It is intersected by the Klamath River, and partly drained by the Sacramento. The surface is diversified by rugged mountains, deep cañons, barren table-lands, and "lava-beds." Extensive forests of pine, cedar, and other evergreen trees grow on the highlands. The most prominent feature of the county is Mount Shasta, an isolated peak, which has an altitude of 14,440 feet above the level of the sea. (See MOUNT SHASTA.) Volcanic rocks abound in this county. Among its minerals are gold, quartz, granite, and basalt. The soil of the valleys is partly fertile. Cattle, wheat, hay, barley, and oats are the staple products. Capital, Yreka. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,002,047. Pop. in 1870, 6848, of whom 4321 were Americans.

Sislavich, sis'lå-viᴋ, or **Sislawitz,** sis'lå-wits, a village of Austria, in Croatia, on the Kulpa, 9 miles from Karlstadt. Pop. 1480.

Sissa, sis'så, a town of Northern Italy, 4 miles N.W. of Parma, near the Taro. Pop. of commune, 4848.

Sissach, sis'såᴋ, a village of Switzerland, canton and 13 miles S.E. of Basel. Pop. 1841.

Sis'siton Agency, post-office, Pembina co., Dakota.

Siss'on, a township of Howell co., Mo. Pop. 430.

Sissonne, sees'sonn', a market-town of France, department of Aisne, 12 miles E. of Laon. Pop. 1455.

Siss'onville, a post-hamlet of Kanawha co., W. Va., on or near the Pocotaligo River, 16 miles N. of Charleston. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Sis'ter Bay, a post-hamlet of Door co., Wis., on Green Bay, with a harbor, 20 miles E. by N. of Menominee, Mich.

Sis'terdale, a post-office of Kendall co., Tex.

Sister Lakes, a post-office and summer resort of Van Buren co., Mich., 11 miles N.W. of Dowagiac.

Sisteron, sis'tẹh-rôɴᴳ', a town of France, in Basses-Alpes, on the Durance and Buech, 24 miles W.N.W. of Digne. Pop. 3768. It is enclosed by walls, and commanded by a citadel. It has a communal college.

Sis'ters, two islands of the Pacific, N. of Chatham Island, near New Zealand.

Sisters, two islands in Bass's Strait, off the N. extremity of Furneaux Island.

Sisters, two islands, Indian Ocean, between Great and Little Andaman Islands. Lat. 11° 10′ N.; lon. 92° 46′ E.

Sisters, two islands in the China Sea, province of Quang-Tong, about lat. 23° 22′ N., lon. 117° 47′ E.

Sisters, two low, woody islands in the Philippines, off the W. coast of Luzon. Lat. 15° 50′ N.; lon. 119° 49′ E.

Sisters, three islands at the W. extremity of Lake Erie, two belonging to Canada and the third to the United States. The largest contains about 25 acres.

Sisters (GREAT and LITTLE), Liberia. See SESTRE.

Sisters, THE THREE, three islands of the Seychelles group, Indian Ocean, in lat. 5° 9′ 30″ S.

Sister's Creek, a small stream of Erie co., N.Y., falls into Lake Erie.

Sis'tersville, a post-village of Tyler co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, 46 miles below Wheeling. It has 3 churches, a high school, a tannery, a barrel-factory, and a woollen-mill. Pop. 364.

Sistova, sis-to'vå, or **Schistab,** shis-tåb', called also **Shtab,** shtåb, a town of Bulgaria, on the Danube, 30 miles E.S.E. of Nicopolis. Lat. 43° 38′ N.; lon. 25° 20′ E. Pop. 20,000.

Sis'trunk, a post-office of Macon co., Ala.

Sit, sit, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Tver, flows E., then N., and joins the Mologa after a course of about 80 miles.

Sitchevka, Sitchewka, or **Sichevka,** sitch-ĕv'kå, written also **Sitshevsk, Sitschevsk,** and **Sitchevsk,** a town of Russia, government and 10 miles N.E. of Smolensk, on an affluent of the Volga. Pop. 4059.

Sitges, sit'ʜês, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province and 18 miles S.W. of Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. Lat. 41° 16′ N.; lon. 1° 54′ E. It has a court-house, a large clock-tower, built by the Moors, an ancient castle, now used as a prison, several schools, a college, a music-school, a hospital, and 2 churches, one of them on a rock which serves as a bastion and overhangs the sea. Pop. 3663.

Sitia, se-tee'å, or **Settia,** sĕt-tee'å (anc. *Cythæ'um?*), a town of Crete, on its N. coast, 55 miles E. of Candia. Near it is Cape Sitia, and Mount Sitia is directly S. of it, inland.

Sitka, sit'kạ, a post-village, capital of Alaska, on the W. coast of Baránoff Island, near lat. 57° N. and lon. 135° 18′ W. It is one of the principal places in Alaska, and has a custom-house, a Greco-Russian church, a hospital, 2 saw-mills, 6 stores, and a school. A steamboat plies monthly between this place and Portland, Oregon. The principal business of Sitka is the catching and curing of salmon. Pop. about 500. See also BARÁNOFF.

Sitka, a post-office of White co., Ind.

Sitka, a post-office of Newaygo co., Mich.

Sitkhin, sit'ᴋin', one of the Aleutian Islands. Lat. 52° 4′ N.; lon. 176° 2′ W. It is about 25 miles in circuit, with a volcanic mountain in its centre, 5033 feet high and covered with perpetual snow.

Sitkokf, an island of Japan. See SHIKOKU.

Sitkum, a post-office of Coos co., Oregon.

Sitshevsk, or **Sitschewka.** See SITCHEVKA.

Sittard, sit'tạrt, or **Sittert,** sit'tẹrt, a town of the Netherlands, 13 miles N.E. of Maestricht. Pop. 4798.

Sitten, the German name of SION.

Sit′tingbourne, a town of England, co. of Kent, 10 miles E.S.E. of Rochester. Pop. 4301.

Sitzendorf, sit′sẹn-dorf‵, a town of Lower Austria, on the Great Schmieda, 5 miles E. by S. of Egenburg. P. 1350.

Siu-An-Hoa, se-oo‵ân-ho′â, a fortified city of China, province of Pee-Chee-Lee, on the Yang-Ho, near the Great Wall, 90 miles N.W. of Peking. Its inhabitants manufacture superior felt caps and other woollen goods.

Siue-Foong-Shan, or **Siue-Foung-Chan,** see′-u-â‵-foong-shân′, a mountain of China, in the province of Fo-Kien. Lat. 26° 35′ N.; lon. 119° 5′ E.

Siue-Shan, or **Siue-Chan,** see′u-â‵-shân′ (*i.e.*, "snowy mountain"), the name of many lofty mountains in China, whose summits are covered with perpetual snow, and of which the following are the principal:

Siue-Shan, or **Siue-Chan,** a mountain of China, in the province of Shan-See. Lat. 39° N.; lon. 111° 30′ E.

Siue-Shan, or **Siue-Chan,** a mountain of China, province of Yun-Nan. Lat. 25° 58′ N.; lon. 102° 52′ E.

Siue-Shan, Siue-Chan, Yuloong-Shan, or **Yu-loung-Chan,** yoo‵loong-shân′, a mountain of China, province of Yun-Nan. Lat. 26° 33′ N.; lon. 99° 20′ E.

Siue-Shan, or **Siue-Chan,** a mountain of China, province of Yun-Nan. Lat. 25° 20′ N.; lon. 98° 22′ E.

Siue-Shan, or **Siue-Chan,** a mountain of China, province of Kan-Soo. Lat. 36° 43′ N.; lon. 104° 41′ E.

Siue-Shan, or **Siue-Chan,** a mountain of China, province of Koei-Choo. Lat. 27° 14′ N.; lon. 105° 4′ E.

Siue-Shan, or **Siue-Chan,** a mountain of China, province of Se-Chuen. Lat. 32° 20′ N.; lon. 105° 52′ E.

Siue-Shan, or **Siue-Chan,** a mountain of China, province of Se-Chuen. Lat. 32° 27′ N.; lon. 103° 4′ E.

Siuslaw, sī′ŭs-law, a small river of Oregon, rises in Lane co., and runs first northwestward. It finally runs westward, and forms the boundary between the cos. of Douglas and Lane until it enters the Pacific Ocean.

Siuslaw, a post-office or hamlet of Lane co., Oregon, 14 miles S.W. of Eugene City.

Siut, a town of Egypt. See SIOOT.

Siva, or **Siwa,** se-vâ′ or see′vâ, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Perm, flows S., and joins the Kama 24 miles N. of Sarapool. Total course, 100 miles.

Sivagiri, a town of India. See SHEVAGURRY.

Sivana, se-vâ′nâ, or **Samadura,** sâ-mâ-doo′râ, an island of India, formed by the Cavery, in the district of Coimbatoor. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 10 miles. It was the site of the ancient Hindoo city of Ganga Para, and has remains of several temples. The Cavery here forms two fine cataracts.

Sivanivasa, the Hindoo name of SIBNIBAS.

Sivapure, a river of Venezuela. See SUAPURE.

Sivas, Turkey. See SEEVAS.

Sivash, Sivache, or **Siwasch,** see‵vâsh′, **Ghilo-more,** or **Pu′trid Sea,** a lagoon on the N. and E. sides of the Crimea, Russia, communicating on the N. with the Sea of Azof by the Strait of Genitchi, only a furlong in breadth, and elsewhere separated from the sea by the Arabat, a narrow sandy tongue of land, 70 miles in length. The shores on its W. side are extremely irregular; breadth, from 5 to 15 miles; it receives the Salghir, the principal river of the Crimea. By an E. wind the water of the Sea of Azof is forced through the strait, and often covers the surface of the lagoon; at other times it presents only a pestiferous expanse of mud.

Siv′ell's Bend, a post-office of Cooke co., Tex.

Siverek, se-vẹh-rĕk′, written also **Souerek,** a town of Turkish Armenia, 40 miles W.S.W. of Diarbekir.

Siv′erly, a post-hamlet of Vinton co., O., 11 miles N.N.W. of Dundas Station. It has a church.

Siv′ley, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Tenn., 1 mile from Boyce Station, and 6 miles E. of Chattanooga. It has a church.

Sivry, see‵vree′, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 22 miles S.S.E. of Mons. Pop. 3345.

Sivry-sur-Meuse, see‵vree′-sür-muz, a village of France, in Meuse, near Montfaucon. Pop. 1013.

Siwa, a river of Russia. See SIVA.

Siwah, an oasis of North Africa. See EL SEEWAH.

Siwasch, a lake of Russia. See SIVASH.

Six Cor′ners, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich., 6 miles N. of Coopersville.

Six Islands, Chagos Archipelago. See EGMONT.

Six Lakes, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., in Belvidere township, on the Chicago, Saginaw & Canada Railroad. It has a saw-mill and a shingle-mill.

Six Mile, a post-hamlet of Bibb co., Ala., about 40 miles S. by W. of Birmingham. It has 2 churches.

Six Mile, a post-office of Wayne co., Ill.

Six Mile, Jennings co., Ind. See HARDENBURG.

Six Mile, a post-office of Pickens co., S.C.

Six-Mile-Bridge, a town of Ireland, co. of Clare, on the Ougarnee, 9 miles N.W. of Limerick. Pop. 517. It has a court-house, a bridewell, and a market-house.

Six-Mile-Bridge, a town of Ireland, co. and 10 miles S.S.E. of Limerick.

Six Mile Creek, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa., 6 miles S. of Harbor Creek Station. It has a saw-mill.

Six-Mile-Cross, a village of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 8 miles W.S.W. of Pomeroy.

Six Mile Cross, or **An′derson's Corners,** a post-village in Huntington co., Quebec, 35 miles S.S.W. of Caughnawaga. It has a store and a saw-mill. Pop. 180.

Six Mile Falls, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., on the Kenduskeag River, 5 miles N.N.W. of Bangor. It is comprised in the limits of Bangor, and has a carriage-factory, 2 stores, &c.

Six Mile Ferry, Pennsylvania. See HOPE CHURCH.

Six Mile House, a post-office of St. Charles co., Mo.

Six Mile Road, or **Hills′borough,** a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on Northumberland Strait, 13 miles from Thomson. Pop. 400.

Six Mile Run, Bedford co., Pa. See COALDALE.

Six Nations. See IROQUOIS.

Six Oaks, a post-office of Olmsted co., Minn.

Six Points, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa., 4 miles S.W. of Emlenton. It has a church and an oil-well.

Six Port′ages, a post-village in Ottawa co., Quebec, on the river Gatineau, 80 miles N. of Ottawa. Pop. 125.

Six Roads, a post-office of Bedford co., Pa., about 30 miles S. by W. of Altoona.

Six Runs, a post-office of Sampson co., N.C.

Sixteen Mile Stand, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., O., in Symmes township, 2½ miles from Symmes, and 16 miles N. of Cincinnati. It has a church.

Sixty Four, a station in Hardeman co., Tenn., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 64 miles E. of Memphis.

Sixty Six, a post-hamlet of Orangeburg co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad.

Sizeboli, a town of Roumelia. See SISEBOLI.

Si′zerville, a post-hamlet of Portage township, Cameron co., Pa., 2 miles from Shippen Station.

Sizun, see‵zŭnᵍ′, a town of France, in Finistère, 17 miles S.W. of Morlaix. Pop. 701.

Sjaelland, the Danish name of SEELAND.

Skagen, skâ′ghẹn (anc. *Scavenia?*), a village of Denmark, in North Jutland, on the tongue of land which forms the N. extremity of the province and terminates in Cape Skaw or Skagen. It consists of 3 groups of houses, the inhabitants of which carry on an incessant war with the sands which threaten to engulf them. The church is already buried, but its tower remains and is an important landmark for mariners. A little to the N. is an important lighthouse, 67 feet high, built of stone in 1564. Pop. 1619.

Skag′er-Rack, or **Skag‵errak′** (*i.e.*, "Skagen-Rack," the "crooked strait of Skagen"), a broad arm of the North Sea, between Norway on the N. and Jutland on the S., communicating with the Cattegat, of which it is sometimes considered as the N. portion. Length, from W.S.W. to E.N.E., about 150 miles; breadth, about 80 miles. N. of the Danish coast the depth varies from 30 to 40 fathoms, near the centre from 60 to 100 fathoms, and off the Norwegian coast in some places exceeds 200 fathoms. The stream, when not interrupted by storms, sets in E. along the coast of Jutland and W. along that of Norway. On the former coast there is no secure anchorage, but along those of Sweden and Norway good harbors abound.

Skaggs' Hot Springs, a summer resort of Sonoma co., Cal., in the Coast Range, 8 miles W. of Geyserville. The water has a temperature of 120° Fahr., and contains bicarbonate of sodium. Here is Skaggs' Springs Post-Office.

Skaggstown, Tennessee. See ROSEBERRY.

Skag′it, a post-office of Whatcom co., Washington.

Skagit River rises in the Cascade Range in British Columbia, from which it passes into Washington, traversing the western or main cascades for 20 miles by a deep cañon. It runs southwestward through Whatcom co., and enters a part of Puget Sound called Port Susan. It is about 200 miles long, and is partly navigable. It runs through a fertile country in which lumber abounds.

Skagtöls-Tind, skâg′töls-tind‵, one of the highest of the Scandinavian Mountains in Norway. Lat. 61° 20′ N.; lon. 8° E. Elevation, 8390 feet.

Skal′holt, a town of Iceland, 35 miles E. of Reikiavik.

Skalitz, skâ′lits, a town of Hungary, co. and 54 miles

N.W. of Neutra, on the March. Pop. 5278. It has manufactures of linen and woollen cloth. Good wine is raised in its vicinity.

Skalkaho, skåk'ạ-ho, a post-office of Missoula co., Montana.

Skamania, skạ-mā'ne-ạ, a county in the S.W. part of Washington, borders on Oregon. Area, about 2650 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Columbia River, and is drained by the Cathlapootle, Klikitat, and White Salmon Rivers. The surface is very mountainous, and extensively covered with forests of good timber. In the N.W. part of the county stands Mount St. Helen's, which is about 12,000 feet high. A large portion of the county is occupied by mountains of the Cascade Range. It has also fertile valleys. Capital, Cascades. Valuation of real and personal estate, $158,439. Pop. in 1870, 133.

Skamokawa, skạ-mŏk'ạ-wạ, a post-office of Wahkiakum co., Washington.

Skanderborg, skån'dẹr-borg', a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 13 miles S.W. of Aarhuus. Pop. 1707.

Skan'dia, a township of Murray co., Minn. Pop. 117.

Skane, a former province of Sweden. See SCANIA.

Skaneateles, skan-e-at'less, or **Skeneat'eles,** a beautiful post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., in a township of its own name, and at the outlet and N. end of Skaneateles Lake, 7 miles E. by N. of Auburn, and 18 miles W.S.W. of Syracuse. It contains 6 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, an academy, numerous elegant residences, a flouring-mill, and several manufactories of carriages. The outlet of the lake affords abundant motive-power, which is utilized in several mills. A branch railroad, 5 miles long, connects this village with Skaneateles Junction, which is on the Auburn Branch of the New York Central Railroad. Pop. about 2000; of the township, 5049.

Skaneateles Falls, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., on a branch of the Central Railroad, 4 miles N. of Skaneateles. It has 2 churches, 2 paper-mills, and a woollen-mill.

Skaneateles Junction, New York. See HART LOT.

Skaneateles Lake, New York, forms part of the boundary between Cayuga and Onondaga cos. It is about 15 miles long, 1½ miles wide, and 320 feet deep. The head of the lake touches the N.W. corner of Cortland co., from which it extends northwestward to the village of Skaneateles. Its outlet enters Seneca River in Cayuga co., 3 or 4 miles N.E. of Weedsport.

Skanee, skă-nee', a post-village in Arvon township, Baraga co., Mich., 18 miles N.W. of L'Anse. It has a church.

Skapta (or **Skap'tar**) **Jökull,** skåp'tå yö-kool' (*jökull* signifies "ice-mountain"), an immense glacier-clad mountain or group of mountains in the S.E. of Iceland, noted for its tremendous volcanic eruptions.

Skara, skå'rå, a town of Sweden, læn and 27 miles S.W. of Mariestad. Pop. 2916. It has a cathedral, a college with botanic gardens, and a veterinary school. It is a bishop's see.

Skaraborg, a læn of Sweden. See MARIESTAD.

Skaro, skå'ro, a town of Greece, on a promontory of the same name, projecting from the W. side of the island of Santorini. The houses, mostly ruined by volcanic agency, form an extraordinary group around a crag, 1000 feet above the gulf, perched one over another in crevices in the sides of the precipices and in the most frightful positions.

Skarzewo, a town of Prussia. See SCHÖNECK.

Skaw, The, Denmark. See CAPE SKAGEN.

Skeel's Cross Roads, a post-office of Mercer co., O.

Skeen, skån, or **Skien,** skeen (?), a town of Norway, capital of Bratsberg, on the Skeenself, 7 miles N. of Porsgrund. Pop. 4024.

Skeg'ness', a village of England, co. of Lincoln, on the E. coast, 10 miles E.S.E. of Spilsby. It is much resorted to as a summer residence.

Skeinah, skī'nạ, a post-office of Fannin co., Ga.

Skellefteå, skĕl-lĕf'te-ō, or **Sildal,** sil'dål, a river of Sweden, læn of Westerbotten, rises in the Stor-Afvan Lake, flows S.E., and, after a course of 120 miles, enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 70 miles N. of Umeå.

Skellefteå, a village and parish of Sweden, læn of Westerbotten, 70 miles N.N.E. of Umeå, on the river Skellefteå, near its mouth.

Skel'ley's, a station in Calhoun co., Ga., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 24 miles S. of Dalton.

Skelley's, a station in Jefferson co., O., on the Pan-Handle Railroad, 16½ miles W. of Steubenville.

Skel'ligs, three rocky islets off the S.W. coast of Ireland, co. of Kerry, in the Atlantic Ocean, 9 miles S.W. of Brea Head, Valentia Island. The Great Skellig rises abruptly to 710 feet in height, and has two light-houses upon it, one 650 feet and the other 371 feet above the sea. Lat. 51° 46′ N.; lon. 10° 32′ W.

Skel'ton, a post-office and station of Logan co., Ill., on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 6 miles E. of Lincoln.

Skeneateles, New York. See SKANEATELES.

Skenninge, skĕn'nĭng'ghẹh, a town of Sweden, læn and 20 miles W. of Linköping. Pop. 1551.

Sker'ries, an islet in the Irish Sea, off the N.W. coast of Anglesey, with a light-house. Lat. 53° 25′ 3″ N.; lon. 4° 36′ 5″ W. Elevation, 117 feet.

Sker'ries, a town of Ireland, co. and 17 miles N.N.E. of Dublin, on a headland, ¾ of a mile E. of the Dublin & Drogheda Railway. Pop. 2236. Opposite the town are 4 islets, called the Skerries. Skerries is a general name in Scotland for isolated sea-girt rocks. THE OUT SKERRIES are 3 islets in the extreme E. of Shetland, 10 miles S.E. of Fetlar. See also PENTLAND SKERRIES.

Sker'row, LOCH, Scotland. See LOCH SKERROW.

Sker'ryvore Light-House, Hebrides, Scotland, 12 miles S.W. of Tiree Island. Lat. 56° 19′ 22″ N.; lon. 7° 6′ 32″ W. Elevation, 150 feet. It has a revolving light.

Skiatho, skee'å-tho (anc. *Sciathus*), one of the North Sporades, in the Grecian Archipelago, government and 10 miles N. of Eubœa, in the Ægean Sea, near the entrance of the Channel of Trikeri. Lat. 39° 12′ N.; lon. 23° 35′ E. Length and breadth, 4 miles each. On its N. side is the village of Skiatho.

Skib'bereen', a town of Ireland, co. and 40 miles S.W. of Cork, on the Ilen. Pop. 3695. It has a good church, several schools, a bridewell, workhouse, barracks, and several large flour-mills. Its port is at Aldcourt, 2 miles lower down the river, where vessels of 200 tons load and unload. The principal exports are corn, flour, meal, and provisions.

Skid'daw, a mountain of England, co. of Cumberland, 4 miles N. of Keswick. Elevation, 3022 feet.

Skid'dy, a village of Morris co., Kansas, on Clark's Creek and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad (Neosho division), 13 miles S. by E. of Junction City. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 100. Here is Camden Post-Office.

Skid'more, a post-office of Clay co., Ky.

Skielskor, skeels'kor, a town of Denmark, on the S.W. coast of Seeland, 10 miles S. of Slagelse. Pop. 1533.

Skien, a town of Norway. See SKEEN.

Skierniwice, sk'yĕʀ-ne-ŵeet'sȧ, a town of Poland, government of Warsaw, 42 miles W.S.W. of Warsaw by railway. Pop. 5038. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and linens.

Skilesville, Muhlenburg co., Ky. See SKYLESVILLE.

Skill'et Fork, a river of Illinois, rises in Clay and Marion cos., runs southeastward through Wayne co., and enters the Little Wabash River in White co., about 5 miles above Carmi. It is nearly 120 miles long.

Skill'man, a station in Somerset co., N.J., on the Delaware & Bound Brook Railroad, 16½ miles N. by E. of Trenton.

Skin'burness', a hamlet of England, co. of Cumberland, on Solway Firth, 2 miles N.E. of Silloth. It is a watering-place.

Skinersburg, skī'nẹrz-bŭrg, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Ky., 9 miles N.W. of Georgetown. It has a store.

Skin'ner, a post-office of Green co., Wis., about 5 miles W. of Monroe.

Skinner's Eddy, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River and the Pennsylvania & New York Railroad, 22 miles W.N.W. of Tunkhannock. It has a church, a graded school, a lumber-mill, a tannery, &c.

Skin'ner's Pond, a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 15 miles from Alberton. Pop. 100.

Skinner's Shop, a post-office of Bourbon co., Ky.

Skin'nerville, a hamlet of Williamsburg township, Hampshire co., Mass., near Williamsburg Station. It was a flourishing village, with a silk-factory, but in 1874 was nearly destroyed by a flood.

Skinnerville, a hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the West Branch of St. Regis River, 1½ miles from Stockholm Station. It has manufactures of flour and lumber.

Skinnerville, a post-township of Washington co., N.C. Pop. 868.

Skino, skee'no, or **Skinosa,** ske-no'så (anc. *Schinu'sa*, or *Schinus'sa*), a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, 5 miles S. of Naxos.

Skin Quar'ter, a post-hamlet of Chesterfield co., Va., 5 miles N.E. of Mattoax Station. It has 2 stores.

Skio, an island of Turkey. See SCIO.

Skip'anon, a post-hamlet of Clatsop co., Oregon, on the Pacific Ocean, 7 miles S.W. of Astoria.

Skip'pack, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Perkiomen township, about 25 miles N.N.W. of Philadelphia, and 2 miles E. of the Perkiomen Railroad. It has a church, a newspaper office, and manufactures of cigars and washing-machines. Pop. about 450.

Skippack Creek, Montgomery co., Pa., enters Perkiomen Creek about 3 miles from its mouth.

Skip'per's Gap, a post-office of Erath co., Tex.

Skip'perville, a post-hamlet of Dale co., Ala., 28 miles S. of Clayton. Pop. about 100.

Skip'ton, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on a railway, 16 miles N.W. of Bradford. Pop. 6042. It has a large church, a grammar-school, manufactures of cotton goods, and an active trade, facilitated by the Leeds & Liverpool Canal.

Skip'ton, a post-hamlet of Talbot co., Md., about 26 miles E. by S. of Annapolis. It is ¾ of a mile from a navigable inlet of Chesapeake Bay.

Skive, skee'vẹh, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 17 miles N.W. of Viborg. Pop. 2059.

Skivra, a town of Russia. See SKVIRA.

Skjold, sk'yōld, a post-office of Deuel co., Dakota.

Sköfde, sköf'dẹh, a town of Sweden, læn and 21 miles S.W. of Mariestad. Pop. 2731.

Skoko'mish, a small river of Washington, is formed by its North and South Forks, which unite in Mason co. It enters Hood's Canal about 10 miles from the junction of its forks. Its valley is fertile.

Skokomish, a post-hamlet of Mason co., Washington, 10 miles N.W. of Oakland.

Skole, sko'lẹh, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 24 miles S.W. of Stry, on the Opor. Pop. 1953.

Sko'mywong, a small river of Marathon co., Wis., flowing S.W. into the Wisconsin River.

Skookumchuck, Washington. See CENTREVILLE.

Skopelo, sko-på'lo, or **Scopello,** sko-pẹl'lo, one of the Sporades Islands, in Greece, 15 miles N. of Eubœa, in the Ægean Sea. Area, 32 square miles. Pop. 3750. Principal product, wine.

Skopelo, a town on the S.E. coast of the above island, with an indifferent harbor.

Skopia, a town of Turkey. See USKUP.

Skopin, sko-pin' or sko-peen', a town of Russia, government and 52 miles S. of Riazan, on the Werda. Pop. 9447. It has manufactures of leather.

Skotschau, skot'shŏw, written also **Skotschaw,** a town of Austrian Silesia, 7 miles E.N.E. of Teschen, on the Vistula. Pop. 2612.

Skowhe'gan, a post-village, capital of Somerset co., Me., in Skowhegan township, on both sides of the Kennebec River, 30 miles N. by E. of Augusta, and about 50 miles W. of Bangor. It is a terminus of the West Branch of the Maine Central Railroad. It contains a fine courthouse, 6 or 7 churches, 2 national banks, a savings-bank, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a combined academy and high school, a paper-mill, 2 flour-mills, 2 foundries, 2 manufactories of oil-cloth, 2 axe-factories, a woollen-mill, a tannery, and a saw-mill. The river here falls 28 feet perpendicular. Pop. of the township, 3893.

Skreen, skreen, or **Skryne,** skrīn, a parish and village of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Meath. Pop. 638.

Skrinice, a village of Bohemia. See WECKERSDORF.

Skucz, a town of Bohemia. See SKUTSCH.

Skulany, or **Sculani,** skoo-lå'nee, a town of Russia, in Bessarabia, on the Furth, 14 miles N.E. of Yassy.

Skull Bone, a post-office of Scott co., Tenn.

Skull Creek, a post-office of Butler co., Neb.

Skull Shoals, a post-office of Union co., S.C.

Skull Valley, a post-office of Yavapai co., Arizona.

Skunk Lake, a post-office of Minnehaha co., Dakota, 15 miles N.W. of Sioux Falls.

Skunk River, Iowa, rises in Hamilton co., and runs southward through Story co. Its general direction is southeastward. It intersects the cos. of Jasper, Mahaska, Keokuk, and Henry, and enters the Mississippi River about 9 miles below Burlington. It is nearly 275 miles long. The upper part of this river is sometimes called South Skunk. The North Skunk rises in Marshall co., runs southeastward, and joins the main river in Keokuk co., about 10 miles S.E. of Sigourney.

Skutari, a town of Turkey. See SCUTARI.

Skutsch, or **Skucz,** skootch, a town of Bohemia, 12 miles S.E. of Chrudim. Pop. 2980.

Skvira, Skwira, skvee'rå, or **Skivra,** skiv'rå, a town of Russia, 60 miles S.W. of Kiev. Pop. 10,061.

Skwierzyna, a town of Prussia. See SCHWERIN.

Skye, skī, the largest island of the Inner Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Inverness, from the mainland of which it is separated by the narrow strait of Loch Alsh. Breadth very irregular, varying from 4½ miles to 23 miles, it being indented by Lochs Snizort, Follart, and Bracadale, and by smaller inlets. Estimated area, about 547 square miles. The surface is mountainous; many heights in the centre rise to between 2000 and 3000 feet above the sea, among which the Cuchullin Hills are conspicuous. Its N. part and shores are bold and strikingly picturesque. It is composed chiefly of trap rocks, quartz, limestone, old red sandstone, and lias. Rivulets and small lakes are numerous. The climate is very moist and variable; rain falls three out of every four days. Most part of the island is useless for agriculture. The majority of the inhabitants are in a very impoverished state. Cattle, fish, and kelp are the chief exports. The inhabitants are mostly of Gaelic descent. The island contains many Danish antiquities. Principal villages, Portree, Stein, Kyle-Haken, Broadford, Oronsay, Armadale, and Uig. Pop. 17,330.

Skye, skī, a post-village in Glengarry co., Ontario, 32 miles N. of Cornwall. Pop. 100.

Sky'berg, a post-hamlet of Goodhue co., Minn., in Kenyon township, 14 miles N. of Claremont. It has a church and a store.

Skylesville, or **Skilesville,** skīls'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Muhlenburg co., Ky., on Green River, 12 miles S. of Beaver Dam. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Skyros, skee'ros (anc. *Scy'ros*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, in the Ægean Sea, 24 miles N.E. of Cape Kili, in Eubœa. Length, 17 miles; breadth, from 2 to 7 miles. Area, 60 square miles. Pop. 3029. It is separated into two parts by an isthmus. Its S. peninsula rises to 2566 feet above the sea; its N. part is more level, and productive of corn, wine, and madder; wheat and barley are exported, with madder-roots, wax, honey, and oranges. Fir and oak wood are plentiful. Goats are of a very superior breed. The only town, St. George, stands on the N. side of the island, and contains most of the population of the island. Seven miles W. is SKYRO-POULO, a rocky islet, 617 feet in height.

Skywam'ish River, Washington, rises in the Cascade Range, runs westward, and unites with the Snoqualmie to form the Snohomish River.

Sla, a seaport town of Morocco. See SALE.

Slab, a hamlet of York co., Pa., near the Susquehanna River, 2 miles from Woodbine Station of the Peach Bottom Railroad. It has 10 or 12 houses.

Slab City, a post-office of Decatur co., Kansas.

Slack, a post-office of Mason co., Ky.

Slack Cañon, kan'yōn, a post-hamlet of Monterey co., Cal., 55 miles S.S.E. of Soledad.

Slack'water, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., on Conestoga Creek, 5 miles below Lancaster. It has a paper-mill.

Slade River, Labrador. See EAST MAIN RIVER.

Slade's, slādz, a station in Washington co., Ala., on the Mobile & Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad, 44 miles N. of Mobile.

Sladesburg, slāds'bŭrg, a post-office of Crawford co., Wis., 12 miles N. of Boscobel.

Slade's Corners, a post-hamlet of Kenosha co., Wis., in Wheatland township, 5 miles from Bassett's Station. It has a church and a store.

Sladesville, slādz'vĭl, a post-village of Hyde co., N.C., about 40 miles N.E. of New-Berne. It has 3 churches.

Slagelse, slå'ghẹl-sẹh, a town of Denmark, island of Seeland, 10 miles N.E. of Corsoer. Pop. 5468.

Slagle, slā'ghẹl, a post-hamlet of Keokuk co., Iowa, on South Skunk River, 4 miles from Delta. It has a flour-mill.

Slagle, a post-office of Polk co., Mo.

Slane, a town of Ireland, co. of Meath, on the Boyne, 8 miles W. of Drogheda. Pop. 473.

Slanesville, slānz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., W. Va., 14 miles S.E. of South Branch Depot. It has a church.

Slan'ey, a river of Ireland, rises in the co. of Wicklow, flows mostly S. through the cos. of Carlow and Wexford, and expands into Wexford Harbor. It is navigable to Enniscorthy. Length, 60 miles.

Slano, slå'no, a town of Dalmatia, on the sea, 16 miles N.W. of Ragusa.

Slany, a town of Bohemia. See SCHLAN.

Slash, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Ind., in Green township, 7 miles S. of Mier Station, and 38 miles S.E. of Logansport. It has a church.

Slate, a post-office of Jennings co., Ind., about 20 miles W.N.W. of Madison.

Slate Creek, a post-office of Idaho co., Idaho, on Salmon River, at the mouth of Slate Creek.

Slate Cut, a post-office of Clarke co., Ind.

Slate'ford, a village of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh, 3 miles by rail S.W. of Edinburgh. Pop. 647.

Slateford, slāt'fọrd, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., on the Delaware River, 1 mile below the Water Gap, and 1½ miles above Portland. It is on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. It has a church, 40 dwellings, 2 manufactories of school-slates, and several slate-quarries. Pop. 250.

Slate Hill, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., in Wawayanda township, on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, 6 miles S.S.W. of Middletown. It has 2 churches, a steam mill, and a carriage-shop.

Slate Hill, a post-village of York co., Pa., 2 miles from Delta Railroad Station, and about 22 miles S. of Lancaster. It has a church, a manufactory of slate, and a slate-quarry.

Slate Lick, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., about 30 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburg.

Slate Mills, a post-hamlet of Rappahannock co., Va., 13 miles W.N.W. of Culpeper Court-House. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Slate Mountain, Colorado, a peak of the Elk Mountains, in lat. 39° N., lon. 107° 6' W. Altitude, 12,891 feet above the sea-level. It is partly composed of slate.

Sla'ter, a post-office of Saline co., Mo.

Slate Range, a township of Yuba co., Cal. Pop. 880.

Slate River, Virginia, a small stream, which runs northeastward through Buckingham co., and enters the James River about 10 miles S.E. of Scottsville.

Slate River Mills, post-office, Buckingham co., Va.

Slater's Landing, a post-office of Choctaw co., Ala.

Sla'tersville, a post-office of Weber co., Utah.

Sla'terville, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., 9 miles E.S.E. of Ithaca, on the N. border of Caroline township. It has a church, a hotel, and a magnetic spring.

Slaterville, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., in North Smithfield township, about 15 miles N.N.W. of Providence. It has water-power and several cotton-mills, also a bank and 2 churches. Pop. 963.

Slate Spring, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Miss., 28 miles E. of Grenada. It contains a college, 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Slatesville, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Va.

Slatina, slå-tee'nå, a town of Roumania, on the Aloota, 100 miles by rail W. of Bucharest. Pop. 5550.

Sla'tington, a post-borough in Washington township, Lehigh co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Lehigh River, and on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at the N. terminus of the Berks & Lehigh Railroad, 16 miles N.N.W. of Allentown. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, a national bank, and quarries of slate, which is of fine quality. Nearly 500 men are employed here in the production of roofing-slates, school-slates, &c. Pop. 1508.

Slatousk, or **Slatoustofsk.** See ZLATOOSK.

Sla'ty Point, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tenn.

Slaughter, slaw'tẹr, a post-office of Kent co., Del., on the Maryland & Delaware Railroad, 47 miles S. by W. of Wilmington.

Slaughter, a post-office of King co., Washington.

Slaughter's Creek, Texas, enters the Colorado in the lower part of Travis co.

Slaughtersville, slaw'tẹrz-vĭl, a post-village of Webster co., Ky., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, at Slaughter's Station, 27 miles S. of Henderson. It has a flouring-mill. Pop. 130.

Slaughtersville, a post-office of Lampasas co., Tex., on the Lampasas River, 10 miles E. of Lampasas.

Slaupnicz, slŏwp'nitch, a village of Bohemia, 6 miles from Leitomischl. Pop. 3275.

Slave Coast is that portion of the Guinea Coast between the Lagos and Volta Rivers, which separate it respectively from Benin on the E. and the Gold Coast on the W.

Slavianoserbsk, slå-ve-å-no-sêrbsk', a town of Russia, government and 180 miles E.N.E. of Yekaterinoslav, on the Donets. Pop. 3156.

Slavonia, slå-vo'ne-ạ, or **Sclavonia,** sklå-vo'ne-ạ, called by the natives **Slavonska,** slå-von'skå (Ger. *Slavonien,* slå-vo'ne-ẹn; Fr. *Slavonie,* slå'vo'nee'; Hung. *Tótorzág*), a titular kingdom of Austro-Hungary, in Transleithania, now forming part of the kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, bounded N. by Hungary, E. by the Banat of Hungary, S. by Bosnia, and W. by Croatia. Area, 3656 square miles. It is of a very irregular form, stretching from W. to E. for 190 miles, while its average breadth does not exceed 40 miles. Its natural boundaries, however, are well defined by great rivers,—the Drave on the N., the Save on the S., and their junction with the Danube on the E. A branch of the Carnic Alps, entering Slavonia from Croatia on the W., traverses it throughout its whole length, forming the watershed between the Drave and the Save, sending down numerous small streams into each, and terminating somewhat abruptly on reaching the banks of the Danube. Mount Papuk, the culminating point of the chain, is not more than 2700 feet above the level of the Danube. On either side the mountains slope rapidly, and give place to a succession first of lower hills and valleys, presenting a beautifully undulating surface, clothed with verdure or covered with orchards, and then of plains, which extend without interruption to the banks of the rivers, in some parts inundated twice and thrice a year. The tracts thus exposed form meadows on which large herds of horses, cattle, and swine are reared. The soil is almost throughout of remarkable fertility. Grain, fruit, flax, hemp, tobacco, liquorice, and madder are extensively raised. The minerals include several mines of copper and argentiferous lead, abundance of iron, and exhaustless supplies of beautiful marble. The inhabitants are generally ignorant, and of unsettled habits. In the part of their country belonging to the military frontier, every man capable of bearing arms is a soldier. There are no manufactures deserving the name, but the transit trade along the navigable rivers within which the country is enclosed is considerable. Capital, Eszek. Pop. 381,480.

Slavonia is the only country which has preserved the name of the great Slavic stock. The inhabitants call their country *Slavonska,* and themselves *Slavonatz,* and speak the so-called Illyrian tongue, which, under a great variety of dialects, prevails in many counties of Hungary, and in parts of Croatia, Dalmatia, Servia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina. The country is divided into civil and military Slavonia. (See MILITARY FRONTIER.)——Adj. SLAVONIAN, slạ-vo'ne-ạn, SLAVON'IC; inhab. SLAVONIAN. (The adj. Slavonian is often applied to the whole Slavic race, in which are included Russians, Poles, Wends, and many others).

Slawkow, a town of Moravia. See AUSTERLITZ.

Slawkow, a town of Bohemia. See SCHLAGGENWALD.

Slayden's (slā'dẹnz) **Crossing,** a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Miss., about 15 miles N. of Holly Springs. It has a church.

Sleaford (slee'fọrd), NEW, a town of England, co. of Lincoln, on the Slea, 18 miles S.S.E. of Lincoln. Pop. 3592. It has a church, a town hall, and a grammar-school.

Sledge Island, Alaska. See AZIAK ISLAND.

Sleep'er, a station in Laclede co., Mo., on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Lebanon.

Sleeping Bear, a headland of Leelenaw co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, 3 miles S.W. of Glen Haven.

Slee'py Creek Bridge, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 117 miles W. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches.

Sleepy Eye, a post-village of Brown co., Minn., in Home township, on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, at the S. terminus of the Minnesota Valley Railroad, 14 miles W. of New Ulm, and 26 miles S.E. of Redwood Falls. It has 2 churches and a money-order post-office. Here is Sleepy Eye Lake Station.

Sleepy Eye Creek, Minnesota, rises in Redwood co., runs eastward, and enters Cottonwood River in Brown co.

Sleepy Hollow, a hamlet of Mount Pleasant township, Westchester co., N.Y. The Dutch church at this place was erected in 1699.

Sleepy Hollow, a township of Barnwell co., S.C. Pop. 1319.

Sleightsburg, slīts'bŭrg, a village in Esopus township, Ulster co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, at the mouth of Rondout Creek, about 3 miles S.E. of Kingston. It is separated from Rondout by Rondout Creek. It has a shipyard, and a manufactory of velocipedes, sleds, &c. Pop. 203.

Slem'ons, a post-office of Ashley co., Ark.

Sles'wick (Ger. *Schleswig,* shlês'wiG; Dan. *Slesvig,* slês'viG), a former duchy of the kingdom of Denmark, comprising the S. part of the peninsula of Jutland, separated on the N. by the Konge River from Jutland proper, and on the S. by the Eider and the Holstein Canal from the duchy of Holstein, having E. the Baltic and the Little Belt, in which it comprises the island of Alsen, and W. the North Sea, in which are the islands of Romöe, Silt, Föhr, Pelworm, Nordstrand, &c. It was conquered by the Austrians and Prussians in 1863–64, and in 1866 was merged in the new Prussian province of Sleswick-Holstein. The present government of Sleswick is identical with the province of Sleswick-Holstein.

Sleswick, Schleswig, or **Slesvig,** a seaport town of Prussia, in Sleswick, at the W. end of the Sley, a narrow inlet of the Baltic, 21 miles from the sea, and 70 miles N.N.W. of Hamburg. Lat. 54° 31′ 11″ N.; lon. 9° 34′ 45″ E. It comprises a town proper and suburbs, is neatly built in the style of a Dutch town, and has a cathedral and 2 other churches, lunatic, deaf and dumb, and other asylums, manufactures of lace, woollen stuffs, earthenwares, leather, and sugar, and 9 annual fairs. Its harbor, though improved, is accessible only to small vessels. The town is the oldest in Sleswick, and was long its capital. Pop. 14,546.

Sles′wick-Holstein, hol′stīne, a province of Prussia, formed in 1866 by the union of the duchies of Holstein and Sleswick, and augmented in 1876 by the addition of Lauenburg, all three formerly under the kingdom of Denmark. Area, 7218 square miles. The German language is prevalent, but in the N. Danish and in the W. Frisian are spoken. The surface is low and flat; the whole of the W. coast is protected by large dikes against irruptions of the sea. The soil is not generally fertile, except in the E. Rye, barley, and other grains are raised more than sufficient for home consumption. Timber is scarce, but turf abundant. The breeding of cattle and horses is important; live-stock, butter, and cheese are the principal exports. The fisheries are active, chiefly in the North Sea. Manufactures are nearly confined to the towns, the chief of which are Sleswick, Flensburg, Husum, Apenrade, Hadersleben, and Christiansfeld. Capital, Kiel. Pop. 1,073,926.

Sley, The, or **Schlei,** shlī, or **Schleswiger Fiord,** shlês′ŵe-ghẹr fe-ord′, a narrow arm of the sea, on the E. coast of Sleswick, which it penetrates in a S.W. direction for 21 miles, to the town of Sleswick. It is very shallow, having only from 6 to 9 feet of water at the entrance.

Sleydinge, slī′ding‵ẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 7 miles N. by W. of Ghent, with manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics, leather, candles, vinegar, and oil, breweries, flour-mills, and dye-works. Pop. 4971.

Slick′away, a post-village of Fayette co., Ky., 7 miles S.W. of Lexington. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. 250.

Slick Rock, a post-hamlet of Barren co., Ky., 7 miles W. of Glasgow. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 60.

Slide, Humboldt co., Cal. See Springville.

Slidre, slee′drẹh, a village of Norway, 95 miles N.W. of Christiania. Pop. 3200.

Sliedrecht, slee′drêkt, a village of the Netherlands, South Holland, on the Meuse, 4 miles E. of Dort. P. 7738.

Slieve (sleev) **Beg,** a mountain of Ireland, co. of Down, 2½ miles W.S.W. of Newcastle.

Slieve Car, a mountain of Ireland, co. of Mayo, between Lough Conn and Blacksod Bay.

Slieve Don′ard, a mountain of Ireland, co. of Down, on the S.W. side of Dundrum Bay, 2 miles S.W. of Newcastle. Height, 2796 feet.

Sligo, slī′go, a county of Ireland, having on the N.W. and N. the bays of Killala, Sligo, and Donegal. Area, 722 square miles. The surface is greatly diversified: mountains and bogs are interspersed with some level tracts and fertile land. The county comprises Loughs Arrow, Gill, and a part of Gara; principal rivers, the Arrow and Moy, which latter forms the W. boundary. Principal crops, oats and potatoes, with some wheat. Coarse linens and woollens are manufactured. Capital, Sligo. The county sends two members to the House of Commons. Pop. 115,493.

Sligo, a seaport town of Ireland, capital of the above county, at the head of Sligo Bay, 69 miles S.S.W. of Londonderry, and 131 miles N.W. of Dublin. Lat. 54° 16′ N.; lon. 8° 28′ W. It has markets and large stores. It is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. The public buildings are the court-house, prison, infirmary, hospital, workhouse, constabulary barrack, and a lunatic asylum, and it has Protestant churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a friary church. The manufactures are linen, flour, meal, soap, candles, ropes, whisky, and beer. The harbor has been much extended and improved. Vessels of large draught have to anchor in the pool, which is safe and secure, but inconvenient for discharging or taking cargoes. The exports consist chiefly of provisions, grain, flour, linen yarns, &c.; and the imports, of colonial produce, timber, coals, iron, and salt. Pop. 10,670.

Sli′go, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md., 7 miles N. of Washington, D.C., and ½ mile from Silver Spring Station. It has 1 or 2 churches, 2 stores, and a machine-shop. Pop. 100.

Sligo, a hamlet of Adams township, Clinton co., O., 1 mile from Ogden. It has a church.

Sligo, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 26 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Sligo, a post-hamlet of Clarion co., Pa., in Piney township, on the Sligo Branch of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 80 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburg, and about 10 miles S.W. of Clarion. It has 2 churches and an iron-furnace. It is a shipping-point for oil.

Sligo Bay, of Ireland, co. of Sligo, about 6 miles across at its opening, penetrates the land by various arms; at the head of the two chief ones are Sligo and Ballysadare, both about 12 miles from the mouth of the bay. It has from 3 to 20 fathoms of water, and a sandy shore.

Sling′erlands, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 7 miles W. of Albany. It has a church.

Slip′pery Ford, a post-hamlet of El Dorado co., Cal., 20 miles E. of Placerville.

Slippery Rock, Butler co., Pa. See Centreville.

Slippery Rock, a township of Lawrence co., Pa. Pop. 1778.

Slippery Rock Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Butler co., runs southwestward through Lawrence co., and enters the Beaver River about 12 miles S. of New Castle. It is nearly 60 miles long.

Sli′ter's Corners, a village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Sand Lake township, 10 miles S.E. of Troy. It has a cotton-mill, a paper-mill, &c.

Sloan, slōn, a post-village of Woodbury co., Iowa, in Sloan township, on the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, 21 miles S. by E. of Sioux City.

Sloans, a township of Moore co., N.C. Pop. 2206.

Sloan's Station, a post-village of Jefferson co., O., in Knox township, on the Ohio River, and on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 9 miles N. of Steubenville. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a grist-mill, a planing-mill, and manufactures of fire-bricks and terra-cotta. Pop. 476.

Sloan's Valley, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Ky., 1 mile from Willow Tree Station. Coal is mined here.

Sloansville, slōnz′vĭl, a post-village in Esperance township, Schoharie co., N.Y., on Schoharie Creek, near the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 32 miles W. of Albany. It is 3 miles from Central Bridge Station. It has 2 churches, 2 grist-mills, &c. Pop. about 250.

Sloats′burg, a post-village in Ramapo township, Rockland co., N.Y., in a beautiful valley, on the Erie Railroad, 19 miles N. of Paterson, N.J. It has a church, a woollen-factory, &c.

Slobodisch Ukraine, Russia. See Kharkov.

Slobodskoi, or **Slobodskoj,** slob-ods-koi′, a town of Russia, government and 16 miles N.E. of Viatka, on the Viatka. Pop. 7198. It has numerous churches and a monastery, and a trade in corn and linseed.

Slobodzia, slo-bod′ze-å, a town of Roumania, on the Jalomnitza, 60 miles E. of Bucharest.

Slo′cum, a post-township of Luzerne co., Pa., about 12 miles S.W. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. 317. Slocum Post-Office is 3 miles from Newport Station.

Slocum Junction, a village of Wayne co., Mich., on the Detroit River, at the junction of two branches of the Canada Southern Railroad, 17 miles S. by W. of Detroit.

Slocum's, a station in Scioto co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 9 miles E.N.E. of Portsmouth.

Slocum's Grove, a post-office of Muskegon co., Mich., about 24 miles N. by W. of Grand Rapids.

Slo′cumville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., R.I., in North Kingstown township, on the Stonington & Providence Railroad, at Slocum's Station, 24 miles S. by W. of Providence. It has a church. Pop. 40.

Sloe, Netherlands. See Het Sloe.

Slokutchin, slo-koot′chin, a village of Bulgaria, S.W. of Nicopolis.

Slo′nim, a town of Russia, government and 72 miles S.E. of Grodno. Pop. 11,596. It has several churches, a synagogue, a school for nobles, and various factories.

Slootch, Sloutch, or **Slutsch,** slootch, a river of Russia, Volhynia, rises near Staro Constantinov, flows N., and joins the Gorin in a marsh, after a course of 200 miles.

Slootch, Sloutch, or **Slutsch,** a river of Russia, government of Minsk, flows S. past Slootsk, and joins the Pripets 60 miles E. of Pinsk. Length, 80 miles.

Slootsk, Sloutsk, Slutsk, or **Slutzk,** slootsk, a town of Russia, government and 63 miles S.W. of Minsk, on the Slootch, near its source. Pop. 9922. Except its churches, convents, &c., it is built of wood. It has a high school.

Sloten, or **Slooten,** slō'tẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, near the Zuyder Zee and the Lake of Sloten, 12 miles E. of Stavoren. Pop. of commune, 3063.

Slough, slŏw, a village of England, co. of Bucks, on the Great Western Railway, 2½ miles N.N.E. of Windsor. It has an astronomical observatory, where was erected the great telescope of Herschel, and an orphan-house. P. 4909.

Sloutch, a river of Russia. See SLOOTCH.

Slo'van, a post-office of Kewaunee co., Wis.

Sluis, or **Sluys,** slois (Fr. *L'Ecluse*, lå`klüz'), a town of the Netherlands, in Zealand, on the Belgian frontier, 10 miles N.E. of Bruges. Pop. of commune, 9750.

Slukenow, a town of Bohemia. See SCHLUCKENAU.

Slush'er's Mill, a post-office of Bell co., Ky.

Slutch, a river of Russia. See SLOOTCH.

Slutsk, a town of Russia. See SLOOTSK.

Smaalenene, smaw-lå-nå'nå, a province or amt of Norway, bounded E. by Sweden, and S.W. by the Christiania Fiord. Area, 1547 square miles. Capital, Fredericksbald. Pop. 107,084.

Småland, smo'lånd, or **Smo'land,** a former province occupying the S.E. part of Sweden, now divided into the districts or læns of Kalmar, Wexiö, and Jönköping.

Small Isles, a group and parish of Scotland, cos. of Argyle and Inverness, comprising the islands of Eig, Rum, Canna, and Muck. Pop. 522.

Small Point, a post-hamlet of Sagadahoc co., Me., on Cape Small Point, and on an inlet of the sea, 12 miles S. of Bath. It has a church.

Small's Cross Roads, post-office, Chowan co., N.C.

Small'wood, a post-hamlet of Tuscaloosa co., Ala., near Vance's Station on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 35 miles S.W. of Birmingham.

Smallwood, a township of Jasper co., Ill. Pop. 993.

Smallwood, a post-office of Clay co., Ky.

Smarr's Station, a post-office of Monroe co., Ga., on the Macon & Western Railroad, about 20 miles W.N.W. of Macon.

Smartt's Station, a post-office of Warren co., Tenn., on the McMinnville & Manchester Railroad.

Smart'ville, a post-village of Yuba co., Cal., 18 miles E. of Marysville. It has 2 churches. Here are rich gold-mines, called gravel-mines.

Smartville, a village of Oswego co., N.Y., in Boylston township, 5 miles from Sandy Creek Junction. It has a church, a large lumber-mill, and 25 houses.

Smeinogorsk, or **Zmeinogorsk,** zmå-no-gorsk', written also **Smieinjorsk,** a town of Siberia, government of Tomsk. It has silver-mines and smelting-works.

Smel'ser, a township of Grant co., Wis. Pop. 1330. It contains the village of Georgetown.

Smeth'port, a post-village, capital of McKean co., Pa., in Keating township, on Potato Creek, and on the McKean & Buffalo Railroad, 26½ miles S. of Olean, N.Y., and about 25 miles N.N.W. of Emporium. It has a court-house, 4 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, a graded school, a tannery, and a lumber-mill. Pop. 231.

Smichew, smik'ĕv, or **Smikow,** smee'kov, a village of Bohemia, so near Prague as to be almost its suburb. Pop. 15,382.

Smicks'burg, a post-village in West Mahoning township, Indiana co., Pa., on Little Mahoning Creek, 20 miles N. of Indiana. It has 4 churches, a foundry, and a flour-mill. Pop. 143.

Smidar, smee'dar, or **Smidary,** a town of Bohemia, 3 miles N. of Neu-Bidschow. Pop. 1835.

Smieinjorsk, Siberia. See SMEINOGORSK.

Smiev, sme-ĕv', written also **Smijew,** a town of Russia, government and 22 miles S.E. of Kharkov, on the Donets. Pop. 4050.

Smi'ley, a hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., in Gibson township, about 16 miles N. by W. of Carbondale.

Smi'leytown, a post-hamlet of Spencer co., Ky., 15 miles N.N.E. of Bardstown. It has 3 churches.

Smiritz, smee'rits, or **Smiercicze,** sm'yĕnt-see'chå, a town of Bohemia, 10 miles from Königgrätz. Pop. 1708.

Smith, an island in the Antarctic, the westernmost of the South Shetlands, in lat. 63° 2' S., lon. 62° 47' W.

Smith, a county in the N. part of Kansas, bordering on Nebraska, has an area of 900 square miles. It is intersected by the North Fork of Solomon River, and also drained by Beaver, Cedar, and Oak Creeks. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. The greater part of it is prairie, which produces good natural pasture. Indian corn and wheat are among the staple products. Limestone abounds here. Capital, Smith Centre. Pop. in 1870, 66; in 1875, 3876; in 1877, 5827; in 1878, 8315.

Smith, a county in the S. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is drained by Leaf River and Strong River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is mostly covered with forests of pine, oak, magnolia, and other trees. The soil is sandy. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Raleigh. Valuation of real and personal estate, $750,320. Pop. in 1870, 7126, of whom 7110 were Americans.

Smith, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Cumberland River, and also drained by the Caney Fork of that river. The surface is uneven or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests of the oak, black walnut, poplar or tulip-tree, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Limestone underlies a large part of the county. Capital, Carthage. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,602,360. Pop. in 1870, 15,994, of whom 15,979 were Americans.

Smith, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Sabine River, and on the W. by the Neches, and is partly drained by the Angelina River, which rises in it. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of hickory, white oak, pine, &c. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the International & Great Northern Railroad. Capital, Tyler. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,841,230. Pop. in 1870, 16,532, of whom 16,473 were Americans.

Smith, a post-office of Dade co., Ga., at Sulphur Springs Station on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 31 miles S.S.W. of Chattanooga.

Smith, a township of Greene co., Ind. Pop. 670.

Smith, a township of Posey co., Ind. Pop. 988.

Smith, a township of Whitley co., Ind. Pop. 1232.

Smith, a township of Dade co., Mo. Pop. 504.

Smith, a township of Laclede co., Mo. Pop. 1146.

Smith, a township of Worth co., Mo. Pop. 889.

Smith, a township of Belmont co., O. Pop. 1777.

Smith, a township of Mahoning co., O. Pop. 1685.

Smith, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. 2067.

Smithborough, smith'bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Ga., 5 miles from Monticello. It has a church.

Smithborough, a post-office of Bond co., Ill., at Henderson Railroad Station, 14 miles W.S.W. of Vandalia.

Smithborough, a village in Tioga township, Tioga co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River and the Erie Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Owego. It is also on the Southern Central Railroad. It has a bridge over the river, and 2 churches. Pop. 304. The post-office is Smithsborough.

Smith'burg, a post-hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., in Freehold, Manalapan, and Millstone townships, 5 miles S.W. of Freehold. It has a church.

Smithburg, a post-hamlet of Campbell co., Tenn., 24 miles N. of Jacksborough. It has 2 stores. Pop. 40.

Smith Centre, a post-village, capital of Smith co., Kansas, 65 miles N. of Russell, and 100 miles N.W. of Salina. It has a newspaper office, a high school, and 3 churches.

Smith Creek, a post-office of Wakulla co., Fla.

Smith'dale, a post-office of Livingston co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Streator.

Smithdale, a village of Amite co., Miss., 11 miles W. of Summit. It has 2 churches.

Smithfield, a former name of ALSEY, Ill.

Smith'field, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ill., in Cass township, on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 43 miles W.S.W. of Peoria. It has 2 churches.

Smithfield, a township of De Kalb co., Ind. Pop. 1342.

Smithfield, a village in Liberty township, Delaware co., Ind., on White River, 1 mile S. of Selma Station, which is 6 miles E. of Muncie. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Smithfield, a post-office of Wayne co., Ind., 6 miles S.W. of Richmond.

Smithfield, a township of Fayette co., Iowa. Pop. 760.

Smithfield, a post-office of Graham co., Kansas.

Smithfield, a post-village of Henry co., Ky., on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, 35 miles N.E. of Louisville. It has 3 churches, a college, and a flouring-mill. Pop. about 150.

Smithfield, a post-hamlet in Smithfield township, Somerset co., Me., 24½ miles N. of Augusta. It has a saw-mill and a rake-factory. Pop. of the township, 704.

Smithfield, a station in Frederick co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 30 miles W. by N. of Westminster.

Smithfield, a post-office of Wabasha co., Minn., about 28 miles W.N.W. of Winona.

Smithfield, a post-village of Jasper co., Mo., on the Missouri & Western Railroad, 18 miles N.W. of Carthage. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Lead is found near it.

Smithfield, a township of Madison co., N.Y. Pop. 1227. It contains Peterborough.

Smithfield, a post-village, capital of Johnston co., N.C., in Smithfield township, on the Neuse River, 27 miles S.E. of Raleigh, and 4 miles from Selma, a station of the railroad between Raleigh and Goldsborough. It has 4 churches and a carriage-shop. P. 415; of township, 2864.

Smithfield, a post-village in Smithfield township, Jefferson co., O., 14 miles S.W. of Steubenville, and 12 miles E. of Cadiz. It has several churches, a national bank, a graded school, a newspaper office, a planing-mill, and 5 dry-goods stores. Pop. 515; of the township, 1761. Wool is its staple product.

Smithfield, a station in Jefferson co., O., on the Pan-Handle Railroad, 12 miles W.S.W. of Steubenville.

Smithfield, a township of Bradford co., Pa. Pop. 1790.

Smithfield, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., in Georges township, on the Youghiogheny River, 9 miles S. of Uniontown, and about 64 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Smithfield, a hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Juniata River, opposite Huntingdon. It has about 15 houses.

Smithfield, a township of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. 1443.

Smithfield, a township of Providence co., R.I. It contains Allenville, Spragueville, Greenville, Georgiaville, &c. Smithfield Station is on the Providence & Springfield Railroad, 12¼ miles N.W. of Providence. Pop. of township, 2857.

Smithfield, a post-village of Tarrant co., Tex., 10 miles from Fort Worth. It has a church, 2 stores, and a grist-mill.

Smithfield, a post-village of Cache co., Utah, on the Utah Northern Railroad, 8 miles N. of Logan. It has a church and a tannery.

Smithfield, a post-village of Isle of Wight co., Va., on a navigable creek, which opens into the estuary of James River, about 24 miles W.N.W. of Norfolk. It has a savings-bank, 3 churches, and a graded school. A steamer plies daily between this place and Norfolk. Pop. 652.

Smithfield, village, Jefferson co., W. Va. Pop. 361.

Smith'field, a post-village in Northumberland co., Ontario, 5 miles E.N.E. of Brighton. It has 2 stores.

Smithfield Sum'mit, a post-office of Bradford co., Pa., about 20 miles S.S.E. of Elmira, N.Y.

Smith Grove, a post-hamlet of Davie co., N.C., 20 miles S.W. of Winston. It has a church and a tobacco-factory.

Smith Grove, Snyder co., Pa. See KREAMER.

Smith Lake, a post-village of Wright co., Minn., on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 47 miles W. of Minneapolis, and on a lake of the same name. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Smith'land, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Ark., 40 miles S.E. of Hope.

Smithland, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Ind., about 28 miles S.S.E. of Indianapolis. It has a church.

Smithland, a post-village of Woodbury co., Iowa, on the Little Sioux River, about 33 miles S.E. of Sioux City. It has 2 churches and a graded school.

Smithland, a post-office of Jackson co., Kansas, about 50 miles W. of Atchison.

Smithland, a post-village, capital of Livingston co., Ky., is on the Ohio River, just below the mouth of the Cumberland, and about 15 miles above Paducah. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, and 8 stores. Pop. 690.

Smithland, a post-office of Pointe Coupée parish, La.

Smithland, a post-office of Cedar co., Neb.

Smith Point, a post-office of Chambers co., Tex., on a long cape on the E. side of Galveston Bay, 20 miles N. of Galveston.

Smith'port, a village of Indiana co., Pa., in Banks township, 26 miles N.E. of Indiana. It has a church. Here is Horton's Post-Office.

Smithport, McKean co., Pa. See SMETHPORT.

Smith River, a post-office of Del Norte co., Cal.

Smith Road, a post-hamlet of Medina co., O., 8 miles E. of Medina.

Smith's, a station on the Springfield, Athol & North-eastern Railroad, 28 miles N.E. of Springfield, Mass.

Smith's, a township of Dauphin co., N.C. Pop. 662.

Smith's, a township of Robeson co., N.C. Pop. 1684.

Smith's, a station in Butler co., O., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, 21 miles N. of Cincinnati.

Smith's, a post-village in Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, 2 miles from Shediac. Pop. 150.

Smith's Basin, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., on the Champlain Canal and the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, 7½ miles N.E. of Fort Edward.

Smithsborough, Tioga co., N.Y. See SMITHBOROUGH.

Smith's Bridge, township, Macon co., N.C. Pop. 708.

Smiths'burg, or **Smith'burg,** a post-village of Washington co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 9 miles E. of Hagerstown, and ½ mile from the South Mountain. It has 3 churches, a high school, a pottery, a cigar-factory, and 80 dwellings. Pop. 459.

Smith's City, Pettis co., Mo. See SMITHTON.

Smith's Corners, a post-hamlet of Oceana co., Mich., 5 miles E. of Pentwater. It has a church.

Smith's Corners, a hamlet of Albany co., N.Y., 18 miles S.E. of Middleburg Station.

Smith's Corners, a hamlet in Greenville township, Orange co., N.Y., 5½ miles E. of Port Jervis. It has a cheese-factory. See also POPLAR RIDGE.

Smith's Cove, a post-village in Digby co., Nova Scotia, on Annapolis Basin, 15½ miles from Annapolis.

Smith's Creek, of Warren co., N.C., flows into the Roanoke River a little N. of the line between North Carolina and Virginia.

Smith's Creek, a post-village in Kimball township, St. Clair co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 11 miles S.W. of Port Huron. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Smith's Creek, a post-office of Pamlico co., N.C.

Smith's Creek, township, Warren co., N.C. P. 1062.

Smith's Creek, a post-office of Washington co., Va.

Smith's Cross'ing, a hamlet of Decatur co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 6 miles E.S.E. of Greensburg. It has a church. Here is Wintersville Post-Office.

Smith's Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Metcalfe co., Ky., 20 miles from Glasgow. It has a church.

Smith's Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co., Va., 14 miles E.S.E. of Boydton. Near it are 3 churches.

Smith's Falls, a town of Ontario, co. of Lanark, on the Rideau Canal, and on the Brockville & Ottawa Railway, 28 miles N.W. of Brockville. It has manufactories of woollens, farm-tools, stoves, ploughs, axes, machinery, leather, wooden-ware, &c., several grist- and saw-mills, 5 churches, a chapel, and a number of stores. Pop. 1500.

Smith's Ferry, a station and hamlet of Hampshire co., Mass., on the W. bank of the Connecticut River, and on the Connecticut River Railroad, 5 miles N. of Holyoke. It has a woollen-mill.

Smith's Ferry, a post-hamlet in Ohio township, Beaver co., Pa., on the N. bank of the Ohio River, contiguous to Glasgow, and on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 39 miles below Pittsburg. It has 2 churches.

Smith's Ferry, a post-office and steamboat-landing of Rhea co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, 7 miles above Washington.

Smith's Flat, a post-office of El Dorado co., Cal.

Smith's Ford, a post-office of Cabarrus co., N.C., on Rocky River.

Smith's Ford, a post-office of Union co., S.C.

Smith's Fork, a post-office of Hardin co., Tenn.

Smith's Gap, a post-office of Hampshire co., W. Va.

Smith's Grove, a post-village of Warren co., Ky., on the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, 14 miles E.N.E. of Bowling Green. It has 4 churches.

Smith's Hill, Ontario. See CARLOW.

Smith's Island, a small island in the Delaware River, opposite Philadelphia.

Smith's Island, an island of New Hanover co., N.C., at the mouth of the Cape Fear River. The S. extremity is called Cape Fear. It has a light-house. See CAPE FEAR.

Smith's Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, off the coast of Inverness co., Nova Scotia, 2 miles from Port Hood.

Smith's Landing, a post-village of Atlantic co., N.J., on an inlet of the ocean, 1 mile from Pleasantville Station, and about 7 miles W. of Atlantic City. It has 2 churches.

Smith's Landing, a post-hamlet of Greene co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, about 9 miles below Catskill. It is 1 mile from Germantown Station, which is on the other side of the river.

Smith's Landing, a post-office of Clermont co., O., on the Ohio River, 4 miles from Felicity. Tobacco is shipped here in steamers.

Smith's Mill, a post-office of Waseca co., Minn., on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 15 miles E. of Mankato.

Smith's Mill, a post-office of Juneau co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, at Smith's Station, 24 miles N.E. of Tomah.

Smith's Mills, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Ga., on the Ocmulgee River, 18 miles N.E. of Forsyth. It has a woollen-mill and a grist-mill.

Smith's Mills, a station in Floyd co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 6 miles N. of New Albany.

Smith's Mills, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Ky., about 12 miles W. by S. of Henderson. It has an academy and 2 churches.

Smith's Mills, Mass. See NORTH DARTMOUTH.

Smith's Mills, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Miss., 15 miles S.W. of Grenada. It has 2 churches.

Smith's Mills, a post-hamlet of Passaic co., N.J., on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, 19 miles N.W. of Paterson. It has 2 flour-mills.

Smith's Mills, a post-hamlet in Hanover township, Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad, 12 miles E. of Dunkirk. It has a flouring-mill, a tannery, &c. P. 128.

Smith's Mills, a hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 5 miles N. of Gouverneur. It has a saw-mill and a cheese-factory.

Smith's Mills, Clearfield co., Pa. See JANESVILLE.

Smith's Mills, Ontario. See DEMORESTVILLE.

Smith'son's Valley, a post-hamlet of Comal co., Tex., 12 miles N.W. of New Braunfels.

Smith's Point, Chesapeake Bay, the southernmost point of land at the entrance of the Potomac River. On it is a light-house showing a fixed light, 85 feet high.

Smith's Ranch, California. See BODEGA CORNERS.

Smith's Ridge, a post-office of Fairfield co., Conn., about 18 miles W. of Bridgeport.

Smith's River, a village of Del Norte co., Cal., near the Pacific, 14 miles N. of Crescent City. It has a salmon-fishery. Chrome is found here. Pop. of township, 564.

Smith's Sound, a body of water at the N. extremity of Baffin's Bay. It was surveyed by the United States expedition under Dr. Kane in 1854, and found to terminate towards the N.E. in a gulf 110 miles in length.

Smith's Station, a post-office of Lee co., Ala., on the Western Railroad, 9 miles W.N.W. of Columbus, Ga.

Smith's Station, a post-office of Hinds co., Miss., on the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad, about 14 miles E. of Vicksburg.

Smith's Station, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., on the Hanover Branch Railroad, 4 miles E. of Hanover. It has a church.

Smith's Turn-Out, a post-office of York co., S.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, at Smith's Station, 75 miles N. of Columbia. Here are 2 stores.

Smith's Valley, a post-office of Johnson co., Ind.

Smith's Valley, New York. See RANDALLSVILLE.

Smith'ton, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ga.

Smithton, St. Clair co., Ill. See GEORGETOWN.

Smith'ton, or **Smith's City,** a post-village of Pettis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 181 miles W. of St. Louis, and 8 miles E. of Sedalia. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of flour, ploughs, and wagons. Pop. 309. The name of its post-office is Smithton.

Smithton, a post-village in South Huntingdon township, Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River and the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, 39 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches, a machine-shop, coke-works, a grain-warehouse, and manufactures of paper, flour, and bricks.

Smithton, a post-hamlet of Doddridge co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at the junction of the Middle Island Railroad, 24 miles W. of Clarksburg. It has a church.

Smith'town, a hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., 4 miles from Mechanicsville. It has a church.

Smithtown, a hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., in Broome township, 13 miles S. of Middleburg. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Smithtown, a post-village in Smithtown township, Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Nissequague River, and on the Smithtown & Port Jefferson Railroad, 48 miles E.N.E. of Brooklyn. It has a grist-mill and a woollen-mill. The township is bounded on the N. by Long Island Sound, and has 7 churches. The soil is fertile. Pop. of the township, 2387.

Smithtown, a hamlet of Monongalia co., W. Va., 8 miles N. of Fairmont. It has 2 churches, 2 stores, and a flouring-mill. The name of its post-office is White Day.

Smith'town, a post-village in Kings co., New Brunswick, 4 miles from Ossekeag. It contains 2 saw- and grist-mills, 2 woollen-factories, &c. Pop. 150.

Smithtown Branch, a post-village in Smithtown township, Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Smithtown & Port Jefferson Railroad, 50 miles from New York City. It has 2 churches and about 35 houses. Pop. near 300.

Smith Valley, a post-hamlet in Hector township, Schuyler co., N.Y., 8 miles N.E. of Havana.

Smith'ville, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ala., about 34 miles S. of Eufaula. It has 2 churches. It is on a large creek, and has extensive water-power.

Smithville, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ark., about 30 miles N.E. of Batesville. It contains 3 churches, the Smithville Institute, a woollen-mill, and zinc-works.

Smithville, a post-village of Lee co., Ga., on Muckalee Creek and the Southwestern Railroad, 12 miles S. of Americus, and 24 miles N. of Albany. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. about 300.

Smithville, a post-hamlet of Peoria co., Ill., about 12 miles W.S.W. of Peoria. It has 2 churches.

Smithville, a post-village of Monroe co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 89 miles N.N.W. of New Albany. It has 2 churches.

Smithville, a post-office of Bullitt co., Ky.

Smithville, a hamlet of Calvert co., Md., 10 miles S.E. of Upper Marlborough. It has 2 churches and 2 stores. Here is Dunkirk Post-Office.

Smithville, a post-village of Caroline co., Md., 20 miles E. of Easton, and 6 miles from Federalsburg. It has a church, 2 flour-mills, and a lumber-mill.

Smithville, a post-hamlet of Worcester co., Mass., in Barre township, on the Ware River, about 17 miles N.W. of Worcester. It has a cotton-mill.

Smithville, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Miss., 2½ miles E. of the Tombigbee River, and 24 miles N.N.E. of Aberdeen. It has 2 churches.

Smithville, a hamlet of Bollinger co., Mo., 17 miles E.N.E. of Marquand Station. It has a church and 3 stores. Here is Sedgewickville Post-Office.

Smithville, a post-village of Clay co., Mo., on Smith's Fork of Platte River, about 24 miles N. of Kansas City. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Smithville, a post-village in Westhampton township, Burlington co., N.J., on Rancocas Creek, and on the railroad between Mount Holly and Pemberton, 2 miles E. of the former. It has a church, a public hall, a newspaper office, a foundry, a grist-mill, and a machine-shop. Pop. about 500.

Smithville, township, Chenango co., N.Y. Pop. 1405.

Smithville, Genesee co., N.Y. See SOUTH ALABAMA.

Smithville, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on the W. border of Adams township, about 12 miles S.W. of Watertown. It has a church, and manufactures of carriages and furniture. Pop. about 250.

Smithville, a post-village, capital of Brunswick co., N.C., is on the sea-coast, at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, 30 miles S. of Wilmington. It has a safe harbor, which is defended by Fort Johnson and Fort Caswell. It has 4 churches. Pop. 810; of Smithville township, 1583.

Smithville, Franklin co., O. See BLACK LICK.

Smithville, a post-village in Green township, Wayne co., O., on Sugar Creek, 7 miles N.E. of Wooster, and 1½ miles N. of Smithville Station of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. It has a high school, 4 churches, and a money-order post-office. Pop. estimated at 450.

Smithville, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., 60 miles W. of Philadelphia, and 2 miles W. of New Providence.

Smithville, Rhode Island. See NORTH SCITUATE.

Smithville, township, Abbeville co., S.C. Pop. 1519.

Smithville, a township of Marlborough co., S.C. Pop. 1823.

Smithville, a post-office of Sumter co., S.C.

Smithville, a post-village, capital of De Kalb co., Tenn., about 60 miles E. by S. of Nashville. It has 4 churches, an academy, 8 general stores, a carriage-shop, a tannery, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 500.

Smithville, a post-office of Bastrop co., Tex.

Smithville, a post-village, capital of Charlotte co., Va., 5 miles N.W. of Drake's Branch Station, which is 81 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. It has 4 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office.

Smithville, a village of Ritchie co., W. Va., on the South Fork of Hughes River, 12 miles S. of Harrisville. It has 2 churches, a steam saw-mill, and a grist-mill.

Smithville, a post-hamlet of Milwaukee co., Wis., in Wauwatosa township, 5 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. It has 3 churches near it.

Smithville, a post-village in Lincoln co., Ontario, on the Jordan or Twenty-Mile Creek, 8 miles S. of Grimsby. It has iron-foundries, saw- and grist-mills, a number of stores, and 3 hotels. Pop. 350.

Smithville Flats, a post-village in Smithville township, Chenango co., N.Y., on Geneganset River, 5 miles N. of Greene Station, and on the Central Valley Railroad, about 22 miles N. by E. of Binghamton. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, and 1 or 2 saw-mills. Pop. about 300.

Smithville South, a post-hamlet of Queens co., N.Y., 1 mile from Ridgewood Station.

Smithville Station, a post-office of Wayne co., O., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 5½ miles N.E. of Wooster. Here are 4 dwellings.

Smith′wick Mills, a post-hamlet of Burnet co., Tex., on the Colorado River, about 36 miles N.W. of Austin. It has a grist-mill and saw-mill.

Smit′sonville, a post-office of Hanson co., Ky., 22 miles N. of Paris.

Smitten, Indiana co., Pa. See Trade City.

Smoke's Creek, Erie co., N.Y., falls into Lake Erie.

Smoke's Cross Roads, a hamlet of Colleton co., S.C., 12 miles from Branchville. It has a church.

Smoke′town, a hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., in East Lampeter township, 1 mile from Bird in Hand.

Smo′ky Bay, an inlet on the S. coast of Australia, immediately N.W. of Streaky Bay, in Eyre Land. Lat. 32° 30′ S.; lon. 135° 45′ E.

Smo′ky City, a station in Venango co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 4½ miles S.E. of Franklin.

Smoky Dome, North Carolina, a mountain-peak in the W. part of the state, in or near Yancey co. Its altitude is computed to be 6660 feet above the level of the sea.

Smoky Hill, a township of Davis co., Kansas. Pop. 1138, exclusive of Junction City.

Smoky Hill, a post-office and Swedish settlement in Union township, McPherson co., Kansas, near the Smoky Hill River, 26 miles S. of Salina.

Smoky Hill, a township of McPherson co., Kansas. Pop. 520. It includes Lindsborg.

Smoky Hill, a township of Saline co., Kansas. Pop. 912, exclusive of Salina.

Smoky Hill River, or **Smoky Hill Fork of the Kansas,** rises in the E. part of Colorado, and soon passes into the state of Kansas. It runs eastward with little deviation from a direct course, intersects the cos. of Gove, Trego, Ellis, Russell, and Ellsworth, and unites with the Solomon River about 10 miles W. of Abilene. Its length is estimated at 400 miles. It traverses extensive fertile prairies.

Smoky Hollow, New York. See Hollowville.

Smoky Mountains, also called **Unaka,** or **Unicoi,** a range of the Appalachian system, extends along the boundary between North Carolina and Tennessee. Among its highest peaks are Mount Guyot (6636 feet) and Clingman's Peak (6660 feet).

Smoky Or′dinary, a post-hamlet of Brunswick co., Va., about 33 miles S.S.W. of Petersburg. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Smoky Point, a headland of East Australia, 35 miles N.E. of Port Macquarie.

Smoky Valley, a post-office of Carter co., Ky.

Smoland, Sweden. See Småland.

Smölen, smö′lẹn, an island off the coast of Norway, 3 miles W.S.W. of Hitteren. Lat. 63° 20′ N. Length, 15 miles; central breadth, 10 miles.

Smolensk, smo-lĕnsk′, or **Smolensko,** smo-lĕn′sko, a government of Russia, mostly between lat. 53° 20′ and 56° 30′ N. and lon. 30° 30′ and 35° 25′ E., enclosed by the governments of Moheelev, Vitebsk, Pskov, Tver, Moscow, Kalooga, Orel, and Chernigov. Area, 21,638 square miles. Pop. in 1870, 1,140,015. The surface is undulating, and in some parts marshy. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Düna, Gzhat, Oka, and Ipoot. The soil is fertile, and corn, hemp, flax, tobacco, and hops are raised. Few cattle are reared, but hogs and bees in great numbers. The forests are very extensive and valuable. Iron, copper, and salt are found. The manufactures comprise leather, glass, and pitch. The raw produce of the government is exported in large quantities to Riga, Vilna, and Moscow.

Smolensk, a town of Russia, capital of the above government, on the Dnieper, 250 miles W.S.W. of Moscow. Pop. 24,332. It is enclosed by massive walls, and is the see of a Russian archbishop. The principal public edifices are handsome cathedrals, many churches, an episcopal palace, and monasteries. It has a diocesan seminary, a college, a military school, several hospitals, a house of correction, assembly-rooms, manufactures of linens, soap, leather, and carpets, and a considerable export of grain and flax.

Smolin, a township of Saline co., Kansas. Pop. 509.

Smyrna, smir′nạ (Turk. *Izmeer, Ismir,* or *Izmir,* iz-meer′; Fr. *Smyrne,* smeern), a city and seaport of Asia Minor, and the chief commercial emporium of West Asia, capital of the vilayet of Aidin, on a plain at the head of the Gulf of Smyrna, and partly upon the declivity of Mount Pagus, which is crowned by a citadel, a structure of the thirteenth century. Lat. of Daraghaz point, 38° 26′ 5″ N.; lon. 27° 9′ 7″ E. Pop. 160,000, of whom 40,000 are Turks, 80,000 Greeks, 15,000 Jews, 6000 Armenians, and 15,000 Franks. It has a fine appearance from the sea, but is in general wretchedly built; the houses are mostly of wood, and only one story in height; the streets are narrow. Railways connect it with Aidin and Ala-Shehr. The Frank and Greek quarters extend for about 2½ miles along the shore; above these is the Armenian quarter, and the Turks occupy all the upper parts of the city, having between them and the Armenians two close quarters inhabited by the Jews. The principal edifices are the bazaar and market-place, the vizier-khan, constructed of the marble ruins of the ancient theatre, the palace of the governor, barracks, synagogues, a fine Latin cathedral, Greek, Roman Catholic, Armenian, and Protestant churches, and about 20 mosques, which are always open for the inspection of Christians and others. Numerous coffee-houses and gardens are scattered along the banks of the river Meles, which enters the gulf E. of the city, and extensive cemeteries occupy portion of the declivity of Mount Pagus, on which are various remains of the ancient city. Smyrna has a large Armenian academy, and it is the residence of consuls of most of the principal European states. It is the see of Greek, Armenian, and Roman Catholic bishops.

Smyrna has been for centuries the most important centre of trade in the Levant. This trade has been carried on both by shipping and the caravans of Asia Minor, Syria, Bagdad, and Persia, and here, as well as in Constantinople and most of the Turkish towns, the Jews have become the principal agents in the purchase and sale of commodities. The chief imports are cotton manufactures, petroleum, woollen cloths, coffee, sugar, iron, steel, lead, tin, hardware, &c. The principal exports are dried fruits, cotton, silk, goats'-hair, sheep and camels' wool, rabbit- and hare-skins, valonia, madder, opium, yellow-berries, rags, grain, sponges, &c. It has suffered repeated vicissitudes, especially from destructive earthquakes and visitations of the plague; but its admirable situation for commerce has caused it, after each calamity, rapidly to regain its wonted importance.—Adj. and inhab. Smyrniot, smir′ne-ọt. See Gulf of Smyrna.

Smyrna, smir′nạ, a post-village of Kent co., Del., on Duck Creek, about 36 miles S. by W. of Wilmington, 10 miles N. of Dover, and 1 mile E. of the Delaware Railroad. The Smyrna Branch of that road connects this place with Clayton. Smyrna contains 5 churches, 2 banks, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a public library, 2 hotels, the Smyrna Seminary, and has manufactures of farming-implements, peach-baskets, sash, doors, flour, &c. Large quantities of peaches are exported from this place, which is partly supported by ship-building. Pop. 2110.

Smyrna, a post-hamlet of Cobb co., Ga., on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, 15 miles N.N.W. of Atlanta. It has a church, an academy, and a woollen-factory.

Smyrna, a hamlet of Decatur co., Ind., about 38 miles N. of Madison.

Smyrna, a township of Jefferson co., Ind. Pop. 1486.

Smyrna, a hamlet of Vanderburg co., Ind., 5 or 6 miles E. of Evansville.

Smyrna, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Iowa, in Franklin township, 12 miles S.E. of Osceola. It has 2 churches.

Smyrna, a post-township of Aroostook co., Me., 12 miles W. by N. of Houlton. Pop. 159.

Smyrna, a post-village of Ionia co., Mich., in Otisco township, on Flat River, 14 miles N.W. of Ionia, and about 23 miles E.N.E. of Grand Rapids. It has 2 churches, an iron-foundry, and a grist-mill. Pop. about 250.

Smyrna, a post-village in Smyrna township, Chenango co., N.Y., on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 11½ miles N. of Norwich, and 34 miles S.S.W. of Utica. It contains 4 churches, a union school, &c. The products of the dairy are the staples of this township. Pop. of the township, 1665.

Smyrna, a post-hamlet in Smyrna township, Carteret co., N.C., on the coast, 20 miles E.N.E. of Morehead City. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 905.

Smyrna, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., O., about 45 miles E.N.E. of Zanesville. It has a church, manufactures of carriages, brooms, and leather, and about 30 houses.

Smyrna, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., 2½ miles from Christiana, and about 48 miles W. of Philadelphia. It has a church.

Smyrna, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tenn., on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, 20½ miles S.E. of Nashville.

Smyrna, a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

Smyrna Landing, a hamlet and steamboat-landing of Kent co., Del., on Duck Creek, 1 mile from Smyrna. Vessels are built here. Pop. 158.

Smyrna Mills, a post-office of Aroostook co., Me., about 15 miles W. of Houlton.

Smyrne, the French name of SMYRNA.

Smyser's, York co., Pa. See SEVEN VALLEYS.

Smyth, smīth, a county in the S.W. part of Virginia, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the North, Middle, and South Forks of the Holston River, which run nearly southwestward. The surface is mountainous, and extensively covered with forests. The N.W. part is traversed by a long ridge called Walker's Mountain. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Wheat, maize, oats, grass, and cattle are staple products. Among its minerals are limestone and gypsum. This county is intersected by the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Marion. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,810,080. Pop. in 1870, 8898, of whom 8870 were Americans.

Smytheville, smīth'vĭl, a post-village of Trego co., Kansas, on the Saline River, 6 miles from Collyer Station. It has a church and a manufactory of farm-implements.

Snachwine, snak'wine, a post-village in Snachwine township, Putnam co., Ill., on the Peoria Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, at Putnam Station, 39 miles N. by E. of Peoria, and 122 miles from Chicago. It has 2 churches, an elevator, and a flour-mill. The township is bounded E. by the Illinois River. Pop. 801.

Snaith, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Aire, 6½ miles S. of Selby. Pop. 991.

Snake'bite, a township of Bertie co., N.C. Pop. 1336.

Snake Creek, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Va., 26 miles S.S.E. of Max Meadows. It has a flour-mill and a lumber-mill.

Snake Island, an island in Lake Simcoe, occupied by the Chippewa Indians. Pop. 128.

Snake Island, West Indies. See ANGUILLA.

Snake Prairie, a post-office of Bastrop co., Tex.

Snake (or **Lewis**) **River** (the *Shoshone* of the aborigines), the largest branch or affluent of the Columbia River, rises in the Rocky Mountains, near the W. border of Wyoming, and, entering Oneida co., Idaho, runs southwestward nearly 200 miles, turns to the right, and flows westward along the S. border of Alturas co., and, passing into a long deep cañon, formed of basalt or volcanic rocks, forms a grand cataract called SHOSHONE FALLS (which see). It subsequently runs northwestward until it strikes the eastern boundary of Oregon, near the mouth of Boisé River, where it turns to the right. Below this point it forms the boundary between Idaho and Oregon, and runs northward to Lewiston. Turning abruptly to the left, it passes into Washington, in which it flows westward and enters the Columbia River near lat. 46° 12′ N. and lon. 119° W. Its length is estimated at 1050 miles. It traverses a very mountainous country, in which gold is found and basalt is abundant. It runs in several cañons, one of which is said to be 1000 feet deep. Its navigation is obstructed by cataracts and rapids at several places, besides the Great Shoshone Falls. Steamboats can ascend it to Lewiston, Idaho,—160 miles. Its largest affluents are Henry's Fork, Boisé, Salmon, Clearwater, and Palouse Rivers, coming from the right, and the Owyhee and Malheur Rivers, from the left.

Snake River, Minnesota, rises in or near Aitkin co., and runs southward through Kanabec co. to Brunswick, where it turns to the left. It next runs eastward through Pine co., and enters the St. Croix River about 10 miles E. of Pine City. It is about 150 miles long.

Snake River, Nebraska, rises near the "Bad Lands," runs northeastward through the Sand Hills, and enters the Niobrara River in lon. 100° 45′ W. Length, 100 miles.

Snake Root, a post-office of McDowell co., Va.

Snake Run, a station in Doddridge co., W. Va., on the Middle Island Railroad, 12 miles S. of Smithton.

Snake Spring, township, Bedford co., Pa. Pop. 631.

Snap'per Island, off the E. coast of Australia, in Trinity Bay. Lat. 16° 17′ 35″ S.; lon. 145° 37′ E.

Snap'ping Shoals, a post-village of Newton co., Ga., 40 miles E.S.E. of Atlanta. It has a church, a flouring-mill, a machine-shop, a tannery, and an academy. Pop. about 200.

Snares, snairz (?), four small islands belonging to the Koorils. Lat. 48° 36′ N.; lon. 153° 44′ E.

Snares Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, S. of New Zealand. The easternmost is in lat. 48° 3′ S., lon. 166° 45′ E.

'Sne, a town of Upper Egypt. See ESNEH.

Snead's Camp, a post-office of Franklin co., Va.

Snead's Ferry, a post-office of Onslow co., N.C., on New River, about 3 miles from the ocean.

Sned'ekerville, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, at Snedeker's (or Snediker's) Station, 15½ miles S. of Elmira. It has a lumber-mill.

Sne'den's Landing, a hamlet of Rockland co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, 2 miles below Piermont, and adjacent to the village of Palisades.

Sneedsborough, sneedz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet of Anson co., N.C., on the Yadkin River, about 65 miles E.S.E. of Charlotte.

Sneedsville, sneedz'vĭl, a post-village, capital of Hancock co., Tenn., on the Clinch River, about 50 miles in a direct line N.E. of Knoxville. Pop. 177.

Sneehaetten, Sneehättan, or **Sneehaettan,** snà'hĕt`tạn (*i.e.*, "snow-cap"), a mountain of Norway, belonging to the Dovrefield group. Lat. 62° 20′ N.; lon. 9° 20′ E. It rises to the height of 8115 feet, and is perpetually covered with snow and ice.

Sneek, snaik, or **Snits,** snits, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 13 miles S.S.W. of Leeuwarden. It is traversed by canals, and has several churches, hospitals and schools, boat-building-yards, rope-walks, foundries, &c., and a trade in butter and cheese. Pop. 8929.

Sneeuwbergen, snōw'bĕʀ`ʜẹn, a range of mountains in Cape Colony, being the E. extension of the Roggeveld and Nieuveld ranges.

Snell'ing, a post-village of Merced co., Cal., on the Merced River, about 56 miles S.E. of Stockton. It has a church, 3 distilleries of wine or brandy, and a flouring-mill.

Snell's Station, a post-office of Winnebago co., Wis., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 8 miles N. of Oshkosh.

Snet'ters, a township of Darlington co., S.C. Pop. 771.

Sni'abar, a township of Jackson co., Mo. Pop. 2707.

Sniatyn, or **Snyatin,** sne-â'tin, a town of Austrian Galicia, 24 miles E. of Kolomea, on the Pruth. It has a castle, united Greek and Armenian churches, and numerous tanneries. Pop. 10,305.

Sni'bar, or **Sni-a-Bar,** a hamlet of Lafayette co., Mo., in Snibar (or Sniabar) township, about 32 miles E.S.E. of Kansas City. Pop. of the township, 1550. Here is Bates City Post-Office.

Snibs'ton, a hamlet of England, co. of Leicester, 4 miles S.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Pop. (1871) 683.

Snicarte, snī-kar'te, a post-hamlet of Mason co., Ill., about 26 miles N. of Jacksonville.

Snick'ersville, a post-village of Loudoun co., Va., at the E. base of the Blue Ridge, 4 miles S.W. of Round Hill Station, and about 22 miles E.S.E. of Winchester. It has a church and a spoke-factory.

Sni'dersville, a post-office of Outagamie co., Wis.

Sni Mills, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Mo., 16 miles N.N.E. of Pleasant Hill. It has a flour-mill.

Snipe's Store, a post-office of Chatham co., N.C., 17 miles S. of Hillsborough.

Snits, a town of the Netherlands. See SNEEK.

Snizort, LOCH, lok snī'zort, Scotland, a deep inlet of the sea, in Skye, extending inland for 12 miles. Breadth at entrance, 6½ miles.

Snod'dy's Mills, a post-hamlet of Fountain co., Ind., on Coal Creek, about 44 miles N. of Terre Haute. It has a flouring-mill.

Snoho'mish, a northwestern county of Washington, has an area of about 1500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Admiralty Inlet (which is navigable for large ships), and is drained by the Snoqualmie and Steilaquamish Rivers. The E. part of the county is occupied by mountains of the Cascade Range. The surface is extensively covered with forests of fir, cedar, spruce, and other trees. Lumber is one of the staple products. Capital, Snohomish. Valuation of real and personal estate, $138,570. Pop. in 1870, 599, of whom 413 were Americans.

Snohomish, a post-village, capital of Snohomish co., Washington, on the Snohomish River, about 9 miles from its entrance into Puget Sound, and 30 miles N.N.E. of Seattle. It has a church and a newspaper office. Steamers ascend the river to this place.

Snohomish River, Washington, is formed by the Skywamish and Snoqualmie Rivers, which unite in Snohomish co. It runs nearly northwestward, and enters Puget Sound on the W. border of the same county, about 18 miles from the junction of the branches. Small steamers can ascend this river (and one branch) about 50 miles.

Sno'komo, a post-office of Wabaunsee co., Kansas.

Snoqualmie, sno-kwål'mee, a post-office of King co., Washington, on the Snoqualmie River.

Snoqualmie River, Washington, rises in the Cascade Range, in King co., runs northwestward, and unites with the Skywamish to form the Snohomish River. It is nearly 70 miles long. About 35 miles from its mouth occurs a cataract, where the river falls 270 feet at one leap. At or near its source is the Snoqualmie Pass through the Cascade Range. This is an important thoroughfare.

Snov, or **Snow,** snof, a river of Russia, rises in the N. part of the government of Chernigov, flows S.S.W., and joins the Desna 10 miles above the town of Chernigov. Total course, 140 miles.

Snow Camp, a post-hamlet of Alamance co., N.C., about 45 miles W. by N. of Raleigh. It contains the Sylvan High School.

Snow Creek, a post-office of Iredell co., N.C.

Snow Creek, a township of Mitchell co., N.C. P. 385.

Snow Creek, a township of Stokes co., N.C. P. 1781.

Snow Creek, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Tenn., 28 miles E. of Lebanon. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Snow Creek, a post-office of Franklin co., Va.

Snow'den, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. P. 1258.

Snow'don, the most lofty mountain of Wales and South Britain, co. and 10 miles S.E. of Carnarvon, its principal peak, Y-Wyddva, rising to 3571 feet above the sea. Its W. side is very precipitous, and partly formed of basalt. Its summit commands magnificent views.

Snowdon, or **Snowdoun,** a post-office of Montgomery co., Ala., about 8 miles S. of Montgomery.

Snow Falls, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me., in Paris township, near the Grand Trunk Railroad, 3 miles from West Paris Station. It has a paper-mill.

Snow Flake, a post-hamlet of Antrim co., Mich., on a chain of lakes, 17 miles N.W. of Mancelona.

Snow Hill, a post-hamlet of Wilcox co., Ala., on the Selma & Gulf Railroad, 30 miles S. of Selma. It has 2 churches.

Snow Hill, a post-office of Catoosa co., Ga., 10 miles S.W. of Ringgold.

Snow Hill, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ind., near the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad, 19 miles N. of Richmond.

Snow Hill, a post-hamlet of Page co., Iowa, in Lincoln township, 14 miles S.E. of Shenandoah. It has a grist-mill and 2 stores.

Snow Hill, a post-office of Labette co., Kansas.

Snow Hill, a post-village, capital of Worcester co., Md., on the navigable Pocomoke River, about 20 miles S.S.E. of Salisbury, and 5 miles from Chincoteague Sound. It is the southern terminus of the Wicomico & Pocomoke Railroad, and contains a court-house, 5 churches, a high school, 2 newspaper offices, 2 steam saw-mills, a steam flour-mill, and a planing-mill. Steamboats run twice a week from Baltimore to Snow Hill. Pop. 960.

Snow Hill, a village of Camden co., N.J., in Centre township, 2 miles S. of Haddonfield. It has 2 churches.

Snow Hill, a post-village, capital of Greene co., N.C., in Snow Hill township, on Contentnea Creek, about 70 miles E.S.E. of Raleigh. It has 2 churches and a carriage-shop. Pop. 320; of the township, 2650.

Snow Hill, a post-office of James co., Tenn.

Snow Hill, a post-office of Nicholas co., W. Va.

Snow Island, South Shetland, in the South Atlantic Ocean, S.W. of Livingston's Island, is 25 miles long.

Snow Mass Mountain, Colorado, a mountain of the Elk Range, in lat. 39° 7′ 12″ N., lon. 107° 3′ 44″ W. Its altitude is 13,970 feet above the sea-level. It has a nucleus of granite, and is very rugged and precipitous. It was named from an immense field of snow on its eastern face.

Snow Shoe, a post-village in Snow Shoe township, Centre co., Pa., 22 miles N.W. of Bellefonte, and about 28 miles W. of Lock Haven. It is on the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Railroad. It has several churches and hotels, and manufactures of lumber and bricks. Five hundred tons of coal are shipped here daily. Pop. of the township, 1162.

Snows'ville, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Tex., 65 miles W. of Waco.

Snow Village, Hastings co., Ontario. See THURLOW.

Snowville, Choctaw co., Miss. See SPRINGFIELD.

Snow'ville, a post-village of Box Elder co., Utah, 28 miles N.E. of Kelton. It has a church.

Snowville, a post-village of Pulaski co., Va., 10 miles S.S.E. of Central Depot. It has a church, an iron-foundry, a woollen-mill, and several stores.

Snowy Range, a term applied to the main range of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado. Among the peaks of this range are Mount Lincoln, Long's Peak, and Gray's Peak. They are covered with perpetual snow.

Snyatin, a town of Austrian Galicia. See SNIATYN.

Sny'der, a county in the E. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Susquehanna River, and is drained by Penn's and Middle Creeks. The surface is mountainous, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the oak, hickory, chestnut, and other trees. The soil is partly fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and lumber are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Lewistown division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Capital, Middleburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,126,209. Pop. in 1870, 15,606, of whom 15,527 were Americans.

Snyder, a post-office of Ashley co., Ark.

Snyder, a post-hamlet of Dallas co., Iowa, near the Des Moines River, about 21 miles N.W. of Des Moines.

Snyder, a township of Blair co., Pa. Pop. 1412.

Snyder, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. 792.

Sny'dersburg, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md., 7 miles N.E. of Westminster. It has a church.

Snyder's Mills, a post-office of Jefferson co., W. Va.

Sny'dersville, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Pa., 21 miles N. of Easton.

Sny'dertown, a village of Hunterdon co., N.J., in East Amwell township, 4 miles S.E. of Ringoes. It has a church and a tannery.

Snydertown, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Pa., on Shamokin Creek, and on a branch of the Northern Central Railroad, 7 miles E. of Sunbury. It has 2 churches.

So'a, or **So'ay,** an island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, off the S. coast of Skye. Length, from N. to S., 3 miles; breadth, 2 miles. Pop. 120.

Soa, an island of Scotland, adjacent to the above, and 1 mile in circuit.

Soak Creek, a post-office of Raleigh co., W. Va.

Soane, a river of India. See SONE.

Soap Creek, Iowa, drains part of Appanoose co., runs eastward through Davis co., and enters the Des Moines River about 12 miles below Ottumwa.

Soap Creek, a township of Davis co., Iowa. P. 991.

Soap'stone Mount, a post-office of Randolph co., N.C., 25 miles S.S.E. of Greensborough.

Soar, sōr, a river of Leicestershire, England, flows generally N. through the centre of Leicestershire, and joins the Trent 12 miles E.S.E. of Derby.

Soave, so-å'vå, a fortified village of Italy, 12 miles E. of Verona. Pop. 3445.

So'ay, GREAT and LITTLE, two islands of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, W. of Harris.

Soay, a small island of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, near the entrance of Loch Inver. See also SOA.

Sobernheim, so'bern-hime', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 39 miles S. of Coblentz, on the Nahe. Pop. 2550.

Sobieski, Clearfield co., Pa. See MOSHANNON.

Sobieslau, so-be-ĕs'lŏw, a town of Bohemia, 23 miles N.N.E. of Budweis. Pop. 3271.

Söborg, a town of Denmark. See SOEBORG.

Sobotka, so-bot'kå, a town of Bohemia, 13 miles N.E. of Buntzlau. Pop. 3135.

Sobradillo, so-brå-DEEL'yo, a town of Spain, in Leon, province and 45 miles W.S.W. of Salamanca. Pop. 1337.

Sobral, so-bråł', a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 23 miles N. of Lisbon. Pop. 1089.

Sobral, so-bråł', a town of Brazil, province and 130 miles W.N.W. of Ceará.

Sobran, so-brån', or **Villajuan,** veel-yå-HOO-ån', a town of Spain, province and 12 miles from Pontevedra, on the E. shore of the Bay of Arosa, where it has a harbor.

Sobraon, so-brå-on' (?), a town of India, on the Sutlej, 25 miles N.E. of Ferozepoor.

Sobrarbe, so-braR'bå, a district of Spain, in the Aragonian Pyrenees, extending about 48 miles in length and 40 miles in breadth, bounded N. by France. This was the cradle of the Aragonese, who first held the Saracen invaders in check and laid the foundations of the liberties of Spain. They assembled as early as 819, in the fastnesses of Sobrarbe, where were drawn up the laws called Fueros de Sobrarbe, the model of those of many other places.

Sobreira Formosa, so-brå'e-rå fon-mo'så, a town of Portugal, 22 miles W.S.W. of Castello Branco, on the Poracama. Pop. 4184.

Söby, a village of the island of Aeröe. See SORBY.

Socas'tee, a township of Horry co., S.C. Pop. 725.

Soccatoo, a town of Africa. See SACCATOO.

Sochaczew, sǫ-KÅ'chêv, a town of Poland, government and 28 miles W. of Warsaw. Pop. 5297.

Social Circle, sǫ'shąl ser'kęl, a post-village of Walton co., Ga., on the Georgia Railroad, 51 miles E. by S. of Atlanta. It contains an academy, 2 churches, 11 stores, a flour-mill, a tannery, &c. Pop. 405.

Social Hill, a post-hamlet of Hot Spring co., Ark., 7 miles W.S.W. of Malvern. It has 2 churches, a distillery, and a seminary. Pop. 128.

Socialville, so'shąl-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Warren co., O., in Deerfield township. It has a church.

Soci'ety Hill, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Ala., about 60 miles E. of Montgomery. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Society Hill, a post-village of Darlington co., S.C., on the Great Pedee River and the Cheraw & Darlington Railroad, is 1 mile from Dove's Depot, and 13 miles S. of Cheraw. It has 3 churches.

Soci'ety Islands (Fr. *Archipel de Tahiti*, aR'shee'-pêl' dęh tå'ee'tee', or *Iles de la Société*, eel dęh lå so'se-å'-tå'; Ger. *Societäts Inseln*, so'se-ęh-tåts' in'sęln), an important group of the South Pacific, between lat. 16° 11' and 17° 53' S. and lon. 148° 5' and 151° 48' W., and between the Low Islands, which almost join them on the E., and the Friendly Islands, situated at a greater distance on the W. The group consists of a great number of islands, arranged mostly in two groups: namely, the Leeward, or Society Islands proper, of which the principal are Huaheine, Raiatea, Otaha, and Bolabola, governed by native chiefs; and the Tahitian, or Windward group, under a French protectorate, and comprising the islands of Tahiti, Eimeo, Maitea, and other less important islands. The French islands are nominally under a line of native queens, with the family name of Pomare. All the islands are elevated, and more or less mountainous.

One of the most remarkable features in the vegetation of Tahiti is the extent of ground occupied by the guava shrub. It was introduced from Norfolk Island, and it now forms miles of woodland, bearing a profusion of large and delicious fruit. The scenery of Eimeo is, if possible, still more attractive than that of Tahiti; and almost every island of the group has been described by navigators in rapturous terms. Many of the population have been converted to Christianity by missionaries, who have also introduced many of the arts of civilized life. Papeiti, the capital of Tahiti, is resorted to by ships for commercial purposes. Chief exports, cotton, pearl-shell, trepang, cocoanuts, sugar, and fruits.

The Society Islands appear to have been first discovered in 1606, by the Spanish navigator Pedro Fernandez de Quiros, who gave to Tahiti the name of La Sagittaria. It remained unknown to the rest of the world till 1767, when Captain Wallis reached Tahiti, and, believing himself the first discoverer, gave it the name of King George Island. The year after, it was touched at by Bougainville; but by far the most important visit was that of 1769, made by Captain Cook, in company with Sir Joseph Banks, for the purpose of observing the transit of Venus across the sun's disk. The population has, like many of the other groups of the Pacific, remarkably decreased. Cook, in 1774, probably very much overrated it at 200,000. The missionaries in 1797 made it only 16,050. A census taken about 1840 reduced it to 10,000. Pop. in 1875 of the Tahitian group, 10,703 (of whom 8091 were of the native race); of the remaining islands, 4000.

Sockna, sok'nå, written also **Sokna** and **Sukna,** sook'nå, a walled town of Fezzan, between Tripoli and Moorzook, and 110 miles S. of the Tripoli frontier. Lat. 29° N.; lon. 16° E. Pop. 3000.

Socobos, so-ko'BOCE, a town of Spain, province and 37 miles from Albacete. Pop. 1139.

Soconusco, so-ko-noos'ko, a town and district of Mexico, state of Chiapa, the district consisting of a strip of territory on the Pacific Ocean. Length, 120 miles; average breadth, 40 miles. The town is situated about 40 miles S. by E. of Chiapa.

Socorro, so-kor'ro, a large county in the W. part of New Mexico, borders on Arizona. It is intersected by the Rio Grande, and partly drained by the Rio Gila. The surface is diversified by mountains and arid table-lands, in which water and timber are scarce. A long range, called Sierra de los Mimbres, traverses this county in a N. and S. direction. The soil requires irrigation to render it fertile. Wheat, maize, and wool are the staples. Capital, Socorro. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 6603, of whom 6384 were Americans.

Socorro, a post-village, capital of Socorro co., New Mexico, on the W. bank of the Rio Grande, about 80 miles S. of Albuquerque. It has 2 churches and several flour-mills. Silver is found near it.

Socorro, a village of El Paso co., Tex. Pop. 627.

Socorro, an island of Patagonia. See HUAMBLIN.

Socorro, an island of Mexico. See REVILLA-GIGEDO.

Socorro, so-KOR'RO, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Boyacá, 65 miles S.S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 12,000 (?).

Socorro Mines, a post-office and mining-camp of Socorro co., New Mexico, about 30 miles W. of Socorro. Silver and lead are found here.

Socotra, Sokotrah, so-ko'trå or sok'o-trå, **Socotora,** sok'o-to-rå, or **Soktra,** sok'trå (anc. *Dioscor'idis In'-sula*), an island in the Indian Ocean, 120 miles E. of Cape Guardafui, the E. extremity of Africa, and belonging to Keshin, a petty state of Arabia, about 240 miles distant. Tamarida, its capital, on the N.E. coast of the island, is in lat. 12° 39' N., lon. 54° 1' 2" E. Length, from E. to W., 70 miles; greatest breadth, 20 miles. Area, estimated at 1000 square miles, and the population at from 4000 to 5000, mostly Arabs, negroes, and descendants of Portuguese. Its centre is a chain of granite and limestone mountains, rising to 5000 feet in height, around which a belt of low land, from 2 to 4 miles across, skirts the sea. In its fertility it presents in some parts a favorable contrast to the adjacent mainlands. The climate is more temperate than on the adjacent continent. The products comprise aloes of the finest quality, dragon's-blood and other gums, tamarinds, tobacco, dates, a kind of millet, and ghee. The domestic animals are oxen, sheep, goats, camels, and civet-cats. The trade is mostly with Muscat, whence most provisions are imported. The British government subsidizes the governor of the island and the Sultan of Keshin, but has no direct control over Socotra.——Adj. SOC'OTRAN and SOCOTRINE, sok'o-trĭn; inhab. SOCOTRAN.

Socuellamos, so-kwêl-yå'moce, a village of Spain, in New Castile, province of Ciudad Real, 102 miles S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 2824.

So'da Creek, a post-town of British Columbia, on the left bank of the Fraser River, 268 miles above Yale. The Fraser is navigable by steamer from here to Quesnel, a distance of 60 miles north.

Sodah, so'då, an island on the S.E. coast of Arabia, in the Curia-Muria group, 3 miles long by 2 miles broad. Highest peak, 1310 feet.

Soda Hill, a post-office of Watauga co., N.C.

Soda Lake, Louisiana, is in Caddo parish, about 1 mile W. of Red River, and 4 miles N. of Shreveport. It is the central part of a large expanse of water, the W. portion of which is called Caddo Lake and the S. part Cross Lake. These are connected by narrow channels with Soda Lake, which is about 16 miles long. The surplus water enters Red River. This lake is navigable by steamboats.

Soda Springs, a post-office of Placer co., Cal., about 12 miles W. of Tahoe, and 10 miles E. of Soda Springs Railroad Station. Here is a mineral spring.

Soda Springs, a post-office of Oneida co., Idaho, on the Bear River, about 45 miles N.N.E. of Malade City. Here are some remarkable springs, containing carbonic acid gas, which causes the water to appear as if it was boiling. The taste of the water is agreeably pungent, and slightly metallic from the presence of iron.

So'daville, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Oregon, 18 miles S.E. of Albany. It has a mineral spring.

Soda Works, a station in Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 23 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Sod'dy, a post-village of Hamilton co., Tenn., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 19 miles N. of Chattanooga. It has 4 churches, several grist- and saw-mills, and a masonic institute. Coal and iron ore abound here.

Söderfors, sö'dęr-foRs', a village of Sweden, læn and 37 miles N.W. of Upsal, on an island in the Dal-elf, having a large anchor-foundry, employing 500 workmen.

Söderhamn, sö'dęr-håmn, a town of Sweden, læn and 42 miles N. of Gefle, on an inlet of the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 6234. It has a royal manufactory of arms, and an export trade in iron and timber.

Söderköping, sö'dęr-kö'ping, a town of Sweden, læn and 25 miles E.N.E. of Linköping, on the Gotha Canal, 16 miles from the Baltic Sea. Pop. 1691.

Södermannland, sö′dẹr-månn-lånt‵, or **Sudermania,** soo′dẹr-mån‵e-å, an old province of Sweden, now subdivided among the læns of Nyköping and Stockholm.

Söderö, sö′dẹh-rö‵, an island of Sweden, læn of Stockholm, in the Aland Strait. Length, 7 miles.

Södertelge, sö′dẹr-tĕl‵ghẹh, a town of Sweden, læn and 18 miles S.W. of Stockholm, on a river between Lake Mælar and the Baltic Sea. Pop. 3051.

Sod′om, a post-hamlet of Trumbull co., O., in Liberty township, about 1 mile N. by E. of Church Hill. It has a church. Coal is mined here.

So′dor (originally **Södöreys,** the Norse for "southern islands"), a bishopric which originally included the southern islands of Scotland; but, having been merged in that of Man, the episcopal jurisdiction over the Scottish islands finally ceased. The bishop of the Isle of Man is still called Bishop of Sodor and Man, and the islet of Holm Peel, whereon stands the cathedral, is officially called Sodor. See PEEL.

Sodorus, Champaign co., Ill. See SADORUS.

So′dus, a post-hamlet in Sodus township, Berrien co., Mich., on the St. Joseph River, 6 miles S.E. of Benton Harbor. It has 2 flour-mills and 1 or 2 saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 841.

Sodus, a post-village in Sodus township, Wayne co., N.Y., on the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad or Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 41 miles W.S.W. of Oswego, and about 30 miles E. by N. of Rochester. It contains 3 churches, an academy, a banking-house, a newspaper office, 2 flour-mills, 2 saw-mills, and a planing-mill. Pop. 516. The township is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, and contains other villages, named Sodus Point, Sodus Centre, and Alton. Pop. of the township, 5160.

Sodus Bay, New York, is a portion of Lake Ontario, extending southward into Wayne co., and is about 5 miles long. It forms a good harbor.

Sodus Centre, a post-village in Sodus township, Wayne co., N.Y., on the Ontario Southern Railroad, 5½ miles S. of Sodus Point. It has 2 or 3 churches, a foundry, 2 grist-mills, and manufactures of sash, blinds, &c.

Sodus Point, a post-village in Sodus township, Wayne co., N.Y., on Lake Ontario, at the entrance of Sodus Bay, about 30 miles W.S.W. of Oswego, and 15 miles N. of Lyons. It is the N. terminus of the Sodus Point & Southern Railroad. It has a good harbor, 2 churches, a machine-shop, a bank, and a steam saw-mill.

Soeborg, or **Söborg,** sö′borg, a town of Denmark, island of Seeland, on a small lake, 10 miles N.W. of Elsinore. ☞ For notices of most Scandinavian towns spelt with Sœ, refer to Sö.

Soeby, or **Söby,** sö′be, a village of the island of Aeröe, on its N. coast, 10 miles S. of Faaborg.

Soekadana, a town of Borneo. See SUCCADANA.

Soemadang, a village of Java. See SUMADANG.

Soemanap, Madura Island. See SUMANAP.

Soembawa, Malay Archipelago. See SUMBAWA.

Soepa, soo′på, or **So′ping,** a native state in the island of Celebes, about the middle of the W. coast of the Gulf of Boni. Pop. 18,000.

Soerabaya, soo‵rå-bī′å, or **Soorabaya,** sō-rå-bī′å, a Dutch residency of the island of Java, on the N.E. coast. Pop. 1,596,856.

Soerabaya, Soorabaya, Sourabaya, or **Surabaya,** soo-rå-bī′å, a seaport town of Java, capital of one of the provinces into which the island is divided by the Dutch, on its N. coast, opposite the island of Madura, and at the mouth of the Kediri. Lat. of Kalemaas Fort, 7° 14′ 5″ S.; lon. 112° 44′ 7″ E. It has a handsome government house, a mint, and large storehouses. Its harbor is the best in Java, and is defended by many forts and batteries. Here are ship-building docks, a naval arsenal, and a cannon-foundry. It is the seat of a civil court and court-martial, with appeal to the supreme court in Batavia. It has a great trade with the interior by a navigable river of the same name. Pop. 100,000.

Soerakarta, Soorakarta, Sourakarta, Surakarta, soo-rå-kar′tå, written also **Soorakerta** and **Sourakerta,** a Dutch residency on the island of Java, near its centre. Pop. 883,002.

Soerakarta, or **Solo,** the capital of the above residency, on the navigable Solo River. It has a garrison and fort, and is connected by railway with Djokjokarta and Samarang. It is the residence of the Emperor of Java, a nominal sovereign, supported in magnificence by the Dutch.

Soeroasso, soo‵ro-ås′so, a village of the island of Sumatra, in the uplands, 43 miles N.E. of Padang. It is one of the four old capitals of the kingdom of Menancabow.

Soeröe, a town of Denmark. See SORÖE.

Soest, or **Söst,** söst, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 13 miles N.N.E. of Arnsberg, on the Soesterbach, an affluent of the Lippe. Pop. 13,099. It has several churches, an orphan asylum, a gymnasium, a normal school, and manufactures of linen, woollen cloths, hosiery, leather, and paper, with oil-mills, breweries, and a trade in corn. It was formerly one of the Hanseatic towns.

Soest, or **Zoest,** zoost, a village of the Netherlands, province and 11 miles N.E. of Utrecht. Pop. 3371.

Sofahun, Cashmere. See SHUPEYUN.

Sofala, so-få′lå, a river of East Africa, in the Portuguese captaincy-general of Mozambique, has an eastward course of about 200 miles. It is navigable for small craft.

Sofala, a town of East Africa, capital of a government of the Portuguese possessions in East Africa, on a river of its own name, in lat. (of fort) 20° 10′ 7″ S., lon. 34° 46° E. It consists chiefly of huts, with a fort, the residence of a governor and garrison. It has an export trade in slaves, ivory, and gold-dust, imports coarse piece-goods, trinkets, &c., and is on a good harbor. Pop. 2000.

Söflingen, söf′ling-ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, 2 miles W.N.W. of Ulm. Pop. 2336.

Sofroo, or **Sofru,** so′froo, written also **Safrou** and **Soforo,** a town of Morocco, 18 miles S.S.E. of Fez. In its vicinity are productive salt-mines.

Sogama, or **Zogama,** so-gå′må, a city of Africa, in Bornoo, about 30 miles S. of Lake Chad. Pop. 20,000.

Sogamoso, so-gå-mo′so, or **Sogamoza,** so-gå-mo′så, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Boyacá, 40 miles N.W. of Tunja, on the Sogamoso River.

Sogdiana, an ancient name of BOKHARA.

Soghanlee-Soo, or **Soghanli-Su,** so-gån′lee-soo, a river of Asia Minor, joins the Filiyas 90 miles N. of Angora.

Soghd, sogd, the valley of the Zerafshan, a river of Central Asia, is one of the "four paradises" of the Persian poets, and in antiquity it gave name to the region known as *Sogdiana*, N. of the Amoo-Darya.

Soghut, a town of Asia Minor. See SHUGSHUT.

Soglah (so′glå) **Lake,** in Asia Minor, 63 miles W. of Karaman, is 11 miles in length; breadth, 7 miles. The village of Soglah is on its S.E. side.

Sogliano, sōl-yå′no, a town of Italy, province of Forlì, 17 miles W. of Rimini. Pop. of commune, 6239.

Sognefiord, sog‵nå-fe-ord′, a very long and narrow creek of Norway, stretching E. from the sea, where the Sulen Islands nearly cross its mouth, up to the field of the Sognefield Mountains, a distance of about 90 miles.

Sohagepoor, a town of India. See SEHAJPOOR.

So‵hagpoor′, or **Sohagepoor,** so‵håj-poor′, a town of India, Central Provinces, 72 miles N.N.E. of Mundlah. Pop. 7552.

So′ham, a town of England, co. of Cambridge, 6 miles S.E. of Ely. Pop. of parish, 4283.

Sohar, so‵har′, a town of Arabia, dominion and 120 miles W.N.W. of Muscat, on the sea. Lat. 24° 24′ N.

Sohl, sōl (Hung. *Zolyom*), a county of Hungary, N.E. of the Danube. Area, 1052 square miles. Pop. 97,897, mostly Slovacks. Capital, Neusohl.

So′ho, a suburb of Birmingham, England. It has extensive iron-works.

Sohrau, so′rŏw, written also **Zyory,** a town of Prussian Silesia, 57 miles S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 4196. It has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics.

Soignies, swån‵yee′, a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Senne, 10 miles by rail N.N.E. of Mons. Pop. 6873. It has extensive breweries and distilleries, trade in stone and lime, and large annual fairs.

Soignies, Forest of, in Belgium, South Brabant, S.E. of Brussels, is 15 miles in length and 6 miles in breadth. At its S. extremity are the hamlet of Mont-Saint-Jean and the field of Waterloo.

Soissons, swå‵sōɴɢ′, almost swĭ‵sōɴɢ′ (anc. *Augus′ta Suesso′num* or *Suessionum*, and *Noviodu′num*), a fortified town of France, department of Aisne, 20 miles S.W. of Laon, at a railway junction, on the left bank of the Aisne. Lat. 49° 28′ N.; lon. 3° 20′ E. Pop. 10,754. It has an ancient castle, 2 ruined abbeys, a deaf-mute school, a college, prison, theatre, library of 30,000 volumes, cathedral, manufactures of fine carpets, stockings, linen, leather, pottery, &c., and a great local trade. Clovis made Soissons his residence at the commencement of his reign; under his descendants it was the capital of a separate kingdom. It is a bishop's see. The Canal of Soissons, 16 miles long, connects the Aisne with the Ourcq and Marne. In 1870 it was bombarded and taken by the Germans.

Soixante, swå‵zôNt′, a village in St. Hyacinthe co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 28 miles E.N.E. of Montreal, and about 8 miles W. of St. Hyacinthe. It has a telegraph office. Pop. 225.

Soj, or **Soje,** a river of Russia. See SOZH.

Sok, sok, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Orenboorg, 75 miles N.E. of Serghievsk, flows S.W., and joins the Volga 15 miles N. of Samara. Course, 130 miles.

Sokal, so′kål, a town of Austrian Galicia, 33 miles N.N.E. of Zolkiew, on the Bug. Pop. 4803. It has manufactures of silk.

Sokhoum-Kalé, Russia. See SOOKHOOM-KALÉ.

Sokna, a town of Fezzan. See SOCKNA.

So′ko, a state and town of Guinea, in North Ashantee.

Sokolka, so-kol′kå, a town of Russia, 22 miles N.E. of Bialystok. Pop. 3443.

Sokolow, so-ko′lov, a town of Poland, 17 miles N. of Siedlec. Pop. 4815.

Sokolow, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 15 miles N.N.E. of Rzeszow. Pop. 3525.

Sokota, so-ko′tå, a town of Abyssinia, 97 miles W.S.W. of Gondar. It is a place of considerable size, but scattered.

Sokoto, a town of Africa. See SACCATOO.

Sokotra, or **Soktra,** Indian Ocean. See SOCOTRA.

Sola, Pacific Ocean. See PYLSTAART.

Solana, so-lå′nå, a town of Spain, province and 27 miles E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 7177. It has manufactures of linens and woollens.

Solan′der Island, an islet off the S.W. extremity of New Zealand.

Solano, so-lå′no, a county of California, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is a part of the great central valley of the state, and is bounded on the S.E. by the Sacramento River, and on the S. by Suisun Bay and the Strait of Carquinez. The surface is diversified by undulating prairies, *tule* marshes, rounded hills, and beautiful valleys. This county is almost destitute of forests. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, barley, hay, cattle, wool, wine, and pork are the staple products. Marble and hydraulic limestone are found here. This county is intersected by the California Pacific Railroad. Capital, Suisun City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $19,357,710. Pop. in 1870, 16,871, of whom 11,263 were Americans.

Solano House, Yolo co., Cal. See DAVISVILLE.

So‵lapoor′, or **Sho‵lapoor′,** a fortified town of India, capital of Solapoor district, on the Bombay-Madras Railway, 165 miles S.E. of Poonah. Pop. 53,403.

Solapoor, or **Sholapoor** (**Sholapur**), a district of India, in the Deccan, and in several detached parts. It has the Kistnah on the S., and is traversed by the Beemah. Area, 3925 square miles. Capital, Solapoor. Pop. 816,037.

Solarolo-Rainerio, so-lå-ro′lo-ri-nå′re-o, a village of Italy, in Cremona, 9 miles N. of Casal Maggiore. P. 1337.

Solarussa, so-lå-roos′så, a village on the island of Sardinia, 15 miles W.S.W. of Busachi. Pop. 1886.

Soldau, sol′dŏw, a river of Prussia, issues from a lake near a town of the same name, and unites with the Mlawka in forming the Wkra. Length, 60 miles.

Soldau, or **Dizialdowo,** dit-se-ål-do′vo (?), a town of East Prussia, on the Soldau, and on the Polish frontier, 13 miles S.W. of Neidenburg. Pop. 2809.

Soldier, sōl′jẹr, township, Crawford co., Iowa. P. 101.

Soldier, a post-township of Monona co., Iowa, is intersected by the Soldier River. Pop. 189. Soldier Post-Office is 13 miles N.W. of Dunlap.

Soldier, a township of Jackson co., Kansas. P. 839.

Soldier, a township of Shawnee co., Kansas. Pop. 1183.

Soldier, a station of the Kansas Central Railroad, 15 miles W. of Holton, Kansas.

Soldier Creek, Kansas, rises in or near Nemaha co., runs southward through Jackson co., and enters the Kansas River about 3 miles below Topeka. It is nearly 60 miles long.

Soldier Creek, a post-office of Comanche co., Kansas.

Soldier River, Iowa, rises in Ida co., runs southwestward through Monona and Harrison cos., and enters the Missouri River about 15 miles S.W. of Magnolia. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Soldiers' Grove, a post-village in Clayton township, Crawford co., Wis., on the Kickapoo River, about 40 miles S.S.E. of La Crosse. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and 3 stores.

Soldier Valley, a post-office of Harrison co., Iowa.

Soldin, sol-deen′, a walled town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 25 miles N.E. of Küstrin. Pop. 6295. It has manufactures of woollens and linens.

Soldov, or **Soldow.** See SOLVITCHEGODSK.

Solebury, sōl′bẹr-e, a post-township of Bucks co., Pa., is bounded N.E. by the Delaware River. It contains Carversville and Lumberville. Pop. 2791.

Sol‵edad′, a township of Los Angeles co., Cal. P. 265.

Soledad, a post-hamlet of Monterey co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 143 miles S.S.E. of San Francisco.

So′lent, The, is that part of the sea between the Isle of Wight and the mainland of England, which extends W. from Fort Monckton to Hurst Castle, being continuous E. with Spithead and N. with Southampton Water. Length, 18 miles; average breadth, 3 miles.

Solero, so-lå′ro, a town of Italy, on the railway from Turin to Genoa, 6 miles W. of Alessandria. Pop. 3116.

Solesino, so-lå-see′no, a village of Italy, 17 miles S.S.W. of Padua. Pop. 2504.

Solesmes, so‵lâm′, a town of France, in Nord, on the Selle, 12 miles E. of Cambrai. Pop. 5723. It has manufactures of calicoes, woollen goods, and flour.

Solesmes, a commune of France, in Sarthe, 18 miles from La Flèche. Here is a beautiful mediæval priory, with a church. This is one of the most interesting monastic edifices in France.

Soleto, so-lå′to, a town of Italy, in Lecce, 15 miles W. of Otranto, near the ruins of ancient *Salentia.* Pop. 2344.

Soleure, so-loor′ (Fr. pron. so‵lUR′; Ger. *Solothurn,* so′lo-tooRN‵), a canton of Switzerland, in its N.W. part, enclosed by the cantons of Bern, Basel, and Aargau. Area, 255 square miles. In the N. and W. it is covered by ramifications of the Jura Mountains. The principal rivers are the Aar, Emmen, and Dünnern. The soil is fertile, and excellent live-stock is reared. Iron and marble are important products; the principal manufactures are iron goods, calico, hosiery, and paper. The canton is divided into 9 districts or bailiwicks. Pop. 77,803, mostly Catholics.

Soleure (Ger. *Solothurn;* anc. *Salodu′rum*), a town of Switzerland, capital of the above canton, is situated on the Aar, at the foot of the Jura, 19 miles N.N.E. of Bern. Pop. 7054. It has a handsome cathedral, a museum with a collection of fossils, a government house, a very old clock-tower, arsenal, barracks, theatre, a college, a public library, and a botanic garden.

Solfach, sol′fåK, or **Sol′va,** a beautiful village of Wales, co. of Pembroke, on St. Bride's Bay, 3 miles S.E. of St. David's.

Solfatara, sol-få-tå′rå (anc. *A′quæ Al′bulæ?*), a small lake of Central Italy, 4 miles W. of Tivoli. On it are several floating islets, and near it are the ruined baths of Agrippa. A canal 2 miles in length carries its sulphurous waters into the Teverone. The term *solfatara,* in a general sense, designates those volcanoes which are nearly extinct, but still exhale hot vapors. Of these there are many in Italy.

Solferino, sol-få-ree′no, a village of Italy, province and 18 miles N.W. of Mantua. Here the French and Italians defeated the Austrians, June 24, 1859.

Sol-Galiskaia, sol-gå-le-skī′å, or **Sol-Galitzkoi,** sol-gå-lit-skoi′, a town of Russia, government and 100 miles N.N.E. of Kostroma, on the Kostroma River. Pop. 3322.

Solgohachia, sol-go-hatch′e-ạ, a post-village of Conway co., Ark., 9 miles N. of Morrillton Station. It has 2 churches.

Solihull′, a town of England, co. of Warwick, 7 miles by rail S.E. of Birmingham. Pop. of parish, 3741.

Solikamsk, so-le-kåmsk′, a town of Russia, government and 115 miles N. of Perm. Pop. 3733.

Soliman Mountains, Afghanistan. See SULEIMAN.

Solimoens, so-le-mo-ĕNs′, a name of the Amazon River, Brazil. (See AMAZON.) Solimoens is also the name of the large river of the province of Pará.

Soli′na, a post-village in Durham co., Ontario, 7 miles N.W. of Bowmanville. Pop. 125.

Solingen, so′ling-ẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 14 miles E.S.E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 15,142, who manufacture swords, bayonets, and cutlery. The celebrity which Solingen enjoys in its particular branch of trade reaches back to the twelfth century.

So-Ling-Shan, or **So-Ling-Chan,** so‵ling‵shån′, a mountain of China, province of Kan-Soo, in lat. 32° 59′ N., lon. 104° 59′ E., covered with perpetual snow.

Solipaca, so-lē-på′kå, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 15 miles N.E. of Caserta, near the Calore. P. 4043.

Sol′itary Island, South Pacific Ocean, in lat. 14° 21′ S., lon. 176° 35′ W., was discovered by Mendaña in 1595.

Solitary Island, Indian Ocean, in lat. 49° 50′ S., lon. 68° 5′ E.

Solitary Island, on the E. coast of Australia, in lat. 30° 13′ S., lon. 153° 13′ E.

Sol′itude, a post-office of Posey co., Ind.

Solitude, a hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, near Dean's Corners Station.

Solitude, a post-office of Ashe co., N.C.

Soller, sol-yaiR′, a town of the island of Majorca, on its N.W. coast, 14 miles N. of Palma. Pop. 4547. It has exports of oranges, figs, and wine.

Sollies-le-Pont, sol‵lee′-lẹh-pòNg, a town of France, in Var, 8 miles N.E. of Toulon. Pop. 2239.

Solmona, a town of Italy. See SULMONA.

Solms, solms, an old principality of Germany, situated on the Lahn, now subdivided into several small mediatized principalities belonging to the different branches of the House of Solms, the chief of which are the following:

SOLMS BARUTH WILDENFELS, solms bå′rŏŏt ŵĭl′dẹn-fêls‵, a principality of Hesse and Prussia.

SOLMS BRAUNFELS, solms brŏwn′fêls, a principality, with possessions in Prussia, Würtemberg, and Hesse. Capital, Braunfels.

SOLMS LAUBACH, solms lŏw′båK, a principality of Hesse.

SOLMS LAUBACH BARUTH RÖDELHEIM, solms lŏw′båK bå′-rŏŏt rö′dẹl-hīme‵, and ASSENHEIM, ås′sẹn-hīme‵, two principalities of Prussia and Hesse.

SOLMS LICH, solms liK, and HOHEN SOLMS, ho′ẹn solms. Capitals, Lich and Hohen Solms.

Solnitz, sol′nits, or **Solnicze,** sol-neet′så, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles E. of Königgrätz. Pop. 1533.

Solo, a town of Java. See SOERAKARTA.

So′lo, a hamlet of Davidson co., N.C., 12 miles S. of Winston. It has a church.

Solo, so′lo, **Bengawan,** bĕn-gå-wån′, or **Sambaya,** såm-bī′å, the largest and most important river of Java, rises in the province of Soerakarta, passes the town of that name, flows E.N.E. in a very zigzag course, and falls into the Java Sea opposite the W. end of the island of Madura. Total course, with windings, about 356 miles.

Solofra, so-lo′frå, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 7 miles S.E. of the city of Avellino. Pop. 4553. It has manufactures of woollens, leather, and jewelry.

Sologne, so‵lon̄′, an old district of France, now comprised in the departments of Loir-et-Cher and Loiret.

Solola, so-lo′lå, a town of Central America, state and 85 miles N.W. of Guatemala. Pop. 5000.

Solom′bo, GREAT and LITTLE, two islands in the Java Sea. Lat. of Great Solombo, 5° 33′ S.; lon. 114° 24′ E.

Sol′omon, a township of Cloud co., Kansas. Pop. 541. It contains Brittsville and Glasco.

Solomon, a township of Norton co., Kansas. Pop. 249.

Solomon, a township of Phillips co., Kansas. Pop. 266.

Solomon, a township of Saline co., Kansas. Pop. 463.

Solomon City, a post-village of Dickinson co., Kansas, in Lincoln township, on the Solomon River, about 1 mile from its junction with the Smoky Hill River, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, at Solomon Station, 9 miles W. of Abilene, and 14 miles E. by N. of Salina. It has 4 churches, a bank, a flour-mill, a graded school, a newspaper office, and saline springs, from which salt is manufactured. The Continental Salt-Works, nearly 2 miles from Solomon, manufacture salt by solar evaporation.

Sol′omon Islands (Fr. *Iles Salomon*, eel så‵lo‵mòNg′), a group in the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 5° and 12° S. and lon. 154° and 163° E. The principal are Bougainville, Choiseul, San Isabel, Guadalcanar, the Arsacides, Malayta, New Georgia, Rennel, and San Cristoval. The surface is elevated, fertile, and well wooded; the shores precipitous, with fringing reefs. The islands are of volcanic origin, and have an active volcano. The population comprises both Malays and Papuan negroes. These islands were discovered by Mendaña in 1567. They form a double row, 700 miles long, and some of them are very large.

Solomon (or **Salomon**) **Islands,** a group of 11 islets in the Indian Ocean, N. of the Chagos Islands, a dependency of the Mauritius.

Sol′omon Rapids, a post-hamlet of Mitchell co., Kansas, on the Solomon River, about 56 miles N.N.W. of Salina. It has a grist-mill. Pop. of township, 318.

Solomon River, Kansas, is formed by its North and South Forks, which rise near together in the N.W. part of the state, and both run eastward. They unite in Mitchell co., about 16 miles W. of Beloit. It runs southeastward through Ottawa co., and unites with the Smoky Hill River about 10 miles W. of Abilene. The stream formed by this junction is the Kansas River. The Solomon River is about 120 miles long, or, including one of its forks, nearly 300 miles. The forks are nearly equal in length.

Solomon's Island, a post-village of Calvert co., Md., on an island in the mouth of Patuxent River, 3 miles from Chesapeake Bay, and about 50 miles S. of Annapolis. It has 2 churches, a marine railway, a steamboat-landing, and 57 houses. It is partly supported by the oyster-trade.

Solomon's Mills, a post-hamlet of Barbour co., Ala., 14 miles S.W. of Clayton. It has grist- and saw-mills.

Sol′omonsville, a post-office of Pima co., Arizona.

So′lon, a post-village in Big Grove township, Johnson co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 15 miles S.S.E. of Cedar Rapids, and 11 miles N. of Iowa City. It has 3 churches, a carriage-factory, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 600.

Solon, a post-village in Solon township, Somerset co., Me., on the Kennebec River, about 48 miles N. of Augusta, and 14 miles N.N.W. of Skowhegan. It has 3 churches, a savings-bank, 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. of the township, 1176.

Solon, a township of Kent co., Mich. Pop. 1310.

Solon, a post-township of Leelenaw co., Mich., 12 miles N.W. of Traverse City. Pop. 256.

Solon, a post-office of Otoe co., Neb., about 24 miles S.E. of Lincoln.

Solon, a post-hamlet in Solon township, Cortland co., N.Y., about 34 miles S. by E. of Syracuse. The township has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 834.

Solon, a post-village in Solon township, Cuyahoga co., O., on the Mahoning division of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, at the junction of the Painesville, Canton & Bridgeport Railroad, 15 miles E.S.E. of Cleveland. It has 2 churches and 4 stores. Large quantities of cheese are shipped here. Pop. of the township, 899. It has 5 cheese-factories.

Solon, a post-hamlet of White co., Tenn., about 60 miles N. of Chattanooga. It has a church.

Solon Mills, a post-hamlet of McHenry co., Ill., on the Nippersink River, about 30 miles N. of Elgin. It has a church.

Solor, so‵loR′, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the E. extremity of Flores, separated from it by the Strait of Flores, and by another strait from Adenara, to the N. Lat. of the S. point, 8° 47′ S.; lon. 123° 8′ E. Length, from E. to W., 30 miles; breadth, 15 miles.

Solotchev, or **Solotschew,** Russia. See ZOLOCHEV.

Solothurn, Switzerland. See SOLEURE.

Solotivina, so-lo-te-vee′nå, or **Solotwina,** so-lot-ŵee′nå, a town of Austrian Galicia, 20 miles S.S.W. of Stanislawow. Pop. 2755.

Solotonosha, Russia. See ZOLOTONOSHA.

Solovetskoi, so-lo-vĕt-skoi′, or **Solovki,** so-lov′kee, an island of Russia, in the White Sea, 100 miles N.W. of Onega, in lat. 65° N., lon. 35° 50′ E. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 10 miles. Talc is a principal product.

Solre-le-Château, sol′r-lẹh-shâ‵tō′, a town of France, in Nord, 9 miles N.E. of Avesnes. Pop. 2443.

Solre-sur-Sambre, sol′r-süR-sòMb′r, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Sambre, 13 miles E. of Mons.

Solsberry, solz′bẹr-e, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ind., about 46 miles S.E. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches.

Solsona, sol-so′nå (anc. *Celsa?*), a town of Spain, province and 55 miles N.E. of Lerida. Pop. 2671. It has a cathedral and manufactures of iron-wares.

Solsville, solz′vĭl, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., in Madison township, on the Utica Branch of the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, about 20 miles S.W. of Utica. It has a cheese-factory, a grist-mill, and about 24 houses.

Solt, solt (Ger. *Solth*, solt), a town of Hungary, co. and 48 miles S. of Pesth. Pop. 5696.

Solta, sol′tå (anc. *Olyn′tha?*), an island of Dalmatia, circle of Spalato, in the Adriatic, W. of Brazza. Length, from N.W. to S.E., 10 miles; breadth, 2 miles. Pop. 1300. On its N. shore is a village of its own name.

Soltau, sol′tŏw, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, about 40 miles by rail E. of Bremen. Pop. 2201.

So′lum, a township of Douglas co., Minn. Pop. 292.

Sol′va, a village of Wales. See SOLFACH.

Sölvesberg, söl′vẹs-bêRG‵, or **Sölvitsburg,** söl′vits-bŏŏRG‵, a town of Sweden, læn and 37 miles W. of Carlscrona, on an inlet of the Baltic. Pop. 1534.

Solvitchegodsk, sol-ve-chå-godsk′, **Soldov,** or **Soldow,** sol-dov′, a town of Russia, government and 268 miles N.E. of Vologda. Pop. 1304.

Sol′way Firth, a large inlet, stretching from the Irish Sea N.E. between England and Scotland, having S. and E. the co. of Cumberland, and N. the cos. of Kirkcudbright and Dumfries. Breadth at the entrance, 24 miles; length, inland, 38 miles. At its head it receives the Esk; and the

Annan, Nith, Dee, and Urr join it from the Scotch and the Derwent and Ellen from the English side. During ebb-tide much of the firth is a naked flat, but the tidal wave returns very suddenly and with great violence, so that accidents to shipping have repeatedly happened. Its fisheries, chiefly salmon, are extensive and valuable.

Solway Moss, a drained area about 7 miles in circumference, in the co. of Cumberland, adjoining Solway Firth.

Soma, so'mȧ, a town of Asia Minor, 25 miles E. of Bergama.

Soma, a town of Italy. See SOMMA.

Somaglia, so-mȧl'yȧ, a village of Northern Italy, province of Milan, 3 miles S.W. of Codogno. Pop. 2393.

Somain, so`mȧng', a town of France, in Nord, on the North Railway, 3½ miles S.E. of Douai. Pop. 4274. It has distilleries, glass-works, a coal-mine, flour-mills, and manufactures of linen, sugar, &c.

Somariva del Parno. See SOMMARIVA DEL PARNO.

Somauli, Africa. See ADEL, and EESSAH SOMAULEE.

Sombor, a town of Hungary. See ZOMBOR.

Som'bra, a post-village in Bothwell co., Ontario, on the river St. Clair, 21 miles S. of Sarnia. It has 4 stores and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 100.

Sombreffe, som'brĕf-fẹh, a village of Belgium, province and 13 miles W.N.W. of Namur. Pop. 2413.

Sombrerete, som-brȧ-rȧ'tȧ, a town of Mexico, state and 85 miles N.W. of Zacatecas. Near it are silver-mines.

Sombrero, som-brȧ'ro, an islet of the British West Indies, about midway between Anguilla and the Virgin Islands. Lat. 18° 35′ N.; lon. 63° 27′ W. It has afforded guano and lime phosphate.

Sombrero, a village of Venezuela, 70 miles S.S.W. of Caracas.

Someisat, or **Sumeisat,** soo-mȧ-sȧt' (anc. *Samosata*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 50 miles N.E. of Bir.

So'mer, a township of Champaign co., Ill. Pop. 1120.

Somerein, or **Sommerein,** som'mẹh-rīne`, a town of Hungary, co. and 12 miles S.E. of Presburg, on the island of Great Schütt. Pop. 2555.

Somerfield, sŭm'ẹr-feeld, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Pa., about 64 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg.

Somerford, Ohio. See SUMMERFORD.

Somerford, sŭm'ẹr-ford, a township of Madison co., O. Pop. 925.

Somergem, som'ẹr-ghĕm`, a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 8 miles N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 6121.

Somers, sŭm'ẹrz, a post-village in Somers township, Tolland co., Conn., about 12 miles S.E. of Springfield, Mass., and 22 miles N.E. of Hartford. It contains the village of Somerville, and has 2 churches and a hat-factory. Pop. of the township, 1247.

Somers, a post-village in Somers township, Westchester co., N.Y., near the Croton River, and on the New York & Mahopac Railroad, about 48 miles N. by E. of New York. It has 2 churches and a national bank. The township is bounded on the S.E. by the Croton River. Pop. of the township, 1636.

Somers, a township of Preble co., O. Pop. 1862.

Somers, a post-office and station of Kenosha co., Wis., in Somers township, on the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad, 27½ miles S. of Milwaukee, and 3 miles W. of Lake Michigan, which forms the E. boundary of the township. The township has 3 churches, and a pop. of 1450.

Somers Centre, a post-hamlet in Somers township, Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York & Mahopac Railroad, 47 miles N. by E. of New York City. It has a church.

Somerset, or **Somersetshire,** sŭm'ẹr-set-shir, a county of England, having N. the Bristol Channel, and from S.W. round to N.E. the cos. of Devon, Dorset, Wilts, and Gloucester. Area, 1636 square miles. Coast-line and surface very much diversified and highly picturesque. It is watered by the Parret, Brue, Axe, Avon, Yeo, and Tone Rivers, all of which flow to the Bristol Channel. Along the rivers are many marshes and tracts of high fertility, but in other parts are extensive wastes, as Exmoor at the W. extremity. Dunkerry Beacon, also in the W., rises to 1668 feet in height. Cheddar and other cheeses, wool, and cider are the principal products. Coal, stone, calamine, and fullers'-earth are obtained; woollen goods, silks, gloves, linens, stockings, paper, glass, iron-wares, wool-cards, shoes, leather, and malt are manufactured. The county contains the cities of Bath, Wells, and a part of Bristol, the boroughs of Bridgewater, Taunton, Frome, Axbridge, Chard, Glastonbury, Langport, Yeovil, and Somerton (whence its name), and numerous market-towns. It returns four members to the House of Commons. Antiquities of almost every period of British history are met with in this county. Pop. 463,483.

Somerset, sŭm'ẹr-set, a northwestern county of Maine, borders on Canada. Area, about 4000 square miles. It is drained by the Kennebec, Penobscot, and Sebasticook Rivers, and contains a number of small lakes. The surface is hilly or undulating, and partly covered with extensive forests of pine, sugar-maple, beech, birch, elm, and other trees. The soil is mostly fertile. Hay, butter, potatoes, oats, wool, cattle, and lumber are the staple products. This county is connected with Portland by the Maine Central Railroad. Capital, Norridgewock. Valuation of real and personal estate, $13,187,909. Pop. in 1870, 34,611, of whom 33,245 were Americans.

Somerset, a county in the S.E. part of Maryland, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Wicomico River, on the S.E. by the Pocomoke River, and on the W. by Chesapeake Bay. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the oak, pine, hickory, cedar, and other trees. The soil is partly sandy. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Eastern Shore Railroad. Capital, Princess Anne. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 18,190, of whom 18,137 were Americans.

Somerset, a county in the N. central part of New Jersey, has an area of about 340 square miles. It is drained by the Raritan, Passaic, and Millstone Rivers, and the North and South Branches of the Raritan, which unite in the W. part of the county. It is partly bounded on the W. by the Lamington River, and on the E. by Bound Brook. The surface is partly hilly or mountainous, and partly undulating. The soil is fertile. Oats, Indian corn, wheat, hay, and butter are the staple products. Limestone underlies part of the soil, and copper is said to be found here. This county is intersected by the New York & Philadelphia New Line, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Delaware & Raritan Canal, and the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Capital, Somerville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $30,420,071. Pop. in 1870, 23,510, of whom 20,720 were Americans.

Somerset, a county in the S. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, has an area of about 1050 square miles. It is drained by Castleman River and by Stony and Shade Creeks. The Youghiogheny River touches the S.W. part of the county. A long ridge, called Laurel Hill, extends along its W. border. The surface is also diversified by the Alleghany Mountains, and is extensively covered with forests of the oak, hickory, pine, chestnut, sugar-maple, and other trees. In 1870 it had 237,229 acres of woodland. The soil is mostly fertile, and adapted to pasturage. Hay, butter, cattle, oats, rye, and maple sugar are the staple products. In 1870 it produced 674,326 pounds of maple sugar. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county, which also has iron ore and limestone. It is intersected by the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad. Capital, Somerset. Valuation of real and personal estate, $23,397,510. Pop. in 1870, 28,226, of whom 26,427 were Americans.

Somerset, a township of Saline co., Ill., about 20 miles N. of Golconda. It contains 2 churches. Pop. 800.

Somerset, a hamlet in Laurel township, Franklin co., Ind., 2 miles from Laurel Station. Pop. 94.

Somerset, a post-village in Waltz township, Wabash co., Ind., on the Mississinewa River, about 15 miles E.S.E. of Peru. It has 2 churches and a carriage-shop. P. 371.

Somerset, a post-village of Miami co., Kansas, on the Osage division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, at Somerset Station, 8 miles N.E. of Paola. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

Somerset, a post-village, capital of Pulaski co., Ky., is on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 6 miles N. of the Cumberland River, and 79 miles S. of Lexington. It contains a court-house, 5 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, and a masonic college. Pop. 587.

Somerset, a post-village in Somerset township, Bristol co., Mass., on the W. bank of the Taunton River, and on the Old Colony Railroad, 43 miles S. of Boston, and 6 miles N. of Fall River. It has a graded school, 7 churches, iron-works, a stove-foundry, and manufactures of stone-ware. Pop. of the township, 1940.

Somerset, a post-hamlet in Somerset township, Hillsdale co., Mich., on the Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern Railroad, 17½ miles N.E. of Hillsdale, and about 16 miles S. of Jackson. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1267.

Somerset, a post-office of Jackson co., Minn.

Somerset, a township of Steele co., Minn. Pop. 762.

Somerset, a township of Mercer co., Mo. Pop. 1114.

Somerset, a hamlet of Mercer co., Mo., about 15 miles N.E. of Princeton. The name of its post-office is Cleopatra.

Somerset, a village of Monroe co., Mo., on the North Fork of Salt River, 4 miles W. of Clapper Station, which is 31 miles W. by S. of Hannibal. It has a church and a pottery.

Somerset, a post-village in Somerset township, Niagara co., N.Y., about 40 miles N.N.E. of Buffalo, and 1 mile from Somerset Station, which is on the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, 28 miles E.N.E. of Lewiston. It contains 2 churches, about 30 houses, and a union school. The township is bounded N. by Lake Ontario. Pop. of the township, 1918.

Somerset, a village in Somerset township, Belmont co., O. Pop. 197.

Somerset, Jefferson co., O. See NEW SOMERSET.

Somerset, a post-village in Reading township, Perry co., O., on the Straitsville division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 24 miles S. by E. of Newark, and about 20 miles S.W. of Zanesville. It has a bank, 4 churches, a newspaper office, a carriage-factory, and a woollen-mill. Coal is found near this place. Pop. 1152.

Somerset, a post-borough, capital of Somerset co., Pa., in a township of the same name, about 36 miles N.N.W. of Cumberland, Md., and 66 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg. A short branch of the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad connects this place with Mineral Point. Somerset has 2 newspaper offices, 2 banking-houses, and 5 churches. Coal is mined here. Pop. 945; of the township, 2836.

Somerset, township, Washington co., Pa. Pop. 1325.

Somerset, a post-office of Atascosa co., Tex.

Somerset, a post-township of Windham co., Vt., about 12 miles E.N.E. of Bennington. It is drained by the Deerfield River. Pop. 80.

Somerset, a post-hamlet in Somerset township, St. Croix co., Wis., on the Apple River, 6 miles W. of New Richmond, and about 12 miles N.N.E. of Hudson. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. The township is bounded W. by St. Croix River. Pop. of township, 538.

Somerset, sŭm'ẹr-set, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, 2 miles from Berwick. Pop. 180.

Somerset, a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 12 miles from Summerside. Pop. 250.

Somerset, a settlement in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, 14 miles from Bridgewater. Pop. 75.

Somerset, or **Ples'sisville,** a village in Megantic co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 51 miles S.W. of Quebec. It contains several saw-, grist-, and carding-mills, a tannery, an iron-foundry, a church, a convent, hotels, and stores. Pop. 1200.

Somerset, or **Somerset East,** a town of Cape Colony, 80 miles N.W. of Graham's Town, at the base of the Boschberg. Pop. 2231.

Somerset Centre, a post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich., on the Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of Hillsdale. It has a grist-mill.

Somerset Furnace, a post-office of Somerset co., Pa., about 40 miles W.S.W. of Altoona.

Somerset Junction, a station in Warren co., Iowa, at the junction of the Indianola and Winterset Branches of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 15½ miles S. of Des Moines.

Somerset Junction, a station of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, at the junction of the Mercer & Somerset Railroad, 7 miles W.N.W. of Trenton.

Somerset Mills, a post-village in Fairfield township, Somerset co., Me., on the Kennebec River and the Maine Central Railroad, 25 miles N.N.E. of Augusta. It has water-power, a grist-mill, several saw-mills, and a church.

Somerset River, Africa. See SWAKOP RIVER.

Somersetshire, England. See SOMERSET.

Somerset Station, Iowa. See SUMMERSET.

Som'ersham, a town and parish of England, co. of Huntingdon, 10 miles E.N.E. of Huntingdon. Pop. 1562.

Somers Islands. See BERMUDA ISLANDS.

Somers (sŭm'ẹrz) **Lane,** a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., on the Tioga River and the Tioga Railroad, 17 miles S. by W. of Corning, N.Y., and ½ mile from Tioga Junction.

Somers Point, a post-hamlet and port of entry of Atlantic co., N.J., on Great Egg Harbor Bay, about 11 miles W.S.W. of Atlantic City. It has 2 hotels.

Somersville, sŭm'ẹrz-vĭl, a post-village of Contra Costa co., Cal., about 40 miles E.N.E. of San Francisco. It has a church. Coal-mining is the principal business of this place, from which the Black Diamond Railroad extends to Black Diamond (or New York Landing).

Somersville, Connecticut. See SOMERVILLE.

Somersworth, sŭm'ẹrs-wọrth, a township of Strafford co., N.H. Pop. 4504. It includes the village of Great Falls.

Somerton, sŭm'ẹr-tọn, a town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, to which it gave name, on the Carey, 5 miles N.N.W. of Ilchester. Pop. 2302.

Somerton, sŭm'ẹr-tọn, a post-village of Belmont co., O., in Somerset township, 8 miles S.S.E. of Barnesville, and about 24 miles W.S.W. of Bellaire. It has a bank, 2 or 3 churches, a wagon-shop, and a graded school. Pop. 197.

Somerton, a post-office of Philadelphia co., Pa., is a branch of the Philadelphia post-office. Somerton is a station on the New York & Philadelphia New Line, 15 miles N.E. of Philadelphia. It has a church and 2 cigar-factories.

Somerton, a post-hamlet of Nansemond co., Va., about 33 miles S.W. of Norfolk. It has a church.

Somerville, sŭm'ẹr-vĭl, a county in the N. central part of Texas, is intersected by the Brazos River. The surface is diversified. The soil is fertile. Capital, Glen Rose.

Somerville, a post-village of Morgan co., Ala., about 26 miles S.S.W. of Huntsville, and 5 miles S. of the Tennessee River. It has a newspaper office, a brick church, an academy, and a steam flour-mill. Pop. 115.

Somerville, or **Somersville,** a post-hamlet of Tolland co., Conn., in Somers township, 22 miles N.N.E. of Hartford, and 6 miles E. of Thompsonville. It has a church and a woollen-factory.

Somerville, a post-hamlet of Gibson co., Ind., about 25 miles N.N.E. of Evansville. It has a church.

Somerville, a post-hamlet in Somerville township, Lincoln co., Me., about 16 miles E. of Augusta. Pop. of the township, 505.

Somerville, a post-office of Middlesex co., Mass., is a branch of the Boston post-office.

Somerville, a post-village, capital of Somerset co., N.J., in Bridgewater township, on the Raritan River, and on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 36 miles W.S.W. of New York, and about 11 miles W.N.W. of New Brunswick. It is connected with Flemington by the South Branch Railroad, and contains a court-house, 6 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, several classical schools, and printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers. It has manufactures of bricks, carriages, sash and blinds, soap, shirts, and shoes. Pop. 3243.

Somerville, a post-hamlet in Rossie township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Oswegatchie River, 2 miles from Keene Station, and 30 miles N.E. of Watertown. It has 2 churches and a carriage-shop. Pop. 113.

Somerville, a post-village in Milford township, Butler co., O., on Seven Mile Creek, and on the railroad which connects Hamilton with Richmond, Ind., 14 miles N. of Hamilton. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. 389.

Somerville, a post-office of Philadelphia co., Pa., is a branch of the Philadelphia post-office.

Somerville, a station in Tioga co., Pa., on the Fall Brook Branch Railroad, 4 miles S. of Blossburg.

Somerville, a post-village, capital of Fayette co., Tenn., on the Loosahatchee River, 52 miles by rail E. by N. of Memphis. It is the N. terminus of the Somerville Branch Railroad, 13 miles long, which connects with the Memphis & Charleston Railroad at Moscow. It has a court-house, a jail, 6 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, 2 hotels, a female institute, a flour-mill, and 9 dry-goods stores, and is surrounded by rich cotton-plantations. Pop. about 1500.

Somerville, a post-hamlet of Fauquier co., Va., about 44 miles S.W. of Washington, D.C.

Somerville, sŭm'ẹr-vĭl, a post-village in Carleton co., New Brunswick, 10½ miles from Woodstock. Pop. 100.

Somes (sōmz) **Bar,** a post-office of Siskiyou co., Cal.

Somesville, sōmz'vĭl, a hamlet of Hancock co., Me., on Mount Desert Island, at the head of Somes Sound, 8 miles W. of Bar Harbor. It has a church, 2 hotels, and several lumber-mills. Here is Mount Desert Post-Office.

Somlyo, som'le-o, a market-town of Transylvania, co. of Szilagy, 52 miles N.W. of Klausenburg. It has 2 churches. Pop. 2747.

Somma, som'må, or **Soma,** so'må, a town of Italy, in Milan, 4 miles S.E. of Lago Maggiore. Pop. 3172.

Somma, a town of Italy, 9 miles E. of Naples, at the foot of Monte Somma, the N. flank of Mount Vesuvius. Pop. 4206. It has a castle, a college, several churches, a public hospital, and a trade in wines and fruits.

Somma Campagna, som'må kåm-pån'yå, a village of Italy, 8 miles W.S.W. of Verona. Pop. 2793.

Somma Paz, som'må pås, a mountain-range of South America, extending E. of the Magdalena to Lake Maracaybo and the city of Valencia in Venezuela.

Sommariva del Bosco, som-mâ-ree'vâ dêl bos'ko, a town of Italy, in Coni, 8 miles S.E. of Carmagnola. P. 4460.

Sommariva del Parno, som-mâ-ree'vâ dêl pan'no, a town of Italy, contiguous to the above. Pop. 2096.

Somme, somm (anc. *Sam'ara*), a river of France, rises N.E. of Saint-Quentin, in the department of Aisne, flows past Amiens, and enters the English Channel between Le Crotoy and Saint-Valery-sur-Somme. Its chief affluent is the Arve, on the left. Length, 117 miles. It is connected with the Oise and Scheldt by the Canal of the Somme.

Somme, a department in the N.W. of France, in Picardy, having W. the English Channel. Area, 2343 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 556,641. The surface is flat. The Somme is the only river of importance. The soil is fertile in corn, hemp, lint, and hops. It has numerous manufactures, the chief being velvets, cottons, woollens, soap, sugar, and paper. The department is traversed by the Northern Railway, and by the railway from Amiens to Boulogne. Capital, Amiens.

Som'mee', a town of India, in Palanpoor, 9 miles S.E. of Radhunpoor. Pop. 5486.

Sommelsdyk, or **Sommelsdijk,** som'mẹls-dik', a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, island of Overflakkee, 19 miles S.W. of Rotterdam. Pop. 2384.

Som'men, a lake of Sweden, læn and 30 miles S.W. of Linköping, 15 miles E. of Lake Wetter. Length, 25 miles; breadth, 8 miles. It discharges its surplus waters N. into Lake Roxen and the Baltic Sea.

Sommerda, som-mêR'dâ, a town of Prussian Saxony, 13 miles N.N.E. of Erfurt, on the Unstrut. Pop. 5945. It has manufactures of arms.

Sommerein, a town of Hungary. See SOMEREIN.

Sommerfeld, som'mẹr-fêlt', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Lupa, 44 miles S.S.E. of Frankfort, on the Berlin & Glogau Railway. Pop. 10,235. It has manufactures of woollens and linens.

Sommersville, sŭm'mẹrz-vĭl, a station of the Carolina Central Railroad, 10 miles W.N.W. of Wilmington, N.C.

Sommières, som'me-aiR', a town of France, in Gard, 17 miles W.S.W. of Nîmes. Pop. 3588. It has a chamber of manufactures, many tanneries, and manufactures of tricots, blankets, pottery, &c.

Somnauth, som'nawt', or **Puttun Somnauth,** pŭt'-tŭn' som'nawt', a maritime town of India, in Kattywar, 28 miles N.W. of Diu Head, in lat. 20° 53′ N., lon. 70° 35′ E., and famous for a temple which was long a principal place of Hindoo pilgrimage and celebrated for its vast wealth, but which was sacked by Mahmood of Ghuznee in 1024 and its gates carried to Ghuznee. They were removed by the British in 1842 and brought back into India.

Somno, Rio do, ree'o do som'no, a river of Brazil, rises on the confines of the province of Pernambuco, and, proceeding N.N.W., joins the Tocantins on the right.

Somno, Rio do, a river of Brazil, rises in the province of Minas-Geraes, on the frontiers of the province of Goyaz, flows N.E., receiving the Almas on the right, and joins the Paraçatu.

Somogy, a county of Hungary. See SÜMEGH.

Somonauk, som'o-nawk, a post-village in Somonauk township, De Kalb co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 60½ miles W.S.W. of Chicago, and about 24 miles N.N.E. of Ottawa. It has a graded school, 7 churches, a money-order post-office, a cheese-factory, and a broom-factory. Pop. about 800. The township contains a larger village, named Sandwich, and has a pop. of 3359.

Somorrostro, so-moR-Ros'tro, a village of Spain, province and 15 miles N.W. of Bilbao, on the Bay of Biscay.

Somoserra, so-mo-sêR'Râ, a village and parish of Spain, province and 40 miles N.W. of Guadalajara.

Somu-Somu, so'moo-so'moo, a town in the Pacific, on the N.W. side of Vuna (or Tabe-Ouni), one of the largest of the Feejee group, in lat. 16° 46′ S., lon. 179° 58′ W.

Sonai, a town of India. See SONYE.

Soncino, son-chee'no, a town of Italy, province and 20 milez N.N.W. of Cremona, on the Oglio. Pop. 3782.

Sönderborg, sön'dẹr-boRG', or **Sonderburg,** son'-dẹr-bŏŏRG', a town of Denmark, on the S.W. side of the island of Alsen, 13 miles N.E. of Flensburg. Pop. 5474.

Sondershausen, son'dẹrs-hŏw'zẹn, a town of Germany, capital of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, at the confluence of the Wipper and Bebra, 28 miles N.N.W. of Erfurt. Pop. 5723. It has a gymnasium and a castle, the residence of the prince.

Söndre Bergenhuus, sön'drâ bêR'ghẹn-hooss', a mountainous amt or province of Norway, bounded W. by the sea. Area, 5854 square miles. Pop., exclusive of the town of Bergen, 119,303.

Söndre Trondhjem, sön'drâ trŏnd'yêm, an amt or province of Norway, having Sweden on the E. and the sea on the N.W. Area, 7084 square miles. Capital, Trondhjem. Pop. 116,804.

Sondrio, son'dre-o, a town of Italy, capital of the province of Sondrio, on the Mallero, near its mouth in the Adda, 34 miles N.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 4339.

Sondrio, a province of Italy, in Lombardy, having Switzerland on the N.W. and N. and Tyrol on the N.E. Area, 1259 square miles. Capital, Sondrio. Pop. 111,241.

Sone, or **Soane,** sōn, a river of India, tributary to the Ganges, which it joins 25 miles W. of Patna, after a N.E. course of 440 miles. It rises in Berar, and flows through the Gurrah-Mundlah table-land and the dominions of Rewah, its course lying mostly in the presidency of Bengal. Its affluents are the Behrun and Coyle, from the S. It is of little use for navigation. At Baroon the Sone is 3 miles wide, its nearly dry bed being a desert of sand, except in time of flood. The banks are very barren, with no trees near. The Sone is the *Eranoboas* of the ancients.

Soneja, so-nâ'Hâ, a village of Spain, in Castellon de la Plana, 27 miles N. of Valencia, on the Palancia. Pop. 1972.

Sonepoor, so'ne-poor', a town of British India, on the Mahanuddy, 43 miles S. of Sumbhulpoor.

So'nepoor', or **Sonpur,** sōn'poor', a native state of India, with its centre about lat. 21° 45′ N., lon. 84° 45′ E. Area, 906 square miles. Capital, Sonepoor. Pop. 130,713.

Soneput, or **Sonipat,** so'ne-pŭt', a town of India, district and 27 miles N.W. of Delhi. Pop. 12,176.

Sonestown, sōnz'tŏwn, a post-village of Sullivan co., Pa., on Muncy Creek, about 27 miles E.N.E. of Williamsport. It has a church, a foundry, and a saw-mill.

Songahatchee Creek, Ala. See SAWKEHATCHEE.

Songari, a river of Manchooria. See SOONGAREE.

Song-Ca, a large river of China. See SANG-KOI.

Song-Kiang, song-ke-âng', a city of China, province of Kiang-Soo, 30 miles S.W. of Soo-Chow-Foo. It has manufactures of cotton goods.

Sonho, sōn'yo, a town of Congo, on the S. bank of the Congo, near its mouth, 175 miles N.W. of Bamba.

Sonhoven, a village of Belgium. See ZONHOVEN.

Sonico, son'e-ko, a village of Italy, province of Bergamo, 3 miles S.E. of Edolo, on the Oglio. Pop. 1634.

Son'man, a station in Cambria co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 21 miles W.S.W. of Altoona.

Sonmeanee, son'mâ-â'nee, or **Soomeanee (Sounmeanee),** soo'mâ-â'nee, a seaport town of Beloochistan, province of Loos, on the N.E. side of the Bay of Sonmeanee, near the frontier of Sinde. Lat. 25° 22′ N.; lon. 66° 35′ E. Pop. 2000. It consists of about 500 houses.

Sonneberg, son'nẹh-bêRG', a town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, 12 miles N.E. of Coburg. Pop. 7322, who manufacture toys, musical instruments, and wooden-wares.

Sonnenberg, son'nẹn-bêRG', or **Sunyperk,** soo'ne-pêRk', a town of Bohemia, N.W. of Saatz, on the Erz-Gebirge. Pop. 1758.

Sonnenburg, son'nẹn-bŏŏRG', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 19 miles N.N.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 5573, who manufacture woollen cloths.

Sonnenwalde, son'nẹn-ŵâl'dẹh, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 11 miles S.S.W. of Luckau. Pop. 1152.

Sono'ma, a county in the W. part of California, has an area of about 1400 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Pacific Ocean, on the N.E. by the Coast Range, and on the S.E. by San Pablo Bay. It is intersected by the Russian River, and also drained by Petaluma, Santa Rosa, and Sonoma Creeks, which run through beautiful and fertile valleys of the same names. The surface is partly mountainous, and extensively covered with forests of redwood, yellow pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), sugar-pine, and fir, which afford excellent timber. This county has a mild and equable climate, well adapted to the cultivation of grapes. Wheat, wine, butter, hay, cattle, oats, barley, wool, and lumber are the staple products. It produced in 1870 308,496 gallons of wine. "The Sonoma wine," says Cronise, "differs from that produced in other parts of the state, being lighter and more tart, and well adapted for champagne purposes." Among its mineral resources are cinnabar, copper, gypsum, limestone, sulphur, alum, and granite. In the N.E. part of this county are numerous hot springs, called "geysers." This county is intersected by the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad. Capital, Santa Rosa. Valuation of real and personal estate, $15,535,418. Pop. in 1870, 19,819, of whom 15,656 were Americans.

Sonoma, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal., is on Sonoma Creek, about 45 miles N. of San Francisco, and 10 miles E.N.E. of Petaluma. It is situated in a beautiful valley, the soil and climate of which are adapted to the production of grapes. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 600.

Sonoma, a post-office of Haywood co., N.C.

Sonoma Creek, California, runs southward in Sonoma co., and enters San Pablo Bay.

Sono'ra, a post-village, capital of Tuolumne co., Cal., about 90 miles S.E. of Sacramento, and 60 miles E. of Stockton. It has a court-house, a jail, 6 churches, a graded school, 2 newspaper offices, 2 breweries, 2 grist-mills, a foundry, a quartz-mill, and rich gold-mines. Pop. 1322.

Sonora, a post-hamlet of Gordon co., Ga., 10 miles E. of Calhoun. Pop. 45.

Sonora, a post-township of Hancock co., Ill., is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, and is about 8 miles N.E. of Keokuk, Iowa. Much grain is shipped here in steamboats. Pop. 1485. Sonora Post-Office is on the river at the steamboat-landing.

Sonora, a post-village of Hardin co., Ky., on the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, 55 miles S. of Louisville. It has 3 churches and a seminary. Pop. 266.

Sonora, a post-office of Clay co., Miss., 5 miles S. of Houston.

Sonora, a decayed village of Atchison co., Mo., on the Missouri River, 1½ miles from the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, and about 66 miles N.W. of St. Joseph. Pop. 265.

Sonora, a post-hamlet in Bath township, Steuben co., N.Y., 5 miles N.E. of Savona Station. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Sonora, a post-hamlet in Perry township, Muskingum co., O., on the Central Ohio division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Zanesville. It has 2 churches. Pop. 97.

Sonora, Preble co., O. See West Sonora.

Sonora, so-no'rå, a small river of Mexico, in a state of its own name, has a S.W. and W. course, and enters a lake, in lat. 29° 30′ N., lon. 111° W. Length, 300 miles.

Sonora, a state in the N.W. part of the Mexican republic, bounded on the N. by the United States, on the E. by Chihuahua and Durango, on the S. by Cinaloa, and on the W. by the Gulf of California. Area, 78,997 square miles. The surface in the W. and S. is generally flat, and contains considerable fruitful land, watered by the rivers Mayo and Yaqui, and a number of small lakes formed during the rainy season; towards the E. the cordillera begins to rise, and ultimately attains a great height. In this mountainous district many fertile valleys intervene, and rich deposits of silver and other metals are found. The climate is warm throughout the year. The chief rivers, besides the Mayo and Yaqui, are the Rio Grande de Bavispe, the Oposura, the Sonora, and tributaries Dolores, Guaymas, and San Ignacio. A large portion of the state is occupied by Indian tribes, some of whom have been converted to Roman Catholicism. They subsist partly by agriculture; but the greater portion are wild and nomadic, and generally hostile to the whites. The trade of Sonora is chiefly carried on at Guaymas and Pitic. For administrative purposes it is divided into the departments of Arispe and Horcasitas. Capital, Ures. Pop. 109,388.

Sonora, a town of Mexico, state of Sonora, on the river Sonora, 35 miles S. of Arispe. Pop. 8000. Near it are some silver-mines.

Sonora Pass, California, is a pass by which wagons cross the Sierra Nevada, at an elevation of about 10,000 feet above the sea-level. It is 7 miles N.W. of Castle Peak, and is near the S.E. extremity of Alpine co.

Sonpur, a state of India. See Sonepoor.

Sonseca, son-så'kå, a town of Spain, 8 miles S. of Toledo. Pop. 4499.

Son-Servera, son-sĕr-vå'rå, a village at the E. extremity of the island of Majorca, near the sea. Pop. 1873.

Son-Son, son-sōn', a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Cundinamarca, province and 75 miles S.S.E. of Antioquia, on an affluent of the Cauca.

Sonsonate, son-so-nå'tå, a town of San Salvador, 50 miles W.S.W. of the city of San Salvador. Pop. 10,000. It is in one of the richest districts of the state, and has some superb churches. Near it is the volcano of Izalco.

Son'tag, a post-office of Franklin co., Va.

Sontinum, the supposed ancient name of Zons.

Sontius, the ancient name of the Isonzo.

Sonye, or **Sonai,** so-nī', a town of India, 20 miles N.N.E. of Ahmednuggur. Pop. 5254.

Son Yea, son yā, a post-office of Livingston co., N.Y., on the Dansville & Mount Morris Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Dansville. Here is a Shaker village, which has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, a pail-factory, &c.

Soobashi, Soubachi, or **Subaschi,** soo-bå'shee, written also **Subascho,** a town of Russia, on the Black Sea, about 90 miles S.E. of Anapa.

Soobtsov, Zoubtzov, Subzow, soobt-sov', or **Zoobtzov',** a town of Russia, government of Tver, on the Volga. Pop. 3301.

Soobunrekha, or **Subunreeka,** soo-bŭn-ree'kå (the "gold line"), a river of British India, in Orissa, enters the Bay of Bengal after a S.E. course of 250 miles, for the last 20 of which it is navigable. Twelve miles from its mouth is the seaport of Soobunrekha, near the site of the former English town of Pipply, which no longer exists.

Soo-Chow-Foo, soo'chŏw'foo', or **Soo-Tchoo,** soo'choo', written also **Su-Chew** and **Sou-Tcheou-Fou,** a town of China, province of Kiang-Soo, on a lake in the line of the Imperial Canal, and in the most populous district of China, 125 miles S.E. of Nanking. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls about 10 miles in circuit, and of 4 suburbs of great extent. It contains an immense floating population. It is intersected by canals, crossed by numerous bridges, several of which are built of granite. It is celebrated throughout China for the splendor of its buildings, the beauty of its terraces and gardens, and the excellence of its manufactures, including silk goods, linen and cotton fabrics, glass, lacquered ware, paper, and numerous articles in iron, ivory, wood, horn, &c. The trade in these articles and in general produce is very extensive, and the environs are covered with orchards, gardens, mulberry plantations, and highly-cultivated fields of cotton, rice, wheat, &c. Pop. about 1,000,000.

Soodak, Soudak, or **Sudak,** soo'dåk', a maritime town of the Crimea, in Russia, 22 miles S.W. of Kaffa.

Soodan, Soudan, or **Sudan,** more correctly **Beled-es-Soodan,** be-lĕd'-ĕs-soo'dån', the "land of the blacks," called also **Nigritia,** ne-grish'e-ą (Ger. *Nigritien,* ne-gree'te-ęn; Fr. *Nigritie,* nee'gree'tee'), a vast region of Central Africa, the limits of which are undefined, but it is understood to be bounded on the E. by Kordofan, on the S. by the parallel of lat. 6° N., on the W. by Senegambia, and on the N. by the Desert of Sahara. The E. portion comprises the basin of Lake Chad and Lake Fittré, and the N. the course of the Upper Niger. From the meagre accounts of travellers, the greater part of the surface appears to be flat, except in the S., where it is said to be hilly. What is called Egyptian Soudan lies E. of Soudan proper, and includes Dongola, Taka, Sennaar, Kordofan, Darfoor, Fertit, &c.

Sooden, sō'dęn, a watering-place of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 3 miles N.W. of Höchst.

Soodogda, soo-dog'då, a town of Russia, 20 miles S.E. of Vladimeer, on the Soodogda. Pop. 2499.

Soodost, Soudost, or **Sudost,** soo'dost', a river of Russia, rises in the government of Orel, flows a southerly course of about 100 miles through the government of Chernigov, and joins the Desna on the right.

Soohág, soo-håg', an important town of Egypt, on the Nile, capital of the province of Girgeh, about 45 miles above Sioot.

Sooi-Ching-Bao, soo'ee-ching-bå'o, **Koor-Kara-Oosson,** or **Kour-Kara-Ousson,** koor-kå-rå-oos-son', a town of Chinese Toorkistan, 190 miles W.N.W. of Ooroomtsee.

Sooi-Ding-Ching, soo'ee-ding-ching, a town of China, 20 miles N.E. of Kooldja.

Sooi-Kow, or **Sui-Kow,** soo'ee-kŏw, a town of China, in Fo-Kien, on the Min, N.W. of Foo-Choo. Pop. 6000.

Sooja, Soudja, soo'jå, or **Sudsha,** a town of Russia, government and 54 miles S. of Koorsk. It is surrounded by orchards and kitchen-gardens. Pop. 4582.

Sook-el-Shooyookh, Souk-el-Shou-Youkh, or **Suk-el-Shuyukh,** sook-ĕl-shoo'yook', a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the S. bank of the Euphrates, 66 miles W.N.W. of Bassorah. It is the seat of an active inland commerce, and has an export trade in horses, esteemed the best in this part of the Turkish dominions.

Sookhona, Soukhona, Sukhona, or **Suchona,** soo-ko'nå, a river of Russia, government of Vologda, rises in Lake Koobinskoe, flows mostly E., past Totma and Oostioog Velikee, and near the latter town joins the Yoog to form the Dwina. Total course, 250 miles. The principal affluents are the Vologda and Tolchma. It is navigable, and forms a main route between Vologda and Archangel.

Soo'khoom', Sookhoom, or **Sukhum,** soo'koom', written also **Ssuchum,** a military district of Russia, in Transcaucasia, bordering on the Black Sea, along the S.W. slope of the Caucasus, and including Abkhasia. Area, 3381 square miles. Chief town, Sookhoom-Kalé. Pop. 70,701.

Sookhoom-Kalé, Soukgoum-Kalé, soo'koom'-kå-lå', or **Sokhoum-Kalé,** a town and fort of Russia, on the Black Sea, 18 miles S.E. of Anapa. Pop. 1612.

Sookh'poor', or **Sukhpur,** sook'poor', a town of Bengal, Boglipoor, 18 miles N. by E. of Muhesi. P. 3233.

Soo-Koo-l-Baseer, or **Suku-l-Basir,** soo'koo'-ĕl-bå'seer', a town of Arabia, 15 miles N.W. of Shehr, on the S.E. coast. Estimated pop. 4500.

Soola, Soula, or **Sula,** soo'lå, a river of Russia, governments of Kharkov and Poltava, joins the Dnieper 18 miles N.W. of Krilov, after a S. course of 200 miles.

Soolimana, Soulimana, or **Sulimana,** soo-le-må'nå, a state of Africa, in Senegambia, mostly between lat. 9° and 10° N. and lon. 9° 30′ and 11° W., adjacent to Foota-Jallon on the N.W. and Koranko on the S. Capital, Falaba. The river Rokelle forms a part of the W. frontier. Several fertile pasturages feed many herds, camels, &c. The Mandingoes bring cloths, gunpowder, and glasswares into Soolimana in return for other products.

Soolina, Soulina, or **Sulina,** soo-lee'nå, one of the principal branches by which the Danube discharges its waters into the Black Sea, within the Russian government of Bessarabia. It is the most frequented branch, and is used for transporting immense quantities of corn, chiefly for the British market. Its mouth has been deepened by the construction of jetties.

Soolina, Soulina, or **Sulina,** a town or village of Roumania, near the mouth of the river Soolina, with a custom-house. It is composed of a double row of houses along the river-side, with a dreary marsh behind them. Most of the houses are built upon piles.

Soo'loo' (or **Suluk**) **Islands** (Sp. *Jolo,* ho'lo), an archipelago of the Indian Ocean, between the Mindoro or Sooloo Sea on the N., the Celebes Sea on the S., the island of Borneo on the S.W., and that of Mindanao on the N.E., and between lat. 4° 44′ and 6° 56′ N. and lon. 119° 30′ and 122° 30′ E. Length, from S.W. to N.E., about 200 miles. It consists of nearly 150 islands, most of them very small, and divided into 3 groups, named respectively after the 3 principal islands, Baseelan in the N.E., Sooloo in the centre, and Tawee-Tawee in the S.W. Baseelan, situated on the S.W. extremity of Mindanao, is of an oblong form, about 42 miles long by 6 miles broad. Sooloo stretches 35 miles from E. to W., with a breadth of 5 miles to 10 miles, and Tawee-Tawee is situated near the peninsula of Unsang, forming the N.E. extremity of Borneo, and is about 35 miles long from N.E. to S.W. The other chief islands of this group are Pata on the S., and a small group called the Tapool Isles on the S.S.W. Among the timber-trees are teak and sandal-woods; and among the fruits, cocoa- and areca-nuts, bananas, mangoes, and oranges. Wild boars and deers are common, and oxen, swine, goats, and poultry are abundant. The islands were formerly noted for piracy, even yet not wholly suppressed. The whole of the Sooloo Archipelago is under the sway of a despotic sultan, who claims sovereignty over a large part of Borneo, and the Spanish government likewise claims, but does not exercise, authority over Sooloo. Their aggregate pop. is estimated at 200,000.

Sooloo, also called **Soung,** the principal town of the Sooloo Archipelago, situated on the N.W. coast of the island of its own name, has a good roadstead, and, though generally composed of huts, has some houses of more ambitious appearance, and the trade of the whole island centres here. It was formerly the capital of the group; but in 1851 it was bombarded and destroyed by the Spaniards, since which time the sultan has abandoned it, and it is occupied by the Spaniards and called Banmoa. Pop. of the town, 6000.

Sooloo Sea, or **Sea of Mindo'ro,** extends between lat. 5° and 15° N., lon. 117° and 123° E.

Soomeanee, a town of Beloochistan. See Sonmeanee.

Soomoto, a town of Japan. See Avasi.

Soomshoo, Soumshoo, or **Sumshu,** soom'shoo, one of the Kooril Islands, about 10 miles S.S.W. of Cape Lopatka, the S. extremity of the peninsula of Kamchatka. It is about 10 miles long from N. to S.

Soomy, Soumy, or **Sumy,** soo'mee, a lake of Siberia, in the government of Tomsk, near the right bank of the Irtish. Length, from N. to S., about 55 miles; breadth, about 35 miles.

Soomy, Soumy, or **Sumy,** soo'mee, a town of Russia, government and 83 miles N.W. of Kharkov, on the Psiol. Pop. 14,126.

Soonderdroog, a town of India. See Malwan.

Sooneer, a town of India. See Jooneer.

Soongaree, Soungari, or **Sungari,** soon-gå-ree' or soon-gå'ree, written also **Songari,** a river of Manchooria, rises near the frontier of Corea, flows N. and N.E., and joins the Amoor or Saghalin River 135 miles S.W. of the influx of the Oosooree. Total course estimated at 800 miles. It is deep, easily navigated, and has numerous affluents.

Soongaria, or **Soungaria,** soong-gå're-å, written also **Dzoongaria** or **Dzoungaria** (Chinese, *Thian-Shan-Pelu*), a country of Central Asia, forming part of the Chinese Empire, bounded N.W. and S.W. by Russian Toorkistan, which indeed includes a considerable part of what was formerly called Soongaria, and on the S. by several ranges of mountains, of which little is known. The surface consists chiefly of an elevated and almost desert plateau, surrounded and partly intersected by lofty mountain-chains. Numerous rivers descend from the mountains, but many of them, before attaining much magnitude, disappear in the sands of the desert or empty themselves into its lakes. Large tracts are nearly or altogether unfit for human habitation, but some of the plains, and many of the valleys, are covered with good pasture, on which numerous nomade tribes feed their herds. In all the three divisions considerable tracts are under cultivation, and produce grain of different kinds, chiefly millet and barley. In the N. extensive forests occur; towards the E. are many marshy tracts covered with reeds, furnishing shelter to numerous wild beasts. The domestic animals are principally camels and buffaloes. Among the minerals are gold, copper, iron, and it is said also coal. Salt is obtained in abundance, both from salt-lakes and from mines. Soongaria was originally inhabited by the Oo-Sun, who appear to have been completely distinguished from the neighboring nations by having blue eyes and red beards. About the sixth century they were expelled by the Turks, who, after remaining masters for several centuries, were obliged to yield to the victorious arms of Jenghis Khan and his Mongols. The Mongols became divided into two great classes,—Mongols proper and Eleuthes or Calmucks. The latter were long held in subjection by the former, but at last the Calmucks threw off the yoke, and one of these tribes, called Soongars, or Soongarians, having greatly distinguished themselves, gave their name to the country. The Emperor of China, after a long and bloody war, conquered Soongaria in 1754, and since that period it has been treated as a Chinese province, much of the region now under Russian control being claimed by China.

Soongnum, soong'nŭm', a populous village of Thibet, on the Rushkolang, a tributary of the Sutlej, N. of the Himalayas. Lat. 31° 48′ N.; lon. 78° 28′ E.

Soonkaur, soon'kawr' (Hindoo, *Sanoara*), a town of India, in Deccan, Nizam's dominions, 22 miles S.S.W. of Aurungabad.

Soonth, soont'h, a town and fort of West Hindostan, dominions of Odeypoor, 40 miles S. of Doongurpoor.

Soonwald, sōn'wâlt, an elevated plateau of Germany, terminating on the left bank of the Rhine, near Bacharach.

So-Ooj-Bolak, or **So-Uj-Bolak,** sō-ooj-bo'låk', a town of Persia, in Azerbaijan, 20 miles S. of Lake Oorpomeeyah, on a river which loses itself in a marshy lake 12 miles N. It consists of about 1200 houses, inhabited by Jews, Nestorian Christians, and Koords.

Soopoi, Soupoi, or **Supoi,** soo'poi, a river of Russia, traverses Poltava, and, flowing S., joins the Dnieper on the left. Total course, 110 miles.

Soor, Sour, or **Sur,** soor, a seaport on the E. coast of Arabia, dominions and 90 miles S.E. of Muscat, on a deep lagoon, in lat. 22° 37′ N., lon. 59° 36′ E.

Soor, Sour, or **Tsour,** soor (anc. *Ty'rus,* or *Tyre;* Gr. Τύρος), a seaport town of Syria, 28 miles N.N.E. of Acre, on the E. part of a peninsula, about 1 mile in length, which in antiquity was the insular site of the famous maritime city of Tyre. In 1837 it suffered from a severe earthquake, by which its walls and buildings were greatly dilapidated. On the peninsula are the ruins of a large cathedral, and various traces of ancient structures, with some cisterns, apparently connected with extensive water-works, and an aqueduct at Ras-el-Ain, on the mainland, about 2 miles distant. Its port is now unfit for any but small vessels, and the trade of this ancient emporium of the East has dwindled to small exports of tobacco, cotton, and fuel.

Soora, Soura, or **Sura,** soo'rå, a river of Russia, chiefly in the governments of Penza and Simbeersk, after a N. course of 400 miles, joins the Volga at Vasil, in the government of Nizhnee-Novgorod.

Soorabaya, a town of Java. See Soerabaya.

Soorakarta, or **Soorakerta.** See Soerakarta.

Soorazh, or **Souraj,** soo-råzh', written also **Ssurash,** a town of Russia, government and 113 miles N.N.E. of Chernigov, Pop. 3770.

Soorazh, Souraj, Suraj, or **Ssurash,** a town of Russia, government and 25 miles N.E. of Vitebsk. P. 1918.

Sooree, a town of India. See BEERBHOOM.

Soorgoot, Sourgout, Surgut, or **Surghut,** soor-goot′, sometimes called **Soorgootoi** or **Surgutoi,** a town of Asiatic Russia, government and 269 miles N.E. of Tobolsk, on the Obi. Pop. 1130.

Soormah, soor′ma̤, a river of British India, after a W. and S. course of 200 miles, joins the Megna, an affluent of the Brahmapootra, 20 miles S. of Azmerigunge.

Soorooga, Souroga, or **Suruga,** soo-roo′gå, a populous maritime town of Japan, in the island of Hondo, on the Bay of Tetomina, 90 miles S.W. of Tokio. It has an imperial palace, and manufactures of paper and mats.

Soo‵rujghur′a, or **Surajgarha,** soo‵rŭj-gŭr′a̤, a town of Bengal, on the S. bank of the Ganges, district and 16 miles W. of Monghir. Pop. 7935.

Soo‵rujpoor′, a town of India, 20 miles S.E. of Delhi. Pop. 5216.

Soory, a town of India. See BEERBHOOM.

Soos, Sous, or **Sus,** soos, a river of Morocco, rises in Mount Atlas, and, after a W. course of 130 miles, enters the Atlantic 5 miles S. of Agadeer.

Soos, Sous, or **Sus,** the southernmost province of Morocco, mostly between lat. 28° 30′ and 30° 30′ N. and lon. 10° and 14° W., having N. the kingdom of Morocco, E. Mount Atlas, S. the Desert, and W. the Atlantic. Estimated area, 28,686 square miles. Pop. 700,000. It is divided by the river Tesset into Soos-el-Adna, which is wholly subordinate to Morocco, and Soos-el-Acsa, consisting of only tributary districts. The principal towns are Terodant, Agadeer, Messa, and Noon.

Soos, Sous, Sus, soos, or **Susan,** soo‵sån′ (anc. *Susa*), a ruined city of Persia, in Khoozistan (anc. *Susiana*), the remains of which, on the W. bank of the Choaspes, 50 miles W. of Shooster, comprise numerous mounds.

Soosa, Sousa, or **Susa,** soo′så, a fortified seaport town of Tunis, 40 miles S. of Hammamet, on the S.W. shore of its gulf. Pop. 10,000. It has a port adapted for large vessels, handsome mosques, good bazaars, and manufactures of woollen cloths, shoes, and linens.

Soosam-Adassi, Asia Minor. See SAMOS.

Soosighirlee-Soo, or **Susighirli-Su,** soo‵se-ghir‵-lee′-soo (anc. *Maces′tus*), a river of Asia Minor, rises in the Lake of Simaul, and joins the Rhyndacus about 12 miles S. of its mouth in the Sea of Marmora.

Sootchoo, or **Sootchoo-Foo.** See SOO-CHOW-FOO.

Sootooko, or **Soutouko,** soo′too-ko‵, a village of West Africa, in Wooli. Lat. 13° 29′ N.; lon. 13° 55′ W.

Soozdal, Souzdal, or **Suzdal,** sooz‵dål′, a town of Russia, government and 22 miles N. of Vladimeer, on the Kamenka. Pop. 7047. Its fortress has the residence of its former archbishops, and a church of the tenth century.

Sop‵chop′py, a post-office of Wakulla co., Fla., about 40 miles S.S.W. of Tallahassee.

Sopetran, so-på-trån′, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Cundinamarca, province and 10 miles S. of Antioquia, on the Cauca.

Sophia, Sofia, so-fee′å, or **Triaditza,** tre-å-dit′så, a city, capital of Bulgaria, on the route from Constantinople to Belgrade, 85 miles S.E. of Nissa. Lat. 42° 37′ N.; lon. 23° 26′ E. Pop. 24,000. It is meanly built; but it is reported to have 30 mosques and 10 churches, with hot baths, and manufactures of woollens and silk fabrics, leather and tobacco, and it is the residence of a begler-bey, and the see of Greek and Roman Catholic archbishops. It was founded by Justinian on the ruins of the ancient *Sardica*.

Sophia, so-fee′a̤, or **Saint Sophia,** a town of Russia, 17 miles by railway S. of St. Petersburg. It contains a church built in imitation of St. Sophia at Constantinople.

Sophon, the ancient name for SABANJAH.

Soping, a state of Celebes. See SOEPA.

So′pris Peak, Colorado, a granitic mountain of the Elk Range, in lat. 39° 15′ 54″ N., lon. 107° 9′ 50″ W. Its altitude is 12,972 feet above the sea-level.

Sopronium and **Soprony.** See OEDENBURG.

Sopur, so-poor′, a town of Cashmere, 20 miles W.N.W. of Serinagur. Pop. 3973.

Soquel, so-kēl′, a post-village and summer resort of Santa Cruz co., Cal., in Soquel township, on the Pacific Ocean, and on the Santa Cruz & Watsonville Railroad, 4 miles E. of Santa Cruz. Here is attractive scenery. Soquel has a church, 2 tanneries, 2 hotels, and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 1193.

Sora, so′rå, a city of Italy, province of Caserta, on the Garigliano, 15 miles E.N.E. of Frosinone. Pop. 5100. It stands at the foot of a height on which are the remains of a Gothic castle and the walls of ancient Sora. It has a cathedral and various other churches.

Sora′doville, a post-hamlet of Mifflin co., Pa., in Decatur township, on the Sunbury & Lewistown Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of Lewistown.

Soragna, so-rån′yå (L. *Soranca*), a town of Italy, 18 miles N.W. of Parma, with a parish church and a large and magnificent palace. Pop. 5492.

Sorano, so-rå′no, a walled village of Italy, 5 miles N.E. of Pitigliano. Pop. of commune, 5589.

Sorata, so-rå′tå, a town of Bolivia, in the Andes, department and 57 miles N.W. of La Paz, province of Larecaja, 8715 feet above sea-level. Pop. 1200. A few miles S. are the two peaks of Sorata, the one 21,043 feet and the other 21,286 feet high.

Sorau, so′rŏw, or **Zorowe,** tso-ro′ŵå, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 56 miles S.S.E. of Frankfort, on the railway from Berlin to Silesia. Pop. 13,183. It has an orphan asylum, a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollens and linens.

Soraun, a town of India. See SORON.

Soraya, a river of Portugal. See ZATAS.

Sorbas, sor′bås, a town of Spain, province and 25 miles E.N.E. of Almeria. Pop. 1992.

Sor′bie, or **Sor′by,** a village of Scotland, co. of Wigtown, near the sea. Pop. of parish, 1677.

Sorbiodunum, the ancient name of OLD SARUM.

Sor′by, a post-office of Wayne co., Tenn.

Sordi, sor′dee, or **Petalidha,** på-tå-leed′hå, an island off the W. coast of Crete. Lat. 35° 34′ N.; lon. 23° 27′ E.

Sorel, so-rēl′, or **William Henry,** a town of Quebec, capital of the co. of Richelieu, on the right bank of the river Richelieu, at its mouth in Lake St. Peter, 45 miles by rail N.E. of Montreal, and 33 miles from St. Hilaire. It contains manufactories of engines, mill-machinery, stoves, ploughs, leather, bricks, &c., saw- and grist-mills, offices issuing 2 weekly newspapers, 2 branch banks, several hotels, 3 or 4 churches, and a number of stores. This is the winter quarters of nearly all the steamboats and craft plying between Montreal and Quebec. Ship-building, for which there are excellent facilities, is largely engaged in. Pop. 5636. See RICHELIEU.

Sorell, a town of Tasmania, on Pitt Water, an inlet of North Bay, 14 miles N.E. of Hobart Town.

Sorelli Rocks, in the Mediterranean. See GALITA.

Soresina, so-rå-see′nå, a town of Italy, 14 miles N.W. of Cremona, between the Oglio and Adda. Pop. 6827.

Sorèze, so‵raiz′, a town of France, in Tarn, 14 miles S.W. of Castres. Pop. 1390.

Sor′ghotown, a post-hamlet of Daviess co., Ky., 8 miles W. of Owensborough. It has a church.

Sorgoson, sor-go-sōn′, a village of the Philippines, island of Luzon, 30 miles S. by E. of Albay, with a harbor.

Sorgue, sorg, a small river of France, rises in the celebrated fountain of Vaucluse, in the department of Vaucluse, and joins the Rhone 5 miles N. of Avignon, after a W. course of 20 miles.

Sorgues, sorg, a river of France, rises in the department of Aveyron, flows W.N.W., and joins the Dourdon after a course of above 30 miles.

Sorgues, a town of France, department of Vaucluse, on the Sorgue, 5 miles by rail N.E. of Avignon. P. 2357.

Soria, so′re-å, a province of Spain, in Old Castile. Area, 5770 square miles. Agriculture employs the greater part of the population. Pop. 158,992.

Soria, a city of Spain, capital of a province, on the Douro, 51 miles S.S.E. of Logroño. Pop. 6320. It has manufactures of silks, and a trade in wool. Three miles N. are ruins conjectured to be those of ancient *Numantia*.

Soria, the Italian name of SYRIA (which see).

Soriano, so-re-å′no, a town of Italy, 7 miles E. of Viterbo. Pop. 4286.

Soriano, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 8 miles S.E. of Monteleone. Pop. 2920.

Sorisole, so-re-so′lå, a village of Italy, province and 3 miles N.W. of Bergamo. Pop. 1760.

Sorlien's (sor′leenz) **Mill,** a post-office of Yellow Medicine co., Minn.

Sorlingues, the French name of the SCILLY ISLES.

Sorn, a village of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 3 miles E. of Mauchline. The castle of Sorn is W. of the village.

Sorocaba, so-ro-kå′bå, a town of Brazil, province and 50 miles W.S.W. of São Paulo, on the river Sorocaba, an affluent of the Tiete. Pop. 1800. It has a trade in cattle.

Soröe, so′ro‵ or so′rö‵ẹh, almost so′rŭh‵yẹh, a town of Denmark, island of Seeland, on the small Lake of Soröe, 18 miles E.N.E. of Corsoer. Pop. 1397.

Soröe, a large island of Norway, off the N. coast of Finmark, lat. 70° 40′ N., lon. 22°-24° E.

Soroka, so-ro'kå, a village of Russia, government and 170 miles W. of Archangel, on a rocky island in the White Sea, at the mouth of the Vig.

Soroka, a town of Russia, province of Bessarabia, on the Dniester, 78 miles N.N.W. of Kishenev. Pop. 7161.

Soroksar, so‘rok‘saR', a town of Hungary, co. and 18 miles from Pesth. Pop. 5074.

So‘ron', or **So‘raun',** a town of India, district of Etah, 25 miles S.W. of Budaon. Pop. 11,182.

Sorraya, a river of Portugal. See Zatas.

Sor'rel Hill, a mountain of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, 4 miles S.E. of Blessington. Height, 1915 feet.

Sorrento, soR-Rên'to (anc. *Surren'tum*), a maritime town of Italy, 7 miles S.W. of Castel-a-Mare, on the promontory which bounds the Bay of Naples on the S. Pop. 19,905. It is celebrated for the beauty of its vicinity and the mildness and salubrity of its climate. It has a cathedral, manufactures of silk, and various Greek and Roman antiquities. It is an archbishop's see.

Sorren'to, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Fla., 18 miles W. of Sanford. It has a church.

Sorrento, Piano di. See Piano di Sorrento.

Sorrento, Promontory of, between the Bays of Naples and Salerno, 15 miles in length, terminates in Cape Campanella, opposite Capri.

Sorso, soR'so, a town of Sardinia, 6 miles N. of Sassari. Pop. 5533.

Sortino, soR-tee'no, a town of Sicily, province and 19 miles N.W. of Syracuse, on a hill, whence the view is very fine. It is noted for its gold- and silver-works. Pop. 8757.

Sorvillan, soR-veel-yån', a village of Spain, in Andalusia, about 40 miles from Granada. Pop. 1367.

Sos, sōs (anc. *Sotia'tum Op'pidum*), a town of Spain, province and 56 miles N.N.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 3742.

Soscol, California. See Suscol.

Sosna Bystraia, sos'nå bis-trī'å (or "the rapid"), a river of European Russia, affluent of the Don, government of Orel, after an E. course of 130 miles, joins the Don 18 miles E.N.E. of Yelets.

Sosna Tikhaia, sos'nå te-KĪ'å, a river of European Russia, government of Voronezh, after an E. course of 100 miles, joins the Don 16 miles N.E. of Ostrogoisk.

Sosnitsa, sos-nit'så, a town of Russia, government and 64 miles E. of Chernigov. It has a cathedral. Pop. 5657.

Sospel, sôs-pêl' (It. *Sospello*, sos-pêl'lo), a town of France, in Alpes-Maritimes, 24 miles N.E. of Nice. It has a hospital and a marble-quarry. Pop. 3147.

Söst, a town of Prussian Westphalia. See Soest.

Sostegno, sos-tên'yo, a village of Italy, 12 miles E.N.E. of Biella. Pop. 1289.

Sostomagus, France. See Castelnaudary.

Sosva, or **Soswa,** sos'vå, a river of Siberia, government of Perm, rises in the Ural Mountains, and, after a S.E. course of 170 miles, joins the Lovda to form the Tavda.

Sosva, or **Soswa,** a river of Siberia, government of Tobolsk, joins the Obi at Berezov. Length, 350 miles.

So'ther, a hamlet of Nemaha co., Kansas, on the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, 47 miles W. of Atchison. It has 2 churches.

Sotiatum Oppidum, Spain. See Sos.

Sotillo de la Abrada, so-teel'yo då lå å-BRå'Då, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, S. of Avila. Pop. 1473.

Sotoanne, so-to-ånn', a group of the Carolines, near lat. 5° 30′ N., lon. 153° 30′ E. It consists of more than 60 islets.

Soto la Marina, so'to lå må-ree'nå, a village of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, on the river Santander, 25 miles W. of its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico.

Sotteghem, or **Sottegem,** sot'tẹh-Ghêm‘, a town of Belgium, East Flanders, 13 miles S.S.E. of Ghent. P. 2379.

Sotteville-les-Rouen, sott‘veel'-là-roo-ōNg', a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Paris & Havre Railway, 4 miles S. of Rouen. Pop. 11,278.

Sotteville-sur-Mer, sott‘veel'-süR-maiR, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, near the English Channel, arrondissement of Yvetot. Pop. 1456.

Sotto Marina, sot'to må-ree'nå, the southernmost of the islands in the Venetian Lagoon, in Italy, 15 miles S. of Venice. The town of Chioggia is at its N. extremity.

Sotuta, so-too'tå, a town of Mexico, state of Yucatan, 60 miles S.E. of Merida.

Souabe, the French name of Swabia.

Soubachi, a town of Russia. See Soobashi.

Soubtsov, a town of Russia. See Soobtsov.

Sou'cook River, rises in Belknap co., N.H., and falls into the Merrimac River in Merrimack co., about 3 miles S.E. of Concord.

Soudak, a town of Russia. See Soodak.

Soudan, a region of Africa. See Soodan.

Soudan, soo‘dôNg', a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 3 miles E.N.E. of Châteaubriant.

Soude, sood, a post-office of Brown co., Minn.

Soudersburg, sŏw'dẹrz-bŭrg, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., 1½ miles from Gordonville Station, and 9 miles E. of Lancaster. It has 2 churches, a wagon-shop, and a cigar-factory.

Souderton, sŏw'dẹr-tọn, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Franconia township, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 28 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has a bank and 2 planing-mills.

Soudja, a town of Russia. See Sooja.

Soudogda, a town of Russia. See Soodogda.

Soudost, a river of Russia. See Soodost.

Souerek, a town of Turkish Armenia. See Siverek.

Souez, or **Soueys.** See Suez.

Soufflenheim, Alsace. See Sufflenheim.

Souffrière, La, lå soo‘fre-aiR', two volcanoes, one on the island of Guadeloupe, the other on St. Vincent.

Soufrière, soo‘fre-aiR', a seaport near the S.W. extremity of the island of St. Lucia.

Sougé, soo‘zhå'; a village of France, in Loir-et-Cher, 15 miles W. of Vendôme. Pop. 1275.

Sougé, a village of France, in Sarthe. It has a foundry. Pop. of commune, 1491.

Souhe'gan River, New Hampshire, drains the S. part of Hillsborough co., and enters the Merrimac River from the W., about 7 miles above Nashua.

Souillac, soo‘yåk' or sool‘yåk', a town of France, in Lot, on the right bank of the Dordogne, at the head of its navigation by heavy barges, 30 miles N. of Cahors. Pop. 2362. It has a chamber of commerce, and trade in cattle, leather, wine, salt, and timber.

So-Uj-Bolak. See So-Ooj-Bolak.

Souk-el-Shou-Youkh. See Sook-el-Shooyookh.

Soukgoum-Kalé, Russia. See Sookhoom-Kalé.

Soukhona, a river of Russia. See Sookhona.

Soula, a river of Russia. See Soola.

Soulanges, soo‘lôNzh', a county at the W. extremity of Quebec, bordering on the St. Lawrence, and traversed by the Grand Trunk Railway. Area, 138 square miles. Capital, Coteau Landing. Pop. 10,808.

Souleimanieh, Koordistan. See Suleimaneeyah.

Souli, a fortress of Turkey. See Suli.

Soulimana, a state of Africa. See Soolimana.

Soulina, a branch of the Danube. See Soolina.

Soulsbyville, sōlz'be-vĭl, a post-village of Tuolumne co., Cal., 10 miles E. of Sonora. It has gold quartz-mines.

Soultz, or **Soultz-la-Ville.** See Sulz.

Soultzmatt, a town of Alsace. See Sulzmatt.

Soumagne, soo‘mån', a town of Belgium, province and 7 miles E. of Liege. Pop. 2285.

Soumeanee, Beloochistan. See Sonmeanee.

Soumshoo, one of the Koorils. See Soomshoo.

Soumy, Russia. See Soomy.

Sound, The, or **Oeresund,** ö'rå-soond‘, a narrow strait between Denmark (island of Seeland) and Sweden, which connects the Baltic with the Cattegat and North Sea. Length, from N. to S., 30 miles; breadth at its narrowest point, between Elsinore (Helsingör) and Helsingborg, 3 miles; depth, from 4 to 20 fathoms.

Sound Neck, a hamlet of Pasquotank co., N.C., 60 miles from Norfolk, Va.

Soung, a town of Sooloo. See Sooloo.

Soungari, a river of East Asia. See Soongaree.

Soupoi, a river of Russia. See Soopoi.

Sour, a town of Syria. See Soor.

Soura, a river of Russia. See Soora.

Sourabaya. See Soerabaya.

Souraj, two towns of Russia. See Soorazh.

Sourakarta, or **Sourakerta.** See Soerakarta.

Sourdeval, or **Sourdeval-la-Barre,** sooR‘dẹh-vål'-lå-baR, a town of France, in Manche, 5 miles N.E. of Mortain. Pop. 2468.

Soure, sô'rå, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 13 miles N.N.W. of Pombal. Pop. 5831.

Soure, sô'rå, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, 40 miles W. of Itapicuru de Cima.

Soure, a town of Brazil, province and 16 miles from Ceará, on the Ceará.

Sourgout, a town of Russia. See Soorgoot.

Souris, soo'ris, or **Col'ville Bay,** a seaport town of Prince Edward Island, co. of Kings, on the river Souris, near its entrance into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and at the N. terminus of a branch railway, 52 miles from Charlottetown. Ship-building and fishing are the chief occupations. Pop. 500. The name Souris is also sometimes given to the MOUSE RIVER in the North-West Territories.

Sour Lake, a small lake in Hardin co., Tex., near the Jefferson co. line, 45 miles E. of Houston. Its waters are largely shipped for medicinal use, and in the vicinity are petroleum springs and a deposit of bitumen.

Sour Lake, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tex., on the Texas & New Orleans Railroad, 16 miles W. of Beaumont, near the above lake. Here is a hotel.

Sour Lake Spring, a post-hamlet and watering-place of Hardin co., Tex., 8 miles N.W. of Sour Lake Station. It has a church.

Sourouga, a town of Japan. See SOOROOGA.

Sour Spring, a post-office of Caldwell co., Tex., 6½ miles N. of Luling Station. Here is a health-resort called Texas Sour Springs, with a large hotel.

Sour Springs, a summer resort in Erie co., N.Y., on Grand Island, 2 miles from Tonawanda. Here are several intensely acid mineral springs.

Sour Wood, a post-office of Yadkin co., N.C.

Sous, Morocco and Persia. See Soos.

Sousa, a town of Tunis. See SOOSA.

Sousam-Adassi, or **Soosam-Adassi.** See SAMOS.

Soustons, soos`tòNᵍ′, a town of France, in Landes, 14 miles W.N.W. of Dax. Pop. 1287.

Sou-Tcheou-Fou. See SOO-CHOW-FOO.

Soutchou, or **Soutcheou.** See SOO-CHOW-FOO.

Souterraine, LA, lå soo`tėR`Rain′, a town of France, in Creuse, 19 miles W.N.W. of Guéret. Pop. 2859. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, beer, &c.

South, a township of Siskiyou co., Cal. Pop. 939.

South, a township of Madison co., Iowa. Pop. 1081.

South, a township of Dade co., Mo. Pop. 1029.

South Ab′ington, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., in South Abington township, near the Old Colony Railroad, 21 miles S. by E. of Boston. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and manufactures of boots, shoes, nails, tacks, and steel shanks. Pop. of the township, 2456.

South Abington Station, a post-hamlet in South Abington township, Plymouth co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, at the junction of the Abington & Bridgewater Railroad. It has a church, and manufactures of boots, shoes, nails, tacks, &c.

South Ac′ton, a post-village in Acton township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Fitchburg Railroad, at the junction of the Marlborough Branch, 5 miles W. of Concord. It has a newspaper office, 2 grist-mills, a saw-mill, and manufactures of clothing, sash, and blinds.

South Acton, a post-office or hamlet of York co., Me., in Acton township, about 40 miles W.S.W. of Portland. It has a church.

South Ac′worth, a post-village in Acworth township, Sullivan co., N.H., about 45 miles W. of Concord. It has 2 churches, a woollen-mill, &c.

South Adams, Massachusetts. See ADAMS.

South Ad′dison, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., 4 miles S. of Addison, and about 26 miles W. of Elmira.

South Alabam′a, or **Smith′ville,** a post-hamlet in Genesee co., N.Y., about 32 miles E.N.E. of Buffalo. It has a church, and manufactures of barley-forks and carriages.

South Albany, awl′bạ-ne, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., Vt., in Albany township, about 36 miles N.N.E. of Montpelier. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

South Albion, ål′be-ọn, a post-hamlet in Albion township, Kennebec co., Me., about 24 miles E.N.E. of Augusta. It has a grist-mill and about 10 dwellings.

South Albion, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., in Albion township, about 27 miles E. of Oswego.

South′all, a village of England, co. of Middlesex, on the Great Western Railway, 9 miles W.N.W. of London.

South′am, a town of England, co. and 9 miles E. of Warwick. Pop. of parish, 1785. It has a fine Gothic church, and is the head of a poor-law union.

South Am′ana, a post-hamlet of Iowa co., Iowa, in Amana township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and on the Iowa River, 5 miles E. of Marengo. It has a church, and is one of the villages of the Amana communists.

South Amboy, a post-village in South Amboy township, Middlesex co., N.J., on Raritan Bay, at the mouth of Raritan River, 27 miles S.W. of New York, 61 miles N.E. of Camden, and about 10 miles E. of New Brunswick. It is a terminus of the Camden & Amboy Railroad, in connection with which steamboats ply between this place and New York. It contains the Stevensdale Institute, 6 churches, a newspaper office, a machine-shop, and a pottery.

South Ame′nia, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Amenia township, 2 miles from Wassaic Station, and about 22 miles E.N.E. of Poughkeepsie. It has a church.

South America. See AMERICA, page 70.

South Amer′ica, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Ill., 9 miles W. of Harrisburg. It has a church.

South Amesbury, Mass. See MERRIMACPORT.

South Amherst, am′ẹrst, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., Mass., in Amherst township, about 18 miles N. by E. of Springfield, and 2 miles from Amherst Station. It has a church and a manufactory of children's carriages.

Southampton, sŭTH-hamp′tọn, a seaport town of England, co. of Hants, on a peninsula at the mouth of the Itchen, near the head of Southampton Water, and on the Southwestern Railway, 71 miles S.W. of London. Lat. 50° 44′ N.; lon. 1° 24′ 2″ W. It consists of an old and a new town, the former at an early period surrounded by walls flanked with round towers and entered by several gates, of which three are still standing and bear the names of West-gate, South-gate, and Bar-gate. The principal street is crossed at right angles by several others, which in the older quarters are very irregular, while those in the more modern portion present many fine ranges of buildings. The environs are studded with handsome villas.

The ecclesiastical edifices include 5 parish churches, 3 chapels of ease, and various other chapels and places of worship. The chief educational establishments are the free grammar-school, founded by Edward VI., the Southampton College, the mechanics' literary and polytechnic institutions, and the botanic garden. The charitable endowments include an infirmary, a dispensary, a female penitentiary, almshouses, a hospital (occupying an antique range of buildings), and a royal humane society. Other buildings and objects deserving of notice are the guild hall, custom-house, audit-house, jail, theatre, assembly-rooms, ordnance map office, royal yacht club-house, baths, and public parks. The manufactures, except ship-building, which is carried on to a large extent, are chiefly confined to brewing, coaches, castings, silk goods, carpets, and the refining of sugar. The town is a very important steam-packet station, and is much visited by ocean steamers. It has very fine docks, and is an emigrant station. Chief imports, coal, stone, wines, brandies, provisions, and timber. One of its greatest attractions is the Southampton Common, a beautiful tract of land, richly wooded, 365 acres in extent, left to the town for public purposes many centuries ago. On it is situated the town cemetery.

Southampton stands about 1 mile S.W. of the Roman *Clausentum*, the site of which is still indicated by a fosse and vallum. The modern town is attributed to the Anglo-Saxons, and was first called Hantsone, from which the present name is obviously derived. In the tenth century it was repeatedly pillaged by the Danes, and afterwards, when their sovereign had gained the throne, became the occasional residence of Canute. In 1339, during the reign of Edward III., it was sacked by a French, Spanish, and Genoese fleet, but soon recovered and acquired new importance. Since the time of Edward I. it has returned two members to Parliament. Pop. 53,741. See also HANTS.

Southampton, sŭTH-hamp′tọn, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Blackwater River, on the S.W. by the Meherrin, and is intersected by the Nottoway River. The surface is nearly level, and almost half of it is covered with forests of pine, cypress, and other trees. The soil is sandy and not very fertile. Indian corn, lumber, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad and the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Jerusalem. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,117,570. Pop. in 1870, 12,285, of whom 12,268 were Americans.

Southampton, a post-office of Peoria co., Ill., about 14 miles N. of Peoria.

Southampton, a post-village in Southampton township, Hampshire co., Mass., on the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, 8 miles S.S.W. of Northampton, and about 14 miles N.W. of Springfield. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a manufactory of whips. Pop. of the township, 1050.

Southampton, a township of Burlington co., N.J. Pop. 2374.

Southampton, a post-village in Southampton township, Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Atlantic Ocean, near the Long Island Railroad, 90 miles E. of Brooklyn, and 10 miles S.W. of Sag Harbor. It has 2 churches, an academy, a windmill, and 6 stores. Pop. 943. The township, which is bounded on the N. by Peconic Bay, contains other villages, namely, Bridgehampton, Sag Harbor, West Hampton, Good Ground, Speonk, and Quogue. Pop. 6148.

Southampton, township, Bedford co., Pa. Pop. 1647.

Southampton, township, Bucks co., Pa. Pop. 1393.

Southampton, a station of the Philadelphia & Newtown Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Newtown, Pa.

Southampton, a township of Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. 2050.

Southampton, township, Franklin co., Pa. P. 1963.

Southampton, township, Somerset co., Pa. Pop. 673.

Southampton, a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on the Maccan River, 6 miles from Athol. It contains 2 churches, 2 stores, 3 hotels, 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, and a woollen-mill. Pop. 225. See also SAUGEEN.

Southamp'ton Island, British North America, on the N. side of Hudson Bay, is between lat. 62° and 66° N., lon. 80° and 87° W. The coasts are rugged and mountainous. Cape Southampton forms its S. extremity. It is conjectured to be a collection of islands, but its interior is unexplored.

Southampton Mills, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., 22 miles N. by W. of Cumberland, Md. It is on the Pittsburg, Connellsville & Baltimore Railroad, at Southampton Station. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a stone-quarry.

Southamptonshire, England. See HANTS.

Southamptonville, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., in Southampton township, on the Philadelphia & Newtown Railroad, 19 miles N.N.E. of Philadelphia.

Southampton Water, a fine inlet of England, stretching from the Solent and Spithead N.W. into the interior of Hampshire for about 11 miles. Greatest breadth, about 2 miles. It bounds the New Forest hundreds on the E., and receives the Anton, Itchen, and Hamble Rivers. Its shores are picturesque, and it is usually covered with shipping. Calshot Castle is on the W. side of its entrance, and the ruined Netley Abbey on its E. shore.

South An'dover, a post-hamlet in Andover township, Oxford co., Me., about 45 miles N.W. of Lewiston. It has 3 churches.

South Ann, a post-village and township of Charlevoix co., Mich. Pop. 400.

South An'na, a station of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 22½ miles N. of Richmond, Va.

South Anna River, Virginia, rises near the E. border of Albemarle co., runs southeastward through Louisa co., and unites with the North Anna about 5 miles N.W. of Hanover Court-House to form the Pamunkey River. It is nearly 75 miles long.

South Ann'ville, a township of Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. 1856.

South Apalach'in, a post-office of Tioga co., N.Y.

South Ar'cot, a district of India, Madras presidency. Area, 4873 square miles. Pop. 1,973,731. Capital, Cuddalore. See ARCOT.

South Argyle, ar-ghile', a post-hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., in Argyle township, about 20 miles N.E. of Saratoga Springs. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

South Ar'lington, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., O., in Clay township, 15 miles N.W. of Dayton. It has a church. Pop. 124.

South Arm, a post-township of Charlevoix co., Mich., on an inlet of Lake Michigan. Pop. 398.

South Asbury, az'bẹr-e, a hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., at Asbury Station, 1 mile from Asbury village.

South Ashburnham, Mass. See ASHBURNHAM DEPOT.

South Ash'field, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Mass., about 32 miles N. by W. of Springfield. It has a church, a grist-mill, and manufactures of lumber and wagons.

South Ath'ol, a post-hamlet of Worcester co., Mass., in Athol township, on the Springfield, Athol & Northeastern Railroad, 43 miles N.N.E. of Springfield. It has a church and manufactories of furniture and of boxes for boots.

South At'kinson, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Me., about 32 miles N.N.W. of Bangor.

South Attleborough, at'tẹl-bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., in Attleborough township, about 36 miles S. by W. of Boston. It has a church, a dye-house, and a manufactory of jewelry.

South Auburn, aw'bŭrn, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., within the city limits of Auburn, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 28 miles N. of Portland.

South Auburn, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., in Auburn township, 3½ miles from Skinner's Eddy Station, and about 33 miles N.W. of Scranton. In the vicinity are 2 churches.

South Austra'lia, a British colony between lat. 129° and 141° E., with the Southern Ocean on the S. Including North Australia, which is attached to this colony for government purposes, it extends from N. to S. the whole breadth of the continent, and has an area of 914,730 square miles, with a length of 2000 and a breadth of 700 miles. The S. coast-line extends about 1500 miles from N.W. to S.E., embracing Spencer and St. Vincent Gulfs, with Yorke Peninsula and Kangaroo Island. The surface of the colony is mostly undulating or level. The chief mountain-ranges are the Gawler Range, extending from Streaky Bay to the head of Spencer Gulf, with a maximum elevation of 2000 feet, and Flinders' Range, running in a northerly direction from the head of Spencer Gulf, attaining an elevation in some parts of more than 3000 feet. Mount Bryant, the most elevated summit E. of St. Vincent Gulf, rises to the height of 3012 feet. The table-land in Eyre Peninsula, W. of Spencer Gulf, averages 1300 feet in elevation. The Murray, which has its rise in the Australian Alps, pursues the lower part of its course in this colony, and is the only navigable river. Small streams are, however, numerous, and the country is, on the whole, well watered. Principal lakes (in many cases salt), Torrens, Alexandrina, Gairdner, Gregory, Eyre, and Frome. Ponds and creeks are numerous, and a series of lagoons border the coast along Encounter Bay in the S.E. The settled portions of the colony are for the most part situated on the E. side of St. Vincent Gulf, between that inlet and the Murray, and in the S.E. between Lacepede Bay, eastward, and the frontiers of Victoria, though land is leased as far as Lake Eyre. Climate healthy, and similar to that of Victoria, though in general much warmer; on the Adelaide plains farmers occasionally suffer from hot winds and drought; but it is, on the whole, admirably adapted for the growth of cereals and all kinds of fruit. In the interior are large desert tracts. The colony was established in 1836, and its progress has been remarkable. The population in 1847 was 31,153; in 1857, 109,917; in 1860, 126,830; in 1871, 185,626; in 1876, 213,271. The staple products of the colony are cereals, minerals, and wool. It is rich in mineral resources, though gold has not been discovered in any great quantity. During the 10 years 1859–69, the mineral produce exported amounted to over £6,000,000. Chief mineral exports, copper and lead in fine metal and ores. Coal is scarce. The colony in 1879 had 498 miles of railway and 5686 miles of telegraph lines, connecting Adelaide, Port Adelaide, Goolwa, Gawler, &c. The great overland line, 2100 miles long, constructed in 1871–72, at the expense of the colony, passes through South Australia from N. to S. An important trade has sprung up on the river Murray. The climate and soil of South Australia are admirably suited for the cultivation of the vine, and wine is largely exported. Many fine fruits come to perfection, as also tobacco, hops, and indigo. None of the religious denominations are paid by the government. The colony, while increasing in population, wealth, and intelligence, is decreasing in crime. The government is vested in a governor, an executive council of the heads of departments, having ministerial responsibility, a legislative council consisting of 18 members, and a house of assembly of 36 members. Both chambers are elective, but by different constituencies and with different tenures. The constitution embraces triennial parliaments and universal suffrage. The chief towns of the colony are Adelaide (the capital), Port Adelaide, Gawler-town, Port Wakefield, Port Angus, Goolwa, Port Elliot, Port Lincoln, Palmerston, Wallaroo, Macclesfield, Kapunda, and Kooringa.

South Av'enue, a post-office of Delaware co., Pa., at Spring Hill Station.

South A'von, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., N.Y., in Avon township, on the Dansville & Mount Morris Railroad, 5 miles N. of Geneseo, and 3 miles S. of Avon.

South Balls'ton, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., at Branch Station on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, 7 miles S. of Ballston, and about 24 miles N.N.W. of Albany.

South Ban'croft, a post-hamlet in Bancroft township, Aroostook co., Me., 35 miles S. of Houlton. It has a church.

South Barn'stead, a post-hamlet of Belknap co., N.H., 27 miles E.N.E. of Concord.

South Barns'ton, a post-village in Stanstead co., Quebec, 11 miles S.W. of Coaticook. Pop. 140.

South Bar of Sydney River, a seaport town of Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, 6 miles from Sydney. It contains an iron-foundry, a shoe-factory, a marine slip, and several stores and hotels. Here the coals from the Sydney mines are shipped. Ship-building and a considerable business are carried on. Pop. 300.

South Bar're, a post-office of Orleans co., N.Y., about 30 miles W. of Rochester.

South Barre, a post-hamlet in Barre township, Washington co., Vt., 7 or 8 miles S.S.E. of Montpelier. It has a manufactory of sash and blinds.

South Bar'ton, a post-hamlet in Barton township, Orleans co., Vt., on the Passumpsic Railroad, 25 miles N. of St. Johnsbury.

South Bay, a hamlet of Madison co., N.Y., on the S. side of Oneida Lake, 6 miles N. of Canastota. It has a church and 2 hotels.

South Bay, a hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., on Lake Champlain, 8 miles N. of Fort Ann. It has a church.

South Bay, New Brunswick. See Lancaster.

South Bay, a post-office in Prince Edward co., Ontario, 15 miles from Pictou.

South Bay, a post-village in Victoria co., Nova Scotia, 48 miles from Baddeck. Pop. 100.

South Bay, Labrador. See Ungava.

South Beach, a station of the Martha's Vineyard Railroad, on the Atlantic, 3½ miles S. of Edgartown, Mass.

South Beav'er, a township of Beaver co., Pa. P. 1206.

South Bed'dington, a post-office of Washington co., Me., 40 miles E. of Bangor. Here is a church.

South Bel'lingham, a village of Norfolk co., Mass., on Peter's River, and on the Milford & Woonsocket Railroad, 2 miles N.E. of Woonsocket, R.I. It has manufactures of boats, farming-tools, and soap.

South Bend, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Ark., on the Arkansas River, about 75 miles S.E. of Little Rock.

South Bend, a city, the capital of St. Joseph co., Ind., is on the St. Joseph River, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad and the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 15 miles W. of Elkhart, 86 miles E. by S. of Chicago, 10 miles S. of Niles, Mich., and 27 miles E. by N. of La Porte. A branch of the Michigan Central Railroad connects this city with Niles. It contains a court-house, 16 churches, the St. Joseph Academy, 2 or 3 national banks, a savings-bank, a high school, and printing-offices which issue 3 daily and 4 weekly newspapers. It has extensive manufactures of carriages or wagons, furniture, farming-implements, sewing-machine-fixtures, flour, paper, wool, bricks, ploughs, reapers, and chairs. The University of Notre Dame (Catholic) is 1½ miles from this city. Small steamboats can ascend the river to this place. Pop. in 1860, 3832; in 1870, 7206; present pop. about 10,000.

South Bend, a post-village in South Bend township, Blue Earth co., Minn., on the Minnesota River, and on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, at the mouth of Blue Earth River, 3½ miles W. of Mankato, and 90 miles S.W. of St. Paul. It has 2 churches. Pop. 301; of township, 504.

South Bend, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Neb., on the Platte River and the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 32 miles N.E. of Lincoln.

South Bend, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., O., on the Ohio River and the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 8 miles W. of Cincinnati. Here are the works of the Cincinnati Fertilizer Manufacturing Company.

South Bend, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., in South Bend township, on Crooked Creek, 12 miles W. of Indiana, and about 35 miles E.N.E. of Pittsburg. The township contains 3 churches, and a pop. of 1127.

South Bend, a post-office of Young co., Tex.

South Bend, a post-hamlet of Pacific co., Washington, on the Willopa River, 3 miles from Shoalwater Bay, and 18 miles from the ocean. It has a large lumber-mill. Large sea-going vessels can ascend to this place.

South Ber'lin, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Berlin township, on the Little Hoosic River and the Harlem Extension Railroad, 4½ miles S. of Berlin, and 22 miles E. of Albany. It has a church and a saw-mill.

South Berlin, a post-office and station of Marshall co., Tenn., on the Duck River Valley Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Columbia.

South Berne, bẹrn, a post-hamlet in Berne township, Albany co., N.Y., about 22 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It has 2 churches, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 50.

South Ber'wick, a post-village in South Berwick township, York co., Me., on the Salmon Falls River and the Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad, 45 miles S.W. of Portland, and about 8 miles E.N.E. of Dover, N.H. It contains 6 churches, a national bank, a cotton-factory, a savings-bank, an academy, a woollen-factory, a newspaper office, and a large manufactory of ladies' shoes, with about 400 operatives. The township is bounded on the W. by the Salmon Falls River, and intersected by the Boston & Maine Railroad. Pop. of the township, 2510.

South Berwick Junction, a post-office and station of York co., Me., is on the Boston & Maine Railroad, at its junction with the Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad, 14 miles N. of Portsmouth.

South Beth'any, a post-hamlet of Bartholomew co., Ind., 8 miles W. of Columbus.

South Beth'el, a post-hamlet in Bethel township, Oxford co., Me., 1 mile from Locke's Mills Station. It has a lumber-mill.

South Beth'lehem, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., on the Athens & Schenectady Branch Railroad. It has a church, a mill, and a tannery.

South Bethlehem, a post-borough of Northampton co., Pa., on the S. bank of the Lehigh River, and on the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 5 miles E. of Allentown, and 12 miles S.W. of Easton. A bridge over the river connects this town with Bethlehem. Here is the Lehigh University (Episcopal), which was founded by Hon. Asa Packer. For this institution a handsome stone building, called Packer Hall, has been erected on a hill. This university comprises a scientific or polytechnic school, in which civil engineering, mining, metallurgy, &c., are taught. The borough has 6 churches, an opera-house, a newspaper office, the Lehigh Zinc-Works, and manufactures of shovels, brass-ware, &c. Pop. 3556.

South Billerica, bil'ẹr-ik-ạ, a post-hamlet in Billerica township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Billerica & Bedford Railroad. It has a machine-shop.

South Black River. See Black River.

South Blen'don, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich., 20 miles W.S.W. of Grand Rapids. It has a saw-mill.

South Bloom'field, a township of Morrow co., O. Pop. 1115.

South Bloomfield, a post-village in Harrison township, Pickaway co., O., near the Ohio Canal, 2 miles from Ashville Station, about 1 mile E. of the Scioto River, and 18 miles S. of Columbus. It has a church. Pop. 283.

South Bloomingville, Hocking co., O. See Bloomingville.

South Board'man, a post-hamlet in Boardman township, Kalkaska co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 61 miles N. of Reed City. It has a church.

South Bol'ivar, a post-office of Alleghany co., N.Y., about 18 miles S.S.W. of Belmont.

South Bolton, bōl'tọn, a post-village in Brome co., Quebec, 19½ miles S.S.E. of Waterloo. It has a saw-mill.

South Bom'bay', a post-hamlet of Franklin co., N.Y., 12 miles W.N.W. of Malone. It has saw- and grist-mills.

Southborough, south'bŭr-rŭh, a town of England, co. of Kent, 2 miles S. of Tunbridge Wells. Pop. 3468.

Southborough, south'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village in Southborough township, Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad, 29 miles W. of Boston, and 16 miles E. of Worcester. It contains a town house, 3 churches, a public library, a graded school, and manufactures of woollen goods and boots and shoes. The Boston & Albany Railroad crosses the S. part of the township. It contains also Cordaville and Fayville, and a pop. of 1986.

South Bosque, bos'kȧ, a post-village of McLennan co., Tex., on South Bosque Creek, 12 miles W. of Waco.

South Bos'ton, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ind., in Franklin township, 6½ miles E.S.E. of Salem. It has 2 churches.

South Boston, a post-office of Suffolk co., Mass., is a branch of the Boston post-office. South Boston is a part of the city of Boston, occupying a peninsula in the harbor with South Bay on the W. and Dorchester Bay on the S.E.

South Boston, a post-village of Halifax co., Va., on the Dan River and the Richmond & Danville Railroad, at Boston Station, 32 miles E. by N. of Danville, and 109 miles S.W. of Richmond. It has about 10 general stores. The name of its post-office is South Boston Depot.

South Brabant, brȧ-bant', a province of Belgium, bounded N. by Antwerp, E. by Limbourg and Liege, S. by Namur and Hainaut, and W. by East Flanders. Area, 1268 square miles. Capital, Brussels. Pop. 820,179.

South Brad'ford, a hamlet in Bradford township, Merrimack co., N.H., 3 miles S. of Bradford Station. It has a church.

South Bradford, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., about 22 miles N.W. of Elmira. It has a church.

South Brain'tree, a post-village in Braintree township, Norfolk co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, at its junction with the Plymouth Branch of that road, 11 miles S. of Boston. It has a savings-bank and 2 churches. Here is the Thayer School, founded by Sylvanus Thayer, who gave $250,000 to build and endow it.

South Branch, a post-township of Watonwan co., Minn. Pop. 208.

South Branch, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., N.J., on the South Branch of the Raritan River, about 24 miles N. of Trenton. It has a church and a flour-mill.

South Branch, a post-office of Bradford co., Pa., on the Sullivan & Erie Railroad, at Wilcox's Station, 12 miles S. of Towanda.

South Branch, a station of the Bachman Valley Railroad, 9 miles E. of Hanover, Pa.

South Branch, a post-settlement in Kings co., New Brunswick, on the South Branch of the river Kennebaccasis, 6 miles from Penobsquis. Pop. 200.

South Branch, a post-village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, on the South Branch of the river Stewiacke, 6½ miles from Upper Stewiacke. Pop. 250.

South Branch Depot, a post-office of Hampshire co., W. Va., at French's, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 17 miles S.E. of Cumberland.

South Branch Oromocto. See BLISSVILLE.

South Brews'ter, a post-hamlet in Brewster township, Barnstable co., Mass., about 86 miles S.E. of Boston.

South'bridge, a post-village in Southbridge township, Worcester co., Mass., on the Quinebaug River, about 32 miles E. of Springfield. It is on a branch of the New York & New England Railroad, 70 miles W.S.W. of Boston. It contains about 6 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, a high school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of cotton prints, delaines, calicoes, carriages, shoe-knives, boots, &c. The township contains Globe Village. Total pop. 5740.

South Bridgeton, brĭj'tọn, a post-hamlet in Bridgeton township, Cumberland co., Me., about 36 miles N.W. of Portland. It has a church, 1 or 2 saw-mills, and a sash- and door-factory.

South Bris'tol, a post-hamlet in Bristol township, Lincoln co., Me., on the Atlantic Ocean, and on a small islet, about 16 miles E.S.E. of Bath. The islet is connected with the mainland by a bridge. It has a church, and manufactures of menhaden oil.

South Bristol, a post-township of Ontario co., N.Y., is bounded on the E. by Canandaigua Lake. Its surface is diversified by high and steep hills. South Bristol Post-Office is at a hamlet called Cold Spring, or Bristol Springs, 14 miles from Canandaigua. It has a town house and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 1251.

South Britain, a term sometimes applied to England and Wales, as distinguished from Scotland, or North Britain.

South Britain, brĭt't'n, a post-village in Southbury township, New Haven co., Conn., on the Pomeraug River, about 22 miles N.W. of New Haven. It has 2 churches and several factories and mills.

South'brook, a township of Cottonwood co., Minn. Pop. 139.

South Brook'field, a post-hamlet in Brookfield township, Madison co., N.Y., on Beaver Creek, about 24 miles S. of Utica. It has a church.

South Brooks, a post-office of Waldo co., Me., 8 or 9 miles N.W. of Belfast.

South Brooks'ville, a post-office of Hancock co., Me., on Penobscot Bay, about 16 miles E.S.E. of Belfast.

South Bruns'wick, a township of Middlesex co., N.J. Pop. 3779.

South Buff'alo, a post-office of Erie co., N.Y., in the S. part of the city of Buffalo.

South Buffalo, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. 1633.

South Bur'lington, a township of Chittenden co., Vt. Pop. 791.

Southbury, sŏwth'bẹr-e, a post-village in Southbury township, New Haven co., Conn., on the Pomeraug River, 10 miles S.W. of Waterbury, and 22 miles N.W. of New Haven. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of paper, woollen goods, and ploughs. The township is bounded S.W. by the Housatonic River. Pop. of the township, 1318.

South But'ler, a hamlet of Butler co., Ala., 5 miles E. of Georgiana Railroad Station. It has a lumber-mill, a grist-mill, and a store.

South Butler, a post-hamlet of Branch co., Mich., 6 miles N. of Quincy. It is also called Whig Corners.

South Butler, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., on the S. border of Butler township, about 44 miles E. of Rochester. It has 3 churches, a cheese-factory, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a basket-factory, &c. Pop. about 350.

South Butte, būte, a post-office of Sutter co., Cal.

South By'field, a post-hamlet of Essex co., Mass., about 30 miles N. by E. of Boston. It has a church, an academy, a cheese-factory, and a flour-mill.

South By'ron, a post-village in Byron township, Genesee co., N.Y., on the New York Central Railroad, 7½ miles N.E. of Batavia. It has a church and several stores. Pop. about 250.

South Cab'ot, a post-office of Washington co., Vt., about 22 miles E.N.E. of Montpelier.

South Cairo, kā'ro, a post-hamlet in Cairo township, Greene co., N.Y., on Catskill Creek, about 11 miles W. by N. of Hudson.

South Calder, kawl'dẹr, a small river of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, tributary to the Clyde.

South Cal'edo'nia, a station in Boone co., Ill., on the Kenosha division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Rockford.

South Cambridge, kăm'brĭj, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., on the Greenwich & Johnsonville Railroad, about 28 miles N.N.E. of Albany. It has a church.

South Cam'den, a post-hamlet of Hillsdale co., Mich., 47 miles S.S.W. of Jackson. It has a church and a foundry.

South Cam'eron, a post-office of Steuben co., N.Y., about 34 miles W. by N. of Elmira.

South Canaan, kā'nạn, a post-office of Litchfield co., Conn., about 44 miles W.N.W. of Hartford.

South Canaan, a post-village in South Canaan township, Wayne co., Pa., about 12 miles S.W. of Honesdale. The township is intersected by the Pennsylvania Coal Company's Railroad, and has 3 churches, also manufactures of leather and lumber. Pop. 1308.

South Canadian, kạ-nā'de-ạn, a post-office of Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 107 miles S. by W. of Vinita.

South Canara, kå-nå'rå, a district of India, Madras presidency, bounded W. by the sea and E. by Mysore and Coorg. Area, 3902 square miles. Capital, Mangalore. Pop. 918,362.

South Candor, Tioga co., N.Y. See CATATONK.

South Caniste'o, a post-office of Steuben co., N.Y.

South Canterbury, kan'tẹr-bẹr-e, a post-office of Windham co., Conn., on the New York & New England Railroad, and on the Quinebaug River, 12 miles N.E. of Norwich.

South Cape, the southernmost point of Tasmania, in lat. 43° 40′ S.

South Carolina, kår-o-lī'nạ, one of the Southern Atlantic States, and one of the original thirteen members of the American Union, bounded N. and N.E. by North Carolina, S.E. by the Atlantic, and S.W. by Georgia, lying between lat. 32° and 35° 10′ N. and lon. 78° 25′ and 83° 19′ W. It is separated from Georgia by the Savannah and Chattooga Rivers, and is of roughly triangular outline. Area, 34,000 square miles.

Face of the Country.—Off the coast, mainly to the S.W. of Charleston, lie the flat and low sea-islands, separated from the mainland and from one another by a series of shallow sounds and inlets. For about 100 miles inland from the coast the country is level and sandy, covered mainly with pine forests, with occasional rice-swamps. The next belt is the sand-hill country, along whose upper border runs "the ridge," above which the country is beautifully diversified, rising gradually to the Blue Ridge in the N.W., in which range is Table Mountain, 4000 feet high, the highest point in the state.

Geology.—The upper part of South Carolina is mainly eozoic, but along the S.E. border of the eozoic or hilly region there are several detached areas of considerable size which are referable to the Silurian, and upon the Silurian, in Chesterfield co., rests a very small field of the triassic. The level pine woods and coast-lands are tertiary and quaternary, with occasional exposures of the cretaceous, as along the Great and Little Pedee Rivers and Lynch's Creek. Among the mineral treasures of the state are gold (found in 7 or 8 of the N.W. counties, in veins, nuggets, and gravel), which is still mined to some extent; ores of iron, manganese, copper, lead, and bismuth, chiefly northwestward; abundance of kaolin, red and yellow ochres, buhr-stone, and metamorphic shales suitable for flagging; handsome red, white, and variegated granites and syenites; white and colored marbles and limestones; fine soapstones, &c. The trias affords a little coal and some graphite. But at present the mineral of greatest economic importance is the (post-pliocene) phosphatic lime-rock of the lowland and river-beds near Charleston, and also on the Stono, Ashepoo, and Edisto Rivers, and near St. Helena Sound. This is largely collected, and converted into a cheap and effective fertilizer. The mineral is probably of remote animal origin, and exists in great abundance.

Coast-Line and Rivers.—From Little River Inlet to Savannah River the coast extends 200 miles in a S.W. course. Winyaw Bay, Bull's Bay, Charleston harbor, Stono Inlet, Edisto Inlet, St. Helena Sound, and Port Royal entrance afford harbor facilities, but the only first-class harbors are those of Charleston and Port Royal, on the latter of which are the towns of Beaufort and Hilton Head. Charleston, Beaufort, and Georgetown are ports of entry. The Savannah River is navigable for steamboats to Augusta, Ga., and much higher by small boats. The rivers Ashley and Cooper flow into Charleston harbor. The Santee, with its constituent streams the Congaree and Wateree, affords steam-navigation to Columbia and Camden, and bateaux may ascend the two latter streams nearly to the mountains. The Great Pedee admits of steam-navigation to Cheraw, 150 miles. The Combahee and Edisto admit of some navigation. Inside the sea-islands the sounds afford a safe and tranquil passage for river-steamers. The Cooper and Santee Rivers are connected by the Santee Canal, 22 miles long.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Table Rock, in the Blue Ridge, the highest point of land in the state (4000 feet), has a sheer perpendicular front 1100 feet high; and Cæsar's Head, in the same vicinity, is a remarkable hemispherical eminence. Glenn, Limestone, and Cedar Springs have medicinal waters. Aiken is a noted sanitarium for consumptives and paralytics, its climate and soil being dry and the temperature mild and equable. The falls of the Saluda are in a mountain-tract of much picturesque beauty.

Agriculture.—The sea-islands are specially adapted to the growth of long-staple or sea-island cotton and of rice; the tidal swamps, to rice-culture; the inland swamps, when drained, to corn, cotton, rice, and pease; the salt marshes, to long cotton; the oak-and-pine and the oak-and-hickory lands, to corn and cotton; the pine barrens (6,000,000 acres) now afford principally naval stores, sweet potatoes, and pasturage. The northwestern region produces corn, wheat, barley, oats, tobacco, and a great variety of fruits, apples, pears, and plums doing well there. The fig and pomegranate thrive in the lower counties, and the peach and grape flourish everywhere. The production of early vegetables, principally green peas, potatoes, and tomatoes, and also of strawberries for the New York market, is already an important occupation. The climate is well adapted for wine- and silk-culture, and probably also for the growth of the tea-plant. Indigo was formerly raised here on a large and profitable scale, and its culture might be restored with advantage. Stock-raising and wool-growing are carried on with profit; and experiments have been made towards the naturalization of the Angora or mohair goat. The European walnut and chestnut succeed well here. Green maize and the cow-pea are the principal forage-plants grown, and the rice of South Carolina is regarded as the best article of its kind known to commerce.

Natural Productions.—The native forest trees include several oaks, of which one is the very valuable evergreen or live oak, the long-leaf and other useful pines, several hickories, and many other important timber-trees. The palmetto and the so-called Spanish moss are characteristic plants of the lowlands.

The *Climate* of the pines and of the sand-hill belt is very dry and equable, and is believed to exercise a remarkably curative influence upon those afflicted with pulmonary and other chronic diseases. The rice-swamps emit a malarial influence which is dangerous to the unacclimated, and the coast-region has been visited by severe epidemics of yellow fever. The mountain-region has a delightful summer climate, and is much visited by tourists.

Manufacturing.—The manufacture of cotton goods is receiving much attention of late, and quite a number of mills are profitably run. Lumber-sawing, the manufacture of woollens, cotton-seed, oil and oil-cake, turpentine oil, rosin, tar, and pitch, phosphates (from the rock deposit already mentioned), flouring, rice-hulling, and the tanning and currying of leather are industries of considerable importance. The water-power of the upper and middle counties is ample; but in the coast region steam is generally employed, and some flour-mills are moved by horse-power.

Commerce is principally carried on from the three ports of entry,—Charleston, Georgetown, and Beaufort, the proper tonnage of these ports being about 12,000, 3500, and 2000 respectively. Foreign commerce centres mainly at Charleston, but is also shared by Beaufort to some extent. Rice, cotton, phosphate and phosphatic rock, lumber, naval stores, cotton-seed and its oil, oil-cake, fish, and spring vegetables are the principal articles shipped. The rivers of South Carolina have afforded much fresh shad for Northern markets, and oysters thrive naturally along the coast.

Railroads.—The South Carolina Railroad, built 1830–33, was the first railroad to employ an American-built locomotive, and this was also the first successful locomotive ever run in this country. In 1850 the state had 250 miles of railroad; in 1860, 973 miles; in 1865, 1007; in 1870, 1139 miles; in 1878, 1419 miles, built at a cost for works per average road-mile of $22,510; net earnings per mile, in 1878, $709; gross earnings per mile, $2034.

The counties (formerly districts) are 33 in number, viz., Abbeville, Aiken, Anderson, Barnwell, Beaufort, Charleston, Chester, Chesterfield, Clarendon, Colleton, Darlington, Edgefield, Fairfield, Georgetown, Greenville, Hampton, Horry, Kershaw, Lancaster, Laurens, Lexington, Marion, Marlborough, Newberry, Oconee, Orangeburg, Pickens, Richland, Spartanburg, Sumter, Union, Williamsburg, and York. The principal cities are Charleston (pop. in 1875, 56,541) and Columbia, the capital (14,449); and other places of importance are Abbeville, Aiken, Anderson, Beaufort, Camden, Cheraw, Cokesbury, Conwayborough, Edgefield, Florence, Georgetown, Greenville Court-House, Greenwood, Kingstree, Lancaster, Marion, Newberry Court-House, Pendleton, Pickensville, Spartanburg Court-House, Sumter Court-House, Walhalla, Walterborough, and Winnsborough.

Government, &c.—The governor is chosen for the term of two years, by a plurality of votes. Voters must have lived one year in the state and sixty days in the county where the ballot is cast. The general assembly consists of a senate of 34 members and a lower house of 124 representatives. Most judicial officers are chosen either by the general assembly or by popular vote, and all judges have fixed terms of service. The state sends 5 representatives to the lower house of Congress. At Columbia are situated the state penitentiary and reformatory school, the lunatic asylum, and the orphan asylum; and at Cedar Springs is the state institution for the deaf and dumb and the blind.

Education.—The free public school system is presided over by commissioners for the state and for each county, and there are boards of county examiners and district trustees. There are a state normal school and a female college at Columbia, in which city is also the state university, open to white and colored students, with preparatory, legal, medical, special, and academical courses of study. To Claflin University, Orangeburg, are affiliated the state agricultural college and mechanical institute and a Methodist theological school. Charleston College, at Charleston, is an institution of high character. Furman University, female college, and divinity school (Baptist), at Greenville, Newberry College (Lutheran), at Walhalla, Erskine College (Associate Reformed), at Due West, and a female college at the same place, Wofford College (Methodist), at Spartanburg, Mount Zion College, at Winnsborough, the medical college at Charleston, and the Presbyterian theological seminary at Columbia are among the more important educational institutions in the state.

History.—Permanent settlement of white colonists in South Carolina was first effected at Port Royal in 1670 by a party of English, who afterwards founded Charleston (1680), the country having been a part of the Carolina province since 1663. In 1729 the two Carolina provinces were divided, and the crown-government was established in place of John Locke's curious constitution, which had established a nobility of landgraves and caciques under the colonial proprietors. Many French Huguenots came over in 1685, and Scotch, Irish, Swiss, and German immigrations followed. During the Revolution important actions occurred at Charleston, Fort Moultrie, Camden, the Cowpens, King's Mountain, Eutaw Springs, Monk's Corner, the Combahee, &c., and the state suffered much from the toryism of her own people, but her honor was nobly sustained by such patriots as Laurens, Hayne, Jasper, Horry, Marion, and Sumter. In 1832–33 occurred the famous nullification troubles in South Carolina. In 1860 the state, which had always taken extreme state-rights ground, passed the ordinance of secession in a convention at Charleston, and in this action she was speedily followed by most of the other slave-holding states. The bombardment of Fort Sumter in the following April precipitated the war of 1861–65, during the course of which South Carolina suffered severely. She was restored to the Union in 1868.

The Population in 1790 was 249,073; in 1800, 345,591; in 1810, 415,115; in 1820, 502,741; in 1830, 581,185; in 1840, 594,398; in 1850, 668,507; in 1860, 703,708; in 1870, 705,606, of whom only 289,667 were white; in 1875 (state census), 923,447, of whom 350,721 were white.

South Car'rollton, a post-village of Muhlenberg co., Ky., on Green River, and on the Owensborough & Nashville Railroad, 32 miles S. of Owensborough, and 10 miles N.E.

of Greenville. It has several warehouses, the South Carrollton Institute, 2 flouring-mills, and 3 churches. Pop. 240.

South Carthage, kar'thij, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Me., about 40 miles W.N.W. of Augusta.

South Car'ver, a post-village in Carver township, Plymouth co., Mass., 38 miles S.S.E. of Boston, and about 20 miles N.N.E. of New Bedford. It has 2 churches, an iron-foundry established in 1757, and a manufactory of parlor-grates.

South Cas'co, a post-hamlet in Casco township, Cumberland co., Me., on Sebago Lake, about 24 miles N.N.W. of Portland. It has manufactures of lumber.

South Cass, also called **Odes'sa Centre,** a post-village in Odessa township, Ionia co., Mich., about 35 miles W. by N. of Lansing. Pop. about 200.

South Cave, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, East Riding, 8 miles S.S.E. of Market-Weighton. John Washington, the grandfather of the great American patriot, emigrated from this parish in 1657.

South Ce'dar, a post-office of Jackson co., Kansas.

South Cham'pion, a post-office of Jefferson co., N.Y., about 11 miles E.S.E. of Watertown.

South Charleston, charlz'tọn, a post-village in Madison township, Clark co., O., on the Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy Railroad, and on the railroad which connects Columbus with Xenia, 36 miles W.S.W. of Columbus, and 12 miles S.E. of Springfield. It has 3 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, a union school, &c. Pop. 818.

South Charlestown, charls'tŏwn, a post-hamlet in Charlestown township, Sullivan co., N.H., on the Connecticut River, and on the Sullivan Railroad, 4 miles N. of Bellows Falls. It has a saw-mill and a cigar-factory.

South Charlotte, shar'lọt, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Me., in Charlotte township, 17 miles S. of Calais.

South Chatham, chat'ạm, a post-hamlet in Chatham township, Barnstable co., Mass., on the Atlantic Ocean, about 52 miles E. of New Bedford.

South Chatham, a post-hamlet in Chatham township, Carroll co., N.H., 7 miles N.W. of Fryeburg, Me. It has a lumber-mill.

South Chelmsford, chĕmz'fọrd, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Mass., in Chelmsford township, on the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad, 6 miles S.S.W. of Lowell.

South Ches'ter, a borough of Delaware co., Pa., forming a southern suburb of Chester, Pa. It is on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, and has 4 churches, a rolling-mill, and 7 manufactories of cotton and woollen goods. Pop. 1242. Here is a steamboat-landing on the Delaware. The post-office and station are called Thurlow.

South Ches'terville, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Me., in Chesterville township, about 20 miles N.W. of Augusta. It has a lumber-mill.

South Chicago, she-kaw'go, a post-village in Hyde Park township, Cook co., Ill., on Lake Michigan, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads, 13 miles S. by E. of Chicago. It has 4 churches, a machine-shop, a woollen-mill, a newspaper office, &c.

South Chi'na, a post-village in China township, Kennebec co., Me., on China Lake, 12 miles E.N.E. of Augusta. It has a church.

South Cli'max, a post-office of Kalamazoo co., Mich.

South Codo'rus, township, York co., Pa. P. 2002.

South Colton, kōl'tọn, a post-hamlet in Colton township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Racket River, about 15 miles E.S.E. of Canton. It has 1 or more saw-mills.

South Columbia, ko-lŭm'be-ạ, a post-hamlet of Coos co., N.H., on the Connecticut River, about 25 miles N. by E. of Lancaster. It has a church and a saw-mill.

South Columbia, a post-office and station of Herkimer co., N.Y., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 3 miles N. of Richfield Springs.

South Cor'inth, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me., 15½ miles N.W. of Bangor.

South Corinth, a post-village in Corinth township, Saratoga co., N.Y., on the Adirondack Railroad, 13 miles N. of Saratoga Springs. It has a church, a grist-mill, a tannery, 3 stores, and nearly 30 houses.

South Cor'nish, a post-office of Sullivan co., N.H.

South Cortland, kōrt'lạnd, a post-hamlet of Cortland co., N.Y., on the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, 3 miles S.W. of Cortland. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory.

South Cot'tonwood, a post-office of Salt Lake co., Utah.

South Cov'entry, a post-village in Coventry township, Tolland co., Conn., near the Willimantic River, 1 mile from the New London Northern Railroad, and 24 miles E. of Hartford. It has 4 churches, a graded school, 2 woollen-mills, 3 silk-mills, and a newspaper office.

South Coventry, township, Chester co., Pa. Pop. 649.

South Covington, a post-village of Kenton co., Ky., on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 5 miles S. of Cincinnati, O. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 1400.

South Creek, a post-office of Dixon co., Neb., about 30 miles W. by S. of Sioux City, Iowa.

South Creek, Beaufort co., N.C. See Oregon Mills.

South Creek, a hamlet in South Creek township, Bradford co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, at Gillett Station, 12 miles S. of Elmira, N.Y. It has a church. The post-office at this place is Gillett. Pop. of the township, 1070.

South Cum'minsville, a station in Hamilton co., O., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, 5 miles N. of Cincinnati.

South Cuyler, kī'lẹr, a post-hamlet of Cortland co., N.Y., about 45 miles S.W. of Utica. It has a church.

South Danbury, dan'bẹr-e, a post-hamlet of Grafton co., N.H., on the Northern Railroad, 35 miles N.W. of Concord. It has a church.

South Dan'by, a post-office of Tompkins co., N.Y., about 24 miles N.E. of Elmira.

South Dansville, New York. See Rogersville.

South Danvers, Massachusetts. See Peabody.

South Dan'ville, a post-hamlet of Caledonia co., Vt., in Danville township, 6 or 7 miles S.W. of St. Johnsbury.

South Dart'mouth, or **Pa'dana'ram,** a post-village in Dartmouth township, Bristol co., Mass., on Buzzard's Bay, 4 miles S. of New Bedford. It has a good harbor, 2 churches, and a high school. Pop. about 400.

South Dayton, New York. See Pine Valley.

South Dedham, Massachusetts. See Norwood.

South Deer'field, a post-village in Deerfield township, Franklin co., Mass., on the Connecticut River Railroad, 28 miles N. of Springfield, and nearly 2 miles W. of the Connecticut River. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a manufactory of pocket-books.

South Deerfield, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., N.H., in Deerfield township, 3½ miles N. of Candia Station, and 15 miles S.E. of Concord.

South Deer Isle, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Me., on Penobscot Bay, and on the coast of an island named Deer Isle, about 28 miles S.E. of Belfast. Here is a steamboat-landing.

South Del'phi, a village in Deer Creek township, Carroll co., Ind. Pop. 160. It is now the 4th ward of Delphi.

South Den'nis, a post-village in Dennis township, Barnstable co., Mass., on an inlet, about 2 miles from the ocean, on the Cape Cod Railroad, 81 miles S.E. of Boston. It has 2 churches. It is mainly supported by maritime pursuits.

South Dennis, a post-village of Cape May co., N.J., in Dennis township, 3 miles from Seaville Railroad Station. It has 3 churches and several stores.

South Dix'on, a township of Lee co., Ill. Pop. 905.

South Dor'set, a post-hamlet in Dorset township, Bennington co., Vt., at the base of Mount Æolus, 5 miles from East Dorset Station, and about 30 miles S. by W. of Rutland. It has a quarry of white marble which is largely exported for building-purposes.

South Douro, doo'ro, a post-village in Peterborough co., Ontario, 10 miles from Peterborough. Pop. 100.

South Do'ver, a post-hamlet in Dover township, Piscataquis co., Me., 5 miles S.E. of Dover.

South Dover, a post-village in Dover township, Dutchess co., N.Y., on the New York & Harlem Railroad, 70 miles N.N.E. of New York. It has 3 churches.

South'down, a station in Terre Bonne parish, La., on Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad (Houma Branch), 1½ miles N. of Houma.

South Durham, dŭr'ạm, a post-hamlet in Durham township, Androscoggin co., Me., 14 miles S.S.E. of Lewiston. It has a Friends' meeting.

South Durham, a post-hamlet of Greene co., N.Y., near the Catskill Mountains, 32 miles S.S.W. of Albany.

South Durham, Quebec. See New Durham.

South Dux'bury, a post-village in Duxbury township, Plymouth co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, and on an inlet of the ocean, 39 miles S.E. of Boston. It has several churches, an academy, and manufactures of shoes.

South East, a township of Orange co., Ind. P. 1556.

South'east', township, Putnam co., N.Y. Pop. 2975.

South East Bight, a settlement on the W. side of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, opposite Long Island.

South-East Island, an island of the Louisiade Archipelago, lat. (S.E. point) 11° 38′ S., lon. 153° 45′ E., 41 miles long, and 10½ miles broad at its greatest width.

South East Island, in the Pacific. See RANGATIRA.

South East′on, a post-village in Easton township, Bristol co., Mass., about 26 miles S. of Boston, and ½ mile from the Old Colony Railroad. It has manufactures of machinery, boots, and shoes.

South Easton, a borough of Northampton co., Pa., on the S. bank of the Lehigh River, at its mouth in the Delaware, opposite Easton, and on the Lehigh Canal and the Lehigh Valley Railroad. It has 3 churches, and active manufactures, among which those of wire and of cotton goods are prominent. Pop. 3167.

South Easton, New York. See BEADLE HILL.

South Eaton, ee′tọn, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pa., about 18 miles N.W. of Scranton.

South E′den, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wis., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 11 miles S.S.E. of Fond du Lac.

South Ed′meston, a post-hamlet in Edmeston township, Otsego co., N.Y., on the Unadilla River, about 30 miles S. of Utica. It has a church, a cheese-factory, and a grist-mill. Pop. about 150.

South Ed′wards, a post-hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on Oswegatchie River, about 24 miles S. of Canton.

South Ef′fingham, a post-hamlet in Effingham township, Carroll co., N.H., 5 or 6 miles E. by N. of Ossipee. It has a church.

South Eg′remont, a post-village and summer resort in Egremont township, Berkshire co., Mass., about 45 miles W. of Springfield, and 4 or 5 miles N. of Mount Everett. It has a church, a hotel, and a manufactory of axles.

South Elk′horn, a post-village of Fayette co., Ky., on South Elkhorn Creek, 4 miles N. of Providence, and about 6 miles S.W. of Lexington. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a distillery.

South El′liot, a post-hamlet of York co., Me., on the Piscataqua River, near the Eastern Railroad, 4½ miles N. of Portsmouth, N.H., and 3 miles from Elliot Station. It has 2 stores and a church.

South Elmsley, Ontario. See LOMBARDY.

South E′ly, a post-village in Shefford co., Quebec, 7 miles N.E. of Waterloo. Pop. 125.

Southend′, a hamlet and watering-place of England, co. of Essex, on the Thames estuary, and on a railway, 3 miles N. of Shoeburyness. Pop. 2808.

South End, a post-office of Suffolk co., Mass., is a branch of the Boston post-office.

South End Long Bridge, a station of the Alexandria & Fredericksburg Railroad, on the Potomac River, 2 miles S.W. of Washington, D.C.

South Englewood, ĕng′ghẹl-wood, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., in Calumet and Lake townships, and on or near several railroads, about 10 miles S. of Chicago.

South English, ing′glish, a post-village in English River township, Keokuk co., Iowa, 36 miles W.S.W. of Iowa City. It has 4 churches, a graded school, and a bank.

South E′rin, a post-office of Chemung co., N.Y., 10 or 11 miles E.N.E. of Elmira.

Southern, sŭTH′ẹrn, a post-office of Marshall co., Ala., 17 miles S. of Huntsville.

Southern Bay, a fishing settlement on the W. side of Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, 10 miles from Salvage.

Southern Dwina, Russia. See DÜNA.

Southern Pennsylvania Junction, a station in Franklin co., Pa., at the junction of the Cumberland Valley and Southern Pennsylvania Railroads, 59 miles S.W. of Harrisburg.

South Et′na, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me., about 20 miles W. by S. of Bangor.

South Ev′anston, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on Lake Michigan, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad (Milwaukee line), 1 mile S. of Evanston, and 11 miles N. of Chicago. It has a church and a drug-store. Pop. (estimated) 1200.

South Ev′ansville, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., on the Berks & Lehigh Railroad, 11 miles N. of Reading.

South Ex′eter, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., in Exeter township, about 24 miles W.N.W. of Bangor. It has a church.

South Fabius, Missouri. See FABIUS.

South Fair′field, a post-office of Lenawee co., Mich., about 64 miles S.W. of Detroit.

South Fair′lee, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Vt., on the Connecticut River, and on the Passumpsic Railroad, about 36 miles S.S.E. of Montpelier.

South Falls′burg, a post-office of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 30 miles N.N.W. of Middletown.

South Farm′ington, a post-office of Polk co., Wis.

South Fayette, få-yĕt′, a post-office of Kennebec co., Me., about 20 miles W.N.W. of Augusta.

South Fayette, township, Alleghany co., Pa. P. 1927.

South′field, a post-hamlet in New Marlborough township, Berkshire co., Mass., about 36 miles W. of Springfield. It has 2 churches and 2 manufactories of whips.

Southfield, a post-hamlet in Southfield township, Oakland co., Mich., 12 miles S. of Pontiac, and about 18 miles N.W. of Detroit. It has 3 churches and a flour-mill. The township contains 2 flour-mills, 3 saw-mills, and 5 churches. Pop. of the township, 1451.

Southfield, a station in Orange co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad, 18 miles S.E. of Goshen.

Southfield, a township of Richmond co., N.Y. Pop. 5082. It includes the village of Richmond.

South Fin′castle, a post-office of Brown co., O., on the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad, 52 miles E. of Cincinnati.

South Finch, a post-village in Stormont co., Ontario, 16 miles N.W. of Wales. It contains 2 saw-mills and 3 stores. Pop. 100.

South Flint, a post-office of Des Moines co., Iowa, about 14 miles N.W. of Burlington.

South Flor′ence, a post-hamlet of Colbert co., Ala., on the Tennessee River, opposite Florence, and on the railroad which connects Florence with Tuscumbia. It has a church and 3 storehouses.

South′ford, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn., in Southbury township, on the line of the New York & New England Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Waterbury. It has a church and a paper-mill.

South Foreland. See POINT PELE, and FORELAND.

South Fork, a post-village of Fulton co., Ark., 55 miles N.W. of Walnut Ridge Station. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a cotton-gin.

South Fork, a township of Humboldt co., Cal. P. 273.

South Fork, a post-office of Modoc co., Cal.

South Fork, a post-office of Rio Grande co., Col.

South Fork, a township of Christian co., Ill. P. 1279.

South Fork, a township of Delaware co., Iowa. Pop., exclusive of Hopkinton, 1113.

South Fork, a township of Jackson co., Iowa. Pop., exclusive of Maquoketa, 925.

South Fork, a township of Wayne co., Iowa. P. 810.

South Fork, a post-office of Owsley co., Ky.

South Fork, a post-office of Howell co., Mo.

South Fork, a township of Monroe co., Mo. P. 1463.

South Fork, a post-office of Lincoln co., New Mexico.

South Fork, a post-office of Ashe co., N.C.

South Fork, a township of Forsyth co., N.C. P. 1398.

South Fork, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa., on the Conemaugh River and the Pennsylvania Railroad, 9 miles E.N.E. of Johnstown. It has a church, 2 stores, a lumber-mill, and about 50 dwellings. Much coal is mined here.

South Fork, a station in Utah co., Utah, on the American Fork Railroad, 14 miles N.E. of American Fork.

South Fork of the Platte, or **South Platte River,** rises at Mount Lincoln, in Colorado, on the E. slope of the Main Range, and traverses the South Park. It runs northeastward to Denver, and thence nearly northward to Evans, where it turns towards the E. It intersects Weld co., from which it passes into the state of Nebraska, finally running eastward until it unites with the North Fork in Lincoln co., Neb. Length, estimated at 550 miles. It is not navigable.

South Foster, Rhode Island. See HOPKINS MILLS.

South Fra′mingham, a post-village in Framingham township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston & Albany Railroad, and at the junction of several divisions of the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad, 21 miles W. by S. of Boston, 23 miles E. of Worcester, and 28 miles S. of Lowell. It has 2 newspaper offices, 2 churches, a money-order post-office, and 3 manufactories of straw goods.

South Frank′fort, a post-village in Gilmore township, Benzie co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, 40 miles W.S.W. of Traverse City. It has a church, a steam saw-mill, and a furnace or foundry.

South Frank′lin, a hamlet of Lee co., Iowa, at Franklin Station on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 12 miles W. of Fort Madison.

South Franklin, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York & New England Railroad, 30 miles S.W. of Boston. It has a church, a machine-shop, &c.

South Franklin, Vermont. See EAST FRANKLIN.

South Free′port, a post-village in Freeport township, Cumberland co., Me., on Casco Bay, 3 miles from Yarmouth Station, and 15 miles N.N.E. of Portland. It has a church, a ship-yard, and a canning-factory.

South Ga′briel, a post-office of Burnet co., Tex.

South Galway, gawl′wā, a post-hamlet in Galway township, Saratoga co., N.Y., 7 miles W. of Ballston.

South Gar′diner, a post-hamlet in Gardiner township, Kennebec co., Me., on the Kennebec River, and on the Maine Central Railroad, 10 miles S. of Augusta.

South Gard′ner, a post-village in Gardner township, Worcester co., Mass., on the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad and the Boston, Barre & Gardner Railroad, about 25 miles N. by W. of Worcester. It has a church, and manufactures of chairs, pails, and toys.

South Gas′ton, a post-office and station of Halifax co., N.C., on Roanoke River, and on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, 82 miles N.E. of Raleigh. It has a warehouse.

South′gate, a post-office of Franklin co., Ind., about 30 miles N.W. of Cincinnati, O.

South Gates, a post-office of Monroe co., N.Y.

South Genesee, jĕn′ẹ-see′, a hamlet of Genesee township, Waukesha co., Wis., 3 miles from Genesee Depot.

South George′town, a station in Essex co., Mass., on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 30 miles N. by E. of Boston.

South Georgia, jŏr′je-ạ, a large barren and uninhabited island of the Atlantic, 550 miles E.S.E. of the Falkland Islands. Area, 1570 square miles. It is claimed by Great Britain. Lat. 54° 30′ S.; lon. 38° 16′ W.

South Ger′mantown, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 20 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. It has 3 churches.

South Gib′son, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., in Gibson township, 8 miles E.N.E. of Hop Bottom Station, and about 28 miles N. of Scranton. It has a church.

South Gilboa, ghil‵bo′ạ, a post-hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., 1 mile from the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, and about 45 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It has a church.

South Glastenbury, glass′ẹn-bẹr-e, a post-village in Glastenbury township, Hartford co., Conn., on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, about 9 miles below Hartford, and 1 mile from the Connecticut Valley Railroad. It has 3 churches, 2 cotton-mills, and a woollen-mill.

South Glens Falls, a post-village in Moreau township, Saratoga co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, opposite Glens Falls. It has 2 churches, a paper-mill, a union school, a large saw-mill, manufactures of lime, &c. It is ½ mile from Glens Falls Station. Pop. 1047.

South Glover, glŭv′ẹr, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., Vt., 36 miles N.N.E. of Montpelier. It has a lumber-mill.

South Goulds′borough, a post-hamlet in Gouldsborough township, Hancock co., Me., 40 miles S.E. of Bangor.

South Gow′er, or **Pelton's Corners,** a post-village in Grenville co., Ontario, 11 miles S.E. of Kemptville.

South Gran′by, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., on the Oswego & Syracuse Railroad, 20 miles N.W. of Syracuse.

South Grand Blanc, a post-office of Genesee co., Mich., on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 6 miles N. of Holly.

South Granger, grān′jẹr, post-office, Monroe co., Ind.

South Gran′ville, a post-hamlet in Granville township, Washington co., N.Y., 3 miles from Granville Station. It has a church.

South Grape Creek, post-office, Kendall co., Tex.

South Gray, a hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., in Gray township, 3 miles from Gray Station. It has a manufactory of sleighs.

South Greece, a post-hamlet in Greece township, Monroe co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, 6 or 7 miles W. of Rochester. It is ½ mile from the New York Central Railroad. It has 2 stores and 2 wire-weaving-shops.

South Green′field, a post-hamlet of Greenfield township, Hillsborough co., N.H., 1 mile from Russell's Crossing, on the Wilton Extension Railroad, about 5 miles S.E. of Greenfield.

South Greenfield, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., on the Adirondack Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Saratoga Springs. It has a church.

South Grove, a post-office in South Grove township, De Kalb co., Ill., about 22 miles S.S.E. of Rockford. The township is 1½ miles S. of Kirkland Station on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad. Pop. of the township, 795.

South Grove′land, a post-village in Groveland township, Essex co., Mass., 7 miles N.E. of Lawrence, and 1 mile S. of the Merrimac River. It has 2 churches and 3 woollen-mills.

South Gut of St. Anns, a post-settlement in Victoria co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles from Baddeck. Pop. 150.

South Had′ley, a post-village in South Hadley township, Hampshire co., Mass., about 2 miles E. of the Connecticut River, and 11 or 12 miles N. of Springfield. It contains 5 churches, 1 or 2 high schools, and the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, which has about 275 students and a library of 10,000 volumes. This seminary has a high reputation as an institution for the education of young ladies. The township contains a village named South Hadley Falls. Pop. of the township, 3370.

South Hadley Falls, a post-village in South Hadley township, Hampshire co., Mass., on the Connecticut River, opposite Holyoke, and 8½ miles N. of Springfield. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a manufactory of ginghams, and 2 paper-mills. Here is a great dam across the Connecticut, which near this place descends about 50 feet over a series of rapids and affords immense motive-power, which is utilized in the extensive manufactories of this village and of the city of Holyoke.

South Halifax, hal′ẹ-fax, a post-office of Windham co., Vt., 9 miles N. of Sherburne Falls, Mass.

Southham, Wolfe co., Quebec. See HAM.

South Ham′ilton, a post-hamlet of Madison co., N.Y., about 40 miles S.E. of Syracuse. It has a church.

South Hamp′ton, post-office, Rockingham co., N.H.

South Hampton, New York. See SOUTHAMPTON.

South Han′cock, a post-hamlet in Hancock township, Hancock co., Me., in Frenchman's Bay, 37 miles S.E. of Bangor.

South Han′nibal, a post-village in Hannibal township, Oswego co., N.Y., about 11 miles S. of Oswego. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, and 2 stores.

South Han′over, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., in Hanover township, on the Hanover Branch Railroad, 24 miles S.S.E. of Boston. It has a newspaper office, and manufactures of shoe-nails and tacks.

South Hanover, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. 1196.

South Han′son, a post-village in Hanson township, Plymouth co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, about 26 miles S.S.E. of Boston. It has 2 churches.

South Har′bor, a village in Victoria co., Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast, 71 miles from Baddeck.

South Harford, New York. See HARFORD MILLS.

South Har′peth, post-office, Williamson co., Tenn.

South Harps′well, a post-office and summer resort of Cumberland co., Me., on Casco Bay, and on a peninsula, 14 miles E.N.E. of Portland. Here are several hotels.

South Hart′ford, a post-village in Hartford township, Washington co., N.Y., 15 miles S. of Whitehall. It has 2 churches, an academy, a woollen-mill, and 2 grist-mills.

South Hart′wick, a post-hamlet of Otsego co., N.Y., 3 miles S. of Hartwick, and about 35 miles S. by E. of Utica. It has a church, a saw-mill, and some 15 houses.

South Har′wich, a post-village in Harwich township, Barnstable co., Mass., on the Atlantic Ocean, about 48 miles E. of New Bedford. It has 2 churches.

South Ha′ven, a post-office of New Haven co., Conn., on Long Island Sound, 3½ miles S.S.E. of New Haven.

South Haven, a post-hamlet in South Haven township, Sumner co., Kansas, 45 miles S. of Wichita. Pop. of the township, 284.

South Haven, a post-village in South Haven township, Van Buren co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, about 25 miles W.S.W. of Allegan, 40 miles W. by N. of Kalamazoo, and 80 miles by water E.N.E. of Chicago. A branch of the Michigan Central Railroad connects this place with Kalamazoo. It has a national bank, a newspaper office, a high school, 4 churches, several lumber-mills, a flour-mill, and a nursery. Pop. 1576; of the township, 2105.

South Haven, a post-hamlet of Suffolk co., N.Y., about 14 miles W.S.W. of Riverhead, and 4 miles from the ocean. It has a church.

South Hen′derson, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Ill., 3½ miles from Sagetown. It has a church.

South Her′mitage, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., about 20 miles S. of Reading. It is 5 miles S.W. of Waynesburg.

South He′ro, a post-hamlet in South Hero township, Grand Isle co., Vt., on an island in Lake Champlain, about 14 miles N. by W. of Burlington. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 586.

South Hill, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ala.

South Hill, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., about 45 miles N.W. of Scranton.

South Hill, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Va.

South Hill, a bold and picturesque promontory at the S. side of the entrance to the harbor of St. John's, Newfoundland. It is 700 feet high.

South Hinchinbrook, Quebec. See HELENA.

South Hingham, hing'ạm, a post-village in Hingham township, Plymouth co., Mass., 15 miles S.E. of Boston. It has a church, and manufactures of shoes, wooden-ware, and hatchets.

South Hodgdon, hŏj'dọn, a post-hamlet in Hodgdon township, Aroostook co., Me., 7½ miles S. of Houlton. Pop. about 100.

South Hol'land, a province of the Netherlands, bordering on the North Sea, and partly bounded on the S. by Hollands-Diep. Area, 1155 square miles. It is traversed by the Leck and Maas Rivers. The surface is flat, and liable to be inundated by high tides, but it is protected by artificial dikes. This province is traversed by several canals and railroads. Cattle, butter, and cheese are the staples. The chief towns are the Hague, Rotterdam, Leyden, and Dort. Pop. in 1877, 780,656.

South Hol'land, a post-hamlet of Cook co., Ill., in Thornton township, 1½ miles from Dolton's Railroad Station.

South Hol'lis, a post-hamlet in Hollis township, York co., Me., 2 miles from Hollis Centre. It has a church and manufactures of shooks, &c.

South Ho'mer, a township of Champaign co., Ill. Pop. 1510.

South Hope, a post-hamlet in Hope township, Knox co., Me., 8 miles N.N.W. of Rockland. It has a church, and manufactures of furniture, carriages, sash, &c.

South Horicon, New York. See HORICON.

South How'ard, a post-hamlet in Steuben co., N.Y., in Howard township, about 62 miles S. of Rochester.

South'ington, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., in Southington township, on the Quinepiac River, and on the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, 22 miles N. of New Haven, and 17 miles S.W. of Hartford. It has 3 churches, a high school, a newspaper office, a savings-bank, and manufactures of cutlery, hardware, and carriage hardware. The township contains also Plantsville and Milldale, and 7 churches. Pop. of township, 4314.

Southington, a post-hamlet in Southington township, Trumbull co., O., about 45 miles E.S.E. of Cleveland, and 2 miles W. of Southington Station, which is on the Painesville & Youngstown Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Warren. It has 3 churches and 2 stores. Pop. of township, 799.

South Island, Alaska. See SEVEN ISLANDS.

South Island, a village of Georgetown co., S.C., near the sea, about 52 miles from Kingstree. It is a planters' summer resort.

South Islands of Arran, Ireland. See ARRAN ISLES.

South Jack'son, a post-office of Jackson co., Mich., 7 miles S. of Jackson.

South Jef'ferson, a post-office of Lincoln co., Me., about 18 miles S.E. of Augusta.

South Jefferson, a post-office of Schoharie co., N.Y., about 50 miles W.S.W. of Albany.

South Keene, keen, a hamlet of Cheshire co., N.H., on the Cheshire Railroad, 2 miles S.S.E. of Keene. It has a chair-factory.

South Kent, a post-hamlet in Kent township, Litchfield co., Conn., near the Housatonic Railroad, about 20 miles N. of Danbury.

South Kil'lingly, a post-hamlet of Windham co., Conn., 6 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has a church.

South Kings'ton, a township of Washington co., R.I. Pop. 4493.

South Kirt'land, a post-hamlet in Kirtland township, Lake co., O., about 22 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland. It has 2 or 3 churches, a cheese-factory, and a grist-mill.

South Kort'right, a post-office of Delaware co., N.Y., about 60 miles S.W. of Albany.

South La Grange, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me., on the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad, 27 miles N. of Bangor.

South Lake, a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, 4 miles from Gananoque. Pop. 100.

South Lake Weir, weer, post-office, Marion co., Fla.

South Lanc'aster, a post-village in Lancaster township, Worcester co., Mass., on the Nashua River and the Worcester & Nashua Railroad, 1 mile N. of Clinton. It has a grist-mill.

South Lancaster, a post-hamlet of Coos co., N.H., on the Connecticut River and the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 4½ miles S.S.W. of Lancaster. It has a large steam saw-mill.

South Lansing, Tompkins co., N.Y. See MIDWAY, and LIBERTYVILLE.

South Lawn, a post-office and station of Cook co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 19 miles S. of Chicago. It has 3 or 4 houses.

South Law'rence, a station in Essex co., Mass., on the Boston, Lowell & Nashua Railroad and the Boston & Maine Railroad, 26 miles N. of Boston. South Lawrence is that part of the city of Lawrence which lies S. of the Merrimac River.

South Leb'anon, a hamlet in Lumberland township, Sullivan co., N.Y., 3 miles from Pond Eddy Station.

South Lebanon, a post-village in Hamilton township, Warren co., O., on the Little Miami River and the Little Miami Railroad, 32 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church and a union school.

South Lebanon, a township of Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. 1783.

South Lee, a post-village in Lee township, Berkshire co., Mass., on the Housatonic River and the Housatonic Railroad, 15 miles S. of Pittsfield. It has a church and a paper-mill.

South Lee, a post-office of Strafford co., N.H., on the Nashua & Rochester Railroad, 17 miles S. of Rochester.

South Leeds, a post-office of Androscoggin co., Me., 12½ miles N. by E. of Lewiston.

South Levant, lẹ-vant', a post-hamlet in Levant township, Penobscot co., Me., 13 miles W.N.W. of Bangor. Lumber is sawed here.

South Lew'iston, a post-village in Lewiston township, Androscoggin co., Me., on the Androscoggin division of the Maine Central Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of Lewiston City. It has a church.

South Lib'erty, a hamlet of Johnson co., Iowa, about 8 miles S. by W. of Iowa City. Here is Bon Accord Post-Office.

South Liberty, a post-office of Waldo co., Me., 22 miles E. of Augusta.

South Li'ma, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., N.Y., at Hamilton Station on the Erie Railroad (Rochester division), 28 miles S. of Rochester.

South Lim'ington, a post-hamlet of York co., Me., about 24 miles W. of Portland. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

South Lincoln, Middlesex co., Mass. See LINCOLN.

South Litch'field, a post-hamlet of Kennebec co., Me., 14 miles S.W. of Augusta. It has a church.

South Litchfield, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., 8 miles E.S.E. of Athens, and about 26 miles S.E. of Elmira, N.Y. It has 2 churches.

South Liv'ermore, a post-hamlet of Androscoggin co., Me., 2½ miles from Strickland's Ferry, and about 22 miles N. of Lewiston. It has a church.

South Livonia, le-vo'ne-ạ, a post-hamlet in Livonia township, Livingston co., N.Y., near Conesus Lake, and on the Rochester division of the Erie Railroad, 34 miles S. of Rochester. It has a church.

South Londonderry, lŭn'dọn-dĕr'ree, a post-village in Londonderry township, Windham co., Vt., on the West River, about 33 miles S. by E. of Rutland. It has 2 churches, a carriage-shop, and a chair-factory.

South Lowell, lo'ẹl, a post-village of Walker co., Ala., on a small river, about 44 miles N.W. of Birmingham. It has a church, a tannery, several stores, a saw-mill, &c. Coal is found near it.

South Lowell, a hamlet of Johnston co., N.C., 7 miles N.E. of Pine Level. It has a cotton- and woollen-factory.

South Lowell, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.C., 10 miles N.E. of Hillsborough. It has a flour-mill.

South Lu'nenburg, a post-office of Essex co., Vt.

South Lyme, a post-office of New London co., Conn., and a station on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, or Shore Line, 11 miles W.S.W. of New London.

South Lyndeborough, lind'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village in Lyndeborough township, Hillsborough co., N.H., about 18 miles W.S.W. of Manchester, and on the Boston, Lowell & Nashua Railroad, 19 miles W.N.W. of Nashua.

South Lynne, lĭn, a post-office of Cook co., Ill., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 10 miles S. of Chicago.

South Ly'on, a post-village in Lyon township, Oakland co., Mich., on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, 34 miles W. by N. of Detroit. It has 2 churches, a foundry, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 300.

South Ma'con, a township of Macon co., Ill. P. 79.

South Maho'ning, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. 1131.

South Malden, Massachusetts. See EVERETT.

South Man'chester, a post-village in Manchester township, Hartford co., Conn., about 9 miles E. of Hartford, and 2½ miles S. of the Manchester Station of the New York & New England Railroad. It is connected with that station by a branch railroad. It has a silk-factory, 2 or 3 paper-mills, and 3 churches.

South Manheim, man'hime, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 929.

South Manitou, man'e-too, an island of Manitou co., Mich., is in Lake Michigan, 220 miles N. of Chicago. It has a good harbor.

South March, a post-village in Carleton co., Ontario, 14 miles from Ottawa. Pop. 100.

South Mar'tin, a post-hamlet of Martin co., Ind., on the East Fork of White River, about 40 miles E.S.E. of Vincennes.

South Meriden, mĕr'ĭ-dẹn, a post-village in Meriden township, New Haven co., Conn., 1½ miles from Yalesville Station, and 17 miles N. by E. of New Haven. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a manufactory of cutlery.

South Merrimac, mĕr'rẹ-măk, a post-hamlet of Hillsborough co., N.H., in Merrimac township, on the Wilton Branch Railroad, 5½ miles N.W. of Nashua. It has a church and a saw-mill.

South Middleborough, mid'dẹl-bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet in Middleborough township, Plymouth co., Mass., on the Cape Cod Branch of the Old Colony Railroad, 42 miles S. by E. of Boston. It has a church.

South Mid'dleton, a township of Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. 3226.

South Milan, Ripley co., Ind. See MILAN.

South Mil'ford, a village of Sussex co., Del., on the S. bank of Mispillion Creek, opposite Milford, with which it is incorporated. It is on the Junction & Breakwater Railroad. It has 2 churches. Here are manufactures of lumber, machinery, brooms, phosphate, &c. Pop. 800.

South Milford, a post-village in Milford township, La Grange co., Ind., about 34 miles N. of Fort Wayne. It has a drug-store and a saw-mill.

South Milford, a post-hamlet in Milford township, Worcester co., Mass., 33 miles S.W. of Boston. It is on the Milford Branch of the Boston & Albany Railroad.

South Milford, a station of the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad, 15 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati, O.

South Mill Creek, a post-office of Pendleton co., W. Va.

South Mills, a post-village in South Mills township, Camden co., N.C., on the Pasquotank River and the Dismal Swamp Canal, 30 miles S. of Norfolk, Va. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill. Pop. 150; of township, 2056.

South Mil'ton, a hamlet in Milton township, Strafford co., N.H., on Salmon River, and on the Conway division of the Eastern Railroad, 6 miles N. of Rochester. It has a shoe-factory.

South Molton, mōl'tọn, a borough and town of England, co. of Devon, on the Mole, 11 miles E.S.E. of Barnstaple. It has a church, a grammar-school, and manufactures of woollens and lace. Pop. 3978.

South Molun'cus, a post-hamlet or plantation of Aroostook co., Me., about 45 miles S.S.W. of Houlton.

South Monaghan, Bloomfield, or **Centreville,** a post-village in Peterborough co., Ontario, 5 miles E. of Millbrook. Pop. 100.

South Monmouth, mŏn'mụth, a post-office of Kennebec co., Me., about 15 miles N.E. of Lewiston.

South Monson, mŭn'sọn, a station in Hampden co., Mass., on the New London Northern Railroad, 5 miles S. of Palmer.

South Montague, mŏn'tạ-gu, a station of Franklin co., Mass., on the New London Northern Railroad, 11 miles N. of Amherst.

South Montrose, mont'rōz', a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Montrose Railroad, 2 miles S. of Montrose. It has a steam mill and a manufactory of farm-tools.

South Mont'ville, a post-hamlet in Montville township, Waldo co., Me., 14 miles W.S.W. of Belfast. It has a church and a saw-mill.

South Mound, a post-office of Neosho co., Kansas, on the railroad between Fort Scott and Parsons, 7 miles N. of Parsons.

South Mountain, a mining-camp of Owyhee co., Idaho, about 40 miles S. of Silver City. Here are mines of silver (argentiferous galena).

South Mountain, a post-village in Dundas co., Ontario, on the Petite Nation River, 15 miles N.W. of Iroquois. It has good water-power, and several mills and stores.

South Mountain Junction, in Cumberland co., Pa., is at the junction of the Cumberland Valley and South Mountain Railroads, 18 miles W.S.W. of Harrisburg.

South Mount For'est, a post-office of Cook co., Ill.

South Mud'dy, township, Jasper co., Ill. Pop. 584.

South Mur'derkill, a township of Kent co., Del. Pop. 4382.

South Na'tick, a post-village in Natick township, Middlesex co., Mass., on Charles River, 16 miles S.W. of Boston. It has a graded school, 3 churches, a museum of natural history, &c., and manufactures of shoes.

South New Ber'lin, a post-village in New Berlin township, Chenango co., N.Y., on the Unadilla River and the New Berlin Branch of the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, about 7 miles E. of Norwich. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of cheese, lumber, &c.

South New'burg, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., about 16 miles S.W. of Bangor. It has a cheese-factory and 2 stores.

South Newbury, new'bẹr-e, a post-hamlet in Newbury township, Merrimack co., N.H., 30 miles W. by N. of Concord, and 3 miles from Bradford Station. It has a church and a manufactory of settees.

South Newbury, a post-hamlet in Newbury township, Geauga co., O., about 30 miles E. by S. of Cleveland.

South Newbury, a post-hamlet in Newbury township, Orange co., Vt., near the Connecticut River, and on the Passumpsic Railroad, 8 miles S. of Wells River Station. It has a chair-factory and a grist-mill.

South New Castle, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Me., on Sheepscott River, and on the Knox & Lincoln Railroad, 3 miles E. of Wiscasset.

South New Ha'ven, a post-office of Oswego co., N.Y.

South New Lyme, a post-hamlet of Ashtabula co., O., 4 miles E. of New Lyme Station. It has a church.

South New Mar'ket, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in South New Market township, on the Exeter River and the Boston & Maine Railroad, 4 miles N.N.E. of Exeter, and 13 miles S. by W. of Dover. It has a foundry and a machine-shop. Pop. of the township, 808.

South New Market Junction, a post-office and important station of Rockingham co., N.H., on the Boston & Maine Railroad where it crosses the Concord & Portsmouth Railroad, 56 miles N. of Boston, and 10 miles W. of Portsmouth. Here are 3 stores and a hotel.

South New'port, a post-hamlet of McIntosh co., Ga., 19 miles S. of McIntosh Station. It has a church.

South New'stead, a post-office of Erie co., N.Y.

South Norfolk, nŏr'fŏk, a post-hamlet in Norfolk township, Litchfield co., Conn., about 33 miles W.N.W. of Hartford.

South Norridgewock, nŏr'rij-wŏk, a post-village of Somerset co., Me., on the Somerset Railroad, and on the S. bank of the Kennebec River, opposite Norridgewock. It has a bridge over the river, and 2 churches.

South North'field, a post-office of Cook co., Ill., 17½ miles N. by W. of Chicago.

South Northfield, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Vt., in Northfield township, 2 miles from Northfield Station. It has manufactures of carriages, chairs, sash, &c.

South Norwalk, nŏr'wŏk, a city of Fairfield co., Conn., near Long Island Sound, on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 42 miles N.E. of New York, 14 miles W.S.W. of Bridgeport, and about 2 miles S. of Norwalk. It contains a national bank, a newspaper office, the South Norwalk Military Institute, 4 churches, a planing-mill, a ship-yard, the Norwalk Iron-Works, and extensive manufactories of felt hats, locks, shoes, paper boxes, &c. The trains of the railroad here cross the Norwalk River on a bridge. Steamboats ply between this place and New York. Pop. about 4000.

South Oak, Hickman co., Ky. See CLINTON STATION.

South Oil City, a post-hamlet of Venango co., Pa., is on the S. bank of the Allegheny River, and on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, opposite Oil City, with which it is connected by several bridges, and of which it forms the 4th, 5th, and 6th wards. It is occupied mainly by residences.

South'old, a post-village in Southold township, Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island Railroad, 90 miles E. by N. of New York, 5 miles W. by S. of Greenport, and about 1 mile from Long Island Sound. It has 4 churches, an academy, an insurance company, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, a flour-mill, and a manufactory of fish oil. Pop. 800. The township is a narrow peninsula, bounded on the N. by the sound, and on the S. by Peconic and Gardiner's Bays. It contains villages named Greenport, Cutchogue, and Orient. Pop. of the township, 6851.

South Ol'ive, a post-hamlet in Olive township, Noble co., O., on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 29 miles N. of Marietta. It has a church, oil-wells, and a manufactory of salt.

South Onondaga, on-on-daw'gạ, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Onondaga township, about 10 miles S. by W. of Syracuse. Pop. 242.

South Orange, or'inj, a post-village in South Orange township, Essex co., N.J., on the Morris & Essex Railroad, 5 miles W. of Newark, 15 miles W. of New York, and 2 miles S.W. of Orange. It contains, besides many fine residences, the Seton Hall College (Catholic), which was organized in 1856 and has a library of 8000 volumes; also 4 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, and manufactories of hats and gelatin. Pop. of the township, 2963.

South Orkney. See POWELL'S GROUP.

South Orleans, or'le-ạnz, a post-hamlet of Barnstable co., Mass., is on or near the ocean, 2 miles from Orleans Station, and about 56 miles E. of New Bedford.

South Or'rington, a post-village in Orrington township, Penobscot co., Me., on the E. bank of Penobscot River, and on the Bangor & Bucksport Railroad, 8 miles below Bangor. It has a church, a ship-yard, and saw-mills.

South Osborn, oz'bọrn, a post-office of Outagamie co., Wis.

South Ot'selic, a post-village in Otselic township, Chenango co., N.Y., on Otselic Creek, about 15 miles N.W. of Norwich. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of fish-lines, &c.

South Ottawa, ot'tạ-wạ, a township of La Salle co., Ill. Pop. 597.

South Ottawa, a station of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, on the Illinois River, ½ mile S. of Ottawa, Ill.

South Ottawa, a township of Franklin co., Kansas. Pop. 44.

South Owe'go, a post-office of Tioga co., N.Y., about 16 miles W.S.W. of Binghamton.

South Ox'ford, a post-office of Chenango co., N.Y., on the Chenango River, at COVENTRY STATION (which see).

South Oys'ter Bay, a station of Queens co., N.Y., near the sea-coast, and on the Long Island Railroad, 30 miles E. of Brooklyn. Here are 2 hotels.

South Ozark, Franklin co., Ark. See WEBB CITY.

South Par'is, a post-village in Paris township, Oxford co., Me., on Little Androscoggin River, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 47 miles N. of Portland, and 2½ miles S. of Paris. It has 2 churches, a savings-bank, a cheese-factory, a foundry, 1 or 2 grist-mills, 2 saw-mills, and the Oxford Normal Institute.

South Park, Colorado, is near the middle of the state, and is immediately S. of the Middle Park. It is a fertile valley-basin or table-land surrounded by high mountains. It is irrigated by the South Fork of the Platte River, and by Tarryall Creek. It is about 45 miles long. Area, about 1200 square miles. It has a serene and delightful climate, and is diversified with grand and beautiful scenery. Gold and silver are found in it; also triassic sandstone. There is not much timber in this Park, but good timber abounds on the mountains that surround it.

South Park, a post-office of Park co., Col.

South Par'sonfield, a post-hamlet of York co., Me., about 38 miles W. of Portland. It has a church.

South Pass, Wyoming. See ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

South Pass City, a post-village of Sweetwater co., Wyoming, near the Sweetwater River and the E. base of the Rocky Mountains, 7857 feet above the level of the sea. Gold-mines have been opened here. Pop. 460.

South Peabody, pee'bọd-e, a post-village in Peabody township, Essex co., Mass., ½ mile from Newhall's Crossing, which is 4 miles W. of Salem. It has a church, a newspaper office, a shoe-factory, and a granite-quarry.

South Peacham, peech'ạm, a post-hamlet in Peacham township, Caledonia co., Vt., about 25 miles E. by N. of Montpelier. It has 2 churches and a starch-factory.

South Pen'dleton, a post-office of Hamilton co., O., is a branch of the Cincinnati post-office, at or near Pendleton Station, 3 miles N.E. of Cincinnati.

South Penob'scot, a post-office of Hancock co., Me., on an inlet which opens into Penobscot Bay, about 17 miles E. of Belfast. Here is a church.

South Per'ry, a post-hamlet in Perry township, Hocking co., O., about 22 miles N.E. of Chillicothe. Pop. 136.

South Pitts'burg, a borough of Alleghany co., Pa., on the S. bank of the Monongahela River, opposite Pittsburg, with which it is connected by a bridge about 1500 feet long. Here are large manufactories of iron, glass, &c. Pop. in 1870, 3095.

South Pittsburg, called also **Battle Creek Mines,** a post-village of Marion co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River and the Sequatchie Branch Railroad, about 30 miles W. of Chattanooga. It has 2 churches, an iron-furnace, a foundry, a machine-shop, &c. Iron ore, coal, and fire-clay are found near this place.

South Plain'field, a station in Middlesex co., N.J., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 6½ miles E. of Bound Brook.

South Platte, plat, a post-office of Weld co., Col., 80 miles E. of Greeley. Here is a church.

South Platte, a station of the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad, near the South Platte River, 30 miles S. by W. of Denver, Col.

South Platte River. See SOUTH FORK OF THE PLATTE.

South Platts'burg, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., on Salmon River, and on the New York & Canada Railroad, 5 miles S. of Plattsburg. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of bricks and starch.

South Plymouth, plim'ŭth, a post-hamlet of Plymouth co., Mass., on the sea-coast, 6 or 7 miles E.S.E. of Plymouth. It has a church and 2 summer hotels.

South Plymouth, or **Frink'ville,** a post-hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., on the Auburn Branch of the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Norwich. It has a grist-mill.

South Plymouth, a hamlet of Fayette co., O., about 44 miles S.W. of Columbus.

South Point, a post-village of Franklin co., Mo., on the Missouri River and the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 52 miles W. of St. Louis. It has a saw-mill and 2 stores.

South Point, a post-township of Gaston co., N.C., is traversed by the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad. Pop. 2414. It has stations named Gastonia and Garibaldi.

South Point, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., O., on the Ohio River, 9 miles from Huntington, W. Va., and about 12 miles above Ironton. It has a church and a flour-mill.

South Po'land, a post-hamlet in Poland township, Androscoggin co., Me., 4 miles S.W. of Lewiston Junction. It has a mineral spring and hotels.

South Pom'fret, a post-hamlet of Windsor co., Vt., 3 miles N. of Woodstock, and 22 miles E. by N. of Rutland. It has a carriage-shop, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

South'port, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, at the mouth of the Ribble in the Irish Sea, 15 miles S.W. of Preston. It is resorted to for sea-bathing, and has a pier a mile long, and many fine buildings. Pop. 18,086.

South'port, a post-village in Fairfield township, Fairfield co., Conn., on Long Island Sound, and on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 6½ miles W.S.W. of Bridgeport, and 7½ miles E.N.E. of South Norwalk. It contains 3 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, a graded school, the Seaside Seminary, and a manufactory of paper-ware.

Southport, a hamlet of Peoria co., Ill., 1½ miles from Oak Hill Station.

Southport, a post-village in Perry township, Marion co., Ind., on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 7 miles S. of Indianapolis. It has 3 churches and a high school. Pop. about 500.

Southport, a small hamlet of Owen co., Ind., ½ mile S. of Spencer.

Southport, a post-hamlet in Southport township, Lincoln co., Me., on a small island, and on the Atlantic Ocean, 12 miles S. of Wiscasset, and about 12 miles S.E. of Bath. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 684.

Southport, a post-township of Chemung co., N.Y., is on the S. side of the Chemung River, which separates it from Elmira. It is intersected by the Erie Railroad and the Northern Central Railroad. It has a tannery, a woollen-factory, several grist-mills, 2 saw-mills, &c. Pop. 3285. Southport Station on the Erie Railroad is 1 mile S. of Elmira. Southport Post-Office is 2 or 3 miles from Elmira.

Southport, a post-office of Maury co., Tenn.

Southport, a seaport of Prince Edward Island, on Hillsborough Bay, immediately opposite Charlottetown. It contains a tannery, a broom-factory, saw- and grist-mills, a brick-field, and ship-yards. A steam ferry runs between here and Charlottetown. Pop. 160.

South Ports'mouth, a post-village of Newport co., R.I., 5 miles N.E. of Newport. It has 2 churches.

South Potton, Quebec. See MANSONVILLE POTTON.

South Prairie, a post-office of Stephens co., Tex.

South Presque Isle, prĕsk'eel', a post-office of Aroostook co., Me.

South Pueblo, pwĕb'lo, a post-village and station of Pueblo co., Col., on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 2 miles S. of Pueblo. It has 2 churches, a bank, and manufactures of flour, soap, sash, and blinds.

South Pultney, Steuben co., N.Y. See Bluffport.

South Quay, kē, a post-office of Nansemond co., Va.

South Que'bec', a post-town of Quebec, co. of Levis, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, 2 miles from Quebec. It is one of the most important stations on the Grand Trunk Railway, possesses a fine harbor, has an extensive lumber- and shipping-trade, and is the port of arrival and departure of the ocean steamers. It is contiguous to the town of Levis. It has a number of stores. Pop. 3000.

South Raub, Tippecanoe co., Ind. See Raub's.

South Reading, Massachusetts. See Wakefield.

South Reading, rĕd'ing, a post-hamlet of Windsor co., Vt., about 24 miles E.S.E. of Rutland. It has a church.

South Reel'foot, a post-office of Obion co., Tenn.

South Richland, New York. See Holmesville.

South Ridge, rĭj, a post-office of Ashtabula co., O.

South Ri'ley, a post-office of McHenry co., Ill., about 56 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

South Riley, a post-office of Clinton co., Mich.

South Riv'er, Iowa, drains part of Madison co., runs northeastward through Warren co., and enters Des Moines River about 16 miles S.E. of Des Moines City.

South River, North Carolina, runs in a S.S.E. direction, and forms the boundary between the cos. of Cumberland and Bladen on the right and Sampson and New Hanover on the left. It enters the Cape Fear River about 10 miles above Wilmington.

South River, Virginia, a small branch of the Shenandoah River, rises in Augusta co., runs in a N.N.E. direction, and unites with the other branch at Port Republic.

South River, a post-hamlet of Anne Arundel co., Md., 8 or 9 miles S.W. of Annapolis.

South River, a township of Marion co., Mo. Pop. 728.

South River, or Washington, a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J., in East Brunswick township, on South River, 4½ miles S.E. of New Brunswick. It has 4 churches and several brick-yards.

South River, a post-village of Rowan co., N.C., on the South Yadkin River, 9 miles N. of Salisbury. It has a tobacco-factory, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

South River, a post-office of Rockbridge co., Va.

South River Peak, Colorado, a peak of the San Juan Mountains, in the S. part of the state. It has an altitude of 13,160 feet above the sea-level.

South River Side, a post-village of Gonzales co., Tex., 22 miles from Cuero. It has a church.

South Rob'binston, a post-village in Robbinston township, Washington co., Me., on Passamaquoddy Bay, at the mouth of the St. Croix River, 14 miles S.S.E. of Calais, and 3 miles S.W. of St. Andrews (New Brunswick). It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

South Rock'wood, a post-village in Berlin township, Monroe co., Mich., on Huron River, 13 miles by rail N.E. of Monroe, and ½ mile from Rockwood. It has a flour-mill and a stave-factory.

South Rome, Floyd co., Ga., is a suburb of Rome, at Rome Station. It has a church.

South Rondout, rŏn'dŏwt, a village of Esopus township, Ulster co., N.Y., 1 mile from Rondout. It has a brewery and a ship-yard. Pop. 405.

South Roy'alston, a post-village in Royalston township, Worcester co., Mass., on Miller's River and the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad (Royalston Station), 27 miles W. of Fitchburg. It has 2 churches, a chair-factory, &c.

South Roy'alton, a hamlet in Royalton township, Niagara co., N.Y., 4 miles from Gasport. It has a church.

South Royalton, a post-village in Royalton township, Windsor co., Vt., on White River and the Vermont Central Railroad, 44 miles S. of Montpelier. It has 2 churches.

South Rush'ford, a hamlet in Rushford township, Fillmore co., Minn., on Root River, opposite Rushford. It has 2 flouring-mills.

South Rutland, Jefferson co., N.Y. See Tylerville.

South Ryegate, rī'gate, a post-village in Ryegate township, Caledonia co., Vt., on Wells River and the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad, 32 miles E. by S. of Montpelier. It has 2 churches, and shops for working granite, which is quarried near the village.

South Sag'inaw, a former post-village of Saginaw co., Mich., at the confluence of the Cass and Flint Rivers, 2 miles from East Saginaw Station. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of lumber and salt. It has been annexed to East Saginaw. Pop. 1875. South Saginaw Post-Office remains here.

South Saint George, a village of New Castle co., Del. Pop. 111.

South Saint George, a post-village in St. George township, Knox co., Me., on the Atlantic Ocean, 20 miles S.S.W. of Rockland. It has a church.

South Saint Louis, sent loo'is, a post-office of St. Louis co., Mo., is a branch of the St. Louis post-office. South St. Louis, formerly called Carondelet, is a part of the city of St. Louis. It has 11 churches, a bank, a rolling-mill, 3 furnaces, 3 zinc-factories, a foundry, a machine-shop, and a newspaper office.

South Sa'lem, a post-hamlet of Westchester co., N.Y., about 50 miles N.N.E. of New York. It has 2 churches.

South Salem, a post-village in Buckskin township, Ross co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 20 miles W. of Chillicothe. It contains the Salem Academy and 4 churches. Pop. about 800.

South Salem, Marion co., Oregon, is 1 mile from Salem, and is a suburb of that town.

South San'disfield, a post-office of Berkshire co., Mass., about 30 miles W. by S. of Springfield.

South Sand Lake, a post-office of Rensselaer co., N.Y., about 12 miles S.E. of Troy.

South Sand'wich, a post-hamlet in Sandwich township, Barnstable co., Mass., about 26 miles E. by N. of New Bedford. It has a church. Here is a fine lake having an area of 700 acres.

South San'ford, a post-office of York co., Me., about 33 miles W.S.W. of Portland.

South Schodack, sko-dak', a post-hamlet in Schodack township, Rensselaer co., N.Y., on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 10 miles S. by E. of Albany.

South Schroon, skroon, a post-hamlet of Essex co., N.Y., on the W. shore of Schroon Lake, about 30 miles N.W. of Whitehall. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

South Scituate, sit'u-ât, a post-village in South Scituate township, Plymouth co., Mass., about 24 miles S.E. of Boston. It has a savings-bank, 3 churches, and manufactures of boots and shoes. Pop. of the township, 1818.

South Scituate, a post-hamlet in Scituate township, Providence co., R.I., about 12 miles W.S.W. of Providence.

South Scri'ba, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., 6 miles E. of Oswego City. It has 2 saw-mills.

South Sea'brook, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., 2 miles from Seabrook. Pop. 700.

South Seaville, see'vil, a post-village in Cape May co., N.J., near Seaville Station of the West Jersey Railroad, 22 miles S.E. of Millville. It has 2 churches.

South Se'bec', a post-hamlet of Piscataquis co., Me., in Sebec township, 2 miles N. of Sebec Station of the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad, and 46 miles N.N.W. of Bangor. It has a church.

South See'konk, a post-hamlet of Bristol co., Mass., 6 miles S.E. of Providence.

South Shaftsbury, shafts'bęr-e, a post-village in Shaftsbury township, Bennington co., Vt., on the Harlem Extension Railroad, 6 miles N. of Bennington. It has some manufactures.

South Shenango, she-năng'go, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. 1042.

South Shet'land, or New South Shetland, an archipelago situated in the South Atlantic, 600 miles S. of Cape Horn, between lat. 60° 32′ and 67° 15′ S. and lon. 44° 53′ and 68° 15′ W. As far as is known, these islands are wholly destitute of vegetation, except a species of moss found upon the rocks near the shore. The remote mountainous regions are covered with perpetual ice and snow. Principal islands, Adelaide, Bridgeman, Smith Island (so called from its first discoverer), Saddle Island, Coronation or Mainland (the largest of the group), Desolation Island, Livingston, King George's, and Elephant Islands. The South Shetlands were first discovered by Captain William Smith, in 1819, and have been frequented by whalers.

South Shrewsbury, shrooz'bęr-e, a hamlet in Shrewsbury township, Worcester co., Mass.

South Side, a post-office of Osborne co., Kansas.

South Side, a township of Wright co., Minn. P. 165.

South Side, a post-office of Colfax co., New Mexico.

South Side, a station in York co., Pa., on the Peach Bottom Railroad, 29 miles S.E. of York.

South Smith'field, a post-office of Somerset co., Me., 20 miles N. of Augusta.

South So'dus, a post-hamlet in Sodus township, Wayne co., N.Y., 2 miles from Alton Station, and about 33 miles E. of Rochester. It has a church.

South So'lon, a post-hamlet in Solon township, Somerset co., Me., 6 miles N.E. of North Anson Station. It has a church.

South Solon, a post-village in Stokes township, Madison co., O., on the Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy Railroad, 18 miles S.E. of Springfield. It has 3 churches, a graded school, &c.

South Somerset, sŭm'ẹr-set, a post-office of Niagara co., N.Y., about 37 miles N.N.E. of Buffalo.

South Somerville, sŭm'ẹr-vĭl, a station in Somerset co., N.J., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 5 miles W. of Bound Brook.

South Spaf'ford, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Spafford township, 5 miles N.W. of Preble. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

South Starks'borough, a post-office of Addison co., Vt., about 15 miles E. of Vergennes.

South Ster'ling, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Pa., about 22 miles E.S.E. of Scranton. It has 2 churches, a toy-factory, &c.

South Stet'son, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me.

South Still'water, a post-village of Washington co., Minn., on St. Croix Lake, 2½ miles S. of Stillwater. It has a church, 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, a planing-mill, and a manufactory of farming-implements.

South Stock'ton, a town of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Tees, opposite Stockton-on-Tees, to which a bridge extends. It has iron-works. Pop. 6764.

South Stock'ton, a post-hamlet in Stockton township, Chautauqua co., N.Y., about 12 miles N.N.W. of Jamestown.

South Stod'dard, a post-office of Cheshire co., N.H., about 14 miles N.E. of Keene.

South Stowe, stō, a hamlet in Stowe township, Lamoille co., Vt., 18 miles N.E. by N. of Montpelier.

South Strabane, strạ-ban', a post-township of Washington co., Pa., about 28 miles S.S.W. of Pittsburg. It is traversed by a branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Pop. 1159.

South Straf'ford, a post-village in Strafford township, Orange co., Vt., 6 miles N.N.E. of Sharon Station, and 35 miles E.N.E. of Rutland. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a flour-mill.

South Stukely, stŭk'le, or **Stukely,** a post-village in Shefford co., Quebec, 6 miles from Waterloo. It contains a church, a saw-mill, a tannery, and several stores. Rich copper-mines are worked in the vicinity. Pop. 150.

South Sud'bury, a post-hamlet in Sudbury township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Framingham & Lowell Railroad, 22 miles S. of Lowell. It has a public library and an academy.

South Sul'phur, a post-office of Hunt co., Tex.

South Sum'mit, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., on Bachman's Valley Railroad, 9 miles E. by S. of Hanover.

South Sun'apee, a post-office of Sullivan co., N.H., on Sunapee Lake, about 34 miles W.N.W. of Concord.

South Sur'ry, a post-office of Hancock co., Me., at the mouth of Union River, about 12 miles S. of Ellsworth.

South Sut'ton, a post-village in Sutton township, Merrimack co., N.H., about 24 miles W.S.W. of Concord. It has a church.

South Tam'worth, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., N.H., on the inlet of Ossipee Lake, about 27 miles N.N.E. of Laconia. It has a church.

South Tar River, township, Yancey co., N.C. P. 344.

South Thomaston, tŏm'as-tọn, a post-village in South Thomaston township, Knox co., Me., on the sea-coast, 4 miles S. of Rockland. It has a church and quarries of granite. The township is bounded on the E. by Penobscot Bay. Pop. of the township, 1693.

South Thompson, tŏmp'sọn, a post-hamlet of Geauga co., O., about 12 miles E.S.E. of Painesville.

South Toe, a post-office of Yancey co., N.C.

South Toledo, Lucas co., O. See Maumee City.

South-Town, a town and suburb of Great Yarmouth, England, co. of Norfolk, on the Yare, at the S.W. side of the town. Pop. 2251.

South Tren'ton, a station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on the Delaware River, 33 miles N.E. of Philadelphia. It is in the S. part of Trenton, N.J.

South Trenton, a post-village in Trenton township, Oneida co., N.Y., about 12 miles N.N.E. of Utica. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of boots and shoes, cheese, and butter-tubs. Pop. 206.

South Troupsburg, troops'bŭrg, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., about 26 miles W.S.W. of Corning. It has 2 stores and a wagon-shop.

South Troy, a post-office of Wabasha co., Minn., 5 miles S.W. of Zumbro Falls.

South Tru'ro, a post-hamlet in Truro township, Barnstable co., Mass., on Cape Cod Bay, about 32 miles by water E. of Plymouth, and on the Cape Cod Railroad, 109 miles S.E. of Boston. It has a church.

South Tunbridge, tŭn'brĭj, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Vt., 2½ miles from South Royalton Station, and about 32 miles S. of Montpelier. It has a church.

South Tun'nel, a post-village of Sumner co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 33 miles N.E. of Nashville. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

South Tur'ner, a post-hamlet of Androscoggin co., Me., in Turner township, 8 miles N. of Lewiston. Granite is quarried here.

South Tyringham, Massachusetts. See Monterey.

South Union, yūn'yun, a post-village of Logan co., Ky., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, about 18 miles S.W. of Bowling Green. Here is a society of Shakers, who have a church and a flour-mill. Pop. 263.

South Union, a post-village in Union township, Knox co., Me., 7 miles N. of Warren Station. It has an organ-factory, a foundry, a lumber-mill, &c.

South Union, a township of Fayette co., Pa. Pop. 860.

South'vale, post-office, Lewis and Clarke co., Montana.

South Vallejo, California, is a part of Vallejo.

South Val'ley, a hamlet in South Valley township, Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 8 miles S. of Steamburg. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 872.

South Valley, a post-hamlet in Roseboom township, Otsego co., N.Y., about 12 miles E. of Cooperstown. It has 2 churches.

South Vassalborough, vas'sạl-bŭr-rŭh, a post-office of Kennebec co., Me., 9 miles N.E. of Augusta.

South Vernon, New Jersey. See McAfee's Valley.

South Ver'non, a village, partly in Vernon township, Windham co., Vt., and partly in Franklin co., Mass., on the Connecticut River, 10 miles below Brattleborough, and 14 miles N.N.E. of Greenfield. It is the N. terminus of the Connecticut River Railroad, which connects here with the Vermont Central Railroad and the Ashuelot Railroad. Post-office, West Northfield, Mass.

South Versailles, vẹr-sālz', a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 2194.

South'ville, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn., on the Housatonic River, 30 miles N.W. of New Haven. It has a church.

Southville, a post-village of Shelby co., Ky., about 34 miles E. by S. of Louisville.

Southville, a village of Worcester co., Mass., in Southborough township, on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 16 miles E. of Worcester. It has a church, a woollen-mill, a grist-mill, and a manufactory of boots and shoes.

Southville, a post-hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., about 6 miles E. of Potsdam. It has about 12 houses.

South Vine'land, a post-village in Landis township, Cumberland co., N.J., on the West Jersey Railroad, 3 miles S. of Vineland. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of carriages, ropes, &c.

South Walden, wŏl'dẹn, a post-hamlet in Walden township, Caledonia co., Vt., 25 miles N.E. of Montpelier.

South Waldoborough, wŏl'do-bŭr-rŭh, a post-office of Lincoln co., Me., is on an inlet of the ocean called Medomak River, about 14 miles W.S.W. of Rockland. Here are 2 churches.

South Wales, wālz, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, at Wales Station, 22 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

South Wallingford, wŏl'ling-fọrd, a post-village in Wallingford township, Rutland co., Vt., on Otter Creek, and on the Harlem Extension Railroad, 13 miles S. of Rutland. It has a church and 2 marble-quarries.

South Walpole, wŏl'pōl, a post-village in Walpole township, Norfolk co., Mass., on a branch of the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad, about 22 miles S.S.W. of Boston. It has a church, 2 cotton-mills, a woollen-mill, and a manufactory of Cardigan jackets.

South Wards'borough, a post-hamlet of Windham co., Vt., about 24 miles E.N.E. of Bennington. It has a church, a tannery, and a saw-mill.

South Wareham, wair'ạm, a post-office of Plymouth co., Mass., on the Cape Cod Railroad, 47 miles S.S.E. of Boston.

Southwark, sŭтн'ạrk, a parliamentary borough of

England, co. of Surrey, on the S. bank of the Thames, immediately opposite the city of London, with which it communicates by several bridges. Pop. 208,725. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop. It is one of the principal commercial quarters of the metropolis. The principal edifices are the churches of St. Saviour and St. George-in-the Fields, Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, the Magdalen Asylum, Queen's Bench Prison, Surrey Theatre, and Barclay & Co.'s immense brewery. It sends two members to the House of Commons.

Southwark, sŏwth'wạrk, a former district of Philadelphia co., bounded by the Delaware River on the E. and the district of Moyamensing on the W., and lying immediately S. of the old city proper. It is now included within the limits of the city of Philadelphia.

South War'ren, a post-office of Knox co., Me., on the Knox & Lincoln Railroad, 1½ miles W. of Thomaston.

South Warren, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., in Warren township, about 16 miles S. of Owego, N.Y. It has a church and a saw-mill.

South War'saw, a hamlet of Wyoming co., N.Y., 2½ miles from Warsaw.

South Warsaw, a post-office of Allen co., O.

South Wash'ington, a post-village, capital of Pender co., N.C., on the Northeast Branch of the Cape Fear River, and on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 29 miles N. of Wilmington.

South Waterborough, wå'tẹr-bŭr-rŭh, a station in York co., Me., on the Portland & Rochester Railroad, 4 miles N. by E. of Alfred.

South Waterford, wå'tẹr-fọrd, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., in Waterford township, about 46 miles N.N.W. of Portland. It has 2 churches, a carriage-factory, a carding-mill, and a saw-mill.

South Weare, ware, a post-hamlet in Weare township, Hillsborough co., N.H., 15 miles S.S.W. of Concord.

South'well, a town of England, co. and 12 miles N.E. of Nottingham. It has remains of a palace, a noble cathedral, bridewell, assembly-rooms, theatre, and manufactures of silks, stockings, and lace. Pop. 2400. In 1879 it became a bishop's see.

South Well'fleet, a post-hamlet in Wellfleet township, Barnstable co., Mass., near the ocean, and on the Cape Cod division of the Old Colony Railroad, 103 miles E.S.E. of Boston.

South West, a township of Crawford co., Ill. P. 325.

South West, a post-hamlet of Elkhart co., Ind., 7 miles S.W. of Goshen.

Southwest, a township of Warren co., Pa. Pop. 677.

South West Bend, Maine. See DURHAM.

South West Branch, Ohio, an affluent of the Miami River, rises in Darke co, runs in a S.S.E. direction, intersects Miami co., and enters the Miami River nearly 2 miles above Dayton. It is about 100 miles long, including one branch. It is formed by Greenville and Stillwater Creeks, which unite at Covington.

South West City, a post-village of McDonald co., Mo., 26 miles S. of Seneca Railroad Station. It has a church, a grist-mill, and 3 dry-goods stores. P. about 250.

South West'erlo, a post-hamlet in Westerlo township, Albany co., N.Y., about 24 miles S.W. of Albany. It has a church, a woollen-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. 147.

South West Har'bor, a post-village and summer resort on Mount Desert Island, Hancock co., Me., about 40 miles E.S.E. of Belfast. It is situated on the Atlantic Ocean, and has 2 churches, 10 hotels and boarding-houses, a lobster-canning factory, and a savings-bank. Steamboats ply between this place and Portland.

South-West Keys. See ALBUQUERQUE ISLANDS.

South Westmeath, Ontario. See BEACHBURG.

South West'minster, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., about 20 miles N.N.W. of Worcester. It has a chair-factory. Pop. about 200.

South West'on, a post-village in Weston township, Aroostook co., Me., about 1 mile W. of Grand Lake, and 33 miles S. of Houlton.

South West Oswe'go, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., 5 miles S.W. of Oswego City. It has 2 churches.

South West Pass, a village of Plaquemines parish, La., at the mouth of the Mississippi River, 112 miles below New Orleans. It is the residence of the Balize pilots.

South West'port, a post-hamlet in Westport township, Bristol co., Mass., on the Westport River, 9 miles S.W. of New Bedford. It has a church.

South Wethersfield, wĕтн'ẹrz-feeld, a post-office of Hartford co., Conn., on the Connecticut River, 6 miles S. of Hartford.

South Weymouth, wā'mŭth, a post-village in Weymouth township, Norfolk co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad (Plymouth Branch), 15 miles S. by E. of Boston. It has 4 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, and several manufactories of boots and shoes.

South Whee'lock, a post-office of Caledonia co., Vt., 13 miles N.N.W. of St. Johnsbury.

South White'hall, a post-township of Lehigh co., Pa., is bounded E. by the Lehigh River, and is contiguous to Allentown. Pop. 2748. It contains Cedarville.

South Whit'ley, a post-village in Cleveland township, Whitley co., Ind., on Eel River and the Eel River Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Columbia City. It has a church, a graded school, a saw-mill, a planing-mill, &c. Pop. about 400.

South'wick, a town of England, co. of Durham, a suburb of Sunderland. The population are employed in manufactures of glass-ware and earthenware, and in ship-building. Pop. 5937.

South'wick, a post-village in Southwick township, Hampden co., Mass., on the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, 21½ miles S. by W. of Northampton, and about 11 miles W.S.W. of Springfield. It has 3 churches and a powder-mill. Pop. of the township, 1114.

South Wilbraham, Massachusetts. See HAMPDEN.

South Wilkesbarre, wĭlks'bår-re, Luzerne co., Pa., is a part of the city of Wilkesbarre, and is on the Susquehanna River and the Lehigh Valley Railroad. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of locomotives, stationary engines, and mining machinery. South Wilkesbarre Station of the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad is 4 miles S.W. of Kingston.

South Williamstown, wil'yạmz-tŏwn, a post-village in Williamstown township, Berkshire co., Mass., about 15 miles N. of Pittsfield. It has 2 churches and the Greylock Institute.

South Wil'lington, a station in Tolland co., Conn., on the New London Northern Railroad, 13 miles N.N.W. of Willimantic.

South Wil'son, a post-office of Niagara co., N.Y, about 25 miles N. of Buffalo.

South Wil'ton, a post-hamlet in Wilton township, Fairfield co., Conn., on the Danbury & Norwalk Railroad, at Kent Station, 5 miles N. of South Norwalk. It has a church.

South Windham, wind'ạm, a post-village in Windham township, Windham co., Conn., on the Shetucket River, and on the New York & New England and New London Northern Railroads, 13 miles N.N.W. of Norwich, and 3½ miles S.E. of Willimantic.

South Windham, a post-village in Windham township, Cumberland co., Me., on Presumpscot River, and on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 11 miles W.N.W. of Portland. It has 2 churches, a powder-mill, and manufactures of carriages and pulp-board.

South Windham, a post-hamlet of Windham co., Vt., about 38 miles N.E. of Bennington. It has a church.

South Windsor, win'zọr, a post-village in South Windsor township, Hartford co., Conn., on the Connecticut Central Railroad and the E. bank of the Connecticut River, 5 miles above Hartford. It has a paper-mill. Pop. of the township, 1688.

South Windsor, a post-hamlet in Windsor township, Kennebec co., Me., 10 miles E.S.E. of Augusta.

South Winn, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me., on the E. bank of the Penobscot River, and on the European & North American Railroad, 50½ miles N. by E. of Bangor.

South Woburn, Massachusetts. See WINCHESTER.

South'wold, a borough of England, co. of Suffolk, on the North Sea, between the river Blythe and Buss Creek. The principal buildings are the guild hall, new jail, a handsome church, and some batteries. The town has an import trade in coal, and a herring-fishery. Pop. 2155.

South Wolfborough, wŏŏlf'bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., N.H., on the S.E. shore of Winnepesaukee Lake, 2 miles S. of Wolfborough, and 16 miles E. by N. of Laconia. It has a church and a blanket-factory.

South'wood, a station of the Delaware Western Railroad, 17 miles W.N.W. of Wilmington. It is on the line between Delaware and Pennsylvania.

South Woodbury, wood'bẹr-e, a hamlet of Morrow co., O., in Peru township, 5 miles N.E. of Ashley Station. It has 2 churches.

South Woodbury, township, Bedford co., Pa. P. 1429.

South Woodbury, a post-hamlet in Woodbury township, Washington co., Vt., about 15 miles N.E. of Montpelier. It has a church, a grist-mill, a lumber-mill, and a sash- and blind-factory.

South Wood′stock, a post-village in Woodstock township, Windham co., Conn., 41 miles E.N.E. of Hartford, and 4 miles N.W. of Putnam. It has water-power, a church, a twine-factory, several mills, and an agricultural hall.

South Woodstock, a post-office of Oxford co., Me., about 26 miles N.W. of Lewiston.

South Woodstock, a post-hamlet in Woodstock township, Windsor co., Vt., 5 miles S. of Woodstock. It contains the Perkins Green Mountain Institute and a church.

South Worcester, wŏŏs′tẹr, a post-village in Worcester township, Otsego co., N.Y., on the Charlotte River, 16 miles S.S.E. of Cooperstown. It has 2 churches.

South Worthington, wŭr′THing-tọn, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., Mass., 25 miles N.W. of Springfield.

South Wright, rīte, a hamlet of Hillsdale co., Mich., 9 miles N.W. of Fayette, O. It has 2 churches.

South Yad′kin River, North Carolina, runs eastward through Iredell co., and enters the Yadkin River about 10 miles N. of Salisbury.

South Yarmouth, yar′mŭth, a post-village in Yarmouth township, Barnstable co., Mass., on a small inlet of the sea, and on the Cape Cod division of the Old Colony Railroad, 79 miles S.E. of Boston. It has a savings-bank, a high school, 3 churches, and manufactures of calcined magnesia and carbonate of magnesia.

South Yuba River, California. See DEER CREEK.

South Zanesville, zānz′vĭl, or **Natch′ez,** Muskingum co., O., is a part of the city of Zanesville, and is at the mouth of the Licking River. It forms the 7th ward of the city. It contains a high school, 2 flouring-mills, and some machine-shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

South Zor′ra, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, 2 miles from Woodstock. Pop. 150.

Soutouko, a village of Africa. See SOOTOOKO.

Souvarov Isles, Pacific Ocean. See TAGAI ISLES.

Souvigny, soo‵veen‵yee′, a town of France, in Allier, 6 miles W.S.W. of Moulins. Pop. 1581.

Souvret, soo‵vrå′, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 21 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 1510.

Souza, soo′zå or sô′zå, a river of Portugal, in Minho, joins the Douro 8 miles E.S.E. of Oporto, after a S.W. course of 20 miles.

Souza, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 6 miles S.S.W. of Aveiro. Pop. 3710.

Souzdal, a town of Russia. See SOOZDAL.

Souzel, soo-zêl′ or sô-zêl′, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 8 miles N.W. of Estremoz. Pop. 2000.

So′va, a post-office of Cheboygan co., Mich.

Sovel, so‵vêl′, an island about 10 miles off the E. coast of Anam. Lat. 18° 8′ N.; lon. 106° 24′ E.

Sovicille, so-ve-cheel′lå or **Suicille,** soo-e-cheel′lå, a village of Italy, 8 miles from Siena, on a slope above the Spino. Pop. of commune, 7115.

Sowauba, a group of islands. See EIGHT BROTHERS.

Sowell, so′ẹl, a post-office of Conecuh co., Ala.

Sowell's (so′ẹlz) **Mill,** post-office, Maury co., Tenn.

Sow′erby, a town of England, co. of York, about 2 miles S. of Thirsk. Pop. 6079.

Sowerby Bridge, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 4 miles by rail W.S.W. of Halifax. Pop. 7041.

Sowhatch′ee Creek, of Early co., Ga., flows into the Chattahoochee River.

Soy′land, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 4 miles S.W. of Halifax, with cotton and woollen manufactures. Pop. 3264.

Sozh, Soj, or **Soje,** sozh, written also **Soz** and **Ssosh,** a navigable river of Russia, rises in the government of Smolensk, flows S.S.W., and joins the Dnieper on the left, 40 miles N.N.W. of Chernigov. Length, 240 miles.

Spa, spaw (Fr. and Flem. pron. spå), a town and watering-place of Belgium, near the frontier of Rhenish Prussia, province and 17 miles by rail S.E. of Liege. It is greatly frequented, and is noted for its wooden-wares and trinkets. Pop. 5881. Over its principal spring, the *Pouhon,* Peter the Great built the pump-room. Many other springs exist in the vicinity, which were formerly so much frequented that *Spa* became a common name for mineral baths.

Spaccaforno, spåk-kå-foʀ′no, a town of Sicily, 11 miles S.W. of Noto, near the S. coast. Pop. 8006. It has many churches and convents, but has little trade.

Spade's (spādz) **Depot,** a post-hamlet of Ripley co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 47½ miles W.N.W. of Cincinnati.

Spadra, spad′rạ, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Ark., on the N. bank of the Arkansas River, and on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, 106 miles W.N.W. of Little Rock, and 4 miles W. of Clarksville.

Spadra, a post-hamlet of Los Angeles co., Cal., on a branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, 29 miles E. of Los Angeles. It has a church.

Spafford, spăf′fọrd, a post-hamlet in Spafford township, Onondaga co., N.Y., about 20 miles S. by W. of Syracuse. It has a church. The township is bounded on the S.W. by Skaneateles Lake, and has a pop. of 1488.

Spafford, a post-hamlet of Lafayette co., Wis., about 40 miles S.W. of Madison. It has a grist-mill and a cheese-factory.

Spahawn, a city of Persia. See ISPAHAN.

Spaichingen, spī′ᴋing-ẹn, a town of Würtemberg, 22 miles W. of Sigmaringen. Pop. 1917.

Spain (Sp. *España,* ês-pån′yå; L. *Hispan′ia* and *Iberia;* Gr. Ἱσπανία or Ἰβηρία; Fr. *Espagne,* ês‵pån′; It. *Ispagna,* e-spån′yå, or *Spagna,* spån′yå; Port. *Hespanha,* hês-pån′yå; Ger. *Spanien,* spån′e-ẹn; Dutch, *Spanjen,* spån′yẹn), a kingdom in the S.W. of Europe, forming the far greater part of the Spanish Peninsula, and including the Balearic and the Canary Islands. Exclusive of these islands, it lies between lat. 36° and 43° 48′ N., lon. 9° 16′ W. and 3° 20′ E.; connected with the continent on the N.E. by the chain of the Pyrenees, separating it from France, and bounded E. and S. by the Mediterranean Sea, W. by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean, and N.W. by the Bay of Biscay. Capital, Madrid. Measured due N. and S. and due E. and W., the greatest length is on the meridian of 5° 45′ W., from Cape Peñas to Tarifa, 540 miles; and the greatest breadth on the parallel of 42° 20′, from Cape Creux to Cape Hombre, at the N. extremity of Vigo Bay, 620 miles. The surface of the peninsula is more diversified than that of any other country of equal extent in Europe; its interior forms a vast elevated table-land, which in the plateau of Castile has a mean elevation of 2300 feet. This plateau occupies almost one-half of the superficies, and is nearly surrounded by mountains. The country is traversed from E. to W. by five principal chains of mountains, called in Spanish *Sierras.* These are (from N. to S.)—I. The Pyrenees, extending from Cape Creux on the E. to the Bay of Biscay on the W., culminating point Pic Nethou, 11,168 feet; and their W. continuation, the Asturian and Cantabrian Mountains, some of which rise to 10,000 feet. II. The chain which separates the basins of the Douro and Tagus, the Sierras Guadarama, de Grados, and de Gata. Highest point in the Sierra de Grados, 10,500 feet. III. The mountains of Toledo, Sierra de Guadalupe, and Sierra Mames, between the Tagus and Guadiana. IV. The Sierra Morena, separating the basins of the Guadiana and Guadalquivir, and connected westward with the Serra Monchique in Portugal. V. The Sierra Nevada, extending from Cartagena to Cadiz, contains Mulahacen, the highest point of the peninsula, 11,658 feet, and the Pic de Veleta, 11,387 feet.

Spain is rich in minerals, especially iron, copper, and lead. The gold- and silver-mines of the time of the Romans have been abandoned, but mercury is abundant in the mines of Almaden. Leads forms an important branch of mining industry. Coal is found chiefly in the Asturias, the richest coal-field occurring on the E. of the mountains overlying the Devonian strata; copper, tin, zinc, antimony, arsenic, and cobalt are common, and rock salt is abundant in the hills of Cardona. The principal rivers of Spain are, from N. to S., the Ter, Llobregat, Ebro, Guadalaviar, Jucar, and Segura, flowing E. to the Mediterranean, and the Minho, Douro, Tagus, Guadiana, and Guadalquivir, flowing mostly through Portugal W. and S. to the Atlantic. The N. slope has only the Nalon, the Bidassoa, and some mountain-streams. The chief tributaries are the Esla and the Pisuerga, which join the Douro; the Manzanares, which passes Madrid and joins the Jarama, an affluent of the Tagus; the Aragon, Gallego, and Segre, affluents of the Ebro; and the Genil, an affluent of the Guadalquivir. Few of these are navigable, and those only for small boats near their mouths. The only lakes or lagoons of Spain are the Albufera, in Valencia, and the Marmenor, in Murcia. The coast-line of Spain, which has an extent of 1400 miles, is in general little indented, except in the N.W., where it is bold and rocky. The chief capes are Finisterre on the N.W. and Trafalgar on the S.W., in the Atlantic; Gibraltar, Gata, Palos, and Creux, in the Mediterranean; Peñas and Ortegal, in the Bay of Biscay. The climate of Spain varies exceedingly with elevation and position; it is warm on the coasts; the table-lands are exposed to great heat in summer and extreme cold in winter. Many of the mountains rise above the snow-line, the limit of which, in the Pyrenees, is 8952 feet; in the Sierra Nevada, 11,190 feet. Mean annual temperature at Madrid, 58.2° Fahr. The annual rainfall on the Sierra Nevada and on the N. and W. coasts is 25 to 35 inches; while on the table-land of Castile it is only 10 inches, and the capital is often exposed to severe drought. Winter is the rainy season. The most noxious winds are the *solano* (the sirocco of Italy), a hot wind from the S., and the *gallego*, a cold N.W. wind from the mountains of Galicia. Frost is often severe during the night in winter. Earthquakes are sometimes felt in the S. The soil is generally fertile, except in the elevated and arid districts of the central provinces. Agriculture has made considerable progress. The chief crops are wheat, maize, barley, rice, hemp, and flax. The wines of Spain are highly valued; the principal growths are those of Xeres (sherry), Rota, Malaga, Alicante, Malvasia, and Val de Peñas; the other products are soda (from marine plants), honey, wax, and silk, the latter very abundant in the S.E. provinces. In the S. provinces the sugar-cane and cotton have been acclimatized, and there the orange, citron, almond, fig, date, and banana grow in great abundance. The best building timber grows on the N. coast; the cork tree, the kermes oak, and the sumach tree yield valuable products. The horses of Andalusia are celebrated; the mules and asses are remarkable for beauty and size. Cattle are of good breeds. The race of sheep called the merino yields a great quantity of excellent wool; their exportation has always been prohibited, and their pasturage is regulated by ancient laws. Goats are very abundant in the table-lands; the chamois is found in the Pyrenees; and the bear, wolf, wild cat, marten, fox, and lynx in the different mountains. Fish are not plentiful in the rivers, but abound on the Atlantic coasts. Its manufacturing industry, formerly flourishing, has greatly declined; the government has still manufactures of saltpetre, gunpowder, cannon, and firearms, tobacco, porcelain, and glass, but they are mostly in decay; and the celebrated sword-manufacture at Toledo is nearly extinguished. The other manufactures are of silks, cottons, woollens, and leather. Cutlery, iron, and copper goods are made chiefly in Biscay. There are no good public roads in Spain, except those around Madrid; wheel-carriages are little used, and much of the transport is effected by means of mules. There are several canals, many of them on a magnificent scale, but mostly unfinished and unfit for navigation; the chief of these are the Imperial Canal, commenced by Charles V., extending along the right bank of the Ebro, and the canals of Castile, Manzanares, Murcia, Albacete, and Guadarama. About 4000 miles of railway and 9000 miles of telegraph lines are in operation, traversing the country in all directions. From the extent of its coast-line, its numerous ports, its geographical position, and natural products, Spain possesses greater commercial advantages than any other country in Europe. The principal exports are wool, wine, brandy, oil, fruits, iron, lead, mercury, and salt, with a small amount of silk and manufactured goods, having an annual value of about $80,000,000. The imports consist of colonial goods, dried fish, salted provisions, butter, cheese, rice, cotton and woollen goods, cutlery, glass, and building timber; value, about $75,000,000. The vessels entering the ports of Spain annually number about 10,000, having a tonnage of about 1,500,000 tons.

The present inhabitants of Spain are descendants of the ancient Iberians, or of other races who colonized it at different periods. Four primitive families are discernible: I. The Spaniards, descendants of the original races, and of Greeks, Romans, Vandals, Goths, and Alans, comprising nineteen-twentieths of the population. II. The Basques, in the N., one-twenty-fourth. III. The Moors, in the S., descendants of the conquerors who ruled for seven centuries in the S. of the peninsula, one two-hundredth. IV. The Gitanos, or gypsies, one two-hundred-and-fiftieth. The Jewish race has disappeared from Spain since the expulsion of the Jews in 1492. The Spaniards are well formed, handsome, and vigorous, with black eyes, dark and clear complexions, passionate, and addicted to music and games. The nobility comprises about 80 dukes, 700 marquises, 550 counts, 75 viscounts, and 70 barons.

The government is a constitutional representative monarchy, with a council of state; the national religion is the Roman Catholic, but all sects are tolerated. The king sanctions and promulgates the laws made by the Cortes. The Cortes consists of two co-legislative bodies, the senate and congress. The congress is renewed every three years, and the senate every twelve years. The senators are elected by the provinces. The Cortes meets every year, and for at least four months in each year. The minor divisions of Spain are governed by their own municipal laws. Every province has its own parliament. The municipal and provincial bodies act independently in all matters which do not concern the national interests. By decree of the Cortes, 1836, all convents were suppressed and their property confiscated to the nation. Formerly public education was entirely in the hands of the priests; but since 1838 government grants and superintendence have greatly advanced the cause of education, especially since 1857, when teachers were subjected to examination and school-rooms were built. There are in the kingdom about 1,000,000 pupils in public and private schools, there being about 60 public colleges for middle-class education, with 800 professors and 15,000 pupils; for high-class education there are faculties of literature and philosophy, science, medicine, and theology. The standing army consists of 100,000 men, viz., 70,000 infantry, 16,000 cavalry, 10,000 artillery, and 4000 engineers; but the nominal strength of the army, including those serving in Cuba, was in 1878 180,000; the navy consists of 123 vessels, carrying 554 guns. The public revenue is stated at $122,200,000, and the expenditure at $120,000,000; debt, $2,048,000,000.

The following table shows the area and population of the new divisions into which the old provinces were formed:

Old Provinces.	New Provinces.	Sq. miles.	Pop. (1870)
New Castile.	Madrid	2,997	484,541
	Toledo	5,586	342,272
	Guadalajara	4,869	208,638
	Cuenca	7,990	238,731
La Mancha.	Ciudad Real	7,543	264,649
Old Castile.	Burgos	7,082	357,846
	Logroño.	2,378	183,205
	Santander	2,113	240,172
	Soria	5,770	158,992
	Segovia	2,714	150,812
	Avila.	2,982	175,219
	Palencia	3,128	184,668
	Valladolid	3,043	242,384
Leon.	Leon	7,176	351,392
	Zamora	4,135	250,968
	Salamanca	4,888	281,511
Asturias.	Oviedo	4,216	605,353
Galicia.	Corunna	3,065	630,504
	Lugo	3,484	474,286
	Orense	2,588	401,857
	Pontevedra	1,739	469,439
Estremadura.	Badajos	8,687	431,922
	Caceres	7,018	302,455
Andalusia.	Seville	5,295	515,011
	Cadiz*	2,816	426,499
	Huelva	4,118	196,469
	Cordova	5,068	382,632
	Jaen	5,184	392,100
	Granada†	4,918	485,346
	Almeria	3,309	361,553
	Malaga	3,052	502,378
Murcia.	Murcia	4,478	439,067
	Albacete	5,972	220,973
Valencia.	Valencia	4,352	665,141
	Alicante	2,868	440,470
	Castellon de la Plana	3,049	296,222
Aragon.	Saragossa	6,607	401,894
	Huesca	5,872	274,623
	Teruel	5,494	252,201
Catalonia.	Barcelona	2,974	762,555
	Tarragona	2,451	350,395
	Lerida	4,775	330,348
	Gerona	2,413	325,110
Navarre.	Navarre	4,069	318,954
Basque Provinces.	Biscay	845	187,926
	Guipuzcoa	728	180,743
	Alava	1,292	103,320
	Total	197,190	16,243,746
Islands.	Balearic	2,200	289,225
	Canaries	2,980	283,859
	Complete total	202,370	16,816,830

* Including Ceuta, 10,395 inhabitants.

† Including the other possessions in North Africa, 3119 inhabitants.

The peninsula now forming the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal was first visited by the Phœnicians, and afterwards by the Carthaginians, who here formed several establishments. It was conquered by the Romans after a resistance of two centuries; they divided it into three great provinces, viz., *Taraconensis* in the E., N., and centre, *Bætica* in the S., and *Lusitania* in the W. The Visigoths overran the country in the fifth century, and were driven from most of it by the Arabs, A.D. 711. The kingdom of Portugal was founded in 1095. During eight centuries the Christian princes were engaged in continual warfare with the Mohammedans. From this state the country was delivered under Ferdinand and Isabella, by the conquest of Granada, A.D. 1492. This was followed by the pillage and expulsion of the Jews, who had possession of most of the wealth of the country. In the same year Columbus discovered the New World, and Spain became mistress of the greater part of America as then known. Spain renounced the republics of Central America in March, 1866. Of these vast colonial possessions, Spain has now only the following:

Colonies.	Sq. m.	Pop.
America—		
Cuba, with Isle of Pines, &c. (1867)......	43,919	1,402,000
Porto Rico (1872)	3,596	635,677
	47,515	2,037,677
Oceania—		
Philippine Islands..............................	115,528	7,451,352
Caroline and Pelew Islands (1874)........	917	28,800
Ladrone Islands..................................	417	8,000
	116,862	7,488,152
Africa—		
Fernando Po and Annobon, &c............	489	4,000
Total	164,866	9,529,829

From the sixteenth century, Spain was divided into large provinces, having mostly the title of kingdom; but by a royal decree of April, 1833, it was partitioned into 48 smaller provinces, each bearing the name of its capital, except Navarre and the three Basque provinces, which remain unchanged and possess peculiar privileges. Napoleon I. attempted to place his brother on the throne of Spain, but he was driven out of the peninsula chiefly by the British army under Wellington. Since then there have been repeated civil wars and insurrections.——Adj. SPAN′ISH (Sp. ESPAÑOL, ĕs-pån-yōl′; Fr. ESPAGNOL, ĕs‵pån‵yol′; Ger. SPANISCH, spå′nish; It. SPAGNUOLO, spån-yoo-o′lo; Port. HISPANO, ees-på′no); inhab. SPANIARD, span′yạrd (Ger. SPANIER, spå′ne-ẹr; Port. HESPANHOL, ĕs-pån-yōl′; in French, Spanish, and Italian, the adjective is also used for the inhabitant).

Spain, a post-office of Henderson co., Tenn.

Spaitla, spīt′lå, **Sfaitla,** sfīt′lå, or **Sbeitla,** sbīt′lå (anc. *Suffet′ula* or *Sufet′ula*), a decayed town, dominions and 142 miles S.W. of Tunis, with splendid ruins.

Spalato, spå-lå′to, or **Spalatro,** spå-lå′tro, a seaport city of Dalmatia, on a small promontory opposite the islands of Brazza, Bua, &c. Lat. 43° 20′ 4″ N.; lon. 16° 26′ 7″ E. Pop. 11,000. The E. half of the city is crowded into the area of the vast palace of the Roman emperor Diocletian, in which the ancient temple of Jupiter, with a lofty octagonal tower, is still perfect. The streets of the city are all narrow lanes, but it has several open spaces, numerous churches and convents, a lazaretto, schools, government museum of antiquities, barracks, and an inner and outer harbor, the latter adapted for vessels of any burden. It is the most important seat of commerce in Dalmatia. It is especially interesting for the ruins of the palace to which the emperor Diocletian retired after abdicating the throne (A.D. 305). This palace was constructed of a beautiful freestone, and is said to have covered 9 acres. A large portion of Spalato has been built out of its ruins.

Spalding, spawl′ding, a market-town of England, co. of Lincoln, at a railway junction, in a fenny district, on the navigable river Welland, 15 miles S.S.W. of Boston. It consists chiefly of four streets and a market-place, in which are the town hall and house of correction, and it has a good church, a grammar-school, many charities, a theatre, a public library, warehouses, and an active trade in corn, wool, flax, and hemp. Pop. of parish, 9111.

Spalding, spawl′ding, a county in the N.W. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 220 square miles. It is partly bounded on the W. by Flint River. The surface is undulating or hilly. The soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Macon & Western Railroad. Capital, Griffin. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,039,339. Pop. in 1870, 10,205, of whom 10,144 were Americans.

Spalding, a station in Kane co., Ill., on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 32 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.

Spalding, a post-hamlet of Menominee co., Mich., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 22 miles S.S.W. of Escanaba. It has 1 or more lumber-mills.

Spalmadore (spål-må-do′rå) **Islands** (anc. *Œnus′sæ* or *Ænusses?*), a group of islets belonging to Asiatic Turkey, between the island of Scio and the mainland of Asia Minor. Lat. 38° 32′ N.; lon. 26° 12′ E. Length of the largest, 5 miles.

Spanberg, Kooril Isles. See CHIKOTAN.

Spandau, spån′dŏw, or **Spandow,** spån′dow̑, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, at the confluence of the Spree and Havel, 9 miles W. of Berlin by railway. It is enclosed by walls, and has a citadel on an island in the Havel, used as a state prison. The streets are clean, airy, and spacious. The principal edifices are the church of St. Nicholas, a Roman Catholic church, and the former residence of the Electors of Brandenburg, now a penitentiary. It has manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, tobacco-pipes, powder, and fire-arms. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631, and by the French in 1806. Pop. 26,888.

Spangenberg, spång′ẹn-bĕrg‵, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 16 miles S.S.E. of Cassel. Pop. 1650.

Spangle, spang′gẹl, a post-hamlet of Stevens co., Washington, near the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Spang′ville, a post-village in Oley township, Berks co., Pa., 8 miles E. of Reading. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Spaniard's (span′yạrdz) **Bay,** a large fishing settlement in the district of Harbor Main, Newfoundland, on a bay of the same name, 6 miles from Harbor Grace. Spaniard's Bay is almost surrounded by high hills, from which fine views are to be had. Pop. 1184.

Span′ish Bar, a post-hamlet of Clear Creek co., Col.

Span′ishburg, a post-office of Mercer co., W. Va.

Span′ish Camp, a post-village of Wharton co., Tex., 12 miles S.W. of East Bernard. It has a church.

Spanish Dry Dig′gings, a hamlet of El Dorado co., Cal., 15 miles E.S.E. of Auburn.

Spanish Fork, a post-village of Utah co., Utah, 58 miles S.S.E. of Salt Lake City, and 1 mile from Spanish Fork Station of the Utah Southern Railroad. It has a church. Pop. 1450.

Spanish Fort, a post-office of Montague co., Tex.

Spanish Hol′low, a post-office of Wasco co., Oregon.

Spanish Lake, of Louisiana, is connected with the right bank of Red River, a few miles above Natchitoches. Length, about 12 miles.

Spanish Oaks, a post-office of Appomattox co., Va.

Spanish Peak, a mountain-peak of Plumas co., Cal., about 14 miles W. of Quincy.

Spanish Peaks, two isolated mountains in the S. part of Colorado, near lat. 37° 24′ N. and lon. 105° W. The highest of them has an altitude of 13,623 feet above the sea-level. It is partly composed of volcanic rocks. The other peak is 12,720 feet high.

Spanish Peaks, a village of Huerfano co., Col., about 40 miles N.W. of Trinidad.

Spanish Ranch, a post-village of Plumas co., Cal., 6 miles S.W. of Quincy. It has a hotel and a store.

Span′ish Riv′er, of Canada, flows W.S.W., and falls into Lake Huron opposite the Great Manitoulin Island.

Spanish River, a post-village in the district of Algoma, Ontario, on Georgian Bay, at the mouth of Spanish River, 150 miles from Collingwood. Pop. 100.

Spanish Room, a fishing settlement and harbor on the W. side of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 7 miles from Burin. Pop. 115.

Span′ish Town, a village of San Mateo co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, about 25 miles S. of San Francisco. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 500.

Span′ish Town, or **Santiago de la Vega,** sån-te-å′go då lå vå′gå, a town of Jamaica, on the W. bank of the river Cobre, 10 miles by rail W. of Kingston. Pop. 6000. It has a cooly depot, an institution called Queen's College, water-works, &c., and was long the capital of the colony. See also PORT-OF-SPAIN, and VIRGIN GORDA.

Spanjen, Europe. See SPAIN.

Sparanisi, spå-rå-nee′see, a village of Italy, province of Caserta, E. of Gaeta. Pop. 2796.

Spar′kill, a post-village in Orangetown township, Rockland co., N.Y., on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey where it crosses the Piermont Branch of the Erie Railroad, 5 miles S. of Nyack, and 24 miles N. of Jersey City. It has 2 churches.

Spark'ling Cataw'ba Springs, a post-village and watering-place of Catawba co., N.C., 6 miles S. of Hickory Station, and 55 miles N.W. of Charlotte. It has a hotel, several cottages, and sulphur springs.

Spark'man, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co., Tenn., 5 miles from Spencer.

Sparks, a post-office of Clinton co., Ill.

Spark's Hill, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Ill., 12 miles S.W. of Shawneetown. It has a church.

Sparks'ville, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ind., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 1/3 miles W.S.W. of Brownstown. It has a church, 3 stores, and an elevator.

Spar'land, a post-village in Steuben township, Marshall co., Ill., on the Peoria Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, about 2 miles W. of Lacon, and 26 miles N.N.E. of Peoria. It has a newspaper office, a graded school, 2 churches, a distillery, and a mill. P. 558.

Sparone, spå-ro'nå, a village of Italy, 17 miles W.S.W. of Ivrea. Pop. 2336.

Spar'rowbush, a post-village in Deerpark township, Orange co., N.Y., on the Delaware River, 2 miles above Port Jervis, and about 25 miles W. of Goshen. It has 2 churches, a public hall, a tannery, 3 hotels, and 5 stores. Pop. about 500.

Sparta, spar'tå, an ancient city of Greece, in the Morea, the remains of which, on a hill, 3 miles N.W. of Mistra, consist chiefly of a theatre and a temple.

Spar'ta, a post-village of Conecuh co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 94 miles E.N.E. of Mobile. It has a church.

Sparta, a post-village, capital of Hancock co., Ga., on the Macon & Augusta Railroad, 53 miles E.N.E. of Macon. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, and several schools.

Sparta, a township of Knox co., Ill. Pop. 1950. It contains Wataga.

Sparta, a post-town of Randolph co., Ill., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 55 miles S.S.E. of St. Louis, Mo., and 20 miles N.N.E. of Chester. It has a graded school, 2 hotels, a newspaper office, a banking-house, 2 woollen-factories, 3 flour-mills, 2 plough-factories, and 6 churches. Pop. about 2000. Coal abounds here.

Sparta, a post-hamlet in Sparta township, Dearborn co., Ind., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 10 miles W.N.W. of Aurora. The township contains a village named Moore's Hill. Pop. of the township, 1939.

Sparta, a township of Noble co., Ind. Pop. 1381.

Sparta, a post-office of McPherson co., Kansas, about 24 miles N.W. of Newton.

Sparta, a village near the line of Owen and Gallatin cos., Ky., on Eagle Creek, and on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, 65 miles N.E. of Louisville. It has a flour-mill and about 15 houses. Here is Sparta Station Post-Office.

Sparta, a post-village, capital of Bienville parish, La., is situated on a level sandy plain about 50 miles E.S.E. of Shreveport. It has a newspaper office and 3 churches. Pop. about 500.

Sparta, or **Sparta Centre,** a post-village in Sparta township, Kent co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids, Newaygo & Lake Shore Railroad, 14 miles N. by W. of Grand Rapids. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, and manufactures of flour and lumber. Pop. about 500; of township, 1587. Here is Sparta Centre Post-Office.

Sparta, a township of Chippewa co., Minn. Pop. 648.

Sparta, a post-hamlet of Chickasaw co., Miss., 26 miles W.N.W. of West Point. It has 2 churches and a seminary.

Sparta, a post-hamlet of Christian co., Mo., about 20 miles S.E. of Springfield. It has a church.

Sparta, a post-village in Sparta township, Sussex co., N.J., at the upper end of the Wallkill Valley, 8 miles E. of Newton, and 4 miles S. of Sparta Station. It contains 2 churches, a public school, 2 hotels, and 2 flour-mills. Pop. about 500. The township has valuable mines of zinc and iron ores. Pop. 2032. Sparta Station, in this county, is on the Sussex Railroad, near Monroe, 7 miles N.E. of Newton.

Sparta, a township of Livingston co., N.Y. P. 1182.

Sparta, a village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, 1 mile below Sing Sing. Pop. about 250.

Sparta, Alleghany co., N.C. See GAP CIVIL.

Sparta, a post-village in Sparta township, Edgecombe co., N.C., on the Tar River, 8 miles S. of Tarborough, about 64 miles E. of Raleigh. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a distillery. Cotton and corn are shipped here on the river, which is navigable. Pop. of township, 1522.

Sparta, a post-village in South Bloomfield township, Morrow co., O., about 12 miles W. of Mount Vernon. It has 2 churches and some minor manufactures. Pop. 197.

Sparta, a post-office and mining-camp of Union co., Oregon, 1 mile from Bald Mountain, and about 28 miles S.E. of La Grande.

Sparta, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. 1131.

Sparta, a post-office of Washington co., Pa., about 40 miles S.S.W. of Pittsburg.

Sparta, a post-village, capital of White co., Tenn., about 86 miles E.S.E. of Nashville, and 3 miles from the Cumberland Mountain. It has a court-house, 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a seminary. Coal-mines have been opened 5 miles from Sparta. Pop. 414.

Sparta, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Va., 10 miles E. of Milford Station, and about 40 miles N. by E. of Richmond. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Sparta, a post-village, capital of Monroe co., Wis., in Sparta township, on the La Crosse River, on a branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 25 miles E.N.E. of La Crosse, and 108 miles N.W. of Madison. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a high school, 3 newspaper offices, an iron-foundry, a machine-shop, 2 grist-mills, a paper-mill, and a large hotel. Pop. 2314; of the township, 3750. Here is a mineral spring containing iron.

Spar'ta, a post-village in Elgin co., Ontario, 12 miles S.E. of St. Thomas West. It contains a foundry, a saw- and grist-mill, a tannery, and several stores. Pop. 400.

Sparta Centre, Kent co., Mich. See SPARTA.

Spar'tanburg, a county in the N.W. part of South Carolina, borders on North Carolina. Area, about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Broad River, on the S.W. by the Ennoree, and is intersected by the Pacolet and Tiger Rivers. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests of the oak, hickory, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county has an abundance of iron ore and limestone. It is intersected by the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line and Spartanburg & Union Railroads. Capital, Spartanburg Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,336,940. Pop. in 1870, 25,784, of whom 25,704 were Americans.

Spartanburg, a post-village in Green's Fork township, Randolph co., Ind., 17 miles N. of Richmond. It has 2 churches. Pop. 192.

Spartanburg, or **Spartanburg Court-House,** a post-village, capital of Spartanburg co., S.C., is in Spartanburg township, on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, 73 miles W.S.W. of Charlotte, N.C., and about 100 miles N.N.W. of Columbia. It is connected with Columbia by the Spartanburg & Union Railroad. Here is Wofford College (Methodist Episcopal), which was organized in 1853, has 7 instructors, about 75 students, and a library of 15,000 volumes. Spartanburg has 7 churches, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, a high school for boys, a high school for girls, 2 carriage-factories, and 2 brick-kilns. Pop. about 1500; of the township, 2669.

Spar'tansburg, a post-borough in Sparta township, Crawford co., Pa., on the Oil Creek & Allegheny River Railroad, 9 miles S. by W. of Corry, and 18 miles N. of Titusville. It has 3 churches, a union school, and manufactures of carriages, brooms, and woollen goods. The business houses of Spartansburg were destroyed by fire March 7, 1878. Pop. 457.

Sparta Station, Gallatin co., Ky. See SPARTA.

Spartivento, a cape of Italy. See CAPE SPARTIVENTO.

Spask, spåsk, a town of Russia, government and 30 miles S.E. of Riazan, on the Oka. Pop. 3652.

Spask, a town of Russia, government and 108 miles N.N.E. of Tambov. Pop. 5018. It has numerous factories

Spask, a town of Russia, government and 54 miles S. of Kazan, on the Bezdna, near its junction with the Volga. Pop. 2820. Near it are the ruins of Bulgar.

Spa Springs, a post-village in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, 3 miles from Wilmot. Pop. 100.

Spata, spå'tå, a small village of Greece, between the N.W. side of Mount Hymettus and the sea. Near this village, in subterranean chambers, were discovered in 1877 numerous interesting antiquities of gold, silver, bronze, crystal, and clay, bearing a great resemblance to the recent discoveries at Mycenæ.

Spaulding, spawl'ding, a station of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 4 miles E. of Elgin, Ill.

Spaulding, a station in Clayton co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 7½ miles W. of North McGregor.

Spaulding, a township of Union co., Iowa. Pop. 231.

Spaulding, a township of Saginaw co., Mich. Pop. 2117.

Spaulding, a post-village in Albion township, Jackson co., Wis., on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Spavinaw, spav′ẹ-naw‵, a post-office of Benton co., Ark., about 40 miles S. of Neosho, Mo.

Speak′er, a post-hamlet of Sanilac co., Mich., in Speaker township, which is about 30 miles N.W. of Port Huron. It has a lumber-mill. Pop. of township, 1213.

Spear′fish, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Dakota, among the Black Hills. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Spears, speerz, a post-hamlet of Jessamine co., Ky., 8 miles N.E. of Nicholasville. It has a church.

Spearsville, speerz′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Ind., 10 miles N. of Nashville. It has a church.

Spearsville, a post-office of Union parish, La., about 45 miles N.W. of Monroe.

Spearville, speer′vĭl, a post-village of Ford co., Kansas, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 16½ miles E.N.E. of Dodge City. It has a money-order post-office.

Specchia dei Preti, spĕk′ke-å då′e prå′tee, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, E.S.E. of Gallipoli. P. 2471.

Specht's (spekts) **Ferry,** a station of Dubuque co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, and on the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, 12 miles above Dubuque.

Specia, a town of Italy. See La Spezia.

Speckled (spek′ẹld) **Mountain,** in Oxford co., Me., near the line of New Hampshire, is about 4000 feet high.

Speedie, speed′e, or **Leith Corners,** a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, 6 miles N.E. of Owen Sound. It contains 3 stores. Pop. 100.

Speed's, a station of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 9½ miles N. of Jeffersonville, Ind.

Speeds′ville, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., in Caroline township, 16 miles S.E. of Ithaca. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and 2 stores. Pop. 153.

Speed′well, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ky., 6 miles N.N.W. of Harris Station. It has a church.

Speedwell, a township of St. Clair co., Mo. Pop. 606.

Speedwell, a post-hamlet of Claiborne co, Tenn., about 40 miles N. of Knoxville. It has a church, a flour-mill, &c.

Speedwell, a post-office of Wythe co., Va., about 44 miles E. by N. of Abingdon.

Speegleville, spee′ghẹl-vĭl, a post-office of McLennan co., Tex.

Speen′hamland, a town of England, co. of Berks, immediately W. of the town of Newbury, of which it forms a suburb. Pop. 1101.

Speer's Ferry, a post-office of Scott co., Va., on the Clinch River.

Speers′ville, a hamlet of Fulton co., Pa., about 80 miles W.S.W. of Harrisburg.

Speicher, spi′ᴋẹr, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles N.E. of Appenzell, at the foot of the Vögelinseck. Pop. 3147.

Speight's (spīts) **Bridge,** a post-township of Greene co., N.C., about 20 miles N.E. of Goldsborough. P. 1820.

Speights Town, spīts′tŏwn, a small town on the W. coast of Barbadoes, 10 miles N. of Bridgetown. It has a handsome church and several forts.

Speitche's (spīt′chiz) **Cove,** or **Bar′ton,** a seaport of Nova Scotia, co. of Digby, on St. Mary's Bay, 10 miles from Digby. It has excellent facilities for ship-building.

Spello, spĕl′lo (anc. *Hispel′lum*), a town of Italy, province of Perugia, 3 miles N.W. of Foligno. Its cathedral has fine paintings. Pop. 2355.

Spence, a post-office in the district of Muskoka, Ontario, 60 miles N. of Orillia. It contains a church, 2 stores, 2 hotels, and a saw-mill. Pop. 100.

Spen′cer, a county in the S.W. part of Indiana, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. and S.W. by the Ohio River, and on the N.W. by Little Pigeon Creek. The surface is partly hilly and partly level, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. It is traversed by the Cincinnati, Rockport & Southwestern Railroad. Coal is found here. Capital, Rockport. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 17,998, of whom 16,142 were Americans.

Spencer, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is intersected by the East Fork of Salt River, and also drained by Clear Creek. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Limestone is abundant in this county, which is also liberally supplied with timber. Capital, Taylorsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,991,005. Pop. in 1870, 5956, of whom 5854 were natives and 102 were foreigners.

Spencer, a post-office of Fayette co., Ala., 45 miles N. of Tuscaloosa.

Spencer, a post-hamlet of Will co., Ill., on the Joliet division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 8 miles E.S.E. of Joliet.

Spencer, a township of Harrison co., Ind. Pop. 1310.

Spencer, a township of Jennings co., Ind. Pop. 1927.

Spencer, a post-village, capital of Owen co., Ind., in Washington township, on the West Fork of White River, and on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 53 miles S.W. of Indianapolis. It has a court-house, a high school, 4 churches, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of flour, lime, wool, &c. Pop. 971.

Spencer, a post-village, capital of Clay co., Iowa, in Spencer township, on Little Sioux River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 49 miles W. of Algona, and 36 miles E. of Sheldon. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, a money-order post-office, and a grist-mill. Pop. about 700; of the township, 906.

Spencer, a station of the Kansas Midland Railroad, 7½ miles E. of Topeka, Kansas.

Spencer, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ky., on the Mount Sterling Railroad, 6 miles E. of Mount Sterling. It has a church.

Spencer, a post-village in Spencer township, Worcester co., Mass., 1½ miles N. of Spencer Station of the Boston & Albany Railroad, and about 12 miles W. of Worcester. Spencer Station is 17 miles W. by S. of Worcester. Spencer contains a high school, a national bank, a savings-bank, 3 churches, a newspaper office, woollen-factories, a fine hotel, and 4 or 5 manufactories of boots. Pop. of township, 5451.

Spencer, a township of Kent co., Mich. Pop. 580.

Spencer, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Mo., 10 miles N.W. of Logan Station.

Spencer, a township of Pike co., Mo. Pop. 1654.

Spencer, a township of Ralls co., Mo. Pop. 2119.

Spencer, a post-office of Hall co., Neb.

Spencer, a post-village in Spencer township, Tioga co., N.Y., on the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre Railroad where it crosses the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, 20 miles S. of Ithaca, and 28 miles N.E. of Elmira. It contains a union school, 3 churches, a flour-mill, a lumber-mill, and a manufactory of sash and blinds. Pop. of the township, 1884.

Spencer, a township of Allen co., O. Pop. 1153. It contains the village of Spencerville (which see).

Spencer, a township of Guernsey co., O. Pop. 1359.

Spencer, a township of Hamilton co., O. Pop. 2543.

Spencer, a township of Lucas co., O. Pop. 653.

Spencer, a station in Lucas co., O., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 12 miles W. by S. of Toledo.

Spencer, a post-hamlet in Spencer township, Medina co., O., 10 miles S.E. of Wellington, and about 38 miles S.W. of Cleveland. It has a grist-mill and 2 churches. Pop. of township, 929.

Spencer, a post-village, capital of Van Buren co., Tenn., about 80 miles E.S.E. of Nashville. It contains a church, and a school called Burritt College. Pop. 147.

Spencer, a post-village, capital of Roane co., W. Va., about 40 miles S. by E. of Parkersburg. It has 4 churches, a tannery, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. 143.

Spencer, a post-village in Brighton township, Marathon co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 105 miles W.N.W. of Menasha. It has a lumber-mill.

Spencer Brook, a post-village in Spencer Brook township, Isanti co., Minn., near the great pinery, on Rum River, about 44 miles N.N.W. of St. Paul. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of flour and lumber. Pop. of the township, 461.

Spen′cerburg, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Mo., about 22 miles S. of Hannibal. It has a church, a grist-mill, a woollen-mill, and a plough-factory.

Spencer Creek, a post-hamlet of Antrim co., Mich., about 22 miles E.N.E. of Traverse City.

Spencer Creek, a post-office of Lane co., Oregon.

Spencer Grove, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Iowa, in Polk township, 4 miles W. of Walker.

Spencer Gulf, a large bay of South Australia, between lat. 32° 30′ and 35° S. and lon. 136° and 138° E. Length inland, 200 miles. Breadth, 80 miles. In it are Hardwicke Bay and Port Lincoln.

Spen′cerport, a post-village in Ogden township, Monroe co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, and on the New York Central Railroad, 9 miles W. by N. of Rochester. It has 3 churches, a bank, 2 flour-mills, a graded school, a newspaper office, and 2 barrel-factories. Pop. 591.

Spencer's Mill, a post-office of Kent co., Mich.

Spencer's Mill, a post-office of Dickson co., Tenn.

Spencer Springs, a summer resort in Spencer township, Tioga co., N.Y., 3 miles from Spencer Station. Here are chalybeate and sulphur springs, and a hotel.

Spencer's Station, a post-hamlet of Guernsey co., O., on the Central Ohio division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 18 miles E. by S. of Cambridge.

Spencer's Store, a post-office of Henry co., Va.

Spen′certown, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., is in a beautiful valley in Austerlitz township, on Punsit Creek, 28 miles S.S.E. of Albany. It contains 2 churches and an academy or union school.

Spencerville, Illinois. See ANNAPOLIS.

Spen′cerville, a post-village in Concord township, De Kalb co., Ind., on the St. Joseph River (of the Maumee), 18 miles N.E. of Fort Wayne. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a flour-mill, and 4 stores. Pop. about 450.

Spencerville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md., about 25 miles S.W. of Baltimore.

Spencerville, or **Spencer,** a post-village in Spencer township, Allen co., O., on the Miami Canal, and on the Toledo, Delphos & Burlington Railroad, 12 miles S. of Delphos. It has several churches, a union school, and manufactures of flour, woollen goods, sash and doors, &c. P. 364.

Spen′cerville, a post-village in Grenville co., Ontario, on the St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway, 9 miles N. of Prescott. It contains several stores and mills. Pop. 250.

Spence's, a station in Monterey co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 7 miles S.S.E. of Salinas. P. 75.

Spence's Bridge, a post-town of British Columbia, 80 miles N. of Yale, and on Thompson River, 23 miles above its junction with the Fraser River, at Lytton.

Spenceville, spenss′vĭl, a hamlet of Nevada co., Cal., about 14 miles S.S.W. of Grass Valley. It has a church.

Spe′onk, a post-village in Southampton township, Suffolk co., N.Y., on an inlet of the ocean, and on the Sag Harbor Branch Railroad, 73 miles E. of New York, and about 8 miles S. by W. of Riverhead. It has 1 or 2 churches and a summer boarding-house. Pop. 174.

Sperchius, the ancient name of the HELLADA.

Sperlonga, spêʀ-lon′gå, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, on the coast, 9 miles W.N.W. of Gaeta. Pop. 1583.

Sper′ry, a township of Clayton co., Iowa. Pop. 1119.

Sperry, a post-hamlet of Des Moines co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 12 miles N. of Burlington.

Sperry's Mills, a station in Doddridge co., W. Va., on the Middle Island Railroad, 16 miles from Smithton.

Sper′ryville, a post-village of Rappahannock co., Va., about 40 miles S. of Winchester. It has 3 churches and a tannery.

Spesshardt, spêss′haʀt, **Spessart,** spês′saʀt, or **Spessart-Wald,** spês′saʀt-ŵålt‘, a mountain-range of Germany, commences in the N.W. of Bavaria, and extends N.N.E. till it joins the W. extremity of the Rhöngebirge.

Spey, spå, a river of Scotland, cos. of Inverness, Banff, and Moray, rises between Badenoch and Lochaber, expands into Loch Spey about 6 miles N. of Loch Laggan, flows N.E., and enters Moray Firth 4 miles W. of Port Gordon. Length, 110 miles.

Speyer, or **Speier,** spī′ẹr or spīre, often written **Spire** and **Spires** (anc. *Noviom′agus*, afterwards *Neme′tes*), a city, capital of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Rhine, at the influx of the Speyerbach, 16½ miles N.E. of Landau, on a branch railway to Mannheim. Lat. 49° 18′ 55″ N.; lon. 8° 26′ 37″ E. Pop. 14,100, of whom about one-third are Roman Catholics. It occupies a large space, enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral containing the tombs of many German emperors, the remains of an old palace, a city hall, gymnasium, orphan asylum, house of correction, forest school, botanic garden, museum of antiquities, manufactures of vinegar and tobacco, sugar-refineries, and an extensive commerce and transit trade on the river. It is a Roman Catholic bishop's see. At the Diet of Spires, held in 1529, the protest was made which originated the designation of *Protestants*. Noviomagus, once an important Roman station, was in the Middle Ages the residence of many German emperors.

Speyerbach, spī′ẹr-båᴋ‘, or **Spire,** a river of Rhenish Bavaria, flows E., and joins the Rhine at Speyer. Length, 40 miles.

Speyside, spā′sīde, a post-village in Halton co., Ontario, on Speyside Creek, 5 miles S.E. of Acton West. It has a store, a hotel, a tannery, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 200.

Spezia, a town of Italy. See LA SPEZIA.

Spezzano-Albanese, spêt-så′no-ål-bå-nå′så, or **Spezzanello,** spêt-så-nêl′lo, a town of Italy, in Calabria, 10 miles S.S.E. of Castrovillari. Pop. 4348.

Spezzano Grande, spêt-så′no grån′då, a village of Italy, province and E.N.E. of Cosenza. Pop. 2042.

Spezzia, spêt′se-å, an island of Greece, government of Argolis, off its S. coast, at the entrance of the Gulf of Nauplia, 10 miles W.S.W. of Hydra. Area, 26 square miles. Pop. 8443. Its inhabitants devote themselves to commerce and navigation. Spezzia is remarkable for the salubrity of its climate and the beauty of its women. The town of Spezzia is on its N.E. shore. Pop. 3000. Pulo Spezzia ("Little Spezzia") is an islet off the S.E. side of the above island.

Sphæria, an ancient name of POROS.

Sphagia, sfå-ghee′å (anc. *Sphacteria*), an island of Greece, off the S.W. coast of the Morea, in front of the harbor of Navarino. Length, 3 miles; breadth, half a mile. It is separated into three or four sections by narrow channels passable by boats.

Sphakia, sfå-kee′å, a town of Crete, on its S. coast, 43 miles from its W. extremity. Pop. 1000.

Spice Islands, Malay Archipelago. See MOLUCCAS.

Spiceland, spīss′land, a post-village in Spiceland township, Henry co., Ind., about 30 miles W. of Richmond, 8 miles S.S.W. of New Castle, and 2 miles N. of Dunreith Station. It contains an academy, a newspaper office, 2 churches, a steam saw-mill, and manufactures of pumps and washing-machines. Pop. 370; of the township, 2014.

Spi′cerville, a hamlet of Eaton co., Mich., in Hamlin township, 9 miles S.E. of Charlotte. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Spice Valley, township, Lawrence co., Ind. P. 1939.

Spick′ardsville, a post-hamlet in Franklin township, Grundy co., Mo., on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad (Spickards Station), 11½ miles N. of Trenton. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

Spielberg, a city of Moravia. See BRÜNN.

Spieröe, spee′ẹh-rö‘ẹh, an island of Norway, at the entrance of the Gulf of Christiania, in lat. 59° 4′ N.

Spiers, speerz, or **Station Eleven,** a village of Jefferson co., Ga., on the Central Railroad of Georgia, 10½ miles S.W. of Louisville. Pop. 200.

Spietz, speets, a village and parish of Switzerland, 24 miles S.E. of Bern, near the Lake of Thun. Pop. 2077.

Spig′got (or **Spick′et**) **River,** a small stream, rises in Rockingham co., N.H., and falls into the Merrimac River at Lawrence, Mass.

Spigno, speen′yo, a small town of Italy, in Piedmont, 11 miles S.W. of Acqui, on the Bormida. Pop. 3335.

Spike Island, an island on the W. side of Cork Harbor, Ireland, ½ mile S. of Queenstown. Strong fortifications have been erected here for the protection of the harbor.

Spikeroog, spee′kẹr-ōg, or **Spiker-Oge,** spee′kẹr-o′ghẹh, an island of Germany, in the North Sea, 4 miles W. of Wangeroog, at the mouth of the Weser.

Spilimbergo, spe-lim-bêʀ′go, a town of Italy, 15 miles W.N.W. of Udine, on the Tagliamento. Pop. 2330.

Spilimberto, spe-lim-bêʀ′to, a town of Italy, 7 miles S.E. of Modena, on the Panaro.

Spill′ville, a post-village in Calmar township, Winneshiek co., Iowa, on the Turkey River, about 12 miles S.W. of Decorah. It has 2 churches, 2 flour-mills, 2 breweries, and a money-order post-office.

Spils′by, a town of England, co. of Lincoln, 28 miles E.S.E. of Lincoln. It has a town hall, a market-cross, a handsome church, a subscription library, and a free school. Pop. of parish, 1623.

Spinazzola, spe-nåt′so-lå, a town of Italy, province of Bari, 7 miles S. of Minervino. Pop. 9900.

Spinges, sping′ẹs or sping′ghẹs, a village of the Tyrol, 12 miles from Brixen.

Spink, a county in the S.E. central part of Dakota, has an area of 1028 square miles. It is intersected by the Dakota River. The surface is nearly level. The soil is fertile.

Spink, a post-office of Union co., Dakota.

Spin′nerstown, a post-hamlet in Milford township, Bucks co., Pa., about 12 miles S. of Allentown. It has 2 churches.

Spin′neyville, a post-village and watering-place of Scott co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 7 miles below Davenport. It has several churches and a mineral spring.

Spinoso, spe-no′so, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 15 miles N.E. of Lagonegro. Near it is a magnificent Roman bridge. Pop. 2648.

Spirano, spe-rå'no, a village of Italy, province and 9 miles S. of Bergamo. Pop. 1983.

Spirding, spĕĕʀ'ding, a lake of East Prussia, government of Gumbinnen, S.E. of Nikolaiken, 11 miles in length.

Spire, a river of Rhenish Bavaria. See SPEYERBACH.

Spire, or **Spires.** See SPEYER.

Spir'it Creek, of Richmond co., Ga., flows E. into the Savannah River.

Spirit Lake, Dickinson co., Iowa, is said to be the largest lake in the state. It is about 10 miles long.

Spirit Lake, a post-village, capital of Dickinson co., Iowa, on the W. shore of East Okoboji Lake, in Centre Grove township, 1 mile S. of Spirit Lake, and about 56 miles W.N.W. of Algona. It has a newspaper office, 1 or 2 churches, and a money-order post-office.

Spirit Lake, township, Dickinson co., Iowa. P. 278.

Spirito Sancto. See ESPIRITU SANTO.

Spirit River, a small stream of Marathon co., Wis., runs eastward, and enters the Wisconsin River.

Spital, spit'âl, a town of Austria, in Carinthia, 21 miles N.W. of Villach, on the Drave. Pop. 1496.

Spit'alfields, a quarter of the British metropolis, co. of Middlesex, immediately on the N.E. side of the city of London. It is a principal seat of the silk-manufacture in England. Pop. 20,783.

Spit'head, a roadstead off the S. coast of England, co. of Hants, between Portsea Island and the Isle of Wight. It communicates W. with the Solent and Southampton Water. It is very secure, and is a rendezvous of the British navy. Portsmouth and Ryde are on its opposite sides.

Spiti, spit'tee or spee'tee, a district of the Punjab, India, near where the Sutlej breaks through the Himalayas, between lat. 32° and 33° N., lon. 78° E., surrounded by Ladakh, Bussaher, the Chinese territory, &c. Its villages are from 12,000 to 12,500 feet above the sea. The inhabitants are of the Tartar race, and Booddhists.

Spiti River, the W. branch of the Sutlej, above the Himalayas, joins the main stream in lat. 31° 48′ N., lon. 78° 38′ E.

Spitz, spits, a town of Austria, on the Danube, 8 miles S.W. of Stein. Pop. 2067. It has iron-factories and a trade in timber and vinegar.

Spitzbergen, spits-bẹrg'ẹn, a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, midway between Greenland and Nova Zembla. Lat. 80° N.; lon. 20° 30′ E. This archipelago is usually classed among European islands, and is claimed by Russia as a dependency of its empire. The archipelago is composed of 3 large and numerous small islands. Near its N. extremity is the group of 7 islands, or Seven Sisters. The large islands are Spitzbergen proper, Northeast Land and Southeast Land, or New Friesland, Prince Charles Foreland, Stans Foreland, and Wyche Island. Very little is known of the interior of these islands, but the coasts present immense glaciers and mountain-chains bristling with granite peaks, many of which exceed 4000 feet in height. Between the mountains and the shore a narrow belt of low land often intervenes, but frequently the ridges reach down to the coast and form precipitous cliffs, which seem to overhang the ocean. The climate is intensely cold, and vegetation is confined to a few plants of rapid growth, which do not rise above 3 or 4 inches, and for the most part spring up, flower, and seed, in a month or six weeks. During winter, which sets in at the end of September, the sun remains for four months below the horizon, but at so short a distance from it that in every 24 hours the darkness is relieved for about 6 hours by a faint twilight. A similar effect is produced by the unusual brightness of the moon and stars, and still more by the remarkable brilliancy of the aurora borealis. The larger forms of animal life are foxes, bears, and reindeer; in pursuit of which, as well as morses and seals, the islands are visited by the Norwegians and Russians. Sea-fowl are numerous. The minerals are known to include marble and coal. The group appears to have been first discovered (in 1553) by Willoughby, the celebrated English navigator. They were again discovered, in 1596, by the Dutch navigator Barentz, in endeavoring to effect a N.E. passage to India.

Split Rock, a post-office of Minnehaha co., Dakota.

Split Rock, a hamlet of Morris co., N.J., in Rockaway township, 3 miles N.E. of Hibernia. It has an iron-furnace.

Split Rock, a post-office of Pocahontas co., W. Va.

Splügen, splü'ghẹn, a village of Switzerland, in Grisons, on the Rhine, 4 miles N. of the summit of the Splügen Pass.

Splügen (splu'ghẹn; Ger. pron. splü'ghẹn) **Pass,** a route across the Rhætian Alps, between the Grisons (Switzerland) and Lombardy; its summit, 6939 feet above the sea, is 23 miles N. of the head of the Lago di Como. The route is carried through three covered galleries, which are the longest in the Alps. A French army crossed the Splügen in 1800.

Spokan (spo'kān) **Bridge,** a post-office of Stevens co., Washington.

Spokan Falls, a post-village of Stevens co., Washington, on the Spokan River, about 60 miles N. of Colfax. It has a lumber-mill and a newspaper office. Pop. 150. The river here falls 156 feet.

Spokan (or **Spo'kane**) **River** rises in the N. part of Idaho, and is the outlet of Cœur d'Alene Lake. It passes into Washington, runs in a W.N.W. direction, and enters the Columbia River near lat. 47° 52′ N. It is about 120 miles long.

Spoleto, spo-là'to (anc. *Spole'tium* or *Spole'tum*), a city of Italy, in Umbria, strongly placed on an isolated hill, 24 miles N. of Rieti. It is connected across a deep ravine with an adjacent height by a noble bridge and aqueduct 615 feet in height. It has a massive citadel, a cathedral, a Roman arch, remains of a theatre, and other antiquities. It is an archbishop's see of very early date, and has manufactures of woollens and hats. Pop. 7033.

Spoltore, spol-to'rå, a town of Italy, province of Teramo, 10 miles E. of Civita di Penne. Pop. 4274.

Spoon Hill (or **Spoon'bill**) **Creek** rises near the E. boundary of Wyoming, runs nearly southward, and enters the North Fork of the Platte in Nebraska.

Spoon River, Illinois, rises in Bureau co., and runs southward through Stark co. into Peoria. It next flows southwestward through Knox co., changes its course to the south, and intersects Fulton co., then flows southeastward, and enters the Illinois River opposite Havana. It is about 150 miles long.

Spoon'ville, a hamlet of Scott co., Ark., 12 miles W. of Arkadelphia. It has a church.

Spoonville, a post-village of Houston co., Ga., 9 miles from Perry. It has a church.

Spoonville, a station on the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, 18 miles S. by E. of Muskegon, Mich.

Sporades, spor'ạ-dèz (Gr. Σποράδες, *i.e.*, the "scattered" islands), a subdivision of the Grecian Archipelago, consisting of the islands surrounding the central group, or Cyclades, and belonging partly to Turkey and partly to Greece. The Turkish Sporades comprise Crete, Scarpanto, Rhodes, Cos, Kalimno, Patmos, Nicaria, Samos, Scio, Mitylene, Stalimni, Imbros, Samothraki, Thaso, and other islands along the coasts of Asiatic and European Turkey. The Greek Sporades consist of Skiatho, Skopelo, Kilidromi, Skyros, Ægina, Salamis, Hydra, Spezzia, &c., besides a number of others, which are politically attached to the nome of the Cyclades.

Sport'ing Hill, a hamlet of Cumberland co., Pa., 2 miles from Shiremanstown.

Sporting Hill, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pa., near the Reading & Columbia Railroad, about 10 miles N.W. of Lancaster.

Spots'wood, a post-village in East Brunswick township, Middlesex co., N.J., on South River, and on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of Hightstown. It has 2 churches, 2 taverns, and 2 manufactories of tobacco or snuff. Pop. about 500.

Spot'ted Tail, a post-office of Todd co., Dakota, on the Missouri River, 45 miles above Yankton. Here is an Indian agency.

Spotts'ville, a post-village of Henderson co., Ky., on Green River, 12 miles E. of Henderson. It has a church, a graded school, a grist-mill, and a lumber-mill. About 900,000 bushels of coal are mined here in a year. Pop. about 500.

Spottsville, a post-office of Surry co., Va.

Spottsylvania, spot-sil-vā'ne-ạ, a county in the N.E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Rapidan River, on the N.E. by the Rappahannock, and on the S.W. by the North Anna River. It is also drained by the Mattapony River. The surface is moderately hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staple products. Among its minerals are granite and freestone. This county is intersected by the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac and Potomac, Fredericksburg & Piedmont Railroads. Capital, Spottsylvania Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,926,132. Pop. in 1870, 11,728, of whom 11,449 were Americans.

Spottsylvania Court-House, a small post-village, capital of Spottsylvania co., Va., on the Po River, about 55 miles N. by W. of Richmond, and 11 miles S.W. of Fredericksburg. Here occurred an indecisive battle between General Grant and General Lee, May, 1864.

Spout Spring, a station in Ross co., O., on the Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy Railroad, 26 miles W.N.W. of Waverly.

Spout Spring, a post-village of Appomattox co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad. It has an academy, 2 churches, and 3 stores.

Spout Springs, a post-office and station of Harnett co., N.C., on the Western Railroad, between Fayetteville and Sanford.

Spragg's, a post-office of Greene co., Pa., about 10 miles S. of Waynesburg.

Sprague, spraig, a township of New London co., Conn. Pop. 3463. It contains Baltic.

Sprague, a station in Crawford co., Mo., on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 5 miles E.N.E. of Cuba.

Sprague, a post-office of Monroe co., O.

Sprague, a post-office of Skamania co., Washington.

Sprague River, a small stream which rises in the S. part of Oregon, runs westward, and enters the Klamath River about 3 miles E. of Klamath Lake.

Sprague River, a post-office of Lake co., Oregon.

Sprague's Mill, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me., in Easton township, 10 miles S. of Fort Fairfield. It has a starch-factory and a lumber-mill.

Sprague's Point, a post-village in Kings co., New Brunswick, near the head of Belle Isle Bay, 10 miles N.E. of Kingston. Pop. 250.

Spragueville, spraig′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Iowa, about 30 miles S.S.E. of Dubuque. It has a hotel and a grist-mill.

Spragueville, a hamlet of Aroostook co., Me., in Presque Isle township, 16 miles S.W. of Fort Fairfield.

Spragueville, a village of Monroe co., Pa., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Stroudsburg. It has a church. Here is Analomink Post-Office.

Spragueville, a hamlet of Smithfield township, Providence co., R.I., on the Woonasquatucket River, 1½ miles from Georgiaville. It has manufactures of print-cloths and hosiery. Pop. 88.

Spra′ker's Basin, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and the New York Central Railroad, at Spraker's Station, 52 miles by rail W. by N. of Albany. It has a church.

Sprang, språng, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 11 miles W.S.W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1633.

Sprankle's (sprănk′ẹlz) **Mills,** a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Pa., 9 miles E. of Mayville, and about 54 miles N.W. of Altoona. It has a church, a steam grist-mill, 2 stores, and a saw-mill.

Spray, sprā, a station of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 8½ miles W. of Indianapolis, Ind.

Spray′town, a post-office of Jackson co., Ind.

Spread Eagle, sprĕd ee′g'l, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Eagle Station, 15 miles N.W. of Philadelphia.

Spree, språ (anc. *Spre′a*), a river of Germany, rises in the kingdom of Saxony, flows N. and N.W. through the Prussian province of Brandenburg, past Spremberg, Cottbus, Lübben, and Berlin, which city it divides into two portions, and joins the Havel on the left at Spandau. Total course, 220 miles. The Frederick William Canal connects it with the Oder.

Spremberg, sprĕm′bĕRG, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on an island in the Spree, 15 miles S. of Cottbus. Pop. 10,295. It has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, pottery, &c.

Spremburg (OBER, o′bẹr, NIEDER, nee′dẹr, and NEU, noi), a village of Saxony, about 18 miles E. of Dresden.

Sprendlingen, sprĕnt′ling-ẹn, a village of Hesse, in Starkenburg, circle of Offenbach. Pop. 2793.

Sprigg, a township forming the W. extremity of Adams co., O. Pop. 2086. It contains Bentonville.

'sPrincenhage, sprin′sẹn-hå`GHẹh, a village of the Netherlands. See PRINCENHAGE.

Spring, a township of Boone co., Ill. Pop. 1068.

Spring, a township of Cherokee co., Iowa. Pop. 96.

Spring, a township of Butler co., Kansas. Pop. 490. Post-office, Cave Spring.

Spring, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. 2253.

Spring, a township of Centre co., Pa. Pop. 1608.

Spring, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. 1522. It contains Springborough.

Spring, a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. 1492.

Spring, a post-office of Harris co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 23 miles N. of Houston.

Spring Ar′bor, a post-village in Spring Arbor township, Jackson co., Mich., on the Air-Line division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Jackson. It has 2 churches and a seminary. P. of the township, 1123.

Spring Arbour, a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, 21 miles S.S.E. of Tilsonburg. It contains 2 stores and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 100.

Spring Bank, a post-office of Dixon co., Neb.

Spring′bank, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 7 miles N. of Strathroy. Pop. 150.

Spring Bay, a post-village of Woodford co., Ill., in Spring Bay township, 2½ miles from Mossville Station, and on the Illinois River, here called Peoria Lake, about 10 miles above Peoria. It has a town hall, a brewery, a grist-mill, and a graded school. Pop. 235; of the township, 475.

Springborough, spring′bŭr-rŭh, a post-village in Clear Creek township, Warren co., O., about 16 miles S. of Dayton, and 8 miles N. of Lebanon. It has a money-order post-office, 6 churches, 1 or 2 flouring-mills, a woollen-mill, the Miami Valley College, and a carriage-factory. Pop. 477.

Springborough, a post-borough in Spring township, Crawford co., Pa., on Conneaut Creek, near Spring Station of the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, 33 miles S.S.W. of Erie, and 18 miles N.W. of Meadville. It has 3 churches, a hotel, a graded school, a newspaper office, an academy, a carriage-factory, and a tannery. Pop. 323.

Spring Bluff, a post-village of Lake co., Ill., on Lake Michigan, and on the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad, 45 miles N. of Chicago. It has mineral springs, a large cheese-factory, and manufactures of brooms and carpets.

Spring Bluff, a post-office of Franklin co., Mo.

Spring Bluff, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Wis., 37 miles N.N.W. of Portage.

Spring Branch, a post-office of Comal co., Tex.

Spring Brook, a post-hamlet in Jackson township, Jackson co., Iowa, about 30 miles S.S.E. of Dubuque. It has a church.

Spring Brook, a post-office of Gratiot co., Mich.

Spring Brook, a post-village in Elma township, Erie co., N.Y., on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It has 2 or 3 churches, and a lumber-mill on Cazenovia Creek.

Spring Brook, a post-office and station of Lackawanna co., Pa., in Spring Brook township, on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 6 miles S. of Scranton. Pop. of the township, 426.

Spring Brook, township, Dunn co., Wis. Pop. 1176.

Spring′brook′, or **MacKen′zie's Corner,** a post-village in Rawdon township, Hastings co., Ontario, 34 miles N.N.W. of Belleville. It contains 2 stores, 2 hotels, 3 saw-mills, and a grist-mill. There are 6 churches and 6 cheese-factories in the township. Pop. 200.

Springbrook, Wellington co., Ontario. See WYANDOT.

Spring Church, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., 5 miles from Apollo, and about 14 miles S. of Kittanning. It has 2 churches.

Spring City, a post-village of Humboldt co., Nev., 57 miles N. of Winnemucca. It has about 75 houses. Silver is mined here. Pop. about 900.

Spring City, or **Spring′ville,** a post-borough in East Vincent township, Chester co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River, opposite Royer's Ford, and on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad (at Royer's Ford Station), 33 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. It has a bank, 2 churches, a stove-foundry, a flour-mill, a newspaper office, a manufactory of wood paper, a tile-factory, &c. The name of its post-office is Spring City.

Spring City, a post-hamlet of Rhea co., Tenn., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 2 miles from Rhea Springs. It has a church.

Spring City, a post-village of San Pete co., Utah, near the W. base of the Wahsatch Mountains, about 12 miles N.N.E. of Manti. It has a church, a tannery, and 2 lumber-mills. Pop. 623.

Spring Cot′tage, a post-office of Marion co., Miss.

Spring Creek, Georgia, runs southward through Early and Miller cos., and enters the Flint River in Decatur co., about 4 miles from its mouth. It is nearly 80 miles long.

Spring Creek, Illinois, rises in Ford co., runs northeastward in Iroquois co., and enters the Iroquois River about 6 miles N.W. of Watseka.

Spring Creek, Missouri, rises in Putnam co., runs southeastward, and enters the Chariton River in Adair co.

Spring Creek, Centre co., Pa., runs northward, and enters Bald Eagle Creek. Bellefonte is on Spring Creek.

Spring Creek, Texas, runs nearly eastward, forms the N. boundary of Harris co., and enters the San Jacinto River about 20 miles N.N.E. of Houston.

Spring Creek, Travis co., Tex., enters the Colorado River from the W., opposite Austin City.

Spring Creek, a post-village of Lee co., Ark., about 25 miles W.N.W. of Helena. It has 3 churches and 2 schools.

Spring Creek, Iroquois co., Ill. See Del Rey.

Spring Creek, a township of Pike co., Ill. P. 1009.

Spring Creek, township, Black Hawk co., Iowa. P. 680.

Spring Creek, a post-township of Tama co., Iowa, about 12 miles N.E. of Marshalltown. Pop. 713.

Spring Creek, a post-office of Chautauqua co., Kansas, 35 miles W. of Independence.

Spring Creek, township, Coffey co., Kansas. Pop. 375.

Spring Creek, township, Cowley co., Kansas. P. 218.

Spring Creek, a township of Greenwood co., Kansas. Pop. 220. Post-office, Collins.

Spring Creek, a township of Saline co., Kansas. Pop. 227, exclusive of Brookville.

Spring Creek, a post-office of Clay co., Ky.

Spring Creek, a post-office of Goodhue co., Minn., about 30 miles S.W. of Red Wing.

Spring Creek, township, Dent co., Mo. Pop. 1281.

Spring Creek, township, Douglas co., Mo. Pop. 386.

Spring Creek, township, Howell co., Mo. Pop. 448.

Spring Creek, a township of Maries co., Mo. P. 244.

Spring Creek, a post-township of Phelps co., Mo., about 60 miles S. of Jefferson City. It is drained by a creek of the same name. Pop. 1119.

Spring Creek, a post-office of Lewis and Clarke co., Montana, on the Missouri River.

Spring Creek, a post-office of Johnson co., Neb., about 44 miles S.E. of Lincoln.

Spring Creek, post-township, Madison co., N.C. P. 944.

Spring Creek, a township of Miami co., O. P. 1606.

Spring Creek, a township of Elk co., Pa. Pop. 357.

Spring Creek, a post-village in Spring Creek township, Warren co., Pa., on Broken Straw Creek, and on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Corry, and 22 miles W. of Warren. It has a tannery. Pop. of the township, 1116.

Spring Creek, a post-village of Madison co., Tenn., 13½ miles N.N.E. of Jackson. It has 2 churches.

Spring Creek, a post-office of Throckmorton co., Tex.

Spring Creek, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., Va., 7 miles W. of Mount Crawford. It has a tannery and a grist-mill.

Spring Creek, a post-office of Adams co., Wis.

Spring Creek, a township of Sauk co., Wis. P. 1049.

Spring′dale, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ark., 10 miles N. of Fayetteville. It has a church, a tannery, and an institution called Springdale College (Baptist).

Springdale, a mining-camp of Boulder co., Col., 12 miles from Boulder. It has a hotel, a saw-mill, a smelting-furnace, and a mineral spring. Tellurium is found here.

Springdale, a post-hamlet in Stamford township, Fairfield co., Conn., about 3 miles N.E. of Stamford. It has 2 churches.

Springdale, a post-hamlet of Ripley co., Ind., 4 miles from Pierceville Station. It has a church.

Springdale, a post-village in Springdale township, Cedar co., Iowa, about 14 miles E. of Iowa City, and 24 miles N.N.W. of Muscatine. It has 2 churches, a seminary, and a carriage-factory. The township is intersected by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad. Pop. of the township, 1481.

Springdale, Kansas. See Alexandria.

Springdale, a post-hamlet of Mason co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 6 miles above Maysville.

Springdale, a post-office of Wexford co., Mich.

Springdale, township, Redwood co., Minn. Pop. 180.

Spring Dale, a post-village of Lafayette co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 12 miles S. of Oxford. It contains an academy and a church.

Springdale, a post-office of Valley co., Neb.

Springdale, a post-office of Haywood co., N.C.

Springdale, a post-village in Springfield township, Hamilton co., O., 2 miles from Glendale Station, about 15 miles N. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches and 2 wagon-shops. Pop. 382.

Springdale, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Allegheny River and the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 17 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Springdale, a post-office of Claiborne co., Tenn.

Spring Dale, a post-office of Fayette co., W. Va.

Springdale, a post-township of Dane co., Wis., about 16 miles W.S.W. of Madison. Pop. 1018. It contains a village named Mount Vernon.

Springe, spring′ẹh, a town of Hanover, 14 miles S.W. of Hanover. Pop. 2392.

Spring′erton, a post-hamlet of White co., Ill., on the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, at Springer Station, 14 miles S. of Fairfield. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Spring′field, a village of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, on the Sark, 9 miles E. of Annan, and adjoining Gretna Green.

Spring′field, a hamlet of Greene co., Ala., 3 miles N.E. of Eutaw, and about 32 miles S.S.W. of Tuscaloosa. It has a church.

Springfield, a post-village of Conway co., Ark., about 45 miles N.N.W. of Little Rock. It has a medicinal spring.

Springfield, a mining-village of Tuolumne co., Cal., about 52 miles E. by N. of Stockton. It has a church. Gold is found here.

Springfield, a post-village of Bon Homme co., Dakota, on the Missouri River, 25 miles W. of Yankton. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, and manufactures of carriages and gloves. Pop. about 500.

Springfield, a post-village, capital of Effingham co., Ga., 28 miles N.N.W. of Savannah. It has a court-house, 2 churches, and an academy. Pop. 32.

Springfield, a city, capital of the state of Illinois, and seat of justice of Sangamon co., is situated 4 miles S. of the Sangamon River, 96 miles N.N.E. of St. Louis, Mo., 80 miles S. of Peoria, and 185 miles S.W. of Chicago. Lat. 39° 48′ N.; lon. 89° 33′ W. It is regularly planned, with wide, straight streets, having a public square, in the centre of which stands the court-house, surrounded on four sides by massive blocks of business houses. The city contains the state-house, one of the finest public buildings in the Union, costing $5,000,000, a state arsenal, a handsome and substantial post-office and court-house, which cost $300,000, 22 churches, 2 colleges, 2 academies, a convent, and 6 banks. Three daily and 4 weekly newspapers and 1 monthly magazine are published here. The seat of the state government was established here in 1837, and in 1840 Springfield was made a city, since which time it has become a flourishing place. It is situated upon the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, at the point of intersection of the Wabash Railroad, and is a terminus of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield and Springfield & Northwestern Railroads; a branch of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad also passes through it. The city has 4 iron-foundries, 5 steam flouring-mills, 2 manufactories of woollen goods, 1 of watches, employing 250 hands, 3 planing-mills, a paper-mill, and large iron-works employing about 600 men. It is surrounded by fertile prairies containing large quantities of bituminous coal; and 6 coal-shafts are operated on its outskirts. The machine-shops of the Wabash Railroad are located here. The city is governed by a mayor and a board of 18 aldermen, which acts in the capacity of a city council. It has gas-works, a paid fire department, 2 lines of street railway, and an ample supply of good water obtained from the Sangamon River. Springfield is memorable as having been the residence of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth president of the United States; and in the beautiful Oak Ridge Cemetery rest his remains within the crypt of the national monument erected to his memory at a cost of $264,000. Pop. in 1850, 4533; in 1860, 9320; in 1870, 17,364; present pop. about 30,000.

Springfield, a township of Allen co., Ind. Pop. 1749.

Springfield, a post-hamlet in Springfield township, Franklin co., Ind., about 28 miles S. of Richmond. Pop. of the township, 1513.

Springfield, a hamlet in Springfield township, La Grange co., Ind., on the Big Turkey River, 10 miles E. of La Grange. It has 2 churches and 2 stores. Here is Brushy Prairie Post-Office. Pop. of the township, 928.

Springfield, a township of La Porte co., Ind. P. 1072.

Springfield, a township of Cedar co., Iowa. P. 1509.

Springfield, a post-village in Washington township, Keokuk co., Iowa, about 25 miles N. of Ottumwa, and 1 mile N. of the North Skunk River. It has 2 churches.

Springfield, a township of Winneshiek co., Iowa. Pop. 1123.

Springfield, a post-hamlet of Mitchell co., Kansas, 9 miles N. of Beloit.

Springfield, a post-village, capital of Washington co., Ky., about 52 miles S.W. of Lexington, and 60 miles S.S.E. of Louisville. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, a national bank, and a Catholic female seminary. Pop. 502.

Springfield, a post-village of Livingston parish, La., on a navigable river, about 50 miles N.N.W. of New Orleans, and 9 miles N. of Lake Maurepas. It has 2 churches and several mills. It is surrounded by forests of live-oak.

Springfield, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Springfield township, about 60 miles N.N.E. of Bangor. It has 2 or 3 churches.

Springfield, a post-office of Prince George's co., Md., on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 27½ miles S.W. of Baltimore.

Springfield, a city and seat of justice of Hampden co., Mass., is situated on the left bank of the Connecticut River, at the intersection of the New Haven, Hartford & Springfield, Springfield, Athol & Northeastern, Springfield & New London, and Connecticut River Railroads with the Boston & Albany Railroad, 98 miles W. by S. of Boston, 58 miles S. of Brattleborough, Vt., 102 miles E.S.E. of Albany, and 138 miles N.N.E. of New York. Lat. 42° 6′ 4″ N.; lon. 72° 35′ 45″ W. This is one of the handsomest and most flourishing inland towns in the state. The various railways centring here bring to it an immense amount of travel; its natural advantages also render it one of the most important commercial depots on the Connecticut. The city is pleasantly situated in the midst of varied and delightful scenery. The site comprises the level along the river-bank, and the W. portion of an elevated plain extending several miles E. Main street, the principal thoroughfare and seat of business, is a broad, handsome avenue, nearly 3 miles in length. This and other streets, parallel or nearly parallel to it and to the river, are intersected by those extending from the Connecticut to the plain above mentioned. In the centre is a beautiful enclosure, adorned with walks and shade-trees. The buildings are generally constructed of brick. Among the public buildings may be mentioned the city hall, a court-house of granite, city library, high-school house, and the churches, of which there are 25 of the various denominations. The city contains 8 banks, with an aggregate capital of $2,850,000, 3 savings-banks, and 3 insurance companies. There are a large number of hotels in Springfield, affording excellent accommodation to the traveller. The means of education are liberally provided, and the public schools generally are in a very flourishing condition. Two daily and 3 weekly newspapers and 2 monthly magazines are published here. The United States Armory, established at Springfield in 1795, is the most extensive in the Union, and is chiefly situated on an eminence called Armory Hill, about ½ mile E. of Main street. The buildings are of brick, and are arranged around a fine square of about 20 acres. The arsenal tower commands a beautiful view of the city and surrounding country. The machine-shops occupy a site on Mill River, about a mile S. of the armory proper. During the civil war the armory furnished employment to about 2800 hands, making nearly 1000 muskets per day, but generally only about 200 men are employed in it. About 275,000 stand of arms are constantly stored in the arsenal. The water-power of Mill River is also employed for various mills and mechanical works. Springfield has manufactures of cotton goods, woollen goods, railroad-cars, engines, machinery, buttons, pistols, spectacles, carriages, paper, furniture, trunks, cards, picture-frames, bricks, locks, and jewelry. It is lighted with gas, and supplied with pure water from Ludlow, 10 miles distant, by works costing $1,250,000. The capacity of the main storage reservoir is 2,132,817,000 gallons. Four bridges, one for the Boston & Albany Railroad, the others for ordinary travel, here cross the Connecticut and connect the city with West Springfield and Agawam. Three of these bridges, including the double-tracked railroad bridge, are of iron; the other is the old wooden bridge, 1324 feet long. This place was settled in 1635, under its Indian name, *Agawam*. In 1640 it received the name of Springfield. It was incorporated as a city in 1852. Pop. in 1840, 10,958; in 1850, 11,766; in 1860, 15,199; in 1870, 26,703; in 1875, 31,053.

Springfield, a post-hamlet in Springfield township, Oakland co., Mich., 3 miles E. of Davisburg. Pop. of the township (which contains Davisburg), 1247.

Springfield, Brown co., Minn. See Burns.

Springfield (formerly **Snowville**), a decayed hamlet of Choctaw co., Miss., 20 miles S.W. of Greensborough.

Springfield, a township of Cottonwood co., Minn. Pop. 197.

Springfield, a city of Missouri, the capital of Greene co., is situated on high ground, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 242 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis, and about 60 miles E. of Carthage. It is the most important and populous town of Southwestern Missouri. It contains a court-house, 12 churches, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 4 weekly newspapers. It is the seat of Drury College (Congregational), which was organized in 1873 and has 11 instructors and about 75 students. Springfield has a manufactory of machinery, engines, and boilers, a woollen-mill, and a cotton-mill which cost $100,000. Pop. 5555.

Springfield, a township of Henry co., Mo. P. 1896.

Springfield, a post-office of Sullivan co., N.H., in Springfield township, about 36 miles N.W. of Concord. Pop. of the township, 781.

Springfield, township, Burlington co., N.J. P. 1761.

Springfield, a post-village in Springfield township, Union co., N.J., 1 mile from Milburn Station, about 7 miles W.N.W. of Elizabeth, and 8 miles W. by S. of Newark. It is on the Rahway River, near the Morris & Essex Railroad. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, an academy, and manufactures of pasteboard, &c. Pop. of township, 770.

Springfield, a post-hamlet in Springfield township, Otsego co., N.Y., about 30 miles S.E. of Utica. The township has a larger village, named Springfield Centre, and comprises the northern part of Otsego Lake. Hops constitute one of its staple products. Pop. of township, 1945.

Springfield, Queens co., N.Y. See Springfield Store.

Springfield, a township of Nash co., N.C. Pop. 2111.

Springfield, a beautiful city, the capital of Clark co., O., is situated near Mad River and the mouth of Lagonda Creek, 24 miles N.E. of Dayton, 80 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati, and 45 miles W. by S. of Columbus. It is surrounded by a rich and highly cultivated country, is the terminus of 13 macadamized roads, and is an important railroad centre. It is connected with the chief towns of Ohio by the following railroads: the Atlantic & Great Western, the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland, the Dayton Short Line, the Springfield Branch of the Little Miami, and the Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy. Here is Wittenberg College (Lutheran), which was organized in 1845 and has a library of 6000 volumes. Springfield contains a court-house, 20 churches, a high school, a public library, the Greenway Institute (for boys), a lyceum, a savings-bank, 4 or 5 national banks, the capital of which amounts to $900,000, a paper-mill, a book-bindery, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 3 or 4 weekly newspapers. It has also extensive manufactures of reapers, mowers, and other farming-implements, machinery, flour, iron castings, carriages, woollen goods, &c. The value of the farming-implements made here is about $1,500,000 per annum. Mad River and Lagonda Creek afford permanent water-power for numerous mills. Pop. in 1860, 7002; in 1870, 12,652; present pop. about 20,000.

Springfield, a township of Gallia co., O. Pop. 1824.

Springfield, a township of Hamilton co., O. Pop. 6548. It contains Springdale, Greendale, and Hartwell.

Springfield, a township of Jefferson co., O. Pop. 826.

Springfield, a township of Lucas co., O. Pop. 701.

Springfield, a township of Mahoning co., O. P. 2150.

Springfield, a township of Muskingum co., O. P. 4022.

Springfield, a township of Richland co., O. P. 2046.

Springfield, a township of Ross co., O. Pop. 1238.

Springfield, a township of Summit co., O. Pop. 2085.

Springfield, a township of Williams co., O. P. 1981.

Springfield, a post-village of Lane co., Oregon, at the junction of two forks of the Willamette River, and on the Oregon & California Railroad, 3 miles E. of Eugene City. It has abundant water-power, a flouring-mill, a saw-mill, and 3 churches. Pop. about 500.

Springfield, a post-hamlet in Springfield township, Bradford co., Pa., about 20 miles S. of Elmira, N.Y., and 2 miles E. of the Northern Central Railroad. The township has 4 churches. Pop. of the township, 1455.

Springfield, a township of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. 2551.

Springfield, a village of Chester co., Pa., in West Nantmeal township, on the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, 20½ miles S. by E. of Reading. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and 3 stores. Here is Blue Rock Post-Office.

Springfield, Cumberland co., Pa. See Big Spring.

Springfield, a township of Delaware co., Pa. Pop. 1267. It is intersected by the Philadelphia & West Chester Railroad.

Springfield, a township of Erie co., Pa. Pop. 1742. See North Springfield and West Springfield.

Springfield, a township of Fayette co., Pa. P. 1629.

Springfield, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. P. 738.

Springfield, a township of Mercer co., Pa. P. 1318.

Springfield, township, Montgomery co., Pa. P. 1222.

Springfield, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. 1958.

Springfield, a township of Edgefield co., S.C. P. 1861.

Springfield, a post-village, capital of Robertson co., Tenn., on the Sulphur Fork of Red River, and on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 29 miles N.N.W. of Nashville. It has a newspaper office, a national bank, 3 churches, distilleries, and an extensive trade in whisky. Pop. 1500.

Springfield, a village, capital of Limestone co., Tex., on the Navasota River, and near the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, about 56 miles W.S.W. of Palestine, and 48 miles N. of Hearne.

Springfield, a post-village in Springfield township, Windsor co., Vt., on Black River, about 37 miles S.E. of Rutland, and 10 miles S.W. of Claremont, N.H. It has 4 churches, a national bank, a high school, a newspaper office, a hotel, a cotton-mill, a woollen-mill, a foundry, and manufactures of machinery, toys, ploughs, churns, &c. The Black River flows through picturesque scenery near this place, and falls about 50 feet at one vertical cataract. Pop. 1337; of the township, 2937. Springfield township is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River.

Springfield, a station in Fairfax co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 9 miles W. of Alexandria.

Springfield, a hamlet of Page co., Va., on the South Fork of Shenandoah River, 3 miles from Luray. It has a flour-mill and a store. Here is Hope Mills Post-Office.

Springfield, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., W. Va., about 16 miles S. by E. of Cumberland, Md. It has 2 churches.

Springfield, a township of Dane co., Wis. Pop. 1392.

Springfield, a township of Jackson co., Wis. P. 1032.

Springfield, a township of Marquette co., Wis. P. 309.

Springfield, a township of St. Croix co., Wis. P. 680.

Springfield, a post-village in Lyons township, Walworth co., Wis., on the Western Union Railroad, 7 miles E. of Elkhorn. It has a church.

Springfield, or **Belleisle** (bĕl-ile′) **Corner,** a post-village in Kings co., New Brunswick, at the head of Belle Isle Bay, 10 miles N. of Kingston. Pop. 300.

Springfield, or **Clu′nas,** a post-village in Elgin co., Ontario, on the Canada Southern Railway, 13 miles E.N.E. of St. Thomas West. It contains a grist-mill, a tannery, and several stores. Pop. 350.

Springfield, Peel co., Ontario. See Credit.

Springfield Centre, a post-village in Springfield township, Otsego co., N.Y., 6 miles E. of Richfield Springs, and about 10 miles N. by E. of Cooperstown. It is near the N. end of Otsego Lake. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, and a flour-mill.

Springfield Corners, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis., about 11 miles W.N.W. of Madison.

Springfield Furnace, Blair co., Pa. See Mines.

Springfield Junction, a station in Blair co., Pa., on the Williamsburg Branch Railroad, at the junction of the Springfield Branch, 12 miles E. of Hollidaysburg.

Springfield Store, a post-hamlet in Jamaica township, Queens co., N.Y., on the Southside Railroad, at the junction of the Rockaway Railroad, and at Springfield Station, 15 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has 2 churches.

Spring′ford, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, 16 miles S.E. of Ingersoll. It has 2 stores. Pop. 200.

Spring Forge, or **Spring Grove,** a post-village in Jackson township, York co., Pa., on a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of York. It has a church and a paper-mill. Pop. 250. Its post-office is Spring Forge.

Spring Garden, Alabama. See Ambersonville.

Spring Gar′den, a post-office of Garland co., Ark., 15 miles W. of Hot Springs.

Spring Garden, a post-office of Volusia co., Fla.

Spring Garden, a post-village in Spring Garden township, Jefferson co., Ill., about 24 miles E.N.E. of Duquoin. It has a church, a drug-store, and 2 other stores. Pop. 205.

Spring Garden, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., at Springville Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 7 miles N. of Columbia, and 1 mile W. by N. of Mount Joy. It has 2 churches.

Spring Garden, a former district of Philadelphia, Pa., situated on the N. side of the city proper, and extending from Sixth street westward to the Schuylkill River, and from Vine street northward to a line running between Girard Avenue and Poplar street.

Spring Garden, a township of York co., Pa. P. 3040.

Spring Garden, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Va., about 13 miles N.N.E. of Danville.

Spring Garden, a post-office of Roane co., W. Va.

Spring Green, a post-office of Furnas co., Neb.

Spring Green, a post-village in Spring Green township, Sauk co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 36½ miles W. by N. of Madison, and about 1 mile N. of the Wisconsin River, which is the southern boundary of the township. It has 4 churches and a money-order post-office. Pop. 422; of the township, 1049.

Spring Grove, a post-office of Orange co., Fla.

Spring Grove, a post-hamlet in Spring Grove township, Warren co., Ill., on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 6 miles N. of Monmouth. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1080.

Spring Grove, a post-township of Linn co., Iowa, about 20 miles N. of Marion. Pop. 927.

Spring Grove, a post-office of Union co., Ky.

Spring Grove, a post-office of Allegan co., Mich.

Spring Grove, a post-village of Houston co., Minn., in Spring Grove township, about 34 miles S. of Winona, and 27 miles S.W. of La Crosse, Wis. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1306.

Spring Grove, a post-office of Dallas co., Mo., 15 miles N. of Marshfield.

Spring Grove, a post-hamlet of Harlan co., Neb., 48 miles S.S.W. of Kearney Junction.

Spring Grove, a post-hamlet of Iredell co., N.C., on the line of Rowan co., 25 miles N. by E. of Charlotte.

Spring Grove, or **Winton Place,** a village of Hamilton co., O., 7 miles N. of Cincinnati. It has a station on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad.

Spring Grove, a post-hamlet in East Earl township, Lancaster co., Pa., about 16 miles S.S.W. of Reading. It has 2 churches.

Spring Grove, York co., Pa. See Spring Forge.

Spring Grove, township, Edgefield co., S.C. P. 2477.

Spring Grove, a post-office of Laurens co., S.C.

Spring Grove, a post-office of Knox co., Tenn.

Spring Grove, a post-office of Surry co., Va.

Spring Grove, a township of Green co., Wis. P. 1238.

Spring Harbor, Michigan. See Boyne.

Spring Hill, a post-village of Mobile co., Ala., on the Mobile & Spring Hill Railroad, 5 miles W. of Mobile. It is the seat of St. Joseph's College (Catholic). Here are the water-works for Mobile.

Spring Hill, a post-hamlet of Hempstead co., Ark., about 50 miles W. of Camden. It has a church.

Spring Hill, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Fla., about 35 miles E. of Tampa. It has 2 churches.

Spring Hill, a post-village in Portland township, Whitesides co., Ill., about 22 miles W.S.W. of Sterling, and 1 mile S. of Rock River. It has a church.

Spring Hill, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Ind., in Fugit township, 42 miles S.W. of Richmond. It has a church.

Spring Hill, a station in Vigo co., Ind., on the Evansville & Crawfordsville Railroad, at the crossing of the Terre Haute & Cincinnati Railroad, 5 miles S. of Terre Haute.

Spring Hill, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Iowa, on the Winterset Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 21½ miles S.S.W. of Des Moines. It has 2 churches and a college or seminary.

Spring Hill, a post-village in Spring Hill township, Johnson co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, 9 miles S. of Olathe, and 30 miles S.S.W. of Kansas City. It has 2 churches, a bank, and a flouring-mill. Pop. about 450; of the township, 1187.

Spring Hill, a post-hamlet in Sandwich township, Barnstable co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, 64 miles S.S.E. of Boston, and about ½ mile from Cape Cod Bay. It has a Friends' meeting.

Spring Hill, a post-township of Stearns co., Minn. Pop. 417.

Spring Hill, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Mo., 10 miles N.W. of Chillicothe. It has 2 stores.

Spring Hill, a post-hamlet of Gallatin co., Montana, at the base of Ross' Peak. It has grist- and lumber-mills.

Spring Hill, a post-office of Harlan co., Neb.

Spring Hill, a township of Wilson co., N.C. Pop. 636.

Spring Hill, Fulton co., O. See Tedrow.

Spring Hill, a post-hamlet in Tuscarora township, Bradford co., Pa., about 37 miles N.W. of Scranton. It has a church.

Spring Hill, a station in Delaware co., Pa., on the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, 9 miles W. of Philadelphia. Here is South Avenue Post-Office.

Spring Hill, a township of Fayette co., Pa. P. 1644.

Spring Hill, a township of Greene co., Pa. P. 1484.

Spring Hill, a township of Lancaster co., S.C. P. 1142.

Spring Hill, a post-hamlet of Lexington co., S.C., 5 miles S. of Alston. It has a church.

Spring Hill, Franklin co., Tenn. See ESTILL SPRINGS.

Spring Hill, a post-village of Maury co., Tenn., on the railroad which connects Nashville with Columbia, 30 miles S. of Nashville. It contains several churches and a female academy. Pop. about 600.

Spring Hill, a post-village of Navarro co., Tex., on Richland Creek, about 60 miles S. of Dallas. It has a church. Pop. about 150.

Spring Hill, a village of Augusta co., Va., 6 miles W. of Fort Defiance. It has 2 churches. Here is Long Glade Post-Office.

Spring Hill, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Va., 4 miles W. of Chase City.

Spring Hill, a post-office of Kanawha co., W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 5½ miles W. of Charleston.

Spring Hill, a post-village in York co., New Brunswick, on the S. side of the St. John, 5 miles above Fredericton. It contains saw-, grist-, and carding-mills. Pop. 250.

Spring Hill, a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial Railway, 121 miles from Halifax. Pop. 120.

Springhill, York co., Ontario. See KING.

Spring Hill Academy, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Tenn., 8 miles W. of Paris. Here are an academy and a church.

Spring Hill Coal-Mines, a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 4 miles from Spring Hill. It contains a church, 5 stores, a hotel, and 7 saw-mills. A company is engaged in raising coal. Pop. 200.

Spring Hill Depot. See TURNER'S STATION.

Spring Hills, a post-village in Harrison township, Champaign co., O., 5 miles S.E. of De Graff, and 13 miles N.N.W. of Urbana. It has several churches. Pop. 172.

Spring Hope, a post-office of Nash co., N.C.

Spring Hope, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Pa., in St. Clair township.

Spring House, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., about 16 miles N. of Philadelphia.

Spring House, a post-office of Grainger co., Tenn.

Spring Lake, a post-village in Spring Lake township, Ottawa co., Mich., on Grand River, and on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, 3 miles N.N.E. of Grand Haven, and 13 miles S. of Muskegon. It has a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, 5 churches, 4 saw-mills, 2 planing-mills, and a mineral spring. It exports apples and peaches. Pop. 1156; of the township, 2345. The township is bounded on the W. by Lake Michigan.

Spring Lake, a hamlet of Scott co., Minn., in Spring Lake township, 2 miles from Prior's Lake Station, and 8 miles S.S.E. of Shakopee. It has a church and a mill. Here is Maple Glen Post-Office. Pop. of township, 519.

Spring Lake, Monmouth co., N.J. See SPRING LAKE BEACH.

Spring Lake, or **Pineville,** a post-hamlet in Conquest township, Cayuga co., N.Y., 6 miles N.W. of Port Byron. It has 2 churches, manufactures of carriages and pumps, and a steam saw-mill.

Spring Lake, a station in Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Rhinebeck & Connecticut Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of Rhinecliff.

Spring Lake, a post-hamlet of Williams co., O., about 14 miles N.W. of Bryan.

Spring Lake, a village in Coventry township, Kent co., R.I., 1 mile from Washington Station of the Hartford & Providence Railroad. It has manufactures of hosiery and woollen yarns. Pop. 68.

Spring Lake, a post-office of Utah co., Utah.

Spring Lake, a township of Pierce co., Wis. P. 730.

Spring Lake, a post-hamlet of Waushara co., Wis., in Marion township, on a lake, 13 miles W.N.W. of Berlin.

Spring Lake Beach, a summer resort of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Atlantic Ocean, at Sea Girt Station, 11 miles S. of Long Branch. It has a large hotel and about 25 cottages. Here is a small lake, from which the place takes its name. Spring Lake Station on the Central Railroad is 5 miles S. of Ocean Grove.

Spring Lake Track, a station in Le Sueur co., Minn., on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 1 mile E. of St. Peter.

Spring Lev'el, a post-office of Hanover co., Va.

Spring Lick, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Ky., on the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad, 87 miles S.S.W. of Louisville. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Spring Meadow, mĕd'ō, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Pa., 6 miles N. of Bedford, and about 27 miles S. by W. of Altoona. It has a grist-mill.

Spring Mill, a village in White Marsh township, Montgomery co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River, and on the Reading Railroad, 12 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. It has several churches, 1 or 2 blast-furnaces, and a flour-mill. The name of its post-office is William Penn.

Spring Mills, a station on the Western Maryland Railroad, 1½ miles S.W. of Westminster, Md.

Spring Mills, a post-village of Camden co., N.J., in Gloucester township, 7 miles S.E. of Woodbury. It has agricultural works, an iron-foundry, &c.

Spring Mills, a hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., 2½ miles from Milford Station. It has a flour-mill.

Spring Mills, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., N.Y., 13 miles S. of Andover Station. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory.

Spring Mills, a post-hamlet of Richland co., O., on the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan, Baltimore & Ohio, and Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroads, 5½ miles N.W. of Mansfield. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Spring Mills, a post-village of Centre co., Pa., on Penn's Creek, and on the Lewisburg Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad, 41 miles W.S.W. of Lewisburg. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, a tannery, and about 50 dwellings.

Spring Mills, White co., Tenn. See YANKEE TOWN.

Spring Mills, a post-hamlet of Appomattox co., Va., 8 miles S.E. of Concord Depot. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Spring Mills, Ontario. See CAMBORNE.

Spring Mount'ain, Pennsylvania, is situated in the W. part of Carbon co.

Spring Mountain, a post-hamlet of Coshocton co., O., 16 miles N.W. of Coshocton, and about 25 miles E. of Mount Vernon. It has a church.

Spring Place, a post-village, capital of Murray co., Ga., about 12 miles E.S.E. of Dalton, and 45 miles S.E. of Chattanooga, Tenn. It is surrounded by beautiful mountain-scenery, and has numerous springs. It contains 3 churches and a masonic high school, and has manufactures of oil and of roofing for houses. Pop. 248.

Spring Place, a hamlet of Marshall co., Tenn., 4 miles from Petersburg. It has a church.

Spring Point, township, Cumberland co., Ill. P. 833.

Spring'port, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ind., on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, 10 miles S. of Muncie. Pop. nearly 200.

Springport, a post-office of Henry co., Ky., on the Kentucky River.

Springport, a post-village in Springport township, Jackson co., Mich., on the Lansing division of the Michigan Southern Railroad, 27 miles S. by W. of Lansing, and about 20 miles N.W. of Jackson. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a carriage-factory, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a machine-shop. Pop. about 400; of township, 1258.

Springport, a post-hamlet of Panola co., Miss., 12 miles S.E. of Sardis.

Springport, a township of Cayuga co., N.Y. Pop. 2175. It contains Union Springs.

Spring Prairie, prā'ree, a post-village in Spring Prairie township, Walworth co., Wis., about 35 miles S.W. of Milwaukee, and 8 miles E. by N. of Elkhorn. It has 1 or 2 churches, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. of the township, 1180.

Spring Ranch, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Neb., 9 miles from Fairfield Railroad Station.

Spring Ridge, a post-village of Caddo parish, La., 20 miles S.W. of Shreveport. It has 2 churches.

Spring River rises in Lawrence co., Mo., and runs westward through Jasper co. into Kansas. It flows southwestward through Cherokee co., Kansas, and enters the Neosho River in the N.E. part of the Indian Territory, where the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad crosses the Neosho River. It is nearly 150 miles long.

Spring River rises by several branches in Howell and Oregon cos., Mo., and passes into Fulton co., Ark. It runs southeastward through Sharp co., and enters the Black River about 6 miles above Powhatan.

Spring River, township, Lawrence co., Mo. P. 1098.

Spring Rock, a township of Clinton co., Iowa. Pop. 804, exclusive of Wheatland.

Spring Run, a post-hamlet in Fannet township, Franklin co., Pa., about 16 miles N.N.W. of Chambersburg. It has 3 churches and a tannery.

Springs, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., in East Hampton township, on the sea-coast, 8 miles E. of Sag Harbor. It has about 60 houses.

Spring Side, a post-hamlet of Pottawatomie co., Kansas, 16 miles S.E. of Waterville. It has a church.

Springs Station, a post-office of Brown co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 50 miles E. of Quincy. Station name, Perry Springs.

Spring Station, a post-village in Grass township, Spencer co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Rockport & Southwestern Railroad, about 30 miles E. of Evansville. It has 2 churches and 4 stores.

Spring Station, a post-office and shipping-point of Woodford co., Ky., on the Lexington division of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, 18 miles N.W. of Lexington.

Spring'town, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Ark., 50 miles S. of Neosho, Mo. It has 2 churches and a woollen-mill.

Springtown, a village in Greenwich township, Cumberland co., N.J., 1 mile from Greenwich.

Springtown, a hamlet of Morris co., N.J., about 18 miles W. of Morristown.

Springtown, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.J., on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 4½ miles E.S.E. of Phillipsburg. It has a church, a mill, and a lime-kiln.

Springtown, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad (Wallkill Valley Branch), 11 miles S.S.W. of Kingston. It has a church.

Springtown, a post-village in Springfield township, Bucks co., Pa., about 10 miles S.E. of Allentown. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, a tannery, and a lime-kiln.

Springtown, a post-office of Polk co., Tenn.

Springtown, a post-village of Parker co., Tex., 30 miles W. of Fort Worth. It has a church, a steam flour-mill, 3 dry-goods stores, and a saw-mill.

Spring'town, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 14 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 230.

Springvale, Union co., Ill. See SPRINGVILLE.

Spring Vale, a township of Humboldt co., Iowa. Pop. 272, exclusive of Humboldt.

Spring'vale, a post-office of Pratt co., Kansas.

Springvale, a post-village in Sanford township, York co., Me., on Mousam River, and on the Portland & Rochester Railroad, 36 miles W.S.W. of Portland. It is finely situated in a valley, and has ample water-power. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of cotton, lumber, and shoes. Pop. estimated at 1000.

Springvale, Norfolk co., Mass. See ISLINGTON.

Spring Vale, a post-office of Charlevoix co., Mich.

Springvale, a post-township of Isanti co., Minn., on Rum River. Pop. 256.

Springvale, a station in York co., Pa., on the Peach Bottom Railroad, 12 miles S.E. of York.

Springvale, a post-hamlet of Hamblen co., Tenn., 5 miles S. of Russellville Station.

Springvale, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co., Va., 5 miles E.N.E. of Herndon.

Springvale, a township of Columbia co., Wis. P. 770.

Springvale, township, Fond du Lac co., Wis. P. 1222.

Spring'vale, a post-village in Haldimand co., Ontario, 4 miles W. of Hagersville. Pop. 120.

Spring Val'ley, a post-office of Colbert co., Ala., 7 miles S.E. of Tuscumbia. Here is a church.

Spring Valley, a post-office of Washington co., Ark.

Spring Valley, a hamlet of Calaveras co., Cal., 17 miles N. of Milton. It has a church.

Spring Valley, a township of Colusa co., Cal. P. 850.

Spring Valley, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Col., about 50 miles S. of Denver.

Spring Valley, a post-office of Turner co., Dakota.

Spring Valley, a township of Dallas co., Iowa. P. 1142.

Spring Valley, a post-hamlet in Hamilton township, Decatur co., Iowa, on a branch of the Weldon River, about 38 miles S.W. of Chariton. It has a grist-mill.

Spring Valley, a township of Monona co., Iowa. P. 300.

Spring Valley, a township of Cherokee co., Kansas. Pop. 905, exclusive of Baxter Springs.

Spring Valley, a post-office of McPherson co., Kansas, 18 miles N.W. of Newton. Pop. of township, 237.

Spring Valley, a post-village in Spring Valley township, Fillmore co., Minn., on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, 80 miles W. of La Crosse, Wis., and about 30 miles E. of Austin. It has a newspaper office, a banking-house, a graded school, 3 churches, a money-order post-office, and a pump-factory. Pop. about 1200; of the township, 1870.

Spring Valley, a post-office of Sumner co., Miss.

Spring Valley, a township of Shannon co., Mo. P. 251.

Spring Valley, a post-office of Nuckolls co., Neb.

Spring Valley, Bergen co., N.J. See NEW MILFORD.

Spring Valley, a post-village in Ramapo township, Rockland co., N.Y., on the New Jersey & New York Railroad and the Piermont & Suffern Branch of the Erie Railroad, 31 miles N. of New York. It has a money-order post-office, 4 churches, a newspaper office, a distillery, a woollen-factory, &c. Pop. about 700.

Spring Valley, a hamlet of Westchester co., N.Y., in New Castle township, 3 miles from Sing Sing. It has a church.

Spring Valley, a post-village in Spring Valley township, Greene co., O., on Little Miami River, and on the Little Miami Railroad, 7 miles S. by W. of Xenia, and 57 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a woollen-factory, 3 churches, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. 290; of the township, 1555.

Spring Valley, a post-office of Wasco co., Oregon.

Spring Valley, a hamlet in Buckingham township, Bucks co., Pa., 3 miles from Doylestown. It has a grist-mill, a store, and about 15 houses.

Spring Valley, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Va., 26 miles S. of Wytheville. Near it are 3 churches.

Spring Valley, a hamlet in Bloom township, Richland co., Wis., 13 miles N. by W. of Richland Centre. It has a church, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and about 20 houses. Here is West Branch Post-Office.

Spring Valley, a township of Rock co., Wis. P. 1138.

Spring Valley, a post-hamlet of Pierce co., Wis., about 26 miles N.E. of Red Wing, Minn. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Spring'ville, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 28 miles N.E. of Birmingham. It has 3 churches.

Springville, a village of Humboldt co., Cal., 2 miles from Rohnerville. It has a steam saw-mill and a grist-mill. Here is Slide Post-Office.

Springville, a post-office of Ventura co., Cal.

Springville, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, about 30 miles N. of Cairo.

Springville, a post-hamlet in Perry township, Lawrence co., Ind., about 62 miles S.E. of Terre Haute.

Springville, a post-village in Brown township, Linn co., Iowa, on the Dubuque Southwestern Railroad, 8 miles E. by N. of Marion, and 14 miles N.E. of Cedar Rapids. It has several churches and a flour-mill. Pop. about 350.

Springville, a village of Greenup co., Ky., on the Ohio River, opposite Portsmouth, O. It has a church, a distillery, and a tannery.

Springville, a village of Red River parish, La., 1 mile E. of Coushatta Chute. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Springville, a hamlet of Worcester co., Mass., in Winchendon township, 2 miles from Winchendon Railroad Station. It has a cotton-factory.

Springville, a post-village in Cambridge township, Lenawee co., Mich., about 14 miles N.W. of Adrian. It has a church, a grist-mill, and 2 stores.

Springville, a township of Wexford co., Mich. P. 107.

Springville, a hamlet of Wayne co., Mo., 6 miles from Des Arc.

Springville, a hamlet of Jefferson co., Montana, near the Missouri River, about 25 miles S.E. of Helena.

Springville, New Jersey. See MONTANA.

Springville, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Concord township, on the Springville & Sardinia Railroad, 30 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo. It contains 6 churches, an academy, a banking-house, a newspaper office, a machine-shop, 2 grist-mills, a woollen-factory, a cheese-factory, and a tannery. It has extensive water-power. Pop. 1006.

Springville, a post-office of Cabarrus co., N.C., 8 miles W. of Concord.

Springville, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., O., 26 miles E. of Mansfield. It has a church and a carriage-shop.

Springville, Chester co., Pa. See SPRING CITY.

Springville, a hamlet of Cumberland co., Pa., ¾ of a mile from Boiling Spring, and about 30 miles N.W. of Chambersburg. It has a church.

Springville, Lancaster co., Pa. See SPRING GARDEN.

Springville, a post-village in Springville township, Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Montrose & Tunkhannock Railroad, 14 miles S. of Montrose. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and 2 carriage-shops. Pop. of the township, 1424.

Springville, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 11 miles E. of Paris. It has a church and an academy.

Springville, a post-village of Utah co., Utah, on the Utah Southern Railroad, near the E. shore of Utah Lake, 53 miles S. by E. of Salt Lake City, and 5 miles S. of Provo. It has a church and a woollen-factory.

Springville, a post-office of Tazewell co., Va.

Springville, a township of Adams co., Wis. Pop. 371.

Springville, a post-village in Jefferson township, Vernon co., Wis., on the Bad Axe River, 32 miles S.S.E. of La Crosse, and about 5 miles N.W. of Viroqua. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 150.

Springville, a post-village in Peterborough co., Ontario, 6 miles S.W. of Peterborough. Pop. 150.

Springville, a post-village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on the East River, 10 miles from New Glasgow. Pop. 350.

Spring Warrior, a post-office of Taylor co., Fla.

Spring′water, a post-office of Winneshiek co., Iowa, 6 miles N. of Decorah.

Springwater, a township of Rock co., Minn. P. 110.

Springwater, a post-village in Springwater township, Livingston co., N.Y., 1 mile from Springwater Station of the Rochester division of the Erie Railroad, which is 44 miles S. of Rochester, and about 9 miles N.E. of Dansville. It has 2 churches, a foundry, a manufactory of farming-implements, and about 60 houses. P. of the township, 2129.

Springwater, a post-office of Clackamas co., Oregon.

Springwater, a post-township of Waushara co., Wis., about 37 miles W.N.W. of Oshkosh. Pop. 471.

Spring′wells, a township of Wayne co., Mich., on the Detroit River, about 3 miles W. of Detroit. It is intersected by the Michigan Central Railroad. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of bricks, machinery, and tobacco. Pop. 5019. Springwells Post-Office has been changed to West End.

Spring′wood, a post-hamlet of Thomas co., Ga., 10½ miles S.W. of Thomasville. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

Sprinkle's (sprink′ẹlz) **Mills**, a post-hamlet of Gallia co., O., in Walnut township, about 12 miles W. of Gallipolis. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Spröckhövel, sprök′hö‵vẹl, Nieder, nee′dẹr, and Ober, o′bẹr, two villages of Rhenish Prussia, government of Arnsberg. Pop. respectively 1952 and 1542.

Sprogöe, spro′gö‵ẹh, a small island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, 7 miles E.N.E. of Nyborg. It has a light-house. Lat. 55° 20′ N.; lon. 10° 57′ E.

Sprottau, sprot′tŏw, a town of Prussian Silesia, 38 miles N.W. of Liegnitz, on the Bober, here joined by the Sprotta, and on the railway to Glogau. Pop. 6916. It has manufactures of woollens and linens.

Sprout Brook, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., N.Y., 5 miles N.E. of Cherry Valley, and about 50 miles W.N.W. of Albany. It has a church and a woollen-mill.

Spruce, a hamlet and township of Bates co., Mo., about 8 miles N.W. of Appleton City. Pop. 1506.

Spruce, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., 16 miles E. by N. of Indiana. It has a church.

Spruce Cor′ner, a hamlet in Ashfield township, Franklin co., Mass., 12 miles S.W. of Shelburne Falls. It has a saw-mill and a manufactory of wooden-ware.

Spruce Creek, a post-village in Morris township, Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Little Juniata River, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 22 miles N.E. of Altoona. It has 2 churches, a flouring-mill, and a woollen-mill.

Spruce′dale, a hamlet of Windham co., Conn., 4 miles from Putnam.

Spruce Grove, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Peach Bottom Railroad, 6 miles W. of Oxford. It has 2 grist-mills.

Spruce Hill, a post-hamlet and township of Douglas co., Minn., 40 miles N.W. of Melrose. Pop. 125.

Spruce Hill, a post-office of Juniata co., Pa., in Spruce Hill township, 6 miles S.S.W. of Port Royal, and about 25 miles N.N.W. of Carlisle. It has an academy. Pop. of the township, 889.

Spruce Mount, a post-office and mining-camp of Elko co., Nev., 38 miles from the Central Pacific Railroad.

Spruce Pine, a post-office of Franklin co., Ala., 33 miles S. of Tuscumbia.

Spruce Pine, a post-office of Mitchell co., N.C.

Spruce Vale, a hamlet in St. Clair township, Columbiana co., O., 7½ miles N. of East Liverpool.

Spruce′ville, a hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., at Kelly's Corners Station.

Spry Bay, a seaport of Nova Scotia, co. of Halifax, on the Atlantic coast, 66 miles N.E. of Halifax. Pop. 200.

Spui, or **Het Spui**, hĕt spoi, a stream of the Netherlands, province of South Holland. It is a branch of the Old Maas, separates the islands of Beyerland and Voorn, and falls into the Haringvliet.

Spurgeon, spŭr′jụn, a post-village in Monroe township, Pike co., Ind., 15 miles N.E. of Booneville. It has 2 or 3 churches and a mill. Pop. 200. Coal abounds here.

Spurgersville, spŭr′ghẹrz-vĭl, a hamlet of Tyler co., Tex., 50 miles from Beaumont Station. It has a church.

Spur′lockville, a post-office of Lincoln co., W. Va.

Spurn Head, a promontory on the E. coast of England, co. of York, East Riding, at the N.E. entrance to the Humber, 20 miles S.E. of Hull, with two light-houses.

Spurr Mine, a station of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, 38½ miles W. of Marquette, Mich.

Spurr Mountain, a post-office of Baraga co., Mich.

Spurr's Cove, a village adjoining Fairville, St. John co., New Brunswick, 3 miles from St. John. It contains 3 steam saw-mills. Pop. 300.

Spuyten Duyvil, spī′t′n dī′vil, a post-village of New York co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 12 miles N. of the city hall in New York. It has several iron-foundries. Spuyten Duyvil Post-Office is a branch of the New York post-office.

Spuyten Duyvil Creek, a tidal channel within the limits of the city of New York, and forming the N. boundary of Manhattan Island. It extends from Hudson River on the W. to Harlem River on the E.

Spy, spī, a village of Belgium, province and about 7 miles N.W. of Namur. Pop. 1347.

Squak, skwawk, a post-office of King co., Washington.

Squam (skwŏm, or **An′nisquam**) **Bay**, of Essex co., Mass., between Cape Ann and Castle Neck, extends inland about 4 miles.

Squam Lake, New Hampshire, is about 7 miles E. of Plymouth, and is partly in Grafton co., from which it extends into Carroll co. It is nearly 8 miles long and 4 miles wide. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery. The surplus water passes through a short outlet into the Merrimac River.

Squammagonic, New Hampshire. See Gonic.

Squamscot River, N.H. See Exeter River.

Squan, Monmouth co., N.J. See Manasquan.

Squankum, Gloucester co., N.J. See Williamstown.

Squankum, Monmouth co., N.J. See Lower Squankum.

Squan′nacook, a small river of Middlesex co., Mass., runs southeastward, and enters the Nashua River about 10 miles E. of Fitchburg.

Square Pond, a post-hamlet of Tolland co., Conn., about 5 miles W. by S. of Stafford Springs.

Squaw, a township of Warren co., Iowa. Pop. 764.

Squaw Creek, a post-office of Boisé co., Idaho.

Squaw Grove, a township of De Kalb co., Ill. P. 886.

Squaw Mountain, Colorado, is in lat. 39° 40′ 36″ N., lon. 105° 29′ 30″ W. It has an altitude of 11,733 feet above the sea-level.

Squillace, skwil-lå′chå (anc. *Scylace′um* or *Scyla′cium*), an episcopal town of Italy, in Calabria, 10 miles S.W. of Catanzaro. P. 2759. See also Gulf of Squillace.

Squince, an island of Ireland. See Quince.

Squinzano, skwin-zå′no, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 7 miles N.W. of the city of Lecce. Pop. 3507.

Squiresville, skwīrz′vĭl, a post-office of Owen co., Ky.

Squir′rel Creek, Colorado, rises in El Paso co., runs southward, and enters the Arkansas River in Pueblo co., about 12 miles below Pueblo. It is nearly 90 miles long.

Squirrel Island, a village and summer resort of Lincoln co., Me., in the Atlantic Ocean, on a small island near the mainland, about 14 miles S.E. of Bath.

Squir′rel River, of Marathon co., Wis., flows into the Little Wisconsin River from the right.

Squog River, N.H. See Piscataquog River.

Sravana Belgula, srå-vå′nå bĕl-goo′lå, a well-built village in Mysore, India, 33 miles N. by W. of Seringapatam. There is here a colossal statue, 73 feet high, of Gomuta Raya, cut out of the solid rock.

Srebernik, srå‵bĕʀ-nik′ or srå‵bĕʀ-neek′, written also **Srebernicza**, a town of Bosnia, 30 miles N.W. of Zvornik. Pop. 1500. Srebernik is also the name of a village 23 miles S. of Zvornik. Both have silver-mines in their vicinity.

Sredne Kolymsk, srĕd′nå ko-limsk′, a town of East Siberia, province of Yakootsk, on the W. bank of the Kolyma, 150 miles from its mouth in the Arctic Ocean. P. 590.

Srigundi, sre-gŭn′de, or **Srigonda**, sre-gon′dạ, a town of India, Ahmednuggur district. Pop. 6175.

Srimenanti, sre-må-nån′tẹe, a petty state of the Malay Peninsula, lat. 3° N., lon. 103° E., N. of Johore and Rumbowe. Estimated pop. 8000, who send tin, sapan-wood, wax, rattans, and rice to the British settlement of Malacca.

Sri Muttra, sree mŭt′trạ, a town of India, 48 miles W.N.W. of Gwalior.

Srinagar, India. See Serinagur.

Sse-Nan-Fou, China. See Se-Nan.

Sse-Tching-Foo, a town of China. See Se-Tching.

Sse-Tchouan, or **Sse-Tchuan**. See Se-Chuen.

Ssimperk, a town of Austria. See Schildberg.

Ssjedletz, Russia. See SIEDLEC.

Ssosh, a river of Russia. See SOZH.

Ssurash, a town of Russia. See SOORAZH.

St. John. See SAINT JOHN. **St. Louis.** See SAINT LOUIS; and so for all other names having the prefix ST. or SAINT.

Staab, or **Staat,** Bohemia. See STAB.

Staatsboygden, stạ̊ts′boig-dẹn, a village of Norway, 12 miles N.W. of Trondhjem, on the N. side of its fiord.

Staatsburg, ståts′bŭrg, a post-village in Hyde Park township, Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 84 miles N. of New York. It has 2 churches.

Stab, or **Staab,** stạ̊b (Bohemian, *Stoda*, sto′då), a town of Bohemia, 11 miles S.W. of Pilsen. Pop. 1834.

Stabio, stå′be-o, or **Stabbio,** ståb′be-o (anc. *Stabulum?*), a village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, 10 miles S.S.E. of Lugano. Pop. 1813.

Sta′blersville, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., about 30 miles N. of Baltimore.

Stabroek, or **Stabroeck,** stå′brook, a town of Belgium, province and 8 miles N.N.W. of Antwerp. Pop. 2336.

Stabroek, a town of Guiana. See GEORGETOWN.

Staceyville, a plantation of Penobscot co., Me. P. 138.

Stachelberg, ståK′ẹl-bẽRG‵, a mountain of Switzerland, canton of Glarus, at the foot of which, in the Linth Valley, is a bathing-establishment, which has recently risen into repute.

Stachir, the ancient name of the GAMBIA.

Sta′cy, a post-office and station of Chisago co., Minn., on the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad, 34 miles N. of St. Paul. It has a church.

Sta′cyville, a post-village in Stacyville township, Mitchell co., Iowa, on the Little Cedar River, about 32 miles N.E. of Mason City, and 12 miles N. of Osage. It has 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 580.

Stad-aan-t'Haringvliet, ståt-ạ̊nt-hå′ring-fleet‵, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, in the island of Overflakkee, 12 miles S.S.E. of Briel, on the Haringvliet.

Stadacona, stå-dåk′o-nå, a village in Quebec co., Quebec, on the river St. Charles, 3 miles from Quebec. It contains 3 ship-yards and several saw-mills. Pop. 500. An Indian village named Stadacona occupied the site of Quebec.

Stade, stå′dẹh, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Schwinge, near its mouth in the Elbe, 22 miles W.N.W. of Hamburg. Pop. 8758. It has a gymnasium, a normal school, and manufactures of various kinds.

Stadt-am-Hof, stạ̊tt-åm-hōf (anc. *Riparia?*), a town of Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, on an island formed by the Danube, here joined by the Regen, and opposite Ratisbon, with which it is united by a long stone bridge. Pop. 2906.

Stadtberge, Prussia. See MARSBERG.

Stadtel Enzersdorf, Austria. See ENZERSDORF.

Städterdorf, a town of Transylvania. See RESINAR.

Stadthagen, stått′hå-ghẹn, a walled town of Germany, in Schaumburg-Lippe, 9 miles N.E. of Bückeburg, on the Hanover & Minden Railway. Pop. 3203. It has a castle and a ducal mausoleum.

Stadt-Ilm, a town of Germany. See ILM.

Stadtlohn, stått′lōn, or **Stadtloen,** stått′lọn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 30 miles N.W. of Münster. Pop. 2051. It has manufactures of linen, &c.

Stadtoldendorf, stått‵ol′dẹn-dorf‵, a town of Germany, in Brunswick, 8 miles N.E. of Holzminden. Pop. 2313. It has manufactures of linen.

Stadt-Sulza, stått-sōōlt′så, a town of Saxe-Weimar, 15 miles N.E. of Weimar. Pop. 1921.

Staeden, stå′dẹn, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 18 miles S.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 4434.

Stäfa, or **Staefa,** stå′få, a village of Switzerland, canton and 13 miles S.E. of Zurich, on the N. shore of its lake. Pop. 3841.

Staffa, staf′fa̤, a small island, one of the Inner Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Argyle, from 6 to 8 miles W. of Mull. It is of an irregular oval shape, about 1½ miles in circumference. It is composed of a ledge of rocks of conglomerated trap or tufa, to which succeeds a columnar basalt, which is covered by a mass of shapeless basalt with small columns interspersed through it. The whole façade of the island, and the arches and floorings of the caves, strongly resemble architectural designs. The coast is indented with caverns, of which the most remarkable is Fingal's Cave, the opening into which is a magnificent archway 66 feet high at mean tide, supporting a massive entablature of 30 feet additional, and receding 227 feet inwards, the entire front, as well as the great cavernous sides, being composed of countless complicated ranges of gigantic columns, beautifully jointed and of most symmetrical though varied forms. A deeply-channelled fissure, parallel to the sides, extends along the whole length of the ceiling, which is ornamented by pendent clusters of columns, whitened with calcareous stalagmite. The water at the entrance is 18 feet deep, at the inner extremity about 9 feet. There are several other caves along the coast of the island, of which the most noteworthy is called Clam-Shell Cave, 30 feet in height, from 16 to 18 feet broad, and 130 feet long.

Staf′fa, a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, 2½ miles from Carronbrook. It contains 3 stores and a flouring-mill.

Staffelstein, ståf′fẹl-stīne‵, a town of Bavaria, on the Lauter, 15 miles N.N.E. of Bamberg, on the Nuremberg & Hof Railway. Pop. 1665.

Staf′ford, or **Staffordshire,** staf′fọrd-shịr, an inland county of England, having E. Derbyshire, N. Cheshire, W. Shropshire, and S. the cos. of Warwick and Worcester. Area, 1145 square miles. Pop. (1871) 858,326. Its N.E. corner is chiefly moorland, rising in some places to 1200 and 1500 feet above the sea, and continues N. with the highlands separating Yorkshire and Lancashire. The centre of the county is level or undulating; in the S. it is again hilly. The Trent rises in this county, intersects its centre, and then with the Dove forms all the E. boundary. Mining and manufactures are more important than agriculture, and this county ranks among the first in England for manufacturing industry. Very productive coal-fields exist in both the N. and S., where are the extensive iron-manufactures of Wolverhampton, Wednesbury, Walsall, Tipton, Bilston, and Dudley; and around Stoke-upon-Trent and Burslem is the district of the potteries. The iron goods made comprise all articles, from nails to steam machinery. Copper, lead, limestone, sandstone, marble, alabaster, and pottery-clay are important mineral products; and around Cheadle there are extensive copper- and brass-works. In addition to all kinds of earthenwares, silks, cotton, ale, glass, carpets, hats, boots, shoes, and chemical products are made. Nearly all parts of Staffordshire are intersected by canals and railways. It contains the city of Lichfield, and the boroughs of Stafford, Walsall, Tamworth, Wolverhampton, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stoke-upon-Trent, and Dudley, besides nearly 20 market-towns and upwards of 1000 villages and hamlets. Exclusive of boroughs, it sends four members to the House of Commons.

Stafford, a town of England, capital of the above county, on the Sow, at a railway junction, 25 miles N.N.W. of Birmingham. Pop. 12,212. It is irregularly but neatly built. In the centre of its main street is the market-square, with the county hall, and near this are the 2 parish churches. The other chief edifices are the castle, the county jail, lunatic asylum, general infirmary, and grammar-school. Shoes and leather are largely made. The town sends two members to the House of Commons.

Stafford, staf′fọrd, a county in the N.E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 260 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Potomac River, and on the S.W. by the Rappahannock, and is partly drained by Acquia Creek. The surface is hilly, and nearly half of it is covered with forests. The soil is not very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staple products. Gold and granite are found in this county. It is intersected by the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad. Capital, Stafford Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 6420, of whom 6369 were Americans.

Stafford, a post-town of Tolland co., Conn., watered by the head-streams of the Willimantic River, and intersected by the New London Northern Railroad, 20 miles N. by W. of Willimantic, and about 25 miles N.E. of Hartford. It contains several manufacturing villages, the most important of which are Stafford (or Stafford Furnace), Stafford Springs, Staffordville, and West Stafford. The village of Stafford, or Stafford Furnace, has 2 churches, a hotel, several stores, and a woollen-factory. Pop. of the township, 3405.

Stafford, a township of De Kalb co., Ind. Pop. 584.

Stafford, a township of Greene co., Ind. Pop. 841.

Stafford, a post-village of Pratt co., Kansas, 30 miles S.E. of Larned. It has several stores.

Stafford, a township of Ocean co., N.J. Pop. 1514.

Stafford, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., in Stafford township, on Black Creek, on a branch of the New York Central Railroad, and on the Attica Branch of the Erie Railroad, 5½ miles E. of Batavia, and 4 miles W. of Le Roy. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1818. It contains Roanoke and Morganville.

Stafford, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., O., in Franklin township, about 24 miles N.N.E. of Marietta. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, a planing-mill, a woollen-mill, a town hall, and a high school. Pop. about 250.

Stafford, a post-village of Fort Bend co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, 20 miles S.W. of Houston.

Stafford, a post-village in Renfrew co., Ontario, 47 miles from Sand Point. Pop. 100.

Stafford Court-House, a post-village, capital of Stafford co., Va., 2½ miles from Brooke's Station, about 2 miles W. of the Potomac River, and 73 miles N. of Richmond. It has a church.

Stafford Point, a post-office of Catahoula parish, La.

Staffordshire, England. See STAFFORD.

Stafford Springs, a post-borough in Stafford township, Tolland co., Conn., at the junction of the head-streams of the Willimantic River, and on the New London Northern Railroad, 37 miles N. by W. of Norwich, and about 25 miles N.E. of Hartford. It contains 4 churches, 2 national banks, a savings-bank, a large hotel especially designed for summer boarders, a newspaper office, 2 cotton-mills, and 4 woollen-mills. Here are mineral springs which have for many years been resorted to on account of the medicinal quality of the waters.

Stafford Store, a post-office of Stafford co., Va.

Staf′fordsville, a post-village of Giles co., Va., 12 miles from Dublin. It has 2 churches, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill.

Staf′fordville, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn., in Stafford township, 4 miles N.E. of Stafford Springs. It has 2 churches, an iron-foundry and machine-shop, and several woollen-mills which produce cassimeres and satinets.

Staffordville, a post-hamlet of Ocean co., N.J., on the Tuckerton Railroad, 5 miles N.N.E. of Tuckerton. It has a church.

Stage Pond, a post-hamlet of Hernando co., Fla.

Stageton, stāj′tọn, a station in Pickaway co., O., on the Scioto Valley Railroad, 25 miles S. of Columbus.

Stagg's Creek, a post-township of Ashe co., N.C. Pop. 861.

Stagira, the ancient name of STAVROS.

Stag Island, or **Ile aux Cerfs,** eel ō sèrf, a small island in the river St. Clair, 5 miles below Port Sarnia.

Staglieno, stål-yå′no, a village of Italy, 2 miles E. of Genoa, on the right bank of the Bisagno.

Stagno Grande, stån′yo grån′då, or **Stol,** stol, a town of Dalmatia, 26 miles N.W. of Ragusa, on the peninsula of Sabioncello. It has extensive salt-works.

Stagnone, stån-yo′nå, a group of islets in the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Sicily, from which they are separated by a narrow channel, 13 miles S.S.W. of Trapani. The largest is about 2 miles long.

Stagno Piccolo, stån′yo pik′ko-lo, a village of Dalmatia, N.N.E. of Stagno Grande, with a good harbor on the Channel of Narenta.

Stag′ville, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.C., 10 miles N.E. of Durham Station.

Stahlstown, stawlz′tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., about 45 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg.

Staines, stånz, a town of England, in Middlesex, at its S.W. extremity, on the Thames, at the influx of the Colne, 19 miles W.S.W. of St. Paul's, London, at a railway junction. Pop. 3464.

Staked Plain, Texas. See LLANO ESTACADO.

Stal′bridge, a town of England, in Dorset, on a branch of the Stour, 6½ miles E.N.E. of Sherborne. Pop. 2096.

Sta′ley's Station on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad is 3½ miles W. of Champaign, Ill.

Stalimni, stå-lim′nee, or **Limni,** lim′nee, written also **Stalimene** (anc. *Lemnos ;* Gr. Λῆμνος, *Lēmnos*), an island belonging to Turkey, in the Ægean Sea, 40 miles E.S.E. of Mount Athos. Area, 160 square miles. Pop. 8000. It consists of two peninsulas, separated by the harbors of Paradiso and San Antonio. The surface is mountainous, with extinct craters. The soil is fertile in corn, oil, wine, fruits, &c. The capital, LEMNOS, on the W. coast, has 1000 inhabitants, a citadel, a harbor, and ship-building docks.

Stalla, stål′lå, or **Bivio,** bee′ve-o, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 10 miles N.E. of Chiavenna, at the foot of the Col du Julier, 5774 feet above the sea.

Stallati, stål-lå′tee, a town of Italy, province and 11 miles S.S.E. of Catanzaro. Pop. 2206.

Stallupöhnen, stål′loo-pö`nẹn, a town of East Prussia, 16 miles E.N.E. of Gumbinnen. Pop. 3760.

Sta′lybridge, or **Sta′ley Bridge,** a town of England, cos. of Lancaster and Chester, at the junction of several railways, 7 miles N.E. of Stockport. Pop. 21,092, mostly engaged in cotton-manufactures.

Stambool, or **Stamboul.** See CONSTANTINOPLE.

Stambruges, stôɴ`brüzh′, or **Estambruges,** ĕs`-tôɴ`brüzh′, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 11 miles W.N.W. of Mons.

Stam′ford, a borough of England, cos. of Lincoln and Northampton, on the Welland River, at a railway junction, 11 miles W.N.W. of Peterborough. Pop. 7846. The principal buildings are 5 parish churches, the town hall, theatre, and assembly-rooms. The Welland is navigable hence to the sea. The malting and retail trade is considerable. Stamford sends two members to the House of Commons. Immediately S. of the town is Burleigh, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter.

Stamford, stam′fọrd, a handsome post-town in Stamford township, Fairfield co., Conn., on Long Island Sound, and on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 36 miles N.E. of New York, and 22 miles W.S.W. of Bridgeport. It has a good harbor for vessels drawing 8 feet of water, and has daily communication with New York by steamboat. It contains a fine town hall of stone and brick which cost $140,000, many elegant residences, 10 or 12 churches, a high school, 2 national banks, 2 savings-banks, 2 newspaper offices, and the Stamford Military Institute. The hills in the vicinity of Stamford have been embellished with villas and parks by citizens of New York who pass the summer here. Stamford has a woollen-factory and other factories, and here are the extensive works of the Yale Lock Manufacturing Company. P. of the township, 9714.

Stamford, a post-village in Stamford township, Delaware co., N.Y., on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, 70 miles N.W. of Kingston, and about 30 miles S.E. of Cooperstown. It has 2 or 3 churches, a newspaper office, and manufactures of woollen goods and water-wheels. The township is drained by the West Branch of the Delaware River, and contains Utsayantha Mountain, said to be 3365 feet high. Pop. of the township, 1571.

Stamford, a post-hamlet of Bennington co., Vt., in Stamford township, 5 miles N.E. of North Adams, Mass., and 12 miles S.S.E. of Bennington. It has 2 churches, 2 lumber-mills, a stave-factory, and chemical works. Pop. of the township, 633.

Stam′ford, a post-village in Welland co., Ontario, 3 miles N.W. of the Falls of Niagara. Pop. 300.

Stampæ, the supposed ancient name of ETAMPES.

Stampalia, ståm-på-lee′å, or **Istampalia,** is-tåm-på-lee′å, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, 20 miles S.E. of Amorgos. Area, 50 square miles. Pop. 1500. The chief villages are Sant' Andrea and Livorno.

Stamp Creek, a post-office of Bartow co., Ga.

Stamp′er's Creek, a post-township of Orange co., Ind. It contains 2 churches. Pop. 827. Stamper's Creek Post-Office is about 35 miles W.N.W. of New Albany.

Stampfen, ståmp′fẹn, a town of Hungary, co. and 10 miles N.N.W. of Presburg. Pop. 3182.

Stamphane Islands. See STRIVALI ISLANDS.

Stamp′ing Ground, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Ky., 21 miles N.N.W. of Lexington. It has 2 churches.

Stamps Land′ing, Wilkinson co., Miss., is on the Mississippi River, 19 miles W. of Woodville. Here is a large island, bounded on several sides by the Homochitto River and Buffalo Bayou.

Stan′ard Rock, or **Stan′nard's Rock,** a reef and shoal of Lake Superior, 25 miles S.E. of Keweenaw Point. Here a light-house is in construction.

Stan′ard's Corners, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., N.Y., 3 miles S.E. of Wellsville. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Stan′ardsville, a post-village, capital of Greene co., Va., about 5 miles E. of the Blue Ridge, and 20 miles N. of Charlottesville. It has 2 churches.

Stan′bridge East, a post-village in Missisquoi co., Quebec, on Pike River, 7 miles from Stanbridge Station. It has good water-power, a grist-mill, a tannery, 2 churches, an academy, mechanics' shops, &c. Pop. 500.

Stanbridge Station, a post-village in Missisquoi co., Quebec, on the Central Vermont Railway, 43 miles S.E. of Montreal. It has 3 hotels and 2 stores. Pop. 300.

Stan′bury, a post-village in Missisquoi co., Quebec, 6 miles from West Farnham. Pop. 175.

Stanch′field, a post-township of Isanti co., Minn., 10 miles W. of Rush City. Pop. 408.

Stanchio, or **Stancho,** an island. See Cos.

Stand′ard, a post-office of De Kalb co., Mo.

Standard, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Stand′art Grove, a post-office of Iowa co., Wis.

Stand′fold, or **Stan′fold,** a post-hamlet of Barron co., Wis., on the Red Cedar River, about 56 miles N. by W. of Eau Claire. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Stand'ing Rock, a post-office of Boreman co., Dakota, on the Missouri River, 60 miles below Bismarck.

Standing Stone, a post-hamlet in Standing Stone township, Bradford co., Pa., on the left bank of the Susquehanna River, and on the Pennsylvania & New York Railroad, 8 miles below Towanda. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 905.

Standing Stone, a post-office of Putnam co., Tenn.

Stand'ing Stone Creek, of Pennsylvania, enters the Juniata in Huntingdon co.

Stan'dish, a post-village in Standish township, Cumberland co., Me., about 16 miles W.N.W. of Portland, and 2 miles S. of the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of coopers' ware, sugar-boxes, and lumber. The township is bounded E. by Sebago Lake, and W. by the Saco River. Pop. of township, 2089.

Standish, a post-village in Granton township, Bay co., Mich., on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, 35 miles N. of Bay City. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lumber and shingles.

Stand'ley, a station of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Chicago division, 8½ miles E. of Defiance, O.

Stan'don, or **Saint Le'on,** a post-village in Dorchester co., Quebec, 38 miles from Quebec. Pop. 250.

Stan'field Mills, a village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 20 miles from Summerside. Pop. 120.

Stanfold, Wisconsin. See STANDFOLD.

Stan'fold, or **Princeville,** a village in Arthabaska co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 55 miles from Quebec. It contains a foundry, a tannery, a carding-mill, a church, a college, and 15 stores. Pop. 2500.

Stan'ford, a township of Clay co., Ill. Pop. 1349.

Stanford, a post-village in Allen township, McLean co., Ill., on the Jacksonville Branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 12 miles W.S.W. of Bloomington. It has 3 churches. Pop. 274.

Stanford, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ind., 10 miles W.S.W. of Bloomington, and about 50 miles S.E. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches.

Stanford, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Iowa, about 15 miles N.W. of Marshalltown. It contains a Friends' seminary and 2 churches.

Stanford, a post-hamlet of Kingman co., Kansas, 26 miles S. of Hutchinson.

Stanford, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co., Ky., on the Knoxville Branch of the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, 104 miles S.E. of Louisville, and about 38 miles S. by W. of Lexington. It has a court-house, a newspaper office, the Stanford Female College, 2 national banks, 6 churches, a woollen-mill, and a steam grist-mill. Pop. 1200.

Stanford, a township of Isanti co., Minn. Pop. 313.

Stanford, a post-office of Texas co., Mo., 6 miles S.W. of Houston.

Stanford, a township of Dutchess co., N.Y. P. 2139.

Stanford, a township of Barron co., Wis. Pop. 542.

Stan'fordville, a post-village in Stanford township, Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Poughkeepsie & Eastern Railroad, 18 miles N.E. of Poughkeepsie. It has 2 churches, a biblical institute, a grist-mill, a paper-mill, &c.

Stan'hope, a post-village in Byram township, Sussex co., N.J., on the Morris & Essex Railroad, and on the Musconetcong River and the Morris Canal, 10 miles W. of Dover, and about 15 miles W.N.W. of Morristown. It has iron-works and 3 churches.

Stanhope, a post-office of Nash co., N.C., about 30 miles E. of Raleigh.

Stanhope, a small hamlet of Monroe co., Pa., near Tannersville.

Stanhope, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Schuylkill & Susquehanna Railroad, 3 miles E. of Pine Grove.

Stan'hope, a seaport on the N. coast of Prince Edward Island, co. of Queens, with a harbor for small craft.

Stanhope, a post-village in Stanstead co., Quebec, near the Vermont boundary, 1 mile from Norton Mills, Vt. It has 2 stores, a saw- and grist-mill, and a granite-quarry.

Stanislaus, stån-is-lŏw', a county of California, is near the middle of the state. Area, about 1350 square miles. It is intersected by the San Joaquin River, is partly bounded on the N. by the Stanislaus, and is also drained by the Tuolumne River. The surface is mostly level, but the S.W. part is occupied by hills or low mountains of the Coast Range. This county is nearly destitute of forests. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, barley, wool, hay, and pork are the staple products. Gold is found here, but the inhabitants are mostly employed in agriculture. It is intersected by the Central Pacific Railroad. Capital, Modesto. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,739,115. Pop. in 1870, 6499, of whom 5147 were Americans.

Stanislaus River, California, is formed by the North and South Forks, which rise in the Sierra Nevada in Alpine co. and unite about 10 miles N. of Sonora. It runs nearly southwestward, forms the S.E. boundary of Calaveras co., intersects Stanislaus co., and enters the San Joaquin River about 22 miles S. of Stockton. It is nearly 200 miles long, including one fork. The North Fork runs southwestward, and forms part of the boundary between Tuolumne and Calaveras cos. The South Fork runs nearly westward in Tuolumne co.

Stanislawow, stån-is-lå'wov, a town of Austrian Galicia, betweeen two arms of the Bistritz, 75 miles S.S.E. of Lemberg. Pop. 14,479. It has a gymnasium, hospital, &c.

Stanitz, a town of Moravia. See STEINITZ.

Stan'ley, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding, 2 miles N.N.E. of Wakefield, on the W. bank of the Calder. The Aire & Calder Canal here crosses the river by a magnificent aqueduct. Pop. 10,305.

Stanley, a village of Scotland, co. of Perth, 6½ miles by rail N. of Perth. Pop. 932.

Stan'ley, a county in the S. central part of Dakota, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Missouri River, and is intersected by the Cheyenne.

Stanley, or **Stanly,** a county in the W. central part of North Carolina, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Yadkin River, and on the S. by Rocky River. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Gold is said to be found in this county. Capital, Albemarle. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,365,226. Pop. in 1870, 8315, of whom 8307 were Americans.

Stanley, a post-office of Johnson co., Kansas.

Stanley, a post-hamlet of Buffalo co., Neb., on Wood River, 12 miles N.W. of Kearney.

Stanley, Morris co., N.J. See CHATHAM.

Stanley, a post-village of Seneca township, Ontario co., N.Y., on the Northern Central Railroad, at its junction with the Sodus Point & Southern Railroad, 11 miles S.E. of Canandaigua, 7 miles W.S.W. of Geneva, and 34 miles S. of Sodus Point. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Stanley, a post-office of Putnam co., O.

Stanley, a post-office of Marion co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, 8 miles from Chattanooga.

Stanley, a post-village in York co., New Brunswick, on Nashwaak River, 28 miles N. of Fredericton. Pop. 150.

Stanley, or **Port Stanley,** a seaport town, capital of the Falkland Islands, and the seat of an Anglican bishop, on Port William Inlet, and on the N.E. coast of East Falkland. It has a government house and 2 churches. Chief exports, junk, wool, hides, horns, and seal fur. It has a good harbor, but stands in a bleak position. Pop. 350.

Stanley, Port, Ontario. See PORT STANLEY.

Stanley's Bridge, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 23 miles from Charlottetown.

Stanley's Creek, Gaston co., N.C. See BREVARD.

Stanley's Mills, a post-village in Peel co., Ontario, 6½ miles from Malton. Pop. 200.

Stan'leyville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., O., on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, at Stanley Station, 8 miles N.N.E. of Marietta.

Stanly, North Carolina. See STANLEY.

Stan'nard, a post-office of Caledonia co., Vt., in Stannard township, about 30 miles N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. of the township, 228.

Stannard's Rock. See STANARD ROCK.

Stanovoi, stå'no-voi', **Stannovoi,** stån'no-voi', or **Yablonoi** (**Jablonoi,** yå-blo-noi') **Mountains,** a long mountain-chain of East Asia, extending between lat. 50° and 67° N. and from lon. 110° E., chiefly in Transbaikalia and Russian Manchooria, and afterwards prolonged through the province of Okhotsk and the Chookchee country to Behring Strait. Total length, estimated at 3000 miles. It is usually called Yablonoi in the W. part, and Stanovoi towards the E. extremity. This chain separates the basins of Lake Baikal and the Lena on the N. from the basin of the Amoor on the S.E. The principal ramifications are those which cover the government of Irkootsk, and the mountains of Kamchatka. As far N. as lat. 55° their lower portions are clothed with dense forests; N. of lat. 65° they are covered with snow, and separate the basins of the Anadeer and Indighirka.

Stan'stead, a county in the S.E. part of Quebec. Area, 408 square miles. It contains Lake Massawippi and a part of Lake Memphremagog. Capital, Stanstead. Pop. 13,138.

Stanstead, a town of Quebec, capital of the above county, on the Montreal & Vermont Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of Newport, Vt., and 76 miles E.S.E. of Montreal. It is a port of entry, and has a large and increasing business, a branch bank, 4 churches, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 1000.

Stanton, stăn'tọn, a county in the S.W. part of Kansas, bordering on Colorado, has an area of about 660 square miles. The surface is nearly level.

Stanton, a county in the N.E. part of Nebraska, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Elkhorn River, and is also drained by Maple and Taylor Creeks. The surface is undulating and monotonously beautiful. The soil is fertile. The greater part of it is prairie. Wheat, maize, oats, and grass are the staple products. Timber and fuel are scarce in this county. The surface-rock is a soft sandstone of the cretaceous formation. Capital, Stanton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $300,000. Pop. in 1870, 636; in 1876, 1223.

Stanton, a post-office of Lake co., Cal.

Stanton, a post-village of New Castle co., Del., near Christiana Creek and the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 7 miles W.S.W. of Wilmington. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, 2 woollen-mills, and fertilizer-works.

Stanton, of Illinois and Indiana. See STAUNTON.

Stanton, a township of Champaign co., Ill. Pop. 1088.

Stanton, a post-office of Montgomery co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 8 miles E. of Red Oak.

Stanton, a township of Plymouth co., Iowa. Pop. 275.

Stanton, a township of Linn co., Kansas. Pop. 520.

Stanton, a post-village in Stanton township, Miami co., Kansas, on the Osage River, about 12 miles W. of Paola, and 30 miles S. by E. of Lawrence. Pop. of the township, 636.

Stanton, a post-hamlet, capital of Powell co., Ky., on Red River, about 42 miles E. by S. of Lexington. It has 2 churches.

Stanton, a post-village, capital of Montcalm co., Mich., in Day, Evergreen, and Sidney townships, on a branch of the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, 62 miles N.N.W. of Lansing, and about 15 miles N.E. of Greenville. It has 2 newspaper offices, a banking-house, a union school, a lumber-mill, 3 churches, 4 shingle-mills, 3 planing-mills, and 2 flouring-mills. Pop. about 1600.

Stanton, a post-hamlet and township of Goodhue co., Minn., about 20 miles N.E. of Faribault. Pop. 512.

Stanton, or **Stanton Copper-Mines,** a post-village of Franklin co., Mo., on Maramec River, and on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, at Stanton Station, 5 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis. It has a church and a copper-mine.

Stanton, a post-village, capital of Stanton co., Neb., on the Elkhorn, and on the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, 122 miles (90 miles direct) W.N.W. of Omaha, and 40 miles N. of Columbus. It has a newspaper office and a flour-mill.

Stanton, a post-hamlet in Readington township, Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Easton & Amboy Railroad, 22 miles E.S.E. of Phillipsburg, and about 28 miles N. of Trenton. It has 2 churches.

Stanton, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Pa., in Rose township, 5 miles S. of Brookville. It has 3 churches.

Stanton, or **Stanton Depot,** a post-village of Haywood co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 44 miles E.N.E. of Memphis. It has 3 or 4 churches and a lumber-mill. The name of its post-office is Stanton Depot.

Stanton, a township of Dunn co., Wis. Pop. 503.

Stanton, a township of St. Croix co., Wis. Pop. 482.

Stanton, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 32 miles W. of Gilford. Pop. 100.

Stanton Hill, a post-office of Greene co., N.Y.

Stanton Junction, a station of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, at the junction of its Stanton Branch, 4 miles N.W. of Ionia, Mich.

Stan'tonsburg, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., N.C., on Moccasin Creek, about 50 miles E.S.E. of Raleigh. It has a church and an academy.

Stanton's Mill, a post-hamlet in Jenner township, Somerset co., Pa., 14 miles S. from Johnstown. It has a flour-mill, 2 lumber-mills, and a woollen-factory.

Stan'tonville, a hamlet of Anderson co., S.C., 8 miles N.E. of Belton.

Stantonville, a post-office of McNairy co., Tenn., about 42 miles S.S.E. of Jackson.

Stan'wich, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., Conn., about 12 miles W. of Norwalk. It has 2 churches.

Stan'wix, a post-hamlet in Rome township, Oneida co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River and the Erie Canal, 2 miles from Rome, and about 11 miles N.W. of Utica.

Stan'wood, a post-village in Fremont township, Cedar co., Iowa, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at its junction with the Stanwood & Tipton Railroad, 10 miles N. of Tipton, and 29 miles E. by S. of Cedar Rapids. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. 257.

Stanwood, a post-office of Leavenworth co., Kansas, about 14 miles N.N.E. of Lawrence.

Stanwood, a post-village in Mecosta township, Mecosta co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, near the Muskegon River, 47 miles N. by E. of Grand Rapids. It has 2 lumber-mills.

Stanwood (formerly **Centreville**), a post-hamlet of Snohomish co., Washington, near Puget Sound.

Stanz, or **Stantz,** stånts, a town of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, capital of its lower division, 7 miles S.S.E. of Lucerne. Pop. 2070. Its town hall contains a series of historic portraits; in its market-place is the statue of Arnold von Winkelried, a native of Stanz; and near the town is a monument to the inhabitants of the town massacred by the French in 1798.

Stap'horst, a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 11 miles N.E. of Zwolle. Pop. of the parish, 4763.

Sta'plehurst, a post-office of Seward co., Neb.

Staple's Store, a post-office of Guadalupe co., Tex.

Stapleton, stā'pḙl-tọn, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ga.

Stapleton, a post-township of Chickasaw co., Iowa. Pop. 1139. Stapleton Post-Office is on Crane Creek, about 30 miles N.E. of Waverly.

Stapleton, a post-village of Richmond co., N.Y., on New York Bay, on the N.E. coast of Staten Island, and on the Staten Island Railroad, 8 miles S. by W. of New York. It has 9 churches, 3 newspaper offices, the Seaman's Retreat, an observatory, a savings-bank, gas-works, 6 breweries, several factories, &c. Here are many fine residences.

Stapleton, a post-office of Morgan co., Tenn.

Stapleton Island, an island of the middle cluster of the Bonin Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean.

Stapleton Mills, a post-office of Amherst co., Va.

Stappen, Norway. See MOTHER AND DAUGHTERS.

Star, a hamlet of Ouachita co., Ark., 15 miles E. by N. of Camden.

Star, a post-office of Rush co., Ind., at Ging's Station.

Star, a post-office of Marion co., Iowa.

Star, a post-hamlet of Graham co., Kansas, 38 miles N. of Wa Keeney.

Star, a post-hamlet of Vernon co., Wis., in Stark township, on the Kickapoo River, about 37 miles S.E. of La Crosse. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Staraia-Roossa, or **Staraia-Russa,** stå-rī'å roos'så, written also **Russa-Staroi,** a town of Russia, government and 36 miles S. of Novgorod, on a river which flows into Lake Ilmen. It is enclosed by ramparts, and has an imperial palace, salt-works, and a large trade in flax, linseed, timber, and flour. Pop. 14,756.

Starasol, stå'rå-sol', or **Starosol,** stå'ro-sol', a town of Austria, in Galicia, 10 miles W.S.W. of Sambor. P. 4045.

Star'buck (or **Star'bruck**) **Island,** in the Pacific (lat. 5° 37′ S., lon. 155° 56′ W.), was discovered in 1823. It affords guano, which is carried to the wharf by rail-cars propelled by wind and sails. It has no fixed inhabitants.

Star City, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co., Ark., is 15 miles S. by W. of Toronto Railroad Station. It contains a court-house and Lyell College.

Star City, a post-village in Van Buren township, Pulaski co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 19 miles N.N.W. of Logansport. It has 2 churches, an elevator, and a grist-mill. Pop. 115.

Star Corner, a post-office of Clay co., Dakota.

Stare Miasto, stå'rå me-ås'to (or m'yås'to), or **Alte Sambor,** ål'tå såm'bor, a town of Austrian Galicia, 12 miles from Sambor. Pop. 3355.

Stare Miesto, stå'rå me-ĕs'to (or m'yĕs'to), or **Allstadt,** åll'stått, a town of Moravia, circle of Olmutz, at the foot of the Schneeberg.

Stargard, stasʀ'gaʀt, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the navigable Ihna, 21 miles by railway E.S.E. of Stettin. Pop. 20,173. It has a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollen cloth, linens, hosiery, tobacco, brandy, hats, soap, and leather.

Stargard, a walled town of West Prussia, 27 miles S.W. of Dantzic, on the Ferse. Pop. 6022. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches.

Stargard, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 14 miles N.E. of Neu-Strelitz. Pop. 2013.

Star Hill, a post-office of Barbour co., Ala.

Staria, stå`ree′å, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 40 miles S. of Ochrida.

Stari Krym, Russia. See STAR KRÜM.

Stari Maidan, stå′ree må`dån′, a village of Bosnia, on the Sanna, 32 miles W. of Banialooka.

Staritza, stå-rit′så, a town of Russia, government and 41 miles W.S.W. of Tver, on the Volga. Pop. 5600.

Stari Zadar, an Illyrian name of ZARA-VECCHIA.

Stark, a county in the N.W. part of Illinois, has an area of about 290 square miles. It is intersected by Spoon River. The surface is undulating. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county. It is intersected by the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad and the Buda & Rushville Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Capital, Toulon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,795,364. Pop. in 1870, 10,751, of whom 9475 were Americans.

Stark, a county in the N.E. part of Ohio, has an area of about 580 square miles. It is intersected by the Tuscarawas River, and is also drained by Nimishillen, Sandy, and Sugar Creeks. The surface is undulating, and nearly one-fifth of it is covered with forests, in which the oak, ash, sugar-maple, beech, and elm are found. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, butter, hay, oats, cattle, wool, and pork are the staple products. This county produced in 1870 1,238,428 pounds of butter, and more than any other county of the state. It has mines of bituminous coal. Limestone underlies a large part of the soil. This county is intersected by the Ohio Canal, and by railroads named the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Cleveland & Pittsburg, and the Valley. Capital, Canton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $47,884,648. Pop. in 1870, 52,508, of whom 44,728 were Americans.

Stark, a post-office of Butts co., Ga., 23 miles E. of Griffin.

Stark, a station in Stark co., Ill., on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, 26 miles N.N.W. of Peoria.

Stark, or **Starks,** a post-hamlet in Stark township, Somerset co., Me., about 34 miles N. by W. of Augusta. It has 2 churches and 1 or more saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 1083.

Stark, a township of Brown co., Minn. Pop. 476.

Stark, a post-hamlet of Chisago co., Minn., about 44 miles N. of St. Paul. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Stark, a township of Hickory co., Mo. Pop. 1130.

Stark, a post-hamlet in Stark township, Coos co., N.H., on the Ammonoosuc River, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, about 14 miles N.E. of Lancaster. It has a church and 1 or 2 saw-mills. Pop. of township, 464.

Stark, a township of Herkimer co., N.Y. Pop. 1398.

Stark, a township of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. 899.

Starke, stark, a county in the N.W. part of Indiana, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Kankakee River, and is intersected by the Yellow River. The surface is level, and is diversified with prairies, woodlands, and small lakes. Hay, Indian corn, wheat, &c., are the staples. This county is intersected by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. Capital, Knox. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,200,000. Pop. in 1870, 3888, of whom 3546 were Americans.

Starke, a post-village, capital of Bradford co., Fla., on the Atlantic, Gulf & West India Transit Railroad, 45 miles S.W. of Jacksonville. It has a church, a seminary, and a grist-mill.

Starke Lake, a post-office of Orange co., Fla.

Starkenbach, staR′kẹn-båK`, a town of Bohemia, 25 miles N. of Bidschow. Pop. 2946.

Starkenburg, staR′kẹn-bŏŏRG`, a province of Hesse, Germany, E. of the Rhine. Area, 1164 square miles. Pop. 370,170.

Starkesville, starks′vĭl, a hamlet of Lamar co., Tex., about 80 miles E. of Sherman.

Starke's Wharf, a shipping-point of Baldwin co., Ala., on Mobile Bay, 10 miles E. of Mobile.

Stark′ey, a post-village in Starkey township, Yates co., N.Y., on the Northern Central Railroad, 11 miles N. of Watkins, and 12 miles S.S.E. of Penn Yan. It has 3 churches and the Starkey Seminary. The township is bounded on the E. by Seneca Lake, and contains a larger village, named Dundee. Pop. of the township, 2448.

Star Krüm, or **Stari Krym,** stå′re krüm (Tartar, *Eskee-Kroom* or *Eskee-Krüm*), a town of Russia, in Taurida, 10 miles W. of Kaffa. Pop. 1143.

Starks, a station in Kane co., Ill., on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 10 miles W. of Elgin.

Starks, Somerset co., Me. See STARK.

Starksborough, starks′bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Addison co., Vt., in Starksborough township, about 20 miles S. by E. of Burlington. Pop. of the township, 1361.

Stark's Point, a post-office of Pacific co., Washington, on Gray's Bay, a part of the Columbia River.

Stark′ville, a mining post-village of Las Animas co., Col., in Raton Pass, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 4 miles S. of Trinidad. Coal is mined here.

Starkville, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Ga., near Muckalee Creek, 3 miles from Leesburg, which is on the Southwestern Railroad, 11 miles N. of Albany. It has 3 churches and a grist-mill. Pop. about 75.

Starkville, a post-village, capital of Oktibbeha co., Miss., 22 miles W. of Columbus. It is on the Starksville Branch of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. It contains a court-house, 2 newspaper offices, 6 churches, and a female seminary. Pop. 475.

Starkville, a post-village in Stark township, Herkimer co., N.Y., about 27 miles E.S.E. of Utica, and 9 miles S. by E. of Little Falls. It has 2 churches, a cotton-factory, &c. Pop. 174.

Stark Water, a post-hamlet in Stark township, Coos co., N.H., on the Grand Trunk Railway, 2 miles N.E. of Stark. It has a steam saw-mill.

Star Lime-Works, a post-office of Lyon co., Ky., on the Tennessee River, about 30 miles E.S.E. of Paducah. Here are 2 lime-kilns.

Star Mines, a village in Van Buren township, Clay co., Ind. Pop. 199.

Staro Constantinov, Russia. See CONSTANTINOV.

Starodoob, Starodoub, or **Starodub,** stå-ro-doob′, a town of Russia, government and 100 miles N.E. of Chernigov. Pop. 12,333. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, and has a cathedral and a monastery.

Star of the West, a post-office of Pike co., Ark., on the Little Missouri River, 50 miles W. of Arkadelphia.

Staroi Bykhof, stå-roi′ be-Kof′, a town of Russia, government and 26 miles S. of Moheelev, on the right bank of the Dnieper. Pop. 5172. It has churches and convents.

Staroi Oskol, stå-roi′ ŏs-kol′, a town of Russia, government and 70 miles E.S.E. of Koorsk. Pop. 7191.

Starosol, a town of Austrian Galicia. See STARASOL.

Star Place, a post-office of Panola co., Miss.

Star Prairie, prā′ree, a post-village in Star Prairie township, St. Croix co., Wis., on the Apple River, about 16 miles N.E. of Stillwater, Minn. It has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, &c. New Richmond Station on the North Wisconsin Railroad is in this township. Pop. of township, 672.

Starr, a county in the S. part of Texas, borders on Mexico. Area, about 2000 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Rio Grande. The surface is nearly level. The greater part of it is a plain or prairie, in which timber and running water are scarce. The soil produces pasture for cattle and sheep. Capital, Rio Grande City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $750,434. Pop. in 1870, 4154, of whom 1090 were Americans.

Starr, a township of Cloud co., Kansas. Pop. 260.

Starr, a township of Coffey co., Kansas. Pop. 265.

Starr, a post-office in Starr township, Hocking co., O. Starr township is about 26 miles S.E. of Lancaster, and is drained by the Hocking River. Coal abounds in it. Pop. of the township, 1551.

Starr, post-office, Forest co., Pa., 6 miles from Tionesta.

Starr's Mills, a hamlet of Fayette co., Ga., 4 miles from Brooks' Station. It has an academy and a grist-mill.

Starrucca, Pennsylvania. See STARUCCA.

Starr′ville, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Tex., about 16 miles N.E. of Tyler. It has 3 churches and an academy. Pop. about 200.

Star′ry Creek, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Va., about 40 miles N.W. of Danville. It has 2 churches.

Starsow, a village of Bohemia. See DITTERSBACH.

Start, a point and light-house of Scotland, in the Orkneys, the easternmost extremity of the island of Sanday. Lat. 59° 16′ 36″ N.; lon. 2° 22′ W.

Star Tan′nery, a post-office of Frederick co., Va.

Start Point, a headland near the S. extremity of the co. of Devon, England, 9½ miles S.S.W. of Dartmouth, with a light-house and revolving light 204 feet above the sea. Lat. 50° 13′ 4″ N.; lon. 3° 38′ W.

Starucca, or **Starrucca,** stạ-rŭk′kạ, a post-borough of Wayne co., Pa., on Starucca Creek, and on the Jefferson Branch of the Erie Railroad, 28 miles N. of Carbondale. It has 2 churches, a large tannery, and 2 saw-mills.

Starucca Creek rises in Wayne co., Pa., and enters the Susquehanna River.

Starucca Vi'aduct, a noble structure near Lanesborough, Susquehanna co., Pa. Here the Erie Railroad crosses Starucca Creek by a bridge of stone 1200 feet long and 110 feet high, with 18 arches.

Star Val'ley, a post-office of Cherokee co., Kansas.

Stary Sambor, a town of Austria. See SAMBOR.

Stassfurt, ståss'fŏŏRt, a town of Prussian Saxony, at a railway junction, 20 miles S.S.W. of Magdeburg. It has mines of rock salt and of potash salts. Pop. 11,263.

Staszow, stå'shov, a town of Poland, in Radom, 30 miles W.S.W. of Sandomier, on the Czarna. Pop. 6078.

State Bridge, a post-office and station in Verona township, Oneida co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and the Oswego Midland Railroad, 13 miles W.S.W. of Rome, and 4 miles N. of Oneida. It has a church and a glass-factory. See also MESSENGERVILLE.

Stateburg, stāt'bŭrg, a post-hamlet of Sumter co., S.C., in Stateburg township, 2½ miles from Claremont Station. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 2095.

State Centre, a post-village in State Centre township, Marshall co., Iowa, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 14 miles W. of Marshalltown, and about 40 miles N.N.E. of Des Moines. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a banking-house, a graded school, &c. Pop. 796; of the township, additional, 533.

State Centre, a post-office of Barton co., Kansas.

State College, kŏl'lĭj, a post-hamlet of Centre co., Pa., in College township, 10 miles S. by W. of Bellefonte, and about 22 miles N.W. of Lewistown. Here is an agricultural college, called the Pennsylvania State College, which was founded by the state in 1859, has 11 professors, and an endowment of $500,000. It is open to students of both sexes.

State Line, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Ark., on the southern line of the state, 60 miles S.S.E. of Hope.

State Line, a station of the New London Northern Railroad, 6 miles N. of Stafford Springs, Conn. It is on the S. boundary of Hampden co., Mass.

State Line, a station of the Rhinebeck & Connecticut Railroad, at its junction with the Connecticut Western Railroad, 41½ miles E. by N. of Rhinecliff. It is on the line between Connecticut and New York.

State Line, a post-office of Heard co., Ga., on the W. boundary of the state, about 68 miles S.W. of Atlanta.

State Line, a station of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad (Milwaukee division), on Lake Michigan, 45 miles N. of Chicago, Ill.

State Line, a station of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, on the eastern boundary of Illinois, 11 miles E. of Watseka.

State Line, Lake co., Ind. See HAMMOND.

State Line, Steuben co., Ind. See RAY.

State Line, a post-village of Warren co., Ind., on the western boundary of the state, and on the Wabash Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Danville, Ill. It has a money-order post-office and 3 churches. Pop. about 500.

State Line, a station of the Joplin Railroad, 17½ miles S.E. of Girard, Kansas.

State Line, Maryland. See ELLERSLIE.

State Line, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., on the Boston & Albany Railroad where it crosses the boundary between Massachusetts and New York, 11 miles S.W. of Pittsfield. It is a terminus of the West Stockbridge Railroad, 3 miles W. of West Stockbridge.

State Line, a post-office of Freeborn co., Minn., in Nunda township, 14 miles S.W. of Albert Lea.

State Line, Mississippi. See STATE LINE STATION.

State Line, a station of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 8 miles S.S.W. of Bedford, Iowa. It is on the N. boundary of Missouri.

State Line, a station of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 1 mile W. of Kansas City, Mo.

State Line, a station of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 2 miles W. of Kansas City, Mo.

State Line, a hamlet and station of Cheshire co., N.H., on the Cheshire Railroad, 20 miles S.E. of Keene. It has a manufactory of pails and wooden spoons.

State Line, Rockingham co., N.H. See MESSER'S.

State Line, a station in Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Connecticut line, where the Connecticut Western Railroad joins the Poughkeepsie, Hartford & Boston Railroad, 1½ miles E. of Millerton, N.Y.

State Line, a hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., on Poultney River, and on the railroad from Rutland to Whitehall, 2 miles W. of Fair Haven, Vt. It has a woollen-mill.

State Line, a station of the Elmira State Line Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Elmira, N.Y.

State Line, a station of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 11½ miles S.E. of Binghamton, N.Y. It is on the line between New York and Pennsylvania.

State Line, a station in Trumbull co., O., on the railroad between Youngstown and Sharon, 1½ miles S.W. of Sharon, Pa.

State Line, Bradford co., Pa. See FASSETT.

State Line, Franklin co., Pa. See MASON AND DIXON.

State Line, a station of the Pennsylvania Railroad (Bedford division), 6 miles N. of Cumberland, Md., on the Pennsylvania line.

State Line, a station of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, on the Delaware River, 7 miles S. of the Water Gap.

State Line, Erie co., Pa. See NORTHVILLE.

State Line, a post-office of Spartanburg co., S.C.

State Line, a station of the Dalton & Cleveland Branch Railroad, 16 miles S. of Cleveland, Tenn., and on the line between Georgia and Tennessee.

State Line, Giles co., Tennessee. See VETO.

State Line, a post-office of Shelby co., Tenn.

State Line, a station of the Harlem Extension Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Bennington, Vt., and on the line between New York and Vermont.

State Line Mills, a post-hamlet of McKean co., Pa., on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Olean, N.Y. It has a large lumber-mill.

State Line Station, a post-village of Greene co., Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 63 miles N. by W. of Mobile. It is in a dense pine forest, 1 mile from the state boundary. It has 2 churches, the State Line Academy, and manufactures of yellow-pine lumber, rosin, and turpentine. Pop. about 800.

Staten Island, Pacific Ocean. See ITOOROOP.

Staten (stat'ẹn or stah'tẹn) **Island,** an island of Terra del Fuego, at the S. extremity of South America, separated by Le Maire Strait from King Charles' South Land. Length, 45 miles. Surface steep, and shores very much indented. At its E. extremity is Cape St. John, in lat. 54° 46′ S.

Stat'en Island, the most southern part of New York state, constitutes the co. of RICHMOND (which see). It is 13 or 14 miles long, and is 5 miles S.W. of the city of New York. It is separated from Long Island by the Narrows, and from New Jersey by two narrow channels called Staten Island Sound and Kill van Kull, the latter of which connects New York Bay with Newark Bay. The surface is moderately hilly, and is diversified with beautiful scenery and adorned with many fine mansions and villas. The largest village on the island is New Brighton, which is on the northern shore. Fort Richmond and Fort Wadsworth, situated on or near the Narrows, defend the entrance to New York City.

Staten Island Sound, a narrow channel which separates Staten Island from Middlesex and Union cos. of New Jersey, and extends from Raritan Bay northward to Newark Bay. It is less than 1 mile wide in most places. Steamboats plying between New York and South Amboy pass through this sound.

Stat'enville, a post-village, capital of Echols co., Ga., near the Appalachee River, about 16 miles S.E. of Valdosta, and 10 miles W. of Statenville Station, or Huckleberry. (See HUCKLEBERRY.) It has a church. Sugar is made here.

State Road, a station of the Rochester & State Line Railroad, 20 miles S.W. of Rochester, N.Y.

State Road, a post-hamlet of Surry co., N.C., 45 miles N. of Statesville.

State Road, a station in Trumbull co., O., on the Painesville & Youngstown Railroad, 5½ miles N.W. of Warren.

State Road Crossing, Michigan. See MAXWELL.

Statesborough, stāts'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village, capital of Bulloch co., Ga., about 50 miles N.W. of Savannah. It has a court-house and a jail.

Statesburg, South Carolina. See STATEBURG.

Statesville, stāts'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Autauga co., Ala., about 16 miles E.N.E. of Selma. It has a mill.

Statesville, a post-village, capital of Iredell co., N.C., in Statesville township, on the Western Railroad of North Carolina, at its junction with the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad, 25 miles W. by N. of Salisbury, and 47 miles N. of Charlotte. It contains 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a bank, a male college, and a female college, and has manufactures of leather, tobacco, &c. Pop. 644; of the township, 1656.

Statesville, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn., about 40 miles E.S.E. of Nashville.

Sta'tion Camp, a post-office of Estill co., Ky.

Station Creek, a post-office of Covington co., Miss.

Station Eleven, Georgia. See SPIERS.

Station Fifteen, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., O., in Monroe township, on the Pan-Handle Railroad.

Stat'ler's Run, a post-office of Monongalia co., W. Va.

Staubbach, stŏwb'bȧĸ ("dust-stream"), a waterfall of Switzerland, canton of Bern, in the Oberland, 1 mile S. of Lauterbrunnen. It streams over the top of a rock, and, after falling for 800 or 900 feet, is dispersed by the wind before reaching the bottom of the valley, and so resembles a vast horse-tail, whence the name.

Staufen, stŏw'fẹn, a town of Baden, 10 miles S.S.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1893. Near it are the ruins of the old castle of Staufen.

Stauffer, stŏw'fẹr, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Mount Pleasant Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 1½ miles S. of Mount Pleasant. It has coke-works.

Staunton, stawn'tọn, a post-village in Staunton township, Macoupin co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 14 miles S.S.W. of Litchfield, and 36 miles N.E. of St. Louis, Mo. It has a money-order post-office, a banking-house, 5 churches, and a cigar-factory. Pop. about 450.

Staunton, a post-village in Posey township, Clay co., Ind., on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Brazil, and 12 miles E. of Terre Haute. It has valuable mines of block-coal. It contains 3 churches, a graded school, a flour-mill, and a stave-factory. Pop. 589.

Staunton, Missouri. See STANTON.

Staunton, a post-hamlet in Concord township, Fayette co., O., on Sugar Creek, 4½ miles S. of Washington, and about 32 miles W.N.W. of Chillicothe. It has a church and a union school.

Staunton, a township of Miami co., O. Pop. 1317.

Staunton, a town, capital of Augusta co., Va., is situated in the fertile and beautiful valley which is bounded on the S.E. by the Blue Ridge, on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 136 miles W.N.W. of Richmond, 39 miles W. by N. of Charlottesville, and about 60 miles N. of Lynchburg. It contains a court-house, 10 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a high school, the Augusta Female Seminary, the Staunton Female Seminary, the Virginia Female Institute, a Methodist female institute, the Western Lunatic Asylum, an institution for the deaf, dumb, and blind which was founded by the state and educates about 700 pupils, the Staunton Iron-Works, and several flouring-mills and planing-mills. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Staunton is the S. terminus of the Harper's Ferry & Valley Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Pop. 5120.

Staunton River, Virginia, rises in Montgomery co., and runs eastward through Roanoke co. to the Blue Ridge, which it intersects. It is said to descend nearly 1000 feet in a distance of 20 miles. It subsequently flows southeastward, forms the boundary between the cos. of Franklin, Pittsylvania, and Halifax on the right, and Bedford, Campbell and Charlotte on the left, and unites with the Dan River to form the Roanoke. It is about 200 miles long. The name of Roanoke is sometimes given to part or all of this river which is above the mouth of the Dan.

Staunton River, a station in Halifax co., Va., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, and on Staunton River, 50 miles E.N.E. of Danville.

Staunton River Depot, a village of Pittsylvania co., Va., on Staunton River, and on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 28 miles S. of Lynchburg. It has 2 churches. Here is Hurt's Store Post-Office.

Staunton's Mill, Pennsylvania. See STANTON'S MILL.

Stavanger, stȧ-vȧng'ghẹr, a seaport town of Norway, stift of Christiansand, capital of an amt, on the Bukke-Fiord, an inlet of the North Sea, 100 miles S. of Bergen. Lat. 58° 58′ N.; lon. 5° 56′ E. Pop. 16,647. It exports timber.

Stavanger, an amt in the S.W. of Norway, having the sea on the S. and W. Area, 3421 square miles. Capital, Stavanger. Pop. 110,965.

Stav'anger, a post-hamlet of Yellow Medicine co., Minn., about 22 miles N. of Marshall.

Stavele, stȧ'vȧ-lẹh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 30 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1174.

Stavelot, stȧ'vẹh-lot', a town of Belgium, province and 24 miles S.E. of Liege. Pop. 3787.

Stavenhagen, stȧ'vẹn-hȧ'ghẹn, or **Stavehagen,** stȧ'vẹh-hȧ'ghẹn, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 29 miles E.S.E. of Güstrow. Pop. 2866.

Stavenisse, stȧ'vẹh-nis'sẹh, a village of the Netherlands, in Zealand, on the N.W. point of the island of Tholen, about 33 miles S.W. of Rotterdam.

Stavoren, stȧ'vo-rẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on the Zuyder Zee, 13 miles N. of Enkhuysen.

Stavropol, or **Stawropol,** stȧv-ro'pol, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Stavropol, on the Atchla, 59 miles W.N.W. of Alexandrov. Lat. 44° 43′ N.; lon. 41° 38′ E. Pop. 23,612. It is well built and strongly fortified, and has manufactures of soap and leather.

Stavropol, a government of Russia, in Ciscaucasia, generally level, and in part swampy or unproductive. Area, 27,020 square miles. Capital, Stavropol. Pop. 437,118.

Stavros, stȧv'ros' (anc. *Stagi'ra*), a village of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on the Gulf of Contessa, 38 miles E. of Salonica.

Sta'well, a borough of Victoria, Australia, 18 miles by rail W.N.W. of Ararat. It has gold-mines. Pop. 5166.

Stawp'ley's, a station on the Natchez, Jackson & Columbus Railroad, 20 miles E. of Natchez.

Stayner, stā'nẹr, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, on the Northern Railroad, 85 miles from Toronto. It has 5 churches, 20 stores, 2 woollen-mills, 2 flouring-mills, 2 saw-mills, a tannery, and a foundry. Pop. 1000.

Stayton, stā'tọn, a post-village of Marion co., Oregon, on the North Fork of the Santiam River, 9 miles E. of Marion Station, and about 20 miles S.S.E. of Salem. It has a church, a flour-mill, a large saw-mill, and manufactures of chairs, furniture, sash, &c. Pop. about 250.

Steady (sted'e) **Run,** a township of Keokuk co., Iowa. Pop. 948. It contains Martinsburg.

Steam'boat Creek, a small stream of Washoe co., Nevada, rises in the S. part of the county, and flows northward into Truckee River.

Steamboat Rock, a post-village in Clay township, Hardin co., Iowa, on the Iowa River (which here affords extensive water-power) and the Central Railroad of Iowa, 4 miles N. of Eldora. It has 2 banks, 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a plough-factory. Pop. about 500.

Steamboat Springs, a post-office and summer resort of Routt co., Col., on the Yampah River, 120 miles N.W. of Georgetown. It has hot and cold mineral springs and a hotel.

Steamboat Springs, a summer resort of Washoe co., Nevada, on the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, at Steamboat Station, 11 miles S. of Reno. Here are many hot sulphur springs and a hotel.

Steam'burg, a post-village in Cold Spring township, Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 22 miles E. of Jamestown. It has a manufactory of hubs and spokes.

Steamburg, a hamlet in Hector township, Schuyler co., N.Y., about 18 miles W.N.W. of Ithaca.

Steamburg, a small post-hamlet of Ashtabula co., O., 4 miles N. of Leon Railroad Station. It has a church.

Steamburg, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., about 20 miles W.N.W. of Meadville. It has a church and a steam saw-mill.

Steam Cor'ner, a post-hamlet of Fountain co., Ind., about 34 miles S.W. of Lafayette. It has a saw-mill.

Steam Corners, a post-office of Morrow co., O.

Steam Mill, a post-office of Decatur co., Ga., on the Chattahoochee River, 25 miles W.N.W. of Bainbridge.

Steam Mill Village, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Canard River, 2 miles from Kentville.

Steam Valley, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pa.

Stearnesville, stẹrnz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ga., 7 miles from Griffin. It has a church.

Stearns, stẹrnz, a county in the central part of Minnesota, has an area of about 1300 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by Sauk River and partly drained by the North Fork of Crow River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with numerous small lakes and extensive forests of the oak, ash, elm, sugar-maple, &c. In 1870 it had 172,866 acres of woodland. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and butter are the staple products. Large prairies occur in the S.W. part of this county. It is traversed by the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. Capital, St. Cloud. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,992,280. Pop. in 1870, 14,206, of whom 8989 were Americans; in 1875, 17,797.

Stearnsville, stẹrnz'vĭl, a village of Berkshire co., Mass., in Pittsfield township, 3 miles S.W. of Pittsfield. It has 3 woollen-factories.

Steb'binsville, a post-hamlet of Rock co., Wis., in Porter township, 20 miles S.S.E. of Madison. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Steck'born, a town of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the Unter-See (Lake of Constance), 8 miles W. of Constance. Pop. 1654.

Stecoah, stĕk'o-ạ, a post-township of Graham co., N.C., about 50 miles S.S.E. of Knoxville, Tenn.

Sted'man, a post-hamlet of Chautauqua co., N.Y., about 15 miles W.N.W. of Jamestown.

Steed'man's, a post-office of Lexington co., S.C.

Steele, stå'lẹh, or **Steyle,** stī'lẹh, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on a railway, 21 miles N.E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 5920. Coal is raised in its vicinity.

Steele, a county in the S.E. part of Minnesota, has an area of 432 square miles. It is drained by the Straight River, which runs northward through the middle of the county. The surface is undulating. The soil is very fertile. It is liberally supplied with timber, and has extensive prairies. Wheat, oats, hay, butter, and cattle are the staple products. Limestone underlies part of the soil. This county is intersected by the Winona & St. Peter Railroad and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Capital, Owatonna. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,896,666. Pop. in 1870, 8271; in 1875, 10,739.

Steele, St. Clair co., Ala. See STEEL'S DEPOT.

Steele, a township of Daviess co., Ind. Pop. 738.

Steele Centre, a post-office of Steele co., Minn., about 22 miles S. of Faribault.

Steele City, a post-village of Jefferson co., Neb., on Little Blue River, and on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, 11 miles S.E. of Fairbury. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Steel Creek, a post-office in Steel Creek township, Mecklenburg co., N.C., about 9 miles S.W. of Charlotte. Pop. of the township, 1951.

Steele's, a post-hamlet of Rush co., Ind., on the railroad between Rushville and Connersville, 8 or 9 miles from each place.

Steele's, a township of Richmond co., N.C. Pop. 1656.

Steele's, a station in Alleghany co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of Covington.

Steele's Mills, Steel'ville, or **Georgetown,** a post-village of Randolph co., Ill., on the Wabash, Chester & Eastern Railroad, 16 miles E.N.E. of Chester. It has a newspaper office, a graded school, several churches, a flour-mill, and a woollen-mill. Post-office, Steele's Mills.

Steele's Store, a post-hamlet of Brazos co., Tex., 13 miles W. of Bryan. It has 2 churches and 2 stores.

Steele's Tav'ern, or **Mid'way,** a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va., 18 miles S. by W. of Staunton. It has 2 churches, 2 flour-mills, a tannery, and 1 or 2 foundries. The name of its post-office is Steele's Tavern.

Steel'mantown, a hamlet of Cape May co., N.J., 2 miles from Woodbine Station.

Steel'manville, a post-hamlet of Egg Harbor township, Atlantic co., N.J., 3 miles S.W. of Pleasantville. It has a church.

Steel Run, a post-office of Washington co., O.

Steel's Depot, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, at Steele Station, 49 miles N.E. of Birmingham. It has a church. Pop. 50.

Steelville, Illinois. See STEELE'S MILLS.

Steel'ville, or **Steels'ville,** a post-village, capital of Crawford co., Mo., in Meramec township, on the Maramec River, and on the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad, 100 miles S.W. of St. Louis. It has 2 newspaper offices and 2 churches. Pop. 232.

Steelville, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., on Octorara Creek, 5 miles S. of Atglen. It has a grist-mill.

Steel Works, or **Steelton,** Pa. See BALDWIN.

Steen, a township of Knox co., Ind. Pop. 1285.

Steenbergen, stain'bêRG-ẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 20 miles W. of Breda. P. 1941.

Steenhuffel, stain'hŭf'fẹl, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 12 miles N.N.W. of Brussels. Pop. 1665.

Steenhuyze Wynhuyze, stain'hoi'zẹh wīn'hoi'zẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 18 miles S.S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1683.

Steenkerke, stain'kêRk'ẹh, or **Steenkerque,** stain-kaiRk', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 15 miles N.N.E. of Mons. The Allies, commanded by William III. of England, were here defeated by the French, July 24, 1692.

Steenockerzeel Humelghem, stå'nok-kẹr-zail' hü'mẹl-ghêm', a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 9 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1649.

Steen's Creek, a post-office of Rankin co., Miss.

Steen's Prairie, prā'ree, a post-office of Maries co., Mo.

Steenvoorde, or **Steenwoorde,** stain'vōRd', a town of France, in Nord, 6 miles by rail N.N.E. of Hazebrouck. Pop. 2261.

Steenwerck, stain'ŵêrk, a town of France, in Nord, 7 miles by rail N. of Hazebrouck. Pop. of commune, 4309.

Steenwyk, or **Steenwijk,** stain'ŵik, a town of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 9 miles N.E. of Blokzyl. It has a harbor and a trade in grain, &c. Pop. 4094.

Steep Brook, a post-hamlet of Bristol co., Mass., on the Taunton River, and on the Old Colony Railroad, 4 miles N.N.E. of Fall River. It has 2 churches.

Steep Creek, a post-village in Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on the Gut of Canso, 7 miles from Port Mulgrave.

Steep Falls, a post-village in Standish township, Cumberland co., Me., on the Saco River, and on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 24 miles W.N.W. of Portland. It has a church and several saw-mills.

Steep-Holmes Island, a rocky island in the Bristol Channel, at the mouth of the Severn, 10 miles S.S.E. of Cardiff. Circumference, about 1½ miles.

Steer Creek, a post-office of Gilmer co., W. Va.

Steer'pen, a township of Chesterfield co., S.C. P. 545.

Stef'fenville, a post-village of Lewis co., Mo., 9 miles S. by W. of Lewistown Station. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill.

Steffisburg, stĕf'fis-bŏŏRG', a town and parish of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles S.S.E. of Bern. Pop. 3462.

Steg'all's', a station in Bartow co., Ga., on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, 43 miles N.W. of Atlanta.

Stegalls, a post-office of Anson co., N.C.

Stege, stå'ghẹh, a town of Denmark, island of Möen, on its W. coast, 13 miles S.E. of Præstöe. Pop. 1960.

Stegen, stå'ghẹn, an island and village of Norway, province of Nordland. Lat. 68° N.; lon. 14° 30' E.

Steiermark, or **Steyermark.** See STYRIA.

Steilacoom (stĭl'ạ-kŏŏm) **City,** a post-village, capital of Pierce co., Washington, on the S.E. shore of Puget Sound, 4½ miles from Lakeview Station of the Northern Pacific Railroad, about 20 miles E.N.E. of Olympia, and 12 miles S.W. of Tacoma. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a tannery, &c., with abundant water-power and timber. Pop. about 600.

Stein, stīn, or **Kamnig,** kåm'niG, a town of Austria, 14 miles N. of Laybach, on the Feistritz.

Stein, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, opposite Mautern, 40 miles W.N.W. of Vienna. Pop. 3870.

Stein, stīne, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and S. of Appenzell. Pop. 1705.

Stein, a town of Switzerland, 11 miles E.S.E. of Schaffhausen, on the right bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1361.

Steinach, stī'nåK, a town of Baden, on the Kinzig River, and on the railway from Mannheim to Freiburg, 3 miles S.E. of Biberach. Pop. 1337.

Steinach, a village of Saxe-Meiningen, on the Steinach, an affluent of the Rodach, 4 miles N.N.W. of Sonneberg. Pop. 3914.

Stein-am-Anger, stīne-åm-ång'ẹr (Hun. *Szombathely*, som'bŏh'têl'), a town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, on the Güns, 12 miles E.S.E. of Güns. It is the see of a bishop, and has an episcopal palace and a cathedral. It occupies a part of the site of the ancient *Sabaria*, which, under Claudius, was named Claudia Augusta. Pop. 7561.

Steinau, stī'nŏw, a town of Prussian Silesia, 34 miles N.W. of Breslau, on the Oder. Pop. 3299.

Steinau, a town of Prussian Silesia, 24 miles S.W. of Oppeln. Pop. 1981.

Steinau, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 27 miles E.N.E. of Hanau, on the Kinzig. Pop. 2179.

Steinaur, stī'nŏwr, a post-hamlet of Pawnee co., Neb., 8 miles W. of Table Rock. It has 2 churches.

Steinbach, stīne'båK, a town of Baden, 2 miles N.E. of Buhl, on the Mannheim & Basel Railway. Pop. 2015.

Steinbach, or **Steinbach-Hallenberg,** hål'lẹn-bêRG', a town of Prussia, 5 miles E.S.E. of Schmalkalden. Pop. 3000, mostly employed in iron-forges and wire-works.

Steinen, stī'nẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 3 miles N.W. of Schwytz. Pop. 1359.

Steinersville, stī'nẹrz-vĭl, a hamlet of Belmont co., O., on Captina Creek, 13 miles S. by W. of Bellaire. P. 73.

Steinfeld, stīne'fêlt, a village of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, near Rothenfels. Pop. 1140.

Steinfurt, stīne'fŏŏRt, or **Burgsteinfurt,** bŏŏRG-stīne'fŏŏRt, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 18 miles N.W. of Münster, on the Aa. Pop. 3584.

Steinhatchee, steen'hatch-ee, a post-office of Lafayette co., Fla.

Steinheim, stīne'hīme, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 30 miles S.S.E. of Minden. Pop. 2322.

Steinheim, or **Gross Steinheim,** grōce stīne'-hīme, a town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, on the Main, 20 miles N.E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 1661.

Steinheim, or **Steinheim-am-Aalbuck,** stīne'-

hīme-åm-ạl′bŏŏk, a town of Würtemberg, 4 miles N.W. of Heidenheim. Pop. 1730.

Steinheim, a village of Würtemberg, 2 miles N.E. of Marbach. Pop. 1092.

Steinhude (stīne′hoo-dẹh) **Lake** (Ger. *Steinhuder-Meer*, stīne′hoo‵dẹr-maiʀ), a lake of North Germany, between Schaumburg-Lippe and the Prussian province of Hanover, 17 miles N.W. of Hanover. Length, 5 miles. In it is an island, with the fortress of Wilhelmstein, belonging to Schaumburg-Lippe, and also the village of Steinhude. Pop. 1264.

Steinitz, stī′nits, written also **Stanitz** and **Zdonice,** a town of Moravia, 20 miles E.S.E. of Brünn.

Steinmauern, stīne′mŏw‵ẹrn, a village of Baden, at the confluence of the Murg and the Rhine, 4 miles N. of Rastadt. Pop. 1517.

Steinsburg, stīnz′bŭrg, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., in Milford township, 2½ miles from Shelly Station, and 12 miles S. by E. of Allentown. It has a church, a tannery, and a grist-mill.

Stein Schönau, stīne shö′nŏw, a town of Bohemia, N.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 3100.

Steinseifersdorf, stīne′sī‵fẹrs-doʀf‵, a village of Prussian Silesia, government and S.W. of Breslau. P. 1609.

Steinsville, stīnz′vĭl, or **Stines′ville,** a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Berks & Lehigh Railroad, 26½ miles N. of Reading. It has a carriage-factory and 2 stores.

Steinthal, Alsace. See Ban-de-la-Roche.

Steinthal, stīne′tål, a post-office of Manitowoc co., Wis.

Steinweiler, stīne′ŵī‵lẹr, a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, near Kandel. Pop. 1531.

Steinwiesen, stīne′ŵee‵zẹn, a village of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, on the left bank of the Rodach. P. 1722.

Steisslingen, stīce′ling-ẹn, a village of Baden, Lake circle, N.W. of Constance. Pop. 1227.

Stekene, stå′kå-nẹh, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 18 miles N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 6231.

Stelapolis, Iowa co., Iowa. See Chester.

Stella, stêl′lå, a river of North Italy, enters the Adriatic near its head, after a S. course of 35 miles. It is navigable from Palazzolo to the sea.

Stel′la, a post-office of Lowndes co., Ga.

Stella, a post-office of Gratiot co., Mich., 40 miles N. of Lansing.

Stel′la, a post-village in Lennox co., Ontario, on Amherst Island, in the Bay of Quinte, 15 miles W. of Kingston.

Stellarton, Nova Scotia. See Albion Mines.

Stel′laville, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ga.

Stellenbosch, stêl′lẹn-bosk‵, a division of Cape Colony, South Africa, having N. the division of Paarl, E. the division of Caledon, S. the ocean, and W. the Cape division. Area, 457 square miles. Pop. 10,541.

Stellenbosch, the capital town of a division of its own name, of Cape Colony, 25 miles by rail E. of Cape Town, has a neat church, several schools, and a savings-bank. Pop. 3173.

Stel′ton, a post-hamlet in Raritan township, Middlesex co., N.J., on the railroad between Elizabeth & New Brunswick, 2 miles E. of New Brunswick. It has a church.

Stel‵vid′eo, a post-hamlet of Darke co., O., on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 16 miles W. of Piqua. It has a church.

Stelvio (stêl′ve-o), Pass of (Ger. *Stilfserjoch*, stilf′sẹr-yoκ‵), Tyrol, in the N. part of the Valtellina, leads from Bormio to Glurns. It is the loftiest carriage-route in Europe, its summit being 9100 feet above the sea.

Stem′bersville, a post-hamlet of Carbon co., Pa., 8 miles E. of Mauch Chunk. It has a slate-factory.

Stem′mer's Run, a station of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, 8 miles E. of Baltimore, Md.

Stem′ton, a post-village in Allen township, Northampton co., Pa., on the Lehigh River, 6 miles above Allentown, and on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, at Laubach Station. It has a church, and manufactures of railroad-cars, flour, and wagons.

Stenay, stẹh-nå′, a town of France, in Meuse, 8 miles W.S.W. of Montmédy, on the Meuse. Pop. 2376.

Sten′cil House, a post-office of Hyde co., N.C.

Stendal, stên′dål, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Uchte, 40 miles N.N.E. of Magdeburg by railway. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton stuffs, gloves, tobacco, and leather, with a brisk trade in linens. Pop. 12,851.

Sten′dal, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ind., 38 miles N.E. of Evansville. It has a church and a woollen-mill.

Sten′ness, an isle on the N. coast of the mainland of Shetland.

Stephens, ste′vẹnz, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Clear Fork of Brazos River. The surface is partly covered with forests. The soil is mostly uncultivated, and produces pasture for many cattle. In 1870 there were 43,230 cattle in this county. Capital, Breckenridge. Pop. in 1870, 330, of whom 323 were Americans.

Stephens, Oglethorpe co., Ga. See Antioch.

Stephens, a post-village in Mayfield township, Lapeer co., Mich., on the Fish Lake Branch of the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Lapeer. It has large saw-mills and a grist-mill. Pop. about 250. Station name, Fish Lake.

Stephen's, a station of the Columbia Branch Railroad, 6½ miles N.E. of Columbia, Mo.

Ste′phensburg, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Ky., 1 mile from Stephensburg Station of the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad, and 51 miles S. by W. of Louisville. It has a church.

Stephensburg, a post-hamlet of Morris co., N.J., about 22 miles W. of Morristown. It has a flour-mill.

Stephensburg, Va. See Newtown Stephensburg.

Stephen's Chapel, a post-office of Bledsoe co., Tenn.

Stephen's Mills, a post-office of Steuben co., N.Y., at Fremont Centre, about 6 miles N. of Hornellsville.

Stephenson, ste′vẹn-sọn, a county in the N. part of Illinois, bordering on Wisconsin, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is intersected by the Pecatonica River, and is partly drained by the Yellow River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and forests of the oak, hickory, ash, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, butter, and pork are the staple products. Among the minerals of this county is a variety of Lower Silurian limestone, called Galena limestone. It is intersected by the Illinois Central, Western Union, and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. Capital, Freeport. Valuation of real and personal estate, $25,054,272. Pop. in 1870, 30,608, of whom 23,820 were Americans.

Stephenson, a post-hamlet of Menominee co., Mich., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 21 miles N. of Menominee. It has manufactures of charcoal and shingles.

Stephenson, a post-office of Madison co., Tenn.

Stephenson's Depot, a post-office and station of Frederick co., Va., on the Harper's Ferry & Valley Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Winchester.

Ste′phensport, a post-village of Breckenridge co., Ky., on the Ohio River, about 24 miles above Cannelton, Ind., and 54 miles by land W.S.W. of Louisville. It has a church, a flouring-mill, and 5 dry-goods stores. Pop. 160.

Stephens' Pottery, a post-office of Baldwin co., Ga.

Stephens' Store, a post-village in Bourbon township, Callaway co., Mo., 11 miles E. of Columbia. It has a church, a grist-mill, and 3 or 4 stores.

Stephensville, ste′vẹnz-vĭl, a post-office of Wilkinson co., Ga.

Stephensville, Michigan and New York. See Stevensville.

Stephensville, a hamlet of Albany co., N.Y., in Coeymans township, 10 miles W. of Schodack. It has a church, a paper-mill, and a grist-mill.

Stephensville, a post-village, capital of Erath co., Tex., near Bosque River, about 95 miles W.S.W. of Dallas. It has a newspaper office and 4 churches. Pop. 162.

Stephensville, a village of Fannin co., Tex., 2½ miles from Dodd City Station. It has 2 churches, a seminary, and a drug-store.

Stephensville, a post-village in Ellington township, Outagamie co., Wis., 1 mile E. of Wolf River, 6 miles S. of Shiocton Station, and about 12 miles N.W. of Appleton. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber and wagons.

Stephentown, ste′vẹn-tŏwn, a post-village in Stephentown township, Rensselaer co., N.Y., on the Harlem Extension Railroad, 5 miles N. of Lebanon Springs, and about 10 miles N.W. of Pittsfield, Mass. It has 2 churches, 4 stores, a saw-mill, and 30 dwellings. The township contains a village named Latham, and has a pop. of 2048.

Stephentown Centre, New York. See Latham.

Stephentown Flats, a village in Stephentown township, Rensselaer co., N.Y., about 24 miles E.S.E. of Albany. It has a church, a machine-shop, a flour-mill, a cotton-factory, and 40 dwellings.

Step′ney, a parish and E. suburb of the British metropolis, co. of Middlesex, included in the borough of Tower Hamlets, 2½ miles E. of St. Paul's, London. Pop. 120,383.

Step′ney, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., Conn., in

Monroe township, 12 miles N. by W. of Bridgeport, and 2 miles from Stepney Depot. It has 2 churches.

Stepney Depot, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., on the Housatonic Railroad, 10 miles N. of Bridgeport. It has 2 churches, the Beach Hill Boarding-School, and a manufactory of boots and shoes.

Stepnitz, stĕp'nits, or **Stepenitz,** stĕp'ẹ-nits (Gross, grōce, and Klein, klīne), a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 8 miles N.N.E. of Stettin. Pop. 2159.

Stepstone, Kentucky. See Motier.

Steptoe, stĕp'to, a post-office of Whitman co., Washington.

Ster'ling, a post-village of Cherokee co., Ala., on the Coosa River. It has 2 churches and a plough-factory.

Sterling, a post-hamlet of Chicot co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, 75 miles above Vicksburg. It has 3 churches.

Sterling, a post-office of Weld co., Col.

Sterling, a post-hamlet in Sterling township, Windham co., Conn., on the New York & New England Railroad, 29 miles W.S.W. of Providence, R.I. It has a manufactory of acids and a grist-mill. The township has granite-quarries and a pop. of 1022.

Sterling, Georgia. See Sterling Station.

Sterling, a city of Whitesides co., Ill., is finely situated on the N. bank of Rock River, in Sterling township, 109 miles W. of Chicago, 29 miles E. of Clinton, Iowa, and 52 miles E.N.E. of Rock Island. It is the W. terminus of the Chicago & Rock River Railroad, and is on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at its junction with the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad. It contains 14 churches, 2 opera-houses, a high school, a free library, a national bank, 2 banking-houses, 4 newspaper offices, a fine hotel, a public-school house which cost $80,000, and extensive manufactures of farming-implements, flour, school furniture, carriages, burial-cases, pumps, sash, doors, &c. Here are 4 large flouring-mills, the Sterling Iron-Works, a large distillery, and foundries and machine-shops. The river here affords abundant water-power and flows through beautiful scenery. Pop. of the city, about 5000; of township, 712.

Sterling, a township of Crawford co., Ind. Pop. 1327.

Sterling, a post-village in Iowa township, Jackson co., Iowa, 5 miles W.N.W. of Sabula, and about 18 miles N. of Clinton. It has a church and several stores.

Sterling, a post-village of Rice co., Kansas, in Sterling township, on the Arkansas River and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 18½ miles N.W. of Hutchinson. It has a bank, a newspaper office, 2 flour-mills, several churches, and 2 wagon-shops. Pop. 441.

Sterling, a post-village in Sterling township, Worcester co., Mass., on the Fitchburg & Worcester Railroad, 14 miles N. of Worcester, and 12 miles S. by E. of Fitchburg. It has 3 churches, a tannery, a chair-factory, and a pottery. Pop. of the township, 1670.

Sterling, a post-hamlet of Bay co., Mich., in Deep River township, on the Michigan Central Railroad, 34 miles N. by W. of Bay City. It has 2 lumber-mills.

Sterling, a township of Macomb co., Mich. Pop. 1711.

Sterling, a township of Blue Earth co., Minn. P. 654.

Sterling, a post-village of Madison co., Montana, about 90 miles S. of Helena. It has a church, 2 quartz-mills, and mines of gold and silver.

Sterling, a post-village of Johnson co., Neb., on the Big Nemaha River and the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, 36 miles S.S.E. of Lincoln. It has 4 churches and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 500.

Sterling, or **Stirling,** a post-village in Passaic township, Morris co., N.J., on the New Jersey West Line Railroad, 21 miles W. of Newark. It has a church and an academy.

Sterling, a post-village in Sterling township, Cayuga co., N.Y., near the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, 16 miles S.W. of Oswego, 1½ miles N. of Sterling Station, and 2 miles from Lake Ontario. It has 3 churches. Pop. 237. The township is intersected by the Southern Central Railroad, and contains a village named Fairhaven. Pop. 3046.

Sterling, a township of Brown co., O., about 33 miles E. of Cincinnati. Pop. 1394.

Sterling, Cameron co., Pa. See Sterling Run.

Sterling, a station in Clearfield co., Pa., on the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Osceola.

Sterling, a post-village in Sterling township, Wayne co., Pa., 21 miles E. by S. of Scranton. It has several churches. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad touches the S.W. part of the township. Pop. of the township, 1454.

Sterling, a township of Polk co., Wis. Pop. 244.

Sterling, a township of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. 1280.

Sterling Bush, a post-hamlet in Diana township, Lewis co., N.Y., on Indian River, about 24 miles E.N.E. of Watertown.

Sterling Centre, a post-village in Sterling township, Blue Earth co., Minn., near Lake Lura, about 22 miles S. by W. of Mankato. It has 2 churches, an academy, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill.

Sterling Grove, a post-office of Greenville co., S.C.

Sterling Hill, a post-hamlet of Windham co., Conn., 2 miles from Sterling Station, and about 18 miles N.E. of Norwich. It has a church.

Sterling Junction, a station in Worcester co., Mass., on the Worcester & Nashua Railroad, at the junction of the Fitchburg & Worcester Railroad, 12 miles N. of Worcester.

Sterling Junction, a hamlet of Rockland co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad, at the junction of the Sterling Mountain Railroad, 18 miles N. of Paterson, N.J. It has 2 churches, a car-foundry, and a mill for cotton twine.

Sterling Run, a post-village in Lumber township, Cameron co., Pa., on the Sinnemahoning River and the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, at Sterling Station, 9 miles S. by E. of Emporium. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

Sterling's Mill, a post-township of Robeson co., N.C., about 12 miles from Lumberton. Pop. 1088.

Sterling Station, a post-village of Glynn co., Ga., on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 10 miles N. of Brunswick. It has 4 churches.

Sterling Station, a post-township of Cayuga co., N.Y., on the Southern Central Railroad where it crosses the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 16 miles S.W. of Oswego, and 29 miles N. of Auburn.

Sterling Valley, a post-village in Sterling township, Cayuga co., N.Y., 1½ miles from Sterling Valley Station of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, which is 13 miles S.S.W. of Oswego. It has a church, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. 172.

Ster'lingville, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Philadelphia township, on Black Creek, and on a branch of the Utica & Black River Railroad, 9 miles N. by W. of Carthage. It has a blast-furnace and 2 churches. Pop. 250.

Sterlitamak, stĕʀ-le-tå-måk', or **Sterlitamask,** stĕʀ-le-tå-måsk', a town of Russia, government of Oofa, at the confluence of two affluents of the Belaia, 72 miles S. of Oofa. Pop. 6037.

Sternazia, stĕr-nåd'ze-å, a town of Italy, province and S.S.E. of Lecce. Pop. 1481.

Sternberg, stĕʀn'bĕʀɢ, a town of Moravia, 9 miles N.N.E. of Olmutz. Pop. 13,479, who manufacture woollen and linen fabrics and hosiery.

Sternberg, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 29 miles S.W. of Rostock. Pop. 2465.

Stern'erton, a post-office of Montgomery co., Kansas, about 12 miles N.N.W. of Independence.

Ster'rett, a post-office of Shelby co., Ala.

Sterrettania, ster-rẹt-tā'ne-ạ, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa., 4 miles S.E. of Fairview Station, and about 10 miles S.S.W. of Erie. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, &c.

Sterrett's Gap, a post-office of Perry co., Pa., 7 miles N. by E. of Carlisle.

Sterzing, stĕʀt'sing, or **Störzing,** stöʀt'sing, a town of the Tyrol, on the Eisach, 16 miles N.W. of Brixen.

Stet'son, a post-village in Stetson township, Penobscot co., Me., 24 miles W. by N. of Bangor. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 937.

Stet'sonville, a post-office and station of Clark co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 62½ miles N.W. of Stevens Point. It has a lumber-mill.

Stetten-am-Kalten-Markt, stĕt-tẹn-åm-kål'tẹn-maʀkt, a town of Baden, 6 miles N.W. of Sigmaringen.

Stetten-im-Remsthale, stĕt'tẹn-im-rĕms'tå̤'lẹh, a town of Würtemberg, on an affluent of the Rems, 7 miles E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1941. It has a royal residence.

Stetten-unterm-Heuchelberg, stĕt'tẹn-ŏŏn'-tẹrm-hoi'ᴋẹl-bĕʀɢ', a town of Würtemberg, 3 miles N.W. of Brackenheim. Pop. 1062.

Stettin, stĕt-teen', a town, next to Dantzic the chief port of the Prussian dominions, capital of the province of Pomerania, on the Oder, at its mouth in the Stettiner-Haff, 79 miles N.N.E. of Berlin, with which it is connected by railway. Lat. 53° 25′ 1″ N.; lon. 14° 34′ E. It has a fortress, government house, mint, exchange, arsenal, theatre, large warehouses, a gymnasium, observatory, school of navigation, numerous other schools and literary associations, ship-building docks, sugar-refineries, distilleries, breweries, manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, hosiery, sail-cloth, tobacco, soap, and paper. Vessels drawing less than 8 feet of water come up to its quays; others load and unload at Swinemünde. The principal articles of import are iron and copper, dye-woods, herrings, salt, coal, train and other oils, sugar, coffee, and other colonial produce. Principal exports, grain, wool, oil-cake, zinc, and brandy. A large annual fair for wool is held here in June. Stettin is a place of great antiquity. In 1121, Boleslas, Duke of Poland, gained possession, and introduced Christianity. The peace of Westphalia gave it to the Swedes. From them it passed to the Prussians, with whom, with some interruptions, it has since remained. Pop. in 1816, 25,091; in 1861, 58,487; in 1876, 80,972.

Stettin, stĕt-teen′ or stĕt′een, a post-hamlet of Marathon co., Wis., in Stettin township, about 44 miles N. of Grand Rapids, and 12 miles W. of Wausau. Pop. of the township, 909.

Stettiner-Haff, stĕt-tee′nẹr-håff, Germany, an enlargement of the Oder, consisting of the Great and Little Haff, immediately N. of Stettin, having an area of nearly 200 square miles; depth, from 12 to 18 feet. It receives the river Ucker at Uckermünde, and communicates with the Baltic Sea by three outlets, the Peene, Swine, and Dievenow.

Stettin, Neu, Prussia. See NEUSTETTIN.

Steuben, stu′bẹn or stu-ben′, the most northeastern county of Indiana, borders on Michigan. Area, about 320 square miles. It is drained by Pigeon River and Fish Creek. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the oak, sugar-maple, ash, and other trees. It contains a number of small lakes. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, wool, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad. Capital, Angola. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,350,000. Pop. in 1870, 12,854, of whom 12,407 were Americans.

Steuben, a county in the S.W. part of New York, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of about 1350 square miles. It is drained by the Canisteo, Conhocton, and Tioga Rivers, which unite in the S.E. part of the county and form the Chemung River. Keuka Lake forms part of its northeastern boundary. The surface is an undulating table-land, diversified with broad irregular hills and deep valleys. Forests of the oak, ash, pine, sugar-maple, beech, elm, and other trees cover nearly one-third of the entire area. The soil is fertile, and adapted to pasturage. Butter, hay, oats, wheat, wool, cattle, Indian corn, buckwheat, and lumber are the staple products. This county produced in 1870 more oats than any other county of the state. The quantity was 1,538,117 bushels. Devonian sandstones crop out in this county. Some of these are good materials for building. It is intersected by the main line of the Erie Railroad and the Rochester division of that railroad. Another railroad extends from Corning to the coal-mines of Pennsylvania. Capital, Bath. Valuation of real and personal estate, $36,573,915. Pop. in 1870, 67,717, of whom 61,833 were Americans; in 1875, 73,923.

Steuben, a township of Marshall co., Ill. Pop. 1478.

Steuben, a township of Steuben co., Ind. Pop. 1253.

Steuben, a township of Warren co., Ind. Pop. 1068.

Steuben, a station in Davis co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 3½ miles S.E. of Bloomfield.

Steuben, a post-hamlet in Holmwood township, Jewell co., Kansas, about 96 miles N.W. of Junction City. It is on White Rock Creek, or Big Timber Creek.

Steuben, a post-village in Steuben township, Washington co., Me., on an inlet of the sea, about 48 miles E.S.E. of Bangor. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber, barrels, &c. Pop. of the township, 1062.

Steuben, a post-hamlet in Steuben township, Oneida co., N.Y., about 15 miles N. of Utica. The Utica & Black River Railroad crosses the N.E. part of the township. Pop. of the township, 1221.

Steuben, a post-hamlet of Huron co., O., on the Huron River, about 26 miles S. of Sandusky City. It has 2 churches.

Steuben, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. 1020.

Steuben, Northampton co., Pa. See HECKTOWN.

Steuben Lick, a post-hamlet of Hopkins co., Ky., 5 miles from Madisonville. It has a church, a coal-mine, and sulphur springs.

Steubenville, stu′bẹn-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ky., 20 miles S.W. of Somerset. It has 2 churches.

Steubenville, a city of Ohio, and the capital of Jefferson co., is on the W. bank of the Ohio River, 22 miles above Wheeling, and 68 miles below Pittsburg. By railroad it is 43 miles W. of Pittsburg, 150 miles E. by N. of Columbus, and 26 miles N. of Bellaire. It is on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, which here crosses the river on a bridge. The site of the town is an elevated plain. It contains a court-house, 14 churches, a high school, the Steubenville Female Seminary, 2 or 3 national banks, 2 other banks, a paper-mill, a glass-factory, several woollen-mills, a manufactory of white lead, 2 or 3 rolling-mills, several machine-shops, 2 blast-furnaces for pig-iron, 3 breweries, &c., and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 3 weekly newspapers. The car-shops of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad are located at Steubenville, and the Jefferson Iron Company here employ about 500 hands. Rich mines of bituminous coal have been opened near this place. Pop. 8107.

Steurowitz, stoi′ro-wits‵, GROSS, grōce, and KLEIN, klīne, two nearly contiguous villages of Austria, in Moravia, near Eisgrub. Pop. 1700.

Ste′vens, a county in the N.W. part of Dakota, is bounded on the S. and S.W. by the Missouri River.

Stevens, a county in the S.W. part of Kansas, is intersected by the Cimarron River. Area, about 650 square miles.

Stevens, a county in the W. part of Minnesota, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Pomme de Terre River, which runs southward. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, grass, and potatoes are the staple products. This county is intersected by the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Morris. Valuation of real and personal estate, $118,380. Pop. in 1870, 174; in 1875, 786.

Stevens, a large county in the N. part of Washington, borders on British Columbia. It is bounded on the E. and S. by the Columbia River, and on the W. by the Cascade Range of mountains. It is intersected by the Okanagon River, and partly drained by the Spokan. It contains extensive prairies. The soil is fertile. Gold is found in this county. Wheat, oats, grass, and potatoes are the staple products of the soil. Capital, Fort Colville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $201,480. Pop. in 1870, 734, of whom 488 were Americans.

Stevens, a station in Burlington co., N.J., on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, 2 miles N.E. of Burlington.

Stevens, Pa. See REAMSTOWN STATION.

Ste′vensburg, a post-office of Chippewa co., Mich.

Stevensburg, a post-village of Culpeper co., Va., 7 miles E. of Culpeper Court-House, and about 75 miles N.N.W. of Richmond. It has 3 churches, and a steam-mill for grinding, sawing, &c. Pop. 150.

Stevens Creek, South Carolina, runs nearly southward through Edgefield co., and enters the Savannah River about 10 miles above Augusta, Ga.

Stevens Creek, a post-hamlet of White co., Ark., a few miles N.E. of Searcy. It has 2 churches.

Stevens Creek, a post-office of Grayson co., Va.

Stevens' Landing, a hamlet of Sanilac co., Mich., on Lake Huron, 3 miles from Amadore Station.

Ste′venson, a post-village of Jackson co., Ala., on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, at the eastern terminus of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 39 miles W.S.W. of Chattanooga, 59 miles E.N.E. of Huntsville, and 3 miles W. of the Tennessee River. It has 4 churches.

Stevenson, a station in Buffalo co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, 5 miles W. of Kearney Junction.

Stevenson's Mills, a post-office of Wayne co., Pa., about 13 miles N.N.W. of Honesdale.

Stevenson Station, a post-office of Baltimore co., Md., on the Green Spring Branch of the Northern Central Railroad, 13 miles N.N.W. of Baltimore.

Stevens' Plains, a post-village in Deering township, Cumberland co., Me., on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 3 miles N.W. of Portland. It has a church, a seminary, and manufactures of leather and britannia-ware.

Stevens Point, a post-village, capital of Portage co., Wis., in Stevens Point township, on the E. bank of the Wisconsin River, and on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 80 miles W.N.W. of Menasha, 85 miles W. of Green Bay, and 71 miles N. of Portage City. It contains 6 churches, 3 banks, 2 newspaper offices, a union school, a Catholic academy, and several mills. It is the N. terminus of a branch railroad which extends to Portage City. Lumber is its chief article of export. Pop. 3363; of the township, 368.

Ste′vensport, a hamlet of Warrick co., Ind., in Lane township, 14 miles N. of Booneville.

Stevens's, a township of Darlington co., S.C. Pop. 1918.

Ste′venston, a town of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 3 miles by rail E. of Saltcoats, with iron-works. Pop. 3110.

Stevenstown, Crawford co., Kansas. See OPOLIS.

Ste′venstown, a post-village of La Crosse co., Wis., on the Black River, about 18 miles N. of La Crosse.

Ste'vensville (Kent Island Post-Office), a hamlet of Queen Anne co., Md., on Kent Island, which is in Chesapeake Bay, about 12 miles E. of Annapolis. It has 3 churches. Oysters abound here.

Stevensville, a post-village in Lincoln township, Berrien co., Mich., on the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, 8 miles S. by W. of St. Joseph, and nearly 1 mile from Lake Michigan. It has a church, 2 lumber-mills, &c.

Stevensville, a post-village of Missoula co., Montana, on the Bitter Root or St. Mary's River, about 34 miles S. of Missoula. Gold is found near this place.

Stevensville, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., 2½ miles from Liberty Falls Station, and about 30 miles N. of Port Jervis. It has a church, a tannery, and a grist-mill. See also STEPHENSVILLE.

Stevensville, a post-village in Pike township, Bradford co., Pa., on Wyalusing Creek, about 18 miles E. of Towanda. It has a church, a graded school, 2 flour-mills, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 350.

Stevensville, a post-hamlet of King and Queen co., Va., about 35 miles E.N.E. of Richmond.

Ste'vensville, a post-village in Welland co., Ontario, on Black Creek, and on the Canada Southern Railway, 17 miles from Welland. Pop. 100.

Stevensweert, stå'vęnş-ŵaiʀt', a town of the Netherlands, in Limburg, on the Meuse, 7 miles S.W. of Roermond. Pop. 1086.

Steward, Lee co., Ill. See HEATON.

Stew'ard's Creek, a post-office of Denton co., Tex.

Steward's Mills, a post-hamlet of Freestone co., Tex., 7 miles N. of Fairfield. It has a church.

Stew'ardson, or **Stew'artson,** a post-village in Prairie township, Shelby co., Ill., on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, at Stewardson Station, 12 miles S. of Windsor. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, 10 stores, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 500.

Stewardson, a township of Potter co., Pa. Pop. 210.

Stew'art, a western county of Georgia, borders on Alabama. Area, about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Chattahoochee River, and is drained by Hannahatchee and Pataula Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of pine, oak, &c. The soil is fertile. Cotton, maize, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Lumpkin. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,629,693. Pop. in 1870, 14,204, of whom 14,175 were Americans.

Stewart, a county of Middle Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is intersected by the Cumberland River, and bounded on the W. by the Tennessee River. The surface is partly hilly, and is mostly covered with forests of hickory, oak, wild cherry, walnut, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, cotton, and pork are the staple products. Iron ore is found here. This county is intersected by the Louisville & Memphis Railroad. It has several iron-furnaces. Capital, Dover. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,803,487. Pop. in 1870, 12,019, of whom 11,834 were Americans.

Stewart, a station in Sumter co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Americus.

Stewart, a hamlet of Pike co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, about 40 miles S.W. of Jacksonville.

Stewart, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Ky., 12 miles S.W. of Harrodsburg. It has a church.

Stewart, a post-office of McLeod co., Minn.

Stewart, a post-office of Pemiscot co., Mo.

Stewart, a post-office and station of Athens co., O., on the Hocking, and on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 13½ miles E. of Athens. It has several mills and a church.

Stewart, a township of Fayette co., Pa. Pop. 1266.

Stewart, a station on the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad, 15 miles E.N.E. of Oil City, Pa.

Stewart, a post-hamlet of Houston co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 37 miles W. by S. of Clarksville. It has a church, and manufactures of lime and staves.

Stewart, Green co., Wis. See POSTVILLE.

Stewart Island, an island of New Zealand, S. of South Island. See NEW ZEALAND.

Stewart Islands. See SOLOMON ISLANDS.

Stew'arton, a town of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on the Annock, 5 miles by rail N.W. of Kilmarnock. Pop. 3299. It is regularly built, and has manufactures of tartans, bonnets, caps, carpets, worsted, spindles, and clocks.

Stew'arton, a post-office of Fayette co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Connellsville & Baltimore Railroad, 69 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg.

Stewart's Creek, township, Harnett co., N.C. P. 997.

Stewart's Creek, township, Surry co., N.C. P. 796.

Stewart's Ferry, a post-office of Davidson co., Tenn., about 11 miles E. of Nashville.

Stewart's Fork, Texas, rises in Cook co., and enters the West Fork of Trinity River in Tarrant co.

Stewartson, Shelby co., Ill. See STEWARDSON.

Stewart's Run, a post-hamlet of Forest co., Pa., 4 miles N.W. of Tionesta, and about 12 miles S.E. of Titusville. It has oil-wells.

Stewart's Station, a post-hamlet of Hale co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 13 miles E.N.E. of Eutaw.

Stew'artstown, a town of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 7 miles N.N.E. of Dungannon. Pop. 931.

Stew'artstown, a post-hamlet in Stewartstown township, Coos co., N.H., about 40 miles N. by W. of Lancaster. It has a church, and manufactures of starch. Pop. of the township, 909.

Stewartstown, Alleghany co., Pa., now called ETNA.

Stewartstown, a post-village in Hopewell township, York co., Pa., about 35 miles N. of Baltimore, Md. It has a classical institute, 3 churches, and grist-mills. Pop. 212.

Stewartstown, a post-hamlet of Monongalia co., W. Va., on or near the Cheat River, about 54 miles E.S.E. of Wheeling. Near it are 2 or 3 churches.

Stew'artsville, a post-office of Coosa co., Ala.

Stewartsville, a post-hamlet of Posey co., Ind., about 22 miles N.W. of Evansville. It has 2 churches and a graded school.

Stewartsville, a post-office of Grant co., Ky.

Stewartsville, a post-village of De Kalb co., Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 21 miles E. of St. Joseph. It has a bank, a money-order post-office, the Stewartsville Seminary, a newspaper office, 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a tobacco-factory.

Stewartsville, a post-village in Greenwich township, Warren co., N.J., in a valley, on the Morris Canal and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 5½ miles E. by N. of Easton, Pa. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a tannery. Pop. about 600.

Stewartsville, township, Richmond co., N.C. P. 1887.

Stewartsville, a post-office of Belmont co., O., at Franklin Station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 7 miles W. of Bellaire. Coal is mined here.

Stewartsville, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 1 mile from Larimer's Station, and about 15 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 or 3 churches. Coal is mined near it.

Stewartsville, a post-village of Bedford co., Va., on the E. slope of the Blue Ridge, 20 miles S.W. of Liberty. It has a church, a tobacco-factory, and 2 stores.

Stewart Town, Ontario. See ESQUESING.

Stew'artville, a post-hamlet of Olmsted co., Minn., on Root River, 12 miles S. by W. of Rochester. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Stew'artville, or **Bal'mer's Island,** a post-village in Renfrew co., Ontario, on the Madawaska River, 8 miles W.S.W. of Arnprior. Pop. 150.

Steyer, or **Steyr,** sti'ęr, a town of Upper Austria, at the confluence of the Enns and Steyer, 19 miles S.E. of Lintz. Pop. 13,392. It is enclosed by walls. It has large and important manufactures of muskets and other arms, cotton and cotton velvets, and steel- and iron-wares.

Steyeregg, or **Steiereck,** stī'ęr-ĕĸ', a town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, opposite the influx of the Traun. Pop. 1705. It is enclosed by old walls.

Steyermark, Austria. See STYRIA.

Steyle, a town of Rhenish Prussia. See STEELE.

Steyning, stå'ning, a town of England, in Sussex, 5 miles from the English Channel, and 12½ miles S. of Horsham. Pop. of parish, 1655.

Stezzano, stĕt-så'no, a village of Northern Italy, 3 miles S. of Bergamo. Pop. 2254.

Stia, stee'å, a village of Italy, in Tuscany, 23 miles E. of Florence, on the Upper Arno. Pop. 3280.

Stice's Shoal, a post-office of Cleveland co., N.C.

Stick'lerville, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Mo., on the Muscle River, 16 miles E. of Milan. It has a plough-factory, a flour-mill, and a woollen-mill.

Stick'leyville, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Va., about 50 miles W. of Abingdon. It has a church.

Stiege, stee'ghęh, a village of Brunswick, on the Hassel, about 2 miles E. of Hasselfelde. Pop. 1279.

Stierne Öerne, steeʀ'nęh ö'ĕr-nęh, an island group of Norway, at the mouth of the Bukke-Fiord, N.W. of Stavanger.

Stiernöe, steeʀ'nö'ęh, an island of Norway, stift of

Christiansand, in the North Sea, at the entrance of the Skager-Rack, 5 miles S.E. of Mandal.

Stiernöe, an island of Norway, province of Finmark, between Altengaard and Hammerfest.

Stiff'ler, a station on the railroad between Altoona and Hollidaysburg, 5½ miles S.S.W. of Altoona, Pa.

Stiflesville, sti'fęlz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ill., about 42 miles S.E. of Mattoon.

Stigliano, steel-yå'no, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 27 miles S.W. of Matera. Pop. 5606.

Stigliano, a village of Italy, 25 miles N.W. of Rome, with warm springs, the ancient *Aquæ Apollinares.*

Stikeen, or **Stikine,** stik-een', a river of British Columbia and Alaska, has several forks or principal head-streams, flows W. for 275 miles, and reaches Stikeen Strait and Frederick Sound, Alaska, by two mouths, the larger in lat. 56° 41′ N., lon. 132° 22′ W. The river is noted for its grand scenery and for the gold-mines on its banks, and is navigated in its lower course by steamers.

Stiles, Clarke co., Ind. See CLARKSVILLE.

Stiles, stīlz, a post-hamlet of Davis co., Iowa, about 30 miles S. of Ottumwa. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Stiles, a post-village in Stiles township, Oconto co., Wis., on the Oconto River, about 25 miles N. of Green Bay, and 10 miles W. of Oconto. It has 1 or 2 lumber-mills. Pop. of the township, 453.

Stilesborough, stīlz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Bartow co., Ga., on the Etowah River and the Cherokee Railroad, about 45 miles N.W. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches, a steam mill, &c.

Stiles (stīlz) **Station,** a post-office of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the Oswego & Syracuse Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Syracuse.

Stilesville, stīlz'vĭl, a post-village in Franklin township, Hendricks co., Ind., on Mill Creek, about 13 miles E. of Greencastle. It has 3 churches, a woollen-factory, and a grist-mill. Pop. 205.

Stilfserjoch, the German name of the STELVIO.

Stilles-Meer, a German name of the PACIFIC OCEAN.

Still'man Val'ley, a post-village in Marion township, Ogle co., Ill., on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 84 miles W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches.

Stil'lor'gan, a village of Ireland, co. and 5 miles S.E. of Dublin. Pop. 512.

Still Pond, a post-village of Kent co., Md., about 34 miles E. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of carriages and furniture.

Still River, a post-hamlet of Worcester co., Mass., on the Nashua River and the Worcester & Nashua Railroad, 23 miles N.E. of Worcester. It has a church and a brick-yard.

Still'water, a post-hamlet of Shasta co., Cal., 12 miles from the California & Oregon Railroad.

Stillwater, a post-office of Mitchell co., Iowa, about 14 miles N. of Charles City.

Stillwater, a post-office of Wolfe co., Ky., 40 miles E.S.E. of Mount Sterling.

Stillwater, a post-town, capital of Washington co., Minn., in Stillwater township, on the W. bank of the St. Croix River (here expanded into a narrow lake), 19½ miles E.N.E. of St. Paul, and about 7 miles N. of Hudson. It is on the St. Paul, Stillwater & Taylor Falls Railroad. Steamboats navigate the river or lake above and below this town. It contains a penitentiary, a fine court-house, 2 national banks, 9 churches, 3 newspaper offices, a high school, and several handsome public buildings. It has an extensive trade in pine lumber, many large lumber-mills, a foundry, and manufactures of flour. Stillwater is a terminus of a branch of the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad. Pop. 5750; of the township (additional), 518.

Stillwater, a post-office of Gallatin co., Montana.

Stillwater, a post-office of Webster co., Neb.

Stillwater, a post-village, capital of Churchill co., Nevada, about 65 miles E.N.E. of Virginia City.

Stillwater, a post-village in Stillwater township, Sussex co., N.J., on the Paulinskill, 8 miles W.S.W. of Newton. It has 2 churches, 3 stores, and a grist-mill. The township contains several lakes, and has a pop. of 1632.

Stillwater, a post-village in Stillwater township, Saratoga co., N.Y., on the W. bank of the Hudson River, and on the Champlain Canal, 23 miles above Albany, and about 14 miles S.E. of Saratoga Springs. It has 5 churches, 2 knitting-mills, and manufactures of paper, lumber, wool, &c. Pop. 737; of the township (which comprises part of Mechanicsville), 3439. At this place General Burgoyne attacked General Gates, September 19, 1777, and was repulsed, with a loss of about 500 men. This was called the battle of Stillwater. This township was also the scene of another important battle, which occurred October 7, 1777, and resulted in the defeat of General Burgoyne.

Stillwater, a hamlet of Tuscarawas co., O., on Stillwater Creek, about 35 miles S. of Canton.

Stillwater, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Pa., on Fishing Creek, 13 miles N.N.E. of Bloomsburg. It has a flour-mill and a church.

Stillwater, a village of Smithfield township, Providence co., R.I., on the Woonasquatucket River and the Providence & Springfield Railroad, 10 miles N.W. of Providence. It has a graded school, a woollen-mill, and a large grist-mill. Pop. 145.

Stillwater, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Tex., 12 miles W. of Tyler Station.

Stillwater, a post-village in Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, 4 miles from Sherbrooke. Pop. 130.

Stillwater, a village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, on the Western Counties Railway, 33 miles from Halifax. Pop. 100.

Stillwater Creek, Ohio, rises in Darke co., runs nearly southeastward, and unites with Greenville Creek at Covington, Miami co.

Stillwater Creek, Ohio, rises in Belmont co., runs in a N.N.W. direction, intersects Harrison co., and enters the Tuscarawas River about 7 miles below New Philadelphia. It is nearly 60 miles long.

Stillwater Junction, a station on the St. Paul, Stillwater & Taylor Falls Railroad, at the junction of the Stillwater Branch, 16 miles E. of St. Paul, Minn.

Still'well, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ill., on the Carthage division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 26 miles N.N.E. of Quincy. It has a church.

Stillwell, a post-office of La Porte co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad where it crosses the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of La Porte, and 20 miles W.S.W. of South Bend.

Stilo, stee'lo, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 20 miles N. of Gerace. Pop. 2200.

Stil'son, a post-office and station of Cherokee co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, 7 miles N. of Columbus.

Stilson Hollow, New York. See WEST WINDSOR.

Stil'ton's, a station of the South Carolina Railroad, 4 miles N. of Orangeburg Court-House, S.C.

Stine's (stīnz) **Corner,** a post-office of Lehigh co., Pa.

Stinesville, stīnz'vĭl, a post-village in Bean Blossom township, Monroe co., Ind., near White River, and on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 4 miles S. of Gosport. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a stone-quarry. Pop. 140.

Stinesville, Lehigh co., Pa. See STEINSVILLE.

Stinking Water, Montana. See PASSAMARI CREEK.

Stin'son, a post-office of Outagamie co., Wis.

Stip's Hill, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ind., about 38 miles S.S.W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches.

Stiria, Austro-Hungary. See STYRIA.

Stir'ling, or **Stirlingshire,** stịr'ling-shịr, a county of Scotland, extending almost across the isthmus between the Firths of Clyde and Forth. Area, 467 square miles. Pop. 98,218. The surface is partly mountainous, especially towards the W. and N.W., where it includes Ben-Lomond; elsewhere are some rich vales. Moors and bogs prevail in some parts. The chief rivers are the Forth, Carron, Endrick, Bannockburn, and Avon. Coal, ironstone, and freestone are raised; and there are manufactures of carpets, tartans, shalloons, blankets and serges, chemical products, and paper; here also are some large cotton-mills, foundries, dye-works, and distilleries. The chief towns are Stirling, Falkirk, and Kilsyth. The county is divided into 25 parishes, and sends one member to the House of Commons.

Stir'ling (formerly **Stryvelyne** or **Estrivelin**), a burgh of Scotland, capital of the above county, on the W. or right bank of the Forth, at the junction of several railways, 31 miles W.N.W. of Edinburgh, and 26 miles S.W. of Perth. Pop. 10,873. In the beauty of its site it rivals the Scottish metropolis. It stands on the S.E. declivity of an abrupt hill, up which a spacious main street leads to the ancient castle, whence a view is obtained unequalled for beauty in Britain. Its streets generally present the appearance of modernized antiquity, being interspersed with many residences of the old Scottish nobles. The castle was a favorite residence of James V., and contains the palace and the parliament house built by him, but now used as barracks. The church in which James VI. was crowned, the West church, and numerous other places of worship, the remains of several ancient ecclesiastical edifices, Cowan's and other hospitals, the town hall, athenæum, corn exchange, jail, Bank of Scotland, and the old walls and bridges, are among the most conspicuous structures. It has a grammar-school and other endowed schools, large endowments for the poor, public libraries and reading-rooms, a mechanics' institute, and several branch banks. Vessels of 150 tons can reach its quays; and it has an extensive coasting and export trade in wool, and in the products of its manufactures, which comprise tartans, shawls, oils, cotton stuffs, ropes, malt, leather, and soap. The dyeing of yarns, woollen cloths, silks, and other fabrics is extensive. The imports consist chiefly of timber, coals, bricks, tiles, lime, and large quantities of corn. The burgh unites with Dunfermline, Culross, Inverkeithing, and South Queensferry in sending one member to the House of Commons. Near Stirling are the remains of Cambuskenneth Abbey; and not far from the town, June 24, 1314, was fought the famous battle of Bannockburn.

Stir′ling, a post-office of Montgomery co., Ga., about 88 miles W. of Savannah. It is surrounded by forests of yellow pine.

Stirling, of Illinois and New Jersey. See STERLING.

Stir′ling (formerly **Raw′don**), a village in Hastings co., Ontario, on Rawdon Creek, a tributary of the Trent, 16 miles N.W. of Belleville. It contains a large flour-mill, a woollen-mill, 15 stores, and 5 churches. Pop. 1300.

Stir′rup Grove, a post-office of Macoupin co., Ill., about 26 miles S.W. of Springfield.

Stir′ton, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, on the Conestogo River, 17 miles W.N.W. of Elora. Pop. 150.

Stis′sing, a post-office and station of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad, at its junction with the Poughkeepsie & Eastern Railroad, 21 miles N.E. of Poughkeepsie.

Stith′ton, a post-office of Hardin co., Ky., on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, 29 miles S. by W. of Louisville.

Stitts, a station in Essex co., N.J., on the Erie Railroad (Paterson & Newark Branch), 4 miles N. of Newark.

Stitts′ville, a post-village in Carleton co., Ontario, on the Canada Central Railway, 14½ miles S.W. of Ottawa. It has 3 churches, a carding-mill, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 100.

Stitt′ville, a post-village in Trenton township, Oneida co., N.Y., on the Utica & Black River Railroad, 10 miles N. of Utica. It has a church, a cheese-factory, and a tannery. Pop. 243.

Stitz′er, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Wis., 22 miles by railway S. of Woodman. It has 2 churches.

Stobi, the supposed ancient name of ISTIP.

Stobnica, stob-neet′så, a town of Poland, 32 miles S.S.E. of Kielce. Pop. 2715.

Stock, a township of Harrison co., O. Pop. 771.

Stock, a township of Noble co., O. Pop. 1650.

Stockach, stok′kåᴋ, a town of Baden, on the Stockach, 15 miles N.W. of Constance. Pop. 2038. It has manufactures of woollens. In 1799 the Austrians here defeated the French.

Stock′bridge, a town of England, co. of Hants, on the river Test, and on the Andover Canal, 8 miles W.N.W. of Winchester. Pop. 853.

Stock′bridge, a post-office of Henry co., Ga., about 20 miles S.E. of Atlanta. Here is a church.

Stockbridge, a beautiful post-village and summer resort of Berkshire co., Mass., in Stockbridge township, on the Housatonic River and the Housatonic Railroad, 17 miles S. by W. of Pittsfield, and 8 miles N. of Great Barrington. It contains a national bank, a public library, a high school, 2 schools for young ladies, a large summer hotel, and 3 churches. A monument has been erected here to Jonathan Edwards, who resided in Stockbridge. The township is diversified with hills and valleys, and presents admirable scenery. It contains Curtisville and Glendale, and a woollen-factory. Pop. of the township, 2089.

Stockbridge, a post-village in Stockbridge township, Ingham co., Mich., 69 miles W. of Detroit, and about 28 miles S.E. of Lansing. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 872.

Stockbridge, a post-township of Madison co., N.Y., about 22 miles W.S.W. of Utica, is intersected by Oneida Creek, and by the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad. It contains villages named Knoxville and Munnsville. Stockbridge Post-Office and Station are at Knoxville, which is often called Stockbridge. Pop. of township in 1875, 1970.

Stockbridge, a post-hamlet in Stockbridge township, Windsor co., Vt., on the West Branch of White River, about 16 miles N.E. of Rutland. It has a church. The township contains Gaysville. Pop. of township, 1269.

Stockbridge, a post-village in Stockbridge township, Calumet co., Wis., on the E. shore of Lake Winnebago, about 22 miles N.N.E. of Fond du Lac, and 12 miles S.E. of Neenah. It has a high school, 3 churches, a brick-yard, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 2092.

Stock′dale, a post-hamlet of Miami co., Ind., on the Eel River, about 15 miles N.E. of Peru.

Stockdale, a post-hamlet of Riley co., Kansas, on Big Blue River, and on the Manhattan & Northwestern Railroad, 10 miles N. by W. of Manhattan.

Stockdale, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tex., about 33 miles E.S.E. of San Antonio. It has a church, a grist-mill, and 3 stores.

Stock′dale, formerly **Pow′ell's Mills,** a post-village in Northumberland co., Ontario, 8 miles N. of Trenton. It has 2 carding-mills, a saw- and flouring-mill. Pop. 120.

Stockerau, stok′kẹh-rŏw`, a town of Lower Austria, on an arm of the Danube, 6 miles N.W. of Korneuburg, and connected with Vienna by railway. Pop. 5232, who manufacture military uniforms, linen fabrics, and liqueurs.

Stock′ertown, a post-office of Northampton co., Pa., about 5 miles N.N.W. of Easton.

Stock′ham, a post-office of Hamilton co., Neb.

Stockheim, stock′hīme, a town of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 5 miles S.W. of Maaseyck. Pop. 1000.

Stokhod, sto-ᴋod′, a river of Russia, rises in the W. of Volhynia, flows N.N.E. into Minsk, and joins the right bank of the Pripets near the confines of the government of Grodno. Total course, 110 miles.

Stockholm, stok′holm (L. *Hol′mia;* Sp. *Estocolmo,* ĕs-to-kol′mo; It. *Stocolma,* sto-kol′må), a city and capital of Sweden, beautifully situated between Lake Mælar and the Baltic, 330 miles N.E. of Copenhagen, and 440 miles W.S.W. of St. Petersburg. Lat. 59° 20′ 36″ N.; lon. 18° 3′ 45″ E. Mean temperature of the year, 42.2°; winter, 26°; summer, 60° F. It stands partly on the N. and S. sides of the strait, between the lake and the sea, and partly on several islands, connected with the mainland and with one another by bridges. When approached from the Baltic, the appearance presented by the city is very grand and imposing; but a still better view is obtained from the Mosebacke, a rugged hill on the S. side of the mainland. The panorama in many respects resembles that of Venice, but far surpasses it in natural beauty. The whole site covers an area of nearly 5 square miles, and has a circuit of about 9 miles. A strong citadel has been erected on the small island of Kastellholm, while the works of Waxholm have been so strengthened as to command the only channel by which a hostile approach by sea could be attempted. The principal part of the city proper is situated on the three islands of Gustavsholm, Riddarsholm, and Helgeandsholm. It consists for the most part of narrow and crooked streets and lanes, though many of the most interesting objects which the town possesses are situated within it. Norrmalm, on the N., separated from the city proper by the Norrstrom, and Södermalm, on the S., separated from it by the Söderstrom, though considered only as its suburbs, far surpass it both in extent and in regularity of structure. The houses in the city are generally of stone, but in the suburbs more frequently of brick, stuccoed.

By far the finest of the public buildings is the palace, which, situated on the highest part of Gustavsholm, is seen towering with its vast and massive walls above the neighboring houses. It was commenced in 1697 and was completed in 1753. It is in the form of a quadrangle, with 2 wings, and encloses a large court. Besides the apartments of the royal family, and the chapel, it contains a royal library with some curious manuscripts, and a museum possessing many valuable Northern, Tuscan, and Egyptian antiquities, a cabinet of coins and medals, one of the finest collections of the kind, and a picture-gallery, with specimens of almost all the great masters.

The churches are about 20 in number, but few of them possess much architectural merit. The oldest is St. Nicolas, in which the sovereigns are crowned. The Riddarsholm Kyrka possesses considerable historical interest from containing the ashes of a long line of Swedish monarchs. The church of Adolphus Frederick, in the Norrmalm, is rendered conspicuous by its elegant tower crowned by a copper dome. The other public edifices deserving of notice are the beautiful national museum, governor's house, facing the quay, on which a granite obelisk in honor of Gustavus III. has been erected, the Riddarhuus, where the states and the academy of sciences hold their meetings, the exchange, the mint, with a good collection of minerals, the town house, the post-office, bank, merchant-house, royal theatre, opera-house, arsenal, and barracks.

Among the educational establishments are a medical college, a technological institute, a navigation school, and a school of design. The principal benevolent institutions are a blind and deaf-and-dumb asylum, a lunatic asylum, the Seraphim Infirmary, occupying a handsome edifice, with lofty and spacious apartments and 300 beds, Danvik's Hospital, the Burgher Widows' Hospital, and the Garrison Infirmary. The associations, literary, scientific, artistic, &c., are very numerous, and include, among others, the academy of sciences, possessing a fine zoological museum, the Swedish Academy, the academy of history and antiquities, the musical academy, and medical, agricultural, and horticultural societies. Stockholm has also a botanic garden, and several clubs and reading-rooms.

The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen, linen, cotton, and silk goods, porcelain and stoneware, glass, refined sugar, tobacco, and ironware, including castings and machinery. The harbor, though somewhat difficult of access, is capacious, and has depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels at its quays. The principal exports are iron, copper, tar, and timber; the imports, colonial produce, wine, fruit, salt, &c. The inland trade is also of considerable extent, and is facilitated by canals and railways, which traverse a large portion of the country.

Stockholm was founded about 1260, by Birger Jarl. It was fortified at an early period, and stood several sieges. One of the most memorable of these was in 1501, when it was defended against the Swedes, for the crown of Denmark, by the Danish Queen Christina; another, still more memorable, was in 1520, when Christina Gyllenstierna, widow of Sten Sture, held it for the Swedes against the perfidious Christian II. The capitulation made was shamefully violated by the king, and was followed by the war of liberation, which, conducted by Gustavus Vasa, at length terminated by the expulsion of the Danes and the establishment of Sweden as an independent kingdom. Pop. in 1851, 93,070; in 1863, 124,691; in 1878, 165,677.

Stockholm, a læn or province of Sweden. Area, 2995 square miles. Capital, Stockholm. Pop. 140,606.

Stock'holm, township, Crawford co., Iowa. Pop. 334.

Stockholm, a township of Wright co., Minn. P. 917.

Stockholm, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., near the New Jersey Midland Railroad, 30 miles N.W. of Paterson. It has a church, a tannery, and a wagon-shop.

Stockholm, a post-township of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the St. Regis River, about 11 miles N.E. of Potsdam. It is drained by the St. Regis River, and intersected by the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad. It contains East Stockholm (Stockholm Post-Office), West Stockholm, North Stockholm, Southville, and Stockholm Depot. Pop. 3550.

Stockholm, a post-village in Stockholm township, Pepin co., Wis., on Lake Pepin, 3 miles from Lake City Station, about 16 miles E. by S. of Red Wing, Minn. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 606.

Stockholm Centre, a post-hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., about 18 miles N.E. of Canton. It has a hotel and a store.

Stockholm Depot, New York. See BRASHER FALLS.

Stock'ing Harbor, a hamlet on the N. side of Green Bay, Newfoundland, 12 miles from Tilt Cove. Pop. 100.

Stock'ington, a hamlet of Salem co., N.J., 5 miles from Alloway Station.

Stock'land, a township of Iroquois co., Ill. Pop. 687.

Stockland, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Mo., 12 miles from Montgomery City. It has 2 churches.

Stock'ley, a post-office of Sussex co., Del., on the Breakwater & Frankford Railroad, 5 miles S. of Georgetown.

Stockorn, or **Stockhorn,** stock'horn, a mountain of Switzerland, canton and 18 miles S. of Bern. It has 2 conical peaks, one of which rises 7211 feet above the sea.

Stock'port, a borough of England, cos. of Chester and Lancaster, on the Mersey, at the influx of the Tame, at a railway junction, 6½ miles S.E. of Manchester. The Mersey is joined here by the Tame and crossed by several bridges. The town occupies an elevated, uneven site, on which the houses rise in irregular tiers, giving it at all times a picturesque and striking appearance. The streets, though steep and narrow, are well paved, and lighted with gas, and the supply of water is abundant. Besides the town proper there are several extensive suburbs, as Heaton-Norris, Edgeley, Portwood, &c. The principal buildings and establishments are the parish church of St. Mary, a handsome modern structure with an ancient chancel, St. Thomas' church, an elegant edifice in the Grecian style, St. Peter's church, Christ church in Heaton-Norris, with a fine spire, St. Paul's church in Portwood, in the Gothic style, barracks, court-house, and union house, grammar-school, British, national, and other schools, the mechanics' institute, the infirmary, occupying a handsome stone building, the cemetery, covering a large plot of ground, and the railway viaduct, a magnificent structure, which spans the Mersey and a great portion of the town.

Cotton is the staple manufacture of the town; and, in addition to numerous large factories, there are print-, bleach-, and dye-works. The winding and throwing of silk has declined, as well as the manufacture of silk goods, thread, brushes, &c. There are also several engine- and machine-shops, iron- and brass-foundries, breweries, and brick-works. Stockport, being situated at the junction of several Roman roads, is supposed to have been an important Roman station. During the last civil war, Stockport was garrisoned by the Parliamentarians, and became the scene of some severe struggles between them and the royalists. Pop. 53,014.

Stock'port, a post-village in Stockport township, Columbia co., N.Y., on Kinderhook Creek, at the mouth of Claverack Creek, 25 miles S. of Albany, and 5½ miles N.N.E. of Hudson. It is nearly 1½ miles E. of the Hudson River, which is the W. boundary of the township. It has 3 churches, a cotton-factory, and a manufactory of corn-huskers. The township contains Columbiaville and Stottville, also 3 paper-mills, 3 woollen-mills, and a pop. of 1648.

Stockport, a post-village in Windsor township, Morgan co., O., on the Muskingum River, about 22 miles W.N.W. of Marietta. It has a church, a grist-mill, 6 stores, and a large warehouse. Pop. 289.

Stockport, a hamlet in Buckingham township, Wayne co., Pa., on the Delaware River, opposite Stockport Station of the Erie Railroad, and 24 miles N. of Honesdale. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a grist-mill.

Stockport Station of the Hudson River Railroad is 4 miles N. of Hudson, Columbia co., N.Y.

Stockport Station, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., on the Delaware River and the Erie Railroad, 159 miles N.W. of New York.

Stocks'ville, a post-village of Buncombe co., N.C., 15 miles N. of Asheville. It has 3 churches and 3 stores.

Stock'ton, a post-village of Baldwin co., Ala., on the E. bank of the Tensas River, 35 miles above Mobile. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lumber, rosin, and turpentine. The Tensas River is navigable, and is bordered by forests of pine.

Stockton, a city of California, and the capital of San Joaquin co., is situated on the Central Pacific Railroad, 48 miles S. by E. of Sacramento, and 92 miles E. by N. of San Francisco. It is about 3 miles E. of the San Joaquin River, with which it is connected by a navigable creek or slough. Lat. nearly 37° 56′ N.; lon. 121° 14′ 26″ W. Its site is low, flat land, in an extensive fertile plain, which is a part of the great central valley of California. Steamboats ply daily between Stockton and San Francisco. Stockton contains a court-house, 13 churches, a Jewish synagogue, a theatre, a national gold bank, 2 other banks, a savings-bank, a branch of the banking-house of Wells, Fargo & Co., a paper-mill, a woollen-mill, 2 flour-mills, 3 tanneries, 2 foundries, 2 planing-mills, extensive manufactories of farming-implements, carriages, chairs, and soap, a high school, 7 grammar-schools, a state asylum for the insane with about 1400 patients, a convent, 2 public libraries, and printing-offices which issue 3 daily and 3 weekly newspapers. It is partly supplied with water by artesian wells, one of which is 1000 feet deep. Stockton is the N. terminus of the Stockton & Visalia Railroad, and is a terminus of the Copperopolis Railroad. Large quantities of wheat are shipped here. Pop. in 1870, 10,066; present pop. about 20,000.

Stockton, a post-village of Clinch co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Valdosta. It has 3 churches. Pine and cypress timber abounds here.

Stockton, a post-office in Stockton township, Jo Daviess co., Ill., about 22 miles W. of Freeport. The township contains 2 churches, and a village named Plum River. Pop. of the township, 1214.

Stockton, a township of Greene co., Ind. Pop. 1240.

Stockton, Owen co., Ind. See COAL CITY.

Stockton, Muscatine co., Iowa. See FULTON.

Stockton, a post-village, capital of Rooks co., Kansas, on the South Fork of the Solomon River, and on the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, 40 miles N. of Hays City. It has a newspaper office and a money-order post-office.

Stockton, a post-village in Stockton township, Waldo co., Me., on Penobscot Bay, near the mouth of the Penobscot River, 10 miles E.N.E. of Belfast, and about 25 miles S. of Bangor. It has 2 churches, a savings-bank, and a fine hotel for summer boarders on Cape Jellison. It is partly supported by ship-building. Pop. of township, 2089.

Stockton, a post-village of Worcester co., Md., on the Worcester Railroad, 9 miles S. of Snow Hill. It has 3 churches and 3 stores. Pop. about 300.

Stockton, a post-village in Hillsdale township, Winona co., Minn., on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 11 miles W. of Winona. It has 2 churches and 2 flouring-mills.

Stockton, a post-village, capital of Cedar co., Mo., about 50 miles N.W. of Springfield, and 3 miles W. of Sac River. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, a high school, a steam flouring-mill, and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 700. Copper, lead, and zinc are found in Cedar co.

Stockton, a post-office of Franklin co., Neb.

Stockton, a township of Camden co., N.J. Pop. 2381. It contains Cramer's Hill, Pavonia, and Wrightsville. See also Centreville.

Stockton, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., in Delaware township, on the Delaware River, 3 miles N.W. of Lambertville. It has 3 churches, a lumber-mill, and quarries of freestone. It is on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad. Pop. about 300.

Stockton, a post-township of Chautauqua co., N.Y., about 14 miles S. of Dunkirk. It is traversed by the Dunkirk, Warren & Pittsburg Railroad, and contains a village named Cassadaga. It has several cheese-factories. Pop. 1835. Stockton Post-Office is at Delanti (which see).

Stockton, a mining post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., in Hazle township, on a branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 4 miles E. of Hazleton, and about 22 miles S. of Wilkesbarre. Coal is mined here. Stockton has a church, a graded school, and about 250 dwellings. Pop. about 1000.

Stockton, a post-office of Loudon co., Tenn.

Stockton, a post-office and mining-village of Tooele co., Utah, 38 miles S.W. of Salt Lake City, and 7 miles S. by W. of Tooele Railroad Station. It has mines of silver and lead, and 2 smelting-furnaces.

Stockton, a post-office of Henry co., Va.

Stockton, a post-township of Portage co., Wis. Pop. 1267. Stockton Post-Office is on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, 4 miles E. of Plover.

Stockton-on-Tees, a seaport town of England, co. of Durham, on the N. bank of the Tees, opposite South Stockton, and 11 miles E.N.E. of Darlington, at the junction of several railways. It is one of the best-built towns in the N. of England, and has a town hall, custom-house, theatre, mechanics' institute, and a subscription library. It has manufactures of sail-cloth, rope, linens, and worsted, ship-building yards, iron- and brass-works, breweries, and corn-mills. The harbor has been improved so as to admit vessels of 300 tons, and the town, having been made a bonding-port for certain goods, has become the centre of a considerable trade, both coastwise and foreign. The principal foreign exports are lead and coal; the imports, timber for ship-building and ordinary purposes, tallow, &c. Pop. 27,738. See South Stockton.

Stockton Station, a hamlet of Coles co., Ill., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 6 miles E. of Mattoon. It contains a church and an academy. Here is Loxa Post-Office.

Stock'ville, a post-village, capital of Frontier co., Neb., on Little Medicine Creek, about 40 miles W.S.W. of Plum Creek Station.

Stock'well, a post-village in Lauramie township, Tippecanoe co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 12 miles S.S.E. of Lafayette. It contains a church, and the Stockwell Collegiate Institute. Pop. 403.

Stock Yards, a cattle-market and post-office (branch of the Chicago post-office) in Cook co., Ill. Here are 2 churches, a national bank, and a weekly newspaper office.

Stock Yards, a station in Baltimore co., Md., on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Baltimore.

Sto'co, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, on Lake Stoco, 25 miles N.E. of Belleville. Pop. 200.

Stocolma, the Italian name of Stockholm.

Stod'dard, a county in the S.E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is intersected by Castor River, and bounded on the W. by St. Francis River. The surface is mostly level, and a large part of it is occupied by swamps or shallow lakes and forests of cypress and other trees. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, cattle, pork, and tobacco are the staple products. This county was injured by the earthquake of 1811. It is intersected by the Cairo & Fulton Railroad. Capital, Bloomfield. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,550,000. Pop. in 1870, 8535, of whom 8471 were Americans.

Stoddard, a post-village in Stoddard township, Cheshire co., N.H., about 14 miles N.E. of Keene, and 33 miles W. by S. of Concord. Pop. of the township, 667.

Stoddard, a post-hamlet of Vernon co., Wis., 10 miles S. of La Crosse. It has 2 churches.

Stod'dartsville, a post-hamlet of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh River, about 20 miles S. of Scranton. It has a church.

Stoke Fer'ry, a town of England, co. of Norfolk, on the Wissey, 34 miles W.S.W. of Norwich.

Stoke Po'ges, a parish of England, co. of Bucks, 4 miles N.N.E. of Windsor. It has almshouses founded by the Penn family, whose seat is in this parish. The poet Gray is buried in the church-yard, which is the supposed scene of his immortal elegy. Pop. 1850.

Stoke Pri'or, a village of England, co. of Worcester, on the Worcester & Birmingham Canal and the Birmingham & Gloucester Railway, 4 miles N.E. of Droitwich. Pop. of parish, 1893.

Stokes, stōks, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is drained by the Dan River. The surface is hilly or undulating. The soil is partly fertile. Forests of the oak, ash, hickory, and other trees cover half of the surface or more. Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, and pork are the staple products. Limestone is found here. Capital, Danbury. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,090,244. Pop. in 1879, 11,208, of whom 11,206 were Americans.

Stokes, a township of Union co., Ill. Pop. 1573.

Stokes, a township of Logan co., O. Pop. 673.

Stokes, a township of Madison co., O. Pop. 986.

Stokes, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., in Lee township, 6 or 7 miles N. of Rome.

Stokes' Bridge, a post-hamlet of Darlington co., S.C., on Lynch's Creek, 21 miles W. of Darlington Court-House.

Stokesdale, stōks'dale, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., on the Corning, Cowanesque & Antrim Railroad, 2½ miles N. of Wellsborough. It has a tannery. Pop. 300.

Stokesley, stōks'le, a town of England, co. of York, North Riding, 8½ miles S.E. of Stockton-on-Tees. P. 1877.

Stokes' (stōks'iz) **Mound,** a post-office of Carroll co., Mo., about 16 miles S. by E. of Chillicothe.

Stokes Station, a post-office of White co., Ill., on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Carmi.

Stoketon, stōk'tọn, a post-village in Richmond co., Quebec, 7½ miles N.E. of Sherbrooke. Pop. 100.

Stoke-upon-Trent, a town of England, co. and 14 miles N. by W. of Stafford, at the junction of several railways. The parliamentary borough, which is of great extent, includes the populous district of the Potteries, embracing several towns, among which are Burslem, Lane End, Longton, Hanley, and other seats of the pottery-manufacture. The town, situated on the Trent, has undergone great improvements, is lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water; it has a handsome parish church, a national school, an elegant town hall, extensive manufactures of china and earthenware, and, connected with these, numerous wharves, warehouses, mills, and other buildings. The borough sends two members to Parliament. Pop. of town, 15,300; of parliamentary borough, 130,985.

Stolatz, sto'lâts, a town of Herzegovina, 17 miles S.E. of Mostar. Pop. 3500.

Stolberg, stol'bêrG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 7 miles E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Inde and Vicht. Pop. 10,252. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, needles, and cutlery. Adjoining the town is Stolbergburg Castle.

Stolberg, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, 49 miles W.N.W. of Merseburg, in the Harz. Pop. 2274. It has a fine castle, and paper-, oil-, and gunpowder-mills.

Stolberg, or **Stollberg,** stoll'bêrG, a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 11 miles S.S.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 6326, engaged in manufactures of woven fabrics and in mining.

Stolbovoi, stol-bo-voi', an island of Asiatic Russia, in the Arctic Ocean, between the mouth of the Lena and New Siberia.

Stolnatz, a town of Servia. See Krotzka.

Stolpe, stol'pęh, or **Stolp,** stolp, a river issuing from a lake on the frontiers of West Prussia, falls into the Baltic after a course of about 60 miles.

Stolpe, or **Stolp,** a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the navigable Stolpe, 10 miles S.S.E. of its mouth. Pop. 18,328. It has a castle, manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, a salmon-fishery, and a trade in amber.

Stolpemünde, stol'pęh-mün'dęh, or **Stolpmünde,** a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Stolpe, 10 miles N.N.W. of Stolpe. Pop. 1880.

Stolwyk, stol'ŵīk, **Stolwyck,** or **Stolwijk,** stol'ŵīk, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 13 miles E.N.E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 1794.

Stolz, stolts, a town of Prussian Silesia, government and S.S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1262.

Stolzenau, stolts'ẹh-nŏw', a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Weser, 17 miles N.N.E. of Minden. P. 1424.

Stol'zenbach, a post-office of Marshall co., Kansas, about 77 miles N.N.W. of Topeka.

Stolzenhahn, stolts'ẹn-hän', a village of Bohemia, 20 miles from Carlsbad. Pop. 1175.

Stommelen, stom'mẹh-lẹn, or **Stommeln,** stom'mẹln, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles N.W. of Cologne. Pop. 1900.

Stone, a town of England, co. and 7 miles N.N.W. of Stafford, on the Trent and the Grand Trunk Canal, at a railway junction. The town is well built, has a workhouse, and manufactures of beer, shoes, and leather. Pop. 3732.

Stone, a county in the N. part of Arkansas, is bounded on the N.E. by White River. The surface is hilly or undulating, and partly covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, cotton, grass, &c., are the staple products. Capital, Mountain View.

Stone, a county in the S.W. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is intersected by White River, and also drained by James River, which enters White River in the S. part of this county. The surface is partly covered with forests of the oak, ash, hickory, pine, and other trees. Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. Among its mineral resources are iron and lead. Capital, Galena. Valuation of real and personal estate, $500,000. Pop. in 1870, 3253, of whom 3243 were Americans.

Stone, Pickens co., Ala. See FAIRFIELD.

Stone, Randolph co., Ind. See CLARKE.

Stone, a post-office of Baker co., Oregon.

Stone, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pa.

Stone Ara'bia, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., N.Y., in Palatine township, about 20 miles W. of Amsterdam. It has 2 churches.

Stone Bank, a post-hamlet of Waukesha co., Wis., on Kauchee Lake, 3 miles from Nashotah, and about 28 miles W.N.W. of Milwaukee. It has 2 churches and a mill.

Stone Bluffs, a post-office of Fountain co., Ind., on the Indiana North & South Railroad, 10 miles S. of Attica.

Stoneborough, stōn'bŭr-rŭh, a post-borough of Mercer co., Pa., on the New Castle & Franklin Railroad, at its junction with the Jamestown & Franklin Railroad, 21 miles W. by S. of Franklin, and 14 miles N.E. of Mercer. It has 3 churches, and extensive coal-mines. Pop. 471.

Stone Bridge, a station of the Warwick Valley Railroad, 2 miles N.E. of Warwick, N.Y.

Stone Bridge, a station on the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Mercersburg, Pa.

Stone Bridge, a village in Tiverton township, Newport co., R.I., near Tiverton Depot. It has Baptist and Unitarian churches, and a Friends' meeting. Pop. 225.

Stonebridge, Ontario. See HUMBERSTONE.

Stone Church, a post-office of Washington co., Ill.

Stone Church, a post-hamlet of Genesee co., N.Y., about 20 miles S.W. of Rochester. It has a church.

Stone Church, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Pa. See CENTREVILLE.

Stone City, a post-office of Jones co., Iowa, on the Dubuque Southwestern Railroad, 3 or 4 miles W. of Anamosa. Here are large stone-quarries.

Stone Cor'ral, a post-office of Rice co., Kansas, 20 miles from Peace.

Stone Creek, a post-hamlet of Tuscarawas co., O., on or near the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, about 9 miles S.S.W. of Dover.

Stone Dam, a post-office of Alleghany co., N.Y.

Stone'field, a post-village in Argenteuil co., Quebec, on the river Ottawa, 59 miles from Montreal. It has a saw-mill, tannery, potash-factory, and 2 stores. Pop. 300.

Stone Fort, a post-village of Saline co., Ill., in Stone Fort township, on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 55 miles N.E. of Cairo. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. of the township, 798.

Stoneham, stōn'ạm, township, Oxford co., Me. P. 425.

Stoneham, a post-village in Stoneham township, Middlesex co., Mass., on a branch of the Boston, Lowell & Nashua Railroad, 9 miles N. of Boston. It is 1½ miles from the Boston & Maine Railroad (Stoneham Station), and is connected with Boston by horse-railroad. It has a high school, 2 newspaper offices, a bank, 5 churches, and extensive manufactures of boots and shoes. Pop. of the township, 4984.

Stoneham, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 5 miles S.S.E. of Warren. It has a church and a tannery.

Stoneham, stōn'ạm, a post-village and township in Quebec co., Quebec, 22 miles N. of Quebec. It contains 4 saw-mills and a store. Pop. 450.

Stonehaven, stōn-hā'vẹn (sometimes called **Stanehive**), a seaport town of Scotland, capital of the co. of Kincardine, on the E. coast, 14 miles by rail S.W. of Aberdeen. Lat. 56° 58′ N. It consists of an old and a new town, connected by a bridge across the Carron. The town has many handsome residences, several banks, a free school, thriving haddock- and herring-fisheries, manufactures of cottons and linens, a distillery, and a brewery. Pop. 3396. Adjacent is the fishing-village of Cowie.

Stonehenge, stōn'hĕnj, the remains of a great prehistoric structure in England, co. of Wilts, on Salisbury Plain, 8½ miles N.N.W. of Salisbury. It consists of 2 circles of vast stones, partly remaining upright and partly lying prostrate, and which average 14 feet in elevation, 7 feet in breadth, and 3 feet in thickness, generally estimated to weigh from 10 to 12 tons, though some must exceed 30 tons in weight, and the two largest 70 tons each. The outer circle, of which 17 out of 30 stones remain upright, is surrounded by a trench, and separated by an interval, 8 feet across, from an inner circle of smaller upright stones, within which are two groups, having between them a large flat stone, termed the altar. Near this monument is a raised terrace, with an artificial flat surface termed a *cursus.*

Stone Hill, a post-village of Cleburne co., Ala., 28 miles E. by S. of Oxford Station. It has 2 churches, a copper-mine, and a smelting-furnace.

Stone Hill, a post-office of Dent co., Mo.

Stone'house, or **East Stonehouse,** a parish of England and suburb of Plymouth, co. of Devon, on its W. side, between it and Devonport. Pop. 14,585. It is well built, mostly of stone, and has several batteries, extensive barracks, the victualling-office, and naval hospital.

Stonehouse, a town of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 7 miles by rail S.S.E. of Hamilton, with coal-mines. Pop. 2623.

Stone House Mountain, a hamlet of Culpeper co., Va., 5 miles N.W. of Culpeper Court-House.

Stoneleigh, stōn'lee, a village of England, co. of Warwick, on the London & Birmingham Railway, and on the Sowe, a little above its junction with the Avon, 4 miles S. of Coventry. Pop. 1201.

Stone Lick, a post-office of Clermont co., O., in Stone Lick township, about 22 miles E. by N. of Cincinnati. Pop. of the township, 1880. It contains Owensville.

Stonelick (stōn'lĭk') **Creek,** of Ohio, enters the East Fork of Little Miami River in Clermont co.

Stone Mills, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., N.Y., about 11 miles N. by W. of Watertown. It has 2 churches, a carriage-shop, and a cheese-factory. Pop. about 140.

Stone Mound, a post-office of Smith co., Kansas.

Stone Mountain, a post-village of De Kalb co., Ga., on the Georgia Railroad, 16 miles E.N.E. of Atlanta. It has several hotels and 5 churches. Here is an isolated dome-shaped granite rock, which has an altitude of about 2200 feet above the level of the sea, and attracts many visitors. A tower 180 feet high has been erected on its summit. Granite is quarried here. Pop. 690.

Stone Mountain, a post-office of Carroll co., Va.

Stone Ridge, a post-village in Marbletown township, Ulster co., N.Y., near Rondout Creek, about 10 miles S.W. of Kingston. It has 3 churches and a paper-mill.

Stone River, Tennessee, runs northwestward through Rutherford co., and enters the Cumberland River 5 or 6 miles above Nashville. An indecisive battle was fought on this river near Murfreesborough in the civil war. This was called the battle of Stone River.

Sto'ner's Creek, Kentucky, rises in Clark co., runs in a N.N.W. direction, and enters the South Fork of the Licking River in Bourbon co., about 7 miles N. of Paris, which is on this creek.

Stoner's Prairie, prā'ree, a post-office of Dane co., Wis., 7 or 8 miles S.W. of Madison.

Stonersville, stōn'ẹrz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md., 2 miles from Westminster.

Stonersville, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., 3 miles from Birdsborough, and about 7 miles E. by S. of Reading. It has 2 churches.

Stonersville (Stoner's Post-Office), a village in East Huntington township, Westmoreland co., Pa., on a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 10½ miles N. of Connellsville. It has 2 churches. Coal is mined here and converted into coke. Pop. about 250.

Stone's, a station of the Western Railroad of Alabama, 8 miles W.S.W. of Montgomery, Ala.

Stone's Cross'ing, a post-office of Johnson co., Ind.

Stone's Prairie, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Ill., 6 miles from Seehorn Railroad Station, and about 16 miles S.E. of Quincy. It has 2 churches. Pop. nearly 200.

Stone Station, post-office, Deer Lodge co., Montana.

Stoneville, stōn'vĭl, a post-office of Marquette co., Mich.

Stoneville, a post-village of Washington co., Miss., on Deer Creek, 9 miles by rail E. of Greenville. It has 2 churches and about 7 stores. Pop. 200.

Stoneville, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., N.C., 18 miles W.N.W. of Reidsville. It has a tobacco-factory. Pop. 100.

Stoneville, a post-office of Shawano co., Wis.

Stonewall, stōn'wall, a county in the N.W. of Texas, traversed by the Salt Fork of Brazos River. Area, 900 square miles.

Stonewall, a station in Cherokee co., Ala., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 31 miles S.W. of Rome, Ga.

Stonewall, a post-hamlet of Las Animas co., Col., 36 miles from Trinidad. It has a lumber-mill.

Stonewall, a post-office of Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory.

Stonewall, a post-office of Scott co., Ky.

Stonewall, a post-hamlet of De Soto parish, La., 19 miles S. of Shreveport. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Stonewall, North Carolina. See Bay River.

Stonewall, a post-village of Harrison co., Miss., on the Biloxi River, 5 miles N.E. of Mississippi City. It has 3 churches and a lumber-mill.

Stonewall, a post-office of Pamlico co., N.C.

Stonewall, a post-office of Smith co., Tenn.

Stonewall, a post-office of Gillespie co., Tex.

Stonewall, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va., 3½ miles from Mount Sidney. It has a mill.

Stonington, stōn'ing-tọn, a post-borough and port of entry of New London co., Conn., in Stonington township, on the Atlantic Ocean, 12 miles E. of New London, 50 miles S.S.W. of Providence, and 62 miles E. of New Haven. It is on the Stonington & Providence Railroad, and communicates with New York daily by a line of large and elegant steamboats. Its harbor is capacious, and is partly protected by a breakwater. It contains 6 churches, a national bank, a first-class hotel, a high school, a newspaper office, an iron-foundry, and 2 manufactories of tin-ware. Stonington township contains 2 other villages, namely, Mystic and Mystic Bridge. Total pop. 6313. In August, 1814, this place was bombarded by several British vessels, but its defenders made a spirited and successful resistance.

Stonington, a post-village in Stonington township, Christian co., Ill., on the South Fork of Sangamon River, 20 miles S.W. of Decatur, and 9 or 10 miles E.N.E. of Taylorsville. It is on the Wabash Railroad, and has 3 churches, and manufactures of carriages, &c. Pop. of township, 738.

Stonington, a station in Fulton co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 49 miles W.S.W. of Peoria.

Sto'no, a post-hamlet of St. François co., Mo., about 5 miles E.N.E. of Iron Mountain.

Stono Inlet, an inlet of Charleston co., S.C., among the sea-islands. Its entrance is about 15 miles S. of that of Charleston Harbor.

Stony (stōn'ẹ) **Battery,** a township of Newberry co., S.C. Pop. 1901.

Stony Bluff, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tenn.

Stony Brook, of New Jersey, rises in Hunterdon co., crosses Mercer co. near Princeton, and enters the Millstone.

Stony Brook, a village of Middlesex co., Mass., is near the Charles River, on the Fitchburg Railroad, 12 miles W. of Boston. It has a machine-shop.

Stony Brook, a post-village in Brookhaven township, Suffolk co., N.Y., on Long Island Sound and the Long Island Railroad, 54 miles E. by N. of Brooklyn. It has a good harbor and 1 or 2 churches. Pop. about 500.

Stony Creek, Michigan, rises in Clinton co., runs westward, and enters Maple River about 3 miles from its mouth.

Stony Creek, of Monroe co., Michigan, runs southeastward, and enters Lake Erie about 5 miles N.E. of Monroe.

Stony Creek, of Oakland co., Mich., falls into Clinton River.

Stony Creek, of Dauphin co., Pa., enters the Susquehanna River at the borough of Dauphin.

Stony Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Somerset co., runs northward, and enters the Conemaugh River at Johnstown, Cambria co. It is nearly 50 miles long.

Stony Creek, Virginia, runs southeastward through Dinwiddie co., and enters the Nottoway River in Sussex co.

Stony Creek, a township of Colusa co., Cal. P. 686.

Stony Creek, a post-village and summer resort in Branford township, New Haven co., Conn., on Long Island Sound and the Shore Line Railroad, 11 miles E. of New Haven. It has 2 fine hotels and several boarding-houses. The interesting group of Thimble Islands is near this place.

Stony Creek, a township of Henry co., Ind. P. 934.

Stony Creek, a township of Madison co., Ind. P. 1082.

Stony Creek, a township of Randolph co., Ind. P. 1212.

Stony Creek, a station in Monroe co., Mich., on the Canada Southern Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Monroe.

Stony Creek, a hamlet in Avon township, Oakland co., Mich., on a creek of its own name, 1½ miles from Rochester Station, which is 30 miles N. of Detroit. It has a church and a woollen-factory.

Stony Creek, a post-hamlet in Augusta township, Washtenaw co., Mich., about 35 miles W.S.W. of Detroit. It has 2 churches and a steam saw-mill.

Stony Creek, a station in Warren co., N.Y., on the Hudson River and the Adirondack Railroad, 30 miles N. of Saratoga Springs.

Stony Creek, a township of Warren co., N.Y. P. 1127.

Stony Creek, a township of Caswell co., N.C. P. 1368.

Stony Creek, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Reading Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Pottsville.

Stony Creek, a post-township of Somerset co., Pa., about 44 miles S.S.W. of Altoona. Pop. 1526. Stony Creek Post-Office is at Roxbury, 4 miles N.E. of Berlin Station.

Stony Creek, a post-hamlet of Carter co., Tenn., 18 miles E.N.E. of Carter's Depot. It has 2 churches.

Stony Creek, a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, on Lake Ontario, and on the Great Western Railway, 6 miles E.S.E. of Hamilton. This place was the scene of a battle between the British and American troops in 1812, in which the latter were beaten. It contains several stores and hotels, and a grist-mill. Pop. 200.

Stony Creek Mills, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., in Alsace township, 4 miles from Reading. It has a woollen-mill.

Stony Creek Warehouse, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., Va., on the Petersburg & Weldon Railroad, at Stony Creek Station, 21 miles S. of Petersburg.

Stony Cross, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Va.

Stony Fork, a post-township of Watauga co., N.C., 65 miles N.W. of Statesville. Pop. 366.

Stony Fork, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., in Delmar township, about 36 miles N.N.W. of Williamsport. It has a church.

Stony Hill, a post-hamlet of Gasconade co., Mo., 9 miles S. of Berger Station.

Stony Hill, a post-office of Wilkes co., N.C.

Stony Hol'low, a station in Ulster co., N.Y., on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, 8 miles W. of Rondout.

Stony Island, a post-office of Jefferson co., N.Y., on an island of this name in the E. part of Lake Ontario.

Stony Man, a post-office of Page co., Va.

Stony Point, a post-hamlet in Petaluma township, Sonoma co., Cal., 3 miles from the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad. It has a church.

Stony Point, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ind., 5 miles N. of Madison.

Stony Point, a post-office of Bourbon co., Ky.

Stony Point, a post-hamlet of East Baton Rouge parish, La., on the Amite River, 24 miles N.E. of Baton Rouge.

Stony Point, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Mich., on the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, 16 miles S. of Jackson. Here is a large quarry of good sandstone.

Stony Point, a hamlet of Jackson co., Mo., about 24 miles E.S.E. of Kansas City. It has a grist-mill and a steam saw-mill.

Stony Point, a post-village in Stony Point township, Rockland co., N.Y., on the Hudson River and the New Jersey & New York Railroad, 42 miles N. of New York. Here is a high rocky peninsula, the site of an old fort which Gen. Wayne took by storm on the night of July 16, 1779. This was one of the most brilliant exploits performed in that war. Stony Point has several churches, and manufactures of bricks, lime, &c. Pop. of township, 3274.

Stony Point, a post-office of Alexander co., N.C.

Stony Point, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, at Evansburg Station, 2½ miles N. of Evansburg, and 14 miles S.W. of Meadville.

Stony Point, a post-office of Anderson co., S.C.

Stony Point, a post-village of Hawkins co., Tenn., 12 miles N.E. of Rogersville. It has 2 churches, the Maxwell Institute, and a manufactory of farming-implements.

Stony Point, a post-office of Albemarle co., Va., about 11 miles N.E. of Charlottesville.

Stony Point, a post-village in Essex co., Ontario, on the Great Western Railway, 84 miles W. of London. It contains 4 stores and 2 hotels. Pop. 200.

Stony Point Mills, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Va., on the Appomattox River, about 60 miles W.S.W. of Richmond.

Stony Ridge, a post-office of Surry co., N.C.

Stony Ridge, a post-village of Wood co., O., in Troy township, on the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, 11 miles S. of Toledo. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

Stony Road, a station of the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 25 miles N. by W. of Newark, N.J.

Stony Run, a station in Anne Arundel co., Md., on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 11 miles S.S.W. of Baltimore.

Stony Run, a post-hamlet in Holly township, Oakland co., Mich., 3½ miles S.E. of Grand Blanc. It has a church.

Stony Run, a post-township of Yellow Medicine co., Minn., 25 miles N. of Marshall. It has a church. P. 522.

Stony Run, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., in Albany township, 2 miles from Kempton Station, which is 24 miles N. of Reading. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 120.

Stony Stratford, England. See STRATFORD.

Stooka, or **Stuka,** stoo'kå, a town of Morocco, province of Soos, 65 miles S.W. of Terodant.

Stor, a Danish and Swedish word signifying "great," prefixed to a number of names, as STORSIÖN, "great lake." See STORSIÖN.

Stor, stor, a river of Denmark, in Jutland, amt of Ringkiöbing, enters Nissum-Fiord, after a W. course past Holstebröe.

Stor, a river of Prussia, Holstein, flows S.S.W., and joins the Elbe 2½ miles N. of Glückstadt. Length, 50 miles.

Stor-Afvan, stor-åf'vån, a lake of Sweden, læn of Westerbotten, receives from the N.W. the waters of the Horn-Afvan, and on the S.E. discharges its own by the river Skellefteå into the Gulf of Bothnia.

Stora-Kopparberg, sto'rå-kop'par-bĕrg', a name of the læn of Falun, Sweden. See FALUN.

Stora Luleå Wattnen, sto'rå loo'lå-o wått'nĕn, Sweden, is a long expansion of the river Luleå, between lat. 67° and 68° N. and lon. 17° and 20° E. Length, from N.W. to S.E., 90 miles; greatest breadth, 5 miles.

Storchnest, stork'nĕst, or **Osieczno,** o-se-ĕtch'no, a town of Prussian Poland, 37 miles S.S.W. of Posen.

Stor'den, a post-office of Cottonwood co., Minn.

Storeheddinge, sto'rẹh-hĕd'ding-ẹh, a town of Denmark, in Seeland, 26 miles S. of Copenhagen. Pop. 1291.

Storeville, stōr'vĭl, a post-village of Anderson co., S.C., 12 miles S. of Anderson Court-House.

Storey, stōr'e, a county in the W. part of Nevada, has an area of about 460 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Truckee River, and on the S. by Carson River. The surface is mountainous, and the soil is sterile. In the S.W. part of the county Mount Davidson, a peak of the Washoe Range, rises to the height of 7820 feet. Here are rich mines of gold and silver, which are the chief articles of export. The reported value of the gold and silver mined in this county sometimes amounts to over $7,000,000 per annum. These metals are obtained from quartz rock. Among the mines of this county is the famous Comstock Lode. The Central Pacific Railroad passes along the N. border of this county, which is the most populous in the state. Capital, Virginia City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,343,948. Pop. in 1870, 11,359; in 1875, 19,528.

Storkow, stor'kov, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Storkow Canal, 26 miles W.S.W. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. 2162.

Storm Bay, on the S.E. side of Tasmania, S. of lat. 43° S. and about lon. 147° 40′ E.

Storm Lake, a post-village, capital of Buena Vista co., Iowa, near a lake of the same name, and on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, 53 miles W. of Fort Dodge. It has a newspaper office, 3 banks, 4 churches, a graded school, a flouring-mill, and a manufactory of gloves and mittens. Pop. about 600; of township, 750.

Stor'mont, a county of Ontario, has an area of 290 square miles. It is watered by several small streams flowing into the St. Lawrence, which forms its S.E. boundary, and is traversed by the Grand Trunk Railway. Capital, Cornwall. Pop. 11,873.

Stormont, Nova Scotia. See ISAAC'S HARBOR.

Stormstown, Centre co., Pa. See HALF MOON.

Storm'ville, a post-hamlet of Bolivar co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 18 miles above Arkansas City. It has a church.

Stormville, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, 2½ miles from Adriance Station, and about 16 miles E. by N. of Newburg.

Stormville, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Pa., 4 miles S.W. of Stroudsburg.

Stormville, a post-office of Wood co., Tex.

Stor'noway, or **Stor'naway,** a seaport town of Scotland, co. of Ross, on the E. side of the island of Lewis, on a fine bay, 38 miles W.N.W. of the nearest point of the mainland. Pop. 2498. It is the largest town in the Hebrides, and has substantial slated houses and good shops, with a church, a female seminary and other schools, a town house, news-room, public library, custom-house, and a branch bank. The harbor is formed by a pier; the bay, which is deep and safe, is sheltered by two headlands. Stornoway has some wool-carding-, corn-, and malt-mills, an extensive distillery, and rope-walks, but its chief trade is in fish and kelp.

Stor'noway, a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, 26 miles N.E. of Robinson. Pop. 150.

Storöe, sto'rö'ẹh, an island of Norway, stift and 30 miles S. of Bergen. Length, from N. to S., 15 miles; breadth, 7 miles.

Storrington, Ontario. See INVERARY.

Storsiön, or **Storsjön,** stor'se-ön or stors'yön (*i.e.*, "great lake"), a lake of Sweden, near lat. 63° 10′ N., lon. 14° 30′ E. Length, from 20 to 30 miles. The town of Ostersund is situated on its E. shore. Another lake of the same name lies W.S.W. of Gefle. Length, 15 miles.

Stor-Uman, stor-oo'mån, a lake of Sweden, læn of Westerbotten, in lat. 65° N., lon. from 16° 30′ to 17° E., 25 miles in length by 6 miles in greatest breadth, and traversed from N.W. to S.E. by the river Umeå.

Sto'ry, a county in the central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the South Skunk River, and also drained by Indian and Montgomery Creeks. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and groves, the former of which are more extensive than the latter. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and cattle are the staple products. This county is a part of the coal-field of Iowa. It is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and connected with Des Moines City by the Des Moines & Minneapolis Railroad. Capital, Nevada. An agricultural college has been established in this county by the state. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,277,342. Pop. in 1870, 11,651, of whom 9642 were Americans.

Story, a station in Story co., Iowa, on the Des Moines & Minneapolis Railroad, 13 miles N. of Ames.

Story City, a post-village in Lafayette township, Story co., Iowa, on the South Skunk River, 48 miles by rail N. of Des Moines. It has a church.

Störzing, a town of the Tyrol. See STERZING.

Stot'ler's Cross Roads, a post-office of Morgan co., W. Va.

Stots'ville, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania & Delaware Railroad, 1 mile S. of Pomeroy.

Stötterits, stöt'tẹh-rits', a village of Saxony, 2 miles S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 4699.

Stott'ville, a post-village in Stockport township, Columbia co., N.Y., 4 miles N.E. of Hudson, and about 25 miles S. of Albany. It has 2 churches, a large woollen-factory, a cotton-mill, and nearly 100 houses.

Stott'ville, a post-village in St. Johns co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 39½ miles S.E. of Montreal. Pop. 250.

Stouchsburg, stŏwks'bŭrg, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., in Marion township, 2½ miles from Sheridan Station, and 20 miles W. of Reading. It has 3 churches, an academy, a coach-factory, and 3 stores. Pop. 397.

Stouff'ville, a post-village in York co., Ontario, on the Toronto & Nipissing Railway, 28 miles N. by E. of Toronto. It contains 2 churches, 3 hotels, an iron-foundry, tannery, flouring-mill, 2 saw-mills, and about 12 stores. Pop. 800.

Stoughstown, stŏwss'tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Pa., 3½ miles S. of Newville, and 14 miles S.W. of Carlisle. It has a church.

Stoughton, sto'tọn, a post-village in Stoughton township, Norfolk co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, at the S. terminus of the Stoughton Branch of the Boston & Providence Railroad, 18½ miles S. of Boston. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a high school, and manufactures of boots, shoes, Cardigan jackets, woollen yarn, &c. Pop. 4842. The township contains a village named East Stoughton.

Stoughton, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Washington, on Lewis River, 30 miles N. of Portland, Oregon.

Stoughton, a post-village in Dunkirk township, Dane co., Wis., on Catfish River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 15 miles S.S.E. of Madison. It has a high school, a newspaper office, 7 churches, a flour-mill, and manufactures of carriages and wagons. Pop. 1207.

Stour, stoor, a river of England, between Essex and Suffolk, passes Haverhill, and joins the Orwell, to enter the North Sea at Harwich.

Stour, a river of England, in Kent, rises by two heads which unite at Ashford, flows mostly N.E., and below Canterbury divides into two arms, which enter the sea respectively at Reculver and Pegwell Bay, insulating Thanet. It is navigable from the sea to Canterbury.

Stour, a river of England, cos. of Stafford and Worcester, passes Stourbridge and Kidderminster, and joins the Severn at Stourport.

Stour, a river of England, cos. of Wilts, Dorset, and Hants, flows S.E., and joins the Avon at Christchurch.

Stourbridge, stŭr'brij, a town of England, co. and 20 miles N.N.E. of Worcester, on the S. bank of the Stour, at a railway junction. It has a theatre, a grammar-school, iron-works, and manufactures of glass, earthenwares, and fire-brick. Pop. 9376.

Stourport, a town of England. See Mitton.

Stout, stŏwt, a post-office of Union co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 16 miles S.E. of Charlotte.

Stout'land, a post-village of Camden co., Mo., on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, 71 miles N.E. of Springfield, and 15 miles N.E. of Lebanon. It has a newspaper office, a church, and a plough-factory.

Stout's, Adams co., O. See Rome.

Stout's, Fairfield co., O. See Stoutsville.

Stout's, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Pa., about 7 miles S. of Easton.

Stouts'burg, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., N.J., on the Delaware & Bound Brook Railroad and the Mercer & Somerset Railroad, 2 miles N.E. of Hopewell, and 15 miles N. of Trenton.

Stout's Landing, Lewis co., Ky. See Carr's.

Stout's Mills, a post-hamlet of Gilmer co., W. Va., 40 miles S.E. of Cairo. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Stouts'ville, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Mo., on Salt River, and on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 34 miles W.S.W. of Hannibal.

Stoutsville, a hamlet of Somerset and Hunterdon cos., N.J., ½ mile from Stoutsburg.

Stoutsville, a post-village in Clear Creek township, Fairfield co., O., on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad (at Stout's Station), 6½ miles E. of Circleville. It has 2 churches. Pop. 160.

Sto'ver, a post-office of Dallas co., Ark.

Stover, a post-office of Morgan co., Mo.

Sto'ver's Shops, a post-office of Augusta co., Va., 10 miles from Staunton.

Stow, stō, a post-township of Oxford co., Me., about 40 miles W. of Lewiston. Pop. 427.

Stow, a post-village in Stow township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Assabet River, about 26 miles W. by N. of Boston. It has 2 churches. The township is intersected by a branch of the Fitchburg Railroad, and has a woollen-mill and a pop. of 1022.

Stow, a township of Summit co., O. Pop. 925.

Stow, or **Stowe,** a post-village and summer resort in Stow township, Lamoille co., Vt., on the Waterbury River, about 16 miles N. by W. of Montpelier, and 28 miles E. of Burlington. It is beautifully situated in a valley. It contains 3 or 4 churches, a graded school, a hotel capable of accommodating about 350 guests, and manufactures of leather, carriages, gloves, starch, &c. Stow township comprises part of Mount Mansfield. Visitors can ride in carriages to its summit, on which is the Tip Top House. Pop. of the township, 2049.

Stow (or **Stoe**) **Creek,** New Jersey, forms a considerable part of the boundary between Cumberland and Salem cos., and falls into Delaware Bay 4 miles N.W. from the mouth of Cohansey River.

Stow (or **Stoe**) **Creek,** a township of Cumberland co., N.J. Pop. 1122.

Stowe, a post-office of Frontier co., Neb.

Stowe, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 739.

Stowe, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 14 miles from Mitchell. Pop. 100.

Stowell's (stō'ẹlz) **Corners,** a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., N.Y., 6 or 7 miles S.W. of Watertown.

Stowey, Nether, a town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, 7 miles W.N.W. of Bridgewater. Pop. 856.

Stowmarket, sto'mark-ẹt, a town of England, co. of Suffolk, at the confluence of three rivulets forming the Gipping (Orwell), and on a railway, 13 miles E.S.E. of Bury, and 12 miles N.W. of Ipswich. It has manufactures of iron, leather, and twine, and an active trade in malt, coal, corn, and timber. Pop. 4097. The Gipping or Stowmarket Canal is navigable hence to Ipswich.

Stow-on-the-Wold, a town of England, co. of Gloucester, 15 miles E. of Cheltenham. Pop. 1373.

Stoyestown, stoiz'tŏwn, a post-borough of Somerset co., Pa., in Quemahoning township, on Stony Creek, about 18 miles S. of Johnstown. It has 3 churches and a normal school. Coal is found near this place. Pop. 288.

Stra, strå, a village of North Italy, 15 miles W. of Venice, on the Brenta. Pop. 2058.

Strabane, strạ-ban', a town of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, on the Mourne, near its confluence with the Finn and Foyle, immediately opposite Lifford. Its trade is facilitated by a canal extending from it to where the Foyle becomes navigable for barges. Adjoining the town is a salmon-fishery. Pop. 4309.

Strabane, strạ-ban', a post-office of Lenoir co., N.C., on the Neuse River, about 20 miles S.E. of Goldsborough.

Strabane, a township of Adams co., Pa. Pop. 1547.

Strabane, strạ-ban', a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, 14½ miles N.W. of Hamilton. Pop. 150.

Straczow, a town of Bohemia. See Drosau.

Stradbal'ly, a town of Ireland, Queen's co., on the Strad, 7 miles E.S.E. of Maryborough. Pop. 1229.

Strad'broke Island, on the E. coast of Australia, is one of two principal islands sheltering Moreton Bay.

Stradella, strå-dĕl'lå, a town of Italy, 15 miles E.N.E. of Voghera, near the Po. It has silk- and cotton-manufactures. Pop. 5955.

Stra'der's, a station of the Indiana North & South Railroad, 7 miles S. of Attica, Ind.

Stradone, strạ-dōn', a village of Ireland, co. and 5 miles E.S.E. of Cavan.

Straelen, a village of Prussia. See Strälen.

Straengnaes, a town of Sweden. See Strengnäs.

Straet-van-Aa, Belgium. See Aa.

Straf'ford, a southeastern county of New Hampshire, bordering on Maine, has an area of about 360 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Salmon and Piscataqua Rivers, and is drained by the Cocheco and Lamprey Rivers. The surface is uneven or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests. Hay, potatoes, butter, and Indian corn are the staple products of the farms. This county is liberally supplied with water-power, and has extensive manufactures of cotton goods, woollen goods, boots and shoes, and other articles. It is intersected by railroads named the Boston & Maine, the Eastern, the Nashua & Rochester, and the Dover & Winnipiseogee. Capital, Dover. Valuation of real and personal estate, $23,935,710. Pop. in 1870, 30,243, of whom 26,958 were Americans.

Strafford, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Mo., on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, 10 miles E.N.E. of Springfield. It has a church.

Strafford, or **Bow Lake,** a post-township of Strafford co., N.H., 20 miles E. by N. of Concord. Strafford Post-Office is at Bow Lake. Pop. of the township, 1669. The township has 4 churches. See also Bow Lake.

Strafford, a post-village of Orange co., Vt., in Strafford township, 8 miles N. of Sharon Station, and about 35 miles E.N.E. of Rutland. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of copperas, carriages, &c. Pop. of township, 1290.

Strafford Blue Hill, a post-hamlet of Strafford co., N.H., about 21 miles E.N.E. of Concord. It has a church.

Strafford Corner, a post-office of Strafford co., N.H., about 14 miles N.W. of Dover.

Straf'fordville, a post-village in Elgin co., Ontario, on Little Otter River, 22 miles E. of St. Thomas. Pop. 400.

Straghn, or **Straughn,** a decayed village in Washington township, Van Wert co., O., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 1 mile E. of Middleport.

Strahmburg, or **Stramburg,** stråm'bŭrg, a village of Cedar co., Neb., on the Missouri River, opposite Yankton, Dakota, and 1 mile from Yankton Station. It has 2 churches and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 150. Here is Green Island Post-Office.

Straight Creek, Kentucky, runs southwestward in Bell co., and enters the Cumberland River at Pineville.

Straight Creek, of Brown co., O., flows into the Ohio River near Ripley.

Straight Creek, township, Jackson co., Kan. P. 359.

Straight Fork, a post-office of Scott co., Ky.

Straightstone, strāt'stōn, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va., 12 miles S.E. of Staunton River Depot. It has 2 churches.

Strait Creek, a post-office of Highland co., Va.

Strait of Belle Isle is the most northern of the two channels which connect the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Atlantic Ocean. It separates Labrador from Newfoundland, and is about 12 miles wide. The navigation of this strait is reputed to be unsafe.

Strait of Bonifacio, bo-ne-få′cho, between Corsica and Sardinia, is 7 miles across in its narrowest part.

Strait of Constantinople. See BOSPORUS.

Strait of Corea, a narrow sea connecting the Sea of Japan with the Yellow Sea, and having Corea on the N.W. and the Japanese island of Kioo-Sioo on the S.E.

Strait of Dover (Fr. *Pas-de-Calais*, på-dęh-kå‵lå′, *i.e.*, the "passage of Calais;" L. *Fre′tum Gal′licum*), the strait which separates England and France and connects the English Channel with the North Sea. It extends from Dungeness and Cape Gris-Nez N.E. to the South Foreland and Calais. Length, 22 miles; breadth (where narrowest), 21 miles. See ENGLISH CHANNEL.

Strait of Gibraltar, je-brawl′tęr, a channel between the S. of Spain and the N. of Africa, forming the entrance to the Mediterranean from the Atlantic. Its width at the narrowest part is about 15 miles; greatest depth, 960 fathoms. Through this strait a powerful central current, running at the rate of from 3 to 6 miles an hour, sets constantly from the Atlantic into the Mediterranean. There are also two lateral currents, one on the European and one on the African side, each of them about 2½ miles broad, flowing at about the same rate as the central current, and ebbing and flowing with the tide, setting alternately into the Mediterranean and into the Atlantic. An excess of water is constantly flowing into the former from the latter, to supply the loss sustained by evaporation.

Strait of Macassar. See MACASSAR.

Strait of Mackinac, mak′e-naw (or **Mack′inaw**), connects Lake Michigan with Lake Huron, at the N. extremity of the lower peninsula of Michigan. It is nearly 4 miles wide, and is a channel through which an extensive commerce is carried on.

Strait of Madura. See MADURA.

Strait of Malacca, mą-lak′ką, a channel between the Malay Peninsula and the island of Sumatra, connecting the China Sea with the Indian Ocean. Length, 520 miles; breadth, from 25 miles, opposite Naning to 200 miles, at its N. entrance. The navigation of the strait appears intricate and dangerous, but with ordinary prudence it may be safely passed. The current, where tides do not prevail, sets often to the N.

Strait of Messina, mês-see′nå (It. *Faro di Messina*, få′ro dee mês-see′nå; Fr. *Détroit de Messine*, då‵trwå′ dęh mês‵seen′; anc. *Fre′tum Sic′ulum*), a strait which separates Sicily from Italy and communicates between the Tyrrhene and the Ionian Sea. Length, about 20 miles; width, 11 miles, but where it is narrowest does not exceed 2 miles. From the Faro Tower to the Rock of Scylla, on the opposite coast of Italy, the exact distance is 6047 yards. The depth is so great that in the centre no bottom has been found with a line of 100 fathoms, and a strong current continually running with the tide makes the navigation somewhat difficult, but by no means so formidable as was fabled by the ancients, to whom the Rock of Scylla, already mentioned, and that of Charybdis, on the opposite side of the strait, but some distance to the S., seemed very dangerous.

Strait of Morlacca. See MORLACCA.

Strait of Otranto, o-trån′to, connects the Adriatic with the Mediterranean Sea. Length, about 80 miles.

Strait of San Juan de Fuca. See FUCA.

Strait of Sunda, sŭn′dą, a passage between the islands of Sumatra and Java, from the Indian Ocean into the Sea of Java. Breadth, from 70 to 90 miles.

Strait's, a township of Carteret co., N.C. Pop. 991.

Strait's Corners, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., N.Y., 8 miles W.N.W. of Owego.

Straits of Ormus, Persian Gulf. See ORMUS.

Straits Settlements, a British colonial establishment, comprising the colonies of Malacca, Penang, Province Wellesley, and Singapore, each separately noticed. Capital, Singapore. Area, 1445 square miles. Pop. 308,097. To the above the native states of Queda, Rumbowe, Sungie-Ujong, Perak, Johore, and Salangore are bound by treaties and are subject in some degree to English supervision.

Straitsville, Ohio. See NEW STRAITSVILLE.

Strakonitz, strå′ko-nits‵, or **Strakowitz,** strå′ko-wits‵, a town of Bohemia, on the Wotawa, here joined by the Wolinka, 27 miles E.S.E. of Klattau. Pop. 7029. It has manufactures of woollen cloth.

Strale, an island of Prussia. See DANHOLM.

Strälen, or **Straelen,** strå′lęn, a village of Prussia, 27 miles N.W. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 5547, with manufactures of cotton.

Stralsund, strål′sōōnt, a strongly fortified town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the strait which separates the island of Rügen from the mainland, and so completely surrounded by water as to be approached only by bridges, 120 miles N. by W. of Berlin. The principal buildings are the Nicolai church, founded in 1311, 4 other churches, the government house, the town house, the gymnasium, with a library and cabinet of coins, the mint, arsenal, poor-house, workhouse, orphan hospital, and infirmary. The manufactures consist of woollen and linen cloth, sugar, syrup, starch, soap, candles, tobacco, leather, mirrors, and playing-cards; and there are numerous distilleries, oil-works, and building-docks. Stralsund is the seat of a superior court of law and of several public offices. It was founded in 1209 by Prince Jaromar I. of Rügen, and afterwards became a free imperial and Hanse town and rose to great commercial importance. It was unsuccessfully besieged by Wallenstein in 1628; but in 1678 Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg, took it, after a bombardment. It was also captured in 1713 and 1807. Since 1815 its defensive works have been greatly enlarged, and it is now one of the strongest towns belonging to Prussia. Pop. 27,765.

Stralsund, a government of Prussia, province of Pomerania, bounded on the N.W., N., and N.E. by the Baltic. Area, 1792 square miles. It consists partly of the group of islands of which Rügen is the largest. Pop. 208,725.

Stramberg, stråm′bêrg, a town of Moravia, 3 miles S.W. of Freyburg. Pop. 2331.

Strambino, stråm-bee′no, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 6 miles S. of Ivrea. Pop. 2384.

Stramburg, Cedar co., Neb. See STRAHMBURG.

Strange Creek, a post-office of Braxton co., W. Va.

Stranger, strān′jęr, a station in Leavenworth co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 27 miles W.S.W. of Kansas City. Pop. of Stranger township (which contains Summit), 1106.

Strangers Home, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ark., 5 miles from Alicia.

Strang′ford, a seaport town of Ireland, co. of Down, on the W. shore of the entrance to Lough Strangford, 6 miles E.N.E. of Downpatrick. It has many vessels engaged in the fisheries. See also LOUGH STRANGFORD.

Strängnäs, or **Strængnæs.** See STRENGNÄS.

Stranor′lar, a town of Ireland, co. of Donegal, on the N. bank of the Finn, ½ mile N.E. of Ballybofey. Pop. 468.

Stranraer, stran-rar′, a seaport town of Scotland, co. of Wigtown, at the S. extremity of Loch Ryan, 6 miles N.E. of Port Patrick. Pop. 5939. The principal edifices are an old castle, the town hall, jail, and several churches and chapels. It has a mechanics' institute, subscription libraries, a public reading-room, some hand-loom weaving, tanneries, and nail-factories. The harbor is sheltered by a pier, and has been much improved. The town is an important railway terminus, and steamers ply weekly to Glasgow, Belfast, and Whitehaven. The exports are cheese, corn, cattle, leather, and shoes. The borough unites with Wigtown, Whithorn, and New Galloway in sending one member to the House of Commons.

Strany, strå′nee, a village of Moravia, 20 miles from Hradisch. Pop. 2096.

Strasburg, stras′bŭrg (Fr. *Strasbourg*, strås‵boor′; Ger. *Strassburg*, stråss′bōōrg; anc. *Argentora′tum*), a city of Germany, capital of Alsace-Lorraine and of Lower Alsace, on the W. bank of the Ill, near the left bank of the Rhine, to which its glacis extends, and across which it communicates with Kehl (in Baden) by a bridge of boats, 72 miles N. of Basel. Lat. 48° 34′ 56″ N.; lon. 7° 44′ 51″ E. Pop. 72,280, or with close suburbs, 92,379. The fortified city is of triangular form, enclosed by ramparts, strengthened by outworks, and entered by 7 gates. At its E. extremity is a strong pentagonal citadel by Vauban. It is generally well built, and has lofty houses, spacious squares, and streets intersected by branches of the Ill, which are crossed by numerous wooden bridges. Outside of the walls are a hippodrome or race-course, numerous gardens, and places of public resort. The vast cathedral, founded A.D. 504 and the choir built by Charlemagne, is chiefly a modern edifice, begun in the tenth but not finished till the fifteenth century, with a spire 466 feet in height, being higher even than that of St. Peter's at Rome. The building is in every part richly decorated with sculpture; it has a remarkable astronomical clock, and fine stained-glass windows. It was much damaged by the bombardment of

1870, but has been repaired. The other important edifices are the *Temple Neuf* (a Protestant church), the church of St. Thomas, the synagogue, theatre, former episcopal palace, court-house, public library, with nearly 400,000 volumes, the university, reorganized in 1872, academy, college, corn-hall, public granaries, custom-house, arsenal, barracks, and other military establishments. Here are several hospitals and asylums, an exchange, corn-, fish-, and other markets, and a botanic garden. Strasburg is a bishop's see, the seat of societies of agriculture and arts, faculties of law, medicine, pharmacy, arts, letters, &c., a mint, and a foundry. It has a very extensive transit trade, by its connections with Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and all the W. of Continental Europe. Its manufactures are in great variety; among the principal are beer and leather, for which it is especially famed, cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics, canvas, jewelry, buttons, cutlery, clocks, musical, mathematical, and other instruments, and chemical products; it has also copper- and iron-forges, distilleries, soap-factories, and a large book-selling trade. Its *pâtés de foies gras* have high celebrity. The railways and the canals connecting it with all the great rivers of France and with the Danube are important aids to its commerce. Steamers ply between Strasburg, Basel, and Rotterdam.

Strasburg is supposed to have been founded by the Romans, who erected it as a barrier against the incursions of the Germans, who, however, ultimately made themselves masters of it and retained possession till the reign of Clovis, who again drove them back beyond the Rhine. In the sixth century it changed its ancient name of Argentoratum for that of Strasburg, and in the beginning of the tenth century became subject to the Emperors of Germany. It afterwards acquired great privileges, became a free town, and was governed as a republic. In 1681 it became united to France, and was capital of the department of Bas-Rhin. In 1870 it surrendered to the Germans after a month's bombardment.

Strasburg, or **Strassburg,** strâss'bŏŏRG, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 28 miles N.N.E. of Templin. Pop. 5089. It has manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics.

Strasburg, or **Brodincz,** bro'dintch, a town of West Prussia, 40 miles S.E. of Marienwerder, on the Drewenz, and on the Polish frontier. Pop. 5454. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, leather, and beer.

Strasburg, strawz'bŭrg or stras'bŭrg, a post-office of Chilton co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of Clanton.

Strasburg, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Ill., on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, 18 miles S. of Sullivan. It has a church.

Strasburg, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Mich., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 5 miles W. of Monroe.

Strasburg, a post-village of Cass co., Mo., in Polk township, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 40 miles S.E. of Kansas City. It has a church. Pop. about 150.

Strasburg, a station in Stark co., O., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Alliance. Here is Maximo Post-Office.

Strasburg, a post-village in Franklin township, Tuscarawas co., O., on Sugar Creek, and on the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railroad, 17 miles S. of Massillon. It has 2 churches and a brewery. Pop. 142.

Strasburg, a post-borough in Strasburg township, Lancaster co., Pa., 8 miles E.S.E. of Lancaster, and 56 miles W. of Philadelphia. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, and a manufactory of farming-implements. A branch railroad 5 miles long connects this borough with Leaman Place, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Pop. 1008; of township, 1864.

Strasburg, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Va., at the base of Massanutten Mountain, on the North Fork of the Shenandoah River, and on the Valley Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 18 miles S.S.W. of Winchester, and 12 miles N.E. of Woodstock. It has 5 churches, and manufactories of stone-ware and earthenware. It is the W. terminus of a branch of the Virginia Midland Railroad. Pop. 580. The battle of Fisher's Hill was fought 2 miles from Strasburg, September, 1864.

Straschitz, Neu, noi strå'shits, a town of Bohemia, 21 miles W.N.W. of Prague. Pop. 3169.

Strasnitz, or **Strasniz,** strås'nits, written also **Straznitz** and **Strassnitz,** a town of Moravia, 13 miles S.S.W. of Hradisch, on the March. Pop. 4957. It has a castle.

Strass, strâss, a town of Lower Austria, at the S. foot of the Mannhartsberg. Pop. 1203.

Strassburg, Germany. See STRASBURG.

Strasswalchen, strâss'wâl'kȩn, a town of Upper Austria, on the Mühlbach, 15 miles N.E. of Salzburg.

Strasz, a market-town of Bohemia. See PLATZ.

Strata, stra'tȩ, a post-hamlet of Montgomery and Crenshaw cos., Ala., about 28 miles S. of Montgomery. Here is a church, also a steam-mill.

Stra'ta-Flor'ida, a chapelry of South Wales, co. of Cardigan, 5 miles N.E. of Tregaron. Pop. 779. Here are the ruins of the celebrated abbey of Strata-Florida, in a beautiful valley surrounded by mountains. It was founded in 1164 by a prince of South Wales.

Strat'ford, or **Sto'ny Stratford,** a town of England, co. of Bucks, 6 miles W.S.W. of Newport-Pagnell, on the Ouse, and on the Roman Watling Street. Pop. 1976, mostly agricultural. It is built of freestone, and has a neat town hall and a manufactory of lace.

Strat'ford, a post-village in Stratford township, Fairfield co., Conn., on the W. bank of the Housatonic River, about 2 miles from its mouth, and on the New York, New Haven & Hartford and Naugatuck Railroads, 3 miles N.E. of Bridgeport, and 14 miles S.W. of New Haven. It has 3 churches, an academy, a female seminary, and a classical boarding-school for boys. The township is bounded on the S. by Long Island Sound. Pop. of the township, 3032.

Stratford, a station in Marion co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 2 miles E. of Indianapolis.

Stratford, or **Stratford Hollow,** a post-village in Stratford township, Coos co., N.H., on the Connecticut River and the Grand Trunk Railway, at Stratford Hollow Station, 126 miles N.W. of Portland, Me. It has a church and several lumber-mills. The name of its post-office is Stratford. Pop. of the township, 886.

Stratford, or **Nicholsville,** nĭk'ulz-vĭl, a post-hamlet in Stratford township, Fulton co., N.Y., on East Canada Creek, about 30 miles E.N.E. of Utica. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill. The name of its post-office is Stratford. Pop. of the township, 1031.

Stratford, a village of Delaware co., O., on the Olentangy River, 3 miles S. of Delaware. It has a church and 2 paper-mills.

Strat'ford, a town and port of entry of Ontario, capital of the co. of Perth, on the Avon River, at the junction of the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway with the Buffalo Branch, 88 miles W. of Toronto. It has good water-power, and contains the county buildings, 3 branch banks, 3 newspaper offices, 7 churches, a number of stores and hotels, a distillery and brewery, flouring-mills, manufactories of iron castings, machinery, agricultural implements, woollens, steam-engines, leather, boots and shoes, &c. The railway station here is one of the finest in the province, and the workshops in connection with the road give employment to a large number of men. Pop. 4313.

Stratford, Quebec. See LAKE AYLMER.

Strat'ford-upon-A'von, a town of England, co. of Warwick, on the N. bank of the Avon, 8 miles S.W. of Warwick. Pop. 7183. It is neatly built, and contains the house in which Shakspeare was born, a church (a spacious and handsome edifice on the margin of the river, containing a bust of Shakspeare and the tombs of himself, his wife, and daughters), a town hall, an ancient chapel of the holy cross, market-house, almshouses, theatre, grammar-school, national and Lancasterian schools, and various other charities. The trade is chiefly in corn and malt.

Strat'ford, Fen'ny, a town of England, co. of Bucks, on the Bedford Branch of the London & Northwestern Railway, 12 miles S.W. of Bedford. Pop. 1590. It has two principal streets, and a manufactory of lace.

Stratford, Lang'thorne, a town of England, co of Essex, is a suburb of London, on the E. bank of the Lea, 4 miles E.N.E. of London. It has a handsome church, many dissenting chapels and schools, flour-mills, chemical works, print-works, and distilleries. Pop. 23,286.

Stratford-le-Bow, also called **Bow,** a town of England, separated from the foregoing by the Lea. It has a church of the time of Henry II., a free school, and another school with an annual income of £500. Pop. 26,055.

Strath, a Celtic word, signifying "valley," forming the prefix to a number of Scottish names, as STRATHAVEN, "the valley of the Avon," &c.

Strathal'len, or **Ali'naville,** a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, on a branch of the river Thames, 8 miles N. by W. of Woodstock. Pop. 150.

Stratham, străt'ạm, a post-hamlet in Stratham township, Rockingham co., N.H., 2½ miles S. of Stratham Station of the Concord & Portsmouth Railroad, and about 9 miles W.S.W. of Portsmouth. The Boston & Maine Railroad is on the W. border of the township. Pop. of the township, 769.

Stratha'ven (local pron. strath-ŏwn'), a narrow highland valley of Scotland, in the S.W. of the co. of Banff.

Stratha'ven, commonly called strå'vẹn, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 14 miles by rail S.E. of Glasgow. Pop. 3645.

Strathbogie, strath-bo'ghee, a district of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen. Area, 120 square miles. It is commensurate with the original estate conferred by Robert Bruce on the noble family of Gordon.

Strath'burn, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on the river Thames, 4½ miles S. of Glencoe. It contains a church and several stores. Pop. 150.

Strath'earn', the vale of the Earn, in Scotland, co. of Perth, extending from W. to E. 35 miles, from Loch Earn to the mouth of the Earn in the Tay.

Strathmig'lo, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Fife, 10 miles W.S.W. of Cupar, on the Miglo. Pop. 1509.

Strath'more' (the "great valley"), an extensive lowland tract in Scotland, extending from the co. of Dumbarton to the sea, in the co. of Kincardine, and embracing part of Stirlingshire and of the cos. of Perth and Forfar, bounded N. by the Grampians, and S. by the Lennox, Ochil, and Sidlaw Hills. It gives the title of earl to the Lyon family.

Strathpef'fer, a village of Scotland, co. of Ross, 3 miles by rail W. of Dingwall. It has noted mineral springs.

Strath'roy', a town of Ontario, co. of Middlesex, on the river Sydenham, and on the Great Western Railway, 20 miles W. of London. It has 5 churches, 3 newspaper offices, a grammar-school, 2 branch banks, a brewery, several mills, and manufactories of iron castings, steam-engines, machinery, agricultural implements, woollens, leather, &c. Pop. 3232.

Strath Spey, spā, an extensive valley of Scotland, drained by the river Spey, cos. of Inverness, Elgin, and Banff. Length, nearly 70 miles. It is well wooded.

Strati, strå'tee, an island of Turkey in Europe, 22 miles S.W. of Stalimni. Lat. 39° 30' N.; lon. 25° E. It is about 25 miles long.

Stratia, Grecian Archipelago. See HAGIOSTRATI.

Stratonicæa, Asia Minor. See ESKEE HISSAR.

Stratton, străt'tọn, a town of England, in Cornwall, on the Bude, 15 miles N.N.W. of Launceston. Pop. 1839.

Strat'ton, a township of Edgar co., Ill. Pop. 1621.

Stratton, a post-office of Tompkins co., N.Y.

Stratton, a post-township of Windham co., Vt., about 20 miles N.E. of Bennington. It is drained by the Deerfield River. It has a church. Pop. 294.

Stratton Brook, a station on the Connecticut Western Railroad, 17½ miles N.W. of Hartford, Conn.

Stratton-on-the-Foss, a village of England, co. of Somerset, 5 miles N.N.E. of Shepton-Mallet, on the ancient Roman Fossway.

Strat'ton's Falls, a hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., on the East Branch of the Delaware River, and on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, 53 miles W.N.W. of Kingston.

Strat'tonville, a post-borough in Clarion township, Clarion co., Pa., about 27 miles S.E. of Oil City, and 5 miles E. of Clarion. It has 3 churches, a foundry, and manufactures of lumber and farming-utensils. Pop. 356.

Stra'tus, a ruined city of Greece, government of Acarnania. Its remains are on the E. bank of the Aspropotamo, 9 miles N. of Vrachori, in Ætolia.

Straubing, strŏw'bing (anc. *Castra Augustana?*), a town of Bavaria, beside the Danube, which here forms a large island and is crossed by a bridge, 25 miles S.E. of Ratisbon. Pop. 11,590. It has a castle, numerous churches, a gymnasium, the remains of several convents, and a brisk trade in corn and cattle.

Straughn, Van Wert co., Ohio. See STRAGHN.

Straughn's (pronounced and sometimes written **Strawn's) Station,** a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ind., on the railroad between Richmond and Indianapolis, 22 miles W. of Richmond. It has a saw-mill and a tile-factory. Pop. about 150.

Strausberg, strŏws'bĕrg, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on Lake Strauss, 20 miles E.N.E. of Berlin. Pop. 5579. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen fabrics.

Strausstown, strŏwss'tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., about 20 miles N.W. of Reading. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

Straw, a hamlet of Warren co., N.J., 4 miles S.E. of Phillipsburg. It has a church.

Straw'berry, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ark.

Strawberry, a post-township of Washington co., Kansas. Pop. 848.

Strawberry, a station in Charleston co., S.C., on the Northeastern Railroad, 23 miles N. of Charleston.

Strawberry Creek, Arkansas, rises in Fulton co., runs southeastward through Sharp and Lawrence cos., and enters Black River about 20 miles N. of Jacksonport. It is nearly 80 miles long.

Strawberry Hill, a village of Jones co., Iowa, adjoining Anamosa on the E. It has a church, a foundry and machine-shop, and a round-house and depot of the Midland Railroad. Pop. about 300.

Strawberry Plains, a post-village of Jefferson co., Tenn., on the Holston River, and on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of Knoxville. It has 3 churches, an academy, and a railroad bridge over the river. Pop. about 150.

Strawberry Point, a post-village in Cass township, Clayton co., Iowa, at Enfield Station on the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, 18 miles S.E. of Fayette, and about 50 miles W.N.W. of Dubuque. It has a banking-house, a graded school, a money-order post-office, a newspaper office, and 3 churches. Pop. about 500.

Strawberry Valley, California. See BERRYVALE.

Strawberry Valley, a post-village of Yuba co., Cal., 45 miles N.N.E. of Marysville. Gold is mined here.

Straw Hollow, a hamlet in Boylston township, Worcester co., Mass., 3 miles W. of Northborough.

Strawn, a post-village in Fayette township, Livingston co., Ill., on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, 20½ miles S.S.E. of Pontiac. It has a church.

Strawn, a post-village in Pleasant township, Coffey co., Kansas, on the Neosho division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Burlington, and about ½ mile S.W. of the Neosho River, here crossed by a fine iron bridge. It has 2 churches.

Strawn's, Indiana. See STRAUGHN'S STATION.

Straw'town, a post-hamlet in White River township, Hamilton co., Ind., on White River, 4 miles S.E. of Cicero, and about 28 miles N.N.E. of Indianapolis. It has a church.

Stray'horn, a post-office of Tate co., Miss.

Straz, a town of Bohemia. See PLATZ.

Straznitz, a town of Moravia. See STRASNITZ.

Streaky (stree'ke) **Bay,** South Australia, has at its entrance Cape Bauer on the S.E. side and Point Brown on the N.W. It penetrates inland 12 miles, and is intersected by the 134th meridian E. lon.

Streator, stree'tor, a post-village in Bruce township, La Salle co., Ill., on the Vermilion River, on the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, and on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad where it crosses the Western division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 96 miles S.W. of Chicago, 16½ miles S. of Ottawa, and 32 miles E. by N. of Lacon. It contains 2 national banks, 8 churches, 3 newspaper offices, and a high school. Coal is mined here. Pop. 1486.

Streator Junction, a station in Woodford co., Ill., on the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, at the junction of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 37 miles S.S.W. of Streator.

Streé, strå, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Monsol, 19 miles S.E. of Mons. Pop. 1255.

Streefkerk, straif'kĕrk, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 5 miles N.W. of Gorkum, on the Leck.

Street Road, a post-office of Chester co., Pa., on the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, 3 miles E.S.E. of West Chester.

Streetsborough, streets'bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet of Portage co., O., in Streetsborough township, about 16 miles N.E. of Akron, and 6 miles E. of Hudson. It has 3 churches, a creamery, and manufactures of carriages, cheese, &c. The township is drained by the Cuyahoga River, and has a pop. of 706.

Streets'ville, a village of Ontario, co. of Peel, on the river Credit, 9 miles N.W. of Port Credit. It contains 3 churches, a town hall, several schools, 2 woollen-mills, flouring-mills, &c. Pop. 617.

Strehla, strå'lå, a town of Saxony, on the Elbe, 17 miles N.W. of Meissen. Pop. 2083.

Strehlen, strå'lẹn, a town of Prussian Silesia, 28 miles S. of Breslau, on the Ohlau. Pop. 6289. It has manufactures of cotton, woollen cloth, and leather.

Strelitz, Alt, a town of Germany. See ALTSTRELITZ.

Strelitz, Gross, grōce strå'lits, a town of Prussian Silesia, government and 2 miles S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 3912. It has manufactures of linen fabrics and hosiery.

Strelitz, Neu, a town of Germany. See NEU-STRELITZ.

Strengnäs, written also **Straengnaes,** a town of Sweden, læn and 40 miles N. of Nyköping, on the S. shore of Lake Mælar. Pop. 1607. It is the see of a bishop.

Strepy, strå'pee, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Haine, 9 miles E. of Mons. Pop. 1826.

Stret'ton Church, a town and parish of England, co. of Salop, 13 miles S.S.W. of Shrewsbury. Pop. of parish, 1756. It has a woollen-manufactory, and a trade in malt.

Strib'ling Springs, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va.

Strick'ersville, a post-hamlet in London Britain township, Chester co., Pa., 1 mile from Thompson Station, and about 13 miles W. of Wilmington, Del. It has a church.

Strick'land, a post-office of Isabella co., Mich.

Strick'land's Ferry, a post-hamlet of Androscoggin co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, and on the Maine Central Railroad (Androscoggin division), 20 miles N. of Lewiston.

Strick'ler, a post-office of Washington co., Ark.

Strick'ling, a post-office of Burnet co., Tex.

Striegau, stree'gŏw, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, 33 miles W.S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 10,502. It has manufactures of woollen and linen.

Strielna, stre-ĕl'nå, a river of Russia, government of Vologda, rises in the circle of Nikolsk, flows N., and joins the Sookhona. Length, 60 miles.

Strigno, streen'yo, a village of Austria, in Tyrol, on the Brenta, 6 miles from Borgo. Pop. 1418.

Strigonia, a city of Hungary. See GRAN.

Strijen, a village of the Netherlands. See STRYEN.

Strikersville, New York. See STRYKERSVILLE.

Strimilow, a town of Bohemia. See TREMLES.

Strinestown, strīnz'tŏwn, a post-office of York co., Pa., at Mount Pleasant, about 10 miles N. of York.

String'town, a post-office of Richland co., Ill., about 10 miles N.E. of Olney.

Stringtown, a post-village of Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 58 miles N. of Denison, Tex. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Coal is found near this place.

Stringtown, a post-hamlet of Cole co., Mo., 13 miles S.W. of Jefferson City. It has 3 stores, a flour-mill, &c.

Stringtown, a post-hamlet of Pickaway co., O., about 35 miles S.S.E. of Columbus. Pop. 71.

Stringtown, a post-office of Hays co., Tex., about 40 miles N.E. of San Antonio.

Strivali, stre-vå'lee (or **Strofadia,** stro-få-dee'å, written also **Stam'phane**), **Islands** (anc. *Stroph'ades*), a group of four small Ionian islets, 28 miles S. of Zante. Harpy and Convent Islands are the largest.

Stro'derville, a post-hamlet of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, at Whitewater Station, 145 miles S. by E. of St. Louis.

Strode's Mills, a post-hamlet of Mifflin co., Pa., 2 miles from Anderson's Station, and about 6 miles S.W. of Lewistown. It has 1 or 2 grist-mills.

Strogonov (stro`go-nov') **Bay,** an inlet of Japan, on the W. coast of Yesso, lat. 43° 30′ N., lon. 141° E.

Strokestown, strōks'tŏwn, a town of Ireland, co. of Roscommon, 6½ miles S.S.E. of Elphin. Pop. 974.

Stro'ma, or **Stro'may,** an island off the N. extremity of Scotland, co. of Caithness, in Pentland Firth, between the mainland and the Orkneys, parish and 2 miles N. of Canisbay. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1½ miles. Shores rocky and precipitous. It has the remains of an old castle and an ancient chapel. Pop. 330.

Stromay, a small island of the Outer Hebrides, off the N. extremity of North Uist.

Stromboli, strom'bo-le (anc. *Stron'gyle*), the north-easternmost of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, off the N. coast of Sicily. Shape nearly round; circuit about 12 miles. Pop. 1200, who raise good wine, wheat, barley, cotton, raisins, currants, and figs. It is wholly of volcanic formation, consisting of a conical bifurcated rock, rising to 2500 feet above the sea, and at its W. extremity is a volcano in constant eruption, the crater being on the N.W. side of the mountain, about one-third from its summit and 170 yards across. On the E. side of the island are a small town and a battery, and vestiges of ancient buildings are scattered over the surface.

Strombolino, strom-bo-lee'no, or **Stromboluzzo,** strom-bo-loot'so, an islet just N.E. of Stromboli.

Strom`ness' (formerly **Cair'ston**), a seaport town of Scotland, co. and on the mainland of Orkney, beside a beautiful bay, 12 miles W.S.W. of Kirkwall. Pop. of parish, 2403. The bay or harbor is excellent, and admits vessels of all burdens.

Strom`ness', a post-village in Haldimand co., Ontario, on the Welland Canal Feeder, 3 miles from Dunnville.

Strömöe, Färöe Islands. See FÄRÖE.

Stroms'burg, a post-village of Polk co., Neb., on the North Fork of Big Blue River, about 22 miles E. of Central City, and 7 miles S. of Osceola. It has 2 or 3 churches, and manufactures of carriages, brooms, &c.

Strömsöe, ström'sö`ęh, one of the small towns of Norway comprised under the name of DRAMMEN.

Strömstad, ström'ståd, a town of Sweden, on the Skager-Rack, near the frontier of Norway. Pop. 2104.

Stronach, strō'nah, a post-village of Manistee co., Mich., in Stronach township, on Little Manistee River, 5 miles S.E. of Manistee. It has a saw-mill and 3 shingle-mills. Pop. of the township, 493.

Strong, a post-village of Franklin co., Me., in Strong township, on Sandy River, about 45 miles N.N.W. of Augusta, and 10 miles N. of Farmington. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, a starch-factory, &c. Pop. of the township, 634.

Strongoli, stron'go-le, a village of Italy, in Calabria, 13 miles N.N.W. of Cotrone. Pop. 2859.

Strong River, Mississippi, rises in Scott co., runs southwestward through Smith and Simpson cos., and enters Pearl River.

Strong's Cañon, a station in Placer co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 6½ miles S.W. of Truckee.

Strong's Island, Pacific Ocean. See OUALAN.

Strong's Prairie, prā'ree, a post-hamlet and township of Adams co., Wis., about 45 miles N.N.W. of Portage City. The township contains Arkdale, is bounded on the W. by the Wisconsin River, and has a pop. of 934.

Strongs'town, a post-hamlet in Pine township, Indiana co., Pa., about 27 miles W. of Altoona. It has a church.

Strongs'ville, a post-village in Strongsville township, Cuyahoga co., O., on Rocky River, 5 miles S. of Berea, and about 16 miles S.S.W. of Cleveland. It has 2 churches and several mills. The township has 3 cheese-factories and a pop. of 896.

Strongyle, the ancient name of STROMBOLI.

Strongylo, strong'e-lo, an islet of the Grecian Archipelago, 8 miles S.W. of Paros.

Stron'sa, or **Stron'say,** one of the most easterly of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, about 7¼ miles in length by 6½ miles in breadth. Pop. 1267. Shores deeply indented by bays, and surface mostly in pasturage. On its N.E. side is the island of Papa-Stronsa.

Stron'tian (called stron-tee'ạn by the people of the vicinity), a hamlet and *quoad sacra* parish of Scotland, co. of Argyle, on an arm of the sea called Loch Sunart, 30 miles S.W. of Fort William, noted for its mines of lead and strontian, which metal is named from the parish.

Strontian (stron'she-ạn) **Island,** or **Green Island,** one of the Wine Islands of Lake Erie, in Ottawa co., O., 1½ miles W. of Put-in-Bay. Area, 9 acres. It belongs to the United States government, and contains large deposits of strontia sulphate. Here is the Green Island light-house.

Strophades, Ionian islets. See STRIVALI.

Stroppiana, strop-pe-å'nå, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 8 miles S.S.E. of Vercelli. Pop. 2645.

Strother, stroTH'ęr, a post-office and station of Fairfield co., S.C., on the Spartanburg & Union Railroad, 37 miles N.W. of Columbia. It has a store.

Stroud, strŏwd, a town of England, co. and 9 miles S.S.E. of Gloucester, on a branch railway. Pop. 7082. The town, on an eminence at the confluence of the Frome and Slade Rivers, is well built, and has many woollen- and fulling-mills and dyeing-establishments. It sends two members to the House of Commons.

Stroud, or **Strood,** a town of England, co. of Kent, on the W. bank of the Medway, continuous across a bridge with Rochester. Pop. 4186.

Stroud, a township of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. 2160.

Stroud City, Kentucky. See OWENSBOROUGH JUNCTION.

Stroud's, a village and station of McLean co., Ky., on the Owensborough & Nashville Railroad, 27 miles S. of Owensborough.

Stroudsburg, strŏwdz'bŭrg, a post-borough, capital of Monroe co., Pa., in Stroud township, on Brodhead's Creek and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 53 miles S.E. of Scranton, about 24 miles N. of Easton, and 4 miles N.W. of the Delaware Water Gap. It is surrounded by attractive scenery, and contains a court-house, 3 or 4 churches, 2 banks, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 1793.

Stroudwater, strŏwd'wå-tęr, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., in Deering township, 3 miles W. of Portland. It has a church.

Strout, strŏwt, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 40 miles S.W. of Jacksonville.

Struga, stroo'gå, written also **Strouga,** a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 6 miles W. of Ochrida.

Struma, a river of Turkey. See KARA-SOO.

Struppa, stroop'på, a village of Italy, 3 miles N.E. of Genoa, on the Bisagno, near its mouth in the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. of commune, 3137.

Struther's (strŭTH'ęrz) **Station,** a post-village in Poland township, Mahoning co., O., on the Ashtabula & Pittsburg Railroad, and on the Mahoning River, 4½ miles S.E. of Youngstown. It has a church and a blast-furnace for iron. Pop. about 300.

Stry, stree, a river of Austrian Galicia, rises in the Carpathians, flows N. and N.E., and, after a course of 110 miles, joins the Dniester 4 miles N.E. of Zydaczow.

Stry, a fortified town of Galicia, on the Stry, 42 miles S.S.W. of Lemberg. Pop. 9880.

Stryen, or **Strijen,** strī'ęn, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 8 miles S. of Dort. Pop. 3251.

Stry'ker, a post-village in Springfield township, Williams co., O., on Bean Creek, and on the Air-Line division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 47 miles W. by S. of Toledo, and 8 miles E.N.E. of Bryan. It has 5 churches, a cheese-factory, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 671.

Strykersville, or **Strikersville,** strī'kęrs-vĭl, a post-village in Sheldon township, Wyoming co., N.Y., about 28 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches and several mills. Pop. about 400.

Strymon, a river of Turkey. See KARA-SOO.

Strymonicus Sinus. See GULF OF ORPHANO.

Strynöe and **Strynöe-Kalp,** strü'nö'ęh-kålp, two islets of Denmark, between the islands of Langeland, Taasinge, and Æröe.

Strypen, strī'pęn, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 13 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 1210.

Stryvelyne, a burgh of Scotland. See STIRLING.

Strzelno, strzhĕl'no, or **Strschelno,** a town of Prussia, in Posen, 13 miles S.S.W. of Inowrazlaw. Pop. 3493.

Strzyzow, strzhee'zov, a village of Austrian Galicia, near Jaslo, on the Wisloka. Pop. 1273.

Stu'art, an island in Behring's Sea, in lat. 63° 33' N., lon. 162° 19' W., about 20 miles in circuit.

Stu'art, a post-office of Cross co., Ark.

Stuart, a post-village in Penn township, Guthrie co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 40 miles W. by S. of Des Moines. It has a bank, 2 newspaper offices, 5 churches, a school-house, and a machine-shop.

Stuart's Draft, a post-office of Augusta co., Va.

Stubbekiöbing, stoob'bęh-k'yö'bing, a maritime town of Denmark, on the N.E. coast of the island of Falster, 15 miles S. of Præstöe. Pop. 1247.

Stubblefield, stŭb'bęl-feeld, a post-hamlet of Bond co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 47 miles E.N.E. of St. Louis, Mo. It has a church,

Stubblefield, a post-hamlet of Graves co., Ky., 3 miles from Wingo's Station. It has a church.

Stuck'eyville, a post-office of Bedford co., Pa., about 35 miles S. by W. of Altoona.

Studenecz, stoo'dęh-nĕtch', or **Studanka,** stoo-dån'kå, a village of Bohemia, circle of Bidschow, on the road to Starkenbach. Pop. 2133.

Stud'land, a village of England, co. of Dorset, in the island of Purbeck, 3 miles N. of Swanage, bounded on the N. by Poole Harbor. Studland Bay, on its E. side, is a fair anchorage, and near it is Brownsea Island, with a castle, defending the entrance of Poole Harbor.

Stuhlweissenburg, stool-ŵī'sęn-bŏŏRG' (or -bŭrg), a town of Hungary, capital of a county, in a marshy tract, 16 miles N.E. of Lake Balatony. Pop. 22,683. It has some handsome buildings, including the bishop's palace and offices, county hall, the Marienkirche, in which 14 kings of Hungary were buried, a gymnasium, other Roman Catholic schools, a military academy, a Magyar theatre, manufactures of flannels and leather, a trade in wine, and large cattle-markets.

Stuhlweissenburg, or **Weissenburg** (Hung. *Székes-Fehér,* så'kêsh-fĕh-hår'), a county in the S.W. of Hungary, bounded E. by the Danube. Area, 1605 square miles. It is level in the S., but broken in the N. Wine and tobacco are leading products. Pop. 196,234.

Stuhm, stoom, a town of West Prussia, 13 miles N.N.E. of Marienwerder, between two lakes. Pop. 2146. It has an old castle. Here Gustavus Adolphus defeated the Poles in 1630.

Stuka, a town of Morocco. See STOOKA.

Stukely, Quebec. See SOUTH STUKELY.

Stumke's (stŭm'kįz) **Corners,** a post-hamlet in Franklin township, Ripley co., Ind., 3 miles from Milan. It has a church.

Stump'ey Point, a post-office of Dare co., N.C.

Stump Knob, a post-office of Johnson co., Tenn.

Stump Sound, a post-township of Onslow co., N.C., on the Atlantic Ocean, 25 miles N.E. of Wilmington. Here are forests of pine. Pop. 1515.

Stura, stoo'rå (anc. *Stu'ra*), a river of North Italy, in Piedmont, after a S.E. course of 35 miles, joins the Po 3 miles N. of Turin.

Stura, a river of North Italy, flows for 70 miles N.E., and joins the Tanaro on the left, near Cherasco.

Stur'bridge, a hamlet of England, co. and 1½ miles N.N.E. of Cambridge.

Stur'bridge, a post-village and township of Worcester co., Mass., on the Quinebaug River, about 30 miles E. of Springfield, and 20 miles S.W. of Worcester. It has 3 churches. The township contains Fiskedale, and has manufactures of cotton print cloth, bits, augers, carriages, and women's shoes, and a pop. of 2213. Graphite is mined here.

Stur'devant, a post-office and station of Tallapoosa co., Ala., near Tallapoosa River, and on the Savannah & Memphis Railroad, 40 miles W.N.W. of Opelika. It has a grist-mill.

Sturge, stŭrj, an island of the Antarctic Ocean, the easternmost of the five which compose the Balleny group, in lat. 66° 44' S., lon. 163° 11' W. It is very elevated, the highest peak being about 5000 feet.

Sturgeon, stŭr'jǫn, a lake of Canada, 27 miles long by 6 miles broad, connected with Pine Island Lake by the river Saskatchewan, in lat. 54° N., lon. 102° W. It receives Sturgeon River, a rapid stream, 30 miles long.

Sturgeon, stŭr'jǫn, a station in Baraga co., Mich., on the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, 16 miles S.E. of L'Anse.

Sturgeon, a post-village of Boone co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 16 miles S.S.E. of Moberly, and about 20 miles N. of Columbia. It has a newspaper office, a high school, 4 churches, and a bank.

Sturgeon, a post-village in Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 4 miles from Georgetown. Pop. 200.

Sturgeon Bay, a post-village, capital of Door co., Wis., in Sturgeon Bay township, on a narrow inlet of Green Bay, about 25 miles E. of Oconto, and 3 miles W. of Lake Michigan, which is the E. boundary of the township. It contains a graded school, 2 newspaper offices, 4 churches, 4 saw-mills, and a planing-mill. Pop. of village about 1000; of the township, additional, 549. A short canal connects the inlet (called Sturgeon Bay) with Lake Michigan.

Sturgeon Lake, a station of the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad, 52 miles S.W. of Duluth, Minn.

Sturgeon River, Houghton co., Mich., runs westward and northward, and enters Portage Lake about 9 miles S.S.E. of Houghton.

Sturgeonville, a post-office of Brunswick co., Va.

Sturgis, stŭr'jis, a post-village of Lawrence co., Dakota, among the Black Hills, 12 miles E. of Deadwood.

Sturgis, a post-village of St. Joseph co., Mich., in Sturgis township, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad where it crosses the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 31 miles E. by N. of Elkhart, 24 miles W.S.W. of Coldwater, and 36 miles S. by E. of Kalamazoo. It has 7 churches, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, a union school, a machine-shop, a grist-mill, and manufactures of furniture, pumps, windmills, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. about 2000; of the township, 2248.

Stur'minster New'ton Castle, a town of England, co. of Dorset, on the Stour, 8 miles S.W. of Shaftesbury. Pop. of parish, 1965. It has some manufactures of baize.

Sturt, a mountain of New South Wales, in the Darling Downs.

Sturt Moun'tain, in South Australia, is the most conspicuous summit of the Gawler range, W. of Spencer Gulf. Lat. 32° 45' S.; lon. 135° 30' E.

Sturt Riv'er, South Australia, enters the Gulf of St. Vincent near Glenelg, 6 miles S.W. of Adelaide.

Stuts'man, a county in the N.E. central part of Dakota, is drained by the Dakota River. Area, 2304 square miles. It is intersected by the Northern Pacific Railroad. The soil is fertile. Capital, Jamestown.

Stutt'gart, or **Stut'gard** (Ger. pron. stŏŏt'gaRt), the capital city of Würtemberg, Germany, on the Nesenbach, a small affluent of the Neckar, 1½ miles from its mouth in that river, 38 miles E.S.E. of Carlsruhe. Lat. of the cathedral, 48° 46' 36" N.; lon. 9° 10' 52" E. The city is surrounded by gardens and vineyards, and is entered by an avenue of poplars. It is mostly well built, and has some broad and handsome streets and fine squares, in one of which is the royal palace, a freestone edifice, opening on one side into a fine park. This palace contains many good Flemish paintings, and sculptures by Dannecker and Canova. The old palace, and the theatre in the same square, a Gothic church, with tombs of the dukes of Würtemberg, the palace of the princes, parliament house, city hall, chancery court, barracks, post-office, gymnasium, city schools, large hospital, workhouse, royal stud-house, stables, and riding-school, are the other principal edifices; and here are a public library containing 450,000 volumes, a museum of natural history, with a remarkable series of fossils, royal cabinets of coins, medals, antiquities, and maps, the royal library, and many private libraries. Stuttgard is the terminus of numerous railways. Printing and book-binding form the chief branches of its industry. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, jewelry, mathematical and musical instruments, perfumery, corsets, gloves, and carpets, with breweries and vinegar-works. In its vicinity wine is made; and near it is Cannstadt, a favorite watering-place. Stuttgart is of ancient date, and owes its name to a castle which existed before 1080. In 1119 it obtained corporate rights from Rudolf, Margrave of Baden, and in 1320 became the residence of the counts of Würtemberg. It was much extended and improved about 1449, and has since, with only a short interval, been the capital. Pop., exclusive of Cannstadt, 107,273.

Stuyvesant, stī'vẹs-ant, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., in Stuyvesant township, on the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 10 miles N. of Hudson, and 18 miles below Albany. It has a steamboat-landing, 3 churches, and a foundry. The township contains the village of Stuyvesant Falls. Pop. of the township, 2393.

Stuyvesant Falls, a post-village in Stuyvesant township, Columbia co., N.Y., on Kinderhook Creek, 24 miles S. of Albany. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of cotton and woollen goods. The creek affords water-power. Pop. about 700.

Styles Station, New York. See Stiles Station.

Styr, steer, a river of Austria and Russia, in Galicia, Volhynia, and Minsk, after a N. course of 200 miles, joins the Pripets 22 miles E. of Pinsk.

Styria, or **Stiria,** stīr'e-ạ (Ger. *Steyermark,* stī'ẹr-mark'; Fr. *Styrie,* stee'ree'; anciently a part of *Nor'icum*), a duchy and crown-land of Austro-Hungary, in Cisleithania, between lat. 45° 54′ and 47° 50′ N. and lon. 13° 30′ and 16° 25′ E., having on the E. Hungary, S. Illyria and Croatia, and N. and W. Upper Austria. Area, 8671 square miles. Pop. 1,137,990, partly of Slavic and partly of German descent. It chiefly consists of the valley or basin of the Mur, with portions of those of the Drave and Save in the S., and the Enns in the N.W., which valley is separated from that of the Mur by the Noric Alps. The highest point of these, the Hochschwab, is upwards of 7600 feet in elevation. The Styrian Alps, S. of the Mur, rise in the Eisenhut to 7656 feet in height, and a branch of the Carnic Alps separates the Drave and Save. The surface is almost wholly mountainous, except in the S.E., where are some plains on which corn, fruit, tobacco, &c., are raised; elsewhere pastoral and mining industry chiefly occupy the population. The chief crops are wheat, maize, pulse, fruits, hemp, and flax. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared. Mining is the chief branch of industry. Leading mineral products are iron, copper, salt, alum, and coal, with small quantities of lead, silver, gold, and zinc; marble and building-stones are abundant, and the country contains many medicinal springs. Styria lies in the high route between Austria and the Adriatic, and is traversed by the railway from Vienna to Triest. It is divided into the circles of Grätz (the capital), and Marburg, Cilly, Judenburg, and Bruck, its other chief towns. Nearly all its inhabitants are Roman Catholics. Styria was erected into a margraviate by Charlemagne. It has belonged to Austria since 1192. ——Adj. and inhab. Styrian, stīr'e-ạn.

Suabia, Germany. See Swabia.

Suadiah, or **Suadieah.** See Sweideeyah.

Suakin, swå'kin, or **Suakem,** soo-å'kem, a seaport town of Egypt, on the Red Sea, on an island off its W. coast, in lat. 19° 7′ N., lon. 37° 20′ E. Pop. 4078. It has an excellent harbor, and is a station for pilgrims and for trade to and from Arabia.

Suamico, swom'ẹ-ko, a small river of Wisconsin, rises in Shawano co., runs eastward through Brown co., and enters Green Bay about 8 miles N. of the town of Green Bay.

Suamico, a post-village in Suamico township, Brown co., Wis., on a river of the same name, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 9 miles N. of the city of Green Bay. It has a church and a lumber-mill. The township is bounded E. by Green Bay. Pop. of the township, 1074.

Suapure, swå-poo'rå, or **Sivapure,** se-vå-poo'rå, a river of Venezuela, rises in the Sierra Parima, near lat. 6° S., flows W.N.W., and joins the Orinoco on the right, after a course of about 100 miles.

Suarez, United States of Colombia. See Sarabita.

Suata, swå'tå, or **Suapa,** swå'på, a town of the United States of Colombia, province of Socorro, about 80 miles S.S.W. of Pamplona. It consists of about 1000 houses.

Subaschi, a town of Russia. See Soobashi.

Subathoo, or **Subhatoo,** soo`bå-too', a town of Northwest India, between the Sutlej and Jumna, 28 miles S.E. of Belaspoor. It is a sanitarium for British troops.

Subbermutty, a river of India. See Sabermuttee.

Subbiano, soob-be-å'no, a village of Italy, on the Arno, 34 miles E.S.E. of Florence. P. of commune, 3725.

Subiaco, soo-be-å'ko (anc. *Subla'queum*), a town of Central Italy, 31 miles E. of Rome, on the Teverone. Pop. 6990. It is picturesquely situated, and has a castle, long a summer residence of the popes, a monastery founded in the fifth century, and remains of a villa of Nero.

Sub'lett, a post-hamlet of Adair co., Mo., on the Northern division of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 42 miles N. of Macon. It has a church.

Sub'lette, a post-village in Sublette township, Lee co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 8 miles N.N.W. of Mendota, and 20 miles S.E. of Dixon. It has 4 churches and a graded school. Pop. of the township, 1300.

Sub'lett's Ferry, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala., on the Tennessee River, 5 miles from Bellefonte.

Sublett's Tavern, a post-hamlet of Powhatan co., Va., near the James River, about 24 miles W. of Richmond. It has a church.

Subligna, sub'lig-nạ, a post-village of Chattooga co., Ga., is at the junction of several valleys, 25 miles N. by W. of Rome. It has 2 churches, an academy, a tannery, and 2 stores.

Sublime, sŭb-līm', a post-office of Lavaca co., Tex., 14 miles S. of Weimar.

Sublim'ity, a post-village of Marion co., Oregon, 15 miles S.E. of Salem. It is situated on an eminence commanding a sublime view of mountains. It has 1 or 2 churches. Pop. 75.

Sub Rosa, sŭb ro'zạ, a post-office of Franklin co., Ark., 10 miles S. of Ozark.

Subtiava, soob-te-å'vå, a town of Nicaragua, on a lake, near the Pacific, 40 miles S.S.E. of Leon. Pop. 5000.

Subunreeka, a river of India. See Soobunrekha.

Subz, a town of Russia. See Shehr-e-Soobz.

Subzawar, a town of Persia. See Sabzawar.

Subzawur, sŭb-zạ-wŭr', a town and fort of West Afghanistan, on a river, 110 miles S. of Herat. Lat. 33° 20′ N.; lon. 62° 10′ E.

Subzow, Russia. See Soobtsov.

Sucarnoochee, sŭk-ạr-noo'chee, or **Suck`erno'chee,** a post-office and station of Kemper co., Miss., on Sucarnoochee Creek, and on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 34 miles N.N.E. of Meridian.

Sucarnoochee Creek rises near the N. border of Kemper co., Miss., and runs southeastward into Alabama. It intersects Sumter co., Ala., and enters the Tombigbee River about 15 miles S.E. of Livingston. It is nearly 100 miles long, and is navigable.

Succadana, sŭk-kå-då'nå, written also **Soekadana,** a town on the W. coast of Borneo, near the mouth of the Simpang River, lat. 1° 20′ S. The exports comprise opium, camphor, salt, diamonds, gold-dust, and tin.

Suc`casun'na,** or **Suck`asun'ny, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., in Roxbury township, on the Morris Canal and the Chester Branch Railroad, 6½ miles S.W. of Dover, and about 10 miles W.N.W. of Morristown. It has 2 churches and a pottery for stone-ware.

Suc`cess', a post-office of Russell co., Kansas, on Saline River, 8½ miles N. of Bunker Hill.

Success, a post-hamlet of Benzie co., Mich., 12 miles W. of Traverse City. Near it are several lakes.

Success, township, Coos co., N.H. Area, 30,000 acres.

Success, Suffolk co., N.Y. See Northville.

Sucé, sü`så', a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the Erdre, 8 miles N.N.E. of Nantes. Pop. 2119.

Su-Chew, China. See Soo-Chow-Foo.

Suchiltepec, soo-cheel-tå-pėk', a town of Guatemala, capital of a department, 75 miles W. of New Guatemala, on the river Suchiltepec, which enters the Pacific Ocean, and near a volcano of the same name. Indigo and cochineal are cultivated in its vicinity.

Suchin, soo'chin, a small native state of India, in Guzerat. Pop. 17,103.

Suchona, a river of Russia. See SOOKHONA.

Süchteln, sük'têln, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 19 miles W.N.W. of Dusseldorf, on a canal. Pop. 1840.

Sucidava, the ancient name of SUCZAWA.

Suck, a river of Ireland, in Connaught, flows mostly S., and joins the Shannon at Shannon Bridge.

Suckasunny, New Jersey. See SUCCASUNNA.

Suck'er Flat, a mining-camp of Yuba co., Cal., ½ mile from Yuba River, and about 15 miles E. of Marysville. Here are placer gold-mines which were once rich.

Sucker Lake, a post-office of Polk co., Wis.

Suckernochee Creek. See SUCARNOOCHEE.

Sucre, a city of Bolivia. See CHUQUISACA.

Sucro, the ancient name of the JUCAR.

Sucro, the supposed ancient name of CULLERA.

Sucuriu, soo-koo-re-oo', a river of Brazil, rises in the Serra de Itaqueira, in Matto-Grosso, and joins the Paraná on the right, 8 miles below the junction of the Tiete.

Suczawa, soo-chå'ŵå, or **Sutschawa,** soo-chå'ŵå, a river of Austria, rises in Bukowina, forms part of the boundary between Galicia and Roumania, and joins the Sereth after a course of about 100 miles.

Suczawa, Suczava, soo-chå'vå, or **Sutschawa** (anc. *Sucidava*), a town of Austria, in Bukowina, near the Suczawa, on the frontier of Roumania, 34 miles E.N.E. of Kimpolung. Pop. 7436. It has several Greek and Armenian churches, a synagogue, and a high school.

Suda, soo'då, or **Swid,** swid, a river of Russia, rises in the S. of the government of Olonets, and, flowing S.E., joins the Sheksna below Cherepovetz. Total course, about 140 miles.

Sudak, a town of the Crimea. See SOODAK.

Sudan, a region of Africa. See SOODAN.

Sudbury, sŭd'bẹr-e, a town of England, cos. of Suffolk and Essex, on the Stour, 19 miles W. of Ipswich. Pop. 6908. The town, on the N. side of the river, is neat, clean, well built, and has 3 parish churches, a handsome town hall, a grammar-school, an important manufacture of silks and buntings, an export trade in agricultural produce, and imports of coal.

Sudbury, sŭd'bẹr-e, a post-village in Sudbury township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad, 20 miles S. by W. of Lowell, and about 20 miles W. of Boston. It has 3 churches and a high school. The township is bounded E. by the Sudbury River, and contains South Sudbury. Pop. of the township, 1177.

Sudbury, a post-hamlet and summer resort in Sudbury township, Rutland co., Vt., about 20 miles N.W. of Rutland. It has a church. Good marble is found in this township. Pop. of the township, 601.

Sudbury River, Massachusetts, drains part of Middlesex co., runs northward, and unites with the Assabet about 1 mile N.W. of Concord. The union of these rivers forms the Concord River.

Sudermania, Sweden. See SÖDERMANNLAND.

Suderöe, soo'dẹr-ō or soo'dẹr-ö'ẹh, almost soo'dẹr-ŭh'-yẹh, one of the Färöe Islands. It has beds of lignite.

Suder Ogg, Prussia. See NORDER OGG.

Sudeten-Gebirge, soo'dẹh-tẹn-ghẹh-beer'ghẹh, or **Sudet'ic Mountains** (anc. *Sude'ti Mon'tes*), a mountain-range of Germany, comprising the Fichtel-Berg, Erz-Gebirge, and Riesen-Gebirge. They encircle Bohemia, being connected on the E. with the Carpathians and on the W. with the mountains of Franconia.

Sudharam, a town of Bengal. See NOAKHALLY.

Sud'lersville, a post-hamlet of Queen Anne co., Md., on the Queen Anne's & Kent Railroad, 16 miles N.E. of Centreville. It has 3 churches and a cannery. Pop. 200.

Sud'ley, a post-hamlet of Anne Arundel co., Md., near Chesapeake Bay, about 14 miles S. by W. of Annapolis.

Sud'ley Springs, a post-hamlet of Prince William co., Va., 8 miles N. of Manassas. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Sudost, a river of Russia. See SOODOST.

Sudsha, a town of Russia. See SOOJA.

Sudud, soo'dŭd' (probably the *Zadud* of Scripture), a large village of Syria, E. of the route from Damascus to Homs (Emesa).

Suduk, or **Sadak,** sud'ŭk', a river of Beloochistan, rises near lat. 26° N., lon. 63° 22' E., and, after a S. course of 140 miles, enters the Indian Ocean 125 miles E. of the mouth of the Doostee.

Sudzice, a town of Silesia. See ZAUDITZ.

Sue, soo'å, an island of Torres Strait, one of "The Sisters," N.N.E. of Cape York. Lat. 10° 12' S.; lon. 142° 52' E. At the W. end of the island is a native village.

Sueca, swå'kå, a town of Spain, 20 miles S.E. of Valencia, on the Jucar, near its mouth in the Mediterranean. Pop. 11,340.

Suecia, Sueco, Suède, and **Suedia.** See SWEDEN.

Sue (sū) **City,** a post-hamlet of Macon co., Mo., about 20 miles N.N.E. of Macon City. It has 4 stores, a grist-mill, &c.

Suediah, swå'de-å (anc. *Seleu'cia*), a port of Asiatic Turkey, 18 miles S.W. of Antioch.

Suel, sū'ẹl, a post-office of Scott co., Minn.

Suessa Arrunca, the ancient name of SESSA.

Suessonum, or **Suessionum.** See SOISSONS.

Suez, soo'êz, written also **Souez** and **Soueys** (Arab. pron. soo-êz' or soo-aiz'; anc. *Cleopa'tris* or *Arsin'öe*), a frontier seaport town of Egypt, near the head of the Gulf of Suez (an arm of the Red Sea), 76 miles E. of Cairo. Lat. 29° 58' 6'' N.; lon. 32° 34' 2'' E. It is a station for numerous caravans and travellers. It is connected by railway with Cairo and Alexandria, and since the construction of the Suez Canal, which crosses the Isthmus of Suez from Port Said to this town, it has greatly improved. The old town is built of sun-dried bricks, having about a dozen mosques, a Greek church, a custom-house, government house, &c. There are also fine hotels, hospitals, storehouses, and a *chalet* of the khedive. The country around it is a perfect desert, and all provisions and water are brought to it from great distances. From its position on the high-road between Egypt and the East, Suez has always been a place of extensive transit trade; and since the establishment of the overland route to India it has become the residence of many merchants and agents. Its water-supply comes from the Nile. Two miles S. of the town is a spacious new artificial port, with a dry-dock, besides which there is a canal port, with extensive buildings and a quay. Pop. 12,500. See GULF OF SUEZ, and ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.

Su'ez', a post-township of Mercer co., Ill., about 18 miles N.W. of Galesburg. It contains the village of Norwood, a hamlet named Suez, and 5 churches. Pop. 1176.

Suffeed Koh, or **Sufeid Koh,** sŭf-feed' kō (the "white mountain"), in Afghanistan, 100 miles S. of the Hindoo-Koosh, bounds the valley of Cabool on the S., extending from W. to E., near 35° 50' S. lat. and between lon. 69° 36' and 71° 16' E. It has three parallel ranges, the two lower covered with pine woods, the loftiest steep and rocky, rising in one part to 14,200 feet in height and covered with perpetual snow.

Suffeid Rud, a river of Persia. See SEFEED ROOD.

Suf'fern, a post-village in Ramapo township, Rockland co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad, at the junction of the Piermont Branch with the main line, 32 miles N. by W. of New York, and 28 miles S.S.E. of Goshen. It contains a school called the Mountain Institute, and 3 churches.

Suf'field, a post-village in Suffield township, Hartford co., Conn., on a branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 16 miles N. of Hartford, and about 2 miles W. of the Connecticut. It has 6 churches, a bank, 2 paper-mills, and several cigar-factories. Here is the Connecticut Literary Institute (Baptist). P. of township, 3277.

Suffield, a post-hamlet in Suffield township, Portage co., O., 9 miles S. of Kent, and about 10 miles E.S.E. of Akron. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1444.

Sufflenheim, soof'flẹn-hīm' (Fr. *Soufflenheim,* soof'-flên'êm'), a town of Alsace, 8 miles N.E. of Bischweiler. Pop. 3014.

Suffolk, sŭf'fọk, a county of England, having E. the North Sea, N. Norfolk, W. Cambridgeshire, and S. Essex. Area, 1485 square miles. Pop. 348,869. The Ouse and Waveney Rivers form the N. boundary; the S. limit is formed by the Stour, which, with the Orwell, expands into an estuary near the sea. Most of it is level and very productive. Wheat, barley, beans, oats, turnips, and hemp are the principal crops; hops and wool are raised; dairy husbandry is important, and butter is a chief product. Agriculture is the leading industrial pursuit. The rivers are mostly navigable, and the county is intersected by the Stowmarket Canal, the Lowestoft & Norwich Navigation, and various lines of railway. Assizes are held at Bury St. Edmund's and Ipswich; besides which boroughs it contains Eye and Sudbury, and the market-towns of Woodbridge, Framlingham, Mildenhall, Brandon, Lavenham, Stowmarket, Saxmundham, &c., with Orford, Aldborough, Southwold, and Lowestoft. It sends nine members to the House of Commons, of which four are for the county.

Suffolk, sŭf'fọk, a small county in the E. part of Massachusetts, bordering on Massachusetts Bay. It comprises the cities of Boston and Chelsea, the townships of Revere and Winthrop, and several small islands in Boston Harbor and the adjacent bay. It is the most wealthy county of the state, and the most populous except Middlesex co. Capital, Boston. Valuation of real and personal estate, $836,683,247. Pop. in 1870, 270,802; in 1875, 364,886, its area having been somewhat increased.

Suffolk, the most southeastern county of New York, has an area of about 850 square miles. It comprises the middle and eastern parts of Long Island, and is bounded on the N. by Long Island Sound, and on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. The coasts are deeply indented by inlets and bays, which afford good harbors. The surface is partly level and partly hilly, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is mostly sandy, and in some places is fertile. Hay, butter, Indian corn, potatoes, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the Long Island and South Side Railroads. Capital, Riverhead. Valuation of real and personal estate, $30,317,006. Pop. in 1870, 46,924; in 1875, 52,088.

Suffolk, a post-office of El Paso co., Col.

Suffolk, a post-village, capital of Nansemond co., Va., on the Nansemond River, and on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad where it crosses the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 18 miles W.S.W. of Norfolk, and 58 miles E.S.E. of Petersburg. It is 1 mile from the Dismal Swamp. It contains a court-house, 7 churches, 2 banks, the Suffolk Female Institute, the Collegiate Institute, and printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers. It has manufactures of lumber and cypress shingles. Pop. about 1200.

Suffolk, or **Pleasant Grove,** a village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, on the Prince Edward Island Railway, 10 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 200.

Sugar (shŏŏg'ạr) **Branch,** a post-office of Switzerland co., Ind.

Sugar Creek rises in Benton co., Ark., runs northwestward, and enters the Elk River in McDonald co., Mo.

Sugar Creek, Georgia, rises in Dodge co., runs southeastward, and enters the Little Ocmulgee River in Telfair co.

Sugar Creek, Illinois, rises in McLean co., runs southwestward through Logan co., and enters Salt Creek 4 or 5 miles S.E. of Mason City. It is about 65 miles long.

Sugar Creek, or **Rock River,** Indiana, rises in Clinton co., runs southwestward through Montgomery and Parke cos., and enters the Wabash River about 10 miles N.W. of Rockville. It is about 100 miles long.

Sugar Creek, Indiana, rises in Henry co., runs nearly southward through the cos. of Hancock and Shelby, and enters the East Fork of White River 1 or 2 miles below Edinburg. It is about 85 miles long.

Sugar Creek, Kansas, rises in Anderson co., runs eastward, and enters the Osage River in Linn co., about 12 miles N.E. of Mound City.

Sugar Creek, an affluent of the Catawba River, rises near Charlotte, N.C., runs southward, and enters that river on the E. border of York co., S.C.

Sugar Creek, Ohio, rises in Wayne co., runs southeastward, intersects Stark co., and enters the Tuscarawas River at Canal Dover, in Tuscarawas co. It is about 50 miles long.

Sugar Creek, Pennsylvania, drains the W. part of Bradford co., runs eastward, and enters the North Branch of the Susquehanna River 2 or 3 miles above Towanda.

Sugar Creek, Tennessee, rises in Lawrence co., runs southward, and enters Elk River in Limestone co., Ala.

Sugar Creek, a post-office of Benton co., Ark.

Sugar Creek, a hamlet of Poinsett co., Ark., 30 miles N. of Forrest City. It has a church and 2 stores.

Sugar Creek, township, Boone co., Ind. Pop. 3138.

Sugar Creek, a township of Clinton co., Ind. P. 964.

Sugar Creek, a post-township of Hancock co., Ind. Pop. 1897. It contains the village of New Palestine.

Sugar Creek, a township of Montgomery co., Ind. Pop. 1176.

Sugar Creek, a township of Parke co., Ind. P. 878.

Sugar Creek, township, Shelby co., Ind. Pop. 1028.

Sugar Creek, a township of Cedar co., Iowa. P. 617.

Sugar Creek, a station in Lee co., Iowa, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Keokuk.

Sugar Creek, a township of Poweshiek co., Iowa. Pop. 1070.

Sugar Creek, township, Miami co., Kansas. Pop. 715.

Sugar Creek, a post-hamlet of Gallatin co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 5 miles N. of Glencoe.

Sugar Creek, a station of the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad, 9 miles W. of Nortonville, Ky.

Sugar Creek, a township of Barry co., Mo. P. 2112.

Sugar Creek, a township of Cass co., Mo. Pop. 1559.

Sugar Creek, township, Harrison co., Mo. Pop. 1133.

Sugar Creek, township, Randolph co., Mo. P. 2896.

Sugar Creek, a township of Allen co., O. Pop. 1616.

Sugar Creek, a township of Greene co., O. P. 1482.

Sugar Creek, a township of Putnam co., O. P. 1037.

Sugar Creek, a township of Stark co., O. Pop. 1779.

Sugar Creek, township, Tuscarawas co., O. P. 1482.

Sugar Creek, a township of Wayne co., O. Pop. 2006.

Sugar Creek, township, Armstrong co., Pa. P. 1023.

Sugar Creek, a post-hamlet in Sugar Creek township, Venango co., Pa., on French Creek, at the mouth of Sugar Creek, 4 miles N.W. of Franklin. It is a station on the Franklin Branch of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. Pop. of the township, 1656.

Sugar Creek, a township of Walworth co., Wis. Pop. 978. It includes Millard and a part of Elkhorn.

Sugar Creek Mills, a post-office of Cedar co., Iowa, 28 miles W. by N. of Davenport. Here is a flour-mill.

Sugar Fork, a township of Macon co., N.C. Pop. 356.

Sugar Grove, a post-office of Logan co., Ark.

Sugar Grove, a post-office of Kane co., Ill., in Sugar Grove township, on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, 8 miles W. of Aurora. Here is a normal and industrial school. Pop. of the township, 787.

Sugar Grove, a post-village in Jackson township, Tippecanoe co., Ind., about 15 miles S.S.W. of Lafayette. It contains 2 churches and the Sugar Grove Institute.

Sugar Grove, a township of Dallas co., Iowa. P. 680.

Sugar Grove, a post-office of Butler co., Ky., about 15 miles W.N.W. of Bowling Green.

Sugar Grove, a post-hamlet of Mason co., Mich., 12 miles E. of Ludington. It has a church.

Sugar Grove, a post-office of Watauga co., N.C.

Sugar Grove, a post-village in Berne township, Fairfield co., O., on the Ohio Canal, near the Hocking River, and on the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, 7 miles S.S.E. of Lancaster. It has 3 churches, a tannery, and a pottery. Pop. 254.

Sugar Grove, a township of Mercer co., Pa. P. 511.

Sugar Grove, a station in Mercer co., Pa., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 5 miles N. by E. of Greenville.

Sugar Grove, a post-village in Sugar Grove township, Warren co., Pa., about 14 miles E.N.E. of Corry, and 12 miles S.W. of Jamestown, N.Y. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, a flour-mill, 2 saw-mills, &c. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1729.

Sugar Grove, a post-village of Smyth co., Va., 8 miles S. of Marion. It has 2 churches and 2 flour-mills.

Sugar Grove, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., W. Va., 40 miles N.N.W. of Staunton, Va. It has a church.

Sugar Grove, a post-office of Vernon co., Wis.

Sugar Grove Station, Pennsylvania. See KENNARD.

Sugar Hill, a post-office of Hall co., Ga., about 56 miles N.E. of Atlanta.

Sugar Hill, a post-hamlet of Grafton co., N.H., in Lisbon township, about 20 miles N.E. of Haverhill. It has a church and a starch-factory.

Sugar Hill, a post-hamlet of Schuyler co., N.Y., 7 miles W.S.W. of Watkins, and about 15 miles N. of Corning. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Sugar Hill, a post-office of McDowell co., N.C.

Sugar Hill, a post-office of Jefferson co., Pa.

Sugar Hill, a post-office of Panola co., Tex., about 24 miles S. by W. of Marshall.

Sugar Island, a township of Chippewa co., Mich. Pop. 332. It is a large island in St. Mary's Strait, just below Sault Ste. Marie.

Sugar Lake, a post-hamlet of Platte co., Mo., on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, 44 miles N.W. of Kansas City. It has a saw-mill.

Sugar Lake, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., in Wayne township, 9 miles E.S.E. of Meadville. It has a church. Here is a small lake.

Sugar Land, a post-office of Fort Bend co., Tex.

Sugar Loaf, a post-hamlet of Sebastian co., Ark., 22 miles S. by E. of Fort Smith. Near it are 2 churches. Here is a remarkable mountain called Sugar Loaf.

Sugar Loaf, a post-office of Boulder co., Col.

Sugar Loaf, a post-office of Ford co., Ill.

Sugar Loaf, a post-office of Rooks co., Kansas.

Sugar Loaf, a post-village in Chester township, Orange co., N.Y., on a branch of the Erie Railroad, 8 miles S. of Goshen. It has a church.

Sugar Loaf, a township of Alexander co., N.C. Pop. 707.

Sugar Loaf, a township of Columbia co., Pa. P. 759.

Sugar Loaf, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. P. 1240.

Sugar Loaf, a post-office of Coryell co., Tex.

Sugar Notch, a post-borough in Hanover township, Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and on the Nanticoke Branch of the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Wilkesbarre. It is in the Valley of Wyoming, and has mines of coal, 5 churches, and a car-shop. Pop. 724.

Sugar Pine, a post-village of Tuolumne co., Cal., 40 miles E. of Milton. It has 2 quartz-mills and 4 saw-mills.

Sugar Ridge, a township of Clay co., Ind. Pop. 1140.

Sugar River, of Sullivan co., N.H., runs nearly southwestward, and enters the Connecticut River about 3 miles S.E. of Ascutney Mountain, Vermont.

Sugar River rises in Dane co., Wis., runs in a S.S.E. direction, intersects Green co., and enters the Pecatonica River in Winnebago co., Ill., about 8 miles from its mouth. It is nearly 70 miles long.

Sugar Run, a post-village in Wilmot township, Bradford co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, 18 miles below Towanda, and 1 mile from the Lehigh Valley Railroad. It has a grist-mill, a lumber-mill, and 3 stores. Pop. 200.

Sugartown, shŏŏg′ạr-tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Calcasieu parish, La., about 50 miles S.W. of Alexandria. It has 2 churches.

Sugartown, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 3 miles S. of Malvern Station, and about 20 miles W. of Philadelphia. It has a carriage-shop.

Sugar Tree, a post-office of Guernsey co., O.

Sugar Tree, a post-office of Decatur co., Tenn.

Sugar Tree Bottom, a township of Carroll co., Mo. Pop. 2186.

Sugar Tree Ridge, a post-hamlet of Highland co., O., 10 miles S. of Hillsborough. Near it are 2 churches.

Sugar Tree Spring, Taylor co., Ky. See WOODVILLE.

Sugar Valley, a post-hamlet of Gordon co., Ga., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 15 miles S. of Dalton.

Sugar Valley, a post-office of Anderson co., Kansas, 9 miles E.S.E. of Garnett.

Sugar Valley, a hamlet of Dixon township, Preble co., O., 6 miles S.W. of Eaton. It has a church.

Sugar Valley, Clinton co., Pa. See LOGANSVILLE.

Suggs′ville, a post-village of Clark co., Ala., about 80 miles N.N.E. of Mobile. It has 3 churches, 2 academies, and 25 families.

Sughona, a river of Russia. See SOOKHONA.

Sughra, soog′rå, a seaport town of Southeast Arabia, with a fort, in lat. 13° 21′ 30″ N., lon. 45° 46′ E.

Sugulmessa, a town of Morocco. See SEGELMESA.

Suharan, or **Sudharamnagar.** See NOAKHALLY.

Suharunpore, a town of India. See SEHARUNPOOR.

Suhawar, Sahawar, sŭh‛hạ-war′, or **Sehawar,** sĕh‛hạ-war′, a town of India, division and 65 miles N.E. of Agra. Pop. 5156.

Suhespoor, or **Sahaspoor,** sŭh‛hạs-poor′, a town of India, district and 28 miles S.E. of Bijnaur. Pop. 6309.

Suheswan, or **Sahaswan,** sŭh‛hạs-wån′, a town of India, near the Ganges, district and 25 miles W. of Budaon. Pop. 17,063.

Suhl, sool, or **Suhla,** soo′lå, a town in a detached district of Prussian Saxony, 30 miles S.W. of Erfurt. Pop. 10,512, engaged chiefly in iron- and steel-works and in manufactures of woven fabrics and chemical products.

Suhr, SOOR, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 2 miles S.E. of Aarau. Pop. 1425.

Suicille, a village of Italy. See SOVICILLE.

Suiços, A Terra dos. See SWITZERLAND.

Suigaon, a state of India. See SEOGAUM.

Sui-Kow, a town of China. See SOOI-KOW.

Suindinum, the ancient name of LE MANS.

Suinus, supposed ancient name of the river SALINO.

Suippes, sweep, a town of France, department of Marne, on the Suippes, an affluent of the Aisne, 14 miles N.N.E. of Châlons. Pop. 2240.

Suir, or **Sure,** shure, a river of Ireland, rises in the Devil's Bit Mountains, flows S. through the co. of Tipperary, and in conjunction with the Barrow expands into the estuary of Waterford Harbor, on the S. coast. Total course, about 100 miles.

Suira, or **Suirah,** Morocco. See MOGADORE.

Suiscio, swee′sho, or **Suisio,** swee′sẹ-o, a village of Italy, 7 miles S. by W. of Ponte San Pietro, on the Adda.

Suisse, the French name of SWITZERLAND.

Suisun (soo‛e-soon′) **Bay,** California, is a portion of navigable water connected with San Pablo Bay by the Strait of Carquinez, and forms part of the boundary between Contra Costa and Solano cos. Length, 12 miles; breadth, 5 miles. All the water drained from the Sierra Nevada by the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers passes through this bay.

Suisun City, a post-village, capital of Solano co., Cal., is on a navigable slough, about 50 miles N.N.E. of San Francisco, 44 miles S.W. of Sacramento, and 9 miles N. of Suisun Bay. It is on low, level ground only a few feet above the tide-water. It has a newspaper office, 4 churches, a bank, and a flour-mill. Vessels drawing 8 feet of water can ascend from the bay to this place. Pop. 462.

Su′itland, a post-office of Prince George's co., Md.

Suiza, Suizo. See SWITZERLAND.

Sujah Kat, a town of India. See SHOOJUABAD.

Sujar, soo-HAR′, or **Zujar,** thoo-HAR′, a river of Spain, in Estremadura, discharges its waters into the Guadiana about 5 miles E. of Don Benito. Length, 100 miles.

Suk‛eet′, Sukheet, or **Sakit,** sŭk-eet′, a town of India, 25 miles N.W. of Minpooree. Pop. 5415.

Suk-el-Jumahh, a town of Arabia. See SENNEEF.

Suk-el-Shuyukh. See SOOK-EL-SHOOYOOKH.

Suket, or **Sukeit,** soo-kāt′, one of the Sutlej hill-states of India, attached to the Punjab. Area, 420 square miles. Pop. 45,358.

Sukhona, a river of Russia. See SOOKHONA.

Suk′kertop‛pen, a noted headland on the W. coast of Greenland, in lat. 65° 22′ N., lon. 53° 5′ W. It gives name to the district which it overlooks.

Suk‛kur′, or **Sakkhar,** sŭk‛kŭr′, a town of India, in Sinde, on the Indus, opposite Roree. Pop. 13,318.

Sukna, a town of Fezzan. See SOCKNA.

Suk′tee, or **Sakti,** sŭk′tee, a native state of India, with its centre near lat. 21° 52′ N., lon. 82° 52′ E. Area, 115 square miles. Pop. 8394.

Suku-l-Basir. See SOO-KOO-L-BASEER.

Sukum-Kaleh, Russia. See SOOKHOOM-KALÉ.

Sukyt, soo‛kit′, a small town of the Punjab, Jullinder Doab, between the Sutlej and Beas Rivers, 15 miles N.E. of Belaspoor. Lat. 31° 32′ N.; lon. 76° 52′ E. It has numerous forts and strongholds, and is the capital of Sukyt, one of the native Sutlej states, having a pop. of 44,180.

Sula, a river of Russia. See SOOLA.

Sul′acoe (or **Pine Log**) **Creek,** of Georgia, flows into the Coosawattee a few miles from its mouth.

Suledal, soo′lå-dål‛, a parish, river, and lake of Norway, stift of Christiansand, and a village, 48 miles N.E. of Stavanger, at the W. extremity of the lake.

Suleimaneeyah, or **Suleimaniyah,** sọọ-lå-må-nee′yå or sŭl-å-må-nee′yå, sometimes written **Souleimanieh,** a town of Turkish Koordistan, 73 miles E.N.E. of Kerkook. It comprises 1000 houses, with several khans and a well-supplied bazaar. Its vicinity is famed from its excellent breed of horses.

Suleiman (sọọ-lå-mån′) **Mountains,** a range in East Afghanistan, separating Damaun from the province of Sewistan, &c., and extending from lat. 29° to 33° 40′ N., lon. 70° E. Culminating point, the Tukhti-Suleiman ("throne of Solomon"). It has an elevation of 11,000 feet. The sides of this range are clothed with dense forests, and it nowhere reaches the snow-line.

Sulen (soo′lẹn) **Islands,** a group off the W. coast of Norway, stift and 45 miles N.N.W. of Bergen.

Sulgen, sool′ghẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the Thur, 4 miles N.W. of Bischofszell.

Suli, Souli, soo′lee, or **Sulli,** a strong fortress of European Turkey, in Epirus, on the river Suli, sanjak and 31 miles S.W. of Yanina.

Sulia, a river of South America. See ZULIA.

Sulimana, Africa. See SOOLIMANA.

Sulina, Russia. See SOOLINA.

Sulkea, sŭl′ke-ạ, a town of Bengal, on the Hoogly River, opposite Calcutta. It is a populous northern suburb of Howrah, and has brick-works and a large trade.

Sul′livan, a county in the W. part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, has an area of about 435 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Wabash River, and is intersected by Busseron Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is partly covered with forests of the oak, hickory, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county has extensive beds of bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad. Capital, Sullivan. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 18,453, of whom 18,184 were Americans.

Sullivan, a county in the N. part of Missouri, has an area of about 675 square miles. It is drained by Muscle River, Yellow Creek, the Middle and West Forks of Locust Creek, and the East Fork of Medicine Creek, all of which run southward. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of hard timber. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, hay, cattle, wool, pork, and wheat are the staple products. It is traversed by the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad. Capital, Milan. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 11,907, of whom 11,655 were Americans.

Sullivan, a county of New Hampshire, bordering on Vermont, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Connecticut River, and is drained by the Ashuelot and Sugar Rivers. Lake Sunapee touches its eastern border. The surface is diversified by high ridges or hills, and forests of ash, oak, sugar-maple, elm, and other trees. The soil is partly fertile. Hay, butter, Indian corn, potatoes, maple sugar, and wool are the staple products. The Connecticut River Railroad passes along the W. border of this county. Capital, Newport. Valuation of real and personal estate, $14,769,561. Pop. in 1870, 18,058, of whom 17,043 were Americans.

Sullivan, a county in the S.E. part of New York, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of about 980 square miles. It is bounded on the W. and S.W. by the Delaware River, and is drained by the Mongaup, Neversink, Beaver Kill, and Shawangunk Rivers and Rondout Creek. The surface is hilly, and is extensively covered with forests of the ash, beech, birch, chestnut, oak, pine, and sugar-maple. The soil is mostly fertile, and adapted to pasturage. Hay, butter, cattle, oats, and Indian corn are the staple products. Red sandstone of the Catskill group underlies a large part of the surface. The Erie Railroad passes along the S.W. border of this county, which is intersected by the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad and the Delaware & Hudson Canal. A branch of the Erie Railroad connects Monticello with Port Jervis. Capital, Monticello. Valuation of real and personal estate, $15,076,043. Pop. in 1870, 34,550, of whom 28,728 were Americans; in 1875, 34,935.

Sullivan, a county in the N.E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is drained by Loyalsock and Muncy Creeks. The surface is hilly or mountainous, and is mostly covered with forests of the oak, sugar-maple, hickory, and other trees. This county comprises part of the Alleghany Mountains. Hay, butter, oats, and potatoes are the staple products. Good coal is found here. Capital, Laporte. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,289,040. Pop. in 1870, 6191, of whom 5291 were Americans. It is partly intersected by the Sullivan & Erie Railroad.

Sullivan, a county of East Tennessee, bordering on Virginia, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is drained by the North and South Forks of the Holston River, which unite in the W. part of the county. The surface is partly mountainous, and nearly half of it is covered with forests of the ash, beech, sugar-maple, oak, hickory, chestnut, pine, &c. The soil is mostly fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, pork, and butter are the staple products. Limestone and iron ore are abundant here. This county is intersected by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad. Capital, Blountsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,977,109. Pop. in 1870, 13,136, of whom 13,119 were Americans.

Sullivan, a post-village, capital of Moultrie co., Ill., in Sullivan township, on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad where it crosses the Decatur, Mattoon & Southern Railroad, 25 miles S.E. of Decatur, and 14 miles N.W. of Mattoon. It has 3 churches, 2 banks, 2 flouring-mills, a woollen-mill, and a graded school. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. 742: of the township, 2658.

Sullivan, a post-village, capital of Sullivan co., Ind., in Hamilton township, on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, 26 miles S. of Terre Haute, and 32 miles N. by E. of Vincennes. It has a court-house, 5 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, 2 newspaper offices, and an academy. Pop. 1396.

Sullivan, a post-village in Sullivan township, Hancock co., Me., on Frenchman's Bay, 13 miles E. of Ellsworth, and about 40 miles S.E. of Bangor. Here are granite-quarries and a silver-mine. Pop. of the township, 796.

Sullivan, a post-village of Franklin co., Mo., on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 70½ miles W.S.W. of St. Louis, and about 2 miles W. of the Maramec River. It has a masonic hall. Pop. about 300.

Sullivan, a post-township of Cheshire co., N.H., 7 miles N.N.E. of Keene. Pop. 347.

Sullivan, a township of Madison co., N.Y. Pop. 4921. It contains Chittenango and Canaseraga.

Sullivan, a post-township of Ashland co., O., about 24 miles N.W. of Wooster, and 20 miles S. of Oberlin. The township has 3 churches. Pop. 825.

Sullivan, a post-township of Tioga co., Pa., about 25 miles S.S.W. of Elmira, N.Y. Pop. 1637.

Sullivan, a township of Laurens co., S.C. Pop. 2132.

Sullivan, a post-township of Jefferson co., Wis., on both sides of Bark River, about 34 miles W. by S. of Milwaukee. Pop. 1483. It contains the village of Rome.

Sul'livan, or **Williamsford,** a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, on the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, 14 miles S.S.E. of Owen Sound. It contains 2 saw-mills, a flouring-mill, a woollen-factory, a shingle-mill, and a manufactory of agricultural implements. Pop. 170.

Sullivan Centre, a hamlet in Sullivan township, Livingston co., Ill., 18 miles E. of Pontiac. It has a church.

Sullivan Cove is a bay of the Derwent River, Tasmania, on which Hobart Town is situated.

Sullivan's Island, South Carolina, is in the Atlantic Ocean, about 7 miles E. of Charleston. It is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel. Fort Moultrie, erected on this island, commands the entrance of Charleston harbor.

Sul'livant, a township of Ford co., Ill. Pop. 141.

Sul'livanville, a post-village in Veteran township, Chemung co., N.Y., about 9 miles N. of Elmira. It has a church and a saw-mill. Pop. 157.

Sully, sül'lee', a town of France, in Loiret, on the Loire, 24 miles E.S.E. of Orleans. Pop. 1980.

Sul'ly, a county in the central part of Dakota, is bounded on the W. by the Missouri River. Area, about 1100 square miles. Capital, Fort Sully.

Sulmirschütz, sŏŏl'meer-shüts', written also **Sulmierszyce,** a town of Prussia, province of Posen, 11 miles W.S.W. of Ostrowo. Pop. 2849.

Sulmona, sool-mo'nâ, or **Solmona** (anc. *Sul'mo*), a town of Italy, province of Aquila, in a fertile plain between two head-streams of the Aterno, 34 miles S.E. of Aquila. Pop. 12,583. It has a cathedral, and manufactures of paper, shell-goods, confectionery, and leather.

Sulphur, Henry co., Ky. See SULPHUR FORK.

Sulphur Bank, California. See EASTLAKE.

Sulphur Bluff, a post-hamlet of Hopkins co., Tex., 20 miles N.E. of Sulphur Springs, and about 75 miles N.W. of Jefferson. It has 2 churches.

Sulphur Creek, a post-office of Colusa co., Cal.

Sulphur Fork, a post-office of Lafayette co., Ark., on Sulphur Fork of Red River, 17 miles S.E. of Texarkana.

Sulphur Fork, a post-village of Henry co., Ky., on the Louisville & Cincinnati Railroad, at Sulphur Station, 36 miles N.E. of Louisville. It has 2 churches, an academy, and 10 stores.

Sulphur Fork of Red River rises in the N.E. part of Texas, drains parts of Fannin, Delta, and Lamar cos., runs eastward, forms the boundary between Titus, Morris, and Cass cos. on the right and Red River and Bowie cos. on the left, and enters the Red River in Miller co., Ark. It is nearly 200 miles long.

Sulphur Glen, a post-office of Lake co., Ill.

Sulphur Hill, Shelby co., Ind. See GENEVA.

Sulphur Island, East Sea, N. of the Loo-Choo Islands. Lat. 27° 56′ N.; lon. 128° 30′ E.

Sulphur Island, North Pacific, Volcano group, S. of the Bonin Islands. Lat. 24° 48′ N.; lon. 141° 20′ E.

Sulphur Island, an island of Japan, in Van Diemen's Strait, off the coast of Kioo-Sioo. Lat. 30° 43′ N.; lon. 130° 17′ E.

Sulphur Lick, a post-office of Monroe co., Ky.

Sulphur Rock, a post-hamlet of Independence co., Ark., about 10 miles E. by S. of Batesville. It has an academy.

Sulphur Spring, a station of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 7½ miles S.S.W. of Baltimore, Md.

Sulphur Spring, Crawford co., O. See ANNAPOLIS.

Sulphur Springs, a hamlet of Calhoun co., Ala., 14 miles N. of Munford. It has a church, a tannery, and a sulphur spring. Here is Bruner Post-Office.

Sulphur Springs, a post-office of Benton co., Ark.

Sulphur Springs, a post-office of Nevada co., Cal.

Sulphur Springs, Ga. See WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Sulphur Springs, a station in Dade co., Ga., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 31 miles S.S.W. of Chattanooga. Here is Smith Post-Office.

Sulphur Springs, a township of Johnson co., Ill. Pop. 1197.

Sulphur Springs, township, Morgan co., Ill. P. 627.

Sulphur Springs, a post-hamlet of Williamson co., Ill., about 20 miles E.S.E. of Carbondale. It has a church.

Sulphur Springs, a post-village of Henry co., Ind., in Jefferson township, on the Cincinnati & Chicago Air-

Line Railroad, 7 miles N.N.W. of New Castle. It has a church and a graded school. Pop. 246.

Sulphur Springs, a post-hamlet of Buena Vista co., Iowa, in Providence township, on the Illinois Central Railroad. It has a church.

Sulphur Springs, a post-hamlet of Cloud co., Kansas, 20 miles W.N.W. of Clay Centre. It has mineral springs.

Sulphur Springs, Kentucky. See ESCULAPIA.

Sulphur Springs, a post-hamlet of Ohio co., Ky., 10 miles N.E. of Hartford.

Sulphur Springs, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Miss., 18 miles N.E. of Canton. It has a church.

Sulphur Springs. See SULPHUR SPRINGS LANDING.

Sulphur Springs, a station of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 21 miles W. of St. Louis, Mo.

Sulphur Springs, a township of Cleveland co., N.C. Pop. 1222.

Sulphur Springs, post-office, Montgomery co., N.C.

Sulphur Springs, a township of Rutherford co., N.C. Pop. 967.

Sulphur Springs, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Oregon, on the Umpqua River, 60 miles W. of Drain Station. It has a lumber-mill.

Sulphur Springs, a station of the Pennsylvania Railroad (Bedford division), 10 miles S.W. of Bedford, Pa.

Sulphur Springs, a hamlet of Perry co., Pa., 4 miles from Sterrett's Gap.

Sulphur Springs, a station of Hamblen co., Tenn., on the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap & Charleston Railroad, 4 miles S.S.W. of Morristown.

Sulphur Springs, a post-village, capital of Hopkins co., Tex., on the East Line & Red River Railroad, 93 miles W.N.W. of Jefferson, and about 85 miles E.N.E. of Dallas. It has a high school, a newspaper office, 2 banking-houses, 2 churches, a foundry, and manufactures of carriages, sash, doors, &c. Pop. 921.

Sulphur Springs Landing, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Mo., on the Mississippi River and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, at Sulphur Springs Station, 23 miles S. by W. of St. Louis. It has a church and a mineral spring.

Sulphur Station, or **Moore's Landing,** a post-hamlet of Bowie co., Tex., on Sulphur Fork of Red River, and on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 43 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson. It has a large lumber-mill and a planing-mill.

Sulphur Well, a post-office of Shelby co., Tenn., is at Shelby Depot, on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 18 miles E.N.E. of Memphis.

Sulphur Wells, a post-office and sanitarium of Los Angeles co., Cal., 2½ miles N. of Norwalk Station, and 14 miles S.E. of Los Angeles. Here are medicinal springs.

Sulsique, sül'seek', a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 18 miles S.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 1020.

Sultanabad, sŭl-tå'nå-båd', a town of Persia, in Khoozistan, near the Jerahi, 65 miles E.N.E. of Doorak.

Sultaneeyah, Sultaniyah, or **Sultanieh,** sool-tå-nee'ạ, a city of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, 115 miles N.N.E. of Hamadan, once the capital of that country under the sovereigns of the race of Jenghis Khan. It is now almost deserted; but its magnificent ruins attest its former glory. Lat. about 36° 30′ N.; lon. 48° 30′ E.

Sultaneeyah (Sultaniyah, or **Sultanieh) Hissar,** sool-tå-nee'ạ his'sar', an old castle of Asia, in Asia Minor, on the S.E. bank of the Hellespont.

Sultangunge, or **Sultanganj,** sool-tån-gŭnj', a town of Bengal, on the S. bank of the Ganges, district and 14 miles by rail W. of Boglipoor, with a conspicuous mosque and a great Hindoo temple. It is a place of pilgrimage. Pop. 4247. It has a large trade.

Sultan-Hissar, sool'tån-his'sar' (anc. *Ny'sa?* or *Tral'les?*), a village of Asia Minor, near the Mender, 48 miles E. of Ayasoolook. It has the remains of a temple and of a theatre.

Sultanié. See CHANAK-KALESSI.

Sultaniyah, or **Sultanieh.** See SULTANEEYAH.

Sultan-Meidan, sŭl'tån'-må'dån', a town of Persia, province of Khorassan, is 45 miles N.W. of Nishapoor.

Sultan Mountain, a peak of the San Juan Mountains, in San Juan co., Col., 2 or 3 miles from Silverton. Its altitude is 13,366 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 37° 47′ 15″ N.; lon. 107° 42′ W. It is composed of volcanic rocks. Silver is found near it.

Sul'tanpoor', a district of the North-West Provinces, India, in Oude, in the S.E. part of Roy Bareilly division. Area, 1701 square miles. Pop. 1,000,336.

Sultanpoor, a town of British India, dominions and 34 miles S. of Oude.

Suluk Islands, Indian Ocean. See SOOLOO ISLANDS.

Sulz, sŏŏlts (Fr. *Soultz,* sooltz), a town of Alsace, 15 miles S.S.W. of Colmar. Pop. 4987.

Sulz, sŏŏlts, a town of Würtemberg, Black Forest, on the Neckar, 6 miles N.E. of Oberndorf. Pop. 1917. Near it are springs from which various chemicals are prepared.

Sulza, Saxe-Weimar. See STADT-SULZA.

Sulzbach, sŏŏlts'båĸ, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, 7 miles N.W. of Amberg, on the Vils. Pop. 4372. It has a castle and a Latin school.

Sulze, sŏŏlt'sẹh, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 21 miles E. of Rostock. Pop. 2529.

Sulzmatt, soolts'måt (Fr. *Soultzmatt,* soolts'måt'), a town of Alsace, 3 miles W. of Rufach. Pop. 2303.

Su'mac, or **Su'mach,** a post-office of Murray co., Ga.

Sumadang, or **Soemadang,** soo'må-dång', a large village in the island of Java, province of Preanger, 87 miles S.E. of Batavia.

Sumanap, or **Soemanap,** soo'må'nåp', the easternmost division of the island of Madura, reigned over by its own sultan, but subject to the Dutch.

Sumanap, capital of the above division, lies on the S.E. coast, at the mouth of the Maringan, in a large bay, and near it is a Dutch fort, built in 1783.

Su'manville, a post-office of Porter co., Ind., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Suman Station, 44 miles E.S.E. of Chicago.

Sumanytown, Pennsylvania. See SUMNEYTOWN.

Sumatra, soo-må'tra, the most westerly of the Sunda Islands, Malay Archipelago, and, next to Borneo and New Guinea, the largest in the Eastern seas, between lat. 5° 40′ N. and 6° S. and lon. 95° 20′ and 106° E., separated N.E. from the Malay Peninsula by the Strait of Malacca, having E. the Java Sea and the Strait of Sunda, separating it from the island of Java, and on other sides the Indian Ocean. Length, N.W. to S.E., 1025 miles; breadth, 60 to 240 miles. Area, estimated at 177,000 square miles; pop. vaguely at from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000, most Malays, but partly of the Papuan negro race, with Moors in the N.W., and Dutch and other foreigners. The population of the W. coast, under the Dutch, was in 1864 1,107,703. A mountain-chain of primitive formation extends from Point Acheen to Sunda Strait, keeping near to the W. coast, rising, in Mount Ophir, at the equator, to 13,800 feet; Bonko, 5400 feet; Mount Abong-Abong, 7300 feet. The range contains 3 volcanoes, and in them are found granite, marble, syenite, porphyry, petroleum, gold, copper, iron, lignite, saltpetre, and tin. Sulphur is abundant in some localities. The E. half of the island is mostly level or undulating, and along the coasts there are many sandy and marshy plains, traversed by the Siak, Indrageri, Jambi, Palembang, and other rivers of large size. Climate in the plains not oppressive; at mid-day the thermometer usually ranges between 82° and 85°, sometimes rising to 88°, but at sunrise not more than 70° Fahr. Thick fogs, thunderstorms, and waterspouts off the coast are frequent. Much of the island is occupied by dense forests. Products consist of rice, sago, millet, cocoanuts, betel, sugar-cane, an abundance of tropical fruits, turmeric, ginger, coffee, rattans, scented wood, teak and other timber, and the European colonists successfully cultivate the vine; but the principal articles of export are pepper to about 3,000,000 pounds yearly, gold-dust, copper ore, sulphur, and camphor, in the N.; nutmegs, cloves, and mace, in the Dutch territory of Bencoolen; and coral, gutta-percha, benzoin, and tin, in Palembang and Menancabow, many of which articles are brought by natives from the interior and bartered at the ports for Indian and European manufactured goods. Iron, coal of inferior quality, and naphtha are among the mineral products. Buffaloes are the most important live-stock; the breed of horses is small, but hardy; swine and goats are both domestic and wild; the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, bear, deer, orang-outang, &c., roam in the forests, and the hippopotamus and crocodile are met with in the rivers. The inhabitants build their houses on posts, and adopt other usages of ultra-Gangetic nations; they manufacture gold and silver filigree-work with great skill, also silk and cotton fabrics, earthenwares, arms, and domestic goods generally; from Palembang, lacquered basins, cane boxes, and rattan mats of the best quality are exported to Singapore; and it is said that cannon were formerly cast at Acheen, in the N.W., which territory is, however, peopled by a race of Moorish descent. Exports, rice, caoutchouc, cassia lignea, &c. Imports, besides manufactured goods already mentioned, are opium and salt, from India, coarse porcelain, iron-wares, and gold thread, from China, striped cottons, spices, krises, and other weapons, from Java, Celebes, and other islands of the archipelago.

The island is divided among a number of native states, the chief being Acheen and Menancabow, in the central mountain-region; Batta, Siak, Jambi, Palembang, and Lampong, along the E. from N. to S., mostly under the supremacy of the Dutch, who possess Bencoolen and Padang, on the W. coast.——Adj. and inhab. SUMATRAN, soo-må'tran.

Sumba, a name of SANDALWOOD ISLAND.

Sumbawa, soom-baw'wa, or **Soembawa,** soom-bå'-ŵå, one of the Sunda Islands, Malay Archipelago, between lat. 8° and 9° S. and lon. 116° 50' and 119° 10' E., separated W. from Lombok by the Strait of Allass, and E. from Comodo by Sapy Strait. Length, 160 miles; breadth, 20 to 60 miles. Area, 5362 square miles. It is nearly divided into two portions by a deep bay off its N. coast, having at the E. side of entrance the volcano of Tomboro, 9000 feet high, the eruptions of which have been most violent and destructive. Soil of great fertility. Products comprise rice, which is exported in large quantities, tobacco, sapan, teak, and other timber, wax, edible birds'-nests, nitre, gold-dust, pearls, sulphur, and excellent ponies. Imports, opium, Indian piece-goods, and European manufactures, chiefly brought to it by the Dutch, who have a small establishment at Bima, on a noble bay of the N. coast.

Sumbawa, a town on the N. coast of the above island, 100 miles W. of Bima, in lat. 8° 30' S., lon. 117° 30' E. It has a good harbor, and is the residence of a chief, subject to the Sultan of Bima.

Sum'bhul', or **Sanbhall,** sŭn'bŭl', a town of India, in Rohilcund, 50 miles N.W. of Bareilly. Pop. 46,974.

Sumbhulpoor, Sumbulpoor, or **Sambalpur,** sŭm-bŭl-poor', a district of India, Central Provinces, divided by the Mahanuddy. Lat. 21°–22° N.; lon. 83°–85° E. It affords rice, wheat, sugar, teak, and diamonds. Area, 4407 square miles. Capital, Sumbhulpoor. Pop. 523,034.

Sumbhulpoor, a town of India, capital of a district, on the Mahanuddy, 143 miles W. of Cuttack. Pop. 11,020.

Sumburgh (sŭm'bŭr-rŭh) **Head,** a promontory of the Orkney Islands, the S. point of Pomona.

Sümegh, shoo'mĕg', **Samogy,** sŏh'mŏg'ẹ, or **Somogy,** sŏm'ŏg'e, a county in the S.W. of Hungary, bounded S.W. by the river Drave, and N.W. by Balatony Lake. Area, 2512 square miles. Capital, Kaposvar. Pop. 287,555.

Sümegh, a town of Hungary, co. of Szalad, 17 miles N.N.E. of Keszthely. Pop. 4491.

Sumeisat, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See SOMEISAT.

Sumène, sü'main', a town of France, in Gard, 5 miles E. of Le Vigan. Pop. 1972.

Sumerset, Miami co., Kansas. See SOMERSET.

Sumidouro, soo-me-dô'ro ("abyss"), a river of Brazil, rises in the province of Matto-Grosso, flows N., and joins the Arinos about 200 miles above the confluence of the latter with the Tapajos. It plunges at one part of its course into a deep pool, pursues its course under ground, and afterwards reappears.

Sumiswald, soo'mis-ŵålt', or **Summiswald,** sŏŏm'-mis-ŵålt', a town of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles E.N.E. of Bern. Pop. 5550.

Sum'mer Dale, a post-hamlet of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Chautauqua Lake Railroad, 29 miles S. by W. of Dunkirk. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Sum'merdean, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va., 4 miles from Elizabeth Furnace Station. It has a flour-mill.

Sum'merfield, a post-village of Dallas co., Ala., 8½ miles N.N.W. of Selma. It contains the Centenary Female College (Methodist Episcopal), a church, 3 stores, and an academy. Pop. about 500.

Summerfield, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 26 miles E. of St. Louis, and 3 miles E. of Lebanon. It has 4 churches, a money-order post-office, a flour-mill, and a public school. Pop. 770.

Summerfield, a post-hamlet of Claiborne parish, La., 60 miles N.W. of Monroe. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Summerfield, a township of Clare co., Mich. P. 134.

Summerfield, township, Monroe co., Mich. P. 1648.

Summerfield, a post-village of Guilford co., N.C., 12 miles N.N.W. of Greensborough. It has 3 churches, a high school, and a tobacco-factory.

Summerfield, a post-village in Marion township, Noble co., O., about 30 miles N. of Marietta. It has an academy and 2 churches. Pop. 470.

Summerfield, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Va., 18 miles S. of Crockett Depot. It has a church.

Sum'merford, or **Somerford,** sŭm'ẹr-fọrd, a post-hamlet of Madison co., O., in a township of its own name, 4½ miles N. of London, and about 28 miles W. of Columbus. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 935.

Sum'mer Hill, a post-hamlet in Atlas township, Pike co., Ill., about 38 miles S.E. of Quincy. It has 2 churches.

Summer Hill, a post-office of Douglas co., Neb.

Summer Hill, a post-hamlet in Summer Hill township, Cayuga co., N.Y., about 25 miles S.S.E. of Auburn. The township has 5 churches and a pop. of 1002.

Summer Hill, a post-village in Croyle township, Cambria co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 27 miles S.W. of Altoona. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and 2 steam saw-mills. Pop. about 300.

Sum'merhill, township, Crawford co., Pa. P. 1232.

Summer Hill, a post-village in Queens co., New Brunswick, 13 miles from Gagetown. Pop. 100.

Summer Islands, a group of 30 islands at the entrance of Loch Broom, Scotland, on the W. coast of the co. of Ross and Cromarty. Only the largest, Tanera-More, about 2 miles in length and 1 mile in breadth, is inhabited.

Summer Lake, a post-office and lake of Lake co., Oregon. The lake is 15 miles long and 5 miles wide, in lat. about 42° 40' N., lon. 120° 40' W.

Sum'mers, a county in the S. part of West Virginia, is intersected by the Greenbrier River and the New or Kanawha River. The surface is mountainous or hilly. The soil in some parts is fertile. It is traversed by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Hinton.

Summers, a township of Wilkes co., N.C. Pop. 760.

Summers, a post-hamlet of Rockbridge co., Va., 8 miles S.W. of Lexington. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Sum'merset, a township of Saline co., Ill. Pop. 800.

Summerset, a township of Adair co., Iowa. Pop. 282.

Summerset, or **Somerset,** sŭm'ẹr-set, a post-village of Warren co., Iowa, on Middle River, at the junction of two branches of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 16 miles S. of Des Moines. It has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, 3 stores, and valuable coal-mines.

Summer Shade, a post-office of Metcalfe co., Ky.

Sum'merside, a seaport town of Prince Edward Island, capital of Prince co., on Bedeque Bay, and on the Prince Edward Island Railway, 40 miles N.W. of Charlottetown, and 45 miles N.E. of Shediac. It has an excellent harbor, with anchorage for the largest vessels, 7 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a public hall, market, convent and schools, a grist-mill, 3 saw-mills, a planing-mill, a cabinet-factory, 12 hotels, and 28 stores. Ship-building is carried on, and eggs, potatoes, oysters, sheep, horses, and oats are extensively exported. Summerside has daily communication in summer, by steamer, with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In Bedeque Bay, opposite the town, is a beautiful island, on which has been erected a fine hotel capable of accommodating 600 guests. A steam ferry runs between the island and the town. Pop. 2000.

Sum'merson, a station in Elk co., Pa., on the Low Grade division of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 15 miles W. of Driftwood.

Summers's, township, Caldwell co., N.C. Pop. 1353.

Sum'merstown, a post-village in Glengarry co., Ontario, on the river St. Lawrence, 6 miles S. by W. of Lancaster. Pop. 100.

Sum'mersville, a post-office of Green co., Ky.

Summersville, a hamlet of Noxubee co., Miss., 9 miles E. of Shuqualak. It has 2 churches.

Summersville, a post-hamlet of Texas co., Mo., about 60 miles S. of Rolla. It has 2 churches.

Summersville, W. Va. See NICHOLAS COURT-HOUSE.

Sum'merton, a hamlet of Gratiot co., Mich., in Pine River township, about 10 miles N.W. of St. Louis.

Sum'mertown, a post-village of Emanuel co., Ga., 5 miles from Midville Station. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lumber and turpentine.

Summertown, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Tenn., 20 miles S.W. of Columbia.

Sum'merville, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Ark., 7 miles W. of Hampton. It has 2 churches.

Summerville, a mining-camp of Tuolumne co., Cal., 10 miles E. of Sonora. It has a church and a gold-mine.

Summerville, a post-village, capital of Chattooga co., Ga., is in a fertile valley, 25 miles N.N.W. of Rome, and 45 miles S. of Chattanooga. It has a court-house, 4 churches, a newspaper office, and a high school. Pop. 281.

Summerville, a village and summer resort of Richmond co., Ga., 2½ miles by street-railway W. of Augusta. It contains 3 churches, an academy, and a United States arsenal. Pop. about 500.

Summerville, a post-hamlet of Peoria co., Ill., 12 miles W. of Peoria. It has a church.

Summerville, a post-hamlet in Pokagon township, Cass co., Mich., on the Dowagiac River, and on the Michigan Central Railroad, 6 or 7 miles N.N.E. of Niles. It has 2 churches, a woollen-mill, and a flour-mill. Pop. 184.

Summerville (Gholson Post-Office), a village of Noxubee co., Miss., about 44 miles S.S.W. of Columbus. It has 2 churches.

Summerville, a village of Harnett co., N.C., 22 miles E. of Jonesborough. It has 2 churches.

Summerville, a hamlet of Union co., O., in York township, 5 miles N. of Broadway Station. It has 2 churches. Here is Boke's Creek Post-Office.

Summerville, a post-village of Union co., Oregon, near the Grande Ronde River, about 16 miles N. of La Grande. It has a church and a grist- and saw-mill.

Summerville, Jefferson co., Pa. See Troy.

Summerville, a post-village and health-resort of Charleston co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 22 miles N.W. of Charleston. It has 3 churches, a hotel, and several boarding-houses. It has a mild winter climate, and is a winter resort for invalids.

Summerville, a village of Travis co., Tex., 9 miles N. of Austin, and 1 mile from Duval Station.

Summerville, a post-village in Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, 27 miles from New Glasgow. It has a tannery.

Summerville, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, on Minas Basin, 12 miles from Newport. Pop. 150.

Summerville, a post-village in Peel co., Ontario, 4½ miles N.W. of Mimico. Pop. 100.

Summiswald, Switzerland. See Sumiswald.

Sum'mit, a county in the N.W. central part of Colorado, comprises part of the Middle Park. It is drained by the Blue and Williams Rivers and other affluents of the Grand River. The surface is mountainous, and partly covered with forests of fir and pine. Among the highest peaks of this county are Gray's Peak, Torrey's Peak, and Mount Holy Cross. Gold, silver, granite, limestone, and other minerals are found in it. The soil is partly fertile. Capital, Breckenridge. Valuation of real and personal estate, $136,318. Pop. in 1870, 258, of whom 168 were Americans.

Summit, a county in the N.E. part of Ohio, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is intersected by the Cuyahoga River, which runs northward, and also drained by the Tuscarawas River, which runs southward. The former river runs in a narrow valley or gorge more than 300 feet deep. The surface is undulating or nearly level, is diversified with numerous little lakes, and is extensively covered with forests of the ash, oak, sugar-maple, elm, and other trees. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, and cattle are the staple products. This county has quarries of sandstone (a good material for building), and an abundance of bituminous coal and fire-clay. It is intersected by the Ohio Canal and by 3 railroads,—the Atlantic & Great Western, the Cleveland & Pittsburg, and the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Columbus. Capital, Akron. Valuation of real and personal estate, $39,661,650. Pop. in 1870, 34,674, of whom 28,613 were Americans.

Summit, a county in the N. part of Utah, has an area of about 1250 square miles. It is drained by the Bear and Weber Rivers. The surface is mountainous and extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees, and presents grand scenery, especially at Echo Cañon. This county is partly occupied by the Wahsatch Mountains, which are here about 12,000 feet high. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Wheat, oats, barley, hay, and butter are the staple products. Among its mineral resources are tertiary coal and limestone. It is intersected by the Union Pacific Railroad. Capital, Coalville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $263,592. Pop. in 1870, 2512, of whom 1448 were Americans.

Summit, a small post-hamlet of Blount co., Ala., about 40 miles S. of Huntsville. It has a church.

Summit, a station in Butler co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 36 miles S.S.W. of Montgomery.

Summit, a station in Marin co., Cal., on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 11 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco.

Summit, Nevada co., Cal., a station on the Central Pacific Railroad, at the junction of the Lake Tahoe Railroad, 105 miles E.N.E. of Sacramento. It is on the Sierra Nevada, about 7000 feet above the level of the sea.

Summit, a post-village of Plumas co., Cal., near Beckworth's Pass, in the Sierra Nevada, about 70 miles N.E. of Nevada City.

Summit, a station in Arapahoe co., Col., on the Colorado Central Railroad, 4 miles W. of Denver.

Summit, a post-office of Rio Grande co., Col.

Summit, a station in Fairfield co., Conn., on the Naugatuck Railroad, 8½ miles N. of Bridgeport.

Summit, a station in Litchfield co., Conn., on the Connecticut Western Railroad, about 45 miles W. of Hartford.

Summit, a post-village in Lyons township, Cook co., Ill., on the Des Plaines River, and on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of railroad machinery and lime.

Summit, a township of Effingham co., Ill. Pop. 1432.

Summit, a station of Knox co., Ill. See Douglas.

Summit, a station of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 5½ miles S. of Scottsburg, Ind.

Summit, a post-hamlet of De Kalb co., Ind., on the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, 5 miles N. of Waterloo. It has a church and a brick-yard.

Summit, a station in Hendricks co., Ind., on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 21 miles W. of Indianapolis.

Summit, Henry co., Ind. See Mount Summit.

Summit, a township of Adair co., Iowa. Pop. 186.

Summit, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Iowa, on or near the Little Sioux River, 5 miles W. of Spencer. Pop. of Summit township, 278.

Summit, a township of Marion co., Iowa. Pop. 1616.

Summit, Muscatine co., Iowa. See Summit Ridge.

Summit, a township of O'Brien co., Iowa. Pop. 74. It contains Pringhar.

Summit, Van Buren co., Iowa. See Mount Zion.

Summit, a township of Cloud co., Kansas. Pop. 500.

Summit, a post-hamlet of Leavenworth co., Kansas, on the Leavenworth Branch of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 15 miles N.E. of Lawrence.

Summit, a township of Marion co., Kansas. Pop. 264.

Summit, a post-office of Hardin co., Ky., on the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad, 55½ miles S.S.W. of Louisville.

Summit, Grand Traverse co., Mich. See Summit City.

Summit, a township of Jackson co., Mich. Pop. 907.

Summit, a township of Mason co., Mich. Pop. 271.

Summit, a hamlet of Washtenaw co., Mich., on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, at Salem Station, 29 miles W. by N. of Detroit.

Summit, a township of Steele co., Minn. Pop. 406.

Summit, a post-village of Pike co., Miss., on the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad, 108 miles N. by W. of New Orleans, and 75 miles S. by W. of Jackson. It has 2 newspaper offices, the Peabody Free School, a money-order post-office, 5 churches, and manufactures of wagons, ploughs, &c. Pop. about 2200.

Summit, a post-office of Barton co., Mo.

Summit, a post-village of Madison co., Montana, about 12 miles S.S.E. of Virginia City.

Summit, a station in Eureka co., Nevada, on the Eureka & Palisade Railroad, 27 miles N. of Eureka.

Summit, a post-village and summer resort in Summit township, Union co., N.J., on the Morris & Essex Railroad, at its junction with the New Jersey West Line Railroad, 12 miles W. of Newark, and 9 miles S.E. of Morristown. It is on a ridge called the Second Mountain, contains a good hotel, the Summit Institute (for both sexes), 4 churches, 2 or 3 large summer boarding-houses, and a carriage-factory. Pop. of the township, 1176.

Summit, a station in Broome co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad, 7 miles W.S.W. of Deposit.

Summit, a station in Chenango co., N.Y., on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 13 miles S. of Norwich.

Summit, a station of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, 41 miles W.N.W. of Rondout, N.Y.

Summit, a post-village in Summit township, Schoharie co., N.Y., on a high ridge 2200 feet above tide, about 45 miles W. by S. of Albany, and 22 miles E.S.E. of Cooperstown. It has 2 churches and several carriage-factories. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1467.

Summit, Washington co., N.Y. See Fly Summit.

Summit, a station in Halifax co., N.C., on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, 15 miles W. of Weldon.

Summit, a township of Monroe co., O. Pop. 970.

Summit, a post-office of Summit co., O.

Summit, a post-office of Benton co., Oregon, on the Coast Range, 32 miles W. of Albany.

Summit, a station in Clackamas co., Oregon, on the Oregon Central Railroad, 6 miles S. of Portland.

Summit, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 1304.

Summit, or **Sum'mitville,** a post-village of Cambria co., Pa., on the summit of the Alleghany Mountain, 1 mile from Cresson Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It has a church, a hotel, and several boarding-houses. P. 177.

Summit, a station in Centre co., Pa., on the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, 13 miles N. of Tyrone.

Summit, a station in Clearfield co., Pa., on the Low Grade division of the Alleghany Railroad, 30 miles E. of Brookville.

Summit, a station in Crawford co., Pa., on the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, 3½ miles S. of Conneautville.

Summit, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. 1034.

Summit, a township of Erie co., Pa. Pop. 1047.

Summit, a station in Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 20 miles S. of Wilkesbarre.

Summit, a township of Potter co., Pa. Pop. 145.

Summit, a township of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. 1493.

Summit, a station in Tioga co., Pa., on the Tioga & Elmira Railroad, 17 miles S.W. of Elmira, N.Y.

Summit, a station in Venango co., Pa., on the Franklin Branch of the Lake Shore Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Franklin.

Summit, a post-hamlet of Kent co., R.I., on the New York & New England Railroad, 22 miles W.S.W. of Providence. It has a church, 3 stores, and a lumber-mill. P. 68.

Summit, a station of the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, is at Summit Point, S.C.

Summit, a station in Harris co., Tex., on the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad, 15 miles S.E. of Houston.

Summit, a post-hamlet of Iron co., Utah, about 56 miles N.E. of St. George.

Summit, a station in Caledonia co., Vt., on the Passumpsic Railroad, 23 miles N. of St. Johnsbury.

Summit, a station in Rutland co., Vt., on the Central Vermont Railroad (Rutland division), 16 miles S.S.E. of Rutland.

Summit, a station in Chesterfield co., Va., on the Clover Hill Railroad, 3 miles from Clover Hill.

Summit, a station in New Kent co., Va., on the Richmond, York River & Chesapeake Railroad, 15 miles E. of Richmond.

Summit, a post-office of Spottsylvania co., Va., on the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, 53 miles N. of Richmond.

Summit, a post-office of Chehalis co., Washington.

Summit, a township of Juneau co., Wis. Pop. 970.

Summit, a station in Monroe co., Wis., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Sparta.

Summit, a township of Waukesha co., Wis. P. 1159.

Summit, a station of the Union Pacific Railroad, 7 miles W. of Rawlins, Wyoming.

Summit Bridge, a post-hamlet of New Castle co., Del., on the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal, about 18 miles S.W. of Wilmington.

Summit Centre, a post-hamlet of Waukesha co., Wis., in Summit township, about 32 miles W. of Milwaukee, and 3 miles S. of Oconomowoc Station. It has a church.

Summit City, a post-office of Grand Traverse co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 19 miles S.S.E. of Traverse City.

Summit City, a village of McKean co., Pa., in Otto township, on the Kendall & Eldred Railroad. It has a church and a machine-shop, and is supported by operations in oil, which is found here.

Summit Grove, a post-hamlet of Vermilion co., Ind., on the Wabash River, and on the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad, 19½ miles N. of Terre Haute. It has a church.

Summit Hill, a post-office of Ross co., O.

Summit Hill, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa., on a high hill, and on the Switch Back or Summit Hill Railroad, 9 miles W. of Mauch Chunk. It has a bank, a newspaper office, 7 churches, and several hotels. Many of its inhabitants work in coal-mines. Here is a vein or bed of coal, which is 50 feet thick.

Summit Home, a post-office of Washington co., Ark.

Summit Lake, township, Nobles co., Minn. Pop. 62.

Summit Mills, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Pa., in Summit township, near the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, 3 miles from Meyersdale.

Summit Park, a post-office of El Paso co., Col.

Summit Park, a station in Rockland co., N.Y., on the New Jersey & New York Railroad, 34 miles N. of New York.

Summit Peak, Colorado, a peak of the San Juan Mountains, in the S. part of the state. It has an altitude of 13,323 feet above the sea-level.

Summit Point, a post-village of Lexington co., S.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, at Summit Station, 26 miles W. of Columbia. It has an academy, a church, and several stores.

Summit Point, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., W. Va., on the Harper's Ferry & Valley Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 14 miles E.N.E. of Winchester.

Summit Ridge, a post-hamlet of Muscatine co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, at Summit Station, 5½ miles N. of Muscatine.

Summit Siding, a station in Douglas co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, 4 miles from Omaha.

Summit Siding, a station of the Dillsburg Branch of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 12½ miles from Harrisburg, Pa.

Summit Station, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad, 20 miles S. of Syracuse.

Summit Station, a post-hamlet of Licking co., O., on the railroad between Columbus and Newark, 14 miles E. of Columbus. It has a church.

Summit Station, Schuylkill co., Pa. See HAMMON.

Summit Station, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wis., on the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad, about 7 miles E.N.E. of Fond du Lac.

Summit Switch, a station in Washington co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 63 miles S.S.W. of St. Louis.

Sum'mitville, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, 18 miles N. of Anderson. It has a church, 2 saw-mills, a flour-mill, and a stave-factory.

Summitville, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Iowa, 6 or 7 miles N.N.W. of Keokuk.

Summitville, a hamlet of Lake co., Mich., on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 40 miles E. of Ludington. It has a steam saw-mill. Here is Russell's Mills Post-Office.

Summitville, a post-hamlet in Mamakating township, Sullivan co., N.Y., on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, at the junction with the Ellenville Branch of the same, 15 miles N.N.W. of Middletown.

Summitville, a post-hamlet of Columbiana co., O., on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 24½ miles S.S.E. of Alliance. It has 2 churches.

Summitville, Cambria co., Pa. See SUMMIT.

Summitville, a post-hamlet of Coffee co., Tenn., on the McMinnville & Manchester Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Manchester. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Sum'mum, a post-village in Woodland township, Fulton co., Ill., about 12 miles W. by S. of Havana. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of furniture, &c. Pop. 200.

Sum'ner, a county in the S. part of Kansas, has an area of 1188 square miles. It is drained by the Arkansas River, which here runs southward and crosses the eastern border of the county several times. It is also drained by the Good River and by Cowskin and Slate Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. This county contains extensive prairies, which produce natural pasture. Capital, Wellington. Pop. in 1870, 22, of whom 19 were Americans; in 1875, 4925; in 1878, 12,078.

Sumner, a county in the N. central part of Mississippi, is drained by the Big Black River. The surface is undulating and partly covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Walthall.

Sumner, a county in the N. part of Middle Tennessee, borders on Kentucky. Area, about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Cumberland River, and partly drained by small affluents of the Big Barren River. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests of chestnut, oak, hickory, maple, walnut, and poplar or tulip-tree. The soil is fertile. Maize, wheat, oats, tobacco, cattle, and pork are the staples. Blue limestone (Silurian) underlies part of this county, which is traversed by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Capital, Gallatin. Valuation of real and personal estate, $14,615,194. Pop. in 1870, 23,711, of whom 23,555 were Americans.

Sumner, a post-village of Kern co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, about 2 miles from Bakersfield, and 302 miles from San Francisco. It has a church. Pop. about 300.

Sumner, a post-hamlet of Worth co., Ga., on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 26 miles E. of Albany. It has 2 churches. Yellow-pine timber abounds here.

Sumner, a township of Kankakee co., Ill. Pop. 1081.

Sumner, a post-village in Christy township, Lawrence co., Ill., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 12 miles E. of Olney, and 19 miles W. of Vincennes. It has a bank, 3 churches, a newspaper office, 2 flouring-mills, a woollen-mill, and a fine school-house. Pop. 672.

Sumner, a township of Warren co., Ill. Pop. 998.

Sumner, Warren co., Ind. See JOHNSONVILLE.

Sumner, a post-village of Bremer co., Iowa, in Sumner township, about 22 miles N.E. of Waverly. It has a bank, a church, and a carriage-factory. Pop. of township, 704.

Sumner, a township of Buchanan co., Iowa. P. 562.

Sumner, a township of Iowa co., Iowa. Pop. 785.

Sumner, a township of Webster co., Iowa. Pop. 730.

Sumner, a township of Winneshiek co., Iowa. P. 949.

Sumner, a township of Osborne co., Kansas. P. 711.

Sumner, a post-township of Sumner co., Kansas, about 28 miles S. by W. of Wichita. Pop. 162.

Sumner, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me., in Sumner township, about 40 miles W. of Augusta. It has 2 churches and several saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 1170.

Sumner, a post-village in Sumner township, Gratiot co., Mich., on Pine River, 13 miles W. of Ithaca. It has manufactures of lumber. It is locally known as Estella. Pop. of township, 942.

Sumner, a township of Fillmore co., Minn. P. 1027.

Sumner, a station in Houston co., Minn., on the Mississippi River and the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, 7½ miles S. of Brownsville.

Sumner, a township of Guilford co., N.C. Pop. 1120.

Sumner, a post-village of Coos co., Oregon, about 10 miles S.E. of Empire City, and 4 miles from Coos Bay. It has a church, a hotel, 2 stores, and several coal-mines.

Sumner, a station on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 5½ miles N.E. of Alleghany City, Pa.

Sumner, a post-office of Pierce co., Washington, about 11 miles S.E. of Tacoma.

Sumner, a post-township of Barron co., Wis. P. 396.

Sumner, a township of Jefferson co., Wis. Pop. 503.

Sumner, a township of Trempealeau co., Wis. P. 878.

Sumnerville, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Kansas, on the Solomon River, about 27 miles N. by W. of Salina.

Sum′neytown, or **Sum′anytown,** a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., on Perkiomen Creek, 1 mile from Green Lane Station, and about 30 miles E. of Reading. It has a church, an academy, and a cigar-factory.

Sumoduttee, soo‘mo-dŭt′tee, a town of India, district and 20 miles E.S.E. of Belgaum. Pop. 8180.

Sump′ter, a post-office of Bradley co., Ark.

Sumpter, a township of Cumberland co., Ill. Pop. 1751.

Sumpter, a township of Wayne co., Mich. Pop. 1161.

Sumpter, a township of Sauk co., Wis. Pop. 773.

Sump′tion Prairie, a post-office of St. Joseph co., Ind.

Sum′ter, a county in the W. part of Alabama, bordering on Mississippi, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Tombigbee River, and intersected by the Noxubee River and Sucarnoochee Creek. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Alabama Central Railroad and the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad. Capital, Livingston. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,156,041. Pop. in 1870, 24,109, of whom 24,012 were Americans.

Sumter, a county of Florida, is near the middle of the peninsula. Area, about 1400 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Withlacoochee River. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with forests and several lakes. The soil is partly fertile. Cattle, maize, sugar-cane, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. Capital, Leesburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $345,479. Pop. in 1870, 2952, of whom 2945 were Americans.

Sumter, a county in the S.W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Flint River, and intersected by Muckalee and Kinchafoona Creeks. The surface is level and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Southwestern Railroad. Capital, Americus. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,139,723. Pop. in 1870, 16,559, of whom 16,478 were Americans.

Sumter, a county in the E. central part of South Carolina, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Lynch's Creek and on the W. by the Wateree River, and is also drained by the Black River. The surface is undulating or level, and nearly half of it is covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, maize, tar, and turpentine are the staples. This county is intersected by the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad. Capital, Sumter Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,337,100. Pop. in 1870, 25,268, of whom 25,157 were Americans.

Sumter, a station in Sumter co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 9 miles S. of Americus.

Sumter, a township of McLeod co., Minn., 6 miles W. of Glencoe. Pop. 390.

Sumter, or **Sumter Court-House,** a post-village, capital of Sumter co., S.C., in Sumter township, on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, at Sumter Station, 44 miles E. by S. of Columbia. It contains 5 churches, an academy, a female institute, 2 newspaper offices, a machine-shop, and a music-hall. Pop. 1807; of the township, 3659.

Sumter, a township of Williamsburg co., S.C. Pop. 1679. See also SUMPTER.

Sum′terville, a post-hamlet of Sumter co., Ala., about 32 miles W.N.W. of Demopolis. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a grist-mill.

Sumterville, a post-village of Sumter co., Fla., 15 miles W.S.W. of Leesburg. It has a church, 2 grist-mills, a saw-mill, and several orange-groves.

Sumterville, a hamlet of Lee co., Ga., about 20 miles S.E. of Americus.

Sumvix, sŭm′vix, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 5 miles N.E. of Dissentis Mustar. Pop. 1181.

Sumy, Russia. See SOOMY.

Sun, a post-office of St. Tammany parish, La.

Suna, soo′nå, a village of Italy, 1 mile N.W. of Pallanza, on the E. shore of Lago Maggiore. Pop. 1212.

Sun′apee, a post-village in Sunapee township, Sullivan co., N.H., on the W. shore of Sunapee Lake, 40 miles W.N.W. of Concord, and about 2 miles N. of Sunapee Station of the Concord & Claremont Railroad. It contains 3 churches, a hotel, a foundry, a machine-shop, 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, a tannery, and manufactures of hames, threshing-machines, &c. Pop. of the township, 808. Sunapee Station is 3 miles E. of Newport.

Sunapee Lake, New Hampshire, is about 10 miles W. of Kearsarge Mountain, and is intersected by the boundary between the cos. of Merrimack and Sullivan. It is nearly 9 miles long, and from 1 to 3 miles wide. Its outlet is a short creek which enters Sugar River.

Sunart, Loch, Scotland. See LOCH SUNART.

Sun′beam, a post-village in Ohio Grove township, Mercer co., Ill., 6½ miles S. of Aledo, and about 24 miles N.W. of Galesburg. It has 2 churches.

Sun′burg, a post-office of Kandiyohi co., Minn.

Sun′bury, a township of Livingston co., Ill. Pop. 891.

Sunbury, a post-hamlet of Gates co., N.C., about 34 miles S.S.W. of Norfolk, Va. It has an academy, a grist-mill, and 2 churches.

Sunbury, a post-village in Berkshire township, Delaware co., O., on Walnut Creek, and on the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad, 21 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. It has a bank, a newspaper office, 2 churches, a chair-factory, and a flax-mill. Pop. 236.

Sunbury, or **West Sunbury,** a post-village in Clay township, Butler co., Pa., about 27 miles E. of New Castle. It has an academy, 3 churches, and a steam grist-mill. Pop. 216. The name of its post-office is Coultersville.

Sunbury, a post-borough, capital of Northumberland co., Pa., in Upper Augusta township, on the E. bank of the Susquehanna River, 1 mile below the junction of its branches, 54 miles N. of Harrisburg, 40 miles S. by E. of Williamsport, and 12 miles W.S.W. of Danville. It is on the Northern Central Railroad, at its junction with the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. It is also the W. terminus of the Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Railroad. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, a high school, a national bank, 2 foundries, 2 planing-mills, 2 machine-shops, a brewery, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 3 weekly newspapers. A bridge across the North Branch of the Susquehanna connects Sunbury with Northumberland. Pop. 3131.

Sun′bury, a county in the S. central part of New Brunswick, is intersected by the European & North American and Fredericton Railways and by the river St. John. The surface is nearly level. The soil is fertile and heavily wooded. Area, 1200 square miles. Capital, Oromocto. Pop. 6824.

Sun City, a post-hamlet of Barbour co., Kansas, on Medicine Lodge Creek, 90 miles S.W. of Hutchinson. Pop. of township, 129.

Sun Cliff, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., 12 miles E.S.E. of Indiana. It has a church, and saw- and grist-mills.

Sun′cook, a post-village in Pembroke township, Merrimack co., N.H., on the Merrimac River, at the mouth of the Suncook, and on the Concord Railroad, at its junction with the Suncook Valley Railroad, about 9 miles below Concord. It has abundant water-power, a newspaper office, 2 churches, a savings-bank, and a cotton-factory.

Suncook River, New Hampshire, is a small stream which drains part of Belknap co., runs southwestward in Merrimack co., and enters the Merrimac River about 6 miles below Concord.

Sun Creek, of Mississippi, flows S.E. through Covington co. into Bowie Creek, an affluent of Leaf River.

Sunda (sŭn′dạ) **Isles,** Malay Archipelago, comprise Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, Flores, and the other islands of the same chain as far E. as Timor, and separate the seas of Java and Flores, with the rest of the Malay Archipelago, from the Indian Ocean. See STRAIT OF SUNDA.

Sundal, sōōn′dâl, a river of Norway, issues from a lake at the foot of Sneehaetten, flows E., then N., then W., and falls into the Tingvold-Fiord. The town of Sundal, at its mouth, is 40 miles S.E. of Christiansund. Total course, about 70 miles.

Sun′day, or **Raoul,** râ-ool′, an island of the South Pacific. Lat. (N.W. point) 29° 12′ S.; lon. 178° 15′ W. It is about 12 miles in circuit, lofty and rugged.

Sunday Creek, Ohio, rises in Perry co., runs southward, and enters the Hocking River in Athens co., about 6 miles above Athens.

Sunday Lake, a small lake on Salmon River, 10 miles N.E. of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

Sun′day River, of South Africa, in Cape Colony, rises in the Sneeuwbergen, flows S.E., and enters Algoa Bay 18 miles N.E. of Port Elizabeth, after a course of 200 miles. It receives numerous small affluents. It has a rapid current; the tide rises in it to 15 miles from the sea, but a bar at its mouth impedes navigation.

Sundeela, Sundila, or **Sandila,** sŭn′dee′lạ, a town of India, 35 miles by rail N.W. of Lucknow. Pop. 15,511.

Sun‵deep′, or **Sandwip,** sund‵weep′, an island of British India, in the Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Megna, N.W. of Chittagong. Length, about 16 miles; average breadth, 6 miles. About the beginning of the seventeenth century it was taken possession of by Portuguese adventurers who had been expelled from Aracan and who converted it into an independent piratical principality. It afterwards fell into the possession of Mughs, who were finally subdued in 1666 by Shaista Khan, the Mogul governor of Bengal. The population, which in 1872 amounted to 87,016, was much diminished by the cyclone and inundation of 1876.

Sunderbunds, or **Sundarbans,** soon′dạr-bŭns, a name applied to the southernmost islands of the delta system of the Ganges and Brahmapootra, comprising a vast tract of swamp and forest, cut by innumerable water-channels, some of them navigable. Length, from E. to W., 165 miles; breadth, 80 miles. Area, 7532 square miles. The population is meagre. Firewood, timber, and rice are the only products. Serpents, crocodiles, tigers, and other wild beasts abound.

Sun′derland, a borough and seaport town of England, at the mouth of the Wear in the North Sea, co. and 13 miles N.E. of Durham, with which city and with Shields, Gateshead, Hartlepool, and other places in the county it is connected by a network of railways. Lat. 54° 54′ N. Pop. of borough, 98,242. The town proper of Sunderland occupies a peninsula between the expansion of the Wear and the sea; it has a fine market-place, but consists mostly of narrow lanes. Bishop-Wearmouth, on its W. side, is a handsome and increasing quarter; it communicates with Monk-Wearmouth by a cast-iron bridge of one arch, 236 feet in span, and 100 feet above the Wear at low water. The principal edifices are the parish churches, numerous chapels, the exchange, athenæum, theatre, assembly-rooms, barracks, custom-house, excise-office, infirmary, and various almshouses. It has a mechanics' institution, horticultural and polytechnic societies, and several masonic lodges. The borough is well paved, lighted, and supplied with water. The harbor is defended by batteries, and connected with it are large docks. This is one of the principal ports of England for the shipment of coal; it has, besides, a large export of lime, glass, earthenwares, rope, and chemical products, made in the town and vicinity, in and around which also are flax- and saw-mills and grindstone-quarries. Mercantile ship-building is extensively carried on. The imports are timber, iron, flax, tallow, butter, cheese, wine, spirits, flour, grain, and various other articles. The fishery of Sunderland is important. The borough is governed by a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors, and sends two members to Parliament.

Sun′derland, a post-village in Sunderland township, Franklin co., Mass., on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, about 26 miles N. of Springfield, and 10 miles S. of Greenfield. It has a graded school. A bridge crosses the river here. The township comprises Mount Toby, contains 2 churches, and has a pop. of 860.

Sunderland, a post-office and station in Sunderland township, Bennington co., Vt., on the Batten Kill River, and on the Harlem Extension Railroad, 36 miles S. by W. of Rutland, and 19 miles N. by E. of Bennington. Pop. of the township, 553.

Sun′derland, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, on the Toronto & Northern Railroad, 53 miles N.N.E. of Toronto. Pop. 100.

Sun′derlandville, a post-office of Calvert co., Md., about 44 miles S. of Baltimore.

Sun′derlinville, a post-office of Potter co., Pa., about 55 miles N.W. of Williamsport.

Sundi, soon′dee, a town of Africa, on the Congo, 220 miles N.E. of its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean.

Sundoor, or **Sandur,** sŭn-door′, a small native state of India, enclosed within Bellary district. Area, 140 square miles. Pop. 14,996. It is surrounded by steep hills, and is inaccessible except at three points.

Sun′down, township, Redwood co., Minn. Pop. 130.

Sun Down, a hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., in Denning township, 10 miles S.W. of Shokan Station. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Sundraboni, sŭn‵drạ-bo′nee, a small state of the Malay Archipelago, lying within the bounds of Macassar, on the island of Celebes, with a town on a small island in the river Sundraboni.

Sundsvall, soonds′vâll, a seaport town of Sweden, læn and 28 miles S.W. of Hernösand, on the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 7830.

Sun′field, a post-hamlet and township of Eaton co., Mich., about 25 miles W. of Lansing. Pop. 1248.

Sun′fish, a township of Pike co., O. Pop. 628.

Sunfish Creek, Monroe co., O., runs eastward, and enters the Ohio River at Clarington.

Sun′flower, a northwestern county of Mississippi, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by the Sunflower River, which runs southward. The surface is level and low, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Johnsonville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,068,670. Pop. in 1870, 5015, of whom 4848 were Americans. Since 1870 this county has been divided, and the co. of Leflore has been formed of the eastern part.

Sunflower, a station in Washington co., Ala., on the Mobile & Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad, 50 miles N. of Mobile.

Sunflower, a post-office of Raleigh co., W. Va.

Sunflower Landing, a post-office of Coahoma co., Miss.

Sunflower River, Mississippi, rises in Coahoma co., runs southward through the cos. of Sunflower and Washington, and enters the Yazoo River about 30 miles N.E. of Vicksburg. Length, about 200 miles.

Sungari, a river of Manchooria. See SOONGAREE.

Sungie-Ujong, soon′ghee-oo-jong′, or **Sungie-Udong,** a state of the Malay Peninsula, between lat. 3° and 4° N. and lon. 102° and 103° E. It contains some of the principal tin-mines of the peninsula, and its chief export is tin. It was subjugated by the British in 1875–76 and made subsidiary to the Straits Settlements. Coffee and cotton of excellent quality are produced. The climate is very fine, and the country beautiful and fertile.

Sung-Lo, sŭng-lo′, or **Sung-Lo-Shan,** sŭng-lo-shân′, a mountain of China, province of Che-Kiang. Lat. 29° 56′ N.; lon. 118° 15′ E. It rises about 3000 feet above the plains, and is famous as the spot where the green-tea shrub was first discovered.

Sungnam, sŭng′nâm′, a town of West Thibet, on the Ruskalan, a tributary of the Sutlej, 9000 feet above the sea-level, 90 miles N.E. of Simla.

Sungora, sŭn-go′râ, a town of Lower Siam, on an inlet of the Gulf of Siam, 90 miles S.E. of Ligor. Lat. 7° 40′ N.; lon. 101° 10′ E.

Sun‵grampoor′, or **Sangrampur,** sŭn‵grâm-poor′, a town of Bengal, in Chumparun, on the river Gunduck. Pop. 6181.

Sun‵gumnaer′, Sangamnair, or **Sangamner,** sŭn‵gŭm-nâr′, also called **Sun‵gumeer′,** a town of India, district and 55 miles N.W. of Ahmednuggur. Pop. 9978.

Sun Hill, a post-office of Washington co., Ga., and a station on the Central Railroad.

Sun Hill, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., W. Va., 50 miles W.S.W. of Quinnimont. It has 2 churches.

Sunium Promontorium, Greece. See CAPE COLONNA.

Sunk‵ernac′ovil, or **Shunk‵ernac′ovil,** also written **Sankarnainarkovil,** a town of India, district and 30 miles N.W. of Tinnevelly. Pop. 11,632.

Sunkheira Mehwass, sŭn-kī'rå mĕh-wåss', a native state of India, in Rewakanta. Area, 431 square miles. Pop. 46,961.

Sunk Island, formerly an islet in the estuary of the Humber, in England, on its E. side, S.W. of Patrington, but now forming part of the mainland. It belongs to the crown, and has an area of 6914 acres.

Sunk Land, a post-office of Craighead co., Ark.

Sun'man, a post-village in Adams township, Ripley co., Ind, on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 20½ miles N.W. of Lawrenceburg. It has steam brick-works.

Sun'nidale, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, on the Northern Railway, 2 miles from New Lowell. P. 100.

Sun'ny Brook, a post-office of Baltimore co., Md.

Sun'nydale, a post-village of Chattooga co., Ga., 10 miles from Winston's Station of the Alabama Great Southern Railroad. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Sun'ny Dale, a post-office of Sedgwick co., Kansas.

Sunny Dale, a post-office of Pickens co., S.C.

Sunny Hill, a hamlet of Leon co., Fla., 14 miles S. of Thomasville, Ga. It has a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and 9 residences.

Sunny Hill, a post-office of Henry co., Ill.

Sunny Hill, a post-office of Tangipahoa parish, La.

Sunny Lane, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Ky., 12 miles S. of Morgantown. It has 2 churches.

Sunny Plains, a post-office of Orangeburg co., S.C.

Sunny Point, a hamlet of Davidson co., Tenn., 3 miles from Edgefield Junction, which is 10 miles N. of Nashville. It has a church.

Sunny Side, a post-office and landing of Chicot co., Ark., on the Mississippi, about 50 miles below Arkansas City.

Sunny Side, a post-office of Union co., Dakota.

Sunny Side, a post-village of Spalding co., Ga., on the Central Railroad, 6 miles N. of Griffin. It has an academy.

Sunnyside, Marion co., Ind. See Sabine.

Sunny Side, a post-hamlet of Buchanan co., Iowa, about 13 miles N. of Vinton. It has 2 churches.

Sunny Side, a post-office of Butler co., Kansas.

Sunny Side, a post-office of Wright co., Mo.

Sunny Side, a post-hamlet in Clinton township, Hunterdon co., N.J., 5 miles N. of Flemington, and 1 mile from Stanton Station. It has an academy, a flour-mill, &c.

Sunny Side, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., N.C., 3 miles from Littleton. Near it is Panacea Spring, a summer resort, with a mineral spring.

Sunny Side, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, 20 miles S. by E. of Pittsburg.

Sunny Side, a post-office of Sequatchie co., Tenn.

Sunny Side, a post-office of Waller co., Tex., 7 miles from Pattison.

Sunny Side, a post-office of Cumberland co., Va.

Sunny Slope, a post-office of Sumner co., Kansas.

Sunny Slope, a post-office of Lawrence co., Tenn.

Su'nolglen', a post-hamlet of Alameda co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 36 miles E.S.E. of San Francisco.

Sun Prairie, prā'ree, a post-village in Sun Prairie township, Dane co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad (Madison Line), 12 miles N.E. of Madison, and 25 miles W. of Watertown. It has 5 churches, a graded school, a cheese-factory, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 589; of the township, additional, 972.

Sun'rise, a township of Chisago co., Minn. Pop. 235.

Sunrise, a post-office of Hickman co., Tenn.

Sunrise, a post-office of Bath co., Va.

Sunrise City, a post-village in Sunrise township, Chisago co., Minn., on the Sunrise River, about 1 mile from its entrance into the St. Croix River, and 36 miles N. of Stillwater. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Sun River, a post-hamlet of Lewis and Clarke co., Montana, on the Sun or Medicine River, about 80 miles N. by E. of Helena. See also Medicine River.

Suns'bury, a township of Monroe co., O. Pop. 1428.

Sunsbury, a hamlet in German township, Montgomery co., O., about 14 miles S.S.W. of Dayton.

Sun'set, a post-office of Yavapai co., Arizona.

Sunset, post-office, Story co., Iowa, 10 miles from Colo.

Sunset, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., in Amwell township, on the Waynesburg & Washington Railroad. It has a church.

Sunset, a post-office of Pocahontas co., W. Va.

Sun'shine, a post-office of Arkansas co., Ark.

Sunshine, a post-office and mining-camp of Boulder co., Col., 6 miles W.N.W. of Boulder Station. It has several gold-mines. Pop. about 900.

Sunshine, a post-office of Montgomery co., Md., is at a village named Unity.

Sunth, a state of India. See Saunte.

Sun View, a post-office of El Paso co., Col.

Sun'ville, a post-hamlet in Plum township, Venango co., Pa., 10 miles N. of Franklin. It has 2 churches.

Sunyperk, a town of Bohemia. See Sonnenberg.

Supaiwasi (?), soo-pī-wå'see, or **Huayna Potosi** (hwī'nå po-to-see') **Peak,** a peak of the Bolivian Andes. Lat. 16° 17′ S.; lon. 68° 10′ W. Height, 20,260 feet.

Superior, soo-pe're-or, a township of Dickinson co., Iowa. Pop. 67.

Superior, a post-hamlet in Superior township, McPherson co., Kansas, 16 miles N. of Hutchinson. It has a church. Pop. of township, 290.

Superior, a township of Osage co., Kansas. Pop. 706, exclusive of Osage City.

Superior, township, Washtenaw co., Mich. P. 1161.

Superior, a post-office of Missoula co., Montana.

Superior, a post-hamlet of Nuckolls co., Neb., 28 miles S. of Edgar.

Superior, a township of Williams co., O. Pop. 1627.

Superior, a post-village, capital of Douglas co., Wis., in Superior township, is situated at the W. end of Lake Superior, at the mouth of the Nemadji River, 7 miles S.E. of Duluth. It has a safe harbor, 3 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, and several steam saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 741.

Superior, Lake, the largest body of fresh water on the globe, and the most elevated of the five great lakes which are formed in the depressions of the basin of the St. Lawrence River. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Canada, on the S. by Michigan and Wisconsin, and on the N.W. by Minnesota. It is about 400 miles long, measured on a right line drawn from Duluth to the outlet or E. extremity. The greatest width is about 160 miles, and the area is computed to be 32,000 square miles. The mean depth is said to be 900 feet, and the greatest depth about 200 fathoms. Its surface is about 635 feet higher than the level of the sea. It has an irregular form, is widest at the middle, and is narrowed towards each end, especially the W. The surplus water is discharged into Lake Huron through a strait called St. Mary's River, which issues from the E. or S.E. extremity of the lake. The water of Lake Superior is remarkable for its purity and transparency, and is well supplied with fish, among which are trout and white-fish. This lake receives no large rivers. Its principal tributary is the St. Louis, which enters at the W. end of the lake and is the remotest source of the river St. Lawrence. "The great lakes which form its upper course," says Professor Guyot, "being simple depressions on the top of the swell, the watershed which surrounds them is hardly more than a few miles from their shores, leaving but a limited zone of drainage." The largest island enclosed by this lake is Isle Royale, which is about 45 miles long, and belongs to the United States. The rocks found along the shores are mostly azoic, Huronian, or primordial. "Along Lakes Superior and Huron," says Dana, "the fragmental Huronian beds, in the closing part of the azoic age, accumulated to a thickness of 10,000 feet. On Lakes Superior and Huron in the copper region there is a great thickness of the primordial strata in connection with eruptions of trap. The rocks rise in some places to a height of 3000 or 4000 feet, and consist of these igneous rocks mingled with the sandstone and a scoria conglomerate." On the S. side of Lake Superior, in Michigan, are rich copper-mines, the product of which is about 15,000 tons per annum. On the border of Schoolcraft co., Mich., occur vertical cliffs which rise from the water to a height of 200 feet and are called "Pictured Rocks." "The Potsdam Epoch," says Dana, "is represented by the famous 'Pictured Rocks,' which form bluffs of 50 to 200 feet on the S. shores, and are variegated in color with vertical bands and blotches." The chief ports on this lake are Duluth, Houghton, and Marquette. A ship-canal at Sault Ste. Marie enables large steamboats to pass from Lake Superior to Lake Huron.

Supihora, a town of Bohemia. See Geiersberg.

Supino, soo-pee'no, a town of Italy, 7 miles W.S.W. of Frosinone. Pop. 3109. See also Sepino.

Su'plee', a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., on the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, at Waynesburg Junction, 2 miles from Waynesburg, and 27 miles S. of Reading.

Sup'ply', a post-hamlet of Brunswick co., N.C., 28 miles S.W. of Wilmington. It has a steam saw-mill, a grist-mill, and a turpentine-distillery.

Supoi, a river of Russia. See Soopoi.

Sur, a seaport of Arabia. See Soor.

Sura, a river of Russia. See Soora.

Surabaya, a town of Java. See Soerabaya.

Surafend, soo‘rå-fênd′ (anc. *Sarepta;* Scriptural, *Zarephath*), a large village of Palestine, on a hill-slope, near the Mediterranean, 10 miles S.W. of Sidon. Principal edifice, a mosque erected over the reputed spot where Elijah raised the widow's son from the dead. Sarepta was anciently famous for its wine. Under the Crusaders it was erected into a bishop's see. In the adjacent hills are many excavated tombs.

Suraj, a town of Russia. See Soorazh.

Surajigur, soo‘rå-je-gŭr′, or **Surajgur′rah,** a town of Bengal, on the Ganges, district and 18 miles W.S.W. of Monghir. Pop. 7935.

Surakarta, or **Surakerta,** Java. See Soerakarta.

Surat, soo‘råt′ (Fr. *Surate,* sü‘råt′), a town of India, capital of Surat district, on the Taptee, 150 miles by rail N. of Bombay. It is a place of great antiquity and fame, and in 1796 had an estimated population of 600,000. Pop. in 1872, 107,149. Within the town there is an establishment under the French flag.

Surat, a district of British India, in Guzerat, bounded W. by the Gulf of Cambay and the Arabian Sea. Area, 1578 square miles. Capital, Surat. Pop. 607,087.

Surdar, sŭr‘dar′, a village of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, near Menjeel, on the Sefeed Rood, at the frontier of Ghilan. Near it are alum-mines.

Sure, süʀ or sü′rẹh, or **Sauer,** sŏw′ẹr, a river of Belgium and Dutch Luxemburg, after an E. course of 90 miles, joins the Moselle 7 miles S.W. of Treves.

Sure, a river of Ireland. See Suir.

Surendal, soo′rẹn-dål‘, a village of Norway, 73 miles S.W. of Trondhjem.

Suresnes, sü‘rain′, a village of France, in Seine, W. of Paris, at the foot of Mont-Valérien. Pop. 5907.

Surgeon's (sur′jọnz) **Hall,** a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., Pa., about 9 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has a church.

Surgères, süʀ‘zhaiʀ′, a village of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 15 miles N.E. of Rochefort. It has large distilleries. Pop. 3246.

Surgoinsville, sŭr-goinz′vĭl, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tenn.

Surgut, a town of Siberia. See Soorgoot.

Suriapet, soo‘re-å-pet′, a town of India, in the Deccan, in Nizam's dominions, on the Mutty, 76 miles E.S.E. of Hyderabad.

Surigao, soo-re-gå′o, a town of the Malay Archipelago, in the Philippines, at the N. extremity of Mindanao. Lat. 9° 51′ N.; lon. 125° 25′ E. The Surigao Islands are on the N.E., and the Surigao Passage is on the N.W.

Surinam, soo-rin-åm′, a river of Dutch Guiana, traverses the centre of that colony, which is sometimes called by its name, and, after a N. course of 300 miles, enters the Atlantic near Paramaribo. It receives several affluents, and its banks are in general densely wooded; below Paramaribo they are laid out in thriving plantations. Its entrance is defended by the forts of New Amsterdam and Zelandia.

Surmoor, a state of India. See Sirmore.

Sur‘prise′ Val′ley, a township of Siskiyou co., Cal. Pop. 649.

Sur′rency, a post-village of Appling co., Ga., on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 60 miles N.W. of Brunswick.

Surrentum, the ancient name of Sorrento.

Sur′rey, or **Sur′ry** (Saxon, *Suth′rice,* the "south kingdom"), a county of England, having N. the Thames, separating it from Middlesex and Bucks, S. Sussex, E. Kent, and W. Hants and Berks. Area, 755 square miles. Pop. 1,091,635. The North Downs intersect the county from W. to E., dividing it into two parts, the N. having a fertile and diversified slope to the Thames, the S. hilly and broken. An expanse of heath-land covers the W. of the county, and in the S.W. hill-chain is Leith Hill, which rises to nearly 1000 feet above the sea. A large portion of the soil is under tillage. In the N. a great deal of land is in gardens for the supply of vegetables to the London markets. The only river of consequence is the Wey, forming a part of the Wey & Arundel Canal to Guildford. The Basingstoke Canal is in the N.W., and various railways traverse the county. Lent assizes are held at Kingston, and summer assizes at Croydon and Guildford. It returns eleven members to the House of Commons, of whom six are for the county. Besides Guildford, the capital, it contains the parliamentary boroughs of Southwark, Lambeth, and Reigate, and the towns of Kingston-on-Thames, Wandsworth, Croydon, Epsom, Ewell, Dorking, Godalming, and Chertsey.

Sur′rey, a township of Clare co., Mich. Pop. 358.

Surrey, a post-office of Portage co., Wis., about 20 miles E. of Grand Rapids.

Sur‘round′ed Hill, a post-office and station of Prairie co., Ark., on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, 52 miles E. of Little Rock.

Sur′ry, a county in the N.W. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Yadkin River, and intersected by the Ararat River. The Blue Ridge extends along the N.W. border of this county, the surface of which is mostly hilly or mountainous. In the S.E. part is Pilot Mountain, remarkable for its cylindrical form. Forests of the oak, hickory, chestnut, ash, and other trees cover nearly half of the surface. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, pork, and tobacco are the staple products. Capital, Dobson. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,605,860. Pop. in 1870, 11,252, of whom 11,240 were Americans.

Surry, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, has an area of nearly 300 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the James River, here 2 or 3 miles wide, and on the S.W. by the Blackwater River. The surface is undulating or uneven, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is sandy and rather poor. Indian corn, pease, beans, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Surry Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,153,934. Pop. in 1870, 5585, of whom 5574 were Americans.

Surry, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., in Surry township, on the W. bank of Union River, 7 miles S.W. of Ellsworth, and about 32 miles S.S.E. of Bangor. It has 2 churches and a high school. Pop. of the township, 1242.

Surry, a post-office of Cheshire co., N.H., in Surry township, on the Ashuelot River, about 8 miles N. by W. of Keene. Pop. of the township, 318.

Surry Court-House, a post-village, capital of Surry co., Va., about 34 miles E. by S. of Petersburg, and 5 miles S. of the James River.

Sur′ryville, a post-office of Brown co., O., 7 miles S.E. of Williamsburg.

Sursee, sooʀ′så‘, a town of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles N.N.W. of Lucerne, on the Suren, an affluent of the Aar. Pop. 1896.

Surubia, soo-roo′be-å, a river of Brazil, province of Pará, joins the Amazon opposite Santarem.

Suruga, a town of Japan. See Soorooga.

Suruhi, soo-roo-hee′, a village of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, about 6 miles W. of Magé, with a harbor in the river Suruhi, which enters the Bay of Rio Janeiro.

Sury-le-Comtal, sü‘ree′-lẹh-kòɴᵍ‘tål′, a village of France, in Loire, 7 miles S.E. of Montbrison. Pop. 1933.

Surzur, süʀ‘züʀ′, a village of France, in Morbihan, 7 miles S.E. of Vannes. Pop. of commune, 2147.

Sus, Morocco and Persia. See Soos.

Susa, soo′så (anc. *Segusium*), a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 37 miles by railway W. of Turin. It is situated on the right bank of the Dora Ripaira, at the junction of the two routes across the Alps by Monts Cenis and Genèvre. Pop. 3254. Numerous antiquities are here interspersed among modern edifices, and it has a remarkable arch and a Gothic cathedral. Above the town are extensive ruins of the fortress of La Brunetta, and a steep height, 11,000 feet above the sea, crowned by a chapel. Near it are iron-mines and marble-quarries.

Su′sa, or **Shoosh,** an ancient city of Persia, of which only a few ruins now remain. See Shooster.

Susa, or **Susan,** a town of Tunis. See Soosa.

Susam, an island of Asia Minor. See Samos.

Susan′nah Island, British India, in the Mergui Archipelago, lat. 10° 30′ N., lon. 98° E., between Dome and St. Matthew Islands. Length, 12 miles; breadth, 5 miles.

Susan (soo′zạn) **River,** California, rises in the Sierra Nevada, runs nearly eastward, and enters Honey Lake in Lassen co.

Susanville, soo′zạn-vĭl, a post-village, capital of Lassen co., Cal., on the Susan River, at the upper end of Honey Lake Valley, about 110 miles N.E. of Marysville. It is 8 miles N.E. of the Sierra Nevada, at an altitude of 4180 feet above the sea-level. It has 2 newspaper offices, 2 churches, and a graded school.

Sus‘col′, or **Sos‘col′,** a post-office of Napa co., Cal., on the Napa Branch of the Central Pacific Railroad, 11 miles N. of Vallejo.

Susiana, soo-se-å′nå, a province of ancient Persia, answering to the modern Khoozistan.

Susighirli-Su, Asia. See Soosighirlee-Soo.

Suspen′sion, a post-office of Bullock co., Ala., on the Mobile & Girard Railroad, 8 miles E.N.E. of Union Springs.

Suspension Bridge, or **Niagara City,** a post-village and port of entry of Niagara co., N.Y., on the Niagara River, 2 miles below the cataract, and on a branch of the New York Central Railroad, which here connects with the Great Western of Canada. The trains of these roads cross the river on a noble suspension-bridge, which is 800 feet long and about 240 feet above the water. It has 2 floors, the upper for railroad trains and the lower for carriages. This village is nearly opposite the magnificent lower rapids. A large trade with Canada has its channel at this port. During 1879 the exports and imports amounted to $12,649,729, and the duties collected to $491,785.48. The village contains 6 churches, numerous hotels, a newspaper office, and De Veaux College (Protestant Episcopal). Pop. 2276. The name of its post-office is Suspension Bridge.

Sus'quehan'na, a county in the N.E. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is drained by the Susquehanna River, which twice crosses the northern border of the county, and by Tunkhannock and Wyalusing Creeks. The Lackawanna River rises in the eastern part. The surface is diversified by hills of moderate height, and is extensively covered with forests of beech, chestnut, oak, pine, ash, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is adapted to pasturage and dairy-farming. Hay, butter, oats, cattle, Indian corn, potatoes, and wool are the staple products. Leather is one of the chief articles of export. Devonian sandstone and slate crop out in this county. It is intersected by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad and a branch of the Erie Railroad. The main line of the Erie Railroad crosses the N. part of the county. Capital, Montrose. Valuation of real and personal estate, $16,680,300. Pop. in 1870, 37,523, of whom 33,519 were Americans.

Susquehanna, township, Cambria co., Pa. Pop. 1106.

Susquehanna, a township of Dauphin co., Pa., is bounded on the W. by the river of the same name. The S.W. part of it is contiguous to Harrisburg. Pop. 2264.

Susquehanna, township, Juniata co., Pa. Pop. 890.

Susquehanna, township, Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 346.

Susquehanna, a village and station of Lycoming co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 6 miles W. of Williamsport. Here is Nisbet Post-Office.

Susquehanna, a post-borough in Oakland township, Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Erie Railroad, 22 miles S.E. of Binghamton, and 38 miles N. of Carbondale. It is the N. terminus of the Jefferson Branch of the Erie Railroad. It has a hotel, 2 newspaper offices, a national bank, a graded school, and 5 churches. Here are large railroad shops, in which locomotives and cars are made and repaired. Pop. 2729.

Susquehanna River is formed by its North and West Branches, which unite at Northumberland, Pa. It runs southward to Harrisburg, and before it reaches that city forms the boundary between Dauphin and Perry cos. Below Harrisburg it flows nearly southeastward, and forms the boundary between the cos. of Lancaster and York. Passing next into Maryland, it separates Cecil co. from Harford co., and enters the N. end of Chesapeake Bay at Havre de Grace. The Philadelphia & Baltimore Railroad crosses it at its mouth by a bridge about 1 mile long. This river is about 150 miles long, or, if we include its North Branch, 500 miles. It traverses a hilly, fertile, and picturesque country, but its navigation is obstructed by rocky rapids. The chief towns on this river and branches are Binghamton, Owego, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Danville, Harrisburg, and Columbia. Its largest affluent is the Juniata. The North or East Branch rises in Otsego co., N.Y., and is the outlet of Otsego and Schuyler Lakes. The part of this stream which is included in New York is usually called the Susquehanna. It runs southwestward to Great Bend, in Pennsylvania, from which it returns into New York and intersects the cos. of Broome and Tioga. Turning next to the left, it enters Bradford co. of Pennsylvania, and runs southeastward to the rich coal-mines of the Wyoming Valley. Below Pittston it runs southwestward through Luzerne and Columbia cos. to Northumberland. The West Branch rises on the W. slope of the Alleghany Mountains, and drains Clearfield co. and intersects Clinton and Lycoming cos. Its general direction is eastward. It is nearly 250 miles long, and is inferior to the other branch.

Sus'sex (anc. *Suth-Seaxe*, the "South Saxons"), a county of England, bordering the English Channel from Selsea to Rye, having W. Hampshire, and N. Surrey and Kent. Area, 1466 square miles. Pop. 417,457. The South Downs, a range of chalk hills covered by fine turf, continuous with the downs of Hants near Petersfield, traverse the county E. to Beachy Head, where they terminate in a lofty cliff. N. of this chain, extending to the hills of Surrey, is a fertile and richly-timbered tract, termed the *Weald*. Between the Downs and the sea is a good deal of fertile soil, as also in the marsh lands E. of Beachy Head. The principal rivers are the Arun, Rother, Ouse, and Adur, all small and flowing S. to the Channel. The climate is mild, and the harvests early. Wheat, oats, barley, and turnips are the principal crops. In the E. many hops are raised. The Southdown sheep and the Sussex cattle are breeds in high repute. Limestone, charcoal, salt, gunpowder, potash, bricks, and earthenwares are the other principal products. The Guildford, Arundel & Chichester Canal intersects the W. and S. of the county, which is also traversed by many lines of railway. Sussex composes the diocese of Chichester; besides which city, its capital, it contains the boroughs of Brighton, Lewes, New Shoreham, Hastings, Horsham, Arundel, and Rye, with the towns of East Grinstead, Winchelsea, Petworth, Cuckfield, Battle, Worthing, &c. Most of the towns on its coast are resorted to as watering-places in summer. With its boroughs it sends fifteen members to the House of Commons, four of whom are returned for the county. Sussex composed, with a great part of Surrey, the second kingdom erected by the Saxons in England.

Sus'sex, the southernmost county of Delaware, bordering on Maryland, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Delaware Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, and is drained by the Nanticoke and Indian Rivers and by Mispillion and other creeks. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, pork, lumber, and potatoes are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Delaware Railroad and the Junction & Breakwater Railroad. Capital, Georgetown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $21,001,060. Pop. in 1870, 31,696, of whom 31,599 were Americans.

Sussex, the northernmost county of New Jersey, borders on New York. Area, about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Delaware River, and on the S. by the Musconetcong. It is also drained by the Wallkill and Paulinskill Rivers, which rise in it, and by Pequest Creek. The surface is mostly hilly, and is diversified by several high ridges, one of which, called the Blue Mountain, extends in a N.E. and S.W. direction and is only a few miles from the Delaware River. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Butter, hay, Indian corn, oats, rye, and pork are the staple products. In 1870 it produced 1,455,788 pounds of butter, and more than any other county of the state. Among its mineral resources are iron ore, zinc, slate, and limestone. It has a large deposit of franklinite, a rare and valuable mineral, a compound of zinc, iron, and manganese. It is intersected by the Sussex Railroad and the New Jersey Midland Railroad. Capital, Newton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $22,446,043. Pop. in 1870, 23,168, of whom 22,069 were Americans.

Sussex, a southeastern county of Virginia, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is intersected by the Nottoway River, and is bounded on the N.E. by the Blackwater River. The surface is uneven or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil produces a little Indian corn, oats, and grass. Lumber is one of the chief articles of export. This county is intersected by the Petersburg & Weldon Railroad and the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Sussex Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,343,560. Pop. in 1870, 7885, of whom 7876 were Americans.

Sussex, a post-village in Lisbon township, Waukesha co., Wis., about 20 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. It has a church.

Sussex Court-House, a post-village, capital of Sussex co., Va., near the Nottoway River, about 26 miles S. by E. of Petersburg. It has several churches.

Sussex Corner, a post-village in Kings co., New Brunswick, 2 miles from Sussex Vale. Pop. 200.

Sussex Lake, British North America, N. of Lake Aylmer, is the source of Back or Great Fish River.

Sussex Mills, a post-office of Sussex co., N.J.

Sussex Portage, port'ij, a post-village in Kings co., New Brunswick, 2 miles from Annagance. Pop. 150.

Sussex Station, a village in Kings co., New Brunswick, on the Intercolonial Railway, 44 miles from St. John.

Sussex Vale, a post-village in Kings co., New Brunswick, 2 miles from Sussex Station. It has an iron-foundry, cheese-factory, salt-factory, and several stores. Pop. 400.

Sussicze, a town of Bohemia. See SCHUTTENHOFEN.

Sussuhi, a river of Brazil. See SACUI.

Susui, soo-soo'ee, one of the smaller of the Feejee Islands, about lat. 17° 21' S., lon. 178° 58' W.

Susz, the Polish for Rosenberg, in Prussia.

Sutal'lee, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ga., about 34 miles N. by W. of Atlanta.

Sutchana, soo-châ'nạ, a town of India, in the Guzerat Peninsula, on the Gulf of Cutch.

Sutchou, a city of China. See Soo-Chow-Foo.

Sutera, soo-tà'rà, a town of Sicily, 21 miles N. of Caltanisetta. Pop. 3897.

Su'tersville, or **Su'ter,** a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River and the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, at Suter Station, 29 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg.

Sutherland, sŭTH'ẹr-lạnd, a highland county of Scotland, near its N. extremity, extending from the sea, between the cos. of Ross and Caithness, having N. and W. the Atlantic Ocean, E. Caithness and Moray Firth, and S. the Firth of Dornoch and the cos. of Ross and Cromarty. Area, 1886 square miles. Pop. 24,317. The surface, excepting along the E. shore, is rugged and mountainous, and interspersed with morasses and large deer-forests. The principal rivers are the Oikel, Fleet, Brola, and Helmsdale. The principal lakes are Lochs Shin, Hope, Assynt, More, and Naver. The chief employments are sheep- and cattle-breeding, especially the former. Ptarmigan, grouse, blackcock, Alpine hares, &c., are abundant. Lime and freestone are obtained. The trade of the county consists chiefly in the exchange of sheep, wool, cattle, and fish for woven fabrics and other manufactured goods and colonial produce. The herring-fishery is successfully carried on, both on the E. and W. coasts. The principal town is Dornoch. The county sends one member to the House of Commons.

Sutherland, sŭTH'ẹr-lạnd, a station in Daviess co., Ky., on the Owensborough & Nashville Railroad, 7 miles S. of Owensborough.

Sutherland, a post-hamlet of Dinwiddie co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, about 10 miles W. by S. of Petersburg. It has a church.

Sutherland Falls, a post-village in Rutland township, Rutland co., Vt., on Otter Creek, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Rutland. It has a quarry of statuary marble, and a fine waterfall.

Sutherland's, a post-office of Ashe co., N.C.

Sutherland Springs, a post-village of Wilson co., Texas, on the Cibolo, about 30 miles E.S.E. of San Antonio. It has a church, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and a mineral spring.

Sutherland's River, a post-settlement in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 8 miles from New Glasgow. Pop. 150.

Sutherlin, sŭTH'ẹr-lin, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, at the junction of the Milton & Sutherlin Railroad, 10½ miles E. of Danville. It has a flouring-mill, a plough-factory, a foundry, and a saw-mill.

Suthrice, the Saxon name of Surrey, England.

Suth-Seaxe, the ancient name of Sussex, England.

Sutkee'ra, or **Satkhira,** sŭt-kee'rạ, a town of Bengal, 55 miles E. by N. of Calcutta, with many temples, a dispensary, and a large trade in rice and sugar by its navigable canal. Pop. 8979.

Sutlej, or **Sutledge,** sŭt'lĕj, written also **Setledge, Sutluj,** and **Sutlege** (*Sutoodra,* "the hundred-channelled;" anc. *Hesudrus?*), the easternmost and largest of the "five rivers" of the Punjab, of which it forms all the S.E. boundary, rises in Thibet, about lat. 31° 5' N., lon. 81° 6' E., near the sources of the San-Poo (Brahmapootra), Goggra, Ganges, and Indus, and at least 20,000 feet above the sea, flows at first N.W., and, having joined the river Spiti, 8494 feet above the sea, breaks through the Himalayas, taking thenceforth mostly a S.W. course to its junction with the Chenaub, 33 miles W. of Bhawlpoor. Total length, nearly 1000 miles. Principal affluent, the Beas, with which river it encloses the Jullinder Doab, and after the influx of which it is often termed the Ghara. In the upper part of its course it is a raging torrent; at Rampoor it is about 100 yards across; at Ropur, S. of the Himalayas, 30 feet deep, and more than 500 yards across at its greatest fulness; at Filor, near Loodianah, 700 yards wide, depth from 12 to 18 feet, and up to this point it is navigable at all seasons from the Indus for vessels of from 10 to 12 tons' burden.

Sut'phen's Mill, post-office, Dickinson co., Kansas.

Sutri, soo'tree (anc. *Su'trium*), a town of Italy, 14 miles S.S.E. of Viterbo. Pop. 2358.

Sutschawa, a town of Austria. See Suczawa.

Su'tro, a post-village of Lyon co., Nevada, in the Carson Valley, at the mouth of the Sutro tunnel, about 10 miles S. of Virginia City. It has a newspaper office. Pop. about 350. The tunnel is nearly 4 miles long, and extends into the Comstock lode, rich in silver. Its cost is stated at about $5,000,000.

Sut'ter, a county in the N. central part of California, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Feather River, and on the W. and S.W. by the Sacramento River. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified by undulating prairies. In the N.W. part are three hills, called Sutter Buttes. This county is destitute of forests. The soil is fertile. Wheat, barley, hay, wine, wool, and pork are the staple products. Oranges, olives, and figs ripen here in the open air. This county is intersected by the Oregon division of the Central Pacific Railroad. Capital, Yuba City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,707,648. Pop. in 1870, 5030, of whom 3949 were Americans.

Sutter, a township of Amador co., Cal. Pop. 1966.

Sutter, a township of Sacramento co., Cal. Pop. 1078.

Sutter, a township of Sutter co., Cal. Pop. 1075.

Sutter, a post-office of Hancock co., Ill., about 9 miles S.S.E. of Warsaw.

Sutter Creek, a post-village of Amador co., Cal., is on Sutter Creek, about 45 miles E.S.E. of Sacramento, and 4 miles N.W. of Jackson. It has 2 churches, a money-order post-office, 2 iron-foundries, and productive gold-mines, one of which, it is said, has been worked to a depth of 2250 feet. Pop. about 1500.

Sut'terville, a hamlet of Sacramento co., Cal., on the Sacramento River, 3 miles below the city of Sacramento.

Sut'ton, a station in Worcester co., Mass., on the Providence & Worcester Railroad, at Wilkinsonville, about 3 miles N.E. of Sutton village.

Sutton, a post-village in Sutton township, Worcester co., Mass., 8 miles S. by E. of Worcester, and 3 miles S. of the Providence & Worcester Railroad. It has a high school and 3 or 4 churches. The township is drained by the Blackstone River, and has cotton-manufactures at Wilkinsonville and Manchaug. Pop. 3051.

Sutton, a station in St. Louis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 7½ miles W. of St. Louis.

Sutton, a post-village, capital of Clay co., Neb., on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 68 miles W. by S. of Lincoln, and 13 miles E. of Harvard. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, a high school, a bank, a carriage-shop, &c. Pop. about 1000.

Sutton, a post-hamlet in Sutton township, Merrimack co., N.H., about 26 miles W.N.W. of Concord. It has a church and a manufactory of clothes-pins. The township contains other hamlets, named North Sutton and South Sutton. Pop. of the township, 1155.

Sutton, a township of Meigs co., O. Pop. 4369.

Sutton, a post-hamlet of Robertson co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 5½ miles S. of Hearne.

Sutton, a post-village in Sutton township, Caledonia co., Vt., 18 miles N. of St. Johnsbury, and 3 miles from West Burke Station of the Passumpsic Railroad. It has a church and about 25 houses. Pop. of the township, 920.

Sutton, West Virginia. See Braxton Court-House.

Sutton, York co., Ontario. See Georgina.

Sut'ton-Cold'field, a town of England, co. of Warwick, 7 miles N.E. of Birmingham. Pop. of parish, 5936. The town is neat, and well supplied with water. It has a public hall, a workhouse, a jail, a handsome church, a Roman Catholic college, almshouses, a wooded park, &c., and some manufactures of hardware, tools, and gun-barrels.

Sutton Flats, a post-village in Brome co., Quebec, on the N. branch of the Missisquoi River, and on the South-eastern Railway, 67 miles E.S.E. of Montreal. It contains 3 churches, 2 hotels, 7 or 8 stores, and grist- and saw-mills. Iron, copper, soapstone, and other minerals are found in the vicinity. It is a port of entry. Pop. 350.

Sutton's, a township of Williamsburg co., S.C. P. 466.

Sutton's Bay, a post-hamlet in Bingham township, Leelenaw co., Mich., on the W. shore of Grand Traverse Bay, 16 or 18 miles N. of Traverse City. It has 2 churches and 2 saw-mills.

Sutton's Mills, Mass. See North Andover Depot.

Suvalki, soo-vâl'kee, a government of Russia, in Poland, bordering on Prussia, and having the Niemen on the E. and N. Area, 4846 square miles. Capital, Suvalki. Pop. 524,489.

Suvalki, a town of Poland, capital of the government of the same name, 19 miles N. of Augustovo. Pop. 15,585.

Suwanee, or **Suwannee,** sụ-waw'nee, a county in the N. part of Florida, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the W. and S.W. by the Suwanee River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is partly sandy. Indian corn, sugar-cane, and cotton are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad. Capital, Live Oak. Valuation of real and personal estate, $516,657. Pop. in 1870, 3556, of whom 3550 were Americans.

Suwanee, a post-hamlet and station of Suwanee co., Fla., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, near the Suwanee River, 8 miles N. of Live Oak. It has 2 churches and a sulphur spring, which is visited by many invalids.

Suwanee, a post-hamlet of Gwinnett co., Ga., on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, 31 miles N.N.E. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches, a cotton-gin, 4 stores, and an academy.

Suwanee Shoals, a post-office of Columbia co., Fla., 9 miles N.N.E. of Lake City.

Suwanee River (Indian name, *Suwannee Hatchee*) rises in the Okefinokee Swamp, in the S. part of Georgia, and soon passes into Florida. It runs nearly southward, forms the W. boundary of Suwanee and Alachua cos., and enters the Gulf of Mexico at the S. end of Lafayette co.

Suwanoo'chee Creek, Georgia, rises in Clinch co., runs in a S.S.E. direction, and enters the Suwanee River.

Suwar'row Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 13° 20′ S., lon. 163° 30′ W.

Suweik, soo'waik', a maritime village of Arabia, dominions and 70 miles W.N.W. of Muscat.

Suzdal, a town of Russia. See SOOZDAL.

Suze, LA, lå süz, a town of France, department of Sarthe, 11 miles S.W. of Le Mans, on the Sarthe. P. 1754.

Suzzara, soot-så'rå, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, 11 miles S.S.W. of Mantua. Pop. 3544.

Svanike, svå'ne-kẹh, a town of Denmark, on the E. coast of the island of Bornholm, in the Baltic Sea. P. 1112.

Svapa, or **Swapa,** svå'på, a river of Russia, flows S.S.W., and joins the Seim in the government of Koorsk. Total course, 80 miles.

Svartsiœlandet, svaʀt's'yö-lån'dẹt, or **Svartsjölande,** svaʀt's'yö-lån'dẹh, an island of Sweden, in Lake Mælar, læn and 10 miles W. of Stockholm.

Sveaborg, or **Sweaborg,** svå'å-boʀɢ', a fortified town of Russian Finland, on 7 islands in the Gulf of Finland, immediately S.E. of Helsingfors. Its quarters are connected by pontoons. It has numerous military works and batteries, a military arsenal, and an excellent harbor.

Svedese. See SWEDEN.

Sveer, Svir, or **Swir,** sveer, a river of Russia, government of Olonets, leaves Lake Onega near its S.W. extremity, and, after a W. course of 130 miles, enters Lake Ladoga on its E. side, 28 miles W.S.W. of Ladeinoe-Pole. The Canal of Sveer runs parallel to Lake Ladoga on the S.

Svendborg, svĕnd'boʀɢ, a town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island of Funen, opposite the island of Taasinge. Pop. 2421. It has docks, distilleries, a good harbor, and an active export trade.

Svenigorod, svå-ne-go-rod', written also **Swenigorod,** a town of Russia, government and 35 miles W. of Moscow, on the Moskva. Pop. 1759.

Svenigorodka, svå-ne-go-rod'kå, a town of Russia, government of Kiev, 19 miles S. of Bogooslav. Pop. 11,375.

Sventsiany, a town of Russia. See SVIECIANY.

Sverige, Sverig, and **Svezia.** See SWEDEN.

Sviaga, or **Swiaga,** sve-å'gå, a river of Russia, government of Simbeersk, flows N. into the government of Kazan, and joins the Volga on the right, near Sviazhsk. Length, 200 miles.

Sviatoi-Nos, sve-å'toi-nos, a headland of Russia, in Archangel, at the W. entrance of the White Sea.

Sviazhsk, Sviaschsk, or **Sviajsk,** sve-åzhsk', a town of Russia, government and 21 miles W.S.W. of Kazan, on the Sviaga (or Sviaja), near its confluence with the Volga. It has 7 churches and a monastery. Pop. 2523.

Sviecιany, or **Swieciany,** sve-ĕt-se-å'nee, written also **Sventsiany,** a town of Russia, government and 45 miles N.E. of Vilna. Pop. 5854.

Svir, a river of Russia. See SVEER.

Svislotch (**Svislotsh,** or **Swislotsch**), a river of Russia, rises in the government of Grodno, a little N.W. of the town of Minsk, flows S.E., and, after a course of about 100 miles, joins the Beresina.

Svizzera, Svizzero. See SWITZERLAND.

Swabia, or **Suabia,** swå'be-ạ (Ger. *Schwaben,* shwå'bẹn; Fr. *Souabe,* soo-åb' or swåb), one of the old circles of South Germany, enclosed by France, Switzerland, and the circles of Upper Rhine, Franconia, and Bavaria. It is now subdivided among the dominions of Würtemberg, Baden, Bavaria, and Prussia (Hohenzollern). The Bavarian circle of Swabia is watered by the Mindel, Lech, and Iller. Area, 3858 square miles. Pop. 601,910.—Adj. and inhab. SWABIAN, swå'be-ạn.

Swabian Alps, mountains of Würtemberg. See ALB.

Swaburg, swaw'bŭrg, a post-office of Dodge co., Neb.

Swad'lingcote, a hamlet of England, co. of Derby, 4 miles S.E. of Burton-on-Trent.

Swaff'ham, a town of England, in Norfolk, 14 miles E.S.E. of Lynn-Regis. Pop. of parish, 3700. The town, on a height, is one of the best built in the county, and has streets diverging from a spacious market-place, an elegant church, a market-cross, a town hall, an assembly-room, theatre, free school, and county jail.

Swain, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, borders on Tennessee. It is drained by the Little Tennessee River. The surface is mountainous, and partly covered with forests. Capital, Charleston.

Swain, a station in Cape May co., N.J., on the West Jersey Railroad, 3 miles N.E. of Cape May Court-House.

Swain, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad, 17 miles N.W. of Hornellsville. It has manufactures of lumber, barrels, and handles.

Swaine's Island, on the N. side of Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, 4 miles from Green's Pond. It is inhabited by fishermen, and has a fine harbor. Pop. 265.

Swains'borough, a post-village, capital of Emanuel co., Ga., about 76 miles S.S.W. of Augusta. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. 108.

Swain's Hill, a post-office of Randolph co., Ala.

Swakop, swå'kop', (or **Somerset**) **River,** in Southwest Africa, enters Walvisch Bay, in the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 22° 45′ S.

Swale, swail, a river of England, co. of York, North Riding, rises near the border of Westmoreland, flows E. and S.E. past Richmond, and joins the Ure near Boroughbridge. Total course, 70 miles.

Swale, EAST and WEST, in England, two branches or rather two mouths of the Medway River, in Kent, bounding the island of Sheppey. East Swale enters the Thames at Whitstable Bay, and is noted for its oyster-beds.

Swale, swail, a post-office of Steuben co., N.Y.

Swal'low Bluff, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, about 48 miles E. by S. of Jackson.

Swally, swŏl'lee, a maritime village of British India, presidency of Bombay, district and forming the outport of Surat (from which it is 20 miles W.), at the mouth of the river Taptee.

Swamp Mills, a post-office of Sullivan co., N.Y.

Swamp Run, a post-office of Upshur co., W. Va.

Swamp'scott, a post-village and fashionable watering-place in Swampscott township, Essex co., Mass., on Massachusetts Bay, and on the Eastern Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Boston, and 2 miles N.E. of Lynn. Here are good beaches, 4 hotels, and many cottages and boarding-houses. The village has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a public library, and a town hall. Pop. of township, 2128.

Swan, swån, a river of the Punjab, rises in a range of the Himalayas, in lat. 33° 55′ N., lon. 73° 10′ E., flows S.W., and, after a course of about 120 miles, joins the Indus on the left, 10 miles below Mukkud.

Swan, a township of Warren co., Ill. Pop. 1007.

Swan, a post-hamlet in Swan township, Noble co., Ind., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 19 miles N. by W. of Fort Wayne. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a graded school. Pop. of the township, 1295.

Swan, a township of Marion co., Iowa. Pop. 883.

Swan, Hocking co., O. See NEW MOUNT PLEASANT.

Swan, a township of Vinton co., O. Pop. 1062.

Swan'age, or **Swan'wick,** a town of England, co. of Dorset, on the coast of the Isle of Purbeck, 5 miles S.E. of Corfe Castle. Pop. of parish, 2151. It has a bay for vessels of 300 tons, a herring-fishery, and stone-quarries. It is resorted to for sea-bathing.

Swan Bluff, a post-hamlet of Hickman co., Tenn., 26 miles W. of Columbia.

Swan City, a hamlet of Saline co., Neb., on Turkey Creek, about 40 miles S. by W. of Lincoln.

Swan Creek, of Michigan, enters St. Joseph's River near the W. line of Branch co.

Swan Creek, of Monroe co., Mich., flows into Lake Erie.

Swan Creek, Missouri, runs southward through Christian co., and enters White River at Forsyth, in Taney co.

Swan Creek, Ohio, intersects Lucas co., and enters the Maumee River at Toledo.

Swan Creek, a post-village in Swan township, Warren co., Ill., on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 17 miles S. of Monmouth. It has a church, an elevator, a flour-mill, a plough-factory, and 5 stores. Large quantities of corn and pork are here shipped. Coal is found near this place. Pop. about 250; of township, 542.

Swan Creek, a post-office of Allegan co., Mich., 7 miles from Allegan.

Swan Creek, a hamlet and station in Swan Creek township, Saginaw co., Mich., on the Saginaw Valley & St. Louis Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Saginaw. It has 2 saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 542.

Swan Creek, St. Clair co., Mich. See Fair Haven.

Swan Creek, a township of Fulton co., O. Pop. 1100.

Swan Creek, a post-hamlet of Gallia co., O., on the Ohio River, about 16 miles below Gallipolis.

Swan′der, a station in Seneca co., O., on the Mansfield, Coldwater & Tiffin Railroad, 5 miles E.S.E. of Tiffin.

Swan′der's Cross′ing, a post-office of Shelby co., O., on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 5 miles N. of Sidney.

Swan′go, a hamlet of Edgar co., Ill., on the Paris & Danville Railroad, 5 miles S. of Paris.

Swan Island, a post-office of Hancock co., Tenn.

Swan Islands, a group in Banks' Strait, 3½ miles N.E. of Tasmania.

Swan Islands, Caribbean Sea. See Santanilla.

Swankville, Pennsylvania. See Schwenksville.

Swan Lake, Nicollet co., Minn., is about 12 miles W. of St. Peter. It is nearly 9 miles long.

Swan Lake, Wisconsin, is in Columbia co., about 1 mile N.E. of Portage City. It is about 4 miles long, and is an expansion of Fox River, which issues from its W. end. The water is deep and pure.

Swan Lake, a post-village of Arkansas co., Ark., on the Arkansas River, about 20 miles E. by S. of Pine Bluff. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Swan Lake, a post-village, capital of Turner co., Dakota, on a small lake, surrounded by a rolling prairie, 30 miles N.N.E. of Yankton. It has a church and a newspaper office. Pop. about 250.

Swan Lake, a township of Emmett co., Iowa. P. 47.

Swan Lake, township, Pocahontas co., Iowa. Pop. 36.

Swan Lake, township, Meeker co., Minn. Pop. 772.

Swan Lake City, a post-office of Emmett co., Iowa.

Swann, a township of Taney co., Mo. Pop. 1787.

Swan′nano′a, a post-township of Buncombe co., N.C., about 10 miles N.E. of Asheville. Pop. 1526.

Swann's Station, a post-village in Greenwood township, Moore co., N.C., on the Western Railroad of North Carolina. It has 3 churches and 3 turpentine-distilleries.

Swan Quar′ter, a post-village, capital of Hyde co., N.C., in Swan Quarter township, on the N. shore of Pamlico Sound, about 60 miles E.N.E. of New-Berne. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1115.

Swan River, Minnesota, rises in Swan Lake, Itasca co., runs southward, and enters the Mississippi River near lat. 47° N. The lake is about 7 miles in extent.

Swan River, a post-hamlet and township of Morrison co., Minn., on the Mississippi River, near the mouth of Swan River, about 30 miles N. of St. Cloud. Pop. of township, 330.

Swan River, the principal river of West Australia, rises, under the name of Avon, near lat. 32° 30′ S., lon. 117° E., flows successively N. and W. through the cos. of Grantham, York, and Perth, and enters the Indian Ocean at a bay called Melville Water, in lat. 32° S. and lon. 115° 42′ E. The affluents are numerous, and on its banks are many tracts of fertile land, and the settlements of Freemantle, Perth, Guildford, Toodyoy, Northam, York, and Beverley. It is liable to sudden and violent floods, which inundate the surrounding country. It gave name to the first colonial settlement in Western Australia, founded in 1829. See Western Australia.

Swansborough, swănz′bŭr-rŭh, a post-village in Swansborough township, Onslow co., N.C., on an inlet of the sea, about 34 miles W. of Beaufort. It has a church, 2 turpentine-distilleries, and a saw-mill. Pop. 141; of the township, 1475. Fish and oysters abound here.

Swansea, swŏn′see (Welsh, *Aber-Tawy*, ah′bẹr tŏw′ee), a seaport town of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, on the W. side of the Towy, at its mouth in Swansea Bay, Bristol Channel, 28 miles W.S.W. of Merthyr-Tydvil. Lat. of the light-house, 51° 37′ N.; lon. 3° 56′ W. It is well built, and has a good market-house, court-house, infirmary, assembly-rooms, a theatre, reading- and news-rooms, royal and mechanics' institutions, various chapels, a synagogue, many schools and public endowments, many banks, handsome residences near the sea, a county house of correction, the remains of an old castle, now used for barracks, a prison, and stores. The harbor, at the mouth of the river, is nearly enclosed by two handsome piers, on the W. side of which is a light-house. Floating docks have been constructed here, and Swansea communicates with London by the South Wales Railroad, and with Neath and the coal and iron districts by various local lines of which it is the terminus.

The vicinity of extensive mines of coal of a quality peculiarly adapted for smelting-purposes, and the easy access to the town both by sea and inland navigation, have made it the principal seat of the copper-trade, almost all the copper ore obtained in Great Britain and Ireland, and more from foreign mines, being smelted at the furnaces, of which there are many within and close to the town. Next to copper-smelting furnaces, the most important industrial establishments are iron-works (including foundries), zinc-works, tinplate-works, breweries, roperies, potteries, and yards for the building and repairing of ships. Owing to the height to which the tide rises in the Bristol Channel, vessels of large burden easily get to the town, but at ebb the harbor is left almost dry. A very large proportion both of its vessels and tonnage is employed in the coasting-trade. The chief imports are copper ore, grain, and provisions from Ireland, timber from America and the Baltic, hemp, tallow, and flour; the chief exports, copper, iron, coal, culm, lime, and earthenware. The borough is governed by a mayor, 5 aldermen, and 18 councillors, and unites with Neath, Castel-Llychwr, Aberavon, &c., in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. 51,702.

Swansea, swŏn′ze, or **Swan′zey,** a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., in a township of its own name, 4 or 5 miles N.N.W. of Fall River. The township is bounded on the S. by Mount Hope Bay, and intersected by the Providence, Warren & Fall River Railroad. It contains 5 churches and 3 grist-mills. Pop. of the township, 1308.

Swansea, a post-office of Renville co., Minn.

Swansey, Cheshire co., N.H. See Swanzey.

Swan's Island, a post-office of Hancock co., Me., about 25 miles S.E. of Castine. It is on Swan's Island, which is in the Atlantic Ocean, and is about 5 miles long and 2½ miles wide. It has a safe and capacious harbor, which is seldom obstructed by ice. The inhabitants are supported chiefly by the fishing-business. Pop. of the island, 451. See also Perkins.

Swan′sonville, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Va.

Swan′ton, a post-office of Butler co., Iowa, about 20 miles W.N.W. of Cedar Falls.

Swanton, a post-hamlet of Garrett co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 14 miles W. of Piedmont. Elevation, 2500 feet. It has a lumber-mill.

Swanton, a post-village of Fulton co., O., in Swan Creek and Fulton townships, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 19 miles W. by S. of Toledo. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber, staves, and heading. Much grain, lumber, &c., is shipped here.

Swanton, a township of Lucas co., O. Pop. 447.

Swanton, or **Swanton Falls,** a post-village in Swanton township, Franklin co., Vt., on the Missisquoi River and the Central Vermont Railroad, at the junction of the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 10 miles N. of St. Albans, and 2 or 3 miles E. of Lake Champlain. It contains 1 or 2 churches, an academy, a bank, a newspaper office, 2 tanneries, 2 saw-mills, a flour-mill, &c. Here is Swanton Post-Office. The township is bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain. Here are quarries of white and variegated marble. Pop. of the township, 2866.

Swanton Centre, a post-office of Franklin co., Vt., about 30 miles N. by E. of Burlington.

Swanton Junction, a post-hamlet in Swanton township, Franklin co., Vt., on the Central Vermont Railroad, at the junction of the Western division with the Northern division, 6 miles N. of St. Albans.

Swanville, swŏn′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ind., 5 miles N.E. of Lexington.

Swanville, a post-hamlet in Swanville township, Waldo co., Me., 6 miles N. of Belfast. Pop. of the township, 770.

Swanville, a hamlet of Saline co., Neb., about 38 miles S.S.W. of Lincoln. It has 2 churches.

Swanville, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 9 miles W.S.W. of Erie. It has a paper-mill.

Swanwick, a town of England. See Swanage.

Swanwick, swŏn′wik, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, 20 miles N.W. of Duquoin. It has a church and 2 stores.

Swanwick, swŏn'wĭk, a post-hamlet of Ray co., Mo., on the St. Joseph division of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Richmond.

Swanzey, swŏn'ze, a post-hamlet in Swanzey township, Cheshire co., N.H., near the Cheshire Railroad, 4 miles S. of Keene. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber, pails, and wooden-ware. The township is drained by the Ashuelot River, and contains a village named West Swanzey, in which is Swanzey Station of the Ashuelot Railroad. Pop. of township, 1626.

Swapa, a river of Russia. See Svapa.

Swarth'more, a post-office in Springfield township, Delaware co., Pa., at Swarthmore College, on the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, 11 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia. Swarthmore College (of the Society of Friends) was organized in 1869, is open to both sexes, and has about 20 instructors and 225 students.

Swarts'wood, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., in Stillwater township, 5 miles W. of Newton. It has 2 churches. Here is a fine lake, 2½ miles long.

Swart'wood, a post-office and station of Chemung co., N.Y., in Van Etten township, on the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, 21 miles N.E. of Elmira. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and a carriage-shop. It is 15 miles by airline from Elmira.

Swart'wout, a hamlet of San Jacinto co., Tex., on the Trinity River, about 100 miles N. of Galveston.

Swartz Creek, a post-hamlet in Clayton and Gaines townships, Genesee co., Mich., at Hamilton Station, about 10 miles W.S.W. of Flint. It has a church, a flour-mill, and 3 stores.

Swartz'ville, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., about 12 miles S.W. of Reading. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Swatara, swạ-tah'rạ, a township of Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. 2015.

Swatara, a post-hamlet of Schuylkill co., Pa., in Reilly township, on the Tremont Railroad, 10 miles W. by S. of Pottsville. It has a church and a colliery.

Swatara Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Schuylkill co., runs southwestward through Lebanon and Dauphin cos., and enters the Susquehanna River at Middletown. It is about 65 miles long.

Swatara Gap, a station in Lebanon co., Pa., on the Lebanon & Tremont Branch of the Reading Railroad, 13½ miles N. of Lebanon.

Swatara Station, a post-hamlet of Dauphin co., Pa., in Derry township, on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, 12 miles E. of Harrisburg.

Swatch of No-Ground, a depression or basin in the sea-bottom, in the Bay of Bengal, off the mouths of the Ganges. Lat. 21°–21° 22′ N. It is nearly circular, and has never been sounded, though all around it the water is comparatively shoal.

Swatow, swå`tŏw', a treaty-port of China, province of Quang-Tong, on the estuary of the river Hang-Kiang, 5 miles from the open sea, and 225 miles E.N.E. of Canton. It is the seat of an active foreign commerce, and has manufactures of sugar, paper, porcelain, and fans. The town is mostly built of concrete, and the people are noted for their enterprise. Pop. 30,000.

Swea, swe'ạ, a post-office of Kossuth co., Iowa, 25 miles N. of Algona.

Sweaborg, a town of Russia. See Sveaborg.

Sweaburg, swe'ạ-bŭrg, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, 6 miles S. of Woodstock. It contains a grist-mill, 3 saw-mills, and 2 stores. Pop. 200.

Swea-rika. See Sweden.

Swedeburg, sweed'bŭrg, post-office, Saunders co., Neb.

Swede (sweed) **Creek,** a post-office of Marshall co., Kansas, 9 miles from Waterville.

Swede Grove, a village in Acton township, Meeker co., Minn., 7 miles W. of Litchfield. It is on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 85 miles W. of St. Paul. It has 2 churches. Here is Grove City Post-Office.

Swede Grove, township, Meeker co., Minn. P. 618.

Swedeland, Morris co., Kansas. See White City.

Swedeland, Montgomery co., Pa. See Swedesburg.

Swe'den (Sw. *Sverige*, svå're-ghẹh, or *Swea-rika*, swå'å-ree'kå; Dan. *Sverig*, svå'rig; Ger. *Schweden*, shwå'dẹn; Dutch, *Zweden*, zwå'dẹn; Fr. *Suède*, swaid or swêd; Sp. *Suecia*, swå'the-å; It. *Svezia*, svå'ze-å; L. *Sue'dia*), a country of North Europe, forming the E. and larger portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, and one of the kingdoms composing the monarchy of Sweden and Norway, situate between lat. 55° 20′ and 69° N. and lon. 11° 15′ and 24° E., bounded E. by the Baltic, the Gulf of Bothnia, and Russia, S. by the Baltic, W. by Norway, the Cattegat, and the Sound. Capital, Stockholm. Area and pop. as follows:

Læn or Province.	Square miles.	Pop. (Dec. 31, 1877).
Malmöhus	1,781	343,074
Christianstad	2,507	230,869
Carlscrona	1,164	134,005
Kronoberg	3,841	168,031
Jönköping	4,292	193,113
Kalmar	4,258	241,939
Linköping	4,226	268,584
Halmstad	1,893	133,988
Mariestad	3,307	256,712
Elfsborg	4,948	288,963
Gothenburg and Bohus	1,891	252,952
Gottland Island	1,227	54,964
Total, Gothland	35,335	2,567,194
Stockholm—City	13	165,677
Stockholm	2,995	140,606
Upsal	2,053	107,121
Nyköping	2,516	143,926
Westmanland	2,623	126,753
Örebro	3,502	181,236
Carlstad	7,346	268,557
Falun	11,421	189,650
Total, Sweden proper	32,469	1,323,526
Gefle	7,561	169,194
Hernösand	9,493	158,134
Jemtland	20,886	78,387
Westerbotten	21,942	101,449
Norrbotten	39,791	86,655
Total, Norrland and Lapland	99,673	593,819
Total, Sweden entire	167,477	4,484,539

Sweden is divided into 24 læns or provinces, subdivided into 117 fögder, excepting the capital, which forms a government by itself. These administrative divisions are grouped in three regions, Norrland, Sweden proper or Svealand, and Gothland. Swedish towns are thinly inhabited, being left almost entirely to manufacturers and merchants, while there are no beggars; and all landed proprietors, and even nobles, engage in agricultural operations. The Scandinavian Alps traverse the country in the W., and separate it from Norway; many of their summits are constantly snow-clad. From this mountain-region the country slopes E. to the Gulf of Bothnia, forming in its descent two elevated table-lands; the first or westernmost is 2000 feet and the easternmost 360 to 800 feet above the sea. The tract of country bordering the Baltic is under 300 feet in elevation. The greater part of the surface is flat, and the S. portion constitutes the plain of Scania. A line is supposed to traverse the country in lat. 66° 3′ N., on which the land is turning as on a pivot; towards the N. elevation is proceeding at rates varying up to about 4 feet in a century, while S. of it there is a slow and gradual subsidence. The country is watered by numerous streams, none of which are large; the principal are, from N. to S., the Torneå, Luleå, Piteå, Umeå, Angermann, Ljusne, and Dal, which flow S.E. to the Gulf of Bothnia, the Motala, which traverses Lake Wetter to the Baltic, and the Götha, which drains Lake Wener to the Cattegat. Nearly one-eighth of the superficies is covered by lakes, some of which are very extensive. The largest are Wener, Wetter, Mælar, and Hjelmar, all in the S. provinces; they afford great advantages for navigation. These lakes are connected by canals, the chief of which are those of Södertelge, Hjelmar or Arboga, Strömsholm, and Trolhätta, which, with two other canals, unite the Atlantic Ocean with the Baltic Sea and are called conjointly the Götha Canal. There are extensive marshy tracts along the shores. The coast, which has a development of 1400 miles, is deeply indented, forming vast bays and fiords, and studded with a multitude of low sandy islands, the chief of which are Gottland and Oland in the Baltic. The latter is separated from the mainland by Kalmar Sound, and has good pasture-ground. The climate of Sweden is mild for its northern position, the mean temperature of the year at Stockholm being 42.2° Fahr. The W. coasts are more mild and moist than the E. coasts. The summers are very hot, and the winters extremely cold. Spring is almost unknown. In the N. the rivers are frozen and snow covers the ground for five or six months in the year; in the central regions winter lasts for three or four months. N. of lat. 61° mercury often freezes. In Swedish Lapland the summer lasts 56 days, from June 23 till August 18, when the ground is again covered with snow and ice. The amount of rain is much less than in Norway. The air is generally pure, and there are no contagious diseases. The prevailing winds are S.W. and W. The soil is not generally fertile; but the produce is adequate to the consumption. The part of Sweden comprised between the Sound and the river Dal has made great progress in agriculture within the last 20 or 30 years. Barley is cultivated as far N. as lat. 69°, but the crops frequently fail. Rye, hemp, and potatoes are grown to 66° N. Oats ripen to lat. 63° 30′; wheat and hops cease to be cultivated with advantage beyond lat. 62° N. Fruit trees are limited to the S. of lat. 62°, but N. of this latitude two species of brier are cultivated for their delicious berries, which are very much used in a variety of forms. The reindeer-moss furnishes food for these animals and for cattle. One-fourth of the surface is covered with forests, but the produce of timber is small; much of it is used for fuel and made into charcoal for use in the mines. The principal trees are the pine, fir, and birch, which extend to the extreme N. of the country, the lime, elm, ash, willow, and alder, between lat. 61° and 63° N., the oak, to lat. 61°, and beech, to lat. 57°. Tar and pitch are extracted from the roots of the pine. Rearing of live-stock is an important branch of industry, but the pastures are poor, horses and cattle small, and the sheep yield an inferior wool. Great encouragements, however, are given to improvements in the breed; and the introduction of the merino and Saxony sheep promises complete success. In 1873 the woods and forests covered 11,489,395 acres, the area under crops, fallow, and grass was 3,303,668 acres, and meadows and permanent pasture extended over 4,884,881 acres. The pasture-lands abound in horses, cattle, sheep, &c.; but N. of lat. 64° the reindeer is the only domestic animal. Among wild animals are the bear, which, however, is scarce, the wolf, lynx, fox, marten, lemming, hare, and squirrel. Fish are abundant on the coasts and in the lakes and rivers. The mining districts of Sweden, mostly in the central provinces, extend over 16,000 square miles; the mines are open like stone-quarries; the chief product is iron, which is distributed over nearly all the country, but the best is found in the province of Upsal; the annual produce of all the mines is about 70,000 tons of bar iron. The richest copper-mines are at Falun; the annual produce in all is about 1000 tons. Gold is procured only to a small extent. The other mineral products are silver, alum, manganese, zinc, sulphate of iron, cobalt, and coal of inferior quality. Industry, notwithstanding recent progress, is still little developed. The exports, per annum, of timber, grains, iron, steel, and tar amount to the value of $60,000,000; the imports, of cotton, iron, coals, wool, hides, machinery, hardwares, coffee, apparel, oils, indigo, copper, logwood, soda, sugar, &c., to $72,000,000. The manufactures are woollens, sugar, tobacco, paper, linens, cotton (in small quantity), gloves, and mathematical and other instruments; and tanning is an important branch of industry. Shipbuilding is carried on to some extent. Distilling and brewing are extensively prosecuted. The internal commerce of Sweden is considerable, and Swedish vessels visit most of the Atlantic ports of South America, and the Mediterranean, England, and Russia. In January, 1876, there were 3007 miles of railway in operation, chiefly connecting Stockholm with the ports on the W. coast. Government is a limited constitutional monarchy; its administration is entirely distinct from that of Norway, and the king shares the legislative power with the assembly of the states, which is composed of four chambers. The established religion is Lutheran; there are a few Roman Catholics, Jews, Baptists, Methodists, &c.; but all sects are tolerated. An archbishop, chosen by the king, resides at Upsal, and the people nominate their own pastors. Education is widely diffused, and well conducted in gymnasia and high and burgher schools. It has been stated that there is not one person in 1000 who cannot read and write. The simple and almost patriarchal hospitality of the Swedes is very marked, especially in the more isolated provinces. There are universities at Upsal and Lund. According to the official report, the total revenue for the year 1878 was $20,500,000, and the expenditures were carefully kept within this amount. On January 1, 1878, the aggregate public debt, incurred in railway construction, and bearing interest at from 3½ to 5 per cent., was $50,500,000. The army, at the end of September, 1879, was: line, 37,277; reserves, 107,673: militia, 8237; making a total of 153,187, besides which there is a sort of independent volunteer organization of 18,361. The naval force, at the same time, comprised 14 iron-clads, 28 unarmored steamers, 7 sailing-vessels, and 89 galleys, with a total armament of 384 guns and a regular force of 4209 men; there was reported a naval reserve force of 40,000 men.

In 1394 the crown of Sweden was united to those of Denmark and Norway by Margaret of Denmark, who had defeated Albert, King of Sweden, and who formed the famous union of Kalmar. The Swedes recovered their independence under Gustavus Vasa in 1521. The House of Vasa ascended the throne in 1523, and gave to Sweden the celebrated Gustavus Adolphus. It was succeeded by the House of Deux-Ponts, which furnished the famous Charles XII.; to this succeeded the Houses of Hessen-Cassel and Holstein-Gotterp. In 1810 Marshal Bernadotte of France was chosen crown-prince, and ascended the throne as Charles John XIV. in 1818. Norway was annexed to Sweden in 1814.——Adj. SWE′DISH (Sw. SVENSK, svĕnsk; Fr. SUÉDOIS, swȧ`dwȧ′: Ger. SCHWEDISCH, shwȧ′dish; Sp. SUECO, swȧ′ko; It. SVEDESE, svȧ-dȧ′sȧ); inhab. SWEDE (in Swedish, French, Spanish, and Italian the inhab. is the same as the adj.; Ger. SCHWEDE, shwȧ′dẹh).

Swe′den, a post-office of Pembina co., Dakota.

Sweden, a post-township of Oxford co., Me., about 45 miles N.W. of Portland. Pop. 549.

Sweden, a post-hamlet in Sweden township, Monroe co., N.Y., about 18 miles W. of Rochester. It has 2 churches. The township is intersected by the Erie Canal and the New York Central Railroad. It contains Brockport, with a state normal school. Pop. of township, 5164.

Sweden, a post-township of Potter co., Pa., about 25 miles N.E. of Emporium. Pop. 357.

Sweden Centre, a hamlet of Monroe co., N.Y., 2 miles from Brockport. It has 2 churches.

Swede Point, a post-village in Douglas township, Boone co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, about 25 miles N.N.W. of Des Moines. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, a lumber-mill, and a graded school. Coal is found here.

Swedesborough, sweedz′bŭr-rŭh, a post-village in Woolwich township, Gloucester co., N.J., at the head of sloop navigation on Raccoon Creek, 11 miles S.W. of Woodbury, and 20 miles S.S.W. of Philadelphia. It is connected with these places by a branch of the West Jersey Railroad. It contains 4 churches, a newspaper office, an academy, a foundry, &c.

Swedesburg, sweedz′bŭrg, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Iowa, 10 miles N. of Mount Pleasant.

Swedesburg, a village in Upper Merion township, Montgomery co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River, and on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, at Swedeland Station, 15 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 386.

Swedes (sweedz) **For′est,** a township of Redwood co., Minn., on the Minnesota River. Pop. 185.

Swedetown, sweed′tŏwn, a station of the Mineral Range Railroad, 3 miles N.E. of Hancock, Mich.

Swedona, swe-do′nạ, a post-village of Mercer co., Ill., in Richland Grove township, 3 miles from Cable Station, and about 17 miles S. by E. of Rock Island. It has 4 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of carpets, wagons, &c. Pop. 359.

Swedona, a post-office of Sumner co., Kansas.

Sweed′lin Hill, a post-office of Pendleton co., W. Va.

Sweerah, or **Suira,** Morocco. See MOGADORE.

Sweet Air, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., about 20 miles N. by E. of Baltimore.

Sweet Chalybeate, kạ-lĭb′e-āt, a post-village and summer resort of Alleghany co., Va., 9 miles S. of Alleghany Station. Here are mineral springs and accommodations for 400 guests.

Sweet Grass, a post-office of Gallatin co., Montana.

Sweet Hall, a post-office and station of King William co., Va., on the Richmond, York River & Chesapeake Railroad, 31 miles E. of Richmond.

Sweet Home, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Ark. It has a lumber-mill.

Sweet Home, a post-office of Smith co., Kansas.

Sweet Home, a township of Clarke co., Mo. P. 1000.

Sweet Home, a post-hamlet of Nodaway co., Mo., 12 miles E. of Maryville, and about 46 miles N. of St. Joseph. It has 2 churches.

Sweet Home, a post-office of Iredell co., N.C.

Sweet Home, a post-village of Linn co., Oregon, 22 miles E.N.E. of Halsey. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

Sweet Home, a post-hamlet of Lavaca co., Tex., 18 miles S. of Flatonia. It has 2 stores.

Sweet′land, a post-hamlet of Nevada co., Cal., 12 miles N.W. of Nevada City. Here are rich gold-mines and 2 hotels. Pop. about 200.

Sweetland, township, Muscatine co., Iowa. P. 1415.

Sweetland Centre, a post-office of Muscatine co., Iowa, about 7 miles N.E. of Muscatine.

Sweet Lips, a post-office of McNairy co., Tenn., 8 miles E. of Henderson Station. Here is a church.

Sweet O'wen, a post-hamlet of Owen co., Ky., about 60 miles E.N.E. of Louisville. It has a church.

Sweet's Bridge, a post-office of Manistee co., Mich.

Sweets'burgh, a post-village in Missisquoi co., Quebec, on the Southeastern Railway, 57 miles S.E. of Montreal. It has a church, a high school, a tannery, and several stores and hotels.

Sweet's Corners, a post-hamlet of Berkshire co., Mass., in Williamstown township, 3 miles S. of Williamstown. Here are a church and a grist-mill.

Sweetser's, sweet'zẹrz, a post-village of Grant co., Ind., on the railroad between Marion and Logansport, 6 miles W. of Marion. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 250.

Sweet Springs, a post-village and summer resort of Monroe co., W. Va., is pleasantly situated near the Alleghany Mountains, about 12 miles S. by E. of the White Sulphur Springs. It is 11 miles S. of Alleghany Station of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. It has 3 churches.

Sweet's Station, a hamlet of Muskegon co., Mich., on the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, 10 miles N.W. of Muskegon. It has 2 churches and 2 saw-mills.

Sweet Val'ley, a post-hamlet of Luzerne co., Pa., in Ross township, about 16 miles W.N.W. of Wilkesbarre.

Sweet'water, a large county of Wyoming. It is drained by the Big Horn, Green, Wind, Big Sandy, and Sweetwater Rivers. The surface is diversified by mountains and plains, and extensively covered with forests of evergreen trees. It is partly occupied by the Wind River Mountains. Among its remarkable features are Fremont's Peak, and the South Pass, which was once a great thoroughfare between the Atlantic and Pacific. It is 7857 feet above the level of the sea, and is several miles wide. The road which crosses the Rocky Mountains through this pass attains the summit by a gradual and easy ascent. This pass is in lat. 42° 24′ N., lon. 109° 26′ W. Gold and granite are found in this county. It is intersected by the Union Pacific Railroad. Thick beds of good tertiary coal have been opened near the railroad, and iron ore is abundant. Capital, Green River City. Pop. in 1870, 1916.

Sweet Water, a post-office of Marengo co., Ala.

Sweetwater, a post-office of Gwinnett co., Ga., about 26 miles N.E. of Atlanta.

Sweetwater, a post-village of Menard co., Ill., about 20 miles N. of Springfield. It has 2 churches. Pop. 230.

Sweetwater, a post-office of Buffalo co., Neb.

Sweetwater, a post-village of Esmeralda co., Nev., about 70 miles S. by E. of Virginia City.

Sweet Water, a post-village of Monroe co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 42 miles S.W. of Knoxville. It is near the Hiwassee College (Methodist Episcopal South), which was organized in 1849. It has a newspaper office, a high school, 5 churches, a machine-shop, and a foundry. Pop. said to be 1000.

Sweet Water, a post-village, capital of Nolan co., Tex., 60 miles W. of Callahan.

Sweetwater Creek, Georgia, drains part of Cobb co., runs S., and enters the Chattahoochee in Douglas co.

Sweetwater River, Wyoming, rises in the southern end of the Wind River Mountains. It crosses the Rocky Mountains at the South Pass, at an elevation of about 7500 feet, runs eastward, and enters the North Fork of the Platte near lat. 42° 30′ N., lon. 107° W. It is about 175 miles long. Gold is found near this river, and near South Pass City, which is 7857 feet above the sea-level. It flows along a deep cañon. Its valley is described by Hayden "as one of erosion on a most remarkably grand scale."

Sweet Wine, a post-office of Hamilton co., O., at Wineburg, a hamlet on the Ohio River, 12 miles above Cincinnati. It has 2 churches and a foundry.

Sweideeyah, or **Sweidiyah,** swå-dee'yå, written also **Suadiah** or **Suadeiah,** a large village of Syria, in a valley, 14 miles W. of Antioch.

Swellendam, Africa. See Zwellendam.

Swena'da, or **Sweno'da,** a post-township of Swift co., Minn. Pop. 242.

Swengel, swĕng'gẹl, a post-hamlet in Lewis township, Union co., Pa., on the Lewisburg Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad. It has a church.

Swenigorod, a town of Russia. See Svenigorod.

Swep'sonville, a hamlet of Alamance co., N.C., on Haw River, 6 miles from Haw River Station. It has a cotton-factory.

Swerige, or **Sverige.** See Sweden.

Sweringolowsk, Siberia. See Zveringolovsk.

Swerzendz, a town of Prussia. See Schwersenz.

Sweveghem, swå'vẹh-ghĕm', a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 27 miles S. by E. of Bruges. Pop. 4370.

Swevezeele, swå'vẹh-zå'lẹh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 10 miles S. of Bruges. Pop. 4763.

Swiaga, a river of Russia. See Sviaga.

Swid, a river of Russia. See Suda.

Swiecia, a town of Prussia. See Schwetz.

Swieciany, a town of Russia. See Svieciany.

Swienemünde, Prussia. See Swinemünde.

Swienta Sierka, Baden. See Heiligenberg.

Swift, a county in the W. part of Minnesota, has an area of 864 square miles. It is intersected by the Chippewa, Minnesota, and Pomme de Terre Rivers. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and mostly destitute of forests. The soil is fertile, and adapted to the production of grain and grass. It is traversed by the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Benson. The census of 1870 gives no statistics of this county. Pop. in 1875, 2269.

Swift Creek, North Carolina, runs southeastward through Franklin and Nash cos., and enters Tar River about 5 miles N.W. of Tarborough. It is nearly 70 miles long.

Swift Creek, North Carolina, rises in Pitt co., runs southeastward, and enters the Neuse River in Craven co.

Swift Creek, South Carolina, flows into the Wateree River near the N.W. extremity of Sumter co.

Swift Creek, Hardin co., Tenn., flows into the Tennessee River.

Swift Creek, in the S.E. part of Virginia, flows through Chesterfield co., and unites with the Appomattox River a few miles below Petersburg.

Swift Creek, township, Edgecombe co., N.C. P. 2383.

Swift Creek, a township of Pitt co., N.C. Pop. 1800.

Swift Creek, a township of Wake co., N.C. P. 1445.

Swift Creek, a post-office of Darlington co., S.C.

Swift Creek Bridge, N.C. See Derganton.

Swift Falls, a post-hamlet of Swift co., Minn., on a branch of the Chippewa River, 11 miles N.E. of Benson. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Swift Island, a post-office of Montgomery co., N.C.

Swif'ton, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ark., on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, 101 miles N.E. of Little Rock. It has a church.

Swift River, Massachusetts, is formed by branches which rise in Franklin and Worcester cos. It runs southward through Hampshire co., and unites with the Chicopee River at Three Rivers, 16 miles E.N.E. of Springfield.

Swift River, New Hampshire, runs eastward, and enters the Saco River near Conway, in Carroll co.

Swift River, a post-hamlet in Cummington township, Hampshire co., Mass., on the Westfield River, about 22 miles E. of Pittsfield. It has a grist-mill, 2 saw-mills, and manufactures of handles for tools, brushes, brooms, &c.

Swifts'ville (Leo Post-Office), a hamlet of Jackson co., O., in Jackson township, about 20 miles S.E. of Chillicothe. It has a church and a steam flour-mill. Pop. about 75.

Swihow, Bohemia. See Schwihau.

Swil'ly, Lough, lŏh, an inlet of the Atlantic, in the N. part of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, extends inland 25 miles S., where it receives the river Swilly.

Swim'ming Pens, a township of Sumter co., S.C. Pop. 1634.

Swin'don, a town of England, co. of Wilts, at a railway junction, 29 miles E.N.E. of Bath. It is built on an eminence, and has a free school and several charities. In the part called New Swindon are large railway-shops and warehouses. Pop. of New Swindon, 4092; of Old Swindon, 7628.

Swine'ford, a town of Ireland, co. of Mayo, 15½ miles E.N.E. of Castlebar. Pop. 1366.

Swinemünde, or **Swienemünde,** swee'nẹh-mün'dẹh, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 36 miles N.N.W. of Stettin, in the island of Usedom, on the Swine, an outlet of the Stettiner-Haff in the Baltic. Its harbor has been improved by the erection of piers, on one of which is a lighthouse. It has a pilot-board, and here large vessels unload cargoes for Stettin, of which it is the outport. Pop. 7977.

Swineshead, swīnz'hĕd, a town of England, co. of Lincoln, 6 miles W.S.W. of Boston. Pop. of parish, 1918. The sea formerly reached this town.

Swinesund, swee'nẹh-soond', an inlet of the Skager-Rack, between Norway and Sweden.

Swin'ford-Regis, or **King's Swin'ford,** a village of England, co. of Stafford, on the Staffordshire & Worcestershire Canal, 3 miles N.N.W. of Stourbridge. The village has a massive church, coal-, iron-, glass-, brick-, and tile-works, and numerous potteries.

Swin'son's Cut, a post-office of Brunswick co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad, 16 miles W. of Wilmington.

Swin'ton, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, parish of Wath on Dearne, 5 miles N.N.E. of Rotherham, on the Midland Railway. Pop. 5150.

Swir, a river of Russia. See SVEER.

Swish'er, a county of the N.W. part of Texas, traversed by Red River. Area, 900 square miles.

Swislotsch, a river of Russia. See SVISLOTCH.

Swiss, a post-office of Gasconade co., Mo.

Swiss Alp, a post-office of Fayette co., Tex.

Swiss'vale, a post-village of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Monongahela River and the Pennsylvania Railroad, 8 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has a car-factory, many residences of business men of Pittsburg, and a church. Coal is mined near it.

Switz City, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ind., 6 or 7 miles W. of Bloomfield. It is on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 38½ miles N.E. of Vincennes. It has 2 churches. Coal is found here.

Switzerland (Ger. *Schweiz* or *Schweitz*, shwīts; It. *Svizzera*, svit'så-râ; Fr. *Suisse*, sweess; Sp. *Suiza*, swee'thâ; Port. *A Terra dos Suiços*, â têr'râ doce swee'soce, "the land of the Swiss;" L. *Helve'tia*), a federal republic of Central Europe, situated between lat. 45° 50' and 47° 50' N. and lon. 6° and 10° 25' E., bounded on the N. by Baden, from which it is separated for the most part by the Rhine, N.E. by Würtemberg and Bavaria, from which it is separated by the Lake of Constance, E. by the principality of Liechtenstein and the Tyrol, S. by Italy, from which it is separated by the Alps and the Lake of Geneva, and W. and N.W. by France, from which it is separated in part by the Jura Mountains and the river Doubs. The greatest length, from W. to E., near the parallel of 46° 35' N., is 216 miles; the greatest breadth, about 140 miles. The following table gives the areas of the cantons into which the country is divided, with the official estimates of the population for 1876:

Cantons.	Area.	Pop. in 1876.
Zurich	687	294,994
Bern	2,660	528,670
Lucerne	588	133,316
Uri	422	16,900
Schwytz	350	49,485
Unterwalden (Upper)	263	15,009
Unterwalden (Lower)		11,993
Glarus	280	36,179
Zug	92	21,775
Freyburg	565	113,952
Soleure	255	77,803
Basel Town	185	51,515
Basel Land		55,548
Schaffhausen	116	38,925
Appenzell	153	60,635
Saint Gall	749	196,834
Grisons	2,975	92,906
Aargau	503	201,567
Thurgau	270	95,074
Ticino	1,037	121,768
Vaud	1,244	242,439
Valais	2,026	100,490
Neufchâtel	281	102,843
Geneva	91	99,352
Total	15,792	2,759,972

Switzerland belongs to the region of the Central Alps, extending between Mont Blanc, in Savoy, and the Gross Glockner, in the Tyrol. The immense mass of Mount St. Gothard forms the centre or nucleus of a system of mountains, covered with perennial snow and glaciers, the peaks of which are from 9000 to 12,500 feet above the level of the sea. The Alps, the highest point of which is Monte Rosa, 15,208 feet above the sea, cover all the central, S., and S.E. portion of the country, and occupy more than one-half of its superficies. The Jura Mountains extend along the N.W. borders; of these the culminating points are the Dôle and Mont Tendre, and between these is an undulating plain or table-land, 135 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 50 miles, extending from the Lake of Geneva, in the S.W., to the Lake of Constance, in the N.E. Next the Alps it is 2000 feet above the sea, sloping towards the Jura, where it is 1350 feet. It has numerous valleys, some of which are of considerable extent. Among its mountains and hills are the Jorat, in the Valais; the Albis, between Zug and Zurich; the Allman, in the E. of Zurich; and the Hauenstein, between Basel and Soleure. The high Alps form vast reservoirs whence issue thousands of fertilizing torrents. The chief rivers flow by the Rhine to the North Sea, by the Rhone to the Mediterranean, by the Ticino to the Po and the Adriatic, and by the Inn to the Danube and Black Sea. The other principal rivers are the Thur and the Aar, affluents of the Rhine; and the Emmen and Limmat, affluents of the Aar. No country in Europe, except Scandinavia, has, in proportion to its size, so many lakes as Switzerland. Those of the Alpine regions occupy the lower parts of the valleys. They vary in depth from 500 to 1900 feet, and are situated at an elevation of from 1200 to 1800 feet above the sea; the chief of these are the lakes of Geneva, Brienz, Thun, Lucerne, Zug, Wallenstadt, Zurich, Constance, and on the S. of the Alps Lago di Lugano and Lago Maggiore. Most of these are traversed by steamboats. The table-land contains the lakes of Morat, Sempach, Baldegg, Hallwyl, Greiffensee, and Pfäffikon. In the Jura are the lakes of Neufchâtel and Bienne. The climate of Switzerland, owing to its elevation and to other causes, is much more severe than is due to its position nearly in mid-distance between the equator and the north pole. It presents the greatest extremes and the most violent contrasts. In Geneva, at an elevation of 1230 feet, the mean pressure of the barometer is 27 inches, the thermometer ranges from 34° to 66° Fahr., and the average annual rainfall is 29 inches; on Mount St. Bernard, barometer 21 inches, thermometer 18° to 43° Fahr., and annual rainfall 65 inches. The elevation of the lower limit of snow in the mountains is 8900 feet. On the table-land and in the lower mountains snow falls in greater abundance than in other countries of the same latitude in Europe. On St. Gothard snow falls at least once a month in summer. The large lakes are seldom frozen. In the upper valleys of the Jura winter lasts six months; it is longer in those of the Alps. S.W. winds, which are frequent, usually bring rain; the N.E. wind, which blows on the table-land in spring, is cold and dry. The warm S. wind greatly favors the climate of the canton of Ticino; under the name of *Föhn*, the sirocco of the Alps, it blows with extreme violence, and causes great damage on the lakes. At an elevation of from 1000 to 1600 feet the climate is pure and salubrious; but it is unhealthy in many of the deep and narrow valleys. Vegetation corresponds with the extremes of climate. In the Valais the fig and grape ripen at the foot of ice-clad mountains, while near their summits the rhododendron and the lichen grow at the limit of the snow-line. The grain raised in Switzerland is not nearly sufficient for the supply of its population. The most productive cantons are those of the N. and W. Here the vine ripens at an elevation of 1900 and in some places at 2100 feet above the sea. It is cultivated on the slopes of the Jura, and in the valleys of the Rhine, Rhone, Reuss, Limmat, and Thur; and wine is exported. Buckwheat ripens at an elevation of 2200 feet, and with a S. exposure at 3000 feet; wheat, at 3600 feet; oats, at 4300 feet; barley, at 5100 feet. Flax and hemp are extensively grown; irrigation is judiciously managed; and, in general, agriculture is making considerable progress. The slopes of the Jura and of the Alps, and the high regions of the table-land, are covered with valuable timber trees,—the oak, beech, larch, and birch. The pine and larch grow to an elevation of 6500 feet, shrubs to 7400 feet. The principal wealth of Switzerland consists in its rich and excellent pastures, which in summer support vast numbers of cattle; the finest breeds are those of the Simmenthal, Gessenay, Gruyère, Zug, and Schwytz. The silk-worm is reared in the valleys S. of the Alps, and of late also in the N. The forests abound in game; the lammergeyer inhabits the highest mountains, and the chamois is hunted in the Valais and in the Oberland. Fish of excellent quality abound in the lakes and rivers. Iron is found in the mountains generally, but chiefly in the Jura; there are mines of lead and zinc in the Grisons. Turf is abundant in the marshy districts, and coal is found in the table-land. The principal salt springs are at Bex, in the valley of the Rhone. Switzerland contains upwards of 300 mineral springs, 18 bath establishments of the first and 186 of the second class. Cheese is a valuable product; it is made chiefly in Gessenay, the Simmenthal, and the Emmenthal; that called Gruyère is highly valued and extensively exported. Kirschwasser, cider, and perry are made. The country has made rapid progress in manufacturing industry. Cotton goods are made chiefly in Appenzell and St. Gall. Silks are woven in Zurich and Basel, and linens at Bern. Neufchâtel has superior printing establishments. Watches, jewelry, and musical-boxes are the principal manufactures of the W. cantons; here 230,000 watches are made every year. In 1877 there were 1478 miles of railway in operation, and the length of telegraph line at work was 4322 miles. In winter the population of the Alps inhabit villages scattered over the lower valleys. In May the cattle are led to the lower pastures; in July they ascend to regions 6000 feet above the sea; and about August 10 they pasture on the highest mountains, whence they descend to the valleys about October 10.

The principal races inhabiting the country are the Teutonic and the Celtic. The German language is spoken in a variety of *patois* by the population in the N. and E. French is spoken in the Jura, and on the table-land W. of the Lakes of Bienne and Morat and of the river Sarine, in part of the Valais, and the Alps in its vicinity. S. of the Alps the Italian language is used; the Romanche is spoken in the Engadine and in the valleys of the Rhine. The inhabitants of the Alps are mostly Roman Catholics. In the Jura and on the table-land, Protestants are most numerous. In 1870 the proportions were: Protestants, 1,566,347; Roman Catholic, 1,084,369; other sects, 11,435; Jews, 6996. All Christian sects are tolerated, but the Jesuits are excluded. Switzerland has universities at Basel, Bern, and Zurich; and there are superior gymnasia in all the chief towns. Public instruction is widely disseminated, and in the Protestant cantons Sunday- and infant-schools are on the increase. School attendance is compulsory from the age of five to eight. In the Protestant cantons the proportion of children at school is as 1 to 5 of the population, in the mixed cantons 1 to 7, and in the Catholic cantons 1 to 9. In 1863 the state had 435 journals: 185 political, 22 literary and scientific, 20 religious—15 Protestant and 5 Roman Catholic; 231 are printed in German, 105 in French, 8 in Italian, and 3 in patois. The Swiss Confederation is composed of 22 cantons, forming 25 independent states, united in a perpetual league. The central and W. part was called Helvetia by the Romans, and the E. part, or the Grisons, Rhætia. The Confederation was founded January 1, 1308, by the three cantons Uri, Schwytz, and Unterwalden. In 1353 it numbered eight cantons, and in 1513 it was composed of thirteen cantons. This old confederation of thirteen cantons was increased by the adherence of several subject territories, and existed till 1798, when it was replaced by the Helvetic Republic, which lasted four years. In 1803, Napoleon I. organized a new confederation, composed of nineteen cantons, by the addition of St. Gall, the Grisons, Aargau, Thurgau, Ticino, and Vaud. This confederation was modified in 1815; the number of cantons was increased to twenty-two by the admission of Valais, Neufchâtel, and Geneva. The federal government was composed of a diet and of a *Vorort* or federal directory. By the new constitution of 1848 the federal assembly is composed of two divisions, a national council and a senate, and Bern was chosen as the federal city. Every parish supports its own poor. In 1879 the citizens liable to military duty numbered 202,397, of whom 105,578 were in the regular army and 97,019 in the *landwehr*. Total revenue (1879), 41,065,000 francs: expenditure, 42,121,000 francs.

Swit'zerland, a county in the extreme S.E. part of Indiana, borders on Kentucky. Area, about 240 square miles. It is bounded on the E. and S. by the Ohio River. The surface is mostly hilly, except the level river-bottom, which is nearly 3 miles wide. Forests cover nearly one-third of the area. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, and pork are the staple products. Silurian limestone crops out in this county. Capital, Vevay. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,949,015. Pop. in 1870, 12,134, of whom 11,719 were Americans.

Switzerland, a township of Monroe co., O. P. 1342.

Swit'zerville, a post-village in Lennox co., Ontario, 6 miles N.E. of Napanee. Pop. 250.

Swoope's Depot, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 8 miles W. of Staunton.

Swords, sōrds, a town of Ireland, co. and 8 miles N.N.E. of Dublin, on the Swords River, 5 miles from the Irish Sea. Pop. 1296.

Swords Creek, a post-office of Russell co., Va.

Swosowice, or **Swoszowice,** sho-sho-veet'så, written also **Swosgowice,** a town of Austrian Galicia, near Wadowice, with noted sulphur-mines.

Swratauch, svrå'tŏwk, or **Zwratauch,** zvrå'tŏwk, a village of Bohemia, 21 miles S.E. of Chrudim. P. 1782.

Swynaerde, swī'naʀ'dẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 3 miles S. of Ghent.

Syalkote, a town of India. See Sealkote.

Syambazar, sī'âm-bå-zar', a town of Bengal, in Burdwan. Lat. 23° 35′ 10″ N.; lon. 87° 32′ E. Pop. 19,635.

Syang, sī'âng', an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Gilolo Passage, 35 miles N.W. of Waigeoo. Lat. 0° 20′ N.; lon. 129° 54′ E.

Syanuh, a town of India. See Seeanuh.

Sybaris, the ancient name of the Coscile.

Sy'bertsville, a post-village in Sugar Loaf township, Luzerne co., Pa., in the Conyngham Valley, 20 miles S.S.W. of Wilkesbarre. It has 2 churches and about 25 houses.

Syc'amore, a post-village of Colusa co., Cal., on the W. bank of the Sacramento River, 60 miles above Sacramento. It has a church, a hotel, a machine-shop, a large warehouse for grain, a flour-mill, &c. Much produce is shipped here in steamboats.

Sycamore, a station in Fresno co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad (Visalia division), 10 miles N.N.W. of Fresno City.

Sycamore, a post-office of Irwin co., Ga.

Sycamore, a post-town, capital of De Kalb co., Ill., in Sycamore township, on the Kishwaukee River, 60 miles W. by N. of Chicago, and about 28 miles N.W. of Aurora. A short railroad connects this place with Cortland Station on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. It contains a high school, 6 newspaper offices, a national bank, 2 other banks, 9 churches, and 2 cheese-factories. It has manufactures of harvesters, ploughs, wagons, and other farming-implements. Pop. 1967; of the township, 2852.

Sycamore, a township of Butler co., Kansas. Pop. 119. It contains Sycamore Springs.

Sycamore, a township of Montgomery co., Kansas. Pop. 810. It contains Radical City.

Sycamore, a township of Hamilton co., O. Pop. 5460.

Sycamore, a post-hamlet in Sycamore township, Wyandot co., O., 10 miles N.E. of Upper Sandusky, and 11 miles S. of Tiffin. It has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 850.

Sycamore, a post-office of Greene co., Pa.

Sycamore, a township of Barnwell co., S.C. P. 1359.

Sycamore, a post-village of Cheatham co., Tenn., on Sycamore Creek, 15 miles S.W. of Springfield. It has a church, a powder-mill, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. 250.

Sycamore, a post-office of Buckingham co., Va., on the James River.

Sycamore, a post-office of Calhoun co., W. Va.

Sycamore Creek, California, rises near Mount Ripley, runs eastward through Colusa co., and enters the Sacramento River about 20 miles W. of Marysville.

Sycamore Creek, Michigan, rises in Ingham co., runs northward, and enters the Red Cedar River at the city of Lansing.

Sycamore Creek, Tennessee, runs southwestward through Cheatham co., and enters Cumberland River opposite the mouth of Harpeth River.

Sycamore Dale, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., W. Va., 4 miles from Mount Clare. It has a church.

Sycamore Springs, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Kansas, about 44 miles S.W. of Emporia.

Sycamore Station, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 31 miles N. of Danville. It has a church and 5 stores. Much lumber is shipped here.

Sycamore Valley, a post-office of Monroe co., O.

Sychar, or **Sychem.** See Nabloos.

Sydenham, sid'ẹn-ạm, a chapelry of England, co. of Kent, with a station on the London & Croydon Railway, 8 miles S.S.E. of London Bridge.

Sydenham, Ontario. See Cathcart, Loughborough, Owen Sound, and Dixie.

Sydenham Island, Pacific Ocean. See Nanooti.

Sydenham Mills, a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, on a branch of the Big Head River, 13 miles from Meaford. It contains a church and lumber-mills.

Sydenham Place, a post-village in Drummond co., Quebec, 15 miles from Richmond. Pop. 200.

Syd'norsville, a post-office of Franklin co., Va.

Sydney, sid'nee, the capital city of the British colony of New South Wales, is built on the southern shores of Port Jackson, 5 miles from the entrance of the harbor. Lat. 33° 51′ S.; lon. 151° 11′ 42″ E. It is the oldest city in Australia, and was founded in 1788 by Captain Arthur Phillip, who had been despatched by the imperial government to establish a penal settlement in this remote region, and who, after first landing at Botany Bay and remaining a short time at that inconvenient locality, soon after discovered and removed to the fine harbor of Port Jackson. The harbor is quite landlocked, with deep water to the edge of its rocky shores. The old part of the town is fast disappearing, and giving place to a handsome city, with numerous public and private buildings, built of fine sandstone. The city has a mayor and municipal corporation; and there also the governor resides and the colonial parliament of two houses holds its session. There are 3 colleges, a grammar-school, and a university, which has, with regard to its degrees, the status of the English universities. Sydney has 2 large dry-docks, an observatory, several parks, and a museum. Mean temperature, 62.4° Fahr., which is almost equal to that of Lisbon. The variation in the annual temperature is only 4.5°, or from 59.8° to 64.3°. Mean temperature of January, 70.9°; of July, 51.7°. The gold discoveries in 1851 have augmented the commerce of Sydney, and a branch mint was granted by the imperial government, which came into work in May, 1855. By royal proclamation of the same year, the gold coinage of Sydney is made legal tender in the United Kingdom. The place is defended by several fortifications, including Pinchgut Island, a small rock artificially cut to nearly a level with the water. There is communication from Sydney by rail W. to the Weatherboard, at the base of the Blue Mountains, a distance of 72 miles; S. to Sutton Forest, 86 miles. Shortest sea-route to London, 12,040 miles; time, 86 days. In June, 1866, a regular line of steam-packets was established between Sydney, Wellington (New Zealand), and Panama. The port of Sydney is the depot of the Peninsular & Oriental and Panama & New Zealand lines of mail-packets. Pop. in 1846, 38,358; in 1871, 134,747.

Sydney, Nova Scotia. See ANTIGONISH.

Sydney, or **South Sydney,** a seaport town of Nova Scotia, formerly capital of Cape Breton, situated in the E. part of the island of Cape Breton, at the head of one of the finest harbors in the world, having a safe and secure entrance, 285 miles N.E. of Halifax. Lat. of light-house, 46° 18′ N.; lon. 60° 9′ W. Three miles above the light-house are the Sydney Coal-Mines, and at the distance of 15 miles are the Bridgeport Mines, where the coal is 9 feet in thickness. A railway connects the latter mines with Sydney, and another extends to Louisburg. Sydney is the chief town of the co. of Cape Breton. It has 6 churches, 3 branch banks, a court-house, a masonic hall, 2 newspaper offices, 3 good hotels, an iron-foundry, steam-tannery, boot-factory, ship-yards, and a number of stores. It has a considerable trade with Newfoundland and the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. Pop. 3000.

Sydney Mines, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Cape Breton, on the N. shore of Sydney Harbor, 20 miles from Sydney. Here are the Sydney Coal-Mines. The coal is transported 3 miles by railway to a wharf in Sydney Harbor, where it is taken on board of vessels. Pop. 2500.

Sy‘edpoor′, or **Sayyidpur,** si‘yed-poor′, a town of Bengal, Fureedpoor district, on a navigable river. Lat. 23° 25′ N.; lon. 89° 44′ E. It has a large trade, and is by no means compactly built. Pop. 6324.

Syene, a town of Egypt. See ASSWAN.

Syene, si′een, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 5 miles S. of Madison. It has 8 dwellings.

Syhoon, sī-hoon′, or **Seihun,** så-hoon′ (anc. *Sa′rus*), a river of Asiatic Turkey, rises among the mountains of Taurus, flows S.W., and falls into the Mediterranean. Total course, about 130 miles.

Sykes (sīks) **Mills,** a post-office of Elmore co., Ala. Here is a grist-mill.

Sykesville, sīks′vĭl, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 32 miles W.N.W. of Baltimore. It has 4 churches.

Sykesville, a post-hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., 2 miles from Wrightstown Station, which is 33 miles E. by N. of Camden. It has a church.

Sykharitza, se-KÅ-rit′så, a mountain on the N. frontier of Greece, 20 miles S.E. of Arta, 5908 feet in height.

Sylacauga, sil-ạ-kaw′gạ, a post-hamlet of Talladega co., Ala., about 60 miles N. of Montgomery. It has 2 churches.

Syl′ah, or **Sil′ah,** a fortified town of India, in the Baroda dominions, on the Guzerat peninsula, 65 miles S.W. of Ahmedabad.

Sy′lamore, a post-hamlet of Stone co., Ark., on White River, 6 miles below Mount Olive. It has a church.

Sylarsville, sī′lạrz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Ark., about 28 miles N.W. of Helena.

Syl‘het′, or **Sil‘het′,** a district of India, attached to Assam, but separated from it on the N. by the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, and bounded W. by Bengal. Area, 5383 square miles. It is a fertile and populous pastoral country. Capital, Sylhet. Pop. 1,719,539.

Sylhet, or **Silhet,** a town of India, capital of Sylhet, on the Soormah, 160 miles N.E. of Dacca. Pop. 16,846.

Syll, or **Syl,** a river of Europe. See SCHYL.

Sylliman, sil′le-mạn, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pa., about 12 miles S.W. of Pottsville.

Sylt, or **Syltöe,** an island of Prussia. See SILT.

Sylva, sil′vå, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Perm. Lat. 57° 30′ N. It flows circuitously N.N.W., and, after a course of nearly 300 miles, joins the Tchoossova 24 miles N.E. of Perm.

Sylva Hercynia, Germany. See HARZ.

Sylvan, sil′vạn, a post-hamlet of Tuscaloosa co., Ala., about 60 miles N.W. of Selma. It has a church and a masonic lodge.

Sylvan, a township of Osceola co., Mich. Pop. 124.

Sylvan, a post-hamlet of Washtenaw co., Mich., in Sylvan township, 4 miles S.W. of Chelsea, and 18 miles W. of Ann Arbor. It has a church. The township contains the village of Chelsea, which is on the Michigan Central Railroad. Pop. of the township, 1886.

Sylvan, a post-hamlet in Warren township, Franklin co., Pa., 12 miles N.E. of Hancock, Md. It has a tannery and a grist-mill.

Sylvan, a post-township of Richland co., Wis., about 45 miles S.E. of La Crosse. Pop. 1010.

Sylvan, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on Silver Creek, 3 miles from Widder. Pop. 100.

Sylvan Dale, a post-office of Labette co., Kansas.

Sylvan Dell, a post-office of Harrison co., Ky.

Sylvanectes, a supposed ancient name of SENLIS.

Sylvan Grove, a post-office of Lincoln co., Kansas, 12 miles N.N.E. of Wilson Railroad Station.

Sylva′nia, a small post-village, capital of Scriven co., Ga., about 60 miles N.N.W. of Savannah. It has 3 churches and a seminary.

Sylvania, a post-hamlet of Parke co., Ind., about 35 miles N. by E. of Terre Haute. It has a Friends' meeting.

Sylvania, a post-office of Dade co., Mo., about 30 miles N.E. of Carthage.

Sylvania, a village of Scott co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, at Sylvania Station, 20 miles N.W. of Charleston. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a stave-factory. Here is St. Cloud Post-Office.

Sylvania, a post-village in Sylvania township, Lucas co., O., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 10 miles W.N.W. of Toledo, and 22 miles E.S.E. of Adrian, Mich. It has 3 churches, a high school, and manufactures of barrels, staves, and wood-pulp. Pop. of township, 1400.

Sylvania, a post-village in Columbia township, Bradford co., Pa., 4 miles W.N.W. of Troy Station, and about 24 miles S. of Elmira, N.Y. It has 2 churches, 2 stores, a carriage-shop, and a lumber-mill. Pop. 212.

Sylvania, a township of Potter co., Pa. Pop. 267.

Sylvania, Racine co., Wis. See WINDSOR.

Syl′van Lake, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Fla., about 20 miles N. of Orlando, and 2 miles from the St. John's River. It has a church.

Sylvan Lake, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., on a small lake, and on the Clove Branch of the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad, 17 miles N.E. of Newburg. Iron is mined near this place.

Sylvant, Richland co., Wis. See SYLVAN.

Sylvare′na (post-office, Silverina), a hamlet of Smith co., Miss., 28 miles S. of Forest. Here are 2 churches, and a school called the Sylvarena Institute.

Sylves′ter, a post-hamlet of Mecosta co., Mich., in Hinton township, about 52 miles N.N.E. of Grand Rapids. It has 1 or 2 churches, and manufactures of shingles.

Sylvester, a post-township of Green co., Wis., about 28 miles S. by W. of Madison. It has a church. Pop. 876.

Symæthus, the ancient name of the GIARRETTA.

Symbalon, a town of Russia. See BALAKLAVA.

Sym′co, a post-office of Waupaca co., Wis., about 34 miles N.W. of Appleton.

Symi, see′mee (anc. *Sy′me*), an island off the W. coast of Asia Minor, at the entrance of the Gulf of Symi, 15 miles N.W. of Rhodes. Lat. 36° 30′ N.; lon. 27° 54′ E. Length and breadth, about 6 miles each. Pop. estimated at 7000. The outline is very irregular, and the island is a rocky mass of limestone rising to 1000 feet above the sea. The soil is mostly barren, but every available patch of ground is assiduously cultivated, and the inhabitants are distinguished for industry and commercial enterprise. Symi exports large quantities of sponge and wood from the shores of its gulf. It has 3 harbors, a town of the same name, and some remains of antiquity. Symi, the capital and the only town on the island, is a thriving place at the head of the Gulf of Symi, on the N.E. angle of the island. Pop. about 1000. See also GULF OF SYMI.

Symmes, sīmz, a township of Edgar co., Ill. P. 1185.

Symmes, a post-village in Symmes township, Hamilton co., O., on the Little Miami River and the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 22 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church, a flour-mill, a carriage-shop, and a fine suspension-bridge. Pop. of the township, 1377.

Symmes, a township of Lawrence co., O. Pop. 995.

Symmes' (sīmz) **Cor'ner,** a post-hamlet of Butler co., O., 4 miles S. of Hamilton.

Symmes' Creek, of Ohio, rises in Jackson co., and enters the Ohio River about 5 miles above Burlington.

Symmes' Creek, a post-office of Muskingum co., O.

Symond's Harbor, New Zealand. See MANAKOO.

Sympheropol, a town of Russia. See SIMFEROPOL.

Symplegades, sim-plĕg'ạ-dèz, a group of rocky islets in the Black Sea, at the entrance of the Bosporus.

Symsonia, sim-so'ne-ạ, a post-hamlet of Graves co., Ky., 7 miles S. of Florence Station. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Synghem, or **Syngem,** sīn'ɢhĕm, a village of Belgium, East Flanders, 10 miles S.S.W. of Ghent. P. 2293.

Syntekhno, sin-tĕκ'no, a river of Greece, an affluent of the Aspropotamo. Syntekhno is also the name of a mountain of Greece, contiguous to the above.

Syoot, a town of Egypt. See SIOOT.

Syosset, sī-os'sẹt, a post-hamlet in Oyster Bay township, Queens co., N.Y., on a branch of the Long Island Railroad, 30 miles E.N.E. of Brooklyn. It has a church.

Sy'pher's Cove, a post-village in Queens co., New Brunswick, on Grand Lake, 64 miles from St. John. P. 100.

Syra, see'rå (anc. *Sy'ros*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, among the Cyclades, 20 miles N.W. of Paros. Area, about 55 square miles. Pop. about 30,000. The surface is mountainous, and near its N. extremity is a peak rising to 4000 feet above the sea. Many parts of the island are fertile, producing corn, wine, silk, figs, and cotton. It forms, with the islands of Zea, Myconus, Thermia, Serpho, Siphanto, Argentiera, Milo, and Sikino, a government of Greece.

Syra, or **Hermop'olis,** the capital of the above island, is a maritime town on the E. shore. Pop. 20,996. It is built around its harbor, at the foot of a conical-shaped hill, which formed the site of the older town. Since the Greek revolution Syra has attained a rank for commercial importance in Greece next to Athens. It is the residence of consuls of most European states, and is a principal station of the Mediterranean steamers going to and from Constantinople. It has 5 churches, 2 branch banks, 5 steam flour-mills, 6 tanneries, manufactures of ropes, glass, pottery, iron-wares, castings, handkerchiefs, sashes, yarn, &c., also ship-yards, a gymnasium, 2 orphanages, a normal school, and 5 newspaper offices. Outside the town proper there is, on a hill near by, a suburb called Upper Syra, with 8000 inhabitants.

Syracuse, sĭr'ạ-kūz (It. *Siracusa*, se-ra-koo'så; anc. *Syracu'sa*; Gr. *Συρακοῦσα*), a city of Sicily, capital of a province, on its E. coast, in modern times occupying only the site of the original and smallest quarter of the famous city of antiquity, viz., the island of Ortygia, between the sea and the harbor, 30 miles S.S.E. of Catania. Lat. 37° N.; lon. 15° 17′ E. Pop., which in ancient times amounted to 200,000, was in 1871 only 20,035. The cathedral, formerly the temple of Minerva, is of Doric architecture, and has been a place of worship continuously for 2500 years. The church of St. Marcian claims to have been the earliest in Europe for Christian worship. The catacombs and the *latomiæ*, or ancient prisons, are the quarries from which the materials of Syracuse were taken. In connection with the *latomiæ* of Neapolis may be mentioned the famous cavern known by the name of the "Ear of Dionysius," along which the slightest whisper is supposed to have been audibly conveyed. Besides the above, the famous fountain of Arethusa, now used for a washing-trough, the remains of the strong fortress Hexapylon, of a temple of Apollo, another of Diana, of a Roman amphitheatre, some baths, walls, gates, and the Palace of Sixty Beds, constructed by Agathocles, are the chief vestiges of antiquity. The mediæval citadel, barracks, a college, royal academy, museum of antiquities, and public library, with numerous churches, may be noticed as belonging to the modern city. The noble harbor is admirably adapted for a commercial emporium, but its trade is now nearly confined to a few exports of salt, wine, oil, and fish. Syracuse was founded B.C. 736 by a colony from Corinth, governed alternately as a republic or under kings. It was unsuccessfully besieged by the Athenians B.C. 414, and taken by the Romans B. C. 212, and, after a long siege, in 878 A.D., by the Saracens, who partially destroyed it; but it was chiefly ruined by the earthquake of 1693. It was the residence, at different periods, of Plato, Simonides, Zeno, and Cicero, and the birthplace of the poets Theocritus and Moschus, and of the philosopher Archimedes, who lost his life at the capture of the city by the Romans.——Adj. and inhab. SYRACUSAN, sĭr-ạ-kū'zạn.

Syracuse, sĭr'ạ-kūz, a post-village in Turkey Creek township, Kosciusko co., Ind., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and on Turkey Lake, at its outlet, 17½ miles W. of Albion, and about 14 miles S. by E. of Goshen. It has a church, a newspaper office, and manufactures of wagons and cabinet-ware. Pop. 227.

Syracuse, a post-village of Hamilton co., Kansas, on the Arkansas River, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 27 miles E. of Granada, Col.

Syracuse, a post-village of Morgan co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 21 miles E. of Sedalia. It has a church and a high school. Lead and coal abound in its vicinity. Pop. about 200.

Syracuse, a post-village of Otoe co., Neb., on the Little Nemaha River, and on the Nebraska Railroad, 23 miles W. by S. of Nebraska City. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a graded school.

Syracuse, a flourishing city and the seat of government of Onondaga co., N.Y., is situated in the Onondaga Valley, along Onondaga Creek to its mouth in Onondaga Lake, and on the New York Central Railroad, nearly equidistant from Albany and Buffalo, being 148 miles W. by N. of the former, and 149¾ miles E. of the latter; it is the S. terminus of the Oswego & Syracuse Branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and the N. terminus of the Binghamton Branch of that road. It is 38 miles from Oswego, 84 miles from Binghamton, and 91 miles by the New York Central Railroad from Rochester. Syracuse has rail-connection in all directions by the roads named, and by the Syracuse, Chenango & New York, the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, and several branches of the New York Central Railroad; the Erie Canal likewise passes through the city, and it is the S. terminus of the Oswego Canal. It is thus the centre of an extensive trade, including grain, lumber, and other staples; but the salt manufacture and export have always constituted the controlling interest. The salt springs were first visited by French Jesuit missionaries in 1654. The Indians carried on the salt-manufacture to a considerable extent until, about 1787, an interest was awakened among the white people of the surrounding country, and since then the business has steadily grown, until now the product is nearly 10,000,000 bushels annually. This industry was made the subject of special legislation by the state as early as 1797, and it is still regulated by state laws. In addition to the salt-works, there are upwards of 90 manufacturing establishments, including Bessemer steel works, a blast-furnace, foundries and machine-shops, rolling-mills, engine- and boiler-manufactories, planing-mills, door-, sash-, and blind-factories, furniture-factories, manufactories of mowers and reapers and agricultural implements generally, bolts and nuts, saddlery, saddlery hardware, boots and shoes, clothing, extension-tables and other specialties in furniture and cabinet-ware, picture-frames, musical instruments, silverware and jewelry, &c., besides flour-mills, breweries, stone-works, gas-works, &c. There are 10 national, state, and private banks, 2 savings-banks, and a trust and deposit company. The city has a high school and upwards of 20 graded public schools, and there are numerous private and denominational schools; the higher education is provided for by Syracuse University, with 3 colleges, having together 35 professors and nearly 400 students and a library of about 10,000 volumes. Four daily and 9 weekly newspapers and numerous other periodicals are published here. There are 50 churches, with Sunday-schools, missions, &c. The Young Men's Christian Association has a free library and reading-room; but the principal library is the Central Library, a public institution, under the control of the Board of Education, which has 15,000 volumes. The city government is vested in a mayor and a board of aldermen. Syracuse has efficient police and fire departments, an adequate supply of good water and gas, and 6 lines of street railway. In 1789, Asa Danforth having established a salt-works here, the vicinity began slowly to be settled, and a village grew up, called Bogardus Corners; it changed its name several times, until in 1824 it was designated Syracuse, and in 1825 was incorporated under that name. In 1847 the adjoining village of Salina was merged in Syracuse, and the city was incorporated. Pop. in 1850, 22,271; in 1860, 28,119; in 1870, 43,051; present pop. about 60,000.

Syracuse, a post-village in Sutton township, Meigs co., O., on the Ohio River, 5 miles above Pomeroy, and 60 miles below Parkersburg. It is mainly supported by the manufacture of salt and the coal-business. It has 4 churches and a college. Coal is mined here. Pop. 1273.

Syr-Darya, or **Sir-Daria,** sïr- (or seer-) dar′yå, a government or province of Asiatic Russia, in Toorkistan, including most of the valley of the Jaxartes after it leaves Ferghana. Area, 165,996 square miles. Chief town, Tashkend. Pop. 848,489. See also Jaxartes.

Syria, sïr′e-ạ, or **Suria,** soo′re-ạ (Turk. *Sham Vilayeti,* shåm ve-lī-å′tee; Arab. *Es-Sham,* ĕs-shåm; It. *Soria,* soree′å; Fr. *Syrie,* see‵ree′; Ger. *Syrien,* see′re-ẹn), a large division of Asiatic Turkey, which, including Palestine, lies mostly between lat. 31° and 37° N. and lon. 34° 30′ and 40° E., bounded N. by the Amanian Mountains, E. by the Euphrates and the Arabian desert, S. by Arabia Petræa, and W. by the Mediterranean Sea. Estimated area, 146,070 square miles. Pop. about 2,750,000, mostly Mohammedans, but including about 350,000 Greek Christians, 260,000 Maronites and Roman Catholics, 175,000 Jews, 48,000 Druses, and 17,000 Metualis and Yezidis. The W. or coast portion is mountainous; the E. is chiefly an elevated plain. The mountain-ranges proceed mostly N. to S.,—the Alma-Dagh and Mount Lebanon, in which Jebel-Makmel, 10,000 feet, is the highest point in Syria. These terminate on the coast in bold headlands, as do several spurs of *Anti-Libanus,* which range in Palestine, enclosing the fertile valley Cœle-Syria. The mountains are rugged, consisting of limestone, overlying slate, and other Silurian rocks, which appear in the summits of Libanus; but at their bases are many fertile tracts, in the basins of small rivers, and here are several plains of high fertility, as those of Haooran in the E., Antioch and Aleppo in the N., Esdraelon and Sharon in the S. In the S. and E., granite, gneiss, and dolomite mountains skirt the volcanic region of the Dead Sea, which is entered by the river Jordan; besides which, the chief rivers are the Orontes or El Aasy, the Litany, and the Nahr-el-Kebeer, entering the Mediterranean, and the Barrada, which waters Damascus. The principal lakes are the Dead Sea, Tiberias, and Bahr-el-Hooleh, in the valley of the Jordan; with some smaller lakes or marshes near Damascus and Antioch. The surface being very uneven, the climate and products vary greatly within short distances. Along the coasts, and in the valley of the Jordan, the heat is great, and the orange, banana, and date flourish, while the summits of the mountains are seen covered with snow. In the N., and on the elevated plain E. of the mountains, the climate is colder; but at Aleppo frosts are seldom severe, and snow rarely lies on the ground for more than a day at a time. The corn is ripe early in May, and from June to September summer heats prevail, unbroken by any rain, though tempered in the W. by sea-breezes. The *samiel,* a wind like the *simoom* of the desert, sometimes occurs at this season, and shocks of earthquake are frequent. There are heavy rains in spring and autumn, and the trees frequently retain their foliage till the beginning of December. Wheat, barley, maize, millet, lentils, and sesamum are raised in the plains, principally in the Haooran, which has always been considered the granary of Syria. Cotton and the mulberry flourish on the coast, and silk is extensively produced on the slopes of Lebanon. Other chief products are sheep's wool, olive oil, sugar, indigo, scammony and other gums, safflower, dates, timber, hides, and skins. The wild animals include the buffalo, hyena, and jackal; the camel and mule are employed as beasts of burden; horses are small, but strong and active. Sheep and live-stock form, as in ancient times, a chief part of the wealth of the inhabitants; and, all merchandise being conveyed on the backs of animals, it is estimated that the transit trade employs 80,000 beasts and about 30,000 drivers. About 10,000 pounds of sponge, fished on the coast, are sent annually to the ports of the Mediterranean. Damascus had, till 1860, many looms employed in the manufacture of silks, and the same manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent in Aleppo and Beyroot. Cotton and some woollen fabrics, shawls, and gold and silver thread stuffs are also woven there and elsewhere. Glass, earthenwares, leather, and soap are made in the above and other towns, and in Palestine ecclesiastical ornaments are manufactured for sale. Commerce is greatly impeded by the want of roads, those that exist being mere mule- or camel-tracks. The only carriage-road is that from Beyroot to Damascus, opened in 1863; a second is being made between Beyroot and Saida. But as Syria is on the high route from Bagdad, Mosul, and Erzroom to Mecca, caravans annually traverse it, bringing galls, indigo, Mocha coffee, skins, Cashmere shawls, and other Indian manufactures, also the products of Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, and Persia, which are exchanged here for European manufactures and cochineal. Exports, grain, seeds, cotton, galls, wool, madder-root, gum, &c. Imports, cottons, copper, iron, tin, woollens, coals, indigo, pepper, coffee, apparel, &c. Latakeea, Tripoli, Beyroot, Cæsarea, and Jaffa are the principal seaport towns. The trade of Syria is chiefly conducted by Christians, Jews, or Armenians. The Mohammedans are most numerous in the secondary towns and in the rural districts. The Druses, a peculiar tribe, are chiefly agricultural, but partly occupied in domestic weaving and other manufactures; they inhabit a part of Mount Lebanon, where they live under an emir or prince of their own race. The Maronites are also a peculiar people, and have a patriarch, 12 bishops, and numerous convents. The Metualis are Mohammedans of the Persian or Shiah sect; and the Yezidis and some other tribes are adherents of idolatrous or heretical creeds. Syria proper is divided into the vilayets of Syria and Aleppo and the districts of Beyroot, Lebanon, and Jerusalem; the chief cities are Aleppo, Damascus, Beyroot, Antioch, Hamah, Homs, Jerusalem, Nabloos, Saida, and Gaza. The great majority of the Christian population of Syria belong to the Roman Catholic church, or some of its Eastern forms, as Maronites, Greek Catholics, &c. In consequence of an outbreak among the Druse population, caused by religious fanaticism and political jealousy and ending in the massacre of the Christians, a French army occupied the country from August 17, 1860, to June, 1861. The massacre left 10,000 orphans to be provided for. The government is conducted in the same corrupt and extortionate manner as in the other provinces of Turkey. Public revenue, derived from taxation of every kind, is estimated at $2,000,000. See Palestine.

Syriam, sïr‵re-åm′, a town of British Burmah, in Pegu, 15 miles E. of Rangoon, on a branch of the Irrawaddy, in its delta.

Syrmia, sir′me-å, or **Syrmien,** sēēʀ′me-ẹn, the easternmost county of Slavonia, in Austro-Hungary, between the Danube and Drave. It gives title to a bishop. Capital, Vukovar. Pop. 122,592.

Syrtis Minor. See Gulf of Cabes.

Syrtis Major, the ancient name of the Gulf of Sidra.

Sysola, sis-so′lå, a river of Russia, rises in the N.E. of the government of Viatka, flows circuitously N.N.W., and joins the Vitchegda after a course of about 200 miles.

Sysseele, sis′så‵lẹh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 40 miles E. of Bruges. Pop. 1808.

Sytchewsk, a town of Russia. See Sitchevka.

Syzran, siz-rån′, a town of Russia, government and 70 miles S. of Simbeersk, on the Syzran, near its confluence with the Volga. Pop. 19.443. It has various factories, numerous churches, and public schools.

Szabadszallas, sŏh‵bŏd‵sạl‵lạsh′, a village of Hungary, in Cumania, 23 miles S.W. of Kecskemet. Pop. 6071.

Szabadka, Hungary. See Theresienstadt.

Szabolcs, sŏh‵boltch′, a county of Hungary, the capital of which is Nagy Kallo. Area, 1890 square miles. Pop. 220,708.

Szalad, sŏh‵lŏd′, or **Zala,** a county of Hungary, N.W. of Balatony Lake, and named from the river Szala, a tributary to the lake. Capital town, Szala-Egerszeg. (See Egerszeg.) Area, 1969 square miles. Pop. 333,237.

Szalt, sålt or s′sålt (anc. *Amathus?*), a town of Syria, at the S. foot of Mount Gilead, 42 miles N.E. of Jerusalem. It stands on the declivity of a height crowned by a fortress, and exports raisins, sumach, and woven fabrics. It has about 500 houses.

Szamos, sŏh‵mosh′, a river of Transylvania and Hungary, formed by the union of the Great and Little Szamos, 10 miles N. of Szamos-Ujvar, flows N.W., and joins the Theiss near the mouth of the Kraszna. Total course, 200 miles.

Szamos-Ujvar, sŏh‵mosh′-oo‵e-vạʀ′, or **Armenierstadt,** aʀ-må′ne-ẹr-stått, a town of Transylvania, co. of Inner Szolnok, on the Szamos, 22 miles N.E. of Klausenburg. It has a castle, and salt springs and mines in its vicinity.

Szamotuly, a town of Prussia. See Samter.

Szanto, sŏn′to, a town of Hungary, co. of Aba Uj Var, 12 miles N.N.W. of Tokay. Pop. 4142.

Szany, sŏñ, a town of Hungary, co. of Oedenburg, 23 miles S.W. of Raab. Pop. 2374.

Szarvas, sŏʀ′vŏsh‵, a town of Hungary, co. of Békés, on the Körös, 22 miles N.E. of Csongrad. Pop. 22,446.

Szas-Regen, sạs-rå‵ghẹn′, a town of Transylvania, co. of Thorad, on the Maros, 19 miles N.N.E. of Maros-Vásárhely. Pop. 4771.

Szasz-Sebes, Transylvania. See Mühlbach.

Szaszvaros, sȧsˋvå′rŏshˋ (Ger. *Broos,* brōs), a town of Transylvania, in Saxonland, on an affluent of the Maros, 24 miles S.W. of Karlsburg.

Szathmar, sŏtˋmȧʀ′, or **Szathmar-Varmegye,** sŏtˋmȧʀ′-vaʀˋmĕd′yȧˋ, a county in the E. and S.E. of Hungary. Area, 2258 square miles. Pop. 308,883.

Szathmar-Nemeth, sŏtˋmȧʀ′-nȧˋmĕt′, a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Szathmar, on the Szamos, 60 miles N.E. of Debreczin. Pop. 18,353. It consists of Nemethi on the right or N. bank and Szathmar on an island in the river, the latter fortified. It has a cathedral, a college, and a trade in wine and woollen fabrics.

Száva, a river of Hungary. See Save.

Szczuzin, or **Schtschutschin,** sh′choo′chinˋ, a town of Poland, in Lomza, 35 miles S.W. of Augustovo. P. 4457.

Szeben, a town of Hungary. See Seben.

Sze-Chuen, a province of China. See Se-Chuen.

Szecseny, sȧˋchĕñ′, a town of Hungary, co. of Neograd, on the Ipoly, near Balassa-Gyarmath. Pop. 3582.

Szegedin, sĕg′ĕd-inˋ or sĕgˋĕdˋeen′, or **Zegedin,** a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Csongrad, on the Theiss, at the influx of the Maros, 53 miles W.N.W. of Arad. Lat. 46° 17′ N.; lon. 20° 10′ E. Pop. 70,179. It is divided into the Palanka, or central town, in which the residences of the merchants are grouped around an old square Turkish fortress, the upper and lower towns, and New Szegedin, on the E. bank of the Theiss, reached by a bridge of boats. It has a vast market-place, numerous churches, convents, high schools, hospitals, and a theatre. Szegedin has many soap-factories, manufactures of woollens, leather, and tobacco, boat-building yards, a large export trade in corn, rape-seed, and tallow, and imports of Tokay wines, timber, and manufactured goods from Vienna, Bohemia, &c. In 1879 it was nearly destroyed by a great flood.

Szeghalom, sĕgˋŏhˋlom′, a village of Hungary, co. of Békés, 80 miles S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 6410.

Szegvar, sĕgˋvȧʀ′, a village of Hungary, co. of Csongrad, 80 miles S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 5611.

Szekely, Transylvania. See Udvarhely.

Szekely-Keresztur, sȧˋkĕl′-kȧˋrĕsˋtooʀ′, a town of Transylvania, on the Great Kokel, 12 miles N.E. of Schässburg. Pop. 7212.

Szekler-Land, a subdivision of Transylvania, named from the Szeklers, a race near kindred to the Magyars.

Székszard, or **Szegszard,** sĕkˋsŏʀd′, a town of Hungary, co. of Tolna, 30 miles N.E. of Fünfkirchen, noted for its good wine. Pop. 9786.

Szemptz, a town of Hungary. See Wartberg.

Szenicz, sȧˋnits′, a town of Hungary, co. and 44 miles N.N.W. of Neutra. Pop. 2710.

Szenta, a town of Hungary. See Zenta.

Szentes, sĕnˋtĕsh′, a town of Hungary, co. of Csongrad, near the Theiss, 30 miles N. of Szegedin. Pop. 27,015.

Szent György, sĕnt d′yöʀdj, a town of Hungary, co. and 8 miles N.N.E. of Presburg, at the foot of a castle-crowned height. It has Roman Catholic churches, a Protestant church, a college, and sulphur baths.

Szent György, a village of Hungary, in Jazygia, on the Zagyva, an affluent of the Theiss, 12 miles S.E. of Jasz-Bereny. Pop. 2740.

Szent Janos, a village of Hungary. See Saint John.

Szent Martony, Hungary. See Martonhegy.

Szent Mihaly, sĕnt meeˋhȧl′, a village of Hungary, 12 miles from Tokay, with a trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 4785.

Szent Mihaly, O, ō sĕnt meeˋhȧl′, a village of Hungary, co. of Temes, on the Bega Canal, E.N.E. of Temesvar. Pop. 2130.

Szent Miklos. See Gyergyö-Szent-Miklos.

Szent Miklos, sĕnt mee′kloshˋ, a village of Hungary, co. of Stuhlweissenburg, 12 miles from Földvar.

Szent Miklos, a town of Hungary, capital of Liptau, on the Waag, 34 miles N.E. of Neusohl. Pop. 2179. It has a church, a synagogue, breweries, and salt-refineries.

Szent Miklos Bar, sĕnt mee′kloshˋ baʀ, a village of Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 32 miles N. of Presburg, on the Miava. Pop. 2388.

Szent Miklos Kun. See Kun-Szent-Miklos.

Szent Miklos, Nagy, nŏdj sĕnt mee′kloshˋ, a market-town of Hungary, in Thither Danube, co. of Torontal, 35 miles W.S.W. of Arad, on the Maros. It contains a Roman Catholic and a Greek non-united parish church and a practico-economical industrial school. Pop. 9750.

Szent Miklos Sziget, sĕnt mee′kloshˋ sig′ĕtˋ, a village of Hungary, 4 miles S. of Pesth, on an island formed by the left arm of the Danube. Pop. 2187.

Szent Miklos Török, sĕnt mee′kloshˋ töˋrök′, a town of Hungary, co. of Heves, 58 miles S.W. of Debreczin. Pop. 10,437.

Szent Peter, sĕnt pȧ′tĕr, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Borsod, on the Sajo, 8 miles N.N.W. of Miskolcz. Pop. 2730.

Szeny, a town of Croatia. See Zengg.

Szepsi, a town of Hungary. See Moldau.

Szered, sȧˋrĕd′, a town of Hungary, co. of Presburg, on the Waag, 40 miles E.N.E. of Presburg by railway. It has a castle of Prince Esterhazy. Pop. 3434.

Szeszuppe, shȧ-shoop′pȧ, a river of Poland and Prussia, joins the Niemen 6 miles E. of Ragnit, after a N.W. course of 140 miles. Principal affluent, the Schirwind.

Szigeth, see′ghĕtˋ (sometimes written **Ziget**), a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Marmaros, on the Theiss, 90 miles N. of Klausenburg. Pop. 8833. Near it are salt-mines.

Szigetvar, seeˋghĕtˋvȧʀ′, a village of Hungary, co. of Sümegh, 21 miles W. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 4703.

Szivacz, see′vȧtsˋ, united villages of Hungary, co. of Bacs, 14 miles E.S.E. of Zombor. Pop. 6900.

Szmygiel, a town of Prussia. See Schmiegel.

Szoboszlo, soˋbos′sloˋ, a town of Hungary, in the Haiduck district, 12 miles S.W. of Debreczin. P. 13,800.

Szolna, sol′nŏhˋ, or **Zsolna** (Ger. *Sillein,* sil′līne), a town of Hungary, co. and 35 miles N.E. of Trentschin, on the Waag. Pop. 2870.

Szolnok, solˋnok′, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Heves, on the Theiss, 54 miles E.S.E. of Pesth. P. 15,847.

Szolnok, Inner and Middle, two counties of Transylvania, watered by the Szamos and its affluents.

Szombathely, Hungary. See Stein-am-Anger.

Szomolnok, a town of Hungary. See Schmölnitz.

Szrem, a town of Prussia. See Schrimm.

Szroda, a town of Prussia. See Schroda.

Sztanicsics, stȧˋneeˋchitch′, a town of Hungary, co. of Bacs, 11 miles N.N.E. of Zombor. Pop. 5731.

Sztapar, stŏhˋpȧʀ′ (?), a village of Hungary, co. of Bacs, 8 miles S.S.E. of Zombor. Pop. 3100.

Szubin, a town of Prussia. See Schubin.

Szurul, sooˋrool′, the highest mountain of the Lower Carpathians, between Transylvania and Wallachia, near the Rothenthurm Pass. Height, 7547 feet.

Szwabenicze, Moravia. See Schwabenitz.

T.

Taas, Taes, or **Taez,** tȧz or tȧs, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 55 miles E.N.E. of Mocha. It has numerous mosques.

Taasinge, to′singˋgheh, written also **Thorsenge,** an island of Denmark, immediately S. of Funen. Area, 27 square miles. Pop. 4360. Surface undulating and highly fertile. On its W. side is the village of Tröense.

Tab, tȧb, called also **Zohreh** and **Zoreth** (anc. *Oroa′tis?* or *Aro′sis?*), a river of Persia, separates the provinces of Fars and Khoozistan, and, after a W. course of 150 miles, enters the Persian Gulf near its N. extremity.

Tabarca, tȧ-baʀ′kȧ, **Nueva Tabarca,** nwȧ′vȧ tȧ-baʀ′kȧ, or **Isla Plana,** ees′lȧ plȧ′nȧ, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, coast of Spain, 5 miles S. of Alicante, lat. 38° 9′ N., lon. 0° 30′ W., about 1½ miles in length, and 5 furlongs in breadth. Pop. 500.

Tabareeyeh, or **Tabariyeh,** tȧbˋȧ-ree′yȧ, written also **Tabaria** (anc. *Tibe′rias*), a town of Palestine, 27 miles E.S.E. of Acre, on the W. shore of the Lake of Tiberias. It is seated on a narrow strip of undulating land, between the lake and a mountain-knot connected with Tabor, and it is enclosed landward by a strong wall flanked with towers. The principal edifice is a castle at its N.W. extremity. Near it are some hot baths, adjacent to which is a palace erected in 1833 by Ibrahim Pasha during the Egyptian occupation of Syria. See LAKE OF TABARBEYEH.

Tabas, tå'bås'; or **Tubbus,** tŭb'bŭs' (anc. *Tabæ*), a town of Persia, province and 155 miles N.E. of Yezd. Its interior is a mass of ruinous huts, inhabited by 100 families.

Tabasco, tå-BÅS'ko, or **Grijota,** gre-HO'tå, a river of Mexico, states of Chiapa and Tabasco, after a N. course of 250 miles, enters the Gulf of Mexico, lat. 18° 35' N., lon. 92° 37' W. Affluents, the Usumasinta, Chilapa, Chilapilla, and Tabasquillo. At San Juan Bautista its arm the Chiltepec proceeds direct to the Gulf of Mexico, and it is navigable for 70 or 80 leagues above that town.

Tabasco, a state of Mexico, bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Mexico, E. by Campeachy, S. by Chiapa, S.W. by Oajaca, and N.W. by Vera Cruz. It extends from lat. 17° to 18° 40' N., and from lon. 91° 20' to 94° 40' W. Length, from W. to E., measured on the parallel of 18° N., about 200 miles; mean breadth, about 60 miles. Area, 11,846 square miles. It has a long extent of coast-line, containing among other remarkable indentations that of the large Laguna de Terminos on the N.E., with its beautiful islands of Laguna, Carmen, and Puerto-Real. The surface consists almost entirely of a great flat, sloping gradually to the sea, but in many parts so low as to be subject to inundations, which often isolate its villages and leave no means of communication except by canoes. The streams, though numerous, are short and shallow, and generally obstructed at their mouths by bars and flats. The more important are the Usumasinta and Tabasco, which converge and have a common outlet; the Chiltepec, the Santa Ana, remarkable for the size of its estuary, the Tonala, the Uspanapan, and the Guachapa or Paso, forming part of the boundary between Tabasco and Vera Cruz. The climate is excessively hot, and very unhealthy. A large portion of the state is still covered with primeval forests of oak, cedar, mahogany, and ironwood, with occasional spaces in which indigo and vanilla are found. The soil is very fertile. The products comprise maize, excellent sugar-cane and cacao, timber, and dyewoods of superior quality; coffee and cotton thrive. The principal exports are logwood and cacao. The streams abound with fish, and the bees of the forests yield large supplies of honey and wax. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians. Principal towns, San Juan Bautista and Frontera. Pop. 83,707.

Tabasquillo, tå-BÅS-keel'yo (the "Little Tabasco"), a river of Mexico, joins the Tabasco from the W., 8 miles S.W. of Frontera. Its banks are lined with fine timber.

Tabatinga, tå-bå-tin'gå, a town of Brazil, on the Peruvian frontier, on the left bank of the Amazon, near lat. 4° 35' S., lon. 70° 20' W., with a fort, government buildings, and barracks.

Taberg, tå'bèRG, a mountain of Sweden, 10 miles S.S.W. of Jönköping. Height, 1129 feet.

Ta'berg, a post-village in Annsville township, Oneida co., N.Y., on Fish Creek, 26 miles W.N.W. of Utica, 2 miles N. of Taberg Station, which is at Blossville, on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad. It has 2 or 3 churches, a furnace, a cotton-mill, and other mills. Pop. 400.

Tabernacle, tab'ẹr-nạ-kẹl, a post-hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., in Shamong township, on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, about 35 miles E.S.E. of Camden. It has a church.

Tabernacle, township, Randolph co., N.C. P. 1296.

Tabernacle, a post-hamlet of Marion co., S.C., 9 miles S. of Marion. It has a church.

Tabernacle, township, Orangeburg co., S.C. Pop. 855.

Tabernacle, a hamlet of Tipton co., Tenn., about 7 miles S.E. of Covington. It has 2 churches.

Tabernas, tå-BÊR'nås, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles N.E. of Almeria. It has coal-, lead-, and iron-mines in its vicinity. Pop. 4549.

Tabernas de Valldigna, tå-BÊR'nås då vaI-deeg'nå, a town of Spain, 22 miles from Valencia. Pop. 5771.

Ta'bertown, a township of Cass co., Ind. Pop. 447.

Ta'berville, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Mo., on the Osage River, about 66 miles S.S.W. of Sedalia. It has a grist-mill. Pop. 160.

Tablas, tå'BLÅS (?), one of the Philippine Islands, 30 miles S.E. of Mindoro. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 3 miles. Lat. 12° 34' N.; lon. 122° 18' E.

Tablat, tå'blåt or tå'blå', called also **Sanct Fiden,** sånkt fee'dẹn, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and within 1 mile of St. Gall.

Table (tā'b'l) **Bay,** an inlet of the Atlantic, on the S.W. coast of Africa, Cape Colony, Green Point being in lat. 33° 53' 12" S., lon. 18° 24' 30" E. Breadth of entrance, about 6 miles. Cape Town is on its S. shore, at the back of which is the conspicuous Table Mountain. The bay is capable of sheltering the largest fleet, and, except from June to August, always affords secure anchorage. It is defended by several forts, and has a light-house near its W. extremity.

Table Bluff, a post-township of Humboldt co., Cal. Pop. 408.

Table Cape, New Zealand. See CAPE TABLE.

Table Grove, Fulton co., Ill. See LAUREL HILL.

Table Mound, township, Dubuque co., Iowa. P. 1137.

Table Mountain, Ireland, co. of Wicklow, between the rivers Avoca and Slaney. Height, 2312 feet.

Table Mountain, a remarkable mountain of South Africa, Cape Colony and district, immediately S. of Cape Town and Table Bay. Height, 3816 feet. It is of primitive formation, owes its name to its peculiar shape and flattened summit, and is often seen covered with a white cloud, named the "Table-cloth."

Table Mountain, Marin co., California, called also Tamel Pais or Tamal Pais, is a few miles N.W. of the Golden Gate. Its altitude is about 2600 feet.

Table Mountain, Tuolumne co., California, is a flat-topped mountain of basalt or lava. It is about 30 miles long and 2000 feet high, and has perpendicular sides.

Table Mountain, South Carolina, is a natural curiosity and place of resort in Pickens co. It is said to be 4000 feet high, and has on one side a perpendicular face nearly 1100 feet high.

Table Mountain, a post-hamlet of Pickens co., S.C., near a mountain of the same name, 10 miles W. of Easley Station. It has a church and an academy.

Table Rock, Sierra co., Cal. See HOWLAND FLAT.

Table Rock, a township of Siskiyou co., Cal. P. 327.

Table Rock, a post-office of El Paso co., Col.

Table Rock, a post-village of Pawnee co., Neb., on the Big Nemaha River and the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, 63 miles S.E. of Lincoln, and 6 or 7 miles N.E. of Pawnee City. It has 2 churches, a bank, and a money-order post-office.

Table Rock, a post-hamlet of Burke co., N.C., 10 miles N.W. of Morganton.

Table Rock, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Pa., 6 miles N. of Gettysburg. It has a grist-mill and a store.

Table Rock, a post-office of Raleigh co., W. Va.

Table Rock, a station of the Union Pacific Railroad, 70 miles E. of Green River City, Wyoming.

Tabo, tah'bo, a post-village of Lafayette co., Mo., about 18 miles S. by E. of Lexington.

Taboa, tå-bo'å, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the Mondego, 12 miles S.S.E. of Viseu. Pop. 2571.

Taboaço, tå-bo-å'so, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 15 miles E. of Lamego. Pop. 1282.

Taboga, tå-bo'gå, an islet of the United States of Colombia, in the Gulf of Panama, 10 miles S. of Panama.

Taboguilla, tå-bo-gheel'yå, an island of the Bay of Panama, 1½ miles N.E. of the island of Taboga.

Tabon, tå-bōn', an island of Chili, off the N.E. coast of the island of Chiloe, about lat. 42° S., lon. 73° 10' W.

Taboose, tạ-boos', a post-office of Inyo co., Cal.

Tabor, tå'bor (Bohemian, *Chomow*, KO'mov), a walled town of Bohemia, capital of a circle, on the Luschnitz, an affluent of the Moldau, 49 miles S.S.E. of Prague. Pop. 6717. It has manufactures of coarse woollens and paper-hangings. It was founded by the Hussites, a sect of whom derive from the name of this town the appellation of Táborists.

Ta'bor, a post-office of Lake co., Col.

Tabor, a post-office of Bon Homme co., Dakota.

Tabor, a post-village in Ross township, Fremont co., Iowa, 10 or 11 miles N. of Sidney, and about 32 miles S.S.E. of Omaha, Neb. Here is Tabor College (Congregational), organized in 1866 and open to both sexes. Tabor has 3 churches. Pop. 310.

Tabor, a post-office of Clay co., Kansas, 45 miles N.N.W. of Junction City.

Tabor, a hamlet of Saline co., Neb., 5 miles E.S.E. of Friend.

Tabor, a station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 5 miles N. of Philadelphia, Pa.

Tabor, a post-office of Racine co., Wis.

Tabor, Mount, Palestine. See MOUNT TABOR.

Tabreez, or **Tabriz,** tå'breez', written also **Tauris** and **Tebriz** (anc. *Gaz'aca*), a city of North Persia, capital of the province of Azerbaijan, in a plain, on a river flowing into the Lake of Ooroomeeyah. Lat. 38° 2′ N.; lon. 46° 12′ E. Estimated pop. 100,000. It is beautifully situated among forests, and is about 3½ miles in circumference, enclosed by a brick wall, and entered by 7 gates, outside of which are large suburbs and fine gardens, said to occupy 30 miles in circuit. The town is miserably built, and, except its citadel and the fine remains of a mosque, it has no edifice worthy of notice; but its bazaars and caravansaries are extensive, and it is an important entrepôt of the trade between Persia, India, Russia, Constantinople, and the Black Sea. It is also the seat of some manufactures of silk stuffs.

Tabria, tå-bree'å, a town of West Africa, in Nyffé, 80 miles N. by E. of Katunga. Pop. about 18,000.

Tabusintac, tăb'ū-sin'tăk, a post-village and settlement in Northumberland co., New Brunswick, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Tabusintac River, 35 miles from Chatham. Pop. 400.

Tacaleeche, tah'kạ-lee'che, a post-office of Benton co., Miss.

Tacaloa, tå-kå-lo'å, a village of the United States of Colombia, state of Magdalena, at the junction of the Cauca and Magdalena, 24 miles N.W. of Mompox.

Tacames, a seaport of Ecuador. See ATACAMES.

Tacanova, Feejee Archipelago. See PAOO.

Tacape, or **Tacapa.** See CABES.

Tacarigua, Lake of. See LAKE OF VALENCIA.

Tacaronte, tå-kå-ron'tå, a village of the Canaries, in Teneriffe, 3 miles from San Cristoval de la Laguna.

Tacazze, or **Takazze,** tå-kåt'så, written also **Takatse, Takatsy,** and **Tecazze,** a river of Abyssinia, state of Tigré, rises near lat. 12° N., lon. 39° 30′ E., flows N.W., and near lat. 14° 40′ N., lon. 36° E., receives the Atbara, which name it afterwards assumes to its junction with the Nile at Ed-Damer.

Tachau, tå'KŎW, written also **Taschow** or **Tachow,** a town of Bohemia, 33 miles W. of Pilsen. Pop. 4111. It has iron-forges, and the oldest glass-works in Bohemia.

Tachira, tå-chee'rå, a state of Venezuela, bounded W. and S.W. by the United States of Colombia. Area, 4825 square miles. It is mountainous, produces wheat, coffee, and cacao, and has coal-beds and petroleum. Capital, San Cristoval. Pop. 68,619.

Tack'ett's Mills, a post-office of Stafford co., Va.

Taclagur, tåk'lå-gŭr', a town of Asia, in Nepaul, among the Himalayas, about 110 miles S.S.E. of Garoo. Lat. 30° 24′ N.; lon. 81° 5′ E. It is a mart for wax, borax, wool, cloth, gold, and tea, and the seat of a large fair in October and November.

Tacloban, tå-klo-bån', a town of the Philippines, on the N.E. coast of the island of Leyte, at the S.E. entrance of the Straits of San Juanico.

Tacna, tåk'nå, a town of Peru, capital of the department or province of Tacna, on the river Tacna, 1700 feet above the ocean, 40 miles by rail N. of Arica, near the mouth of the river in the Pacific. Lat. 18° 0′ S.; lon. 72° 10′ W. Pop. 10,000. Its fertile vicinity forms a contrast to the desert tracts all around. The department of Tacna has a pop. of 36,019.

Taco, tå'ko, or **Tah'co,** a river of British America, reaches an inlet of the Pacific, on the coast of Alaska, opposite Admiralty Island. Lat. 57° 54′ N.; lon. 133° 37′ W. The river is ascended by canoes for 100 miles, and pursues a serpentine course between mountains. It rises in a large lake of the same name.

Tacoary, a river of Brazil. See TAQUARI.

Tacoma, tå-ko'må, a post-village of Pierce co., Washington, on the E. shore of Puget Sound, at the W. terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which connects here with the Pacific division of that road. It is 105 miles N. by E. of Kalama, and about 25 miles N.E. of Olympia. One daily newspaper is published here. Tacoma has 2 churches, 1 or more lumber-mills, and a foundry. Pop. about 1000.

Ta'con'ic, or **Ta'ghan'ic,** a mountain-ridge in Berkshire co., Mass., and Bennington co., Vt. Some writers treat it as a branch or continuation of the Green Mountains. It extends in a nearly N. and S. direction, and is formed partly of slate and limestone. The highest peaks of this range are Equinox Mountain, in Vermont (3872 feet), and Greylock, in Massachusetts, 3505 feet above the level of the sea.

Tacony, tạ-kō'ne, a post-office of Philadelphia co., Pa., is a branch of the Philadelphia post-office. It is on the Delaware River, at Tacony Station of the Philadelphia & Trenton Railroad, 11 miles from West Philadelphia, and about 8 miles N.E. of Independence Hall.

Tacony Creek, or **Frank'ford Creek,** Pennsylvania, rises in Montgomery co., runs southward through Philadelphia co., and enters the Delaware River about 1 mile below Frankford.

Tacora, tå-ko'rå, a mountain of Bolivia, department of La Paz, in the West Cordillera of the Andes, near lat. 17° 10′ S., lon. 70° W., and rising 18,890 feet above the ocean. The village of Tacora, 13,690 feet in elevation, is at the S.W. base of Mount Chipicani.

Tacoronte, a village of Teneriffe. See TACARONTE.

Tacuba, tå-koo'BÅ, or **Tacubaya,** tå-koo-BĪ'å, a town of Mexico, 7 miles N.E. of Mexico. Pop. 2500.

Tacunga, tå-koong'gå, or **La Tacunga,** lå tå-koong'gå, a town of Ecuador, between the cordilleras of the Andes, 55 miles S. of Quito. Pop. 15,000, mostly Indians. It is built of pumice-stone, and has repeatedly suffered from earthquakes.

Tacu'sah, a township of Christian co., Ill. P. 1182.

Tacutu, tå-koo-too', a river in South America, rises in the N.E. of Brazilian Guiana, flows first N., then S.W., and joins the Rio Branco at Fort São Joachim. Length, 150 miles.

Tad'caster (anc. *Calaria?*), a town of England, co. and ainsty of York, on the Wharfe, and on a railway, 9 miles S. of York. It has a church, several chapels, a grammar-school, and an almshouse. Pop. 2443.

Tadjiks, a people of Asia. See TAUJIKS.

Tadjurah, a seaport of Africa. See TAJOORAH.

Tadmor, a ruined city of Syria. See PALMYRA.

Tad'mor, or **Tad'mer,** a post-office and station of Montgomery co., O., on the Miami River and the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 10 miles N. of Dayton. It has 2 warehouses for grain.

Tadousac, tå-doo-såk', a post-village and watering-place of Quebec, capital of the co. of Saguenay, situated at the E. entrance of the Saguenay River, 5 miles above its confluence with the St. Lawrence, 25 miles from Rivière du Loup, and 130 miles from Quebec. It has a good hotel and a number of handsome villas, and is much frequented by tourists and health-seekers during the summer months. It was at an early period the capital of the French settlements, and for a long time was one of the chief fur-trading-posts. Tadousac contains several grist- and saw-mills, and has a large lumber-trade. Salmon and other fish are plentiful in the waters here. Pop. 765.

Tadvan, tåd-vån', a village of Turkish Armenia, on the W. side of Lake Van, an inlet of which is called the Bay of Tadvan.

Tae-Chow-Foo, China. See TAI-CHOW-FOO.

Tae-Shan, or **Tai-Chan,** China. See TAI-SHAN.

Taez, or **Taes,** a town of Arabia. See TAAS.

Taf, or **Taff,** a river of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, rises in the mountains of Brecon by two branches which unite near Merthyr-Tydvil, and flows S.E. to the estuary of the Severn, which it enters a little S.W. of Cardiff. Length, 40 miles. The Taffvale Railway accompanies it throughout the co. of Glamorgan.

Tafalla, tå-fål'yå (anc. *Tubalia?*), a town of Spain, in Navarre, 22 miles S. of Pamplona. It has a ruined palace of the kings of Navarre. Pop. 5213.

Tafelneh, tå-fĕl'nẹh, written also **Tafelane** and **Tefelneh,** a fortified maritime town of Morocco, 30 miles S. of Mogadore. Pop. 3000.

Taff, a river of Wales. See TAF.

Taffoeri, tåf-foo'ree (?), an island of the Malay Archipelago, between Celebes and Gilolo. Lat. 1° N.; lon. 126° 10′ E.

Tafilet, tå-fe-lĕt', or **Tafilelt,** tå-fe-lĕlt', written also **Tafillelt,** tå-fe-lĕlt', one of the great subdivisions of the empire of Morocco, E. of Mount Atlas. Soil very fertile. It is used as a place of banishment for political offenders. The town of Tafilet is near lat. 31° 45′ N., lon. 4° 3′ W., and near here is the village of Ressant, where the governor of the province resides.

Taft, tåft, a town of Persia, province and 55 miles W.N.W. of Yezd. Pop. 6000, who manufacture carpets which have a high repute.

Taf'ton, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Pa., 3 miles S. of Hawley, and about 30 miles E.N.E. of Scranton.

Tafts'ville, a post-village in Woodstock township, Windsor co., Vt., on the Quechee River and the Woodstock Railroad, 3 miles E. of Woodstock, and about 28 miles E. of Rutland. It has manufactures of axes, scythes, &c.

Taft'ville, a post-village in Norwich township, New

London co., Conn., on the Shetucket River, 4 miles N.N.E. of Norwich.

Tafylé, tå-fe-lå', a village of Arabia Petræa, 30 miles S.E. of the Dead Sea.

Tagai, tå-ghī' (or **Souvarov**, soo-vå-rov') **Isles** are in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 11° 5' N., lon. 169° 46' E.

Tagal, tå-ʜål', or **Tegal**, tẹh-ʜål', a Dutch residency of the island of Java. Pop. 891,509. It has iron-forges, and 1900 of its population are employed in fishing.

Tagal, a small town and seaport of the island of Java, capital of a province of the same name, 168 miles E. by S. of Batavia. Lat. 6° 56' S.; lon. 109° 12' E. Pop. 7000.

Taganrog, tå-gån-rog', or **Taganroch**, tå-gån-rŏʜ', a seaport town of Russia, government of Yekaterinoslav, on the N. shore of the Sea of Azof, 65 miles W.S.W. of Novo-Cherkask, opposite the mouth of the Don. Lat. 47° 12' N.; lon. 38° 57' E. Pop. 48,186. Its port, founded by Peter the Great, is shallow; but the town is the terminus of two lines of railway and has an active commerce.

Tag'gart's, a station in Morgan co., Ind., on the Fairland, Franklin & Martinsville Railroad, 3 miles S. of Martinsville.

Taggia, tåd'jå, a town of Italy, province of Porto Maurizio, 4 miles N.N.E. of San Remo. It is an ancient place. Taggia suffered much by an earthquake in 1831. Pop. 3674.

Taghanic, Massachusetts. See TACONIC.

Taghanuck Falls, N.Y. See TAUGHANNOCK FALLS.

Taghkanick, or **Taghanic**, tŏk'hŏn-ik, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., in a township of its own name, about 11 miles S.E. of Hudson. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1401.

Taghmon, tåh'mọn, a town of Ireland, co. and 7½ miles W.S.W. of Wexford. Pop. 251.

Tagil, tå-ghil', a river of Russia, rises on the E. slope of the Ural Mountains, 36 miles N.N.W. of Yekaterinboorg, flows first N., then E.N.E., and, after a very winding course of nearly 200 miles, joins the Toora on the right.

Tagkhannuck Mountains. See TACONIC.

Tagliacozzo, tål-yå-kot'so, a town of Italy, province of Aquila, on the Ismele, 20 miles S.S.W. of Aquila. Pop. 3127. Near it, in 1268, Charles of Anjou defeated Conradin and put an end to the rule of the Hohenstauffen dynasty in Italy.

Tagliamento, tål-yå-mên'to (anc. *Tilavemp'tus*), a river of Italy, rises in the Alps, and, after an E. and S. course of 100 miles past Latisana, where it becomes navigable, enters the Adriatic Sea at Porto Tagliamento, near its N. extremity.

Tagodast, tå-go-dåst', a town of Morocco, on the W. of Mount Atlas, 98 miles N.E. of Morocco. Pop. 7000.

Tagolanda, tå-go-lån'då, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, about 50 miles from the N.E. extremity of Celebes. Lat. 2° 23' N.; lon. 125° 36' E.

Tagomago, tå-go-må'go, an islet of the Balearic group, in the Mediterranean, E. of the island of Iviça.

Ta'gus, called also **Tayo**, tī'o or tī'yo (Sp. *Tajo*, tå'ʜo; Port. *Tejo*, tå'zho; anc. *Ta'gus*), a principal river of the Iberian peninsula, through the centre of which it flows from E. to W., between the basins of the Ebro and Douro on the N. and the Guadiana on the S. It rises on the borders of Aragon and New Castile, in lat. 40° 38' N., lon. 1° 35' W., and flows W.S.W. in Spain, through New Castile and Estremadura, and in Portugal between the province of Beira and Alemtejo, and through Estremadura, to the Atlantic, which it enters at Belem, 2 miles below Lisbon. Total estimated length, 540 miles. Chief affluents, the Jarama, Alberche, Alagon, and Zezere, from the N., and the Rio del Monte and Salor, from the S. It has steep banks, an impetuous current, and flows mostly through an arid country. Its uses for commerce are at present much restricted, it being navigable only to Abrantes, though attempts have been made to extend the navigation to Toledo.

Tahal, tå-ål', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and N.N.E. of Almeria. Pop. 1129.

Tahate, tå-hå'tå, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, and in a beautiful valley, 9 miles from Zebeed.

Tahawus, tạ-haw'ụs, a post-office of Essex co., N.Y., near the S. end of Lake Sanford, about 33 miles W. by S. of Port Henry. Here are some iron-works. See also MOUNT MARCY.

Tahco, British America. See TACO.

Tahiti, tå-hee'tee, formerly written **Otaheite**, a beautiful island in the Pacific Ocean, being the principal of the Society Islands. Lat. 17° 29' S.; lon. 149° 29' W. It is about 32 miles long from N.W. to S.E., and is an elongated range of highland, which, being interrupted in one part, forms an isthmus about 3 miles broad, connecting the two peninsulas,—the larger, Tahiti proper, and the smaller named Tairaboo. The land rises to a very considerable height on both extremities of the island, the highest summit being 8500 feet above sea-level. The fertile portion of Tahiti lies in the valleys. These produce tropical plants in great abundance and luxuriance, such as the bread-fruit, vi-apple, orange, and cocoa-nut trees. The cottages of the inhabitants are of an oval form, usually about 50 or 60 feet long and 20 feet broad, the walls formed of bamboos, the floor of natural earth. The natives are a good-humored, gay, and cheerful people, and are honest and obliging. They have been converted to Christianity by the labors of missionaries, and there are now few of them who cannot both read and write. The island forms part of a native sovereignty under French control. Capital, Papéiti. Chief exports, cotton, sugar, cocoa-nut oil, and arrowroot. Tahiti was discovered in 1606 by the Spaniard Quiros, and afterwards visited by Wallis, Bougainville, and Cook. Pop. 9070. Adj. and inhab. TAHITIAN, tå-hee'te-ạn.

Tahlequah, tah-le-kwah', or **Tal'equah'**, a post-town, capital of the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, is 1 mile from the Illinois River, 25 miles E. of Muscogee Station, and about 50 miles N.W. of Fort Smith, Ark. It contains the national treasury, 2 churches, male and female colleges, and a newspaper office. It is surrounded by fertile prairies, on which many cattle are pastured.

Tahoe, tå-hō', a lake of California, at the E. base of the Sierra Nevada, about 10 miles S. of the Pacific Railroad. It forms part of the boundary between Placer co., Cal., and Douglas and Ormsby cos. of Nevada, and is about 20 miles long and 12 miles wide. The surface is said to be 6250 feet higher than the sea. This lake is environed by scenery of exquisite beauty, and has great attractions as a summer resort. Steamboats ply on it in summer. The outlet of this lake is the Truckee River.

Tahoe, a post-village and summer resort of Placer co., Cal., on Lake Tahoe, 15 miles S. of Truckee. It has 2 fine hotels. Five steamboats navigate the lake.

Tahoora, or **Tahura**, tå-hoo'rå, written also **Kaula**, one of the Hawaii Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, S.W. of Nihau. Lat. 21° 39' N.; lon. 160° 35' E.

Tahou-Rawe, Hawaii Islands. See KAHOOLAWE.

Tahquamenaw, Michigan. See TEQUAMENON.

Tahta, or **Tahtah**, tå'tå, a town of Central Egypt, province and 25 miles S.S.E. of Sioot, on the left bank of the Nile. It has several mosques, a government primary school, and many large mounds, supposed to indicate the site of the ancient *Hesopis*.

Tahuacano (tah-wạ-kah'no) **Creek**, of Freestone co., Tex., flows into the Trinity River from the W.

Tahuata, tå-wå'tå, or **Santa Christina**, sån'tå kris-tee'nå, one of the Marquesas Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, S. of Dominica. Pop. 301. Coast abrupt, and soil very fertile.

Tahura, Hawaii Islands. See TAHOORA.

Tahuroa, Hawaii Islands. See KAHOOLAWE.

Tai, tī, the name of several towns of CHINA.

Taiabana, tī-å-bå'nå, a village and parish of Brazil, province and 50 miles W. of Parahiba, on the right bank of the Parahiba. Pop. 1400.

Tai-Choo, or **Tai-Tchou**, tī'choo', a city of China, province of Che-Kiang, 75 miles S.W. of Ning-Po.

Tai-Chow-Foo, or **Tae-Chow-Foo**, tī'chow'-foo', a city of China, province of Che-Kiang, on a river of the same name. Lat. 28° 42' N.; lon. 121° 26' E.

Tails Creek, a post-office of Gilmer co., Ga.

Taimour or **Taimur, Cape.** See CAPE TAIMOOR. The peninsula of which this cape is the terminus has received the name of Taimyr.

Tain, tån, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Ross, at the mouth of the Tain, on the S. side of the Firth of Dornoch, 30 miles by rail N.N.E. of Inverness. Pop. 2287. It has an old church, an ancient tower, a court-house, a grammar-school, a public reading-room, various mills, an iron-foundry, a brewery, and a considerable retail trade. It contributes in sending one member to the House of Commons.

Tain, tåɴ, a town of France, in Drôme, on the Rhone, opposite Tournon, and on the railway from Lyons to Avignon. Pop. 2381. Near it excellent Hermitage wine is produced.

Taint'er, a township of Dunn co., Wis. Pop. 663.

Taintignes, tåɴ'teen', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 3 miles S. by W. of Tournay. Pop. 2172.

Tai-Ouan, an island of China. See FORMOSA.

Tai-Pe-Shan, or **Tai-Pe-Chan**, tī'på'shån', the name of several mountains of China, in the N. provinces.

Tai-Ping, tī'ping', a city of China, province of Ngan-Hoei, on the Yang-tse-Kiang, 30 miles S.W. of Nanking.

Tai-Ping, a city of China, province of Quang-See. Lat. 22° 25′ 12″ N.; lon. 107° E. There are other cities of the same name in the provinces of Se-Chuen and Shan-See.

Tai-Ping-Shan. See TYPINSAN.

Tairo, or **Taiara.** See KING'S ISLAND.

Tai-Shan, Tae-Shan, or **Tai-Chan,** tī'shån', an island of China, in the Chusan Archipelago. The centre is a densely-peopled plain, with many villages.

Tai-Ting, tī'ting', a city of China, capital of a department, in Koei-Choo, 80 miles W.N.W. of Koei-Yang.

Tai-Tchou, a city of China. See TAI-CHOO.

Tai-Tong, tī'tong', a city of China, province of Shan-See, capital of the department, near the Great Wall, 175 miles W. of Peking.

Taits'ville, a post-hamlet of Ray co., Mo., 18 miles N. of Richmond. It has a grist-mill and a wagon-shop.

Tai-Wan, an island of China. See FORMOSA.

Tai-Wan- (or **Tai-Ouan-**) **Foo,** tī'wån'foo', a treaty-port, the capital town of Formosa, in the China Sea, on its W. coast, capital of a department, province of Fo-Kien. Lat. 23° 8′ N.; lon. 120° 22′ E. It has 2 famous temples, and was formerly the seat of a Dutch factory, but its harbor is now choked with sand and only fit for vessels of light draught. It has a considerable export trade. Pop. 40,000. See AMPING.

Tai-Yuan, tī'yoo-ån', written also **Tai-Yuen** or **Tay-Yuen,** a city of China, province of Shan-See, on the Fuen-Ho, an affluent of the Hoang-Ho, 250 miles S.W. of Peking. It is fortified and populous, and has a decayed palace which was inhabited by the sovereigns of the last dynasty; also manufactures of fine porcelain, ironwares, and carpets. On a neighboring height is a cemetery of its princes.

Tajamulco, or **Taxamulco,** tå-HÅ-mool'ko, a town of Guatemala, 160 miles N.W. of Quezaltenango, at the foot of the volcano of Tajamulco. Pop. 2000.

Tajardi, tå-jaR'dee, a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, on a river, 20 miles N.N.E. of Lagos.

Tajo, a river of Spain. See TAGUS.

Tajoorah, or **Tajurrah,** tå-joo'rå, written also **Tadjurah,** a seaport town of Northeast Africa (see ADAL), on the Gulf of Aden, N.W. of Zeyla. Lat. 11° 56′ 35″ N.; lon. 43° 0′ 20″ E. Pop. from 1200 to 1500. It consists of about 300 wooden huts, with 2 mosques, and it has an anchorage adapted for large ships, but insecure.

Tajuña, tå-HOON'yå, a river of Spain, rises in the province of Guadalajara, flows about 94 miles, and discharges its waters into the Jarama about 7 miles N. by E. of Aranjuez.

Tak, or **Tuk,** a town of India, district and 35 miles N.W. of Dera Ismaeel Khan. Lat. 32° 14′ N.; lon. 70° 50′ E. It is enclosed by walls, and is famous for its fruits.

Tak, tåk, a town of Chinese Toorkistan, 140 miles S.E. of Khoten.

Taka, tå'kå, two towns of Japan, island of Shikoku.

Takatz, Takatze, or **Takazze.** See TACAZZE.

Takhoma, Washington. See MOUNT RAINIER.

Takhtapool, tåk-tå-pool', a fortified town of Afghanistan, capital of the province of Balkh, 8 miles E. of the city of Balkh.

Takhti Jemshid. See PERSEPOLIS.

Takhti Suleiman. See TUKHTI SULEIMAN.

Takhwara, tåk-wå'rå, a town of India, district of Dera Ismaeel Khan. Pop. 6800.

Ta-Kiang, tå'ke-ång', a river of China, in the island of Hai-Nan, enters the sea on its N. coast.

Ta-Kiang, a river of Southern China. See HONG-KIANG, and CANTON RIVER.

Ta-Kiang, China. See YANG-TSE-KIANG.

Ta-Kien-Leon, tå'ke-ěn'-lå'on', a town of China, province of Se-Chuen, on the Toong-Po-Ho, 150 miles W.S.W. of Ching-Too-Foo.

Takinos (tå'ke-nos') **Lake** (anc. *Cercine?*), a lake of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 5 miles S. of Seres, and N. of the Gulf of Orphano. Length, 15 miles. It receives the river Anghissa, and is traversed throughout by the Kara-Soo. On its W. side is the village of Takinos.

Takow, tå-kŏw', a treaty-port of China, province of Fo-Kien. It was opened to trade in March, 1864.

Takutu, tå-koo-too', a river of Brazil, rises near lat. 1° 30′ N., flows N., then S.W., and joins the Rio Branco at Fort São Joachim, in lat. 3° 1′ 46″ N. Length, 170 miles. The chief affluents are the Mahu and Zuruma.

Tal, tål, a river in the N. part of Afghanistan, rises in lat. 36° 14′ N., lon. 73° 6′ E., flows S.W., and, after a course of 120 miles, joins the Lundye.

Talaban, tå-lå-BÅN', a village of Spain, in Estremadura, province and 22 miles N.E. of Caceres. Pop. 1584.

Talacre, tal'å'ker, a small port of Wales, co. of Flint, on the Dee estuary, within 1½ miles of Point of Ayr. A harbor and quay have been erected here for the export of coal and sandstone.

Talak, tå'låk', a village of British India, province and 68 miles S.E. of Aracan. Lat. 20° N.; lon. 93° 33′ E.

Talaman (tå-lå-mån') **Bay,** an inlet on the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, N.W. of the Gulf of Makree. It receives the Talaman River (anc. *Indus?*), and on its shores are extensive mediæval remains.

Talamona, tå-lå-mo'nå, a village of Italy, province of Sondrio, 2 miles E. of Morbegno, on the Adda. P. 2246.

Talanda, tå-lån'då, a mountain of Greece, in Bœotia, 4 miles N. of Lake Topolias. Height, 3547 feet. It is also called MOUNT KHLOMO.

Talanda, a village of Greece, in Bœotia, 7 miles N. of Mount Talanda. Near it are the ruins of *Opus*.

Talanda (or **Talanti**), **Channel of.** See EURIPUS.

Talanda, Gulf of, an inlet on the S. side of the above channel, 11 miles in breadth at its entrance. It contains the island of Talanda.

Talarrubias, or **Tallarrubias,** tå-laR-ROO'BE-ås, a town of Spain, 85 miles E. of Badajos. Pop. 2817.

Talavera de la Reyna, tå-lå-vå'rå då lå rå-ee'nå, a city of Spain, province and 37 miles W.N.W. of Toledo, on the Tagus. Pop. 9285. Its buildings are interspersed with many Moorish towers. It has numerous churches, convents, hospitals, schools of Latin and philosophy, manufactures of silks, earthenware, leather, and soap, and 2 large annual fairs. Here, on the 27th and 28th of July, 1809, the English and Spanish troops, under the Duke of Wellington, totally defeated the French.

Talavera la Real, tå-lå-vå'rå lå rå-ål', a town of Spain, 9 miles E. of Badajos, on the Guadiana. Pop. 2720, who manufacture silks and leather.

Talavera la Vieja, tå-lå-vå'rå lå ve-å'HÅ, a town of Spain, 72 miles W.S.W. of Toledo, on the Tagus.

Tal'bert's, a township of Edgefield co., S.C. P. 1117.

Talbot, tawl'bọt, an island of Nassau co., Fla., off the N.E. coast, between the mouth of the St. John's and Nassau Sound, which separates it from Amelia Island. It is about 9 miles long by 2 miles broad, and produces cotton.

Talbot, a county in the W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Flint River, and is also drained by Upatoi Creek. The surface is hilly and extensively covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the South-western Railroad. Capital, Talbotton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,830,101. Pop. in 1870, 11,913, of whom 11,898 were Americans.

Talbot, a county of Maryland, is a part of the section called the Eastern Shore. Area, about 250 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Tuckahoe Creek and Choptank River, on the S. by the Choptank, and on the W. by Chesapeake Bay. The coast is deeply indented by several navigable inlets. The surface is nearly level, and partly covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Maize, wheat, pork, and grass are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Maryland & Delaware Railroad. Capital, Easton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,705,297. Pop. in 1870, 16,137, of whom 15,968 were Americans.

Talbot, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Ind., in Grant township, on the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, 31½ miles W. of Lafayette. It has a church.

Talbot, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 33 miles E.N.E. of Knoxville. It has a church.

Talbott, a station in Howard co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Fayette.

Talbotton, tawl'bọt-ton', a post-village, capital of Talbot co., Ga., about 36 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. It contains a court-house, the Collinsworth Institute for boys, a female college, a newspaper office, 5 churches, a steam grist-mill, and a cotton-gin. Pop. 796.

Talbott's, a post-office of Barbour co., W. Va.

Talbotville (tawl'bọt-vĭl) **Royal,** a post-village in Elgin co., Ontario, 15 miles from St. Thomas. It has a flouring-mill. Pop. 100.

Talca, tål'kå, a province of Chili, reaching from the Andes to the sea, and having Curicó on the N. and Maule on the S. Area, 3664 square miles. Capital, Talca. Pop. 110,388.

Talca, a town of Chili, capital of the province of Talca, on the river Maule, 40 miles N. of Chillan. It has a priests' seminary. Pop. 17,479.

Talcaguana, tål-kå-gwå′nå, or **Talcahuana,** tål-kå-wå′nå, also written **Talcahuano,** tål-kå-wå′no, and **Talcaguano,** tål-kå-gwå′no, a town of Chili, on the sea, province and 8 miles by rail N.W. of Concepcion. It has a good anchorage. Pop. 2495.

Talcan, tål-kån′, an island of South America, off the W. coast of Patagonia, and between it and the island of Chiloe. Lat. 42° 47′ S.; lon. 72° 58′ W. Length, 9 miles.

Talcher, tål‵kair′, a native state of India, in Orissa. Lat. 20° 52.5′-21° 18′ N.; lon. 84° 57′-85° 17′ 45″ E. Area, 399 square miles. It has beds of coal, and some gold-washings. Capital, Talcher (a town in lat. 20° 57′ 20″ N., lon. 85° 16′ E.; pop. 2800). The country pays a tribute to the British. Pop. 38,021.

Talcott, tawl′kọt, a post-office of Howell co., Mo.

Talcott, Charlotte co., Va. See Roanoke.

Talcott, Summers co., W. Va. See Rollinsburg.

Talcottville, tawl′kọt-vĭl, a post-hamlet in Vernon township, Tolland co., Conn., on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, 11½ miles E.N.E. of Hartford. It has a church and a manufactory of satinet.

Talcottville, Lewis co., N.Y. See Leyden.

Ta-Lee, or **Ta-Li,** tå‵lee′, a city of China, province of Yun-Nan, capital of a department, on the bank of a lake, 80 miles E. of the Burmese frontier. It is large and populous.

Talent, tå-lĕnt′, a town of Morocco, in Soos-el-Acsa (see Soos), capital of a partially independent district, on the river Tesset, 40 miles S.E. of Messa.

Talequah, Indian Territory. See Tahlequah.

Taliabo, or **Talyabo,** tå-le-å′bo, one of the Xulla Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, E. of Celebes, lat. 1° 50′ S., lon. 125° E., separated by a strait on the E. from the island of Mangola. Length, 100 miles; breadth, 20 miles.

Taliaferro (pronounced tol′e-vẹr), a county in the N.E. central part of Georgia, has an area of nearly 200 square miles. It is drained by the Ogeechee River, which rises in it, and by Little River. The surface is uneven or hilly. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Among its minerals is granite. This county is intersected by the Georgia Railroad. Capital, Crawfordsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $781,063. Pop. in 1870, 4796, of whom 4765 were Americans.

Talicota, tå-le-ko′tå, **Talikote,** tå-le-kōt′, or **Talicot,** a town of India, district and 60 miles N.E. of Kuladgee. Pop. 7459.

Talicut, a town of India. See Tallakad.

Talking (tawk′ing) **Rock,** a post-office of Pickens co., Ga., about 44 miles E.N.E. of Rome.

Talking Rock Creek, of Georgia, enters the Coosawattee from the left, at the N.E. extremity of Gordon co.

Talla, tål′lå, a village of Italy, province of Florence, on a hill, 16 miles N.N.W. of Arezzo. Pop. 2508. Guido d'Arezzo, inventor of musical notation, was born here.

Tallabonela, Pontotoc co., Miss. See Troy.

Tallac, tăl‵lăk′, a post-office of El Dorado co., Cal.

Talladega, tăl-lạ-dee′gạ, a county in the N.E. central part of Alabama, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Coosa River, and also drained by Choccolocco Creek. The surface is moderately hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests of oak, hickory, pine, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and wheat are the staple products. Marble is said to be abundant here. This county is intersected by the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad. Capital, Talladega. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,632,823. Pop. in 1870, 18,064, of whom 17,963 were Americans.

Talladega, a post-town, capital of Talladega co., Ala., is situated in a fertile valley, on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 109 miles N.N.E. of Selma, and about 85 miles N. by E. of Montgomery. It contains a court-house, a bank, 6 churches, 3 newspaper offices, the Talladega College, which was organized in 1869, a female institute, and an institute for the deaf, dumb, and blind, founded by the state. Pop. 1933.

Tal‵lagang′, a town of India, in the Punjab, division and 70 miles S.W. of Rawil-Pinde. Pop. 5647.

Tal‵laha′la Creek, Mississippi, rises in Jasper co., runs southward to Jones co., and enters the Leaf River about 1 mile above Augusta.

Tal‵lahas′see, a city, the capital of Florida, and of Leon co., is on the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, 165 miles W. of Jacksonville, about 230 miles E. of Mobile, and 26 miles N. of the Gulf of Mexico. Lat. 30° 28′ N.; lon. about 84° 24′ W. It is laid out in rectangular blocks, and has several public squares. It contains a state-house, a court-house, and 9 churches (4 colored). Three weekly newspapers are published here. This town has also a bank, a cotton-factory, and several academies and seminaries. Pop. in 1860, 1932; in 1870, 2023.

Tallahatchee, tăl‵lạ-hatch′e, a county in the N.W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is intersected by the Tallahatchee River, and is partly drained by Tompkins River. The surface is level, and mostly covered with forests of cypress, oak, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Charleston. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,228,400. Pop. in 1870, 7852, of whom 7791 were Americans.

Tallahatchee (or **Tallahatchie**) **River,** Mississippi, drains part of Union co., and runs westward to Panola co., which it intersects. It next flows southward through Tallahatchee co., and unites with the Yalabusha River at Greenwood, in Leflore co. The river formed by this confluence is the Yazoo. The Tallahatchee is about 240 miles long. Steamboats can ascend it 100 miles.

Tallahatta (tal‵lạ-hăt′tạ) **Springs,** a post-office of Clarke co., Ala.

Tal‵laho′ma, a small river of Mississippi, enters Leaf River from the N., near the centre of Perry co.

Tallahoma, a post-office of Lucas co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, about 10 miles W. of Chariton.

Tallahoma, a post-office of Jones co., Miss.

Tal′lakad, Thalakad, tål′ạ-kåd, or **Talicut,** a town of India, in Malabar, 35 miles by rail S.S.W. of Calicut. Pop. 6203.

Tal‵lapoo′sa, a county in the E. part of Alabama, has an area of about 770 square miles. It is intersected by the Tallapoosa River, and also drained by Hillabee and Sandy Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, wheat, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Savannah & Memphis Railroad. Capital, Dadeville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,624,321. Pop. in 1870, 16,963, of whom 16,947 were Americans.

Tallapoosa, a post-hamlet of Haralson co., Ga., on the Tallapoosa River, about 56 miles W. of Atlanta.

Tallapoosa River, a branch of the Alabama, rises in Georgia, near the W. border of Paulding co. It runs southwestward into the state of Alabama, in which it intersects the cos. of Cleburne, Randolph, and Tallapoosa. Its general direction is nearly S.S.W. It unites with the Coosa River on the S. border of Elmore co., about 10 miles N.N.E. of Montgomery. It is nearly 250 miles long.

Tallard, tål‵laʀ′, a town of France, in Hautes-Alpes, on the Durance, 7 miles S. of Gap. Pop. 1105.

Tallarrubias, Spain. See Talarrubias.

Tal‵lasahatch′ee Creek, Alabama, runs nearly westward, and enters the Coosa River in Calhoun co.

Tal‵lassee′, a village of Elmore and Tallapoosa cos., Ala., on the Tallapoosa River, 6 miles from Cowles Station, and 36 miles E.N.E. of Montgomery. It has a large cotton-factory, for which the river affords motive-power. About 500 operatives are employed in this factory. Pop. (estimated) 1400.

Tallassee Creek, of Alabama, enters the Coosa River in Talladega co.

Tal′ley Ca′vey, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pa., about 12 miles N. by E. of Pittsburg.

Talleyrand, tăl′le-rand, a post-village of Keokuk co., Iowa, in Clear Creek township, about 15 miles W. of Washington. It has a graded school and 3 churches.

Talleyrand, township, Wilson co., Kansas. Pop. 448.

Tal′leysville, a post-hamlet of New Kent co., Va., 5 miles from Tunstall's Station. It has a store.

Talline, an ancient name of Revel, a town of Russia.

Tallmadge, tăl′mĭj, a post-township of Ottawa co., Mich. Pop. 1475. It contains the village of Lamont. Tallmadge Post-Office is on Grand River, about 10 miles W. of Grand Rapids.

Tallmadge, a post-hamlet in Tallmadge township, Summit co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 4½ miles N.E. of Akron, and 6 miles S.W. of Kent. It contains the Tallmadge Central Union School, a pottery for stone-ware, &c. Pop. of township, 1277. Coal is mined here.

Tall′man, a post-village of Ramapo township, Rockland co., N.Y., on the Piermont Branch of the Erie Railroad, 16½ miles N. of Paterson, N.J. It has 2 churches.

Tall'mansville, a post-office of Upshur co., W. Va.

Tall'manville, a post-office of Wayne co., Pa.

Tallocus, or **Tallokas,** tall-o'kụs, a post-office of Brooks co., Ga., about 60 miles S.S.E. of Albany.

Tal'low, a town of Ireland, co. of Waterford, 12 miles N.N.W. of Youghal. Pop. 1332. It has a handsome modern church and a large chapel.

Tallow Bridge, a village of Ireland, ½ mile N.N.E. of Tallow.

Tallula, tăl-loo'lah, a post-village of Menard co., Ill., in Tallula township, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Petersburg, and 21 miles N.E. of Jacksonville. It has a newspaper office, an academy, 3 churches, a mineral spring, a valuable coal-mine, and manufactures of pumps and windmills. Pop. 339.

Tallu'lah, a post-office of Habersham co., Ga., 11 miles from Toccoa City, and about 60 miles N. of Athens. It is near the celebrated Tallulah Falls, which are visited by many tourists, and is surrounded by picturesque scenery.

Tallulah, a post-village of Madison parish, La., on the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas Railroad, 55 miles E. of Monroe. It has a church and 6 stores. Pop. 200.

Tallulah, or **Tallula,** a post-village of Issaquena co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, about 70 miles N.W. of Jackson.

Tallulah Creek, Rabun co., Ga., rises very near the northern boundary of the state. It runs southeastward, and enters the Chattooga or Savannah River. The Tallulah Falls, a few miles from its mouth, are much admired.

Tallya, tål'yŏh`, a town of Hungary, co. and 30 miles S.W. of Zemplin. Pop. 3997. It has an ancient castle, and Roman Catholic and Protestant churches.

Tal'ly Ho, a post-hamlet in Tally Ho township, Granville co., N.C., about 40 miles N. by W. of Raleigh. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 2138.

Talmadge (tăl'mij) **Planta'tion,** a township of Washington co., Me. Pop. 80.

Talmage, tăl'mij, a post-office of Newton co., Mo., on the Missouri & Western Railroad, 18 miles S.E. of Carthage.

Talmas, tål`må', a village of France, in Somme, 8 miles S. of Doullens. Pop. 1676.

Talmis, the ancient name of KALABSHEH.

Talmont, tål`mòng', a town of France, in Vendée, 8 miles E.S.E. of Sables. Pop. 980.

Tal'rig, a small seaport of Norway, in Finmark, on a bay in the fiord of Alten, 43 miles E.N.E. of Tromsöe.

Tal`sar', a town of Bengal, in Tiperah, lat. 24° 1' N., lon. 91° 4' E. Pop. 3010.

Talyabo, Malay Archipelago. See TALIABO.

Tama, tā'mạ or tah'mạ, a county in the E. central part of Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by Iowa River and Wolf Creek, and also drained by Deer and Salt Creeks. The surface is undulating, and diversified with prairies and groves. The soil is very fertile. Timber is rather scarce here. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Among its mineral resources is carboniferous limestone. Marble is said to be found here. It is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad (Iowa division) and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad. Capital, Toledo. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,459,201. Pop. in 1870, 16,131, of whom 13,296 were Americans.

Tama, or **Tama City,** a post-village of Tama co., Iowa, on the Chicago & Northwestern and Toledo & Northwestern Railroads, 50 miles W. of Cedar Rapids. It has 3 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, 2 grist-mills, 2 saw-mills, a foundry, a pump-factory, and a plough-factory. The Tama Hydraulic Works, connected with the Iowa River, afford abundant motive-power. Pop. 1161.

Tamalameque, tå-må-lå-må'kå, a town of the United States of Colombia, in Magdalena, 50 miles S.E. of Mompox.

Tamalpais, tå-mål'pīs, a station in Marin co., Cal., on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 15 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco.

Tamames, tå-må'mês, a village of Spain, province and 32 miles S.W. of Salamanca. In 1809 the Spaniards here defeated the French. Pop. 1111.

Taman, tå-mån', written also **Tmutarakan** (anc. *Phanagoria?*), a fortified town of Russia, on an island in Taman Bay, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof, 13 miles S.S.E. of Yenikale. It has few inhabitants independent of its garrison, but an export trade in salt, wax, honey, furs, &c., and some import trade.

Tamandaré, tå-mån-då-rå', a bay of Brazil, on the coast of Pernambuco, 40 miles S.S.W. of Cape St. Augustine, in lat. 8° 43' S., lon. 35° 5' W.

Tamandua, tå-mån'doo-å, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 100 miles W. of Ouro Preto. Pop. 8000.

Tam'anend, a post-office and station in Rush township, Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Catawissa & Williamsport Branch Railroad, 8½ miles N.W. of Tamaqua. It is the W. terminus of the Nesquehoning Valley Railroad, 18 miles W. of Mauch Chunk.

Tamaqua, tam-aw'kwạ, a thriving post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Tamaqua or Little Schuylkill River, 17½ miles E.N.E. of Pottsville, 40 miles N. of Reading, and 98 miles N.N.W. of Philadelphia. It is connected with these and other cities by three branches of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. It is pleasantly situated in a hilly region which contains an abundance of excellent anthracite coal. Tamaqua contains 12 churches, a high school, 2 banks, printing-offices which issue a daily and a weekly newspaper, a rolling-mill, 2 or 3 foundries with machine-shops, and a manufactory of shoes. Pop. 5960.

Ta'mar (anc. *Tamarus*), a river of England, flows between the cos. of Cornwall and Devon, forms the estuary of Hamoaze at Devonport, and enters Plymouth Sound 2 miles W.S.W. of Plymouth. Principal affluents, the Tavy from the E., and the Lynher from the W. Length, 60 miles.

Tamar, a principal river of Tasmania, formed by the union of the North and South Esk at Launceston, flows 30 miles N., and enters Bass's Strait at Port Dalrymple, 4 miles from Georgetown.

Tamara, tå-må'rå, the largest of the Isles de Los, off the W. coast of Africa, 70 miles N.W. of Sierra Leone, in lat. 9° 28' N., lon. 3° 48' W.

Tamara, or **Tamaris,** Spain. See TAMBRE.

Tam'arac, a post-office of Marshall co., Minn.

Tamarac, Crawford co., Pa. See SHERMANSVILLE.

Tamarac, a post-office of Trempealeau co., Wis.

Tam'arak, a post-hamlet of Will co., Ill., about 14 miles N.W. of Joliet. It has a church.

Tamarida, tå-må-ree'då, the capital town of the island of Socotra, in the Indian Ocean, on a bay off its N. coast.

Tamarite, or **Tamarite de Litera,** tå-må-ree'tå då le-tå'rå, a town of Spain, province and 47 miles S.E. of Huesca. Pop. 3728.

Tamaro, tå-må'ro, a river of Italy, joins the Calore 3 miles N.E. of Benevento, after a S. course of 45 miles.

Tamaroa, tăm-ạ-ro'ạ, a post-village of Perry co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, at its junction with the Iron Mountain, Chester & Eastern Railroad, 8 miles N. of Duquoin, 57 miles E.S.E. of Belleville, and 41 miles E.N.E. of Chester. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a large public school, 3 churches, and a flour-mill. Coal is mined here, and exported in large quantities. Pop. 937.

Tamarus, the ancient name of the TAMAR.

Tamatam, tå-må-tåm', a group of three coral islands in the North Pacific. Lat. 7° 32' N.; lon. 149° 30' E.

Tamatav, tå`må`tåv', or **Tamative,** tå`må`teev', a seaport town of Madagascar, on a bay of its E. coast, in lat. 18° 10' S., lon. 49° 28' 5" E. It has a fort. Pop. 3000.

Tamaulipas, tå-mŏw-lee'pås, formerly **New Santan'der,** a state of Mexico, bounded on the N. by Texas, from which it is separated by the Rio Grande, N.W. by Cohahuila, W. by Nuevo Leon and San Luis Potosi, S. by San Luis Potosi and Vera Cruz, and E. by the Gulf of Mexico. Length, from N.N.W. to S.S.E., 400 miles; medium breadth, about 130 miles; area, 30,225 square miles. The coast is low and fringed with lagoons, and separated from the sea by belts of sand; and the mouths of almost all the rivers are so encumbered with bars as to make their navigation difficult. In the N. part of the state the flatness of the coast is continued inland, and then rises into elevated plains. To the S. the surface is finely diversified. The most important streams are the Rio Grande, the Fernando or Tigre, which, besides reaching the coast, also communicates by a branch with the Laguna del Madre; the Santander, and the Tampico, which forms the chief boundary between the state and San Luis Potosi. The climate of the interior is temperate and healthy, but on the coast, in the hot season, is unhealthy. The soil is generally fertile. The vegetable products include most of the grains, fruits, and woods of the temperate and torrid zones. Cattle, horses, mules, sheep, and goats are reared; and a considerable trade, both in them and in other articles, is carried on. The foreign trade is carried on principally at the ports of Tampico and Matamoras. Iron and silver, with salt, are the chief mineral products. Capital, Nuevo Santander. Pop. 140,000.

Tamaulipas Pueblo Viejo, tå-mŏw-lee'pås pwěb'lo ve-å'HO (or the "Old Town of Tamaulipas"), also called **Old Tampico,** a decayed town of Mexico, state of Vera

Cruz, on the river Tampico, from which town it is distant 18 miles S. Pop. 1500. See Tampico Pueblo Nuevo.

Tamaya, tå-mī′å, a town of Chili, in Coquimbo, 42 miles by rail S.E. of Tongoy. It has rich copper-mines.

Tamazula, tå-må-soo′lå, a town of Mexico, state of Cinaloa, on the river Tamazula or Culiacan, 110 miles E. of Culiacan. Pop. 1000.

Tambach, tåm′båk, a town of Saxe-Coburg, 12 miles S.S.W. of Gotha. Pop. 1831.

Tambelan (tåm-bå-lån′) **Islands,** in the China Sea, between Borneo and Singapore. Great Tambelan, the largest of the group, is in lat. 1° N., lon. 107° 35′ E.

Tambo, tåm′bo, a town of Peru, department and 50 miles N.W. of Cuzco, on the Vilcabamba.

Tambo, a village of Peru, department of Arequipa, at the mouth of the Tambo River, which, after a W. course of 90 miles, enters the Pacific 20 miles N.N.W. of Ilo.

Tambobamba, tåm-bo-båm′bå, a town of Peru, department and 40 miles S.W. of Cuzco, on the Apurimac.

Tambov, Tambow, tåm-bov′, or **Tambof,** tåm-bof′, a government of Russia, between lat. 51° 20′ and 55° N. and lon. 38° 30′ and 43° 30′ E., enclosed by the governments of Riazan, Vladimeer, Nizhnee-Novgorod, Penza, Saratov, and Voronezh. Area, 25,683 square miles. Pop. in 1870, 2,150,971. The surface is level or undulating. The principal rivers are the Zna and Moksha, tributaries to the Oka, and the Vorona and Voronezh, affluents of the Don. The soil in the N. is sandy and marshy, in the E. and elsewhere fertile. More than one-sixth part of the surface is covered with forests. The chief crops are rye, oats, and buckwheat. The forests supply large quantities of timber for ship- and boat-building. Cattle, sheep, and swine are extensively bred. Horses of a good breed are reared, but the stock is mostly very inferior. Here are many forges, distilleries, tallow-factories, mills, &c. The chief towns are Tambov, Borissoglebsk, Koslov, Lipetsk, Morshansk, Shatsk, and Oosman.

Tambov, Tambow, or **Tambof,** a town of Russia, capital of the above government, on the Zna, 125 miles N.E. of Voronezh. Pop. 26,403. It was founded and strongly fortified in 1636, as a defence against the Nogai Tartars. The houses are mostly of wood. It has a college, a military school for nobles, a high school for ladies, manufactures of woollen cloth, alum, and vitriol, and an active general trade.

Tambre, tåm′brå (anc. *Tam′ara,* or *Tam′aris*), a river of Spain, in Galicia, flows W.S.W., and enters the Bay of Noya, on the Atlantic, after a course of 60 miles.

Tambro, a lake of Thibet. See Palte.

Tame, a river of England, cos. of Stafford and Warwick, rises near Walsall, flows E. and N., and, after a course of 38 miles, joins the Trent 7 miles N. of Tamworth.

Tame, a small river of England, rises in Yorkshire, flows S.W., forming a part of the boundary between Lancashire and Cheshire, and joins the Mersey at Stockport. Course, 18 miles. See Thame.

Tamega, tå-må′gå, a river of Spain and Portugal, rises near Monterey, in Galicia, flows S.S.W. through the provinces of Tras-os-Montes and Minho, and joins the Douro 30 miles E. of Oporto. Total course, 90 miles.

Tamerfors, or **Tamersfort.** See Tammerfors.

Tamesis, the Latin name of the Thames.

Tamiagua, tå-me-å′gwå, a seaport town of Mexico, state and 70 miles S.E. of Tampico, in an unhealthy situation, between the Lake of Tamiagua and the Gulf of Mexico. Lat. 21° 16′ N.; lon. 97° 17′ E. See Lake of Tamiagua.

Tamiathis, the ancient name of Damietta.

Tamieh, tå-mee′yeh (?), a town of Egypt, province of Fayoom, 15 miles N.E. of Medinet-el-Fayoom, on a canal, 20 miles W. of the Nile.

Tamil, tå-meel′, **Tamul,** tå-mool′, or **Tamilians,** tå-meel′e-anz, a race of people in Southern India, numbering 14,500,000, and speaking the Tamil language, which is wonderful for its precision and copiousness, and is the most cultivated of the Dravidian tongues.

Tamise, tå′meez′ (Flemish, *Temsche,* tem′skeh; anc. *Temsica ?*), a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the left bank of the Scheldt, 22 miles E.N.E. of Ghent, with a pretty church, chapel, communal house, hospital, a fine château, several schools, and a musical society; manufactures of sail-cloth, cotton goods, hats, pottery, tobacco, leather, chiccory, oil, &c. Pop. 10,000.

Tamise, the French name of the river Thames.

Tamlaght, tåm′lånt, a village of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone, 3¼ miles S.S.E. of Moneymore. Pop. of parish, 2268, who manufacture linens

Tamlingtar, tåm′ling-tar′, a town of Nepaul, 115 miles N.W. of Purneah. Lat. 27° 17′ N.; lon. 86° 52′ E.

Tamluk, a town of Bengal. See Tumlook.

Tammerfors, tåm′mer-fors′, written also **Tam′erfors** and **Tam′ersfort,** a town of Finland, læn and 85 miles N.N.E. of Åbo, between two lakes. Pop. 8443.

Tamola (ta-mo′la) **Station,** a post-office of Kemper co., Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 23½ miles N.E. of Meridian.

Tamook, tå-mook′, one of the smaller Sooloo Islands. Lat. 6° 28′ N.; lon. 121° 56′ E.

Tampa, tåm′pa, a post-village, capital of Hillsborough co., Fla., is at the head or N.E. end of Tampa Bay, 30 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, and about 100 miles S. by E. of Cedar Keys. It has 2 newspaper offices, an academy, 3 churches, and manufactures of pine lumber. The bay is navigable for steamboats. Tampa is at the mouth of Hillsborough River, which here enters the eastern branch or arm of the bay. Pop. 796.

Tampa Bay, Florida, is on the W. side of the peninsula, and extends from the Gulf of Mexico into Hillsborough co. It is nearly 40 miles long, and forms a good harbor.

Tampico, tåm-pee′ko, a river of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, after an E. course enters the Gulf of Mexico near Tampico, its bar being in lat. 22° 15′ N., lon. 97° 46′ W. Total length, 200 miles.

Tampico, tam-pee′ko or tam′pe-ko, a post-village in Tampico township, Whitesides co., Ill., on the Mendota & Clinton Railroad, 37 miles W. of Mendota, and about 14 miles S.S.W. of Sterling. It has 3 churches and a newspaper office. Pop. about 700; of the township, 634. In June, 1875, Tampico was demolished by a tornado.

Tampico, a hamlet of Howard co., Ind., on the railroad between Anderson and Kokomo, 6 miles S.S.E. of Kokomo. It has 2 churches. Here is Centre Post-Office.

Tampico, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ind., 40 miles N. of New Albany. It has a church and a graded school.

Tampico, a post-office of Taylor co., Ky.

Tampico, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Miss., about 35 miles W.N.W. of Columbus. It has 2 churches.

Tampico, a hamlet of Darke co., O., 9 miles S.W. of Greenville. It has 2 churches. Pop. 67.

Tampico, a post-village of Grainger co., Tenn., on the Holston River, 27 miles by land N.E. of Knoxville. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Tampico el Alto, tåm-pee′ko ēl ål′to ("High Tampico"), a village of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, on a height, S.E. of Tamaulipas Pueblo Viejo.

Tampico Pueblo Nuevo, pwĕb′lo nwå′vo ("new town"), or **Santa Ana de Tamaulipas,** sån′tå å′nå då tå-mŏw-lee′pås, a seaport town of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, 215 miles N.N.W. of Vera Cruz, on the S. shore of the Lake of Tampico. Pop. 7000. It has some good dwellings in the Spanish style, military and naval hospitals, public monuments, and an important trade with the United States and Great Britain. The principal exports are specie, hides, tallow, bones, and jerked beef. See Lake of Tampico, and Tamaulipas Pueblo Viejo.

Tam-Quoon-Tow, China. See Lema Islands.

Tamsui, tåm-soo′ee, a treaty-port of China, on the N.W. of Formosa. It was opened to trade, September, 1863.

Tam′worth, a borough of England, in the cos. of Stafford and Warwick, on the Tame and Anker, at their junction, and on the London & Northwestern and Midland Railways, 6½ miles S.W. of Lichfield. Pop. 4589. The town, in a tract of rich meadow-land, has a large and handsome parish church containing some fine monuments, various dissenting chapels, a grammar-school, 2 free schools, almshouses, a town hall, market-house, assembly- and reading-rooms, cotton-spinning, calico-printing, and wool-stapling houses, tanneries, breweries, a carpet-factory, and manufactures of lace. It sends two members to the House of Commons. Tamworth stands on the ancient Watling Street, and was a principal residence of the kings of Mercia. Immediately S. of the town is a castle reputed to have been founded by a daughter of King Alfred.

Tam′worth, a post-village in Tamworth township, Carroll co., N.H., on the inlet of Ossipee Lake, 15 miles N.W. of Ossipee, and 4 miles W. of West Ossipee Station. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber, spools, and bedsteads. Pop. of the township, 1344.

Tam′worth, a town of New South Wales, on the Peel and Cockburn Rivers, 251 miles N. of Sydney. Pop. 4000.

Tam′worth, a post-village in Addington co., Ontario, on Salmon River, 20 miles N. of Napanee. It contains an iron-foundry, several saw- and grist-mills, a tannery, 3 churches, and 12 stores. Pop. 500.

Tamworth Iron-Works, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H., in Tamworth township, about 30 miles N.N.E. of Laconia.

Tana-Boogis, Malay Archipelago. See Celebes.

Tana-Elf, tå'nå-ĕlf, the northernmost river in Europe, forms in most part of its course the boundary between Norway (Finmark) and Russian Lapland, and enters the Tana-Fiord, Arctic Ocean, in lat. 70° 30′ N., lon. 28° E., after a northward course of 180 miles. At its mouth is the hamlet of Tana.

Tanaga, tå-nå'gå, one of the Aleutian Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, Andreanov group, W. of Kanaga. Lat. 51° 59′ N.; lon. 178° 10′ W. Surface mountainous, and it contains an active volcano.

Tanager, an ancient name of Calore.

Tan'agra, a ruined town of Greece, in Bœotia, 15 miles E. of Thebes. Here are interesting remains of antiquity.

Tanah, a town of Lower Egypt. See Tantah.

Tanah-Mangkesser. See Celebes.

Tanah-Pileh, tå'nå-pee'lĕh, a town in the island of Sumatra, state and 30 miles from Jambi. Pop. 4000.

Tanais, the ancient name of the Don.

Tanais, the ancient name of Azof.

Tanakeke (tå-nå-kå'kå) or **Tanekake Islands,** a group in the Malay Archipelago, off the S.W. extremity of Celebes, the largest island being 10 miles in circuit. Lat. 5° 28′ S.; lon. 119° 17′ E.

Tanal'quot, a post-office of Thurston co., Washington.

Tananáh, tån-å-nah', a large river of Alaska, which joins the Yukon from the left, in lat. 64° 7′ N., lon. 150° 8′ W. It has a rapid course of about 250 miles, but not much is known regarding it.

Tananarivoo, or **Tananarivou,** tå-nå-nå‵re-voo', sometimes written **Tananarivo, Tarnanaruvo,** and **Antananarivo,** the capital town of Madagascar, near the centre of the island, 190 miles W. of Tamatav. It is reported to have manufactures of exquisite gold and silver chains, silk stuffs, &c. Pop. 75,000.

Tanaro, tå-nå'ro (anc. *Tan'arus*), a river of North Italy, rises in the Alps near the Col de Tenda, and flows N. and N.E. past Garessio, Ceva, Alba, Asti, and Alessandria, 10 miles N.E. of which city it joins the Po, after a total course of 125 miles. Principal affluents, the Stura, Pesio, Ellero, and Corsaglia, from the W., and the Belbo and Bormida, from the S.E. Under the French it gave name to a department, of which Asti was the capital.

Tanasserim, Burmah. See Tenasserim.

Tancitaro, tån-se-tå'ro, a town of Mexico, state of Michoacan, 100 miles S.W. of Morelia.

Tan'cook Islands, Great and Little, two islands of Nova Scotia, in Mahone Bay, 30 miles S.W. of Halifax.

Tancook Islands, a post-settlement on the above islands, 9 miles from Chester. Pop. 390.

Tandah, Tanda, tån'då, or **Tandeh,** tån'dĕh, also called **Taun'da,** a town of India, in Oude, district of Fyzabad, on the Goggra, 33 miles S.S.E. of Fyzabad. Pop. 13,543.

Tanderagee, tan‵dẹr-ą-ghee', a town of Ireland, co. of Armagh, 3 miles S.W. of Gilford. Pop. 1240. It has a handsome church, several schools, flour- and flax-mills, and a brisk trade in flax, linens, and agricultural produce.

Tandjeh, or **Tandsha,** Morocco. See Tangier.

Tanega-Sima, tå-nå'gå-see'må, an island of Japan, S. of Kioo-Sioo. Length, from N. to S., 25 miles; average breadth, 12 miles.

Tanekake Islands. See Tanakeke Islands.

Taney, taw'ne, a county in the S. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is intersected by White River, and is also drained by Beaver and Bull Creeks. The surface is hilly or uneven, and is extensively covered with forests of hickory, oak, yellow pine, &c. Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. Copper and lead are found here. Capital, Forsyth. Valuation of real and personal estate, $500,000. Pop. in 1870, 4407, of whom 4385 were Americans.

Taneytown, taw'ne-tŏwn, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., on the Frederick Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 22½ miles N.E. of Frederick, and 40 miles N.W. of Baltimore. It has 3 churches, a job printing-office, and the Eagleton Institute. Pop. 413.

Tanganyika, tån-gån-yee'kå, a great lake of Central Africa, extending in a N.W. and S.E. direction about 480 miles, with a breadth of from 10 to 60 miles. It is S.S.W. of the Victoria Nyanza and N.W. of Nyassa, between lat. 3° 18′ and 9° S. and lon. 29° 20′ and 32° 10′ E. Elevation, 2711 feet. Its waters are fresh, and are probably discharged, especially in times of flood, through the Lualaba into the Congo. It was discovered in 1858 by Speke and Burton, visited by Dr. Livingstone in 1867, and re-visited and explored by Stanley in 1874–77.

Tangent, tăn'jẹnt, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Oregon, on or near the Willamette River, and on the Oregon & California Railroad, 6 miles S. of Albany. It has a church. Much wheat is shipped here.

Tangermünde, tång'ẹr-mün‵dẹh, a town of Prussian Saxony, 33 miles N.N.E. of Magdeburg, on the Elbe, at the confluence of the Tanger. Pop. 4627. It has manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, spirits, and beer.

Tangier, tån-jeer', called **Tanjeh** or **Tandjeh,** tån'jẹh, by the Moors, sometimes written **Tandsha** (anc. *Tin'gis* or *Ju'lia Trajec'ta*), a seaport town of Morocco, of which it is the diplomatic capital, near the W. entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar, S.E. of Cape Spartel. Lat. (consul's house), 35° 47′ 12″ N.; lon. 5° 48′ 30″ W. It stands on a height near a spacious bay, and, rising in the form of an amphitheatre, presents a very striking appearance when approached from the sea. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by a castle and several forts. With the exception of the main street, which traverses it from E. to W., it consists of wretched houses, huddled together in narrow, dirty lanes. The only exceptions to the general wretchedness of the buildings are furnished by the residences of the European consuls and ministers and those of a few wealthy merchants. The principal buildings are the castle, or *alcassaba*, occupying a commanding height, but in a very dilapidated state, several mosques and Jewish synagogues, and a Roman Catholic church and convent. The harbor, which was once capacious and protected by a mole, was formerly very much frequented by vessels from almost all maritime countries, but is now neglected. The trade, confined chiefly to Gibraltar and the Spanish coast, is very limited; the internal traffic is chiefly with Tetooan and Fez. The trade is chiefly in hides, wax, wool, grain, leeches, fruit, cattle, poultry, &c.; woollens, brass trays, and matting are manufactured. Tangier is said to have been founded by the Carthaginians, from whom it passed to the Romans and afterwards successively to the Goths and Arabs. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1471, and ceded by them in 1662 to the British, as a part of the dowry of the Princess Catherine. The British erected a mole which gave protection to vessels, and kept possession of it for 22 years. It declined rapidly on falling into the hands of the Moors. Outside of the town is a Roman bridge; 3 miles S.E. are the remains of ancient *Tingis*. Pop. 14,200.

Tangier (tan-jeer'), New, a seaport of Nova Scotia, co. of Halifax, at the head of a fine harbor of the same name, on the Atlantic coast, 75 miles from Halifax. This place was a mere fishing village until 1860, when the discovery of gold attracted a large number of gold-seekers. Twelve quartz lodes have been opened. Pop. 600.

Tangier, Old, or **Moose'land,** a post-village in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, about 11 miles from Pope's Head, a harbor on the Atlantic coast, 50 miles from Halifax. Gold in quartz was discovered here in 1858. Pop. 300.

Tangier (tan-jeer') **Island,** of Virginia, in Chesapeake Bay, nearly opposite the mouth of the Potomac River. N. of this island extends a range of islands, mostly in Somerset co., Md., dividing Tangier Sound from the rest of the bay. This sound is noted for its oysters.

Tangipahoa, tan‵je-pą-ho' (common, tanch-pẹ-ho'), a parish in the S.E. part of Louisiana, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by Lake Pontchartrain, and on the S.W. by Lake Maurepas, and is intersected by the Tangipahoa River, which runs southward. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of pine, magnolia, oak, and other trees. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and lumber are the staple products. This parish is intersected by the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad. Capital, Amite City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,200,000. Organized in 1869. Pop. in 1870, 7928, of whom 7592 were Americans.

Tangipahoa, a post-village of Tangipahoa parish, La., on the river of the same name, and on the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad, 78 miles N. by W. of New Orleans. It has a church and 3 or 4 stores. Pop. 236.

Tangipahoa (or **Tangipaha**) **River** rises in Amite co., Mississippi, runs southward through Tangipahoa parish, La., and enters Lake Pontchartrain. Length, 90 miles.

Tanglewood, tang'gẹl-wood, a post-office of Ripley co., Ind.

Tang‵noo' or **Tangnou** (tång‵noo') **Mountains,**

in the Chinese Empire, Khalkas country, in lat. 50° N., lon. from 90° to 100° E., are connected westward with the Little Altai, and separate the basins of the Tobol and Yenisei Rivers, and these again from the basins of several rivers which enter the lakes of Central Asia.

Taninge, Tanninge, or **Tanninges,** tån'nåzh', a town of France, in Savoy, 3 miles N. of Cluses. Pop. 3020.

Tanis, the ancient name of San.

Tanjeh, a town of Morocco. See Tangier.

Tanjore, tan'jōr', a maritime district of British India, presidency of Madras, near the S. extremity of India, having E. the ocean, and landward the districts of Madura, Trichinopoly, and South Arcot. Lat. 9° 50' to 11° 25' N.; lon. 78° 45' to 79° 55' E. Area, 3654 square miles. Pop. 1,973,731. It comprises the delta of the Cavery River, and is one of the most fertile portions of British India. The population is chiefly Hindoos, whose customs are here perpetuated in great purity. The principal towns are Tanjore, Combaconum, and Negapatam.

Tanjore, a city of British India, capital of the above district, presidency and 170 miles S.S.W. of Madras, on an arm of the Cavery. Lat. 10° 50' N.; lon. 79° 15' E. Pop. 52,175. It is nearly 6 miles in circumference, and regularly built. It consists of two portions, separately fortified, one comprising the rajah's palace, in which is a sculptured group by Flaxman, and the other containing a remarkable Hindoo temple, with a tower nearly 200 feet in height, and a black granite bull, one of the finest specimens of Hindoo sculpture, and close to which is an English church. The British residency is to the S., outside of the walls. Tanjore was taken by the British in 1749, and again from the French in 1773. It is connected by the Great India Railway with Negapatam.

Tanjore, a town of Java. See Tjanjor.

Tanktown, Delaware co., O. See Berlin.

Tann, a town of Germany. See Thann.

Tanna, tån'nah, a maritime district of India, Bombay presidency, about lat. 17° 56'–20° 20' N., lon. 72° 42'–73° 48' E. Area, 4052 square miles. Capital, Tanna. Pop. 874,424.

Tanna, a town of British India, capital of Tanna district, 20 miles by rail N.N.E. of Bombay, on the island of Salsette, having many Christian inhabitants and some Portuguese churches. Pop. 14,299.

Tanna, tăn'nah, an island in the Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides, near lat. 19° 30' S., lon. 169° 28' E. Length, 18 miles, by 8 miles in breadth. Pop. 10,000.

Tan'nahill, a post-office of Tarrant co., Tex., 10 miles W. of Fort Worth.

Tannay, tån'nå', a town of France, in Nièvre, 7 miles S.E. of Clamecy. Pop. 1422.

Tannehill, tan'ne-hil, a post-hamlet of Tuscaloosa co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 24 miles S.W. of Birmingham.

Tannehill, a post-office of Cowley co., Kansas.

Tan'ner's, a post-hamlet of Gilmore co., W. Va., 22 miles S. of Harrisville. It has a church.

Tanner's Creek, Indiana, runs southeastward through Dearborn co., and enters the Ohio near Lawrenceburg.

Tanner's Falls, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Pa., on Dyberry Creek, 7 miles N. of Honesdale. It has a tannery.

Tan'nersville, or **East Hunt'er,** a post-hamlet in Hunter township, Greene co., N.Y., among the Catskill Mountains, about 20 miles W. by S. of Hudson. It has several hotels and boarding-houses for summer boarders.

Tannersville, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., in Pocono township, 5 miles from Henryville Station, and about 27 miles N. of Easton. It has 2 churches, a tannery, a wagon-shop, and a spoke-factory. Pop. about 500.

Tannersville, a post-office of Tazewell co., Va.

Tan'nery, a post-office of Carroll co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 3 miles E. of Westminster.

Tannery, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., 6 miles W. of Indiana.

Tannery, Carbon co., Pa. See Lehigh Tannery.

Tannery, a post-office of Preston co., W. Va.

Tannery West, or **Saint Henri** (formerly **Tanneries des Rollands**), a post-village in Hochelaga co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 3 miles from Montreal, of which it may be considered a suburb. It contains 2 churches, several stores, brick-fields, &c. Pop. 4000.

Tanninge, or **Tanninges,** Savoy. See Taninge.

Tanore, tå-nōr', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, on the Malabar coast, 20 miles S. of Calicut.

Tans, tåns, a dreary waste of South Africa, in the Damara country, between lat. 23° and 24° S., bounded on the N.E. by the mountains of Tans, which rise to 4000 feet.

Tansborough, tanz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet of Camden co., N.J., in Winslow township, on the Williamstown Railroad, 7½ miles N.E. of Williamstown, and about 20 miles S.S.E. of Camden. It has a church, and a manufactory of glass.

Tantah, tån'tå, a town of Egypt, in the Delta, capital of the Gharbeeyeh province. It is 54 miles N.N.W. of Cairo, and is on the Alexandria-Cairo Railroad, at the junction of four branch lines. It is noted for its great Mohammedan festivals. Pop. 60,000.

Tantalem, tån'tå-lĕm', an island in the Gulf of Siam, 25 miles E. of Ligor, separated from the mainland by a narrow strait. Lat. 8° N.; lon. 101° E. Length, 65 miles; greatest breadth, 20 miles. The soil is highly fertile.

Tantal'on, a station in Franklin co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 94 miles S.S.E. of Nashville.

Tanuirath Doora (or **Dura**), tå-nwe-råth' doo'rå (?) (the *Adora'im* of Scripture and *Ado'ra* of Josephus), a large village of Palestine, 5 miles W.S.W. of Hebron, on the E. slope of a hill, enclosed by olive-grounds. It is the residence of a sheikh.

Tan-Yang, tån'yång', a town of China, province of Kiang-Soo, on the Imperial Canal, 60 miles E. of Nanking.

Tao, tå'o, a town of China, province of Hoo-Nan, near lat. 25° 30' N. and lon. 112° E.

Tao-Hing-Teng-Shan (or **-Chan**), tå'o-hing'-tĕng-shån', a mountain of China, province of Koei-Choo. Lat. 28° 4' N.; lon. 108° 27' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

Taoneroa, New Zealand. See Turanga.

Taook, Taouk, tå'ook', or **Toak,** to'åk', a town of Turkish Koordistan, on an affluent of the Tigris, 30 miles S. of Kerkook.

Taopi, ta-o'pe, a post-office of Minnehaha co., Dakota.

Taopi, a post-village in Lodi township, Mower co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 18½ miles E.S.E. of Austin. It has 2 churches.

Taormina, tå-or-mee'nå (anc. *Taurome'nium*), a town of Sicily, 30 miles S.W. of Messina, near the E. coast of the island. Lat. 37° 48' N.; lon. 15° 18' E. Pop. 2458. It has many large churches and convents, a hospital, and splendid remains of antiquity, comprising a theatre capable of accommodating 40,000 spectators, and one of the finest ancient structures extant, commanding a magnificent prospect. It has also remains of the aqueduct and reservoir which supplied the ancient city, sepulchres, cenotaphs, tessellated pavements, and ruined edifices.

Taos, tå'oce, almost tŏwss, the most northwestern county of New Mexico, borders on Colorado. It is intersected by the Rio Grande, the Rio de Chaco, and other rivers. The surface is diversified by high mountains and table-lands or plains. This county comprises the southern part of the vast and fertile San Luis Park. Between the Rio Grande and Rio de Chaco is a mountain-range called Sierra San Juan. The soil is fertile if irrigated. Wheat, Indian corn, and wool are the staple products, and gold is one of the chief articles of export. Capital, Fernandez de Taos. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,550,000. Pop. in 1870, 12,079, of whom 11,980 were Americans.

Taos, a post-office of Cole co., Mo., 7 or 8 miles S.E. of Jefferson City.

Taos, New Mexico. See Fernandez de Taos.

Tao-Thseu-Shan, or **Tao-Thseu-Chan,** tå'o-t'sĕ-oo'-shån', a mountain of China, province of Pe-Chee-Lee. Lat. 39° 52' N.; lon. 114° 45' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

Taoudiny, or **Taoudyny,** Africa. See Taudeny.

Taouk, a town of Koordistan. See Taook.

Taouka, tå-oo'kå, one of the Society Islands.

Tapagipe, tå-på-zhee'på, or **Itapagipe,** ee-tå-på-zhee'på, a village of Brazil, 10 miles N. of Bahia, on a peninsula in All Saints' Bay. It has extensive building-docks and a summer residence of the archbishop.

Tapajos, tå-på'zhoce, or **Topayos,** to-pi'yoce, a river of Brazil, province of Pará, after a N. course of 500 miles joins the Amazon near Santarem, its basin lying between those of the Madeira and Xingu. Among its principal affluents are the Arinos and the Juruena, and it is navigable from the Amazon along the former to within 20 miles of the head of navigation of the Cuyabá, an affluent of the Paraguay.

Ta-Pa-Ling, tå'på'ling', a mountain of China, province of Shen-See. Lat. 32° 42' N.; lon. 106° 8' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

Tapanhuacanga, tå-pån-yoo-å-kång'gå, a village of Brazil, in Minas-Geraes, 20 miles S.W. of Minas-Novas.

Tapeantana, tå-på-ån-tå'nå, one of the Sooloo Islands, S. of Baseelan. Lat. 6° 14' N.; lon. 122° 8' E.

Tapera, tå-på'rå, a village of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 22 miles S.W. of Serro Frio.

Taphros, or **Taphrae,** Russia. See PEREKOP.

Tapiau, tå'pe-ŏw‵, a town of East Prussia, 22 miles E.S.E. of Königsberg, on the Pregel. Pop. 2679.

Tapicooma (tå-pe-koo'må) **Lake,** in British Guiana, co. of Essequibo, is an artificial reservoir for the water-supply of certain estates.

Tapisi, tå-pe-see', or **Tapiche,** tå-pee'chå, a river of South America, rises in the N.E. of Peru, flows N.N.W., expanding into a lake of its own name, enters Ecuador, and, after a course of above 200 miles, joins the Ucayale, a branch of the Amazon.

Tap'ley, a post-office of Osborne co., Kansas, 22 miles N.N.E. of Victoria.

Tap'leytown, a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, 4 miles from Stony Creek. Pop. 100.

Tap'leyville, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Danvers township, about 7 miles N.N.W. of Salem. It has a church, 3 stores, and manufactures of carpets, shirts, and shoes.

Tapool (tå‵pool') **Isles,** a group of the Sooloo Archipelago, 15 miles S.W. of the island of Sooloo. Lat. 5° 40' N.; lon. 120° 50' E.

Tap‵pahan'nock, a post-village, port of entry, and capital of Essex co., Va., is on the right or S.W. bank of the Rappahannock River, about 48 miles N.E. of Richmond. It contains a custom-house, 3 churches, and a sumach-mill. Steamboats ply regularly between this place and Baltimore.

Tappan, Harrison co., O. See FRANKLIN.

Tap'pan‵ (or **Tap'paan‵**) **Bay,** or **Tap'pan‵ Sea,** an expansion of the Hudson River between Rockland and Westchester cos., N.Y. It is about 12 miles long and 3½ miles wide.

Tappanooly, tåp-på-noo'lee, a district of Sumatra, on a fine bay on the W. coast. Lat. 1° 43' N.; lon. 98° 45' E.

Tap'pantown, a post-village in Orangetown township, Rockland co., N.Y., at Tappan Station on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey and the Jersey City & Albany Railroad, 24 miles N. of New York, and about 1½ miles W. of the Hudson River. It has 2 churches. Major André was here tried and executed as a spy in October, 1780.

Tap'pul, or **Tapal,** tap'pŭl, also called **Tup'pul,** a town of India, in Alighur, 40 miles N.W. of Coel. P. 6031.

Taprobane, the ancient name of CEYLON.

Tap'tee‵, Tup'tee, or **Tap'ty,** a river of India, rises in the centre of the peninsula, near Baitool, flows W. through the S. part of the Gwalior dominions and the districts of Candeish and Surat, and enters the Gulf of Cambay 20 miles W. of Surat. The principal affluent is the Poornah, from the S. It is navigable only a short distance above Surat.

Taquari, tå-kwå-ree', written also **Tacoary,** a river of Brazil, province of Matto-Grosso, flows N.W. and S.W., and joins the Paraguay near lat. 20° 20' S., lon. 58° W. Total course, 400 miles.

Taquari, tå-kwå-ree', or **Tebicuari,** tå-be-kwå-ree', a river of Brazil, rises in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, in lat. 18° S., flows S., and, after a course of about 140 miles, joins the Jacuhy. It is navigated by small craft for about 80 miles.

Tara, tah'ra, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Meath, 2 miles W. of Skreen. The hill of Tara was in antiquity a chief seat of the Irish monarchs, and from it was originally brought the famous stone long used in the coronation of the Scottish kings at Scone. It is now in the chair of Edward the Confessor, at Westminster.

Tara, tå'rå, a river of Siberia, joins the Irtish 25 miles S.E. of the town of Tara, after a W. course of 200 miles.

Tara, a town of Siberia, government of Tobolsk, on the Irtish, 135 miles N. of Omsk. Pop. 6469. It consists of a fortified quarter on a height, and a suburb on the river-bank, inhabited by Tartars, who carry on trade with Toorkistan. It has manufactures of leather, hats, and vitriol.

Ta'ra, a post-hamlet of Webster co., Iowa, on the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Fort Dodge. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Ta'ra, a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, on the river Au Sauble, 16½ miles S.W. of Owen Sound. It contains 2 churches, 5 stores, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a woollen-mill, a tannery, 4 sash- and door-factories, a fanning-mill-factory, a pump-factory, cabinet-works, lime-kilns, a carriage-factory, agricultural implement works, &c. Pop. 450.

Tarabesoon, or **Tarabozan.** See TREBIZOND.

Tarabloos, Tarablous, or **Tarablus.** See TRIPOLI.

Tarachtcha, a town of Russia. See TARASHCHA.

Tarakai. See TARRAKAI, BAY OF.

Tarakai, an island of Asia. See SAGHALIN.

Tarakli, a town of Asia Minor. See TEREKLI.

Taranaki, New Zealand. See NEW PLYMOUTH.

Tarancon, tå-rån-kōɴ', a town of Spain, province and 38 miles W. of Cuenca. Pop. 3393.

Taraneh, a town of Egypt. See TERRANEH.

Taransay, an island of Scotland. See TARRINSAY.

Taranto, tå'rån-to (Gr. Τάρας, Τάραντος; L. *Taren'tum*), a fortified city and seaport of Italy, province of Lecce, on an island formerly a peninsula, separating the Mare Piccolo (må'rå pik'ko-lo, "Little Sea"), its inner harbor, from the Gulf of Taranto, or Mare Grande (må'rå grån'då, "Great Sea"), 44 miles W.S.W. of Brindisi. Lat. 40° 27' N.; lon. 17° 15' E. Pop. 20,547. The city, on the site of the ancient citadel, is of an oval shape, and has a cathedral, several other churches and convents, a diocesan school, orphan asylum, hospitals, manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics and velvets, and a considerable trade in olive oil, fruits, cotton, and shell-fish, which last abound here in great variety. The inner harbor is excellent as respects both depth and security, but the entrance has become so choked that it is accessible only by boats. The outer harbor, or Mare Grande, is safe, extensive, and defended by the islands of St. Peter and St. Paul. The channel between them is crossed by a bridge 160 yards in length, over which is an aqueduct conveying water to the city from Mutina, 12 miles distant; and here are the remains of an amphitheatre and a few other antiquities. Tarentum, reputed to have been founded by colonists from Sparta about B.C. 700, was long a wealthy seat of commerce, literature, and science. See GULF OF TARANTO.

Tarapacá, tå-rå-på-kå', a town of Peru, on a river, 10 miles from its mouth in the Pacific Ocean, and 145 miles S.E. of Ilo.

Tarapacá, a maritime department in the extreme S. of Peru, noted for its wealth in saliter and borax. It is an arid region. Pop. 42,002.

Tarapia, a town of Turkey. See THERAPIA.

Tarapoto, a town of Peru, 70 miles S.S.E. of Moyobamba. It has a cotton-factory. Pop. 5350.

Tarare, tå‵rar', a town of France, in Rhône, 27 miles by rail W.N.W. of Lyons. Pop. 13,563. It has a chamber of commerce, and extensive manufactures of plain and figured muslins, plush, velvet, and other silk stuffs, mostly conducted in the homes of the weavers, whose condition is among the best of any in France.

Tarascon, tå‵rås‵kòɴᵒ' (anc. *Taruscon* or *Tarascon*), a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, on the left bank of the Rhone, opposite Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a suspension-bridge, 12 miles S.W. of Avignon. Lat. 43° 48' N.; lon. 4° 40' E. Pop. 7777. It has a communal college, a church of the eleventh century, theatre, town hall, court-house, barracks, hospitals, manufactures of woollen and silk fabrics, brandy, and leather, some boat-building, and an active general trade. Near it are large nursery-grounds. Teasels, madder, and almonds are raised extensively in the vicinity.

Tarascon-sur-Ariége, tå‵rås‵kòɴᵒ'-sür-å‵re-aizh', a town of France, in Ariége, 8 miles S. of Foix, on the right bank of the Ariége. Pop. 1513. It has iron-forges and tanneries.

Tarashcha, Tarachtcha, or **Taraschtscha,** tå-råsh'chå, a town of Russia, government and 60 miles S. of Kiev. Pop. 11,420.

Tarasp, tå‵råsp', a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, in the Engadine, on the right bank of the Inn, about 10 miles N.E. of Cernetz, 4265 feet above the sea. It has a mineral spring, with hotels and lodging-houses.

Taraway, tå‵rå-wå', written also **Knoy,** an island in the North Pacific, in the Gilbert Archipelago. Lat. 1° 29' N.; lon. 173° 5' E. It is 20 miles long.

Tarazona, tå-rå-tho'nå (anc. *Turia'so* or *Turias'so*), a town of Spain, province and 52 miles W.N.W. of Saragossa, on the Queiles. Lat. 41° 55' N.; lon. 1° 43' W. Pop. 8261. It has a cathedral, 4 parish churches, a bishop's palace, hospital, and poor-house, with manufactures of coarse woollens, caps, and leather.

Tarazona de la Mancha, tå-rå-tho'nå då lå mån'chå, a town of Spain, province and 25 miles N. of Albacete, with 4199 inhabitants, and manufactures of printed cottons and handkerchiefs.

Tarbagatai, tar-bå-gå-tī', or **Tarbagtai,** tar-båg-tī' (Chinese, *Soui-Tsing-Ching,* soo'ee-tsing-ching), a small territory of Chinese Toorkistan, between Kooldja and the Siberian province of Semipalatinsk. Its chief town, Tchoogoochak, was once important.

Tarbagatai, tar-bå-gå-tī′, a mountain-chain of Asia, chiefly in the Russian province of Semipalatinsk, but forming part of its boundary, and dividing it from Chinese territories, between Lakes Zaisan and Balkash.

Tarbena, tar-bå′nå, a town of Spain, in Valencia, province and about 36 miles N.E. of Alicante. Pop. 1973.

Tar′bert, a seaport town of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry, on the S. bank of the Shannon, near its mouth, 4 miles W.N.W. of Glin. Pop. 1024.

Tarbert, Loch, Scotland. See East Loch Tarbert and West Loch Tarbert.

Tarbes, tarb (anc. *Tur′ba* or *Tarbel′licæ*), a town of France, capital of the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, on the left bank of the Adour, 23 miles E.S.E. of Pau. Pop. 11,080. It is situated in a fine plain, and separated into three nearly equal parts by two large open spaces. Tarbes has a public library, a cathedral, a *lycée* or college, a chamber of commerce, a forest board, schools of design and architecture, manufactures of copper-wares, cutlery, and paper, a national stud, an active trade in horses, and extensive markets every fortnight.

Tarbet, Loch, Scotland. See East Loch Tarbet.

Tar′bet Island, Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway, is off the W. coast, 8 miles S.E. of Achris Head.

Tarbet Ness, a promontory of Scotland, cos. of Ross and Cromarty, separating Dornoch and Moray Firths.

Tar′bolton, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on the Faile, 8 miles S. of Kilmarnock. Pop. 829. It has a church, a subscription library, and manufactures of cotton, woollen, and linen fabrics.

Tarborough, tar′bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet of Camden co., Ga., 15 miles from Waynesville. It has a church, and a manufactory of naval stores.

Tarborough, a post-village, capital of Edgecombe co., N.C., in Tarborough township, on the Tar River, about 70 miles E. by N. of Raleigh. It contains 2 academies, a newspaper office, a bank, and 8 churches. Small vessels can ascend the river to this place, and a short branch connects it with the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad. Pop. 1340; of the township, 3102.

Tardenois, tar′dẹh-nwå′, an old district of France, now included in the department of Aisne. Its capital was Fère-en-Tardenois.

Tardes, tard, a river of France, in Creuse, flows circuitously N.N.E., and joins the Cher on the left. Total course, 40 miles.

Tardoire, tar′dwar′, or **Tardouère,** tar′doo-air′, a river of France, departments of Haute-Vienne and Charente, after a W. course of 40 miles, joins the Bandiat 3 miles N.W. of La Rochefoucault. It turns many mills, and along its banks are numerous curious caverns.

Tarem, a town of Persia. See Tarom.

Tarentum, the Latin name of Taranto.

Taren′tum, a post-borough of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, and on the Western Pennsylvania division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 21 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. It has a national bank, a graded school, and 5 churches. Pop. 944.

Targee Pass. See Tyghee Pass.

Targu-Vestea, Roumania. See Tergovist.

Tar Hill, or **Tar Heel,** a post-office of Bladen co., N.C.

Tarifa, tå-ree′få (anc. *Ju′lia Jo′sa?*), a seaport town of Spain, at its southern extremity, on the Strait of Gibraltar, province of Seville, 15 miles W.S.W. of Gibraltar, with a light-house and modern fort on a rocky island, connected with the mainland by a causeway, in lat. 36° N., lon. 5° 36′ W. Pop. 5949. The town has a Moorish appearance; it is defended by an old castle built by the Moors, and has large barracks and storehouses, tanneries and potteries, and one of the most active tunny- and anchovy-fisheries in Spain. Its harbor is unfit for large vessels, but is frequented by numerous coasters. Tarifa was long a military post of importance to the Moors, as it now is to the Spaniards.

Tarifa, tå-ree′få, a village of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, on the river Tarifa, an affluent of the Coatzacoalcos.

Tariffville, tăr′if-vĭl, a post-village in Simsbury township, Hartford co., Conn., on the Farmington River, on the Connecticut Western Railroad, and near the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, 11 miles N.N.W. of Hartford. It contains 3 churches and a high school, and has ample water-power. The river here breaks through the Talcott Mountains and presents attractive scenery. Pop. about 700.

Tarija, or **Tarixa,** tå-ree′hå, a department of Bolivia, between lat. 21° and 22° S., lon. 62° and 67° W., having S. the Argentine Republic, and N. the river Pilcomayo, separating it from the departments of Chuquisaca and Santa Cruz. Estimated area, 12,000 square miles. It contains many fertile valleys, producing wheat, maize, *yerba maté*, cacao, and flax.

Tarija, or **Tarixa,** a town of Bolivia, capital of the above department, on the river Tarija, an affluent of the Vermejo, 80 miles S.E. of Cinti. Pop. 5680.

Tarim, tå-reem′, a river of Eastern Toorkistan, is supposed to receive the waters of the Yurung-Kash, Zerafshan, Kashgar, Aksoo, Yarkand, and other important streams. It flows E. and S.E. to the Lop Nor.

Tar′keo, a post-office of Decatur co., Ind., 6 miles S. of Greensburg.

Tarkiln, tar′kil, a station in Providence co., R.I., on the Providence & Springfield Railroad, 17 miles N.W. of Providence.

Tarkiln Creek, near the S.E. extremity of Cumberland co., N.J., falls into Delaware Bay.

Tark′ington's Prairie, prā′ree, a post-office of Liberty co., Tex.

Tarkio, tar′ke-o, a post-hamlet of Page co., Iowa, in Tarkio township, on a river of the same name, about 10 miles W. of Clarinda. Pop. of the township, 688.

Tarkio, a township of Atchison co., Mo. Pop. 1120.

Tarkio River rises in Montgomery co., Iowa, and runs southward into the state of Missouri. It intersects the cos. of Atchison and Holt, and enters the Missouri River about 10 miles S.E. of Oregon. It is nearly 140 miles long.

Tar Land′ing, a post-hamlet of Onslow co., N.C., 52 miles N.E. of Wilmington. It has a church and a turpentine-distillery.

Tarl′ton, a post-village in Salt Creek township, Pickaway co., O., about 16 miles S.S.W. of Lancaster, and 11 miles E. by S. of Circleville. It has 6 churches. P. 407.

Tarma, tar′må, a town of Peru, department and 25 miles S. of Junin, in a healthy valley of the Andes. It has mines of silver and mercury. Pop. about 6000.

Tarn, tarn (anc. *Tar′nis*), a river of France, rises in Mount Lozère, flows W. through the departments of Aveyron, Tarn, and Tarn-et-Garonne, and joins the Garonne on the right, 3 miles W. of Moissac. Length, 220 miles. Affluents, on the left, the Agout; on the right, the Aveyron.

Tarn, a department in the S.W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Upper Languedoc, surrounded by the departments of Hérault, Aude, Haute-Garonne, Tarn-et-Garonne, and Aveyron. Area, 2185 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 359,232. It is traversed by ramifications of the Cévennes Mountains in the S.E.; the rest has undulating hills and fine plains. Chief rivers, the Tarn, Agout, and Aveyron. One-seventh of the surface is covered by forests. The soil is fertile in grain and fruits; wine is made of good quality; cattle and sheep are extensively reared; the horses are celebrated. It has mines of coal, copper, iron, and lead. Chief manufactures, woollens, leather, and paper. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Albi, Castres, Gaillac, and Lavaur. Capital, Albi.

Tarnanaruvo, Madagascar. See Tananarivoo.

Tarn-et-Garonne, tarn-å-gå′ronn′, a department in the S.W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Guienne, and surrounded by the departments of Aveyron, Tarn, Garonne, Gers, Lot-et-Garonne, and Lot. Area, 1405 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 221,364. Surface undulating, and watered by the Garonne, Tarn, and Aveyron. Soil fertile in the plains. The staple products are cereal grains, hemp, flax, and fruits. The vine succeeds well. Horses and mules are extensively reared. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Montauban, Caussade, Castel-Sarrasin, and Moissac. Capital, Montauban.

Tarnopol, tar-no′pol, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the Sered, 80 miles E.S.E. of Lemberg. Pop. 17,210. It has a gymnasium, and Roman Catholic and Greek united churches.

Tarnow, tar′nov, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the Biala, 135 miles W. of Lemberg. Pop. 8459. It is a bishop's see, and has manufactures of linen and leather.

Tarnowitz, tar′no-vits′, or **Tarnowsky-Gura,** tar-nov′skee-goo′rå, a town of Prussian Silesia, 45 miles S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 7249. It has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics. Near it are various mines.

Taro, tå′rọ (anc. *Ta′rus*), a river of North Italy, joins the Po 7 miles W. of Casal-Maggiore, after a N.E. course of 55 miles. Affluents, the Zeno and Stirone.

Tarodunum, Würtemberg. See Dornstetten.

Tarom, tå‘rom', written also **Taurem, Tarem,** and **Taroun,** a town of Persia, province of Fars, 96 miles S.S.E. of Sheeraz. Pop. 3000. It is enclosed by a wall, surrounded by a fosse, and entered by a single gate. It has several mosques.

Taroodant, or **Taroudant.** See Terodant.

Tarpau'lin Cove, a harbor of Dukes co., Mass., on the E. side of Naushon, the largest of the Elizabeth Islands. It has a fixed light, 80 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 26′ 10″ N.; lon. 70° 46′ 5″ W.

Tar'pon, a post-office of Buchanan co., Va.

Tar'porley, a town of England, co. and 10 miles E.S.E. of Chester. Pop. 1243. The town is pleasantly situated, and has a national school, endowed almshouses, and other charities.

Tarput'try, a town of India, on the Punnair, district and 60 miles E.S.E. of Bellary. Pop. 8312.

Tarr, or **Tarr's,** a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Southwestern Pennsylvania Railroad, at Tarr's Station, 12½ miles S. of Greensburg. It has a coal-mine and coke-works.

Tarragona, taʀ-ʀå-go'nå (anc. *Tar'raco*), a seaport city of Spain, capital of a province, on a lofty rock at the mouth of the Francoli in the Mediterranean, 52 miles W.S.W. of Barcelona. Pop. 18,023. It occupies only a small portion of its ancient site; has an upper and a lower town, on a hill sloping to the sea; is enclosed by walls and ramparts, entered by 6 gates, and defended by 2 castles. It has a cathedral, very richly adorned internally, an archbishop's palace, hospital, seminary, academies of design and naval architecture, barracks, theatre, and manufactures of coarse cloth, hats, barrels, soap, and spirits, with a large export trade in Barcelona nuts, almonds, wine, brandy, and cork. It has a great mole, finished in 1874. Remains of an amphitheatre, a circus, an aqueduct, &c., attest the importance of *Tarraco* in the time of the Romans.

Tarragona, a province of Spain, in Catalonia, bounded S. by the Mediterranean Sea, along which it stretches about 90 miles. Area, 2451 square miles. Pop. 350,395.

Tarrakai (or **Tarakai**), taʀ‘ʀå-kī', **Bay of,** a name sometimes given to the Gulf of Tartary. See Saghalin.

Tar'rant, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is intersected by the West Fork of the Trinity River, and is also drained by the Clear Fork and the Denton Fork, which touches the N.E. part of the county. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of ash, pecan, walnut, oak, &c. The soil is fertile. Cattle, Indian corn, oats, pork, and cotton are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Texas & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Fort Worth. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,145,457. Pop. in 1870, 5788, of whom 5746 were Americans.

Tarrasa, taʀ-ʀå'så (anc. *Egara?*), a town of Spain, province and 15 miles N.N.W. of Barcelona. Pop. 8721. It has manufactures of kerseymeres, broadcloths, and flannels.

Tarrega, taʀ-ʀå'gå, a town of Spain, province and 25 miles E.N.E. of Lerida. Pop. 3719.

Tarr Farm, a post-hamlet of Venango co., Pa., in Cornplanter township, on Oil Creek, and on the Oil Creek & Alleghany River Railroad, 5½ miles N. of Oil City. Petroleum is obtained here.

Tar'rinsay, or **Tar'ansay,** an island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, off the entrance of West Loch Tarbert, Harris. Length, 4½ miles. Surface mountainous and sterile.

Tar River, North Carolina, rises in Granville co., runs southeastward through the cos. of Franklin, Nash, Edgecombe, and Pitt, and enters Pamlico Sound through a wide estuary. Its length is estimated at 220 miles. The lower part of it is called the Pamlico River.

Tarr's, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pa. See Tarr.

Tarryall (tăr're-all) **Creek,** Colorado, rises near the base of Mount Hamilton, flows southeastward in the South Park, and enters the South Platte River. It is 48 miles long, and falls 4200 feet.

Tar'ry's Mill, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co., Va. It has a flour-mill.

Tarrytown, tăr're-tŏwn, a post-village in Greenburg township, Westchester co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, here called Tappan Sea, 26 miles above New York, with which it is connected by the Hudson River Railroad. It is beautifully situated on the side of a hill, and contains 9 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, a fine hotel, several large summer boarding-houses, many fine villas, 2 newspaper offices, an academy, and Cottage Hill Seminary, and has manufactures of shoes, pumps, tinners' tools, &c. Major André was captured near this place in 1780. The scene of Irving's story of Rip Van Winkle is laid in this vicinity. Pop. 6500.

Tarsia, taʀ'se-å, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 13 miles S.S.E. of Castrovillari. Severino, a celebrated anatomist, was born here. Pop. 1964.

Tar'sus (Turk. *Tarsoos* or *Tarsous*, tar‘soos'), a city of Asia Minor, 18 miles W.S.W. of Adana, on the river Cydnus, 12 miles from its mouth in the Mediterranean. Lat. 36° 56′ 30″ N.; lon. 34° 58′ 45″ E. Permanent pop. 7000; but in winter it is reported to have 30,000 inhabitants. The modern town, partly surrounded by a wall, covers only a portion of the ancient site. The houses are low, mostly of stone, terrace-roofed, and built of the materials of ancient structures. Principal edifices, a castle built by Bayazeed, several mosques, caravansaries, public baths, and an ancient church. Various remains of antiquity exist in and around the city. The Cydnus is navigable only for small boats, and large vessels anchor in the roadstead of Mersina, 8 miles W. Its vicinity is highly productive in corn and cotton, which articles, with wool, copper, gall-nuts, wax, goats' hair, skins, hides, and hair sacks, form the chief exports of Tarsus; the principal imports being rice, sugar, coffee, and hardwares, from Arabia and the Mediterranean. According to some ancient authors, this city was founded by the Assyrian king Sardanapalus. It was taken by both Cyrus and Alexander, and was the birthplace of St. Paul, the stoic Antipater, and the philosopher Athenodorus.

Tartaro, taʀ-tå'ro, a river of Italy, flows S., and then E., and unites with the Castagnaro in forming the Blanco Canal. Total course, 60 miles.

Tar'tary, a vast region of Asia and Europe, in its widest acceptation extending from the Sea of Japan to the river Dnieper, and thus comprising Manchooria, Mongolia, Soongaria, and Thian-Shan, in the Chinese Empire, the states of Ferghana, Khoondooz, Bokhara, and Khiva, the Kirgheez Territory, a large part of South Siberia, and the Russian governments N. of the Caspian and Black Seas. It also comprises part of the ancient *Sarmatia*. See the several articles relating to those territories; also Toorkistan.

Tartary, Crim, Russia. See Crimea.

Tartary, Gulf of. See Saghalin.

Tartas, taʀ‘tå', a town of France, in Landes, on the Midouze, 15 miles S.W. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 1884. It has large saffron-grounds in its vicinity, and an active trade.

Tartoma, a town of Russia. See Dorpat.

Tarudant, a town of Morocco. See Terodant.

Taruman, a town of Sumatra. See Troomon.

Tarus, the ancient name of the Taro.

Taruscon, a town of France. See Tarascon.

Tarut, Gulf of Bahrein. See Tirhoot.

Tar'versville, a post-office of Twiggs co., Ga.

Tarvis, taʀ'vis, a town of Austria, in Carinthia, 16 miles S.W. of Villach. Pop. 1099. Near it are iron-works, mines of lead and zinc, and the Tarvis Pass across the Carnic Alps. Here the French, under Massena, defeated the Austrians on the 25th of March, 1797.

Tarvisium, the ancient name of Treviso.

Tarzo, taʀ'zo, a village of Italy, province of Treviso, district of Vittoria. Pop. 3731.

Taschow, a town of Bohemia. See Tachau.

Tasco, tås'ko, a town of Mexico, state and 70 miles S.W. of Mexico. It has mines of silver.

Tasco, tås'ko, a village of the United States of Colombia, state of Boyaca, province of Tunja.

Tash (or **Tasch**) **Ajak,** tåsh å‘jåk', a town of Central Asia, so close to Khiva as to be almost its suburb. It is an old place, and was once of considerable importance, but a large part of it has been buried by sands.

Tashbalik, tåsh‘bå-leek', a town of Chinese Toorkistan, 25 miles S.W. of Kashgar.

Tasheka, a town of Russia. See Koltyvan.

Tash (or **Tasch**) **Haus,** tåsh hŏws, a town of Central Asia, khanat and 42 miles N.W. of Khiva, on a canal led from the Amoo-Darya. It lies high, and has about 300 earthen huts, a castle of the khan, and a fortress.

Tashkend, tåsh‘kĕnd', written also **Tashkent** and **Taschkend,** a town of Asiatic Russia, in Syr-Darya, 90 miles N.W. of Khokan, on an affluent of the Jaxartes. It is reported to be enclosed by a high brick wall, entered by 12 gates, and intersected by canals. It has a garrison, many mosques, and other public buildings. Pop. 86,233.

Tash-Kupree, tåsh-koo'pree‘ (the "stone bridge"), written also **Tash-Kupri** and **Tash-Kopri,** a town of Asia Minor, 52 miles S.W. of Sinope. It is reported to have 1500 houses, several baths and khans, manufactures of leather and iron-wares, and some remains of the ancient *Pompeiop'olis.*

Tashkurgan, Asia. See Khooloom.

Tashlidje, tåsh′le-jå, written also **Toshlidscha,** a town of Bosnia, 66 miles S.E. of Bosna-Serai, and N.W. of Novi-Bazar. Pop. 4000. It is the see of a Greek bishop.

Tashun, tå‵shoon′ (?), a ruined town of Persia, in Khoozistan, 18 miles N.N.W. of Behbehan. It was once important.

Ta-Siue-Shan, or **Ta-Siue-Chan,** tå‵see-wå‵-shån′ (*i.e.*, "great snow mountain"), a mountain of China, province of Se-Chuen. Lat. 30° 13′ N.; lon. 102° 24′ E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

Tasmania, taz-mā′ne-ạ (formerly **Van Diemen's** (dee′mẹnz) **Land**), a British colony of the South Pacific, forming a large heart-shaped island, off the southernmost point of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass's Strait, 129 miles wide. It is comprised between lat. 40° 38′ and 43° 40′ S. and lon. 144° 40′ and 148° 20′ E., with an extent of 200 miles from N. to S., and an extreme length of 200 miles from E. to W. Area, 26,215 square miles. Pop. in 1874, 104,176. The central part of the island is a table-land, averaging 3000 feet above the sea, on which are seven lakes, varying in size from 2500 to 50,000 acres. The scenery is diversified with lofty mountains and immense forests, particularly over the western parts, which are still all but uninhabited. In many cases the trees reach the height of 350 feet and are of vast girth. Of the eastern mountain-range, Ben-Lomond is 5000 feet in elevation, Mount Barrow 4644 feet, and Mount Wellington, a magnificent pile, rising close to the sea-level behind Hobart Town, 4166 feet. The western range has Cradle Mountain, 5069 feet; Frenchman's Cap, 4756 feet; Dry's Bluff, 4257 feet; and Valentine's Peak, which is seen 60 miles off, 4000 feet. The chief rivers are, in the S., the Derwent and its branches and the Huon, and, in the N., the Tamar, formed by the confluence of the North and South Esk. The chief harbors are Storm Bay, leading to Hobart Town, and Macquarie Harbor, on the W. coast. The soil is good; but, owing to the prevalence of the forest, the labor of clearing has been very great, and the total area of land in cultivation is about 350,000 acres, yielding of wheat about 1,250,000 bushels and of oats about 1,000,000 bushels per annum. The principal minerals are gold, lead, copper, iron, tin, coal, and precious stones. Coal exists in nearly every part of Tasmania. The mines chiefly wrought hitherto are situated in Tasman's Peninsula, but it is believed that coal-beds of far greater value exist in other parts of the island. Anthracite is abundant on the southern side of the island. The small quantity of gold hitherto found was obtained near Fingal, though it is probable that the whole country is more or less auriferous. Iron ore of excellent quality abounds all over the colony, while galena and ores of tin, bismuth, and copper are found in different places. The forests yield inexhaustible supplies of valuable timber adapted for house- and ship-building. The climate is salubrious and delightful. At Port Arthur, in Tasman's Peninsula, lat. 43° 10′ S., the mean temperature of the year is 58° Fahr., of the coldest month, 53°, of the warmest, 62°; mean temperature of the whole island, about 53°. The average annual rainfall in the island is about 21 inches. The staple products are wool, grain, fruit, and timber. The live-stock number as follows: sheep, 1,500,000; cattle, 125,000; horses, 25,000. Exports per annum, about £1,000,000. Chief items, wool, bark, timber, flour, fruit, vegetables, wheat, oats, hides, skins and leather, and sperm oil. Imports, £1,250,000. About 1250 vessels, of 240,000 tons, enter and clear the ports annually. The whaling-trade is a branch of industry which yields to the colony about £60,000 a year. Gross revenue, £330,000; expenditure, £375,000. The public debt of the colony in 1874 was £1,476,700. Including Flinders and Barren Isles, it is divided into 19 counties. The chief towns are Hobart Town (the capital), in the S., Launceston, in the N., at the head of the Tamar navigation, Richmond, on Coal River, Longford, Perth, Westbury, Oatlands, New Norfolk, &c. The island has an extensive system of electric telegraph, and in August, 1859, a cable was laid across Bass's Strait. In 1879 it had 179 miles of railway and 920 miles of telegraph line open. In common with the adjacent colonies, Tasmania enjoys self-government. The governor is appointed by the queen, and there are two houses of legislature, both being elective, but upon different qualifications. The island was discovered by Tasman in 1642, and named Van Diemen's Land, in honor of the Dutch governor of the East Indies. It was afterwards partly explored by Cook in 1769. The first penal settlement formed there was in 1803, but in 1852, penal transportation having been abolished, the name of the colony was changed to Tasmania.

Tasman's (tăz′mạnz) **Bay,** an inlet on the N. coast of South Island, New Zealand.

Tasman's Peninsula, in Tasmania, co. of Pembroke, is connected N. with Forester's Peninsula. Length, 24 miles; breadth, 18 miles. On its N. and W. sides are Norfolk and Storm Bays. Capes Raoul and Pillar form its S.W. and S.E. extremities.

Tasnad, tŏsh‵nạd′, or **Trestenburg,** trĕs′tẹn-bŏŏʀɢ‵, a town of Transylvania, co. of Szolnok, 15 miles S.E. of Nagy Karoly. Pop. 7059.

Tassin, tås′sin or tås‵seen′, a town of West Africa, on a deep and rapid river, 80 miles N.E. of Free Town. It is a large place, fenced with mud walls pierced for musketry.

Tassinong, tass′ẹ-nŏng, a post-hamlet of Porter co., Ind., in Morgan township, about 28 miles S.S.W. of La Porte. It has a church and a plough-factory.

Tassisudon, tås‵see-soo-don′, a capital town of Bootan, in a valley of the Himalayas, near the Thibet frontier. Lat. 27° 48′ N.; lon. 89° 40′ E. It has a fortified palace of the Deb-rajah.

Tasswitz, tåss′wits, a village of Austria, in Moravia, 32 miles N.W. of Znaym. Pop. 1160.

Tatacoto, Pacific Ocean. See Narcissus.

Tatamagouche, tå-tå-må-goosh′, a town of Colchester co., Nova Scotia, on a fine harbor on Northumberland Strait, 30 miles N. of Truro, and 18 miles from Wentworth. It has 12 stores, and in the vicinity are freestone-quarries and copper-mines. Ship-building is engaged in. Pop. 500.

Tatar Bazardjik, tå‵tar′ bå‵zar-jeek′, a town of Eastern Roumelia, 23 miles W.N.W. of Philippopolis, on the Maritza, between Belgrade and Constantinople.

Tatay, tå-tī′, a seaport town of the Philippines, capital of the province of Calaminnes, on the N.E. shore of the island of Palawan.

Tate, tait, a county in the N.W. part of Mississippi, is intersected by the Coldwater River. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. Cotton and maize are the staple products. It is traversed by the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad. Capital, Senatobia.

Tate, a township of Clermont co., O. Pop. 2678.

Tate Creek, a post-office of Braxton co., W. Va.

Tate Springs, a post-office and watering-place of Grainger co., Tenn., 10 miles N.W. of Morristown. Here is a mineral spring.

Tatesville, taits′vĭl, or **Tateville,** a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Ky., on Cumberland River, and on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 12 miles S. of Somerset. It has a church.

Tatesville, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Pa., on the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, 12 miles E.N.E. of Bedford borough.

Tatesville, a post-office of Grundy co., Tenn.

Ta-Thsing-Shan, or **Ta-Thsing-Chan,** tå‵-tsing‵shån′ (*i.e.*, "great blue mountain"), a mountain of China, province of Shan-See, lat. 41° 50′ N., lon. 109° 37′ E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

Tatihon, tå‵tee‵ôɴᵍ′, an island of France, off the coast of Manche, strongly fortified, and forming one of the defences of the roadstead of Hague.

Tat'lock, a post-village in Lanark co., Ontario, 20 miles W.S.W. of Almonte. Pop. 100.

Tatnall, tăt′nạl, a county in the S.E. part of Georgia, has an area of about 1200 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Cannouchee River, and on the S.W. by the Altamaha River. It is also intersected by the Great Ohoopee River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is sandy. Cattle, Indian corn, oats, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Reidsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $875,000. Pop. in 1870, 4860, of whom 4827 were Americans.

Taton'ka, a post-office of Ellsworth co., Kansas.

Ta'ton's, a township of Columbus co., N.C. Pop. 879.

Tatrang, tå′trång‵, or **Tirlunschien,** tēĕʀ′lŏŏn-sheen‵, a town of Transylvania, S.E. of Kronstadt. P. 2813.

Tatra Range, Hungary. See Carpathians.

Tat-Seen-Loo, or **Ta-Tsien-Lu,** tåt‵seen‵loo′, a fortified town of China, province of Se-Chuen, 125 miles W.S.W. of Ching-Too-Foo. Lat. 30° 8′ N.; lon. 102° E. It has an extensive trade with Thibet. Pop. about 500,000.

Tatta, or **Tattah,** tåt′tå, a town of India, in Sinde, in the delta of the Indus, W. of its main stream, and 48 miles S.S.W. of Hyderabad. Lat. 24° 46′ N.; lon. 68° E. Pop. 7951. It is supposed to be the *Pattàla* of Alexander's historians; its antiquity is unquestioned, ruins surrounding it on all sides. Its outward appearance is imposing. The principal edifice is the brick mosque of Shah-Jehan. It has some manufactures of silk and cotton.

Tatta, tåt'tå, a town and caravan-station of Morocco, on the Drah, and on the borders of the desert, 200 miles S. of Morocco.

Tattaran, tåtˋtå-rån', one of the Sooloo Islands, between the Baseelan and Belaun Islands. Lat. 6° 10′ N.; lon. 122° E.

Tat'tershall, a town of England, co. of Lincoln, 8½ miles S.S.W. of Horncastle, on the Great North Lincoln Railway. It has a beautiful cruciform church, and in the vicinity are the ruins of Tattershall Castle.

Tauai, Hawaii Islands. See Ataual.

Taubate, tŏw-bå'tå, a town of Brazil, province and 80 miles N. of São Paulo. Pop. of the district, 10,000.

Tauber, tŏw'bẹr, a river of Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Baden, rises near Rothenburg, flows N.W. past Mergentheim and Bischofsheim-am-Tauber, and joins the Main at Wertheim. Course, 70 miles.

Tauber-Bischofsheim. See Bischofsheim-am-Tauber.

Taucha, tŏw'ĸå, a town of Saxony, 6 miles E.N.E. of Leipsic, on an affluent of the Elster. Pop. 2698.

Taudeny, Toudeny, or **Taoudyny,** tŏw'de-neeˋ, a town of Africa, on the Great Desert, noted for its salt-mines. Lat. about 22° N.; lon. 4° W.

Taughannock, taw-gan'nŏk, a station in Tompkins co., N.Y., on the Cayuga Southern Railroad, 12 miles N. of Ithaca.

Taughannock Falls, a post-office of Tompkins co., N.Y., on the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre Railroad, 1 mile from Cayuga Lake, and 10 miles N.W. of Ithaca. Here is a fine cascade 190 feet high, formed by a small creek, the water of which is precipitated into a deep chasm, with cliffs on either side 300 feet in height. This fall forms one of the most romantic and picturesque scenes in the whole of Western New York.

Taugon-la-Ronde, tōˋgôɴᵍ'-lå-rôɴd, a village of France, in Charente-Inférieure, arrondissement of La Rochelle. Pop. 1361.

Taujgaon, a town of India. See Tazgaon.

Taujiks, tawˋjeeks', **Tadjiks,** or **Tajiks,** tåˋjeeks', a people of Persia and Afghanistan. They constitute the principal part of the present population of Persia. They are distinct from the Parsees or Guebres. They call themselves Parsivan, or "Persians," and are of Indo-European race.

Taulé, tōˋlå', a town of France, in Finistère, 4 miles N.W. of Morlaix. Pop. 647.

Taulignan, tōˋleenˋyôɴᵍ', a town of France, in Drôme, 15 miles E.S.E. of Montélimar, with manufactures of woollens, silks, leather, wine, &c. Pop. 1248.

Taun, a district of West Africa, in Upper Guinea.

Taunda, a town of India. See Tandah.

Taungu, a town of British Burmah. See Toungoo.

Taunton, tån'tọn, a borough of England, co. of Somerset, on the river Tone, with a station on the Bristol & Exeter Railway, 12 miles S.S.W. of Bridgewater. Pop. 15,466. The principal edifices are the church of St. Mary Magdalen, St. James's church, the church of St. John, a Roman Catholic and other chapels, the market-house, with the town hall and assembly-rooms, the Taunton and Somerset Institution, with news-rooms and a valuable library, the theatre, the West-of-England College for Dissenters, and a castle built in the time of Henry I. Here are grammar- and other schools, almshouses and other charities, the Taunton and Somerset Hospital, a lying-in hospital, and an eye infirmary. Manufactures of silks and woollens have declined, but are still carried on to some extent.

Taunton is of great antiquity, and appears to have been a Roman station. About A.D. 700, Ina, King of the West Saxons, built a castle here, and near its site another castle was built by William the Conqueror. It figures in English history, and during the civil war, when held by the Parliamentarians, made a celebrated defence against the Royalists. The Duke of Monmouth was proclaimed king here in 1685, and the inhabitants, in consequence, suffered much from the cruelties of the notorious Jeffreys during his "bloody assize." Taunton sends two members to Parliament.

Taunton, tawn'tọn, a village in Belmont township, Warren co., Iowa, 14 miles E.S.E. of Indianola. It has a grist-mill and a machine-shop.

Taunton, tawn'tọn, a manufacturing city, the capital of Bristol co., Mass., is situated at the head of navigation on Taunton River, 34 miles S. of Boston, 17 miles E.N.E. of Providence, and 15 miles N. by E. of Fall River. Lat. 41° 54′ 11″ N.; lon. 71° 5′ 55″ W. It is on the Old Colony Railroad, at its junction with the Middleborough & Taunton Branch, and on the Boston & New Bedford Railroad. It is handsomely built, is lighted with gas, and has a central park called "Taunton Green," which name is often given to the central nucleus of the city itself, there being several villages, such as Weir, Myrickville, and East Taunton, within the limits of the city. Many of the residences are beautiful and surrounded with highly ornamented grounds. Taunton contains a court-house, a city hall, 17 churches, a public library of 11,000 volumes, several elegant school buildings, a public high school, the Bristol Academy (incorporated in 1792), 3 national banks, 2 savings-institutions, a first-class hotel, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. Among the churches, the Congregational, the Baptist, the Catholic, the Episcopal, and the Unitarian are considered fine specimens of architecture. Here is also a state lunatic asylum, the buildings of which are extensive and pleasantly situated. The manufactures of Taunton are extensive and various, comprising locomotives, steam-engines, machinery, nails, tacks, screws, cotton goods, britannia-ware, jewelry, copper-ware, &c. This city has 5 large cotton-mills, 10 foundries, several brick-yards, and ship-building establishments. It is stated that 18,000,000 bricks were made here in one year. Mason's locomotive-works employ about 800 men, and the buildings of the Taunton Copper Company cover nearly 15 acres. Taunton was founded or first settled in 1639. It was incorporated as a township in 1639, and as a city in 1864. Pop. in 1850, 10,431; in 1860, 15,376; in 1870, 18,629; in 1875, 20,445.

Taunton River, Massachusetts, rises in Plymouth co., runs southwestward through Bristol co., and enters Mount Hope Bay at the city of Fall River. It affords extensive water-power. It is navigable to Taunton.

Taunus, tŏw'nŏŏs, or **Höhe,** hö'ẹh, a mountain-range of West Germany, extends for about 40 miles W.N.W. of the Rhine, and is continuous on the N.E. with the Vogelberg, separating the basin of the Main on the S. from that of the Lahn on the N.

Tau'po Lake, New Zealand, is in the centre of North Island. Length, 30 miles; average breadth, 15 miles.

Tauran'ga, a harbor of New Zealand, on the S.W. side of the Bay of Plenty, in North Island. Lat. 37° 37′ S.; lon. 176° 11′ E.

Taurano, tŏw-rå'no, a village of Italy, province of Caserta, E.S.E. of Nola. Pop. 1282.

Taurasi, tŏw-rå'see, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, N.W. of Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. 1988.

Taurasia, an ancient name of Turin.

Taurem, a town of Persia. See Tarom.

Taurica Chersonesus, Russia. See Crimea.

Taurida, tŏw're-dạ (from the Gr. Ταυρις), or **Krim,** krim, a government of Russia, between lat. 44° 25′ and 47° 40′ N. and lon. 31° 30′ and 36° 30′ E., comprising, with the peninsula of the Crimea, a territory on the mainland, mostly separated from the governments of Kherson and Yekaterinoslav by the Dnieper and its affluent the Konska. Area, 24,538 square miles. Pop. in 1870, 704,997, mostly Nogai Tartars on the mainland, and Russians, Jews, and Greeks in the Crimea. In the Crimea the climate resembles that of Italy. N. of the mountains are extensive plains, destitute of trees, and interspersed with salt lakes; and on the mainland the country is mostly a desert steppe, on which, however, the Tartars rear vast herds of sheep and horses. The Tartars live chiefly on millet and the produce of their herds. Capital, Simferopol. See Crimea.

Tauris, a town of Persia. See Tabreez.

Taurisano, tŏw-re-så'no, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, S.E. of Gallipoli. Pop. 1300.

Tauromenium, the ancient name of Taormina.

Taurus, taw'rŭs, a mountain-chain of Asiatic Turkey, usually considered as commencing in the E., on the Euphrates, at the Nushara Cataract, whence it stretches W., nearly parallel to the coast of the Mediterranean, for about 400 miles, terminating to the N. of the Gulf of Adalia. In the E. it takes the name of Jebel-Kurim; in the W. that of Ramadan Ogloo Balakav. It sends off several branches, of which the most remarkable are Alma-Dagh, which proceeds S. into Syria and becomes linked with the chain of Lebanon and the Anti-Taurus, which extends N.E., sending out ramifications which become linked with Ararat, Elbrooz, and Caucasus.

Tauss, tŏwss, or **Fusta,** foos'tå (Bohemian, *Domazlicze*, do-måz-lee'chå, or *Drastow*, drås'tov), a town of Bohemia, 17 miles W. of Klattau. Pop. 6969. It has manufactures of tape.

Tauste, tŏws′tå, a town of Spain, province and 27 miles N.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 4264. It has manufactures of coarse woollens, nitre, and soap.

Tauves, tōv, a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 26 miles S.W. of Clermont-Ferrand.

Tauxigny, tōx‵een′yee′, a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, arrondissement of Loches. Pop. 1311.

Tavai, or **Tavay,** India. See Tavoy.

Tavai-Poenamoo. See New Zealand.

Tavannes, tå‵vån′, a village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 6 miles N.W. of Bienne, and close to the pass of Pierre-Pertuis in the Jura Mountains.

Tavastehuus, tå-vås′tå-hoos, written also **Tawasthuus,** a town of Finland, capital of a læn, on a railway, 78 miles N.E. of Åbo. Pop. 3506. It has a government house and an ancient castle, with an arsenal and imperial magazines.

Tavastehuus, a government of Finland, in the S.W. Area, 8333 square miles. Capital, Tavastehuus. Pop. 197,140.

Tavda, tåv′då, a river of Siberia, joins the Tobol 50 miles S.W. of Tobolsk, after a S.E. course of 200 miles.

Tav′ern, a township of Pulaski co., Mo. Pop. 796.

Taverna, tå-vẹʀ′nå, a village of Italy, province and 11 miles N. of Catanzaro. Pop. 2098.

Tav′ern Creek, of Miller co., Mo., flows N. into the Osage River.

Taviano, tå-ve-å′no, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 7 miles S.E. of Gallipoli, and not far from the Gulf of Taranto. Pop. 2459.

Tavignano, tå-veen-yå′no (anc. *Sa′crum Flu′men*), the principal river of Corsica, enters the sea on its E. coast, after a course of 45 miles.

Tavira, tå-vee′rå, a town of Portugal, in Algarve, 21 miles E.N.E. of Faro, on the Atlantic, at the mouth of the Seca. Pop. 10,343. It has a handsome governor's palace, a brisk river-traffic with the interior, and an active fishery.

Tav′istock, a borough of England, co. of Devon, on the Tavy, 13 miles N. of Plymouth. Pop. 7725. The town is well built, and has a church, dissenting chapels, a guild hall, market-house, almshouses, a lying-in hospital, and a dispensary. Some serges and coarse linens are made; mining and iron-works employ a few hands; but the population is chiefly agricultural. The borough returns one member to the House of Commons.

Tav′istock, a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway (Buffalo & Goderich Branch), 8 miles S.E. of Stratford. It contains a woollen-mill, a flax-mill, a flouring-mill, and several stores. Pop. 500.

Tavolara, tå-vo-lå′rå, an inlet of the Mediterranean, off the N.E. coast of Sardinia.

Tavoos, or **Tavous,** tå‵voos′, written also **Ungi** (anc. *Calbis?*), a river of Asiatic Turkey, rises in Mount Baba-Dagh, flows S.S.W., and falls into the Mediterranean N.E. of the island of Rhodes. Length, about 80 miles.

Tavoy, tå‵voi′; **Tavai,** or **Tavay,** tå-vī′, a river of India, rises about lat. 14° 50′ N., lon. 98° 30′ E., flows S. 100 miles, and falls into the Indian Ocean.

Tavoy, a town of British Burmah, on the Tenasserim coast, capital of a district, on the Tavoy River, 90 miles S. of Ye, and 25 miles from the sea. It has a bazaar and barracks. Pop. 14,469.

Tavoy, a district of British Burmah, in Tenasserim, having Amherst district on the N., Siam on the E., Mergui on the S., and the sea on the W. Area, 7200 square miles. Capital, Tavoy. Pop. 71,827.

Tavrov, Tawrow, tåv‵rov′, **Tavrovskaia,** or **Tawrowskaja,** tåv-rov-skī′å, a town of Russia, government and 13 miles S. of Voronezh, at the confluence of the Don and the Voronezh. It was strongly fortified by Peter the Great, who established large arsenals, cloth-factories, &c., and had vessels of war built here; but in 1744 it was nearly destroyed by fire.

Ta′vy, a river of England, co. of Devon, rises in Dartmoor, flows S.S.W. past Tavistock, and enters the Tamar 2 miles N.E. of Saltash. Total course, 26 miles.

Taw, a river of England, co. of Devon, rises in Dartmoor, and, after being joined by the Torridge from the S., enters Bideford Bay. Length, 50 miles.

Tawally, tå-wål′lee, an island of the Malay Archipelago, 25 miles S.W. of Gilolo. Lat. 0° 30′ S.; lon. 127° 2′ E.

Taw′as City, a post-village, capital of Iosco co., Mich., in Tawas township, on the N.W. shore of Saginaw Bay, about 54 miles N.N.E. of Bay City. It has a newspaper office, a church, a graded school, 3 steam saw-mills, and a planing-mill. Here is the best natural harbor of refuge on the W. side of Lake Huron. Pop. about 700.

Tawasthuus, a town of Russia. See Tavastehuus.

Tawat, an oasis of Africa. See Tooat.

Tawawa, Shelby co., O. See New Palestine.

Tawee-Tawee, tå′wee‵-tå′wee‵, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N.E. extremity of Borneo, and belonging to the Sooloo Island chain. Lat. of W. point, 5° 18′ N.; lon. 119° 25′ E. Length, 40 miles; breadth, 15 miles.

Tawrow, or **Tawrowskaja.** See Tavrov.

Tax′ada, an island in the Gulf of Georgia, opposite Jervis Inlet, British Columbia. It is 18 miles in length by 5 or 6 miles in breadth, and contains valuable deposits of hematite iron.

Taxahau, tax′ạ-haw, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., S.C., 23 miles S.W. of Monroe, N.C.

Taxamulco, a town of Guatemala. See Tajamulco.

Tay, tå, a principal river and estuary of Scotland, draining nearly the whole of the co. of Perth, with a part of the co. of Forfarshire, rises by two main heads, which unite a few miles N. of Loch Tay, flows E. and S. past Aberfeldie, Dunkeld, and Perth, after which it expands into a noble estuary from 1 to 3 miles in width, and joins the Firth of Forth, in the North Sea, between Ferryport-on-Craig on the S. and Buttonness on the N. Length, from 120 to 160 miles. It winds through a country of great picturesque beauty. Dundee and Errol are on the N. side and Newburgh on the S. side of its estuary, and it is navigable from the sea to Newburgh, 15 miles from its mouth.

Taya, tī′å, an islet of the Malay Archipelago, S.E. of Lingen, in lat. 0° 45′ N., lon. 104° 55′ E.

Taya, tī′å, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province and about 7 miles from Barcelona.

Tayabas, tī-å′bås, a town of the Philippines, near the S. coast of the island of Luzon, capital of a province of the same name, 62 miles S.E. of Manila.

Taycheeda, tā-chee′dah, a post-village in Taycheeda township, Fond du Lac co., Wis., on Lake Winnebago, and on the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad, 3 miles E. of Fond du Lac. It has a church. Pop. of township, 1500.

Tayf, tīf, or **Tayef,** tī‵ĕf′, a town of Arabia, in El Hejaz, 65 miles E.S.E. of Mecca. It is defended by several forts, and has a celebrated mosque.

Taygetus, Greece. See Mount St. Elias.

Tay, Loch, Scotland. See Loch Tay.

Tayloe's (tā′loze) **Station,** a post-office of Perry co., Ala., on the Alabama Central Railroad, 26 miles W. of Selma.

Taylor, tā′lọr, a county in the N. part of Florida, has an area of about 1150 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the W. by the Aucilla River. It is also drained by New River. The surface is nearly level, and is partly covered with forests. The soil produces a little cotton, sugar-cane, and Indian corn. Capital, Perry. Valuation of real and personal estate, $150,000. Pop. in 1870, 1453, of whom 1452 were Americans.

Taylor, a county in the W. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Flint River, and also drained by Whitewater Creek. The surface is extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, lumber, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Southwestern Railroad. Capital, Butler. Valuation of real and personal estate, $900,000. Pop. in 1870, 7143, of whom 7133 were Americans.

Taylor, a county in the S.W. part of Iowa, borders on Missouri. Area, 528 square miles. It is intersected by the river One Hundred and Two, and drained by Honey Creek and Platte River, which traverse the S.E. part of the county. The surface is undulating and diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by a railroad which connects Creston, Iowa, with Hopkins, Mo. Capital, Bedford. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,472,377. Pop. in 1870, 6989, of whom 6766 were Americans.

Taylor, a small county in the S. central part of Kentucky, is drained by Green River and Robinson's Creek. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. In 1870 it had 70,011 acres of woodland. Indian corn, tobacco, oats, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Campbellsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 8226, of whom 8216 were Americans.

Taylor, a county in the N.W. central part of Texas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is drained by the Clear Fork of Brazos River.

Taylor, a county in the N. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 150 square miles. It is intersected by

Tygart's Valley River. The surface is hilly, and nearly half of it is covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, lumber, and cattle are the staple products. Bituminous coal is found here. This county is traversed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Pruntytown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,230,818. Pop. in 1870, 9367, of whom 8883 were Americans.

Taylor, a post-office of Geneva co., Ala.

Taylor, a post-hamlet in Taylor township, Ogle co., Ill., about 12 miles E.N.E. of Dixon. The township is bounded on the W. by Rock River. Pop. of township, 402.

Taylor, a township of Greene co., Ind. Pop. 1677.

Taylor, a township of Harrison co., Ind. Pop. 1259.

Taylor, a township of Owen co., Ind. Pop. 757.

Taylor, a post-office of Whitley co., Ind.

Taylor, a township of Allamakee co., Iowa. Pop. 932.

Taylor, a township of Appanoose co., Iowa. Pop. 958.

Taylor, a township of Benton co., Iowa. Pop. 967, exclusive of Vinton.

Taylor, a township of Dubuque co., Iowa. Pop. 1833.

Taylor, a township of Harrison co., Iowa. Pop. 668.

Taylor, a township of Marshall co., Iowa. Pop. 487.

Taylor, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., about 22 miles N.N.E. of Baltimore. It has a plough-factory.

Taylor, a station of Baraga co., Mich., on the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, 5 miles S. of L'Anse.

Taylor, a township of Wayne co., Mich. Pop. 1067.

Taylor, a township of Greene co., Mo. Pop. 998.

Taylor, a post-office of Marion co., Mo., on the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, 5 miles W. of Quincy, Ill.

Taylor, a township of Shelby co., Mo. Pop. 920.

Taylor, a township of Sullivan co., Mo. Pop. 628.

Taylor, or **Taylorville,** a post-hamlet in Taylor township, Cortland co., N.Y., about 32 miles N. of Binghamton. It has 2 churches. Here is Taylor Post-Office. Pop. of the township, 1025.

Taylor, a township of Union co., O. Pop. 1141.

Taylor, a township of Blair co., Pa. Pop. 1368.

Taylor, a township of Cambria co., Pa. Pop. 1670.

Taylor, a township of Centre co., Pa. Pop. 512.

Taylor, a township of Fulton co., Pa. Pop. 868.

Taylor, a township of Lawrence co., Pa. Pop. 736.

Taylor, a post-office of Sumter co., S.C.

Taylor, a post-village of Red River co., Tex., about 16 miles N. of Clarksville. It has a church, several stores, &c.

Taylor, Williamson co., Texas. See TAYLORVILLE.

Taylor Centre, a post-hamlet in Taylor township, Wayne co., Mich., about 15 miles S.W. of Detroit. It has a saw-mill and 2 stores.

Taylor Centre, a post-office of Cortland co., N.Y., about 13 miles E. of Cortland Village.

Taylor Creek, Nebraska, drains part of Madison co., runs northeastward, and enters the Elkhorn River in Stanton co., 2 or 3 miles below the village of Stanton.

Taylor Creek, a township of Hardin co., O. P. 891.

Taylor Hill, a post-office of Franklin co., Ill., about 30 miles E. by N. of Duquoin.

Taylorholme, tā'lọr-hōm, a post-village in Russell co., Ontario, 8 miles from Ottawa. Pop. 100.

Taylor Mine, a station in Ohio co., Ky., on the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad, 108 miles S.W. of Louisville.

Taylor Ridge, a post-office of Rock Island co., Ill., on the Rock Island & Mercer County Railroad, 12 miles S. of Rock Island.

Taylor's, a township of Wilson co., N.C. Pop. 555.

Taylor's, a post-office of White co., Tenn.

Taylor's Bayou, bī'oo, post-office, Jefferson co., Tex.

Taylor's Bridge, a post-office of New Castle co., Del., 4 miles from Townsend.

Taylor's Bridge, a post-township of Sampson co., N.C., about 50 miles N. by W. of Wilmington. It is drained by Black River. Pop. 1521.

Taylorsburg, a hamlet of Cocke co., Tenn., 5 miles from Newport Station. It has 2 churches.

Taylor's Chapel, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Tenn., 7 miles N. of Somerville. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and 2 stores.

Taylor's Creek, Georgia, rises in Liberty co., runs E., and enters the Cannouchee River in Bryan co., near Eden.

Taylor's Creek, a post-hamlet of St. Francis co., Ark., 10 miles N.W. of Forrest City.

Taylor's Creek, a post-hamlet of Liberty co., Ga., on Taylor's Creek, about 45 miles W.S.W. of Savannah. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a grist-mill.

Taylor's Creek, a post-village of Hamilton co., O., in Colerain township, 6 miles from Cheviot Station. It has 2 churches.

Taylor's Depot, a post-village of Lafayette co., Miss., on the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad, 8 miles S. of Oxford. It has a church.

Taylor's Falls, a post-village in Taylor's Falls township, Chisago co., Minn., on the St. Croix River, at the head of navigation, about 30 miles above Stillwater, and 40 miles N.E. of St. Paul. It has an active trade in lumber, and contains a newspaper office, 3 churches, and several mills. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place. Pop. of the township, 810.

Taylor's Island, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., Md., on an island in Chesapeake Bay, about 40 miles S. by E. of Annapolis. It has 2 churches.

Taylor's Mountain, New York, is a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co. Its altitude is estimated at 4500 feet above the level of the sea.

Taylor's Stand, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., 2½ miles from Riceville Station, and about 13 miles N.N.W. of Titusville.

Taylor's Station, a post-office of Pottawattamie co., Iowa, 18 miles E. of Council Bluffs.

Taylor's Station, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ky., on the railroad between Louisville and Shelbyville, 17 miles E. of Louisville.

Taylor's Station, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., O., on the Central Ohio division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 8½ miles E.N.E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches.

Taylor's Store, a post-office of Franklin co., Va.

Taylor Station, a post-office of Jackson co., Wis., on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, 49 miles N.E. of Winona, Minn.

Taylorstown, tā'lọrz-tōwn, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., in Buffalo township, on a branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 38 miles S.S.W. of Pittsburg. It has a church and 25 houses. Pop. 98.

Taylorstown, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co., Va., about 45 miles N.W. of Washington, D.C.

Taylorsville, tā'lọrz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Plumas co., Cal., in Indian Valley, about 10 miles N. by E. of Quincy.

Taylorsville, a post-office of Bartow co., Ga., on the Cherokee Railroad, about 46 miles N.W. of Atlanta.

Taylorsville, or **Taylorville,** a post-town, capital of Christian co., Ill., on the South Fork of the Sangamon River, in a township of its own name, on the Wabash Railroad where it crosses the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 26½ miles S.E. of Springfield, and 28 miles S.W. of Decatur. It has 7 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 3 banking-houses, 2 good public school-houses, a plough-factory, &c. Pop. about 3600; of township, 2180.

Taylorsville, a post-village in German township, Bartholomew co., Ind., on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 6½ miles N. of Columbus. It has 2 churches, a saw-mill, and a wagon-shop. Pop. 350.

Taylorsville, a hamlet of Warrick co., Ind., 8½ miles W. of Dale Station. It has a church. Here is Polk Patch Post-Office.

Taylorsville, a village of Fayette co., Iowa, in Fairfield township, about 28 miles N.N.E. of Independence, and 2 miles E. of the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad. It has a church, a saw-mill, &c.

Taylorsville, a post-village, capital of Spencer co., Ky., in a beautiful valley on the East Fork of Salt River, about 33 miles S.E. of Louisville. It contains 5 churches, a newspaper office, and 2 mills. It is on the Cumberland & Ohio Railroad. Pop. about 500.

Taylorsville, a hamlet of Anne Arundel co., Md., on South River, about 25 miles S. of Baltimore. It has a church.

Taylorsville, a hamlet in Granby township, Hampshire co., Mass., 6 miles S.E. of Northampton. It has a grist-mill.

Taylorsville, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Miss., about 60 miles S.E. of Jackson. It has a church.

Taylorsville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., O., on the Miami River and the Miami Canal, about 8 miles N. of Dayton.

Taylorsville (Philo Post-Office), a village in Harrison township, Muskingum co., O., on the Muskingum River, opposite Duncan's Falls, 9 miles S.S.E. of Zanesville. It has water-power, 2 woollen-mills, and 4 churches. Pop. 544.

Taylorsville, a post-village in Upper Makefield township, Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River, 10 miles above Trenton. It has a bridge across the river, and a church.

Taylorsville, a village of Indiana co., Pa., in Green township, 12 miles N.E. of Indiana. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a brewery. Here is Utah Post-Office.

Taylorsville, a post-village, capital of Johnson co., Tenn., at the base of the Stone or Iron Mountain, about 30 miles S.E. of Bristol. It has 2 churches, a masonic institute, and a lumber-mill. Pop. 236.

Taylorsville, a post-office of Salt Lake co., Utah.

Taylorsville, a post-village of Hanover co., Va., on the South Anna River and the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, 22 miles N. of Richmond.

Taylorsville, Virginia. See PATRICK COURT-HOUSE.

Taylortown, New Brunswick. See UPPER SHEFFIELD.

Taylor Village, a post-village in Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, 7 miles from Memramcook. Pop. 100.

Taylorville, a station in Marin co., Cal., on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 31 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco.

Taylorville, a post-office of Pueblo co., Col.

Taylorville, Christian co., Ill. See TAYLORSVILLE.

Taylorville, Cortland co., N.Y. See TAYLOR.

Taylorville, a post-village, capital of Alexander co., N.C., in Taylorville township, 20 miles N.W. of Statesville. It has 3 churches, a Baptist institute, and a cotton-factory. Pop. 169; of the township, 1078.

Taylorville, a village and station of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, 3 miles S.W. of Scranton. It has 4 churches and a coal-breaker.

Taylorville, a post-village of Williamson co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, at Taylor Station, 36 miles N.E. of Austin. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and a graded school. Pop. 500.

Taylorwick, tā′lọr-wĭk, a station of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 3½ miles W. of St. Louis, Mo.

Tay Mills, a post-settlement in York co., New Brunswick, 18 miles N. of Fredericton. Pop. 100.

Taymouth, tā′mŭth, a post-hamlet in Taymouth township, Saginaw co., Mich., on Flint River, about 12 miles S. of East Saginaw. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. of township, 810.

Tayo, a river of Spain. See TAGUS.

Tay Settlement, a post-settlement in York co., New Brunswick, 22 miles N. of Fredericton. Pop. 150.

Taywan, China Sea. See FORMOSA.

Tay-Yuen, a city of China. See TAI-YUAN.

Taz, tåz, a river of Siberia, rises on the frontiers of the government of Tobolsk and Yenisei, flows N.N.E., and, after a course of nearly 300 miles, falls into the Bay of Tazovsk, which communicates with the Gulf of Obi.

Tazeen, tå‛zeen′, a village of Afghanistan, at the E. foot of the pass of the Huft-Kotul, 26 miles from Cabool. Lat. 34° 21′ N.; lon. 69° 28′ E.

Tazewell, taz′wẹl, a county in the N. central part of Illinois, has an area of about 620 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Illinois River, and is intersected by the Mackinaw River. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and forests of the oak, ash, maple, elm, and other trees. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county. It is intersected by railroads named the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur, the Chicago & Alton, the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, and the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville. Capital, Pekin. Valuation of real and personal estate, $23,165,560. Pop. in 1870, 27,903, of whom 22,572 were Americans.

Tazewell, a southwestern county of Virginia, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is drained by the Clinch and Bluestone Rivers, which rise in it, and by the Laurel Fork of the Holston. The surface is diversified by several mountain-ridges, one of which is called Clinch Mountain. Forests of the oak, sugar-maple, chestnut, hickory, and other trees cover nearly half of its area. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, oats, cattle, and hay are the staple products. Among its minerals are iron and limestone. Capital, Jeffersonville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,364,597. Pop. in 1870, 10,791, of whom 10,772 were Americans.

Tazewell, a post-village of Marion co., Ga., 18 miles S.W. of Butler. It has 2 churches.

Tazewell, a post-village, capital of Claiborne co., Tenn., about 40 miles N.N.E. of Knoxville. It is situated in a hilly region, which is said to be rich in minerals. It has a newspaper office, an academy, and 4 churches. Coal is found near this place. Pop. 345.

Tazewell Court-House, Va. See JEFFERSONVILLE.

Tazgaon, tåz‛gå-on′, or **Taujgaon,** tawzh‛gå-on′, a fortified town of India, dominions and 58 miles S.S.E. of Sattarah, with a remarkable temple of Ganesa.

T. B., a post-hamlet of Prince George's co., Md., 1½ miles W. of Brandywine Station. It has 2 stores. Pop. 75.

'TBildt, Netherlands. See BILDT.

Tchad, a lake of Africa. See CHAD.

Tchamoulari, Himalayas. See SHUMALARI.

Tchang-Kiang, China. See CHING-KIANG-FOO.

Tchao-Cheou-Fou, China. See CHAO-TCHOO.

Tchao-Naiman-Sume. See CHAO-NAIMAN-SOOME.

Tchaoussy, a town of Russia. See CHAOOSSY.

Tchefuncta, che-fŭnk′tạ, a post-office of St. Tammany parish, La.

Tchernigov, Russia. See CHERNIGOV.

☞ In the present work, names of most places beginning with TCH are given under CH, as in the above example.

Tcheshmeh, a village of Asia Minor. See CHESME.

Tchikiri, a river of Manchooria. See CHIKIRI.

Tching-Ting, a city of China. See CHING-TING.

Tchi-Tcheoufou. See CHEE-CHOO.

Tchoodskoe, a lake of Russia. See LAKE PEIPUS.

Tchoogoochak, choo-goo-shåk′, a commercial town of Chinese Toorkistan, in the territory of Tarbagatai, S. of the Tarbagatai Mountains, and 180 miles N.E. of Kooldja. It was formerly the chief town of the territory, but was destroyed by the Mohammedan insurgents in 1865.

Tchoossova, Tchoussova, choos-so′vå, or **Tchysovaia,** chis-o-vī′å, a river of Russia, government of Perm, rises in the Ural Mountains, flows W., and, after a course of 250 miles, joins the Kama 11 miles N.N.E. of Perm.

Tchorum, a town of Asia Minor. See CHOOROOM.

Tchoui, a river of Asia. See CHOOI.

Tchoulim, a river of Siberia. See CHOOLIM.

Tchou-Yung, a city of China. See CHOO-YUNG.

Tchow, or **Tschou,** chŏw, a populous walled town of West Africa, in Yarriba, 40 miles N.W. of Katunga. Lat. 9° 15′ N.; lon. 5° 50′ E.

Tchtchelinskoe, or **Chtchelinskoe,** chå-leen′-sko-å, a lake of Russia, government of Riazan, near the Oka, to which its waters flow by two small rivers.

Tchula, choo′lạ, a post-hamlet of Holmes co., Miss., on the Yazoo River, about 65 miles N. of Jackson.

Tchulim, a river of Siberia. See CHOOLIM.

Tchusan, an island of China. See CHUSAN.

Te, tå, a city of China, province of Shan-Toong, on the Imperial Canal, 65 miles N.W. of Tsee-Nan.

Teachey's, teech′iz, a post-office and station of Duplin co., N.C., on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 38 miles N. of Wilmington. It has a manufactory of rosin and turpentine.

Tea Garden, Marshall co., Ind. See TEEGARDEN.

Te-An, tå‛ån′, a city of China, province of Hoo-Pe, capital of a department, 50 miles N.W. of Han-Yang.

Teana, tå-å′nå, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 18 miles W.S.W. of Tursi. Pop. 1600.

Teaneck, tee′nek, a hamlet and station of the Jersey City & Albany Railroad, 14 miles N. of Jersey City, N.J.

Teano, tå-å′no, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 13 miles N.W. of Capua. Pop. 5119. It has a cathedral and two collegiate churches, a diocesan seminary, and a trade in corn and oil.

Teapy Island, Pacific Ocean. See EASTER ISLAND.

Teate, the ancient name of CHIETI.

Tebaleh, tå-bå′lĕh, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, about 170 miles S.E. of Mecca.

Tebar, tå-baR′, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province and 42 miles S. of Cuenca. Pop. 1432.

Tebas-y-Tenarubia, tå′Bås-ee-tå-nå-roo′Be-å, a town of Spain, 38 miles N.W. of Malaga. Pop. 3316.

Tebbs′dale, a post-office of Iron co., Utah.

Tebeauville, te-bō′vĭl, a post-village of Ware co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 1 mile from Way Cross, and on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 97 miles W.S.W. of Savannah, and 60 miles W. of Brunswick. It has an academy and a hotel.

Tebessa, tå-bês′så (anc. *Thevesta?*), a town of Algeria, 75 miles S.E. of Constantine, with extensive Roman remains. It is entered by two gates, one of them of Roman construction, in the form of a triumphal arch. Pop. 2214.

Tebicuari, a river of Brazil. See TAQUARI.

Tebiquary, or **Tebicuari,** tå-Be-kwå-ree′, written also **Tibiquari,** a river in the S. of Paraguay, falls into the Paraguay above Ñeembucu.

Te′bo, a township of Henry co., Mo. Pop. 3308.

Tebo Creek, Missouri, drains part of Henry co., runs southeastward into Benton co., and enters the Grand River about 8 miles N.W. of Warsaw.

Tebriz, a city of Persia. See TABREEZ.

Tecali, tå-kå-lee′, a town of Mexico, state and 15 miles S.E. of Puebla.

Tecazze, a river of Abyssinia. See TACAZZE.

Tech, tĕsh, a river of France, descends from the N. slope of the Pyrenees, in Pyrénées-Orientales, flows E.N.E., and near Céret falls into the Mediterranean. Total course, 45 miles.

Techa, a river of Russia. See TESHA.

Teche, Bayou, bī′oo tĕsh, Louisiana, originates in St. Landry parish, runs nearly southeastward through the parishes of St. Martin's, Iberia, and St. Mary's, and enters Atchafalaya Bayou at the lower end of Chetimaches Lake, 3 miles N.W. of Morgan City. It is about 180 miles long, and is navigable by steamboats.

Tecino, Switzerland. See TICINO.

Teckendorf, a town of Transylvania. See TEKE.

Tecolote, tå-ko-lo′tå (incorrectly, **Tecolete**), a post-village of San Miguel co., New Mexico, 12 miles S. of Las Vegas. It has a church.

Tecoma, te-ko′mạ, a post-office and station of Elko co., Nevada, on the Central Pacific Railroad, 132 miles W. of Corinne, Utah.

Teco′pa, a post-office of Inyo co., Cal.

Tecum′seh, a post-village of Cherokee co., Ala., 1 mile from Tecumseh Station, which is on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 25½ miles N.E. of Jacksonville. It has a church and a furnace for pig-iron.

Tecumseh, a post-village in Tecumseh township, Shawnee co., Kansas, on the S. bank of the Kansas River, and on the Kansas Midland Railroad, 4 miles E. of Topeka, and 22 miles W.N.W. of Lawrence. A bridge over the river connects it with the Kansas Pacific Railroad. It has a church. Pop. about 200; of the township, 754.

Tecumseh, a post-village in Tecumseh township, Lenawee co., Mich., on the Raisin River and the Jackson Branch of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 13 miles N.N.E. of Adrian, and 33 miles S.E. of Jackson. It has 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 2 banks, 2 foundries with machine-shops, and manufactures of furniture, paper, and barrels. It has an excellent water-power, which is utilized in 3 flour-mills. Pop. 2039; of township, 2543.

Tecumseh, a post-village, capital of Johnson co., Neb., on the Big Nemaha River and the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, 48 miles S.E. of Lincoln, and about 32 miles S.S.W. of Nebraska City. It has 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 2 hotels, a flour-mill, a bank, and a high school.

Tecumseh, Ontario. See RYEGATE.

Tecum′seth, or **Clarks′ville,** a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 12 miles W. of Bradford. It contains a telegraph office, 2 hotels, 2 stores, and 3 saw-mills. P. 200.

Tecumseth, Ontario. See THAMESVILLE.

Ted′ish, a post-village in Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, 12 miles from Shediac. Pop. 200.

Tedla, tĕd′lå, or **Tefsa,** tĕf′så, a province of Morocco, immediately W. of Mount Atlas, and watered by affluents of the river Tensift. Chief town, Tefsa.

Tednest, tĕdˋnĕst′, a town in the dominions and 73 miles W. of Morocco, on an affluent of the Tensift. Estimated pop. 4000, of whom 1800 are Jews.

Tedrow, ted′ro, or **Spring Hill,** a post-village in Dover township, Fulton co., O., 6½ miles N. of Wauseon. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, and a tannery. Here is Tedrow Post-Office.

Tedsi, tĕd′see, a town of Morocco, province of Soos, 25 miles E.N.E. of Terodant. Pop. 14,000.

Tedzen, tĕd-zĕn′, or **Tejend,** tåˋjĕnd′ (anc. *O′chus?*), a river rising in the Persian province of Khorassan, N.E. of Meshed, flows through the N.E. corner of the province, and is lost in the sands of the desert. Length, 250 miles.

Teed's Grove, a post-office and station of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Railroad, 11 miles S.W. of Sabula.

Tee′garden, or **Tea Garden,** a post-hamlet of Polk township, Marshall co., Ind., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 77 miles E.S.E. of Chicago, and about 10 miles N. of Plymouth. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Teegarden, a post-office of Columbiana co., O.

Teem′booˋ, or **Timbo,** teem′boˋ, a town of Africa, in Senegambia, capital of Foota-Jallon, in lat. 10° 30′ N., lon. 10° 30′ W. It has a mosque and several forts.

Teen-Tsin, or **Tin-Tsin,** teentˋseen′, a town of China, province of Pe-Chee-Lee, on the Pei-Ho, at the commencement of the Grand Canal, 70 miles S.E. of Peking. It is the seat of an extensive trade, and a great depôt for salt.

Teera, tee′rå, a town and fort of India, in Cutch, 52 miles W. of Bhooj.

Teeree, tee′reeˋ, a town of Beloochistan, province of Sarawan, 70 miles N.N.E. of Kelat, on the route to Shawl.

Tees, teez, a river of England, between the cos. of Durham and York, after an E. course of 90 miles, joins the North Sea by an estuary nearly 3 miles across, 10 miles E.N.E. of Stockton. At its mouth is a bar with from 10 to 12 feet of water at low and from 26 to 28 feet at high tide; the river is tidal to Yarm, and navigable to Stockton for vessels of 60 tons' burden. In it is a salmon-fishery.

Teesta, a river of India. See ATTRI.

Tees′water, a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, on the river Tees, and on the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, 120 miles from Toronto, and 16 miles from Walkerton. It contains an iron-foundry, an agricultural implement factory, woollen-, saw-, and flouring-mills, a tannery, a hotel, and about 12 stores. Pop. 450.

Tee′ters, a post-office of White co., Tenn.

Tee′terville, a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, on Big Creek, 13 miles N.W. of Simcoe. It contains saw-, grist-, and shingle-mills, and 3 stores. Pop. 200.

Teez, or **Tiz,** teez, a village of Beloochistan, province of Mekran, on the E. side of the Bay of Charbar, 130 miles S.W. of Kedje.

Tefelneh, a town of Morocco. See TAFELNEH.

Teffe, tĕf′få, a river of Brazil, after a N.E. course of 500 miles, joins the Amazon in lat. 3° 40′ S., lon. 64° 45′ W.

Teflis, a city of Georgia. See TIFLIS.

Tefsa, tĕf′så, or **Tefza,** tĕf′zå, a town of Morocco, capital of the province of Tedla. Lat. 32° 30′ N.; lon. 5° 45′ W. On the opposite side of the river is the small town of Efza. United pop. about 10,500, partly employed in manufactures of woollen mantles. See also TEDLA.

Tegal, island of Java. See TAGAL.

Tegal-Sari, tåˋgål′-så′ree, a town of Java, province of Madion, with a school for ecclesiastics, where about 3000 youths are educated.

Tegerhy, tĕg′ẹr-heeˋ, a town of Africa, in Fezzan, 120 miles S.E. of Moorzook. It is enclosed by a wall, and has a citadel.

Tegernsee, tå′ghẹrn-såˋ, a village and lake of Bavaria, 31 miles S. of Munich. Length of lake, 4 miles.

Teglio, tål′yo, or **Tellio,** tĕl′le-o, written also **Toglio,** tŏl′yo, a village of Italy, province and E. of Sondrio, on the right bank of the Adda. Pop. 2845.

Tegucigalpa, tå-goo-se-gål′på, a town of Honduras, on a table-land, 40 miles S.W. of Comayagua. Pop. 12,000. It is the largest and finest city in the republic, and in its vicinity are gold-, silver-, and copper-mines.

Tegueste, tå-ghĕs′tå, a village of the Canaries, on the N.W. of the island of Teneriffe.

Teguise, tå-ghee′så, a town of the Canaries, capital of the island of Lanzarote, near its centre.

Tegulet, tĕg-ọọ-lĕt′, a town of Abyssinia, in Shoa, of which it was formerly the capital, 18 miles W. of Ankober.

Tehachapi, California. See TEHICHIPI.

Tehama, tå-hå′må (*i.e.,* "low land"), a plain of Arabia, extending along its W. coast from Ras Mohammed to Jiddah, a distance of 550 miles.

Tehama, or **Batna,** båt′nå, a plain of Arabia, in the Muscat dominions, bordering on the Red Sea, and extending to the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. It is from 20 to 40 miles in width.

Tehama, te-hā′mah, a county in the N. part of California, has an area of about 2550 square miles. It is intersected by the Sacramento River, and also drained by the Antelope, Beaver, Cottonwood, Deer, Reed, and Rock Creeks. The Coast Range of mountains extends along the W. border, and the eastern part of the county is occupied by mountains connected with the Sierra Nevada. Between these lies an extensive and fertile valley or plain, which is destitute of forests. Wheat, wool, barley, cattle, wine, and pork are the staple products. Pine and other good timber are abundant in the eastern highlands. Copper is said to be found here. This county is intersected by the Oregon division of the Central Pacific Railroad. Capital, Red Bluff. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,667,286. Pop. in 1870, 3587, of whom 2834 were Americans.

Tehama, a post-village of Tehama co., Cal., on the Sacramento River and the Oregon division of the Central Pacific Railroad, 12 miles S.S.E. of Red Bluff. It has several stores and 2 churches. Pop. about 800. It is mainly supported by agriculture.

Tehama, a post-office of Cherokee co., Kansas.

Teheran, tĕhˋhẹr-ån′, or **Tehran,** tĕh-rån′, written also **Tehraun,** the capital city of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, 70 miles S. of the Caspian Sea, and 210 miles N. of Ispahan. Lat. 35° 42′ N.; lon. 51° 20′ 50″ E. Stationary pop. estimated at 10,000; but during the residence of the court in winter it is 60,000 and upwards. It is about 5 miles in circuit, and enclosed by an earthen wall flanked with towers, a glacis, and a dry trench. The external appearance is picturesque; its mosques, colleges, and caravansaries are in good repair, and it has well-furnished shops and bazaars, with some large palaces of the nobility; but its dwellings are mostly built of earth, the streets are mean and wretchedly paved, and in summer it is so unhealthy that the shah and the upper classes leave it to encamp on the plains of Sultaneeyah, about 150 miles N.W. The royal citadel is extensive, and comprises, besides the royal harem and apartments, a magnificent saloon, the public offices, quarters for the royal guards, numerous baths, and gardens. On a height near the city is another royal palace, with fine grounds. Teheran has manufactures of carpets and iron goods; its vicinity is fertile, and covered with villages. It became the Persian capital towards the end of the last century. On its S. side, and about 25 miles E., are extensive ruins, and one of these localities marks the site of the ancient *Rha′gæ.*

Teheran, te-he′ran, a post-hamlet of Mason co., Ill., on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 5½ miles W. of Mason City.

Teheroot, or **Tehrut,** tĕh-h′root′, a town of Persia, province and 80 miles E.S.E. of Kerman. Its vicinity is productive of corn, sugar, cotton, tobacco, and fruits.

Tehichipa, te-hich′ẹ-på, a post-village and summer resort of Kern co., Cal., 3 miles from Tehichipa Summit, which is on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 350 miles S.E. of San Francisco. It has 2 churches, a lumber-mill, and a lime-kiln. Gold and marble are found near it.

Tehri, a state of India. See Gurhwal.

Tehuacan, tå-wå-kån′, a town of Mexico, state and 65 miles S.E. of Puebla. Pop. 12,000.

Tehuacana, tå-wah′kå-nå, a post-village of Limestone co., Tex., near the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 5 miles from Mexia Station, which is 83 miles S. of Dallas, and about 60 miles W. of Palestine. It is the seat of Trinity University (Cumberland Presbyterian), which was founded in 1870 and has about 350 students. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of cotton-presses. Pop. about 500.

Tehuantepec, tå-wån-tå-pĕk′, a river-port town of Mexico, on the river Tehuantepec, 150 miles E.S.E. of Oajaca. Pop. 15,000 (mostly descendants of Indians), who export indigo and salt and have some fisheries and a coasting-trade. See also Isthmus and Gulf of Tehuantepec.

Teify, or **Tivy** (both pronounced tī′vee), a river of North Wales, rises in Cardiganshire, flows S.W. and W., past Lampeter, Newcastle-in-Emlyn, and Cardigan, separating that county on the N. from Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, and enters Cardigan Bay. Length, about 70 miles.

Teign, tain, a river of England, co. of Devon, rises in Dartmoor, flows E., S., and again E., between the Dart and the Exe, and enters the English Channel at Teignmouth. Length, 45 miles.

Teignmouth, tån′mŭth, a town of England, co. of Devon, on both sides of the Teign, at its mouth in the English Channel, 12½ miles S.S.E. of Exeter, on the South Devon Railway. The town is a place of resort for sea-bathing. It has an octagonal church, other places of worship, a bathing-establishment, library, spacious assembly-rooms, a small theatre, a dock-yard, and a quay, from which granite and pipe-clay are exported. The chief imports are coal and culm. Pop. of East Teignmouth, 2443; of West Teignmouth, 4308.

Teil, Le, a village of France. See Le Teil.

Teilleul, Le, lẹh tå‵yul′ or tail‵yul′, a town of France, in Manche, 8 miles S.S.E. of Mortain. Pop. 781.

Teinitz, tī′nits, a town of Bohemia, 27 miles S.E. of Beraun, on the railway from Prague to Olmutz. Pop. 2581. See also Bischof-Teinitz.

Teissholz, tīss′holts, or **Tiszolcz,** tees‵solts′, a town of Hungary, 21 miles N.W. of Gömör Sajo. Pop. 3294.

Teith, teeth, a river of Scotland, co. of Perth, rises near Callender, flows S.E., and joins the Forth River 2½ miles N.W. of Stirling.

Teja, a town of Morocco. See Teza.

Tejeda, or **Texeda,** tå-há′då, a sierra of Spain, in Andalusia, separating the province of Granada from the province of Malaga. It abounds with mines.

Tejeda, a village of the Canaries, on Gran Canaria.

Tejend, Khorassan. See Tedzen.

Tejiras, tå-hee′rås, a village of Bernalillo co., New Mexico, about 25 miles E. of Albuquerque. It has a church. Gold is said to be found here.

Tejo, a river of Spain. See Tagus.

Tejon, tå-hon′, a post-office of Kern co., Cal.

Tejuco, a city of Brazil. See Diamantina.

Tejutla, or **Texutla,** tå-hoot′lå, a town of Central America, state and 165 miles N.W. of Guatemala.

Tekama, te-kā′mah, a post-village, capital of Burt co., Neb., on the Omaha & Northwestern Railroad, 47 miles N. by W. of Omaha, and about 4 miles W. of the Missouri River. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, a bank, &c.

Tekax, tå-kåh′ (?), a town of Mexico, in Yucatan, between Valladolid and Merida. It is well built.

Teke, tå′kå, or **Teckendorf,** tĕk′ẹn-dorf‵, a market town of Transylvania, co. and 50 miles E.N.E. of Klausenburg, on the right bank of the Sajo ("Salt") River, with a salt lake, from which much salt is made. Pop. 1749.

Teke Dere, tå′kå då′rå, a river of European Turkey, joins the Erkene on the right, 32 miles S.E. of Adrianople. Total course, about 70 miles.

Tekeer- (or **Tekir-**) **Dagh,** tẹ-keer′ dåg, a mountain-range of European Turkey, in Roumelia, extending from the Maritza to the Sea of Marmora at Rodosto, to which town it gives its own name among the Turks.

Tek-Naaf, a navigable river of Aracan. See Naaf.

Tekonsha, te-kŏn′shạ, a post-village in Tekonsha township, Calhoun co., Mich., on the St. Joseph River, and on the Air-Line division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 33 miles W.S.W. of Jackson, and about 12 miles S. of Marshall. It has a graded school, 3 churches, manufactures of carriages, staves, &c., a planing-mill, a saw-mill, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 500; of township, 1547.

Tekousha, te-koo′shạ, a post-office of Nance co., Neb.

Tekrit, tå-krit′ (anc. *Birtha*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, 97 miles N.N.W. of Bagdad, on the right bank of the Tigris. It is enclosed by old walls, outside of which are numerous remains of the ancient city.

Tekrova, tå-kro′vå, or **Fionda,** fee-on′då (anc. *Phaselis*), a village of Asia Minor, on the W. shore of the Gulf of Adalia, 23 miles S.S.W. of Adalia.

Telav, or **Telaw,** tå-låv′, a town of Russia, in Transcaucasia, 35 miles N.E. of Tiflis. Pop. 6209.

Tel Basta, a town of Egypt. See Bubastis.

Telcha, a town of Russian Poland. See Telsh.

Telde, tĕl′då, a city of the Canaries, island of Gran Canaria, E. of Las Palmas, in a beautiful plain called Vega Mayor, about 2 miles from the sea. The streets are broad and straight. There are 3 squares, in one of which are the town house and prisons, the parish church, an elegant structure, and the Alameda. It has some manufactures of plain linens, flour-mills, and a hospital. On the sea-shore, to the E. of the town, there is a mineral spring, resorted to from all parts of the island. Grain, cochineal, and blue paving-flags are exported.

Tel′egraph City, a post-hamlet of Calaveras co., Cal., about 60 miles S.E. of Sacramento. It is on the Stockton & Copperopolis Railroad, 30 miles E. of Stockton.

Telegraph Road, a station in Fairfax co., Va., on the Alexandria & Fredericksburg Railroad, 13½ miles S.W. of Alexandria.

Tel el Ashtereh, Syria. See Ashtaroth.

Telembi, tå-lĕm-bee′, a river of Ecuador, rises in the W. slope of the Andes, flows N., and joins the Patia a little above its mouth in the Pacific, after a course of 80 miles.

Tel′escope Peak, a mountain of California, near the W. border of the Death Valley, about 35 miles E. of Owen's Lake. Altitude, 10,938 feet.

Telese, tå-lå′så (anc. *Tele′sia*), a decayed episcopal town of Italy, province and 14 miles N.E. of Caserta, on the Calore.

Teletskoi, a lake of Siberia. See Altin.

Tel′fair, a county in the S. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the S. and S.W. by the Ocmulgee River, and on the N.E. by the Little Ocmulgee, and is partly drained by Sugar Creek. The surface is nearly level, and is mostly covered with forests, in which the pine abounds. The soil is sandy. The cypress, gum, ash, and oak are found here. Maize, cattle, and pork are the staples. This county is intersected by the Macon & Brunswick Railroad. Capital, Jacksonville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $465,450. Pop. in 1870, 3245, of whom 3240 were Americans.

Telfair Creek, Georgia. See Hurricane Creek.

Tel′fer, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 8 miles N. by E. of Komoka. Pop. 150.

Telford, tĕl′fọrd, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Franconia township, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 29 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has several stores, flour-mills, wagon-shops, &c.

Telford, Washington co., Tenn. See MILLWOOD.

Telfs, têlfs, a village of Tyrol, circle of Imst, on the left bank of the Inn. Pop. 2197.

Telgte, têlG′tęh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 7 miles E.N.E. of Münster, on the Ems. Pop. 2360.

Teligool, Teligoul, or **Teligul,** tå-le-gool′, a river of Russia, government of Kherson, falls into a bay of its own name 25 miles N.E. of Odessa.

Teliorman, tå‵le-or-mån′, a river of Roumania, rises in a mountain-slope, 80 miles N.W. of Bucharest, flows circuitously S.S.E., and, after a course of 90 miles, joins the Vode 20 miles above its mouth in the Danube.

Teliscof, têl‵is-kof′, or **Telkif,** têl-kif′, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 15 miles N.N.W. of Mosul, in a large and fertile plain celebrated for the passage of Xenophon over it, and for the battle of Arbela, gained by Alexander the Great. Pop. about 4000.

Telki-Banya, têl′kee‵-bån′yŏh‵, a village of Hungary, co. of Aba Uj Vár, 14 miles S.S.E. of Kaschau, with gold-mines and chalybeate baths. Pop. 1326.

Tell City, a post-village of Perry co., Ind., in Troy township, on the Ohio River, about 4 miles below Cannelton. It is partly supported by operations in coal, which is mined here. Two weekly newspapers (1 in German) are published here. Tell City has a national bank, 1 other bank, 3 churches, a foundry, a woollen-mill, 2 manufactories of chairs and 3 of furniture. Pop. 1660.

Tellicherry, têl-le-chêr′ree, a fortified seaport town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of Malabar, 43 miles N.N.W. of Calicut. It has a good harbor, and an active export trade in spices, sandal-wood, &c. P. 20,504.

Tel′lico, a small river which rises in Cherokee co., N.C., and passes into East Tennessee. It runs northward through Monroe co., and enters the Little Tennessee River about 15 miles from its mouth.

Tellico Plains, a post-office of Monroe co., Tenn., on the Tellico River, about 50 miles S.S.W. of Knoxville.

Tellio, a village of Italy. See TEGLIO.

Tellurium, tel-lu′re-um, post-office, Hinsdale co., Col.

Telmessus, a town of Asia Minor. See MAKREE.

Teloga (te-lo′gah) **Springs,** a post-office of Chattooga co., Ga., 32 miles N.W. of Rome.

Telo-Martius, the ancient name of TOULON.

Tel‵oogoos′, or **Telugu,** tĕl‵oo-goo′, a people of Southern India, of Dravidian stock. Their language, which has been cultivated for many centuries, is distinguished for sweetness and fluency, and is called the Italian of India. This people numbers some 15,500,000, and is found in the Madras presidency, along the E. coast. Many have become Christians.

Telsh, têlsh, **Telcha,** têl′shå, **Telschi,** or **Teltschi,** têl′shee, a town of Russia, government of Kovno, 150 miles N.W. of Vilna. Pop. 6481.

Teltow, têl′tov, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 9 miles E. of Potsdam. Pop. 3397.

Teltsch, têltch, a town of Moravia, 17 miles S.S.W. of Iglau. Pop. 4021. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and tobacco.

Temacin, Temachin, tå‵må-cheen′, or **El-Guecer,** êl-gå‵sair′, a town of Algeria, capital of an oasis of the same name, 12 miles S.S.W. of Tooggoort. Lat. 33° 20′ N.; lon. 0° 50′ E. It is surrounded by a loop-holed wall and a ditch, dry in summer.

Temascaltepec, tå-mås-kål-tå-pêk′, a town of Mexico, state and 68 miles S.W. of Mexico, in a deep valley. It formerly owed its prosperity to the rich mines of silver worked in its vicinity. Pop. 5000.

Tembleque, têm-blå′kå, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 4198.

Tembuctoo, a town of Africa. See TIMBUCTOO.

Temby, têm′bee, the southernmost of three rivers which enter English River in Delagoa Bay, East Africa, and whence it has been navigated upwards for 46 miles.

Teme, têm, a river of South Wales, rises 5 miles S.E. of Newtown, in Montgomery co., flows E. between the cos. of Radnor and Salop, and joins the Severn 3 miles S. of Worcester. Total course, 60 miles.

Temecula, te-mek′u-lą, a post-office of San Diego co., Cal., 60 miles N. of San Diego. Here is a sulphur spring.

Temeer-Khan-Shoora, or **Temir-Chan-Shura,** tå-meer′-kån-shoo′rå, a town of Russia, in Daghestan, 25 miles S.W. of Petrovsk. Pop. 5094.

Temerin, tå‵må‵rin′, a town of Hungary, co. and 34 miles E. of Bacs. Pop. 7295.

Temes, têm‵êsh′, written also **Temesch,** a river of Southeast Hungary, in the Banat, rises in the Carpathian Mountains, flows N.W. and S., and joins the Danube 6 miles E. of Belgrade. Total course, 180 miles. The principal affluents are the Bisztra, Bogonicz, and Berzava. It gives name to a county of which Temesvar is the capital.

Tem′escal, a post-hamlet of San Bernardino co., Cal., about 50 miles E. by S. of Los Angeles. Tin is found here.

Temesvar, or **Temeswar,** têm‵êsh-vąR′, written also **Temeschwar,** a fortified city of Hungary, capital of a county of its own name, at a railway junction, on the Alt-Bega and the Bega Canal, 72 miles N.N.E. of Belgrade. Lat. 45° 42′ N.; lon. 21° 20′ E. Pop. 32,223, comprising Hungarians, Germans, Greeks, Wallachs, and Jews. It is enclosed by walls, and entered by 3 gates, beyond each of which there is a suburb. The houses are of solid construction, the streets spacious, and there are a number of regularly formed and handsome squares. The principal buildings are the cathedral, which is a handsome Gothic structure; the Greek cathedral, a grand synagogue, palace of the government, town house, theatre, convents, college, gymnasium, high school, normal school, arsenal, and civil and military hospitals. The manufactures consist of woollens, oil, paper, tobacco, and wine. There are also silk-mills. The transit trade, consisting chiefly of corn, is of great importance, and is much facilitated by the Bega Canal, which communicates with the Danube. Temesvar is the seat of a Greek bishop, of a Roman Catholic bishop, and of a high court, with jurisdiction over the Banat. According to D'Anville, Temesvar is the ancient *Thybiscus* to which the poet Ovid was banished. In 1582 it was taken and sacked by the Turks, in whose possession it remained till 1718, when it was taken from them by Prince Eugene, almost entirely rebuilt, and fortified. In 1849 it stood a siege of 107 days by the insurgents, and was relieved by Haynau, but not before nearly every house had been damaged by the bombardment.

Temiscamingue, te-mis′ką-ming, a lake of Canada. Lat. 47° 30′ N.; lon. 80° W. Length, 30 miles; breadth, 15 miles. It discharges its surplus waters into the Ottawa River at Temiscamingue House.

Temiscamingue (te-mis′ką-ming) **House,** or **Obadjiowang,** o-bad-je-o-wang′, an Indian village and post of the Hudson Bay Company, on the E. side of Lake Temiscamingue, Pontiac co., Quebec, 90 miles from Mattawa. Pop. 300.

Temiscouata, têm‵is-koo-å′tå or têm‵is-kwå′tå, a beautiful lake of Canada, province and 130 miles N.E. of Quebec, 22 miles long and from 1 to 2½ miles in breadth, and sufficiently deep for vessels of considerable burden.

Temiscouata, a county in the S.E. part of Quebec, bordering on the St. Lawrence on the N., and on New Brunswick and the state of Maine on the S. Area, 1770 square miles. This county is traversed by the Intercolonial Railway and by the Fredericton & Rivière du Loup Railway. Capital, Isle Verte. Pop. 22,491.

Temkanmardi, têm-kån-mar′dee, a town of India, in Belgaum. Pop. 5296.

Temnikov, or **Temnikow,** têm-ne-kov′, a town of Russia, government and 150 miles N.N.E. of Tambov, on the Moksha. Pop. 6592.

Temourtou-Nor, Toorkistan. See TOOZ-GOOL.

Tempe, têm′på, a valley of Europe, in the N.E. of Thessaly, between the mountains of Olympus on the N. and Ossa on the S. The beauties of its scenery are much celebrated by ancient writers.

Tem′pe, a post-village of Maricopa co., Arizona, 29 miles from Maricopa Station. It has a flour-mill.

Tempelburg, têm′pęl-bŏŏRG‵, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 44 miles S. of Cöslin. Pop. 4381.

Tem′perance, a post-office of Telfair co., Ga., near the Ocmulgee River.

Temperance Hall, a post-hamlet of De Kalb co., Tenn., 25 miles E.S.E. of Lebanon. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, &c.

Temperance Hill, a post-office of Monroe co., Miss.

Temperance Hill, a post-office of Marion co., S.C.

Tem′peranceville, a post-hamlet of Belmont co., O., 40 miles N.N.E. of Marietta. It has a church. Pop. 120.

Temperanceville, a former borough of Alleghany co., Pa., on the S. bank of the Ohio River, 1½ miles below Pittsburg. It has 6 churches, a bank, salt-works, a rolling-mill, 2 breweries, and a planing-mill. It was incorporated with Pittsburg in 1873. Pop. 2060.

Temperanceville, a post-hamlet of Accomack co., Va., 16 miles S. of Newtown, Md. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

Temperanceville, Ontario. See ORWELL.

Tempesca, têm-pês′kå, a river of Europe, rises in the N. slope of Mount Argentaro, in the S.E. of Servia, flows circuitously N.N.W., and, after a course of 60 miles, joins the Morava on the right, 6 miles below Perekop.

Tempe Vale, a hamlet of Scioto co., O., 2 miles W. of Portsmouth. It has a flour-mill and 10 houses.

Tempio, tĕm'pe-o, or **Tempio Pausania**, tĕm'pe-o pŏw-så'ne-å, a town of the island of Sardinia, on a mountain, 31 miles E.N.E. of Sassari. Pop. 5003.

Tempisque, tĕm-pees'kå, a river of the W. part of Costa Rica, after a S. course, enters the Gulf of Nicoya 8 miles N. of Nicoya.

Tem Piute, pi-yūte', a post-office and silver-mining camp of Lincoln co., Nev., 180 miles S. of Eureka.

Temple, tem'pẹl, a post-hamlet of Hillsborough co., N.H., in Temple township, 4 miles N.W. of Greenville Station, and about 25 miles W.S.W. of Manchester. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 421.

Temple, a post-village in Muhlenberg township, Berks co., Pa., on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, 5 miles N. of Reading. It has iron-furnaces and a carriage-factory.

Temple Hill, a post-village of Barren co., Ky., 9 miles S. of Glasgow. It has a church and 3 stores.

Templeman's (tem'pẹl-mạnz) **Cross Roads**, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Va., 50 miles S.E. of Fredericksburg. It has 2 churches.

Temple Mills, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Me., in Temple township, 6 miles W.N.W. of Farmington. It has 3 churches.

Tem`plemore', a town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, on the Great Southern & Western Railway, 8 miles N. of Thurles. It chiefly consists of one street, and has a handsome church, a Roman Catholic chapel, endowed school, hospital, dispensary, bridewell, and large barracks.

Temples, tem'pẹlz, a hamlet of Jefferson co., Pa., 9 miles from Brookville.

Temple's Mills, a post-office of Bradford co., Fla., at or near Temple Station.

Templeton, tem'pẹl-tọn, a post-village of Benton co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad, at its junction with a branch of the Wabash Railroad, 19 miles W.N.W. of Lafayette.

Templeton, a post-village in Templeton township, Worcester co., Mass., ½ mile from Templeton Station of the Ware River Railroad, and 10 miles S. of Winchendon. It has a savings-bank, a hotel, 6 churches, and manufactures of chairs, furniture, tin-ware, woollen goods, and boots and shoes. Pop. 2764. The township also contains East Templeton, Baldwinsville, and Otter River.

Templeton, a station of the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad, 19 miles W. of Fitchburg, Mass.

Templeton, a township of Atchison co., Mo. P. 974.

Templeton, a post-hamlet and station of Armstrong co., Pa., on the Alleghany River and the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 9 miles N. of Kittanning. It has 3 churches.

Templeton, a post-hamlet of Prince George co., Va., about 14 miles S. by E. of Petersburg. It has a plough-factory and a wagon-shop.

Templeton, formerly **Gatineau** (gå`tee`no') **Point**, a post-village in Ottawa co., Quebec, at the confluence of the rivers Gatineau and Ottawa, 2 miles from Ottawa. It contains 6 stores and a saw-mill. Pop. 200.

Templeuve, tôɴ`pluv', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the French frontier, 5 miles N.W. of Tournay, on the railway to Brussels. Pop. 3415.

Templeuve, a village of France, in Nord, 8 miles S.E. of Lille. Pop. 912.

Templeville, tem'pẹl-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Queen Anne co., Md., about 50 miles E.S.E. of Baltimore.

Templin, tĕm'plin, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on Lake Dolgen, 24 miles S.E. of Neu-Strelitz. Pop. 4012.

Tem'plin, a post-hamlet of Wabaunsee co., Kansas, 18 miles from Council Grove. It has a church.

Tem'po, a village of Ireland, co. of Fermanagh, on the Tempo, 8 miles E.N.E. of Enniskillen. Pop. 422.

Tem'po, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 4 miles W. of Glanworth. Pop. 150.

Temrook, **Temrouk**, or **Temruk**, tĕm-rook', a fortified town of Russia, on a peninsula on the S. side of the Sea of Azof, about 30 miles E. of the Strait of Yenikale. Lat. 45° 15′ N.; lon. 37° 10′ E. Pop. 7426.

Temsche, or **Temsica**. See TAMISE.

Tenafly, ten'åf-lee, a post-hamlet in Palisade township, Bergen co., N.J., on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, 16 miles N. of Jersey City, and nearly 1 mile W. of the Hudson River. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of rubber goods and of boots and shoes.

Ten'allytown, a post-village of the District of Columbia, 6 miles N.N.W. of the capitol. It has 2 churches.

Tenancingo, tå-nån-sing'go, a town of Mexico, state and 30 miles S.S.W. of the city of Mexico.

Tenangon, a river of Michigan. See ONTONAGON.

Ten'ant's Har'bor, a post-village in St. George township, Knox co., Me., on a small inlet of the ocean, about 12 miles S.S.W. of Rockland. It has a fine harbor, a church, a high school, and a hotel.

Tenasserim, tĕn-as'sẹh-rim, or **Tanas'serem**, a river of Tenasserim, rises in lat. 14° 30′ N., flows S. through a narrow valley, but near the town of Tenasserim turns sharply W., and enters the Indian Ocean in lat. 12° N., by 3 principal mouths, enclosing two islands, on the N. of which stands the town of Mergui. Total course, 220 miles.

Tenasserim, a town in the southernmost part of Tenasserim, taken from the Burmese in 1826, on the S. bank of the river Tenasserim, 50 miles E.S.E. of Mergui. Lat. 11° 49′ N.; lon. 99° 10′ E.

Tenasserim, a division or commissionership of British Burmah, comprising the districts of Toungoo, Shway-gyeen, Salwin, Amherst, Tavoy, and Mergui. Area, 43,047 square miles. Capital, Maulmain. Pop. 596,525, chiefly Karens, Burmese, Shans, and Peguans. It is mostly a long, narrow strip, having Siam on the E. and the sea on the W.; but its N. extension lies between Pegu on the W. and the Shan country and Laos on the N. and E. The surface is mostly mountainous, and covered with fine forests; but there are some alluvial plains well adapted to the culture of cotton, indigo, and tobacco, which, with rice, sugar-cane, numerous fruits, excellent teak and sapan-wood, in the N., bamboos, rattans, various drugs and gums, betel, cocoa-nuts, balachong, tortoise-shell, horns, and coal at Mergui, are the chief products. The principal rivers are the Salwin, the Attaram, the Ye, the Tavoy, and the Tenasserim. Along the shore islands of various magnitude occur, the principal of which is the island of Balu, opposite Maulmain, which has a greater number of inhabitants, in proportion, than any other part of these provinces. The climate is healthy, the thermometer ranging from 75° to 98°. The annual fall of rain is 108 inches. The rainy season continues from May to October, after a dry season of six months. Iron and tin are plentiful in the provinces of Tavoy and Mergui, but few mines are wrought. Elephants, rhinoceroses, tigers, the wild hog, and great numbers of deer abound in the forests. The population are mostly Booddhists, except the Karens; they manufacture cotton and some silk fabrics. The ports are free, and many vessels are built on the coast. The country passed into the hands of the British by the peace of Yandabo, which terminated the Burmese war, in 1826.

Tenay, tẹh-nī', a village of France, in Ain, 30 miles from Bourg-en-Bresse. It has silk- and woollen-mills. Pop. 2459.

Ten'brook, a post-office of Lake co., Tenn.

Tenbury, tĕn'bẹr-e, a town of England, co. and 18 miles W.N.W. of Worcester, on the S. bank of the Teme. Pop. 1210. It has various schools, a trade in hops and cider, tanning, and glove-making, and a popular mineral spring.

Ten'by (Welsh, *Denbych-y-Pysgod*, den'biᴋ e pis'god), a seaport town of Wales, co. and 9 miles E. of Pembroke, on the W. side of Carmarthen Bay. Pop. 3810. The town, partially enclosed by the remains of strong walls, consists chiefly of a long and spacious street, and has a church and various chapels, national and other schools and charities, a town hall, market-house, assembly-rooms, theatre, remains of a castle, several ecclesiastical and collegiate edifices, good hotels, and spacious bathing-houses,—Tenby being resorted to as a watering-place. The harbor is commodious and well sheltered. Opposite it are Caldy and St. Margaret Islands. The exports comprise oysters, butter, corn, and coal. It contributes in sending a member to Parliament.

Ten'by, a town of Tasmania, co. of Pembroke, 49 miles E. of Hobart Town.

Tencha Bayou, ten'chå bī'oo, Shelby co., Tex., runs nearly eastward, and enters the Sabine River.

Tenda, tĕn'då, a town of Italy, 3 miles S. of the Col de Tenda, a pass of the Maritime Alps, to which it gives name. Pop. 1734.

Tenda, Col de, Alps. See COL DE TENDA.

Tenda-Maie, tĕn'då-mī'å, a district of Senegambia, intersected by the parallel of 11° 50′ N. and by the meridian of 13° W. Iron of fine quality, and salt, are obtained in some localities.

Tendra, tĕn'drå, or **Ten'ter**, a long and narrow island in the Black Sea, 40 miles E. of Odessa. Length, from E. to W., 33 miles. Lat. of light-house, 46° 22′ N.; lon. 31° 29′ E.

Tendre, Mont, Jura Mountains. See MONT-TENDRE.

Ten'edos (Gr. Τένεδος), an island off the W. coast of

Asia Minor, 5 miles N.W. of Alexandria Troas. Length, 5 miles. Surface mostly rugged. It produces superior wine, corn, cotton, and fruits. On its N.E. side is a town.

Tenember Islands. See TENIMBER ISLANDS.

Tenerife, tȧ-nȧ-ree′fȧ, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Cauca, province of Santa Marta, on the Magdalena, 50 miles N.W. of Mompox.

Teneriffe, tĕn`ẹr-iff′ (Sp. *Tenerife,* tȧ-nȧ-ree′fȧ; Fr. *Ténériffe,* tȧ`nȧ`reef′), the largest of the 7 principal Canary Islands, between Gran Canaria on the E. and Gomera on the W., 90 miles N.W. of Cape Bojador, on the African coast. Lat. from 28° to 28° 35′ 20″ N., lon. from 16° 5′ to 16° 55′ W. It is 60 miles long from N.E. to S.W., and varies in breadth from 35 miles in the S.W., where widest, to 20 miles near the centre, and about 6 miles in the N.E. Area, about 1000 square miles. It is wholly of volcanic formation, and is composed principally of enormous masses of trachyte, lava, and basalt, which in their culminating point (the Peak of Teyde) attain the height of 12,182 feet above the sea-level. The coast, which is very irregular, presents an almost uninterrupted succession of lofty cliffs, pierced by narrow, precipitous fissures or ravines, with very few openings in which a vessel can find shelter. The Bay of Orotava, on the N.W., once the best anchorage of the island, was almost filled up by torrents of lava from an eruption in 1706; and the only good harbor now existing is that of Santa Cruz, on the N.E. The view from the summit of Mount Teyde is one of the most magnificent in the world. It extends over the whole of the archipelago, while, from the transparency of the atmosphere, even minute objects are perceptible at a great distance.

Teneriffe bears some resemblance to Mount Etna. Towns and villages, with their fields, gardens, and vineyards, stretch along its base and for some way up its sides; next succeeds a woody region, and beyond, and still higher, is a wide, barren plain, covered with pumice-stone and blocks of lava. Where the surface in many parts is more hilly than mountainous, both the valleys and adjacent hills are generally cultivated, and the finest fruits of the island are produced. The principal products of Teneriffe are maize, wheat, potatoes, pulse, almonds, oranges, apples, guavas, honey, wax, silk, cochineal, and wine. The manufactures are very insignificant, but include, in addition to some coarse linen, woollen, and silk goods, some excellent specimens of furniture and cabinet-work. The Guanches, the original inhabitants of the islands, almost all perished in vain endeavors to defend their freedom against the attacks of the Spaniards. The present inhabitants consist of a mixed race, in which Spanish features predominate. Pop. 93,709. Capital, Santa Cruz de Teneriffe.

Ténès, Tenez, tȧ′nez, or **Tennis,** tĕn′nis, a maritime town of Algeria, 120 miles E.N.E. of Oran. Pop. 7935. Near it is Cape Ténès, on the Mediterranean.

Te-Ngan, tȧ`ngȧn′, a city of China, province of Hoo-Pe, capital of a department, on an affluent of the Yang-tse-Kiang. Lat. 31° 18′ N.; lon. 113° 30′ E.

Tengapatnam, tĕng-gạ-pạt-nȧm′, a maritime town of South India, 24 miles N.W. of Cape Comorin.

Teng-Fung, tĕng`fŭng′ or tĕng`foong′, a town of China, province of Ho-Nan, capital of a district. Lat. 34° 30′ N.; lon. 113° E. It has a very ancient observatory.

Tengheez, or **Tenghiz,** Asia. See BALKASH.

Tenghistoon, or **Tenghistoun,** tĕn`ghis-toon′, a town of Persia, province of Fars, about 2 miles from the Persian Gulf, on the road from Bushire to Ferozabad. Pop. about 2500.

Tengri-Nor, tĕn′gree`-nor, a large lake of Thibet, about 120 miles N.W. of Lassa. Lat. about 31° 30′ N.; lon. 90° E. Length, 80 miles; breadth, 40 miles.

Teng-Tchoo, or **Teng-Tchou,** tĕng`choo′, a city of China, province of Shan-Toong, on the coast, at the entrance of the Gulf of Pe-Chee-Lee, opposite the peninsula of Regent's Sword.

Teng-Tchoo, or **Teng-Tchou,** a city of China, province of Fo-Kien, 140 miles N.W. of Amoy.

Teng-Ye, tĕng`yȧ′, a town of China, province of Yun-Nan, near the Burmese frontier, 45 miles N.E. of Tsanta.

Tenhassen, tĕn-has′sẹn, a small post-village of Martin co., Minn., in Tenhassen township, on a lake, about 56 miles S.S.W. of Mankato. Pop. of the township, 200.

Tenian, one of the Ladrone Islands. See TINIAN.

Tenim′ber (written also **Tenem′ber**) **Islands,** a group of isles in the Malay Archipelago, of which the chief is Timor Laut. They extend from lat. 6° 40′ to 8° 25′ S., lon. from 130° 40′ to 132° E., and are mostly coral islands surrounded by coral reefs. The natives are distinguished from those of the surrounding islands by their language, and also by their form.

Te′nino, a post-village of Thurston co., Washington, on the Pacific division of the Northern Pacific Railroad, at the junction of the Olympia Railroad, 39 miles S.S.W. of Tacoma. It has a coal-bank.

Tenkan′shee, or **Tenkasi,** ten-kȧ′see, a town of India, 30 miles N.W. of Tinnevelly. Pop. 10,605.

Ten Mile, a post-office of Fulton co., Ark.

Ten Mile, a post-office of Summit co., Col.

Ten Mile, a post-office of Cloud co., Kansas.

Ten Mile, a post-office of Campbell co., Ky.

Ten Mile, Macon co., Mo. See LA PORTE.

Ten Mile, a post-office of Douglas co., Oregon.

Ten Mile, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., on Ten Mile Creek, about 34 miles S. by W. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Ten Mile Bottom, a post-hamlet of Venango co., Pa., 5 miles S.E. of Oil City. It has a coal-mine.

Ten′mile Creek, of Greene co., Pa., flows into the Monongahela River.

Ten Mile Creek, or **Tynemouth,** a post-village in St. John co., New Brunswick, on the Bay of Fundy, 27 miles from St. John. Pop. 150.

Ten Mile House, a post-office of Milwaukee co., Wis.

Ten Mile Peak, Colorado, a mountain in lat. 39° 32′ 11″ N., lon. 106° 6′ 12″ W. Altitude, about 11,800 feet.

Ten Mile River, township, Mendocino co., Cal. P. 80.

Ten Mile Run, a hamlet of Somerset co., N.J., 2 miles from Rocky Hill Station.

Ten Mile Stand, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., Tenn., 14 miles W.N.W. of Sweet Water.

Ten′nant, a post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 8 miles N. of Gilroy, and 73 miles S.S.E. of San Francisco. It has 2 churches.

Tennant's Cove, a post-settlement in Kings co., New Brunswick, on the St. John, 29 miles from the city of St. John. Pop. 200.

Ten`nessee′, a S.E. central state of the American Union, bounded N. by Kentucky and Virginia, E. by North Carolina, S. by Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, W. by Arkansas and Missouri. Its W. limit is the Mississippi River; and from North Carolina it is separated by the Iron, Unaka, Bald, Stone, or Great Smoky ridge of the Appalachian Mountains, whose general altitude is 5000 feet and whose broad top is generally treeless. The state has a rhomboidal outline, and an area of 43,000 square miles.

Face of the Country.—Tennessee is popularly spoken of as consisting of three sections, East, Middle, and West Tennessee. The first consists (1) of the eastern mountain-border (area, 2000 square miles). (2) Of the beautiful East Tennessee Valley (area, 9200 square miles), which has an average elevation at the N. of 1350 feet and at the S. of 800 feet, and is one of the most fertile and populous tracts in the state. This valley is closely furrowed with minor ridges, long valleys, and enclosed "coves," nearly all with a N.E. and S.W. trend, and the whole is 55 miles wide at the N. and 34 miles at the S. extremity. (3) Of the great Cumberland Mountain plateau (elevation above the valley, 900 to 2800 feet; area, 5100 square miles), which on its southeastern border breaks down at once in perpendicular or overhanging sandstone cliffs, often 100 and sometimes even 200 feet high; but its western edge is notched and jagged with deep coves and projecting spurs. In the N. it is 71 miles wide; at the S. extremity but 50 miles. Its top is generally level; but at some points there are superincumbent mountains; and the deep Sequatchie Valley (3 to 5 miles wide and 60 miles long), with its steep mountain-walls, reaches into the plateau in a northward course. The plateau has a delightful climate, abounds in deep caves, and conceals great mineral treasures. Middle Tennessee extends W. to the Tennessee River. It is a region of fertile terraces, covering 9300 square miles, traversed by many ravines and streams, and declining northwestward towards "the garden of Tennessee," a basin-like area of 5450 square miles. To the westward the proper valley of the Tennessee measures some 1200 square miles. West Tennessee lies W. of the Tennessee River and E. of the Mississippi. Its eastern slope is considerably broken; the western descent (area, 8850 square miles) is a rolling plain, which ultimately terminates in steep bluffs overlooking the Mississippi bottom-lands. These are densely timbered, abound in lakes and swamps, and have an area of about 900 square miles.

Geology, Mineral Wealth.—The eastern mountain-border consists mainly of Silurian rocks, and in part is probably of azoic age. It affords asbestos, kaolin, and beautiful red, green, and other granites, especially in Carter co. Valuable copper-mines are wrought in Carter co.; and the foot-hills abound in iron ore, including rich pyrites, limonite, hematite, magnetite, and valuable iron-manganese ores. The East Tennessee Valley, which is geographically and geologically a continuation of the Kittatinny Valley of New Jersey, the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania, and the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, is floored with the Trenton limestone and Hudson River shales. The valley contains dyestone (a valuable fossiliferous brown hematite), hydraulic cement rock, good lithographic shale, heavy-spar, millstone, slate, and abundance of potter's clay, limestone, fire-proof stone, native blue vitriol, marble, and ores of lead and zinc. The coal-measures occupy 5100 square miles, mainly occupying the Cumberland Mountain plateau. The annual product is about 400,000 tons, mainly an admirable semi-bituminous coal, produced to a great extent from the lowest carboniferous strata, which were long regarded as unproductive. The Tennessee coals are very abundant and accessible, and are admirably adapted for iron-smelting. The coal is very generally associated with limestone, clay ironstone, and fire-clays. Middle Tennessee contains a large Lower Silurian area in the floor of its great basin, whose converging slopes and terraces are generally of Devonian and subcarboniferous age. Petroleum, alum, gypsum, grindstones, glass-sand, marbles, bat-guano (from caves), copperas, fictile clay, and iron are among the useful products of Middle Tennessee. Along the Tennessee River extends the western iron-belt of 5400 square miles, with huge banks or quarries of brown hematite of a good quality. The greater part of West Tennessee is of cretaceous and tertiary age, but the Mississippi bottoms are of quaternary and late formation. The cretaceous and tertiary contain lignite in abundance, and there are beds of valuable green-sand marl. Among the minerals of Tennessee we must also enumerate borax, Epsom salts (from caves and spring-waters), and salt from natural brines. There are more than 200 kinds and shades of marble, including purely white, perfectly black, red, green, variegated, gray, breccia, and natural scagliola. Mineral springs are exceedingly numerous, and prove useful in a very wide range of diseases.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—There are many caves, some of them of great depth and extent. On Duck River, in Coffee co., is a great stone fort of very remote prehistoric origin. Lookout Mountain is a popular place of summer resort.

Climate.—The generally considerable elevation of Tennessee secures it from the oppressive summer heat of the Gulf states; and the highland and mountain counties have a long and altogether delightful summer, while the winters are nowhere severe. The only sickly region is the swampy part of West Tennessee. Vesical calculus is a somewhat prevalent disease in some sections.

Natural Productions.—The extensive forests of the state afford a very great variety of timber-trees. In the E. grow the white and other pines; in the W. the larch, cypress, and cottonwood; and almost everywhere the tulip-tree, hickories, the magnolias, sweet and black gum, black and white walnut, cherry, pecan, ash, maple, persimmon, sorrel tree, locust, chicot, beech, several kinds of oak, &c. Middle Tennessee has great forests of red cedar. The lumber interest is one of the most important in the state. In the W. are extensive cane-brakes. The wild lands of East and Middle Tennessee are one of the chief sources of the commercial supply of medicinal herbs and roots. Among the native fruits are the wild plum, the grape, persimmon, crab-apple, pawpaw, and many sorts of nuts and berries. Deer, black bears, and many species of furred and feathered game abound. Among the reptiles the rattlesnake and cottonmouth are venomous.

Agriculture.—West Tennessee is exceedingly fertile, with a deep black mellow soil, and Indian corn and cotton are her great staples. Middle Tennessee is mostly very productive, though some few of her counties have a rocky and untoward soil, underlaid with cold and stubborn clays. This region is for the most part excellent grain and tobacco land, and grows much cotton, especially S. of Nashville. The valley-lands of East Tennessee are productive of corn and tobacco; and the winter wheat of this section is the earliest in the market and is of unsurpassed excellence. Potatoes (true and sweet), oats, hay, hemp, and peanuts are important products of the state. The mountain-country affords excellent and extensive natural sheep-walks; and the abundant mast of the forests fattens many swine. Horses, neat cattle, swine, and mules are bred for export. In some years the corn crop has exceeded 50,000,000 bushels and the tobacco crop has been more than 40,000,000 pounds; but of late years the tendency has been more to mixed farming, or the raising of diversified crops. Much honey, wild and other, is obtained in Tennessee, and for grape-culture and wine-production the state has every advantage. Apples do well in nearly every part of the state, and the exportation of dried fruit is becoming important. The game or gama grass of West Tennessee makes abundant and serviceable natural hay for winter pasturage. The so-called barrens of Middle Tennessee embrace much land which might easily be made productive.

Rivers, &c.—The Mississippi, Tennessee, and Cumberland afford extensive commercial facilities. The Tennessee crosses the state twice. Its upper portion was formerly called the Holston. The principal tributaries of the Tennessee are the Clinch, Elk, Duck, Flint, Paint Rock, Sequatchie, Watauga, French Broad, Little Tennessee, Hiawassee, and Big Sandy. Among the tributaries of the Mississippi, direct and indirect, are the Big Hatchie, Wolf, Forked Deer, Obion, and Reelfoot. Reelfoot Lake, in the N.W., is the largest in the state. It is a shallow expanse, formed during the earthquake of 1811. The Forked Deer has been navigated 150 miles at high water, the Big Hatchie 100 miles, and the Obion 60 miles. The principal affluents of the Tennessee have been fitted for high-water navigation to some extent. The principal tributaries of the Cumberland are the Harpeth, Stone, and Obie's Rivers, and the Caney Fork; the two latter are navigable, and small steamboats have ascended the Caney Fork 50 miles. Both the Tennessee and the Cumberland are badly encumbered by shoals at low water. The minor streams of the state afford very great water-power. In 1874 the Memphis district enrolled 44 steamers, and the Nashville district 23; total burden, 10,675 tons; but no record appears of the Tennessee River boats.

Manufactures.—The mining and smelting of iron are assuming large proportions, the product of 1873 being 43,134 tons of pig and 16,561 of wrought metal and steel. Machine-puddling has been carried on with some success at Chattanooga. Tennessee also exports much iron ore to the Ohio River iron-working towns. Ducktown is the seat of profitable copper-smelting operations. Zinc and zinc paints are produced in East Tennessee. In 1875 the 40 cotton-mills of the state ran 55,384 spindles and used 14,443 bales of cotton. There is a large lumber-sawing industry of many years' standing; and the forest products (tar, turpentine, charcoal, tanners' bark, sumach leaves, &c.) are of considerable importance. Cars, carriages, flour, furniture, jeans and other home-made fabrics, spirits, oil (cotton, peanut, castor), harness, leather, metallic wares, wines, and woollens are leading articles of manufacture. Wool-carding and boat-building are industries of some consequence.

The Railroads in 1851 extended 112 miles; in 1855, 466 miles; in 1860, 1253 miles; in 1865, 1296 miles; in 1870, 1492 miles; in 1878, 1665½ miles, built at the average cost per mile of $30,051; paying a net profit per mile of $1527 for the year. Few Southern states can give so good a showing in this respect; but the state treasury has had to bear a heavy part of the burdens which naturally would have fallen upon the railroads.

The Counties number 94, as follows: Anderson, Bedford, Benton, Bledsoe, Blount, Bradley, Campbell, Cannon, Carroll, Carter, Cheatham, Claiborne, Clay, Cocke, Coffee, Crockett, Cumberland, Davidson, Decatur, De Kalb, Dickson, Dyer, Fayette, Fentress, Franklin, Gibson, Giles, Grainger, Greene, Grundy, Hamblen, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardeman, Hardin, Hawkins, Haywood, Henderson, Henry, Hickman, Houston, Humphreys, Jackson, James, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Lake, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Loudon, McMinn, McNairy, Macon, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Maury, Meigs, Monroe, Montgomery, Moore, Morgan, Obion, Overton, Perry, Polk, Putnam, Rhea, Roane, Robertson, Rutherford, Scott, Sequatchie, Sevier, Shelby, Smith, Steward, Sullivan, Sumner, Tipton, Trousdale, Unicoi, Union, Van Buren, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Weakley, White, Williamson, and Wilson,

The Principal Cities are Memphis, on the Mississippi, a great cotton mart (pop. in 1870, 40,226); Nashville, the state capital, on the Cumberland (25,865); Knoxville, on the Upper Tennessee, the eastern metropolis (8682); Chattanooga, in the coal and iron district (6093); Jackson, a great trade-centre (4119); Murfreesborough (3502); Clarksville (3200); and Bristol, Brownsville, Cleveland, Columbia, Fayetteville, Franklin, Gallatin, Greeneville, Lebanon, McMinnville, Pulaski, Shelbyville, Trenton, and Tracy City are all important towns. Rockwood, Ducktown, and Tracy City are examples of a class of young and thriving mining-towns.

Government, &c.—The governor is chosen by the people every even-numbered year. The general assembly consists of 25 senators and a lower house of 75 representatives, sitting biennially. Judges are chosen by the people for limited terms of service, and are removable by a two-thirds vote of the general assembly. Every voter must have resided one year in the state and 6 months in the county, and must pay at least a poll-tax. The state has 10 representatives in the lower house of Congress.

Public Institutions.—At Nashville are the state school for the blind, the insane hospital, and the state prison; but gangs of convicts are also employed as navvies, miners, &c., in various parts of the state. At Knoxville stands the Tennessee School for Deaf-Mutes.

Education.—Ineffective school-laws have been from time to time enacted, and in 1873, many of the counties having no public schools at all, the whole legislation of the state upon this matter was subjected to a thorough revision. Since that time the course of public instruction would appear to have prospered. There is a large permanent school fund, whose income, with the proceeds of general and local school taxes, maintains the free schools. Separate schools are established for colored pupils. Colleges and universities exist at Athens, Beech Grove, Bristol (2), Clarksville, Greeneville, Jackson (2), Knoxville, Lebanon (2), McKenzie, Maryville, Memphis, Nashville (5), Sewanee, Sweetwater, &c. To the University of Nashville is affiliated the state normal university, and the East Tennessee University, Knoxville, embraces the state college of agriculture. Among the best-endowed institutions of learning are the Cumberland University, at Lebanon (Cumberland Presbyterian), the Vanderbilt University, Nashville (Methodist), the University of the South, Sewanee (Episcopalian), and the Fisk University, at Nashville, for colored students of either sex. There are several schools of law, medicine, and divinity, and a large number of private and denominational academies and seminaries.

Finances.—There was a state debt in 1879 of $24,274,000, chiefly contracted in aid of railroad enterprises. The financial affairs of the state greatly embarrassed her government for some years, when the debt was much larger than at present, but the foreclosure of railroad mortgages and the sale of the roads themselves have brought down the state debt considerably. In 1879 the assessed value of taxable property was $223,212,153,—about two-thirds of the true value,—and a large amount of property is also exempt from taxes.

History.—Tennessee was permanently colonized in 1754, from North Carolina, of which province this region was a part. It was officially named the District of Washington, in 1776; but the people (1785–88) organized and maintained a separate government under the name of "the State of Franklin." In 1789 the whole was merged into "the United States Territory south of the Ohio." In 1794 Tennessee became a separate territory, and in 1796 a state. In June, 1861, a majority of the people voted for secession; but East Tennessee had a large majority of active Unionists throughout the war of 1861–65. This state was the scene of several active campaigns, and severe battles took place at Fort Pillow, Stone River, Island No. 10, near Memphis (naval), Nashville, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Knoxville, Franklin, and many other places. Since the war there have been many difficult financial and social problems, and the labor-system has been disorganized, but the state has made much progress, especially in her manufacturing interests.

The Population in 1790 was 35,691; in 1800, 105,602; in 1810, 261,727; in 1820, 422,771; in 1830, 681,904; in 1840, 829,210; in 1850, 1,002,717; in 1860, 1,109,801; in 1870, 1,258,520, of whom 936,119 were white.

Tennessee, a post-village in Tennessee township, McDonough co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 9 miles W.S.W. of Macomb, and 51 miles N.E. of Quincy. It has a graded school and valuable coal-mines. The township contains a village named Colchester. Pop. of the township, 2126.

Tennessee Colony, post-office, Anderson co., Tex.

Tennessee Pass, Colorado, a pass over the main range of the Rocky Mountains, has an elevation of 10,418 feet. Lat. 39° 21′ 30″ N.; lon. 106° 18′ W. It is the easiest pass over this range in Colorado.

Tennessee Ridge, a post-office and station of Houston co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 33 miles W. of Clarksville. It has a store.

Tennessee River is formed by the Clinch and Holston Rivers, which rise in Virginia and unite at Kingston, Roane co., Tenn. It flows southwestward to Chattanooga, where it turns abruptly to the right, and soon strikes a mountain-ridge which compels it to run southwestward to Guntersville, Ala. Below this point it pursues a W.N.W. direction until it touches the N.E. part of the state of Mississippi. It next bends to the right, returns into the state of Tennessee, runs northward, and forms the boundary between the cos. of Perry, Humphreys, Houston, and Stewart on the right, and Decatur, Benton, and Henry on the left. It finally runs nearly northwestward through Kentucky, and enters the Ohio River at Paducah. It is the largest affluent of the Ohio River, and is about 800 miles long, excluding the branches. Large steamboats can ascend it to Florence, about 270 miles from its mouth. Near Florence the navigation is obstructed by rocky rapids, called Muscle Shoals, above which the river is navigable for steamboats to Kingston. The chief towns on this river and branches are Knoxville, Chattanooga, Florence, and Paducah. It has an affluent called LITTLE TENNESSEE (which see). About $700,000 has been expended in an unsuccessful effort to improve the navigation by a canal at the Muscle Shoals. Seven steamboats are employed on this river above the Muscle Shoals. Since the civil war the government has appropriated large sums for the improvement of the navigation of this river.

Tennessee River, Tennessee. See DANVILLE.

Tennessee Rolling-Works, a post-village of Lyon co., Ky., on the E. or right bank of the Cumberland River, about 27 miles E. of Paducah. It has 2 churches and a rolling-mill which makes good boiler-iron. Pop. 700.

Tennille, ten′nĭl, a post-village of Washington co., Ga., on the main line of the Central Railroad of Georgia, at the junction of a railroad to Sandersville, 55 miles E. by N. of Macon. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Tennis, a town of Algeria. See TÉNÈS.

Tennstedt, tĕnn′stĕtt, a town of Prussian Saxony, 15 miles N.N.W. of Erfurt. Pop. 2762.

Tenochtitlan, tå-notch-tit-lån′, the ancient name of the city of Mexico, and of the table-land on which it stands, elevation averaging 7500 feet.

Tenos, the ancient name of TINO.

Ten Pound Island, Massachusetts, ¾ of a mile S. of Gloucester. Lat. 42° 35′ N.; lon. 70° 40′ W.

Tenriu, tĕn're-oo′, a river of Japan, in the island of Hondo, which it traverses N. to S., and falls into the Pacific a little W. of the Bay of Totomina. Total course, about 100 miles.

Ten′sas, a parish in the N.E. part of Louisiana, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Mississippi River, and on the W. by the Tensas River and Macon Bayou. The surface is level, and but little higher than the river. The soil is fertile. Forests of cypress, ash, oak, hickory, honey-locust, and other trees cover a large part of the surface. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products, and of the former over 25,000 bales are sometimes produced in a year. Capital, St. Joseph. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,887,117. Pop. in 1870, 12,419, of whom 12,151 were Americans.

Ten′sas (or **Tensaw**), a post-hamlet of Baldwin co., Ala., on the Tensas River and the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 17 miles N.E. of Mobile. Here is Tensas Station. Here much timber is taken from the rafts of the Tensas and sent by rail to Pensacola.

Tensas (or **Ten′saw**) **River,** Louisiana, rises in the N.E. part of the state, and runs nearly southward. It forms the boundary between Franklin and Catahoula parishes on the right and Madison and Tensas on the left, and enters the Ouachita River at Trinity. It is nearly 240 miles long. Steamboats can ascend it about 150 miles.

Tensas (or **Tensaw**) **River,** in Baldwin co., Ala., flows S. to Mobile Bay, in a course generally parallel to that of the Mobile River, of which it may be regarded as a bayou or side-channel.

Tensift, tĕn′sift′ or tĕn′seeft′, a principal river of Morocco, which kingdom it divides into two nearly equal parts, after a W. course of 190 miles, enters the Atlantic 45 miles N.N.E. of Mogadore.

Tenter, an island of Russia. See TENDRA.

Ten′terden, a town and borough of England, co. of Kent, 17 miles S.E. of Maidstone. Pop. of the borough, 3669, chiefly agricultural.

Tenth Legion, le′jun, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., Va., 6 miles S. of Newmarket, and 3 miles from Broadway Depot. It has a church.

Tentugal, tĕn-too-gål′, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Douro, 10 miles N.W. of Coimbra, near the right bank of the Mondego. Pop. 2065.

Tentyra, the ancient name of DENDERAH.

Teny (ten′e) **Cape,** a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, on a headland at the mouth of a river of the same name in Cobequid Bay, 23½ miles from Newport. Manganese is found in the vicinity. Pop. 250.

Tenysville, ten'iz-vĭl, post-office, Baker co., Oregon.

Teocalli (te-o-kal'lee) **Mountain,** Colorado, a peak of the Elk Range, in lat. 38° 57′ 40″ N., lon. 106° 53′ W. It has an altitude of 13,113 feet above the sea-level. The strata composing this mountain are nearly horizontal, and so broken as to form a series of steps from the base to the summit. It resembles the teocallis of the Aztecs.

Teoge, tà-o'gà, a river of South Africa, an affluent from the N. of Lake Ngami.

Teohante, Quebec. See MELOCHEVILLE.

Teonista Creek, Pa. See TIONESTA CREEK.

Teopixca, tà-o-pix'kà, a town of Mexico, state of Chiapa, 18 miles from Ciudad Real.

Teora, tà-o'rà, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 6 miles S.S.E. of Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. 4319.

Teotihuacan, tà-o-te-wà-kàn', a plateau of Mexico, about 15 miles N.N.E. of Tezcoco, surrounded on all sides, except the E., by ridges and mountain-spurs, and celebrated for two remarkable pyramids which stand near its centre. The one measures 682 feet at its base and terminates in a level platform 121 feet high. The other is smaller.

Tepeaca, tà-pà-à'kà, a town of Mexico, state and 20 miles S.E. of Puebla. It has a Franciscan convent, manufactures of woollen stuffs, and trade in corn.

Tepeje, or **Tepexe,** tà-pà'ʜà, a town of Mexico, state and 50 miles S. of Puebla.

Tepel, a town of Bohemia. See TEPL.

Tepeleni, tà-pà-là'nee, written also **Tep'aleen'** and **Tep'alen',** a town of Albania, 32 miles E.S.E. of Avlona, on the Voyussa. It is almost wholly in ruins. The principal edifice is the palace of Ali Pasha of Yanina, born here about A.D. 1750.

Tepetitan, tà-pà-te-tàn', a town of Mexico, state of Tabasco, on the river Tepetitan, an affluent of the Chilapilla, 60 miles N.W. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 1000. It is irregularly built of mud and sun-dried bricks.

Tepic, têp-ik' or tà-peek', a town of Mexico, state of Jalisco, on a height, 25 miles E. of San Blas. Pop. 10,000. It is the principal town in the state after Guadalajara, and is the residence during the rainy season of most of the wealthy inhabitants of San Blas.

Tepl, Tepel, têp'l, or **Tepla,** têp'là, a town of Bohemia, 29 miles N.W. of Pilsen. Pop. 2421. Near it is the abbey of Tepl or Töpl.

Teplik, têp'lik, a town of Russia, in Podolia, 32 miles N.N.E. of Olgopol. Pop. 1500.

Teplitz, Toeplitz, têp'lits, or **Töp'litz** (Hung. *Kis-Teplicz,* kish-têp'lits), several market-towns of Hungary, the principal in the co. of Liptau, 20 miles S.W. of Kesmark. Pop. 1220.

Teplitz, or **Toeplitz,** Bohemia. See TÖPLITZ.

Teposcolula, or **Tepozcolula,** tà-pos-ko-loo'là, a town of Mexico, state and 45 miles N.W. of Oajaca.

Tequam'enon, or **Tahquam'enaw,** a bay at the E. extremity of Lake Superior, and contiguous to Chippewa co., Mich.

Tequendama Falls, South America. See BOGOTA.

Tequia, tà-kee'à, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Boyaca, 45 miles S.S.W. of Pamplona.

Ter, têr, a river of Spain, in Catalonia, rises in the Pyrenees, flows S. and E. past Gerona, and enters the Mediterranean by several mouths S. of the Gulf of Rosas. Total course, 90 miles. It is almost everywhere fordable, and its waters near the sea are mostly diverted for irrigation.

Ter, a district of Russia. See TEREK.

Tera-Kako, têr'à-kà'ko, a peninsula on the E. coast of New Zealand, North Island, bounding the entrance to Hawke's Bay on the N.E.

Teramo, têr'à-mo (anc. *Interam'nia*), a city of Italy, capital of the province of Teramo, 27 miles N.E. of Aquila. Lat. 42° 40′ N.; lon. 13° 48′ E. Pop. 8829. It has a cathedral, several convents, a college, clerical seminary, botanic garden, orphan school, foundling and other asylums. Its neighborhood is very fertile in corn, wine, and oil.

Teramo, formerly **Abruzzo Ultra I.,** à-broot'so ool'trà pree'mo, a province of Italy, in the Abruzzi. Area, 1284 square miles. Pop. 246,004.

Teraneh, a town of Egypt. See TERRANEH.

Tera-Wera (tà'rà-wà'rà) **Lake,** of New Zealand, North Island, 40 miles in length, discharges its waters N.E. into the Bay of Plenty by Tera-Wera River.

Terceira, têʀ-sà'e-rà, one of the Azores Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, central group, N.E. of Fayal and São Jorge, lat. 38° 30′ N., lon 27° 10′ W., about 70 miles N.W. of St. Michael (São Miguel). Greatest length, 20 miles; average breadth, 13 miles. The coast almost everywhere presents bold and inaccessible cliffs. The interior rises by gentle slopes towards the centre, where it becomes mountainous, and then descends abruptly towards the N.W. The whole surface bears the impress of volcanic agency. The soil, composed of decomposed lava and other volcanic matters, possesses the greatest natural fertility. Heavy crops of yams, grain, and pulse of all sorts are raised. Fruit also of exquisite flavor is very abundant, and oranges and lemons are now raised to a great extent. Pumice is the only mineral which seems capable of being turned to any account, and there are no manufactures worthy of the name. The capital of the island is Angra, which gives its name to a department including the three islands of Terceira, São Jorge, and Graciosa. Pop. 40,000. Terceira signifies "third" island, it being the third in length of the group.

Tercero, têʀ-sà'ro, a river of the Argentine Republic, states of Cordova and Santa Fé, after an E. course joins the Paraná at the influx of the Rio Salado, whence it is navigable to a point 100 miles S.E. of Cordova.

Terchova, têʀ'ᴋo'vŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Trentschin, 12 miles from Szolna. Pop. 3450.

Terdoppio, têʀ-dop'pe-o, a river of Italy, rises a little S. of Lago Maggiore, flows S.S.E., and joins the Po. Length, 53 miles.

Terebiestie, tà-rà-blês'tee, a village of Austria, province of Bukowina. Pop. 3190.

Terek, tà-rêk', a river of Russia, after an E. course of 350 miles, enters the Caspian Sea by several mouths, near lat. 44° N., lon. 46° to 48° E. It is rapid, and has numerous affluents.

Terek, or **Ter,** a government of Russia, in Ciscaucasia, extending from the crest of the Caucasus N.E. to the Caspian Sea. Area, 23,267 square miles. It is traversed by the Terek. Its N. portion is composed of steppes and marshes. Chief town, Vladikavkas. Pop. 485,237.

Terekli, têr'e-klee', written also **Tarakli,** a small town of Asia Minor, 36 miles E.S.E. of Ismeed.

Terence Bay, Nova Scotia. See TURN'S BAY.

Tereshka, tà-rêsh'kà, a river of Russia, rises on the N. frontiers of the government of Saratov, and flows nearly parallel to the Volga, which it joins 30 miles N.N.E. of the city of Saratov. Length, 180 miles.

Terette, tà-rêt'tà, a town of Italy, in Caserta, S.E. of Sora, on the top of an almost inaccessible height. P. 1830.

Terga, têʀ'gà, a town of Morocco, kingdom and 70 miles N.N.E. of Fez, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 3000.

Tergeste, Tyrol. See TRIEST.

Tergestinus Sinus, Tyrol. See GULF OF TRIEST.

Terglou, têr'gloo, a mountain of the Carnic Alps. Height, 9380 feet.

Tergnier, têrn'ye-à', a village of France, in Aisne, 19 miles by rail W.N.W. of Laon. Here are machine-shops of the railroad. Pop. 3079.

Ter-Goes, Netherlands. See GOES.

Tergouw, Netherlands. See GOUDA.

Tergovist, Tirgovist, ter-go-veest', or **Targu-Vestea,** tar'goo-vês-tà'à, a town of Roumania, on the Jalomnitza, 48 miles N.W. of Bucharest. Pop. 8190.

Terk, têʀk, a pretty little town of North Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 70 miles S.E. of Tabreez.

Terlizzi, têʀ-lit'see, a town of Italy, in Bari, 17 miles S.E. of Barletta, and 7 miles from the Adriatic. Pop. 18,175. It has a cathedral and a church, and 3 convents.

Termeh, a town of Turkey. See THERMEH.

Termini, têʀ'me-ne (anc. *Ther'mæ*), a seaport town of Sicily, on the N. coast, near the mouth of the river Termini, 20 miles E.S.E. of Palermo. Lat. 37° 57′ N.; lon. 13° 42′ E. Pop. 19,560. It is enclosed by walls, and defended by a castle on a lofty rock. It has warm mineral baths, whence its name, a *caricatore* or depot for grain, and an active anchovy-fishery. Six miles E. are the ruins of the ancient *Himera.*

Terminos, Laguna de. See LAGUNA DE TERMINOS.

Ter'minus, a post-office and railroad station of Pinal co., Arizona.

Terminus, a post-office of Oneida co., Idaho, at Oneida Station.

Termoli, têʀ'mo-le, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, on a peninsula in the Adriatic, 16 miles S.E. of Il Vasto. Pop. 3189.

Termonde, Belgium. See DENDERMONDE.

Termonfeck'an, or **Torfeck'an,** a village of Ireland, co. of Louth, on the E. coast, 2 miles S.S.W. of Clogher. It is a place of resort for sea-bathing.

Ternate, ter'nàt' or ter-nà'tà, an island of the Malay Archipelago, on the W. coast of Gilolo, E. of Celebes, and

N. of Ceram. Lat. 0° 48′ N.; lon. 127° 18′ E. On it is a remarkable volcano, over 5000 feet in height, at the base of which, on the S., is the town of Ternate, the residence of the sultan and of the Dutch regent of the island. The island is nearly circular, about 10 miles in diameter, and thickly wooded. Cocoa-nuts, sago, and other tropical products are plentiful, and tobacco and cotton are grown. Sulphur, saltpetre, pumice-stone, and lime are the chief minerals.

Ternate, a residency of the Dutch possessions in the East, including Ternate Island, part of Celebes, the N. coast of Papua, and the adjoining islands of Waigeoo, Salawatty, Mysol, &c. Capital, Ternate. Pop. 99,821.

Ternate, a town situated on the E. coast of the island of Ternate. It is neatly built, has broad, paved streets, a large market-place, a mosque, and a Protestant church, and hard by the Dutch fort and the sultan's palace. The town is picturesquely situated, and is the capital of the Northern Moluccas. It has a large trade in tortoise-shell, trepang, wax, birds of paradise, and massay bark. Pop. 9000.

Ternava, a town of Hungary. See TYRNAU.

Terneuse, tĕʀ'nuz', a town of the Netherlands, in Zealand, on the left bank of the Scheldt, 6 miles W.N.W. of Axel. Pop. 3093.

Terni, tĕʀ'nee (anc. *Interam'na*), a town of Italy, province of Perugia, picturesquely seated near the Nera, 49 miles N.N.E. of Rome. About 4 miles to the E., on the Velino, a stream which flows into the Nera, is a celebrated cascade, called the CASCATA DEL MARMORE (kâs-kâ'tâ dĕl maʀ'mo-râ). The water falls, by three leaps, about 750 feet, producing one of the most beautiful and romantic cataracts in the world. The town is enclosed by turreted walls, and has a noble cathedral with some fine paintings, a theatre, a bathing-establishment, and active manufactures of woollen and silk fabrics. Among its remains of antiquity are the vaults of an amphitheatre. Pop. 9115.

Ternova, a town of Bulgaria. See TIRNOVA.

Terodant, tâ-ro-dânt', written also **Taroodant, Taroudant,** and **Tarudant,** a town of Morocco, capital of the province of Soos, on the river Soos, 125 miles S.W. of Morocco. Pop. 15,000. It stands in a fertile plain, and its thick and lofty walls enclose a large area. Its inhabitants excel in the art of dyeing.

Teror, tâ-roʀ', a town of the Canaries, island of Gran Canaria, with a large and handsome church, an episcopal palace, a primary school, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth.

Ter'race, a post-office of Box Elder co., Utah, on the Central Pacific Railroad, 100 miles W. of Corinne.

Terracina, tĕʀ-ʀâ-chee'nâ (anc. *Anx'ur*, afterwards *Terraci'na*), a seaport town of Italy, at the S. extremity of the Pontine marshes, and on the Gulf of Terracina in the Mediterranean, 58 miles S.E. of Rome. Pop. 6224. On the height above it are the cathedral, and ruins of the ancient Anxur, and above these, on a bold height, the remains of the palace of Galba. The harbor is accessible only to small coasting-vessels, and there is little trade. The celebrated Appian Way, between Rome and Terracina, is still traceable.

Ter'ra Cot'ta, a post-office of Ellsworth co., Kansas.

Ter'ra del Fue'go (Sp. *Tierra del Fuego*, te-ĕʀ'ʀâ dĕl fwâ'go, the "land of fire;" Port. *Terra do Fogo*, tĕʀ'ʀâ do fo'go; Fr. *Terre de Feu*, tain dẹh fŭh; Ger. *Feuerland*, foi'ẹr-lânt'), a large group of islands at the S. extremity of South America, between lat. 52° 40′ and 56° S. and lon. 63° 40′ and 75° W. It is separated from the mainland by the Strait of Magellan, and its other sides are washed by the Atlantic on the E., the Pacific on the W., and the Antarctic on the S. Besides numberless small islands, it consists of one very large island, East Terra del Fuego, or King Charles' South Land, measuring from E. to W., near its S. shore, 385 miles, with an extreme breadth, from N. to S., of above 200 miles, and of four very considerable smaller islands,—Navarino and Hoste on the S., separated from East Terra del Fuego by Beagle Channel, and Clarence and Land of Desolation on the W. All of the islands are deeply penetrated by arms of the sea, and composed of mountains which are either covered with perpetual ice and snow or are clothed with stunted forests, chiefly of evergreen beech. The term Land of Desolation, which Cook applied to the large western island, is strictly applicable to the whole group. The climate is one of the most wretched which it is possible to imagine: mist, rain, and snow, with continued storms, follow one another in constant succession. The zoology of the group is very scanty. Besides cetacea, the only mammalia are a bat, rats, seals, mice, the fox, sea-otter, guanaco, and deer. Birds, however, particularly sea-fowl, are numerous. The natives of the N.E. part of Terra del Fuego resemble the Patagonians in color and stature; those of the S.E. portion are low in stature, ill-looking, and badly proportioned. Terra del Fuego was discovered by Magellan in 1520, and named "Land of Fire," from the fires he saw on its coast during the night. Those fires are supposed to have been volcanic.——Inhab. FUEGIAN, fu-ee'jạn.

Terra del Sole, tĕʀ'ʀâ dĕl so'lâ, a town of Italy, province and 46 miles N.E. of Florence, on the Montone. Pop. 4215.

Terra di Lavoro, Italy. See CASERTA.

Terra di Otranto, Italy. See LECCE.

Terralba, tĕʀ-ʀâl'bâ, a village of the island of Sardinia, 12 miles S.S.E. of Oristano. Pop. 4283.

Terran, European Turkey. See TIRANA.

Terraneh, tĕr-râ'nẹh, **Teraneh,** or **Taraneh,** tạ-râ'nẹh, a town of Lower Egypt, on the Rosetta arm of the Nile, 7 miles W. of Menoof.

Terranova, tĕʀ-ʀâ-no'vâ, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 23 miles S.S.W. of Tursi. Pop. 1996.

Terranova, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 8 miles S. of Cassano. Pop. 2558.

Terranova, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 9 miles E.S.E. of Palmi. It was founded at a very early period, and had risen to be one of the finest places in the province, when it was in great part destroyed by the earthquake of 1783.

Terranova (anc. *Ob'bia*), a town of the island of Sardinia, on a bay of the N.E. coast, 26 miles S.E. of Longo-Sardo. Pop. 1976.

Terranova, a seaport town on the S. coast of Sicily, near the mouth of the Terranova, 18 miles E. of Alicata. Pop. 14,686. It has a castle, several churches and convents, a hospital, and a handsome palace. Coarse cloth is manufactured here, and finds a good market at the annual fair in August. The town has also a *caricatore* or corn-magazine, and an export trade in corn, wine, sulphur, and soda.

Terra Nova. See NEWFOUNDLAND.

Terranuova, tĕʀ'ʀâ-noo-o'vâ, a town of Italy, province of Florence, 7 miles S.E. of Figline. Pop. 6669.

Ter'rapin Creek, Colorado, rises about 30 miles S.E. of Denver, runs northward through Arapahoe co., and enters the South Platte River in Weld co., about 10 miles E. of Evans. It is nearly 75 miles long.

Terrapin Hill, a post-office of Coosa co., Ala.

Terra Santa, the Italian name of PALESTINE.

Terrasson, tĕʀ'ʀâs'sòɴg', a town of France, in Dordogne, 16 miles N.N.E. of Sarlat. Pop. 2586.

Terrazzo, tĕr-rât'so, a village of Italy, province of Verona. Pop. 2853.

Terre Bonne, tĕrr'bonn', a bayou of Louisiana, runs nearly southward in the parish of its own name, and enters the Gulf of Mexico. The name is French, and signifies "good land."

Terre Bonne, a southeastern parish of Louisiana, has an area of about 1850 square miles. It is bounded on the S. and S.W. by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the W. by the Atchafalaya Bayou. It is drained by Caillou, Chene, Black, and Terre Bonne Bayous. The surface is level and partly subject to inundation, and extensively covered with forests and shallow lakes. The soil is fertile. Sugar, molasses, and Indian corn are the staple products. Among the forest-trees are the cypress and live-oak. Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad passes along the N. border of this parish. Capital, Houma. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,193,117. Pop. in 1870, 12,451, of whom 12,237 were Americans.

Terre Bonne, a post-hamlet of Terre Bonne parish, La., on Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad, at the junction of the Houma Branch, 55 miles W. by S. of New Orleans.

Terrebonne, tĕrr'bŏn', a county in the S.W. part of Quebec, has an area of 545 square miles. It is drained by the North River, which flows into the Ottawa, and other small streams. Capital, St. Jérôme. Pop. 19,591.

Terrebonne, a town of Quebec, in the co. of Terrebonne, on the river Jesus (a branch of the Ottawa), 16 miles N. of Montreal. It has a Roman Catholic college, with 17 professors and an average attendance of 200 pupils, 2 churches, saw-, grist-, and carding-mills, and manufactories of cloth, leather, iron castings, and agricultural implements. It possesses unsurpassed water-power; there are extensive limestone-quarries in the vicinity. Pop. 1050.

Terre Coupee, tĕr're ko'pe (Fr. pron. taiʀ koo'pâ'), a post-hamlet of St. Joseph co., Ind., 2 miles N.W. of Terre Coupee Station of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern

Railroad. It has a church. Terre Coupee Station is 12 miles W. of South Bend.

Terre de Feu. See TERRA DEL FUEGO.

Terre-de-Haut, taiʀ-dẹh-hō′, and **Terre-de-Bas,** taiʀ-dẹh-bå′, two islets of the French West Indies, together forming the group of Petite-Terre, 26 miles E. of Guadeloupe. Two other islets with these names are in the group called LES SAINTES.

Terre Haute, tĕr′rẹh hōt, a post-village in Terre Haute township, Henderson co., Ill., about 13 miles S.S.E. of Burlington, Iowa. It has 2 churches and a carriage-factory. Pop. 139; of the township, 1132.

Terre Haute, usually pronounced tĕr′rẹh hōt, a flourishing city, the capital of Vigo co., Ind., is situated on the E. bank of the Wabash River, and on the Wabash & Erie Canal, 73 miles W.S.W. of Indianapolis, 69 miles N. of Vincennes, 166 miles E. by N. of St. Louis, and 186 miles S. of Chicago. It is built on ground which is elevated about 60 feet above the river, and it has a beautiful situation. The plan of the city is rectangular; the streets are wide, and bordered with numerous shade-trees and gardens. About half of the houses are built of brick, and the others of wood. The principal public buildings are a court-house, a fine opera-house, 7 large public school-houses, the Indiana State Normal School, the Providence Hospital, 18 churches, some of which are spacious and ornamental edifices, 7 banks, and the Polytechnic Institute. Three daily and 5 weekly newspapers are published here. The opposite banks of the river are connected by a fine bridge, over which the National Road passes. Large quantities of grain, flour, and pork are exported from this place, which is the centre of an active trade and is fast becoming a manufacturing town in consequence of its proximity to the great block-coal-mines of Clay co., 12 miles distant. It has 2 blast-furnaces, a large nail-factory with a rolling-mill, and a separate rolling-mill. Terre Haute is a terminus of the following important railroads, viz., the Terre Haute & Indianapolis, the Evansville & Terre Haute, the Illinois Midland (which extends to Peoria), the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute, the Logansport & Terre Haute, the Terre Haute & Cincinnati, and the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago. The Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad also passes through this place. Pop. in 1860, 8594; in 1870, 16,103; present pop. about 27,000.

Terre Haute, a post-village of Decatur co., Iowa, on the Crooked Fork of Grand River, 9 miles S.W. of Leon.

Terre Haute, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Mo., 16 miles S.W. of Unionville, and about 52 miles N.N.E. of Chillicothe. It has a church and 2 stores. Pop. 65.

Terre Haute, a post-hamlet of Champaign co., O., in Mad River township, about 30 miles N.N.E. of Dayton. It has 2 churches.

Terre Hill, or **Fair′ville,** a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., 16 miles S.S.W. of Reading. It has 2 churches.

Ter‵rell′, a county in the S.W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is drained by Ichawaynochaway and Kinchafoona Creeks. The surface is nearly level, and the soil is fertile. Forests of pine and other trees cover nearly one-third of the county. Cotton, maize, and lumber are the staples. This county is intersected by the Southwestern Railroad. Capital, Dawson. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,606,199. Pop. in 1870, 9053, of whom 9025 were Americans.

Terrell, a post-town of Kaufman co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 32 miles E. of Dallas. It contains several churches, the Terrell Institute, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, 2 grain-elevators, a flouring-mill, &c.; and here are several flowing wells of good water. Many cattle are shipped here, the value of which sometimes amounts to nearly $500,000 per annum. Pop. about 2500.

Terrene, tĕr-reen′, a post-hamlet of Bolivar co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, opposite the mouth of White River. Steamboats procure fuel here.

Terre-Neuve. See NEWFOUNDLAND.

Terrenoire, or **Terre-Noire,** tĕʀ‵nwaʀ′, a village of France, department of Loire, 2 miles from Saint-Etienne. It has mines of coal, 3 blast-furnaces, iron-forges, and a manufactory of Bessemer steel. Pop. 2856.

Terre Noire (tĕr noir; Fr. pron. tĕʀ nwaʀ, *i.e.*, "black land") **Creek,** Arkansas, runs southeastward in Clark co., and enters the Little Missouri River about 3 miles from its mouth.

Terre Rouge (tĕr roozh) **Creek,** Arkansas, rises in Hempstead co., runs in an E.N.E. direction, and enters the Little Missouri River in Nevada co.

Terressa, tĕʀ-rĕs′så, one of the Nicobar Islands, in the Indian Ocean, in lat. 8° 20′ N., lon. 93° 15′ E.

Terricciola, tĕʀ-ʀit-cho′lå, a village of Italy, province and 19 miles S.E. of Pisa. Pop. 3428.

Ter′rill's Corners, a post-village of Waushara co., Wis., in Leon township, 10 miles N.W. of Berlin. It has a church, a cheese-factory, and a steam saw-mill.

Ter′ry, a county of Texas, on the Staked Plain. Area, 900 square miles.

Terry, a post village of Hinds co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 16 miles S. by W. of Jackson. It has 3 churches, 8 stores, and a hotel. Many peaches, pears, grapes, and plums are shipped here. P. 125.

Terry, a post-office of Orange co., Tex., on the Texas & New Orleans Railroad, 13 miles W. of Orange. It is on or near the Sabine River.

Terry Station, a post-office of Bay co., Mich., on the Michigan Central Railroad, 10 miles N. by W. of Bay City.

Ter′rysville, or **Ter′ryville,** a post-village in Plymouth township, Litchfield co., Conn., 1 mile from the New York & New England Railroad, and 22 miles W.S.W. of Hartford. It has 2 churches, a graded school, an iron-foundry, and manufactures of locks, knives, shears, &c.

Ter′rytown, a post-hamlet in Terry township, Bradford co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, 2 miles from Wyalusing Station, and about 40 miles N.W. of Scranton. It has a church.

Ter′ryville, a post-village of De Witt co., Tex., 14 miles E. of Cuero. It has 3 churches and a plough-factory.

Terschelling, tẹr-skĕl′ling, an island of the Netherlands, in the North Sea, province of Friesland, between Vlieland and Ameland. Length, 16 miles. Pop. 2775.

Tertenia, tĕʀ-tå′ne-å, a village of the island of Sardinia, 15 miles S.S.E. of Lanusei. Pop. 1519.

Teruel, tå-roo-ĕl′, a town of Spain, capital of a province, on a hill, near the Guadalaviar, 72 miles N.W. of Valencia. Pop. 10,432. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, and a handsome seminary.

Teruel, a province of Spain, in Aragon. Area, 5494 square miles. Pop. 252,201.

Tervueren, tĕʀ-vü′rẹn, a village of Belgium, in South Brabant, 7 miles E. of Brussels, with a royal residence.

Teschen, tĕsh′ẹn, a walled town of Austrian Silesia, on the Olsa, a tributary of the Oder, 38 miles E.S.E. of Troppau. It has 2 ducal castles, a gymnasium with a library, and manufactures of woollen cloths, cassimeres, linen, leather, liqueurs, and fire-arms. Pop. 9779. A treaty between Austria and Prussia was concluded here in 1779.

Tesegdelt, tå‵sĕg-dĕlt′, a town of Morocco, 30 miles S.E. of Mogadore. It has a handsome mosque.

Tesha, Techa, tĕsh′å, or **Tiasha,** te-å′shå, a river of Russia, rises in the S. of the government of Nizhnee-Novgorod, flows N., then W. to the frontiers of Vladimeer, and joins the Oka above Moorom. Length, 110 miles.

Teshoo-Loomboo, tĕsh‵oo′-loom‵boo′, frequently written **Chashe-Lo-Um-Boo,** a town of Thibet, 160 miles W. by S. of Lassa. Lat. 29° 4′ N.; lon. 89° 7′ E. It is properly a large monastery, consisting of 300 to 400 houses, the habitations of the Boodhist monks, besides temples, mausoleums, and the palace of the Teshoo-Lama. Above 4000 friars and nuns perform daily their devotions here. Here is a large manufactory of idols, at which the most skilful workmen are employed.

Tesino, Switzerland. See TICINO.

Tesora, a town of Celebes. See WAJO.

Tesouras, tå-sō′rås, a river of Brazil, rises among the mountains of Tesouras, receives the Peixa, and, after a course of about 200 miles, joins the Araguay.

Tesouras, a town of Brazil, province and 80 miles N.N.W. of Goyaz. It owes its existence to the great quantities of gold which were furnished for a time by the small stream of the same name; but since the washings ceased to be productive many of the inhabitants have emigrated.

Tess Cor′ners, a post-hamlet of Waukesha co., Wis., 11 miles S.E. of Waukesha, and about 13 miles S.W. of Milwaukee. It has a church.

Tesse, a river of Russia. See TEZA.

Tessel, North Sea. See TEXEL.

Tessenderloo, tĕs-sĕn′dẹr-lō‵, a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, 15 miles N.W. of Hasselt. Pop. 3540.

Tessierville, tes‵seer′vĭl, or **Saint Ul′ric,** a post-village in Rimouski co., Quebec, on the river St. Lawrence, 24 miles below Metis. Pop. 150.

Tessin, tĕs-seen′, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 20 miles N.N.E. of Güstrow, on the Recknitz. Pop. 2736. It has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics.

Tessin, Switzerland. See TICINO.

Testaccio, tĕs-tåt′cho, a village of Italy, in a beautiful valley in the S. part of the isle of Ischia.

Teste-de-Buch, La. See La Teste-de-Buch.

Testigos, tês-tee′goce, a group of islets in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, 50 miles N.W. of Margarita, in lat. 11° 23′ N., lon. 63° 12′ W.

Tes′ton, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 3 miles from Richmond Hill. Pop. 125.

Tet, têt or tå, a river of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, after an E.N.E. course, enters the Mediterranean 7 miles E. of Perpignan. Length, 55 miles.

Tet, or **Tett,** têt, a decayed town of Morocco, near Blanco, 8 miles S.W. of Mazagan. Pop. 1000.

Tet′bury, a market-town of England, co. and 17 miles S.S.E. of Gloucester. Pop. 3349. It is near the source of the Avon, and has 2 market-houses, a handsome church, and various chapels. Some manufactures of woollen are carried on, and it has a trade in yarn, cheese, and butter.

Tete, tå′tå, or **Tette,** têt′tå, a town of East Africa, capital of a government of the Portuguese territory, on the Zambezi, 100 miles N. of Sena. It is large, well built, and healthy from occupying an elevated site.

Tête-à-Gouche, tait‵å‵goosh′, a settlement in Gloucester co., New Brunswick, on the Tête-à-Gouche River, 3 miles from Bathurst. Pop. 300. The Tête-à-Gouche River is one of the best salmon-streams in the province.

Tête des Morts, tait då mort, a township of Jackson co., Iowa. Pop. 979.

Tête-Noire, têt-nwar or tåt-nwar′ ("black-head"), a pass of the Alps, between Switzerland and Savoy, 7 miles S.W. of Martigny. See Morcles, Dent de.

Teterev, or **Teterew,** tå-tå-rêv′, a river of Russia, governments of Volhynia and Kiev, joins the Dnieper 36 miles N. of Kiev, after a N.E. course of 150 miles.

Teterow, tå′tęh-rov‵, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy and 16 miles E. of Güstrow. Pop. 5247. It has tobacco- and woollen-cloth-factories, and bleaching-establishments.

Te′tersburg, a post-hamlet of Tipton co., Ind., 40 miles N. of Indianapolis. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Tetiooshi, Tetioushi, or **Tetiushi,** tå-te-oo′shee, a town of Russia, government and 60 miles S.S.W. of Kazan, on the Volga. Pop. 3297.

Tetir, tå-teer′, or **Vega de Tetir,** vå′gå då tå-teer′, a town of the Canaries, island of Fuerteventura.

Teton (tā-ton′) **Basin,** a fertile plain in Oneida co., Idaho, partly surrounded by mountains. "This basin," says N. P. Langford, "is more than 800 square miles in extent, is covered with perennial grasses, and well watered by large streams fringed with an abundant growth of cottonwood. There is not a finer stock-raising region on the continent."

Teton, Grand, Wyoming. See Mount Hayden.

Teton Range, Idaho, a branch of the Rocky Mountains, near Snake River, is mostly formed of granite and gneiss. The highest peak of it is Mount Hayden, which rises 13,858 feet above the sea. The timber-line on this range is about 9000 feet high. Below this line the mountains are covered with forests of fir and pine, which are said to furnish "the finest timber in the world." "The scenery of the Teton range," says Prof. Hayden, "is truly Alpine in its character, approaching that type more nearly than any other known in the West." Mount Hayden and two other peaks are called "the Three Tetons," and are prominent landmarks to travellers on Snake River.

Teton River, Montana, rises in the Rocky Mountains, in Deer Lodge co., runs eastward in Choteau co., and enters the Missouri (or Maria's) River about 12 miles N.E. of Fort Benton. Length, nearly 160 miles. Its average width is said to be 25 or 30 yards. Its mouth appears to be about 1 mile from the mouth of the Maria's.

Tetooan, Tetouan, Tetuan, têt‵oo-ån′, or **Tet‵wan′** (anc. *Jagath?*), a walled seaport town of Morocco, in the province of El Garb, 18 miles S. of Ceuta, 35 miles S. of Gibraltar, and 6 miles from the Mediterranean. Lat. 35° 50′ N.; lon. 5° 20′ W. Pop. 18,000, of whom 6000 are Jews, a few Christians, and the remainder Mussulmans. The climate is healthy and delightful. The environs are planted with vineyards and gardens, and superior fruit abounds, especially oranges, which are reckoned by some as superior to any in the world. The town contains many mosques, some of them spacious and of handsome Moorish architecture, 18 small synagogues, and a Roman Catholic church built by Spain in 1862. It contains several palaces, in architecture similar in miniature to the Alcazar of Seville and the Alhambra of Granada. The town is built on an elevation, and commands a magnificent view of the luxuriant scenery all around and of the sea in the distance. The harbor is protected by a fort at the mouth of the river. Commerce is limited to the supply of a small province and the exportation of fruit. The principal manufactures are of wool, silk, leather, and small-arms. Tetooan was founded in 1492 by the refugees from Granada, and many of the families still retain the title-deeds of their former estates in Spain. It was taken by Spain in 1859, and in 1861 ransomed by the Sultan of Morocco for the sum of $20,000,000.

Tetschen, têt′shęn, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles N.N.E. of Leitmeritz, on the right bank of the Elbe. Pop. 3580. It has mineral springs, and an ancient castle.

Tette, a town of Africa. See Tete.

Teuchern, toik′ęrn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 17 miles S. of Merseburg. It has a castle. Pop. 3907.

Teuffen, or **Teufen,** toif′fęn, a town of Switzerland, canton and 4 miles N. of Appenzell. Pop. of parish, 4953.

Teuk-Cham, tå′ook-shåm′, a city of Formosa, capital of its northern provinces, 45 miles S.W. of the treaty-port of Tamsui. Exports, sugar, and large amounts of excellent peanut oil. Pop. 50,000.

Teulada, tê‵oo-lå′då, a town of Spain, in Alicante, near the Mediterranean, 9 miles S. of Denia. Pop. 2384.

Teulada, Cape, Sardinia. See Cape Teulada.

Teutoburger-Wald, toi′to-bŏŏr‵ghęr-wâlt (anc. *Teutoburgen′sis Sal′tus*), a mountain-range of little elevation in North Germany, extending from the Erz-Gebirge, in Westphalia, N.W. to near Osnaburg in Hanover, a distance of about 100 miles.

Teutopolis, tew-top′o-lis, a post-village in Teutopolis township, Effingham co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 4 miles E.N.E. of Effingham, and about 26 miles S. by W. of Mattoon. It contains St. Joseph's Ecclesiastical College (Catholic), a Catholic chapel, and a Franciscan monastery. Pop. of the township, 1033.

Tevere, a river of Italy. See Tiber.

Teverone, tå-vå-ro′nå, or **Aniene,** å-ne-å′nå (anc. *A′nio*), a river of Central Italy, flows N.W. and W. past Subiaco and Tivoli, and joins the Tiber 4 miles N. of Rome. Total course, 55 miles. In ancient times it supplied water to Rome by two aqueducts, one 43 miles long.

Teviot, tiv′e-ot, a river of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, joins the Tweed at Kelso, after a N.E. course of 34 miles. Hawick is the only town on its banks.

Teviotdale, a name applied to the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland.

Teviotdale, tiv′e-ot-dale, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, 23 miles W.N.W. of Elora. It contains saw-, grist-, and planing-mills. Pop. 100.

Tewkesbury, or **Tewksbury,** tūks′bęr-e, a borough of England, co. and 10 miles N.N.E. of Gloucester, on the Avon, at its junction with the Severn, and connected with the Birmingham & Gloucestershire Railway by a branch 2 miles in length. Pop. 5409. It has a magnificent abbey church, town hall, market-house, jail, penitentiary, various chapels, a literary and scientific institution, mechanics' institute, dispensary and lying-in charity, a blue-coat school, free grammar-school and other schools, and almshouses and other charities. It has manufactures of stockings, bobbinet lace, nails, and leather. It returns two members to the House of Commons. The battle of Tewkesbury was fought in the "Bloody Meadow," immediately S. of the town.

Tewkesbury, a village in Quebec co., Quebec, 20 miles from Quebec. Pop. 200.

Tewksbury, tūks′bęr-e, a post-village in Tewksbury township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Lowell & Andover and Salem & Lowell Railroads, 5 miles E.S.E. of Lowell, and about 22 miles N.N.W. of Boston. It contains a church, and near it is the state almshouse. At Tewksbury Junction, 6 miles E.S.E. of Lowell, the Salem & Lowell Railroad joins the Lowell & Lawrence Railroad and is crossed by the Lowell & Andover Railroad. The township is bounded N. by the Merrimac River, and W. by the Concord River. Pop. of township, 1997.

Tewksbury, township, Hunterdon co., N.J. P. 2327.

Texan′a, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., Tex., on the Navidad River, at the head of steamboat navigation, about 95 miles S.W. of Houston, and 30 miles N. of Indianola. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 200.

Texarkana, tex-ar-kan′ạ, a post-town, capital of Miller co., Ark., 145 miles S.W. of Little Rock, 58 miles N.N.E. of Jefferson, and 222 miles E. by N. of Dallas, Tex. It is partly in the state of Texas, and is an important railroad centre. It is the E. terminus of the Trans-Continental Branch of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, and the S. terminus of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad. Another branch of the Texas & Pacific Railroad extends southward from Texarkana to Marshall. It has 3 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and several schools. Pop. about 2000.

Texarkana Junction, a station in Bowie co., Tex.; on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, at the junction of the Trans-Continental with the Jefferson division, 5 miles W. of Texarkana.

Texas, tĕx'as (Sp. pron. tå'ʜås, said to signify "friends" in the Caddo language, and derived immediately from the *Tachies*, a tribe of Indians whose descendants, called Ionies or Inies, now live in the Indian Territory), the southwesternmost of the Gulf states of the American Union, is bounded N. by New Mexico, the Indian Territory, and Arkansas, E. by the Indian Territory and Louisiana, S.E. by the Gulf of Mexico, S.W. by Mexico, and W. by Mexico and New Mexico. From New Mexico it is divided by the line of 32° N. lat. eastward from the Rio Grande to lon. 103° W., and thence northward by that meridian. Its northernmost limit is 36° 30′ N. lat. (but this part of its boundary appears to be uncertain, the county of Greer, &c., having been claimed by the United States as a portion of its unorganized domain). From lon. 100° W. eastward the Red River is the northern limit. The eastern line of the state follows the meridian of 94° W. lon. southward until the river Sabine is reached, from which point to the Gulf it follows that stream. The Rio Grande divides it from Mexico. Area, according to United States census, 274,356 square miles, or 175,587,840 acres. (The settlement of its questioned northern limit may increase or decrease these figures, but not largely in any event.) This area very far exceeds that of any other state, being about six times that of Pennsylvania. It extends farther S. than any state except Florida.

Face of the Country.—Between the Sabine and Trinity Rivers there are extensive level and sandy pine forests, northward of which the country is rolling, well timbered, and fertile. Central Texas, as far W. as the Colorado, is very generally prairie, with timber belt along the streams; but in the N. there is an extensive forest called the "Cross-Timbers," consisting mainly of post-oak and black-jack; and northwestward is a great region called the "mezquite timber," from the abundance of its mezquite trees. Between the Upper Colorado and the Brazos extend the Comanche and Leon River mountain-ranges, and still farther to the N.W. are the Church and the Double Mountains, and the country is generally broken until we reach the Llano Estacado, or Staked Plain (named from the abundant stake-like stems of the yucca), an elevated plateau where water and grass are almost wanting, and where the best fuel is afforded by the great woody roots of the dwarfed and scanty shrubbery. Western Texas is generally a dry, healthful, pastoral region, with pure and invigorating climate, varied scenery, and a generally ample supply of clear water in its streams, wells, and springs; but northward there are tracts where the water is salt or in other cases is so charged with lime-salts as not to be potable. Along the Rio Grande the country is frequently barren, and its growth of mezquite and post-oak is so small as to constitute no longer a forest, but a thicket or *chapparal*. South of New Mexico the country is mountainous. Here are the Organ Mountains, the Sierras del Alamo, del Diablo, Blanca, Aquila, Monina, Guadalupe, Apache, Pancut, Charrote, &c., extending for the most part indefinitely and irregularly eastward, interspersed with salt plains and table-lands, where slender *arroyos* and infrequent water-holes alone prevent the country from being impassable. The coast-lands of Texas are everywhere low, and frequently sandy or marshy.

Geology.—Azoic or primitive rocks appear in the mountain-ridges on the Upper Rio Grande, and also in the valley of the river Llano; and these rocks appear to be flanked eastwardly by Silurian deposits. The upper valleys of the Red River and the Brazos appear to be of triassic age: but the great formations of Texas are the cretaceous and the tertiary. A line running from the N.E. angle of the state, on the Arkansas line, southwestward to Austin, and thence to San Antonio, and extending in the same general course to the Rio Grande, would roughly divide the tertiary on the left hand from the cretaceous on the right; but on the sea-coast the tertiary gives place to quaternary and recent formations. The cretaceous covers a large part of the remainder of Texas, probably including the Staked Plain; but from Cooke co. westward nearly to that plain there is a large expanse of the carboniferous, reappearing (perhaps in a detached field) in the upper valley of the Colorado. The Texas coals are entirely unexploited, but promise well as regards quality and quantity. They are supplemented by the abundant black and brown lignites of the tertiary. Iron ore has been wrought to a limited extent in the tertiary. Lead, copper, silver, bismuth, and other metals are known to exist in the interior, and the ores of all are reported to be abundant and rich. The Spaniards of Mexico once wrought silver-mines in this state. Salt springs and lakes are numerous in the northwest, and along the gulf shore, especially southwestward, there are extensive and productive salt lagoons. Useful mineral springs abound. Gypsum, limestone, and sandstone afford serviceable building materials.

Rivers.—The rivers Sabine and Neches reach the sea through the Sabine Lake and its Pass, and both afford some navigation, chiefly for timber-schooners. The Angelina, an affluent of the Neches, is also navigated in high water. Into Galveston Bay flow the Trinity River and Buffalo Bayou, both navigable for steamboats. The Brazos has been navigated by steam for 300 miles, but at low water its channels are encumbered by shifting shoals. Matagorda Bay receives the Colorado, which has been rendered navigable to Austin. The Guadalupe, San Antonio, and Nueces afford but few commercial facilities. The Rio Grande in its lower course is deep, crooked, and swift, with a bad bar at its mouth, but steam navigation is practicable for some distance upon it. Its principal tributary is the Pecos, a long but slender stream. East of the 100th meridian Texas is for the most part well watered, with numerous streams. The Red River receives from Texas the Canadian, Pease, Big Wichita, and Little Wichita Rivers, and the Sulphur Fork, besides several upper forks and head-streams. The great affluents of the Brazos are the Leon, Clear Fork, and Navasota. Into the Colorado flow the Llano, Concho, San Saba, and Salt Fork; the San Marcos into the Guadalupe, the Medina into the San Antonio, and the Rio Frio into the Nueces. The Red River and Big Cypress Bayou afford valuable steamboat navigation for the N.E.

The Coast-Line is 400 miles in extent. The low peninsulas of Bolivar and Matagorda, and the sand islands of Galveston, San Luis, Matagorda, St. Joseph, Mustang, Padre, and Brazos, fence four-fifths of the main coast-line from the waves of the gulf, being separated from the mainland by a series of bays and lagoons, of which the principal are East, Galveston, West, San Luis, Matagorda, Tres Palacios, Lavaca, Espiritu Santo, St. Charles, and Corpus Christi Bays, and the Laguna del Madre. Galveston, Indianola, Corpus Christi, Brazos Santiago (with Brownsville), and El Paso on the Upper Rio Grande are ports of entry; and Sabine City, Velasco, Matagorda, and Port Lavaca have also some commerce by sea. Galveston is the seat of most of the maritime trade. Texas ships immense quantities of cotton, with hides, horns, and other cattle-products, deer-skins, wool, beeves, wax, pecan-nuts, osage-orange seed, &c., and by rail and on the hoof she sends northward great numbers of beef-cattle every season. She imports sawn lumber from the more eastern Gulf states, and manufactured goods of every kind from the North, and there is a brisk trade with Mexico.

Climate.—The gulf coast has a long and hot summer, tempered by sea-breezes, and qualified by occasional "northers" (as the cold storm-winds are called), which sometimes last four or five days. The high inland prairies have a delightful climate throughout the year. W. of 100° W. lon. the summers are too dry for agriculture, except where irrigation is practicable. As a whole, Texas is remarkably healthful, except that in the low grounds and moist prairies malarial fevers prevail. The coast-towns are exposed to occasional visitations of yellow fever; and along the Rio Grande the singular break-bone fever, or *dengue*, is endemic.

Native Productions.—Among the wild animals are bears and deer (abundant in the eastern pine forests), the bison, peccary, civet, armadillo, raccoon, coyote, opossum, &c. The tarantula, scorpion, gallinipper, sand-fly, centipede, wood-tick, locust, chigoe, and mosquito are troublesome insect pests in some parts. Here are found the interesting agricultural ants, which sow, harvest, and store away their hoards of grain; and elsewhere the sugar-ants, whose neuters secrete sacs of honey-like food for the young brood. Many birds visit this state which are never seen elsewhere in the United States. The buffalo and mezquite grasses sustain immense flocks and herds in the W. and N.W.; and there are in the remote districts many wild horses of the kind known as the mustang or broncho. Among the trees are long- and short-leaved pine, cypress, live- and post-oak, blackjack, pecan, hickory, mulberry, plane, buckeye (one or more peculiar species), walnut, bois d'arc, and locust. The mezquite affords excellent fuel, besides gum, tanners' bark, and edible pods and seeds. The mustang grape and post-oak grape are among the excellent native fruits, and the former is thought to be of a species peculiar to Texas. Palm trees grow in the S.W. In the W. grow native species of ebony and lignum-vitæ, and there are many large and small species of cactus, some of which, when deprived of their spines, are fed to cattle by the Mexicans of the W. A characteristic plant of the W. is the yucca, which stands erect like a post, its top crowned with sharp bayonet-like leaves, and in the proper season it bears huge corymbs of delicate white flowers.

Agriculture.—On the coast sea-island cotton is grown. The deep, stiff alluvion of the river-bottoms near the gulf is adapted to sugar-culture, and is unsurpassed for cotton. The prairies (both black and chocolate) are fine corn- and cotton-lands. In the S.E. rice does well; and as a rule all the eastern and central sections are adapted to cotton and corn and to the raising of stock and fruits. Swine thrive upon the abundant mast of the timbered lands. Wheat of special excellence is grown in the N., centre, and W.; but the general occupation westward is cattle-raising and wool-growing. The broken and hilly country presents facilities for irrigation, which is destined greatly to extend the area of cultivable land. Besides the staple crops mentioned above, the leading products are oats, barley, pulse, sweet and true potatoes, hay, and tobacco. Those of Mexican stock cultivate a small bean or frijol, besides the chick-pea, onion, and the *chile colorado* or red pepper, their favorite articles of food. Wine is produced to a considerable extent. The European wine-grape does well in the N.W., and El Paso formerly was noted for her pleasant "Pass" wines and brandies. Figs and oranges thrive in the southward parts of Texas.

Manufactures are not yet extensively established; but carriages, wagons, bricks, flour, condensed milk, meat extracts, furniture, castings, lumber, beer, cotton-seed oil, saddlery, harnesses, lime, salt, woollens, home-made cloths, and some other indispensable branches of manufacture flourish. The abundance of raw materials, the water-power of the W. central region, and the high price of manufactured goods, promise good returns to the capitalist who invests in this branch of industry. Some beginning has already been made in the cotton-manufacture.

Railroads.—In 1854 there were 54 miles of railroad; in 1860, 307 miles; in 1865, 465 miles; in 1870, 711 miles; in 1875, 1685 miles; in 1878, 2133 miles. Average cost per mile, $41,600; net earnings per mile in 1878, $1837. The great railroad lines are—1, the Houston & Texas Central, from Houston to Red River City (345 miles), with branches to Austin and Ross (in all, 521 miles), connecting with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad; 2, the International & Great Northern, which combines a number of railroad lines, mainly centring in Houston, one of which lines is to be pushed to the Rio Grande; it at present affords air-line communication from Austin to Little Rock, Ark., Cairo, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.; and 3, the Texas & Pacific, which is designed for a trans-continental road to San Diego, Cal., *via* Shreveport, La., and El Paso, Tex. This important route is in active progress, and is in the hands of two companies, one of which (the Southern Pacific) is building eastward from the Pacific coast. Texas has given large grants of land in aid of all the more important roads, for the public lands of Texas belong to the state and not to the general government.

Finances.—In 1875 the state debt amounted to $4,721,914.36, without counting certain doubtful bonds issued to the university and school funds to the amount of $829,687.66. The debt has been mainly contracted for domestic purposes. Railroad loans, not to exceed $10,000,000, are permissible, but do not now exist. In the fiscal year 1875–76 the treasury receipts were $2,004,477.70.

Counties.—These in 1879 numbered 175, of which 24 were not organized, and 1 was not positively determined to be within the state; while a large portion of the N.W., the so-called territories of Bexar and Young, has been lately divided into some 50 unorganized counties. The other counties are: Anderson, Angelina, Aransas, Archer, Atascosa, Austin, Bandera, Bastrop, Baylor, Bee, Bell, Bexar, Blanco, Bosque, Bowie, Brazoria, Brazos, Brown, Burleson, Burnet, Caldwell, Calhoun, Callahan, Cameron, Camp, Cass, Chambers, Cherokee, Clay, Coleman, Collin, Colorado, Comal, Comanche, Concho, Cooke, Coryell, Crockett, Dallas, Dawson, Delta, Denton, De Witt, Dimmitt, Duval, Eastland, Edwards, Ellis, El Paso, Encinal, Erath, Falls, Fannin, Fayette, Fort Bend, Franklin, Freestone, Frio, Galveston, Gillespie, Goliad, Gonzales, Grayson, Greer, Gregg, Grimes, Guadalupe, Hamilton, Hardeman, Hardin, Harris, Harrison, Haskell, Hays, Henderson, Hidalgo, Hill, Hood, Hopkins, Houston, Hunt, Jack, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Jones, Karnes, Kaufman, Kendall, Kerr, Kimble, Kinney, Knox, Lamar, Lampasas, La Salle, Lavaca, Lee, Leon, Liberty, Limestone, Live Oak, Llano, McCulloch, McLennan, McMullen, Madison, Marion, Mason, Matagorda, Maverick, Medina, Menard, Milam, Montague, Montgomery, Morris, Nacogdoches, Navarro, Newton, Nolan, Nueces, Orange, Palo Pinto, Panola, Parker, Pecos, Polk, Presidio, Rains, Red River, Refugio, Robertson, Rockwall, Runnels, Rusk, Sabine, San Augustine, San Jacinto, San Patricio, San Saba, Shackelford, Shelby, Smith, Somerville, Starr, Stephens, Tarrant, Taylor, Throckmorton, Titus, Tom Green, Travis, Trinity, Tyler, Upshur, Uvalde, Van Zandt, Victoria, Walker, Waller, Washington, Webb, Wharton, Wichita, Wilbarger, Williamson, Wilson, Wise, Wood, Young, Zapata, and Zavala.

The chief cities and towns, according to the census of 1870, were Galveston, a seaport, with the best harbor in the state (pop. 13,818); San Antonio, the western metropolis (12,256); Houston, a railroad and manufacturing city and cotton centre, on the navigable Buffalo Bayou (9382); Austin, the state capital (4428); Brownsville, on the Rio Grande (4905); Jefferson, a river-port, on Big Cypress Bayou, the seat of an extensive trade (4190). Since 1870 the increase of population has been immense; and many thriving cities have sprung into existence since the census was taken. We may further enumerate among the important towns Brenham, Bryan, Calvert, Corpus Christi, Corsicana, Dallas, Denison, Fort Worth, Indianola, McKinney, Marshall, Nacogdoches, Navasota, New Braunfels, Palestine, Paris, Sherman, Tyler, Victoria, and Waco.

Government, &c.—The constitution of 1876 fixes the term of the governor and of most of the executive officers at two years. The legislature sits biennally, and consists of a senate of 31 and a house of representatives of 93 members. Judicial officers are elective, and serve for limited terms. Voters must have resided one year in the state and six months in the district where the vote is cast; and if financial measures are voted upon, tax-payers alone are allowed to vote. Texas sends 6 representatives to the lower house of Congress. Among the public institutions are the state penitentiary at Huntsville, and the state asylums for deaf-mutes, for lunatics, and for the blind, at Austin. Private and incorporated hospitals and orphanages exist in the large towns. At the penitentiary the convicts are mostly employed upon contract labor and public works, such as road-building, timber-felling, &c.

Education.—Public schools are provided for by statute. There is a state board of education in each fully-organized county, a board of school directors, and in each school district a board of trustees. Separate schools are required by law for colored youth. The permanent school fund as recognized in 1875 was $2,637,673. Near Bryan stands the state agricultural and mechanical college. There are universities, some of them as yet in embryo, at Galveston, Georgetown, Chapel Hill, Independence, Waco, Tehuacana, and Marshall; colleges at Brownsville, Henderson, Huntsville, Saladò, Waxahatchie, Goliad, and Gonzales; female colleges at Huntsville, Independence, Paris, Chapel Hill, Waco, and Dallas; and a large number of private and incorporated seminaries, academies, and parochial and conventual schools. There are schools of theology, law, and medicine. Texas Military Institute, at Austin, follows the university plan of instruction, and is one of the most important educational institutions in the state. Provision has been made for the establishment of a state university.

History.—Early in the eighteenth century the Spaniards planted settlements here, and established the province of the New Philippines. Their occupation of the country was the occasion of many political intrigues between the Spanish authorities and the French of Louisiana, between which province and Texas the boundary was never settled. Texas soon became a portion of the Spanish province of Mexico. After the United States came into possession of Louisiana these intrigues became a series of revolutionary attempts, and Texas was for years the resort of outlaws and adventurers from every part of the United States. In 1819 the Sabine was agreed upon as the eastern limit, and in 1822 the country became a part of the now independent Mexico. In 1835 the ill feeling between the English-speaking inhabitants and the Mexicans (bred by the turbulence and lawlessness of the one and by the cruelty and treachery of the other party) broke out in open and bloody war, during which occurred the massacres of the Alamo and of Goliad; but Houston's victory on the San Jacinto and the capture of President Santa Anna ended the contest, and made Texas an independent republic; and it so remained until 1845, when it was annexed to the United States. The Mexican war speedily followed, and settled (among other disputed points) the Rio Grande as the southwestern boundary.

In 1850 Texas sold to the United States for $10,000,000 her claims to lands outside her present limits. In 1861 the state convention passed an ordinance of secession, and after the war the state was not readmitted to representation in Congress until 1870.

Population.—In 1850 there were 212,592 inhabitants; in 1860, 604,215; in 1870, 818,579, of whom 253,475 were colored. The population has immensely increased since 1870. The majority of the white inhabitants are English-speaking people, immigrants from the different Southern states, or the descendants of such immigrants; but there are many Spanish-Americans also, especially southwestward. Large numbers of Germans have settled in the S.W. central region; and not a few English and French colonists have from time to time established themselves here.

Texas, a county in the S. part of Missouri, has an area of about 1100 square miles. It is drained by the Current River, the Piney Fork of the Gasconade, and Roubidoux Creek. All of these streams rise in this county. The surface is hilly, and is mostly covered with forests of yellow pine, oak, &c. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, grass, lumber, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals are lead and limestone. Capital, Houston. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 9618, of whom 9477 were Americans.

Texas, a post-office of Marion co., Ala.

Texas, a hamlet of Union co., Dakota, 5 miles S.W. of Elk Point.

Texas, a post-office of Heard co., Ga., 18 miles N.W. of La Grange.

Texas, a township of De Witt co., Ill. Pop. 1064.

Texas, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ky., about 44 miles S.W. of Lexington. It has 2 churches, a seminary, and a plough-factory.

Texas, Baltimore co., Md. See ELLENGOWAN.

Texas, a post-township of Kalamazoo co., Mich., about 10 miles S.W. of Kalamazoo, is intersected by the Michigan Central Railroad. It has a church. Pop. 1079.

Texas, a township of Dent co., Mo. Pop. 870.

Texas, a hamlet of Middlesex co., N.J., 2 miles from Spotswood.

Texas, a post-village in Mexico township, Oswego co., N.Y., on Lake Ontario, about 14 miles E.N.E. of Oswego. It has a church, 2 stores, and a lumber-mill. Pop. 150.

Texas, Champaign co., O. See MUTUAL.

Texas, a township of Crawford co., O. Pop. 566.

Texas, a post-hamlet of Henry co., O., on the Maumee River and the Wabash & Erie Canal, about 30 miles S.W. of Toledo. It has a church and a tannery.

Texas, a township of Wayne co., Pa. Pop. 4449.

Texas, Pennsylvania. See NEW TEXAS.

Texas, a station in Marion co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 15 miles N.W. of Grafton.

Texas, a post-office of Tucker co., W. Va.

Texas, a township of Marathon co., Wis. Pop. 278.

Texas City, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Ill., on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. It has 2 churches.

Texas Creek, a post-hamlet of Fremont co., Col., 32 miles W. of Cañon City. It has 2 schools and a saw-mill. It is surrounded by high mountains.

Texas Valley, a post-hamlet of Marathon township, Cortland co., N.Y., 5 miles N.E. of Marathon.

Texeda, a sierra of Spain. See TEJEDA.

Texel, tĕx′ĕl, or **Tes′sel,** an island in the North Sea, belonging to the Netherlands, and separated from the mainland by Mars-Diep, 2½ miles across. Length, 13 miles; greatest breadth, 6 miles. Pop. 6145, engaged in agriculture, fishing, boat-building, and as pilots. Surface low, and chiefly in pasturage, on which fine breeds of cattle and sheep are reared. Its N. part is termed Eyerland ("Eggland"), from the great abundance of eggs deposited there by wild fowl. It contains a town and several villages.

Texutla, a town of Central America. See TEJUTLA.

Teyde, Peak of. See TENERIFFE.

Teynga, tain′gå, the northernmost of the Sooloo Islands, lat. 6° 52′ N., lon. 121° 43′ E.

Teza, tå′zå, or **Tesse,** tĕs′så, a river of Russia, rises in the S. of the government of Kostroma, flows circuitously S. into the government of Vladimeer, and joins the Kliasma, after a course of about 100 miles.

Teza, tå′zå, written also **Teja,** a town of Morocco, kingdom and 65 miles E. of Fez, on an affluent of the Seboo. Pop. 11,000. It has a fine mosque and well-supplied markets.

Tezco′co, or **Tezcuco,** tĕs-koo′ko, a lake of Mexico, state and about 2½ miles E. of the city of Mexico, with which it is connected by a canal. It is the largest and lowest of the five lakes in the same vicinity; greatest length, from N. to S., about 15 miles; greatest breadth, 9 miles. Its waters are so strongly impregnated with salt as to leave a white deposit on its banks and supply a number of salt-works which have been erected. The lake was once much more extensive than at present, and contained islands, on which the Mexico of the Incas was built.

Tezcoco, or **Tezcuco,** a town of Mexico, state and about 16 miles E.N.E. of the city of Mexico, on the E. shore of the lake of its own name. In ancient times it was the second city in the kingdom, and, though still a place of some importance, now derives its chief interest from historical associations and remains of antiquity. In the N.W. quarter is a shapeless mass of pottery, bricks, and some large neatly-squared slabs of basalt, thickly overgrown with aloes, said to be one of the palaces of Montezuma; and in the S. quarter are the massive remains of three vast pyramids, each measuring 400 feet along the base of their fronts. They appear to have been temples devoted to human sacrifices and other impious rites. The modern town contains many handsome edifices, both public and private, has manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, and carries on an active trade with Mexico. Pop. about 5000.

Tez‵poor′, or **Tez‵pore′,** a town of India, province of Assam, capital of the district of Durrung, on the Brahmapootra River, 75 miles above Gowhatty. Pop. 3032.

Thackeray, thăk′ẹr-ẹ, or **Thack′ery,** a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Ill., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 17 miles W. of Carmi. It has a church.

Thai, tī, the prefixed name of several cities of China. See TAI.

T'hai, the native name of SIAM.

Thai-Pe-Shan (or **-Chan**), tī‵på‵shån′, a mountain of China, in Kan-Soo. Lat. 32° 46′ N.; lon. 105° 3′ E.

Thai-Pe-Shan (or **-Chan**), a mountain of China, in Shan-See. Lat. 39° 20′ N.; lon. 111° 59′ E.

Thai-Pe-Shan (or **-Chan**), a mountain of China, in Shen-See. Lat. 38° 55′ N.; lon. 107° 42′ E.

Thal, tậl, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and E.N.E. of St. Gall. Near it is a mineral spring, over which a bath has been erected. Pop. 2665.

Thala, a supposed ancient name of FERIANEH.

Thale, tå′lẹh, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, S.W. of Magdeburg, near the Harz Mountains. Pop. 3311.

Thaleain, British Burmah. See SALWIN.

Thalweil, tậl′wīle, a village of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles S. of Zurich, on a height, above the W. shore of the Lake of Zurich. It consists chiefly of a number of houses clustering around the church. Pop. 2535.

Thame, or **Tame,** a river of England, cos. of Bucks and Oxford, after a S.W. course of 40 miles, at Dorchester joins the Isis, to which it afterwards gives the name of Thames. See TAME.

Thame, or **Tame,** a town of England, co. and 12 miles E.S.E. of Oxford, on the S. bank of the Thames, which here becomes navigable. Pop. 2823. It has a large and handsome church, the ruins of an ancient prebendal house, a workhouse, and a manufactory of lace.

Thames, tĕmz (anc. *Tam′esis*; Fr. *Tamise*, tå‵meez′), the principal, though not the longest, river of England, through the S. part of which it flows, mostly in an E. direction. It rises, under the name of the Isis, about 2 miles S. of Cirencester, flows at first S. to near Cricklade, then E.N.E. to near Oxford, and S.E. past Oxford, Abingdon, and Wallingford to Reading, after which its course is mostly E. to Gravesend. A few miles beyond this it expands into an estuary, which, at its junction with the North Sea, at the Nore, between the Isle of Sheppey and Foulness Point, is 15 miles across, and has on its opposite banks the towns of Shoeburyness and Sheerness. Total course, estimated at 215 miles. At Dorchester it receives the Thame from the N., and thenceforth assumes its proper name. The Medway joins its estuary at Sheerness. Thames-head Bridge is 376 feet above sea-level. At London Bridge the width of the river is 290 yards; at Woolwich, 490 yards; at Gravesend, 800 yards; and 3 miles below, 1290 yards. The basin of the Thames has an area of 6160 square miles, occupies nearly one-eighth of the area of England, and comprehends some of the richest agricultural districts of the kingdom. The depth of the river, in the fair-way above Greenwich to London Bridge, is 12 to 13 feet, while its tides have a mean range of 17 feet and an extreme rise of 22 feet. Up to the Tower it is navigable by vessels of 800 tons, and to Blackwall by vessels of 1400 tons. At London, and below, the accommodation provided for shipping is of the most extensive and magnificent description, and by means of numerous canals immediate access is given from its basin to those of all the great rivers of the kingdom.

Under the Romans the Thames formed the N. boundary of the province of *Britannia Prima*. During the Saxon heptarchy it divided the kingdoms of Wessex, Sussex, and Kent from those of Mercia and Essex; it now separates the cos. of Oxford, Bucks, Middlesex, and Essex on the N. from those of Berks, Surrey, and Kent on the S.

Thames (commonly pronounced thămz), a river of Connecticut, is formed by the Quinebaug, Shetucket, and Yantic Rivers, the second and third of which unite at Norwich. It runs southward about 15 miles, and enters Long Island Sound 3 miles below New London, which is on this river. Steamboats ascend it to Norwich. The mouth of this river forms an excellent harbor for the port of New London.

Thames, têmz, a river of Ontario, flows through a fertile country in the peninsula between Lakes Huron and Erie, and, after a S.W. course of 160 miles, enters Lake St. Clair. It is navigable for boats from its mouth to Chatham, besides which town, London and Oxford are on its banks.

Thames, têmz, or **Wai-Ho,** wī ho, a river of New Zealand, North Island, after a northward course, joins the sea by an estuary 30 miles in breadth, termed the Firth of the Thames (or Waitamata Inlet), on the S.W. shore of which is the town of Auckland.

Thamesford, têmz'fọrd, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, on the river Thames, 5 miles W. of Ingersoll. It contains 3 churches, 4 or 5 stores, a potash-factory, and saw-, grist-, and woollen-mills. Pop. 500.

Thamesville, thāmz'vĭl, a hamlet and station of the New London Northern Railroad, on the Thames River, 1 mile S. of Norwich, Conn.

Thamesville, têmz'vĭl, (formerly **Tecum'seth**), a post-village of Ontario, co. of Bothwell, on the river Thames, and on the Great Western Railway, 49 miles S.W. of London. It contains saw-, grist-, and carding-mills, a cabinet-factory, 5 hotels, and about 12 stores. Three miles from this place is the Indian village of Moravian Town, the site of the battle of the Thames, in which fell the Indian warrior Tecumseh. Pop. 500.

Thana, tå'nå or t'hå'nå, a small town of the North Punjab, on the route from Lahore to Cashmere. Lat. 33° 26′ N.; lon. 74° 16′ E. Most of the inhabitants are shawl-weavers.

Thanasur, t'hå'nå-sŭr', a town of India, capital of a rajahship, 94 miles N.W. of Delhi, on the route to Umballah.

Tha'net, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, 48 miles back of Belleville. Pop. 100.

Thanet, Isle of, England. See ISLE OF THANET.

Than-Hee-Shan, or **Than-Hi-Chan,** t'hån'-hee'shån', a mountain of China, province of Yun-Nan. Lat. 23° 50′ N.; lon. 100° 22′ E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

Than-lyeng, or **Thanlweng.** See SALWIN.

Thann, tånn, a town of Germany, in Alsace, on the Thur, 22 miles S.S.W. of Colmar, with which place it is connected by railway. Pop. 7544. It has a fine Gothic church with a spire 325 feet in height, and manufactures of cotton and silk fabrics, wine, leather, and chemicals.

Thannhausen, tạn'hŏw'zẹn, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the Mindel, here crossed by a bridge, 20 miles W.S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 1580.

Tharandt, or **Tharand,** tå'rånt, a town of Saxony, 9 miles S.W. of Dresden, N. of the forest of its own name. It has a renowned agricultural school. Pop. 2554.

Tharthar, tar'tar' or t'har't'har', a river of Asiatic Turkey, after a S. course parallel to the Tigris, is lost in a salt lake 70 miles N.W. of Bagdad.

Thaso, thå'so, or **Tha'sos,** an island in the Ægean Sea, belonging to European Turkey, but under Egyptian administration, off the S. coast of Roumelia, 30 miles N.N.E. of Mount Athos. The shape is nearly circular. Area, 138 square miles. Pop. 5213. The surface is generally fertile and well wooded; the products comprise corn, fruits, oil, wine, honey, marble, and timber. In its interior is the small town of Volgaro, and on its N.E. side the village of Thaso.

Thaso Pulo, or **Thaso Poulo,** thå'so poo'lo ("Little Thaso"), a small island about 3 miles N. of Thaso.

Thatch'er's Land'ing, a post-office of James co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River.

Thau, Étang de, France. See ÉTANG DE THAU.

Thau'maco (modern Greek pron. thŏw'må-ko), a small town of Thessaly, 35 miles S.S.W. of Larissa, on a castellated height, on which are remains of the ancient *Thaumaci*.

Thaw'ville, a post-village in Onarga township, Iroquois co., Ill., on the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Gilman. It has a church.

Thax'ted, a town and parish of England, co. of Essex, 17 miles N.N.W. of Chelmsford. Pop. 2188. The town, on the Chelmer, near its source, is of great antiquity. It has a fine old church and a guild hall.

Thax'ton's, a small post-village of Bedford co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 30 miles W. of Lynchburg. It has 3 stores.

Thaya, tī'å, a river of Lower Austria and Moravia, after an E. course of 130 miles, joins the March 39 miles N.E. of Vienna. It receives the Iglawa, with the Zwittau, from the N., by which it drains all the S.W. half of Moravia.

Thayer, thair, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, bordering on Kansas, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Little Blue River and Big Sandy Creek. The surface is undulating and nearly destitute of forests. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay or grass, and live-stock are the staple products. Capital, Hebron. It is traversed by the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad. Pop. in 1876, 2410.

Thayer, a post-village of Union co., Iowa, in Jones township, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 6 miles E. of Afton. It has 2 churches. Pop. 114.

Thayer, a flourishing post-village in Chetopa township, Neosho co., Kansas, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, 23 miles S. of Humboldt, and about 18 miles N.W. of Parsons. It is also on the Memphis, Carthage & Northwestern Railroad. It has a newspaper office, a bank, a church, and a graded school. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. about 500.

Thayer, a post-office of York co., Neb., on the Middle Fork of the Big Blue River, 50 miles W. by N. of Lincoln.

Thayer, a station of the Union Pacific Railroad, 35 miles E. of Green River City, Wyoming.

Thayer's Corners, a post-office of Franklin co., N.Y.

Thayetmayo, thå'yĕt-mī'o, a district of British Burmah, Pegu division. Area, 2397 square miles. Capital, Thayetmayo. Pop. 156,816.

Thayetmayo, a town of British Burmah, capital of Thayetmayo district, on the W. bank of the Irrawaddy, about 25 miles above Prome. Pop. 8379.

Theaki, or **Thiaki.** See ITHACA.

The Arabah, a valley in Arabia. See ARABAH.

The Bay, a post-office of Calcasieu parish, La.

The Bend, Defiance co., O. See DELAWARE BEND.

Thebes, theebz (anc. *Dios'polis Mag'na*; Gr. Διόσπολις μεγάλη, *i.e.*, "the great city of Jove;" the *No* or *No-Ammon* of Scripture), a famous city in antiquity, long the capital of Egypt, the stupendous remains of which, in Upper Egypt, extend for 7 miles along both banks of the Nile, about lat. 25° 41′ N., and present in every respect the finest collection of ancient monuments existing in the world. Its foundation is lost in antiquity; but it had long been one of the most distinguished cities of Egypt, and attained to almost unexampled prosperity, at a period considered coeval with the reigns of David and Solomon in Judea, when it began to suffer by the rise of Memphis, and lost much of its importance by the transfer of the seat of government to the latter. It sustained a still severer blow during the invasion by the Persians under Cambyses, who captured and pillaged it. Its destruction was completed, it is said, by Ptolemy Lathyrus, who in the second century B.C., after a three years' siege, left it a heap of ruins. These ruins, however, bear ample testimony to its original grandeur, and some of them are still in wondrous preservation. The most ancient and splendid is the temple of Karnak, which covered an area of about 1½ miles in circuit and received its embellishments from a succession of monarchs who vied with one another in the lavishness of their expenditure upon it. It faces the river, and is approached by an avenue of crio-sphinxes, which terminated at two colossal statues of granite. Numerous historical sculptures are carved on various parts of the temple, especially on the interior of its great hall, and furnish vivid representations of the events to which they refer. Next in importance to the ruins of Karnak are those of the palace of Luxor, rather more than 1 mile above the temple, but connected with it by a *dromos*, or street, commencing at two obelisks of red granite covered with a profusion of hieroglyphics admirably executed. The dimensions of the palace are less than those of the temple, but the style of architecture is considered superior, and the state of preservation is more complete. On the left bank of the Nile, which bore the name of the Libyan suburb, was situated the quarter called Memnonia, also a very extensive necropolis, still containing many magnificent monumental structures. The Memnonia is so called from its containing the palace-temple of Memnonium or Rameseum (?), which for symmetry and elegance is not surpassed by any monument of Egyptian art. A remarkable colossus, once the wonder of the ancients, still exists, in a dilapidated state. It is called the Vocal Memnon, from a sound which it emitted at sunrise. The statue possesses great interest both from the skill displayed in its formation and from the number of the hieroglyphics engraved on it. The necropolis, on the same side of the river, is rich in antiquities, and contains numerous catacombs, from one of which the famous tomb of Belzoni was excavated.——Adj. and inhab. THE'BAN.

Thebes (Gr. Θῆβαι, *Thēbai*, pronounced thee'vå by the modern Greeks; Turkish, *Teeva*), a town of Greece, in Bœotia, on a height anciently occupied by the Cadmeian citadel, 26 miles E.S.E. of Livadia. Pop. 3050. Thebes, founded by Cadmus about B.C. 1549 (?), the birthplace of Hesiod, Pindar, Pelopidas, and Epaminondas, was anciently a city of great wealth and importance.——Adj. and inhab. THE'BAN.

Thebes, theebz, a post-hamlet of Alexander co., Ill., in Thebes township, on the Mississippi River, about 26 miles N.N.W. of Cairo. Pop. of the township, 473.

Thebo, thå'bo, a town of Burmah, 105 miles E. of Ava.

The Buttes, būts, a remarkable group of porphyritic mountains in Sutter co., Cal., 11 miles W. of Marysville. There are three prominent peaks, the highest of which is about 1500 feet in elevation. The group is about 30 miles in circuit. The Buttes are covered with a growth of wild oats.

The Cape, a post-office of Dare co., N.C.

The Caves, a post-office of Baltimore co., Md.

The Cor'ner, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., 1 mile from Mount Pleasant Station on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, and 20 miles W.N.W. of Kingston. It has 2 churches and a wood pulp factory.

The Cove, New York. See SHEEP'S HEAD BAY.

The Dalles, Oregon. See DALLES.

Thedford, Ontario. See WIDDER STATION.

The Fisher's Islands, China Sea. See PHENG-HOO.

The Forks, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Me., at the junction of two branches of the Kennebec River, about 50 miles N. by W. of Skowhegan.

The Forks, a post-office of Wheeler co., Neb.

The Forts, a post-office of Plaquemines parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 75 miles below New Orleans. It is near Forts Jackson and St. Philip.

The Glen, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.Y., on the Hudson River and the Adirondack Railroad, 44 miles N. of Saratoga Springs.

The Gold Mines, a township of Franklin co., N.C. Pop. 932.

The Grove, a post-hamlet of Cook co., Ill., about 20 miles N.N.W. of Chicago.

The Grove, a post-hamlet of Coryell co., Tex., 35 miles S.W. of Waco. It has 2 stores. Pop. about 100.

The Gums, a post-hamlet of Panola co., Miss., 15 miles W. of Sardis.

The Havannah, Cuba. See HAVANA.

The Hol'low, a post-office of Patrick co., Va.

The Hook, a hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., in Argyle township, 8 miles from Fort Edward.

Theills, or **Thiells,** tilz, a hamlet of Rockland co., N.Y., on the New Jersey & New York Railroad, 4 miles W. of Haverstraw. It has a church, a basket-factory, &c.

Theilman, Wabasha co., Minn. See THIELMANTON.

Theiss, tīce (Hun. *Tisza*, tee'sŏh'; anc. *Tibis'cus*), a river of Hungary, all the E. part of which, and most of Transylvania, is drained by it and its tributaries, rises in the Carpathian Mountains, on the borders of Galicia, and is formed by the union of the Black and White Theiss, 20 miles E.N.E. of Szigeth. Its course is then W. to Tokay, whence it has a S. course to the Danube, which it joins on the left between the Banat and Slavonia, 22 miles E. of Peterwardein. Total length, 500 miles, for the greater part of which it is navigable. Chief affluents, the Szamos, the Kraszna, the Körös, the Maros, and the Bega.

Themar, tå'mar, a walled town of Saxe-Meiningen, on the Werra, 10 miles S.E. of Meiningen. Pop. 1665. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and paper.

The Mede, Isle of Wight. See MEDINA.

Themsche, a town of Belgium. See TAMISE.

Thenæ, the Latin name of TIRLEMONT.

Thenezay, tẹh-nẹh-zå', a town of France, in Deux-Sèvres, 11 miles E.N.E. of Parthenay. Pop. 889.

Thenon, tẹh-nòɴᵍ', a town of France, in Dordogne, 18 miles E.S.E. of Périgueux. Pop. 1898.

The Oaks, a post-office of Lowndes co., Miss.

Theodosia, the ancient name of KAFFA.

Theodosiopolis, an ancient name of ERZROOM.

Théodule (tå'o'dül') **Pass,** Alps, is between Piedmont and the Swiss canton of Valais. Height, 10,000 feet.

Theoduria, the-o-doo're-å, a small town of European Turkey, in Epirus, 28 miles S.S.E. of Yanina.

Theological (the'o-lŏj'e-kạl) **Seminary,** a post-village of Fairfax co., Va., about 8 miles S.W. of Washington, D.C. Here is a theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal denomination.

The Paarl, Cape Colony. See PAARL.

The Plains, a post-village of Fauquier co., Va., at Plains Station on the Manassas division of the Virginia Midland Railroad, 48 miles W. of Alexandria. It has 2 churches.

Thera, thå'rå, or **Phera,** få'rå, a town of Greece, capital of the island of Santorini (or Thera), on its W. coast. Pop. 5143. See also SANTORINI.

Therain, tẹh-råɴᵍ', a river of France, rises near the E. frontiers of Seine-Inférieure, enters the department of Oise, flows S.E. past Beauvais, and joins the Oise near Creil. Length, 50 miles.

Therapia, tĕr-ạ-pee'ạ, written also **Tarapia,** a village of European Turkey, in Roumelia, on the W. shore of the Bosporus, 7½ miles N.N.E. of Constantinople, with numerous country-houses and residences of the French and English ambassadors.

Thera'sia, an island of Greece, W. of Thera.

Therand, t'hĕr'awd', a town of India, province of Guzerat, 150 miles W. by S. of Odeypoor.

Theresa, te-ree'sạ, a post-village in Theresa township, Jefferson co., N.Y., on Indian River, and on a branch of the Utica & Black River Railroad, 24 miles N. by E. of Watertown, and 20 miles N.N.W. of Carthage. It has 3 churches, a printing-office, 2 flour-mills, a foundry, and manufactures of cheese, machinery, lumber, woollen goods, &c. The township comprises several beautiful lakes. Pop. of village, 798; of township, 2361.

Theresa, a post-village in Theresa township, Dodge co., Wis., on Rock River, about 20 miles S. of Fond du Lac, and 12 miles E.N.E. of Horicon. It has 2 churches, a flouring-mill, and a brewery. Pop. of the township, 2098.

Theresa Junction, a station of the Utica & Black River Railroad, at the junction of two branches, 2½ miles S. of Theresa, N.Y.

Theresienstadt, tĕr-å'ze-ẹn-stått', also called **Maria Theresienopel,** må-ree'å tĕr-å'ze-ẹn-o'pẹl, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, 2 miles S.E. of Leitmeritz, on the Eger, near its confluence with the Elbe. Pop. 2334. Its fortress was built by Joseph II. in 1780.

Theresienstadt, or **Theresienopel,** tĕr-å'ze-ẹn-o'pẹl (Hun. *Szabadka*, sŏh'bŏd'kŏh'), a town in Southeast Hungary, co. of Bács, 25 miles S.W. of Szegedin. Pop. 53,400. It has several churches, a college, large barracks, a town hall, manufactures of linen, leather, and tobacco, and a trade in horses, cattle, sheep, raw hides, and wool.

Theresiopolis, tĕr-å'ze-op'o-lis, a town of Hungary, co. and 18 miles E. of Temesvar. Pop. 4552.

The Ridge, a post-office of Elliott co., Ky.

Therma, an ancient name of SALONICA.

Thermæ. See TERMINI.

Thermæ, the ancient name of TIERMAS.

Thermæ Helveticæ. See BADEN.

Thermaicus Sinus. See GULF OF SALONICA.

Thermeh, or **Termeh,** tĕʀ'mĕh, a river of Asiatic Turkey, rises N.N.W. of Kara-Hissar, flows W., and then N. into the Black Sea. Total course, about 100 miles.

Thermeh, or **Termeh** (anc. *Ther'modon*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, 130 miles W. by N. of Trebizond, near the mouth of the Thermeh.

Thermia, thĕr-mee'å (anc. *Cyth'nos;* Gr. Κύθνος or Κύθνιος), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, in the Cyclades, government and 22 miles W. of Syra, midway between Zea and Serpho. Area, 48 square miles. Pop. 6000. It produces wheat, barley, wine, figs, honey, and some silk, and derives its name from the hot springs on its E. side, near the principal village of Thermia, with a pop. of 1484.

Thermopylæ, thẹr-mop'e-le (Gr. Θερμοπύλαι, *i.e.*, "the hot gates"), or **Pylæ,** pī'lee (Gr. Πύλαι, *i.e.*, "the gates"), a famous pass of Greece, between Mount Œta and the Gulf of Lamia, 9 miles S.S.W. of Lamia. The pass, about 5 miles long, is hemmed in on one side by precipitous rocks from 400 to 600 feet in height, and on the other side by the sea and an impassable morass. It was here that Leonidas and his 300 Spartans died in defending Greece against the invasion of Xerxes, B.C. 480. The Polyandrium, an ancient tumulus, with the remains of a square pedestal, built of blocks of red marble breccia, marks the spot. Near here are remarkable hot springs, to which the pass owes its name.

The Rock, a post-hamlet of Upson co., Ga., on the Upson County Railroad, 68 miles S. of Atlanta. It has a church and a grist-mill.

The Rock, a post-office of Mercer co., W. Va.

Thesa, the'så, a town of Africa, in Morocco, on the Seboo. Lat. 34° 9' N.; lon. 3° 55' W. Pop. about 5000.

The Square, a hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y., in Scipio township, 9 miles S.S.W. of Auburn. It has a church.

Thessalonica, European Turkey. See SALONICA.

Thess'aly, or **Thessa'lia** (modern Greek pron. thês-så-lee'ạ; Fr. *Thessalie*, tês'så'lee'; Ger. *Thessalien*, tå-så'-le-ẹn), or **Trikhala,** tre-kå'lå (anc. *Thessa'lia*), one of the S. provinces of European Turkey, between lat. 39° and 40° 30' N., lon. 21° 30' and 23° 25' E., having S. Greece (Hellas), W. the chain of Pindus, separating it from Epirus and Albania, N. Macedonia, and E. the Gulfs of Salonica and Volo, between which it sends a long peninsula into the Ægean Sea. It is traversed by the ramifications of Mount Pindus, and contains many fertile valleys, watered by the Salembria (anc. *Pene'us*). Near the coast are Mounts Kissovo and Zagorá (anc. *Ossa* and *Pelion*), and on the N. frontier is the famed Mount Olympus of antiquity. Principal products, cotton, olives, and silk. Chief towns, Larissa, Trikhala, Volo, and Ambelakia.

Thet'ford, a town of England, cos. of Norfolk and Suffolk, on the navigable Little Ouse, at the influx of the Thet, 28½ miles W.S.W. of Norwich, on the Eastern Counties Railway. Pop. 4166. The town is irregularly but well built. The principal structures are St. Peter's, or the "black church," built mostly of flint, the guild hall, market-house, jail, bridewell, theatre, a cast-iron bridge across the Ouse, a grammar-school, almshouses, and other charities. Thetford was for a brief period the capital of the kingdom of East Anglia, and in the seventh century the see of the bishop. So late as the time of Edward III. it was stated to have 20 churches and 8 monasteries.

Thet'ford, a township of Genesee co., Mich. P. 1184.

Thetford, a station of the Passumpsic Railroad, is on the Connecticut River, at East Thetford, 14 miles N.N.E. of White River Junction, Vt.

Thetford, a post-village in Thetford township, Orange co., Vt., 2 miles W. of Thetford Station of the Passumpsic Railroad, 15 miles N.N.E. of White River Junction, and about 40 miles E.N.E. of Rutland. It has a church and an academy. The township is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River. It contains North Thetford and Union Village. Pop. of the township, 1613.

Thetford Centre, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Vt., in Thetford township, about 38 miles S.S.E. of Montpelier. It has a church.

The Twelve Apostles, Wis. See APOSTLES ISLANDS.

Theusing, toi'zing, written also **Theysing** and **Deusing,** a town of Bohemia, about 15 miles S.E. of Elbogen. Pop. 2204.

Theux, tṳh, a town of Belgium, province and 13 miles S.E. of Liege, on the railway to Aix-la-Chapelle. P. 3598.

Thew-ee-Choh. See GREAT FISH RIVER.

Theys, tå, a town of France, in Isère, 16 miles N.E. of Grenoble. Pop. 883.

Thiaki, one of the Ionian Islands. See ITHACA.

Thian-Men-Shan (or **-Chan**), tee'ån'mên'shån', a mountain of China, province of Kan-Soo. Lat. 33° 32' N.; lon. 104° 32' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

Thian-Shan, tee'ån'shån (or "celestial mountains"), a lofty mountain-chain of Chinese Toorkistan, forming the N. boundary of the great table-land of Central Asia, and extending from lat. 42° to 43° N. and lon. 80° to 90° E. It separates Toorkistan proper on the S. from Soongaria on the N. In many parts it abounds with volcanic products and rises far above the limits of perpetual snow.

Thian-Shan-Pelu, Asia. See SOONGARIA.

Thian-Thsang-Shan (or **-Chan**), tee'ån'tsång'-shån', a mountain of China, in Yun-Nan. Lat. 25° 45' N.; lon. 100° 15' E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

Thiaucourt, tee'ō'koor', a town of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 8 miles N.W. of Pont-à-Mousson. Pop. 1610.

Thibet, or **Tibet,** tib'et or tib-êt' (native, *Puekoachin*, poo-å-ko-å-cheen' (?), "snowy region of the north;" Chinese, *Tsang;* Hindoo, *Bhot*, b'hot; the name *Tibet* or *Tubet* being of Mohammedan origin), an extensive region of Central Asia, included in the Chinese Empire, stretching from lon. 79° to 103° E., and from the great chain of the Himalaya to about lat. 36° N., having N. Chinese Toorkistan, the desert Gobi, and the Koko-Nor territory; W. Ladakh, and the other countries of "Little Thibet," formerly belonging to the Sikhs; E. China proper; and S. the territories of Burmah, British India, Bootan, Sikkim, Nepaul, and the Punjab. Length, from E. to W., 1400 miles; breadth, 600 miles. Pop. 6,000,000. The W. part, which alone has been explored by Europeans, is a lofty table-land, with a very dry climate, cold, but not severe; and the lower limit of the snow-line is higher on the N. than on the S. slope of the Himalaya. It is the most elevated country on the surface of the globe, the highest plains being more than 15,000 feet above the sea. Many of the principal rivers of Southern Asia, the Indus, Sutlej, and Brahmapootra, rise in Thibet, and numerous affluents of the Ganges break through the Himalaya also, from West Thibet. From East Thibet, which seems to be a maze of mountains, flow the Yang-tse-Kiang and many large tributaries of the Brahmapootra. Thibet contains many lakes, some of which are of great size, such as the Tengri-Nor, Palte, and Manasarowar, one of the sources of the Sutlej.

The land in West Thibet, so far as has been discovered, is very bare of trees or large vegetable products, yet it abounds with game and other wild animals, and numerous flocks of sheep and goats, the hairy wool of which is used for the manufacture of shawls and other fine fabrics in Cashmere. The yak (*Poëphagus grunniens*) and several other kinds of cattle are reared; horses, mules, and sheep are used as beasts of burden. A fine race of dogs, and the musk-deer, a small species, are natives of Thibet. Barley, pease, and wheat are the chief crops raised; garden vegetables and fruits are in little variety, and the inhabitants live more by pastoral than by agricultural pursuits. Clay-slate, granite, quartz, and limestone are constituents of the mountain-ranges; borax in great quantity, nitre, rock salt, lead, silver, copper, gold, turquoise, and lapis-lazuli are among the mineral products; but the great scarcity of fuel forms a serious obstacle to mining and the reduction of metals. Near Garoo there are extensive gold-fields. Manufactures of woollens, sacking, and other woven fabrics are pretty general, and much cloth is sent from Lassa into China. The traffic through Thibet is extensive, and mostly monopolized by the government and officers of state. The trade with China is conducted at Lassa and Sin-Ning, a town of the Chinese province Kan-Soo, where the Thibetan caravans exchange the native produce and Indian goods for tea, silver, bullion, brocades, fruits, tobacco, quicksilver, cinnabar, furs, porcelain, musical instruments, pearls, and corals. Nepaul and Bootan derive all their Chinese goods through Thibet; and from the former and Bengal, English and Indian piece-goods, sugar, tobacco, indigo, paper, rice, spices, sandal-wood, and gums are received; from Assam, silk, iron, and stick lac; from Chinese Toorkistan, horses and camels; from Ladakh, dried fruits, shawls, gamboge, saffron, copper, tobacco, and timber. The roads and bridges are far inferior to those of China. Thibet, which became subordinate to China in 1648, is politically divided into East, or Hither, and West, or Ulterior Thibet, each ruled by a minister from Peking, in conjunction with the ecclesiastical heads of the country,—the Dalai-Lama, at Lassa, the eastern capital, and the Teshoo-Lama, at Teshoo-Loomboo, the western capital. Thibet is the head-quarters of Booddhism, which is here exhibited in its greatest purity. The country abounds with temples, and it is stated that 80,000 *lamas*, or priests, are supported at the expense of the government. Among the inhabitants there are believed to be about 8000 Roman Catholics. The Chinese armed force consists of 60,000 men, of whom 50,000 are infantry. The population, like the other inhabitants of the table-land of Central Asia, are of the Mongolian race. Besides Lassa, the chief towns are Teshoo-Loomboo, Jiga-Gounggar, &c.

No conqueror from the S. ever yet possessed himself of Thibet proper. Shah Jehân-Geer, in 1640, attempted the conquest of Hoo-Tsang; but the advance to Lèh was disastrous, and his troops retraced their steps. Jenghis Khan brought Thibet under his rule, but he afterwards established the Dalai-Lama in the sovereignty. Tamerlane also conquered the country, but he interfered little in its internal regulations. The Thibetans remained, with few intermissions, subject to their own sovereigns till the time of the Chinese emperor Kang-He, whose supremacy they finally acknowledged in 1727. Kien-Loong, about 1790, after successfully repelling an invasion of the Goorkhas, who had plundered Teshoo-Loomboo, further extended the imperial rule in Thibet, which the Chinese sovereigns have ever since with much solicitude preserved, since their wielding the religious influence exercised by the Dalai-Lama over the Tartar and Mongolian tribes is of vital importance to them.——Adj. and inhab. THIBETAN, tib'e-tạn.

Thibodeaux, tibˋo-dō', a post-village, capital of Lafourche parish, La., on Bayou La Fourche, 3 miles N. of Terre Bonne Station, which is on Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad, 55 miles W. by S. of New Orleans. It has a court-house, 2 newspaper offices, a convent, 7 churches (3 colored), 2 colleges or seminaries, and a foundry. Steamboats can ascend the bayou to this place. Pop. 1922.

Thick'ety Creek, of South Carolina, flows through Union co. into Broad River, a few miles above the mouth of Pacolett River.

Thiel, or **Tiel,** teel, a town of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, on the Waal, 22 miles W.S.W. of Arnhem. Pop. 8142. It has manufactures of leather and of linen and woollen fabrics.

Thiele, tee'lẹh, **Tiel,** teel, or **Zihl,** tseel, a river of Switzerland, cantons of Vaud and Bern, joins the Aar 5 miles E. of Bienne, after a N.E. course of 65 miles, in which it traverses the lakes of Neufchâtel and Bienne. The village of Thiele is situated between the lakes.

Thiells, Rockland co., N.Y. See THEILLS.

Thielman, teel'mạn, a post-office of Armstrong co., Dakota.

Thielmanton, teel'mạn-tọn, or **Theilman,** teel'mạn, a post-hamlet of Wabasha co., Minn., on or near Zumbro River, and on the Wabasha division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, at Theilman Station, 19 miles W.S.W. of Wabasha.

Thielrode, teel'ro-dẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 18 miles E. of Ghent. Pop. 1835.

Thielt (anc. *Tiletum ?*), a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 15 miles S.E. of Bruges, in lat. 51° N., lon. 3° 20' E. It has a town house, surmounted by a Gothic tower, a college, a school of design, a musical society, several boarding-schools and benevolent institutions, manufactures of cotton and linen goods, hats, leather, lace, cards, tobacco, glue, oil, soap, and Prussian blue, a distillery, breweries, roperies, brick-works, dye-works, and bleach-fields, and an important trade in grain and linen. Pop. 10,910.

Thienen, a Flemish name of TIRLEMONT.

Thiensville, thi'ẹnz-vĭl, a hamlet of Ozaukee co., Wis., in Mequon township, on the Milwaukee River and the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 18 miles N. of Milwaukee. It has a flour-mill and 2 stores. The name of its post-office is Mequon River.

Thierache, teeˋẹh-râsh', an old subdivision of France, in Picardy. Guise was its capital. It is now comprised in the department of Aisne.

Thierachern, tee'râĸ-ẹrn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 14 miles S.S.E. of Bern. Pop. 826.

Thiers, te-aiʀ' (anc. *Cas'trum Thiger'num ?*), a manufacturing town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, on the Durolle, 35 miles E.N.E. of Clermont-Ferrand, in lat. 45° 51' N., lon. 3° 33' E. Pop. 11,182. It has a chamber of arts and manufactures, a communal college, and extensive manufactures of cutlery, paper, and candles.

Thieulain, teeˋuhˋlâɴᵍ', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 24 miles N.W. of Mons. Pop. 1051.

Thieusies, teeˋuhˋsee', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 6 miles N.E. of Mons, with manufactures of chiccory, a brewery, and a distillery.

Thiézac, te-âˋzâk', a village of France, in Cantal, 11 miles N.E. of Aurillac. Pop. 1980.

Thimister, teeˋmeesˋtaiʀ', a town of Belgium, province and 14 miles E. of Liege. Pop. 2502.

Thionville, a town of Germany. See DIEDENHOFEN.

Third, a township of Richland co., S.C. Pop. 1815.

Third Creek, a village and township of Gasconade co., Mo. Pop. of village, 200; of township, 1228.

Third Lake, Wisconsin. See FOUR LAKES.

Third Mountain, Pa. See SHARP MOUNTAIN.

Thirl'mere, Thir'lamere, or **Leath'es-Water,** a lake of Cumberland, in England, 4 miles S.E. of Keswick.

Thirsk, a town of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the York & Newcastle Railway, 9 miles S.S.E. of Northallerton. Pop. 3040. It has a fine old church, various chapels, and manufactures of coarse linens and sacking. Thirsk sends one member to the House of Commons.

Thirty-Nine Mile Mountain, Colorado, is computed to be 11,000 feet high. Lat. 38° 49' 40" N.; lon. 105° 34' 35" W. It is 39 miles N.N.W. of Cañon City.

Thiry Daems, tĭr'e dāmz, a post-hamlet of Kewaunee co., Wis., 20 miles N.E. of Green Bay. It has a church.

Thisnes, teen, a village of Belgium, in Liege, 13 miles N.W. of Huy, with 2 breweries and a sandstone-quarry.

Thisselt, tis'sẹlt, a village of Belgium, province and 14 miles S. of Antwerp. Pop. 1658.

Thisted, or **Tisted,** tis'têd, a seaport town of Denmark, in Jutland, on an arm of the Lym-Fiord, 12 miles N.W. of Nykjöbing. Pop. 3552.

This'tle Island, South Australia, at the entrance of Spencer Gulf, in lat. 35° 6' S., lon. 136° 11' E. Length, 12 miles; breadth, 2 miles.

Thistletown, this'ẹl-tŏwn, or **Saint An'drews,** a post-village in York co., Ontario, 3 miles from Weston. It contains a store and a grist-mill. Pop. 200.

Thiva, a town of Greece. See THEBES.

Thiv'ener, a post-office of Gallia co., O.

Thiverval, teeˋvĕʀˋvâl', a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, canton of Poissy. Here are the château and park of Grignon, with an agricultural institute, and a quarry containing an immense variety of fossil shells.

Thiviers, teeˋve-â', a town of France, in Dordogne, 18 miles N.E. of Périgueux. Pop. 2114.

Thizy, teeˋzee', a village of France, department of Rhône, 30 miles N.W. of Lyons. It has cotton-factories. Pop. 3179.

Thlono'to Creek, of Dooly co., Ga., flows W. into Flint River.

Thogji-Chumo, thog'jee-choo'mo, a salt lake of Ladakh, among the West Himalayas, 15,500 feet above the sea-level, 60 miles S.E. of Leh. It is about 3 miles long, and is covered with saline plants. It appears to have covered once a much larger space than at present, and to have been then fresh, as the surrounding plain consists of clay beds containing prodigious numbers of fresh-water shells.

Thoiry, twâˋree', a village of France, in Savoy proper, 6 miles E.N.E. of Chambéry. Pop. of commune, 1363.

Thoissey, twâsˋsee', a town of France, in Ain, on an affluent of the Saône, 9 miles S. of Mâcon. Pop. 1748.

Thok-Jalung, tŏk-yâ-loong', a gold-field in Thibet, 84 miles N.E. of Garoo. Altitude, 16,330 feet.

Tholen, or **Tolen,** to'lẹn, a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, on the island of Tholen, between the Scheldt and the Meuse, 4 miles N.W. of Bergen-op-Zoom. Pop. 2000.

Thollenbeek, tol'lẹn-baikˋ, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Marcq, about 19 miles S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 2307.

Thollon, tolˋlòɴᵍ', a village of France, in Upper Savoy, 29 miles E.N.E. of Geneva, near the S. shore of the Lake of Geneva.

Thomar, to-maʀ', a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 16 miles N.W. of Abrantes. Pop. 4112.

Thomas, tom'ạs, a southern county of Georgia, borders on Florida. Area, about 950 square miles. It is intersected by the Ocklockonnee River, and also drained by the Ocilla and Uchee Rivers. The surface is level, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is sandy and fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, sugar-cane, sweet potatoes, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad. Capital, Thomasville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,122,905. Pop. in 1870, 14,523, of whom 14,440 were Americans.

Thomas, a county in the N.W. part of Kansas, has an area of 1080 square miles. It is drained by the North and South Forks of Sappa Creek. The surface is nearly level.

Thomas, a post-village of Warren co., Ind., in Jordan township, on the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern Railroad, about 12 miles W. of Williamsport.

Thomas, a post-hamlet of Oakland co., Mich., on the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, 47 miles N. of Detroit. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a carriage-shop.

Thomas, a township of Butler co., Mo. Pop. 654.

Thomas, a post-office of Harrison co., Mo.

Thomas, a post-hamlet and station of Washington co., Pa., in Nottingham township. It has 2 churches.

Thomas, a township of Darlington co., S.C. P. 1558

Thomasborough, tom'ạs-bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Champaign co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 10 miles N.N.E. of Champaign City.

Thomasburg, tom'ạs-bŭrg, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, 19 miles N. of Belleville. It has a tannery, carriage-shop, 2 hotels, 3 stores, and 2 churches. Pop. 200.

Thomas Hill, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Mo., 10 miles N.W. of Huntsville. It has a church and grist-mill.

Thomas Mill, a post-office of Washington parish, La.

Thomas Mills, a post-hamlet of Floyd co., Ga., 4½ miles N. of Cave Spring. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Thomas' Point, on the N. side of the entrance to

South River, Chesapeake Bay, contains a fixed light in a tower 30 feet high, and aids vessels bound to Annapolis.

Thomas' Run, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., 5 or 6 miles N.E. of Belair. It has a church.

Thomas Station, or **Thomasville,** a post-hamlet of Bullock co., Ala., on the Mobile & Girard Railroad, 10 miles S. of Union Springs. It has 2 or 3 churches.

Thomaston, tom'ạs-tọn, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., in Thomaston township, on the Naugatuck River and the Naugatuck Railroad, 9½ miles N. of Waterbury, and about 8 miles S.E. of Litchfield. It contains the Thomaston Academy, 4 churches, a savings-bank, a brass-rolling-mill, and manufactures of clocks, cutlery, and scissors and shears.

Thomaston, a post-village, capital of Upson co., Ga., on the Upson County Branch of the Central Railroad of Georgia, 76 miles S. of Atlanta, and 16 miles S.W. of Barnesville. It has a court-house, 2 churches, a newspaper office, a high school, and manufactures of carriages and furniture. The branch railroad connects at Barnesville with the main line. Pop. about 1000.

Thomaston, a post-village in Thomaston township, Knox co., Me., on St. Georges River (a deep narrow inlet of the sea), and on the Knox & Lincoln Railroad, 4 miles W.S.W. of Rockland, and 12 miles from the ocean. It contains 6 churches, 2 national banks, and a high school. It is partly supported by ship-building and extensive manufactures of lime. Here is the Maine State Prison, in which convicts are employed in manufacturing carriages and boots and shoes. The plan of the building and system of discipline are similar to those of the Auburn prison. The township has quarries of limestone and granite. Pop. of the township, 3092.

Thomaston, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven Railroad, 3½ miles W. of Minersville.

Thomaston, a post-office of De Witt co., Tex., on the Guadalupe River and the Gulf, Western Texas & Pacific Railroad, 11 miles S.E. of Cuero.

Thomastown, tom'ạs-tŏwn, or **Bal'lymacan'don,** a town of Ireland, co. and 8¾ miles S.S.E. of Kilkenny, on the Nore. Pop. 1202. It has beautiful remains of an abbey, a large chapel, a branch bank, and flour-mills.

Thomastown, tom'ạs-tŏwn, a township of Saginaw co., Mich. Pop. 618.

Thomastown, a post-hamlet of Leake co., Miss., on the Yockanockany Creek, 55 miles N.E. of Jackson. It has 2 churches and a college.

Thomastown, a post-hamlet of Summit co., O., 3½ miles S.E. of Akron. Coal is mined here.

Thomasville, Bullock co., Ala. See Thomas Station.

Thomasville, tom'ạs-vĭl, a post-office of Prairie co., Ark., 12 miles S.E. of Beebe Station.

Thomasville, a post-village, capital of Thomas co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, at the junction of the Albany division with the main line, 200 miles W.S.W. of Savannah, 36 miles E. of Bainbridge, and 58 miles S. by E. of Albany. It contains a court-house, 2 newspaper offices, a banking-house, 3 churches, a female college, the Fletcher Institute for Boys, and an iron-foundry and machine-shop. Pop. 1651.

Thomasville, a post-village of Oregon co., Mo., about 70 miles W. of Poplar Bluff, and 76 miles S.W. of Ironton. It has a high school, 3 churches, and manufactures of ploughs and wagons. Pop. about 350.

Thomasville, a post-office of Webster co., Neb.

Thomasville, a post-village in Thomasville township, Davidson co., N.C., on the North Carolina Railroad, 10½ miles E.N.E. of Lexington, and 27 miles N.E. of Salisbury. It has 2 churches, a female seminary, and a chair-factory. Pop. 214; of the township, 2517.

Thomasville, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., 7 miles S.W. of York, and 3 miles W. of Graybill Station of the Hanover & York Railroad. It has a church.

Thomasville, a post-office of Cheatham co., Tenn., about 33 miles W.N.W. of Nashville.

Thomery, to'mẹh-ree', a village of France, in Seine-et-Marne, on the Seine, 3¼ miles by rail from Fontainebleau.

Thompson, tomp'sọn, a county in the S.E. central part of Dakota, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is intersected by the Dakota or James River.

Thompson, a post-office of Bullock co., Ala., on the Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad, 33 miles E.S.E. of Montgomery.

Thompson, a handsome post-village of Windham co., Conn., in Thompson township, on the New York & New England Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Putnam, and 38 miles N. by E. of Norwich. It contains several churches, a national bank, and a hotel. The township is intersected by the Quinebaug River and the Norwich & Worcester Railroad. It has manufactures of cotton goods and woollen goods, and contains villages named Grosvenor Dale, North Grosvenor Dale, East Thompson, New Boston, and Wilsonville. Pop. of the township, 3804.

Thompson, a post-office of New Castle co., Del., on the Pennsylvania & Delaware Railroad, 4 miles N. of Newark.

Thompson, Georgia and Illinois. See Thomson.

Thompson, township, Jo Daviess co., Ill. Pop. 800.

Thompson, a post-office of Audubon co., Iowa.

Thompson, a township of Guthrie co., Iowa. P. 755.

Thompson, a station of the Dorchester & Delaware Railroad, 2 miles E. of Cambridge, Md.

Thompson, a township of Ogemaw co., Mich. Pop. 56.

Thompson, Carlton co., Minn. See Thomson.

Thompson, a station and hamlet of Audrain co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 5½ miles W. of Mexico.

Thompson, a township of Sullivan co., N.Y. Pop. 3514. It contains Monticello and Thompsonville.

Thompson, a township of Delaware co., O. P. 866.

Thompson, a post-village in Thompson township, Geauga co., O., about 40 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland. It has 2 churches, a town hall, and a fine hotel. The township has 2 cheese-factories. Pop. of the township, 1095.

Thompson, a township of Seneca co., O. Pop. 2070.

Thompson, a post-office of Wasco co., Oregon.

Thompson, a township of Fulton co., Pa. Pop. 649.

Thompson, a post-hamlet in Thompson township, Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Jefferson Branch of the Erie Railroad, 24 miles N. of Carbondale. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 701.

Thompson, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Wis., about 32 miles N.W. of Milwaukee.

Thompson Creek, Col. See Big Thompson Creek.

Thompson Creek, in Ellsworth co., Kansas, is a tributary of the Smoky Hill River.

Thompson Lake, Dakota, in Thompson co., is about 10 miles long. Its outlet runs southwestward, and enters the Dakota River.

Thompson Ridge, a post-office and station of Orange co., N.Y., on the Middletown & Crawford Railroad, 10 miles N. of Middletown. It has a church.

Thompson's, township, Alamance co., N.C. Pop. 775.

Thompson's, township, Robeson co., N.C. P. 1708.

Thompson's, a station on the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Tidioute, Pa.

Thompson's, a station in Harris co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 18½ miles N.W. of Houston.

Thompson's Creek, Louisiana, forms the boundary between the parishes of East Feliciana and West Feliciana, and enters the Mississippi 2 miles above Port Hudson.

Thompson's Creek, Mississippi, runs southward, and enters Leaf River in Perry co.

Thompson's Cross Roads, a post-office of Louisa co., Va.

Thompson's Mill, a post-office of Fauquier co., Va., 14 miles from Bealeton. Here is a grist-mill.

Thompson's Mills, a post-office of Jackson co., Ga.

Thompson's Point, a post-office and landing of Benton co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, 9 miles S. of Camden.

Thompson's River falls into the Missouri River in about lon. 108° 20′ W.

Thompson's River, a small stream of Missoula co., Montana, runs southwestward, and enters Clarke's River.

Thompson's Station, a post-village of Williamson co., Tenn., on the railroad which connects Nashville with Columbia, 30 miles S. by W. of Nashville. It has 2 churches and a flouring-mill.

Thompson's Valley, post-office, Tazewell co., Va.

Thompsontown, tomp'sọn-tŏwn, a post-borough in Delaware township, Juniata co., Pa., on the Juniata River and the Pennsylvania Railroad, 38 miles N.N.W. of Harrisburg. It has 3 churches. Pop. 280.

Thompsonville, tomp'sọn-vĭl, a post-village in Enfield township, Hartford co., Conn., on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, and on the New Haven, Hartford & Springfield Railroad, 8½ miles S. of Springfield, and 17 miles N. by E. of Hartford. It contains a bank, a high school, and extensive carpet-factories, which employ about 500 operatives and turn out annually about 2,000,000 yards of carpetings. Pop. about 2000.

Thompsonville, a post-village of Franklin co., Ill., in Cave township, on the Belleville & El Dorado Railroad, at Thompson Station, 10 miles S.E. of Benton. It has a flour-mill, a tobacco-factory, and 2 warehouses. Pop. about 300.

Thompsonville, a post-office of Jefferson co., Kansas, 2½ miles from Medina.

Thompsonville, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ky.

Thompsonville, a hamlet in Leon township, Cattaraugus co., N.Y., about 18 miles N.E. of Jamestown.

Thompsonville, a post-hamlet in Thompson township, Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Neversink River, about 20 miles N.W. of Middletown. It has 2 churches, a woollen-factory, and a manufactory of cheese-boxes.

Thompsonville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., about 16 miles S. by W. of Pittsburg. It has a church.

Thompsonville, a post-village of Racine co., Wis., about 20 miles S. of Milwaukee, and 2 miles from Franks Station of the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad. It has 2 churches.

Thompsonville, tŏm'sọn-vĭl, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 17 miles W. of Bradford. It has a saw- and grist-mill, and a store. Pop. 100.

Thomson, tŏm'sọn, a post-village, capital of McDuffie co., Ga., on the Georgia Railroad, 37 miles W. of Augusta. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, an academy, 2 steam flour-mills, and a tannery. Pop. 360.

Thomson, a post-village of Carroll co., Ill., in York township, 1½ miles from the Mississippi River, and on the Western Union Railroad, 7 miles N. by E. of Fulton, and 10 miles from Clinton, Iowa. It has a graded school, 2 churches, a saw-mill, and a manufactory of windmills.

Thomson, a post-office of Clark co., Ky., and a station on the Big Sandy Railroad.

Thomson, a post-village, capital of Carlton co., Minn., in Thomson township, on the St. Louis River and the Northern Pacific Railroad, 22 miles W.S.W. of Duluth. It is also on the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad. It has a lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 195.

Thomson, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, 11½ miles S.E. of Pittsburg.

Thomson, tŏm'sọn, a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial Railway, 42 miles from Truro, and 12 miles from Pugwash. It contains 3 stores, a hotel, a saw-mill, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 250.

Thom's Run, a post-office of Greene co., Pa.

Thones, ton, or **Thonex,** to'nȧ', a town of Savoy, on the Fier, 9 miles E.S.E. of Annecy. Pop. 1059.

Thonk'wa, a district of British Burmah. Area, 5440 square miles.

Thonon, to'nòɴᵍ', a town of France, in Haute-Savoie, on the S. bank of the Lake of Geneva, 20 miles N.E. of Geneva. Pop. 3953. It has a communal college.

Thor, Le, lẹh tor, a town of France, department of Vaucluse, 8 miles E. of Avignon. Pop. 1667.

Thorda, toʀ'dȧ, or **Thorenburg,** to'rẹn-bŏŏʀɢ' (Hun. *Torda* or *Thorda,* toʀ'dŏh), a town of Transylvania, capital of a county, 17 miles S.E. of Klausenburg. Pop. 8803. Near it are extensive salt-mines and the ruins of the Roman fortress *Salinæ.*

Thorens, to'ròɴᵍ', a town of Savoy, 9 miles N.E. of Annecy. Pop. of commune, 2574.

Thorigny, a town of France. See Torigny.

Thorn, toʀn, a town of West Prussia, 52 miles S.S.W. of Marienwerder, on the right bank of the Vistula, in lat. 53° N., lon. 3° 33′ E. Pop. 18,631. It is a place of great strength, surrounded by walls and bastions, and defended by forts. It is entered by 4 gates, and consists of an old and a new town. It has a court of law, and several public offices, 5 churches, one of them containing a statue of Copernicus, who was born here in 1473, a gymnasium, a nunnery, several schools, 4 hospitals, a workhouse, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, hats, and soap, some shipping, and a trade in corn, wood, linen, hides, bark, &c.

Thorn, toʀn, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 8 miles S.W. of Roermond. Pop. 1361.

Thorn'apple, a township of Barry co., Mich. P. 2005.

Thornapple River, Michigan, rises in Eaton co., and runs westward to Barry co., which it intersects. It finally runs northward, and enters the Grand River in Kent co., about 10 miles E.S.E. of Grand Rapids. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Thornapple River, a small stream of Chippewa co., Wis., runs in a S.S.W. direction, and enters the Chippewa.

Thorn'burg, a post-office of Knox co., Tenn.

Thornburg, a post-office of Spottsylvania co., Va., about 50 miles N. of Richmond.

Thorn'bury, a town of England, co. of Gloucester, in Berkeley Vale, 3½ miles E. of the estuary of the Severn, and 11 miles N.E. of Bristol. Pop. 1630. It has an elegant church, dissenting chapels, endowed schools, almshouses, and the remains of a magnificent palatial castle.

Thorn'bury, a post-township of Chester co., Pa., about 24 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia. It is intersected by the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad. Pop. 235.

Thorn'bury, a township of Delaware co., Pa. Pop. 990.

Thorn'bury, a post-village of Ontario, co. of Grey, at the mouth of Beaver River, in Nottawasaga Bay, Lake Huron, and on a railway, 13 miles W. by N. of Collingwood. It has good water-power, a woollen-mill, a flouring-mill, and 5 or 6 stores. Pop. 400.

Thorn'combe, a town of England, co. of Devon, 6 miles E.N.E. of Axminster. Pop. of parish, 1198.

Thorn Creek, a post-office of Nez Perces co., Idaho.

Thorn Creek, township, Whitley co., Ind. P. 1343.

Thorn'dale, a post-office and station of Williamson co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad.

Thorndale, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 10 miles N. of London. It contains a saw-mill and 3 stores. Pop. 150.

Thorndale Iron-Works, a post-village in Caln township, Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Thorndale Station, 35 miles W. of Philadelphia. It has a rolling-mill for boiler-iron and plate-iron. Pop. about 200.

Thorn'dike, a post-hamlet in Thorndike township, Waldo co., Me., about 1 mile from Thorndike Station, which is on the Maine Central Railroad (Belfast division), 22 miles N.W. of Belfast. Pop. of the township, 730.

Thorndike, a post-village in Palmer township, Hampden co., Mass., on Ware River, near its mouth, and on the Ware River Railroad, 18 miles E. by N. of Springfield, and 3 miles N. of Palmer. It has 3 churches and a cotton-factory.

Thorndike, or **Thorndyke,** a post-office and station of Cabell co., W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 17 miles E. of Huntington.

Thorndike Station, a post-office of Waldo co., Me., on the Maine Central Railroad, 22 miles N.W. of Belfast.

Thorne, thorn, a town of England, co., of York, West Riding, on the border of Lincolnshire, 7 miles S.W. of Goole. Pop. 2618. It has a church, several chapels and schools, and an active trade.

Thorne, a township of Perry co., O. Pop. 729.

Thorne Centre, a post-village in Pontiac co., Quebec, 20 miles N. of Bristol. Pop. 100.

Thorne Town, a post-village in Queens co., New Brunswick, on the Washademoak River, 26 miles from Gagetown. Pop. 150.

Thorney, an island of England, co. of Sussex, 6½ miles W.S.W. of Chichester, between Hayling Island and the mainland. It forms the parish of West Thorney. P. 181.

Thor'ney, a town of England, co. of Cambridge, 10 miles W.N.W. of March. Pop. of parish, 2099.

Thorn'field, a post-office of Ozark co., Mo.

Thorn Grove, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Tenn., 15 miles E. of Knoxville. It has 2 churches.

Thorn'hill, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 5 miles W.S.W. of Wakefield, on the Calder. Pop. 5285. Here are 4 woollen-mills.

Thornhill, a village of Scotland, co. and 14 miles N.N.W. of Dumfries, near the Nith, on the railroad from Glasgow to Dumfries. Pop. 1349. It has a neat parish church, a handsome market-cross, and a fine museum, with manufactures of leather, &c.

Thorn Hill, a post-office of Marion co., Ala.

Thorn Hill, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., about 15 miles S.W. of Syracuse. It has a church.

Thorn Hill, a station in Mahoning co., O., on the Youngstown Branch of the Lake Shore Railroad, and on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 2½ miles N. of Youngstown.

Thornhill, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pa.

Thorn Hill, a post-office of Grainger co., Tenn.

Thorn Hill, a post-office of Orange co., Va., about 60 miles N.W. of Richmond.

Thorn'hill, a post-village in York co., Ontario, on the Northern Railway, 14 miles N. of Toronto. It contains 4 churches, saw- and flouring-mills, 6 or 7 stores, and 3 hotels. Pop. 600.

Thornleigh, thorn'le, a post-office of Pettis co., Mo.

Thornliebank, thorn'le-bank', a village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 1½ miles S. of Pollockshaws. Pop. 2123.

Thorn'port, a station of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Straitsville division), 11½ miles S. of Newark, O.

Thornton, thorn′tọn, a post-village in Thornton township, Cook co., Ill., on a branch of the Calumet River, and on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, 28 miles S. of Chicago. It contains a graded school and 2 churches. Pop. 301; of the township, 2222. The township is traversed by the Illinois Central Railroad, and contains the villages of Dalton, Homewood, and Lansing.

Thornton, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Mich., on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 10 miles W. of Port Huron.

Thornton, a post-office of Polk co., Neb.

Thornton, a post-hamlet in Thornton township, Grafton co., N.H., on the Pemigewasset River, 10 miles N. of Plymouth. It is surrounded by fine mountain-scenery which attracts many tourists and artists. Pop. of township, 840.

Thornton, a post-hamlet in Thornbury township, Delaware co., Pa., 2 miles from Cheyney Station, and about 11 miles W.N.W. of Chester. It has a church.

Thornton, a post-office and station of Limestone co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 41 miles N. of Hearne.

Thornton, a hamlet of Fairfax co., Va., on the Washington & Ohio Railroad, 21 miles N.W. of Alexandria.

Thornton, a post-village of Taylor co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 6 miles E.N.E. of Grafton.

Thornton, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 8 miles S.S.W. of Allendale. It contains a hotel and 3 stores.

Thornton's Ferry, a post-village of Hillsborough co., N.H., in Merrimac township, on the Merrimac River and the Concord Railroad, at Thornton's Station, 11 miles S. of Manchester, and 6 miles above Nashua. It has a manufactory of furniture.

Thorn′ton's River, in the N.E. part of Virginia, rises from the Blue Ridge, near the W. border of Rappahannock co., and, flowing S.E. through Culpeper co., unites with Hedgman's River, forming the North Fork of the Rappahannock.

Thorn′town, township, Blackford co., Ind. Pop. 152.

Thorntown, a post-village in Sugar Creek township, Boone co., Ind., on Sugar Creek or Rock River and the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 26 miles S.E. of Lafayette, and 37 miles N.W. of Indianapolis. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a national bank, an academy, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 1526.

Thorn′ville, a post-village of Lapeer co., Mich., on the South Branch of Flint River, 12 miles S. by E. of Lapeer. It has a church and a union school.

Thornville, a post-village of Perry co., O., in Thorne township, about 13 miles S. of Newark, and 1 mile from Thornport Railroad Station. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a foundry. Pop. about 200.

Thoröe, to′röˋẹh, an island of Denmark, off the island of Funen, about 3 miles long. Pop. 455. Many vessels are built here. On the coast, in Thoröe Strait, is a winter haven for vessels.

Thor′old, a town of Ontario, co. of Welland, on the Welland Canal, and the Welland Railway, 4 miles S. of St. Catharines. It has extensive flouring-mills, saw- and planing-mills, manufactories of cotton, paper, leather, iron castings, and agricultural implements, 4 churches, a printing-office, 2 branch banks, and many stores. Pop. 1635.

Thorold Station, Ontario. See Merritton.

Thoroughfare, thŭr′o-fair, a post-hamlet of Prince William co., Va., on the Manassas Branch of the Virginia Midland Railroad, at Thoroughfare Gap, in a ridge called Bull Run Mountain, 40 miles W. of Alexandria.

Thorpe-next-Norwich, thorp-next-nŏr′ritch, or **Thorpe Saint An′drew,** a village of England, co. of Norfolk, 2½ miles E. of Norwich, and within the city limits. Pop. 2714. Here are many handsome villas and the county lunatic asylum.

Thorp's Spring, a post-hamlet of Hood co., Tex., 30 miles S.W. of Fort Worth. It has a church and a money-order post-office.

Thorsenge, an island of Denmark. See Taasinge.

Thorshälla, or **Torshælla,** toʀ-shĕl′lâ, a town of Sweden, læn of Nyköping, on the river Eskilstuna, near its mouth in Lake Mælar, 3 miles N.W. of Eskilstuna. Its church steeple is 306 feet in height.

Thorshavn, tors-hŏwn′, the capital town of the Färöe Islands, on the S.E. coast of the island of Strömöe, consists of about 100 wooden huts, with a hospital, a Latin school, and a fortified harbor.

Thoten, tho′tẹn, a post-office of Winneshiek co., Iowa.

Thoten, a post-office of Goodhue co., Minn.

Thouarcé, tooˋaʀ-sâ′, a market-town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 14 miles S. of Angers. Pop. 1706.

Thouaré, tooˋâˋrâ′, a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 5 miles by rail N.E. of Nantes. Pop. 1023.

Thouars, tooˋaʀ′, a town of France, in Deux-Sèvres, on the Thoué, 22 miles N.N.E. of Parthenay. Pop. 3468. It has a castle on a rock, and trade in grain and cattle.

Thouarsais, or **Touarsois,** tooˋaʀˋswâ′, a village of France, Vendée, 10 miles N.N.W. of Fontenay-le-Comte.

Thoué, or **Thouet,** tooˋâ′, a river of France, departments of Deux-Sèvres and Maine-et-Loire, after a N. course of 70 miles, joins the Loire near Saumur. Chief affluent, the Dive, from the S.

Thoulouse, a city of France. See Toulouse.

Thourout, tooˋroo′, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 11 miles S.W. of Bruges, on the railway to Courtrai. Pop. 8008. It has manufactures of hats, starch, mustard, and wooden shoes.

Thou′sand Island Park, a post-office and summer resort of Jefferson co., N.Y., on an island in the St. Lawrence, 12 miles N.E. of Clayton. Here are several hotels.

Thousand Islands, or **Thousand Isles,** the most numerous collection of river-islands in the world, between the state of New York and the province of Ontario, Canada, consist of about 1500 rocky islets, in an expansion of the St. Lawrence, at its emergence from Lake Ontario, hence called the Lake of the Thousand Isles.

Thousand (or **Ten Thousand**) **Islands,** in Dade and Monroe cos., Fla., a group of small well-wooded islands in Ponce de Leon (or Chatham) Bay.

Thrace, or **Thracia,** a name which appears in very ancient times to have been applied generally to the almost unexplored countries in the S.E. of Europe, was afterwards employed more definitely to designate that portion of Turkey in Europe bounded N. by the Danube, E. by the Euxine or Black Sea, S. by the Propontis or Sea of Marmora and the Ægean Sea or Archipelago, and W. by the mountains separating it from Macedonia and Thessaly. At a later period it was used in a still more restricted sense, as nearly identical with Eastern Roumelia and Roumelia proper.

Thracica Chersonesus, Roumelia. See Gallipoli.

Thraps′ton, a town and parish of England, co. and 18½ miles N.N.E. of Northampton, on the railway to Peterborough, and on the Nen. Pop. 1233.

Thrasher's Corners, Ontario. See Hilda.

Thrasymenus Lacus. See Lake of Perugia.

Three Bridges, brĭj′iz, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the South Branch of Raritan River and the Easton & Amboy Railroad and the South Branch Railroad, 4 or 5 miles E. of Flemington. It has a church.

Three Broth′ers, a group of mountains of East Australia, 22 miles S.W. of Port Macquarie.

Three Creeks, a post-office of Union co., Ark.

Three Forks, a post-office of Yancey co., N.C.

Three Forks, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn., 14 miles from Lebanon.

Three Groves, a post-office of Cass co., Neb., 10 miles S. of Plattsmouth.

Three Hummocks. See Hunter Islands.

Three Kings, or **Manawa-Tawi,** mâ-nâ′wâ-taw′ee, a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, N.W. of the North Island of New Zealand. Lat. 34° 13′ S.; lon. 172° 10′ E. They are elevated, but have a barren aspect.

Three Lo′custs, a post-hamlet of Tully township, Marion co., O., on the railroad between Galion and Marion. Pop. about 100.

Three Mile, township, Barnwell co., S.C. Pop. 1087.

Three Mile Bay, a post-village in Lyme township, Jefferson co., N.Y., on a bay or inlet of Lake Ontario, and on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 17 miles W.N.W. of Watertown. It has 2 churches. Pop. 417.

Three Mile House, a village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 3 miles from Pictou. It contains a tannery and 2 stores. Pop. 250.

Three Mile Plains, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, on the Western & Atlantic Railway, 42 miles from Halifax. Pop. 300.

Three Mile Prairie, prā′ree, a post-office of Washington co., Ill.

Three Miles, a station in Greenup co., Ky., on the Eastern Kentucky Railroad, 3 miles S. of Riverton.

Three Notch, a post-hamlet of Bullock co., Ala., near the Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad, about 60 miles E.S.E. of Montgomery.

Three Oaks, a post-village in Three Oaks township, Berrien co., Mich., on the Michigan Central Railroad, 73 miles E. of Chicago, and 20 miles W. of Niles. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, a saw-mill, and 2 handle-factories. Pop. 499; of the township, 1316.

Three Rivers, a post-village in Palmer township, Hampden co., Mass., on the Chicopee River, at the mouths of the Swift and Ware Rivers, and on the Springfield, Athol & Northeastern Railroad and the New London Northern Railroad, 16 miles E. by N. of Springfield. It contains 2 churches, 7 stores, and the Palmer Mills, which make dress-goods.

Three Rivers, a post-village in Lockport township, St. Joseph co., Mich., on the St. Joseph River, near the mouths of the Portage River and Stony Creek, 25 miles S. of Kalamazoo, 8 miles N. of Constantine, and 34 miles E. by N. of Niles. It is on the Kalamazoo division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad where it crosses the Air-Line division of the Michigan Central Railroad. It has 2 newspaper offices, 2 national banks, 6 churches, and manufactures of threshing-machines, paper, pumps, ploughs, sash, blinds, &c. Here are valuable magnetic springs. Pop. 1189.

Three Rivers, a post-office of Jackson co., Miss.

Three Rivers, or **Trois Rivières,** trwå re‵ve-aiʀ′, a city of Quebec, capital of the co. of St. Maurice, at the confluence of the rivers St. Maurice and St. Lawrence, and on the North Shore Railway, at the junction of the Three Rivers Branch of the Grand Trunk Railway, 90 miles from Quebec, and 90 miles from Montreal. It is one of the oldest towns in the province, having been founded in 1618, and of late has become a prosperous place, principally owing to the extensive trade in lumber which is carried on on the St. Maurice and its tributaries, and also by an increase in the manufacture of iron-wares, for which the St. Maurice forges, about 3 miles distant from the town, are celebrated. Three Rivers is the residence of a Roman Catholic bishop, and contains a cathedral, a parish church, a church of England, a Scotch kirk, a Wesleyan chapel, an Ursuline convent, a college, an English academy and several other schools, 2 branch banks, 2 printing-offices issuing weekly newspapers, and a number of stores. The chief trade of the town is in lumber, which is exported in large quantities. The streets of Three Rivers are lighted with gas. Pop. of city, 8414.

Three Runs, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pa.

Three Springs, a post-hamlet of Hart co., Ky., about 90 miles S. of Louisville. It has a church.

Three Springs, a post-borough in Clay township, Huntingdon co., Pa., on the East Broad Top Railroad, 17 miles S.S.W. of Mount Union. It has 3 churches, and mineral springs. Pop. 189.

Three Square, a hamlet of Goochland co., Va., 1½ miles from the James River & Kanawha Canal.

Three Tuns, a hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., about 12 miles S. of Trenton. It has a church.

Three Tuns, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., 2½ miles from Ambler Station, and 18 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has a store and a hotel.

Throck′morton, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is drained by the Brazos River, which runs through the N.E. part, and the Clear Fork of the Brazos, which fork intersects the S. part of the county. The census of 1870 gives no statistics of this county, except the valuation of real and personal estate, which was $246,842.

Throckmorton, a post-office of Throckmorton co., Tex.

Throg's Neck, or **Throg's Point,** a cape extending into Long Island Sound, in the county and township of Westchester, N.Y., 17 miles N.E. of New York. Here is Fort Schuyler; also a light-house.

Throndheim, trŏnd′hīme, a post-office of Otter Tail co., Minn.

Throop, a township of Cayuga co., N.Y. Pop. 1302.

Throop, a station in Cayuga co., N.Y., on the Southern Central Railroad, 3½ miles N. of Auburn.

Throops′ville, or **Throop′ville,** a post-village in Throop township, Cayuga co., N.Y., on the Owasco Outlet, about 1 mile from the Southern Central Railroad, and 4 miles N.N.W. of Auburn. It has 2 churches. Pop. 126.

Thrus′ton, a post-office of Buckingham co., Va.

Thsieoo-Shan, or **Thsieou-Chan,** thsee‵oo‵shån′, a mountain of China, province of Shen-See, lat. 32° 12′ N., lon. 109° 32′ E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

Thsoongling, Thsoungling, or **Thsungling,** tsoong‵ling′, mountains of Chinese Tartary.

Thua-Thien, a city of Anam. See HUÉ.

Thueyts, tü‵å′, a town of France, in Ardèche, arrondissement of Largentière.

Thuillies, tweel‵yee′ or tü-eel‵yee′, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Biemele, 24 miles E.S.E. of Mons.

Thuin, tü‵åɴᵒ′, a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Sambre, 9 miles S.W. of Charleroi. Pop. 4059. It has manufactures of woollens and linens.

Thuir, tweeʀ, a town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, 8 miles S.W. of Perpignan. Pop. 2303.

Thum, toom, a town of Saxony, 20 miles S.E. of Zwickau. Pop. 2949. It has manufactures of lace.

Thun, toon, a town of Switzerland, canton and 16 miles S.S.E. of Bern, on the Aar, 1 mile W.N.W. of the Lake of Thun. Pop. 4623. It is highly picturesque, and has a venerable church, a feudal castle 700 years old, a town hall, and manufactures of silk stuffs. Being the principal starting-place for travellers in the Oberland, it is thronged in summer with visitors. See LAKE OF THUN.

Thun′der Bay, Michigan, extends from Lake Huron into Alpena co. It is about 12 miles long and 10 miles wide.

Thunder Bay River drains part of Montmorency co., runs eastward through Alpena co., and enters Thunder Bay at the village of Alpena.

Thun′derbolt, a village and summer resort of Chatham co., Ga., on Thunderbolt River, 3 miles by horse-railway from Savannah.

Thun′der Butte, būte, Colorado, a mountain of the Front Range, in lat. 39° 10′ 30″ N., lon. 105° 11′ 58″ W. Altitude, about 9500 feet.

Thun′nesar, or **Than′eswar,** a town of India, district and 40 miles S. of Umballah. Pop. 7929.

Thur, tooʀ, a river of Switzerland, cantons of St. Gall, Thurgau, and Zurich, after a N. and W. course of 70 miles, joins the Rhine 7½ miles S.S.W. of Schaffhausen. Affluents, the Sitter and the Murg.

Thur, India. See THURR.

Thuret, tü‵rå′, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 9 miles N.E. of Riom. Pop. 2154.

Thurgau, tooʀ′gŏw (Fr. *Thurgovie*, tüʀ‵go‵vee′), called also **Thurgo′via,** a canton of Switzerland, in its N.E. part, having N. the Lake of Constance, the Unter-See, and the Rhine, separating it from Baden, and on the other sides the cantons of St. Gall, Zurich, and Schaffhausen. Area, 270 square miles. Pop. 95,074, of whom four-fifths are Protestants. The surface is undulating and fertile. Principal rivers, the Thur, the Sitter, and the Murg. Agriculture and spinning and weaving are the chief occupations of the inhabitants. Principal towns, Frauenfeld, the capital, Bischofszell, Arbon, and Steckborn.

Thuria, thu′re-ạ, an ancient city of Greece, in the Morea, the remains of which, now called Palæocastro, government of Messenia, 5 miles N.W. of Kalamata, comprise considerable traces of cyclopean architecture.

Thuringia, thu-rin′je-ạ (Ger. *Thüringen*, tü′ring-ẹn), the name of an extensive tract in the central part of Germany, watered by the rivers Saale and Werra, and including the Thuringian Forest. Its limits have varied at different times, and the name is now but little used, the original Thuringia having become incorporated with the territories of different states. Its capital was Erfurt.—Adj. THURINGIAN, thoo-rin′je-ạn.

Thurin′gian Forest (Ger. *Thüringerwald*, tü′ring-ẹr-wålt‵), a mountain-range of Central Germany, in the Saxon duchies, extends from the Frankenwald N.W. along the right bank of the Werra, as far as the mouth of the Hörsel, near Eisenach, a distance of about 60 miles. Its culminating points, situated to the W. of Ilmenau, are the Beerberg and the Schneekopf, which have each a height of about 3286 feet. The mountains are composed chiefly of porphyry, granite, and clay-slate, and are clothed chiefly with pine. The minerals include iron, copper, lead, cobalt, &c. The drainage is shared by tributaries of the Elbe, the Main, and the Weser.

Thüringische Saale, Bavaria. See SAALE.

Thurles, thŭrlz, a town of Ireland, co. and 21 miles N.E. of Tipperary, on the Suir, and on the Great Southern & Western Railway. Pop. 5008. It has a chapel, the ruins of ecclesiastical and castellated edifices, an episcopal palace, college, and school, 2 nunneries, a court-house, bridewell, barracks, 2 banks, and an extensive retail trade.

Thurlow, Delaware co., Pa. See SOUTH CHESTER.

Thurlow, thŭr′lo (formerly **Snow Village**), a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, 13 miles N. of Belleville. Pop. 120.

Thur′man, a post-office of Randolph co., Ala.

Thurman, a post-office of Chase co., Kansas.

Thurman, a mining post-village of Newton co., Mo., on a railroad, 12 miles N.W. of Neosho. It has lead-mines and 2 stores.

Thurman, a post-hamlet in Thurman township, Warren co., N.Y., near the Adirondack Railroad, 36 miles N. of Saratoga Springs. It has 2 churches. The township is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River. Pop. of the township, 1084.

Thurman, Gallia co., Ohio. See Centreville.

Thurman's Mills, a post-office and flour-mill of Ada co., Idaho.

Thurnau, toor'nŏw, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 9 miles N.W. of Baireuth. Pop. 1249.

Thurr, t'hŭr or tŭr, or **In'dian Des'ert,** a region occupying the W. part of India, between lat. 24° 30′ and 30° N. and lon. 70° and 76° E., extending from the Runn of Cutch to Punjab and the Sutlej. It is a succession of sand-hills, interspersed with valleys from 2 to 3 miles in breadth, and on which scanty crops of grain are raised. It comprises the dominions of Jessulmeer, Joodpoor, Bickaneer, &c., and is permanently inhabited by Rajpoots and Bheels, besides a number of wandering tribes.

Thurr and Parkur, a district of India, in Sinde, bounded S. by the Runn of Cutch. Area, 12,729 square miles. Chief town, Amerkote. Pop. 180,761.

Thur'so, a seaport town of Scotland, co. of Caithness, on Thurso Bay, at the mouth of Thurso Water, 21 miles N.W. of Wick. Pop. 3622. It consists of an old and a new town, and has 3 churches, 3 chapels, 3 branch banks, a masonic lodge, public ball-room, banks, manufactures of linen and woollen goods, straw plait, leather, and netting, thriving fisheries, and exports of corn.

Thur'so, a river-port of Quebec, co. of Ottawa, on the Ottawa River, 29 miles below Ottawa. It contains 4 or 5 stores, and saw-, grist-, and carding-mills. Pop. 700.

Thurs'ton, a county in the W. part of Washington, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Puget Sound, which is navigable for large ships, on the N.E. by the Nesqually River, and is partly drained by the Chehalis River. The surface is hilly or undulating, and extensively covered with noble forests. The soil is fertile. Butter, hay, wool, potatoes, lumber, and oats are the staple products. The pine and fir trees here grow to a great size. It is traversed by the Northern Pacific Railroad. Capital, Olympia, which is also the capital of the territory. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,183,650. Pop. in 1870, 2246, of whom 1931 were Americans.

Thurzofalva, toor'zo'fŏl'vŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Trentschin, on the borders of Galicia, with mineral springs. Pop. 6933.

Thusis, tü'sis, a town of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 11 miles S.S.W. of Chur. Pop. 986.

Thyatira, a city of Asia Minor. See Ak-Hissar.

Thyrsus, the supposed ancient name of Tirsi.

Tiahuanuco, te-â-wâ-noo'ko, or **Tiaguanuco,** te-â-gwâ-noo'ko, a village of Bolivia, department and 38 miles W.N.W. of La Paz, on the S. shore of Lake Titicaca. It is now nearly deserted, but is remarkable for the ruins and gigantic monuments that are found in the vicinity.

Tia Juana, te'â wâ'nâ, post-office, San Diego co., Cal.

Tiasha, a river of Russia. See Tesha.

Tiashoke, tī'a̤-shōk, a post-office of Rensselaer co., N.Y., on the Troy & Boston Railroad, 20½ miles N.N.E. of Troy.

Tibagi, te-bâ-zhee', a river of Brazil, province of São Paulo, joins the Paranapaneme after a N.W. course of 200 miles, for the most part of which it is navigable.

Tib'bee Station, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Miss., on Oktibbeha River, and on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 5½ miles S. of West Point. It has a church and a school.

Tib'boo' (or **Tibbou,** tib'boo') **Country,** a region of Central Africa, comprising a great part of the Sahara S.E. of Fezzan and between that country and Lake Chad. It is named from its people, called Tibboos, or Tebu.

Tiber, tī'be̤r (anc. *Ti'beris, Ti'bris,* or *Ty'bris;* It. *Tevere,* tâ'vâ-râ), a celebrated river of Central Italy, rises in the Tuscan Apennines, 5 miles N. of Pieve Santo-Stefano, and flows S.S.E. within 20 miles of Rome, where it turns S.W., and, after a course of 185 miles, enters the Mediterranean, 17 miles below Rome, by two mouths, which enclose a small delta, the ancient *In'sula Sa'cra* (now *Isola Sacra,* ee'so-lâ sâ'krâ). It is navigable at certain seasons as far as the confluence of the Nera, 30 miles N. of Rome. Principal tributaries, the Topino, the Nera (anc. *Nar*), and the Teverone (anc. *Anio*), from the E.; and the Nestore, the Chiana, and the Nepi, from the W. Its banks are not picturesque; and the stream, usually sluggish, is rapid in spring, and brings down with it a colored, muddy deposit, which caused it anciently to be termed the "yellow Tiber." At Rome it is about 300 feet across.

Tiberias, Palestine. See Tabareeyeh.

Tiberinum, the ancient name of Città di Castello.

Tibesa, a town of Algeria. See Tipsa.

Tibesti, or **Tibesty,** tee'bês'tee', a subdivision of the Tibboo country, in Africa.

Tibet, Asia. See Thibet.

Tibet, Little, Central Asia. See Ladakh.

Tibi, te-bee', a town of Spain, province and 16 miles N.W. of Alicante, on the river Ibi. Pop. 1533.

Tibiquari, a river of Paraguay. See Tebiquary.

Tibiscus, the ancient name of the Theiss.

Tiblow, tib'lo, a post-hamlet of Wyandotte co., Kansas, on the N. bank of the Kansas River, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 16 miles W. of Kansas City.

Tibore, te-bōr' (?), a native state of the Malay Archipelago, on the N. coast of the island of Pangansane, once a famed robber-nest.

Tibur, the ancient name of Tivoli.

Tiburon, te-boo-rōn' ("Shark" Island), an island in the Gulf of California. Lat. 29° N.; lon. 112° 26′ W. Length, 30 miles; greatest breadth, 20 miles. Near its N. shore is a pearl-bank.

Tiburon, te-boo-rōn', a maritime town of Hayti, at its S.W. extremity, 38 miles W.N.W. of Aux Cayes.

Tiburon, Cape, in Hayti. See Cape Tiburon.

Tica, a village of Peru. See Pabellon de Pica.

Ticao, te-kâ'o, one of the Philippine Islands, off the S.E. point of the island of Luzon, between it and the island of Masbate, lat. (N. point) 12° 41′ N., lon. 123° 39′ E., about 28 miles long by 7 miles broad.

Ticcary, a town of Bengal. See Tikaree.

Tichau, tik'ŏw, or **Tychuw,** tik'ŏŏv, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government and 60 miles S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 3387.

Tich'enor's, a station in McLean co., Ky., on the Owensborough & Nashville Railroad, 18 miles S. of Owensborough.

Tich'field- (or **Titch'field**) **with-Crof'ton,** a town and parish of England, co. of Hants, 2½ miles W. of Fareham, on a small stream flowing into Southampton Water, with which it communicates by a navigable canal, at the mouth of which is a small roadstead. Pop. 4369. The town has a spacious church, formerly a part of an abbey in which Henry VI. espoused Margaret of Anjou. Close to the town are the ruins of Tichfield House, in which Charles I. was concealed after his escape from Hampton Court in 1647.

Tichvin, or **Tichwin,** Russia. See Tikhvin.

Tichwinka, a river of Russia. See Tikhvinka.

Ticinetto, te-che-nĕt'to, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 6 miles S.E. of Casale. Pop. 1519.

Ticino, te-chee'no (Fr. *Tessin,* tês'sâng'; anc. *Tici'nus*), a river of Switzerland and Piedmont, rises on the S. declivity of Mount St. Gothard, flows S.E., and, having traversed Lago Maggiore, and subsequently formed the boundary between Lombardy and Piedmont, joins the Po on the left, 3½ miles S.S.E. of Pavia. Total course, 125 miles. It is navigable from Lago Maggiore. In its lower part it forms many islands and supplies the Canal of Naviglio Grande.

Ticino (Fr. *Tessin*), improperly written **Tesino** or **Tecino,** the southernmost canton of Switzerland, on the Italian side of the Alps, which separate it from the cantons of Uri and Grisons, having S. and E. Italy, Grisons, and the Val di Misocco, and S. and W. Piedmont. Area, 1037 square miles. Pop. 121,768, all Roman Catholics, and mostly speaking Italian. It is wholly drained by the Ticino and its tributaries. Its S. part comprises the larger portion of the Lago di Lugano, with the N. extremity of Lago Maggiore. The climate and products are similar to those of North Italy. The principal crops are wheat, maize, rye, chestnuts, wine, and silk; cheese, calves, sheep, and hogs are exported. Timber is plentiful, but of little commercial value. The manufactures are insignificant; the transit trade between Italy and Switzerland is considerable. This canton has 3 capitals,—namely, Lugano, Bellinzona, and Locarno.

Ticinum, an ancient name of Pavia.

Tick'faw, a post-hamlet of Tangipahoa parish, La., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, about 56 miles N. by W. of New Orleans. It has a church.

Tick'faw River, of Louisiana, rises near the N. border of St. Helena parish, and flows S. through Livingston parish into Lake Maurepas.

Tick'hill, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 7 miles S. of Doncaster. Pop. of parish, 1920.

Tick'macre'van, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Antrim, comprising the town of Glenarm.

Tick Ridge, a post-office of Wayne co., W. Va.

Ticonderoga, tī'kon-de̤r-o'ga̤, a post-village in Ticonderoga township, Essex co., N.Y., on the New York & Canada Railroad, on Lake Champlain, and on the outlet of Lake George, 24 miles N. of Whitehall, and 100 miles N. of Albany. Many tourists come by railroad to this place, where they take passage on the fine steamboats which navigate the lake. It has a newspaper office, 4 churches, manufactures of lumber, leather, cotton, woollen goods, &c. The outlet of Lake George here falls 30 feet and affords good water-power. This village is 2 or 3 miles from the old Fort Ticonderoga. Pop. of the township, 3401.

Ticonic, ti-kŏn′ĭk, a post-office of Monona co., Iowa.

Ticonic, a former name of WATERVILLE, Me.

Ticoo (tee‵koo′) **Islands,** on the W. coast of Sumatra, are 3 in number, in about lat. 0° 23′ S., lon. 99° 50′ E.

Ticopia, South Pacific Ocean. See TUCOVIA.

Ticul, te-kool′, a town of Yucatan, 44 miles S. of Merida. It is large, and interspersed with gardens. It has a fine square, in which is a domed church, a convent, and manufactures of earthenwares, and of hats for exportation. Most of its inhabitants are *mestizos.* Near it are the ruins and extensive mounds and sepulchral caverns of Ichmul.

Ti′dal Wave, a post-office of Whitley co., Ky.

Tidån, tid′on, a river of Sweden, issues from the N. extremity of a lake on the frontier of the læn of Jönköping, about 15 miles N.W. of the town of that name, flows N., then W., expanding into Lake Osten, and, after a winding course of nearly 80 miles, falls into the E. side of Lake Wener near Mariestad.

Tideswell, tīdz′wel, a town of England, co. and 29 miles N.N.W. of Derby. Pop. 1905. It has a handsome church, chapels, a grammar-school, and other schools.

Tide′water, a post-office of Benton co., Oregon.

Tidioute, tid-e-oot′, a post-borough in Deerfield township, Warren co., Pa., on the Alleghany River and the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad, 35 miles N.E. of Oil City, and 21 miles S.W. of Warren. It has 6 churches, 2 savings-banks, and a printing-office which issues a daily and a weekly newspaper; also lumber-mills and oil-wells. A fine bridge crosses the river here. Pop. 1638.

Tid′nish, a seaport of Nova Scotia, co. of Cumberland, on Baie Verte, 21 miles from Amherst. Pop. 300.

Tidnish Bridge, a post-village in Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, 12 miles from Shediac. Pop. 150.

Tidor, or **Tidore,** te-dōr′, an island of the Malay Archipelago, belonging to the Dutch, W. of the island of Gilolo, and S. of Ternate, from which it is separated by a channel affording good anchorage. Lat. 0° 40′ N.; lon. 127° 25′ E. Circumference, 18 miles. The surface is mountainous, with a volcano; it is densely wooded, and productive in spices. The inhabitants are Mohammedans. It was discovered by Magellan, and successively belonged to the Spaniards, the Portuguese, and finally the Dutch, who share its government with a native sultan.

Tiedra-Vieja, te-å′drå-ve-å′hå, a town of Spain, province of Valladolid, 9 miles N.E. of Toro. Pop. 2660.

Tiefenort, tee′fẹn-ort‵, a village of Saxe-Weimar, S.W. of Eisenach, on the Werra. Pop. 1302.

Tiegenhof, tee′ghẹn-hōf‵, a town of West Prussia, 22 miles S.E. of Dantzic, on the Tiege. Pop. 2441.

Tiel, Netherlands. See THIEL.

Tiel, Switzerland. See THIELE.

Tien, te-ĕn′, a prefixed name of many towns of China, mostly in the southern provinces.

Tiene, tee′nẹh, a town of Italy, 12 miles N.N.W. of Vicenza. Pop. 4859. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, hats, and linens.

Tienen, a Flemish name of TIRLEMONT.

Tien-Pe, te-ĕn‵på′, a town of China, province of Quang-Tong, on the coast of the China Sea, 74 miles N.E. of Looee-Choo, lat. 21° 29′ N. Its harbor is defended by several forts.

Tien-Tsin, te-ĕn‵tseen′, a city and treaty-port of China, province of Pe-Chee-Lee, and the port of Peking, from which capital it is nearly 70 miles S.E., at the confluence of the Yuen-Ling and the Peking River. It is a great entrepôt for salt; it also imports grain, woollen stuffs, and furs in large quantities.

Tiermas, te-ĕr′mås (anc. *Ther′mæ*), a town of Spain, province and 65 miles N. of Saragossa, on the Aragon, with numerous hot springs, whence its name.

Tierra Amarilla, te-ĕr′rå å-må-reel′yå, a post-office and settlement of Rio Arriba co., New Mexico, 110 miles N.W. of Santa Fé, 7800 feet above the sea-level.

Tierra Austral del Espiritu Santo, te-ĕr′rå ŏws-trål′ dĕl ĕs-pee′re-too sån′to, an island in the Pacific Ocean, the largest and westernmost of the New Hebrides. See NEW HEBRIDES.

Tierra-Bomba, te-ĕr′rå-bom′bå, an island in the Caribbean Sea, off the N.W. coast of the United States of Colombia, protects the harbor of Carthagena, from which city it is 10 miles W.

Tierra del Fuego. See TERRA DEL FUEGO.

Tierra Santa, the Spanish name of PALESTINE.

Tiesi, te-å′see, or **Tiezi,** a town of the island of Sardinia, 16 miles S.S.E. of Sassari. Pop. 3201.

Tie Siding, tī sīd′ing, a post-office and station of Albany co., Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 6 miles W. of Sherman.

Tietar, te-å-tar′, a river of Spain, rises in New Castile, province of Avila, flows S.W., and joins the Tagus in Estremadura. Total course, 90 miles.

Tiete, te-å′tå, **Anhemby,** or **Anhembi,** ån-yĕm′-bee, a river of Brazil, province of São Paulo, after a W. course of 500 miles, joins the Paraná near lat. 20° 45′ S., lon. 52° W. Its principal affluents are the Pipira, Piracicaba, and Jundiahi. Its navigation is obstructed by numerous cataracts.

Tietz, teets, a town of West Prussia, 15 miles S.W. of Deutsch-Krone. Pop. 1000.

Tietzville, tīts′vĭl, a post-village of Bracken co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 25 miles N.E. of Falmouth. It has 2 tobacco-warehouses.

Tieville, tī′vĭl, a post-office of Monona co., Iowa.

Tiezi, a town of Sardinia. See TIESI.

Tifech, or **Tifesh,** tee‵fĕsh′, a town of Algeria, province and 70 miles E. of Constantine.

Tiferno, a river of Italy. See BIFERNO.

Tif′fany, a township of Dunn co., Wis. Pop. 245.

Tiffany, Rock co., Wis. See SHOPIERE.

Tiffauges, tif‵fōzh′, a commune and town of France, in Vendée, 10 miles E.N.E. of Mortagne.

Tiff City, a post-office of McDonald co., Mo.

Tif′fin, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 7½ miles W.N.W. of Iowa City. It has 2 churches.

Tiffin, a post-office of St. Clair co., Mo.

Tiffin, a township of Adams co., O. Pop. 1858.

Tiffin, a township of Defiance co., O. Pop. 1080.

Tiffin, a city, the capital of Seneca co., O., is situated on the Sandusky River, 42 miles S.S.E. of Toledo, 34 miles S.W. of Sandusky, and 44 miles W.N.W. of Mansfield. It is on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, at its junction with the Northwestern Ohio Railroad. It is also on the Chicago division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It is built on level ground, is lighted with gas, and contains 13 churches, a court-house, a high school, an Ursuline convent, 2 national banks, a savings-bank, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 4 weekly newspapers. Tiffin is the seat of Heidelberg College (Reformed), which was organized in 1850 and has a library of 5000 volumes. It contains manufactures of carriages, agricultural implements, churns, stoves, woollen goods, shoes, and sash and blinds. Pop. 5648.

Tiffin River, Michigan. See BEAN CREEK.

Tiflis, tif′lis‵, or **Tef′lis** (native pron. tif-leess′ or tef-leess′), the capital city of Georgia, of the government of Tiflis, and of Russian Transcaucasia, on the Koor. Lat. 41° 41′ 4″ N.; lon. 44° 50′ 30″ E. Pop. 70,591. It stands in a narrow valley, and is defended by walls and several forts. The old quarter, on the bank of the river, comprises numerous Armenian churches and large caravansaries; it is inhabited chiefly by an Armenian population, and is the principal seat of trade. The upper town, or Russian quarter, has broad streets and open squares, the government offices, military quarters, &c., and presents to the other quarter all the contrasts of a European town. The Armenian cathedral is a striking edifice. Tiflis has also several mosques, a Protestant chapel, French and German hotels, elegant shops, and a hot-bath establishment. The Russians have established various schools in the city.

Tiflis, a government of Russia, in Transcaucasia, bounded N.E. by the crest of the Caucasus, and occupying the central part of the former kingdom of Georgia. Area, 15,613 square miles. Capital, Tiflis. Pop. 606,584.

Tif′ton, a post-office of Berrien co., Ga., on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 41 miles E. of Albany.

Tigaria, te-gå′re-å, a native state of India, in Orissa. Lat. of Tigaria, its capital, 20° 28′ 15″ N.; lon. 84° 33′ E. Total area, 46 square miles. It is well cultivated and fertile. Pop. 16,420.

Tiger, ti′ghẹr, a post-office of Rabun co., Ga.

Tiger Island, an islet in the Canton River, China, N. of Tycocktow Island, in the Boca Tigris. It is situated on a lofty rock, on which is a formidable battery.

Tiger Mill, a post-hamlet of Burnet co., Tex., 50 miles W.N.W. of Austin. Here is a steam grist- and saw-mill.

Tiger River, South Carolina, rises in Greenville co., runs southeastward through Spartanburg co., and enters Broad River at the S.E. extremity of Union co. It is about 100 miles long.

Tiger's Fork, a township of Shelby co., Mo. P. 855.

Tigerville, ti'ghẹr-vĭl, a post-village of Pennington co., Dakota, in the Black Hills. It has mines of gold. Pop. about 300.

Tigerville, a post-hamlet of Terre Bonne parish, La., on Black Bayou, and on Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad, 14 miles E. of Morgan City. It has 3 churches.

Tigil, te-ghil', or **Tighilsk,** te-ghilsk', a fortified town of Kamchatka, near its W. coast, on the Tigil, near the Gulf of Penjinsk. Lat. 58° N.; lon. 158° 15′ E.

Tigliole, teel-yo'lâ, a market-town of Italy, in Piedmont, 5 miles W.S.W. of Asti. Pop. 2652.

Tignale, teen-yâ'lâ, a village of Northern Italy, province and N.E. of Brescia, on the heights which flank the W. side of the Lago di Garda. Pop. 1153.

Tignes, teeñ, a village of France, in Savoy, about 12 miles S.E. of Saint-Maurice, on the left bank of the Isère.

Tig'nish, a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and at the northern terminus of the Prince Edward Island Railway, 12 miles from Alberton. This is one of the most important fishing-stations on the island. It contains a church, a convent, and several saw-, grist-, and carding-mills. Pop. 150.

Tigranocerta, Armenia. See SERT.

Tigré, tee'grà', one of the three principal states of Abyssinia, between lat. 11° and 17° 30′ N. and lon. 37° and 41° E., having N.E. the Dankali country, S.W. Amhara, and on other sides various Galla territories. The surface is mostly mountainous, and here are the sources of the Tacazze and Mareb Rivers. The principal towns are Antalo, Axoom, Adowa, and Dix-An. The chief outlet for its produce is Arkeeko, on the Red Sea. See ABYSSINIA.

Tigre, tee'grà, or **Pequeña,** pa-kån'yâ, a river of Ecuador, joins the Amazon 40 miles W. of the influx of the Ucayale, after a S.E. course of 350 miles.

Ti'gris, a river of Asiatic Turkey, rises near Arghana-Maden, flows S.E., and at Korna joins the Euphrates to form the Shat-el-Arab. Total course, estimated at 1150 miles. At Bagdad the Tigris and the Euphrates approach within 30 miles of each other, and hold a parallel course for about 80 miles, when they diverge, being distant from 80 to 100 miles from each other, till they unite at Korna. The region between the Tigris and the Euphrates is the ancient *Mesopotamia*. The principal affluents of the Tigris are the Zab and Zab Asfal, Khaboor, and Diala, all from the N.E. Below Diarbekir it contains several islands. Its banks, in the upper part of its course, are thinly peopled; but the pasture-grounds are rich and well suited for the nomadic tribes which occasionally visit them. For about 24 miles below Mosul the country is highly cultivated; but between that and Tekrit all cultivation nearly ceases. A considerable increase of the river takes place during the rains of November; subsequently it decreases, and swells irregularly at intervals. It attains its greatest height between the middle and the end of May, and after this time it falls till the middle of June. It brings down vast quantities of deposit, and in the upper part of its course is very rapid. The Tigris is navigable for rafts at certain seasons from Diarbekir to Mosul, a distance of about 296 miles. Below the latter place it is more or less so throughout the year, and the descent to Bagdad is performed with great ease and speed. Large rafts, supported by 200 or even 300 inflated skins, are much in use for the transport of goods. Steamboat navigation has been successfully established. The ruins of *Nineveh*, *Seleucia*, *Ctesiphon*, *Opis*, &c., are on its banks.

Tigurium, the Latin name of ZURICH.

Tihoa, a city of China. See OOROOMTSEE.

Tijara, a town of India, in the Alvar state. P. 7382.

Tijarafe, te-hâ-râ'fâ, a town of the Canaries, on the N. coast of the island of Palma. Pop. 2216.

Tijola, or **Tixola,** te-ho'lâ, a town of Spain, province and 27 miles N. of Almeria. Pop. 1624.

Tijuaca, té-zhoo-â'kâ, a small river of Brazil, flowing out of the Japura, and forming in its course Lake Amana.

Tikan-Teppeh, tee'kån'-tĕp'pĕh, a village of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 15 miles S.W. of Tukhti Suleiman, and the usual halting-place for caravans between Tabreez and Hamadan.

Tik'aree, Tic'cary, or **Tikari,** tĭk'â-re, a town of Bengal, district and 15 miles N.W. of Gaya. Pop. 8178.

Tikhvesh, tik'vĕsh', a town of European Turkey, on an affluent of the Vardar, 65 miles N.W. of Salonica.

Tikhvin, or **Tichwin,** tik'vin', a town of Russia, government of Novgorod, on the Tikhvinka, 108 miles N.E. of Novgorod. Pop. 5969. The CANAL OF TIKHVIN, 105 miles in length, unites the Tikhvinka and Sias with the Mologa and Volga, and thus connects Lake Ladoga and the Baltic with the Caspian Sea.

Tikhvinka, or **Tichwinka,** tik-vink'â, a river of Russia, issues from Lake Ozerskoie, in the government of Novgorod, and joins the Sias 15 miles below the town of Tikhvin. Total course, 80 miles.

Tiksa, tik'sâ, a lake of Russia, government of Archangel. Lat. 66° 26′ N.; lon. 31° 30′ E. Greatest length, from N.W. to S.E., 16 miles. It contains several small islands, and discharges itself by the Chadra into Lake Pija.

Tiku, te-koo', a town on the S.W. coast of Sumatra. Off it are the Tiku Islands.

Til A'far, til â-far', a town of Asiatic Turkey, 35 miles W. of Mosul, between the Tigris and Khaboor Rivers. It consists of four divisions, situated on as many hills, intersected by a large rivulet. It comprises about 1000 stone houses. Pop. mostly Arab and Koord Mohammedans, engaged in rural industry and in the manufacture of coarse cotton and woollen fabrics.

Tilanavi. See LISCA-NERA.

Tilapa, te-lâ'pâ, a small town of Mexico, on the Pacific coast. Lat. 16° N.; lon. 97° 10′ W.

Tilavemptus, Italy. See TAGLIAMENTO.

Tilburg, til'bŭrg, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 14 miles E.S.E. of Breda. Lat. 51° 33′ N.; lon. 5° 4′ E. Pop. 26,103. It has a royal palace, and manufactures of woollen goods, print-works, and breweries.

Til'bury East, a post-village in Kent co., Ontario, 20 miles S.W. of Chatham. It contains a steam flouring-mill and several stores. Pop. 150.

Til'bury Fort, on the right bank of the Thames, opposite Gravesend, England, is a large brick fortification, enclosed by a moat in a marshy tract, which may be wholly laid under water. It was originally erected by Henry VIII.

Til'den, a post-hamlet of Dallas co., Ala., 10 miles W. of Minter. It has 2 churches and 4 stores.

Tilden, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ill., on the St. Louis & Cairo Short Line Railroad, 27½ miles S.S.E. of Belleville.

Tilden, a township of Cherokee co., Iowa. Pop. 183.

Tilden, a township of Osborne co., Kansas. Pop. 313.

Tilden, a post-hamlet of Webster co., Ky., 13 miles W. of Sebree.

Tilden, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Me., in Mariaville township, 20 miles E. by S. of Bangor. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

Tilden, a township of Marquette co., Mich. Pop. 494.

Tilden, a post-hamlet of McMullin co., Tex., 120 miles from Kingsbury. It is on the Rio Frio.

Tileton, tĭl'tọn, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., O., 10 miles N.E. of Sidney.

Tiletum, the supposed ancient name of THIELT.

Tilff, tilf, a village of Belgium, province and 3 miles S. of Liege, on the right bank of the Ourthe. Pop. 1494.

Til'fordsville, a hamlet of Grayson co., Ky., 6 miles from Caneyville Railroad Station. It has a church.

Tilghman's, til'mạnz, a station in Queen Anne co., Md., on the Queen Anne & Kent Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Centreville.

Til'hur, or **Tilhar,** til'hŭr, a town of India, in Rohilcund, about 15 miles N.W. of Shahjehanpoor. Pop. 5317.

Till, a river of England, co. of Northumberland, rises S. of the Cheviot Hills, flows N., and joins the Tweed 4¼ miles N.E. of Coldstream. Course, 30 miles. Affluents, the Beamish and Beaumont, from the W.

Tillamook, til'lạ-mook, a county in the N.W. part of Oregon, is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. The Coast Range of mountains extends along the E. border of this county, which is long and narrow. The surface is extensively covered with forests of pine, fir, cedar, &c. Butter, potatoes, wool, grass, and lumber are the staple products. Capital, Tillamook. Valuation of real and personal estate, $118,000. Pop. in 1870, 408; in 1875, 528.

Tillamook, a post-village, capital of Tillamook co., Oregon, on Tillamook Bay, about 70 miles W. by S. of Portland, and 9 miles from the Pacific Ocean.

Tillanchong, til-lân-chong', one of the Nicobar Islands. Lat. 8° 30′ N.; lon. 93° 35′ E. It is a high, oblong, rugged mountain, inhabited only by such persons as have been banished from the other islands.

Til'lato'ba, a post-office of Yalabusha co., Miss., and a station on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, 17 miles N. of Grenada.

Tille, teel, a river of France, joins the Saône on the right, 4 miles N.E. of Saint-Jean-de-Losne, after a course of about 50 miles.

Til'ler's Ferry, a post-office of Kershaw co., S.C., on Lynch's Creek, 18 miles E.N.E. of Camden.

Tillicoultry, til-e-koo'tree, a town of Scotland, co. of Clackmannan, on the Devon, 4 miles N.E. of Alloa. It has a neat church, branch banks, and manufactures of shawls and plaidings. Pop. 3745.

Till'man's Station, a post-office of Claiborne co., Miss., on the Natchez, Jackson & Columbus Railroad, 40 miles E.N.E. of Natchez.

Tilly-sur-Seulles, tee'yee'- (or teel'yee'-) süʀ-sul, a village of France, in Calvados, 12 miles W. of Caen.

Ti'loi', a town of India, in Oude, 55 miles S.E. of Lucknow. Pop. 10,000.

Tilsit, til'sit, a town of East Prussia, on the left bank of the Niemen, here joined by the Tilse, 60 miles N.E. of Königsberg. Lat. 55° 4' N.; lon. 21° 56' E. Pop. 20,251. It has a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollen cloth, hosiery, arms, leather, and hardware. It exports corn, timber, hemp, and flax. A treaty between France, Russia, and Prussia was signed here on a raft in the river, on the 7th of July, 1807.

Til'sonburg, or **Dereham,** a post-village of Ontario, co. of Oxford, on Otter Creek, and on the Canada Southern and Great Western Railways, 25 miles E. of St. Thomas West, and 15 miles N. of Port Burwell. It contains 4 churches, a bank, a printing-office, 5 hotels, 45 stores, 2 saw-mills, 3 grist-mills, 2 iron-foundries, 2 sash- and door-factories, and 2 carriage-factories, &c. Lumbering is the principal business. Pop. 1700.

Til'son's Mill, a post-hamlet of Bland co., Va., 12 miles N.N.W. of Rural Retreat. It has an academy.

Tilt Cove, a village on West Bay, in the district of Twillingate and Fogo, Newfoundland, 230 miles from St. John's (by steamer). It is a port of entry, and is noted for its mines, said to be the richest and most productive copper-mines in the world. Operations have been carried on at the mines since 1865. A vein of nickel is also worked here. Pop. 770.

Til'ton, a post-village of Whitfield co., Ga., on the Oostenaula River and the Western & Atlantic Railroad, 9 miles S. of Dalton. It has 3 churches, a steam saw-mill, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 200.

Tilton, a station of Illinois. See Tilton Junction.

Tilton, a post-office of Poweshiek co., Iowa.

Tilton, a post-hamlet of Fleming co., Ky., about 30 miles S. of Maysville. It has 2 churches.

Tilton (formerly **San'bornton Bridge**), a post-village in Tilton township, Belknap co., N.H., on the Winnepesaukee River and the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 18 miles N. of Concord, and 9 miles S.W. of Laconia. It contains the New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female College (Methodist), 3 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, a woollen-factory, and several other factories and mills. The township presents interesting scenery. Pop. of the township, 1147.

Tilton Harbor, a settlement on the E. side of Fogo Island, Newfoundland, 4 miles from Fogo. Pop. 390.

Tilton Junction, a station in Vermilion co., Ill., on the Paris & Danville Railroad and the Wabash Railroad, 2 or 3 miles S. of Danville. The station of the Wabash Railroad is called Tilton.

Tilton's, a station in Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York & New England Railroad, 18 miles S.S.W. of Boston.

Til'tonsville, a post-office of Jefferson co., O., on or near the Ohio River, and on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, about 16 miles S. by W. of Steubenville.

Tim, teem, a river of Siberia, governments of Yeniseisk and Tomsk, joins the Obi near Timsk, 90 miles N.W. of Narym, after a westward course of 250 miles.

Tim, a town of Russia, government and 38 miles E. of Koorsk, on the Oskol. Pop. 3860.

Timachus, the ancient name of Timok.

Timana, te-mâ-nâ' (?), a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Cundinamarca, 82 miles S.S.W. of Neyva, on the Upper Magdalena.

Timan Mountains. See Ural Mountains.

Timaru, te-mâ'roo, a seaport town of New Zealand, on the S.E. coast of South Island, at a railway junction, about 90 miles S.W. of Christchurch. It has a public hospital. Pop. 5000.

Timbalier (tim-bạ-leer') **Bay,** of Louisiana, situated at the mouth of Bayou La Fourche, is partially separated from the Gulf of Mexico by long and narrow islands. Near the E. end of Timbalier Island stands a light-house of iron, 111 feet high.

Tim'ber, a township of Peoria co., Ill. Pop. 1707.

Timber Cove, a post-hamlet of Sonoma co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, about 90 miles N.W. of San Francisco. Timber is shipped here.

Timber Creek, a small stream of Gloucester co., N.J., falls into the Delaware below Gloucester.

Timber Creek, a post-office of Marshall co., Iowa, on the S. boundary of Timber Creek township, 8 miles S. of Marshalltown. Pop. of the township, 725.

Timber Grove, a station in Baltimore co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 16½ miles N.W. of the Union Depot, Baltimore.

Timber Hill, a post-office of Hinsdale co., Col.

Timber Hill, a township of Bourbon co., Kansas. Pop. 968. It contains Mapleton.

Timber Hill, a post-hamlet of Labette co., Kansas, in Osage township, 10 miles W. of Parsons.

Timber Ridge, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Tenn., about 60 miles E. by N. of Knoxville. It has 2 churches near it.

Timber Ridge, a post-village of Rockbridge co., Va., 7 miles N.E. of Lexington. It has 2 churches, 2 stores, and a flour-mill.

Tim'berville, a post-office of Dodge co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, 7 miles W. of Fremont.

Timberville, a post-hamlet of Paulding co., O., on the Miami & Erie Canal, 15 miles N. of Delphos. It has a flour-mill.

Timberville, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va., on a branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 15 miles N.N.E. of Harrisonburg. It has 2 stores and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 150.

Timbo, Timboo, or **Timbou.** See Teemboo.

Tim'buc'too, a post-hamlet of Yuba co., Cal., is near the Yuba River, 18 miles E. of Marysville. It has 2 churches. Gold is found here.

Timbuc'too, Tombuc'too, or **Tombooc'to,** written also **Tombuktu** and **Ten Boctoo,** a town of Central Africa, in Soodan, near the border of the Desert of Sahara, 8 miles N. of the Joliba (Niger). Lat. 18° 4' N.; lon. 1° 45' W. Permanent pop. about 12,000, principally negroes, with some Moors. It is a very poor town, in a wretched country, situated amid burning and moving sands, on the verge of a morass. The walled enclosure, about 3 miles in circumference, contains some brick houses, but most of the dwellings are mere circular huts or wigwams of straw and earth. Among its mosques are two with towers and walls about 15 feet in height. Provisions have to be brought from Jenne, on the Niger, about 300 miles S.W.; and the sole importance of Timbuctoo is due to its being an entrepôt for the trade between Guinea, Senegambia, and North Africa. Caravans from Morocco and the other Barbary States here exchange dates, European manufactures, fire-arms, gunpowder, coral, tobacco, and paper for slaves, gold-dust, salt, ostrich feathers, gums, and palm oil. It is governed by a native chieftain.

Time, a post-hamlet in Hardin township, Pike co., Ill., 7 miles S.E. of Pittsfield, and about 45 miles S.E. of Quincy. It has 2 churches and a steam flouring-mill. P. about 180.

Timimoon, or **Timimoun,** tee'me-moon', a town of North Africa, in Sahara, oasis of Tooat. Lat. 27° 50' N.; lon. 1° 40' E. It occupies a large space, consisting of about 4000 houses, surrounded by loop-holed walls, and defended by a fortress. It is one of the great centres of the traffic of the Sahara. It nominally belongs to the Emperor of Morocco, but has declared itself independent.

Tim'monsville, a post-village of Darlington co., S.C., on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 69 miles E. by N. of Columbia. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, and 2 carriage-shops. Pop. 477.

Timok, tee'mok' (anc. *Tim'achus*), a river of Europe, forms part of the boundary between Bulgaria and Servia, and joins the Danube 18 miles N.N.W. of Widin, after a N.E. course of 100 miles.

Timoleague, tim-o-lâg', a town of Ireland, co. of Cork, on Courtmacsherry Bay, 7 miles S.S.W. of Bandon.

Timonium, ti-mo'ne-ŭm, a post-office of Baltimore co., Md., on the Northern Central Railroad, 12 miles N. of Baltimore.

Timor, te-mōr', an island of the Malay Archipelago, separated on the W. from the island of Ombay by Ombay Strait; washed N. by the Banda Sea, and S. by the Indian Ocean. Lat. (S. point) 10° 24' S.; lon. 123° 32' E. Length, about 300 miles; breadth, 60 miles. The N.E. and S.W.

extremities end in promontories. In the N. is a lofty mountain, and high mountain-chains traverse the whole island. These hills are generally bare and rocky and destitute of timber. Iron, gold, and copper are found. Everywhere are traces of volcanic origin, and the whole island has frequently suffered from earthquakes. The country is covered with dwellings and plantations, and various kinds of bamboos, maize, toddy-palms, cotton, tobacco, sweet potatoes, indigo, bread-fruits, pine-apples, melons, cocoa-nuts, sago, mango, lemons, papaw, sandal-wood, &c., are among the vegetable products. The domestic animals are buffaloes, oxen, horses, sheep, pigs, and fowls; and in the woods are deer and a great many apes. Among birds may be mentioned the rhinoceros-bird, lories, and cockatoos. Near the river-mouths crocodiles abound, on the shores turtles are found, and dangerous serpents and scorpions are numerous. Pearl-oysters are obtained on the coasts; on the reefs trepang is caught, and they yield a kind of coral called isis, much prized by the Japanese. The Timorese eat young bees and honey, but export the wax. Agriculture is little attended to, but some wheat, maize, potatoes, and coffee are exported. The females weave what cloth is required; the men engage in no sort of handicraft except the constructing of proas, the hammering of gold plates, and the casting of rings and bells for decorating their horses. The principal exports are sandal-wood, beeswax, cattle, horses, maize, and sago, in return for muskets, gunpowder, hardwares, calicoes, and other manufactures, which constitute the chief imports, besides rice, arrack, and other native produce from Java and Macassar. The natives are divided into the Timorese, inhabiting the W. part of the island, originally from Ceram, and subject to the Dutch; the Belonese, inhabiting the E. coast, originally from Gilolo, and subject to the Portuguese; and the independent tribes of the interior. Only princes are permitted to have more than one wife, for whom a price in gold or buffaloes is paid to the father. The Dutch possess the settlement of Coepang, in the S.W., which is a free port. Dilli, on the N.W. coast, is a settlement belonging to the Portuguese, and is surrounded by a very fertile territory, but unhealthy for Europeans. In these settlements the natives are Christians; in the interior the great majority are idolaters. Pop. 100,000.——Adj. and inhab. TIMORESE, tee'mo-reez'.

Timor Laut, te-mōr' lŏwt (*i.e.*, "seaward Timor"), an island of the Malay Archipelago, between lat. 7° 10' and 8° 30' S., lon. 131° and 131° 40' E., 260 miles E. of Timor. Length, 100 miles; greatest breadth, about 40 miles. The surface is mountainous and wooded.

Tim'pas Creek, Colorado, rises in Las Animas co., runs northeastward, and enters the Arkansas River in the W. part of Bent co.

Timp'son's, a station of the New York & New Haven Railroad (Harlem River Branch), 12 miles N.E. of New York.

Tinaco, te-nå'ko, a town of Venezuela, state of Cojedes, 20 miles E. by N. of San Carlos. Pop. 6257.

Tinacoro, te-nå-ko'ro, or **Volca'no Island,** an uninhabited island of the South Pacific. Lat. 10° 23' S.; lon. 165° 49' E. It consists of a cone about 2000 feet high. Smoke and flame have been seen issuing from its summit, and on its S.W. side lava has been observed flowing down.

Tinajo, or **Tinaxo,** te-nå'ʜo, a town of the Canaries, island of Lanzarote, consisting chiefly of scattered houses, with a church and a primary school.

Tin'cap', a village in Leeds co., Ontario, 4 miles from Brockville. Pop. 200.

Tinchebrai, tåɴsh'brå' or tåɴᵍ'shẹh-brå', a town of France, department of Orne, 13 miles N.N.W. of Domfront. Pop. 2565. It has a tribunal of commerce, and manufactures of paper, edge-tools, hardware, serge, &c.

Tin'daleward, the largest of the six wards of the co. of Northumberland, in England, in the W. of the county, bordering Durham and Cumberland, and separated N. from Scotland by the Cheviot Hills. Area, 514,660 acres.

Tindall, tin'dẹl, a post-office of Grundy co., Mo., on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 6 miles N. of Trenton.

Tindare, tin'då-rå, or **Tindaro,** tin'då-ro, a promontory on the N. coast of Sicily, 4 miles N.E. of Patti. A little S.E. of it is a church, standing among the ruins of the ancient *Tyn'daris,* the walls of which, as well as the theatre, can still be traced.

Tindfield, or **Tindfjeld,** tind'f'yĕld, a mountain-range of Norway, lat. 60° N., lon. 8° E., 4871 feet high.

Tind-Söe, tind'sö'ẹh, a narrow lake of Norway, at the S.E. foot of the above mountain-range, 18 miles in length. At its N. end is the village of Tind.

Tinehely, tĭn-hee'lee, a town of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, 6½ miles S.W. of Aghrim.

Ting-Choo, or **Ting-Tchou,** ting'choo', a city of China, in Shan-Toong, on the Yellow Sea, with a commodious harbor. Lat. 37° 48' N.

Ting-Choo, a city of China, province of Fó-Kien, 140 miles N.W. of Amoy.

Ting-Hai, ting-hå'e, or **Ting-Ha'e,** the capital city of the island of Chusan, off the E. coast of China, province of Che-Kiang, near the S. coast of the island, 70 miles E.N.E. of Ning-Po. Lat. 30° 0' 1" N.; lon. 122° 6' E. It is enclosed by a stone wall, entered by four double gates, surrounded by a ditch, and connected by a canal and narrow causeway with its harbor, ¾ of a mile distant. The streets are narrow and irregular, flagged, clean, and well drained; the houses are mostly of one story; the shops are well supplied, and the silversmiths and tailors of the town enjoy some repute. The chief edifice is a fine temple, and outside of the walls are barracks. The harbor is sheltered by many islets, and has deep water, but is difficult of approach. Neighboring rice-grounds and swamps render the city very unhealthy. It was taken by the British in 1840.

Tingis, an ancient name of TANGIER.

Ting'ley, a township of Ringgold co., Iowa. Pop. 203.

Tingley, a post-office of Union co., Iowa, 10 miles S.S.E. of Afton.

Ting-Tchou, a city of China. See TING-CHOO.

Tingwick, Quebec. See SAINT PATRICK'S HILL.

Tinian, tee-ne-ån', in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Ladrone Islands. Lat. 15° 2' N.; lon. 143° 47' E. It is noted for its old ruined buildings.

Tinicum, tin'e-kŭm, a township of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. 2401.

Tinicum, a township of Delaware co., Pa. Pop. 147. TINICUM ISLAND, in the Delaware River, belongs to this township.

Tinicum, a station in Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Chester Branch of the Reading Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Chester.

Tinker Run, Westmoreland co., Pa. See CIRCLEVILLE.

Tink'er's Creek, of Ohio, flows into the Cuyahoga River about 12 miles from Cleveland.

Tinker's Knob, a post-hamlet of Botetourt co., Va., about 10 miles W. of Fincastle. It has a church.

Tinline's Corners, Ontario. See EVERSLEY.

Tinmouth, tin'mŭth, a post-township and hamlet of Rutland co., Vt., 15 miles S. by W. of Rutland. The township has 5 cheese-factories. Marble is found here. P. 589.

Tinnevelly, tin-ne-vĕl'lee, a maritime district of British India, presidency of Madras, at the S. extremity of the Indian Peninsula, having N. and N.W. the district of Madura, W. Travancore, and elsewhere the Gulf of Manaar, separating it from Ceylon. Area, 5176 square miles. Pop. 1,693,959. Principal towns, Palamcotta, Tinnevelly, and Tuticorin.

Tinnevelly, a town in the above district, immediately N.W. of Palamcotta, and 88 miles S.S.W. of Madura. It is unhealthy, from surrounding rice-grounds. Pop. 21,044.

Tin'ney's Grove, a post-hamlet of Ray co., Mo., about 28 miles S.S.W. of Chillicothe. It has a church.

Tino, tee'no, or **Tinos,** tee'nos (anc. *Te'nos*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, immediately S.E. of Andro, from which it is separated by a narrow channel called Bocca Piccola. Greatest length, about 18 miles; mean breadth, 5 miles. It is one of the most agreeable and fertile of the Cyclades, has an excellent climate, and produces much barley, silk, wine, figs, oranges, and honey. The mountains furnish fine marble of various colors, and silver-mines were once worked to some extent. The manufactures consist chiefly of silk stockings and gloves, and the trade in wine, oil, and brandy is extensive. The inhabitants are very industrious, but superstitious. They have a Greek archbishop, a Roman Catholic bishop, and a cathedral to which pilgrimages are made. Chief towns, San Nicolo, Panormos, and Oxomeria. Pop. 11,022.

Tinsley, tinz'le, a post-office of McNairy co., Tenn.

Tinta, teen'tå, a town of Peru, department and 60 miles S.E. of Cuzco, on the Upper Urubamba.

Tin'tah, a station in Traverse co., Minn., on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 22 miles S.S.E. of Breckenridge.

Tinténiac, teen'tå'ne-åk', a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 16 miles N.N.W. of Rennes. Pop. 767.

Tin'tern Ab'bey, a celebrated ruin in England, co. of Monmouth, on the W. bank of the Wye, 4½ miles N. of Chepstow. The abbey was founded in 1131.

Tin'to (the "hill of fire"), a mountain of Scotland, in Lanark, at the head of Clydesdale, 2316 feet high.

Tin′ton Falls, a post-hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., on a branch of the Neversink River, 2 miles from Eatontown Station, and about 7 miles W. of Long Branch. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Tin-Tsin, a town of China. See Teen-Tsin.

Tiœrn, or **Tjörn,** te-örn′ or t′yörn, an island of Sweden, 20 miles N.W. of Gothenburg, in the Cattegat. Length and breadth, about 10 miles each. Its shores are greatly indented, and its fishery is important. The surface is mostly in pasturage, and on it are 3 villages.

Tio′ga, a county in the S. part of New York, borders on Pennsylvania. Area, about 450 square miles. It is intersected by the Susquehanna River, is bounded on the W. by Cayuta Creek, and is also drained by Owego Creek. The surface is finely diversified with broad verdant hills and valleys, some of which are deep. Forests of the ash, beech, elm, hickory, oak, sugar-maple, and other trees cover nearly one-third of the county. The soil is fertile and adapted to pasturage. Butter, hay, oats, Indian corn, potatoes, cattle, and wheat are the staple products. Devonian sandstone of the Chemung group underlies a large part of the soil. This county is intersected by the Erie Railroad, the Southern Central Railroad, and the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad. Capital, Owego. Valuation of real and personal estate, $15,025,923. Pop. in 1870, 30,572, of whom 28,670 were Americans; in 1875, 31,744.

Tioga, a county in the N. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of about 1080 square miles. It is drained by the Tioga River, which rises in or near it, and by Cowanesque, Pine, and Lycoming Creeks. The surface is hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests of pine, sugar-maple, oak, ash, hickory, beech, and other trees. The soil is fertile and adapted to pasturage. Butter, hay, oats, lumber, Indian corn, cattle, and wheat are the staple products. Bituminous coal is the chief article of export. The quantity of coal mined in this county in 1870 was 733,562 tons, valued at $1,114,889. Old red sandstone underlies a large part of the surface. It is intersected by the Corning, Cowanesque & Antrim Railroad and the Tioga Railroad. Capital, Wellsborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $34,141,020. Pop. in 1870, 35,097, of whom 31,298 were Americans.

Tioga, a post-village in Walker township, Hancock co., Ill., about 20 miles N. by E. of Quincy. It has 2 churches and a flouring-mill.

Tioga, a township of Neosho co., Kansas. Pop. 1442. It contains Chanute.

Tioga, a township of Tioga co., N.Y., is bounded on the S.E. by the Susquehanna River, and intersected by the Erie Railroad. Its eastern border is contiguous to Owego. It contains Smithborough and Tioga Centre. Pop. 3162.

Tioga, a station on the Germantown & Norristown Branch of the Reading Railroad, 3½ miles from the initial station in Philadelphia.

Tioga, a post-borough in Tioga township, Tioga co., Pa., on a river of the same name, and on the Corning, Cowanesque & Antrim Railroad, 22 miles S. of Corning, N.Y., and 18 miles N. of Blossburg. It is also on the Tioga Railroad. It has a newspaper office, a graded school, a banking-house, 5 churches, and a tannery. Pop. 440; of the township, 1074.

Tioga Centre, a post-village in Tioga township, Tioga co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River, at Tioga Station on the Erie Railroad and Southern Central Railroad, 5½ miles S.W. of Owego. It has 2 churches, a union school, a tannery, 2 steam saw-mills, and a planing-mill. Pop. 304.

Tioga Junction, a station in Tioga co., Pa., on the Tioga & Elmira State Line Railroad, 3 miles N. of Tioga.

Tioga River rises in Pennsylvania, near the W. border of Bradford co., runs northward in Tioga co., and passes into New York. It unites with the Conhocton River in Steuben co., about 2 miles N.W. of Corning. The stream formed by this confluence is the Chemung.

Tioga Village, Pennsylvania. See Tioga.

Tioghnioga, te-ŏh-ne-aw′gạ (or **Tioughnioga**) **River,** New York, rises in Madison co., and runs southwestward to the village of Cortland. Below this place it flows in a S.S.E. direction, intersects Broome co., and enters the Chenango River at Chenango Forks. It is about 75 miles long.

Tiona, ti′o-nạ, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Pa., in Mead township, on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 10 miles S.S.E. of Warren. It has a lumber-mill.

Tionesta, ti‵on-es′tạ, a post-borough, capital of Forest co., Pa., in Tionesta township, on the Alleghany River, at the mouth of Tionesta Creek, and on the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad, 20 miles above Oil City, and 15 miles S. of Tidioute. It has 2 newspaper offices, 3 churches, a banking-house, and manufactures of bricks, lumber, and staves. Pop. 320; of the township, 450. Petroleum is obtained in this township.

Tionesta (or **Teonista**) **Creek,** Pennsylvania, drains part of Warren co., runs in a W.S.W. direction, and enters the Alleghany River in Forest co., at Tionesta.

Tio′nus, a post-office of Bibb co., Ala., about 50 miles N. of Selma.

Tioomen, Tioumen, or **Tiumen,** te-oo‵mên′, a town of Siberia, government and 120 miles S.W. of Tobolsk, on both sides of the Toora. Pop. 15,512. It has numerous churches, a public school, and factories of Russia leather, woollen fabrics, and soap; and around it much coarse carpeting, carriages, mats, and woollen articles are made. Standing at the junction of several great routes, it has an active export trade in tallow and bristles into Russia, and of Russian and other goods to the Kirgheez territory and Bokhara. It is also a depot for the commerce between Russia and China. Tioomen was founded in 1586, and is the oldest town in Siberia.

Tioron′da, a station in Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad, 4 miles E. of Newburg.

Tiosa, ti-o′sạ, a post-office of Fulton co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, 5½ miles N. of Rochester.

Tiotöe, te-o′tö‵ëh, an island off the N.W. coast of Nordland, Norway, lat. 65° 50′ N. It is inhabited.

Tioughnioga River. See Tioghnioga River.

Tiparenus. See Spezzia.

Tip′erah, or **Tip′perah** (native, *Tripúra*), a district of Bengal. Lat. 23°–24° 16′ N.; lon. 90° 36′–91° 39′ E. Area, 2624 square miles. It is bounded N. partly by Assam, and E. by Hill Tiperah. It is mostly an alluvial plain, traversed by many water-courses, communicating on the W. with the river Megna. Capital, Comillah. Pop. in 1875, 1,522,228.

Tipitapa, to-pe-tå′på, a river of Nicaragua, by which the Lake of Leon discharges its surplus waters into Lake Nicaragua. Length, from 16 to 20 miles, for the latter 12 of which it is from 3 to 18 feet deep, and navigable; but in the early part of its course its navigation is impeded by falls, one of which is near the village of Tipitapa.

Tip′lersville, a post-hamlet of Tippah co., Miss., on the Ripley Railroad, about 22 miles W. by S. of Corinth.

Tip′pah, a county in the N. part of Mississippi, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of about 440 square miles. It is drained by the Hatchie River, the Tallahatchee River, which rises in it, and Tippah Creek. The surface is undulating or moderately diversified, and is extensively covered with forests of the beech, hickory, oak, pine, magnolia, black walnut, &c. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, lumber, and pork are the staples. It is partly traversed by the Ripley Railroad. Capital, Ripley. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,272,817. Pop. in 1870, 20,727, of whom 20,681 were Americans.

Tippah Creek, Mississippi, rises in Tippah co., runs southwestward through Benton co., and enters the Tallahatchee River about 18 miles S. of Holly Springs.

Tippecanoe, tip‵pe-kạ-noo′, a county in the W.N.W. part of Indiana, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Wabash River, and also drained by the Wild Cat and the Tippecanoe River, which enters the Wabash in the N.E. part of the county. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and forests of the oak, ash, hickory, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, cattle, oats, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Wabash & Erie Canal and 3 railroads, —the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, the Wabash, and the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette. Capital, Lafayette. Valuation of real and personal estate, $45,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 33,515, of whom 28,141 were Americans.

Tippecanoe, a township of Carroll co., Ind. P. 1109.

Tippecanoe, township, Kosciusko co., Ind. P. 1236.

Tippecanoe, township, Marshall co., Ind. Pop. 1165.

Tippecanoe, township, Pulaski co., Ind. Pop. 833.

Tippecanoe, township, Tippecanoe co., Ind. P. 2274.

Tippecanoe, a township of Henry co., Iowa. Pop. 1407, exclusive of Rome.

Tippecanoe, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., O., on Stillwater Creek, 10 miles S. of Dennison, and about 40 miles S. of Canton. It has 2 churches.

Tippecanoe, a post-office of Fayette co., Pa., about 4 miles E. of Brownsville.

Tippecanoe City, a post-village in Monroe township, Miami co., O., on the W. bank of the Miami River, and on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 14 miles N. of Dayton, and 14 miles S. of Piqua. It contains 4 churches, a high school, a newspaper office, 2 flouring-mills, an oil-mill, a distillery, and manufactures of sash, blinds, &c. Pop. 1204.

Tippecanoe River, Indiana, rises near the W. border of Noble co., and runs first in a W.S.W. direction. It intersects the cos. of Kosciusko, Fulton, and Pulaski. Finally it flows southward through White co., and enters the Wabash River about 10 miles above Lafayette. It is nearly 200 miles long.

Tippecanoetown, tip'pe-kạ-noo'tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ind., on the Tippecanoe River, 5 miles S. of Bourbon, and about 35 miles S. of South Bend. It has a flour-mill, a planing-mill, and a saw-mill.

Tipperah, a district of Bengal. See Tiperah.

Tipperary, tip-ẹr-â'ree, a county of Ireland, in Munster, extending along the W. boundary of Leinster, and King's, Queen's, and Kilkenny cos., having N. and N.W. the Shannon and Lough Derg, separating it from Connaught, the co. of Galway, and the co. of Clare; and on other sides the cos. of Limerick, Cork, and Waterford. Area, 1659 square miles. Pop. in 1841, 435,553; in 1871, 216,713. It is watered by the river Suir, and contains a part of the great Bog of Allen; elsewhere the soil is fertile, yielding large crops of wheat, oats, and potatoes. The farms are generally small, and the population is much depressed and rapidly decreasing. Grazing is important; large quantities of butter and other dairy produce, with cattle, are exported. Coal, copper, and lead are met with, and slates near Killaloe. The principal exports are the rural products. Principal towns, Tipperary, Clonmel, Nenagh, Cashel, Templemore, Thurles, Clogheen, and Carrick-on-Suir. It is intersected by the Great Southern & Western Railway and several branches. It sends two members to the House of Commons.

Tipperary, a town of Ireland, capital of the above county, on an affluent of the Suir, and on the Waterford Railway, 25 miles S.E. of Limerick. Pop. 5638. It has a large and handsome church, a spacious Roman Catholic chapel, sessions-house, bridewell, workhouse, hospital, barracks, savings-bank, a large endowed school, and an active retail trade.

Tippinville, Kansas. See North Cedar.

Tipp's Branch, a post-office of Pawnee co., Neb.

Tipra, a district of India. See Tiperah.

Tipsa, tip'sâ, or **Tibesa,** tib'ẹ-sâ, a town of Algeria, province and 115 miles E.S.E. of Constantine.

Tip'ton, a town of England, co. of Stafford, on the Birmingham & Liverpool Canal, which has here many branches, 8 miles W.N.W. of Birmingham. Pop. 29,445, engaged in coal- and iron-mines, iron-forges, rolling- and slitting-mills, and engine-, soap-, and red-lead-factories. It has a handsome church and numerous chapels and schools, and at Tipton Green are extensive wharves.

Tip'ton, a county in the N. central part of Indiana, has an area of about 260 square miles. It is drained by the Wild Cat River and Cicero Creek, both of which rise in it. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of hard timber. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by 3 railroads,—the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington, the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis. Capital, Tipton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 11,953, of whom 11,731 were Americans.

Tipton, a county of West Tennessee, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Hatchie River, and on the W. by the Mississippi River. The surface is level, and nearly one-third of it is covered with forests of the oak, gum, hickory, poplar- or tulip-tree, and cypress. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. The Louisville & Memphis Railroad passes through the S.E. part of this county, which is also traversed by the Memphis & Paducah Railroad. Capital, Covington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,094,749. Pop. in 1870, 14,884, of whom 14,691 were Americans.

Tipton, a post-office of Tulare co., Cal., on a branch of the Central Pacific Railroad, 177 miles S.S.E. of Stockton.

Tipton, a township of Cass co., Ind. Pop. 1808.

Tipton, a post-village, capital of Tipton co., Ind., in Cicero township, on Cicero Creek, and on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad where it crosses the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, 35 miles W. of Muncie, 39 miles N. by E. of Indianapolis, and 15 miles S. of Kokomo. It contains a court-house, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, 4 churches, and a seminary, and has manufactures of sash, doors, &c. Pop. 892.

Tipton, a post-village, capital of Cedar co., Iowa, in Centre township, on the Stanwood & Tipton Railroad, about 27 miles N. of Muscatine, and 22 miles E.N.E. of Iowa City. It contains 8 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 2 banking-houses, a graded school, a flouring-mill, and a carriage-factory. Pop. 1243.

Tipton, a township of Hardin co., Iowa. Pop. 464.

Tipton, a post-village in Franklin township, Lenawee co., Mich., 6 miles W. of Tecumseh. It has 2 churches.

Tipton, a post-village in Willow Fork township, Moniteau co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, at its junction with the Boonville Branch, 162 miles W. of St. Louis, 27 miles E. of Sedalia, and 25 miles S. of Boonville. It has a bank, a newspaper office, and 4 churches. Coal is found near it. Pop. about 800.

Tipton, a post-village of Blair co., Pa., in Antis township, on the Little Juniata River and the Pennsylvania Railroad, 10½ miles N.N.E. of Altoona. It has 3 churches and 2 flour-mills.

Tipton, a post-hamlet of Tipton co., Tenn., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 23 miles N.E. of Memphis.

Tipton, a station of the Union Pacific Railroad, 59 miles W. of Rawlins, Wyoming.

Tipton Grove, a post-office of Hardin co., Iowa, about 30 miles N.W. of Marshalltown.

Tiptonville, or **Tippinville.** See North Cedar.

Tiptonville, a post-office of Mora co., New Mexico.

Tiptonville, a post-village, capital of Lake co., Tenn., on the Mississippi River, about 76 miles S.W. of Paducah, and 70 miles below Cairo, Ill. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Tip Top, a post-office and station of Hardin co., Ky., on the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad, 27 miles S.S.W. of Louisville.

Tip Top Mine, a post-office of Yavapai co., Arizona.

Tip'town, a post-office of Monroe co., Ill., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 10 miles S.E. of Waterloo.

Tipuani, te-poo-â-nee', a village of Bolivia, near La Paz, on a stream of its own name. It consists of houses formed of the trunks of palm-trees, and is a dirty place. It rose in consequence of important mines, now exhausted.

Tiputini, te-poo-te-nee', a river of Ecuador, which rises about lat. 1° 30′ S., lon. 76° 30′ W., flows E., and joins the Napo. Length, 80 miles.

Tira, tee'râ, or **Shahjehanpoor,** shâh-je-hân'poor', a town of the Punjab, on the Beas, 75 miles N.N.E. of Loodianah.

Tirajana, or **Tiraxana,** te-râ-hâ'nâ, a town of the Canaries, on the S. coast of Gran Canaria.

Tiran, tee'rân', a small island in the Red Sea, at the entrance of the Gulf of Akabah. Lat. 27° 55′ 2″ N.; lon. 34° 34′ E.

Tirana, tee-râ'nâ, or **Terran,** tĕr'rân', a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 12 miles S.S.W. of Kroya. Pop. 10,000. Outside of the walls is a fort, the residence of a pasha. The vicinity produces large quantities of corn, wine, and olives.

Tirano, te-râ'no, a town of Northern Italy, province and 16 miles E. by N. of Sondrio, in the Valtellina, on the Adda. It is a handsome place, with a number of elegant mansions and superior courts of justice, and a sanctuary of the Virgin, which attracts numerous pilgrims. P. 2672.

Tiraspol, te-râs'pol, a town of Russia, government of Kherson, on the left bank of the Dniester, 53 miles N.W. of Odessa. Pop. 16,692. About half a mile distant is a fort commanding the passage of the river.

Tiraxana, a town of the Canaries. See Tirajana.

Tireboli, or **Tirehboli,** te-rĕb'o-le (anc. *Trip'olis*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, 50 miles W. of Trebizond, on the Black Sea, about 3 miles W. of the mouth of the Tireboli-Soo. It has a ruined castle, several mosques, a bath, and a Greek church.

Tireboli-Soo, or **Tireboli-Su,** te-rĕb'o-le-soo, a deep and rapid river of Asiatic Turkey, passes W.N.W. of Goomish-Khaneh. It has at its mouth some silver- and copper-mines, which were once highly productive.

Tiree, tir-ee', or **Tir'ree',** also written **Tirrey, Tiry,** and **Tyree,** one of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Argyle, of which it is the westernmost portion, 20 miles W.N.W. of Iona. Length, 12 miles; greatest breadth, 6 miles. Lat. 56° 30′ N.; lon. 7° W. Pop. 2834. It is quite destitute of wood, and contains numerous small lakes and some rich pasture-land. Barley, oats, and potatoes are raised, but cattle-rearing, fishing, and the export of poultry and eggs are the chief resources of the population.

Tireh, Asia Minor. See TYRIA.

Tirehboli, a town of Turkey. See TIREBOLI.

Tirgoschyl, Tirgochil, or **Tirgoschil,** tĕĕr'go-sheel', also written **Targu-Jiul,** a town of Roumania, on the Schyl, 54 miles N.W. of Krajova. Pop. 3285.

Tirgu-Formoss, tĕĕr'goo'-for'mos, or **Túrgu-Forumossu,** tar'goo-fo'reo-mos-seo', a town of Roumania, 30 miles by rail W.N.W. of Yassy. Pop. 4215.

Tirhala, Turkey. See TRIKHALA.

Tirhee, tir'hee', or **Oor'cha,** a rajahship of India, in Bundelcund, under British protection. Area, 2160 square miles. Pop. 192,000.

Tirhoot, tir'hoot', or **Tarut,** tå-root', an island in the Persian Gulf, opposite El Katif.

Tirhoot, or **Tirhut,** tir'hoot', a region of Bengal, in Bahar, formerly a district, but now divided into the districts of Mozufferpoor and Durbungah. Area, 6343 square miles. Pop. 4,384,706.

Tiriolo, te-re-o'lo, a town of Italy, province and N.W. of Catanzaro, between the Coraci and the Lamato. P. 3581.

Tirlemont, teeʀl'mòɴ' (Flemish, *Thienen* or *Tienen,* tee'nen; L. *The'næ*), a town of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Grande-Geete and the railway from Louvain to Liege, 25 miles E. of Brussels. It is surrounded by walls, is entered by six gates, and has generally well laid-out streets, several squares, including the market-square, near the centre of the town, in which are the town house and the Gothic church of Notre Dame. On the top of a little hill stands the parish church of St. Germain. There are also a hospital and asylum for the aged, and excellent cavalry barracks. Tirlemont possesses a college, an academy of design, communal and private schools, an orphan society, and manufactures of woollen stuffs and blankets, flannel and hosiery, salt, beet-root sugar, soap, and leather; also malt-, oil-, and flour-mills, gin-distilleries, and breweries, and a trade in corn, wool, horned cattle, and swine, for which 7 annual fairs are held. Pop. 12,354. It was taken by the French in 1635, in 1792, and in 1794, and its fortifications were dismantled in 1804.

Tirlunschien, Transylvania. See TATRANG.

Tirmez, tir'mĕz', or **Turmuz,** tŭr'mŭz', a town of Asia, in Bokhara, on the Amoo-Darya, 30 miles N. of Balkh.

Tirnova, tĕĕr'no-vå, written also **Ternova** or **Tirnava,** tĕĕr'nå-vå, a town, formerly the capital of Bulgaria, on the Jantra, a tributary of the Danube, 35 miles S.E. of Sistova. It is enclosed by a wall and trench, has numerous mosques, churches, and synagogues, and is the see of a Greek bishop. Pop. 15,000.

Ti'ro, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., O., in Auburn township, on the Northwestern Ohio Railroad, at De Kalb Station, 17 miles N.W. of Mansfield. It has 2 churches and about 20 houses.

Tirol, a crown-land of Austro-Hungary. See TYROL.

Tirree, an island of the Hebrides. See TIREE.

Tirschenreuth, tiʀ'shen-roit', a town of Bavaria, on the Naab, 15 miles S. of Eger. Pop. 2559. It has manufactures of woollen cloths.

Tirsi, tiʀ'see or teeʀ'see, or **Oristano,** o-ris-tå'no (anc. *Thyr'sus?*), the largest river in the island of Sardinia, rises in the division of Sassari, flows S.W., and, after a course of about 80 miles, falls into the gulf about 3 miles below the town of Oristano. In winter it is subject to inundations, from which large tracts are protected by means of expensive embankments.

Tiry, an island of the Hebrides. See TIREE.

Ti'ryns, or **Tiryn'thus,** a ruined city of Greece, in the Morea; its remains, 2 miles S.E. of Argos, comprise fine specimens of cyclopean architecture.

Tir'zah, a post-office of York co., S.C., 6 miles E. of Yorkville.

Tisbury, tĭz'ber-e, a township of Dukes co., Mass., on Martha's Vineyard, contains Vineyard Haven. Pop. 1525.

Tisch Mills, a post-office of Manitowoc co., Wis.

Tischnowitz, tish'no-vits', a town of Moravia, 15 miles N.W. of Brünn, on the Schwarza. Pop. 3037.

Tisdale, tiz'dale, a post-hamlet and township of Cowley co., Kansas, about 50 miles S.E. of Wichita. P. 387.

Tisheet, tee'sheet', written also **Tyschyt,** a town of Africa, in Sahara, about lat. 18° 15' N., lon. 8° 40' W. Near it are mines of salt; and it is an important caravan-station between North Africa and Soodan.

Tishemingo, tish-e-ming'go, or **Tishomingo,** tish'o-ming'go, the northeasternmost county of Mississippi, borders on Alabama. Area, about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Tennessee River, and is drained by Bear Creek and one of the head-streams of the Tombigbee River. The surface is diversified by low hills or ridges, and more than one-third of it is covered with forests of oak, hickory, beech, walnut, and other trees. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. Capital, Iuka. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,619,062. Pop. in 1870, 7350, of whom 7323 were Americans.

Tishomingo, a post-office of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory.

Tiskilwa, tis'kil-wah, a post-village of Bureau co., Ill., on Bureau Creek, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 23 miles W. of La Salle, and about 7 miles S.S.W. of Princeton. It has a bank, a graded school, and 4 churches. Coal is mined here. Pop. 761. It is partly in Arispe township and partly in Indian Town.

Tismana, tis-må'nå, a town of Roumania, 20 miles W.N.W. of Tirgoschyl.

Tisted, a town of Denmark. See THISTED.

Ti Street, a hamlet of Essex co., N.Y., 2½ miles from Addison Junction.

Tisza, a river of Hungary. See THEISS.

Tisza-Füred, a town of Hungary. See FÜRED.

Tiszolcz, a town of Hungary. See TEISSHOLZ.

Titchfield. See TICHFIELD-WITH-CROFTON.

Titery, a lake of Algeria. See TITTERI.

Titicaca (te-te-kå'kå), **Lake,** the most elevated and one of the largest of the lakes of South America, forming a part of the boundary between South Peru and Bolivia, in the centre of an alpine valley, between two great cordilleras of the Andes. Lat. 15° 15' to 16° 35' S.; lon. 68° 40' to 70° W.; greatest length, from N.N.W. to S.S.E., 170 miles; greatest breadth, about 70 miles. Area, estimated at about 4000 square miles. Height above sea-level, 12,900 feet. It is of very irregular shape, having numerous large bays, enclosed by projecting peninsulas. Two of these, towards the S., stretch so far across the lake, from opposite directions, as to leave only a very narrow channel and thus divide it into two unequal portions, of which the N. is by far the larger. Lake Titicaca contains several islands, of which the largest bears its own name and lies near the S.W. shore. It contains many ruins, and is celebrated in Peruvian history as the spot where Manco Capac, the first Inca of the last Peruvian dynasty, miraculously appeared. The chief feeders of the lake are the Asangaro and Lagunillas, both of which enter it on its N. shore. Its only outlet is the Desaguadero, which issues from its S. extremity, and continues its course S.W. through the great alpine valley between the cordilleras to Lake Aullagas. On its W. shore are the towns of Puno and Chucuito.

Titicut, Massachusetts. See NORTH MIDDLEBOROUGH.

Titiribi, te-te-re-bee', a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Cundinamarca, 40 miles S.S.E. of Antioquia, on an affluent of the Magdalena, nearly 4000 feet above sea-level.

Titius, the supposed ancient name of KERKA.

Tit'lis, a mountain of Switzerland, cantons of Bern, Unterwalden, and Uri, 10,627 feet high. It is often ascended by tourists, and the view from its top is one of the finest in Europe.

Titschein, NEU, Moravia. See NEUTITSCHEIN.

Tit'tabawas'see, a village in Tittabawassee township, Saginaw co., Mich., on the Tittabawassee River. It is at Freeland Station on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 10 miles N.W. of East Saginaw. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and 3 stores. The name of its post-office is Freeland. Pop. of the township, 1192.

Tittabawassee Junction. See PAINESVILLE.

Tittabawassee (or **Tittibawassee**) **River,** Michigan, is formed by the Chippewa, Pine, and Tobacco Rivers, which unite in Midland co. It runs southeastward, and enters the Saginaw River about 3 miles above Saginaw City. The main stream is nearly 30 miles long.

Tittel, tit'těl', a village of Hungary, co. of Bács, near the confluence of the Theiss with the Danube, 18 miles E. of Peterwardein. Pop. 2700. It is a steamboat-station, and has ship-building docks, magazines, and arsenals.

Titteri, or **Titery,** tit'eh-ree', a marshy lake of Algeria, 80 miles S.S.W. of Algiers, and traversed by the river Shelliff.

Tittlis, one of the Swiss Alps. See TITLIS.

Ti'tus, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Sulphur Fork of Red River, and on the S. by Big Cypress Bayou, and is drained by White Oak Creek. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the oak, hickory, cypress, ash, pecan, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. In 1870 this county had 217,123 acres of woodland. Capital, Mount Pleasant. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,242,203. Pop. in 1870, 11,339, of whom 11,305 were natives and 34 were foreigners.

Ti′tusville, a post-hamlet of Volusia co., Fla., on Indian River, 150 miles S. of St. Augustine. It has a church. It is on the Titusville & Salt Lake Railroad.

Titusville, a post-hamlet of Ripley co., Ind., about 20 miles N. by E. of Madison. It has a church.

Titusville, a post-village in Hopewell township, Mercer co., N.J., on the Delaware River, and on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Trenton. It has 2 churches.

Titusville, a village of Dutchess co., N.Y., in La Grange township, 4 miles S.E. of Poughkeepsie. It has a woollen-factory.

Titusville, a hamlet in Malone township, Franklin co., N.Y., on Salmon River, 8 miles S.S.E. of Malone. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Titusville, a city of Crawford co., Pa., is situated on Oil Creek, and on the Oil Creek & Alleghany River Railroad, at the terminus of the Dunkirk & Alleghany Valley and Union & Titusville Railroads, 90 miles S. of Dunkirk, 18 miles N. of Oil City, 27 miles S. of Corry, and about 25 miles E. of Meadville. It was in 1870 the most populous town in the county. It contains 9 churches, a national bank, 2 or 3 other banks, an opera-house, a high school, a good hotel, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and several weekly newspapers. It has several oil-wells, oil-refineries, steam saw-mills, large iron-works which produce engines, boilers, tubes, &c., and manufactures of barrels, wagons, and tools for oil-wells. Titusville is lighted with gas, and supplied with pure water by the Holly system. It is one of the principal towns of the oil regions. Pop. 8639.

Ti′tusville, a post-village in Kings co., New Brunswick, 7 miles from Hampton. Pop. 100.

Tityrus Promontorium. See Cape Spada.

Tiumen, a town of Siberia. See Tioomen.

Tiverno, a river of Italy. See Biferno.

Tiv′erton, a borough of England, co. of Devon, on both sides of the Exe and Loman, at their confluence, and on the Bristol & Exeter Railway, 13½ miles N.N.E. of Exeter. Pop. 7552. The town has a fine church, with a tower 116 feet in height, the remains of a castle, a magnificent chapel, a grammar-school, other endowed schools, various almshouses and other charities, a town hall, market-house, corn-market, theatre, and assembly- and reading-room. It has manufactures of lace, which employ many hands, and there is a small manufacture of woollens. Tiverton is connected with the Tone, Taunton, &c., by a canal. It sends two members to the House of Commons.

Tiv′erton, a township of Coshocton co., O. Pop. 804.

Tiverton, a post-village of Newport co., R.I., in Tiverton township, on the E. shore of Narragansett Bay, near the Old Colony Railroad, 13 miles N.N.E. of Newport, and 6 miles S. by W. of Fall River. It contains 4 churches. Pop. of the township, 2101.

Tiverton, Nova Scotia. See Petite Passage.

Tiv′erton, a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, 20 miles S.S.W. of Saugeen. It contains a carding-mill, woollen-mill, flouring-mill, saw-mill, 2 hotels, 3 churches, and 3 stores. Pop. 250.

Tiverton Centre, a hamlet of Coshocton co., O., in Tiverton township, 6 miles S.E. of Gann Station. It has a church. Here is Yankee Ridge Post-Office.

Tiverton Four Corners, a post-hamlet in Tiverton township, Newport co., R.I., about 10 miles N.E. of Newport. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of carriages and fish oil. It is surrounded by attractive scenery. P. 125.

Tivisa, te-vee′så, a town of Spain, province and 26 miles W. of Tarragona. Pop. 2354.

Tivoli, tiv′o-le or tee′vo-le (anc. *Ti′bur*), a town of Italy, 18 miles E.N.E. of Rome, on the left bank of the Teverone, which here forms a fine cascade of 80 feet. Pop. 7730. The town is on the slope of Monte Ripoli, in a beautiful situation, but it is dirty, ill built, and unhealthy. It has a cathedral and convents, and in the court-yard of an inn, on a rock overhanging the river, are the celebrated remains of a circular temple of the Tibertine Sibyl, or of Vesta. Around Tivoli are the remains of several aqueducts, and of numerous Roman villas, among which is that of Cassius; and adjacent to the town are the vestiges of a vast palace built by Hadrian, which has contributed numerous antiquities to the Vatican.

Tivoli, tiv′o-le or tị-vo′lee, a post-hamlet of Dubuque co., Iowa, about 20 miles W. of Dubuque.

Tivoli, a post-hamlet of Blue Earth co., Minn., in Mankato township, on the Le Sueur River, 2½ miles from Eagle Lake Station.

Tivoli, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Red Hook township, on the Hudson River, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 14 miles below the city of Hudson, and 99 miles N. of New York. It contains 5 churches. A steam ferry connects it with Saugerties, which is nearly opposite Tivoli. Pop. 452. Madalin, a post-village, 1 mile from the river, has been incorporated with Tivoli.

Tivoli, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., on Muncy Creek, about 20 miles E.N.E. of Williamsport. It has a lumber-mill.

Tivy, a river of North Wales. See Teify.

Tiwap′itty, a township of Scott co., Mo. Pop. 580.

Tixcoco, tix-ko′ko, an Indian town of Yucatan, 20 miles S.E. of Merida.

Tixola, a town of Spain. See Tijola.

Tixtla, teex′tlå, a town of Mexico, capital of Guerrero, about 70 miles N.E. of Acapulco. Pop. about 6000.

Tiz, a village of Beloochistan. See Teez.

Tizio, a river of Dalmatia. See Kerka.

Tizzana, tit-så′nå, a town of Italy, province of Florence, on a hill forming the N. base of Mount Albano, about 7 miles from Pistoja. It has a trade in corn, silk, and especially wine. Pop. 8471.

Tiz′zard's Harbor, a fishing port in the district of Twillingate and Fogo, Newfoundland, 5 miles from Twillingate. Pop. 250.

Tjanjor, t'yånˋyor′, a town of Java, capital of the province of Preanger, 53 miles S.E. of Batavia.

Tjaya, t'yī′å, a town of Thibet, 370 miles E. by N. of Lassa. Lat. 31° 45′ N.; lon. 97° 45′ E.

Tjidani, De, då t'ye-då′nee, a river of Java, province of Buitenzorg, rises at the foot of Mount Pangerango, and falls into the Java Sea.

Tjilatjap, t'yee-låt-yåp′, a town of Java, province of Bangoemaas, on the S. coast, 111 miles S.W. of Samarang, on Tjilatjap Bay, which is formed by the island of Kembangan, on which two forts are erected.

Tjimanok, t'yeeˋmå-nok′, a river of Java, province of Preanger, flows N., and near Cape Indramayo joins the Java Sea by two arms. It is of great advantage to the inland navigation of the province.

Tjiringin, t'yeeˋrin-ghin′, a village of Java, province and 30 miles S.W. of Bantam, on the Strait of Sunda.

Tjörn, an island of Sweden. See Tiœrn.

Tlacotalpan, tlå-ko-tål-pån′, a village of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, 50 miles S.E. of Vera Cruz.

Tlaliscoyan, tlå-lis-ko-yån′, a village of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, 50 miles S. of Vera Cruz.

Tlalpan, tlål-pån′, or **San Augustin de las Cuevas,** sån ŏw-goos-teen′ då lås kwå′vås, a town of Mexico, state and about 12 miles from the city of Mexico. It contains beautiful villas, to which many of the inhabitants of the capital retire during the warm season.

Tlalpujahua, or **Tlalpuxahua,** tlål-poo-hå′wå, a mining town of Mexico, state of Michoacan, 50 miles E. of Morelia.

Tlapa, tlå′på, a town of Mexico, state of Puebla, on the Yopez, 60 miles N.N.E. of its mouth in the Pacific. The population are mostly engaged in raising cotton and sugar.

Tlascala, tlås-kå′lå, a town of Mexico, state and 10 miles N. of Puebla. When the Spaniards took possession of the country it was a place of great size and importance. Pop. 4000.

Tlemcen, tlĕm-sĕn′, or **Tlemecen,** tlĕmˋeh-sĕn′, written also **Tlamsen, Tlemsan,** and **Tremecen** (anc. *Tremis?* or *Tremici Colonia?*), a town of Algeria, province and 68 miles S.W. of Oran. It is a place of antiquity, and is enclosed by walls. It has narrow streets, refreshed by numerous fountains, with houses generally of one story, built of brick, stone, or clay. It contains several mosques, with an extensive citadel, and has manufactures of iron, morocco leather, carpets, and various fabrics in woollen, cotton, and linen. It is the seat of considerable trade, being, from its vicinity to Morocco and the desert, the entrepôt of the caravans from Fez, furnishing ostrich feathers, wool, and ivory in exchange for groceries and manufactured articles. Pop. 18,722.

Tlemcen, Gulf of, Algeria. See Gulf of Tlemcen.

Tlos, tlos, a ruined city in the S. part of Asia Minor. Its remains are 15 miles S.E. of Makree.

Tlumatschau, tloo′måt-shŏwˋ, written also **Tlumaçow,** a town of Austria, in Moravia, near the left bank of the March, 6 miles S.E. of Kremsir. Pop. 1120.

Tmo′lus (Turk. *Kiziljah Masa Tagh,* kizˋil-jå′ må′så tåg), a mountain-range of Asia Minor, 20 miles S.E. of Smyrna, extending E. for about 70 miles, separating the basins of the rivers Sarabet (ans. *Her'mus*) and Cayster. It is crossed by several routes, and has on its summit a plain of fine pasturage, interspersed with large trees.

Tmutarakau, a town of Russia. See TAMAN.

Tnilaia, tne-li'å, a river of Russia, rises in the W. of the government of Don Cossacks, flows very circuitously E.S.E. about 120 miles, and joins the Donets.

Toa, Alta, ål'tå to'å ("Upper Toa"), and **Baxa Toa,** bå'HÅ to'å ("Lower Toa"), two villages of Cuba, near Bayamo, with 3000 and 2000 inhabitants respectively.

Toad's Cove, a large fishing settlement in Ferryland, Newfoundland, 26 miles S. of St. John's. Pop. 325.

Toad Vine, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ala.

Toak, a town of Turkish Koordistan. See TAOOK.

Toano, to-an'o, a post-office of Elko co., Nev., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 92 miles E. by N. of Elko.

Tobac'co Port, a post-hamlet of Stewart co., Tenn., on the Cumberland River, about 32 miles W. by N. of Clarksville. It has a church, a grist-mill, &c.

Tobacco River, Michigan, drains parts of Clare and Gladwin cos., runs southward and southeastward, and unites with the Chippewa or Pine River in Midland co.

Tobacco River, Montana, runs northward in Missoula co., and enters the Kootenay River about 7 miles from the N. boundary of Montana.

Tobacco Stick, a post-village of Dorchester co., Md., about 40 miles S. by E. of Annapolis.

Tobac'coville, a post-office of Forsyth co., N.C.

Tobago, to-bå'go, an island of the British West Indies, Windward group. Lat. (N. point) 11° 25′ N.; lon. 60° 32′ W. It is 24 miles N.E. of Trinidad; 32 miles long by 12 miles broad. Area, 97 square miles. It is one entire mass of rocks, rising with a steep ascent on the N.E., and descending gradually towards the S.W., with some small but picturesque valleys intervening. The N.W. part is the least mountainous; on the S. it terminates in broken plains and lowlands. It is well watered by rivulets and streams, and has several good harbors, principally along the N. coast. Tobago is beyond the range of hurricanes, but is extremely unhealthy. The produce of the island consists of sugar, molasses, and rum. Value of exports and imports, about £50,000 per annum; of revenue, £10,000. It has a local legislature, consisting of a lieutenant-governor, a legislative council, and a house of assembly of elected members. The principal religious denominations are Church of England (8 churches), Wesleyans (7 chapels), and Moravians (3 churches). The island was discovered by Columbus in 1496, and was ceded to Great Britain by France in 1763. Principal town, Scarborough. Pop. 17,054.

Tobarra, to-BAR'RÅ, a town of Spain, province and 33 miles S.S.E. of Albacete, with remains of fortifications, and a trade in fruit. Pop. 4376.

Tobas'co, a post-village of Clermont co., O., in Union township, on the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad, 7 miles W.N.W. of Batavia. It has a church and a graded school.

Tob'ber, a village of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, 2½ miles S.W. of Clonmel, near the Suir.

Tob'berahee'na, a village of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, on the Suir, 2½ miles S.W. of Clonmel.

Tob'bercur'ry, a town of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Sligo, 19 miles E.S.E. of Ballina. Pop. 884.

Tob'bermore', a small town of Ireland, co. of Londonderry, 5 miles N.W. of Magherafelt. Pop. 528.

To'bermo'ry, a seaport town of Scotland, co. of Argyle, on the N.E. of the island of Mull, at the entrance of the Sound of Mull. It has a custom-house, a landlocked harbor, and some boat-building and general trade. P. 1344.

Tobesofka Creek. Georgia. See CHUPEE CREEK.

To'bin, a township of Perry co., Ind. Pop. 2345.

Tobinium, the ancient name of ZOFINGEN.

To'binsport, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ind., on the Ohio River, about 12 miles above Cannelton.

Tobol, to-bol', a river of Siberia, government of Tobolsk, rises in the S. part of the Ural Mountain chain, and, after a N.E. course of 500 miles, joins the Irtish near Tobolsk. Affluents, the Ooi, Miias, Toora, and Tavda, all from the W.; and from the influx of the Ooi downwards it is navigable throughout three-fourths of its course.

Tobolsk, to-bolsk', the westernmost government of Siberia, embracing all its width from the Central Asiatic Provinces to the Arctic Ocean, between lat. 55° and 73° N. and lon. 60° and 80° E., having W. the Ural Mountains and the governments of Perm and Orenborg, and E. the governments of Tomsk and Yeniseisk. Area, 531,959 square miles. Pop. 1,086,848. The surface is mountainous in the S. and W.; elsewhere mostly level. It is watered by the Obi and its large tributaries, the Irtish, Ishim, Tobol, &c. N. of lat. 65° or 66° the whole country is a sterile moor, frozen during nine months of the year. A wide forest-region of firs and birch extends between lat. 65° and 58° N., S. of which is the most productive and populous portion of the government; this being succeeded S. by a desert steppe. Rye, barley, wheat, oats, and buckwheat are produced, and, with other necessaries, are conveyed down the Obi and other rivers to the N., in return for large quantities of furs and skins, which are sent to the fair of Nizhnee-Novgorod, and to the Kirgheez country and Kiakhta in return for Bokhara and Chinese products. Iron, copper, gold, silver, and platinum are raised in the Ural chain; and at Tioomen and some other places are thriving leather-, soap-, woollen-, and other factories. Transit and general commerce is, however, much more important than manufacturing industry. Population most thickly collected between Omsk and Tobolsk, in which tract is a succession of Tartar, Kirgheez, and Russian villages. The principal towns are Tioomen, Yalootrovosk, Tobolsk, Koorgan, Tara, Toorinsk, Demiansk, and Berezov.

Tobolsk, the capital city of West Siberia, and of the above government, at the junction of the Irtish and Tobol Rivers, in lat. 58° 12′ 39″ N., lon. 68° 16′ 39″ E. Pop. 17,427. The city proper stands on the flat summit of a hill, is enclosed by a strong brick wall, and has externally a fine appearance. The streets are regular, and mostly paved with wood. Principal buildings, a cathedral with 5 cupolas, 20 other churches, the archbishop's and governor's palaces, prison, public offices, and a monument to Yermak, the founder of Russian influence in Siberia. The climate is so severe in winter that mercury is sometimes frozen. The city is well supplied with provisions and means of entertainment and education, and its society is of a superior order. Tobolsk was founded in 1587; it is the seat of the military governor and of the Archbishop of West Siberia, and of a civil governor.

Toboso, to-BO'so, a town of Spain, in La Mancha, 60 miles S.E. of Toledo, celebrated in "Don Quixote." P. 2036.

Toboso, to-bo'so, or **Tobos'co,** a post-hamlet of Licking co., O., on the Licking River, and on the railroad which connects Newark with Zanesville, 8 miles E. of Newark. It has a church.

Toboyne, to-boin', township, Perry co., Pa. Pop. 914.

To'by, a township of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. 1140.

To'byhan'na Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Monroe co., runs westward, and enters the Lehigh River.

Tobyhanna Mills, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., in Coolbaugh township, on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 27 miles S.E. of Scranton. It has several saw-mills.

Toby's River, Pennsylvania. See CLARION RIVER.

Tocaloma, to-kå-lo'må, a station in Marin co., Cal., on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 33½ miles N.N.W. of San Francisco.

Tocantins, to-kån-teens', a large river of Brazil, province of Goyaz, formed by the union of the Almas and Maranhão, nearly in lat. 14° S. It flows almost due N., receiving the Paranan, the Manoel-Alves, the Rio do Somno, and the Manoel-Alves-Septentrional. On reaching the N. confines of Goyaz it makes a bend to the W., till it reaches the town of São João das duas Barras, in lat. 6° S. Here it is joined and doubled in volume by the Araguay, after which it flows almost due N. across the province of Pará, receiving in succession the Sandé on the left and the Moju on the right, and falls into the Pará about 70 miles S.W. of the town of Belem or Pará. Its course under its own proper name is about 1000 miles, and at the town of Cameta, where the embouchure commences, its channel is about 8 miles wide. The tide ascends to Fort Alcobaça, 300 miles from the sea.

Tocantins, a town of Brazil, province and 210 miles N.E. of Goyaz, on the left bank of the Bacalhão.

Tocat, a city of Asia Minor. See TOKAT.

Tocayma, or **Tocaima,** to-kī'må, a town of the United States of Colombia, 35 miles S.W. of Bogota.

Toccia, a river of Italy. See TOCE.

Tocco, tok'ko, a town of Italy, province and 17 miles N.W. of Avellino. Pop. 1300.

Tocco, a town of Italy, province and 17 miles S.W. of Chieti, near the Pescara. Pop. 3902.

Toccoa, tŏk'ko-ą, **Toc'oa,** or **Toc'coa City,** a post-village of Habersham co., Ga., on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, at the junction of the Elberton Air-Line, 93 miles N.E. of Atlanta. It has 3 churches, an academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 700.

Toccopola, tŏk'ko-po'lạ, a post-village of Pontotoc co., Miss., 21 miles S.E. of Oxford, and about 42 miles S. by E. of Holly Springs. It has 3 churches, a high school, a grist-mill, and a carriage-shop.

Toce, to'chå, **Toccia,** tot'chå, or **Tosa,** to'så, a river of Italy, Piedmont, rises in the Alps near the Simplon, and, after a S. course of 50 miles, enters Lago Maggiore on its W. side, 3 miles E. of Gravellona, where it receives the surplus waters of the Lake of Orta. Chief affluent, the Anzasca. The bay of the lake which it enters is called the Gulf of Toce. Near Formazza it presents one of the finest series of cascades in the Alps, having a total descent of 1000 feet.

Tochocuno, Georgia. See Echaconnee.

Tocina, to-thee'nå, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and about 20 miles from Seville. Pop. 1490.

Tockenburg, Switzerland. See Toggenburg.

Tocoa River, Tennessee. See Ocoee River.

Tocoi, to-koy', a post-hamlet of St. John's co., Fla., on the E. bank of the St. John's River, about 48 miles S. of Jacksonville. The St. John's Railroad extends from this place to St. Augustine. The river is here 4 miles wide, and is bordered with orange-groves.

Tocuyo, to-koo'yo, a river of Venezuela, rises E. of Trujillo, flows N. and N.E., and enters the Caribbean Sea N. of the Gulf of Triste. Total course, 200 miles, for half of which it is navigable. Principal affluent, the Carora.

Tocuyo, a town of Venezuela, state of Barquesimeto, on the Tocuyo, 34 miles E.N.E. of Trujillo. It has a college, convents, and active manufactures. Pop. 13,537.

Todd, a southern county of Dakota, borders on Nebraska. It is a long and narrow peninsula, bounded on the N.E. by the Missouri River, and on the S. by the Niobrara, which enters the first-named river at the E. extremity of the county. It comprises two large reservations, one Indian and one military. Capital, Fort Randall. Valuation of real and personal estate, $21,250. Pop. in 1870, 337, of whom 229 were Americans.

Todd, a county in the S.W. part of Kentucky, borders on Tennessee. Area, about 370 square miles. It is drained by Pond River, Elk Creek, and small affluents of Green River. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals is limestone. This county is intersected by the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad and the Memphis & Louisville Railroad. Capital, Elkton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 12,612, of whom 12,562 were Americans.

Todd, a county of Minnesota, is near the middle of the state. Area, 960 square miles. It is drained by Long Prairie, Swan, and Crow Wing Rivers, the last of which touches the N.E. part. Sauk River also rises in the S.W. part of this county. The surface is undulating or level, and is diversified with prairies and numerous little lakes. Forests of the ash, elm, oak, sugar-maple, and other trees cover a large part of the surface. The soil is fertile. Wheat, hay, oats, potatoes, and butter are the staple products. Capital, Long Prairie. Valuation of real and personal estate, $962,363. Pop. in 1870, 2036; in 1875, 3818.

Todd, a township of Crawford co., O. Pop. 1156.

Todd, a township of Fulton co., Pa. Pop. 634.

Todd, a post-township of Huntingdon co., Pa., about 28 miles S.E. of Altoona. Pop. 781.

Tod'dington, a town of England, co. of Bedford, 5 miles N.N.W. of Dunstable. Pop. of parish, 2464, employed in the straw-plait manufacture.

Todd's, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., O., in Marion township, 15 miles N.W. of Cutler.

Todd's Creek, Ohio, rises in Clinton co., runs southwestward, and enters the Little Miami River in Warren co., at Morrow.

Todd's Point, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Ill., about 22 miles S. by E. of Decatur. It has 2 churches.

Todd's Point, a post-office of Shelby co., Ky.

Todd's Valley, a mining post-village of Placer co., Cal., 56 miles N.E. of Sacramento. It has a church and a gold-mine.

Todds'ville, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., in Hartwick township, about 2 miles W. of Cooperstown. It has a church, a cotton-mill, and a paper-mill. Pop. 200.

Todd'ville, a post-hamlet in Monroe township, Linn co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 10 miles N.N.W. of Cedar Rapids.

Todi, to'dee, a town of Italy, 24 miles S. of Perugia. Pop. 4747. It is of high antiquity, and has Etruscan walls, and a cathedral. Here, in 552, Narses defeated and killed the Gothic king Totila.

Tödiberg, a summit of the Alps. See Dödiberg.

Tod'morden, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, parish and 8 miles N.N.E. of Rochdale, on the Rochdale Canal, and on the Manchester & Leeds Railway. Pop. 11,988, chiefly employed in cotton-manufactures. The town is in the picturesque valley of the Calder. Coal is abundant in its vicinity.

Todmorden, Ontario. See Doncaster.

Todos os Santos, Bay of. See All-Saints' Bay.

Todtes-Meer, Palestine. See Dead Sea.

Toeban, too'bån', a village of Java, province and 55 miles E. by S. of Rembang. It is large and busy, lies on an excellent bay, and has some boat-building.

Toekoekemou, too-koo'kå-moo', a small island of the Malay Archipelago, Carimata Passage. Lat. 2° 31' S.; lon. 108° 36' 30" E.

Toenningen, a town of Prussia. See Tönning.

Toeplitz, a town of Bohemia. See Töplitz.

Toeplitz, Hungary. See Teplitz.

Toe River, a township of Mitchell co., N.C. P. 619.

Toggenburg, tog'ghẹn-bŏŏrg', the upper valley of the river Thur, in Switzerland, canton of St. Gall. Length, 30 miles. It embraces almost all the various features of Alpine scenery.

Togia (to'ghe-å) **Islands,** in the Malay Archipelago, are an extensive group of islets in the Bay of Goonong-Tella, on the E. coast of Celebes.

Toglio, a village of Northern Italy. See Teglio.

Togus Springs. See National Military Home.

Tohickon, tọ-hĭk'ŭn, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., on Tohickon Creek, about 38 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has a tannery and a flour-mill.

Tohickon Creek, Bucks co., Pa., runs eastward, and enters the Delaware River.

Toirano, to-e-rå'no, a village of Italy, 5 miles N. of Albenga, with a remarkable stalactitic grotto. Pop. 1171.

Toiros, to'e-roce, a town and seaport of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Norte, on a bay of the same name, 15 miles N. of Natal. It contains a church and a primary school, and carries on a considerable trade in salt, leather, hides, salt pork, and, above all, cotton of excellent quality.

Toisnot, tŏs'not, a post-village of Wilson co., N.C., on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 32 miles N. of Goldsborough. It has a church, an academy, and a carriage-shop.

Toiyabe, toi-yå'be, a post-office of Decatur co., Kansas.

Toiyabe Mountains, Nevada, a long range which traverses the S.W. part of Lander co. and the N. part of Esmeralda co. The direction of this range is nearly N. and S. The noted Reese River silver-mines are among these mountains, near Austin, in Lander co.

Tok, tok, a river of Russia, rises about 50 miles N.N.W. of Orenboorg, flows circuitously W., and joins the right bank of the Samara a little above Boozoolook. Length, 120 miles.

Toka, to'kå, a town of India, in the Nizam's dominions, 25 miles S.W. of Aurungabad. It is a good deal resorted to by Hindoo pilgrims.

Tokat, or **Tocat,** to'kåt', a city of Asia Minor, 58 miles N.W. of Seevas, on the Yeshil-Irmak. Pop. about 60,000. It is surrounded on 3 sides by hills, and has externally a handsome appearance, being interspersed with trees and orchards, but it is meanly built. Its commercial importance has declined; still it is a considerable depot for agricultural produce, and has manufactures of silk fabrics and calico, dyeing-works, and a large government establishment at which is refined all the copper produced by the mines of Arghana-Maden, near Diarbekir.

Tokay, to-kå' (Hun. pron. to-koi'), a town of Hungary, co. of Zemplin, on the right bank of the Theiss, at the influx of the Bodrogh, 43 miles N.N.W. of Debreczin. Lat. 48° 7' N.; lon. 21° 24' E. Pop. 5012. It has a Roman Catholic cathedral, Lutheran, Reformed, and Greek United churches, and Piarist and Capuchin convents. It is the entrepôt for the famous Tokay wine, produced in the hilly tract called the Hegyalja, between the Bodrogh and Hernad Rivers. See Hegyalja.

To'ken-Bes'seys, a group of islands in the Malay Archipelago. Lat. 6° 5' S.; lon. 123° 56' E.

To'ken Creek, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis., about 8 miles N.N.E. of Madison.

Tokerville, Kane co., Utah. See Toquerville.

Tokio, to'ke-o, or **Tokei,** to-kī', prior to 1868 called **Yed'o, Yed'do, Jeddo,** or **Iedo,** yed'do, a city, port, and the capital of the Japanese Empire (see Japan), is situated in the E. part of Hondo, the main island, on the Bay of Yedo, and on the two sides of the Todagawa or Ogava River. Lat. 35° 40' N.; lon. 139° 40' E. In area Tokio exceeds any European or American capital, comprising 60 square miles; but a large proportion of this is taken up in gardens, temples, sacred groves, &c. The built-up portions cover about 28 square miles in all, of which about one-eighth is occupied by moats and canals. The buildings are gathered in numerous compact groups, with extended intervals. The city is distinctively divided into 3 districts,—1, Siro, the imperial citadel, surrounded by stone walls and a moat; 2, Soto-Siro, "outside the citadel," also surrounded by a system of walls, moat, &c.; and 3, Midzi, "outer parts;" and beyond this is another system of defences. The Midzi were formerly taken up largely with the residences of the daimios, but now these have given place to government buildings, colleges, barracks, foundries, steam mills and factories, &c. Outside of these districts there are miles of brick and stone buildings, mostly in European styles of architecture, the growth of the few years since Tokio became the seat of government and the place of sojourn of the ministers of foreign countries, and consequently an important centre of foreign trade. The streets of the modern Tokio are regular, wide, and remarkably clean, and there are many evidences of an intelligent appreciation of European civilization. The supply of water, obtained from the Tonegawa, 9 miles away, is abundant, and the water is excellent. The city is under good police regulations, being divided for this purpose into 9 districts and 96 sub-districts, with stations at convenient points, connected with one another and with the central station by telegraph, and the police force consists of 3500 men, neatly uniformed, under a good corps of officers. The city is connected by railway and telegraph with Yokohama and other principal commercial cities. Besides the palace and other government buildings, there are the following edifices worthy of mention: the imperial university, a large, commodious building, with a faculty embracing nearly 100 foreign instructors; a steadily growing number of schools, already attended by nearly 100,000 pupils from all parts of the empire; 4 Christian churches, many large stores, banks, and other business establishments, after the style of European and American cities. There are more than a dozen newspapers printed here. The foreign trade of Tokio is very limited, on account of the shallowness of the water in the bay and river, which prevents large vessels from approaching within about 5 miles; but there is a rapidly growing interest in manufactures, and there are many considerable establishments employing steam and modern machinery of the most approved kinds. Pop., some years before the city was opened to foreigners, was stated to be about 1,500,000; but many of the natives left the city in 1869 and the three or four succeeding years, so that in 1872 a careful enumeration showed but 779,361, including a garrison of 7140 and about 400 foreigners.

Tokmah, a branch of the Euphrates. See KARA-SOO.

Tola, an island of Zanguebar. See TOOLA.

To'land's Prairie, prā'ree, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Wis., about 30 miles W.N.W. of Milwaukee.

Tolapalca, to-lå-pål'kå, a mountain-pass of South America. Lat. 18° S. Height, 13,570 feet.

To'larsville, a post-office of Robeson co., N.C.

Tolbiacum, Prussia. See ZÜLPICH.

Tol'chester Beach, a summer bathing-place of Kent co., Md., on the Eastern Shore of Chesapeake Bay, 23 miles E. of Baltimore.

Tolcsva (NAGY), Hungary. See NAGY TOLCSVA.

Toledo, to-leedo (Sp. pron. to-lå'DO; anc. *Tole'tum*), a city of Spain, and its capital under the Goths and Moors, now capital of the province of Toledo, on the Tagus, 41 miles S.S.W. of Madrid, with which and with Ciudad Rodrigo it is connected by railway. Lat. 39° 52′ 24″ N.; lon. 4° 49′ W. Pop. (said to have amounted formerly to 200,000) 17,633. It is situated on a rocky height, is very cold in winter and hot in summer, and is surrounded by a Moorish wall, flanked by numerous towers, and has many steeples. The streets and squares are narrow, irregular, ill paved, and dull. The cathedral of Toledo, the metropolitan church of Spain, founded in 587, is 404 feet in length, 204 feet in width, with a lofty tower and spire. Many of its paintings have been transferred to the national gallery at Madrid, and much of the wealth of the cathedral, in gold, silver, and jewels, has been applied to secular uses. Toledo has a university, 4 colleges, numerous hospitals and asylums, including 2 for foundlings and lunatics, a town hall, and a mint. Toledo has long been famous for its manufacture of sword-blades, and great skill is still shown in tempering them. It has also manufactures of coarse woollens, paper, guitar-strings, coarse glass, and leather. An amphitheatre and some walls of the ancient *Toletum* still attest its importance under the Romans. It was taken by the Goths in 467, and by the Moors in 714, and retained by the last till 1085, when it was permanently annexed to the crown of Castile.——Inhab. TOLEDAN, to-lee'dan.

Toledo, a province of Spain, in New Castile, bounded N. by the provinces of Madrid and Avila, E. by Cuenca, S. by Ciudad Real, and W. by Caceres. Area, 5586 square miles. Pop. 342,272.

Toledo, to-lee'do, a post-office of Fayette co., Ala., 36 miles N. of Tuscaloosa.

Toledo, a post-village, capital of Dorsey co., Ark., about 24 miles S.S.W. of Pine Bluff. It has 2 churches.

Toledo, a post-village of Alexander co., Ill., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, at Elco Station, 20½ miles N. of Cairo. It has a church and a saw-mill. Pop. about 200.

Toledo, a post-village, capital of Tama co., Iowa, in Toledo township, on the Toledo & Northwestern Railroad, a branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 3 miles N. of the Iowa River, about 22 miles E. by S. of Marshalltown, and 50 miles W. of Cedar Rapids. It contains 7 churches, a savings-bank, a banking-house, 2 newspaper offices, and many stores. Pop. 1022; of the township, 655.

Toledo, a post-village in Toledo township, Chase co., Kansas, near Cottonwood Creek, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, about 12 miles W. of Emporia. The township contains 3 churches, and has a pop. of 674.

Toledo, a city, the port of entry of the Miami district, and the capital of Lucas co., O., is situated on Maumee River, 5 miles from the bay, and 8 miles from Lake Erie, 92 miles W. of Cleveland, 115 miles N.N.W. of Columbus, and 53 miles S.S.W. of Detroit, in lat. 41° 39′ N., lon. 83° 32′ W. Toledo has a fine harbor, the water of the river being of sufficient depth to accommodate the largest vessels, and the bay affords a safe channel from the lake. It has also direct communication with Cincinnati and with Evansville, Ind., by the Miami & Erie Canal, and is the centre of no less than 13 railroads. Among them the Wabash, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Dayton & Michigan, the Columbus & Toledo, the Toledo & Maumee, the Toledo, Tiffin & Eastern, the Toledo & Sylvania, the Canada Southern, the Detroit & Toledo, and the Flint & Pere Marquette have an immense union depot here, which affords them facilities for ready transfer of freight, and there are 11 elevators, with storage for more than 4,000,000 bushels of grain. Like its Western neighbors, Toledo's chief imports and exports are grain and flour, and in these its trade is very large and steadily growing, as is shown by the fact that in 1868 the total deliveries of grain were 16,141,990 bushels; in 1871, 35,300,220; in 1874, 39,304,891 bushels; and in 1877 it reached upwards of 45,000,000. But Toledo has also an important trade in live-stock, lumber, hides, wool, iron, cotton, tobacco, whisky, &c. The manufactures of Toledo are extensive, and show a most encouraging growth; in the two branches of lumber and flour alone it has reached in a single year (1874) 30,000,000 feet of lumber, 10,000,000 laths, and 237,000 barrels of flour. The manufacturing establishments include the largest wagon-works in America, 14 planing-mills, 7 sash- and blind-factories, 3 pump-factories, 6 foundries, 4 boiler-works, 5 establishments for building steam-engines, together with a number for castings, ploughs, making mowers and reapers, car-wheels, building boats and bridges, carriages, manufacturing furniture and cabinet-ware, &c. There are 50 churches, 25 public and 12 denominational and private schools, a university, a free public library, 3 daily and 14 weekly papers, 3 hospitals, 3 orphan asylums, several other asylums and various charities, 6 national and 6 other banks, and 20 hotels. The city is governed by a mayor, a board of aldermen, and a common council. It has an efficient police force, an excellent paid fire department, and an abundant supply of good water. Toledo was incorporated in 1836, the two villages of Fort Lawrence and Vistula, with a total population of less than 1000, being united to form the new city. Pop. in 1850, 3829; in 1860, 13,768; in 1870, 31,584; and in 1879 it was estimated at nearly 60,000.

Toledo, a post-village of Benton co., Oregon, on the Yaquina River, about 60 miles W.S.W. of Salem, and 8 miles from the Pacific Ocean.

Toledo, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., 2 or 3 miles from Washington. It has a grist-mill.

Toledo, to-lee'do (formerly **Kit'ley**), a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, on Irish Creek, 9 miles S. of Irish Creek. It has excellent water-power, a flouring-mill, a saw-mill, a carding-mill, 2 hotels, and 5 stores. Pop. 300.

Toledo Bend, a hamlet of Newton co., Tex., on the Sabine River, 90 miles N. of Orange. It has a church.

Toledo, Mountains of. See SPAIN.

Tolen, a town of the Netherlands. See THOLEN.

Tolentino, to-lĕn-tee′no (anc. *Tolenti′num*), a town of Italy, 11 miles S.W. of Macerata, on the left bank of the Chienti. Pop. 4289. It has a cathedral, with memorials of its builders, the Visconti. Tolentino has acquired some celebrity from the treaty which was dictated to Pope Pius VI. in 1797 by Bonaparte. In 1815 a battle fought in the neighborhood sealed the fate of Murat, who was defeated by the Austrians.

Tolersville, to′lẹrz-vĭl, a post-village of Louisa co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 56 miles N.W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches, and an iron-foundry.

Tolesborough, tōlz′bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Lewis co., Ky., 12 miles E.S.E. of Maysville. It has 3 churches.

Toleston, or **Tollestone,** tŏl′ẹs-tọn, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, at Tollestone Station, and on the Michigan Central Railroad, 26½ miles S.E. of Chicago. It has a church.

Toletum, the ancient name of TOLEDO.

Tolfa, tol′få, a town of Italy, 10 miles N.E. of Civita Vecchia. It has important alum-works. Pop. 3226.

Tolima, to-lee′må, a volcano of the United States of Colombia. Lat. 4° 46′ N.; lon. 75° 37′ W. Height, 18,270 feet.

Tolima, a large state of the United States of Colombia, lying between the two main Andean ranges, and traversed by the Upper Magdalena. Pop. 230,891.

To‘ling′, a town of Thibet, near the Upper Sutlej, 18 miles S.E. of Chaprung. It has a magnificent temple.

Tolkemit, tol′kẹh-mit‵, a town of West Prussia, 37 miles E. of Dantzic, on the Frische-Haff. Pop. 2751.

Tol′land, a county in the N.N.E. part of Connecticut, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is drained by the Willimantic, Hop, and Hockanum Rivers. The surface is hilly in the E., and nearly level in the W. The soil in some parts is fertile. Butter, Indian corn, and tobacco are the staple products. This county is intersected by 2 railroads,—the New London Northern and the New York & New England. Capital, Tolland. Pop. in 1870, 22,000.

Tolland, a post-village, capital of Tolland co., Conn., in a township of the same name, 21 miles E.N.E. of Hartford, and 3½ miles W. of Tolland Station of the New London Northern Railroad. It is pleasantly situated on an elevated plain. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, and a national bank. Pop. of the township, 1216. Tolland Station is 31 miles N. by W. of Norwich.

Tolland, a post-hamlet in Tolland township, Hampden co., Mass., 27 miles W. of Springfield. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 452.

Tollen, tol′lẹn, a lake and river of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; the lake 6 miles in length, and the river leaving it at Neu-Brandenburg, and joining the Peene at Demmin, after a N.W. course of 45 miles.

Tol′lendale, a village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 1 mile from Allendale. It contains 2 flouring-mills, 2 saw-mills, and a woollen-mill. Pop. 100.

Tollestone, Lake co., Ind. See TOLESTON.

Toll (tole) **Gate,** a post-office of Marion co., Ala.

Tollgate, a post-hamlet of Hendricks co., Ind., 1 mile from Spray Station. It has a church.

Toll Gate, a post-village of Ritchie co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 46 miles E. of Parkersburg. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a stave-factory.

Toll House, a post-office of Fresno co., Cal.

Tollo, tol′lo, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 7 miles N.N.W. of Lanciano. Pop. 2754.

Toll's Creek, a small stream of Yuba co., towards the N. part of California, flows into Indiana Creek about 1 mile from its mouth. Gold is found on this stream.

Tolmezzo, tol-mĕt′so, a town of Italy, 26 miles N.N.W. of Udine, in the Alps, on the Tagliamento, 1000 feet above the sea. Pop. 4321.

Tolna, tol′nŏh‵, or **Tolnau,** tol′nŏw, a town of Hungary, capital of a county, on the Danube, 11 miles S.W. of Kalocsa. Pop. 7309, mostly Germans. It has royal tobacco-warehouses and potash-works.

Tolna, a county of Hungary, in the S. part. Area, 1400 square miles. Pop. 220,740.

Toloar Island, Malay Archipelago. See TULOUR.

Toloj, or **Tolox,** to-loн′, a town of Spain, province and 29 miles W. of Malaga, at the foot of the Sierra de Toloj. Pop. 2973.

Tolometa, to-lo-må′tå (anc. *Ptolema′is*), a town of Africa, in Barca, on the Mediterranean, 65 miles N.E. of Bengazi, with extensive remains of antiquity.

Tolona, to-lo′nạ, a post-office of Lewis co., Mo., on the Middle Fork of Fabius River, and on the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, 22 miles W.N.W. of Quincy.

Tolon-Noor. See CHAO-NAIMAN-SOOME.

Tolono, to-lo′no, a post-village of Champaign co., Ill., in Tolono township, on the Wabash Railroad where it crosses the Illinois Central Railroad (Chicago division), 9 miles S. of Champaign, 37 miles E.N.E. of Decatur, and 13 miles N. of Tuscola. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, 1 or 2 banking-houses, and manufactures of carriages and furniture. Pop. 777; of townhip, 1413.

Tolosa, to-lo′så (anc. *Iturisa?*), a town of Spain, capital of the province of Guipuzcoa, on the Oria and the Arages, 15 miles S.W. of St. Sebastian. Pop. 5206. It stands in a narrow defile, enclosed by a wall, entered by several gates, and has 2 squares (one used for a bull-ring), 2 parish churches, a town hall, hospital, prison, several fountains, and 2 bridges. It has manufactures of copper and earthenwares, woollen cloth, paper, hats, and leather, and a large factory of arms.

Tolosa, a town of France. See TOULOUSE.

Tolox, a town of Spain. See TOLOJ.

Tolten, tol-tĕn′, a river of Chili, in Araucania, flows from the Lake of Villarica W. for 100 miles, and enters the Pacific Ocean 50 miles N. of Valdivia.

Tolu, or **Santiago de Tolu,** sån-te-å′go då to-loo′, a seaport town of the United States of Colombia, state of Magdalena, 65 miles S. of Cartagena, on the Gulf of Morrosquillo. It has a good harbor, and its vicinity produces much corn, with dye-woods and the balsam of Tolu.

Toluca, to-loo′kå, a town of Mexico, 40 miles S.W. of Mexico, near a volcanic mountain. Lat. 19° 16′ N.; lon. 99° 21′ W. Pop. 12,000.

Tolve, tol′vå, a town of Italy, province and 12 miles E.N.E. of Potenza. Pop. 4368.

Tölz, tölz, a town of Bavaria, on the Isar, 26 miles S. of Munich. Pop. 2950.

Tom, tom, a river of Siberia, after a N.W. course of 400 miles, joins the Obi 40 miles N.W. of Tomsk.

Tom, a township of Benton co., Mo. Pop. 799.

To′mah, a post-village in Tomah township, Monroe co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, at the S.W. terminus of the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, 62 miles W.N.W. of Portage City, 42 miles E.N.E. of La Crosse, and 47 miles S.W. of Grand Rapids. It has 6 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, a high school, and manufactures of carriages, &c. Pop. 837; of the township, 2231.

Tomaha, tŏm-ạ-haw′, a post-hamlet of Red River co., Texas, 4 miles S. of Red River, and 16 miles N.N.E. of Blossom Prairie Station.

Tom′ahawk, a post-office of Searcy co., Ark.

Tomahawk, Virginia. See HALLSBOROUGH.

Tomahawk Spring, post-office, Berkeley co., W. Va.

Tomales, to-må′lĕs, a post-village of Marin co., Cal., is on Tomales Bay, on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, and near the Pacific Ocean, 15 miles W. of Petaluma, and 55 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco. It has warehouses for grain (which is shipped here), 2 churches, and a bank.

Tomales Bay, California, is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, from which it extends southeastward into Marin co. It is about 14 miles long and 2 miles wide.

Tomantoul, to-man-tool′, a village of Scotland, co. of Banff, 11 miles S.E. of Grantown.

Tomaszow, to-må′shov, a town of Poland, government and 66 miles S.E. of Lublin. Pop. 4861.

Tomaszow, a town of Poland, government of Petrikau, on the left bank of the Pilica, 20 miles S.S.W. of Rawa. Pop. 7015. It was founded in 1822. It has iron-foundries, and manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton.

Tomatola, to-mŏt′ọ-lạ, post-office, Cherokee co., N.C.

Tom′berlins, a post-office of Lonoke co., Ark.

Tombig′bee (or **Tombeck′bee**) **River,** sometimes called the **Bigbee,** rises in Prentiss co., in the N.E. part of Mississippi, and runs southward to Columbus, a few miles below which it enters Pickens co., Ala. It next flows nearly southeastward to Demopolis, and forms the boundary between the cos. of Sumter, Choctaw, and Washington on the right and Marengo and Clarke on the left. Its general direction is nearly southward. It unites with the Alabama River at the S. extremity of Clarke co. to form the Mobile River. The length of the Tombigbee is estimated at 500 miles. The country which it traverses is fertile and nearly level. Steamboats can ascend it to Columbus, about 400 miles from the Gulf of Mexico.

Tombooctoo, or **Tombuctoo.** See TIMBUCTOO.

Tombs Run, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pa.

Tombstone, toom′stōn, a post-hamlet of Pima co., Arizona, 130 miles from Casa Grande Station.

Tombuktu, Central Africa. See Timbuctoo.

Tome, to′må, a town of Chili, province and 20 miles by rail N. of Concepcion, of which it is one of the seaports. It has a cloth-mill, and is noted for strawberries. P. 3529.

To′me, a village of Valencia co., New Mexico, 180 miles S.W. of Otero. It has a church.

Tomelloso, to-mêl-yo′so, a town of Spain, province and 50 miles E.N.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 7423.

Tom Green, a county in the W. part of Texas, is drained by the Concho River. The surface is mountainous or hilly. Capital, Ben Ficklin.

Tom‛han′nock, a post-hamlet in Pittstown township, Rensselaer co., N.Y., about 14 miles N.E. of Troy. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, 3 stores, and about 40 houses.

Tom‛hick′en, a station in Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at the E. terminus of the Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Railroad, 8½ miles W. of Hazleton, and 33 miles E. of Danville.

Tom-Ho, tom‛ho′, a river of China, descends from the mountains near the S. frontiers of the province of Shen-See, enters the province of Se-Chuen, flows S.S.W., and joins an affluent of the Yang-tse-Kiang a little below Pao-Ning, after a course of about 100 miles.

Tomina, to-mee′nå, a town of Bolivia, department and 50 miles E. of Chuquisaca, on the Guapai.

Tominie Bay, Celebes. See Goonong-Tella.

Tom′kins Cove, a post-village in Stony Point township, Rockland co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, about 4 miles S.W. of Peekskill. It has 2 churches, extensive limekilns, and about 100 dwellings.

Tom′linson, a post-office of Scott co., Ark.

Tomlinson Station, a post-office of Champaign co., Ill., on the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern Railroad.

Tomot′ley, a post-village of Beaufort co., S.C., with a station on the Port Royal & Augusta Railroad, about 15 miles N. of Beaufort.

Tomp′kins, a county in the S.W. central part of New York, has an area of about 475 square miles. It comprises the southern part of Cayuga Lake, the head of which is near the middle of the county. It is drained by Fall, Salmon, and other creeks. The surface is partly undulating, and is diversified with verdant hills and beautiful scenery, especially on the shores of Cayuga Lake. About 9 miles N.W. of Ithaca is a cataract called Taughannock Falls, which has a perpendicular height of 190 feet. This, says Prof. James Hall, is the highest fall in the state. Forests of pine, oak, ash, elm, beech, sugar-maple, &c., cover a large part of the county. The soil is fertile. Butter, hay, oats, wheat, barley, Indian corn, and cattle are the staple products. Among its minerals are Tully limestone, Devonian slate, and sandstone. Good flagstones are obtained from quarries of the last. This county is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Southern Central, the Geneva, Ithaca & Athens, and the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira. The Cayuga Lake Railroad terminates at Ithaca, the capital of this county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $19,078,639. Pop. in 1870, 33,178, of whom 31,051 were Americans; in 1875, 32,915.

Tompkins, a township of Warren co., Ill. P. 2245.

Tompkins, a post-village and township of Jackson co., Mich. Pop. 1262.

Tompkins, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Mich., in Tompkins township, on Grand River, about 26 miles S. of Lansing, and 12 miles N.W. of Jackson. Pop. of the township, 1164.

Tompkins, township, Delaware co., N.Y. Pop. 4046.

Tomp′kins Cor′ners, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., N.Y., in Putnam Valley township, 4 miles N.W. of Mahopac. It has a church.

Tomp′kinsville, a post-hamlet of Choctaw co., Ala., on Tombigbee River, 30 miles S.E. of York. It has 2 churches.

Tompkinsville, a post-village, capital of Monroe co., Ky., about 50 miles E.S.E. of Bowling Green. It has a court-house and 2 churches. Pop. 218.

Tompkinsville, a post-office of Charles co., Md.

Tompkinsville, a post-village in Castleton township, Richmond co., N.Y., on New York Bay and the N.E. coast of Staten Island, 6 miles S. by W. of New York. It has 4 churches, several factories, and numerous suburban residences. It is on the Staten Island Railroad.

Tompkinsville, a post-hamlet of Lackawanna co., Pa., about 7 miles W. by N. of Carbondale. It has a church.

Tomp′son's Station, a post-office and station of Audrain co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad.

Tom's Brook, a post-hamlet of Shenandoah co., Va., on the Valley Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 23 miles S.W. of Winchester. It has a manufactory of staves and heading.

Tom's Creek, a post-hamlet of Surry co., N.C., about 56 miles N. of Salisbury.

Tom's Creek, a post-office of Perry co., Tenn.

Tom's Fork, a station in Doddridge co., W. Va., on the Middle Island Railroad, 6 miles S. of Smithton.

Tomsk, tomsk, a government of West Siberia, between lat. 49° and 61° N. and lon. 75° and 90° E., having S. Chinese Toorkistan, and on other sides the governments of Tobolsk, Yeniseisk, and Semipalatinsk. Area, 329,024 square miles. Pop. 838,756. Principal rivers, the Obi and the Ishim. In the S. it includes the larger part of Lake Balkash, and on the S.E. it extends to the Little Altai, in which part, and in the district of Barnaul, are some important mining establishments.

Tomsk, a city, capital of the above government, on the Tom, a tributary of the Obi. Lat. 56° 29′ 26″ N.; lon. 84° 57′ 57″ E. It is mostly built of wood, but has substantial public buildings, comprising a cathedral, tribunals, treasury, fur-magazines, barracks, hospitals, and an orphan asylum. It is the residence of a bishop, of a civil governor, and of the superintendent of the Altai mines, and carries on a brisk trade in cattle and furs. Pop. 25,605.

Toms River, a small stream of Ocean co., N.J., runs southeastward, and enters Barnegat Bay about 6 miles E. of the village of Toms River.

Toms River, a post-village and summer resort, capital of Ocean co., N.J., in Dover township, on a small river of its own name, and on the Toms River Branch of the New Jersey Southern Railroad, about 5 miles from Barnegat Bay, and 40 miles E.S.E. of Trenton. It has 4 churches, a national bank, a fine hotel, a newspaper office, and a manufactory of winter-green oil. Sloops can ascend the river to this place. Cranberries are extensively cultivated here. Pop. about 1200.

Tonara, to-nå′rå, a town of Sardinia, 12 miles E. of Busachi. Pop. 2073.

Tonawanda, tŏn‛ạ-wŏn′dạ, a post-village of Erie and Niagara cos., N.Y., on the Niagara River, at the mouth of Tonawanda Creek, 11 miles N. of Buffalo, and 11 miles S.E. of Niagara Falls. It is mostly in Tonawanda township, Erie co., is at the junction of several branches of the New York Central Railroad, and is on the Erie Canal. It has a good harbor, and contains 5 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a machine-shop, and several mills. Pop. 2812; of the township, 4278.

Tonawanda Creek, New York, rises near the northern border of Wyoming co., and runs northward to Batavia. Below this town it flows nearly westward, forms the boundary between Erie and Niagara cos., and enters Niagara River 10 miles N. of Buffalo. Length, 75 miles.

Tonbridge, or **Tonbridge Wells.** See Tunbridge.

Tondella, ton-dêl′lå, or **Bestieros,** bês-te-å′roce, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 10 miles S.W. of Viseu.

Tondern, ton′dẹrn, or **Tondere,** ton′dẹr-ẹh, a town of Prussia, in Sleswick, 25 miles W.N.W. of Flensburg. Pop. 3440. It has manufactures of fringe, lace, and woollen and linen fabrics.

Tondi, ton′dee, a town of India, presidency of Madras, 64 miles E. of Madura, on Palk's Strait.

Tondiman, India. See Poodoocottah.

Tondja, a river of Roumelia. See Toonja.

Tondo, ton′do, a town of the Philippine Islands, in Luzon, capital of a province of its own name, on the Pasig, nearly opposite Manila. It has a governor's house, a handsome church, manufactures of silk and cotton goods, a valuable fishery, and a considerable trade, chiefly in the hands of Metis and Chinese.

Ton‛don′, a town of Manchooria, on the Amoor, at the mouth of a small river of its own name. Lat. 49° 30′ N.; lon. 136° E.

Tone, a river of England, co. of Somerset, rises S. of Brendon Hill, flows S.E. and N.E., and joins the Parret about midway between Langport and Bridgewater. Course, 30 miles, for the last 10 of which it is navigable. Taunton is on its S. bank.

Tonedagana, a county of Michigan. See Emmett.

Tone's Bayou, a post-office of Caddo parish, La.

Tonewanto, a creek of New York. See Tonawanda.

To′ney Creek, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., S.C., 6 miles E. of Belton.

To′ney River, a seaport of Nova Scotia, co. of Pictou, at the mouth of a river of the same name in Northumberland Strait, 11 miles from Pictou. Pop. 300.

To'neytank, a hamlet of Wicomico co., Md., 2 miles from Salisbury. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Tonga (tong'gạ) **Islands,** a group in the Pacific Ocean, composing a section of the Friendly Islands, lat. 20° S., lon. 175° W., and comprising at least 150 islands, the principal of which are Tongataboo, Boscawen, and Keppel Islands, Vavao, Hapai, and Eoa. Pop. (including the outlying islands of Ono, Michaeloff, Simonoff, and Pylstaart), 25,000. The people are Christians. See Friendly Islands.

Tongaloo, Mississippi. See Tougaloo.

Tonganoxie, tŏn-gạ-nŏx'e, a post-village of Leavenworth co., Kansas, in Tonganoxie township, on the Leavenworth Branch of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Lawrence, and 21 miles S.S.W. of Leavenworth. It has a graded school, a flouring-mill, a cheese-factory, and 4 churches. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1758.

Tongataboo, or **Tongatabu,** tongˋạ-tå'boo, written also **Tonga,** or **Amsterdam Island,** one of the southernmost of the Tonga Islands, and the residence of their sovereign, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 21° 4' S.; lon. 175° 28' W. Circuit, upwards of 50 miles. Surface low; soil very fertile; products comprise yams, plantains, bananas, sugar-cane, fine timber, coir, and abundant supplies of hogs and other provisions adapted for shipping. The inhabitants have been converted to Christianity. Principal towns, Moa and Nakualo. This island was discovered by Tasman in 1643.

Tong-Chang, tongˋchång', a town of China, province of Shan-Toong, on a river flowing into the Gulf of Pe-Chee-Lee, 55 miles S.W. of Tsee-Nan.

Tong-Chow, tongˋchŏw', a town of China, province of Pe-Chee-Lee, on the Pei-Ho, 25 miles E.S.E. of Peking.

Tongerloo, tongˋẹr-lō' or tongˋʜẹr-lo', a village of Belgium, province and 23 miles E. of Antwerp, on the Wimpe and Steenloop. Pop. 1919. Near it is the abbey of Tongerloo.

Tong-Gin, tongˋghin' or tongˋgheen', a town of China, province of Koei-Choo. Lat. 27° 40' N.; lon. 108° 55' E.

Tongho, British Burmah. See Toungoo.

Tongˋkoo' Bay, or **Urm'ston Harbor,** an anchorage in the estuary of the Canton River, China, on its E. side, 6 miles N. of the island of Lantao, and between the island of Tongkoo and the mainland.

Tongoos Tartars, Siberia. See Toongooses.

Tongoy, or **Tongoi,** ton-go'e, sometimes written **Tongay,** a town of Chili, on Tongoy Bay, province and 30 miles S.S.W. of Coquimbo. It is connected by rail with Tamaya and Ovalle. It has smelting-works, and exports copper. Pop. 1533.

Tongres, toɴgr (Flemish, *Tongern*, tong'ẹrn or tong'ʜẹrn; anc. *Tungri*), a town of Belgium, in Limbourg, on the Jaar, 13 miles S.S.E. of Hasselt. Pop. 7147. It has breweries, tanneries, manufactures of hats and chiccory, and an active trade in hogs and corn.

Tongsan, tongˋsån', or **Tung-Shan,** tŭngˋshån', an excellent harbor on the S.E. coast of China, province of Fo-Kien. Lat. 23° 40' N.; lon. 117° 30' E.

Tong-Tchoo, or **Tong-Tchou,** tongˋchoo', a town of China, in Shen-See, 60 miles N.E. of See-Ngan.

Tong-Tchuen, tongˋçhoo-ĕn', a town of China, province of Se-Chuen, near its S. boundary and near the Yang-tse-Kiang. It is important as a military post.

Tong-Ting-Hoo, or **Tong-Ting-Hou,** tongˋtingˋhoo', a large lake of China, province of Hoo-Pe, near the limit of Hoo-Nan. It receives several large rivers, and communicates at its N. extremity with the Yang-tse-Kiang.

Tongue (tŭng) **River** rises in the Big Horn Mountains, in the N. part of Wyoming, passes into Montana, runs in a N.N.E. direction, and enters the Yellowstone River near lat. 46° 20' N., lon. 106° W., about 35 miles above the mouth of Powder River. It is about 200 miles long.

Tonica, ton'ẹ-kạ, a post-village in Eden township, La Salle co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 9 miles S. of La Salle, and about 15 miles N.W. of Streator. It has a bank, a graded school, 2 newspaper offices, 3 churches, and a flouring-mill.

Tonk, a native state of India, the only Mohammedan principality in Rajpootana. Area, 2730 square miles. It is composed of 6 detached districts, part of which are in Central India. Capital, Tonk. Pop. 320,000.

Tonk, tonk, a town of India, capital of the above, 48 miles S. of Jeypoor. It stands in a hollow, and is protected by a stone wall.

Tonkin, a province of Anam. See Tonquin.

Tonnay-Charente, tonˋnà'-shåˋrôɴt', a town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, on the Charente, 3 miles E. of Rochefort. Pop. 2203. It has a port on the river for vessels of 600 tons.

Tonneins, tonˋnâɴᵍ', a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, on the right bank of the Garonne, and on the railway from Bordeaux to Cette, 10 miles S.E. of Marmande. Pop. 5803. It has manufactures of tobacco and cordage, and a trade in prunes, wine, brandy, hemp, &c.

Tonnerre, tonˋnaiʀ', a town of France, in Yonne, on the left bank of the Armançon, and on the railway from Paris to Lyons, 20 miles E.N.E. of Auxerre. Pop. 4991. It has a communal college, a fine hospital, with a monument to Margaret of Burgundy, tanneries, foundries, and manufactures of woollen goods, chocolate, nails, and renowned wine.

Tonnewanda, New York. See Tonawanda.

Tönning, tön'ning, **Tönningen,** or **Toenningen,** tön'ning-ẹn, a fortified town of Prussia, 29 miles W.S.W. of Sleswick, on the Eider, 11 miles from its mouth in the North Sea. Pop. 3130.

Tonquin, or **Tonkin,** tonˋkeen', the northernmost province of Anam, Southeast Asia, between lat. 19° and 23° N. and lon. 102° and 108° 30' E., having N. the Chinese provinces Quang-Tong, Quang-See, and Yun-Nan, W. the Laos country, S. Cochin-China, and E. the Gulf of Tonquin. Area and population uncertain. The surface near the sea is a rich alluvial plain, and the country appears to be watered by numerous rivers, and of high fertility. Rice is the chief grain raised; other products are sugar, cotton, spices, tea, indigo, saffron, silk, gums, varnishes, the precious metals, and many of the other most valuable articles of commerce. Elephants are numerous, and other wild animals are in great variety. The inhabitants are mostly Booddhists. Ketcho, the capital, and Hean, on the Sang-Koi River, are the principal towns known to Europeans, by whom the interior has not been explored. Tonquin was conquered by the Chinese in 1406, and by the Anamese in 1790. See also Sang-Koi and Gulf of Tonquin.

Tönsberg, töns'bêʀɢ, a seaport town of Norway, stift of Aggershuus, on an inlet of the Christiania Fiord, 47 miles S.W. of Christiania. Pop. 4541. It has tobacco-factories, distilleries, and a good harbor; it exports timber and fish. The Gulf of Tönsberg is an inlet of the Skager-Rack, on the W. side of the Christiania Fiord.

Tonti, ton'te, a station of the Illinois Central Railroad (Chicago division), 13 miles N.E. of Centralia, Ill.

Tontogany, tonˋtog'ạ-ne, a post-village of Wood co., O., in Washington township, on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 20 miles S.S.W. of Toledo. It has 3 churches and a money-order post-office. A short railroad connects it with Bowling Green. Pop. about 600.

Tontoli, ton-to'lee, a town on the N.W. coast of Celebes, on a bay, capital of a state of its own name. Near it are gold-mines.

To'ny, a post-office of Lewis co., Tenn., 42 miles S.W. of Columbia.

Tonyn (to'nin) **Islands,** a small group in the Malay Archipelago, Strait of Macassar, W. of Celebes. Lat. 5° 33' S.; lon. 118° 34' E.

Tooareeks, Tuariks, Touariks, or **Touaryks,** too-å-reeks' or too-å-riks', a people of Africa, in Sahara.

Tooat, Touat, Tuat, tooˋåt', or **Tawat,** tå-wåt', an oasis of Africa, in Sahara, nearly equidistant from Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Fezzan. Chief town, Ágably.

Toobaung, a lake of Canada. See Doobaunt.

Toobonai, tooˋbo-nī', an island of the Pacific Ocean, lat. 23° 23' S., lon. 149° 24' W., one of the Society Islands, 6 miles in circuit. It was discovered by Cook in 1777.

Toobooai, Toubouai, or **Tubuai,** too-boo-ī', or **Aus'tral,** a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, S. of the Society Islands and Low's Archipelago. Lat. 21° 50' to 23° 42' S.; lon. 147° 11' to 155° W. The principal islands of the group are Vavitao, the largest; Toobooai proper, which is not more than 5 miles in extent; and Oheteroa, which is 1300 feet high, and has a numerous and inoffensive population.

Tooele, too-el'e, a large county in the W. part of Utah, borders on Nevada. It is bounded on the N.E. by Great Salt Lake, and on the E. by the Oquirrh Mountains. It comprises part of the Great Basin, or Salt Lake Desert, in which timber and fresh water are very scarce. The surface is mostly an arid treeless table-land. The soil requires irrigation to render it fertile. Wheat, wool, oats, and potatoes are the staple products. Capital, Tooele. Valuation of real and personal estate, $464,670. Pop. in 1870, 2177, of whom 1350 were Americans.

Tooele, a post-village, capital of Tooele co., Utah, on the Utah Western Railroad, 32 miles S.W. of Salt Lake City. It has 3 churches, a tannery, a flour-mill, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. about 1200.

Tooggoort, Touggourt, or **Tuggurt,** toog‵goort′, a town of North Africa. Lat. 32° 46′ N.; lon. 5° 40′ E.

Toola, Toula, or **Tula,** too′lå, a river of the Chinese Empire, in Khalkas Country, joins the Orkhon 110 miles S.S.W. of Kiakhta, after a S.W. and N.W. course of 200 miles.

Toola, too′lå, or **Tola,** to′lå, an island on the coast of Zanguebar, lat. 1° 0′ S., lon. 42° 3′ 30″ E., belonging to the Juba group, is long and narrow, and has on its shores ruins of chapels, castellated buildings, and factorial residences connected with the early Portuguese settlements. The Soallese, who inhabit it, feed their cattle and sheep on its low bushes and stunted grass.

Toola, or **Tola,** a river on the above island, is shallow at the entrance, but deep within.

Toola, Toula, or **Tula,** too′lå, a government of European Russia, nearly in its centre, mostly between lat. 53° and 55° N., lon. 36° and 38° 40′ E., having E. Riazan, S. Orel, W. Kalooga, and N. the government of Moscow. Area, 11,956 square miles. Pop. in 1870, 1,167,878. It is densely peopled. The surface is undulating. The Oka forms all the N.E. and N. boundary, and the Don and Oopa rise in this government. The chief crops are corn, beans, mustard, turnips, hemp, tobacco, and potatoes. Sheep, cattle, and horses are extensively reared. Some inferior coal is met with, and iron-mines extend over an area of 10 square miles near the capital, but iron is a chief import for the manufactures of Toola. Toola has extensive breweries and distilleries, manufactories of leather and beet sugar, and exports corn, hemp, flax, cutlery, fire-arms, hardware, and jewelry. The chief towns are Toola, Venev, Odoiev, and Novosil.

Toola, Toula, or **Tula,** capital of the above government, is an important manufacturing town on the Oopa, 105 miles S. of Moscow. Pop. in 1870, 57,374. It is the "Sheffield and Birmingham" of Russia, and has a fine appearance. It is well built, and has several convents, about 30 churches (one of which is a very handsome structure, adorned with marble columns), a free school and gymnasium, trades, foundling, and other hospitals, a house of correction, prison, arsenal, theatre, museum, and a vast manufactory of arms, which owes its origin to Peter the Great. The articles produced are of good quality, and the workpeople enjoy peculiar privileges and immunities. Toola has also manufactures of mathematical and scientific instruments, jewelry, platina-wares, silks, hats, and leather. It is the residence of a military governor, a bishop's see, and the seat of a chamber of manufactures. In its vicinity are many gardens, orchards, and nursery-grounds.

Toolcha, Toultcha, or **Tultcha,** tool′chå, written also **Tuldja,** a town of Roumania, in Dobrudja, on the Danube, 40 miles from its mouth.

Tooley's, too′liz, a post-office of Concordia parish, La.

Tooley's Corners, Ontario. See Cartwright.

Toolos, Toulos, or **Tulos,** too′los, a lake of Russia, in the N.W. of the government of Olonets, about 24 miles long from N.W. to S.E. by 6 miles broad. Its banks are steep, and it contains several islands. It has no visible outlet, though several lakes send their waters into it.

Toolsborough, toolz′bŭr-rŭh, a post-village in Jefferson township, Louisa co., Iowa, on the Iowa River, about 2 miles from its mouth, and 22 miles S. of Muscatine. Pop. 160.

Toomat, Toumat, or **Tumat,** too‵måt′, written also **Maleg,** a river of Central Africa, in South Nubia, joins the Bahr-el-Azrek near lat. 11° 20′ N., lon. 34° 45′ E.

Too‵mavar′ra, a village of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Tipperary, 7 miles E.S.E. of Nenagh. Pop. 885.

Toombsborough, toomz′bŭr-rŭh, or **Tooms′borough,** a post-village of Wilkinson co., Ga., on the Oconee River, and on the Central Railroad of Georgia, 36 miles E. of Macon. It has 2 or 3 churches, and grist- and saw-mills.

Toombuddra, toom-bŭd′drạ, or **Toongabuddra,** toon-gạ-bŭd′drạ, a river of India, formed by the junction of the Toonga and Buddra in Mysore, flows N. and E., and joins the Kistnah 15 miles N.E. of Kurnool. In parts of its course it separates the presidency of Madras from the Bombay presidency and territory of the Nizam. Length, 213 miles; or to remotest source, about 390 miles.

Toomcoor, toom‵koor′, or **Toom‵koor′,** a town of India, capital of Toomcoor district, 45 miles N.W. of Bangalore. Pop. 11,170.

Toomcoor, Toomkoor, or **Tumkur,** toom‵koor′, a district of India, in the E. central part of Mysore. Area, 3603 square miles. Capital, Toomcoor. Pop. 632,239.

Toomen, Toumen, or **Tumen,** too-mĕn′, a river of Corea, forms a part of the boundary between it and Manchooria, and enters the Sea of Japan near lat. 42° 30′ N., after a N.E. and S.E. course of 200 miles.

Toomes's Grant, a township of Tehama co., Cal. Pop. 40.

Toomsal, or **Tumsal,** toom′sạl, written also **Toomsur** and **Tumsar,** toom′sŭr, a town of India, district and 20 miles N.N.E. of Bhundara. Pop. 7367.

Toomsuba, toom-soo′bạ, a post-hamlet of Lauderdale co., Miss., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 13 miles E.N.E. of Meridian. It has 3 churches.

Toon, toon, a town of Persia, province of Yezd, 45 miles E.N.E. of Tabas.

Toone's Station, a post-village of Hardeman co., Tenn., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 20 miles S. of Jackson, and 7 miles N. of Bolivar. It has 2 churches.

Toongabuddra, a river of India. See Toombuddra.

Toong-Hai. See China Sea.

Toong- (**Toung-** or **Tung-**) **Kiang,** toong‵ke-ång′ ("east river"), a river of China, rises in a mountainous district near the S. frontiers of the province of Kiang-See, enters the province of Quang-Tong, flows S.W. to Hoei-Choo, then nearly W., and, dividing into several branches, falls into the bay 21 miles E.S.E. of the town of Canton, after a course of about 250 miles.

Toongooses, Toungouses, or **Tunguses,** toong-goo′sẹz, or **Toongoos Tartars,** a wandering people of Siberia, chiefly in the government of Yeniseisk.

Toongooska, Toungouska, or **Tunguska,** toong-goos′kå, three rivers of Siberia, tributary to the Yenisei, and all flowing to it from the E.

Toong-Tao, a Chinese name of Figasi-Sima.

Toonja, Toundja, or **Tundja,** toon′jå, a river of Roumelia, in Adrianople, rises on the S. slope of the Balkans, flows first E., then S.E., and falls into the Maritza near Adrianople. Length, 150 miles.

Too‵noor′, a city of India, in Mysore, 10 miles N.W. of Seringapatam. It has a large reservoir of water.

Too-Ping-Ling, or **Tou-Ping-Ling,** too‵ping‵-ling′, a mountain of China, province of Kan-Soo. Lat. 35° 23′ N.; lon. 103° 55′ E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

Toora, Toura, or **Tura,** too′rå, a river of West Siberia, governments of Perm and Tobolsk, joins the Tobol 70 miles S.S.W. of Tobolsk, after a S. course of 300 miles.

Tooravanoor, too‵rå-vå-noor′, a town of India, in Mysore, 60 miles S.W. of Bellary. Pop. 5072.

Toorboot, Tourbout, or **Turbut,** toor‵boot′, a town of Persia, in Khorassan, 60 miles S. of Meshed.

Toorcomans, Asia. See Toorkomans.

Too′rek, or **Turek,** too′rĕk, a town of Russia, government and 28 miles N.E. of Kalisz. Pop. 7110.

Toorfan, Tourfan, or **Turfan,** toor‵fån′, an active volcano in a mountain-chain N. of the town of Toorfan.

Toorfan, Tourfan, or **Turfan,** a town of Chinese Toorkistan, 180 miles W. of Khamil.

Toorgai, or **Turgai,** toor-ghī′, a province of Asiatic Russia, extending N. and N.E. from the Aral Sea. Area, 202,183 square miles. Capital, Toorgai. Pop. 289,930.

Toorgai, a town of Asiatic Russia, capital of the province of Toorgai, 280 miles W. by S. of Akmollinsk.

Toorinsk, Tourinsk, or **Turinsk,** too-rinsk′, a town of Siberia, government and 140 miles W.S.W. of Tobolsk, on the Toora, an affluent of the Obi. Pop. 3646.

Toorinsk, Tourinsk, or **Turinsk,** too-rinsk′, Nizhnee, nizh′nee, and Verkhnee, vĕrk′nee, two contiguous towns of Asiatic Russia, government of Perm, immediately E. of the Ural Mountains, 50 miles S.W. of Verkhotoorie, with valuable iron-mines.

Toorkhal, Tourkhal, Turkhal, or **Turkhall,** toor‵kål′ (anc. *Sebastop′olis*), a town of Asia Minor, about 35 miles S.E. of Amasia, on the Yeshil-Irmak, at the foot of an almost perpendicular rock, surmounted by an old castle. It consists of 800 or 900 houses, and its environs, as in the time of Strabo, are covered by fine vineyards, cultivated by Armenians and Greeks. Lat. 39° 58′ N.; lon. 36° 48′ E.

Toorkistan, or **Turkistan,** toor‵kis-tån′, a wide region of Central Asia, partly included in the Chinese Empire, and partly subdivided among several independent states and hordes, its two portions being separated chiefly by the table-land of Pameer, the Bolor-Tagh, and the Mooz-Tagh. In maps it is sometimes called Bucharia,—Great

Bucharia being a name applied to West Toorkistan, and Little Bucharia to Chinese or East Toorkistan. West Toorkistan is principally included in the Russian provinces of Central Asia,—the nominally independent states, like Bokhara, being really under Russian control, except in the S., where there are several extensive districts which acknowledge the authority of the Ameer of Cabool, for which reason this territory is sometimes called Afghan Toorkistan.

Chinese Toorkistan (Chinese, *Thian-Shan-Nan-Loo; i.e.,* the "country S. of the Thian-Shan") is between lat. 35° and 43° N. and lon. 72° and 96° E.; bounded N. by the Thian-Shan Mountains, which separate it from Soongaria, W. by the table-land of Pameer, S. by the Kuen-Luu Mountains, dividing it from West Thibet, S.E. and S. by the Desert of Gobi, of which it includes a portion. Length, from W. to E., about 1250 miles; breadth, estimated at from 300 to 550 miles. Area, 500,000 square miles. It is enclosed on three sides by lofty mountain-ranges, and on the E. by a plateau. The centre of the country forms the basin of the Lop Nor, a lake 70 miles in length, fed from the W. by the Tarim and its five great tributaries, the Zerafshan, Kashgar, Yarkand, Yurung-Kash, and Aksoo Rivers. Its basin is almost wholly a sandy waste, and it is estimated that three-fourths of Chinese Toorkistan are covered with deserts; but around the declivities and bases of the mountains in the N.W. and S. the lands are in some districts very fertile. The heat in summer is great; in winter, frost and snow, though common in the W., are rare in the E. Abundant rains occur at this season in the mountains, but seldom in the lower country, where water for irrigation is carefully preserved in reservoirs. On the declivities and borders of the mountains, rice, wheat, millet, pulses, and grains common in Europe, with sesamum and other oilseeds, cotton, &c., are raised in considerable quantities, besides hemp, flax, and dye-plants. Grapes, melons, pomegranates, and other fruits of southern climates come to great perfection; mulberry plantations are numerous, and much silk is produced. The rearing of live-stock is the chief branch of rural industry. Most of the surface, where it is rendered verdant by sufficient irrigation, is employed in pasturing horses, yak, and other cattle, camels, and sheep; the horses of this region are in high repute, and are sent in large numbers to China, Thibet, and adjacent countries. Wild horses, camels, and asses abound in herds on the Lop desert. The argali or wild sheep, some antelopes, the tiger, wolf, jackal, lynx, and fox, are among the other wild animals; the ranges of the Thian-Shan are the native country of the two-humped or Bactrian camel. Gold is found in the Thian-Shan, and in the affluents of the Yurung-Kash; copper, iron, nitre, asbestos, and agate are also met with; sal-ammoniac and sulphur in great quantities in the volcanic districts of Bogdo Oola and around Toorfan. The most remarkable mineral product is jasper, which is raised from the bed of the Yurung-Kash and Karakash, in the Yarkand province; and about 70 miles S.E. of Yarkand is a rock stated to be wholly composed of this stone. At all these localities Chinese soldiers are stationed to supervise the operations for procuring the jasper, the whole of the produce being officially sent to Peking.

Chinese Toorkistan has an extensive trade, chiefly with Cashmere, the Russian Empire, China, and Thibet. The caravans from Peking to Yarkand employ from three to six months on their route, and bring tea, silver, porcelain, and numerous other manufactured goods, taking back silk, horses, cattle, and dyes. From Cashmere, by way of Yarkand, are brought shawls, kincobs, and white cloth, in return for Russian goods, tanned leather, gold and silver, embroidery, rice, China wares, and Thibet shawl-wool; from Budukhshan, slaves and gems, in return for silver and tea. From Andad-Khan, in Ferghana, woollens and other manufactured goods are brought on horses, mules, and camels to Kashgar, where they are exchanged for Chinese produce; the routes from the two latter countries respectively traverse the two main passes across the lofty table-land of Pameer. Many merchants of Chinese Toorkistan go to Tobolsk with cotton stuffs, tea, rhubarb, and sal-ammoniac, and return with broadcloth, brocades, bullion, gold coin, copper, iron, steel, and furs; and the same kinds of merchandise come, by way of Kooldja, to Aksoo, the exports from which town are chiefly cotton, silk, cotton fabrics, leather, pottery, and fruit. Yarkand is the chief emporium of trade, and is a large mart for Chinese goods. The other principal cities and towns are Khamil, Pijan, Toorfan, Karachar, Kutche, Aksoo, and Ush, along the N. route, below the Thian-Shan; Kashgar, the city second in importance, towards the W. frontier; and Karakash, Khoten, Kiria, and Peim, in the S.

The great bulk of the inhabitants are of the Turkish race, or Oozbeks; they are superior in civilization to the Oozbeks of Bokhara, and speak the purest of Turkish dialects. Taujiks or Persians, Eleuths, Cashmerians, Tungani, &c., all Mohammedans, are among the population. In the N.W. are some Kirgheez settlers; at Khamil, many Eleuth Calmucks; and on the banks of the Lop Nor are a few people who, although they speak Turkish, are not Mohammedans; they are occupied in fishing, trading in furs and swans' down, and weaving flax and wild hemp. Chinese merchants in the towns, a few Hindoos, Jews, and Christians, Mongols in the E., and Manchoos in the Chinese army, make up nearly the rest of the inhabitants. The Chinese troops which garrison the principal cities amount in all to between 20,000 and 30,000 men, under Manchoo officers. At all the custom-house stations the officials are half Manchoos and half Oozbeks. Europeans are interdicted from entering the country.

This region formed anciently a part of the territory of the Hiong-Nu; it was subjected by the Chinese in the first century A.D., and from the fifth to the seventeenth century it was successively under the dominion of Thibet, Tangoot, Jenghis Khan, Tamerlane, the Eleuths, and the Soongarians. It was conquered by the Chinese emperor Kien-Loong in 1756–58. In 1826–27 a great insurrection took place under Jehân-Geer, one of its khodjas or princes, who, with aid from Khokan, defeated an army of 60,000 Chinese in three battles; but the latter finally prevailed, and the chief authorities of the province were transferred from Kashgar to Yarkand. An insurrection which broke out in 1862 led to the independence of East Toorkistan, under Yakoob Ooshbegi, a merciless tyrant, who ruled at Kashgar, but upon his death the Chinese easily reconquered the country, putting to death thousands of the natives: in the N.W., however, a considerable region had already passed under Russian control.

Toorkistan, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Syr-Darya, 150 miles N.W. of Tashkend. Pop. 5490.

Toorkomans, or **Turcomans,** toor'ko-månz', a nation of Tartars, originally inhabiting the E. shores of the Caspian Sea, but who are now spread not only over Toorkistan, but over Persia, Afghanistan, and a considerable portion of Asiatic Turkey. They lead a wandering life, and live in tents. They are said to be excellent horsemen, and to make hardy and brave soldiers.——Adj. Toork or Toorc, and Toor'koman'.

Tooron, Touron, or **Turon,** too'ron', a town of Anam, in Indo-China, capital of a province, on a river, near its mouth in a fine bay. Lat. 16° 7′ 3″ N.; lon. 108° 13′ E. Its harbor is defended by two forts of European construction, and it formerly exported cotton to China.

Toorookhansk, Touroukhansk, or **Turukhansk,** too-roo-kånsk', a town of Siberia, government of Yeniseisk, on the Yenisei, near the influx of the Toorookha River. Lat. 61° N.; lon. 90° 30′ E. Pop. 216.

Toorsheez, Tourchiz, or **Turshiz,** toor'sheez', a town of Persia, province of Khorassan, 76 miles S.S.W. of Meshed, on the route from Herat to Astrabad.

Toowoomba, too-woom'bå, a town of Queensland, on Darling Downs, 1940 feet above sea-level, and at a railway junction, 102 miles W. of Brisbane. Pop. 4695.

Too-Yan, or **Tou-Yan,** too'yån', a city of China, province of Koei-Choo, lat. 26° 10′ N., lon. 107° 22′ E.

Tooz-Golee, or **Tuz-Goli,** tooz-go'lee', written also **Tuz-Ghieul** (anc. *Pa'lus Tatæ'us?*), a large salt lake of Asia Minor, its centre in lat. 38° 40′ N., lon. 33° 30′ E. Length, 45 miles; greatest breadth, 16 miles. Height above the sea, 2500 feet. It receives some small rivers, but during a part of the year its bed is wholly dry.

Tooz-Gool, Touz-Goul, Tuz-Gul, tooz-gool' (*i.e.,* "salt lake"), or **Temourtou-Nor,** tå-moor-too' nor, a lake of Russian Toorkistan, lat. 42° 30′ N., and between lon. 77° and 79° E., 100 miles S. of Lake Balkash. Length, from E. to W., 90 miles; breadth, 30 miles.

Toozkoormaty, Touzkourmaty, or **Tuzkurmaty,** tooz-koor-må'tee, a large village of Turkish Koordistan, 67 miles N.E. of Samarrah.

Toozla, or **Tuzla,** tooz'lå, a river of Asiatic Turkey, descends from the S.W. slope of Mount Ida, and falls into the Archipelago about 10 miles N.E. of Cape Baba. Length, 50 miles.

Toozla, or **Tuzla,** a river of Asiatic Turkey, joins the Moorad-Chai, a branch of the Euphrates. Length, 50 miles.

Topayos, a river of Brazil. See Tapajos.

Topdals, top'dåls, a river of Norway, falls into the Topdals-Fiord E. of Christiansand. Total course, 80 miles.

Tope′ka, a post-village of Mason co., Ill., in Quiver township, on the Quiver River, and on the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad, 23 miles S.W. of Pekin. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. about 150.

Topeka, a city, the capital of Kansas, and of Shawnee co., is situated on both banks of the Kansas River, 45 miles W.S.W. of Leavenworth, 29 miles W. by N. of Lawrence, and 67 miles W. of Kansas City, Mo. Lat. 39° 3′ N.; lon. 95° 40′ W. It is on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad where it crosses the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and is also the W. terminus of the Kansas Midland Railroad. It is well built, and has wide straight streets which cross one another at right angles. It contains a handsome state-house, 22 churches, 2 national banks, several other banks, a court-house, a high school, Washburn College (Congregational), the college of the Sisters of Bethany (Episcopal), and a Catholic seminary. Three daily and 4 weekly newspapers are published here. Topeka has 3 flouring-mills, a rolling-mill, 2 iron-foundries, a pottery, 2 brick-kilns, a carriage-factory, a cracker-factory, 2 breweries, &c. The greater portion of the city is on the S. bank of the river, which is here crossed by an iron bridge. The machine-shops of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad are located here. The State Asylum for the Insane is situated about 2 miles W. of the state-house. Bituminous coal is found in the vicinity. Topeka was incorporated as a city in 1857, and became the capital of the state in 1861. Pop. in 1870, 5790; in 1875, 7272; in 1878, 9003; pop. of Topeka township, additional, 1321.

Tophané, to′få-nå‛ ("an arsenal"), a suburb of Constantinople, at the E. extremity of the peninsula N. of the Golden Horn, and immediately N.E. of Galata. It comprises an arsenal and cannon-foundry (whence its name), extensive artillery barracks, yards for building *caïques*, a fine public fountain, and a quay, which is the usual place of embarkation for Scutari.

Topino, to-pee′no, a river of Central Italy, joins the Tiber from the E., 7 miles S. of Perugia. Course, 30 miles.

To′pin's Grove, a post-office of Jackson co., W. Va.

Töpl, or **Topla,** a river of Hungary. See Topoly.

Toplicza, or **Toplitza,** to-plit′så, a river of Servia, joins the East Morava 10 miles N.E. of the village of Toplicza, and 10 miles E.S.E. of Orkub.

Töplitz, Toeplitz, töp′lits, or **Teplitz,** tĕp′lits, a town and watering-place of Bohemia, on its N.W. frontier, 16 miles N.W. of Leitmeritz, in a valley of the Erz-Gebirge. Stationary pop. 10,115. It is neatly built, and consists mostly of inns, lodging-houses, and bathing-establishments. The chief buildings are the town house, and the mansion of Prince Clary, to whom the territory belongs. The principal bathing-establishments are the Stadtbad, Fürstenbad, Fürstlich, Frauenzimmerbad, and Herrnhaus, all in the Baade-Platz, or Great Square. Töplitz is a place of resort for the highest personages in Germany. There are in all about 90 public bathing-houses, and in the suburb of Schönau are baths with buildings equal in elegance to the town baths. The waters are saline; temperature in Töplitz from 113° to 119°, in Schönau from 101° to 104° Fahr. Here are military hospitals, a civil hospital, and one supported by Prince Clary, the grounds of whose château are open to the public. Here are also a theatre, and other appliances of a highly fashionable watering-place.

Töplitz, Hungary. See Teplitz.

Toplitza, a river of Servia. See Toplicza.

Top of Alleghany, post-office, Pocahontas co., W. Va.

Topolias, to-po-lee′ås? (anc. *Copais*), a lake of Greece, in the centre of Bœotia, 5 miles E. of Livadia. Length, 16 miles; greatest breadth, 8 miles. At Orchomenus (Skripu), on its W. side, it receives the river Gavrios (anc. *Cephissus*). It contains many islands, and is famous for its eels, large quantities of which are salted and exported.

Topoly, to‛pol′, written also **Töpl** and **Topla,** a river of North Hungary, after a S.S.E. course of 65 miles, joins the Ondava 13 miles E.S.E. of Kaschau.

Topolya, to‛pŏl′yŏh, a post-village of Hungary, co. of Bacs, 8 miles N. of Hegyes. Pop. 8086.

Toporow, to-po-rov′, a town of Austria, in Galicia. Pop. 2604.

Topozero, to-po-zå′ro, a large lake of Russian Lapland, W. of the White Sea. Length, 50 miles; breadth, 8 miles. It contains several islands.

Top′ping, a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, 10 miles from Stratford. Pop. 280.

Toprak-Kulah, to‛pråk′-koo′lå, or **Kaleh,** kå′lẹh, a town of Turkish Armenia, 75 miles E.S.E. of Erzroom. Pop. 200 Turkish and 100 Armenian families.

Top′sail, a picturesque bathing-place on Concepcion Bay, district of Harbor Main, Newfoundland, 12 miles S.W. of St. John's. It is much resorted to during the summer months. Pop. 230.

Top′sail Sound, a post-office of Pender co., N.C., near the Atlantic Ocean, 15 miles N.E. of Wilmington.

Tops′field, a post-village in Topsfield township, Washington co., Me., about 34 miles N.W. of Calais. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 463.

Topsfield, a post-village in Topsfield township, Essex co., Mass., near the Ipswich River, and on the Boston & Maine Railroad (Newburyport Branch), 25 miles N. by E. of Boston, and about 10 miles N.N.W. of Salem. It has 2 churches, a town hall, and manufactures of boots and shoes. Pop. of the township, 1221.

Tops′ham, a seaport town of England, co. of Devon, on the E. bank of the Exe, at the head of its estuary and the confluence of the Clist, 4 miles S.E. of Exeter, and N.W. of Exmouth. Pop. 2514. It is pleasantly situated, and has spacious wharves, quays, and bonding warehouses.

Topsham, tops′ạm, a post-village in Topsham township, Sagadahoc co., Me., on the N. bank of the Androscoggin River, here crossed by a bridge, opposite Brunswick, and 9 miles W. of Bath. It is on the Maine Central Railroad, 30 miles N.E. of Portland. It has 3 or 4 churches. Pop. of the township, 1498.

Topsham, a post-village in Topsham township, Orange co., Vt., about 25 miles S.E. of Montpelier. It has manufactures of bobbins, wooden bowls, &c. Pop. of the township, 1418.

Top′ton, a post-village in Long Swamp township, Berks co., Pa., on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, at the junction of the Kutztown Branch, 18½ miles N.E. of Reading. It has a church, an iron-furnace, and a planing-mill. Iron ore is mined near Topton. Pop. about 500.

Toquerville, to-kair′vĭl, or **To′kerville,** a post-village, capital of Kane co., Utah, in the valley of the Rio Virgen, 25 miles E.N.E. of St. George. It has a church. The village is surrounded by grand mountain-scenery. Silver is found here.

Tor, a petty town of Arabia Petræa, on the E. shore of the Gulf of Suez, lat. 28° 19′ N., lon. 33° 38′ E., near the Tor Mountains. It is a station where caravans supply themselves with water, and has an old fort, and a harbor sheltered by a coral-bank, on which is a light-house.

To′rah, or **Rich′mond,** a post-village of Stearns co., Minn., on the Sauk River, about 21 miles W.S.W. of St. Cloud. It has a church. Here is Torah Post-Office.

Toral de la Vega, to-rål′ då lå vå′gå, or **Toral de las Guzmanes,** to-rål′ då lås gooth-må′nĕs, a town of Spain, province and 22 miles S. of Leon, on the Esla.

To‛rat′ Bay, New Zealand, is on the W. coast of South Island. Lat. 43° 37′ S.; lon. 169° 30′ E.

Torbay′, a fine and highly picturesque bay of England, an inlet of the English Channel, on the E. coast of the co. of Devon, between the headlands Bob's-Nose and Berry Head, the latter in lat. 50° 24′ N., lon. 3° 28′ W. It forms a semicircular sweep, bounded by limestone and syenite cliffs, abounding in fine marble-quarries, and containing some very curious caves. It is a general rendezvous for vessels during W. winds, and has important fisheries. On its N. shore is Torquay, and on its W. side is Brixham. Here William III. landed in England, November 5, 1688.

Torbay, a bay on the S.E. coast of Nova Scotia, 13 miles W.S.W. of Cape Canso.

Torbay′, a large fishing town on Tor Bay, on the E. coast of Newfoundland, 7 miles N. of St. John's. P. 1270.

Torbiscon, toʀ-bees-kōn′, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 43 miles S.E. of Granada. Pop. 1562.

Tor′brook, a post-village in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, on Tor Brook, 5 miles from Bridgetown. It is in a fine agricultural settlement on the South Mountain, and contains a church, 2 stores, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 300.

Torcello, toʀ-chĕl′lo, an island and town of Italy, in the lagoon 6 miles N.E. of Venice. It was a town, with cathedral and bishops, in the seventh century, but it decayed as Venice rose. It has an old Byzantine church, and a cathedral of the eleventh century. The climate is very unhealthy.

Torch, a post-hamlet of Athens co., O., in Troy township, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 12 miles W. of Parkersburg, W. Va. It has 2 churches.

Torch Lake, Michigan, a beautiful lake in Antrim co., is about 18 miles long and 2 or 3 miles wide. It is separated from Grand Traverse Bay by a long and narrow tract of land.

Torch Lake, a post-hamlet in Torch Lake township, Antrim co., Mich., on Grand Traverse Bay, and on a lake of its own name, 15 miles N. of Elk Rapids. It has a lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 164.

Torch Lake, Houghton co., Mich. See LAKE LINDEN.

Torda, a Hungarian name of THORDA.

Tordenskjold, tor′denz-kōld, a post-hamlet and township in Otter Tail co., Minn., 25 miles N.N.E. of Herman Station. It has a lumber-mill. Pop. 536.

Tordera, toR-dȧ′rȧ, a town of Spain, province and 40 miles N.E. of Barcelona. Pop. 3295.

Tordesillas, toR-dȧ-seel′yȧs, a town of Spain, 24 miles S.W. of Valladolid, on the Douro. Pop. 3786.

Tordil′la, a post-office of Atascosa co., Tex.

Toreau, Bayou, bī′oo to‵rō′, Louisiana, rises in Sabine parish, runs S.W., and enters the Sabine River.

Torella, to-rêl′lȧ, a town of Italy, in Avellino, 3 miles N.W. of Sant′ Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. 2617.

Torfeckan, a village of Ireland. See TERMONFECKAN.

Torgau, toR′gŏw, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe, 70 miles S.S.W. of Berlin. Pop. 10,727. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of woollen cloth, hosiery, and leather. Frederick the Great took it after defeating the Austrians on the 23d of November, 1760.

Torgelow, toR′ghẹh-lov‵, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, N.W. of Stettin, on the Ucker. Pop. 1888.

Torget, toR′ghẹt, a small island of Norway, off the S.W. coast of Nordland, about lat. 65° 30′ N. Its most remarkable feature is the mountain of Torghattan, which seems to rise almost perpendicularly from the water to a height estimated at more than 2000 feet, terminates in a deep cleft, forming the basin of a small lake, and is perforated near the centre by a cavern 6000 feet long and 600 feet high.

Torigny, or **Thorigny,** to‵reen‵yee′ (anc. *Torigneium*), a town of France, in Manche, 9 miles S.E. of Saint-Lô. Pop. 1967.

Torino, to-ree′no, or **Turino,** too-ree′no, a town of Italy, in Chieti, 10 miles N.W. of Il Vasto. Pop. 3573.

Torino, a city of Italy. See TURIN.

Toriore, tor′e-ōr, a town of India, district and 33 miles N.N.W. of Trichinopoly. Pop. 6716.

Toritto, to-rit′to, a town of Italy, in Bari, 15 miles N.N.E. of Altamura. Pop. 5523.

Torjok, a town of Russia. See TORZHOK.

Tormes, toR′mês, a river of Spain, rises in the sierras which divide Estremadura from Old Castile, flows N., past Alba de Tormes and Salamanca, and joins the Douro on the left. Length, 150 miles. Many battles were fought on its banks between the French and Spaniards, from 1808 to 1814.

Torna, toR′nŏh‵, written also **Turnya,** a county in Hungary, bounded N. by Zips. Area, 229 square miles. Pop. 23,176.

Torna, a town of Hungary, capital of the above county, 18 miles W.S.W. of Kaschau. Pop. 1306.

Torna′do, a post-office of Door co., Wis.

Tornavacas, toR-nȧ-vȧ′kȧs, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province and 23 miles N.N.E. of Caceres.

Torneå, tor′ne-ō, sometimes written **Torneo,** a river of Lapland, separates the Swedish and Russian dominions, and enters the head of the Gulf of Bothnia at Torneå, after a S.S.E. course of 230 miles. It is rapid, and in it is the fine cataract of Julhae. It gives name to the N. part of Swedish Lappmark.

Torneå, a town of Finland, on the Torneå, at its mouth in the head of the Gulf of Bothnia. Lat. 65° 50′ 8″ N.; lon. 24° 14′ E. It has an active trade in stockfish, reindeer skins, furs, iron, planks, tar, butter, hemp, quills, and pickled salmon. Here, in 1736, the French Academicians made measurements to ascertain the figure of the earth. Torneå was ceded with Finland to Russia in 1810. Pop. 892.

Torneå, Öfver, öf′vêr toR′ne-ō (*i.e.*, "Upper Torneå"), a place on the Swedish side of the Torneå River, about 30 miles N.N.W. of Torneå.

To′ro, a small island of the Mediterranean, off the S.W. coast of the island of Sardinia.

To‵ro′, a river of Mongolia, joins the Nonni, an affluent of the Soongaree, after an E. course of 250 miles.

To′ro, a town of Italy, province and 7 miles E.N.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 2352.

Toro, to′ro, a town of Spain, province of Zamora, on the Douro, 29 miles N.N.E. of Salamanca. Pop. 8430. It is enclosed by old walls, and has an old palace or alcazar, and manufactures of coarse woollen and linen cloths, brandy, and leather.

Toro, BOCA DEL, bo′kȧ dêl to′ro (*i.e.*, "bull's mouth"), in Central America, one of the straits by which the lagoon of Chiriqui communicates with the Caribbean Sea.

Torok Becse, tö‵rök′ bȧ′chȧ‵, a town of Hungary, co. of Torontal, on the Theiss, 47 miles S. of Szegedin. P. 7193.

Török Kanisa, tö‵rök′ kŏh‵nee′shŏh‵, a town of Hungary, co. of Torontal, on the left bank of the Theiss, 15 miles S. of Szegedin. Pop. 2229.

Török, Szent Miklos. See SZENT MIKLOS TÖRÖK.

Toronaicus Sinus. See CASSANDRA.

Torontal, to‵ron‵tȧl′, a county of Hungary, in the Banat, bounded E. by Temesvar. Area, 3650 square miles. Pop. 545,503. Chief town, Pancsova.

Toron′to (formerly **York**), capital of Ontario, and one of the most flourishing cities in the Dominion, is situated on a circular bay, on the N.W. shore of Lake Ontario, in York co., 333 miles W.S.W. of Montreal, 161 miles from Kingston, and 39 miles N. by E. of Hamilton. Lat. 43° 49′ 4″ N.; lon. 79° 71′ 5″ W. Mean temperature of the year, 44.4°; winter, 26.4°; summer, 63.8° Fahr. The site of the town rises gently from the water, the streets generally crossing each other at right angles. The city generally is built of a light-colored brick, and the public buildings are substantial in workmanship, and some of them beautiful in architectural design. Toronto is the seat of law and provincial government, and the head-quarters of the educational department of Ontario. The principal buildings in connection with these are Osgoode Hall, a fine structure, containing all the superior law courts of the province; the parliament buildings, with handsome legislative chamber and well-equipped offices; the lieutenant-governor's residence, a princely mansion; the normal-school buildings, containing offices of the council of public instruction; 2 model schools, a model grammar-school and educational museum, and several common and grammar-schools. Here also is the University of Toronto, with a fine building, reckoned second to none in the Dominion as a seat of learning. It is situated at the W. side of the Queen's Park, a noble public ground, in the centre of which is a fine bronze statue of Queen Victoria, also a monument erected in honor of those volunteers who sacrificed their lives during the first attempted invasion of Canada by the Fenians. Other educational institutions are Trinity College (Episcopal), Knox College (Presbyterian), and the Upper Canada College, an extensive range of buildings, occupied by a grammar-school for boys. There are 2 schools of medicine in Toronto; also an ably-conducted veterinary college. Among the public institutions there may be enumerated the lunatic asylum, the Crystal Palace, for holding the provincial agricultural exhibitions, the Boys' Home, the Girls' Home, the House of Providence, the Protestant Orphans' Home, the custom-house, the government school of technology, and the new post-office. Toronto also has several extensive iron-foundries and engineering establishments, railway-car-building shops, rolling-mills, several breweries and a mammoth distillery, carriage-factories, tanneries, soap-works, spice-mills, cabinet-factories, car-wheel works, machine-shops of all kinds, pork-packing establishments, sewing-machine-, sash- and door-, and boot- and shoe-factories on an extensive scale, besides many other varieties of manufacture. There are 13 banks represented in the city, 6 of which have their head offices here. Toronto contains a synagogue, about 47 churches (of which 11 are Church of England, 5 Church of Rome, 6 Wesleyan Methodist, 8 Presbyterian, &c.), the St. Lawrence and Music Halls, and a mechanics' institute, with class-rooms, reading-room, and library. Forty-two newspapers and periodicals are published in Toronto, viz., 4 daily, 15 weekly, 5 semi-monthly, 15 monthly, 1 quarterly, and 2 annually. The city is well supplied with water, is lighted with gas, and has an efficient fire-brigade. Lines of steamers run daily during the season of navigation to all the lake ports and ports on the river St. Lawrence; and 5 lines of railways run through the city,—the Grand Trunk, Great Western, Northern, Toronto & Nipissing, and Toronto, Grey & Bruce. Pop. in 1817, 1200; in 1830, 1677; in 1842, 15,336; in 1852, 50,763; in 1861, 44,821; and in 1871, 56,092. Toronto was founded by Governor Simcoe in 1794. Parliament buildings were erected, and the legislature assembled there for the first time in 1797. In 1813 it was captured by the Americans under General Pike, who was killed in storming the fort, but it was held only a few days. Since that period the place has made steady progress. In 1834 it was incorporated a city, and its name changed from York to Toronto.

Toron′to, a station in Jefferson co., Ark., on the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railroad, 17 miles E.S.E. of Pine Bluff.

Toronto, a post-hamlet of Vermilion co., Ind., about 25 miles N. of Terre Haute.

Toronto, a post-village in Liberty township, Clinton co., Iowa, on the Wapsipinicon River and the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, 37 miles N.N.W. of Davenport. It has 2 churches, a public hall, a flour-mill, and a graded school.

Toronto, a post-village in Toronto township, Woodson co., Kansas, on the Verdigris River, 30 miles W. of Humboldt, and about 32 miles S. by W. of Burlington. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 393.

Toronto, a post-hamlet of Camden co., Mo., 14 miles N. of Richland Station. It has a church.

Toropa, to-ro′på, a river of Russia, issues from a small lake among the Valdai Hills, in the N.E. part of the government of Pskov, flows S.S.W., and joins the Düna on the frontier of Vitebsk. Total course, 70 miles.

Toropetz, to′ro-pêts‵, a town of Russia, government of Pskov, on the Toropa, 50 miles S.S.E. of Kholm. P. 4989.

Torpatum, a town of Russia. See DORPAT.

Torphichen, tor-fiK′ẹn, a village of Scotland, co. and 4 miles S.S.W. of Linlithgow, was formerly a place of importance. Pop. 406.

Torquay, tor-kee′, a town, chapelry, and favorite watering-place of England, co. of Devon, picturesquely seated on the shore of a cove of Torbay, on its N. side, with a station on the South Devon Railway, 18½ miles S. of Exeter. It consists chiefly of handsome villas and terraces, interspersed with lodging-houses, occupying successive ranges on a steep slope down to its quay, and has excellent hotels, a news-room, library, and other appliances of a watering-place, with some very superior schools, a mechanics' institute, bank, &c. Being well sheltered, it is peculiarly adapted for delicate invalids. It has a good harbor, some timber-trade, a share in the Newfoundland fishery, regular steam communication with Portsmouth and Plymouth, and well-supplied markets. Pop. 21,657.

Torquemada, toR-kå-må′Då, a town of Spain, province and 12 miles N.E. of Palencia, on the Pisuerga, here crossed by a bridge of 26 arches. Pop. 2840. It has distilleries, and manufactures of wine-skins. Torquemada, the Inquisitor, was born here in 1420. TORQUEMADA appears to be a corruption of TORREQUEMADA (which see).

Torralba de Calatrava, toR-Rål′Bå då kå-lå-trå′vå, a town of Spain, 13 miles N.E. of Ciudad Real, with manufactures of blonde and thread-lace. Pop. 3977.

Tor′rance, a post-village of Grenada co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Grenada. It has an academy and 2 churches.

Torrão, toR-RŏWNg′, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 26 miles N.W. of Beja. Pop. 2088.

Torre, toR′Rå, an Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese word, signifying "tower" (from the Latin *Tur′ris*), and forming a part of many names in Southern Europe.

Torre, toR′Rå, a river of Italy, flows S.S.E., and joins the Isonzo 5 miles N.E. of Aquileja, Austria.

Torre, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, S.S.W. of the city of Catanzaro. It suffered greatly by the earthquake of 1783. Pop. 2036.

Torreblanca, toR‵Rå-blån′kå ("white tower"), a village of Spain, province and 24 miles N.E. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 2299.

Torre Campo, toR′Rå kåm′po, a town of Spain, province and 45 miles N.E. of Cordova. Pop. 2757.

Torrecilla de Alcañiz, toR-Rå-theel′yå då ål-kån-yeeth′, a town of Spain, province of Teruel, 70 miles from Saragossa.

Torrecilla de Cameros, toR-Rå-theel′yå då kå-må′-roce, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles S.S.W. of Logroño. Pop. 2000.

Torrecilla de la Orden, toR-Rå-theel′yå då lå oR′-dên, a town of Spain, in Leon, province and 18 miles S.S.W. of Valladolid. Pop. 1809.

Torrecuso, toR-Rå-koo′so, a town of Italy, province of Benevento, 20 miles N.N.W. of Avellino. Pop. 2019.

Torre de Don Miguel, toR′Rå då don me-ghêl′, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, 37 miles from Caceres.

Torre de Embarra. See TORREDEMBARRA.

Torre de Estaban Ambran, toR′Rå då ês-tå-Bån′ åm-brån′, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles N.W. of Toledo, with a church, court-house, and palace. Pop. 1638.

Torre dei Passeri, toR′Rå då pås-så′ree, a town of Italy, province of Teramo, on the Pescara, 13 miles S.W. of Chieti. Pop. 3236.

Torre de Juan Abad, toR′Rå då Hoo-ån′ å-BåD′, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province and 45 miles S.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 1372.

Torre del Campo, toR′Rå dêl kåm′po, a town of Spain, province and 4 miles W. of Jaen. It has broad paved streets, a square, in which stands a strong old castle, the ruins of an ancient castle, several old watch-towers, and abundant quarries of gypsum. Pop. 4364.

Torre del Greco, toR′Rå dêl grå′ko, a town of Italy, 7 miles S.E. of Naples, on the E. coast of the Bay of Naples, at the S.W. foot of Mount Vesuvius, and on the railway from Naples to Nocera. Pop. 18,950. It is well built of the lava which buried most part of the previous town in an eruption of Vesuvius on the 15th of June, 1794. It has many handsome villas with gardens, a collegiate church, convents, and an extensive hospital. Its vicinity is famous for wine and fruits.

Torre dell' Annunziata, toR′Rå dêl lån-noon-ze-å′tå, a town of Italy, province and 12 miles S.E. of Naples, at the S. foot of Mount Vesuvius, and on the railway from Nocera to Naples. Pop. 15,321. It is fortified, and has barracks, manufactures of arms, paper, and woollen fabrics, a fishery, and an active coasting-trade.

Torre delle Nocelle, toR′Rå dêl′lå no-chêl′lå, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 4 miles E.S.E. of Montefusco. Pop. 1713.

Torredembarra, toR‵Rå-dêm-baR′Rå, a small seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, province and 10 miles W.N.W. of Tarragona, on the Mediterranean, in lon. 1° 34′ E. It has an ancient castle and a hospital. Pop. 1817.

Torre de Moncorvo, toR′Rå då mon-koR′vo, a town of Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes, 11 miles E. of Anciaens.

Torre di Annibale, toR′Rå dee ån-ne-bå′lå ("tower of Hannibal"), a small port of Italy, on the E. coast of Cosenza. Here Hannibal embarked on finally quitting Italy.

Torre di Luserna, toR′Rå dee loo-sêR′nå, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 8 miles S. of Pinerolo. Pop. 3330.

Torre di Mare, toR′Rå dee må′rå, a village of Italy, in Basilicata, 24 miles S.S.E. of Matera, near the mouth of the Basiento in the Gulf of Taranto. It is supposed to be near the site of the ancient *Metopontus*.

Torre Don Jimeno (or **Ximeno**), toR′Rå don He-må′no, or **Torre Don Gimeno Tosiria,** toR′Rå don He-må′no to-see′re-å, a town of Spain, province and 12 miles S.W. of Jaen, near the Guadalquivir. It has paved and generally broad streets, several squares, an ancient dilapidated castle, 7 flour- and 20 oil-mills, productive salt-works, 5 manufactories of soft soap, and more than 500 hand-looms for fine linens, worked by women. Pop. 6777.

Torrejoncillo, toR‵Rå-Hon-theel′yo, a town of Spain, province and 21 miles from Caceres. It has a square with arcades, in which stands the prison and town house, and manufactures of brown cloths, hats, &c. Pop. 4734.

Torrejoncillo del Rey, toR‵Rå-Hon-theel′yo dêl rå, a village of Spain, province and 26 miles S.W. of Cuenca, on the right bank of the Giguela. It has a prison and town house in one handsome edifice. Pop. 1851.

Torre Laguna, toR′Rå lå-goo′nå, a town of Spain, province and 26 miles N.N.E. of Madrid. Pop. 2551.

Torrella, toR-Rêl′lå, a town of Italy, province and 3 miles E. of Avellino. Pop. 2617.

Torre Maggiore, toR′Rå måd-jo′rå, a town of Italy, province of Foggia, 5 miles W. of San Severo. Pop. 7238.

Torremanzanas, toR‵Rå-mån-thå′nås, a town of Spain, in Alicante, near Jijona. Pop. 860.

Torremilano, toR‵Rå-me-lå′no, now called **Dos Torres,** doce toR′Rês ("two towers"), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 38 miles N.N.E. of Cordova. Pop. 3008.

Torre Mocha, toR′Rå mo′chå, a town of Spain, province and 13 miles S.W. of Caceres. Pop. 1789.

Tor′rens, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 5 miles E. of Pittsburg.

Tor′rens, Lake, a large salt lake of South Australia, between lat. 28° and 32′ S. and lon. 136° 30′ and 140° 30′ E. It is from 15 to 20 miles across, and shallow; its E. and W. sides are bounded by highlands.

Torrente, toR-Rên′tå, a town of Spain, province and 6 miles N.W. of Valencia, on a small eminence beside a mountain-torrent. The houses are large, and the town is laid out into broad and comfortable streets and regular squares, in one of which stands a large tower, apparently of Saracenic construction. In the vicinity are some quarries of yellow marble which a moderate heat changes into red adorned with beautiful clouds. It has 2 flour-mills and 70 oil-mills. The natives of Torrente are remarkably thrifty and laborious, and supply Valencia with bread and other articles. Pop. 6092.

Torrenueva, toR‵Rå-nwå′vå (*i.e.*, "new tower"), a town of Spain, in New Castile, province and 32 miles S.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 2030.

Torre Pallavicina, toR′Rå pål-lå-ve-chee′nå, a village of Italy, province of Bergamo, 7 miles E.S.E. of Romano, near the Oglio. Pop. 1491.

Torrequemada, toR`Rå-kå-må'Då, a village of Spain, province and 12 miles from Caceres.

Torres, toR'Rês, a town of Spain, province and 18 miles S.W. of Jaen. Pop. 2529.

Torre Santa Susanna, toR'Rå sån'tå soo-sån'nå, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 17 miles S.W. of Brindisi, with a convent, hospital, and almshouse. Pop. 2774.

Tor'resdale, a post-village in Philadelphia co., Pa., on the Delaware River, with a station on the Philadelphia & Trenton Railroad, 15 miles E.N.E. of West Philadelphia. Here are several fine residences, a seminary, and a convent. Torresdale Post-Office is a branch of Philadelphia Post-Office.

Torres Novas, toR'Rês no'vås (*i.e.*, "new towers"), a walled town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 15 miles N.E. of Santarem. Pop. 6820. It is defended by a castle.

Tor'res Strait, in the East Seas, between Papua and Cape York, the N. extremity of Australia, lat. 9° 20′ to 10° 40′ N. and lon. 142° 30′ E., is about 80 miles across, and one maze of shoals, reefs, and islands, the principal of which are Prince of Wales, Mulgrave, and Banks' Islands. Torres discovered it in 1606.

Torres Vedras, toR'Rês vå'drås, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, on the Sizandro, 27 miles N.W. of Lisbon. Pop. 4135. It was celebrated in the Peninsular war for the lines of defence established by the Duke of Wellington in 1810 to resist the approach of the French.

Torretta, toR-Rêt'tå, a village of Italy, in Sicily, province of Palermo. Pop. 3284.

Torrevieja, toR`Rå-ve-å'Hå (*i.e.*, "old tower"), a seaport town of Spain, in Valencia, province and 23 miles S.S.W. of Alicante, on the Mediterranean, W. of Cape Cebera. Lat. 37° 58′ N.; lon. 0° 40′ W. The anchorage is good, but much exposed. There is an extensive and very productive salt lake in the neighborhood, the produce of which constitutes the chief export. Pop. 6653.

Tor'rey, a township of Yates co., N.Y. Pop. 1281.

Torrey's Peak, Colorado, a mountain about 10 miles W.S.W. of Georgetown. It has an altitude of 14,336 feet above the sea-level. Lat. 39° 38′ N.; lon. 105° 49′ W. It is only 3900 feet distant from Gray's Peak.

Torri, toR'Ree, a village of Italy, in Venetia, 18 miles N.W. of Verona, on the E. side of Lago di Garda.

Torrice, toR'Re-chå, a town of Italy, 3 miles E.S.E. of Frosinone.

Torricella, toR-Re-chêl'lå, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 22 miles E.S.E. of Chieti. Pop. 3157.

Torricella del Pizzo, toR-Re-chêl'lå dêl pit'so, a village of Northern Italy, province and S.E. of Cremona, near the Po. Pop. 1570.

Tor'ridge, a river of England, co. of Devon, flows past Torrington, and joins the Bristol Channel by an estuary common to it and the Taw. Length, 40 miles.

Torridon, Loch, Scotland. See LOCH TORRIDON.

Torriglia, toR-Reel'yå, a town of Italy, province and about 15 miles N.E. of Genoa, in the centre of an amphitheatre of hills among the Apennines. It has a handsome church with a lofty spire, a small convent, and an ancient tower, forming the only remains of a very strong castle which it once possessed. Pop. 4146.

Torrijos, toR-Ree'Hoce, a village of Spain, in New Castile, province and 16 miles W.S.W. of Toledo, in a damp valley, between the Tagus and a small range of hills. This much decayed place was once a walled town, and is still entered by 2 ancient gates. It has an ancient palace, a small hospital for the sick poor, a nunnery, and several oil- and flour-mills. Pop. 2599.

Torringford, tŏr-ring-fọrd, a post-hamlet in Torrington township, Litchfield co., Conn., about 24 miles W. by N. of Hartford.

Torrington, tor'ring-tọn, or **Great Torrington,** a town of England, co. of Devon, on a declivity on the right bank of the Torridge, 5½ miles S.S.E. of Bideford, and 30 miles N.W. of Exeter. Pop. 3529. It has 2 churches, several chapels, a blue-coat school, almshouses, and other charities. The inhabitants are principally employed in glove-making, agriculture, and trade.

Tor'rington, a hamlet in Torrington township, Litchfield co., Conn., on the Naugatuck River, about 28 miles W. by N. of Hartford, and 1½ miles W. of the Naugatuck Railroad, which intersects the township. The township contains the village of Wolcottville, and has 6 churches, and manufactures of woollen goods, hardware, plated goods, machinery, needles, &c. Pop. of the township, 2893.

Torrita, toR-Ree'tå, a town of Italy, province of Florence, 4 miles N.N.W. of Montepulciano. Pop. 4355.

Torroella de Montgri, toR-Ro-êl'yå då mont-gree', a town of Spain, province and 16 miles E.N.E. of Gerona, on the Ter, 4 miles from the Mediterranean, at the foot of a hill crowned by an ancient castle. Pop. 3330.

Torrox, or **Torroj,** toR-RoH' (anc. *Cavil'cum?*), a town of Spain, province and 25 miles E. of Malaga, on the Torrox, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 5423.

Torrubia del Campo, toR-Roo'Be-å dêl kåm'po, a village of Spain, in New Castile, province of Cuenca, and 50 miles S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 1354.

Tor'ry, a fishing village on the E. coast of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, on the Dee, opposite Aberdeen. Pop. 686.

Tor'ryburn, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 4 miles S.W. of Dunfermline. Pop. 338.

Torry Island, Ireland. See TORY ISLAND.

Tor'sa, an island off the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Argyle, E. of the islands of Seil and Luing.

Torshælla, a town of Sweden. See THORSHÄLLA.

Torshok, a town of Russia. See TORZHOK.

Tortoise Islands, Pacific Ocean. See GALAPAGOS.

Tortola, tor-to'lạ, one of the Virgin Islands, West Indies, belonging to Great Britain, in lat. 18° 24′ N. and lon. 64° 32′ W., between Virgin Gorda and St. John. Length, 12 miles; breadth, 4 miles. Pop. 6050. It consists mostly of a range of hills rising to 1600 feet in elevation, and in its N. part encircling a harbor, on the W. side of which is the town of Tortola. The island is very unhealthy. It exports sugar, molasses, rum, galls, and copper ore. Tortola has its governor, council, and legislative assembly. It became a British possession in 1666.

Tortoli, toR'to-le, a village of the island of Sardinia, 10 miles E.N.E. of Lanusei, near the gulf of the same name, on the E. coast. It is the see of a bishop, and has a convent, and a trade in wine and cheese. Pop. 1694.

Tortona, toR-to'nå (anc. *Derto'na*), a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 14 miles E.S.E. of Alessandria, on the Scrivia, at the foot of a height crowned by a ruined fortress. Pop. 6785. It has a cathedral, and manufactures of silk and other fabrics, and an active trade in corn, wine, &c.

Tortoreto, toR-to-rå'to, a town of Italy, province and 22 miles N.E. of Teramo, near the Adriatic. Pop. 3243.

Tortorici, toR-to're-che, a town of Sicily, 12 miles S.W. of Patti. Pop. 2296.

Tortosa, toR-to'så (anc. *Derto'sa*), a town of Spain, province and 43 miles S.W. of Tarragona, on the Ebro, 22 miles from its mouth, here crossed by a bridge of boats. It is strongly fortified by walls and several outworks, is entered by 7 gates, and has a large cathedral, a bishop's palace, town hall, hospital, public granary, a college, and a palace. Its manufactures comprise oil, flour, soap, fine delft, cottons, leather, brandy, common earthenware, cordage, linens, wax-chandlery, glass, starch, and baskets, ropes, &c., of palm and esparto. It has an important trade in wheat, timber, wine, oil, wool, alum, silk, barilla, soda, charcoal, liquorice, tares, pitch, tar, firewood, jasper, fruits, &c., the river being navigable by vessels of 100 tons. This city was wrested from the Moors by Louis le Debonnaire in 811, but was soon recovered by them, and became a nest of pirates. Eugenius III. therefore proclaimed a crusade against it, and it was taken in 1148. In 1149 the Moors made a desperate effort to regain possession of the city, but were defeated, partly through the bravery of the women. Tortosa was taken in 1798 by the French. Near the town are jasper-quarries. Pop. 24,702.

Torto'sa (anc. *Orthosia?*), a seaport town of Syria, 30 miles N. of Tripoli. In the Middle Ages it was a fortress of importance, but its walls are now in ruins.

Törtsvar, töRts'vạR', or **Torzburg,** toRts'bŏŏRG, a village of Transylvania, with a castle near the Torzburg Pass into Wallachia, 20 miles S.W. of Kronstadt. P. 8932.

Tortuga, tor-too'gạ, an island of the West Indies, in the Caribbean Sea, 55 miles W. of Margarita, and belonging to Venezuela. Length, from E. to W., 15 miles; breadth, 8 miles. It produces salt.

Tortuga, an island off the N.W. coast of Hayti. Lat. 20° N.; lon. 72° 36′ W. Length, E. to W., 22 miles; breadth, 5 miles.

Tortuga, an island in the Gulf of California, 85 miles S. of the island of Tiburon.

Tortugas, an island of the West Indies, off the N.E. coast of Cuba, from which it is separated by a narrow channel called El Savirral. Length, from N.W. to S.E., 26 miles; breadth, about 6 miles. It forms the entrance to the harbor of Nuevitas.

Tortugas, Florida. See DRY TORTUGAS.

Tortura, toR-too'rå (the *Neph'ath* of Scripture), a maritime village of Palestine, 20 miles S.S.W. of Acre, on the Mediterranean, at the W. foot of Mount Carmel.

Torviscon, a town of Spain. See TORBISCON.

To'ry Creek, a post-office of Patrick co., Va.

To'ry (or **Tor'ry**) **Island,** an island off the N.W. coast of Ireland, co. of Donegal, 5 miles N.N.W. of Innisboffin, with a light-house in lat. 55° 5′ N.

Torzburg, a village of Transylvania. See TÖRTSVAR.

Torzhok, Torshok, or **Torjok,** toʀ-zhok', a town of Russia, government and 36 miles W.N.W. of Tver, on the Tvertsa. Lat. 57° 2′ N.; lon. 35° 3′ E. Pop. 12,910. The public edifices comprise a cathedral and many other churches, 2 convents, a government house, normal school, and orphan asylum. It is famous for a holy spring, visited by pilgrims. Its position on a navigable river, and on the road from Moscow to St. Petersburg, renders it of considerable commercial importance; and it has 3 large annual fairs, and extensive manufactures of leather, from which shoes, gloves, &c., are made: these, being embroidered with gold and silver, are exported in large quantities.

Tosa, a river of Italy. See TOCE.

Tosa, a province and populous town of Japan, in the S. part of the island of Shikoku.

Toscana, a country of Italy. See TUSCANY.

Toscanella, tos-kå-nël'lå (anc. *Tuscania*), a town of Italy, 23 miles N.N.E. of Civita Vecchia, on the right bank of the Marta. Pop. 3485. It is highly picturesque, is surrounded by fortifications, and has a cathedral of the eighth century. It was anciently a city of Etruria; in and around it are numerous Etruscan antiquities.

Toscolano, tos-ko-lå'no, a village of Italy, 20 miles N.E. of Brescia, on the W. side of Lago di Garda. It has paper- and oil-mills. Pop. 2620.

Toshlidscha, a town of Bosnia. See TASHLIDJE.

Tosia, to'see'å (anc. *Docea?*), a town of Asia Minor, 100 miles N.E. of Angora. It is stated to comprise 3000 Turkish and 50 Greek dwellings, with some fine minarets and old Christian edifices, and has a trade in morocco leather.

Tosna, tos'nå, a river of Russia, rises in the N.W. of the government of Novgorod, enters the government of Petersburg, flows N.N.W., and, after a course of about 60 miles, joins the Neva. It is much used for floating timber to the capital.

Töss, töss, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles N.E. of Zurich. It contains the remains of a celebrated convent, now used as a corn- and salt-magazine. The Zurichers were defeated here in 1292 by Duke Albrecht of Austria. Pop. 2416.

Tossa, tos'så, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles S. of Gerona, near a cape of the same name in the Mediterranean, at the foot of steep, lofty, and almost inaccessible heights. Pop. 2006.

Tost, tost, or **Toszek,** tos'sêk', a town of Prussian Silesia, 15 miles W. of Tarnowitz. Pop. 1775.

Tostakh, tos-tåκ', a river of Siberia, province of Yakootsk, joins the Yana, after a N.N.W. course of 200 miles.

Totalan, to-tå-lån', a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 6 miles E.N.E. of Malaga. Pop. 1158.

Totana, to-tå'nå, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 10 miles N.E. of Lorca. Pop. 6875. It has a handsome public fountain, and manufactures of linen, wax candles, earthenware, brandy, and saltpetre.

Tot'hill Fields, a district of England, within the city of Westminster, and containing a large county prison.

Totis, a town of Hungary. See DOTIS.

Totma, tot'må, a town of Russia, government and 110 miles N.E. of Vologda, on the Sookhona. Pop. 3315. It has a monastery which attracts many pilgrims, and near it are extensive salt-works.

Tot'ness, or **Tot'nes,** a town of England, co. of Devon, on the right bank of the Dart, 10 miles from its mouth in the English Channel, and across which it communicates by a bridge with its suburb Bridgetown, and on the South Devon Railway, 22 miles S.S.W. of Exeter. Pop. 4073. It consists chiefly of a long street, extending up a hill to its ruined castle. It is one of the most ancient towns in England, and many houses are ornamented with colonnades. Bridgetown is more modern. It has a handsome church, chapels, a grammar-school, a blue-coat school, a guild hall, council-house, assembly-rooms, a theatre, and an important trade in coal.

Tot'ness, a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, 8 miles from Stratford. Pop. 200.

To'to, a post-office of Starke co., Ind.

Totoia, one of the Feejee Islands. See TOTOUA.

Totomina, to-to-me'nå, a bay of Japan, island of Hondo, 90 miles S.W. of Tokio. Lat. 34° 40′ N.; lon. 138° 40′ E. The town of Soorooga is on this bay.

Totonicapan, to-to-ne-kå-pån', a town of Guatemala, 100 miles N.W. of the city of Guatemala. Pop. 12,000. It covers a large space, and has mineral springs and manufactures of woollen stuffs, wooden articles, and hardware.

Totorkan, Bulgaria. See TURTUKAI.

Totoua, to-too'å, or **Totoia,** to-toi'å, one of the Feejee Islands, South Pacific. Lat. 18° 56′ S.; lon. 180° W.

Tot'owa, Passaic co., N.J., is a part of the 2d ward of Paterson.

Tot'ten, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Ark., 12 miles from Mabelvale. It has 2 churches.

Tot'tenham, a town of England, co. of Middlesex, 5½ miles N.N.E. of St. Paul's, London, and intersected by the Eastern Counties Railway. It is almost continuous with suburbs of the metropolis, and has an old and ornamented church, various chapels, a grammar-school, a blue-coat school, almshouses, and other charities. Pop. 22,869.

Tot'tenham, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 17 miles W.S.W. of Bradford. It contains a grist-mill and 4 stores. Pop. 150.

Tot'tenville, a post-village on Staten Island, in Westfield township, Richmond co., N.Y., on Raritan Bay, at the S. end of Staten Island Sound, 25 miles S.S.W. of New York, and 1 mile E. of Perth Amboy. It is a terminus of the Staten Island Railroad, and is connected with Perth Amboy by a steam ferry. It has 2 churches and several ship-yards. Pop. 1571.

Tot'ty's Bend, a post-office of Hickman co., Tenn.

Touariks, or **Touaryks.** See TOOAREEKS.

Touarsois, a village of France. See THOUARSAIS.

Touat, an oasis of Central Africa. See TOOAT.

Toubouai. See TOOBOOAI.

Touchet, too'shet', a village of Walla Walla co., Washington, on the Walla Walla & Columbia River Railroad, 15 miles W. of Walla Walla.

Toucques, took, a river of France, departments of Orne and Calvados, rises near Le Merlérault, and, after a N. course of 55 miles, enters the English Channel 8 miles N.W. of Honfleur. Chief affluents, the Orbec and Calonne.

Toucy, too'see', a village of France, in Yonne, 13 miles W.S.W. of Auxerre. Pop. 1706.

Toudeny, a town of Africa. See TAUDENY.

Tougaloo, Tugaloo, too'gạ-loo', or **Tongaloo,** a post-office and station of Hinds co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 7 miles N.N.E. of Jackson. Here is a colored school called the Tougaloo University, which was organized in 1869 and has 13 instructors. The name of the post-office is Tongaloo, and that of the station Tugaloo.

Touggourt, a town of Africa. See TOOGGOORT.

Toughkenamon, tuf-ken'ạ-mọn, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., in New Garden township, on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, 39½ miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia. It has a chapel and a spoke-factory.

Toul, tool (anc. *Tul'lum*), a fortified town of France, department of Meurthe, capital of an arrondissement, on the left bank of the Moselle, and on the railway from Paris to Strasburg, 14 miles W. of Nancy. Lat. 48° 40′ N.; lon. 5° 5′ E. Pop. 9566. It has a Gothic cathedral, a communal college, cavalry and infantry barracks, an arsenal, and manufactures of lace, crockery, and hardware. Near it is a chalybeate spring.

Toula, a town and government of Russia. See TOOLA.

Toulinguet, Newfoundland. See TWILLINGATE.

Toulme, tool'mee, a station in Hancock co., Miss., on the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, 45 miles E.N.E. of New Orleans.

Toulon, too'lòɴᵍ', or **Toulon-sur-Mer,** too'lòɴᵍ'-süʀ-maiʀ (anc. *Te'lo-Mar'tius*), a seaport city and naval station of France, in the department of Var, admirably situated at the bottom of a deep double bay formed by the Mediterranean, 30 miles S.E. of Marseilles. Lat. of the observatory, 43° 7′ N.; lon. 5° 56′ E. Mean temperature of the year, 62.2°; winter, 48.5°; summer, 75.2° Fahr. Pop. in 1876, 70,509. It is built on an acclivity which rises gradually from the sea and terminates towards the N. in a range of lofty hills. In front of the bay is a projecting tongue of land, which nearly closes its entrance; along it, as well as the adjacent points, numerous forts have been erected. In like manner, on the land side the fortifications are of the most complete description. In the town itself the arsenal and other marine establishments are on a scale of almost unrivalled magnificence. The houses are generally well built, but the space occupied by them is small, and they are closely crowded together, without regularity, in narrow streets, or on small, insignificant squares. The only edifices not connected with the marine deserving of notice are the cathedral, the church of Notre-Dame, the church of St. Louis, and the hôtel-de-ville. The port is separated from the roadstead by moles which are hollow and bomb-proof, and lined by batteries *à-fleur-d'eau*. It consists of two divisions,—the Port-Marchand, or Darse-Vieille, on the E., appropriated to merchant-vessels, lined with a fine quay and handsome edifices, and the Port-Militaire, or Darse-Neuve, on the W., where are immense magazines and arsenals, ship-building docks, rope- and sail-works, and the convict prison. The trade, which is chiefly in corn, flour, salt provisions, wine, brandy, oil, capers, and fruit, has increased considerably since the occupation of Algiers. Toulon is the seat of a maritime prefecture and of a court of first resort and commerce, and possesses a second-class school of hydrography, a medical naval school, academy, communal college, botanic garden, museum of natural history, marine museum, and public library. Toulon was originally a Roman colony; it was taken by the Constable of Bourbon in 1524, and by Charles V. in 1536. The most memorable and disastrous event connected with it took place in 1793, when the British, to whom the Royalists had surrendered it, having been forced to retire after a siege in which Bonaparte gave the first decided proofs of his military genius, the Republicans gave up the town to pillage and massacre. At Toulon Bonaparte embarked in 1798, previous to his memorable campaign in Egypt.

Toulon, too'lŏn, a post-village, capital of Stark co., Ill., in Toulon township, on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, 37 miles N.N.W. of Peoria, and 11 miles S.E. of Galva. It has a court-house, 2 newspaper offices, a banking-house, a high school, 5 churches, a cheese-factory, and a woollen-mill. Pop. 904; in 1875, about 1400; of the township, 2060.

Toulon-sur-Arroux, too`lòNG'-süR-aR`ROO', a village of France, in Saône-et-Loire, on the Arroux, here crossed by a bridge of 13 arches, 18 miles N.N.W. of Charolles. It has a trade in corn, cattle, and wood. Pop. 1890.

Toulousain, too`loo`zâNG', an ancient district of France, belonged to the province of Languedoc, and is now included in the departments of Haute-Garonne and Tarn-et-Garonne. Toulouse was its capital.

Toulouse, or **Thoulouse,** too`looz' (anc. *Tolo'sa*), a city of France, capital of the department of Haute-Garonne, on the Garonne, the Canal du Midi, and a railway, 130 miles S.E. of Bordeaux, and 200 miles W. by N. of Marseilles. Lat. of observatory, 43° 36′ 47″ N.; lon. 1° 27′ 55″ E. Pop. in 1846, 71,895; in 1876, 131,642. It is situated chiefly on the right bank of the river, but partly also on an island in its channel; a handsome bridge across the river communicates with the large suburb of Saint-Cyprien. Its old walls have almost entirely disappeared. The town is mostly composed of clumsy antiquated houses of red brick, badly cemented with clay, and of a very gloomy aspect; the streets are narrow, winding, ill paved, and dirty. Several parts of the city have, however, a modern and handsome appearance. Among others may be mentioned the Place du Capitole, a large and well-built square, adorned with four fountains, one at each angle, and the chief place of bustle and traffic; and the Place La Fayette, a circus lined with regular mansions, and opening on the E. into a fine promenade, composed of three parallel alleys. The principal edifices are the hôtel-de-ville, near the centre of the town, in the square to which it gives its name, a large structure, adorned in front with eight columns of red marble, and including, in addition to the municipal buildings, a theatre in the left wing; a mediæval cathedral; the church of St. Sernin, the oldest and most perfect of the ecclesiastical edifices; the church of St. Taur, with a remarkable belfry; the church of the Jacobins; the picture-gallery; the museum, with a good collection of Gallic, Roman, and Gothic antiquities; the convent de l'Inquisition, an obscure edifice, remarkable only for the atrocities perpetrated within its precincts; and the *palais de justice*, in which the parliament of Toulouse used to hold its sittings, and said to have been founded in the time of Galba. Toulouse is the see of an archbishop, the seat of an appeal court and of courts of first resort and commerce, and possesses a chamber of commerce and exchange, a mint, a Protestant divinity hall, a diocesan seminary, faculties of law, science, and literature, a secondary school of medicine, a veterinary school, a school of artillery, an academy of "floral games," the most ancient in Europe, a national college, seminary, and normal school, a public library of 60,000 volumes, an observatory, an excellent botanic garden, an antiquarian society, and a national academy of sciences, inscriptions, and belles-lettres. A new university has been established here, but is not yet organized, in 1879.

The manufactures consist of woollen cloth and woollen covers, silk goods, vermicelli, starch, flannel, paper, scythes, machinery, hardware, chemicals, oil, coaches, wax candles, cutlery, stoneware, and porcelain. There are also numerous tanneries, both for common and morocco leather, a cannon-foundry, gunpowder- and tobacco-factories, dye-works, distilleries, and cotton-mills. Toulouse is the entrepôt for the commerce between the interior of France and Spain. Its trade is greatly favored by the situation of the city, and facilitated both by water and by railway communication. The chief articles are corn and flour, wine, brandy, colonial produce, iron and iron-wares, oil, soap, and feathers. Toulouse is a place of great antiquity, and rose to eminence under the Romans, who embellished it with a capitol, amphitheatre, and other edifices, of which vestiges still remain. In the beginning of the fifth century the Visigoths became its masters, and made it the capital of their kingdom, which it continued to be till 508, when Clovis gained possession of it. In 732 it was taken by the Saracens. Under Charlemagne it became the capital of Aquitaine. It was afterwards governed by independent counts, and in the eleventh century the Inquisition here consigned multitudes of Albigenses and Vaudois to the flames. The battle of Toulouse, in which Wellington defeated the French under Soult, was fought on the 10th of April, 1814.

Toultcha, a town of Roumania. See TOOLCHA.

Toumat, a river of Africa. See TOOMAT.

Toumen, a river of Corea. See TOOMEN.

Toumen, a town of Siberia. See TIOOMEN.

Toundja, a river of Roumelia. See TOONJA.

Toung-Hai. See CHINA SEA.

Toung-Kiang, a river of China. See TOONG-KIANG.

Toungoo, or **Taungu,** tŏwn-goo', written also **Tongho,** a town of British Burmah, capital of Toungoo district, 85 miles E. of Prome. Pop. 10,732.

Toungoo, a district of British Burmah, in the N. part of Tenasserim. Area, 6354 square miles. Capital, Toungoo. Pop. 86,166.

Toungouses, a people of Siberia. See TOONGOOSES.

Toungouska, three rivers of Siberia. See TOONGOOSKA.

Toung-Tao, an island of Japan. See FIGASI-SIMA.

Tou-Ping-Ling, China. See TOO-PING-LING.

Toura, a river of Siberia. See TOORA.

Touraine, too`rån', an old province of France, watered by the Loire, Cher, and Vienne Rivers, and now forming the greater part of the department of Indre-et-Loire.

Tourbout, a town of Persia. See TOORBOOT.

Tourchiz, a town of Persia. See TOORSHEEZ.

Tourcoing, tooR`kwâNG', a town of France, department of Nord, on the railway from Mouscron to Lille, 7½ miles N.E. of Lille. Pop. 33,013. It has a town hall, remains of an old château, a communal college, and extensive manufactures of cotton and worsted goods, camlets, plushes, muslins, silk and woollen fabrics, hosiery, machinery, soap, carpets, ticking, &c., with many dye-works.

Tour-d'Aigues, LA. See LA TOUR D'AIGUES.

Tour-d'Auvergne, LA. See LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE.

Tour-de-France, LA. See LA TOUR DE FRANCE.

Tour-de-Peil, LA. See LA TOUR DE PEIL.

Tourfan, Chinese Toorkistan. See TOORFAN.

Tourinnes-la-Grosse, too`reen'-lå-gross, a village of Belgium, in South Brabant, on the Nèthe, 21 miles E. of Brussels. Pop. 1192.

Tourinnes-les-Ourdons-Saint-Lambert-Libersart, too`reen' låz OOR`dòNG' sâNG lòM`baiR' lee`bêR`-saR', a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 24 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1498.

Tourinsk, Siberia. See TOORINSK.

Tourkhal, a town of Asia Minor. See TOORKHAL.

Tourlaville, tooR`lå`veel', a village of France, department of Manche, arrondissement of Cherbourg. Pop. 1852. It has stone-quarries and glass-works.

Tournaisis, tooR`nå`zee', an ancient district of Belgium, having Tournay for its capital. With the exception of a part belonging to West Flanders, it is now included in the province of Hainaut.

Tournay, tooR`nå' (Flem. *Doornik,* dōr'nik; anc. *Civ'itas Nervio'rum*), a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Scheldt, here crossed by several flying bridges, and which divides it into an old and a new town, at a railway junction, 27 miles N.W. of Mons. The extensive and celebrated fortifications have been demolished and their place turned into promenades. It consists in general of spacious streets and squares, lined by well-built houses. It has superb quays, finely planted so as to form excellent promenades. The principal edifices are the cathedral, a very ancient structure, of Romanesque and ogival architecture, with five pointed towers, a majestic interior, of which the choir is particularly admired, many interesting remains of antiquity, and some good paintings, among which is one of the Souls in Purgatory, by Rubens; 7 other churches, of which that of St. Brice, with the tomb of King Childeric adjoining, is the most deserving of notice; the ancient convent of St. Martin and its Gothic church, now used partly as a town house and partly as a museum, with a park and botanic garden adjoining; the belfry, a lofty tower in the market-place, supposed to have formed, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, the donjon of a castle; a large and imposing building in the Renaissance style, originally a cloth-hall, and now converted into the principal guard-house; and a concert-room, with a columnar façade supporting a dome. Tournay possesses courts of first resort and commerce, superior, primary, and other schools, a school of arts, an academy of design, painting, sculpture, and architecture, an episcopal seminary, a picture-gallery, a public library, an athenæum, a theatre, a deaf and dumb asylum, literary and musical societies, and several hospitals and similar benevolent institutions. The manufactures, which are extensive, consist of hosiery, carpets, porcelain, linen and cotton tissues, leather, liqueurs, &c. The trade, favored both by the railway and by the navigation of the Scheldt, includes, in addition to the manufactures, a large export of lime from quarries in the vicinity. Pop. 32,145.

Tourneppe, tooR`nĕpp′, a village of Belgium, in South Brabant, on an affluent of the Senne, 7 miles S. of Brussels. It has paper-mills. Pop. 3071.

Tournon, tooR`nòNG′, a town of France, in Ardèche, on the Rhone, here crossed by a fine suspension-bridge, 9 miles N.N.W. of Valence. Pop. 4947. It has a good quay on the Rhone, an old castle on a neighboring height, a *lycée* or college, silk-mills, and a brisk trade in Hermitage wines, woollen and silk fabrics, and timber.

Tournus, tooR`nüce′, a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, on the right bank of the Saône, 17 miles N. of Mâcon, on the railway from Paris to Lyons. Pop. 4412. It has a chamber of commerce, a communal college, and manufactures of leather, steam-engines, silks, and beet sugar.

Touron, a town of Anam. See TOORON.

Touroukhansk, Siberia. See TOOROOKHANSK.

Tours, tooR (anc. *Cæsarodu′num*, afterwards *Tu′rones*), a city of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, between the left bank of the Loire and the right bank of the Cher, and at the termini of railways from Paris, Bordeaux, and Nantes, 70 miles S.W. of Orleans. Lat. 47° 24′ N.; lon. 0° 42′ E. Pop. 48,325. Tours is situated at the extremity of a fine plain. The principal entrance is by a magnificent bridge (one of the finest in Europe) across the Loire. It is 1423 feet long, and consists of 15 arches. The bridge is continued by a fine street, which traverses the town throughout its whole length and constitutes its principal thoroughfare. The banks of the river are enclosed by a quay, lined with handsome houses and finely-planted promenades. A great part of the town is new, and many of the streets are spacious and elegant; but the older quarters are very indifferently built, and generally consist of narrow, irregular streets. The principal edifice is the cathedral. Its W. front consists of three lofty portals covered with florid ornaments, surmounted by a window of astonishing dimensions, and flanked by two domed towers 205 feet high. The interior, which is of the purest Gothic, and lighted by beautifully stained glass, is 256 feet in length and 85 feet in height. The other buildings deserving of notice are two towers, the one called the tower of St. Martin, or Horloge, from containing the principal clock, the other the tower of Charlemagne, because his queen Luitgarde was buried below it, and both remarkable as the only relics which the revolution of 1793 has left of the vast cathedral of St. Martin of Tours, after it had flourished for twelve centuries; the church of St. Julian, a pointed edifice of the thirteenth century; 2 circular and machicolated towers, enclosed within the cavalry barracks, forming part of the castle built by Henry II. of England; the church of St. Clement, a chaste and beautiful structure, with a fine portal, but now used as a corn-market; the archiepiscopal palace, regarded as one of the handsomest in the kingdom; the prefecture, with a public library and several remarkable manuscripts; a picture-gallery and museum of natural history; the town house, court-house, general hospital, and an elegant fountain of white marble.

The manufactures consist of silk stuffs, ribbons, broadcloth, serge, carpets, pottery, starch, and wax candles; the trade is in corn, wine, brandy, dried fruits, wax, hemp, wool, &c. Tours is the see of an archbishop, the seat of a court of first resort and of commerce, and possesses a chamber of commerce, a society of agriculture, science, art, and belles-lettres, a diocesan seminary, and a *lycée* or college. It early acquired considerable importance, and under the Romans became the capital of Lugdunensis III. In more modern times it had become famous for its silk-manufactures, and had a population of 80,000, when the revocation of the edict of Nantes inflicted a blow on its prosperity from which it has never recovered. Tours has become a favorite residence of the English, whose numbers within it have been estimated at 3000. In the neighborhood, about a mile W. of the town, is the castellated den of Plessis-les Tours, of which an admirable description is given by Scott in his "Quentin Durward." Louis XI. died here in 1483. The national powder-mills are in the vicinity.

Tourves, tooRv, a town of France, in Var, 19 miles N. of Toulon. Pop. 1977.

Tousley, tŏwz′le, a post-office of Jefferson co., Wis., 12 miles N.W. of Jefferson.

Toussaint (too′sȧnt) **Creek,** of Ohio, flows through Ottawa co. into Lake Erie.

Toutle, too′tẹl, or **Tootle,** a river of Washington, rises near the N.E. corner of Clarke co., flows westward, and enters the Cowlitz River in Cowlitz co.

Tou-Yan, a city of China. See TOO-YAN.

Touz-Goul, a lake, Chinese Empire. See TOOZ-GOOL.

Touzkourmaty, Koordistan. See TOOZKOORMATY.

Tovarnik, to-vaR-neek′, a town of Slavonia, co. of Syrmia, 12 miles S.S.E. of Vukovar. Pop. 2272.

Towaliga, tŏw-ạ-lī′gạ, a post-office of Butts co., Ga., about 44 miles S.S.E. of Atlanta.

Towaliga Creek, Georgia, rises in Henry co., runs southeastward through Monroe co., and enters the Ocmulgee River about 13 miles N.E. of Forsyth.

Tow`amen′sing, a township of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. 1209.

Towanda, to-wȯn′dạ, a post-village in Towanda township, McLean co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Bloomington. It has a graded school and 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 1235.

Towanda, a post-village in Towanda township, Butler co., Kansas, on Whitewater Creek, about 22 miles E.N.E. of Wichita, and 9 miles W. of El Dorado. Pop. of the township, 414.

Towanda, a handsome post-borough, capital of Bradford co., Pa., in Towanda township, on the W. bank of the Susquehanna River, and on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at the N. terminus of the State Line & Sullivan Railroad. By railroad it is 85 miles W.N.W. of Scranton, and 37 miles S.S.E. of Elmira, N.Y. It has a court-house, 7 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, and 3 or 4 newspaper offices. It has manufactures of furniture, mowing-machines, fanning-mills, &c. The Barclay Railroad extends from this place to the coal-mines at Barclay. Pop. 2696; of Towanda township, 916 additional.

Towanda Creek, Bradford co., Pa., runs nearly northeastward, and enters the North Branch of the Susquehanna River about 2 miles below Towanda.

Towash, to-wash′, a post-village of Hill co., Tex., on the Brazos River, about 115 miles N. by E. of Austin.

Towcester, tows′tẹr (anc. *Lactodu′rum*), a town of England, co. and 8 miles S.S.W. of Northampton, on the ancient Watling Street. Pop. 2465. It has a mediæval church, and manufactures of silks and bobbin-lace.

Tow′er, a post-office of Deer Lodge co., Montana.

Tow′er City, a post-village of Cass co., Dakota, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 40 miles W. of Fargo. It has a church, a newspaper office, and 4 stores.

Tower City, a post-village in Porter township, Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Lebanon & Tremont Railroad, 11 miles W.S.W. of Tremont. It has 3 churches. Pop. 358.

Tow′er Ham′lets, a parliamentary borough of England, co. of Middlesex, comprising all that part of the metropolis E. of the city of London and Finsbury, extending S. to the Thames, and consisting of the parishes of Shoreditch, Spitalfields, Bethnal Green, Limehouse, Poplar, &c. The borough contains the London and St. Katharine's docks, the mint, Trinity House, the London Hospital and numerous other charitable institutions, and the terminus of the East and Northeast Counties Railways. The Tower of London, whence its name, is at the S.W. extremity. This borough sends two members to the House of Commons. (See LONDON.) Pop. 391,790.

Tower Hill, a post-village in Tower Hill township, Shelby co., Ill., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, at its junction with the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 6½ miles E. of Pana, and 9 miles W. of Shelbyville. It has 2 churches, a money-order post-office, and a graded school. Here is a hill which commands an extensive view. Pop. of the township, 1176.

Tower Hill, a post-office of Delaware co., Iowa, about 22 miles N.W. of Anamosa.

Tower Hill, a post-hamlet of Appomattox co., Va., 14 miles N. of Appomattox Depot. Near it are 2 churches.

Tower Spring, a post-office of Lincoln co., Kansas.

Tow'erville, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Wis., 12 miles S. of Viroqua. It has a flour-mill and a store.

Tow Law, a town of England, co. and 10 miles W. of Durham. Pop. 4968.

Towlesville, tŏwlz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., 5 miles S.W. of Kanona. It has 2 churches.

Town Bluff, a post-hamlet of Tyler co., Tex., on the Neches River, about 100 miles direct N.E. of Houston.

Town Creek, Alabama, runs northward through Lawrence co., and enters the Tennessee River.

Town Creek, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ala., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 18 miles E. of Tuscumbia. It has 2 churches and a school-house.

Town Creek, a post-office of Gilmer co., Ga.

Town Creek, a post-township of Brunswick co., N.C., about 8 miles S.W. of Wilmington. It has forests of cypress and pine. Pop. 1780.

Town'er Lake, a post-office of Polk co., Iowa, 6 miles S.W. of Polk City.

Towner's, a post-village in Patterson township, Putnam co., N.Y., on the New York & Harlem Railroad, 59 miles N.N.E. of New York, and 1 mile from Croton Lake. It has 2 churches, a wagon-shop, &c. About 250 cans of milk are daily shipped here.

Townesville, tŏwnz'vĭl, or **Towns'ville,** a post-village in Townsville township, Granville co., N.C., about 52 miles N. of Raleigh. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 2187.

Town Hill, a post-hamlet of Luzerne co., Pa., about 22 miles W. by S. of Wilkesbarre. It has a church, a tannery, a flour-mill, &c.

Town House, a post-hamlet of Smyth co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad. It has 2 churches.

Town House Corners, a hamlet of Albany co., N.Y., 3 miles from West Troy. It has a church.

Town Line, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., on the W. line of Alden township, and on the Erie Railroad, 15 miles E. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches.

Town Line, a post-hamlet of Luzerne co., Pa., about 18 miles W. by S. of Wilkesbarre.

Town Point, a village and landing of Cecil co., Md., on Elk River, about 48 miles E.N.E. of Baltimore. It has several stores and boarding-houses. The Baltimore steamboats touch here daily. Pop. about 200.

Towns, a county in the N. part of Georgia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of about 200 square miles. It is drained by the Hiawassee River, which rises in it. The surface is partly mountainous, and mostly covered with forests. Indian corn, oats, grass, and live-stock are the staple products. Capital, Hiawassee. Valuation of real and personal estate, $406,326. Pop. in 1870, 2780, of whom 2779 were Americans.

Towns, a post-village of Telfair co., Ga., on the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, 86 miles S.S.E. of Macon. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, turpentine-works, &c.

Townsbury, tŏwnz'bẹr-e, a post-village in Hope township, Warren co., N.J., on Pequest Creek, 5 miles N.E. of Oxford. It has a church, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a distillery.

Towns'end, a post-village of New Castle co., Del., on the Delaware Railroad, at its junction with the Kent County Railroad, 29 miles S. by W. of Wilmington.

Townsend, or **Townsend Centre,** a post-village in Townsend township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Squannacook River, and on a branch of the Fitchburg Railroad, about 22 miles W. of Lowell, and 44 miles W.N.W. of Boston. It has 3 churches, a national bank, and several factories. The name of its post-office is Townsend. Pop. of the township, which contains Townsend Harbor and West Townsend, 2196.

Townsend, a post-office of Gage co., Neb.

Townsend, a post-hamlet of Schuyler co., N.Y., in Dix township, 5 miles S.S.W. of Watkins, and about 20 miles N. by W. of Elmira. It has 2 churches and a vinegar-factory.

Townsend, a township of Huron co., O. Pop. 1300.

Townsend, a post-township of Sandusky co., O., about 10 miles E. by N. of Fremont. It is bounded on the N. by Sandusky Bay, and intersected by the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad. Pop. 1290. See York.

Townsend Centre, a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, 2½ miles from Waterford. Pop. 100.

Towns'end Har'bor, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Townsend township, on the Squannacook River, and on the Peterborough & Shirley Branch Railroad, 43 miles W.N.W. of Boston. It has several mills.

Townsend Inlet, a post-hamlet of Cape May co., N.J., on or near the sea-coast, about 22 miles S.W. of Atlantic City.

Townsend Mills, a post-office of Gilmer co., W. Va.

Towns'endville, a post-hamlet of Seneca co., N.Y., about 32 miles N. of Elmira. It has 1 or 2 churches and a carriage-shop.

Town'sen Mills, a post-office of Lampasas co., Tex.

Townshend, tŏwnz'end, a post-village in Townshend township, Windham co., Vt., on West River, about 16 miles W.S.W. of Bellows Falls, and 30 miles E.N.E. of Bennington. It contains 2 churches, a steam saw-mill, a bobbin-factory, &c. Pop. of the township, 1171.

Town Site, a post-office of Otter Tail co., Minn.

Towns'ville, a post-office of Butler co., Ky.

Townsville, North Carolina. See Townesville.

Townsville, township, Granville co., N.C. P. 2187.

Townsville, or **Town'ville,** a post-borough in Steuben township, Crawford co., Pa., 12 miles W.N.W. of Titusville. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of carriages, oars, wooden bowls, and lumber. Pop. 280.

Towns'ville, a seaport town of Queensland, on Cleveland Bay, N.E. coast, about lat. 19° 15′ S. Pop. 2174.

Town'ville, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., S.C., 10 miles S. of Seneca.

Town-Yeth'olm, a village of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, on the left bank of Beaumont Water, across which it communicates with Kirk-Yetholm. See Yetholm.

Towsontown, tŏw'sọn-tŏwn, a post-village, capital of Baltimore co., Md., about 8 miles N. of Baltimore, and 2 miles E. of the Northern Central Railroad. It has 3 newspaper offices, 3 churches, a court-house, and a high school. It is a terminus of the York Road Railway. Pop. 900.

Tow'ton, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding, 2½ miles S. of Tadcaster. Here a great battle was fought between the houses of York and Lancaster in 1461.

To'wy, a river of South Wales, rises in the co. of Cardigan, flows mostly S.W. through Carmarthenshire, and joins Carmarthen Bay 8 miles S. of Carmarthen. Total course, 60 miles. It is navigable from the sea to Carmarthen for vessels of 200 tons' burden.

To'wyn, or **Ty'wyn,** a parish and village of North Wales, on its W. coast, co. of Merioneth, near Cardigan Bay, 10 miles S.S.W. of Barmouth. Pop. 3307, engaged in woollen-mills, slate-quarries, and lead- and copper-mines.

Tox'away, a river of Pickens co., S.C., is a small branch of the Kiowee.

Toxaway, a post-office of Oconee co., S.C., 11 miles S. of Walhalla.

Tox'teth Park, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, the N.E. quarter of the town of Liverpool. Pop. 91,912, mostly within the limits of Liverpool.

To'zer, a town of Tunis, on the W. side of Lake Al Sibkah (Lowdeah). It has a large trade in dates.

Traben, trâ'bẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government and 39 miles S.W. of Coblentz, at the foot of the Trabenberg, on the Moselle, opposite Trarbach.

Trabezh, or **Trabej,** trâ-bĕzh', written also **Trabesch,** a river of Russia, rises in the S.W. of the government of Chernigov, enters the government of Poltava, flows first S.S.W. to Pereslavl, then S.W., and joins the Dnieper on the left, after a course of about 90 miles.

Trabia, trâ-bee'â, a town of Italy, in Sicily, province of Palermo, on the sea, 20 miles by rail E.S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 4431.

Tra'bing City, a post-hamlet of Albany co., Wyoming, 200 miles from Medicine Bow.

Tracadie, trăk'ạ-dee', a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Antigonish, at the head of Pomquet Harbor, formed by St. George's Bay, 164 miles N.E. of Halifax. The harbor is capable of receiving vessels of any size, and timber and gypsum are exported. The Trappists have a monastery here, and there is also a convent. Pop. 1700.

Tracadie, a post-village in Gloucester co., New Brunswick, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 50 miles from Chatham. It has a hospital for lepers. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fishery. Pop. 1200.

Trace Creek, a post-office of Madison co., Mo.

Trace Fork, a post-office of Magoffin co., Ky.

Trace Fork, a post-office of Wayne co., W. Va.

Tra'cey, a station in Wabasha co., Minn., on the Midland Railroad, 22 miles W. of Wabasha.

Tracey's, a station of the Freehold & Jamesburg Railroad, 6½ miles N.W. of Freehold, N.J.

Tracey Station, a post-village in Sunbury co., New Brunswick, on the North Branch of Oromocto River, and on the European & North American Railroad, 3½ miles from Blissville. It has stores and saw-mills. Pop. 250.

Trachenberg, tråĸ'ẹn-bêʀɢ', or **Straburek,** strå'-boo-rêk', a town of Prussian Silesia, 26 miles N.N.W. of Breslau, capital of a principality, on the Bartsch. P. 3073.

Trachselwald, tråĸ'sẹl-ŵålt', a village of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles E.N.E. of Bern. Pop. 1671.

Track Rock, a post-office of Union co., Ga.

Tracy, San Joaquin co., Cal. See ELLIS.

Tra'cy, a hamlet of Huntingdon co., Ind., on the Wabash River, about 24 miles S.S.W. of Fort Wayne.

Tracy, a post-office of Marion co., Iowa, on the railroad between Albia and Knoxville, 19 miles N.W. of Albia.

Tracy, a post-office of Barren co., Ky.

Tracy, a post-village of Lyon co., Minn., on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 91 miles W. of St. Peter. It has a money-order post-office and 2 churches.

Tracy, a station of the Union Pacific Railroad, 37 miles E. by N. of Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Tracy City, a post-village, capital of Grundy co., Tenn., about 40 miles W.N.W. of Chattanooga, which is 80 miles distant by railroad. It is on a railroad which is 23 miles long and connects at Cowan with the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. It has valuable coal-mines, a newspaper office, 2 churches, and a foundry. Here are numerous coke-ovens, and the machine-shops and car-shops of the Tennessee Coal & Railroad Co., who employ about 500 men.

Tracy Creek, a post-hamlet in Vestal township, Broome co., N.Y., about 12 miles W.S.W. of Binghamton.

Tracy's Landing, a post-hamlet of Anne Arundel co., Md., on Chesapeake Bay, 18 miles S.W. of Annapolis.

Tracy Station, a post-village in Union township, La Porte co., Ind., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Chicago division), 62 miles E.S.E. of Chicago, and 12 miles S. of La Porte. It has 2 churches.

Tradate, trå-då'tå, a town of Italy, province and 11 miles S.W. of Como. Pop. 2579.

Trade, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Tenn., 40 miles S. by E. of Abingdon, Va. It has a church.

Trade City, a post-village in North Mahoning township, Indiana co., Pa., 22 miles N. of Indiana. It has a church and a wagon-shop.

Trade Lake, a post-hamlet of Burnett co., Wis., on an expansion of Trade River, 20 miles E. of Rush City, Minn. Pop. of township, 434.

Trader Cross Roads, post-office, Fayette co., Pa.

Trade River, a post-office of Burnett co., Wis.

Traders Hill, a post-village, capital of Charlton co., Ga., on St. Mary's River, about 44 miles S.W. of Brunswick. It has 2 churches.

Trader's Point, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ind., 3 miles from New Augusta Station, and about 13 miles N.W. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Trader's Point, a station of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, on the Missouri River, 6½ miles S. of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Tra'dersville, a post-hamlet of Madison co., O., about 28 miles W. of Columbus. It has a church.

Tradesville, trādz'vĭl, a hamlet of Edgecombe co., N.C., 8 miles from Tarborough.

Tradetown, a maritime settlement of Liberia, in West Africa, near the central point of the coast-line.

Tradewater, Kentucky. See DAWSON.

Tradewater (trād'wå'tẹr) **River,** Kentucky, drains parts of Caldwell and Hopkins cos., runs northwestward, and forms the boundary between Crittenden and Union cos. until it enters the Ohio River.

Trading Post, Kansas. See BLOOMING GROVE.

Tradok, a village, island of Borneo. See MONTRADOK.

Traer, trair, a post-village in Perry township, Tama co., Iowa, on the Pacific division of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 25 miles W. of Vinton. It has 2 banking-offices, a newspaper office, 2 churches, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 600.

Traetto, Italy. See TRAJETTO.

Trafalgar, Spain. See CAPE TRAFALGAR.

Trafalgar, Johnson co., Ind. See LIBERTY.

Traf'algar', or **Post'ville,** a post-village in Halton co., Ontario, 4 miles N.W. of Oakville. Pop. 100.

Traghan, trå'gån', a town of Africa, in Fezzan, 40 miles E. of Moorzook.

Tragurium, the ancient name of TRAU.

Trahiras, trå-ee'rås, a town of Brazil, province of Goyaz, on the river Trahiras, 15 miles from its confluence with the Maranhão.

Traiguera, trī-gå'rå, a town of Spain, in Castellon de la Plana, 9 miles N.W. of Benicarlo. Pop. 2154.

Trail Branch, a post-office of Madison co., N.C.

Trail Creek, township, Harrison co., Mo. Pop. 1085.

Traill, trāle, a county in the N.E. part of Dakota, is bounded on the E. by the Red River of the North. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. It is nearly all prairie. Capital, Caledonia.

Trail Ridge, a station in Bradford co., Fla., on the railroad between Fernandina and Gainesville, 34 miles S.W. of Jacksonville.

Trail Run, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., O., 29 miles S. by E. of Barnesville. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Traiskirchen, trīs'kēēʀĸ'ẹn, a town of Lower Austria, 15 miles S.S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 1506.

Trai'tor's (or **Verrader's,** fer-rå'dẹrs) **Island,** one of the Navigators' group, in the Pacific. Lat. 15° 57' S.; lon. 173° 58' W. It has an elevated surface and a fertile soil, and appears to be densely peopled.

Trajan, trå'yån', a town of Bulgaria, on the Osma, 23 miles S. of Loftscha.

Trajanopolis, European Turkey. See ORIKHOVA.

Trajanus Portus. See CIVITA VECCHIA.

Trajectum ad Mosam. See MAESTRICHT.

Trajectum ad Rhenum. See UTRECHT.

Trajectum Francorum. See FRANKFORT.

Trajetto, trå-yêt'to, or **Traetto,** trå'êt'to, a town of Italy, 8 miles N.E. of Gaeta, with 5 churches. Pop. 4093.

Tralee, trå-lee', a seaport town of Ireland, capital of the co. of Kerry, on the Lee, about 1 mile above the head of Tralee Bay, 59 miles W.N.W. of Cork. Pop. 9506. It is regularly and well built, lighted and cleaned, and is a rapidly-increasing and thriving town. The principal public edifices are a handsome church, 2 large chapels, a nunnery with a female school, several other schools, a county court-house, a hospital, lunatic asylum, infirmary, jail, barracks, workhouse, club-house, news-room, custom-house, and market-house. The port is the seat of a brisk trade in grain and flour. Vessels of 300 tons can discharge at the town by means of a ship-canal; large vessels anchor at Blennerville, 1 mile below, and at Samphire Islands, 6 miles W. It is the seat of county assizes and quarter sessions, and the head of a poor-law union. The borough sends one member to the House of Commons. In the vicinity is also a spa, a good deal resorted to by invalids.

Tralee Bay, in Ireland, immediately S. of the estuary of the Shannon, 15 miles in length, and 7 miles in breadth.

Tramaye, trå'må', a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 11 miles W. of Mâcon. Pop. 1028.

Tramelan, trå'mẹh-lån', or **Tremlingen,** trêm'-ling-ẹn, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 25 miles N.W. of Bern, near the source of the Birse. It consists of Upper and Lower Tramelan, and has manufactures of clocks, and particularly of a kind of horse-hair plait, much used by the female peasantry of the canton in their head-dress. Pop. 3289.

Tram'mel Creek, a post-office of Buchanan co., Va.

Tram'mel's Creek rises by several branches in Sumner co., Tenn., runs northward, and enters the Big Barren River in Kentucky, about 5 miles S.E. of Bowling Green.

Tramonti, trå-mon'tee, a town of Italy, province and 7 miles W. of Salerno. It consists of several scattered hamlets, and contains 14 churches, a monastery and nunnery, and several charitable establishments. Much charcoal is prepared here for the supply of Naples. Pop. 4823.

Tramore', a town and bathing-place of Ireland, co. and 6 miles S.S.W. of Waterford, on the N.W. side of Tramore Bay. Pop. 2011.

Tramutola, trå-moo'to-lå, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 23 miles S. of Potenza. Pop. 3804.

Tran, trån, **Tranhac,** trån'håk', and **Tranhang,** trån'hång', towns of Anam, in Tonquin, near the Chinese frontier.

Trancoso, trån-ko'so, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 26 miles E.N.E. of Viseu. Pop. 2551.

Trancoso, trån-ko'so, a maritime town of Brazil, province and 20 miles S. of Porto Seguro.

Tran'ent', a town of Scotland, co. of Haddington, on the North British Railway, 9½ miles E. of Edinburgh, and near the Firth of Forth. Pop. 2306.

Trani, trå'nee (anc. *Ture'num* or *Tranium ?*), a seaport town of Italy, province of Bari, on the Adriatic, 25 miles W.N.W. of Bari. Lat. 41° 17' N.; lon. 16° 26' E. Pop.

24,026. It is surrounded by a fosse and a wall, and is entered by 3 gates. The houses are tolerably well built, but the streets, with some exceptions, are narrow, winding, and badly paved. The principal edifices are the cathedral and the castle. There are, besides, 20 parish churches, a diocesan seminary, a theatre, and a female orphan asylum. The harbor, which is almost encircled by the town, once contained great depth of water, but has so much silted up that small vessels only can enter. It has considerable trade in oil, silk, wine, fruit, &c. Trani suffers much from excessive summer heats. Cotton is grown in the district, and partly manufactured into coarse goods. The town is an archbishop's see, and the seat of a superior civil court.

Tran′mere, a town of England, co. of Chester, forming a S. suburb of Birkenhead. Pop. 16,143.

Tranque, trån′kå, an island of South America, forming the entrance to a bay on the E. coast of the island of Chiloé. A range of hills, nowhere exceeding 300 feet in height, runs through it from N.W. to S.E. The inhabitants appear to be few in number.

Tranquebar, tran-kwe-bar′, a seaport town of India, on the Coromandel coast, in the delta of the Cavery, 140 miles S.W. of Madras. Lat. 11° N.; lon. 81° 54′ E. It stands between two arms of the river Cavery, and is surrounded by ramparts faced with masonry, and having at the S.E. angle the castle of Dansborg, with a light-house and the government offices. The town is neatly built, the houses being of European architecture. There are Protestant churches, a Portuguese chapel, and Danish, English, and Portuguese schools. The temperature commonly ranges between 70° and 100° Fahr., but the heat is moderated by sea-breezes. Some manufactures of coarse cottons and handkerchiefs, oil, soap, leather, and salt are carried on. Tranquebar belonged to Denmark till 1846, when it was ceded by purchase to England.

Tran‵quil′la, a post-office of Jones co., Ga., about 22 miles N. by E. of Macon.

Tranquil′lity, a post-office of Appanoose co., Iowa, 9 miles N.W. of Numa.

Tranquillity, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., in Greene township, 5 miles S.W. of Andover. It has a flour-mill and saw-mill.

Tranquillity, a post-hamlet of Adams co., O., about 40 miles S.W. of Chillicothe. It has a church and a steam saw-mill.

Transbaikalia, trans‵bī-kå′le-ạ (Russ. *Zabaikalskaiya,* zå-bī-kåls-kī′yå), a government of Russia, in Eastern Siberia, having Lake Baikal on the N.W. and Chinese Mongolia on the S. Area, 240,770 square miles. It is rich in mineral and pastoral resources. Chief town, Troitzkossavsk. Pop. 430,780.

Transcas′pian Territories, a district of Asiatic Russia, bounded W. by the Caspian, S. by Persia, and E. by Khiva. Its E. angle reaches the Aral Sea. It is mostly a desert steppe, inhabited by Toorkomans. Area, 125,795 square miles. Pop. 275,000.

Transcaucasia, trans-kaw-kā′she-ạ, properly that part of the Russian lieutenancy of the Caucasus which lies on the S. or Asiatic side of the main range of Caucasus. It includes the districts and governments of Chernomorsk, Sookhoom, Kootais, Tiflis, Sakatal, Erivan, Yelisavetpol, Bakoo, and Daghestan, though Daghestan and a part of Bakoo are on the Ciscaucasian side of the range, and to the above may be added the district of Kars, conquered from Turkey in 1877. Area, 91,384 square miles. Capital, Tiflis. Pop. 3,995,414.

Trans′fer, a station in Mahaska co., Iowa, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad and the Central Railroad, 8 miles S. of Oskaloosa.

Transfer, a station in Pottawattamie co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 1 mile W. of Council Bluffs.

Transfer, a post-hamlet in Pymatuning township, Mercer co., Pa., on the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad and the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 9 miles N.N.E. of Sharon, and 6 miles S. of Greenville. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 250.

Tran′sit, post-township, Sibley co., Minn. Pop. 442.

Transit, a post-office of Hamilton co., O., 12 miles N. of Cincinnati.

Transit Bridge, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., N.Y., on the Genesee River, 4 miles N. of Belvidere, and 8 miles N.N.W. of Belmont. It has a cheese-factory.

Tran′sitville, a post-village in Washington township, Tippecanoe co., Ind., on the Wabash Railroad, 8 miles E.N.E. of Lafayette. It has 2 churches. Pop. 205.

Transleithania, trans-lī-tå′ne-ạ (so named because the river Leytha forms a part of its W. boundary), a name applied to that part of Austro-Hungary which is under regal and not imperial government. It comprises the kingdom of Hungary (with Transylvania), the united kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, and the military frontier.

Transoxiana, Central Asia. See Bokhara.

Trans′padane Republic, a state formed in Italy by Napoleon in 1796 of part of Lombardy and Venetia. In 1797 it was incorporated with the Cisalpine Republic.

Transpa′rent Lake, Herkimer co., N.Y., is one of the sources of West Canada Creek. Length, 5 miles.

Trans Silicum, the Latin name of Trassilicò.

Transvaal, trans-vål′, an extensive province of South Africa, which formed an independent republic from 1840 to 1877, when it was annexed to the Cape Colony. Area, 112,000 square miles. It is a fertile region, bounded S. by the Vaal River, N. by the Limpopo, and E. by Zululand, from which it is in part separated by the Drakenberg Mountains. It is peopled mainly by Boers, a people of Dutch descent and language. The climate is temperate, and the country is rich in minerals. The principal native tribe is called Makatee. Chief town, Potchefstrom. Capital, Pretoria. Pop. 280,000.

Transylvania, tran-sil-vå′ne-ạ (Ger. *Siebenbürgen,* see′bȩn-büʀɢ‵ȩn, the "seven towns"; Hun. *Erdély Ország,* ĕʀ‵dail′ oʀ‵shåg′; Fr. *Transylvanie,* trŏɴᵒ‵sil‵vâ′nee′), a grand principality and formerly a separate crown-land and grand duchy attached to the Hungarian crown, into which it was fully merged in 1878, and now forms the S.E. portion of the empire of Austro-Hungary, bounded N. and W. by Hungary proper, S. and E. by Roumania, from which it is separated by the Carpathian Mountains, and N.E. by the Bukowina. Lat. 45° 12′ to 47° 43′ N.; lon. 22° 15′ to 26° 20′ E. Greatest length, from E. to W., 194 miles; greatest breadth, 165 miles. Area, 21,159 square miles. The surface is very much diversified, but generally mountainous; the Carpathian chain not only covers its S. and E. frontier, but sends out numerous ramifications, the most important of which, proceeding from E. to W., give more or less of that direction to its principal streams. The culminating points of the mountains are situated near the S. frontier. The whole surface belongs to the basin of the Danube, which receives a great part of its waters, but a little to the N. of the centre a branch of the Carpathians stretches across it from E. to W., and forms a secondary water-shed. All the country S. of it is drained by rivers which have a S.W. or W.S.W. direction and thus reach the Danube without many windings. The chief of these are the Aloota and the Maros, with its tributaries the Great and Little Kokel. But to the N. of the above water-shed the rivers, being barred by it, take first a W. and then a N. direction towards the Theiss, and hence the waters of the N. part of Transylvania do not reach the Danube before they have made the circuit of a great part of Hungary. The principal rivers by which the drainage is thus effected are the Szamos, by far the largest, the Kraszna, and the Körös.

The climate is very much modified by the diversity of surface, the higher districts having a severe winter, while, on the other hand, the summer heat of the lower grounds is at times extreme. But, on the whole, the air is healthy, the sky clear, and the temperature well adapted to bring all the more valuable plants of Central Europe to maturity.

In some of the loftier districts which almost border on the limits of perpetual snow, vegetation is confined within very narrow limits; but the lower altitudes are clothed with forests which furnish valuable timber. In all quarters apples, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, and peaches are to be had in abundance, and the culture of the vine is general. Notwithstanding the general ruggedness of the surface, there are many wide valleys and extensive plains admirably adapted to agriculture, and on these, in consequence of their natural fertility, rich harvests are reaped. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, maize, pulse, potatoes, fruits, tobacco, flax, hemp, saffron, and wine. The rearing of horses, sheep, and other live-stock is important. In the Szekler country is a breed of hardy ponies, and the horses elsewhere have been much improved. Buffaloes are used for field-labor; the bear, wolf, and an abundance of game roam in the forests, in which also great numbers of hogs are fed. The rivers are remarkably well supplied with fish. Bees are very numerous in a wild state, yielding large quantities of honey and wax.

The most remarkable mineral product is rock salt, a bed of which extends from Wallachia through Transylvania to Galicia, covering a space of 570 miles in length and from 60 to 80 miles in breadth. There are, besides, many salt springs. Gold, silver, iron, lead, copper, antimony, arsenic, mercury, alum, sulphur, nitre, and marble are among the chief mineral products. Crystals and fine pebbles, including garnets, chrysolites, amethysts, chalcedonies, agates, carnelians, and jaspers, are found. The manufactures, chiefly in the hands of the German inhabitants, consist principally of woollen cloth, flannel, and linen. Other manufactures, besides those connected with the working of the various metals and minerals, are paper, gunpowder, leather, porcelain- and earthen-ware, glass-, iron-, and copper-ware, furniture, and a great variety of articles in wood.

The trade is in a great measure confined to the natural produce of the country. The most important exports are salt, corn, cattle, horses, wax, honey, tobacco, wood, wool, swine, hides, skins, iron, and antimony. The imports, introduced chiefly by native merchants, consist of all kinds of manufactures, tissues, millinery, colonial produce, hats, glass, &c. The transit and commission trade is carried on by Armenians and Greeks. The Maros and Szamos Rivers serve as the chief routes for the conveyance of goods. The principal towns are connected by railways.

No country in the world has within so small a compass so great a variety of inhabitants. These comprise 14 distinct races, of which the principal are Hungarians, Szeklers, and Saxons; others are Wallachians, German colonists, Bulgarians, Armenians, Greeks, Russians, Poles, Jews, Gypsies, and Moravians. Arranged according to the forms of religion which they profess, there are Non-united Greeks, United Greeks, Calvinists, Lutherans, and Unitarians. The peasantry generally, especially those of the Greek church, are more depressed and ignorant than those of Hungary, except in the Saxonland in the S. The old constitution of Transylvania, aiming at the preservation of the ancient customs and rights of the principal races of the people, had a peculiarly complicated character. The chief old territorial division was into the land of the Hungarians, the land of the Szeklers, and the land of the Saxons; but since 1876 the whole country has been divided into counties on the Hungarian model.

Transylvania was known to the Romans under the name of *Dacia Consularis Mediterranea*, and was conquered by Trajan, who established a colony in it. Its name of Transylvania is from the Latin words *trans sylvas*, and was probably given it by the people who lived beyond its W. frontiers, and to whom it was rendered almost inaccessible by dense forests. Its German name of Siebenbürgen, or Seven Towns, is derived from its seven walled towns, which are supposed to have been originally built, and are still chiefly occupied, by Saxons. The Hungarian name Erdely is a derivative of and is equivalent to Woodland. After the fall of the Roman Empire the country was occupied successively by Goths, Huns, Alans, Slaves, Avars, and Hungarians. The last long retained possession of it and governed it. It has formed part of the Austrian dominions since 1699, and, from its proximity to Turkey and internal dissensions, its tranquillity has been repeatedly disturbed, but it has made considerable advances in population, civilization, and general prosperity. The country in 1848 and 1849 was the seat of protracted warfare. Pop. in 1870, 2,101,727.——Adj. and inhab. TRANSYLVANIAN, tran-sil-vå'ne-ạn. See HUNGARY.

Transylvania, tran-sil-va'ne-ạ, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 260 square miles. It is drained by the French Broad River. The surface is mountainous, and mostly covered with forests of the oak, chestnut, hickory, and other trees. The southern part of this county is adjacent to the Blue Ridge. Maize, grass, pork, and cattle are the staple products. Capital, Brevard. Valuation of real and personal estate, $751,956. Pop. in 1870, 3536, of whom 3535 were Americans.

Transylvania, a landing of East Carroll parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 40 miles above Vicksburg.

Tran'ter's Creek, North Carolina, runs nearly southward in Pitt co., and enters the Tar River about 3 miles above Washington.

Trapani, trå'på-ne (anc. *Drep'anum :* Gr. Δρέπανον), a fortified seaport town of Sicily, on the W. side of the island, 46 miles W. of Palermo. Lat. 38° 2′ N.; lon. 12° 31′ E. It has a castle, senatorial palace, cathedral, and several convents, 2 hospitals, a college, and 2 seminaries. The harbor is good, and defended by 2 forts, one on the mainland and another on the island of Columbara, on which also a light-house has been erected. The trade is considerable. The exports comprise salt, coral, soda, alabaster vases, statues, and gems. The principal manufactures are shell-work, and articles in coral, ivory, and alabaster. The tunny-fishery is actively carried on. Trapani, being the capital of the province, is the residence of its chief authorities, and the seat of a high criminal and civil court. A short distance E.N.E. of the town is Monte San Giuliano, the ancient Eryx, one of the loftiest in Sicily. Pop. 26,914. The ancient town was early occupied by the Carthaginians, and was the scene of a celebrated sea-fight (B.C. 237) between the Roman and Carthaginian fleets. The name Drepanum signifies a "sickle," and was given in allusion to the shape of the tongue of land on which the town is built.

Trapano, Roumelia. See CAPE DREPANO.

Trapezus, or **Trapezunt.** See TREBIZOND.

Trap Hill, a post-hamlet of Wilkes co., N.C., in Trap Hill township, 50 miles N. of Statesville. It has a church and an academy. Pop. of the township, 972.

Trap Hill, a hamlet of Raleigh co., W. Va., 24 miles W. of Quinnimont. It has a church. Here is Coal River Marshes Post-Office.

Trapp, a post-office of Loudoun co., Va.

Trapp, a post-hamlet of Marathon co., Wis., 9 miles N. of Wausau. It has a large saw-mill.

Trappe, trap, a post-village of Talbot co., Md., 8 or 9 miles S. of Easton, and about 8 miles N. by E. of Cambridge. It has 4 churches and a high school. Pop. 272.

Trappe, a post-village in Upper Providence township, Montgomery co., Pa., 10 miles W.N.W. of Norristown, and about 2 miles from Collegeville Station. It has 2 churches, a collegiate institute, and a carriage-shop.

Trap'per's Grove, a post-office of Dawson co., Neb.

Trarbach, traʀ'båᴋ, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 36 miles S.W. of Coblentz, on the Moselle. Pop. 1794.

Trasen, trå'zẹn, a river of Lower Austria, descends from the N. slope of the Trasenberg, near the frontiers of Styria, and joins the Danube after a very circuitous course of nearly 55 miles.

Trasenhofen, Austria. See DRASENHOFEN.

Trasimenus Lacus, or **Trasimeno Lago.** See LAKE OF PERUGIA.

Trask, a post-office of Grant co., Ind., on the Mississinewa River.

Trask'ville, a village of Worcester co., Mass., in the city of Fitchburg.

Trask'wood, a post-village of Saline co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 31 miles S.W. of Little Rock. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

Tras-os-Montes, tråˢ-oce-mon'tês ("beyond the mountains"), a province of Portugal, in the N., having N. and E. Spain, S. the province of Beira, and W. Minho. Area, 4289 square miles. Pop. 374,837. The Douro forms all its S. and most of its E. border; the other principal rivers are its affluents the Tamega and Sabor. Surface mostly mountainous, but it contains many fertile valleys, and the banks of the Douro are famous for the production of port wines. Cattle-rearing is important. Silk and woollen fabrics, and linen thread, are the chief manufactured products. Principal towns, Bragança, Villareal, Torre de Moncorvo, and Miranda-do-Douro.

Trassilico, tråṣ-see'le-ko (L. *Trans Silicum*), a town of Italy, near Massa, in Massa e Carrara. Pop. 2292.

Trau, trŏw (anc. *Tragu'rium*), a seaport town of Dalmatia, 10 miles W. of Spalato, on an islet in the Adriatic, between the island of Bua and the mainland, and connected with both by bridges. Pop. 4650, who cultivate the vine, olives, and figs.

Traun, trŏwn, a river of Upper Austria, after a N.W. course of 100 miles, joins the Danube 4 miles S.E. of Lintz. It flows through the small lakes of Hallstadt and Traun. It is celebrated for its trout. The lake of TRAUN, or GMÜNDEN SEE, g'münd'ẹn så, an expansion of the river Traun, is 8 miles long and 2 miles broad.

Traunstein, trŏwn'stīne, a town of Upper Bavaria, 19 miles W.N.W. of Salzburg. Pop. 3972.

Traunsteinberg, trŏwn-stīn'bêʀɢˋ, a mountain in Austria, on the E. side of Lake Traun, is 5470 feet high.

Trautenau, trŏw'tẹh-nŏwˋ, written also **Trutnow,** a town of Bohemia, 25 miles N.N.E. of Königgrätz, on the right bank of the Aupa. Pop. 8297. It is the centre of the linen-manufacture of the Riesen-Gebirge.

Travagliato, trå-vål-yå'to, a village of Northern Italy, province and W.S.W. of Brescia. Pop. 3002.

Travancore, travˋạn-kōr', a state at the S. extremity of India, tributary to the British, having W. and S. the Indian Ocean, and landward the Madras districts, Malabar, Coimbatoor, Madura, and Tinnevelly. Area, 6730 square miles. Surface mountainous in the E.; elsewhere varied with hill and dale, and well watered. The products comprise rice, almonds, cardamoms, pepper, and other spices, betel- and cocoa-nuts, tobacco, ivory, and beeswax. Property of all kinds, as in Canara, descends in the female line. The inhabitants are mostly Hindoos, but there are estimated to be 100,000 Syrian Christians, and in some communes Christian churches are much more numerous than pagodas and mosques. Principal towns, Trivandrum (the capital), Anjenga, and Quilon. Pop. 2,311,379.

Travancore, a town of the above state, 50 miles N.N.W. of Cape Comorin, but now in decay.

Trave, trå'vẹh (anc. *Chalusus ?*), a river of North Germany, in Prussia and Lubeck, flows E., and enters the Gulf of Lubeck (Baltic) at Travemünde, forming the lagoon Binnen-See. Total course, 50 miles.

Trav'eller's Re'pose', a post-hamlet of Pocahontas co., W. Va., on the Greenbrier River.

Traveller's Rest, a post-office of Coosa co., Ala., about 44 miles N. of Montgomery.

Traveller's Rest, a post-hamlet of Owsley co., Ky., 8 miles S.W. of Boonville.

Traveller's Rest, a post-hamlet of Greenville co., S.C., 10 miles N. of Greenville Court-House.

Travemünde, trå'vẹh-mün'dẹh (*i.e.*, "Travemouth"), a fortified town of North Germany, at the mouth of the Trave in the Baltic Sea, 9 miles N.E. of Lubeck. Pop. 1719.

Travers, trå'vaiʀ', a village of Switzerland, 13 miles W.S.W. of Neufchâtel. Pop. 1881. The Val-Travers, in which it stands, is highly picturesque.

Traverse, trav'ẹrss, a county in the W. part of Minnesota, bordering on Dakota, has an area of about 570 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Traverse and the river Bois de Sioux, and is traversed by the Mustinka River. The surface is nearly level. The soil is fertile. Timber is scarce here. The St. Paul & Pacific Railroad touches the N.E. corner of this county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $16,870. Pop. in 1870, 13; in 1875, 100.

Traverse, a township of Grand Traverse co., Mich. Pop. 1544.

Traverse, a township of Nicollet co., Minn. Pop. 570.

Traverse Bay. See GRAND TRAVERSE BAY.

Traverse City, a summer resort and the capital of Grand Traverse co., Mich., is situated in Traverse township, at the S. end and head of the W. arm of Grand Traverse Bay, 144 miles N. of Grand Rapids, and about 45 miles N.E. of Manistee. It has a good harbor, and is the N. terminus of a branch of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad. It contains 2 newspaper offices, a union school, 5 churches, a foundry, 2 large saw-mills, a flouring-mill, and a planing-mill. Lumber is its chief article of export. Steamboats ply between this port and the ports on Lake Michigan. Pop. about 1500.

Traverse Isles, several small islets in the river Ottawa, between Black Bay and Plantagenet.

Traverse, Lake, forms part of the boundary between Dakota and Minnesota. It washes the W. border of Traverse co., Minn., and is about 20 miles long and 3 miles wide. Its outlet is the Sioux Wood (or Bois de Sioux) River, which issues from the N. end of the lake. The surface of this lake is about 960 feet higher than the sea.

Traverse, Lake, Minnesota, an expansion of the Mississippi River, about 12 miles long and 4 miles wide, 10 miles W. of Lake Cass. Its surface is 1456 feet above the level of the sea. It is also called Pemidji Lake.

Traverse Road, a station in Newaygo co., Mich., on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 11 miles W.S.W. of Big Rapids.

Trav'is, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is intersected by the Colorado River, which runs southeastward, and is also drained by Union Creek. The surface is partly hilly, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil is fertile. Cotton, cattle, Indian corn, pork, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. This county is partly intersected by the International & Great Northern Railroad, and is connected with Houston by the Western division of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad. Capital, Austin, which is also the capital of the state. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,281,356. Pop. in 1870, 13,153, of whom 11,821 were Americans.

Travis, a hamlet in Harrison township, Wells co., Ind., on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Travis, Michigan, is a station on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 8 miles N. of Kalamazoo.

Travis, a post-hamlet of Austin co., Tex., about 10 miles S. of Brenham. It has 4 churches.

Travis Peak, a post-office of Travis co., Tex.

Trav'isville, a post-hamlet of Fentress co., Tenn., on Wolf River, 14 miles N. of Jamestown.

Travnik, tråv'nik' or tråv'neek', a town of Bosnia, on an affluent of the Bosna River, 45 miles N.W. of Bosna-Serai. Pop. 12,000, all Mohammedans, except a few Jews. The town is ill built. Chief edifice, an old citadel. It has a manufacture of sword-blades.

Traylorsville, trā'lọrz-vĭl, a post-office or hamlet of Henry co., Va., 40 miles W. of Danville.

Trazegnies, trå'zên'yee', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 19½ miles E. by N. of Mons. The castle of Trazegnies, in the vicinity, is a noble structure of the ninth century. Pop. 2010.

Treadha'ven Creek, in the E. part of Maryland, flows through Talbot co., and communicates with the mouth or estuary of the Choptank River. It is navigable at high tide to Easton, about 12 miles.

Treadwell, trĕd'wẹl, a post-village in Prescott co., Ontario, on the river Ottawa, 15 miles W. of L'Orignal.

Treasure (trĕzh'ŭr) **City,** a mining village of White Pine co., Nev., about 3 miles S.E. of Hamilton, and near the summit of Treasure Hill, at an elevation of about 9000 feet above the level of the sea. Here is a rich silver-mine.

Treasury Mountain, Colorado, a mountain of the Elk Range, in lat. 39° 1′ N., lon. 107° 6′ W. Its altitude is 13,200 feet above the sea-level. Silver is found here.

Treaty, treet'ẹ, a post-village of Wabash co., Ind., in Liberty township, on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, 5 miles S. of Wabash. It has a store, a saw-mill, and a warehouse.

Treaty (or **Petty's**) **Island,** an island in the Delaware River, opposite Philadelphia, belonging to New Jersey. Length, about 2 miles.

Trebbin, trĕb-been', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 15 miles S.S.E. of Potsdam, on the Berlin & Leipsic Railway. Pop. 2175.

Trebein's, tre-bīnz', a post-office of Greene co., O.

Trèbes, trĕb or tråb, a town of France, in Aude, 4 miles E. of Carcassonne, on the river Aude. Pop. 1400.

Trebia, trå'be-å, or **Trebbia,** trĕb'bê-å, a river of North Italy, rises on the N. side of the Apennines, 10 miles N.E. of Genoa, flows N.N.E. past Bobbio, and, after a rapid course of 55 miles, joins the Po on the right bank, 3 miles N.W. of Piacenza. On the adjacent plain, Hannibal defeated the Romans B.C. 218, and on June 19, 1799, the French, under Macdonald, were defeated by the Austro-Russian army under Suwarow.

Trebigne, trå-been'yå, or **Trebinje,** trå-bin'yå, a fortified town of Herzegovina, 52 miles S.S.E. of Mostar. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, and stated to have 10,000 inhabitants.

Trebitsch, trå'bitch, written also **Trzebiczke,** a walled town of Moravia, 18 miles S.E. of Iglau, on the Iglawa. Pop. 6084. It has a castle, and manufactures of woollens.

Trebitsch, a village of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 4 miles S.W. of Driesen.

Trebizond, trĕb'e-zond', written also **Tarabozan** (called by the Turks *Tarabesoon*, tạ-rå'be-soon'; anc. *Trap'ezus ;* Fr. *Trebizonde*, trå'bee'zôɴd'; Ger. *Trapezunt*, trå-pĕt-sŏŏnt'), an important fortified seaport city of Asiatic Turkey, capital of a vilayet of its own name, on the S.E. coast of the Black Sea, 120 miles N.W. of Erzroom. Lat. 41° 1′ N.; lon. 39° 46′ E. It stands on the slope of a hill facing the sea, and defended by a citadel on an adjacent height. Outside of the walls are several suburbs, in which are most of the Christian dwellings, with the principal bazaars and khans. The houses are mostly of one story, built of stone and lime and roofed with red tiles. The city has 18 mosques and about 20 Greek churches, and a fort on either side of a peninsula projecting into the Black Sea; but it possesses neither inns nor lodging-houses. Nearly all its mosques have been formerly Christian places of worship.

The principal articles of trade in the bazaars are alum and copper, brought from the mines in the interior, the copper being here manufactured into articles for domestic purposes. From its position, Trebizond is the natural entrepôt of the trade of Armenia and North Persia with Europe; and, owing to the establishment of steam navigation between Trebizond and Constantinople, its trade has received a remarkable extension. Its exports consist chiefly of silk, wool, tobacco, wax, galls, oil, opium, and other drugs; honey, butter, timber for ship-building, the produce of Asia Minor, and silk fabrics; Cashmere shawls, carpets, saffron, cotton, camel-skins, and specie. The imports comprise cotton goods, colonial produce, spices, and iron from Great Britain, hardwares and glass from Germany, wines from France, corn from Russia, fire-arms, tin, and salt, three-fourths of all which are destined for Persia. At this city

Xenophon and the Ten Thousand Greeks reached the sea in their memorable retreat. From 1203 until the subversion of the Eastern Empire, Trebizond was the capital of an independent dominion, extending from the Phasis to the Halys. Pop. estimated at 40,000, of whom about 30,000 are Mohammedans inhabiting the walled city.

Trebizond, or **Trebisond,** a vilayet of Turkish Armenia, extending along the coast of the Black Sea, between lat. 40° 30′ and 41° 30′ N. and lon. 38° and 42° E. The surface is mostly mountainous, and the coast-line, clothed with dense forests, rises to from 4000 to 5000 feet above the sea. Many tracts are highly fertile and well cultivated; and it produces large quantities of wheat, barley, and maize, with hemp, flax, tobacco, wool, honey, wax, fruits, charcoal, and timber, which, with some linen cloths, carpets, leather, soap, salted fish, wine, tar, and leeches, form the chief exports. Its E. part, called Lazistan, is destitute of towns, being inhabited by Lazes, a rude people, numbering about 50,000; but the greater part of Lazistan is now included in the Russian government of Kars. The principal towns are Trebizond, Keresoon, Tireboli, and Reezah, all on its coast.

Trebnitz, trĕb′nits, a town of Prussian Silesia, 15 miles N.N.E. of Breslau. Pop. 4744. It has manufactures of woollen cloths and linens, breweries, and a trade in fruits.

Trebowa, a town of Austria. See TRÜBAU.

Trebujena, or **Trebuxena,** trå-boo-ʜå′nå, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 26 miles N.N.E. of Cadiz. Pop. 3078.

Trebur, trå-booʀ′ (?), or **Tribur,** tree-booʀ′ (?) (anc. *Triburium*), a town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, on the Rhine, 12 miles W.N.W. of Darmstadt. Pop. 1774.

Tre-Castagne, trå-kås-tån′yå, a town of Sicily, 8 miles N.N.E. of Catania, on the S. slope of Mount Etna. Pop. 2957.

Trecate, trå-kå′tå, a town of Italy, 6 miles E.S.E. of Novara, near the Ticino. It has silk-factories. Pop. 5190.

Trecchina, trĕk-kee′nå, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 7 miles S. of Lagonegro.

Trecenta, trå-chen′tå, a town of Italy, province of Rovigo, and 15 miles W.S.W. of Rovigo. Pop. 4710.

Tred′egar, a town of England, co. of Monmouth, 16 miles N.W. of Newport; it is the capital of a populous district, famous for extensive coal-mines and iron-works. It has risen recently from an insignificant hamlet to a town with a population of 12,389. It has a church, Independent, Baptist, and Methodist chapels and schools, and its district is traversed by many branches of railway, by which, and by the Monmouthshire Canal, its iron and coal are exported.

Tredyf′frin, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. 1897.

Treene, trå′nẹh, a river of Prussia, rises in Sleswick, 3 miles S. of Flensburg, flows S.S.W., and joins the Eider at Friedrichstadt. Total course, about 40 miles.

Trees Point, a post-office of Charles City co., Va., on the Potomac, 7 miles S.E. of Charles City Court-House.

Treffurt, trĕf′fŏŏnt, a town of Prussian Saxony, 36 miles W.N.W. of Erfurt, on the Unstrut. Pop. 1865.

Tref-y-Clawdd, a town of Wales. See KNIGHTON.

Trega′ron, a town of Wales, co. of Cardigan, 10 miles N.E. of Lampeter. Pop. 1788.

Tre′go, a county in the W. central part of Kansas, has an area of 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Saline and Smoky Hill Rivers and Big Creek, all of which run eastward. The Saline River touches the N.W. and N.E. corners of the county, and between these points is only 2 or 3 miles from the N. boundary. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile, and underlaid by chalk and limestone. This county is intersected by the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Capital, Wa Keeney. Pop. in 1870, 166; in 1879, 1100.

Trego, a station of Trego co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 33 miles W.N.W. of Hays City.

Trego′ney, or **Trego′ny,** a town of England, co. of Cornwall, on the Fal, 11 miles N.E. of Falmouth. Pop. 745.

Tréguier, trå`ghe-å′, a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, at the confluence of the Jaudy and Guindy, 37 miles N.W. of Saint-Brieuc, and 5 miles from the English Channel. Pop. 3611. The port is well sheltered and deep. It has tanneries and oil-mills.

Treichler, trīk′lẹr, a station on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 27 miles W. of Easton, Pa.

Treichlersville, trīk′lẹrz-vĭl, a village in Hereford township, Berks co., Pa., 2 miles from Palm Station. It has 2 flour-mills and 2 saw-mills.

Treider-Aa, a river of Russia. See AA.

Treignac, trån`yåk′, a town of France, in Corrèze, on the Vézère, 18 miles N. of Tulle. Pop. 1772.

Treis, trīce, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 18 miles S.W. of Coblentz, on the Moselle, here joined by the Deim.

Treisa, a town of Germany. See TREYSA.

Treisam, trī′såm, a river of Baden, after a N.W. course of 30 miles, joins the Eltz 3 miles S. of Kenzingen.

Treishnish (treesh′nish) **Islands,** a cluster of small islets on the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Argyle, between the island of Mull and the island of Coll.

Treja, trå′yå, a town of Central Italy, 8 miles W. of Macerata. Pop. 2227; of commune, 9286.

Trelawny, England. See LOOE.

Trélon, trå`lôɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Nord, 8 miles S.E. of Avesnes. Pop. 2718.

Tremad′oc, a town of Wales, co. of Carnarvon, near the N. extremity of Cardigan Bay, 4 miles E.N.E. of Crickeith, and about 1 mile from Portmadoc.

Tremaine's (trē-mānz′) **Cor′ners,** a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Rodman township, 7 miles from Adams Centre.

Tremainsville, trē-mānz′vĭl, a station in Lucas co., O., on the Canada Southern Railroad, 7 miles N. of Toledo.

Tremblade, LA, lå trôɴ`blåd′, a town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 5 miles from the sea, and 4 miles S.S.W. of Marennes. It exports oysters to Bordeaux. Pop. 2568.

Trembowla, trĕm-bov′lå, a town of Austrian Galicia, 18 miles S.S.E. of Tarnopol. Pop. 5506.

Tremecen, a town of Algiers. See TLEMCEN.

Trémentines, trå`môɴᵍ`teen′, a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Evre, 11 miles S.E. of Beaupréau.

Tremessen, a town of Prussia. See TRSCHEMESNO.

Tremiti (trĕm′e-te or trå′me-te) **Isles** (anc. *Diome′-deæ In′sulæ*), a group of five islands in the Adriatic Sea, off the coast of Italy, province of Foggia. Lat. 42° 8′ N.; lon. 15° 30′ E. The largest, San Domino, is 4 miles in circumference. San Nicolo, 3 miles in circumference, has a town with a monastery. The best port is in the island of Caprara.

Tremles, trem′lĕs, written also **Tremlitz** and **Strimilow,** a town of Austria, in Bohemia, 29 miles S.E. of Tabor. Pop. 2630.

Tremley, trem′le, a station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey (New York & Long Branch division), 4 miles S.S.W. of Elizabethport, N.J.

Tremlingen, a village of Switzerland. See TRAMELAN.

Tremonia, a Latin name of DORTMUND.

Tre`mont′, a station in Cook co., Ill., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 9 miles S. of Chicago.

Tremont, a post-village of Tazewell co., Ill., in Tremont township, on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 9 miles E.S.E. of Pekin, and about 14 miles S.S.E. of Peoria. It has 5 churches. Pop. 437; of township, 1365.

Tremont, a post-village in Tremont township, Hancock co., Me., on the Atlantic Ocean and the S. coast of Mount Desert Island, about 25 miles E.S.E. of Castine. Tremont Post-Office is at Bass Harbor. The township presents picturesque scenery. Pop. of the township, 1822.

Tremont, a village in Wareham township, Plymouth co., Mass., and a station on the Cape Cod Railroad, at its junction with the Fairhaven Branch, 16 miles N.E. of New Bedford. It has a nail-factory. Here is West Wareham Post-Office.

Tremont, a post-office of Itawamba co., Miss., 12 miles E. of Fulton.

Tremont, a township of Buchanan co., Mo. Pop. 1106.

Tremont, a post-village of New York co., N.Y., on the New York & Harlem Railroad, about 10 miles N.N.E. of the City Hall at New York, and 1 mile S. of Fordham. It contains numerous fine residences. Pop. 2025. Tremont Post-Office is a branch of New York Post-Office.

Tremont, a post-village in German township, Clark co., O., 1 mile W. of Tremont Station, and 7 miles N. of Springfield. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a flour-mill. Pop. 218. Here is Tremont City Post-Office.

Tremont, a station of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, 6 miles N. of Springfield, O.

Tremont, a post-borough in Tremont township, Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Lebanon & Tremont Branch of the Reading Railroad, and on the Mount Eagle Branch Railroad, 31 miles N. of Lebanon, and about 14 miles W.S.W. of Pottsville. It is situated in a hilly region, which contains abundance of anthracite coal. It has a newspaper office, a national bank, 6 churches, and some iron-works. Pop. 1709; of the township, 754.

Tremont, a post-office of Cheatham co., Tenn.

Tremont, Jackson co., Wis. See HATFIELD.

Tremont, Kings co., Nova Scotia. See CANAAN ROAD.

Tremont Valley, a post-office of Calaveras co., Cal., 9 miles from Milton.

Tremp, trĕmp, a fortified town of Spain, in Catalonia, province and 38 miles N.W. of Lerida, on the Noguera-Pallaresa. Pop. 2189.

Trempealeau, trĕm′pa̤-lō, a small river of Wisconsin, rises in Jackson co., and runs westward through Trempealeau co. It next runs southward, and enters the Mississippi River about 5 miles below Winona. It is here bordered by picturesque scenery and bluffs about 550 feet high.

Trempealeau, a county in the W. part of Wisconsin, borders on Minnesota. Area, about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Black River, on the S.W. by the Mississippi, and is drained by the Trempealeau River and Buffalo and Beaver Creeks. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, Indian corn, and butter are the staple products. It is intersected by the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad and the La Crosse, Trempealeau & Prescott Railroad, a branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Capital, Galesville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,660,594. Pop. in 1870, 10,732; in 1875, 14,992.

Trempealeau, a post-village of Trempealeau co., Wis., in a township of the same name, on the Mississippi River, on the Minnesota division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 13 miles E.S.E. of Winona, about 20 miles above La Crosse, and 38 miles W. of Sparta. It is the principal market for the products of the county, which are shipped here in steamboats. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, a lumber-mill, a plough-factory, a public park, and a brewery, &c. Pop. of the township, 1678.

Trenchara (trĕn-chå′rå, or **Trinchera,** trin-chå′rå) **Peak,** a mountain of the Sangre de Cristo Range, in the S. part of Colorado, about 20 miles S.E. of Fort Garland, and near lat. 37° 18′ N. Altitude, 13,546 feet.

Trenchara (or **Trinchera**) **River,** Colorado, rises in the Rocky Mountains, runs nearly southwestward through Costilla co., and enters the Rio Grande in San Luis Park. It is perhaps 75 miles long.

Trenholm, tren′hōm, a post-village in Drummond co., Quebec, on the river St. Francis, 5 miles N. of Richmond. It has 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, and a woollen-mill. P. 150.

Trent, a river of England, through the centre of which it flows, ranking in importance immediately after the Thames and Severn. It rises in the moorlands of Staffordshire, near Burslem, flows through the cos. of Stafford, Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln, and joins the Ouse to form the Humber about 15 miles W. of Hull. Length, 140 miles. It is navigable from the Humber to Gainsborough for vessels of 200 tons' burden, and for barges as high as Burton. It is connected with all the rivers of Central England by canals, the principal of which is the Trent & Mersey Canal. The Trent is of high importance as a means of exporting the products of the manufacturing districts, coal from Derbyshire, and agricultural produce.

Trent (It. *Tren′to;* Ger. *Trient,* tre-ênt′; Fr. *Trente,* trôɴt; anc. *Triden′tum*), a city of Austria, in the Tyrol, on the left bank of the Adige, 13 miles by rail N.N.E. of Roveredo. Lat. 46° 8′ N.; lon. 15° 30′ E. Pop. 17,073. It has manufactures of silks, leather, glass, and tobacco, a traffic in corn, wine, iron, and other produce, and a large transit trade. It is surrounded by embattled walls, which, with its church-towers, palaces, and ruined castle, give it, when seen from a distance, a very imposing appearance. The houses are all in the Italian style, and the streets are for the most part wide and commodious. It is traversed by canals, and contains a handsome square with a beautiful marble fountain, an old Gothic castle of vast extent and picturesque appearance, but almost in ruins, a marble cathedral in the Byzantine style, 3 other churches, one of which, Santa Maria Maggiore, a modernized building of red marble, is interesting as the place where the Council of Trent held its sittings (1545–1563), 2 episcopal palaces, a court-house, a town house, a theatre, elegant private palaces, 3 convents and a nunnery, an ecclesiastical seminary, a high school and a school of design, a gymnasium, an orphan and a foundling hospital, an ordinary hospital richly endowed, a poor-house, and a house of correction. Trent is the see of a bishop and the seat of a civil, criminal, and mercantile court. It is a place of great antiquity, and is said by Pliny to have been founded by the Rhætians of Etruria. It afterwards became a Roman colony. In the Middle Ages its bishops made themselves independent, and sat in the Germanic diet as princes of the empire.

Trent, a small river of North Carolina, rises in Lenoir co., flows E., and falls into the Neuse at New-Berne.

Trent, a river of Ontario, co. of Northumberland, rises in Trent Lake, in lat. 45° N., lon. 78° W., and, after a tortuous S. and E. course, enters the Bay of Quinte, Lake Ontario, 10 miles N.E. of Newcastle. Total length, 100 miles.

Trent, a post-office of Polk co., Iowa, at Oralabor Station on the Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, 9 miles N. of Des Moines.

Trent, a post-hamlet in Casenovia township, Muskegon co., Mich., on Crockery Creek, 4 miles W. of Trent Station, and 20 miles E. of Muskegon. It has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and 3 stores.

Trent, Muskegon co., Mich. See MONTGOMERY.

Trent, a township of Lenoir co., N.C. Pop. 761.

Trentola, trĕn-to′lå, a town of Italy, in Caserta, province and 9 miles N.N.W. of Naples. Pop. 2049.

Tren′ton, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala., on Paint Rock River, about 24 miles E. of Huntsville.

Trenton, a post-hamlet of Phillips co., Ark., 3 miles from Poplar Grove Station, and about 17 miles W. of Helena. It has 3 churches.

Trenton, a post-village, capital of Dade co., Ga., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 18 miles S.S.W. of Chattanooga. It is on Lookout Creek, at the E. base of Lookout Mountain, and has 2 churches and 2 furnaces for pig-iron. Pop. 223.

Trenton, a village of Bureau co., Ill., on the Illinois River and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, about 12 miles W. of La Salle.

Trenton, a post-village of Clinton co., Ill., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 30 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo., and 17 miles W. of Carlyle. It has 6 churches, a money-order post-office, a public school, and 1 or 2 mills. Coal is mined here. Pop. 948.

Trenton, a township of Blackford co., Ind. Pop. 80.

Trenton (Priam Post-Office), a hamlet of Blackford co., Ind., about 44 miles S. of Fort Wayne. It has a church.

Trenton, Randolph co., Ind. See HUNTSVILLE.

Trenton, a post-village in Trenton township, Henry co., Iowa, about 9 miles N.W. of Mount Pleasant, and 18 miles S. of Washington. It has a church. The township is intersected by the Skunk River. Pop. of the township, 1457.

Trenton, a township of Edwards co., Kansas. P. 561.

Trenton, a post-village of Todd co., Ky., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 16 miles S.E. of Hopkinsville. It has 5 churches. Pop. 221.

Trenton, a post-village of Ouachita parish, La., on the W. bank of the Ouachita River, 2 or 3 miles above Monroe. It has several warehouses, a steam flour-mill, and a number of stores. Pop. 429.

Trenton, a township of Hancock co., Me. Pop. 678.

Trenton, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., about 25 miles N.N.W. of Baltimore.

Trenton, a post-village in Monguagon township, Wayne co., Mich., on the Detroit River, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad and the Canada Southern Railroad, 16 miles S. by W. of Detroit. It has 3 churches, a public hall, a flouring-mill, a lumber-mill, a ship-yard, and manufactures of ploughs, handles, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. about 1200. Trenton Station of the Canada Southern Railroad is 21 miles from Detroit.

Trenton, a post-office of Freeborn co., Minn., about 32 miles S.S.E. of Mankato.

Trenton, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Miss., about 40 miles E. by S. of Jackson. It has a church.

Trenton, a post-village, capital of Grundy co., Mo., in Trenton township, on the Crooked Fork of Grand River, and on the Southwestern Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 102 miles N.E. of Leavenworth, Kansas, and about 24 miles N. of Chillicothe. It has a court-house, a high school, 2 newspaper offices, a national bank, 1 other bank, large machine-shops of the railroad, 5 churches, 3 flour-mills, and a woollen-mill. Pop. 920; of the township, 2934.

Trenton, a city, capital of the state of New Jersey and of the co. of Mercer, is situated on the Delaware River, at the head of tide-water and of navigation, about 28 miles by river from Camden, 33 miles by rail from Philadelphia, and 57 miles from New York. Lat. 40° 14′ N.; lon. 74° 46′ 30″ W. The city is divided by Assanpink Creek into two parts, Trenton and South Trenton. Trenton is regularly laid out, with straight, broad streets, well paved, well lighted, and, away from the active business portions, delightfully shaded. The city is a peculiarly pleasant and inviting place of abode, and there are many spacious and handsome residences, and yet it is an important centre of vast manufactures, having a number of extensive establishments for iron and steel manufacturing and working in all their stages, with about $5,000,000 of capital and an annual production approximating $10,000,000. There are also woollen-mills, fire-brick- and terra-cotta-works, rubber-works, zinc-works, &c. But the leading industry of Trenton is the manufacture of crockery and pottery. There is more of this ware made here than in all the rest of America, and Trenton-ware has a world-wide reputation as unexcelled. Trenton already employs water-power from the Delaware to the amount of 2000 horse-power, and the amount can readily be quintupled. Ample facilities for shipping the products of Trenton industries to home and foreign markets are afforded by the Pennsylvania Railroad and its branches and connections, the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad (Bound Brook Branch), the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad and its branches, the Delaware & Raritan Canal, and various steamboats to Philadelphia. There are two fine bridges across the Delaware. Among the public buildings of Trenton are the state house, a handsome, commodious building, the county court-house, the city hall, state lunatic asylum, penitentiary, state arsenal, state normal school, United States post-office, &c., 35 churches, a high school and 11 or more graded public schools, and a number of denominational and private schools, &c. There are charitable institutions, asylums, &c., and several excellent libraries. Six daily and 6 weekly newspapers and 1 German semi-weekly are published here. The city is governed by a mayor and common council. It has an efficient fire department, an ample water-supply, and is lighted with gas. Pop. in 1840, 4035; in 1860, 17,228; in 1870, 22,874; present pop. about 30,000.

Trenton, a post-village in Trenton township, Oneida co., N.Y., on Cincinnati Creek, and on the Utica & Black River Railroad, 16 miles N. of Utica. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory. Pop. 294.

Trenton, a post-township of Oneida co., N.Y., about 10 miles N. of Utica, is intersected by the Utica & Black River Railroad. The Trenton limestone (Lower Silurian) is developed here. Pop. 3134. This township contains villages named Holland Patent, Prospect, Stittville, Trenton, and Trenton Falls.

Trenton, a post-village, capital of Jones co., N.C., in Trenton township, on the Trent River, about 22 miles W.S.W. of New-Berne. It is situated in a level, sandy region, which has extensive forests of pine. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 814.

Trenton, a post-village in Madison township, Butler co., O., on the W. bank of the Great Miami River, and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, 8 miles N.N.E. of Hamilton. It has 4 churches and a carriage-factory. Pop. 340.

Trenton, a township of Delaware co., O. Pop. 907.

Trenton (Tuscarawas Post-Office), a village of Tuscarawas co., O., in Warwick township, on the Tuscarawas River, the Ohio Canal, and the Pittsburg & Columbus Railroad, 53 miles W. of Steubenville. It has 3 churches. Pop. 292.

Trenton, a post-village of Edgefield co., S.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 59 miles W.S.W. of Columbia. It has 2 churches.

Trenton, a post-village, capital of Gibson co., Tenn., on the North Fork of the Forked Deer River, and on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 28 miles N. by W. of Jackson, and 59 miles S. of Columbus, Ky. It has a court-house, 8 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, 2 flour-mills, 2 foundries, and a planing-mill. Pop. 1909.

Trenton, a township of Dodge co., Wis. Pop. 1762.

Trenton, a post-hamlet in Trenton township, Pierce co., Wis., on the Mississippi River, about 2 miles N. of Red Wing, and 16 miles S.E. of Prescott. Pop. of the township, 304.

Trenton, township, Washington co., Wis. Pop. 1912.

Trenton, a port of entry of Ontario, co. of Hastings, on the Trent, at its entrance into the Bay of Quinte, 101 miles E. of Toronto. It contains 4 churches, a grammar-school, town hall, branch bank, printing-office, 2 steam saw-mills, 4 grist-mills, 2 tanneries, a tin-factory, paper-mill, carding-mill, an iron-foundry, and a number of stores. It also has excellent facilities for ship-building, and a trade in exporting square and sawed timber. Pop. 2000.

Trenton Falls, a post-village and popular place of resort in Trenton township, Oneida co., N.Y., on West Canada Creek, and on the Utica & Black River Railroad, 17 miles N. of Utica. Here are 5 cascades, with a total descent of about 400 feet in a course of 2 miles. The creek flows through a deep, narrow ravine between perpendicular walls of fine Trenton limestone, which in some places are nearly 200 feet high. The volume of water is not large, but the place is remarkable for the beauty and wildness of its scenery. Pop. about 250.

Trenton Junction, a station in Mercer co., N.J., on the Delaware River, and on the Delaware & Bound Brook Railroad, at its junction with the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, 3½ miles N.W. of Trenton. A bridge over the river connects this place with Yardleyville.

Trenton Mills, a post-office of Cumberland co., Va.

Trentschin, trĕnt-sheen′, written also **Trentsen** and **Trentsin** (Hun. *Trencsin*, trĕn`cheen′), a town of Hungary, capital of a county, on a castle-crowned height, on the Waag, 40 miles N. of Neutra. Pop. 3449.

Trentschin, a county in the extreme N.W. of Hungary. Area, 1784 square miles. Capital, Trentschin. Pop. 248,626, mostly Slovaks.

Trepassey, tre-pas′se, a port of entry of Newfoundland, 81 miles S.W. of St. John's. It has a fine harbor, and a large trade in the fisheries. Pop. 514.

Treport, LE, a town of France. See LE TREPORT.

Treptow, Neu, a town of Prussia. See NEU-TREPTOW.

Trepuzzi, trå-poot′see, a town of Italy, province and N.W. of Lecce. Pop. 3278.

Tres Alamos, trĕs å′lå-moce, a post-office and settlement of Pima co., Arizona, in San Pedro Valley, 50 miles E. of Tucson.

Tres Barras, or **Rio de Tres Barras,** ree′o då trĕs baʀ′ʀås (*i.e.*, the "river with three bars"), a river of Brazil, falls into the Tapajos near lat. 8° S., lon. 57° W.

Tresckow, tres′ko, a mining post-village in Banks township, Carbon co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Central Railroad of New Jersey, about 24 miles N.E. of Pottsville. It has a large colliery. P. about 600.

Tres′co, or **Tres′caw,** one of the Scilly Islands, in the English Channel, W. of Annet Island. Pop. 226. It has about 800 acres of fertile land, a village named Dolphin, and some decayed batteries.

Tres′cott, a township of Washington co., Me., 22 miles E.N.E. of Machias. Pop. 603.

Tres Hermanos, islands. See HERMANOS.

Treskowitz, trĕs′ko-ŵits`, or **Troskotowice,** tros-ko-to-ŵeet′så, a market-town of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Brünn, near Dürnholz. Pop. 1160.

Tres-Montes, trĕs-mon′tĕs ("three mountains"), a peninsula of South America, W. of Patagonia, between the Chonos Archipelago and the Gulf of Peñas.

Tres-Nuraghes, trĕs-noo-rå′ghĕs, a village of the island of Sardinia, 9 miles N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 1324.

Tres Palacios (trĕs på-lå′se-oce) **River,** a hamlet of Matagorda co., Tex., 40 miles from Columbia. It has a church.

Tres Pinos, trĕs pee′noce, a post-hamlet of San Benito co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 100 miles S.S.E. of San Francisco, and 6 miles S.E. of Hollister.

Tres-Pontes, trĕs-pon′tĕs ("three bridges"), a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, between the Rio Grande and the Rio das Mortes, 25 miles E. of Lavras-de-Funil.

Tres Tabernæ, the ancient name of ZABERN.

Trestenburg, a town of Transylvania. See TASNAD.

Trets, trå, a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 15 miles E.S.E. of Aix. Pop. 2694. Coal is mined here.

Treuchtlingen, troiKt′ling-ęn, a town of Bavaria, on the Altmühl, 13 miles W.N.W. of Eichstädt. It has manufactures of ribbons, pottery, &c. Pop. 1928.

Treuen, troi′ęn, a town of Saxony, 9 miles E.N.E. of Plauen. Pop. 5409, mostly employed in weaving and spinning.

Treuenbrietzen, troi′ęn-breet`sęn, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 22 miles S.S.W. of Potsdam. Pop. 5466. It has numerous manufactures of linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, and leather.

Trevandrum, India. See TRIVANDRUM.

Trevanion, tre-vå′ne-on, or **Guerta,** ghĕr′tå, an island in the South Pacific. Lat. 10° 40′ S.; lon. 165° 45′ 30″ E. It is nearly 10 miles in circuit.

Trevelez, trå-vå′lĕth, or **Entrevelez,** ĕn-trå-vå′lĕth, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and about 35 miles from Granada. Pop. 1399.

Trevennen, Marquesas Islands. See ROAPOA.

Treves, treevz (anc. *Augus′ta Treviro′rum*; Fr. *Treves*, traiv or trĕv; Ger. *Trier*, treer), a city of Rhenish Prussia, capital of a government of its own name, on the right bank of the Moselle, here crossed by an ancient Roman bridge 690 feet long, 57 miles S.W. of Coblentz. Lat. 49° 47′ N.; lon. 6° 38′ E. It is considered the oldest city in Germany, and is by far the richest of its cities in Roman remains, though these are more remarkable for vastness than for beauty. Modern Treves consists of the town proper and of 9 suburbs. It is surrounded by walls with 8 gates. The principal buildings are the cathedral, an irregular structure in the earliest Romanesque style, remarkable for its altars and marble gallery, the church of St. Simeon, the palace of the electors and bishops, now converted into a barrack, the ancient remains of the Roman baths, in a very shattered state, the Roman amphitheatre scooped out of the hill of the Marsberg, the town library, which belonged to its university, suppressed in 1794, the museum, gymnasium, theatre, provincial, industrial, and numerous other schools, the school of design, savings-banks, burgher hospital, poor-house, house of correction, &c. Its manufactures consist of woollen and linen cloth, worsted, carpets, hats, porcelain, soap, glue, leather, tobacco, and refined wax. Treves is a bishop's see, and the seat of a provincial council and a tribunal of commerce. When Julius Cæsar led his armies into the district it was the capital of a powerful people, whom he calls the Treviri. Under Augustus it was made a Roman colony, called Augusta Trevirorum; it subsequently became the capital of Gallia Belgica. It was the residence of Constantine the Great and other Roman emperors, and became the second metropolis of the empire. During the invasion of the Goths, Huns, and Vandals it was almost annihilated, but revived, and rose to great splendor under the archbishop-electors, who possessed extensive domains, often maintained large armies, and exercised great political influence. St. Ambrose, one of the fathers of the church, was born here, and St. Jerome, another of its fathers, studied here. In the Middle Ages it suffered repeatedly from wars, and in the eighteenth century it was five times taken by the French. Pop. 22,027; or, with suburbs, 32,972.

Trevico, trå-vee′ko (anc. *Trivi′cum*), a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 10 miles S.S.E. of Ariano, with a cathedral, convents, and hospital. Pop. 3490.

Treviglio, trå-veel′yo, or **Triviglio,** tre-veel′yo, a town of Northern Italy, province of Bergamo, 18½ miles E.N.E. of Milan, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 8575. It stands in a rich plain between the Adda and the Serio, and has a large trade in raw silk.

Trevigno, a town of Austria. See ROVIGNO.

Trevilian's (tre-vil′yanz) **Depot,** a small post-village of Louisa co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 66 miles W.N.W. of Richmond.

Treviso, trĕv-ee′zo or trå-vee′so (Fr. *Trévise,* trå`veez′; anc. *Tarvi′sium*), a city of Italy, 16 miles by rail N. of Venice, capital of a province, on the Sile. It has spacious streets and large squares, and a great number of handsome houses, generally lined by arcades, and often possessed of small but well-planted gardens, which give the town a very pleasing appearance. The principal buildings are the cathedral, the church of San Nicolo, a large Gothic edifice, the court-house and prison, town house, register-office, hospital, library, a *mònte-de-pietà*, 2 theatres, and the civil hospital. The manufactures consist chiefly of silk and cotton goods, paper, and cutlery; the trade is in corn, cattle, and fruit, and there is an important annual fair. Treviso is the see of a bishop, the seat of provincial and city courts and offices, and possesses a botanic garden, agricultural society, diocesan seminary, and athenæum of science and literature. It was formerly the seat of the celebrated university afterwards transferred to Padua. It is a place of great antiquity, and is supposed to have been a municipal free town under the Romans. On the decline of the empire it was taken possession of by the Huns, then by the Ostrogoths, and afterwards by the Lombards. During the feuds between the Guelphs and Ghibellines it formed part of the Lombardic league and became independent. In 1344 it voluntarily placed itself under the government of Venice. Totila, King of the Goths, and Pope Benedict XI., were born in Treviso. Pop. 16,824.

Treviso, a province of Italy, in Venetia, bordering on the Gulf of Venice. Area, 939 square miles. Capital, Treviso. Pop. 352,538.

Trevi-Thebana, trå′vee-tå-bå′nå, a market-town of Italy, 16 miles N.N.W. of Frosinone. Pop. 1591.

Trevi-Trebia, trå′vee-trå′be-å, a town of Italy, in Umbria, 10 miles N. of Spoleto, picturesquely situated on the Flaminian Way. Pop. 5082.

Trevoes, trå-vo′ēɴs, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 18 miles S.S.E. of Lamego. Pop. 1142.

Trev′orton, a post-village in Zerbe township, Northumberland co., Pa., on the Mahanoy & Shamokin Railroad, 7 miles W. of Shamokin. It has 4 churches. Coal is mined near this place, which is 13½ miles E.N.E. of Trevorton Junction. Pop. about 1400.

Trevorton, or **Trevorton Junction,** Pennsylvania. See HERNDON.

Trevose, tre-vōs′, a station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 17 miles N.N.E. of Philadelphia, Pa.

Trévoux, trå`voo′ (anc. *Triviæ?*), a town of France, department of Ain, on the Sâone, 12 miles N. of Lyons. Pop. 2127. It has a palace, a hospital, and manufactures of edge-tools and jewelry.

Trex′ler, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Berks & Lehigh Railroad, 24½ miles N. of Reading. It has a tannery.

Trex′lertown, a post-village in Upper Macungie township, Lehigh co., Pa., on the Catasauqua & Fogelsville Railroad, at the junction of the Breinigsville Branch, 12 miles S.W. of Catasauqua, and 8 miles W.S.W. of Allentown. It has a church, a tannery, 2 or 3 stores, &c. P. 500.

Treysa, or **Treisa,** trī′så, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, province of Ober-Hessen, 20 miles E.N.E. of Marburg. Pop. 2228.

Trezevant, trĕz-vant′, a post-village of Carroll co., Tenn., on the South Fork of Obion River, and on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 39 miles N. by E. of Jackson. It has 2 churches, a masonic institute, and a foundry. Pop. about 250.

Trezzano, trĕt-så′no, a village of Italy, province of Milan, 5 miles S.W. of Milan. Pop. 1106.

Trezzo, trĕt′so, a market-town of Lombardy, 19 miles N.E. of Milan, on the Adda, with manufactures of silks. It was formerly fortified. Pop. 3381.

Triadel′phia, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md., on the Patuxent River, about 25 miles W. of Baltimore.

Triadelphia, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., O., about 20 miles S. of Zanesville. It has a church. Pop. 34.

Triadelphia, a post-village of Ohio co., W. Va., on the Wheeling & Pittsburg Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 6 miles E. of Wheeling. It has 3 churches and 2 cigar-factories. Pop. 239.

Triaditza, Bulgaria. See SOPHIA.

Tri′al Bay, a commodious harbor of New South Wales, about 40 miles N. of Port Macquarie.

Triana, tri-ân′ah, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ala., on the Tennessee River, about 16 miles S.S.W. of Huntsville. It has a church.

Triangle, trī′ang-ghel, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., in Triangle township, about 18 miles N. of Binghamton. It has 3 churches. Pop. 273; of the township, 2122. The township contains a larger village, named Whitney's Point. It is drained by the Tioghnioga and Otselic Rivers.

Triangle, a post-office of Lincoln co., N.C.

Triangles, THE, a group of islets in the Malay Archipelago, in the Strait of Macassar, immediately between Celebes and Borneo.

Triangles, THE, a group of islets off the W. coast of Yucatan, in the Gulf of Mexico.

Tribau, a town of Austria. See TRÜBAU.

Tribe's (trībz) **Hill,** a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., on the N. bank of the Mohawk River, and on the New York Central Railroad, 38 miles W.N.W. of Albany, and 5 miles E. of Fonda. It is mostly in Mohawk township. It has 3 churches, a broom-factory, and quarries of limestone. Pop. 365.

Tribsees, a town of Prussia. See TRIEBSEES.

Tribula′tion, a post-office of McDonald co., Mo.

Tribur, or **Triburium,** Germany. See TREBUR.

Tricala, a town of Thessaly. See TRIKHALA.

Tricarico, tre-kå′re-ko, a town of Italy, province and 17 miles E. of Potenza, between the Basiento and the Bradano. Pop. 6710. It is enclosed by old walls, and has a cathedral, and manufactures of silks, woollen cloths, caps, leather, and tobacco.

Tricase, tre-kå′så, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 23 miles E.S.E. of Gallipoli. Pop. 2527.

Tricassæ. See TROYES.

Tricca, Turkey. See TRIKHALA.

Trich′angode, or **Tir`uchango′du,** a town of India, district and 29 miles S.W. of Salem. Pop. 6153.

Trich`indoor′,** or **Tritchindur,** trich`in-door′, written also **Tiruchendur, a town of India, on the sea, district and 35 miles S.E. of Tinnevelly. Pop. 7051.

Trichinopoly, or **Trichinopoli,** trich-in-op′o-le, a district of British India, near its S. extremity, presidency of Madras. Area, 3515 square miles. Pop. 1,200,408. The river Cavery traverses it from W. to E.

Trichinopoly, or **Trichinopoli,** a town of British India, presidency of Madras, capital of the above district, on the Cavery, 30 miles W. of Tanjore. Pop. 76,530. Though one of the hottest stations in the Carnatic, it is the head-quarters of the S. division of the Madras army, which has here good cantonments. The markets are well supplied. The fortifications are in decay; but a citadel is seated on a lofty rock in its centre, on which are also a large pagoda, a powder-magazine, and in one of its angles a cave-temple. The arsenal contains many thousand stand of arms. The population manufacture jewelry, cotton cloths, and horse-equipments, for which, and for other goods, Trichinopoly is a flourishing emporium.

Trichoor, tre-choor′, a town of India, state and 40 miles N. by W. of Cochin. It contains a citadel and palace, a college for Brahmins, many pagodas, good barracks, a hospital, magazine, and storehouses. It is celebrated for its sanctity, is the place of a large annual festival, and is the most important trading-emporium in Cochin.

Trickham, trik′ạm, a post-village of Coleman co., Tex., 125 miles N.W. of Georgetown. It has a church.

Trick′um, a post-hamlet of Whitfield co., Ga., 25 miles from Chattanooga, Tenn. It has a church.

Tric′olum, or **Trik′kolam,** a town of India, in Malabar, 24 miles by rail S.E. of Calicut. Pop. 8317.

Tricot, tree‛kō′, a village of France, department of Oise, 12 miles N.E. of Clermont. Pop. 1045, who weave fabrics which have hence derived their name.

Tridentum, the ancient name of TRENT.

Triebsees, treeb′sàs, or **Tribsees,** trib′sàs, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, government and 20 miles S.W. of Stralsund. Pop. 3082.

Triel, tre-êl′, a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the right bank of the Seine, and on the Havre Railway, 4 miles N.N.W. of Poissy. Pop. 1734.

Trie-le-Château, tree-lẹh-shâ‛tō′, a town of France, department of Oise, 15 miles S.W. of Beauvais.

Triengen, treen′ghẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 16 miles N.W. of Lucerne. Pop. 1632.

Trient, the German name of TRENT.

Trier, the German name of TREVES.

Triesch, treesh, a town of Austria, in Moravia, 9 miles S.S.W. of Iglau. It has manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics. Pop. 4500.

Triest, tre-êst′ (Fr. *Trieste,* tre-êst′; It. *Trieste,* tre-ês′tà; anc. *Terges′te*), the principal seaport city of Austro-Hungary, capital of Küstenland, on the Gulf of Triest, at the N.E. extremity of the Adriatic Sea, 73 miles E.N.E. of Venice. Lat. 45° 38′ N.; lon. 13° 46′ E. Mean temperature of the year, 55.3°; winter, 39.4°; summer, 71.4° Fahr. It is the terminus of a railway system. The city consists of an old town, built on the declivity of a steep hill, and enclosed by old walls, and the new town, or Theresienstadt, Josephstadt, and the Franzenvorstadt, bordering the sea on a plain at its foot. It has altogether a thriving appearance, and its streets are crowded with men of all European nations. The new town especially is well built. A broad canal, deep enough to float vessels of large burden, runs up from the harbor through this part of the town, and enables the merchants to receive or deliver cargoes at their doors. Between the old and new town winds the *Corso,* a spacious thoroughfare, opening successively into several handsome squares, in the principal of which are a fine public fountain, the chief hotel, and the column and statue of the Emperor Charles VI. (to whom Triest owes its modern importance); the exchange, the finest edifice in Triest; the Dom, or cathedral, of great antiquity, resembling St. Mark's at Venice, and surmounted by a tower which is said to stand on a temple of Jupiter; the church of St. Peter, the Jesuit church, the Protestant church, synagogue, custom-house, post-office, and theatres. Outside the town, on the sea-shore, is the new lazaretto, one of the best-arranged in Europe. The harbor admits vessels of 300 tons to its quays, and vessels of any size anchor safely at a short distance. It is in the form of a crescent, one side of which is formed by the mole, which projects N.W. into the sea and terminates in a broad platform, occupied partly by a fort, and partly by an intermittent light 106 feet above the sea. On its N. side is a quarantine dock, surrounded with hotels and every other convenience. Close to the harbor are extensive building-docks.

Triest is the great emporium for the trade of the empire by the Adriatic. It is a depot for warehousing goods from the Black Sea, Turkey, and Egypt, and of late the route through it has been successfully employed for the transit of the overland mails between England and India. The trade began rapidly to increase about the middle of the last century, when the Empress Maria Theresa made great improvements on the harbor, constructed the canal, and declared it a free port. The principal exports are corn, rice, wine, oil, wax, flax, hemp, tobacco, silk, wood, hides, marble, iron, lead, quicksilver, copper, alum, vitriol, silk stuffs, printed cottons, coarse and fine linens, soap, leather, glass, and liqueurs. The principal imports are colonial produce, raw and spun cotton, cotton goods, dried fruits, hides, salt fish, camels' hair, &c. Triest possesses a large mercantile navy, and is the head-quarters of the Austrian Lloyd's, which occupies a large building called the Tergesteum. The value of its imports amounts to about $70,000,000 and its exports to $50,000,000 per annum.

Triest is a bishop's see, the seat of an imperial academy, a school of navigation, and many other schools and learned associations. It has many banking establishments, insurance offices, newspapers, &c., and is the residence of consuls of most commercial nations. Its manufactures are numerous, and in some branches extensive. The principal articles are white lead, wax candles, soap, rosoglio, spirits, earthenware, and morocco leather. A great number of vessels also are built, and an active shipping is carried on in the bay. Triest existed under the Romans, but never rose to much importance till about the middle of the last century, when the Empress Maria Theresa laid the foundation of a prosperity which has ever since continued to advance, and converted a comparatively insignificant town into the first port of the empire. Pop. 70,274; or, with suburbs, 109,324.

Triest, a district of Austria, forming part of Küstenland, on the Adriatic, bounded landward by Istria and Göritz. Principal town, Triest. Area, 26 square miles. Pop. 123,098. See also GULF OF TRIEST.

Trigg, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Tennessee River, and intersected by the Cumberland River, both of which here run nearly northward and are navigable by steamers. The surface is undulating or hilly. The soil is fertile. Forests of good timber cover one-third or more of the surface. Indian corn, tobacco, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals are iron ore and limestone. Capital, Cadiz. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,390,440. Pop. in 1870, 13,686, of whom 13,653 were Americans.

Trigg Furnace, a post-village of Trigg co., Ky., 17 miles S. of Princeton. It has 2 churches, and an iron-furnace which employs about 400 men.

Triggiano, trid-jà′no, a town of Italy, 5 miles S.S.E. of Bari, and 3 miles from the Adriatic. Pop. 6921.

Trigno, treen′yo (anc. *Trin′ius*), a river of Italy, rises in the Apennines, about 9 miles W. of Campobasso, flows N.W. and N.E. past Trivento and Celenza, and enters the Adriatic 5 miles S.E. of Il Vasto. Length, 50 miles.

Trigo, tree′go, a station in San Joaquin co., Cal., on the Stockton & Visalia Railroad, 23 miles E.S.E. of Stockton.

Trigo′nia, a post-village of Loudon co., Tenn., 8 miles from Lenoir's Station. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, &c.

Trigueros, tre-gwà′roce, a town of Spain, province and 10 miles N.E. of Huelva. Pop. 4105.

Trikeri, tree′kà-ree, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Thessaly, at the extremity of a peninsula forming the E. entrance of the Gulf of Volo, 30 miles E.N.E. of Lamia. It has one of the best harbors in this part of the archipelago, and building-yards at which vessels are fitted out. Pop. about 5000. The Channel of Trikeri, leading off from the archipelago, communicates with the Gulf of Volo on the N. and the Channel of Talanda on the S.W.

Trikhala, or **Tricala,** tree′kà-là, a river of European Turkey, a small affluent of the Salembria, immediately N.W. of Trikhala.

Trikhala, or **Tricala,** written also **Tirhala** (anc. *Tric′ca* or *Trik′ka*), a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, 37 miles W.N.W. of Larissa. Lat. 39° 31′ N.; lon. 21° 48′ E. Pop. from 10,000 to 12,000, chiefly Turks. It covers a large space, and has several Greek churches and synagogues, manufactures of blankets and coarse woollen and cotton stuffs, and an active transit trade.

Trikhala, European Turkey. See THESSALY.

Trikkolam, India. See TRICOLUM.

Trillfingen, trill′fing-ẹn, a village of Prussia, in Hohenzollern, on a very bleak and elevated site. Pop. 1100.

Trilport, treel‛poʀ′, a village of France, on the Paris & Strasburg Railway, 28 miles from Paris. Pop. 1012.

Trim, a town of Ireland, capital of the co. of Meath, on the Boyne, 25 miles N.W. of Dublin. Pop. 2195. It contains the ruins of Trim Castle, founded in the reign of Henry II., the remains of St. Mary's Abbey, a handsome parish church, a chapel, several schools, various charitable institutions, a county court-house, jail, barracks, workhouse, and a pillar to the Duke of Wellington.

Trim Belle, a post-hamlet in Trim Belle township, Pierce co., Wis., on a small river of the same name, 15 miles E. of Hastings, about 12 miles E. of Prescott, and 14 miles N. of Red Wing, Minn. It has a church, a grist-mill, and several saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 973.

Trim Belle River, Pierce co., Wis., runs southward, and enters the Mississippi River about 12 miles below Prescott.

Trimble, trim′bẹl, a small county in the N. part of Kentucky. It is bounded on the W. by the Ohio River, which separates it from Indiana. The surface is hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Bedford. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,086,308. Pop. in 1870, 5577, of whom 5497 were natives and 80 were foreigners.

Trimble, a post-village of Crawford co., Ill., on the Paris & Danville Railroad, 4½ miles N. of Robinson. It has 2 churches.

Trimble, a post-hamlet in Trimble township, Athens co., O., on Sunday Creek, about 36 miles W. of Marietta. It has a church. Coal is found here. Pop. of township, 1379.

Trimble, a post-hamlet of Dyer co., Tenn., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 78 miles S.S.W. of Paducah. It has a church.

Trimble's Mills, a hamlet of Duplin co., N.C., 9 miles from Duplin Road. It has a turpentine-distillery.

Trimello, trĭm′ĕl-lo, a post-office of Clay co., Iowa, 30 miles N.N.E. of Cherokee.

Trimmis, trim′mis, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 3 miles from Chur. Pop. 1105.

Trimun′galum, or **Tirumangalam,** tir-u-mŭn′-gạ-lŭm, a town of India, district and 11 miles S.W. of Madura. Pop. 5772.

Trinacria, an ancient name of SICILY.

Trinchara, Colorado. See TRENCHARA.

Trincomalee, tring‵ko-mạ-lee′, a seaport town of Ceylon, on its N.E. coast, in lat. 8° 33′ 7″ N., lon. 81° 14′ 7″ E. The town is at the foot of a rock at the entrance of a bay termed by Nelson "the finest harbor in the world." It has forts, barracks, and a naval yard. Mean temperature of the year, 80.7°; winter, 77.3°; summer, 83.8°. P. 9807.

Trindle (trin′dẹl) **Spring,** a station in Cumberland co., Pa., on the Dillsburg Branch Railroad, 9½ miles W.S.W. of Harrisburg.

Tring, a town of England, co. of Herts, on the London & Northwestern Railway, 32 miles N.W. of London. The town is neat, and has a market-house, a Lancasterian free school, and various small charities. Pop. 4045.

Tringany, trin-gå′nee, called also **Tringano,** tring-gå′no, a maritime state of the Malay Peninsula, extending along the Gulf of Siam, between lat. 5° and 6° N. and lon. 102° and 103° E., having N. Kalantan. Pop. about 30,000. The products are ivory, pepper, camphor, gambier, gold, and about 7000 piculs of tin annually.

Tringany, a town of the Malay Peninsula, in the above state, on the sea-coast. Lat. 5° 25′ N.; lon. 103° E. Pop. from 15,000 to 20,000 (?), including many Chinese.

Trinidad, trin‵e-dad′ (Sp. pron. tre-ne-DÅD′; Fr. *La Trinité,* lå tree‵nee‵tå′), the largest of the British West India Islands, excepting Jamaica. It is the southernmost of the Windward group, but does not belong to the colony of the Windward Islands. It lies off the N.E. coast of Venezuela, at the mouth of the Gulf of Paria, opposite the N. mouths of the Orinoco. It is of an oblong form, with considerable projections at all its angles except the S.E. Point Galera, the N.E. extremity, is in lat. 10° 50′ N., lon. 60° 54′ W. Length, from N. to S., 50 miles; average breadth, about 30 miles, exclusive of its projections. Area, 1754 square miles. Approached from the N., Trinidad appears like an immense ridge of rocks; its E. and S. shores are also rocky and high; but on the S. side, or the side next the Gulf of Paria, it presents one of the most beautiful and magnificent panoramas imaginable,—hills, valleys, and plains being covered with a verdure that knows no decay. The mountain-chains run from W. to E. In the N., near the sea, they attain an elevation of about 3000 feet, and are broken and rugged. In the centre of the island is a less elevated group of mountains, and in the S. a series of beautiful hills, among which occur numerous delightful valleys. In the intervals between the ranges of mountains above described are several extensive plains, stretching nearly across the entire island from E. to W.: they contain some natural meadows, and are watered by numerous streams, but generally terminate towards the Gulf of Paria in swamps. Some of them, also, still continue in their natural state, covered with trees. The principal rivers are the Caroni and the Oropuche.

Near Point Icaque, forming the S.W. extremity of the island, are several mud-volcanoes. The largest, about 150 feet in diameter, has boiling mud constantly bubbling, but never overflowing. Some of these volcanoes throw out salt water heavily loaded with argillaceous earth. Submarine volcanoes also occur on both sides of the island; one on the W. coast, near Cape Brea, occasionally boils up and discharges a quantity of petroleum; the other, on the W. coast, near Cape Mayero, gives, in March and June, several detonations resembling thunder, succeeded by flames and smoke, afterwards ejecting pieces of bitumen as black and brilliant as jet. The most remarkable phenomenon of this kind is the Asphaltum or Pitch Lake, situated on the leeward side of the island, on a small peninsula jutting into the sea a little N.E. of Guapo Bay. It is about 1½ miles in circumference, and elevated 80 feet above the level of the sea. The pitch at the sides of the lake is perfectly hard and cold, but towards the middle the heat gradually increases, and the pitch becomes softer and softer, until at last it is seen boiling up in a liquid state. Several attempts have been made to ascertain the depth of the lake, but no bottom has ever been found. The island also affords petroleum. Pitch is extensively exported, chiefly from a port called La Brea; but cotton, sugar, coffee, molasses, and rum are also produced, with cocoa-nuts, cacao, and fine timber. The total value of the exports is about £1,450,000; of imports, £1,350,000. Revenue and expenditure about £380,000 each; debt, £150,000.

The climate of Trinidad is less unhealthy than that of many of the other West India Islands, and is not subject to droughts. The beneficial and abundant dews, arising from the numerous rivers of the island and surrounding ocean, cool and invigorate the atmosphere and give an unusual luxuriance to vegetation. The soil is fertile, and the elevated parts of the surface are mostly covered with dense forests, which contain the finest wood for ship-building and for ornamental purposes. The principal animals inhabiting the island are a species of small deer, the mangrove stag, the paca, opossums, armadillos, porcupines, lizards, ant-bears, sloths, tiger-cats, peccaries, water-dogs, monkeys, land-tortoises, &c. The birds are partridges, water-hens, flamingoes, woodcocks, wild ducks, pelicans, vultures, parrots, paroquets, and humming-birds. The settled portions are chiefly confined to the N.W. and S.W. of the island.

Trinidad is a crown colony, the public affairs being administered by a governor, assisted by an executive and legislative councils. The laws are a mixture of Spanish and English. The island was discovered by Columbus in July, 1498. It successively belonged to the Spaniards and the French, and capitulated to the British in 1797. Port-of-Spain, on the N.W. side of the island, is the capital, and one of the finest towns in the West Indies. Trinidad has good harbors on its W. and S. coasts, particularly on the former. Pop. 109,638, many of them of East Indian race.

Trinidad, Brazil. See TRINIDADE.

Trinidad, tre-ne-DÅD′, a river of the United States of Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, which joins the Chagres about 25 miles from its mouth in the Caribbean Sea. It is navigable for canoes from the sea to Capua, S.W. of Chorrera. Its harbor is fitted only for small craft.

Trin‵idad′, a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, about 20 miles N. of Eureka. It has a church and 2 large saw-mills. Much redwood lumber is shipped here. Pop. 160; of township, 374.

Trinidad, a post-village, capital of Las Animas co., Col., is on the Purgatory River, near the Raton Mountains, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 90 miles S. of Pueblo, and 4 miles S. of El Moro, which is the terminus of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. It has a national bank, 2 banking-houses, a money-order post-office, the Rice Institute, an academy, 4 churches, 2 grist-mills, a planing-mill, a brewery, and 2 hotels. Good coal is found near this place. Wool is the chief article of export. Pop. estimated at 2200.

Trinidade, tre-ne-då′då, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, 10 degrees E. of Brazil, to which it belongs. Lat. of the S. point, 20° 31′ S.; lon. 29° 19′ W.

Trinidade, tre-ne-då′dạ, a town of Brazil, province and 19 miles N.E. of Rio Janeiro. Pop. 4000.

Trinità, tre-ne-tå′, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 9 miles N.W. of Mondovi. Pop. 2051.

Trinitàpoli, Italy. See CASALE DELLA TRINITÀ.

Trinité, LA, lå tree‵nee‵tå′, a town of Martinique, on its E. coast, 16 miles E. of St. Pierre. Pop. 6161.

Trinité, LA, British West Indies. See TRINIDAD.

Trinity, trin′ẹ-te, a county in the N.W. part of California, has an area of nearly 1850 square miles. It is drained by the Trinity River and Mad River. The Coast Range extends along the eastern border of this county. The surface is mostly mountainous. The soil is not cultivated to much extent. Gold is the chief article of export. The reported value of the gold mined in this county in 1870 was $159,420, which was mostly found in placers. Capital, Weaverville. Pop. in 1870, 3213.

Trinity, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Neches River, and on the S.W. by the Trinity River, and is intersected by Big Piney Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, cattle, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Trinity. Valuation of real and personal estate, $266,716. Pop. in 1870, 4141, of whom 4133 were Americans. It is intersected by the International & Great Northern Railroad.

Trinity, or **Trinity Station,** a post-village of Morgan co., Ala., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 30 miles W.S.W. of Huntsville, and 6 miles W.S.W. of Decatur. It contains a church, the Mountain Spring High School, a steam flour-mill, and a masonic lodge.

Trinity, a post-village of Catahoula parish, La., on the W. bank of the Ouachita River, at the mouth of the Tensas River, about 30 miles W. by N. of Natchez, Miss. It has a church and a steam mill. Pop. 958. The river below Trinity is called Black River.

Trinity, a township of Randolph co., N.C. Pop. 1471.

Trinity, or **Trinity College,** a post-village of Randolph co., N.C., about 80 miles W. of Raleigh. It is the seat of Trinity College (Methodist Episcopal), which was organized in 1853. Here is Trinity College Post-Office.

Trinity, a post-village, capital of Trinity co., Tex., near Trinity River, and on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 86 miles N. of Houston. It has a church and a money-order post-office.

Trinity, a port of entry of Newfoundland, capital of the district of the same name, 63 miles N.W. of St. John's. It has one of the best harbors on the island, with anchorage for large vessels. The circuit court sits here. Pop. 1434.

Trinity Bay, a large bay on the N.E. coast of Newfoundland. Chief ports, Trinity and Heart's Content.

Trinity Centre, a post-village of Trinity co., Cal., on the Trinity River, about 35 miles N.N.W. of Shasta. It has a saw-mill. Gold is found near this place. Pop. 160.

Trinity College, North Carolina. See TRINITY.

Trinity Mills, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex., 15 miles N.N.W. of Dallas. It has a church, 2 steam flour-mills, and 4 stores. Pop. about 150.

Trinity River, California, rises in or near the Coast Range, and intersects Trinity co. It runs southwestward to Weaverville, below which it flows northwestward, and enters the Klamath River in Humboldt co., about 20 miles S.W. of Orleans. Its length is estimated at 130 miles.

Trinity River, Texas, is formed by branches called the Elm or East Fork and West Fork, which unite in Dallas co., about 4 miles above Dallas. It runs in a S.S.E. direction, forming the boundary between the cos. of Ellis, Navarro, Freestone, Leon, Madison, and San Jacinto on the right, and Kaufman, Henderson, Anderson, Houston, Trinity, and Polk on the left, and enters Galveston Bay about 34 miles N. of Galveston. It is about 500 miles long. Steamboats can ascend it nearly 350 miles, except when the water is at a low stage. It traverses a very fertile region. The East Fork rises near Red River, in the N. part of Texas, and runs southward through Denton co. It is nearly 130 miles long. The West Fork runs southeastward through the cos. of Jack, Wise, and Tarrant. Its length is estimated at 150 miles.

Trinity River, a station of the Houston, East & West Texas Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Livingston, Tex. It is on or near Trinity River.

Trinity Springs, or **Har′risonville,** a post-village of Martin co., Ind., 6 miles N.W. of Huron, and about 45 miles E. of Vincennes. It has a church, a flour-mill on Indian Creek, and 3 sulphur springs.

Trinity Station, Alabama. See TRINITY.

Trin′ityville, a hamlet of Dallas co., Tex., 1½ miles from Scott's Station. It has 2 churches and 2 grist-mills.

Trinius. See TRIGNO.

Trinkseifen, trink′sī`fęn, a village of Bohemia, 14 miles from Carlsbad. Pop. 1569.

Trino, tree′no, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 11 miles S.W. of Vercelli, near the Po. Pop. 7541. It is well built, and has a large trade in cattle.

Trin'omallee′, a town of India, in South Arcot, 100 miles S.W. of Madras. Pop. 9312.

Trins, or **Hohen Trins,** ho′ęn treens, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 4 miles W. of Reichenau, near the Vorder-Rhein. It has the ruins of 2 old castles. The TRINSER-SEE ("Lake of Trins") is in the vicinity. Pop. 909.

Tri′on, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tenn.

Tri′one, a post-hamlet of Moniteau co., Mo., 14 miles S. of California. It has a church.

Trion Factory, a post-village of Chattooga co., Ga., on the Chattooga River, 25 miles N. by W. of Rome. It has a church, an academy, and a manufactory of cotton cloth and rope. Pop. about 600.

Triora, tre-o′rå, a village of Italy, 13 miles N. by W. of San Remo. It was anciently surrounded by walls and defended by 2 castles, of which portions still remain.

Trip'atoor′, a town of India, Salem district. Lat. 12° 29′ N.; lon. 78° 36′ E. Pop. 12,837.

Trip′etty, or **Trip′aty,** a town of India, in North Arcot, 65 miles N.W. of Madras. Pop. 10,423.

Trip′lett, a post-hamlet of Chariton co., Mo., on the Brunswick & Chillicothe Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Brunswick. It has a church and a tobacco-factory.

Triplett's Creek, Rowan co., Ky., runs southwestward, and enters the Licking River.

Tripoli, trip′o-le, called by the natives **Tarabloos** or **Tarablus,** ta-rå′bloos (anc. *Tripolis*), a country in the N. of Africa, forming one of the Barbary States, and constituting a vilayet or province of the Turkish Empire. In an enlarged sense it includes both Barca and Fezzan (which see); but Tripoli proper lies between lat. 28° and 33° 30′ N. and lon. 10° and 20° E., is bounded N. by the Mediterranean, W. by Tunis, S. by Fezzan and the Libyan Desert, and E. by the Libyan Desert and Barca. Length, from W. to E., about 700 miles; breadth varies from 100 miles, near the centre, to 200 miles, near the extremities. Area, 105,000 square miles; or, with dependencies, 344,400. The coast-line stretches in an irregular but almost unbroken course for about 800 miles, and presents so few bays and protecting headlands as not to furnish more than one good harbor,—that on which the capital is situated; the E. half forms the very remarkable indentation known as the Greater Syrtis, or Gulf of Sidra. The W. half, extending from the Gulf of Cabes, or Lesser Syrtis, E. to Mesurata Point, is low and sandy; the other half interrupts the monotony of its sandy beaches by numerous rocky points. The interior of the country is very imperfectly known. The E. part, being mostly a continuation of the desert, contains large tracts of almost barren sands. In the S., however, it is traversed by the Black Mountains. Farther W. the surface becomes still more diversified. Two mountain-ranges stretch from W. to E., in directions nearly parallel to the coast,—the one in the S. called the Suara and the other in the N. called the Gharian Mountains. The latter range has a width of from 12 to 15 miles, and attains a height of about 4000 feet; it is not more than 20 miles from the coast, and is composed for the most part of volcanic rocks and isolated conical peaks. The soil upon them, produced by the decomposition of lava and basalt, is very fertile, and, where cultivated, produces heavy crops of grain, more especially when irrigated.

Abundant rains fall from November to March, and are collected in numerous tanks and cisterns, to provide against the droughts which prevail from May to September.

On the sides of steep hills, vines, olives, almonds, figs, and other fruits are often seen, and in these hilly tracts much of the surface is left in pastures, which rear cattle in such numbers as to become an important article of export. But by far the richest tract of Tripoli is that of the Mesheea, which stretches about 15 miles along the coast, with a width not exceeding 5 miles, and has the capital nearly in its centre. The whole of this district is occupied with fertile fields, on which wheat, barley, millet, and Indian corn are grown; plantations of productive palm trees, olive-yards, vineyards, orchards, and gardens, yielding in abundance oranges, pomegranates, lemons, figs, jujubes, apricots, plums, and watermelons. The other principal products of the coast are cotton, silk, tobacco, saffron, madder, and castor oil; in the interior, senna, dates, and galls; and the carob and lotus are indigenous.

The surplus produce of the date- and olive-plantations, also esparto grass, barley, and other grains, straw mats, earthen jars, and other domestic manufactures, are exported by sea. Cattle, sheep, and poultry are sent to Malta. Rock salt is an important article of export. The principal manufactures are carpets, thick cloaks, and other articles of clothing, camlets, articles of goats' hair, sacking, prepared skins, morocco leather, earthenwares, and potash. The foreign commerce is mostly with Malta, Tunis, and the Levant; the chief trade is in the barter of European goods for those of Central Africa, whence caravans arrive with gold-dust, ivory, senna, natron, ostrich feathers, &c., for shipment.

The rural population consists chiefly of Arabs, and the town population of Moors, with a considerable intermixture of Jews. Neither Turks (Mamelukes) nor Christians are numerous. The state religion is Mohammedan. The government is an unmitigated and barbarous despotism. The bey, dey, or pasha, generally chosen from among the Turkish officers resident in the capital, and confirmed by the sultan, sets an example of tyranny and extortion which is naturally and eagerly imitated by his subordinates. The more regular and legitimate sources of income are direct tribute from the Arabs and district governors, a land-tax, a tax on Jews and merchants, and export and import duties. Estimated pop. of Tripoli proper, 600,000; with dependencies, about 2,000,000.——Adj. and inhab. TRIPOLINE, trip-o-leen′, and TRIPOLITAN, tre-pol′e-tan.

Tripoli (anc. *Œ′a*), a seaport town on the N. coast of Africa, capital of the above state, 300 miles S. of the coast of Sicily, and 600 miles S.E. of Algiers. Lat. 32° 53′ 54″ N.; lon. 13° 11′ E. It stands on a rocky promontory washed by the sea on the N. and E. and connected with the mainland on the S. and W. by a sandy plain, partly under cultivation; it is enclosed on the land-side by a lofty wall flanked with bastions, and on the sea-front defended by a formidable line of batteries, terminating at the S.E. angle in a strong castle, in which the pasha resides. The town, enclosing an area about 1300 yards long by 1000 yards broad, is entered by two gates; it consists of a great number of narrow and uneven lanes, lined for the most part with mean houses huddled together without any order, and, from the absence of front windows, looking more like dead walls than inhabited dwellings. The pasha's castle consists of an ancient pile of vast extent, built so irregularly that all appearance of symmetry is lost. The great mosque is a handsome and majestic structure, in which the roof, formed by a number of small cupolas, is supported by 16 Doric marble columns, said to have once belonged to a Christian church. The other buildings most deserving of notice are 6 principal and many smaller mosques, 2 or more Christian churches, a convent, 3 synagogues, a number of public baths, bazaars, and caravansaries. There are ancient remains, among which the most remarkable is a magnificent triumphal arch, erected in 164 to the Roman emperors Aurelius Antoninus and Lucius Verus, consisting of huge blocks of marble, beautifully sculptured on the sides and ceiling, and now used as a store-house. The only manufactures of any consequence are carpets, which have long been celebrated, mantles and other woollen stuffs, ordinary and morocco leather, and potash. The trade has the advantage of the only good harbor for several hundred miles along the coast. It is formed by the E. side of the promontory on which the town stands, and two long lines of reefs on the E. and N.E., furnishing tolerable shelter. Where deepest, it has not more than 5 or 6 fathoms, but has capacity sufficient to admit whole fleets of merchant-vessels in the outer roads, which have good holding-ground in from 16 to 18 fathoms. A great part of the trade of the state, and even of the more distant interior as far as Timbuctoo and Bornoo, has its emporium at Tripoli, to which the goods are conveyed across the desert in caravans. About 1000 vessels, of a tonnage of 125,000, enter and clear the port annually. Pop. estimated at 20,000. TRIPOLI VECCHIA, trip′o-le vêk′ke-å, or OLD TRIPOLI, is a small maritime town, 45 miles W. of Tripoli.

Tripoli, trip′o-le, **Tarabloos, Tarablous,** or **Tarablus,** tå-rå′bloos (anc. *Trip′olis*), a seaport town of Syria, on the Mediterranean, at the foot of a spur of Mount Lebanon, and at the mouth of the Kadisha, 50 miles N.E. of Beyroot. Lat. 34° 26′ 4″ N.; lon. 35° 49′ E. Pop. 25,000. It is neatly built, and surrounded by fine gardens, but the marshy character of its vicinity renders it unhealthy. The houses are chiefly of stone, and the town has many remains of mediæval architecture; in and around it are numerous granite columns and traces of antiquity, and an old castle stands on an adjacent height. It has a custom-house, and foreign consulates, and is a Greek bishop's see. In May, 1864, the government powder-magazine exploded, destroying a large part of the town and 300 to 400 lives. Tripoli doubtless owes its name to its consisting of 3 distinct towns, while the Marina, or El Mina, the principal seat of trade, is a separate quarter S.W., on a projecting point of land bordering the port. The harbor is small, shallow, and frequently unsafe, but the town retains some export trade in silk, wool, cotton, tobacco, galls, cochineal, and soap. It was taken by the Crusaders in 1108, at which time a large and valuable library was burned.

Tripoli, a ruined city of Asia Minor, near the Mender, 36 miles S.E. of Ak-Shehr. See also TIREBOLI.

Tripoli, trip′o-le, a post-village of Bremer co., Iowa, near the Wapsipinicon River, about 15 miles N.E. of Waverly. It has several stores.

Tripoli, Lehigh co., Pa. See NEW TRIPOLI.

Tripolitza, or **Tripolizza,** tre-po-lit′så, a town of Greece, in the Morea, in a plain 3000 feet above the sea, 22 miles S.W. of Argos. Previous to the revolution it was the residence of the Turkish pasha of the Morea, and had 20,000 inhabitants; but it was stormed and taken by the Greek insurgents in 1821, and again in 1828 by the troops of Ibrahim Pasha, who razed it to the ground. It has been since rebuilt. It owes its name to being the modern representative of the three cities of *Mantinea*, *Tegea*, and *Pallantium*, traces of all of which exist in its vicinity. Pop. 7020.

Tripp, a county in the S. part of Dakota, bordering on Nebraska, has an area of about 1300 square miles. It is partly drained by the Keya Paha River. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is fertile.

Trippe, trip, a post-office of Desha co., Ark.

Tripp′ville, a post-hamlet of Vernon co., Wis., 8 miles S.W. of Elroy. It has a lumber-mill.

Tripstadt, tripp′stått, a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 18 miles E.N.E. of Deux-Ponts. Pop. 1663.

Triptis, trip′tis, a town of Saxe-Weimar, 5 miles E. of Neustadt, on the Orla. Pop. 1874.

Tristan d'Acunha, tris-tån′ då-koon′yå, the principal of a group of islets in the South Atlantic. Lat. 37° 6′ S.; lon. 12° 2′ W. The surface is mountainous, and one peak rises to 8236 feet above the ocean. The other islands are named Nightingale Island and Inaccessible Island. They are claimed by Great Britain, and a British garrison was maintained there during the residence of Napoleon at St. Helena. Pop. 53.

Triste, tris′tå, an island of Mexico, in the Laguna de Terminos, off the coast of Campeachy.

Tris′te, or **Poolo Mego,** poo′lo må′go, an islet off the S.W. coast of Sumatra. Lat. 4° S.; lon. 101° 10′ E.

Triste, Gulf of. See GULF OF TRISTE.

Tristledermot, Ireland. See CASTLE-DERMOT.

Tri′ton Island, the southernmost of the Paracels, in the China Sea.

Tri′umph, a post-hamlet of La Salle co., Ill., 5 miles S. of Meriden Railroad Station. It has a church.

Triumph, a post-office of Custer co., Neb.

Triumph City, a village of Warren co., Pa., in Deerfield township, 1½ miles from Tidioute. It has a church. Oil is found near this place.

Triumpho, tre-oom′fo, a town of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Sul, 30 miles W. of Porto Alegre. P. 3462.

Triumpho de la Cruz, tre-oom′fo då lå kroos, a bay and group of islets on the N. coast of Honduras, district of Comayagua.

Triune, trī′yūn, a post-hamlet of Williamson co., Tenn., 12 miles E. of Franklin. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Triv′ady, or **Tiruvadi,** tę-rŭv′ą-de, a town of India, in Tanjore, 25 miles S.W. of Pondicherry. Pop. 6896.

Triv'aloor′, or **Tiruv'aloor′,** a town of India, district and 34 miles E. of Tanjore. Pop. 8560.

Trivandrum, tre-vån′drŭm, written also **Trivanderum** or **Trevandrum,** a town of India, capital of Travancore, on the Malabar coast, 50 miles N.W. of Cape Comorin, with a fine palace and an extensive garrison.

Trivento, tre-vên′to, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, on the Trigno, 15 miles N.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 4624. It has a cathedral, and manufactures of coarse woollen cloths.

Trivero, tre-vå′ro, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 9 miles N.E. of Biella. Pop. 1922.

Trivicum, the ancient name of TREVICO.

Triviglio, a town of Italy. See TREVIGLIO.

Trivigno, tre-veen′yo, a village of Italy, province and 11 miles S.E. of Potenza. Pop. 2516.

Trivoli, trī′vo-le, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill., in Trivoli township, about 16 miles W. of Peoria. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1234.

Trivoli, a post-office of Ellsworth co., Kansas, 15 miles S.E. of Ellsworth.

Troad, the plain around ancient *Troy*. See TROY.

Trobriand, tro`bre-ånd′, a group of islands in the Louisiade Archipelago, in the South Pacific, extends from lat. 6° 47′ to 8° 52′ S., lon. 147° 24′ to 151° 10′ E. The islands are generally low and of considerable extent, producing abundance of the finest yams, and maintaining a dense population.

Trochtelfingen, trok′tęl-fing′ęn, a town of Prussia, in Hohenzollern, 15 miles N. of Sigmaringen. Pop. 1271.

Tröense, trö′ĕn-sęh, a village of Denmark, in the island of Taasinge, on the Thoröesund.

Trœzen, an ancient town of Greece. See Damala.

Trogen, tro′ghęn, a town of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles N.E. of Appenzell, capital of Outer Rhodes. Pop. 2933. It has an arsenal, and a trade in muslin and linens.

Troia, or **Troja,** tro′yå (anc. *Verna′ria*), an island of the Mediterranean, off the coast of Italy, 14 miles S.E. of Piombino.

Troia, or **Troja,** tro′yå, a town of Italy, province and 15 miles S.W. of Foggia. It has a fine cathedral, and manufactures of coarse woollen cloths. Pop. 5971.

Trois Rivières, a city of Quebec. See Three Rivers.

Trois Rivières, trwå ree′ve-air′, a town on the S. coast of the island of Guadeloupe, 7 miles S.E. of Basse-Terre. Pop. 3940.

Trois Pistoles, trwå pees′tōl′, a post-village in Temiscouata co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, and on the Intercolonial Railway, 148 miles below Quebec. It contains a church, a convent, flouring-, carding-, and saw-mills, and 15 stores. Pop. 650.

Trois Saumons, trwå so′mòɴᵍ′, a post-village in L'Islet co., Quebec, on a river of the same name, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 66 miles below Quebec. P. 200.

Troitsk, troitsk, a town of Russia, government and 87 miles N.W. of Penza, on the Moksha. Pop. 5351.

Troitsk, or **Zemninki,** zĕm-nin′kee, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Orenboorg, on the Ooi, an affluent of the Tobol, 70 miles S.S.E. of Cheliabinsk. Pop. 8298. It is enclosed by bastioned walls, and has a cathedral, custom-house, barracks, and an active traffic with Bokhara. Two thousand Kirgheez are said to visit it annually with their goods.

Troitzkoi, troit′skoi, a town of Russia, government and 42 miles N.N.E. of Moscow. On a height immediately above it is a vast ecclesiastical establishment, founded in 1337, and the richest in the empire, after that of Kiev. Within its fortified enclosures are numerous churches, imperial and episcopal palaces, and an ecclesiastical seminary, with a library and a bell of 70 tons' weight.

Troitzkossavsk, troits-kŏs-såvsk′, a town of Asiatic Russia, the largest town of Transbaikalia, just N. of Kiakhta. Pop. 4765.

Troja, a town and island of Italy. See Troia.

Troja and **Trojan,** Asia Minor. See Troy.

Troki, tro′kee, or **Novo-Troki,** no′vo tro′kee, a town of Russia, 15 miles S.W. of Vilna, on Lake Troki. P. 2191.

Trombetas, trom-bå′tås, or **Oriximina,** o-re-she-mee′nå, a river of Brazil, rises near the frontiers of British Guiana, flows S., passes the town of Obidos, and falls into the Amazon.

Tromöe, tro′mö′ęh, an island of Norway, close to the S. coast, opposite Arendal. Length, 8 miles.

Tromsöe, trom′sö′ęh, a town of Norway, in Finmark, on the island of Tromsöe, opposite the island of Hvalöe. Pop. 4073. It has a wooden quay and a custom-house, and is an outport of Hammerfest.

Tronchiennes, tròɴᵍ′she-ĕnn′, or **Drongen,** drong′-ʜęn, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 2 miles W. of Ghent, on the Lys. Pop. 4485.

Trondhjem, trond′yĕm (anc. *Nidaros;* L. *Nidrosia;* Ger. *Drontheim,* dront′hīme), a seaport town of Norway, capital of Söndre Trondhjem, at the mouth of the Nid in the S. side of the Trondhjem-Fiord. Lat. (cathedral) 63° 25′ N.; lon. 10° 23′ E. It possesses strong fortifications, both on the mainland and on the island of Munkholm. It has spacious, clean streets, with water-cisterns at their intersections. The most remarkable edifices and establishments are the cathedral, much dilapidated by the ravages of early barbarians and defaced by modern renovations, but still venerable, and the most remarkable ecclesiastical structure in the kingdom; the palace of the old Norwegian kings, now converted into a military and naval arsenal; a museum, including a picture-gallery and a library with some rare manuscripts; a workhouse, asylums for the aged and deaf-mutes, grammar- and other schools, exchange, bank, a court-house, custom-house, handsome theatre, &c. The manufactures include excellent capes, hat-covers, &c., of goat-skin, trinkets, rifles, and beer. The building-yards fit out vessels which bear a high name for their sailing properties. The harbor is indifferent, not admitting vessels which draw more than 10 or 12 feet. The trade consists chiefly in exports of timber, dried and salted fish, tar, and copper. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 22,544.

Trondhjem, township, Otter Tail co., Minn. Pop. 407.

Trondhjem-Fiord, Norway, extends from the Atlantic inland for 80 miles, and at its N. extremity communicates with Beitstad-Fiord. It receives the Orkel, Guul, Nid, and Stordal Rivers.

Tronto, tron′to (anc. *Truen′tus*), a river of Central Italy, rises N.E. of Monte Reale, flows N. and W., and enters the Adriatic 17 miles E. of Ascoli. Course, 54 miles.

Tronzano, tron-zå′no, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 13 miles W. of Vercelli. Pop. 2045.

Troobchevsk, Troubtchevsk, or **Trubtschevsk,** troob-chĕvsk′, a town of Russia, government and 88 miles W.S.W. of Orel, on the Desna. Pop. 5451. It has large salt-magazines, a manufactory of verdigris, and a trade in corn and flax.

Troo′mon′, or **Taruman,** tå-roo′mån′, a town of Sumatra, on its W. coast. Lat. 2° 50′ N.; lon. 107° 20′ E.

Troon, a seaport town of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on a small bay in the Irish Channel, 7½ miles by rail S.W. of Kilmarnock. Pop. 2790. It is well built, and much frequented for sea-bathing. It has a good harbor, with a pier, ship-building and wet-docks, and a light-house.

Tropea, tro-på′å, a town of Italy, in Calabria, 12 miles W.S.W. of Monteleone, at the S. extremity of the Gulf of Santa Eufemia. Pop. 4646. It is enclosed by walls, and has a fine cathedral, and manufactures of counterpanes and blankets, with an active tunny- and anchovy-fishery.

Troppau, trop′pŏw, a fortified town, capital of Austrian Silesia, on the Oppa, a tributary of the Oder, 36 miles N.E. of Olmutz. Pop. 16,608. It has a cathedral, castle, town hall, theatre, a gymnasium with a museum, and manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, soap, leather, arms, and liqueurs.

Trosachs, tros′ąks, a picturesque valley of Scotland, co. of Perth, between Lochs Achray and Katrine. It is the scene of Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake."

Trosberg, tros′bĕʀɢ, or **Trostberg,** trost′bĕʀɢ, a town of Upper Bavaria, with a fortress, 15 miles E.S.E. of Wasserburg. Pop. 1252.

Troskotowice, a town of Austria. See Treskowitz.

Trossingen, tros′sing-ęn, a town of Würtemberg, 10 miles N.W. of Tuttlingen. Pop. 2573.

Trost′ville, called also **Frank′entrost,** a post-hamlet of Saginaw co., Mich., 10 miles E. of East Saginaw. It is inhabited by Germans.

Trot′ter's Store, a post-office of Sevier co., Tenn.

Trot′wood, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., O., in Madison township, on the Dayton & Western Railroad, 7 miles W.N.W. of Dayton. It has 2 churches. It is also on the Dayton & Union Railroad.

Troublesome, trŭb′ęl-sǫm, post-office, Grand co., Col.

Troublesome, a post-office of Rockingham co., N.C.

Troublesome Peak, Colorado, a mountain in lat. 40° 18′ 7″ N., lon. 106° 14′ W., in the Middle Park. It has an altitude of 11,500 feet above the sea-level.

Troubtchevsk, Russia. See Troobchevsk.

Trough (trŏff) **Creek,** a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pa., about 18 miles S.S.W. of Huntingdon.

Troup, troop, a county in the W. part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Chattahoochee River, and is also drained by Yellow Jacket and other creeks. The surface is hilly or uneven, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and wheat are the staple products. Granite is abundant here. This county is traversed by the Atlanta & West Point Railroad. Capital, La Grange. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,997,356. Pop. in 1870, 17,632, of whom 17,568 were Americans.

Troup, or **Troupe,** a post-village of Smith co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, at the junction of the Red River division with the Northern division, 46 miles N.E. of Palestine, 38 miles S.S.W. of Longview, and 19 miles S.E. of Tyler. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of carriages and furniture.

Troup Factory, a post-village of Troup co., Ga., about 34 miles N. of Columbus. It is on the North & South Railroad of Georgia. It has a church and a cotton-factory. Pop. about 450.

Troupsburg, troops′bŭrg, or **Troupsburg Centre,** a post-hamlet in Troupsburg township, Steuben co., N.Y., about 40 miles W. of Elmira. It has 2 churches. Pop. 100. Here is Troupsburg Post-Office. The township has 7 cheese-factories. Butter, cheese, and lumber are its staple products. Pop. of the township, 2316.

Trousdale, trŏws′dāl, the smallest county of Tennessee. Area, about 110 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Cumberland River. The surface is hilly or undulating. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, tobacco, hay, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Hartsville. This county was formed in 1870 out of parts of Sumner, Wilson, Macon, and Smith cos. Blue limestone (Silurian) is abundant here.

Trousdale, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Tenn., 5 miles from Morrison. Pop. 30.

Trout Brook, a post-office of Dakota co., Minn.

Trout Brook, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., in Hancock township, 3 miles S. of Trout Brook Station. It has a church. Trout Brook Station is on the Oswego Midland Railroad, 70 miles N.W. of Middletown.

Trout Brook, a post-office of Burnett co., Wis.

Trout Cove, Nova Scotia. See CENTREVILLE.

Trout (trŏwt) **Creek,** of Pennsylvania, enters a branch of Sinnemahoning Creek, in Elk co.

Trout Creek, a post-office of St. Clair co., Ala.

Trout Creek, a mining-camp of Meagher co., Montana, near the Missouri River, about 20 miles N.E. of Helena. Gold is found here.

Trout Creek, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., in Tompkins township, about 34 miles E. of Binghamton. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill.

Trout′dale, a post-office of Charlevoix co., Mich.

Trout Hill, W. Va. See WAYNE COURT-HOUSE.

Troutman's, trŏwt′manz, a post-hamlet of Iredell co., N.C., on the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad, 6 miles S. of Statesville. It has a wagon-shop.

Trout (trŏwt) **River,** a post-hamlet of Franklin co., N.Y., in Constable township, on the Canada frontier, 12 miles N. of Malone. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

Trout River, a post-village in Huntingdon co., Quebec, on Trout River, 6 miles W. of Huntingdon. Pop. 200.

Trout Run, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., in Lewis township, on Lycoming Creek, and on the Northern Central Railroad, 14 miles N. of Williamsport. It has a church, several lumber-mills, &c.

Trouts′ville, a post-hamlet of Botetourt co., Va., 8 miles N. of Bonsacks. It has a church.

Trout Valley, a post-office of Greenbrier co., W. Va.

Troutville, trŏwt′vĭl, a post-hamlet in Brady township, Clearfield co., Pa., 8 miles S.E. of Reynoldsville, and about 44 miles N.N.W. of Altoona. It has 2 churches.

Trouty, a fishing-settlement on the N. side of Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, 9 miles from Trinity. Pop. 180.

Trouville, troo‵veel′, or **Trouville-sur-Mer,** troo‵-veel′-sün-main, a seaport town of France, in Calvados, 7 miles N.E. of Pont-l'Evêque. Pop. 5161. It has sea-baths which are much frequented; also fine villas.

Trowbridge, trō′brĭj, a town of England, co. of Wilts, 11 miles S.S.W. of Chippenham, connected by a branch with the Great Western Railway. It has several churches, a number of elementary schools, almshouses, and other charities, and manufactures of cassimeres, kerseys, and tweeds. Pop. 11,508.

Trowbridge, trō′brĭj, a township of Allegan co., Mich. Pop. 1256.

Trowbridge, trō′brĭj, a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, 5 miles W. of Listowell. Pop. 150.

Trox′elville, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa., in Adams township, 4 miles N. of Beavertown Station, and about 20 miles S.W. of Lewisburg. It has 3 churches and 2 planing-mills.

Troy (anc. *Tro′ja, Tro′ia,* or *Il′ium;* Gr. Τροία), a ruined city of Asia Minor, rendered famous by the Iliad of Homer. Its site is supposed to have been on a height at the S. extremity of the Plain of Troy, 9 miles S.S.E. of the entrance of the Hellespont from the Ægean Sea, close to the modern village of Boonarbashee. On that height are still some vestiges of ancient walls and cisterns, and around it are numerous artificial mounds. Schliemann, in 1871–75, made extensive explorations at Hissarlik, near Boonarbashee, and found many remarkable relics of a prehistoric town; but antiquarians do not altogether accept his identification of this town with the Homeric Troy.—Adj. and inhab. TRO′JAN. The PLAIN OF TROY, between the above site and the Hellespont, is about 10 miles in length by 3 miles in greatest width. It is watered by three rivers, two of which are the *Simoïs* and *Scamander* of antiquity.

Troy, a post-village, capital of Pike co., Ala., on the Mobile & Girard Railroad, 31 miles S.S.W. of Union Springs, and about 50 miles S.S.E. of Montgomery. It has 2 newspaper offices, 6 churches, a female college, 2 high schools, and manufactures of farming-tools, &c. Pop. 1058.

Troy, a post-office of Drew co., Ark.

Troy, a village of Cherokee co., Ga., about 27 miles N. of Atlanta.

Troy, a hamlet of Fulton co., Ill., on Spoon River, about 20 miles S. of Galesburg. It has 1 or 2 mills.

Troy, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 20 miles E.N.E. of St. Louis, Mo. It has a newspaper office, 5 churches, and a carriage-shop. Coal is found here. Pop. about 1000.

Troy, a township of Will co., Ill. Pop. 918.

Troy, a township of De Kalb co., Ind. Pop. 600.

Troy, a township of Fountain co., Ind. Pop. 3156.

Troy, a post-village in Troy township, Perry co., Ind., on the Ohio River, about 7 miles below Cannelton. It has 4 churches, a pottery, and a planing-mill. Cannel coal is mined near it. Pop. 480. Troy township contains larger villages, named Cannelton and Tell City. Pop. 6086.

Troy, a township of Whitley co., Ind. Pop. 894.

Troy, a township of Clarke co., Iowa. Pop. 626.

Troy, a post-village in Union township, Davis co., Iowa, near Chequest Creek, about 22 miles S.S.W. of Ottumwa. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a cabinet-shop.

Troy, a township of Iowa co., Iowa. Pop. 939.

Troy, a township of Monroe co., Iowa. Pop. 1057, exclusive of Albia.

Troy, a township of Wright co., Iowa. Pop. 406.

Troy, a post-village, capital of Doniphan co., Kansas, in Centre township, on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad where it crosses the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, 14 miles W. of St. Joseph, Mo., and 17 miles N. of Atchison. It has 2 churches, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a banking-house, and a graded school. Pop. 639.

Troy, a township of Reno co., Kansas. Pop. 336.

Troy, a post-hamlet of Woodford co., Ky., 21 miles S. of Lexington. It has a church, a seminary, and a mill.

Troy, a post-hamlet of Waldo co., Me., in Troy township, 6 miles from Unity Station, and 28 miles W.S.W. of Bangor. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1201.

Troy, a station in Berrien co., Mich., on the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, 17 miles S.S.W. of St. Joseph. It is near New Troy.

Troy, a post-hamlet in Troy township, Oakland co., Mich., about 20 miles N. by W. of Detroit, and 9 or 10 miles S.E. of Pontiac. It has a church and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 1550.

Troy, a post-village of Winona co., Minn., in Saratoga township, 6 miles S. of St. Charles Station, and about 28 miles W.S.W. of Winona. It has a flouring-mill and a machine-shop.

Troy, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Miss., 12 miles S.E. of Pontotoc.

Troy, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co., Mo., in Bedford township, near the Copper River, about 54 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis. It contains a court-house, a newspaper office, an academy, a high school, a savings-bank, 6 churches, a tannery, a grist-mill, a plough-factory, and 2 carriage-shops. Pop. 703.

Troy, a hamlet of Saunders co., Neb., 20 miles N. of Lincoln.

Troy, a mining-camp of Nye co., Nev., 90 miles S. by E. of Eureka.

Troy, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., in Troy township, on the Cheshire Railroad, 10 miles S.S.E. of Keene, and 32 miles N.W. of Fitchburg, Mass. It has 2 churches, a tannery, a pottery, a woollen-mill, and manufactures of pails and tubs. Pop. of the township, 767.

Troy, a hamlet of Morris co., N.J., about 7 miles N.E. of Morristown.

Troy, a city and the capital of Rensselaer co., N.Y., is situated on the E. bank of the Hudson River, at the mouth of Poestenkill Creek, at the head of steamboat navigation, 6 miles above Albany, and 151 miles N. of New York City. Lat. 42° 44′ N.; lon. 73° 41′ W. The site of the city is mainly an alluvial plain which extends along the river about 3 miles and is from one-half to three-fourths of a mile wide, terminated on the E. side by a range of hills, which are being gradually intersected by streets and covered with buildings. Mount Ida, rising at the S. extremity of this range, commands a beautiful and extensive view of the city proper, the Hudson River, and the neighboring towns. The city is laid out with much regularity, and is handsomely built. Most of the streets are 60 feet wide. The principal business streets are River street, whose general direction is N. and S., following the curve of the river, and Congress, Hoosick, Broadway, Fulton, and King streets. A number of those streets which extend parallel with the general direction of the river terminate at their N. extremity in River street,—a circumstance which imparts variety to the perspective, and increases the facility of intercourse between that street and other parts of the city. The streets are generally well paved, lighted with gas, and bordered with shade-trees. The finest residences are situated on First, Second, and Fifth streets, and around Seminary and Washington Parks. Among the public buildings worthy of notice are the court-house, a fine marble edifice in the Doric style, the Troy savings-bank building, including a fine music-hall, and erected at a cost of $500,000, the Episcopal churches of the Holy Cross and St. Paul, both of blue limestone, and St. John's, of brown sandstone. Troy contains 50 churches, a fine masonic temple, a high school, the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, a female seminary, several academies, 8 national banks, a new city hall, a Catholic theological seminary, the Marshall Infirmary, the Troy Hospital, 2 orphan asylums, and a public library. Four daily and 6 weekly newspapers are published here. Two bridges cross the river here and connect Troy with West Troy, in which a large national arsenal is located.

This city has important manufactures of iron, Bessemer steel, cotton goods, railroad-cars, stoves, machinery, boilers, bells, stone-ware, nails, axles, steam-engines, &c. It has blast-furnaces, iron- and brass-foundries, horseshoe- and nail-factories, rolling-mills, paper-mills, breweries, distilleries, flour-mills, carriage-factories, about 40 shirt- and collar-factories, employing nearly 6000 hands, and a superior establishment for the manufacture of mathematical instruments and globes. Troy is favorably situated for commerce, being near a terminus of the Champlain and Erie Canals. It is traversed by a horse-railroad, and is connected by horse-railroads with Lansingburg, Waterford, and Cohoes. Steamboats ply daily between Troy and New York, except in winter. Its trade is also facilitated by railroads named the Troy & Boston, the New York Central & Hudson River, the Rensselaer & Saratoga, the Boston & Albany, the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western, the Albany & Vermont, and the Troy & Greenbush. The 5th ward of this city is sometimes called Albia, which has a manufactory of hosiery. Troy was incorporated as a city in 1816. Pop. in 1850, 28,785; in 1860, 39,235; in 1870, 46,421; in 1875, 48,253. Present pop. about 50,000.

Troy, a post-village, capital of Montgomery co., N.C., in Troy township, about 60 miles E. by N. of Charlotte. It has a church and an academy. Pop. 67; of township, 882.

Troy, a township of Ashland co., O. Pop. 757.

Troy, a township of Athens co., O. Pop. 1830.

Troy, a township of Delaware co., O. Pop. 800.

Troy, a township of Geauga co., O. Pop. 832.

Troy, a post-village, capital of Miami co., O., in Concord township, on the W. bank of the Great Miami River, and on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad and the Miami Canal, 8 miles S. of Piqua, 20 miles N. of Dayton, and 68 miles W. of Columbus. It contains a court-house, a fine city hall, 8 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, many flour-mills, a foundry, a machine-shop, and large spring-wagon- and wheel-works. The Miami River is a rapid stream, which here affords extensive hydraulic power and flows through a beautiful and fertile valley. The village has a large trade in grain and other commodities. Pop. 3005.

Troy, a township of Morrow co., O. Pop. 696.

Troy, a township of Richland co., O. Pop. 830.

Troy, a township of Wood co., O. Pop. 1057.

Troy, a post-borough in Troy township, Bradford co., Pa., on Sugar Creek, and on the Northern Central Railroad, 25 miles S. of Elmira, N.Y., and about 18 miles W. of Towanda. It contains a newspaper office, a hotel, 2 tanneries, 2 flour-mills, a banking-house, 5 churches, and manufactories of ploughs, stoves, and farming-implements. Large quantities of excellent butter are exported from Troy. Pop. 1081; of the township, 1479.

Troy, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. 938. It contains Troy Centre.

Troy, a village in Clover township, Jefferson co., Pa., on Red Bank Creek, and on the Low Grade division of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Brookville. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a lumber-mill. Pop. about 600. The name of its post-office is Summerville.

Troy, a post-village, capital of Obion co., Tenn., about 60 miles N.N.W. of Jackson, and 6½ miles S.W. of Troy Station on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. It is 3½ miles W. of the Paducah & Memphis Railroad. It contains a court-house, 4 churches, the Obion College, a newspaper office, and a wagon-factory. Pop. 500.

Troy, a post-office of Bell co., Tex. See Elm Creek.

Troy, a post-village of Orleans co., Vt., in Troy township, on the Missisquoi River, about 12 miles W. of Newport, and 38 miles E. by N. of St. Albans. The township has 4 churches, and manufactures of lumber, leather, starch, and iron. It contains a village named North Troy. The Missisquoi River forms in Troy two cataracts, each about 70 feet high. Pop. of the township, 1355.

Troy, a post-hamlet of Gilmer co., W. Va., about 35 miles S.W. of Clarksburg. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and a grist-mill.

Troy, a township of St. Croix co., Wis. Pop. 916.

Troy, a township of Sauk co., Wis. Pop. 1052.

Troy, a post-hamlet in Troy township, Walworth co., Wis., about 33 miles S.W. of Milwaukee. Pop. of the township, 1011.

Troy, Kent co., Ontario. See Fairfield.

Troy, a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, 7 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. Pop. 100.

Troy'burg, a post-office of Colfax co., New Mexico.

Troy Centre, a post-office of Waldo co., Me., about 40 miles N.E. of Augusta.

Troy Centre, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., about 16 miles E. of Meadville. It has a church.

Troy Centre, a post-hamlet in Troy township, Walworth co., Wis., on the Western Union Railroad, 11 miles N. by E. of Elkhorn.

Troyes, trwâ (anc. *Augustobo'na*, afterwards *Tricas'sæ*), a city of France, capital of the department of Aube, 100 miles E.S.E. of Paris, with which it is connected by railway, on the left bank of the Seine. Lat. 48° 18′ N.; lon. 4° 5′ E. Pop. 41,275. Troyes was the capital of the old province of Champagne. It is partly surrounded by the Seine, which, being drawn off by numerous channels, both supplies it with water-power and contributes to its cleanliness. Many of the streets are narrow and irregular and lined with antiquated houses, but these are giving way to others of modern construction, and some quarters have a handsome appearance. The old ramparts have been thrown down, and their site is now occupied by fine promenades. The principal edifices are the cathedral, founded about 1208, a splendid specimen of florid Gothic, 374 feet long and 96 feet high, with a nave composed of 5 aisles, and beautiful patterns of the richest stained glass; the church of St. Urbain, regarded as a model of light, airy Gothic; the church of St. John, where the marriage of Henry V. of England was celebrated; the church of Ste. Madeleine, with a stone rood-loft of great beauty; the hôtel-de-ville; the prefecture, occupying part of the buildings of an ancient abbey; the hospital, museum, palais de justice, and a public library of 110,000 volumes. It is the see of a bishop, the seat of a court of first resort and of commerce, and possesses a chamber of commerce, diocesan seminary, ecclesiastical school, communal college, and a society of agriculture. Troyes has extensive manufactures of cotton hosiery, cotton cloths, bombazines, moleskin, calico, ticks, woollen cloth, woollen covers, gloves, lace, soap, starch, &c. There are also numerous worsted- and cotton-mills, oil-works, breweries, tanneries, nurseries, bleach-fields, and fulling- and paper-mills. It carries on an important trade, chiefly in grain, wine, brandy, colonial produce, sausages, hemp, wax, wool, wood, iron, lead, zinc, &c. In 889, Troyes was burned by the Normans; and in 1415 it was seized by the Duke of Burgundy. In 1814, during the last struggles of Napoleon previous to his abdication, it was his headquarters, and suffered severely, having been twice taken by the allies and once by the French.

Troy Ferry, a post-hamlet of Dyer co., Tenn., on the Obion River, 8 miles N. of Dyersburg.

Troy Grove, a post-hamlet in Troy Grove township, La Salle co., Ill., 6 or 7 miles S.S.E. of Mendota, and nearly 2 miles E. of the Illinois Central Railroad. The township has a pop. of 1501.

Troy Mills, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Iowa, in Spring Grove township, on the Wapsipinicon River, about 22 miles N. of Cedar Rapids. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a stone-quarry.

Troy Mills, a hamlet of Adair co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 2 miles S. of Kirksville. It has 2 churches and a woollen-mill.

Troy's Store, a post-office of Randolph co., N.C.

Troy Station, a village of Obion co., Tenn., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, at its junction with the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 5 miles S. of Union City, and 56 miles N. of Jackson.

Troy'ville, a post-office of Catahoula parish, La.

Troyville, a post-office of Harnett co., N.C.

Trschemesno, tr'shâ-mêsh'no, written also **Trze-**

meszno, tzhå-mĕzh'no, and **Tremessen,** a town of Prussia, between two lakes, 42 miles E.N.E. of Posen. Pop. 4300.

Trsztenna, trshtĕn'nå, a town of Hungary, on the Arva River, co. and 18 miles N.E. of Arva. Pop. 2033.

Tru'ax, a post-office of Dunn co., Wis.

Trub, trōōb, a village of Switzerland, canton and 20 miles E. of Bern. Pop. of parish, 2700.

Trübau, trü'bŏw, or **Böhmisch-Tribau,** bö'mish-tree'bŏw, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, on a railway, 7 miles N.E. of Leitomischl. Pop. 5141. See also MÄHRISCH-TRÜBAU.

Trubtschevsk, a town of Russia. See TROOBCHEVSK.

Truccazzano, troo-kåt-så'no, a village of Northern Italy, 10 miles from Milan. Pop. 1913.

Truckee, trŭk-ee', a post-village of Nevada co., Cal., on Truckee River, and on the Central Pacific Railroad, 119 miles N.E. of Sacramento City, and 35 miles S.W. of Reno, Nev. It is near the Sierra Nevada, and is surrounded by grand scenery. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, numerous saw-mills, a banking-house, and some repair-shops of the railroad. Pop. (estimated) 4000.

Truckee River rises in Placer co., Cal., and is the outlet of Lake Tahoe, which is at an altitude of about 6000 feet. It runs nearly northward, passes into the state of Nevada, and intersects Washoe co. Its general direction is N.N.E. It enters Pyramid Lake in Roop co. It is nearly 125 miles long, is pure water, and abounds in trout.

Trucks'ville, a post-hamlet of Luzerne co., Pa., 4 miles from Kingston, and about 6 miles N.W. of Wilkesbarre. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a woollen-mill.

Trud'der, a hamlet of Whatcom co., Washington, on the Nooksachk River, ½ mile from a steamboat-landing, and about 4 miles from Bellingham Bay. It has a church.

Tru'dell, a post-village in Essex co., Ontario, 20 miles S.W. of Chatham. Pop. 150.

Truentus, the ancient name of the TRONTO.

Truesdell, trūz'dęl, a post-office of Kenosha co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 32 miles S. of Milwaukee.

Truesville, trūz'vĭl, a post-office of Owen co., Ky.

Trueyre, a river of France. See TRUYÈRE.

Tru'fant, a post-hamlet of Montcalm co., Mich., on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, 8½ miles S. by E. of Howard City. It has 2 saw-mills.

Tru'itt's, a station in Sonoma co., Cal., on the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad, 4 miles S.S.E. of Cloverdale.

Tru'ittsburg, a post-office of Clarion co., Pa.

Trujillo, or **Truxillo,** troo-Heel'yo (anc. *Tur'ris Ju'lia*), a city of Spain, province of Caceres, 130 miles S.W. of Madrid. It is a dull, miserable place, yet some of the dilapidated houses mark the former opulence of those adventurers who returned here laden with the spoil of Peru. The upper and more ancient portion of the city, where the streets are cut out of granite, and once the seat of the aristocracy and the garrison, is now abandoned, and used as a burying-place, the people of Trujillo preferring the lower and more convenient site of the under town, or Ciudad. At the N. end stands a fortress, originally Roman, with flanking towers of granite; this castle has been much added to in modern times. Trujillo possesses a town house, archives, granary, hospital, a theatre, a bull-ring, and several schools and churches. It has potteries, chocolate-works, flour-mills, and noted fairs. Trujillo was wrested in 1233 from the Saracens. Pop. 4977.

Trujillo, or **Truxillo,** a seaport town of Honduras, on the Caribbean Sea. Lat. (of port) 15° 55′ N.; lon. 85° 59′ W. Pop., with adjacent hamlets, 4000. Its harbor, on the Bay of Trujillo, is defended by several forts. Principal export, mahogany.

Trujillo, or **Truxillo,** troo-Heel'yo, a town of North Peru, capital of the department of Libertad, in the midst of the valley of Chimu, about 1½ miles E. of the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 8° 7′ 30″ S.; lon. 79° 9′ W. It occupies the S.W. side of a granite mountain, is surrounded by a kind of mud wall, flanked with bastions, consists of regular streets, containing a number of good houses, built of brick, but generally low, is the see of a bishop, and has a cathedral and several other large churches, a college, hospital, and theatre. A railway connects it with Salaverry. At Huanchaco, which, though 8 or 9 miles N.W., is the port, a considerable export takes place, chiefly of rice and spice. In the vicinity of the town a vast space is covered by tumuli and other ancient Peruvian remains. Trujillo was founded in 1535 by Pizarro, who gave it the name of his native town in Spain. Pop. about 8000.

Trujillo, a town of Venezuela, capital of the state of Trujillo, 90 miles S.W. of Barquesimeto. Pop. 2698.

Trujillo, a state of Venezuela, bounded W. in part by Lake Maracaybo. Area, 4328 square miles. It is in part mountainous, with a good climate and a fruitful soil. Capital, Trujillo. Pop. 108,672.

Trüllikon, trü'le-kon', a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and N.N.E. of Zurich. Pop. 1413.

Tru'man, a post-office of Montgomery co., Kansas.

Tru'mansburg, a post-village in Ulysses township, Tompkins co., N.Y., on the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre Railroad, 11 miles N.W. of Ithaca, and 2 miles W. of Cayuga Lake. It contains 5 churches, an academy, a bank, a newspaper office, 2 fine hotels, 2 flouring-mills, a foundry, a machine-shop, and manufactures of mowers, steam ploughs, &c. Pop. 1246.

Tru'mansburg Land'ing, a hamlet of Seneca co., N.Y., on Cayuga Lake, 3 miles from Trumansburg. It has 2 warehouses.

Trum'baursville, a post-village in Milford township, Bucks co., Pa., about 22 miles N. of Norristown. It has an academy and several cigar-factories.

Trum'bull, a northeastern county of Ohio, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of 625 square miles. It is drained by the Mahoning and Grand Rivers, and by Pymatuning, Meander, and Mosquito Creeks. The surface is undulating. The soil is uniformly fertile, and adapted to pasturage and dairy-farming. Butter, cheese, hay, oats, flax, wool, cattle, and Indian corn are the staple products, the county producing, according to the census, more cheese and more flax than any other county of Ohio. Forests of the oak, ash, elm, sugar-maple, beech, &c., cover nearly one-fourth of the surface. Among its minerals are bituminous coal, petroleum, and iron ore. It has also quarries of Berea grit, good for grindstones. It is intersected by the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburg Railroad, and the Mahoning division of the first-named railroad. Capital, Warren. Valuation of real and personal estate, $34,941,818. Pop. in 1870, 38,659, of whom 30,568 were Americans.

Trumbull, a post-township of Fairfield co., Conn., on the Housatonic Railroad, 5 miles N. of Bridgeport. It contains 6 churches and 3 paper-mills. Pop. 1335.

Trumbull, a post-office of White co., Ill., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 4 miles W. of Carmi.

Trumbull, a post-hamlet in Trumbull township, Ashtabula co., O., about 44 miles E.N.E. of Cleveland. Pop. of the township, 1084.

Trumbull Corners, a post-hamlet in Newfield township, Tompkins co., N.Y., about 22 miles N.N.E. of Elmira. It has 2 churches.

Trumello, troo-mĕl'lo, a village of Italy, province of Pavia, on the Terdoppio, with an oratory, a *monte-de-pietà,* and a small hospital. Pop. 2896.

Trump Island, in the district of Twillingate and Fogo, Newfoundland, 4 miles from Twillingate. It contains copper-mines.

Trundle's (trŭn'dęlz) **Cross Roads,** a post-office of Sevier co., Tenn.

Trunk'eyville, a post-office and station of Forest co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad, and on the Alleghany River, 9½ miles N. of Tionesta.

Tru'ro, a seaport town of England, co. of Cornwall, 8 miles N.N.E. of Falmouth, on the rivers Allen and Kenwyn, which unite to form the river Truro, that opens into Falmouth harbor. Pop. 11,049. The town is the largest in the county, its prosperity partly owing to its being the centre of an important manufacturing district and a principal stannary town. Chief edifices, St. Mary's church, various chapels, a town hall, coinage-hall, custom-house, county infirmary, lying-in institution, barracks, theatre, workhouse, museum, grammar-school, mining college, and a royal institution for science and literature. Vessels of 100 tons come up to its quays. Imports, chiefly coal, timber, and articles required in mining operations. Exports, tin, copper, paper, carpeting, pottery-ware, and pilchard oil. The borough sends two members to the House of Commons. In 1877 it became a bishop's see.

Tru'ro, a post-township of Knox co., Ill., about 16 miles E. of Galesburg. Pop. 899.

Truro, a post-village in Truro township, Barnstable co., Mass., on Cape Cod Bay, 1 mile E. of the Old Colony Railroad. It is about 60 miles by water, or 110 miles by railroad, E.S.E. of Boston. The township is a part of the narrow peninsula called Cape Cod, and is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The inhabitants are mostly employed in navigation and the fisheries. Pop. 1098.

Truro, a township of Franklin co., O. Pop. 1866.

Tru'ro, a town of Nova Scotia, capital of Colchester co., 2 miles above the head of Cobequid Bay, on the Intercolonial Railway, 61 miles N. by E. of Halifax, and 215 miles E. of St. John. It is one of the prettiest towns in the province, and contains the county buildings, several churches and hotels, a branch bank, the Provincial normal and model schools, and manufactories of engines, iron castings, axles, machinery, boots and shoes, lasts and pegs, hats, leather, wooden-ware, woollens, &c. Pop. 2500.

Truss'ville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 14½ miles N.E. of Birmingham. It has 2 churches, a seminary, a woollen-factory, &c. Coal is found near this place.

Trutnow, a town of Bohemia. See Trautenau.

Truxillo, Spain and Spanish America. See Trujillo.

Trux'ton, a post-office of Bureau co., Ill., about 24 miles S. of Sterling.

Truxton, a post-village of Lincoln co., Mo., 12 miles N. of Pendleton Station, and about 64 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and a flour-mill.

Truxton, a post-village in Truxton township, Cortland co., N.Y., on the East Branch of the Tioghnioga River, and on the Auburn Branch of the Oswego Midland Railroad, about 28 miles S. by E. of Syracuse, and 36 miles W.N.W. of Norwich. It contains 3 churches, a cheese-factory, a grist-mill, and 2 saw-mills. Butter and cheese are its staple products. Pop. 314; of the township, 1468.

Truyère, or **Trueyre,** trüˋyair', a river of France, rises in the Cévennes, department of Lozère, and joins the Lot at Entraigues. Total course, 81 miles.

Try'an, a post-office of Coffee co., Ala.

Tryˋgil'lo, a post-office of Oldham co., Tex.

Try'on, a township of Polk co., N.C. Pop. 640.

Try'on, a seaport of Prince Edward Island, co. of Queens, on the S. coast, at the head of a small bay, in lat. 46° 17' N., lon. 63° 38' W.

Tryon City, a post-office of Polk co., N.C., in Tryon township, on the Spartanburg & Asheville Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Columbus. Tryon Mountain, in the vicinity, rises about 4800 feet above the sea-level.

Tryon Corner, a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 24 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 100.

Tryon Factory, Georgia. See Trion Factory.

Try'onville, a post-village in Steuben township, Crawford co., Pa., on Oil Creek, and on the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad, 8 miles N.N.W. of Titusville. It has a church, a graded school, and manufactures of lumber, wagons, and wooden bowls.

Try'sil, a post-office of Cass co., Dakota.

Trzcianka, or **Trzianka.** See Schönlanke.

Trzebiczke, a town of Moravia. See Trebitsch.

Trzebochowice, Bohemia. See Hohenbruck.

Trzemeszno, a town of Prussia. See Trschemesno.

Tsad, a lake of Central Africa. See Chad.

Tsadda, a river of Central Africa. See Benuwe.

Tsampaynago, tsåm-pī-nå'go, a town of Burmah, on the Irrawaddy, 76 miles N. of Ava.

Tsana, a lake of Abyssinia. See Dembea.

Tsang, the Chinese name for Thibet.

Tsanta, tsånˋtå', a fortified city of China, in Yun-Nan, near the Burmese frontier, 50 miles N.E. of Bhamo.

Tsao-Tchoo, or **Tsao-Tchou,** tsåˋo-choo', a town of China, in Shan-Toong, 140 miles S.W. of Tsee-Nan.

Tsarevokokshaisk, or **Tzarevokokshaisk,** tså-rå-vo-kok-shisk', a town of Russia, government and 72 miles N.W. of Kazan. Pop. 1124.

Tsarevosantchoorsk, or **Tzarevosantchursk,** tså-rå-vo-sånt-choorsk', a town of Russia, government of Viatka, 33 miles S.W. of Yaransk. Pop. 992.

Tsaritsin, Tzaritzin, or **Zaritzyn,** tså-rit-sin', a fortified town of Russia, government of Saratov, on the Volga, 110 miles S.S.W. of Kamishin. It was formerly an important station of defence, and is celebrated for its mineral waters. Pop. 11,826.

Tsarskoe-Selo, or **Tzarskoe-Selo,** tsars'ko-å-så'lo, a town of Russia, government and 17 miles S. of St. Petersburg by railway, capital of a circle. Pop. 14,465. It has a college, a military school, and manufactures of carpets, but is chiefly noted for a summer residence of the emperor, built and furnished in a style of great magnificence.

Tsatsak, a town of Servia. See Csatsak.

Tsa-Yuen, tså-yoo-ěn', a town of China, province of Che-Kiang, S.W. of Hang-Chow-Foo. It is a large and important place, and has opposite to it a curiously-shaped hill, composed chiefly of granite of a beautiful green color, which is much prized by the Chinese.

Tschartorisk, or **Czartorysk,** char-to-risk', a town of Russia, in Volhynia, on the Styr, 30 miles N.N.E. of Lootsk. Pop. 2800.

Tscheben, a village of Hungary. See Czebe.

Tscheboksary, a town of Russia. See Cheboksari.

Tscheljabinsk, Russia. See Cheliabinsk.

Tschemkend, or **Chemkend,** chěm-kěnd', a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Syr-Darya, 75 miles N. by E. of Tashkend. Pop. 5422.

Tschenkowitz, tskěn'ko-ŵits, a village of Bohemia, E. of Chrudim. Pop. 1570.

Tscherikov, or **Tschirikow.** See Cherikov.

Tscherkassy, a town of Russia. See Cherkasee.

Tschernembel, tshěr'něm-běl, a town of Austria, in Carniola, 16 miles S. of Neustadtl. Pop. 1300. (For other names sometimes spelt with *Tsch*, refer to Ch, Tch, or Cz.)

Tschernigoff, or **Tschernigow.** See Chernigov.

Tschernowitz, Austria. See Czernowitz.

Tschou, a town of West Africa. See Tchow.

Tschulim, a river of Siberia. See Choolim.

Tsee-Nan, or **Tsi-Nan,** tseeˋnån', a city of China, capital of the province of Shan-Toong, on the left bank of the Ta-Tsin River, 100 miles from the Gulf of Pe-Chee-Lee. It is large, populous, and venerated as the residence of a former dynasty. It has manufactures of gray silks and glass-wares.

Tse-Kee, or **Tse-Ki,** tsåˋkee', a town of China, province of Che-Kiang, W. of Ning-Po.

Tsepel, a river-island of Hungary. See Csepel.

Tse-Tchoo, or **Tse-Tchou,** tsåˋchoo', a city of China, in Shan-See, 40 miles N. of the Hoang-Ho.

Tsiekhanovets, Russia. See Ciechanowiec.

Tsien-Kiang, tse-ěnˋke-ång', a river of China, province of Se-Chuen, tributary to the Kia-Ling.

Tsien-Tang-Kiang, a river of China, province of Che-Kiang, joins the sea by a wide estuary E. of the city of Hang-Chow-Foo.

Tsikugo-Gawa, tse-koo'go-gaw'wå (?), a river of Japan, the largest in the island of Kioo-Sioo. It rises in the mountains on the W. side of Bungo, flows through the province of Tsikugo, and, after receiving many rivulets, forms two mouths as it falls into the Gulf of Simabara, near the town of Saga, in lat. 33° 10' N.

Tsikuzen, tse-koo-zěn' (?), a province of Japan, occupying the N.E. portion of the island of Kioo-Sioo, and comprising about 56 islands and islets.

Tsina, an ancient name of China. See Chinese Empire.

Tsing-Hai, Chinese Empire. See Koko-Nor.

Tsin-Tchoo, or **Tsin-Tchou,** tsinˋchoo', a city of China, province of Quang-Tong, 65 miles W. of Oo-Tchoo, on a tributary of the Hong-Kiang.

Tsin-Tchoo, or **Tsin-Tchou,** a city of China, province of Shan-Toong, 80 miles E. of Tsee-Nan.

Tsitsikar, tsit-se-kar', a town of Manchooria, near the border of Mongolia, on the Nonni (or Non) River, 240 miles S.W. of Saghalin-Oola.

Tsiuen-Tchoo (or **-Tchou**). See Chinchew.

Tsivilsk, a town of Russia. See Tzivilsk.

Tso-Mapham, Thibet. See Manasarowar.

Tsong-Gan-Hien, tsongˋgånˋhe-ěn', a town of China, province of Fo-Kien, on an affluent of the Min. Lat. 27° 47' 38'' N.; lon. 118° 15' E. Its staple trade is black tea. Throughout the town are large tea-hongs, where the teas are sorted and packed for foreign markets, and many tea-merchants from Canton and all parts of China come here to make purchases. Pop. about 10,000.

Tsong-Ming, an island of China. See Tsung-Ming.

Tsoogar, a strait of Japan. See Sangar.

Tsookasaki, or **Tsukasaki,** tsooˋkå-så'kee, a small town of Japan, island of Kioo-Sioo, near Uresino, from which it is separated by three high mountains called Sansaka. It is much frequented by invalids on account of its hot baths of the temperature of 121° Fahr.

Tsoorooga, or **Tsuruga,** tsoo-roo'gå, a town of Japan, on the Bay of Tsoorooga, and on the W. side of Hondo, 200 miles W. of Tokio. It has a good port, and exports lime, granite, and the manufactured goods and agricultural products of a large district. Pop. 20,000.

Tsoosima, or **Tsusima,** tsoo-see'må, an island of Japan, in the Strait of Corea. Lat. (of N. extremity) 34° 40' N.; lon. 129° 29' E. Length, 45 miles; breadth, 12 miles. Surface mountainous and rugged.

Tsootsi-Yamma, or **Tsutsi-Yamma,** tsootˋsee-yåm'må, and **Tsoova (Tsuva),** tsoo'vå, two small islands of Japan.

Tsoo-Yung, or **Tsu-Yung,** tsooˋyŭng', a city of China, province and 70 miles W. of Yun-Nan.

Tsounonthouan, tsoo-non-thoo-an′, or **Great Mountain,** a mountain on the N. bank of the river Jacques-Cartier, about 24 miles N.W. of Quebec. It forms the southern angle of the Laurentian Range of mountains, which extend from Labrador to Hudson's Bay. Its elevation is about 2000 feet.

Tsour, a town of Syria. See Soor.

Tsugar, a strait of Japan. See Sangar.

Tsukasaki, a town of Japan. See Tsookasaki.

Tsung-Ling, Asia. See Karakorum Mountains.

Tsung-Ming, tsŭng′ming′, an island of China, province of Kiang-Soo, off the E. coast, at the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kiang. Its E. extremity is in lat. 31° 28′ N., lon. 121° 51′ E. Length, 36 miles; breadth, 10 miles. On its S. coast is a town of the same name.

Tsun-Hoa, tsŭn′ho-â′, a city of China, province of Pe-Chee-Lee, 80 miles E.N.E. of Peking.

Tsun-Y, tsŭn′ee′, a city of China, province of Koei-Choo, 70 miles N. of Koei-Yang.

Tsu-Yung, a city of China. See Tsoo-Yung.

Tsyosien, the Chinese name of Corea.

Tsypa, or **Tzipa,** tsip′â, a river of Siberia, government of Irkootsk, joins the Vitim after a N.E. course of 230 miles.

Tua, too′â, a river of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, joins the Douro after a S.W. course of 70 miles.

Tualatin, or **Tualitin,** twal′ẹ-tin, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Oregon, near the Tualatin River.

Tualatin River, Oregon, rises near the W. border of Washington co., runs eastward, and enters the Willamette in Clackamas co., near Oregon City. Length, 75 miles.

Tu′am, an episcopal town of Ireland, co. and 19 miles N.N.E. of Galway, on the Clare. Lat. 53° 30′ N.; lon. 8° 50′ W. Pop. of town, 4223. It consists of 5 principal streets and a market-place, and has Roman Catholic and Protestant cathedrals, an episcopal palace (Anglican), an archiepiscopal palace (Roman Catholic), a Roman Catholic college, diocesan schools, a court-house, bridewell, workhouse, barracks, market-house, reading- and assembly-rooms, ruins of a castle, and manufactures of linen and canvas.

Tu′am, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, on the Nottawasaga River, 15 miles S.W. of Bradford. It contains a distillery, a flouring-mill, 2 saw-mills, and several stores. Pop. 180.

Tuariks, a people of Africa. See Tooareeks.

Tuat, an oasis of Central Africa. See Tooat.

Tua-Tien, a town of Anam. See Hué.

Tubac, too-băk′, a post-hamlet of Pima co., Arizona, 50 miles S. of Tucson. It has a church. It is a very old Jesuit mission.

Tubai, too-bī′, and **Tubuai-Manu,** too-boo-ī′-mâ-noo′, two of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Tubal, too-bâl′, a river of Chili, which has its mouth in the Pacific, close to the Bay of Arauco. Lat. 37° 14′ 25″ S. It was once navigable for nearly a mile, but an earthquake in 1835 so raised the bar that it is now accessible only to small boats.

Tubariyeh, a town of Palestine. See Tabareeyeh.

Tubberan, toob-bâ-rân′, a town of Persia, province and 100 miles N.N.E. of Kerman.

Tubbus, a town of Persia. See Tabas.

Tubet, a region of Asia. See Thibet.

Tübingen, tü′bing-ẹn, a town of Würtemberg, Black Forest, on the Neckar, at the influx of the Ammer, 18 miles S.S.W. of Stuttgart. Lat. 48° 31′ N.; lon. 9° 4′ E. Its celebrated university, which had among its earliest professors the Reformers Melanchthon and Reuchlin, is seated in the ancient castle of the counts-palatine, and has an observatory, a botanic garden, a cabinet of natural history, and a library of 200,000 volumes. The town has manufactures of woollen cloth and gunpowder. Pop. 10,471.

Tubize, tü′beez′, a town of Belgium, in South Brabant, on a railway, 13 miles S.S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 2803.

Tucacas, too-kâ′kâs, a seaport of Venezuela, on the Caribbean Sea, state of Falcon, 25 miles N. by W. of Puerto Cabello. A railway extends hence 70 miles S.W. to Aroa.

Tucano, too-kâ′no, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, 8 miles from the river Itapicuru. Pop. 1200.

Tucapel, a river of Chili. See Laxa.

Tuchel, tōō′kẹl, a town of West Prussia, 15 miles S.E. of Konitz. Pop. 2780.

Tuck, a town of India. See Tak.

Tuckahoe, tŭk′ạ-hō′, a post-village in Upper township, Cape May co., N.J., on both sides of Tuckahoe Creek, about 20 miles W.S.W. of Atlantic City, and 11 miles S. of May's Landing. It has 2 churches.

Tuckahoe, a post-village in East Chester township, Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York & Harlem Railroad, 16 miles N.N.E. of the Grand Central Depot, N.Y. Marble is quarried here. It has 3 churches and a manufactory of rubber goods.

Tuckahoe, a post-office of Jones co., N.C.

Tuckahoe Creek, Maryland, rises in Queen Anne co., runs southward, forms the W. boundary of Carroll co., and enters the Choptank River about 6 miles S.W. of Denton.

Tuckahoe Creek, New Jersey, runs southward and eastward, forms the boundary between Atlantic and Cape May cos., and enters Great Egg Harbor Bay.

Tuckalee′chee Cove, a post-office of Blount co., Tenn., about 22 miles S.E. of Knoxville.

Tuckasegee, tŭk-ạ-see′ghee, a station of the Carolina Central Railroad. See Woodlawn.

Tuck′er, a county in the N.E. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Cheat River, and also drained by the Dry Fork of that river. The surface is diversified by several ridges of the Alleghany Mountains, and is mostly covered with forests of the oak, hickory, chestnut, sugar-maple, &c. The valleys produce Indian corn, oats, and pasture. Capital, St. George. Valuation of real and personal estate, $505,285. Pop. in 1870, 1907, of whom 1887 were Americans.

Tucker, a post-office and station of Kankakee co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 4 miles N. of Kankakee.

Tuck′erman, a post-office and station of Jackson co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 10 miles N.N.E. of Newport.

Tucker's Beach, N.J. See Tucker's Island.

Tuck′ersburg, a post-village of Chambers co., Ala., on the East Alabama & Cincinnati Railroad, about 10 miles N. of Opelika.

Tuck′er's Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn.

Tucker's Gap, a post-office of Wilson co., Tenn.

Tucker's Hill, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Va.

Tucker's Island, a low coral island, covered with cocoa-nut trees, in the North Pacific. Lat. 7° 22′ N.; lon. 146° 48′ E. Pop. 350.

Tucker's Island, or **Tucker's Beach,** is on the inlet to Little Egg Harbor Bay, N.J.

Tucker's Pond, a post-office of Edgefield co., S.C.

Tuck′erton, a post-village and port of entry of Burlington co., N.J., on Little Egg Harbor Bay, at the S. terminus of the Tuckerton Railroad, about 18 miles N. of Atlantic City. It has 3 churches, 3 or 4 stores, and manufactures of fish oil and guano. The shipping of the district amounts to about 8000 tons. Pop. about 1400.

Tuckerton, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River and the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 5 miles N. of Reading. It has a church.

Tuck′erville, a post-office of Custer co., Neb.

Tucovia, too-ko′ve-â, an island of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 12° 16′ S.; lon. 168° 42′ E.

Tucson, too-sŏn′ or tŭk-sŏn′, a post-town, capital of Pima co., Arizona, on the Rio Santa Cruz, and on the Southern Pacific Railroad, about 250 miles E. of Yuma. Founded in 1560 by Jesuits. It contains a church, the Institute of St. Joseph, 2 free schools, a bank, a newspaper office, a court-house, a United States depository, many stores, and 2 flour-mills. Gold-dust, hides, and wool are its chief exports. It was the capital of Arizona from 1867 to 1877. Pop. nearly 4000, two-thirds Mexican.

Tucuman, too-koo-mân′, a province of the Argentine Republic, between lat. 26° and 27° 30′ S. and lon. 62° and 66° W., having E. the Gran Chaco, and on other sides the departments of Salta, Catamarca, and Santiago. Area, 12,226 square miles. The surface in the W. is mountainous and covered with forests of lofty trees and fine pastures. Its centre is one of the richest parts of the republic, yielding fine crops of wheat, maize, rice, tobacco, and sugar. Many mules are exported, and the cattle are of good breeds. The province contains mines of gold, silver, copper, and lead; the other products are cacao, cotton, indigo, honey, wax, dye-woods, salt from mines and lakes, and a little wine. It has manufactures of leather, cotton and woollen fabrics, and cheese. Chief town, Tucuman. Pop. 108,953.

Tucuman, or **San Miguel de Tucuman,** sân me-ghêl′ dâ too-koo-mân′, a town of the Argentine Republic, capital of the above province, on a head-stream of the Rio Dulce, 94 miles N.W. of Santiago. It has a cathedral, several convents, a Jesuits' college, and a trade in oxen and mules sent into Bolivia. Pop. 17,438. Here independence was first promulgated, and the first Congress of the republic was held in 1816.

Tuczno, a town of Prussia. See Tütz.

Tudæ, or **Tudæ ad Fines,** ancient names of Tuy.

Tudela, too-då′lå (anc. *Tute′la*), a city of Spain, province of Navarre, on the right bank of the Ebro, here crossed by a stone bridge of 17 arches, 52 miles N.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 8925. It is neat, but dull. It has remains of ancient fortifications. Its cathedral contains the tomb of Blanche of Castile, and it has many other churches, convents, and hospitals, a workhouse, prison, schools, manufactures of coarse woollens, hair fabrics, soap, tiles, bricks, and earthenwares. Benjamin of Tudela was born here. On November 23, 1808, the French here gained a victory over the Spaniards.

Tudela de Duero, too-då′lå då dwå′ro, a town of Spain, 6 miles E.S.E. of Valladolid. Pop. 2377.

Tueda, the ancient name of the Tweed.

Tuejar, or **Tuexar,** too-å-har′, a town of Spain, province and 43 miles N.W. of Valencia, on a slope above the Chelva. Pop. 1857.

Tufara, too-få′rå, a town of Italy, province and about 15 miles E.S.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 2285.

Tuffé, tüf‘få′, a town of France, department of Sarthe, 16 miles N.E. of Le Mans. Pop. 1044.

Tufino, too-fee′no, a village of Italy, province of Caserta, N.E. of Nola, with a church and 2 chapels. P. 2690.

Tuftonborough, tŭf′tọn-bŭr-rŭh, a post-village in Tuftonborough township, Carroll co., N.H., 6 miles W.N.W. of Ossipee, and about 18 miles N.E. of Laconia. Bobbins and hoops are made here. The township is bounded on the S.W. by Lake Winnepesaukee, and contains Melvin Village. It has 5 churches. Pop. of the township, 949.

Tugalo, tu-gah-lō′, a post-hamlet of Habersham co., Ga., 1 mile from Tugalo Station of the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad.

Tu‘galoo′, a river, one of the branches of the Savannah, rises near the S. frontier of North Carolina, and, flowing first S.W. and then S.E. along the boundary between South Carolina and Georgia, unites with the Kiowee near Andersonville. The name of Chattooga is applied to the upper part of this river.

Tugaloo, Mississippi. See Tougaloo.

Tugaloo, a township of Oconee co., S.C. Pop. 1436.

Tugaloo Creek, Ala. See Sucarnoochee Creek.

Tuge′la, a large river of Africa, flows S.E. to the sea, forming the boundary between Natal and Zululand.

Tug Fork, West Virginia. See Sandy River.

Tuggle's (tŭg′gẹlz) **Gap,** a post-hamlet of Patrick co., Va., 10 miles S.E. of Jacksonville.

Tuggurt, a town of Africa. See Tooggoort.

Tug River, a post-hamlet of McDowell co., W. Va., 45 miles N. of Saltville, Va.

Tuineje, twe-nå′zhå, a town of the Canaries, in Fuerteventura, on a mountain-slope.

Tuitium, the ancient name of Deutz.

Tuk, a town of India. See Tak.

Tukan′non, a post-office of Columbia co., Washington.

Tukhti Suleiman, tŭk′te sọọ-lå-mån′, or **Takhti Suleiman,** tåk′tee sọọ-lå-mån′, written also **Takhti Souliman** (*i.e.*, "throne of Solomon"), a remarkable hill and collection of ruins in North Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 115 miles S.S.E. of Tabreez, identified by Major Rawlinson with the ancient Atropatenian Ecbatana, the *Phraata, Gaza,* and *Canzaca* of classic authors, and the *Xiz* of the Arabians. Lat. 36° 30′ N.; lon. 47° 10′ E.

Tukhti Suleiman, a mountain of the Suleiman Range, E. of Afghanistan, lat. 31° 35′ N., lon. about 70° E., and 11,000 feet above the sea. It is the name of several other mountains in Central and West Asia.

Tukhti Suleiman, or **Usch,** Toorkistan. See Oosh.

Tuk‘kee′, or **Taki,** tŭk‘ee′, a town of Bengal, 40 miles E. of Calcutta. It has a good trade in rice. P. 5261.

Tukrie, tŭk‘ree′, or **Tikri,** tik-ree′, a town of India, Meerut division. Pop. 5698.

Tukum, too′kŏŏm or too-koom′, a town of Russia, in Courland, near the Gulf of Riga, 38 miles W. of Riga. It has a ruined castle and a female seminary. Pop. 3751.

Tula, Russia and China. See Toola.

Tula, too′lå, a town of Mexico, the ancient capital of the Toltecs, state and 40 miles N.N.W. of Mexico. It is upwards of 6000 feet above the sea, on the banks of the Tula or Montezuma, a river which, after a N.E. course of 200 miles, past Valles and Panuco, joins the Tampico River near its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico.

Tula′lip, a post-office and Indian reservation of Snohomish co., Washington, 60 miles N. of Tacoma. Here are a Catholic church and male and female (Catholic) schools.

Tulang-Bavang, too-lång′-bå-vång′, a river and town of Sumatra. The river enters the Java Sea, after an E. course of 100 miles; the town is 70 miles S.S.E. of Palembang.

Tulare, tu-lair′ (Sp. pron. too-lå′rå), a county in the S. central part of California, has an area of about 5000 square miles. It is drained by King's, Kaweah, and Tule Rivers and several creeks, all affluents of Tulare Lake, which lies in the W. part of the county and is about 33 miles long and 22 miles wide. The surface is diversified by high mountains, deep cañons, and wide river-bottoms. On the N.E. border of the county stand several of the highest peaks of the Sierra Nevada. Among these are Mount Whitney, 14,898 feet high, and Kaweah Peak, about 14,000 feet high. The slopes of the Sierra Nevada are covered with forests of coniferous trees. The western part of the county is adjacent to the Coast Range. The soil of the plains and river-bottoms is fertile. Cattle, wool, wheat, barley, and pork are the staple products. Scattered groves of oak trees occur in the lowlands. Among the other forest trees is the *Sequoia gigantea,* which here attains the height of 275 feet or more. This county is intersected by the Central Pacific Railroad (Visalia division). Capital, Visalia. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,844,990. Pop. in 1870, 4533, of whom 3977 were Americans.

Tulare, a post-village and important shipping-point of Tulare co., Cal., on the Visalia division of the Central Pacific Railroad, 10 miles S. of Goshen.

Tulare Lake, California, is in the W. part of Tulare co., and touches the N. border of Kern co. It has a roundish form, and is about 33 miles long and 22 miles wide. It is supplied by several streams,—namely, Kern, King's, Kaweah, and Tule Rivers. It has no visible outlet.

Tularosa, too-lå-ro′så, a post-village of Dona Ana co., New Mexico. It has a church.

Tul′bagh, a village of Cape Colony, in South Africa, 37 miles N.N.W. of Worcester. Pop. 548.

Tuldja, a town of Roumania. See Toolcha.

Tule Lake, a post-office of Lake co., Oregon.

Tule River, a township of Tulare co., Cal. P. 1098.

Tulija, or **Tulixa,** too-lee′hå, a river of Mexico, state of Tabasco, tributary to the Usumasinta.

Tu′lin, a post-office of Cabarrus co., N.C.

Tu′lip, a post-village of Dallas co., Ark., about 55 miles S.S.W. of Little Rock. It has 4 churches, an academy, a grist-mill, and a lumber-mill.

Tulip, a post-office of Monroe co., Mo.

Tulip, a post-office of Fannin co., Tex.

Tu′lip Creek, Arkansas, enters the Ouachita River a few miles above Camden.

Tulla, tŭl′lå, a town of Arabia, district of Yemen, 30 miles W.N.W. of Sana.

Tul′lah, or **Tulloh,** tŭl′lọh, a town of Ireland, co. of Clare, 9½ miles N.E. of Ennis. Pop. 861.

Tullahoma, Jones co., Miss. See Tallahoma.

Tul‘laho′ma, a post-village and summer resort of Coffee co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, at its junction with the McMinnville & Manchester Railroad, 69 miles S.S.E. of Nashville. It is an important railroad station, and has 8 churches, an academy, 2 flour-mills, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 589.

Tullamore, tŭl‘lạ-mōr′, a town of Ireland, capital of King's co., on an affluent of the Clodagh, and on the Grand Canal, in the Bog of Allen, 50 miles W.S.W. of Dublin. It has risen since 1790 from a small village. It is the principal shipping-station on the Grand Canal. Pop. 5179.

Tul′lamore, a post-hamlet in Dillon township, Tazewell co., Ill., 5 miles W. of Hopedale, and 14 miles S.E. of Pekin.

Tullamore, a post-village in Cardwell co., Ontario, 9 miles N.W. of Malton. Pop. 250.

Tulle, tüll, a town of France, capital of the department of Corrèze, on the Corrèze, at its confluence with the Soulane, 45 miles S.S.E. of Limoges. It has a cathedral, a communal college, normal school, public library, prison, barracks, and hospital, with manufactures of coarse woollen cloths, hats, paper, wax candles, and leather, and an extensive national factory of fire-arms. Pop. 11,038. Three miles N. are the ruins of Tintignac.

Tullins, tül‘lång′, a market-town of France, in Isère, 18 miles N.W. of Grenoble. Pop. 3398. It has manufactures of edge-tools, ribbons, steel, and machinery.

Tulln, tŏŏln, a walled town of Lower Austria, 17 miles N.W. of Vienna, on the Danube. Pop. 2286.

Tulloh, a town of Ireland. See Tullah.

Tul′low, a town of Ireland, co. of Dublin, on the Slaney, here crossed by a stone bridge, 8 miles E.S.E. of Carlow. Pop. 2148. It has a castle of the twelfth century.

Tullum, the ancient name of Toul.

Tullvania, tŭl-va′ne-ą, a post-office of Macon co., Mo., about 24 miles N.W. of Macon City.

Tul′ly, a post-village in Tully township, Onondaga co., N.Y., on the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad, 21 miles S. of Syracuse, and 12 miles N. of Homer. It has 3 churches, a wagon-factory, and a cheese-factory. Pop. of the township, 1473.

Tully, a township of Marion co., O. Pop. 770.

Tully, a township of Van Wert co., O. Pop. 1064.

Tul′lytown, a post-village in Falls township, Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River, and on the Philadelphia & Trenton Railroad, 7 miles S.S.W. of Trenton. It has 2 churches. Pop. 150.

Tul′ly Val′ley, a post-office or hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Tully township, about 15 miles S. of Syracuse.

Tulmaro, or **Tulmero,** Venezuela. See TURMERO.

Tulola, too-lo′lå, a small island of Russia, near the N. shore of Lake Ladoga, at the mouth of the Laskila, which here forms a fine cascade. It is about 6 miles in circumference, and contains fine granite-quarries.

Tuloma, too-lo′må, a river of Russia, in the government of Archangel, flows N.E. into the Arctic Ocean.

Tulour, too-loor′, or **Toloar,** to-lo′aR, the largest of the Salibabo Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, between Gilolo and Mindanao. Lat. 4° 28′ N.; lon. 126° 55′ E. Circuit, about 80 miles. Surface very varied. It is populous, and pretty well cultivated.

Tul‵pehock′en, a township of Berks co., Pa., about 20 miles W.N.W. of Reading. Pop. 2013.

Tulpehocken, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., in Jefferson township, about 15 miles N.W. of Reading.

Tulpehocken Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Lebanon co., runs nearly eastward, and enters the Schuylkill River in Berks co., about 2 miles above Reading.

Tul′sa, a post-office of the Creek Nation, Ind. Terr.

Tultcha, or **Tuldja,** Roumania. See TOOLCHA.

Tulum′ba, a town of the Punjab, near the Ravee, 50 miles N.E. of Mooltan.

Tumaco, too-må′ko, or **Gorgonilla,** goR-go-neel′yå, an island off the W. coast of Ecuador, 88 miles N.E. of Esmeraldas.

Tumat, Central Africa. See TOOMAT.

Tumbala, toom-bå′lå, a village of Mexico, state of Chiapas, 70 miles E.N.E. of Ciudad Real.

Tum‵belan′ Islands, a group of the Malay Archipelago, between Borneo and the Malay Peninsula. Lat. of Great Island, 1° N., lon. 107° 34′ E. Principal island, Tumbelan, 5 miles in length.

Tumbez, toom′bĕs or toom′bĕth, a town of Peru, on the Tumbez River, near the Pacific, 70 miles N.W. of Loja. Here the Spaniards first disembarked in 1526.

Tumble, tŭm′b'l, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Delaware River, and on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, 27 miles N.W. of Trenton.

Tum′bling Creek, in the W. central part of Tennessee, flows S.W., and enters Duck River on its right bank, in Humphreys co.

Tumbling Shoals, a post-hamlet of Laurens co., S.C., on Reedy River, 13 miles E.N.E. of Honea Path. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Tumbudra, India. See TOOMBUDDRA.

Tumen, a river of Corea. See TOOMEN.

Tum‵look′, or **Tamluk,** tŭm‵look′, a town of Bengal, 35 miles S.W. of Calcutta. It was anciently a place of great note, and stood upon the sea-shore as late as 635 A.D., but is now 60 miles from the sea. It is a place of pilgrimage and has some remarkable temples. Pop. 5849.

Tum′mel, a river of Scotland, co. of Perth, is an affluent of the Tay. Length, 58 miles.

Tu′muli, a township of Otter Tail co., Minn. Pop. 267.

Tumwater, tŭm′wå-tẹr, a post-village of Thurston co., Washington, on the Des Chutes River, at the S. end of Puget Sound, 2 miles S. of Olympia. It has great water-power, a church, 2 flour-mills, a saw-mill, a tannery, 2 sash- and blind-factories, a chair-factory, &c. Pop. 206.

Tu′na, Tu‵namaguont′, or **Tu‵negawant′,** a creek which rises near the centre of McKean co., Pa., flows N. past Bradford into Cattaraugus co., N.Y., and joins the Alleghany River near Carrollton.

Tuna Creek, a post-office of McKean co., Pa., on a branch of the Erie Railroad, 6 miles N. of Bradford.

Tunama, a river of Brazil. See ITUNAMA.

Tun′bridge, or **Ton′bridge,** a town of England, co. of Kent, on the Medway, at a railway junction, 27 miles S.E. of London. Pop. 8209. It is a quiet old town, with stone bridges over five arms of the Medway, one of which arms is called the Tun. Principal edifices, the grammar-school, the town hall, union workhouse, market-house, church, chapels, &c., and fine remains of a Norman castle. Tunbridge has long been noted for a manufactory of toys and turned wares, and it has some exports of timber.

Tunbridge, tŭn′brĭj, a post-village in Tunbridge township, Orange co., Vt., on the East Branch of White River, 5 miles N. of South Royalton Station, and about 30 miles S. of Montpelier. The township contains a village named North Tunbridge, and has manufactures of woollen goods, ploughs, &c. Pop. of the township, 1405.

Tunbridge Wells, a town and watering-place of England, cos. of Kent and Surrey, 5 miles by rail S.S.W. of Tunbridge. The springs are chalybeate. The pump-room and baths, public parade, ball-rooms, libraries, theatre, and market-house are in a small valley enclosed by hills, on which are excellent hotels and many elegant villas. It has a church and elegant chapel, numerous dissenting chapels, an infirmary, a dispensary, many schools, and literary institutions. Pop. 19,410.

Tuncha, tŭn‵chå′, a town of China, province of Ngan-Hoei, about 20 miles from Hoei-Choo-Foo, to which it forms a kind of port. Lat. 29° 48′ N.; lon. 118° 30′ E. It is a large, busy, and thriving place, and carries on a very extensive trade, especially in green tea, the greater part of which is sent down the river, and thence onward to Shanghai, being shipped here. Pop. about 150,000.

Tundja, a river of Roumelia. See TOONJA.

Tunetum, or **Tunes.** See TUNIS.

Tung, several cities of China. See TUNG-CHANG.

Tun‵gatoor′, a town of India, Nellore district, 15 miles S. of Ongole. Pop. 7055.

Tung-Chang, toong‵chång′ or tŭng‵chång′, a city of China, province of Shan-Toong, on the river Ta-Tein, near the Grand Canal, 50 miles S.W. of Tsee-Nan. It is large, populous, and has a flourishing trade. Among its public edifices is an octagonal tower of 8 stories, faced with porcelain.—TUNG-CHING, TUNG-CHAW, TUNG-YANG, &c., are the names of Chinese cities and towns of minor importance.

Tung-Kiang, a river of China. See TOONG-KIANG.

Tungow-Ching, a town of China. See WANCHOW.

Tungri, the ancient name of TONGRES.

Tung-Shan, China. See TONGSAN.

Tung-Ting-Hoo, China. See TONG-TING-HOO.

Tunguragua, toong-goo-rå′gwå or toon-goo-rå′wå, a name of the river Amazon in the upper part of its course in North Peru. See AMAZON.

Tunguragua, a volcano of Ecuador. Lat. 1° 29′ S.; lon. 79° 20′ W. Height, 16,579 feet.

Tunguses, Siberia. See TOONGOOSES.

Tunguska, three rivers of Siberia. See TOONGOOSKA.

Tu′nica, a county in the extreme N.W. part of Mississippi, borders on Arkansas. Area, about 850 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. and W. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by the Coldwater River. The Tallahatchee River touches the S.E. part of the county. The surface is level and partly subject to inundation. A large part of it is covered with forests of the cypress, hickory, magnolia, oak, walnut, &c. The soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Austin. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,080,737. Pop. in 1870, 5358, of whom 5305 were Americans.

Tunis, tu′niss or too′niss, one of the Barbary States of North Africa, and nominally dependent on Turkey, is situated between lat. 31° and 37° N. and lon. 8° and 11° E. It is bounded N. and N.E. by the Mediterranean, S.E. by Tripoli, S. and S.W. by the Great Desert or Sahara, and W. by Algeria; greatest length, from N. to S., about 440 miles; mean breadth, measured on the parallel of 35°, 160 miles; area, estimated at 70,000 square miles. In the coast are three remarkable indentations, forming the Bay of Tunis on the N., and the Gulfs of Hammamet and Cabes, or the Lesser Syrtis, on the E. Cape Blanco, on the N.W., is the most N. point of the African continent. The interior is imperfectly known. The N.W. portion, lying between the frontiers of Algeria on the W. and the valley of Mejerda on the S. and E., is traversed by a range of mountains which, entering from the W., spread over the whole district. These mountains are estimated to have an elevation of from 4000 feet to 5000 feet, and are covered with timber. Between the mountains and the Gulf of Hammamet on the E. stretches the plateau of Kairwan, about 100 miles long, by 30 wide, nearly destitute of trees, and, except in the vicinity of the town of Kairwan, uncultivated. The only river of any consequence is the Mejerda (anc. *Bagradas*). The only other remarkable expanse of water is the great lake of Al Sibkah, situated far to the S., on the borders of the Sahara. It is about 70 miles long, by 25 broad, but, with the exception of its S. part, becomes dry in summer, when a layer of salt is found deposited on its bed. The climate is excellent, the atmosphere being generally pure and wholesome and the excessive summer heats moderated by sea-breezes. Rains fall at intervals from November to April, but almost uninterrupted droughts prevail during the rest of the year. In ancient times it was one of the granaries of Rome, but, owing to the extortions of the government, large tracts capable of yielding productive returns remain in a state of nature. The principal crops are wheat, barley, and maize; olives also are extensively raised, and date-plantations furnish the principal subsistence of the inhabitants. Tobacco is largely cultivated, and cotton, indigo, saffron, and opium are grown. Copper, lead, silver, and salt, from Sibkah, are among the mineral products, and near Porto-Farina is a quicksilver-mine; but mining, like agriculture, is very backward. The principal domestic animals are mules, oxen, and camels; on several parts of the coast the fisheries, including that of coral, are valuable. Esparto grass is one of the principal exports.

The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen fabrics, more especially the *beretti* or red caps, known all over the Mediterranean, soap, both soft and hard, made on an extensive scale, dyed skins, and ordinary and morocco leather. Caravans come annually from Central Africa, bringing slaves, senna, ostrich feathers, gold-dust, gum, and ivory, which are exchanged for manufactured goods, spices, and gunpowder. Others, from Constantinople, bring wax, dried skins, cattle, and sheep, in return for muslins and other woven fabrics, Tunis mantles, colonial produce, essences, &c. The principal imports by sea are cochineal, raw silk, coffee, sugar, woollen cloths, wines, and coin. The inhabitants, amounting to about 2,100,000, consist of a mixture of Moors, Arabs, Turks, and Jews, the two first principally, with a few Christians. The state religion is Mohammedanism. The government is exercised by an hereditary bey, or regent, nominally subject to the Turkish Sultan, by whom he is confirmed in his rule, and assisted by a divan. The armed force amounts to about 30,000 men. The naval force is small. Besides Tunis, the capital, the chief towns are Soosa, Hammamet, Bizerta, Sfax, Cabes, Monastir, Gafsa, Kairwan, and Beja.

Tunis (anc. *Tune'tum*, or *Tu'nes*; Gr. Τουνις or Τουνες), a seaport town, capital of the above state, at the mouth of the Mejerda, on the W. side of an oval lagoon, connected by a narrow strait with a bay of the same name, and on a large and beautiful plain bounded in the distance by lofty mountains, 400 miles E. by N. of Algiers. Lat. 36° 48′ N.; lon. 10° 24′ E. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by a strong castle completely commanding the Goletta, or narrow strait already mentioned, and by several detached forts in other directions. The streets are narrow, uneven, unpaved, and filthy in the extreme; the houses are of stone or brick, generally of very mean appearance, consisting only of a single story without exterior windows. The interior, however, in the form of a court, with the apartments ranged round it, is often fitted up with Oriental magnificence. Water is abundantly supplied, partly from cisterns placed on the flat roof of each to collect the rain, and partly by an aqueduct. The public buildings include a great number of mosques, several of them handsome; the bey's palace; several large and well-arranged barracks, one of which is fitted to accommodate 4000 men; a Moorish college for theology and jurisprudence, many other schools, several synagogues, a Roman Catholic and a Greek church, a Roman Catholic convent, a theatre, several elegant public baths, and extensive and well-furnished bazaars. The principal manufactures are linen and woollen cloths, red woollen caps, pottery, mantles, embroidery, ordinary and morocco leather, and various essences of musk, rose, and jasmine. Principal exports, oil, *beretti* or Tunis caps, soap, grain and pulse, wool, hides, bones, rags, cattle, tunny-fish, sponges, senna, wax, gold-dust, elephants' teeth, &c.; principal imports, cotton, linen, and woollen goods, tin, lead, and iron, raw and manufactured, coffee, sugar, spices, &c. The city is the terminus of 2 or 3 short lines of railway.

Tunis is situated about 3 miles to the S.W. of the ruins of ancient Carthage, and it is itself a place of great antiquity and has been the scene of many important historical events. During the Punic wars it was repeatedly taken and retaken. In 439 it fell into the hands of the Vandals, but having been wrested from them about a century thereafter by Belisarius, it continued to be subject to the Greek Empire till the end of the seventh century, when Northern Africa became a dependency of the caliphs of Bagdad. In 1206, Tunis became an absolute sovereignty, under Aboo-Ferez. About this time it became notorious for its piracies, and in 1270 Louis IX. of France, in a chivalrous attempt to suppress them, lost both his army and his life. The last of the Tunisian kings, Muley-Hassan, having been deprived of his throne by the pirate Barbarossa II. in 1531, had recourse to the Emperor Charles V., who restored him but made his kingdom tributary to Spain. It so continued till 1574, when it was subjugated by the Turks, who were ultimately obliged to allow the Moors to elect their own bey, only reserving to themselves the power of confirming the election and exacting a tribute, which ceased in 1871. The piracies of the Tunisians subjected them to severe chastisements, first from the British under Admiral Blake, and afterwards from France and Holland. In 1816 they engaged forever to renounce piracy and Christian slavery. Pop. 125,000, of whom about 25,000 are Jews and 5000 Christians, the remainder being chiefly Moors, Arabs, and negroes.——Adj. and inhab. TUNISIAN, too-nee'she-ạn, and TUNISINE, too-nẹ-seen'. These terms, perhaps more properly applied to the city of Tunis, may also be extended to the state. See also GULF and LAGOON OF TUNIS.

Tu'nis, a post-village of Burleson co., Tex., 11 miles from Caldwell, and 16 miles from Bryan. It has a church, 2 stores, and a steam mill.

Tunis' Mills, a post-village of Talbot co., Md., on a navigable inlet of Chesapeake Bay, 5 miles from Easton. It has a saw-mill, a planing-mill, a machine-shop, &c. Pop. 230.

Tunja, toong'ʜå, a town of the United States of Colombia, capital of the state of Boyaca, 70 miles N.N.E. of Bogota. Pop. 7000. It has mineral springs, several convents, a college, a military hospital, manufactures of woven fabrics, and a large trade in tobacco.

Tunkhannock, tŭnk-hawn'nŭk, a post-borough, capital of Wyoming co., Pa., in Tunkhannock township, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Tunkhannock Creek, 32 miles N. by W. of Wilkesbarre, 28 miles S. of Montrose, and about 22 miles W.N.W. of Scranton. It is on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at its junction with the Montrose Railroad. It has a neat court-house, 4 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, 2 newspaper offices, 5 hotels, a tannery, a foundry, 2 planing-mills, and agricultural works. Pop. 953; of the township, 1212.

Tunkhan'nock, township, Monroe co., Pa. Pop. 263.

Tunkhannock Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Susquehanna co., runs southwestward, and enters the North Branch of the Susquehanna River at Tunkhannock.

Tunkhannock Mountain, Pennsylvania, occupies the N.E. part of Wyoming co.

Tun'nel, a station in Broome co., N.Y., on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 15 miles N.E. of Binghamton.

Tunnel, a post-office and station of Washington co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, about 6 miles W. by S. of Marietta.

Tunnel, a station in Luzerne co., Pa., on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 5 miles N.W. of White Haven.

Tunnel City, a post-village of Monroe co., Wis., in Greenfield township, at Greenfield Station on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 4 miles W. of Tomah, and 14 miles E.N.E. of Sparta. It has 2 churches, a wagon-shop, and a money-order post-office.

Tunnel Hill, a post-village of Whitfield co., Ga., on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Dalton. It has an academy and 3 churches. The railroad here passes through a tunnel 1474 feet long.

Tunnel Hill, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Ill., on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 44 miles N.N.E. of Cairo. It has a church.

Tunnel Hill, a post-office of Hardin co., Ky., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 3 miles N. of Elizabethtown.

Tunnel Hill, a station in Lauderdale co., Miss., on the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad, 7 miles W. of Meridian.

Tunnel Hill, a post-hamlet of Coshocton co., O., 10 miles N. of Dresden.

Tunnel Mill, a post-office of Perry co., Ky.

Tun'nelton, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ind., on the East Fork of White River, and on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 73 miles E. of Vincennes. It has a church.

Tunnelton, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., on Conemaugh Creek, at Kelley's Station on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 9 miles W. by N. of Blairsville. It has a church, and manufactures of fire-brick and salt.

Tunnelton, a post-village of Preston co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 20 miles E. of Grafton. It has 2 churches, and a foundry with a machine-shop. The railroad here passes through a tunnel.

Tuns'burg, township, Chippewa co., Minn. Pop. 420.

Tun'stall, a market-town and chapelry of England, co. of Stafford, 4 miles N.N.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyme. Pop. in 1871, 13,540. The church is a handsome edifice, and here is a neat court-house. In the vicinity are numerous collieries, extensive potteries, large chemical works, and productive veins of clay and iron ore.

Tunstall's, tŭn'stạlz, a post-village of New Kent co., Va., on the Richmond, York River & Chesapeake Railroad, 20 miles E. of Richmond. It has a church, 4 stores, &c.

Tunuyan, too-noo-yân', a river of the Argentine Republic, province of Mendoza, after an E. course of 200 miles is lost in a lake of the Llanos. Lat. 34° S.; lon. 66° 30′ W.

Tuolumne, twol'um-ne, a county of California, is near the middle of the state. Area, estimated at 2300 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Stanislaus River, and is drained by the Tuolumne River and the Middle Fork of the Stanislaus. The surface is mostly mountainous, except the western part, and is extensively covered with forests of the fir, pine, and other evergreen trees. The Sierra Nevada extends along the eastern border of this county. Near the Stanislaus River is Table Mountain, which is composed of basaltic lava, is about 30 miles long and 2000 feet high, and has a flat top and perpendicular sides. Gold, wine, and lumber are the chief articles of export. Fine marble of various colors is found here. This county has an abundance of grapes and other fruits. Capital, Sonora. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,895,845. Pop. in 1860, 16,229; in 1870, 8150, of whom 4182 were Americans.

Tuolumne River, California, rises at the base of the Sierra Nevada, in the E. part of Tuolumne co., which it intersects. It runs in a W.S.W. direction, and enters the San Joaquin River in Stanislaus co., about 25 miles S. of Stockton, after a course of about 175 miles. Gold is found near this river.

Tuparro, too-paʀ'ʀo, a river of South America, in the United States of Colombia, joins the Orinoco after an E. course of 200 miles.

Tu'pelo, a post-village, capital of Lee co., Miss., on Old Town Creek and the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 50 miles S. by W. of Corinth, and about 50 miles E. of Oxford. It has a bank, a newspaper office, and 6 churches. Pop. 618.

Tupisa, or **Tupiza,** too-pee'sȧ, a town of Bolivia, department and 140 miles S. of Chuquisaca (Sucre). Pop. 5000. Near it are silver-mines.

Tupiza, a river of South America. See Pilaya.

Tup'per's Plains, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., O., about 15 miles N.E. of Pomeroy.

Tup'perville, a post-village in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, on Annapolis River, 5 miles from Bridgetown.

Tuppul, a town of India. See Tappul.

Tupp'ville, township, Ottawa co., Kansas. Pop. 250.

Tuptee, a river of India. See Taptee.

Tupungato, too-poong-gȧ'to, one of the Chilian Andes, 45 miles E. of Santiago de Chili. Lat. 33° 10′ S. Height, 15,000 feet.

Tuque, tūk, a post-office of Warren co., Mo.

Tura, a river of West Siberia. See Toora.

Tur'aboo', one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Estimated pop. 2000.

Turan, too-rȧn' (Pers. "land of light"), a name applied vaguely by Orientalists and geographers to a region in the S.W. of Toorkistan (including Khiva, Bokhara, and the adjacent countries), as distinguished from *Iran*, or Northeastern and Eastern Persia. The name Turanian is applied by many ethnologists to a great stock of languages and races of men, of which the following branches are recognized: 1, Magyar-Finnic; 2, Samoyedic; 3, Turkish, or Tartar; 4, (true) Mongolian; 5, Tungoosic; and some place the Dravidian and monosyllabic, and even the Malayo-Polynesian and American races, in the same great class. The very ancient Accad language of Babylonia is regarded as Turanian.

Turan'ga, or **Pov'erty Bay,** an inlet on the E. coast of New Zealand, North Island. Lat. 38° 47′ S.; lon. 178° 7′ E. Breadth at entrance, 8 miles.

Turate, too-rȧ'tȧ, a village of Northern Italy, province of Como, 6 miles S. of Appiano. Pop. 2332.

Turavacara, a town of India. See Turivicary.

Turba, an ancient name of Tarbes.

Turbaco, tooʀ-bȧ'ko, a village of the United States of Colombia, state of Magdalena, province and 12 miles S.E. of Cartagena.

Turbenthal, tooʀ'bẹn-tȃl', a village of Switzerland, 16 miles E.N.E. of Zurich, on the Toce. Pop. 2128. Near it is the castle of Landenberg.

Tur'bett, a township of Juniata co., Pa. Pop. 714.

Tur'beville, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va., 3 miles from News Ferry Railroad Station.

Tur'bot, township, Northumberland co., Pa. P. 1803.

Tur'botville, a post-borough in Lewis township, Northumberland co., Pa., about 15 miles N.W. of Danville. It has a coach-factory and a tannery. Pop. 417.

Turbut, a town of Persia. See Toorboot.

Turchia, Turc, or **Turco.** See Turkey.

Turcoing, a town of France. See Tourcoing.

Turcomans, Asia. See Toorkomans.

Tureaud, tu-rō', a post-office of St. James parish, La., on the Mississippi River, about 75 miles above New Orleans.

Turegano, too-rȧ-gȧ'no, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, province and 18 miles N.N.E. of Segovia. Pop. 1342.

Turek, Russia. See Toorek.

Turenne, tü'rênn', a town of France, in Corrèze, 9 miles S.S.E. of Brives-la-Gaillarde. It has ruins of the ancient castle of the family of Turenne. Pop. 1768.

Turenum, a supposed ancient name of Trani.

Turfan, a town of Chinese Toorkistan. See Toorfan.

Turi, too'ree, a town of Italy, province and 18 miles S.S.E. of Bari. Pop. 5920.

Turi, too-ree', a town of Brazil, province of Maranhão, 40 miles N.N.W. of Guimaraens.

Turia, the ancient name of the Guadalaviar.

Turiassu, a river of Brazil. See Turyassu.

Turicum, the ancient name of Zurich.

Turija, too-ree'yȧ (?), a river of Russia, rises in the S.W. of Volhynia, flows N.N.E. through extensive morasses, and joins the Pripets after a course of about 100 miles.

Turikaray, tŭr'ị-kȧ-rȧ', or **Tarikere,** tŭr'ị-ker-ȧ', a town of India, in Mysore, 54 miles N.W. of Seringapatam. Pop. 5302.

Turin, tu'rin (Fr. pron. tü'râɴɢ'; It. *Torino,* to-ree'no; anc. *Taura'sia,* afterwards *Augus'ta Taurino'rum*), a city of Italy, capital of Piedmont and of the province of Turin, beautifully situated in a fertile plain, surrounded by the Alps, at the confluence of the Dora Ripaira with the Po, 79 miles W.S.W. of Milan. Each river is here crossed by a magnificent bridge. The general appearance of the city and its environs is scarcely surpassed by any city in Europe. It was at one time surrounded by walls, and its large and imposing citadel still remains, but all the other fortifications have been removed, and the site occupied by them covered partly with finely-planted walks and partly with magnificent houses. The older quarters are closely built, and the streets are somewhat narrow and irregular; but all the modern portions have been built on a uniform plan, in wide streets which intersect one another at right angles and thus form a series of square blocks and piles of building, of which the monotony is relieved by the loftiness of the houses, their endless variety of sculptured fronts and rich decorations, and the fine scenery. Some of the principal streets are lined with arcades. There are several fine squares, among which are the Piazza del Castello, surrounded by splendid palaces, the Piazzi di San Carlo, almost entirely surrounded by arcades, the Piazza di San Giovanni, and the Piazza dell' Erbe.

The ecclesiastical edifices most deserving of notice are the cathedral, having an interior richly and elaborately decorated, and containing some good paintings, the churches of San Maurizio, San Filippo Neri, Santa Christina, Corpus Christi, remarkable for the richness of its decorations, La Consolata, formed of a combination of 3 contiguous churches, Sant' Andrea, with numerous frescos, sculptures, and wood-carvings, San Rocco, in the form of an octagon, with a concave façade and a dome, and La Gran Madre di Dio, on which vast sums have been expended, erected in commemoration of the restoration of the royal family. In addition to these is a remarkably handsome church for the Waldenses, forming one of the chief ornaments of Turin. The cathedral was formerly very wealthy in plate and jewels, which Napoleon sold and applied the proceeds to bridge the Po.

Of the edifices not ecclesiastical, the most conspicuous are the royal palace; the royal armory, considered one of the principal sights in Turin; the old palace of the Dukes of Savoy, recently converted into government offices; the custom-house; the town house, with a lofty but unfinished tower; the court-houses; the university, a large and magnificent building; the library, originally formed by the ancient Dukes of Savoy, now attached to the university, containing 200,000 volumes; the picture-gallery, with an extensive and valuable collection; the Palazzo dell' Academia Reale, under the roof of which are several museums,—an Egyptian, with many curious antiquities, a museum of natural history, particularly rich in minerals, and a cabinet of coins and medals; and several theatres, one of them among the largest and most splendid in Italy.

Among the educational establishments, in addition to the university, are the academy of fine arts, the astronomical observatory, the seminary, occupying an elegant structure, the royal military academy, 2 colleges, and various superior and inferior schools. Turin is the see of an archbishop, and has numerous societies,—economical, literary, scientific, and artistic. The charitable establishments include numerous rich endowments, of which the most interesting and important are the Retiro delle Rosine, a kind of religious community, in which 400 girls are maintained, chiefly by their own labor; the general hospital or infirmary; the Ospizio di Carità, which receives about 1500 inmates; the Reale Albergo di Virtù, a kind of industrial school; the lunatic asylum; the Spedale di San Luigi, a large and well-managed establishment, supported chiefly by voluntary contribution, and giving relief not only to numerous inmates, but also to an annual average of 120,000 out-patients; and the Compagnia di San Paolo, embracing a great number of objects,—education, marriage-portions, and relief to the *poverivergognosi*, or poor suffering in secret.

The manufactures of Turin consist chiefly of woollen, cotton, linen, and silk goods, wax-cloth, stained paper, ironmongery, leather, glass, carriages, printing-types, and philosophical and musical instruments; there are also numerous dye-works, silk-mills and other mills, distilleries, and a royal gunpowder-manufactory. The staple trade is in silk, which has here its chief entrepôt, employs a vast number of hands, and forms the principal source of wealth. Other articles of trade, in addition to the above articles of manufacture, are corn, wine, fruit, and liqueurs.

The foundation of Turin is generally attributed to a colony of Transalpine origin, called Taurini or Taurisci. Shortly after Hannibal's expulsion from Italy the Romans resumed possession, and converted Turin into a Roman colony, which took the name of Colonia Julia, afterwards Augusta Taurinorum. It was taken and sacked by the Goths under Alaric. Charlemagne bestowed it as a feudal tenure on its bishops. It was afterwards governed by the Marquises of Susa, with whom it remained till conveyed by marriage to the Counts of Savoy. In 1418 it was declared by Amadeo V. the capital of the states of Savoy, and rose to be the capital of Sardinia, and from 1860 to 1865 it was the capital of the kingdom of Italy. Under the French, Turin was the capital of the department of the Po. Pop. 192,443.——Adj, and inhab. (It. TORINESE, to-re-nå′så; Fr. TURINOIS, tü‵ree‵nwå′).

Turin, a province in the N.W. of Italy, in Piedmont. It is bounded on the W. by France, and its northern portion is traversed by lofty spurs of the Alps. Area, 3965 square miles. Pop. 972,986. The capital of the province is Turin, and Aosta and Ivrea are towns of importance.

Tu′rin, a post-office of Grant co., Ark., 16 miles E.S.E. of Gifford Station.

Turin, a post-hamlet of Coweta co., Ga., on the Savannah, Griffin & North Alabama Railroad, 9 miles S.E. of Newnan. It has 2 churches and a wagon-shop.

Turin, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., in Turin township, on the Utica & Black River Railroad, about 45 miles N. by W. of Utica, and 10 miles S. of Lowville. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of carriages and spring beds. Pop. 552; of the township, 1396. The township is bounded on the E. by the Black River.

Turino, a town of Italy. See TORINO.

Turinsk, a town of Siberia. See TOORINSK.

Turis, too-reece′, or **Turris,** tooR-Reece′, a village of Spain, province and 20 miles W.S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 3952. Marble and jasper are procured in its vicinity. Here is a very beautiful church.

Tu‵rivica′ry, or **Tu‵ravaca′ra,** a town of India, in Mysore, 52 miles N. of Seringapatam.

Turka, tooR′kå, a town of Austrian Galicia, 28 miles S.S.W. of Sambor, with a trade in tobacco. Pop. 2908.

Turkestan, Central Asia. See TOORKISTAN.

Turkevi, tooR-kå‵vee′, **Turkeva,** toor-kå-vå′, or **Turkeve,** toor-kå-vå′, a village of Hungary, in Great Cumania, on the Berettyo, 15 miles S.W. of Kardzag. Pop. 10,969.

Tur′key (Turk. *Osmanli Vilaieti,* os-mån′lee‵ ve-lå-yĕt′ee; L. *Tur′cicum Impe′rium;* Fr. *Turquie,* tüR‵kee′; Ger. *Türkei,* tüR′kī; Dutch, *Turkije,* tŭR-kī′ẹh; It. *Turchia,* tooR-kee′å; Sp. and Port. *Turquia,* tooR-kee′å), or **The Ot′toman Em′pire,** comprehending all the countries in which Turkish supremacy is directly or indirectly recognized, includes some of the fairest portions of the world, and several of its earliest and most celebrated seats of civilization. It is not so much a continuous dominion, as a mere aggregate of governments, often widely separated both by position and by interest, and only accidentally united by having been the subjects of a common conquest. It occupies the S.E. part of Europe and the W. of Asia, and comprises, at least nominally, El Hejaz and Yemen, in Arabia, and Egypt, Nubia, and the beylics of Tripoli, Tunis, and Fezzan, in Africa. Its capital is Constantinople. The area and population of Turkey are known only by estimates, and not as the result of exact measurements and of a general census. Previous to the Russian war of 1877–78, the total area of the empire was officially estimated at 1,742,874 English square miles, on which lived 28,165,000 inhabitants. By the results of the war, however, were created the semi-independent states of Bulgaria and of Eastern Roumelia, Bosnia and Herzegovina were placed under the domination of Austro-Hungary, a large area in Asia was given to Russia and a small one to Persia, and additions of territory (with independence) to Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro, reducing, as estimated, the area of the empire to 1,116,848 English square miles, and the population to 21,000,000. The island of Cyprus also passed under British administration by treaty with Turkey dated June 4, 1878.

Turkey in Europe, as now constituted, is divided into four vilayets, besides the district of Constantinople, and is bounded on the N. by Servia, Bulgaria, and Eastern Roumelia; on the E. by the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora; on the S. by the Sea of Marmora, the Ægean Sea, and Greece; and on the W. by the Adriatic and Ionian Seas. It includes also all the islands of the Ægean Sea belonging to Turkey, with some small portions of the mainland of Asia Minor, and the island of Crete or Candia. Its surface is an undulating region of hills and valleys, mountains and table-lands, of little elevation; the principal mountains being the Despoto Dagh, in the central part, and Pindus, in the S.W. Turkey is watered by numerous rivers, the chief of which are the Maritza, Kara-Soo, and Vardar, in the basin of the Archipelago, in the S., and the Voyussa and Drin, in the basin of the Adriatic, in the W. The largest lakes are those of Ochrida and Scutari, in the W. The climate is more severe than might be supposed from the geographical position of the country; but a great portion of Albania, being protected by elevated mountains from the N.E. winds, enjoys a delicious climate, though it is liable to be visited by destructive earthquakes. In the rocky districts of the interior, and in the maritime valleys of Albania, the summer is insupportably hot. Destructive storms are frequent in the S. A great portion of Turkey is covered with forests. The olive thrives in the maritime plains of Albania, where also the orange and the citron are cultivated. Maize is cultivated in the S., and rice, cotton, rye, and barley in Central Turkey. Agricultural operations are conducted in the rudest manner, and only a small portion of the country is cultivated. The principal wild animals are the brown bear, the wolf, the wild boar, the chamois, and the stag. Domestic animals comprise the dog, cat, swine, sheep, goats, cattle, and buffalo. Trout, &c., are plentiful in the rivers; and leeches, which abound in the marshes, are important articles of export. Turkey has mines of iron, lead, salt, and marble, but none of them are worked to advantage. Manufactures are almost entirely domestic; the chief comprise saddles, copper and tin utensils, fire-arms, swords, coarse woollen cloths, linen, and cotton-spinning. Silks are manufactured chiefly at Salonica, Seres, and Larissa. Shawls are made only in the Asiatic provinces, especially at Beyroot. There are cotton-printing-works in different localities; and dyeing, especially of bright red colors. Tanneries are numerous; embroidery is carried on by the females. Distilleries of brandy from prunes are common throughout all the country. Printing is carried on at Constantinople; filigree-work is made in the large towns, and there are gunpowder-mills near Constantinople. Commerce is almost entirely in the hands of Greeks, Armenians, and Jews. The enormous increase of trade in late years shows the advance of Christian energy and the declension of Mohammedanism.

The principal railways in European Turkey are lines from Constantinople to Adrianople, Adrianople to Sarembey, Salonica to Uskub, &c. The total length open in 1877 was 786 miles; the total number of miles in the empire was 958.

Turkey in Asia is between lat. 30° and 42° N. and lon. 26° and 48° E. It is bounded E. by Persia, S. by the Persian Gulf and Arabia, W. by the Mediterranean, N. by the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea, and N.E. by Russia. The principal lakes are Van, Beg-Sheher, Egerdir, Tooz-Golee, and the Dead Sea; the chief rivers are the Euphrates, Tigris, and their affluents, which flow S. to the Persian Gulf; the Kizil-Irmak and Yeshil-Irmak, which flow N. to the Black Sea; the Sarabat and Mender, to the Archipelago; the Jyhoon and Syhoon, to the Mediterranean; and the Jordan, to the Dead Sea. The chief mountains are the ranges of Taurus, Anti-Taurus, and Lebanon. The soil and climate present many varieties: in the S. are vast arid plains, but on the river-banks and in the valleys of Lebanon the soil is extremely fertile. The summits of Taurus are clad with snow, and the flanks are covered with the vegetation of cold and temperate countries; while the valleys have a temperature almost tropical, and produce the fruits of Southern Asia. The climate of Anatolia is temperate, and the soil is capable of producing all kinds of grain and fruit. The mountains contain all the useful metals. The chief products are oil, dye-stuffs, medicinal plants, gums, wax, dried fruits, gall-nuts, cotton, silk, wool, goats' hair, leeches, and sponges. Exports, valonia, madder, opium, raisins, grains, figs, wool, sponge, goats' hair, olive oil, liquorice, gum, yellow-berries, &c. Imports, cottons, coffee, iron, woollens, coals, sugar, copper, tin, indigo, linens, apparel, &c. The first railway in Asiatic Turkey, from Smyrna to Aidin, 82 miles, was completed in 1864; since then another has been opened, from Smyrna to Casaba, 60 miles. The total length open in 1877 was 172 miles.

Turkey in Asia was divided into 14 vilayets previous to the war of 1877–78, but two of these were ceded to Russia, viz., the Turkish possessions comprising "the territories of Ardahan, Kars, and Batoom, with the port of Batoom, as well as all the territories comprised between the former Russo-Turkish frontier and a line beginning at the Black Sea and extending to a point to the N.W. of Khorda and to the S. of Artveen." The territories thus ceded to Russia are estimated to embrace an area of 5670 square miles, with a population of 600,644, including 417,602 Mohammedans.

The total area and population of the Turkish Empire, and the number of Mohammedans in each of the three geographical divisions, were estimated as follows at the end of 1878:

Divisions.	Area in sq. miles.	Total pop.	Mohammedans.
Turkey in Europe........	62,028	4,275,000	2,100,000
Turkey in Asia.............	710,320	15,715,000	13,068,000
Turkey in Africa..........	344,500	1,010,000	1,000,000

The finances of the Ottoman Empire are in a state of utter disorganization. Before the Russian invasion of 1877 the empire was bankrupt, and its difficulties were aggravated by the enormous expenses of the war and the diminution of revenue caused by the loss of several provinces. No official statements of the actual receipts and expenditures have been recently published. In the budget estimates for the financial year 1877–78, the total revenue was computed at $88,764,052; current expenses, excluding the war expenses, $142,893,202; deficit, $54,129,150.

The consolidated public debt at the end of 1877 amounted to about $1,000,000,000, besides which there was a floating debt of about $100,000,000. The actual strength of the Turkish army is not known. Before the war of 1877–78 the number of men, including irregular troops and auxiliaries, was about 700,000.

The Turks, originally from Toorkistan, founded at different times several empires in Asia. At the end of the thirteenth century, Osman or Othman, one of their emirs or princes, established the present empire in Asia Minor. The Turks invaded Europe at the end of the fourteenth century, and conquered successively their present provinces; they took Constantinople in 1453. In the sixteenth century their dominion extended in Europe over the whole of Greece, part of Hungary, the Crimea, and the shores of the Black Sea; and the whole of the countries now forming Turkey in Asia, El Hejaz, Egypt, and the regencies of Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers, were subjugated by them. But since the seventeenth century their power has greatly declined. Austria expelled them from Hungary; Russia deprived them of the provinces between the mouths of the Danube and the Caucasus in Europe, and those forming Western Transcaucasia in Asia; the Greeks formed an independent state; Algiers (now Algeria) was wrested from them by the French; the power of the Porte has nearly vanished from many of the provinces of Asia Minor, Arabia, and Egypt; and finally the Russo-Turkish war of 1877–78 has deprived the Porte of much of the fairest portion of its territory in Europe.——Adj. TURK'ISH (Fr. TURC, tüRk; feminine, TURQUE, tüRk; It., Sp., and Port. TURCO, tooR'ko; Ger. TÜRKISCH, tüRk'ish); inhab. TURK (the same as the adjective in French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese; Ger. TÜRKE, tüRk'ẹh).

Tur'key, township, McPherson co., Kansas. Pop. 525.

Turkey, or **Blue Ball,** a post-hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., 1 mile from Howell Station, and about 13 miles S.W. of Red Bank. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Turkey, a township of Sampson co., N.C. Pop. 1167.

Turkey, a township of Williamsburg co., S.C. P. 981.

Turkey City, a post-village in Richland township, Clarion co., Pa., on the Emlenton & Shippenville and Foxburg, St. Petersburg & Clarion Railroads, 7½ miles E. of Emlenton, and 2 miles from Clarion River. It has a church, a banking-house, and oil-wells. Pop. about 1000.

Turkey Cove, a post-office of Lee co., Va.

Turkey Creek, Indiana, the outlet of Turkey Lake, rises in Kosciusko co., runs northward in Elkhart co., and enters Elkhart River about 4 miles S. of Goshen.

Turkey Creek, Louisiana, runs nearly southward through Franklin parish, and enters Bœuf Bayou about 3 miles from its mouth.

Turkey Creek runs in a S.S.E. direction through Pawnee co., Neb., and enters the South Fork of the Nemaha River in Kansas, about 9 miles N. of Seneca.

Turkey Creek, Nebraska, rises in Fillmore co., and runs eastward to Saline co., which it intersects. Its general course is nearly southeastward. It enters the Big Blue River in Gage co., about 10 miles above Beatrice, after a course of nearly 75 miles.

Turkey (or **Turkey Foot**) **Creek,** Henry co., O., runs northeastward, and enters the Maumee River about 8 miles below Napoleon.

Turkey Creek, South Carolina, flows through Chester co. into Broad River.

Turkey Creek, a post-office of Stone co., Ark.

Turkey Creek, a post-office of El Paso co., Col.

Turkey Creek, a post-office of Dooly co., Ga.

Turkey Creek, township, Kosciusko co., Ind. P. 1336.

Turkey Creek, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., Ind., about 35 miles N. of Fort Wayne.

Turkey Creek, McPherson co., Kansas. See TURKEY.

Turkey Creek, township, Mitchell co., Kan. P. 505.

Turkey Creek, a post-office of Fillmore co., Neb.

Turkey Creek, township, Edgefield co., S.C. P. 959.

Turkey Foot, a post-office of Scott co., Ky.

Turkey Foot, a post-office of Somerset co., Pa., about 35 miles W.N.W. of Cumberland, Md.

Turkey Grove, township, Cass co., Iowa. Pop. 1166.

Turkey Hill, a station in Lancaster co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Columbia & Port Deposit Railroad, 5 miles S.S.E. of Columbia.

Turkey Isles, in the Java Sea. See KALKOON.

Turkey Lake, Indiana, is in Kosciusko co., about 13 miles N.E. of Warsaw. It is about 8 miles long.

Turkey Point, a hamlet of Cumberland co., N.J., in Downe township, 4 miles from Newport.

Turkey River, Iowa, is formed by two branches, which rise in Howard co. and unite in the N. part of Fayette co. It runs southeastward through Clayton co., and enters the Mississippi River about 10 miles below Guttenberg. It is nearly 90 miles long, or, including one branch, 160 miles. Galena limestone abounds near its banks. One of its branches is called Crane Creek.

Turkey River, a post-office of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi, near the mouth of Turkey River, and on the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, at the junction of the Turkey River Branch Railroad, 28 miles W.N.W. of Dubuque.

Turkey Run, a post-office of Marshall co., W. Va.

Turkey Tail, a post-office of Burke co., N.C.

Tur'keytown Creek, Alabama, enters the Coosa River from the right, in Cherokee co.

Turkhall, a town of Asia Minor. See TOORKHAL.

Türkheim, or **Türckheim,** tüRk'hīme (Fr. pron. tüRk'ĕm'), a town of Alsace, 3 miles W. of Colmar. Pop. 2547. It has a trade in wine of superior quality.

Turkheim, tŏŏRk'hīme, a town of Bavaria, on the Wertach, 25 miles S.S.W. of Augsburg. It has a castle and a Capuchin convent. Pop. 1460.

Turkheim, OBER, o'bẹr, and UNTER, ŏŏn'tẹr, two contiguous villages of Würtemberg, 3 miles E. of Stuttgart, on the Neckar. Pop. 4055.

Turkije. See TURKEY.

Turkistan, Central Asia. See TOORKISTAN.

Turkomans, Asia. See TOORKOMANS.

Turk's Islands, a group of small islands among the Bahamas, the largest (called Grand Turk, or Turk's Island), about 110 miles N. of Hayti. Pop. 1878. Lat. 21° 20′ N.; lon. 71° W. They are famous for the manufacture of salt. Politically they are British, subject, with the Caicos, to the government of Jamaica. Chief ports, Grand Turk and Salt Cay.

Turk′ville, a post-office of Ellis co., Kansas.

Tur′ley's Mill, a post-office and grist-mill of Grainger co., Tenn., 8 miles from Morristown.

Tur′leytown, a hamlet of Rockingham co., Va., 3 miles from Broadway Depot. It has a church.

Tur′lock, a post-hamlet of Stanislaus co., Cal., on the Visalia division of the Central Pacific Railroad, 43 miles S. of Stockton. It has 2 or 3 churches and several stores.

Tur′lough, a village of Ireland, co. of Mayo, 3¾ miles N.E. of Castlebar.

Tur′man Creek, Indiana, rises in Vigo co., runs southwestward through Sullivan co., and enters the Wabash.

Turmero, toor-må′ro, a town of Venezuela, state of Aragua, 15 miles W. of Victoria. Pop. 6040.

Turmuz, a town of Asia. See TIRMEZ.

Turna, tooʀ′nå, or **Turnu Magurete,** tooʀ′noo må-goo-rå′tå, a town of Roumania, near the Danube, nearly opposite Nicopolis. Pop. 4958.

Turn′again, an island of Alaska, at the head of the more extensive part of Cook's Inlet. Lat. 61° 8′ N.; lon. 150° 30′ W. It is about 3½ miles long, and scarcely half that in width. The branch in which the island lies diverges in a N.E. direction from the main inlet, and is called Turnagain Arm.

Turnau, tŏŏʀ′nŏw, **Turnow,** tŏŏʀ′nov, or **Turnawa,** tooʀ-nå′wå, a walled town of Bohemia, on the Iser, 15 miles N.N.E. of Buntzlau. Pop. 4512.

Turn′back, a post-hamlet of Dade co., Mo., 25 miles W.N.W. of Dorchester Station. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a church.

Turnback, a township of Lawrence co., Mo. Pop. 967.

Turn′bridge, a township of De Witt co., Ill. P. 1105.

Turn′bull, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ala., 25 miles N.N.W. of Evergreen. It has a church.

Turnbull, a township of Bladen co., N.C. Pop. 447.

Turnbull, a hamlet of Fauquier co., Va., 6 miles S.W. of Warrenton.

Tur′neff′, a group of islets in the Caribbean Sea, near the coast of Balize. Lat. 17° 36′ N.; lon. 87° 46′ W.

Tur′ner, a county in the S.E. part of Dakota, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Vermilion River. The surface is level or undulating. The soil is fertile. This county is nearly all prairie. Capital, Swan Lake.

Turner, a post-office of Phillips co., Ark.

Turner, a post-hamlet of Turner co., Dakota, on the Vermilion River, about 36 miles N.E. of Yankton.

Turner, or **Turner Junction,** a post-village in Winfield township, Du Page co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at the junction of two divisions of the same, 30 miles W. of Chicago. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, a rolling-mill, and other shops of the railroad.

Turner, Clay co., Ind. See NEWBURG.

Turner, a post-office of Mills co., Iowa, 8 miles S.E. of Hastings Station.

Turner, a post-office of Wyandotte co., Kansas.

Turner, a post-office of Ballard co., Ky.

Turner, a post-village in Turner township, Androscoggin co., Me., on Twenty Mile River, 12 miles N. of Lewiston. It has 1 or 2 churches, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a woollen-mill, and a tannery. The township is bounded E. by the Androscoggin River. It contains North Turner, Turner Centre, and Keen's Mills. Pop. of township, 2380.

Turner, a post-village and station of Marion co., Oregon, on the Oregon & California Railroad, 8 miles S. by E. of Salem. It has a church, a flouring-mill, a furniture-factory, and 25 families.

Turner, Crawford co., Pa. See TURNERSVILLE.

Turner Centre, a post-hamlet of Androscoggin co., Me., in Turner township, 11 miles N. of Lewiston. It has a church.

Turner Junction, Illinois. See TURNER.

Turner Park, a station of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, 11 miles W. of Chicago, Ill.

Turners, a post-office of Franklin co., Miss.

Turner's, a post-village and summer resort near the Highlands, in Monroe township, Orange co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad, at its junction with the Newburg Branch of that road, 48 miles N. by W. of New York, and 18 miles S.S.W. of Newburg. It has a church and a graded school.

Tur′nersburg, a post-village in Turnersburg township, Iredell co., N.C., 10 miles N.N.E. of Statesville. It has a church, a cotton-factory, and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 796.

Tur′ner's Falls, a post-village in Montague township, Franklin co., Mass., on the left bank of the Connecticut River, and on a branch of the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad, 2 or 3 miles E.N.E. of Greenfield, and about 38 miles N. of Springfield. It contains 5 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, lumber-mills and machine-shops, manufactories of cutlery employing 450 men and a capital of $500,000, and several factories producing cotton cloth, writing-paper, and turbine water-wheels. The river here falls 36 feet, and affords ample water-power. The village was laid out in 1866. Pop. about 2000.

Turner's Mountain, a post-office of Surry co., N.C., 40 miles N.W. of Winston.

Turner's Point, a post-office of Kaufman co., Tex.

Turner's Station (formerly **Spring Hill Depot**), a post-village of Henry co., Ky., on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, 44 miles N.E. of Louisville. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. about 140.

Turner's Store, a hamlet of Somerset co., Pa., about 34 miles S. of Johnstown.

Turner's Store, a post-office of Caroline co., Va.

Tur′nersville, a post-hamlet of Gloucester co., N.J., 7 miles S.E. of Woodbury. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Turnersville, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., on the Franklin Branch of the Lake Shore Railroad, at Turner Station, 3 miles N.W. of Jamestown. It has a tannery.

Turnersville, a post-office of Robertson co., Tenn., about 35 miles N.W. of Nashville.

Turnersville, a post-office of Coryell co., Tex.

Tur′nerville, a post-hamlet of Tolland co., Conn., on the Boston & New York Air-Line Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Willimantic. It has a manufactory of fringes, silk, machine twist, organzine, &c.

Turnerville, a handsome post-village of Jasper co., Miss., on Tallahoma Creek, 44 miles S.W. of Meridian. It contains the Turnerville Academy and 3 churches.

Turney Station, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 45 miles N. by E. of Kansas City. It has 2 churches and 3 stores.

Turn′ham Green, formerly a hamlet 8 miles W.S.W. of London, Eng., is now one of its populous suburbs.

Turnhout, tŭʀn′hŏwt′, a town of Belgium, province and 25 miles E. of Antwerp, in a wide heath. Pop. 15,743. It has manufactures of sacking, carpets, linen cloths, cutlery, lace, paper, and oil, with bleaching-, dyeing-, brick-, and tile-works.

Turn′out, a station on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 8 miles W.N.W. of Davenport, Iowa.

Turnow, a town of Bohemia. See TURNAU.

Turn′pike, a post-office of Calhoun co., Ga.

Turnpike, a post-hamlet of Buncombe co., N.C., about 16 miles S.W. of Asheville. It has a flour-mill, a distillery, and a saw-mill.

Turnpike, a post-office of York co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 4 miles E. of York.

Turnpike Creek, Telfair co., Ga., unites with Sugar Creek near its mouth.

Turn's Bay, or **Ter′ence Bay,** a post-village in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast, 19 miles from Halifax. Pop. 240.

Turnu Magurete, Roumania. See TURNA.

Turnu Severin, Roumania. See SEVERIN.

Turn′wood, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., 13 miles N.E. of Morsston Depot. It has a saw-mill and a store.

Turnya, the smallest county of Hungary. See TORNA.

Turon, too-rōn′ (anc. *Turob′riga*), a village of Spain, province and 54 miles S.E. of Granada. Pop. 2379.

Turon, a town of Anam. See TOORON.

Turones, an ancient name of TOURS.

Turquia, Turquie, and **Turque.** See TURKEY.

Turquino, tooʀ-kee′no, called also **Pico Turquino,** pee′ko tooʀ-kee′no, the highest mountain-summit of Cuba, in the S.E. part of the island, 50 miles W. of Santiago de Cuba. Elevation, about 8000 feet.

Turre, tooʀ′ʀå, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 37 miles N.E. of Almeria. Pop. 1635.

Tur′riff, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, 11 miles by railway S.S.E. of Banff. Pop. 2277. It has manufactures of linens and thread, a bleach-field, and a large cattle-market.

Turris, a village of Spain. See TURIS.

Turris Julia, the ancient name of TRUJILLO.

Turritano, toor-re-tâ'no, a river of the island of Sardinia, after a general N.N.W. course of about 35 miles, enters the Gulf of Sassari on the N. coast of the island, 11 miles N.N.W. of Sassari.

Turshiz, a town of Persia. See Toorsheez.

Tursi, toor'see, an episcopal city of Italy, in Basilicata, 39 miles E.N.E. of Lagonegro. Pop. 3261.

Turtle, tŭr'tẹl, a township of Rock co., Wis. P. 592.

Turtle Bay, on the W. coast of Africa, in Benguela, N. of Little Fish Bay.

Turtle Bayou, bī'oo, a post-village of Chambers co., Tex., 45 miles E. by N. of Houston. It has 2 churches.

Turtle Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Westmoreland co., and enters the Monongahela River in Alleghany co., about 10 miles S.E. of Pittsburg.

Turtle Creek, Wisconsin, rises in Walworth co., runs southwestward in Rock co., and enters Rock River at Beloit.

Turtle Creek, a township of Shelby co., O. P. 1230.

Turtle Creek, a township of Warren co., O. P. 5560.

Turtle Creek, a post-village of Alleghany co., Pa., in Patton township, on a creek of its own name, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 12½ miles E. by S. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches, 3 stores, a school for the deaf and dumb, and a coal-mine.

Turtle Hill River. See Keya Paha.

Turtle Island, one of the Feejee group, in the Pacific.

Turtle Islands, a group of islands in West Africa, W. of the island of Sherboro.

Turtle Islands, a group of islets in the Banda Sea.

Turtle Lake, a post-office of Otter Tail co., Minn.

Turtle Point, a headland of North Australia, on the W. side of Port Essington.

Turtle Point, a post-hamlet of McKean co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, and on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, 29½ miles N. of Emporium. It has a steam saw-mill and about 12 dwellings.

Turtle River, a post-office of Grand Forks co., Dakota.

Turtle Rock, a post-hamlet of Floyd co., Va., 22 miles S.S.E. of Christiansburg. It has several churches.

Tur'tletown, a post-office of Cherokee co., N.C.

Turtle Valley, a post-office of Burleigh co., Dakota.

Turtleville, tŭr'tẹl-vĭl, a hamlet of Union co., Pa., 3 miles from Lewisburg. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Turtukai, toor'too-kī', a town of Bulgaria, 28 miles W.S.W. of Silistria, on the Danube.

Turuinthus, Turunthus, ancient names of the Duna.

Turukhansk, or **Turukha River.** See Toorookhansk.

Turyassu, too-re-âs-soo', a river of Brazil, separates the provinces of Maranhão and Pará, and enters the Atlantic at the Bay of Turyassu, after a N.E. course of 350 miles. Its banks are richly wooded. On the bay are the towns of Tury and Arcos.

Tusa, too'sâ, a town of Sicily, near its N. coast, 6 miles W.N.W. of Mistretta. Pop. 4372.

Tusapan, a town of Mexico. See Tuspan.

Tuscaho'ma, a post-office of Choctaw co., Ala.

Tuscalame'ta Creek, Mississippi, enters Pearl River from the E., in Scott co.

Tuscaloo'sa, a county in the N.W. central part of Alabama, has an area of about 1550 square miles. It is intersected by the Black Warrior and Sipsey Rivers, and also drained by North River. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests of good timber. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals are iron ore and carboniferous limestone. This county comprises a part of the coal-field of Alabama. It is intersected by the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad. Capital, Tuscaloosa. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,501,072. Pop. in 1870, 20,081, of whom 19,760 were Americans.

Tuscaloosa, a post-town, capital of Tuscaloosa co., Ala., on the Black Warrior River, at the head of steamboat navigation, and on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 55 miles S.W. of Birmingham, 420 miles from Mobile, and 75 miles N.N.W. of Selma. It was formerly the capital of Alabama. It contains a court-house, a state lunatic asylum, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, the Alabama Central Female College, and the Tuscaloosa Female College, and is the seat of the University of Alabama (non-sectarian), which was organized in 1831 and has 10 instructors. Coal is found in the vicinity. Pop. in 1860, 3989; in 1870, 1689.

Tuscaloosa River. See Black Warrior River.

Tuscania, the ancient name of Toscanella.

Tus'can Springs, Tehama co., Cal., among the foothills of the Sierra Nevada, 7 miles E. of Red Bluff. Here are medicinal springs, which contain sulphur and carbonates of lime, magnesia, and soda.

Tus'cany (It. *Toscana*, tos-kâ'nâ; Fr. *Toscane*, tos'-kân'; anc. *Etru'ria*, or *Tus'cia*), a former grand duchy of Italy, now forming a compartimento of that kingdom, lat. 42° 13′ to 44° 30′ N., lon. 9° 12′ to 12° 20′ E., bounded N. and N.E. by Emilia, E. by the Marches and Umbria, S. by the compartimento of Rome, and W. by that part of the Mediterranean which takes the name of the Tyrrhene or Tyrrhenian Sea. Area, 9287 square miles. Capital, Florence. Pop. 2,142,525. It possesses several islands, of which the most important is Elba. It is a region of varied character and aspect, but as a whole is one of the most fertile and best-cultivated parts of Italy.

Tuscarawas, tŭs-kạ-raw'wŭss, a county in the E. part of Ohio, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is intersected by the Tuscarawas River, and also drained by Conotten, Sandy, Stillwater, and Sugar Creeks, which enter that river in this county. The surface is mostly undulating, and in some parts nearly level. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, wool, hay, cattle, butter, and pork are the staple products. In 1870 it had 97,023 acres of woodlands, in which the ash, beech, elm, oak, sugar-maple, &c., are found. Mines of bituminous coal and iron ore have been opened in this county. It is intersected by the Ohio Canal. Among its railroads are the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland, and the Tuscarawas Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburg. Capital, New Philadelphia. Valuation of real and personal estate, $20,200,145. Pop. in 1870, 33,840, of whom 29,204 were Americans.

Tuscarawas, township, Coshocton co., O. Pop. 2725.

Tuscarawas, a township of Stark co., O. Pop. 2412.

Tuscarawas, a station of the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railroad, 6 miles S.S.E. of New Philadelphia, O.

Tuscarawas, Tuscarawas co., O. See Trenton.

Tuscarawas River, Ohio, drains part of Summit co., and runs southward through Stark and Tuscarawas cos. It finally flows westward, and unites with the Mohican River at Coshocton to form the Muskingum. It is about 125 miles long. The chief town on this river is Massillon.

Tuscarora, tŭs'kạ-ro'rạ, a post-office of Elko co., Nevada.

Tuscarora, a post-village in Mount Morris township, Livingston co., N.Y., on the Genesee Valley Canal, about 10 miles N.W. of Dansville. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Tuscarora, a township of Steuben co., N.Y. P. 1528.

Tuscarora, a township of Bradford co., Pa. P. 1224.

Tuscarora, a township of Juniata co., Pa. P. 1492.

Tuscarora, a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. 899.

Tuscarora, a post-village in Schuylkill township, Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Schuylkill Valley Railroad, 4 miles W.S.W. of Tamaqua. It has 2 churches. It is mainly supported by the coal-business.

Tuscarora, Ontario. See Middleport.

Tuscarora Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Huntingdon co., runs northeastward in Juniata co., and enters the Juniata River about 4 miles below Mifflintown.

Tuscarora Mountain, Pennsylvania, a long ridge which extends from the Juniata River to Maryland. Its direction is nearly N.E. and S.W. It forms the boundary between the cos. of Perry and Franklin on the S.E., and Juniata, Huntingdon, and Fulton on the other side.

Tuscarora Valley, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., about 35 miles N.W. of Scranton. It has a planing-mill.

Tuschkau, tŏŏsh'kŏw, or **Tausskow,** tŏwss'kov, a town of Bohemia, 6 miles W.N.W. of Pilsen, on the Mies or Missa. Pop. 1268.

Tuscia, an ancient name of Tuscany.

Tuscola, tŭs-ko'lạ or tŭs'ko-lạ, a county in the E. part of Michigan, has an area of about 830 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by Saginaw Bay, and is intersected by Cass River, which runs southwestward and divides it into nearly equal parts. It is also drained by Sucker and White Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and mostly covered with forests of pine, oak, beech, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Wheat, lumber, Indian corn, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. It is intersected by the Bay City division of the Michigan Central Railroad. Capitals, Vassar and Caro. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,551,932. Pop. in 1870, 13,714; in 1874, 16,998.

Tuscola, a post-village, capital of Douglas co., Ill., in

Tuscola township, on the Chicago division of the Illinois Central Railroad where it crosses the Indiana & Illinois Central Railroad, 22 miles S. of Champaign, 36 miles E. of Decatur, and 150 miles S. by W. of Chicago. It contains a brick court-house, 5 churches, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, and 2 carriage-factories. Pop. of the township, 2863.

Tuscola, a post-village in Tuscola township, Tuscola co., Mich., on Cass River, 6 miles S.W. of Vassar, and about 20 miles E.S.E. of East Saginaw. It has 3 churches, 2 hotels, a union school, and manufactures of flour, lumber, and wool. Pop. of the township, 1291.

Tusculum, the ancient name of FRASCATI.

Tus′culum, a post-office of Effingham co., Ga.

Tusculum, a township of Dickinson co., Iowa. P. 430.

Tusculum, a post-office of Greene co., Tenn.

Tuscumbia, tŭs-kŭm′be-ạ, a post-village, capital of Colbert co., Ala., is situated in a beautiful valley near the Tennessee River, on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, at its junction with the Florence Branch Railroad, 3 or 4 miles S. of Florence, and 67 miles W. of Huntsville. It has a female college, a male college, a newspaper office, and 5 churches. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place. Pop. 1214.

Tuscumbia, a post-village, capital of Miller co., Mo., in Equality township, on the right (S.) bank of the Osage River, about 35 miles S.S.W. of Jefferson City. It has a newspaper office. Pop. 125.

Tus′kanaw, a post-office of Brunswick co., N.C.

Tuskar, toos‵kaʀ′, or **Kura,** koo′rå, a river of Russia, joins the Seim a little below Koorsk. Length, 90 miles.

Tuskawilla, tŭs‵kạ-wil′lạ, post-office, Orange co., Fla.

Tuskee′ga, a post-office of Decatur co., Iowa.

Tuskee′gee, or **Tuskegee,** a post-town, capital of Macon co., Ala., is situated on high ground, about 45 miles E. of Montgomery, and 48 miles W. of Columbus, Ga. It has a short narrow-gauge railroad, which connects at Chehaw with the Western Railroad. Tuskeegee contains 3 churches (also 2 for colored people), a newspaper office, the Park High School (for boys), the Orphans' Home of the Synod of Alabama, and the Alabama Conference Female College (Methodist Episcopal), which occupies one of the handsomest buildings in the state. Pop. about 1800.

Tus′ket, a post-village in Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, on a river of the same name, 9 miles from Yarmouth. It contains a number of stores, and a ship-yard. Pop. 450.

Tuspan, Tuxpan, toos-pån′, **Tuxpam,** toos-påm′, or **Tusapan,** too-så-pån′, a maritime town of Mexico, state and 145 miles N.W. of Vera Cruz, on a river, 5 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. It has a large trade, and exports much cedar, vanilla, honey, fustic, and coffee. Pop. 5000.

Tusquitee, tŭs-kwit′e, or **Tusquit′tee,** a post-township of Clay co., N.C. Pop. 341.

Tus′sey's Mountain, Pennsylvania, a ridge of the Appalachian chain, traverses Bedford co. in its whole length from S.W. to N.E., forms the greater part of the boundary between Blair and Huntingdon cos., and may be traced through Centre co.

Tus′seyville, a post-hamlet of Centre co., Pa., in Potter township, 9 miles from Spring Mills. It has a church and a store.

Tus′ten, a township of Sullivan co., N.Y. Pop. 1028.

Tus′ten, or **Tus′tin,** a post-hamlet of Waushara co., Wis., on Poygan Lake, about 22 miles N.W. of Oshkosh. It has a lumber-mill. A steamer plies daily between Oshkosh and Tusten.

Tusteren, toos′tẹr-ẹn, an island off the W. coast of Norway, E. of Christiansund. Length, 12 miles; breadth, 6 miles.

Tus′tin, a post-hamlet of Osceola co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 86 miles N. by E. of Grand Rapids. It has a lumber-mill and a planing-mill.

Tustin City, a post-hamlet of Los Angeles co., Cal., 9 miles S. of Anaheim.

Tut′bury, a town of England, co. of Stafford, on the Dove, and on a railway, 4½ miles W.N.W. of Burton-on-Trent. It has a cotton-factory and glass-works, and large fairs. Pop. of parish, 2149.

Tutela, the ancient name of TUDELA.

Tut′hill, a village in Gardiner township, Ulster co., N.Y., on the Wallkill River, and 1 mile from Gardiner Station, which is on the Wallkill Valley Railroad, 20½ miles S.S.W. of Kingston. It has a grist-mill, a woollen-factory, a saw-mill, and 2 hotels.

Tut‵icor′in, a maritime town of British India, presidency of Madras, 65 miles N.E. of Cape Comorin, with a pearl-fishery in the Gulf of Manaar. Pop. 10,565.

Tutoya, too-to′yå, a town of Brazil, province and 160 miles from Maranhão, on the Tutoya, which forms the westernmost branch of the Parnahiba.

Tutschkow, tootch-kov′, a town of Russia, in Bessarabia, on the Danube, 3 miles E. of Ismail.

Tut′tle Grove, a post-office of Guthrie co., Iowa, about 24 miles S.W. of Jefferson.

Tut′tle's Corners, a hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., about 12 miles N. of Newton. It has a saw-mill.

Tuttle's Cross Roads, post-office, Caldwell co., N.C.

Tut′tlingen, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Black Forest, on the Danube, 20 miles W.S.W. of Sigmaringen. Pop. 7231. It has manufactures of woollen, linen, and silken fabrics, and paper.

Tütz, tütz, or **Tuczno,** tōōts′no, a town of Prussia, in West Prussia, on three lakes, 26 miles S.S.E. of Dramburg. Pop. 1895.

Tutzis, the ancient name of GHYRCHE.

Tux′ford, a town of England, co. and 22 miles N.N.E. of Nottingham. It has a free grammar-school. P. 1016.

Tuxpan, or **Tuxpam.** See TUSPAN.

Tuxtla, tooxt′lå, a town of Mexico, state of Chiapa, near the Tabasco, 37 miles W. of Ciudad Real, with a trade in tobacco and cacao. Pop. 5000.

Tuy, twee (anc. *Tu′dæ*, or *Tu′dæ ad Fi′nes*), a town of Spain, province and 27 miles S.S.E. of Pontevedra, on the Minho, opposite the Portuguese town of Valença do Minho. Pop. 2781. It has a cathedral, and manufactures of table-linens, hats, leather, and liqueurs.

Tuy, twee, a river of Venezuela, flows E., and enters the Caribbean Sea 60 miles E. of Carácas. Length, 90 miles.

Tuz-Ghieul (**-Gol** or **-Gholi**). See TOOZ-GOLEE.

Tuz-Gul, Toorkistan. See TOOZ-GOOL.

Tuzkurmaty, Toorkistan. See TOOZKOORMATY.

Tuzla, a river of Asiatic Turkey. See TOOZLA.

Tver, or **Twer,** tvêʀ or tvaiʀ, a government of Russia, between lat. 56° and 59° N., lon. 32° and 38° 20′ E., having E. Yaroslav, S. Smolensk, Moscow, and Vladimeer, W. Pskov, and N. the government of Novgorod. Area, 25,223 square miles. Pop. 1,528,881. Surface more elevated than in most parts of Russia, and here the Volga and its affluents, the Tvertsa, Mologa, and Medvieditza, rise. The N. of the government is hilly; elsewhere the surface is chiefly level, abounding in small lakes. The soil is poor; but corn, hemp, flax, and beans are raised. Forests are extensive, particularly in the N. The manufactures comprise bricks, glass-ware, woollen cloths, leather, spirits, &c. Commerce active. Principal towns, Tver (the capital), Rzhev, Torzhok, Ostashkov, and Vishnee Volotchok.

Tver, or **Twer,** a city of Russia, capital of the above government, is on the Volga, here crossed by a bridge 550 feet in length, and joined by the Tvertsa, 90 miles N.W. of Moscow. Pop. 38,248. It comprises the town proper, several suburbs, a citadel, an imperial palace, a cathedral and numerous other churches, and a seminary. Here are also government offices, barracks, inns, a theatre, a college, and various schools. The trade is considerable, and facilitated by canals, which establish a water communication between the Baltic and Caspian Seas. Tver, being on the high-road between Moscow and St. Petersburg, is an entrepôt for corn from the S. destined for the capital, and for goods conveyed overland to and from Riga. It was founded in 1182, and was the capital of a principality from 1240 to 1490. It is an archbishop's see.

Tvertsa, Tvertza, or **Twertza,** tvêʀt′så, a river of Russia, government of Tver, after a S.E. course of 110 miles, joins the Volga on the left at Tver. A canal joins the Tvertsa to the Msta, an affluent of Lake Ilmen, and thus forms a communication between the Caspian Sea and the Baltic.

Twane, twain, a post-office of Dent co., Mo.

Twardagora, a town of Prussia. See FESTENBERG.

Twatatai, a suburb of BANKA (which see).

Tweed (anc. *Tue′da*), a river of Scotland and England, rises in Tweedshaws, in Peebles-shire, flows N.E. and E. through the cos. of Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh, and then between Berwickshire on the N. and the English cos. of Northumberland and Durham on the S., and finally enters the North Sea at Berwick. Length, 95 miles. Principal affluents, the Yarrow, Ettrick, Teviot, and Till from the S., and the Biggar, Gala, Lauder, and Adder from the N.

Tweed, a river of New South Wales, co. of Rous, enters the Pacific near lat. 28° 10′ S., lon. 153° 30′ E.

Tweed (formerly **Hungerford Mills**), a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, on the river Moira, 25 miles N. of Belleville. It has good water-power, 2 saw-mills, a flour-mill, steam tannery, woollen-factory, iron-foundry, 12 stores, and 3 churches. Pop. 600.

Tweeddale, the popular name of Peebles.

Tweed′mouth, a town of England, in Northumberland, on the right bank of the Tweed, opposite Berwick, of which it forms a handsome suburb, connected with it by a stone bridge, and on the Newcastle & Berwick Railway. It has a neat Gothic church, a large iron-foundry, and a thriving salmon-fishery. Pop. 2809.

Tweed′side, a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, 4 miles S. of Winona. Pop. 100.

Twee′lo, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 3 miles W. of Deventer. Pop. 1120.

Twelve Mile, a post-office of Grand co., Col.

Twelve Mile, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Ind., 12 miles N.E. of Logansport. It has 2 churches, a saw-mill, and 3 stores.

Twelve Mile, a post-office of Smith co., Kansas, 60 miles N. of Russell.

Twelve Mile, post-township, Madison co., Mo. P. 869.

Twelve Mile Creek, of South Carolina, flows into Saluda River in Lexington co., 12 miles above Columbia.

Twelve Mile Creek, of Pickens co., S.C., flows into the Kiowee River 12 miles S. of the court-house.

Twelve Mile Lake, a post-office of Emmett co., Iowa.

Twelve Pole, a post-office of Wayne co., W. Va.

Twelve Pole Creek, West Virginia, runs nearly northward through Wayne co., and enters the Ohio River at Ceredo.

Twenty-Four Pergun′nahs, a district of Bengal, having S. the Bay of Bengal. The surface is a dead level, intersected by arms of the Ganges, and it comprises a part of the tract termed the Sunderbunds. Area, 2788 square miles. Capital, Calcutta. Pop. 2,557,648.

Twenty Mile Stand, a post-hamlet of Warren co., O., 2 miles from the Little Miami Railroad.

Twenty-Six Mile Creek, of Anderson co., S.C., flows S.W. into Kiowee River.

Twenty-Six Mile House, a post-hamlet of Stanislaus co., Cal., 7 miles S.E. of Farmington. It has a church.

Twer, Russia. See Tver.

Twertza, a river of Russia. See Tvertsa.

Twick′enham, a town of England, co. of Middlesex, on the W. bank of the Thames, immediately opposite Richmond, with which it is connected by a handsome stone bridge, and on the railway between London and Staines, 11½ miles W.S.W. of London. Pop. 10,533.

Twiggs, a county in the central part of Georgia, has an area of about 460 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Ocmulgee River, and is partly drained by Big Sandy Creek. The surface is hilly or uneven, and more than one-third of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals is limestone. This county is intersected by the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, and is connected with Savannah by the Central Railroad of Georgia. Capital, Jeffersonville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,110,291. Pop. in 1870, 8545, of whom 8538 were Americans.

Twiggs, a post-office of Pleasants co., W. Va.

Twiggs′ville, a post-office of Twiggs co., Ga., 10 miles N.E. of Buzzard's Roost Station.

Twil′lingate, or **Toulinguet,** too-lin`gwet′, a seaport town and port of entry of Newfoundland, capital of the district of Twillingate and Fogo, 190 miles from St. John's. It is situated on two islands connected together by a bridge. Its harbor is not very good, being exposed to N.E. winds. Copper-mines are worked in the vicinity, and the place was once noted for its fine Newfoundland dogs. Pop. 2790.

Twin, a township of Darke co., O. Pop. 1998.

Twin, a township of Preble co., O. Pop. 1799.

Twin, a township of Ross co., O., about 10 miles W. of Chillicothe. Pop. 2263. It contains Bourneville, and is drained by Paint Creek.

Twin Bluffs, a station in Richland co., Wis., on the Pine River Valley & Stevens Point Railroad, 6 miles S.S.E. of Richland Centre.

Twin Bridges, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Montana, on the Beaver Head or Jefferson River, about 25 miles N.W. of Virginia City. It has a church, a store, a hotel, &c.

Twin Creek, Ohio, rises in Darke co., runs southward through Preble co., intersects Montgomery co., and enters the Miami River about 3 miles below Franklin. It is nearly 50 miles long.

Twin Creek, a post-office of Osborne co., Kansas, 30 miles N. of Bunker Hill.

Twine Valley, a post-office of Polk co., Minn.

Twin Falls, a post-hamlet of Greenwood co., Kansas, on Fall River, 10 miles S.E. of Eureka.

Twin Grove, a post-office of McLean co., Ill.

Twin Grove, a township of Greenwood co., Kansas. Pop. 543.

Twin Grove, a post-hamlet of Green co., Wis., 7 or 8 miles S.E. of Monroe. It has a church and a pottery.

Twin Lake, a post-hamlet in Dalton township, Muskegon co., Mich., on the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, 10 miles N. of Muskegon. It has a lumber-mill.

Twin Lakes, a station in Salisbury township, Litchfield co., Conn., on the Connecticut Western Railroad, 22 miles W.N.W. of Winsted. Here are two small lakes, named Washinee and Washining.

Twin Lakes, a post-office of Calhoun co., Iowa.

Twin Lakes, township, Carlton co., Minn. Pop. 166.

Twin Lakes, a post-office of Shawano co., Wis.

Twin Mills, a post-office of Lee co., Ky.

Twin Mound, a post-village in Marion township, Douglas co., Kansas, about 18 miles W.S.W. of Lawrence. Named from two ancient mounds.

Twin Mountain, a post-office and summer resort of Coos co., N.H., in Carroll township, among the White Mountains, and on the White Mountain Railroad, 129 miles N. of Concord. Here is a well-known hotel, called the Twin Mountain House, which is 5 or 6 miles W. of the Fabyan House, and several miles N. of the Twin Mountain Peaks.

Twin Mountains, Grafton co., N.H., about 14 miles W.S.W. of Mount Washington. Here are two peaks, the North Twin and South Twin, which are about 1 mile apart. Their altitude is nearly 5000 feet above the level of the sea.

Twin Oak, a post-office of Louisa co., Iowa, near the Iowa River, about 24 miles W. by S. of Muscatine.

Twin Oaks, a post-hamlet of Graves co., Ky., 4 or 5 miles from Hickory Grove. It has 2 churches.

Twin River, a post-office of Nye co., Nevada.

Twin Rivers, a post-office of Kittson co., Minn.

Twin Rivers, of Manitowoc co., Wis., are two small streams which rise in the E. part of the state and enter Lake Michigan at the same point.

Twins′burg, a post-village in Twinsburg township, Summit co., O., about 22 miles S.E. of Cleveland, and 5 miles N. of Hudson. It has 3 churches and the Twinsburg Institute or High School. Pop. about 300. Butter and cheese are the staple products of this township, which has 8 cheese-factories and a pop. of 729.

Twin Sis′ters, a post-office of Blanco co., Tex.

Twin Springs, a hamlet of Linn co., Kansas, about 13 miles S. of Paola.

Twin′ville, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Tenn., about 12 miles N. of Knoxville.

Twist′ville, a post-office of Braxton co., W. Va.

Two Creeks, township, Manitowoc co., Wis. Pop. 656.

Two Creeks, Wisconsin, is the same place as Nero.

Twofold Bay, an inlet on the E. coast of Australia, 30 miles N. of Cape Howe. Lat. of Point Brierly, near the head of the bay, 37° 6′ 2″ S.; lon. 149° 58′ 2″ E. It receives the Towamba River. On the N. side is the village of Eden, and on the S. shore Boydtown.

Two Islands, a hamlet in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 6 miles from Parrsborough. Pop. 100.

Two Lick, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., on the Indiana Branch Railroad, 4 miles S. of Indiana. It has a lumber-mill and about 15 houses.

Two Lick Creek, of Indiana co., Pa., flows into Yellow Creek.

Two Locks, a village of Washington co., Md., on the Potomac River and the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, 3½ miles from North Mountain Station. It has large flouring-mills and a wagon-factory.

Two Mile Branch, a post-office of Smyth co., Va.

Two Mountains (**Deux Montagnes**), a county of Quebec, having the Ottawa River for its S. boundary. Area, 258 square miles. It is watered by the Rivière du Nord and Rivière du Chêne, which flow into the Ottawa. Its chief towns are Sainte Scholastique (the capital), Saint Columbin, and Saint Augustin de Montréal. Pop. 15,615.

Two Rivers, a post-township of Morrison co., Minn., on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, about 24 miles above St. Cloud. It has several lumber-mills. Pop. 756.

Two Rivers, or **Twin Rivers,** a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis., in a township of its own name, on Lake Michigan, and on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Manitowoc. Two small rivers (called East Two and West Two) here enter the lake. It has a newspaper office, a graded school, 4 churches, and manufactures of chairs, furniture, leather, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. 1951; of the township, 1715 additional.

Two Run, a post-office of Lumpkin co., Ga.

Two Sicilies, KINGDOM OF. See NAPLES.

Two Taverns, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Pa., in Mount Joy township, 5 miles S.E. of Gettysburg. It has 2 or 3 churches near it.

Twyman's (twi'manz) **Mill,** a post-hamlet of Madison co., Va., 6 miles N.W. of Orange Court-House.

Twyman's Store, post-office, Spottsylvania co., Va.

Tyana, the ancient name of KIZ-HISSAR.

Tyaskin, tī'ăs-kin, a post-hamlet of Wicomico co., Md., on the Nanticoke, about 18 miles W. by S. of Salisbury.

Tybee (ti-bee') **Island,** in Tybee Bay, the S. side of the entrance to the Savannah River, Ga. At its N. end is a fixed light, 80 feet high. Lat. 32° N.; lon. 80° 52′ W.

Tybein, or **Tybain,** te-bīn' (It. *Duino,* doo-ee'no), a seaport town of Austria, 2 miles from Triest, with a small harbor. It was once walled and otherwise fortified.

Ty'bo, a post-office and mining-camp of Nye co., Nev., 98 miles from Eureka Station. It has a quartz-mill, and a smelting-furnace for silver or gold.

Tybris, an ancient name of the TIBER.

Tychuw, a village of Prussia. See TICHAU.

Tycocktow (ti-kŏk-tŏw') **Island,** in the Canton River, China, 8 miles long and 6 miles broad, bounds the "inner" and "outer waters" at the entrance of the Boca Tigris. It was taken by the British in 1841.

Tye (ti) **River,** a small stream in the S.E. central part of Virginia, rises at the base of the Blue Ridge, flows S.E. through Nelson co., and enters James River. It furnishes motive-power for mills.

Tye River Depot, a post-hamlet of Nelson co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 22 miles N. by E. of Lynchburg. It has 1 or 2 flouring-mills on Tye River.

Ty'gart's Valley, a post-office of Greenup co., Ky.

Ty'gart's Val'ley River, West Virginia, rises in Randolph co., runs northward through Barbour and Taylor cos., and unites with the West Fork of the Monongahela River about 4 miles S.W. of Fairmont. Length, 140 miles.

Tygert's Creek, Kentucky, drains part of Carter co., runs northward through Greenup co., and enters the Ohio River 2 or 3 miles from Portsmouth, O.

Ty'ghee (**Tar'gee,** or **Tah'gee**) **Pass,** a depression in the Rocky Mountain range, about 4 miles E. of Henry Lake, Idaho, and near lat. 44° 41′ N. It is 7063 feet in elevation, and forms one of the gateways to the Madison Valley.

Tygh (ti) **Valley,** a post-office and fertile valley of Wasco co., Oregon, 31 miles from The Dalles.

Ty-Ho, China. See LANTAO.

Ty'ler, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of about 930 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Neches River, and is drained by Beech, Turkey, and other creeks. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, cattle, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Woodville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $331,019. Pop. in 1870, 5010, of whom 5002 were Americans.

Tyler, a county in the N. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Ohio River, which separates it from the state of Ohio, and is intersected by Middle Island Creek. The surface is hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, butter, pork, and wool are the staple products. Among its minerals are limestone and bituminous coal. Capital, Middlebourne. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,287,738. Pop. in 1870, 7832, of whom 7724 were Americans.

Tyler, a post-office of Prairie co., Ark.

Tyler, a post-office of Lincoln co., Minn.

Tyler, a township of Hickory co., Mo. Pop. 1285.

Tyler, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pa., on the Low Grade division of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 41 miles E. by N. of Brookville.

Tyler, a station in Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Montrose Railroad, 12 miles S. of Montrose.

Tyler, a post-village, capital of Smith co., Tex., on the Northern division of the International & Great Northern Railroad, 19 miles N.W. of Troupe, and 25 miles S. by E. of Mineola. It has a court-house, a public library of 10,000 volumes, a banking-house, the Charnwood Institute, printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 2 weekly newspapers, 6 churches, a foundry, &c. Pop. about 2500.

Tyler City, a post-hamlet in Orange township, New Haven co., Conn., on the New Haven & Derby Railroad, about 5 miles W.S.W. of New Haven.

Tyler Hill, a post-village in Damascus township, Wayne co., Pa., 2½ miles from Cochecton, N.Y. It has a saw-mill, a grist-mill, 3 stores, and a planing-mill.

Tyler Park, a station of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, 3 miles N. of Jersey City.

Tyler's, a post-office of Hanover co., Va.

Ty'lersburg, a post-village in Farmington township, Clarion co., Pa., 10 miles S.E. of Tionesta, and about 22 miles E. by S. of Oil City. It has 2 churches, 2 lumber-mills, a drug-store, and 2 general stores.

Tyler's Creek, a post-hamlet of Cabell co., W. Va., 13 miles S. of Milton. It has 2 churches.

Ty'lersport, a post-village in Upper Salford township, Montgomery co., Pa., 3 miles N.W. of Telford Station, and about 18 miles N. of Norristown. It has a coach-factory, 2 cigar-factories, and a flour-mill. Pop. 250.

Ty'lersville, a post-village in Logan township, Clinton co., Pa., on Fishing Creek, 12 miles S. of Lock Haven.

Tylersville, a post-office of Laurens co., S.C.

Tyler Town, a post-office of Pike co., Miss.

Ty'lertown, a hamlet of Ashland co., O., on the Lake Fork, about 20 miles E. of Mansfield. It has 2 churches. Here is Lake Fork Post-Office.

Ty'lerville, a post-office of Middlesex co., Conn., on the W. bank of the Connecticut River, 15 miles below Middletown.

Tylerville, a hamlet in Rutland township, Jefferson co., N.Y., 9 miles S.E. of Watertown. It has 2 churches, a creamery, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Here is South Rutland Post-Office.

Tylos, an ancient name of BAHREIN ISLAND.

Tymochtee, ti-mŏk'te, a post-hamlet in Tymochtee township, Wyandot co., O., on the Sandusky River, about 15 miles S.S.W. of Tiffin. It is near Tymochtee Station, which is on the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, 7 miles N.N.W. of Upper Sandusky. Pop. of the township, 1631.

Tymochtee Creek, Ohio, rises in Marion co., runs northward in Wyandot co., and enters the Sandusky River about 10 miles N. of Upper Sandusky.

Tymphrestus, the ancient name of VELUCHI.

Tyndall, Mount, California. See MOUNT TYNDALL.

Tyndaris. See TINDARE.

Tyne, tin, a river of England, co. of Northumberland, is formed by the junction of the North and South Tyne, near Hexham, from which town it has mostly an E. course to the North Sea, separating the boroughs of North and South Shields. Total course from Hexham, 35 miles, for the last 18 miles of which it forms the boundary between the counties of Northumberland and Durham. Principal affluent, the Derwent, from the S. Its banks are steep, and it is navigable from the sea to Newcastle for vessels of 300 to 400 tons' burden. It is of great commercial importance. The NORTH TYNE rises on the border of Scotland, and runs S.E. and S., past Bellingham and Chellerford, receiving the Reed from the N. The SOUTH TYNE rises in Cumberland, flows N. and E., past Aldstone and Haltwhistle, and with the Tyne is accompanied in its whole course by the Newcastle & Carlisle Railway.

Tyne, a small river of Scotland, rises in the parish of Borthwick, flows mostly N.E. through Haddingtonshire, and enters the North Sea at Tynninghame, 2¾ miles N.W. of Dunbar, after a course of 28 miles.

Tyne'mouth, a town of England, co. of Northumberland, on the left bank of the Tyne, at its mouth in the North Sea, adjacent to North Shields, and on a railway, 8 miles E.N.E. of Newcastle. Pop. 38,941. Tynemouth, at the E. angle of the borough, facing the sea, has many inns and lodging-houses for visitors, who resort to it for bathing, a castle of the eleventh century, on a lofty rock, now used for barracks and military magazines, and a light-house in lat. 55° 1′ 3″ N., lon. 1° 25′ W.

Tynemouth, New Brunswick. See TEN MILE CREEK.

Ty'ner, a post-office of Phillips co., Ark.

Tyner, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Iowa, in Elkhart township, 18 miles N.N.E. of Des Moines, and 15 miles S. of Nevada. It has a church.

Tyner, Guernsey co., O. See MILLER'S.

Tyner, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 10 miles E. by N. of Chattanooga. It has 2 churches.

Tyner, a post-office of Blanco co., Tex.

Tyner, Ashland co., Wis. See SILVER CREEK.

Tyner City, a post-village in Polk township, Marshall co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, at Tyner Station, 23 miles S.E. of La Porte, and 7 miles N.W. of Plymouth. It has 2 churches, a saw-mill, and 4 stores. Pop. about 200.

Ty′ner's, a station in Fayette co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 3 miles W. of Connersville.

Ty′nerville, a post-office of Howard co., Neb.

Tyngsborough, tingz′bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Tyngsborough township, on the Merrimac River, and on the Boston, Lowell & Nashua Railroad, 6½ miles W.N.W. of Lowell, and 33 miles N.W. of Boston. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of brushes and shoddy. Pop. of the township, 665.

Ty′nish, an islet off the W. coast of Ireland, co. of Galway, 2 miles W. of Lettermore.

Typinsan, tī-pin-sån′, the easternmost and largest of the Madjicosima Islands, in the China Sea. Lat. 24° 43′ N.; lon. 125° 29′ E. Length, 20 miles; greatest breadth, 10 miles, at its W. end. A dangerous reef is on the N. side.

Ty′ra, a post-office of Moore co., N.C., 20 miles from Carthage.

Tyrana, te-rå′nå, a city of European Turkey, in Albania, 15 miles N. by E. of El-Bassan. It is noted for its beautiful mosques and spacious market-places.

Tyras, the ancient name of Akerman.

Tyras, the ancient name of the Dniester.

Tyrcon′nel, a post-village in Elgin co., Ontario, 3 miles from Wallacetown. It contains several stores and mills. Pop. 160.

Tyrconnel (tĭr-kon′nẹl) **Mines,** a post-office and mining-village of Taylor co., W. Va., at Tyrconnel Station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 10 miles E. of Clarksburg. Coal is mined here.

Tyre, a maritime city of antiquity. See Soor.

Tyre, tīre, a post-hamlet of Sanilac co., Mich., on a branch of the Cass River, about 54 miles E. of Bay City. It has a church and 1 or 2 lumber-mills.

Tyre, a post-hamlet in Tyre township, Seneca co., N.Y., 6 miles N. of Seneca Falls, and 14 miles W.N.W. of Auburn. It has 2 churches. The township is bounded on the E. by Seneca River, and is intersected by the Erie Canal. Pop. of the township, 1218.

Tyree, or **Tyry.** See Tiree.

Tyr′ell's Bay, an inlet at the S. extremity of the island of St. Vincent, in the British West Indies. On it is the village of Calliaqua, 2½ miles S.E. of Kingston.

Tyria, tĭr′e-å, or **Tireh,** tee′rĕh, a town of Asia Minor, near the Little Mender River (anc. *Cays′ter*), 44 miles S.E. of Smyrna, at the foot of Mount Tmolus. It has numerous mosques.

Tyri-Fiord, tü′re-fe-ord′, a lake of Norway, 16 miles W. of Christiania. Length, 16 miles; breadth, 7 miles. On the N. it receives the Beina-Elf, and on the S. it gives efflux to the Drammen River.

Tyringham, tĕĕr′ing-hạm, a post-township of Berkshire co., Mass., about 15 miles S. by E. of Pittsfield. It has 2 churches and a paper-mill. Pop. 517.

Tyrnau, tĕĕr′nŏw, or **Ternava,** tĕr-nå′vå (Hun. *Nagy Szombath,* nŏdj som‵bot′), a town of West Hungary, co. and 27 miles N.E. of Presburg, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 9737. It has numerous churches, a Roman Catholic college, military and other schools, a public library, manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, a considerable trade, and important annual fairs.

Ty′ro, a hamlet of Lincoln co., Ark., 18 miles from Varner Railroad Station. It has a church.

Tyro, a post-hamlet of Tate co., Miss., 16 miles W. of Senatobia. It has a church and an academy.

Tyro, a hamlet and township of Davidson co., N.C., on the Yadkin River, 6 miles from Linwood Station. Pop. 985.

Tyrol, tĭr′rol (Ger. pron. te-rōl′), **and Vorarlberg,** fōr-arl′bĕrg (anc. *Rhætia* and a part of *Noricum*), a crown-land of Austro-Hungary, in Cisleithania, enclosed by Carinthia, Salzburg, Bavaria, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, and Italy, lat. 45° 40′ to 47° 41′ N., lon. 9° 30′ to 12° 30′ E., the W. portion, to the sources of the Stanz, forming Vorarlberg, and the E. portion Tyrol proper. Area, 11,287 square miles. Pop. 878,907. It is mountainous throughout, and in regard to scenery is second only to Switzerland, of which it may be regarded as a continuation. The Alps, entering it from Switzerland, stretch across it from W. to E. in three chains. The loftiest of these is the Rhætian Alps, which, occupying the centre, divide the country into a N. and S. portion. In this chain are situated Mount Ortler, 12,852 feet, and the Gross-Glockner, 13,100 feet high. The second parallel chain, situated in the N., not far from the frontier, forms the Tyrolese or German Alps; and the third chain, to which the name of the Trent Alps is given, bends round from the Lago di Garda, and continues E. till it becomes linked with the Carnic Alps. All these chains descend very abruptly on the S. side, and form short lateral valleys, but on their N. sides generally slope gradually by terraces, the spaces between which are occupied by longitudinal valleys. Many of the summits are capped with perpetual snow; and glaciers, covering in all a space of about 170 square miles, descend into the valleys to the level of about 4000 feet. Notwithstanding the height of the chains, the Tyrol has several of the lowest passes in the Alps. The celebrated Brenner Pass is little more than 4000 feet above sea-level. The other principal passes are the Malserheide, Timbljoch, Arlberg, Schlossberg, Achen Pass, and the pass of San Pellegrino. The loftiest of all the passes is the Stelvio or Stilfserjoch, the height of which is 9100 feet.

The drainage is divided between the basins of the Rhine, the Danube, and the Po. The first, forming part of the N.W. boundary, receives the waters of the Vorarlberg. A much larger share of drainage is received by the Danube, whose important tributary the Inn receives from both the Rhætian and the Tyrolese Alps numerous streams fed by perpetual snow and glaciers. Another large supply sent to the Danube proceeds from the S. side of the Rhætian Alps, where the waters go to augment its affluent the Drave. The Adriatic receives its share chiefly through the Adige. None of the rivers are of much navigable importance; but their effect on the scenery may be estimated from the fact that they form above 150 large waterfalls. The largest lakes, the Garda and Constance, though situated on the frontiers, belong less to the Tyrol than to other countries. The others, though very numerous and picturesque, are small.

The climate in the N. is severe, but not so much so as in the W., where the greatest degree of cold is felt; in the S. it becomes much milder, and almost Italian. The annual fall of rain is very nearly equal in both the N. and the S., and averages about 26 inches.

About one-third of the whole surface is occupied by perpetual snows, glaciers, and inaccessible barren rocks. Rather more than another third is covered with forests. The remaining portion includes large tracts of commons, meadows, gardens, vineyards, and arable lands. The commons and meadows are employed in rearing cattle, which in all the higher districts forms the principal occupation. The most numerous stock are sheep and goats. Vast quantities of fruits are grown, and the vine succeeds well and produces wines of excellent quality. Other objects of subsidiary culture are olives and mulberries. The farms are generally small, and the operations of husbandry are conducted with little skill; but the spirit of industry is untiring, and a large amount of produce is obtained. The principal crops are maize, rye, wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes. Hemp, flax, tobacco, and sumach are also largely grown. The rearing of canary-birds is pursued on a large scale, and most parts of Europe are supplied with singing-birds from the Tyrol. Wolves, bears, wild boars, marmots, chamois, &c., inhabit the mountain-districts. The minerals, which once formed the chief source of wealth, are less productive than formerly, but are still worked. The most important are iron and salt; but both gold and silver are obtained, also copper and lead. Of the manufactures of the Tyrol the first place belongs to the spinning and weaving of silk, which has its principal localities in Roveredo, Botzen, and Trent. The next in order is metal-ware, including articles in copper, iron, and brass, shovels, wire, nails, and scythes. Another manufacture in which the Tyrolese display ingenuity is that of articles in wood. Lace and embroidery and glove-making employ a great many persons.

There are few countries in which the devotional feeling is so strong; and it has doubtless contributed to the formation of that simple, pure, manly, and independent character for which the Tyrolese are distinguished. Nearly all are Roman Catholics. Many of the inhabitants emigrate as laborers into the neighboring countries. The Tyrol has its own national diet, composed of the nobility, clergy, and deputies of the towns and of the rural districts, who meet in one chamber. Capital, Innspruck.

Tyrol formed part of ancient *Rhætia,* and, after a long and noble struggle to maintain its independence, was converted into a Roman province. It suffered much from the inroads of the Northern barbarians, and at a later period was governed by counts, who continued in possession till 1254, when, the line becoming extinct, the Count of Göritz succeeded. His heirs governed till 1363, when the succession opened to a female, who ceded it to the Archduke of Austria. It has since remained in the possession of that family, with the exception of a short period in the beginning of the present century, when Napoleon gave it to the Bavarians.——Adj. and inhab. Tyrolese, tĭr‵o-leez′.

Tyrone, tĭ-rōn′, a county of Ireland, in Ulster, having N. the co. of Londonderry, E. Armagh, S. Monaghan, and W. Donegal. Area, 1260 square miles. Surface hilly, rising into mountains in the N. and S. Principal rivers, the Blackwater and Foyle, with their tributaries. Lough Neagh forms part of the E. boundary. Soil in the lower districts fertile, but agriculture generally very backward. Principal crops, potatoes and oats, with a little barley, flax, and clover. A considerable quantity of good coal is raised. The principal manufactures are those of linens, woollens, blankets, whisky, beer, flour, meal, and earthenwares. Principal towns, Strabane, Dungannon, Cookstown, and Omagh. Tyrone sends two members to the House of Commons. The O'Neils were kings in Ireland antecedent to Christianity, and were chiefs of Tyrone when the rebellion of 1597 broke out under their auspices. Pop. 215,766.

Tyrone, tĭ-rōn′, a post-office of Sonoma co., Cal., on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, at Tyrone Mills Station, 74 miles N.W. of San Francisco.

Tyrone, a post-office of Monroe co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 9 miles W.S.W. of Albia.

Tyrone, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md., about 4 miles N.W. of Westminster.

Tyrone, a township of Kent co., Mich. Pop. 866. See Kent City.

Tyrone, a post-township of Livingston co., Mich. Pop. 1166. Tyrone Post-Office is 6 miles S. of Fentonville.

Tyrone, a township of Le Sueur co., Minn. Pop. 940.

Tyrone, a post-village in Tyrone township, Schuyler co., N.Y., 10 miles W. of Watkins, and about 25 miles N.N.W. of Elmira. It has a church, a flour-mill, 4 stores, a saw-mill, and a tannery. Pop. about 250. The township contains other villages, named Wayne and Weston. Pop. of the township, 1964.

Tyrone, a post-office of Coshocton co., O.

Tyrone, a township of Adams co., Pa. Pop. 1009.

Tyrone, a post-borough in Snyder township, Blair co., Pa., on the Little Juniata River and the Pennsylvania Railroad, 14 miles N.N.E. of Altoona, and 55 miles S.W. of Lock Haven. It is the S. terminus of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad and of the Tyrone & Clearfield Branch Railroad. It has 6 churches, 3 newspaper offices, 3 banks, large iron-works, 2 planing-mills, a tannery, a furniture-factory, &c. Pop. 1840.

Tyrone, a township of Fayette co., Pa. Pop. 2276.

Tyrone, a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. 1287.

Tyrone, a post-village in Durham co., Ontario, 7 miles N. of Bowmanville. It contains 3 stores, a saw-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. 300.

Tyron′za, a post-office of Cross co., Ark., ½ mile from the St. Francis River, and 15 miles N. by E. of Madison.

Tyros, an ancient name of Bahrein Island.

Tyrrel, tĭr′rel, a county in the E. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 360 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Albemarle Sound, and on the E. by Alligator River, which is several miles wide. The surface is level, and extensively covered with forests of cypress, pine, red cedar, &c. The soil is sandy, and in some parts swampy. Maize, pork, and cotton are the staples. Capital, Columbia. Valuation of real and personal estate, $810,072. Pop. in 1870, 4173, of whom 4166 were Americans.

Tyr′rell, or **Hope′ville,** a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, 6 miles from Simcoe. Pop. 100.

Tyrrell Hill, a post-hamlet of Trumbull co., O., on the Youngstown Branch of the Lake Shore Railroad, 14 miles N. of Youngstown. It has a flour-mill, a stave-factory, and a coal-mine.

Tyr′rel's Pass, a town of Ireland, co. of Westmeath, 8½ miles S.S.W. of Mullingar. Pop. 475. It was the scene of bloody contests in the time of Elizabeth.

Tyrrhene, tĭr′reen or tĭr-reen′, or **Tyrrhe′nian Sea** (anc. *Tyrrhe′num Ma′re*), is a name given by the ancients and by many modern geographers to that part of the Mediterranean which extends between the coast of Italy and the islands of Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily.

Tyrsild, a river of Norway. See Klar.

Tyrus, an ancient name of Soor.

Tyry, one of the Hebrides Islands. See Tiree.

Tyschyt, a town of Africa. See Tisheet.

Tysdrus, the ancient name of El-Jemm.

Tysmienica, tis-m′yĕn-eet′sâ, a town of Austrian Galicia, 6 miles E.S.E. of Stanislawow. Pop. 7158. It has Catholic, Greek United, and Armenian churches, and a trade in wax, leather, and cattle.

Tysnösöe, tüs′nö-sö′ĕh, an island of Norway, 25 miles S. of Bergen, at the entrance of Hardanger-Fiord. Length, 11 miles; breadth, 7 miles.

Ty′son, a township of Stanley co., N.C. Pop. 880.

Tyson Furnace, a post-hamlet of Windsor co., Vt., in Plymouth township, about 18 miles S.E. of Rutland. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Tyson's, a station of the Vicksburg & Brunswick Railroad, 9 miles W. of Eufaula, Ala.

Tyson's Mills, a village of Webster co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, about 60 miles N. by W. of Des Moines City. It has a flour-mill and 2 stores.

Ty′sor's Mills, a post-hamlet of Chatham co., N.C., 5½ miles from Egypt Depot. Here are a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Ty Ty, a post-office of Worth co., Ga., on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 32 miles E. of Albany.

Tywap′pity, township, Mississippi co., Mo. P. 1778.

Tzaglaik, tsâg-līk′ (?), a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 54 miles E. of Seres, on the Kara-Soo, near the Ægean Sea.

Tzana, or **Zana,** a lake of Abyssinia. See Dembea.

Tzarevokokshaisk. See Tsarevokokshaisk.

Tzarevosantchursk. See Tsarevosantchoorsk.

Tzaritzin, a town of Russia. See Tsaritsin.

Tzarskoe-Selo, Russia. See Tsarskoe-Selo.

Tzatalze, a town of Thessaly. See Satalge.

Tzerina, a town of Cyprus. See Cerina.

Tzernogora, the native name of Montenegro.

Tzimnitza, a town of Roumania. See Simnitza.

Tzimova, tse-mo′vâ, a large village of Greece, in the Morea, on the E. shore of the Gulf of Koron, 20 miles N.N.W. of Cape Matapan.

Tzintzoutzan, tsint-soo-tsân′, a town of Mexico, state of Michoacan, on a small lake, 20 miles S.W. of Valladolid, with some remains of ancient architecture. It was originally the capital of the Indian kingdom of Michoacan. Pop. about 5000.

Tzipa, a river of Siberia. See Tsypa.

Tzivilsk, or **Tsivilsk,** a town of Russia, government and 62 miles W. of Kazan.

Tzna, a river of Russia. See Zna.

U.

Uahuga, an island of the Pacific. See Washington.

Ualan, an island of the Pacific. See Oualan.

Uanapu, oo-â-nâ-poo′, or **Anapu,** â-nâ-poo′, a river of Brazil, province of Pará, joins the Pará S. of the island of Marajo, after a N. course of 400 miles.

Uapoa, Marquesas Islands. See Roapoa.

Uatuma, oo-â-too′mâ, a river of Brazil, province of Pará, joins the Amazon 50 miles E.N.E. of Silves, after a S.S.E. course estimated at 350 miles.

Uaupes, wŏw′pĕs, a river of Brazil, joins the Rio Negro on the right, near the equator. Lon. 67° 40′ W.

Uba, oo′bâ, a village and parish of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, near an affluent of the Parahiba do Sul.

Uba, a river of Siberia. See Ooba.

Ubach, oo′bâᴋ, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 12 miles N. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 1258.

Ubahi, a river of Brazil. See Ivahi.

Ubahy, a lake and river of Bolivia. See Magdalena.

Ubatuba, oo-bâ-too′bâ, a town of Brazil, in São Paulo, 100 miles N.E. of Santos. Pop., with district, 6000.

Ubaye, ü-bâ′, a river of France, department of Basses-Alpes, after a W. course of 40 miles, joins the Durance.

Ubeda, oo-ʙâ′ᴅâ, a town of Spain, province and 26 miles N.E. of Jaen. Pop. 18,378. It has remains of ancient walls, a cathedral, formerly a mosque, manufactures of woollens and earthenwares, and a trade in corn, fruits, oil, wine, and horses. It was taken from the Moors in 1212.

Uberava, oo-bå-rå'vå, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes.

Uberlingen, a town of Baden. See UEBERLINGEN.

Ubersdorf, Switzerland. See UEBERSDORF.

Ubes, Saint, a city of Portugal. See SETUBAL.

U Bet, a post-hamlet of Hardeman co., Tenn., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 64 miles E. of Memphis. It has a church.

Ubi, an island in the Gulf of Siam. See OBY.

Ubrique, oo-BREE'kå, a town of Spain, province and 46 miles E.N.E. of Cadiz. Pop. 4876. It has manufactures of woollens.

Ubsa Nor, a lake of China. See OOBSA NOR.

Ubstadt, ŏŏp'stått, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, 3 miles N.E. of Bruchsal. Pop. 1112.

Ucayale, oo-kī-å'lå, **Ucayali,** oo-kī-å'lee, or **Paro,** på'ro, a large river of Peru, E. of the Andes, and one of the principal head-streams of the Amazon. It unites with the Tunguragua, after a N. course of 500 miles, near lat. 4° 25′ S., lon. 72° 30′ E., to form the Amazon. It receives numerous and considerable affluents, the chief being the Apurimac. It is navigable from the Amazon for large vessels to Sarayacu, lat. 7° S.

Uccle, ük'l, a village of Belgium, in South Brabant, 2 miles S. of Brussels. Pop. 6939.

Uceda, oo-thå'DÅ, a decayed city of Spain, province and 25 miles W. of Soria. Pop. 937. In its castle Ximenes was once confined. Near it a small Christian population lived undisturbed throughout the Moorish dominion.

Uchee, yu'chee, a post-office of Russell co., Ala., about 24 miles S. of Opelika.

Uchee Anna, Florida. See EUCHEE ANNA.

Uchee Creek, Alabama. See EUCHEE CREEK.

Uchee Creek, of Columbia co., Ga., flows into the Savannah River.

Uchi, a town of Toorkistan. See OOCHEE.

Uchizy, ü'shee'zee', a village of France, in Saône-et-Loire, arrondissement of Mâcon. Pop. 1482.

Uch-Keleeseh, Armenia. See UTCH-KILISSA.

Uchte, ŏŏK'tẹh, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 16 miles S.W. of Nienburg. Pop. 1232.

Uchte, a river of Prussian Saxony, government of Magdeburg, tributary to the Elbe.

Ucker, ŏŏk'kẹr, a river of Prussia, in Pomerania, flows into the Little Haff (see STETTINER-HAFF) at Uckermünde.

Uckermünde, ŏŏk'kẹr-mün'dẹh, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 32 miles N.W. of Stettin, at the mouth of the Ucker. Pop. 4621.

Ucles, oo-klês' (anc. *Urcesa?*), a town of Spain, province and 32 miles W. of Cuenca, at the foot of a height crowned by a famous monastery founded in the twelfth century on the site of a Moorish castle. Pop. 1053.

Udai, a river of Russia. See OODAI.

Udaipur, a state of India. See OODEYPOOR.

U'dall', a post-office of Cowley co., Kansas.

Udayaghiri, the ancient name of OUDGHIR.

Uddevalla, ood'dẹh-vål'lå, a town of South Sweden, læn and 45 miles N. of Gothenburg, on a deep inlet of the Cattegat. Pop. 6315. It has manufactures of cotton and linen fabrics, snuff, sugar, and leather.

Ud'dingston, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, on the Clyde, and on the Caledonian Railway, 7 miles E.S.E. of Glasgow. It has manufactures of farm-tools. P. 1310.

U'dell', a township of Appanoose co., Iowa. P. 914.

Udem, a town of Rhenish Prussia. See UEDEM.

Uden, ü'dẹn, a village of the Netherlands, North Brabant, 14 miles S.E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. of commune, 5338.

Udenhout, ü'dẹn-hŏwt', a village of the Netherlands, North Brabant, 10 miles S.W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2016.

Udepoor, a town of India. See OODEEPOOR.

Udhanala, a town of India. See OUDANULLA.

Udiamperur, India. See DIAMPER.

Udina, yoo-di'nạ, a post-hamlet in Elgin township, Kane co., Ill., 4 or 5 miles W. of Elgin. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Udine, oo'de-nå, or **Udige** (anc. *Vedi'num*; L. *Uti'num*), a town of Italy, capital of a province, and formerly capital of Friuli, 60 miles N.E. of Venice, in an extensive plain on the Canal of La Roja, near the Torre River. It forms a kind of double town,—an outer, surrounded by walls, and an inner, also surrounded by walls and ditches. It is entered by 6 gates, and consists for the most part of narrow and crooked streets lined with arcades. Its principal square is spacious, and adorned with a fine pillar intended to commemorate the peace of Campo-Formio, a village in the neighborhood. Immediately below the castle is a fine promenade laid out in planted alleys; and in the vicinity, approached by an avenue of plane trees, is the Campo Santo, which ranks as one of the finest cemeteries in Europe. The ecclesiastical edifices include twelve parish churches and numerous chapels, but the only one particularly deserving of notice is the cathedral, distinguished by its marble pillars, carvings, and pictures. The other public buildings and establishments are the episcopal palace, theatre, court-house, guard-house, gymnasium, lyceum, and several elementary schools. The manufactures consist of linen, silk, and woollen goods, copper- and earthen-wares, hats, paper, liqueurs, and flour. Udine is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of a court of justice and several important public offices. P. 22,004.

Udine, a province of the N.E. of Italy, in Venetia, and in the district called Friuli, bordering on Austria and on the sea. Area, 2483 square miles. It is in part mountainous and in part marshy, but is elsewhere level and productive. Capital, Udine. Pop. 481,586.

Udinsk, a town of Siberia. See OODINSK.

Udol'pho, a post-office in Udolpho township, Mower co., Minn., which is intersected by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, about 8 miles N. of Austin. P. 502.

Udo'ra, a post-office of Lincoln co., Miss.

Udo'ra, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, on Black River, 14½ miles N. of Uxbridge. It contains a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and a store. Pop. 250.

Udskoi, a village of Siberia. See OODSKOI.

Udvarhely, ood'vå̤R'hēl', or **Szekely,** så'kēl' (Ger. *Oberhellyen,* o'bẹr-hêl'yẹn), a town of Transylvania, Szeklerland, capital of a county, on the Great Kokel, 90 miles E.S.E. of Klausenburg. Pop. 4376. It has Reformed and Roman Catholic churches and colleges, and a monastery. The co. of Udvarhely has an area of 1314 square miles, and a population of 105,349.

Uea, the native name of WALLIS ISLAND.

Ueberlingen, or **Uberlingen,** ü'bẹr-ling-ẹn, a town of Baden, on an arm of the Lake of Constance, called the Ueberlingen-See, 8 miles N. of Constance. Pop. 3864. It has manufactures of linen, hosiery, and tobacco.

Uebersdorf, ü'bẹrs-dORF', or **Ueberstorff,** ü'bẹrs-tORF', a village of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles N.E. of Freyburg. Pop. 1244.

Ueckermünde, a town of Prussia. See UCKERMÜNDE.

Uedem, or **Udem,** ü'dêm, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 39 miles N.W. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 1730.

Uelzen, or **Ulzen,** ült'sẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 20 miles S.S.E. of Lüneburg, on the railway to Celle. Pop. 6366.

Uerdingen, üR'ding-ẹn, or **Oerdingen,** öR'ding-ẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 11 miles N.W. of Dusseldorf, on the left bank of the Rhine. Pop. 3216. It has manufactures of silks and cottons.

Uetersen, or **Utersen,** ü'tẹr-sẹn, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, on the Pinnau, 16 miles N.W. of Hamburg. Pop. 4358. It has an asylum for noble ladies, sugar-refineries, starch-factories, and potteries.

Uetikon, ü'te-kon, a village of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles S.E. of Zurich. Pop. 1153.

Uetliberg, üt'le-bêRG', a summit of Mount Albis, in Switzerland, W. of the Lake of Zurich, 2864 feet in height.

Ufa, European Russia. See OOFA.

Uffenheim, ŏŏf'fẹn-hīme', a walled town of Bavaria, circle of Middle Franconia, on the Gollach, 23 miles N.W. of Anspach. Pop. 1981. It has a castle, and manufactures of woollen cloth and leather.

Uffhoven, ŏŏf-ho'vẹn, a village of Prussian Saxony, 1 mile W. of Langensalza. Pop. 1119.

Uf'fington, a village of England, co. of Berks, 6 miles W.N.W. of Wantage. Pop. of parish, 1089. Here is the Vale of the White Horse, so called from a figure cut on the face of the chalk down.

Uf'fington, a post-office of Monongalia co., W. Va., 3½ miles S.W. of Morgantown.

Ufoi'kee, a creek of Alabama, flows through Macon co. into Tallapoosa River, about 10 miles W. by N. of Tuskeegee.

Ufzulgurh, a town of India. See AFZUL-GURH.

Uganda, yu-gån'dạ, a country of Africa, N. and W. of Lake Victoria Nyanza. It is rich in metals, fertile, and picturesque, but sickly for Europeans. It is governed by an absolute sovereign. Capital, Ulagalla. Pop. of Uganda proper, about 500,000, or, with subject and tributary states, 2,000,000.

Ugein, a city of Central India. See OOJEIN.

Ugie, oo'ghee, a river of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, rises at the village of Aberdour, 2¾ miles from the N. coast, flows S.E., and enters the North Sea 2 miles N.W. of Peterhead. Length, 21 miles.

Ugijar, Uxixar, or **Ujijar,** oo-He-Har', a town of Spain, province and 50 miles S.E. of Granada, on the Ugijar. It has a town house, a prison, a college, a school, an academy, and a hospital. Pop. 2513.

Ugine, ü'zheen' (Ital. *Ugine,* oo'je-nå), a town of France, in Upper Savoy, on the Arly, 18 miles S.E. of Annecy. It has several interesting antiquities, and the remains of an ancient castle. Pop. of commune, 2690.

Ugliano, ool-yå'no, or **Uglian,** ool-yån', an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, opposite the city of Zara, from which it is separated by a channel 3 miles across. Length, 14 miles; breadth, 2 miles.

Uglitch, a town of Russia. See OOGLITCH.

Ugocs, oo'gotch', a county in the N.E. part of Hungary, bounded N. and N.W. by the co. of Beregh, S.W. and S. by Szathmar, and E. and N.E. by Marmaros. Area, 460 square miles. Pop. 67,498. Nagy-Szölös is the capital.

Ugra, a river of Russia. See OOGRA.

Uharee, Uharie (yu-hår'ree), or **Uwharie River,** North Carolina, runs southward through Randolph co., and enters the Yadkin River in Montgomery co., about 10 miles W. of Troy.

Uharrie, a township of Montgomery co., N.C. P. 480.

Uhlerstown, yu'lerz-tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River, opposite Frenchtown, N.J., about 19 miles below Easton. It has a lime-kiln and a boat-yard.

Uhlersville, yu'lerz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Pa., on the Delaware River, about 6 miles below Easton. It has a church and a paper-mill.

Uhricksville, yu'riks-vĭl, a post-village in Mill township, Tuscarawas co., O., on Stillwater Creek, at the S. terminus of the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railroad, and on the railroad which connects Columbus with Pittsburg, 50 miles W. of Steubenville, 9 miles S.E. of New Philadelphia, and about 32 miles S. of Canton. It contains 2 banks, a newspaper office, and 3 churches. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. 1541.

Ui, a river of West Siberia. See OOI.

Uintah, yu-in'tah, a county in the W. part of Wyoming, borders on Idaho and Montana. It is drained by Green, Yellowstone, and Wind Rivers, which rise in it, and by the head-streams of the Snake River or Lewis Fork of the Columbia. The Wind River Range extends across this county, the surface of which is diversified by grand mountain-scenery. The highest point in it is Fremont Peak, which rises 13,576 feet above the level of the sea. The southern part of the county is occupied by the Uintah Mountains. This county comprises the greater part of the Yellowstone National Park. The mountains are covered with forests of fir and pine, which supply good timber. Among its minerals are granite, basalt, and coal or lignite. It is intersected by the Union Pacific Railroad. Capital, Evanston. Pop. in 1870, 856, of whom 489 were Americans.

Uintah, a post-village of Weber co., Utah, on or near the Weber River, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Ogden.

Uintah (or **Uinta**) **Mountains,** a lofty range which occupies the N. part of Wasatch co., Utah, and extends into Wyoming, apparently joining the Wahsatch range. The direction of the range is nearly E. and W. "In an artistic sense," says Hayden, "no range that I have ever seen on this continent can compare with it in beauty. . . . Cones, pyramids, domes, and cathedrals, sometimes as sharply cut as if they had been wrought by art, occur at the sources of all the streams that rise in the anticlinal fissure." Among the highest peaks are Dawes Peak, which rises 13,300 feet above tide-water, Cox's Peak, and Logan's Peak. The tops of these are covered with perpetual snow, and their sides with forests of fir and pine. The rocks that form this range are quartzites, sandstones, carboniferous limestones, &c.

Uintah River, Utah, rises in the Uintah Mountains, in the northern part of Wasatch co., runs nearly southeastward, and enters Green River in the same county.

Uist (wist or üst), NORTH, an island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, 2½ miles N. of the island of Benbecula, and separated on the N.E. from Harris by the Sound of Harris, 8 miles across. Shape very irregular. Length, 17 miles; breadth, from 3 to 12 miles. Pop. 3222. Its E. part is a dreary, marshy moorland, indented by the ramifications of Lochs Maddy and Eport, and containing several inland lakes. Its W. part is hilly or mountainous. It has several bold headlands, with remarkable caves.

Uist, SOUTH, the largest island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, separated from Benbecula on the N. by a rocky strait 1 mile across. Length, 22 miles; greatest breadth, 8 miles. Area, 110 square miles. Pop. 3669. Like North Uist, its E. coast is indented by lochs, and it contains several lakes; a band of fertile country borders its W. coast; elsewhere it is an alluvial plain of peat, interspersed with mountains, among which Mount Hecla rises to 2500 or 3000 feet above the sea. With the islands of Benbecula, Eriskay, and Rona, it forms a parish, pop. 5749, of whom about five-sevenths are Roman Catholics. The population of both North and South Uist are in general poor, and chiefly engaged in fishing and rural labor.

Uitenhage, oi'ten-hå'Gheh, a division of Cape Colony, South Africa, between lat. 33° and 34° S. and lon. 23° 30' and 26° 30' E., having S. the ocean. Area, 8960 square miles. Pop. 18,148. It is watered by the Camtoos and Sunday Rivers. Coal, iron, argentiferous lead, and copper are procurable, and near the coast are valuable salt-pans. Capital, Uitenhage.

Uitenhage, a town of Cape Colony, the capital of the above district, on the Zwartkops River, 18 miles by rail N.W. of Port Elizabeth, with which, and with Graham's Town, it has an active trade. Pop. 3693.

Uitgeest, oit-Haist', a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, S. of Alkmaar. Pop. 1843.

Uithuizen, oit-hoi'zen, a village of the Netherlands, province and 14 miles N.E. of Groningen. Pop. 3110.

Uj, oo'e, a Hungarian word signifying "new," prefixed to many places in Hungary, as UJ VAR (*i.e.,* "new fort"), &c. For those not undermentioned, see additional names.

Uj, a river of Russia. See OOZH.

Uj-Banya, a town of Hungary. See KÖNIGSBERG.

Ujé Mabani, Hungary. See MABANI.

Uj-Futtak, Hungary. See FUTTAK.

Ujhely-Satoralja, oo'e-hēl'-så'to'rŏl'yŏh', a town of Hungary, co. and 9 miles W.S.W. of Zemplin, on the Rougyva. Pop. 6811.

Ujijar, a town of Spain. See UGIJAR.

Ujiji, oo-jee'jee, a town of Africa, capital of a small country of the same name, on the E. shore of Lake Tanganyika, about lat. 4° 54' 3" S., lon. 30° 4' 30" E. The town is divided into two parts, called Ugoy and Kawelé, occupied respectively by Arabs and natives. Estimated pop. of the town, 3000; of the country, 36,000.

Uj Karlowitz, Hungary. See CARLOWITZ.

Ujlak, a town of Slavonia. See ILLOK.

Uj-Lublo, the Hungarian name of LUBLO.

Ujvidék, a town of Hungary. See NEUSATZ.

Ukara, oo-kå-rå', an island of Africa, in Lake Victoria Nyanza, N. of Ukerewe. It is 18 miles long.

Ukerewe, oo-ke-rew', an island in the S. part of Lake Victoria Nyanza, Central Africa. It is 40 miles long, with high shores.

Ukesima, an island of Anam. See OOKESIMA.

Ukiah, yu-ki'ah, a post-village, capital of Mendocino co., Cal., on the Russian River, 30 miles N. by W. of Cloverdale, and about 110 miles N.N.W. of San Francisco. It contains a brick court-house, 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and a bank. Pop. of township, 996.

Ukraine, European Russia. See KHARKOV.

Ukraine, u'krane or oo-krane' (Polish, *Ukraina,* oo-krå-ee'nå, "a frontier"), an old subdivision of Russia and S.E. Poland, now subdivided among the governments of Kiev, Poltava, and Kharkov, and traversed by the rivers Dnieper and Donets, with their affluents. Its capital city was Kiev.

Ula, yu-lā, a post-village of Custer co., Col., 32 miles S.S.W. of Cañon City, and 10 miles N. of Rosita. Its altitude is 7750 feet. It has a hotel and 2 stores. Gold, silver, copper, and zinc are found near it.

Ulagalla, oo'lå-gal'la, a town of Africa, capital of Uganda, on Murchison Gulf, an inlet of Lake Victoria Nyanza. It has a fortified palace, and its houses are surrounded by gardens and disposed in fine radiating avenues.

Ulah, yu'lah, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ill., on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Cambridge. It has a church and 2 warehouses. Grain is shipped here.

Ulai, a river of Persia. See KAROON.

Ul'am's Mill, a hamlet of Columbiana co., O., in Middleton township. It has a flouring-mill.

Ulan-Khoton, Mongolia. See OOLAN-KHOTON.

Ulash, a village of Asia Minor. See OOLASH.

Ulbo, ool'bo, a small island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic Sea. Lat. 44° 22' 54" N. It has a harbor.

Ul'cofauhatch'ee, or **Al'cofauhatch'ee,** a small river in the N. central part of Georgia, rises in Gwinnett co., flows southward, and enters the Ocmulgee River on the boundary between Butts and Jasper cos. It is sometimes called the Alcovy.

Ulea, oo-lā′ā, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles N.W. of Murcia, near the Segura. Pop. 1181.

Uleå, oo′le-ō, or **Uleo**, a river of Russia, in Finland, issues from the N.W. extremity of Lake Uleå-Trask, flows N.W., and, after a course of about 80 miles, falls into the Gulf of Bothnia near Uleåborg. Near its mouth it divides into four branches and forms several cataracts.

Uleåborg, ŏŏ′le-ō-borg′, a seaport town of Finland, capital of a government, at the mouth of the Uleå River in the Gulf of Bothnia, 72 miles S.S.E. of Torneå. Pop. 8679. Mean temperature of year, 31.8°; winter, 8.4°; summer, 55.4° Fahr. It is, after Åbo, the principal commercial town of Finland. Chief exports, pitch, tar, fish, and salted provisions. It was founded in 1610, and belonged to Sweden till 1809. On an adjacent island is the castle of Uleåborg, built in 1590.

Uleåborg, the northernmost government of Finland, bordering on Norway, Sweden, and Russia proper, and including a large part of Lapland. Area, 63,954 square miles. Capital, Uleåborg. Pop. 189,044.

Uleå-Trask, oo′le-ō-trāsk, a lake of Finland, government and 50 miles S.E. of Uleåborg, of very irregular shape, 35 miles in length by 10 miles in average breadth. It receives several rivers from the E., and discharges its surplus waters into the Gulf of Bothnia by the river Uleå.

Uleo, a river of Russia. See ULEÅ.

Uliarus, an ancient name of OLÉRON.

Uliassutai, a town of Mongolia. See OOLIASSOOTAI.

Ulie (oo′lee) **Islands**, a group of 13 islands in the Pacific Ocean, forming a portion of the Carolines.

Ulitea, or **Ulieta**, Society Islands. See RAIATEA.

Ulla, ool′yå, a river of Spain, in Galicia, enters the Bay of Arosa, after a S.W. course of 80 miles.

Ul′lao, or **Ul′ao**, a station of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, 20 miles N. of Milwaukee, Wis.

Ul′lapool′, a village of Scotland, cos. of Cromarty and Ross, on the W. coast, N. of Loch Broom, 35 miles N.W. of Dingwall. Pop. 752, mostly employed in fishing.

Ulldecona, ool-då-ko′nå, a town of Spain, province of Tarragona, 15 miles S.S.W. of Tortosa. Pop. 5864.

Ullersdorf, GROSS, groce ŏŏl′lers-dorf′, a village of Austria, Moravia, circle of Olmutz, with a castle, paper-mills, and mineral springs. Pop. 2200.

Ullersdorf, NEU (noi), or **Losina-Nowa**, lo-zee′-nå-no′wå, a village of Austria, Moravia, near Goldenstein.

Ullersdorf, NIEDER. See NIEDER ULLERSDORF.

Ul′lin, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ill., on the Cache River, and on the Illinois Central Railroad, 21 miles N. of Cairo. It has a church, and manufactures of lime and lumber.

Ulloa, ool-yo′å, or **Ulua**, oo-loo′å, a river of Honduras, flows first N.W., then N., and, after a course of about 160 miles, falls into the Gulf of Honduras.

Ullswater, or **Ulleswater**, ŭlz′wå-ter, the largest of the English lakes, next to Windermere, from which it is 8 miles N., between the cos. of Cumberland and Westmoreland, 5 miles S.W. of Penrith. Length, 9 miles.

Ulls′water, a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, 20 miles N.W. of Bracebridge. Pop. 100.

Ulm, ŭlm (Ger. pron. ŏŏlm), a town of Würtemberg, 46 miles S.E. of Stuttgart, on the left bank of the Danube, where it begins to be navigable, and on the Augsburg & Ulm Railway, 56½ miles from Augsburg. It is antiquated and dull, but has a fine Gothic cathedral, a town hall, government and custom house, corn-hall, arsenal, gymnasium, hospitals, theatre, manufactures of tobacco, pipe-bowls, playing-cards, leather, vinegar, and linen fabrics, building-docks, and an active transit trade. Ulm was long an imperial free town, strongly fortified, and a military post of much importance in the German wars. Here, on October 17, 1805, General Mack, with nearly 30,000 Austrian troops, capitulated to Napoleon. Pop. 30,222. See NEU-ULM.

Ulm, ŭlm, a station in Polk co., Iowa, on the Des Moines & Minneapolis Railroad, 21 miles N. of Des Moines.

Ul′man′s Ridge, a post-office of Miller co., Mo.

Ulua, San Juan de. See SAN JUAN DE ULUA.

Ulu-Irghiz, Toorkistan. See IRGHEEZ.

Ulricehamn, ool-ree′så-håm (formerly **Begesund**, bå′gheh-soond′), a town of South Sweden, län of Elfsborg, 54 miles S.E. of Wenersborg, on Lake Asunda. Pop. 1126.

Ul′ster, the most N. province of Ireland, between lat. 53° 46′ and 55° 26′ N. and lon. 5° 24′ and 8° 45′ W., having S. Leinster, S.W. Connaught, W. and N. the Atlantic Ocean, E. the Irish Sea and the North Channel, in one part separated only by 13 miles from the Mull of Kintyre, Scotland. Area, 8528 square miles. Pop. 1,833,228, the majority being Protestants. Shores mostly bold and rocky, and on the N. and E. are remarkable basaltic cliffs, including the Giant's Causeway. Principal headlands, Malin, Teelin, and Fair Heads, respectively the N.W. and N.E. extremities; and here are the large inlets of Donegal Bay on the W., Loughs Swilly and Foyle on the N., and Belfast Lough and Dundrum Bay in the E. Surface very much diversified; mountainous in the W., where several summits rise to upwards of 2000 feet; the province is more free from bogs and plains than the other parts of Ireland. It contains the large lakes called Loughs Neagh, Strangford, and Erne. Principal rivers, the Bann, Foyle, Erne, and some tributaries of the Shannon. This province is the head-quarters of the Irish linen-manufacture, and of other branches of manufacturing industry, which have their chief seat at Belfast. It is divided into the counties of Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Fermanagh, and Tyrone.

Ulster, ŏŏl′ster, a river of Germany, rises in the Rhön Mountains, Bavaria, flows N. for 30 miles past Thann, and joins the Werra 10 miles W. of Salzungen. It partly forms the frontier between Saxe-Weimar and Hesse-Nassau.

Ulster, ŭl′ster, a county in the S.E. part of New York, has an area of about 1150 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River, is intersected by the Wallkill and Rondout Rivers, and is also drained by the Neversink and Shawangunk Rivers and Esopus Creek. The surface is hilly and partly mountainous, and is extensively covered with forests of the oak, hickory, chestnut, elm, pine, sugar-maple, &c. The southern part of it is occupied by the Shawangunk Mountains, and the N.W. part by the Catskill Mountains. Among its remarkable features is Lake Mohonk, a summer resort. The soil is partly fertile, especially in the valleys. Butter, hay, oats, Indian corn, potatoes, and cattle are the staple products. Devonian sandstone and shale crop out in this county, which has also extensive quarries of water-limestone. The cement obtained from these quarries is of superior quality, and is exported to distant parts of the Union. The value of the cement exported in 1870 was $1,637,561. This county is intersected by the Delaware & Hudson Canal, the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, and a branch of the Erie Railroad. Capital, Kingston. Valuation of real and personal estate, $45,536,460. Pop. in 1870, 84,075; in 1875, 88,271.

Ulster, a hamlet in Ulster township, Floyd co., Iowa, about 10 miles W. of Charles City. Pop. of township, 727.

Ulster, a post-village in Ulster township, Bradford co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Pennsylvania & New York Railroad, 7 miles N. by W. of Towanda, and 28 miles S.S.E. of Elmira, N.Y. It has 2 churches, a steam saw-mill, and a flour-mill. Pop. of township, 1174.

Ulster, New. See NEW ZEALAND.

Ulster Park (formerly **Amesville**), a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., in Esopus township, 5 miles S. of Rondout. It has a church.

Ul′sterville, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., about 20 miles W.N.W. of Newburg. It is 2 miles from Bennett's Corners.

Ultima Thule, ul′te-mạ thūl, a post-office of Sevier co., Ark., about 90 miles W. by S. of Arkadelphia.

Ultratrajectum, an ancient name of UTRECHT.

Ulua, a river of Central America. See ULLOA.

Ulubad, oo-lọọ-bâd′, a village of Asia Minor, near the W. end of Lake Aboolonia, 32 miles W. of Brusa, with a large ruined Byzantine fortress.

Ul′va, an island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Argyle, W. of Mull, and E. of Gometra. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 2 miles.

Ul′verstone, a town of England, co. and 16 miles N.W. of Lancaster, on the N.W. side of Morecambe Bay. Pop. 7607. It has various churches, chapels, schools, libraries, assembly-rooms, theatre, and savings-bank, and 6 perpetual curacies. A canal 1¼ miles in length connects the town with Morecambe Bay. It has iron-mines, and manufactures of coarse cottons and linens, rope, hats, and woollen yarn, with some ship-building, and a coasting-trade in iron ore, pig- and bar-iron, limestone, slates, and corn.

Ul′verton, a post-village in Drummond co., Quebec, 7 miles N.N.W. of Melbourne. It contains a woollen-factory, 3 saw-mills and grist-mills, and 4 stores. Pop. 200.

Ulysses, yu-lis′sēz, post-office, Mitchell co., Kansas.

Ulysses, a post-village of Butler co., Neb., on the North Fork of the Big Blue River, 14 miles N. by W. of Seward, and about 40 miles W.N.W. of Lincoln. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a graded school.

Ulysses, a township of Tompkins co., N.Y. P. 3271.

Ulysses, a post-township of Potter co., Pa., about 35 miles N.E. of Emporium. It contains the village of Lewisville. Pop. 780. The Ulysses post-office is at Lewisville.

Ulzen, a town of Hanover. See UELZEN.

Uman, a town of Russia. See OOMAN.

Umarpoor, Bengal. See OOMARPOOR.

Umatilla, yu-mạ-til'lah, a northeastern county of Oregon, is bounded on the N.W. by the Columbia River, and drained by the Umatilla River. The surface is diversified by the long range of the Blue Mountains, which produce extensive forests of fir and pine. The soil is partly fertile. Wool, butter, wheat, hay, lumber, and cattle are the staple products. Gold is said to be found in this county, which has abundance of granite. Capital, Pendleton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,668,507. Pop. in 1870, 2916; in 1875, 4426.

Umatilla, a post-office of Orange co., Fla., on Umatilla Lake, and on the Lake George & Lake Eustis Railroad, about 25 miles N.W. of Enterprise.

Umatilla, a post-village of Umatilla co., Oregon, on the Columbia River, at the mouth of the Umatilla River, 104 miles above The Dalles. It has 2 hotels and a flouring-mill. Much wool is shipped here in steamboats.

Umatilla River, Oregon, rises in the Blue Mountains, runs westward or northwestward in Umatilla co., and enters the Columbia River at Umatilla, on the boundary between Oregon and Washington. It is nearly 150 miles long.

Um'bagog Lake is partly in Coos co., N.H., from which it extends into Oxford co., Me. It is about 12 miles long, and varies in width from 1 mile to 4 miles. Its outlet (a short creek) unites with the Margallaway River to form the Androscoggin River.

Umbal'lah, a walled town of India, and an important station of British troops, capital of a district and division, 120 miles by rail N.N.W. of Delhi, on the route to Lahore. Pop. of town, 20,040, or, including cantonments, 50,662.

Umballah, a district in the E. of the Punjab, India, bounded N.E. by the Himalayas, N.W. by the Sutlej, and S.W. by the Jumna. Area, 2628 square miles. Capital, Umballah. Pop. 1,035,488. With the districts of Lodianah and Simla, it forms the Umballah division, which has an area of 4014 square miles, and a pop. of 1,652,728.

Umbieta, a town of Tyrol. See IMST.

Umbre, or **Umbreh,** oom'brå or oom'brẹh, a river of Africa, an affluent of the Congo.

Umbrete, oom-brå'tå, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 9 miles S.W. of Seville. Here is a beautiful palace of the Archbishop of Seville. Pop. 1769.

Um'bria (Fr. *Ombrie,* oɴᵒ'bree'), a compartimento of the kingdom of Italy, embracing the single province of Perugia.

Umbro, the ancient name of the OMBRONE.

Umeå, oo'me-ō, a river of Sweden, rises on the E. slope of the mountains which separate Norway from Sweden, in lat. 66° N., flows S.E., forming several lakes by its expansion, and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia by a wide embouchure a little below the town of Umeå, after a course of above 250 miles.

Umeå, a seaport town of Sweden, capital of the læn of Westerbotten, is situated near the mouth of the Umeå River in the Gulf of Bothnia, 95 miles N.E. of Hernösand. Lat. 63° 49' 5'' N.; lon. 20° 18' E. Pop. 2638.

Um'eerghur', or **Ameerghur,** ŭm'eer-gur', a town of India, 128 miles S.E. of Joodpoor, with several temples and a manufactory of chintz. Near it is a strong fort.

Ummerapoora, Burmah. See AMARAPOORA.

Umpqua, ŭmp'kwaw, a station of the Oregon & California Railroad, 10 miles N. of Roseburg, Oregon.

Umpqua City, a village of Douglas co., Oregon, on the Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of the Umpqua River, about 70 miles W.S.W. of Eugene City.

Umpqua Ferry, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Oregon, on the Umpqua River, at the mouth of the Calapooya, 12 miles S.W. of Oakland. It has a store.

Umpqua River, Oregon, is formed by its North and South Forks, which rise in the Cascade Range and unite about 9 miles N.W. of Roseburg. It runs northwestward in a fertile valley, and enters the Pacific Ocean in Douglas co., about 22 miles N. of Empire City. Vessels drawing 16 feet of water can enter the mouth of the Umpqua, and steamers ascend it to Roseburg. The main stream and its South Fork are each about 100 miles long. The North Fork runs westward.

Umreyllee, India. See AMREELI.

Umritsir, a city of the Punjab. See AMRITSIR.

Umrohah, a town of India. See AMROOAH.

Umstadt, ŏŏm'stått, a town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, in the Odenwald, 13 miles E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 2792.

Umzimkulu, oom'zim-koo-loo', **Om'zimkolo',** or **Umzimkulwana,** oom'zim-kool-wå'nå, a river of Southeast Africa, forming the S.W. frontier of Natal.

Umzinyati, ŭm-zin-yå'tee, or **Buffalo River,** a river of Southeast Africa, in the colony of Natal, rises in the Quathlamba Mountains, flows E.S.E., and joins the Tugela 50 miles from its mouth in the Indian Ocean.

Una, oo'nå, a river of Brazil, province of São Paulo, flows E. for 60 miles, and falls into the sea by a large mouth 40 miles N. of the mouth of the Iguape.

Una, a river of Brazil, forming the boundary between the provinces of Alagoas and Pernambuco, enters the ocean about 60 miles S. of Recife, after a course of 150 miles.

Una, a river of Brazil, province of Bahia, flows E., passing the town of Olivenza, and about 4 miles below falls into the ocean.

Una, a small river of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, falls into the sea N. of Cape Frio.

Unadilla, yu-nạ-dil'lah, or **Mi'lan,** a post-village in Unadilla township, Livingston co., Mich., on the Portage River, about 32 miles S.E. of Lansing, and 24 miles N.E. of Jackson. It has 2 flour-mills, a bank, and 3 churches. The township contains 6 churches. Pop. about 200; of the township, 1066. The name of its post-office is Unadilla.

Unadilla, a post-office of Chippewa co., Minn.

Unadilla, a post-village of Otoe co., Neb., on the Little Nemaha River, and on the Nebraska Railroad, 28 miles W. of Nebraska City. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a carriage-shop.

Unadilla, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., in Unadilla township, on the Susquehanna River and the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 43 miles E.N.E. of Binghamton, and about 18 miles S.S.E. of Norwich. It contain 4 churches, the Unadilla Academy, a banking-house, a newspaper office, a cotton-factory, a paper-mill, a foundry, and a machine-shop. Pop. 875; of the township, 2547. The township is bounded on the W. by the Unadilla River, and on the S.E. by the Susquehanna.

Unadilla Centre, a post-hamlet of Otsego co., N.Y., in Unadilla township, about 15 miles S.E. of Norwich. It has a church.

Unadilla Forks, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., in Plainfield township, at the confluence of the branches of the Unadilla River, and on the Utica division of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 19 miles S. of Utica. It has 2 churches, a flouring-mill, machine-shop, &c.

Unadilla River, New York, drains part of Herkimer co., runs nearly southward, and forms the boundary between Madison and Chenango cos. on the right and Otsego co. on the left. It enters the Susquehanna River about 4 miles E. of Bainbridge.

U'naka, a post-village of Greene co., Tenn., 12 miles S. by E. of Greeneville. It is at the base of the Unaka Mountains. It has a church, and a blast-furnace for pig-iron.

Unaka Mountains, a ridge which stands between Cherokee co., N.C., and Monroe co., Tenn. It appears to be a continuation of the Iron or Smoky Mountains. See SMOKY MOUNTAINS.

Unalaschka, Alaska. See OONALASKA.

Unare, oo-nå'rå, a river of Venezuela, enters the Caribbean Sea 40 miles W. of Barcelona, after a N. course of 120 miles. Near its source is the village of Unare.

Un'casville, a post-village in Montville township, New London co., Conn., on the Thames River and the New London Northern Railroad, ½ mile from Montville Station, and 6 miles N. of New London. It has 2 churches, a cotton-factory which produces ticks, cheviots, &c., and a factory in which dyewoods are prepared.

Uncle (ŭnk'ẹl) **Sam,** a post-hamlet of Lake co., Cal., about 25 miles N.E. of Cloverdale, and 50 miles N. of Petaluma. It is near a mountain of its own name, which is on the W. side of Clear Lake. Borax and quicksilver are obtained near this place. Pop. about 250.

Uncompahgre, ŭn-kọm-pā'gre, a post-office of San Juan co., Col.

Uncompahgre Peak, Colorado, a mountain in lat. 38° 4' 21'' N., lon. 107° 27' 32'' W. It has an altitude of 14,235 feet above the sea-level. It is of volcanic formation, and is a peak of the Sierra San Juan.

Uncompahgre River, Colorado, rises in the San Juan or Uncompahgre Mountains, runs in a N.N.W. direction, and enters the Gunnison River.

Un'dercliffe, a maritime tract of the Isle of Wight, extending along its S. coast from Niton 5 miles eastward to Bonchurch. It has been formed by a land-slip from a range of chalk cliffs forming an abrupt wall from 90 to 120 feet in height.

Un′dercliffe, a post-office of Pueblo co., Col.

Un′derhill, a post-village in Underhill township, Chittenden co., Vt., on the Burlington & Lamoille Railroad, about 16 miles E. by N. of Burlington. It has 3 churches, an academy called the Belle Institute, and a cheese-factory. The E. border of the township is contiguous to Mount Mansfield, and presents admirable scenery. Pop. of the township, 1655.

Underhill Centre, a post-village in Underhill township, Chittenden co., Vt., about 18 miles E. of Burlington, and 5 miles S.W. of Mount Mansfield. It has 2 churches, the Green Mountain Academy, and manufactures of carriages and butter-tubs.

Un`deroot′, or **Anderot,** Indian Ocean, the largest of the Laccadive Islands (which see).

Underwalden, Switzerland. See Unterwalden.

Un′derwood, a post-office of Scott co., Ind.

Underwood, a station in Hopkins co., Ky., on the Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad, 3 miles W. of Nortonville Junction.

Underwood, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., N.J., on the Bridgeton & Port Norris Railroad, 16 miles S.S.E. of Bridgeton.

Un′derwood, a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, 13 miles W. of Paisley. Pop. 100.

Undine, ŭn′deen`, or **Salmon River,** a post-settlement in Victoria co., New Brunswick, on a tributary of the St. John, 9 miles from Grand Falls. Pop. 150.

Unelli, a district of France. See Cotentin.

Ungarn, Ungheria, or **Ungria.** See Hungary.

Ungava, ŭng-gah′vạ (or **South) Bay,** a bay in the N. part of Labrador, extending southward from Hudson's Strait. It receives the Caniapuscaw River.

Unger's (ŭng′ghẹrz) **Store,** a post-hamlet of Morgan co., W. Va., 18 miles S. of Sir John's Run Station. It has a church.

Unghvar, or **Ungvar,** oong`vȧʀ′, a market-town of N.E. Hungary, capital of a county, on the Ungh, 80 miles N.N.E. of Debreczin. Pop. 5000. It has Roman Catholic and Greek United churches, and a trade in wines.

Ungi, a river of Asiatic Turkey. See Tavoos.

Ungool, a state of India. See Angool.

Unicoi, yu′nẹ-koi, a county of East Tennessee, bordering on North Carolina, is drained by the Nolachucky River. The surface is mostly mountainous. Capital, Vanderbilt.

Unie, oon′yȧ, an island in the Adriatic, 10 miles S.E. of Istria. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 2 miles. Pop. 300.

Unieh, a village of Asiatic Turkey. See Unyeh.

Unika Mountains. See Unaka Mountains.

Union, yūn′yụn, a county in the S. part of Arkansas, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of about 1050 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. and E. by the Ouachita River, and is drained by Cypress Bayou and Corm and Corneille Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, and nearly half of it is covered with forests of the oak, hickory, beech, maple, pine, cypress, &c. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, cattle, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. Capital, El Dorado. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,880,000. Pop. in 1870, 10,571, of whom 10,528 were Americans.

Union, a county forming the S.E. extremity of Dakota, borders on Iowa. It is bounded on the E. by the Big Sioux River, and on the S.W. by the Missouri River. The former enters the latter river at the S.E. extremity of the county. The surface is diversified with level river-bottoms, undulating prairies, and woodlands. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, maize, oats, and butter are the staple products. It is intersected by the Dakota Southern Railroad. Capital, Elk Point. Valuation of real and personal estate, $910,000. Pop. in 1870, 3507, of whom 2503 were Americans.

Union, a county in the N. part of Georgia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is drained by the Notley and Tocoa Rivers. The surface is mountainous and extensively covered with forests. The Blue Ridge occupies the S. part of the county. Among its remarkable features is Pilot Mountain. Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. Gold and marble are said to be found here. Capital, Blairsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $569,910. Pop. in 1870, 5267, of whom 5265 were Americans.

Union, a county in the S. part of Illinois, borders on Missouri. Area, about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, and is partly drained by Clear Creek and the Big Muddy River, which enters the Mississippi in the N.W. part of the county. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests of the ash, hickory, oak, maple, tulip-tree, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, pork, and grass are the staple products. Among its minerals are limestone and bituminous coal. This county is intersected by the Illinois Central Railroad and the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad. Capital, Jonesborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,733,348. Pop. in 1870, 16,518, of whom 15,866 were Americans.

Union, a county in the E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, has an area of 168 square miles. It is intersected by the East Fork of the Whitewater River. The surface is undulating or level. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, pork, and oats are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies the soil. This county is liberally supplied with timber. It is intersected by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad. Capital, Liberty. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,665,870. Pop. in 1870, 6341, of whom 6050 were Americans.

Union, a southern county of Iowa, has an area of 432 square miles. It is intersected by Grand River, and also drained by the Platte River and several creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and hay are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. Capital, Afton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,214,065. Pop. in 1870, 5986; in 1875, 8827.

Union, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, bordering on Illinois, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. and W. by the Ohio River, and on the S. by the Tradewater River. The surface is partly hilly, and in some parts nearly level. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, wheat, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county has plenty of timber, and mines of bituminous coal. Capital, Morganfield. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,396,183. Pop. in 1870, 13,640, of whom 13,276 were Americans.

Union, a parish in the N. part of Louisiana, borders on Union co., Ark. Area, about 1100 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Ouachita River (which is navigable), and is intersected by the Bayou d'Arbonne. The surface is moderately hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests of pine, oak, hickory, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Farmersville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,430,028. Pop. in 1870, 11,685, of whom 11,646 were Americans.

Union, a county in the N. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 440 square miles. It is drained by the Tallahatchee River and Oldtown Creek. The surface is extensively covered with forests of the beech, hickory, magnolia, oak, tulip-tree, &c. The soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, New Albany. The census of 1870 gives no statistics of this county, which was formed after that date.

Union, a county in the N.E. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 100 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Newark Bay and Staten Island Sound, and on the N.W. by the Passaic River. It is drained by the Rahway River. The surface is nearly level, except in the N.W. part. The soil is fertile. Butter, hay, Indian corn, and potatoes are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Pennsylvania Railroad. Capital, Elizabeth. Valuation of real and personal estate, $50,219,382. Pop. in 1870, 41,859, of whom 30,942 were Americans.

Union, a county in the S. part of North Carolina, bordering on South Carolina, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Rocky River, and is partly drained by Lane's and Waxhaw (or Waxsaw) Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, and about one-half of it is covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, cotton, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals are granite and slate. It is intersected by the Carolina Central Railroad. Capital, Monroe. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,373,846. Pop. in 1870, 12,217, of whom 12,209 were Americans.

Union, a county in the W. central part of Ohio, has an area of about 440 square miles. It is intersected by Boke's, Darby, Mill, and Rush Creeks, all affluents of the Scioto River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of the oak, ash, elm, hickory, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, wool, cattle, hay, pork, and oats are the staple products. This county has quarries of limestone. It is intersected by the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, and the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad. Capital, Marysville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $14,115,946. Pop. in 1870, 18,730, of whom 17,929 were Americans.

Union, the most northeastern county of Oregon, borders on Idaho. It is bounded on the E. by the Snake or Lewis River, and is drained by the Powder and Grande Ronde Rivers. The surface is partly mountainous. Among its prominent physical features are the Blue Mountains. The soil of the valleys is fertile, and adapted to pasturage. Wheat, oats, hay, cattle, lumber, and butter are the staple products. Among its mineral resources is gold. Volcanic rocks are found in this county. Capital, La Grande. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 2552; in 1875, 3408.

Union, a county in the E. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 280 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, is intersected by Penn's Creek, and is also drained by Buffalo and White Deer Creeks. The surface is diversified by several ridges of the Alleghany Mountains. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. Limestone underlies part of the surface. This county is intersected by the Lewisburg Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad. Capital, Lewisburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $22,090,675. Pop. in 1870, 15,565, of whom 15,300 were Americans.

Union, a county in the N. part of South Carolina, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Broad River, on the S.W. by the Ennoree River, and is intersected by the Pacolett and Tiger Rivers. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests of the oak, hickory, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Granite and iron ore are found in this county. It is intersected by the Spartanburg & Union Railroad. Capital, Union. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,287,180. Pop. in 1870, 19,248, of whom 19,183 were Americans.

Union, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of about 260 square miles. It is intersected by the Clinch River, and is bounded on the N. by Powell's River. The surface is mountainous, diversified by ridges and valleys, and partly covered with forests of the oak, hickory, chestnut, sugar-maple, &c. Indian corn, oats, pork, and butter are the staple products. Capital, Maynardville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,017,653. Pop. in 1870, 7605, of whom 7599 were Americans.

Union, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ala., 83 miles S.S.W. of Tuscaloosa. It has a store and a masonic hall.

Union, a post-office of Fulton co., Ark.

Union, a hamlet of Merced co., Cal., is 10 miles from Plainsburg Railroad Station. It has a church.

Union, a township of San Joaquin co., Cal. Pop. 333.

Union, a post-hamlet of Tolland co., Conn., in Union township, about 34 miles E.N.E. of Hartford. It has manufactures of boots and shoes. Pop. of the township, 627.

Union, a post-office of Codington co., Dakota.

Union, a post-hamlet of Stewart co., Ga., 28 miles from Columbus. It has a church and a store.

Union, a station in Clark co., Ill., on the Paris & Danville Railroad, at West Union, 12 miles S. of Marshall.

Union, a township of Cumberland co., Ill. Pop. 1836.

Union, a township of Effingham co., Ill. Pop. 637.

Union, a township of Fulton co., Ill. Pop. 1914.

Union, a township of Livingston co., Ill. Pop. 711.

Union, a post-village of McHenry co., Ill., in Coral township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad (Freeport line), 20 miles N.W. of Elgin. It has 3 churches.

Union, a township of Union co., Ill. Pop. 781.

Union, a township of Adams co., Ind. Pop. 865.

Union, a township of Bartholomew co., Ind. P. 1008.

Union, a township of Benton co., Ind. Pop. 340.

Union, a township of Boone co., Ind. Pop. 1057.

Union, a township of Clarke co., Ind. Pop. 1022.

Union, a township of Crawford co., Ind. Pop. 1082.

Union, a township of De Kalb co., Ind. Pop. 3059. It contains Auburn and Waterloo.

Union, a township of Delaware co., Ind. Pop. 1244.

Union, a township of Elkhart co., Ind. Pop. 1221.

Union, a township of Fulton co., Ind. Pop. 1200.

Union, a township of Hendricks co., Ind. Pop. 1326.

Union, a township of Howard co., Ind. Pop. 1745.

Union, a township of Huntington co., Ind. Pop. 1016.

Union, a township of Jasper co., Ind. Pop. 196.

Union, a township of Johnson co., Ind. Pop. 1466.

Union, a township of La Porte co., Ind. Pop. 585.

Union, a township of Madison co., Ind. Pop. 851. It contains Chesterfield.

Union, a township of Marshall co., Ind. Pop. 1335.

Union, a township of Miami co., Ind. Pop. 982.

Union, a township of Montgomery co., Ind. Pop. 4746, exclusive of Crawfordsville.

Union, a township of Ohio co., Ind. Pop. 669.

Union, a township of Parke co., Ind. Pop. 1256.

Union, a township of Perry co., Ind. Pop. 1365.

Union, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ind., in Clay township, about 16 miles S. by E. of Vincennes.

Union, a township of Porter co., Ind. Pop. 1057.

Union, Randolph co., Ind. See UNION CITY.

Union, a township of Rush co., Ind. Pop. 1206.

Union, a township of St. Joseph co., Ind. Pop. 1801.

Union, a township of Shelby co., Ind. Pop. 1209.

Union, a township of Union co., Ind. Pop. 1289.

Union, a township of Vanderburg co., Ind. Pop. 1049.

Union, a township of Wells co., Ind. Pop. 1263.

Union, a township of White co., Ind. Pop. 1832. It contains Monticello.

Union, a township of Whitley co., Ind. Pop. 1294. It contains Coesse.

Union, a township of Adair co., Iowa. Pop. 299.

Union, a township of Adams co., Iowa. Pop. 360.

Union, a township of Appanoose co., Iowa. Pop. 619.

Union, a township of Benton co., Iowa. Pop. 829.

Union, a township of Black Hawk co., Iowa. P. 431.

Union, a township of Boone co., Iowa. Pop. 445.

Union, a township of Carroll co., Iowa. Pop. 331.

Union, a township of Cass co., Iowa. Pop. 284.

Union, a township of Crawford co., Iowa. Pop. 443.

Union, a township of Dallas co., Iowa. Pop. 1180, exclusive of Dexter.

Union, a township of Davis co., Iowa. Pop. 1158. It contains Troy.

Union, a township of Delaware co., Iowa. Pop. 684.

Union, a township of Des Moines co., Iowa. P. 1456.

Union, a township of Floyd co., Iowa. Pop. 1258.

Union, a township of Guthrie co., Iowa. Pop. 286.

Union, a post-village of Hardin co., Iowa, in Union township, on the Iowa River, and on the Central Railroad of Iowa, 9 miles S. by E. of Eldora, and 18 miles N.N.W. of Marshalltown. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, a carriage-factory, &c. Pop. 471; of the township, excluding the village, 1068.

Union, a township of Harrison co., Iowa. Pop. 371.

Union, a township of Jackson co., Iowa. Pop. 206, exclusive of Sabula.

Union, a township of Johnson co., Iowa. Pop. 713.

Union, a township of Louisa co., Iowa. Pop. 581.

Union, a township of Lucas co., Iowa. Pop. 726.

Union, a township of Madison co., Iowa. Pop. 1098.

Union, a township of Mahaska co., Iowa. Pop. 1186.

Union, a township of Marion co., Iowa. Pop. 700.

Union, a township of Mitchell co., Iowa. Pop. 578.

Union, a township of Monroe co., Iowa. Pop. 1084.

Union, a township of Plymouth co., Iowa. Pop. 145.

Union, a township of Poweshiek co., Iowa. Pop. 785.

Union, a township of Ringgold co., Iowa. Pop. 209.

Union, a township of Shelby co., Iowa. Pop. 390.

Union, a township of Story co., Iowa. Pop. 1119.

Union, a township of Union co., Iowa. Pop. 617, exclusive of Afton.

Union, a township of Van Buren co., Iowa. Pop. 892, exclusive of Birmingham.

Union, a township of Warren co., Iowa. Pop. 695.

Union, a township of Wayne co., Iowa. Pop. 1101.

Union, a township of Woodbury co., Iowa. Pop. 444.

Union, a township of Worth co., Iowa. Pop. 386.

Union, a township of Butler co., Kansas. Pop. 292.

Union, a township of Dickinson co., Kansas. P. 506.

Union, a township of Jefferson co., Kansas. Pop. 772.

Union, township, McPherson co., Kansas. Pop. 779.

Union, a township of Republic co., Kansas. Pop. 555.

Union, a township of Rice co., Kansas. Pop. 906.

Union, a township of Sedgwick co., Kansas. Pop. 694.

Union, township, Washington co., Kansas. Pop. 279.

Union, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Ky., about 15 miles S.W. of Covington. It has 2 or 3 churches.

Union, a post-village of Knox co., Me., in Union township, on a small lake, 14 miles N.W. of Rockland. It contains 3 churches and the Union High School. The township has manufactures of carriages, furniture, organs, mowing-machines, stoves, &c. Pop. of township, 1701.

Union, a township of Branch co., Mich. Pop. 2250.

Union, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Mich., about 120 miles E. of Chicago.

Union, a township of Isabella co., Mich. Pop. 970.

Union, a post-township of Houston co., Minn. Pop. 456. Union Post-Office is about 15 miles W.S.W. of La Crosse, Wis., and 7 miles N. by E. of Caledonia.

Union, a post-hamlet of Newton co., Miss., about 30 miles N.W. of Meridian. It has 2 churches.

Union, a township of Barton co., Mo. Pop. 152.

Union, a township of Benton co., Mo. Pop. 1185.

Union, a township of Bollinger co., Mo. Pop. 1436.

Union, a township of Clarke co., Mo. Pop. 1155.

Union, a hamlet of Clarke co., Mo., 6 miles from Cahoka. It has a church. Here is Enterprise Post-Office.

Union, a township of Crawford co., Mo. Pop. 1015.

Union, a township of Daviess co., Mo. Pop. 1515.

Union, a township of Dunklin co., Mo. Pop. 797.

Union, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., Mo., in Union township, on or near Bourbeuse Creek, about 52 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis, and 6 miles S. of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a brewery, and a steam flour-mill. Pop. of township, 2855.

Union, a township of Harrison co., Mo. Pop. 1193.

Union, a township of Holt co., Mo. Pop. 1118.

Union, a township of Iron co., Mo. Pop. 748.

Union, a township of Laclede co., Mo. Pop. 1850.

Union, a township of Lincoln co., Mo. Pop. 1361.

Union, a township of Marion co., Mo. Pop. 1471.

Union, a township of Monroe co., Mo. Pop. 1566.

Union, a township of Nodaway co., Mo. Pop. 1308.

Union, a township of Pulaski co., Mo. Pop. 958.

Union, a township of Putnam co., Mo. Pop. 2058. It contains Unionville.

Union, a township of Randolph co., Mo. Pop. 1136.

Union, a township of Ripley co., Mo. Pop. 855.

Union, a township of St. Genevieve co., Mo. P. 1577.

Union, a township of Scotland co., Mo. Pop. 1404.

Union, a township of Sullivan co., Mo. Pop. 1222.

Union, a township of Washington co., Mo. Pop. 1187.

Union, a township of Webster co., Mo. Pop. 1593.

Union, a township of Worth co., Mo. Pop. 1199.

Union, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Nebraska, 12 miles N. of Nebraska City.

Union, a post-village in Wakefield township, Carroll co., N.H., on the outlet of several lakes, and on the Eastern Railroad, 14 miles N. of Rochester. It has a church, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a felt-mill.

Union, a township of Bergen co., N.J. Pop. 2057.

Union, a village and township of Hudson co., N.J., on the Hudson River, opposite New York, and 1 mile N. of Hoboken. Pop. of village, 4640; of township, 6737.

Union, a township of Hunterdon co., N.J. Pop. 1051.

Union, a township of Ocean co., N.J. Pop. 1923.

Union, a post-township of Union co., N.J. Pop. 2314. It contains part of Roselle village. Union Post-Office is at Connecticut Farms.

Union, a post-village in Union township, Broome co., N.Y., ½ mile N. of the Susquehanna River, and on the Erie Railroad, 8 miles W. of Binghamton. It has a newspaper office, a banking-house, and 3 churches. Pop. about 700; of the township, 2638. The township is bounded S. by Susquehanna River, and drained by Nanticoke Creek.

Union, a station in Rockland co., N.Y., on the New Jersey & New York Railroad, 32 miles N. of New York.

Union, a post-village of Hertford co., N.C., 7 miles S.W. of Winton. It has a church, a grist-mill, a steam cotton-gin, and a saw-mill.

Union, a township of Lincoln co., N.C. Pop. 1331.

Union, a township of Nash co., N.C. Pop. 1639.

Union, a township of New Hanover co., N.C. P. 1381.

Union, a township of Randolph co., N.C. Pop. 597.

Union, a manufacturing village of Randolph co., N.C., 8 miles from Ashborough. It has 2 churches. Pop. 368.

Union, a township of Rutherford co., N.C. Pop. 492.

Union, a township of Wilkes co., N.C. Pop. 894.

Union, a township of Auglaize co., O. Pop. 1462.

Union, a township of Belmont co., O. Pop. 1684. It contains Morristown.

Union, a township of Brown co., O. Pop. 5399. It contains Levanna and Ripley.

Union, a township of Butler co., O. Pop. 2013. It contains Westchester.

Union, a township of Carroll co., O. Pop. 609.

Union, a township of Champaign co., O. Pop. 1600.

Union, a township of Clermont co., O. Pop. 1920. It contains Mount Carmel and Withamsville.

Union, a township of Clinton co., O. Pop. 4227. It contains Wilmington.

Union, a township of Fayette co., O. Pop. 4471. It contains Washington.

Union, a township of Hancock co., O. Pop. 1546.

Union, a township of Highland co., O. Pop. 1455.

Union, a township of Knox co., O. Pop. 1017. It contains Danville and Millwood.

Union, a township of Lawrence co., O. Pop. 1940.

Union, a township of Licking co., O. Pop. 1855. It contains Hebron and Luray.

Union, a township of Logan co., O. Pop. 753.

Union, a township of Madison co., O. Pop. 3109. It contains London.

Union, a township of Mercer co., O. Pop. 1475. It contains Mendon.

Union, a township of Miami co., O. Pop. 3291. It contains Milton.

Union, a post-village in Randolph township, Montgomery co., O., on the Southwest Branch of the Miami River, about 12 miles N.W. of Dayton. It has a church, a pottery, and a flour-mill. Pop. 212.

Union, a township of Morgan co., O. Pop. 1583. It contains Morganville, Rosseau, and Ringgold.

Union, a township of Muskingum co., O. Pop. 1643. It contains New Concord and Norwich.

Union, a township of Pike co., O. Pop. 651.

Union, a township of Putnam co., O. Pop. 1031. It contains Kalida.

Union, a township of Ross co., O. Pop. 2790.

Union, a township of Scioto co., O. Pop. 552.

Union, a township of Tuscarawas co., O. Pop. 742.

Union, a township of Union co., O. Pop. 1336. It contains Milford Centre.

Union, a township of Van Wert co., O. Pop. 524.

Union, a township of Warren co., O. Pop. 1089. It contains Deerfield.

Union, Warren co., O. See UNION VILLAGE.

Union, a township of Washington co., O. Pop. 862.

Union, a post-village of Union co., Oregon, on the Grande Ronde River, at the S. end of the Grande Ronde Valley, about 9 miles S.E. of La Grande. Gold is found near this place. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a planing-mill.

Union, a township of Adams co., Pa. Pop. 1105.

Union, a former borough of Alleghany co., Pa., near the Ohio River, a few miles S.W. of Pittsburg, to which it was united in 1872.

Union, a township of Alleghany co., Pa., is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River. Pop. 1986.

Union, a township of Bedford co., Pa. Pop. 1791.

Union, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. 2165.

Union, a township of Centre co., Pa. Pop. 847.

Union, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. 400.

Union, or **Union City,** a post-borough of Erie co., Pa., in Union township, on a branch of French Creek, and on the Philadelphia & Erie and Atlantic & Great Western Railroads, 11 miles W. of Corry, 26 miles S.E. of Erie, and 25 miles N. by W. of Titusville. It is the N. terminus of the Union & Titusville Railroad. It contains 2 newspaper offices, a national bank, a savings-bank, 5 churches, a chair-factory, and the Union City Iron-Works. Pop. in 1870, 1500. The name of its post-office is Union City.

Union, a township of Erie co., Pa. Pop. 1334.

Union, a township of Fulton co., Pa. Pop. 424.

Union, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. 789.

Union, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. 595.

Union, a hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., in Colerain township, 48 miles W. of Philadelphia, and 1 mile from White Rock Station. It has a church and 14 dwellings. Here is Colerain Post-Office.

Union, Lancaster co., Pa. See UNION STATION.

Union, a township of Lawrence co., Pa. Pop. 1434.

Union, a township of Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. 1614.

Union, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 1637.

Union, a township of Mifflin co., Pa. Pop. 1469.

Union, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 1110.

Union, a township of Snyder co., Pa. Pop. 1091.

Union, a township of Tioga co., Pa. Pop. 1098.

Union, a township of Union co., Pa. Pop. 840.

Union, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. 1418.

Union, York co., Pa. See BROGUEVILLE.

Union, or **Unionville,** a post-village, capital of Union co., S.C., in Union township, on the Spartanburg & Union Railroad, about 70 miles N.N.W. of Columbia. It is surrounded by a hilly country, in which granite is found. It has an academy, a national bank, a newspaper office, and 5 churches. The name of its post-office is Union. Pop. of the township, 2845.

Union, Obion co., Tenn. See UNION CITY.

Union, a post-village of Salt Lake co., Utah, 12 miles S. by E. of Salt Lake City. It has a church.

Union, a handsome post-village, capital of Monroe co., W. Va., about 85 miles S.E. of Charleston, and 20 miles S.S.W. of the White Sulphur Springs. It contains a high school, 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a bank, a female seminary, and a tannery. Pop. 419.

Union, a township of Door co., Wis. Pop. 530.

Union, a township of Eau Claire co., Wis. Pop. 617.

Union, a township of Pierce co., Wis. Pop. 579.

Union, a post-hamlet of Rock co., Wis., in Union township, about 20 miles S. by E. of Madison. It has a church. The township is traversed by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and contains Evansville. Pop. of township, 2025.

Union, a township of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. 623.

Union, a township of Waupaca co., Wis. Pop. 389.

Union, a post-village in Elgin co., Ontario, on Beaver Creek, 6 miles S. of St. Thomas. It contains saw-, grist-, and woollen-mills, and several stores. Pop. 350.

Union, a village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial Railway (Pictou Branch), 70 miles from Halifax. Pop. 100.

Union Bluff, a post-office of York co., Me.

Union Bridge, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., on an affluent of the Monocacy River, and on the Western Maryland Railroad, 12 miles W. of Westminster. It has a church, a high school, an ice-cream factory, and a machine-shop. Pop. 323.

Unionburg, yūn'yun-bŭrg, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Iowa, about 22 miles N. of Council Bluffs. It has 2 churches.

Union Camp, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Tenn., 7 miles E. of Lafayette. It has a church.

Union Centre, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Ill., about 20 miles S.E. of Mattoon.

Union Centre, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Iowa, 6 miles E.S.E. of Maquoketa. It has a church.

Union Centre, a post-village of Elk co., Kansas, on Elk River, about 44 miles E.N.E. of Winfield, and 25 miles S. of Eureka. Pop. of township, 920.

Union Centre, a post-office of Le Sueur co., Minn.

Union Centre, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., in Union township, on Nanticoke Creek, about 10 miles W.N.W. of Binghamton. It has 2 churches, 2 planing-mills, and 2 steam saw-mills.

Union Centre, or **Og'densbŭrg,** a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., in Union township, on a ridge of the Alleghanies, about 28 miles N. of Williamsport. P. about 350.

Union Centre, a post-village in Wonewoc township, Juneau co., Wis., on Baraboo River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 37 miles E.S.E. of Sparta. It has a church.

Union Church, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Miss., about 40 miles E. by N. of Natchez. It has an academy, 3 churches, and a plough-factory. Pop. 120.

Union Church, Albany co., N.Y. See UNIONVILLE.

Union Church, a post-office of Moore co., N.C.

Union Church, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., 6 miles E.N.E. of Huntingdon. It has a church, and a pottery for stone-ware.

Union Church, a post-office of Knox co., Tenn.

Union Church, a post-office of Racine co., Wis.

Union City, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn., on the Naugatuck Railroad, near the Naugatuck River, 4 miles S. of Waterbury, and 1 mile from Naugatuck. It has manufactures of cutlery, machinery, thimbles, &c.

Union City, or **Union,** a post-village in Wayne township, Randolph co., Ind., 9 miles E. of Winchester, 30 miles W. by N. of Piqua, and 47 miles N.W. of Dayton, O. It is the N.W. terminus of the Dayton & Union Railroad, which connects here with the Cleveland, Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad and the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad. It is on the E. boundary of the state, and is partly in Darke co., O. It contains 6 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, 2 newspaper offices, 2 steam grist mills, and manufactures of sash, doors, and farming-implements. Pop. 1439.

Union City, township, Allamakee co., Iowa. Pop. 405.

Union City, a hamlet of Union co., Iowa, about 15 miles S.W. of Afton.

Union City, a post-village of Madison co., Ky., 7 miles N.E. of Richmond.

Union City, a post-village in Union township, Branch co., Mich., on the St. Joseph River, at the mouth of the Coldwater River, and on the Air-Line division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 41 miles W.S.W. of Jackson, and about 11 miles N.W. of Coldwater. It contains a national bank, 3 churches, a union school, a newspaper office, 2 flour-mills, 3 carriage-shops, a manufactory of farming-implements, a foundry, a stave-factory, and sash- and door-factories. Pop. about 1200.

Union City, a village of Darke co., O., in Jackson township, on the Dayton & Union Railroad, 13 miles N.W. of Greenville. P. 792. It is contiguous to Union City, Ind.

Union City, Erie co., Pa. See UNION.

Union City, a post-village of Obion co., Tenn., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, at its junction with the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 156 miles W. by N. of Nashville, 26 miles S. by E. of Columbus, Ky., and 33 miles N. of Trenton. It has 7 churches, a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, 2 steam flour-mills, 2 planing-mills, a woollen-mill, a machine-shop, and workshops of one of the railroads. Pop. about 2400.

Union City, a hamlet of Mason co., Washington, on or near Hood's Canal, about 28 miles N. by W. of Olympia.

Union Corner, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Pa., about 4 miles S. of Danville. It has a church and an academy.

Union Corners, Columbia co., N.Y. See ELIZAVILLE.

Union Corners, a hamlet of Livingston co., N.Y., about 40 miles S. of Rochester. It has 2 churches.

Union Cross Roads, a post-office of Roane co., Tenn.

Union Dale, a post-hamlet in Herrick township, Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Jefferson Branch of the Erie Railroad, 11 miles N. of Carbondale. It has 2 churches, a lumber-mill, and a flour-mill.

Union Deposit, de-poz'it, a post-village in South Hanover township, Dauphin co., Pa., on Swatara Creek, about 12 miles E. of Harrisburg, and 1 mile N. of the Lebanon Valley Railroad. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and an iron-furnace. Pop. about 450.

Union Depot, a post-village of Sullivan co., Tenn., on the Holston River, and on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 11 miles S. of Bristol. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a female institute, and a cotton-factory.

Union Falls, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., N.Y., on the Saranac River, about 27 miles W.S.W. of Plattsburg. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Union Forge, a post-hamlet in Union township, Lebanon co., Pa., on Swatara Creek, and on the Lebanon & Tremont Railroad, 11 miles N.N.W. of Lebanon. It has a church, an iron-forge, and a flouring-mill.

Union Fur'nace, a post-hamlet in Starr township, Hocking co., O., 2½ miles from Haydenville Station, and about 24 miles S.S.E. of Lancaster. It has an iron-furnace and a church.

Union Furnace, Huntingdon co., Pa. See MORRELL.

Union Grove, a post-hamlet in Union Grove township, Whitesides co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 18 miles W. of Sterling, and 10 miles E. of Clinton, Iowa. Pop. of the township, 1070.

Union Grove, a post-office of Grant co., Ind.

Union Grove, a post-hamlet of Page co., Iowa, about 20 miles E. of Hamburg.

Union Grove, township, Meeker co., Minn. Pop. 411.

Union Grove, a post-hamlet of Gentry co., Mo., near Grand River, about 54 miles N.N.E. of St. Joseph.

Union Grove, a post-hamlet in Andes township, Delaware co., N.Y., 56 miles W.N.W. of Kingston. It has a church and 2 saw-mills.

Union Grove, a township of Iredell co., N.C. P. 1029.

Union Grove, a post-office of Perry co., Tenn.

Union Grove, a village of Kaufman co., Tex., 12 miles W. of Kaufman. It has 3 churches.

Union Grove, a post-village in Yorkville township, Racine co., Wis., on the Western Union Railroad, 15 miles W. by S. of Racine. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, a planing-mill, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 400.

Union Hall, a post-office of Estill co., Ky.

Union Hall, a post-office of Franklin co., Va.

Union Hill, a mining-camp of Nevada co., Cal., 2½ miles from Grass Valley. Gold is mined here.

Union Hill, a post-office of Kankakee co., Ill., 14 miles W. of Kankakee City.

Union Hill, a post-office of Ringgold co., Iowa.

Union Hill, a post-office of Le Sueur co., Minn.

Union Hill, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., N.Y., on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 13 miles E. of Charlotte. It has a pump-factory.

Union Home, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Mich., 8 miles N. of St. John. It has a pump-factory.

Union House, a post-office of Sacramento co., Cal.

Union Junction, a station in Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Wilkesbarre.

Union Lakes, a post-hamlet of Rice co., Minn., about 16 miles N. of Faribault. It has 2 churches. Here are two small lakes.

Union Lev′el, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co., Va., 60 miles S.W. of Petersburg. It has 2 churches and 3 stores.

Union Meet′ing-House, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., about 30 miles N. of Baltimore.

Union Mills, a post-hamlet in Noble township, La Porte co., Ind., on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad where it crosses the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 30 miles W.S.W. of South Bend, and 15 miles E. of Valparaiso. It has 3 churches, a high school, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. 300.

Union Mills, a post-hamlet of Mahaska co., Iowa, in Union township, on the North Skunk River, about 13 miles N.N.E. of Oskaloosa. It has a church.

Union Mills, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md., on Pipe Creek, 7 miles N. of Westminster. It has a tannery, a flour-mill, and a canning-factory. Pop. about 125.

Union Mills, a post-office of Tippah co., Miss.

Union Mills, a hamlet of Cass co., Neb., on Weeping Water Creek, 12½ miles N. of Nebraska City. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Union Mills, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., N.Y., 18 miles W. of Saratoga Springs. It contains a church, 2 paper-mills, a saw-mill, and a peg-factory.

Union Mills, a post-office of Clackamas co., Oregon.

Union Mills, a post-hamlet of Fluvanna co., Va., on the Rivanna River, 14 miles S.E. of Charlottesville. It has a cotton-mill, a flour-mill, a tannery, and a church.

Union Mills, a post-office of Pleasants co., W. Va.

Union Mills, a post-office of Iowa co., Wis., about 13 miles N. of Mineral Point.

Union Pass, Montana, is a depression in the Gallatin Range of mountains, in Gallatin co., near Liberty Peak. The pass is said to be 7283 feet above the sea.

Union Pier, a post-hamlet of Berrien co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, and on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 4 miles N. of New Buffalo, and 50 miles by water E. of Chicago. It has a church and a saw-mill. Pop. 200.

Union Plains, a post-office of Brown co., O.

Union Point, a post-village of Greene co., Ga., on the Georgia Railroad, at its junction with the Athens Branch, 76 miles W. of Augusta. It has a high school, 3 churches, 1 or 2 flour-mills, and 5 stores. Pop. about 500.

Union Point, or **Preston,** a post-hamlet of Union co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, about 9 miles below Grand Tower.

Unionport, a post-office of Randolph co., Ind.

Union Port, a post-village in Wayne township, Jefferson co., O., on the Pittsburg & Columbus Railroad, 20 miles W. of Steubenville. Pop. about 200.

Union Prairie, prā′ree, a township of Allamakee co., Iowa. Pop. 854.

Union Ridge, a post-hamlet of Iowa, is on the boundary between Butler and Franklin cos., about 30 miles S.S.W. of Charles City.

Union Ridge, a post-office of Sullivan co., Mo., 15 miles S. of Unionville.

Union Ridge, a post-office of Gosper co., Neb.

Union Ridge, a post-office of Clarke co., Washington.

Union Ridge, a post-hamlet of Cabell co., W. Va., 8 miles N.N.W. of Milton Station. It has 2 churches.

Union River, Hancock co., Me., runs southward, and enters the Atlantic Ocean at Mount Desert Island. It is navigable to Ellsworth.

Union Soci′ety, a post-office of Greene co., N.Y., about 33 miles S.S.W. of Albany.

Unionsport, yūn′yunz-port, a village of Randolph co., Ind., in White River township, 8 miles W. of Winchester. It has 2 churches.

Union Springs, a post-village, capital of Bullock co., Ala., on the Mobile & Girard Railroad where it crosses the Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad, 40 miles E.S.E. of Montgomery, and 54 miles W.S.W. of Columbus, Ga. It contains 7 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a court-house, a banking-house, the Union Springs Institute, a cotton-factory, and a flour-mill. Pop. 1455.

Union Springs, a post-village in Springport township, Cayuga co., N.Y., is beautifully situated on the E. shore of Cayuga Lake, and on the Cayuga Southern Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Auburn. It contains 7 churches, a newspaper office, a national bank, a large Orthodox Friends' boarding-school named Oakwood Seminary, quarries of gypsum and limestone, and manufactures of bricks, drain-tiles, flour, ground plaster, and threshing-machines. About 35,000 tons of plaster are annually shipped here. Here are some remarkable springs, which supply motive-power for several mills, and in the vicinity is Frontenac Isle, the only island in this chain of lakes. Steamboats plying between Ithaca and Cayuga stop here daily. P. 1150.

Union Square, a station of the Fitchburg Railroad, 2 miles W. of Boston, Mass.

Union Square, a post-hamlet in Mexico township, Oswego co., N.Y., on the Syracuse Northern Railroad, 31 miles N. of Syracuse. It has a steam lumber-mill.

Union Square, a post-settlement in Kings co., Nova Scotia, 18 miles from Kentville. Pop. 100.

Union Star, a post-hamlet of Breckenridge co., Ky., 4 miles from the Ohio River, and 59 miles S.W. of Louisville. It has 2 churches. Pop. 104.

Union Star, a post-hamlet of De Kalb co., Mo., on the St. Joseph & Des Moines Railroad, 25 miles N.E. of St. Joseph.

Union Station, a post-hamlet of Licking co., O., on the railroad which connects Columbus with Newark, 6 miles W.S.W. of Newark.

Union Station, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in East Cocalico township, on the Reading & Columbia Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of Reading. It has a tannery, a flour-mill, a limestone-quarry, 3 stores, 2 hotels, &c.

Union Station, Sullivan co., Tenn. See UNION DEPOT.

Uniontown, yūn′yun-tōwn, a post-village of Perry co., Ala., on the Alabama Central Railroad, 30 miles W. of Selma, and 20 miles E. by S. of Demopolis. It contains 6 churches, 2 or 3 seminaries, and 2 steam grist-mills. Cotton is its chief article of export. Pop. 1444.

Uniontown, a village of El Dorado co., Cal., on the South Fork of American River, 12 miles N. of Shingle Springs. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of wine and brandy.

Uniontown, a village of Washington, D.C., on the S. bank of Anacostia Creek, and on the Alexandria Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 1½ miles S.E. of the Capitol. It has 2 churches, 2 drug-stores, and a hotel. An iron bridge connects this place with Washington City. Pop. about 1000. Here is Anacostia Post-Office.

Uniontown, a hamlet of Knox co., Ill., about 20 miles S.E. of Galesburg.

Uniontown, a hamlet of Wells co., Ind., about 15 miles S.S.W. of Fort Wayne. It has a church.

Uniontown, a post-hamlet in Union township, Delaware co., Iowa, about 8 miles S. of Delhi.

Uniontown, a post-village in Marion township, Bourbon co., Kansas, 16 miles W. of Fort Scott. It has 3 stores, a graded school, and a grist-mill.

Uniontown, a post-village of Union co., Ky., on the Ohio River, about 40 miles below Evansville, Ind., and 22 miles W. by S. of Henderson. It is the largest village of the county, the products of which are shipped here. It has a banking-house, a newspaper office, a distillery, and 4 churches. Pop. 896.

Uniontown, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., 44 miles N.W. of Baltimore, and 2½ miles N. of Linwood Station of the Western Maryland Railroad. It has 4 churches, a savings-bank, and manufactures of carriages and boots and shoes. Pop. 319.

Uniontown, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Mo., about 13 miles S.E. of Perryville.

Uniontown, a hamlet of Scotland co., Mo., 4½ miles from Downing Station. It has a church and a woollen-mill.

Uniontown, a hamlet of Middlesex co., N.J., on the railroad between New York and New Brunswick, 4 miles S.W. of Rahway. Here is Iselin Post-Office.

Uniontown, a hamlet of Warren co., N.J., 4 miles from Phillipsburg. It has about 10 houses.

Uniontown, a post-village in Wheeling township, Belmont co., O., about 16 miles W.N.W. of Bellaire. It has a church. Pop. 156.

Uniontown, a village in Newton township, Muskingum co., O., about 11 miles S.W. of Zanesville. It has a graded school and 5 churches. Pop. 287. The name of its post-office is Fultonham.

Uniontown, a village in Lake township, Stark co., O., 11 miles S.S.E. of Akron, and about 13 miles N. of Canton. It has 3 churches and a tannery. Here is Lake Post-Office.

Uniontown, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Oregon.

Uniontown, a borough of Dauphin co., Pa., in Mifflin township, on Mahantango Creek, about 18 miles S. of Sunbury. It has 4 churches, a foundry, and a manufactory of farming-implements. Pop. 299. Here is Pillow Post-Office.

Uniontown, a post-borough, capital of Fayette co., Pa., is pleasantly situated on the National Road, and on the Fayette County Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 14 miles S.S.W. of Connellsville, and 70 miles by rail S. by E. of Pittsburg. It contains a court-house, 8 brick churches, 2 national banks, a state bank, a savings-bank, 2 newspaper offices, a soldiers' orphan school, the Madison College, 2 iron-foundries, and a planing-mill. Pop. 2503.

Uniontown, Union co., Pa. See Cairo.

Uniontown, post-office, Whitman co., Washington.

Uniontown, a post-office of Wetzel co., W. Va.

Union Vale, township, Dutchess co., N.Y. Pop. 1446.

Union Valley, a post-office of Lincoln co., Kansas.

Union Valley, a post-office of Nodaway co., Mo.

Union Valley, a village of Passaic co., N.J., about 20 miles N.W. of Paterson.

Union Valley, a post-hamlet of Cortland co., N.Y., about 36 miles N. of Binghamton. It has a church.

Union Valley, a post-office of Williamson co., Tenn.

Union Village, a hamlet of Johnson co., Ind., in Union township, about 21 miles S. of Indianapolis.

Union Village, New York. See Greenwich.

Union Village, a Shaker village in Turtle Creek township, Warren co., O., 4 miles W. of Lebanon. It has manufactures of brooms and botanic medicines, and a church. Pop. 232.

Union Village, a post-village of Orange co., Vt., on the S. border of Thetford township, 3 miles from Pompanoosuc Station, and about 38 miles E.N.E. of Rutland. It has a church, and manufactures of carriages and marble monuments.

Unionville, yūn′yun-vĭl, a post-village in Farmington township, Hartford co., Conn., on the Farmington River, and on the Collinsville Branch of the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, about 14 miles W. of Hartford, and 34 miles N. of New Haven. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of paper, furniture, light hardware, &c.

Unionville, a post-office of Monroe co., Ga., about 40 miles N.W. of Macon.

Unionville, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ind., 9 miles N.E. of Bloomington, and about 30 miles W. of Columbus. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

Unionville, a hamlet of Ohio co., Ind., on Laughery Creek, about 6 miles S.W. of Aurora.

Unionville, a post-village in Udell township, Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Southwest Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of Centreville. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of flour, furniture, and lumber. Pop. 183. Coal is found here.

Unionville, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Md., 15 miles E. of Frederick City, and 36 miles W.N.W. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches and a woollen-factory. Pop. 120.

Unionville, a post-village of Tuscola co., Mich., in Akron, Columbia, and Geneva townships, 21 miles E. by N. of Bay City. It has 3 churches, a grist-mill, a planing-mill, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. about 300.

Unionville, a post-village in Union township, capital of Putnam co., Mo., on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 44 miles W.S.W. of Bloomfield, Iowa, and about 60 miles N.N.E. of Chillicothe. It has 2 newspaper offices, a bank, and 4 churches. Pop. 462.

Unionville, a post-office of Lewis and Clarke co., Montana.

Unionville, a post-village of Humboldt co., Nev., is at the eastern base of the Humboldt Mountain range, 20 miles S. of Mill City, and about 108 miles (direct) N.E. of Virginia City. It has a church, 2 quartz-mills, and a silver-mine. Pop. 470.

Unionville, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., in Clayton township, on the West Jersey Railroad, 20 miles S. of Camden. It has a church.

Unionville, a hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., 3 miles from Ringoes Station.

Unionville, a hamlet of Morris co., N.J., 3 miles from German Valley Station. Pop. about 50.

Unionville, a hamlet of Albany co., N.Y., about 10 miles S.W. of Albany. The post-office is Union Church.

Unionville, a hamlet of Jefferson co., N.Y., 4½ miles from Adams Centre. It has a tannery.

Unionville, a village of Kings co., N.Y., at Gunter's Station on the Brooklyn, Bath & Coney Island Railroad, 12 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has a church.

Unionville, Monroe co., N.Y. See North Parma.

Unionville, a post-village in Minisink township, Orange co., N.Y., on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, 14 miles S.S.W. of Middletown. It has 3 churches, a cheese-factory, and a chair-factory.

Unionville, a hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., in Saugerties township, 6 miles from Tivoli Station. It has a church and a quarry of bluestone.

Unionville (Neperan Post-Office), a hamlet of Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York & Harlem Railroad, 29 miles N. of the Grand Central Depot, N.Y. It has a church.

Unionville, a post-village of Lake co., O., in Madison township, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 13 miles E. by N. of Painesville, and 4 miles from Lake Erie. It has a tannery and a drug-store.

Unionville (Meigsville Post-Office), a hamlet of Morgan co., O., about 22 miles N.W. of Marietta. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 92.

Unionville, a village in Union township, Berks co., Pa., 1 mile from the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, and 15 miles S.E. of Reading. It has 2 or 3 churches, an iron-furnace, a flour-mill, and a high school. The name of its post-office is Brower.

Unionville, a borough of Centre co., Pa., in Union township, on Bald Eagle Creek, and on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, 29 miles S.W. of Lock Haven, and 6 miles W. of Bellefonte. It has a flour-mill, a tannery, and 4 churches. The name of its post-office is Fleming. P. 320.

Unionville, a post-village in East Marlborough township, Chester co., Pa., 9 miles S.W. of West Chester, 34 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia, and 2 miles S. of the Wilmington & Reading Railroad. It contains 3 churches, the Unionville Institute, a tannery, a public hall, and a public library. Pop. about 300.

Unionville, a village in North Whitehall township, Lehigh co., Pa., about 10 miles N.W. of Allentown. It has a church and a coach-factory. Pop. about 150. Here is Neff's Post-Office.

Unionville, South Carolina. See Union.

Unionville, a post-village of Bedford co., Tenn., 12 miles N.W. of Shelbyville, and about 35 miles S. by E. of Nashville. It has a high school, 2 or 3 churches, a steam grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 150.

Unionville, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Va., on the Potomac, Fredericksburg & Piedmont Railroad, 12 miles E. of Orange Court-House. It has a church.

Unionville, a post-village in York co., Ontario, on the river Rouge, 20 miles by rail N. by E. of Toronto. It has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, 6 stores, and 3 hotels. P. 250.

Unionville Centre, a post-hamlet of Union co., O., on Darby Creek, and on the railroad which connects Columbus with Urbana (Unionville Station), 22 miles W.N.W. of Columbus. It has 2 churches, a tannery, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. about 200.

Uniop′olis, a post-hamlet of Auglaize co., O., about 10 miles S. by E. of Lima. Pop. 120.

Unique, yu-neek′, a post-office of Humboldt co., Iowa.

Unison, yu′nẹ-zọn, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co., Va., 10 miles S.S.W. of Purcellville.

Unitaria, yu-nẹ-tā′re-ạ, a hamlet in Colesville township, Broome co., N.Y., 5 miles from Nineveh Junction.

United States of America, The (Fr. *Etats-Unis,* å-tåz′-ü-nee′; Port. and Sp. *Estados Unidos,* ès-tå′dos oo-nee′dos or ès-tå′ᴅoce oo-nee′ᴅoce; It. *Stati Uniti,* stå′tee oo-nee′tee; Ger. *Vereinigte Staaten von Nord-America,* fẹr-ī′nig-tẹh stå′tẹn fon nort-å-mėr′e-kå, less correctly *Vereinigte Staaten* simply; Dutch, *Vereenigde Staaten,* fẹr-å′-nig-dẹh stå′tẹn), a federal republic of North America, comprising, exclusive of Alaska, which lies entirely N. and W. of the strict boundaries, a vast tract extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and bounded on the N. by the Dominion of Canada, and on the S. by the Gulf and the Republic of Mexico. At the N.E., more than half of Maine extends in cone-form into Canada, with New Brunswick on the N.E. and Quebec on the N.W.; thence the N. line runs along the 45th parallel to the river St. Lawrence; thence a line intersecting that river and Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior forms the boundary to the N.E. point of Minnesota, lat. 48° 25′ N., lon. 89° 38′ W., whence the line curves slightly northward to the Lake of the Woods, lat. 49° 24′ N., lon. 94° W., and from this lake W. the 49th parallel forms the N. boundary to the Gulf of Georgia and Fuca Strait. At the S.E., the peninsula of Florida projects out nearly 400 miles towards Cuba, washed by the Atlantic on the E., and enclosing the Gulf of Mexico on the W. and S.W., with the connecting Gulf of Florida flowing past its S. extremity; a small part of Alabama, passing the W. end of the mainland strip of Florida, reaches the Gulf; a similar portion of Mississippi, passing Louisiana, along Pearl River, also reaches the Gulf; while Louisiana has about 380 miles of coast to Sabine Lake; and the vast state of Texas, extending along the N.W. and W. shore of the Gulf for upwards of 575 miles to a point at the mouth of the Rio Grande, lat. 25° 45′ N., has that great river for its S.W. boundary, separating it from Mexico, to lat. 31° 50′ N., where the line leaves the river and runs W. 100 miles, due S. 30 miles, W. 160 miles, W.N.W. about 225 miles to the Colorado of the West, and from Fort Yuma W. to the Pacific. The British-American boundary is officially 3540 miles in length, and the Mexican 1550 miles; the maximum width, from the N. extremity of Minnesota to the S. extremity of Texas, is about 1600 miles; and the length near the 42d parallel is almost 2800 miles. The centre of population was long about midway of the Atlantic seaboard, but within a generation the West has grown up with such marvellous rapidity that its great states are coming to the front as the rivals in population of the older states, Ohio, as returned in the census of 1870, holding third rank, Illinois fourth, Missouri fifth, and Indiana sixth. The relative growth of the several states is shown in the following table:

Civil Divisions.	Population in Successive Decades, according to the Census of the Years named.								
	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.	1790.
THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES.									
New Hampshire	318,300	326,073	317,976	284,574	269,328	244,161*	214,460	183,858	141,885
Massachusetts	1,457,351	1,231,066	994,514	737,699	610,408	523,287*	472,040	422,845	378,787
Rhode Island	217,353	174,620	147,545	108,830	97,199	83,059*	76,931	69,122	68,825
Connecticut	537,454	460,147	370,792	309,978	297,675	275,248*	261,942	251,002	237,946
New York	4,382,759	3,880,735	3,097,394	2,428,921	1,918,608	1,372,812*	959,049	589,051	340,120
New Jersey	906,096	672,035	489,555	373,306	320,823	277,575*	245,562	211,149	184,139
Pennsylvania	3,521,951	2,906,215	2,311,786	1,724,033	1,348,233	1,049,458*	810,091	602,365	434,373
Delaware	125,015	112,216	91,532	78,085	76,748	72,749	72,674	64,273	59,096
Maryland	780,894	687,049	583,034	479,019	447,040	407,350	380,546	341,548	319,728
Virginia	1,225,163	1,596,318	1,421,661	1,239,797	1,211,405	1,065,366*	974,600	880,200	747,610
North Carolina	1,071,361	992,622	869,039	753,419	737,987	638,829	555,500	478,103	393,751
South Carolina	705,606	703,708	668,507	594,398	581,185	502,741	415,115	345,591	249,073
Georgia	1,184,109	1,057,286	906,185	691,392	516,823	340,985	252,433	162,686	82,548
STATES ADMITTED.									
Kentucky	1,321,011	1,155,684	982,405	779,828	687,917	564,317*	406,511	220,955	73,677
Vermont	330,551	315,098	314,120	291,948	280,652	235,981*	217,895	154,465	85,425
Tennessee	1,258,520	1,109,801	1,002,717	829,210	681,904	422,823*	261,727	105,602	35,691
Maine	626,915	628,279	583,169	501,793	399,455	298,335*	228,705	151,719	96,540
Texas	818,579	604,215	212,592						
West Virginia	442,014								
PUBLIC LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES.									
States.									
Ohio	2,665,260	2,339,511	1,980,329	1,519,467	937,903	581,434*	230,760	45,365	
Louisiana	726,915	708,002	517,762	352,411	215,739	153,407*	76,556		
Indiana	1,680,637	1,350,428	988,416	685,866	343,031	147,178	24,520	5,641	
Mississippi	827,922	791,305	606,526	375,651	136,621	75,448	40,352	8,850	
Illinois	2,539,891	1,711,951	851,470	476,183	157,445	55,211*	12,282		
Alabama	996,992	964,201	771,623	590,756	309,527	127,901			
Missouri	1,721,295	1,182,012	682,044	383,702	140,455	66,586*	20,845		
Arkansas	484,471	435,450	209,897	97,574	30,388	14,273*			
Michigan	1,184,059	749,113	397,654	212,267	31,639	8,896*	4,762		
Florida	187,748	140,424	87,445	54,477	34,730				
Iowa	1,194,020	674,913	192,214	43,112					
Wisconsin	1,054,670	775,881	305,391	30,945					
California	560,247	379,994	92,597						
Minnesota	439,706	172,023	6,077						
Oregon	90,923	52,465	13,294						
Kansas	364,399	107,206							
Nevada†	42,491	6,857							
Nebraska	122,993	28,841							
Colorado‡	39,864	34,277							
Total of States	38,115,641	31,183,744	23,067,262	17,019,641	12,820,868	9,605,414	7,215,858	5,294,390	3,929,214
Territories.									
Wyoming§	9,118								
New Mexico	91,874	93,516	61,547						
Utah	86,786	40,273	11,380						
Washington	23,955	11,594							
Dakota‖	14,181	4,837							
Arizona¶	9,658								
Idaho**	14,999								
Montana††	20,595								
Alaska	No census.								
Indian Territory	No census.								
District of Columbia	131,700	75,080	51,687	43,712	39,834	33,039	24,023	14,093	
Grand Total	38,558,371	31,443,321	23,191,876	17,069,453	12,866,020	9,638,453	7,239,881	5,308,483	3,929,214

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* In the census of 1820 a special enumeration was made of inmates of almshouses, asylums, prisons, &c., who were classed as "all other persons, except Indians not taxed," in the several states, and our figures (marked with an asterisk) include them: the total of such in the country that year was 4631. In 1830 and 1840 citizens in the naval and marine service were enumerated, amounting in 1830 to 6100, and in 1840 to 5318. In 1840 there was an error in the enumeration of Montgomery co., Md., and a second count added 787, which must be added to the population of Maryland as given in the table, and to the total, making it 17,070,240.

† Nevada was organized by Act of March 2, 1861, out of a part of New Mexico and a strip from California. Nevada was admitted as a state in 1864.

‡ Colorado was organized as a territory by Act of February 28, 1861, out of parts of New Mexico and Utah; admitted as a state in 1876.

§ Wyoming was organized by Act of July 25, 1868, out of parts of Utah, Dakota, and Idaho.

‖ Dakota was organized by Act of March 2, 1861, out of a part of Nebraska.

¶ Arizona was organized by Act of February 24, 1863, out of a part of Western New Mexico.

** Idaho was organized by Act of March 3, 1863, out of a part of Washington.

†† By Act of May 26, 1864, the territory of Montana was created out of a part of Idaho.

In 1879 the aggregate population is estimated to fall but little short of 50,000,000. The constitution provides for the decennial enumeration of the residents of the states, exclusive of the Indians. In the census law of 1850 Congress provided for numbering the residents of the territories, but still excluded the Indians. In making the census of 1870, however, Superintendent Walker made careful estimates from the best available data of the number of Indians in each state and territory. No census was made in the Indian Territory or in Alaska, and Mr. Walker likewise made estimates to supply the deficiency. In the report of the ninth census Mr. Walker gives some valuable tables, besides those of the census proper, and among them one of the most valuable is a "Table of True Population," in which he adds to the census totals the white and colored residents of Alaska and Indian Territory and the Indians of the several states and territories. The census aggregate, as given in the above table, is 38,558,371; whites in Alaska, 461; Indians, 70,000; in Indian territory, whites, 2407; colored, 6378; Indians, 59,367; and Indians in the states and territories, 254,345: making the grand total, 38,951,329. In this grand total there were: whites, 33,203,128; colored, 4,835,106; Chinese, 56,179; and Indians, 383,712. Of the 38,558,371 returned officially as the total of the census population, 32,991,142 were born in the United States, and of these 22,099,127 were the children of native parents, while one or both of the parents of 10,892,015 were of foreign birth; 5,567,229 were returned as born in foreign lands, but 546,016 of these were Americans (493,464 being natives of British America, 42,435 of Mexico, 10,117 of Central and South America and the West Indies), leaving 5,021,213 as the total number of actual non-Americans; 1,855,827 were born in Ireland, 1,690,410 in Germany, 766,292 in England, Scotland, and Wales, 211,570 in Sweden and Norway, and 116,240 in France. Again, of the total census population 28,228,945 were ten years old and upwards, of whom 14,258,866 were males, and 13,970,079 females; of the former, 10,669,635, and of the latter 1,836,288 were returned as engaged in useful occupations,—in agriculture, 5,525,503 males and 396,968 females; in mercantile and kindred pursuits, 1,172,540 males and 18,698 females; in manufactures, mechanical and mining industries, 2,353,471 males and 353,950 females; and in professional and personal services, 1,618,121 males and 1,066,672 females.

The aggregate area of the states and territories, exclusive of Alaska, is given in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office as 3,002,852 square miles, and, including Alaska, 3,580,242 square miles, or 2,291,355,048 acres, of which 1,090,461,171 acres were still unsurveyed on the 30th of June, 1878. This area is, to some extent, conjectural, and the figures of different authorities vary somewhat: in this place we have followed the official report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, as offering the best general exhibit. The states of the Union are variously grouped for different purposes, as the New England States, the Middle States, the Border States, the Gulf States, &c., the Northern States, the Southern States, &c., the Atlantic States, the Pacific States, &c., and otherwise, but the best grouping for our present purpose is that above: the Thirteen Original States, the States Admitted (*i.e.*, those that were not organized territories previous to their organization as states), and the Public Land States, or those that have been formed out of the public lands of the United States, first being organized under territorial governments, and later into states. It must be borne in mind, however, in making any comparison of the areas, &c., especially of "the Thirteen Originals," that some of the younger members of the Union were formed out of portions of the older states, as Kentucky out of Virginia, Maine out of Massachusetts, Vermont out of territory claimed by both New York and New Hampshire, and, within a few years, West Virginia out of Virginia, of which it was an integral part until the last day of 1862. In the following table we give the states (grouped as above) and territories; in the second column, opposite the Land States, are the dates of the passage of the respective acts organizing them under territorial government; in the third column, opposite the Thirteen Original States, the year in which each ratified the national constitution, and opposite the rest the date of the admission of each as a state of the Union; in the fourth and fifth columns, the area of each state and territory in square miles and in acres.

Civil Divisions.	Act organizing Territory.	Act admitting State.	Area of the States and Territories.	
			Square miles.	Acres.
THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES.				
New Hampshire..	....	June 21, 1788	9,280	5,939,200
Massachusetts.....	....	Feb. 6, 1788	7,800	4,992,000
Rhode Island......	....	May 29, 1790	1,306	835,840
Connecticut	....	Jan. 9, 1788	4,750	3,040,000
New York..........	....	July 26, 1788	47,000	30,080,000
New Jersey.........	....	Dec. 18, 1787	8,320	5,324,800
Pennsylvania	....	Dec. 12, 1787	46,000	29,440,000
Delaware...........	....	Dec. 7, 1787	2,120	1,356,800
Maryland...........	....	Apr. 28, 1788	11,124	7,119,360
Virginia.............	....	June 26, 1788	38,348	24,542,720
North Carolina....	....	Nov. 21, 1789	50,704	32,450,560
South Carolina...	....	May 23, 1788	34,000	21,760,000
Georgia..............	....	Jan. 2, 1788	58,000	37,120,000
STATES ADMITTED.				
Kentucky..........	....	Feb. 4, 1791	37,680	24,115,200
Vermont............	....	Feb. 18, 1791	10,212	6,535,680
Tennessee..........	....	June 1, 1796	45,600	29,184,000
Maine	....	Mar. 3, 1820	35,000	22,400,000
Texas................	....	Dec. 29, 1845	274,356	175,587,840
West Virginia.....	....	Dec. 31, 1862	23,000	14,720,000
PUBLIC LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES.				
States.				
Ohio..................	July 13, 1787	Apr. 30, 1802	39,964	25,576,960
Louisiana..........	Mar. 3, 1805	Apr. 8, 1812	41,346	26,461,440
Indiana.............	May 7, 1800	Dec. 11, 1816	33,809	21,637,760
Mississippi........	Apr. 7, 1798	Dec. 10, 1817	47,156	30,179,840
Illinois..............	Feb. 3, 1809	Dec. 3, 1818	55,414	35,465,093
Alabama............	Mar. 3, 1817	Dec. 14, 1819	50,722	32,462,115
Missouri............	June 4, 1812	Mar. 2, 1821	65,350	41,824,000
Arkansas...........	Mar. 2, 1819	June 15, 1836	52,198	33,406,720
Michigan...........	Jan. 11, 1805	Jan. 26, 1837	56,451	36,128,640
Florida.............	Mar. 30, 1822	Mar. 3, 1845	59,268	37,931,520
Iowa	June 12, 1838	Mar. 3, 1845	55,045	35,228,800
Wisconsin..........	Apr. 20, 1836	Mar. 3, 1847	53,924	34,511,360
California	....	Sept. 9, 1850	157,801	100,992,640
Minnesota..........	Mar. 3, 1849	Feb. 26, 1857	83,531	53,459,840
Oregon	Aug. 14, 1848	Feb. 14, 1859	95,274	60,975,360
Kansas..............	May 30, 1854	Jan. 29, 1861	80,891	51,770,240
Nevada	Mar. 2, 1861	Mar. 21, 1864	112,090	71,737,600
Nebraska..........	May 30, 1854	Feb. 9, 1867	75,995	48,636,800
Colorado...........	Feb. 28, 1861	Mar. 3, 1875	104,500	66,880,000
Total of States.			2,065,329	793,228,328
Territories.				
Wyoming..........	July 25, 1868	....	97,883	62,645,120
New Mexico......	Sept. 9, 1850	....	121,201	77,568,640
Utah	Sept. 9, 1850	....	84,476	54,064,640
Washington	Mar. 2, 1853	....	69,994	44,796,160
Dakota..............	Mar. 2, 1861	....	150,932	96,596,480
Arizona	Feb. 24, 1863	....	113,916	72,906,240
Idaho	Mar. 3, 1863	....	86,294	55,228,160
Montana...........	May 26, 1864	....	143,776	92,016,640
Alaska	July 27, 1868	....	577,390	369,529,600
Indian Territory.	....	....	68,991	44,154,240
District of Columbia........	July 16, 1790 Mar. 3, 1791	....	60	38,400
Total, States and Territories......	....	....	3,580,242	2,291,355,048

Physical Characteristics.—Extending from 25° N. of the equator to 49°, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the United States possesses, of course, great diversity and variety in the physical aspects, soil, and climate, and consequently in the relative salubrity, the mineral resources, the indigenous flora and fauna, and the agricultural possibilities and products, of its several parts or sections. The country may be considered as naturally divided into three parts by the Mississippi River and by the Rocky Mountains, of which the former rises in Minnesota, not far S. of the N. boundary, and flows southward to the Gulf of Mexico, and the latter extends across the entire territory from Mexico into and across British America to the Arctic Ocean. The Valley of the Mississippi in its N. portion, on both sides of the river, is mostly prairie, in some parts quite level, generally rolling; but S. of the Missouri on the W. and of the Ohio on the E. the surface is more varied. There are numerous hilly tracts, while the level tracts are often swampy on the W., and the entire district is in general liberally timbered. At the N. end of the E. division lie the great lakes, Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario forming in part the boundary, and Lake Michigan being entirely enclosed by the state of the same name. E. of the lakes there are many hills and a number of mountains, but the highest of these (Mount Washington) is only 6226 feet above ocean-level. This is one of the White Mountains, which are the first or N. range of the Appalachian system, which continues southwestward down through Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, with numerous spurs and chains, not of the main range, but regarded as part of the system. The spurs and chains are all designated by distinctive names, while the main range is known as the Alleghany Mountains in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina. The highest peak of the Appalachians is in North Carolina, and reaches an altitude of 6707 feet. This is the highest point E. of the Mississippi. The Atlantic coast is rather low and flat, and the coast-line is very irregular, having many more or less extended inlets and some remarkable peninsular formations. The Gulf coast is also very irregular, with a large number of bays, some quite small, but others large and important; while there are many reefs and keys off the coast. The first or eastern division (that E. of the Mississippi) is by far the most populous and wealthy, including all the great manufacturing centres, and all the chief seaports, except San Francisco,—all the considerable ports, indeed, except San Francisco, St. Louis, and New Orleans. This division is watered and drained by the great lakes on the N. and by many rivers, among which the more important are the St. Lawrence, bounding it for a few miles E. of Lake Ontario, and the Mississippi, on the W.; the Penobscot, Kennebec, Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Ohio (with its originals the Alleghany and the Monongahela, and its chief affluents, the Kanawha, Scioto, Miami, Kentucky, Wabash, Cumberland, and Tennessee), Potomac, James, Roanoke, Pedee, Santee, Savannah, Altamaha, Chattahoochee, Alabama, Mobile, and Pearl. The second or middle division comprises one of the richest and best farming-regions of the world, while a considerable part of what is not capable of yielding large returns to the husbandman offers the miner rich stores of gold, silver, copper, zinc, and other valuable minerals; and a fair quality of coal is abundant in some localities. The other advantages of this division are materially enhanced by a generally delightful and salubrious climate: even the colder regions of Dakota and Montana, and the warmer of New Mexico and Texas, are rendered always healthful and tolerable, if not actually genial at some seasons, by the dryness of the atmosphere and the infrequency of excessively severe or prolonged inclement weather. Though still sparsely inhabited, this section is rapidly growing in population, the incomers being, as a rule, of the hardy, energetic, and thrifty classes of settlers from the older states, with a large admixture of the more industrious and otherwise desirable of the immigrants from foreign climes. From the Mississippi Valley westward indications are soon observed of the proximity of the Rocky Mountain system, though Nebraska and Kansas, and even Dakota and Texas in great part, are rather level, with only such slight elevations and depressions as characterize a prairie country, the frequent occurrence of extensive forests varying the vast prairie and pasture areas. But the S.W. part of Texas, all of New Mexico and Colorado, nearly all of Wyoming, and the W. part of Montana, are occupied by the main range of the Rocky Mountains, with the great valleys and cañons and the numerous spurs and chains of that vast system. This division is watered and drained by a great number of rivers, among which the most notable are the Mississippi, forming its E. boundary, and the Rio Grande, its S.W. boundary; the Missouri (with its dozen important tributaries, the Marias, Milk, Yellowstone, White Earth, Little Missouri, Cheyenne, Dakota, Niobrara, Sioux, Platte, Kansas, and Osage), the Arkansas, and the Red, the three great affluents of the Mississippi; the Sabine (and its affluent the Neches), the Trinity, the Brazos, and the Colorado of Texas, flowing into the Gulf; and the Pecos, flowing into the Rio Grande.

The third or western division includes the states and territories of the Pacific slope. With the exception of Kamass Prairie in Idaho and a number of less extended prairie tracts, the surface is more or less mountainous throughout, with numerous elevated plateaus, some of them of considerable area, very many marvellous cañons, and a variety of soil and climate as great as can be found in the same extent of territory in any other part of the world; but with all the variety there is no more healthful or otherwise more desirable region upon the globe. In the possession of natural wealth in mountains and streams, in the exhaustless stores of gold, silver, copper, lead, borax, sulphur, soda, potash salts, rock salt, arsenic, marble, granite, alabaster, slate, lignite, coal, &c., the Pacific slope is unrivalled by any locality, while in many districts the agricultural products have been profuse beyond what a like outlay of money and labor secures elsewhere. Besides the Rocky Mountains and the spurs and chains belonging to their system, there are many separate, some quite isolated, mountains, and an extensive mountain-system near the coast, including two great ranges,—the Sierra Nevada and the Cascade,—from 80 to 150 miles inland, with the Coast Range, the Santa Lucia Mountains, and numerous shorter chains and separate mountains, on and very near the coast. The Salmon River Mountains, stretching west-northwestward from the Rocky Mountains to the boundary of Idaho and Oregon, nearly connect with the Blue Mountains, which branch off northeastward from the Cascade Mountains, thus almost uniting the two systems; but below, in Nevada and Utah, the two Humboldt Ranges and the Wahsatch Range trend N. and S., not connecting with either of the great systems. The Cascade is a continuation northward of the Coast Range; but a chain extends from the Sierra Nevada almost to the California branch of the Cascade Mountains. Among the great rivers of this division the chief are the Colorado of the West (with its originals the Grand and Green, and its tributaries, the Rio de San Juan, Virgen, and Gila), Sacramento, Klamath, and Columbia (with its affluents, Clarke's Fork, Okanagon, Snake, and Willamette). The Great Salt Lake, Utah, is the largest body of water in this division; there are a number of smaller lakes, of which Tulare is about 650 square miles and Mono about 100 square miles in extent. At the N.W. corner, Puget Sound, a large lake, with Admiralty Inlet, a deep open channel connecting it with Fuca Strait and by this with the Pacific, is an exceedingly important body of water, affording Washington territory commercial facilities which will in time make it a great trade centre. N.W. of Washington territory, and separated from it by British Columbia, lies Alaska, belonging to, though not geographically a part of, the United States. The nearest point is more than 450 miles, while Mount St. Elias, the nearest point of the mainland, is twice that distance, from the United States proper. The characteristics of Alaska are given fully in the title article. (See ALASKA.)

Geology, Flora, and Fauna.—In its geological character the entire territory of the United States is naturally divided into two unequal parts by the main range of the Rocky Mountain system, the one comprising the range and extending westward to the Pacific, and the other including the remainder, from the eastern base of the range to the Atlantic, though there is a perceptible change in the general character of the latter along the line of the Appalachian system, so that the main range and the region eastward of it might to some extent be regarded as a third division. The valley of the Mississippi presents some features in the presence of certain formations and in the distribution of its several strata which are somewhat different and distinctive from the Appalachian and eastern coast region, though they are not so pronounced as to forbid the usual division by geologists as given above. The Rocky Mountains are included in the Pacific Coast division, not arbitrarily, but because the more characteristic peculiarities of the geology of the mountain-system are found to be influential in that division much more than in the other. The geology of the United States affords too large and extensive a subject for detailed notice in a geographical gazetteer, and we enter into it at sufficient length in our articles on the several states and territories, mountains, &c., to justify our referring the reader to those articles, with but a few general notes here. The base of the two divisions consists of crystalline rocks of the eozoic, overlaid in great part by palæozoic strata, and in both these hold much the same organic forms, but they are very different lithologically. Those of the W. are largely limestones, with an important proportion of formations of the carboniferous age; the region abounds in more recent rocks of the newer secondary and tertiary periods, with extensive deposits of coal and a large variety of remains of vertebrates; there are also indications of volcanic action, the strata being faulted, eroded, and broken up to an extent entirely unknown E. of the Rocky Mountains. The chief volcanic indications are N. of the 39th parallel to about the 48th, and within a narrow strip between the 121st and 123d meridians, spreading at lat. 45½°–48° N. eastward to a little E. of lon. 117° W., then following the Blue Mountains southward, in a wider strip, to about lat. 42° N., with an arm reaching eastward to a point at lon. 112° W. Besides this extended volcanic area, there are some isolated localities in New Mexico and Arizona where there are similar disturbances of the strata. East of the Rocky Mountain system there are no signs of volcanic action, but the tract is mostly occupied by a vast basin of palæozoic rocks, in which are represented all its great classes,—the Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous,—locally distinguished by distinctive organic remains, and accordingly designated by various sub-names. The palæozoic formations vary greatly in thickness, from about 4000 feet in the Mississippi Valley to an estimated depth of 40,000 both to the N. and the E.; in the thinner parts many of the important formations are entirely wanting, and others are sparsely found. East of the Alleghanies the strata are much disturbed by folds, with frequent erosions, and just beyond this, eastward, is a belt of crystalline rocks forming the eastern rim of the basin. In the extreme N. of this eastern portion is found a considerable amount of the so-called Drift formation overlying the regular strata. The floor of the Appalachian Valley consists largely of folded palæozoic rocks, and portions of it are found elsewhere; but the strata of the greater part of the basin are regular and almost uniformly horizontal. But see the articles on the states and territories, the mountains, &c., for the distinctive geological characteristics of the various sections of the United States.

The irregularity of isothermal lines in the United States, to be noticed below, not only affects the health-lines for human life, and in connection with the various soils makes it impossible to designate localities adapted to the various branches of agriculture by parallels and meridians, but occasions a like irregularity in the distribution of indigenous flora and fauna. In general terms it may be stated that the flora and fauna of the United States comprise nearly all the orders and species of North America. No other country of the world has a native flora so rich and varied. It is estimated that, exclusive of the lower cryptogams, we have scarcely less than 5000 species. California alone has 2500, while several single states have upwards of 1500. There are more than 800 species of woody plants, of which about one-half are recognized trees, and 120 are of more or less commercial importance for manufactures, &c.; of these about 50 are coniferæ. About a dozen of our trees are remarkable for attaining huge proportions, notable among which are the giant sequoias, or redwoods, of California, which tower to an altitude of from 300 to 450 feet, with a girth of trunk fully in proportion. The flora of the Pacific slope includes trees and plants of the greatest variety, from those of tropical or semi-tropical character and habit to those of the cold-temperate latitude, and among them are a number of species and some entire genera peculiar to this part of the globe: its birches, buckeye, buttonwood, cherry, chestnut, maples, oaks, willows, &c., are quite distinct species, and its coniferous trees are noted for a size which makes them distinguishable from those of other regions, while the California sequoias, California laurel, the beauteous strawberry tree (the *madroño*), and the superb Menzies arbutus, cannot be classed with any genus met with elsewhere. Among the smaller flora are many species that have not yet been investigated and classified or described by botanists, besides a great variety which have interested investigators, and not a few of which have been made to enrich the greenhouses, gardens, &c., of the Atlantic States. The flora of the South Atlantic region includes species of many Northern trees, and quite a number of distinct trees, of which the more remarkable are the Osage orange, Georgia bark, devil-wood, catalpa, sorrel, wild China, and cabbage palmetto; of the Southern species the most valuable is the well-known live-oak, prized for ship-timber, and there are numerous important pines and some rarely-beautiful magnolias. The North Atlantic region, from Virginia and Kentucky northward, and east of the Mississippi, has a great number of trees not uncommon in Europe; but many of its ashes, birches, elms, maples, oaks, pines, and others, though of the same genera as trees of these designations in Europe, are of distinct species, while there are a goodly number of trees not found in Europe, as the buckeye, hickories, locusts, magnolias, sassafras, tulip, tupelo, &c. Among the smaller flora, the buffalo berry, laurel (shrub), leatherwood, pawpaw, spice-bush, witch-hazel, and some others are distinctively American, and there are many of the more desirable plants of Europe, the azaleas, blackberries, dogwoods, rhododendrons, sumachs, whortleberries, &c. The flora of Florida is essentially identical with that of the West Indies and the northern portion of the southern peninsula. There are considerable tracts within the Rocky Mountain system where the alkaline nature of the soil forbids the growth of vegetation, and here only the "sage-bush," the "greasewood," a few other chenopods, and a few sedges and grasses, are found. But in the vast prairies, where trees are unknown, except the cottonwoods along the margins of the streams, the soil is exceedingly rich and productive and the natural growth of grass is luxuriant.

The fauna of the United States is also very comprehensive, including many species found in other lands, some distinctively American species of genera found elsewhere, and a few essentially American genera. The subject has been investigated only to a very limited extent, a great number of species being almost unknown, and many more not well known; hence no work is extant which treats the subject to a sufficient detail to be considered exhaustive, and certainly none that is an ultimate authority in determining the aggregate number of genera, the totals of the species of the various genera, or even the exact classification of some of the species; but the following have been given as the totals of the several orders: mammals, 310; birds, 757; reptiles, 257; batrachians, 100; fishes, 817; dermopterans, 8; leptocardians, 1,—in all, 2250 vertebrates; nearly 1500 mollusks, of which about 400 are air-breathers; and more than 50,000 species of insects.

Climate, Rainfall, &c., and Vital Statistics.—In consequence of the great extent of its territory from S. to N., comprising about twenty-five degrees of latitude, the United States has a large variety of climate; but a remarkable irregularity in the trend of the isothermal lines makes it impossible to give a general and yet definitive description of the climate, rainfall, velocity of the winds, or health-lines of the several sections of the country viewed as a whole. This irregularity is due to various natural causes, the direct influence of each of which can be understood with some exactness: among the chief of these are (1) the two great mountain-systems crossing the country from S. to N., not in a direct line, but diverging considerably in the centre of their influence, the Rocky Mountains to the N.W., the Appalachians to the N.E., and with numerous spurs and branching chains, especially in the former system; (2) only secondary to the great mountains in their influence upon the climate, rainfall, winds, &c., are the great lakes, with the extended expanse of almost level country northward to the Arctic regions, affording ready passage to the icy blasts, which are, however, frequently retarded in the directness of their course by the immense bodies of water breaking the land into islands and peninsulas of most uneven and indirect lines, while at the S. is a more direct, though not so wide, entrance for southern winds, and in the channel from the lakes of the N. and the gulf of the S. extends the broad Mississippi Valley, intersected by the valleys of the Arkansas and Missouri from the W. and the Ohio from the E., spreading out on both sides into vast prairies. The difference likewise in the temperature of the two oceans—the mean temperature of the Pacific, at a depth of 30 fathoms, within 100 miles of the shore, in lat. 45° N., being several degrees above that of the Atlantic at the same relative point—has unquestionably an effect upon the temperature of the coasts. With due caution in understanding the definition as generally not exactly accurate, it may be noted that the 100th meridian is a sort of dividing line between two of the climates of the United States, or between two climates of the Atlantic slope. East of this meridian, the 39th parallel, until within a few years, not more than a decade, was the centre of population, as it is the centre of temperature, which gets perceptibly cooler to the N. and warmer to the S. from this line. Between the 100th meridian and the mountains the mean temperature of 44° Fahr. runs much farther N., reaching the region of the Upper Missouri, while E. of that meridian it lies at about lat. 39° or 40° N. Indeed, the isothermal of 44° Fahr., in crossing from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, intersects every parallel from 33° to 45°, while W. of the mountains it sweeps northward so as to include almost the N. extremity of Washington. It is, moreover, worthy of remark that on the Pacific slope the changes of temperature are much more regular than E. of the mountains, and there is none of the fickleness or tendency to sudden rise or fall which characterizes many localities on the Atlantic, especially in the middle belt between the 38th and 42d parallels. In the S. of California, and in Arizona, the thermometer often indicates a temperature of upwards of 100°, but the mean is only 76°, while the equable or nearly constant temperature, with gradual rise and fall, makes the heat tolerable and the climate healthful. From the mean of 76° at the S., the temperature of the Pacific slope varies to that of 44° at the N. In the eastern or Atlantic slope the mean in Florida is also about 76° or 77°, but in the N. it is much lower, reaching 36° or 33°. In the South Atlantic States the heated spells of summer are somewhat longer continued than in the Middle Atlantic, but the thermometer seldom rises above 96°, while in the Middle Atlantic States it often runs suddenly up to 100° or even above, and, staying at that point for comparatively but a few hours, at most two or three days, falls as suddenly to a temperate summer heat. So, too, in the North Atlantic States the thermometer in winter occasionally falls below zero, in Minnesota and Dakota actually down to —40°; but such extremes are not frequent, and are usually reached so gradually as not to be felt so severely as more moderate temperatures in the middle section, where the mercury very rarely goes below zero. The rainfall is generally abundant, but not excessive, and is as a rule equally distributed through the year on the Atlantic slope; on the Pacific, on the other hand, it is periodical, with dry seasons and wet seasons, and within the Rocky Mountain system irrigation is very generally requisite to make agriculture remunerative.

In some localities in the Mississippi Valley and elsewhere, the proximity of swamps and malarial influences promote certain classes of fevers, as the enteric, intermittent, and remittent, &c., and disorders of the stomach and bowels; in some others the frequency of sudden changes in temperature greatly increases the liability to pulmonary complaints, consumption, pneumonia, and the like; and in some localities the midsummer heat has too often been accompanied by terrible visitations of yellow fever and kindred scourges; but, on the whole, the vital statistics of the United States compare favorably with those of the most favored lands, and indicate that persons who can choose their homes with regard to the climate best adapted to their temperament or constitutional predilection have no occasion to go beyond the limits of this country. Census statistics of births and deaths are of little value for purposes of comparison between localities or between periods, because, while some states have and enforce strict registry laws, others make no attempt in this direction, so that the returns from the former are full and accurate and those from the latter meagre and unreliable.

Government.—The government of the United States is democratic, under a constitution first adopted by the original thirteen states in the years 1787–90 (see table above), and subsequently amended from time to time, the last three amendments (the 13th, 14th, and 15th) being the outcome of the late war, and ratified in 1865, 1866, and 1870. Under this constitution the people vest the government in three great departments,—the executive, the judicial, and the legislative.

The executive department comprises a president and vice-president, elected every fourth year, beginning in 1788. The vice-president has no executive function or authority except in the case of the death, resignation, or removal by impeachment of the president, whom he succeeds for the unexpired portion of the four years' term in the event of a vacancy (or if the vacancy be temporary the vice-president acts during its continuance). There have been three such instances: in 1841, President Harrison died, and was succeeded by Vice-President Tyler; in 1850, President Taylor died, and was succeeded by Vice-President Fillmore; and in 1865 President Lincoln was assassinated, and was succeeded by Vice-President Johnson. The constitution also provides for the filling of the presidential chair in case of the death, resignation, or removal of a vice-president who has become president, or where from any cause there is no vice-president to succeed. During the continuance of the president in the chair the vice-president is merely the president of the United States senate. The president is empowered by laws enacted by the congress to appoint, subject to the approval of the senate, a cabinet of advisers, who are also, under the president, heads of the several executive departments created by the congress from time to time. The cabinet now consists of a secretary of state, a secretary of the treasury, a secretary of war, a secretary of the navy, an attorney-general, a postmaster-general, and a secretary of the interior. The president has also the authority to appoint, subject to the confirmation of the senate, such subordinate officials as may be provided for by law to assist in the administration of United States laws, under the several heads of the departments, either at the capital or in the states and territories. The president has also the authority to approve or veto all acts of the United States congress; and should he veto an act it requires a vote of two-thirds in favor of it in each house to make it a law.

The judiciary of the United States includes a supreme court, a specific number of circuit courts, a specific number of district courts, and a court of claims. The supreme court consists of a chief justice and eight associate justices. The supreme court convenes annually in the capital city. There are at present nine United States judicial circuits, constituted as follows: 1. Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island; 2. Vermont, Connecticut, and New York; 3. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware; 4. Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina; 5. Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas; 6. Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee; 7. Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin; 8. Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Nebraska, and Colorado; 9. California, Oregon, and Nevada. The chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court hold the circuit courts, each being assigned a circuit; there is also a circuit judge in each circuit, who sits with the justice, or in the absence of the justice he may hold the court, assisted by the district judge of the district wherein the court may sit. The United States is also divided into 58 districts, each with a district judge. The court of claims consists of a chief justice and four associate justices; it sits in Washington. All the justices and judges of the United States courts are appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate, and serve for life, except they resign or are lawfully removed. The jurisdiction of each of the courts is definitely prescribed by the constitution and laws.

The legislative department of the government embraces the congress of the United States, which consists of two houses, co-ordinate except so far as presently noted. The senate of the United States is composed of two representatives from each state, elected by the legislature of the same for a term of six years, with the proviso that the terms shall be so arranged that one-third of the entire number shall expire every two years. Besides its ordinary legislative functions, the senate is constituted a sort of advisory council to the president, with authority to confirm or reject any of his lawful appointees, and to approve or annul all treaties or any clause of any treaty concluded by the executive department with any foreign power; the senate is prohibited to originate any financial or revenue law or part of such a law. The house of representatives is composed of representatives directly of the people of the United States, the number being variable according to such proportion of the aggregate population as the congress may determine: the number of representatives was made 292 by an act of 1872, and they are apportioned to the several states under the census of 1870, the ratio of representation being 1 to 130,533, provided that every state shall have at least one representative, and that in the event of the admission of a new state its representative shall be additional to the 292 until the next apportionment under the census of 1880. The members of the house are elected biennially by the people of the districts respectively. The house has exclusive authority to originate all financial, revenue, and appropriation measures, and in all cases of the impeachment of officers of the United States the house is the impeaching body and the senate sits as the court to try the accused; in the case of the president or vice-president, the chief justice of the supreme court presides, in all other cases the vice-president or president *pro tempore* of the senate presides.

The United States maintains but a small army and navy during times of peace, of which, both in peace and in war, the president is the constitutional commander-in-chief. The general officers of the army are 1 general, 1 lieutenant-general, 3 major-generals, and 6 brigadier-generals; and there are about 25,000 men, with the necessary commissioned and non-commissioned officers. In case of need the president has power to call out the militia of the several states, or such a proportion of the same as he may deem requisite for the exigency. When not in active service, the militia is sustained and controlled by the states. The officers of the navy are 1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, 11 rear-admirals, 25 commodores, 49 captains, &c. There were in 1879 in all 2043 officers of all grades, 7500 enlisted men and boys, besides a marine corps of 86 officers and 1500 men, and 146 vessels of all grades, of about 150,000 tons, and carrying nearly 1200 guns.

No general statistics of the United States better indicate its marvellous growth, not only in extent of territory and population, but in business generally, and to some extent in intelligence, than those of the post-office department. The last report of the Postmaster-General shows that there were on June 30, 1878, 39,258 post-offices and 301,956 miles of postal routes, while the revenue for the year was $29,277,517, and the expenditure $34,165,084: it had increased to just three times its extent, cost, and returns as reported in 1840. The returns of the railroad system of the United States are of the same interest and no less remarkable: the total number of miles of railroad in operation in 1830 was 22; in 1835, 1098; in 1840, 2818; in 1845, 4633; in 1850, 9021; in 1855, 18,374; in 1860, 30,635; in 1865, 35,085; in 1870, 52,914; in 1875, 74,374; and in 1878, the last year for which we have full returns (in Poor's Manual for 1879), 81,841 miles.

Religion, Education, &c.—The statistics of the educational, religious, and general moral progress of the United States are given to a considerable extent in the articles upon the states and territories and the counties and townships; but a brief general statement is requisite here.

The church statistics show a greater increase within the decade preceding the census of 1870 than is shown in the case of either schools or newspapers. While the number of organizations has grown more than one-third (or about 37 per cent.), the amount of property has considerably more than doubled. The number of organizations in 1870 was 72,459; edifices, 63,082, with sittings for 21,665,062, and valued at $354,483,581; in 1860 there were 54,009 organizations, owning property to the value of $171,397,932. The increase has been in very nearly the same proportion in all the states; while in the territories it has been far greater, the total in all the territories (including Colorado and Nevada and excluding the District of Columbia) in 1860 having been only 138 organizations, with accommodations for seating 97,125, while in 1870 it was 520 organizations, with 205,865 sittings.

One of the most striking evidences of the advancement of the United States is afforded by the largely increased attention bestowed upon the higher education of women in nearly all the states: the right of women to aspire to the learned professions, and to acquire the highest education, is now almost universally conceded, and in several of the states there are flourishing classical, technical, and professional institutions devoted especially to them, while in some instances the older colleges have thrown open their doors to women.

The school statistics of the census of 1870 show an aggregate of 141,629 schools, public and private, of all classes and grades, with 221,042 teachers and 7,209,938 pupils, while in the census of 1860 the aggregates were 115,224 schools, 150,241 teachers, and 5,477,037 pupils. The total cost of the schools in 1870 was reported as $95,402,726; in 1860 it was stated to have been only $34,718,142. The schools, teachers, and pupils, in 1870, were distributed in the states and territories as follows:

States and Territories.	Public Schools.			Schools not Public.		
	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.
Alabama	2,812	3,008	67,263	157	356	8,683
Arkansas	1,744	1,966	72,046	234	331	7,981
California	1,342	1,883	75,527	206	561	9,910
Colorado	124	156	4,517	18	32	576
Connecticut	1,635	2,357	88,449	282	569	10,142
Delaware	326	388	16,865	49	122	2,730
Florida	226	265	10,132	151	217	4,508
Georgia	246	327	11,150	1,634	2,105	55,000
Illinois	11,050	20,097	677,623	785	3,959	90,152
Indiana	8,871	11,042	446,076	202	610	18,401
Iowa	7,322	8,866	205,923	174	453	12,731
Kansas	1,663	1,864	58,030	26	91	1,852
Kentucky	4,727	5,351	218,240	422	995	44,689
Louisiana	178	459	25,832	414	1,443	34,339
Maine	4,565	6,625	152,765	158	361	9,871
Maryland	1,487	2,150	83,226	292	1,137	24,158
Massachusetts	5,160	6,140	242,145	566	1,421	27,192
Michigan	5,414	8,977	254,828	181	582	11,799
Minnesota	2,424	2,758	103,408	55	128	3,858
Mississippi	....	....	....	1,564	1,728	43,451
Missouri	5,996	7,362	320,318	754	1,666	50,024
Nebraska	781	813	17,052	15	27	562
Nevada	38	56	1,856	15	28	517
New Hampshire	2,464	3,110	59,408	78	245	5,269
New Jersey	1,531	3,016	80,105	862	873	49,695
New York	11,678	23,729	719,181	1,342	5,189	142,841
North Carolina	1,435	1,518	41,912	726	1,174	23,046
Ohio	11,458	21,743	737,693	494	1,846	53,102
Oregon	594	703	29,822	43	123	2,771
Pennsylvania	14,107	17,118	745,734	765	2,404	66,129
Rhode Island	487	775	27,250	74	176	5,346
South Carolina	581	781	31,362	169	322	6,887
Tennessee	1,932	2,141	82,970	862	1,446	42,861
Texas	....	....	....	548	706	23,076
Vermont	2,830	4,622	52,067	254	538	10,846
Virginia	122	171	8,700	1,902	2,526	51,319
West Virginia	2,371	2,687	101,493	74	151	3,456
Wisconsin	4,859	7,669	337,008	84	286	7,006
Arizona	....	....	....	1	7	132
Dakota	34	48	1,223	1	4	32
Dist. of Columbia	216	218	11,182	97	355	8,321
Idaho	21	26	1,048	4	7	160
Montana	45	46	1,544	9	19	201
New Mexico	5	5	188	39	67	1,610
Utah	....	....	....	267	408	21,067
Washington	154	158	4,760	16	39	739
Wyoming	4	4	175	5	11	130
Total	125,059	183,198	6,228,060	16,570	37,844	981,878

In the following table are given the statistics for the colleges and universities in the states and territories according to the census of 1870:

States and Territories.	Colleges.	Instructors.	Pupils.	Universities.	Instructors.	Pupils.
Alabama	8	63	1,026	...	...	...
Arkansas	8	10	235	...	...	...
California	17	156	3,046	2	18	250
Connecticut	3	46	765	1	64	756
Delaware	2	15	137	...	...	...
Dist. of Columbia	4	60	802	3	86	1,104
Georgia	28	133	2,593	3	18	379
Illinois	26	223	4,657	6	56	1,277
Indiana	16	143	3,102	6	73	1,667
Iowa	21	139	3,061	1	25	403
Kansas	5	27	489	2	13	292
Kentucky	42	223	5,864	2	33	1,092
Louisiana	8	100	1,567	2	49	1,160
Maine	4	27	296	1	7	68
Maryland	19	123	2,154	2	19	230
Massachusetts	6	137	1,290	1	76	1,107
Michigan	9	89	1,704	1	33	1,040
Minnesota	4	31	524	2	18	409
Mississippi	18	64	1,292	1	10	200
Missouri	37	251	6,067	2	57	969
Nebraska	1	5	26	...	...	...
New Hampshire	1	29	289	...	...	...
New Jersey	4	58	647	...	...	...
New Mexico	1	4	251	...	...	...
New York	24	412	5,526	7	111	1,344
North Carolina	22	91	1,526	1	6	40
Ohio	33	268	6,183	9	57	1,230
Oregon	6	26	739	2	12	298
Pennsylvania	33	349	4,897	6	127	1,561
Rhode Island	1	11	203	1	11	203
South Carolina	9	58	755	2	11	220
Tennessee	51	226	5,579	8	62	1,566
Texas	4	18	424	1	6	129
Vermont	3	19	155	1	15	115
Virginia	14	113	2,097	1	27	475
Washington	2	8	199	1	4	189
West Virginia	6	48	1,290	1	11	170
Wisconsin	12	99	2,387	3	37	825
Total	507	3,902	73,844	82	1,152	20,718

The above colleges include simply institutions ranked as "classical," while the universities include a large proportion of the colleges. The terms "college" and "university," however, as employed in some of the newer states are rather exaggerations, the institutions being in some instances quite different in curriculum and standard of scholarship from the great colleges and universities of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, &c.

The aggregate number of libraries reported in 1870 was 164,815, having 45,528,938 volumes; of these 56,015 libraries, with 19,456,518 volumes, were classified as "Libraries other than Private," and of this general class, 1241 libraries, with 2,536,128 volumes, were designated "Circulating," while 38,058 libraries, with 9,981,068 volumes, belonging to churches and Sunday-schools, and many others belonging to states, municipalities, &c., and to historical, scientific, and literary societies, were, to a considerable extent, just as truly "circulating libraries."

The number and circulation of newspapers is one of the best indications of the intelligence and general progressiveness of a people; and in this respect the census of 1870 showed an encouraging increase within the preceding decade. The entire number of papers, including periodicals in pamphlet form, was 5871, with a circulation of 20,842,475, and an annual issue of the great aggregate of 1,508,548,250; of the entire number of distinct publications, 574 were daily, circulating 2,601,547; 107 tri-weekly, circulating 155,105; semi-weekly, 115, circulating 247,197; weekly, 4295, circulating 10,594,643; semi-monthly, 96, circulating 1,349,820; monthly, 622, circulating 5,650,843; bi-monthly, 13, circulating 31,650; and quarterly, 49, circulating 211,670. Of the 5871, 4333 were political, 503 literary, &c., 235 devoted to commerce, finance, agriculture, or other industrial topics, 207 technical and professional, and 407 religious. It is interesting to note that the circulation of the 407 religious papers (4,764,358) was more than one-half that of the 4333 political (8,781,220), or, in other words, the average of the regular circulation of the religious papers was 11,706, and that of the political was but 2004, while even that of the "illustrated, literary, and miscellaneous" was less than 9000.

Agriculture, Manufactures, and Mining, Commerce, &c.—A large part of the United States is naturally unrivalled for farming and gardening, and from the earliest settlement of the country agriculture has been the pursuit of a large proportion of the people. Though in some of the older states the area occupied by agriculture has decreased, the products have actually increased greatly, partly in consequence of every available spot being brought under cultivation, but in a greater degree because of improved methods and improved machinery having been devised and employed. The marvellous crops of the Pacific slope, from California to Washington territory, the plentiful grain-harvests of the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the great specialties of the Lower Mississippi Valley and of the Gulf region, have made agriculture in itself an important branch of our industries; but its importance is greatly enhanced when it is viewed as the great feeder of our commerce, foreign no less than domestic. A very large proportion of the shipments from port to port and station to station within our own country, and of the exports to other lands, consists of the products of the farms and plantations. For information as to the products of the several states and territories, the reader is referred to the articles under their respective names. The tables given below show,—1, the crops of the United States during the year 1877–78,—the total product, the aggregate value, and the area cultivated; 2, the total product during each of the three preceding years; 3, the area devoted to the cereals, to potatoes, and to hay during the years 1869, 1872, 1875, and 1878:

	Total Yield.	Value.	Area.
	Bushels.		*Acres.*
Corn	1,388,218,750	$441,153,405	51,585,000
Wheat	420,122,400	326,346,424	32,108,560
Rye	25,842,790	13,592,826	1,622,700
Oats	413,578,560	101,945,830	13,176,500
Barley	42,245,630	24,483,315	1,790,400
Buckwheat	12,246,800	6,454,120	673,100
Total cereals	2,302,254,930	913,975,920	100,956,260
Potatoes*	170,092,000	76,249,500	1,792,287
	Pounds.		
Sugar†	147,101,941	6,987,640	
Cotton†	2,294,973,405	257,037,020	
Tobacco*	580,000,000	40,600,000	745,000
	Tons.		
Hay*	31,629,300	271,934,150	25,367,708
Aggregate value		$1,566,784,230	

* The returns of potatoes, tobacco, and hay are for the year 1876–77, those for the ensuing year being unavailable.

† The area cultivated in sugar and cotton is not reported in the official tables of the Treasury Department; the sugar returns include only the cane-sugar of Louisiana.

Total Yields during Three Consecutive Years, and for the Ten Years 1868–77.

	1874–75.	1875–76.	1876–77.	Ten Years, 1868–77.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Cereals	2,032,235,300	1,962,821,600	2,178,934,646	16,931,401,037
Potatoes	166,877,000	124,827,000	170,092,000	1,262,594,700
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Sugar	134,504,691	163,418,070	190,672,570	1,268,871,831
Cotton	1,698,844,031	2,157,958,142	2,082,492,190	17,666,412,056
Tobacco	522,000,000	535,000,000	580,000,000	4,550,000,000
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Hay	27,873,600	30,867,100	31,629,300	262,728,100

Area in Acres cultivated in Cereals, Potatoes, and Hay.

	Cereals.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Aggregate.
1869	69,457,762	1,222,250	18,591,381	89,271,293
1872	68,280,197	1,331,331	20,318,936	89,930,464
1875	86,863,178	1,510,041	23,507,964	111,881,183
1878	100,956,260	1,800,000	26,000,000	128,756,260

In the foregoing tables we have confined our exhibit to some of the leading products of agriculture; but these form only a small part of the aggregate. There are a large number of important farm-products besides these, and, in addition to strictly farm-products, agriculture is to be credited with the products of orchards, market-gardens, dairies, and forests, live-stock raised, animals slaughtered, and domestic or household manufactures on the farm. To show the importance of some of these, and to afford a partial indication of the growth of agriculture, a few statistics are given from the census report of 1870, comparing the corresponding returns of 1860. In 1870, there were 188,921,099 acres of improved and 218,813,942 acres of woodland and other unimproved land, in farms; in 1860, 163,110,720 acres improved and 244,101,818 unimproved. In 1870, the cash value of the farms and their machinery, utensils, &c., was $9,599,682,290; in 1860, $6,891,163,148. In 1870, the total value of farm-products was $2,447,538,658; orchard-products, $47,335,189; garden-products, $20,719,229; forest-products, $36,808,277; household manufactures, $23,423,332; animals slaughtered, $398,956,376; live-stock, $1,525,276,457; aggregate products, $4,500,057,513, or, exclusive of the strictly farm-products, $2,052,518,860; in 1860 the total corresponding with the last was $1,363,646,866. One of the most remarkable peculiarities in the farming of the United States is the tendency to divide up large farms and plantations, and to cultivate small farms thoroughly rather than only partially work large ones. The census of 1870 affords an illustration of this, in the table of "the number and size of farms:" in 1860 there were 5364 farms of upwards of 1000 acres, and 20,319 of between 500 and 1000 acres; in 1870 these had decreased to 3720 of over 1000, and 15,873 of from 500 to 1000 acres; on the other hand, in 1860 there were 162,178 farms of from 10 to 20 acres, and 54,676 of less than 10 acres each, while in 1870 these had increased to 294,607 of from 10 to 20 acres, and 178,896 of less than 10 acres.

In considering the mining industries, the mining of coal usually takes the precedence, on account both of its being an industry that may be profitably prosecuted by the larger proportion of the states and territories, and of its having been the first of this class of industries. Coal-mining was commenced in Pennsylvania as early as 1819, and during that year 18,000 tons were produced; ten years later, in 1829, the product reached 133,203 tons; in 1840 the yield had grown to 1,008,220 tons; in 1850, 5,190,690 tons; in 1855, 7,684,542 tons; in 1860, 9,807,118; in 1865, 10,783,032; in 1866, over 14,000,000; in 1870, 17,819,700; in 1873, 22,880,921. These figures represent only the anthracite coal product of the Wyoming, Lehigh, and Schuylkill mines of Pennsylvania, and do not even give the total production, for they do not include the amount retained in the vicinity for local consumption: indeed, some of that sent away from year to year does not get into official reports: to arrive at the actual yield of these mines, about 10 per cent. of the reported amount should be added. The census of 1870 shows the following as the results of coal-mining during the preceding year:

	Bituminous.		Anthracite.		Aggregate Value.
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	
Alabama	11,000	$39,000			
Colorado	4,500	16,500			
Illinois	2,624,163	6,097,432			
Indiana	437,870	988,621			
Iowa	263,487	874,334			
Kansas	32,938	114,278			
Kentucky	150,582	446,795			
Maryland	1,819,824	2,409,208			
Michigan	28,150	104,200			
Missouri	621,930	2,011,820			
Nebraska	1,425	8,550			
Ohio	2,527,285	5,482,952		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Pennsylvania	7,798,518	13,921,069	15,650,275	38,436,745	52,357,814
Rhode Island			14,000	59,000	59,000
Tennessee	133,418	330,498			
Utah	5,800	14,950			
Virginia	61,803	226,114			
Washington	17,844	107,064			
West Virginia	608,878	1,035,862			
Wyoming	50,000	800,000			
Total	17,199,415	35,029,247	15,664,275	38,495,745	73,524,992

Almost a branch of the coal-mining is the procuring of petroleum: an industry of comparatively recent inception, it has grown to vast proportions within a little more than a score of years (since 1859). The census of 1870 has the following:

	Gallons.	Value.
Kentucky	4,000	$650
Ohio	2,038,543	228,488
Pennsylvania	171,207,622	18,045,967
West Virginia	8,013,340	1,029,119
Total	181,263,505	$19,304,224

In 1879 the production was nearly four times that of 1870. Iron-mining, too, has its chief centre in Pennsylvania, though it is pursued to a sufficient extent in other states to make it one of the most important of the national industries, and its importance is immensely augmented as the feeder of some of our most extensive manufactures. The product in 1869, as given in the census, was as follows:

	Tons.	Value.
Delaware	3,600	$10,800
Indiana	665	2,660
Kentucky	17,500	53,000
Maryland	98,354	600,246
Massachusetts	30,061	130,874
Michigan	690,393	2,677,965
Missouri	178,842	491,496
New Jersey	362,636	2,025,497
New York	525,493	2,095,315
North Carolina	4,590	9,250
Ohio	316,529	960,984
Pennsylvania	1,095,486	3,944,146
Tennessee	34,619	131,905
Vermont	5,000	25,000
Virginia	11,950	23,000
Wisconsin	20,000	22,000
Total	3,395,718	$13,204,138

The total value of the marble, slate, and other products of quarrying, as returned in 1870, was $12,086,892, the leading states being New York, $2,221,836; Pennsylvania, $1,593,108; Massachusetts, $1,362,648; Connecticut, $1,227,400; Ohio, $1,079,120. Total product of copper, $5,201,312, of which Michigan produced $4,312,167; of zinc, $788,880, North Carolina leading with $435,000; of lead, $736,004, Wisconsin producing $369,067, and Missouri $201,885; of cinnabar, California alone, $817,700; of asphaltum, West Virginia being the sole producer, $450,000; of nickel, Pennsylvania alone, $24,000; and of peat cut, $8200, Vermont producing $6000, Louisiana $1200, Wisconsin $750, and Minnesota $250. The product of gold and silver during the same year was $26,452,652.

The aggregate value of all the mining products, as reported in the census of 1870, was $152,598,994, and of this aggregate Pennsylvania produced $76,208,390; Nevada, $11,166,452; California, $8,281,623; Ohio, $7,751,544; Michigan, $7,199,118; Illinois, $6,968,201; New York, $4,324,651; Montana, $4,030,435; Missouri, $3,472,513; Maryland, $3,444,183; New Jersey, $2,554,475; West Virginia, $2,088,531; Idaho, $1,989,341; Massachusetts, $1,493,522; Connecticut, $1,227,400; Indiana, $1,137,172; Iowa, $1,063,484; Vermont, $905,410; Colorado, $859,374; Wyoming, $850,000; the remainder being distributed in various sums, in the order named, between Tennessee, North Carolina, Maine, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Oregon, Virginia, New Mexico, New Hampshire, Kansas, Washington, Rhode Island, Alabama, Georgia, Minnesota, Nebraska, Arizona, Utah, South Carolina, Delaware, Louisiana, and Texas. The mining of the precious metals is stated in the report of the Director of the Mint to have netted the following results in the year 1879:

State or Territory.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
California	$17,600,000	$2,400,000	$20,000,000
Nevada	9,000,000	12,560,000	21,560,000
Colorado	3,225,000	11,700,000	14,925,000
Montana	2,500,000	2,225,000	4,725,000
Idaho	1,200,000	650,000	1,850,000
Utah	575,000	6,250,000	6,825,000
Arizona	800,000	3,550,000	4,350,000
New Mexico	125,000	600,000	725,000
Oregon	1,150,000	20,000	1,170,000
Washington	75,000	20,000	95,000
Dakota	2,420,000	10,000	2,430,000
Michigan (Lake Superior)	....	780,000	780,000
North Carolina	90,000	....	90,000
Georgia	90,000	....	90,000
Other sources	50,000	47,000	97,000
Total	$38,900,000	$40,812,000	$79,712,000

The census report of 1870 gives the following table of the manufactures of the United States for that year:

States and Territories.	1870.							
	Establishments.	Steam-Engines, Horse-Power.	Water-Wheels, Horse-Power.	Hands Employed.	Capital.	Wages.	Materials.	Products.
Alabama	2,188	7,740	11,011	8,248	$5,714,032	$2,227,968	$7,592,837	$13,040,644
Arizona	18	80	10	84	150,700	45,580	110,090	185,410
Arkansas	1,079	6,101	1,545	3,206	1,782,913	673,963	2,536,998	4,629,234
California	3,984	18,493	6,877	25,392	39,728,202	13,136,722	35,351,193	66,594,556
Colorado	256	1,433	792	876	2,835,605	528,221	1,593,280	2,852,820
Connecticut	5,128	25,979	54,395	89,523	95,281,278	38,987,187	86,419,579	161,065,474
Dakota	17	248	76	91	79,200	21,106	105,997	178,570
Delaware	800	4,313	4,220	9,710	10,839,093	3,692,195	10,206,397	16,791,382
District of Columbia	952	789	1,100	4,685	5,021,925	2,007,600	4,754,883	9,292,173
Florida	659	3,172	528	2,749	1,679,930	989,592	2,330,873	4,685,403
Georgia	3,836	10,826	27,417	17,871	13,930,125	4,844,508	18,583,731	31,196,115
Idaho	101	311	295	265	742,300	112,372	691,785	1,047,624
Illinois	12,597	73,091	12,953	82,979	94,368,057	31,100,244	127,600,077	205,620,672
Indiana	11,847	76,851	23,518	58,852	52,052,425	18,366,780	63,135,492	108,617,278
Iowa	6,566	25.298	14,249	25,032	22,420,183	6,893,292	27,682,096	46,534,322
Kansas	1,477	6,360	1,789	6,844	4,319,060	2,377,511	6,112,163	11,775,833
Kentucky	5,390	31,928	7,640	30,636	29,277,809	9,444,524	29,497,535	54,625,809
Louisiana	2,557	24,924	142	30,071	18,313,974	4,593,470	12,412,023	24,161,905
Maine	5,550	9,465	70,108	49,180	39,796,190	14,282,205	49,379,757	79,497,521
Maryland	5,812	13,961	18,461	44,860	36,438,729	12,682,817	46,897,032	76,593,613
Massachusetts	13,212	78,502	105,854	279,380	231,677,862	118,051,886	334,413,982	553,912,568
Michigan	9,455	70,956	34,895	63,694	71,712,283	21,205,355	68,142,515	118,394,676
Minnesota	2,270	7,085	13,054	11,290	11,993,729	4,052,837	13,842,902	23,110,700
Mississippi	1,731	10,019	2,453	5,941	4,501,714	1,547,428	4,364,206	8,154,758
Missouri	11,871	48,418	6,644	65,354	80,257,244	31,055,445	115,533,269	206,213,429
Montana	201	822	795	701	1,794,300	370,843	1,316,331	2,494,511
Nebraska	670	1,865	1,446	2,665	2,169,963	1,429,913	2,902,074	5,738,512
Nevada	330	6,007	2,538	2,859	5,127,790	2,498,473	10,315,984	15,870,539
New Hampshire	3,342	8,787	68,291	40,783	36,023,743	13,823,091	44,577,967	71,038,249
New Jersey	6,636	32,307	25,832	75,552	79,606,719	32,648,409	103,415,245	169,237,732
New Mexico	182	252	659	427	1,450,695	167,281	880,957	1,489,868
New York	36,206	126,107	208,256	351,800	366,994,320	142,466,758	452,065,452	785,194,651
North Carolina	3,642	6,941	26,211	13,622	8,140,473	2,195,711	12,824,693	19,021,327
Ohio	22,773	129,577	44,746	137,202	141,923,964	49,066,488	157,131,697	269,713,610
Oregon	969	2,471	5,806	2,884	4,376,849	1,120,173	3,419,756	6,877,387
Pennsylvania	37,200	221,936	141,982	319,487	406,821;845	127,976,594	421,197,673	711,894,344
Rhode Island	1,850	23,546	18,481	49,417	66,557,322	19,354,256	73,154,109	111,418,354
South Carolina	1,584	4,537	10,395	8,141	5,400,418	1,543,715	5,855,736	9,858,981
Tennessee	5,317	18,467	19,514	19,412	15,595,295	5,390,630	19,657,027	34,362,636
Texas	2,399	11,214	1,830	7,927	5,284,110	1,787,835	6,273,193	11,517,302
Utah	533	331	2,169	1,534	1,391,898	395,365	1,238,252	2,343,019
Vermont	3,270	6,425	44,897	18,686	20,329,637	6,264,581	17,007,769	32,184,606
Virginia	5,933	8,410	41,202	26,974	18,455,400	5,343,099	23,832,384	38,364,322
Washington	269	1,411	1,412	1,026	1,893,674	574,936	1,435,128	2,851,052
West Virginia	2,444	17,136	10,195	11,672	11,084,520	4,322,164	14,503,701	24,102,201
Wisconsin	7,013	30,509	33,714	43,910	41,981,872	13,575,642	45,851,266	77,214,326
Wyoming	32	310	34	502	889,400	347,578	280,156	765,424
Total	252,148	1,215,711	1,130,431	2,053,996	$2,118,208,769	$775,584,343	$2,488,427,242	$4,232,325,442

Complete official statistics of all the states and territories, and of all branches of manufactures, for any one year since, cannot be obtained at this writing, and any others than complete or official are open to objection, either as making an inequitable exhibit for localities or specific industries, or as possibly erroneous in one or more respects. It is safe, however, to say that the manufacturing industries have been steadily growing: especially in the year 1879 they advanced in nearly all the branches in a ratio hitherto unparalleled. The long-continued period of business depression, of course, affected these industries to quite as great an extent as the mercantile interests, and to a greater extent than the agricultural interests; but the revival towards the close of 1879, and since, has much more than restored the ratio of increase and development which had characterized the manufactures of this country, with a few brief intervals, for nearly a century anterior to the panic of 1873.

In commerce the statistics of the United States Treasury Department for some years past are full of interest and encouragement. Throughout the period of the history of the United States as a nation until 1876, one hundred years, the balance of trade was constantly against us; but in 1876 there was a balance in our favor of $79,643,481, which was nearly doubled in 1877, increased to $257,814,234 in 1878, and in 1879 to more than $294,000,000. The following table is condensed from one issued by the Bureau of Statistics in 1879:

Merchandise.						Year.	Coin and Bullion.		Balance.	
Exports.			Imports.	Balance.						
Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.		Exports.	Imports.		Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.
Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
100,459,481	14,756,321	115,215,802	136,764,295	....	—21,548,493	...1835....	6,477,775	13,131,447	....	—6,653,672
98,455,330	7,584,781	106,040,111	113,184,322	....	—7,144,211	...1845...	8,606,495	4,070,242	4,536,253	....
192,751,135	26,158,368	218,909,503	257,808,708	....	—38,899,205	...1855....	56,247,343	3,659,812	52,587,531	....
316,242,423	17,333,634	333,576,057	353,616,119	....	—20,040,062	...1860....	66,546,239	8,550,135	57,996,104	....
136,940,248	29,089,055	166,029,303	238,745,580	....	—72,716,277	...1865....	67,643,226	9,810,072	57,833,154	....
337,518,102	11,341,420	348,859,522	434,812,066	....	—85,952,544	...1866....	86,044,071	10,700,092	75,343,979	....
279,786,809	14,719,332	294,506,141	395,761,096	....	—101,254,955	...1867....	60,868,372	22,070,475	38,797,897	....
269,389,900	12,562,999	281,952,899	357,436,440	....	—75,483,541	...1868...	93,784,102	14,188,368	79,595,734	....
275,166,697	10,951,000	286,117,697	417,506,379	....	—131,388,682	...1869...	57,138,380	19,807,876	37,330,504	....
376,616,473	16,155,295	392,771,768	435,958,408	....	—43,186,640	...1870...	58,155,666	26,419,179	31,736,487	....
428,398,908	14,421,270	442,820,178	520,223,684	....	—77,403,506	...1871...	98,441,988	21,270,024	77,171,964	....
428,487,131	15,690,455	444,177,586	626,595,077	....	—182,417,491	...1872....	79,877,534	13,743,689	66,133,845	....
505,033,439	17,446,483	522,479,922	642,136,210	....	—119,656,288	...1873...	84,608,574	21,480,937	63,127,637	....
569,433,421	16,849,619	586,283,040	567,406,342	18,876,698	....	...1874...	66,630,405	28,454,906	38,175,499	....
499,284,100	14,158,611	513,442,711	533,005,436	....	—19,562,725	...1875...	92,132,142	20,900,717	71,231,425	....
525,582,247	14,802,424	540,384,671	460,741,190	79,643,481	....	...1876...	56,506,302	15,936,681	40,569,621	....
589,670,224	12,804,996	602,475,220	451,323,126	151,152,094	....	...1877...	56,162,237	40,774,414	15,387,823	....
680,709,268	14,156,498	694,865,766	437,051,532	257,814,234	....	...1878....	33,740,125	29,821,314	3,918,811	....

The table shows not only a growing balance in the excess of merchandise exports over imports, but also a consequent improvement in the diminution of the excess of coin and bullion exports over the imports. That the United States still exports coin and bullion is due to the facts (1) that in many instances the trade balances are adjusted by the return of United States bonds and other certificates of indebtedness in lieu of cash, and (2) that there is still required a considerable annual export of coin to meet the maturing interest on that portion of the national and other debt which is held abroad.

During the late war the American merchant marine, especially in the foreign trade, was almost obliterated, and for some years afterwards scarcely any effort was made towards repairing the great damage, either in the purchase or in the building of vessels; but a marked change has begun, and the later statistics of the principal ports, as well as of several of the minor ports, show that within two years the number of vessels carrying the American flag abroad has largely increased, while the building of vessels within the same period has nearly doubled; the tonnage of vessels built amounted in 1877 to 176,591.96 tons, in 1878 to 235,503.57 tons, and in 1879 to considerably more than 300,000 tons.

Finances, Public Debt, Wealth, &c.—Not the least important statistics of the general government are those referring to Finances, Public Debt, and correlative subjects.

The report of the secretary of the treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, stated that the total ordinary receipts for the preceding year were $273,827,184.46, and that the ordinary expenditures for the same period were $266,947,883.53; revenue in excess of expenses, $6,879,300.93. A comparison with previous years shows a gratifying increase in the receipts, although there has been a steady and successful effort to reduce the tax-burdens upon the masses; and this increase is the more satisfactory because nearly 40 per cent. of it is in the item of customs-duties, due not to an increase in the tariff rates, but to the growth of trade. It is also worthy of note that, while the imports have thus increased, the exports have increased in a much greater ratio, as shown in our table above, of the commerce of the United States.

The public debt was largely built up in meeting the expenses of the late war, but since its close the government has sought steadily to reduce it as rapidly as was consistent with the welfare of the country, and its success has been almost marvellous.

The reduction in the principal from the maximum of August 31, 1865, to November 1, 1879, was $583,886,594, and the reduction in annual interest was $67,203,919, of which $19,907,607 was effected by the refunding operations inaugurated in 1871, and of the latter sum $14,290,416 is the result of the refunding commenced March 1, 1877. The aggregate debt of all kinds on August 31, 1865, was—bonded or funded debt (including bonds issued on account of Pacific railroads), $1,109,568,191.80; matured debt, $1,503,020.09; temporary loans, $107,148,713.16; certificates of indebtedness, $85,093,000.00; five per cent. legal-tender notes, $33,954,230.00; compound interest legal-tender notes, $217,024,160.00; seven-thirty notes, $830,000,000.00; United States notes (legal tenders), $433,160,569.00; fractional currency, $26,344,742.51; suspended requisitions uncalled for, $2,111,000.00: total, $2,845,907,626.56. The entire debt of all kinds on July, 1, 1879, was $2,035,786,831.82. The history of the circulating debt, or that used as currency and known as "greenbacks," is very interesting, but it can only be glanced at in the present article: it is sufficient to say that prior to the late war the *paper money* used in this country consisted of notes issued by state banks throughout the land; these notes differed very greatly in value as a purchasing and circulating medium, their value depending upon the nature of the banking and bank-note laws of the various states wherein the banks were, the standing and general repute of the individual banks, and numerous other conditions or circumstances. On the 30th of June, 1860, the entire volume of *paper money* in the United States was $207,102,477, the actual value of which no one could possibly compute. In 1862 the United States congress authorized the issue of demand notes and legal-tender notes, and $53,040,000 of the one and $96,620,000 of the other class were issued. In 1863 the impolicy of keeping in circulation demand notes having become evident, they were recalled, and an increased number of legal-tenders was issued, so that on the 30th of June there were $3,351,019 in demand and $297,767,114 in legal-tender notes in circulation, besides $238,677,218 in state-bank notes. It was now deemed expedient to create a system of national banks, and to strengthen them laws were enacted imposing a tax upon state-bank circulation which was so heavy as to be practically prohibitory, and on June 30, 1864, the aggregate circulating paper was nominally $833,718,984, made up of $179,157,717 state and $31,235,270 national bank notes, $780,999 demand and $431,178,670 legal-tender notes, $22,894,877 United States fractional currency, and the rest, $168,471,450, consisted of certain experimental issues called "one- and two-year notes" and "compound-interest notes." This was the dark year of the war, when the purchasing power of the government paper fell to a little more than one-third of its face value. The number of state-bank notes grew less very rapidly, and the number of national bank notes increased still more rapidly. Without following the narrative year by year, suffice it that the close of the war gave the government and national bank notes an upward tendency in value, and the ability and willingness of the United States to pay its obligations by the resumption of specie payments, and its readiness to redeem its circulating notes with gold, brought the paper up to par on the 1st of January, 1879. The aggregate *paper money* outstanding June 30, 1878, was $688,597,275, consisting of $346,681,016 in legal-tender notes, $324,514,284 in national bank notes, $16,547,769 in fractional currency, $62,297 in demand notes, $274,920 in "compound-interest" notes, $90,485 in "one- and two-year" notes, and $426,504 in state-bank notes: the last-mentioned amount no doubt represents paper that has been destroyed or has otherwise disappeared from business. The actual money of the United States, gold and silver coin, consisted on the 1st of November, 1879, of $481,691,059, of which $157,960,163 in gold and $50,078,620 in silver was held in the United States Treasury, and $42,173,731 in the national banks.

The aggregate coinage of the United States, from 1793 to June 30, 1879, is stated by the Director of the Mint to be $1,035,958,675 in gold, $237,163,117 in bankable, and $12,915,397.55 in minor silver coin. The following table is condensed from the report of the director:

Year.	Coinage.			
	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1860	16,445,476 00	2,769,920 00	342,000 00	19,557,396 00
1861	60,698,237 00	2,605,700 00	101,660 00	63,400,597 00
1862	45,532,386 50	2,812,401 50	116,000 00	48,460,788 00
1863	20,695,852 00	1,174,092 80	478,450 00	22,348,394 80
1864	21,649,345 00	548,214 10	463,800 00	22,661,359 10
1865	25,107,217 50	636,308 00	1,183,330 00	26,926,855 50
1866	28,313,945 00	680,264 50	646,570 00	29,640,779 50
1867	28,217,187 50	986,871 00	1,879,540 00	31,083,598 50
1868	18,114,425 00	1,136,750 00	1,713,385 00	20,964,560 00
1869	21,828,637 50	840,746 50	1,279,055 00	23,948,439 00
1870	22,257,312 50	1,767,253 50	611,445 00	24,636,011 00
1871	21,302,475 00	1,955,905 25	283,760 00	23,542,140 25
1872	20,376,495 00	3,029,834 05	123,020 00	23,529,349 05
1873	35,249,337 50	2,945,795 50	494,050 00	38,689,183 00
1874	50,442,690 00	5,983,601 30	411,925 00	56,838,216 30
1875	33,553,965 00	10,070,368 00	230,375 00	43,854,708 00
1876	38,178,962 50	19,126,502 50	260,350 00	57,565,815 00
1877	44,078,199 00	28,549,935 00	62,165 00	72,690,299 00
1878	52,798,980 00	28,290,825 50	30,694 00	81,120,499 50

According to the census report of 1870, the total assessed value of the real and personal property in the United States in that year was $14,178,986,732, and the total *true* value $30,068,518,507,—an amount nearly double that of the census valuation of 1860.

History.—The earliest settled portion of the present territory of the United States was Florida, about the year 1565; but as this state was not acquired until 1819, and was, moreover, not an English settlement, it is usual to date the commencement of the settlement of the colonies which formed the nucleus of the present confederation from the settlement of Jamestown, in Virginia, in 1607. The order of the settlement of the other original states (*i.e.*, states of the Revolution) was New York, by the Dutch, at Fort Orange (now Albany), in 1614; Massachusetts, at Plymouth, in 1620; New Hampshire and Maine, in 1623; New Jersey, about 1624; Delaware, about 1627; Connecticut, in 1633; Maryland, in 1634–35; Rhode Island, in 1636; North Carolina (permanently), between 1640 and 1650; South Carolina, about 1670; Pennsylvania, in 1682; and Georgia, in 1733. These were all English settlements (with admixtures from Germany, Ireland, and Scotland), except New Jersey and Delaware; the former having been settled by Dutch, Swedes, and English, and the latter by Swedes.

The first contest in which the colonies unitedly and generally took part was the Old French and Indian War, concluded by the Peace of Paris in 1763; the interval between which and the skirmish at Lexington, April 19, 1775 (the actual commencement of the Revolution), was little else than a contest with the mother country concerning disputed rights. The battle of Lexington taught the British that it was no mere sedition they had attempted to put down, but that they had to contend with men animated by a firm purpose; and in July, 1776, the great event took place which changed the entire character of the war by placing the colonies before the world as a self-declared nation,—the Declaration of Independence was adopted by the congress in session in Philadelphia, and warmly endorsed and sustained by the people. From this time on the war was waged with renewed earnestness, and with a fixed determination on the part of the Americans to achieve the independence that had been declared. After many reverses and long periods of adversity, the British government acknowledged the independence of the American Republic, the treaty being concluded in 1783.

The government that carried the nation through the trying scenes of the Revolution was a simple confederation of states, represented by members elected by the legislature of each of the 13 separate sovereignties. This depended for its effectiveness on the willing obedience of the great mass of the population. This government endured from 1777 to 1787, when a convention of delegates, representing all the states, framed the present constitution, which went into operation March 4, 1789, by the inauguration of Washington as president. An experience of more than ninety years under this constitution has more than justified the favorable predictions of its most zealous supporters.

The disturbed state of Europe, consequent upon the breaking out of the French Revolution, acted favorably for the development of the resources of the United States, exhausted by a long war, as it created a market for her agricultural products and gave her a large portion of the carrying-trade of the world.

The nation steadily prospered, growing in area by the peaceful acquisition, by purchase from France in 1803, of the territory of Louisiana, embracing the extended district of the Lower Mississippi Valley and a broad strip west of the river, and sixteen years later of Florida, by cession of Spain, but growing more remarkably in population, in consequence of a large and constant stream of immigration augmenting very greatly the natural increase among a vigorous, healthy, and prosperous people. The growth in material wealth was no less rapid, as agriculture, manufactures, and mining were energetically and intelligently prosecuted and developed in all parts of the country. Meanwhile new states were admitted (see dates, &c., in table of areas above), some the outgrowth of the older ones, others the result of the rapid settlement of the western wilds.

In 1812–14 occurred the second war with Great Britain, which ended in a peace ratified February, 1815. With this exception, and the exception of the repeated Indian wars that have from its earliest days been necessarily fought by the United States, this country had a peaceful career until 1846, when the war with Mexico broke out, in consequence of the admission of TEXAS (which see) to the Union. This war ended in 1848, Mexico ceding to the United States a considerable tract of her domains (see CALIFORNIA and NEW MEXICO). The discovery of gold in this new territory led to an immense influx of immigrants, not only from the older states but from all parts of the civilized world, and California rapidly grew into an important state. Peace again prevailed until 1861, when the civil war broke out, which continued for four years, from the 12th of April, 1861, when the first gun was fired, in the bombardment of Fort Sumter, until the 9th of April, 1865, when the war was practically ended by the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Court-House. Five days later the rejoicing of the loyal masses of the nation was turned to mourning by the assassination of President Lincoln, whose virtues had endeared him to all classes of Unionists and compelled the respect of those who, for the time being, were foes to him and his cause. Andrew Johnson, the vice-president, succeeded under the constitution, and, notwithstanding the disturbed condition of the country, the orderly administration of the government was not interrupted for a day, thus at once vindicating in the most emphatic manner the admirable perfection of the national constitution and demonstrating the patriotism of the American people and their regard for law and order.

The war was no sooner ended than measures were devised and put in course of operation for restoring the Union to full effectiveness in the return of the lately rebellious states to their proper status in the Union. These measures have so signally succeeded that the Union is today stronger than ever, and a stranger visiting the American Republic would scarcely realize that so great an internecine war had raged until within a decade and a half of the present time.

United States of Colombia. See COLOMBIA, THE UNITED STATES OF.

Unitia, yu-nish′e-ạ, a post-hamlet of Loudon co., Tenn., on the Holston or Tennessee River, about 22 miles below Knoxville. It has 2 churches.

Unity, yu′nẹ-te, a township and station of Alexander co., Ill., on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 11 miles N. by W. of Cairo. Pop. 570.

Unity, a township of Piatt co., Ill. Pop. 934.

Unity, a hamlet of Benton co., Iowa, near the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, about 20 miles N.W. of Cedar Rapids.

Unity, a post-office of Johnson co., Iowa, about 10 miles W. of Iowa City.

Unity, a plantation of Kennebec co., Me. Pop. 68.

Unity, a post-village in Unity township, Waldo co., Me., on a branch of the Maine Central Railroad, 26 miles N.W. of Belfast, and about 32 miles N.E. of Augusta. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lumber, starch, ploughs, &c. Pop. of the township, 1201.

Unity, a village of Montgomery co., Md., about 28 miles W. by S. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches. The name of its post-office is Sunshine.

Unity, a post-office of Scotland co., Mo., 7 or 8 miles S.W. of Memphis.

Unity, a post-hamlet in Unity township, Sullivan co., N.H., about 7 miles S.E. of Claremont, and 40 miles W. by N. of Concord. It has a church. Pop. of township, 844.

Unity, a township of Rowan co., N.C. Pop. 893.

Unity, a village of Adams co., O., in Oliver township, 11 miles S.E. of Winchester. Post-office, Wheat Ridge.

Unity, a post-hamlet in Unity township, Columbiana co., O., which is intersected by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and is about 16 miles S.W. of New Castle, Pa. It has a church. The township contains the village of New Waterford, and has a pop. of 2286.

Unity, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. 3624. It contains Beatty, Pleasant Unity, and Youngstown.

Unity, a township of Clark co., Wis. Pop. 239.

Unity, a post-village of Marathon co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 47 miles W.N.W. of Stevens Point.

Unityville, yu′nẹ-te-vĭl, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., about 28 miles E. of Williamsport. It has 2 churches.

University at Lewisburg. See LEWISBURG.

University of Alabama. See TUSCALOOSA.

University of California. See BERKELEY.

University of Chicago. See CHICAGO.

University of Cincinnati. See CINCINNATI.

University of Des Moines. See DES MOINES.

University of Georgia. See ATHENS.

University of Michigan. See ANN ARBOR.

University of Minnesota. See MINNEAPOLIS.

University of Mississippi. See OXFORD.

University of Missouri. See COLUMBIA.

University of Nebraska. See LINCOLN.

University of New York. See NEW YORK CITY.

University of North Carolina. See CHAPEL HILL.

University of Notre Dame. See NOTRE DAME.

University of Oregon. See EUGENE CITY.

University of Pennsylvania. See PHILADELPHIA.

University of Rochester. See ROCHESTER.

University of Saint Mary. See GALVESTON.

University of South Carolina. See COLUMBIA.

University of the Pacific. See SANTA CLARA.

University of the South. See SEWANEE.

University of Vermont. See BURLINGTON.

University of Virginia, a post-office of Albemarle co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 1 mile from Charlottesville. Here is the seat of the University of Virginia, which was founded in 1825, and which has 20 instructors and an attendance of about 400 students.

University of Wisconsin. See MADISON.

University of Wooster, Ohio. See WOOSTER.

University Station, a post-office of Orange co., N.C., on the North Carolina Railroad, about 30 miles N.W. of Raleigh.

Unkiar-Skelessi, ŏŏn′ke-aʀ skå-les′see, (*i.e.*, "landing-place of the emperor"), a village of Asia Minor, on the Bosporus, 8 miles N.N.E. of Constantinople. It has a large paper-factory, but is chiefly known for the treaty signed here in 1833 between Russia and Turkey.

Unna, ŏŏn′nå, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 19 miles N.W. of Arnsberg. It has manufactures of cottons, and extensive salt-works, and was one of the Hanse towns. Pop. 7323.

Unna, ŏŏn′nå, a river of Bosnia, after a tortuous N. course of 110 miles, joins the Save 65 miles S.E. of Agram. Its chief affluent is the Unnatz, on which is the village of Unnatz.

Unruhstadt, ŏŏn′roo-stått‛ (Polish, *Karge*, kaʀ′ghẹh), a town of Prussia, 50 miles S.W. of Posen. Pop. 2843.

Unsha, a town and river of Russia. See OONZHA.

Unsingis, the ancient name of the HUNSE.

Unst, ŭnst, one of the most N. of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, separated from Yell on the S.W. by Blumol Sound, 1 mile across. Length, 11 miles; breadth, 3½ miles. Area, 36 square miles. Pop. 2780. Unst has a village on Uyea Sound, at its S. side. It contains some country mansions, and is skirted all round by Scandinavian towers.

Unstrut, ŏŏn′strŏŏt, a river of Prussian Saxony, after an E. course of 110 miles, joins the Saxon Saale near Naumburg. Its principal affluents are the Wipper and Helme.

Unter, ŏŏn′tẹr, a German word, signifying "lower," prefixed to numerous names in Central Europe. For those not undermentioned, see additional name.

Unter Branna, Bohemia. See HENNERSDORF.

Unter Dürnten, Switzerland. See DÜRNTEN.

Unter-Habrowa, Bohemia. See HABROWA.

Untermetzenseifen. See ALSÓ-METZENZÉF.

Untermünsterthal, ŏŏn′tẹr-mün′stẹr-tâl‛, a village of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine. Pop. 1771.

Unter-See, ŏŏn′tẹr-så‛, the W. and detached portion of the Lake of Constance, between Baden and Switzerland. Length, 10 miles.

Unterseen, ŏŏn′tẹr-så′ẹn, a town of Switzerland, canton and 26 miles S.E. of Bern, in the Interlachen Valley, between Lakes Thun and Brienz. Pop. 1880.

Untertürkheim, ŏŏn‛tẹr-tüʀk′hīme, a village of Würtemberg, S.E. of Cannstadt, with which it is connected by railway, on the Neckar. Pop. 2949.

Un′terwal‛den (Ger. pron. ŏŏn‛tẹr-ŵâl′dẹn), UPPER and LOWER, two contiguous cantons of Switzerland, in its centre, having N. the Lake of Lucerne. United area, 263 square miles. Pop. of Upper Unterwalden, 15,009; of Lower Unterwalden, 11,993. It consists of 4 valleys, in which pasturage and dairy husbandry are the chief employments. Corn is imported from Lucerne; cheese, timber, and fuel are the principal exports. It formed, with Uri and Schwytz, early in the thirteenth century, the nucleus of the Swiss Confederation. After Sarnen, the principal villages are Engelberg and Stanz.

Unverre, ŭnᵍ‛vaiʀ′, a village of France, in Eure-et-Loir, 12 miles N.W. of Châteaudun. P. of commune, 2294.

Unyeh, Unieh, or **Eunieh,** yoo′ne-ẹh or yoo-nee′ẹh, a village of Asiatic Turkey, on the Black Sea, 50 miles E.S.E. of Samsoon. Near it are iron-mines.

Upa, a river of Russia. See OOPA.

Up‛adrang′, a town of India, in Nepaul, 35 miles S.W. of Khatmandoo.

Up′arah, a fishing village of India, on the Bay of Bengal, 16 miles N.E. of Vizagapatam.

Upatoi, or **Upatoie,** yu-pạ-toy′, a post-hamlet of Muscogee co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 20 miles E.N.E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches.

Upatoi (or **Upatoy**) **Creek,** Georgia, forms the S.E. boundary of Muscogee co., and enters the Chattahoochee River about 8 miles below Columbus.

Up′degraff's, a post-office of Jefferson co., O.

Upernavik, oo′pẹr-nå‛vik, the northernmost Danish settlement in Greenland. Lat. 72° 40′ N.; lon. 56° W.

Upha, a town and river of Russia. See OOFA.

Upham, ŭp′ạm, a post-office of Shawano co., Wis.

Upham, ŭp′ạm, a post-village in Kings co., New Brunswick, 15 miles from Hampton, and 25 miles from St. John. It contains several stores and mills. Pop. 200.

Upham Vale, New Brunswick. See HAMMOND VALE.

Up′hill, a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, on Head River, 11 miles W.N.W. of Coboconk. It contains a church, a store, a hotel, and 3 saw-mills. Pop. 100.

Up′land, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Ind., on the railroad which connects Logansport with Union City, 12 miles S.E. of Marion. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Pop. about 200.

Upland, a post-office of Lyon co., Iowa.

Upland, a post-office of Jewell co., Kansas.

Upland, a post-borough in Chester township, Delaware co., Pa., near Chester Creek, and on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, 2 miles W. of Chester, and 16 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia. It contains 3 cotton-factories, 2 churches, and the Crozer Theological Seminary (Baptist). Pop. 1341.

Upland, a post-office of Mason co., W. Va.

Upolu, oo‛po-loo′, or **O‛ahtooak′,** one of the Samoan Islands, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 14° 2′ S.; lon. 171° 21′ W.

Area, 60 square miles. Pop. 16,568. The population are Christians. It affords a plentiful supply of fruits and vegetables.

Up′per, a township of Cape May co., N.J. Pop. 1483.

Upper, a township of Chowan co., N.C. Pop. 1176.

Upper, a township of Lawrence co., O. Pop. 2146.

Upper Al′len, a township of Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. 1341.

Upper Al′loway's Creek, a township of Salem co., N.J. Pop. 3062.

Upper Alps, France. See HAUTES-ALPES.

Upper Alton, all′tọn, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 1½ miles N.E. of Alton. It is the seat of Shurtleff College (Baptist), organized in 1832, and has 6 churches, and manufactures of drain-tile, roofing-tile, and salamander-ware. Upper Alton is connected with St. Louis by the Jacksonville, Terre Haute & St. Louis Railroad and the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad. Pop. about 2000.

Upper Am‘monoo′suc, a small river of Coos co., N.H., enters the Connecticut River at Northumberland.

Upper Aquebogue, ak′kwe-bōg, a post-hamlet in Riverhead township, Suffolk co., N.Y., near the Long Island Railroad, 3 miles E. of Riverhead, and 1 mile from Peconic Bay. It has a church.

Upper Asto′ria, a post-office of Clatsop co., Oregon.

Upper Augus′ta, a township of Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. 1246.

Upper Aus′tria, a crown-land of Austro-Hungary, forming with Lower Austria the so-called archduchy of Austria. It is bounded on the N. by Bohemia, E. by Lower Austria, S.E. by Styria, S.W. by Salzburg, and W. and N.W. by Bavaria. Area, 4633 square miles. Pop. 736,557.

Upper Avon, England. See AVON.

Upper Bann, Ireland. See BANN.

Upper Bart′lett, a station in Carroll co., N.H., on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 72 miles N.W. of Portland, Me.

Upper Bed′ford, a post-village in Missisquoi co., Quebec, on Pike River, 2½ miles from Stanbridge. It contains 3 churches, 8 stores, 3 hotels, 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, an iron-foundry, a scythe-factory, a sewing-machine-factory, a tannery, 2 sash- and blind-factories, a carriage-shop, 3 harness-shops, and an organ-factory. Pop. 1000.

Upper Bern, a post-office in Upper Bern township, Berks co., Pa., about 16 miles N.N.W. of Reading. The township is bounded E. by Schuylkill River. Pop. 2008.

Upper Black Ed′dy, a post-village in Nockamixon township, Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River, ¼ mile from Milford, N.J., and about 13 miles below Easton.

Upper (or **New**) **Califor′nia** (Sp. *Alta California*, ål′tå kå-le-foR′ne-å, or *Nueva* (nwå′vå) *California*), the name formerly applied to the Spanish province or territory lying immediately N. of Lower or Old California. From it have been formed Nevada and the whole of the present state of California. It also included portions of the present territories of Utah and Arizona. See CALIFORNIA.

Upper Ca‘nard′, a village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on Canard River, 4 miles from Kentville. It contains 2 stores. Pop. 150.

Upper Caraquette, kå‘rå‘kêt′, a post-office in Gloucester co., New Brunswick, 42½ miles from Bathurst. See CARAQUETTE.

Upper Cheat, a post-office of Randolph co., W. Va.

Upper Chich′ester, a township of Delaware co., Pa. Pop. 1437.

Upper Clear Lake, Lake co., Cal. See UPPER LAKE.

Upper Clinch, a post-office of Hancock co., Tenn.

Upperco, up‘per-koo′, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., about 9 miles E. of Westminster.

Upper Creek, a township of Burke co., N.C. P. 1736.

Upper Creek, Kanawha co., W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Here is a coal-mine.

Upper Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., about 22 miles N.N.E. of Baltimore. It has a church.

Upper Dam, a post-office of Oxford co., Me.

Upper Dar′by, a post-township of Delaware co., Pa., is contiguous to West Philadelphia, and is intersected by the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad. Its surface is pleasantly diversified. It contains Kellysville, Garrettford, and Clifton. Pop. 3130.

Upper Dub′lin, a post-township of Montgomery co., Pa., about 15 miles N. of Philadelphia. It contains Jarrettown and Three Tuns, and Ambler Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Pop. 1588.

Upper Dyke Vill′age, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, 5½ miles from Kentville. Pop. 140.

Upper Econ′omy, a post-village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, on Cobequid Bay, 21½ miles from Londonderry. It contains 3 stores, and mills and ship-yards. Pop. 425.

Upper Fair′field, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 770.

Upper Fair′mount, a post-office of Somerset co., Md.

Upper Falls, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., near Gunpowder River, about 16 miles N.E. of Baltimore.

Upper Falls, Essex co., N.Y. See ALEXANDRIA.

Upper Falls, a post-hamlet of Windsor co., Vt., on Black River, 6 miles E.N.E. of Cavendish, and 36 miles E.S.E. of Rutland. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Upper Falls of Coal, a post-office of Kanawha co., W. Va., on Coal River, 16 miles W.S.W. of Charleston.

Upper Fish′ing Creek, a township of Edgecombe co., N.C. Pop. 2064.

Upper Fork, a township of Burke co., N.C. P. 594.

Upper Free′hold, a township of Monmouth co., N.J. Pop. 3640.

Upper French′ville, a post-office of Aroostook co., Me.

Upper Frome, England. See FROME.

Upper Gage′town, a post-village in Queens co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 8 miles above Gagetown. It contains 2 stores, a grist-mill, and 3 saw-mills. P. 200.

Upper Glade, a post-office of Webster co., W. Va.

Upper Glogau, Prussia. See LITTLE GLOGAU.

Upper Gloucester, glŏs′tẹr, a post-hamlet in New Gloucester township, Cumberland co., Me., 26 miles N. of Portland, and 1 mile W. of the Maine Central Railroad. It has 2 saw-mills and a grist-mill.

Upper Grand Valley Butte, būte, Colorado, a mountain in lat. 40° 21′ 23″ N., lon. 105° 55′ W. It has an altitude of 12,513 feet above the sea-level.

Upper Green River, a hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., 8 miles S.E. of Chatham Village. It has 2 churches.

Upper Grove, a post-village of Hancock co., Iowa, about 30 miles S.W. of Mason City. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Upper Hack′ensack, a station of the New Jersey & New York Railroad, in Bergen co., N.J., 15 miles from New York, on the river Hackensack.

Upper Hamburg, New Jersey. See HARDYSTONVILLE.

Upper Hamp′stead, a post-village in Queens co., New Brunswick, on the N. side of the river St. John, 40 miles from St. John. Pop. 160.

Upper Han′over, a township of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. 2197.

Upper Hill′ville, a station in Clarion co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, and on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 75 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburg. Coal is mined near it.

Upper Hollow, or **Normansville,** a hamlet of Albany co., N.Y., 4 miles W. of Albany. It has a saw-mill.

Upper Hom′iny, a township of Buncombe co., N.C. Pop. 1323.

Upper I′owa River rises in Mower co., Minn., and flows along the N. boundary of Howard co., Iowa. It next runs southeastward to Decorah, below which its direction is nearly northeastward. It intersects Allamakee co., Iowa, and enters the Mississippi River at the N.E. corner of Iowa, after a course of nearly 150 miles. It flows in a narrow, winding, picturesque valley bordered by limestone bluffs, which in some places are nearly 400 feet high.

Upper Jay, a post-hamlet of Jay township, Essex co., N.Y., about 30 miles S. by W. of Plattsburg. It has a church.

Upper Keechi Creek, Texas. See KEECHI.

Upper Keswick, kez′wĭk, a post-village in York co., New Brunswick, on the New Brunswick Railway, 28 miles from Fredericton. It contains a saw-mill and 3 stores. Pop. 150.

Upper La Have, lå‘håv′, a post-village in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, on the La Have River, 9 miles from Lunenburg. It contains 2 saw-mills and 3 stores. Pop. 130.

Upper Lake, a post-village of Lake co., Cal., at the N. end of Clear Lake, about 70 miles N. of Petaluma. It is surrounded by fertile valleys and beautiful mountains. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 200.

Upper Lea′cock, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. 1961.

Upper Le′high, a post-village in Foster township, Luzerne co., Pa., about 15 miles S. of Wilkesbarre. It is on the Nescopec Branch of the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, which connects it with Whitehaven. It has 4 churches. Coal is mined here.

Upper Lisle, lil, a post-village in Triangle township, Broome co., N.Y., on the Otselic River, about 24 miles N. of Binghamton. It has 2 churches. Pop. 247.

Upper Little River, a township of Harnett co., N.C. Pop. 1221.

Upper Loire, France. See HAUTE-LOIRE.

Upper Loutre, loo′tẹr, a township of Montgomery co., Mo. Pop. 2458.

Upper Maco′pin, a post-hamlet of Passaic co., N.J., 2 miles from Charlotteburg.

Upper Macun′gie, a township of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. 3061. It contains Fogelsville.

Upper Mad‵awas′ka, a post-office of Aroostook co., Me., on the river St. John, 8 miles above Madawaska.

Upper Ma‵hanoy′, a township of Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. 878.

Upper Ma‵han′tango, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 761.

Upper Make′field, township, Bucks co., Pa. P. 1505.

Uppermark, ŏŏp′pẹr-mark‵, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Dusseldorf, on the Dinkel. P. 1100.

Upper Marl′borough, a post-village, capital of Prince George's co., Md., on the Pope's Creek Branch of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 3 miles from steamboat navigation, 20 miles S.W. of Annapolis, and 17 miles E.S.E. of Washington, D.C. It has 2 newspaper offices, an academy, 3 churches, and 2 hotels. Pop. 492.

Upper Mat‵tole′, a post-office of Humboldt co., Cal.

Upper Mau′gerville, a post-village in Sunbury co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 8 miles below Fredericton. Pop. 150.

Upper Mer′ion, a township of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. 3870. It contains Port Kennedy and Swedesburg.

Upper Mid′dletown, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Pa., on Redstone Creek, about 10 miles S.E. of Brownsville.

Upper Mil′ford, a township of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. 2015. It contains Shimersville, Zionsville, and Vera Cruz.

Upper Mills, a post-village in Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on the river St. Croix, 7 miles from St. Stephen. It contains 2 stores and several large saw-mills. Pop. 200. See SECOND FALLS.

Upper Mimbres, meem′brês (or **Membris,** mĕm′-breess), a post-village of Grant co., New Mexico, 25 miles from Silver City. Here are reduction-works for silver and copper ores, which are brought from Georgetown and Santa Rita districts.

Upper Mont‵clair′, a post-village and station of Essex co., N.J., on the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 5½ miles N. by W. of Newark. It is on the E. slope of Orange Mountain, is a part of Montclair, and contains many fine residences.

Upper Mount Beth′el, a township of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. 3764. It contains Portland and Slateford.

Upper Naz′areth, a township of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. 740.

Upper Neguac, neg‵oo‵ăk′, a post-village in Northumberland co., New Brunswick, on a branch of the Neguac, 28 miles from Chatham. Pop. 200.

Upper New Hor′ton, a post-village in Albert co., New Brunswick, on the Bay of Fundy, 2¾ miles from Harvey, and 46 miles from Salisbury. Pop. 100.

Upper Ocho′co, a post-office of Wasco co., Oregon.

Upper Ox′ford, township, Chester co., Pa. P. 1079.

Upper Palatinate, Bavaria. See OBERPFALZ.

Upper Pax′ton, township, Dauphin co., Pa. P. 1371.

Upper Penn's Neck, a township of Salem co., N.J. Pop. 3178. It contains Penn's Grove.

Upper Pigeon, pĭj′ŭn, a township of Haywood co., N.C. Pop. 1066.

Upper Pitts′grove, a township of Salem co., N.J. Pop. 2087.

Upper Prov′idence, a post-township of Delaware co., Pa., about 12 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia. Its S. border is contiguous to Media. Pop. 758. It is traversed by the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad.

Upper Queens′bury, a post-hamlet in York co., New Brunswick, 31½ miles from Fredericton. It contains 2 stores and a saw-mill. Pop. 200.

Upper Raw′don, a post-hamlet in Hants co., Nova Scotia, 17 miles from Newport. Pop. 300.

Upper Red Hook, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Red Hook township, 1½ miles from Spring Lake Station, and about 16 miles S. of Hudson. It has a church and an academy. Pop. 206.

Upper Sack′ville, a post-village in Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, 4 miles from Sackville. Pop. 250.

Upper Saint Clair, a post-office in Upper St. Clair township, Alleghany co., Pa., about 10 miles S.S.W. of Pittsburg. The township contains Bridgeville, and is intersected by the Chartiers Railroad. Pop. 810.

Upper Sal′ford, a township of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. 1705.

Upper San′dusky, a post-village, capital of Wyandot co., O., in Crane township, on Sandusky River, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad where it crosses the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, 17 miles W. of Bucyrus, 43 miles E. of Lima, and 60 miles S. of Toledo. It contains 8 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, 2 newspaper offices, a union school, a foundry, a machine-shop, 3 carriage-shops, and numerous fine residences. Pop. 2564.

Upper Sar′anac Lake, a post-office of Franklin co., N.Y., in the Adirondack Wilderness, 40 miles W.S.W. of Au Sable Station. Here is a hotel on a fine lake.

Upper Sau′con, a township of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. 3487. It contains Friedensville and Lanark.

Upper Shef′field, or **Taylortown,** a post-village in Sunbury co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 22 miles above Gagetown. Pop. 150.

Upper Small Point, a village on the N. shore of Conception Bay, Newfoundland, 10½ miles from Carbonear.

Upper Stewiacke, a post-office in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, 20 miles S.E. of Truro. Pop. 250.

Upper Still′water, a post-village in Oldtown township, Penobscot co., Me., on or near the Penobscot River, 10 miles N.N.E. of Bangor, and 2½ miles N.W. of Orono. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber and barrels.

Upper Stras′burg, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., in Letterkeny township, 10 miles N.N.W. of Chambersburg. It has 3 churches.

Upper Swata′ra, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. 1991.

Upper Tar′ryall Peak, Colorado, a mountain in lat. 39° 18′ 45″ N., lon. 105° 36′ 27″ W., and 11,650 feet high.

Upper Three Creek, of Barnwell co., S.C., flows S.W. into the Savannah River.

Upper Towamen′sing, a township of Carbon co., Pa. Pop. 913.

Upper Town Creek, a township of Edgecombe co., N.C. Pop. 1092.

Upper Tract, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., W. Va., on the South Branch of the Potomac River, 12 miles N. of Franklin.

Upper Trappe, trap, a hamlet of Wicomico co., Md., about 7 miles S.W. of Salisbury, and 2½ miles W. of Eden Station of the Eastern Shore Railroad. It has a church, 2 stores, and manufactures of flour and lumber.

Upper Tule Lake, California. See KERN LAKE.

Upper Tul‵pehock′en, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. 1196.

Upper Tur′keyfoot, a township of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. 1011.

Upper Ty′gart, a post-hamlet of Carter co., Ky., on Tygart Creek, 20 miles W. of Grayson. It has a church.

Upper Uwchlan, yook′lạn, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. 781.

Up′perville, a hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., in Smyrna township, 3 miles from Smyrna.

Upperville, a post-village of Fauquier co., Va., at the E. base of the Blue Ridge, about 130 miles N. by W. of Richmond. It has 3 churches, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 422.

Upper Wind′sor, township, York co., Pa. Pop. 2024.

Upper Wood′stock, a post-village in Carleton co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 2½ miles from Woodstock. It contains several stores and extensive iron-works. Pop. 400.

Up′pingham, a town of England, co. of Rutland, 12 miles W.S.W. of Stamford. Pop. 2464. It has a noted grammar-school.

Upsal, ŭp′sạl, or **Upsala,** ŭp-så′lå, a læn or province of Sweden, having N.E. the Gulf of Bothnia, and S. the Lake of Mælar. Area, 2053 square miles. Pop. 107,121. It extends from Lake Mælar, in the S., to the Gulf of Bothnia, and its centre is traversed by the river Sala. It contains the iron-mines of Dannemora, and important smelting-works. Principal towns, Upsal and Enkjöping.

Upsal, a city of Sweden, capital of a læn, on the Sala, 45 miles N.W. of Stockholm. Pop. 12,086. It is one of the finest old-fashioned cities in Europe. Principal edifices, governor's palace, buildings of the university, and a venerable cathedral, in which the Swedish kings used to be crowned, and in which are many tombs, including those of Gustavus Vasa and Linnæus. The university, founded in 1478, has a library of 150,000 volumes and numerous ancient manuscripts, a botanic garden, observatory, and good museums. Upsal has also an ecclesiastical school, cosmographic and other learned societies, manufactures of silk and tobacco, and a small trade by the river, on which it has steam communication with Stockholm. It is the see of an archbishop, the primate of Sweden.

Upsala, Gamla, gåm′lå ŭp-så′lå, or **Old Upsala,** a town of Sweden, about 3 miles N. of the present Upsal. It was in ancient times a residence of the Swedish kings, but is now a small village. The church was built out of the ruins of old heathen temples, and its tower formed part of the temple of Odin.

Up′salquitch, a post-settlement in Gloucester co., New Brunswick, at the mouth of the Upsalquitch River, 13 miles from Campbellton. Pop. 100.

Upshire, ŭp′shịr, a hamlet of England, co. of Essex, parish of Waltham, 12 miles N.E. of London. Pop. 860.

Up′shur, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, is bounded on the N.E. by Big Cypress Bayou, and on the S. by the Sabine River. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of good timber, pine, oak, &c. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Texas & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Gilmer. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,458,345. Pop. in 1870, 12,039, of whom 12,026 were Americans.

Upshur, a county in the N.E. central part of West Virginia, has an area of about 320 square miles. It is drained by the Buckhannon River and the head-streams of the Monongahela River. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests of the oak, hickory, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, and cattle are the staple products. Capital, Buckhannon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,990,595. Pop. in 1870, 8023, of whom 7938 were Americans.

Upshur, a post-office of Preble co., O., is at New Hope Station on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad.

Up′son, a county in the W. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Flint River. The surface is hilly, and nearly half of it is covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. It is partly traversed by the Upson County Railroad. Capital, Thomaston. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,872,403. Pop. in 1870, 9430, of whom 9423 were Americans.

Upson, a station on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, 5 miles E. of San Antonio, Tex.

Upson, a post-office of Maverick co., Tex.

Up′sonville, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., 6 miles S.W. of Great Bend, and about 9 miles N.N.E. of Montrose. It has a church.

Up′tergrove′, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, 2½ miles from Atherley. It contains 4 stores. Pop. 185.

Up′ton, a station in Posey co., Ind., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 5 miles W. of Mount Vernon.

Upton, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the South Branch of Fox River, and on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, about 24 miles E.S.E. of Bloomfield. It has a church.

Upton, a post-hamlet in Upton township, Oxford co., Me., about 48 miles N.W. of Paris, and 2 miles S.E. of Umbagog Lake. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber and starch. Pop. of the township, 187.

Upton, or **Upton Centre,** a post-village in Upton township, Worcester co., Mass., about 14 miles S.E. of Worcester, and 33 miles W.S.W. of Boston. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of straw goods. The township contains also West Upton, and has a pop. of 2125.

Upton, a post-hamlet of Clare co., Mich., near the Muskegon River, 22 miles N. of Farwell.

Upton, a township of Texas co., Mo. Pop. 642.

Upton, a station in Delaware co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 12 miles W. of Philadelphia.

Upton, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., in Peters township, about 14 miles S.S.W. of Chambersburg. It has 2 churches.

Upton, Quebec. See Saint Ephrem d'Upton.

Up′ton-upon-Sev′ern, a town of England, co. and 9 miles S. of Worcester, on the Severn. P. of parish, 2664.

Up′tonville, a post-village of Hardin co., Ky., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, at Upton Station, 59 miles S. of Louisville. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 250.

Ur, a post-office of Marion co., Ala.

Ur of the Chaldees. See Oorfa.

Urach, oo′råk, a town of Würtemberg, on the Erms, 22 miles S.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 3380. It has a castle and a theological seminary, is a depot for linen goods, and has bleaching- and dyeing-establishments and gunpowder- and paper-mills.

Urak, a river of Bulgaria. See Vid.

Ural, yoo′rạl, **Oural,** oo-rål′, **Yaik,** or **Jaik,** yīk (anc. *Rhymnus?*), a large river of Russia, rises in the Ural Mountains, in the N. of the government of Orenboorg, near lat. 55° N., flows S. past Verkhnee-Ooralsk to Orsk, then W. through an opening in the Ural chain to Orenboorg, where it turns S.W., and then S., retaining the latter direction till it reaches the N. shore of the Caspian, which it enters by several mouths, the largest passing close to Gooriev. Its whole length is estimated at 1000 miles. Its principal affluents are, on the right, the Kizil, Tanalik, and Sakmara, and, on the left, the Sunduk, Or, Ilek, and Gratchi. In the upper part of its course it flows along a channel bristling with steep and lofty rocks; its lower portion is through extensive steppes and saline marshes. It abounds with fish, particularly towards its mouth, where the Ural Cossacks have extensive fisheries. Its delta, already extensive, is rapidly increasing, and several of its branches, once navigable, are now nearly dry.

Ural (or **Oural**) **Mountains,** a great mountain-system of the Russian Empire, forming a vast undulating region, consisting of various round-backed, plateau-shaped masses of land, mostly of small elevation. Its central ridge is considered as separating Europe from Asia, about lon. 60° E.; it divides the governments of Vologda and Archangel from Tobolsk, covering with its ramifications portions of the governments of Perm and Orenboorg, and separating the basins of the Volga and Obi in the middle and S. The Urals extend, in a limited sense, from the Arctic Ocean in the N. to Orenboorg in the S., through 18 degrees of latitude, but, considered as traversing the islands of Nova Zembla and terminating in the high grounds between the Aral and Caspian Seas, they cover an extent of 30 degrees of latitude. The Obdorsk Mountains leave the middle chain in lat. 62° N., and trend N.N.W. 500 miles to the promontory of Kamen Nos. The chief part of this chain is called the Timan Mountains. The highest points are Konjakofski-Kamen, lat. 59° 45′ N., lon. 59° 20′ E., 5397 feet; Obdorsk Mountain, lat. 67° N., 5286 feet; Taganai, lat. 55° 20′ N., 3592 feet; and Iremel, lat. 54° 30′ N., 5075 feet. In lat. 65° N., a contrefort stretches N.N.E. and joins the Obdorsk Mountains and the promontory which separates the Gulfs of Obi and Kara. Highest point, 5286 feet.

The W. flank of the Ural chain is approached across a low undulating region. The crest of the chain consists chiefly of chloritic, quartzose, and metamorphic rocks, succeeded towards the E. by rocks of igneous origin. In these igneous rocks, and the metamorphic strata in contact with them, occur mines of gold, platinum, copper, and magnetic iron, for which the chain is renowned. The characteristic tree of the chain is the *Pinus cembra*, accompanied in the North Ural by firs and birch only, but in the S. by numerous trees of warmer latitudes. In the S. also are many broad valleys of remarkable fertility, with occasional belts of deep black loam. The Petchora, Kama, Oofa, Ural, and numerous other rivers rise in the chain.

Uralsk, a government of Russia. See Ooralsk.

Uralsk Verkhnii, Russia. See Verkhnee Ooralsk.

Urania, yu-ra′ne-ạ, a post-office of Washtenaw co., Mich., on the Toledo & Ann Arbor Railroad, 7 or 8 miles S. of Ann Arbor.

Uras, oo′rås, a village of the island of Sardinia, at the base of Monte Arci, 16 miles E. of Oristano. Pop. 2241.

Uratepe, a town of Asiatic Russia. See Ooratepe.

Ur′ban, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Pa., about 14 miles S. of Sunbury.

Urbana, ŭr-ban′ah, a post-town, capital of Champaign co., Ill., in Urbana township, on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 31 miles W. of Danville, 2 miles E. of Champaign City, and 50 miles E.S.E. of Bloomington. It is lighted with gas, and contains a court-house, 5 churches, 2 banking-houses, 2 newspaper offices, 2 flour-mills, a foundry, a machine-shop, and manufactures of furniture and farming-tools. It is the seat of the Illinois Industrial University, which was founded in 1867 and has 10 resident professors and 400 students. Pop. about 4000.

Urbana, a post-hamlet and station of Wabash co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, 7 miles N. of Wabash. It has 2 churches.

Urbana, or **Urbanna,** a post-village of Benton co., Iowa, in Polk township, about 10 miles E.N.E. of Vinton, and 2 miles N. of the Cedar River. It has a church and a graded school. Pop. about 250.

Urbana, a township of Monroe co., Iowa. Pop. 817.

Urbana, a post-village of Neosho co., Kansas, on the Neosho division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 18 miles S. of Humboldt.

Urbana, or **Urbanna,** a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Md., about 44 miles W. of Baltimore, and 2 miles S. of Ijamsville, which is on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Urbana, a post-hamlet of Dallas co., Mo., in Lincoln township, about 48 miles N. of Springfield.

Urbana, a township of Steuben co., N.Y. Pop. 2119. It contains Hammondsport.

Urbana, a beautiful city, capital of Champaign co., O., in Urbana township, on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, and on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad where it crosses the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 14 miles N. of Springfield, 18 miles S. of Bellefontaine, and 47 miles W. by N. of Columbus. It contains a court-house, 10 churches, a high school, 3 national banks, 2 newspaper offices, a machine-shop, 2 carriage-factories, a woollen-mill, and manufactures of furniture, glue, soap, sash, blinds, &c. It is the seat of the Urbana University (Swedenborgian), which was organized in 1851. Pop. 4276; of the township, exclusive of the city, 1827.

Urbana, a post-village of Middlesex co., Va., on or near the S.W. bank of the Rappahannock River, about 60 miles E. by N. of Richmond. It has a church, a masonic hall, and a steam grist-mill. Oysters abound here.

Urbania, ooR-bå'nẹ-å, a town of Central Italy, in the Marches, 7 miles S.W. of Urbino, on the Metauro. P. 2004.

Urbanna, Iowa and Maryland. See URBANA.

Urbeis, a town of Germany. See ORBEY.

Urbenthal, a town of Austria. See WÜRRENTHAL.

Urberach, ooR'bẹr-åK`, a village of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, near Offenbach. Pop. 1537.

Urbigenum, Switzerland. See ORBE.

Urbino, ooR-bee'no (anc. *Urbi'num Horten'se*), a city of Central Italy, in the Marches, capital of the province of Pesaro and Urbino, formerly capital of a duchy, 20 miles S.W. of Pesaro. Pop. 5162. It has an old ducal palace, a cathedral, adorned with fine works of art, a college, a diocesan seminary, a large manufactory of pins, 4 annual fairs, and the house of Raphael, who was born here in 1483.

Urbs Vetus, an ancient name of ORVIETO.

Urchilla, Caribbean Sea. See ORCHILLA.

Urcos, ooR'koce, a town of Peru, department and 20 miles S.E. of Cuzco.

Urda, ooR'då, a town of Spain, province and 32 miles S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 2870.

Ure, a river of England. See YORE.

Uregh, a town of Hungary. See IREGH.

Ures, oo'rês, a town of Mexico, capital of the state of Sonora, on the river Sonora, 1030 miles N.N.W. of Mexico. Lat. 29° 11′ N. Pop. about 7500.

Uresino, oo-rå-see'no, a town of Japan, island of Kioo-Sioo, celebrated for its thermal medicinal springs, the waters of which are used both internally and as baths.

Urfa, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See OORFA.

Urfahr, ooR'få̤R, a town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, opposite Lintz, with which it is connected by a bridge. Pop. 6275. It has manufactures of machinery, &c.

Urga, a city of Mongolia. See OORGA.

Urgel, Seo de, a city of Spain. See SEO DE URGEL.

Urgenj, Urghendje, or **Urghenz.** See OORGHENJ.

Urghundaub, ŭr'gŭn-dawb', written also **Irghendab** and **Urghundab,** a river of Afghanistan, joins the Helmund 80 miles W. of Candahar, after a S.W. course of about 230 miles. The village of URGHUNDAUB, on the above river, is 66 miles N.E. of Candahar.

Urgnano, ooRn-yå'no, a village of Italy, province and 9 miles S.S.W. of Bergamo. Pop. 3092.

Uri, yu'ree (Ger. pron. oo'ree), a canton in the E. of Switzerland, consisting of the valley of the Reuss and its affluents, and having on its S. frontier Mount St. Gothard, and westward the Galenstock and Sustenhorn, principal heights of the main chain of the Alps. Area, 422 square miles. Pop. 16,900, all Roman Catholics. Cattle-rearing is the chief branch of industry. Chief town, Altorf. Uri united with Unterwalden and Schwytz early in the fourteenth century to form the Swiss Confederation.

Uria, a town of Italy. See ORIA.

Urias Sinus. See GULF OF MANFREDONIA.

Urica, oo-ree'kå, a town of Venezuela, about 55 miles S. by E. of Cumanå. Lat. 9° 40′ N.; lon. 64° 18′ W.

Urich, yu'rĭk, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Mo., 16 miles S. of Holden.

Uri, Lake of, Switzerland. See LAKE OF URI.

Uritana, a town of Italy. See ORIA.

Uriupinskaia, Russia. See OORIOOPINSKAIA.

Urjum, a town of Russia. See OORZHOOM.

Urk, ŭRk, a small island of the Netherlands, in the Zuyder Zee, 13 miles S.S.E. of Enkhuysen.

Urland, oor'lånd, a post-hamlet of Rice co., Minn., 10 miles E. of Medford.

Ur'lingford, a town of Ireland, co. and 15 miles W.N.W. of Kilkenny. Pop. 1007.

Urloffen, ooR-lof'fẹn, a village of Baden, on a railway, 7 miles N. of Offenburg. Pop. 2122.

Urlujah, a city of Asia Minor. See OORLOOJAH.

Urma, a river of Siberia. See OORMA.

Urmeyville, ŭr'me-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Ind., about 21 miles S. by E. of Indianapolis. It is on the Cincinnati & Martinsville Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Franklin.

Urmiah, a town of Persia. See OOROOMEEYAH.

Urmston Harbor, China. See TONGKOO BAY.

Urnäsch, oor-nåsh', or **Urnäschen,** ooR-nå'shẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles W.S.W. of Appenzell. Pop. 2585.

Urnen, ooR'nẹn, OBER, o'bẹr, and NIEDER, nee'dẹr, two villages of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles N.N.W. of Glarus. The former possesses much-frequented baths. United pop. 2609.

Urne's (ŭr'nĕz) **Corners,** post-office, Buffalo co., Wis.

Ur'ness, post-township, Douglas co., Minn. Pop. 296.

Urnieta, ooR-ne-å'tå, a town of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, 9 miles S. of St. Sebastian. Pop. 1209.

Urr, a lake, river, village, and parish of Scotland; the lake between the counties of Dumfries and Kirkcudbright, and 2 miles in circuit. The river, or Urr-Water, issues from it, and, after a S.S.E. course of 26 miles, joins Solway Firth 10 miles E. of Kirkcudbright. On its E. bank, 4½ miles W.N.W. of Castle-Douglas, is the village of Urr.

Urrea de Gaen, ooR-Rå'å då gå-ên', a village of Spain, province of Teruel, on the San Martin, 60 miles S. of Saragossa. Pop. 1298.

Ur'sa, a post-hamlet in Ursa township, Adams co., Ill., on the Carthage division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 10 miles N. of Quincy. It is about 3 miles E. of the Mississippi River, which forms the W. boundary of the township. Pop. of the township, 1411.

Ursel, OBER, o'bẹr ŏŏR'sẹl, a town of Prussia, on the Ursel, 8 miles N.W. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. P. 3702.

Urseren- (or **Ursern-,** ooR'sẹrn) **Thal,** ooR'sẹ-rẹn-tå̤l, a valley of Switzerland, composing the S. part of the canton of Uri.

Urshum, a town of Russia. See OORZHOOM.

Ursina, ŭr-si'nạ, a post-borough of Somerset co., Pa., in Lower Turkeyfoot township, on the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, 86 miles S.S.E. of Pittsburg. It has a superior hotel, 4 churches, a brick-yard, a stave-factory, and the works of a coke- and iron-company.

Urua, oo-roo'å, a kingdom of Africa, extending from the Congo on the E.N.E. to about 9° S. lat., and bounded W. by the great river Lomami, a tributary of the Congo. Its capital, Kilemba, is a great trading-station, much visited by merchants from the E. and W. coasts of Africa. Urua is one of the largest states of Central Africa, and its ruler is absolute, governing chiefly by a rude and imperfect feudality over many minor states.

Urubamba, oo-roo-båm'bå, a town of Peru, department and 40 miles N.W. of Cuzco, on the river Urubamba. Pop. 4000.

Urubu, oo-roo-boo', or **Urubu de Cima,** oo-roo-boo' då see'må, a town of Brazil, in Bahia, on the right bank of the São Francisco, 120 miles N.W. of Rio de Contas.

Urubu, a river of Brazil, province of Pará, joins the Amazon nearly opposite the junction of the Madeira.

Urubucuara, or **Urubuquara,** oo-roo-boo-kwå'rå, a river of Brazil, province of Pará, rises in the Serra Velha, flows S. and expands into a lake of its own name, and 20 miles below joins the Amazon.

Urubu de Baixa, Brazil. See PROPIHA.

Urucahi, oo-roo-kå-ee', a river of Brazil, province of Piauhy, rises in the Serra Gurguea, flows N., and joins the Parnahiba nearly opposite the junction of the Balças.

Urucaia, oo-roo-kī'å, a river of Brazil, joins the São Francisco 16 miles N. of São Romão. Length, 200 miles.

Urucanga, oo-roo-kång'gå, a river of Brazil, rises in the province of Santa Catharina, flows E., and enters the ocean. It has a depth of from 3 to 4 fathoms, but its mouth is almost blocked up with a sand-bank.

Uruguay, oo-roo-gwī', a river of South America, rises in Brazil, on the W. slope of a cordillera, in the N. of the province of Rio Grande do Sul, lat. 28° S., and flows N.W. for about 100 miles, entering the plains of Vicaria, where it is joined on the right by the Pelotas and on the left by the Pepiri-Guaçu; here, turning W., it receives on the left the Uruguay-Pita. It now proceeds S.S.W., and is augmented by numerous streams, particularly by the Ibicui, the Arapey, and the Cuarein, which separates Brazil from Uruguay. In its remaining course, almost due S. for about 400 miles, it forms the boundary between Uruguay and Entre Rios, receiving on the right, from the latter state, the Mirinai and Gualeguaichú, and on the left, from the former state, the Daiman, and last of all, the most important of its tributaries, the Negro. About 50 miles below, in lat. 34° S. and lon. 61° 40′ W., it unites with the Paraná in forming the Rio de la Plata. The whole course of the Uruguay is about 800 miles. It is navigated by sailing-barks up to a great fall 40 miles below the Ibicui; after the fall is passed, large canoes ascend as far as the confluence of the Pelotas. The banks of the Uruguay are fertile but ill cultivated. The principal products are cotton and *maté*. The articles exported are chiefly hides, tallow, and honey.

Uruguay, or **Banda Oriental del Uruguay,** bån′då o-re-ĕn-tål′ dĕl oo-roo-gwī′, a republic of South America, bounded N. and N.E. by Brazil, E. by the Atlantic, S. by the Rio de la Plata, and W. by the Uruguay, separating it from the Argentine Republic. Lat. 30° to 35° S.; lon. 53° to 58° W. Greatest length, 350 miles; greatest breadth, from S.W. to N.E., 320 miles; area, 71,740 square miles. Capital, Montevideo. Viewed as a whole, it may be regarded as a vast undulating plain, generally flat towards the Uruguay, the Rio de la Plata, and the sea-coast, but broken in the interior by several ridges of moderate elevation, which are composed for the most part of clay-slate, gneiss, and granite, and form the water-sheds of the more important rivers; these are the Rio Negro, by far the largest, which, rising on the N.E. frontier, in the Sierra Tecla, flows S.W. to its junction with the Uruguay, and divides the state into two nearly equal portions; the Guaray, on the N. frontier, the Arapey, Daiman, and Queguay, also tributaries of the Uruguay; the San Lucia and San José, which unite their streams and fall into the Rio de la Plata; the Sebollati, or Cebollati, and its affluents, and the Yaguaron, the two most important feeders of the large Lake Mirim, which is situated in the N.E., partly in Brazil, and, after the rivers, forms the most important hydrographical feature of the country. The climate is generally humid, but temperate and healthy; in the winter heavy rains and cold winds are prevalent, but in the lowlands frost is said to be unknown. Natural pastures are very extensive and luxuriant. The extensive plains, covered with rich turf, and almost destitute of trees, seem admirably adapted to agriculture, but remain for the most part in a state of nature, and are roamed over by immense herds of horses and cattle. These form the chief sources of wealth to the inhabitants, supplying large exports of hides, skins, hair, horns, jerked beef, and tallow. Wheat, maize, beans, and melons are produced, and the country is adapted to the culture of most of the fruits of temperate climates. Agricultural processes are of the rudest kind, and at present no more produce is raised than is required for home consumption. Montevideo, on the Rio de la Plata, is the centre of the foreign trade, which amounts per annum to about $15,000,000 exports and $15,500,000 imports. About 200 miles of railroads are in operation, the principal lines being the Central Uruguayan and its branches, and the Northwestern.

The constitution of Uruguay gives great facilities for naturalization, and encourages foreign emigration. The chief towns are Montevideo, Fray Bentos, Paysandú, Maldonado, Colonia, Salto, Melo, San José, and Canelones.

After years of struggle between Buenos Ayres and Brazil, a treaty was concluded under the mediation of England, in 1825, by which the debatable territory was erected into an independent republic, termed Cisplatina, on account of its lying this side of the La Plata (with respect to Europe). The Spaniards called the country *Banda Oriental* (*i.e.*, "east frontier"), because it separated them to the eastward from Brazil. For years it had to contend against the hostility of the Argentine Republic and of Brazil. Pop. 387,421.

Urumiyah, a town of Persia. See Ooroomeeyah.

Urumptsi, a city of China. See Ooroomtsee.

Urup, Kooril Islands. See Ooroop.

Urarahi, oo-roo-rå-hee′, or **Santa Rita,** sån′tå ree′-tå, a village of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro, on the river or channel of the same name, 16 miles from Campos.

Urvölgy, a village of Hungary. See Herrengrund.

Usa, a river of Russia. See Oosa.

Usagre, oo-så′grå, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province and 50 miles S.E. of Badajos. It has mines of quicksilver. Pop. 2179.

Usbecks, a people of Tartary. See Oozbeks.

Usbekistan, or **Oozbekistan.** See Bokhara.

Uscat, a town of Asia Minor. See Yoozgat.

Usch, a town of Toorkistan. See Oosh.

Uschitza, a town of Russia. See Ooshitsa.

Uscio, oo′sho, a village of Italy, in Genoa, near Recco.

Uscup, a town of Turkey. See Uskup.

Usedom, oo′zẹh-dom`, an island of Prussia, in Pomerania, near the S. coast of the Baltic, between the Swine and Peene outlets of the Great and Little Haff (portions of the Stettiner-Haff), 9 miles S.E. of the island of Rügen. Length, 30 miles; greatest breadth, 14 miles. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in cattle-rearing and fishing.

Usedom, a town on the S.W. shore of the above island, on the Little Haff. Pop. 1717.

Useras, oo-så′rås, a village of Spain, Valencia, province and 17 miles N.W. of Castellon de la Plana. P. 1969.

Ush, or **Usch,** a river of Russia. See Oozh.

Ushak, ọọ-shåk′, or **Hushak,** họọ-shåk′, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 138 miles E. by N. of Smyrna, and 64 miles S.W. of Kutaieh. It is built of sun-dried bricks, and is noted as the place where the largest and finest Turkey carpets are made, the weaving, dyeing, &c., of which occupy the most of the inhabitants.

Ushant, ŭsh′ạnt (Fr. *Ouessant*, wĕs`sôɴᵍ′; anc. *Uxan′tis*), the most W. of the islands off the coast of Brittany, France, department of Finistère, 26 miles W.S.W. of Brest. Length, 4½ miles. Lat. of light-house, 48° 28′ 5″ N.; lon. 5° 3′ 2″ W. Pop. 2327.

Ushaw, a college of England. See Esh.

Ushitza, or **Usicza,** oo-sheet′så, a town of Servia, on an affluent of the Morava, 87 miles S.W. of Belgrade. Pop. 4081. Principal edifices, a rock fortress, several mosques, and a Greek church.

Ushnei, a town of Persia. See Ooshnei.

Ushruff, a town of Persia. See Ashruff.

Ushugat Island, Alaska. See Barren Islands.

Usingen, oo′zing-ẹn, a town of Nassau, on the Usbach, 17 miles N.N.W. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Pop. 1798.

Usk, a river of Wales and England, enters the estuary of the Severn 3½ miles S. of Newport. Course, 60 miles.

Usk, a borough of England, co. of Monmouth, on the Usk, 11 miles by rail S.W. of Monmouth. Pop. 1645.

Uskup, oos′kŭp, or **Uskiup,** oos`ke-oop′, written also **Uskub** and **Uscup,** called also **Skopia,** sko′pĭ-ạ (anc. *Scupi*), a town of European Turkey, on the Uskup River, an affluent of the Vardar, 100 miles by rail N.W. of Salonica. Estimated pop. 20,000. It has many handsome mosques, Greek churches, a citadel with a Turkish garrison, and important manufactures of pistols, guns, and leather.

Uslar, ŏŏs′lạr, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 16 miles N.W. of Göttingen, on the Aale. Pop. 2280.

Usman, a town of Russia. See Oosman.

Usmate, oos-må′tå, a village of Italy, province and 18 miles from Milan. Pop. 1174.

Usop, a river of Siberia. See Pakla.

Uspanapan, oos-på-nå-pån′, a river of Mexico, state of Tabasco, tributary to the Coatzacoalcos.

Usquepaug, ŭs′kwe-pawg, or **Usquebaugh,** a post-hamlet of Washington co., R.I., in Richmond township, about 17 miles W. of Newport. It has a church and a cotton-factory. Pop. 122.

Ussel, ŭs`sĕl′, a town of France, in Corrèze, on the Sarsonne, 32 miles N.E. of Tulle. Pop. 2822.

Usson, ŭs`sôɴᵍ′, a village of France, in Loire, 16 miles S.S.W. of Montbrison. Pop. 949; of commune, 3341.

Usson, a village of France, in Vienne, 22 miles S.S.E. of Poitiers. Pop. 827; of commune, 2340.

Usson, a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 5 miles W. of Issoire, with a ruined castle, once the residence of Margaret, the first queen of Henry IV. of France.

Usso′ra, a river of Europe, in Bosnia, joins the Bosna a little above Doboi, after a course of about 45 miles.

Ustarits, ŭs`tå`reets′, a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 7 miles S. of Bayonne. Pop. 1777, who manufacture woollen cloths and leather.

Uster, oos′tẹr, a parish and village of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles S.E. of Zurich. Pop. 5808.

Ustiano, a town of Italy. See Ostiano.

Ustica, oos′te-kå (anc. *Euonimo* and *Osteo′des*), an island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Italy, off the N. coast of Sicily, 40 miles N.N.W. of Palermo. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2 miles. Soil volcanic and highly fertile. The town of Santa Maria, on its S.W. side, has 1800 inhabitants, and a harbor defended by strong batteries. P. 3877.

Ustiug Veliki, Russia. See Oostioog Velikee.

Ustiuschna, Russia. See Oostioozhna.

Ustja, oost′yå, a small river of Russia, in Vologda and Archangel, is an affluent of the Vaga.

Ust-Sysolsk, Russia. See Oost-Sysolsk.

Ust-Viliuisk, a town of Siberia. See Vilyooisk, Oost.

Usumasinta, oo-soo-må-sin′tå or oo-soo-må-seen′tå, a considerable river, rises in Guatemala, flows N.W. through the states of Chiapa and Tabasco, Mexico, and, after a course of 400 miles, joins the Tabasco near its mouth. It is also connected by a navigable channel with the Laguna de Terminos.

Usunchobi, Roumelia. See Uzundja-Ova.

Usuri, a river of Manchooria. See Oosooree.

Utah, yoo′tå, a territory of the United States, bounded N. by Idaho and Wyoming, E. by Wyoming and Colorado, S. by Arizona, and W. by Nevada. The northern line follows the parallels of 41° and 42° N. lat., the eastern the meridians of 110° and 109° W. lon., the southern the parallel of 37° N. lat., and the western the meridian of 114° W. Its original area (220,196 square miles) has been from time to time reduced, and in 1868 it received its present limits, leaving to the territory 84,476 square miles.

Face of the Country.—The great Wahsatch Range of mountains divides Utah into two somewhat unequal parts, the western (which belongs to the Great Basin) being the smaller but more important division. These mountains are exceedingly wild and picturesque, pierced by many cañons, and sending up many peaks which rise above the snow-line. W. of these mountains the country is traversed by many N. and S. ranges of broken mountains, interspersed with arid plains, valleys, and basins, generally having a dreary desert aspect and a somewhat scanty vegetation. In some of these basins lakes are found. Among the mountain-ridges referred to are the Oquirrh, Beaver, Parowan, Pah Vant, Iron, Lake, Onaqui, Stansbury, Thomas, House, Pahoton or Cedar, Goshoot, &c. This great region has no streams whose waters flow to the ocean, but E. of the Wahsatch the country has a different character. Here the principal mountains (Uintah, Roan, Sierra Abajo, Pah-Utah, &c.) have a somewhat east-and-west direction, it being, in fact, a region of plateaus rather than of ridges, the rivers flowing very generally in deep cañons. Most of this region is utterly sterile; but along the principal streams (Uintah, Green, Grand, San Juan, and Colorado) there are some meadow-lands, and where irrigation can be effected there is no trouble in producing good crops.

Lakes and Rivers.—The principal rivers E. of the Wahsatch have been already named. In the Great Basin we find the Great Salt Lake (which see), a shallow expanse of strong brine, covering 2000 square miles, and receiving the waters of the Bear, Weber, and Jordan Rivers, with some smaller streams. The Jordan discharges the waters of Utah Lake, which contains fresh water, abounding in trout. The Sevier River flows into Sevier Lake (190 square miles). The Little Salt, Beaver, Panguitch, Spring, Fish, and Preuss Lakes are the principal remaining lakes. None of the streams of the Great Basin are large, and many of them sink into the earth or are dispersed in vapor before they reach any proper lake-basin. There are in Utah no navigable waters (except the Great Salt Lake); but a few adventurous explorers have descended the Colorado and its main tributaries in boats, encountering unheard-of perils, and finding their chief reward in the sight of some of the grandest and most unique scenery in the world.

Geology and Mineral Wealth.—Archæan and metamorphic rocks seem to form the cores of many of the Basin ranges, some constituting anticlinals, others monoclinals, and still others not obviously of either class. The Silurian strata exposed in the mountains and cañons are often richly metalliferous. The carboniferous rocks are abundant and cover large areas; but they are, probably, in no case coal-bearing. The Trias and the Jura both are well represented. The cretaceous covers immense areas, particularly in the eastern or plateau region, and at several points it affords beds of coal of economic value. There are also extensive tertiary regions, which are in many cases not clearly distinguishable from the cretaceous; and some of the rocks regarded as clearly tertiary are also coal-bearing. The plains and valleys of the Great Basin are largely floored with a deep quaternary detritus, believed to have been deposited to a great extent under the brackish waters of a great former lake. There are many ancient and comparatively recent lava-beds. More than 20 localities are known to have thermal springs. The great river-cañons of the plateau-region cut through and expose every one of the geological strata above named. The principal wealth of Utah must ever consist in her ores of the precious metals. The Silurian, carboniferous, and Jurassic limestones of many of the mountains and cañons have rich ores of silver (which often contains gold), and in some cases the mineral is an easily-smelted ore of silver and lead. In 1875 Utah produced $5,667,494 in precious metals, besides considerable lead, iron, copper, and coal. The lead is among the by-products of the mining and smelting operations. Near Iron City there are immense buttes or mountains of magnetic and other excellent iron ores, with abundant limestone. Beds of kaolin, rock salt, sulphur, gypsum, &c., are known to exist. The Great and Little Salt Lakes afford much nearly-pure salt. Excellent building granite is very abundant, and in some cases the freezing of water in rifts of the cañon-walls has extensively quarried it and thrown it out into available natural blocks.

Climate.—A marked character of the climate throughout the territory is the scanty rainfall; but for some cause there has been an increase of the rain for some years past, and a consequent rise in the lake-levels. The mountain-ranges receive much snow in winter, and destructive avalanches sometimes occur in the mining cañons; but these mountain-snows, which last far into the summer and in some places are perpetual, alone render agriculture possible, by supplying water in the rills and gulches. For the most part the climate is very healthful, agreeably warm in summer and not severe in winter. Malarial fevers are not unknown near some of the sinks and marshy tracts.

Agriculture.—It has been asserted that nineteen-twentieths of the territory is hopelessly sterile; but a large and increasing Mormon population has for a long term of years supported itself entirely by agriculture. Irrigation is almost everywhere necessary for successful farm-operations, and it is unquestionable that the present systems of irrigation are by no means complete or perfect. It is regarded as certain that artesian wells might be sunk in many regions so as to reach permanently flowing water. Wherever irrigation can be applied, the soils (almost everywhere rich in all the elements of fertility) amply repay the expense. At present, wheat, oats, barley, Indian corn, hay, potatoes, wool, dried and other fruit, and dairy products are leading staples. Cattle-raising is practicable on many of the plains where agriculture could not succeed, and it is very profitably carried on.

Manufactures.—The Mormon population have long carried on some manufacturing for the supply of home wants, but as a rule only goods of the most indispensable kinds have been thus made. Leather and leathern goods, charcoal, salt, lime, lumber, furniture, flour, paper, wagons, woollen goods, &c., are the leading products of this kind. Stone-quarries are operated at Granite City and elsewhere. Houses are to some extent constructed of adobe or sun-dried bricks. But of late there are important enterprises connected with the mining and reduction of ores. The coals of the territory are believed to be abundant and accessible, and well suited for steam purposes and for use in the Siemens and other gas-furnaces, though hardly adapted to the ordinary smelting operations, most of which are at present effected by means of charcoal and wood, of which the supply is nowhere large. In some of the cañons there is good water-power.

Railroads.—The Union Pacific Railroad has 72 miles and the Central Pacific 151 miles in this territory, the two roads meeting at Ogden. Besides these two roads there were in 1879 7 other roads, some of them narrow-gauge, aggregating 543 miles. Several of them are mining-roads, running into the mountain-cañons, whence they return with valuable ores. According to a published statement covering 253 miles of these minor roads, they were built at the very low average cost of $27,232 per mile, and made in 1875 net earnings of $2675 per mile.

The Counties in Utah number 20, as follows: Beaver, Box Elder, Cache, Davis, Iron, Juab, Kane, Millard, Morgan, Piute, Rich, Salt Lake, San Pete, Sevier, Summit, Tooele, Utah, Wasatch, Washington, and Weber. The principal cities and towns are Salt Lake City, the capital, and the head-quarters of the sect known as Mormons, or Latter-Day Saints; Ogden, a principal railroad centre; Brigham City, Corinne, Manti, Provo, Beaver, Logan, Farmington, Parowan, Nephi, Toquerville, Fillmore City, Morgan, Randolph, Richfield, Coalville, Tooele, Heber, St. George, and others, many of them small settlements, but others are mineral centres of importance.

Government.—The territorial government is organized on the plan of the other territories, the principal officers being of federal appointment; but practically the rulers of the Mormon church have exercised nearly all the governmental authority until within a short period. The influx of a large mining and "Gentile" population has of late weakened the ecclesiastical influence and given more substantial power to the federal authorities. By statute women have in this territory the right of suffrage, and polygamy is one of the peculiar institutions of Mormonism. Capital punishment is inflicted by hanging, shooting, or decapitation, at the option of the party sentenced.

Education is provided for by statute, and schools are sustained by general appropriations, by local taxation, and by the assessment of rate-bills. There are territorial superintendents of schools, and county boards of examination. There are several mission schools maintained by the Protestant Episcopal and other churches. Salt Lake City is the site of the University of Deseret, a Mormon institution, at present a preparatory rather than a collegiate school.

History.—Utah is a part of the territory of Upper California, acquired by the United States from Mexico by treaty in 1848, at the conclusion of the war with that country. A year prior to the date of the treaty, however, the Mormons, after their expulsion from Nauvoo, Ill., came to this then almost utterly unknown region, which they named Deseret. In that year Salt Lake City was founded, under the superintendence of their high-priest Brigham Young; and, as the result of their incredible industry and obedience and their strong faith, "the desert" (for such it was) soon began to "blossom as the rose." In 1850 a territorial government was formed, Young was appointed governor, and the territory of Utah was organized. In 1857, Young having openly set at defiance the federal authority, President Buchanan sent a small force of troops to enforce obedience, and in 1858 a compromise was effected; but the substantial power was retained by Young and his followers, who have always exercised a controlling influence in the affairs of the territory.

The Population in 1850 was 11,380; in 1860, 40,273; in 1870, 86,786, exclusive of the tribal Indians, who mostly belong to various Ute and Pi-Ute bands. Of the Mormons, a large percentage are of foreign birth, England, Wales, and Denmark having furnished many immigrants to this land of promise. Here they have lived in contentment and a certain kind of prosperity, though paying heavy tithes to their spiritual leaders.

Utah, a county in the N. central part of Utah, has an area of about 2000 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Wahsatch Range of mountains, and on the W. by the Oquirrh Mountains. It is partly irrigated by Provo and Jordan Rivers. Among its remarkable features is Utah Lake (of fresh water), which is nearly 30 miles long. The soil of the valleys or table-lands is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, wool, oats, barley, hay, and potatoes are the staple products. Forests of pine and other trees grow on the mountains. This county is connected with Salt Lake City by the Utah Southern Railroad. Capital, Provo City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,649,431. Pop. in 1870, 12,203, of whom 8439 were Americans.

Utah, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ill., 7 miles N.W. of Galesburg. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Utah, Indiana co., Pa. See TAYLORSVILLE.

Utah, Youta (yoo'tâ or yoo'taw), or **Ute Indians,** a numerous tribe dwelling in Utah and Colorado.

Utah Lake, Utah, is in the county of the same name, about 10 miles E. of the Oquirrh Mountains. It measures nearly 24 miles long on a line drawn N. and S., and is about 14 miles wide, with an estimated area of 130 square miles. It is said to be a beautiful sheet of pure fresh water, well stocked with fish. Its outlet is the river Jordan, which issues from the N. end of the lake. The surface is about 4300 feet higher than the sea.

Utahville, yoo'tah-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Clearfield co., Pa., about 18 miles N. of Altoona. It has a church.

Ut'ceter, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pa.

Utch-Kilissa, ŏŏtch-ke-lis'są (the "three churches"), a famous convent in Turkish Armenia, 110 miles S.E. of Erzroom, on the Moorad-Chai, or eastern arm of the Upper Euphrates. Here is a remarkable church, said to have stood nearly 1550 years, and greatly noted in Armenian church history. See also ECHMIEDZIN.

Ute, yūt, a post-office of Monona co., Iowa.

Ute Creek, a post-office of Colfax co., New Mexico, in a valley, 13 miles W. of Cimarron.

Ute Peak, Colorado, a peak of the Williams Range, has an altitude of 11,968 feet above the sea-level. Lat. 39° 47′ 10″ N.; lon. 106° 4′ 4″ W. It is about 33 miles W. of Central City.

Ute Peak, a mountain in the S.W. part of Colorado, about 40 miles W. of Parrott. Altitude, 9884 feet.

Utersen, a town of Prussia. See UETERSEN.

Utica, yu'te-ką, a post-hamlet of Yankton co., Dakota, 10 miles N.W. of Yankton.

Utica, a village of Fulton co., Ill., in Banner township, 1 mile W. of the Illinois River, and 3 miles S.E. of Breed's Station. It has a church, a steam flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Here is Banner Post-Office.

Utica, a post-village in Utica township, La Salle co., Ill., on the N. bank of the Illinois River, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 10 miles W. of Ottawa, and 5 miles E. of La Salle. It has a church, a bank, and several factories or mills. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1145.

Utica, a post-village in Utica township, Clarke co., Ind., on the Ohio River, 7 miles above Louisville, Ky., and 11 or 12 miles E.N.E. of New Albany. It has a graded school, 4 churches, and manufactures of cement and lime. Pop. of the township, 1598.

Utica, a township of Chickasaw co., Iowa. Pop. 1001.

Utica, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co., Iowa, about 20 miles S.W. of Mount Pleasant.

Utica, a post-office of Ness co., Kansas.

Utica, a post-hamlet of Daviess co., Ky., on the Owensborough & Nashville Railroad, 12 miles S. of Owensborough. It has 2 churches.

Utica, a post-village in Shelby township, Macomb co., Mich., on the Clinton River and the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, 24 miles N. of Detroit. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, a graded school, 2 grist-mills, and manufactures of carriages, cheese, and paper-pulp. Pop. about 900.

Utica, a post-village of Winona co., Minn., on the W. border of Utica township, and on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 22 miles W. of Winona, and 28 miles E. of Rochester. It has 3 stores. Pop. of township, 1209.

Utica, a post-village of Hinds co., Miss., about 24 miles S.S.E. of Vicksburg. It has 3 churches and a wagon-shop. Pop. 150.

Utica, a post-village in Green township, Livingston co., Mo., on the S. bank of Grand River, near the mouth of its Crooked Fork, and on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 5 miles S.S.W. of Chillicothe. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, and a wagon-factory. Pop. 1000.

Utica, a post-hamlet of Seward co., Neb., on the Nebraska Railroad, 32 miles W. of Lincoln.

Utica, a handsome city of Oneida co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River, the Erie Canal, and the Central Railroad, 95 miles W.N.W. of Albany, 52 miles E. of Syracuse, and 383 miles from Washington. Lat. 43° 6′ 49″ N.; lon. 75° 13′ W. It is pleasantly situated on the S. bank of the Mohawk, and is regularly laid out. The site is nearly level, with a gentle declivity towards the N. The streets are wide, and the houses mostly well built of brick or stone. The greater part of the public buildings and mercantile houses are situated on Genesee street. The city extends nearly 4 miles E. and W. The Erie Canal, here 70 feet wide, passes through the city, which is also connected with Binghamton by the Chenango Canal. The state lunatic asylum, located 1 mile W. of the centre of the city, consists of several large and expensive buildings of stone and brick. The number of patients in November, 1877, was 582. Utica contains a city hall, 32 churches, a public library, a court-house, an opera-house, several academies, 3 hospitals, 2 orphan asylums, and 7 banks, the capital of which amounts to $2,000,000. Three daily and 6 weekly newspapers are published here. It has gas-works, water-works which supply 400,000,000 gallons in a year, a cotton-factory, 2 woollen-mills, 4 extensive manufactories of boots and shoes, 2 organ-factories, a knitting-mill, 2 stove-foundries, and manufactures of steam-engines, wagons, millstones, machinery, farming-implements, fire-bricks, varnish, pumps, &c. The city is the S. terminus of the Utica & Black River Railroad, which here connects with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. The United States commenced in 1878 the erection of a new and expensive building here for a court-house and post-office. Utica was incorporated as a city in 1830. Pop. in 1830, 8323; in 1850, 17,565; in 1860, 22,529; in 1870, 28,804; in 1875, 32,070.

Utica, a post-village of Licking co., O., in Washington township, on the North Fork of the Licking River, and on the Lake Erie division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 13 miles S. of Mount Vernon, and 14 miles N. of Newark. It has a bank, 5 churches, a graded school, 2 drug-stores, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 384.

Utica, a hamlet in Clear Creek township, Warren co., O., about 18 miles S. of Dayton. It has a church. Pop. 77. Here is Dunlevy Post-Office.

Utica, a post-borough of Venango co., Pa., on French Creek, and on the Franklin Branch of the Atlantic & Great

Western Railroad, 8 miles W.N.W. of Franklin, and 12 miles W. of Oil City. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 225.

Utica, a township of Crawford co., Wis. Pop. 1470.

Utica, a post-hamlet in Christiana township, Dane co., Wis., about 16 miles S.E. of Madison. It has a church.

Utica, a township of Winnebago co., Wis. Pop. 1078.

Utica, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, 7 miles from Uxbridge. Pop. 200.

Utica Mills, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., about 50 miles W.N.W. of Baltimore.

Utiel, oo-te-ĕl′, a town of Spain, province of Cuenca, 9 miles N.W. of Requeña. Pop. 5578, who manufacture hempen, linen, and silken fabrics, leather, and soap.

Utilla, oo-teel′yå, or **Utille,** one of the Bay Islands, in the Bay of Honduras, Caribbean Sea, lat. 16° 5′ N., lon. 86° 50′ W., about 7 miles long, with a port of the same name. It ships many bananas and cocoa-nuts to the United States. Pop. 600.

Utis, the ancient name of the MONTONE.

Utöe, u′tö‵å, or ē′oo-tö‵ẹh, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, 25 miles S.E. of Stockholm. Lat. 58° 55′ N.

Utöe, an island of Finland, in the Baltic, with a lighthouse, in lat. 59° 46′ 5″ N., lon. 21° 22′ E.

Utopia, yu-to′pe-ạ, a hamlet of Clermont co., O., on the Ohio River. Pop. 80.

Utopia, yu-to′pe-ạ, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, on the Northern Railroad, 23 miles from Collingwood. It contains a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a store.

Utrecht, yu′trĕkt (Dutch. pron. ü′trĕkt; anc. *Ultratrajectum,* or *Trajectum ad Rhenum*), a city of the Netherlands, capital of a province of the same name, 33 miles S.E. of Amsterdam, at the junction of several railways. It is situated in a pleasant district on the Old Rhine, where the Vecht branches off from it. It is traversed by two canals, across which are 28 stone bridges. The old walls have been levelled and planted, and now form pleasant walks; besides which, outside the walls, is the Maliebaan, a promenade planted with 8 rows of lime-trees, bordered with fine gardens, and having 4 foot-ways and 3 carriage-ways. Utrecht is the seat of the provincial government, and of superior courts, civil and military, and possesses a government house, court-house, prison and house of correction, a mint, a town hall, a fine building, with a small library, a gallery of paintings chiefly by native artists, and a rich collection of drawings of old Utrecht houses; the buildings of the Society of Art and Science, several barracks, an arsenal, and numerous remains of antiquity. Besides the cathedral, which has a tower 388 feet high, Utrecht has 11 Protestant churches and 8 Catholic churches, of which 3 belong to the Jansenists, a synagogue, a town hospital, several orphan hospitals, and numerous other benevolent institutions, besides many benevolent, religious, and literary and scientific societies, a university, with a botanical garden, anatomical hall, laboratory, observatory, library, and a museum of natural history attached; a veterinary school, schools for drawing and architecture, and numerous other educational establishments. Utrecht is the see of Catholic and Jansenist archbishops. It is well situated for trade, which is chiefly in grain and cattle; a considerable amount of shipping business is done. The manufactures of the town include cotton- and woollen-spinning, cloth-dyeing, silk twisting and weaving, and the kind of plush called Utrecht velvet, carpets, floor-cloth, metal and bone buttons, metal castings, snuff and cigars, soap, leather, ropes, salt, brandy, fluid-coffee, boat-building, &c. In the audience-hall of the university, in 1579, was signed the act of confederation, declaring the seven United Provinces independent of Spain; and in the British minister's house the treaty of Utrecht was signed in 1713, which ended the war of the Spanish succession. Pop. 64,275.

Utrecht, a province of the Netherlands, bounded on the N. by the Zuyder Zee. Area, 532 square miles. Pop. 179,465. The Leck or Rhine forms its S. boundary; its other rivers are the Vecht and Eem. The surface is less flat and marshy than that of the adjacent provinces. Chief towns, Utrecht, Amersfoort, and Montfoort.

Utrera, oo-trå′rå (anc. *Iliturge?*), a town of Spain, province and 16 miles S.S.E. of Seville. Pop. 12,441, mostly agriculturists. It stands around a fortified enclosure, has a Moorish castle, and is important as a military post. Its streets are wide, and kept clean by running streams; and here are some remarkable churches, various convents and hospitals, town hall, prison, barracks, and manufactures of soap, starch, and leather, and near it are salt-springs.

Utsaladdy, or **Utsalady,** ŭt-sạ-lah′dee, a post-village of Island co., Washington, on Puget Sound, 90 miles N. of Tacoma. It has a public hall, a hotel, and a large lumber-mill.

Ut‵tarpa′ra, a town of Bengal, on the Hoogly, adjoining Bali on the N. Pop. 3048.

Uttenweiler, ŏŏ′tẹn-ŵī‵lẹr, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, near Riedlingen. Pop. 1208.

Ut′ter City, a post-hamlet of Coos co., Oregon, on the Isthmus Transit Railroad. It has a brewery and a public school. Coal is found about 5 miles from this place.

Ut′terson, a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, 12 miles N. of Bracebridge. Pop. 350.

Uttoxeter, ŭx′e-tẹr, a town of England, co. and 12 miles N.E. of Stafford, at a railway junction, and beside the Dove, across which it communicates with the co. of Derby by a bridge of six arches. Pop. 3604.

Uttoxeter, a post-village in Lambton co., Ontario, 13 miles N.W. of Watford. Pop. 100.

Utus, a river of Bulgaria. See VID.

Utweil, oot′ŵīl, a village of Switzerland, in Thurgau, on the Lake of Constance, 9 miles S.E. of Constance.

Uvalde, yu-vål′de, a county in the S.W. part of Texas, has an area of about 1070 square miles. It is intersected by the Rio Frio, and is also drained by the Rio Leona and Sabinal Creek. It contains a large portion of prairie. The soil produces pasture for many cattle, which are the chief articles of export. Capital, Uvalde. Valuation of real and personal estate, $491,323. Pop. in 1870, 851, of whom 687 were Americans.

Uvalde, a post-village, capital of Uvalde co., Tex., on the Rio Frio, 90 miles W. of San Antonio. It has a church, a court-house, and several saw-mills. Pop. 163. Here are the Leona Springs.

Uvelka, a river of Russia. See OOVELKA.

Uwchlan, yook′lạn, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., in Upper Uwchlan township, 34 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia, and ½ mile from the Pickering Valley Railroad.

Uwharie, a river of North Carolina. See UHAREE.

Uwharie, a post-office of Montgomery co., N.C.

Uxantis, the ancient name of USHANT.

Ux′bridge, a town of England, co. of Middlesex, 17 miles W.N.W. of St. Paul's, London. Pop. 7497. It has numerous flour-mills, malt-works, and a brick-field.

Ux′bridge, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Uxbridge township, on the Blackstone River, and on the Providence & Worcester Railroad, 19 miles S.S.E. of Worcester, and 25 miles N.N.W. of Providence. It contains 4 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a high school, and a newspaper office. The township has several woollen-mills and a cotton-mill, and is intersected by the Eastern division of the New York & New England Railroad. It contains North Uxbridge, and has a pop. of 3029.

Ux′bridge, a village in Ontario co., Ontario, on a branch of the Black River, and on the Toronto & Northern Railway, 43 miles from Toronto. It contains 6 churches, a branch bank, printing-office, 6 hotels, about 20 stores, several saw- and grist-mills, and manufactories of iron castings, mill-machinery, engines, axes, ploughs, leather, fanning-mills, woollens, &c. Pop. 1500.

Uxixar, or **Ujijar,** Spain. See UGIJAR.

Uxmal, oox-mål′, a ruined city of Mexico, in Yucatan, 45 miles S.S.W. of Merida. It presents some very remarkable architectural remains, comprising several large edifices, the largest building occupying a space 640 feet in length by 410 feet in width, all being adorned with elaborate sculptures.

Uyea, oo-yå′, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, immediately S. of Unst. It is a chief rendezvous of shipping for the deep-sea fishing.

Uyea, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, 4½ miles from the N. extremity of Mainland.

Uzbeckistan, Asia. See BOKHARA.

Uzbecks, a people of Tartary. See OOZBECKS.

Uzel, ü‵zĕl′, a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, on the Oust, 9 miles N.N.W. of Loudéac.

Uzen, two rivers of European Russia. See OOZEN.

Uzerche, ü‵zairsh′, a town of France, in Corrèze, 15 miles N.W. of Tulle. Pop. 2146.

Uzès, ü‵zåce′, a town of France, in Gard, on the Auzon, 15 miles N.N.E. of Nîmes. Pop. 4865. It has a communal college, an old episcopal palace, and a turreted castle of its former dukes, with manufactures of silk hosiery, common woollen cloths, and fine pasteboard.

Uznach, ọọts′nåk, a town of Switzerland, canton and 34 miles S.W. of St. Gall. Pop. 1750.

Uzundja-Ova, oo-zŭn′jå-o′vå, written also **Usunchobi,** a town of Roumelia, near the Maritza, 56 miles W.N.W. of Adrianople.

V.

Vaag, a river of Hungary. See WAAG.

Vaagen, vå̱'ghẹn, EAST and WEST, two of the Loffoden Islands, Norway, W. of Hindöen, each about 30 miles in length by 15 miles across; the former having 1600 and the latter 2400 inhabitants.

Vaagöe, one of the Färöe Islands. See FÄRÖE.

Vaal, vå̱l, a river of South Africa, after a W. course from the Quathlamba Mountains, joins the Orange River about lat. 29° 5′ S., lon. 25° 20′ E. It forms the S. boundary of Transvaal.

Vaaler, vå'lẹr, a post-office of Lac Qui Parle co., Minn.

Vaals, or **Vaels,** vå̱ls, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 16 miles E.S.E. of Maestricht. Pop. 3867.

Vaas, vå̱s, a town of France, in Sarthe, on the Cher, 18 miles E. of La Flèche. Pop. 1873.

Vabre, våb'r, a village of France, in Tarn, 10 miles E. of Castres. Pop. 1336.

Vacas'sar, a small bay of the Gulf of Mexico, in Levy co., Fla., about lat. 29° 15′ N.

Vaca (vå'kå) **Station,** a village of Solano co., Cal., on a railroad near Vacaville. Pop. 120.

Vacaville, vå'kå-vĭl, a post-village of Solano co., Cal., in a beautiful and fertile valley on the California Pacific Railroad and the Vaca Valley & Clear Lake Railroad, 29 miles S.W. of Sacramento. Here is the California College (Baptist), which was organized in 1870 and is open to both sexes. Vacaville has 3 churches, a high school, and manufactures of brandy and wine. Pop. 343; of Vacaville township, 1701.

Vaccheluce, våk-kå-loo'chå, or **Basiluzzo,** bå-seloot'so, one of the smaller Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, 4 miles E. of Panaria.

Vache (våsh) **Island,** in the West Indies, is off the S. coast of Hayti, 8 miles S.E. of Aux Cayes. It is 10 miles in length by 3 miles across. It has some good anchorages.

Vachell, vạ-shell′, or **Egypt,** a post-village in York co., Ontario, 13 miles E. by S. of Bell Ewart. Pop. 175.

Vacherie, vash'ẹ-re, a station of the New Orleans & Texas Railroad, 43½ miles W. of New Orleans, La.

Vachka, a river of Russia. See VASHKA.

Vacz, a town of Hungary. See WAITZEN.

Vadarica, the ancient name of BUDDRUCK.

Vadavate, vå-då-vå'tå, a river of South India, rises in the West Ghauts, flows N.N.E., and, after a course of about 200 miles, joins the Toombuddra.

Vadkert, vŏd'kaiʀt′, a village of Hungary, co. of Pesth, about 16 miles from Kalocsa. Pop. 3700.

Vado, vå'do, a seaport town of Italy, on the W. side of the Gulf of Genoa, 3 miles S.W. of Savona. Pop. 1465.

Vadstena, våd-stå'nå, a town of Sweden, læn and 28 miles W.N.W. of Linköping, on Lake Wetter. Pop. 2469.

Vaduz, or **Vadutz,** vå'dŏŏts, a town, capital of the principality of Liechtenstein, in the valley of the Rhine, on the frontiers of the Swiss canton of Grisons, 21 miles S.S.E. of St. Gall. It contains an old castle seated on a height which overhangs the town. Pop. 921.

Vaels, a village of the Netherlands. See VAALS.

Vaena, a town of Spain. See BAENA.

Værdal, våʀ'dål, a parish and village of Norway, 45 miles N.E. of Trondhjem, at the head of its fiord. P. 1900.

Vag, a river of Hungary. See WAAG.

Vaga, or **Waga,** vå'gå, a river of Russia, governments of Vologda and Archangel, joins the Dwina after a N. course of 250 miles. Principal affluents, the Ustja and Kokshenga, from the E.

Vagai, or **Wagai,** vå'ghī, a river of Siberia, government of Tobolsk, after a N. course of 150 miles, joins the Irtish 34 miles S.E. of Tobolsk.

Vagh-Besztercze, vå̱g-bĕs'tĕʀt'så', a town of Hungary, co. and 22 miles N.E. of Trentschin, on the Waag.

Vagh Ujhely. See NEUSTÄDTL-AN-DER-WAAG.

Vaglia, vål'yå, a town of Italy, province of Florence. Pop. 3273.

Vaglio, vål'yo, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 7 miles E. of Potenza. Pop. 4066.

Vagos, vå'goce, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 6 miles S.S.W. of Aveiro. Pop. 4023.

Vahalis, the ancient name of the WAAL.

Vaiden, vā'dẹn, a post-village of Carroll co., Miss., on the Mississippi Central Railroad, 3 miles W. of Big Black River, and 34 miles S. of Grenada. It has 4 churches and a seminary. Cotton is shipped here largely. Pop. about 600.

Vaigats, Vaigatz, or **Waigatz,** vī-gåts′, or **Vaigatch,** vī'gåtch′, an island of Russia, Arctic Ocean, between the N.E. coast of the government of Archangel, from which it is separated by the Straits of Vaigats, and the island of Nova Zembla, from which it is separated by the Strait of Kara. Greatest length, from N.W. to S.E., 60 miles; greatest breadth, 35 miles. The interior is mountainous, and the S. and S.E. shores present rocky cliffs. All the streams of the island have bars across their mouths, formed by banks of stones, which sometimes choke up the streams and convert them for a time into lakes. The inhabitants are chiefly Samoieds, by whom the island is called Khayodeya. Part of them, who own reindeer, remain throughout the year; but others, as well as Russians, go over from the mainland in summer to fish and hunt.

Vaihingen, vī'hing-ẹn, a town of Würtemberg, on the Enz, 15 miles N.W. of Stuttgart. It has paper-mills, a tannery, and oil-works. Pop. 3146.

Vail, vāl, a post-village of Crawford co., Iowa, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Denison, and 45 miles W. of Jefferson. It has a steam flour-mill, 2 grain-elevators, a brewery, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 300.

Vail, a station of the Bald Eagle Valley Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at its junction with the Tyrone & Clearfield Branch of the same, 3 miles N.E. of Tyrone, Pa.

Vai'la, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, in Vaila Sound, on the W. side of Mainland.

Vailate, vī-lå'tå, a village of Italy, 9 miles from Lodi, with the ruins of an ancient castle. Pop. 2445.

Vailsburg, vālz'bŭrg, a post-office of Essex co., N.J.

Vail's Gate, or **Mor'tonville,** a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., on the Newburg Branch of the Erie Railroad, at the junction of the Newburg & New York Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Newburg. It has a church. It commands a good view of the highlands of the Hudson.

Vail's Mills, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., N.Y., on Fonda's Creek, 9 miles N. of Amsterdam. It has a tannery, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and about 20 houses.

Vaimuga, vī-moo'gå, a river of Russia, government of Archangel, after a course of about 70 miles, joins the North Dwina. Its banks are covered with fine timber, large quantities of which are cut and transported to Archangel.

Vairano, vī-rå'no, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 7 miles N.E. of Teano. Pop. 2369.

Vaise, våz or vêz, a town of France, in Rhône, forming a N.W. suburb of Lyons, on the Saône. See LYONS.

Vaison, vå'zòɴᵍ′ (anc. *Va'sio*), a village of France, in Vaucluse, 15 miles N.E. of Orange, on the Ouvèze. Pop. 2277. Near it are the ruins of a fine quay, circus, and aqueduct, belonging to *Vasio*, an important Roman colony.

Vaiturani, a river of India. See BYTURNEY.

Vajca, or **Vajka,** Russia. See VASHKA.

Vajda-Hunyad, vī'dŏh'-hoon'yŏd′, a town of Transylvania, on the Czerna, 40 miles S.W. of Karlsburg. Pop. 2597. In its environs are large iron-mines.

Vakh, våk, a river of Siberia, governments of Yenisei and Tobolsk, joins the Obi 100 miles E. of Soorgoot. Course westward, estimated at 350 miles.

Val, an Italian word signifying "valley" and forming the prefix to many names in Italy, Sicily, &c. VAL is also a prefix to the names of old divisions of Sicily, as VAL DEMONE (vål då-mo'nå), comprising the N.E. quarter, with Mount Etna; VAL DI MAZZARA (vål dee måt-så'rå), in the W., and VAL DI NOTO (vål dee no'to), the S. parts of the island.

Valais, vå'lå′ (Ger. *Wallis*, ŵål'lis), a canton of Switzerland, in its S.E. part, consisting of the upper valley of the Rhone, shut off N. and S. by two primary Alpine chains from the canton of Bern and from Savoy. Area, 2026 square miles. Pop. 100,490, all Roman Catholics, two-thirds of whom speak French. It has been described as an immense trough, 70 miles in length, 1½ miles in depth, and 2 miles wide at the bottom; the mountains on each side are among the highest in Europe, and it is exposed to furious torrents and destructive avalanches. Cattle-rearing is the chief branch of industry. Its transit trade is pretty active. Chief towns, Sion (the capital), and Martigny la Ville. It holds the twentieth place in the Swiss Confederation. Under the French it formed the department of Simplon.——Adj. and inhab. VALAISAN, vå'lå-zåɴ′.

Valaszka, vŏh'lŏss'kŏh', or **Bela,** bå'lŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Neutra, 12 miles from Baimocz. It has several saw- and flour-mills. Pop. 2799.

Valatie, val′ạ-tee‵, often pronounced vŏl′ạ-chē or val′-lạ-che, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., in Kinderhook township, on Kinderhook Creek, about 20 miles S. by E. of Albany, and 2 miles from the Boston & Albany Railroad. It has 4 churches, several cotton-factories, a money-order post-office, and a paper-mill. The outlet of Kinderhook Lake here enters the above-named creek.

Valbenoite, vål‵beh-nwåt′, a village of France, Loire, 1 mile W. of Saint-Etienne, of which it forms a suburb.

Valborn, vål-born′, a town of Portugal, province of Minho. Pop. 3356.

Val Bregaglia, vål brå-gål′yå, a valley of Switzerland, Grisons, on the Italian side of the Alps, immediately S. and W. of Mount Septimer, and traversed by one of the main roads from Italy into Switzerland.

Valcares, ETANG DE, å‵tôNG′ dẹh vål‵kaR′, a salt lagoon of France, in the island of Camargue, delta of the Rhone.

Val Chiusa, the Italian name of VAUCLUSE.

Valcour, val-koor′, a post-office of Clinton co., N.Y., on Lake Champlain, 6 miles S. of Plattsburg. It is on the railroad between Plattsburg and Whitehall.

Valcour Island, New York, is situated in Lake Champlain, about 6 miles S. of Plattsburg.

Valdagno, vål-dån′yo, a town of Italy, province and 14 miles N.W. of Vicenza, at the foot of Mount Castello, on the Agno. Pop., with suburbs, 4247.

Valdai, or **Waldai,** vål′dī, a town of Russia, government and 80 miles S.E. of Novgorod, on Lake Valdai. Pop. 3734.

Valdai Hills, in the government of Novgorod, consist of plateaus which extend between the S. end of Lake Peipus and the river Düna, with an average height of about 1000 feet, forming the water-shed between rivers flowing to the Baltic and Caspian Seas.

Val-d'Ajol, Le Val-d'Ajol, lẹh vål-då‵zhol′, or **Laitre,** låt'r, a village of France, in Vosges, 15 miles from Remiremont. Pop. 1715.

Val d'Anzasca, vål dån-zås′kå, a valley of Piedmont, province of Novara. It is picturesque, and remarkable for its vegetation, its magnificent cascades, and its views of Monte Rosa. Gold-mines have been worked in it since the time of the Romans.

Valdaracete, vål-då-rå-thå′tå, a town of Spain, province of Madrid, 21 miles from Ocaña. Pop. 1351.

Val d'Arno, vål daR′no ("vale of the Arno"), a valley of Tuscany, renowned for its rural beauty. See ARNO.

Val d'Aure, a valley of France. See AURE.

Valdealgorfa, vål-då-ål-goR′få, a town of Spain, province of Teruel, 9 miles from Alcañiz, near the Guadalupe. Pop. 1657.

Valdefuentes, vål-då-fwĕn′tẹs, a village of Spain, province and 17 miles S.E. of Caceres. Pop. 1433.

Valdeganga, vål-då-gån′gå, a town of Spain, province and 18 miles from Albacete, on a lofty height above the Jucar. Pop. 1358.

Val-dell'-Olmo, a town of Sicily. See VALLEDULMO.

Val Demone, vål då-mo′nå, an ancient division in the E. of Sicily. Its capital was Messina. See VAL.

Valdemorillo, vål-då-mo-reel′yo, a town of Spain, 18 miles W.N.W. of Madrid. Pop. 1667.

Valdemoro, vål-då-mo′ro, a town of Spain, 16 miles S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 2310.

Valdengo, vål-dĕn′go, a village of Italy, in Turin, province of Novara. Pop. 1011.

Val de Oliva, vål då o-lee′vå, a town of Spain, province and 24 miles N. of Cuenca. Pop. 1371.

Valdepeñas, vål-då-pain′yås (*i.e.*, "valley of rocks"), a town of Spain, province and 30 miles S.E. of Ciudad Real, on the Jabalon. Pop. 10,768. The town is celebrated for its excellent wines.

Val de Peñas, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles S.S.W. of Jaen. Pop. 4027.

Valderaduey, vål-då-rå-DWå′, a river of Spain, province of Leon, enters the Douro 2 miles E. of Zamora. Length, about 100 miles.

Valderas, vål-då′rås, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles S.S.E. of Leon. It has four squares and several schools, a theatre, a hospital, and a convent. Pop. 3412.

Valderrobres, vål-dĕR-RO′BRĕs, a village of Spain, Aragon, province and 62 miles N.E. of Teruel. Pop. 2026.

Valdes, vål′dĕs, an island on the coast of British Columbia, in the Gulf of Georgia, lat. 50° N., lon. 125° 2′ W. It is the largest of all the islands in the vicinity, and, along with Vancouver, forms the continuation of the gulf, which is also called DISCOVERY PASSAGE.

Valdes, vål′dĕs, a city of Spain, province and about 10 miles E. of Oviedo. Pop. 22,109.

Val de Santo Domingo, vål då sån′to do-ming′go, a town of Spain, 13 miles N.N.W. of Toledo. It has clean streets, a town house, a prison, and several oil- and flour-mills, also dye-works, and an active trade. Pop. 1869.

Val di Chiana, vål dee ke-å′nå, formerly a swampy tract in the E. part of Tuscany, in the province of Arezzo, but now reclaimed and converted into one of the most productive parts of Italy.

Val di Cogne, vål dee kôn′yå, or **Val de Cogne,** vål dẹh koñ, a beautiful and romantic valley in Savoy, opening out of the Val d'Aosta. It is remarkable for containing a Roman tunnel or gallery, cut in the rock during the reign of Augustus.

Valdieri, vål-de-å′ree, a village of Italy, province of Coni, on the railway from Turin to Genoa, 17 miles from the latter. Pop. of commune, 2498.

Val di Mazzara, and **Val di Noto.** See VAL.

Valdivia, vål-dee′ve-å, a river of Chili, in a province of its own name, flows from the Andes to the Pacific Ocean, which it enters after a westward course of 120 miles.

Valdivia, a province in the S. of Chili, extending from the Andes to the sea. Area, 7514 square miles. Capital, Valdivia. Pop. 30,525.

Valdivia, a seaport town of Chili, on the Valdivia or Callacalla River, 16 miles from its mouth. Pop. 3872.

Valdivia Port, or **Corral,** kor-rål′, at the mouth of the river Valdivia, Chili, lat. 39° 49′ S., lon. 73° 19′ 35″ W. It is one of the best harbors on the Pacific. Pop. 625.

Valdobbiadene, vål-dob-be-å-då′nå, a village of Italy, province and 20 miles N.N.W. of Treviso. P. 4967.

Valdos′ta, a post-village, capital of Lowndes co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 157 miles W.S.W. of Savannah, and 18 miles E. by N. of Quitman. It has a newspaper office, 5 schools, a bank, and 8 churches. Pop. in 1870, 1199.

Valeene, vạ-leen′, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Ind., about 32 miles W.N.W. of New Albany.

Valeggio, vå-lĕd′jo, a village of Italy, 7 miles S. of Peschiera, on the Mincio, where it leaves the Lago di Garda. Pop. 2018. It has a fortified bridge or causeway, upwards of 600 yards long, defended by several lofty towers.

Vale Mills, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Tenn., 78 miles S. of Nashville. It has a cotton-mill and a flour-mill.

Valença, vå-lĕn′så, a town of Brazil, province and 90 miles W.N.W. of Rio Janeiro.

Valença, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, capital of a comarca, 10 miles N. of Cayru, on the right bank of the Una, near its mouth in the Atlantic. Pop. 1200.

Valença, or **Catinguinha,** kå-teen-gheen′yå, a town of Brazil, province of Piauhy, on the Catinguinha, 56 miles N.E. of Oeiras. Pop. 3000.

Valença-do-Douro, vå-lĕn′så-do-dô′ro, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira, 9 miles S.E. of Lamego. Pop. 635.

Valença-do-Minho, vå-lĕn′så-do-meen′yo, a town of Portugal, province of Minho, on the left bank of the Minho, immediately opposite Tuy, Spain. Pop. 2509.

Valençay, vå‵lôNG‵så′, a town of France, in Indre, on the Nahon, 25 miles N. of Châteauroux. It is chiefly remarkable for a fine palace, with gardens, where Napoleon retained Ferdinand VII. during his own usurpation in Spain. Pop. 1842.

Valence, vå‵lôNSS′ (anc. *Valen′tia*), a town of France, capital of the department of Drôme, on the Rhone, and on the railway from Lyons to Avignon, 57 miles S. of Lyons. Lat. 44° 56′ N.; lon. 4° 53′ E. Pop. 20,476. It is surrounded by orchards, vineyards, and woods. Principal edifices, the cathedral, with the tomb of Pope Pius VI., barracks, citadel, court-house, prison, and theatre. It has a communal college, a public library of 20,000 volumes, a school of artillery, a chamber of manufactures, a school of design, docks for building river-craft, cotton printing and dyeing establishments, and manufactures of silk goods. It is a bishop's see.

Valence, the French name of VALENCIA.

Valence d'Agen, vå‵lôNSS′ då‵zhôNG′, a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 13 miles W. of Moissac. It has noted tanneries, and manufactures of edge-tools, pens, and ropes. Pop. 3699.

Valencia, vå-lĕn′she-ạ (Sp. pron. vå-lĕn′the-å), a captain-generalcy and former kingdom of Spain, on the E. coast, now forming the provinces of Valencia, Alicante, and Castellon de la Plana. United area, 10,269 square miles. Pop. 1,401,833. The N.W. part of the region is covered with arid mountains; but the centre presents a fertile and well-watered plain, and around Lake Albufera are extensive rice-grounds. The soil is well cultivated. The chief products comprise wine, figs, almonds, olives, and excellent oranges. The sugar-cane, hemp, lint, and silk yield valuable returns. The principal mineral riches are salt, marble, and potter's clay. It was first colonized by the Phœnicians or Carthaginians, who had established many flourishing settlements in it, when it was wrested from them by the Romans. Under the latter it made great progress in civilization, and was one of the most tranquil provinces of the empire, when it fell a prey to the Goths. About the beginning of the eighth century the Saracens became its masters. In the eleventh century it was erected into a separate Moorish kingdom, and retained its independence till 1238, when Don Jaime I., availing himself of its civil dissensions, completely subdued it, and incorporated it with his kingdom of Aragon. It afterwards passed to the crown of Castile, and has since followed its fortunes.——Adj. and inhab. VALENCIAN, vå-lĕn′she-ạn (Sp. VALENCIANO, vå-lĕn-the-å′no). The Valencian language resembles the Catalan.

Valencia, a province of Spain, bounded on the N. by Teruel and Castellon de la Plana, E. by the Mediterranean Sea, S. by Alicante, and W. by Albacete and Cuenca. Area, 4352 square miles. Pop. 665,141. Capital, Valencia. The surface is mountainous in the W., but level and fertile towards the Mediterranean. It is watered by the Jucar, Requeña, and Guadalaviar, and their affluents.

Valencia (anc. *Valentia Edetanorum*; Fr. *Valence*, vå′lôɴss′; It. *Valenza*, vå-lĕn′zå), a city of Spain, capital of the ancient kingdom and modern province of the same name, in a fine plain on the Guadalaviar, here crossed by 5 wide bridges, about 2 miles from the sea, and 190 miles E.S.E. of Madrid. Lat. 39° 28′ N.; lon. 0° 24′ W. It is the see of an archbishop, the residence of a captain-general, and has a supreme court of justice. The city is enclosed by walls. There are 8 gates, some of which, with their towers and machicolations, are very picturesque. The houses are lofty and gloomy-looking, and, with few exceptions, the streets are tortuous and narrow. Of the public buildings and institutions the following may be mentioned: a theatre; various hospitals; the poor-house, a fine edifice; the foundling hospital, &c.; a university, founded in 1500, with chairs of jurisprudence, medicine, and philosophy, the library of which numbers 40,000 volumes; a museum of natural history, chemistry, and physics; a botanic garden; the *seminario-conciliar*, where theology, Greek, and Latin are taught; the College of Corpus Christi, founded in 1586, which contains many fine paintings by Ribalta; and a national museum in one of the suppressed convents, containing six or seven hundred pictures.

The cathedral, built on the site of a temple of Diana and a Moorish mosque, was raised to metropolitan rank in 1492, and is rich in paintings. There are, besides 14 parish churches, numerous suppressed convents, the most remarkable of which was St. Dominic's, nunneries, a magdalen asylum, hermitages, a handsome custom-house, a college for orphans, a normal school, an academy of fine arts, a school of commerce, a chair of agriculture, a college of advocates, a medical institute, with various other educational establishments, an episcopal palace, containing a library of 11,000 volumes, the silk hall or chamber of commerce (a beautiful Gothic building), a noble Doric court-house, a bull-ring, a casino, a hippodrome, fine *paseos* and gardens, good baths, prisons, and penitentiaries. The citadel was built by Charles V. to defend Valencia against Barbarossa. The Glorieta, with its fountains and statues, is a beautiful promenade, frequented by the fashion and beauty of the place. The climate, though hot, is salubrious, and the city is resorted to by invalids.

Valencia is celebrated for its manufactures, the most important of which is spinning and weaving silk, in which great numbers are employed; the rest comprise sackcloth (the exportation of rice alone requiring about 50,000 sacks annually), cordage, hats of wool, hair, silk, and straw, gloves, fans, glass, painted tiles, which are very celebrated, ordinary and fine woollens, soap, combs, and leather. There are also foundries, a nail-works, and a tobacco-factory which gives employment to more than 3000 women. The harbor of Valencia is imperfect, and its foreign commerce has declined. The principal articles of import are linens, ironmongery, drugs, bar iron, planks, and colonial produce; and the chief articles exported comprise corn, rice, silk, saffron, almonds, raisins, and oranges.

For its opposition to the French in the war of succession, it was despoiled of its liberties and wealth by Philip V. It was taken in 1812 by the French under Suchet, who held it till June, 1813. Pop. 102,582.

Valencia, vå-lĕn′she-ạ, a large county of New Mexico, borders on Arizona. It is intersected by the Rio Grande, and is also irrigated by the Rio San José and the Rio Puerco. The surface is diversified by a range of mountains, which some call the Sierra Madre, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil in some parts is fertile, if irrigated. Indian corn, wool, and wheat are the staple products. Capital, Los Lunas. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 9093, of whom 8732 were Americans.

Valencia, a post-village of Shawnee co., Kansas, in Dover township, near Kansas River, 10 miles W. of Topeka. Pop. about 150.

Valencia, vå-lĕn′she-ạ (Sp. pron. vå-lĕn′the-å), a city of Venezuela, capital of the state of Carabobo. Lat. 10° 12′ N.; lon. 67° 55′ W. It is finely situated, covers a large surface, and has an active commerce with Caracas and Puerto Cabello. Pop. 28,594. It has a fine market-hall, a steam sugar-refinery, and a noble old church. Not far to the E. is the extensive LAKE OF VALENCIA (which see).

Valencia, Ireland. See VALENTIA.

Valencia de Alcantara, vå-lĕn′the-å då ål-kån′tå-rå, a fortified town of Spain, on a height, near the frontier of Portugal, province of Caceres, 25 miles S.W. of Alcantara. Pop. 4751. It has a citadel, barracks, and manufactures of hats, linens, and leather, and is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Contrasta*.

Valencia de Don Juan, vå-lĕn′the-å då don ʜoo-ån′ (anc. *Coiaca ?*), a town of Spain, province and 20 miles S.S.E. of Leon, on the left bank of the Esla. Pop. 1748. Near it are copper-mines and marble-quarries.

Valencia del Ventoso, vå-lĕn′the-å dĕl vĕn-to′so, or **Valencia del Barrial,** vå-lĕn′the-å dĕl baʀ-ʀe-ål′, a town of Spain, province and 43 miles S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 3680. It has manufactures of linens and sacking, and some Roman antiquities.

Valencia, Lake of. See LAKE OF VALENCIA.

Valenciana, vå-lĕn-se-å′nå, a former silver-mining town of Mexico, a few miles N. of Guanajuato. From 1771 to 1804 the mine yielded an annual produce of $3,000,000.

Valenciennes, vå-lôɴᵍ′se-ĕnn′ (anc. *Valentiana*), a fortified town of France, department of Nord, on the Scheldt (Escaut), and on the railway from Paris to Mons, 31 miles S.E. of Lille. Lat. 50° 21′ N.; lon. 3° 31′ E. Pop. 22,686. It has a citadel on an island in the Scheldt, a fine town hall and belfry, several churches, a communal college, civil and military hospitals, asylums, barracks, an arsenal, a public library, a museum, and a theatre. Its industry is very various, comprising manufactures of batiste, linen, lawn, printed muslins, beet sugar, gold and silver tissues, toys, and leather. It has coal-mines, blast-furnaces, forges, rolling-mills, distilleries, dye-works, and glass-works, with a brisk trade in timber, coal, and agricultural produce. Valenciennes was taken in 1793 by the English and Austrians after a siege of six weeks. The historian Froissart was born here in 1337.

Valeni, a town of Wallachia. See WALENI.

Valensole, vå′lôɴᵍ′sol′ (anc. *Va′lens Sola′rium ?*), a town of France, in Basses-Alpes, 30 miles S.W. of Digne. Vermicelli is made here. Pop. 2182.

Valentia, France. See VALENCE.

Valentia, Valencia, vå-lĕn′she-ạ, or **Kenmore′,** an island off the W. coast of Ireland, co. of Kerry, 3 miles S.W. of Cahirciveen, and separated from the mainland by a strait 1½ miles in breadth, and which forms the most W. harbor in the British Islands. Lat. 51° 55′ 8″ N.; lon. 10° 19′ W. Length of island, 7 miles. Pop. 2139.

Valentia, or **Valencia,** a town at the S.E. extremity of the island of Valentia, Ireland, is beautifully enclosed among brown mountain-slopes. The harbor is deep, capacious, and completely landlocked, and is the most W. port of Europe. Here several American telegraph cables land.

Valentia, an island in the Red Sea. See DISSEE.

Valentia Edetanorum. See VALENCIA.

Valentiana. See VALENCIENNES.

Val′entine, a post-hamlet of La Grange co., Ind., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 4 miles S. of La Grange. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Valentine, a station in Frederick co., Md., on the Frederick division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 10 miles N.N.E. of Frederick.

Valenza, the Italian name of VALENCIA.

Valenza, vå-lĕn′zå (anc. *Ful′vii Fo′rum, Valenti′num ?*), a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 7 miles N. of Alessandria, on the Po. Pop. 6587. It is enclosed by walls, entered by 4 gates, and has manufactures of woollen cloth, soap, and leather.

Valenzano, vå-lĕn-zå'no, a town of Italy, province and S. of Bari. Pop. 3940.

Valenzuela, vå-lĕn-thwå'lå, a village of Spain, province and 10 miles from Ciudad Real. Pop. 1169.

Valenzuela, a town of Spain, province and 28 miles E.S.E. of Cordova. Pop. 2086.

Vale's Mills, a post-hamlet of Vinton co., O., in Vinton township, 9 miles from Vinton Station. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Valespir, vå'lĕs'peeʀ', an ancient district of France, which belonged to the former province of Roussillon, and is now included in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales.

Valeswa, India. See BALASORE.

Valetta, vå-lĕt'tå, **Val'let'ta,** or **La Valetta,** lå vå-lĕt'tå, a seaport city, capital of the island of Malta, on the N.E. coast. Lat. 35° 53′ N.; lon. 14° 31′ E. It is picturesquely situated on a long neck of land called Mount Xiberras, which, with the mainland on either side of it, forms two large and commodious harbors, one on the E., called the Great Harbor, and the other on the W., called the Quarantine Harbor. The unevenness of the site makes it necessary to keep up the communication between the different streets by flights of steps, forming one of the peculiar features of the place. All the principal streets are wide, and well paved with lava. There are also spacious and handsome squares in different parts of the town; and in the lower part, or Marina, are splendid quays, lined with elegant edifices. Besides the town proper, Valetta comprises a number of suburbs, of which the most important are Floriana, Sanglea, Burmola, and Vittoriosa.

The ecclesiastical edifices include 20 churches, of which the cathedral, built in 1580, is by far the most interesting. Along its mosaic pavement are numerous tombs of the knights of Malta, represented in white marble and in full costume; other more gorgeous monuments stand around in marble and bronze, and, among other pictures, the "Beheading of St. John," one of the finest works of Caravaggio; in a chapel are deposited the keys of Jerusalem, Acre, and Rhodes. The other remarkable establishments are the Palace of the Grand Master, now the governor's residence, with a corridor hung with portraits of the knights, and an armory rich in ancient armor; the library and museum, the university, the English collegiate church of St. Paul, founded by Queen Adelaide at a cost of £15,000, the exchange, theatre, the military hospital, occupying a noble edifice erected by the knights, the naval hospital, 2 civil hospitals, several auberges, or separate knights' palaces, some of them remarkable for their magnificence and the beauty of their architecture, the dock-yard, capable of admitting the largest man-of-war, the house of industry, the extensive barracks, the burial-grounds, formed out of the bastions of the fortifications around Valetta, the great aqueduct, extending from Citta-Vecchia, and the botanic garden in the suburb Floriana.

The only manufactures of any consequence are carried on at the creek of Sanglea, where merchant-vessels are built and fitted out at private building-yards; the trade is always important in time of war, when the strong and central position of Malta makes it a great emporium for the traffic of the Mediterranean. Having scarcely any resources within itself, Valetta depends on other countries for the chief necessaries of life, importing corn, oil, and wine from Italy and Sicily, and cattle and horses chiefly from Barbary and partly also from Greece and Albania. The mail-steamers for Alexandria, Constantinople, &c., call here regularly. It was founded by the Grand Master La Valette in 1566, occupied by the French in 1798, and taken by the English in 1801. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop. Pop. 53,000.

Valette, LA, France. See LA VALLETTE.

Valgrana, vål-grå'nå, a village of Italy, 8 miles W. of Coni, near the Grana. Pop. 2274.

Valguarnera, vål-gwaʀ-nå'rå, a town of Sicily, province and 25 miles W.N.W. of Noto. Pop. 9524.

Valhalla, văl-hăl'lạ, a post-office of Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York & Harlem Railroad, at Kensico Station, 25 miles N. by E. of New York.

Val'hermo'so Springs, a post-hamlet and watering-place of Morgan co., Ala., 18 miles S. by W. of Huntsville, and 2½ miles S. of the Tennessee River. It is a winter resort for invalids, and has medicinal springs. It contains 2 churches, a hotel, and numerous cottages, and is surrounded by varied and attractive scenery.

Valiacuta, the Hindoo name of PULICAT.

Valk, or **Walk,** vålk, a town of Russia, in Livonia, 90 miles N.E. of Riga. Pop. 2923.

Valkenburg, vål'kẹn-bŏŏʀɢ' (Fr. *Fauquemont*, fō'kẹh-mòɴɢ'), a town of Dutch Limburg, on the Geule, and on the railway to Aix-la-Chapelle, 7 miles E. of Maestricht.

Valki, or **Walki,** vål'kee, a town of Russia, government and 27 miles W.S.W. of Kharkov, on an affluent of the Donets. Pop. 7630.

Vall, vŏll, a town of Hungary, co. of Stuhlweissenburg, about 16 miles from Martonvasar. Pop. 1063.

Vallada, vål-yå'ᴅå, a village of Spain, province and 40 miles S.W. of Valencia, on the Cañolas. Pop. 2438.

Valladolid, vål'lạ-do-lid' (Sp. pron. vål-yå-ᴅo-leeᴅ') (anc. *Pin'tia*), a city of Spain, capital of a province, on the left bank of the Pisuerga, at the influx of the Esgueva, 27 miles S.S.W. of Palencia. Lat. 41° 40′ N.; lon. 4° 42′ W. It is enclosed by old walls, entered by 6 gates, and has many large and decayed dwellings. Principal edifices, an unfinished cathedral, the palace of Philip III., hospitals, asylums, barracks, and a museum containing paintings, sculptures, and a library of 14,000 volumes. The university, one of the best in Spain, is chiefly celebrated for jurisprudence. Valladolid has manufactures of silk, cotton, and woollen stuffs, jewelry, hats, linen and cotton yarn, paper, perfumery, earthenwares, and leather, and a trade in white wines, madder, silk, and olives, raised in its vicinity. It is the residence of a captain-general, a military intendant, and other authorities, and is a see suffragan to that of Toledo. Belad-Waleed (or Belad-Walid), as it was called by the Moors, was wrested from them by Ordoño II. in 920. At the beginning of the fifteenth century, when it became the residence of Juan II., it was considered the finest town in Castile; under Charles V. it was adorned with splendid edifices, and his son Philip II., who was born here, gave it the title of city in 1596, having induced Clement VIII. to elevate it to a bishopric in the preceding year. On the removal of the court to Madrid it began to decline. Columbus died here in 1506. Pop. 43,361.

Valladolid, a province of Spain, in Old Castile. Area, 3043 square miles. Pop. 242,384.

Valladolid, a city of Mexico. See MORELIA.

Val'ladolid', a city of Yucatan, 90 miles E.S.E. of Merida. Its appearance from a distance is very pretty, each house having a little garden in front, filled with trees and flowers. It has some good public buildings, a fine square, a handsome stone church, a town house, an elegant aqueduct which supplies the town with water, and a cotton-factory built of stone. Valladolid is noted for the salubrity of its climate, and is much resorted to by invalids. Pop. 4000.

Valladolid de Comayagua. See COMAYAGUA.

Vallata, vål-lå'tå, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, district and 13 miles S.E. of Ariano. Pop. 3742.

Vallauris, vål'lō'reess' (anc. *Val'lis Au'rea?*), a village of France, department of Var, 10 miles S.E. of Grasse. Near it is a mine of manganese. Pop. 3016.

Val'lay, a small island of Scotland, Outer Hebrides, co. of Inverness, on the N.W. coast of North Uist, from which it is separated by a narrow sound. Length, 2 miles.

Vall de Ujo, a town of Spain. See VALLE DE UJO.

Valle, a township of Jefferson co., Mo. Pop. 2816.

Valle Camonica, Italy. See CAMONICA.

Vallecito, vål-lå-see'to, or **Vallicita,** vål-le-see'tå, a mining post-village of Calaveras co., Cal., 55 miles E. by N. of Stockton. It has a church. Gold is found here.

Vallecorsa, vål-lå-koʀ'så, a town of Italy, province of Rome, 14 miles S.E. of Frosinone. Pop. 3903.

Val'le-Cru'cis, a ruined abbey of Wales, co. of Denbigh, parish of Llangollen. It was founded by a prince of Powys for Cistercian monks.

Val'le Cru'cis, a village of Richland co., S.C., 2 miles from Columbia. Here is an Ursuline convent.

Valle de Abdalajis, vål'yå då åb-då-lå-ʜeess', a town of Spain, 12 miles N.N.W. of Malaga. Pop. 3629.

Vallée d'Auge, France. See AUGE.

Valle de Hermigua, vål'yå då ĕʀ-mee'gwå, a village of the Canaries, in the island of Gomera, beautifully situated among lofty hills. Pop. 1827.

Valle de Huajucar. See CALVILLO.

Valle de Santa Anna, vål'yå då sån'tå ån'nå, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, province and about 40 miles from Badajos. Pop. 1780.

Valle de Ujo (or **Uxo**), vål'yå då oo'ʜo, or **Vall de Ujo,** vål då oo'ʜo, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles S.W. of Castellon de la Plana. It has potteries and distilleries. Pop. 7206.

Valle di Fianona. See FIANONA.

Valledulmo, vål-lå-dool'mo, or **Val-dell'-Olmo,** vål-dĕl-ol'mo, a town of Sicily, province and 40 miles S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 6996.

Vallegio, vål-lå'jo, a village of Italy, province and 15 miles S.W. of Verona, near the Mincio. It has an old castle, and a remarkable bridge or causeway, battlemented and defended by several lofty towers. Pop. 2018.

Valle Hermoso, vål'yå ĕʀ-mo'so, a town of the Canaries, N. end of the island of Gomera. It consists of 600 houses, including several hamlets. Pop. 4174.

Vallejo, vål-yä'ʜo or val-lā'ho, a post-town of Solano co., Cal., is situated on the northeastern shore of San Pablo Bay, at the mouth of Napa Creek, and near the W. end of the Strait of Carquinez, 27 miles N.N.E. of San Francisco. It is the southern terminus of the California Pacific Railroad, which connects it with Sacramento, 60 miles distant. It has a large and safe harbor, and is accessible to the largest sea-going ships. It is built on the slopes of hills which rise gently to the height of 100 feet or more above the level of the bay. It contains 1 or 2 banks, 7 churches, a high school, a seminary for young ladies, a convent, an orphans' home, a grain-elevator, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. It has a post-office of the first class, several flouring-mills, ship-yards, shoe-factories, &c. Large quantities of grain are shipped here. Here is a United States navy-yard, on Mare Island. Vallejo has manufactures of steam-engines, boilers, sash, doors, blinds, and castings. Pop. about 9000.

Vallelunga, vål-lå-loon'gå, a town of Sicily, 18 miles N.W. of Caltanisetta. Pop. 5147.

Vall'endar, vål'lẹn-dåʀ', a village of Rhenish Prussia, 3 miles N.N.E. of Coblentz, on the Rhine. Pop. 3509.

Val'lentyne, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, 5 miles W. of Sunderland. Pop. 100.

Valleraugue, vål'lẹh-rōg', a town of France, in Gard, on the Hérault, 39 miles N.W. of Nîmes. Pop. 3376.

Valles, vål'yēs, a town of Mexico, state and 135 miles E. by S. of San Luis Potosi, on the Tula. Pop. 3500.

Valle's Mines, a post-office of St. François co., Mo.

Vallet, vål'lå', a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 13 miles E.S.E. of Nantes. Pop. 1161.

Valletort, vål'tóʀ', or **Saint Sébastien d'Aylmer,** sånᵍ sà'bås'te-ånᵍ'dål'mėr', a post-village in Beauce co., Quebec, 8 miles S.E. of Lambton. It contains several saw- and grist-mills, and 2 stores. Pop. 175.

Val Levantine, Switzerland. See LEVANTINE.

Val'ley, a county in the central part of Nebraska, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the North Loup and Middle Loup Rivers. The surface is an undulating prairie. Pop. in 1876, 749. Capital, Ord.

Valley, a post-office of Hot Spring co., Ark.

Valley, a post-office of Talbot co., Ga.

Valley, a township of Stark co., Ill. Pop. 1061.

Valley, a township of Guthrie co., Iowa. Pop. 578.

Valley, a township of Page co., Iowa. Pop. 836.

Valley, a township of Polk co., Iowa. Pop. 884.

Valley, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Iowa, on Skunk River, about 20 miles N. of Fairfield. It has 2 churches and a steam mill.

Valley, a township of Ellsworth co., Kansas. P. 826.

Valley, a post-office of Greenwood co., Kansas, about 50 miles W. of Humboldt.

Valley, a township of Harvey co., Kansas. Pop. 280.

Valley, a township of Lincoln co., Kansas. Pop. 475.

Valley, a township of Linn co., Kansas. Pop. 931.

Valley, a township of Miami co., Kansas. Pop. 737.

Valley, a township of Morris co., Kansas. Pop. 1001.

Valley, a township of Nemaha co., Kansas. Pop. 487.

Valley, a township of Reno co., Kansas. Pop. 521.

Valley, a post-office of Lewis co., Ky.

Valley, a hamlet of St. Louis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, at Laclede Station.

Valley, a post-village of Douglas co., Neb., near the Platte River, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, 12 miles S.E. of Fremont. It has a church, 2 grain-warehouses, and a broom-factory. Pop. about 200.

Valley, a station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 10 miles E.S.E. of Phillipsburg, N.J.

Valley, a station in Orange co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad (Newburg & New York Branch), 19½ miles S.S.W. of Newburg.

Valley, a post-hamlet of Columbiana co., O., in Butler township, about 25 miles E. by N. of Canton. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Valley, a township of Guernsey co., O. Pop. 834.

Valley, a township of Scioto co., O. Pop. 724.

Valley, a station in Adams co., Pa., on the railroad between Gettysburg and Hanover, 4 miles N.W. of Hanover.

Valley, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 12½ miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Valley, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. 1821.

Valley, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. 1165.

Valley, a post-office of Clarion co., Pa., about 17 miles S.E. of Oil City.

Valley, a township of Montour co., Pa. Pop. 1061.

Valley, a post-hamlet of Guadalupe co., Tex., about 20 miles E.N.E. of San Antonio.

Valley, a post-office of Vernon co., Wis.

Valley Bend, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., W. Va., 48 miles S. of Webster Station.

Valley Brook, a post-township of Osage co., Kansas, about 26 miles S.W. of Lawrence. Pop. 962.

Valley Centre, a post-office of San Diego co., Cal.

Valley Centre, a post-office of Sedgwick co., Kansas, on a branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 11 miles N. of Wichita.

Valley Centre, a post-office of Highland co., Va.

Valley City, a post-village, capital of Barnes co., Dakota, on the Sheyenne River, and on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 60 miles W. of Moorhead. It has a flour-mill.

Valley City, a post-office of Pike co., Ill.

Valley City, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ind., near the Ohio River, 30 miles S.W. of New Albany.

Valley Creek, township, Osage co., Kansas. P. 907.

Valley Creek, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Minn., 8 miles N.E. of Newport. It has 2 flour-mills.

Valley Creek, a post-hamlet of Fannin co., Tex., 12 miles S. of Bonham. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill.

Valley Cru'cis, a post-office of Watauga co., N.C.

Valley Falls (formerly called **Grasshopper Falls**), a post town of Jefferson co., Kansas, on the Delaware River, and on the Kansas Central Railroad where it crosses the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 86 miles W. of Leavenworth, and 24 miles N.N.E. of Topeka. It contains 2 banks, a union school, a newspaper office, 4 churches, 3 flouring-mills, and a woollen-factory. The river here affords water-power. Pop. 603.

Valley Falls, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., on the Hoosic River, and on the Troy & Boston Railroad, 14 miles N. by E. of Troy. It is mostly in Pittstown township, and is sometimes called Pittstown Station. It has a church, a paper-mill, a graded school, a flour-mill, and a manufactory of twine and mosquito-netting. Pop. 600.

Valley Falls, a post-village in Cumberland and Lincoln townships, Providence co., R.I., on the Blackstone River, and on the Providence & Worcester Railroad, 6 miles N. of Providence. It has 3 churches, 2 cotton-factories (for print cloths), a foundry, &c. Pop. 2606.

Valley Falls, a post-office of Spartanburg co., S.C., 5 or 6 miles N.N.W. of Spartanburg.

Valley Falls, a post-hamlet of Marion co., W. Va., on Tygart's Valley River, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Grafton. It has a grist-mill.

Valley Farm, a post-office of Hamlin co., Dakota.

Val'leyfield, a post-village of Quebec, co. of Beauharnois, near the head of Beauharnois Canal, 6 miles S.S.E. of Coteau Landing. It has extensive water-power, a large paper-mill, a woollen-factory, several saw- and grist-mills, 3 hotels, and about a dozen stores. Pop. 2000.

Valleyfield, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, on the Prince Edward Island Railway, 20 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 100.

Valley Ford, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal., in a beautiful valley, on the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 61½ miles N.N.W. of San Francisco. It has 2 churches.

Valley Ford, a post-office of Meigs co., O.

Valley Forge, Illinois. See VILLA RIDGE.

Valley Forge, a post-village in Schuylkill township, Chester co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River and the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Phœnixville. It has 2 churches, a paper-mill, a woollen-mill, a soap-factory, and a chair-factory. In December, 1777, the army of General Washington (about 11,000 men) went into winter quarters at this place, where they suffered severe privations.

Valley Forge, a hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River. Pop. 119.

Valley Fork, a post-office of Clay co., W. Va.

Valley Fur'nace, a post-hamlet of Barbour co., W. Va., 13 miles S. of Thornton Station. It has a church.

Valley Grange, a post-office of Red Willow co., Neb.

Valley Grove, a post-hamlet of Ohio co., W. Va., on the Wheeling & Pittsburg Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 12 miles E.N.E. of Wheeling.

Valley Head, a post-hamlet of De Kalb co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 40 miles S.S.W. of Chattanooga. It has a church.

Valley Head, a post-office of Randolph co., W. Va.

Valley Home, a post-office of Hamblen co., Tenn., 5 miles S. of Morristown.

Valley Home, Virginia. See BACK CREEK VALLEY.

Valley House, a station in Preble co., O., on the railroad between Hamilton and Eaton, 3 miles S. of Eaton.

Valley Junction, Polk co., Iowa, is on the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad, at its junction with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 6 miles W. of Des Moines.

Valley Junction, a station in Hamilton co., O., on the Miami River, at the mouth of the Whitewater, and on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, at its junction with the Whitewater Valley Branch of that road, 18 miles W.N.W. of Cincinnati.

Valley Junction, a post-office of York co., Pa., on the Hanover Junction, Hanover & Gettysburg Railroad, at its junction with the Bachman's Valley Railroad, 7 miles E. of Hanover.

Valley Junction, a post-office of Monroe co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, at its junction with the West Wisconsin Railroad, 6½ miles N.E. of Tomah.

Valley Lee, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Md.

Valley Mills, a post-hamlet in Decatur township, Marion co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 8 miles W.S.W. of Indianapolis.

Valley Mills, a post-hamlet of Madison co., N.Y., ½ mile from Cook's Corners Station on the Midland Railroad. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Valley Mills, a station in Greene co., O., on the Little Miami Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Xenia.

Valley Mills, a post-hamlet of Bosque co., Tex., on the Bosque River, 23 miles N.W. of Waco. It has a flouring-mill, a carriage-shop, and several stores.

Valley Mills, a post-hamlet of Wood co., W. Va., 8 miles N.E. of Parkersburg. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Valley Mines, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ala., ½ mile from Wills Creek, and 3½ miles from Fort Payne. Here is a coal-mine.

Valley Oak, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ky.

Valley of Jehos'haphat, Palestine, is a mountain-gorge immediately N.E. of the city of Jerusalem, its lower part forming the bed of the brook Kedron. It is covered with sepulchres, some groups of which have been named the "tombs of the Kings" and "tombs of the Judges." In the valley are also the reputed site of the garden of Gethsemane, the village of Siloam, and the fountain of the Virgin, supposed to be the ancient pool of Bethesda.

Valley Point, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., in Shirley township, about 60 miles W. of Harrisburg. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Valley Point, a post-office of Preston co., W. Va.

Valley Ridge, a post-hamlet of Dunklin co., Mo., 7 miles from Malden. It has a church.

Valley Spring, a post-office of Llano co., Tex.

Valley Springs, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Ark., 100 miles S. of Springfield, Mo. It has a flour-mill and a woollen-factory.

Valley Springs, a post-office of Calaveras co., Cal.

Valley Springs, a post-village of Minnehaha co., Dakota, on the Sioux Falls Branch Railroad, 16 miles E. of Sioux Falls. It has 2 elevators, a public hall, and 4 stores.

Valley Springs, a post-office of Rutherford co., N.C., 19 miles S. of Marion.

Valley Station, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ky., on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, 11 miles S. of Louisville.

Valley Store, a post-office of Chattooga co., Ga.

Valley Store, Chester co., Pa. See WARREN TAVERN.

Valley Stream, a post-hamlet of Queens co., N.Y., on the Southern Railroad of Long Island, at the junction of two branches of the same, 16 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has a church.

Valley Town, a post-township of Cherokee co., N.C., 17 miles N.E. of Murphy. Pop. 1030.

Valley View, a post-office of Harrison co., Iowa.

Valley View, a post-hamlet of Schuylkill co., Pa., 4 miles N. of Good Spring Station.

Valley View, a post-village of Cooke co., Tex., 40 miles W.S.W. of Sherman. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Valley View, a post-office of Smyth co., Va., 10 miles from Marion.

Valley Works, a station on the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, 6 miles N. of Connellsville, Pa.

Vallicita, California. See VALLECITO.

Vallievo, or **Valljevo,** vål-le-å'vo, a town of Servia, 55 miles S.W. of Belgrade. Pop. 3993.

Vallo, or **Il Vallo,** eel vål'lo, a town of Italy, province and 41 miles S.S.E. of Salerno. Pop. 2486.

Vallon, vål'lòɴᵍ', a town of France, in Ardèche, 10 miles S.S.E. of Largentière. Pop. 1607. Near it is a cataract of the Ardèche above a natural bridge.

Vallongo, a village of Portugal. See VALONGO.

Vallonia, val-lo'ne-a, a post-village of Jackson co., Ind., near the Driftwood or East Fork of the White River, and on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 14 miles W.S.W. of Seymour. It has 2 churches and a tannery.

Vallonia, a post-office of Decatur co., Kansas.

Vallonia, a post-office of Belmont co., O., on a railroad, at Irwin's Station, 10 miles S.W. of Bellaire.

Vallonia, a post-borough of Crawford co., Pa., on French Creek, opposite Meadville, about ½ mile from Meadville Station. Pop. nearly 800.

Vallonia Springs, a post-office of Broome co., N.Y., 4 miles S. of Afton Station, and about 24 miles E. by N. of Binghamton. Here are medicinal springs and a hotel.

Vallorbe, vål'lorb', a village of Switzerland, in Vaud, near the French frontier, 8 miles W. of Orbe.

Vallouise, vål'loo-eez', a village of France, in Hautes-Alpes, 8 miles W.S.W. of Briançon. Pop. 1177.

Valls, våls, a town of Spain, province and 10 miles N. of Tarragona, in a plain watered by the Francoli. Pop. 12,655, who spin cotton and woollen yarn, distil brandy, and manufacture leather and soap. The French under St. Cyr defeated the Spaniards here in 1809, but were in their turn defeated in 1811.

Vally, vål'lee' (anc. *Ad Valles?*), a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, near Thonon.

Valmadrera, vål-må-drå'rå, a village of Italy, province and about 15 miles from Como. Pop. 1987.

Val Melsolsina, the Italian name of MISOCCO.

Val'mont', a post-village of Boulder co., Col., on the Boulder Valley Branch of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 44 miles by rail, or 25 miles by wagon-road, N.N.W. of Denver. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. about 500. Here is a remarkable dike of basalt or dolerite, 1 mile long and about 300 feet high.

Valmontone, vål-mon-to'nå, a village of Italy, 25 miles S.E. of Rome. Pop. 3637.

Valmozzola, vål-mot'so-lå, or **Pieve di Valmozzola,** pe-å'vå dee vål-mot'so-lå, a village of Northern Italy, 30 miles S.W. of Parma, on the Mozzola. P. 2147.

Valmy, vål'mee', a village of France, in Marne, 6 miles from Sainte-Menehould. Here, in 1792, the Prussians were defeated by Kellermann.

Valognes, vå'loñ', a town of France, in Manche, on the Merderet, 11 miles S.E. of Cherbourg. Pop. 4910. It has a college, a public library, and manufactures of clocks, blonde, and lace.

Valois, vå'lwå', an old district of France, now comprised in the departments of Oise and Aisne.

Valona, a town of Turkey. See AVLONA.

Valongo, vå-long'go, or **Vallongo,** a village of Portugal, in Minho, 7 miles E.N.E. of Oporto. Pop. 4002.

Valooiki, Valouiki, or **Waluiki,** vå-loo-ee'kee, a town of Russia, government and 115 miles S.S.W. of Voronezh, on the Oskol, here joined by the Valooi. Pop. 6070.

Valor, vå-lor', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and about 55 miles from Granada, on the S. side of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 1240.

Valparaiso, vål-på-ri'so, a fortified city, the capital of a province of its own name, and the principal port of Chili, is situated on a large bay in the Pacific, 90 miles (or 120 by rail) W.N.W. of Santiago. Lat. 33° 1' 56" S.; lon. 71° 41' 45" W. The Bay of Valparaiso is of a semicircular form, and capable of accommodating a very large fleet. It is well sheltered on the E., S., and W., but is entirely open towards the N.; and during the prevalence of winds from this quarter in the winter season, accompanied by a heavy rolling sea, the shipping is much exposed. The town has a very picturesque situation. The part properly called the Port is built on the lower slopes of a range of lofty heights which encircle the bay, and on a narrow beach, widened here and there by deep cuttings into these steep acclivities. The Almendral, formerly a rural suburb, is the most populous and active part of the town. Here the base of the hills is farther removed from the sea than it is in the W. part or Port, and the intervening space, being quite level, forms excellent building-ground. The environs have many fine gardens and villas. Of the public buildings, the custom-house (or palace), market-houses, masonic temple, the police barracks, the jail, the government house, the public warehouses, post-office, city hall, exchange, theatres, the fine churches, convents, and hospitals are worthy of notice.

There are numerous schools for both sexes, in most of which the English language is freely taught, this being considered an essential branch of education. Hotels and *cafés* are numerous, and are chiefly kept by Frenchmen. The foreigners in Valparaiso constitute no slight proportion of the population. The English are the most numerous, then the Germans, French, and Americans. The town is lit with gas, is well paved, and has steam fire-engines and street-railways, and a public library. Many of the artisans are European, so are the principal houses of business, together with their numerous retinues of clerks, and this gives to the foreign body a standing and influence it possesses in no other part of the country or the coast. The city is the greatest commercial port of the Pacific coast of South America, it having an import trade of about $35,000,000 per annum, exports about $15,000,000. During the Spanish domination Valparaiso was a place of very little note, and was scarcely known to the world. In 1819 the population barely amounted to 5000 souls. In 1866 it was bombarded by a Spanish fleet. Pop. 97,737.

Valparaiso, a province of Chili, bounded E. and S. by Santiago. Its W. border is the Pacific Ocean. Area, 1584 square miles. Pop. 178,523.

Valparaiso, val-pạ-rī'so (local pron. val`pạ-râ'zo), a city, the capital of Porter co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 44 miles S.E. of Chicago, 22 miles S.W. of La Porte, and 45 miles W.S.W. of South Bend. It is the southwest terminus of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, a savings-bank, a high school, the Northern Indiana Normal School, and St. Paul's Academy (Catholic). It has manufactures of farming-implements and other articles. Pop. 2765.

Valparaiso, a post-office of Sullivan co., Mo., is at Pollock Station on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad.

Valparaiso, a post-hamlet of Saunders co., Neb., on a branch of Saline Creek, 22 miles N.N.W. of Lincoln.

Valperga, vâl-pêʀ'gâ, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 13 miles W.S.W. of Ivrea. Pop. 3091.

Valpo, vâl'po, a town of Austria, in Slavonia, near the Drave, 16 miles W.N.W. of Eszek. Pop. 2800.

Valreas, vâl`râ`â', a town of France, in Vaucluse, 22 miles N.E. of Orange. It has manufactures of silk and oil. Pop. 3186.

Vals, vâl, a town of France, in Ardèche, 12 miles W.S.W. of Privas. Pop. 1785. Close to it are several chalybeate springs, much frequented by visitors.

Valstagna, vâl-stân'yâ, a village of Italy, 23 miles N.E. of Vicenza, on the Brenta. Pop. 3676. It has manufactures of Tyrolese hats, and a trade in charcoal.

Valtanas, a town of Spain. See Baltanas.

Valtellina, vâl-têl-lee'nâ, or **Valtelline,** vâl-têl-leen', a former circle of the Austrian dominions, consisting of the upper valley of the Adda, S.E. of the Grisons, and now forming the Italian province of Sondrio. Chief towns, Sondrio, Tirano, Chiavenna, and Bormio.

Valtierra, vâl-te-êʀ'ʀâ, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, on the Ebro, 42 miles S. of Pamplona. P. 1457.

Valton, văl'tọn, a post-hamlet of Sauk co., Wis., in Woodland township, 6 miles S.W. of Wonewoc. It has a church.

Valtournanche, vâl`tooʀ`nôɴsh', a village of Italy, 18 miles N.E. of Aosta. Pop. 1371.

Valverde, vâl-vêʀ'dâ, or **Valverde de Leganes,** vâl-vêʀ'dâ dâ lâ-gâ'nês, a town of Spain, province and 12 miles S.W. of Badajos. Pop. 2080.

Valverde, the capital town of the island of Ferro, Canaries. Pop. 4642.

Valverde de Jucar, vâl-vêʀ'dâ dâ ʜoo'kar, a town of Spain, province and 23 miles S. of Cuenca, near the Jucar. Pop. 1455.

Valverde de la Vera, vâl-vêʀ'dâ dâ lâ vâ'râ, a town of Spain, in Caceres, 12 miles from Jarandilla.

Valverde del Camino, vâl-vêʀ'dâ dêl kâ-mee'no, a town of Spain, in Huelva, 38 miles W. of Seville. P. 5460.

Valverde del Fresno, vâl-vêʀ'dâ dêl frês'no, a village of Spain, 55 miles from Caceres, in a valley. P. 1521.

Valverde de Llerena, vâl-vêʀ'dâ dâ l̃â-râ'nâ, a town of Spain, in Badajos, 10 miles from Llerena. P. 1628.

Val Verdi, a township of Sumner co., Kansas. P. 335.

Van, vân, or **Wan,** wân (anc. *Artemita?*), a fortified city of Turkish Armenia, capital of a vilayet of the same name, on the E. shore of Lake Van, 145 miles S.E. of Erzroom. Lat. 38° 30′ N.; lon. 43° 40′ E. Pop. variously estimated at 12,000 and 40,000. It stands enclosed by a double line of ramparts, at the S. face of an isolated rock, crowned by its citadel. It is ill built, but has several large Armenian churches, mosques, baths, caravansaries, &c., bazaars abundantly supplied with produce raised in the vicinity, and some massive and remarkable antiquities, which have been attributed to Semiramis. About 500 looms here are said to be employed in manufacturing fabrics of cotton imported from Persia, and these goods, with rural produce, constitute its chief exports. See also Lake Van.

Vana, vâ'nâ, **Van,** or the **Breck'nock Bea'con,** the loftiest mountain of South Wales, co. and 5 miles S.W. of Brecon. Height above the sea, 2862 feet.

Van A'ken, a station in Somerset co., N.J., on the Delaware & Bound Brook Railroad, 10½ miles S.S.W. of Bound Brook.

Van A'ken's Mills, a hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., in Saugerties township, 7 miles W. of Tivoli. It has a church and a stone-quarry.

Van Alstyne, all'stīn, a post-village of Grayson co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 15½ miles S. of Sherman. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and about 10 stores. Pop. about 700.

Vanatta, van-at'tạ, a station in Morris co., N.J., on the Morris & Essex Railroad (Chester Branch), 8 miles N.E. of Chester.

Vanatta, a post-hamlet of Licking co., O., on the Lake Erie division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 5 or 6 miles N. of Newark. It has a church and a foundry.

Van Bachran, vân bâᴋ'rạn, a town of India, Bunnoo district. Pop. 6178.

Van Brunt Station, a post-office of Kings co., N.Y., is a branch of the Brooklyn post-office.

Van Buren, bū'rẹn, a county in the N. central part of Arkansas, has an area of about 1150 square miles. It is drained by Little Red River and two of its branches, named the Owl Fork and the South Fork. The surface is hilly or undulating, and extensively covered with forests of the oak, pine, hickory, chestnut, and other trees. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. A rock called millstone grit underlies part of the soil. Capital, Clinton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $718,663. Pop. in 1870, 5107, of whom 5104 were Americans.

Van Buren, a county in the S.E. part of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Des Moines River, which runs southeastward and divides it into nearly equal parts. It is also drained by Fox River and Cedar and Chequest Creeks. The surface is undulating, and diversified with prairies and forests of the white oak, elm, hickory, ash, sugar-maple, black walnut, wild cherry, and other trees. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county has beds of bituminous coal and plenty of timber; also carboniferous limestone, good for building. It is intersected by the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad and the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad. Capital, Keosauqua. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,705,415. Pop. in 1870, 17,672, of whom 16,746 were Americans.

Van Buren, a county in the S.W. part of Michigan, has an area of about 630 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Michigan, and is drained by the Paw Paw River and the South Branch of Black River. The surface is nearly level. The soil is fertile. Forests of the ash, oak, sugar-maple, beech, elm, and other trees cover a large part of the surface. Wheat, maize, hay, oats, butter, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by two divisions of the Michigan Central Railroad and by the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad. Capital, Paw Paw. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,860,480. Pop. in 1870, 28,829, of whom 26,242 were Americans; in 1874, 29,156.

Van Buren, a county in the E. central part of Tennessee, has an area of 211 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Caney Fork of the Cumberland River, and also drained by Rock River. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests of chestnut, hickory, oak, yellow poplar, wild cherry, &c. Indian corn, grass, fruit, honey, ginseng, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Spencer. Valuation of real and personal estate, $263,771. Pop. in 1870, 2725, of whom 2721 were Americans.

Van Buren, a post-village, capital of Crawford co., Ark., on the N. bank of the Arkansas River, and on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, about 9 miles N.E. of Fort Smith. It has 6 churches (2 colored), a high school, a newspaper office, 2 steam flouring-mills, a planing-mill, a broom-factory, and a saw-mill. Pop. 985.

Van Buren, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ill., about 27 miles W. by S. of Aurora. Here is a church.

Van Buren, a township of Brown co., Ind. P. 2048.

Van Buren, a township of Clay co., Ind. Pop. 3323.

Van Buren, a township of Daviess co., Ind. P. 1172.

Van Buren, a township of Fountain co., Ind. P. 522.

Van Buren, a post-hamlet in Van Buren township, Grant co., Ind., about 40 miles S.S.W. of Fort Wayne. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 1110.

Van Buren, township, Kosciusko co., Ind. Pop. 1467.

Van Buren, township, La Grange co., Ind. P. 1347.

Van Buren, a township of Madison co., Ind. P. 874.

Van Buren, a township of Monroe co., Ind. P. 972.

Van Buren, a township of Pulaski co., Ind. P. 972.

Van Buren, a township of Shelby co., Ind. P. 1194.

Van Buren, a post-village in Van Buren township, Jackson co., Iowa, about 20 miles N.N.W. of Clinton, and 2 miles N. of the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Railroad. The township contains a village named Preston, is drained by the Maquoketa River, and has a pop. of 1325.

Van Buren, township, Keokuk co., Iowa. Pop. 1036.

Van Buren, a township of Lee co., Iowa. Pop. 902.

Van Buren, a township of Van Buren co., Iowa. Pop. 1431, exclusive of Keosauqua.

Van Buren, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me., in Van Buren township, on the St. John River, 12 miles from the Grand Falls, and 75 miles N.N.W. of Houlton. It has a church, 2 saw-mills, &c. Pop. of the township, 922.

Van Buren, a township of Wayne co., Mich. P. 1879.

Van Buren, a post-village, capital of Carter co., Mo., on the Current River, about 50 miles S.S.W. of Ironton. It has a church and a newspaper office.

Van Buren, a township of Jackson co., Mo. P. 2036.

Van Buren, a township of Newton co., Mo. P. 1288.

Van Buren, a post-hamlet in Van Buren township, Onondaga co., N.Y., 2 miles from Stiles Station. It has a church. The township is bounded N. by Seneca River, contains part of Baldwinsville, and has a pop. of 3183.

Van Buren, a township of Darke co., O. Pop. 1212.

Van Buren, a post-village in Allen township, Hancock co., O., on the Portage River, about 8 miles N. of Findlay. It has 4 churches, a brick-yard, and a tile-factory. Pop. 157.

Van Buren, township, Montgomery co., O. P. 2600.

Van Buren, a township of Putnam co., O. Pop. 1350.

Van Buren, a township of Shelby co., O. Pop. 1381.

Van Buren, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., about 36 miles S.S.W. of Pittsburg. It has a church.

Van Buren Furnace, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Va., 8 miles N. of Woodstock. It has a church and a furnace for pig-iron.

Van Bu'rensburg, a hamlet of Montgomery co., Ill., about 12 miles W.N.W. of Vandalia. It has a church and a plough-factory. Here is Hurricane Post-Office.

Van Bus'kirk, a post-village of Hudson co., N.J., on Kill van Kull, in Bayonne City, 1 mile from Centreville Station. It has a church, chemical works, zinc-works, and manufactures of sulphur, paints, oil, &c.

Van Camp, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Pa., about 22 miles N.E. of Danville. It has a church.

Van Camp, a post-office of Wetzel co., W. Va.

Vance, a post-village of Tuscaloosa co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 20 miles E. of Tuscaloosa. It contains Lee Institute.

Vance, a township of Vermilion co., Ill. Pop. 1542.

Vance, a post-office of Madison co., N.C.

Vanceborough, vanss'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village and port of entry of Washington co., Me., in Vanceborough township, on the St. Croix River, at the southeastern end of Schoodic or Grand Lake, about 30 miles N. by W. of Calais. It is on the European & North American Railroad. It has a hotel, a custom-house, and manufactures of sole-leather and lumber. Pop. of the township, 329.

Vanceburg, vanss'bŭrg, a post-village, capital of Lewis co., Ky., on the Ohio River, about 30 miles above Maysville, and 20 miles below Portsmouth, O. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, several cooper-shops, and a manufactory of hubs and spokes. Pop. 513.

Vanceburg, a post-hamlet of Dunn co., Wis., on Hay River, 25 miles N. of Menomonee. It has a lumber-mill.

Vancefort, or **Vanceport,** Pa. See MIDDLETOWN.

Vance's Ferry, a post-hamlet of Orangeburg co., S.C., on the Santee River, about 56 miles N.N.W. of Charleston.

Vance's Station, Tuscaloosa co., Ala. See VANCE.

Vance's Tank, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, at Vance's Station, 6 miles S. of Bristol.

Vanceville, vanss'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Berrien co., Ga., on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 3 miles from Brookfield. Turpentine and rosin are made here.

Vanceville, a post-office of Buncombe co., N.C., 25 miles W. of Old Fort Station.

Vanceville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., about 24 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has a church and a steam saw-mill.

Van'cil's Point, a post-office of Macoupin co., Ill., about 28 miles S.W. of Springfield.

Vanclevesville, van-kleevz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Berkeley co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 5 miles S.E. of Martinsburg. It has a store.

Vancouver, or **Quadra and Vancouver,** kwôd'rạ and van-koo'vẹr, an island off the W. coast of Canada, province of British Columbia. Lat. 48° 19′ to 50° 53′ N.; lon. 123° 17′ to 128° 28′ W. Length, from N.W. to S.E., 278 miles; breadth varying from 50 to 65 miles. Total area, 15,937 square miles (about half the size of Ireland). On the E. and N.E. it is separated from the mainland of British Columbia by the Gulf of Georgia and Queen Charlotte's Sound, and on the S. from that of the United States by the Strait of Juan de Fuca; on the N. and W. it lies open to the Pacific. This island was discovered by Juan de Fuca, a Greek, in 1592. Captain Cook coasted along the western shore in 1778, and supposed it to form part of the mainland. The first British settlement was made at Nootka Sound in 1778 by some London merchants. In 1792 the island was visited by Vancouver, a lieutenant in the British navy, who surveyed the coast. Up to the discussion of the Oregon boundary question it attracted little attention, when, by the treaty of 1846, it was vested in Great Britain. In 1849 it was granted to the Hudson's Bay Company for the purposes of colonization, but their control ceased in 1859, when it became a British colony. In 1866 the island and the mainland were united, under the name of British Columbia, and so continued until the 20th of July, 1871, at which date that colony became one of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada. Vancouver Island is noted for its rich coal-mines, its magnificent harbors, its valuable freestone-quarries, its delightful climate, and its forests of fine timber. Victoria, at the S.E. extremity of the island, is the capital of British Columbia.

Vancouver, van-koo'vẹr, a post-village, capital of Clarke co., Washington, on the N. bank of the Columbia River, about 5 miles above the mouth of the Willamette. It is 7 miles by land and 18 miles by water N. of Portland, Oregon. Large ships can ascend the river to this place. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, the Holy Angels College (Catholic), and a barrel-factory. Pop. about 800.

Vandalia, van-dā'le-ạ, a post-village, capital of Fayette co., Ill., in Vandalia township, on the Kaskaskia, 30 miles N. of Centralia, 62 miles S. by W. of Decatur, and 68 miles E.N.E. of St. Louis, Mo. It is on the Illinois Central Railroad where it crosses the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad. It was formerly the capital of the state. The seat of government was removed in 1836. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, 2 national banks, 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, a flouring-mill, a woollen-mill, a manufactory of farming-implements, and a furniture-factory. Pop. 1771; of the township, 2431.

Vandalia, a post-hamlet of Owen co., Ind., 6 miles N.W. of Spencer, and about 35 miles E. by S. of Terre Haute. It has a church.

Vandalia, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Iowa, about 17 miles E.S.E. of Des Moines. It has a church and a store.

Vandalia, a post-village of Cass co., Mich., in Penn township, on the Air-Line division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 5 miles E. of Cassopolis. It has a bank, 2 churches, a graded school, a foundry, a money-order post-office, a flour-mill, and a handle-factory. Pop. about 500.

Vandalia, a post-village in Cuivre township, Audrain co., Mo., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 24 miles E.N.E. of Mexico. It has a graded school, a newspaper office, 1 or 2 churches, and a money-order post-office.

Vandalia, a post-hamlet of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad, about 36 miles E. of Jamestown. It has several saw-mills.

Vandalia, a post-village of Montgomery co., O., in Butler township, about 10 miles N. of Dayton, and 2 miles W. of Tadmor Station of the Dayton & Michigan Railroad. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of carriages, hubs, and spokes. Pop. 318.

Vandalusia, Spain. See ANDALUSIA.

Van'decar', a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, 10 miles E.S.E. of Woodstock. Pop. 100.

Vandellos, vân-dêl'yoce, a town of Spain, Catalonia, province and about 24 miles from Tarragona. Pop. 1482.

Vandemere, văn'de-meer, a post-village, capital of Pamlico co., N.C., on Pamlico Sound, 25 miles E.N.E. of New-Berne. It has a church and a lumber-mill. Steamboats plying between New-Berne and Norfolk touch here.

Vanderbilt, Iowa. See FAIRFAX.

Van'derbilt, or **Er'vin,** a post-village, capital of Unicoi co., Tenn., 13 miles S. of Jonesborough. It is near the Nolachucky River, and has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Vanderbilt Landing, a station of the Staten Island Railroad, on the coast of Staten Island, at Edgewater, 10 miles S. by W. of New York.

Van'derburg, a county in the S.W. part of Indiana, bordering on Kentucky, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Ohio River, and is drained by Pigeon Creek. The surface is undulating, except the level tract which is adjacent to the Ohio River. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. Among its mineral resources is bituminous coal. This county is intersected by the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad and the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad. Capital, Evansville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $30,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 33,145, of whom 23,822 were Americans.

Vanderburg, a post-hamlet of Webster co., Ky., about 5 miles S.E. of Dixon. It has a church.

Van'derpool, a post-office of Highland co., Va., 30 miles N. of Millborough Depot.

Van Deusenville, van dū'zẹn-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Berkshire co., Mass., on the Housatonic River, and on the Housatonic Railroad, at its junction with the State Line Branch, 23 miles S. by W. of Pittsfield. It has a church and a manufactory of iron.

Vandeusenville, a hamlet of Montgomery co., N.Y., 7 miles S. of Fort Plain.

Van Diemen's (van dee'mẹnz) **Gulf,** Northwest Australia, is between Coburg Peninsula and Cape Hotham, and Melville Island. It is about 100 miles in length from E. to W., and 50 miles in breadth.

Van Diemen's Land, the former name of TASMANIA.

Vandola, or **La Vandola,** lå vån-do'lå, the most E. of the Admiralty Islands, lat. 2° 14' S., lon. 148° 10' 16" E., under 3 miles in circuit, and densely peopled.

Van Dorn, a post-office of Marengo co., Ala., on the Alabama Central Railroad, 49 miles W. of Selma.

Van-Dyke, van-dīk' (JOST), an island of the British West Indies, Virgin Islands, 3 miles N.W. of Tortola, of which it is a dependency, is 3 miles in length by 1½ miles in breadth.

Van-Dyke (LITTLE), an island of the British West Indies, Virgin Islands, near Tortola, of which it is a dependency.

Vandyke, van-dīk', a post-office of New Castle co., Del., on the Townsend Branch Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Townsend.

Vandyke, a station in Juniata co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 41 miles N.W. of Harrisburg.

Van Dyne, van-dīn', a post-hamlet of Fond du Lac co., Wis., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 8 miles N. of Fond du Lac. Pop. about 150.

Van Et'ten, a township of Chemung co., N.Y., about 16 miles E.N.E. of Elmira. It is intersected by the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad. Pop. 1735.

Vaneswara, a town of India. See BHOBANESER.

Van Et'tenville, a post-village in Van Etten township, Chemung co., N.Y., on Cayuta Creek, and on the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre Railroad where it crosses the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, 14 miles by air-line or 25 miles by railway E.N.E. of Elmira, and 20 miles S. of Ithaca. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill. Here is Van Etten Station.

Van'hill, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tenn., 13 miles E. of Rogersville.

Van Hiseville, hīz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Ocean co., N.J., in Jackson township, 8 miles W. of Bricksburg. It has 2 churches.

Van Horn, a post-office of Carroll co., Mo., 10 miles N. of Carrollton.

Van Hornesville, hornz'vĭl, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., in Stark township, about 12 miles S. of Little Falls. It has a church, a grist-mill, a cotton-mill, 2 hotels, &c. Pop. 169.

Vanikoro, vå-ne-ko'ro, **Vanicolo,** vå-ne-ko'lo, **Mannicolo,** mån-ne-ko'lo, or **Pitt's Island,** an island of the Pacific, in the Santa Cruz group. Lat. 11° 36' 30" S.; lon. 166° 53' 24" E. It is 30 miles in circuit, lofty, and covered with trees to the water's edge. Pop. about 10,000.

Van'kleek' Hill, a post-village in Prescott co., Ontario, 29 miles N.N.W. of Rivière Raisin, and 18 miles W. of Pointe Fortune. It contains 5 churches, a grammar-school, 12 stores, manufactories of pot- and pearl-ashes, iron castings, cloth, &c., and steam flour- and saw-mills. Pop. 700.

Vanlue, van-loo', a post-village in Amanda township, Hancock co., O., on the Findlay Branch Railroad, 9½ miles S.E. of Findlay. It has 2 or 3 churches, and manufactures of flour, lumber, sash, and doors. Pop. about 250.

Van Me'ter, a post-village in Van Meter township, Dallas co., Iowa, on the Raccoon River, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 19 miles W. by S. of Des Moines, and 7 miles S.S.E. of Adel. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a flour-mill. Coal is found here. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1510.

Van'nat'ta's, or **Van'at'ta,** a station of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Lake Erie division), 6 miles N. of Newark, O.

Van'neck', a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 8½ miles S. of Ailsa Craig. Pop. 100.

Vannes, vånn (formerly **Vennes,** vènn; anc. *Darior'igum,* afterwards *Ven'eti*), a seaport town of France, capital of the department of Morbihan, near the Lagoon of Morbihan, on the S. coast of Brittany, 61 miles N.W. of Nantes. Lat. 47° 39' 26" N.; lon. 2° 45' W. Pop. 15,716. It has a massive cathedral, an ancient castle, now the prefecture, a theatre, several other public edifices, formerly monastic institutions, 3 hospitals and other charities, a school of navigation, a communal college, a public library, manufactures of linens, cottons, lace, and leather, some ship-building, and a brisk coasting-trade, though its port is adapted only for vessels of small burden. In the vicinity are traces of the ancient *Dariorigum.*

Van'noy's Mill, a post-office of Pike co., Mo., about 22 miles S.W. of Louisiana.

Vannoy's Mill, a post-office of Barbour co., W. Va.

Vann's Mills, a post-office of Yalabusha co., Miss.

Van O'rin, a post-hamlet of Lamoille township, Bureau co., Ill., at Williams Station, 13 miles W. of Mendota. It has 2 churches.

Vanosc, vå'nosk', a village of France, in Ardèche, 16 miles N.W. of Tournon.

Van Port, a village of Beaver co., Pa., on the Ohio River and the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 3 miles S.W. of Rochester. It has 2 churches, and a pottery for stone-ware.

Vans, LES, lå vôNG, a town of France, in Ardèche, 12 miles S.W. of Largentière. Pop. 2513.

Vanscoy'oc, a station in Blair co., Pa., on the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, 6½ miles N. of Tyrone.

Vansickle's, van-sĭk'ẹlz, post-office, Hunt co., Tex.

Vansit'tart Bay, Northwest Australia, is E. of Admiralty Gulf. Lat. 14° S.; lon. 126° 20' E.

Vansittart Hills, East Australia, are N. of Liverpool Plains, near lat. 31° 15' S., lon. 149° 50' E.

Vansittart Island, British North America, is between Southampton Island and Melville Peninsula. Lat. 65° 40' N.; lon. 84° W.

Van's Valley, a post-office of Floyd co., Ga., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Rome.

Van's Valley, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., O., 24 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches.

Vans'ville, a hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y., in Sempronius township, about 20 miles S.E. of Auburn. It has a church. Here is Sempronius Post-Office.

Vansyckle's, van-sĭk'ẹlz, a station of the Cincinnati & Martinsville Railroad, 6 miles S.S.E. of Martinsville, Ind.

Vanua-Valavo, vå-noo'å-vå-lå'vo, **Vanua-Levu,** vå-noo'å-lå'voo, or **Sir Charles Middleton's Island,** an island in the Pacific, belonging to the Feejee group. Lat. (N.W. point) 17° 10' S.; lon. 179° 2' 50" W. It has on its W. side a spacious harbor, with a village at its head, and a large stream of water. Pop. about 1000.

Vanves, vôNv, or **Vanvres,** vôNv'r, a village of France, in Seine, 1 mile S. of Paris, with a detached fort for the defence of Paris, and a lunatic asylum. Pop. 8812.

Van'ville, or **Bloom'er,** a post-village in Bloomer township, Chippewa co., Wis., on Duncan Creek, 14 miles N.N.W. of Chippewa Falls. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill. Here is Bloomer Post-Office.

Van'vlack', a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, on Lake Huron, 13 miles N.E. of Stayner. Pop. 175.

Van Wag'ner, a post-office of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Poughkeepsie & Eastern Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Poughkeepsie.

Van Wert, a western county of Ohio, bordering on Indiana. Area, about 400 square miles. It is drained by the Little Auglaize River and several creeks. The St.

Mary's River runs through the S.W. part of the county. The surface is level, and nearly half of it is covered with dense forests of the white ash, beech, elm, hickory, white oak, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. The Miami Canal touches its eastern border. Capital, Van Wert. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,513,837. Pop. in 1870, 15,823, of whom 14,507 were Americans.

Van Wert, a post-town, capital of Van Wert co., O., in Pleasant township, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 27 miles W.N.W. of Lima, and 32 miles E.S.E. of Fort Wayne. It is pleasantly situated on a sandy ridge which is raised about 20 feet above the adjacent plain. It contains about 8 churches, a union school, a national bank, 2 other banks, 3 newspaper offices, and a new court-house which cost $120,000. It has 2 planing-mills, and manufactures of wool, staves, wagons, &c. Pop. in 1870, 2625; in 1875, said to be 5000.

Van Wert, a post-hamlet of Juniata co., Pa., about 20 miles E. by N. of Lewistown. It has a church.

Van Winkle, wink'ẹl, a post-village in the district of Cariboo, British Columbia, 12 miles from Barkerville, and 440 miles from New Westminster. Rich gold-mines are worked here.

Van Winkle's, wink'ẹlz, a station in Passaic co., N.J., on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, 3 miles N. of Paterson.

Van Winkle's Mills, a hamlet of Benton co., Ark., on White River, 60 miles from Verona, Mo. It has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a sash-factory.

Vanzaghello, vån-zå-ghêl'lo, a village of Italy, province and about 22 miles N.W. of Milan. Pop. 1131.

Vanzago, vån-zå'go, or **Venzago,** vẹn-zå'go, a village of Italy, province and 10 miles N.W. of Milan, on the Olona. Pop. of commune, 1303.

Van Zandt, zant, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Sabine River, and is drained by the Neches River, which rises in it. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton, cattle, maize, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Canton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $544,435. Pop. in 1870, 6494, of whom 6456 were Americans. It is intersected by the Texas & Pacific Railroad.

Van Zant's Store, a post-office of Fannin co., Ga.

Vapincum, the ancient name of Gᴀᴘ.

Vaprio, vå'pre-o, a town of Italy, province and 13 miles N.N.W. of Novara. It has paper-mills. Pop. 1051.

Vaprio, a town of Italy, province and 18 miles E. of Milan. Pop. 2246.

Var, var (It. *Varo,* vå'ro; anc. *Va'rus*), a frontier river of France and Italy, rises in the Alps, flows S., then E. and S., and, after a course of 60 miles, enters the Mediterranean at Saint-Laurent, 6 miles N.E. of Antibes. For the last 15 miles it forms the boundary between the French departments of Var and Alpes-Maritimes.

Var, the most S.E. department of France, bordering on the Mediterranean. Area, 2773 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 295,763. The surface is mountainous. Chief rivers, the Var, Argens, and Verdon. Olive oil, oranges, lemons, dried fruits, cork, and silk are among its principal exports. The grain raised is greatly below the quantity required for home consumption. The principal manufactures are of perfumery, soap, paper, leather, coarse woollens, earthenware, and marble goods. Var is divided into the three arrondissements of Draguignan; Toulon, and Brignoles. Capital, Draguignan.

Varades, vå`råd', a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the right bank of the Loire, and on the railway to Tours, 27 miles E.N.E. of Nantes. Pop. 771.

Varadin, a town of Slavonia. See Pᴇᴛᴇʀᴡᴀʀᴅᴇɪɴ.

Varaggio, a town of Italy. See Vᴀʀᴀᴢᴢᴇ.

Varahanagar, India. See Bᴀʀɴᴀɢᴏʀᴇ.

Varaita, a river of Italy. See Vʀᴀɪᴛᴀ.

Varallo, vå-rål'lo, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 30 miles N.W. of Novara, on the Sesia. Pop. 2268. It has manufactures of iron- and copper-wares, and adjoining it is a remarkable hill, the *Sacro Monte,* on which are a handsome church and about 50 oratories.

Varanashi, an ancient name of Bᴇɴᴀʀᴇs.

Varanger-Fiord, vå`rång'gher-fe-oʀd', a deep inlet of the Arctic Ocean, between Russian Lapland and Norway (Finmark). Lat. 70° N.; lon. 28° 40' to 31° E. It receives the surplus waters of Lake Enara.

Varano, vå-rå'no (anc. *La'cus Uria'nus?*), a lagoon of Italy, on the Adriatic shore, on the N. side of the Peninsula of Gargano. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4 miles. On its E. side is the village of Varano.

Varano de Melegari, vå-rå'no då må-lå-gå'ree, a village of Italy, 16 miles S.W. of Parma.

Varapodio, vå-rå-po'de-o, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 10 miles S.E. of Gioja. Pop. 2410.

Varaque, a town of Arabia. See Bᴜʀᴋʜᴀ.

Varasdin, a town of Austria. See Wᴀʀᴀsᴅɪɴ.

Varazze, vå-råt'så, or **Varaggio,** vå-råd'jo, a town of Italy, 18 miles S.W. of Genoa, with a harbor on the Gulf of Genoa, and some ship-building. Pop. 4394.

Varberg, vaʀ'bêʀɢ, a seaport town of Sweden, læn and 37 miles N.N.W. of Halmstad, on the Cattegat. P. 2664.

Varco, var'ko, a post-office of Mower co., Minn.

Vardaman, the ancient name of Bᴜʀᴅᴡᴀɴ.

Vardar, var`dar' (anc. *Ax'ius*), a river of European Turkey, in Macedonia, after a S. course of 170 miles, enters the Gulf of Salonica 12 miles W.S.W. of Salonica.

Varde, or **Warde,** vaʀ'dẹh, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 23 miles N.N.W. of Ribe, on the Varde. Pop. 2103. It has manufactures of tobacco.

Vardöe, or **Wardöe,** vaʀ'dö`ẹh, an island of Norway, in the Arctic Ocean, off Finmark, with Vᴀʀᴅœʜᴜᴜs, the most N. fort in Europe, lat. 70° 20' 36" N., lon. 31° 10' E.

Varedo, vå-rå'do, or **Varè,** vå-rå', a village of Italy, about 8 miles N. of Milan, on the Seveso. Pop. 1879.

Varel, få'rẹl, a town of Oldenburg, near the mouth of the Jahde in the German Ocean, 35 miles N.W. of Bremen. Pop. 4377. It has a harbor defended by the fort Christiansburg, a castle, and a fishery.

Varela, vå-rå'lå, an islet in the Strait of Malacca, 60 miles E. of Delli, Sumatra.

Varenna, vå-rẹn'nå, a village of Italy, province of Como, on the E. side of the Lago di Como. Pop. 1062.

Varennes, vạ-ronnz', a township of Anderson co., S.C. Pop. 1892.

Varennes, vå`rênn', a post-village in Verchères co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 18 miles below Montreal. Its beautiful situation and mineral springs make it a summer resort. It contains a church, convent, college, flour- and saw-mills, and 6 or 7 stores. Pop. 561.

Varennes-en-Argonne, vå`rênn'-zôn-aʀ`gonn', a village of France, department of Meuse, on the Aire, 16 miles W.N.W. of Verdun. Pop. 1515.

Varennes-Saint-Sauveur, vå`rênn'-sâɴᵍ-sō`vᴜʀ', a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, on the Sevron, arrondissement of Louhans. Pop. 278.

Varennes-sous-Dun, vå`rênn'-soo-dᴜɴᵍ, a village of France, in Saône-et-Loire, near Charolles. Pop. 1090.

Varennes-sous-Montsoreau, vå`rênn'-soo-mòɴᵍ`-so`rō', a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Tours & Nantes Railway, arrondissement of Saumur. Pop. 2209.

Varennes-sur-Allier, vå`rênn'-sᴜ̈ʀ-âl`le-å', a town of France, in Allier, 18 miles S. of Moulins. Pop. 1182.

Varese, vå-rå'så, a town of Northern Italy, in Lombardy, 13 miles W. of Como, E. of the Lake of Varese. Pop. 5207. It has thriving silk-manufactures.

Varese, a market-town of Italy, province of Genoa, 14 miles N.E. of Chiavari, near the Apennines. Pop. 2552; of commune, 7546. See also Lᴀᴋᴇ ᴏғ Vᴀʀᴇsᴇ.

Vargas, a town of Spain. See Bᴀʀɢᴀs.

Vargula, vaʀ'goo-lå, Gʀᴏss, groce, and Kʟᴇɪɴ, klīne, two nearly contiguous villages of Prussian Saxony, circle of Langensalza. Pop. 1311.

Varhely, vaʀ`hêl' (Wallack, *Grădistje,* grå-dist'yå), a village of Transylvania, co. of Hunyad, 17 miles S.W. of Vajda-Hunyad, on the site of the ancient capital of Dacia, afterwards occupied by the Romans and named *Ulpia Trajana,* of which some vestiges exist. See Uᴅᴠᴀʀʜᴇʟʏ.

Varia, a town of European Turkey. See Vᴇʀɪᴀ.

Va'rick, a post-township of Seneca co., N.Y., bounded on the E. by Cayuga Lake, and on the W. by Seneca Lake, and intersected by the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre Railroad. Pop. 1731. It contains a hamlet named East Varick. Varick Post-Office is about 50 miles S.E. of Rochester.

Vari'ety, a station in Augusta co., Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 15½ miles W. of Staunton.

Variety Grove, a post-office of Harnett co., N.C.

Variety Mills, a post-village of Nelson co., Va., 4 miles E. of Arrington, and 29 miles N.N.E. of Lynchburg. It has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a distillery.

Variety Springs, a watering-place of Augusta co., Va., 15 miles W. of Staunton, and 1 mile from Elizabeth Station on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad.

Varilles, or **Varilhes,** vå`reel', a town of France, in Ariége, 5 miles N. of Foix, on the Ariége. Pop. 2006.

Vari'na, a post-office of Henrico co., Va.

Varinas, a town of Venezuela. See Barinas.

Variou-Bé, Madagascar. See Nossi-Bé.

Varkhan, vaʀ`kån′, a large village of Turkish Armenia, 22 miles W.S.W. of Bitlis.

Varna, or **Warna,** vaʀ′nå (anc. *Odes′sus?*), a fortified seaport town of Bulgaria, on the S.W. shore of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Pravadi, 47 miles E. of Shoomla. Lat. of the tower, 43° 12′ N.; lon. 27° 56′ E. It occupies a gentle height on the N.W. side of a semicircular bay formed by two rocky promontories, and is surrounded by a stone wall 10 feet high, which is loop-holed, and defended by several batteries and other outworks. It is wretchedly built, and the whole place has an appearance of decay; the only public buildings of any note are a few mosques with tall minarets. There is no proper harbor, but the bay, though open to the E. and S.E., affords good anchorage, it being sheltered on the N. and N.E., from which blow the most dangerous winds of the Black Sea. Immediately W. of the town is Lake Denna, formed by the Pravadi and other streams from the neighboring hills. It has been proposed to make a navigable cut connecting this lake with the bay. Were this effected, Varna would have one of the best harbors in the Black Sea. Even at present it has a considerable trade. In 1873 its exports, chiefly of grain, poultry, and eggs, amounted to about $2,700,000. The Hungarian army of Ladislaus and John Huniades was totally defeated at Varna by the Turks under Amurath II., November 10, 1444. The town was taken by the Russians in 1828. A railway connects it with Shoomla and Roostchook. It is a Greek bishop's see. Pop. about 14,000.

Var′na, a post-village of Marshall co., Ill., in Roberts township, at the junction of two branches of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 10 miles E. of Lacon, and 19 miles N. by E. of Metamora. It contains 4 churches, a graded school, and a pump-factory.

Varna, a post-office of Saline co., Neb., 12 miles S. of Friend.

Varna, a post-village in Dryden township, Tompkins co., N.Y., on Fall Creek, and on the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, 3 miles E. of Ithaca. It has a church and several mills.

Var′na, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, near Bayfield River, 12¼ miles W. of Seaforth. Pop. 200.

Varnavin, or **Warnabin,** vaʀ-nå-veen′, a town of Russia, government and 165 miles E.S.E. of Kostroma.

Var′nell's Station, a post-hamlet of Whitfield co., Ga., on the railroad between Dalton and Cleveland, 6 miles N. of Dalton. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 200.

Var′ner, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Ark., on the Little Rock, Pine Bluff & New Orleans Railroad, 26 miles E.S.E. of Pine Bluff. It has a church and 2 stores. Cotton is shipped here.

Var′ney, or **Enniskil′len,** a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, 13 miles N. of Mount Forest. Pop. 100.

Varn's Store, a post-office of Barnwell co., S.C.

Varn′ville, or **Varnesville,** varnz′vĭl, a post-village of Hampton co., S.C., on the Port Royal Railroad, at Varnesville Station, 42 miles N.N.W. of Port Royal. It has a church, and manufactures of pine lumber and naval stores.

Varo, a river of France. See Var.

Varoqua, Vernon co., Wis. See Viroqua.

Vars, vaʀ, a town of France, department of Charente, 8 miles N. of Angoulême, on the Charente. Pop. 1903.

Varsand, vŏʀ`shŏnd′ O-Fazekas, o-få`zå`kŏsh′, and Uj-Fazekas, oo′e-få`zå`kŏsh′, two contiguous villages of Hungary, co. of Arad, 3 miles from Simand. Pop. 3800.

Varsovie, or **Varsovia.** See Warsaw.

Varta, the ancient name of the Warta.

Varus, the ancient name of the Var.

Va′rysburg, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., in Sheldon township, on Tonawanda Creek, 8 miles S. of Attica, and about 9 miles W. of Warsaw. It contains 2 churches, and has manufactures of cheese and carriages.

Varzi, vaʀd′zee, or **Varsi,** vaʀ′see, a village of Italy, province of Pavia, on an affluent of the Po, 10 miles N.W. of Bobbio. Pop. 2378.

Varzo, vard′zo, a village of Italy, province of Novara. Pop. 2143.

Varzy, vaʀ`zee′, a town of France, in Nièvre, 27 miles N.N.E. of Nevers. Pop. 1932.

Vasa, or **Wasa,** vå′så, a government of Finland, bounded W. by the Gulf of Bothnia. Area, 16,078 square miles. Capital, Nikolaistad. Pop. 314,994. See also Nikolaistad.

Vasa, vā′sạ, a post-hamlet of Goodhue co., Minn., in Vasa township, about 40 miles S.S.E. of St. Paul, and 13 miles W.S.W. of Red Wing. The township has 3 churches, and a pop. of 1240.

Vasa-Barris, vå′så-baʀ-rees′, or **Irapirang,** ee-råpe-rång′, a river of Brazil, rises in the province of Bahia, flows E., and unites with the Sergipe. The united stream runs 8 miles farther, and enters the Atlantic.

Vásárhely, or **Hold-Mezo Vásárhely,** hold-mạ′-zo` vå′shạʀ`hĕl`, a town of Hungary, co. of Csongrad, on Lake Hodos, 14 miles N.E. of Szegedin. Pop. 49,153, employed in raising wine and tobacco. It has several well-frequented fairs.

Vásárhely, or **Somlyo Vásárhely,** shom′lo` vå′-shạʀ`hĕl`, a town of Hungary, co. and 25 miles W. of Veszprim, on the Torna, and at the foot of the Somlyo Mountain. Pop. 1800, who raise wine and tobacco.

Vásárhely, Transylvania. See Kezdi-Vásárhely, and Maros-Vásárhely.

Vasatæ, an ancient name of Bazas.

Vascongadas, Spain. See Basque Provinces.

Vasconia, the Latin name of Gascony.

Vashka, Vachka, Vaschka, or **Bashka,** våsh′kå, written also **Vajca** or **Vajka,** våzh′kå, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Vologda, lat. 62° 20′ N., flows N.N.W., and joins the Mezen. Length, 200 miles.

Vash′tel, a post-office of Harrison co., Tex.

Vash′ti, a post-office of Clarke co., Ala.

Vasilee, Greece. See Eurotas.

Vasilishki, or **Vasilichki,** vå-se-lish′kee, a town of Russia, in Grodno, 20 miles W.S.W. of Lida. Pop. 1497.

Vasilkov, or **Wasilkow,** vå-sil-kov′, a town of Russia, government and 18 miles S.S.W. of Kiev. Pop. 16,597, among whom are many Jews.

Vasio, the ancient name of Vaison.

Vasioogan, or **Vasiougan,** vå`se-oo-gån′, written also **Wasiugan** and **Wassiougan,** a river of Asiatic Russia, rises in the E. of the government of Tobolsk, flows E.N.E., and joins the Obi on the left, about 30 miles below Narym. Length, 170 miles.

Vaskut, våsh′koot`, a village of Hungary, co. of Bács, 4 miles from Baja. Pop. 4831.

Vas′quez Peak, Colorado, a mountain in lat. 39° 50′ N., lon. 105° 56′ 13″ W. Height, 12,700 feet.

Vassalborough, vas′sạl-bŭr-rŭh, a post-village in Vassalborough township, Kennebec co., Me., on the E. bank of the Kennebec River, about 12 miles above Augusta, and on the Maine Central Railroad. It contains the Oak Grove Seminary, 2 churches, and several factories. The township contains North Vassalborough, and has manufactures of lumber, woollen goods, &c. Pop. of the township, 2919.

Vas′sar, a post-village, capital of Tuscola co., Mich., in Vassar township, on Cass River and the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, 23 miles S.E. of Bay City, and 27 miles N.N.W. of Lapeer. It has a bank, a newspaper office, 3 churches, a union school, a foundry, and manufactures of lumber, baskets, and woollen goods. Pop. of township, 1298.

Vassouras, vås-sô′rås, a village of Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro. Pop. of the district, 4000.

Vassy, vås`see′, a town of France, in Haute-Marne, on the Blaise, 28 miles N.N.W. of Chaumont. Pop. 2799. It is celebrated for the massacre of its Protestant inhabitants by order of Guise in 1562.

Vassy, a town of France, in Calvados, 10 miles E. of Vire. Pop. 722.

Vastan, vås`tån′, a village of Turkish Armenia, at the S. extremity of Lake Van, on which it has a small port.

Vasto, or **Il Vasto,** eel vås′to (anc. *Isto′nium?*), a town of Italy, province and 31 miles S.E. of Chieti, and 1½ miles from the Adriatic. Pop. 10,093. It is enclosed by walls, and has a spacious market-square, 2 churches (one erected on the ruins of a temple of Ceres), 8 convents, hospitals, asylums, a handsome palace, and manufactures of woollen cloth, silks, and coarse earthenware, with an active fishery and a large annual fair.

Vasto-Gerardo, vås′to-jå-raʀ′do, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, 14 miles N.N.E. of Isernia, on the Trigno. Pop. 2390.

Vasvar, or **Vas-Varmegye.** See Eisenburg.

Vatan, vå`tôɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Indre, 12 miles N.W. of Issoudun. Pop. 2045.

Vate, New Hebrides. See Efate.

Vatersa, våt′ẹr-sạ, or **Watersa,** wå′tẹr-sạ, an island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Inverness, S. of Barra, from which it is separated by a narrow sound.

Vathi, or **Bathi,** vå′thee, the capital town of the Ionian island of Ithaca, on the S. side of its gulf or harbor.

Vathi, a town on the N.E. shore of the island of Samos, of which it is the capital. Pop. 4091.

Vatrenus, the ancient name of SANTERNO.

Vatu-Lele, vå′too-lå′lå, one of the Feejee Islands, S. of Viti-Levu. Lat. (N. point) 18° 31′ S.; lon. 177° 35′ W.

Vatz, OBER, o′bẹr våts, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, in the valley of the Rhine, 11 miles S. of Chur. Pop. 813.

Vatz, UNTER, ŏŏn′tẹr våts, a village of Switzerland, 5 miles N. of Chur. Pop. 1101.

Vauclin, a town of Martinique. See LE VAUCLIN.

Vaucluse, vō‵klüz′ (L. *Val′lis Clau′sa;* It. *Val Chiusa,* vål ke-oo′så), a department in the S.E. of France, having S. and W. the Durance and Rhone Rivers. Area, 1328 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 255,703. Surface hilly in the E., where it is traversed by ranges of the Alps, highest point, Mont Ventoux; and the soil is not generally fertile. Principal products, wine, silk, almonds and other fruits, madder, saffron, and aromatic seeds. Chief manufactures are of silk stuffs, at Avignon and Orange, woollen fabrics, perfumery, confectionery, printing-types, and glasswares. Capital, Avignon. The name of VAUCLUSE ("enclosed valley") is derived from the Fountain of Vaucluse.

Vaucluse, vo‵klooz′, a post-office of Aiken co., S.C.

Vaucluse, a station in Frederick co., Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 10 miles S.S.W. of Winchester.

Vaucluse, Fontaine de, fòɴᵍ‵tån′ dẹh vō‵klüz′, a village and remarkable fountain of France, department of Vaucluse, 15 miles E. of Avignon. Its scenery is picturesque, but it derives its chief celebrity from having been the residence of Petrarch. The fountain is the source of the little river Sorgues, issuing from an immense cavern overhung and surrounded by rocks and mountains.

Vaucouleurs, vō‵koo‵lᴜʀ′, a town of France, department of Meuse, 11 miles S.S.E. of Commercy. It has forges, tanneries, and cotton-mills. Pop. 2475.

Vaud, vō, or **Pays-de-Vaud,** på′e-dẹh-vō′ (Ger. *Waadt,* ŵåt), a canton of West Switzerland, having S. the Lake of Geneva, W. France, and on the other sides Savoy and the cantons of Valais, Bern, Freyburg, Neufchâtel, and Geneva. Area, 1244 square miles. Pop. 242,439, nearly all Protestants. The surface in the S.E. is covered by ramparts of the Alps, and in the N.W. by those of the Jura; elsewhere undulating. Principal rivers, the Upper Rhone, Orbe, and Broye; it comprises Lake Joux and part of Lakes Neufchâtel and Morat. The raising of corn and wine, and the rearing of live-stock, are the chief branches of industry; and the best vineyards of Switzerland are in this canton. Salt from the springs of Bex, marble, coal, sulphur, and a few metals are produced. Manufactures unimportant; transit trade into France and Germany active. The French language is spoken. Chief towns, Lausanne (the capital), Vevay, Morges, Nyon, and Avenches. Vaud holds the 19th place in the Swiss Confederation. Previous to 1798 it was subordinate to Bern, under the name of the Pays-de-Vaud.

Vaudreuil, vo-drool′ (Fr. pron. vō‵drūl′), a county in the S.W. part of Quebec, bounded on the S.E. by the St. Lawrence River, and on the N. by the Lake of Two Mountains. It is traversed by the Grand Trunk Railway. Area, 182 square miles. Pop. 11,003.

Vaudreuil, a post-village of Quebec, capital of the above county, on the river St. Lawrence, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 24½ miles W. of Montreal. It contains a church, convent, saw-mill, 4 hotels, and 6 stores. P. 1000.

Vaughan, vawn, a post-village of Yazoo co., Miss., on the Big Black River and the Mississippi Central Railroad, 14 miles N. of Canton.

Vaughan, a post-office of Gosper co., Neb.

Vaughan's, vawnz, or **Waterville,** a village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, 15 miles from Windsor. Pop. 150.

Vaughan's Mill, a post-hamlet of Trinity co., Tex., 12 miles S.E. of Trinity Station. It has a church.

Vaughan's Store, a post-office of Christian co., Ky.

Vaughanville, vawn′vĭl, post-office, Geneva co., Ala.

Vaughn, vawn, a post-hamlet of Bosque co., Tex., 25 miles W. of Waco. It has a church.

Vaughn's, a station of the Savannah, Griffin & North Alabama Railroad, 8 miles W. of Griffin, Ga.

Vaughn's, a station in Jackson co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 7 miles S.S.E. of Jackson.

Vaughn's Mill, a post-office of Estill co., Ky.

Vaughnsville, vawnz′vĭl, a mining-village of Keweenaw co., Mich., in Houghton township, about 15 miles from Calumet Station. Copper is mined here.

Vaughnsville, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., O., about 11 miles N. of Lima.

Vaughnsville, a post-office of Newberry co., S.C.

Vaugirard, vō‵zhee‵rᴀʀ′, a commune of France, in Seine, forming a suburb of Paris on the S.W., within its fortifications.

Vaulion, DENT DE, dòɴᵍ dẹh vō‵le-òɴᵍ′, a mountain of Switzerland, Jura chain, in Vaud, 4898 feet above the sea.

Vaunks, Central America. See CAPE RIVER.

Vausim, India. See BASSIM.

Vauvert, vō‵vaiʀ′, a town of France, in Gard, 11 miles S.W. of Nîmes. Pop. 3935. It has manufactures of brandy and hats.

Vaux, vō, a village of France, in Rhône. Pop. 370.

Vaux‵hall′, a suburb of the British metropolis, in Surrey, W. of Kensington, 2½ miles S.S.W. of St. Paul's, London, comprised in the borough of Lambeth, and connected with Westminster by a bridge across the Thames 950 feet in length. Here are Vauxhall Gardens, numerous distilleries, factories, and gas-works, chiefly along the river.

Vauxhall, a suburb and gardens of Birmingham, England, at its N.E. extremity.

Vaux-sous-Chèvremont, vō-soo-shåv′r‵mòɴᵍ′, a village of Belgium, province and 4 miles S.E. of Liege, on the Vesdre. Pop. 2630.

Vavao, vå-vå′o, or **Vavau,** vå-vŏw′, an island in the Pacific Ocean, Friendly Islands. Lat. 18° 39′ 2″ S.; lon. 174° 1′ W. Length, 10 miles. It is of coral rock, well wooded, fertile, and has a good harbor.

Vavitao, vå-ve-tå′o, an island of the Tooboosai group, Pacific Ocean, lat. 23° 42′ S., lon. 147° 50′ W., discovered in 1791. Surface elevated.

Vavrzenczyci, Russia. See WAWRZENCZYCE.

Vazabarris, vå-zå-baʀ-ʀeece′, a river of Brazil, enters the Atlantic near lat. 11° S. Length, about 300 miles.

Vazee‵rabad′, Vazirabad, vå-zee‵rå-båd′, or **Wazee‵rabad′,** a town of the Punjab, near the Chenaub, 64 miles N.W. of Lahore.

Veale, veel, a township of Daviess co., Ind. Pop. 893.

Veal's Station, a post-hamlet of Parker co., Tex., 25 miles W.N.W. of Fort Worth. It has a church and a high school.

Veazie, vee′zẹ, a post-village in Veazie township, Penobscot co., Me., on the W. bank of the Penobscot River, 5 miles above Bangor, and on the European & North American Railroad. It has 3 churches and several saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 810.

Vecchiano, vĕk-ke-å′no, a town of Italy, province of Pisa, about 12 miles N. of Pisa. Pop. 6480.

Vechingen, vĕᴋ′ing-ẹn, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Bern, on the Worblen. Pop. 2558.

Vecht, vĕᴋt, or **Wecht,** ŵĕᴋt, an arm of the Rhine, in the Netherlands, branches from the Old Rhine at Utrecht, and, after a northward navigable course of 18 miles, enters the Zuyder Zee at Muiden.

Vechta, vĕᴋ′tå, a town of Germany, duchy and 28 miles S. of Oldenburg. Pop. 2072. It has manufactures of linens.

Vechte, vĕᴋ′tẹ, or **Wechta,** ŵĕᴋ′tå, a river of Prussian Westphalia, Hanover, and the Netherlands, enters the Zuyder Zee at Genemuiden, after a N.W. course of 90 miles.

Veckenstädt, fĕk′kẹn-stĕtt‵, a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, government of Magdeburg, S.S.E. of Osterwick, on the Ilse. Pop. 1260.

Vectis, or **Vecta,** the ancient name of ISLE OF WIGHT.

Vedano, vå-då′no, a village of Italy, about 12 miles N. of Milan. Pop. 1323.

Vede, a river of Turkey. See VODE.

Vedelago, vå-dĕl′å-go, a village of Italy, province of Treviso, about 14 miles W. of Treviso. Pop. 6053.

Vedeny, a town of Hungary. See WEIDEN.

Vedinum, the ancient name of UDINE.

Vedrin, vå‵dråɴᵍ′, a village of Belgium, province and N. of Namur, on a stream of its own name. Pop. 1650.

Vee′dersburg, a post-village of Fountain co., Ind., on the Indiana North & South Railroad, at its junction with the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 15 miles S. of Attica, and 20 miles E. of Danville, Ill. It has a newspaper office, a church, a graded school, a flouring-mill, a woollen-mill, and a planing-mill.

Veendam, vån′dåm, a village of the Netherlands, 15 miles S.E. of Groningen. Pop. of commune, 9858.

Veenendaal, vå′nẹn-dål‵, a village of the Netherlands, province and 19 miles E.S.E. of Utrecht, on the Amsterdam & Arnhem Railway. Pop. 3018.

Veer, vaiʀ, formerly **Kampveer,** kåmp′vaiʀ, a town of the Netherlands, province of Zeeland, on the N.E. coast of the island of Walcheren. Pop. 912.

Veeran-Shehr, or **Viran-Shehr,** ve-rån′shĕh′r, a ruined city of Asia Minor, 58 miles E. of Kaisareeyeh. It has some remains, and excavations in the adjacent rocks.

Vee'rumgaum', or **Viramgaon,** ve-rŭm-gaw'ọn, a town of India, district and 40 miles W. of Ahmedabad. Pop. 19,661.

Vefsen, vĕf'sẹn, a river rising in Sweden, and traversing Norway, enters the Atlantic. Length, 90 miles.

Vega, ve'gạ, a station of the Southern Pacific Railroad, 17 miles S.W. of Gilroy, Cal., and 13 miles N. of Castroville.

Vega, a post-office of Jefferson co., Iowa, about 10 miles W. by S. of Mount Pleasant.

Vega, a hamlet of Jackson co., O., 11 miles S.E. of Jackson. Pop. 65.

Vega, LA, lå vå'gå, a town of Hayti, 78 miles N.W. of St. Domingo, in an elevated region, on the site of a city of the same name, ruined by an earthquake in 1564.

Vega de San Mateo, Canaries. See SAN MATEO.

Vega de Santa Brigida, vå'gå då sån'tå bre-HEE'DÅ, a village of the Canaries, on Gran Canaria, in the centre of the island.

Vega de Tetir, Canaries. See TETIR.

Vegen, vå'ghẹn, an island of Norway, province of Tromsöe, 15 miles off the coast, lat. 65° 44′ N., about 30 miles in circumference.

Vegesack, vå'ghẹh-såk', a town of Germany, territory and 10 miles N.W. of Bremen, on the Weser. Pop. 3593. It has ship-building docks and an active trade.

Veglia, vål'yå or vĕl'yå, an island of the Adriatic, comprised in the Austrian province of Küstenland, in the Gulf of Quarnero, E. of Istria, separated from the Hungarian Littorale and Croatia by the Channel of Morlacca, and having S.W. the island of Cherso, 3 miles distant. Length, 23 miles; greatest breadth, 12 miles. Pop. 16,755. Surface mountainous, sterile in the N. and E., fertile elsewhere. It produces timber, wine, silk, fruits, marble, salt, and much live-stock. Grain is imported from Croatia. The fisheries are important. VEGLIA, the capital town of the island, on its S.W. side, has a small harbor. Pop. 1559.

Veglie, vål'yå, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 21 miles S.S.E. of Brindisi. Pop. 1965.

Veile, or **Weile,** vī'lẹh, a town of Denmark, Jutland, on the Veile, at the head of the Veilefiord, 13 miles N.W. of Fredericia. Pop. 6092.

Veilefiord, vī'lẹh-fe-ORD', is an inlet on the E. coast of Jutland, 15 miles in length, and 4 miles in breadth at its entrance.

Veitsburg, veets'bŭrg, post-office, Neosho co., Kansas.

Veitshöcheim, vīt'shö-KĪme', a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the right bank of the Main, 4 miles N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 1422.

Vejer (or **Bejer,** bå-HAIR') **de la Frontera,** vå-HAIR' då lå fron-tå'rå, a town of Spain, province and 27 miles S.E. of Cadiz, on the Barbate. Pop. 7662. It has manufactures of woollens and sacking.

Vela, a seaport town of Venezuela. See LA VELA.

Velaine, vẹh-lån', a village of Belgium, province and 1 mile S. of Namur, on the Sambre. Pop. 1882.

Velaines, vẹh-lån', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 6 miles N.E. of Tournai. Pop. 2214.

Velasco, ve-lås'ko (Sp. pron. vå-lås'ko), a post-hamlet of Brazoria co., Tex., on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Brazos River, about 44 miles S.W. of Galveston.

Velate, vå-lå'tå, a village of Italy, province and 16 miles N.E. of Milan. Pop. 1254.

Velaur, ve-lawr', a river of India, presidency of Madras, rises in lat. 10° 28′ N., lon. 78° 21′ E., flows E. through Madura and Tanjore, and falls into the Bay of Bengal in lat. 10° 6′ N., lon. 79° 17′ E.

Velaur, a river of India, rises in the East Ghauts, in South Arcot, flows E., and falls into the Bay of Bengal near Porto Novo, in lat. 11° 29′ N., lon. 79° 50′ E.

Velay, vẹh-lå', an old province of France, now comprised in Haute-Loire. Its capital was Le Puy.

Velazgherd, vå-låz-ghẹrd', a town of Persia, province of Kerman, 55 miles N.E. of Gombroon.

Velbert, vĕl-bĕRt', a town of Prussia, government of Dusseldorf, about 8 miles N.W. of Barmen. It has manufactures of hardware and woollen cloth. Pop. 7282.

Vele, a river of France. See VESLE.

Veleia, Italy. See VELLEIA.

Velestina, vå-lĕs-tee'nå, a town of Turkey, in Thessaly, 10 miles W. of Volo.

Velez, vå'lĕs or vå'lĕth, a town of the United States of Colombia, 60 miles N. of Tunja, lat. 6° 10′ N., lon. 73° 50′ W., on the Sarabita. Pop. 8000.

Velez Blanco, vå'lĕth blån'ko, a town of Spain, province and 60 miles N.N.E. of Almeria. Pop. 3061. It has oil-mills, tile-works, manufactures of woollens, linens, hats, and soap, and a trade in excellent wool.

Velez de Benaudalla, vå'lĕth då bå-nŏw-DÅl'yå, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles S.E. of Granada. It has oil-mills. Pop. 3243.

Velez de Gomera, vå'lĕth då go-må'rå, or **Badis,** bå-deece' (anc. *Parietina?*), a town of Morocco, province of Fez, with a fort on the Mediterranean, 55 miles S.E. of Ceuta. It is situated between two high mountains, and contains about 700 houses.

Velez Malaga, vå'lĕth må'lå-gå (anc. *Menola*), a town of Spain, province and 14 miles E.N.E. of Malaga, on the river Velez, near its mouth in the Mediterranean. Pop. 12,523. It is situated in a fertile valley, at the foot of steep mountains, and its spires and convents are clustered around a Moorish castle, now in ruins. Its trade has greatly declined, and its roadstead, defended by a castle, is indifferent.

Velez Rubio, vå'lĕth roo'be-o, a town of Spain, province and 54 miles N.N.E. of Almeria. Pop. 5148, who manufacture woollen fabrics. It is clustered around a castle, and near it are chalybeate springs.

Velha, vĕl'yå, a lofty and extensive serra in Brazilian Guiana, between the Pará and the Amazon.

Velhas, RIO DAS, ree'o dås vĕl'yås, or **Guaicuhi,** gwī-koo-ee', a river of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, rises in the N. slope of the Serra Paraupeba, flows E., and joins the São Francisco on the left.

Velij, a town of Russia. See VELIZH.

Velikaia, vå-le-kī'å, a river of Russia, chiefly in the government of Pskov, flows N. past Opotchka, Ostrov, and Pskov, and enters the Lake of Pskov at its S.E. extremity, after a course of 160 miles. It is large and rapid.

Velikee-Looki, or **Veliki-Louki,** vå'lee'kee-loo'-kee (the "large meadow"), a town of Russia, government and 132 miles S.E. of Pskov, on the Lovat. Pop. 5714. It has many factories, chiefly for leather.

Veliki Novgorod, Russia. See NOVGOROD.

Veliki Ustiug, Russia. See OOSTIOOG VELIKEE.

Velilla de Ebro, vå-leel'yå då å'bro, a town of Spain, province and 35 miles S.E. of Saragossa. Pop. 1316.

Velille, vå-leel'yå, a town of Peru, department and 70 miles S. of Cuzco.

Velino, vå-lee'no (anc. *Veli'nus*), a river of Italy, rising on the N. declivity of Monte Velino, flows N.N.W. past Rieti to join the river Nera, in Umbria, 4 miles E. of Terni. Length, about 54 miles, in which it has some rapid descents. The falls of the Velino, called the CASCATA DEL MARMORE (kås-kå'tå dĕl maR'mo-rå), near its junction with the Nera, are celebrated as among the finest cascades in the world, and curious as being artificial for drainage. They consist of three separate leaps. Height, 850 feet.

Velino, MONTE, mon'tå vå-lee'no, a mountain of Central Italy, province of Aquila, N.W. of Lake Fucine, is 8174 feet high, and one of the principal summits of the Apennines.

Velizh, Velish, or **Velij,** vå-lizh' or vå-leezh' (Pol. *Wieliz,* we-å'lish), a town of Russia, government and 47 miles N.E. of Vitebsk, on the Düna. Pop. 7858. It has a citadel, and considerable exports of corn, hemp, and linseed to Riga.

Vellano, vĕl-lå'no, a village of Italy, in the Val di Nievole, 4 miles N.N.E. of Pescia. Pop. 2939.

Vellaunodunum, France. See BEAUNE.

Vellaur, vĕl-lawr', a river of British India, presidency of Madras, enters the Indian Ocean 30 miles S. of Pondicherry, after an eastward course of 100 miles.

Vellebitz, or **Vellebith,** Austria. See MORLACCA.

Velleia, vĕl-lå'yå, or **Veleia,** vå-lå'yå, a buried city of antiquity, "the Pompeii of Northern Italy," province of Parma, on the Nura, 18 miles S. of Piacenza. It is supposed to have been submerged by the crumbling of an adjacent mountain about the end of the third century, and it remained concealed till the year 1760, when, and subsequently, an amphitheatre, temples, a forum, and many dwellings were discovered.

Velletri, vĕl-lå'tree (anc. *Velitræ*), a town of Italy, 21 miles S.E. of Rome. Pop. 13,584, mostly agricultural. It stands on a height, commanding fine views of the Campagna and Pontine Marshes, and has a town hall, constructed by Bramante. The Borgian Museum, now in Naples, was originally formed in the Borgian Palace here. Velitræ was an important city of the Volsci, and the original residence of the Octavian family. Augustus is believed to have been born here, B.C. 63.

Vellore, vĕl'lōr', a town and fort of British India, presidency of Madras, 15 miles W. of Arcot. The fort is large, and contains spacious barracks, handsome quarters, and a curious pagoda. The town, immediately southward, and connected to the fort by outworks, is also large and populous. Vellore was the residence of Tippoo Saib's family from 1799 to 1806. Pop. 38,022.

Vellore, vel-lōr', a post-village in York co., Ontario, 3½ miles from Richmond Hill. Pop. 100.

Velonia, Jackson co., Ind. See VALLONIA.

Velp, a post-office of Brown co., Wis.

Velsique-Ruddershoven, vĕl'se-kẹh-rood'dẹrs-ho'vẹn, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 10½ miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 2393.

Velsk, vĕlsk, or **Viatlsk,** ve-åtlsk', a town of Russia, government and 130 miles N.E. of Vologda, on the Vaga, here joined by the Vel. Pop. 1362.

Veltchistern, a town of Servia. See VUSITRIN.

Velthem-Beyssem, vĕlt'hẹm-bais'sẹm, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 10 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1138.

Veltspurg, a town of Austria. See FELDSBERG.

Veluchi, vå-loo'kee (anc. *Tymphres'tus*), the principal summit of Mount Œta, North Greece, N.E. of the village of Karpenisi, and 7601 feet in elevation.

Veluwe, vå-loo'vå, a district of the Netherlands, forming the N.W. part of Gelderland, and comprised between the Zuyder Zee, the Yssel, and the Rhine.

Velzen, vĕlt'sĕn, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, on the Y, 13 miles N.W. of Amsterdam. Pop. of commune, 2461.

Vem'entry, one of the small Shetland Islands, Scotland, 5½ miles E. of Papa-Stour, on the S. side of St. Magnus Bay. It has good pasture-land.

Venachoir (or **Vennachar**), **Loch,** lok vĕn-nå-kar', of Scotland, co. of Perth, is an expansion of the Teith, 2½ miles S.W. of Callander, 3½ miles long.

Venado, vå-nå'do, a town of Mexico, state and 45 miles N. of San Luis Potosi. Pop. 8000.

Venado (ven-å'do) **Peak,** Colorado, a mountain of the Sangre de Cristo Range, in the S. part of the state. It has an altitude of 12,800 feet.

Venafro, vå-nå'fro (anc. *Vena'frum*), a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 27 miles N.W. of Capua. It has a cathedral. Pop. 4461.

Venaissin, vẹh-nås'såNº', an old county of France, on the E. bank of the Rhone, formerly belonging to the Pope, and now comprised in the department of Vaucluse.

Venango, vẹ-nang'go, a county in the N.W. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 620 square miles. It is intersected by the Alleghany River, and is also drained by French (or Venango) Creek and Oil and Sugar Creeks. The surface is diversified by uplands, hills, and narrow valleys worn by the river and creeks. Forests of the hickory, beech, elm, oak, pine, sugar-maple, &c., cover a large part of its area. The soil is fertile, and adapted to pasturage. Hay, butter, oats, Indian corn, and cattle are the staple products. Petroleum is the chief article of export. The value of the petroleum exported from this county in 1870 was $14,828,227, more than was produced by any other county of the United States. It is obtained by boring deep wells through strata of sandstone near Oil Creek. Bituminous coal and limestone are found here. This county is intersected by the Alleghany Valley Railroad, which connects with the Franklin Branch of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Oil City. The Franklin division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad terminates here. Capital, Franklin. Valuation of real and personal estate, $30,004,430. Pop. in 1870, 47,925, of whom 42,139 were Americans.

Venango, a post-office of Ellsworth co., Kansas, on or near the Smoky Hill River, about 25 miles S.W. of Salina.

Venango, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 902.

Venango, a post-borough in Venango township, Crawford co., Pa., on French Creek, and on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 11 miles N. of Meadville. It contains an academy, 4 churches, a cheese-factory, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 318; of the township, 623.

Venango, a township of Erie co., Pa. Pop. 1370.

Venango City, a borough of Venango co., Pa., on the S. bank of the Alleghany River, opposite Oil City. Pop. 1550. The name of its post-office is South Oil City.

Venango Creek, Pennsylvania. See FRENCH CREEK.

Venaria (or **Veneria,** vå-nå're-å) **Reale,** vå-nå're-å rå-å'lå, a town of Italy, province and 6 miles N.W. of Turin. It has a royal palace and a silk-factory. P. 4304.

Venasca, vå-nås'kå, a town of Italy, province of Coni, 8 miles S.W. of Saluzzo, on the Vraita. Pop. 2691.

Venasque, vå-nås'kå, a town of Spain, province and 54 miles N.E. of Huesca, near the French frontier. It has a fort, a custom-house, and medicinal springs.

Vencatigherry, vĕn-kå-te-ghĕr'ree, a town of India, in Madras, district and 43 miles S.W. of Nellore. P. 7524.

Vence, vôNss (anc. *Vin'cium?*), a town of France, in Alpes-Maritimes, 14 miles N.E. of Grasse. Pop. 2401. It is noted for figs, and has manufactures of leather, paper, perfumery, oil, and soap.

Vence, a river of France. See ARDENNES.

Venda Grande, vĕn'då grån'då, a village on the coast of Brazil, province and 8 miles from Rio de Janeiro.

Vendée, or **La Vendée,** lå vôNº'då', a river of France, giving name to a department, the S.E. part of which it traverses, rises in the Forest of Chantemerle, department of Deux-Sèvres, flows S.W. past Fontenay-le-Comte, and joins the Sèvre-Niortaise 3 miles above Marans, after a course of 46 miles.

Vendée, or **La Vendée,** a maritime department in the W. of France, having N. the Atlantic. Area, 2595 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 411,781. The surface is level in the N. and W. portions, and marshy towards the coast, elsewhere undulating and wooded. More grain and wine are raised than are required for home consumption; other products are hemp, flax, wool, fatted cattle for the Paris markets, coal, and a few metals. The manufactures are paper, woven fabrics, leather, and beet sugar, but are unimportant. The department is divided into the arrondissements of La Roche-sur-Yon, Fontenay, and Les Sables d'Olonne. Capital, La Roche-sur-Yon.——Adj. and inhab. VENDEAN, vĕn-dee'ạn.

Venden, or **Wenden,** vĕn'dẹn (Russ. *Kess,* kĕss), a town of Russia, in Livonia, on the Aa, 50 miles N.E. of Riga. Pop. 3522. It was founded in 1205, and once contained the residence of the Grand Masters of the Teutonic order, now a ruin.

Vendeuvre, vôNº'duv'r', a town of France, in Aube, 13 miles W. of Bar-sur-Aube. Pop. 1961.

Vendôme, vôNº'dōm', a town of France, department of Loir-et-Cher, on the Loir, 20 miles N.W. of Blois, and 110 miles by rail S.S.W. of Paris. Pop. 7806. It has a ruined but once strongly fortified castle of the Dukes of Vendôme, a *lycée* or college, a public library, a hospital, cavalry barracks, theatre, tanneries, and manufactures of leather gloves, cotton fabrics, hosiery, and paper. It was formerly capital of a district called the *Vendômois*, now comprised in the departments of Loir-et-Cher and Sarthe.

Vendotena, vĕn-do-tå'nå (anc. *Pandata'ria*), an island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Italy, 23 miles W.N.W. of Ischia. It is 8 miles in circumference, fertile, and well cultivated, and has a small town and fishing-port.

Vendrell, vĕn-drĕl' (anc. *Palfuriana?*), a town of Spain, province and 17 miles N.E. of Tarragona, near the Mediterranean, on which it has a small port. Pop. 4116.

Venecia, or **Venedig.** See VENICE.

Venedocia, vẹn-ẹ-do'she-ạ, a post-hamlet of Van Wert co., O., about 20 miles W. of Lima. It has a church.

Ven'edy, a post-village of Washington co., Ill., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 36 miles E.S.E. of St. Louis, Mo., and 2 miles S.E. of Kaskaskia River. Pop. 230.

Veneria Reale, Italy. See VENARIA REALE.

Veneris Portus, Italy. See PORTO VENERE.

Veneti, an ancient name of VANNES.

Vene'tia, a *compartimento* of the kingdom of Italy, embracing 8 provinces in the extreme N.E. Area, 9060 square miles. It is in great part enclosed by Austria and the Adriatic. Capital, Venice. Pop. 2,642,807.

Venev, or **Wenew,** vå-nĕv', a town of Russia, government and 28 miles E.N.E. of Toola, on the Venevka. Pop. 4459. It has a cathedral, and woollen and linen manufactures.

Venezia, a city of Italy. See VENICE.

Venezuela, vĕn'ĕz-wee'lạ (Sp. pron. vå-nĕth-wå'lå or vĕn-ĕs-wå'lå), a republic occupying the N.E. portion of South America, between lat. 1° 8′ and 12° 16′ N. and lon. 53° 15′ and 73° 17′ W. It is bounded on the N. by the Caribbean Sea and Atlantic Ocean, E. by British Guiana, S. by Brazil, and W. by the United States of Colombia. The E. cordillera of the Andes extends through its N. part from W. to E., terminating in the peninsula of Paria. It rises in the Sierra Nevada to 15,300 feet. South of this is a wide plain-country traversed by the Orinoco, the whole course of which river is in this region. Other principal rivers are the Guaviare, Meta, Apure, Caura, and Carony, tributary to the Orinoco; the Cassiquiare, connecting it with the Amazon, and the Tocuyo, Zulia, and Cuyuni, in the N. and E. The lakes Maracaybo and Valencia, and the islands Margarita and Tortuga, belong to this republic. Venezuela possesses mines of gold, silver, and coal (the latter not worked), and all the finest tropical products grow luxuriantly. The principal sources of wealth are cacao, coffee, sugar, tobacco, indigo, cotton, sarsaparilla, dye-woods, timber, and especially cattle and the articles of trade which they yield. The exports amount to about $16,000,000 per annum, the imports (manufactures of cottons, linens, woollens, hardwares, earthenwares, silk, apparel, rice, machinery, beer, ale, palm oil, &c.) to about $9,000,000, besides much that enters the country as contraband. Venezuela has no metallic currency of its own, and the moneys of all nations are in circulation. Its revenue amounts to about $5,500,000 per annum, expenditure to $5,200,000, and public debt about $46,000,000. The government is vested in a senate and house of representatives, the executive power being in the hands of a president and vice-president, each state being administered by a governor. Venezuela had been in almost constant disturbances by warring factions from 1848 till October, 1863, when Puerto Cabello, the last refuge of the insurgents, surrendered to the government. On December 10 of the same year a provisional constitution was formed, guaranteeing to the people entire personal freedom, the freedom of the press, and many important privileges. Slavery, capital punishment, and banishment were also thereby abolished. In 1864, five states, on the plea that the finances of the state were badly conducted, separated from the confederation and declared themselves independent. The territory of Venezuela is divided into 21 states (each of which has its intendant or governor) and 3 territories, with area and population as follows:

States and territories.	Area, sq. m.	Pop. 1873.	Capitals.
Carácas (Federal District)...	7	60,010	Carácas.
Guarico...	25,482	191,000	Calabozo.
Bolivar...	5,515	129,143	Petare.
Aragua...	2,575	94,151	Aragua.
Carabobo...	2,247	117,605	Valencia.
Cojedes...	5,086	85,678	San Carlos.
Barquesimeto } Yaracuy } ...	9,352	143,818 71,689	Barquesimeto. San Felipe.
Falcon...	11,252	99,920	Coro.
Portuguesa...	6,815	79,934	Guanare.
Zamora...	17,030	59,449	Barinas.
Nueva Esparta...	442	30,983	Asuncion.
Barcelona...	13,812	101,396	Barcelona.
Cumaná...	3,898	56,479	Cumaná.
Maturin...	18,055	47,863	Maturin.
Marino (Territory)...	475	6,705	
Trujillo...	4,328	108,672	Trujillo.
Guzman...	5,996	67,849	Merida.
Tachira...	4,823	68,619	San Cristoval.
Zulia...	26,436	59,235	Maracaybo.
Goajira (Territory)...	2,498	29,263	
Apure...	18,859	18,635	San Fernando.
Guayana...	208,369	34,053	Angostura.
Amazonas (Territory)...	13,580	23,048	
Total...	401,928	1,784,197	

The chief cities of the republic are Carácas (the capital), Valencia, Maracaybo, Barquesimeto, Cumaná, and Barcelona.

Ve'ni, a post-office of Effingham co., Ill.

Venicarlo, a town of Spain. See BENICARLO.

Venice, vĕn'iss (It. *Venezia*, vâ-nêd'ze-â; Fr. *Venise*, vęh-neez'; Ger. *Venedig*, vâ-nâ'dic; Sp. *Venecia*, vâ-nâ'-the-â; anc. *Vene'tia*), a fortified city of Italy, capital of the province of its own name, situated in the lagoons of Venice, a sort of vast lake separated from the Adriatic by a long belt of low land which is divided into islands by six channels between the mouths of the Pieve and Adige, 37 miles E. of Padua, on the Turin, Milan & Venice Railway. One of the islands thus formed by the channels is named the Lido; N. of it is the Porto di Lido, the channel through which the fleets of Venice passed in former times, but which is now the entrance for small craft only. Immediately W. of the Lido are the islands on which Venice is built, and immediately S. of it is the Porto di Malamocco, now the deepest entrance to the lagoon, and the sea-way for vessels of the greatest draught. Lat. of observatory, 45° 25' 49.5" N.; lon. 12° 21' 8" E. Pop. (1871) 128,901. Mean temperature, January, 35.5°; July, 75.1° Fahr. Venice, for many years the capital of a celebrated republic, the first maritime and commercial power of the world, and one of the finest cities in Europe, is unique, both as regards its position and construction, its antique architectural monuments, its artistic treasures, its historic fame, and the gay temperament of its inhabitants. The islands upon which the city is built are 80 in number, are intersected by 147 canals, communicate with one another by hundreds of bridges, and are divided into two great groups by the Grand Canal, which winds in serpentine fashion through the city. This renowned sea-thoroughfare is about 2 miles long and from 160 to 230 feet broad. Two islands, separated from Venice proper by the wide channel of the Giudecca Canal, rise up on the S., and might be termed the southern suburbs of the city. The buildings that crowd the islands, and seem to rise—a baseless fabric—from the surface of the water, rest on foundations of piles and stone. Their façades front the canals. Very often no door is to be seen, and the only access to the building is offered by an entrance at the back from the interior of the island, which is covered with narrow streets and lanes. The superb bridge of the Rialto spans the Grand Canal at its narrowest part. It consists of one arch (span 91 feet), is 72 feet wide, or nearly as broad as it is long, and is divided in the direction of its length into five strips or sections: two of these are rows of shops and three of them are footways. Magnificent palaces, built by eminent Italian architects, and the interiors of which are enriched by the works of Italy's most renowned painters, rise along the borders of the Grand Canal, and make it the finest "street" in the world. The whole of the land on the left side of the canal, passing up from S.E. to N.W., was at one time called *Rialto*, and Venice as a city first existed on this quarter, and near that part of it connected by the bridge of the Rialto with the quarter on the other side of the canal. Two other (iron) bridges cross this canal. A fine viaduct, 2½ miles long and 30 feet wide, carries the Paduan Railroad across the lagoon and connects Venice with the continent. The streets or lanes (*calli*) are for the most part so narrow and intricate as to render the city a vast labyrinth, and in place of wheel-carriages small barges called gondolas traverse the principal canals, presenting one of the chief characteristics of the city. The principal promenades are the square of St. Mark and the public gardens, which are nearly surrounded by the sea. Venice contains a vast number of magnificent churches and palaces, adorned with the paintings of Titian and the frescos of Tintoretto and Paul Veronese. The chief edifices are the palace of the Procuratie Vecchie, standing upon 50 arches, and the Procuratie Nuove, which occupy the greater part of the square of St. Mark, around which extends a vast gallery, containing elegant shops and cafés. The old library of St. Mark occupies a magnificent hall, and in the same building is the Zecca, or mint, where, in 1284, the celebrated ducat of Venice, the most ancient coin in Europe, was struck. From this establishment the *zecchino* or sequin, the ancient gold coin of the republic, derived its name. The former palace of the Doge, or ducal palace, on the E. side of the Piazzetta, begun under Marino Faliero in the fourteenth century, is remarkable for its architecture and its imposing mass; its interior is decorated with many of the finest works of the great masters. The Bridge of Sighs connects this palace with the former prisons and dungeons of the Inquisition. Among the ecclesiastical edifices the most magnificent is the church of St. Mark, founded in 977, and made a cathedral in 1807, with its golden ceilings, its pavement of jasper and porphyry, and its 500 columns of black, white, and veined marble, bronze, alabaster, porphyry, verd-antique, and serpentine. It contains the celebrated Palla d'Ora, a species of mosaic, in gold, silver, and enamel, made at Constantinople in the tenth century, and a vast reliquary, with many antiquities and objects of art. Over the portals of this magnificent temple the four celebrated bronze horses which were founded at Corinth, and successively adorned Athens, Rome, Constantinople, Venice, and Paris, were replaced in 1815. In front of St. Mark are three bronze pedestals, from which once floated the three gonfalons of silk and gold, emblematic of the three dominions of the republic, Venice, Cyprus, and the Morea; and near it are the campanile, or bell-tower, the Torre dell' Orlogio, or clock tower, which, when it strikes two o'clock, assembles every day a vast number of pigeons, which are fed at the expense of the government, and two red granite columns, one surmounted by the bronze lion of St. Mark and the other by the statue of St. Theodore, also the square pillars of St. John of Acre. The other churches are La Madonna dell' Orto, formerly the richest church in Venice, the church of SS. Giovanni e Paolo, filled with numerous monuments of the Doges, San Giorgio Maggiore, the church of the Salute, the churches of the Jesuits, magnificently decorated, the Scalzi, and those of Miracoli and of St. Peter, formerly the patriarchal see, the cathedral of Venice till 1807, and the church of the Frari, with fine monuments by Canova. The armory contains many interesting objects. Most of these, with the dogana or custom-house, the Palazzo Balbi Grimani (now the post-office), and other splendid palaces, the municipal museum, &c., are situated on the Grand Canal. Venice has several theatres, an opera-house, and palaces of the Prince of Würtemberg and of the Archduke Ludwig Victor. The arsenal, containing four basins, situated on an island, surrounded by high walls nearly two miles in circuit, was long the first in Europe. During the past few years extensive alterations and improvements have been carried out in the city. A great deal has been lately done in widening the thoroughfares and deepening the canals. Large graving-, warehousing-, and dry-docks, and a patent slip, have been recently completed. Near the principal gateway stand the two colossal marble lions brought from Athens in 1687. The chief scientific and literary institutions are the lyceum, with a rich cabinet of natural history and a botanic garden; 2 royal gymnasia, and the seminary of the Salute, occupying the former convent of that name, with valuable scientific collections and a rich library; the new art museum; normal high school, marine college, academy and school of the fine arts, with an extensive Pinacoteca, containing paintings by Titian, Tintoretto, and other celebrated artists of the Venetian school, the oldest of its kind in existence; and the Palazzo dei Poli, where Marco Polo lived, and died in 1323. The library of St. Mark, comprising about 120,000 volumes and 10,000 MSS., with a fine cabinet of antiquities and medals, is one of the richest in Italy, and among the largest in Europe. One of the most remarkable institutions in Venice is that of the Archivio Generale, attached to the church of the Frari, which contains an immense mass of documents relative to the history of Venice, said to fill 295 rooms. The Venetian dialect has great softness and pleasantness of sound, and was formerly so much cherished as a token of nationality that the speakers in the senate were compelled to employ it in preference to the Tuscan, or *volgare*. Many of the inhabitants are employed in fishing and in navigating vessels belonging to the port, of which there are about 30,000. In 1869, 5920 foreign vessels (exclusive of coasters), of 825,245 tons, entered and cleared the port, conveying imports valued at about $30,000,000, and exports of $21,000,000. In 1875 the number of vessels that entered was 2751; tonnage, 531,010. Value of imports, $24,000,000; of exports, $12,500,000. The trade of Venice, which had suffered from the increasing prosperity of Triest, is now gradually increasing. It was a free port until 1873, and within a few years extensive moles have been formed with great success. In the Middle Ages, Venice had a monopoly of the manufacture of glass, but this has greatly declined, and its manufactures are now confined to mirrors, jewelry, artificial pearls, colored beads, silks, laces, velvets, soap, sugar-refineries, &c. Printing is largely carried on, and its book-trade is still extensive. Cotton-spinning, the manufacture of candles (wax and composite), bronze casting, the making of the old brocades and more costly laces, the manufacture of imitations of antique furniture, and the preparation of hides and leather, are among the recently-established industries in the city and province of Venice. One of the glass-factories has been in continuous work for upwards of twelve centuries. In 1874 the value of the glass exported was $1,500,000. General imports comprise sugar, coffee, and other colonial produce, cotton and woollen fabrics, cotton yarn and raw cotton, hardware, dye-stuffs, salted fish, and grain. Exports, silk and silk goods, glass-wares, and books. Outside of the city, on an island, is San Lazaro, the Armenian convent, a centre of Armenian literature, where Byron studied the language. Venice is not well supplied with water, although several artesian wells have been sunk. It is mainly dependent on its cisterns, and on supplies brought from the mainland in barges; but an aqueduct is now being constructed to bring drinking-water from the Canal della Seriola Veneta. The origin of Venice dates from the period of the invasion of Attila, A.D. 452, when a number of the inhabitants of Venetia and other parts of Italy, taking refuge in the islands of the Adriatic, formed a confederation to oppose the barbarians. In 697 they elected, as the head of their government, a doge or duke (*dux*). The Venetian States formed themselves into a republic in 809. In 997 they took possession of the town of Narenta, a nest of pirates, and thus commenced their maritime power; they afterwards subjugated all the towns of Dalmatia. The Crusades were a source of aggrandizement for Venice. At the end of the twelfth century the Venetians made themselves masters of part of the Morea, Corfu, Cephalonia, and Crete. During two centuries they monopolized the commerce of India by the route of Egypt; but they lost this on the discovery of the passage by the Cape of Good Hope. The state attained the height of its prosperity in the fifteenth century. It began to decline at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and its overthrow was completed by the French in 1797. By the treaty of Presburg, in 1805, it was made over, with the provinces of the continent, to the kingdom of Italy, and was held by the French till 1814, when it reverted to Austria. In 1848 the Venetians revolted against the Austrians, and held the city for several months. The city, with the province, was re-annexed to Italy by the treaty of peace of Vienna, October 3, 1866, and the King of Italy entered Venice in triumph, November 7 of the same year.——Adj. and inhab. VENETIAN, ven-ee'shŭn (It. VENEZIANO, vå-nêd'ze-â-no; Fr. VÉNITIEN, vå-nee'te-âNᵉ'; Ger. adj. VENEDISCH, vå-nā'dish, inhab. VENETIANER, vå-nêt-se-â'ner).

Venice, a province of Italy, is bounded on the S.E. by the Adriatic, and comprises the several islands and lagoons of the capital. Area, 850 square miles. Capital, Venice. Pop. in 1871, 337,538.

Venice, ven'iss, a township of Tulare co., Cal. P. 490.

Venice, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., near the Mississippi River, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad and the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of St. Louis, Mo. It has a church, a drug-store, &c.

Venice, a township of Shiawassee co., Mich. P. 1076.

Venice, a post-hamlet in Venice township, Cayuga co., N.Y., on the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, 23 miles N.N.W. of Freeville, and about 15 miles S. of Auburn. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1757.

Venice, Butler co., O. See Ross.

Venice, a post-village of Erie co., O., on Sandusky Bay and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 3 miles W. of Sandusky. It has 2 flouring-mills and a church.

Venice, a township of Seneca co., O. Pop. 1781.

Venice, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., about 20 miles S.W. of Pittsburg.

Venice, ven'iss, a post-village in Missisquoi co., Quebec, 8 miles S.W. of Des Rivières. Pop. 120.

Venice Centre, a post-hamlet in Venice township, Cayuga co., N.Y., on the Ithaca, Auburn & Western Railroad, about 15 miles S. of Auburn. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Venice, Gulf of. See ADRIATIC.

Venice Switch, a station in Erie co., O., on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Sandusky.

Venise, a city of Italy. See VENICE.

Venitia (ve-nish'e-a) **Grove**, a post-office of Howard co., Ark.

Venloo, vên-lō', or **Ven'lo'**, a town of the Netherlands, Limburg, on the Meuse, at the junction of several railways, 15 miles N.N.E. of Roermond. Lat. 51° 22' N.; lon. 6° 10' E. Pop. 7907, employed in brewing, tanning, and in tin-, lead-, tobacco-, and vinegar-factories.

Venloon, Netherlands. See LOON-OP-ZAND.

Vennachar, Loch. See VENACHOIR, LOCH.

Vennes, a town of France. See VANNES.

Venosa, vå-no'så (anc. *Venu'sia*), a town of Italy, province and 23 miles N.N.E. of Potenza. Pop. 7222. It has a noble cathedral, 5 parish churches, a market-hall, and Roman remains. It is the birthplace of Horace.

Venray, or **Venraij**, vên-rī', a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 22 miles N. of Roermond. Pop. of commune, 5093.

Venta Belgarum, the ancient name of WINCHESTER.

Venta del Moro, vên'tå dêl mo'ro, a village of Spain, in New Castile, province and about 60 miles from Cuenca, on the Cabriel. Pop. 2165.

Venta Icenorum. See CAISTOR and NORWICH.

Ventana, Sierra, se-êʀ'ʀå vên-tå'nå, a mountain of the Argentine Republic, province and 320 miles S.W. of Buenos Ayres, in lat. 38° 5' S. It is of quartz formation, bare and jagged, and attains a height of 3500 feet.

Ventas con Peña Aguilera, vên'tås kon pån'yå â-ghe-lå'rå, a village of Spain, in New Castile, province and 18 miles S.W. of Toledo. Pop. 1592.

Ventimiglia, a town of Italy. See VINTIMIGLIA.

Ventipoor, vên-te-poor', a village of Cashmere, near the Jhylum, 10 miles S.E. of Serinagur.

Vent'nor, a town on the S. coast of the Isle of Wight, 10 miles by rail S. of Ryde. It stands sheltered by high land on the N. and E., and it has risen since 1830 from a mere hamlet into a fashionable watering-place. It has chapels and schools, handsome terraces, and many detached villas, and is the seat of the Royal National Hospital for Consumptives.

Vent'nor, or **Adam's Mills**, a post-village in Grenville co., Ontario, on the Petite Nation River, 4 miles from Spencerville. It contains 4 saw- and 2 grist-mills. P. 150.

Ventoux, MONT, France. See MONT VENTOUX.

Ven′try, a maritime parish of Ireland, co. of Kerry, with a harbor which affords excellent anchorage.

Ventura, ven-too′râ, a county in the S. part of California, is bounded on the S.W. by the Pacific Ocean. It is partly irrigated by the Santa Clara River. The surface is diversified with mountains and fertile valleys. Capital, San Buenaventura.

Ventura, a post-hamlet in Holland township, Ottawa co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, about 25 miles W.S.W. of Grand Rapids. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Venus Bay, Australia. See ANDERSON'S INLET.

Venusia, a town of Italy. See VENOSA.

Ve′nus Point, the most N. point of the island of Tahiti; lat. 17° 29′ S., lon. 149° 29′ W.

Venzago, a village of Italy. See VANZAGO.

Vera, vâ′râ, a town of Spain, province and 39 miles N.E. of Almeria, near the Mediterranean. Pop. 6017. It has a small harbor, manufactures of nitre, an active fishery, and some export and import trade. Near it are traces of ancient *Ur′ci*.

Vera, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, on the Bidassoa, 40 miles N. of Pamplona. Pop. 1918.

Ve′ra, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 5 miles N. of Vandalia. It has a church.

Vera Cruz, vâ′râ krooss, a state of Mexico, consisting of a belt of territory stretching along the S.W. part of the Gulf of Mexico, and bounded N. and N.W. by the states of San Luis Potosi and Queretaro, W. by Mexico and Puebla, S. by Oajaca, and E. by Tabasco. It extends from lat. 17° 30′ to 22° 15′ N., and from lon. 94° 30′ to 99° W. Length, from N.N.W. to S.S.E., nearly 500 miles; breadth, about 80 miles. Area, 26,225 square miles. The coasts are generally low, level, and sandy, and the streams which fall into the Gulf are either obstructed by bars at their mouths, or navigable for only a short distance. The most important of these are the Tampico, the Alvarado, and the Coatzacoalcos. A characteristic feature of the coast is the number of its lagoons. One of these, the Tamiagua, in the N., is about 55 miles long by 20 miles broad, and communicates with the Gulf by two mouths which form the island of Tuspan. The lagoon next in size, and still farther N., is Tampico, 12 miles long by 9 miles broad; the largest in the S. is that of Alvarado, subdivided into 8 smaller lagoons. The interior, after the low belt of sea-shore is passed, rises gradually, and becomes clothed with magnificent forests, or with pasture and cultivated fields. Its most mountainous region is near the centre, to the W. of the capital, where the volcanic peak of Orizaba rises to the height of 17,380 feet. The climate is pestilential on the coast, where from May to November yellow fever always prevails, but becomes healthy in the higher districts. The products embrace maize, barley, wheat, tobacco, coffee, sugar, cotton, sarsaparilla, vanilla, pine-apples, oranges, bananas, and similar fruits, dye-woods, and many valuable species of timber. Horned cattle, horses, and sheep are numerous. The railway to Mexico from the Atlantic lies through this state. Capital, Vera Cruz. Pop. 504,950, composed of mixed races, chiefly creoles and Indians, with some Havanese, foreigners, negroes, and on the coasts a considerable number of zambos.

Vera Cruz, or **Villa Rica de la Vera Cruz,** veel′yâ ree′kâ dâ lâ vâ′râ krooss (the "rich city of the true cross"), a seaport town of Mexico, capital of the above state, in a sandy, marshy, and unhealthy plain on the S.W. shore of the Gulf of Mexico, 185 miles E. of Mexico. Lat. 19° 11′ 54″ N.; lon. 96° 8′ 36″ W. It is connected by railways with Mexico, Jalapa, and Medellin. It presents an imposing appearance from the sea, is defended by the strong castle of San Juan de Ulua, built upon an island about half a mile from the shore, and consists of several squares and regular streets, with houses of coral limestone, sometimes 3 stories high, flat-roofed, and generally provided with wooden balconies. The principal buildings are 16 churches (of which, however, only one is in use, though the cupolas of all still remain, and form very conspicuous objects), the government house, which is tolerably handsome, and some dilapidated monasteries. The town has a good water-supply, but is very sickly, yellow fever being endemic. The harbor, a mere roadstead between the town and the castle, is very insecure, having neither good anchorage nor sufficient protection from N. winds. It is provided, however, with a good stone mole, and on the island of San Juan de Ulua there is a light-house showing a brilliant revolving light, 89 feet above the sea. The tide ebbs and flows here only once in 24 hours; the highest rise observed is 24 feet. The trade of Vera Cruz is equal to that of all other Mexican ports combined. The exports consist principally of bullion, cochineal, sugar, flour, indigo, provisions, drugs, vanilla, logwood, and pimento; the imports, of woven fabrics, cacao, coffee, paper, brandy, wines, machinery, and metals. Vera Cruz was founded in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and obtained the rank of a city in 1615. Its castle, which completely commands it, was taken by the French in 1829. Vera Cruz was bombarded and taken by the army of the United States, under General Scott, in 1847. Pop. 16,000.

Vera Cruz, OLD, a village of Mexico, 15 miles N.W. of Vera Cruz. Here Cortez disembarked in 1518.

Vera Cruz, vẹr′ạ krooz, a post-village of Wells co., Ind., on the Wabash River, 6 miles S.E. of Bluffton, and about 30 miles S. of Fort Wayne. It has 3 churches.

Vera Cruz, a post-hamlet in Perry township, Brown co., O., about 32 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati. It has a church.

Vera Cruz, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., 9 miles S. of Allentown, and 1 mile from Vera Cruz Station of the Perkiomen Railroad. It has a church and a coach-factory.

Veragua, ve-rah′gwạ (Sp. pron. vâ-râ′gwâ), or **Santiago de Veragua,** sân-te-â′go dâ vâ-râ′gwâ, a town of the United States of Colombia, state and 125 miles W.S.W. of Panama, near the coast. It is well built, and has some trade in gold-dust, copper, cotton, and dyes. Pop. 5000.

Vera Paz, Alta, âl′tâ vâ′râ pâz, a province of Guatemala, bordering on the Mexican states of Campeachy and Tabasco. Capital, Coban.

Verapoli, vâ-râp′o-le, a town of India, 7 miles N.E. of Cochin. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop.

Verawow, vĕr′ạ-wŏw′, or **Vir′awah′,** a town of India, in Sinde, on a fresh-water lake 3 miles in circuit. Lat. 24° 33′ N.; lon. 70° 46′ E. Pop. 1141.

Ver′bank, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Union Vale township, ½ mile from Verbank Station of the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad, and 26 miles N.E. of Newburg. It has a church and 1 or 2 grist-mills. Pop. 100.

Verbanus Lacus, Italy. See LAGO MAGGIORE.

Verbas, vĕr′bâs′, or **Verbitza,** vĕʀ-bit′sâ, a river of Bosnia, joins the Save 13 miles E. of Gradiska, after a N. course of 100 miles.

Ver′beck, a post-hamlet of Barton co., Kansas, 14 miles from Bunker Hill.

Verbe′na, a post-hamlet of Chilton co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 31 miles N. by W. of Montgomery. It has a church.

Verbenico, vĕʀ-bâ′ne-ko, a village and seaport of Austria, on the island of Veglia. Pop. 1348.

Verbicaro, vĕʀ-be-kâ′ro, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 28 miles N. of Paola, and 5 miles from the Mediterranean. Pop. 5159.

Verbicz, vĕʀ′bits′, a town of Hungary, co. of Liptau, on the Waag, 1 mile S.S.E. of Szent Miklos. Pop. 2000.

Verbitza, a river of Bosnia. See VERBAS.

Verbowez, vĕʀ-bo-vĕts′, a town of Russia, in Podolsk, 18 miles N.W. of Moheelev. Pop. 2121.

Vercelli, vĕʀ-chĕl′lee (anc. *Vercel′læ*), a city of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Novara, on the right bank of the Sesia, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 14 miles N. of Casale. Pop. 20,140. It is enclosed by boulevards, replacing its old fortifications, is well built, and has an appearance of prosperity. Its cathedral, one of the finest in Piedmont, contains the tomb of St. Amadeus of Savoy, and a valuable library of old manuscripts, including a copy of the laws of the Lombards, and a manuscript of the gospels written by St. Eusebius, the founder of the see, in the fourth century. It has a large hospital, a royal palace, a clerical seminary, manufactures of woollen and silk fabrics, and a large trade in rice raised in its vicinity. A canal connects it with Ivrea.

Vercelli-Borgo, vĕʀ-chĕl′lee-boʀ′go, a town of Italy, 4 miles N.E. of Vercelli, near the Sesia. It has a palace occupying the site of an old castle.

Verchères, vĕʀ′shaiʀ′, a county in the S.W. part of Quebec, bounded by the St. Lawrence on the W. and the Richelieu on the E. Area, 78 square miles. Capital, Verchères. Pop. 12,717.

Verchères, a post-village, capital of the co. of Verchères, Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 24 miles below Montreal. It has a church, a college, a convent, 7 or 8 stores, a foundry, 2 tanneries, a saw-mill, and a grist-mill. Pop. 900.

Verdachellum, vĕr-dâ-chĕl′lŭm, a town of British India, in Madras, 96 miles S. of Arcot. Pop. 5439.

Verde, vĕʀ′dâ, a post-office of Yavapai co., Arizona.

Verde, RIO, ree′o vĕʀ′dâ, a river of Brazil, province of Bahia, flows N., and joins the São Francisco nearly opposite the town of Pilão Arcado.

Verde, Rio, a river of Brazil, province of Goyaz, rises in the N. slope of the Serra dos Pirenneos, flows N., and joins the Maranhão.

Verde, Rio, a river of Brazil, province of Matto-Grosso. It takes a northerly direction, and, after a course nearly parallel with that of the Guapore, joins that river about 100 miles from the town of Matto-Grosso.

Verde, Rio, a river of Brazil, province of Minas-Gernes, rises S.W. of the town of Ajuruoca, flows circuitously first N. and then W., and, after a course of about 150 miles, joins the Sapucahi.

Verde, Rio, an auriferous river of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, rises in the marshes to the W. of Serra Grão Mogor, flows N., then N.W., and then W., and joins the São Francisco on the right, nearly opposite the mouths of the Japoré and Carinhenha.

Verde Islands, West Africa. See Cape Verd Islands.

Ver'den (Ger. pron. fêʀ'dẹn), a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Aller, and on the railway to Hanover, 21 miles S.E. of Bremen. Pop. 7669. It is enclosed by walls, and has an ancient cathedral, manufactures of tobacco, breweries, distilleries, and an export trade in corn and cattle.

Verdi, vẹr'de, a post-village of Washoe co., Nevada, on the Central Pacific Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Reno. It has 2 stores, a hotel, a planing-mill, 2 saw-mills, 2 shingle-mills, and 40 houses.

Verdiere (vẹr-deer') **Point,** a post-office of Putnam co., Fla.

Verdierville, vẹr-deer'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Va., on the Potomac, Fredericksburg & Piedmont Railroad, 12 miles E. of Orange Court-House.

Verdigris, vẹr'de-grēss, a township of Wilson co., Kansas. Pop. 1183.

Verdigris Falls, post-office, Greenwood co., Kansas.

Verdigris River rises near the E. border of Chase co., Kansas, intersects Greenwood co., runs southward through Wilson and Montgomery cos., and passes into the Indian Territory. Its general direction is nearly southward. It enters the Arkansas River about 1 mile above the mouth of the Neosho River, and 3 miles from Fort Gibson. Its length is estimated at 270 miles.

Verdigris Valley, a post-office of Knox co., Neb.

Verdon, vêʀˋdôɴᵍ', a river of France, in Basses-Alpes, rises near Colmar, flows S. to near Castellane, and thence W. between the departments of Basses-Alpes and Var, and joins the Durance, after a course of 100 miles.

Ver'don, a post-hamlet of Hanover co., Va., about 30 miles N. of Richmond.

Verdu, vêʀ-doo', a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province and 21 miles E. of Lerida. Pop. 2007.

Verdun, vêʀˋdŭɴᵍ' (anc. *Verodu'num*), a town of France, in Meuse, 28 miles N. of Bar-le-Duc, on the Meuse, which here becomes navigable. Lat. 49° 9′ 31″ N.; lon. 5° 22′ E. Pop. 15,433. It is strongly fortified, and has a cathedral, a Protestant chapel, military and civil hospitals, a bishop's palace, a clerical seminary, a communal college, a public library of 22,000 volumes, distilleries, tanneries, breweries, and manufactures of wooden-wares, woven fabrics, liqueurs, and confectionery. In 1792 it was bombarded and taken by the Prussians, but was restored to the French after the battle of Valmy.

Verdunois, vêʀˋdüˋnwâ', an old district or division of France, now comprised in the departments of Tarn-et-Garonne and Haute-Garonne. Its capital was Verdun.

Verdun-sur-Garonne, vêʀˋdŭɴᵍ'-süʀ-gâˋronn', a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, on the left bank of the Garonne, 14 miles S.S.E. of Castel-Sarrasin. Pop. 1500, who manufacture leather.

Verdun-sur-Saône, vêʀˋdŭɴᵍ'-süʀ-sōn, a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, on the Saône, at the influx of the Doubs, 11 miles N.E. of Châlon-sur-Saône. P. 1864.

Vere, a town of the Netherlands. See Veer.

Vereinigte Staaten. See United States.

Vereya, Vereia, or **Vereja,** vâ-râ'yâ, a town of Russia, government and 62 miles W.S.W. of Moscow, on both sides of the Protva. Pop. 5502. It is enclosed by ramparts, and has a cathedral.

Verfeil, vêʀˋfâl', a village of France, in Haute-Garonne, 12 miles E.N.E. of Toulouse. Pop. of commune, 2171.

Vergara, vêʀ-gâ'râ, a town of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, 20 miles S.W. of Tolosa. Pop. 3237. A convention here in 1839 put an end to the war in Biscay.

Vergennes, vẹr-jĕnz', a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ill., about 8 miles S.W. of Duquoin.

Vergennes, a township of Kent co., Mich. Pop. 1129.

Vergennes, a city of Addison co., Vt., is beautifully situated on Otter Creek, 7 miles from its entrance into Lake Champlain, and on the Rutland division of the Central Vermont Railroad, 21 miles S. of Burlington. Otter Creek is here about 500 feet wide, and is navigable for vessels of 300 tons to this place, where it falls about 37 feet and affords ample water-power. It contains a United States arsenal, 5 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, and a national bank, and has manufactures of flour, furniture, machinery, pumps, sash, blinds, doors, and leather. Vergennes commands good views of grand mountain-scenery. Incorporated as a city in 1783. Pop. 1570.

Verghereto, vêʀ-gâ-râ'to, a village of Florence, on a spur of the Apennines, 5 miles from Bagno. Pop. 2475.

Vergilia, the ancient name of Murcia.

Verginium Mare. See Saint George's Channel.

Veria, vẹ-ree'â, or **Kara Veria,** kâ'râ vẹ-ree'â (anc. *Berœ'a*; Gr. Βέροια, *Beroia*), a town of European Turkey, 35 miles W. of Salonica. Pop. 8000, mostly Greeks, engaged in cotton-weaving, dyeing, and raising fruit.

Verkhnee, vêʀᴋ'nee, or **Verkhnii,** vêʀᴋ'ñee ("upper"), a prefix to the names of many towns of Russia.

Verkhnee Dnieprovsk, vêʀᴋ'nee dne-â-prọvsk', a town of Russia, government and 34 miles W.N.W. of Yekaterinoslav, on the right bank of the Dnieper. Pop. 4127.

Verkhnee Lomov, Russia. See Lamov.

Verkhnee Ooˋdinsk', a town of Siberia, in Transbaikalia, 35 miles N.E. of Selenghinsk. Pop. 3473.

Verkhnee Ooralsk, or **Verkhnii Uralsk,** vêrk'-ñee ooˋrâlsk', a fortified town of Russia, in Orenboorg, 125 miles S.E. of Oofa. Pop. 6166.

Verkhnee Vilioosk, ve-le-oosk', a town of Siberia, in Yakootsk, on the Viliooi, 175 miles N. of Olekminsk.

Verkhnee Yansk, or **Verkhnii Jansk,** vêʀᴋ'ñee yânsk, a town of Siberia, province of Yakootsk, on the Yana. Lat. 66° 45′ N.; lon. 133° 10′ E.

Verkhotoorie, or **Verkhoturie,** vêʀ-ᴋo-too're-â, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Perm, on the Toora, 85 miles N. of Alapaevsk. Pop. 3485.

Verkhovashkoi, vêʀ-ᴋo-vâsh-koi', a town of Russia, in Vologda, on the Vaga, and on the road from Vologda to Archangel, 18 miles S. of Velsk. Pop. 574.

Verlaine, vêʀˋlain', a village of Belgium, province and 13 miles W.S.W. of Liege, on the Yerne. Pop. 1394.

Vermandois, vêʀˋmôɴᵍˋdwâ' (anc. *Veroman'dui*), an old subdivision of France, in Picardy. Capital, St.-Quentin.

Vermejo, vêʀ-mâ'ʜo, called also **Rio Grande,** ree'o grân'dâ, a river of the Argentine Republic, rises on the Bolivian frontier, flows S.E., and joins the Paraguay 14 miles S.W. of Ñeembucu. Total course estimated at 750 miles. Affluents, the Jujuy and Tarija.

Vermejo, vẹr-mâ'ho, a post-hamlet of Colfax co., New Mexico, on the Vermejo River, 50 miles S. of Trinidad, Col. Altitude, about 6500 feet.

Vermejo Creek, New Mexico, rises in Colfax co., runs nearly southeastward, and enters the Canadian River.

Vermelho, vêʀ-mĕl'yo, a river of Brazil, rises in the mountains S.E. of the town of Goyaz, and, after a N.W. course of about 240 miles, joins the Araguay.

Vermenton, vêʀˋmôɴᵍˋtôɴᵍ', a town of France, department of Yonne, 13 miles S.E. of Auxerre. Pop. 1863.

Vermilion, vẹr-mil'yŭn, a county in the E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is drained by the Vermilion River and its three branches, the North, Middle, and Salt Forks. The surface is nearly level. The soil is deep and very fertile; the greater part of it is prairie. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, horses, wool, and pork are the staple products. In 1870 this county had 53,078 acres of woodland. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in it. It is intersected by the Wabash Railroad and the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad. The Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad connects with the Paris & Danville Railroad at Danville, the capital. Valuation of real and personal estate, $26,426,852. Pop. in 1870, 30,388, of whom 28,223 were Americans.

Vermilion, a county in the W. part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, has an area of about 275 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Wabash River, and intersected by the Vermilion River. The surface is nearly level, and one-third of it is covered with forests of the oak, ash, sugar-maple, elm, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals is bituminous coal. This county is traversed by the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad. Capital, Newport. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 10,840, of whom 10,604 were Americans.

Vermilion, a parish in the S. part of Louisiana, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by Vermilion Bay, and is intersected by Vermilion River. The eastern part of Mermenteau Lake is in this parish. The surface is level and low. The soil is fertile. Sugar-cane, cotton, cattle, and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Abbeville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,240,221. Pop. in 1870, 4528, of whom 4447 were Americans.

Vermilion, a post-town, capital of Clay co., Dakota, on the left bank of the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Vermilion River, and on the Dakota Southern Railroad, 26 miles E. by S. of Yankton. It has 2 newspaper offices, a bank, a graded school, and 5 churches, also a United States land-office.

Vermilion, a post-village of Edgar co., Ill., on the line between Elbridge and Stratton townships, on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 12 miles N.W. of Terre Haute, Ind., and 7 miles E.S.E. of Paris. It has a graded school, 4 churches, and several factories.

Vermilion, a township of La Salle co., Ill. Pop. 671.

Vermilion, a township of Vermilion co., Ind. P. 2133.

Vermilion, a post-village of Marshall co., Kansas, in Noble township, on East Vermilion Creek, and on the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, 70 miles W. of Atchison. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1751.

Vermilion, a post-office of Dakota co., Minn., in Vermilion township, on a creek of the same name, and on the Hastings & Dakota Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Hastings. Pop. of the township, 853.

Vermilion, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., about 13 miles E. by S. of Oswego. It has a church, a tannery, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 200.

Vermilion, a township of Ashland co., O. Pop. 2087.

Vermilion, a post-village and shipping-port of Erie co., O., in Vermilion township, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Vermilion River, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 20 miles E. of Sandusky, and 40 miles W. of Cleveland. It has 5 churches, a planing-mill, a lime-kiln, a carriage-shop, a ship-yard, and a quarry of sandstone, which is exported in large quantities. Pop. 721; of the township, 1833.

Vermilion, a post-office of Barron co., Wis., 7 miles from Cumberland.

Vermilion Bay, in the S. part of Louisiana, communicates through Côte Blanche Bay with the Gulf of Mexico. Length, about 20 miles.

Vermilion Grove, a post-hamlet of Vermilion co., Ill., on the Paris & Danville Railroad, 16 miles S. of Danville. It has a church, a saw-mill, and an academy.

Vermilion Lake, Minnesota, is in St. Louis co., near lat. 48° N. It is about 20 miles in length, and the width is nearly equal to the length. Its outlet is Vermilion River, which runs northward and enters Rainy Lake.

Vermilion River, Dakota, drains part of Lake co., runs nearly southward through McCook, Turner, and Clay cos., and enters the Missouri River at Vermilion. It is about 170 miles long.

Vermilion River, Illinois, rises in or near Ford co., runs northwestward through Livingston co., and enters the Illinois River at La Salle.

Vermilion River, Louisiana, rises near the S. border of St. Landry parish, runs southward through the parishes of Lafayette and Vermilion, and enters Vermilion Bay. It is said to be navigable by small steamboats.

Vermilion River, an affluent of the Wabash, is formed by the North, Middle, and South Forks, which rise in Illinois and unite near Danville, in that state. It runs southeastward, and enters the Wabash River in Indiana, about 7 miles N. of Newport. The main stream is about 28 miles long. The South Fork, which rises in Champaign co. and runs eastward, is nearly 75 miles long. The Little Vermilion River enters the Wabash 4 or 5 miles below.

Vermilion River, Ohio, runs northward through Huron and Erie cos., and enters Lake Erie at Vermilion.

Vermilion River, a small stream of Barron co., Wis., runs southeastward, and enters the Red Cedar River.

Vermilionville, vẹr-mil′yŭn-vĭl, a post-hamlet of La Salle co., Ill., in Deer Park township, on the Vermilion River, 10 miles S.W. of Ottawa. Coal is found here.

Vermilionville, a post-village, capital of Lafayette parish, La., on the navigable Bayou Vermilion, about 22 miles S. of Opelousas, and 20 miles N.W. of New Iberia. It has 2 newspaper offices and 4 churches, besides 2 churches for colored people. Cotton is the chief article of export. Pop. 777.

Vermland, Sweden. See CARLSTAD.

Vermont′ (named from the French *Monts Verts* or *Verts Monts, i.e.,* "Green Mountains," the principal mountain-range in the state), the northwesternmost of the New England states of the American Union, bounded N. by the Canadian province of Quebec, E. by New Hampshire, the W. bank of the Connecticut River being the boundary-line, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by New York, Lake Champlain and Poultney River dividing it from New York in part. In Lake Champlain there lie within the limits of this state the islands of North and South Hero, Isle La Motte, Hog, Wood, Butler's, Potter's, Providence, Straw, Gull, Fishbladder, Savage, and other islands, the most important of which, with a peninsula which extends into the lake from Canada, constitute the county of Grand Isle. The state is 150 miles long, from 35 to 85 miles wide, and has an area of 10,212 square miles (land area, 9056 square miles), or 5,795,840 acres, of which in 1870 3,073,257 acres were returned as improved.

Face of the Country.—The Green Mountains, which are members of the Appalachian system, traverse this state from N. to S., mainly in two ridges, of which the eastern is the more continuous and the western the higher and steeper. The principal peaks are Mount Mansfield, 4430 feet; Camel's Hump, 4088 feet; Shrewsbury Peak, 4086 feet; Killington Peak, 4221 feet; Ascutney, 3320 feet; Mount Willoughby, or Annanance, 3800 feet; Equinox, 3872 feet; Sterling, 3500 feet; Æolus, Anthony, &c. The mountains are generally more rounded in outline than is usual among the Appalachians, and they are generally clad with dense forests, but afford rich and abundant pasturage. Western Vermont and a large part of the eastern section are beautiful pastoral regions, while Central Vermont is largely a wild and picturesque mountain-country.

Geology and Minerals.—Central Vermont, from N. to S., is of azoic or Laurentian formation, and strata of unquestionable Laurentian age reappear in the Upper Connecticut Valley. Western Vermont is overlaid with Silurian and Devonian rocks, affording valuable marble and other mineral wealth; and there are limited deposits of the tertiary. The rocks of Eastern Vermont are mainly referred to Silurian time; but with regard to the geologic age of some of the more highly metamorphic strata there is a difference of opinion. The mineral wealth of Vermont is important. Marbles of many grades (pure white, black, pale red, mottled, &c.), iron, copper, slate, manganese, ochres, kaolin, &c., are among the products of the state. Gold has been obtained in small quantities at various points. Rutland affords a superior white marble; Proctorsville, an excellent serpentine; Brandon, a highly-valued brown hematite, besides manganese, kaolin, ochre (used for paint), marble, lime, and a brown lignite which is employed to some extent as fuel; Fair Haven, quarries of slate and marble; Middlebury, fine marble; Castleton, marble, slate, and steatite; Guilford and Putney, building-slate; Vershire and Corinth, useful copper ores; Swanton and Isle La Motte, black, white, and variegated marble; Grafton, soapstone; Strafford, rich pyrites, affording copperas and sulphuric acid; New Haven, Shelburne, Dorset, and Manchester, marble; Roxbury, verd-antique; Bennington and Rutland, potter's clay; and the mineral waters (chalybeate, sulphurous, or saline) of Clarendon, Alburg, Sheldon, Highgate, Orwell, Middletown, Sadawga, Guilford, Elgin, Newbury, Plainfield, Stowe, Chelsea, &c., have local and in some instances national repute in the treatment of disease.

Rivers and Lakes.—Lake Champlain affords important steam navigation, and is much visited for its beauty and historic associations. In 1874 there were registered in this state and upon the lake 9 sailing, 6 steam, and 10 other vessels; total burden, 5494 tons. The Connecticut River was formerly navigated as far as Bellows Falls by means of locks and a short canal. Otter Creek (navigable 8 miles to Vergennes), the Poultney, Pawlet, Onion or Winooski, Lamoille, and Missisquoi Rivers are the chief tributaries of Lake Champlain. Into the Connecticut flow the Nulhegan, Passumpsic, Wells, Wait's, White, Quechee, Black, Williams, Saxton's, West, Green, North, and Deerfield, and into the Hudson the Hoosac and Walloomsac and the Batten Kill. Barton River is the principal affluent of Lake Memphremagog, a noble expanse of water, lying partly in Canada. There are a great number of small lakes, especially towards the N.E. The streams of Vermont are generally small, but afford much water-power, which is extensively utilized for manufacturing purposes.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—This state has many picturesque cataracts, of which may be enumerated Bellows Falls, on the Connecticut, the Great Falls of the Lamoille, at Milton, Winooski Falls, Passumpsic Falls, at Lyndon, the Falls of the Missisquoi, in Troy, &c. Lakes Champlain, Memphremagog, and Willoughby, the towns of Burlington, Bennington, Windsor, Woodstock, and Brattleborough, and the various mountains and mineral springs, are places of summer resort.

Agriculture.—In spite of her mountainous aspect and her long and severe winters, Vermont takes a leading place as an agricultural state; and, considering her area, population, and the large amount of forest-land she has, it may be questioned if any state affords larger returns to the farmer. Much land which is inarable is very profitably pastured, sheep, horses, and neat cattle are bred for market, and her wool and dairy-products have high reputation for excellence and abundance. Hay, potatoes, hops, oats, rye, wheat, Indian corn, grass and clover-seed, apples, and all the ordinary staples of agriculture are abundantly produced. For maple sugar no state excels her. There are some tracts, however, with a cold and churlish soil, particularly in the N.E. and in the more mountainous townships. As a rule, the western slope of the mountains and the intervale lands on the Connecticut and on Lake Champlain have the best soils.

Forests are quite extensive, especially in the less fertile and arable districts. Spruce, hemlock, pine, cedar, and fir among coniferous timber trees, and beech, oak, rock-maple, several species of birch, basswood, and other useful deciduous trees, abound. Large amounts of lumber, firewood, tanners' bark, maple sugar, and charcoal are produced from the forests.

Manufactures occupy a prominent place among the industrial interests of the state. Prominent manufacturing towns are Bennington (stoneware, fire-brick, knitted goods, leather, &c.), Brattleborough (musical instruments, carriages, and a great variety of goods), St. Johnsbury (weighing-scales, &c.), Brandon (paints, iron, castings, &c.), Rutland (marble-works, &c.), Burlington (lumber, &c.), Fair Haven, Castleton, &c. (marble- and slate-work), St. Albans (machinery, railroad-works, &c.), McIndoe's Falls (lumber-sawing), Hartford (miscellaneous goods), and Bellows Falls (paper, wood-pulp, &c.). Agricultural implements, paper, cotton and woollen goods, boots and shoes, bricks, carriages, cooperage, flour, furniture, chairs, hosiery, leather, lime, lumber, machinery, cut stone and slates, starch, metallic and wooden wares, and a great variety of other goods are extensively produced.

Railroads.—In 1850, Vermont had 290 miles of railroad; in 1855, 527 miles; in 1860, 554 miles; in 1865, 589 miles; in 1870, 614 miles; in 1878, 873 miles. Average cost per mile, $37,730; net earnings per mile for 1878, $1218. Several lines of this and the contiguous states are leased or otherwise controlled by the Central Vermont Railroad corporation.

Financial Affairs.—The bonded debt of the state in 1874 amounted to $226,500, all in war-loan bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest.

Commerce.—The through or transit shipments by rail between the West and Canada on the one hand, and the ports of Boston, Mass., and Portland, Me., on the other, are very great. Burlington has an immense lumber-trade with Canada, and is the great centre of distribution of Canadian lumber in New England. There are custom-houses at Burlington and Island Pond. Important articles of export from Vermont are butter, cheese, and potatoes. St. Albans is one of the principal butter-markets in New England. Much of the trade of Lake Champlain passes by canal to Albany and the Hudson River.

The Counties number 14, as follows: Addison, Bennington, Caledonia, Chittenden, Essex, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille, Orleans, Orange, Rutland, Washington, Windham, and Windsor. The principal *cities and towns* (census of 1870) are Burlington, on Lake Champlain (pop. 14,387); Montpelier, the capital (3023); Rutland (9834); Brattleborough (4933); Brandon (3571); Castleton (3243); Bennington (5760); Colchester (3911); St. Albans (7014); St. Johnsbury (4665), and Vergennes (1570). The only incorporated cities are Burlington and Vergennes.

Education.—Free public schools are maintained by means of state and local taxes and the income of a permanent school-fund. There are state and town superintendents, and in the larger towns graded and high schools are sustained. There are normal schools at Castleton, Randolph, and Johnson. There are also many private and denominational schools and academies. The University of Vermont, at Burlington, embraces the state agricultural college and a school of medicine. Norwich University, at Northfield, makes a specialty of mathematics, engineering, and military science. Middlebury is the seat of Middlebury College, Montpelier of a college for women, and Fairfax of a Baptist theological institute.

Government, &c.—The governor, the principal executive officers, and the legislature are chosen by the people biennially. All judges are elected for fixed terms of service, those of the supreme court being chosen by the legislature, and others by the people. Citizens of the United States resident for one year in Vermont, and of quiet and peaceable behavior, are entitled to vote. Vermont sends three members to the lower house of Congress, and is entitled to five electoral votes. Among the public institutions are the state prison at Windsor, the state reform school at Vergennes, and the asylum for the insane at Brattleborough.

History.—Vermont, which is said to have had but very few permanent Indian inhabitants, was first settled by people from Massachusetts, who built Fort Dummer, near Brattleborough, in 1724. Many of the early settlers came from Connecticut. Some of the southern towns were chartered by Massachusetts. New York and New Hampshire both laid claim to the country, and the King of Great Britain decided in favor of New York. Acts of hostility towards the New York authorities followed, and in 1777 the people declared themselves independent and drew up a state constitution. In the actions at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and at the battles of Bennington, Stillwater, and Hubbardton, the "Green Mountain Boys" vindicated their patriotism and courage. In 1791, after much opposition on the part of New York, Vermont was admitted to the Union, the first state received in addition to the original thirteen. During the war of 1861–65 the troops of Vermont well sustained the ancient reputation of the "Green Mountain Boys," and in the battle-mortality roll she ranked as the second among the loyal states, Kansas taking the lead.

Population.—In 1790, Vermont had 85,425 inhabitants; in 1800, 154,465; in 1810, 217,895; in 1820, 235,981; in 1830, 280,652; in 1840, 291,948; in 1850, 314,120; in 1860, 315,098; in 1870, 330,551.

Vermont, a post-village in Vermont township, Fulton co., Ill., on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad where it crosses a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 24 miles N. of Beardstown, and 15 miles N.N.E. of Rushville. It has a newspaper office, a banking-house, 3 churches, and manufactures of bricks, carriages, spokes, and tiles. Pop. of the township, 2289. Here is an artesian well 900 feet deep.

Vermont, a post-hamlet of Cooper co., Mo., on the Boonville Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 17½ miles S. of Boonville. It has an elevator and a store.

Vermont, Chautauqua co., N.Y. See GERRY.

Vermont, a township of Dane co., Wis. Pop. 1118.

Vermont′ville, a post-village in Vermontville township, Eaton co., Mich., on the Thornapple River, and on the Grand Rapids division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 48 miles E.S.E. of Grand Rapids, and about 28 miles W.S.W. of Lansing. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, a union school, 2 flouring-mills, and a saw-mill. Pop. 544; of the township, 1718.

Vermontville, a hamlet of Franklin co., N.Y., in Franklin township, about 33 miles S. by E. of Malone. It has a church, a foundry, and a saw-mill.

Vern, vaiRN, a village of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 15 miles N.W. of Angers. Pop. 697.

Ver′nal, a post-office of Greene co., Miss., about 40 miles N.W. of Mobile, Ala.

Vernaria, the ancient name of TROIA.

Vernasca, vêR-nâs′kâ, a town of Italy, province of Piacenza. Pop. 4487.

Vernazza, vêR-nât′sâ, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, on the side of a rock jutting into the sea. It has the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 2213.

Vern′dale, a post-village of Wadena co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific Railroad, about 40 miles W. of Brainerd.

Verner, Alleghany co., Pa. See VERONA.

Verneuil, vêR′nul′, a town of France, in Eure, on the Avre, 24 miles S.S.W. of Evreux. Pop. 3267. It was formerly fortified, and has a church with a lofty tower, a copper-foundry, 10 flour-mills, and a ribbon-manufactory.

Verneuil, a village of France, in Haute-Vienne, on the Vienne, 6 miles W.N.W. of Limoges. Pop. of commune, 2220.

Vernon, vêR′nôNG′, a town of France, in Eure, on the left bank of the Seine, here crossed by a fine bridge, and on the Paris & Havre Railway, 14 miles N.W. of Mantes-sur-Seine. Pop. 6384. It was formerly fortified, and has an antique church, and manufactures of cotton cloth and leather. Near it is the forest of Vernon.

Ver′non, a parish in the W. part of Louisiana, bordering on Texas, has an area of about 1450 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Sabine River, and drained by the Calcasieu River, the Bayou Lanacoco, and the Bogue Chitto. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and presents extensive savannas, or plains nearly destitute of forest trees. The soil is adapted to pasturage. Capital, Leesville. The census of 1870 gives no statistics of this parish, which was formed after that year.

Vernon, a county in the W. part of Missouri, bordering on Kansas, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is partly bounded on the N. by the Osage River, is intersected by the Little Osage, and also drained by the Marmiton River and Dry Wood Creek. The surface is undulating, and is extensively covered with forests of the white oak, elm, hickory, blue ash, white ash, black walnut, and other trees. The soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, oats, and pork are the staples. Among its minerals are coal and carboniferous limestone. This county is traversed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. Capital, Nevada. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 11,247, of whom 11,022 were Americans.

Vernon, a county in the S.W. part of Wisconsin, borders on Iowa and Minnesota. Area, about 775 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by the Kickapoo and partly drained by the Bad Axe and Raccoon Rivers. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the ash, hickory, oak, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, Indian corn, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies part of this county. Capital, Viroqua. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,429,411. Pop. in 1870, 18,645, of whom 13,605 were Americans; in 1875, 21,524.

Vernon, a station in Dallas co., Ala., on the Alabama Central Railroad, about 18 miles W. of Selma.

Vernon, a post-village, capital of Lamar co., Ala., on Yellow Creek, about 30 miles N.N.E. of Columbus, Miss. It has several churches, a high school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of sorghum. Pop. about 300.

Vernon, a township of Sutter co., Cal. Pop. 799.

Vernon, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn., in Vernon township, 1 mile N. of Vernon Depot of the New York & New England Railroad, and 12 miles E.N.E. of Hartford. It has a high school, a woollen-mill, and several churches. The township contains other villages, named Rockville, Talcottville, and Vernon Depot. Pop. of township, 5446.

Vernon, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Del., about 24 miles S. by W. of Dover.

Vernon, a post-village, capital of Washington co., Fla., on Holmes Creek, about 100 miles W. by N. of Tallahassee. It has 3 churches. Pop. in 1870, 53.

Vernon, a post-hamlet of Troup co., Ga., on the Chattahoochee River, about 12 miles W. of La Grange.

Vernon, a township of Lake co., Ill. Pop. 1259.

Vernon, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 11 miles S. of Vandalia.

Vernon, a township of Hancock co., Ind. Pop. 1963.

Vernon, a township of Jackson co., Ind. Pop. 1508.

Vernon, a post-village, capital of Jennings co., Ind., in Vernon township, on the Vernon Fork of the Muscatatuck River, 22 miles N.N.W. of Madison, and 23 miles S.E. of Columbus. It is on the Madison division of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, and 2 miles S. of North Vernon, which is on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, an academy, and manufactures of carriages, &c. P. 673; of township, 2385.

Vernon, a township of Washington co., Ind. P. 1101.

Vernon, a township of Dubuque co., Iowa. P. 1265.

Vernon, a township of Humboldt co., Iowa. Pop. 341.

Vernon, a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the S. bank of the Des Moines River, near Bentonsport Station, about 36 miles W.N.W. of Keokuk, and 6 miles S.E. of Keosauqua. It has a flour-mill, a woollen-factory, and a church. Pop. about 300; of Vernon township, 822.

Vernon, a township of Wright co., Iowa. Pop. 237.

Vernon, a township of Cowley co., Kansas, on the Arkansas River, 35 miles S.S.E. of Wichita. Pop. 755.

Vernon, a post-hamlet of Ness co., Kansas, 30 miles N.N.W. of Kinsley.

Vernon, a post-village, capital of Jackson parish, La., about 32 miles W.S.W. of Monroe. It has 2 churches, and a school for girls.

Vernon, a township of Isabella co., Mich. Pop. 575.

Vernon, a post-village in Vernon township, Shiawassee co., Mich., on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, 8½ miles E.S.E. of Owosso, and about 18 miles W.S.W. of Flint. It has 3 churches, a union school, a carriage-factory, a paper-mill, a stave-factory, &c. Pop. about 700. The township is drained by Shiawassee River, and has a pop. of 1785.

Vernon, a township of Blue Earth co., Minn. P. 675.

Vernon, a post-hamlet in Vernon township, Dodge co., Minn., about 22 miles N.E. of Austin. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1014.

Vernon, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Miss., near the Big Black River, about 24 miles N. of Jackson. It has a church and 2 schools.

Vernon, a township of Clarke co., Mo. Pop. 902.

Vernon, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., in Vernon township, 3 miles N. of McAfee's Valley Station, and 21 miles N.E. of Newton. It has 2 churches, 2 mills, &c. The township contains also Glenwood village, and is bounded on the W. by the Wallkill River. Pop. of the township, 1979.

Vernon, a post-village in Vernon township, Oneida co., N.Y., on Skanandoa Creek, about 16 miles W. of Utica. It contains 3 or 4 churches, an academy, a national bank, a large tannery, and a flour-mill. Pop. 391; of the township, 3013. Here is a remnant of the Oneida tribe of Indians. The township contains the village of Vernon Centre.

Vernon, a township of Clinton co., O. Pop. 1513.

Vernon, a township of Crawford co., O. Pop. 988.

Vernon, a hamlet and station of Richland co., O., on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad where it crosses the Northwestern Ohio Railroad, 5 miles N.N.E. of Crestline, and 12 miles W.N.W. of Mansfield. It has a tile-factory. Here is Vernon Junction Post-Office.

Vernon, a township of Scioto co., O. Pop. 1924.

Vernon, a post-hamlet in Vernon township, Trumbull co., O., on the Pymatuning River, about 18 miles N.E. of Warren, and 12 miles N. by W. of Sharon, Pa. Pop. of the township, 930.

Vernon, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. 1615.

Vernon, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., Pa., about 20 miles W. by N. of Scranton. It has 2 churches and 1 or 2 saw-mills.

Vernon, a post-office of Hickman co., Tenn., about 44 miles W.S.W. of Nashville.

Vernon, a post-hamlet of Tooele co., Utah, 40 miles S.W. of Lehi City. It has a church.

Vernon, a post-hamlet in Vernon township, Windham co., Vt., on the Connecticut River and the New London Northern Railroad, 5 miles S. of Brattleborough. Pop. of the township, 764.

Vernon, a post-hamlet in Vernon township, Waukesha co., Wis., about 22 miles S.W. of Milwaukee. It has 2 churches. The township is drained by the Fox River. Pop. of the township, 1180.

Vernon Centre, a post-village in Vernon township, Blue Earth co., Minn., on the Blue Earth River, about 21 miles S.S.W. of Mankato. It has a church.

Vernon Centre, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., in Vernon township, about 13 miles S. by W. of Rome. It has 2 churches.

Vernon Depot, a post-village in Vernon township, Tolland co., Conn., on the New York & New England Railroad, 12 miles E. by N. of Hartford. A branch railroad extends from this place northward to Rockville.

Vernon Fork, Indiana, runs southwestward through Jennings co., and enters the Muscatatuck River in Jackson co., about 12 miles S.E. of Brownstown.

Vernon Furnace, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Clarksville. It has an iron-furnace, a grist-mill, and a church.

Vernon Hill, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va., 9 miles N. of News Ferry Station. It has a church.

Verno′nia, a post-office of Columbia co., Oregon.

Vernon Isles, three islands lying in the centre of the W. entrance of Clarence Straits, N.W. of Australia. Lat. 12° 5′ S.; lon. 131° E.

Vernon Junction, Richland co., O. See VERNON.

Vernon Mills, a post-office of Fauquier co., Va., 7 miles S. of Salem Station.

Vernon River, or **Owl Creek,** Ohio, rises in Morrow co., runs eastward through Knox co., and enters the Mohican River in the W. part of Coshocton co.

Vernon River, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, on a river of the same name, 14½ miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 125.

Vernon River Bridge, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Isle, on Vernon River, 14 miles from Charlottetown. It has a ship-yard and several stores. Pop. 150.

Vernon Springs, a township of Howard co., Iowa. Pop. 752, exclusive of Cresco.

Ver′nonville, a post-office of Spartanburg co., S.C., is at Duncan's Station on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, 15 miles W. by S. of Spartanburg.

Ver′nonville, a post-village in Northumberland co., Ontario, 14 miles N. of Grafton. Pop. 100.

Vernoux, vêr`noo′, a town of France, department of Ardèche, 11 miles N. of Privas. Pop. 1519.

Vernoye, or **Wernoje,** vĕr-nō′yẹh, a town of Russia in Asia, capital of the government of Semiretchinsk, about 250 miles W. of Kooldja. Pop. 11,584.

Verocz, vå`rots′, **Veröcze,** vå`röt′sẹh, or **Verovitica** (Ger. *Werowitz*, vå′ro-ŵits`), a town of Austro-Hungary, in Slavonia, 65 miles W.N.W. of Eszek. Pop. 5501.

Verodunum, the ancient name of VERDUN.

Verola Nuova, vå-ro′lå nwo′vå, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 16 miles S.W. of Brescia. Pop. 4206.

Verola Vecchia, vå-ro′lå vêk′ke-å, a town of Italy, 1 mile W. of Verola Nuova. Pop. 2240.

Verolengo, vå-ro-lên′go, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 17 miles N.E. of Turin. Pop. of commune, 5853.

Veroli, vå′rò-lee (anc. *Ver′ulæ*), a town and bishop's see of Italy, province of Rome, 5 miles N.E. of Frosinone. Pop. 3419. Here are several suppressed convents.

Veromandui, the ancient name of VERMANDOIS.

Verona, vå-ro′nå (Fr. *Vérone*, vå`ron′; anc. *Vero′na*), a fortified city of Italy, capital of the province of Verona, on the Adige, here crossed by 4 bridges, and on the railway from Milan to Venice, 22 miles N.N.E. of Mantua. Lat. 45° 26′ N.; lon. 11° 1′ E. Pop. 66,086. Situated near the gorges of the Tyrol, and surrounded by the fortresses of Peschiera, Mantua, and Legnano, Verona has always been an important position for the defence of North Italy. It is enclosed by a series of turreted walls and fortifications which are among the most remarkable works of military engineering in Europe. Its garrison is capable of accommodating 20,000 men. From its fine situation, rich historical remains, and literary institutions, it is one of the most interesting cities in Italy. The principal public edifices are the church of St. Zeno, supposed to date from the seventh century; the cathedral, built in the ninth century; the church of St. Anastasia, remarkable for its size and its monuments; the church of St. George, noted for its fine paintings; 45 other churches; two magnificent gates; the palace of the *Grand Guardia*; the palace of *consiglio*; and the custom-house. It has many noble private palaces. Its antiquities comprise the celebrated Roman amphitheatre, a building of imposing grandeur, still used for public spectacles, and traces of a Roman theatre. The literary institutions of Verona comprise a lyceum with fine scientific collections, episcopal seminary, 3 gymnasia, a school of painting and design, academy of agriculture, commerce, and arts, a botanic garden, a philharmonic academy, 2 valuable public libraries, and a museum with remarkable Etruscan inscriptions. Verona is renowned for its dye-works. It has manufactures of woollens and cottons, numerous silk-mills moved by water-power, and an extensive trade in silk and rural produce. It is the see of a bishop, and the seat of several superior courts and public offices. It is supposed to have been founded in the fourth and to have been subjected to the Romans in the second century before the Christian era. It rose to great importance, and was adorned with numerous magnificent structures. On the decline of the Roman Empire it was taken by the Goths and made by Theodoric the capital of his empire. In 774 it was taken by Charlemagne, and, so long as the power of the emperors in Italy lasted, took a lead among the Italian cities. It afterwards became an independent republic, lost its liberty, passed through the hands of various masters, and at length, weary of the vicissitudes to which it had been subjected, voluntarily ceded itself to Venice, under which it remained till 1797. During the French domination it was annexed to their kingdom; and in 1866 it was incorporated with the present kingdom. It was the birthplace of Cornelius Nepos, Catullus, the elder Pliny, Paul Veronese, and many other distinguished men. Verona is celebrated for the beauty of its environs.——Adj. and inhab. VERONESE, vêr`o-neez′ (It. VERONESE, vå-ro-nå′så).

Verona, a province of Italy, in Venetia, partly enclosed by Tyrol and the Lago di Garda. Area, 1102 square miles. Capital, Verona. Pop. 367,437.

Verona, vẹ-ro′nạ, a post-village of Grundy co., Ill., in Vienna township, on the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, 70 miles S.W. of Chicago, and 19 miles E.N.E. of Streator. It has 2 or 3 churches and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 300.

Verona, a post-office of Poweshiek co., Iowa.

Verona, a post-village of Boone co., Ky., on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, 26 miles S.S.W. of Cincinnati.

Verona, a township of Hancock co., Me. Pop. 352.

Verona, a township of Huron co., Mich. Pop. 366.

Verona, a township of Faribault co., Minn. P. 607.

Verona, a post-village of Lee co., Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 4½ miles S. of Tupelo. It has 2 seminaries, a money-order post-office, 2 churches, and 14 stores.

Verona, a post-village of Lawrence co., Mo., in Spring River township, on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, 36 miles W.S.W. of Springfield. It has a graded school, 3 churches, a machine-shop, 2 grist-mills, and a saw-mill. Pop. 240.

Verona, a post-village in Caldwell township, Essex co., N.J., 7 or 8 miles N.N.W. of Newark. It has a church, a brush-factory, and a flour-mill. The Newark Reform School is located here.

Verona, a post-village in Verona township, Oneida co., N.Y., 1 mile E. of Verona Station of the New York Central Railroad, 4 miles E.N.E. of Oneida, and 8½ miles S.W. of Rome. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a tannery, &c. Pop. 229. The township is bounded on the W. by Oneida Lake and on the S.W. by Oneida Creek, and is intersected by the Erie Canal and the Central Railroad. It contains Durhamville and New London. Pop. 5487.

Verona, a borough of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Alleghany River and the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 12 miles E.N.E. of Pittsburg. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, an academy, a paper-mill, a saw-mill, the Verona Tool-Works, a round-house, &c. Pop. about 1600. Hulton is the name of its post-office and station. Verona Station on the same railroad is 10 miles from Pittsburg.

Verona, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., on Conemaugh Creek, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 48 miles W.S.W. of Altoona. It has about 20 houses and a stave-factory.

Verona, a post-village of Marshall co., Tenn., 5 miles N.E. of South Berlin. It has a church, and a grist-mill on Rock Creek.

Verona, a post-office of Collin co., Tex.

Verona, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va., on the Valley Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 5½ miles N.E. of Staunton. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Verona, a post-hamlet in Verona township, Dane co., Wis., 10 miles S.W. of Madison. It has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 1039.

Verona Mills, a post-office of Huron co., Mich.

Vérone, the French name of VERONA.

Veroqua, Wisconsin. See VIROQUA.

Verovitica, Austro-Hungary. See VEROCZ.

Ver′plank, or **Verplanck's Point,** a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., in Cortlandt township, on the Hudson River, 3 miles below Peekskill, 40 miles N. of New York, and 2 miles from Montrose Station of the Hudson River Railroad. It has 3 churches, several manufactories of bricks, a fine public school-house, and a depot of the Knickerbocker Ice Company. It exports great quantities of bricks and lime. Pop. 1500.

Verrader's Island, Pacific. See TRAITOR'S ISLAND.

Ver`ree's′ Mills, a post-office of Philadelphia co., Pa. (a branch of the Philadelphia post-office), is at Verreeville, a village 1½ miles W. of Bustleton Station. The village has a church, a flour-mill, and a manufactory of edge-tools.

Verres, vêr′rês, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 19 miles E. of Aosta. Pop. 1206.

Ver′ret Lake, Louisiana, is in Assumption parish, about 2 miles E. of Grand River, with which it is connected by a short outlet. It is nearly 12 miles long.

Verrières, vêr`re-air′, a village of Switzerland, canton of Neufchâtel, on the French frontier, 6 miles E. of Pontarlier. Pop. 1900.

Verro, or **Werro,** vêr′ro, a town of Russia, in Livonia, on the Verro, and on Lake Tammula, 44 miles S.S.E. of Dorpat. Pop. 2010. The Canal of Verro unites the Gulfs of Finland and Livonia.

Verruchio, vêr-roo′ke-o, a village of Italy, province of Forli, 3 miles N.W. of San Marino.

Versailles, vẹr-sålz′ (Fr. pron. vêr`sål′ or vêr`så′yẹh), a city of France, capital of the department of Seine-et-Oise, 10 miles S.W. of Paris, with which it communicates by lines of railway. Lat. 48° 48′ N.; lon. 2° 8′ E. Pop. 49,552. It is divided into the quarters of St. Louis and Notre Dame, to which Montreuil is attached, and is remarkable for the elegance and regularity of its construction. Versailles is justly regarded as one of the handsomest towns in Europe. The Place Hoche has a statue of General Hoche, and from the Place du Château diverge the 3 grand avenues of Paris, St. Cloud, and Sceaux, finely planted with trees. The chief edifices are the church of St. Louis, the prefecture, the chancery, and the magnificent Palace of Versailles, now used as an historical museum, with its immense galleries freshly decorated and containing a series of paintings and statues arranged in chronological order from Clovis downwards. Connected with the palace are a superbly decorated chapel and theatre, an orangery, spacious flower-gardens, and a park, in which are numerous statues and splendid fountains, supplied with water by the machine of Marly, and at the extremity of the park the two palaces called the Great and Little Trianon. Versailles is a bishop's see, and has a national college, a normal school, many scientific and literary societies, a public library of 60,000 volumes, and a chamber of commerce. The Palace of Versailles, built by Louis XIV., was from 1672 to 1790 the residence of the Kings of France. Many treaties have been signed here, at one of which, in 1783, England recognized the independence of the United States of America; and here, on the 20th of June, 1789, the representatives of the communes of France constituted the national assembly and took the famous oath of the *Jeu-de-Paume*. From 1790 to 1837 Versailles was nearly deserted, but since the opening of the museum in the latter year it has regained its former importance. In 1870 it became the head-quarters of the German invaders, and here the German Empire was proclaimed. In 1875 it was declared the legal capital of France, which it continued to be until 1879.

Versailles, vęr-sailz', a post-village in Sprague township, New London co., Conn., on the Shetucket River and the New York & New England Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Willimantic, and about 7 miles N.N.E. of Norwich. It has a church and a manufactory of cassimeres.

Versailles, a post-village in Versailles township, Brown co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 48 miles E. of Quincy, and 30 miles W.N.W. of Jacksonville. It has 3 churches. The township is bounded on the E. by the Illinois River. Pop. of the township, 1471.

Versailles, a post-village, capital of Ripley co., Ind., in Johnson township, on Laughery Creek, about 27 miles N. by E. of Madison, and 22 miles W. of Aurora. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a money-order post-office. Pop. 495.

Versailles, a beautiful post-town, capital of Woodford co., Ky., is about 14 miles W. of Lexington, 14 miles S.E. of Frankfort, and 5 miles E. of the Kentucky River. It contains a brick court-house, 7 churches, a national bank, a banking-house, a newspaper office, a high school, an academy, the Cleveland Orphan Institute, and several distilleries. It is supplied with pure water issuing from a cave or natural conduit which extends under the foundations of the houses. Pop. 3268.

Versailles, a post-village, capital of Morgan co., Mo., about 30 miles S.E. of Sedalia, and 40 miles W.S.W. of Jefferson City. It has 2 newspaper offices, a high school, 4 churches, a bank, and 10 furnaces for smelting lead. Large quantities of lead (galena) are mined in Morgan co. Pop. 503.

Versailles, a post-village in Perrysburg township, Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on Cattaraugus Creek, about 30 miles S. by W. of Buffalo. It has water-power, a church, and 2 flour-mills. Pop. about 300.

Versailles, a post-village in Wayne township, Darke co., O., on the railroad between Sidney and Union City, 17 miles E. of Union City. It has a bank, a money-order post-office, a newspaper office, 4 churches, and a union school.

Versailles, a post-hamlet of Rutherford co., Tenn., about 30 miles S. by E. of Nashville. It has several churches in its vicinity.

Versailles, vęr-sailz', or **Soixante,** swå-zôɴt', a post-village in Iberville co., Quebec, on the Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly Railroad, 7 miles E. of St. John. Pop. 150.

Verschoyle, vęr-shoil', a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, 6½ miles S. of Ingersoll. Pop. 175.

Versecz, Versetz, Werschetz, vêʀ'shêts', or **Verschitz,** vêʀ'shits', a fortified town of the Hungarian Banat, co. and 41 miles S. of Temesvar. Pop. 19,643. It is the see of a Greek bishop, and has a college and cavalry barracks. In its vicinity large quantities of wine, silk, and rice are raised.

Vershire, vęr'sheer, a post-village in Vershire township, Orange co., Vt., 6 or 7 miles S.E. of Chelsea, and about 28 miles S.S.E. of Montpelier. It has 2 churches. The township has mines of copper, which employ about 300 men. Pop. of the township, 1140.

Versmold, fêʀs'molt, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 24 miles E.N.E. of Münster. Pop. 1486.

Versovah, vêr-so'vå, a town of India, 14 miles N. of Bombay, on the W. coast of the island of Salsette.

Vertaison, vêʀ'tå-zôɴᵍ', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 9 miles E. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 2005.

Vertou, vêʀ'too', a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, near the Sèvre-Nantaise, 5 miles S.E. of Nantes. P. 737.

Vertus, Les, lå vêʀ'tü', a town of France, department of Marne, 16 miles W.S.W. of Châlons-sur-Marne. P. 2371.

Verulæ, the ancient name of VEROLI.

Vervick, or **Werwicq,** vêʀ'vik, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Lys, 9 miles S.S.E. of Ypres. It has tobacco-manufactures and linen-weaving. Pop. 6797.

Verviers, vêʀ've-å', a town of Belgium, province and 14 miles E. of Liege, on the railway to Cologne, and on the Vesdre. Pop. 32,381. It has celebrated manufactories of woollen cloth and yarn, for which various steam and water mills are employed; it has also dyeing- and soap-works, breweries, &c.

Vervil'la, a post-village of Warren co., Tenn., 3 miles from Morrison Station. It has 3 churches, a masonic high school, and manufactures of flour and lumber.

Vervins, vêʀ'vâɴᵍ' (anc. *Vervi'num,* or *Verbi'num*), a town of France, department of Aisne, 22 miles N.N.E. of Laon. Pop. 2889. It has a tribunal of commerce, a college, and manufactures of tricots and cotton fabrics. In 1598 a treaty of peace was concluded here between Henry IV. and Philip II. of Spain.

Verzuolo, vêʀ-zwo'lo, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, province and 3 miles S. of Saluzzo. Pop. 3981.

Vescovana, vês-ko-vå'nå, a village of Italy, in Padua, 8 miles S.E. of Este. Pop. 3783.

Vescovato, vês-ko-vå'to, a town of Northern Italy, 8 miles N.E. of Cremona. Pop. 2242.

Vesdre, vêsd'r, a river of Rhenish Prussia and the Belgian province of Liege, joins the Ourthe 3 miles S.E. of Liege, after a W. course of 45 miles, past Limbourg and Verviers. Its valley is highly picturesque.

Vesegonsk, vå-så-gônsk', written also **Wessjegonsk,** a town of Russia, government and 134 miles N.E. of Tver. Pop. 3586.

Vesle, or **Vêle,** vail or vêl, a river of France, departments of Marne and Aisne, after a N.E. course of 65 miles, past Reims, joins the Aisne 6 miles E. of Soissons.

Vesontio, the ancient name of BESANÇON.

Vesoul, vęh-zool', a town of France, capital of the department of Haute-Saône, at the foot of a vine-clad height, the Motte-de-Vesoul, near the Durgeon, an affluent of the Saône, 27 miles N. of Besançon. Lat. 47° 38′ N.; lon. 6° 10′ E. Pop. 9097. It has a *lycée* or college, a normal school, a public library, and manufactures of calicoes, caps, and leather.

Ves'per, a post-office of Lincoln co., Kansas.

Vesper, a post-hamlet in Tully township, Onondaga co., N.Y., about 18 miles S. of Syracuse. It has 2 churches.

Vesper, a post-office of Clatsop co., Oregon.

Vesper, a post-village in Seneca township, Wood co., Wis., 9 miles N.W. of Centralia. It has a large lumber-mill.

Vesprim, a town of Hungary. See VESZPRIM.

Vest, a post-office of Phelps co., Mo.

Ves'ta, a post-village of Johnson co., Neb., 9 miles W. of Tecumseh, and about 40 miles S.W. of Nebraska City.

Ves'taburg, a post-office and station of Montcalm co., Mich., on the Chicago, Saginaw & Canada Railroad, 16 miles W. of St. Louis.

Ves'tal, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., in Vestal township, on the Susquehanna River, about 9 miles W. of Binghamton, and ½ mile S. of the Erie Railroad. It has a church and about 40 houses. Pop. of the township, 2026.

Vestal Centre, a post-hamlet in Vestal township, Broome co., N.Y., on Choconut Creek, 7 miles S.W. of Binghamton. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

Ves'tel, a post-office of Deer Lodge co., Montana.

Vestervik, a seaport town of Sweden. See WESTERVIK.

Vest's, a post-office of Cherokee co., N.C., 13 miles W. of Murphy.

Vesunna, an ancient name of PÉRIGUEUX.

Vesuvius, ve-su'vĭ-us (It. *Vesuvio,* vå-soo've-o), a celebrated mountain of South Italy, and the only active volcano of any consequence on the continent of Europe, on the E. side of the Bay of Naples. Lat. of crater, 40° 49′ N.; lon. 14° 26′ E. It rises out of a fertile and luxuriant plain to the height of 3948 feet above the sea, the diameter of the circular area occupied by it and Monte Somma being about 8 miles. Its lower part is a sloping plain, covered with stones and scoriæ, 3 miles in length, and rising to 2000 feet, above which a cone of black stones extends to

3500 feet. It is flanked on the land-side by Monte Somma, an abrupt circular precipice. The summit of its cone is 2000 feet in diameter, and, after the eruption of 1839, had in its centre a crater 1500 feet in diameter and 500 feet deep. Somma and Vesuvius are very different in their geological formation: the former consists of leucite, porphyry, tufa, and rocks containing shells; Vesuvius is almost wholly composed of lava and scoriæ. Around it large numbers of simple minerals have been discovered, and the vegetable products on its flanks comprise many plants not found elsewhere in Italy. The famous wine *Lagrima Christi* is raised on its sides. The earliest eruptions of Vesuvius are lost in remote antiquity, and no symptoms of its activity had been evinced within the memory of man till A.D. 63, when an earthquake damaged many of the surrounding cities. In 79 it again began to show symptoms of activity, and immediately thereafter sent forth the terrible eruption which buried the cities of Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabiæ. A succession of eruptions followed, more especially in 203, 472, 512, and 993, but were not attended with any flow of lava, the ejected matter consisting apparently only of stones, ashes, or volcanic sand, and fragments of older lava. The first recorded discharge of liquid lava took place in 1036. Since then various eruptions, some of them extremely violent, have occurred. Among others may be specified those of 1779, 1794, 1834, 1838, 1847, 1850, 1855, 1858, 1861, 1867–68, 1872, and 1876.——Adj. VESUVIAN, ve-su've-ạn.

Vesuvius, ve-su'vĭ-us, a station in Lawrence co., O., on the Iron Railroad, 6 miles N. of Ironton.

Veszprim, Vesprim, vês'prim', or **Wesprim,** ŵês'-prim', a town of West Hungary, capital of a county, on the Sed, 60 miles S.W. of Buda. Pop. 12,002. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, and has a fine cathedral, an episcopal palace, Piarist and Roman Catholic colleges, and a brisk trade in salt, corn, wine, potash, and glass.

Veszprim, or **Wesprim,** a county in the S.W. part of Hungary. It is occupied in the S. by part of Lake Balatony. Pop. 201,431.

Vet'eran, a township of Chemung co., N.Y. P. 2373.

Vetlooga, Vetlouga, or **Vetluga,** vêt-loo'gå, written also **Betluga** and **Wetluga,** a river of Russia, chiefly in the governments of Kostroma and Nizhnee-Novgorod, flows S., past Vetlooga, and joins the Volga, after a course of 300 miles.

Vetlooga, Vetlouga, Vetluga, or **Betluga,** a town of Russia, government of Kostroma, on the right bank of the Vetlooga, 75 miles E. of Makariev. Pop. 3939.

Ve'to, a post-office of Franklin co., Miss.

Veto, a post-office of Washington co., O., 12 miles W.S.W. of Marietta.

Veto, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Tenn., on the line between Alabama and Tennessee, and on the Nashville & Decatur Railroad, about 44 miles S. of Columbia.

Vetralla, vå-trål'lå, a town of Italy, 7 miles S.W. of Viterbo. Pop. 3741.

Vetschau, fêt'shŏw, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 44 miles S.W. of Frankfort. Pop. 2278.

Veules, vʊl, a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the English Channel, 13 miles W.S.W. of Dieppe.

Veurne, a town of Belgium. See FURNES.

Vevay, ve-vå' or vẹh-vå' (Ger. *Vivis,* vee'vis), a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 11 miles E.S.E. of Lausanne. Pop. 7887. The church of St. Martin contains the tomb of the regicide Ludlow, who died here in exile. It has manufactures of leather, woollens, and jewelry, and a trade in wine.

Vevay, ve-vā', a post-village, capital of Switzerland co., Ind., in Jefferson township, is finely situated on the Ohio River, 20 miles above Madison. It has 5 churches, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of chairs, cigars, furniture, and woollen goods. It was settled in 1813 by a company of Swiss emigrants. Hay and onions are the chief articles of export. Pop. about 1200.

Vevay, a township of Ingham co., Mich. Pop. 2597.

Vexiö, a town of Sweden. See WEXIÖ.

Veyle, vål, a river of France, rises in the department of Ain, flows first N., and then W., and joins the Saône a little below Mâcon, after a course of about 65 miles.

Vezeer- (or **Vezir-**) **Kopri,** vå-zeer'-ko'pree, or **Kedikalah,** kå'dee-kå'lå, a town of Asia Minor, 42 miles W.S.W. of Samsoon. Pop. 5000. It is divided into quarters by intersecting walls, and has a tolerable bazaar.

Vezelay, vẹh-zẹh-lå', a town of France, in Yonne, 8 miles W.S.W. of Avallon. It was the birthplace of Theodore de Beza and Vauban. St. Bernard preached the crusade to the parliament of Vezelay in 1145.

Vézère, vå'zaiʀ', a river of France, in Corrèze and Dordogne, joins the Dordogne 20 miles E. of Bergerac, after a S.W. course of 100 miles.

Vézère, Haute, hōt vå'zaiʀ', a river of France, departments of Corrèze and Dordogne, joins the Isle 6 miles E. of Périgueux, after a S.W. course of 50 miles.

Vezon, vẹh-zôɴᵍ', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 24 miles W. of Mons. Pop. 1781.

Vezouze, vẹh-zᵒooz', a river of France, in Meurthe, rises in the Vosges Mountains, flows W., and joins the Meurthe at Lunéville. Total course, 45 miles.

Vezza, vêt'så, a village of Italy, province and 66 miles N.E. of Bergamo, on the Val-Grande. Pop. 1850.

Viacula, India. See BEACULL.

Viadana, ve-å-då'nå, a town of Italy, province of Mantua, on the Po, 21 miles S.W. of Mantua. Pop. 5453. It has linen-factories.

Viadeiros, ve-å-då'e-roce, a mountain-range of Brazil, province of Goyaz.

Viagrande, ve-å-grån'då, a town of Sicily, 7 miles N.E. of Catania, on the slope of Mount Etna. Pop. 2289.

Via Mala, ve'å må'lå ("bad or difficult way"), a deep defile of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, along the Upper Rhine, between Chur and the Splügen, about 4 miles in length, and walled in by precipices in some places 1600 feet in height.

Viamão, ve-å-mŏwɴᵍ', a lake of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Sul. It stretches from N. to S. over a large space between the mouth of the Jacuhy and the Lake of Patos, and receives, besides the Jacuhy, other streams.

Viamão, a village of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Sul, on the E. shore of the above lake, about 12 miles E.S.E. of Porto-Alegre.

Viana, ve-å'nå, or **Viana do Castello,** a seaport town of Portugal, province of Minho, at the mouth of the Lima, 40 miles N. of Oporto. Pop. 8871. It is enclosed by turreted walls, and has a harbor defended by batteries, an active coasting-trade, a fishery, and a large annual fair.

Viana, ve-å'nå, a town of Spain, in Navarre, near the Ebro, 45 miles S.W. of Pamplona. Pop. 2979. It has manufactures of coarse woollens and hats.

Vianen, ve-å'nẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Leck, 7 miles S.S.W. of Utrecht. P. 3259.

Vianna, ve-ån'nå, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 20 miles S.S.W. of Evora, near the Jarama. Pop. 3984.

Vianos, ve-å'noce, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province and about 45 miles from Albacete. Pop. 1631.

Viar, ve-aʀ', a river of Spain, rises near Montemolin, province of Badajos, flows about 50 miles S.E., and joins the Guadalquivir at Cantillana, 16 miles N.E. of Seville.

Viareggio, ve-å-rêd'jo, a seaport town of Central Italy, 13 miles W. of Lucca, on the Mediterranean, with 9371 inhabitants, a harbor defended by a fort, and export trade in statuary marble. It is a favorite watering-place.

Viasma, a town of Russia. See VIAZMA.

Viatka, or **Wjatka,** ve-åt'kå, a river of Russia, traversing all the centre of the government to which it gives name, rises 17 miles N. of Glazov, flows N.W. and S., and joins the Kama in the government of Kazan, after a course of 500 miles.

Viatka, or **Wjatka,** a large government of European Russia, in its E. part, between lat. 55° 30' and 60° N. and lon. 46° and 54° E., having N. Vologda, E. Perm, W. Kostroma, and S. Nizhnee-Novgorod, Kazan, and Orenboorg, from which last it is separated by the Kama. Area, 59,114 square miles. Pop. 2,406,024, comprising many Tartar tribes and about 50,000 Mohammedans. Its E. part is covered with the extreme ramifications of the Ural Mountains; surface elsewhere undulating or level. A surplus of corn over home consumption is raised. Principal crops, rye, barley, and oats, with some wheat, and pease, lentils, flax, and hemp. The climate is too severe for fruits to ripen, and potatoes are grown only in gardens. Forests of fir, oak, elm, and birch are very extensive. Cattle-rearing is of less importance than agriculture. Furs, tar, iron, and copper are the chief products. Manufactures are increasing; there lately were about 60 woollen, linen, and other factories for woven goods in the government. Paper, soap, potash, leather, and copper-wares are made; fire-arms are manufactured at Sarapool, and at Viatka anchors, gun-carriages, and iron machinery on a large scale. The exports are corn, timber, and manufactured goods. The imports comprise salt, tea, and other Asiatic produce.

Viatka, or **Wjatka,** a city of Russia, the capital of the above government, on the Viatka, near the influx of the Tcheptsa. Lat. 58° 24' N.; lon. 50° E. Pop. 21,240

It has 2 convents, diocesan and high schools, gymnasium, extensive distilleries and iron-works, and is the great centre of the commerce of the government.

Viatlsk, a town of Russia. See VELSK.

Viaur, ve-ōR′, a river of France, rises in the department of Aveyron, flows circuitously S.W., forms part of the boundary between the departments of Tarn and Aveyron, and joins the Aveyron. Length, 60 miles.

Viazma, or **Viasma,** ve-åz′må, a town of Russia, government and 100 miles E.N.E. of Smolensk, on the Viazma, an affluent of the Dnieper. Pop. 11,637. It has 22 churches and convents, several schools, and a trade in linen, hemp, linseed, and hempseed. The French were defeated here by the Russians, October 22, 1812.

Viazniki, or **Wiasniki,** ve-ås-nee′kee, a town of Russia, 78 miles E. of Vladimeer, on the Kliasma. Pop. 4411. It has manufactures of linens and leather.

Vib′bard, a post-village of Ray co., Mo., on the St. Joseph division of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 25 miles N.W. of Lexington.

Vibinum, the ancient name of BOVINO.

Vibo, an ancient name of BIVONA.

Vibo, an ancient name of MONTELEONE.

Viboldone, ve-bol-do′nå, or **Vicoboldone,** ve-ko-bol-do′nå, a village of Italy, province and 8 miles from Milan, between the Lambro and the Olona.

Viborg, or **Wiborg,** vee′boRG, a town of Denmark, on the small lake of Viborg, 36 miles N.W. of Aarhuus. Pop. 6422. It has a cathedral, manufactures of woollen fabrics, cards, leather, and tobacco, and is a bishop's see.

Viborg, Wiborg, Wyborg, vee′boRg, or **Vibourg,** vee′booRg, written also **Wiburg** and **Vyborg** (Finnish, *Wüpuri,* ŵü-poo′ree), a seaport town of Finland, capital of a government, on a deep inlet of the Gulf of Finland, 74 miles N.W. of St. Petersburg. Pop. 12,009. It consists of the town proper and the St. Petersburg and Viborg suburbs. The citadel is built on the site of the original town, founded by the Swedes in 1293. Viborg has a college and a female school, and an active export trade. In its vicinity is the park of Monrepos, a favorite holiday resort of the inhabitants.

Viborg, a government of Russia, in Finland, on the Gulf of Finland. Area, 16,623 square miles. Pop. 278,754.

Vibraye, vee‵brå′, a town of France, in Sarthe, 25 miles E. of Le Mans. Pop. 1531.

Vicalvaro, ve-kål-vå′ro, a village of Spain, in New Castile, province and about 4 miles from Madrid, with fine alabaster-quarries. Pop. 2412.

Vicarello, ve-kå-rĕl′lo (anc. *Vi′cus Aure′lii?*), a village of Central Italy, near the N. side of the Lake of Bracciano, with ruins of an imperial villa of the time of Trajan, and mineral waters (the ancient *Ther′mæ Aure′liæ?*).

Vicari, ve-kå′ree, a town of Sicily, province and 49 miles S.S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 4328.

Vic′ar's Switch, a post-office of Montgomery co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 5 miles W.S.W. of Christiansburg.

Vic en Bigorre, veek ŏNº bee‵goR′, a town of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, 11 miles N. of Tarbes. Pop. 3472.

Vicenza, ve-sĕn′zạ or ve-chĕn′zå (anc. *Vicen′tia*), a city of Italy, capital of the province of Vicenza, on the Bacchiglione, 40 miles W. of Venice, with which it communicates by railway. Lat. 45° 32′ N.; lon. 11° 33′ E. Pop. 26,944. It is enclosed by dry moats and decaying walls, but it has many handsome edifices, built by Palladio, a native of the city. Its public buildings comprise a cathedral and several other churches, episcopal and numerous other palaces, a city hall, a theatre, a triumphal arch leading to the Campo Marzo, lyceum, clerical seminary, orphan asylum, and several hospitals. It has a public library, 2 gymnasia, a society of agriculture, and manufactures of silk, woollen, and linen fabrics, hosiery, hats, paper, porcelain and earthenware, leather, gold and silver articles, &c., with a brisk trade in its manufactures, in timber, corn, and other agricultural produce. Vicentia, after being pillaged successively by Alaric, Attila, the Lombards, and the emperor Frederick II., came early in the fifteenth century into the possession of the Venetians, who held it till the downfall of their republic in 1796.——Adj. and inhab. VICENTINE, ve-sĕn-teen′ (It. VICENTINO, ve-chĕn-tee′no).

Vicenza, a province of Italy, in Venetia, bordering on the Tyrol. Area, 1041 square miles. Pop. 363,161.

Vic Fezensac, veek få‵zòNº‵zåk′, a town of France, in Gers, on the Losse, 16 miles N.W. of Auch. Pop. 3000. It has manufactures of chemicals, leather, and wine.

Vich, vik, or **Vique,** veek (anc. *Ausona,* afterwards *Vicus?*), a city of Spain, province and 37 miles N.N.E. of Barcelona. Pop. 13,712. It has a cathedral with some curious architecture and which in the tenth century was the metropolitan see of Catalonia, and manufactures of linen, hempen, printed cotton, and coarse woollen fabrics. It is famous for its sausages.

Vichada, ve-chå′Då, a river of the United States of Colombia, flows E. through the great N. plain of South America, and joins the Orinoco, after a course of 260 miles.

Vichera, a river of Russia. See VISHERA.

Vichy, vee‵shee′, or **Moutiers-les-Bains,** moo‵te-å′-lå-båNº (anc. *A′quæ Cal′idæ*), a town of France, in Allier, 1 mile W. of Cusset, on the right bank of the Allier. It has mineral springs, well-frequented baths, hotels, and lodging-houses, 2 hospitals, and a fine park. The baths were known to the Romans. Pop. 6154.

Vick′ery's Creek, Georgia, runs southwestward through Milton co., and enters the Chattahoochee River about 20 miles N. of Atlanta.

Vickery's Creek, a post-hamlet of Forsyth co., Ga., on a creek of the same name, about 32 miles N. by E. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches.

Vick′eryville, a post-hamlet of Montcalm co., Mich., about 40 miles N.W. of Lansing. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Vick′ner Bayou, bī′oo, a post-office of Ascension parish, La.

Vicks′burg, a township of Jewell co., Kansas. P. 392.

Vicksburg, a post-hamlet in Allen township, Jewell co., Kansas, about 16 miles S.E. of Jewell Centre.

Vicksburg, a post-village in Brady and Schoolcraft townships, Kalamazoo co., Mich., on a small lake, near Portage River, and on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad where it crosses the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 6 miles E.N.E. of Schoolcraft, and 13 miles S. by E. of Kalamazoo. It has a newspaper office, a bank, 2 churches, a graded school, 2 flour-mills, 2 planing-mills, &c. Pop. about 1000.

Vicksburg, a post-office of Renville co., Minn.

Vicksburg, the largest city of Mississippi, and the capital of Warren co., is situated on the Mississippi River, about 1 mile below the mouth of the Yazoo, and 400 miles above New Orleans. It is 45 miles W. of Jackson, with which it is connected by the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad, and is the E. terminus of the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas Railroad, the trains of which cross the river by a ferry-boat. Its site is elevated and uneven. Vicksburg is a port of entry, and has an extensive trade. About 90,000 bales of cotton are shipped here in a year. It contains a court-house, 4 churches for freedmen, 6 other churches, 2 banks, printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 3 weekly newspapers, 5 grammar-schools, a manufactory of railroad-cars, gas-works, and several iron-foundries. It is the N. terminus of the Mississippi Valley & Ship Island Railroad. Pop. in 1860, 4591; in 1870, 12,443. During the civil war Vicksburg was strongly fortified by the Confederates, who repulsed several times the land and naval forces of the Union; but, after a long siege, General Pemberton surrendered the place to General Grant, July 4, 1863.

Vicksburg, a post-office and station of Union co., Pa., on the Lewisburg Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Lewisburg.

Vicks′ville, a post-office of Southampton co., Va.

Vic-le-Comte, veek-lẹh-kòNt, a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 12 miles S.E. of Clermont. Pop. 2134.

Vico, vee′ko, a town of Italy, province of Foggia, on Monte Gargano, 14 miles W. of Viesti. Pop. 7682. It has manufactures of woollens and wax candles, and a trade in wine, olives, and saffron.

Vico, ve′ko, a town of Corsica, 17 miles N. of Ajaccio. Pop. 1406.

Vicoboldone, a village of Italy. See VIBOLDONE.

Vico Equense, vee′ko å-kwĕn′så (anc. *E′qua?*), a town of Italy, province and 16 miles S.E. of Naples, on a headland in the Bay of Naples. Pop. of commune, 11,208.

Vicomarino, vee‵ko-må-ree′no, a village of Italy, 17 miles S.W. of Piacenza. Pop. of commune, 5154.

Viconago, ve-ko-nå′go, a village of Italy, province and 27 miles from Como. It has mines of argentiferous lead, copper, and antimony.

Viçosa, ve-so′så, or **Cometa,** ko-må′tå, a town of Brazil, province and 140 miles W. of Ceará, in the Serra Ibiapaba. The most of the inhabitants are Indians.

Vicovaro, ve-ko-vå′ro (anc. *Va′ria*), a town of Italy, 6 miles N.E. of Tivoli.

Vic′tor, a post-village of Iowa and Poweshiek cos., Iowa, in Hartford and Warren townships, on Bear Creek, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 12½ miles W.S.W. of Marengo. It has a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, a bank, 4 churches, and a high school. Pop. about 800.

Victor, a post-office of Mitchell co., Kansas.

Victor, a post-hamlet in Victor township, Clinton co., Mich., on Looking Glass River, and on the Saginaw division of the Michigan Central Railroad, about 14 miles N.E. of Lansing. Pop. of the township, 968.

Victor, a post-township of Wright co., Minn., about 40 miles W. of Minneapolis. It contains 4 churches. Pop. 1076. Howard Lake Station on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad is in the N. part of this township.

Victor, a post-village in Victor township, Ontario co., N.Y., on the Auburn Branch of the New York Central Railroad, 18 miles S.E. of Rochester, and 9 miles N.W. of Canandaigua. It has 5 churches, a union school, a bank, a foundry, and a distillery. Pop. 506; of the township, 2648.

Victor Centre, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ill., about 25 miles W. by S. of Aurora.

Victoria, vik-to're-ą (formerly called the **Port Phillip District,** or **Southern District of New South Wales,** from which colony it was separated July 1, 1851), a British colonial territory in the S.E. part of Australia, comprised within lat. 34° and 39° S. and lon. 141° and 150° E.; bounded W. by the 141st meridian, beyond which is South Australia, S. by Bass's Strait to Cape Howe, N. by New South Wales, separated from it by the Murray River eastward to its source, and thence by a straight line to Cape Howe. The country has a triangular shape, with the apex at Cape Howe, and the W. boundary, as a line of base, extending 275 miles. The length from Cape Howe to this boundary is 490 miles, and the average breadth 150 to 200 miles. Area, 88,198 square miles. Pop. in 1851, 77,345; in 1861, 548,944; in 1871, 730,198; in 1875, 823,449. This increase of population is unprecedented in the annals of British colonies, the gold discoveries and general success of the colony having attracted a continuous stream of emigrants for several years. The colony has a coast-line 600 miles in length, but there are few harbors except Port Phillip. It is very generally covered with grass, and either open or overspread with open forests. Towards the E. is a considerable alpine region, whence issue the source and chief tributaries of the Murray. The highest of these ranges, the Australian Alps (called farther W. the Australian Pyrenees), rises in Mount Kosciusko to 7285 feet, the highest land in Australia; N. of this is a lofty group, containing Mount Hotham, 6414 feet above the sea. In the Grampians, to the westward, Mount William rises to 4500 feet. There are many volcanic hills throughout the western districts. The chief river is the Murray, whose main stream flows from the Australian Alps. From the S. flow into the Murray those rivers that drain the Victoria territory,—Mitta Mitta, Ovens, Goulburn, Campaspe, Loddon, Avoca, and Wimmera, which last, after passing Lakes Hindmarsh and Albacutya, loses itself in the sand and scrub, except when its upper waters are swollen with heavy rains. The other rivers are the Snowy River and several streams of Gippsland, flowing into its lake-system; the Yarra Yarra, passing Melbourne; the Barwon, passing Geelong; and the Glenelg, at the W. boundary. Gippsland is a maritime region extending 180 miles W. from Cape Howe, and comprising several lagoons known as the Gippsland Lakes. The climate is reckoned the finest in the entire Southern hemisphere, and is fully equal to that of Lisbon. Mean annual temperature of Melbourne, 57° F; spring, 57°; summer, 66°; autumn, 58°; winter, 49°. The coldest period of the year is from July 20 to 24, when the thermometer stands at 44°, while the lowest temperature ever experienced is 32°. Occasionally during the hot winds of January the temperature rises to 111° in the shade. Cattle-raising is extensively carried on, and the colony has been very successful in introducing foreign animals: camels, alpacas, llamas, Cashmere goats, and British birds are now abundant, and salmon are bred in the rivers. The imports in 1842 amounted to £277,427; in 1874 they amounted to £16,953,985. The quantity of wool exported in 1861 was 23,923,195 pounds, and in 1874, 88,662,284 pounds. The total exports in 1874 were £15,441,109, and the tonnage of vessels entering and clearing the ports of the colony was 1,569,619. The revenue for 1875–6 was £4,413,914, and the expenditures £4,573,990. During the 9½ years ending in 1873 there was expended on public works £2,221,711.

The minerals comprise gold, silver, iron, tin, antimony, and coal; but the extraordinary richness of the gold-fields has prevented much attention being paid to the other mineral products. The coal-fields occupy an area of about 3000 square miles, chiefly in Gippsland and Portland Bay district and in the vicinity of Geelong. Iron ore is plentiful, especially at Sandhurst; tin in the Ovens district. The auriferous districts of Victoria extend over about 16,000 square miles, but of this wide area only a small part is actually worked. The total value of the gold raised in Victoria up to 1878 was £188,975,205. In religious affairs there are no national establishments; but an aid of £50,000 is annually distributed to all the Christian sects that will accept it, proportioned to population. In 1873 there were 2284 places of public worship, with accommodation for 368,890 persons, and at the commencement of the same year the number of schools was 1731, and the number of scholars 226,254. There is a university on a costly scale, a national museum, and a very large public library. The colony is divided into 24 counties and 3 districts, the latter being the interior parts as yet unreduced into counties. The chief towns are Melbourne and Geelong, and the smaller but incorporated towns of Ballarat, Sandhurst, Castlemaine, Beechworth, Portland, Kyneton, &c. Roads and railroads are being extensively constructed. October 1, 1861, 121 miles of railway had been opened. Jan. 1, 1879, the number of miles opened was 1035; length of telegraph lines, 2970 miles. In 1855 Victoria was granted self-government. The ballot system and manhood suffrage have been enacted. The governor is of imperial nomination, and is assisted by the colonial parliament, which consists of a council and assembly, the first elected by a property qualification as to voter and member, the second without either.

Victoria, a town of Algeria. See Mascara.

Victoria, vik-to're-ą, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is intersected by the Guadalupe River. Lavaca Bay, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, touches the S.E. part of the county. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil is fertile. Cattle, grass, and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Victoria. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,231,405. Pop. in 1870, 4860, of whom 4000 were Americans. It is traversed by the Gulf, Western Texas & Pacific Railroad.

Victoria, a post-hamlet of Coffee co., Ala., 21 miles S. of Troy. It has a church and a tannery.

Victoria, a post-village of Knox co., Ill., in Victoria and Copley townships, about 36 miles N.W. of Peoria, and 18 miles E.N.E. of Galesburg. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 300; of Victoria township, 1190.

Victoria, a township of Cass co., Iowa. Pop. 385.

Victoria, a post-office of Ellis co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 10 miles E. of Hays City. Here is the English Victoria Colony, and a large estate owned by the late George Grant, a Scotch gentleman.

Victoria, a township of Rice co., Kansas. Pop. 444.

Victoria, a hamlet of Daviess co., Mo., 3 miles from Winstonville Railroad Station, and about 36 miles W. by N. of Chillicothe. It has a church.

Victoria, Missouri. See Victoria Station.

Victoria, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Neb., 8 miles S. of South Bend.

Victoria, a post-office of Marion co., Tenn.

Victoria, a post-village, capital of Victoria co., Tex., on the E. bank of the Guadalupe River, and on the Gulf, Western Texas & Pacific Railroad, 38 miles N.W. of Indianola, and about 100 miles (direct) E.S.E. of San Antonio. It has a newspaper office, 8 churches, 2 banking-houses, a convent, several hotels, a steam grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Its prosperity is chiefly derived from trade and the navigation of the river. Many cattle are exported from this place. Pop. 2534.

Victoria, a county of New Brunswick, in the N. part of the province, bordering on Maine and on Quebec. Area, 3490 square miles. The surface is rolling and varied, but remarkably fertile, even to the tops of the hills. The county is drained by the St. John, St. Francis, Madawaska, and Tobique Rivers, besides numerous other streams. The route of the Fredericton & Rivière du Loup Railway traverses it. Capital, Grand Falls. Pop. 11,641.

Victoria, a county of Nova Scotia, on the island of Cape Breton, between the cos. of Cape Breton and Inverness. Area, 1200 square miles. The N.W. part is mountainous, and scantily settled; the S.W. is better adapted for agriculture, and the soil is good in many parts. The county abounds in minerals, coal, iron, salt, and building-stone. Capital, Baddeck. Pop. 11,346.

Victoria, a county in the N.W. part of Ontario, near Lake Simcoe. Area, 1305 square miles. It contains several small lakes, and is intersected by two railroads. Capital, Lindsay. Pop. 30,200.

Victoria, a town of Canada, the capital of British Columbia, is situated near the S.E. extremity of Vancouver

Island, 143 miles from Olympia (Puget Sound), and 3000 miles from Montreal. Lat. 48° 25′ 20″ N.; lon. 123° 22′ 34″ W. The surroundings of Victoria are singularly beautiful. Three miles distant is the harbor of Esquimalt, one of the finest on the Pacific coast, and the W. terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway. The city has some good streets, with fine drives, over excellent roads, in various directions. Adjoining the town a large extent of ground has been reserved for a public park. This picturesque locality, known as Beacon Hill, borders on the strait. Here is the public race-course and cricket-ground. On the outskirts of the town are many attractive residences, and every cottage displays its pretty garden. There are many neat and substantial buildings, among them the provincial offices, the churches, a synagogue, Christ Church cathedral, the Angela College for young ladies, the St. Anne's Convent and Orphan School, the masonic building, the mechanics' institute, Bank of British North America, the St. Nicholas Hotel, Alhambra, and Driard House, a public hospital, and a theatre. Various public buildings are to be erected by the Dominion government. Two daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published in Victoria. The city is supplied with gas and water. Victoria contains about 40 stores, 4 breweries, 2 distilleries, an iron-foundry, a soap-factory, 2 sash-factories, 2 tanneries, a ship-yard, 2 lumber-yards, &c. Pop. 4540.

Victoria, a post-village in Carleton co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 7½ miles from Woodstock.

Victoria, Lambton co., Ontario. See Florence.

Victoria, Simcoe co., Ontario. See Innisfil.

Victoria, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, at the mouth of Crapaud River, 23 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 200.

Victoria, a town of the British colony of Hong-Kong, stretching for 4 miles along its N. coast, and having chapels, Chinese schools, and numerous storehouses and European dwellings. See Hong-Kong.

Victoria, the capital and chief settlement of the British island of Labuan, Malay Archipelago, at the S.E. end of the island. It contains the government buildings, and has a fair harbor.

Victoria, the modern appellation of Mahé, the capital town of the Seychelles Islands, Indian Ocean.

Victoria, North Australia. See Port Essington.

Victoria, a river of Northeast Australia, discovered in 1846 by Sir T. Mitchell, and found flowing westward in lat. 24° 14′ S., lon. 144° 34′ E.

Victoria, Mexico. See Nuevo Santander.

Victoria, veek-to′re-å, a town of the Argentine Republic, in Entre Rios, on the right bank of the Uruguay. It has some trade and a population of 4526.

Victoria, or **Conquista,** kon-kees′tå, a town of Brazil, in Bahia, 80 miles S.E. of Uruba.

Victoria, a maritime town of Brazil, capital of the province of Espirito Santo, 270 miles N.E. of Rio Janeiro. Pop. 5000. It stands on the W. side of an island in the Bay of Espirito Santo, is neatly built in the old Portuguese style, and has a governor's residence and a harbor defended by several forts. Its vicinity produces rice, manioc, sugar, and bananas, in which goods it has an active coasting-trade. Frigates can sail up to the town.

Victoria, or **La Victoria,** a town of Venezuela, province and 35 miles S.W. of Caracas.

Victoria Bridge, a hamlet in Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, at the mouth of Bear River in Annapolis Basin, 13½ miles from Annapolis.

Victoria Harbor, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy, 15 miles from Berwick.

Victoria (or **Alexandri′na**) **Lake,** in South Australia, is between lat. 35° 6′ and 35° 35′ S. and lon. 139° and 139° 45′ E., and opens southwestward by a short passage into Encounter Bay. Length and breadth, about 30 miles each. On its N.W. side it receives the Murray River, of which it is an expansion; it also receives the Bremer and Finnis Rivers, is connected southeastward with Lake Albert by a strait 5 miles long, and contains Hindmarsh Island. Its navigation is safe, but access from the sea is impeded by a sand-bar at the mouth of the strait.

Victoria Lake, Central Asia. See Sir-i-Kol.

Victoria Land, the name given to the supposed Antarctic continent discovered by Sir James Ross in 1841. Its shores were seen and partly explored from lat. 70° to 79° S. Near its N. extremity, in lon. 168° 12′ E., are Mount Erebus, an active volcano, elevation 12,400 feet, and Mount Terror, 10,900 feet. The position of the S. magnetic pole was also ascertained by Ross to be in lat. 75° 5′ S., lon. 154° 8′ E.

Victoria Land, an insular tract of British North America, N. of lat. 68° N., and extending from about lon. 103° to 110° W. It is separated from the North American continent on the S. by Dease Strait, and from Boothia Felix on the E. by Victoria Strait. It was discovered and named by Simpson, and explored by Dr. Rae in 1851.

Victoria Mines. See Low Point Shore.

Victoria Nyan′za, a lake of East Africa, between lat. 2° 25′ S. and 0° 20′ N. and lon. 31° 35′ and 34° 40′ E., 3800 feet above the sea. This lake, discovered by Captain Speke in 1858, is the principal feeder of the White Nile, which issues from its N. side by Napoleon Channel and Ripon Falls. Circumference, 890 miles. It was circumnavigated by Stanley in 1875.

Victoria River, of North Australia, joins the Indian Ocean by the wide estuary Queen's Channel, East Cambridge Gulf, lat. 14° 46′ S., lon. 129° 21′ E., the estuary between Turtle and Pearce Points being 26 miles in width. Opposite its mouth are several islands; its banks are bold and often steep, and it is said to be navigable for vessels of large burden for at least 60 miles from its mouth.

Victoria Road, a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, on Grass River, and on the Toronto & Northern Railway, 79 miles N. of Toronto. It contains a church, 3 stores, 2 hotels, a saw-mill, &c. There are 6 saw-mills in the vicinity.

Victoria Square, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 5 miles N.E. of Richmond Hill. It has 3 stores. Pop. 200.

Victoria Station, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 39 miles S. by W. of St. Louis. It has a church.

Victoria Strait, a broad arm of the sea, in the Arctic regions, separating Victoria Land and Prince of Wales Land on the W. from Boothia Felix and North Somerset on the E. It communicates N. by Ommaney Inlet with Barrow's Strait W. of the entrance to Wellington Channel.

Victoria Village, on the N. side of Conception Bay, Newfoundland, is 6 miles from Carbonear. Pop. 200.

Victoriaville, Quebec. See Arthabaska Station.

Vic′tory, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Ga., 11 miles S.W. of Carrollton. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill. Pop. about 40.

Victory, a township of Guthrie co., Iowa. Pop. 587.

Victory, a post-hamlet in Victory township, Mason co., Mich., on the Little Sable River, 7 miles N.E. of Ludington, and about 6 miles from Lake Michigan. It has a saw-mill. Pop. of township, 421.

Victory, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., in Victory township, about 20 miles N. by W. of Auburn, and 3 miles W. of the Southern Central Railroad. It has 3 churches. Pop. 170; of the township, 1946.

Victory, a post-office of Wayne co., Tenn.

Victory, a post-township of Essex co., Vt., about 12 miles N.E. of St. Johnsbury. Pop. 263.

Victory, a post-village of Vernon co., Wis., on the Mississippi River, about 24 miles S. of La Crosse. It has a saw-mill, a planing-mill, and a wagon-shop.

Victory Mills, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Saratoga township, on Fish Creek, about 33 miles N. of Albany. It contains a church, a machine-shop, and a large cotton-factory. Pop. 870.

Vicus Aquensis. See Bagnères-de-Bigorre.

Vicus Spacorum, Spain. See Vigo.

Vid, veed, or **Urak,** oo-råk′ (?) (anc. *U′tus*, or *Atus?*), a river of Bulgaria, rises in the Balkan, near the sources of the Isker and Maritza, flows N.N.E., and joins the Danube 8 miles W. of Nicopolis. Total course, 130 miles.

Vidalia, vi-dā′le-ạ, a post-village, capital of Concordia parish, La., on the Mississippi River, opposite Natchez, at the terminus of the Vidalia & Western Railroad. It has a newspaper office and 3 churches.

Vidasoa, a river of Europe. See Bidassoa.

Vidauban, vee′dō′bôɴᵍ′ (anc. *Fo′rum Vocon′tii?*), a village of France, department of Var, 7 miles S.S.W. of Draguignan. Pop. 2415.

Vidette, vi-dett′, a post-office of Fulton co., Ark.

Vidigueira, ve-de-gå′e-rå, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 13 miles N.E. of Beja. Pop. 2976.

Vidigulfo, ve-de-gool′fo, a village of Italy, province and 7 miles N. of Pavia, on the Lambro. Pop. 1553.

Vidin, a town of Bulgaria. See Widin.

Vidogara, the ancient name of the Ayr.

Vidombak, vee′dom′bŏk′, or **Weidenbach,** ŵī′dẹn-båĸ′, a village of Transylvania, 4 miles from Kronstadt, on a stream of the same name. Pop. 1204.

Vidourle, vee′dooʀl′, a river of France, departments of Gard and Hérault, enters the lagoon de Repausset 11 miles E. of Montpellier, after a S. and W. course of 40 miles.

Vie, vee, a river of France, department of Vendée, rises

S. of Belleville, and flows N. into the Atlantic, which it enters at Saint-Gilles-sur-Vie, after a course of 30 miles.

Vie, a river of France, in Orne and Calvados, flows 30 miles N.W., and joins the Dives 13 miles E. of Caen.

Viechtach, feeᴋ′tåᴋ, a town of Bavaria, 44 miles N.W. of Passau. Pop. 1278.

Vieille-Vigne, ve-àl′-veeñ, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 18 miles S.S.E. of Nantes, on the left bank of the Ognon. Pop. of commune, 3526.

Vieil-Salm, a town of Belgium. See ALT-SALM.

Vieja California. See CALIFORNIA, LOWER or OLD.

Viejas, ve-à′ʜås, a post-office of San Diego co., Cal.

Viele, vee′lẹh, a post-office and station of Lee co., Iowa, on the Keokuk & St. Paul Railroad, and near the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 6 miles W. of Fort Madison.

Vienna, ve-en′nạ (Ger. *Wien*, ŵeen; Fr. *Vienne*, ve-ȅnn′; Sp. *Viena*, ve-à′nå; Dutch, *Weenen*, ŵà′nẹn; L. and It. *Vienna*, ve-ȅn′nå; anc. *Vindobo′na*), a celebrated city of Europe, capital of Austro-Hungary, situated about 2 miles from the main stream of the Danube, but traversed partly by an arm or branch, which bears the name of the Viennese Danube (serving the purpose of a canal), and partly by an insignificant stream, called the Wien, or Vienna, which empties itself into this arm of the river, 390 miles W.N.W. of Milan, 137 miles N.W. of Pesth, 340 miles S.S.E. of Berlin, 380 miles E.S.E. of Frankfort-on-the-Main, and 650 miles E. by S. of Paris. The site is 480 feet above sea-level. Lat. 48° 12′ 32″ N.; lon. 16° 23′ E. Pop. in 1875, 1,001,999. The situation of the city is tolerably healthy, but the climate is very variable; fogs are frequent, and the islands and lower parts of the city are exposed to inundations. It is an archbishop's see, and the residence of the Protestant superintendent for the W. provinces of the empire. Prior to 1863 it was divided into the inner city and 34 suburbs, but it now consists of the city proper and 8 suburbs, viz., Leopoldstadt, Landstrasse, Wieden, Margarethen, Mariahilf, Neubau, Josephstadt, and Alsergrund. In addition to these there are 18 suburbs beyond the lines immediately connected with the city and under the supervision of the Vienna police. In 1827 it contained only 1229 houses, while its 34 suburbs contained 7415. The greatest increase of population took place from 1857 to 1875, during which time the inhabitants increased in number from 476,222 to 1,001,999. The city proper, bounded by the Ring-Strasse and the Franz-Joseph Quai, is not only the centre of business, but contains most of the principal attractions to visitors. Among the many public edifices, the chief are the Burg, or imperial palace, residence of the emperor, with a library, and an imperial chapel and theatre, the mint, university, academy of the fine arts, imperial and city arsenal, custom-house, the cathedral of St. Stephen, a Gothic edifice, with a spire 470 feet high, and the church of St. Peter, built on the model of the basilica of St. Peter at Rome. There are numerous private palaces, containing valuable libraries, paintings, and other objects of art. The educational, literary, and scientific establishments comprise the university, which is celebrated for its school of medicine, with a library of 120,000 volumes, and a theatre of anatomy, the school of Orientalists for training interpreters, the Theresianum, founded by Maria Theresa, the Josephine, academy of medicine and surgery for the army, academy of the fine arts, with 18 professors, polytechnic institute, normal school, academy of engineers, with 18 professors, a veterinary institute, a conservatory of music, a new opera-house, 5 gymnasia or colleges, and an observatory, with a school of astronomy. The imperial library contains 385,000 volumes, many thousand MSS., an immense collection of engravings, and the famous *Tabula Peutingeriana*, a map of the Roman empire in the fourth century. The other collections comprise paintings in the Belvedere, the lower part of which contains the Ambras collection of ancient armor and jewels, the most interesting in Europe, and the imperial cabinets of antiquities, medals, and natural history. The imperial arsenal contains 15,000 stand of arms. The principal theatres are the Hof, or palace theatre, the Kärntherthor, and the comic theatre. The city has a deaf-mute asylum, and numerous well-conducted charitable establishments. Vienna is the chief manufacturing city of the empire; its manufactures comprise silk velvets, shawls, woollens, ribbons, carpets, cottons, paper, gold and silver lace, porcelain, and musical instruments. Coach-building and book- and map-printing form important branches of industry. It has an imperial cannon-foundry, and manufactures of small-arms. Its commerce is extensive, and was greatly increased by the navigation of the Danube and the opening of railways. In the suburbs are the cavalry barracks, the Belvedere palace, the church of St. Charles, the theatre on the Wien (the largest in Austria), the great public hospital, containing 2000 beds and receiving annually 15,000 to 18,000 patients, the vast building for the imperial manufacture of porcelain, and numerous private palaces with magnificent gardens. The capital of Austria is ornamented by many superb promenades, the chief of which is the Prater, a natural forest in an island of the Danube, laid out in long alleys, and containing deer-parks, numerous coffee-houses, a panorama, and circus; on fête-days it is crowded with pedestrians and the most splendid equipages. The others are the Augarten, a public park on the same island, and the Volksgarten, a beautiful public garden. The environs are very picturesque, surrounded by vineyards, and having the Kahlenberg Mountains on the W., the islands of the Danube on the N., and on the S. the Schneeberg Mountain, part of the Noric Alps; they are adorned by many villas and summer palaces, among which are the imperial palace of Schönbrunn, with a botanic garden and a menagerie, the village of Maria Hitzing, with a theatre and a bath-establishment, and Laxenburg, with an imperial summer palace and a spacious park. Few cities are surrounded by so many fine gardens, many of which contain the richest and rarest plants. *Vindobona* was a station of the Roman legions in Upper Pannonia; it was afterwards capital of the E. provinces of the empire of Charlemagne. The King of Hungary established his court here in 1484, and it soon became the fixed residence of the House of Austria. Vienna was besieged by the Turks in 1529, and again in 1683; on the latter occasion it was relieved by the Poles under John Sobieski. The French took it in 1806 and in 1809. The Congress of Vienna, which fixed for a time the limits of the countries of Europe, was held here from November, 1814, to June, 1815. The city was held by the revolutionary party for a short time in 1848; the barricades were raised on October 6, but it surrendered to the imperial troops on the 30th of the same month, having suffered severely from a bombardment. A treaty of peace between Austria and Italy was concluded here in 1866.——Adj. and inhab. VIENNESE, vee`ȅn-neez′ (Fr. VIENNAIS, ve-ȅn`nå′; It. VIENNESE, ve-ȅn-nå′så; Ger. adj. WIENERISCH, ŵee′nẹr-ish; inhab. WIENER, ŵee′nẹr).

Vienna, France. See VIENNE.

Vien′na, a post-village of Pickens co., Ala., on the Tombigbee River, 15 miles above Gainesville. It has a church and 4 general stores. Cotton is shipped here in steamboats.

Vienna, a post-village, capital of Dooly co., Ga., about 30 miles E. of Americus. It is situated in a level country partly covered with pine forests. It has 4 churches, a steam grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Vienna, a township of Grundy co., Ill. Pop. 900.

Vienna, a post-village, capital of Johnson co., Ill., in Vienna township, on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 34½ miles N.N.E. of Cairo. It has 2 newspaper offices and 2 churches. Pop. 550; of the township, 1496.

Vienna, a post-village of Scott co., Ind., in Vienna township, on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 28 miles N. of Louisville, Ky., and 2½ miles S. of Scottsburg. It has 2 or 3 churches, a graded school, and a flour-mill. Pop. 166; of the township, 1510.

Vienna, a former name of NEWVILLE, Ind.

Vienna, a post-township of Marshall co., Iowa. Pop. 744. Vienna Post-Office is 10 miles N.E. of Marshalltown.

Vienna, a post-township of Pottawatomie co., Kansas, on Red Vermilion Creek, about 40 miles N.W. of Topeka. Pop. 324.

Vienna, a post-village, capital of Lincoln parish, La., 35 miles W.N.W. of Monroe. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a high school. Pop. about 600.

Vienna, a post-hamlet in Vienna township, Kennebec co., Me., about 22 miles N.N.W. of Augusta. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 740.

Vienna, a post-village of Dorchester co., Md., on the Nanticoke River (navigable for large schooners), about 16 miles N.W. of Salisbury. It has 4 churches, a grist-mill, and a steam saw-mill. Pop. about 300.

Vienna, a township of Genesee co., Mich. Pop. 1718. See PINE RUN.

Vienna, a hamlet of Monroe co., Mich., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 10 miles S.S.W. of Monroe, and on the Canada Southern Railroad, 14½ miles N. of Toledo, O.

Vienna, a hamlet of Macon co., Mo., 3 miles from Atlanta. It has 14 houses.

Vienna, a post-village, capital of Maries co., Mo., near the Gasconade River, 22 miles N. by W. of Rolla, and 17 miles N.N.E. of Dixon Station. It has a newspaper office and 2 churches.

Vienna, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., on the Pequest Creek, 4 miles N.W. of Hackettstown, and about 24 miles W. by N. of Morristown. It has 2 churches, a foundry, a hotel, a chair-factory, and 3 stores.

Vienna, a post-village in Vienna township, Oneida co., N.Y., about 12 miles W. of Rome, and 2 miles E. of the Oswego Midland Railroad, which intersects the township. It has a church, a tannery, and a flour-mill. Pop. 156. The township is bounded S. by Oneida Lake, and contains a village named North Bay. Pop. of township, 3073.

Vienna, a post-township of Forsyth co., N.C. Pop. 836. Vienna Post-Office is 10 miles N.W. of Winston.

Vienna, a post-village of Clark co., O., in Harmony township, 2 miles from Plattsburg Station, and 11 miles E. of Springfield. It has 2 churches. Pop. 239. The name of its post-office is Vienna Cross Roads.

Vienna, Clinton co., O. See New Vienna.

Vienna, a post-village in Vienna township, Trumbull co., O., on the Vienna Branch of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 8 miles E. of Warren, and about 10 miles N. of Youngstown. It has 2 churches and a banking-house. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. of the township, 1132.

Vienna, a station in Washington co., Pa., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 18 miles E. of Wheeling, W. Va.

Vienna, a post-office of Lavaca co., Tex., 28 miles S. of Weimar.

Vienna, a post-village of Fairfax co., Va., on the Washington & Ohio Railroad, 15 miles N.W. of Alexandria. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Vienna, a township of Dane co., Wis. Pop. 1176.

Vienna, a post-hamlet of Walworth co., Wis., on Sugar Creek, about 32 miles S.W. of Milwaukee. It has a flouring-mill.

Vienna, a village in Elgin co., Ontario, on Big Otter Creek, 28 miles E.S.E. of St. Thomas. It has 4 churches, a grammar-school, several hotels and stores, and manufactories of iron castings, wooden-ware, leather, sawn lumber, woollens, &c. Pop. 593.

Vienna, Monck co., Ontario. See Rosedene.

Vienna Cross Roads, Ohio. See Vienna.

Vienne, ve-ênn′ (anc. *Vigen′na ?*), a river of France, rises in the N. part of the department of Corrèze, passes Saint-Léonard, Limoges, Confolens, Châtellerault (where it becomes navigable), and Chinon, and joins the Loire on the left at Candes, after a N. and N.W. course of 220 miles.

Vienne, a department of France, in the N.W., formed of part of the old province of Poitou, surrounded by the departments of Indre, Haute-Vienne, Charente, Deux-Sèvres, Maine-et-Loire, and Loire. Area, 2574 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 330,916. The surface is generally flat; it is watered by the Vienne and its affluent the Clain, the Charente in the S., the Gartempe and Creuse in the N.E., and the Dive in the N.W. Soil very unequal in fertility; chief crops, all kinds of cereals, chestnuts, lint, hemp, and maize of inferior quality. Fine horses, mules, and sheep are reared. The chief mineral products are iron and lithographic stones, and the principal manufacture is that of arms and cutlery, at Châtellerault. The department is divided into the arrondissements of Poitiers, Châtellerault, Civray, Loudun, and Montmorillon. Capital, Poitiers.

Vienne (anc. *Vien′na*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Isère, 54 miles W.N.W. of Grenoble, on the left bank of the Rhone, and on the railway from Lyons to Avignon. Lat. 45° 33′ N.; lon. 4° 54′ E. Pop. 22,950. The town is situated between the Rhone and the mountains, and is traversed by the river Gère. It has a Gothic cathedral and numerous ancient remains, a communal college, a tribunal of commerce, and manufactures of woollen cloths, linens, silk, paper, machinery, and leather. In its vicinity are lead- and silver-mines; and near it, at Ampuis, the celebrated wine called Côte-Rôtie is made. Vienna was the capital of the Allobroges; it became afterwards the metropolis of Viennois. A council was held here in 1311 which abolished the order of the Templars.

Viennois, ve-ên‵nwå′, an ancient district of France, which belonged to the former province of Dauphiné and had Vienne for its capital. It is now included in the departments of Drôme and Isère.

Vieque, ve-å′kå, **Bieque,** be-å′kå, or **Crab Island,** a Spanish West India island, 9 miles E. of Porto Rico, and S. of Culebra. Lat. of E. point, 18° 7′ N.; lon. 65° 34′ W. Length, from W. to E., 18 miles; breadth, 4 miles. On its S. side are several small harbors.

Vierlande, feer′lån‵dẹh, a small territory of North Germany, between the Elbe and the Bille, S.E. of Hamburg, to which city it belongs. It comprises the four villages of Alten-Gamm, Curslack, Kirchwärder, and Neuen-Gamm. United pop. about 10,000.

Viernheim, feeʀn′hīme‵, a village of Hesse, 8 miles S.S.W. of Heppenheim. Pop. 4409.

Viersen, feeʀ′sẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 18 miles W. of Dusseldorf, on the Niers. Pop. 19,705. It has extensive manufactures of damasks, linens, hats, colors, chemicals, &c.

Vierwaldstätter-See. See Lake of Lucerne.

Vierzon, ve-êʀ‵zòɴᵍ′, a town of France, department of Cher, on the Yèvre, near its junction with the Cher, 20 miles by rail N.W. of Bourges. Pop. 8995. It has steel-refineries, and manufactures of porcelain, earthenware, glass, leather, and parchment.

Viesly, ve-ès‵lee′, a town of France, in Nord, 10 miles N.E. of Cambrai. Pop. 3083.

Viesti, ve-ès′tee (anc. *Apenesta ?*), a town of Italy, province of Foggia, on the Adriatic, at the E. foot of Mount Gargano, 23 miles N.E. of Manfredonia. Pop. 6563. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, a cathedral, convents, and bishop's palace.

Vietri, ve-å′tree, a town of Italy, province and 15 miles W.S.W. of Potenza. Pop. 3675.

Vietri, a town of Italy, province and 1½ miles W. of Salerno. Pop. 2656.

Vietz, feets, a village of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 26 miles N.N.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 3281.

Vieux-Condé, ve-ʊh′-kòɴᵍ‵då′, a town of France, in Nord, 9 miles N. of Valenciennes. Pop. 3617.

Vieux-Genappe, or **Vieux-Genapp,** ve-ʊh′-zhẹh-nåpp′ ("Old Genappe"), a village of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Dyle, 17 miles S. of Brussels.

View, a post-office of Ross co., O.

Vif, veef, a town of France, in Isère, 8 miles S. of Grenoble. Pop. 1427.

Vig, veeg, a river of Russia, rises in the N. part of the government of Olonets, expands into a lake of the same name, flows about 170 miles, and falls into the White Sea. Its current is broken by several cataracts.

Vigan, a town of France. See Le Vigan.

Vigan, ve-gån′, a seaport town of the Philippines, on the N.W. coast of the island of Luzon, at the mouth of an arm of the Abra, with an important trade chiefly in the hands of the Chinese.

Vigeois, vee‵zhwå′, a town of France, in Corrèze, near the Vézère, 14 miles N.W. of Tulle. P. of commune, 2546.

Viger, ve‵zhaiʀ′, or **Saint Epiphanie,** sånt å‵pe‵få‵-nee′, a post-village in Temiscouata co., Quebec, 10 miles E. of Cacouna. Pop. 150.

Vigevano, ve-jå′vå-no, a town of Italy, in Pavia, on the Mora, near the Ticino, 15 miles S.S.E. of Novara. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, and manufactures of silk stuffs, hats, soap, and macaroni. Pop. 14,096.

Viggianello, vid-jå-nêl′lo, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 20 miles S.E. of Lagonegro. Pop. 5030.

Viggiano, vid-jå′no, a town of Italy, in Basilicata, 24 miles S. of Potenza. It has manufactures of woollens, soap, and wax candles. Pop. 5242.

Vigia, ve-zhee′å, or **São Jorge dos Alamos,** sŏwɴᵍ zhoʀ′zhå doce å′lå-moce, a town of Brazil, province and 50 miles N. of Pará, on the estuary of the Pará River. It has an export trade in fine coffee, grown in its vicinity.

Vigipara, Cashmere. See Bijbahar.

Vignacourt, veen‵yå‵kooʀ′, a village of France, in Somme, 11 miles from Amiens. Pop. 3302.

Vignanello, veen-yå-nêl′lo, a town of Italy, 8 miles E.S.E. of Viterbo. Pop. 3501.

Vignemale, a mountain of France. See Pyrenees.

Vignola, veen-yo′lå, a town of Italy, province of Potenza, 5 miles S.W. of Potenza. Pop. 5389.

Vignone, veen-yo′nå, a village of Italy, province of Siena, 5 miles S.W. of Pienza. It has chalybeate and sulphurous baths.

Vigo, vee′go (anc. *Vi′cus Spaco′rum*), a seaport town of Spain, province and 13 miles S.S.W. of Pontevedra. Pop. 8214. It is enclosed by walls and a trench, and has an excellent harbor, with deep water close in-shore. It has a lazaretto, a fortress, an export trade in wine, bacon, and maize, and an active pilchard-fishery.

Vigo, vee′go or vī′go, a county in the W. part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, has an area of about 410 square miles. It is intersected by the Wabash River, which forms part of its W. boundary, and is also drained by Honey and Otter Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and forests of the hickory, ash, oak, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, cattle, butter, and pork are the staple products. Among its mineral resources are bituminous coal and limestone. It is intersected by the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad and the Cincinnati & Terre Haute Railroad. Other railroads connect with these at Terre Haute, the capital of the county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $30,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 33,549, of whom 29,842 were Americans.

Vigo, a township of Knox co., Ind. Pop. 2426.

Vigo, Ross co., O. See LONDON STATION.

Vigo, vee'go, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 11 miles E.N.E. of Stayner. Pop. 200.

Vigo, Bay of, Spain. See BAY OF VIGO.

Vigo (vee'go) **Lake,** Russia, government of Olonets, 45 miles N. of Lake Onega. Length, from S. to N., 45 miles; greatest breadth, 35 miles. It is traversed throughout by the river Vig, which carries its surplus waters northward into the White Sea.

Vigone, ve-go'nå, a town of Italy, province of Turin, 9 miles E.S.E. of Pinerolo. Pop. 3917.

Vigten, vig'tẹn, **Ind,** ind, **Mel,** mĕl, and **Yt,** üt, three parallel islands, lying close to one another in a S.W. and N.E. direction, off the W. coast of Norway. Lat. (W. extremity) 64° 46′ N.; lon. 10° 24′ E.

Viguera, ve-gå'rå, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, province and 13 miles S. of Logroño. Pop. 1316.

Viguzzolo, ve-goot'so-lo, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 3 miles N.E. of Tortona. Pop. 2246.

Vihar, a province of Bengal. See BAHAR.

Vijapara, a town of Cashmere. See BIJBAHAR.

Vijayanagara, a city of India. See BIJANAGUR.

Vijayapoor, ve-jī-å-poor', a town of Nepaul, 132 miles S.E. of Khatmandoo, India.

Vijayapura, India. See BEJAPOOR.

Vikkur, a town of Sinde. See BUNDER VIKKUR.

Vilafames, ve-lå-få'mĕs, a town of Spain, province and 7 miles N.N.E. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 1384.

Vilagos, vee`lŏh`gosh', a town of S.E. Hungary, county and 15 miles N.E. of Arad. Pop. 4648.

Vilaine, vee`lain' (anc. *Herius, Vicinovia?*), a river of France, rises in the department of Mayenne, flows W. past Vitré to Rennes, where it receives the Ille from the N., and thence has a S.S.W. course, past Redon and La Roche-Bernard, to the Atlantic at Pénestin, department of Morbihan. Total course, 130 miles, for the last 80 of which it is navigable. The tide rises in it as high as Redon, where it receives the Oust. Principal affluents, the Ille and Oust from the N. and W., and the Cher, Don, and Isac from the E. With the Ille it gives name to a department.

Vilallonga, ve-lål-yon'gå, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, province and about 7 miles from Tarragona. P. 1333.

Vilbel, fil'bẹl, a town of Germany, in Hesse, province of Ober-Hessen, on the Nidda, 5 miles by railway N.E. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Pop. 3379.

Vilcabamba, veel-kå-båm'bå, **Yucay,** yoo-kī', or **Quilabamba,** ke-lå-båm'bå, a river of Peru, flows N.E., and joins the Apurimac to form the Ucayale.

Vilcañota, veel-kån-yo'tå, a river of Peru, tributary to the Ucayale.

Vilcañota, a great mountain-knot of the Andes, near lat. 14° 30′ S., on which perpetual snow lies at the elevation of 15,800 feet.

Vilches, veel'chĕs, a town of Spain, province and 31 miles N.N.E. of Jaen. Pop. 2668. There are mines and quarries in its vicinity.

Vileika, ve-lå'kå, or **Vileiki,** ve-lå'kee, a town of Russia, 50 miles N.N.W. of Minsk, on the Vilia. P. 2953.

Vilia, or **Wilia,** vee'le-å, a river of Russia, governments of Minsk and Vilna, flows W., and joins the Niemen at Kovno. Total course, 250 miles.

Viliooi, Vilioui, or **Viliui,** vil`e-oo'e, written also **Biliui,** a river of Siberia, government of Yakootsk, flows easterly, and falls into the Lena at Oost Viliooisk. Length, about 700 miles.

Viliooisk, OOST, or **Oust Vilioulsk,** oost ve-le-oo'-isk, a town of East Siberia, government and 180 miles N.N.W. of Yakootsk, at the junction of the Viliooi with the Lena. Lat. 63° 25′ N.; lon. 125° 35′ E. Pop. 387.

Vilkomeer, Vilkomir, vil`ko-meer', or **Wilkomierz,** ŵil-kom'e-aiRzh, a town of Russia, government of Kovno, 50 miles N.W. of Vilna, on the Svitsa. Pop. 11,118. It has several churches and schools.

Vil'la, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Va., 20 miles S.S.E. of Big Lick Station. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a store.

Villa Bartolomea, vil'lå baR-to-lo-må'å, a town of Italy, on the right bank of the Adige, 3½ miles S.E. of Legnago. Pop. 2093, chiefly engaged in rice-culture.

Villa Bella, a town of Brazil. See MATTO-GROSSO.

Villa Bella da Princeza, veel'lå bĕl'lå då preen-så'zå (or **Princessa,** preen-sĕs'så), a town of Brazil, on the N. part of the island of São Sebastião, province and 85 miles E. of São Paulo, with a commodious and secure harbor. Pop. 3000.

Villa Boa, a town of Brazil. See GOYAZ.

Villa-Cañas, veel'yå-kån'yås, a town of Spain, province and 43 miles S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 5147.

Villa-Carillo, veel'yå-kå-reel'yo, a town of Spain, province and 42 miles N.E. of Jaen, between the rivers Guadalquivir and Guadalimar. Pop. 6044.

Villa-Castin, veel'yå-kås-teen', a town of Spain, province and 21 miles W.S.W. of Segovia. Pop. 1499.

Villach, vil'lâK` (Illyrian, *Belak*, bå'låk), a town of Austria, in Carinthia, 52 miles N.W. of Laybach, on the Drave, near the influx of the Gail. Pop. 4528. It is defended by a strong castle, is the principal entrepôt for the products of the Carinthian mines, and has many forges, marble-quarries, copper- and lead-mines, and a brisk trade.

Villa-Cidro, vil'lå-chee'dro, a town of Sardinia, division and 26 miles N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 4749.

Villa Clara, veel'yå klå'rå, or **Santa Clara,** sån'tå klå'rå, a town of the island of Cuba, 45 miles N.W. of Trinidad. Pop. 10,511.

Vil'la Creek, a hamlet of San Luis Obispo co., Cal., in Moro township.

Villa d'Adda, vil'lå dåd'då, a village of Northern Italy, province of Bergamo, on the Adda. Pop. 2294.

Villa das Velhas, veel'lå dås vĕl'yås, the principal town of the island of São Jorge (Azores), on the N. coast.

Villa del Fuerte, veel'yå dĕl fwĕR'tå, a town of Mexico, state and 75 miles N. of Cinaloa, on the Rio del Fuerte. Pop. 5000. Though badly situated, it is a commercial depot for goods passing to and from Guaymas.

Villa del Principe, veel'yå dĕl preen'se-på, or **Santa Maria del Principe,** sån'tå må-ree'å dĕl preen'se-på, a considerable town of Cuba, 140 miles N.W. of Santiago de Cuba.

Villa del Rio, veel'yå dĕl ree'o, a town of Spain, province and 28 miles E.N.E. of Cordova. Pop. 3935.

Villa de Ojinaga, Mexico. See OJINAGA.

Villa di Tirano, vil'lå dee te-rå'no, a village of Italy, province and 12 miles N.E. of Sondrio, at the confluence of the Poschiavino with the Adda. Pop. 2159.

Villa do Conde, veel'lå do kon'då, a maritime town of Portugal, province of Minho, on the Atlantic, 15 miles N. of Oporto. Pop. 4292. Many vessels are built here, and it has a fishing- and coasting-trade.

Villa do Ecuador, Brazil. See CHAVES.

Villa do Forte, a city of Brazil. See FORTALEZA.

Villa do Forte das Alagoas, Brazil. See ALAGOAS.

Villa do Principe, veel'lå do preen'se-på, now called **Serro Frio,** sĕR'Ro free'o, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, 130 miles N.N.E. of Ouro Preto.

Villa do Principe, a town of Brazil, province of São Paulo, 60 miles S.W. of Curitiba.

Villa do Rio Pardo, veel'lå do ree'o paR'do, a town of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Sul, on the Jacuhy, at the influx of the Pardo, 80 miles W. of Porto Alegre.

Villaescusa de Haro, veel-yå-ĕs-koo'så då hå'ro, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 35 miles from Cuenca.

Villa Faletto, vil'lå få-lĕt'to, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 10 miles N. of Coni, on the Maria. Pop. 2802.

Villafames, a town of Spain. See VILAFAMES.

Villa Feliche, veel'yå få-lee'chå, a town of Spain, province of Saragossa, 16 miles S.E. of Calatayud.

Villa-Flor, veel'lå-flōR, a town of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, 11 miles N.W. of Torre de Moncorvo.

Villa-Flor, a town of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Norte, 30 miles S.E. of Natal. Pop. 2500.

Villafranca, a town of France. See VILLEFRANCHE.

Villafranca, vil-lå-frång'kå, a town of Italy, 9 miles S.W. of Verona, on the left bank of the Tartaro. It has a fine castle. Pop. 3898.

Villafranca, a town of Sicily, 25 miles N.W. of Girgenti. Pop. 2484.

Villafranca, veel-yå-frång'kå, a town of Spain, 36 miles S.W. of Pamplona, on the Aragon. Pop. 2976.

Villafranca, a walled town of Spain, in Guipuzcoa, 20 miles S.W. of St. Sebastian. Pop. 1115.

Villa Franca, veel'lå frång'kå, a town on the S. coast of the island of St. Michael, Azores, 14 miles E. of Ponta Delgada. Pop. 3800.

Villa Franca, veel'lå frång'kå, a town of Brazil, province of Pará, near the Amazon, 20 miles S.W. of Santarem. Pop. 4000.

Villa-Franca, veel'yå-frång'kå, a town of Paraguay, on the Paraguay River, 30 miles below Assumption.

Vil'la Fran'ca, a post-office of Rowan co., N.C.

Villafranca de la Marisma, veel-yå-frång'kå då lå må-rees'må, a town of Spain, province and 15 miles S. of Seville. Pop. 4268.

Villafranca de las Abujas, veel-yå-frång'kå då lås å-BOO'HÅS, a town of Spain, province and 12 miles E.N.E. of Cordova, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 2914.

Villafranca de los Barros, veel-yå-frång'kå då loce baR'ROCE, a town of Spain, province of Badajos, 20 miles S.W. of Merida. Pop. 7575.

Villafranca de los Caballeros, veel-yå-frång'kå då loce kå-BÅL-yå'roce, a town of Spain, province of Toledo, 8 miles N.W. of Alcazar. Pop. 3108.

Villafranca del Vierzo, veel-yå-frång'kå dêl ve-êR'tho, a town of Spain, province of Leon, 9 miles W.N.W. of Ponferrada, on the Burbia. Pop. 3247.

Villafranca de Panades, veel-yå-frång'kå då på-nå'DÊS, a town of Spain, province and 27 miles N.E. of Tarragona, and W. of Barcelona. Pop. 6223.

Villafranca de Xira, veel-lå-frång'kå då shee'rå, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, on the right bank of the Tagus, 20 miles N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 4700. It is the residence of a military governor, and has salt-works and an active trade. It was founded and named Cornualla (or Cornwall) by the English settlers in 1160.

Villafranca di Piemonte, vil-lå-frång'kå dee pe-å-mon'tå, a town of Italy, 20 miles S.W. of Turin. P. 4327.

Villa-Franca-do-Imperador. See FRANCA.

Villa Frati, vil'lå frå'tee, a town of Sicily, 16 miles S.S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 3005.

Villafrechos, veel-yå-frå'choce, a town of Spain, in Leon, province and 33 miles N.W. of Valladolid. P. 1552.

Villagarcia, veel-yå-gaR-thee'å, a town of Spain, province of Badajos, 3 miles N. of Llerena. Pop. 1989.

Villagarcia, a town of Spain, province of Cuenca, 7 miles E.N.E. of Tarazona. Pop. 1203.

Villagarcia, a town of Spain, province of Pontevedra, 20 miles N. of Vigo, on the S. coast of the Bay of Arosa, on which it has a small harbor. Pop. 1883.

Vil'lage, a township of Van Buren co., Iowa. P. 1444.

Village Creek, a post-village of Allamakee co., Iowa, on a small creek, 4 or 5 miles S.S.W. of Lansing. It has 2 flour-mills and a woollen-factory. Pop. about 200.

Village Creek, a station in Tarrant co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 7½ miles E. of Fort Worth.

Village des Aulnaies, veel'lâzh'dåz ōl'nå', a post-village in L'Islet co., Quebec, 5 miles S.W. of St. Roch des Aulnaies. Pop. 200.

Village Green, a post-hamlet in Aston township, Delaware co., Pa., 4 miles N.W. of Chester, and 1 mile from the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad. It has 2 churches.

Village Richelieu, veel'låzh' reesh'le-uh', or **Notre Dame de Richelieu,** not'r dåm dẹh reesh'le-uh', a post-village in Rouville co., Quebec, on the river Richelieu, and on the Montreal, Chambly & Sorel Railway, 2 miles from Chambly Basin, and 16 miles E. of Montreal. It has grist- and carding-mills. Pop. 100.

Village Springs, a post-office of Blount co., Ala.

Villagonzalo, veel-yå-gon-thå'lo, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, about 36 miles from Badajos, near the Guadiana. Pop. 1509.

Villa Grove, a post-office of Saguache co., Col.

Villahermosa, veel-yå-êR-mo'så, a town of Spain, province and 48 miles E.S.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 3159.

Villa Hermosa, Mexico. See SAN JUAN BAUTISTA.

Villaine-la-Juhel, vee'yån'-lå-zhü'êl', a town of France, in Mayenne, 29 miles N.E. of Laval. Pop. 1632.

Villajoyosa, veel-yå-HO-yo'så, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles N.E. of Alicante, on the Mediterranean, on which it has a harbor and docks. Pop. 7966.

Villajuan, a town of Spain. See SOBRAN.

Villalba, vil-lål'bå, a town of Sicily, not far from Caltanisetta. Pop. 3569.

Villalba, veel-yål'bå, numerous market-towns of Spain, the principal being in the province and 35 miles S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 2295.

Villalba, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, province and 45 miles from Tarragona. Pop. 1626.

Villalon, veel-yå-lōn', a town of Spain, province and 32 miles N.W. of Valladolid. Pop. 4948, partly engaged in making cheeses, highly esteemed at Madrid.

Villalonga, veel-yå-long'gå, a town of Spain, province and 40 miles N. of Alicante, on the Alcoy. P. 2071.

Villalpando, veel-yål-pån'do, a village of Spain, province and 42 miles N.N.W. of Valladolid. Pop. 2206.

Villalpandos, veel-yål-pån'doce, a rich mine of Mexico, adjacent to Guanajuato.

Villaluenga de la Sagra, veel-yå-lwên'gå då lå så'grå, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province and about 14 miles E. of Toledo. Pop. 1482.

Villaluenga del Rosario, veel-yå-lwên'gå dêl ro-så're-o, a town of Spain, province and 60 miles from Cadiz.

Villalva del Acor, veel-yål'vå dêl å-KOR', a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 25 miles E.N.E. of Huelva. It has a Gothic church. Pop. 1224.

Villalva del Rey, veel-yål'vå dêl rå, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 26 miles from Cuenca. Pop. 1094.

Villa Magna, vil'lå mån'yå, a town of Italy, province and 3 miles S.E. of Chieti. Pop. 2291.

Villamalea, veel-yå-må-lå'å, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 28 miles from Albacete. Pop. 1342.

Villamañan, veel-yå-mån-yån', a town of Spain, province and 16 miles S. of Leon, near the Esla. P. 1757.

Villamanrique, veel-yå-mån-ree'kå, a town of Spain, province and 18 miles S.W. of Seville. Pop. 2228.

Villamanrique, a town of Spain, in Ciudad Real, 13 miles S. of Villanueva de los Infantes. Pop. 1178.

Villamar, Sardinia. See MARA-ARBAREI.

Villa Maria, veel'lå må-ree'å, a town of Brazil, province of Matto-Grosso, on the Paraguay, 100 miles W.S.W. of Cuyabá. Pop. 1000.

Villa-Martin, veel'yå-maR-teen', a town of Spain, 43 miles S.E. of Seville, on the Guadalete. Pop. 4117.

Villamayor de Calatrava, veel-yå-mī-OR' då kå-lå-trå'vå, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province and 12 miles S.S.W. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 1531.

Villamayor de Campos, veel-yå-mī-OR' då kåm'-poce, a town of Spain, in Leon, province and about 40 miles N.W. of Valladolid, near the Valderaduey. Pop. 2067.

Villamayor de Santiago, veel-yå-mī-OR' då sån-te-å'go, a town of Spain, 46 miles W. of Cuenca. Pop. 3398.

Villamediana, veel-yå-må-DE-å'nå, a town of Spain, in Leon, province and 9 miles S. of Palencia. Pop. 1008.

Villamiel, veel-yå-me-êl', a town of Spain, province and 55 miles from Caceres. Pop. 1371.

Villamor de los Escuderos, veel-yå-MOR' då loce ês-koo-DÅ'roce, a town of Spain, province and 21 miles S.E. of Zamora. Pop. 1265.

Villanova, vil-lå-no'vå, a village of Sardinia, division and 15 miles S.S.E. of Sassari. Pop. 3943.

Villa-Nova, veel'lå no'vå, or **Villa-Vistosa-da-Madre-de-Dios,** veel'lå vees-to'så då må'drå då dee'-oce, a town of Brazil, 200 miles W.N.W. of Pará.

Villanova, a town of Brazil, province and 12 miles N.E. of Rio Janeiro, near the Macacu. The inhabitants are partly *brancos* ("whites") and partly Indians. P. 2000.

Villanova, veel-lå-no'vå, a village of Brazil, province of Santa Catharina, on the N. shore of La Laguna (a lagoon nearly 20 miles long), 60 miles S. of Desterro. It has a harbor, and manufactures of linen, from flax cultivated on a large scale in the vicinity.

Villa Nova, the Latin name of VILLENEUVE-SUR-LOT.

Vil'lano'va, or **Vil'leno'va,** a post-hamlet of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in a township of its own name, 3 miles from Pine Valley Station, and about 15 miles E.S.E. of Dunkirk. It has 2 stores and a cheese-factory. Pop. of the township, 1438.

Villanova, a post-office of Delaware co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 11 miles W.N.W. of Philadelphia. Here is the Villanova College (Catholic).

Villa Nova, a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, 5 miles from Waterford. Pop. 100.

Villanova da Cerveira, veel-lå-no'vå då sêR-vå'e-rå, a town of Portugal, province of Minho, 5 miles S.W. of Valença do Minho. Pop. 1432.

Villanova da Rainha, veel-lå-no'vå då rå-een'yå, a town of Brazil, in Bahia, 120 miles N. of Jacobina. P. 2000.

Villanova da Rainha, a town of Brazil, province of Pará, at the confluence of the Canoma with the Amazon.

Villanova da Rainha, Brazil. See CAHETE.

Villa Nova de Familição, veel'lå no'vå då få-må-le-sŏWNG', a market-town of Portugal, 12 miles S.E. of Barcellos. Pop. 1502.

Villa Nova de Foscoa, veel'lå no'vå då foz-ko'å, a town and parish of Portugal, province of Beira, near the Coa, where it joins the Douro, 8 miles S.S.W. of Torre de Moncorvo. Pop. 3867.

Villanova de Milfontes, veel-lå-no'vå då meel-fon'-

tĕs, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, on the Odemira, near its mouth in the Atlantic, 32 miles W. of Ourique. P. 1858.

Villanova de Portimão, veel-lå-no'vå då poR-te-mōwNᵍ', a town of Portugal, province of Algarve, with a harbor at the mouth of the Silves, 10 miles E.N.E. of Lagos. Pop. 5499.

Villanova de Porto, veel-lå-no'vå då poR'to, a town of Portugal, province of Minho, on the Douro, opposite Oporto, of which it is a suburb. It has active ship-building.

Villanova de San Antonio, veel-lå-no'vå då sån ån-to'ne-o, a town of Brazil, province of Sergipe, on the São Francisco, 20 miles N. of the Atlantic. Pop. 4000.

Villanova de São Luis, Brazil. See Guaratuba.

Villanova de Souza, veel-lå-no'vå då sô'zå, a town of Brazil, 280 miles W. of Parahiba. Pop. 5000.

Villanova do Principe, veel-lå-no'vå do preen'se-på, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, 50 miles W.S.W. of Rio de Contas. Pop. 2000.

Villanova do Principe, a town of Brazil, province of Rio Grande do Norte, on the Serido, 150 miles W.S.W. of Natal. Pop. 3000.

Villanow, vil'la-nōw, a post-office of Walker co., Ga., 15 miles S.W. of Dalton, and about 33 miles N. of Rome. Here is an academy.

Villanterio, vil-lån-tå're-o, a town of Italy, 10 miles E.N.E. of Pavia. Pop. 2414.

Villanueva de Alcolea, veel-yå-nwå'vå då ål-ko-lå'å, a town of Spain, in Valencia, province and 17 miles from Castellon de la Plana. Pop. 1484.

Villanueva de Cordova, veel-yå-nwå'vå då KOR'-do-vå (or **de la Jara,** då lå HÅ'rå), a town of Spain, province and 40 miles N.N.E. of Cordova, on the S. slope of the Sierra Morena. Pop. 5535.

Villanueva de la Fuente, veel-yå-nwå'vå då lå fwĕn'tå, a town of Spain, province and 56 miles E.S.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 2087.

Villanueva del Ariscal, veel-yå-nwå'vå dĕl å-rees-kål', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 7 miles from Seville. Pop. 1651.

Villanueva del Arzobispo, veel-yå-nwå'vå dĕl aR-tho-bees'po, a town of Spain, province and 50 miles N.E. of Jaen, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 3822.

Villanueva de la Serena, veel-yå-nwå'vå då lå så-rå'nå, a town of Spain, near the Guadiana, province and 58 miles E. of Badajos. Pop. 9630.

Villanueva de la Sierra, veel-yå-nwå'vå då lå se-ĕR'Rå, a town of Spain, 68 miles N.E. of Caceres. P. 1103.

Villanueva de la Vera, veel-yå-nwå'vå då lå vå'rå, a town of Spain, province of Caceres, 42 miles E. of Plasencia. Pop. 2257.

Villanueva del Campo, veel-yå-nwå'vå dĕl kåm'po, a town of Spain, province and 8 miles W. of Leon, with a large annual fair. Pop. 2676.

Villanueva del Fresno, veel-yå-nwå'vå dĕl frĕs'no, a town of Spain, near the frontier of Portugal, province and 30 miles S.S.W. of Badajos. Pop. 2792.

Villanueva de los Castillejos, veel-yå-nwå'vå då loce kås-teel-yå'HOce, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles N.W. of Huelva. Pop. 3442.

Villanueva de los Infantes, veel-yå-nwå'vå då loce in-fån'tĕs, a town of Spain, province and 51 miles E.S.E. of Ciudad Real, near the Jabalon. Pop. 6130. It has several fountains and a hospital; and in the neighborhood are several springs and copper-mines.

Villanueva del Rosario, veel-yå-nwå'vå dĕl ro-så'-re-o, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and about 20 miles from Malaga. Pop. 2018.

Villanueva de San Juan, veel-yå-nwå'vå då sån HOO-ån', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 55 miles from Seville. Pop. 1913.

Villanueva y la Geltru, veel-yå-nwå'vå e lå HĕL-troo', a town and seaport of Spain, province and 25 miles S.W. of Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. It has manufactures of hats, lace, paper, soap, and brandy.

Villanuova, vil-lå-noo-o'vå, a village of Italy, 29 miles N.W. of Parma, on the Arda. Pop. 2905.

Villanuova, a village of Italy, province of Alessandria, 3 miles N. of Casale. Pop. 3042.

Villa Ponca de Aguiar, veel'lå pon'kå då å-ghe-aR', a town and parish of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, 33 miles E. by N. of Braga. Pop. 1736.

Villa Puzzu, veel'lå poot-soo', a town of the island of Sardinia, 30 miles N.E. of Cagliari. Pop. 2531.

Villar Bobbio, vil-laR' bob'be-o, a village of Italy, province of Turin, 11 miles S.W. of Pinerolo. Pop. 2235.

Villard, vee'yaR', a village of France, in Upper Savoy, 3 miles W. of Beaufort. Pop. 990.

Villard de Lans, vee'yaR' dęh lôNᵍ, a town of France, Isère, near the Bourne, 11 miles S.W. of Grenoble. P. 785.

Villar de Canas, veel-yaR' då kå'nås, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province and 24 miles from Cuenca, near the Zancara. Pop. 1326.

Villar de Ciervos, veel-yaR' då the-ĕR'voce, a town of Spain, in Leon, province and N.W. of Zamora. P. 1306.

Villar del Arzobispo, veel-yaR' dĕl aR-tho-bees'po, or **Villar de Benaduf,** veel-yaR' då bå-nå-doof', a village of Spain, 24 miles N.W. of Valencia. Pop. 2807.

Villar del Rey, veel-yaR' dĕl rå, a town of Spain, province and 21 miles N. of Badajos. Pop. 2387.

Villar de San Antonio, veel-laR' då sån ån-to'ne-o, or **Villa Real** (veel'lå rå-ål') **de San Antonio,** a town of Portugal, in Algarve, 11 miles N.E. of Tavira, at the mouth of the Guadiana. It is fortified. Pop. 2993.

Villareal, veel'lå-rå-ål', a town of Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes, on the Corgo, 14 miles N. of Lamego. P. 4760.

Villa Real, veel'yå rå-ål' (*i.e.*, "royal town"), a town of Spain, province and 5 miles S.S.W. of Castellon de la Plana, on the Mijares, 4 miles from the Mediterranean. Pop. 8665. It is enclosed by ruined walls, entered by 4 gates, and has manufactories of woollens and of brandy.

Villa Real de Concepcion, veel'yå rå-ål' då kon-thĕp-the-ōn', a town of Paraguay, on the river Paraguay, 130 miles N.N.E. of Assumption. Pop. 4000.

Villarejo de Fuentes, veel-yå-rå'HO då fwĕn'tĕs, a town of Spain, 37 miles S.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 2147.

Villarejo de Salvanes, veel-yå-rå'HO då sål-vå'nĕs, a town of Spain, province and 26 miles S.E. of Madrid, between the Tagus and Tajuña. Pop. 2991.

Villares, Los, loce veel-yå'rĕs, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 5 miles S. of Jaen. Pop. 2441. Near it are quarries of limestone and gypsum.

Villargordo, veel-yaR-goR'do, a village of Spain, 12 miles N.E. of Jaen, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 1753.

Villargordo de Jucar, veel-yaR-goR'do då HOO-kaR', a village of Spain, province of Cuenca, on the right bank of the Jucar, 6 miles W.S.W. of Tarazona. Pop. 1384.

Vil'la Rica, rĭk'ah, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Ga., in a beautiful valley, about 38 miles W. of Atlanta. It contains an academy and 2 churches, and near it are rich gold-mines.

Villa Rica, or **Villa Real,** Brazil. See Ouro Preto.

Villa Rica de la Vera Cruz. See Vera Cruz.

Vil'la Ridge, a station in Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Chicago.

Villa Ridge, or **Valley Forge,** a post-village of Pulaski co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 11 miles N. of Cairo. It has 2 or 3 churches, several fine villas, and a nursery. Large quantities of fruit are shipped here. Pop. about 500. Here is Villa Ridge Post-Office.

Villarino, veel-yå-ree'no, a village of Spain, province and 40 miles W.N.W. of Salamanca, at the confluence of the Tormes and Douro.

Villa Rosa, vil'lå ro'så, a town of Sicily, 12 miles N.E. of Caltanisetta. Pop. 6253.

Villaroya de la Sierra, veel-yå-ro'yå då lå se-ĕR'Rå, a town of Spain, 53 miles W. of Saragossa. P. 1846.

Villaroya de los Pinares, veel-yå-ro'yå då loce pe-nå'rĕs, a town of Spain, 20 miles N.E. of Teruel. P. 1130.

Villarrobleda, veel-yaR-RO-blå'DÅ, a town of Spain, 65 miles E.N.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 6569. It has manufactures of coarse woollens and earthenwares.

Villarrubia de los Ojos de Guadiana, veel-yaR-ROO'BE-å då loce o'HOce då gwå-DE-å'nå, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles E.N.E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 5641. It has a palace of the Dukes of Ixar, and a trade in wines.

Villarrubia de Ocaña, veel-yaR-ROO'BE-å då o-kån'-yå, a town of Spain, 35 miles E.N.E. of Toledo. P. 2623.

Villasandino, veel-yå-sån-dee'no (anc. *Desobriga?*), a town of Spain, province and 21 miles W. of Burgos.

Villa San Giovanni, vil-lå sån jo-vån'nee, a village of Italy, 8 miles N. of Reggio, on the Strait of Messina. It has manufactures of fine silks. Pop. 2133.

Villa Santa Maria, vil'lå sån'tå må-ree'å, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 20 miles S.S.W. of Lanciano, on the Sangro. Pop. 2576.

Villasarracino, veel-yå-saR-Rå-thee'no, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, province and 30 miles from Palencia.

Villaseca de la Sagra, veel-yå-så'kå då lå så'grå, a town of Spain, in New Castile, province and 12 miles N.E. of Toledo. Pop. 1369.

Villasor, vil-lå-SOR', a village of the island of Sardinia, 14 miles N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 2326.

Villastellone, vil-lå-stĕl-lo'nå, a town of Italy, province of Turin, not far from Carmagnola. Pop. 1982.

Villatobas, veel-yå-to'Bås, a town of Spain, province and 35 miles E.S.E. of Toledo. Pop. 2867.

Villa Velha d'Espirito Santo, a town of Brazil. See Espirito Santo.

Villaverde, veel-lå-vêR'då, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, on the Buranhen, 20 miles W. of Porto Seguro. It exports timber and cotton.

Villaverde, veel-yå-vêR'då, a town of the island of Ferro, one of the Canaries, on its N.E. coast.

Villaviciosa, veel-yå-ve-the-o'så, a town of Spain, province and 18 miles W.N.W. of Cordova. Pop. 2411.

Villaviciosa, a village of Spain, province and 27 miles N.E. of Oviedo, on the Linares, with a custom-house.

Villaviciosa de Odon, veel-yå-ve-the-o'så då o-Dōn', a town of Spain, province of Guadalajara, 53 miles N.E. of Madrid. Here was fought, in 1710, the battle which terminated the "War of the Succession" and seated Philip V. on the Spanish throne.

Villa Viçosa, veel'lå ve-so'så, a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 15 miles S.W. of Elvas. Pop. 3436. It has a brisk trade in oil and wine. In the neighborhood is a royal hunting-palace, with a large park.

Villa Viçosa, veel'lå ve-so'så, a town of Brazil, province and 150 miles W. of Ceará, among groves of cocoa palms. Pop. 5000.

Villavieja, veel-yå-ve-å'Hå, a village of Spain, in Valencia, province and 10 miles N.W. of Castellon de la Plana. It is remarkable for its thermal springs. Pop. 2027.

Villavieja, veel-yå-ve-å'Hå, a town of Costa Rica, 7 miles W. of San José.

Villa-Vistosa-da-Madre-de-Dios, in Pará, Brazil. See Villa-Nova.

Villé, vee`yå', or **Weiler,** vå`laiR' (Ger. pron. ŵī'lẹr), a town of Alsace, 26 miles S.W. of Strasburg. Pop. 2351.

Villedieu-les-Poêles, veel`de-ʊh'-lå-po`ail', a town of France, in Manche, on the Sienne, 12 miles N.E. of Avranches. Pop. 3434. It has iron-, copper-, and bell-foundries, and manufactures of hardwares, buttons, buckles, parchment, lace, and clocks.

Villefranche, veel`frôNsh' (It. *Villafranca*, vil'lå-frång'kå), a seaport town of France, in Alpes-Maritimes, on the sea, 2 miles E. of Nice. Pop. 1933.

Villefranche de Lauragais, veel`frôNsh' dẹh lō`-rå`gå', a town of France, in Haute-Garonne, 20 miles S.E. of Toulouse. Pop. 2134.

Villefranche de Rouergue, veel`frôNsh' dẹh roo`-aiRg', a town of France, in Aveyron, 35 miles W. of Rodez, on the right bank of the Aveyron. Lat. 44° 23′ N.; lon. 2° 2′ E. Pop. 7819. It has a communal college, public library, town hall, museum, paper-mills, copper-, iron-, and brass-works, and tanneries.

Villefranche-sur-Saône, veel`frôNsh'-süR-sōn, a town of France, in Rhône, on the right bank of the Saône, and on the railway to Paris, 20 miles N.W. of Lyons. Pop. 11,994. It has a chamber of commerce, college, normal school, manufactures of leather, blankets, calico, and other cotton fabrics, and a large trade in wine, silk, &c.

Villejuif, veel`zhweef' (*i.e.*, "*Jew*-town"), a village of France, in Seine, 4 miles S. of Paris. Pop. 1931.

Villemur, veel`müR', a town of France, in Haute-Garonne, on the Tarn, 19 miles N. of Toulouse. Pop. 2367.

Villena, veel-yå'nå (anc. *Turbula?*), a town of Spain, province and 32 miles N.W. of Alicante. Pop. 8350. It stands near the foot of Mount San Cristoval, which is crowned with a castle now in ruins. It has an extensive modern suburb, town hall, palace, hospital, barracks, soap-factory, and brandy-distilleries.

Villenauxe, veel`nōx' or veel`lẹh-nōx', a town of France, in Aube, 7 miles N.N.E. of Nogent-sur-Seine. It has a tannery, porcelain-factory, tile-works, and flour-mills. Pop. 2227.

Villenave, veel`nåv', a village of France, in Gironde, 6 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 1421.

Villeneuve, veel`nʊv' or veel`lẹh-nʊv', a town of France, in Aveyron, 6 miles N. of Villefranche. Pop. of commune, 3277.

Villeneuve, a town of France, in Landes, 10 miles E. of Mont-de-Marsan, on the Midou. Pop. 1155.

Villeneuve, veel`nʊv' (Ger. *Neustadt*, noi'stått, signifying, as well as the French name *Villeneuve*, "new town"), a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, at the E. extremity of the Lake of Geneva, 17 miles E.S.E. of Lausanne.

Villeneuve de Berg, veel`nʊv' dẹh baiR, a town of France, in Ardèche, 14 miles S.S.W. of Privas. P. 1861.

Villeneuve l'Archevêque, veel`nʊv' laR`shẹh-vaik', a town of France, department of Yonne, 12 miles E. of Sens, on the Vannes. Pop. 1857.

Villeneuve-les-Avignon, veel`nʊv'-låz-å`veen`-yôNᵍ', a town of France, department of Gard, on the right bank of the Rhone, opposite Avignon, with manufactures of woollens and silks. Pop. 2652.

Villeneuve-Saint-Georges, veel`nʊv'-sâNᵍ-zhoRzh, a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 9 miles above Paris. Pop. 2228.

Villeneuve-sur-Lot, veel`nʊv'-süR-lo, or **Villeneuve d'Agen,** veel`nʊv' då`zhôNᵍ' (L. *Vil'la No'va*), a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 18 miles N. of Agen, on both sides of the Lot. Parts of its old fortifications still remain. It has courts of first resort and of commerce, tanneries, manufactures of combs, buttons, shoes, &c., and an extensive trade in prunes. Pop. 9681.

Villeneuve-sur-Yonne, veel`nʊv'-süR-yon, a town of France, department of Yonne, 10 miles N.N.W. of Joigny, on the right bank of the Yonne. Pop. 3606.

Villenova, Chautauqua co., N.Y. See Villanova.

Ville Platte, veel plat, a post-hamlet of St. Landry parish, La., about 16 miles N.W. of Opelousas. Pop. 135.

Villers, veel`yå' or vee`yå', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 21 miles S.S.E. of Brussels, with magnificent ruins of a Cistercian abbey founded in 1147.

Villers-Bretonneux, vee`yå'-brẹh-ton`nʊh', a town of France, in Somme, 10 miles E. of Amiens. It has saw-mills, and manufactures of woollens, flannels, hosiery, bricks, &c. Pop. 5356.

Villers-Cotterets, vee`yå'-kot`tẹh-rå', a town of France, in Aisne, 14 miles S.W. of Soissons. Pop. 3116. It has a castle built by Francis I., now a depot of mendicity for the department of Seine.

Villers-Guilain, vee`yå'-ghee`lâNᵍ', a town of France, in Nord, 11 miles S.S.W. of Cambrai. Pop. 2063.

Villers-Outreau, vee`yå'-oo`trō', a town of France, in Nord, 10 miles S.E. of Cambrai. Pop. 3021.

Villette, La, lå veel`lėtt', a village of France, in Seine, arrondissement of Saint-Denis, included within the fortifications of Paris on the N.E. It contains the great terminal basins of the Canals de l'Ourcq, Saint-Denis, and Saint-Martin. It has potteries, vinegar-works, soap-boiling houses, sugar-refineries, and numerous warehouses.

Villette, veel`lėtt', a post-settlement in Compton co., Quebec, 9 miles S.E. of Coaticook. It has 2 churches and a steam saw-mill. Pop. 300.

Villeurbanne, veel`lur`bån', a village of France, in Isère, 4 miles from Lyons. It has manufactures of chemicals, soap, and silk. Pop. 5850.

Villeveyrac, veel`vå`råk', a village of France, in Hérault, 17 miles S.W. of Montpellier. Pop. 2379.

Villiers-le-Bel, vee`yå'-lẹh-bêl, a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 1 mile S.E. of Ecouen.

Villierstown, vil'yẹrs-tŏwn, a village of Ireland, co. of Waterford, 9½ miles N. of Youghal. Pop. 300.

Villimpenta, vil-lim-pên'tå, or **Villimpinta,** vil-lim-pin'tå, a village of Italy, 6 miles S.E. of Mantua.

Villingen, fil'ling-ẹn, a town of Baden, in the Black Forest, 42 miles N.W. of Constance. Pop. 5578. It has many mills, and manufactures of chemicals, watches, and woollen cloth.

Villisca, vil-lis'kạ, a post-village in Jackson township, Montgomery co., Iowa, on the Nodaway River, and on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 18 miles E. by S. of Red Oak, and 16 miles N. of Clarinda. A branch of this railroad extends from Villisca to Clarinda. It has a newspaper office, a banking-house, a graded school, 4 churches, and steam marble-works. Pop. in 1875, 836.

Villmar, fil'maR, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 8 miles S.W. of Weilburg. Pop. 2099.

Villmergen, vill'mêR`ghẹn (formerly **Villmaringen,** vill'må-ring-ẹn, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles E.S.E. of Aargau. Pop. 1693.

Villoslada, veel-yo-slå'Då, a town of Spain, province and 29 miles S. of Logroño. Pop. 1149.

Villot'ta, a post-office of Edwards co., Kansas.

Villu'la, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Ala., about 28 miles N. of Eufaula, and 2½ miles S. of Seale Station. It has a church and a school.

Vilmanstrand, or **Wilmanstrand,** vil'mån-strånd` (Finlandish, *Lapperanda*, låp-på-rån'då), a town of Finland, 30 miles N.W. of Viborg, on the S. shore of Lake Saima. Pop. 1131.

Vilna, or **Wilna,** vil'nå, a government of Russia, mostly between lat. 53° 40′ and 56° 20′ N. and lon. 21° 10′ and 27° E., having on the S. the government of Grodno, E. Minsk and a part of Vitebsk, N. Kovno, and on the W. Suvalki, from which it is separated by the river Niemen. Area, 16,412 square miles.

Pop. in 1870, 1,001,909. The surface is a wide plain, interspersed with a few sand-hills and numerous marshes and lakes. Principal rivers, the Vilia, and other affluents of the Niemen in the S., and the Disna in the N. Rather more grain (chiefly rye) is raised than is required for home consumption. Large quantities of hemp and flax are produced; hops and pulse to a less extent. The forests are very extensive, and tar, potash, deals, &c., are important products, also honey, and skins of elks, bears, wolves, foxes, martens, and squirrels. The urus, or wild bull, is here met with. Manufactures have increased of late, but they are not yet of much consequence. The raw produce is exported down the Duna to Riga, or overland to the Baltic by way of Prussia. The trade is mostly in the hands of Jews. This government retains many of its old privileges. It is divided into 11 circles. Principal towns, Vilna (the capital), Lida, Troki, and Drooya.

Vilna, or **Wilna,** a city of Russia, capital of the government of the same name, and formerly capital of Lithuania, is situated on the Vilia, 90 miles N.E. of Grodno. Pop. 64,217, of whom 20,000 are Jews. It is enclosed by a wall, and is built chiefly of timber. It has a cathedral of the fourteenth century, containing good paintings, and the marble chapel and tomb of St. Casimir, numerous other Roman Catholic churches, Greek, Lutheran, and Calvinist churches, 2 synagogues, a mosque, a fine town hall, an arsenal, exchange, theatre, several hospitals, barracks, magazines, a governor's palace, some noble residences, which are handsome buildings, and remains of the royal castle of the Jagellons, kings of Poland. Vilna is the residence of civil and military governors, the see of a Græco-Russian archbishop and a Roman Catholic bishop, and the seat of a medico-chirurgical school, with a botanic garden, an ecclesiastical seminary, several gymnasia and other high schools, and an academy, replacing its university, which was suppressed in 1832. It has a few manufactures and a considerable trade.

Vilo'nia, a post-office of Faulkner co., Ark.

Vils, fils, a river of Bavaria, circles of Upper and Lower Bavaria, joins the Danube at Vilshofen, after an E.N.E. course of 70 miles.

Vils, a river of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, flows S. and joins the Naab 21 miles S. of Amberg. Length, 50 miles.

Vilsbiburg, fils'be-bŏŏʀɢˋ, a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Vils, 11 miles S.E. of Landshut. Pop. 2094. It has nitre-factories and breweries.

Vilshofen, fils'hoˋfẹn, a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Danube, here joined by the Vils, 13 miles W.N.W. of Passau. Pop. 2906.

Vilvestre, veel-vês'trå, several market-towns of Spain, the principal 46 miles W.N.W. of Salamanca, near the Portuguese frontier.

Vilvoorden, vil-vōʀ'dẹn (Fr, *Vilvorde,* veelˋvoʀd'), a town of Belgium, in South Brabant, 6 miles N.N.E. of Brussels, on the railway to Antwerp. Pop. 6844. Its large old castle now serves for a penitentiary. Here Tindale, the English reformer, suffered martyrdom in 1536.

Vimeira, ve-må'e-rå, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, near the coast, 7 miles N. of Torres-Vedras, famous for the defeat of the French by the Duke of Wellington, August 21, 1808.

Vimercate, ve-mêʀ-kå'tå (anc. *Vi'cus Mar'tius?*), a town of Northern Italy, province and 14 miles N.E. of Milan. Pop. 3694.

Vimieiro, ve-me-å'e-ro, a village of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 20 miles N. of Evora. Pop. 1584.

Vimioso, ve-me-o'so, a town of Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes, near the Spanish frontier, 14 miles S.E. of Braganza. Pop. 1280.

Vimoutier, veeˋmooˋte-å', a town of France, in Orne, on the Vire, 17 miles N.E. of Argentan. Pop. 2775. Linen fabrics are extensively made here and in the vicinity.

Vi'na, a post-village of Tehama co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad (Oregon division), 19 miles N.N.W. of Chico, and 1 mile E. of Sacramento River.

Viˋnalha'ven, a township of Knox co., Me., comprising South Island and several smaller islands in Penobscot Bay, 60 miles E.S.E. of Augusta. The island is partly covered with granite. Pop. 1851.

Vinalmont, veeˋnålˋmòɴᵍ', a village of Belgium, province and 18 miles W.S.W. of Liege. Pop. 1203.

Vinaroz, ve-nå-roth', a town of Spain, province and 46 miles N.E. of Castellon de la Plana, near the mouths of the Ebro, and close to the Mediterranean. Pop. 9795. It is partly enclosed by ruined walls, is ill built, but has a fine parish church, hospital, ship-building yard, a coasting-trade, and active fisheries.

Vinay, veeˋnå', a town of France, in Isère, 15 miles W. of Grenoble. Pop. 1692.

Vinça, våɴᵍˋså', a town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, near the Tet, 19 miles W.S.W. of Perpignan. Pop. 2093. In its vicinity are medicinal springs.

Vincennes, vin-sênz' (Fr. pron. våɴᵍˋsênn'), a town and castle of France, in Seine, 4 miles E. of the Barrière du Trône, Paris. Pop. 18,243. The castle, erected in 1339, in the midst of a forest, was used as a royal residence till the time of Louis XV. It was afterwards made a state prison, and has a square-turreted keep, is enclosed by dry ditches, and entered by 2 drawbridges. The great Condé, Diderot, Mirabeau, and many other distinguished persons have been confined in this fortress. It contains a fine armory and depot of artillery. The wood of Vincennes is a favorite holiday resort of the Parisians.

Vincennes, vin-senz', a city, the capital of Knox co., Ind., is situated on the E. or left bank of the Wabash River, 51 miles N. of Evansville, 58 miles S. of Terre Haute, and 148 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo. Lat. 38° 43′ N.; lon. 87° 32′ W. It is on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad where it crosses the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, and is the N.E. terminus of the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, which here connects with the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place. It contains a court-house, a Catholic cathedral, 9 Protestant churches, 2 high schools, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, 3 newspaper offices, and several steam flouring-mills. Vincennes is the oldest town in the state, and possesses much historical interest. It was settled about 1735 by French emigrants from Canada, who for several generations lived on friendly terms with the savages of the surrounding forests. It was the capital of Indiana Territory from 1800 to 1813. Pop. 5440; of Vincennes township, exclusive of the city, 1426.

Vincennes, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Iowa, is in a valley near the Des Moines River, and on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, 14 miles N.W. of Keokuk. Pop. about 200. The station at this place is called Sand Prairie.

Vincennes, or **Saint Luc,** såɴᵍ lük, a post-village in Champlain co., Quebec, 15 miles N.E. of Three Rivers. Pop. 100.

Vin'cent, a post-office of Osborne co., Kansas.

Vincent, a hamlet of St. Clair co., Mich., 7 miles W.N.W. of Port Huron. Here is a church.

Vincent, a post-village in Barlow township, Washington co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 13 miles W. by S. of Marietta. It has a church and a flouring-mill. Pop. 162.

Vincent, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., on French Creek, about 6 miles N.W. of Phœnixville.

Vincent's, a station in Carter co., Ky., on the Eastern Kentucky Railroad, 3 miles S. of Grayson.

Vincent, Saint, an island. See SAINT VINCENT.

Vin'centown, a post-village in Southampton township, Burlington co., N.J., on the South Branch of Rancocas Creek, and on the Vincentown & Ewansville Branch Railroad, about 22 miles E. of Camden. It contains 3 churches, a national bank, a mill, and about 150 houses.

Vinchiaturo, vin-ke-å-too'ro, a town of Italy, province and 6 miles S.S.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 3529.

Vindau, Windau, vin'dŏw, or **Vindava,** vin-då'vå, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Vilna, flows N.N.W. past Goldingen, and enters the Baltic at Vindau. Length, 160 miles.

Vindau, Windau, or **Vindava,** a seaport town of Russia, in Courland, at the mouth of the Vindau in the Baltic, 100 miles N.W. of Mitau. Pop. 4108. It has a considerable export trade in corn, timber, linseed, flax, and salted provisions.

Vindavana, a town of India. See BINDRABAN.

Vindhya (vĭnd'yå, or **Vindhyan,** vĭnd'yån) **Mountains,** a mountain-range extending from E. to W. across the peninsula of India, from the basin of the Ganges to Guzerat. It forms the N. boundary of the valley of the Nerbudda, unites the N. extremities of the East and West Ghauts, and extends from lat. 22° to 25° N. It is of granitic formation, overlaid with sandstone. All S. of this range was called the Deccan under the Moguls, while all N. of it was named Hindostan.

Vindicari, vin-de-kå'ree (anc. *Naustathmus?*), a small island and port near Sicily, 7 miles S.S.E. of Noto.

Vindobona, Austria. See VIENNA.

Vindonissa, a town of Switzerland. See BRUGG.

Vindonissa, the ancient name of WINDISCH.

Vine, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 7 miles S.S.W. of Barrie. Pop. 175.

Vin'egar Hill, Ireland, co. of Wexford, immediately E. of Enniscorthy, was in 1798 the head-quarters and scene of many of the atrocities of the insurgent forces.

Vin'egar Hill, township, Jo Daviess co., Ill. Pop. 693.

Vine Grove, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Ky., on the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad, 36 miles S.S.W. of Louisville. It has 2 churches.

Vineland, Douglas co., Kansas. See VINLAND.

Vineland, vīn'lạnd, a post-office of Yellow Medicine co., Minn.

Vineland, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 47 miles S. by W. of St. Louis. It has a barytes-mill.

Vineland, a post-town of Cumberland co., N.J., on the West Jersey Railroad where it crosses the Vineland Railroad, 35 miles S. by E. of Philadelphia, 6 miles N. of Millville, and 12 miles E.N.E. of Bridgeton. It was founded in 1861, and is situated in a level sandy and loamy tract. Vineland contains 10 churches, 4 public halls, a high school, a national bank, a safe-deposit company, a large hotel, and printing-offices which issue 2 daily and 2 weekly newspapers and 1 monthly periodical. It has several machine-shops, steam flour-mills, and manufactories of shoes, carriages, fruit-crates, buttons, gloves, paper boxes, sash, blinds, &c. It is partly supported by the production of grapes and other fruits for the markets of Philadelphia and New York. The principal avenues are from 60 to 100 feet wide. Pop. of village, about 2500.

Vine Ridge, a post-office of Ottawa co., O.

Vine's Springs, a post-office and summer resort of Ripley co., Ind., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 50 miles W. of Cincinnati, O.

Vine Valley, a post-hamlet of Yates co., N.Y., on Canandaigua Lake, 10 miles S. of Canandaigua. It has several warehouses. Grapes and peaches abound here.

Vineville, vīn'vĭl, a village and station of Bibb co., Ga. It has a church and a Catholic college.

Vineyard, vĭn'yạrd, a post-office of Phillips co., Ark.

Vineyard, a post-office of Tama co., Iowa.

Vineyard, a township of Lawrence co., Mo. P. 1419.

Vineyard, a post-office of Morris co., Tex.

Vineyard Ha'ven, a post-village in Tisbury township, Dukes co., Mass., on an inlet of the sea, called Holmes Hole or Vineyard Haven, 5 miles from Wood's Holl Station, and about 8 miles N.W. of Edgartown. It has a capacious harbor, and facilities for bathing, also 2 churches. It is a harbor of refuge, and has a marine hospital.

Vineyard Hill, Adams co., O. See WRIGHTSVILLE.

Vineyard Sound, Massachusetts, separates Martha's Vineyard from the Elizabeth Islands. Length, about 20 miles; average breadth, from 4 to 5 miles.

Vi'ney Grove, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ark., 12 miles W. of Fayetteville. It has a church.

Vingor'la, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, on the W. coast, 30 miles N.N.W. of Goa. Lat. 15° 50′ N.; lon. 69° 35′ E. Pop. 14,996. It has a fort, and about 25 miles distant are the Vingorla Islands, in the Indian Ocean.

Vinhães, veen-yå'ẽɴs, a town of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, 14 miles W. of Braganza. It is walled, is entered by two gates, and has an old fort. Pop. 1936.

Vi'ning Station, a post-hamlet of Cobb co., Ga., on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, ¾ of a mile from the Chattahoochee River, and 11 miles N.N.W. of Atlanta. It has a church. The river here affords great water-power.

Vinita, vin'e-tå, a post-village of the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, at its junction with the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 100 miles S.W. of Fort Scott, and 122 miles W.S.W. of Springfield, Mo. It has a church, a drug-store, a newspaper office, and 2 dry-goods stores. Pop. 250.

Vinkeveen, vin'kẹh-vain', a village of the Netherlands, 27 miles N.W. of Utrecht. Pop. 2174.

Vinkovcze, vin-kovt'sẹh, or **Vinko'witz,** a market-town of Military Slavonia, on the Boszut (bo'soot'), 20 miles S.E. of Eszek. Pop. 3500. It has a college, a high school, and a German normal school.

Vin'land, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Kansas, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, 9½ miles S. of Lawrence. It has a church.

Vinland, a post-township of Winnebago co., Wis., is bounded on the E. by Lake Winnebago, and intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. It is about 4 miles N. of Oshkosh. Pop. 1141.

Vinnitsa, Winnitza, or **Winnica,** vin-nit'så or vin-neet'så, a town of Russia, in Podolia, on the Bug, 80 miles N.E. of Kamieniec. Pop. 18,780. It is enclosed by a deep ditch, and has a citadel, several churches, a college, and a synagogue.

Vi'no, a post-hamlet of Adair co., Iowa, in Richland township, about 60 miles S.W. of Des Moines.

Vinovo, ve-no'vo, a village of Italy, province and 9 miles S. of Turin. Pop. 2467.

Vin'son, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ky.

Vintimiglia, vin-te-meel'yå, or **Ventimiglia,** vên-te-meel'yå (anc. *Al'bium Intime'lium*), a town of Italy, 18 miles E.N.E. of Nice, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Roya. Pop. 3518. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, 2 convents, a hospital, and a castle.

Vin'ton, a county in the S. part of Ohio, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is drained by Raccoon and Salt Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests, in which the oak, buckeye, and sugar-maple are found. Indian corn, hay, butter, and wool are the staple products. Bituminous coal and iron ore are found in this county. It is intersected by the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. Capital, McArthur. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,583,937. Pop. in 1870, 15,027, of whom 14,265 were Americans.

Vinton, a city, capital of Benton co., Iowa, in Taylor township, on the Red Cedar River, and on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 25 miles N.W. of Cedar Rapids, and 31 miles S.S.E. of Waterloo. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, 2 banking-houses, a loan and trust company, 2 or 3 newspaper offices, and the state institution for the blind, which was founded in 1853. Vinton has manufactures of carriages, chairs, flour, and furniture, and printing-offices which issue 2 newspapers and 2 monthly periodicals. Pop. 2389.

Vinton, a post-office of Riley co., Kansas, 6 miles N. of Junction City.

Vinton, a post-village of Clay co., Miss., on the Tombigbee River, 13 miles above Columbus, and 8 miles E. of West Point. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a steam grist-mill. Pop. about 450.

Vinton, a post-hamlet of Bates co., Mo., 15 miles E. of La Cygne, Kansas. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Vinton, a post-office of Valley co., Neb., 75 miles N. of Kearney Junction.

Vinton, a post-hamlet of Gallia co., O., on Raccoon Creek, about 16 miles N.N.W. of Gallipolis. Pop. 137.

Vinton, a village of Nicholas co., W. Va., 16 miles from Kanawha Falls. It has 3 churches, 2 saw-mills, and a grist-mill. Pop. about 150.

Vinton Furnace, a hamlet of Vinton co., O., in Madison township, 2 miles from Vinton Furnace Station, and 5 miles S.E. of McArthur. Coal and iron ore are found here. Here is a furnace of 6000 tons' capacity.

Vinton Furnace Station of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad is 8 miles N.E. of Hamden, and 3 miles E. of McArthur, O.

Vinton Station, a post-office of Vinton co., O., at Vinton Furnace Station.

Viola, vi-o'lạ, a post-office of Blount co., Ala.

Viola, a post-office of Fulton co., Ark.

Viola, a post-village of Kent co., Del., on the Delaware Railroad. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Viola, a township of Lee co., Ill. Pop. 639.

Viola, a post-village in Green township, Mercer co., Ill., on the Galva & Keithsburg Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 9 miles E. of Aledo, and 21 miles S. of Rock Island. It has 3 churches. Pop. 407.

Viola, a township of Audubon co., Iowa. Pop. 218.

Viola, a post-village of Linn co., Iowa, in Brown township, on the Dubuque Southwestern Railroad, 7 miles W.S.W. of Anamosa. It has a church.

Viola, a post-office of Wexford co., Mich., 7 miles from Manton.

Viola, a post-township of Olmsted co., Minn., about 10 miles E. by N. of Rochester. Pop. 798.

Viola, a post-village in Viola township, Olmsted co., Minn., on the Eyota & Plainview Railroad, at Viola Station, 10 miles S. of Plainview. It has a church. Here is Viola Centre Post-Office.

Viola, a post-hamlet of Clackamas co., Oregon, 12 miles E.S.E. of Oregon City. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Viola, a post-village of Warren co., Tenn., 11 miles S.W. of McMinnville. It has 3 stores and 3 churches.

Viola, a post-village of Cass co., Tex., 8 miles from Hoxie Station (Texas Pacific Railroad), which is 6 miles S. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches.

Viola, a post-village in Forest township, Richland co., Wis., on the Kickapoo River, about 38 miles S.E. of La Crosse. It has a church, 2 grist-mills, and a saw-mill.

Viola Centre, a post-hamlet of Viola township, Audubon co., Iowa, 12 miles N. of Exira.

Viola Station, a post-hamlet of Graves co., Ky., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 16 miles S. of Paducah.

Vi′olet, a hamlet of Osborne co., Kansas, on the North Fork of Solomon River, and on the Central Branch Union & Pacific Railroad, 24 miles W.N.W. of Beloit. The name of its post-office and station is Downs.

Violet, a township of Fairfield co., O. Pop. 2087.

Vi′olet, a post-village in Addington co., Ontario, on Big Creek, 17 miles W. of Kingston. Pop. 200.

Violet Hill, a post-hamlet of Izard co., Ark., 60 miles N.W. of Newport. It has a church.

Viona, vī-o′nạ, a post-office of Humboldt co., Iowa, 25 miles S. of Algona.

Vione, ve-o′nȧ, a village of Italy, province and 68 miles N.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 1298.

Viotia, a district of Greece. See Bœotia.

Vip′ond, a post-office of Beaver Head co., Montana.

Vique, a city of Spain. See Vich.

Virabhumi, a district of Bengal. See Beerbhoom.

Viramgaon, India. See Veerumgaun.

Viranchipoora, Viranchipura, ve-rȧn-che-poo′rȧ, or **Brinjeveram,** brin-je-ve-rȧm′, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of North Arcot, near Vellore.

Viran-Shehr, Asia Minor. See Veeran-Shehr.

Virapelly, ve-rȧ-pěl′lee, a town of British India, territory and 9 miles N.E. of Cochin.

Virawah, a town of India. See Verawow.

Vir′den, a post-village of Macoupin co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 21 miles S. by W. of Springfield, and 31 miles E.S.E. of Jacksonville. It has a bank, a newspaper office, 4 churches, a machine-shop, 2 flour-mills, and a coal-mine. It is the S.E. terminus of the Jacksonville, Northwestern & Southeastern Railroad. Pop. 1500.

Virdiere, vẹr-deer′, a township of Colleton co., S.C. Pop. 3176.

Vire, veeʀ (anc. *Vira?*), a river of France, in Manche and Calvados, after a N. course of 70 miles, enters the English Channel 15 miles N. of Saint-Lô.

Vire (anc. *Viria?*), a town of France, department of Calvados, on the right bank of the Vire, 36 miles S.W. of Caen. Lat. 48° 51′ N.; lon. 0° 55′ W. Pop. 6718. It has a handsome church, a communal college, a public library, a chamber of manufactures, a tribunal of commerce, and manufactures of woollen cloths, paper, steel goods, cotton goods, glass, and leather, and in its vicinity are iron-mines and forges.

Virgil, vir′jil, a post-office of Jackson co., Ga., 6 miles from Jefferson.

Virgil, a township of Kane co., Ill. Pop. 1273.

Virgil, a post-office of Greenwood co., Kansas, on the Verdigris River, 20 miles S.W. of Burlington.

Virgil, a township of Vernon co., Mo. Pop. 979.

Virgil, a post-village in Virgil township, Cortland co., N.Y., about 20 miles E.N.E. of Ithaca, and 9 miles S. of Homer. Pop. of the township, 1859.

Vir′gil, or **Cross Roads** (formerly **Lawrenceville**), a post-village in Lincoln co., Ontario, 8 miles N.E. of St. Catharines. Pop. 100.

Virgil City, a post-village of Cedar co., Mo., about 60 miles N.W. of Springfield. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a money-order post-office.

Virgin City, a post-hamlet of Kane co., Utah, on the Virgin River, about 60 miles E. by N. of St. George. It has a church.

Vir′gin Gor′da, one of the Virgin Islands, British West Indies, in the W. part of the group, lat. 18° 30′ N., lon. 64° 14′ W. Length, from N.E. to S.W., 9 miles; greatest breadth, 4 miles. It has many inlets affording anchorage. Its capital, Spanish Town, is situated near the W. end of the island. Pop. 768.

Virginia, vẹr-jin′e-ạ, a town of Ireland, co. and 15 miles S.E. of Cavan. Pop. 786.

Virginia, vẹr-jin′e-ạ (Fr. *Virginie,* veeʀ‵zhee‵nee′), an Atlantic state of the American Union, one of the original thirteen states, is bounded N.E. by Maryland, E. by Maryland and the Atlantic, S. by North Carolina and Tennessee, and N.W. by Kentucky and West Virginia. From Maryland it is divided, for the most part, by the river Potomac, from Kentucky by the Cumberland Mountains, and from West Virginia by a devious line which follows, in part, the crests of the Blue Ridge and other ridges of the Appalachian system of mountains. Area, 38,348 square miles. The boundary-line with Maryland is not settled, each claiming jurisdiction over all the waters of the Potomac along their respective water-fronts and over certain islands and fishing-places in Chesapeake Bay.

Face of the Country.—No state in the Union presents a greater variety of surface than Virginia, from the mountain-region of the W., the hilly "Piedmont Country" on its eastern flank, declining eastward to the "Middle District" and southeastward to the "South-Side;" the beautiful "Valley of Virginia," in its central portion; the picturesque "Little Tennessee" country, in the S.W.; the "Tidewater district," E. and S.E. of the Piedmont region, and including the historic "Northern Neck" and the other "Peninsulas;" and lastly the detached "Eastern Shore," which lies on the eastern side of Chesapeake Bay. These all have local peculiarities of aspect,—the western portion having much sublime and inspiring scenery, the eastern slope great beauty and diversity of surface, and the tide-water counties a generally level and naturally fertile soil, and a more genial though somewhat less healthful climate, owing to the existence of such tracts of land as the Great Dismal, Rattlesnake, Chickahominy, and White Oak Swamps.

Geology and Mineral Wealth.—A line running southward from Alexandria to Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Petersburg and the North Carolina line marks very nearly the limit of tide-water, and the boundary between the azoic rocks of the Piedmont and the tertiary and alluvial of the tide-water counties. The azoic region is limited northwestward by the base of the Blue Ridge, but upon it rest several remarkable short N. and S. belts of the triassic, and at several points the triassic strata are coal-bearing, as in the counties of Chesterfield, Prince Edward, Henrico, Powhatan, and Goochland, and again in the vicinity of Danville. These triassic coals are generally bituminous and of good quality, but some are native cokes of the highest excellence. They were once extensively wrought near Richmond, and in 1873 that field afforded some 60,000 tons. The mountain and valley regions beyond the Blue Ridge display somewhat complicated successions of Silurian and Devonian limestones, sandstones, and shales. In the southwestern counties of Buchanan, Lee, Wise, Tazewell, Russell, Pulaski, Montgomery, and Wythe, there are beds of coal of true carboniferous age, including anthracite, semi-bituminous, and bituminous coals; but they are not much wrought. Virginia has gold, copper, lead, iron (in abundance), graphite, zinc, sulphur, salt, fire-clay, kaolin, gypsum in vast beds, fine granite, slate, marble, limestone, sandstone, flagstone, pyritous earth, marls, steatite, water-lime, and other useful but thus far not extensively utilized minerals. Salt is an important product of Southwestern Virginia. The state abounds in medicinal springs of high and wide repute, chiefly in the mountain and Piedmont districts. Among them are the White Sulphur Springs, of Fauquier co.; Rawley's, in Rockingham; the Augusta, in Augusta; Bath Alum, Warm, Healing, and Hot, in Bath; Alum, in Rockbridge; Dibbrell's, Dogger's, and Blue Ridge Spring, in Botetourt; White Sulphur Spring, in Grayson; Glade Spring, in Washington; Blue Spring, in Smyth; Yellow Sulphur, in Montgomery; Buffalo Lithia, in Mecklenburg; and hundreds of others, of general or local fame and having widely various characters.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Under this head we may enumerate, besides the mineral springs of the state (which are generally situated in most picturesque mountain-regions), Weyer's Cave, in Augusta co., and other interesting caverns; the Natural Bridge, in Rockbridge co.; the Peaks of Otter, in Bedford and Botetourt cos., 4260 feet high; Balsam Mountain (5700 feet), the highest land in the state; the Natural Tunnel, in Scott co., &c. The mountains of Virginia have a delightful summer climate and inspiring scenery, and are well known as the summer resort of thousands seeking rest, recreation, or the restoration of health. Old Point Comfort, on Chesapeake Bay and Hampton Roads, is a well-known seaside resort.

Climate.—The mountain counties have a short but somewhat severe winter, with long and delightfully cool summers. The tide-water country has many swampy tracts, which render it unhealthy for strangers during summer and autumn, except on salt-water channels and high grounds. But this region has a very mild winter climate.

Bays, Rivers, &c.—Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, and the noble estuaries of the Potomac, Rappahannock, York, James, Nansemond, and Elizabeth, afford excellent shipping facilities in Eastern Virginia. The principal affluents of the Potomac are the Shenandoah and its forks; of the Rappahannock, the Rapidan; of the York, the Pamunkey and the Mattapony; of the James, the Appomattox and the Chickahominy. The Nottoway, Blackwater, and Meherrin flow into the Chowan in North Carolina, the

Dan and the Staunton form the Roanoke, and in the S.W. there are important affluents of the Tennessee and Great Kanawha Rivers. Several of the eastern tributary rivers receive the tides, and afford some navigation, but not by any means so extensively as in colonial times, for the effect of agriculture has been to silt up many minor channels where the flow of water is not strong. The navigation of the James River has been supplemented by the construction of a canal along its upper course, from Richmond to Buchanan, 196 miles. In the S.E. the Albemarle & Chesapeake, Jericho, and Dismal Swamp Canals afford commercial intercourse with the sounds of North Carolina.

Forests.—Virginia affords much white oak, yellow pine, cedar, juniper, and cypress timber, and has extensive forests of long-leaved, oldfield, and other pines, besides much hickory, ash, persimmon, walnut, tulip, locust, chestnut, gum, linden, &c. Dismal Swamp has afforded a great deal of timber, and the lumber interest of the state is still one of much importance. Tanners' bark, sumach-leaves, firewood, charcoal, &c., are important forest products. The forests in many parts still abound in deer and other game.

Agricultural Resources.—The exhaustless fertility of the limestone lands of the charming Valley of Virginia and of "Little Tennessee," and the marly soils of some of the river alluvions, will probably save them from the fate of some of the eastern and central counties, where an ill-judged system of tobacco-culture has worn out many once productive plantations and caused them to be abandoned to forest-growth. There is no question, however, that the greater part of the old field-lands are by no means worn out; and, after their long rest, many old plantations have been found admirably adapted to the growth of the peach, strawberry, and other fruits, and the raising of early vegetables for Northern markets has become an important industry in the eastern section. Moreover, some of the best soils in the state are swamps which have not yet been drained, although they might be so treated without large outlay. Wheat and Indian corn do well in every part of Virginia, and are of excellent quality. For stock-raising, wool-growing, and dairy-farming the state offers great facilities. No state in the Union, except Kentucky, equals her in the amount and value of her ancient staple, tobacco; but the spread of the system of mixed agriculture has diminished its importance. The recent settlement of many English and other agriculturists in Virginia promises well for her future farming interests. For the easy restoration of her lands she has excellent marls and gypsum in abundance.

Manufactures.—Many of the rivers (like the James at Richmond and the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg) offer great water-power of unusually constant character. The manufacturing interests of the state have been of slow development; but the tobacco-works of Lynchburg and Danville, the flour-manufactures of Alexandria, and the iron-establishments of Richmond have been successfully established for many years. Leather, lumber, carriage-work, woollens, paper, bricks, shoes, furniture, cooperage, salt, &c., are now manufactured to some extent. In 1873 the state produced 26,475 tons of pig-iron, and 15,608 tons of wrought iron and steel. Some building-stone, slate, gold, lead, zinc, and copper are also produced.

Fisheries.—The tidal waters of the state afford profitable fisheries of shad, bass, and other food-fishes, and the oyster-catch is of great pecuniary importance. The state has encouraged and protected these industries by appropriate legislation. Many oysters are shipped hence for planting in Northern waters.

Commerce.—No state in the country has natural advantages for commerce equal to those of Virginia; but it is only of late that her ports have begun to take a prominent share in foreign trade. Norfolk has recently become a leading cotton-port, and, with Alexandria, she has important foreign and coast-wise traffic. The other ports of entry are Petersburg, Richmond, Yorktown, and Tappahannock, and City Point, Suffolk, Acquia Creek, Williamsburg, and other places on tide-water, are shipping-points of more or less importance. Hampton Roads is the grandest harbor upon our Atlantic coast.

Government, &c.—The governor and principal executive officers are chosen for the term of 4 years. Voters must pay a small capitation-tax, and must have resided one year in the state and 3 months in the district where the vote is taken. Judges are appointed by the general assembly for limited terms of service. The general assembly consists of a senate of 43 and a house of delegates of 138 members. The state sends nine members to the lower house of Congress. Richmond is the capital, and the seat of the state penitentiary. There are state lunatic asylums at Staunton, Richmond, and Williamsburg, and Staunton is the seat of the state institution for the deaf and dumb and the blind.

Railroads connect at Washington, D.C., with the Northern system of roads, and important trunk-lines extend southward, southwestward, and westward; but the extent of local lines and feeders is not equal to what we find in most of the Northern states. In 1850 there were 384 miles of railroad; in 1855, 912 miles; in 1860, 1379 miles; in 1865, 1407 miles; in 1870, 1483 miles; in 1878, 1646 miles. Average cost per mile for works, $33,475; net earnings for 1878, per mile, $914.

The Counties are 99 in number, viz., Accomack, Albemarle, Alexandria, Alleghany, Amelia, Amherst, Appomattox, Augusta, Bath, Bedford, Bland, Botetourt, Brunswick, Buchanan, Buckingham, Campbell, Caroline, Carroll, Charles City, Charlotte, Chesterfield, Clarke, Craig, Culpeper, Cumberland, Dinwiddie, Elizabeth City, Essex, Fairfax, Fauquier, Floyd, Fluvanna, Franklin, Frederick, Giles, Gloucester, Goochland, Grayson, Greene, Greenville, Halifax, Hanover, Henrico, Henry, Highland, Isle of Wight, James City, King and Queen, King George, King William, Lancaster, Lee, Loudoun, Louisa, Lunenburg, Madison, Matthews, Mecklenburg, Middlesex, Montgomery, Nansemond, Nelson, New Kent, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottoway, Orange, Page, Patrick, Pittsylvania, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Prince George, Princess Anne, Prince William, Pulaski, Rappahannock, Richmond, Roanoke, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Russell, Scott, Shenandoah, Smyth, Southampton, Spottsylvania, Stafford, Surry, Sussex, Tazewell, Warren, Warwick, Washington, Westmoreland, Wise, Wythe, and York.

The Principal Cities and Towns are Richmond (the capital), pop. in 1870, 51,038; Petersburg, on the Appomattox, 18,950; Norfolk, the principal seaport, 19,229; Portsmouth, near Norfolk, 10,492; Alexandria, on the Potomac, 13,570; Lynchburg, a great tobacco-mart, 6825; Staunton, 5120; Fredericksburg, 4049; Winchester, 4477; Danville, 3463; Charlottesville, 2038; Liberty, 1208; Manchester, 2599; Fairfax, 1800; Hampton, 2300; Warrenton, 1256; Williamsburg, 1392; Lexington, 2873; Leesburg, 1144; Farmville, 1543; Salem, 1355; Harrisonburg, 2036; Wytheville, 1671. These and many smaller towns have, as a rule, a commercial importance far exceeding what might be expected from their size.

Education.—A free public-school system, with state, county, and city superintendents, and separate schools for colored pupils, is provided for by the constitution. The schools are mainly supported by state and local taxation. Graded and free high schools are maintained in the more populous places. Normal instruction for colored teachers is given in three private institutions. There are a large number of academies, seminaries, and other incorporated private or parochial schools. The University of Virginia, near Charlottesville, is a state institution, founded by Jefferson, and at present taking a high rank among American colleges. Other important institutions are Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, William and Mary College, at Williamsburg (established in 1660), Emory and Henry College, in Washington co. (Methodist), Hampden-Sydney College, in Prince Edward co. (Presbyterian), Richmond College, at Richmond (Baptist), Randolph-Macon College, at Ashland (Methodist), Roanoke College, at Salem (Lutheran), the state agricultural college, at Blacksburg, and the female colleges at Abingdon, Danville, Farmville, and Petersburg. There are also professional schools of high character in the state.

Finances.—In 1879 the state debt amounted to $29,667,304.76, the most of which was contracted in the building of railroads and canals. This amount is exclusive of the proportion of the old state debt ($15,239,370.74) recognized by Virginia, but by the constitution of West Virginia chargeable upon that state. In 1879 the assessed value of taxable property was $319,393,559.22.

History.—Virginia, "the Old Dominion," so called because it was the oldest successful British colony in America, was founded in 1607 by a party of English, led by Captain John Smith. The first settlement was at Jamestown. The early settlers were friends of the Anglican church and of the royal supremacy, and among them were many persons of gentle birth. The early years of the colony were much disturbed by Indian wars. Virginia also took a prominent part in the French wars, sending her troops as far as to Maine and Nova Scotia, and in 1755 Colonel Washington's provincials prevented the utter ruin of Braddock's army. During the Revolution she bore a conspicuous and gallant part. Seven presidents (Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Harrison, Tyler, and Taylor), and such statesmen and patriots as Henry, the Lees, Marshall, and Clay, were born in this state. During the war of 1861–65 Virginia was the theatre of almost continual military operations, from which she suffered much. Since the return of peace, wise and moderate counsels have for the most part prevailed, and there has been a steady advance in material prosperity. West Virginia was set off as a separate state in 1863.

The Population in 1790 was 747,610; in 1800, 880,200; in 1810, 974,600; in 1820, 1,065,366; in 1830, 1,211,405; in 1840, 1,239,797; in 1850, 1,421,661; in 1860, 1,596,318; in 1870 (after the separation of West Virginia), 1,225,163, of whom 512,841 were colored.

Virginia, a post-office of Gunnison co., Col.

Virginia, a post-hamlet of Union co., Dakota, on the Big Sioux River, about 28 miles N. of Elk Point.

Virginia, a post-village, capital of Cass co., Ill., in Virginia township, on the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad where it crosses the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 15 miles N. of Jacksonville, 13 miles E. by S. of Beardstown, and 33 miles W.N.W. of Springfield. It has 2 national banks, 2 newspaper offices, 5 churches, and a high school. P. 954; of township, 1789.

Virginia, a township of Warren co., Iowa. Pop. 913.

Virginia, a post-hamlet of Bates co., Mo., 16 miles E. of La Cygne, Kansas.

Virginia, a township of Pemiscot co., Mo. Pop. 370.

Virginia, a township of Coshocton co., O. Pop. 1014.

Virginia City, a mining-town, the capital of Madison co., Montana, is situated in Alder Gulch, about 110 miles (direct) S. of Helena. Lat. 145° 19′ 1″ N.; lon. 111° 56′ 30″ W. Its altitude is computed to be 5713 feet above the level of the sea. It is located in the centre of one of the richest mining-districts of Montana. "It is estimated," says Prof. Hayden in his report for 1871, "that $30,000,000 of gold have been taken out of Alder Gulch since its discovery in 1863. . . . The gangue-material is very similar to that in the gold-lodes about Central City, Col.,—quartz and feldspar of various textures." Silver, limestone, gneiss, galena, and serpentine are found here. Alder Gulch is about 16 miles long, and has several tributaries which contain gold. There are in the vicinity of Virginia several quartz-mines and numerous placer-diggings. This town has 3 churches, a daily newspaper office, 2 banks, a graded school, and a new court-house which cost $35,000. Here are hot springs, which are reputed to be a valuable remedy for rheumatism and diseases of the skin, having properties similar to the Hot Springs of Arkansas. Pop. about 1500.

Virginia City, the commercial metropolis of Nevada, and the capital of Storey co., is situated among rocky ledges and ravines on the eastern slope of Mount Davidson, 15 miles N.N.E. of Carson City, about 200 miles in a direct line N.E. of San Francisco, and 12 miles S. of the Central Pacific Railroad. It is 6205 feet above the level of the sea, and near lat. 39° 22′ N. and lon. 119° 35′ W. It is a terminus of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, which connects with the Central Pacific Railroad at Reno. The principal streets are level, having been in many places graded through the solid native rock. The business streets are lined with substantial stone and brick buildings, some of which are 5 stories high. The environs are adorned with many beautiful and costly residences. The city is lighted with gas, and supplied with spring water conveyed through the streets in pipes. It contains a court-houses, 4 churches, 2 theatres, a branch of the banking-house of Wells, Fargo & Co., several assay-offices, and printing-offices which issue 3 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. This city owes its prosperity and importance to its silver-mines, which are perhaps the richest in the United States, particularly the famous Comstock Ledge or Lode, discovered in 1859, and the Big Bonanza, or Consolidated Virginia, which are severally reported to have yielded at times over $10,000,000 worth of silver per annum. On the 26th of October, 1875, a great fire destroyed several public buildings, hotels, churches, banks, and other business-houses of this city. Pop. in 1870, 7048.

Virginia Dale, Colorado, a valley in Larimer co., about 14 miles S. of the Pacific Railroad, and on or near the summit of the Laramie Range. It has long been celebrated for the beauty of its scenery.

Virginia Dale, a post-office of Larimer co., Col., about 100 miles N. by W. of Denver, and near the summit of the Laramie Range. It is surrounded by admirable scenery.

Virginia Mines, a hamlet of Franklin co., Mo., on the Maramec River, about 50 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis.

Virginia Mountain, Colorado, is in lat. 39° 18′ 30″ N., lon. 105° 18′ W. It has an altitude of 10,600 feet above the level of the sea, and is a conspicuous landmark.

Virginia Paper-Mills, a station of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Valley Branch), 2 miles S. of Winchester, Va.

Virginia Point, a station in Galveston co., Tex., on Galveston Bay, and on the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad, at the junction of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railroad, 7 miles W. of Galveston City.

Virgin (vir′jin) **Islands,** a group of about 100 small islands in the West Indies, between lat. 18° 5′ and 18° 50′ N. and lon. 64° 10′ and 65° 40′ W., occupying a space about 100 miles long by 20 miles wide. Not above a fourth are inhabited and cultivated. The chief exports are sugar, molasses, rum, cotton, salt, ginger, turmeric, tobacco, pimento, and indigo. Vegetables and fruits are abundant. The climate is subject to much fluctuation, and slight shocks of earthquakes are occasionally felt. The islands are exposed to a heavy swell, and the obstacles opposed to the tidal wave between them produce some extraordinary phenomena, the waves sometimes breaking against the shore with great violence without there being any indication of a previous gale. The Virgin Islands are shared by Great Britain, which has about 50, the principal of which are Tortola, Anegada, Virgin Gorda, Jost Van-Dyke, Guano Isle, Beef and Thatch Islands, Prickly Pear, Camanas, Cooper, Salt, St. Peter's, and several smaller islands; Denmark, which has St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, and St. John, with a considerable number of islets; and Spain, which has Vieque or Crab Island, besides some islets. The group was discovered by Columbus on his second voyage, in 1494. The British Virgin Islands (pop. 6651) were in 1873 attached to the colony of Leeward Islands.

Virgin River, Utah. See Rio Virgen.

Vir′ginville, a post-hamlet in Richmond township, Berks co., Pa., on the Berks & Lehigh Branch Railroad, 15 miles N. of Reading. It has 2 churches.

Virle, veeʀ′lȧ, a village of Italy, province of Turin, district of Pinerolo. Pop. 1830.

Viroflay, vee`ro`flȧ′, a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, arrondissement of Versailles. Pop. 1282.

Viroqua, vi-ro′kwah, a post-hamlet of Jones co., Iowa, on the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Railroad, 19 miles E. of Marion. It has several churches.

Viroqua, a post-village, capital of Vernon co., Wis., in Viroqua township, about 30 miles S.E. of La Crosse. It is 32 miles S. of Sparta. It has a court-house, 3 churches, 2 newspaper offices, an academy or high school, and manufactures of carriages and cigars. Pop. about 700; of the township, in 1875, 2016.

Viroqua Junction, a post-office of Monroe co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, at the junction of the Viroqua Branch, 2 miles S. of Sparta.

Virtemberg, or **Virtemberga.** See Würtemberg.

Virton, veeʀ`tòɴᵍ′, a town of Belgian Luxembourg, 15 miles S.W. of Arlon. Pop. 2040.

Virtzerv, vĕĕʀt-zȇʀv′, or **Würzsee,** ŵüʀt′sȧ, a lake of Russia, in Livonia, between Dorpat and Fellin, is 26 miles in length, by 8 miles in breadth. It is an expansion of the Embach, which leaves its N.E. extremity.

Vis, an island of Dalmatia. See Lissa.

Visa, a town of Turkey. See Viza.

Visage, viz′ạj, a post-office of Towns co., Ga., 40 miles N.W. of Mount Airy.

Visalia, vi-sa′le-ạ, a post-town, capital of Tulare co., Cal., 62 miles by rail S.E. of Stockton, and 6 miles E. of Goshen Station of the Southern Pacific Railroad. A branch railroad connects it with that station. It has a court-house, 5 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, an academy, a United States land-office, 2 breweries, 2 public halls, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 1600.

Visalia, a post-hamlet of Kenton co., Ky., on the Licking River, and on the Kentucky Central Railroad, 15 miles S. by E. of Covington. It has a church and 3 stores.

Visan, vee`zòɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Vaucluse, 16 miles N.E. of Orange. Pop. 1009.

Visavili, the ancient name of Bissolee.

Viscardo, Cape. See Cape Viscardo.

Viscari, a town of Sicily. See Biscari.

Viscaya, a province of Spain. See Biscay.

Vische, vis′kȧ, a village of Italy, province of Turin, 10 miles S.S.E. of Ivrea, on the Dora Baltea. It has an old castle. Pop. 2382.

Vischegrad, vish`ẹh-grȧd′, a village of Bosnia, on the Drin, 40 miles E.S.E. of Bosna Serai.

Vischera, a river of Russia. See Vishera.

Visch′er's Fer′ry, or **Am′ity,** a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River, and on the Erie Canal, 1 mile from Niskayuna Station, and about 12 miles N.W. of Troy. It has 2 churches, a flouring-mill, &c.

Vischnii Volotchok. See Vishnee Volotchok.

Vise, vee`zå′ (Ger. *Weset*, ŵå′sẹt), a town of Belgium, 8 miles N.E. of Liege, on the Meuse. Pop. 2354.

Viseu, vee′så-oo, a city of Portugal, province of Beira, 46 miles N.N.E. of Coimbra. Pop. 5858. It is ill built and dirty, but its cathedral contains some good works of art, and it has a college, a large hospital, many Moorish and Gothic edifices, Roman antiquities, and an annual fair.

Vishera, Vischera, Vichera, or **Wischera,** ve-shå′rå or vish-å-rå′, a river of Russia, government of Perm, rises in the Ural Mountains, flows W. and S., and, after receiving some large affluents, joins the Kama 24 miles N.W. of Solikamsk. Course, 260 miles. It is navigable, and traverses a densely-wooded country.

Vishuapura, India. See Bissumpoor.

Vishnee (or **Vishnii**) **Volotchok,** vish′nee or vish′-n'yee vo-lo-chok′, written also **Vischnii Volotchok** and **Wischnei Wolotschok,** a town of Russia, government and 70 miles N.W. of Tver, on the Zna, at the commencement of the canal which unites it with the Tvertsa, and on the great route between Moscow and St. Petersburg. Pop. 17,408. It has a cathedral, bazaar, and 3 annual fairs. The canal between the Zna and Tvertsa, constructed under Peter the Great, connects the navigation of the Baltic and Caspian Seas, and is frequented by upwards of 2000 vessels annually, rendering the town a large entrepôt.

Vishnu Prayaga, vish′noo prå-yå′gå, a place of pilgrimage in India, at the junction of two heads of the Ganges. Lat. 30° 34′ N.; lon. 79° 4′ E.

Visiapour, India. See Bejapoor.

Visingsö, vee′sings-ö`, an island of Sweden, in the S. of Lake Wetter. It is a narrow strip little more than a mile wide, stretching about 6 miles N. to S., with the remains of two old castles of great historical interest.

Visioogan, or **Visiugan,** ve-se-oo-gån′, a river of Siberia, rises in the E. of the government of Tobolsk, lat. 58° 30′ N., flows E.N.E., and, after a course of about 170 miles, joins the Obi about 30 miles below Narym.

Viso, El, ĕl vee′so, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 40 miles N. of Cordova. Pop. 3166.

Viso del Alcor, vee′so dĕl ål-kor′, a town of Spain, province and 14 miles E.N.E. of Seville. Pop. 5249.

Viso del Marques, vee′so dĕl mar′kĕs, a town of Spain, province and 28 miles S.E. of Ciudad Real, at the foot of the Sierra Morena. Pop. 3136.

Viso de los Pedroches, vee′so då loce på-dro′chĕs, a town of Spain, province and 35 miles N.N.W. of Cordova, at the foot of the Sierra Morena. Pop. 3166.

Visoka, ve-so′kå, a town of Bosnia, on the Bosna River, 17 miles N.W. of Bosna Serai. Pop. 2000. Near it are iron-mines and medicinal springs.

Viso, Monte. See Monte-Viso.

Vissegrad, vish`å`grŏd′ (Ger. *Plintenburg*, plin′tẹn-bŏŏrg`), a town of Hungary, co. and 21 miles N.N.W. of Pesth, on the right bank of the Danube.

Vis′ta, a post-hamlet of Westchester co., N.Y., about 44 miles N.E. of New York. It has 2 churches.

Vistorio, vis-to′re-o, a village of Italy, province of Turin, about 10 miles W.N.W. of Ivrea. Pop. 6166.

Vistre, veest′r, a river of France, in Gard, after a S.W. course of 30 miles, joins the canal connecting Beaucaire with the Mediterranean, near Aigues-Mortes.

Vistritz, vis′trits, or **Vistritza,** vis-trit′så (anc. *Er′igon*), a river of European Turkey, Macedonia, after a N.E. and S.E. course of 80 miles, joins the Vardar near its mouth in the Gulf of Salonica.

Vistula, vis′tu-lå (Ger. *Weichsel*, ŵīk′sẹl; Polish, *Wisla*, ŵees′lå; anc. *Vis′tula*), a river of Europe, rises in the Carpathian Mountains, flows into Austrian Silesia, partly separates Galicia from Poland, traverses Poland and East Prussia, forming the main channel of trade in these countries; past Cracow, Warsaw, Plock, Thorn, Culm, Graudenz, and Dantzic, and enters the Baltic by several mouths, of which the most E., called the Nogat, enters the Frische-Haff N.W. of Elbing. The W. branch again divides into 2 arms, one of which enters the Baltic near Dantzic. Total course, including windings, 530 miles. Principal affluents, on the right, the Wisloka, San, Wieprz, and Bug; on the left, the Pilica and Bzura.

Vis′tula, a post-hamlet of Elkhart co., Ind., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 13 miles E. by N. of Elkhart. It has 2 churches. Pop. 150.

Visurgus, the ancient name of the Weser.

Vita, vee′tå, a town of Sicily, near the source of the Birgi, 45 miles S.W. of Palermo. Pop. 4438.

Vita, an island and town of Africa. See Mombas.

Vitchegda, Vytchegda, Vychegda, ve-chĕg′då, or **Witschegda,** a river of Russia, traverses the centre of the government of Vologda, chiefly in a W. direction, and joins the Dwina 12 miles W. of Solvitchegodsk. Total course, 380 miles, mostly navigable. Affluents, the Yolva, Yarenga, and Sysola.

Vitebsk, or **Witepsk,** ve-tĕbsk′, a government of Russia, mostly between lat. 54° 58′ and 57° 20′ N. and lon. 25° 30′ and 32° E., surrounded by the governments of Moheelev, Minsk, Courland, Livonia, Pskov, and Smolensk. Area, 17,439 square miles. Pop. in 1870, 888,727, mostly Roman Catholics. Surface generally level. The soil, though interspersed with sandy and marshy tracts, is pretty fertile, and more corn is raised than is required for home consumption, as well as large quantities of hemp and flax, pease, beans, hops, and fruits. Principal river, the Düna, which traverses its S. part, and by which, and the canals uniting it with the Berezina and Lovat, its trade is greatly facilitated. Forests and pasture-lands are extensive, and in the latter many cattle and coarse-woolled sheep are reared. The manufactures comprise those of woollen cloth, leather, glass, and earthenware. The exports are mostly confined to agricultural produce, timber and masts, hides, wool, tallow, honey, and wax. Principal towns, Vitebsk (the capital), Velizh, Dünaburg, Rezhitza, and Polotzk.

Vitebsk, or **Witepsk,** a town of Russia, the capital of a government of its own name, is situated on both sides of the Düna, here joined by the Viteba, 95 miles N. of Moheelev. Pop. 31,182. It is enclosed by old walls, and built mostly of wood, but has numerous churches, convents, and synagogues, an old castle, a bazaar, a college of nobles, a medical direction, and several hospitals, with manufactures of woollen cloth and leather. It is the residence of a civil governor and a military governor.

Viterbo, ve-tĕr′bo, a city of Central Italy, at the foot of Monte Cimino, in the Campagna di Roma, 42 miles N.N.W. of Rome. Pop. 16,326. It is enclosed by turreted walls, chiefly constructed by Desiderius, the last Lombard king of Italy, is generally well built of volcanic tufa, and has many handsome residences and public fountains. Several of the churches are rich in works of art, and in one is a masterpiece of Sebastian del Piombo. The bishop's palace and city hall are fine buildings, and the latter, as well as the museum of the academy, contains various Etruscan antiquities. Alum, vitriol, and sulphur abound in its vicinity, in which are also many medicinal springs. This city was one of the principal in the Etruscan league, and it was the capital of the Patrimony of St. Peter, bestowed in the twelfth century upon the papal see.

Vitim, vi′tim` or ve-teem′, a river of East Siberia, rises in the Vitim Steppe, S.E. of Lake Baikal, government of Irkootsk, flows N.E. and N. for nearly 900 miles, forming the boundary between that government and the province of Yakootsk, and joins the Lena opposite Vitimsk. It has several large affluents.

Vitolia, a town of Turkey. See Monastir.

Vitoria, ve-to′re-å, or **Vittoria,** vit-to′re-å, a town of Spain, capital of the province of Alava, 29 miles S. of Bilbao, on the road from Madrid to Bayonne. Pop. 18,728. It consists of an old and a new town, which contrast strongly with each other; it has a spacious market-square, several churches, a town hall, custom-house, orphan asylum, general hospital, public library, and museum of antiquities. The manufactures comprise brass- and iron-ware, earthenware, ebony-wares, candles, table-linen, and leather, and it is an important entrepôt between the interior of Spain, Navarre, and Bilbao, especially for crude and manufactured iron, chocolate, confectionery, woollen and silk fabrics, shoes, and hats. Vitoria is celebrated in the annals of the Peninsular war as the scene of a signal victory gained by the English over the French on the 21st of June, 1813.

Vitré, vee`trå′, a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, on the Vilaine, 21 miles E. of Rennes. Pop. 8475. It has a college, manufactures of tricots, hats, hosiery, and leather, and a trade in wax, honey, and cantharides. One mile S. is the Château des Rochers, celebrated as the residence of Madame de Sévigné.

Vitry, vee`tree′, a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, with a station on the North Railway, 10 miles E.N.E. of Arras. Pop. 2637.

Vitry-le-François, vee`tree′-lẹh-frôɴg`swå′, a fortified town of France, in Marne, on the Paris & Strasburg Railway, 19 miles S.S.E. of Châlons, on the right bank of the Marne. Pop. 7580. It has a communal college, a public library, and manufactures of hosiery, hats, and leather, with a brisk trade in grain.

Vitry-sur-Seine, vee'tree'-süR-sån, a town of France, in Seine, 5 miles S.E. of Paris, on the left bank of the Seine. Pop. 3718.

Vittel, veet'tĕl', a town of France, in Vosges, 23 miles W. of Epinal. Pop. 1303.

Vittoria, vit-to're-å, a town of Sicily, province of Syracuse, on the Camarino, 14 miles W.N.W. of Modica. It has silk-manufactures. Pop. 17,821.

Vittoria, a town of Spain. See VITORIA.

Vitto'ria, a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, on Young's Creek, 7 miles S. of Simcoe. It has 5 churches, a tannery, a planing-mill, and a flouring-mill. Pop. 600.

Vittoriosa, vit-to-re-o'så, a strongly fortified suburb of Valetta, Malta, on the S.E. side of its great harbor. See VALETTA.

Viu, vee-oo', a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 20 miles N.W. of Turin, on the Chiara. Pop. 6723.

Vivara, ve-vå'rå, an islet of Italy, between Procida and Ischia, at the entrance of the Bay of Naples.

Vivarois, or **Vivarais,** vee'vå'rå', an old district of France, in Languedoc, now comprised in the departments of Ardèche and Haute-Loire. Its capital was Viviers.

Vivero, ve-vå'ro, a town of Spain, province and 45 miles N. of Lugo, at the mouth of the Landrova in the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 2500. It has a seminary, a hospital, a government factory of arms, and manufactures of linens, quiltings, and pottery. The port has a bar at its mouth.

Viverone, ve-vå-ro'nå, a village of Italy, 10 miles S. of Biella, on a lake of the same name. Pop. 1524.

Vivian, ve've-ạn, a post-hamlet in Vivian township, Waseca co., Minn., about 24 miles S.S.E. of Mankato. Pop. of the township, 347.

Viviers, vee've-å', a town of France, in Ardèche, on the Rhone, 17 miles S.S.E. of Privas. Pop. 2053.

Vivis, the German name of VEVAY.

Vivonne, vee'vonn', a town of France, in Vienne, 11 miles S.S.W. of Poitiers. Pop. 1180.

Vix, veex, a village of France, in Vendée, 8 miles S.S.W. of Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. 2123.

Viza, Visa, or **Wisa,** vee'zå (anc. *Byzia?*), a town of Turkey, in Roumelia, 74 miles N.W. of Constantinople, on the route to Kirk-Kilisseh. It is enclosed by walls, and has a ruined fortress.

Vizagapatam, ve-zå'gạ-pạ-tåm', a maritime district of British India, presidency of Madras, having E. the Bay of Bengal, and landward the districts of Rajahmundry, Ganjam, and Masulipatam. Area, 18,344 square miles. Pop. 2,159,199.

Vizagapatam, a city of British India, capital of the above district, on the Coromandel coast, 57 miles E. of Golconda. Lat. 17° 42′ N.; lon. 83° 24′ E. It has a court-house, barracks, and many good European buildings. Pop. 32,191.

Vizcaya, a province of Spain. See BISCAY.

Vizella, ve-zĕl'lå, a village of Portugal, province of Minho, 5 miles S.E. of Guimaraens, in a picturesque vale. It is greatly frequented for its warm sulphur baths, known to the Romans, whose tessellated pavements and bathing-sites have been discovered here.

Viziadroog, vee'ze-ạ-droog', a seaport town of British India, presidency and 165 miles S. of Bombay, with one of the best harbors on the Malabar coast.

Vizianagram, vee'ze-ạ-nạ-gråm', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district and 25 miles N.E. of Vizagapatam. Though large, it is meanly built. Principal edifice, a stone fort, with the rajah's palace. Pop. 20,169.

Vizille, vee'zeel', a town of France, in Isère, on the Romanche, 10 miles S. of Grenoble. Pop. 3539. It has a castle, a foundry, a paper-mill, and manufactures of foulards and other silk goods.

Vizzini, vit-see'nee, a town of Sicily, province and 29 miles S.W. of Catania. Pop. 14,831.

Vlaanderen. See FLANDERS.

Vlaardingen, vlåR'ding-ẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, with a port on the Meuse, 6 miles W.S.W. of Rotterdam. Pop. 8656, mostly employed in the herring-fishery.

Vladi-Kavkas, vlå'dee-kåv-kås', a town of Russia, capital of Terek district, Ciscaucasia, the S.E. terminus of the Moscow-Caucasus Railway, 47 miles S.S.E. of Mosdok. Pop. 20,836.

Vladimeer, or **Vladimir,** vlå'de-meer', written also **Wladimir,** a government of Russia, nearly in its centre, mostly between lat. 55° and 57° N. and lon. 37° 40′ and 43° 20′ E., surrounded by the governments of Moscow, Tver, Yaroslav, Kostroma, Nizhnee-Novgorod, Tambov, and Riazan. Area, 18,863 square miles. Pop. in 1870, 1,259,923. Surface level; the Kliasma River intersects its centre, and the Oka its S.E. part. Soil not fertile, and the grain produced is insufficient for home consumption. Principal crops, rye, barley, oats, some wheat, hemp, flax, millet, pease, apples, cherries, hops, and cucumbers. Cattle-rearing is of inferior importance. Forests are very extensive; in that of Moorom are valuable iron-mines, and some of the most extensive iron-works in Russia are at Vixa, on the Oka. The sterility of the soil has caused the inhabitants to direct attention greatly to manufactures. Cotton goods are made at Shooya and Ivanovo, woollens and linens are next in importance, and there are many iron-foundries, glass- and crystal-works, and manufactories of leather, earthenwares, &c. Exports of these products are mostly sent down the Volga, or W. overland to Moscow. The principal imports are corn, cotton twist, and flax, from the N. and N.E. Principal towns, Vladimeer, Moorom, Shooya, Pereslavl-Zalieski, Soozdal, and Alexandrov.

Vladimeer, Vladimir, or **Wladimir,** a town of Russia, capital of the above government, on the Kliasma, 120 miles E.N.E. of Moscow. Lat. 56° 10′ N.; lon. 40° 20′ E. The road to Moscow is through a succession of populous villages. Pop. 16,422, comprising many Jews. It has a cathedral with five domes, an archbishop's palace, a court-house, the governor's residence, a college and other schools, and manufactures of linens and leather. It was capital of the grand duchy of Russia from 1157 to 1328.

Vladimeer, or **Vladimir** (Pol. *Włodzimierz*, vlod-zee'me-aiRzh'), a town of Russia, in Volhynia, 27 miles S.S.W. of Kovel. Pop. 5239, mostly Jews, who trade in silks and salt and have 4 annual fairs.

Vladsloo, vlåd-slō', a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 16 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 2170.

Vlamertinghe, vlå'mẹr-ting'Hẹh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 29 miles S.W. by S. of Bruges, on the Kemmelbeke. Pop. 2684.

Vlaskim, a town of Bohemia. See WLASCHIM.

Vlesenbeek, vlå'zẹn-båk', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 6 miles S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 1428.

Vlie, or **Het Vlie,** hĕt vlee, or **De Vliestroom,** dẹh vlees'trōm, the name given to the current that flows from the North Sea towards the Zuyder Zee, through the entrance between the islands of Vlieland and Terschelling.

Vlieland, vlee'lånt, an island of the Netherlands, in North Holland, off the entrance to the Zuyder Zee, between the islands of Texel and Terschelling. Length, 10 miles; greatest breadth, 1½ miles.

Vliermael, vleeR'mål, a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, 7 miles N. of Tongres. Pop. 1752.

Vlierzele, vleeR'zå'lẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 12 miles S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1771.

Vlissingen, Netherlands. See FLUSHING.

Vlotho, flo'to, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 9 miles S.S.W. of Minden, on the Weser. Pop. 3074. It is enclosed with walls, and has manufactures of chiccory, colors, soap, tobacco, and paper.

Vlymen, vli'mẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 8 miles W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2838.

Voak, vōk, a post-hamlet of Yates co., N.Y., 5 miles W. of Bellona Station. It has a church.

Vo'ca, a post-office of McCulloch co., Tex.

Vöcklabrück, vök'klå-brük', a town of Upper Austria, circle of Hausruck, at the confluence of the Agger and Vöckla, 20 miles S.W. of Wels. Pop. 1292.

Vode, vo'då, or **Vede,** vå'då, a river of Roumania, in Wallachia, flows S.S.E., and joins the Danube on the left, about 7 miles below Sistova. Length, 120 miles.

Vodina, vo-dee'nå, or **Vode'na** (anc. *Edes'sa*), a town of European Turkey, Roumelia, 46 miles N.W. of Salonica, on the Vistritza. Pop. estimated at 12,000, who weave cotton and woollen fabrics.

Vodla, vod'lå, a lake and river of Russia, government of Olonets: the lake, 22 miles E. of Lake Onega, 30 miles in length by 12 miles in breadth, discharges its surplus waters by the river, which enters Lake Onega on its E. side, after a course of 120 miles.

Voel, Loch, Scotland. See LOCH VOEL.

Vo'gansville, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., about 12 miles N.E. of Lancaster.

Vogelberg, vōg'ẹl-bẹrg (Ger. pron. fo'ghẹl-bĕRG'), a mountain-range of Hesse and Prussia, between the Main and the Weser. Highest point, 2430 feet.

Vo'gel Centre, a post-hamlet of Missaukee co., Mich., on Clam River, 21 miles E. of Cadillac. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Vogesus Mons, or **Vogesen.** See VOSGES.

Voghera, vo-gå'rå, a town of Italy, province of Pavia, 19 miles E.N.E. of Alessandria, on the Staffora. Lat. 44° 59′ N.; lon. 83° 24′ E. Pop. 10,813. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of woollen and silk fabrics.

Vo'gler's Cove, a post-hamlet in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast, 7½ miles from Port Medway. Pop. 250.

Vogogna, vo-gōn'yå, a town of Italy, province of Novara, on the Tosa, 8 miles S. of Domo d'Ossola. Pop. 1620.

Vohburg, vo'bōōRG, a town of Upper Bavaria, 9 miles E. of Ingolstadt, on the Danube. Pop. 1509. On a rock in the vicinity is the ruined castle of Vohburg.

Vohemar, Vohemare, vo‵hå-mar', or **Vohemaro,** vo-hå-må'ro, a river and bay of Madagascar.

Vohringen, vo'ring-ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, Black Forest, 2 miles S.E. of Sulz. Pop. 1327.

Voigtland, foigt'lånt, an old subdivision of the kingdom of Saxony, now comprised in the circle of Zwickau.

Voiron, vwå‵rôNᵍ', a town of France, in Isère, 15 miles N.W. of Grenoble. Pop. 7909. It has extensive manufactures of hempen cloth (called *toiles de Voiron*), iron and steel goods, paper, silk stuffs, edge-tools, &c.

Voitsberg, voits'bèRG, a town of Styria, 13 miles W. of Grätz. It has coal-mines and metallic-works. Pop. 2045.

Voj, or **Voje,** a lake of Russia. See VOZH.

Vokhan, vo‵Kån', or **Wachan,** wå‵Kån', a town of Central Asia, in the Bolor-Tagh, on an affluent of the Budukhshan River. Lat. 38° 20′ N.; lon. 70° 34′ E.

Volano, vo-lå'no, a town of Italy, province of Ferrara, 8 miles N.N.E. of Comacchio, on the Po di Volano, at its mouth in the Adriatic.

Vo'lant, a post-office of Lawrence co., Pa., on Neshannock Creek and the New Castle & Franklin Railroad, 13 miles N.N.E. of New Castle.

Volaterræ, the ancient name of VOLTERRA.

Volcan de Agua, vol-kån' då å'gwå (*i.e.*, "water-volcano"), a remarkable volcano of Guatemala, from 25 to 30 miles S.W. of the city of Guatemala. Old Guatemala (Guatemala la Vieja) in 1541 was destroyed, it is said, by the irruption of enormous masses of water from this volcano, whence its name.

Volcan de Fuego, vol-kån' då fwå'go (or foo-å'go) (*i.e.*, "fire-volcano"), a mountain of Guatemala, 20 miles W. of the Volcan de Agua ("water-volcano"). Violent eruptions frequently take place, and smoke is commonly seen issuing from one of its peaks.

Volca'no, an island of the South Pacific Ocean, off the N.E. coast of Papua, lat. 5° 3′ S., lon. 145° 30′ E. It has the form of a truncated cone, about 2500 feet high, with a diameter of 3700 feet at the base, and looks as if it had risen directly from the depths of the ocean. When discovered, in 1700, it was in a state of activity, venting fire and smoke, but in 1827 it was extinct, and clothed with an agreeable verdure on the E. face.

Volcano, an island of Italy. See VULCANO.

Volcano, a group of islands in the North Pacific Ocean. The central one, Sulphur Island, lat. 24° 48′ N., lon. 141° 13′ E., is about 5 miles long, and is evidently volcanic.

Volcano, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, S.E. of Japan. Lat. 34° 5′ N.; lon. 139° 35′ E.

Volcano, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, one of the Japan Islands. Lat. 30° 43′ N.; lon. 130° 17′ E.

Volcano, Bay of Bengal. See BARREN ISLAND.

Volca'no, a post-village of Amador co., Cal., on Sutter Creek, 12 miles N.E. of Jackson. It has a church and a banking-house. Here are gold-mines. Pop. of Volcano township, 1357.

Volcano, a post-village of Wood co., W. Va., on the Laurel Fork & Sand Hill Railroad, 10 miles E. by N. of Parkersburg, and 11 miles S. by E. of Marietta, O. It has a money-order post-office. Petroleum is found here.

Volcano Island, Pacific Ocean. See TINACORO.

Volca'noville, a mining-camp of El Dorado co., Cal., on the Middle Fork of the American River, 26 miles N.E. of Auburn. It has 2 stores. Gold is found here.

Volga, or **Wolga,** vol'gå (anc. *Rha*), a river of the Russian Empire, and the largest in Europe, rises in Lake Seligher, on the plateau of Valdai, government of Tver, in lat. 57° N., lon. 33° 10′ E., at an elevation of 550 feet above the sea, and flows E.N.E., E.S.E., S.S.W., and S.E., past Kiev, Tver, Yaroslav, Kostroma, Nizhnee-Novgorod, Kazan, Simbeersk, Saratov, and Astrakhan, near which it enters the Caspian Sea by 60 or 70 mouths, 83 feet below the level of the ocean. The extent of its basin is estimated at 400,000 square miles, and, including windings, its course is 2500 miles, during which its entire fall is only 633 feet. The principal affluents on the right are the Oka and the Soora; on the left, the Tvertsa, Mologa, Sheksna, and Kama. Its affluents, which are connected by several canals with the Neva, establish a communication between the Caspian and the Baltic, White, and Black Seas. It contains an abundance of fish; and salmon, sturgeon, &c., are extensively exported. The Volga forms the principal channel of commerce in Russia. It is navigable by barges of 1200 tons, but its navigation is interrupted by sand-banks and the changes of its channel, and it is frozen over 170 days in the year. It is a very important channel of steam navigation.

Volga, vol'gå, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ind., 8 or 9 miles W.N.W. of Madison.

Volga, a township of Clayton co., Iowa, is intersected by the Turkey River, and also drained by the Volga River, which here enters the former, about 40 miles W.N.W. of Dubuque. Pop. 1214.

Volga City, a post-village in Sperry township, Clayton co., Iowa, on the Volga River, and on the Iowa Pacific Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of El Kader, and 65 miles W.N.W. of Dubuque. It has 2 churches, 2 hotels, a flouring-mill, and a drug-store. Pop. about 300.

Volga River, a small stream of Iowa, rises in Fayette co., runs nearly eastward, and enters the Turkey River in Clayton co., about 10 miles S.E. of El Kader.

Volgsk, a town of Russia. See VOLSK.

Volhynia, or **Wolhynia,** vol-hin'e-ạ (Polish, *Wolynsk*, wo-leensk'), a government of Russia, between lat. 49° 25′ and 52° 10′ N. and lon. 23° 30′ and 29° 12′ E., having S.E. Galicia, W. the kingdom of Poland, and on other sides the governments of Grodno, Minsk, Kiev, and Podolia. Area, 27,736 square miles. Pop. in 1870, 1,704,018, mostly of the Greek United Church. The surface is undulating or flat, in the N. marshy. The Bug forms the W. boundary. The other principal rivers are the Styr and Gorin. The soil is fertile, and this is one of the most valuable agricultural provinces of Russia: a considerable surplus of grain over home consumption is usually produced, besides large quantities of hemp and flax. The pastures are good, live-stock numerous, and forests extensive. The fishing is of some importance. The mineral products comprise bog iron, millstones, potter's clay, nitre, and flint. Leather, glass, earthenwares, paper, potash, tar, and charcoal are made in many places. The principal exports are grain, cattle, and hides. The chief towns are Zhitomeer (the capital), Kremenets, Rowno, Constantinov, Dubno, and Ovrootch, which last is the seat of a large annual fair.

Volinia, vo-lin'e-ạ, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Mich., in Volinia township, 10 miles N.E. of Cassopolis. Pop. 100. Volinia Station, 89 miles S.W. of Lansing, is on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad. Pop. of township, 1445.

Volkach, fol'kåK, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main, 15 miles N.E. of Würzburg. P. 1943.

Volkerak, vol'kẹh-råk‵, or **Volkrak,** vol'kråk, Netherlands, the stream coming out of Hollands-Diep, between the islands of Overflakke and Schouwen, and separating the province of South Holland from Zealand.

Völkermarkt, föl'kẹr-maRkt‵, a town of Austria, in Carinthia, 15 miles E.N.E. of Klagenfurth, on the Drave. It has large cattle-markets. Pop. 1638.

Volkhov, or **Wolkhow,** vol-KOV', a river of Russia, governments of Novgorod and St. Petersburg, issues from Lake Ilmen, on its N. side, near Novgorod, which town it intersects, flows in a very direct course N.N.E. for 130 miles, and enters Lake Ladoga at Ladoga, on its S. side. It is deep and navigable, but its navigation is impeded by its rapidity and by falls.

Volkmarsen, folk'maR‵sẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 18 miles N.N.W. of Cassel. Pop. 2316. It has manufactures of woollen cloths and of leather, and 4 annual fairs.

Volkovisk, or **Wolkowisk,** vol-ko-visk', a town of Russia, government and 42 miles S.S.E. of Grodno, on a small affluent of the Niemen. Pop. 5595.

Vollenhove, vol'lẹn-ho‵vẹh, a town of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, on the Zuyder Zee, 13 miles N.N.W. of Zwolle. Pop. 1543.

Vollezeele, vol'lẹh-zå‵lẹh, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 16 miles S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 1775.

Volmar, or **Wolmar,** vol-maR', a town of Russia, in Livonia, on the Aa, 65 miles N.E. of Riga. Pop. 2051, mostly of German descent. It has a church. In 1622 it was taken by Gustavus Adolphus.

Vol'ney, a post-hamlet of Allamakee co., Iowa, on Yellow River, about 22 miles S.S.W. of Lansing. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Volney, or **Volney Centre,** a post-hamlet in Volney township, Oswego co., N.Y., 3 miles from Fulton Station, and about 12 miles S.E. of Oswego. It has a church. The township is bounded S.E. by the Oswego River, and intersected by the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad. It contains the village of Fulton, with 2 banks, and manufactures of paper, machinery, woollen goods, &c. P. 5775.

Volo, vo'lo, a town of European Turkey, Thessaly, on the N. side of its gulf. Lat. 39° 24′ N.; lon. 22° 56′ 30″ E. Pop. 2000. See also Gulf of Volo.

Vo'lo, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ill., about 20 miles W. by S. of Waukegan. It has 2 churches.

Volo, a post-office of Bell co., Tex.

Vologda, or **Wologda,** vo-log'då, a vast government of European Russia, and its largest next to Archangel, immediately S. of which it lies, mostly between lat. 58° and 64° 30′ N. and lon. 38° and 60° E., having W. the governments of Olonets and Novgorod, S. Yaroslav, Kostroma, Viatka, and Perm, and E. the Ural Mountains, separating it from Siberia. Area, 155,492 square miles. Pop. in 1870, 1,003,039. Except in the E., where it is covered by ramifications of the Ural Mountains, the surface is an undulating plain, watered by the Dwina and its affluents the Sookhona, &c., by which it is almost wholly drained, and the Upper Petchora. Lakes numerous; the principal is that of Koobinsk, in the W. In the S. and S.W. some of the soil is fertile; elsewhere it is mostly sandy, marshy, or covered with pine, oak, and beech woods. Climate very severe; rye and barley are the only grains raised, and scarcely in sufficient quantity for home consumption. Other crops are hemp, flax, hops, and pulses. Horses and cattle are numerous; bears, wolves, and great quantities of game afford an abundance of objects of chase. Copper, iron, marble, granite, salt, and flint are the chief mineral products. The government has from 150 to 200 factories of woollen and linen fabrics, soap, leather, candles, glass, paper, rope, &c., with iron-foundries, brick-kilns, distilleries, and salt-works; and it sends furs, tallow, pitch, wooden-wares, timber, masts, turpentine, and other raw products into the governments of Archangel and Tobolsk. Population mostly Russians, with some Finns, and in the N. wandering Samoied tribes. Vologda is divided into 10 districts. Chief towns, Vologda (the capital), Totma, Kadnikov, Solvitchegodsk, and Oostioog Velikee.

Vologda, or **Wologda,** a city of Russia, capital of a government, near its W. extremity, on the Vologda, an affluent of the Sookhona, 110 miles N. of Yaroslav. Lat. 59° 13′ N.; lon. 40° 10′ E. Pop. 17,223. It is chiefly built of stone, has 2 cathedrals, and is the residence of the archbishop and governor. It has manufactures of candles, woollens, soap, potash, cordage, bells, ropes, leather, and spirits. Its trade is large, and facilitated by the Dwina, which connects it with the White Sea; it has also an active trade overland with Siberia, and a large annual fair in January and February.

Volokolamsk, or **Wolokolamsk,** vo-lo-ko-låmsk′, a town of Russia, 64 miles W.N.W. of Moscow, on the Lama, at the influx of the Gorodenka. Pop. 2851.

Volotchok, Russia. See Vishnee Volotchok.

Volpiano, vol-pe-å'no, a town of Italy, province and 11 miles N.N.E. of Turin. Pop. 3889.

Volsinium, an ancient name of Bolsena.

Volsk, or **Wolsk,** volsk, written also **Wolgsk** and **Volgsk,** a town of Russia, government and 70 miles N.E. of Saratov, on the Volga. Pop. 31,269. It has manufactures of leather, and a large trade by vessels on the Volga.

Volta, vol'tå, **Aswada,** ås-wå'då, or **Adirri,** å-deeʀ'-ʀee, a river of Guinea, rises in the Kong Mountains, flows S.E. and S. through the E. part of the Ashantee territory, and enters the ocean at Adda, in lat. 5° 45′ N., lon. 0° 40′ E., after a course estimated at 360 miles.

Voltas, vol'tås, a cape of South Africa, at the S. entrance of the Orange River into the Atlantic. Lat. 28° 44′ S.; lon. 16° 32′ E.

Voltchansk, Voltschansk, or **Woltschansk,** vol-chånsk′, a town of Russia, government and 42 miles N.E. of Kharkov, on the Voltcha. Pop. 9365.

Volterra, vol-tĕʀ'ʀå (anc. *Volater'ræ*), a town of Italy, province and 32 miles S.E. of Pisa. Pop. 5324. It stands on a lofty rock of tertiary sandstone, is enclosed by walls of curious Etruscan architecture, and has 2 ancient gates. Principal buildings, a citadel, divided into an old and a new portion, the former of which is now converted into a criminal house of industry; a cathedral and several churches with fine paintings; a Piarist college, classical seminary, hospital, orphan asylum, and some handsome private palaces. The chief interest of the town, however, is in its Etruscan antiquities, its curious necropolis, warm baths, amphitheatre, and Etruscan museum in the town hall. It has manufactures of alabaster, and there are copper-mines at Monte-Catini in the vicinity.

Voltorino, vol-to-ree'no, or **Volturino,** vol-too-ree'no, a town of Italy, province of Foggia. Pop. 2928.

Voltoya, vol-to'yå, a river of Spain, rises in the S.W. part of Old Castile, flows N.W., then N.E., and joins the Eresma 15 miles below Segovia. Length, 60 miles.

Voltri, vol'tree, a town of North Italy, 9 miles W. of Genoa, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 5943. It has manufactures of paper.

Volturara, vol-too-rå'rå, a town of Italy, province and 25 miles W. of Foggia, in the Apennines. Pop. 2302.

Volturno, vol-tooʀ'no (anc. *Vultur'nus*), a river of Italy, rises in the province of Campobasso, flows mostly S.E., separating that province from Caserta, to its junction with the Calore, and afterwards W., past Capua, and enters the Mediterranean 20 miles S.E. of Gaeta. Course, 90 miles. By its chief affluent, the Calore, it drains almost all the province of Avellino.

Vol'untown, a post-village in Voluntown township, Windham co., Conn., 7 miles E. of Jewett City, and 13 miles E.N.E. of Norwich. It has 3 churches, 2 cotton-factories, and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 1052.

Volusia, vo-lu'se-ạ or vo-lu'she-ạ, a county in the E. part of Florida, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, has an area of about 2100 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the St. John's River. The surface is level and low, and partly occupied by lagoons and swamps. Cattle, cotton, and sugar-cane are the staple products. Capital, Enterprise. Valuation of real and personal estate, $598,962. Pop. in 1870, 1723, of whom 1695 were Americans.

Volusia, a post-hamlet of Volusia co., Fla., on the St. John's River, about 40 miles S. of Palatka.

Volusia, a post-hamlet of Chautauqua co., N.Y., 5 miles S.S.W. of Westfield, and about 22 miles W.N.W. of Jamestown.

Volvera, vol-vå'rå, a village of Italy, province of Turin, district of Pinerolo, near None. Pop. 2373.

Volvic, vol'veek′, a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 4 miles W.S.W. of Riom. Pop. 2265. It has extensive quarries of lava, of which the town is built, and which is sent in large quantities to Paris for flagging.

Vomano, vo-må'no (anc. *Voma'nus*), a river of Central Italy, province of Teramo, after an E. course of 50 miles, enters the Adriatic Sea 17 miles N.N.W. of Pescara.

Vomo, vo'mo, one of the Feejee Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 17° 29′ S.; lon. 177° 13′ E. It is 2 miles in circuit.

Von, a post-office of Humboldt co., Iowa.

Vonitza, or **Vonizza,** vo-nit'så, a town of Greece, government of Acarnania, on the Bay of Vonitza, an inlet of the Gulf of Arta, 8 miles S.E. of Prevesa. Pop. 2500.

Voorburg, vōʀ'bŭʀɢ, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 2 miles E.S.E. of the Hague. Pop. 2307.

Voorde, vōʀ'dẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 24 miles S.S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1069.

Voor'hees, a station in Somerset co., N.J., on the railroad between New Brunswick and Millstone, 4 miles W.S.W. of New Brunswick.

Voor'heesville, a post-hamlet of Albany co., N.Y., near New Scotland Station on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 11 miles W. of Albany. It has 15 dwellings.

Voorheesville, Montgomery co., N.Y. See Glen.

Voorhies, voor'hees, a post-office of Piatt co., Ill., on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, 4 miles S. of Bement, and 20 miles E. of Decatur.

Voormezeele, vōʀ'mẹh-zåˋlẹh, a village of West Flanders, 27 miles S.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1057.

Voorn, vōʀɴ, an island of the Netherlands, between the Meuse and Haringvliet, in the North Sea. Length, 13 miles; breadth, 6 miles. On it are the towns of Helvoetsluis and Briel.

Voorschoten, vōʀ'sᴋoˋtẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the railway between Leyden and the Hague, 3 miles S.S.W. of Leyden. Pop. 2166.

Vootchang, Voutchang, or **Vouchang,** vooˋchång′, a city of China, province of Hoo-Pe, on the Yang-tse-Kiang, at the influx of the Han-Yang.

Voo-Tching, or **Vou-Tching,** vooˋching′, a city of China, province of Kiang-See.

Voo-Ting, or **Vou-Ting,** vooˋting′, a city of China, province of Yun-Nan.

Vorarlberg, fōrˋaʀl'bĕʀɢ, the most western district of the Austrian Empire, at the W. extremity of the Tyrol, in which it is officially included, though its government is distinct. (See Tyrol.) Area, 1005 square miles. Capital, Bregenz. Pop. 102,264, mostly German-speaking Catholics.

Vorchheim, a town of Bavaria. See Forchheim.

Vordate, voʀ-då′tå, the northernmost island of the Timor Laut group, in the Malay Archipelago.

Vordernberg, voʀ′dęrn-bèʀɢ`, a town of Styria, 14 miles W.N.W. of Brück, with iron-mines. Pop. 2468.

Vordingborg, or **Wordingborg,** voʀ′ding-boʀɢ`, a town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island of Seeland, opposite Falster. It has a ruined castle. Pop. 1780.

Voreppe, vo`rèpp′, a town of France, in Isère, 9 miles N.W. of Grenoble. Pop. 1445; of commune, 2954.

Vorey, vo`rå′, a village of France, in Haute-Loire, 10 miles N. of Le Puy. Pop. 780.

Voria, or **Woria,** vo′re-å, a river of Russia, rises near Gzhatsk, government of Smolensk, flows S.S.W., and joins the Oogra. Total course, 60 miles.

Vorms, or **Worms,** voʀms, an island in the Baltic, belonging to Russia, government of Revel, between the island of Dagöe and the mainland. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 5 miles. Population of Swedish descent.

Vorona, or **Worona,** vo-ro′nå, a river of Russia, governments of Penza, Tambov, and Voronezh, flows S.W., and, after a course of 220 miles, joins the Khoper 6 miles S.S.E. of Novo-Khopersk.

Voronezh, or **Voronej,** vo-ro-nèzh′, written also **Voroniej, Voroneje, Voronetz, Woronetz,** and **Woronesch,** a government of Russia, mostly between lat. 48° 40′ and 53° N. and lon. 37° 40′ and 43° E., surrounded by the governments of Tambov, Orel, Koorsk, Kharkov, Yekaterinoslav, Saratov, and the Don-Cossack country. Area, 25,438 square miles. Pop. 2,152,696. Surface level or undulating. Principal rivers, the Don and its affluents, which drain nearly the whole; the Oskol, in the W., and the Donets, which forms the S. boundary. Soil fertile. Climate comparatively mild, and most of the products of temperate countries are raised. The vine is cultivated in some parts. Honey, iron, limestone, and nitre are important products. Cattle and horses are numerous. Manufactures, of coarse woollens, soap, &c., have increased very rapidly. Principal exports, corn, cattle, skins, honey, wax, fruits, and iron-wares. Principal towns, Voronezh (the capital), Ostrogoisk, Pavlovsk, Bogoochar, Korotayak, and Novo-Khopersk.

Voronezh, or **Voronej,** written also **Voroniej, Voroneje, Voronetz, Woronetz,** and **Woronesch,** a city of Russia, capital of the above government, situated on the Vorona, near its confluence with the Don, 130 miles E. of Koorsk. Lat. 51° 40′ N.; lon. 39° 22′ E. Pop. 42,142. It stands on a steep height and is naturally strong. It consists of an upper and a lower town, and suburbs. The latter are black and gloomy; but the town has many spacious thoroughfares, and its principal street is lined by noble edifices, including the governor's and vice-governor's residences, the tribunals, post-office, commissariat, academy, &c. In Moscow street are the cathedral and bishop's palace, and there are 20 churches, several convents, a bazaar, many good shops, numerous superior schools, a hospital, a military orphan asylum, and manufactures of soap, tallow, leather, and vitriol. Peter the Great here founded a palace and large dock-yards and arsenals, and here was built the first vessel of his fleet for the Sea of Azof; but the naval establishments have been removed. Voronezh has become one of the chief commercial towns in Russia. It exports iron, corn, flour, oil, wine, rope, sail-cloth, woollens, lime, &c., and carries on a considerable trade with the Black Sea, the Crimea, and Turkey, and some of its merchants travel annually to Tobolsk for furs.

Vöröspatak, vö`rösh`pŏh`tŏk′, a village of Transylvania, on both sides of the Vörös, 25 miles N.W. of Karlsburg. It consists of about 600 well-built houses, and is famous for its gold-mines, which have been wrought from very early times and are still valuable.

Vorselaer, voʀ′sęh-låʀ`, a village of Belgium, in Antwerp, 2 miles W.S.W. of Turnhout. Pop. 1901.

Vorskla, voʀsk′lå, a river of Russia, governments of Kharkov and Poltava, flows S.W. past Poltava and Kobyliaki, and, after a course of 150 miles, joins the Dnieper 40 miles N.W. of Yekaterinoslav.

Vorst, voʀst, a village of Belgium, province and E. of Antwerp. Pop. 2059.

Vorst, a village of Belgium. See Forêt.

Vorst, foʀst, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Dusseldorf, 6 miles S.S.E. of Kempen. Pop. 4700.

Vosburg, voz′bŭrg, a post-office of Pratt co., Kansas.

Vosburg, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Pennsylvania & New York Railroad, 4½ miles N.W. of Tunkhannock. It has a church.

Vosch, a lake of Russia. See Vozh.

Vosges, vōzh (anc. *Vogesus Mons;* Ger. *Vogesen*, fo′ghęh-zęn, or *Wasgaugebirge*, ŵås-gŏw-gą-bĕĕʀ′gą), a chain of mountains in the N.E. of France, the S.E. of Belgium, and the W. of Germany. It commences on the limits of Alsace and the departments of Haute-Saône and Doubs, and terminates in Germany on the left bank of the Rhine, near Mentz. It is connected on the S.W. with the mountains of the Côte-d'Or, which are prolonged to the Cévennes, on the S. with the Jura Mountains, and in the N.W. with the Ardennes. The mountains often assume a rounded form, and are hence called *ballons;* the culminating points are the Ballon d'Alsace, 4688 feet, and the Ballon de Guebwiller, 4690 feet in elevation. Their summits are covered with vast forests, and they contain silver, copper, lead, and coal; but the most valuable mineral product is rock salt. The Vosges give rise to the rivers Saône, Moselle, Meuse, Marne, and Aube.

Vosges, a department in the N.E. of France, formed of the S. part of the old province of Lorraine. Area, 2230 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 407,082. Surface generally mountainous, having the Vosges in the E. and the Faucille Mountains in the S. Chief rivers, the Meurthe, Mortagne, Moselle, Madon, and Meuse. One-third of the surface is covered with forests. The plain in the W. and N.W. is fertile in wheat, maize, hemp, and excellent flax; cherries are extensively grown for the manufacture of *kirschenwasser.* Many cattle are reared, and butter and cheese are important products. The department is rich in mines of iron, copper, silver, and marble. It has numerous mineral springs, the chief of which are those of Plombières and Bains. It is divided into the arrondissements of Epinal, Mirecourt, Neufchâteau, Remiremont, and Saint-Dié. Capital, Epinal.

Voskresensk, or **Woskresensk,** vos-krå-sènsk′, a town of Russia, government and 34 miles W.N.W. of Moscow. Pop. 5959. Here is a famous monastery, termed the New Jerusalem.

Vosnesensk, or **Wosnesensk,** vos-nå-sènsk′, a large town, the chief of the military colonies of South Russia, government of Kherson, on the Bug, 85 miles N.W. of Kherson. Pop. 9458.

Vostani, vos-tå′nee, or **Wustanee,** wŭs-tå′nee, sometimes called **Middle Egypt,** a region of Egypt, generally understood to extend from the neighborhood of Cairo southward to near 27° 30′ N. lat.

Vostizza, vos-tit′så (anc. *Æ′gium*), a town of Greece, Morea, government of Achaia, on the Corinthian Gulf, 18 miles E.S.E. of Patras. Pop. 3936. It has a good harbor, and an active commerce in currants and pine timber.

Vostochnii Nos, vos-toĸ′ñee nos, one of the Russian names of East Cape.

Votka, or **Wotka,** vot′kå, a town and important manufacturing district of Russia, government of Viatka, on the Izh (Ij), 12 miles from its influx into the Kama. Pop. 6000. Here are extensive imperial iron-works, anchor-forges, and musket-factories, also an arsenal and a hospital.

Vottem, vot′tęm, a town of Belgium, 2 miles N. of Liege, on an affluent of the Meuse. Pop. 1897.

Vouchang, a town of China. See Vootchang.

Vouching, a town of China. See Voo-Tching.

Vouga, vō′gå, a river of Portugal, province of Beira, enters an inlet of the Atlantic 5 miles N. of Aveiro, after a W.S.W. course of 60 miles.

Vouillé, voo`yå′ or vool`yå′, a town of France, in Vienne, 10 miles W.N.W. of Poitiers. Pop. 1756.

Voulima, a river of Africa. See Woolima.

Voulte, La, lå voolt (anc. *Vol′ta?*), a town of France, Ardèche, 12 miles E.N.E. of Privas, on the right bank of the Rhone. Pop. 3285. It has iron-mines and furnaces.

Vouneuil-sur-Vienne, voo`nul′-süʀ vè-enn′, a village of France, in Vienne, 8 miles S. of Châtellerault.

Voutchang, China. See Vootchang.

Voutching, China. See Voo-Tching.

Voutezac, voo`tęh-zåk′, a town of France, in Corrèze, 11 miles N.N.W. of Brives. Pop. 416.

Vou-Ting, a town of China. See Voo-Ting.

Vouvray, voo`vrå′, a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, on the Loire, and on the railway to Orleans, 7 miles E. of Tours. Pop. 1394.

Vouziers, voo`ze-å′, a town of France, in Ardennes, on the Aisne, 25 miles S. of Mézières. Pop. 3425.

Vouzon, voo`zōɴᵍ′, a town of France, in Loir-et-Cher, 27 miles N.E. of Romorantin. Pop. 1460.

Vow'els, a station in Jasper co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 5½ miles S.W. of Newton.

Voyavad, Asia Minor. See Boi-Abad.

Voyls, a post-office of Rice co., Kansas.

Voyussa, vo-yoos'så (anc. *Ao'us*), a river of European Turkey, Albania, rises near Mezzovo, and, after a W. course of 130 miles, enters the Adriatic Sea 14 miles N. of Avlona. Its affluents are the Deropuli and Desvitza.

Vozh, or **Voj**, vozh, written also **Vosch** and **Voje**, a lake of Russia, at the N.E. extremity of the government of Novgorod, 40 miles N.E. of Lake Bielo-Ozero. Length, 25 miles; breadth, 10 miles. It receives the river Vozhda, and discharges its surplus waters northward by the Svid into Lake Latcha.

Vracene, vrå'så'nẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 25 miles N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 3949.

Vrachori, vrå-ko'ree, a town of Greece, in Ætolia, 25 miles N.W. of Lepanto. Five miles S.E. is Lake Vrachori, the ancient *Trichonis*, 6 miles in length from E. to W., by 4 miles in breadth.

Vraita, vrī'tå, or **Varaita**, vå-rī'tå, a river of Italy, rises on the E. slope of the Maritime Alps, and joins the Po about 3 miles above the confluence of the Maira.

Vrana, vrå'nå, a village and ruined fortress of Dalmatia, circle and 20 miles S.E. of Zara, on the Lake of Vrana, which is 8 miles in length and nearly the same in breadth.

Vrana, a village and convent of Greece, in Attica, on the plain of Marathon, 20 miles N.E. of Athens.

Vrana, a town of Servia, 43 miles E. of Pristina. Pop. 3000. Near it are some iron-mines.

Vranduk, or **Vrandouk**, vrån'dook', a town of Bosnia, on the Bosna, 28 miles N.E. of Travnik.

Vrangel (Great and Little). See Wrangel.

Vreden, vrå'dẹn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 35 miles W.N.W. of Münster, on the Berkel. Pop. 1921.

Vreeswyk, or **Vreeswijk**, vrais'wīk', a village of the Netherlands, 6 miles S.W. of Utrecht, on the Leck. P. 1313.

Vries, vrees, a village of the Netherlands, in Drenthe, 5 miles N. of Assen. Pop. 2197.

Vrieseveen, vree'sẹh-vain', a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 23 miles E.S.E. of Zwolle. Pop. 3217.

Vriesland, Netherlands. See Friesland.

Vriesland, vreez'lạnd, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich., in Zeeland township, 16 miles S.W. of Grand Rapids. It has 2 churches and a graded school. It is on the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad.

Vrigne-aux-Bois, vreeñ-ō-bwå, a village of France, in Ardennes, on the Vrigne, 4 miles N.W. of Sedan. Pop. 2142, engaged in iron-works.

Vroo'manton, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, 3 miles from Sunderland. It contains a church, a chapel, and a saw- and grist-mill. Pop. 250.

Vue de l'Eau, vü dẹ lō, a station of the Providence, Warren & Bristol Railroad, on the E. shore of Narragansett Bay, 4 miles E. of Providence, R.I.

Vukovar, voo'ko-var', a town of Austro-Hungary, Slavonia, capital of the co. of Syrmia, on the right bank of the Danube, at the influx of the Vuko, which divides it into an old and a new town, 24 miles S.E. of Eszek. Pop. 6590. It is the see of a Greek protopapas, and has several churches, a monastery, and a high school.

Vul'can, a post-office of Menominee co., Mich., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Vulcaniæ Insulæ. See Lipari Islands.

Vulcano, vool-kå'no, or **Volcano**, vol-kå'no (anc. *Vulca'nia*), the most S. of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean Sea, and 12 miles N. of the coast of Sicily. Lat. 38° 22' N.; lon. 14° 55' 15" E. It is about 7 miles in length by 3 miles in breadth, mountainous, and has near its centre a crater about one-fourth of a mile in circumference and one-fourth of a mile deep, which constantly emits vapor charged with sulphur, alum, vitriol, and ammonia. Off its N. coast is the islet of Vulcanello, vool-kå-nel'lo ("Little Vulcano"), joined to it by a low rock formed of its own lava, and in which are two small craters, one frequently emitting smoke.

Vulsinii, or **Volsinii.** See Bolsena.

Vul'ton Creek, a post-hamlet of Graves co., Ky., 5 miles from Mayfield. It has a church.

Vulturnus, the ancient name of Volturno.

Vuna, voo'nå, one of the principal of the Feejee Islands, South Pacific Ocean, lat. 17° 2' S., lon. 179° 56' E., 25 miles long and 5 miles broad. Pop. 7000.

Vuoxen, voo-ox'ẹn, a river of Finland, flows S.S.W. through numerous lakes, including Lake Saima, on emerging from which it forms the grand cataract of Imatri; after a northward turn it enters Lake Ladoga at Kexholm, on its W. side. Total course, estimated, 300 or 350 miles.

Vupabuçu, voo-på-boo-soo', a lake of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, near the frontiers of the province of Bahia. It was once celebrated for its gold and emeralds.

Vusitrin, voo-se-trin', written also **Veltchistern** and **Welika-Krsna**, a town in the S.W. part of Servia, on the Ibar, 35 miles S.E. of Novi-Bazar. Pop. 2248.

Vyborg, a town of Finland. See Viborg.

Vynckt, vinkt, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 12 miles W. of Ghent. Pop. 1925.

Vysert, a river of Russia. See Bisert.

Vytchegda, a river of Russia. See Vitchegda.

Vytegra, or **Wytegra**, ve-tå'grå, a town of Russia, government of Olonets, on the Vytegra, 12 miles from Lake Onega, and 73 miles S.E. of Petrozavodsk. Pop. 2880. It has manufactures of linen and candles, with ship-building docks, and is connected by its river with Lakes Onega and Ladoga. It carries on a large trade with St. Petersburg and Archangel.

W.

Waadt, Switzerland. See Vaud.

Waag, wåg, or **Vaag**, a river of West Hungary, rises in the Carpathian Mountains, and, after a S.W. and S. course of 200 miles, joins the Danube at Comorn, in conjunction with the Neutra. Chief affluent, the Arva.

Waago, Färöe Islands. See Färöe Islands.

Waal, or **Wahl**, wål (anc. *Vahalis*), a river of the Netherlands, being one of the principal arms of the Rhine. See Rhine.

Waalhem, a town of Belgium. See Waelhem.

Waalwyk, wål'wīk, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 10 miles W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 3235.

Waarmaarde, Belgium. See Waermaerde.

Waasis, wah'sis, a post-village in Sunbury co., New Brunswick, on the Fredericton Branch Railway, 10 miles from Fredericton. Pop. 125.

Waatzen, a town of Central Hungary. See Waitzen.

Wabash, waw'băsh, a county in the S.E. part of Illinois, has an area of about 200 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Wabash River, and on the W. by Bonpas Creek. The surface is diversified with prairies and forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. It is traversed by the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad. Capital, Mount Carmel. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,328,972. Pop. in 1870, 8841, of whom 8290 were Americans.

Wabash, a county in the N.E. central part of Indiana, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is intersected by the Wabash, Eel, and Mississinewa Rivers, and is partly drained by the Salamonie River. The surface is undulating, and about one-third of it is covered with forests of the ash, beech, elm, oak, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, cattle, pork, and butter are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Wabash & Erie Canal and by 3 railroads,—the Wabash, the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan, and the Eel River. Capital, Wabash. Valuation of real and personal estate, $14,169,092. Pop. in 1870, 21,305, of whom 20,399 were Americans.

Wabash, a township of Clark co., Ill. Pop. 2945.

Wabash, a township of Wabash co., Ill. Pop. 1120.

Wabash, a post-office of Wayne co., Ill.

Wabash, a station in White co., Ill., on the Wabash River, and on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 8 miles E.S.E. of Carmi.

Wabash, a township of Adams co., Ind. Pop. 957.

Wabash, a township of Fountain co., Ind. Pop. 1284.

Wabash, Wayne co., Ill. See Scottsville.

Wabash, a township of Gibson co., Ind. Pop. 442.

Wabash, a township of Jay co., Ind. Pop. 933.

Wabash, a township of Parke co., Ind. Pop. 781.

Wabash, a township of Tippecanoe co., Ind. P. 2129.

Wabash, a city, the capital of Wabash co., Ind., is on the river of the same name, on the Wabash & Erie Canal, and on the Wabash Railroad, at its junction with the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, 30 miles E. of Logansport, 42 miles W.S.W. of Fort Wayne, and about 32 miles S. of Warsaw. It contains a court-house, 8 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, a high school, 3 newspaper offices, and a female academy. Among its numerous manufacturing establishments are the Monitor Sash-Works, the Wilson Machine-Works, and the workshops of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad. Pop. 2881.

Wabash, a township of Darke co., O. Pop. 824.

Wabash, a post-office of Giles co., Va.

Wabasha, wah'bạ-shaw', or **Wabashaw,** a county in the S.E. part of Minnesota, bordering on Wisconsin, has an area of about 570 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Lake Pepin, on the E. by the Mississippi River, is intersected by the Zumbro, and also drained by the Minneiska River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil is calcareous and very fertile. Wheat, oats, Indian corn, hay, and butter are the staple products. Magnesian limestone (Lower Silurian) crops out here in the bluffs of the Mississippi, which are nearly 400 feet high, and present picturesque scenery. The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad passes along the E. border of this county. Capital, Wabasha. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,418,044. Pop. in 1870, 15,859, of whom 11,321 were Americans; in 1875, 17,296.

Wabasha, a post-town, capital of Wabasha co., Minn., is situated on the S.W. bank of the Mississippi River, nearly 2 miles below the foot of Lake Pepin. It is on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, at the E. terminus of the Minnesota Midland Railroad, 33 miles N.N.W. of Winona, and 30 miles E.S.E. of Red Wing. It is built on sloping ground, between the river and a high bluff which is about ½ mile from the shore. It contains a stone court-house, 5 churches, a union school, a banking-house, a newspaper office, a flouring-mill, a foundry, a ship-yard, and manufactures of boilers, threshing-machines, furniture, sash, machinery, &c. Pop. 1886.

Wabash River rises in Mercer co., O., passes into Indiana, and runs northwestward to Huntington. It next flows nearly westward to Logansport, and thence southwestward to Covington. Turning to the left, it runs southward to Terre Haute, a few miles below which it strikes the W. boundary of Indiana. It forms the boundary between Illinois and Indiana for nearly 200 miles. Below Vincennes it runs in a S.S.W. direction until it enters the Ohio River, at the S.W. extremity of Indiana, near lat. 37° 49′ N. Its length is estimated at 550 miles. The chief towns on its banks, besides those mentioned, are Lafayette and Peru.

Wabaunsee, wạ-bawn'se, a county in the N.E. central part of Kansas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Kansas River, and is drained by Mill Creek and several head-streams of the Osage River. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, hay, and oats are the staple products. The greater part of the county is prairie. Good limestone is abundant here. Capital, Alma. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,987,654. Pop. in 1870, 3362; in 1875, 4649; in 1878, 5386.

Wabaunsee, a post-village of Wabaunsee co., Kansas, in a township of the same name, on the S. bank of the Kansas River, 6 miles S. of Wamego, and about 38 miles W. by N. of Topeka. It has a stone church and a hotel. Pop. of the township in 1878, 716.

Wabuska, wạ-bŭs'kạ, a post-office of Lyon co., Nev.

Wacahootie, wah-kạ-hoo'te, or **Wacahoo'ta,** a post-office of Marion co., Fla.

Wacasassee, wah-kạ-sas'see, or **Wacassas'sa,** a post-office of Alachua co., Fla.

Wac'cabuc, a post-office of Westchester co., N.Y.

Wac'camaw, township, Brunswick co., N.C. P. 452.

Waccamaw, township, Georgetown co., S.C. P. 4310.

Waccamaw River rises in the southern part of North Carolina, and passes into South Carolina. It runs southwestward through Horry co., and enters the Pedee River at the border of Georgetown co. Shad are found in this river.

Wacedah, or **Wauceda,** waw-see'dạ, a post-office of Menominee co., Mich.

Wachan, a town of Central Asia. See Vokhan.

Wachenheim, wåκ'ẹn-hīme', a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 14 miles N.W. of Speyer. Pop. 2349.

Wachtendonk, wåκ'tẹn-donk', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 25 miles N.W. of Dusseldorf. It has manufactures of ribbons, leather, and linen. Pop. 2543.

Wachusett (waw-choo'sẹt) **Mountain,** Worcester co., Mass., is about 8 miles S.S.W. of Fitchburg. It rises 2018 feet above the sea-level, and commands a beautiful view.

Wachusett Village, a hamlet of Worcester co., Mass., in Westminster township, 6 miles S.W. of Fitchburg, and 1½ miles from Westminster Station. It has a paper-mill.

Wacken, wåk'kẹn, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 20 miles S.S.E. of Bruges. Pop. 2316.

Waco, wā'ko, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ala., in Russell's Valley, 20 miles S. by E. of Tuscumbia.

Waco, post-township, Sedgwick co., Kansas. Pop. 359.

Waco, a post-hamlet of Sedgwick co., Kansas, in Salem township, 12 miles S. of Wichita. It has a church.

Waco, a post-village of Madison co., Ky., 8 miles N. of Richmond. It contains the Waco Seminary, 3 churches, 2 flour-mills, 2 woollen-mills, a newspaper office, and several manufactories of stone-ware.

Waco, a post-office of Jasper co., Mo.

Waco, a post-office of York co., Neb.

Waco, a flourishing city, capital of McLennan co., Tex., on the W. bank of the Brazos River (here crossed by a wire suspension-bridge), at the mouth of the Bosque, and on the Waco Branch Railroad, which connects at Bremond with the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, about 100 miles N.N.E. of Austin, and 48 miles N.W. of Bremond. It contains a court-house, a national bank, 1 other bank, the Waco Female College, the Waco University (Baptist), which was organized in 1861 and is open to both sexes, a commercial college, a convent, 13 churches, 2 flouring-mills, 2 foundries, gas-works, and manufactories of cotton and wool, ice, lumber, &c. This town is a shipping-point for numerous counties, which export cotton, wheat, maize, oats, and live-stock. One or 2 daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Pop. about 10,000.

Wacon'da, a post-office of Mitchell co., Kansas.

Waconda (or **Wakan'da**) **Creek,** Carroll co., Mo., runs nearly eastward, and enters the Missouri River about 12 miles above Brunswick.

Waconia, wa-ko'nė-ạ, a post-hamlet in Waconia township, Carver co., Minn., on a lake called Clearwater or Waconia, 11 miles W. of Chaska, and about 28 miles W.S.W. of Minneapolis. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 1184.

Wacoo'chee, a post-office of Lee co., Ala.

Wacousta, wah-koos'tạ, a post-office of Humboldt co., Iowa, in Wacousta township, about 14 miles N.W. of Dakota. The West Fork of the Des Moines River touches the W. part of the township. Pop. of the township, 165.

Wacousta, a post-village of Clinton co., Mich., on Looking Glass River, in Watertown township, 4 miles N. of Ingersoll Station, and 12 miles N.W. of Lansing. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and 2 wagon-shops.

Wacouta, wah-koo'tạ, a post-office and station of Goodhue co., Minn., on Lake Pepin, 6 miles E.S.E. of Red Wing, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Pop. of Wacouta township, 109.

Wad, an Arabic prefix. See Wady.

Wad-al-Kebir, Spain. See Guadalquivir.

Wadan, Africa. See Hoden.

Wadây, or **Wady,** wâ'dī (written in French, *Ouaday*), called also **Dar Saleyh** and **Bor'goo',** a country in the interior of Africa, S. of the Great Desert, and W. of Darfoor. It is larger than Darfoor, which it excels also in fertility and in abundance of water. Through its valleys flow, from the highland on the E. confines of Wadây, two streams, which unite to form the Bahr-el-Gazal, which periodically converts into a lake the hollow plain of Fittré, about 200 miles W. of Wadây; and another river, the Bahr-Iro, flows N.W. through Wadây from the mountains of Marrah, S. of Darfoor.

A strip of desert on the E. side of Wadây separates it from Darfoor, and on the N. Wadây has the mountainous and rocky desert of the Tibboos. The plains on the W., towards Fittré and Baghirmi, with an extent of eight or ten days' journey, resemble the desert, but are not quite arid. Towards the S. the country improves continually in luxuriance of vegetation and copiousness of water, till at last the forests of baobab and ebony, and numerous communities of pagan negroes, mark the limits of the horse- and camel-keeping Mohammedans of Wadây.

The country produces in abundance durra, dokhn, maize, and the other grains, as well as the fruits of the torrid zone. Cattle and horses are reared in great numbers. The people know how to spin and weave cotton, and can dye their webs; they can work iron, and can make coarse implements for their own use; but the manufactured articles chiefly in demand and most prized by them are imported from Egypt or Barbary. In return they export gum, ivory, ostrich-feathers, tamarinds, senna, skins to make water-bags, and slaves.

In manners, dress, and mode of life, the Mohammedan inhabitants of Wadây resemble those of Darfoor. Their houses, however, are superior, being often of good masonry. Capital, Abesher. Pop. about 2,500,000.

Wad'borough, a hamlet of England, co. of Worcester, on the Birmingham & Bristol Railway, 5 miles S.E. of Worcester.

Wad'dam's Grove, a post-office of Stephenson co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 16½ miles N.W. of Freeport.

Wad'dells', a post-office of Rockingham co., N.C.

Wad'dington, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Waddington township, on the St. Lawrence River, about 20 miles N.E. of Ogdensburg. The river here affords extensive water-power, which has been increased by a dam between the shore and an island in the river. Waddington contains 4 churches, 2 grist-mills, 2 saw-mills, a paper-mill, a tannery, a carriage-shop, and a graded school. Pop. 710; of the township, in 1875, 2516.

Wade, a township of Jasper co., Ill. Pop. 1864.

Wade, a post-hamlet of Clare co., Mich., in Sheridan township, 7 miles from Clare Station. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Wade, a post-hamlet of Washington co., O., on the Ohio River, 27 miles by water or 21 miles by land above Marietta. It has 2 churches.

Wad-el-Habid, or **Ouad-el-Habid,** wåd'-ĕl-hå-beed', a river of Morocco, flows N.W., and, after a course of about 100 miles, joins the Morbeya on the left.

Wadelims, wåd'e-lims', a people of Africa, occupying the W. part of the Great Desert.

Wadena, wah-de'nạ, a county in the N. central part of Minnesota, has an area of 540 square miles. It is intersected by the Crow Wing River, and is also drained by the Leaf and Red Eye Rivers. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. This county is traversed by the Northern Pacific Railroad. Capital, Wadena. Valuation of real and personal estate, $15,640. Pop. in 1870, 6; in 1875, 210.

Wadena, or **Waudena,** a post-village of Fayette co., Iowa, on the Volga River and the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, 72 miles W.N.W. of Dubuque, and 6 miles E. of Lima. It has a flour-mill.

Wadena, a post-hamlet, capital of Wadena co., Minn., in Wadena township, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 162 miles W. of Duluth. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 138.

Wädenschwyl, ŵå'dęn-shwil', or **Wädensweil,** ŵå'dęns-ŵil', a village of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles S.S.E. of Zurich, on the S. side of the Lake of Zurich. It has a castle. Pop. of parish, 6049.

Wade Plantation, a township of Aroostook co., Me. Pop. 76.

Wader, a town of Afghanistan. See WADOR.

Wade's, a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

Wadesborough, wādz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet of Calloway co., Ky., about 32 miles S.S.E. of Paducah. It has 2 churches.

Wadesborough, a post-village, capital of Anson co., N.C., in Wadesborough township, on the Carolina Central Railroad, 52 miles E.S.E. of Charlotte. It has a bank, the Anson Institute, a superior hotel, 2 newspaper offices, and 5 churches. Pop. 480; of the township, 2337.

Wade's Branch, a post-office of Miami co., Kansas, about 8 miles N.W. of Paola.

Wadesburg, wādz'bŭrg, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Mo., 16 miles S. by W. of Holden. It has a church.

Wade's Mill, a post-office of Clark co., Ky., 6 or 7 miles N.E. of Winchester.

Wadestown, wādz'tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Monongalia co., W. Va., 6 miles E. of Burton, and about 45 miles S.S.E. of Wheeling. It has 2 churches, and iron-works.

Wadesville, a post-hamlet of Posey co., Ind., 16 miles N.W. of Evansville. It has a church and 2 wagon-shops.

Wadesville, Clarke co., Va. See BRUCETOWN.

Wadetz, a town of Austria. See WADOWICE.

Wadeville, a post-office of Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory.

Wadeville, a post-hamlet of Navarro co., Tex., 18 miles E. of Corsicana. It has a church.

Wadgier, one of the Aroo Islands. See WADJIER.

Wadham's (wăd'ęmz) **Mills,** a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., in Westport township, on the Boquet River, 1 mile from the New York & Canada Railroad, and 36 miles S. of Plattsburg. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of iron, flour, and lumber.

Wad'hurst, a town of England, co. of Sussex, 6 miles S.E. of Tunbridge Wells. Pop. 3191.

Wadi-Ash, a city of Spain. See GUADIX.

Wa'ding River, Burlington co., N.J., runs southward, and enters the Egg Harbor River.

Wading River, a post-hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., on a stream of the same name, 9 miles W. of Tuckerton. It has a church.

Wading River, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., about 9 miles N.W. of Riverhead, and ½ mile from Long Island Sound. It has a church. Pop. about 250.

Wadinoon, wå'de-noon' (written in French *Ouadinoun* or *Ouady-Noun*), a town of Morocco, near the river Noon, 115 miles S.W. of Terodant.

Wadjier, or **Wadgier,** wåd'jeer', one of the smaller Aroo Islands, with a village of the same name on its W. side. The inhabitants are chiefly Christians, with a smaller number of Mohammedans.

Wadjoe, wåd'joo' (?), a native state near the middle of the island of Celebes, Malay Archipelago, on the Gulf of Boni.

Wad'ley, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ga., on the Central Railroad, about 100 miles N.W. of Savannah. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a flour-mill. Pop. 250.

Wadley's Falls, a post-hamlet of Strafford co., N.H., in Lee township, on the Lamprey River, about 10 miles S.W. of Dover. It has manufactures of leather and lumber. Pop. about 100.

Wad'malaw Island, one of the sea-islands of Charleston co., S.C., forms a township. Pop. 3826.

Wad-Medina, or **Ouad-Medina,** wåd-må-dee'nå, a town of the Egyptian dominions, in the S. of Nubia, on the left bank of the Bahr-el-Azrek, about 80 miles S.S.E. of Khartoom. It is of considerable importance, and was once regarded as the capital of East Soodan, having for that purpose been substituted for Sennaar, though it was itself afterwards supplanted by Khartoom. Pop., including the garrison, nearly 4000.

Wador, wå'dor', a town of Afghanistan, 17 miles W. of Dera Ghazee Khan, on the route to Candahar.

Wadowice, ŵå-do-ŵeet'så, or **Wadetz,** ŵå'dĕts, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, on the Skawa, 23 miles W.S.W. of Cracow. Pop. 3171.

Wads'worth, a post-office of Lake co., Ill., on the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad, and on the Des Plaines River, 43 miles N. by W. of Chicago.

Wadsworth, a post-village of Washoe co., Nevada, on the Truckee River, and on the Central Pacific Railroad, 34 miles E.N.E. of Reno. Here are a machine-shop, a car-shop, and round-house of the railroad. Pop. 253.

Wadsworth, a flourishing post-village in Wadsworth township, Medina co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 14 miles W.S.W. of Akron, and about 33 miles S. of Cleveland. It has a bank, a Mennonite college, a newspaper office, 5 churches, 2 planing-mills, and manufactures of carriages, farming-implements, &c. Pop. 949; of the township, 2283.

Wadsworth's, a station in Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York & New England Railroad, 30 miles S.W. of Boston.

Wady, wåd'ee, or **Wad,** wåd, an Arabic word signifying "valley" or "river," forming a part of many names in North Africa and Western Asia. This root furnishes also the prefix in such Spanish names as Guadalquivir, Guadiana, and Guadalete.

Wady, a country of Africa. See WADÂY.

Wady el Tyh, wå'dee ĕl tee (or "valley of the Wandering"), is in Egypt, extending between ancient Memphis and Suez, immediately S. of the Jeb-el-Ataka.

Wady-Moosa, or **Wady-Mousa,** wåd'e-moo'så, a valley of Arabia Petræa, opening on the W. into Arabah, the great depression between the Dead Sea and the Gulf of Akabah. At its S.E. extremity are the ruins of Petra.

Wady Noon, a town of Morocco. See WADINOON.

Wad'y Pe'tra, a post-hamlet of Stark co., Ill., on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, 25 miles N. by W. of Peoria.

Waelder, wail'dęr, a post-village of Gonzales co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, 50 miles W. of Columbus. It has a church.

Waelhem, or **Waalhem,** ŵål'hêm, a village of Belgium, 12 miles S. of Antwerp, on the Nèthe. Pop. 1016.

Waeping, a town of China. See WAIPING.

Waereghem, ŵå'rẹh-ghêm`, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Brussels & Tournay Railway, 9 miles N.E. of Courtrai. Pop. 6839.

Waermaerde, or **Waarmaarde,** ŵåʀ'måʀ`dẹh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Scheldt, 28 miles S.S.E. of Bruges. Pop. 1043.

Waerschoot, ŵåʀ`skōt', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 9 miles N.N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 5293.

Waerten, a town of Belgium. See WARNETON.

Waertown, New Jersey. See WARETOWN.

Waesmunster, wås'mŭn`stẹr, a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 16 miles E. by N. of Ghent, on the Durme. Pop. 5468. It has cotton-mills.

Waes, Pays de, på`ee' dẹh ŵå`å', an ancient district of Belgium, province of East Flanders. It is one of the most fertile tracts in Europe, and was formerly called the "pleasure-garden of Flanders."

Waetoue, ŵå`å`too', a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 12 miles S. of Furnes. Pop. 2735.

Waga, a river of Russia. See VAGA.

Wagai, a river of Siberia. See VAGAI.

Wag'aman, a station of the New Orleans & Texas Railroad, 10 miles W. of New Orleans, La.

Wagenfeld, ŵå'ghẹn-fêlt`, a commune of Prussia, in Hanover, about 10 miles S.E. of Diepholz. Pop. 2966.

Wageningen, ŵå'ghẹn`ing-ẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Rhine, 11 miles W. of Arnhem. Pop. 5724, who trade in corn and cattle.

Wageoo Island, Malay Archipelago. See WAIGEOO.

Wager (wå'jẹr) **River,** a large estuary or inlet of British North America, W. of Southampton Island, its centre near lat. 66° N., lon. 90° W.

Wag'goner's Ripple, a post-hamlet of Adams co., O., in Green township, on Brush Creek, 19 miles E. by N. of Maysville, Ky.

Wa'ghen, or **Wawn,** a parish of England, co. of York, East Riding, with a village, 4 miles E.S.E. of Beverley. Here are remains of Melsa Abbey, founded in the twelfth century.

Wag'ner, a post-hamlet of Clayton co., Iowa, in Wagner township, about 10 miles N. of El Kader, and 14 miles W. by S. of McGregor. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 889.

Wagner, a post-hamlet of Mifflin co., Pa., in Decatur township, on the Lewistown & Selin's Grove Railroad, 12½ miles E.N.E. of Lewistown. It has a church.

Wagoner's Station, a post-office of Miami co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, 18 miles N. of Peru.

Wag'ontown, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., on the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, 40 miles W. of Philadelphia.

Wag'on Wheel Gap, a post-office of Rio Grande co., Col.

Wagon Works, a post-office of Lucas co., O., is in the limits of the city of Toledo, at Wagon Works Junction, which is on the Toledo division of the Canada Southern Railroad, at its junction with the Detroit division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. Here is a manufactory of wagons.

Wagram, wå'grạm or ŵå'gråm, a village of Lower Austria, on the left bank of the Rossbach, 11 miles N.E. of Vienna. It is famous for the victory of Napoleon over the Austrians, July 6, 1809, which was followed by the treaty of Schönbrunn.

Wag'ram, a post-hamlet of Licking co., O., in Etna township, 3 miles from Summit Station.

Wagram, a post-office of Accomack co., Va.

Wagrowiec, Prussia. See WONGROWITZ.

Wagstadt, ŵåg'stått, a town of Austrian Silesia, 14 miles S.E. of Troppau, on the Waag. Pop. 3720. It has a castle, and manufactures of linens and woollens.

Wahal, Netherlands. See WAAL.

Wahalak, waw-hal'ak, a post-village of Kemper co., Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 15 miles S. of Macon. It has a church. Here are forests of ash and white oak.

Wah-a-toy-a. See SPANISH PEAKS.

Wahee, wah`hee', township, Marion co., S.C. P. 1429.

Wah-el-Dakhleh, Egypt. See EL-DAKHEL.

Wah'jamega, or **Waj'amega,** a post-village of Tuscola co., Mich., on the Cass River, 12 miles E.N.E. of Vassar. It has a flour-mill and lumber-mill. Wahjamega Station on the Caro Branch Railroad is 9 miles N.E. of Vassar.

Wahkiakum, wah-ke-ăk'um, a small county in the S.W. part of Washington. It is bounded on the S. by the Columbia River. The surface is partly covered with forests. The soil produces potatoes, grass, &c. Capital, Cathlamet. Valuation of real and personal estate, $375,000. Pop. in 1870, 270, of whom 190 were Americans.

Wah`kon'sa, a township of Webster co., Iowa. P. 921.

Wahlahgas, a river of Maine. See ALLEGUASH.

Wahleren, ŵå'lå-rẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles S.W. of Bern. Pop. 5290.

Wahlershausen, ŵå'lẹrs-hŏw`zẹn, a village of Hesse-Cassel, in Niederhessen, circle of Cassel. Pop. 1558.

Wahlstatt, ŵål'stått, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 4 miles S.E. of Liegnitz. Here, in, 1241, Henry of Liegnitz was defeated by the Mongols; and here, August 26, 1813, the French were defeated by the Prussians under Blücher, who thence derived his title of Prince of Wahlstadt.

Waholock, Kemper co., Miss. See WAHALAK.

Wahoo, one of the Hawaii Islands. See OAHU.

Wahoo, wah-hoo', a post-hamlet of Lumpkin co., Ga., 17 miles N. of Gainesville. It has 1 or 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Wahoo, or **Wauhoo,** a post-village, capital of Saunders co., Neb., on Cottonwood Creek, at the mouth of Wahoo Creek, on the Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad, 18 miles S.S.W. of Fremont, and 54 miles W. of Omaha. It has a newspaper office, a bank, and a graded school. Pop. about 500.

Wahpeton, wah'pẹ-tŏn, a post-village, capital of Richland co., Dakota, on the Red River of the North.

Währing, or **Wäring,** ŵå'ring, a village of Austria, adjoining Vienna on the W. Pop. 16,023. It gives name to a circle of Lower Austria.

Wah`satch' Range,** or **Wasatch** (wah`satch') **Mountains, Utah, a long range which forms the eastern boundary of the Great Basin, extending from the northern border of Utah southward through the middle of the territory nearly to the Colorado River. The highest peaks are about 11,500 feet high, on the sides of which deep and picturesque cañons occur. The basis-rocks of this range are a series of alternating layers of quartzose, mica, and hornblendic schists. Above these rest, in the following order, beds of quartzite limestone (probably of Silurian age), a group of clays, shales, quartzites, &c., and a great thickness of limestones containing many organic remains of the carboniferous age. Silver is found in this range. The Pacific Railroad crosses it near Ogden.

Wahsatch, a station of the Union Pacific Railroad, in Utah, 11 miles S.W. of Evanston, Wyoming.

Wahungen, ŵå'hŏŏng-ẹn, or **Wasungen,** ŵå'sŏŏng-ẹn, a town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, on the Werra, 7 miles N.N.W. of Meiningen. Pop. 2459. It has manufactures of linen fabrics and cutlery.

Waia, wī'å, one of the Feejee Islands, South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 17° 7' S.; lon. 177° 4' E. Pop. about 3000.

Waiblingen, ŵī'bling-ẹn, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, on the Rems, 7 miles N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 4128. The emperors of the Hohenstauffen family received their name of *Ghibellines* from this town, which was formerly called WIBELINGEN.

Waibstadt, ŵīb'stått, a town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, 24 miles S.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 1958.

Waidhofen, ŵīd'ho-fẹn, a town of Austria, on the Ips, 43 miles W.S.W. of St. Pölten. Pop. 3497. It is the centre of the iron-manufacture of Lower Austria.

Waidhofen, Böhmisch (*i.e.*, "Bohemian"), bö'mish ŵīd'ho-fẹn, a town of Lower Austria, on the Thaya, 32 miles N.W. of Krems. Pop. 1984.

Waidsborough, wādz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-office of Franklin co., Va.

Waigats, or **Waigatz,** Russia. See VAIGATS.

Waigeoo, Waigiou, Waygeou, or **Waygiou,** wī`ghee-oo', written also **Wageoo,** an island in the Pacific Ocean, N. of New Guinea, forming part of the region called Papualand. Lat. of the Bay of Offak, 0° 1' 8" S.; lon. 130° 43' E. It is mountainous in the centre, and covered with vast marshes on the shores.

Wai-Ho, New Zealand. See THAMES.

Waihu, an island of Chili. See EASTER ISLAND.

Waikato, wī-kå'to, the principal river of New Zealand, North Island, rises in Lake Taupo, flows N., and enters the ocean at Waikato Harbor, on the W. coast, 35 miles S. of Auckland. Total course, estimated at 250 miles. Principal affluent, the Waipa.

Wailesborough, wālz'bŭr-rŭh, or **Waylesburg,** wālz'bŭrg, a post-hamlet of Bartholomew co., Ind., on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, at Walesborough Station, 5 miles S. of Columbus. It has 2 churches. Pop. 101.

Wain'fleet, a town of England, co. of Lincoln, 15 miles N.E. of Boston. Pop. 2076.

Wain-Gunga, a river of India. See WYNE-GANGA.

Waiping, or **Waeping,** wī'ping', a walled town of China, province of Che-Kiang, near the frontiers of Kiang-Soo, S.W. of Hang-Chow. Pop. about 150,000.

Wairau, wī'raw, a river of New Zealand, South Island, enters Cloudy Bay. It is navigable to some distance above its mouth. A massacre of English settlers took place on its banks in April, 1843.

Wairoa, wī-ro'å, a river of New Zealand, North Island, enters Kaipara Harbor 55 miles N.W. of Auckland.

Wairoa, a bay of New Zealand. See HAWKE'S BAY.

Waite, wate, a post-township of Washington co., Me., about 28 miles W.N.W. of Calais. Pop. 122.

Waitra, a town of Lower Austria. See WEITRA.

Wait's, a post-office of Scioto co., O., on the Portsmouth Branch of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, about 8 miles E. of Portsmouth.

Waits'burg, a post-village of Walla Walla co., Washington. Pop. in 1870, 107.

Waits'field, a post-village of Washington co., Vt., in Waitsfield township, about 30 miles S.E. of Burlington. It has 3 churches and a starch-factory. Pop. of the township, 948.

Wait's River, Orange co., Vt., runs southeastward, and enters the Connecticut River at Bradford.

Wait's River, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Vt., on a river of its own name, 23 miles S.E. of Montpelier.

Waitzen, wīt'sẹn, or **Waatzen,** wåt'sẹn (Hun. *Vacz*, våts), a town of Central Hungary, co. of Pesth, on the right bank of the Danube, 20 miles N. of Pesth, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 12,894. It is the see of a bishop, and has a fine cathedral, an episcopal palace, a town hall, a Piarist college, a military school, a seminary, a deaf and dumb asylum, paper-mills, large cattle-fairs, and a trade in wine.

Wait'ville, or **Waiteville,** a post-office of Monroe co., W. Va.

Wajamega, Tuscola co., Mich. See WAHJAMEGA.

Wajerezy, a town of Prussia. See HOYERSWERDA.

Wajo, wå'yo, a kingdom of Celebes, on its W. arm, N. of the state of Boni, on the Gulf of Boni. Its capital is TESORA (tå-so'rå), a large straggling town, with extensive ruins. Pop. now reduced to about 6000.

Wakanda, a township of Carroll co., Mo. Pop. 5342.

Wakanda Creek, Missouri. See WACONDA CREEK.

Wakarusa, waw-kạ-roo'sạ, a small river of Kansas, rises in Wabaunsee co., runs nearly eastward through Shawnee and Douglas cos., and enters the Kansas River 8 miles E. of Lawrence.

Wakarusa, a post-village of Elkhart co., Ind., in Olive township, 10 or 11 miles W.S.W. of Goshen. It has a newspaper office, 4 churches, a graded school, and a grist-mill. Pop. 245.

Wakarusa, township, Douglas co., Kansas. P. 2083.

Wakarusa, a post-hamlet of Shawnee co., Kansas, on Wakarusa Creek, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 12 miles S. by W. of Topeka. It has a church.

Wak'atom'ica, a post-hamlet of Coshocton co., O., 20 miles N. of Zanesville. It has a church.

Wake, the most populous county of North Carolina, is near the middle of the state. Area, about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Neuse River, and is also drained by Little River and Middle and Swift Creeks. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, sweet potatoes, and pork are the staple products. Granite underlies a large part of the surface. This county is intersected by the North Carolina Railroad. The Raleigh & Gaston Railroad connects with the Raleigh & Augusta Railroad at Raleigh, which is the capital of this county and of the state. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,259,352. Pop. in 1870, 35,617, of whom 35,387 were Americans.

Wake, North Carolina. See WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

Wa Kee'ney, a post-village, capital of Trego co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 32 miles W.N.W. of Hays City.

Wake'field, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway, 9 miles S. of Leeds. Pop. of parish in 1871, 43,493; of parliamentary borough, 28,069. The town is on the sloping N. bank of the Calder, here crossed by a stone bridge of 8 arches. It is well built, and has several handsome churches, an elegant chapel, projecting over the E. side of the bridge, supposed to date from 1340, a grammar-school, library and news-rooms, corn exchange and saloon, court-house, prison, dissenting chapels, and a Doric market-cross. The grammar-school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, has a large revenue, and six exhibitions to the universities: in it Archbishop Potter and Dr. Bentley were educated. Here are many charitable endowments, the West Riding Lunatic Asylum, a fever hospital, masonic lodge for the West Riding, literary, philosophical, and horticultural societies, a mechanics' institution, and a theatre. The town has iron-foundries, breweries, large chemical works, and manufactures of woollen yarn. The chief trade is in corn, wool, and cattle. It has also coal-mines, and an active export of coal. It sends one member to the House of Commons.

Wake'field, a post-hamlet of Richland co., Ill., 12 miles N.W. of Olney. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Wakefield, a post-village in Republican township, Clay co., Kansas, on the Republican River, and on the Junction City & Fort Kearney Branch of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 19 miles N.N.W. of Junction City. It has a church and several stores.

Wakefield, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 38 miles N.W. of Baltimore. It has a creamery.

Wakefield (formerly **South Reading**), a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Wakefield township, on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 10 or 11 miles N. of Boston. It is connected with Salem by a branch of the Eastern Railroad. It has 7 churches, a public hall, a national bank, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, a high school, an iron-foundry, and extensive manufactures of boots, shoes, shoe-tools, rattans, &c. Pop. of the township in 1875, 5349.

Wakefield, a township of Stearns co., Minn. P. 746.

Wakefield, often called **Wakefield Corner,** a post-village in Wakefield township, Carroll co., N.H., on the Conway division of the Eastern Railroad, 12 miles S. of Ossipee, and 20 miles N. of Rochester. It contains a church and an academy. The township contains several lakes, and a village named Union. Pop. of the township, 1185.

Wakefield, Wake co., N.C. See ROSINBURG.

Wakefield, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., about 22 miles S. of Lancaster.

Wakefield, a post-village in South Kingston township, Washington co., R.I., on an inlet of the sea, and on the Newport & Kingston Railroad, about 5 miles S. of Kingston, and 30 miles S. by W. of Providence. It has 3 churches, 2 national banks, a newspaper office, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 406.

Wakefield, a post-office of Outagamie co., Wis., 6 miles from Appleton.

Wake'field, a post-village in Ottawa co., Quebec, on the river Gatineau, 23 miles N.W. of Ottawa. It contains a woollen-factory, a saw-mill, and several stores. Pop. 200.

Wakefield Centre, a station of the Boston & Maine Railroad, 10 miles N. of Boston, Mass.

Wakefield Corner, N.H. See WAKEFIELD.

Wakefield Station, a post-office of Sussex co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 29 miles S.E. of Petersburg.

Wake For'est College, a post-village of Wake co., N.C., on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, at Wake Station, 17 miles N.N.E. of Raleigh. It has a church. Here is the Wake Forest College (Baptist), which was organized in 1838.

Wakelee, wāk'lee, a post-office of Cass co., Mich., on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, about 90 miles S.W. of Lansing.

Wakeman, wāk'mạn, post-office, Norton co., Kansas.

Wakeman, a post-village of Huron co., O., in Wakeman township, on the Vermilion River, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 12 miles E. of Norwalk, and 10 miles W.S.W. of Oberlin. It has 4 churches, a money-order post-office, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 1000; of the township, 1216.

Waken'da (formerly **Eugene City**), a post-village of Carroll co., Mo., in Eugene township, on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 73 miles E. of Kansas City. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and a manufactory of farming-implements.

Wakesh'ma, a post-township forming the S.E. extremity of Kalamazoo co., Mich. Pop. 1460.

Wakiacum, Washington. See WAHKIACUM.

Wakulla, wah-kŭl'lạ, a small river of Florida, flowing into an arm of Appalachee Bay.

Wakulla, a county in the N. part of Florida, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by St. Mark's River, on the S.E. by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the W. by the Ocklockonnee River. A large part of the surface is covered with forests of pine and other trees. Cotton, Indian corn, and cattle are the staple products. It is traversed by the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad. Capital, Crawfordville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $317,403. Pop. in 1870, 2506, of whom 2483 were Americans.

Wakulla Spring, a post-office of Wakulla co., Fla.

Walachia. See WALLACHIA.

Waladia, EL, ěl wå-lå'de-å, a maritime town of Morocco, with a harbor at the mouth of a river in the Atlantic, 100 miles N.W. of Morocco.

Walahmutte, Oregon. See WILLAMETTE.

Walajanagur, wå-lå-jå-nå-gŭr', a considerable town of British India, presidency and 65 miles W.S.W. of Madras, district of North Arcot, on the Palaur.

Wal'bach, a post-office of Laramie co., Wyoming.

Walbeck, ŵål'běk, a village of Prussian Saxony, 28 miles W.N.W. of Magdeburg, on the Aller. Pop. 1266.

Walbert, wŏl'bẹrt, a station on the Catasauqua & Fogelsville Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Catasauqua, Pa.

Walbridge, wŏl'brij, a post-village of Wood co., O., in Lake township, on the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, at the junction of the Toledo & Mansfield Railroad, 5 miles S.S.E. of Toledo. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a stave-factory.

Walchen-See, ŵålᴋ'ẹn-så, a lake of Upper Bavaria, near the Tyrol. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3 miles. It has a productive fishery.

Walcheren, ŵål'ᴋẹr-ẹn, the most W. of the islands of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, between the East and West Scheldt, and having W. the North Sea. Length, 11 miles; breadth, 10 miles. Lat. 51° 30′ N.; lon. 3° 30′ E. Pop. 40,000. It is fertile, but below the level of the sea, against which it is protected by extensive dunes and dikes. Chief town, Middelburg. The English, under the Earl of Chatham, occupied it in 1809.

Walcott, wŏl'kọt, a post-office of Greene co., Ark.

Walcott, Scott co., Iowa. See WOLCOTT.

Walcott, a township of Rice co., Minn. Pop. 615.

Walcott, a station of the Union Pacific Railroad, 21 miles E. of Rawlins, Wyoming.

Walcourt, ŵål'kooʀ', a town of Belgium, province and 27 miles S.W. of Namur, on the Sambre & Meuse Railway. Pop. 1345. It has a church, with an image of the Virgin, which attracts numerous devotees.

Wald, ŵålt, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government of Dusseldorf, circle of Solingen, about 7 miles S.W. of Elberfeld. Pop. 7701. It has manufactures of hardware and of cotton, linen, and woollen fabrics.

Wald, ŵålt, a village of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles E.N.E. of Appenzell. Pop. 1482.

Wald, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 19 miles E.S.E. of Zurich. Pop. 5055, partly employed in cotton-spinning and in iron-works.

Waldai, a town of Russia. See VALDAI.

Waldaschaff, ŵåld'åsh'åff, a village of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, at the source of the Aschaff. Pop. 1614.

Waldau, ŵål'dŏw, a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Liegnitz. Pop. 2571.

Waldböckelheim, ŵål'bök'ẹl-hīme', a market-town of Rhenish Prussia, government of Coblentz, 6 miles W. of Kreutznach. Pop. 1270.

Waldcappel, Hesse-Cassel. See WALDKAPPEL.

Waldeck, wŏl'děk (Ger. pron. ŵål'děk), a principality of Germany, consisting of two detached portions: first, of Waldeck, lying between lat. 51° and 51° 30′ N., lon. 8° 30′ and 9° 11′ E., enclosed by Prussian Westphalia and Hesse-Nassau; secondly, of Pyrmont, 30 miles northward, surrounded by the territories of Hanover, Lippe-Detmold, and Brunswick. United area, 439 square miles. Pop. in 1875, 54,743. The inhabitants are mostly Lutherans. The surface is hilly. Both portions of territory are situated in the basin of the Weser, and are watered by its tributaries the Eder, Diemel, and Emmer. Sufficient corn is raised for home consumption, with potatoes, fruits, and flax. Cattle-rearing and the production of timber are highly important: nearly one-third of the surface is in forests. The mineral products comprise iron, salt, alabaster, marble, and slates, and a considerable portion of the prince's revenue is derived from the export of the waters of Pyrmont, one of the chief spas of Germany. Manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs, paper, iron, leather, and cotton hosiery are carried on; but the principal articles of commerce are corn, cattle, fine wool, honey, iron, mineral waters, &c. The government is a limited monarchy, with a diet of representatives of the nobility, the towns, and the rural districts. The territory is subdivided into 5 circles. The chief towns are Arolsen (the capital), in Waldeck, and Pyrmont. By a treaty concluded with Prussia in 1867, the administration of the principality was transferred to that kingdom.

Wal'degrave Island, South Australia, on the S. side of Anxious Bay, Eyre Land, and N.E. of Flinders Island. Lat. 33° 35′ S.; lon. 134° 37′ E.

Wal'demar, a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, on the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, 58½ miles W.N.W. of Toronto. It has a hotel, a store, and an ashery.

Walden, wål'dẹn, a post-village of Bibb co., Ga., on a railroad. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Walden, a station in Cedar co., Iowa, on the Iowa division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad (Tipton Branch), 4 miles N. of Tipton.

Walden, a post-office of Keokuk co., Iowa, about 20 miles N.E. of Ottumwa.

Walden, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., in Montgomery township, on the Wallkill River and the Wallkill Valley Branch of the Erie Railroad, 74 miles N. by W. of New York, and 11 miles W. by N. of Newburg. It contains 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a foundry, a woollen-mill, and manufactures of engines and knives. Pop. in 1870, 1254.

Walden, a post-hamlet of Caledonia co., Vt., in Walden township, on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 33 miles E.S.E. of Hyde Park, and about 25 miles N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. of the township, 992.

Waldenbuch, ŵåld'ẹn-booᴋ', a town of Würtemberg, 10 miles S.S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1395.

Waldenburg, ŵåld'ẹn-bŏŏʀɢ', a town of Prussian Silesia, 43 miles S.W. of Breslau, on the Polsnitz. Pop. 11,307. It has manufactures of linens and porcelain. Near it are extensive coal-mines.

Waldenburg, a town of Saxony, on the Mulde, 14 miles W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 5358. It is enclosed by walls, and has a fine castle.

Waldenburg, a town of Würtemberg, 28 miles N.W. of Ellwangen. Pop. 1324.

Waldenburg, ŵåld'en-bŏŏrg', a town of Switzerland, canton of Basel, 6½ miles S. of Liesthal. Pop. 866.

Waldenburg, wål'dẹn-bŭrg, a post-hamlet of Macomb co., Mich., 5 miles N.W. of Mount Clemens.

Walden-Saffron. See SAFFRON-WALDEN.

Walden's Creek, a post-office of Sevier co., Tenn.

Waldenses, wŏl-děn'sēz, a people inhabiting a sequestered district of Piedmont, called the Four Valleys. They are remarkable for having been the first community in the West of Europe that separated from the church of Rome, and for the great persecutions and hardships which they have suffered. They still exist as a distinct people, inhabiting three of the Four Valleys, namely, Perosa, Lucerna, and San Martino; Agogna no longer belonging to them. The district of the Waldenses is situated on the French frontier, about 30 miles W.N.W. of Saluzzo. Length, about 20 miles; breadth, 10 miles.

Wal'den's Ridge, in the S. part of East Tennessee, is a steep sandstone ridge between the Tennessee River and the long, narrow Sequatchie Valley, which separates it from the Cumberland Mountain. Coal is found in this ridge.

Waldheim, ŵålt'hīme, a town of Saxony, 33 miles S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 6712. It has manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs, fustian, tobacco, &c.

Walditz, ŵål'dits, GROSS, groce, and KLEIN, klīne, two nearly contiguous villages of Prussia, province of Silesia, government of Liegnitz. Pop. 1545.

Waldkappel, or **Waldcappel,** ŵålt'kåp'pẹl, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, 20 miles S.E. of Cassel. P. 1030.

Waldkirch, ŵålt'kēēʀᴋ, a walled town of Baden, on the Eltz, 8 miles N.E. of Freiburg. Pop. 3098.

Waldkirch, ŵålt'kēēʀᴋ, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and W. of St. Gall. Pop. 2634.

Waldkirchen, ŵålt'kēēʀᴋ'en, a village of Lower Bavaria, 13 miles N. of Passau. Pop. 1269.

Waldkirchen, a village of Saxony, 7 miles S.E. of Chemnitz. Pop. 1543.

Waldmichaelbach, ŵålt'miᴋ'å-ẹl-båᴋ', a village of Hesse, 23 miles S.S.E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 2167.

Waldmohr, ŵålt'mōʀ, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Glan, 11 miles N. of Deux-Ponts. Pop. 1092.

Waldmünchen, ŵålt'münᴋ'ẹn, a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, on the Schwarzach, 38 miles N.E. of Ratisbon. Pop. 2621. It has manufactures of linens and glass, with a trade in flax and yarn.

Waldniel, ŵålt'neel, or **Burgwaldniel,** bŏŏʀɢ-ŵålt'-neel, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government and W. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 1300.

Wal'do, a county in the S. part of Maine, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Penobscot River, on the S.E. by Penobscot Bay (part of which is called Belfast Bay), and on the N.W. by the Sebasticook River. The surface is undulating, and is extensively covered with forests of the beech, elm, birch, ash, sugar-maple, oak, &c. The soil is mostly fertile. Hay, butter, potatoes, cattle, oats, and wool are the staple products. Many of the inhabitants are employed in ship-building, trade, and navigation, for which Penobscot Bay and River afford great facilities. This county is intersected by the Maine Central Railroad (Belfast division). Capital, Belfast. Valuation of real and personal estate, $17,471,527. Pop. in 1870, 34,522, of whom 33,887 were Americans.

Waldo, a post-hamlet of Talladega co., Ala., 6½ miles E.S.E. of Talladega. It has a lumber-mill.

Waldo, a post-hamlet of Alachua co., Fla., on the Atlantic, Gulf & West India Transit Railroad, 14 miles N.E. of Gainesville. It has a church.

Waldo, a township of Livingston co., Ill. Pop. 1051.

Waldo, a post-hamlet of Waldo co., Me., in a township of the same name, on a branch of the Maine Central Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Belfast. Pop. of the township, 648.

Waldo, Webster co., Mo. See Bloomington.

Waldo, a post-village of Marion co., O., in Waldo township, on the Whetstone River, about 13 miles N. of Delaware, and 10 miles S. by E. of Marion. Pop. 247; of the township, 1029.

Waldo, a post-village of Josephine co., Oregon, about 50 miles W.S.W. of Jacksonville. It has a church, several stores, and 2 saw-mills. Copper is found here.

Waldo, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., in Lynden township, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 49 miles N. of Milwaukee. It has an elevator, 3 stores, and 2 hotels. Pop. 125.

Waldoborough, wŏl'do-bŭr-rŭh, a post-town and port of entry of Lincoln co., Me., in Waldoborough township, on Muscongus Bay, at the mouth of Muscongus River, about 15 miles from the ocean. It is on the Knox & Lincoln Railroad, 19 miles W. of Rockland, and 19 miles E.N.E. of Wiscasset. It is the most populous town in the county, and contains a custom-house, 2 national banks, 50 stores, a hotel called the Medomac House, a newspaper office, and 3 churches. It is mainly supported by ship-building and the coast-trade, and is noted for well-constructed ships. The surface of the township is diversified by high hills and deep valleys. It was settled by a German colony in 1749. Pop. 4174.

Waldo Station, a post-office of Waldo co., Me., on the Maine Central Railroad.

Waldron, wål'drọn, a post-village, capital of Scott co., Ark., on the Poteau River, about 40 miles S.S.E. of Fort Smith. It has a newspaper office, a court-house, 2 hotels, 2 churches, and 3 steam grist-mills. Pop. 162.

Waldron, a post-village of Kankakee co., Ill., in Aroma township, on the Kankakee River, and on the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad, 4½ miles S.E. of Kankakee City. It has a church, a flour-mill, a paper-mill, and a large ice-house.

Waldron, a post-village of Shelby co., Ind., in Liberty township, on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Shelbyville. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a wagon-shop.

Waldron, a post-office of Hillsdale co., Mich.

Waldron, a post-hamlet of Platte co., Mo., on the Platte River, near its mouth, and on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, 16½ miles W.N.W. of Kansas City. It has a flour-mill.

Waldron, a post-office of Wasco co., Oregon.

Waldron's Cove, a fishing hamlet in the district of Twillingate and Fogo, Newfoundland, 24 miles from Twillingate. Pop. 80.

Waldsassen, ŵålt'sås'sẹn, a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, on the Eger, 32 miles E.N.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 2058.

Waldsee, ŵålt'så', a village of Bavaria, Palatinate, circle and 6 miles N. of Speyer. Pop. 1586.

Waldsee, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, 32 miles S.S.W. of Ulm. Pop. 2430. It has a church resorted to in pilgrimage, and a castle of the princes of Waldburg.

Waldshut, ŵålt'shoot', a walled town of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, on the Rhine, 20 miles W.S.W. of Schaffhausen. Pop. 2347.

Waldstädter-See. See Lake of Lucerne.

Waldstatt, ŵålt'stått, a village of Switzerland, canton and 4 miles W.N.W. of Appenzell. Pop. 1052.

Waldstätter, Die Vier, dee feeR ŵålt'stêt'tẹr ("the four forest towns or cantons"), a name anciently and still sometimes given to the four Swiss cantons Uri, Schwytz, Unterwalden, and Lucerne,—probably from the extensive forests with which they were once covered.

Waldürn, ŵål'düRN, a town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, 30 miles W.S.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 3163. It has a church, resorted to in pilgrimage, a castle, a convent, and 3 annual fairs.

Wald'wick, a post-township of Iowa co., Wis., about 38 miles W.S.W. of Madison. It has valuable lead-mines. Pop. 914.

Waleni, or **Valeni,** vå-lå'nee, a small town of Wallachia, 50 miles N. of Bucharest. Near it are beds of salt.

Wales, wailz (Welsh, *Cymry*, kịm'ree; Fr. *Galles*, gåll, or *Pays des Galles*, på'e då gåll; Sp. *Gales*, gå'lês; L. *Cam'bria*, or *Wallia*; anc. *Britan'nia Secun'da*), a principality in the S.W. part of Great Britain, giving the title of Prince of Wales to the heir-apparent of the British crown; having E. the English counties of Chester, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth, and on other sides the Bristol and St. George's Channels and the Irish Sea. The area, population, and subdivisions are as follows:

Counties.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1871.	County towns.
Anglesey	302	51,040	Beaumaris.
Brecon	719	59,901	Brecon.
Cardigan	693	73,441	Cardigan.
Carmarthen	947	115,710	Carmarthen.
Carnarvon	577	106,121	Carnarvon.
Denbigh	613	105,102	Denbigh.
Flint	264	76,312	Mold.
Glamorgan	855	397,859	Cardiff.
Merioneth	602	46,598	Dolgelly.
Montgomery	758	67,623	Montgomery.
Pembroke	615	91,998	Pembroke.
Radnor	432	25,430	New Radnor.
Total	7,377	1,217,135	

Of the above counties, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery compose North Wales; while South Wales consists of the counties of Brecon, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Radnor, and Pembroke. Except the island Anglesey, which has a level or undulating surface, nearly all of Wales, especially its north half, is mountainous, many of its summits rising to from 2000 to 3500 feet. Chief rivers, the Severn, Wye, Usk, Towy, Teify, Dovy, Conway, Clwyd, and Dee, the vales of some of which are very fertile. Its lakes are insignificant; its principal inlets are on the W. coast, Carnarvon and Cardigan Bays, St. Bride's Bay, and Milford Haven; on the S. Carmarthen and Swansea Bays, separated by the peninsula of Gower; and on the N. the estuary of the Dee, and the harbors of Beaumaris and Holyhead. Principal headlands, Great Ormes Head, Briaco-y-Pwll, and St. David's Head. Agriculture is backward. Mining industry is highly important. Iron, copper, lead, silver, slate, limestone, and in the S. large quantities of coal are mined, which is extensively exported and used on the spot for smelting both British and foreign ores. The principal iron-works are at and around Merthyr-Tydvil, Tredegar, Aberdare, and Ruabon; at Swansea large quantities of American and other copper ores are reduced. Manufactures of woollen fabrics, especially of flannel and hosiery, are very generally pursued in the cottages of the peasantry, particularly in North Wales, where Welshpool is the chief mart for these products. The cotton-manufacture has extended into some of the N. counties, where also many hands are employed in woollen-, flax-, and silk-factories. There is a manufactory of slate articles at Bangor. Trade principally in the export of mineral produce, cattle, and woollen goods. Principal ports, Swansea, Newport, Cardiff, Carnarvon, and Beaumaris; besides which, Holyhead is a chief packet-station for communication with Ireland, and Milford is a naval port and the seat of a government dock-yard. Railway communication extends in the N. from Chester to Holyhead, and S. to Merthyr-Tydvil, and in the S. from Cardiff to Haverford-West. Wales is in the ecclesiastical province of Canterbury, and is divided into the four bishoprics of Llandaff, St. David's, Bangor, and St. Asaph. It contains 13 boroughs, besides contributory boroughs, each of which sends one member to the House of Commons, as does each of its counties. Wales is still inhabited by the aboriginal Celtic race, who speak a dialect of the Celtic language called the *British* or *Cambrian*. The country was entitled *Britannia Secunda* by the Romans, who constructed many roads and stations in the country. Memorials of its past history abound, in the form of cromlechs, camps, abbeys, castles, &c. It maintained a successful struggle against the Saxons, and was not wholly subdued by the Normans until 1284, since which era the heir-apparent of the English throne has always held the title of Prince of Wales.—Adj. WELSH; inhab. WELSHMAN. See GREAT BRITAIN.

Wales, Ogle co., Ill. See LIGHTSVILLE.

Wales, wailz, a post-township of Androscoggin co., Me., about 10 miles N.E. of Lewiston. It is partly bounded on the W. by Sabattus Pond, and is intersected by the Maine Central Railroad. Pop. 556.

Wales, a post-village in Wales township, Hampden co., Mass., 7 miles S.E. of Monson Station, and about 22 miles E. by S. of Springfield. It has 2 churches, a savings-bank, and manufactures of woollen goods. Pop. of the township, 1020.

Wales, a post-hamlet in Wales township, St. Clair co., Mich., about 44 miles N.N.E. of Detroit. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1516.

Wales, a post-hamlet in Wales township, Erie co., N.Y., on Buffalo Creek, about 24 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo. It has 1 or 2 churches and a grist-mill. The township is intersected by the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, and contains Wales Centre and South Wales, at the latter of which is Wales Station. Pop. of township, 1439.

Wales, a post-hamlet of Gallia co., O., about 15 miles W. of Gallipolis. It has 2 churches.

Wales, a post-hamlet of San Pete co., Utah, on the San Pete River, about 40 miles S. by E. of York. It has a church.

Wales, or **Dick′inson's Landing Station,** a post-village in Stormont co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway 77 miles W. of Montreal. It contains 2 hotels and 3 stores. Pop. 100.

Walesborough, Indiana. See WAILESBOROUGH.

Walesca, wŏl-ĕs′kå, a post-village of Cherokee co., Ga., about 45 miles N. of Atlanta. It has an academy and 2 churches.

Wales Centre, a post-village in Wales township, Erie co., N.Y., on Buffalo Creek, about 20 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and 2 stores.

Wales Station, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Tenn., on the Nashville & Decatur Railroad, 5 miles N. of Pulaski.

Walesville, wailz′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., 8 miles W. by N. of Utica. It has a church, and a paper-mill on Oriskany Creek. Pop. 115.

Walet, wå‵lĕt′, a town of Central Africa, 260 miles W.S.W. of Timbuctoo.

Walfish, Walfisch (wŏl′fish), or **Walvisch,** wål′-vish (*i.e.*, "Whale") **Bay,** a harbor of South Africa, extending along its W. coast for 20 miles, terminated southward by Pelican Point, in lat. 22° 52′ 5″ S., lon. 14° 27′ E., and formerly frequented by whaling-vessels (whence its name).

Walhain, wål′lain, a post-hamlet of Kewaunee co., Wis., on the Kewaunee River, about 17 miles E.N.E. of the town of Green Bay.

Walhain-Saint-Paul-Sartlez-Walhain, vål‵-hâɴᵍ′ sâɴᵍ pōl saʀt‵lå′ vål‵hâɴᵍ′, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Nil, 22 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1772.

Walhalla, wŏl-hal′lạ, a post-village of Pembina co., Dakota, on Pembina River, 27 miles W. of St. Vincent, Minn. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Walhalla, a post-village, summer resort, and capital of Oconee co., S.C., in Wagoner township, on the Blue Ridge Railroad, 33 miles N.W. of Anderson, and about 5 miles from the Blue Ridge. It contains a national bank, a newspaper office, and 5 churches. Pop. 716.

Walhonding, wŏl-hon′ding, a post-hamlet of Coshocton co., O., in New Castle township, 21 miles E. of Mount Vernon. Coal is mined here.

Walhonding River, Ohio. See MOHICAN RIVER.

Walincourt, vå‵lâɴᵍ‵kooʀ′, a village of France, in Nord, 9 miles S.E. of Cambrai. Pop. 2526.

Walk′chalk, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pa.

Walkenried, ŵål′kẹn-reet‵, a market-town of Brunswick, district and 20 miles S.W. of Blankenburg, on the Wieda, with an ancient abbey. Pop. 825.

Walker, waw′kẹr, a county in the N.W. part of Alabama, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is drained by the Mulberry and Black Water Rivers and Lost Creek. The Black Warrior River touches the S. part of the county. The surface is diversified by high hills, fertile valleys, and extensive forests of the oak, hickory, pine, and other trees. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals is bituminous coal. Capital, Jasper. Valuation of real and personal estate, $725,128. Pop. in 1870, 6543, of whom 6536 were Americans.

Walker, a county in the N.W. part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama and Tennessee, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is drained by the Chickamauga, Chattooga, and Little Rivers, which rise in it. The surface is mountainous, is mostly covered with forests, and presents beautiful and picturesque scenery. The Missionary Ridge, noted as a battle-field, extends along the N.W. border of this county. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, pork, and butter are the staple products. Among its minerals are gypsum and limestone. White's "Statistics of Georgia" states that marble and lead are found here. Capital, Lafayette. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,997,643. Pop. in 1870, 9925, of whom 9881 were Americans.

Walker, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Trinity River, and is drained by the San Jacinto River, which rises in it. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of the live-oak, ash, pecan, walnut, cypress, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Cotton, cattle, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the International & Great Northern Railroad. Capital, Huntsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,452,380. Pop. in 1870, 9776, of whom 9524 were Americans.

Walker, a post-office of Sacramento co., Cal.

Walker, a township of Hancock co., Ill. Pop. 1474.

Walker, a township of Jasper co., Ind. Pop. 281.

Walker, a township of Rush co., Ind. Pop. 1081.

Walker, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 25 miles N. of Cedar Rapids. It has a church.

Walker, a township of Anderson co., Kansas. P. 891.

Walker, a post-hamlet in Walker township, Ellis co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 15 miles E. of Hays City. A colony settled here in 1872.

Walker, a township of Kent co., Mich. Pop. 1884.

Walker, a township of Moniteau co., Mo. Pop. 3492.

Walker, a post-village of Vernon co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Nevada.

Walker, Centre co., Pa. See JACKSONVILLE.

Walker, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. 978.

Walker, a township of Juniata co., Pa. Pop. 1608.

Walker, a station in Fort Bend co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, 6½ miles E. of Richmond.

Walker, a post-hamlet of Wood co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 15 miles E.S.E. of Parkersburg. It has a church, a grist-mill, and 2 stores.

Walker Lake, Esmeralda co., Nev., is nearly 28 miles long, and about 10 miles wide. It is supplied with water by Walker River, and has no outlet.

Walker River rises in the Sierra Nevada, in Mono co., Cal., and passes into the state of Nevada. It runs northward through Esmeralda co., and irrigates part of Lyon co. It finally flows southeastward, and enters the N. end of Walker Lake.

Walker River, a post-office of Douglas co., Nev., 45 miles from Carson City.

Walker's Creek, Virginia, rises in Bland co., runs northeastward, and enters New River in Giles co., about 5 miles E. of Pearisburg.

Walker's Ford, a post-office of Amherst co., Va., on James River.

Walker's Landing, a post-office of Decatur co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, 20 miles S. of Camden.

Walker's Mills, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pan-Handle Railroad, 11 miles W.S.W. of Pittsburg. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Walker's Mountain, Virginia, a long ridge which is a few miles N.W. of the Blue Ridge and nearly parallel to the same. It extends from the vicinity of New Castle, Craig co., nearly to Abingdon.

Walker's Prairie, prā′ree, a post-office of Stevens co., Washington.

Walker Station, a post-office of Dougherty co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 10½ miles S.W. of Albany.

Walker Station, a post-village of Red River co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 8 miles E. of Clarksville. It has 2 churches and 4 stores.

Walkerstown, waw′kẹrs-tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Forsyth co., N.C., about 22 miles W.N.W. of Greensborough. It has a church.

Walkersville, waw′kẹrs-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Md., about 7 miles N.E. of Frederick City.

Walkersville, a post-hamlet of Union co., N.C., about 36 miles S.S.E. of Charlotte.

Walkersville, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., W. Va., 41 miles S. of Clarksburg.

Walkerton, waw'kẹr-tọn, a post-village of St. Joseph co., Ind., in Lincoln township, on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad where it crosses the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 16 miles S.E. of La Porte, and 72 miles E.S.E. of Chicago. It has a money-order post-office, a newspaper office, 3 churches, a graded school, a planing-mill, &c. Pop. about 700.

Walkerton, a post-hamlet of King and Queen co., Va., on the Mattapony River, 30 miles N.E. of Richmond. It has a flouring-mill.

Walkerton, waw'kẹr-tọn, a post-village of Ontario, capital of the co. of Bruce, on the Saugeen River, and on the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railroad, 65 miles N.W. of Guelph. It has extensive water-power, a branch bank, 3 printing-offices, 6 hotels, 4 churches, an iron-foundry, several mills, and about 25 stores. Pop. 1200.

Walker Valley, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., 5 miles W.N.W. of Pine Bush Station. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a wagon-shop.

Walkerville, waw'kẹr-vĭl, a post-office of Greene co., Ill., in Walkerville township, about 32 miles S.W. of Jacksonville. The township is bounded W. by the Illinois River. Pop. 800.

Walkerville, a post-office of Page co., Iowa, 12 miles S. of Shenandoah Station.

Walkerville, a post-office and mining-camp of Deer Lodge co., Montana, 13 miles from Butte City. Here are silver-mines.

Walkerville, a post-village in Essex co., Ontario, on the Detroit River, 2 miles from Windsor. It contains a distillery, and several stores and ship-yards. Pop. 200.

Walki, a town of Russia. See VALKI.

Walkringen, ŵâlk'ring-ẹn, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles E.N.E. of Bern. P. 2045.

Wall, a township of Ford co., Ill. Pop. 588.

Wall, a township of Monmouth co., N.J. Pop. 2671.

Wall, a station and hamlet of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 14½ miles E. of Pittsburg.

Wal'labout Bay, Brooklyn, N.Y., is a bight of the East River, of a semicircular form, and partly enclosed by an island. Here is a navy-yard of the United States.

Wal'laby Islands, two small islands of the Abrolhos group, off the S.W. coast of Australia.

Wal'lace, a county in the extreme W. part of Kansas, borders on Colorado. It is drained by the Smoky Hill River and its branches. The surface is nearly level. The soil produces natural pasture, but is uncultivated. This county is a part of the Great Plains, and is nearly destitute of timber. It is intersected by the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Capital, Wallace. Pop. in 1870, 538, of whom 321 were Americans.

Wallace, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ill., is at the village of Fielding.

Wallace, a township of La Salle co., Ill. Pop. 734.

Wallace, Fountain co., Ind. See JACKSONVILLE.

Wallace, a post-village, capital of Wallace co., Kansas, on the Smoky Hill River, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 282 miles W. of Junction City.

Wallace, a post-hamlet of Buchanan co., Mo., on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 16 miles E. of Winthrop.

Wallace, a post-village in Avoca township, Steuben co., N.Y., on the Conhocton River, and on the Rochester division of the Erie Railroad, 10 miles N.W. of Bath. It has 2 saw-mills.

Wallace, a post-office of Taos co., New Mexico.

Wallace, Duplin co., N.C. See DUPLIN ROADS.

Wallace, a post-township of Chester co., Pa., about 14 miles N.W. of West Chester. Pop. 746.

Wallace, a post-office of Uvalde co., Tex., 110 miles W. of San Antonio.

Wallace, a hamlet of Harrison co., W. Va., 13 miles N.W. of Clarksburg.

Wallace, Washington. See FREEPORT.

Wallace (formerly **Fred'ericktown**), a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Cumberland, on Northumberland Strait, 16 miles from Wentworth, and 20 miles from Thomson. It contains 4 churches, about 15 stores, a tannery, a saw-mill, and a boot- and shoe-factory. In the vicinity are extensive quarries of limestone and gypsum. Ship-building is carried on. Pop. 400.

Wallace, a county of New South Wales, bordering Victoria Colony, and surrounded by the cos. of Wellesley, Beresford, Cowley, and Buccleugh. The surface is mountainous, covered by the Australian Alps, and watered by head-streams of the Murray.

Wallace Bridge, a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 1½ miles from Wallace. Pop. 150.

Wal'laceburg, a post-hamlet of Hempstead co., Ark., about 40 miles W.S.W. of Arkadelphia. It has a church and an academy.

Wallaceburg, a post-village and port of entry in Kent co., Ontario, on the river Sydenham, 17 miles N.W. of Chatham. It contains 2 churches, 7 hotels, about a dozen stores, a tannery, a saw-mill, and 2 grist-mills. Pop. 600.

Wallace Prairie, prā'ree, post-office, Grimes co., Tex.

Wallace Ridge, a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 5 miles from Wallace. Pop. 150.

Wallace River, a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on a river of the same name, 19½ miles from Londonderry. It contains 3 stores and 2 saw-mills.

Wallace Run, a station on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 7½ miles N. of Rochester, Pa.

Wallace's Mills, a post-office of Montgomery co., Va.

Wallace's Switch, post-office, Washington co., Va.

Wal'laceton, a post-hamlet of Clearfield co., Pa., on the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Philipsburg. It has 3 churches and a lumber-mill.

Wal'lacetown, a post-village in Elgin co., Ontario, 18 miles S.W. of St. Thomas West. It has 7 stores, a cheese-factory, planing-mill, and saw- and grist-mills. Pop. 400.

Wal'laceville, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Mich., in Dearborn township, about 15 miles W. of Detroit. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Wallaceville, a post-hamlet of Venango co., Pa., 10 miles S.W. of Titusville. It has a church, a grist-mill, and manufactures of oil-barrels.

Wallachia, or **Walachia,** wŏl-lā'ke-ạ (Ger. *Walachei*, ŵâ-lâ-kī'; Fr. *Valachie*, or *Valaquie*, vâ'lâ'kee'; Sp. *Valaquia*, vâ-lâ-kee'â; L. *Vala'chia*, or *Wala'chia*), one of the former Danubian principalities of Europe, now a part of Roumania, between lat. 43° 40′ and 45° 40′ N., and extending from about lon. 22° 30′ to the Black Sea. It is bounded N. and N.W. partly by the Carpathians (which separate it from Transylvania and the Banat of Hungary) and partly by Moldavia and Russia; W. and S. by Servia and Bulgaria, from which it is principally separated by the Danube; and E. by the Black Sea. Area, about 31,600 square miles. Its surface may be regarded as a vast inclined plane, sloping from the Carpathians towards the Danube. Among the mountains of the N. and W. the elevation averages from 3000 to 4000 feet, but rises in particular summits to 7000 feet, and in Mount Buthest exceeds 8000 feet; but this elevation is soon succeeded by a region of hills and undulating plains, which finally merge into extensive flats, often swampy. Wallachia has valuable mines of rock salt, and abundance of petroleum and asphaltum. Copper, gold, iron, silver, lead, sulphur, and marble are also found here, but they have not been developed to much extent. The drainage belongs to the basin of the Danube, which receives on its left bank numerous affluents, among which are the Schyl, Aloota, united Vode and Teliorman, Arjish, Jalomnitza, and Sereth.

The climate in the mountainous districts is severe, but the soil is fertile. With very imperfect culture, wheat, barley, and maize are everywhere raised in abundance. Tobacco, hops, and flax are also extensively grown; the vine thrives well, and there is a profusion of all the ordinary fruits. Cattle, sheep, and goats are reared in vast numbers. The manufactures are insignificant. The inhabitants are chiefly pure Wallachians, who are believed to have descended without much intermixture from the ancient Dacians. They mostly belong to the Greek church. Chief town, Bucharest. Pop. about 4,000,000.——Adj. and inhab. WALLACHIAN, wŏl-lā'ke-ạn, and WALLACH, wŏl'lăk (Fr. VALAQUE, vâ'lâk'; Ger. adj. WALLACHISCH, ŵâl'lâ-kish; inhab. WALLACH, ŵâl'lâk). See ROUMANIA.

Wallajabad, wâl-lâ-jâ-bâd', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 14 miles N.W. of Chingleput, with extensive military cantonments.

Wallamette, a river of Oregon. See WILLAMETTE.

Wallanchoon, wŏl'lăn-choon', or **Walloong,** wŏl'loong', a large village of Eastern Nepaul, on the Wallanchoon or Tambur River, 60 miles E.S.E. of Mount Everest, and 10,385 feet above sea-level. It has some transit trade with Thibet through the Wallanchoon Pass, 16,756 feet high, and about two days' journey to the N.

Wallarob'ba, a village of New South Wales, Australia, co. of Durham, 12 miles N.W. of Clarence, in a fine grazing-district, between Paterson and William Rivers.

Wallastook River, Maine. See WALLOOSTOOK RIVER.

Walla Walla, wŏl'lą wŏl'lą, a small river which rises on or near the N. border of Oregon. It runs westward, and enters the Columbia River at Wallula, in Washington.

Walla Walla, a county in the S.E. part of Washington, borders on Oregon. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Snake or Lewis River, and on the W. by the Columbia River, and is drained by the Walla Walla River. The surface is partly hilly. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, cattle, hay, wool, and butter are the staple products. It produced in 1870 more wheat and more oats than any other county in the territory. Volcanic rocks underlie a part of the soil. Capital, Walla Walla. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,187,555. Pop. in 1870, 5300, of whom 4692 were Americans.

Walla Walla, a city, capital of Walla Walla co., Washington, is situated in a valley, on a river of the same name, about 160 miles E. by N. of The Dalles, Oregon, and 75 miles W.S.W. of Lewiston, Idaho. It is the E. terminus of the Walla Walla & Columbia River Railroad, and contains several hotels, 3 newspaper offices, 2 banks, several flour-mills, 8 churches, a foundry, and manufactures of furniture, sash, doors, &c. Pop. 1394.

Wall'bridge, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, 7 miles N.W. of Belleville. Pop. 100.

Walldorf, ŵâll'dorf, a village of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, principality and 4 miles N. of Meiningen, on the Werra. Pop. 1516.

Walldürn, a town of Baden. See WALDÜRN.

Wal'le, a post-office of Grand Forks co., Dakota.

Walled Lake, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., on a small lake of its own name, 2 miles from Wixom Station, and 30 miles N.W. of Detroit. It has 2 churches.

Wal'len, a post-hamlet in Washington township, Allen co., Ind., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 8 miles N. of Fort Wayne. It has a church.

Wallendorf, ŵâl'lęn-dorf' (Hun. *Olaszi*, o'lŏs'see'), a town of North Hungary, co. of Zips, on the Hernad, 12 miles S.E. of Leutschau. Pop. 3000.

Wallenfels, ŵâl'lęn-fêls', a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, on the Rodach, 7 miles E.N.E. of Kronach. Pop. 1630.

Wal'lenpau'pack Creek, in the N.E. part of Pennsylvania, forms part of the boundary between Pike and Wayne cos., and enters the Lackawaxen at Hawley.

Wallenstadt, ŵâl'lęn-stâtt', a lake and small town of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall; the lake (in German WALLENSTÄDTER-SEE, ŵâl'lęn-stêt'tęr-sà') is 11 miles in length by 2 miles across, 9 miles S.E. of the Lake of Zurich, with which it is connected by the Linth Canal. Shores mountainous and grand, the precipices along its N. side being 2000 to 3000 feet high. It receives the rivers Linth and Seez. The town Wallenstadt, at its E. extremity, is a depot for the transit trade between Germany and Italy. P. 2705.

Wal'lenstein, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, 19½ miles from Listowell. Pop. 100.

Wal'ler, a county in the S.E. part of Texas, is bounded on the W. by the Brazos River. The surface is slightly undulating. The soil is fertile. Indian corn and cotton are among its staple products. It is intersected by the Houston & Texas Central Railroad. Capital, Hempstead.

Waller, Ross co., O. See MASSIEVILLE.

Waller, a post-office of Columbia co., Pa.

Wall'er, a station of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 10 miles E.S.E. of Hempstead, Tex.

Wallerfangen, ŵâl'lęr-fâng'ęn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Treves, on the Saar.

Wallern, ŵâl'lęrn, a town of Bohemia, circle and 30 miles S.S.W. of Pisek. Pop. 2712.

Wallers, vâl'laiR', a village of France, in Nord, arrondissement of Valenciennes, on the railway from Calais to Paris, 1 mile from Valenciennes. Pop. 3475.

Wallerstein, ŵâl'lęr-stīne', a town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, 30 miles S.S.W. of Anspach. Pop. 1402. It has a castle, the residence of the Princes Oettingen-Wallerstein.

Wal'lerville, a post-hamlet of Union co., Miss., 20 miles N.W. of Tupelo. It has a church.

Wall-Faced Mountain, New York, one of the Adirondacks, is in Essex co., about 7 miles E. of Mount Seward, and 3 miles W. of Mount McIntyre, from which it is separated by a deep narrow gorge called Adirondack Pass. This pass is 2800 feet above tide-water. On one side of it rises an immense precipice 1000 feet perpendicular. It is described by Prof. Emmons in these terms: "The object of greatest interest is the perpendicular precipice of 1000 feet,—a naked wall of rock. The face of this wall rises from the midst of an immense mass of loose rocks, which have been falling from its side from time immemorial, and probably the bottom of this perpendicular precipice is really as deep below as its top is high above the surface. The whole rock exposed is the hypersthene."

Wallhausen, ŵâl'hŏw'zęn, a town of Prussian Saxony, government of Merseburg, on the Helme, 4 miles W. of Sangershausen. Pop. 1514.

Wall Hill, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Miss., 17 miles W. of Holly Springs. It has a church and a mill. Pop. 75.

Wallia, a Latin name of WALES.

Wal'lingford, a parliamentary and municipal borough and town of England, chiefly in the co. of Berks, on the right bank of the Thames, here crossed by several bridges, 12½ miles N.W. of Reading. Pop. of municipal borough in 1871, 2972. The town has 3 churches, a town hall, market-house, small jail, and various dissenting chapels. It has some trade in malt, corn, and flour, and communicates by canals with Bath and Bristol. The borough sends one member to the House of Commons. It confers the title of Viscount on the Earl of Banbury. The Wallingford-Road Station of the Great Western Railway, 3 miles from the town, is 47½ miles N.W. of London.

Wal'lingford, a post-village in Wallingford township, New Haven co., Conn., is finely situated on the Quinepiac River and the New Haven, Hartford & Springfield Railroad, 12 miles N.N.E. of New Haven, and 24 miles S. by W. of Hartford. It contains a town hall, 4 churches, an elegant summer hotel, a high school, and a banking-house, and has manufactures of britannia-ware, silver-ware, and buttons. Pop. of the township, 3676. The township is intersected by the Boston & New York Air-Line Railroad. Wallingford Station on this road is at East Wallingford.

Wallingford, a post-hamlet in Wilton township, Will co., Ill., about 14 miles S.S.E. of Joliet.

Wallingford, a post-office and station of Delaware co., Pa., on the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, 1½ miles E. of Media.

Wallingford, a post-village in Wallingford township, Rutland co., Vt., on Otter Creek and the Harlem Extension Railroad, 9 miles S. of Rutland, and about 10 miles S.W. of Killington Peak. It contains 3 churches and a graded school, and has manufactures of hay-forks, manure-forks, doors, sash, and blinds. Pop. of the township, 2023.

Wal'lington, a post-office of Wayne co., N.Y., on the Sodus Point & Southern Railroad where it crosses the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, 4 miles S. of Sodus Point.

Wal'lin's Creek, a post-office of Harlan co., Ky.

Wal'linsville, a hamlet of Allegan co., Mich., in Saugatuck township, 2 miles from Saugatuck village. It has a tannery and a grist-mill.

Wallis, a canton of Switzerland. See VALAIS.

Wal'lisburg, a post-office of Smith co., Tex.

Wällischbirken, ŵêl'lish-bēēr'kęn, a town of Bohemia, about 60 miles S.W. of Prague. Pop. 2293.

Wal'lis Creek, of New South Wales, East Australia, co. of Northumberland, flows N., dividing the boroughs of East and West Maitland, and joins the river Hunter.

Wal'lis Island, of New South Wales, East Australia, co. of Northumberland, in Port Hunter, opposite Fullarton Cove. Lat. 10° 51′ S.; lon. 142° 4′ E.

Wallis Island (native, *Uea*, oo-â'â), the principal of a group in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 13° 24′ S.; lon. 176° 10′ W.

Wallis Lake, of New South Wales, co. of Gloucester, bordering the coast near Cape Hawke. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 5 miles.

Wallis Run, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pa.

Wal'lisville, a post-hamlet, capital of Chambers co., Tex., on Trinity River, about 42 miles N. by E. of Galveston. It has a church. Pop. 27.

Wall'kill, a township of Orange co., N.Y. Pop. 9477. It contains Middletown.

Wallkill River rises in Sussex co., N.J., from which it passes into Orange co., N.Y. It runs in a N.N.E. direction, intersects Orange and Ulster cos., and unites with the Rondout River about 6 miles S.W. of the town of Rondout. It is nearly 120 miles long.

Wall Lake, a post-office of Sac co., Iowa.

Wall Lake, a township of Wright co., Iowa. P. 230.

Wallo'nia, a post-hamlet of Trigg co., Ky., 15 miles S.S.E. of Princeton. It contains a church and the Wallonia Institute.

Walloom'sac, a small river which rises in Bennington co., Vt., runs northwestward into New York, and enters the Hoosac River at or near Hoosic Junction.

Walloomsac, a station of the Troy & Boston Railroad, 27½ miles N.E. of Troy, N.Y.

Walloong, a village of Nepaul. See Wallanchoon.

Wal'loostook' (or **Wal'lastook'**) **River,** Maine, rises in Somerset co., and runs nearly northeastward into Aroostook co. It unites with the St. Francis on the boundary between Maine and Canada to form the St. John River.

Wal'lowa, a post-office of Union co., Oregon, is in the Wallowa Valley, near Snake River, in the N.E. corner of the county.

Wall'pack Centre, a post-hamlet in Wallpack township, Sussex co., N.J., about 15 miles N.W. of Newton. It has a church. Pop. of township, 647.

Wall Rose, a post-office of Beaver co., Pa., 17 miles N.N.W. of Pittsburg.

Walls and Flo'ta, a united parish of Scotland, co. of Orkney, comprising the S. half of the island of Hoy, with the islands of Flota, Faray, Cava, and Græmsay.

Walls and Sand'ness', a united parish of Scotland, co. of Shetland, comprising the westernmost part of the Shetland Mainland and the islands of Fowla, Linga, Papa-Stour, and Vaila.

Wall's Bridge, a post-office of Surry co., Va., on Blackwater River.

Walls'burg, a post-office of Wasatch co., Utah.

Wall's Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Md., 9 miles N.W. of Laurel Station. It has several churches near it.

Wall'send, a town of England, co. of Northumberland, 4 miles E.N.E. of Newcastle, and intersected by the Newcastle & Shields Railway. Pop. 4169, chiefly engaged in collieries, but partly in lime-kilns, manufactures of copperas and earthenwares, and ship-building. The Wallsend coal is of very superior quality, and upwards of 2,000,000 tons are annually imported into London.

Wall's Mill, a post-office of Knox co., Neb.

Wallstadt, wâll'stâtt, Gross, groce, and Klein, kline, two contiguous market-towns of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, on the Main, 34 miles W.N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. of the former, 1317; of the latter, 1805.

Wall Street, a post-office of Linn co., Kansas, 15 miles W. of Pleasanton.

Walls'ville, a post-hamlet of Lackawanna co., Pa., 2 miles from Dalton, and 13 miles N. of Scranton. It has a church and 2 saw-mills.

Wal'lula, a post-village of Walla Walla co., Washington, on the Columbia River, 32 miles W. of Walla Walla. It is the W. terminus of the Walla Walla & Columbia River Railroad, and is the chief shipping-point for the Walla Walla Valley.

Wal'mer, a parish of England, co. of Kent, on the E. coast, comprising the villages of Upper Walmer, which adjoins Deal, and Lower Walmer. The latter is near the shore, and contains a church, some good residences, and marine villages, resorted to for sea-bathing. Facing the sea, opposite the Downs, is Walmer Castle, built by Henry VIII.

Wal'mer, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, 5 miles from Bright. Pop. 150.

Walmsley, Adams co., O. See Wamsley's.

Walms'ley, a seaport of Nova Scotia, co. of Pictou, on Pictou Harbor, opening into Northumberland Strait, 115 miles N.E. of Halifax.

Wal'ney Island, a chapelry of England, co. of Lancaster, between Morecambe Bay and the estuary of the Duddon. Length, 9 miles. At its S. extremity is a lighthouse, and near this the "Pile of Fowdrey," a castle formerly of great strength, erected in 1327 for the protection of the harbor.

Walnford, wŏn'ford, a post-office of Monmouth co., N.J., about 14 miles S.E. of Trenton.

Wal'nut, a post-office of Jackson co., Ga.

Walnut, a post-village in Walnut township, Bureau co., Ill., on Green River and the Mendota & Clinton Railroad, 26 miles W. of Mendota, and about 18 miles S. by E. of Sterling. It has 2 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1187.

Walnut, a post-village in Walnut township, Marshall co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, 7 miles N. of Rochester, and 13 miles S. of Plymouth. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill. Pop. about 200; of the township, 1972.

Walnut, a township of Montgomery co., Ind. P. 1449.

Walnut, a township of Adair co., Iowa. Pop. 307.

Walnut, a township of Dallas co., Iowa. Pop. 705.

Walnut, a township of Jefferson co., Iowa. Pop. 1076.

Walnut, a township of Madison co., Iowa. Pop. 875.

Walnut, a post-village in Layton township, Pottawattamie co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 13 miles W.N.W. of Atlantic. It has a church, a graded school, and a flour-mill.

Walnut, a township of Polk co., Iowa. Pop. 1008.

Walnut, a township of Wayne co., Iowa. Pop. 782, excluding Seymour.

Walnut, a township of Atchison co., Kansas. P. 1500.

Walnut, a township of Bourbon co., Kansas. P. 498.

Walnut, a township of Butler co., Kansas. Pop. 580.

Walnut, a post-village in Walnut township, Crawford co., Kansas, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 27 miles S.W. of Fort Scott. Pop. of township, 977.

Walnut, a township of Jewell co., Kansas. Pop. 473.

Walnut, a township of Mitchell co., Kansas. Pop. 520.

Walnut, a township of Pawnee co., Kansas. P. 490.

Walnut, a township of Saline co., Kansas. Pop. 365.

Walnut, a post-office of Tippah co., Miss.

Walnut, a township of Adair co., Mo. Pop. 495.

Walnut, a township of Fairfield co., O. Pop. 2072. It contains New Salem.

Walnut, a township of Gallia co., O. Pop. 1732.

Walnut, a township of Pickaway co., O. Pop. 1636.

Walnut, Juniata co., Pa. See Johnstown.

Walnut Bend, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, 12 miles E. of Marianna.

Walnut Bend, a station on the Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo Railroad, 7 miles E. of Oil City, Pa.

Walnut Bluff, a post-office of Wilcox co., Ala.

Walnut Bottom, a post-office of Cumberland co., Pa., is at Jacksonville, about 15 miles S.W. of Carlisle.

Walnut City, a post-hamlet of Appanoose co., Iowa, in Walnut township, 8 miles N.W. of Centreville, and about 37 miles W.S.W. of Ottumwa. It has 2 churches.

Walnut City, a village of Leflore co., Miss., on the Tallahatchee River, 35 miles W. of Grenada. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. about 175.

Walnut Cove, a post-office of Stokes co., N.C., 15 miles N. of Kernersville.

Walnut Creek, Georgia, flows southward from Jones co., and enters the Ocmulgee River at Macon.

Walnut Creek, Iowa, rises in Pottawattamie co., and runs first southward. It intersects Montgomery co., runs southwestward in Fremont co., and enters the West Nishnabatona River about 4 miles N.E. of Sidney.

Walnut Creek, Butler co., Kansas, runs in a S.S.W. direction, and enters Whitewater Creek about 14 miles S.W. of El Dorado.

Walnut Creek, Kansas, rises in the western part of the state, runs eastward through the cos. of Ness and Rush, and enters the Arkansas River in Barton co., about 2 miles E. of Great Bend. It is nearly 140 miles long.

Walnut Creek, Ohio, runs southward through Delaware co., and enters the Scioto River in Franklin co., about 10 miles S. of Columbus.

Walnut Creek, of Bastrop co., Tex., enters the Colorado from the right, a few miles below the county seat.

Walnut Creek, a post-hamlet of Contra Costa co., Cal., 10 miles S. of Martinez.

Walnut Creek, a township of Brown co., Kansas. Pop. 938.

Walnut Creek, a post-office of Lincoln parish, La.

Walnut Creek, a post-village of Bates co., Mo., 9 miles S.E. of Pleasanton, Kansas. It has a church and a graded school. Coal is found here.

Walnut Creek, township, Macon co., Mo. Pop. 1304.

Walnut Creek, a post-office of Fillmore co., Neb., about 60 miles S.W. of Lincoln.

Walnut Creek, a township of Edgecombe co., N.C. Pop. 1008.

Walnut Creek, a post-township and hamlet in the E. part of Holmes co., O., about 20 miles S. by W. of Massillon. Pop. 1321.

Walnut Creek, a post-office of Palo Pinto co., Tex.

Walnut Field, a hamlet of Sullivan co., Tenn., 5 miles from Bristol. It has a grist-mill.

Walnut Grove, a post-hamlet of Etowah co., Ala., in Murphree's Valley, about 50 miles N.E. of Birmingham. It has 2 churches and 2 stores.

Walnut Grove, a post-office of Yavapai co., Arizona.

Walnut Grove, a post-office of Independence co., Ark.

Walnut Grove, a post-hamlet of Sacramento co., Cal., on the Sacramento or Cosumne River, 32 miles S. of Sacramento. It has daily communication with San Francisco by steamers.

Walnut Grove, a hamlet of Walton co., Ga., 11 miles N. of Covington. It has a church and a seminary.

Walnut Grove, a post-hamlet in Walnut Grove township, McDonough co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad, 5 miles N. of Bushnell, and 23 miles S. of Monmouth. The township is also intersected by the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, and has a pop. of 1128.

Walnut Grove, a township of Knox co., Ill. Pop. 1960. It contains Altona.

Walnut Grove, a post-office of Warren co., Ind., about 30 miles W. of Lafayette.

Walnut Grove, a post-office of Mitchell co., Kansas.

Walnut Grove, a township of Neosho co., Kansas. Pop. 1158.

Walnut Grove, a township of Saline co., Kansas. Pop. 912.

Walnut Grove, a station in Redwood co., Minn., on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 53½ miles W. of New Ulm.

Walnut Grove, a post-village of Leake co., Miss., 17 miles N. of Forest. It has 2 churches, an academy, a steam mill, and 4 stores.

Walnut Grove, a post-village of Greene co., Mo., 24 miles N.W. of Springfield. It has 1 or 2 churches, a steam flouring-mill, and a saw-mill.

Walnut Grove, a post-office of Knox co., Neb.

Walnut Grove, a former hamlet of Morris co., N.J., now Mount Freedom.

Walnut Grove, a township of Granville co., N.C. Pop. 1698.

Walnut Grove, a hamlet of Stokes co., N.C., 15 miles from Kernersville. It has a tannery and a tobacco-factory.

Walnut Grove, township, Wilkes co., N.C. P. 1005.

Walnut Grove, a post-office of Spartanburg co., S.C., about 85 miles N.W. of Columbia.

Walnut Grove, a post-office of Hardin co., Tenn.

Walnut Grove, Texas. See Red River City.

Walnut Grove, a post-office of Roane co., W. Va.

Walnut Hill, a post-office of Tallapoosa co., Ala.

Walnut Hill, a post-hamlet of Lafayette co., Ark., about 5 miles E. of Red River, and 44 miles N. of Shreveport, La. It has a church.

Walnut Hill, a post-office of Franklin co., Ga.

Walnut Hill, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ill., 5 miles S.E. of Centralia. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Walnut Hill, a station in Montgomery co., Ind., on the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, 3 miles N.E. of Crawfordsville.

Walnut Hill, a post-office of Fayette co., Ky., 9 miles E.S.E. of Lexington.

Walnut Hill, a post-office of Vernon parish, La., about 55 miles N.W. of Opelousas.

Walnut Hill, a station in Cumberland co., Me., on the Maine Central Railroad, 14 miles N. of Portland.

Walnut Hill, a station of the Boston, Lowell & Nashua Railroad, 10½ miles N. by W. of Boston, Mass.

Walnut Hill, a post-office of Ashe co., N.C.

Walnut Hill, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tenn.

Walnut Hill, a post-village of Panola co., Tex., 35 miles E. of Overton. It has an academy and 3 churches. Pop. about 250.

Walnut Hill, a post-office of Lee co., Va.

Walnut Lake, a post-hamlet of Desha co., Ark., on the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railroad, 42 miles E.S.E. of Pine Bluff.

Walnut Lake, a post-hamlet in Walnut Lake township, Faribault co., Minn., about 35 miles S. by E. of Mankato, and 3 miles S. of the Southern Minnesota Railroad. Here is a small lake. Pop. of the township, 376.

Walnut Land′ing, a hamlet of Dorchester co., Md., on the Northwest Branch of Nanticoke River, ½ mile from its mouth, and 18 miles S.W. of Seaford, Del. It has a church and a steamboat-landing.

Walnut Lick, a post-office of Gallatin co., Ky.

Walnut Mountain, a post-office of Madison co., N.C.

Walnut Port, a hamlet in Lehigh township, Northampton co., Pa., on the Lehigh River and the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 1 mile from Slatington. It has a slate-quarry and a manufactory of school-slates.

Walnut Prairie, Clark co., Ill. See Marvin.

Walnut Ridge, a post-office and station of Lawrence co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 120 miles N.E. of Little Rock.

Walnut Run, a post-office of Madison co., N.C.

Walnut Run, Madison co., O. See Newport.

Walnut Shade, a post-office of Taney co., Mo.

Walnut Shade, a post-office of Macon co., Tenn.

Walnut Station, a post-hamlet in Walnut township, Crawford co., Kansas, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 26 miles S.W. of Fort Scott.

Walnut Station, a post-office of Redwood co., Minn., on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 25 miles S.E. of Marshall.

Walnut Station, Travis co., Tex., is on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Austin.

Walnut Tree, a post-office of Yell co., Ark.

Walnut Val′ley, a post-office of Warren co., N.J., about 12 miles N. by E. of Belvidere.

Walpole, wŏl′pōl, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ill., about 25 miles W.S.W. of Carmi.

Walpole, a post-village in Walpole township, Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York & New England Railroad, and on a branch of the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad, 19 miles S.S.W. of Boston. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of cotton and other articles. One weekly newspaper is published here. The township is drained by the Neponset River, and contains the villages of East Walpole and South Walpole. Pop. of the township, 2290.

Walpole, a post-village and summer resort in Walpole township, Cheshire co., N.H., on the Connecticut River, 4 miles below Bellows Falls, and on the Cheshire Railroad, 18 miles N.W. of Keene. It has a hotel, several boarding-houses, a bridge across the river, a high school, a savings-bank, and 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1830.

Walpole Island, Pacific Ocean, E. of New Caledonia. Lat. 22° 40′ S.; lon. 169° 2′ E.

Walpole Island, a large island in the N.E. of Lake St. Clair, Kent co., Ontario. It is about 10 miles long, and from 3 to 4 miles wide, and is inhabited chiefly by Indians. Walpole Island Post-Office, on this island, is 10 miles from Wallaceburg.

Wal′sall, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of England, co. of Stafford, on the Tame, and on a branch of the London & Northwestern Railway, 8 miles N.N.W. of Birmingham. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1871, 49,018; of town, 40,301. The town has a handsome church in a commanding situation, St. Paul's chapel, 2 Roman Catholic and various other chapels, an old town hall and jail, a grammar-school, almshouses, national blue-coat and other schools, subscription- and news-rooms. Saddlers' and coachmakers' ironmongery and domestic iron utensils are the staple articles of trade; it has also several brass- and iron-foundries, extensive coal- and lime-works, and a considerable trade in malt. The town was fortified by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred, and was a royal demesne at the Conquest. It sends one member to the House of Commons.

Walscheid, ŵål′shīte (Fr. pron. vål‵shå′ or vål‵shåd′), a village of Germany, in Alsace, 7 miles S.E. of Saarburg. Pop. of commune, 1906.

Walscheidt, ŵål′shīte, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government of Treves, 6 miles N. of Saarbrück.

Wälschland. See Welschland.

Walschleben, ŵålsh′lå‵bẹn, a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, government of Erfurt. Pop. 1500.

Walsenburg, wŏl′sẹn-bŭrg, a post-village, capital of Huerfano co., Col., on a branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 176 miles S. of Denver, and 56 miles S. of Pueblo. It has a church, a fine masonic lodge, and an extensive trade in wool. Here are large beds of coal.

Walsh, or **Charlotteville Centre,** a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, 19 miles S.S.W. of Simcoe. It has a saw-mill, a shingle-mill, and a hotel. Pop. 150.

Wals′ham, North, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, near the river Ant, which is navigable from Yarmouth to Walsham, 6 miles from the E. coast, and 14 miles N.N.E. of Norwich. Pop. 2842. The town has a grammar-school, several minor charities, a theatre, &c. In the parish are extensive water-mills.

Walsham, South, a village and district of England, co. of Norfolk, 11 miles W.N.W. of Yarmouth.

Walsh Station, a post-hamlet in Brighton township, Sacramento co., Cal., 9 miles E. of Sacramento. It has a church.

Walsh′town, a post-office of Yankton co., Dakota.

Walsh′ville, a post-office of Grand Forks co., Dakota.

Walshville, a post-village in Walshville township, Montgomery co., Ill., about 9 miles S. by E. of Litchfield. It has 4 churches. Pop. of the township, 1740.

Walsingham, a town of England. See Wolsingham.

Walsingham, Ontario. See Saint Williams.

Walsingham Centre, Ontario. See Pleasant Hill.

Walsrode, ŵåls′ro‵dẹh, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 45 miles S.W. of Lüneburg, on the Böhme. Pop. 1959.

Waltenberg, ŵål′tẹn-bĕrg‵, a market-town of Transylvania, co. of Szolnok, 39 miles N.W. of Klausenburg.

Walterborough, wŏl′tẹr-bŭr-rŭh, a post-village, capital of Colleton co., S.C., 12 miles N. of Green Pond Station, and about 45 miles W. by N. of Charleston. It has a newspaper office, 4 churches for whites, and 3 colored churches. Pop. 636.

Walter Chap'el, a post-office of Lonoke co., Ark.

Walter Hill, a post-hamlet of Rutherford co., Tenn., 6 miles N. of Murfreesborough. It has 2 or 3 churches, 2 stores, and a grist-mill.

Walter's, a post-office of Bedford co., Pa., 1 mile from Cessna Station.

Waltersburg, wŏl'tẹrz-bŭrg, a post-hamlet of Pope co., Ill., 20 miles from New Burnside.

Waltersdorf, ŵål'tẹrs-doʀf', a village of Germany, Saxony, circle of Bautzen, on the Bohemian frontier, 7 miles W. of Zittau. Pop. 1470.

Waltersdorf, a village of Prussian Silesia, 40 miles S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1240.

Waltersdorf, a village of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 38 miles S. of Berlin.

Waltersdorf, a village of Germany, East Prussia, government of Königsberg.

Waltersdorf, a village of Germany, grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, 7 miles E.S.E. of Weida.

Waltersdorf, a village of Bohemia, about 30 miles from Gitschin. Pop. 1400.

Waltersdorf, a village of Bohemia, circle of Chrudim, on a small stream, 10 miles from Landskron. Pop. 1700.

Waltersdorf, ALT, ålt, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Breslau, circle of Habelschwert. P. 1240.

Waltersdorf, WÜSTE, ŵüs'tẹh, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Breslau, circle of Waldenburg.

Walter's Falls, a post-village in Grey co., Ontario, on Big Head River, 14 miles S.W. of Meaford. There is a very pretty waterfall here, about 50 feet high. The village contains several mills and stores. Pop. 100.

Waltershausen, ŵål'tẹrs-hŏw'zẹn, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 7 miles W.S.W. of Gotha, on the Bodewasser. A railway connects it with Friedrichroda. Pop. 4437. It has manufactures of linen, paper, leather, &c.

Waltershof, ŵål'tẹrs-hōf', a town of Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, 20 miles E. of Baireuth. Pop. 1109.

Wal'terville, a post-office of Lane co., Oregon.

Walthall, wŏl'thall, a station of the Stockton & Copperopolis Railroad, 9 miles E. of Stockton, Cal.

Walthall, a post-village, capital of Sumner co., Miss., about 36 miles E.S.E. of Grenada.

Walthall, a post-office of Taylor co., Tex.

Walthall's Store, a post-office of Brunswick co., Va.

Waltham, wŏl'tam, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 4 miles S.S.W. of Grimsby, with a station on the East Lincolnshire Railway.

Wal'tham, a township of La Salle co., Ill. Pop. 1115.

Waltham, a post-hamlet of Tama co., Iowa, on Salt Creek, about 22 miles S.W. of Vinton. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Waltham, a post-office of Hancock co., Me., in Waltham township, 24 miles E.S.E. of Bangor. Here is a church. Pop. of the township, 366.

Waltham, a beautiful post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Waltham township, on the Charles River, and on the Fitchburg Railroad, 10 miles W. of Boston. It is built principally on one street, which is more than a mile in length. It contains several fine churches, the New Church Institute of Education, a national bank, a savings-institution, water-works, gas-works, and printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers. The first large cotton-mill in the United States was erected here about 1814. Waltham has now several cotton-factories which employ about 600 hands. Here is also a manufactory of watches,—the largest in the Union,—employing 700 men and women. These watches have a high reputation. Prospect Hill, near this village, is about 480 feet high, and affords an extensive view of the surrounding country and of Boston. Pop. of the township in 1850, 4464; in 1860, 6397; in 1870, 9065; in 1875, 9967.

Waltham, a township of Mower co., Minn., about 10 miles N.E. of Austin. Pop. 289.

Waltham, a township of Addison co., Vt. Pop. 249.

Waltham, Marathon co., Wis. See SPENCER.

Waltham, a post-village in Pontiac co., Quebec, on Black River, a tributary of the Ottawa River, 65 miles N.W. of the city of Ottawa.

Walt'ham-Ab'bey, or **Holy Cross,** a town of England, co. of Essex, on the Lea, 13 miles N.N.E. of London. Pop. 2998. The church, partly a portion of a famous abbey founded in the time of Canute and restored by Harold II., is one of the earliest specimens of Norman architecture in England. The Lea is here diverted into several channels, turning 4 powder-mills belonging to the government. Waltham has also corn- and silk-mills, a pin-factory, and malt-kilns. At Enfield Lock, 2 miles S., the government has a factory supplying annually about 10,000 percussion muskets.

Waltham, Bishop's, England. See BISHOP'S WALTHAM.

Waltham-Cross, a hamlet of England, co. of Herts, on the W. side of the river Lea, 1¼ miles W.S.W. of Waltham Abbey, and deriving its name from a cross erected here at one of the halting-places of the funeral procession of Eleanor, queen of Edward I., on its way to London.

Walt'hamstow, a village of England, co. of Essex, on the Lea, 7 miles N.N.E. of London. It is chiefly inhabited by wealthy merchants of the metropolis, and is pleasantly situated on the borders of Epping Forest.

Walthourville, wŏl-thoor'vĭl, a post-village, capital of Liberty co., Ga., 44 miles S.W. of Savannah, and 2½ miles N.W. of Walthourville Station of the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Wal'ton, a hamlet of England, co. of Leicester, 4 miles N.E. of Lutterworth. Pop. 647.

Walton, wŏl'tọn, a county in the N.W. part of Florida, bordering on Alabama and the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of about 1550 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Choctawhatchee River, and is drained by Shoal and Yellow Rivers. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is sandy. Cattle, lumber, cotton, pork, and sugar-cane are the staple products. Capital, Euchee Anna. Valuation of real and personal estate, $250,000. Pop. in 1870, 3041, of whom 3018 were Americans.

Walton, a county in the N. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 460 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Appalachee River, and is intersected by the Alcovy or Ulcofauhatchee River, one of the head-streams of the Ocmulgee. The surface is diversified by high ridges or hills, fertile valleys, and extensive forests of the oak, hickory, and other trees. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals are granite and iron ore. The Georgia Railroad passes through the S. part of this county. Capital, Monroe. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,864,953. Pop. in 1870, 11,038, of whom 11,036 were Americans.

Walton, a post-hamlet and station of Lee co., Ill., in Marion township, on the railroad between Amboy and Sterling. It has 2 stores and an elevator.

Walton, a post-village of Cass co., Ind., on the railroad which connects Logansport with Kokomo, 10 miles S.E. of Logansport. It has a newspaper office, a normal school, 4 churches, a flour-mill, 2 saw-mills, &c.

Walton, a post-hamlet in Walton township, Harvey co., Kansas, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Newton. It has a church and 2 stores. Pop. of the township, 429.

Walton, a township of Labette co., Kansas. Pop. 568.

Walton, a township of Sumner co., Kansas. Pop. 497.

Walton, a post-village of Boone co., Ky., on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington and Cincinnati Southern Railroads, 20 miles S. by W. of Cincinnati, O. It has 3 churches, an academy, and a tobacco-factory.

Walton, a township of Eaton co., Mich. Pop. 1645.

Walton, a post-hamlet of Grand Traverse co., Mich., is at the junction of two branches of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 26 miles S.E. of Traverse City, and 21 miles N. of Cadillac.

Walton, a post-office of Lafayette co., Miss.

Walton, a station in Bergen co., N.J., on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, 13 miles N. of Jersey City.

Walton, a post-village in Walton township, Delaware co., N.Y., on the Delaware River, in a deep valley, and on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, at the junction of the Delhi Branch with the main line, 102 miles N.W. of Middletown, and 17 miles S.W. of Delhi. It has 3 churches, an academy, a bank, a newspaper office, a tannery, and a foundry. Pop. 866; of the township, 3367.

Walton, a post-office of Newberry co., S.C.

Walton, a post-office of Van Zandt co., Tex.

Walton, a post-hamlet of Roane co., W. Va., on the Pocotaligo River, 30 miles N. of Charleston. It has 3 stores, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Wal'tonborough, a post-office of Gallatin co., Ill.

Wal'ton-le-Dale, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, on a height beside the Derwent, near the Wyre & Preston Railway, 2 miles S.S.E. of Preston. Pop. 8117, chiefly engaged in cotton-manufactures.

Walton Mills, a post-village of Washington co., Mo., 8 miles W. of Potosi. It has 2 churches. Lead is found near here.

Walton-on-So'ken, a village and parish of England, co. of Essex, on the coast, 12 miles S.E. of Manningtree. The village is resorted to as a watering-place, and has a handsome terrace, hotel, and jetty. On the Naze is a brick tower, 60 feet in height, forming a sea-mark. Pop. of parish, 1070.

Walton-on-the-Hill, a town and parish of England, co. of Lancaster, 3 miles N.E. of Liverpool. It has several cotton-manufactories, endowed schools, and mansions belonging to Liverpool merchants. Pop. of parish, 150,939.

Walton's, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, 24 miles S. by E. of Pittsburg.

Walton-upon-Thames, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, on the Thames, here crossed by a bridge, with a station on the London & Southwestern Railway, 17 miles W.S.W. of London. The church has some fine monuments, and in the parish are many elegant villas and seats. Pop. 5383.

Walt's Mills, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pa.

Waltz, a post-hamlet in Waltz township, Wabash co., Ind., 4 miles S. of Wabash, and about 30 miles E. by S. of Logansport. It has 2 churches and a woollen-mill. The township is intersected by the Mississinewa River, and contains a village named Somerset. Pop. 2361.

Waltz, a post-village in Huron township, Wayne co., Mich., near the Huron River, and on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 14 miles N. of Monroe. It has 2 churches, 2 hotels, a lumber-mill, &c. Pop. about 300.

Waluiki, a town of Russia. See Valooiki.

Walvisch Bay, Africa. See Walfish Bay.

Wal'worth, a chapelry of England, co. of Surrey, a suburb of the metropolis, 2½ miles S. of St. Paul's, London.

Walworth, wŏl'wọrth, a southern county of Wisconsin, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by Turtle Creek, an affluent of Rock River, and by Honey, Geneva, and Sugar Creeks, affluents of the Fox or Pishtaka River. The surface is undulating, and is finely diversified with prairies, forests, and small lakes. Geneva Lake, the largest of these, is about 9 miles long. Among the forest trees are the ash, elm, hickory, and oak. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, wool, cattle, hay, pork, and butter are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies a large part of the surface. This county is intersected by the Western Union Railroad and a branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Capital, Elkhorn. Valuation of real and personal estate, $29,560,000. Pop. in 1870, 25,972, of whom 20,822 were Americans; in 1875, 26,259.

Walworth, a post-village in Walworth township, Wayne co., N.Y., about 20 miles E. of Rochester, and 5 miles N. by W. of Palmyra. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a nursery. Pop. 362; of the township, 2394.

Walworth, a post-village and township of Walworth co., Wis., about 24 miles E.S.E. of Janesville, and 3 miles W. of Geneva Lake. It has 2 churches, 2 stores, and a grist-mill. Total pop. 1270.

Walzenhausen, wålt'sẹn-hŏw'zẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Appenzell, on a hill at the extremity of the Rheinthal, with a church so commandingly situated that the Tyrolese mountains are seen and 92 churches counted from it. Pop. 2235.

Wambeek, ŵåm'båk', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 9 miles W. of Brussels. Pop. 1481.

Wamberg, ŵåm'bĕʀɢ, a town of Bohemia, 24 miles E.S.E. of Königgrätz. Pop. 2733.

Wambool, New South Wales. See Macquarie.

Wambrechies, vôɴ'brẹh-shee', a town of France, department of Nord, 4 miles N. of Lille. Pop. 2112.

Wamego, wah-me'go, a post-village of Pottawatomie co., Kansas, in Wamego township, on the N. bank of the Kansas River, and on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 37 miles W. by N. of Topeka, and 15 miles E. of Manhattan. It has a money-order post-office, a bank, a newspaper office, a high school, and 2 churches. Pop. of township, 1000.

Wamel, ŵå'mẹl, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Waal, opposite Thiel.

Wamma, an island of the Aroo group. Chief town, Dobbo (which see).

Wampoo, wŏm'poo, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ark.

Wamps'ville, a post-village in Lenox township, Madison co., N.Y., on the New York Central Railroad, 23 miles E. of Syracuse. It has a church and about 25 houses.

Wam'pum, a post-village in Big Beaver township, Lawrence co., Pa., on the Beaver River, and on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad, 9 miles S. of New Castle.

Wams'ley's, or **Walms'ley,** a post-hamlet of Adams co., O., 14 miles N. of Rome. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a lumber-mill.

Wan, a city of Turkish Armenia. See Van.

Wanamie, wan'ạ-mee, a post-office and mining village of Luzerne co., Pa., in Newport township, on the Nanticoke Branch of the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 12 miles W.S.W. of Wilkesbarre. It has 2 churches, and 2 large coal-breakers. Anthracite is quarried here.

Wanamingo, wan'ạ-ming'go, or **Wanaminga,** wan'ạ-ming'gạ, a post-village in Wanamingo township, Goodhue co., Minn., on the North Fork of the Zumbro River, about 24 miles E. of Faribault, and 22 miles S.W. of Red Wing. Pop. of the township in 1875, 1559.

Wanaque, wah'nạ-kee, or **Wyn'okie,** a post-village of Passaic co., N.J., on Ringwood River, and on the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 23 miles N. of Newark.

Wanari, wah'nạ-re, a post-office of Bon Homme co., Dakota.

Wanas, wå'nås, a town of Sweden, læn of Linköping, with an important fortress at the mouth of the Canal of Gotha, in Lake Wetter.

Wanatah, wah'nạ-tah, a post-village of La Porte co., Ind., in Clinton township, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad where it crosses the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 9 miles E.S.E. of Valparaiso, and 21 miles S. of Michigan City. It contains the Enterprise Seminary and 4 churches. Pop. about 700.

Wanchow, wån-chŏw', or **Tungow-Ching,** tŭn'-gŏw'-ching', written also **Wen-Tcheou-Fou,** a town and treaty-port of China, province of Che-Kiang, 150 miles S. of Ning-Po, at the mouth of a river of its own name. Lat. 28° N. Its streets are intersected by canals and exposed to frequent inundation. It has manufactures of silk, shamsoo, and soy. Pop. 200,000.

Wanda, wŏn'dạ, a post-office of Madison co., Ill., on the St. Louis & Edwardsville Railroad, about 16 miles N.E. of St. Louis.

Wandersleben, ŵån'dẹrs-lå'bẹn, a market-town of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles S.W. of Erfurt. Pop. 1102.

Wandipoor, wån'de-poor', a town of Bootan, 18 miles E. of Tassisudon, on an isolated rock. It has many ecclesiastical establishments.

Wandiwash, wån'de-wåsh', a town of British India, presidency and 58 miles S.W. of Madras. Here, in 1760, the French were defeated by the British.

Wandorf, ŵån'dorf, a town of Hungary, co. and about 2 miles from Oedenburg. In the vicinity are the extensive coal-mines of Brennberg.

Wandré, ŵôɴᵍ'drå', a village of Belgium, province and 4 miles E.N.E. of Liege. Pop. 2936.

Wandsbeck, ŵånds'bĕk, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, 3 miles N.E. of Hamburg. Pop. 13,528. It has a royal castle and park, 4 well-frequented annual fairs, and manufactures of chemicals, woollen cloth, leather, &c. It is a favorite summer resort of the merchants of Hamburg.

Wandsworth, wŏnz'wọrth, a large village of England, co. of Surrey, on the Wandle, near its mouth in the Thames, on the Southwestern Railway, 5 miles S.W. of St. Paul's, and now included within the city of London. Pop. in 1871, 19,783. It contains a royal hospital for incurables, royal patriotic asylum, county prison, and lunatic asylum. The village, on and between two low hills, has numerous manufactories for bolting-cloths, vinegar, white lead, and other chemical products, distilleries, calico-printing- and iron-works, and linseed-oil-, flour-, and other mills. Around the village are many handsome detached mansions.

Waneka, wan'e-kạ, a post-office of Dunn co., Wis., about 12 miles W. of Eau Claire.

Wanfercee-Baulet, ŵôɴᵍ'fĕʀ'så'-bō'lå', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 8 miles N.N.E. of Charleroi. Pop. of commune, 3940.

Wanfried, ŵån'freet, a walled town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, province of Nieder-Hessen, on the Werra, 5 miles E. of Eschwege. Pop. 2020.

Wanganui, wån-gå-noo'ee, a river of New Zealand, North Island, enters the ocean on its W. coast, 60 miles S.E. of New Plymouth. On it is the village of Petre.

Wangari, wån-gå'ree, a bay of New Zealand, on the E. coast of North Island, 65 miles N.N.W. of Auckland.

Wangaroa, wån-gå-ro'å, a bay of New Zealand, on the E. coast of North Island, 140 miles N.N.W. of Auckland.

Wangaroa, a harbor and river of New Zealand, North Island, 53 miles S. of Auckland.

Wangaruru, wån-gå-roo′roo, a bay of New Zealand, E. coast of North Island, 110 miles N.N.W. of Auckland.

Wangen, ŵång′ẹn, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, on the Ober-Argen, 50 miles S.W. of Ulm. Pop. of town, 2208; of commune, 2604.

Wangen, a town of Switzerland, canton of Bern, on the Aar, about 24 miles N.N.E. of Bern. Pop. 1107.

Wangen, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, near Cannstadt, on the Neckar. Pop. 1839.

Wangen, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Schwytz, about 24 miles S.E. of Zurich. Pop. 1524.

Wangerin, ŵång-ẹh-reen′, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 24 miles N.E. of Stargard. Pop. 2587.

Wangeroog, ŵång′ẹr-ōgˋ, or **Wangeroge,** ŵång′ẹr-oˋghẹh, an island of North Germany, grand duchy of Oldenburg, in the North Sea, off the estuary of the Jahde and Weser. Pop. 350. It has extensive oyster-beds.

Wängi, ŵêng′ghee, a village of Switzerland, in Thurgau, on the Murg, 5 miles S.E. of Frauenfeld. Pop. 681.

Wangs, a post-office of Goodhue co., Minn.

Wan′kaneerˋ, a town of India, Baroda dominions, peninsula of Guzerat, 70 miles N.N.E. of Joonaghur.

Wanlin, wånˋleen′, written also **Ouanlin** and **Ooanlin,** a town of Manchooria, on the Soongaree; lat. 47½° N.

Wan′lock-Head, a mining village of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, at the head of the Wanlock Rivulet, 5½ miles E.N.E. of Sanquhar, and 1380 feet above the sea. Pop. 772, employed in mines belonging to the Duke of Buccleugh, which yield chiefly lead ore, but also small quantities of copper, manganese, and gold. The neat village, on a hill-side amidst fine mountain-scenery, has a church and a miners' library.

Wannebecq, wån′nẹh-baikˋ, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 24 miles N.N.E. of Mons.

Wansen, ŵån′sẹn, a town of Prussian Silesia, 23 miles E.S.E. of Breslau, on the Ohlau. Pop. 1913.

Wans′ford, a parish of England, co. of Northampton, with a station on the Peterborough Branch of the London & Northwestern Railway, 7 miles W. of Peterborough.

Wan′ship, a post-hamlet of Summit co., Utah, on Weber River, about 40 miles E. of Salt Lake City. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a hotel. Pop. about 300.

Wan′skuck, a village in the 10th ward of Providence, R.I., 2½ miles N. by W. of the central portion of the city. It has a woollen-mill and 3 churches. Pop. in 1875, 905.

Wan′stead, a parish and town of England, co. of Essex, on the Roding, 6 miles N.E. of London. Pop. of parish, 5119. It has an orphan asylum, founded in 1841.

Wan′tage, a parish and market-town of England, co. of Berks, in the Vale of the White-Horse, on a branch of the Ock, and on the Wilts & Berks Canal, 3 miles S. of the Great Western Railway, 21 miles W.N.W. of Reading. Pop. of the town, 3295. It has a handsome cruciform church, manufactures of sacking and coarse cloths, and an active trade in malt and corn.

Wantage, wŏn′tạj, a township of Sussex co., N.J. Pop. 3636. It contains Deckertown.

Wantoong, or **Wantung,** wånˋtoong′, North and South, two islets in the Canton River, China, between the islands of An-Ung-Hoy and Tycocktow.

Wanyanee, or **Wanyani,** wån-yå′nee, one of the principal arms or channels by which the waters of the Indus enter the sea. Its length is nearly 20 miles.

Wanzenau, wånt′sẹh-nŏwˋ, or **La Wantzenau** (Fr. pron. lå vôɴtˋzẹh-nō′), a village of Germany, in Alsace, near the Rhine, 6 miles N.N.E. of Strasburg. Pop. 2154.

Wanzleben, ŵânts′låˋbẹn, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles S.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 3977.

Wapakoneta, wah-pạ-kon-et′tạ, a post-village, capital of Auglaize co., O., in Duchouquet township, on the Auglaize River, and on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 12 miles S. by W. of Lima, and 31 miles N. of Piqua. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, a banking-house, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a union school, 2 steam flouring-mills, and a woollen-mill. It has also manufactures of sash, tiles, wheels, &c. Pop. 2150.

Wapella, wah-pel′lạ, a post-village of De Witt co., Ill., in Wapella township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 18 miles S. of Bloomington, and 4 miles N. of Clinton. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a flour-mill, and a repair-shop of the railroad. Pop. of the township, 1437.

Wapello, waw′pel-lo, a county in the S.E. part of Iowa, has an area of 432 square miles. It is intersected by the Des Moines River, which runs southeastward and divides it into nearly equal parts. It is also drained by Cedar and Soap Creeks. The surface is gently undulating, and is extensively covered with forests of the ash, elm, hickory, black walnut, white oak, maple, wild cherry, &c. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, cattle, pork, and butter are the staple products. Among its mineral resources are bituminous coal, which is abundant, and good limestone. This county is intersected by the Keokuk & Des Moines and Burlington & Missouri River Railroads. The St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad terminates at Ottumwa, which is the capital of this county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,556,779. Pop. in 1870, 22,346, of whom 2168 were Americans; in 1875, 23,865.

Wapello, a post-village, capital of Louisa co., Iowa, in Wapello township, on the W. bank of the Iowa River (here crossed by a bridge), about 6 miles W. of the Mississippi River, and 21 miles S. by W. of Muscatine. It is on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 30 miles N. of Burlington. It contains a court-house, 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a banking-house, a large flouring-mill, a woollen-mill, and a foundry. Pop. 933; of the township, excluding the village, 959.

Wapeton, Dakota. See Wahpeton.

Wapinitia, wŏp-e-nish-e-ạ, a post-office of Wasco co., Oregon.

Waplesville, wŏp′ẹlz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., Del., near Indian River, 8 miles W. of Ocean View. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Wapping, wâp′ping, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, 2 miles E.S.E. of St. Paul's, London, and included within the metropolis. It borders on the Thames, on which are many large warehouses, and the entrances from the Thames to the London Docks.

Wapping, wŏp′ping, a post-hamlet of Hartford co., Conn., 2 miles from South Windsor Station, and about 7 miles E.N.E. of Hartford. It has 2 churches and a brick-yard.

Wapping, a hamlet of Franklin co., Mass., in Deerfield township, 1 mile from Deerfield Station. It has about 20 houses.

Wapping, a station in Warren co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad (Manassas division), 4½ miles E. of Front Royal.

Wappinger's (wŏp′pin-jẹrs) **Creek,** Dutchess co., N.Y., runs nearly southwestward, and enters the Hudson River 8 miles S. of Poughkeepsie.

Wappinger's Falls, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on Wappinger's Creek, 1½ miles from its entrance into the Hudson River, and 8 miles S. of Poughkeepsie. It is mostly in Fishkill township, and partly in Poughkeepsie. It contains 5 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a savings-bank, several machine-shops, an overall-factory, a cotton-mill, calico-printing-works, and 2 comb-factories. The creek affords much water-power here. In 1876 this place and Channingville were incorporated, under the name of "Village of Wappinger's Falls." Pop. in 1870, 2263.

Wapsin′onoc, a township of Muscatine co., Iowa. Pop. 1944.

Wapˋsipin′icon River rises by two branches near the northern boundary of Iowa, in Howard and Mitchell cos., and runs in a S.S.E. direction to Independence, below which it flows nearly southeastward through the cos. of Linn and Jones. It finally forms the boundary between Clinton and Scott cos., and enters the Mississippi River about 12 miles below the city of Clinton. Its length is about 250 miles.

Wapwallopen, wap′wŏl-lo-pẹn, a creek of Luzerne co., Pa., flows into the Susquehanna.

Wapwallopen, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., in Conyngham township, on the Susquehanna River, 2 miles S.E. of Hicks Ferry Station, and 20 miles S.W. of Wilkesbarre. It has a church.

Waqua, wā′kwā, a post-office of Brunswick co., Va.

Waquoit, waw-kwoit′, a post-hamlet of Barnstable co., Mass., in Falmouth township, on a small inlet of the ocean, about 24 miles E. by S. of New Bedford. It has a church and a woollen-factory.

Wara, wå′rå, a town of Central Africa, state of Wadây, about 30 miles N. of Abesher.

Waradein. See Grosswardein.

Warˋaju′ River, in the southern part of Minnesota, falls into St. Peter's River, W. of Marrahtanka Lake. Length, about 80 miles.

Warangol, wå-rån-gŏl′, or **Warangul,** wå-rån-gŭl′, a city of India, Deccan, Nizam's dominions, 87 miles N.E. of Hyderabad.

Warasdin, or **Varasdin,** vå′rås-dinˋ (Hun. *Varasd*, vŏhˋrŏshd′), a fortified town of Austrian Croatia, capital of the county, on the Drave, 28 miles N.N.E. of Agram. Pop. 10,623. It has a Roman Catholic college, a high school, manufactures of stone-wares, silks, tobacco, and vinegar. In the vicinity are sulphur baths and extensive vineyards.

Warberg, ŵar'bêrg, a seaport town of South Sweden, læn and 86 miles N.W. of Halmstad, on the Cattegat. Pop. 2407. Its harbor is safe and convenient. It is much frequented in summer for sea-bathing.

War'blington, a parish of England, co. of Hants, 7 miles S.E. of Havant. It has an ancient church, and picturesque ruins of a castle.

Warburg, ŵar'bŏŏrg, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, 37 miles S.S.E. of Minden, on the Diemel. Pop. 4380. It has manufactures of linens and tobacco.

Ward, a post-office of Yell co., Ark.

Ward, Randolph co., Ga. See Nochway.

Ward, a township of Randolph co., Ind. Pop. 1614.

Ward, a township of Clarke co., Iowa. Pop. 421.

Ward, a post-office of Wilson co., Kansas, about 22 miles S. by W. of Humboldt.

Ward, a post-office of White Pine co., Nevada.

Ward, a township of Alleghany co., N.Y. Pop. 745.

Ward, a township of Hocking co., O. Pop. 1305.

Ward, a township of Tioga co., Pa. Pop. 285.

Ward, a post-office of Overton co., Tenn.

Ward, a station of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railroad, 4 miles E. of Richmond, Tex.

War'da, a post-office of Fayette co., Tex.

Ward'borough, a hamlet of Warren co., N.Y., 17 miles S.W. of Ticonderoga.

Ward City, a post-office of Johnson co., Ky.

Ward District, a post-office and mining-camp of Boulder co., Col., 8 miles N. of Caribou. Gold and silver are found here.

Warde, a town of Denmark. See Varde.

Wardein, Hungary. See Grosswardein.

Wardena, Fayette co., Iowa. See Wadena.

War'densville, a post-hamlet of Hardy co., W. Va., on the Great Cacapon River, about 25 miles W.S.W. of Winchester, Va. It has 2 churches.

Wardöe, an island of Norway. See Vardöe.

Wardsborough, wardz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village in Wardsborough township, Windham co., Vt., about 25 miles E.N.E. of Bennington. It has manufactures of butter-tubs, &c. Pop. of the township, 866.

Ward's Corners, a post-hamlet of Buchanan co., Iowa, about 18 miles N.E. of Independence. It has a church and a wagon-shop.

Wards'fork Mills, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va., 10 miles from Pamplin City. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Ward's Grove, township, Jo Daviess co., Ill. P. 530.

Ward's Harbor, a hamlet in the district of Twillingate and Fogo, Newfoundland, at the mouth of Hall's Bay, 23 miles from Tilt Cove. Large quantities of salmon are annually preserved here. Pop. 290.

Ward's Island, New York co., N.Y. Pop. 1760.

Ward's Mill, a post-office of Williamson co., Ill.

Ward's Mill, a post-office of Onslow co., N.C.

Ward's Mill, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Va., about 30 miles S. of Max Meadows.

Ward's Mills, a post-office of Claiborne parish, La.

Ward's Peak, Montana, a peak of the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 45° 30′ N. Its altitude is computed to be 10,371 feet above the level of the sea.

Ward's Springs, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 28 miles N. of Danville. Here is a sulphur spring.

Ward's Station, a post-hamlet of Washington co., O., 19 miles E.N.E. of Marietta. It has 2 churches.

Ward's Store, a post-office of Robeson co., N.C.

Ward's Turn-Out, a post-hamlet of Edgefield co., S.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, about 40 miles W. of Columbia. It has a church.

Wards'ville, a village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on the river Thames, 3 miles from Newbury. It contains several churches, an iron-foundry, and a number of stores and mills. Pop. 539.

Ward'ville, a village of Genesee co., N.Y., in Bergen township, near Black Creek and the New York Central Railroad, 18 miles W.S.W. of Rochester, and about ½ mile N. of Bergen. Pop. 788.

Wardville, a post-hamlet of Chowan co., N.C., 4 miles E. of the Chowan River. It has 2 stores.

Ware, a market-town of England, co. and 2½ miles E.N.E. of Hertford, on the left bank of the Lea, and on the Enfield Branch of the Eastern Counties Railway. Pop. 4917. It is well built, and has a large cruciform church, and an active trade. The town was founded by Edward the Elder, at the place of a wear or dock previously formed by the invading Danes.

Ware, a southern county of Georgia, bordering on Florida, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is intersected by the Satilla (or Santilla) River. The surface is level, and mostly covered with forests and swamps. The southern part is occupied by the Okefinokee Swamp. Among its indigenous trees are the bay tree, palmetto, and pine. The soil is sandy and inferior. Cattle, sugar-cane, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad and the Brunswick & Albany Railroad. Capital, Way Cross. Valuation of real and personal estate, $402,504. Pop. in 1870, 2286, of whom 2280 were Americans.

Ware, a post-village in Ware township, Hampshire co., Mass., on a river of the same name, and on the Ware River Railroad, 27 miles E.N.E. of Springfield, and about 26 miles W. of Worcester. It contains 4 or more churches, a high school, a national bank with a capital of $400,000, a savings-bank, a gas-light company, several cotton-factories and woollen-mills, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. of the township, 4142.

Ware, Oceana co., Mich. See Weare.

War Eagle, a post-office of St. Charles co., Mo.

War Eagle Mills, a post-office of Benton co., Ark.

War Eagle River, Arkansas, a small stream which rises in Madison co., runs northward and northwestward, and enters White River about 15 miles S.E. of Bentonville.

Ware'ham, a parliamentary and municipal borough and town of England, co. of Dorset, between the Frome and Piddle, each here crossed by a bridge, about 1 mile from their mouths in Poole Harbor, and with a station on the Southwestern Railway, 15½ miles E.S.E. of Dorchester. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1871, 6532; of the town, 2536. The town is laid out with great regularity, and surrounded by an earth rampart, between which and the streets are many gardens for market produce, and traces of ancient buildings. It has an old church, a new town hall, a free school, other endowed schools, almshouses, a union workhouse, and manufactures of stockings, shirt-buttons, and straw plait. About 10,000 tons of pipe-clay are annually exported; but its trade has declined with the shallowing of its harbor, which is now accessible only by small craft. With Corfe Castle it sends one member to Parliament.

Ware'ham, a post-village in Wareham township, Plymouth co., Mass., on Buzzard's Bay, and on the Old Colony Railroad, 49 miles S.S.E. of Boston, and about 16 miles N.E. of New Bedford. It has 2 or 3 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, and manufactures of nails, brass, &c. Pop. of the township, 2874. It contains also Tremont, or West Wareham.

Ware'house Point, a post-village in East Windsor township, Hartford co., Conn., on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, opposite the village of Windsor Locks, 12 miles N. of Hartford. It has 3 churches and a silk-thread-mill. Pop. about 1100. Warehouse Point Station on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad is 1½ miles N. of the village. Here is a noble iron railroad-bridge over the Connecticut River.

Waremme, ŵå'rêm', written also **Warem,** a small town of Belgium, province and 13 miles W. of Liege, on the railway between Brussels and Cologne. Pop. 1990.

Waren, ŵå'rẹn, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy and 54 miles E.S.E. of Schwerin, on Lake Müritz. It has manufactures of brandy, woollen cloth, linen, machinery, &c. Pop. 5852.

Warendorf, ŵå'rẹn-dorf, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 16 miles E. of Münster, on the Ems. Pop. 4761. It has manufactures of damask, cotton goods, linens, &c.

Ware River, Massachusetts, rises in Worcester co., runs southwestward, and unites with the Swift River near the N. border of Hampden co. It is one of the branches of the Chicopee.

Waresborough, wairs'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Ware co., Ga., near the Satilla River, and on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 67 miles W. of Brunswick. It has 2 churches, a steam saw-mill, 8 stores, &c. Pop. about 400. It is surrounded by forests of yellow pine.

Waresville, wairz'vĭl, a post-office of Uvalde co., Tex.

Waresville, a post-office of Fauquier co., Va.

Ware's Wharf, a post-office of Essex co., Va.

Ware'town, or **Waer'town,** a post-village of Ocean co., N.J., on Barnegat Bay, and on the Tuckerton Railroad, at its junction with the New Jersey Southern Railroad, 14 miles N.N.E. of Tuckerton, and 12 miles S. of Toms River. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 350.

Waretown Junction. See Barnegat Junction.

Warffum, waʀf'foom, a village of the Netherlands, in Groningen, 14 miles W.N.W. of Appingedam. Pop. of commune, 2072.

War'field, a post-village, capital of Martin co., Ky., on the Tug Fork of Sandy River, about 150 miles E. of Lexington. It has manufactures of salt. Coal is found here.

Warfield, a post-office of Buchanan co., Mo.

War'fieldburg, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md., 3 miles S. of Avondale Station, and about 30 miles N.W. of Baltimore. It has 1 or 2 churches. Pop. 100.

War'fordsburg, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Pa., on Conoloway Creek, about 30 miles S.E. of Bedford. It has a tannery and several churches.

War Gap, a post-hamlet of Hawkins co., Tenn., 13 miles N.N.W. of Rogersville. Marble is found near it.

Wargla, a town of Algeria. See Ouargla.

Warhem, vaʀ`ĕm', a village of France, in Nord, 7 miles S.E. of Dunkirk. Pop. 1123.

Warin, ŵâ-reen', a town of North Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 12 miles S.E. of Wismar. Pop. 1743.

Wäring, a village of Austria. See Währing.

War'ing, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 6½ miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

War'ingstown, a town of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Down, 6½ miles E. of Portadown. Pop. 671, employed in extensive cambric- and linen-manufactures.

Wark'worth, a parish and village of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Coquet, 1 mile from the North Sea, with a station on the Newcastle & Berwick Railway, 6½ miles S.E. of Alnwick. Warkworth Castle, much dilapidated, is on the S. bank of the Coquet; and about 1 mile distant is Warkworth Hermitage, also on the Coquet.

Wark'worth (formerly called **Percy**), a post-village in Northumberland co., Ontario, on Mill Creek, 15 miles N. of Colborne. It has 3 churches, 2 hotels, about 20 stores, and several mills and factories. Pop. 800.

War'lick's Mills, a post-hamlet of Burke co., N.C., 5 miles S. of Icard Station. It has a church, an oil-mill, and a tannery.

Warloy-Baillon, vaʀ`lwâ'-bâh`yòɴᵍ', a village of France, in Somme, 13 miles N.E. of Amiens. Pop. 1861.

Warmbrunn, ŵaʀm'bʀŏŏn`, a town of Prussian Silesia, 31 miles S.W. of Liegnitz, on the Zacken. Pop. 2998. It has sulphur baths and manufactures of linens.

Warm Fork, a post-office of Oregon co., Mo.

Warmia and **Warmie.** See Ermeland.

War'minster, a market-town of England, co. of Wilts, at the W. extremity of Salisbury Plain, on the Wiley, and on a branch of the Great Western Railroad, 21 miles W.N.W. of Salisbury. Pop. 5786. It has manufactures of hair-cloth, and weaving and malting are the principal branches of industry. Near it many Roman antiquities have been discovered.

War'minster, a post-hamlet in Warminster township, Bucks co., Pa., 18 miles by rail N. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 840.

Warminster, a post-hamlet of Nelson co., Va., on the James River, about 36 miles N.N.E. of Lynchburg. It has a church, a seminary, and a mine of manganese.

War'minster, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 8 miles W.N.W. of Orillia. Pop. 120.

Warm Springs, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ark., 30 miles from O'Kean Station. Here are mineral springs.

Warm Springs, a post-office and summer resort of Meriwether co., Ga., is finely situated on a spur of Pine Mountain, about 40 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. Here is a remarkable mineral spring which has a temperature of 90° Fahr. and discharges about 1400 gallons in a minute. The water contains magnesia, carbonic acid, &c. Fine bathing-houses and a large hotel have been erected here.

Warm Springs, a post-office of Deer Lodge co., Montana, 17 miles S. by W. of Deer Lodge City.

Warm Springs, a post-village and summer resort of Madison co., N.C., in Warm Springs township, on the French Broad River, near the E. base of the Iron Mountain, and about 70 miles E. of Knoxville, Tenn. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery. Pop. of the township, 498.

Warm Springs, a post-office of Wasco co., Oregon.

Warm Springs, a hamlet of Perry co., Pa., 7 miles S.S.W. of New Bloomfield. Here are medicinal springs.

Warm Springs, Virginia. See Bath Court-House.

Warm Springs, a post-office of Carbon co., Wyoming, 26 miles S. of Fort Fred Steele. Here is a mineral spring.

Warna, Bulgaria. See Varna.

Warnabin, or **Warnavin.** See Varnavin.

Warnemunde, ŵaʀ'nẹh-mün`dẹh, a seaport town of North Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, at the mouth of the Warnow in the Baltic, 7 miles N.N.W. of Rostock, of which it is the outport. Pop. 1765.

War'ner, a township of Chippewa co., Mich. P. 298.

Warner, a post-office of Kandiyohi co., Minn.

Warner, a station in Douglas co., Neb., on the Omaha & Northwestern Railroad, 12 miles N.N.W. of Omaha.

Warner, a post-village in Warner township, Merrimack co., N.H., on a river of the same name, and on the Concord & Claremont Railroad, 18½ miles W.N.W. of Concord, and about 6 miles S. of Mount Kearsarge. It has 2 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, a free high school, and manufactures of straw board. Pop. of township, 1667.

Warner, a post-hamlet of Washington co., O., in Salem township, on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 18 miles N. of Marietta. It has several churches.

Warner's, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the New York Central Railroad, 9 miles W. by N. of Syracuse. It has a church.

Warner's Ranch, a township of San Diego co., Cal. Pop. 246.

War'nersville, a post-hamlet in Fairfield township, Madison co., O., about 20 miles S.W. of Columbus. It has a church.

War'nerville, a post-hamlet of Meriwether co., Ga., 14 miles S. of Senoia. It has a church.

Warnerville, a post-office of Middlesex co., Mass.

Warnerville, a post-village in Richmondville township, Schoharie co., N.Y., on Cobleskill Creek, and on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 48 miles W. of Albany. It has 2 churches and 1 or 2 tanneries.

Warneton, ŵaʀn`tòɴᵍ', or **Waerten,** ŵâʀ'tẹn, a frontier town of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Lys, 8 miles S.E. of Ypres. Pop. 3131, engaged in breweries, salt-refineries, and manufactures of chocolate and starch.

War'ning, Mount, New South Wales, East Australia, on the Tweed, lat. 28° 24' S., lon. 153° 15' E., is 3300 feet in elevation.

War'nock, a post-village of Belmont co., O., on the Central Ohio Railroad, 12 miles W. of Bellaire. It has 2 churches.

Warnow, ŵaʀ'now or ŵaʀ'nov, a river of Germany, rises S. of Sternberg, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, flows first W., then N.E., then N., and falls into the Baltic at Warnemünde. Length, 70 miles.

Warnsdorf, ŵaʀns'doʀf, or **Wermirowice,** ŵêʀ-me-ro-ŵeet'sâ, a village of Moravia, circle of Prerau. P. 1180.

Warnsfeld, waʀns'fêlt, or **Warnsveld,** waʀns'fêlt, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 22 miles S.W. of Arnhem. Pop. 2329.

War'pole, a post-office of Wyandot co., O.

Warree, war'ree`, a town of Guinea, in the delta of the Niger, 58 miles S. of Benin. Lat. 5° 32' N.; lon. 5° 28' E.

War'ren, a county in the N.E. part of Georgia, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Ogeechee River, and is partly drained by Little River and Rocky Comfort Creek. The surface is uneven or hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county has an abundance of granite. It is intersected by the Georgia Railroad. Capital, Warrenton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,619,238. Pop. in 1870, 10,545, of whom 10,500 were Americans.

Warren, a county in the N.W. part of Illinois, has an area of 540 square miles. It is drained by Henderson's River and Swan Creek. The surface is nearly level. The soil is very fertile. A large part of it is prairie. Indian corn, oats, hay, cattle, wheat, pork, and butter are the staple products. Among its mineral resources are bituminous coal and limestone. This county is intersected by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad. Capital, Monmouth. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,187,544. Pop. in 1870, 23,174, of whom 20,884 were Americans.

Warren, a county in the W. part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, has an area of about 360 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Wabash River, and is intersected by Big Pine Creek. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, cattle, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. Bituminous coal is found here. This county is traversed by the Wabash Railroad. Capital, Williamsport. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 10,204, of whom 9744 were Americans.

Warren, a county in the S. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the North, Middle, and South Rivers, affluents of the Des Moines, which runs through the N.E. part of the county. It is also drained by Otter and White Breast Creeks. The surface is undulating. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, cattle, oats, pork, and butter are the staple products. This county has plenty of hard timber, including oak, ash, and hickory, and has mines of bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Indianola. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,914,000. Pop. in 1870, 17,980, of whom 17,252 were Americans.

Warren, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 580 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Green River, and intersected by the Big Barren River, which enters the former at the N.W. extremity of the county. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the ash, hickory, oak, maple, &c. The soil is fertile. Maize, tobacco, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Cavernous limestone underlies a large part of this county, which is traversed by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Capital, Bowling Green. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,045,529. Pop. in 1870, 21,742, of whom 21,198 were Americans.

Warren, a county in the W. part of Mississippi, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Big Black, on the W. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by the Yazoo River. The surface is partly level, and is extensively covered with forests of cypress, gum, hickory, &c. The soil is very fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. In 1870 this county produced 32,175 bales of cotton. It is intersected by the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad. Capital, Vicksburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,815,338. Pop. in 1870, 26,769, of whom 25,183 were Americans.

Warren, a county in the E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Missouri River, and drained by several creeks. The surface is undulating or uneven, and more than one-third of it is covered with forests of the oak, hickory, ash, maple, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staples. Coal and limestone are found in this county. It is intersected by the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad. Capital, Warrenton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,650,000. Pop. in 1870, 9673, of whom 7182 were Americans.

Warren, a county in the N.W. part of New Jersey, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. and W. by the Delaware River, and on the S.E. by the Musconetcong River. It is also drained by the Paulinskill and by Pequest Creek. The surface is diversified by fertile valleys and long parallel ridges called Blue Mountain and Jenny Jump Mountain, the direction of which is N.E. and S.W. On the N.W. border of this county the Delaware River finds a passage through the Blue Mountain at the Water Gap. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. Among its mineral resources are limestone, iron ore, and roofing-slate. This county is intersected by the Morris Canal, the Morris & Essex Railroad, and the Belvidere Delaware Railroad. Capital, Belvidere. Valuation of real and personal estate, $39,887,178. Pop. in 1870, 34,336, of whom 31,046 were Americans.

Warren, a county in the E. part of New York, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the narrow and beautiful Lake George, is intersected by the Hudson River (which also forms part of its southern boundary), and is partly drained by Schroon River. The surface is mountainous, and extensively covered with forests of the beech, elm, hickory, oak, pine, sugar-maple, &c. Many of the mountains and hills are steep and present a large surface of naked rock. Hay, butter, oats, potatoes, and lumber are the staple products. Gneiss and granite are the predominant rocks of this county. Trenton limestone and Potsdam sandstone crop out in the S.E. part of it, and black marble is found at Glens Falls. It is traversed by the Adirondack Railroad. Capital, Caldwell. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,989,885. Pop. in 1870, 22,592, of whom 20,014 were Americans; in 1875, 23,295.

Warren, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is drained by the Roanoke River, which runs through the N.E. part, and by Fishing Creek, which rises in it. The surface is undulating, and nearly half of it is covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Maize, tobacco, cattle, and pork are the staples. This county is intersected by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad. Capital, Warrenton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,796,722. Pop. in 1870, 17,768, of whom 17,730 were Americans.

Warren, a county in the S.W. part of Ohio, has an area of about 370 square miles. It is intersected by the Little Miami River, and drained by Cæsar's and Todd's Creeks. The Great Miami also traverses the N.W. part of the county. These streams all run nearly southwestward. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of the ash, hickory, buckeye, oak, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, oats, butter, and pork are the staple products. Good Lower Silurian limestone underlies a large part of the soil. This county is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley, the Marietta & Cincinnati, and the Little Miami. Capital, Lebanon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $35,496,536. Pop. in 1870, 26,689, of whom 25,046 were Americans.

Warren, a northwestern county of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of about 880 square miles. It is intersected by the Alleghany River, and is also drained by Broken Straw, Conewango, and Tionesta Creeks. The surface is hilly or undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the pine, sugar-maple, hickory, oak, beech, ash, &c. The soil is mostly fertile. Butter, hay, oats, and cattle are the staple products of the farms. Lumber and petroleum are the chief articles of export. The value of the petroleum exported from it in 1870 was $1,423,935. This county is intersected by the Philadelphia & Erie, Atlantic & Great Western, and Oil Creek & Alleghany River Railroads. Capital, Warren. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,931,930. Pop. in 1870, 23,897, of whom 19,991 were Americans.

Warren, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of about 370 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Caney Fork of the Cumberland, and by Rock River, which enters the Caney Fork on the E. border of this county. The surface is hilly or undulating, and nearly half of it is covered with forests of the ash, black walnut, hickory, maple, oak, &c. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is partly traversed by the McMinnville & Manchester Railroad. Capital, McMinnville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,791,994. Pop. in 1870, 12,714, of whom 12,620 were Americans.

Warren, a county in the N. part of Virginia, has an area of about 270 square miles. It is drained by the Shenandoah River and its North and South Forks, which unite near the middle of the county. It is a part of the Great Valley of Virginia, and is bounded on the S.E. by the Blue Ridge. The surface is hilly or undulating. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, grass, &c., are the staple products. This county has plenty of timber. Among its minerals are limestone and iron ore. It is intersected by the Manassas division of the Virginia Midland Railroad. Capital, Front Royal. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,637,184. Pop. in 1870, 5716, of whom 5675 were Americans.

Warren, a post-village, capital of Bradley co., Ark., 2 or 3 miles W. of the Saline River, and about 95 miles S. of Little Rock. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, and the Centennial Institute.

Warren, a post-hamlet in Warren township, Litchfield co., Conn., about 8 miles W. of Litchfield, and 40 miles W. of Hartford. It has 2 churches and a cheese-factory. Pop. of the township, 673. Lake Waramaug (or Wauremaug), a summer resort, is on the S. border of this township.

Warren, a hamlet of Henderson co., Ill., about 7 miles E. by S. of Burlington, Iowa. Pop. 84.

Warren, a post-village in Warren township, Jo Daviess co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, at its junction with the Mineral Point Railroad, 27 miles E. by N. of Galena, and 24 miles N.W. of Freeport. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a banking-house, 3 hotels, a high school, a foundry, a flouring-mill, and a manufactory of wood carpets. Pop. about 2400.

Warren, a township of Lake co., Ill. Pop. 1235.

Warren, a township of Clinton co., Ind. Pop. 1134.

Warren, a post-village in Salamonie township, Huntington co., Ind., on the Salamonie River, and on the Toledo, Delphos & Burlington Railroad, 15 miles S.W. of Bluffton, and about 35 miles S.S.W. of Fort Wayne. It has 2 flour-mills and a planing-mill. Pop. 358.

Warren, a township of Marion co., Ind. Pop. 2291.

Warren, a township of Putnam co., Ind. Pop. 1087.

Warren, a station in Randolph co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of Union City.

Warren, St. Joseph co., Ind. See Warren Centre.

Warren, a township of St. Joseph co., Ind. Pop. 760.

Warren, a township of Warren co., Ind. Pop. 1208.

Warren, a township of Bremer co., Iowa. Pop. 1002.

Warren, a township of Keokuk co., Iowa. Pop. 707.

Warren, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, in Harrison township, on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 17 miles W. of Fort Madison. It has a church.

Warren, a township of Lucas co., Iowa. Pop. 957.

Warren, a township of Poweshiek co., Iowa. P. 1092.

Warren, a township of Wayne co., Iowa. Pop., excluding Allerton, 654.

Warren, a post-office of Cloud co., Kansas, about 52 miles N. by W. of Salina.

Warren, a post-village in Warren township, Knox co., Me., on St. George's River, about 18 miles from the ocean, 8 miles W. of Rockland, and 2 miles N. of the Knox & Lincoln Railroad. It contains 2 churches, a high school, a powder-mill, a woollen-factory, and a shoe-factory. Vessels of large size can ascend the river to this place, which has extensive water-power. Limestone abounds in this township. Pop. of the township, 1974.

Warren, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on Gunpowder River, 3 miles E. of Cockeysville, which is 15 miles N. of Baltimore. It has a church, and a manufactory of cotton duck and bags. Pop. 317.

Warren, a post-village in Warren township, Worcester co., Mass., on the Chicopee River and the Boston & Albany Railroad, 73 miles W. by S. of Boston, and 25 miles E.N.E. of Springfield. It has a hotel, 4 churches, a high school, steam pump-works, &c. Pop. about 1500. The township contains also West Warren, and has a total pop. of 3260.

Warren, a post-hamlet in Warren township, Macomb co., Mich., on the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, 14 or 15 miles N. of Detroit. The township contains 2 churches and a pop. of 2214.

Warren, a post-office of Cottonwood co., Minn.

Warren, a township of Winona co., Minn. Pop. 934.

Warren, a township of Camden co., Mo. Pop. 472.

Warren, a post-hamlet in Warren township, Marion co., Mo., 10 miles N. of Monroe City, and about 22 miles W. by N. of Hannibal. It has a church, a drug-store, 1 other store, and a woollen-mill. P. of the township, 2425.

Warren, a post-office of Madison co., Neb.

Warren, a station of the Union Pacific Railroad, 30 miles W.N.W. of Plum Creek, Neb.

Warren, a post-village in Warren township, Grafton co., N.H., on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 70 miles N. by W. of Concord. It contains a church and a hotel. The township has manufactures of bobbins, carriages, lumber, shoes, &c. On its northern border stands Moose Hillock Mountain, which is 4800 feet high and commands a grand view. Tourists can ride in a carriage to its summit. Pop. of the township, 960.

Warren, a post-township of Herkimer co., N.Y. Pop. 1461. Warren Post-Office is at Little Lakes.

Warren, Rockland co., N.Y. See Haverstraw.

Warren, a township of Belmont co., O. Pop. 4099.

Warren, a township of Jefferson co., O. Pop. 1637.

Warren, a township of Tuscarawas co., O. Pop. 822.

Warren, a township of Washington co., O. P. 1604.

Warren, a township of Bradford co., Pa. Pop. 1421.

Warren, a township of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. 606.

Warren, a post-borough, capital of Warren co., Pa., is pleasantly situated on the N. bank of the Alleghany River, at the mouth of the Conewango, 29 miles E. by S. of Corry, 35 miles N.E. of Titusville, and about 20 miles S. of Jamestown, N.Y. It is on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad and the Dunkirk & Alleghany Valley Railroad. It has wide and straight streets which cross one another at right angles, and contains a court-house, 8 churches, 2 national banks, 2 savings-banks, 2 newspaper offices, a public library, a union school, several tanneries, and manufactories of engines and boilers, wooden-ware, lumber, sash, doors, and blinds. Small steamboats can ascend the river to this place. Lumber and petroleum are the chief articles of export. Pop. 2014.

Warren, a post-village in Warren township, Bristol co., R.I., on the E. or N.E. shore of Narragansett Bay, and on the Providence, Warren & Bristol and Old Colony Railroads, 10 miles S.S.E. of Providence, and 6 miles W.N.W. of Fall River. It has a good harbor, 3 or 4 national banks, 4 churches, a high school, a newspaper office, and manufactures of cotton goods, braid, and twine. Pop. of the village, 3103; of the township, 4005.

Warren, a township of Colleton co., S.C. Pop. 1631.

Warren, a post-office of Comanche co., Tex., 16 miles N. of Brownwood.

Warren, a post-village in Warren township, Washington co., Vt., about 20 miles W.S.W. of Montpelier. It is in a narrow valley on Mad River. It has a church, and manufactures of leather, clapboards, and wooden bowls. Pop. of the township, 1008.

Warren, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va., on the James River, about 20 miles S. of Charlottesville.

Warren, a post-hamlet in Warren township, St. Croix co., Wis., about 8 miles E. of Hudson. The township is intersected by the West Wisconsin Railroad. Pop. of the township, 683.

Warren, a township of Waushara co., Wis. Pop. 632.

War'ren, a post-settlement in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 6 miles from Amherst. Pop. 150.

Warren Centre, a post-village in Warren township, St. Joseph co., Ind., at Warren Station on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 6 miles W.N.W. of South Bend.

Warren Centre, a post-hamlet in Warren township, Bradford co., Pa., 12 miles S. of Owego, N.Y.

Warren Grove Mills. See North River.

War'renham, a post-office of Bradford co., Pa., about 22 miles N.E. of Towanda.

Warren Mills, a post-hamlet and station of Monroe co., Wis., on the West Wisconsin Railroad, 21 miles S.E. of Black River Falls, and 12 miles N. of Tomah. It has a large lumber-mill.

Warren Plains, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.C., 3 miles N.W. of Macon Depot.

Warren Point, a post-office of Franklin co., Pa.

Warren's, a station in Monroe co., Wis., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 32 miles N. by W. of Elroy.

War'rensburg, a post-village in Illini township, Macon co., Ill., on the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Decatur. It has 2 churches, a graded school, 2 grain-elevators, a tile-factory, and a drug-store. Pop. about 250. Here are quarries of fine sandstone, and coal is mined near this place.

Warrensburg, a post-town, capital of Johnson co., Mo., in Warrensburg township, on Black River, and on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 29 miles W. of Sedalia, and 64 miles E.S.E. of Kansas City. It contains a court-house, a national bank, 2 savings-banks, 3 newspaper offices (1 of which issues a daily paper), a large steam elevator, 13 churches, 3 flouring-mills, a foundry, 1 or 2 woollen-mills, and the South Missouri State Normal School, which has about 425 students. Large quantities of wheat and other grain are shipped here. Pop. 2945; of the township, 4804.

Warrensburg, a post-village in Warrensburg township, Warren co., N.Y., on the Schroon River, 3 miles from its mouth, about 30 miles N. of Saratoga Springs, and 3 miles E. of the Adirondack Railroad. It is partly surrounded by high hills. It has an academy, 5 churches, and manufactures of leather and lumber. Pop. 715; of township, 1618. The township is bounded W. by the Hudson.

Warrensburg, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Tenn., is near the Nolachucky River, about 48 miles E. by N. of Knoxville. It has 2 churches.

Warren's Corners, a post-office or hamlet of Niagara co., N.Y., 5 miles N.W. of Lockport.

Warren's Store, a post-village of Hale co., Ala., 8 miles N.E. of Greensborough. It has 3 churches.

Warren Summit, a post-hamlet in Warren township, Grafton co., N.H., 10 miles S.E. of Haverhill. It is near the Moose Hillock Mountain, and on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad. It has 1 or 2 saw-mills.

Warrensville, of Connecticut and New Jersey. See Warrenville.

War'rensville, a post-village in Winfield township, Du Page co., Ill., about 9 miles N.E. of Aurora. It has 2 churches.

Warrensville, or **Warren's Mill,** a hamlet of Mahaska co., Iowa, on the South Skunk River, about 15 miles N.W. of Oskaloosa.

Warrensville, a post-office of Sampson co., N.C., 7 miles S.W. of Clinton.

Warrensville, a post-township of Cuyahoga co., O., about 10 miles E. by S. of Cleveland. It is intersected by the Mahoning division of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. Pop. 1429.

Warrensville, a post-village in Eldred township, Lycoming co., Pa., 8 or 9 miles N.N.E. of Williamsport. It has 2 churches, 2 flour-mills, and a saw-mill.

War'ren Tav'ern, a post-hamlet in East Whiteland township, Chester co., Pa., on the Chester Valley Railroad, 12 miles W.S.W. of Norristown. It has 2 churches. The name of its station is Valley Store.

War′renton, a station in Dallas co., Ala., on the Selma & Gulf Railroad, 21 miles S. of Selma.

Warrenton, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ala., about 36 miles S.S.E. of Huntsville. Pop. 60.

Warrenton, a post-village, capital of Warren co., Ga., on the Macon & Augusta Branch of the Georgia Railroad, 50 miles W. by S. of Augusta. It has a court-house, 4 churches, a newspaper office, an academy, and a steam grist-mill. Pop. 620.

Warrenton, a station in Lake co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 37 miles N. by W. of Chicago.

Warrenton, a hamlet of Gibson co., Ind., 3 miles from Haubstadt, and 15 miles N. of Evansville. It has a church.

Warrenton, a post-village of Warren co., Miss., near the Mississippi River, and on the Mississippi Valley & Ship Island Railroad, 7 or 8 miles S.S.W. of Vicksburg. It has 4 churches and an academy.

Warrenton, a post-village, capital of Warren co., Mo., in Elkhorn township, 1 mile from Warrenton Station of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, and 58 miles W. by N. of St. Louis. It has a bank, 2 newspaper offices, the Central Wesleyan College, 2 grist-mills, a plough-factory, and 3 churches. Pop. 588.

Warrenton, a post-village, capital of Warren co., N.C., in Warrenton township, near the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, 62 miles N.N.E. of Raleigh, and 35 miles W. of Weldon. It has a court-house, 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a savings-bank, and a tobacco-factory. Pop. 941; of the township, 2886.

Warrenton, a post-village in Warren township, Jefferson co., O., on the Ohio River, and on the River division of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 14 miles S. of Steubenville, and 10 miles above Wheeling. It has 2 churches. Pop. 241.

Warrenton, a hamlet of Abbeville co., S.C., about 7 miles W. of Abbeville.

Warrenton, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex., 12 miles N.E. of La Grange. It has 2 churches and 2 seminaries.

Warrenton, a post-village, capital of Fauquier co., Va., about 100 miles N. by W. of Richmond, and 55 miles W.S.W. of Washington, D.C. The Warrenton Branch Railroad, 9 or 10 miles long, connects it with the Virginia Midland Railroad. Warrenton contains a court-house, 6 churches, a banking-house, a newspaper office, and 2 free schools. Pop. 1256.

Warrenton Junction, Virginia. See Owl Run.

War′renville, a post-office in Ashford township, Windham co., Conn., about 30 miles E. by N. of Hartford. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Warrenville, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., N.J., in Warren township, 4 miles W. of Plainfield, and about 10 miles N. of New Brunswick. It has 2 churches and a copper-mine.

War′rick, a county in the S.W. part of Indiana, borders on Kentucky. Area, about 380 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Ohio River, on the S.E. by Little Pigeon Creek, and is intersected by Big Pigeon Creek. The surface is undulating, and about one-third of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. In 1870 this county produced 3,611,775 pounds of tobacco, and more than any other county of the state. Capital, Booneville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 17,653, of whom 16,265 were Americans.

War′rington, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, parish, and township of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Mersey, 16 miles from Liverpool, with which town and with Manchester and Preston it is connected by railway. Pop. of the parliamentary borough in 1871, 33,050. It has a church of Saxon origin, numerous chapels, the town hall, market-house, assembly-rooms, several cloth halls, theatre, infirmary, and several cotton and other mills and factories. A subscription library was established in 1758; and here the first newspaper in Lancashire and the first stage-coach in England were started. The principal manufactures are of fustians, twills, corduroys, and other cotton goods, sail-cloth, sacking, glass-wares, hardwares, files and other tools of the finest quality, pens, soap, leather, and ale, for which last Warrington is famous. The Mersey is navigable up to the bridge for vessels of 100 tons' burden. The borough sends one member to the House of Commons. The town is of high antiquity. In the civil wars it was the place of many actions between the royal and the parliamentary forces.

Warrington, a post-village of Escambia co., Fla., on the Gulf of Mexico, 7 miles from Pensacola, and 2 miles from Fort Pickens. It has 6 churches and a money-order post-office. It is located on a government reservation, and supported by the navy-yard. Pop. estimated at 600.

Warrington, a post-village in Brown township, Hancock co., Ind., about 30 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis. It has a church, a graded school, a steam flour-mill, &c.

Warrington, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.J., in Paulinskill Valley, 3 miles from the Delaware Water Gap, and on the Blairstown Railroad, about 8 miles S.W. of Blairstown. It has a flour-mill and a slate-factory. Pop. 75.

Warrington, a post-township of Bucks co., Pa. It has 3 churches. Pop. 949. Warrington Post-Office is 3 miles from Doylestown.

Warrington, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. 1726.

War′rior, a post-office of Bibb co., Ga., 13 miles W.S.W. of Macon.

Warrior's Mark, a post-village in Warrior's Mark township, Huntingdon co., Pa., 20 miles N.E. of Altoona, and 3 miles E. of Bald Eagle. It has 3 churches and a coach-factory. Pop. of the township, 1209.

Warrior Stand, a post-office of Macon co., Ala.

Warrior Station, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Black Warrior River, and on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 24 miles N. of Birmingham. It has a church, about 8 stores, and valuable coal-mines.

Warr‵nambool′, a seaport of Australia, in Victoria, on the Pacific, at the mouth of the Merri, 170 miles W.S.W. of Melbourne. It has a safe and capacious harbor. P. 4600.

War′saw (Polish, *Warszawa*, vaʀ-shå′vå or ŵaʀ-shå′-ŵå; Ger. *Warschau*, ŵaʀ′shŏw; Fr. *Varsovie*, vaʀ‵so‵vee′; It. and Sp. *Varsovia*, vaʀ-so′ve-å; L. *Warso′via*), a city of Russia, capital of a government of its own name, and formerly capital of the kingdom of Poland, is on the left bank of the Vistula, across which it communicates by a bridge of boats with its fortified suburb of Praga. Lat. of observatory, 52° 13′ 5″ N.; lon. 21° 1′ 52″ E. Pop. in 1860, 162,805; in 1874, 302,475. Mean temperature of year, 44.1° Fahr.; winter, 24.9°; summer, 63.2°. It is surrounded by ramparts and trenches, and has elegant suburbs; but the streets in the city are ill paved and lighted, and its stone buildings are interspersed with hovels of timber. The principal edifices are the *Zamek*, a vast palace of the former kings of Poland, now an imperial residence, and containing the hall of the Polish diet and archives of the kingdom; the Saxon Palace, having attached to it fine gardens open to the public; the government palace, containing the National Theatre, custom-house, high tribunals, and government offices, and also having attached to it gardens which are a fashionable place of resort; the Casimir Palace, with a statue of Copernicus; modern palace of the minister of finance; exchange; Brühl and Radzivill palaces; many colossal churches, including the Roman Catholic cathedral of St. John, the church of the Holy Cross, the Augustine and Alexander churches, the church of St. Borromeo, a Lutheran church; and the citadel. The Marieville Bazaar is a large square surrounded by arcades. Warsaw has a Greek United cathedral, Armenian and English chapels, many synagogues, several hospitals and theatres, barracks, a mint, a school of artillery, 2 colleges replacing its university (suppressed in 1834 and its library of 150,000 volumes removed to St. Petersburg), a theological seminary, rabbinical college, observatory, botanic garden, musical conservatory, 2 gymnasia, school of arts, numerous Russian schools, libraries, and learned associations. Its public places abound with statues: the principal of these are the bronze statue of Sigismund III. and the equestrian group of Poniatowski. It has good promenades, and in the immediate vicinity is a villa formerly the residence of Stanislaus Augustus, containing fine paintings and surrounded by public grounds, in which is an equestrian statue of John Sobieski.

Warsaw has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, hosiery, hats, gold- and silver-wares, saddlery, paper, and tobacco, chemical and cotton-printing works, numerous breweries, tanneries, distilleries, &c. In 1873 there were 259 factories in the town, employing 8823 workmen. The value of the produce for that year was $10,600,000. It is the centre of the industry and literary activity of the kingdom, and the great entrepôt of commerce in Poland; it is the seat of the national bank, and has large fairs in May and September, frequented by merchants of both Europe and Asia. Its imports amount to $70,000,000 and its exports to $60,000,000 per annum. It communicates by railway with Vienna, Bromberg, Cracow, and St. Petersburg. It 1874 a railway iron bridge was made across the Vistula, thus connecting the railway systems on both sides of it.

Warsaw succeeded Cracow as the capital of Poland in 1566. In 1807 it was made capital of the grand duchy of Warsaw. In 1830 the Russians were driven from it by the Poles, but they retook it in 1831.

Warsaw, a government of Russia, in Poland, bounded on the N. by Plock and Lomza, E. by Siedlec, S. by Petrikau and Radom, and W. by Kalisz and the Prussian province of Posen. Area, 5622 square miles. It is a level country, and is drained by the Vistula and its tributaries. Capital, Warsaw. Pop. 925,639.

War'saw, a post-village of Sumter co., Ala., on the Tombigbee River, 10 miles above Gainesville. It has a church, an academy, 4 stores, and a steam mill. Cotton is shipped here in steamboats.

Warsaw, the largest town of Hancock co., Ill., is finely situated in Wilcox township, on the Mississippi River, about 3 miles below Keokuk, and 40 miles above Quincy. It is the W. terminus of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, and is 116 miles W.S.W. of Peoria. It has an elevated site and a favorable position for trade, and contains 8 churches, a national bank, a high school, 3 grammar-schools, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, an iron-foundry, a woollen-mill, and a plough-factory. The largest steamers can ascend the river to this place. Pop. 3583.

Warsaw, a city, capital of Kosciusko co., Ind., in Wayne township, on the Tippecanoe River, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, at its junction with the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, 40 miles W. by N. of Fort Wayne, 24 miles E.S.E. of Plymouth, and 25 miles S. of Goshen. It contains a court-house, 5 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, 2 newspaper offices, graded schools, 2 flour-mills, a foundry, several grain-elevators, and manufactures of woollen goods, lumber, sash, doors, &c. Pop. 2206. There are 3 lakes near Warsaw.

Warsaw, a village of St. Joseph co., Ind., on the Kankakee River, about 18 miles S.W. of South Bend.

Warsaw, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Iowa, about 30 miles S. of Chariton. It has a grist-mill.

Warsaw, a post-village, capital of Gallatin co., Ky., on the Ohio River, about 30 miles above Madison, and 35 miles by land S.W. of Cincinnati, O. It has 5 churches, a flour-mill, a newspaper office, and a bank. Pop. 715.

Warsaw, a post-hamlet of Franklin parish, La., on the Tensas River, about 40 miles W. of Vicksburg, Miss.

Warsaw, a township of Goodhue co., Minn. P. 1027.

Warsaw, a post-village in Warsaw township, Rice co., Minn., on the Cannon River, 8 miles S.W. of Faribault, and about 13 miles N.N.W. of Owatonna. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. about 450. The township contains a lake, and has plenty of timber. Pop. of the township, 1113.

Warsaw, a post-village, capital of Benton co., Mo., in Lindsey township, on the N. bank of the Osage River, about 36 miles S. by W. of Sedalia. It has a court-house, 2 newspaper offices, 2 or 3 churches, and manufactures of lumber and wagons. Iron ore abounds here.

Warsaw, a post-office of Howard co., Neb., about 30 miles W. by N. of Central City.

Warsaw, a post-village and summer resort, capital of Wyoming co., N.Y., in Warsaw township, in the beautiful valley of the Oatka, and on the Erie and Rochester & State Line Railroads, 48 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo, and 43 miles S.W. of Rochester. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, a union free school, a national bank, 1 other bank, 3 or 4 newspaper offices, 2 broom-factories, a barrel-factory, and several mills. Here is a union school-house which cost $40,000. Pop. 1631. The township is diversified by ravines and waterfalls, and presents attractive scenery. Pop. 3441.

Warsaw, a small hamlet of Yates co., N.Y., in Barrington township, 8 miles S. of Penn Yan. Here is Barrington Post-Office.

Warsaw, a post-hamlet in Warsaw township, Duplin co., N.C., on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 55 miles N. of Wilmington. Pop. of the township, 1362.

Warsaw, a post-village of Coshocton co., O., on the Mohican River, at the mouth of Killbuck Creek, 10 miles N.W. of Coshocton, and about 30 miles N. of Zanesville. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, an academy, a planing-mill, and a superior hotel. Coal abounds here.

Warsaw, a post-hamlet in Warsaw township, Jefferson co., Pa., about 10 miles E.N.E. of Brookville. The township contains 5 churches, 3 tanneries, a cheese-factory, and several saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 1122.

Warsaw, a post-village, capital of Richmond co., Va., about 50 miles E.N.E. of Richmond, and 4 miles E. of the Rappahannock River. It has 3 churches.

Warsaw, a post-village in Peterborough co., Ontario, on Indian River, 15 miles N.E. of Peterborough. It contains 5 stores, a tannery, a saw-mill, and a hotel. P. 150.

Warsaw Crossing, a station on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Quincy, Ill.

Warsaw Island, on the coast of Georgia, belonging to Chatham co., lies between Ossabaw Sound on the S. and Warsaw Sound on the N.

Warschau, Warsovia, or **Warszawa.** See WARSAW.

Warstein, ŵaʀ'stine, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 13 miles E. of Arnsberg, on the Wasserbach. Pop. 2600.

Warta, or **Wartha,** ŵaʀ'tâ (anc. *Var'ta*), a river of Poland and Germany, its basin lying between those of the Oder and Vistula, rises 36 miles N.W. of Cracow, flows N. and W. through a level and in many parts marshy country, in Russia and Prussian Poland, and joins the Oder at Küstrin, after a course of 450 miles. Chief affluent, the Netze, from the E., by a canal from which it is connected with the Vistula; other tributaries are the Widawka and Ner, from the E., and the Obra and Prosna, from the S., which last forms the boundary between Poland and Prussian Silesia.

Warta, a town of Poland, province and 24 miles E. of Kalisz, capital of a county, on the Warta. Pop. 4490.

Warta, a town of Prussian Silesia, 43 miles S.S.W. of Breslau, on the Neisse. Pop. 1110. It has a church greatly resorted to in pilgrimage.

Wartau, ŵaʀ'tŏw, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 23 miles S.S.E. of St. Gall, on the left bank of the Rhine. Pop. 2579.

Wartberg, ŵaʀt'bĕʀɢ, or **Szemptz,** sĕmptz, a market-town of Hungary, co. and 12 miles E. by N. of Presburg. Pop. 2434.

Wartburg, Germany. See EISENACH.

Wart'burg, a post-village, capital of Morgan co., Tenn., about 44 miles W. by N. of Knoxville.

Wart'burg, a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, 6 miles N.N.E. of Sebringville. Pop. 200.

Wartenberg, OBER, o'bẹr ŵaʀ'tẹn-bĕʀɢ', a town of Bohemia, 22 miles N.N.W. of Jung-Buntzlau. Pop. 1400.

Wartenberg, POLNISCH, pol'nish ŵaʀ'tẹn-bĕʀɢ', a town of Prussian Silesia, 32 miles E.N.E. of Breslau. P. 2319.

Wartenburg, ŵaʀ'tẹn-bŏŏʀɢ', a town of East Prussia, 60 miles S. of Königsberg. Pop. 4055. It has a castle, 3 Roman Catholic churches, and a hospital. ALT- (âlt) WARTENBURG is a village adjacent to the above, on the west.

Wartenburg, a village of Prussian Saxony, 8 miles E.S.E. of Wittenberg, near the Elbe. Here, in 1813, Blücher defeated the French.

Wartenfels, ŵaʀ'tẹn-fĕls', a market-town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 20 miles N. of Baireuth. Pop. 557.

Wartha, a river of Europe. See WARTA.

War'then, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ga., 9 miles N.E. of Sandersville.

War'trace Depot, a post-village of Bedford co., Tenn., on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, at its junction with the Shelbyville Branch Railroad, 55 miles S.S.E. of Nashville, and 8 miles N.E. of Shelbyville. It has a church, and a male and female institute. Pop. 500.

Warwick, or **Warwickshire,** wor'rik-shir, a county in the centre of England, enclosed by the cos. of Stafford, Leicester, Northampton, Oxford, Gloucester, and Worcester. Area, 881 square miles. Pop. in 1871, 634,189. Surface elevated; its N. part was formerly the extensive forest of Arden, and is still interspersed with woods, heaths, and moors; in the S. part is much fertile soil, and the county generally is well cultivated. Principal rivers, the Avon and its affluents, in the S. and E.; the Tame, in the N. The county is noted for its grazing and dairy-husbandry. Coal, stone, lime, and marl are procured. Manufactures are important: Birmingham is the seat of hardware manufactures, and famous for those of arms and others in great variety; Coventry for ribbons and other silk goods, watches, and jewelry; fish-hooks and needles are made at Alcester; hats at Atherstone; horn goods at Kenilworth. The county is intersected by numerous canals, and by the Northwestern and Great Western Railways, by branches of the Midland Railway, and by the Roman Foss-way and Watling Street. Principal towns, Warwick, Birmingham, Coventry, Alcester, Nuneaton, Rugby, Leamington, and Stratford-upon-Avon. It sends four members to the House of Commons for the county, and seven for its boroughs.

Warwick, a borough of England, capital of a county, near its centre, on the right bank of the Avon, with a station on the Great Western Railroad, 20 miles S.E. of Birmingham, and 2½ miles W. of Leamington. Pop. of borough in 1871, 10,986. It is regularly laid out, and well built. At either end of the town is a gateway, the western surmounted by a beautiful ancient chapel. Warwick has 2 parish churches, several chapels, a court-house, county hall, jail and bridewell, market-house, with the museum of the Warwickshire Natural History and Archæological Society, public library, a grammar-school with two exhibitions at Oxford University, Leicester's Hospital for Aged Brethren, almshouses, and numerous other charities. Between the town and the river, on a steep acclivity beside the Avon, is Warwick Castle, the seat of the Earl of Warwick, and until damaged by fire, in December, 1871, perhaps the most perfect and magnificent feudal fortress in England. Around Warwick are many remains of monastic establishments. The town has several banks, a manufactory of hats, a worsted- and silk-mill, and an iron-foundry. It sends two members to the House of Commons.

War′wick, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 80 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the estuary of the James River, and is adjacent to Hampton Roads. The surface is partly covered with pine woods. Indian corn and oats are the staple products of the soil. Capital, Warwick Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $494,289. Pop. in 1870, 1672, of whom 1666 were Americans.

Warwick, a post-hamlet of Worth co., Ga., on the Flint River, 25 miles N.N.E. of Albany. It has a church.

Warwick, a post-village of Cecil co., Md., about 16 miles S. of Elkton. It has a church, a carriage-factory, and a machine-shop. Pop. 320.

Warwick, a post-village in Warwick township, Franklin co., Mass., about 42 miles N.W. of Worcester, and 16 miles E.N.E. of Greenfield. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of boots, brushwoods, and lumber. The township contains 16 saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 744.

Warwick, a post-office of Vernon co., Mo.

Warwick, a post-village in Warwick township, Orange co., N.Y., on Wawayanda Creek, 29 miles S.W. of Newburg, and 11 miles S. of Goshen. It is the S.W. terminus of the Warwick Valley Branch of the Erie Railroad. It contains the Warwick Institute and Union School, a national bank, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, and 6 churches. Pop. 938; of the township, 5864. The township contains other villages, named Florida and Amity.

Warwick, a township of Tuscarawas co., O. P. 1387.

Warwick, a station in Wayne co., O., on the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley & Wheeling Railroad, at its junction with the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Columbus Railroad, 12 miles N.W. of Massillon.

Warwick, a township of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. 775.

Warwick, a post-township in the N. part of Chester co., Pa., about 16 miles S.S.E. of Reading. It contains Knauertown (St. Peter's Post-Office) and St. Mary's, at the latter of which is Warwick Post-Office. P. of township, 1266.

Warwick, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. 3345. It contains Litiz.

Warwick, a populous township of Kent co., R.I., is bounded on the E. by Narragansett Bay, and intersected by the Pawtuxet River and the Stonington & Providence Railroad. It contains post-villages named Apponaug or Warwick, Centreville, Arctic, and Natick. It has a national bank and 8 cotton-manufactories. Rocky Point, a popular summer resort, is on the E. border of this township. General Nathaniel Greene was born at Warwick. Pop. in 1870, 10,453: in 1875, 11,614. See also APPONAUG.

Warwick, a post-village in Lambton co., Ontario, on Bear Creek, 8 miles N.W. of Watford. It contains 2 churches, a saw-mill, a flouring-mill, and 2 hotels. Pop. 300.

Warwick (formerly **Frank′land**), a post-village in Arthabaska co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 100 miles from Montreal. It contains a broom-factory, a potash-factory, and large flour- and saw-mills. Pop. 1600.

Warwick Court-House, a post-hamlet, capital of Warwick co., Va., is on a creek which opens into the James River, about 30 miles N.W. of Norfolk. It has 3 churches.

Warwick Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Union co., Tenn., about 24 miles N. of Knoxville.

Warwick Neck, a point of land projecting into Narragansett Bay from Kent co., R.I. Near its southern extremity, at the entrance to East Greenwich Harbor, is a light-house showing a fixed light. Lat. 41° 34′ 12″ N.; lon. 71° 27′ W.

Warwick Neck, a post-hamlet and summer resort in Warwick township, Kent co., R.I., on the W. shore of Narragansett Bay, 10 miles S. of Providence. It has a church.

Warwickshire, England. See WARWICK.

War Woman, a post-office of Rabun co., Ga., 15 miles from the Blue Ridge Railroad.

Warye, wâ′rī′, a small protected state of India, in the N.W. part of the province of Guzerat. Pop. about 20,000, chiefly Jats. The town of its name is in lat. 23° 47′ N., lon. 71° 29′ E.

Wasa, a town of Russia. See VASA, and NIKOLAISTAD.

Wasatch, wah′satch′, a northeastern county of Utah, borders on Colorado and Wyoming. It is intersected by Green River, and is also drained by the Uintah and White Rivers. The surface is partly mountainous, and mostly an arid plain destitute of forests. The Wahsatch Mountain range extends along the western border of the county, and the Uintah Mountains occupy the northern part of it. The highest peaks of the Uintah Range are about 13,500 feet high. (See DAWES PEAK.) The soil of the plains requires irrigation to render it fertile. Wheat, potatoes, and wool are the staple products. Capital, Heber. Valuation of real and personal estate, $145,027. Pop. in 1870, 1244, of whom 887 were Americans. See also WAHSATCH.

Was′co, a large county of Oregon, is bounded on the N. by the Columbia River, and on the W. by the Cascade Range of mountains. It is drained by John Day's River and the Des Chutes River, which run northward. The surface is diversified by mountains, valleys, and forests. On the W. border stands Mount Hood, which is about 12,000 feet high. Volcanic rocks abound in this county. Among its forest trees are the pine and fir. Wool, cattle, hay, lumber, and butter are the staples. Capital, Dalles. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 2509, of whom 2131 were Americans.

Waseca, wâ-se′kạ, a county in the S. part of Minnesota, has an area of 432 square miles. It is drained by the Le Sueur River, and contains several small lakes. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands, the former of which are more extensive than the latter. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and butter are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Winona & St. Peter Railroad. Capital, Waseca. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,225,322. Pop. in 1870, 7854, of whom 5380 were Americans; in 1875, 9994.

Waseca, a post-village, capital of Waseca co., Minn., in Woodville township, on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad where it crosses the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 15 miles W. of Owatonna, 26 miles E. by S. of Mankato, and 32 miles N. of Albert Lea. It is the largest village in the county. It contains 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, and 1 or 2 flour-mills. Pop. 1325.

Wasepi, was′e-pi, a post-village of St. Joseph co., Mich., in Nottawa township, on the Air-Line division of the Michigan Central Railroad where it crosses the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 4 miles E.N.E. of Centreville, and 26 miles S. of Kalamazoo. It has a hotel.

Wasgau, the German name of the VOSGES MOUNTAINS.

Wash, an estuary on the E. coast of England, between the cos. of Norfolk and Lincoln, 20 miles in length by 15 miles in breadth, and receiving the rivers Witham, Welland, Ouse, Nen, and Nar. Its two principal channels are called the "deeps" of Boston and Lynn.

Wash, or **Gwash,** a river of England, chiefly in the co. of Rutland, joins the Welland near Stamford, after an E. course of 23 miles.

Wash, a post-office of Plumas co., Cal.

Washacummov River. See CLEARWATER.

Wash′ademoak′, a post-settlement in Queens co., New Brunswick, on a lake of the same name, 8 miles from Gagetown. Pop. 250.

Wash′ago, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, at the outlet of Lake Couchiching, and on the Northern Railway, 12 miles N. of Orillia. Pop. 180.

Wash-a-kie, a station of the Union Pacific Railroad, 43 miles W. of Rawlins, Wyoming.

Wash′a Lake, Louisiana, is about 14 miles S.W. of New Orleans, and forms the S. boundary of St. Charles parish. It is nearly 12 miles long. It is connected with the Gulf of Mexico by several bayous.

Wash′burn, a post-office of Sebastian co., Ark.

Washburn, a post-village of Woodford co., Ill., in Cazenovia township, on the Western division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 25 miles N.E. of Peoria, and 9½ miles S.S.W. of Varna. It has 5 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. 272.

Washburn, a township of Aroostook co., Me. P. 449.

Washburn, a post-office of Hennepin co., Minn.

Washburn, a post-village of Barry co., Mo., 28 miles S. of Peirce City, and about 60 miles S.W. of Springfield. It has a seminary or high school.

Washburn, a post-village in Lima township, Grant co., Wis., 9 miles N. of Platteville. It has a church, a flour-mill, &c.

Washburn, Mount, Wyoming, is in the National Park of the Yellowstone, about 6 miles W. of the Yellowstone River. Lat. 44° 48′ N. Altitude, 10,388 feet above the level of the sea. It commands a fine view of Yellowstone Lake and many mountain-peaks. "Mount Washburn," says Prof. Hayden, "is composed entirely of the usual igneous rocks. On the summits are piles of very hard compact basalt."

Wash′ington, a parish of England, co. of Durham, with a station on the York & Berwick Railway, 5¾ miles S.S.E. of Gateshead. Pop. 7115.

Washington, wŏsh′ing-ton, a territory of the United States, bounded N. by British Columbia (Dominion of Canada), E. by Idaho, S. by Oregon, and W. by the Pacific Ocean. Its N. line is the parallel of 49° N. lat. as far W. as the Gulf of Georgia, whence it follows the Canal de Haro and the Strait of Juan de Fuca to the open sea. On the E. the limit is 117° W. lon. as far S. as the Snake River, which stream is thence the boundary to the S.E. angle of the territory. Thence westward the line follows the parallel of 46° N. lat. to the Columbia River, which is the southern boundary from that point to the sea. Area, 69,994 square miles.

Face of the Country.—The Cascade Mountains divide the territory into two very distinct sections. Western Washington, comprising two-fifths of the whole, is a densely-timbered country, with a few very fertile prairies and some very rough and broken mountain-lands. Here the climate is relatively warm in winter and cool in summer, and the rainfall is large: in short, it has much the climate of England. Eastern Washington is but lightly timbered as a rule, has so dry a climate that in some places irrigation is required for agriculture, and the summers are warmer and the winters sharper than W. of the mountains. Here are some extensive plains, like the Klikitat prairie and the great Spokan plateau; but elsewhere the surface is much broken and even mountainous.

Mountains.—The Cascade and Coast Ranges, with the Blue Mountains of the extreme S.E., are the principal mountain-ranges. Some of the peaks bear glaciers and perpetual snows. In the Cascade Range are Mounts Rainier, 14,444 feet high, Baker, 10,500 feet, St. Helen's, 12,000 feet, and Adams, 9570 feet,—all former volcanoes, and it is reported that some of the craters show signs of present activity. Mount Olympus, in the Coast Range, is 8138 feet high.

Coast-Line.—On the W. coast are the harbors of Pacific City, Shoalwater Bay, Gray's Harbor, Greenville Harbor, &c.; on the Strait of Fuca (or Juan de Fuca) are Clallam Bay, Port Angelus, New Dungeness, Bellingham Bay, Drayton Harbor, &c.; while the deep and tranquil waters of the noble Puget Sound, of Hood's Canal (a great fiord), and of the lower Columbia River present unrivalled harbor facilities, and will doubtless render Washington the leading commercial region of our Pacific coast.

Rivers.—The Columbia affords ship navigation nearly to the Cascades; and throughout the territory this stream and its main affluents, the Snake and the Clarke, afford steamboat navigation, with occasional interruption from rapids. The other principal rivers of Eastern Washington are the Spokan, Okanagan, Yakima, Palouse, &c., direct or indirect affluents of the Columbia. Western Washington has many small rivers, among which are the Cowlitz, navigable for steamboats 24 miles; the Chehalis, 60 miles; the Dwamish, 30 miles; and the Snohomish, 35 miles.

Geology.—The Cascade Mountains, with nearly all that part of Eastern Washington which lies S. of the Upper Columbia and Spokan Rivers, is of a volcanic formation of by no means remote geological age; but the northern parts of the territory, as well as the Coast Range and Blue Mountain region, appear to be mainly of very remote azoic age. The immediate coast-region, with the Puget Sound country and the valley of the Cowlitz, is apparently of miocene tertiary age; while the San Juan Islands have been referred to the cretaceous. From this territory considerable gold and some silver have been obtained; but the product at present is not large. Salt abounds on the Spokan plateau, and there are many thermal and medicinal springs. But at present the principal mineral product is the miocene coal, or lignite, of Bellingham Bay and Seattle, which appears also at many points in the tertiary. This affords abundant fuel of fair quality, and is extensively mined for the San Francisco market.

Agriculture.—Eastern Oregon is an admirable region for grazing, and some of its prairie-lands are excellent for agricultural purposes. Indian corn and the peach ripen here; but the summers of Western Washington are hardly warm enough for them. But the arable lands of the western section are of unsurpassed fertility. The enormous forest-growth has thus far interfered somewhat materially with agricultural progress. Wheat, barley, oats, hay, and apples thrive here remarkably.

Manufactures.—The leading manufacture is that of lumber. Several species of pine, fir, cedar, and other coniferous trees afford immense amounts of excellent material for sawn lumber and spars, which are here largely procured, —the Puget Sound timber being well known in almost every Pacific port. Some ship-building is carried on.

Fisheries.—Canned and salted salmon are important articles of export, salmon of several kinds being taken in great abundance. In the streams trout are very numerous. There seems to be an exhaustless supply of herring also, as well as of the oulachon or candle-fish, a small smelt consisting almost entirely of oil or fat, through which the Indians run a strip of bark and thus extemporize a serviceable candle. Oysters are largely shipped from Shoalwater Bay. There are also taken the rock-fish, turbot, sole, and fishes called perch, cod, and bass, but not closely related to the fishes called by these names in Atlantic waters.

Animals.—Various species of deer, bears, the mountain-goat, antelope, and many fur-bearing animals are here found, as well as the prairie-dog, the sewellel, and other minor rodents. The rattlesnake and many harmless reptiles are found, and in some places the former is exceedingly abundant; but its bite (seldom inflicted) is not here regarded as dangerous. The birds and most of the small animals are generally of species quite unknown in the East.

Railroads.—On the 1st of January, 1879, there were in the territory 212 miles of railroad in operation,—viz., the Cascade Portage Railroad, 6 miles in length, built and owned by the Oregon Steam Navigation Company; the Northern Pacific Railroad, extending from Tacoma to Kalama, 105 miles, with a branch from Tacoma to Wilkeson, 32 miles in length; the Olympia Railroad, from Tenino to Olympia, 15 miles in length; a narrow-gauge road of 32 miles from Wallula to Walla Walla, in the S.E.; and a coal railway from Seattle to the coal-mines beyond Lake Washington.

Government, &c.—As in all territories, the governor and the principal executive and judicial officers are of federal appointment. The legislature consists of a council, or upper house, and a house of representatives. A territorial penitentiary is on McNeil's Island, and an insane asylum at Steilacoom City.

The counties are 24 in number, as follows: Chehalis, Clallam, Clarke, Columbia, Cowlitz, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Klikitat, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, San Juan, Skamania, Snohomish, Stevens, Thurston, Wahkiahkum, Walla Walla, Whatcom, Whitman, and Yakima.

The largest town is Walla Walla; Olympia is the capital; Seattle is the seat of a large trade; Tumwater is a suburb of Olympia; Nesqually is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop; Port Townsend, Steilacoom City, Tacoma, Kalama, Vancouver, and Waitsburg are places of importance. Among the smaller towns are Montesano, New Dungeness, Coveland, Whatcom, Colfax, Yakima, Port Madison, Claquato, Oakland, Oysterville, Friday Harbor, Cascades, Snohomish, Fort Colville, and Cathlamet.

Education.—Free public schools are established by law, the cause of education being under the care of territorial and county superintendents. There are also Roman Catholic and other private and mission schools. Seattle is the seat of the territorial university, and Vancouver of Holy Angels' College, Roman Catholic.

Indians.—There are about 13,500 tribal Indians, on seven reservations, with an aggregate area of 3,933,508 acres. These Indians are making good industrial and educational progress, and for the most part have adopted the dress of civilized life. There are also many Indians not upon the reservations, very generally engaged as laborers. The Indians are of many minor tribes and bands.

History.—This territory, formerly a part of Oregon, was organized in 1853, and received its present limits in 1863. In 1870 the San Juan Islands, 10 in number, which had long been claimed and jointly occupied by both the United States and Great Britain, were decided to be United States territory by the Emperor William of Germany, to whom the matter in dispute was referred.

The population in 1860 was 11,594, and in 1870 23,955, exclusive of untaxed and tribal Indians; in 1879, 57,784.

Washington, a county in the S.W. part of Alabama, bordering on Mississippi, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Tombigbee River, and is partly drained by the Escatawpa River. The surface is undulating or uneven, and is extensively covered with forests. The soil is sandy and poor. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. Capital, St. Stephens. Valuation of real and personal estate, $406,189. Pop. in 1870, 3912, of whom 3900 were Americans.

Washington, a county in the N.W. part of Arkansas, borders on the Indian Territory. Area, about 850 square miles. It is drained by the head-streams of White River and those of the Illinois River. The War Eagle River touches the N.E. part of the county. The surface is hilly, and is diversified with prairies and forests of yellow pine, chestnut, hickory, white oak, red oak, wild cherry, &c. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals are bituminous coal and a sandstone called millstone grit. Capital, Fayetteville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,626,589. Pop. in 1870, 17,266, of whom 17,175 were Americans.

Washington, a county in the N.W. part of Florida, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Choctawhatchee River, and is partly drained by Holmes Creek. The surface is uneven or nearly level. The soil is inferior. Sugar-cane, cotton, and maize are the staples. Capital, Vernon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $300,000. Pop. in 1870, 2302, of whom 2293 were Americans.

Washington, a county in the E. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Ogeechee River, and on the W. by the Oconee River. It is also drained by the Great Ohoopee River and Buffalo Creek. The surface is partly hilly, and in some parts nearly level. The soil is mostly fertile. Forests of the ash, hickory, oak, walnut, magnolia, and other trees cover nearly half of the surface. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, and cattle are the staple products. This county has an abundance of limestone. It is intersected by the Central Railroad of Georgia. Capital, Sandersville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,413,827. Pop. in 1870, 15,842, of whom 15,805 were Americans.

Washington, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is partly bounded on the N. by the Kaskaskia River, and is drained by Beaucoup and Crooked Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of ash, hickory, elm, white oak, black walnut, wild cherry, maple, &c. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and pork are the staple products. About half of this county is prairie. Among its minerals are coal and limestone. It is intersected by the Illinois Central Railroad and the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad. Capital, Nashville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,319,738. Pop. in 1870, 17,599, of whom 13,734 were Americans.

Washington, a county in the S. part of Indiana, has an area of about 530 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Muscatatuck River and the East Fork of White River, and is drained by the Blue River, which rises in it, and Lost Creek, the course of which is partly subterranean. The surface is mostly undulating, and partly hilly. The soil is fertile. Forests of the hickory, oak, maple, walnut, elm, and other trees cover about one-third of the surface. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals is cavernous limestone. This county is intersected by the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad. Capital, Salem. Valuation of real and personal estate, $15,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 18,495, of whom 18,143 were Americans.

Washington, a county in the S.E. part of Iowa, has an area of about 575 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Iowa River, and is intersected by the English River, and also drained by Crooked Creek and by Skunk River, which runs through the S.W. part of the county. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of good timber. The soil is fertile. Among the forest trees are the ash, elm, hickory, sugar-maple, white oak, and black walnut. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. A large portion of this county is prairie. Good carboniferous limestone abounds here. It is intersected by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Washington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,250,000. Pop. in 1870, 18,952, of whom 17,254 were Americans.

Washington, a county in the N. part of Kansas, bordering on Nebraska, has an area of 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Little Blue River, and also drained by the Little Black, and by small affluents of the Republican River, which almost touches the S.W. part of the county. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and groves. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, oats, and butter are the staple products. Limestone is found here. This county is intersected by the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad and the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. Capital, Washington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,765,432. Pop. in 1870, 4081, of whom 3513 were Americans; in 1878, 10,319.

Washington, a county of Kentucky, is near the middle of the state. Area, about 370 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by Chaplin's Fork of the Beech (or Salt) River. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the ash, elm, maple, oak, tulip-tree, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Limestone of good quality is found in this county. Capital, Springfield. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,194,352. Pop. in 1870, 12,464, of whom 12,311 were Americans.

Washington, a parish in the E. part of Louisiana, borders on Mississippi. Area, about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Pearl River, and is intersected by the Bogue Chitto. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is mostly covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is sandy, and produces a little sugar-cane, cotton, &c. Capital, Franklinton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $226,690. Pop. in 1870, 3330, of whom 3319 were Americans.

Washington, a county in the extreme S.E. part of Maine, has an area of about 2950 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the St. Croix River, which separates it from New Brunswick, and on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. It is drained by Denny's River and the Machias and East Machias Rivers. The coast is indented by inlets which form good harbors. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with numerous lakes and extensive forests of pine, ash, beech, oak, and other trees. Hay, potatoes, butter, and oats are the staple products of the farms, and lumber is the chief article of export. The European & North American Railroad passes through the N. part of this county. Capital, Machias. Valuation of real and personal estate, $26,615,048. Pop. in 1870, 43,343, of whom 36,118 were Americans.

Washington, a county in the N. part of Maryland, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Potomac River, and is intersected by Antietam, Conecocheague, and Licking Creeks. The Blue Ridge or South Mountain extends along the eastern border of this county. The surface is moderately hilly and extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, cattle, butter, and pork are the staple products. Among its mineral resources are limestone (Lower Silurian) and iron ore. It is traversed by the Washington County division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and by the Cumberland Valley Railroad. Capital, Hagerstown. The Chesapeake & Ohio Canal passes along the S.W. border. Valuation of real and personal estate, $27,550,552. Pop. in 1870, 34,712, of whom 33,861 were Americans.

Washington, a county in the E. part of Minnesota, bordering on Wisconsin, has an area of about 375 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the St. Croix River, and on the S. by the Mississippi River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with numerous little lakes and forests of the pine, oak, ash, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Wheat, lumber, oats, butter, Indian corn, and hay are the staple products. This county is intersected by the St. Paul, Stillwater & Taylor's Falls Railroad and the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad. Capital, Stillwater. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,026,898. Pop. in 1870, 11,809, of whom 6440 were Americans.

Washington, a county in the W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Arkansas, and is intersected by the Sunflower River. The surface is level, partly subject to inundation, and extensively covered with forests of the cypress, oak, hickory, magnolia, and other trees. The soil is alluvial and fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, oats, and pork are the staple products. In 1870 this county produced 35,902 bales of cotton, and more than any other county of the United States. Capital, Greenville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,191,200. Pop. in 1870, 14,569, of whom 14,286 were Americans.

Washington, a county in the E.S.E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is drained by Big River, the Mineral Fork, and small affluents of the Maramec River, which touches the northwestern part of the county. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests of the ash, elm, hickory, white oak, black walnut, and other trees. Indian corn, oats, grass, lumber, and pork are the staple products. Among its mineral resources are iron ore, lead, copper, and limestone. It is intersected by the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad. Capital, Potosi. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,550,000. Pop. in 1870, 11,719, of whom 11,143 were Americans.

Washington, a county in the E. part of Nebraska, bordering on Iowa, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Missouri River, and on the S.W. by the Elkhorn River, and is drained by Big Papillon and Belle Creeks. The surface is undulating. The soil is deep, calcareous, and fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, and potatoes are the staple products. Sandstone underlies a part of the soil. The greater part of this county is prairie. It is intersected by the Omaha & Northwestern Railroad and the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Blair. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,702,767. Pop. in 1870, 4452, of whom 3442 were Americans; in 1876, 6286.

Washington, a county in the E. part of New York, bordering on Vermont, has an area of about 870 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by Lake George, and on the W. by the Hudson River. It is drained by the Hoosac, Pawlet, and Poultney Rivers and by Batten Kill and Wood Creeks. Lake Champlain forms part of the eastern boundary of this county. The surface is hilly, and presents picturesque scenery on the shores of the narrow and beautiful lakes above named, which are navigable by steamboats. Forests of the beech, elm, hickory, oak, sugar-maple, and other trees cover a large part of the county. The soil is mostly fertile. Hay, butter, potatoes, oats, flax, Indian corn, wool, and cattle are the staple products. In 1870 it produced 2,141,464 bushels of potatoes, and more than any other county of the state. Silurian limestone and slate underlie a large part of the soil. Among its mineral resources are iron ore, lead, slate, and water-limestone. This county is intersected by two branches of the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, and by the Champlain Canal. Capitals, Salem and Sandy Hill. Valuation of real and personal estate, $45,345,288. Pop. in 1870, 49,568, of whom 41,274 were Americans; in 1875, 48,167.

Washington, a county in the E. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Albemarle Sound. The mouth of the Roanoke River touches the N.W. part of the county. The surface is level, and partly occupied by swamps and forests of cypress, cedar, and other trees. Cotton, Indian corn, lumber, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Plymouth. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,242,594. Pop. in 1870, 6516, of whom 6508 were Americans.

Washington, a county in the S.E. part of Ohio, bordering on West Virginia, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. and S. by the Ohio River, intersected by the Muskingum River, and also drained by the Little Muskingum and Duck Creek. The surface is diversified with verdant hills and valleys, and forests of the hickory, ash, oak, maple, chestnut, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, hay, butter, cattle, wool, and oats are the staple products. Bituminous coal and petroleum are found in this county, and the latter is one of the chief articles of export. It is intersected by the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad and the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad. Capital, Marietta. Valuation of real and personal estate, $17,161,659. Pop. in 1870, 40,609, of whom 36,679 were Americans.

Washington, a county in the N.W. part of Oregon, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is drained by the Tualatin River and Dairy Creek, and is bounded on the N.W. by the Coast Range. The surface is partly mountainous, and mostly covered with noble forests of fir, pine, &c. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, butter, and wool are the staple products. It is intersected by the Oregon Central Railroad. Capital, Hillsborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,197,290. Pop. in 1870, 4261, of whom 4038 were Americans; in 1875, 4963.

Washington, a southwestern county of Pennsylvania, bordering on West Virginia, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Monongahela River, and is also drained by Chartiers, Raccoon, and Buffalo Creeks. The surface is an undulating or hilly upland, in which the streams have formed narrow valleys or deep ravines. It has forests of the hickory, maple, ash, oak, tulip-tree, &c. The soil is very fertile. Wool, Indian corn, oats, hay, wheat, butter, cattle, and pork are the staple products. In 1870 this county produced 1,862,752 pounds of wool, surpassing every other county in the United States in the production of that article. Among its mineral resources are bituminous coal and limestone. The value of the coal mined here in 1870 was $696,080. This county is traversed by the Chartiers Railroad, the Pan-Handle Line, and a branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Washington. Valuation of real and personal estate, $69,288,390. Pop. in 1870, 48,483, of whom 45,690 were Americans.

Washington, the most southern county of Rhode Island, borders on Connecticut. Area, about 370 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Narragansett Bay, and on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. It is drained by the Pawcatuck, Wood, and Usquepaug (or Usquebaugh) Rivers. The surface is uneven or hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. This county has extensive manufactures of woollen goods. It is intersected by the Stonington & Providence Railroad. Capital, Kingston. Valuation of real and personal estate, $18,864,294. Pop. in 1870, 20,097, of whom 18,197 were Americans.

Washington, a county of East Tennessee, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Watauga River and the South Fork of the Holston, and is intersected by the Nolachucky River. The surface is partly mountainous, and is extensively covered with forests of the hickory, chestnut, sugar-maple, oak, pine, and other trees. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals are iron ore and limestone. This county is intersected by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad. Capital, Jonesborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,039,246. Pop. in 1870, 16,317, of whom 16,287 were Americans.

Washington, a county in the S.E. central part of Texas, has area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Yegua Creek, and on the E. by Brazos River. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of the live-oak, hickory, pecan, red cedar, ash, and other trees. The soil is deep and very fertile. Cotton, cattle, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. In 1870 this county produced 22,452 bales of cotton, a greater quantity than was raised in any other county of the state. It had in the same year 141,185 acres of woodland. It is intersected by the Houston & Texas Central Railroad. Capital, Brenham. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,578,381. Pop. in 1870, 23,104, of whom 20,926 were Americans.

Washington, the southwesternmost county of Utah, bordering on Arizona, has an area of about 1500 square miles. It is intersected by the Rio Virgen, an affluent of the Colorado, which touches the S.E. extremity of the county. The surface is hilly or uneven, and consists partly of arid table-lands. Wheat, Indian corn, wool, and potatoes are the staple products. Capital, St. George. Valuation of real and personal estate, $772,194. Pop. in 1870, 3064, of whom 2455 were Americans.

Washington, a county in the N. central part of Vermont, has an area of about 640 square miles. It is drained by the Winooski or Onion River and the Waterbury River. The surface is diversified with beautiful mountain-scenery, and extensive forests of the beech, elm, oak, sugar-maple, pine, and other trees. This county comprises a part of the Green Mountains. Among its prominent features is a peak called the Camel's Hump, which rises 4088 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is fertile, and adapted to pasturage. Butter, hay, oats, wool, cattle, maple sugar, and potatoes are the staple products. Quarries of slate and fine granite have been opened in this county. Dolomite, serpentine, and verd-antique marble are found in it. It is intersected by the Vermont Central Railroad, and partly traversed by the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad. Capital, Montpelier, which is also the capital of the state. Valuation of real and personal estate, $18,614,189. Pop. in 1870, 26,520, of whom 24,164 were Americans.

Washington, a southwestern county of Virginia, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is intersected by the North and South Forks of the Holston River, which run southwestward through long and fertile valleys. These are separated by a long ridge called Walker's Mountain, and the county is bounded on the N.W. by Clinch Mountain. The surface is mostly covered with forests of the white oak, sugar-maple, hickory, wild cherry, chestnut, &c. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Among its mineral resources are gypsum, Silurian limestone, and salt. Thick beds of solid salt occur here. This county is intersected by the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Abingdon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,899,881. Pop. in 1870, 16,816, of whom 16,737 were Americans.

Washington, a county in the S.E. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 432 square miles. It is intersected by the Milwaukee River, and also drained by the Mequon and Rubicon Rivers. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is very fertile. Forests of the ash, hickory, oak, sugar-maple, and other trees cover about one-third of the surface. Wheat, oats, Indian corn, hay, cattle, and butter are the staple products. Silurian limestone, a good material for building, is abundant here. This county is traversed by the Chicago & Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads. Capital, West Bend. Valuation of real and personal estate, $11,810,144. Pop. in 1870, 23,919, of whom 13,868 were Americans; in 1875, 23,862.

Washington, a post-village, capital of Hempstead co., Ark., about 115 miles S.W. of Little Rock, and 14 miles N.E. of Fulton. It contains 7 churches, a seminary for both sexes, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 750.

Washington, a post-hamlet of Nevada co., Cal., 12 miles from Emigrant Gap, and about 32 miles E.N.E. of Grass Valley. Pop. of township, 638.

Washington, a township of Plumas co., Cal. P. 520.

Washington, a township of Sonoma co., Cal. P. 548.

Washington, a township of Stanislaus co., Cal. P. 281.

Washington, a village of Yolo co., Cal., on the W. bank of the Sacramento River, ½ mile from Sacramento City. Pop. of township, 809.

Washington, a post-village in Washington township, Litchfield co., Conn., 1 mile from Washington Depot (which is on the Shepaug Railroad, 13 miles S.S.W. of Litchfield), and 15 miles W.N.W. of Waterbury. The township is intersected by Shepaug River, and presents picturesque scenery. It contains New Preston and Washington Depot, and has quarries of white marble. Pop. of township, 1563.

Washington, a city of the United States, and the political metropolis of the Republic, is finely located in the District of Columbia, on the Potomac River, in lat. (Observatory) 38° 53′ 39″ N. and lon. 77° 2′ 48″ W. from Greenwich. It is itself a meridian, and many of our maps reckon their longitude from this city. Its distances from the principal cities of the United States are—from Baltimore, 38 miles; Philadelphia, 136; New York, 226; Albany, 376; Boston, 432; Detroit, 526; Chicago, 763; San Francisco, about 2000 (in an air-line); St. Louis, 856; Cincinnati, 497; Pittsburg, 223; Richmond, 122; Charleston, 544; Mobile, 1033; New Orleans, 1203; and Nashville, 714.

General Aspect.—Washington is situated on the left bank of the Potomac, between two small tributaries, the one on the E. called the East Branch, and the one on the W. called Rock Creek. The latter separates it from Georgetown. The plan of the city is unique, and everything is laid out on a scale that shows an anticipation of a great metropolis. Its plot extends 4½ miles N.W. and S.E., and about 2½ miles N.E. and S.W., covering an area of nearly 11 square miles. The city was planned by an architect named L'Enfant. Taking the Capitol Hill for a centre, he laid down streets parallel thereto, and in due lines from E. to W. These are distinguished by letters,—the street immediately N. of the Capitol being called A Street North; that immediately S. of the Capitol, A Street South, and so on through most of the alphabet. Another set of streets, running from N. to S., intersect the lettered streets at right angles, and are distinguished by numbers, the first street E. of the Capitol being 1st Street East; the first street W. of the Capitol, 1st Street West, and so on. The city is supplied with the greatest abundance of water, which is brought from the Great Falls of the Potomac, distance some 18 miles, by an aqueduct which passes through 11 tunnels and over 6 bridges, one of which, crossing the Cabin John Creek, is a beautiful piece of architecture, being of white marble, with a single arch of 220 feet span. The supply from this aqueduct is estimated at 36,000,000 gallons a day.

Public Buildings.—First of these, in architectural merit and in point of interest, is the Capitol, situated on an eminence (looking towards the W.) of 72 feet above tide-water, and consisting of what is known as the Centre Capitol and extensions. The centre building, which is of freestone painted white, was commenced in 1792, when the corner-stone was laid by Washington. The extension, of pure white marble, was commenced in 1851, under President Fillmore. The centre or original Capitol is 352 feet long by 121 feet in depth; the extensions comprehend two wings, each 238 by 140 feet, connected by corridors 44 feet long. The whole building is 737 feet long, and covers an area of 3½ acres. A rotunda 96 feet in diameter, in the centre of the building, is surmounted by a dome of iron, upon the top of which is Crawford's bronze statue of Liberty, the head of which is 287 feet above the basement of the Capitol. This rotunda is filled with historical paintings, such as The Declaration of Independence, the Surrender of General Burgoyne, the Surrender of Lord Cornwallis, and General Washington Resigning his Commission at Annapolis, all by Trumbull; the Embarkation of the Pilgrims from Leyden, by Weir; the Landing of Columbus, by Vanderlyn; the Baptism of Pocahontas, by Chapman; and the Discovery of the Mississippi, by Powell. Other apartments of note in the Capitol are the Senate chamber, in the N. extension, 113 feet long by 80 feet wide, and surrounded by galleries for spectators; the hall of the House of Representatives, in the S. extension, 139 feet long by 93 feet wide, with a gallery; the old Senate chamber, now the Supreme Court room, in the central building; the old hall of the House of Representatives, now devoted to collections of historical statues and paintings; the library of Congress, a fine room, 91 feet long by 34 feet wide, with two wings, each 90 feet long by 30 feet wide, and containing about 350,000 volumes. One and a half miles N.W. of the Capitol stands the President's House, with a front on Pennsylvania Avenue of 170 feet by 86 feet deep, 2 stories high, built of freestone painted white, and surrounded by extensive grounds. Near this, on the E., is the Treasury building, an immense edifice, about 600 feet long, by 200 feet wide. This edifice has about 500 rooms, and contains, besides the accommodations for an army of clerks, an immense engraving and printing establishment. Other edifices of note are the building of the State Department, now in course of construction, W. of the President's House, and designed to accommodate the War and Navy Departments, which at present occupy large brick structures in the immediate vicinity; the General Post-Office, fronting E street, one of the finest edifices in Washington, of white marble, 204 feet long by 102 feet deep, and containing over 200 rooms; the Patent Office, between Eighth and Ninth and F and G streets, covering an entire square, and unsurpassed by any structure in Washington for extent or elegance, if we except the Capitol; the Smithsonian Institution, one of the noblest institutions in Washington, with a structure 450 feet long by 140 wide, built of red sandstone, in the Romanesque or Norman style, embellished by 9 towers from 75 to 150 feet in height; and the Department of Agriculture, a spacious brick and brownstone building at the foot of Thirteenth street, with a library and museum, herbarium, and greenhouses.

Washington is also the seat of the United States Naval Observatory, one of the institutions most creditable to the government, occupying a commanding site on the banks of the Potomac, S.W. of the President's House. Here also are Columbian University, a noted Baptist institution, with 10 instructors; Howard University (non-sectarian and open to both sexes, regardless of color), with 23 instructors; the National Deaf-Mute College, with 7 instructors; the Government Asylum for the Insane of the army and navy and the District of Columbia, and the Soldiers' Home for disabled soldiers of the regular army. The Arsenal, on Greenleaf's Point, at the junction of the East Branch with the Potomac, is one of the principal establishments of its kind in the United States, containing vast stores of arms and ammunition, including an immense park of artillery of about 1000 pieces. About 1½ miles N.E. from the arsenal, and the same distance S.E. of the Capitol, on the East Branch, is the navy-yard, covering about 30 acres, and enclosed by a wall. Other celebrated institutions are the Corcoran Art Gallery, founded and endowed by W. W. Corcoran, and containing a splendid collection of paintings and statuary, and the Louise Home for impoverished ladies of education, also founded and endowed by Mr. Corcoran.

Railroads, &c.—Washington has direct communication with the N. by the Baltimore & Ohio and Baltimore & Potomac Railroads, with the W. by the Baltimore & Ohio, and with the S. by the Alexandria & Washington Railroad, which crosses the Potomac on the celebrated "long bridge." Ferry steamers run regularly to Alexandria, Va., and other lines of boats ply hence upon the Potomac.

Objects of Interest in the Vicinity.—Fifteen miles S. of Washington, on the Potomac, is Mount Vernon, once the home and now the tomb of Washington. Thirteen miles above Georgetown are the Great Falls of the Potomac, thought by many to equal, in wildness and picturesque interest, any in the country. The Little Falls, which have in all a descent of 15 feet, are only 3 miles above Georgetown.

Washington contains 6 banks, about 120 churches, embracing nearly all of the different denominations known in the United States, and offices which issue 8 daily and 11 weekly newspapers. (For government, manufactures, and commerce, see District of Columbia.) The site for the capital was selected at the original suggestion of President Washington, but not without great opposition. The act making the selection was passed July, 1790, and in 1800 the government was removed thither. In 1814 the city was taken by the British, when the Capitol, President's House, and the library of Congress were either wholly destroyed or greatly injured by fire, and other public works defaced.

Population.—The resident population of Washington in 1870 was 109,199, of whom 35,455 were colored and 13,757 were foreigners. But this number is greatly increased during the sessions of Congress, by the accession of not only the members and their families, but of visitors and persons spending the winter or a portion of it here, for the purpose of enjoying the society and gayety of the capital.

Washington, a post-village, capital of Wilkes co., Ga., is about 55 miles in a direct line and 76 miles by railroad W.N.W. of Augusta. It is the N. terminus of the Washington Branch Railroad, which connects at Barnett with the Georgia Railroad. It has a court-house, 6 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, 2 seminaries, mineral springs, and manufactures of furniture and carriages. Pop. 1506.

Washington, a post-village of Idaho co., Idaho, about 100 miles by air-line N.N.E. of Boisé City. It has gold-mines.

Washington, a township of Carroll co., Ill. Pop. 603.

Washington, a post-village in Washington township, Tazewell co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, at its junction with the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and on the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, 12 miles E. of Peoria, and 21 miles W. of El Paso. It contains a newspaper office, 2 banking-houses, 6 churches, a graded school, and manufactures of carriages, ploughs, and farming-implements. Pop. 1607; of the township, 3456.

Washington, a township of Will co., Ill. Pop. 1564.

Washington, a township of Adams co., Ind. P. 1846.

Washington, a township of Allen co., Ind. P. 1628.

Washington, township, Blackford co., Ind. P. 1008.

Washington, a township of Boone co., Ind. P. 1391.

Washington, a township of Brown co., Ind. P. 2187.

Washington, a township of Carroll co., Ind. Pop. 920.

Washington, a township of Cass co., Ind. Pop. 1220.

Washington, a township of Clarke co., Ind. P. 1357.

Washington, a township of Clay co., Ind. Pop. 1867.

Washington, a township of Clinton co., Ind. P. 1692.

Washington, a post-village, capital of Daviess co., Ind., in Washington township, on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 19 miles E. of Vincennes, and 3 miles E. of the West Fork of White River. It contains a court-house, 7 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, 2 or 3 newspaper offices, 2 woollen-factories, 2 flour-mills, a foundry, &c. Coal is found near this place. Pop. in 1870, 2901; of the township, 4956.

Washington, a township of Dearborn co., Ind. P. 510.

Washington, a township of Decatur co., Ind. Pop. 4591. It contains Greensburg.

Washington, township, Delaware co., Ind. P. 1190.

Washington, a township of Elkhart co., Ind. P. 1391.

Washington, a township of Gibson co., Ind. P. 757.

Washington, a township of Grant co., Ind. P. 1139.

Washington, a township of Greene co., Ind. P. 640.

Washington, a township of Hamilton co., Ind. Pop. 3590. It contains Westfield.

Washington, township, Harrison co., Ind. P. 1176.

Washington, township, Hendricks co., Ind. P. 1502.

Washington, a township of Jackson co., Ind. P. 960.

Washington, a township of Knox co., Ind. P. 1537.

Washington, a township of Kosciusko co., Ind. Pop. 2288. It contains Pierceton.

Washington, a township of Marion co., Ind. P. 2439.

Washington, a township of Miami co., Ind. P. 1306.

Washington, a township of Monroe co., Ind. P. 990.

Washington, a township of Morgan co., Ind. Pop. 3151. It contains Martinsville.

Washington, a township of Newton co., Ind. P. 983.

Washington, a township of Noble co., Ind. Pop. 766.

Washington, a township of Owen co., Ind. P. 2547. It contains Spencer.

Washington, a township of Parke co., Ind. P. 1213.

Washington, a township of Pike co., Ind. Pop. 2363.

Washington, a township of Porter co., Ind. P. 647.

Washington, a township of Putnam co., Ind. P. 1843.

Washington, a township of Randolph co., Ind. Pop. 2051. It contains Lynn.

Washington, a township of Ripley co., Ind. P. 1206.

Washington, a township of Rush co., Ind. P. 1148.

Washington, a township of Shelby co., Ind. P. 1390.

Washington, a township of Starke co., Ind. P. 546.

Washington, township, Tippecanoe co., Ind. P. 1376.

Washington, a township of Warren co., Ind. P. 1251.

Washington, a township of Washington co., Ind. Pop. 4172. It contains Salem.

Washington, a township of Wayne co., Ind. P. 2040.

Washington, a village in Clay township, Wayne co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 9 miles N.W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches. Pop. 379. The name of its post-office is Green's Fork.

Washington, a township of Whitley co., Ind. P. 1246.

Washington, a township of Adair co., Iowa. P. 716.

Washington, a township of Adams co., Iowa. P. 748.

Washington, a township of Appanoose co., Iowa. Pop. 1257; or, including Moulton, 2010.

Washington, a township of Black Hawk co., Iowa. Pop. 445.

Washington, a township of Bremer co., Iowa. Pop. 848, exclusive of Waverly.

Washington, township, Buchanan co., Iowa. P. 1218.

Washington, a township of Butler co., Iowa. P. 486.

Washington, township, Chickasaw co., Iowa. Pop. 782.

Washington, a township of Clarke co., Iowa. P. 691.

Washington, a township of Clinton co., Iowa. P. 956.

Washington, a township of Dallas co., Iowa. P. 548.

Washington, a township of Des Moines co., Iowa. Pop. 999.

Washington, township, Dubuque co., Iowa. Pop. 929.

Washington, a township of Franklin co., Iowa. Pop. 536, excluding Hampton.

Washington, a township of Greene co., Iowa. P. 775.

Washington, a township of Iowa co., Iowa. P. 579.

Washington, township, Jackson co., Iowa. Pop. 1064.

Washington, a township of Jasper co., Iowa. P. 955.

Washington, a township of Johnson co., Iowa. P. 809.

Washington, a township of Jones co., Iowa. P. 787.

Washington, township, Keokuk co., Iowa. Pop. 1246.

Washington, a township of Lee co., Iowa. Pop. 927.

Washington, a township of Linn co., Iowa. P. 1487.

Washington, a township of Lucas co., Iowa. P. 1001.

Washington, township, Marion co., Iowa. Pop. 1252.

Washington, township, Marshall co., Iowa. Pop. 845.

Washington, a township of Montgomery co., Iowa. Pop. 648.

Washington, a township of Page co., Iowa. P. 513.

Washington, a township of Polk co., Iowa. Pop. 789.

Washington, a township of Poweshiek co., Iowa. Pop. 740.

Washington, township, Ringgold co., Iowa. Pop. 665.

Washington, a township of Story co., Iowa. Pop. 827; or, including Ames, 1647.

Washington, a township of Taylor co., Iowa. P. 570.

Washington, a township of Van Buren co., Iowa. Pop. 794, including Bentonsport.

Washington, a township of Wapello co., Iowa. Pop. 898, exclusive of Eldon.

Washington, a township of Warren co., Iowa. Pop. 2143, exclusive of Indianola.

Washington, a city, capital of Washington co., Iowa, in a township of the same name, on the Southwestern Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, at the E. terminus of the Sigourney Branch of the same, 38 miles W.S.W. of Muscatine, 28 miles N.N.E. of Fairfield, and 28 miles E. of Sigourney. It contains about 9 churches, an academy, 2 national banks, 2 or 3 newspaper offices, a machine-shop, 2 woollen-mills, 2 flouring-mills, and a manufactory of farming-implements. Pop. 2189; of the township, exclusive of the city, 1811.

Washington, a township of Wayne co., Iowa. P. 802.

Washington, a township of Webster co., Iowa. P. 813.

Washington, a township of Winneshiek co., Iowa. Pop. 1482.

Washington, a township of Anderson co., Kansas. Pop. 456.

Washington, a township of Brown co., Kansas. P. 877.

Washington, a township of Chautauqua co., Kansas. Pop. 817.

Washington, a township of Crawford co., Kansas. Pop. 936.

Washington, a township of Doniphan co., Kansas. Pop. 2045. It is bounded E. by the Missouri River, and contains Wathena.

Washington, township, Jewell co., Kansas. Pop. 354.

Washington, township, Nemaha co., Kansas. P. 356.

Washington, a township of Republic co., Kansas. Pop. 389.

Washington, a township of Rice co., Kansas. P. 658.

Washington, a township of Saline co., Kansas. P. 239.

Washington, a township of Wabaunsee co., Kansas. Pop. 347.

Washington, a post-village, capital of Washington co., Kansas, in a township of the same name, on Mill Creek and the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, 20 miles N.W. of Waterville, and 22 miles W. of Marysville. It has a newspaper office, a bank, a graded school, a church, and a manufactory of rubber type-plates. Pop. of township, 1160.

Washington, a post-village of Mason co., Ky., 3½ miles S.W. of Maysville. It has 6 churches. Pop. 240.

Washington, a post-village of St. Landry parish, La., on the Courtableau Bayou, at the head of steamboat navigation, 6 or 7 miles N. of Opelousas. It has a newspaper office, 6 churches, and manufactures of lumber. Pop. 907. Large quantities of cotton are shipped here in steamboats, 4 of which are employed in the trade between this place and New Orleans.

Washington, a post-hamlet in Washington township, Knox co., Me., 21 miles N.W. of Rockland, and 24 miles E. by S. of Augusta. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lumber and lime-casks. Pop. of the township, 1276.

Washington, a station on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 3½ miles S.W. of Hagerstown, Md.

Washington, a post-hamlet in Washington township, Berkshire co., Mass., on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Pittsfield. Pop. of the township, 603.

Washington, a township of Gratiot co., Mich. P. 660.

Washington, a post-hamlet in Washington township, Macomb co., Mich., on the Michigan Air-Line Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Romeo, and 30 miles N. of Detroit. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 2099.

Washington, a township of Sanilac co., Mich. P. 431.

Washington, a post-hamlet of Fillmore co., Minn., about 20 miles S. by E. of Rochester. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Washington, township, Le Sueur co., Minn. P. 386.

Washington, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Miss., about 10 miles E. of Natchez. It has 2 churches and a college or seminary.

Washington, township, Buchanan co., Mo. P. 3042.

Washington, a township of Cedar co., Mo. Pop. 978.

Washington, a township of Clarke co., Mo. P. 1316.

Washington, a township of Clay co., Mo. Pop. 2609.

Washington, a township of Dallas co., Mo. P. 1470.

Washington, a township of Daviess co., Mo. P. 810.

Washington, township, De Kalb co., Mo. Pop. 2029.

Washington, a township of Douglas co., Mo. P. 213.

Washington, a post-village of Franklin co., Mo., in Washington township, on the S. bank of the Missouri River, and on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 55 miles (by this route) W. of St. Louis. It has a savings-bank, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, 7 churches, and a planing-mill. Large quantities of wheat, maize, pork, &c., are shipped here. Pop. about 1400; of the township, 5614.

Washington, a township of Grundy co., Mo. P. 1014.

Washington, a township of Harrison co., Mo. P. 469.

Washington, a township of Jackson co., Mo. P. 2305.

Washington, a township of Johnson co., Mo. P. 2992.

Washington, township, Lafayette co., Mo. P. 2533.

Washington, township, Mercer co., Mo. Pop. 808.

Washington, township, Monroe co., Mo. Pop. 1512.

Washington, township, Nodaway co., Mo. Pop. 1058.

Washington, a township of Osage co., Mo. P. 1591.

Washington, a township of Pettis co., Mo. Pop. 1753.

Washington, a township of Ripley co., Mo. P. 680.

Washington, township, St. Clair co., Mo. Pop. 599.

Washington, township, Webster co., Mo. Pop. 1438.

Washington, a post-office of Esmeralda co., Nevada.

Washington, a post-hamlet in Washington township, Sullivan co., N.H., about 30 miles W. of Concord. The township is drained by the Ashuelot River. Pop. of the township, 839.

Washington, a township of Bergen co., N.J. Pop. 2514. It contains Paskack and Norwood.

Washington, a township of Burlington co., N.J. Pop. 609.

Washington, township, Camden co., N.J. Pop. 1567.

Washington, township, Mercer co., N.J. Pop. 1294.

Washington, Middlesex co., N.J. See South River.

Washington, a township of Morris co., N.J. Pop. 2484. It contains Schooley's Mountain and German Valley.

Washington, a post-borough in Washington township, Warren co., N.J., in a fertile valley, on the S. side of Scott's Mountain, 15 miles E.N.E. of Easton, Pa., 4 miles S. by E. of Oxford, and 60 miles W. of Newark. It is on the Morris & Essex Railroad, at its junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and on the Morris Canal. It has 4 churches, 2 large hotels, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, 4 drug-stores, several lumber-yards and coal-depots, and a manufactory of pianos and organs. Pop. 1880; of the township, 4040.

Washington, a post-village in Washington township, Dutchess co., N.Y., about 15 miles N.E. of Poughkeepsie, and 1 mile E. of the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad. It has 1 or 2 churches and about 25 dwellings. The township contains larger villages, named Millbrook and Lithgow, and 7 churches. Pop. of the township, 2670.

Washington, a post-village, capital of Beaufort co., N.C., is in Washington township, on the N. bank of the Tar or Pamlico River, 22 miles S. by W. of Jamesville, about 33 miles N. of New-Berne, and 120 miles E. by S. of Raleigh. Vessels drawing 8 feet of water can ascend from Pamlico Sound to this place. It has a court-house, 6 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. It is the S. terminus of the Jamesville & Washington Railroad. Pop. 2094; of the township, 3304.

Washington, a township of Guilford co., N.C. P. 823.

Washington, a township of Nash co., N.C. P. 2139.

Washington, a township of Auglaize co., O. P. 840.

Washington, a township of Belmont co., O. P. 1367.

Washington, a township of Brown co., O. Pop. 1082.

Washington, a township of Carroll co., O. Pop. 740.

Washington, a township of Clermont co., O. P. 2818. It contains Moscow and Neville.

Washington, a township of Clinton co., O. P. 1250.

Washington, a township of Columbiana co., O. Pop. 2228. It contains Salineville.

Washington, a township of Coshocton co., O. P. 768.

Washington, Crawford co., O. See New Washington.

Washington, a township of Darke co., O. Pop. 1537.

Washington, a township of Defiance co., O. P. 1016.

Washington, a post-village, capital of Fayette co., O., in Union township, on Sugar or Paint Creek, and on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad where it crosses the Dayton & Southeastern, 77 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati, 35 miles S.E. of Springfield, and 27 miles W. by S. of Circleville. It has 6 churches, a union school, 2 national banks, 2 newspaper offices, 2 planing-mills, a woollen-factory, &c. The name of its post-office is Washington Court-House. Pop. in 1870, 2117. It is on the Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy Railroad.

Washington, a township of Franklin co., O. P. 1334.

Washington, a post-village in Wills township, Guernsey co., O., on the National Road, 8 or 9 miles E.N.E. of Cambridge, and 4 miles N. of Campbell's Station. It has 5 churches, a graded school, a steam flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 554.

Washington, a township of Hancock co., O. P. 1579.

Washington, a township of Hardin co., O. Pop. 883. See also North Washington.

Washington, a township of Harrison co., O. P. 1098.

Washington, a township of Henry co., O. Pop. 1141.

Washington, a township of Hocking co., O. P. 1534.

Washington, a township of Holmes co., O. P. 1285.

Washington, a township of Jackson co., O. P. 1133.

Washington, a township of Lawrence co., O. P. 1446.

Washington, a township of Licking co., O. P. 1252.

Washington, a township of Logan co., O. Pop. 812.

Washington, a township of Lucas co., O. Pop. 1549.

Washington, a township of Mercer co., O. P. 1148.

Washington, a township of Miami co., O. Pop. 1305.

Washington, a township of Monroe co., O. P. 1720.

Washington, township, Montgomery co., O. P. 1758.

Washington, a township of Morrow co., O. Pop. 916.

Washington, township, Muskingum co., O. P. 1242.

Washington, a township of Paulding co., O. P. 957.

Washington, a township of Pickaway co., O. P. 996.

Washington, a township of Preble co., O. Pop. 3414. It contains Eaton.

Washington, a hamlet in Washington township, Richland co., O., about 5 miles S. by E. of Mansfield. Pop. of the township, 1496.

Washington, a township of Sandusky co., O. P. 2282.

Washington, a township of Scioto co., O. Pop. 1085.

Washington, a township of Shelby co., O. Pop. 1092.

Washington, a township of Stark co., O. Pop. 1980.

Washington, township, Tuscarawas co., O. P. 1113.

Washington, a township of Union co., O. Pop. 819.

Washington, a township of Van Wert co., O. P. 2241.

Washington, a township of Warren co., O. P. 1229.

Washington, a township of Wood co., O. Pop. 1321.

Washington, township, Armstrong co., Pa. P. 1180.

Washington, a township of Berks co., Pa. P. 1609.

Washington, a township of Butler co., Pa. P. 996.

Washington, a township of Cambria co., Pa. P. 1904.

Washington, a township of Clarion co., Pa. P. 1240.

Washington, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. P. 1255.

Washington, a township of Erie co., Pa. Pop. 1943.

Washington, a township of Fayette co., Pa. P. 1065.

Washington, a township of Franklin co., Pa. P. 2364.

Washington, a township of Greene co., Pa. Pop. 765.

Washington, a township of Indiana co., Pa. P. 1466.

Washington, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. P. 1124.

Washington, a borough in Manor township, Lancaster co., Pa., on the Columbia & Port Deposit Railroad, and on the E. bank of the Susquehanna River, 3 miles below Columbia. The river is nearly 2 miles wide at this place. It contains 3 churches, 2 hotels, a graded school, a steam saw-mill, an edge-tool factory, a coach-factory, and a planing-mill. Pop. 673. The name of its post-office is Washington Borough.

Washington, a township of Lawrence co., Pa. P. 612.

Washington, a township of Lehigh co., Pa. P. 2464.

Washington, township, Lycoming co., Pa. P. 1122.

Washington, a township of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. 801.

Washington, township, Schuylkill co., Pa. P. 1313.

Washington, a township of Snyder co., Pa. P. 1541.

Washington, a post-borough, capital of Washington co., Pa., is on the National Road, and on the Chartiers Railroad, which connects here with the Wheeling & Pittsburg Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the Waynesburg & Washington Railroad, 31 miles S.S.W. of Pittsburg, and 32 miles E.N.E. of Wheeling. It contains a court-house, 9 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, 2 banking-houses, a female seminary, 2 carriage-shops, a broom-factory, 6 cigar-factories, a stove-foundry, a tannery, 2 woollen-mills, and a steam flour-mill. It is the seat of Washington and Jefferson College (Presbyterian), which was organized in 1802 and has a library of 10,000 volumes. One daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Coal is mined near this place, and large quantities of wool are exported from it. Pop. 3571.

Washington, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. 1416.

Washington, township, Wyoming co., Pa. Pop. 793.

Washington, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. 1444.

Washington, a station of the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, 14½ miles S.W. of Providence, R.I.

Washington, a township of Edgefield co., S.C. P. 1025.

Washington, a post-village, capital of Rhea co., Tenn., on the right (W.) bank of the Tennessee River, and near the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, about 50 miles N.N.E. of Chattanooga. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a banking-house, and a shoe-factory. Pop. 223.

Washington, a post-village of Washington co., Tex., on the W. bank of the Brazos River, at the mouth of the Navasota, and at the head of steamboat navigation. It is 6 miles S.W. of Navasota Station, and about 66 miles N.W. of Houston. It was the capital of Texas when that state was annexed to the United States, in 1845. Pop. about 300.

Washington, a post-village of Washington co., Utah, about 180 miles S. by W. of Manti. It has a church, a cotton-factory, and a woollen-mill.

Washington, a post-village in Washington township, Orange co., Vt., 14 miles S.S.E. of Montpelier. Pop. of the township, 1113.

Washington, a post-village, capital of Rappahannock co., Va., is pleasantly situated at the S.E. base of the Blue Ridge, 18 miles S. of Front Royal, and about 110 miles N.N.W. of Richmond. It has 4 churches. Pop. about 300.

Washington, a township of Door co., Wis. Pop. 401.

Washington, township, Eau Claire co., Wis. Pop. 720.

Washington, a township of Green co., Wis. P. 870.

Washington, township, La Crosse co., Wis. Pop. 922.

Washington, a township of Sauk co., Wis. P. 1093.

Washington, a township of Shawano co., Wis. P. 455.

Wash'ington, a market-town of Oxford co., Ontario, on the river Nith, 9 miles N. of Drumbo. It contains a store and a hotel. Pop. 130.

Washington, a region of land in the Arctic Ocean, discovered in 1854 by the United States Expedition under Dr. Kane. It is connected to Greenland by an immense glacier, which, issuing in 60° W. lon., runs nearly due N., presenting a face 300 feet in perpendicular height.

Wash'ington, or **Uahuga,** oo-â-hoo'gą, one of the Marquesas Islands, South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 8° 56′ S.; lon. 139° 33′ W. It is about 9 miles long, and of striking appearance, forming a mountain 2430 feet high.

Washington Borough, Lancaster co., Pa. See Washington.

Washington Centre, a post-office of Harrison co., Mo.

Washington College, a post-office of Washington co., Tenn. Here is the Washington Female College.

Washington Corners, a post-hamlet of Alameda co., Cal., in Washington township.

Washington Corners, a hamlet of Morris co., N.J., 4 miles from Morristown. It has a saw-mill.

Washington Creek, a post-office of Douglas co., Kansas, on the St. Louis, Lawrence & Western Railroad, at Washington Station, 6 miles W.S.W. of Lawrence.

Washington Depot, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn., on the Shepaug Railroad, 13 miles S.S.W. of Litchfield. It has an academy, 2 grist-mills, a machine-shop, an iron-foundry, a cigar-factory, 2 carriage-shops, a match-factory, &c.

Washington Four Corners, a hamlet in Washington township, Dutchess co., N.Y., ½ mile from Millbrook. It has a church.

Washington Gulch, a post-office and mining-camp of Deer Lodge co., Montana, 40 miles W.N.W. of Helena.

Washington Harbor, a post-hamlet of Door co., Wis., is on Washington Island and on Green Bay, about 60 miles N.E. of Oconto. It has a church.

Washington Heights, a post-village in Calumet township, Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railroads, about 12 miles S. of Chicago. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, a female seminary, a military school, and a carriage-factory. Many citizens of Chicago reside here. Pop. about 2000.

Washington Hollow, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the W. border of Washington township, 10 miles E.N.E. of Poughkeepsie. It has 2 churches, a large hotel, and the buildings erected for the annual exhibitions of the Dutchess County Agricultural Society.

Washington Lake, a township of Sibley co., Minn. Pop. 851.

Washington Mills, a post-village in New Hartford township, Oneida co., N.Y., on the Utica division of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 5½ miles S. of Utica. It contains 2 churches, a woollen-mill, and a manufactory of forks, hoes, &c.

Washington, Mount. See Mount Washington.

Washington Place, a hamlet of Essex co., N.J., 1½ miles from Chatham Station. It has a church.

Washington Plantation, a township of Franklin co., Me. Pop. 62.

Washington Prairie, prā'ree, a post-village in Glenwood township, Winneshiek co., Iowa, 10 miles E. of Decorah. It has a church.

Washington's Crossing, a hamlet in Hopewell township, Mercer co., N.J., on the Delaware River and the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, opposite Taylorsville, Pa., to which it is connected by a bridge. Here in the winter of 1776 Washington made his famous passage of the Delaware.

Washington Station, Ohio. See Samsonville.

Washington Village, Rhode Island. See Coventry.

Wash'ingtonville, a hamlet of Somerset co., N.J., 2 miles from Plainfield. It has a flour-mill.

Washingtonville, a post-village in Blooming Grove township, Orange co., N.Y., on Otter Kil Creek and a branch of the Erie Railroad, 12 miles S.W. of Newburg. It has 4 churches, a large vineyard, and manufactures of wine, extracts, and wagon-spokes. Pop. about 450.

Washingtonville, New York. See Mamaroneck.

Washingtonville, a post-village of Ohio, is on the N. boundary of Salem township, Columbiana co., and is partly in Mahoning co. It is on the Niles & New Lisbon Branch Railroad, 10 miles N. of New Lisbon, and about 5 miles E. of Salem. It has 3 churches, a union school, a foundry, a carriage-factory, &c. Pop. 749.

Washingtonville, a post-borough in Derry township, Montour co., Pa., 8 miles N. by W. of Danville. It has 3 churches and a coach-factory. Pop. 172.

Washita, Arkansas and Louisiana. See Ouachita.

Wash'misker Isles, a group near the Saguenay coast, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Washoe, wŏsh-o', a county in the W. part of Nevada, borders on California. Area, about 1150 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. and also intersected by the Truckee River. The surface is mountainous, and extensively covered with forests of fir, pine, and other evergreen trees. It comprises a part of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, with some fertile valleys, which produce barley, oats, grass, &c. Gold, silver, and lumber are the chief articles of export.

The reported value of the silver found here in 1870 was $260,000. This county is intersected by the Central Pacific Railroad. Capital, Reno. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,397,300. Pop. in 1870, 3091, of whom 1997 were Americans.

Washoe City, a decayed post-village of Washoe co., Nevada, is on the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, 17 miles S. of Reno, and 14 miles N.N.W. of Carson City. P. 552.

Washougal, Washington. See PARKERVILLE.

Washta, wŏsh'taw, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Iowa, on the Little Sioux River, about 17 miles below Cherokee.

Washtenaw, wŏsh'te-naw, a county in the S.E. part of Michigan, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by the Huron River, and also drained by the Raisin and Macon Rivers and the East Branch of Grand River, the Indian name of which is *Washtenong*. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is very fertile. Forests of the hickory, ash, beech, maple, oak, and other trees cover nearly one-fourth of the surface. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, wool, oats, cattle, and butter are the staple products. In 1870 this county produced 906,011 pounds of wool, and more than any other county of the state. Devonian sandstone underlies a large part of the soil. This county is intersected by the Michigan Central Railroad and the Detroit, Hillsdale & Indiana Railroad. The Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad passes through the N.E. part of it. Capital, Ann Arbor. Valuation of real and personal estate, $33,499,038. Pop. in 1870, 41,434, of whom 32,708 were Americans; in 1874, 38,723.

Washtenong, Michigan. See GRAND RIVER.

Wasigny, vå`seen`yee', a town of France, in Ardennes, 8 miles N. of Rethel. Pop. of commune, 1076.

Wasilkow, a town of Russia. See VASILKOV.

Was`io'ja, a post-village of Dodge co., Minn., in Wasioja township, about 22 miles W. by N. of Rochester, and 28 miles S.E. of Faribault. It is on a branch of the Zumbro River. It has 2 churches and a seminary. Pop. 324; of the township, 905. The township is intersected by the Winona & St. Peter Railroad.

Wasiugan, a river of Russia. See VASIOOGAN.

Was'key's Mills, a post-office of Botetourt co., Va.

Was'kom Station, a post-office of Harrison co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 19 miles E. of Marshall. Much cotton is shipped here.

Waslui, or **Vaslui,** vås-loo'ee, a town of Roumania, in Moldavia, on the Berlat, 40 miles S.S.E. of Yassy. Pop. 7760.

Wasmes, ŵâm, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 6 miles W. of Mons. Pop. 8098. It has coal-mines, breweries, flour-mills, &c.

Wasmes-Andemetz-Briffœil, ŵâm-ŏnd`må'-breef`fŭl', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 7 miles E.S.E. of Tournay. Pop. of commune, 11,714.

Waspik, wås'pik, a village and parish of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 10 miles N.E. of Breda. P. 2550.

Was'saic, a post-village in Amenia township, Dutchess co., N.Y., on the New York & Harlem Railroad, 85 miles N. by E. of the City Hall, New York. It has a hotel, an iron-blast-furnace, a condensed-milk-factory, a sash- and blind-factory, &c.

Wassau, Marathon co., Wis. See WAUSAU.

Wasseiges, ŵås`saizh', a village of Belgium, province and 35 miles W. of Liege. Pop. 1054.

Wasselnheim, ŵås'sẹln-hīme`, or **Wasselonne,** vås`sẹh-lonn', a town of Germany, in Alsace, 14 miles W.N.W. of Strasburg. Pop. 3250, or, with Brechlingen, 4042, who are employed in tanneries and in the manufacture of woollen and cotton yarn, hosiery, candles, brandy, oils, flour, and pottery.

Wassenaar, wås'sẹh-nåʀ`, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 5 miles W. of Leyden, and 2 miles from the North Sea. Pop. 3119.

Wasserburg, ŵås'sẹr-bŏŏʀɢ`, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Inn, 31 miles E.S.E. of Munich. Pop. 3633.

Wasserleben, ŵås'sẹr-lå`bẹn, a village of Prussia, province of Saxony, government and 12 miles W.S.W. of Magdeburg, on the Ilse. Pop. 1507.

Wasseröls, Prussia. See KRUMMENOLS.

Wassertrüdingen, ŵås'sẹr-trü`ding-ẹn, a walled town of Bavaria, circle of Middle Franconia, on the Wernitz, and on a railway, 19 miles S. of Anspach. Pop. 1743.

Wassigny, vås`seen`yee', a village of France, in Aisne, 31 miles N. of Laon. Pop. 1340.

Wassiougan, a river of Russia. See VASIOOGAN.

Was'sonville, a hamlet of Washington co., Iowa, on the English River, about 22 miles S.W. of Iowa City.

Wassotah, was-so'tå, a strong hill-fort of South India, 20 miles W. of Sattarah, and taken by the British in 1818.

Wastedo, wŏs-te'do, a post-village in Leon township, Goodhue co., Minn., about 22 miles W.S.W. of Red Wing. It has 2 churches.

Wast'water, a lake of England, co. of Cumberland, parish of St. Bees. It is the deepest of the Cumberland lakes, being 45 fathoms in depth off the S. shore.

Wasungen, ŵå'soong-ẹn, a town of Saxe-Meiningen, on the Werra, 5 miles N.N.W. of Meiningen. Pop. 2459.

Wasungen, a town of Germany. See WAHUNGEN.

Watab, wah'tăb, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Minn., in Watab township, on the E. bank of the Mississippi River, and on the Western Railroad of Minnesota, 9 miles above St. Cloud. Here is a granite-quarry. Pop. 22; of the township, 69.

Wataga, wah-tah'gạ, a post-village in Sparta township, Knox co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 7½ miles N.E. of Galesburg. It has 6 churches (in two of which the Swedish language is used), a graded school, a steam grist-mill, a banking-house, and 2 wagon-shops. Coal is mined here. Pop. 1205.

Watanwan, Minnesota. See WATONWAN.

Watauga, wå-taw'gạ, a county in the N.W. part of North Carolina, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is drained by the Watauga and New Rivers, which rise in it. The surface is mountainous and mostly covered with forests. The Blue Ridge extends along the S.E. border of this county. The soil produces Indian corn, oats, grass, &c. Capital, Boone. Valuation of real and personal estate, $964,978. Pop. in 1870, 5287, of whom 5286 were Americans.

Watauga, a township of Watauga co., N.C. P. 556.

Watauga, a post-hamlet of Carter co., Tenn., on the Watauga River, 9 miles from Carter's Depot. It has 2 churches, an academy, 1 or 2 flour-mills, &c.

Watauga Falls, a post-office of Watauga co., N.C.

Watauga River rises in the Blue Ridge, in Watauga co., N.C., from which it passes into East Tennessee. It runs westward through Carter co., and enters the Holston River about 10 miles N.E. of Jonesborough.

Wat`chemo'ket, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the E. bank of Pawtucket River, at its mouth, about 1 mile E.S.E. of Providence. It has 3 churches.

Watch Hill, a post-village and summer resort of Washington co., R.I., in Westerly township, on the Atlantic Ocean, 3 or 4 miles S.E. of Stonington, Conn. It is near Watch Hill Point, a bold promontory which is the southwestern extremity of the state of Rhode Island. It has good bathing-beaches and 7 hotels. Thirteen lighthouses are visible from this point.

Watch`ung', a station of the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 5 miles N. of Newark, N.J.

Watee'o, one of the Cook Islands, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 19° 58′ S.; lon. 158° 6′ W. Length, 8 miles.

Waterborough, wå'tẹr-bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet in Waterborough township, York co., Me., on the Portland & Rochester Railroad, 28 miles W.S.W. of Portland, and 4 miles N. of Alfred. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1548.

Waterborough, or **Fanjoy's,** a post-village in Queens co., New Brunswick, on Grand Lake, 15 miles from Gagetown. It contains a hotel and 2 stores. Pop. 100.

Waterborough Centre, a post-hamlet of York co., Me., 2 miles from the Portland & Rochester Railroad, and 25 miles W. by S. of Portland. It has 2 stores.

Waterburg, wå'tẹr-bŭrg, a post-hamlet of Tompkins co., N.Y., 11 miles W.N.W. of Ithaca. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Waterbury, wå'tẹr-bẹr-e, a beautiful city of New Haven co., Conn., is pleasantly situated in a valley, on the Naugatuck River, 33 miles S.W. of Hartford, 21 miles N.N.W. of New Haven, and 88 miles N.E. of New York. It is on the New York & New England Railroad, at its junction with the Naugatuck Railroad. Many of the residences are remarkable for their neatness, and are adorned with shade-trees, flower-gardens, and shrubbery. In the central part of the town is a fine public park, from which the principal streets diverge. On the border of this park stand the new and elegant city hall and St. John's Episcopal church, the latter built of granite, in the Norman or Gothic style, with a spire 200 feet high, and an organ said to be the largest in the state. The city contains 8 churches, a high school, several other fine public-school buildings, a public library of 13,000 volumes, a boarding-school for girls, 2 national banks, the capital of which amounts to $800,000, 3 other banking-houses, a scientific society, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. Waterbury has long been distinguished for its varied and extensive manufactures, which employ a capital of about $6,000,000. It has 6 rolling-mills, 5 button-factories, 2 clock-factories, and extensive manufactures of brass kettles, pins, wire, files, suspenders, machinery, silver-plated ware, and pearl goods. The raw copper used in the mills annually is estimated at 3000 tons. It is stated that three-fifths of all the brass manufactured in the United States is made here. About 4000 persons are employed in the manufactories of Waterbury. Pop. in 1870, 10,826; present pop. about 15,000.

Waterbury, a post-office and station of Anne Arundel co., Md., on the Annapolis & Elk Ridge Railroad, 9 miles N.W. of Annapolis.

Waterbury, a post-village in Waterbury township, Washington co., Vt., on the Winooski River and the Vermont Central Railroad (Central division), 11 miles W.N.W. of Montpelier, and 31 miles E.S.E. of Burlington. It is in the midst of fine mountain-scenery, and has 4 churches, a national bank, a good hotel, and the Green Mountain Institute. The township is traversed by the Waterbury River. Pop. of the township, 2633.

Waterbury Centre, a post-village of Washington co., Vt., in Waterbury township, 15 miles N.W. of Montpelier.

Water Cure, Beaver co., Pa. See Phillipsburg.

Wat′erdown, a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, on the Great Western Railway, 7 miles N. of Hamilton, and 35 miles S.W. of Toronto. It contains 5 churches, a grammar-school, a woollen-factory, an iron-foundry, and several hotels, stores, and mills. Pop. 1000.

Wat‵eree′, a township of Kershaw co., S.C. P. 3657.

Wateree, a post-hamlet of Richland co., S.C., on the Wateree River and the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 28 miles E.S.E. of Columbia.

Wateree River rises in North Carolina, and is called the Catawba in the upper part of its course. It runs nearly southward, forms the E. boundary of Chester, Fairfield, and Richland cos., and unites with the Congaree River at the S.W. extremity of Sumter co., to form the Santee River. Steamboats can ascend the Wateree to Camden.

Wat′erfall, a post-hamlet of Prince William co., Va., 4 miles E. of Hay Market. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Wat′erford, a maritime county of Ireland, Munster, on its S. coast, having E. Waterford Harbor, separating it from the co. of Wexford, W. the co. of Cork, and N. the cos. of Tipperary and Kilkenny, from both of which it is separated by the Suir. Area, 721 square miles. Pop. 123,310. The Knockmeledown and Commeragh Mountains intersect the county from W. to E., and most of the surface is mountainous, though there is level land along the rivers and skirting the coast, which is indented by Tramore, Dungarvan, and Youghal Harbors. This is the principal dairy county of Ireland. Bacon and butter are the chief exports. Lead, iron, and copper are met with, but few if any mines are now wrought. Limestone and marble are the chief mineral products. The fisheries are important. Some glass-wares are manufactured, and it has cotton- and silk-factories. Waterford, Lismore, Dungarvan, Portlaw, Tallow, and Cappoquin are the principal towns. The county sends two members to the House of Commons.

Waterford, a city and county, parliamentary borough, and seaport of Ireland, capital of a county, on the right bank of the Suir, which forms its harbor, and is lined by a fine quay about 1 mile in length, and crossed by a bridge 832 feet in length, connecting it with its suburb Ferrybank, 9 miles from the sea. Pop. 23,349. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, bishop's palace, deanery house, two parish churches, the Roman Catholic cathedral, 5 Roman Catholic chapels, the College of St. John, several Protestant churches, the town hall, chamber of commerce, county and city prisons, court-houses, artillery barracks, custom-house, the blue-coat schools, several hospitals, the district lunatic asylum, and the savings-bank. Among the public establishments are a house of industry, mendicity institution, several orphan societies, the Waterford Institution, with a library and museum, and literary, scientific, agricultural, and horticultural societies. Waterford is the entrepôt for a large extent of country, the exports of which chiefly consist of bacon, live-stock, dairy and agricultural produce, salmon, and cotton goods. Waterford has 2 ship-building yards, and manufactures of glass and starch, with distilleries and breweries. It sends two members to the House of Commons.

Wat′erford, a post-hamlet of Stanislaus co., Cal., on the Tuolumne River, about 16 miles E. of Modesto.

Waterford, a post-hamlet of New London co., Conn., in Waterford township, on Long Island Sound, and on the Shore Line division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 3 miles S.W. of New London. It has a paper-mill. The township is bounded on the E. by the Thames River. Pop. of the township, 2482.

Waterford, a township of Fulton co., Ill. Pop. 454.

Waterford, Elkhart co., Ind. See Waterford Mills.

Waterford, a post-hamlet of La Porte co., Ind., in Cool Spring township, on a railroad, 3 or 4 miles N.W. of La Porte. It has a church.

Waterford, a township of Clinton co., Iowa. P. 828.

Waterford, a hamlet of Jackson co., Iowa, on the Maquoketa River, about 32 miles S. of Dubuque.

Waterford, a post-hamlet of Spencer co., Ky., 26 miles S.E. of Louisville. It has 2 churches.

Waterford, a post-village in Waterford township, Oxford co., Me., on a small lake, about 46 miles N.N.W. of Portland, and 30 miles W. by N. of Lewiston. It has a church and a tannery. The township contains also the villages of North Waterford and South Waterford. Pop. of the township, 1286.

Waterford, a post-village in Waterford township, Oakland co., Mich., on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, 33 miles N.N.W. of Detroit, and 6 or 7 miles N.W. of Pontiac. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of carriages and flour. Pop. of the township, 1231.

Waterford, Wayne co., Mich. See Mead's Mills.

Waterford, a post-hamlet in Waterford township, Dakota co., Minn., on the Cannon River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 15 or 16 miles N.N.E. of Faribault. Pop. of the township, 403.

Waterford, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Miss., on the Mississippi Central Railroad, 9 miles S. of Holly Springs.

Waterford, a township of Camden co., N.J. P. 2071.

Waterford, or **Waterford Works,** a post-hamlet of Camden co., N.J., on the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, 23 miles S.E. of Camden. It has a glass-factory.

Waterford, a post-village in Waterford township, Saratoga co., N.Y., on the W. bank of the Hudson River, 1 mile above the mouth of the Mohawk, and on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad and the Champlain Canal, 10½ miles N. of Albany, and about 2 miles N.N.E. of Cohoes. A bridge across the Hudson connects this place with Lansingburg. Waterford contains 6 churches, a union school, a bank, a newspaper office, flour-mills, 3 knitting-mills, 2 paper-mills, a brush-factory, and manufactures of fire-engines, boilers, soap, &c. Pop. 3071; of the township, 4392. The township is bounded on the S.W. by the Mohawk River.

Waterford, Knox co., O. See Levering.

Waterford, a post-township of Washington co., O., about 15 miles N.W. of Marietta, is intersected by the Muskingum River. It contains the village of Beverly, and a hamlet named Waterford, which is 20 miles by water from Marietta. Pop. 2046.

Waterford, a post-borough in Waterford township, Erie co., Pa., on Le Bœuf Creek, 1 mile W. of Waterford Station of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 15 miles S.S.E. of Erie, and 18 miles W. of Corry. It contains 4 churches, a high school, an academy, a bank, a cheese-factory, 2 steam tanneries, a steam grist-mill, 1 or 2 saw-mills, and a manufactory of butter-firkins. Pop. 790; of township, 1884.

Waterford, Juniata co., Pa. See East Waterford.

Waterford, a village in North Smithfield township, Providence co., R.I., at the junction of the Providence & Worcester Railroad and the New York & New England Railroad, adjacent to the village of Blackstone. It has 2 woollen-mills. Pop. 285.

Waterford, a post-hamlet of Caledonia co., Vt., in Waterford township, on the Connecticut River, 14 miles S.E. of St. Johnsbury. The Passumpsic Railroad traverses the W. part of the township. Pop. of the township, 879.

Waterford, a post-village of Loudoun co., Va., on Kittoctan Creek, 3½ miles from Clark's Gap Station. It has 2 churches, a carriage-shop, and 1 or 2 flour-mills. P. 419.

Waterford, a post-hamlet of Wahkiakum co., Washington, on the Columbia River, 20 miles below Kalama. It has a factory for canning salmon.

Waterford, a post-village in Waterford township, Racine co., Wis., on Fox River, 25 miles S.W. of Milwaukee, and about 22 miles W. of Racine. It has valuable water-power, and contains 3 churches, 2 or 3 flouring-mills, a newspaper office, a carriage-shop, and a furniture-factory. Pop. 545; of the township, 1514.

Waterford, a hamlet in Digby co., Nova Scotia, on Digby Neck, 12 miles from Digby. Pop. 150.

Waterford, a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, on

Nanticoke Creek, and on the Canada Southern Railway, 29 miles W. of Canfield. It contains 4 churches, a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper, an iron-foundry, several mills, and a number of stores. Pop. 900.

Waterford Mills, a post-hamlet of Elkhart co., Ind., on the Elkhart River, and on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, 3 miles S. of Goshen. It has a flour-mill, 3 churches, and about 35 houses.

Water Gap, Pa. See DELAWARE WATER GAP.

Wateringbury, wå′tẹr-ing-bẹr-e, a parish and formerly a market-town of England, co. of Kent, with a station on the Southeastern Railway, 5 miles W.S.W. of Maidstone. Pop. 1320.

Wateringen, wå′tẹr-ing‘ẹn, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 12 miles N.W. of Rotterdam. Pop. 1550.

Waterland, wå′tẹr-lånt‘, a district of the Netherlands, in North Holland, between Amsterdam and Alkmaar.

Wat′erland, a group of islets in the Pacific Ocean, between the Solomon Islands and Australia.

Water Lick, a station in Warren co., Va., on the Midland Railroad, 7 miles W. of Front Royal.

Waterloo, wå‘tẹr-loo′ (Dutch. pron. ŵå‘tẹr-lō′), a village of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 9 miles S.S.E. of Brussels, famous for the victory of the allied armies, commanded by the Duke of Wellington, over the French, commanded by Napoleon, June 18, 1815. On the field of battle is an artificial mound, 425 feet in diameter at its base, and about 150 feet high, surmounted by a colossal Belgic lion of cast iron.

Waterloo, wå‘tẹr-loo′, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Ala., on the Tennessee River, 26 miles W.N.W. of Florence. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of pine lumber. Pop. about 250.

Waterloo, a post-village, capital of Monroe co., Ill., in Fountain township, on the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 24 miles S. of St. Louis, Mo. It has a court-house, 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, 4 churches, a large flour-mill, a plough-factory, &c. Pop. 1537.

Waterloo, a post-village in Union township, De Kalb co., Ind., on Cedar Creek, and on the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad where it crosses the Air-Line division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 28 miles N. by E. of Fort Wayne, and 13 miles E. of Kendallville. It contains 6 churches, 2 banks, a newspaper office, a graded school, 2 hotels, and manufactures of candy, carriages, sash, doors, &c. Pop. 1259.

Waterloo, a township of Fayette co., Ind. Pop. 671.

Waterloo, a township of Allamakee co., Iowa. P. 860.

Waterloo, a city, the capital of Black Hawk co., Iowa, is situated on both sides of the Cedar River, 6 miles E.S.E. of Cedar Falls, 31 miles N.N.W. of Vinton, and 24 miles W. of Independence. It is on the Iowa division of the Illinois Central Railroad, and on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad. It contains 10 churches, a court-house, a national bank, a savings-bank, 1 other banking-house, a high school, 3 newspaper offices, 9 elevators, 4 flouring-mills, 2 foundries, a woollen-mill, and manufactures of farming-implements, furniture, &c. It is the S. terminus of the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad. The river is here nearly 600 feet wide, and affords valuable water-power. Pop. 5508; of Waterloo township, additional, 446.

Waterloo, a township of Lyon co., Kansas. Pop. 767.

Waterloo, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ky.

Waterloo, a post-hamlet of Point Coupée parish, La., on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, about 5 miles above Port Hudson, and 25 miles above Baton Rouge. It has a church.

Waterloo, a post-hamlet in Waterloo township, Jackson co., Mich., on Portage Creek, about 16 miles E.N.E. of Jackson. It has 3 churches and a flouring-mill. Pop. of the township, 1327.

Waterloo, a hamlet of Clarke co., Mo., on Fox River, about 16 miles W. by N. of Keokuk, Iowa.

Waterloo, a post-office of Lafayette co., Mo., on the Wyandotte, Kansas City & Northwestern Railroad, 32 miles E. of Kansas City.

Waterloo, a post-village of Douglas co., Neb., on the Elkhorn River, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, 31 miles W. of Omaha. It has 1 or 2 churches, 2 flouring-mills, and a high school.

Waterloo, a station in Merrimack co., N.H., in Warner township, on the Concord & Claremont Railroad, 21 miles W. of Concord.

Waterloo, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., on the Morris & Essex Railroad, at the S. terminus of the Sussex Railroad, 13 miles W. of Dover, and 11 miles S. of Newton. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Waterloo, a post-village, one of the capitals of Seneca co., N.Y., is pleasantly situated on both sides of the outlet of Seneca Lake, and on the Auburn Branch of the New York Central Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Geneva, 3 miles W. of Seneca Falls, and 19 miles W. of Auburn. It contains a handsome court-house, 7 churches, a union school or academy, a national bank, a public hall, 3 flouring-mills, a large manufactory of woollen shawls, 4 malt-houses, a distillery, several machine-shops and foundries, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. The Seneca outlet affords extensive water-power here. Pop. 4086.

Waterloo, a hamlet of Granville co., N.C., about 50 miles N. of Raleigh.

Waterloo, a township of Athens co., O. Pop. 1695.

Waterloo, a hamlet of Fairfield co., O., on the Ohio Canal and the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, about 16 miles E.S.E. of Columbus. Pop. 85.

Waterloo, Fayette co., O. See PANCOASTBURG.

Waterloo, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., O., on Symmes' Creek, about 14 miles N.E. of Ironton. It has 1 or 2 iron-furnaces.

Waterloo, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Oregon, 20 miles S.E. of Albany. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill, also a cold soda spring.

Waterloo, a post-hamlet in Lack township, Juniata co., Pa., on Tuscarora Creek, about 30 miles W. by N. of Carlisle. It has 2 churches and a manufactory of fanning-mills.

Waterloo, a post-hamlet of Laurens co., S.C., in Waterloo township, about 66 miles W.N.W. of Columbia. Pop. of the township, 2158.

Waterloo, a station of the Alexandria & Fredericksburg Railroad, 3 miles S. of Washington, D.C.

Waterloo, a post-hamlet of Culpeper co., Va., on the Rappahannock River, about 60 miles W.S.W. of Washington, D.C.

Waterloo, a township of Grant co., Wis. Pop. 955.

Waterloo, a post-village in Waterloo township, Jefferson co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 23 miles E.N.E. of Madison, and 15 miles W. of Watertown. It has a newspaper office, a graded school, 5 churches, and manufactures of ploughs, bricks, pumps, harvesters, sash, &c. Pop. 815; of the township, 1016.

Wat‘erloo′, a county of Ontario, situated in the W. central part of the province. Area, 530 square miles. It is drained by the Grand River, and intersected by the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways. Pop. 40,251.

Waterloo, a settlement in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, 11 miles from Bridgewater. Pop. 130.

Waterloo, a village of Ontario, co. of Waterloo, on a branch of the Grand River, 2 miles W. of Berlin. It has several churches, 2 printing-offices issuing weekly newspapers, a branch bank, about a dozen hotels, and manufactures of iron castings, agricultural implements, woollens, wooden-ware, tobacco, beer, whisky, &c. Pop. 1594.

Waterloo, Welland co., Ontario. See FORT ERIE.

Waterloo, Frontenac co., Ontario. See CATARAQUI.

Waterloo, a village of Quebec, capital of the co. of Shefford, on the Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly Railway, 70 miles E. by S. of Montreal. It contains 4 churches, a branch bank, a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper, an academy, a brewery, saw-, grist-, and carding-mills, manufactures of leather, furniture, iron castings, mill-machinery, agricultural implements, &c., several hotels, and a number of stores. Pop. 1700.

Waterloo Mills, a hamlet in Minisink township, Orange co., N.Y., about 7 miles S.E. of Port Jervis. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Waterman, wå′tẹr-man, a post-hamlet of Parke co., Ind., on the Wabash River, at the mouth of Coal Creek, about 35 miles N. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches, a hotel, a drug-store, and an artesian well of mineral water 1350 feet deep.

Waterman, a post-office of Wright co., Iowa, about 74 miles N. of Des Moines.

Waterman Plat, a village in Johnson township, Providence co., R.I., adjacent to Olneyville. Pop. 316. Here is Olneyville Railroad Station.

Waterman Station, a post-village in Clinton township, De Kalb co., Ill., on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, 25½ miles W. of Aurora. It has 3 churches. Pop. 300.

Water Mill, a post-hamlet of Suffolk co., N.Y., on a small inlet of the ocean, and on the Long Island Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Sag Harbor. It has 2 grist-mills and about 30 houses.

Water (or **Frizell's**) **Mills,** a village in Hastings co., Ontario, on Salmon River, 10 miles from Napanee.

Waterport, wå'tẹr-port, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., N.Y., on Oak Orchard Creek, and on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, about 34 miles W.N.W. of Rochester. It has a church, a furnace, and a flouring-mill.

Waterproof, wå'tẹr-proof, a post-village of Tensas parish, La., on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, about 30 miles above Natchez. It has a good landing and a church. Pop. about 500.

Water Quechee, a river of Vermont. See QUECHEE.

Watersa, an island of the Hebrides. See VATERSA.

Water Shops, a station of the Connecticut Central Railroad, in Springfield, Mass. (Hampden co.), 3 miles from the terminus of the road. Here are the "water shops" of the United States Armory, for which the Mill River furnishes power.

Wat'erside, a small town of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Londonderry, on the Foyle, opposite Londonderry, with which it is connected by a bridge.

Waterside, wå'tẹr-sīde, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., about 28 miles S. by E. of Altoona. It has 3 churches, a woollen-mill, a foundry, a flour-mill, and 2 lime-kilns.

Wat'erside, a post-village in Albert co., New Brunswick, on the Bay of Fundy, 36 miles from Salisbury. It contains a church, 2 stores, a hotel, and 5 saw-mills. Manganese is found in the vicinity. Pop. 225.

Waters' Store, a post-office of Howard co., Md.

Waterstown, Travis co., Tex. See ONION CREEK.

Water Street, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Juniata River, about 18 miles E. by N. of Altoona. It has a church.

Wat'ersville, a post-office of Carroll co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 40 miles W. of Baltimore.

Water Tank, a post-office of McDowell co., N.C.

Wat'erton, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pa., about 18 miles W. by S. of Wilkesbarre.

Watertown, wå'tẹr-tŏwn, a post-village and summer resort in Watertown township, Litchfield co., Conn., 6 miles N.W. of Waterbury, with which it is connected by the Watertown Branch Railroad. It contains 3 churches, the Watertown Academy, a large hotel, and a museum. The township is bounded on the E. by the Naugatuck River, and has manufactures of silk goods, umbrella-trimmings, mouse-traps, &c. Pop. of the township, 1698.

Watertown, a post-village of Codington co., Dakota, on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, 4 miles E. of Kampeska. It has a church.

Watertown, a post-hamlet of Rock Island co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, about 8 miles above Davenport. It is on the Western Union Railroad, 5 miles E. by N. of Moline. Coal is found here.

Watertown, a hamlet of Floyd co., Iowa, on the Cedar River, 11 miles N.N.W. of Charles City.

Watertown, a post-village in Watertown township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Charles River, and on the Fitchburg Railroad, 8 miles W. of Boston. It has a national bank, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, a high school, a paper-mill, a woollen-factory, a stove-foundry, a national arsenal of construction, 5 churches, several beautiful residences and gardens, and manufactures of stockings and Cardigan jackets. Pop. of the township, 5099.

Watertown, township, Clinton co., Mich. Pop. 1297.

Watertown, a township of Sanilac co., Mich. P. 72.

Watertown, a post-township of Tuscola co., Mich., about 22 miles N.E. of Flint. It has a church. Pop. 804.

Watertown, a post-village in Watertown township, Carver co., Minn., on the South Fork of Crow River, 30 miles W. of Minneapolis, and 20 miles N.E. of Glencoe. It has 3 churches, a graded school, a plough-factory, and a grist-mill. Pop. of the township, 1184.

Watertown, a city, the capital of Jefferson co., N.Y., is situated on the S. bank of Black River, about 10 miles from its entrance into Lake Ontario, 90 miles N.N.W. of Utica, and 70 miles S. by W. of Ogdensburg. It is on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad and the Utica & Black River Railroad. It contains a court-house, 10 churches, a high school, 4 national banks, 3 other banks, and a good hotel. Two daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Several bridges here cross the river, which is 60 yards wide. The rapids of the river afford abundant hydraulic power at this place. It has manufactures of flour, leather, machinery, woollen goods, and farming-implements, 4 paper-mills, several foundries, a manufactory of sewing-machines, and a large manufactory of spring-wagons. Pop. 9336.

Watertown, a post-hamlet in Watertown township, Washington co., O., about 10 miles W.N.W. of Marietta. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill. Pop. 181; of the township, 1456.

Watertown, a post-office of Wilson co., Tenn.

Watertown, a city of Wisconsin, is finely situated on both sides of Rock River, on the northern boundary of Jefferson co., and is partly in Dodge co. It is on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad where it crosses the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 37 miles E. by N. of Madison, 44 miles W. by N. of Milwaukee, and 39 miles N.N.E. of Janesville. It is at a great bend of the river, which runs northwestward to this city, below which it runs nearly southward. Watertown is the largest city in either of the counties above named. It is the seat of the Northwestern University (Lutheran), organized in 1865. It contains 13 churches, 2 national banks, a high school, a Catholic college, 3 printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers, and 3 flouring-mills, and has manufactures of beer, bedsteads, chairs, cigars, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. 9524, about two-thirds of whom are in Jefferson co.

Watervale, wå'tẹr-vāl, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., on Limestone Creek, about 12 miles S.E. of Syracuse. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Water Valley, a post-office of Randolph co., Ark., on Eleven Points River, 10 miles N.W. of Pocahontas.

Water Valley, a post-hamlet of Graves co., Ky., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 44 miles S. by W. of Paducah. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Water Valley, a post-village of Yalabusha co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 17 miles S. of Oxford, and 28 miles N.N.E. of Grenada. It contains 7 churches, 2 newspaper offices, numerous stores, and the machine-shops and car-works of the railroad company, and has manufactures of ploughs, sash, doors, &c. Pop. about 2500.

Water Valley, a post-hamlet in Hamburg township, Erie co., N.Y., on Eighteen Mile Creek, and on the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad, 14 miles S. of Buffalo. It has about 20 dwellings, and manufactures of barrels, flour, and farming-implements.

Water Valley, a post-office of Maury co., Tenn.

Water Village, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., N.H., about 20 miles N.E. of Laconia.

Waterville, wå'tẹr-vĭl, a post-village in Waterbury township, New Haven co., Conn., on the Naugatuck River, and on the Naugatuck and New York & New England Railroads, 3 miles N. of the city of Waterbury. It has a manufactory of pocket-knives.

Waterville, a post-office of Walker co., Ga.

Waterville, a post-village in Paint Creek township, Allamakee co., Iowa, on the Waukon & Mississippi Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of Waukon. It has a flour-mill on Paint Creek. Pop. about 150.

Waterville, a post-village in Waterville township, Marshall co., Kansas, on the Little Blue River, about 3 miles from its mouth, and on the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, 100 miles W. of Atchison, and about 38 miles N. by W. of Manhattan. It contains a savings-bank, a newspaper office, 2 flouring-mills, 2 churches, and a graded school with a fine building. Pop. about 1000; of the township in 1878, 1823. It has abundant water-power.

Waterville, a post-village in Waterville township, Kennebec co., Me., on the right (W.) bank of the Kennebec River, at Ticonic Falls (18 feet in height), 18 miles N. by E. of Augusta, and 80 miles N.N.E. of Portland. It is at the junction of two branches of the Maine Central Railroad. It is the seat of Colby University (Baptist), which was organized in 1820, was formerly called Waterville College, and has a library of 10,500 volumes. Waterville contains 6 churches, 3 national banks, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, and about 65 stores. The water-power afforded by Ticonic Falls and other falls in the vicinity is very great, and has been utilized in several flouring-mills, saw-mills, and other mills. This village has a cotton-factory, and manufactures of railroad-cars, machinery, furniture, shirts, doors, sash and blinds, and iron castings. An important trade is carried on with the surrounding country and through the Kennebec River, which, by means of a dam and locks at Augusta, is navigable to Waterville. Pop. about 3500; of the township, 4852.

Waterville, a village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Ware River Railroad, 2 miles S.W. of Winchendon.

Waterville, a post-village in Waterville township, Le Sueur co., Minn., on the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, about 18 miles W.S.W. of Faribault, and 22 miles E. by N. of Mankato. It has 3 churches, 2 flour-mills, and 2 saw-mills. The township is drained by Cannon River, which here expands into two lakes named Sakatah and Tetonkah. Pop. of the township, 920.

Waterville, a post-office of Ozark co., Mo.

Waterville, a township of Grafton co., N.H. Pop. 33.

Waterville, a hamlet of Montgomery co., N.Y., 4 miles from Palatine Bridge. It has a cheese-factory and a grist-mill.

Waterville, a post-village in Sangerfield township, Oneida co., N.Y., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 21 miles S.S.W. of Utica. It has 6 churches, an academy, a national bank, a newspaper office, a tannery, and manufactures of shoes, hop-presses, &c. Pop. 1182.

Waterville, a post-village in Waterville township, Lucas co., O., on the N.W. bank of the Maumee River, and on the Wabash & Erie Canal, about 16 miles S.S.W. of Toledo. It has 2 churches, a union school, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill. The township is intersected by the Wabash Railroad. Pop. of the township, 1609.

Waterville, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., on Pine Creek, about 16 miles N. by E. of Lock Haven. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Waterville, a post-office of Wharton co., Tex., about 25 miles S.S.W. of Richmond.

Waterville, a post-village in Waterville township, Lamoille co., Vt., on a small affluent of the Lamoille River, about 30 miles E.N.E. of Burlington. It has 2 churches, an academy, and manufactures of pumps, axes, augers, cradles, doors, sash, and blinds. Pop. of township, 573.

Waterville, a township of Pepin co., Wis. P. 1128.

Waterville, a post-hamlet of Waukesha co., Wis., near Bark River, about 28 miles W. of Milwaukee.

Wat'erville, a post-village and settlement in Carleton co., New Brunswick, 9 miles from Woodstock. It has a tannery and several mills. Pop. 500.

Waterville, a post-village in Queens co., New Brunswick, on the S. side of Washademoak Lake, 20 miles from Hampton. Pop. 250.

Waterville, Nova Scotia. See Pineo Village.

Waterville, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, 1½ miles from Aylesford. Pop. 175.

Waterville, a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, on the Coaticook River, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 111 miles E. by S. of Montreal. It contains a church, a saw-mill, and several stores. Pop. 350.

Watervliet, wâ'tẹr-vleet', a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the frontiers of the Netherlands, 16 miles N. of Ghent. Pop. 2073.

Watervliet, wâ'tẹr-vleet', a post-village in Watervliet township, Berrien co., Mich., on the Paw Paw River and the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, 14 miles E.N.E. of St. Joseph, and 24 miles N. of Niles. It has a church, a graded school, a flour-mill, and a lumber-mill. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1718.

Watervliet, a township of Albany co., N.Y. Pop. 22,609. It contains Green Island, West Troy, and several other villages.

Watervliet, Montgomery co., O. See Shakerstown.

Watervliet Centre, a post-hamlet in Watervliet township, Albany co., N.Y., 1 mile from Niskayuna Station, and about 9 miles N.N.W. of Albany.

Wat'ford, a market-town of England, co. of Herts, on the ancient Watling Street, close to a ford over the Colne (whence its name), and with a station on the Northwestern Railway, 15 miles N.W. of London. Pop. 7461. The town has a spacious church, several chapels, library, school of science, free schools, almshouses, and other charities. The manufactures of straw plait and malting are important, and the town is a large mart for corn and live-stock.

Wat'ford, a post-village in Lambton co., Ontario, on the Great Western Railway, 33 miles W. of London. It contains 2 grist-mills, 3 saw-mills, about a dozen stores, and 3 hotels. Pop. 400.

Wathena, wath-e'nạ, a post-village in Washington township, Doniphan co., Kansas, about 1 mile from the Missouri River, and on the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, 5½ miles W. of St. Joseph. It is surrounded by hills commanding fine views, and has a newspaper office, a graded school, 5 churches, and 2 flouring-mills. Pop. about 750.

Wath on Dearne, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on a railway, 5½ miles N. of Rotherham. It has potteries and collieries. Pop. 2142.

Watkins, wŏt'kinz, a post-township of Arapahoe co., Col. The post-office is at Box Elder Station.

Watkins, a post-village in St. Clair township, Benton co., Iowa, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 20 miles W.S.W. of Cedar Rapids. It has 2 churches. P. 175.

Watkins, a station of the Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern Railroad, 31 miles E.N.E. of Hillsdale, Mich.

Watkins, a township of Dent co., Mo. Pop. 816.

Watkins, a post-village, capital of Schuyler co., N.Y., is situated on a plain at the head or S. end of Seneca Lake, and on the Northern Central Railroad, 22 miles N. of Elmira, 35 miles S. of Geneva, 76 miles S.S.E. of Rochester, and 288 miles from Philadelphia. It is the N. terminus of the Chemung Canal. Steamboats navigate the lake in all seasons of the year, and make several trips in a day between Watkins and Geneva. It contains 5 churches, 2 national banks, the Watkins Academy and Union School, 2 newspaper offices, 3 foundries, a tannery, a steam flouring-mill, a plaster-mill, and a manufactory of boots and shoes. Pop. in 1870, 2639. In its vicinity is a deep rocky ravine, called Watkins Glen, which annually attracts great multitudes of visitors, and to which access is gained by several bridges and staircases. It is about 2½ miles long, and its upper end is nearly 800 feet higher than the lake. In this glen are numerous beautiful cascades, some of which are 60 feet high.

Watkins, a post-hamlet of Union co., O., 4 miles S.E. of Dover Station. It has 2 churches.

Watkins Mill, a post-hamlet of Haywood co., Tenn., 14 miles E. of Stanton. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Wat'kinsville, a post-village, capital of Oconee co., Ga., 7 miles S. of Athens, and about 65 miles E. of Atlanta. It has a court-house and 1 or 2 churches. Pop. 643.

Watkinsville, a post-hamlet of Neshoba co., Miss., about 40 miles N.W. of Meridian.

Watkinsville, a post-hamlet of Stokes co., N.C., 30 miles W. of Reidsville. It has a church.

Watkinsville, a hamlet of Goochland co., Va., 15 miles S. of Bumpass Station. It has 3 churches near it.

Wat'ling Island, one of the Bahamas, British West Indies, 50 miles E.S.E. of Cat Island. Lat. 23° 56′ 7″ N.; lon. 74° 28′ W. Length, 18 miles. Soil fertile; a lake occupies its centre. It claims the distinction of having been the first land in the New World seen by Columbus. See San Salvador.

Wat'ling Street, a famous Roman highway, extending across South Britain in a direction from S.E. to N.W. Commencing at Dover, it extends past Canterbury, Rochester, and Dartford, to the city of London, a street in which retains its name; thence it proceeds through the cos. of Middlesex, Herts, Bucks, Northampton, Warwick, and Stafford, to Chester, and W. through North Wales to Carnarvon, in Carnarvonshire. From Wroxeter a branch proceeds N. to Manchester, Lancaster, Kendal, and Cockermouth, and thence into Scotland. It is supposed to have been named, in honor of Vitellius, the *Via* (or *Strata*) *Vitellina*, of which the modern name is a Saxon corruption.

Wat'lington, a market-town of England, co. of Oxford, between two roads from Oxford to London, about 15 miles S.E. of Oxford. It has a curious market-cross.

Watonwan, wah'tọn-wŏn, a county in the S. part of Minnesota, has an area of 432 square miles. It is intersected by the Watonwan River, and partly drained by the Perch River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies, groves, and little lakes. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, &c., are the staple products. This county is intersected by the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad. Capital, Madelia. Valuation of real and personal estate, $937,694. Pop. in 1870, 2426, of whom 1424 were Americans; in 1875, 4024.

Watonwan, a post-hamlet of Blue Earth co., Minn., on the Watonwan River, about 18 miles S.W. of Mankato.

Watonwan River, Minnesota, rises in Cottonwood co., runs nearly eastward through Watonwan co., and enters the Blue Earth River in Blue Earth co., about 10 miles S.W. of Mankato.

Wato'pa, township, Wabashaw co., Minn. Pop. 460.

Watou, wâ'too', a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 35 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. of commune, 3078.

Watrous, Mora co., New Mexico. See La Junta.

Watrousville, wŏt'rŭs-vil, a post-village of Tuscola co., Mich., in Juniata township, 8 miles N. of Vassar, and 22 miles E. of Saginaw. It has 2 churches, a union school, a foundry, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. 213.

Watseka, wŏt-se'kah, a post-town, capital of Iroquois co., Ill., is on the Iroquois River, at the mouth of Sugar Creek, and on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad where it crosses the Toleda, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 85 miles S. of Chicago, 46 miles N. of Danville, and 14 miles E. of Gilman. It contains 3 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, a graded school, and 2 newspaper offices. It has 40 flowing artesian wells 100 to 160 feet deep. Pop. about 2400.

Watson, wŏt′sọn, a post-village, capital of Desha co., Ark., on the Little Rock, Pine Bluff & Texas Railroad, 24 miles N. of Arkansas City.

Watson, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Dakota, 6 miles from Wheatland.

Watson, a post-village in Watson township, Effingham co., Ill., on the Chicago division of the Illinois Central Railroad, 7 miles S. of Effingham. It has 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 1066.

Watson, a post-office of Clarke co., Ind., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 7 miles N. of Jeffersonville.

Watson, a station in Greene co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 49 miles N.E. of Vincennes.

Watson, a post-office of Allamakee co., Iowa, about 60 miles N.W. of Dubuque.

Watson, a post-village of Marshall co., Miss., 16 miles W. of Holly Springs. It has several churches and 2 stores.

Watson, a post-hamlet of Atchison co., Mo., on the Missouri River, and on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, 8 miles S. of Hamburg, Iowa. It has a church. Pop. 75.

Watson, a post-office of Beaver Head co., Montana.

Watson, a post-office of Harlan co., Neb., about 50 miles S.W. of Kearney.

Watson, a post-village in Watson township, Lewis co., N.Y., on Black River, about 2½ miles E. of Lowville. It has a church and several lumber-mills. Steamboats run close to Watson Post-Office. The township comprises several lakes and large forests. Pop. of the township, 1265.

Watson, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 280.

Watson, a post-office of Milam co., Tex.

Watson Corners, a post-office of Allegan co., Mich.

Watson Creek, a post-office of Fillmore co., Minn.

Watson's Corners, a post-village in Lanark co., Ontario, 19 miles N.W. of Perth. Pop. 100.

Watson Settlement, a post-hamlet in Carleton co., New Brunswick, 13 miles from Woodstock. Pop. 200.

Watson's Station, a post-office of Seneca co., O., on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, 6½ miles N.E. of Tiffin. Here is a church.

Watsontown, wŏt′sọn-tŏwn, a hamlet of Camden co., N.J., 2 miles S.E. of Kirkwood.

Watsontown, a post-borough in Delaware township, Northumberland co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 23 miles S.E. of Williamsport, and 9 miles N. of Lewisburg. It has a bank, a newspaper office, 4 churches, an academy, a tannery, 2 planing-mills, a grist-mill, a carriage-factory, &c. Pop. 1181.

Watsonville, a post-village of Santa Cruz co., Cal., on the Pajaro River and the Santa Cruz Railroad, 5 miles from the Pacific Ocean, and 20 miles E.S.E. of Santa Cruz. It is situated in a fertile valley, and has 5 churches, a bank, 3 lumber-mills, a tannery, 2 flour-mills, 2 newspaper offices, 2 shingle-mills, and a soap-factory. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery. Pop. about 2400.

Watsonville, a hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., 4 miles W. of Middleburg. Pop. about 100.

Watsonville, a post-office of Rowan co., N.C.

Watt, a post-office of Indiana co., Pa., 4 miles W. of Indiana, and about 42 miles E.N.E. of Pittsburg.

Watten, våt‵tôɴᴳ′, a village of France, in Nord, on the Aa, and on a railway, 6 miles N.N.W. of Saint-Omer. Pop. 1331.

Wattenheim, ŵåt′tẹn-hīme‵, a village of Bavaria, Palatinate, 9 miles S.S.E. of Grünstadt. Pop. 1475.

Wattenscheidt, or **Wattenscheid,** ŵåt′tẹn-shīte‵, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 41 miles W.N.W. of Arnsberg. Pop. 5074. It has coal-mines.

Wattenweil, ŵåt′tẹn-ŵīle‵, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles S.S.E. of Bern. P. 2160.

Wat′terstown, a township of Grant co., Wis. P. 604.

Wattignies, våt‵teen‵yee′, a village of France, in Nord, 3 miles S.W. of Lille. Pop. 961. The French vanquished the Austrians here in 1793.

Wat′ton, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, on the border of the open tract of Filand, 21 miles W.S.W. of Norwich. Pop. 1388. Near it is Wayland (or Wailing) Forest, the reputed scene of the tragic ballad of the "Babes in the Wood."

Wattrelos, våt‵t′r-lo′, a village of France, in Nord, 9 miles N.E. of Lille. Pop. 4102. It has extensive manufactures of cotton, and oil-mills.

Watts, a station in Sangamon co., Ill., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 12 miles W.N.W. of Springfield.

Watts, a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. 725.

Wattsborough, wåts′bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Lunenburg co., Va., 22 miles S.W. of Bellefont. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill on Meherrin River.

Watts′burg, a post-borough in Venango township, Erie co., Pa., on French Creek, 18 miles S.E. of Erie. It has 1 or 2 grist-mills, a lumber-mill, and 3 churches. Pop. 286.

Watts (wåts) **Flats,** a post-hamlet of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 11 miles W.S.W. of Jamestown.

Watts Mills, a hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Sewickley township. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Watts′ville, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., O., in Fox township, about 30 miles S.E. of Canton.

Wattwiller, ŵåt′ŵil-lẹr (Fr. pron. våt‵veel‵laiʀ′), a village of Germany, in Alsace, 24 miles N.E. of Belfort. Pop. 1502.

Wattwyl, ŵått′ŵil, a village of Switzerland, canton and 17 miles S.W. of St. Gall, on the Thur. Pop. of parish, 5494, employed in manufactures of muslins and calico.

Waubeck, waw′bek, a post-village of Linn co., Iowa, in Maine township, on the Wapsipinicon River, about 12 miles N.E. of Marion. It has a church, a woollen-factory, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a graded school. Pop. 222.

Waubeck, a post-township of Pepin co., Wis., about 27 miles W.S.W. of Eau Claire. It is bounded on the E. by the Chippewa River. Pop. 237.

Waubecka, Ozaukee co., Wis. See FREDONIA.

Waubesa (waw-be′sạ) **Lake,** Dane co., Wis., is the second of the chain of FOUR LAKES (which see). It is about 4 miles S.E. of Madison, and is nearly 4 miles long.

Waubesepinicon. See WAPSIPINICON.

Wauceda, Michigan. See WACEDAH.

Waucoma, waw-kọ′mạ, a post-village in Eden township, Fayette co., Iowa, about 22 miles S.W. of Decorah. It has 2 churches and a flouring-mill.

Wauconda, waw-kŏn′dạ, a post-village in Wauconda township, Lake co., Ill., on a beautiful lake, about 42 miles N.W. of Chicago. It has a graded school, 2 or 3 churches, and a steam flour-mill. Pop. of township, 1120.

Waucousta, Iowa. See WACOUSTA.

Waucousta, waw-koos′tạ, a post-hamlet of Fond du Lac co., Wis., about 14 miles S.E. of Fond du Lac.

Wauculla, waw-kŭl′lạ, a township of Sedgwick co., Kansas. Pop. 209.

Waugh's (wawz) **Mills,** a post-office of Clay co., W. Va., on Elk River, 42 miles N.E. of Charleston. Here is a saw-mill.

Waugh's Ran′cho, a post-office of La Salle co., Tex.

Wauhatchie, waw-hatch′ee, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Tenn., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad and the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, 5½ miles S.W. of Chattanooga. It has a church.

Wau-hil-lau, waw-hil-law′, a post-village of the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, 14 miles from Tahlequah.

Wauhoo, Saunders co., Neb. See WAHOO.

Waukaw, waw′kaw, a post-village of Winnebago co., Wis., in Rushford township, on a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Omro, and 12 miles W. of Oshkosh. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a woollen-factory, and 1 or 2 flour-mills.

Waukechon, or **Waukecheon,** waw′ke-shōn, a post-township of Shawano co., Wis., is intersected by Wolf River, on which a large quantity of pine timber is floated or rafted. Pop. 415.

Waukee, waw′kee, a post-village of Dallas co., Iowa, on the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad, 14½ miles W. of Des Moines, and 7 miles E. of Adel, with which it is connected by another railroad.

Waukeenah, wah-kee′nah, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Fla., about 28 miles E. by S. of Tallahassee. It has a church.

Waukegan, waw-ke′gạn, a city, capital of Lake co., Ill., is situated on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, and on the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad, 35 miles N. by W. of Chicago, and 50 miles S. of Milwaukee. The lake is about 80 miles wide opposite this place. The principal part of the town is built on a bluff which rises rather abruptly to the height of 50 feet. Between the bluff and the shore is a flat tract of ground about 400 yards wide, which is occupied by gardens, dwellings, warehouses, and manufactories. Waukegan contains 8 churches, a high school, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, 2 steam flouring-mills, several tanneries, the Forsyth Scale Works, a pump-factory, and a silver-plating establishment. It has also manufactures of farming-implements, sash, doors, and blinds, &c. Grain, wool, and butter are the chief articles of export. Here are mineral springs, which have been analyzed and are said to have valuable properties. Pop. about 6000.

Waukesha, waw'kę-shå, a county in the S.E. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by the Fox or Pishtaka River, which rises in it, and by Bark River and Oconomowoc Creek. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies, "oak openings," numerous small lakes, and dense forests of the hickory, ash, oak, sugar-maple, &c. One of the lakes, named Pewaukee, is 5 or 6 miles long. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, wool, and cattle are the staple products. Good Silurian limestone underlies the soil. This county is traversed by two branches of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Capital, Waukesha. Valuation of real and personal estate, $25,600,000. Pop. in 1870, 28,274, of whom 18,368 were Americans; in 1875, 29,425.

Waukesha, a post-village, capital of Waukesha co., Wis., is on the Fox or Pishtaka River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 20 miles W. of Milwaukee, and 75 miles E. of Madison. It is on the northern border of Waukesha township. It has 7 churches, a stone court-house built of fine limestone quarried in the immediate vicinity, a national bank, 1 other banking-house, 3 newspaper offices, a school called Carroll College, a high school, a woollen-mill, and a manufactory of farm-implements. Pop. 2807; of township, 1735 additional.

Waukon, waw-kon', a post-village, capital of Allamakee co., Iowa, in Makee township, 17 miles W.S.W. of Lansing, and about 18 miles E. of Decorah. It is the N.E. terminus of the Waukon & Mississippi Railroad, and is pleasantly situated in a rich farming-district. It contains a court-house, 4 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, and a bank. Pop. 809.

Waumandee, waw'man-de, or **Wau'manda,** a post-hamlet in Waumandee township, Buffalo co., Wis., on Eagle River, about 20 miles N. of Winona, Minn. Pop. of the township, 1053.

Waunakee, waw'ną-ke, a post-village of Dane co., Wis., in Westport township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 10 miles N.N.W. of Madison. It has a church.

Wauneta, waw-ne'tą, a post-office of Chase co., Neb.

Waupaca, waw-pah'kå, a county in the E. central part of Wisconsin, has an area of 720 square miles. It is drained by the Little Wolf and Waupaca Rivers, affluents of the Wolf River, which runs through the S.E. part of the county. The surface is undulating or uneven, and a large part of it is covered with forests of pine, sugar-maple, beech, oak, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Wheat, maize, oats, hay, lumber, and butter are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Wisconsin Central and Green Bay & Minnesota Railroads. Capital, Waupaca. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,152,550. Pop. in 1870, 15,539, of whom 11,011 were Americans; in 1875, 19,646.

Waupaca, or **Waupacca,** a post-village, capital of Waupaca co., Wis., is in a township of the same name, on Waupaca River, and on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 37 miles W. by N. of Menasha, and 28 miles E.S.E. of Stevens Point. It has a high school, 6 churches, 2 banking-houses, a newspaper office, 2 tanneries, 2 flour-mills, 2 foundries with machine-shops, and manufactures of sash, blinds, &c. Pop. 1976; of the township, 782 additional.

Waupaca River, Wisconsin, rises in Portage co., runs eastward in Waupaca co., and enters the Wolf River.

Waupecong, or **Wawpecong,** waw'pe-kong, a post-hamlet of Miami co., Ind., about 12 miles S. of Peru.

Waupeton, or **Waupaton,** waw'pę-ton, a post-office and station of Dubuque co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, and on the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, 20 miles N.W. of Dubuque.

Wau'ponsee', a township of Grundy co., Ill. P. 720.

Waupun, waw-pŭn', a post-village of Wisconsin, on the boundary between Dodge and Fond du Lac cos., and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad (Northern division), 15 miles S. by E. of Ripon, and 19 miles S.W. of Fond du Lac. It is about 2 miles W. of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. It is partly in Waupun township, and partly in Chester, which is in Dodge co. It contains 7 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and a state prison. It has manufactures of chairs, carriages, ploughs, windmills, &c. Good limestone abounds here. Pop. 2049.

Wauregan, waw-re'gąn, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., in Plainfield township, on the Quinebaug River and the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, 20 miles N.N.E. of Norwich. It has large cotton-mills, in which sheeting is manufactured, and 2 churches.

Waurekauri, waw-re-kaw'ree, the largest of the Chatham Islands, Pacific Ocean, E. of New Zealand.

Wausau, waw'saw, a post-village, capital of Marathon co., Wis., in Wausau township, on the Wisconsin River, near the mouth of Rib River, and on the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, 42 miles N. by E. of Grand Rapids, and about 33 miles N. of Stevens Point. It has 2 banks, 3 newspaper offices, 7 churches, a graded school, and several saw-mills. Large quantities of lumber are procured in Marathon co. and sent down the river by rafts. Wausau has extensive water-power. Pop. 2820; of the township, 824 additional.

Wausemon, waw'se-mon, a post-office of Green co., Wis., on Pecatonica River, 12 miles W.S.W. of Monroe.

Wauseon, waw'se-on, a post-village, capital of Fulton co., O., in Clinton township, on the Air-Line division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 33 miles W. by S. of Toledo, and about 12 miles N. of Napoleon. It has 2 newspaper offices, a banking-house, a union school, 5 churches, 2 machine-shops, a flour-mill, 2 saw-mills, and a sash-factory. Pop. 1474.

Waushara, waw-shah'rą, a county of Wisconsin, is near the middle of the state. Area, 648 square miles. It is drained by Mecan and White Rivers and Willow Creek. Fox River touches the S.E. part of the county. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of the pine, oak, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and butter are the staple products. It is intersected by the Wisconsin Central Railroad (Southern division). Capital, Wautoma. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,784,234. Pop. in 1870, 11,279, of whom 8702 were Americans; in 1875, 11,523.

Waushara, a post-hamlet of Lyon co., Kansas, about 32 miles S.W. of Topeka.

Wauthier-Braine, vo'te-å'-brån, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Haine, 12 miles S. of Brussels. Pop. 1453.

Wautoma, waw-to'mą, a post-village, capital of Waushara co., Wis., in Wautoma township, about 50 miles W.N.W. of Fond du Lac, and 75 miles N. of Madison. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 500; of the township, 708.

Wauwatosa, waw-wą-to'są, a post-village in Wauwatosa township, Milwaukee co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 5 miles W. of Milwaukee. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. of township, 4233.

Wauzeka, wah-ze'ką, a post-village in Wauzeka township, Crawford co., Wis., on the N. bank of the Wisconsin River, at the mouth of the Kickapoo, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 18 miles E. by N. of Prairie du Chien. It has a church, a graded school, a steam saw-mill, and a stave-factory. Pop. of township, 1094.

Waveland, wāv'ląnd, a post-village in Brown township, Montgomery co., Ind., on the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, 37 miles N.N.E. of Terre Haute. It contains the Waveland Collegiate Institute, a graded school, 6 churches, and a woollen-factory. Pop. about 700.

Waveland, a post-township of Pottawattamie co., Iowa. Pop. 465.

Waveland, a post-office of Shawnee co., Kansas, 15 miles S. by W. of Topeka.

Waveland, a post-office and station of Hancock co., Miss., on the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, and on Mississippi Sound.

Wa'veney, a river of England, rises near the source of the Little Ouse, with which it forms nearly the whole boundary between Norfolk and Suffolk, flows E. and N.E., and joins the expansion of the Yare 4 miles S.W. of Yarmouth, after a course of 50 miles.

Wa'verley, a post-village in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, 3 miles from Rocky Lake, and 12 miles from Halifax. This is one of the richest gold districts in the province, and two mines have been opened, which yield good returns. P. 600.

Waverley, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 21 miles N. of Barrie. Pop. 150.

Waverlie, wa'vęr-le, post-office, Rockingham co., Va.

Wa'verly, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Ala., on the Savannah & Memphis Railroad, 15 miles W.N.W. of Opelika. It has a church, 2 schools, and 2 stores.

Waverly, a post-village in Waverly township, Morgan co., Ill., on the Jacksonville, Northwestern & Southeastern Railroad, 18 miles S.E. of Jacksonville. It has a newspaper office, a public-school house which cost $25,000, 2 banks, 6 churches, and manufactures of carriages and farming-implements. Pop. of the township, 2463.

Waverly, Cass co., Ind. See New Waverly.

Waverly, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ind., on White River, 17 miles S.S.W. of Indianapolis. It has a church.

Waverly, a post-town, capital of Bremer co., Iowa, on the Cedar River, and on the Iowa Pacific Railroad where it crosses the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Branch of the Illinois

Central Railroad, 12 miles N. of Cedar Falls, and 28 miles S.S.E. of Charles City. It has a high school, 2 banks, 3 newspaper offices, 6 churches, 2 flour-mills, a woollen-mill, and a furniture-factory. Pop. 2291.

Waverly, a post-hamlet of Coffey co., Kansas, on the Kansas City, Burlington & Santa Fé Railroad, 19 miles N.N.E. of Burlington.

Waverly, a post-village of Union co., Ky., 20 miles S.W. of Henderson. It has a plough-factory, a wagon-shop, and about 25 families.

Waverly, a post-office of Madison parish, La., on the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas Railroad, 33 miles W. of Vicksburg.

Waverly, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., 1 or 2 miles N. of Baltimore. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, and a high school.

Waverly, a post-hamlet in Belmont township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Fitchburg Railroad, 7½ miles W. of Boston. It has a church and a blacking-manufactory.

Waverly, a post-township of Van Buren co., Mich., about 16 miles W. of Kalamazoo. Pop. 1104.

Waverly, a post-township of Martin co., Minn., on Elm Creek, about 12 miles N.E. of Fairmount. Pop. 68.

Waverly, a hamlet of Wright co., Minn., on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 39 miles W. of Minneapolis. It has a church. The name of its post-office is Waverly Mills. Here are two lakes, the distance between which is about 8 rods, and on one of which is a floating island with an area of two acres.

Waverly, a post-village of Clay co., Miss., on the Tombigbee River, 7 miles above Columbus. It has a church, a steam saw-mill, and a grist-mill.

Waverly, a post-village of Lafayette co., Mo., on or near the S. bank of the Missouri River, 22 miles E. of Lexington, and 26 miles below that town by water. It has a savings-bank, 1 other bank, and 6 churches. Pop. 887.

Waverly, a township of Lincoln co., Mo. Pop. 1339.

Waverly, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Neb., on Salt Creek and the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of Lincoln. It has a church.

Waverly, a station in Essex co., N.J., on the railroad between Newark and Elizabeth, 2 miles S.S.W. of Newark.

Waverly, Cattaraugus co., N.Y. See Otto.

Waverly, Suffolk co., N.Y. See Holtsville.

Waverly, a post-village in Barton township, Tioga co., N.Y., on Cayuta Creek, and on the Erie and Lehigh Valley Railroads, 18 miles E.S.E. of Elmira, 19 miles W.S.W. of Owego, and 4 miles N. of Athens. It contains the Waverly Union High School, a national bank, 2 other banks, 3 newspaper offices, 7 churches, 3 tanneries, 3 flouring-mills, a paper-mill, a foundry, 2 planing-mills, several cigar-factories, and car-wheel works. Pop. about 4400.

Waverly, a village of Westchester co., N.Y., in East Chester township, 1 mile from Tuckahoe Station. It has a church and a marble-quarry.

Waverly, a post-village, capital of Pike co., O., in Pee-Pee township, on the Ohio Canal and the Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy Railroad, 16 miles S. of Chillicothe, 2 miles W. of the Scioto River, and 25 miles W.N.W. of Jackson. It has 2 newspaper offices, a union school, 2 banking-houses, 5 churches, 2 flour-mills, a woollen-factory, and a steam saw-mill. Pop. 1202.

Waverly, Lackawanna co., Pa. See Abington.

Waverly, a post-village, capital of Humphreys co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 67 miles W. of Nashville. It has a newspaper office, a church, and a high school. Pop. 207.

Waverly, a post-office and station of Walker co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 55 miles N. of Houston. It has 2 churches.

Waverly, a post-office of Stevens co., Washington.

Waverly, a post-office of Pierce co., Wis.

Waverly Hall, a post-office of Harris co., Ga., about 25 miles N.E. of Columbus.

Waverly Mills, Wright co., Minn. See Waverly.

Waverly Mills, a post-office of Georgetown co., S.C.

Waverly Station, a post-village of Sussex co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 21 miles S.E. of Petersburg. It has a church.

Wavre, våv'r, a town of Belgium, in South Brabant, on the Dyle, 15 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 5986, who manufacture hats, leather, beer, and yarn. Here the French, under Grouchy, engaged the Prussians, June 18, 1815.

Wavre-Notre-Dame, våv'r-not'r-dåm, a village of Belgium, 13 miles S.S.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 2365.

Wavre-Sainte-Catherine, våv'r-sånt-kåˋtẹh-reen′, a village of Belgium, 12 miles S.S.E. of Antwerp. P. 3214.

Wavrin, våvˋrånᵍ′, a village of France, department of Nord, 9 miles S.E. of Lille. Pop. 2810.

Wawaka, waw-waw′kạ, a post-village of Noble co., Ind., in Elkhart township, on Elkhart River, and on the Air-Line division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 20 miles E.S.E. of Goshen. It has a church, several stores, a graded school, and a stave-factory. Pop. 252.

Wawarsing, wa-war′sing, a post-township of Ulster co., N.Y., is intersected by Rondout Creek and the Delaware & Hudson Canal. The surface is partly mountainous. It contains post-villages named Ellenville, Napanoc, Kerhonkson, and Wawarsing. The last is on Rondout Creek, 28 miles N.W. of Newburg. Pop. of township, 8707.

Wawayanda, wå-wå-yan′dạ, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., about 22 miles N.W. of Paterson.

Wawayanda, a township of Orange co., N.Y. Pop. 2057. It contains New Hampton and Ridgebury.

Wawbinck (waw′bink) **River,** Wisconsin, rises near the centre of Waupaca co., and, flowing S.E., enters Wolf River.

Waˋwewan′tet River, a stream of Plymouth co., in the E. part of Massachusetts, flows into Buttermilk Bay.

Wawn, a parish of England. See Waghen.

Wawpecong, Miami co., Ind. See Waupecong.

Wawrzenczyce, ŵåvˋzhĕn-cheet′sẹh, a town of Russian Poland, in Kielce, 18 miles N.E. of Cracow. P. 1000.

Waxˋahach′ie, a post-village, capital of Ellis co., Tex., about 30 miles S. of Dallas. It contains 3 newspaper offices, a bank, Marvin College (Methodist), which was organized in 1869, 3 churches, a grist-mill, and an oil-mill.

Waxahachie Creek, Texas, runs southeastward through Ellis co., and enters Pecan Creek.

Waxhaw, wax′aw, a post-township of Lancaster co., S.C., 12 miles S.E. of Rock Hill Station. Pop. 960. General Andrew Jackson was born here.

Waxhaw Creek rises in Union co., N.C., runs southwestward into South Carolina, and enters the Catawba River in Lancaster co.

Waxholm, ŵåx′holm (improperly written **Vaxholm**), a strongly fortified town of Sweden, læn and 15 miles E. of Stockholm, on the island of Waxö (ŵåx′ö), in the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 1022.

Wax′way, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the E. coast of Celebes. Lat. 3° 33′ S.; lon. 123° 17′ E.

Way Cross, a post-village, capital of Ware co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad where it crosses the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 60 miles W. of Brunswick. It has a church.

Waygeou, or **Waygiou.** See Waigeoo.

Wayland, wā′lạnd, a post-office of Schuyler co., Ill., about 44 miles E.N.E. of Quincy.

Wayland, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Wayland township, on the Sudbury River, 16 miles W. of Boston. It has a public library and 3 churches. The S. part of the township touches Cochituate Lake. Pop. of the township, 1766. It contains a hamlet named Cochituate, which has manufactures of boots and shoes.

Wayland, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich., in Wayland township, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 21 miles S. of Grand Rapids, and about 15 miles N.E. of Allegan. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, a tannery, a planing-mill, &c. Pop. 585; of the township, 1761.

Wayland, a township of Chariton co., Mo. Pop. 674.

Wayland, a post-office and station of Clarke co., Mo., on the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, 7 miles W. of Alexandria.

Wayland, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Neb., 29 miles S. by W. of Columbus.

Wayland, or **Wayland Depot,** a post-village in Wayland township, Steuben co., N.Y., on the Rochester division of the Erie Railroad, 49 miles S. of Rochester, and 5 miles E. of Dansville. It has about 40 houses, several churches, a graded school, a lumber-mill, &c. Pop. of the township, 2627.

Wayland, a station on the New York & New England Railroad, 6 miles S.S.W. of Providence, R.I.

Wayland, a post-hamlet of Stephens co., Tex., 100 miles W. of Fort Worth. It has a church.

Wayland, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Va., 36 miles W.N.W. of Bristol, Tenn.

Waylandsburg, wā′lạnds-bŭrg, a post-hamlet of Culpeper co., Va., about 100 miles N.N.W. of Richmond. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Wayland Springs, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Tenn., 95 miles S.S.W. of Nashville, and 22 miles N.E. of Florence, Ala. It has a church and a mineral spring.

Waylesburg, Indiana. See WAILESBOROUGH.

Waymansville, wā'manz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Bartholomew co., Ind., about 12 miles S.W. of Columbus. It has a church. Pop. 55.

Waymart, wā'mart, a post-borough of Wayne co., Pa., on the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's Railroad, 6 miles E. of Carbondale, and 10 miles W. of Honesdale. It has 2 churches and a normal school. Pop. 567.

Wayne, a county in the S.E. part of Georgia, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Altamaha River, and is intersected by the Satilla River. The surface is nearly level, and is mostly covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is sandy and poor. This county is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Atlantic & Gulf, the Brunswick & Albany, and the Macon & Brunswick. Capital, Waynesville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $400,251. Pop. in 1870, 2177, of whom 2166 were Americans.

Wayne, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by the Little Wabash River and the Skillet Fork of that river, and also drained by Elm Creek. The surface is undulating, and is extensively covered with forests of the ash, elm, hickory, maple, oak, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, hay, and pork are the staple products. This county is a part of the great coal-field of Illinois. It is intersected by the Springfield division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. Capital, Fairfield. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,528,420. Pop. in 1870, 19,758, of whom 19,238 were Americans.

Wayne, a county in the E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the head-streams of the Whitewater River, namely, the East Fork, Noland's Fork, Green's Fork, and the Martindale Fork, which run nearly southward. The surface is undulating, and about one-third of it is covered with forests of the ash, beech, elm, hickory, sugar-maple, oak, &c. The soil is fertile and well cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Good Silurian limestone is found here. This county is intersected by 4 railroads,—the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne, the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati, and the Whitewater Valley. Capital, Richmond. Valuation of real and personal estate, $35,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 34,048, of whom 31,099 were Americans.

Wayne, a county in the S. part of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 520 square miles. It is drained by the South Fork of Chariton River, and by two branches of Locust Creek, which rise in it. The main stream of the Chariton River touches the N.E. corner of the county. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and groves of deciduous trees. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county. It is intersected by the Southwestern Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Corydon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,216,838. Pop. in 1870, 11,287, of whom 11,001 were Americans.

Wayne, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of about 630 square miles. It is partly bounded on the N. by the Cumberland River, and on the E. by the South Fork of that river, and is drained by Beaver and Kennedy's Creeks. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests of the hickory, ash, chestnut, oak, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals are iron ore and limestone. Capital, Monticello. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 10,602, of whom 10,575 were Americans.

Wayne, the most populous county of Michigan, is in the southeastern part of the state. Area, about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Lake St. Clair and the Detroit River, which separates it from Canada, and is intersected by Huron and Rouge Rivers. Lake Erie touches the southeastern part of the county. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of the ash, beech, hickory, oak, sugar-maple, elm, &c. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, horses, and cattle are the staple products. Good Devonian limestone underlies the southeastern part of this county, which has extensive manufactures of iron, lumber, machinery, railroad-cars, and many other articles. The reported annual value of its manufactured products in 1870 was $26,217,685. It is intersected by the Flint & Pere Marquette and Michigan Central Railroads. The names of its other railroads are given under the head of Detroit, which is the capital. Valuation of real and personal estate, $96,054,196. Pop. in 1870, 119,038, of whom 72,453 were Americans; in 1874, 144,903.

Wayne, a county in the E.S.E. part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 760 square miles. It is intersected by the Chickasawha River, and also drained by Bucatunna Creek. The surface is uneven or moderately hilly, and is extensively covered with forests of long-leaved pine, oak, hickory, magnolia, &c. The soil is sandy. Cotton, maize, and pork are the staple products. Tertiary limestone is found here. This county is traversed by the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Waynesborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $356,684. Pop. in 1870, 4206, of whom 4192 were Americans.

Wayne, a county in the S.E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 660 square miles. It is intersected by the Big Black and St. Francis Rivers, and is partly drained by Castor River. All of these run southeastward. The surface is uneven or hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the oak, hickory, sugar-maple, yellow pine, &c. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. Copper is said to be found here. This county is traversed by the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad. Capital, Greenville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,550,000. Pop. in 1870, 6068, of whom 6022 were Americans.

Wayne, a county in the N.E. part of Nebraska, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is intersected by Logan Creek, and also drained by Plum Creek, both affluents of the Elkhorn River. The surface is undulating and nearly destitute of forests. The soil is fertile. Capital, La Porte. Valuation of real and personal estate, $219,984. Pop. in 1870, 182, of whom 124 were Americans; in 1876, 299.

Wayne, a county of New York, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, and is drained by Clyde River and by Mud Creek, which unites with the Canandaigua Outlet at Lyons. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with long, low, and parallel ridges, the direction of which is N. and S. Forests of the beech, ash, hickory, elm, oak, sugar-maple, and other trees cover nearly one-sixth of the county. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, barley, hay, butter, apples, and wool are the staple products. Among its mineral resources are gypsum, iron ore, and Niagara limestone (Upper Silurian), which is a good material for building. It is traversed by the Erie Canal, the New York Central Railroad, the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, and the Sodus Point & Southern Railroad. Capital, Lyons. Valuation of real and personal estate, $46,081,326. Pop. in 1870, 47,710, of whom 40,299 were Americans; in 1875, 49,882.

Wayne, a county in the E. central part of North Carolina, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Neuse River, and also drained by the Little River and Nahunta Creek. The surface is slightly undulating, and is mostly covered with forests of the pine, oak, and other trees. The soil is partly sandy, and fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad. The North Carolina Railroad connects with the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad at Goldsborough, which is the capital. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,475,504. Pop. in 1870, 18,184, of whom 18,059 were Americans.

Wayne, a county in the N.E. central part of Ohio, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is intersected by Killbuck Creek, and also drained by the Chippewa River and Sugar Creek and the Lake Fork of the Mohican. The surface is undulating, and partly covered with forests of the ash, hickory, elm, white oak, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, cattle, wool, and pork are the staple products. In 1870 this county produced 897,965 bushels of oats, and more than any other county of the state. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county, which has also quarries of limestone. It is traversed by 3 railroads,—the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Atlantic & Great Western, and the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus. Capital, Wooster. Valuation of real and personal estate, $28,213,234. Pop. in 1870, 35,116, of whom 31,988 were Americans.

Wayne, a county in the extreme N.E. part of Pennsylvania, borders on New York. Area, about 760 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. and E. by the Delaware River, and is drained by the Lackawaxen River and Equinunk, Dyberry, and Starucca Creeks. The surface is hilly, and nearly half of it is covered with forests of the beech, hickory, oak, pine, sugar-maple, &c. Hay, butter, cattle, oats, and potatoes are the staple products of the farms. Leather, butter, and lumber are the chief articles of export. Old red sandstone (Devonian) underlies a large part of the surface. This county is intersected by the Delaware & Hudson Canal and the Honesdale Branch of the Erie Railroad, the main line of which extends along the N.E. border. Capital, Honesdale. Valuation of real and personal estate, $14,091,168. Pop. in 1870, 33,188, of whom 26,469 were Americans.

Wayne, a county of Middle Tennessee, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is partly bounded on the W. by the Tennessee River, and is drained by Buffalo River and Beech and Cypress Creeks. The surface is hilly or undulating, and nearly half of it is covered with forests of the beech, chestnut, hickory, maple, oak, black walnut, pine, tulip-tree, &c. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals are iron ore and limestone. Capital, Waynesborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,561,178. Pop. in 1870, 10,209, of whom 10,195 were Americans.

Wayne, a county in the S.W. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 330 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River, and on the W. by the Sandy River and the Tug Fork of that river, which separates it from Kentucky. It is also drained by Twelve Pole Creek. The surface is diversified by hills, valleys, and forests of the ash, hickory, oak, sugar-maple, walnut, tulip-tree, &c. The soil is fertile. Maize, butter, and pork are the staples. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital, Wayne Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,874,318. Pop. in 1870, 7852, of whom 7824 were Americans.

Wayne, a post-village of Du Page co., Ill., in Wayne township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 7 miles S. by E. of Elgin, and 35 miles W. by N. of Chicago. It has a church. The township has 2 churches, and manufactures of carriages and cheese. Pop. of the township, 1019.

Wayne, a township of Allen co., Ind. Pop. 1742.

Wayne, a township of Bartholomew co., Ind. P. 1836.

Wayne, a post-office of Brown co., Ind.

Wayne, a township of Fulton co., Ind. Pop. 1131.

Wayne, a township of Hamilton co., Ind. Pop. 1398.

Wayne, a township of Henry co., Ind. Pop. 3318. It contains Knightstown.

Wayne, a township of Huntington co., Ind. Pop. 804.

Wayne, a township of Jay co., Ind. Pop. 1526.

Wayne, a township of Kosciusko co., Ind. Pop. 3664. It contains Warsaw.

Wayne, a township of Marion co., Ind. Pop. 3738.

Wayne, a township of Montgomery co., Ind. P. 1418.

Wayne, a township of Noble co., Ind. Pop. 1236.

Wayne, a township of Owen co., Ind. Pop. 1333.

Wayne, a township of Randolph co., Ind. Pop. 3220. It contains Union City.

Wayne, a township of Starke co., Ind. Pop. 606.

Wayne, a township of Tippecanoe co., Ind. Pop. 1801.

Wayne, a township of Wayne co., Ind., adjacent to Richmond. Pop. 3734.

Wayne, a post-township of Henry co., Iowa, about 14 miles N. of Mount Pleasant. It contains 4 churches and a pop. of 1258.

Wayne, a township of Mitchell co., Iowa. Pop. 372.

Wayne, a township of Monroe co., Iowa. Pop. 644.

Wayne, a township of Doniphan co., Kansas. Pop. 2010. It contains Doniphan.

Wayne, a post-village in Wayne township, Kennebec co., Me., on a beautiful lake, 15 miles W. by N. of Augusta. It has 2 churches, a woollen-mill, a machine-shop, and manufactures of shovel-handles, sash, and blinds. Pop. of the township, 938.

Wayne, a township of Cass co., Mich. Pop. 1431.

Wayne, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., in Nankin township, on the South Branch of Rouge River, and on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad where it crosses the Michigan Central Railroad, 18 miles W. of Detroit, and 26 miles N. of Monroe. It has 4 churches, a union school, a newspaper office, and agricultural works. Pop. 833.

Wayne, a township of Bollinger co., Mo. Pop. 630.

Wayne, a township of Buchanan co., Mo. Pop. 803.

Wayne, a township of Passaic co., N.J. Pop. 1521.

Wayne, a station of the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 14½ miles N. by W. of Newark, N.J.

Wayne, a post-village in Wayne township, Steuben co., N.Y., about 15 miles N.E. of Bath. It has 3 churches and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 250. The township is bounded on the N.W. by Lake Keuka. Pop. 853.

Wayne, a township of Adams co., O. Pop. 1169.

Wayne, a township of Ashtabula co., O. It contains Lindenville, and has 6 cheese-factories and a pop. of 817.

Wayne, a township of Auglaize co., O. Pop. 1011.

Wayne, a township of Belmont co., O. Pop. 1700.

Wayne, a township of Butler co., O. Pop. 1694.

Wayne, a township of Champaign co., O. Pop. 1729.

Wayne, a township of Clermont co., O. Pop. 1690.

Wayne, a township of Clinton co., O. Pop. 1267.

Wayne, a township of Columbiana co., O. Pop. 766.

Wayne, a township of Darke co., O. Pop. 1983.

Wayne, a township of Fayette co., O. Pop. 1336.

Wayne, a township of Jefferson co., O. Pop. 1564.

Wayne, a township of Knox co., O. Pop. 1658.

Wayne, a township of Monroe co., O. Pop. 1252.

Wayne, a township of Montgomery co., O. Pop. 1160.

Wayne, a township of Muskingum co., O. Pop. 1508.

Wayne, a township of Noble co., O. Pop. 796.

Wayne, a township of Pickaway co., O. Pop. 790.

Wayne, a township of Tuscarawas co., O. Pop. 1132.

Wayne, a township of Warren co., O. Pop. 2905. It contains Waynesville and Mount Holly.

Wayne, a post-township of Wayne co., O., about 3 miles N. of Wooster. The surface is undulating; the soil a rich loam. It is a purely agricultural township. Pop. 1714.

Wayne, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. 2028.

Wayne, a township of Clinton co., Pa. Pop. 701.

Wayne, Clinton co., Pa. See MacElhattan.

Wayne, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. 1464.

Wayne, a station in Delaware co., Pa. See Louella.

Wayne, Erie co., Pa. See Beaver Dam.

Wayne, a township of Greene co., Pa. Pop. 1563.

Wayne, a township of Lawrence co., Pa. Pop. 1040.

Wayne, a township of Mifflin co., Pa. Pop. 1453.

Wayne, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 1546.

Wayne, a township of Wayne co., Pa. Pop. 476.

Wayne, Wayne co., Pa. See Starucca.

Wayne, a township of Lafayette co., Wis. Pop. 1081.

Wayne, a post-hamlet in Wayne township, Washington co., Wis., about 20 miles S. by E. of Fond du Lac.

Wayne Centre, a post-hamlet in Rose township, Wayne co., N.Y., about 35 miles E. of Rochester. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a machine-shop.

Wayne Centre, a hamlet of Wayne township, Crawford co., Pa., 5 miles N.E. of Cochranton.

Wayne City, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ill., 16 miles W. of Fairfield. It has a grist-mill.

Wayne Court-House, a post-village, capital of Wayne co., W. Va., on Twelve Pole Creek, 18 miles S. of Huntington. It has a church, an academy, and a tannery.

Wayne Four Corners, post-office, Steuben co., N.Y.

Wayne Fur′nace, a post-village of Wayne co., Tenn., 40 miles S.W. of Columbia. It has 2 churches, about 150 houses, and a blast-furnace which produces annually 6000 tons of pig-iron. Iron ore is found here. Pop. about 800.

Wayne Junction, on the Germantown division of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, at the junction of the New York division, is 4¼ miles from the initial station.

Waynesborough, wānz′bŭr-rŭh, a post-village, capital of Burke co., Ga., on the Augusta Branch of the Central Railroad of Georgia, 32 miles S. of Augusta. It contains a court-house, 4 churches, a newspaper office, and the Haven Normal School. Pop. about 500.

Waynesborough, a post-village, capital of Wayne co., Miss., on the Chickasawha River and the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 52½ miles S. of Meridian. It has 3 or 4 churches, a saw-mill, a distillery of turpentine, and 30 families.

Waynesborough, a post-borough in Washington township, Franklin co., Pa., near South Mountain and Antietam Creek, on the Mont Alto Railroad, about 14 miles S. by E. of Chambersburg. It has 7 churches, 2 hotels, a national bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, and several flouring-mills and factories. Pop. 1345.

Waynesborough, a station in Franklin co., Pa., on the Western Maryland Railroad, 15 miles E.N.E. of Hagerstown, Md.

Waynesborough, a post-village, capital of Wayne co., Tenn., about 90 miles S.W. of Nashville. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. about 150.

Waynesborough, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., on the South River and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 12 miles S.E. of Staunton. It has 5 churches, and manufactures of furniture and sash and blinds. Pop. 536.

Waynesburg, wānz′bŭrg, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Ind., about 15 miles E. of Columbus.

Waynesburg, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Ky., about 50 miles S. of Lexington. It has a church and 2 stores.

Waynesburg, or **Wel'lerville,** a hamlet in Auburn township, Crawford co., O., about 6 miles W.S.W. of Plymouth.

Waynesburg, a post-village in Sandy township, Stark co., O., on Sandy Creek and the Tuscarawas Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 12 miles S.S.E. of Canton. It has a bank, a union school, 5 churches, a foundry, and manufactories of furniture, farming-implements, flour, &c. Pop. 425.

Waynesburg, a village in Honey Brook township, Chester co., Pa., on the Waynesburg Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 18 miles N.W. of Downingtown, and about 20 miles S. of Reading. It has a national bank and 3 churches. Here is Honey Brook Post-Office.

Waynesburg, a post-borough, capital of Greene co., Pa., in Marion township, on Ten Mile Creek, and on the Waynesburg & Washington Railroad, 45 miles S. by W. of Pittsburg. It contains a court-house, 7 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, 3 newspaper offices, the Waynesburg College (Cumberland Presbyterian), which was organized in 1850, a foundry, 2 machine-shops, 2 steam planing-mills, and a grist-mill. Pop. 1672.

Waynesburg Junction, Pennsylvania. See SUPLEE.

Waynesfield, wānz'feeld, a post-hamlet in Wayne township, Auglaize co., O., about 13 miles S.E. of Lima. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and 2 stores.

Waynesfield, a township of Lucas co., O. Pop. 2045.

Waynesville, wānz'vĭl, a post-village, capital of Wayne co., Ga., on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 24 miles W. by N. of Brunswick. It has 2 churches.

Waynesville, a post-village in Waynesville township, De Witt co., Ill., on the Kickapoo River and the Illinois Midland Railroad, 32 miles N. by W. of Decatur, and about 18 miles S.S.W. of Bloomington. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. about 300; of the township, 970.

Waynesville, a post-hamlet of Bartholomew co., Ind., on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 7 miles S. of Columbus. Pop. 104.

Waynesville, a post-village, capital of Pulaski co., Mo., on Roubidoux Creek, about 1 mile from Gasconade River, and 50 miles (direct) S. of Jefferson City. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, 2 banks, a seminary, a cotton-factory, and a planing-mill.

Waynesville, a post-village, capital of Haywood co., N.C., in Waynesville township, about 140 miles W. by N. of Charlotte. It is surrounded by mountains. Pop. of the township, 1543.

Waynesville, a post-village in Wayne township, Warren co., O., on the Little Miami River and the Little Miami Railroad, 50 miles N.E. of Cincinnati, and about 10 miles N.E. of Lebanon. It has 6 churches, a high school, a national bank, 1 other bank, a newspaper office, 2 flouring-mills, and 2 carriage-factories. Pop. 745.

Waynetown, wān'tŏwn, a post-village in Wayne township, Montgomery co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 11 miles W. by N. of Crawfordsville. It has 4 churches, 2 cabinet-shops, and 2 silversmiths. Pop. about 450.

Wayn'manville, a post-office of Upson co., Ga., about 65 miles S. of Atlanta.

Way, Poolo, poo'lo wå, an island in the Gulf of Siam. Lat. 9° 58′ N.; lon. 102° 48′ E.

Way'side, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Ala., 50 miles N.E. of Columbus, Miss. It has a church.

Wayside, a post-office of Brown co., Wis., about 20 miles S. of Green Bay.

Way'side, a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 6 miles from River Philip.

Way's Mills, a post-village in Stanstead co., Quebec, 10 miles N.N.E. of Stanstead. Pop. 200.

Way's Station, a post-office of Bryan co., Ga., on the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, 16 miles S.W. of Savannah.

Wayzata, wi-zat'ą, a post-village and summer resort of Hennepin co., Minn., on the N.E. shore of Minnetonka Lake, and on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 25 miles W. of St. Paul, and 14 miles W. of Minneapolis. It has a church. Two steamboats are running regularly on the lake, which is remarkable for its beauty and is visited by many persons from the far South.

Wazeerabad, a town of India. See VAZEERABAD.

Wazemmes, vå'zĕmm', a town of France, in Nord, and an important suburb of the city of Lille, on the S.W. Pop. 18,000. It has tanneries and dye-works.

Wea, we'ah, a post-hamlet of Tippecanoe co., Ind., on the Wabash Railroad, 6 or 7 miles W.S.W. of Lafayette. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and an elevator.

Wea, a post-hamlet of Miami co., Kansas, in Wea township, 20 miles N.E. of Paola. It has a church and a windmill for grain. Pop. of the township, 2203. It is drained by Wea Creek.

Wea Creek, Tippecanoe co., Ind., enters the Wabash River from the left, 4 miles below Lafayette.

Weakley, week'lę, a county of West Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the North, Middle, and South Forks of the Obion River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of the ash, beech, hickory, gum, oak, poplar or tulip-tree, &c. In 1870 it had 214,346 acres of woodland. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, cattle, wheat, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad and the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad. Capital, Dresden. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,086,875. Pop. in 1870, 20,755, of whom 20,719 were Americans.

Weald, weeld (THE), of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, England, comprises the area formerly occupied by the Saxon *Andredswald* (or *Anderida Sylva* under the Romans), long a dense forest, between the North and South Downs, from near Farnham and Petersfield (Hants), eastward to the sea at Hythe, Rye, and Eastbourne. It is still in great part richly wooded, and contains only a few small towns.

Wear, weer, a river of England, co. of Durham, rises at the W. extremity of the county, flows eastward, and enters the North Sea at Wearmouth. Length, 67 miles.

Weare (ware), or **Ware,** a township of Oceana co., Mich., about 3 miles E. of Pentwater, which is on Lake Michigan. Pop. 575.

Weare, a post-village of Hillsborough co., N.H., in Weare township, about 13 miles W.S.W. of Concord. It has a seminary for both sexes. The township is intersected by the Manchester & North Weare Railroad, and contains a village named North Weare. Pop. of the township, 2092.

Wear's Valley, a post-office of Sevier co., Tenn.

Weatherby, a post-office of Baker co., Oregon.

Weath'erford, a post-village, capital of Parker co., Tex., about 66 miles W. of Dallas. It has 2 newspaper offices, a high school, 2 banking-houses, 4 churches, and 2 flour-mills. It is surrounded by a hilly or undulating country. Pop. about 2000.

Weatherly, weTH'ęr-le, a post-borough of Carbon co., Pa., in Lausanne township, on a branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 10 miles E.S.E. of Hazleton, and 14 miles N.W. of Mauch Chunk. It has a manufactory of locomotives and cars, and 3 or 4 churches. Pop. 1076.

Weath'ersfield, a township of Trumbull co., O. Pop. 5184. It contains Niles.

Weathersfield, weTH'ęrz-feeld, a post-township of Windsor co., Vt., is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River, and intersected by Black River. It contains the villages of Perkinsville and Ascutneyville, and a post-hamlet named Weathersfield, which is on the Connecticut River, 3 miles from Claremont, N.H. Ascutney Mountain is on the border of this township. Pop. of township, 1557.

Weathersfield Centre, a post-office of Windsor co., Vt., about 18 miles N. of Bellows Falls.

Weatogue, wee-tōg', a post-hamlet of Hartford co., Conn., in Simsbury township, on the Farmington River and the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, 40 miles N. of New Haven.

Weaton, Indiana. See WEA.

Weaubleau (waw'blo) **City,** a post-office of Hickory co., Mo.

Weav'er, or **Weev'er,** a river of England, co. of Chester, joins the estuary of the Mersey at Winton. Length, 45 miles. Principal affluents, the Dane and Peover.

Weaver, wee'vęr, a post-hamlet of Wabasha co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 14 miles S.S.E. of Wabasha.

Weaver's Corners, a post-hamlet of Huron co., O., 18 miles S. of Sandusky. It has a grist-mill, a tannery, and a store.

Weaver's Creek, a post-office of Warren co., N.C.

Weaversford, wee'vęrz-ford, a post-hamlet of Ashe co., N.C., 30 miles S. of Marion, Va. It has 2 churches.

Weaver's Old Stand, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., 1 mile from Youngwood Station, which is 5½ miles S. of Greensburg. It has 2 churches.

Weaver's Station, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Ala., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 56 miles S.W. of Rome. It has a grist-mill and 2 stores.

Weaver's Station, a post-hamlet of Darke co., O., on the railroad between Greenville and Richmond, 6 miles S.S.W. of Greenville. It has 2 flour-mills and a saw-mill.

Weaver's Store, a post-hamlet of Stewart co., Tenn., 20 miles W. of Clarksville. It has a tobacco-factory.

Weaversville, wee′vẹrz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Pa., 6 miles N. of Allentown. It has an academy, 2 churches, and a manufactory of roofing-slate.

Weaverton, a post-office of Wayne co., Ky., about 18 miles S.W. of Somerset.

Weaverville, wee′vẹr-vĭl, a post-village, capital of Trinity co., Cal., is in a mountainous region, about 35 miles W.N.W. of Shasta, and 3 miles N. of the Trinity River. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a bank. Gold is found near this place. Pop. 816.

Weaverville, a post-village of Buncombe co., N.C., 8 miles N. of Ashville. It contains a church, the Weaverville College, 2 flouring-mills, and a woollen-factory.

We′aw, a post-office of Humphreys co., Tenn.

Webb, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of about 1200 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Rio Grande, which separates it from Mexico. The surface is nearly level. The soil produces pasture for sheep and cattle. Wool and cattle are the chief exports. Capital, Laredo. Valuation of real and personal estate, $367,245. Pop. in 1870, 2615, of whom 1538 were Americans.

Webb, a post-hamlet of Wood co., O., on the Northwestern Ohio Railroad, 10 or 12 miles S.S.E. of Toledo. It has a saw-mill and a stave-factory.

Webb City, or **South O′zark,** a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ark., on the Arkansas River, opposite Ozark, and ¾ of a mile from Ozark Railroad Station. It has a church. Here is Webb City Post-Office.

Webb City, or **Webb′ville,** a post-village of Jasper co., Mo., on the Joplin Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Joplin City, and about 9 miles S.W. of Carthage. It has 2 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and 2 furnaces for lead, which is mined near this place.

Web′ber Lake, a lake and summer resort of Sierra co., Cal., 24 miles N. of Truckee Station.

Webber's, Howard co., Ind. See FAIRFIELD.

Web′ber's, or **Johnson's Mills,** a seaport of Nova Scotia, co. of Annapolis, on the Bay of Fundy, at the entrance to Digby Gut, 14 miles from Annapolis. Pop. 350.

Webber's Falls, a post village of Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, on Arkansas River, 20 miles S.E. of Muscogee Station. It has a church.

Web′berville, Ingham co., Mich. See LE ROY.

Webberville, a post-village of Travis co., Tex., on the Colorado River, about 20 miles below Austin. It has 2 churches, a drug-store, and 2 other stores. Pop. 330.

Webb's, a post-office of Green co., Ky., about 96 miles S. of Louisville.

Webb's Cross Roads, post-office, Russell co., Ky.

Webb's Ford, a post-office of Rutherford co., N.C.

Webb's Hill, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ill., 9 miles N.E. of Benton. It has a saw-mill.

Webb's Land′ing, a trading-point of Contra Costa co., Cal., on the Sacramento River, about 24 miles N.W. of Stockton.

Webb's Mills, a post-hamlet in Casco township, Cumberland co., Me., about 30 miles N.N.W. of Portland.

Webb's Mills, a post-hamlet of Chemung co., N.Y., 6 miles S.W. of Elmira. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a tannery. Pop. about 150.

Webb's Mills, a post-office of Ritchie co., W. Va.

Webb Sum′mit, a post-office and station of Hocking co., O., on the Straitsville Branch of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, 5 miles N.N.E. of Logan.

Webbville, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ky., 3 miles from Willard. It has 2 churches.

Web City, a post-hamlet of Jack co., Tex., 85 miles N.W. of Fort Worth. It has a church.

We′ber, a county in the N. part of Utah. It is bounded on the W. by the Great Salt Lake, and intersected by Weber River. The surface is diversified by picturesque scenery. This county comprises a part of the Wahsatch Mountains and several deep cañons. The soil of the valleys produces wheat, pasture, &c. "The scenery," says Hayden, "can hardly be surpassed in any country for wild picturesque beauty." Carboniferous limestone abounds here. The Union Pacific, Central Pacific, and Utah Central Railroads connect at Ogden, which is the capital of this county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,750,000. Pop. in 1870, 7858, of whom 5242 were Americans.

Weber, Jackson co., O. See PETERSBURG.

Weber, a station in Morgan co., Utah, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 25 miles S.E. of Ogden.

Weber City, a hamlet of Morgan co., Utah, 1 mile from Peterson Station.

Weber Quar′ry, a station of the Union Pacific Railroad, 33 miles E.S.E. of Ogden, Utah.

Weber River, Utah, rises in Summit co., runs northwestward, passes through the Wahsatch Range by a stupendous gorge called Weber Cañon, intersects Weber co., and enters Great Salt Lake. "Weber River, though small," says Cyrus Thomas, "is remarkable as affording a gateway directly through the Wahsatch Range, Echo and Weber Cañons presenting some of the grandest scenery in the West." The trains of the Union Pacific Railroad run through these cañons.

Web′ertown, a post-hamlet of Highland and Clinton cos., O., 3 miles from Lynchburg Station. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Web′ster, a county in the S.W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is drained by Kinchafoona Creek. The surface is nearly level. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Preston. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,664,007. Pop. in 1870, 4677, of whom 4675 were Americans.

Webster, a county in the N.W. central part of Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by the Des Moines River, and also drained by the Lizard River. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and cattle are the staple products. The greater part of this county is prairie. The scarcity of timber is compensated by extensive beds of bituminous coal. Among its mineral resources are limestone and gypsum. It is traversed by the Dubuque & Sioux City Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad and by the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad. Capital, Fort Dodge. Valuation of real and personal estate, $8,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 10,484, of whom 7467 were Americans.

Webster, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Green River, and is drained by Clear and Deer Creeks. The surface is undulating or uneven, and nearly half of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Tobacco, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Bituminous coal is found here. This county is intersected by the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad. Capital, Dixon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 10,937, of whom 10,904 were Americans.

Webster, a parish in the N.W. part of Louisiana, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Bayou Dorcheat, which enters Lake Bistineau in the southern part of the parish. The surface is undulating, and is extensively covered with forests of the hickory, magnolia, oak, pine, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Minden. The census of 1870 gives no statistics of this parish, which was formed after that year out of parts of Bossier and Claiborne.

Webster, a county in the S.W. central part of Missouri, has an area of about 540 square miles. It is drained by the Niangua River, which rises in it and runs northward, the James River (a branch of the White River), which runs southwestward, and Finley Creek. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests of the hickory, ash, oak, maple, pine, and other trees. The soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals are iron ore, lead, and limestone. It is intersected by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. Capital, Marshfield. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 10,434, of whom 10,136 were Americans.

Webster, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, bordering on Kansas, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Republican River, which here runs eastward. The surface is undulating, and nearly destitute of forests. The soil is fertile and produces natural pasture. Capital, Red Cloud. The census of 1870 gives no statistics of this county except the population, which was 16; pop. in 1876, 2962.

Webster, a county in the E. central part of West Virginia, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Gauley River, and also drained by the headstreams of the Elk River. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests of the hickory, ash, oak, sugar-maple, and other trees. Indian corn, oats, grass, &c., are the staple products. Capital, Webster Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $551,005. Pop. in 1870, 1730, of whom 1726 were Americans.

Webster, a post-office of Fayette co., Ala.

Webster, a post-office of Park co., Col., on the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad, 69 miles S.W. of Denver.

Webster, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ill., about 18 miles W. of Macomb. It has a church, a graded school, and a carriage-factory.

Webster, a township of Harrison co., Ind. Pop. 1025.

Webster, a hamlet in Tippecanoe township, Kosciusko co., Ind., on Tippecanoe River, about 10 miles N.E. of Warsaw, and ½ mile from Boydston's Mills Post-Office. It has 2 churches. Pop. 87.

Webster, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ind., about 6 miles N.N.W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches, a wagon-shop, and a saw-mill. It is sometimes called Dover.

Webster, Hamilton co., Iowa. See WEBSTER CITY.

Webster, a township of Hamilton co., Iowa. P. 818.

Webster, a post-hamlet of Keokuk co., Iowa, 8 miles N.E. of Sigourney, and about 30 miles E.N.E. of Oskaloosa. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Webster, a township of Madison co., Iowa. P. 625.

Webster, a township of Webster co., Iowa. P. 544.

Webster, a post-hamlet of Breckenridge co., Ky., about 48 miles S.W. of Louisville.

Webster, a post-hamlet in Webster township, Androscoggin co., Me., 8 or 9 miles E.S.E. of Lewiston, and 2 miles E. of the Maine Central Railroad. It has a church. The N. part of the township borders on Sabattus Pond. Pop. of the township, 939.

Webster, a station in Penobscot co., Me., on the Penobscot River and the European & North American Railroad, 9 miles N.N.E. of Bangor.

Webster, a post-village in Webster township, Worcester co., Mass., on French River, and on the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, at the junction of two branches of the New York & New England Railroad, 16 miles S. of Worcester, and 58 miles W.S.W. of Boston. It has a national bank, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, 2 hotels, a foundry, and extensive manufactures of cotton and woollen goods and shoes. Pop. of the township, 5064.

Webster, a post-township of Washtenaw co., Mich., about 40 miles W. by N. of Detroit. It is bounded N.W. by Portage Lake, and drained by Huron River. Pop. 911.

Webster, a township of Rice co., Minn. Pop. 614.

Webster, a post-hamlet of Winston co., Miss., about 40 miles W.S.W. of Columbus.

Webster, a post-office of Oregon co., Mo., about 85 miles S.S.W. of Ironton.

Webster, St. Louis co., Mo. See WEBSTER GROVE.

Webster, a post-office of Dodge co., Neb., about 22 miles N.W. of Fremont.

Webster, a post-village in Webster township, Merrimack co., N.H., on Black River, 14 miles N.W. of Concord. It has 2 or 3 churches, and manufactures of lumber, clothes-pins, and leather-board. Pop. of the township, 689.

Webster, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., in Webster township, on the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, 10 miles E. of Charlotte, and 11 miles E.N.E. of Rochester. It has 3 or 4 churches and a union school. Pop. 291. The township is bounded N. by Lake Ontario. Pop. 2819. See also WEBSTER'S CROSSING.

Webster, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., N.C., in Webster township, on the Tuckasegee or Little Tennessee River, about 150 miles W. of Charlotte. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1407.

Webster, a post-hamlet of Darke co., O., about 37 miles N.N.W. of Dayton. It has a church.

Webster, Scioto co., O. See IRON FURNACE.

Webster, a township of Scioto co., O. Pop. 200.

Webster, a township of Wood co., O. Pop. 922.

Webster, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Rostraver township, on the Monongahela River, about 24 miles S. by E. of Pittsburg.

Webster, a post-hamlet of Roane co., Tenn., on Big Emory River, 4 miles N. of Kingston. It has a church. Coal is found here.

Webster, a post-office of Wood co., Tex.

Webster, a post-village of Taylor co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Grafton. It has 2 churches, a woollen-mill, and a carriage-shop.

Webster, a township of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. 996.

Webster Centre, a post-hamlet of Webster co., Neb., near the Republican River, 4½ miles from Red Cloud. It has a grist-mill.

Webster City, or **Webster,** a post-village, capital of Hamilton co., Iowa, in Boone township, on the Boone River and the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, 20 miles E. of Fort Dodge, and 73 miles W. of Cedar Falls. It contains 6 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, a steam flour-mill, 2 machine-shops, and a fanning-mill-factory. Pop. 1339.

Webster Court-House, a small post-village, capital of Webster co., W. Va., on Elk River, near its source, about 75 miles E. by N. of Charleston. It has 2 churches.

Webster Grove, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, at Webster Station, 10 miles W.S.W. of St. Louis. It has several churches, and residences of many business-men of St. Louis.

Webster Place, a post-office of Elbert co., Ga.

Webster Place, a station in Plymouth co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, 36 miles S.E. of Boston.

Webster's Corners, a post-office of Erie co., N.Y.

Web'ster's Creek, a post-hamlet in Victoria co., New Brunswick, 31 miles from Edmundston. Pop. 100.

Webster's Cross'ing, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., N.Y., at Webster Station on the Rochester division of the Erie Railroad, 42 miles S. of Rochester. It has a lumber-mill and about 18 houses.

Webster's Mills, a station in Merrimack co., N.H., on the Suncook Valley Railroad, 3 miles S.W. of Pittsfield.

Webster's Mills, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Pa., about 24 miles W.S.W. of Chambersburg. It has 2 churches, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill.

Webster's Plantation, a township of Penobscot co., Me. Pop. 28.

Webster Station, a post-office of Madison co., N.Y., on the Syracuse, Chenango & New York Railroad, 23 miles E.S.E. of Syracuse.

Web'sterville, a post-office of Harris co., Tex., on or near the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad.

Weche, a town of Saxony. See WIEHE.

Wechselburg, ŵĕK'sęl-bŏŏRG', a town of Saxony, at the confluence of the Zwickau with the Mulde, 13 miles N.N.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 1427.

Wecht, Netherlands. See VECHT.

Weckelsdorf, ŵĕk'kęls-dORF', OBER, o'bęr, and UNTER, ŏŏn'tęr, two nearly contiguous villages of Bohemia, circle of Königgrätz, on the Mettau. Pop. 2708.

Weckersdorf, ŵĕk'kęrs-dORF', or **Skrinice,** skre-neet'sęh, a village of Bohemia, circle of Königgrätz, 4 miles from Braunau. Pop. 1431.

Weddingen, ŵĕd'ding-ęn, three contiguous villages of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles S.S.W. of Magdeburg. United population, 6946, mostly employed in glass-works, charcoal-burning, and stone-quarries.

Wedel, ŵā'dęl, a village of Prussia, in Holstein, on the Elbe, 12 miles W.N.W. of Hamburg. Pop. 2099.

Wedgefield, wĕj'feeld, a post-hamlet of Sumter co., S.C., on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 32 miles E.S.E. of Columbia. It has a church.

Wedge Island, Spencer Gulf. See GAMBIER ISLANDS.

Wed'ington, a post-office of Washington co., Ark.

Wednesbury, wĕnz'bęr-e, or **Wodensbury** (vulgarly called *Wedgebury*), a market-town and parliamentary borough of England, co. of Stafford, near the source of the Tame, on the Birmingham & Walsall Canal, and on the Northwest Railway, 7½ miles N.W. of Birmingham. Pop. of borough in 1871, 116,809. It has coal- and iron-mines, iron-rolling mills, and manufactures of muskets, coach and saddlers' ironmongery, nails, tools, and grates. It sends one member to the House of Commons.

Wednesfield, wĕnz'feeld, a town of England, co. of Stafford, 2 miles E.N.E. of Wolverhampton. Pop. 3730, chiefly locksmiths.

Wedowee, we-dŏw'ee, a post-village, capital of Randolph co., Ala., near the mouth of the Little Tallapoosa River, about 100 miles N.N.E. of Montgomery. It has 2 churches. Pop. 130.

Wedron, wĕd'ron, a post-village of La Salle co., Ill., in Dayton township, on Fox River, and on the Fox River Valley Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Ottawa. It has 2 churches and an academy. Here is picturesque scenery.

Weed'man, a post-village of McLean co., Ill., in West township, on the Springfield division of the Illinois Central Railroad, 21 miles E.N.E. of Clinton. It has a church. Much grain is shipped here.

Weed Mines, a post-office of Columbia co., N.Y.

Wee'don, a post-village in Wolf co., Quebec, 32 miles N.E. of Sherbrooke. It contains a church, 2 saw- and grist-mills, and several stores. Pop. 200.

Wee'don-Beck, or **Weedon-on-the-Street** (so called from its position on the ancient Watling Street), a parish of England, co. of Northampton, on the Grand Junction Canal, and with a station on the Northwest Railway, 4½ miles S.E. of Daventry. Pop. 1861. Here is a depot for military arms and stores, with spacious barracks.

Wee'dons, a post-office of Lonoke co., Ark.

Weeds'port, a post-village in Brutus township, Cayuga co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and the New York Central Railroad where it crosses the Southern Central Railroad, 10 miles N. of Auburn, and 22 miles W. of Syracuse. It has 5 churches, 2 banking-houses, a newspaper office, and manufactures of farming-implements, gloves, hoop-skirts, &c. Pop. 1848.

Weed′ville, a post-hamlet of Elk co., Pa., on the Low Grade division of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 25 miles W.S.W. of Driftwood. Coal is found here.

Wee‵haw′ken, a post-village in Weehawken township, Hudson co., N.J., on the Hudson River, opposite New York, and on the Erie Railroad, 3½ miles N. of Jersey City. Here occurred the duel between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton, which resulted in the death of the latter. The township contains 6 churches. Pop. of the township, 597. It has manufactures of silk hats and cigars.

Week's Mills, a post-office of Kennebec co., Me., about 14 miles E. by N. of Augusta.

Weeks′town, a hamlet of Atlantic co., N.J., 6 miles E. of Elwood.

Weelaunee, we-law′ne, a hamlet of Winnebago co., Wis., about 12 miles S.W. of Oshkosh.

Weelde, ŵāl′dẹh, a village of Belgium, province and 30 miles N.E. of Antwerp, on the Aa. Pop. 1097.

Ween, or **Weenen,** Austria. See VIENNA.

Weendam, a village of the Netherlands. See VEENDAM.

Weende, ŵain′dẹh, a village of Hanover, government of Hildesheim, near Göttingen, on the Leine. Pop. 1574.

Weener, ŵā′nẹr, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 21 miles S.S.W. of Aurich, on the Ems. Pop. 3294. It has a small harbor, and a trade in horses and cattle.

Weep′ing Water, a post-village of Cass co., Neb., on Weeping Water Creek, 30 miles E. by N. of Lincoln. It has 2 churches, 2 flour-mills, and a money-order post-office.

Weeping Water Creek, Cass co., Neb., runs in an E.S.E. direction, and enters the Missouri River about 7 miles above Nebraska City. It is nearly 50 miles long.

Weerberg, ŵaiʀ′bêʀɢ, a village of Austria, Tyrol, near Schwatz. Pop. 908.

Weerdt, or **Weert,** waiʀt, a town of the Netherlands, in Limburg, on the Brée, and on the Canal of Weerdt, 13 miles W.N.W. of Roermond. Pop. 7055.

Weerdt, Neder, nā′dẹr waiʀt, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 3 miles N.E. of the above.

Weere, wā′rẹh, a town of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, on the N.E. coast of Walcheren island. Pop. 908.

Weerselo, wair‵sẹh-lo′, a town of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, 7 miles E. of Almelo. Pop. 5430.

Wee‵satche′, a post-office of Goliad co., Tex.

Wee′saw, a township of Berrien co., Mich. Pop. 1276. See also HILL'S CORNERS.

Weesp, waisp, a town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 8 miles S.E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 3065.

Weever, a river of England. See WEAVER.

Weewakat′kee Creek, Alabama, flows southwestward through Coosa co. into Coosa River.

Weeze, ŵā′zẹh, a market-town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Niers, 10 miles N.N.W. of Geldern. Pop. 2518.

Weferlingen, ŵā′fẹr-ling‵ẹn, a village of Prussian Saxony, 28 miles W.N.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 1950.

Wegatch′ie, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Rossie township, on the Oswegatchie River, about 30 miles S. of Ogdensburg. It has a church, a grist-mill, 2 saw-mills, &c. Pop. 201.

Weg′dal, a post-office of Chippewa co., Minn., on the Minnesota River, and on the Hastings & Dakota Railroad, about 10 miles below Montevideo.

Wegee, we-jee′, a post-village of Belmont co., O., in Meade township, on the Ohio River, 3 miles from Moundsville, W. Va. It is mainly supported by coal-mining.

Wegeleben, ŵā′ghẹh-lā‵bẹn, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 27 miles S.W. of Magdeburg, on the Bode. Pop. 2962. It has manufactures of woollens.

Weggis, ŵĕg′ghis, a village of Switzerland, canton and on the Lake of Lucerne, at the foot of the Righi Culm, which is generally ascended from hence. Pop. 1379.

Wegrow, wā-grov′, a town of Poland, province and 19 miles N.W. of Siedlce. Pop. 2000. It has 2 monasteries and an ecclesiastical seminary.

Wegscheid, ŵaiɢ′shite, a market-town of Lower Bavaria, on the Austrian frontier, 15 miles E.N.E. of Passau.

Wegstadt, ŵaiɢ′stått, or **Wegstädtel,** ŵaiɢ′stĕtt‵ĕl, a town of Bohemia, on the right bank of the Elbe, 27 miles N, of Prague. Pop. 1502.

Wehawken, Hudson co., N.J. See WEEHAWKEN.

Wehden, ŵā′dẹn, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, government and 21 miles N.N.W. of Minden. Pop. 1600.

Wehe, ŵā′ẹh, a village of Prussia, province of Westphalia, government of Minden. Pop. 2400.

Wehingen, ŵā′ing-ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, S.S.W. of Tübingen. Pop. 1240.

Wehlau, or **Welau,** ŵā′lŏw, a walled town of East Prussia, 27 miles E. of Königsberg, at the confluence of the Alle and Pregel. Pop. 5178. It has numerous tanneries, steam-engine-factories, and a copper-foundry. The treaty by which Prussia was recognized as a kingdom was concluded here in 1657.

Wehlen, ŵā′lẹn, a town of Saxony, 15 miles S.E. of Dresden, on the right bank of the Elbe. Pop. 1449.

Wehlheiden, wāl′hī-dẹn, a village of Prussia, province of Hesse-Nassau, government of Cassel. Pop. 3702.

Wehr, ŵaiʀ, a town of Baden, on the Wehr, an affluent of the Rhine, 26 miles S. of Freiburg. Pop. 2387.

Wehr, a village of Prussia, province of Westphalia, government of Münster. Pop. 980.

Wehrau, ŵā′rŏw, a village of Prussian Silesia, on the Queiss, 11 miles N.W. of Buntzlau. Pop. 870. It has a castle, iron-forges, and paper-mills. The mineralogist Werner was born here.

Wehrheim, ŵaiʀ′hīme, a market-town of Germany, Nassau, 3 miles S.S.E. of Usingen. Pop. 1604.

Wehrsdorf, ŵaiʀs′doʀf, a village of Saxony, circle and not far from Bautzen. Pop. 2207.

Wei, wā′ee, or **Wei-Hsien,** wā′ee-se-en′, a large city of China, province of Shan-Toong, 21 miles S. of the Gulf of Pe-Chee-Lee. Lat. 36° 40′ N.; lon. 119° 16′ E. It has iron-foundries and manufactures of hardware. Pop. about 100,000.

Weichsel, ŵīk′sẹl, or **Wisla,** ŵis′lā, a village of Austrian Silesia, 11 miles S.E. of Teschen, on the Vistula. Pop. 3975. See also VISTULA.

Weichselburg, ŵīk′sẹl-bŏŏʀɢ‵, or **Weixelburg,** ŵīk′sẹl-bŭrg, a town of Illyria, Carniola, about 16 miles S.E. of Laybach. Pop. 4000. It has iron-forges and manufactures of woollen stuffs. The ruined castle Weichselburg is on an adjacent height.

Weichselmünde, ŵīk′sẹl-mün‵dẹh, a town and fortress of West Prussia, opposite Neufahrwasser, at the mouth of the west arm of the Vistula in the Baltic. Pop. 1495.

Weickersheim. See WEIKERSHEIM.

Weida, or **Weyda,** ŵī′dā, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Weimar, 14 miles E. of Neustadt-an-der-Orla, on the Auma and Weida. Pop. 5404. It has manufactures of paper, woollen cloth, cotton goods, &c.

Weidasville, wī′daws-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., about 12 miles W. by N. of Allentown. It has a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and 4 houses.

Weiden, ŵī′dẹn, a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Palatinate, 32 miles S.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 3670. It has a castle, and a trade in corn and cattle.

Weiden (Hun. *Vedeny*, vā‵dĕñ′), a market-town of West Hungary, co. of Wieselburg, on the N.E. bank of the Lake of Neusiedl. Pop. 1000.

Weidenau, ŵī′dẹh-nŏw‵, a walled town of Austrian Silesia, 45 miles N. of Troppau. Pop. 1670.

Weidenau, ŵī′dẹh-nŏw, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, government of Arnsberg. Pop. 3045.

Weidenbach, a village of Austria. See VIDOMBAK.

Weidenberg, ŵī′dẹn-bêʀɢ‵, a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, 7 miles E. of Baireuth, on the Steinach, with 2 castles and 1662 inhabitants.

Weidenthal, ŵī′dẹn-tāl‵, a village of Bavaria, Palatinate, canton of Neustadt. Pop. 1028.

Weigelsdorf, ŵī′ghẹls-doʀf‵, several places of Prussia, particularly a village, province of Silesia, government of Breslau, circle of Reichenbach. Pop. 825.

Weighton (wā′tọn) **Market,** a small town of England, co. and 19 miles by rail E.S.E. of York, East Riding, at the W. foot of the Wolds, and connected by a canal with the Humber. Pop. 2354.

Wei′glestown, a post-office of York co., Pa.

Weihersfrei, a town of Prussia. See NEUSTADT.

Weikersheim, or **Weickersheim,** ŵī′kẹrs-hīme‵, a town of Würtemberg, on the Tauber, 38 miles N.N.W. of Ellwangen. Pop. 1730.

Weikert, wī′kẹrt, a post-office and station of Union co., Pa., in Hartley township, on Penn's Creek and the Lewisburg Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad, 22 miles W.S.W. of Lewisburg.

Weil, ŵīle, or **Schlosswyl,** shloss′ŵīl, a village of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles E.S.E. of Bern. It is famous for its castle, which is seated on a height.

Weil, a village of Baden, circle of Rhine, bailiwick of Lorrach. It has a parish church. Pop. 1409.

Weil, a town of Switzerland. See Wyl.

Weilar, ŵī′lar, a village of Central Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, S.E. of Lengsfeld, on the Fulda.

Weilbach, ŵīl′bâK, a watering-place of Nassau, E.S.E. of Wiesbaden, with a mineral spring, from which about 70,000 bottles of water are annually exported. Pop. 874.

Weilburg, ŵīl′bŏŏRG, a town of Prussia, province of Hesse-Nassau, on the Lahn, here crossed by an iron suspension-bridge, 28 miles N.N.E. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 2834. It has a castle, and manufactures of paper.

Weil-die-Stadt, ŵīl-dee-stâtt, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, 13 miles W.S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1765. It has manufactures of woollens and tobacco, and is the birthplace of Kepler.

Weile, and **Weilefiord.** See Veile.

Weiler, or **Weiller**, a town of Alsace. See Villé.

Weilerbach, ŵī′lęr-bâK`, a village of Bavaria, Palatinate, canton and near Kaiserslautern.

Weilheim, ŵīl′hīme, a walled town of Upper Bavaria, on the Ammer, 29 miles S.W. of Munich. Pop. 3602. It has a castle, and manufactures of leather.

Weilheim-an-der-Teck, ŵīl′hīme-ân-dêR-têk, a town of South Germany, Würtemberg, circle of Danube, on the Lindach, 26 miles N.W. of Ulm. Pop. 2889.

Weil-im-Schönbuch, ŵīl-im-shön′bŏŏK, a village of Würtemberg, bailiwick of Böblingen. Pop. 2033.

Weilmünster, ŵīl′mün-stęr, a village of Nassau, on an affluent of the Lahn, 5 miles S.E. of Weilburg. P. 1458.

Weimar, ŵī′mar, the capital city of the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, Germany, on the left bank of the Ilm, and on the railway from Gotha to Halle, 13 miles E. of Erfurt. Lat. 50° 59′ N.; lon. 11° 21′ E. Pop. 17,522. Mean temperature of year, 51.1° Fahr.; winter, 37.6°; summer, 66.3°. It is surrounded by hills, and is handsomely though irregularly built. Few cities in Germany of its size have so many good public buildings and excellent public establishments, or are more agreeable as places of residence. The grand ducal palace is in a simple but elegant style, and has an extensive park which forms the favorite public promenade. The principal church, with tombs of the grand dukes, has a large organ, and an altar-piece by L. Cranach. The grand ducal library comprises 140,000 volumes, manuscripts, medals, and coins, and is open to the public. The opera-house is famous; the theatre was once under the superintendence of Goethe and Schiller, who are buried in the new cemetery. Herder and Wieland also once made Weimar their residence. The *Landes-Industrie-Comptoir* is an important book-publishing establishment, known chiefly for its geographical and statistical works. The Geographical Institute publishes excellent maps, and the Weimar Almanac has a great circulation. Weimar has manufactures of metallic goods, cards, gloves, and woven fabrics, and a trade in corn and wool; but the chief resources of the inhabitants are derived from the presence of the court and visitors.

Weimar, wī′mar, a post-village of Colorado co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, 16 miles W. of Columbus. It has a church, a bank, the Weimar Institute, and many business-houses. Pop. about 300.

Weimer, Ontario. See Bamberg.

Wein, ween, a post-office of Marathon co., Wis.

Weinfelden, ŵīn′fêl`dęn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the Thur, 7 miles S.S.W. of Constance. Pop. 2614.

Weingarten, ŵīn′gaR`tęn, a village of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, 7 miles E.N.E. of Carlsruhe, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 3440.

Weingunga, India. See Wyne-Gunga.

Weinheim, ŵīn′hīme, a town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, on the Weschnitz, and on the Baden Railway, 10 miles N.E. of Mannheim. Pop. 6723. It is enclosed by walls, and has a fine palace, and manufactures of woollens, leather, linen, and wine.

Weinsberg, ŵīns′bêRG, a town of Würtemberg, on the Sulm, 3 miles E.N.E. of Heilbronn. Pop. 2186.

Weipersdorf, ŵī′pęrs-doRf`, or **Weipertsdorf**, ŵī′pęrts-doRf`, a village of Bohemia, about 28 miles from Leitomischl. Pop. 2229.

Weipert, or **Weypert**, ŵī′pęrt, a town of Bohemia, 24 miles N.E. of Elbogen, near the frontier of Saxony. Pop. 5471, employed in manufactures of lace and fire-arms.

Weir, weer, a post-village of Cherokee co., Kansas, on the Memphis, Kansas & Colorado Railroad, 31 miles E. of Parsons, and 4 miles S.E. of Cherokee. It has a zinc-furnace, 7 stores, and manufactures of brooms and paint, also 10 coal-mines. It is mainly supported by operations in coal. Pop. about 700.

Weir, a station in Bristol co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, 35 miles S. of Boston, and 1 mile S. of Taunton.

Weir Junction, a station in Bristol co., Mass., at the junction of two branches of the Old Colony Railroad, 1½ miles S.E. of Taunton. See Taunton.

Weir's Bridge, a post-hamlet and summer resort of Belknap co., N.H., on the W. shore of Winnepesaukee Lake, and on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 33½ miles N. by E. of Concord. Here is a Methodist camping-ground. A steamboat plies daily between this place and Centre Harbor.

Weisburg, wis′bŭrg, a post-hamlet of Dearborn co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 17 miles N.W. of Lawrenceburg.

Weischenfeld, ŵish′ęn-fêlt`, a village of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, 12 miles S.W. of Baireuth.

Weisenburg, wis′ęn-bŭrg, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., in Weissenburg township, about 15 miles W. of Allentown. Pop. of township, 1644.

Weisenheim-am-Sand, ŵī′zęn-hīme-âm-sânt, a village of Bavaria, Palatinate, canton of Dürkheim. Pop. 2108.

Weiser, wee′zęr (Ger. pron. ŵī′sęr), a post-office of Ada co., Idaho, in a valley, 70 miles N.W. of Boisé City.

Weiser Bridge, a post-office of Ada co., Idaho.

Weiser River, a small river of Idaho co., Idaho, flows southwestward, and enters Lewis River.

Weisesburg, wī′siz-bŭrg, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., about 28 miles N. of Baltimore.

Weishample, wis′ham-pęl, a post-hamlet of Schuylkill co., Pa., about 48 miles N.E. of Harrisburg. It has a church.

Weissbach, ŵīss′bâK, a village of Bohemia, near Friedland. Pop. 1928.

Weissbad, ŵīss′bât, a village and watering-place of Switzerland, canton and 2 miles S.E. of Appenzell. The bathing-establishment attracts numerous visitors.

Weiss Elster, a river of Germany. See Elster.

Weissenberg, ŵīs′sęn-bêRG` (Wendish, *Wespork*, ŵes′-pork), a town of Saxony, 10 miles E. of Bautzen. P. 1215.

Weissenburg, ŵīs′sęn-bŏŏRG`, a fortified town of Bavaria, circle of Middle Franconia, on the Rezat, 27 miles S.E. of Anspach. Pop. 5919. It is enclosed by walls flanked by towers, and was formerly a free city of the empire.

Weissenburg, a town of Alsace. See Wissembourg.

Weissenburg, Hungary. See Stuhlweissenburg.

Weissenburg, Lehigh co., Pa. See Weisenburg.

Weissenfels, ŵīs′sęn-fêls`, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 11 miles S. of Merseburg, on the right bank of the Saale, and on the railway from Halle to Gotha. Pop. 16,921. It is well built, and has 4 suburbs, 2 churches, one containing the remains of Gustavus Adolphus, 2 hospitals, almshouses, a normal school, and manufactures of porcelain, merinoes and other woollen fabrics, leather, and gold and silver articles. In the vicinity are the castle of Augustusburg and numerous vineyards.

Weissenfels, a town of Austria, in Carniola, 52 miles W.N.W. of Laybach. Pop. 600, employed in extensive nail-manufactories.

Weissenhorn, ŵīs′sęn-hoRn`, a town of Bavaria, on an affluent of the Danube, 10 miles S.E. of Ulm. P. 1794.

Weissensee, ŵīs′sęn-sà`, a town of Prussian Saxony, 16 miles N. of Erfurt. Pop. 2558.

Weissenstadt, ŵīs′sęn-stâtt`, a walled town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, on the Eger, 17 miles N.E. of Baireuth. It has nail-factories. Pop. 2511.

Weissenstein, ŵīs′sęn-stīne`, a town of Russia, government of Esthonia, 50 miles S.E. of Revel. Pop. 1718. It has a ruined castle and a district school.

Weissensulz, ŵīs′sęn-sŏŏlts`, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, circle of Klattau. Pop. 1627.

Weisses Meer. See White Sea.

Weisskirch, ŵīss′kēēRK, or **Weisskirchen**, ŵīss′-kēēRK`ęn, a village of Bohemia, circle of Jung-Buntzlau. Pop. 1200.

Weisskirchen, ŵīss′kēēRK′ęn (Hun. *Fehértemplom*, fà`hair′têm`plom′), a town of Hungary, co. of Temes, on the Nera, 53 miles S.S.E. of Temesvar. Pop. 7490. It has Roman Catholic and Greek churches, manufactures of silk and leather, and extensive vineyards in its vicinity.

Weisskirchen (Bohemian, *Hranitze*, hrân-it′sęh), a town of Austria, in Moravia, on the railway to Kosel, 22 miles E.S.E. of Olmutz. Pop. 5800. It has a fine castle, and manufactures of woollen cloth and silk.

Weissmain, ŵīss′mīn, a walled town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 18 miles N.W. of Baireuth, with a castle. Pop. 1166, who manufacture leather and woollen cloths.

Weissport, wīs'port, a post-office of El Paso co., Col.

Weissport, a post-borough of Carbon co., Pa., in Franklin township, on the Lehigh River and the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of Mauch Chunk. It has 2 churches, a foundry, and the iron-works of the Lehigh Valley Emery Wheel Company. Pop. 359.

Weissstein, ŵiss'stīne, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Breslau. Pop. 5330.

Weisswasser, ŵiss'ŵâs'sẹr, or **Neu-Pözig,** noi-pöt'sig (Bohemian, *Biela*, be-å'lå), a market-town of Bohemia, 8 miles N.N.W. of Jung-Buntzlau. Pop. 1860. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and paper.

Weisswasser, a market-town of Austrian Silesia, 57 miles N.W. of Troppau. Pop. 1475.

Weissweil, ŵiss'ŵīle, a village of Baden, circle of Upper Rhine, near the right bank of the Rhine, 16 miles N.W. of Freiburg. Pop. 1736.

Weissweiler, ŵiss'ŵī'lẹr, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government and E.N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Inde. Pop. 1140.

Weistritz, ŵīss'trits, a town and river of Prussian Silesia, the latter joining the Oder.

Wei-Tchou, a town of China. See Hoei-Choo.

Weitra, or **Waitra,** ŵī'trå, a town of Lower Austria, near the border of Bohemia, 7 miles S.W. of Krems. It has double massive walls. Pop. 2299.

Weixelburg, a town of Illyria. See Weichselburg.

Weiz, ŵits, a village of Styria, 13 miles N.E. of Grätz, with 1448 inhabitants, who manufacture arms.

Wekiva, we-kī'vah, a river of Orange co., Fla., issues from Clay Spring, a large sulphur spring, runs northeastward, and enters the St. John's River about 12 miles below Mellonville. It is about 30 miles long, and is said to be navigable.

Welaka, we-lå'kå, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Fla., on the E. bank of St. John's River, about 10 miles above Palatka. It is surrounded by orange-groves. It has 2 churches.

Welau, a town of Prussia. See Wehlau.

Welborn, Suwanee co., Fla. See Wellborn.

Welch, a township of Cape Girardeau co., Mo. P. 589.

Welch, a post-office of Monroe co., Mo.

Welch, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Neb., on the Niobrara River, 60 miles W. by S. of Yankton, Dakota. It has a flour-mill.

Welch'es, a township of Macon co., N.C. Pop. 546.

Welches Creek, a township of Columbus co., N.C. Pop. 818.

Welch Glade, a post-office of Webster co., W. Va.

Welchpool, a town of Wales. See Welshpool.

Welch's Creek, a post-office of Butler co., Ky.

Welch'ville, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., in Oxford township, on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 40 miles N. by W. of Portland. It has a church and a woollen-mill.

Wel'come, a post-office of St. James parish, La.

Welcome, a post-office of Austin co., Tex.

Wel'come, a post-village in Durham co., Ontario, 3 miles from Port Hope. Pop. 100.

Weld, the most northeastern county of Colorado, borders on Nebraska and Wyoming. It is intersected by the South Fork of Platte River, and also drained by Beaver, Bijou, Cache la Poudre, Kiowa, Pawnee, and Terrapin Creeks. The surface is mostly an arid plain or table-land, nearly destitute of forests. The soil is fertile if irrigated, and the climate is very dry. Oats, wheat, hay, butter, and potatoes are the staple products. Among its mineral resources is coal or lignite. Tertiary strata underlie a large part of this county. It is intersected by the Denver Pacific Railroad. Capital, Evans. Valuation of real and personal estate, $900,054. Pop. in 1870, 1636, of whom 1316 were Americans.

Weld, a post-village in Weld township, Franklin co., Me., on a beautiful lake in a broad valley, about 14 miles W. of Farmington, and 50 miles N. of Lewiston. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of spools, boxes, and staves. Trout abound in the lake, which is 7 miles long and is near the W. base of Blue Mountain, which rises 2360 feet above the village. Pop. of the township, 1130.

Wel'da, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., Kansas, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, 8 miles S. by W. of Garnett.

Welden, ŵêl'dẹn, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the right bank of the Scheldt, 15 miles S. of Ghent. Pop. 1215.

Wel'don, a post-office of Shelby co., Ala.

Weldon, a post-office of Kern co., Cal., about 44 miles E.N.E. of Bakersfield.

Weldon, a post-hamlet and station in De Witt co., Ill., on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 11½ miles E. of Clinton. It has a church and a wagon-shop.

Weldon, a post-township of Benzie co., Mich. P. 53.

Weldon, a post-office of Maries co., Mo., about 22 miles N.W. of Rolla.

Weldon, a post-village of Halifax co., N.C., on the S.W. bank of the Roanoke River, at the head of steamboat navigation, 96 miles N.E. of Raleigh, 162 miles N. of Wilmington, and 81 miles W.S.W. of Norfolk, Va. It is the N. terminus of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, which connects here with the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, the Petersburg Railroad, and the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad. It has a newspaper office, 5 churches, and manufactures of farming-implements and flour. Pop. 208.

Weldon, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Abington township, ½ mile from Abington Station, and 11 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has a public hall, a coach-factory, and about 50 houses. Pop. about 300.

Weldon, a post-hamlet of Houston co., Tex., about 24 miles N. of Huntsville.

Weldon Creek, a post-hamlet of Mason co., Mich., on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 15 miles E. of Ludington. It has 2 saw-mills, 2 stores, and water-power. The railroad here crosses a high bridge over a ravine.

Weldon River rises in Iowa, near the N. border of Decatur co., which it intersects. It runs southward through Mercer co., Mo., and enters the Crooked Fork of Grand River in Grundy co., about 3 miles above Trenton. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Weldon Spring, a post-office of St. Charles co., Mo.

Welford, Spartanburg co., S.C. See Wellford.

Welka, ŵêl'kå, a market-town of Austria, in Moravia, 12 miles S.S.E. of Hradisch. Pop. 1600.

Wel'ker's, a station on the Perkiomen Railroad, 2 miles S. of Pennsburg, Pa.

Welkersdorf, ŵêl'kẹrs-dorf', a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Liegnitz. Pop. 1500.

Well, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 2 miles S.S.W. of Alford. There are 3 Celtic barrows in this parish, and in the vicinity 600 Roman coins were found (1725).

Wel'land, a river of England, rises near the heads of the Nene and Avon, flows N.E., separating Northamptonshire from the cos. of Leicester, Rutland, and Lincoln, to near Croyland, where it turns N. and divides into two arms, one of which branches E. to Wisbeach and the other enters the Wash at Fossdyke. Length, 70 miles.

Welland, a river of Canada. See Chippewa.

Welland, a county of Ontario, situated at the E. end of Lake Erie, by which it is bounded on the S. Area, 356 square miles. It is drained by the Chippewa or Welland River. Capital, Welland. Pop. 20,572.

Welland (formerly **Mer'rittsville**), a village of Ontario, capital of the co. of Welland, situated on the Welland Canal and River, and on the Welland Railway, 12 miles S. of St. Catharines. It has good water-power, and contains 3 churches, 2 printing-offices issuing weekly newspapers, a dry-dock, an iron-foundry, a woollen-factory, 2 saw-mills, and a number of stores. Pop. 1110.

Welland Port, a post-village in Monck co., Ontario, on the Chippewa River, 14 miles E.N.E. of Canfield. It contains several stores and hotels, and a saw-mill. P. 300.

Well'born, a post-office of Arkansas co., Ark.

Wellborn, or **Welborn,** a post-village of Suwanee co., Fla., on the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, 72 miles W. of Jacksonville, and 11 miles S.E. of Live Oak. It has a church and an academy.

Wellborn, a post-office of Brazos co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 88½ miles N.W. of Houston.

Welle, wêl'lẹh, an island of the Pacific Ocean, S.E. of Papua. Lat. 9° 41′ S.; lon. 150° 58′ E.

Welle, ŵêl'lẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Dender, 17 miles S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1291.

Wellen, ŵêl'lẹn, a village of Belgian Limbourg, 6 miles S. of Hasselt. Pop. 2262.

Wellendingen, ŵêl'lẹn-ding-ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, near Rottweil. Pop. 1249.

Wel'ler, a township of Henry co., Ill. Pop. 1560.

Weller, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Iowa, about 30 miles W.S.W. of Oskaloosa. It has a church.

Weller, a township of Richland co., O. Pop. 1140.

Wel'lersburg, a post-borough of Somerset co., Pa., in Southampton township, 2 miles from Barrellville Station, and 9 miles N.W. of Cumberland, Md. It has 3 churches, a tannery, an iron-furnace, &c. Coal is found near this place. Pop. 290.

Wellersburg, a hamlet of Lavaca co., Tex., 12 miles from Schulenburg. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Wellerville, Crawford co., O. See WAYNESBURG.

Wellesley, wel'les-le, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., in Needham township, on Lake Wauban or Waban and the Boston & Albany Railroad, 15 miles W. by S. of Boston. It contains a church, and the Wellesley Female College, for which a new, large, and elegant building has been erected. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery.

Wellesley, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, on the Conestogo River, 8½ miles N.W. of Baden. It contains a woollen-factory, a foundry, a flax-mill, 2 flouring-mills, 2 tanneries, and 4 stores. Pop. 500.

Wellesley, wels'lee, a county of New South Wales, having S.W. the British colony of Victoria, and on other sides the cos. of Auckland, Beresford, and Wallace. The surface is mountainous, and covered by ramifications of the Australian Alps. Chief town, Bomballo.

Wellesley Islands, a group in the Gulf of Carpentaria, North Australia. Mornington Island, the northernmost and largest, is 40 miles in length by 15 in breadth. Lat. of N. point, 16° 24′ S.; lon. 139° 37′ E. The other islands are Bentinck, Sweers, Bountiful, and Pisonia.

Wellesley Province. See PROVINCE WELLESLEY.

Well'fleet, a post-village in Wellfleet township, Barnstable co., Mass., on Cape Cod Bay and the Old Colony Railroad. It is about 65 miles by water and 106 miles by railroad S.E. of Boston. It contains a high school, a savings-bank, and 3 churches, and has about 100 vessels employed in the mackerel-fishery, which is the main support of the inhabitants. The township is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and is a part of the peninsula of Cape Cod. Pop. of the township, 1988.

Well'ford, or **Wel'ford,** a post-village of Spartanburg co., S.C., on the Piedmont Air-Line Railroad, 12 miles W. of Spartanburg. It has a chapel, a broom-factory, a steam saw-mill, a planing-mill, and 30 residences.

Well'ham's Cross Roads, a post-office of Anne Arundel co., Md.

Wellingborough, wel'ling-bŭr-rŭh, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 10½ miles E.N.E. of Northampton, on a branch of the Northwestern Railway. The town has a central market-place, a handsome church, an endowed free school, and iron-works. Pop. in 1871, 9385.

Wel'lington, a market-town of England, co. of Salop, on the Shrewsbury & Shropshire Canal, and with a station on the Great Western and branch lines of the London and Northwestern Railroads, 10 miles E. of Shrewsbury. Pop. 5926. The town, near the ancient Watling Street, has a church, several chapels, free and national schools, a prison, almshouses, and a union workhouse. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in coal- and iron-mines, limestone-quarries, smelting-furnaces, nail- and glass-works. It has malt-works, and a trade in timber. Near the town are chalybeate and sulphureous springs, resorted to by visitors.

Wellington, a market-town of England, co. of Somerset, with a station on the Bristol & Exeter Railway, 7 miles W.S.W. of Taunton. Pop. 5119. It has a market-house, a church, many dissenting chapels, a union workhouse, woollen-mills, and a manufactory of earthenwares. This town successively gave the titles of Viscount, Earl, Marquis, and Duke to Arthur Wellesley; and on a lofty hill, 3 miles S., is an obelisk 120 feet in height, commemorating his victory at Waterloo.

Wel'lington, a post-hamlet of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, 29 miles N. of Danville.

Wellington, a post-village, capital of Sumner co., Kansas, on Slate Creek, in Wellington township, 30 miles S. by W. of Wichita. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, and a bank. Pop. of the township in 1878, 914.

Wellington, a post-township of Piscataquis co., Me., about 44 miles W.N.W. of Bangor. Pop. 681.

Wellington, a station of the Boston & Maine Railroad, 3½ miles N. of Boston, Mass.

Wellington, a post-village of Lafayette co., Mo., on the S. bank of the Missouri River, 7 or 8 miles S.W. of Lexington. It has a church.

Wellington, a post-office of Esmeralda co., Nev., on West Walker River, 50 miles S.S.E. of Carson City.

Wellington, a post-village of Lorain co., O., in Wellington township, on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, 36 miles S.W. of Cleveland, and about 10 miles S. of Oberlin. It has a national bank, a newspaper office, and 3 churches. About 8,000,000 pounds of cheese are annually shipped here. Pop. 1281; of the township, 1891.

Wellington, a township of Monroe co., Wis. P. 502.

Wel'lington, a county of Ontario, centrally situated in the W. part of the province. Area, 1278 square miles. It is drained by the Grand River and its branches, and traversed by the Grand Trunk Railway and the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railways. Capital, Guelph. Pop. 63,283.

Wellington, a post-hamlet in Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, 5 miles from Yarmouth. It contains a store and a saw-mill. Pop. 200.

Wellington, a village in Prince Edward co., Ontario, situated on West Lake, an inlet of Lake Ontario, 24 miles E.S.E. of Brighton. It is an important fishing-station, and contains an iron-foundry, a plaster-mill, 6 hotels, and 7 or 8 stores. Pop. 517.

Wellington, Ontario. See KARS.

Wellington, a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, on the Prince Edward Island Railway, 12 miles from Summerside. Pop. 50.

Wel'lington, a central pastoral district of New South Wales, bounded on the S. by the upper course of the Lachlan and by its affluent the Bulubula, and on the N. by the Macquarie River, the Darling, and the district of Warrega. It includes several new counties, and has an area of 16,695 square miles. Pop. in 1871, 14,621. Principal towns, Orange and Wellington.

Wellington, a county of West Australia, having W. the ocean, E. the co. of Wicklow, S. Nelson, and N. Murray. The Darling Mountains traverse it from N. to S. Principal rivers, the Brunswick and Preston.

Wellington, a town of New Zealand, North Island, capital of the colony, and of the province of Wellington, is on Cook Strait, and on the W. shore of Port Nicholson. The houses are picturesquely situated in tiers around and above the margin of the bay. The town has a mechanics' institute, savings-bank, custom-house, exchange, barracks, jail, hospital, a brewery, steam flour- and saw-mills, &c. Pop. in 1871, 7908; of the province, 24,001.

Wellington, an island of South America, the largest of the chain which stretches along the W. coast of Patagonia, between lat. 47° 30′ and 50° 20′ S. Greatest length, 138 miles; medium breadth, 35 miles. It is separated from Madre de Dios on the S. by the Gulf of Trinidad, and on the N. forms the S. side of the Gulf of Peñas. Its N. extremity is Cape San Roman.

Wellington Lake, Victoria, Southeast Australia, co. of Bruce, in Gippsland. Length, 20 miles; breadth, 6 miles. It receives the Latrobe and Avon Rivers.

Wellington, Mount, Tasmania, co. of Buckingham, is 4166 feet in height. Hobart Town is built on its lower ridges.

Wellington Square, Ontario. See BURLINGTON.

Wellington Station, South Australia, near the head of Lake Victoria, 45 miles S.E. of Adelaide.

Wel'liversville, a post-hamlet in Mount Pleasant township, Columbia co., Pa., 10 miles N.N.E. of Danville.

Well'man's Corners, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, 25 miles N.W. of Belleville. Pop. 100.

Well'manville, a post-office of Ness co., Kansas.

Wells, a city of England, co. of Somerset, S. of the Mendip Hills, and 19 miles S.W. of Bath. Pop. 4518. It has a town hall, city and county jail, and a conduit that supplies the city with water, communicating through an ancient gateway with the close, in which are the fine cathedral and bishop's palace. The cathedral, dating from the time of Henry III., has a central tower 178 feet in height; its interior is richly decorated, and has the tomb of Ina, King of Wessex. Other principal edifices are the episcopal palace, chapter-house, deanery, St. Cuthbert's parish, dissenters' chapels, and almshouses. Here are a collegiate school and many other schools. Wells sends two members to the House of Commons. Its bishop's see, erected in 905, and now united with Bath, has been filled by Cardinal Wolsey and Archbishop Laud.

Wells, a seaport town of England, co. of Norfolk, on a creek, 1 mile from the North Sea, and 4½ miles N.N.W. of Walsingham. Pop. 3044. It has a church, built of flint, with a lofty tower, a theatre, and subscription library. Vessels of 150 tons reach the town. The principal trade is in the shipment of corn, malt, and oysters, and the import of coal and timber. About 3 miles distant is Holkham, the seat of the Earl of Leicester.

Wells, a county in the E. part of Indiana, has an area of about 375 square miles. It is intersected by the Wabash and Salamonie Rivers. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and more than one-third of it is covered with forests of the ash, beech, elm, hickory, white oak, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, cattle, pork, and butter are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad. Capital, Bluffton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 13,585, of whom 13,029 were Americans.

Wells, a township of Appanoose co., Iowa. Pop. 1061.

Wells, a post-office of Madison co., Iowa, about 18 miles S.W. of Winterset.

Wells, a post-township of Marshall co., Kansas, 6 miles W. of Frankfort. Pop. 568.

Wells, a post-village in Wells township, York co., Me., 1 mile from Wells Beach Station, which is on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 30 miles S.W. of Portland, and nearly 1 mile from the ocean. It has a free high school, several churches, and saw-mills. The township is intersected by the Portsmouth, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad. It contains a village named Wells Depot. Pop. of the township, 2773.

Wells, a township of Tuscola co., Mich. Pop. 295.

Wells, a post-village of Faribault co., Minn., in Clark township, on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, 20 miles W. by N. of Albert Lea. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, a banking-house, a cheese-factory, and a flour-mill. The machine-shops of the Southern Minnesota Railroad are located here. Pop. 502.

Wells, a township of Rice co., Minn. Pop. 946.

Wells, a post-village of Attala co., Miss., about 75 miles N.N.E. of Jackson. It has 3 churches, a seminary, manufactures of lumber, saddles, and shoes, and about 30 houses.

Wells, a post-office of Webster co., Neb.

Wells, a post-village of Elko co., Nevada, on the Central Pacific Railroad, 55 miles N.E. of Elko. Here are the Humboldt Wells, the depth of which is said to be unfathomable. The village is surrounded by high mountains.

Wells, Chemung co., N.Y. See PINE CITY.

Wells, a station of the Elmira State Line Railroad, 7 miles S.S.W. of Elmira, N.Y.

Wells, a post-village of Hamilton co., N.Y., in Wells township, on the Sacondaga River, about 64 miles N.N.W. of Albany. It has a grist-mill, a tannery, and 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 970.

Wells, a township of Jefferson co., O. Pop. 1414.

Wells, a post-township of Bradford co., Pa., about 16 miles from Elmira, N.Y. Pop. 1207. Wells Post-Office is at a village named Mosherville.

Wells, a township of Fulton co., Pa. Pop. 589.

Wells, a post-village in Wells township, Rutland co., Vt., about 20 miles S.W. of Rutland. It is at the base of a mountain at the S. end of Wells Pond, or Lake Austin, which is 7 miles long. It has 3 churches, a woollen-mill, 2 cheese-factories, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. of township, 483.

Wells, a post-office of Monroe co., Wis.

Wells Beach, York co., Me. See WELLS.

Wellsborough, wělz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet of La Porte co., Ind., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad where it crosses the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 57 miles E.S.E. of Chicago. It has 3 stores. Pop. 100.

Wellsborough, a post-borough, capital of Tioga co., Pa., in Delmar township, on the Corning, Cowanesque & Antrim Railroad, 40 miles S.S.W. of Corning, and about 40 miles N. by W. of Williamsport. It has a stone court-house, 5 churches, a graded school, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, a sash- and blind-factory, and a foundry with a machine-shop. It is on the border of the great bituminous coal-field, and in a rich farming-country. Pop. 1465.

Wells Branch, a post-office of York co., Me., near the ocean, about 28 miles S.S.W. of Portland.

Wells Bridge, a post-hamlet in Unadilla township, Otsego co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River and the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 47 miles E.N.E. of Binghamton. It has 2 churches and a steam saw-mill. Pop. 132.

Wells'burg, a hamlet of St. Charles co., Mo., about 37 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis.

Wellsburg, a post-village in Ashland township, Chemung co., N.Y., on the Chemung River and the Erie Railroad, 7 miles S.S.E. of Elmira. It has 3 churches, a tannery, a grist-mill, 2 saw-mills, 2 carriage-shops, 3 hotels, and a planing-mill. Pop. 542.

Wellsburg, Erie co., Pa. See LUNDY'S LANE.

Wellsburg, a post-village, capital of Brooke co., W. Va., is finely situated on the Ohio River, 16 miles above Wheeling. It has 6 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, 2 newspaper offices, 2 paper-mills, a foundry, a planing-mill, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. about 1600.

Wells Creek, a post-office of Newton co., Ark.

Wells Depot, a post-village in Wells township, York co., Me., on the Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad, 13 miles S.W. of Biddeford. It has a church, a high school, and manufactures of lumber and wood.

Wells Junction, a station in Blue Earth co., Minn., on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, at the junction with the Central Railroad, 1½ miles W. of Mankato.

Wells Mills, a post-office of Richardson co., Neb., about 12 miles W. of Falls City.

Well Spring, a post-hamlet of Campbell co., Tenn., 16 miles N.E. of Caryville. It has a church.

Wells River, Vermont, a small stream which rises in Caledonia co., runs southeastward, and enters the Connecticut River at the village of Wells River.

Wells River, a post-village of Orange co., Vt., in Newbury township, on the Connecticut River, at the mouth of Wells River, 9 miles N. of Haverhill, N.H., and 21 miles S. of St. Johnsbury. It is on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad at its junction with the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad, and is the S. terminus of the Passumpsic Railroad. It has water-power, a national bank (capital, $500,000), a hotel, a church, a graded school, and manufactures of manila paper, furniture, and coffins.

Wells' Tan'nery, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Pa., about 34 miles S.S.E. of Altoona. Here is a tannery.

Wells'ton, a post-village in Milton township, Jackson co., O., on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, at or near Milton Station, which is 32 miles S.E. of Chillicothe. It has an iron-furnace, and the works of the Wellston Coal & Iron Company.

Wells'ville, a post-village of Franklin co., Kansas, on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of Ottawa. It has a church.

Wellsville, a post-office and station of Lenawee co., Mich., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 7 miles E. of Adrian.

Wellsville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 18 miles E.S.E. of Mexico, and 90 miles N.W. of St. Louis. It has 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a woollen-mill, a flour-mill, and 3 grain-elevators. Pop. 815.

Wellsville, a post-village in Wellsville township, Alleghany co., N.Y., on the Genesee River, and on the Erie Railroad, 26 miles S.W. of Hornellsville, and 6 miles S. by E. of Belmont. It has 4 or more churches, 2 banking-houses, 2 newspaper offices, 2 flouring-mills, 3 tanneries, 2 machine-shops, and several saw-mills. It is the largest village in the county, and an important shipping-point. The railroad station at this place is called Genesee. Pop. 2034; of the township, 3781.

Wellsville, a post-village in Yellow Creek township, Columbiana co., O., on the Ohio River and the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 48 miles W.N.W. of Pittsburg, and 20 miles N. of Steubenville. It has 7 churches, a national bank, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a union school, a steel-mill, a tannery, 3 foundries, a large machine-shop, and terra-cotta-works. The river here flows between high hills. Pop. 2313.

Wellsville, a post-hamlet in Warrington township, York co., Pa., 14 miles N.W. of York. It has a tannery, a carriage-shop, and a whip-factory.

Wellsville, a post-village of Cache co., Utah, is near the Utah Northern Railroad, 4 miles from Mendon Station, and near the E. base of the Wahsatch Mountain, about 80 miles N. of Salt Lake City. It has a church, and manufactures of furniture and lumber.

Wells'wood, or Loyd's Bridge, a post-village of Rapides parish, La., on Bayou Bœuf, 28 miles S. of Alexandria.

Well'town, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Va., 3 miles from Stephenson's Depot. It has 2 churches.

Well'ville, a post-hamlet of Nottoway co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 37 miles W. by S. of Petersburg. It has a church.

Well Water, a post-hamlet of Buckingham co., Va., 18 miles E. of Lovingston.

Well'wood, a post-hamlet of Haywood co., Tenn., about 20 miles W. of Jackson. It has a church.

Wels, wêls, a town of Upper Austria, on the Traun and the Budweis & Gmünden Railway, 16 miles S.W. of Lintz. Pop. 6827. It has Roman Catholic churches, a Lutheran chapel, a vast hospital, a military, high, and other schools, manufactures of leather and cotton, copper-foundries, paper- and powder-mills, and an active transit trade.

Welschland, or Wälschland, wělsh'lânt, a German word originally signifying "foreign country," but usually applied to Italy.

Wels'ford, a post-village in Queens co., New Brunswick, on the Nerepis River, and on a railway, 24½ miles from St. John. Pop. 150.

Welsh'field, a post-hamlet of Geauga co., O., in Troy township, on the Cuyahoga River, about 30 miles E. by S. of Cleveland.

Welsh′pool, or **Welch′pool,** a town of North Wales, of which it is regarded as the capital, co. of Montgomery, on the Ellesmere Canal, and on the Severn, with a junction station on the Cambrian Railway, 18½ miles W.S.W. of Shrewsbury. Pop. 4033. It has a Gothic church, chapels, museum and library, national and free schools, almshouses, woollen-mills, tanneries, and malt-houses.

Welsh Pool, New Brunswick. See CAMPO BELLO.

Welsh Run, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Pa., about 16 miles S.S.W. of Chambersburg. It has an academy and 2 churches.

Welsh's Mill, a post-office of Kershaw co., S.C.

Welsleben, ŵêls′lâ′bęn, a village of Prussian Saxony, government of Magdeburg, circle of Wanzleben. P. 1779.

Welten, wêl′tęn, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 11 miles E.S.E. of Maestricht.

Wel′tes, a post-village of Warrick co., Ind., in Campbell township, 7 miles E. of Erskine. It has 2 churches.

Weltevreden, wel′tę-vrâ′dęn, a town of Java, 3 miles inland from Batavia, and containing the residences, &c., of Europeans and officials.

Welton, Effingham co., Ill. See GILMORE.

Welton, a post-hamlet in Welton township, Clinton co., Iowa, on the Davenport & Northwestern Railroad, 31 miles N. of Davenport, and 7 miles N. of De Witt. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 865.

Wel′tonville, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., N.Y., in Candor township, 8 miles N. of Owego.

Welwarn, ŵêl′ŵarn, a walled town of Bohemia, circle of Rakonitz, on the Rothenbach, 19 miles N.W. of Prague. It has a hospital and linen-manufactures. Pop. 2006.

Welzheim, ŵêlts′hīme, a town of Würtemberg, on the Leine, 22 miles E.N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 1774.

Wem, a market-town of England, co. of Salop, 11 miles N.N.E. of Shrewsbury. It has a handsome church, grammar-school, manufactures of leather, and a malting-trade.

Wemding, ŵêm′ding, a town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, 31 miles S.S.E. of Anspach. Pop. 1955. It has an ancient castle, and manufactures of fire-arms, nails, &c.

Wemmel, ŵêm′męl, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Molenbeek, 4 miles N.N.W. of Brussels. Pop. 1288.

Wemssen, a town of Bohemia. See MSENO.

Wemyss, weems, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Firth of Forth, N.E. of Dysart. Pop. 6400. On the rocky shore is Wemyss Castle.

Wen′achee′ (or **Pisquouse**) **River,** Washington, rises in the Cascade Range, runs southeastward, and enters the Columbia River near lat. 47° 30′ N.

Wen′aso′ga, a post-hamlet of Alcorn co., Miss., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad.

Wen-Chang, or **Wen-Tchang,** the N.E. district of the island of Hainan.

Wen′dell, a post-hamlet in Wendell township, Franklin co., Mass., about 36 miles N. by E. of Springfield. The township is bounded on the N. by Miller's River. It contains Wendell Depot. Pop. of the township, 503.

Wendell Depot, a post-village in Wendell township, Franklin co., Mass., on Miller's River and the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad, 40 miles W. of Fitchburg.

Wendel, Sanct, Prussia. See SANCT WENDEL.

Wendelstein, ŵên′dęl-stīne′, a market-town of Bavaria, Middle Franconia, S. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1310.

Wenden, a town of Russia. See VENDEN.

Wen′dover, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Bucks, at the foot of the Chiltern Hills, 21 miles S.E. of Buckingham. Pop. of parish, 2033. The town is small, and near a reservoir of the Grand Junction Canal.

Wen′dover, a post-village in Prescott co., Ontario, on the river Ottawa, 33 miles below Ottawa. Pop. 100.

Wener, ŵā′nęr, or **Wenner,** ŵên′nęr, a lake in the S.W. part of Sweden, and the largest in Europe after those of Ladoga and Onega, between lat. 58° 22′ and 59° 25′ N. and lon. 12° 20′ and 14° 12′ E., enclosed by the læns of Mariestad and Carlstad. Length, 94 miles; breadth, from 15 to 50 miles near its centre, where two peninsulas extend into it from N. to S., and, with a group of islands, nearly separate it into Wener Lake N.E. and Dalbo Lake S.W. Estimated area, 2120 square miles; average height above the sea, 147 feet, but its level varies at different times as much as 10 feet. Shores greatly indented; it receives about 30 rivers, the principal of which is the Klar from the N., and it discharges its surplus waters by the Götha S.W. into the Cattegat. Though deep in some parts, it is in others too shallow for navigation. It is connected by a canal with Lake Wetter on the E., by which, and the Götha Canal, Lake Roxen, &c., a continuous line of inland communication extends between the Cattegat and the Baltic.

Wen′ersborg, a town of Sweden, capital of the læn of Elfsborg, at the S.W. extremity of Lake Wener, at the efflux of the Götha, has been regularly laid out since its destruction by fire in 1834, and is the seat of the principal government establishments for the province. Pop. 5803. Near it are brick-kilns and large military magazines. See also ELFSBORG.

Wenew, a town of Russia. See VENEV.

Wengern Alp, Switzerland. See SCHEIDECK.

Wen′ham, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Wenham township, on the Eastern Railroad, 22 miles N.N.E. of Boston. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of boots and shoes. Here is Wenham Lake, from which large quantities of ice are exported. From Wenham Station branch railroads extend to Essex and Asbury Grove. Pop. of the township, 985.

Wenks, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Pa., 4 miles S. of Pine Grove Station. It has a church.

Wen′lock, a parliamentary and municipal borough of England, co. of Salop. Pop. of parliamentary borough, 21,208. It returns two members to the House of Commons. It contains the town of Much-Wenlock, which is 12 miles S.E. of Shrewsbury, and has a spacious church, a free school, and a pop. of 2531.

Wenneconne, Wisconsin. See WINNECONNE.

Wenner, a lake of Sweden. See WENER.

Weno′na, a post-village of Marshall co., Ill., in Evans township, on the Illinois Central Railroad where it crosses a branch of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 20 miles S. of La Salle, and 19½ miles E. of Lacon. It has 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a banking-house, 5 churches, the Wenona College, a foundry, machine-shop, &c. Pop. 879.

Wenona, a former post-village of Bay co., Mich., now constituting the principal part of West Bay City. It has 5 churches, and extensive manufactures of lumber and salt. It lies on the left bank of the Saginaw River, directly opposite Bay City, and on the Saginaw divison of the Michigan Central Railroad, 15 miles N. of Saginaw City. Pop. about 2500.

Weno′nah, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., on the West Jersey Railroad, 11 miles S. of Camden. It has a church, 2 hotels, several stores, and a newspaper office.

Wen′sum, a river of England, co. of Norfolk, rises near Fakenham, and, after a S.E. course of 45 miles, joins the Yare 2 miles below Norwich.

Wen-Tchang, island of Hainan. See WEN-CHANG.

Wen-Tcheou-Fou, China. See WANCHOW.

Wen-Tchoo, or **Wen-Tchou,** wĕn-choo′, a maritime city of China, province of Che-Kiang, capital of a department, 145 miles S. of Ning-Po.

Went′worth, a township and chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding. The church contains monuments of the Fitzwilliam family, whose seat, Wentworth Hall, is in the vicinity.

Went′worth, a post-office of Mitchell co., Iowa, about 16 miles N.E. of Osage.

Wentworth, a post-village in Wentworth township, Grafton co., N.H., on Baker's River and the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 67 miles N.N.W. of Concord, and 18 miles S. by E. of Haverhill. It is surrounded by high hills and beautiful scenery. It has a church, and manufactures of lumber. Pop. of the township, 971.

Wentworth, a post-village, capital of Rockingham co., N.C., in Wentworth township, about 90 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh, and 28 miles S.W. of Danville, Va. It has an academy, 2 churches, and 2 or 3 tobacco-factories. Pop. of the township, 1767.

Went′worth, a county of Ontario, situated at the head of Lake Ontario, which forms its eastern boundary. Area, 454 square miles. It is drained by the head-branches of Welland River, and other small streams, and intersected by the Great Western and Hamilton & Lake Erie Railways. Capital, Hamilton. Pop. 57,599.

Wentworth, a post-village and settlement in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial Railway, 78 miles from Halifax. Pop. 400.

Wentworth, a village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, on the St. Croix River, 2½ miles from Windsor. It exports considerable quantities of gypsum. Pop. 100.

Wentworth Grant, a hamlet in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 10 miles from New Glasgow. Pop. 180.

Wentworth's Location, a post-office of Coos co., N.H.

Wentz′ville, a post-village of St. Charles co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, 21 miles W. of St. Charles. It has 3 churches and an academy.

Weobley, or **Weobly,** woo'blee, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 11 miles N.W. of Hereford. Pop. 932. It has a free grammar-school, and remains of a castle famous in the wars of Stephen and the Empress Matilda.

Weogufka, we-o-gŭf'kah, a post-hamlet of Coosa co., Ala., about 55 miles N. of Montgomery. Copper, lead, and mica are said to be found here.

Wequiock, we'kwẹ-ŏk, a post-hamlet of Brown co. Wis., on the E. shore of Green Bay, 9 miles N.E. of the city of Green Bay. It has a lumber-mill.

Werbach, ŵêR'bâK, a village of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, on the Tauber, 3 miles N. of Bischofsheim.

Werben, ŵêR'bẹn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 54 miles N.N.E. of Magdeburg, at the confluence of the Havel with the Elbe. Pop. 1736.

Werchter, ŵêRK'tẹr, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, at the junction of the Demer with the Dyle, 17 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 2109.

Wercken, ŵêRk'kẹn, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 18 miles S.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1576.

Werdau, ŵêR'dŏw, a town of Saxony, 5 miles W.N.W. of Zwickau, on the Pleisse, and on the Saxon Bavarian Railway. Pop. 11,689. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics, cotton-printing works, machine-shops, dye-works, &c.

Werden, ŵêR'dẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 16 miles N.E. of Dusseldorf, on the Ruhr. Pop. 6746. It has manufactures of woollen and linen cloths, cotton yarn, cutlery, soap, machinery, and leather, with iron-foundries and coal-mines in its vicinity.

Werder, ŵêR'dẹr, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, government and 5 miles W. of Potsdam, on the Havel. It has a fishery, a ship-yard, &c. Pop. 4568.

Wereja, a town of Russia. See VEREYA.

Werkhoturie, a town of Russia. See VERKHOTOORIE.

Werl, ŵêRl, a town of Prussian Westphalia, government of Arnsberg, 9 miles W.S.W. of Soest. Pop. 4694. It has a Capuchin convent, with a greatly venerated image of the Virgin, which attracts numerous pilgrims. Near it are important salt-works.

Wer'ley, a post-office and station of Grant co., Wis., on the Chicago & Tomah Railroad.

Wermelskirchen, ŵêR'mẹls-kēēRK'ẹn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, government and E.S.E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 4007. It has iron-forges, and manufactures of woollen cloth.

Wermirowice, a village of Moravia. See WARNSDORF.

Wermland, a læn of Sweden. See CARLSTAD.

Wermsdorf, ŵêRms'doRf, a village of Austria, Moravia, circle of Olmutz. Pop. 1210.

Wermsdorf, ŵêRms'doRf, a village of Saxony, 23 miles E.S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 1996.

Werne, ŵêR'nẹh, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 20 miles S. of Münster, on the right bank of the Lippe. Pop. 2119, mostly employed in linen-weaving.

Wer'ner, a post-hamlet of Juneau co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River, at the mouth of Yellow River, about 40 miles N.W. of Portage City.

Wernersreuth, ŵêR'nẹrs-roit', a village of Bohemia, on the Elster, 3 miles from Asch. Pop. 2274.

Wer'nersville, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., in Lower Heidelberg township, on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, 9 miles W. of Reading. It has a church, a woollen-factory, a water-cure or sanitarium, and 2 cigar-factories. Pop. about 350.

Wernigerode. ŵêR'ne-gạ-rō'dẹh, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, 43 miles S.W. of Magdeburg, on the Holzemme. Pop. 7577. It consists of an old and a new town and the suburb Nöschenrode. It has a castle, the residence of the Counts Stolberg-Wernigerode, with a library of 40,000 volumes, a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollen stuffs, brandy, leather, and paper.

Wernitz, ŵêR'nits, or **Wörnitz,** ŵöR'nits, a river of Bavaria, circles of Middle Franconia and Swabia, after a S. course of 60 miles joins the Danube at Donauwörth.

Wernstädt, ŵêRn'stêt, or **Wernstädtel,** ŵêRn'stêt'-tẹl, a town of Bohemia, 14 miles N.E. of Leitmeritz.

Werowitz, a town of Slavonia. See VEROCZ.

Werra, ŵêR'Râ, a river of Central Germany, rises in the Thuringian Forest, 16 miles N. of Coburg, flows N.W., and at Minden joins the Fulda to form the Weser. Length, 150 miles. Its affluents are the Schleuse and Hörsel from the E., and the Ulster and Sontra from the S.

Werre, ŵêR'Rẹh, a river of Germany, after a N. and E. course of 35 miles, joins the Weser 6 miles S.W. of Minden.

Wer'ribee', a river of the British colony Victoria, Australia, flows S.E. for 50 miles between the cos. of Grant and Bourke, and enters Port Phillip 16 miles S.W. of Melbourne.

Werro, a town of Russia. See VERRO.

Werschetz, a town of Hungary. See VERSECZ.

Wertach, ŵêR'tâK, a river of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, rises on the frontier of the Tyrol, flows N.E., and joins the Lech immediately beyond Augsburg. Length, 70 miles.

Wertemberg, Pennsylvania. See WURTEMBERG.

Wertheim, ŵêRt'hīme, a walled town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, at the confluence of the Tauber with the Main, 20 miles W. of Würzburg. It has 3 castles, a church, a synagogue, a gymnasium, and manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics. Pop. 3447.

Werther, ŵêR'tẹr, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 26 miles S.W. of Minden. Pop. 1654.

Wertingen, ŵêR'ting-ẹn, a town of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, 16 miles N.N.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 1789.

Werts'ville, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., in East Amwell township, 5 miles E.N.E. of Ringoes. It has a church.

Wervicq-Sud, vair'veek'-süd, a village of France, in Nord, on the Lys, 12 miles N. of Lille. Pop. 2045.

Werwicq, a town of Belgium. See VERVICK.

Wescosville, wes'kōs-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., about 7 miles S.W. of Allentown. It has a church.

Wesel, NIEDER. See NIEDER WESEL.

Wesel, OBER, a town of Prussia. See OBERWESEL.

Wesely, a town of Bohemia. See HOCH-WESELY.

Wes'ely, a post-office of Rice co., Minn.

Wesemael, ŵâ'zẹh-mâl', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 4 miles N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1591.

Wesen, ŵâ'zẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 24 miles S.W. of St. Gall, at the W. extremity of Wallenstädt Lake. Pop. 769.

Wesenberg, ŵâ'zẹn-bêRG', a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on Lake Woblitz, 8 miles S.W. of Neu-Strelitz. Pop. 1544.

Wesenberg, a town of Russia, in Esthonia, 60 miles E. by S. of Revel. Pop. 1564.

We'ser (Ger. pron. ŵâ'zẹr; anc. *Visur'gis*), a river of Germany, its basin lying between that of the Elbe on the E. and those of the Ems, Rhine, and Main on the W. and S. It is formed by the union of the Fulda and Werra at Minden, whence it flows N., and enters the North Sea, in conjunction with the Jahde, by an estuary 24 miles across at its entrance. Its affluents comprise the Leine, with the Aller and Wümme from the E., and the Aue and Hunte from the W. Total course, 250 miles. It is navigable for large ships no farther than Bremerhaven, near its mouth.

Weset, a town of Belgium. See VISE.

Wesijegonsk, a town of Russia. See VESEGONSK.

Wes'ley, a post-village of Madison co., Ark., 14½ miles E. of Fayetteville, is surrounded by picturesque scenery. It has 3 churches and a seminary for both sexes.

Wesley, a township of Will co., Ill. Pop. 924.

Wesley, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, 8 miles W.N.W. of Crawfordsville. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a lumber-mill.

Wesley, a post-hamlet of Hickman co., Ky., 4 miles from Alexander Station, and about 20 miles S.E. of Columbus. It has a church. Pop. 50.

Wesley, a post-township of Washington co., Me., about 30 miles S.W. of Calais. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lumber. Pop. 336.

Wesley, a post-hamlet of Worcester co., Md., on the Worcester Railroad. 3 miles N.E. of Snow Hill. Pop. 150.

Wesley, a station in Washington co., O., on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 4½ miles N.E. of Marietta.

Wesley, a post-township of Washington co., O., about 20 miles W. of Marietta. Pop. 1450.

Wesley, Venango co., Pa. See MECHANICSVILLE.

Wesley, a post-hamlet of Austin co., Tex., about 12 miles S.W. of Brenham.

Wesley, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, 4 miles from Thamesford. Pop. 200.

Wesley City, a hamlet of Tazewell co., Ill., on the Illinois River, and on the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, 3 miles S. of Peoria.

Wesley Station, a post-office of Kossuth co., Iowa, on the railroad between Mason City and Algona, 11 miles E. of Algona.

Wes'leyville, a post-village of Erie co., Pa., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 4 miles E. of Erie. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Wesprim, a town of Hungary. See Veszprim.

Wesselbüren, ŵĕs'sęl-bü'rẹn, or **Weslingbüren,** ŵĕs'ling-bü'rẹn, a village of Prussia, in Holstein, North Ditmarsch. It was anciently walled. Pop. about 1600.

Wesseli, or **Wessely,** ŵĕs-să'lee (?), a town of Moravia, 8 miles S.W. of Hradisch, on an island formed by the March. Pop. 3114. It has a castle and sturgeon-fisheries.

Wes'sel Islands, a group off North Australia, N.W. of the Gulf of Carpentaria, extending for 50 miles from S.W. to N.E., the principal and northernmost island being 30 miles in length, by 6 or 7 miles across. Lat. of Cape Wessel, at its N. extremity, 10° 59' S., lon. 136° 45' E.

Wessem, wĕs'sĕm, a town of the Netherlands, in Limburg, on the Meuse (Maese), 5½ miles S.W. of Roermond.

Wes'sington, a post-office of Wetmore co., Dakota.

Wessjegonsk, a town of Russia. See Vesegonsk.

Wes'son, or **Wes'sen,** a post-village of Copiah co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 9 miles N. of Brookhaven, and 1 mile from Beauregard. It has 3 churches, and a large manufactory of cotton and woollen goods, which employs about 600 hands. Many citizens of New Orleans spend the summer here. Pop. about 1600.

West. For names with this prefix not below, see additional word.

West, a township of Effingham co., Ill. Pop. 859.

West, a township of McLean co., Ill. Pop. 941.

West, a township of Marshall co., Ind. Pop. 1489.

West, a township of Montgomery co., Iowa. Pop. 812.

West, a township of Columbiana co., O. Pop. 1985.

West, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. 1367.

West, a post-office of Wetzel co., W. Va.

West Ab'ington, a post-village in Abington township, Plymouth co., Mass., 2 miles from North Abington Station. Pop. about 200.

West Ac'ton, a post-village in Acton township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Fitchburg Railroad, 27 miles W.N.W. of Boston. It has a graded school, 2 churches, and manufactures of cider and wooden-ware.

West Ad'dison, a hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., in Rathbone township, on the Erie Railroad, about 18 miles W. of Corning.

West Addison, a post-hamlet in Addison township, Addison co., Vt., on Lake Champlain, about 10 miles S.W. of Vergennes. It has a church.

West Albany, all'bą-nę, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Iowa, on the Volga River, 4 miles W. of Fayette. It has a flour-mill and about 25 houses.

West Albany, a post-hamlet in West Albany township, Wabasha co., Minn., near the Zumbro River, 2 miles from Tracey Station, and about 20 miles S.S.E. of Red Wing. It has a flour-mill. Pop. of township, 815.

West Albany, a post-village in Watervliet township, Albany co., N.Y., on the New York Central Railroad, 3 miles N.W. of the capitol at Albany. Here are some engine-houses and workshops of the railroad company, which employ many men in the manufacture of locomotives and cars. Large stock-yards are located here.

West Alburg, awl'bŭrg, or **Wind'mill Point,** Grand Isle co., Vt., is on Lake Champlain and the Central Vermont Railroad, 1½ miles E. of Rouse's Point.

West Alden, all'dęn, a post-hamlet in Alden township, Erie co., N.Y., about 18 miles E. of Buffalo. It has a church.

West Alexan'der, a post-borough of Washington co., Pa., on the National Road and the Wheeling & Pittsburg Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 16 miles E. of Wheeling. It has 3 churches, an academy, a cigar-factory, and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 500.

West Alexan'dria, a post-village of Preble co., O., on Twin Creek, 5 miles E. of Eaton Station, and about 20 miles W. of Dayton. It is partly in Lanier and partly in Twin township. It has 3 churches, a carriage-shop, and manufactures of cigars and furniture. Pop. 455.

West Al'len, a post-office of Alleghany co., N.Y.

West'all Point, South Australia, Eyre Land. Lat. 32° 52' S.; lon. 133° 59' E. A mountain named Westall, East Australia, near Shoal Bay, is an important landmark.

West Al'mond, a post-hamlet in West Almond township, Alleghany co., N.Y., about 13 miles W. of Hornellsville. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 798.

West Alton, all'tǫn, a post-hamlet in Alton township, Belknap co., N.H., on Winnepesaukee Lake, about 9 miles E. of Laconia. It has a church.

West Am'boy, a post-hamlet in Amboy township, Oswego co., N.Y., about 25 miles N. by E. of Syracuse. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

West Amesbury, Massachusetts. See Merrimac.

West Am'well, a township of Hunterdon co., N.J. Pop. 4872. It contains Lambertville.

West An'dover, a post-hamlet in Andover township, Merrimack co., N.H., on the Northern Railroad, 33 miles N.W. of Concord, and 4 miles N. of Mount Kearsarge.

West Andover, a post-village of Ashtabula co., O., in Andover township, about 14 miles S.E. of Jefferson.

West Andover Village, a village of Essex co., Mass., in Andover township, 1 mile from the Boston & Maine Railroad. It has a church.

West Apop'ka, a post-office of Sumter co., Fla.

West Ap'pleton, a post-office of Knox co., Me., about 25 miles E. of Augusta.

West Arichat, â-re-shât', a maritime village of Nova Scotia, co. of Richmond, on Chedabucto Bay, 7 miles from Arichat. Pop. 850.

West Ar'lington, a post-hamlet in Arlington township, Bennington co., Vt., on the Batten Kill River, about 18 miles N. of Bennington. It has a church and a brush-handle-factory.

West Ash'er, a post-office of Mitchell co., Kansas.

West Ash'ford, a post-hamlet of Windham co., Conn., about 10 miles N. of Willimantic.

West Ath'ens, a post-office of Somerset co., Me., about 50 miles N. by E. of Augusta.

West Auburn, aw'bŭrn, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., in the city of Auburn, near Auburn Lake, 5½ miles N.W. of Lewiston. It has a church and manufactures of boots and shoes.

West Auburn, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pa., about 33 miles N.W. of Scranton.

West Auck'land, a township of England, co. of Durham, 4 miles S.W. of Bishop-Auckland. Pop. 3187, employed in various manufactures. It gives the title of earl to the Eden family.

West Augus'ta, a post-office of Augusta co., Va.

West Aurora, aw-ro'rą, a station in Kane co., Ill., on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 1 mile W. of Aurora.

West Aus'tintown, a post-hamlet of Mahoning co., O., on a branch of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, about 11 miles S. of Warren. It has 2 churches.

West Australia. See Western Australia.

West A'von, a post-hamlet in Avon township, Hartford co., Conn., about 12 miles W. of Hartford. It has an academy, a church, and 1 or 2 lumber-mills.

West Ba'den, a post-hamlet and watering-place of Orange co., Ind., 18 miles S.E. of Shoals, and about 50 miles W.N.W. of New Albany. It has a sulphur spring and several boarding-houses.

West Bain'bridge, a post-hamlet in Bainbridge township, Chenango co., N.Y., 4 miles from Bainbridge Station. It has 2 churches.

West Bald'win, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., in Baldwin township, on the Saco River and the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 33 miles W.N.W. of Portland.

West Baltimore, bawl'tę-more, a post-village of Montgomery co., O., on the Dayton & Union Railroad, 21 miles W.N.W. of Dayton. It has a church and a flouring-mill. Pop. about 250.

West Ban'gor, or **Bangor,** a post-hamlet in Bangor township, Franklin co., N.Y., about 9 miles S.W. of Malone. It has 2 grist-mills, a saw-mill, &c.

West Bangor, a post-village in Peach Bottom township, York co., Pa., about 22 miles S. of Lancaster, and ½ mile from Delta Station of the Peach Bottom Railroad. It has 3 churches, a high school, and a manufactory of slate.

West Bar'net, a post-hamlet in Barnet township, Caledonia co., Vt., 4½ miles from Barnet, and about 25 miles E. of Montpelier. It has a church and a manufactory of wooden-ware.

West Barnstable, barn'stą-b'l, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., in Barnstable township, near an inlet of the sea, on the Cape Cod Railroad, 69 miles S.E. of Boston. It has a church and a graded school.

West Bar're, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., N.Y., about 32 miles W. of Rochester. It has a church.

West Bata'via, a post-hamlet in Batavia township, Genesee co., N.Y., on the New York Central Railroad, at Croft's Station, 6½ miles W.S.W. of Batavia.

West Bath, township, Sagadahoc co., Me. Pop. 373.

West Baton Rouge, bat'ǫn roozh, a parish in the S.E. central part of Louisiana, has an area of about 200 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi

River. The surface is level and is partly subject to inundation. A large portion of it is covered with forests and cypress-swamps. The soil is fertile. Cotton and sugar-cane are the staple products. Capital, Port Allen. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,916,616. Pop. in 1870, 5114, of whom 5028 were Americans.

West Baton Rouge, a former post-village of West Baton Rouge parish, La. See ALLAIN.

West Bay, a post-settlement in Inverness co., Nova Scotia, on an arm of Bras d'Or Lake, 13 miles from Port Hawkesbury. Steamers run hence to Sydney. Pop. 200.

West Bay City (formerly **Wenona**), a post-village in Bangor township, Bay co., Mich., on the Saginaw River, opposite Bay City, and on the Saginaw division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 13 miles N. of East Saginaw. In addition to the former village of Wenona, it comprises the villages of Banks and Salzburg. It has a state bank, a normal school, a newspaper office, and 4 churches. It exports large quantities of lumber, and has manufactures of lumber and salt. Pop. about 3000.

West Bear River, township, Yuba co., Cal. Pop. 407.

West Beaver, bee′vęr, post-office, Columbiana co., O.

West Beaver, a township of Snyder co., Pa. P. 1131.

West Beck′et, a post-hamlet in Becket township, Berkshire co., Mass., 17 miles S.S.E. of Pittsfield. It has a church and 1 or 2 lumber-mills.

West Bed′ford, a post-village in Bedford township, Coshocton co., O., about 24 miles N.E. of Newark. It has 2 churches, a union school, and a steam flour-mill. P. 152.

West Belleville, bĕl′vil, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, 1 mile W. of Belleville.

West Bend, a post-hamlet in West Bend township, Palo Alto co., Iowa, on the West Fork of the Des Moines River, 20 miles S.W. of Algona. Pop. of township, 246.

West Bend, a post-office of Powell co., Ky., 35 miles E. by S. of Lexington.

West Bend, a post-village, capital of Washington co., Wis., in West Bend township, on the Milwaukee River and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 34 miles N.N.W. of Milwaukee, and about 20 miles W. of Ozaukee. It contains 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a bank, a high school, and several mills. Pop. 1225; of township, 893 additional.

West Bergen, bęr′ghęn, a post-hamlet in Bergen township, Genesee co., N.Y., on the New York Central Railroad, 22 miles W.S.W. of Rochester.

West Berkeley, bęrk′lee, a post-village of Alameda co., Cal., adjacent to Berkeley. It has a church.

West Berkshire, bęrk′shir, a post-hamlet in Berkshire township, Franklin co., Vt., about 20 miles N.E. of St. Albans. It has a church, a tannery, and a carriage-shop.

West Ber′lin, a post-hamlet in Berlin township, Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad, 42 miles W. of Boston.

West Bernard, Texas. See NEW PHILADELPHIA.

West Berne, Albany co., N.Y. See PEORIA.

West Beth′any, a post-office of Genesee co., N.Y., about 37 miles E. of Buffalo.

West Bethany, a hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, near Tarr, 12 miles S. of Greensburg. It has a distillery.

West Beth′el, a post-village in Bethel township, Oxford co., Me., near the Androscoggin River, and on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 74 miles N. by W. of Portland. It has a church and a steam saw-mill.

West Beth′lehem, Lehigh co., Pa., is a suburb of Bethlehem, and is on the Lehigh River, in Hanover township, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. It has a church. Pop. about 1200.

West Bethlehem, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. 1964.

West Bev′ilport, a post-office of Jasper co., Tex.

West Bingham, bing′ąm, post-office, Potter co., Pa.

West Black Stocks, a township of Chester co., S.C. Pop. 1278.

West Bloom′field, a township of Oakland co., Mich. Pop. 1046.

West Bloomfield, a post-village in West Bloomfield township, Ontario co., N.Y., about 20 miles S. by E. of Rochester, and 1 or 2 miles S. of the New York Central Railroad. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 300; of the township, 1570.

West Bloomfield, a post-office of Waushara co., Wis.

West Bloom′ingdale, a station of the New Jersey Midland Railroad, 17 miles W.N.W. of Paterson, N.J.

West Blue Mound, a post-hamlet of Iowa co., Wis., about 28 miles W. by S. of Madison. Lead is found here.

West Bolton, bōl′tǫn, a post-office of Chittenden co., Vt., about 17 miles E. by S. of Burlington.

West Bolton, a post-village in Brome co., Quebec, 10 miles S.W. of Waterloo. Pop. 150.

Westborough, west′bŭr-rŭh, a post-village in Westborough township, Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 12 miles E. of Worcester, and 32 miles W. by S. of Boston. It contains 6 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, a water-cure, a high school, a newspaper office, and the Willow Park Seminary. A state reform school is located in the township. It has manufactures of boots and shoes, straw goods, spring beds, and sleighs. Pop. of the township, 5141.

Westborough, a post-village of Clinton co., O., in Jefferson township, on the Hillsborough Branch of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 45 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati. It has 3 churches. Pop. 237.

Westborough, a post-hamlet of Taylor co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 83 miles N.N.W. of Stevens Point. It has a lumber-mill.

West′bourne, or **White Mud River,** a post-village of Manitoba, on White Mud River, 70 miles W. of Winnipeg. It is admirably situated on the route of the Canada Pacific Railway, and promises to become an important town. A splendid bridge spans the river at this place. Pop. 200.

West Bowdoin, bō′dęn, a post-hamlet of Sagadahoc co., Me., about 11 miles E.S.E. of Lewiston. It has a church and manufactures of lumber.

West Bowersville, bŏw′ęrz-vĭl, a post-village of Franklin co., Ga., on the Elberton Air-Line Railroad, 21½ miles S.S.E. of Toccoa. It has a grist-mill and a steam saw-mill.

West Box′ford, a post-hamlet of Essex co., Mass., about 7 miles E. of Lawrence. It has a church.

West Boylston, boilz′tǫn, a post-village in West Boylston township, Worcester co., Mass., on the Worcester & Nashua Railroad, 8½ miles N. of Worcester, and about 40 miles W. of Boston. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of cotton goods, boots, &c. The township contains another village, named Oakdale, and has manufactures of woollen goods and several cotton-mills. Pop. of the township, 2902.

West Brad′ford, township, Chester co., Pa. P. 1586.

West Brain′tree, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Vt., on the Central Vermont Railroad, 26 miles S.S.W. of Montpelier. It has a church.

West Branch, a post-office of Butte co., Cal.

West Branch, a post-village in Springdale township, Cedar co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 28 miles S.S.E. of Cedar Rapids. It has a money-order post-office, a newspaper office, a bank, 2 churches, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 500.

West Branch, a post-village of Ogemaw co., Mich., on the Saginaw division of the Michigan Central Railroad, 66 miles N. of East Saginaw. It has an active trade in lumber.

West Branch, a post-office of Pawnee co., Neb., about 60 miles S. by E. of Lincoln.

West Branch, a post-hamlet in Lee township, Oneida co., N.Y., 10 or 12 miles N. of Rome. It has a grist-mill. Pop. about 150.

West Branch, a post-office of Potter co., Pa.

West Branch, Richland co., Wis. See SPRING VALLEY.

West Branch, a post-hamlet in Kent co., New Brunswick, on the West Branch of the Nicholas River, 12 miles from Kingston. Pop. 200.

West Bran′dywine, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. 933.

West Brat′tleborough, a post-village in Brattleborough township, Windham co., Vt., 2 miles from Brattleborough Station, and about 30 miles E. of Bennington. It has 2 churches and an academy.

West Brew′ster, a post-hamlet of Barnstable co., Mass., about 36 miles E.S.E. of Plymouth.

West Bridgeton, brĭj′tǫn, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., about 33 miles W. of Lewiston.

West Bridgewater, brĭj′wå-tęr, a post-village in West Bridgewater township, Plymouth co., Mass., 1 mile from the Old Colony Railroad, and 25 miles S. of Boston. It contains 3 churches and the Howard Seminary, with a building which cost $60,000. The township has 2 foundries, a grist-mill, 2 saw-mills, and manufactures of boots, shoes, shovels, &c. Pop. of the township, 1758.

West Bridgewater, Pa. See BRIDGEWATER.

West Bridgewater, a post-hamlet of Windsor co., Vt., about 11 miles E. of Rutland, and 3 miles E. of Killington Peak. It has manufactures of wooden bowls and chair-stretchers.

West Brid'port, a post-office of Addison co., Vt., on Lake Champlain, ½ mile from Crown Point, N.Y.

West Brighton, brī'tọn, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., N.Y., near the Genesee River, 2 miles S. of Rochester.

West Brim'field, a post-hamlet in Brimfield township, Hampden co., Mass., on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 19 miles E. of Springfield. It has a church and a brick-yard. It is on the Chicopee River.

West Bris'tol, a post-office of Lincoln co., Me.

West Bristol, a post-office of Ontario co., N.Y.

West Brome, a post-village in Brome co., Quebec, on a branch of the Yamaska River, and on the Southeastern Railway, 59 miles E.S.E. of Montreal. It contains a church, a woollen-mill, and a saw- and grist-mill. P. 125.

West Brom'wich, a village of England, co. of Stafford, 2½ miles S.E. of Wednesbury. It has numerous places of worship, a branch bank, and mines of coal and iron.

West'brook, a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn., in Westbrook township, on the Shore Line Railroad, 28 miles E. of New Haven, and about 1 mile from Long Island Sound. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. of the township, 987.

Westbrook, a station of Cumberland co., Me., in Westbrook township, on the Maine Central Railroad and the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Portland. Pop. of the township (which contains Saccarappa and Cumberland Mills), 6583.

Westbrook, a post-office of Cottonwood co., Minn., 8 miles S.W. of Lamberton Station.

West Brook, a post-office of Delaware co., N.Y.

West Brook, a post-office of Bladen co., N.C.

Westbrook, a post-office of Blanco co., Tex., about 50 miles W. of Austin.

West Brook, a post-village in Frontenac co., Ontario, 7 miles W.N.W. of Kingston. Pop. 100.

West Brook'field, a post-village in West Brookfield township, Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 69 miles W. by S. of Boston, and 29 miles E.N.E. of Springfield. It has 2 churches and a corset-factory. The township is bounded on the W. by Ware River, and is partly drained by the Chicopee River. It has several manufactories of boots and shoes. Pop. of the township, 1903.

West Brookfield, a post-village in Tuscarawas township, Stark co., O., 2 or 3 miles W. of Massillon. It has 4 churches and a steam mill. It is often called Brookfield. Pop. about 400.

West Brook'lyn, a post-village of Lee co., Ill., at Brooklyn Station, 10 miles E. of Amboy.

West Brooklyn, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pa.

West'brooks, township, Sampson co., N.C. P. 1449.

West Brooks'ville, a post-hamlet in Brooksville township, Hancock co., Me., on the E. side of Penobscot Bay, about 14 miles E. of Belfast.

West Brook'ville, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Delaware & Hudson Canal, 13 or 14 miles N.E. of Port Jervis. Bluestone for flagging is shipped here.

West Broughton, brō'tọn, a post-village in Beauce co., Quebec, 15 miles E.N.E. of St. Joseph de Beauce. P. 150.

West Browns'ville, a post-borough of Washington co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Monongahela River, opposite Brownsville. It has a church, and boat-yards in which steamers and other boats are built. Pop. 547.

West Bruns'wick, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 1163.

West Buf'falo, township, Union co., Pa. Pop. 1046.

West'burg, a township of Buchanan co., Iowa. P. 593.

Westburg, a post-office of Washington co., Miss.

West Burke, bŭrk, a post-village in Burke township, Caledonia co., Vt., on the Passumpsic Railroad, 16 miles N. of St. Johnsbury. It has 2 churches, a saw-mill, &c.

West Bur'lington, a post-hamlet of Otsego co., N.Y., about 30 miles S. of Utica. It has 2 churches.

West Burlington, a post-hamlet in West Burlington township, Bradford co., Pa., on Sugar Creek, about 12 miles W. of Towanda. It has a church. Pop. of township, 896.

Westbury, wĕst'bẹr-e, a parliamentary and municipal borough and town of England, co. of Wilts, on the N.W. side of Salisbury Plain, with a station on a branch of the Great Western Railway, 4½ miles S.S.E. of Trowbridge. Pop. of borough, 6396. The town is irregularly built; chief edifices, a town hall, a church, 2 chapels of ease, and a national school. Westbury returns one member to the House of Commons.

Westbury, wĕst'bẹr-e, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., in Victory township, about 22 miles S.S.W. of Oswego. It has 2 churches. Pop. 152.

Westbury, a station and hamlet of Queens co., N.Y., on the Long Island Railroad, 22 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has a church.

Westbury, wĕst'bẹr-e, a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, 11 miles N.E. of Sherbrooke. Pop. 100.

West Bush, a hamlet of Fulton co., N.Y., 1½ miles from Gloversville. It has a church.

West But'ler, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., N.Y., about 42 miles E. of Rochester.

West Butte, būte (formerly **Barbers**), a post-hamlet of Sutter co., Cal., 18 miles N.W. of Marysville. It has a church.

West Bux'ton, a post-village in Buxton township, York co., Me., on the E. bank of the Saco River, 20 miles W. of Portland. It has 3 churches, a savings-bank, a graded school, and manufactures of woollen goods, lumber, and sugar-boxes.

West Cairo, kā'ro, or **Cairo,** a post-village of Allen co., O., on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 7 miles N. of Lima. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. The name of its post-office is West Cairo.

West Cal'der, a parish of Scotland, co. and 13 miles S.W. of Edinburgh. It has an old castle, and the traces of a Roman camp.

West Cain, kain, township, Chester co., Pa. P. 1398.

West Cambridge, kām'brij, a post-office of Washington co., N.Y., on the Greenwich & Johnsonville Railroad, 7 miles N. of Johnsonville.

West Cam'den, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Me., in Camden township, 4½ miles N. of Rockland. It has a church.

West Camden, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 23 miles W.N.W. of Rome. It has a church and a tannery.

West Camp, a hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, about 40 miles below Albany, and 1 mile from Germantown Station. It has a church.

West Campbell, kăm'ẹl, post-office, Ionia co., Mich.

West Camp'ton, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., in Campton township, 7 or 8 miles N. of Plymouth. It has a church, and manufactures of bobbins and lumber.

West Canaan, kā'nạn, a post-hamlet of Grafton co., N.H., on the Northern Railroad, 56 miles N.W. of Concord. It has a saw-mill.

West Canaan, Madison co., O. See AMITY.

West Can'ada Creek, New York, drains part of Hamilton co., and runs southwestward through Herkimer co. to TRENTON FALLS (which see). It finally flows southward, and enters the Mohawk River at Herkimer.

West Can'dor, a post-office of Tioga co., N.Y., near West Candor Station of the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, which is 23 miles S. of Ithaca.

West Cape, a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, on Northumberland Strait, 47 miles from Summerside. It has 4 stores and several mills. Pop. 100.

West Cape Howe, on the S. coast of Australia, 18 miles S.W. of Albany. Lat. 35° 9′ S.; lon. 117° 40′ E.

Westcapelle, Belgium. See WEST KAPELLE.

West Carlisle, kar'lil', a post-village in Pike township, Coshocton co., O., 22 miles N.E. of Newark. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a carriage-shop. Pop. 175.

West Car'roll, a parish in the N.E. part of Louisiana, bordering on Arkansas. It is drained by Bayous Bœuf and Macon. The surface is partly covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cotton is its staple product. This parish was in 1870 a part of Carroll parish. Capital, Floyd.

West Car'rollton, a post-village of Montgomery co., O., in Miami township, on the Miami River, 8 or 9 miles below Dayton, is on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, at Carrollton Station. It has 3 churches, a graded school, 2 paper-mills, and 2 cigar-factories. Pop. about 500.

West Carthage, kar'thij, a village of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Champion township, on Black River, opposite Carthage, and ½ mile from Carthage Station. It has a church and manufactures of flour and butter-tubs.

West Cas'co, a post-office of Allegan co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, 6 miles N. of South Haven.

West Castleton, kas'sẹl-tọn, a post-hamlet in Castleton township, Rutland co., Vt., on Bomaseen Lake, about 15 miles W. by N. of Rutland. It has manufactures of slate mantels, writing-slates, and other slate goods.

West Ce'dar, a post-office of Phillips co., Kansas, 55 miles S. of Kearney, Neb.

West Charleston, charlz'tọn, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., 24 miles N.W. of Bangor.

West Charleston, a post-hamlet of Miami co., O., in Bethel township, 2 miles from Tippecanoe, and 12 miles N. by E. of Dayton. It has a church. Pop. 130.

West Charleston, a post-village in Charleston township, Orleans co., Vt., on Clyde River, 9 miles E. by S. of Newport, and about 56 miles N.N.E. of Montpelier. It has 2 churches, an academy, and manufactures of carriages, lumber, starch, &c.

West Charlotte, shar'lŏt, a post-hamlet in Charlotte township, Chittenden co., Vt., on the Vermont Central Railroad, 12 miles S. of Burlington, and 1 mile E. of Lake Champlain. Here is a church.

West Charl'ton, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., about 30 miles N.W. of Albany. It has a church.

West Chatham, chat'am, a post-hamlet in Chatham township, Barnstable co., Mass., on the ocean, 5 miles E. of Harwich Station, and about 52 miles E. of New Bedford.

West Chazy, shaz'ee', a post-village in Chazy township, Clinton co., N.Y., on the Montreal & Plattsburg Railroad, at the junction of a branch to Mooers, 10 miles N. by W. of Plattsburg. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, a tannery, and a saw-mill.

West Cheha'lem, a post-office of Yam Hill co., Oregon.

West Chelms'ford, a post-village in Chelmsford township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Stony Brook Railroad, 5 miles W.S.W. of Lowell. It has a church.

West Chelsea, chel'se, Connecticut, is that part of Norwich known as West Side.

West Chenango, she-nang'go, a post-office of Broome co., N.Y.

West Cheshire, chĕsh'ir, a post-village in Cheshire township, New Haven co., Conn., on the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, 15 miles N. of New Haven. It contains the factories of the Cheshire Brass Company and the Cheshire Manufacturing Company.

West'chester, a county in the S.E. part of New York, bordering on Connecticut, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Hudson River, on the S.E. by Long Island Sound, and is intersected by the Croton River, and partly drained by the Bronx River, The surface is hilly and diversified with beautiful scenery. The soil is fertile and adapted to pasturage. Hay, milk, butter, potatoes, and Indian corn are the staple products. Many residents of New York city have fine villas and country-seats in this county. The rocks which underlie the soil are mostly azoic or eozoic. Here are several quarries of marble and dolomite (magnesian limestone). Good quicklime is prepared from the latter. This county is intersected by the Hudson River Railroad, the New York & Harlem Railroad, and the New York & New Haven Railroad. It contains the large villages of Yonkers, Peekskill, and Sing Sing. Capital, White Plains. Valuation of real and personal estate, $158,410,460. Pop. in 1870, 131,348, of whom 94,004 were Americans. In 1873 the southern part of this county was annexed to the city of New York. This annexed district comprised the populous townships of Morrisania, West Farms, and Kingsbridge. Pop. in 1875, 100,660.

Westchester, a post-hamlet of New London co., Conn., about 20 miles W. of Norwich. It has a church, a paper-mill, and a tannery.

Westchester, a station of the Boston & New York Air-Line Railroad. See North Westchester, Conn.

Westchester, a post-hamlet of Jay co., Ind., about 50 miles N. of Richmond. It has a church.

Westchester, township, Porter co., Ind. Pop. 1364.

West Chester, a post-village in Franklin township, Washington co., Iowa, on the Oskaloosa Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 8 miles W. of Washington. It has 2 churches.

Westchester, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., in a township of the same name, on a navigable creek of its own name, and on the New York & New Haven Railroad, 12 miles N.E. of the city hall of New York. It has 5 churches. The township is bounded on the S.E. by Long Island Sound, and contains many fine residences. P. 4763.

West Chester, a post-village in Union township, Butler co., O., near the railroad which connects Cincinnati with Dayton, ¾ of a mile from Chester Station, and 20 miles N. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches. Pop. 257.

Westchester, a village in Perry township, Tuscarawas co., O., 15 miles S. of Uhrichsville. It has 2 churches. Pop. 198.

West Chester, a handsome post-borough, capital of Chester co., Pa., is finely situated, on elevated ground, 27 miles by railroad W. of Philadelphia. It is the W. terminus of the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad. It contains a beautiful court-house, the front of which is adorned with six Corinthian columns, 8 churches, the West Chester State Normal School, which occupies a large stone edifice, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, several banking-houses, a cabinet of natural sciences, a horticultural hall, 3 newspaper offices, a convent, an academy, 2 boarding-schools, the law department of Lincoln University, which was organized in 1870, 2 foundries with machine-shops, a steam flour-mill, 2 nurseries, and manufactories of hosiery, soap and candles, and tin-ware. One daily paper is published here. Pop. 5630.

West Chester, township, Chester co., S.C. Pop. 2795.

West Chester, a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 9 miles from Thomson. Pop. 150.

West Ches'terfield, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., Mass., on the Westfield River, about 30 miles N.W. of Springfield. It has a church, and manufactures of turbine water-wheels, saw-handles, &c.

West Chesterfield, a post-hamlet of Cheshire co., N.H., on the Connecticut River, 1 mile from Dummerston Station, Vt., and about 14 miles W. by S. of Keene. It has a church, 2 saw-mills, and 2 grist-mills.

West Chester Junction, a station in Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, at the junction of the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad, 21½ miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia.

West Claremont, klair'mont, a post-hamlet in Claremont township, Sullivan co., N.H., on Sugar River, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, about 1 mile E. of the Connecticut River, and 3 miles N.W. of Claremont village.

West Clarks'ville, a post-office of Alleghany co., N.Y., about 60 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo.

West Cleve'land, a post-office of Cuyahoga co., O.

West Clif'ty, a post-office and station of Grayson co., Ky., on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, 64 miles S.S.W. of Louisville.

West Cocal'ico, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. 2140. It contains Reinholdsville and Schoeneck.

West Colesville, kōlz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., 1 mile from Osborne Hollow Station. It has a church.

West Colum'bia, a post-village of Mason co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, about 16 miles above Gallipolis, O. It has 3 churches, valuable coal-mines, salt springs, and manufactures of salt. Pop. 778.

West Concord, kong'kord, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., in the city of Concord, on the Concord & Claremont Railroad, 3½ miles N.W. of Concord. It has a church and a manufactory of flannel (all wool). Granite is quarried here extensively.

West Concord, a post-village in Concord township, Essex co., Vt., on the Moose River and the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 8 miles E. of St. Johnsbury. It has valuable water-power, and manufactures of lumber, flour, furniture, &c., also 2 churches and a graded school.

West Conesville, kōnz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., about 40 miles S.W. of Albany. It has a church and a grist-mill.

West Con'shohock'en, a station and borough of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Reading Railroad and Schuylkill River, 13½ miles N.W. of Philadelphia. It has a church, a woollen-mill, and an iron-furnace. Pop. 470.

West Constable, Franklin co., N.Y. See Westville.

West Co'pake', a post-hamlet in Copake township, Columbia co., N.Y., about 15 miles S.E. of Hudson. It has a church.

West Cor'inth, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me., about 16 miles N.W. of Bangor.

West Corinth (local pron. ko-rinth'), a post-hamlet of Orange co., Vt., about 30 miles S.S.E. of Montpelier. It has a church and a flour-mill.

West Corn'ville, a post-office of Somerset co., Me., 5½ miles N. of Skowhegan.

West Corn'wall, a post-village in Cornwall township, Litchfield co., Conn., on the Housatonic River and the Housatonic Railroad, 40 miles N. of Danbury. It has 1 or 2 churches and a blast-furnace.

West Cornwall, a post-village in Cornwall township, Addison co., Vt., 6 miles S.W. of Middlebury. It has a church.

West'cott, a station in Dakota co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 16 miles S.E. of Minneapolis.

Westcott, a station of the Bridgeton & Port Norris Railroad, 6 miles S. of Bridgeton, N.J.

West Covington, Kentucky. See Economy.

West Covington, kŭv'ing-ton, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., about 40 miles N. of Williamsport.

West Creek, a post-township of Lake co., Ind., about 30 miles W.S.W. of Valparaiso. Pop. 1158.

West Creek, a post-office of Republic co., Kansas.

West Creek, a hamlet in Dennis township, Cape May co., N.J., 3 miles S. of Belle Plain. It has a church.

West Creek, or **Westecunk,** a post-village of Ocean co., N.J., near Little Egg Harbor Bay, and on the Tuckerton Railroad, 3 miles N. by E. of Tuckerton. It has a church and several stores. Cranberries and oysters are exported from this place.

West Creek, a station in Cameron co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 3 miles W. of Emporium.

West Cum′berland, a post-office of Cumberland co., Me., about 12 miles N. of Portland.

West Damas′cus, a post-office of Wayne co., Pa., 12 miles N.E. of Honesdale.

West Dan′by, a post-hamlet of Tompkins co., N.Y., on the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre Railroad, 10 miles S. of Ithaca. It has 2 churches and a lumber-mill.

West Dan′vers, a post-hamlet of Essex co., Mass., on the Boston & Maine Railroad (Danvers & Newburyport division) where it crosses the Salem & Lowell Railroad, 16 miles N. by E. of Boston.

West Dan′ville, Tennessee, is in Benton co., opposite Danville.

West Danville, a post-village in Danville township, Caledonia co., Vt., on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 14 miles W. of St. Johnsbury.

West Darien, dȧ′re-ẹn, a village in Darien township, Fairfield co., Conn., on Long Island Sound, 7 miles S.W. of Norwalk, and ½ mile from Noroton, a station on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. It has 3 churches and a manufactory of shoes.

West Dav′enport, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., on Charlotte River, 18 miles S. of Cooperstown. It has 2 churches, a woollen-mill, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

West Day, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., at Huntsville, on the Sacondaga River, about 21 miles N.W. of Saratoga Springs. Here is a church.

West Deca′tur, a post-hamlet of Clearfield co., Pa., on the Tyrone & Clearfield Branch Railroad, about 14 miles S.E. of Clearfield. It has 2 churches and an iron-foundry.

West Dedham, dĕd′ạm, a post-hamlet in Dedham township, Norfolk co., Mass., 3 miles S.W. of Dedham, and 13 or 14 miles S.W. of Boston. It has 2 churches.

West Deer, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. P. 1299.

West Deer′field, a post-office of Franklin co., Mass.

West Deer′ing, a post-office of Hillsborough co., N.H.

West Deer Isle, a post-office of Hancock co., Me., is on the S.W. coast of the island called Deer Isle, about 20 miles S. by E. of Castine.

West Deer Park, a post-hamlet in Babylon township, Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island Railroad, 36 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has a chapel and a brick-yard.

West Del′phi, a village in Deer Creek township, Carroll co., Ind. Pop. 253.

West Den′mark, a post-office of Polk co., Wis.

West Den′nis, a post-village in Dennis township, Barnstable co., Mass., on the Atlantic Ocean, 1½ miles from Dennis Station, and about 48 miles E. of New Bedford. It has a church.

West Depere, de-peer′, a post-village of Brown co., Wis., on the W. bank of the Fox River, opposite Depere, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. It has 3 churches, a high school, 2 machine-shops, 2 blast-furnaces, a steam forge, agricultural works, &c. Pop. about 1800.

West Der′by, a post-village of Orleans co., Vt., on the E. shore of Memphremagog Lake, at the mouth of Clyde River, 1 mile N.E. of Newport. It has a church, a paper-mill, and a flour-mill.

West Dit′ton, a post-village in Compton co., Quebec, 31½ miles E. of Lennoxville. Pop. 300. Gold has been found in the vicinity.

West Donegal, don′e-gawl, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. 1136.

West Do′ver, a post-hamlet in Dover township, Windham co., Vt., about 20 miles E. by N. of Bennington. It has a church and a chair-factory.

West Dres′den, a post-office of Lincoln co., Me., on the E. bank of the Kennebec River, 17 miles S. of Augusta.

West Dry′den, a station of the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad (Scipio division), 3½ miles N.W. of Freeville.

West Dryden, a post-hamlet of Tompkins co., N.Y., 1 mile from West Dryden Station, and about 8 miles N.E. of Ithaca. It has a church.

West Dub′lin, a post-office of Fulton co., Pa.

West Dub′lin, a post-hamlet in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic, 17 miles from Bridgewater. P. 130.

West Dud′ley, a post-hamlet in Dudley township, Worcester co., Mass., on the New York & New England Railroad (Southbridge Branch), 3½ miles S.E. of Southbridge. It has a paper-mill.

West Dum′merston, a post-hamlet of Windham co., Vt., on West River, 6 miles N.W. of Brattleborough. It has a church.

West Durham, dŭr′ạm, a post-hamlet of Androscoggin co., Me., 24 miles N. of Portland. It has a church.

West Durham, a hamlet of Greene co., N.Y., in Durham township, 25 miles W.N.W. of Catskill. It has a church.

West Duxbury, dŭx′bẹr-e, a post-hamlet of Plymouth co., Mass., about 35 miles S.E. of Boston.

West Earl, a post-township of Lancaster co., Pa., 22 miles S.W. of Reading, is drained by Conestoga Creek. Pop. 1893. It contains Earlville and Farmersville.

West Eaton, e′tọn, or **Lee′ville,** a post-village in Eaton township, Madison co., N.Y., about 30 miles S.E. of Syracuse. It has 2 churches, about 40 houses, a cotton-mill, and 2 or 3 woollen-mills. Pop. 460.

West Eau Claire, o‵klair′, a township of Eau Claire co., Wis. Pop. 2452.

West Econ′omy, a station in Beaver co., Pa., on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad, 20 miles N.W. of Pittsburg.

Westecunk, New Jersey. See WEST CREEK.

West E′den, a post-hamlet in Eden township, Hancock co., Me., on Mount Desert Island, about 24 miles E. of Castine.

West Ed′meston, a post-hamlet of Otsego co., N.Y., on the Unadilla River, about 24 miles S. of Utica. It has a church and 30 dwellings.

West Eliz′abeth, a station in Union co., N.J., on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 1 mile W. of Elizabeth.

West Elizabeth, a post-borough in Jefferson township, Alleghany co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Monongahela River, opposite Elizabeth, and 20 miles from Pittsburg by the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad. It has 2 churches and a coal-mine. Pop. 590.

West Elk′ton, a post-village of Preble co., O., in Gratis township, about 15 miles N. of Hamilton. It has 2 churches, a saw-mill, and a wagon-factory. Pop. 156.

West Ellsworth, ĕlz′wọrth, a post-office of Hancock co., Me., 7 miles W. of Ellsworth.

West E′ly, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Mo., about 12 miles W. of Hannibal. It has 2 churches.

West Emb′den, a post-office of Somerset co., Me., 15 miles N.W. of Skowhegan.

West End, a post-office of Alameda co., Cal.

West End, a post-village in Springwells township, Wayne co., Mich., on the Michigan Central Railroad, 3 or 4 miles W. of Detroit.

West End, a station of the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 3 miles W. of Jersey City, N.J.

West End, a station on the Erie Railroad (Newark & Hudson Branch), 2 miles N.W. of Jersey City, N.J.

West End, a station in Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 11 miles S.E. of Easton, Pa.

West End, a post-office of Bedford co., Pa., about 24 miles N. of Cumberland, Md.

West End, Santa Cruz. See FREDERICKSTED.

West En′field, a post-hamlet of Grafton co., N.H., in Enfield township, about 48 miles W.N.W. of Concord. It has a church.

West Englewood, eng′ghẹl-wood, a station of the Jersey City & Albany Railroad, 15 miles N. of Jersey City, N.J.

Westenholz, wĕs′tẹn-hōlts‵, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, government of Minden, circle of Paderborn. Pop. of commune, 1700.

West E′nosburg, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Vt., 2½ miles from Enosburg Falls Station, and about 40 miles N.E. of Burlington. It has a church and a flour-mill.

West Ep′ping, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., N.H., on the Lamprey River and the Concord & Portsmouth Railroad, 20 miles W. of Portsmouth. It has a church, a woollen-mill, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Westerås, wĕs′tẹr-os‵, written also **Vesterås,** a town of Sweden, capital of the læn of Westmanland, 60 miles W.N.W. of Stockholm. Pop. 5795. It is the see of a bishop, and has a fine cathedral, an ancient castle, and a town hall. Its college, the most ancient in Sweden, has a library of 11,000 volumes and a botanic garden. It has also extensive ship-building docks, and is an entrepôt for iron, copper, brass, vitriol, &c., sent to Stockholm. It has an important annual fair on the 16th of September.

Westerbotten, wĕs′tẹr-bŏt‵tẹn, a læn or province of Sweden, on the Gulf of Bothnia. Area, 21,942 square miles.

Surface mountainous in the W. and centre, and flat in the E. It contains the Skellefteå and Umeå Rivers, also Lake Horn-Afvan and Stor-Afvan, and numerous smaller lakes and rivers. Capital, Umeå. Pop. 101,449.

Westerburg, wĕs'tẹr-bōōRG', a village of Germany, Nassau, capital of a lordship of the Counts of Leiningen-Westerburg, 9 miles N.N.W. of Hadamar. Pop. 1418. It has a castle, several tanneries, and large coal-mines.

Wes'ter Cappeln, a village of Prussian Westphalia, government and 27 miles N.E. of Münster.

West'erham, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Kent, 19½ miles W. of Maidstone, on the Darent. Pop. of parish, 2283. The town has a handsome church, in which is a monument to General Wolfe, who was born here, and whose victory at Quebec is commemorated by a pillar in this parish.

Westerhausen, wĕs'tẹr-hŏw'zẹn, a village of Prussian Saxony, 4 miles N.N.W. of Quedlinburg. Pop. 2190.

Westerheim, wĕs'tẹr-hīme', a village of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, on the Rauhe-Alp Mountains, near Geislingen. Pop. 1097.

West'erlo, or **West'erloo,** a post-township of Albany co., N.Y. Pop. 2317. Westerlo Post-Office is at Chesterville, besides which the township contains South Westerlo.

Westerloo, wĕs'tẹr-lō', a village of Belgium, 25 miles S.E. of Antwerp, on the Great Nèthe. Pop. 2667.

Wes'terly, a post-village in Westerly township, Washington co., R.I., on the Pawcatuck River and the Stonington & Providence Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Stonington, and 44 miles S.S.W. of Providence. Small vessels can ascend the river to this place. It contains 9 churches, a high school, a superior hotel which cost $300,000, 4 national banks, 3 savings-banks, a newspaper office, gas-works, and a public library. It has extensive manufactures of flannel and cotton goods, and quarries of excellent granite which is capable of receiving a high polish. The township is bounded on the S. by the Atlantic. The granite-quarries employ from 600 to 1000 men. Some of the finest buildings of Providence, Hartford, and New Haven have been built of this granite. P. of village, 2567; of township, 5408.

West'ern, a township of Henry co., Ill. Pop. 1372.

Western, a station in Henry co., Ill., on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 4 miles N. of Orion.

Western, post-township, Otter Tail co., Minn. Pop. 132.

Western, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Neb., on Turkey Creek, about 44 miles S.S.W. of Lincoln. It has a church.

Western, a township of Oneida co., N.Y. Pop. 2423. It contains Westernville.

Western Australia (formerly **Swan River Settlement**), a British colony defined by her Majesty's commissioners as including that portion of the Australian continent situated to the W. of the 129th meridian and bounded on the other three sides by the Indian Ocean. Its greatest length, from N. to S., is 1280 miles; breadth, about 800 miles. Estimated area, 978,299 square miles. Pop. in 1861, 17,246; in 1874, 26,209. Only a small portion of this vast territory is inhabited. The native population in the settled district is estimated at about 1500. This is the oldest of the British Australian colonies, having been formed in 1829. Three parallel mountain-ranges traverse the colony from S. to N., rising in height from the coast inland. Elevation of Tulbanop, the culminating point, 5000 feet. Granitic rocks, with claystone and limestone, prevail. Columnar basalt is met with around Géographe Bay and other localities. From this point to Shark Bay a band of coal runs for about 600 miles. In the parts hitherto explored, auriferous rocks, and indeed all the older palæozoic strata, in which alone these usually occur, seem entirely absent. The soil is light and dry, both on the coast and in the interior; but in the middle of the colony are bands of more fertile land, suited for the culture of the vine, olive, and fig, and where sandal-wood and other trees grow abundantly. The principal stream is the Swan River, with its tributaries, and in the interior are several salt lakes and pools, but the colony is in general not well watered. The climate is arid, but comparatively healthy. Mean annual temperature at Perth (in 32° S. lat.), 56°; winter, 54°; summer, 72° Fahr. Iron is abundant, and some good lead ore and ores of mercury and zinc are found. The principal timber trees of the colony are of the eucalyptus or myrtle family; of these the jarrah and tewart are valuable for ship-building, the former being remarkable for its resistance to decay, whether from time, weather, water, the white ant, or the teredo. The sandal-wood also forms a valuable article of export. The trade is chiefly with Britain, with occasional imports from Mauritius, India, and China. The principal exports are wool, copper, sandal-wood, pearl shells, &c., to the value of £365,000; imports, apparel, beer and ale, iron, spirits, cottons, woollens, &c., to the value of £430,000; revenue and expenditure are about £150,000 each; debt is £135,000. The colony is ruled by a governor and council, and has 32 counties or districts. Chief towns, Perth, Freemantle, and Albany. After the cessation of transportation to Tasmania, this colony was, by consent of the more prominent colonists, made a penal settlement, a circumstance that gave a decided impetus to its commerce and population.

Western Bay, a large fishing-hamlet on the N. shore of Conception Bay, Newfoundland, 17 miles from Carbonear. Pop. 895.

Western College, a post-village of Linn co., Iowa, in College township, 8 or 9 miles S. of Cedar Rapids. It contains 2 churches, a newspaper office, a flour-mill, and Western College (United Brethren). Pop. about 400.

Western Head, a hamlet in Queens co., Nova Scotia, at the entrance to Liverpool Bay, 4 miles from Liverpool. Pop. 150.

Western Islands. See Azores, and Hebrides.

Western Narra. See Arrul and Narra.

Westernorrland, Sweden. See Hernösand.

Western Park, a post-office of Elk co., Kansas.

West'ern-Port, an inlet of the S. coast of Australia, Victoria, 12 miles S.E. of the inlet of Port Phillip, and separated from it by the peninsula of Arthur's Seat. Length and breadth, about 20 miles each, but it is nearly filled up by French and Grant Islands, and only the entrance on their W. side is adapted for large vessels.

West'ern Port, a post-village of Alleghany co., Md., on the North Branch of the Potomac River, which separates it from Piedmont, W. Va., and on the Cumberland & Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads, 28 miles S.W. of Cumberland. It has a church, a convent, an iron-foundry, a gunsmith's shop, &c. Coal is mined near this place.

Western Reserve College, Ohio. See Hudson.

Western Sarato'ga, a post-village of Union co., Ill., about 36 miles N. of Cairo. It has a mineral spring, which is said to be valuable, a church, and a plough-factory.

Western Springs, a post-village in Lyons township, Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 16 miles W. by S. of Chicago. It has 3 or 4 churches, a female seminary, and a mineral spring.

Western Star, a post-office of Summit co., O., about 36 miles S. of Cleveland.

Western Union, a post-office of Racine co., Wis., on the Western Union Railroad where it crosses the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 23 miles S. of Milwaukee.

West'ernville, a post-village in Western township, Oneida co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River and the Black River Canal, 8 miles from Rome, and 18 miles N.N.W. of Utica. It has 1 or 2 churches and a union school. Pop. 235.

Wester Schelling, wĕs'tẹr skĕl'lĭng, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, island of Terschelling. It has a good harbor.

Westervik, wĕs'tẹr-vik', sometimes written **Vestervik,** a town of Sweden, læn and 75 miles N. of Kalmar, on a deep inlet of the Baltic, here crossed by a bridge of boats. Pop. 5756. It has a fine church, a safe and convenient harbor, ship-building docks, manufactures of linen fabrics, and a trade in iron, wooden-wares, tar, and pitch.

West'erville, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Iowa, on the Crooked Fork of Grand River, about 20 miles S.W. of Osceola.

Westerville, Franklin co., O. See Flint.

Westerville, a post-village in Blendon township, Franklin co., O., on the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus Railroad, 12½ miles N. by E. of Columbus. It has 1 or 2 newspaper offices, 4 churches, a foundry, a flour-mill, and a planing-mill, and is the seat of Otterbein University, which was organized in 1849 under the direction of the United Brethren. Pop. 741.

Westerwald, wĕs'tẹr-wâlt', a hill-chain of West Germany, forming the boundary between Westphalia and Nassau, stretches N.E. from Coblentz for about 70 miles. Its principal summit, the Salzburgerkopf, is 2847 feet in elevation. The mountains are well wooded.

West Ex'eter, a post-hamlet of Otsego co., N.Y., in Exeter township, about 14 miles N.W. of Cooperstown. It has a church.

West Fair'field, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., in Fairfield township, about 12 miles W. of Johnstown. It has 3 churches.

West Fair'lee, a post-village of Orange co., Vt., in West Fairlee township, about 30 miles S.S.E. of Montpelier. It has 2 churches, a savings-bank, a carriage-shop, and a lumber-mill.

West Fair'view, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River and the Northern Central Railroad, 2 or 3 miles above Harrisburg. It has 3 churches, a savings-bank, a steam saw-mill, and the Harrisburg Iron and Nail Works. Pop. about 1100.

West'fall, a township of Pike co., Pa. Pop. 960.

West Fal'lowfield, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. 1159.

West Fallowfield, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. 503.

West Falls, a post-office of Frederick co., Md.

West Falls, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., in Aurora township, 6 miles from East Aurora, and about 20 miles S.E. of Buffalo. It has 2 or 3 churches.

West Falls, a station of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, on the Schuylkill River, 5 miles N.W. of Philadelphia.

West Falls, a post-village of Falls co., Tex., 18 miles W.S.W. of Marlin. It has a church.

West Falmouth, făl'mŭth, a post-hamlet in Falmouth township, Cumberland co., Me., on the Maine Central Railroad, about 8 miles N. by W. of Portland. It has 2 churches.

West Falmouth, a post-village in Falmouth township, Barnstable co., Mass., on the E. shore of Buzzard's Bay, and on the Old Colony Railroad, 64 miles S.S.E. of Boston, and about 18 miles E. of New Bedford. It has a graded school and 2 churches.

West Farm'ingdale, a post-office of Kennebec co., Me., 6 miles S.W. of Augusta.

West Farm'ington, a post-village of Franklin co., Me., in Farmington township, on the Maine Central Railroad, 1 mile S.W. of Farmington.

West Farmington, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., on the New York Central Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of Canandaigua. Here are 3 churches.

West Farmington, a post-village in Farmington township, Trumbull co., O., on the Painesville & Youngstown Railroad, 13 miles N.W. of Warren. It contains the Western Reserve Seminary, 2 churches, and a manufactory of furniture. Pop. about 250.

West Farms, a post-hamlet in Northampton township, Hampshire co., Mass., 3 miles from Florence Station, and 5 miles from Northampton. It has a church.

West Farms, a station of the New York & New Haven Railroad, 10 miles N.N.E. of New York.

West Farms, a former post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on Bronx River, near the New York & Harlem Railroad, 10 miles N.N.E. of the Grand Central Depot of New York. It has 4 churches. Pop. in 1870, 1761. West Farms was annexed to New York city in 1873, and the post-office is now a branch of the New York post-office.

West Farn'ham, or **Saint Rom'uald de Farnham,** a post-village in Missisquoi co., Quebec, at the junction of the Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly, Southeastern & Montreal, and Chambly & Sorel Railways, 41 miles S.E. of Montreal. It contains 3 churches, several hotels, 4 saw-mills, 3 grist-mills, 3 brick-fields, and 16 manufactories of various kinds. Pop. 1600.

West Fayette, fa-yett', a post-hamlet of Seneca co., N.Y., 1 mile from West Fayette Station, which is on the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre Railroad, and 7 miles S.E. of Geneva. It has tile-works.

West Feliciana, fe-lis-se-ah'na, a parish of Louisiana, bordering on the state of Mississippi, has an area of about 370 square miles. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by Bayou Sara. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of the cypress, ash, hickory, honey-locust, oak, tupelo, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Cotton, sugar-cane, and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, St. Francisville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,440,200. Pop. in 1870, 10,499, of whom 10,321 were Americans.

West'field, a township of Bureau co., Ill. Pop. 1396.

Westfield, a post-village in Westfield township, Clark co., Ill., 6 miles S. of Ashmore, about 20 miles W.S.W. of Paris, and 10 miles E. by S. of Charleston. It has a money-order post-office, 3 churches, a newspaper office, the Westfield College, and 2 flouring-mills. Pop. about 700; of the township, 1166.

Westfield, a post-village in Washington township, Hamilton co., Ind., 6 miles W. of Noblesville, and about 21 miles N. of Indianapolis. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, a plough-factory, and 2 carriage-shops. Pop. 608.

Westfield, a township of Fayette co., Iowa. P. 1708.

Westfield, a post-office of Plymouth co., Iowa, on the Sioux River and the Sioux City & Pembina Railroad, 21 miles N.N.W. of Sioux City.

Westfield, a post-office of McPherson co., Kansas.

Westfield, a post-office in Westfield Plantation, Aroostook co., Me., 33 miles N. of Houlton.

Westfield, a post-town of Hampden co., Mass., on a river of the same name, and on the Boston & Albany Railroad where it crosses the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, 10 miles W. of Springfield, and 16 miles S. by W. of Northampton. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile valley, and contains 9 churches, the Westfield State Normal School, a high school, 2 hotels, 2 national banks, 2 savings-banks, 2 newspaper offices, and extensive manufactures of whips and cigars, paper, steam heaters, paper baskets, machinery, and numerous other articles. It has a new water-works which cost $250,000. Pop. 8431.

Westfield, a township of Dodge co., Minn. Pop. 430.

Westfield, a hamlet in Cinnaminson township, Burlington co., N.J., 1 mile from Riverton, and 8 miles E.N.E. of Camden. It has a Friends' meeting and about 25 houses.

Westfield, a post-village in Westfield township, Union co., N.J., on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 7 miles W. by S. of Elizabeth, and 20 miles W.S.W. of New York City. It has several churches, an academy, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, a carriage-factory, &c. Pop. of township, 2753.

Westfield, a post-village in Westfield township, Chautauqua co., N.Y., on Chautauqua Creek, 1 mile from Lake Erie, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 17 miles S.W. of Dunkirk, 31 miles E.N.E. of Erie, Pa., and about 6 miles N.W. of Mayville. It contains 6 churches, the Westfield Academy and Union School, a national bank, 1 other bank, a newspaper office, several flouring-mills, a paper-mill, a woollen-mill, and a manufactory of mowers. Pop. 3060; of the township, 8679.

Westfield, a township of Richmond co., N.Y. Pop. 4905. It contains Tottenville.

Westfield, a post-office of Stokes co., N.C., 38 miles N. of Winston.

Westfield, a township of Surry co., N.C. Pop. 800.

Westfield, a township of Medina co., O. Pop. 1028.

Westfield, a post-hamlet in Westfield township, Morrow co., O., on the Olentangy River, near the railroad which connects Delaware with Galion, about 12 miles N.N.E. of Delaware. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1322.

Westfield, a post-borough in Westfield township, Tioga co., Pa., on Cowanesque Creek, about 58 miles N. of Lock Haven, and 38 miles W.S.W. of Corning, N.Y. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, 2 tanneries, and a graded school. Pop. 370; of the township, 912.

Westfield, a post-office of Harris co., Tex., on the International & Great Northern Railroad, 19 miles N. of Houston.

Westfield, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., Vt., in Westfield township, about 37 miles E. by N. of St. Albans. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lumber and starch. The township is intersected by the Missisquoi River. Pop. of township, 721.

Westfield, a post-village in Westfield township, Marquette co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad and the Montello River, 25½ miles N. of Portage City. It has 3 churches, a woollen-mill, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a newspaper office. Pop. of the township, 642.

Westfield, a village of Sauk co., Wis., in Westfield township, 8 miles S. of Reedsburg Station. It has 2 churches and a wagon-shop. Here is Loganville Post-Office. Pop. of the township, 1320.

West'field, a post-hamlet in Kings co., New Brunswick, 6 miles from Westfield Station. Pop. 200.

Westfield, a hamlet in Queens co., Nova Scotia, 30 miles from Liverpool. Pop. 100.

Westfield, a hamlet of Huron co., Ontario, 13 miles N.E. of Goderich.

Westfield Centre, a post-office of Dodge co., Minn., 11 miles S. of Dodge Centre.

Westfield Flats, Sullivan co., N.Y. See ROCKLAND.

Westfield Plantation, a township of Aroostook co., Me. Pop. 76.

Westfield River, Massachusetts, rises in Berkshire co., and runs nearly southward through Hampshire co. It finally runs southeastward, and enters the Connecticut River 1 or 2 miles below Springfield. It has two small affluents, called the Middle and West Branches, which run southeastward, and enter Westfield River in Hampshire co.

Westfield Station, a post-village in Kings co., New Brunswick, on the European & North American Railway, 15 miles from St. John.

West Fin'ley, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Washington co., Pa., about 42 miles S.W. of Pittsburg. Pop. 1471.

West Fitch'burg, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Fitchburg township, on the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad, 2 miles W. of Fitchburg.

West Flamborough, flam'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, 3½ miles from Dundas. It contains a woollen-mill, 2 paper-mills, and several stores. Pop. 300.

West Flan'ders, a province of Belgium, bounded N. by the North Sea, and W. and S. by France. Area, 1249 square miles. Its surface is flat, belonging mostly to the Scheldt basin, but along the coast there is a range of low, sandy hills. The soil is well cultivated, though not as productive as East Flanders. Capital, Bruges. Pop. 684,468.

West Florence, Preble co., O. See FLORENCE.

West'ford, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., in Ashford township, 30 miles E.N.E. of Hartford. It has 2 churches, a carriage-shop, and a spoke-factory. Gold is said to be found here.

Westford, a post-village in Westford township, Middlesex co., Mass., about 7 miles W.S.W. of Lowell, with a station on the Stony Brook Railroad and on the Nashua, Acton & Boston Railroad, 30 miles N.W. of Boston. It has 3 churches and an academy. It is on a hill which commands a beautiful view. The township contains Graniteville, and has a granite-quarry and a pop. of 1938.

Westford, a post-village in Westford township, Otsego co., N.Y., 55 miles W. of Albany, and 8 miles E.S.E. of Cooperstown. It has 2 churches. Pop. of township, 1256.

Westford, a post-village in Westford township, Chittenden co., Vt., on Brown's River, about 15 miles N.E. of Burlington. Pop. of the township, 1237.

Westford, a post-township forming the most northeastern part of Richland co., Wis., about 60 miles N.W. of Madison. Pop. 1004.

West Fork, a post-office of Washington co., Ark., about 16 miles S. of Fayetteville.

West Fork, Crawford co., Ind. See MARIETTA.

West Fork, township, Franklin co., Iowa. Pop. 345.

West Fork, a township of Monona co., Iowa. P. 89.

West Fork, a post-office of Christian co., Ky., at Glenburnie Mills, 62 miles N.W. of Nashville, Tenn.

West Fork, a post-hamlet of Reynolds co., Mo., 27 miles E.S.E. of Salem. It has 2 churches.

West Fork, a post-office of Overton co., Tenn.

West Fork Furnace, a post-office of Floyd co., Va.

West Fork of Big Blue. See BIG BLUE. The west fork or branch of a river is often noticed under the name of the main stream.

West Fork of Ivy, a township of Madison co., N.C. Pop. 746.

West Forks Plantation, a township of Somerset co., Me. Pop. 73.

West Fort Ann, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., about 7 miles N. of Sandy Hill. It has a church, a tannery, and several lumber-mills.

West Foxborough, fox'bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Mass., 25 miles S.S.W. of Boston.

West Frank'lin, a post-hamlet in Marr's township, Posey co., Ind., on the Ohio River, 24 miles below Evansville. It has a church.

West Franklin, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. 1098.

West Franklin, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., on Towanda Creek, about 40 miles N.N.E. of Williamsport.

West Free'dom, a post-hamlet of Clarion co., Pa., in Perry township, 3 miles from Parker City, and about 24 miles S. by E. of Oil City. It has a church. Pop. 250.

West Free'hold, a post-hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., 2 miles from Freehold, and about 26 miles E. of Trenton. Pop. 150.

West Free'man, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Me., about 50 miles N.N.W. of Augusta. It has a church.

West Friend'ship, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Md., about 22 miles W. of Baltimore. It has a church.

West Friesland, frees'lånt, a former district of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, being the seaboard of the Zuyder Zee, N. of Edam. It comprehended the towns of Enkhuysen, Hoorn, and Medemblik.

West Fulton, fŏŏl'tǫn, a post-hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., about 44 miles W. by S. of Albany. It has a church, a grist-mill, 2 stores, and a saw-mill.

West Gale'na, township, Jo Daviess co., Ill. Pop. 591.

West Galloway, a county of Scotland. See WIGTOWN.

West Galway, gawl'way, a post-village of New York, on the W. border of Galway township, Saratoga co., and partly in Fulton co., 7 miles N.E. of Amsterdam. It has 3 churches.

West Gar'diner, a post-hamlet in West Gardiner township, Kennebec co., Me., 9 miles S.W. of Augusta.

West Gar'land, a post-hamlet in Garland township, Penobscot co., Me., about 30 miles N.W. of Bangor. It has a machine-shop.

West Georgia, jŏr'je-ą, a post-office of Franklin co., Vt., about 10 miles S.S.W. of St. Albans.

West Ghent, a hamlet in Ghent township, Columbia co., N.Y., 6 miles W. of Ghent Station. It has a church.

West Gilboa, ghil'bo'ą, a hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., about 30 miles S.E. of Cooperstown.

West Glens Falls, Warren co., N.Y., is a part of Glens Falls, and is ½ mile from Glens Falls Station.

West Glen'ville, a village in Glenville township, Schenectady co., N.Y., 2 miles from Hoffman's Ferry Station. It has 2 churches.

West Gloucester, glŏs'tęr, a post-office and Shaker village of Cumberland co., Me., about 12 miles S.W. of Lewiston. It has a church and a grist-mill.

West Gloucester, a post-village in Gloucester township, Essex co., Mass., 4 miles W. of Gloucester, and 2 miles from West Gloucester Station, which is on the Eastern Railroad, 13½ miles N.E. of Salem. It has 2 churches.

West Gloucester, a post-hamlet of Providence co., R.I., about 22 miles W.N.W. of Providence.

West Glover, glŭv'ęr, a post-hamlet in Glover township, Orleans co., Vt., 3 miles S.W. of Barton, and about 40 miles N.N.E. of Montpelier. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

West Gore, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, 17 miles from Newport. Pop. 100.

West Gorham, gŏ'rąm, a post-hamlet in Gorham township, Cumberland co., Me., 12 miles W. of Portland.

West Go'shen, a post-village in Goshen township, Litchfield co., Conn., about 24 miles N.W. of Waterbury. It has a church, a flour-mill, and manufactures of knitting, cotton, and lumber.

West Goshen, a township of Chester co., Pa. P. 944.

West Goulds'borough, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Me., on the E. shore of Frenchman's Bay, about 45 miles S.E. of Bangor.

West Gran'by, a post-hamlet of Hartford co., Conn., 20 miles N.W. of Hartford.

West Gran'ville, a post-hamlet in Granville township, Hampden co., Mass., 24 miles W. by S. of Springfield.

West Granville, a station in Bradford co., Pa., on the Northern Central Railroad, 31 miles S. of Elmira, N.Y.

West Granville, a post-hamlet of Milwaukee co., Wis., in Granville township, 11 or 12 miles N.W. of Milwaukee.

West Granville Corners, a post-hamlet in Granville township, Washington co., N.Y., about 6 miles S. of Whitehall. It has a church.

West Gray, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., in Gray township, 6 miles W. of Gray Station. It has manufactures of carriages, sleighs, shooks, &c.

West Great Works, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., on the Penobscot River, and on the European & North American Railroad, 12 miles above Bangor.

West Greece, a post-hamlet in Greece township, Monroe co., N.Y., about 10 miles N.W. of Rochester. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and about 30 houses.

West Greene, a post-office of Greene co., Ala.

West Greene, a post-office of Erie co., Pa., about 10 miles S.S.E. of Erie.

West Green'field, a small hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., 6 miles from Saratoga Springs.

West Green Lake, a post-office of Green Lake co., Wis., about 27 miles W. of Fond du Lac.

West Greenville, Pennsylvania. See GREENVILLE.

West Green'wich Centre, a post-office of Kent co., R.I., about 22 miles S.W. of Providence.

West Green'wood, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., 4 miles S.W. of Geneva Station. It has a church.

West Groton, graw'tǫn, a post-hamlet in Groton township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Squannacook River, and on a branch of the Boston, Lowell & Nashua Railroad, about 11 miles E. by N. of Fitchburg. It has a paper-mill and a leather-board-mill.

West Groton, a post-hamlet in Groton township, Tompkins co., N.Y., about 12 miles N. by E. of Ithaca. It has a church.

West Grove, a post-hamlet in West Grove township, Davis co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 8 miles W. of Bloomfield. It has 2 churches. Pop.

109; of the township, 1039. West Grove is also a station on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad (Northern division), 28½ miles S. by W. of Ottumwa, Iowa.

West Grove, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, 44 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia. It has 2 churches, a large nursery of roses, a grist-mill, &c. The name of its post-office is West Grove Station.

West Hal'ifax, a post-office of Windham co., Vt., about 24 miles E.S.E. of Bennington.

West Hal'lock, a post-hamlet on the W. border of Hallock township, Peoria co., Ill., about 16 miles N. of Peoria. It has a church.

Westham, or **Ham,** a town of England, co. of Surrey, 11 miles W.S.W. of St. Paul's, London. Pop. 1259.

West Ham'burg, a post-office of Erie co., N.Y., on Lake Erie, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, at Hamburg Station.

West Ham'ilton, a station of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 1 mile W. of Hamilton, O.

West'ham Locks, a post-office of Henrico co., Va.

West Hamp'den, a post-hamlet in Hampden township, Penobscot co., Me., about 12 miles W.S.W. of Bangor. It has a church.

West Hamp'stead, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., N.H., about 16 miles E.S.E. of Manchester, and ½ mile from Hampstead Station.

West Hamp'ton, a post-hamlet in West Hampton township, Hampshire co., Mass., about 20 miles N.W. of Springfield. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 556.

West Hampton, a post-village in Southampton township, Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island Railroad, 76 miles E. of New York, 1 mile from the Atlantic Ocean, and 8 miles S. of Riverhead. It has a carriage-factory, several large summer boarding-houses, and 2 churches. Pop. 439.

Westhampton, a post-office of Henrico co., Va.

West Han'over, a post-hamlet in Hanover township, Plymouth co., Mass., on the Hanover Branch Railroad, 21 miles S.S.E. of Boston. It has 2 churches, a high school, and manufactures of anchors and boots and shoes.

West Hanover, a post-office of Dauphin co., Pa., about 13 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

West Har'peth, a post-office of Williamson co., Tenn.

West Harps'well, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., on an island or peninsula in Casco Bay, about 15 miles N.E. of Portland.

West Har'rington, a post-office of Washington co., Me., on an inlet of the sea, 5 miles from Millbridge.

West Hart'ford, a post-village in West Hartford township, Hartford co., Conn., 4 or 5 miles W. of Hartford. It has a high school. The township has 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 1533.

West Hartford, a post-hamlet of Ralls co., Mo., in Jasper township, 12 miles from Vandalia.

West Hartford, a post-village in Hartford township, Windsor co., Vt., on White River, and on the Central division of the Vermont Central Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of White River Junction.

West Hart'land, a post-hamlet of Hartford co., Conn., about 25 miles N.W. of Hartford.

West Har'wich, a post-village in Harwich township, Barnstable co., Mass., nearly 1 mile from the ocean, 1½ miles S. of the Cape Cod Railroad, and 84 miles S.E. of Boston. It has a church.

West Ha'ven, a post-borough in Orange township, New Haven co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 2½ miles S.W. of New Haven, and 1 mile from Long Island Sound. It has 3 churches, the Oak Hill Seminary, a newspaper office, and manufactures of buckles, keys, and matches.

West Haven, a post-village in New Haven township, Shiawassee co., Mich., on the Shiawassee River, about 33 miles N.E. of Lansing. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of furniture.

West Haven, a post-township of Rutland co., Vt., is bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain. Pop. 713. The West Haven post-office is about 20 miles W. of Rutland.

West Haw'ley, a post-hamlet in Hawley township, Franklin co., Mass., about 20 miles W. of Greenfield. It has a church and 2 saw-mills.

West Hay'den, a post-office of Franklin co., O.

West He'bron, a post-village in Hebron township, Washington co., N.Y., 6 miles N. of Salem. It has a union free school, 3 churches, a cheese-factory, a pump-factory, a flour-mill, &c. Pop. about 400.

West'heimer, a station in Harris co., Tex., on the Texas Western Railroad, 6 miles W. by N. of Houston.

West Hem'lock, township, Montour co., Pa. P. 396.

West Hemp'field, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. 3688. It contains Mountville and Silver Spring.

West Hen'nepin, a village of Bureau co., Ill., on the Illinois River, opposite Hennepin.

West Hen'niker, a post-hamlet of Merrimack co., N.H., on Contoocook River and the Concord & Claremont Railroad, 21 miles W. of Concord. It has a paper-mill.

West Hen'riet'ta, a post-village in Henrietta township, Monroe co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad, 9 miles S. of Rochester. It has 2 churches, a furnace, and a manufactory of carriages.

West Hick'ory, a post-office of Forest co., Pa., on the Alleghany River and the Oil Creek & Alleghany River Railroad, 7 miles N. of Tionesta.

West Hill, a post-office of Platte co., Neb.

West Hingham, hing'ạm, a station in Plymouth co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, 17 miles S.E. of Boston.

West Hobo'ken, a post-village in West Hoboken township, Hudson co., N.J., near the Hudson River, about 2 miles W. of New York. It has 2 newspaper offices, 5 churches, and manufactures of silks, rustic work, and feathers. Pop. of the township, 4132. It is contiguous to the N.W. part of Hoboken, and is 1½ miles from Hoboken Railroad Station. It commands a fine view of the river and several cities.

Westhofen, ŵest'ho'fẹn, a market-town of Germany, in Hesse, province of Rhein-Hessen, on the Seebach, 20 miles S. of Mentz. Pop. 1657.

Westhofen, a market-town of Germany, in Prussian Westphalia, 7 miles S.S.E. of Dortmund, on the Ruhr. Pop. 1437.

Westhofen (Fr. pron. vêst'o'fôɴᵍ'), a village of Germany, in Alsace, 14 miles W. of Strasburg. Pop. 1877, engaged in woollen-weaving.

West Hoo'sic, a post-hamlet in Hoosic township, Rensselaer co., N.Y., about 18 miles N.E. of Troy. It has a church.

West'hope, a post-office of Jewell co., Kansas.

West Hope, a post-office of Henry co., O.

West Hop'kinton, a post-office of Merrimack co., N.H., on the Concord & Claremont Railroad, 15 miles W. of Concord.

West Hunt'ley, a post-village in Carleton co., Ontario, 8 miles from Almonte. Pop. 100.

West Hur'ley, a post-village in Hurley township, Ulster co., N.Y., on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, 9 miles N.W. of Rondout, and 5 miles from Kingston. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a steam saw-mill, and a quarry of bluestone.

West In'depen'dence, a post-village of Hancock co., O., about 16 miles W.S.W. of Tiffin. It has 2 churches and a steam saw-mill.

West In'dian Plantation, a township of Penobscot co., Me. Pop. 13.

West Indies, wêst in'dẹz, **Antilles,** ån'teel', or **Colum'bian Archipel'ago** (L. *Antil'læ, In'diæ Occidenta'les;* Fr. *Iles Antilles,* eel zôɴᵍ'teel'; Sp. *Antillas,* ån-teel'yås; Ger. *Antillen,* ån-til'lẹn, *West Indien,* ŵêst in'de-ẹn; Dutch, *West Indien,* wêst in'de-ẹn), an extensive system of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, stretching from the N.W. of Cape Florida, in North America, to the Gulf of Paria, on the N. coast of South America, and comprised between lat 10° and 27° 30′ N. and lon. 59° and 85° W.; having N. and E. the Atlantic, and S. the Caribbean Sea, which separates them from Central and South America. They are mostly disposed in three distinct groups, of which the N.W. group, Leeward Islands or Greater Antilles, contains the larger islands, comprising Cuba, Jamaica, Hayti, and Porto Rico. Another group, the Lesser Antilles, or Windward Islands, extends in a semicircular form from the E. extremity of the island of Porto Rico S. to the Gulf of Paria; and the smaller group, stretching from E. to W. along the coast of Venezuela, are the Leeward Islands of the Spaniards. North of Cuba and Hayti is the group of the Bahamas. Many of the islands are of volcanic origin, and the climate of the whole is tropical, but modified by the surrounding ocean and the elevated surface of many of the islands. The exports are sugar, cotton, spirits, cacao, coffee, logwood, pimento, guano, ginger, sponge, arrowroot, &c. The principal imports are cottons, apparel, arms, leather, woollens, iron, linen, drugs, soap and candles, casks, hardwares, rice, beer and ale, wine, &c. Columbus landed on Watling Island, Bahama group, in October, 1492; and the archipelago, under the erroneous impression, at the time of the discovery, that it formed part of Asia, was called the West Indies.

The following table shows by whom the islands were first occupied, the date of occupation, and the countries to which they now belong:

Belong to	Islands.	First occupied by	Year.
Great Britain..	Jamaica..........................	Spaniards in	1510
	Caymans..........................	......	......
	Bahamas..........................	English in.....	1629
	Virgin Islands..................	Dutch in.......	1648
	Trinidad..........................	Spaniards in..	1535
	Tobago..........................	Dutch in.......	1632
	Grenada..........................	French in......	1650
	Grenadines......................	......	......
	St. Vincent......................	French in......	1719
	Barbadoes........................	English in.....	1624
	St. Lucia..........................	“	1639
	Dominica..........................	French in......	1610
	Antigua..........................	English in.....	1632
	Montserrat......................	“	1632
	Barbuda..........................	“	1632
	Nevis and Redonda..........	“	1632
	St. Christopher................	“	1625
	Anguilla..........................	“	1640
Spain..............	Cuba and Isle of Pines...	Spaniards in..	1511
	Porto Rico......................	“	1509
France..........	Martinique......................	French in......	1635
	Guadeloupe......................	“	1635
	Désirade..........................	“	1635
	Marie Galante..................	“	1635
	St. Bartholomew..............	“	1635
	Les Saintes......................	“	......
Denmark.......	St. Thomas......................	Danes in.......	1671
	St. John..........................	“	1717
	Santa Cruz......................	Dutch in.......	1643
Netherlands...	St. Martin........................	Spaniards in..	1643
	St. Eustatius....................	“	1643
	Saba................................	“	1643
	Curaçao..........................	“	1643
	Aruba..............................	“	......
	Buen Ayre........................	“	......
Venezuela......	Margarita, Tortuga, Hermanos..........................	French in.....	1635
Independent...	Hayti..............................	Spaniards in..	1493

Total area of the archipelago, 94,822 square miles. Pop. 4,194,700. The Bermudas are not properly West India islands, although they were officially considered as such till 1834. The history of the West India islands, “from the period of their discovery in 1492 till 1816, presents little more than a melancholy series of calamities and crimes. The islands have been laid waste by hurricanes, and visited by pestilence; but the sufferings which have arisen from natural causes are few and trifling in comparison with those which moral and political circumstances have produced.” Among these may be classed the annihilation of the Indians, the introduction of slavery, the atrocities of the Buccaneers, and international wars. (Particular descriptions are given under the heads of the various islands). Slavery was abolished in the Dutch West Indies, July 1, 1863.——Adj. and inhab. West In′dian.

West Irving, Iowa. See Irving.

West Isles, a group of islands belonging to New Brunswick, Charlotte co., in the Atlantic Ocean, near Eastport, Me. They are noted for their fisheries, which in 1850 employed 691 men.

West Italy, it′a-le, a post-office of Yates co., N.Y.

West Jefferson, Madison co., O. See Jefferson.

West Jef′ferson, a hamlet of Williams co., O., in Jefferson township, 6½ miles N. of Bryan. It has a store and a saw-mill. Here is Durbin's Corners Post-Office.

West Jersey, jẹr′ze, a post-hamlet in West Jersey township, Stark co., Ill., about 30 miles N.W. of Peoria. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 100; of township, 1315.

West Jor′dan, a post-office of Salt Lake co., Utah.

West Junction, a station of the Erie Railroad, at the junction of the Northern Central, in the village of Horseheads, N.Y.

West Junius, jūn′yus, a post-office of Seneca co., N.Y., 7 miles from Waterloo.

West Kansas (kan′zạs) **City** is that part of Kansas City lying west of the line between the states of Kansas and Missouri. It is separated from the upper portion of the city by a high bluff. It contains 5 churches, 3 banks, 7 grain-elevators, 3 packing-houses, several foundries, the stock-yards, the Union Depot, and various manufactories.

West Kapelle, wĕst kå-pĕl′lẹh, or **West Kapellen**, wĕst kå-pĕl′lẹn, a village of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, 7 miles W.N.W. of Middelburg, on the most W. point of the island of Walcheren. Pop. 2077.

West Kapellen, ŵĕst kå-pĕl′lẹn, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 8 miles N.E. of Bruges. Pop. 1500.

West Ken′dall, a post-village in Kendall township, Orleans co., N.Y., 2½ miles from Kendall Station, about 1 mile from Lake Ontario, and 30 miles N.W. of Rochester. It has 2 churches and about 25 houses.

Westkerke, ŵĕst′kĕʀ-kẹh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Canal of Bourgogne, 10 miles W. of Bruges. Pop. 1085.

West Kill, a post-hamlet of Greene co., N.Y., about 50 miles S.W. of Albany. It has several mills, a church, and nearly 30 houses.

West Killingly, Connecticut. See Danielsonville.

West Kings′ton, a post-office of Washington co., R.I.

West Kort′right, a post-office of Delaware co., N.Y.

West Lafayette, laf′ȧ-yett, a post-village in Lafayette township, Coshocton co., O., near the Tuscarawas River, and on the Pittsburg & Columbus Railroad, 6½ miles E. of Coshocton. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 400.

West Lake, a post-office of Kandiyohi co., Minn.

West Lake, a post-village in Prince Edward co., Ontario, on an arm of Lake Ontario, 9½ miles S.W. of Picton. Pop. 150.

West Lam′peter, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. 1760.

West Lanc′aster, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., O., about 40 miles S.W. of Columbus.

West′land, a post-office of Hancock co., Ind., about 27 miles E. of Indianapolis.

West′land, a township of Guernsey co., O. Pop. 889.

West Las Animas, lȧs ȧn′e-mȧs, a post-village of Bent co., Col., is on the Arkansas River, the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 96 miles E. by S. of Pueblo, and 55 miles W. of Granada. It has a bank, a newspaper office, and 3 churches. Cattle, beef, horses, and sheep are the chief articles of export. Pop. about 500.

West Laurens, law′rẹnz, a post-hamlet in Laurens township, Otsego co., N.Y., about 20 miles E. of Norwich. It has a church.

West Leb′anon, a post-village in Pike township, Warren co., Ind., on the Wabash Railroad, 17 miles N.E. of Danville, Ill. It has 3 churches and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 500.

West Lebanon, a post-hamlet in Lebanon township, York co., Me., 2½ miles from Hayes Station, and about 15 miles N. of Dover, N.H. It contains the Lebanon Academy and a church.

West Lebanon, a post-village in Lebanon township, Grafton co., N.H., on the Connecticut River, near the mouth of the Mascoma, and on the Northern Railroad, 69 miles N.W. of Concord, and 4 miles W. of Lebanon. A bridge across the Connecticut connects this place with White River Junction, Vt., and with the Vermont Central Railroad. It contains the Tilden Seminary for ladies, which occupies several fine buildings, a church, and a carriage-shop. The engine-shops of the Northern Railroad are located here.

West Lebanon, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., on the Harlem Extension Railroad, 6 miles W. of Lebanon Springs. It has a church.

West Lebanon, a post-village in Paint township, Wayne co., O., about 10 miles S.W. of Massillon. It has 4 churches. Pop. 164.

West Lebanon, a post-hamlet in Young township, Indiana co., Pa., 10 miles N.N.W. of Saltsburg, and about 40 miles E.N.E. of Pittsburg. It has 3 churches and a woollen-factory.

West Leeds, a post-hamlet of Androscoggin co., Me., in Leeds township, on the E. bank of the Androscoggin River, 14 or 15 miles N. of Lewiston.

West Lees′port, a post-office of Berks co., Pa.

West Leipsic, līp′sĭk, a post-office of Putnam co., O.

West Len′ox, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pa., about 20 miles N. of Scranton.

West Le′roy′, a post-office of Calhoun co., Mich.

West Le′vant′, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me., 13 miles N.W. of Bangor.

West Leyden, lī′dẹn, a post-hamlet of Lewis township, Lewis co., N.Y., about 18 miles N. of Rome. It has 3 churches, a saw-mill, and a cheese-factory.

West Lib′erty, a post-village of Jasper co., Ill., on the Grayville & Mattoon Railroad, 11½ miles S. of Newton. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. about 200.

West Liberty, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Ind., on the Wild Cat River, about 14 miles E.S.E. of Kokomo. It has a flouring-mill and about 40 houses.

West Liberty, a post-village in Wapsinonoc township, Muscatine co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island &

Pacific Railroad where it crosses the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 16 miles E.S.E. of Iowa City, and 38 miles W. of Davenport. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, 5 churches, and manufactures of carriages and windmills.

West Liberty, a post-village, capital of Morgan co., Ky., on the Licking River, about 80 miles E. of Lexington. It has 2 churches. Pop. 142.

West Liberty, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Mo., 8 miles W. of Unionville. It has a church.

West Liberty, a hamlet of Crawford co., O., 10 miles N. of Galion.

West Liberty, a post-village in Liberty township, Logan co., O., on Mad River and the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, 8 miles S. of Bellefontaine, and 10 miles N. of Urbana. It has abundant water-power, and contains 5 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, a machine-shop, several flouring-mills, and manufactures of baby-carriages and wheels. Pop. 741.

West Liberty, a borough of Alleghany co., Pa., 1 mile from Bell's Station, and 3 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has a church and a coal-mine. Here is Fetterman Post-Office.

West Liberty, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa., about 20 miles E. of New Castle.

West Liberty, a village of Liberty co., Tex., on Trinity River, opposite Liberty. Pop. 230.

West Liberty, a post-village of Ohio co., W. Va., 12 miles N.N.E. of Wheeling. It contains a branch of the West Virginia State Normal School, 3 churches, and 5 dry-goods stores. Pop. 251.

West Li′ma, a post-hamlet in Bloom township, Richland co., Wis., 20 miles N.N.W. of Richland Centre. It has a church and a steam saw-mill.

West Lincoln, link′ọn, a township of Logan co., Ill. Pop. 3053. It is adjacent to Lincoln, the county town.

West Lincoln, a post-hamlet in Lincoln township, Addison co., Vt., 8 miles E. of New Haven Station.

West Line, a post-office of Redwood co., Minn.

West Line, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Mo., on the Osage division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 13 miles W. of Harrisonville. It has a church and 3 stores.

West Linton, Scotland. See LINTON.

West Lit′tleton, a post-office of Grafton co., N.H.

West Loch Tar′bert or **Tar′bet,** an inlet on the W. side of the great southern peninsula of Argyleshire, Scotland, approaching within 1 mile of East Loch Tarbet, and, together with the narrow isthmus between them, separating Kintyre from Knapdale.

West Lo′di, or **Lo′di,** a post-hamlet of Seneca co., O., about 14 miles E.N.E. of Tiffin.

West Lo′gan, a village of Jefferson township, Cass co., Ind., 1 mile from Logansport. Pop. 978.

West Lorne, or **Bismarck,** a post-village in Elgin co., Ontario, on a railway, 26 miles W.S.W. of St. Thomas. It contains a flour-mill, 3 saw-mills, a tannery, a sash- and door-factory, 3 hotels, and 3 stores. Pop. 250.

West Lothian, Scotland. See LINLITHGOW.

West Louisville, loo′e-vĭl, a post-village of Daviess co., Ky., 13 miles S.W. of Owensborough. It has a seminary and a tobacco-factory. Pop. about 200.

West Lu′bec, a post-office in Lubec township, Washington co., Me., near the sea, 8 miles S.W. of Eastport.

West Lynn, a station of the Eastern Railroad, 10½ miles N.N.E. of Boston, Mass.

West Lynn, a station of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad, ¾ of a mile W. of Lynn, Mass.

West Lynne, lin (formerly **Pembina**), an outport of customs in the province of Manitoba, on the W. bank of the Red River, adjacent to the boundary-line which divides the territory of Dakota and state of Minnesota from Manitoba, 63 miles from Fort Garry. It contains a custom-house, emigration-office, and post-office, and is a terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway Branch Line.

West Ly′ons, a hamlet in Lyons township, Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 15 miles W. by S. of Chicago. It has 1 or 2 churches.

West Macedon, mas′se-dọn, a post-village in Macedon township, Wayne co., N.Y., near the New York Central Railroad, about 16 miles E.S.E. of Rochester. It has a money-order post-office and a newspaper agency called the "Rural Empire Club."

West Magno′lia, a post-office of Rock co., Wis., about 24 miles S. of Madison.

West Maho′ning, township, Indiana co., Pa. P. 1131.

Westmale, ŵĕst′mâ-lẹh, a village of Belgium, province and 13 miles E.N.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 1274.

West Malling, England. See MALLING.

West Manayunk, man-ạ-yŭnk′, a station of the Reading Railroad, on the Schuylkill River, opposite Manayunk, Pa.

West Man′chester, a station in Essex co., Mass., on the Eastern Railroad (Gloucester Branch), 7½ miles N.E. of Salem. It is at Newport, a village on the sea-coast.

West Manchester, a post-hamlet of Preble co., O., on the Xenia & Richmond Branch Railroad, at Manchester Station, 16 miles N.E. of Richmond, Ind. It has a church.

West Manchester, a post-office of York co., Pa.

West Manheim, man′hime, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. 1147.

Westmanland, wĕst′mån-lånd, a læn or province of Sweden, bounded E. by Upsal and S. by Lake Mælar. Area, 2623 square miles. It is mountainous, and has extensive mines of iron and copper. Silver is also mined. Capital, Westerås. Pop. 126,753.

Westman′na, a group of islands off the S. coast of Iceland, a few of which are inhabited. Lat. of S. point, 63° 20′ N.; lon. 20° 23′ W.

West Mans′field, a post-hamlet of Bristol co., Mass., on the Boston & Providence Railroad, 26 miles S. by W. of Boston. It has 2 churches and several mills.

West Mansfield, a post-hamlet of Logan co., O., about 42 miles N.W. of Columbus. It has 2 churches.

West′mark, a post-office of Phelps co., Neb.

West Marl′borough, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. 1189.

West Marlborough, a post-office of Windham co., Vt.

West Mar′tinsburg, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., 3 miles S.W. of Lowville, and about 25 miles S.E. of Watertown. It has a church. Pop. 150.

Westmeath, west′meeTH, an inland county of Ireland, Leinster, surrounded by the cos. of Longford, Meath, Kings co., and Roscommon. Area, 700 square miles. Pop. in 1871, 78,432. Surface undulating, diversified with woods, lakes, and bogs. On the W. it is bounded by Lough Ree and the Shannon. Grazing and dairy-farming are the chief occupations. Principal crops, oats and potatoes, with some wheat; flour and meal are made in large quantities. The Royal Canal intersects the county, and a branch of the Grand Canal proceeds to Kilbeggan. Chief towns, Mullingar (the capital), Moate, and a part of Athlone. Excluding the borough of Meath, it sends two members to Parliament.

West′meath, or **Bel′lowston,** a post-village in Renfrew co., Ontario, 20 miles N. of Renfrew. It has 2 saw-mills, a grist-mill, a tannery, and several stores. Pop. 170.

West Mec′ca, a post-hamlet of Trumbull co., O., in Mecca township, about 10 miles N. of Warren. It has a church and an oil-well.

West Med′ford, a post-village in Medford township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Mystic River and the Boston, Lowell & Nashua Railroad, 5½ miles N.W. of Boston. It contains 2 churches, and near here is Tufts College (Universalist). Granite is quarried near this place.

West Med′way, a post-village in Medway township, Norfolk co., Mass., on the Charles River and the Woonsocket division of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, 26 miles S.W. of Boston. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of boots, tacks, &c.

West Menash′a, a station of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 1½ miles W. of Menasha, Wis.

West Men′tor, a post-office of Lake co., O.

West Mer′edith, a post-office of Delaware co., N.Y., 7 or 8 miles N.W. of Delhi.

West Meriden, mĕr′ĭ-dẹn, a post-village in Meriden township, New Haven co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 18 miles N. by E. of New Haven. It is the western part of the city of MERIDEN (which see). West Meriden contains 7 churches, the state reform school, a national bank, several manufactories of britannia-ware, silver-plated ware, &c., and printing-offices which issue 3 daily and 3 weekly newspapers.

West Mid′dleburg, a post-village in Zane township, Logan co., O., about 30 miles W. of Delaware. It contains 2 churches. Pop. about 300.

West Middlesex, Pennsylvania. See MIDDLESEX.

West Mid′dleton, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Ind., on the Frankfort & Kokomo Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Kokomo.

West Middleton, a post-office of Dane co., Wis., 10 or 11 miles W. of Madison.

West Mid′dletown, a post-borough in Hopewell township, Washington co., Pa., about 33 miles S.W. of Pittsburg. It has 4 churches and a manufactory of threshing-machines. Pop. 346.

West Mi'lan, a post-hamlet in Milan township, Monroe co., Mich., about 44 miles W.S.W. of Detroit. It has a church and a stave-factory.

West Milan, a post-village in Milan township, Coos co., N.H., on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 108 miles N.W. of Portland, Me. It has a hotel, 4 stores, and 3 extensive lumber-mills.

West Mil'ford, a post-hamlet in West Milford township, Passaic co., N.J., 3 miles from Hewitt Station, and about 20 miles N.W. of Paterson. It has 2 churches. The township comprises the southern half of the beautiful Greenwood Lake, which extends into Orange co., N.Y., and is a summer resort. The scenery of West Milford is very picturesque. Pop. of the township, 2660.

West Milford, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., W. Va., on the Monongahela, about 70 miles E. of Parkersburg.

West Mill'bury, a post-hamlet in Millbury township, Worcester co., Mass., 7 miles S. of Worcester, and 1½ miles E. of the Norwich & Worcester Railroad. It has a cotton-factory and a saw-mill.

West Mill Creek, a post-office of Erie co., Pa.

West Mill Grove, a post-village in Perry township, Wood co., O., 4 miles S.W. of Rising Sun Station, and about 30 miles S. of Toledo. It has 3 churches, a woollen-factory, and a grist-mill.

West Mil'ton, a post-hamlet of Strafford co., N.H., 3 miles from Milton Station, and about 20 miles N. by W. of Dover. It has 2 churches.

West Milton, a post-village in Milton township, Saratoga co., N.Y., about 10 miles S.W. of Saratoga Springs. It has a church, an academy, a flour-mill, a paper-mill, and about 40 houses.

West Milton, Miami co., O. See MILTON.

West Milton, a post-hamlet of Union co., Pa., on the Catawissa & Williamsport Railroad, and on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, opposite Milton. A bridge crosses the river here.

West Milton, a post-hamlet in Milton township, Chittenden co., Vt., on the Lamoille River, 4 miles from Lake Champlain, and about 12 miles N. by E. of Burlington. It has 1 or 2 churches and a cheese-factory.

West Mi'not, a post-village in Minot township, Androscoggin co., Me., on the Portland & Oxford Central Railroad, 41 miles N. of Portland. It has a church and a flour-mill.

West'minster, a city of England, co. of Middlesex, forming the W. part of the British metropolis, having on the S. and W. Chelsea and Kensington, N. Marylebone, E. the Thames. Pop. in 1871, 246,606. It contains Westminster Abbey and Hall, the magnificent Houses of Parliament, Privy Council Office, Treasury, and Board of Trade, in Whitehall; St. James's, Buckingham, and Kensington Palaces; Somerset House, with King's College; Westminster, St. George's, and Charing-Cross Hospitals. See LONDON.

West'minster, a post-hamlet of Los Angeles co., Cal., 12 miles S.W. of Anaheim, and 3 miles from the ocean.

Westminster, a post-hamlet in Canterbury township, Windham co., Conn., about 14 miles N. by E. of Norwich. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of paper, carpet-warp, wagons, and cider brandy.

Westminster, a post-township of Reno co., Kansas, 14 miles W.S.W. of Hutchinson. Pop. 322.

Westminster, a post-town, capital of Carroll co., Md., is situated near the E. base of a range of hills which afford a beautiful and extensive view. It is on the Western Maryland Railroad, 36 miles N.W. of Baltimore by that route, but only 28 by the turnpike. It contains 8 or 9 churches, 3 national banks, a savings-bank, 2 newspaper offices, and the Western Maryland College (Methodist Protestant), which was organized in 1867 and has 11 instructors and about 50 students. Westminster has manufactures of stationary and portable engines, agricultural implements, cigars, &c. Pop. 2310.

Westminster, a post-village in Westminster township, Worcester co., Mass., 8 miles S.W. of Fitchburg, and 3 miles S. of the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad. It has 3 churches, a hotel, a high school, and a national bank. The township has manufactures of chairs, combs, and paper. Pop. of the township, 1712.

Westminster, a post-hamlet of Guilford co., N.C., about 3 miles N. of Jamestown Station, and 80 miles W.N.W. of Raleigh. It has a Friends' meeting and a quarry of soapstone.

Westminster, a post-village of Auglaize township, Allen co., O., 7 miles S.E. of Lima. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a graded school.

Westminster, a post-village of Oconee co., S.C., on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line, 111 miles N.E. of Atlanta, Ga. It has a college and 2 churches.

Westminster, a post-village in Westminster township, Windham co., Vt., on the Connecticut River, 4 miles below Bellows Falls, and on the Central Vermont Railroad. The main street is perfectly level, and crosses a table-land about 1 mile in extent. It has a church and manufactures of leather and clothes-pins. Pop. of township, 1238.

Westminster, a village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Thames, 1 mile from the London post-office. Pop. 600.

Westminster Depot, a post-hamlet of Worcester co., Mass., on the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad, 5 miles W.S.W. of Fitchburg. It has a chair-factory.

Westminster West, a post-hamlet in Westminster township, Windham co., Vt., about 16 miles N. of Brattleborough.

West Mitch'ell, a post-village in Mitchell township, Mitchell co., Iowa, on the Red Cedar River, and on the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Branch Railroad, about 22 miles N.E. of Mason City, and 4 miles N.W. of Osage. It has extensive water-power, and contains a bank, a high school, 3 churches, a flour-mill, a woollen-mill, and a lime-kiln.

West Monroe, mŭn-ro', a post-hamlet in West Monroe township, Oswego co., N.Y., on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 30 miles E.S.E. of Oswego. It has a cheese-factory, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. The township, which is bounded on the S. by Oneida Lake, contains 3 churches and a pop. of 1321.

West Monterey, mon-te-rā', a post-village in Perry township, Clarion co., Pa., on the Alleghany River and the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 78 miles N.N.E. of Pittsburg. It has a church. Coal is mined here.

West Mon'trose', a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, on Grand River, 12 miles N. of Berlin. It has a woollen-factory, a saw-mill, and smelting-works. Iron ore is found in the vicinity. Pop. 100.

West'more, a post-township in the S.E. part of Orleans co., Vt. Pop. 412. It contains Willoughby Lake.

West'moreland, a county of England, in its N. part, bordering on Yorkshire. Area, 758 square miles. Pop. in 1871, 65,010. It is a country of mountains and moors, interspersed with lakes, and highly picturesque. Helvellyn, on the border of Cumberland, rises to 3055 feet above the sea. The principal lakes are Windermere, on its W., and Ulleswater, on its N.W. border; its rivers are the Ken in the S., and the Eden in the N. Slate is quarried in large quantities; granite, marble, copper, lead, and coal are procurable. The Lancaster & Kendal Canal and the Kendal & Windermere Railway intersect the S. part, and the Lancaster & Carlisle Railway traverses the county throughout from S. to N. Principal towns, Appleby (the capital), Ambleside, Kendal, Shap, and Orton. It sends two members to the House of Commons. Under the Heptarchy it formed a part of the kingdom of Northumbria.

Westmore'land, a county in the S.W. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Conemaugh and Kiskiminetas Rivers, on the N.W. by the Alleghany River, and on the S.W. by the Monongahela. It is also drained by the Loyalhanna and Youghiogheny Rivers and Jacob's Creek. It is bounded on the S.E. by a long mountain-ridge called Laurel Hill. The surface is moderately hilly, and is extensively covered with forests of the ash, elm, chestnut, hickory, oak, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is generally very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, horses, and cattle are the staple products. This county has an abundance of bituminous coal and limestone. The value of the coal mined in it in 1870 was $1,127,490. It is intersected by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Western Pennsylvania division of the same. It is also connected with market by the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad. Capital, Greensburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $44,637,175. Pop. in 1870, 58,719, of whom 54,731 were Americans.

Westmoreland, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the estuary of the Potomac River, several miles wide, and on the S.W. by the Rappahannock River. It is a part of the peninsula called the Northern Neck. The surface is uneven or hilly, and is partly covered with forests of pine and other trees. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. General Washington was born in this county. Capital, Montross. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,879,492. Pop. in 1870, 7682, of whom 7654 were Americans.

Westmoreland, a post-village of Pottawatomie co., Kansas, 11 miles N. of Louisville, and about 20 miles

N.N.E. of Manhattan. It has a stone school-house, 3 stores, and a flouring-mill.

Westmoreland, a post-hamlet in Westmoreland township, Cheshire co., N.H., on the Connecticut River, 2 miles from Westmoreland Depot, which is 12 miles N.W. of Keene. It has a town hall and 1 or 2 churches. The township is intersected by the Cheshire Railroad. Pop. of the township, 1256.

Westmoreland (formerly **Hampton**), a post-village in Westmoreland township, Oneida co., N.Y., on the Rome & Clinton Railroad, 7 miles S. of Rome, and 14 miles W. of Utica. It has 3 churches, a brewery, and a manufactory of malleable iron. Pop. 444. Westmoreland township contains also the villages of Hecla and Lowell. Pop. 2757.

Westmoreland, a maritime county in the E. part of New Brunswick, bordering on the Bay of Fundy and Northumberland Strait, and connected with Nova Scotia by a narrow isthmus. Area, 1285 square miles. It is drained by the Petitcodiac River, and the surface is agreeably diversified with hills and valleys, and is heavily timbered. Shediac Harbor (Pointe du Chêne), on its coast, is one of the finest in the province, and a large amount of timber is shipped here for England. The Intercolonial Railway traverses this county. Capital, Dorchester. Pop. 29,335.

Westmoreland, a county of New South Wales, East Australia. Area, 1592 square miles. Pop. 2923. The Blue Mountains here rise to nearly 4000 feet in height. The Wollondilly bounds the county on the S., and Cox's River on the E. Principal town, O'Connell.

Westmoreland, a county of Tasmania, comprising the S. part of what were formerly Norfolk Plains. The Mersey and West Rivers, South Esk and Lake Rivers, Shannon and Great Lake, form respectively its N., E., and S. boundaries. Quambay's Bluff rises to 3500 feet. Lakes are numerous in the S. and E. Principal towns, Deloraine, Chudleigh, Carrick, Longford, and Westbury.

Westmoreland Depot, a post-hamlet of Cheshire co., N.H., on the Connecticut River and the Cheshire Railroad, 10 miles S. of Bellows Falls, Vt.

Westmoreland Point, a post-village in Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, on Cumberland Basin, 4 miles from Sackville. It contains 3 stores, a tannery, and a shoe-factory. Pop. 100.

West Mor'ris, a post-hamlet in Morris township, Litchfield co., Conn., at Morris Station of the Shepaug Railroad, and 16 miles N.W. of Waterbury. It has a chapel and a manufactory of lumber and turned wood.

West Mount Ver'non, a post-hamlet of Kennebec co., Me., on a small lake, 16 miles N.W. of Augusta. It has a church, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, &c.

West Mount Vernon, a station of the New York & Harlem Railroad, in Westchester co., N.Y., 13½ miles N. of the Grand Central Depot, N.Y.

West Mount Vernon, a village of East Chester township, Westchester co., N.Y. Pop. 1200.

West Mys'tic, a station of the Stonington & Providence Railroad, 7½ miles E. of New London, Conn. It is at the village of Mystic River.

West Nanticoke, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., in Plymouth township, on the W. bank of the Susquehanna River, about 10 miles below Wilkesbarre. It is on one of the state canals and the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, at the lower end of Wyoming Valley. Here is the shipping-office of the Susquehanna Coal Company.

West Nant'meal, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. 1070.

West New'ark, a post-office of Tioga co., N.Y., in Newark township.

West New Brighton, brī'tọn, a post-village of Richmond co., N.Y., on the N. shore of Staten Island, in Castleton township, contiguous to New Brighton. It contains 6 churches and the New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment.

West New'bury, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in West Newbury township, about 32 miles N. of Boston, and 6 miles E. by N. of Haverhill. The township is bounded N.W. by the Merrimac River. Pop. of township, 2021.

West Newbury, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Vt., in Newbury township, about 28 miles S.E. of Montpelier.

West Newdy Quoddy. See NEWDY QUODDY.

West New'field, a post-village in Newfield township, York co., Me., about 40 miles W. of Portland. It has 2 churches.

West New'ton, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 11 miles S.W. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches.

West Newton, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston & Albany Railroad, 9 miles W. of Boston. It contains 6 churches, the West Newton English and Classical School, and a city hall. It is the 3d ward of the city of Newton.

West Newton, a post-hamlet in West Newton township, Nicollet co., Minn., on the Minnesota River, about 33 miles W. by N. of St. Peter. It has a church. The township is bounded on the S.W. by the Minnesota River. Pop. of the township, 687.

West Newton, a post-hamlet of Allen co., O., about 15 miles S.E. of Lima. It has 2 churches.

West Newton, a post-borough in South Huntington township, Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River and the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, 33 miles S.E. of Pittsburg. It contains 6 churches, 2 banks, a paper-mill, 2 foundries, a tannery, and a flour-mill. Coal is mined here. Pop. 992.

West Nicholson, nĭk'ol-sọn, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pa.

West Nor'folk, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn., on the Connecticut Western Railroad, 12½ miles N.W. of Winsted.

West North'field, a post-hamlet in Northfield township, Cook co., Ill., 20 miles N. by W. of Chicago. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

West Northfield, Mass. and Vt. See SOUTH VERNON.

West North'field, a post-village in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, on the La Have River, 8 miles from Lunenburg. It contains a church, a store, a grist-mill, and 4 saw-mills. Pop. 162.

West Norwalk, nor'wŏk, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., Conn., in Norwalk township, about 3 miles W. of Norwalk. It has a chapel, a large saw-mill, and a manufactory of sash and blinds.

West Not'tingham, a post-office of Rockingham co., N.H.

West Nottingham, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. 879.

West No'vi, a hamlet of Oakland co., Mich., about 30 miles W.N.W. of Detroit, and 3½ miles W. of Novi Station.

West Oak'land, a post-office of Alameda co., Cal., on the Bay of San Francisco, and on the Northern Railroad. It is in a suburb of the city of Oakland, and is a branch of Oakland Post-Office.

West Oakland, a station in Coles co., Ill., on the Illinois Midland Railroad, 16 miles E. of Arcola.

Wes'toe, a township and chapelry of England, co. of Durham, containing part of South Shields. Pop. 36,659.

West Olive, ŏl'ĭv, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich., on Pigeon River, and on the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 10 miles S. of Grand Haven, and 3 miles from Lake Michigan. It has a saw-mill.

West'on, a post-village in Weston township, Fairfield co., Conn., 7 miles N. by E. of Norwalk, and about 11 miles W. by N. of Bridgeport. It has several churches. Pop. of the township, 1054.

Weston, a village of Webster co., Ga. Pop. 66.

Weston, a post-office of Oneida co., Idaho.

Weston, a hamlet of Jo Daviess co., Ill., on the Apple River, 13 miles S.E. of Galena.

Weston, a post-village in Yates township, McLean co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, 6 miles W. of Fairbury, and 20 miles E. of El Paso. It has a newspaper office, a town hall, 3 churches, and 2 grain-elevators.

Weston, a post-office and station of Pottawattamie co., Iowa, near Mosquito Creek, and on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Council Bluffs.

Weston, a post-hamlet of Davis co., Kansas, 12 miles S.E. of Junction City.

Weston, a post-village of Crittenden co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 20 miles below Shawneetown, Ill. It has a church, and manufactures of barrels and ploughs. Coal is mined near this place, and much tobacco is shipped here.

Weston, a post-township of Aroostook co., Me., 30 miles S. of Houlton. It is bounded on the E. by Grand Lake. Pop. 394.

Weston, a post-village in Weston township, Middlesex co., Mass., 13 miles W. of Boston, and 1 mile S.W. of Weston Station of the Fitchburg Railroad. It contains 3 churches, a high school, a machine-shop, &c. The township is bounded on the S.E. by the Charles River. Pop. of the township, 1282.

Weston, a post-hamlet of Lenawee co., Mich., on the Canada Southern Railroad, 6½ miles N.E. of Morenci. It has a chapel.

Weston, a post-village in Weston township, Platte co., Mo., on the Missouri River, and on the Kansas City, St.

Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, 8 miles above Leavenworth, and 33 miles by railroad N.N.W. of Kansas City. It contains 8 churches, a banking-house, a savings-bank, a newspaper office, 2 flouring-mills, and a tannery. Pop. 1614; of the township, 2453.

Weston, a post-office of Saunders co., Neb.

Weston, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., N.J., on the Millstone River and the Delaware & Bound Brook Railroad, 4 miles S.W. of Bound Brook. It has a flour-mill.

Weston, a post-hamlet in Tyrone township, Schuyler co., N.Y., 11 miles W.N.W. of Watkins. It has 2 churches, an academy, and a pump-factory.

Weston, a post-village of Wood co., O., on the S. border of Weston township, and on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, 26 miles S.S.W. of Toledo. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, an academy, 2 large flouring-mills, and 2 lumber-mills. Pop. about 800; of the township, 1833.

Weston, a post-village of Umatilla co., Oregon, 18 miles from Walla Walla. It has a church.

Weston, a post-village of Collin co., Tex., about 22 miles S. of Sherman. It has 3 churches, a high school, and a steam flour-mill. Pop. 157.

Weston, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., in Weston township, about 27 miles S. by E. of Rutland. Pop. of the township, 931.

Weston, a post-village, capital of Lewis co., W. Va., on the West Fork of the Monongahela River, about 70 miles E.S.E. of Parkersburg, and 88 miles S. of Wheeling. It has a national bank, an academy, a newspaper office, 6 churches, a woollen-mill, a planing-mill, and a hospital for the insane, which was founded by the state. Pop. 1111.

Weston, a township of Clark co., Wis. Pop. 379.

Weston, a post-township of Dunn co., Wis., about 26 miles W. of Eau Claire. Pop. 400.

Weston, a township of Marathon co., Wis. Pop. 479. See also SCHOFIELD'S MILLS.

Wes'ton, a post-village in York co., Ontario, on the Humber River, at the junction of several railways, 8½ miles N.W. of Toronto. It has a large trade in flour and grain, and contains 2 churches, several hotels and stores, a woollen-factory, a manufactory of agricultural implements, a foundry and machine-shop, 2 flouring-mills, 3 saw-mills, &c. Pop. 1300.

West Oneon'ta, a post-hamlet in Oneonta township, Otsego co., N.Y., 4 miles W. of Oneonta, and about 20 miles S.S.W. of Cooperstown. It has a church and a foundry.

Weston's Mills, a post-village in Portville township, Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on the Alleghany River and the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, at Weston's Station, 4 miles S.E. of Olean. It has manufactures of lumber and shingles. Pop. about 450.

Weston's Pass, Colorado, a depression of the Park Range, at an elevation of 11,676 feet above the sea-level. Lat. 39° 7′ 30″ N.; lon. 106° 9′ 30″ W.

Weston-su'per-Ma're, a maritime town of England, co. of Somerset, on Uphill Bay, Bristol Channel, with a station on the Bristol & Exeter (Great Western) Railway, 8½ miles N.W. of Axbridge. Pop. 10,470. It is a favorite watering-place, with good sands, bathing-establishments, many new villa-residences, and a view of the opposite coast of Wales. It has a college, founded in 1864.

West Orange, ŏr'inj, a township of Essex co., N.J. Pop. 2106.

West Osgoode, oz'good, a post-village in Russell co., Ontario, on a railway, 31 miles N. of Prescott. Pop. 100.

West Os'sipee, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., N.H., on the Ossipee River and the Conway division of the Eastern Railroad, 10 miles N. by W. of Ossipee, and 17 miles S. of North Conway.

West O'tis, a post-hamlet of Berkshire co., Mass., 11½ miles E. of Great Barrington.

Westoutre, vĕs'toot'r', a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the frontiers of France, 33 miles S.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1331.

West'over, a post-office of Covington co., Ala.

Westover, a post-office of Phillips co., Ark.

Westover, a post-village of Somerset co., Md., on the Eastern Shore Railroad, 14 miles N.E. of Crisfield.

West'over, or **Don'nybrook,** a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, 10 miles N.W. of Dundas. Pop. 100.

West'over's, a post-hamlet of Clearfield co., Pa., about 25 miles N.W. of Altoona. It has a church and a saw-mill.

West O'verton, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Mount Pleasant Branch Railroad, at the junction of the Green Lick Railroad, 7 or 8 miles N. of Connellsville. It has a distillery, a flour-mill, and coke-works.

West Par'is, a post-village in Paris township, Oxford co., Me., on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 55 miles N. by W. of Portland. It has a church, a chair-factory, a carriage-shop, and a flour-mill.

West Par'ishville, a post-hamlet in Parishville township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 5 miles E. of Potsdam. It has a church.

West Par'sonfield, a hamlet of York co., Me., about 40 miles W. of Portland. It has a church.

West Pascagoula, pas'ką-goo'lą, a station in Jackson co., Miss., on the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, at the mouth of the Pascagoula, 44 miles S.W. of Mobile.

West Paw'let, a post-hamlet in Pawlet township, Rutland co., Vt., at Pawlet Station on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, 14 miles N. by E. of Salem, N.Y.

West Paw Paw, Lee co., Ill. See PAW PAW GROVE.

West Pem'broke, a post-village in Pembroke township, Washington co., Me., on an inlet of the ocean, 12 miles W.N.W. of Eastport. It has 2 churches, a ship-yard, a carriage-shop, and a planing-mill.

West Penn, a post-township forming the eastern extremity of Schuylkill co., Pa., is about 28 miles N. of Reading. Pop. 1980.

West Penns'borough, a township of Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. 2180.

West Penob'scot, a post-office of Hancock co., Me.

West Pensaukee, pen-saw'kee, a post-hamlet in Pensaukee township, Oconto co., Wis., on the Pensaukee River, about 13 miles S.W. of Oconto. It has a church.

West Per'ry, a hamlet in Perry township, Wyoming co., N.Y., 1 mile from Perry. It has about 15 houses.

West Perry, a township of Snyder co., Pa. Pop. 585.

West Perth, a hamlet in Perth township, Fulton co., N.Y., about 40 miles N.W. of Albany.

West Pe'ru', a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, about 34 miles N.N.W. of Lewiston. It has a grist-mill, 3 stores, and a starch-factory.

West Peterborough, pe'tęr-bŭr-rŭh, a post-village in Peterborough township, Hillsborough co., N.H., about 36 miles S.W. of Concord, and 58 miles N.W. of Boston. It has 2 cotton-mills.

Westphalia, wĕst-få'le-ą (Ger. *Westphalen*, wĕst-få'-lęn; Fr. *Westphalie*, vĕst'få'lee'), a province of Prussia, comprising the N.W. portion of its territory, and bordering on the Netherlands. Estimated area, 7800 square miles. Pop. in 1871, 1,775,175, comprising 949,118 Roman Catholics and 806,464 Protestants; in 1875, 1,905,697. The surface is hilly in the S.W. part of the province, but level in the centre and N.W. Chief rivers, the Ems, Weser, Werra, and Lippe. Climate healthy; soil generally very fertile, but interspersed with some extensive marshes and heaths. Large quantities of grain, flax, tobacco, hops, and potatoes are raised. Horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs are numerous, and the last-named furnish the celebrated Westphalian hams. The minerals comprise coal, iron, lead, copper, and rock salt; and it has numerous salt-springs. The province has manufactures of cottons, hardwares, paper, tobacco, and spirits. Flax-spinning and weaving occupy many of the population, and cutlery is a chief article of manufacture. The province is subdivided into 3 governments, and these again into 37 circles. Principal towns, Münster (the capital), Minden, Arnsberg, Paderborn, and Hamm. The old CIRCLE OF WESTPHALIA in the German Empire, situated between the Rhine and the Weser, Lower Saxony and the Netherlands, formed the nucleus of the KINGDOM OF WESTPHALIA, created by Napoleon for his brother Jerome, and dismembered in 1813. The DUCHY OF WESTPHALIA, of which Arnsberg was the capital, was a small territory belonging successively to the Archbishops of Cologne and to Hesse-Darmstadt, and ceded to Prussia in 1815.——Adj. and inhab. WESTPHALIAN, wĕst-få'le-ąn.

Westpha'lia, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Iowa, 6 miles N.W. of Harlan. It has a church.

Westphalia, a post-village in Westphalia township, Clinton co., Mich., about 18 miles N.W. of Lansing. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 1548.

Westphalia, a post-village of Osage co., Mo., on Marais Creek, about 14 miles S.E. of Jefferson City, and 12 miles S. of Osage City. It has a church.

West Philadel'phia, Pennsylvania, is the part of Philadelphia which is on the W. side of the Schuylkill River. It comprises the 24th and 27th wards, and is connected with the central or eastern part of the city by several bridges. The ground is high and undulating. West Philadelphia contains, besides many beautiful villas and residences, numerous churches, several cemeteries and asylums, and the new buildings of the University of Pennsylvania, which are built of serpentine in the Collegiate Gothic style. Its post-office is a branch of the Philadelphia post-office.

West Pierpont, peer'pont, a post-office in Pierrepont township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y.

West Pike, a post-office of Potter co., Pa., in Pike township, about 32 miles N. of Renovo.

West Pike'land, a post-office in West Pikeland township, Chester co., Pa., near the Pickering Valley Railroad, about 10 miles N. of West Chester. The township contains 2 churches, a cotton-factory, and several grist-mills, also the hamlet of Chester Springs. Pop. of township, 1201.

West Pike Run, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. 1252.

West Pi'lot, a post-office of Iowa co., Iowa, 12 miles S.S.W. of Marengo.

West Pitts'burg, a borough of Alleghany co., Pa., on the left or S. bank of the Ohio River, about a mile below Pittsburg. Pop. 2095.

West Pitts'field, a post-office of Somerset co., Me., about 40 miles W. of Bangor.

West Pittsfield, Mass. See Shaker Village.

West Pitts'ton, a borough of Luzerne co., Pa., on the W. bank of the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, opposite Pittston, and on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Scranton. Pop. 1416.

West Plains, a post-office of Graves co., Ky.

West Plains, a post-village, capital of Howell co., Mo., in Howell township, about 100 miles E.S.E. of Springfield. It has a newspaper office, 2 churches, and a flouring-mill. Pop. 130.

West Platts'burg, a post-village in Plattsburg township, Clinton co., N.Y., 6 miles W. of Plattsburg. It has 2 churches and a starch-factory.

West Plymouth, plim'ŭth, a post-office of Grafton co., N.H., 4 miles W. of Plymouth.

West Point, a post-village of White co., Ark., on Little Red River, 52 miles E.N.E. of Little Rock, and 3 miles from the Cairo & Fulton Railroad. It has 3 churches, a bank, and a seminary for each sex. Steamboats ascend the river to this place.

West Point, a post-village of Calaveras co., Cal., about 60 miles E.S.E. of Sacramento. It has gold-mines and several quartz-mills.

West Point, a post-village of Troup co., Ga., on the Chattahoochee River at the point where it first strikes the W. boundary of the state, 15 miles S.W. of La Grange, and 87 miles S.S.W. of Atlanta. It is a terminus of the Atlanta & West Point Railroad, which connects here with the Western Railroad of Alabama. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, a banking-house, the West Point Female College, 2 cotton-factories, an iron-foundry, and a carriage-factory. Pop. 1405.

West Point, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., on the Carthage division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 28½ miles N.N.E. of Quincy. It has 1 or 2 churches. Pop. about 250.

West Point, township, Stephenson co., Ill. P. 2602.

West Point, a post-village in Wayne township, Tippecanoe co., Ind., 1 mile from West Point Station of the Wabash Railroad, and 10 miles W.S.W. of Lafayette. It has 2 churches. Pop. 246.

West Point, a township of White co., Ind. Pop. 611.

West Point, a hamlet in West Point township, Butler co., Iowa, about 22 miles W. by N. of Waverly. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 516.

West Point, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, in West Point township, on the Fort Madison & Northwestern Railroad, 24 miles N. of Keokuk, and 12 miles N.W. of Fort Madison. It has 6 churches, 2 steam flour-mills, a saw-mill, and a newspaper office.

West Point, a post-office of Rush co., Kansas.

West Point, a post-village of Hardin co., Ky., on the Ohio River, at the mouth of Salt River, and on the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, 20 miles S.S.W. of Louisville. It has several stores and 2 or 3 churches. Pop. 206.

West Point, a post-village, capital of Clay co., Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 34 miles N. of Macon, and about 16 miles N.W. of Columbus. It has 2 newspaper offices, 6 churches, 2 banks, a high school for boys, and a female institute. Pop. 1392.

West Point, a post-hamlet of Bates co., Mo., 10 miles E. of La Cygne, Kansas, and about 48 miles S. of Kansas City. It has a church.

West Point, a post-village, capital of Cuming co., Neb., on the Elkhorn River and the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, 35½ miles N.N.W. of Fremont, and 82 miles N.W. of Omaha. It has 2 newspaper offices, a bank, 3 churches, a paper-mill, a flour-mill, and a furniture-factory. Pop. 520.

West Point, a post-village, the site of the United States Military Academy, is situated in Cornwall township, Orange co., N.Y., on the right (W.) bank of the Hudson, 52 miles N. of the city of New York. The natural strength of the place led to its selection for a fortress in the Revolution, and the ruins of Fort Putnam, which was erected at that period, crown a hill (a little to the S.W. of the extreme point) of 598 feet elevation above the river. The buildings of the academy occupy a plateau elevated 188 feet above the Hudson, and covering an area of about a mile in circuit, with ample room for the necessary structures, for military evolutions, and for the practice of gunnery. The approach from the river on the E. is interrupted by a nearly perpendicular bank or wall, while on the W. and S.W. the place is defended by a rampart of high and rugged hills. The same causes that render it so strong as a fortress make this place in point of scenery second to none in the country. As the visitor sits in the piazza of the hotel which stands on the brow of the third terrace, he has before him towards the N. the finest known pass in any river in the world; while the whole N.W. and S.W. horizon is shut out from the view by highlands and mountains of from 600 to 1500 feet in height. Towards the E. are beautiful promenades on the summit of the rocks that overlook the river. The view from the ruins of old Fort Putnam is perhaps unequalled in its peculiar beauties. The Catskill and other mountains may command more extensive prospects, but none have such a river as the Hudson immediately at their feet, or such a pass as that through the highlands within the scope of distinct vision. Fort Putnam is on a spur of the highlands, extending towards the S. or S.W., and surrounded on three sides by deep ravines and steep descents. On the plateau named above were Fort Clinton and the other works that constituted the fortress at the period of the Revolution, defended by redoubts on the summits of the hills, of which Fort Putnam was the chief. Arnold was in command of this fortress when, in 1780, he entered into a base conspiracy with Major André to surrender it into the hands of the British. Here, too, the patriot Kosciusko held a command, and a small plateau or ledge on the side of the precipice leading down to the river is known as Kosciusko's Garden. At the top of the stairs descending to this garden is a cenotaph to his memory (a conspicuous object ascending the river), erected by the cadets of 1828 at an expense of $5000. The Military Academy was established by Congress in 1802, and is wholly supported by the general government. The education given is practically gratuitous, so far as money is concerned, each cadet being allowed a pay of $500 per annum and one ration, from which are deducted the charges for board, clothing, books, and other expenses. The corps of cadets must not exceed 250 at any one time, and the candidates for admission must not be under 17 or over 21 years of age. The course of study, which is full and thorough in the mathematics and all that pertains to the military art, embraces 5 years. The corps of instructors numbers about 50. During the Revolution a heavy chain was stretched across the river, which is here very narrow, to prevent the passage of the enemy's ships.

West Point, a post-hamlet in Madison township, Columbiana co., O., 6 miles from New Lisbon. It has 2 stores and a tannery.

West Point, a hamlet of Morrow co., O., 3½ miles S.E. of Iberia Railroad Station, and about 8 miles S. of Galion. It has 2 churches. Here is Whetstone Post-Office.

West Point, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Gwynedd township, on the Stony Creek Railroad, at Lukens Station, 8 miles N. of Norristown. It has a hotel, a steam flour-mill, a sash-factory, and a grain-warehouse.

West Point, a post-office of Lawrence co., Tenn., about 90 miles S.S.W. of Nashville.

West Point, a post-office of Fayette co., Tex.

West Point, a post-village of King William co., Va., is on a point of land formed by the confluence of the Pamunky and Mattapony Rivers, 38 miles E. of Richmond. It is the E. terminus of the Richmond, York River & Chesapeake Railroad, and has a newspaper office, 2 churches, and manufactures of bricks and lumber. Large steamboats ply between this place and Baltimore three times weekly.

West Point, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Columbia co., Wis., is bounded on the N.W. by the Wisconsin River. Pop. 928.

West Point, a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, on Northumberland Strait, 43 miles from Summerside. Pop. 100.

West Po'land, a post-hamlet in Poland township, Androscoggin co., Me., about 32 miles N. by W. of Portland. It has 2 churches and a carriage-factory.

West′port, a seaport town of Ireland, co. of Mayo, on Clew Bay, 10 miles S.W. of Castlebar. Pop. 4417. It has a linen hall, court-house, market-house, barracks, a bridewell, and workhouse, and an active export trade in rural produce. WESTPORT QUAY, its port, 1 mile W., is at the S.E. extremity of Clew Bay, termed Westport Bay. It has a fishery of importance, and several coast-guard stations.

West′port, a post-village in Westport township, Fairfield co., Conn., on the Saugatuck River, about 10 miles W.S.W. of Bridgeport, 3 miles N.E. of Norwalk, and 1¼ miles N.E. of Westport Station of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. It contains 7 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, an academy, and the Riverside Institute for ladies. It has manufactures of cotton rope, batting, twine, mattresses, carriages, boots, and shoes. Westport Station is 11 miles W.S.W. of Bridgeport. The township is bounded on the S. by Long Island Sound. Pop. of the township, 3361.

Westport, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Ind., about 20 miles E. by S. of Columbus. It has 3 churches.

Westport, a post-village of Oldham co., Ky., on the Ohio, about 24 miles above Louisville. It has 2 or 3 stores.

Westport, a post-village in Westport township, Lincoln co., Me., on an inlet of the sea, 7 miles E. by S. of Bath. It is on a small island which lies at the mouth of Sheepscott River and is co-extensive with Westport township. Pop. of the township, 699.

Westport, a post-village in Westport township, Bristol co., Mass., on a small river, 7 miles W. of New Bedford, and 8 miles S.E. of Fall River. It has 3 churches, a high school, and manufactures of carriages, batts, and twine. The township is bounded on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and contains Central Village and Westport Point. Pop. of the township, 2912.

Westport, a township of Pope co., Minn. Pop. 246.

Westport, a post-town in Westport township, Jackson co., Mo., 4 miles S. of Kansas City, and 11 miles W.S.W. of Independence. It has a high school and 6 churches. Pop. 1095.

Westport, a post-hamlet of Cheshire co., N.H., on the Ashuelot River and the Ashuelot Railroad, 8 miles S.S.W. of Keene.

Westport, a post-village in Westport township, Essex co., N.Y., on Lake Champlain, and on the New York & Canada Railroad, 40 miles S. of Plattsburg, and 10 miles W. of Vergennes, Vt. It has a union free school and a hotel. Pop. about 500; of the township, 1981.

Westport, a post-hamlet of Clatsop co., Oregon, on the Columbia River, about 40 miles below Kalama. It has a salmon-cannery and a saw-mill.

Westport, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Renovo. It has a church, a lumber-mill, and a shingle-mill.

Westport, a township of Dane co., Wis., about 6 miles N. of Madison, is bounded on the S. by Lake Mendota, and contains a village named Mendota. Pop. 1621.

West′port, a maritime village in Digby co., Nova Scotia, on St. Mary's Bay, 42 miles from Digby. Pop. 600.

Westport, a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, on Upper Rideau Lake, 44 miles W. by N. of Brockville. It has good water-power, an iron-foundry, woollen-mills, a number of stores, and 2 hotels. Pop. 400.

Westport Factory, a station in Bristol co., Mass., on the Fall River Railroad, 6 miles S.E. of Fall River.

Westport Harbor, a hamlet in Bristol co., Mass., on the sea-coast, 13 miles S.S.E. of Tiverton, R.I.

Westport Point, a post-hamlet of Bristol co., Mass., on an inlet of the ocean, 13 miles S.S.W. of New Bedford.

Westport River, a small stream of Bristol co., in the S.S.E. part of Massachusetts, enters the Atlantic a few miles E. of the Rhode Island boundary.

West Pots′dam, a post-hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., about 22 miles E. of Ogdensburg, and 5 miles W. of Potsdam Station. It has a church.

West Pot′ton, a post-village in Brome co., Quebec, 5 miles W. of Mansonville Potton. Pop. 200.

West Pow′nal, a post-hamlet in Pownal township, Cumberland co., Me., on the Grand Trunk Railroad, at Pownal Station, 18 miles N. of Portland.

West Prairie, prā′ree, post-office, Poinsett co., Ark.

West Prairie, a post-office of Linn co., Iowa, 15 miles N. of Marion.

West Prairie, a hamlet of Dunklin co., Mo., about 28 miles S.E. of Poplar Bluff. It has a church.

West Prairie, a post-office of Vernon co., Wis.

West Prov′idence, a post-office of Saratoga co., N.Y., about 15 miles W. of Saratoga Springs.

West Providence, a township of Bedford co., Pa. Pop. 970.

West Providence, a thriving suburb of Providence, R.I., in Johnston township, Providence co., is on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad, 4 miles W. of Providence, and adjacent to Olneyville. It has a chapel. Pop. 358. West Providence Station of the Stonington & Providence Railroad is 3 miles S.W. of Providence.

West Prussia, a province of Prussia, embracing the governments of Dantzic and Marienwerder. Area, 9892 square miles. Pop. 1,343,060.

West Quin′cy, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., in Quincy township, on the Old Colony Railroad, 8½ miles S. of Boston. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Many men are employed here in cutting granite.

West Quincy, a station in Missouri, on the Mississippi River, opposite Quincy, Ill., 2 miles W. of Quincy Station. It is on the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad and the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad.

West Ran′dolph, a post-village in Randolph township, Orange co., Vt., on a branch of White River, and on the Southern division of the Vermont Central Railroad (Randolph Station), 32 miles S. by W. of Montpelier, and about 25 miles N.E. of Rutland. It has 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a bank, 2 hotels, a graded school, and manufactures of lumber, furniture, sash, doors, and blinds.

Wes′tray, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, 9½ miles N.N.E. of Pomona, from which it is separated by Westray Firth. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 4 miles. Pop. 2090. The coast is rocky, but on the E. side is the secure harbor Pierowell, near which is the ruined Gothic castle of Northland. Pop. 2460.

West Red′ding, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., in Redding township, on the Danbury & Norwalk Railroad, 6½ miles S. of Danbury.

West Rich′field, a post-village in Richfield township, Summit co., O., about 20 miles S. of Cleveland. It has a high school, 3 churches, and manufactures of carriages, flour, and lumber.

West Rich′mondville, a post-hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 52 miles W. of Albany. It has a church.

West Ridg′way, a hamlet of Logan co., O., about 50 miles N.W. of Columbus. Pop. 100.

West Rindge, rinj, a post-hamlet in Rindge township, Cheshire co., N.H., on the Monadnock Railroad (Rindge Station), 6 miles N. of Winchendon, Mass., and about 20 miles S.E. of Keene. It has a manufactory of wooden-ware.

West Rip′ley, a post-office of Somerset co., Me.

West River, a small stream in New Haven co., Connecticut, falls into Long Island Sound at New Haven.

West River, Vermont, rises in Windsor co., runs in a S.S.E. direction through Windham co., and enters the Connecticut near Brattleborough. It is about 50 miles long.

West River, township, Randolph co., Ind. P. 1612.

West River, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md., about 32 miles S. of Baltimore, and 2 miles W. of Chesapeake Bay.

West River, a post-office of Yates co., N.Y.

West River, a hamlet in Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, on a river of the same name, 40 miles from New Glasgow. Pop. 400.

West River, a post-village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles from Pictou. Pop. 200.

West River Saint Mary's, a post-hamlet in Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on West River, 18 miles from New Glasgow. It contains a church, a hotel, 2 grist-mills, and 7 saw-mills. Pop. 400.

West River Station, a post-village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial Railway (Pictou Branch), 82 miles from Halifax. Pop. 120.

Westroosebeke, wĕst-rō′zẹh-bā′kẹh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 21 miles S. of Bruges. In 1382 a great battle was fought here between the united French and Flemings and the revolted men of Ghent under Philip Van Artevelde, when the latter lost their leader and above 20,000 men. Pop. 1038.

West Rosendale, ro′zẹn-dale, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wis., on the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad, 14 miles W. of Fond du Lac.

West Rox′bury, a post-village of Suffolk co., Mass., in West Roxbury township, on the Dedham Branch of the Boston & Providence Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Boston.

West Rum'ney, a post-village in Rumney township, Grafton co., N.H., on Baker's River, and on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, 11 miles W. by N. of Plymouth.

West Ru'pert, a post-village in Rupert township, Bennington co., Vt., on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, 7 miles N.E. of Salem, N.Y. It has a cheese-factory, 2 stores, and 2 churches. Pop. about 250.

West Rush, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., N.Y., in Rush township, on the Genesee River and the New York Central Railroad, 14 miles S. of Rochester. It has 2 stores and a grist-mill. Pop. about 100.

West Rush'ville, a post-village in Richland township, Fairfield co., O., 1 mile W. of Rushville, and about 10 miles E.N.E. of Lancaster. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. 185.

West Rut'land, a post-hamlet in Rutland township, Worcester co., Mass., about 14 miles N.W. of Worcester. It has manufactures of oak baskets. Here is a lake 2 miles long, called Long Pond.

West Rutland, a post-village in Rutland township, Rutland co., Vt., on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, 4 miles W. of the city of Rutland. Here are 10 extensive quarries of fine white marble, and mills for sawing the marble. About 500 men are employed in these quarries. The village has 2 or 3 churches and a manufactory of marbleized slate mantels.

West Saint Louis, Missouri, is a suburb of the city of St. Louis, 1 mile from Forrest Park Station. It has a church, a tannery, and manufactories of glue, bone-black, and phosphate. Its post-office is a branch of the St. Louis post-office, about 4 miles W. of St. Louis City.

West Saint Paul, a post-village of Dakota co., Minn., on the Mississippi River, opposite St. Paul. It is now the 6th ward of St. Paul.

West Salaman'ca, a post-village in Salamanca township, Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, and on or near the Alleghany River. It has 3 churches. The name of its station is Bucktooth.

West Sa'lem, a post-village in Salem township, Edwards co., Ill., 16 miles S. of Olney, and 12 miles N. of Albion. It has 4 churches and 5 stores. Pop. about 350.

West Salem, a hamlet of Morgan co., Ind., about 36 miles S.W. of Indianapolis.

West Salem, a post-office of Franklin co., Neb.

West Salem, a post-village of Wayne co., O., in Congress township, on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 14 miles N.E. of Ashland. It has a bank, a union school, a newspaper office, 4 churches, a foundry, a flour-mill, 2 hotels, a planing-mill, and 12 stores. Pop. about 1200.

West Salem, a township of Mercer co., Pa., about 12 miles N. of Sharon, is intersected by the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad. Coal is found here. Pop. 2082.

West Salem, La Crosse co., Wis. See Salem.

West Salisbury, sawlz'bęr-e, a post-hamlet of Merrimack co., N.H., about 20 miles N.W. of Concord.

West Salisbury, a post-hamlet in Salisbury township, Addison co., Vt., on Otter Creek and the Vermont Central Railroad, at Salisbury Station, 6½ miles S. of Middlebury. It has a church.

West Sand Lake, a post-village in Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Sand Lake township, 8 or 9 miles E. of Albany. It has a newspaper office, 4 churches, and a manufactory of knit goods. Pop. 315.

West Sand'wich, a post-hamlet in Sandwich township, Barnstable co., Mass., on the Cape Cod division of the Old Colony Railroad, 60 miles S.S.E. of Boston. It has a church and a manufactory of railroad-cars.

West Sarato'ga Springs, a post-office and watering-place of Pike co., Ind., 12 miles E. of Princeton.

West Saugerties, saw'ghęr-teez', a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., about 12 miles N. of Kingston.

West Scarborough, skar'bŭr-rŭh, a station in Cumberland co., Me., on the Eastern Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Portland.

West Schuyler, skī'lęr, a post-hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River and the New York Central Railroad, 4 or 5 miles E. of Utica. It has a church.

West Scituate, sit'u-āt, a post-village in South Scituate township, Plymouth co., Mass., about 21 miles S.S.E. of Boston.

West's Corners, Ontario. See Milverton.

West Scott, a post-office of Buena Vista co., Iowa.

West Searsmont, seerz'mŏnt, a post-office of Waldo co., Me., 11½ miles W. by S. of Belfast.

West Sebewa, se'be-wą, a post-office of Ionia co., Mich., 11 miles S. of Ionia.

West Sen'eca, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., in West Seneca township, near the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad, a few miles S. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches. The township is bounded on the W. by Lake Erie, and is intersected by the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad. Pop. 3446. It contains a village named Ebenezer.

West Shef'ford, a post-village in Shefford co., Quebec, on the Yamaska River, and on the Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly Railway, 8 miles W. of Waterloo. It contains 2 churches and several stores and saw-mills. Pop. 250.

West Shel'by, a post-office of Orleans co., N.Y., about 32 miles N.E. of Buffalo.

West Shenan'go, township, Crawford co., Pa. P. 357.

West Shoals, a post-hamlet of Martin co., Ind., on the East Fork of White River, and on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 42 miles E. of Vincennes. It has a church.

West Sho'kan, a post-office of Ulster co., N.Y.

West Side, a station in Marion co., Ind., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 1½ miles W. of Indianapolis.

West Side, a post-village of Crawford co., Iowa, in West Side township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 16 miles E. by N. of Denison. It has a steam grist-mill, 5 stores, a hotel, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 300; of the township, 629.

West Side, a post-office of Nobles co., Minn.

West Side, a post-office of Cuyahoga co., O., is a branch of the Cleveland post-office.

West Side of Lochaber, lox-å'bęr, a post-hamlet of Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, on Lochaber Lake, 18 miles from Antigonish. Pop. 200.

West Sid'ney, a post-office of Kennebec co., Me., 7 miles N. of Augusta.

West's Mill, a post-office and station of Saginaw co., Mich., on the Saginaw Valley & St. Louis Railroad, 12 miles E. of St. Louis. It has a saw-mill.

West's Mill, a post-village of Seward co., Neb., on the West Fork of Blue River, about 30 miles W.S.W. of Lincoln. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

West's Mill, a post-hamlet of Macon co., N.C., on Cowee Creek, about 50 miles N.N.W. of Walhalla. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

West's Mills, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Me., about 18 miles W. of Skowhegan. It has a church, and a manufactory of salt-boxes.

West Somers, sŭm'ęrz, a hamlet of Westchester co., N.Y., about 22 miles S.E. of Newburg.

West Somerset, sŭm'ęr-set, a post-office of Niagara co., N.Y., about 13 miles N. by E. of Lockport.

West Sonora, Indiana. See Deer Creek.

West Sono'ra, a post-hamlet in Harrison township, Preble co., O., on the railroad which connects Dayton with Richmond, 21 miles W.N.W. of Dayton. It has 2 churches.

West South'port, a post-office of Lincoln co., Me.

West Spar'ta, a township of Livingston co., N.Y. Pop. 1208.

West Spring Creek, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Pa., 5 miles from Spring Creek, and about 8 miles S. by E. of Corry. It has 1 or 2 churches, a tannery, and a grist-mill.

West Spring'field, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., in West Springfield township, on the Connecticut River, opposite Springfield, with which it is connected by 2 bridges. It is on the Boston & Albany Railroad. It has several churches and a high school. Its post-office is 2 miles from Springfield. The township, which contains the village of Mittineague, is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River, and on the S. by the Agawam. It has manufactures of paper and cotton cloth. Pop. 3729.

West Springfield, a post-hamlet in Springfield township, Sullivan co., N.H., about 37 miles W.N.W. of Concord. It has a church.

West Springfield, a post-village in Springfield township, Erie co., Pa., near Conneaut Creek, 2 miles from Lake Erie, and about 26 miles S.W. of Erie. It has 3 churches, an academy, a cheese-factory, and a lumber-mill.

West's Station, a post-office of Holmes co., Miss., on the Big Black River and the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, 43½ miles S. of Grenada.

West Staf'ford, a post-hamlet in Stafford township, Tolland co., Conn., about 25 miles N.E. of Hartford, and 3 miles from Stafford Springs. It has a church, and manufactures of centring-machines, mowing-machines, and chucks.

West Stephentown, ste'vęn-tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Rensselaer co., N.Y., about 18 miles S.E. of Troy. It has a church.

West Ster'ling, a post-hamlet in Sterling township, Worcester co., Mass., 3½ miles from Sterling Railroad Station, and 14 miles N. of Worcester. It has a pottery.

West Stew'artstown, a post-hamlet of Coos co., N.H., on the Connecticut River, about 42 miles N. of Lancaster. It has a church.

West Stock'bridge, a post-village in West Stockbridge township, Berkshire co., Mass., on a branch of the Housatonic Railroad, 14 miles S.S.W. of Pittsfield, and 10 miles N. of Great Barrington. It has 3 churches and a savings-bank. The township has manufactures of flour, pig-iron, and lime, and quarries of marble. The Boston & Albany Railroad touches the N.W. part of the township. Pop. of the township, 1981.

West Stockbridge Centre, a post-hamlet of Berkshire co., Mass., about 16 miles S.S.W. of Pittsfield.

West Stock'holm, a post-village in Stockholm township, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the St. Regis River, about 30 miles E. of Ogdensburg. It has a church, a graded school, and manufactures of woollen goods, carriages, iron-ware, farming-implements, &c.

West Strat'ford, a post-village in Stratford township, Fairfield co., Conn., 2 miles N.E. of Bridgeport, and 1 mile N. of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. It has 2 churches and 2 graded schools.

West Street, a station of the Rockville Branch of the Connecticut Central Railroad, at the junction of the Rockville Railroad, 1 mile N.W. of Rockville, Conn.

West Suf'field, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., in Suffield township, about 18 miles N. of Hartford. It has 2 churches.

West Sul'livan, a post-office of Hancock co., Me.

West Sum'mit, a station of the Passaic & Delaware Railroad, 14 miles W.S.W. of Newark, N.J.

West Sum'ner, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me., in Sumner township, about 40 miles W. of Augusta. It has 1 or 2 churches.

West Sump'ter, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Mich., in Sumpter township, 8 miles S.W. of New Boston.

West Sunbury, Butler co., Pa. See SUNBURY.

West Sut'ton, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Sutton township, 11 miles S. of Worcester.

West Swanzey, swŏn'ze, a post-village in Swanzey township, Cheshire co., N.H., on the Ashuelot River and the Ashuelot Railroad, 5 miles S. by W. of Keene. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of beavers, boxes, pails, and buckets.

West Swe'den, a hamlet of Monroe co., N.Y., 5 miles S.W. of Brockport. It has 2 churches.

West Sweden, a post-office of Polk co., Wis.

West Taghkanick, tŏk'hŏn-ik, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., 10 miles S.S.E. of Hudson. It has a church.

West Thompson, tomp'sọn, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., on the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, 2½ miles N. of Putnam, and 26 miles N.E. of Willimantic. It has a church and a manufactory of cabinet-organs.

West Thorn'ton, a post-hamlet of Grafton co., N.H., on the Pemigewasset River, 13 miles N. of Plymouth.

West Tisbury, tĭz'bẹr-e, a post-village of Dukes co., Mass., in Tisbury township, 10 miles W. of Edgartown. It has several churches.

West Tole'do, a post-village of Lucas co., O., in Washington township, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad and the Canada Southern Railroad, about 5 miles from Toledo. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of wine, ploughs, barrels, and picture-frames.

West Topsham, tops'ạm, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Vt., about 16 miles S.E. of Montpelier. It has a church.

West Town, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, 11 miles S.S.W. of Middletown. It has 2 churches and an academy. P. about 200.

Westtown (Street Road Post-Office), a township of Chester co., Pa., 23 miles W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 818. It contains a large and flourishing boarding-school, under the direction of the Society of Friends, with accommodations for about 250 scholars.

West Towns'end, a post-village in Townsend township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Peterborough & Shirley Branch Railroad, about 22 miles W. of Lowell.

West Townshend, tŏwnz'end, a post village of Windham co., Vt., in Townshend township, on West River, about 30 miles E.N.E. of Bennington. It has a church, a tannery, a grist-mill, 4 stores, and nearly 40 dwellings.

West Town'ship, a post-hamlet in Knox township, Albany co., N.Y., about 20 miles W. of Albany.

West Tre'mont', a post-office of Hancock co., Me., near the S.W. coast of Mount Desert Island.

West Tren'ton, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Me., on an inlet of the sea, about 36 miles S.E. of Bangor.

West Troupsburg, troops'bŭrg, a hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., 15 miles S. of Canisteo.

West Troy, a station in Madison co., Ill., on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 19 miles E. of St. Louis.

West Troy, a post-office of Iowa co., Iowa.

West Troy, a post-office of Waldo co., Me., about 26 miles N.W. of Belfast.

West Troy, a post-town in Watervliet township, Albany co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, opposite Troy, and on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, 6 miles N. of Albany. It contains 9 churches, a national bank, 2 or 3 newspaper offices, and a large national arsenal. It has a woollen-mill, several planing-mills, and extensive manufactures of bells, carriages, iron castings, stoves, and hinges. Pop. 10,693.

West Tu'rin, a township of Lewis co., N.Y. P. 1844.

West Union, yūn'yụn, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Ill., at Union.

West Union, a post-town, capital of Fayette co., Iowa, in West Union township, about 25 miles S. of Decorah. It is on a branch of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 36 miles N. of Independence. It is pleasantly situated on an undulating prairie, and contains 5 churches, a court-house, a national bank, 4 newspaper offices, and a high school. Pop. in 1875, 1388; of the township, excluding the town, 1083.

West Union, a post-office of Norton co., Kansas.

West Union, a post-office of Owen co., Ky.

West Union, a post-township of Todd co., Minn., 18 miles from Melrose. Pop. 335.

West Union, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Mo., 7 miles N. of West Line. It has 2 churches.

West Union, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Steuben co., N.Y., is about 45 miles W. of Elmira. It has 2 churches. Pop. 1264.

West Union, a post-village, capital of Adams co., O., in Tiffin township, about 33 miles W. by N. of Portsmouth, and 6 miles N. of the Ohio River. It is situated on a ridge several hundred feet above the level of that river. It contains a stone court-house, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, 5 churches, a flour-mill, and a woollen-mill. Pop. 486.

West Union, a post-office of Washington co., Oregon.

West Union, a post-office of Greene co., Pa.

West Union, a post-village, capital of Doddridge co., W. Va., on Middle Island Creek and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 54 miles E. of Parkersburg. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, a tannery, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 600.

West Unity, yu'nẹ-te, a post-village in Brady township, Williams co., O., on the Mansfield & Coldwater Railroad, 50 miles W. of Toledo, and 10 miles N.E. of Bryan. It has 4 churches, a union school, a foundry, a grist-mill, and a carriage-shop. Pop. 537.

West Up'ton, a post-village in Upton township, Worcester co., Mass., about 12 miles S.E. of Worcester. It has a church, a shoe-factory, and a large manufactory of ladies' and children's straw hats and bonnets, employing 400 persons or more.

West'vale, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Concord township, on the Fitchburg Railroad, about 3 miles W. of Concord, and ½ mile from West Concord Junction. It has a manufactory of flannel (cotton and wool).

West Val'ley, a post-hamlet in Ashford township, Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 7 miles W. of Machias. It has 2 churches.

West Vien'na, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., in Vienna township, on the N. shore of Oneida Lake, and on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 13½ miles N.W. of Oneida. It has a saw-mill. Pop. 113.

West View, vū, a hamlet of Livingston co., N.Y., in Ossian township, 7½ miles E. of Nunda. It has a saw-mill.

West View, a post-office of Cuyahoga co., O.

West View, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., Pa., 4 miles N. of Alleghany City. It has a church and a flour-mill.

West View, a hamlet of Augusta co., Va., 2 miles from Swoope's Depot. It has a flour-mill and a foundry.

West View, a post-office of Goochland co., Va., 38 miles W. of Richmond.

West'ville, a post-village in New Haven township, New Haven co., Conn., 2½ miles N.W. of the city of New Haven. It is situated at the southern base of West Rock, which presents a precipice about 300 feet high. It has 4 churches, a graded public school, 3 paper-mills, and manufactures of matches, auger-bits, fruit-baskets, &c.

Westville, a post-office of Vermilion co., Ill., on the Paris & Danville Railroad, 7 miles S. of Danville.

Westville, a post-village in New Durham township, La Porte co., Ind., on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 2 miles from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 12½ miles S. of Michigan City, and 12 miles W.S.W. of La Porte. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a chair-factory, and a grist-mill. Pop. 640.

Westville, a post-village in Day township, Montcalm co., Mich., 4½ miles N. of Stanton. It has 2 churches, a planing-mill, and manufactures of lumber and shingles. Pop. about 250.

Westville, a post-village, capital of Simpson co., Miss., 40 miles S.S.E. of Jackson. It has a newspaper office, a church, and manufactures of ploughs and wagons.

Westville, a post-hamlet of Chariton co., Mo., on the Muscle River, about 25 miles N.N.E. of Brunswick. It has a church.

Westville, a post-hamlet of Gloucester co., N.J., on the West Jersey Railroad, 5 miles S. of Camden. It has a church.

Westville, a hamlet in Westville township, Franklin co., N.Y., on Salmon River, 8 miles N. of Bangor. It has a church. Here is West Constable Post-Office. Pop. of the township, 1722.

Westville, a post-hamlet of Otsego co., N.Y., about 6 miles S. by E. of Cooperstown. It has 2 churches and several mills.

Westville, a post-village in Mad River township, Champaign co., O., on the railroad which connects Urbana with Piqua, 4 miles W. of Urbana. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 300.

Westville, a station in Preble co., O., on the railroad between Eaton and Richmond, Ind., 7 miles S.E. of the latter.

West′ville, a post-village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 3 miles from Albion Mines. It contains 3 hotels and a number of stores. Extensive coal-mines are worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1000.

Westville Centre, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., N.Y., about 10 miles N.N.W. of Malone. It has a church, a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a starch-factory.

West Vin′cent, a post-township of Chester co., Pa., about 30 miles W.N.W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 1256.

West Virginia, vẹr-jin′e-ạ, an E. central state of the American Union, lying in the Appalachian region, and bounded N. by Pennsylvania and Maryland, E. by Pennsylvania and Maryland, S.E. by Virginia, S.W. by Virginia and Kentucky, and N.W. by Ohio. Area, 23,000 square miles. It is very irregular in outline, and sends out to the northward a narrow point between Ohio and Pennsylvania, known as the Panhandle. From Ohio it is separated by the Ohio River, from Kentucky by the Sandy and its Tug Fork, from Maryland for the most part by the Potomac, and from Virginia by a series of mountain-ranges.

Face of the Country.—Much of the surface is mountainous, being traversed by numbers of parallel ridges of the Appalachian Mountains, such as the Cheat, Laurel, Greenbrier, Cancanon, Cowpasture, Flat Top, Rich, Briery, Gauley, Birch, Sewell, and Meadow Mountains. These ridges are generally fertile to the top, with wooded sides; and often there are splendid flat natural meadows or glades upon the mountain-tops. In some cases the mountains rise in sheer cliffs of sandstone, as at points along the New and Gauley Rivers. The wild and inspiring mountain-scenery of this state arouses the enthusiasm of every tourist.

Rivers.—The Ohio, Sandy, Great and Little Kanawha, Coal, Monongahela, Tygart's Valley, and some other rivers are navigable to a greater or less extent, most of them having been artificially improved. Among the principal streams are the Greenbrier, New, Elk, Cheat, Gauley, Cacapon, and Shenandoah Rivers, and the various forks of the Potomac.

Geology.—More than two-thirds of the area of the state is overlaid by the coal measures; and although the remaining third (comprising the counties bordering on Virginia) is mainly of the Silurian and Devonian ages, yet even here there are detached beds of the carboniferous, containing some of the most valuable coals in the state. Such are the semi-bituminous coals of Hampshire co. There are reported beds of anthracite in Hampshire and Morgan cos. But the principal coals of the state are bituminous, and are found in all the counties westward of the easterly front of the main Alleghany, Greenbrier, and Great Flat Top Mountains. The coals are all excellent, and are almost everywhere abundant; but as yet they are almost intact, although the reported output sometimes amounts to 1,000,000 tons per year. Petroleum is extensively produced, principally in the cos. of Ritchie, Pleasants, Wood, and Wirt. Ritchie co. has a valuable lode of grahamite, much used as a gas-enricher. Salt may be obtained in any desired amount from the natural brines of this state. There are extensive deposits of iron ore and limestone. Glass-sand, black flint, fire-clays, kaolin, and ores of copper, lead, zinc, and nickel are among West Virginia's inexhaustible mineral treasures; and she has also marble, breccia, alum, pyrites, and nitrous earths and oil-bearing shales in abundance. Among her numerous and widely useful mineral waters are the Parkersburg wells, Shannondale Springs, Capon Springs, Berkeley Springs, Red Sulphur Springs, Sweet Springs, Salt Sulphur Springs, White Sulphur Springs, and Blue Sulphur Springs, the last-mentioned having a world-wide reputation.

Forests.—A large part of West Virginia is still densely covered with primeval forests of oak, hemlock, ash, tulip, walnut, poplar, cherry, locust, chestnut, and other noble timber trees. The lumber-product is very considerable, but is capable of being greatly extended when railroads shall have made the timber more accessible. Among the forest-products are charcoal, tanners' bark, sumach, &c. This state furnishes a large supply of ginseng and other uncultivated medicinal plants.

Agriculture.—Not only the valleys but the hillsides and ridges are generally fertile, and the mountain-glades afford admirable pasturage. The southeastern valleys abound in rich blue-grass; and the Panhandle is, for its area, one of the richest agricultural tracts in the United States. West Virginia is especially famous for her wool, and every crop of the northern and middle sections of the country thrives here. The great staples are corn, wheat, oats, and tobacco. Fruit does finely here, and the preparation of dried fruits is a profitable occupation. For silk- and grape-culture the climate would appear to be unsurpassed.

Manufactures.—Iron was produced in 1873 to the amount of 23,056 tons of pig and 51,796 tons of wrought iron and steel. Glass, leather, lumber, salt, cooperage, boats, spirits, tobacco-products, lime, refined oil, carriages, wagons, shoes, woollens, and saddlery are the other leading articles of manufacture. Home-made fabrics are produced to a considerable extent. As yet, manufactures are comparatively undeveloped, except in the Ohio River towns. The water-power of the state is very extensive.

Railroads, &c.—In 1850 there were 97 miles in what is now this state; in 1860, 352 miles; in 1865, 365 miles; in 1870, 387 miles; in 1879, 668 miles, built at the large average cost for works of about $75,000 per mile. A large part of the state is entirely without railroads, but the carriage-roads are very generally well constructed. The principal railroads which are partly in this state are the Baltimore & Ohio, from Baltimore, Md., to Parkersburg & Wheeling, and the Chesapeake & Ohio, from Richmond, Va., to Huntington. Wheeling and Parkersburg are the chief seats of the river-trade. It is proposed to complete the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal across this state, via Howard's Creek and the Greenbrier, New, and Great Kanawha Rivers, at a probable cost of $60,000,000.

Counties.—The state is divided into 54 counties, as follows: Barbour, Berkeley, Boone, Braxton, Brooke, Cabell, Calhoun, Clay, Doddridge, Fayette, Gilmer, Grant, Greenbrier, Hampshire, Hancock, Hardy, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Kanawha, Lewis, Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Marion, Marshall, Mason, Mercer, Mineral, Monongalia, Monroe, Morgan, Nicholas, Ohio, Pendleton, Pleasants, Pocahontas, Preston, Putnam, Raleigh, Randolph, Ritchie, Roane, Summers, Taylor, Tucker, Tyler, Upshur, Wayne, Webster, Wetzel, Wirt, Wood, and Wyoming.

The Principal Towns and Cities are Wheeling, the capital and principal seat of commerce and manufactures (pop. in 1870, 19,280; in 1874, 26,440); the Ohio River towns of Parkersburg (pop. in 1870, 5546), Moundsville (1500), and Huntington; and the interior towns of Martinsburg (4863), Charlestown (1593), Charleston (3162), Weston (1111), Mason (1182), Piedmont (1366), Grafton (1987); besides Morgantown, Romney, Harper's Ferry, and other places of considerable importance.

Government, &c.—The governor, principal executive officers, and senators are elected by the people for the term of four years. The legislature consists of a senate of 24 and a house of delegates of 65 members. Voters must have resided one year in the state and 60 days in the county where the vote is cast. All important judicial officers are elected by the people for definite terms of service. There is a state penitentiary at Moundsville, an insane asylum at Weston, and an institution for the deaf and dumb and the blind at Romney.

Education.—Free schools are provided for by statute, and are maintained by the income of a school fund and the proceeds of local taxation. Separate schools must be provided for colored pupils. There are state and county superintendents of free schools. Marshall College, at Huntington, is the state normal school, with branches at Fairmont, Concord Church, West Liberty, Shepherdstown, and Glenville. It is understood, however, that the school system is unpopular and ineffective. West Virginia University, at Morgantown, is a state institution. Bethany College, at Bethany (Disciples), and West Virginia College, at Flemington (Free Baptist), are schools of good reputation. There are also many Roman Catholic schools.

History.—In consequence of the passage of the ordinance of secession by Virginia in 1861, the people of the western section of the state at once took measures for the organization of a new state government. In this section slavery never had a strong foothold. There was a long-standing political jealousy towards the people of the remainder of Virginia, and a large majority of the people were friends of the national cause. In 1861 a constitution was framed, in 1862 it was accepted by the people and by Congress, and in 1863 West Virginia began her existence as a new state. Several active campaigns were fought here during the war of 1861–65, in which contest the people of this state bore an active part on the national side.

The Population of what is now West Virginia, in 1860, was 376,688, of whom 18,371 were slaves; population of the state in 1870, 442,014, of whom 17,980 were colored.

West Walworth, wŏl′wọrth, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., N.Y., about 18 miles E. of Rochester. It has 2 churches.

West′ward Ho, a watering-place of Devonshire, England, in Bideford Bay. It has a large hotel, and the United Service College, which was opened in 1875.

West Wardsborough, wardz′bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet in Wardsborough township, Windham co., Vt., about 32 miles E.N.E. of Bennington. It has a church and 1 or 2 lumber-mills.

West Ware, a station in Hampshire co., Mass., on the Springfield, Athol & Northeastern Railroad, 23 miles N.E. of Springfield.

West Wareham, Plymouth co., Mass. See TREMONT.

West War′ren, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Warren township, on the Chicopee River and the Boston & Albany Railroad, 23 miles E.N.E. of Springfield, and 30 miles W. by S. of Worcester. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of cotton and edge-tools.

West Warren, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., about 15 miles S. of Owego, N.Y.

West Washington, wŏsh′ing-tọn, a post-office of Knox co., Me., 20 miles E. by S. of Augusta.

West Wat′erford, a station of the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, 10½ miles N. of Albany, N.Y.

West Waterford, a post-office of Caledonia co., Vt., about 5 miles S.S.E. of St. Johnsbury.

West Wat′erville, a post-village in West Waterville township, Kennebec co., Me., on the Maine Central Railroad, at its junction with the Somerset Railroad, 6 miles W. of Waterville, and about 18 miles N. of Augusta. It is at the N. end of a lake which is nearly 7 miles long. It contains 4 churches, a high school, a national bank, and a savings-bank. It has a foundry, and manufactures of axes, scythes, carriages, and chairs. The township was organized since 1870.

West Watson, Allegan co., Mich. See ABRONIA.

West Web′ster, a post-village in Webster township, Monroe co., N.Y., 3 miles from Webster, and about 8 miles E.N.E. of Rochester. It has 2 churches.

West′wego, a station of the New Orleans & Texas Railroad, 6 miles W. of New Orleans.

Westwezel, a village of Belgium. See WÜSTWEZEL.

West Wheat′field, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. 1318.

West Wheel′ing, a village in Pultney township, Belmont co., O., on the Ohio River, nearly opposite Wheeling. Pop. 407.

West White′land, a post-township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. 1177. West Whiteland Post-Office is at Oakland.

West Wichita, Sedgwick co., Kansas. See DELANO.

West Williamsfield, wil′yạmz-feeld, a post-hamlet of Ashtabula co., O., about 30 miles N. of Youngstown.

West Wil′lington, a post-hamlet of Tolland co., Conn., on the Willimantic River and the New London Northern Railroad, 14 miles N. by W. of Willimantic. It has a church.

West Wil′low, a station of the Quarryville Branch Railroad, 6 miles S. of Lancaster, Pa.

West Willow, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pa.

West Wil′ton, a post-office of Hillsborough co., N.H., about 22 miles W.S.W. of Manchester.

West Win′chester, a post-village in Dundas co., Ontario, 18 miles N.N.W. of Morrisburg, and 16 miles E. of Osgoode. It contains several stores, and a grist- and sawmill. Pop. 260.

West Windham, wind′ạm, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., N.H., on the Nashua & Rochester Railroad, 6½ miles E.N.E. of Nashua. Pop. about 200.

West Windham, a post-office of Bradford co., Pa., about 30 miles E.S.E. of Elmira.

West Windsor, win′zọr, a post-office of Kennebec co., Me., about 9 miles E. by N. of Augusta.

West Windsor, Eaton co., Mich. See SEVASTOPOL.

West Windsor, township, Mercer co., N.J. P. 1428.

West Windsor, or **Still′son Hollow,** a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., in Windsor township, 8 miles E. of Binghamton. It has 2 churches.

West Windsor, a post-hamlet of Richland co., O., 8 miles N.E. of Mansfield, and 1 mile from Windsor Station. It has a church. Pop. about 100.

West Windsor, township, Windsor co., Vt. Pop. 708.

West Win′field, a post-village in Winfield township, Herkimer co., N.Y., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 21 miles (16 miles by carriage-road) S. of Utica. It has 4 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, a national bank, 2 grist-mills, a tannery, and manufactures of cheese, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. about 600. The township is intersected by the Chester Valley Railroad, and contains a marble-quarry. Pop. of the township, 1177.

West Win′sted, a post-village in Winchester township, Litchfield co., Conn., contiguous to Winsted, on the Connecticut Western Railroad, 30 miles N. of Waterbury, and about 30 miles N.W. of Hartford. It is a part of the borough of Winsted. It has gas-works and water-works, 2 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, 1 other bank, a graded school, 3 weekly newspapers, manufactures of pocket- and table-cutlery, edge-tools, scythes, hoes, leather, carriage-springs, cabinet hardware, &c. Pop. about 2500. Here is a lake which is 3 miles long, at an elevation of 150 feet above the village, and furnishes abundant water-power.

West Win′terport, a post-office of Waldo co., Me., 18 miles S.W. of Bangor.

West′wood, a post-office of Kalkaska co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 43½ miles S. of Petoskey.

Westwood, a post-office of Bergen co., N.J., on the New Jersey & New York Railroad, 22 miles N. of New York.

Westwood, a village in Green township, Hamilton co., O., is a suburb of Cincinnati, adjacent to Cheviot, and containing Cheviot Post-Office, about 3 miles N.W. from the central part of Cincinnati. It has 4 churches and a graded school.

West′wood, or **As′phodel,** a post-village in Peterborough co., Ontario, 11 miles N.E. of Keene, and 23 miles E. of Peterborough. It contains a store and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 100.

West Wood′stock, a post-village in Woodstock township, Windham co., Conn., 37 miles N.E. of Hartford, and about 30 miles N. of Norwich. It has 3 churches. It is surrounded by beautiful ponds, high hills, and wild gorges, and commands an extensive view. West Woodstock parish contains 5 churches, 13 lumber-mills, a tannery, and a manufactory of cassimere.

West Wood′ville, a post-hamlet of Clermont co., O., 2 miles from Level Station, and about 35 miles N.E. of Cincinnati. It has 1 or 2 churches. Pop. 72.

West Woolwich, Ontario. See ELMIRA.

West Wor′thington, a post-hamlet in Worthington township, Hampshire co., Mass., about 16 miles E. of Pittsfield. It has a church, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, &c.

West Wren′tham, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Mass., 16 miles N. of Providence.

West Wynnton, win′tọn, a post-office of Calhoun co., Fla.

West Yarmouth, yar′mŭth, a post-hamlet of Barnstable co., Mass., in Yarmouth township, on the Atlantic Ocean, 2½ miles from Hyannis, and about 40 miles E. of New Bedford. It has a church.

West York, a station and hamlet on the Paris & Danville Railroad, 15½ miles S. of Marshall, Ill.

West York′shire, a post-hamlet of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on Cattaraugus Creek, 2 miles from Yorkshire Station, which is on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, 38 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo. It has a cheese-factory.

Westzaan, wĕst'zân, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 9 miles N.E. of Haarlem, on the Y. Pop. of commune, 2448.

West Zanesville, zānz'vĭl, a post-village of Muskingum co., O., on the Muskingum River, opposite Zanesville, with which it is connected by a bridge. It is the 8th ward of Zanesville. Here are workshops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and a chair-factory. Pop. 1744.

Wetaug, we'tawg, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 24 miles N. of Cairo. It has a church, a flouring-mill, and a saw-mill.

Wet Glaze, a post-office of Camden co., Mo.

Weth'erby, a town and chapelry of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Wharfe, with a station on the York & Harrogate Railway, 7½ miles S.E. of Harrogate. Pop. 1657.

Weth'ered'ville, a post-office of Baltimore co., Md., about 6 miles W.N.W. of Baltimore.

Weth'ersfield, a post-village in Wethersfield township, Hartford co., Conn., on a plain on the W. bank of the Connecticut River, and on the Connecticut Valley Railroad, 3½ miles S. of Hartford. The Connecticut state prison is located here. The village has 3 churches, and manufactures of hosiery, &c. Pop. of the township, 2693.

Wethersfield, a post-hamlet in Wethersfield township, Henry co., Ill., 31 miles N.E. of Galesburg, and about 1 mile S. of Kewanee. It has a church and a carriage-shop. Pop. of the township, 1247.

Wethersfield, a post-hamlet in Wethersfield township, Wyoming co., N.Y., about 50 miles S.S.W. of Rochester. It has a cheese-factory. Pop. 170; of township, 1259.

Wethersfield Springs, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., N.Y., 6 miles S.W. of Warsaw, and about 38 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches.

Wetluga, a river of Russia. See VETLOOGA.

Wet'more, a county in the S.E. part of Dakota, has an area of 720 square miles. It is drained by Fire Steel Creek. The soil is fertile.

Wetmore, a post-village and township of Nemaha co., Kansas, on the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, 42 miles W. of Atchison. It has a church. Pop. about 150; of the township, 522.

Wetmore, a post-hamlet of Pike co., O., in Scioto township, on the Scioto River, and on the Scioto Valley Railroad, 17 miles N. of Portsmouth.

Wetmore, a post-hamlet of McKean co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 21 miles E.S.E. of Warren. It has a saw-mill and a pail-factory. Pop. of township, 721.

Weto'na, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ala.

Wetona, a post-hamlet in Springfield township, Bradford co., Pa., 6 miles N.E. of Troy. It has a church.

Wetter, ŵĕt'tẹr, a river of Germany, in Hesse, after a S.W. and S. course of 35 miles, joins the Nidda.

Wet'tẹr, a lake of Sweden, is between lat. 57° 50′ and 58° 55′ N. and lon. 14° and 15° E., 25 miles S.E. of Lake Wener, and enclosed by the læns of Mariestad, Jönköping, Linköping, and Örebro. Length, 80 miles; average breadth, 10 miles. Height above the sea, 295 feet. In some places it is 70 fathoms deep, and it is often agitated by storms and sudden variations in its level, but it is of high utility for internal traffic, being connected by a canal with Lake Wener, by which and the Motala River, serving as an outlet for its surplus waters on the E., it completes the inland navigation between the Baltic Sea and the Cattegat.

Wetter, a town of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, on an affluent of the Ohm, 7 miles N.W. of Marburg. Pop. 1129.

Wetter, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, on the Ruhr, near Arnsberg. Pop. 2933.

Wet'ter, or **Wetta,** wĕt'tå, an island of the Malay Archipelago, 30 miles N. of Timor. Lat. of the town of Sau, on the S.E. side, 8° 5′ S.; lon. 126° 12′ E. Length, from N.E. to S.W., 60 miles; breadth, 30 miles.

Wetteren, ŵĕt'tẹh-rẹn, a market-town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 8 miles E.S.E. of Ghent, on the railway to Mechlin. Pop. 9358. It has manufactures of woollens and cottons.

Wetterhorn, ŵĕt'tẹr-horn' ("peak of tempests"), one of the Alpine Mountains of the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, between the valleys of Hasli and Grindelwald, N. of the Schreckhorn. Height, 12,162 feet.

Wettin, ŵĕt-teen', a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Saale, 10 miles N.W. of Halle. Pop. 3399. It has an ancient castle, and manufactures of chiccory, tobacco, and oil.

Wettingen, ŵĕt'ting-ẹn, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, in a plain, 1 mile S.E. of Baden.

Wettolsheim, ŵĕt'tols-hime', a village of Germany, in Alsace, 3 miles S.W. of Colmar. Pop. 1485.

Wetumpka, we-tump'kah, a post-town, capital of Elmore co., Ala., on the Coosa River, at the head of steamboat navigation, 15 miles N.N.E. of Montgomery. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, 2 seminaries, and the state penitentiary. Much cotton is shipped here. Pop. 1137.

Wetumpka Creek, Alabama, runs southeastward, and enters Euchee Creek in Russell co.

Wet'zel, a county in the N. part of West Virginia, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Ohio River, which separates it from the state of Ohio, and is drained by Fishing Creek. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests of the hickory, ash, oak, sugar-maple, tulip-tree, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, lumber, butter, and oats are the staple products. Bituminous coal is found here. This county is traversed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Capital, New Martinsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,857,159. Pop. in 1870, 8595, of whom 8281 were Americans.

Wetzel, a post-office of Edgar co., Ill., on the Paris & Danville Railroad, 6½ miles N. of Paris.

Wetzlar, ŵĕts'lar, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, 42 miles E.N.E. of Coblentz, on the Lahn. Pop. 6837. It was formerly a free city of the empire. It has a cathedral, and manufactures of leather, gloves, and hosiery.

Wevelghem, ŵå'vẹl-ghĕm', a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 2 miles E.N.E. of Menin. Pop. 4019.

Wevelinghofen, ŵå'vẹh-ling-ho'fẹn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 11 miles S.W. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 2645.

We'ver, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 11 miles S.W. of Burlington. It has a church.

We'verton, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., on the Potomac River, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at its junction with the Washington County Branch, 24 miles S. of Hagerstown, and 2 miles E. of Harper's Ferry. It has 2 churches.

We'vertown, a post-village of Warren co., N.Y., in Johnsburg township, 49 miles N. by W. of Saratoga Springs. It has a church, a tannery, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and 3 stores. Pop. about 150.

Wewahitch'ka, a post-office of Calhoun co., Fla.

We Wo Ka, a post-hamlet of the Seminole Nation, Indian Territory, 70 miles from Eufaula. It has 2 churches.

Wex'ford, a maritime county of Ireland, in the S. part of Leinster, having on the E. and S. the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. Area, 901 square miles. Pop. in 1871, 132,666. The surface, hilly or mountainous in the N.W., declines to a level plain along the coast. The Slaney intersects the county in its centre. Limestone is the chief mineral product. The fisheries are of importance. The Southeastern Railway is prolonged throughout the valley of the Slaney, past Wexford and Enniscorthy, which, with New Ross, Gorey, and Newtown-Barry, are the principal towns. It sends two members to the House of Commons.

Wexford, a seaport town of Ireland, capital of the above county, on the right bank of the Slaney, where it expands into Wexford Harbor and is crossed by a bridge 733 feet in length, 12 miles S.S.E. of Enniscorthy, and 64 miles S.W. of Dublin. Pop. in 1871, 12,077. Much of the town consists of narrow, crooked, and dirty lanes; but the quay and one or two other streets are lined with good houses. Here are some remains of ancient walls, of an abbey, and other ecclesiastical edifices. Wexford has Protestant, diocesan, and other schools, a chamber of commerce, several banks, some malting establishments, ship-building docks, and an active export trade in cattle, dairy and agricultural produce, timber, tallow, hides, cotton yarn and wool, tobacco, and provisions. It sends one member to the House of Commons.

Wex'ford, a county of Michigan, in the N.W. part of the lower peninsula, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Manistee River, and is also drained by Pine River. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of pine, sugar-maple, and other trees. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, potatoes, &c., are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad. Capital, Sherman. Valuation of real and personal estate, $931,279. Pop. in 1870, 650, of whom 588 were Americans; in 1874, 3011.

Wexford, a township of Wexford co., Mich. Pop. 219.

Wexford, a post-hamlet in Hanover township, Wexford co., Mich., 6 miles N. of Sherman. Here is a church.

Wexford, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., Pa., in Pine township, 14 miles N.N.W. of Pittsburg.

Wex'ford, a post-village in York co., Ontario, about 9 miles N.E. of Toronto. It has 2 stores. Pop. 150.

Wexiö, or **Vexiö,** ŵĕk'she-ö, a town of Sweden, capital of the læn of Kronoberg, on Lake Sodre, 60 miles W.N.W. of Kalmar. Pop. 4311. It has a fine cathedral, a college with a library of 15,000 volumes and cabinets of medals, manufactures of carpets, and several important annual fairs.

Wey, wā, a river of England, co. of Dorset, after a S.E. course, enters the English Channel between Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis.

Wey, a river of England, cos. of Hants and Surrey, rises near Selborne, flows N.E. past Godalming, Guildford, and Weybridge, and joins the Thames 2 miles S.E. of Chertsey. Length, 40 miles.

Weyanoke, wī'an-ōk, a post-office of Charles City co., Va., on the James River, about 30 miles S.E. of Richmond.

Weyauwega, wi'aw-we'gah, a post-village in Weyauwega township, Waupaca co., Wis., on the outlet of White Lake, about 1 mile W. of Wolf River, and on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 27 miles W. by N. of Menasha, and 30 miles N.W. of Oshkosh. It has water-power, a bank, 3 or more churches, a newspaper office, a flour-mill, a high school, a paper-mill, and a lumber-mill. Pop. 815; of the township, 498 additional.

Weybridge (wa'brij) **Lower Falls,** a post-hamlet of Addison co., Vt., on Otter Creek, 5 miles N.W. of Middlebury. It has 2 churches. Here is beautiful scenery.

Weyda, a town of Germany. See Weida.

Weyer, ŵī'ẹr or wīre, a village of Austria, in Styria, on the Ens, 18 miles S.E. of Steyer. Pop. 1200, mostly employed in iron- and steel-manufactories.

Weyer's (wī'ẹrz) **Cave,** a post-office of Augusta co., Va., on the Valley Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 12 miles N.N.E. of Staunton. It is 5 miles from the celebrated cave of this name.

Weyersheim, ŵī'ẹrs-hīme' (Fr. pron. vā'yêʀs'êm'), a village of Germany, in Alsace, 10 miles N. of Strasburg. Pop. of commune, 2195.

Weymouth (wā'mŭth) **with Mel'combe-Re'gis,** a parliamentary and municipal borough and seaport of England, co. of Dorset, comprising the town and parish of Weymouth and the town and parish of Melcombe-Regis, the former on the S. and the latter on the N. side of the mouth of the Wey, which forms the port, 3 miles N. of the Isle of Portland, and 8 miles S. of Dorchester. Lat. of Weymouth, 50° 36′ N.; lon. 2° 26′ W. Pop. of Weymouth, 5007; of Melcombe-Regis, 8252. (See Melcombe-Regis.) Weymouth is old and indifferently built. The towns communicate by a stone bridge of two arches, with a swing in the centre to admit shipping, and Melcombe-Regis is the terminus of the London & Southwestern Railway. The harbor has about 14 feet of water at high tides; small vessels only can lie close to the quays, but there is good anchorage in the bay in 7 or 8 fathoms of water. Some ship-building and rope- and sail-making are carried on. Portland stone, tiles, bricks, and Roman cement are exported. Weymouth is the station of the mail-packets for Guernsey, to which it is the nearest English port, 70 miles distant. The climate is very suitable for invalids, being equable, and sufficiently mild in winter for geraniums and myrtles to flourish in the open air. Weymouth is the seat of a medico-chirurgical society. It has races and a regatta annually. The borough sends two members to the House of Commons.

Weymouth, wā'mŭth, a post-village in Weymouth township, Norfolk co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, 12 miles S.S.E. of Boston. It has 4 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, a high school, an iron-foundry, and a savings-bank. The township is bounded on the N. by Massachusetts Bay. It contains other villages, named North Weymouth, South Weymouth, and East Weymouth, and has 15 churches, 2 high schools, 2 national banks, and extensive manufactures of boots and shoes, nails, &c. Pop. of the township, 9819.

Weymouth, a post-hamlet of Atlantic co., N.J., on Great Egg Harbor River, about 6 miles N.W. of May's Landing. It has a church, and a manufactory of manila paper.

Weymouth, a post-hamlet of Medina co., O., 5 miles N.E. of Medina, and about 17 miles N.W. of Akron. It has 2 churches.

Weymouth, wā'mŭth, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Digby, at the entrance of the Sissiboo River into St. Mary's Bay, opposite New Edenborough, and 20 miles from Digby. The inhabitants, mostly of French origin, are principally engaged in the fisheries, for which the neighboring waters are celebrated. Weymouth is a port of entry, and contains a branch bank, several ship-yards, and 4 stores. Pop. 400. About 1 mile distant is the village of Weymouth Bridge, which contains several saw-, grist-, and carding-mills, and 7 or 8 stores. Pop. 400.

Wey'mouth Cape, Northeast Australia, is in lat. 12° 37′ 30″ S., lon. 143° 27′ 5″ E. Height, 360 feet.

Weypert, a town of Bohemia. See Weipert.

Weyre, wir or wār, a fortified town of India, dominions and 25 miles S.W. of Bhurtpoor. It has a large fort, some sculptures, and a Hindoo college.

Wezenberg, wait'sẹn-bêʀɢ, a town of Russia, government of Esthonia, capital of a circle, 60 miles E.S.E. of Revel. Pop. 1560.

Wezikon, ŵĕt'se-kon, a village of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles E.S.E. of Zurich. Pop. of parish, 4260, mostly weavers.

Wha'lan, a post-village of Fillmore co., Minn., in Holt township, on Root River and the Southern Minnesota Railroad, 50 miles W. of La Crosse, Wis. It has an elevator, a flour-mill, and 4 general stores.

Whale Peak, Colorado, a peak of the main range of the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 39° 30′ N., lon. 105° 51′ 28″ W. It has an altitude of 13,104 feet above the sea-level.

Wha'len, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 3 miles from Granton. Pop. 180.

Whale's Back, a small island at the E. side of the entrance to Portsmouth harbor, N.H. On it is a lighthouse 68 feet high, containing two fixed lights, one 10 feet above the other. Lat. 43° 2′ 30″ N; lon. 70° 42′ 45″ W.

Wha'ley's, a station in Bowie co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad (Trans-Continental division), 17 miles W.N.W. of Texarkana.

Wha'leysville, a post-hamlet of Worcester co., Md., on the Wicomico & Pocomoke Railroad, 16 miles E. of Salisbury. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Whal'ley, an extensive parish of England, cos. of Lancaster, Chester, and York, on the Manchester & Clitheroe Railway, contains the borough of Clitheroe and 3 market-towns in the co. of Lancaster. Pop. 192,532. It is intersected by the Liverpool & Leeds Canal. The church, a spacious building, with fine internal decoration, formerly belonged to an abbey, established here in 1296.

Whallonsburg, wha'lọnz-bŭrg, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., on the Boquet River and the New York & Canada Railroad, 33 miles S. of Plattsburg, and 3 miles W. of Lake Champlain. It has a church, and manufactures of carriages, flour, lumber, sash, &c.

Whal'say, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland. Length, from N.E. to S.W., 5½ miles; breadth, 2 miles. Pop. 854. The shores are rocky and deeply indented. The soil is among the most productive in Shetland.

Wham'po'a, a port of China, on an island of the same name, 12 miles E. of Canton. It has foundries, machine-shops, &c.

Wharf Point, a station in Marin co., Cal., on Tomales Bay and the North Pacific Coast Railroad, 41 miles N.W. of San Francisco.

Whar'ton, a county in the S.E. part of Texas, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is intersected by the Colorado River, is bounded on the N.E. by the San Bernard River, and is partly drained by Mustang Creek. The surface is diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. Capital, Wharton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $440,120. Pop. in 1870, 3426, of whom 3397 were Americans.

Wharton (formerly **Whartonsburg**), a post-village of Wyandot co., O., on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, 23 miles S.S.W. of Tiffin. It has a church, a flour-mill, and 2 saw-mills.

Wharton, a township of Fayette co., Pa. Pop. 1478.

Wharton, a post-township of Potter co., Pa., about 10 miles E. of Emporium. Pop. 287.

Wharton, a post-village, capital of Wharton co., Tex., on the Colorado River, about 52 miles S.W. of Houston.

What Cheer, a post-village of Keokuk co., Iowa, on a branch of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, 20 miles E.N.E. of Oskaloosa. It has a church and several coal-mines. Pop. nearly 200.

Whatcom, what'kọm, a county in the N.W. part of Washington, borders on British Columbia. Area, estimated at 2600 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Gulf of Georgia, and intersected by the Skagit River. The surface is partly mountainous, and covered with extensive forests of fir, cedar, and other trees, which grow to a great size. In the eastern part of the county, Mount Baker, a peak of the Cascade Range, rises to the height of about 10,000 feet. The soil is adapted to pasturage. Wool, butter, potatoes, and oats are the staple products. Limestone is found in this county. Capital, Whatcom. Valuation of real and personal estate, $177,158. Pop. in 1870, 534, of whom 341 were Americans.

Whatcom, a post-village, capital of Whatcom co., Washington, is situated on the N.E. shore of Bellingham Bay, about 150 miles N. by E. of Olympia. It has a church and a newspaper office. Coal is mined here.

Whately, whāt'le, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., in Whately township, on the Connecticut River Railroad, 26 miles N. of Springfield. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of brooms and brush-handles. Pop. of the township, 958.

What'paw, a small river of Marathon co., Wis., flows into the Wisconsin River on its right bank.

Wheat'field, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., near Lanesville Station on the Wabash Railroad, 17 miles E. of Springfield. It has a church.

Wheatfield, a township of Jasper co., Ind. Pop. 103.

Wheatfield, a township of Ingham co., Mich. P. 942.

Wheatfield, a township of Niagara co., N.Y. Pop. 4168. It contains Martinsville and part of Tonawanda.

Wheatfield, a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. 780.

Wheatfield, a post-office of Shenandoah co., Va.

Wheat'head, a township of Will co., Ill. Pop. 1133.

Wheat'land, a post-village of Yuba co., Cal., on the Oregon division of the Central Pacific Railroad, 40 miles N. of Sacramento. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, and 2 flour-mills.

Wheatland, a post-office of Larimer co., Col.

Wheatland, a post-village of Cass co., Dakota, on the Northern Pacific Railroad. It has a church.

Wheatland, a township of Bureau co., Ill. Pop. 492.

Wheatland, a post-township of Fayette co., Ill., about 12 miles E. of Vandalia. Pop. 871.

Wheatland, a hamlet in Wheatland township, Macon co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 5 miles S. of Decatur. It has 2 churches. Here is Elwin Post-Office. Pop. of the township, 1336.

Wheatland, a post-village of Knox co., Ind., in Steen township, on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 12 miles E. by S. of Vincennes. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 300.

Wheatland, a post-village in Spring Rock township, Clinton co., Iowa, on the Davenport & Northwestern Railroad where it crosses the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 32 miles N.N.W. of Davenport, and 35 miles W. of Clinton. It has a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, and 3 churches. Pop. 716.

Wheatland, a township of Dickinson co., Kansas. Pop. 544.

Wheatland, a post-office of McPherson co., Kansas.

Wheatland, township, Hillsdale co., Mich. P. 1398.

Wheatland, a township of Mecosta co., Mich. P. 632.

Wheatland, a post-office of Wexford co., Mich.

Wheatland, a post-township of Rice co., Minn. Pop. 1074. Wheatland Post-Office is about 20 miles N.W. of Faribault.

Wheatland, a post-hamlet of Hickory co., Mo., about 55 miles S. of Sedalia. It has a church, a newspaper office, 2 drug-stores, a flouring-mill, and a woollen-mill. Pop. 80. Lead abounds near this place.

Wheatland, a post-office of Webster co., Neb., 20 miles from Kenesaw.

Wheatland, a post-hamlet of Ocean co., N.J., on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, about 5 miles S.W. of Whiting. It has a church.

Wheatland, a township of Monroe co., N.Y. P. 2629.

Wheatland, a station in Monroe co., N.Y., on the Rochester & State Line Railroad, 17 miles S.W. of Rochester.

Wheatland, a post-hamlet of Yam Hill co., Oregon, on the Willamette River, about 14 miles N. of Salem.

Wheatland, a post-borough of Mercer co., Pa., on the Shenango River and the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, 2½ miles S. of Sharon. It has 3 churches, 4 blast-furnaces for iron, a rolling-mill, and a graded school.

Wheatland, a post-office of Loudoun co., Va., about 44 miles N.W. of Washington, D.C.

Wheatland, a post-village of Kenosha co., Wis., in Wheatland township, about 1 mile W. of Fox River, and 25 miles W.S.W. of Racine. Pop. of the township, 867.

Wheatland, a township of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. 883.

Wheat'land, or **Wick'ham,** a post-village in Drummond co., Quebec, 14½ miles N.W. of Melbourne. Pop. 100.

Wheatland Centre, a post-hamlet of Hillsdale co., Mich., about 20 miles S. of Jackson. It has 2 churches.

Wheatland Mills, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pa., on Pequea Creek, 6 or 7 miles S.E. of Lancaster.

Wheat'ley, or **Wheet'ley,** a post-hamlet of St. Francis co., Ark., on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, 69 miles E. of Little Rock. It has 2 churches.

Wheat'ly, a post-village in Essex co., Ontario, 37 miles S.W. of Chatham. It has a saw-mill, 2 grist-mills, 2 hotels, and 2 stores. Pop. 100.

Wheatly River, a post-village in Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 13 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 200.

Wheat'on, a post-village, capital of Du Page co., Ill., in Milton township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 25 miles W. of Chicago. It has a newspaper office, the Wheaton College, a bank, 7 churches, and 2 carriage-factories. Pop. 998.

Wheaton, a village of Wayne township, Tippecanoe co., Ind. Pop. 87.

Wheaton, a post-office of Montgomery co., Md.

Wheaton, a township of Chippewa co., Wis. P. 810.

Wheaton's, a station of the New York & New England Railroad, 5 miles N. of Waterbury, Conn.

Wheat'on Settlement, a post-settlement in Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, 7 miles from Petitcodiac. Pop. 200.

Wheat Ridge, Adams co., O. See Unity.

Wheat Sheaf, a station in Bucks co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 5½ miles N.E. of Bristol.

Wheat Sheaf, a post-office of Philadelphia co., Pa., is a branch of the Philadelphia post-office, and is about 10 miles N.E. of Independence Hall.

Wheatville, California. See Kingsburg.

Wheatville, New York. See East Alabama.

Wheatville, a post-office of Morris co., Tex.

Wheatville, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Wis., 12 miles N. of Boscobel, and about 48 miles S.S.E. of La Crosse. It has 2 churches, and a steam saw-mill which manufactures oak, ash, maple, and walnut lumber.

Wheel'er, a county in the N. central part of Nebraska, is partly drained by Cedar Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile.

Wheeler, a county in the Panhandle of Texas, bounded E. by Indian Territory. Area, 900 square miles.

Wheeler, a post-office of Washington co., Ark.

Wheeler, a post-office of Charles Mix co., Dakota.

Wheeler, a post-village in Union township, Porter co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 7 miles W.N.W. of Valparaiso. It has a church.

Wheeler, a post-office and station in Wheeler township, Gratiot co., Mich., on the Saginaw Valley & St. Louis Railroad, 8½ miles E. of St. Louis. Pop. of township, 366.

Wheeler, a post-township of Steuben co., N.Y., 6 or 7 miles N. of Bath. Pop. 1388.

Wheeler, Mercer co., Pa. See Bethel.

Wheeler's, New York. See North Hannibal.

Wheel'ersburg, a post-village of Scioto co., O., in Porter township, 9 or 10 miles E. of Portsmouth, and 1 mile from the Ohio River. It has 2 churches, a woollen-mill, and a drain-tile-factory. Pop. 358.

Wheeler's Grove, a post-hamlet of Pottawattamie co., Iowa, about 30 miles E. of Council Bluffs.

Wheeler's Point, Essex co., Mass., is part of the city of Gloucester.

Wheeler Station, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ala., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 16 miles W. of Decatur.

Wheel'erville, a post-office of Clay co., Ala.

Wheelerville, a village of Fulton co., N.Y., in Caroga township, about 12 miles N.W. of Gloversville. It has a church and a tannery. Pop. about 200.

Wheel'ing, a post-hamlet in Wheeling township, Cook co., Ill., on the Des Plaines River, about 24 miles N.N.W. of Chicago. It has 2 churches. The township is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and contains a village named Dunton. Pop. of the township, 1835.

Wheeling, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Ind., on the Mississinewa River, about 15 miles N. by W. of Muncie.

Wheeling, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Iowa, about 24 miles S.E. of Des Moines.

Wheeling, a post-office in Wheeling township, Rice co., Minn., 9 or 10 miles E. of Faribault. Pop. of the township, 1033.

Wheeling, a post-village in Wheeling township, Livingston co., Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 9 miles E. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches and a foundry. Pop. of the township, 249.

Wheeling, a township of Belmont co., O. Pop. 1240.

Wheeling, a post-hamlet in Wheeling township, Guernsey co., O., about 30 miles N.E. of Zanesville. Bird Run Station on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad is in this township. Pop. 1090.

Wheeling, a city and port of entry, the capital of West Virginia and of Ohio co., is finely situated on the E. bank of the Ohio River, at the mouth of Wheeling Creek, 92 miles below Pittsburg, and about 370 miles above Cincinnati. By railroad it is 63 miles S.W. of Pittsburg, and 141 miles E. of Columbus, O. Lat. 40° 5′ N.; lon. 80° 42′ W. Its elevation above the level of the sea is about 630 feet. The site is a narrow alluvial plain, which is overlooked by precipitous hills and extends about 2 miles along the river. Wheeling is the most populous town of West Virginia, and is the largest and most important place on the Ohio River between Pittsburg and Cincinnati. It contains a fine court-house, a custom-house, 24 churches, 4 academies, the Wheeling Female College, and 8 banks, the capital of which amounts to about $2,500,000. Two daily and several weekly newspapers are published here. This city is supplied with water raised from the river by machinery. The National Road crosses the river at Zane's Island, opposite Wheeling, by a beautiful wire suspension-bridge, which has a span of 1010 feet and is supported by 4 wire cables, each 1380 feet in length and 8 inches in diameter. The height of the towers is 153 feet above low-water mark. Wheeling is connected with Bellaire, O., by a noble railroad-bridge, which, including the approaches and a viaduct of 43 arches, is 1¾ miles long. It is the W. terminus of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and of the Pittsburg, Wheeling & Baltimore Railroad, and the E. terminus of the Central Ohio division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which connects with the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad at Bridgeport, on the opposite bank of the river. The hills in the vicinity contain inexhaustible beds of coal, which supply fuel at small expense for the numerous manufactories of the city. Wheeling contains extensive blast-furnaces, iron-foundries and forges, and manufactories of nails, glass-ware, steam-engines, paper, cigars, flour, leather, woollen goods, &c. The seat of the state government was removed from Charleston to Wheeling in 1875. Pop. in 1830, 5221; in 1850, 11,435; in 1870, 19,280, without South Wheeling; in 1874, 26,440, with South Wheeling annexed.

Wheeling Creek rises in Pennsylvania, passes into West Virginia, and enters the Ohio River at Wheeling.

Wheeling Valley, a post-office of Marshall co., W. Va.

Wheel′ock, a post-hamlet of Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. It has a church.

Wheelock, a post-hamlet of Robertson co., Tex., about 10 miles E. of Hearne.

Wheelock, a post-hamlet in Wheelock township, Caledonia co., Vt., about 14 miles N. of St. Johnsbury. It has 2 churches, and a manufactory of threshing-machines. Pop. of the township, 822.

Wheetley, St. Francis co., Ark. See WHEATLEY.

Whet′stone, a station of the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, 1½ miles N. of Columbus, O.

Whetstone, a township of Crawford co., O. P. 1490.

Whetstone, Morrow co., O. See WEST POINT.

Whetstone River, Ohio. See OLENTANGY RIVER.

Whidah, a town of West Africa. See WHYDAH.

Whid′by Island, Washington, is in the N. part of Puget Sound, and is a portion of Island co. It is nearly 40 miles long, and is comparatively narrow. The soil is fertile.

Whid′dy Island, Ireland, Munster, co. of Cork, near the head of Bantry Bay, is 3 miles long. Pop. 400. On it are a coast-guard station and several forts for the defence of Bantry harbor.

Whig Corners, Michigan. See SOUTH BUTLER.

Whigham, Decatur co., Ga. See HARRELL.

Whig Hill, a post-office of Forest co., Pa.

Whig Valley, a post-hamlet of Holt co., Mo., on the Nodaway River, about 35 miles N. by W. of St. Joseph. It has a church.

Whig′ville, a post-hamlet of Noble co., O., in Marion township, 14 miles N.E. of Caldwell. It has a church.

Whip′pany, a small river of Morris co., N.J., enters the Rockaway River from the right about 7 miles N.E. of Morristown, which is on the Whippany.

Whippany, a post-village in Hanover township, Morris co., N.J., on the Whippany River, 4 miles N.E. of Morristown, and about 14 miles W.N.W. of Newark. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of cotton, paper, woollen goods, and flour.

Whipple, whip′pel, a post-office of Pottawattamie co., Iowa.

Whipple, a post-hamlet of Washington co., O., on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 14 miles N. of Marietta.

Whipple Lake, Pope co., Minn., is one of the sources of the Chippewa River. It is about 10 miles long and 2 or 3 miles wide. Glenwood is situated at its head or N.E. extremity.

Whipple's Mills, a village in Smithfield township, Providence co., R.I., adjoining Greenville. It has manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. 139.

Whippleville, whip′pel-vĭl, a hamlet of Franklin co., N.Y., in Malone township, 3 miles from Malone. It has a tannery and a starch-factory.

Whip′poorwill′, a post-office of Laurel co., Ky.

Whippoorwill, a hamlet and station of Logan co., Ky., on the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Russellville. It has 2 churches and a plough-factory. Here is Ferguson's Station Post-Office.

Whisky Run, township, Crawford co., Ind. P. 1127.

Whisky Town, a mining-camp of Shasta co., Cal., 5 miles N.W. of Shasta, and 12 miles W. of Redding. It has a hotel, 2 stores, and gold-mines.

Whis′tler, a post-village of Mobile co., Ala., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 5 miles N.W. of Mobile. It has 6 churches, and workshops of the railroad. Pop. about 1200.

Whit′aker, a post-office of York co., S.C., on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, 35 miles E. of Spartanburg.

Whitaker's, a post-village of Edgecombe co., N.C., on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 6 miles S. of Enfield. It has a church and a manufactory of sash and blinds.

Whit′akersville, a post-hamlet of Magoffin co., Ky., 60 miles E. by S. of Mount Sterling. It has a church.

Whit′burn, a village of Scotland, co. of Linlithgow, 21 miles W.S.W. of Edinburgh. Pop. 1432.

Whit′by, a seaport town of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Esk, here bordered by a fine pier, and crossed by a swing iron bridge, 17 miles N.N.W. of Scarborough, at the termination of a railway from York. Lat. 54° 29′ N.; lon. 0° 36′ 7″ E. Pop. of parliamentary borough, 13,094; of town, 12,460. The town has a public library, a literary and philosophical society with a museum, a seamen's hospital, town hall, custom-house, baths, numerous large warehouses, dry-docks and ship-yards, and manufactures of sail-cloth and cordage. It has lately become a place of winter resort. Fine jet and immense deposits of ironstone are found near here. Whitby returns one member to the House of Commons.

Whit′by (formerly **Windsor,** win′zor), an incorporated town of Ontario, capital of the co. of Ontario, on Lake Ontario, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 29½ miles N.E. of Toronto. The harbor is one of the best on the lakes. The town contains, besides the county buildings, 5 churches, 3 branch banks, a grammar-school and several common schools, 2 printing-offices issuing weekly newspapers, several assurance and insurance agencies, a number of stores, and manufactories of iron castings, mill-machinery, agricultural implements, musical instruments, leather, &c. Whitby is a port of entry, and the southern terminus of the Whitby & Port Perry Railway. It is an important market-town. Pop. 2732.

Whit′church, a market-town of England, co. of Hants, on the Test, 12 miles N. of Winchester. It has a silk-manufactory, and a mill for the fabrication of bank-note paper. Pop. of parish, 1965.

Whitchurch, or **Blanc′minster,** a market-town of England, co. of Salop, on a railway, 19 miles N.N.E. of Shrewsbury.

Whit′comb, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ind., in Brookville township, about 36 miles N.W. of Cincinnati, O. It has a church.

White, a county in the N.E. central part of Arkansas, has an area of about 1140 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the White River, is intersected by the Little Red River, and is also drained by the Bayou Des Arc. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the ash, hickory, oak, yellow pine, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Cairo & Fulton Railroad. Capital, Searcy. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,718,631. Pop. in 1870, 10,347, of whom 10,312 were Americans.

White, a county in the N. part of Georgia, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is drained by the Chattahoochee River, one branch of which rises in it. The surface is diversified by high hills and valleys. More than half of it is covered with forests. Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. A small quantity of gold has been found in it. Capital, Mount Yonah. Valuation of real and personal estate, $580,382. Pop. in 1870, 4606, of whom 4590 were Americans.

White, a county in the S.E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Wabash River, intersected by the Little Wabash, and partly drained by the Skillet Fork of the latter river. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of the ash, hickory, oak, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Cairo & Vincennes, St. Louis & Southeastern, and Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railroads. Capital, Carmi. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,603,116. Pop. in 1870, 16,846, of whom 16,241 were Americans.

White, a county in the N.W. part of Indiana, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Tippecanoe River, which runs southward. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and forests, the former of which are more extensive than the latter. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, cattle, and hay are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. Capital, Monticello. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,314,545. Pop. in 1870, 10,554, of whom 9986 were Americans.

White, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the S. and W. by the Caney Fork of the Cumberland River, and is partly drained by Falling Water Creek. The surface is hilly or undulating, and extensively covered with forests of the ash, hickory, beech, oak, sugar-maple, walnut, wild cherry, &c. The soil is moderately fertile. Indian corn, wheat, cotton, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Sparta. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,387,500. Pop. in 1870, 9375, of whom 9359 were Americans.

White, Hillsdale co., Mich. See Austin.

White, a township of Benton co., Mo. Pop. 1993.

White, a township of Cambria co., Pa. Pop. 969.

White, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. 2124.

White Ash, a post-office of Washington co., Iowa, about 22 miles S. of Iowa City.

White Ash, a post-village of Alleghany co., Pa., in Penn township, near the Alleghany River, about 9 miles E.N.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 or 3 churches. Coal is mined here.

White Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic, on the N. coast of Newfoundland, is about 60 miles long, and 15 miles wide at the broadest part.

White Bead Hill, a post-office of Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory.

White Bear, township, Ramsey co., Minn. Pop. 647.

White Bear, a station in Berks co., Pa., on the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, 13 miles S.S.E. of Reading.

White Bear Centre, a post-office of Pope co., Minn.

White Bear Lake, a township of Pope co., Minn. Pop. 542.

White Bear Lake, a post-village and summer resort in White Bear township, Ramsey co., Minn., on a lake of its own name, and on the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad at its junction with the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 12 miles N. by E. of St. Paul, and 15 miles N.E. of Minneapolis. It has 2 churches and 3 hotels. The lake is about 25 miles in circuit.

White Bluff, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ark.

White Bluff, a village of Chatham co., Ga., on Vernon River, 9 miles S. of Savannah, is a summer resort. It has 2 churches and a convent.

White Bluffs, a post-hamlet of Dickson co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 30½ miles W. of Nashville. It has a church and a flour-mill.

White Breast, a township of Lucas co., Iowa, is intersected by White Breast Creek and by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. Pop. 666. Its station (White Breast Siding) is about 3 miles W. of Chariton.

White Breast, a hamlet of Lucas co., Iowa, on White Breast Creek, 9 miles N.W. of Chariton.

White Breast, township, Warren co., Iowa. P. 1069.

White Breast Creek, Iowa, rises in Clarke co., runs northeastward through Lucas co., and enters the Des Moines River in Marion co., about 7 miles N.E. of Knoxville. It is nearly 80 miles long.

White Camp, a post-office of McDowell co., W. Va.

Whitechap'el, a parish of England, co. of Middlesex, forming an eastern suburb of the metropolis, and comprised in the borough of Tower Hamlets. It contains the London Hospital and the Tower of London. Pop. 34,874.

White Church, a post-hamlet of Wyandotte co., Kansas, 3 miles from Pomeroy, and 14 miles W. of Kansas City, Mo. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

White Church, a post-hamlet of Tompkins co., N.Y., on the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, 13 miles S. of Ithaca.

White Church Bend, Louisiana. See Jefferson.

White City, a post-hamlet of Morris co., Kansas, on the Neosho division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 19 miles S.E. of Junction City. It has 2 churches. It is also called Swedeland.

White City, a village in Defiance township, Defiance co., O., on the Chicago division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at White's Mill Station, 4 miles W. of Defiance. It has a church and a saw-mill.

White Clay Creek rises in Chester co., Pa., passes into New Castle co., Del., and unites with Red Clay Creek to form the Christiana.

White Clay Creek, a hundred of New Castle co., Del. Pop. 2620.

White Cliff, a post-office of Sioux co., Neb., on the Niobrara River.

White Cliff Springs, a post-office and summer resort of Monroe co., Tenn., on the Chilhowee Mountain, 3500 feet above the sea-level, and 15 miles from Mouse Creek Station. It has a large hotel and mineral springs.

White Cloud, a post-office of Clay co., Ala.

White Cloud, a post-hamlet of Mills co., Iowa, in White Cloud township, on the West Nishnabatona River, about 30 miles S.E. of Council Bluffs. It has a flouring-mill. Pop. of the township, 621.

White Cloud, a post-town in Iowa township, Doniphan co., Kansas, on the Missouri River, about 600 miles above St. Louis, and on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, 36 miles N. by W. of Atchison. It contains 2 steam saw-mills, a flour-mill, a graded school with a building which cost $15,000, and 4 churches. Pop. 843.

White Cloud, Michigan. See Morgan Station.

White Cot'tage, a post-hamlet of Muskingum co., O., 7 miles S.W. of Zanesville. It has a church and 3 potteries.

White Cottage, a post-office of Greene co., Pa., 12 miles S.W. of Waynesburg.

White Creek, a post-hamlet in White Creek township, Washington co., N.Y., about 27 miles N.E. of Troy. It has 2 churches and a flax-mill. The township is intersected by the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, and contains the greater part of the village of Cambridge. Pop. of the township, 2757.

White Creek, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Wis., about 30 miles N.W. of Portage City. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. 242.

White Day, Monongalia co., W. Va. See Smithtown.

White Deer, a station in Union co., Pa., is at White Deer Mills. Pop. of White Deer township, 1676.

White Deer Mills, a post-village in White Deer township, Union co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, at the mouth of White Deer Creek, and on the Catawissa & Williamsport Railroad, at White Deer Station, 5 miles N. of Milton. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a woollen-mill.

White Earth, a post-office of Gunnison co., Col.

White Earth, a post-office of Becker co., Minn.

White Earth River rises in British America, runs southward into Dakota, and enters the Missouri River about 60 miles (direct) E. of the mouth of the Yellowstone.

White Elster, Germany. See Elster.

White Eyes Plains, Coshocton co., O. See Oxford.

Whiteface Mountain, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., N.Y., about 16 miles N. of Mount Marcy. Altitude, 4918 feet above the sea-level.

Whiteface Peak, Colorado, a mountain in the Middle Park, in lat. 40° 9′ 11″ N., lon. 106° 7′ 6″ W. It has an altitude of 11,493 feet above the sea-level.

White Feather, feтн'ẹr, a post-hamlet of Bay co., Mich., in Pinconning township, on the Michigan Central Railroad (Mackinaw division), 23 miles N. of Bay City. It has a church, a lumber-mill, &c.

Whitefield, whit'feeld, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 3 miles S. of Bury. Pop. 9054.

White'field, a township of Marshall co., Ill. P. 1205.

Whitefield, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Me., in

Whitefield township, on the Sheepscott River, 14 miles S.E. of Augusta. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 1594.

Whitefield, township, Kandiyohi co., Minn. Pop. 325.

Whitefield, a post-hamlet of Oktibbeha co., Miss., 17 miles S.W. of Starkville. It has 3 churches.

Whitefield, a post-village in Whitefield township, Coos co., N.H., on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad and the White Mountain Railroad, 124 miles N. of Concord. It has 3 churches, a high school, a summer boarding-house, and large lumber-mills which employ about 300 men. A short railroad connects it with Jefferson. Pop. near 800; of the township, 1196.

White′fish Bay, the S. part of Tequamenon Bay, Lake Superior.

Whitefish Bay, a station on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, 6 miles N. of Milwaukee, Wis.

White Fish Falls, Ontario. See Morton.

White′fish Point, a post-office and fishing-station of Chippewa co., Mich., on Lake Superior, 40 miles N.W. of Sault Ste. Marie. Here is a cape of the same name, with a light-house.

White′ford, township, Monroe co., Mich. Pop. 1610.

Whiteford Centre, a post-office of Monroe co., Mich.

White Gate, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Va., about 100 miles W. of Lynchburg. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

White Hall, a post-office of Lowndes co., Ala., on the Western Railroad of Alabama, 25 miles W. of Montgomery.

White Hall, a post-hamlet of Poinsett co., Ark., 22 miles N. of Wittsburg. It has a church.

White′hall, a post-village in Whitehall township, Greene co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad where it crosses the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad, 45 miles N. of Alton, and 24 miles S.S.W. of Jacksonville. It has 2 newspaper offices, 2 banks, 4 churches, a graded school, a foundry, a tile-factory, a flour-mill, 2 wagon-shops, and several potteries. Pop. 1200; of the township, 1600.

Whitehall, a post-hamlet of Owen co., Ind., about 44 miles E.S.E. of Terre Haute. It has a church.

White Hall, a post-office of Madison co., Ky., 7 miles N. of Richmond.

White Hall, a post-office of Livingston parish, La.

Whitehall, a village of St. James parish, La., on the E. bank of the Mississippi River, 9 miles below Donaldsonville, and about 72 miles above New Orleans. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 1400.

White Hall, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Northern Central Railroad, 27 miles N. of Baltimore. It has several churches and a paper-mill.

Whitehall, a hamlet in Rutland township, Worcester co., Mass., 6 miles S.E. of Cold Brook Springs.

Whitehall, a post-village in Whitehall township, Muskegon co., Mich., on White Lake, and on the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, 16 miles N.N.W. of Muskegon, and about 6 miles from Lake Michigan. It contains several churches, a bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, several lumber-mills, and a large tannery. Pop. 842. White Lake forms an excellent harbor.

Whitehall, a post-office of Jefferson co., Montana.

Whitehall, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., on the Morris Canal and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 10 miles W. of Paterson. It has a church. Pop. about 200. See also White Hall Summit.

Whitehall, a post-town in Whitehall township, Washington co., N.Y., at the head or S. end of Lake Champlain, 76 miles N. by E. of Albany, 24 miles W. of Rutland, Vt., and about 80 miles S. of Burlington. It is the N. terminus of the Champlain Canal, and is at the junction of two divisions of the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad. It is picturesquely situated in a ravine at the foot of Skene's Mountain and at the mouth of Wood Creek. Several elegant steamboats ply daily (in the season) between Whitehall and the other ports on the lake. Whitehall is the most populous town in the county. It contains 5 churches, an academy, 3 national banks, a high school, 2 newspaper offices, a machine-shop, and 2 saw-mills. It has an extensive trade in lumber, &c., and has manufactures of brooms, turned wood, sash, blinds, and lumber. Pop. 4322; of the township, 5039.

White Hall, a post-hamlet of Bladen co., N.C., on the Cape Fear River, about 35 miles W.N.W. of Wilmington. It has a turpentine-distillery.

White Hall (Jericho Post-Office), a hamlet of Wayne co., N.C., on the Neuse River, 8 miles S.W. of La Grange. It has a church.

Whitehall, Adams co., Pa. See Red Land.

Whitehall, a hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., in Bart township, 3 miles S. of Kinzer's. It has a church, and nickel-mines and furnaces which employ about 125 men.

Whitehall, a station and hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and on the Lehigh River, 7 miles N.N.W. of Allentown.

Whitehall, a township of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. 3318.

White Hall, a post-office of Montour co., Pa., about 12 miles N. of Danville.

Whitehall, a township of Abbeville co., S.C. P. 1516.

White Hall, a post-office of Colleton co., S.C., on the Savannah & Charleston Railroad, 43 miles W. of Charleston.

White Hall, a post-office of Grimes co., Tex.

White Hall, Albemarle co., Va. See Moorman's River.

White Hall, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Va., about 10 miles N. of Winchester. It has a church.

Whitehall, a post-village of Trempealeau co., Wis., in Lincoln township, on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, 36 miles N.N.E. of Winona, Minn. It has a newspaper office, 3 churches, a money-order post-office, and a graded school.

White Hall Sum′mit, a station in Sussex co., N.J., on the Sussex Railroad, near the hamlet of White Hall, 7 miles S. of Newton.

Whitehallville, Bucks co., Pa. See Chalfont.

White Hare, a post-office of Cedar co., Mo.

Whiteha′ven, a parliamentary borough and seaport town of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Irish Sea, near the entrance of Solway Firth, 3 miles N.E. of St. Bees Head, and 36 miles S.W. of Carlisle, with which it is connected by railway. Lat. (of light-house) 54° 33′ 11″ N.; lon. 3° 35′ 49″ W. Pop. of the town, 17,003. The public buildings comprise several churches, the West Cumberland Infirmary, town hall, market-house, custom-house, library, news-room, baths, theatre, mechanics' institute, and a county house of correction. The harbor is formed by two piers, on each of which is a light-house, and from it are exported great quantities of coal, raised from mines which extend a long way under the town and beneath the sea. It has also iron-smelting-works, iron- and brass-foundries, extensive bonding warehouses, dry-docks and slips for building and repairing vessels, and manufactures of sail-cloth, cordage, soap, copperas, and tobacco-pipes. The exports consist chiefly of coal and iron ore; the imports, of West Indian, American, and Baltic produce, flax and linen from Ireland, and pig-iron from Wales. It returns one member to the House of Commons.

Whiteha′ven, a post-village of Wicomico co., Md., on the Wicomico River, 16 miles S.W. of Salisbury. It has 2 churches and a marine railway.

White Haven, a post-borough in Dennison township, Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh River, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 25 miles N. of Mauch Chunk, and 30 miles by railroad S.S.E. of Wilkesbarre. It has 6 churches, a savings-bank, a foundry, a machine-shop, several large lumber-mills, and ice-houses. It is supported mainly by operations in lumber, and has large pools for the purpose of conveying the logs to the mills. These pools furnish much ice for the markets of cities. Pop. 1321.

White Haven, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Tenn., on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, 8 miles S. of Memphis. It has a church.

White Haven, a seaport of Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles W.S.W. of Cape Canso. It has an excellent harbor.

White Head, a seaport of Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast, 31 miles from Guysborough. Pop. 350. This is the first land on the Nova Scotia coast seen by vessels from Europe.

White Heath, heeth, a post-hamlet of Piatt co., Ill., on the Champaign, Havana & Western Railroad, at the junction of two branches, 15 miles W. by S. of Champaign, and 1 mile E. of the Sangamon River. It has a church.

White Hill, Burlington co., N.J. See Fieldsborough.

White Hill, a station in Cumberland co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 3½ miles S.W. of Harrisburg.

Whitehills′, a fishing-village of Scotland, co. of Banff, 4½ miles E. of Portsoy. Pop. 823.

White Horn, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tenn.

White Horse, a rocky islet, one of a group at the entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay.

White Horse, a post-office of Chester co., Pa., on the Chester Valley Railroad, 7½ miles E. by N. of Downingtown.

White Horse, a hamlet in Salisbury township, Lancaster co., Pa., 17 miles E. of Lancaster. Here is Pequea Post-Office.

White Horse, a post-office of Greenville co., S.C.

White′house, a village of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, on Belfast Lough, 3½ miles N.E. of Belfast. Pop. 1056.

White House, a station in Duval co., Fla., on the Florida Central Railroad, 11 miles W. of Jacksonville.

White House, a post-village in Readington township, Hunterdon co., N.J., ½ mile from White House Station of the Central Railroad, which is 9½ miles W.N.W. of Somerville and about 30 miles N. of Trenton. It has a church.

White House, a post-office of Randolph co., N.C.

White House, township, Robeson co., N.C. P. 684.

White House, a post-village in Waterville township, Lucas co., O., on the Wabash Railroad, 17 miles W.S.W. of Toledo. It has 3 churches, and manufactures of lumber and ploughs.

White House, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Pa., 8 miles S.W. of Carlisle, and 1 mile from Moore's Mill.

White House, a station in Dauphin co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 7 miles S.E. of Harrisburg.

White House, a post-office of Robertson co., Tenn.

Whitehouse, a post-office of Smith co., Tex., on a branch of the International & Great Northern Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Tyler.

White House, a post-office and station of New Kent co., Va., on the Richmond, York River & Chesapeake Railroad, and on the navigable Pamunkey River, 24 miles E. of Richmond.

White House Station, a post-village in Readington township, Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 33 miles W. of Elizabeth. It has 2 hotels, 6 stores, and a manufactory of horn jewelry. Pop. about 400.

White′hurst, Bell's Station, or **Rock Springs,** a post-village in Leeds co., Ontario, on a railway, 13½ miles N. by W. of Brockville. Pop. 100.

White′inch, an extensive western suburb of Glasgow, Scotland, noted for its ship-building.

White Island, off the North Island of New Zealand, in the Bay of Plenty, is in lat. 37° 33′ S., lon. 177° 14′ E. It consists of an active volcano, rising to between 1000 and 1500 feet in height.

White Island, in the river St. Lawrence, below Quebec, at the N.E. end of Hare Island, is about 5 miles long.

White Lake, a body of water in Muskegon co., Mich., 6 miles in length. It communicates with Lake Michigan, is traversed by White River, and forms a harbor for the town of Whitehall.

White Lake, a post-hamlet in White Lake township, Oakland co., Mich., 16 miles W. of Pontiac, and 35 miles N.W. of Detroit. It has 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 1002.

White Lake, a post-village in Bethel township, Sullivan co., N.Y., near a small lake, 8 miles W. of Monticello. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill. The lake is 2 miles long.

White Lake, a post-village in Renfrew co., Ontario, on Waba (or White) Lake, 20 miles S.W. of Arnprior. It has good water-power, and contains several saw-, grist-, and carding-mills, and 2 stores. Pop. 200.

White Lake Centre, Michigan. See Ox Bow.

White Lake Corners, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., 38 miles N. of Utica. It has a lumber-mill.

White′land, a post-village of Johnson co., Ind., on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 15 miles S. by E. of Indianapolis. It has a church, a graded school, a flouring-mill, and a newspaper office. Pop. about 500.

Whiteland, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 27 miles W. of Philadelphia.

White′lets, a village of Scotland, co. and 1½ miles N.E. of Ayr, on the road to Galston. Pop. 505.

White′ley, a post-township of Greene co., Pa., about 50 miles S. of Pittsburg. Pop. 977.

Whiteleysburg, whīt′lĭz-bŭrg, a hamlet of Kent co., Del., 4 miles S.E. of Greensborough, Md., and on the line between Delaware and Maryland. It has about 10 families.

Whiteleysburg, a post-office of Caroline co., Md., about 44 miles E. of Annapolis. It is adjacent to Whiteleysburg, Del.

White Lick, a post-office of Boone co., Ind., is at a hamlet named Fayette, 20 miles N.W. of Indianapolis.

White′lick′ Creek, Indiana, runs southward through Hendricks co., and enters the West Fork of White River in Morgan co., 7 miles above Martinsville.

White Lil′y, a post-office of Laurel co., Ky., about 37 miles S.S.E. of Mount Vernon.

White Marsh, a post-office of Washington co., N.C.

White Marsh, a township of Montgomery co., Pa., about 11 miles N. by W. of Philadelphia, is bounded on the S.W. by the Schuylkill River. It contains Fort Washington Station on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and has manufactures of iron and lime. Pop. 3151.

White Marsh, Gloucester co., Va. See Hickory Fork.

White Mills, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Ky., 56 miles S. by W. of Louisville. It has a church and a flour-mill.

White Mills, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Pa., on the Honesdale Branch of the Erie Railroad, and on Lackawaxen Creek, 4 miles S.E. of Honesdale.

White Mound, a village and township of Jewell co., Kansas, about 9 miles N.W. of Jewell Centre. Pop. of township, 492.

White Mound, a post-office of Grayson co., Tex.

White Mound, a post-office of Sauk co., Wis.

White Mountains, New Hampshire, are mostly in Coos co. The highest peak of this group is Mount Washington, which rises 6288 feet above the level of the sea. Among the other summits are Mount Adams, Mount Jefferson, Mount Monroe, Mount Lafayette, Mount Madison, and Mount Willey. The nucleus of these mountains is formed of granite and gneiss. The Franconia Mountains form the W. extension of the group, and the whole are assigned to the Appalachian system.

White Mud River, Manitoba. See Westbourne.

White Oak, Alabama. See White Oak Springs.

White Oak, a post-office of Dorsey co., Ark.

White Oak, a station in Franklin co., Ark., on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, 7 miles W. of Ozark.

White Oak, a township of El Dorado co., Cal. P. 757.

White Oak, a township of McLean co., Ill. P. 532.

White Oak, a post-office of Montgomery co., Ill., about 23 miles S. of Springfield.

White Oak, a station of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, 25 miles S.E. of Belleville, Ill.

White Oak, a post-hamlet of Mahaska co., Iowa, in White Oak township, 9 miles E. of Oskaloosa. The township is intersected by the South Skunk River. It contains 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 1241.

White Oak, a township of Warren co., Iowa. P. 672.

White Oak, a post-office of Morgan co., Ky.

White Oak, a post-township of Ingham co., Mich. Pop. 979.

White Oak, a township of Harrison co., Mo. P. 872.

White Oak, a township of Henry co., Mo. P. 1357.

White Oak, post-township, Bladen co., N.C. P. 1265.

White Oak, a township of Carteret co., N.C. P. 842.

White Oak, a township of Jones co., N.C. Pop. 959.

White Oak, a township of Wake co., N.C. P. 1680.

White Oak, a post-office of Brown co., O., on the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad, 42½ miles E. of Cincinnati.

White Oak, a township of Highland co., O. P. 1052.

White Oak, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pa.

White Oak, a post-village of Fairfield co., S.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 46 miles N. of Columbia. It has an academy and a church.

White Oak, a post-office of Williamson co., Tenn.

White Oak, a post-village of Hopkins co., Tex., 38 miles N. of Mineola. It has an academy and a church.

White Oak, a post-office of Ritchie co., W. Va.

White Oak Creek, of Georgia, flows through Meriwether co. into Flint River.

White Oak Creek, of Ohio, rises in Highland co., runs southward through Brown co., and enters the Ohio River about 8 miles below Ripley.

White Oak Creek, of Tennessee, rises in Fentress co., runs nearly eastward, and enters the New River in Scott co.

White Oak Creek, of West Tennessee, flows eastward, and enters Tennessee River in Hardin co.

White Oak Creek, of Texas, runs eastward through Titus co., and enters the Sulphur Fork of Red River.

White Oak Gap, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ky.

White Oak Grove, a post-office of Greene co., Mo.

White Oak Hall, a post-hamlet of Polk co., N.C., on Broad River, 23 miles N. of Spartanburg, S.C.

White Oak Point, a post-office of Fayette co., Ill.

White Oaks, a township of Onslow co., N.C. P. 1280.

White Oak Spring, a hamlet of Webster co., Mo., 6 miles N.W. of Niangua. It has a church.

White Oak Springs, a post-office of Barbour co., Ala., on the Vicksburg & Brunswick Railroad, at White Oak Station, 13 miles W. of Eufaula.

White Oak Springs, a post-office of Brown co., Ill., 7 miles S.W. of Versailles.

White Oak Springs, a post-hamlet and township of Lafayette co., Wis., about 22 miles E. of Dubuque, Iowa. Pop. of the township, 446.

White Pigeon, pĭj′ŭn, post-office, Whitesides co., Ill.

White Pigeon, a post-hamlet of Keokuk co., Iowa, 12 miles N.N.E. of Sigourney. It has a church.

White Pigeon, a post-village in White Pigeon township, St. Joseph co., Mich., on a creek of the same name, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, at the S. terminus of the Kalamazoo division of the same. It is 120 miles E. of Chicago, 4 miles S. of Constantine, and 19 miles E.N.E. of Elkhart, Ind. It contains a bank, a newspaper office, a union school, 5 churches, a woollen-mill, and a manufactory of sash and blinds. Pop. 922; of the township, 1713.

White Pine, a large county in the E. part of Nevada, bordering on Utah, is a portion of the Great Basin (which see). The surface is a high table-land, destitute of timber, and diversified by several mountain-ridges, the direction of which is N. and S. Fresh water is scarce in this county, which has no rivers or permanent streams. The soil is mostly sterile, but some of the valleys produce pasture and potatoes. Silver is the chief article of export. It is obtained from quartz rock. Capital, Hamilton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,567,876. Pop. in 1870, 7189; in 1875, 2357.

White Pine, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pa., about 18 miles N.W. of Williamsport.

White Pine, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Tenn., on the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap & Charleston Railroad, 10 miles S. of Morristown. Here is a seminary.

White Pine, a post-office of Calhoun co., W. Va.

White Pine Mountains, a range in Nye and White Pine cos., Nevada.

White Plain, a township of Spartanburg co., S.C. Pop. 1342.

White Plains, a post-office of Calhoun co., Ala.

White Plains, a handsome post-village of Greene co., Ga., 12 miles S.W. of Crawfordville, and about 75 miles W. of Augusta. It contains the Dawson Institute, 3 churches, and a carriage-factory. Pop. 374.

White Plains, a post-hamlet of Hopkins co., Ky., on the Louisville, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad, 79 miles E. of Paducah. It has a drug-store.

White Plains, a post-office of Charles co., Md., on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, near the Potomac, 59 miles S. by W. of Baltimore.

White Plains, a post-office of Churchill co., Nev., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 68 miles N.E. of Reno.

White Plains, a post-village and one of the capitals of Westchester co., N.Y., in White Plains township, on the New York & Harlem Railroad, 22 miles N. by E. of the Grand Central Depot of New York. It has a court-house, 6 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and the Alexander Institute. Near this place the battle of White Plains was fought, October 28, 1776. General Washington commanded the Americans in this action. Pop. of the township, 2727.

White Plains, a post-office of Surry co., N.C.

White Plains, a post-hamlet of Chesterfield co., S.C., 22 miles S.E. of Monroe, N.C. It has a church.

White Plains, a post-office of Brunswick co., Va., about 56 miles S.S.W. of Petersburg.

White Pond, a post-office of Barbour co., Ala.

White′port, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., on the Wallkill Valley Railroad, 4 miles N. of Rosendale, and 4 miles S.W. of Kingston. It has a manufactory of cement.

White Post, a township of Pulaski co., Ind. P. 785.

White Post, a post-office of Pike co., Ky.

White Post, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Va., 10 or 12 miles S.S.E. of Winchester. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. 192.

White River, of Arkansas, rises in the N.W. part of the state by several small branches, runs northeastward into Missouri, traverses Stone and Taney cos. in that state, and returns into Arkansas, running southeastward through the cos. of Marion, Baxter, and Independence to the mouth of Black River. Below this point it flows southward until it enters the Mississippi River about 14 miles above the mouth of the Arkansas. Its length is estimated at 800 miles. Steamboats can ascend it to Jacksonport, nearly 300 miles, in all stages of water. Its chief affluents are Black River, the Buffalo Fork, James River, and Bryant's Fork.

White River, of Indiana, is formed by its East and West Forks, which unite at the S.E. extremity of Knox co. It runs in a W.S.W. direction, and enters the Wabash River near Mount Carmel, and about 25 miles below Vincennes. Its mouth is only 30 miles in a direct line from the junction of its forks. The longer of these is the West Fork, which rises in Randolph co. and runs nearly westward to Hamilton co., which it intersects, and then flows southwestward through the cos. of Marion, Morgan, Owen, and Greene. It is about 300 miles long. The largest towns on its banks are Indianapolis, Anderson, and Muncie. The East Fork, or Driftwood Fork, rises in Henry co., and is called the Blue River in the first part of its course. Its general direction is southwestward. It intersects the cos. of Shelby, Bartholomew, Jackson, and Lawrence. Its length is estimated at 270 miles.

White River, of Michigan, rises in Newaygo co., runs southwestward through Oceana co., passes through White Lake, and enters Lake Michigan about 16 miles N.W. of Muskegon.

White River, an affluent of the Missouri, rises in the extreme western part of Nebraska, and runs northeastward into Dakota. It intersects the desolate region called *Mauvaises Terres*, and finally runs eastward and enters the Missouri River in Dakota near lat. 43° 40′ N. Its length is estimated at 330 miles.

White River, of Utah, rises in the Wahsatch Range, runs S.E., and enters the Green River in San Pete co.

White River, of Vermont, rises in Addison co., runs southeastward through Windsor co., and enters the Connecticut River about 10 miles E. of Woodstock. It receives from the N. three affluents, called the First, Second, and East Branches, which rise in Orange co.

White River, of Washington, rises in the Cascade Range, in the E. part of Pierce co. It runs nearly N.W., and unites with the Green River to form the Dwamish.

White River, a post-office of Desha co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, near the mouth of White River.

White River, a post-hamlet and township of Tulare co., Cal., 25 miles E. by N. of Delano. Gold is found here. Pop. of township, 120.

White River, a post-office and Indian agency of Summit co., Col.

White River, a township of Gibson co., Ind. P. 2174.

White River, township, Hamilton co., Ind. P. 2047.

White River, township, Johnson co., Ind. P. 1755.

White River, township, Randolph co., Ind. P. 4069.

White River, a post-hamlet in White River township, Muskegon co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of White River, about 17 miles N.W. of Muskegon. It has a lumber-mill. Pop. of the township, 706. Fruit is exported from it.

White River, a township of Barry co., Mo. P. 756.

White Rock, township, McDonald co., Mo. Pop. 344.

White River, a post-office of King co., Washington.

White River Junction, a post-village in Hartford township, Windsor co., Vt., on the Connecticut River, at the mouth of White River, 64 miles S. by E. of Montpelier, 14 miles E. of Woodstock, and 142 miles N.W. of Boston. It is at the junction of several railroads,—the Passumpsic, the Northern Railroad of New Hampshire, the Woodstock, and the Central and Southern divisions of the Vermont Central. It has a good hotel, the Junction House, a railroad-bridge over the Connecticut River, and 3 churches.

White Road, a post-office of Forsyth co., N.C.

White Rock, a post-office of Franklin co., Ark.

White Rock, a station of the Sacramento & Placerville Railroad, 29 miles E. of Sacramento, Cal.

White Rock, a post-hamlet of Ogle co., Ill., in White Rock township, 4 miles from Holcomb Station, and about 18 miles S. of Rockford. The township has 4 churches. Limestone is found here. Pop. of the township, 999.

White Rock, a post-hamlet of Republic co., Kansas, in White Rock township, 18 miles W.N.W. of Belleville. It has a plough-factory and a saw-mill. The township is traversed by Republican River. Pop. of township, 490.

White Rock, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 13½ miles N.W. of Portland. It has a church.

White Rock, a post-village in White Rock township, Huron co., Mich., on Lake Huron, 50 miles N. of Port Huron. It has 2 churches and 2 saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 300.

White Rock, a post-hamlet of Goodhue co., Minn., 16 miles S.W. of Red Wing. It has a grist-mill, a tannery, and a chapel.

White Rock, township, McDonald co., Mo. Pop. 344.

White Rock, a post-office and mining-camp of Elko co., Nevada, on or near the Bull Run Mountain, 75 miles from Elko. It has a rich silver-mine.

White Rock, a post-office of Madison co., N.C.

White Rock, a station in Armstrong co., Pa., on the Allegheny River and the Allegheny Valley Railroad, 33 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

White Rock, a station in Fayette co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Connellsville & Cumberland Railroad, at the junction of the Fayette County Railroad, 1 mile S. of Connellsville.

White Rock, a post-hamlet in Colerain township, Lancaster co., Pa., on the Peach Bottom Railroad, about 8 miles W. of Oxford.

White Rock, a village of Washington co., R.I., 2 miles N. of Westerly. It has a cotton-mill on Pawcatuck River. Pop. 192.

White Rock, a post-hamlet of Hunt co., Tex., about 38 miles S.E. of Sherman. It has a church and 2 or 3 stores.

White Rock, a post-office of Bedford co., Va., on Staunton River.

White Rock Creek, Texas, rises in Houston co., runs southward through Trinity co., and enters Trinity River.

White Rock Landing, Meigs co., O., is on the Ohio River, 2½ miles above Pomeroy.

White Rock Mills, a station on the Denver & Boulder Valley Railroad, 5 miles from Boulder, Col.

White Rock Mills, a post-village in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Gaspereaux River, 3 miles from Port Williams Station. Pop. 150.

White Rock Mountain, Colorado, a peak of the Elk Mountains, in lat. 38° 58′ 30″ N., lon. 106° 55′ 10″ W. Its altitude is 13,357 feet above the sea-level. It was named from the white volcanic rock with which it is capped.

White Rocks, a post-office of Wasatch co., Utah, at the Uintah Valley Indian Agency.

White Rose, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 4 miles from Aurora. Pop. 130.

White Run, a post-office of Grayson co., Ky.

White's, or **White's Switch,** a station in White co., Ill., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 7 miles N. of Enfield.

White's, Michigan and Tennessee. See WHITE'S STATION.

White's, a post-office of Meagher co., Montana.

White's, a township of Bertie co., N.C. Pop. 1025.

White's, a post-office of Caroline co., Va.

White's, a station in Spottsylvania co., Va., on the Potomac, Fredericksburg & Piedmont Railroad, 5 miles W. of Fredericksburg.

White Salmon, săm′ọn, a post-office of Klikitat co., Washington, on the Columbia River, 20 miles below The Dalles.

White Salmon River, a small stream of Skamania co., Washington, flows southeastward into the Columbia River.

White Sand, a hamlet of Greenville co., S.C., 12 miles N.E. of Belton Station. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of cotton and ropes.

White's Bend, a post-office of Davidson co., Tenn.

Whitesborough, whīts′bŭr-rŭh, or **Whites′town,** a post-village in Whitestown township, Oneida co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River, the Erie Canal, and the New York Central Railroad, 4 miles N.W. of Utica. It has 4 churches, a seminary, a town hall, an iron-foundry with machine-shop, a cheese-factory, a brick-yard, and a planing-mill. The name of its post-office is Whitestown. Pop. of the township, 1254.

Whitesborough, a post-village of Grayson co., Tex., on the Denison & Pacific Railroad, 25 miles S.W. of Denison, and 18 miles W. of Sherman. It has 4 churches, a college, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 800.

White's Bridge, a post-office of Fresno co., Cal.

Whitesburg, whīts′bŭrg, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ala., on the Tennessee River, about 12 miles S. of Huntsville.

Whitesburg, a post-village of Carroll co., Ga., on the Savannah, Griffin & North Alabama Railroad, 12 miles S.E. of Carrollton, and about 44 miles W.S.W. of Atlanta. It has a seminary and 2 churches. Pop. about 300.

Whitesburg, a post-village, capital of Letcher co., Ky., on the North Fork of the Kentucky River, about 125 miles E.S.E. of Lexington.

Whitesburg, a hamlet of Thetford township, Genesee co., Mich., near Rogersville.

Whitesburg, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., about 34 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches.

Whitesburg, a post-village of Hamblen co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, 10 miles E. of Morristown. It has 2 churches. Large quantities of variegated marble are quarried in the vicinity and shipped here. Pop. about 400.

White's Corner, a post-office of Waldo co., Me., 15 miles S.S.W. of Bangor.

White's Corners, Erie co., N.Y. See HAMBURG.

White's Corners, a post-office of Potter co., Pa.

White's Creek, township, Bladen co., N.C. P. 1440.

White's Creek, a post-hamlet of Davidson co., Tenn., 7 miles N. of Nashville. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and several ice-houses.

White's Creek, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., W. Va., 10 miles S.W. of Huntington. It has a church.

White Sea (Russ. *Bieloe More,* be-å′lo-å mo′rå; Fr. *Mer Blanche,* maiʀ blôɴsh; Ger. *Weisses Meer,* ŵis′sẹs maiʀ), called also the **Gulf of Archangel,** a vast gulf of the Arctic Ocean, the entrance of which is formed by Cape Sviatoi (Sviatoi-Nos), lat. 68° 10′ N., lon. 39° 47′ E., and Cape Kanin, lat. 68° 39′ 2″ N., lon. 43° 32′ 5″ E. It extends S. and S.W. into European Russia, between Lapland and Archangel, 380 miles; breadth, from 30 to 150 miles. Area, estimated at 45,000 square miles. On the N.W. it forms the Gulf of Kandalaska, and on the S. the Gulf of Onega and Archangel Bay. The chief affluents are the Mezen, Dwina, Onega, and Vig. It is deep and navigable for large vessels, except at the mouth of the Dwina, where there are large sand-banks; the greater portion is frozen over from October till May. It contains Solovetskoi Island, and abounds in herring and codfish.

White Shoals, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Va., 8 miles S.W. of Jonesville. It has a flour-mill.

Whiteside, whīt′sīd, a post-village of Marion co., Tenn., near the Tennessee River, and on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 14 miles W. of Chattanooga.

Whiteside Cove, a post-office of Jackson co., N.C.

Whitesides, whīt′sīdz, a northwestern county of Illinois, bordering on Iowa, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Mississippi River, is intersected by Rock River, which affords much water-power, and also drained by Elkhorn and Little Rock Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is very fertile. A large part of the county is prairie. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, hay, butter, and pork are the staple products. Silurian limestone underlies a large part of the surface. This county is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Chicago & Northwestern, the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago, and the Mendota & Clinton. Capital, Morrison. Valuation of real and personal estate, $18,845,560. Pop. in 1870, 27,503, of whom 22,913 were Americans.

White's Mill, a post-office and mill of Garland co., Ark., 15 miles from Hot Springs.

White's Mill, Defiance co., O. See WHITE CITY.

White's Mills, a post-office of Logan co., W. Va.

White Springs, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Fla., 8 miles N. of Wellborn. It has a church and a large mineral spring.

White's Station, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Mich., on the Kalamazoo River, and on the Michigan Central Railroad, 8 miles W. of Marshall. It has a large flouring-mill.

White's Station, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Tenn., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 9 miles E. of Memphis. It has 4 churches.

White's Store, a post-office of Howard co., Mo., 9 miles S.E. of Fayette.

White's Store, a post-hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., on the New Berlin Branch of the Midland Railroad, 14 miles N. of Sidney Plains. It has a church and a mill.

White's Store, a post-office of Anson co., N.C.

White's Store, a post-office of Sullivan co., Tenn.

Whitestone, whīt′stōn, a post-village of Queens co., N.Y., in Flushing township, on the Flushing & North Side Railroad, and on Long Island Sound, 11½ miles E.N.E. of Brooklyn. It has 4 churches, a large summer hotel, a newspaper office, a public hall, a savings-bank, and a large manufactory of tin-ware. Steamboats ply regularly between Whitestone and New York, which is 12 miles distant, and about 40 railroad-trains from New York arrive and depart daily. Pop. 1907.

White Stone, a post-office of Lancaster co., Va.

Whitestown, whīts′tōwn, a post-village of Boone co., Ind., in Worth township, on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 20 miles N.N.W. of Indianapolis. It has 3 churches, a high school, and several factories. Pop. about 450.

Whitestown, Oneida co., N.Y. See WHITESBOROUGH.

Whitestown, a post-office of Butler co., Pa., about 30 miles N. of Pittsburg.

Whitestown, a township of Vernon co., Wis. P. 747.

White Sul′phur, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Ky., 9 miles W. of Georgetown. It has 2 churches, a Catholic academy, and a manufactory of cultivators.

White Sulphur, a post-hamlet in Scioto township, Delaware co., O., on the Scioto River, and on a railroad, 5 or 6 miles W. of Delaware, and about 26 miles N.N.W. of Columbus. It has several churches.

White Sulphur Springs, a summer resort of Hall co., Ga., 6 miles N.E. of Gainesville, and 2 miles from White Sulphur Springs Station of the Atlanta & Charlotte Air-Line. Here is a fine hotel. The post-office is Sulphur Springs.

White Sulphur Springs, a post-hamlet and watering-place of Meriwether co., Ga., about 38 miles N.N.E. of Columbus. It has 2 churches and several mineral springs.

White Sulphur Springs, a post-office of Catahoula parish, La., about 25 miles N. by E. of Alexandria.

White Sulphur Springs, a post-office of Meagher co., Montana.

White Sulphur Springs, a post-village and watering-place of Cass co., Tex., 20 miles from Lanark. It has a church.

White Sulphur Springs, a post-village of Greenbrier co., W. Va., and formerly the most popular summer resort in the Southern States, is situated on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 227 miles W. of Richmond, and 141 miles E.S.E. of Charleston. It is pleasantly located in a valley, and is surrounded by beautiful mountain-scenery. It has several fine hotels and mineral springs.

White's Val′ley, a post-office of Wayne co., Pa.

Whitesville, whīts′vĭl, a post-office of Marion co., Fla.

Whitesville, a post-hamlet of Harris co., Ga., 27 miles N. of Columbus. It has an academy and 2 churches.

Whitesville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ind., in Union township, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 7 miles S. by E. of Crawfordsville. It has a graded school, a saw-mill, &c. Pop. 129.

Whitesville, a post-village of Daviess co., Ky., 15 miles S.E. of Owensborough. It has 3 churches, a high school, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 400.

Whitesville, a post-hamlet of Andrew co., Mo., on the Platte River, about 26 miles N. by E. of St. Joseph. It has 2 churches and a flouring-mill.

Whitesville, a hamlet of Ocean co., N.J., 2 miles from Bricksburg. It has a church.

Whitesville, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., N.Y., 9 miles S. of Andover Station, and about 32 miles S.W. of Bath. It has 2 churches and a foundry.

Whitesville, Jefferson co., N.Y. See East Rodman.

White Swan, a post-village of Charles Mix co., Dakota, on the Missouri River, opposite Fort Randall.

White Top, a post-office of Grayson co., Va.

White′vale (formerly **Ma′jorville**), a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, 6 miles E. of Markham. It contains a woollen-factory, saw-, grist-, and planing-mills, and several stores. Pop. 250.

Whiteville, whīt′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Baxter co., Ark., 8 miles W. of Mountain Home, and 2 miles E. of White River. It has 2 churches.

Whiteville, Effingham co., Ga. See Guyton.

Whiteville, a hamlet of St. Landry parish, La., on the Bayou Bœuf, 15 miles N. of Opelousas.

Whiteville, a hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., 1 mile from Asbury Park.

Whiteville, a post-village, capital of Columbus co., N.C., in Whiteville township, near the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 45 miles W. of Wilmington. Pop. 104; of the township, 2026.

Whiteville, a post-hamlet of Hardeman co., Tenn., 12 miles N.W. of Bolivar, and about 60 miles E. by N. of Memphis. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Whiteville Depot, a post-office of Columbus co., N.C., on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 45 miles W. of Wilmington.

White′water, township, Franklin co., Ind. P. 1467.

Whitewater, a post-hamlet in Franklin township, Wayne co., Ind., on a branch of Whitewater River, about 9 miles N.N.E. of Richmond. Pop. 144.

Whitewater, a post-office of Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory.

Whitewater, township, Dubuque co., Iowa. P. 1067.

Whitewater, a post-office of Butler co., Kansas, about 60 miles W.S.W. of Emporia.

Whitewater, a township of Grand Traverse co., Mich. Pop. 608.

White Water, Missouri. See Stroderville.

Whitewater, a township of Cape Girardeau co., Mo. Pop. 1226.

Whitewater, a post-office of Phelps co., Neb.

Whitewater, township, Hamilton co., O. Pop. 1609.

Whitewater, a Shaker village of Hamilton co., O., in Crosby township, 6 miles N.E. of Harrison. It has a church and a broom-factory. Pop. 123.

Whitewater, a township of Oconee co., S.C. P. 526.

Whitewater, a post-village in Whitewater township, Walworth co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 51 miles W.S.W. of Milwaukee, and 45 miles E.S.E. of Madison. It contains 10 churches, a normal school, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, and a collegiate institute. It has manufactures of reapers, furniture, wagons, sash, blinds, &c. This is the most populous village or town in the county. Pop. about 4000; of the township, 4395.

Whitewater Creek, Kansas, runs southward through Butler and Cowley cos., and enters the Arkansas River about 12 miles S. of Winfield. It is nearly 125 miles long.

White Water Falls, a post-hamlet of Winona co., Minn., in White Water township, on the Minneiska River, about 22 miles W. by N. of Winona.

Whitewater River, Indiana, is formed by branches called Martindale Creek and Green's and Noland's Forks. It runs southward through Fayette co. and southeastward through Franklin co., and enters the Miami River in Hamilton co., O. It is about 120 miles long, including one of the forks. An affluent called the East Branch passes by the city of Richmond, runs southward, and enters the main river at Brookville.

Whitewater River, Missouri, runs southward through the cos. of Cape Girardeau and Stoddard. It is connected with several lakes and swamps in the region which was damaged by an earthquake in 1811.

White Willow, a post-office of Kendall co., Ill., 8 miles N.W. of Minooka.

White Willow, a post-office of Goodhue co., Minn.

White′wood, a post-office of Lawrence co., Dakota.

Whitewood, a post-office of Wayne co., Mich., 6 miles N.W. of Detroit.

White Wright, whīt′rīt, a post-village of Grayson co., Tex., on the Denison & Southeastern Railroad, 20 miles S.E. of Denison. It has several stores.

Whitfield, whĭt′feeld, a county in the N. part of Georgia, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of about 360 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Connasauga River. The surface is hilly or mountainous, and is mostly covered with forests of the hickory, chestnut, oak, beech, &c. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is partly intersected by the Selma, Rome & Dalton, Western & Atlantic, and East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroads. These all meet at Dalton, which is the capital of the county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,922,169. Pop. in 1870, 10,117, of whom 10,013 were Americans.

Whitfield, a station in Troup co., Ga., on the Atlanta & West Point Railroad, 26 miles N.E. of West Point.

Whitfield, a station in Jefferson co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 5 miles W. of Fairfield.

Whitfield, a post-office of Graham co., Kansas.

Whitfield, a post-hamlet of Hickman co., Tenn., 12 miles W. of Centreville. It has a church.

Whit′field, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 17 miles from Orangeville. Pop. 150.

Whit′horn (*Leucophibia*, Ptolemy; *Candida Casa*, Bede), a parliamentary and municipal borough and town of Scotland, co. of Wigtown, on the peninsula between Luce and Wigtown Bays, about 4 miles N. of Burrow-Head, and 3 miles N.W. of its port at the Isle of Whithorn. Pop. of parliamentary borough, 1577. The town has a town hall, a jail, and several churches. The borough, with Wigtown, Stranraer, and New Galloway, sends one member to the House of Commons. See also Isle of Whithorn.

Whi′ting, a post-village of Escambia co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, at the junction of the Pensacola Railroad, 44 miles N. of Pensacola, and 6 miles S.W. of Pollard. It has 2 churches. The name of its station is Junction.

Whiting, a village of Shelby co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 6 miles N. of Calera. Lime and lumber are shipped here. Here is Longview Post-Office.

Whiting, a post-office and station of Lake co., Ind., near Lake Michigan, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 17 miles S.E. of Chicago.

Whiting, a post-hamlet of Monona co., Iowa, on the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, 29 miles S. by E. of Sioux City.

Whiting, a post-village in Whiting township, Jackson co., Kansas, on the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, 31 miles W. of Atchison. It has a broom-factory. Pop. of the township, 572.

Whiting, a post-hamlet in Whiting township, Washington co., Me., on an inlet of the sea, 13 miles S.W. of Eastport. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lumber. Pop. of the township, 414.

Whiting, Putnam co., Mo. See LEMON'S.

Whiting, a post-hamlet of Ocean co., N.J., on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, at its junction with the Tuckerton Railroad, 29 miles N. of Tuckerton, and 24 miles E. of Mount Holly. It has 2 churches.

Whiting, a post-hamlet in Whiting township, Addison co., Vt., on the Addison Railroad, 25 miles N.N.W. of Rutland. It has 2 churches. The township is bounded on the E. by Otter Creek, and has a pop. of 430.

Whi'tingham, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Windham co., Vt., about 16 miles E.S.E. of Bennington. It has manufactures of chairs, leather, and lumber, and quarries of limestone. It contains villages named Jacksonville, Whitingham, and Sadawga. Pop. 1263.

Whi'tins, a station on the Providence & Worcester Railroad, 17½ miles S.S.E. of Worcester, Mass.

Whi'tinsville, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Northbridge township, about 40 miles S.W. of Boston. It has a national bank, a savings-bank, 4 churches, a high school, and manufactures of cotton goods and cotton machinery. It is 1½ miles W. of Whitin's Station of the Providence & Worcester Railroad.

Whitley, whit'le, a county in the N.E. part of Indiana, has an area of about 320 square miles. It is intersected by the Eel River, which runs southwestward. The surface is partly undulating and partly level. The soil is fertile. Forests of the ash, beech, hickory, oak, sugar-maple, and other trees cover nearly half of the surface. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, butter, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad and the Eel River Railroad. Capital, Columbia. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 14,399, of whom 13,553 were natives and 846 were foreigners.

Whitley, a county in the S. or S.E. part of Kentucky, borders on Tennessee. Area, about 540 square miles. It is intersected by the Cumberland River, and partly bounded on the N. by the Laurel River. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests of the ash, chestnut, hickory, oak, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, grass, butter, and pork are the staple products. Among the remarkable objects of this county is a cataract of the Cumberland River, which has a vertical fall of about 60 feet. Capital, Williamsburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 8278, of whom 8274 were Americans.

Whitley, a township of Moultrie co., Ill. Pop. 1280.

Whitley Court-House, Ky. See WILLIAMSBURG.

Whitley's Point, or **Summit,** a post-village of Moultrie co., Ill., in Whitley township, on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 6 miles W. of Mattoon. The name of its post-office is Whitley's Point.

Whit'leyville, a post-office of Jackson co., Tenn.

Whit'lock, a post-village of Halifax co., Va., on Dan River, and on the Richmond & Danville Railroad (Barksdale Station), 14 miles E. of Danville. It contains the Edgemont School for boys.

Whit'man, a post-office of Campbell co., Tenn.

Whitman, a post-office of Washington co., Texas.

Whitman, a county in the S.E. part of Washington, bordering on Idaho. It is bounded on the S. by the Snake River, and drained by the Palouse River. The soil is fertile. Area, 3000 square miles. Capital, Colfax.

Whitman's, a station in Walla Walla co., Washington, on the Walla Walla & Columbia Railroad, 5 miles W. of Walla Walla.

Whit'mell (formerly **Chestnut Grove**), a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va., 14 miles N.W. of Danville. It has a church and 2 tobacco-factories. Pop. about 300.

Whit'mire, a hamlet of Columbia co., Pa., 2½ miles from Willow Grove Station, which is 8 miles E. of Bloomsburg. Here is Fowlersville Post-Office.

Whitmire's, a post-office of Newberry co., S.C.

Whit'more, a township of Macon co., Ill. Pop. 1111.

Whitmore, a post-office of Surry co., Va.

Whitmore Lake, a post-hamlet of Washtenaw co., Mich., 10 miles N. of Ann Arbor. It has a church.

Whit'ney, a post-office and station of St. Clair co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 41 miles N.E. of Birmingham. It has a church.

Whitney, a post-office of Red Willow co., Neb.

Whitney, a post-settlement in Northumberland co., New Brunswick, on Cain's River, 30 miles from Newcastle.

Whitney, Mount, a peak of the Sierra Nevada, on the W. border of Inyo co., Cal., 8 miles S. of Mount Tyndal. It has an altitude of 14,898 feet above the sea-level. "It is the culminating point of an immense pile of granite, which is cut almost to the centre by numerous steep and often almost vertical cañons." It is believed to be the highest mountain in California and in the United States.

Whitney Ridge, a township of Penobscot co., Me. Pop. 18.

Whitney's Crossings, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., N.Y., on the Erie Railroad, about 14 miles N.W. of Hornellsville. It has a saw-mill and a manufactory of heading and staves.

Whitney's Point, a post-village in Triangle township, Broome co., N.Y., on the Tioghnioga River, at the mouth of Otselic River, and on the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad, 21 miles N. of Binghamton. It has 5 churches, a union school and academy, a newspaper office, a tannery, 2 flouring-mills, and 2 carriage-shops. Pop. about 800.

Whit'neyville, a village of New Haven co., Conn., on the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, about 3 miles N. of New Haven. It has a church and a manufactory of guns and pistols.

Whitneyville, a post-office of Cass co., Iowa, about 13 miles S.E. of Atlantic.

Whitneyville, a post-village in Whitneyville township, Washington co., Me., on the Machias River, 3½ miles W. of Machias. It has a church and 4 lumber-mills. A railroad 8 miles long connects this place with Machiasport. Pop. of the township, 569.

Whitneyville, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., in Cascade township, 14 miles S.E. of Grand Rapids. It has a mineral spring, a large hotel, a saw-mill, &c.

Whitneyville, a hamlet of Gloucester co., N.J., about 3 miles E. of Glassborough.

Whi'ton, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ala.

Whit'paine, township, Montgomery co., Pa. P. 1330.

Whit'son, a post-office of Colfax co., New Mexico.

Whit'stable, a maritime town of England, co. of Kent, at the entrance of the Swale into the estuary of the Thames, opposite the Isle of Sheppey, and 6 miles N.N.W. of Canterbury, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 5481. The town and harbor are protected by substantial embankments from land-floods and incursions of the sea. It has 2 churches, and near it are extensive oyster-grounds.

Whitsunday Island. See PENTECOST ISLAND.

Whit'sunday Island, South Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 19° 24′ S., lon. 138° 36′ W.

Whitt, a post-office of Parker co., Tex.

Whittaker, Putnam co., Ill. See CLEAR CREEK.

Whit'ted's Bluff, a post-office of Bladen co., N.C.

Whit'temore, a post-hamlet of Kossuth co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 11 miles W. of Algona.

Whittemore, township, Darlington co., S.C. P. 1986.

Whit'ten's Stand, a post-office of Wayne co., Tenn.

Whit'tenton, a village of Bristol co., Mass., within the city limits of Taunton, and on a branch of the Old Colony Railroad, 2 miles N.W. of Taunton. Here are machine-shops and large cotton-factories.

Whit'tier, a post-office of Lake co., Ill.

Whit'tingham, a parish of Scotland, co. of Haddington, 5 miles E. of Haddington. Near the village are Whittingham Castle and Whittingham House.

Whit'tington, a parish of England, co. of Derby, 2 miles N. of Chesterfield. It has a chalybeate spring, which attracts a considerable number of visitors. The Chesterfield races are annually held on Whittington Moor.

Whittington, a village of England, co. of Salop, 3 miles E.N.E. of Oswestry, with stations on the Great Western and Cambrian Railways.

Whit'tington, a post-hamlet of Garland co., Ark., about 40 miles W. by S. of Little Rock.

Whittle, whit'tęl, a post-office of Washington co., Ga.

Whittle's Depot, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Va., on the Virginia Midland Railroad, 21½ miles N. of Danville.

Whit'tlesey, or **Whit'tlesea,** a market-town of England, co. of Cambridge, Isle of Ely, on the Eastern Counties Railway, 5 miles E.S.E. of Peterborough. Pop. 4297. It has a church and several chapels.

Whittlesey, whit'tęl-se, or **Lafayette,** laf-à-yĕtt', a post-hamlet of Medina co., O., in Lafayette township, 3½ miles W. of Chippewa Lake Station, and about 7 miles S.W. of Medina. It has several churches. Here is Whittlesey Post-Office.

Whittle's Mills, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Va.

Whitt'ville, a post-office of Comanche co., Tex.

Whit'well, a post-office of Cocke co., Tenn., on the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap & Charleston Railroad. Baryta is found and prepared here.

Whit'wick, a town of England, co. of Leicester, 5 miles S.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Pop. 4277.

Whyboo, hwib'oo, a large town of West Africa, on the route inland to Abomey, about 50 miles N.N.W. of Whydah.

Whycoco'mah, a post-village in Inverness co., Nova Scotia, on an arm of Bras d'Or Lake, 18 miles from Mabou, and 35 miles from Port Hastings. At its back high rugged hills rise amphitheatre-like, while from its feet stretch out the waters of Whycocomah Bay. It contains about a dozen stores. Pop. 400.

Whydah, or **Whidah,** hwid'dạ, a district of Africa, forming a province of Dahomey, on the Slave Coast of Guinea, bordering the Gulf of Guinea, in lat. 6° 30′ N., lon. 2° to 2° 30′ E. It is highly fertile, and the inhabitants manufacture and dye good cloths, which, with gold-dust, palm oil, and ivory, they exchange to traders for foreign manufactures and other produce.

Whyd'ah, or **Whid'ah,** sometimes written **Judah,** a town of West Africa, in the above district of Dahomey, on a lagoon near the Atlantic, 100 miles W. of Lagos. Lat. 6° 18′ N.; lon. 2° 5′ E. Pop. about 15,000. Palm oil, ivory, and salt, the last of which is made here, are the principal articles of trade. It is the second town in the district for population, but the first for commerce, although it has no harbor, goods being landed in surf-boats.

Whylostacke, Pacific Ocean. See Ailutaki.

Why Not, a hamlet of Lauderdale co., Miss., 12 miles E. by S. of Meridian.

Why Not, a post-office of Randolph co., N.C.

Wiar'ton, a post-village in Bruce co., Ontario, at the head of Colpoy's Bay, 20½ miles N.W. of Owen Sound. The harbor is one of the best on Georgian Bay. Pop. 200.

Wiasma, a town of Russia. See Viazma.

Wiasniki, a town of Russia. See Viazniki.

Wiatka, Russia. See Viatka.

Wiblingwerde, ŵib'ling-ŵêʀ`dẹh, a village of Prussia, province of Westphalia, government and 22 miles W.S.W. of Arnsberg. Pop. 1240.

Wiborg, Denmark and Russia. See Viborg.

Wibrin, vee`brâɴɢ', a village of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, 35 miles N. of Arlon. Pop. 1197.

Wichelen, wiĸ'ẹh-lẹn, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the railway between Ghent and Mechlin, 6 miles W.S.W. of Dendermonde. Pop. of commune, 3796.

Wichita, wich'e-tah or wish-e'taw, a county in the W. part of Kansas, has an area of 720 square miles. It is drained by affluents of Smoky Hill River. The surface is undulating or nearly level.

Wichita, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Red River, and is intersected by the Wichita River. The census of 1870 gives no statistics of this county, and states that it was "returned as having no population." The soil is fertile, well watered, and adapted to pasturage.

Wichita, a post-village, capital of Sedgwick co., Kansas, on the left bank of the Arkansas River, at the mouth of the Little Arkansas River, and on the Southwest Branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 27 miles S. of Newton, and 100 miles S.W. of Emporia. It contains a national bank, a savings-bank, 1 other bank, 3 newspaper offices, a post-office of the second class, 4 churches, a graded school, 2 large flouring-mills, and 2 wagon-shops. Pop. in 1878, 4209: of Wichita township, 654 additional.

Wichita Agency. See Anadarko.

Wichita Falls, a post-village of Wichita co., Tex., on the Wichita River.

Wichita (or **Big Wichita**) **River** rises in the N. part of Texas, and runs nearly eastward. It intersects the cos. of Knox, Baylor, and Wichita, and enters Red River in Clay co. It is about 225 miles long. The Little Wichita runs northeastward through Clay co., and enters Red River.

Wick, a borough and seaport town of Scotland, capital of the co. of Caithness, on its E. coast, at the mouth of the Wick, in a deep bay, 16 miles S.W. of Duncansby Head. Pop. of parliamentary borough, 8131. Wick proper, on the N. bank of the river, communicates N. with Louisburg and Boathaven, and S. with Pulteney Town. It contains a town hall, court-house, several churches, banking-offices, and savings-banks, a chamber of commerce, a school-house, and reading-rooms. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Wick has been for upwards of half a century the headquarters of the herring-fishery of Scotland. Boat-building, rope-making, and barrel-making are actively carried on. It has an export trade in wool and cattle, and imports of coal, timber, and colonial produce.

Wick, a post-office of Tyler co., W. Va.

Wick, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, on the Toronto & Nipissing Railway, 49 miles N.N.E. of Toronto. It contains a hotel and 2 stores. Pop. 125.

Wickacanee, wik-ą-ką-nee', a township of Northampton co., N.C. Pop. 1641.

Wick'atunk, a post-hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Freehold & New York Railroad, 1½ miles from Marlborough.

Wick'enburg, a post-village of Maricopa co., Arizona, on Hassayampa River, 82 miles S. of Prescott. Gold and silver are found here.

Wickenrode, ŵik`kẹn-ro'dẹh, a village of Hesse-Cassel, Nieder-Hessen, 10 miles E.S.E. of Cassel.

Wickes, wĭks, a post-office and mining-town of Jefferson co., Montana. It has silver-mines and reduction-works.

Wick'ford, a post-village of Washington co., R.I., in North Kingston township, on the W. shore of Narragansett Bay, about 20 miles S. of Providence, and 10 miles N.W. of Newport. It has a good harbor, and contains 2 churches, a national bank, an academy, and several cotton-mills. It is on a short branch of the Stonington & Providence Railroad, also on the Newport & Wickford Railroad. Pop. 801.

Wickford Junction, a station in Washington co., R.I., on the Stonington & Providence Railroad, 20 miles S. of Providence. A branch railroad 2½ miles long connects this place with Wickford.

Wick'ham, a post-village in Queens co., New Brunswick, on the St. John River, 32 miles above Saint John. It contains a store and 2 saw-mills, and has first-class facilities for ship-building. Pop. 250.

Wickham, Quebec. See Wheatland.

Wickliffe, wik'lif, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ind., about 48 miles W. by N. of New Albany. It has 2 churches.

Wickliffe, Jackson co., Iowa. See Green Island.

Wickliffe, Ballard co., Ky. See Fort Jefferson.

Wickliffe, a post-hamlet of Lake co., O., on the Lake Shore Railroad, 14 miles N.E. of Cleveland.

Wickliffe, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Va.

Wicklow, wik'lō, a county of Ireland, Leinster, having E. the sea, N., W., and S. the cos. of Dublin, Kildare, Carlow, and Wexford. Area, 782 square miles. Pop. 78,697. The coast is mostly precipitous, dangerous owing to shoals, and presenting only the indifferent harbors of Wicklow and Arklow; the centre of the county is a maze of mountains. Principal rivers, the Liffey and Slaney, in the W., and the Avoca and Vartrey, in the E., all of which rise in the county. The soil is fertile in the lowlands; the county is in many parts well wooded and extremely picturesque. Principal crops, oats and potatoes, with some wheat in the E.; in the mountains, grazing is the principal branch of husbandry. From 10,000 to 12,000 tons of copper ore and from 1400 to 3800 tons of lead annually are produced; and large quantities of sulphuret of iron, and some gold, are met with. Principal towns, Wicklow, Arklow, and Bray. The county sends two members to the House of Commons.

Wicklow, a seaport town of Ireland, capital of the above county, at the mouth of the Vartrey, at the head of a small bay, on a railway, 27 miles S.E. of Dublin. Pop. 3164. It is resorted to for sea-bathing, and has some import trade, and exports copper ore and grain. Wicklow Head, about 2½ miles E.S.E., is surmounted by two lighthouses, respectively 540 and 250 feet in height, in lat. 52° 57′ 9″ N., lon. 6° W.

Wick'low, a post-office of Lake co., Dakota.

Wicklow, a post-hamlet in Carleton co., New Brunswick, on the St. John River, 6 miles from Florenceville.

Wicklow, a post-village in Northumberland co., Ontario, 2½ miles from Grafton. Pop. 100.

Wickrath, ŵik'råt, a town of Prussia, on the Niers, a few miles by rail S.W. of Dusseldorf. It has factories, paper-mills, &c. Pop. 4790.

Wicks'burg, a post-office of Dale co., Ala.

Wick'war, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Gloucester, on the Midland Railway, 13 miles N.E. of Bristol. Pop. of parish, 902.

Wickwire Station, Nova Scotia. See Milford.

Wicom'ico, a county in the S.E. part of Maryland, bordering on Delaware, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Pocomoke River, on the N.W. by the Nanticoke, and is drained by the Wicomico River. Chesapeake Bay touches the S.W. part of this county, which is a portion of the section called the Eastern Shore. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of the hickory, oak, pine, cedar, and other trees. Indian corn, lumber, potatoes, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Eastern Shore Railroad and the Wicomico & Pocomoke Railroad. Capital, Salisbury. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,422,290. Pop. in 1870, 15,802, of whom 15,765 were Americans.

Wicomico Church, a post-office of Northumberland co., Va., about 70 miles E.N.E. of Richmond.

Wicomico River, Maryland, rises in Wicomico co., runs southwestward, and enters Chesapeake Bay on the boundary-line between Somerset and Wicomico cos. Small vessels can ascend it to Salisbury.

Wiconisco, wik'o-nis'ko, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., in Wiconisco township, on the Summit Branch Railroad, 1 mile N. of Lykens, and about 30 miles N. by E. of Harrisburg. Coal is mined in this township. Pop. of the township, 2993.

Wiconisco Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Schuylkill co., runs nearly westward through Dauphin co., and enters the Susquehanna River at Millersburg.

Wicze, a village of Austria. See WITSCHE.

Wiczemilow, the Bohemian name of NIMBURG.

Widawka, ŵe-dåv'kå, or **Widawa,** ŵe-då'vå, a town of Russian Poland, government and 44 miles S.E. of Kalisz, on the Widawka. Pop. 2175. It has manufactures of linens and hosiery.

Wid'der, or **Pine Hill,** a post-village in Lambton co., Ontario, 2½ miles from Widder Station. Pop. 100.

Widdern, ŵid'dẹrn, a town of Würtemberg, on the Jaxt, 8 miles N.N.W. of Oehringen. Pop. 1305.

Wid'der Station, or **Thed'ford,** a post-village in Lambton co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk Railway, 136¾ miles W. of Toronto. It contains saw-, grist-, and woollen-mills, several stores, and hotels. A weekly newspaper is published here. Pop. 500.

Wide Bay, an inlet of Queensland, East Australia, lat. 26° S. It receives the Mary River, and has opposite to it a part of Great Sandy Island.

Widefield, wīd'feeld, a station in El Paso co., Col., on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 9 miles S.S.E. of Colorado Springs.

Wideman, wīd'mạn, a post-office of Izard co., Ark., 15 miles N. of Melbourne.

Wideman's, a post-office of Abbeville co., S.C.

Widin, Widdin, ŵid'din', or **Vid'din** (L. *Vi'da;* Fr. *Vidine,* ve'deen'), a strongly fortified town of Bulgaria, on the Danube, near the Servian frontier, 46 miles S. of Gladova. Pop. about 25,000. It is the residence of a Greek archbishop, and has numerous mosques, and some trade in rock salt, corn, and wine; but its only good building is the office of the Austrian Steam Navigation Company.

Widnau, ŵid'nŏw, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, near the Rhine.

Wid'ner, a township of Knox co., Ind. Pop. 1704.

Wid'nes, a town and township of England, in Lancashire, on the Mersey, opposite Runcorn, with which it is connected by a bridge. It has manufactures of chemicals, copper, and oil. Pop. 14,359.

Wied, ŵeed, a river of Rhenish Prussia, rises in the Westerwald, flows S., and falls into the Rhine near Neuwied.

Wieda, ŵee'då, a village of Brunswick, circle of Blankenburg, 4 miles N.N.W. of Walkenried. Pop. 1397.

Wiedenbrück, ŵee'dẹn-brük', a town of Prussian Westphalia, 40 miles S.W. of Minden, on the Ems. P. 2856.

Wiedikon, ŵee'de-kọn, a village of Switzerland, canton and close to the botanical garden of Zurich. Pop. of commune, 2848.

Wiegstädtl, or **Wigstädtl,** ŵeeG'stĕtt'l, a town of Austrian Silesia, 12 miles S.S.W. of Troppau. Pop. 2763.

Wiegstädtl, a market-town of Bohemia, 36 miles E.S.E. of Königgrätz. Pop. 700.

Wiehe, ŵee'ẹh, or **Weche,** ŵĕK'ẹh, a town of Prussian Saxony, 27 miles W.S.W. of Merseburg, capital of the circle of Eckartsberge. Pop. 2116.

Wiekevorst, wee'kẹh-VORST', a village of Belgium, province and 22 miles E.S.E. of Antwerp, on the Wimpe.

Wiek Löningen, Germany. See LÖNINGEN.

Wielbark, a town of Prussia. See WILLENBERG.

Wielichowo, ŵe-å'le-KO'vo, a town of Prussian Poland, 32 miles S.W. of Posen. Pop. 1424.

Wieliczka, ŵe-litch'kạ or v'yå-litch'kå, a mining town of Austria, in Galicia, 18 miles W. of Bochnia. Pop. 4536. It is celebrated for its salt-mine, probably the largest and most productive in the world, yielding annually upwards of 700,000 cwt. of rock salt. Within this mine are a fresh-water lake, a rivulet, and chapels hewn out of rock salt.

Wieliz, a town of Russia. See VELIZH.

Wielsbeke, weels'bå'kẹh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Lys, 18 miles S. of Bruges. P. 1694.

Wielun, ŵe-å'loon, a town of Russian Poland, province and 44 miles S.E. of Kalisz. Pop. 4413, many of whom are Jews. It has manufactures of woollen cloths.

Wiemelhausen, ŵee'mẹl-hŏw'zẹn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, near Bochum. Pop. 2760.

Wien, the capital city of Austria. See VIENNA.

Wien, ween, a post-hamlet of Chariton co., Mo., 9 miles from New Cambria.

Wien, a township of Marathon co., Wis. Pop. 224.

Wiener-Neustadt, Austria. See NEUSTADT.

Wienerwald, ŵee'nẹr-ŵålt' (the "Vienna Forest"), a mountain-range of Austria, a branch of the Noric Alps, extending from the Styrian frontier N.E. to the Danube, near Vienna, and separating Lower Austria into the circles above and below the Wienerwald.

Wieprz, ŵyĕpRzh or ŵe-ĕpRzh', a river of Russian Poland, government of Lublin, rises S. of Zamosz, flows N. and W., and, after a course of 150 miles, joins the Vistula.

Wierde, weeR'dẹh, a village of Belgium, 4 miles S.E. of Namur, on a stream of the same name. Pop. 1399.

Wierden, weeR'dẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 18 miles N.E. of Deventer. P. of commune, 5639.

Wieringen, wee'ring-ẹn, an island of the Netherlands, in North Holland, in the Zuyder Zee, 9 miles S.E. of Helder. Length, 6 miles. Pop. 1966.

Wiers, weeRs, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Canal of Antoing, 22 miles W. of Mons. Pop. of commune, 3228.

Wieruszow, ŵe-å-roo-shov', a town of Russian Poland, province and 31 miles S. of Kalisz, on the Prosna. P. 2681.

Wierzbolow, ŵe-aiRzh-bo'lov, **Wirballen,** or **Wyrballen,** ŵIR-bål'lẹn, a town of Russian Poland, province of Suvalki, 8 miles W.S.W. of Wilkowiszki. Pop. 3554.

Wiesbaden, ŵees'bå'dẹn, or **Wisbaden,** ŵis'bå'dẹn, a town and one of the principal watering-places of Germany, in the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau, on the Salzbach, an affluent of the Rhine, and at the S. foot of the Taunus Mountains, 5 miles N.N.W. of Mentz. Pop. 43,674. The chief edifices are a cathedral, infantry and artillery barracks, mint, and theatre; the Kursaal, a large edifice, contains a vast saloon and many fine apartments. It has many good inns and lodging-houses, an old and a new castle, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinist churches, a hospital, orphan asylum, public library with 50,000 volumes, museum of antiquities, and gallery of paintings. Its springs, the ancient *Aquæ Mattiaci,* are saline, containing silica, iron, and free carbonic acid; and the hottest, the Kochbrunn, has a temperature of 150° Fahrenheit.

Wiese, ŵee'zẹh, **Wiesen,** ŵee'zẹn, or **Wiesa,** ŵee'zå, a river of Germany, rises on the Feldberg, in the S. of Baden, flows first S.W., then W.S.W., and joins the Rhine on the right, about 2 miles below Basel. Length, 45 miles.

Wiese, ŵee'zẹh, or **Wiesa,** ŵee'zå, a village of Saxony, 15 miles S.S.E. of Chemnitz, with public baths. Pop. 646.

Wiese, Gräflich, grĕf'liK ŵee'zẹh, a village of Prussian Silesia, in Oppeln, circle of Neustadt. Pop. 1740.

Wieselburg, ŵee'zẹl-bŏŏRG' (Hun. *Mosony,* mo'shoñ'), a town of Hungary, capital of a county, on an arm of the Danube, 21 miles S.S.E. of Presburg. Pop. 4429.

Wieselburg, a market-town of Lower Austria, at the confluence of the Great and Little Erlaf, 23 miles W.S.W. of St. Pölten.

Wiesen, Germany and Switzerland. See WIESE.

Wiesenbronn, ŵee'zẹn-bronn', a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, near Kitzingen. Pop. 1020.

Wiesensteig, ŵee'zẹn-stīG', a town of Würtemberg, circle of Danube, on the Fils, 19 miles N.W. of Ulm.

Wiesenthal, ŵee'zẹn-tål' (OBER, o'bẹr, and UNTER, ŏŏn'tẹr), two towns of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, on the Bohemian frontier, 27 miles S. of Chemnitz. United pop. 2828, chiefly engaged in mining.

Wiesenthal, a town of Bohemia, circle and 20 miles N.E. of Elbogen, on the Erz-Gebirge. Pop. 880, employed in silver-, copper-, and tin-mines.

Wiesenthal, a town of Germany, grand duchy of Baden, 3 miles E.S.E. of Philipsburg. Pop. 2276.

Wiesentheid, ŵee'zẹn-tīte', a market-town of Bavaria, 20 miles E.N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 1302.

Wiesloch, ŵees'loK, a town of Baden, circle of Lower Rhine, on the Leimbach, and on the Baden Railway, 8 miles S. of Heidelberg. Pop. 3068.

Wiess (wīs, or **Weiss**) **Bluff,** a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Tex., on the Neches River, about 90 miles N.E. of Galveston. It has a store and 7 families.

Wiestetz-Kralowy. See KÖNIGSTÄDTL.

Wiewalitz, a village of Prussia. See LANGENDORF.

Wieze, wee'zẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 18 miles E.S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 1708.

Wiflisburg, a town of Switzerland. See AVENCHES.

Wig'an, a borough and town of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Douglas River, on the Leeds & Liverpool Canal, and on the Northwestern Railway, at the intersection of the Lancashire & Yorkshire Line, 15½ miles S. of Preston. Pop. 39,110. The town, the centre of a productive coal-field, is pretty well built and improving, but it has a blackened appearance from numerous furnaces. The church is a stately old edifice, containing several fine monuments; and here are several dissenting chapels, a large town hall, sessions hall, commercial hall for the sale of manufactures, a borough jail, subscription library, mechanics' institute, dispensary, barracks, grammar-school, and a school of mines. The population are extensively engaged in the manufacture of woollen and cotton goods, and in iron-works, and factories for edge-tools, nails, brass-wares, machinery, and agricultural implements. Wigan returns two members to the House of Commons.

Wiggher, ŵik'kẹr, a river of Switzerland, canton of Lucerne, flows N., and joins the Aar on the right at Aarburg. Length, 21 miles.

Wig'gins' Cross Roads, post-office, Gates co., N.C.

Wig'ginsville, a post-village of Marion co., Ga., 24 miles S. of Geneva. It has 2 churches.

Wig'gonsville, a post-village in Tate township, Clermont co., O., 10 miles S.E. of Amelia. It has 2 churches and a steam saw-mill.

Wigg's, a station on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad. 4 miles S.E. of Columbus, Ind.

Wight, Isle of. See ISLE OF WIGHT.

Wignehies, veen'yẹh-ee', a village of France, in Nord, 7 miles from Avesnes. It has a woollen-mill, a brewery, and manufactures of hosiery. Pop. 3251.

Wigry, ŵee'gre or vee'grĭh, a lake of Poland, government of Suvalki, about 6 miles S.E. of Suvalki. Greatest length, from N. to S., 6 miles; mean breadth, about 1 mile. On an island in the lake is an old monastery, now the residence of the Bishop of Lithuania.

Wigstädtl, a town of Austria. See WIEGSTÄDTL.

Wig'ton, a market-town of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Carlisle & Whitehaven Railway, 11½ miles S.W. of Carlisle. It is pleasantly situated, and has an endowed grammar-school, a Friends' school, a hospital for widows of the clergy, several branch banks, and manufactures of ginghams, muslins, fustians, and checks. A large horse-fair, and 5 other annual fairs, are held here. Pop. 3425.

Wig'town, Wig'ton, or **Wigtownshire,** wig'tọn-shir, or **West Gal'loway,** the most southwestern county of Scotland, having on the E. the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, N. Ayrshire, W. the North Channel, and S. the Irish Sea. Area, 512 square miles. Pop. 38,830. On the S. it is indented by Wigtown and Luce Bays, and the latter, with Loch Ryan on the N.W., nearly shut off from the rest of the area, forms the peninsula called the Rhinns of Galloway. Surface undulating, rising towards the N. to 1500 feet above the sea. Principal rivers, the Cree, which forms the E. boundary, Bladenoch, Tarf, and Luce, all flowing S. About one-third of the county consists of moorlands, interspersed with small lakes, the principal of which are Dowalton and Castle Kennedy Lochs. Principal crops, oats and barley; but considerable quantities of wheat, potatoes, and turnips are raised. Breeds of cattle are very superior. Principal towns, Wigtown, Stranraer, and Whithorn. The county sends one member to the House of Commons. It abound with antiquities, chiefly those antecedent to the Roman dominion.

Wigtown, or **Wigton,** a royal parliamentary borough and seaport of Scotland, capital of the above county, near the mouth of the Bladenoch in Wigtown Bay, 9 miles N. of Whithorn. Pop. of burgh, 1841. It is well built and clean, and has a town house, with a court-room and assembly-rooms, a subscription library, prison, custom-house, stamp-office, and an elegant market-cross. The harbor, about ¼ of a mile distant, belongs to the port of Dumfries. Steamers ply to Liverpool. The burgh unites with Stranraer, Whithorn, and New Galloway in sending one member to the House of Commons.

Wigtown Bay, an inlet of the Irish Sea, between Wigtownshire and the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, is 15 miles in length; breadth at entrance, 12 miles. At its head it receives the Cree.

Wiheries, vee'ẹh-ree', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 2 miles S.W. of Mons. Pop. 2080.

Wijchen, a village of the Netherlands. See WYCHEN.

Wijhe, a village of the Netherlands. See WYHE.

Wijk, a village of the Netherlands. See WYK.

Wijk bij Duurstede. See WYK BEI DUURSTEDE.

Wijnkoopsbaai, DE. See WYNKOOPSBAAI.

Wikle's Store, a post-office of Macon co., N.C.

Wil'bar, a post-office of Wilkes co., N.C., 50 miles N.N.W. of Statesville.

Wil'barger, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of 900 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Red River, and drained by several of its small tributaries.

Wil'ber, a post-hamlet in Big Bend township, Republic co., Kansas, 25 miles S. by W. of Belvidere, Neb.

Wilber, a post-village of Saline co., Neb., on or near the Big Blue River, and on the Beatrice Branch Railroad, 31 miles S.S.W. of Lincoln. It has 2 churches.

Wil'berforce, a post-office of Greene co., O.

Wil'berforce, a village of New South Wales, Australia, co. of Cook, on Hawkesbury River, 30 miles N.W. of Sydney.

Wil'bourne, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala.

Wil'braham, a post-village in Wilbraham township, Hampden co., Mass., 10 miles E. by N. of Springfield, and 2 miles S. of Wilbraham Station (Collins Depot) of the Boston & Albany Railroad. It contains 2 or 3 churches, also the Wesleyan Academy, a celebrated Methodist institution. The township is bounded on the N. by the Chicopee River, and has manufactories of woollen goods and a paper-mill. Pop. of the township, 2576.

Wil'bur, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ind., in Gregg township, 6 miles W. of Centreton. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Wilbur, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., on Rondout Creek, 2 miles from its mouth. It has an extensive trade in flagging-stone or bluestone, which is sawed and prepared here. It is now part of the city of Kingston.

Wilbur, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Oregon, 8 miles N. of Roseburg. It contains the Umpqua Academy.

Wilbur, a station in Shelby co., Tenn., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 6 miles N. of Memphis.

Wil'burton, a township of Fayette co., Ill. P. 1509.

Wilchingen, ŵil'ᴋing-ẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles W. of Schaffhausen. Pop. 1300.

Wil'cox, a county in the S.W. central part of Alabama, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is intersected by the Alabama River, which is here navigable by steamboats, and is partly drained by Cedar and Pine Barren Creeks. The surface is undulating or uneven, and is extensively covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, pork, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. Capital, Camden. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,975,671. Pop. in 1870, 28,377, of whom 28,291 were Americans.

Wilcox, a county in the S. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Ocmulgee River, and is partly drained by the Allapaha River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of pine, oak, and other trees. The soil is sandy and rather poor. Cotton, Indian corn, and cattle are the staple products. Capital, Abbeville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $488,967. Pop. in 1870, 2439, of whom 2436 were Americans.

Wilcox, a township of Hancock co., Ill. Pop. 4058.

Wilcox, a post-village of Elk co., Pa., on the Clarion River and the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 15 miles N. of Ridgway. It has a church, a hotel, a large tannery, and a lumber-mill.

Wilcox, a station of the Union Pacific Railroad, 57 miles N.N.W. of Laramie City, Wyoming.

Wilcox's, a station in Bradford co., Pa., on the State Line & Sullivan Railroad, 12 miles S. of Towanda.

Wilcox Wharf, a post-office of Charles City co., Va., near the Potomac, 3 miles W. of Charles City Court-House.

Wild Am'monoo'suc, a small river of Grafton co., N.H., enters the Lower Ammonoosuc at Bath.

Wildbad, ŵilt'båt, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Black Forest, on the Enz, in a deep valley, 28 miles W.S.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2700. It has warm baths.

Wildbad-Gastein, Austria. See GASTEIN.

Wildberg, ŵilt'bêʀɢ, a town of Würtemberg, circle of Black Forest, on the Nagold, 23 miles W.S.W. of Stuttgart.

Wild'brier, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 2½ miles from Brooklyn Station, and about 12 miles W.N.W. of West Chester.

Wild Cat, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Ind., 15 miles from Cutler Station, and about 22 miles E. of Lafayette. It has a church.

Wild Cat, a township of Tipton co., Ind. Pop. 1547.

Wild Cat, a township of Elk co., Kansas. Pop. 692.

Wild Cat, a post-hamlet of Riley co., Kansas, 10 miles W. by N. of Manhattan. It has a church and a cheese-factory.

Wild Cat, a post-office of Whitley co., Ky.

Wild Cat, a post-office of Gage co., Neb., 18 miles S.E. of Beatrice.

Wild Cat, a post-office of Lancaster co., S.C.

Wild Cat Creek, Indiana, rises in Tipton co., runs westward through the cos. of Howard and Carroll, and enters the Wabash River 4 or 5 miles above Lafayette. It is nearly 90 miles long.

Wild Cherry, a post-office of Fulton co., Ark.

Wildemann, ŵil'dẹh-månn', a mining town of Prussia, in Hanover, in the Harz, 3 miles N.W. of Clausthal.

Wildenfels, ŵil'dẹn-fêls', a town of Saxony, 18 miles S.W. of Chemnitz, with a noble residence. Pop. 3133.

Wildenschwert, or **Wildenschwerd,** ŵil'dẹn-shwêRt', a town of Bohemia, 25 miles E. of Chrudim, on the Adler, and on the railway from Brünn to Prague. Pop. 4121. It has manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics.

Wilder, wīl'dẹr, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Kansas, on the Kansas City division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, 17 miles W.S.W. of Kansas City.

Wilder, a station in Jackson co., Minn., on the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of Windom.

Wilderman, wīl'dẹr-man, a station on the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, 3 miles S.E. of Belleville, Ill.

Wil'derness, a post-office of Clay co., Fla., 15 miles E. of Starke.

Wilderness, a post-office of Spottsylvania co., Va., about 2 miles S. of the Rapidan River, and 15 miles W. of Fredericksburg. A great battle was fought here between General Grant and General Lee, May 5 and 6, 1864. Gold is found near this place.

Wild'ers, a township of Johnston co., N.C. Pop. 1203.

Wildersville, wīld'ẹrz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Tenn., 15 miles S. of Huntingdon. It has a church.

Wildervank, wil'dẹr-vånk' or wil'dẹr-fånk', a village of the Netherlands, in Groningen, 9 miles S.W. of Winschoten. Pop. of commune, 7375.

Wilderville, wīld'ẹr-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Josephine co., Oregon, 75 miles S. of Roseburg. Gold is found near here.

Wilderville, a post-hamlet of Falls co., Tex., 18 miles N.W. of Calvert. It has a church, 2 stores, and a mill.

Wildeshausen, ŵil'dẹs-hŏw'zẹn, a town of Prussia, in Oldenburg, on the Hunte, 20 miles S.W. of Bremen. Pop. 1958.

Wild Flower, a post-office of Fresno co., Cal.

Wild Goose, a post-office of McNairy co., Tenn.

Wildhaus, ŵilt'hŏwss, a mountain-village of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles S. of St. Gall, with the house in which the reformer Zwingli was born, January 1, 1484.

Wild Horse, a post-hamlet of Graham co., Kansas, 27 miles N.E. of Wa Keeney. It has a flour-mill.

Wildon, ŵil'dọn, a market-town of Austria, in Styria, 6 miles by rail S. of Grätz. Pop. 1008.

Wild Rice, a post-office of Polk co., Minn.

Wild Rice River, Minnesota, issues from Rice Lake, which is on the W. border of Beltrami co. It runs westward through Polk co., and enters the Red River of the North near lat. 47° 16′ N. It is nearly 120 miles long.

Wild Rose, a post-hamlet of Waushara co., Wis., 15 miles E. of Plainfield. It has 2 stores.

Wildschütz, ŵilt'shüts, or **Wiltsch,** ŵiltsh, a village of Bohemia, 27 miles N.E. of Bidschow. Pop. 1248.

Wildschütz, or **Wiltsch,** a village of Moravia, circle of Troppau, in the valley of Buchberg. Pop. 1341.

Wildungen, ALT, ålt ŵil'dŏŏng-ẹn, a town of Germany, 7 miles S.S.E. of Waldeck, on the Wilde. Pop. 450.

Wildungen, NIEDER, nee'dẹr ŵil'dŏŏng-ẹn, a town of Germany, S. of Alt Wildungen. It has a lyceum and mineral springs. Pop. 1780.

Wildwood, wīld'wood, post-office, Randolph co., Ala.

Wildwood, a post-office and station of Dade co., Ga., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 9 miles S.W. of Chattanooga.

Wildwood, a post-office of Rice co., Kansas, about 38 miles N.W. of Hutchinson.

Wildwood, Louisiana. See DENMARK.

Wildwood, a township of Craven co., N.C. Pop. 2241.

Wildwood, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Pittsburg.

Wiley, wī'le, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa., about 54 miles S. of Pittsburg.

Wiley's Cove, a post-hamlet of Searcy co., Ark., about 10 miles S.S.E. of Marshall. It has 2 churches.

Wiley Station, a post-office of Darke co., O., on the railroad between Greenville and Richmond, 11 miles N.E. of Richmond, Ind.

Wileysville, wī'lĭz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., 22 miles S. of Hornellsville. It has a lumber-mill.

Wileysville, a post-office of Wetzel co., W. Va.

Wil'frid, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, 8½ miles W. of Cannington. Pop. 110.

Wilhelmsburg, ŵil'hẹlms-bŏŏRG', a town of Lower Austria, on the Trasen, 6 miles S. of St. Pölten. P. 1442.

Wilhelmsburg, a market-town of Bavaria, circle of Middle Franconia, 17 miles N.W. of Nuremberg.

Wilhelmsburg, an island of Prussia, in the Elbe, opposite Hamburg. Pop. 4303.

Wilhelmsdorf, ŵil'hẹlms-doRF', is the name of villages in Bavaria and Prussian Silesia.

Wilhelmshafen, ŵil'hẹlms-hâ'fẹn, a seaport of Germany, in the Jahde Territory, and on the Jahde estuary, 33 miles N.W. of Bremen. Pop. 10,158. It is fortified, and is one of the principal naval stations on the North Sea, founded in 1869. See also JAHDE.

Wil'helm's Hohe, ho'ẹh, a post-office of Sherman co., Neb.

Wilhelmsthal, ŵil'hẹlms-tål', a town of Prussian Silesia, near the Austrian frontier, 19 miles S.S.E. of Glatz.

Wilhermsdorf, ŵil'hêRms-doRF', a market-town of Bavaria, W.N.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1348.

Wil'hite, a post-office of Morgan co., Ala., on the South & North Alabama Railroad, 10 miles N. of Cullman.

Wilia, a river of Russia. See VILIA.

Wilkes, wilks, a county in the N.E. part of Georgia, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Broad River, and on the S. by Little River, and is drained by Fishing Creek. The surface is undulating and extensively covered with forests. The soil is mostly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals are granite and iron ore. A branch of the Georgia Railroad terminates at Washington, the capital of this county. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,254,231. Pop. in 1870, 11,796, of whom 11,734 were Americans.

Wilkes, a county in the N.W. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is intersected by the Yadkin River, and also drained by Reddies River and Elkin Creek. The surface is partly mountainous, and is mostly covered with forests of the ash, hickory, chestnut, oak, and other trees. The Blue Ridge extends along the northern border of this county. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Iron ore is found in this county. Capital, Wilkesborough. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,135,730. Pop. in 1870, 15,539, of whom 15,535 were Americans.

Wilkesbarre, wilks'bår-re, a city, the capital of Luzerne co., Pa., is on the E. or left bank of the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 144 miles N. by W. of Philadelphia, 18 miles S.W. of Scranton, and 50 miles E.N.E. of Danville. The city is situated in the beautiful and fertile valley of Wyoming, and is surrounded by attractive scenery. A bridge over the river connects it with Kingston, which is on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad. It contains a court-house, a stone prison which cost $200,000, an opera-house, a first-class hotel, 22 churches, 3 national banks, 4 savings-banks, a female seminary, a high school, and printing-offices which issue 1 or 2 daily and 6 weekly newspapers. It has manufactures of locomotives, machinery, iron castings, mining-engines, carriages, ropes, railroad-cars, pottery, and miners' tools. Here are rich mines of excellent anthracite coal, and about 8 companies engaged in mining the same. The great bed called the "Mammoth Vein," which is here exposed to view, is 29½ feet thick, and is nearly pure throughout. Pop. in 1870, 10,174; of Wilkesbarre township, 7090 additional; present pop. about 25,000.

Wilkesborough, wilks'bŭr-rŭh, or **Wilkesburg,** wilks'bŭrg, a post-office of Covington co., Miss.

Wilkesborough, a post-village, capital of Wilkes co., N.C., in Wilkesborough township, on the Yadkin River, 38 miles N.N.W. of Statesville, and about 70 miles N. by W. of Charlotte. It has 3 churches, an academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. of the township, 1300.

Wil'keson, a post-village of Pierce co., Washington, on the Puyallup Branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, 32 miles from New Tacoma. It has 2 churches, a coal-mine, and a lumber-mill.

Wilkesville, wilks′vĭl, a post-village in Wilkesville township, Vinton co., O., about 18 miles W. by N. of Pomeroy. It has 3 churches, a flour-mill, and an academy. The township is intersected by Raccoon Creek. Pop. of the township, 1472.

Wil′kin, a county in the W. part of Minnesota, borders on Dakota. Area, about 940 square miles. It is intersected by the Red River of the North, which also forms the greater part of the western boundary. The surface is level and nearly destitute of forest trees. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, potatoes, grass, &c., are the staple products. It is traversed by the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad and the Red River & Manitoba Railroad. Capital, Breckenridge. Valuation of real and personal estate, $180,720. Pop. in 1870, 295; in 1875, 528.

Wil′kins, a station in Burlington co., N.J., on the Mount Holly, Lumberton & Medford Railroad, 1 mile N. of Medford.

Wilkins, a township of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop. 3455.

Wil′kinsburg, a post-village of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 7 miles E. of Pittsburg, of which it is a part. It has 6 churches, a newspaper office, car-works, a foundry, a flour-mill, and steel-works.

Wilkins Mills, a post-office of Upshur co., Tex.

Wil′kinson, a county in the central part of Georgia, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Oconee River, and is intersected by Big Sandy and Commissioner Creeks. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests of pine, oak, and other trees. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Central Railroad of Georgia. Capital, Irwinton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,325,918. Pop. in 1870, 9383, of whom 9366 were Americans.

Wilkinson, the most southwestern county of Mississippi, borders on Louisiana. Area, about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Homochitto and on the W. by the Mississippi River, and is partly drained by the Buffalo Creek. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of the ash, cypress, elm, magnolia, white oak, pine, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and cattle are the staple products. Capital, Woodville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,212,616. Pop. in 1870, 12,705, of whom 12,558 were Americans.

Wilkinson's, a station in Berrien co., Mich., on the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, 8 miles N. of New Buffalo.

Wil′kinsonville, a post-village in Sutton township, Worcester co., Mass., on the Providence & Worcester Railroad, 8 miles S.S.E. of Worcester. It has 2 churches and a large manufactory of cotton print cloth. Here is Sutton Station.

Wil′kins' Run, a post-hamlet of Licking co., O., 6 miles N.E. of Newark. It has 2 churches.

Wilkomierz, or **Wilkomir,** Russia. See VILKOMEER.

Wilkowiszki, ŵil-ko-ŵish′kee, a town of Russian Poland, province and 37 miles N. of Suvalki. Pop. 6706, of whom two-thirds are Jews.

Will, a county in the N.E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is intersected by the Des Plaines and Kankakee Rivers, and also drained by Du Page Creek. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and groves. The soil is deep and very fertile. Oats, Indian corn, hay, cattle, horses, butter, and pork are the staples. It has rich mines of bituminous coal and extensive quarries of Niagara (Upper Silurian) limestone, a very fine material for architecture. It is quarried at Joliet, and is used in many cities of Illinois. The county is intersected by the Illinois & Michigan Canal, the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, and the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes, Chicago & Alton, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads. Capital, Joliet. Valuation of real and personal estate, $28,516,120. Pop. in 1870, 43,013, of whom 28,426 were Americans.

Will, a township of Will co., Ill. Pop. 911.

Wilˋlacoo′chee, a post-office of Coffee co., Ga., on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, 70 miles E. by S. of Albany. Here is Willacoochee Station.

Willamette, wil-lah′met, a river of Oregon, is formed by the McKenzie and Middle Forks, which rise in the Cascade Range, and unite in Lane co., about 5 miles N. of Eugene City. It runs northward, and forms the boundary between the cos. of Linn and Marion on the right and Benton, Polk, and Yam Hill on the left. Finally it intersects Multnomah co., and enters the Columbia River about 12 miles N. of Portland. Its length, including one branch, is about 300 miles. Steamboats ascend it to Oregon City, where the navigation is obstructed by a fall of 40 feet. Above this place the river is navigable for steamboats to Eugene City, which is nearly 200 miles from its mouth. It drains the beautiful and fertile Willamette valley, which is about 200 miles long and 20 to 30 miles wide. The chief towns on this river are Portland, Salem, and Albany.

Wilˋlamette′, or **Williamette,** wilˋyạm-et′, a post-office of Arkansas co., Ark.

Willamette (wil-lah′met) **Forks,** a post-office of Lane co., Oregon, about 10 miles N.N.E. of Eugene City.

Willamette Slough, slŏw, a post-office of Multnomah co., Oregon.

Willamina, wilˋlå-mee′nạ, a post-hamlet of Yam Hill co., Oregon, on Yam Hill River, at the mouth of Willamina Creek, 5 miles W. of Sheridan. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Wil′lard, a post-hamlet of Carter co., Ky., on the Eastern Kentucky Railroad, 11 miles S. of Grayson. Coal is mined here, and is exported by the railroad.

Willard, a post-hamlet in Romulus township, Seneca co., N.Y., on the E. shore of Seneca Lake, 3 miles from Ovid, and about 18 miles S. of Geneva. Here is the Willard Asylum for the Insane, a state institution which cost about $1,000,000 and accommodates 1250 patients.

Willard, a post-village of Box Elder co., Utah, on Great Salt Lake, and on the Central Pacific Railroad, 12 miles N. of Ogden, and 12 miles S.S.E. of Corinne. It has a church, a flour-mill, and 2 saw-mills. Willard Station of the Utah & Northern Railroad is 14 miles N. of Ogden.

Willard's, a station of the Eureka & Palisade Railroad, 15 miles S. of Palisade, Nev.

Wil′lards, a station in Chenango co., N.Y., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 29 miles S.W. of Norwich.

Willard's Landing, a post-office of Union co., Ill., on the Mississippi River.

Willau′mez, a small island in the South Pacific, off the coast of New Britain. Lat. 5° 15′ S.; lon. 149° 58′ E.

Will′cox, a post-office of Trego co., Kansas.

Willebadessen, ŵil′lẹh-bå-dĕsˋsẹn, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 46 miles S. of Minden. Pop. 1278.

Willebroek, wil′lẹh-brŏŏkˋ, a market-town of Belgium, province of Antwerp, 2 miles S. of Boom. P. 3553.

Willems, ŵilˋlôɴᵍ′, a village of France, in Nord, 9 miles from Lille. It has manufactures of linen thread and cotton fabrics. Pop. 2034.

Willemstad, wil′lẹm-stådˋ, the capital town of the island of Curaçoa, Dutch West Indies, on its S. coast, is a well-built and clean town, on St. Ann's Bay. It has a town house, government house, 2 hospitals, a lazaretto, a lunatic asylum, several churches, a bank, and a savings-institution. Pop. 8000.

Willemstadt, wil′lẹm-ståtˋ, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on Hollands-Diep, 17 miles N.W. of Breda. Pop. 1848.

Willenberg, ŵil′lẹn-bĕʀɢˋ, or **Wielbark,** ŵeel′bark, a town of Prussia, 91 miles S.E. of Königsberg. Pop. 2641.

Wil′lenhall, a town of England, co. of Stafford, 3 miles E. of Wolverhampton, on the Northwestern Railway. Pop. 15,902, chiefly employed in lock-making.

Willer, a village of Alsace. See VILLÉ.

Wil′let, a post-office of Indiana co., Pa., about 44 miles W.N.W. of Altoona.

Willet, a post-office of Green co., Wisconsin, about 34 miles S.W. of Madison.

Will′etsholme, a post-village in Frontenac co., Ontario, 14 miles N.W. of Gananoque. Pop. 100.

Wil′lett, or **Wil′let,** a post-hamlet in Willett township, Cortland co., N.Y., on the Otselic River, 9 miles E.N.E. of Marathon, and about 25 miles N. of Binghamton. It has 2 churches and a tannery. Pop. 120; of the township, 863.

Wil′lettville, a post-office of Highland co., O., about 48 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati.

Wil′ley, a station in Carroll co., N.H., on the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, near Mount Willey, and about 9 miles S.W. of Mount Washington. Here is a hotel called the Willey House. In August, 1826, the Willey family were killed by an avalanche or mass of rocks, earth, and trees, which fell from Mount Willey.

Willey, a post-hamlet of Preston co., W. Va., 9 miles N. of Cranberry (Portland).

Willey, Mount, a peak of the White Mountains, in New Hampshire, about 12 miles S.W. of Mount Washington. Its altitude is 4330 feet.

Willey Station, a post-hamlet of Christian co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Taylorsville.

William, or **Port William,** an excellent harbor on the N.E. side of Stewart Island, New Zealand.

Williamette, Arkansas. See WILLAMETTE.

William Henry, Quebec. See SOREL.

Wil'liam Island, in the Pacific Ocean, is between New Ireland and New Britain.

William, Mount, the loftiest peak of Graham Land, Antarctic Ocean.

William, Mount, the loftiest and easternmost of the Australian Grampians, Victoria. Height, 3827 feet.

William Penn, Pennsylvania. See SPRING MILL.

William Penn, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Shenandoah Branch of the Reading Railroad, 2 miles S. by W. of Shenandoah. Here coal is mined.

William Penn, a post-office of Washington co., Tex.

William River, Australia, co. of Wicklow, flows W., and joins Murray River.

William River, of New South Wales, after a S. course of 70 miles, between the cos. of Durham and Gloucester, joins the Hunter.

Williams, wil'yamz, a county of Dakota, in the N.W., bounded N.E. by the Missouri, and traversed by the Little Missouri and Big Knife Rivers.

Williams, the most northwestern county of Ohio, borders on Michigan and Indiana. Area, about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the St. Joseph River, a branch of the Maumee, and is also drained by Bean Creek, sometimes called Tiffin River. The surface is a nearly level plain, with a gentle slope to the S.E. The soil is fertile. More than one-third of it is covered with dense forests of the white ash, beech, elm, hickory, white oak, sugar-maple, tulip-tree, wild cherry, &c. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, oats, cattle, butter, and pork are the staple products. The indurated rocks of this county are everywhere covered with a deposit of drift 100 feet deep or more. According to the official report on the geology of Ohio, "this county contains no stone-quarry, and the great depth of the drift forbids the hope that one may be discovered." It is intersected by the Air-Line division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. Capital, Bryan. Valuation of real and personal estate, $11,406,819. Pop. in 1870, 20,991, of whom 19,484 were Americans.

Williams, a post-office and station of Colusa co., Cal., on the Central Pacific Railroad, 122 miles N. by E. of San Francisco.

Williams, Bureau co., Ill. See VAN ORIN.

Williams, a township of Sangamon co., Ill. P. 1279.

Williams, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ind.

Williams, a station on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 13 miles E. of Terre Haute, Ind.

Williams, a post-village of Hamilton co., Iowa, on the Iowa division of the Illinois Central Railroad, 14 miles E. of Webster City. It has a newspaper office and a money-order post-office.

Williams, Christian co., Ky. See PETERSBURG.

Williams, a township of Bay co., Mich. Pop. 526.

Williams, a post-office of Kalamazoo co., Mich., on the Michigan Central Railroad (South Haven division), 13 miles N.W. of Kalamazoo.

Williams, a township of Benton co., Mo. Pop. 2277.

Williams, a township of Stone co., Mo. Pop. 332.

Williams, a township of Columbus co., N.C. P. 905.

Williams, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. 1451.

Williams, a township of Northampton co., Pa., on the Delaware River. Pop. 2248. It contains South Easton.

Williams, a post-village of Williamson co., Tenn., 10 miles from Franklin. It has several churches.

Williamsborough, a post-office of Granville co., N.C.

Williamsborough, wil'yamz-bŭr-rŭh, a township of Rockingham co., N.C. Pop. 2340.

Williams Bridge, a village and station of New York, on Bronx River and the New York & Harlem Railroad, 11 miles from the Grand Central Depot. It is included in the limits of New York City. Pop. 144.

Williamsburg, wil'yamz-bŭrg, a county in the E. part of South Carolina, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by Lynch's Creek, on the S.W. by the Santee River, and is intersected by Black River. The Great Pedee River touches the N.E. part of the county. The surface is nearly level, and is mostly covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is generally sandy. Cotton, Indian corn, pork, tar, turpentine, and lumber are the staple products. It is intersected by the Northeastern Railroad. Capital, Kingstree. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,159,638. Pop. in 1870, 15,489, of whom 15,452 were Americans.

Williamsburg, a post-office of Marengo co., Ala.

Williamsburg, a post-office of Lincoln co., Ark.

Williamsburg, a post-village of Jefferson co., Fla., on the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad, 34 miles E. of Tallahassee. It has 2 churches. Pop. 253. The station here is called Aucilla.

Williamsburg, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 28 miles W.S.W. of Albany. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Williamsburg, a hamlet of Jefferson co., Ill., 12 miles S.E. of Ashley. It has 2 churches. Here is Laur Post-Office.

Williamsburg, a post-office of Moultrie co., Ill., on the Illinois Midland Railroad, 14 miles W. of Arcola.

Williamsburg (Cold Spring Post-Office), a hamlet of Shelby co., Ill., 3 miles S.W. of Lakewood, and about 10 miles S.E. of Pana.

Williamsburg, Johnson co., Ind. See NINEVEH.

Williamsburg, a post-village of Wayne co., Ind., in Green township, on Green's Fork of Whitewater River, about 11 miles N.N.W. of Richmond. It has 2 churches and a carriage-factory. Pop. 248.

Williamsburg, a post-village of Franklin co., Kansas, in Williamsburg township, on the Kansas City, Burlington & Santa Fé Railroad, 29 miles N.E. of Burlington, and 17 miles S.W. of Ottawa. It has a money-order post-office and a flour-mill. Coal is found here. Pop. of the township, 1100.

Williamsburg, a post-village, capital of Whitley co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, about 100 miles S. by E. of Lexington. It has 3 churches, a college, and 1 or 2 flour-mills. Pop. 139. The name of the post-office is Whitley Court-House. Twelve or 14 miles below this village is a remarkable cataract, about 60 feet high.

Williamsburg, township, Piscataquis co., Me. P. 176.

Williamsburg, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., Md., on the Dorchester & Delaware Railroad, 13 miles W. of Seaford, Del.

Williamsburg, a post-village in Williamsburg township, Hampshire co., Mass., on Mill River and the New Haven & Northampton Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Northampton. It has 3 churches, and is surrounded by hilly and picturesque scenery. It was ruined by the bursting of a dam in May, 1874. The township contains a village named Haydenville. Pop. of the township, 2159.

Williamsburg, a post-hamlet of Grand Traverse co., Mich., about 14 miles E. of Traverse City.

Williamsburg, a post-village, capital of Covington co., Miss., 65 miles S.S.E. of Jackson. It has 2 churches.

Williamsburg, a post-village of Callaway co., Mo., about 37 miles N.E. of Jefferson City. It has a church. Pop. 100.

Williamsburg, a post-village, capital of Phelps co., Neb., on the Platte River, about 23 miles W. by S. of Kearney.

Williamsburg, a former town of Kings co., N.Y., on the East River, about 2 miles E. by N. of the city hall of New York. It has been annexed to Brooklyn, of which it constitutes the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th wards.

Williamsburg, a post-hamlet of Iredell co., N.C., about 16 miles N. of Statesville.

Williamsburg, a post-village in Williamsburg township, Clermont co., O., on the East Fork of the Little Miami River and the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad, 33 miles E. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a chair-factory. Pop. 773; of the township, 2383.

Williamsburg (Batesville Post-Office), a village of Noble co., O., in Beaver township, about 40 miles E. of Zanesville. It has 3 churches, a bank, a graded school, and a flour-mill. Pop. 213.

Williamsburg, a hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, opposite Kittanning.

Williamsburg, a post-village in Woodberry township, Blair co., Pa., on the Frankstown Branch of the Juniata River, and on the Williamsburg Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 14 miles E. of Hollidaysburg. It has 4 churches, a bank, an academy, an iron-furnace, and a forge. Iron ore abounds here. Pop. 821.

Williamsburg, a hamlet of Clarion co., Pa., 2 miles S. of Clarion.

Williamsburg, a hamlet of Northampton co., Pa., near the Delaware River, about 20 miles above Easton, and on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 1½ miles from Portland. It has 2 churches and a cigar-factory. Here is Mount Bethel Post-Office.

Williamsburg, a post-hamlet of McMinn co., Tenn., 8 miles S.E. of Athens. It has a church.

Williamsburg, a post-office of Lavaca co., Tex.

Williamsburg, a post-town, capital of James City co., Va., is situated on a plain, about 50 miles E.S.E. of Richmond, and 3 miles N. of James River. It is the oldest incorporated town in the state, was the seat of the royal government before the Revolution, and was the capital of the state until 1779. It contains 4 churches, the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, and William and Mary College (Protestant Episcopal), which was founded in 1692 and has a library of 6000 volumes. First settled in 1632. P. 1392.

Williamsburg, a post-hamlet of Greenbrier co., W. Va., 14 miles N. of Lewisburg. It has a church.

Williamsburg, a village in Waterloo co., Ontario, 4 miles from Berlin. Pop. 100. See also Cartwright and Glen William.

Williamsburg Junction, a station in Blair co., Pa., at the junction of two branches of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 1 mile E. of Hollidaysburg.

Williamsburg Station, a post-office of Kings co., N.Y., is a branch of the Brooklyn post-office.

Williams Centre, a post-village in Centre township, Williams co., O., 5 miles S.W. of Bryan. It has 3 churches and a lumber-mill.

Williams Creek, a hamlet of Jackson co., Oregon, 18 miles W.S.W. of Jacksonville.

Williams Dale, a post-village in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 9 miles from Thomson. It contains several stores. Pop. 100.

Williamsfield, wil′yạmz-feeld, a post-office in Williamsfield township, Ashtabula co., O., 30 miles N. of Youngstown. The township has 2 churches and a pop. of 892.

Williamsford, Ontario. See Sullivan.

Williams Grove, a post-hamlet of Clearfield co., Pa., near Bigler, on the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, about 10 miles E.S.E. of Clearfield. It has a church.

Williams Landing, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, 5 miles from Chattanooga.

Williams' Mill, a post-office of Covington co., Ala.

Williams Mill, a post-office of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Dillsburg Branch Railroad, 13 miles S.W. of Harrisburg.

Williams Mills, a post-office of Chatham co., N.C.

Williams Mills, a post-hamlet of Lunenburg co., Va., 6 miles from Keysville. It has a flour-mill, a saw-mill, and a machine-shop.

Williamson, wil′yạm-sọn, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 432 square miles. It is drained by the South Fork of Saline River and several affluents of Big Muddy River. The latter river traverses the N.W. part of the county. The surface is moderately uneven. The soil is fertile. More than one-third of it is covered with forests of the white ash, beech, elm, hickory, maple, white oak, tulip-tree, &c. Indian corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Among its mineral resources is bituminous coal. This county is partly intersected by the Carbondale & Shawneetown Railroad. Capital, Marion. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,560,292. Pop. in 1870, 17,329, of whom 17,166 were Americans.

Williamson, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of about 500 square miles. Its N. border is about 10 miles S. of Nashville. It is drained by the Harpeth River, which rises in it. The surface is undulating or hilly. The soil is very fertile. Forests of the ash, beech, black walnut, hickory, maple, oak, tulip-tree, wild cherry, &c., cover more than one-third of its area. Indian corn, cotton, wheat, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Blue or Trenton limestone underlies a large part of the soil. This county is intersected by the Nashville & Decatur Railroad. Capital, Franklin. Valuation of real and personal estate, $15,562,792. Pop. in 1870, 25,328, of whom 25,185 were Americans.

Williamson, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of about 1100 square miles. It is intersected by the San Gabriel River, which runs eastward, and also drained by Brushy and Salado Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is diversified with prairies and forests of good timber, which is here abundant. The soil is fertile. Cattle and Indian corn are the staple products. It is traversed by the International & Great Northern Railroad. Capital, Georgetown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,665,978. Pop. in 1870, 6368, of whom 6257 were Americans.

Williamson, Kentucky. See Eden.

Williamson, a post-village in Williamson township, Wayne co., N.Y., on the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, 6 miles W. of Sodus, and about 25 miles E. by N. of Rochester. It contains 3 churches, a steam flouring-mill, and a graded school. The township is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, and contains the villages of East Williamson and Pultneyville and a pop. of 2639.

Williamson, township, Richmond co., N.C. P. 2044.

Williamson, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Pa., on the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, 13 miles S.W. of Chambersburg. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Williamson, Ontario. See Foley.

Williamson's, a post-office of Alleghany co., Va.

Williamson's Valley, a post-hamlet of Yavapai co., Arizona.

Williamsport, wil′yạmz-port, a village of Allen co., Ind., in Marion township, on St. Mary's River, 4½ miles E. of Sheldon. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a steam saw-mill. Here is Po Post-Office.

Williamsport, a post-village, capital of Warren co., Ind., in Washington township, on the right or N.W. bank of the Wabash River, and on the Wabash Railroad, 23 miles W.S.W. of Lafayette, and about 2 miles W. of Attica. It has a bridge over the river, and contains 3 churches, a newspaper office, and a high school. Here is a quarry of sandstone good for building, also a cascade 65 feet high, formed by a creek called Fall Branch. Pop. 988.

Williamsport, a hamlet of Shawnee co., Kansas, in Williamsport township, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, about 10 miles S. of Topeka. Pop. of the township, 810.

Williamsport, a hamlet of Pointe Coupée parish, La., near the Mississippi River, about 200 miles above New Orleans. It has a church.

Williamsport, a post-village of Washington co., Md., on the Potomac River, at the mouth of Conococheague Creek, on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and the W. terminus of the Western Maryland Railroad, 7 miles S.W. of Hagerstown, and 15 miles N.N.E. of Martinsburg. It is also on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. The village is surrounded by picturesque scenery. It has a national bank, a newspaper office, 6 churches, a graded school, a planing-mill, and a sash-factory. Pop. 1283.

Williamsport, a post-office of Hamilton co., Neb., 18 miles N. of Sutton.

Williamsport, a post-village in Deer Creek township, Pickaway co., O., on Deer Creek, 1 mile from Williamsport Station of the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, which is 9 miles W. of Circleville. It has 2 churches. Pop. 514. Williamsport is also the name of a village in Morrow co., O. See Andrews.

Williamsport, a city, the capital of Lycoming co., Pa., beautifully situated on the W. bank of the Susquehanna River, 78 miles S. of Elmira, 94 miles N. of Harrisburg, 200 miles N.W. of Philadelphia, and 25 miles E.N.E. of Lock Haven. It is on the Northern Central Railroad and the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, at the W. terminus of the Catawissa & Williamsport Railroad. It is a popular summer resort, and is surrounded by high hills and attractive scenery. It is reputed to be the greatest lumber-market in the state. It contains a court-house, about 24 churches, 2 or 3 high schools, 8 grammar-schools, the Dickinson Seminary (for both sexes), 2 superior hotels, 6 national banks, 2 savings-banks, and many elegant residences. Three daily and 6 weekly newspapers are published here. Several of the weekly papers are German. In the environs of the city is Herdic Park, which has an area of about 35 acres. Williamsport is connected with the S. bank of the river by a handsome suspension-bridge. Above this bridge is the great Susquehanna Boom, which cost about $1,000,000 and is said to be capable of holding 300,000,000 feet of lumber.

Williamsport, a post-village of Maury co., Tenn., on Duck River, 12 miles W. of Columbia. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 300.

Williamsport, a post-hamlet of Grant co., W. Va., 24 miles S. of Keyser. It has 2 churches.

Williams Ranch, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Tex., about 125 miles N.W. of Austin. It has a church and a steam mill.

Williams' River, Vermont, rises in Windsor co., runs in a S.S.E. direction, and enters the Connecticut River 3 or 4 miles above Bellows Falls.

Williams Station, a post-hamlet of Escambia co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 46 miles E.N.E. of Mobile.

Williamston, Michigan. See Williamstown.

Williamston, wil′yạmz-tọn, a post-village, capital of Martin co., N.C., in Williamston township, on the S. bank of the Roanoke River, about 100 miles E. of Raleigh, and 22 miles W. of Plymouth. It has an academy and 3 churches. Pop. 520; of the township, 3160.

Williamston, a post-village in Williamston township, Anderson co., S.C., on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, 18 miles S. by W. of Greenville. It contains the Williamston Female College, a high school for boys, and 3 churches. Pop. about 700; of the township, 1426.

Williamstown, wil'yạmz-tŏwn, a hamlet of Clay co., Ind., about 15 miles E. by N. of Terre Haute. Pop. 65.

Williamstown, a post-hamlet in Clinton township, Decatur co., Ind., 45 miles S.E. of Indianapolis. It has a church. Pop. 73.

Williamstown, a post-hamlet of Chickasaw co., Iowa, on the Wapsipinicon River, about 20 miles N. by E. of Waverly. It has a church.

Williamstown, Jefferson co., Kansas. See RURAL.

Williamstown, a post-village, capital of Grant co., Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 43 miles N. of Lexington, and 36 miles S. of Cincinnati, O. It has a brick court-house, 3 churches, a newspaper office, a handsome Odd-Fellows' hall, an academy, 2 flour-mills, a planing-mill, and 12 stores. Pop. 281.

Williamstown, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., in Williamstown township, on the Hoosac River, and on the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western and Troy & Boston Railroads, 5 miles W. of North Adams, and 24 miles (direct) E. of Troy, which is 43 miles distant by railroad. It is in a fertile valley which is "grandly mountain-walled" and is noted for beautiful scenery. It contains a large hotel, 3 churches, a high school, and a cotton-factory. Williamstown is the seat of Williams College (Congregational), which was founded in 1793, has 13 instructors, and a library of 15,000 volumes. This college occupies several brick and stone buildings, one of which is an astronomical observatory. Pop. of the township, 3559.

Williamstown, a post-village in Williamstown township, Ingham co., Mich., on Cedar River, and on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, 14 miles E. by S. of Lansing, and about 32 miles N. by E. of Jackson. It has a newspaper office, a banking-house, a union school, 3 churches, 2 flouring-mills, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 1405.

Williamstown, a post-village of Lewis co., Mo., on the North Fabius River, 10 miles N. of Lewistown, and about 22 miles S.W. of Keokuk, Iowa. It has 4 churches, a high school, and a manufactory of farming-implements. Pop. 180.

Williamstown, a post-village in Monroe township, Gloucester co., N.J., on the Williamstown Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Atco, and about 20 miles S.S.E. of Camden. It has 2 churches, a canning-factory, and 2 manufactories of glass (hollow-ware).

Williamstown, a post-village in Williamstown township, Oswego co., N.Y., on Fish Creek, and on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 28 miles N.W. of Rome, and about 30 miles N.N.E. of Syracuse. It has 3 churches, a banking-house, and manufactures of leather and lumber. Pop. of the township, 1815.

Williamstown, North Carolina. See WILLIAMSTON.

Williamstown, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., O., 4 miles from Dunkirk, and about 16 miles S. of Findlay. It has 2 churches.

Williamstown, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., in a narrow valley, on the Summit Branch Railroad, 20 miles E. of Millersburg, and about 30 miles N.N.E. of Harrisburg. Here is a large colliery, which is said to have shipped in one year over 300,000 tons of coal. Williamstown has 5 churches. Pop. about 1600.

Williamstown, a post-village in Williamstown township, Orange co., Vt., 12 miles S. of Montpelier. It has 3 churches, a tannery, &c. Pop. of the township, 1236.

Williamstown, a post-village of Wood co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, about 10 miles above Parkersburg, and 4 miles below Marietta, O. Pop. 282.

Williamstown, a township of Dodge co., Wis. Pop., including Mayville, 2302.

Williamstown, a hamlet in Northumberland co., New Brunswick, 8 miles from Newcastle. Pop. 150.

Williamstown, a post-village in Glengarry co., Ontario, on Rivière aux Raisins, 5 miles W. of the village of Rivière Raisin. It contains several churches, stores, hotels, and mills. Pop. 450.

Williamstown, a borough and seaport of Victoria, Australia, in the co. of Bourke, at the mouth of the Yarra-Yarra River, 8 miles by rail S.W. of Melbourne. Its chief industrial establishments are the patent slips, floating dock, ship-building yards, and a navy-yard. Pop. 7123.

Williams Valley, a village in Porter township, Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 425.

Williamsville, wil'yạmz-vĭl, a post-office of Sussex co., Del.

Williamsville, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., in Williams township, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 12 miles N.N.E. of Springfield. It contains several fine residences, 3 churches, and a large brick school-house. Pop. about 500.

Williamsville, a post-hamlet of Worcester co., Mass., on the Ware River Railroad, 16 miles S. of Winchendon, and about 18 miles S.W. of Fitchburg. It has manufactures of chair-frames, packing-boxes, &c.

Williamsville, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Mich., about 22 miles E. by N. of Niles. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a steam saw-mill.

Williamsville, a post-office of Grenada co., Miss.

Williamsville, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 64 miles S. of Iron Mountain. It has 2 churches.

Williamsville, a post-village in Amherst township, Erie co., N.Y., on Eleven Mile Creek, 3 miles N. of Forks, and 8 miles N.E. of Buffalo. It has 5 churches, 2 grist-mills, a foundry, a saw-mill, a planing-mill, and manufactures of cement, furniture, brooms, &c. Pop. 912.

Williamsville, a hamlet of Wyoming co., N.Y., in Java township, 14 miles S. of Attica.

Williamsville, a post-hamlet of Elk co., Pa., about 22 miles W.N.W. of Emporium. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Williamsville, a neat post-village in Newfane township, Windham co., Vt., on a small affluent of West River, about 12 miles N.W. of Brattleborough. It has a church, a flour-mill, 2 saw-mills, and a carriage-shop.

Williamsville, a post-hamlet of Bath co., Va., 20 miles from Millborough Depot.

Williamsville, a village in Haldimand co., Ontario, 35 miles S. of Hamilton. Pop. 100.

Williams Wharf, a post-office of Matthews co., Va., on East River, 2½ miles from Matthews Court-House.

Williamville, a post-office of Ness co., Kansas.

Willicoochee, Georgia. See WILLACOOCHEE.

Willida, will'ĭ-dah, a post-hamlet of Lyon co., Iowa, in Dale township, 8 miles W. of Sibley. It has a church.

Wil'liman'sett, a post-village in Chicopee township, Hampden co., Mass., on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, and on the Connecticut River Railroad, 7 miles N. of Springfield.

Wil'liman'tic, a river of Tolland co., Conn., is formed by three branches near Stafford Springs, runs southward, and joins the Nachaug River to form the Shetucket near Willimantic.

Willimantic, a post-borough of Windham co., Conn., in Windham township, on the Willimantic River, and on the Boston & New York Air-Line Railroad, 86 miles S.W. of Boston, 17 miles N.N.W. of Norwich, and 32 miles E. by S. of Hartford. It is on the New York & New England Railroad where it crosses the New London Northern Railroad. It contains 5 churches, an academy or high school, a convent, 2 banks, and a newspaper office. The river here falls 100 feet in 1 mile, and affords abundant hydraulic power. Here are extensive manufactures of cotton, silk, and woollen goods, tin- and iron-wares, &c. Pop. about 3500.

Wil'ling, a township of Alleghany co., N.Y. P. 1199.

Willingborough, wil'ling-bŭr-rŭh, a township of Burlington co., N.J. Pop. 750.

Willington, wil'ling-tọn, a township of England, co. of Durham, 3½ miles N. of Bishop-Auckland, with collieries. Pop. 4392.

Willington, a township of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Tyne, 3 miles S.W. of North Shields, with extensive coal-mines and iron-works. Pop. 5177.

Wil'lington, a post-hamlet in Willington township, Tolland co., Conn., about 14 miles N. of Willimantic, and 2 miles E. of the New London Northern Railroad. It has a manufactory of shoddy. Pop. of the township, 942.

Willington, a post-office of Abbeville co., S.C., about 50 miles N.W. of Augusta, Ga.

Willington Quay, kee, a town of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Tyne, 3 miles W.S.W. of North Shields. Pop. 4096.

Wil'link, a post-village in Aurora township, Erie co., N.Y., on Cazenovia Creek, and on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, at Aurora Station, 16½ miles S.E. of Buffalo, and 1 mile from the village of East Aurora, of which it may be considered a part. It has 2 churches.

Willink's Creek, of Niagara co., N.Y., falls into the W. end of Lake Ontario.

Wil'lis, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tex., on the

International & Great Northern Railroad, 47 miles N. of Houston. It has a newspaper office and a money-order post-office.

Willisau, ŵil'le-sŏw', a town of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles W.N.W. of Lucerne, on the river Wigger. Pop. 1579.

Wil'lisburg, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ky., about 48 miles S.S.E. of Louisville. It has a church.

Willis Creek, a post-hamlet of Bladen co., N.C., on Cape Fear River, at the mouth of Willis Creek, 16 miles below Fayetteville. It has a turpentine-distillery.

Willis Grove, a post-office of Knox co., Ind.

Willis Place, Mass. See Griswold's Upper Mill.

Willis River, a small affluent of James River, Virginia, rises in Buckingham co. Flowing eastward and northeastward, it crosses Cumberland co., and falls into James River near Cartersville.

Wil'liston, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., about 20 miles E. by S. of Buffalo. It has a church.

Williston, a post-office of Potter co., Pa., about 24 miles N. of Emporium.

Williston, a post-village of Barnwell co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 38 miles E. of Augusta, Ga., and 21 miles E.S.E. of Aiken. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop. 300.

Williston, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Tenn., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. It has a church and an academy.

Williston, a post-village in Williston township, Chittenden co., Vt., about 8 miles E.S.E. of Burlington, and 2½ miles S.W. of Williston Station of the Central Vermont Railroad. It has 3 churches and an academy. The township is bounded on the N. by the Winooski River. Williston Station is at North Williston. Pop. of township, 1441.

Wil'listown, a township of Chester co., Pa. P. 1552.

Willistown Inn, a post-office of Chester co., Pa., about 18 miles W. of Philadelphia.

Willits, Mendocino co., Cal. See Little Lake.

Willitts, a station in Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, 31 miles W. of Fort Madison.

Will'mar, a post-village, capital of Kandiyohi co., Minn., in Willmar township, on a small lake, and on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, 104 miles W. of St. Paul. It has a newspaper office, a bank, a graded school, and 4 churches. Pop. of the township, 1005.

Will'mathsville, a post-hamlet of Adair co., Mo., 16 miles N.E. of Kirksville. Pop. 100.

Willo'pa (or **Willo'pah**) **River,** Washington, rises in Chehalis co., and enters Shoalwater Bay in Pacific co. The tide ascends it to the rapids, 17 miles from its mouth.

Willoughby, wil'lo-be, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Iowa, on the West Fork of Cedar River, about 12 miles S.W. of Waverly.

Willoughby, a post-village in Willoughby township, Lake co., O., on Chagrin River, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 18 miles N.E. of Cleveland, and 10 miles S.W. of Painesville. It contains 4 churches, and the Willoughby College (Methodist), which was organized in 1865. It has a newspaper office, a foundry, and manufactures of carriages and farming-implements. Pop. 867. The township is bounded on the N.W. by Lake Erie, and has a pop. of 2516.

Willoughby Cape, the E. point of Kangaroo Island, South Australia. Lat. 35° 54′ S.; lon. 138° 15′ E.

Willoughby Lake, a lake and summer resort in Westmore township, Orleans co., Vt., about 24 miles N. of St. Johnsbury. The lake, 6 miles long and 2 miles wide, is situated between two mountains, the bases of which meet under the lake. One of these mountains is about 3800 feet above the level of the sea.

Willow, wil'lo, or **Willows,** a post-village of Colusa co., Cal., on the California Northern Railroad, 67 miles N.N.W. of Woodland, and about 45 miles N.W. of Marysville. It has a church, a newspaper office, 2 drug-stores, 3 hotels, and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 1100.

Willow, a post-hamlet of Jo Daviess co., Ill., 12 miles S.W. of Lena, and about 18 miles W. by S. of Freeport. It has 2 churches.

Willow, a township of Cherokee co., Iowa. Pop. 200.

Willow, a post-office of Cuyahoga co., O.

Willow, a township of Richland co., Wis. Pop. 851.

Willow Bend, a post-office of Monroe co., W. Va.

Willow Branch, township, Piatt co., Ill. Pop. 1438.

Willow Branch, a post-office of Hancock co., Ind., about 18 miles S. of Anderson. Here is a church.

Willow Branch, a post-office of Gates co., N.C.

Willow Brook, a post-hamlet of Buchanan co., Mo., 4 miles from Agency. It has a church.

Willow Brook, a post-office of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Poughkeepsie & Eastern Railroad, about 17 miles N.E. of Poughkeepsie. Here is Upton's Lake.

Willow Brook, a post-hamlet of Coshocton co., O., 3 miles from Franklin Station.

Willow Creek, Umatilla co., Oregon, runs in a N.N.W. direction, and enters the Columbia River.

Willow Creek, Wisconsin, rises in Waushara co., runs eastward, and enters Poygan Lake.

Willow Creek, a post-office of Siskiyou co., Cal.

Willow Creek, a township of Lee co., Ill. Pop. 1019.

Willow Creek, a post-office of Clay co., Iowa, 30 miles N.E. of Cherokee.

Willow Creek, a post-office of Blue Earth co., Minn.

Willow Creek, a post-office of Gallatin co., Montana, about 70 miles S. by E. of Helena.

Willow Creek, a post-office of Saunders co., Neb., 10 miles S. of North Bend Station.

Willow Creek, a post-office of Humboldt co., Nev.

Willow Creek, a post-office of Tompkins co., N.Y., on the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre Railroad, 6 miles W.N.W. of Ithaca.

Willow Creek, a station in Hancock co., O., on the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, 5 miles S.W. of Findlay.

Willow Dale, a hamlet of Ida co., Iowa, on Maple River, about 30 miles N.N.W. of Denison. It has a flour-mill.

Willow Dale, a post-township of Dickinson co., Kansas. Pop. 616.

Willowdale, a post-office of Antelope co., Neb.

Willowdale, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 2 miles from Kennett Station, and about 11 miles N. by W. of Wilmington, Del. Pop. 20.

Willowdale, a hamlet of Comanche co., Tex., 80 miles from Waco.

Wil'lowdale, a post-village in York co., Ontario, 5 miles S.E. of Thornhill. Pop. 160.

Willow Dell, a post-hamlet of Darke co., O., in Patterson township. It has a church.

Will'owemoc', a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., about 37 miles N. of Port Jervis. It has a saw-mill.

Willow Fork, township, Moniteau co., Mo. P. 2242.

Willow Glen, a hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the Skaneateles Railroad, 1½ miles N. of Skaneateles. It has a paper-mill and a woollen-mill.

Willow Green, a post-office of Greene co., N.C.

Willow Grove, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Del., about 9 miles S.W. of Dover.

Willow Grove, a post-office of Red Willow co., Neb.

Willow Grove, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., N.J., about 14 miles N.E. of Bridgeton. It has a church.

Willow Grove, a hamlet of Union co., N.J., 2 miles from Westfield. It has a church.

Willow Grove, a station in Columbia co., Pa., on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, 8 miles E.N.E. of Bloomsburg.

Willow Grove, a post-hamlet in Moreland township, Montgomery co., Pa., on the Northeast Pennsylvania Railroad, 13½ miles N. of Philadelphia. It has a mineral spring and 2 or 3 hotels.

Willow Grove, a post-office of Clay co., Tenn.

Willow Grove, a post-office of Shenandoah co., Va.

Willow Grove, a post-office of Jackson co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, 4 miles above Ripley Landing.

Willow Grove, a post-village in St. John co., New Brunswick, on Negro Lake, 13 miles from St. John. It has a cotton-factory. Pop. 100.

Willow Grove, a post-village in Haldimand co., Ontario, 4 miles S.W. of Caledonia. Pop. 80.

Willow Hill, a township of Jasper co., Ill. Pop. 1552. Willow Hill Post-Office is at New Liberty.

Willow Hill, a post-office of Franklin co., Pa.

Willow Hole, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Tex., 22 miles N.E. of Bryan. It has a church.

Willow Island, a post-hamlet of Dawson co., Neb., on Platte River, and on the Union Pacific Railroad, 250 miles W. of Omaha. It has a church and a broom-factory.

Willow Island, a post-office of Pleasants co., W. Va.

Willow Point, a post-office of Humboldt co., Nev.

Willow Point, a post-office of Wise co., Tex.

Willow Ranch, a post-hamlet of Modoc co., Cal., near the E. shore of Goose Lake, about 200 miles N.E. of Red Bluff. It has 4 churches.

Willow River, of Richland co., Wis., is a small stream which flows southward and enters the Pine River.

Willow River, a small stream of St. Croix co., Wis., runs southwestward, and enters St. Croix River at Hudson.

Willow River, a post-office of Aitkin co., Minn.

Willows, Colusa co., Cal. See WILLOW.

Willows, a post-office of Calvert co., Md.

Willows, a post-hamlet of Umatilla co., Oregon, on or near the Columbia River.

Willow Shade, a hamlet of Metcalfe co., Ky., 23 miles E.S.E. of Glasgow. It has a church.

Willow Spring, a post-office of Harrison co., Miss.

Willow Spring, a post-office of Russell co., Va.

Willow Springs, a post-village in Lyons township, Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 18 miles S.W. of Chicago. It has 3 churches.

Willow Springs, a post-village in Willow Springs township, Douglas co., Kansas, about 10 miles S. by W. of Lawrence. Pop. of the township, 1174.

Willow Springs, a post-township of Howell co., Mo. Pop. 608.

Willow Springs, a post-hamlet of Wheeler co., Neb., 90 miles N.N.W. of Grand Island.

Willow Springs, a post-office of Jackson co., Oregon.

Willow Springs, a post-office of Columbia co., Pa., about 18 miles E.N.E. of Danville.

Willow Springs, a village of Erath co., Tex. P. 238.

Willow Springs, a station in Gregg co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 3½ miles W. of Longview.

Willow Springs, a township of Lafayette co., Wis. Pop. 1064.

Willow Street, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., on or near the Lancaster & Quarryville Railroad, about 6 miles S. by E. of Lancaster. It has a church and 2 stores.

Willow Swamp, a post-office of Orangeburg co., S.C.

Willow Town, a post-office of Taylor co., Ky.

Willow Tree, a station in Pulaski co., Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

Willow Tree, a post-office of Greene co., Pa.

Willow Tree, a post-office of Mason co., W. Va.

Willow Vale, a hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., in New Hartford township, 1 mile from Washington Mills.

Willow Vale, a hamlet of Columbia co., Pa., in Franklin township. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Willow Valley, a station in Martin co., Ind., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 7 miles E. of Shoals.

Willow Valley, a post-office of Greenwood co., Kansas, 30 miles S. of Emporia.

Willow Wood, Lawrence co., O. See MILLVILLE.

Wills, a township of La Porte co., Ind. Pop. 884.

Wills, a township of Guernsey co., O. Pop. 1670.

Willsborough, wilz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village in Willsborough township, Essex co., N.Y., on the Boquet River, about 2 miles W. of Lake Champlain, and 14 miles S.W. of Burlington, Vt. It is on the New York & Canada Railroad, 26 miles S. of Plattsburg. The township has manufactures of lumber, iron, &c., and quarries of bluestone. Pop. of the township, 1764.

Willsborough Point, a post-hamlet of Essex co., N.Y., on Lake Champlain, 9 miles from Burlington, Vt., and 25 miles S. of Plattsburg. It has a stone-quarry.

Willsburg, wilz'bŭrg, a hamlet of Page co., Iowa, in Colfax township, about 20 miles S.W. of Clarinda.

Wills Creek, Alabama, rises in De Kalb co., runs southwestward to Attala, and enters the Coosa River in Etowah co., about 5 miles below Gadsden. Its valley is nearly 60 miles long and about 5 miles wide.

Will's Creek, Ohio, runs northward through Guernsey co., from which it flows westward, and enters the Muskingum River about 9 miles S. of Coshocton. It is nearly 60 miles long.

Will's Creek, a post-office of Coshocton co., O., on a stream of its own name, 20 miles N.N.E. of Zanesville.

Wills Creek, a station in Bedford co., Pa., on the Bedford & Bridgeport Railroad, 22 miles S.S.W. of Bedford.

Will'seyville, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., N.Y., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad and the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, 14 miles N. by W. of Owego, and 17 miles S.S.E. of Ithaca. Here is Wilseyville Station.

Will'shire, a post-village in Willshire township, Van Wert co., O., on the St. Mary's River, and on the Toledo, Delphos & Burlington Railroad, 26 miles W.S.W. of Delphos, and 9 miles S.E. of Decatur, Ind. It has a church, a planing-mill, and a flour-mill. Pop. 268; of the township, 1644.

Wills Moun'tain, a ridge extending from the S.W. part of Bedford co., Pa., E. of Wills Creek, into Alleghany co. in Maryland.

Will's Point, a post-village of Van Zandt co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 47 miles E. of Dallas. It has 3 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, 2 drug-stores, &c. Pop. 600.

Willstedt, ŵill'stĕtt, a market-town of Baden, 5 miles N.N.W. of Offenburg. Pop. 1455.

Will'ville, a post-office of Lake co., Mich.

Wil'lyden'is, a post-office of Graham co., Kansas.

Wilmanstrand, Finland. See VILMANSTRAND.

Wilmar, Minnesota. See WILLMAR.

Wil'marth, a hamlet of Elk co., Pa., on the Clarion River and the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 9 miles N. by E. of Ridgway. It has 1 or 2 lumber-mills. Pop. about 200. Here is Rolfe Post-Office.

Wil'merding, a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 13 miles E. of Pittsburg, Pa.

Wilmersdorf, ŵil'mẹrs-dorf', a village of Prussia, 3 miles S.W. of Berlin. Pop. 2367.

Wilmette, wil-met', a post-village in New Trier township, Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad, 14 miles N. of Chicago. It is on the shore of Lake Michigan, which is here bordered by a bluff about 100 feet high. It has a church. Pop. about 500.

Wil'mington, a post-office of Walker co., Ala.

Wilmington, a hamlet of Union co., Ark., on the Ouachita River, about 34 miles S.E. of Camden. Pop. 320.

Wilmington, a post-village in Wilmington township, Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, and on the Los Angeles division of the Southern Pacific Railroad, 20 miles S. of Los Angeles. It contains Wilson College and 2 churches. Pop. of township, 942.

Wilmington, a city and port of entry of New Castle co., Del., is situated on the Delaware River, and on Brandywine and Christiana Creeks, which unite ½ mile from the river. It is 28 miles S.W. of Philadelphia, and 70 miles E.N.E. of Baltimore. Lat. 39° 41′ N.; lon. 75° 28′ or 30′ W. It is on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, and is the southern terminus of the Wilmington & Reading Railroad, which connects here with the Wilmington & Western Railroad. This city is also the northern terminus of the Delaware Railroad. It is built on three slopes of a hill, the summit of which is 240 feet above the level of tide-water and commands an extensive view of the Delaware River and of the city itself. Wilmington is regularly planned, has wide and straight streets, and is generally well built of brick. The streets which are parallel to the Christiana are Water, Front, 2d, 3d, &c., up to 23d street, beyond Brandywine Creek. These are intersected at right angles by Market street, the principal thoroughfare of business, which extends the whole length of the city, and is about 2 miles long, including the bridges over Brandywine and Christiana Creeks. The streets which are parallel with Market street are designated by proper names, as King, Shipley, French, &c. The city contains 46 churches, namely, 9 Methodist, 8 Episcopal, 7 Presbyterian, 5 Baptist, 2 Friends', 6 Catholic, 1 German Lutheran, 1 Swedenborgian, 1 Unitarian, and 6 African. Grace church (Methodist) is a beautiful Gothic edifice of green serpentine. The Old Swedes' church of this place was built in 1698. Among the public buildings are a granite custom-house, a town hall, a large opera-house, a hospital, and the Wilmington Institute, a brick structure which contains a spacious hall, a scientific lecture-room, and a library of about 11,000 volumes. The Clayton House is a commodious first-class hotel, built of fine brick and stone. Three daily and 5 or 6 weekly newspapers are published here. Wilmington contains also the Delaware State Normal University, founded in 1866, the Wesleyan Female College, the Rugby Academy (for boys), the Delaware Institute (for both sexes), several boarding-schools, 17 public schools, a home for aged women, 24 building and loan associations, 2 savings-banks, 4 national banks, the capital of which amounts to $1,013,185, and a state bank, which has a capital of $236,000. The streets, stores, and residences are lighted with gas, and the city is supplied with water from the Brandywine. It has an efficient fire department, with 8 steam fire-engines which are drawn by horses. Wilmington is the metropolis of Delaware, and by far the most important and populous town in the state. It is remarkable for its manufactures, of which the following are the most important products: iron steamboats, railway-cars, steam-engines, machinery, powder, cotton goods, carriages, flour, morocco, leather, farming-implements, iron castings, woollen goods, locomotive- and car-springs, and parlor matches. Here are about 5 iron-foundries, 6 large machine-shops, 6 rolling-mills, 6 cotton-factories, several manufactories of woollen goods, 2 large saw-mills, and flour-mills on the Brandywine which grind 1,000,000 bushels of wheat in a year. The powder-works of Dupont & Co., 2 miles from the city, have long been celebrated. Horse-cars run from the Philadelphia & Baltimore depot via Market street and Delaware avenue to the N.W. extremity of the city. Steamboats ply daily between this place and Philadelphia. The Brandywine Creek near Wilmington flows through attractive scenery. In 1870 this city was divided into 9 wards. Pop. in 1830, 6628; in 1850, 13,979; in 1870, 30,841; present pop. about 45,000.

Wilmington, a hamlet of Greene co., Ill., 1 mile from Drake Station on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. It has a church and a saw-mill. Here is Breese Post-Office.

Wilmington, a post-town of Will co., Ill., in Wilmington township, on the Kankakee River and the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 15 miles S. by W. of Joliet, and 53 miles S.S.W. of Chicago. It contains a national bank, a newspaper office, a graded school, and 5 churches. It has fine drives along the river. Pop. 1828; of the township, 2766.

Wilmington, a post-village of Dearborn co., Ind., in Hogan township, near the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 3 miles W. of Aurora. Pop. 301.

Wilmington, a station on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 4 miles E. of Waterloo, Ind.

Wilmington, a township of De Kalb co., Ind. Pop. 2296. It contains Butler.

Wilmington, a post-hamlet of Wabaunsee co., Kansas, 7 or 8 miles W. of Burlingame. It has a hotel, 2 stores, &c. Pop. of township, 808.

Wilmington, a station of the Boston & Maine Railroad, 16½ miles N. of Boston, Mass. See NORTH WILMINGTON.

Wilmington, a post-village in Wilmington township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston, Lowell & Nashua Railroad, at the junction of the Lawrence Branch, 15 miles N. of Boston. It has 2 churches, a high school, and a tannery. Near it is Wilmington Station on the Boston & Maine Railroad. Pop. of the township, 879. Wilmington Junction and Wilmington Station on the Salem & Lowell Railroad are also in Wilmington township.

Wilmington, a post-township of Houston co., Minn., about 40 miles S. of Winona, and 25 miles S.W. of La Crosse. It contains 2 churches. Pop. 1253.

Wilmington, a post-hamlet in Wilmington township, Essex co., N.Y., at the base of Whiteface Mountain, a peak of the Adirondacks, 4918 feet high, about 30 miles S.W. of Plattsburg. It has a hotel called the Whiteface Mountain House. The township has 3 churches, some iron-works, and a pop. of 876.

Wilmington, a city, port of entry, and capital of New Hanover co., N.C., is situated on the E. or left bank of the Cape Fear River, about 30 miles from its mouth, 134 miles S.S.E. of Raleigh, and 189 miles E. of Columbia, S.C. It is the S. terminus of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, and the E. terminus of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad. The Carolina Central Railroad extends from this place to Charlotte, 187 miles. Lat. 34° 11′ N.; lon. 78° 10′ W. It is the largest and most commercial town in the state. It contains a court-house, a customhouse, 21 churches, a national bank, 3 other banks, 2 or 3 academies, a normal school, a cotton-factory, 5 steam saw-mills, 2 flour-mills, 2 rice-mills, and 10 turpentine-distilleries. Two daily and 5 weekly newspapers are published here. Steamboats ply daily between this port and Baltimore, Charleston, &c. Other steamboats navigate the Cape Fear River between Wilmington and Fayetteville. Pop. in 1870, 13,446.

Wilmington, a post-village, capital of Clinton co., O., in Union township, on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, 55 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati, and 22 miles W.S.W. of Washington. It is pleasantly situated on undulating ground, and contains a court-house, a graded school, 9 churches, 2 national banks, 2 newspaper offices, and the Wilmington College (Friends'), which was organized in 1871 and is open to both sexes. It has also a woollen-mill, a planing-mill, and an iron-bridge company. Pop. 2023.

Wilmington, a station on the New Castle & Franklin Railroad, 9 miles N.N.E. of New Castle, Pa.

Wilmington, a township of Lawrence co., Pa. Pop. 1634. It contains New Wilmington.

Wilmington, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 548.

Wilmington, a post-village in Wilmington township, Windham co., Vt., on the Deerfield River, about 18 miles E. of Bennington. Pop. of township, 1246.

Wilmington, a post-hamlet of Fluvanna co., Va., near the Rivanna River, about 20 miles S.E. of Charlottesville. It has a church and a tobacco-factory.

Wilmington Island, of Chatham co., Ga., at the mouth of the Savannah River, is enclosed on the N.E. and N.W. by small outlets of the Savannah River. Length, 5 miles; greatest breadth, about 4 miles.

Wilmington Junction, a station of the Boston & Maine Railroad, at the junction of the Salem & Lowell Railroad, and on the Lawrence Branch of the Boston & Lowell Railroad, 18 miles N. by W. of Boston, Mass.

Wil′more, a post-office and station of Jessamine co., Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, 5 miles S. of Nicholasville.

Wilmore, a post-borough in Summer Hill township, Cambria co., Pa., on the Conemaugh River and the Pennsylvania Railroad, 25 miles S.W. of Altoona. It has 4 churches and a grist-mill. Coal is found here. Pop. 393.

Wil′mot, a post-office of Noble co., Ind., about 33 miles W.N.W. of Fort Wayne.

Wilmot, a post-office of Cowley co., Kansas.

Wilmot, a post-office of Furnas co., Neb.

Wilmot, a post-hamlet in Wilmot township, Merrimack co., N.H., 35 miles N.W. of Concord, and 2 miles W. of the Northern Railroad. It has 2 churches. The township contains a village named Wilmot Flat, and has manufactures of woollen hosiery, leather, and lumber. On its border is Mount Kearsarge. Pop. of the township, 1072.

Wilmot, a post-village of Stark co., O., in Sugar Creek township, 3 miles from Barr's Mills Station, and about 16 miles S.W. of Canton. It has 3 churches, a woollen-mill, a flour-mill, a union school, and a manufactory of agricultural implements.

Wilmot, a post-township in the S.E. part of Bradford co., Pa., about 36 miles W.N.W. of Scranton. It is bounded on the N. by the Susquehanna River, and has 3 churches, and manufactures of lumber. Pop. 1365.

Wilmot, a post-hamlet of Kenosha co., Wis., on Fox River, about 26 miles S.W. of Racine.

Wil′mot, or **Farm′ington,** a post-village of Nova Scotia, co. of Annapolis, on the Annapolis River, about 40 miles from its entrance into Annapolis Bay, and on a railroad, 98 miles N.W. of Halifax. It contains several stores and mills, and some excellent mineral springs. Pop. 200.

Wilmot Flat, a post-village in Wilmot township, Merrimack co., N.H., about 30 miles N.W. of Concord, and 4 miles N.W. of Mount Kearsarge. It has a church and a manufactory of hosiery. Pop. about 200.

Wil′moths, a post-office of Barbour co., W. Va.

Wilmott, or **Wilmot,** a post-office of Ray co., Mo.

Wil′mur, a post-village in Addington co., Ontario, 24 miles N. of Kingston. It contains 4 saw-mills, and in the vicinity are extensive lead-mines. Pop. 300.

Wil′murt, a post-township forming the N. extremity of Herkimer co., N.Y., is nearly 50 miles long. It has a mountainous surface, which is mostly covered with forests and diversified by numerous lakes. Pop. 185.

Wilna, a government and town of Russia. See VILNA.

Wil′na, a post-office of Harford co., Md., 7 miles N. of Magnolia Station.

Wilna, a post-township of Jefferson co., N.Y., bounded S.W. by Black River. It contains the village of Carthage, and has a pop. of 4265. Wilna Post-Office is about 20 miles E. by N. of Watertown.

Wil′necote, a hamlet of England, co. of Warwick, parish and 3 miles S.S.E. of Tamworth, on the Birmingham & Derby Railway.

Wilnis, wil′nis, a village of the Netherlands, province and 15 miles N.W. of Utrecht. Pop. 1659.

Wilryk, wil′rīk, a village of Belgium, province and 4 miles S. of Antwerp. Pop. 2355.

Wils′den, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 4 miles S.E. of Keighley. Pop. 3127.

Wilsdruff, ŵils′drŏŏf, a town of Saxony, 9 miles W. of Dresden, on the Wilde-Sau. Pop. 2569.

Wilsele, wil′så-lẹh, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Dyle, 15 miles E.N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1195.

Wilseyville, New York. See WILLSEYVILLE.

Wil′seyville, a post-office of Defiance co., O.

Wilsnach, ŵils′nåᴋ, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 60 miles N.W. of Potsdam. Pop. 2180.

Wil′son, a county in the S.E. part of Kansas, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Verdigris River, which runs nearly southward, and is partly drained by Fall River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with upland prairies and wide river-bottoms, on which groves of oak, hickory, white ash, black walnut, and other trees are found. The soil is fertile, and adapted to pasturage. Indian corn, hay, wheat, and cattle are the staple products, and coal is abundant here. Capital, Fredonia. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,811,332. Pop. in 1870, 6694; in 1875, 9749; in 1878, 11,760.

Wilson, a county in the E. central part of North Carolina, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is intersected by Moccasin Creek, and also drained by Contentnea Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is mostly covered with forests of pine and other trees. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad. Capital, Wilson. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,956,232. Pop. in 1870, 12,258, of whom 12,209 were Americans.

Wilson, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Cumberland River, which is here navigable by steamboats. The surface is moderately hilly or undulating, and extensively covered with forests of the ash, beech, cedar, hickory, oak, and other trees. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, butter, and pork are the staple products. Silurian limestones (Trenton and Nashville) underlie nearly all parts of the surface. This county is connected with Nashville by the Tennessee & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Lebanon. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 25,881, of whom 25,814 were Americans.

Wilson, a county in the S. central part of Texas. It is intersected by the San Antonio River, and bounded on the E. by the Cibolo. The surface is partly covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Cattle, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Floresville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $439,271. Pop. in 1870, 2556, of whom 2215 were Americans.

Wilson, a post-hamlet of Escambia co., Ala., on the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, 41 miles N.E. of Mobile. It has a church, and a manufactory of rosin and turpentine. Pop. about 200.

Wilson, a post-hamlet of Suwanee co., Fla., 10½ miles S. of Wellborn. It has 2 churches.

Wilson, a township of De Witt co., Ill. Pop. 640.

Wilson, a station on the railroad between Logansport and Marion, 22 miles E.S.E. of Logansport, Ind.

Wilson, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Iowa, on East Nishnabatona River, 14 miles N. by E. of Red Oak.

Wilson, a post-village in Wilson township, Ellsworth co., Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, about 15 miles N.W. of Ellsworth. It has a graded school, about 30 houses, and a broom-factory. Coal is found near it. Pop. of township, 392. The name of the station at this place is Bosland.

Wilson, a township of Marion co., Kansas. Pop. 531.

Wilson, a post-office of Worcester co., Md.

Wilson, a post-hamlet in Wilson township, Winona co., Minn., 8 miles S. by W. of Winona. The township has 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 1086.

Wilson, a post-hamlet in Wilson township, Adair co., Mo., about 24 miles N. of Macon City. The township contains 4 churches, and has a pop. of 1119.

Wilson, a township of Audrain co., Mo. Pop. 1740.

Wilson, a township of Greene co., Mo. Pop. 1053.

Wilson, a post-office of Colfax co., Neb., 11 miles N. of Richland Station of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Wilson, a post-village and shipping-port in Wilson township, Niagara co., N.Y., on Lake Ontario, about 32 miles N. of Buffalo, and 14 miles N.N.W. of Lockport. It has a good harbor, 3 or 4 churches, a union school, 2 iron-foundries, and a steam lumber-mill. It is ½ mile from Wilson Station, which is on the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, 14 miles N.E. of Lewiston. Pop. 661; of the township, 2847.

Wilson, a post-village, capital of Wilson co., N.C., in Wilson township, on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 24 miles N. of Goldsborough, and about 44 miles E. of Raleigh. It has 5 churches, a national bank, 2 newspaper offices, the Wilson Collegiate Seminary for young ladies, and Wilson College, also a tannery, a foundry, 2 plough-factories, 2 carriage-factories, a steam mill, &c. Pop. 1036; of the township, 3170.

Wilson, a post-office of Adams co., O., is at Newport, a hamlet 20 miles S.E. of Hillsborough.

Wilson, a township of Clinton co., O. Pop. 1157.

Wilson, a post-village in Springfield township, St. Croix co., Wis., on the West Wisconsin Railroad, 32 miles E. of Hudson. It has 2 churches, a newspaper office, and a large lumber-mill, &c. Here are extensive pine forests.

Wilson, a township of Sheboygan co., Wis. P. 1222.

Wil′sonburg, a post-hamlet of Richland co., Ill., in Denver township, 5 miles N. of Noble, and about 9 miles W.N.W. of Olney. It has a church.

Wilsonburg, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 4 miles W. of Clarksburg. It has a church. Coal is mined here.

Wilson Creek, a post-office of Wilson co., Kansas.

Wilson Creek, a post-office of Tioga co., N.Y., about 20 miles N.W. of Binghamton.

Wilson Cross Roads, post-office, Hempstead co., Ark.

Wilson Grove, a post-office of Butler co., Iowa.

Wilson's, a station of the Western Railroad of Alabama, 13 miles E.S.E. of Selma, Ala.

Wilson's, a station of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 11½ miles N. of New Albany, Ind.

Wilson's, a station and hamlet of Garrett co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, ¾ of a mile E. of Altamont. It has a church and 6 families.

Wilson's, a station in Prince George's co., Md., on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 9 miles N.E. of Washington.

Wilson's, Crawford co., Mo. See WILSON'S MILLS.

Wilson's, a station of the Painesville & Youngstown Railroad, 3½ miles S. of Painesville, O.

Wilson's, a post-office of Anderson co., Tenn., about 15 miles N.W. of Knoxville.

Wilson's Beach, a post-village in Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on the E. end of Campo Bello Island, at the entrance to the Bay of Fundy, 3 miles from Eastport, Me. Pop. 500.

Wilson's Crossing, a post-office of Rockingham co., N.H., on the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, at Wilson's Station, 8 miles S.S.E. of Manchester. Here is a shoe-factory.

Wilson's Depot, a post-hamlet of Dinwiddie co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 27 miles W.S.W. of Petersburg.

Wilson's Land′ing, a hamlet of Charles City co., Va., on James River, about 30 miles S.E. of Richmond.

Wilson's Mills, a post-office of Oxford co., Me., on the Magalloway River, about 60 miles N.N.W. of Paris.

Wilson's Mills, a post-office of Crawford co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad, at Wilson's Station, 19 miles N. by E. of Salem. Here is a flour-mill on the Maramec River.

Wilson's Mills, a post-hamlet of Johnston co., N.C., on the Raleigh division of the North Carolina Railroad, 22½ miles S.E. of Raleigh. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a machine-shop.

Wilson's Mills, a post-hamlet of Cuyahoga co., O., on Chagrin River, about 18 miles E. by N. of Cleveland. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Wilson's Mills, a post-office of Venango co., Pa., about 12 miles W.N.W. of Oil City.

Wilson's Point, a post-hamlet of East Carroll parish, La., on the Mississippi River.

Wilson's Prom′ontory, in the British colony of Victoria, forms the S. extremity of the continent of Australia, in Bass's Strait. Lat. 39° 8′ S.; lon. 146° 23′ E. It is 3000 feet above the sea. Around it are many small islands, and on its E. side are Corner Inlet and Waterloo Bay.

Wilson's Store, a post-office of Stokes co., N.C., 20 miles N. of Winston.

Wil′sontown, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark. Pop. 585.

Wil′sonville, a post-village of Shelby co., Ala., on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, 28 miles S.W. of Talladega. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of lumber and sorghum.

Wilsonville, a post-hamlet of Windham co., Conn., on the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, about 20 miles S. of Worcester, Mass. It has a woollen-factory.

Wilsonville, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Ga., 8 miles N.E. of Whitesburg. It has a church, a woollen-factory, a flour-mill, &c.

Wilsonville, a post-office of Van Buren co., Iowa.

Wilsonville, a post-office of Allen co., Kansas, 25 miles W.N.W. of Fort Scott.

Wilsonville, a post-hamlet of Spencer co., Ky., about 20 miles E. by S. of Louisville.

Wilsonville, a post-office of Furnas co., Neb., 65 miles S. by W. of Plum Creek.

Wilsonville, a hamlet of Pike co., Pa., 1 mile from Hawley Railroad Station. It has 2 saw-mills.

Wilsonville, a post-hamlet of Obion co., Tenn., 9 miles N. of the village of Obion. It has 2 churches.

Wilsonville, a post-office of San Pete co., Utah.

Wilsonville, a post-office of Highland co., Va., about 40 miles W. of Staunton.

Wilster, ẅil′stẹr, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, on the Wilsteraue, 9 miles N.N.W. of Glückstadt. Pop. 2370. It has a considerable trade in corn.

Wilten, ŵil'tęn, a village of Austria, Tyrol, circle of Schwatz, near Imst. Pop. 2575.

Wil'ton, a parliamentary borough of England, co. of Wilts, 3½ miles W.N.W. of Salisbury. Pop. 8865. Chief edifices, the church, town hall, dissenting chapels, and the hospital of St. John. It has an endowed school. Wilton has long been celebrated for a manufactory of carpets bearing its name. The borough returns one member to the House of Commons. Wilton House, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Pembroke, and containing a fine gallery of paintings, stands on the site of a famous abbey, founded A.D. 800.

Wilton, a suburb of Hawick, Roxburgh co., Scotland. Pop. 2986.

Wil'ton, a post-office of Pike co., Ark., about 48 miles W. of Arkadelphia.

Wilton, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., in Wilton township, on the Danbury & Norwalk Railroad, 16 miles S. of Danbury, and 6 miles N. of Norwalk. It has 2 churches and 2 academies or boarding-schools. Pop. of the township, 1994.

Wilton, a township of Will co., Ill. Pop. 1118.

Wilton, or **Wilton Junction,** a post-village in Wilton township, Muscatine co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, at its junction with the Southwest Branch of the same, 12 miles N. of Muscatine, and 25 miles W. of Davenport. It contains 4 churches, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a bank, and a Baptist college. The name of its post-office is Wilton Junction. Pop. 1351; of the township (additional), 1047.

Wilton, a post-village in Wilton township, Franklin co., Me., 7 miles S.W. of Farmington, 1 mile W. of the Androscoggin Railroad, and about 32 miles N.W. of Augusta. It has 2 churches and the Wilton Academy. The township contains another village, named East Wilton, and has manufactures of woollen goods, scythes, &c. Pop. of the township, 1906. Wilton Station is 8½ miles S.W. of Farmington.

Wilton, a post-village in Wilton township, Waseca co., Minn., on the Le Sueur River, about 26 miles S.W. of Faribault, and 28 miles E.S.E. of Mankato. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 643.

Wilton, a post-office of Boone co., Mo., on the Missouri River, 18 miles above Jefferson City.

Wilton, a post-village and summer resort in Wilton township, Hillsborough co., N.H., on the Souhegan River and the Wilton Branch of the Boston, Lowell & Nashua Railroad, 15 miles W.N.W. of Nashua. Pop. of the township, 1974.

Wilton, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Wilton township, about 7 miles N. by E. of Saratoga Springs. It has several saw-mills. The township is intersected by the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad. Pop. of township, 1218.

Wilton, a post-hamlet of Granville co., N.C., about 30 miles N. of Raleigh. Here is the Wilton Academy.

Wilton, a post-office of Middlesex co., Va.

Wilton, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Wis., on the S. border of Wilton township, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 18 miles E.S.E. of Sparta. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 1087.

Wil'ton, a post-village in Lennox co., Ontario, on Big Creek, 4 miles N. of Odessa, and 16 miles from Kingston. It contains several stores and mills. Pop. 200.

Wilton Centre, or **Pierce,** a post-hamlet of Will co., Ill., 16 miles S.E. of Joliet. It has 3 churches.

Wilton Centre, a post-office of Fillmore co., Minn.

Wilton Centre, a post-office of Hillsborough co., N.H.

Wilton Grove, a hamlet on Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, 20 miles from New Bonaventure. An excellent slate-quarry is worked here.

Wilton Junction, Iowa. See WILTON.

Wilton Springs, a post-office of Cocke co., Tenn.

Wilts, or **Wiltshire,** wilt'shir, an inland county of England, in its S. part, enclosed by the cos. of Hants, Dorset, Somerset, Gloucester, and Berks. Area, 1352 square miles. Pop. 257,177. Its centre is occupied by the table-land of Salisbury Plain, in which rise its principal rivers, the Somerset and Hampshire Avon, the Kennet, and some affluents of the Thames, which partly forms its N. border. Principal crops, wheat and barley, with green crops and potatoes. Sheep-raising is extensively carried on, and Wiltshire is famous for its bacon; its cheese and butter are also in repute. There are quarries of freestone on the border of Somerset; chalk is the other principal mineral. The principal manufactures are woollen stuffs. Wilts is intersected by the Great Western and Southwestern Railways and the Kennet & Avon and Wilts & Berks Canals. After Salisbury, its capital, the chief towns are Wilton, Devizes, Warminster, Trowbridge, Chippenham, Malmsbury, Marlborough, Swindon, and Cricklade. With its boroughs, it sends eighteen members to the House of Commons. Besides Stonehenge and Avebury, it contains numerous vestiges of antiquity, having been a frequent seat of warfare in the Middle Ages.

Wilts, or **Wilz,** wilts, a town of the Netherlands, grand duchy of Luxemburg, on the Wilts, 10 miles N.W. of Diekirch. Pop. 3386.

Wim'berley, a station in Chattahoochee co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 14 miles N.E. of Columbus.

Wim'berly, a station on the Texas Western Railroad, 30 miles W. by N. of Houston.

Wim'bledon, a town of England, co. of Surrey, with a junction station on the London & Southwestern Railway, 8½ miles S.W. of St. Paul's, London. It is chiefly famous for its extensive common, on which the annual gathering of the National Rifle Association takes place. Pop. 9087.

Wim'blington, a hamlet of England, co. of Cambridge, on the Eastern Counties Railway, 3½ miles S. of March.

Wimborne-Min'ster, a market-town of England, co. of Dorset, between the Stour and the Allen, and on the Southwestern Railway, 7 miles N. of Poole. Pop. 2113. The town has a noble minster or collegiate church, which dates from about the time of the Conquest. Here are several endowed schools, almshouses, and charities. Wimborne has small manufactures of woollen goods and stockings.

Wimme'ra, a river of Victoria, Australia, in its W. part, flows N.E. and N. through Lake Hindmarsh into Lake Albacutya. Length, 135 miles. It gives name to an extensive partially-settled district, S. of the river Murray, having a pop. of 25,000.

Wim'merby, a town of South Sweden, 72 miles N.N.W. of Kalmar, and 32 miles S.W. of Westervik. Pop. 1853.

Wimmis, ŵim'mis, a village of Switzerland, canton and 21 miles S.E. of Bern, on the Simme. Pop. 1323.

Wimpfen, ŵimp'fęn, a town of Germany, Hesse, province of Starkenburg, capital of a detached district between Baden and Würtemberg, at the confluence of the Jaxt and the Neckar, 7 miles N.N.W. of Heilbronn. Pop. 2081. It is enclosed by walls, and was formerly a free city of the empire. It has an extensive salt-works and 5 annual fairs.

Win'amac, a post-village, capital of Pulaski co., Ind., in Monroe township, on the Tippecanoe River, and on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 26 miles N.N.W. of Logansport, and 91 miles S.E. of Chicago. It has 2 newspaper offices, 4 churches, a bank, a convent, an academy, and a high school. Pop. 906.

Win'ameg', a post-office of Fulton co., O., 6 miles N. of Delta.

Winandermere Lake. See WINDERMERE LAKE.

Wi'nans, a station on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, 8½ miles S.S.W. of Baltimore, Md.

Winant's Kill, Rensselaer co., N.Y. See WYNANT'S KILL.

Wi'nantsville, a village of Queens co., N.Y., in Newtown township, 1 mile from Fresh Pond. It has a basket-factory.

Win'canton, a market-town of England, co. of Somerset, on the Cale, 23 miles S. of Bath. Pop. 2337. It has a spacious church, and manufactures of linens, bed-ticking, and silk, and is a mart for cheese, butter, corn, and cattle.

Winch'combe, a market-town of England, co. of Gloucester, immediately N. of the Cotswold Hills, and 6 miles N.E. of Cheltenham. Pop. of parish, 2993. It has a fine Gothic church, a paper-mill, silk-mills, and some manufactures of stockings and thread.

Winch'ell's, a post-office of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Dutchess & Columbia Railroad, 4½ miles W. of Millerton.

Winchelsea, win'chęl-se, a cinque port and market-town of England, co. of Sussex, near its E. extremity, 2 miles S.W. of Rye. Pop. 679. Old Winchelsea, a place of importance in the Roman period, stood at the mouth of the Rother, 2 miles distant, but was destroyed by an inundation of the sea in 1287.

Winchelsea, win'chęl-se, or **E'limville,** a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 8 miles from Granton. Pop. 100.

Winch'endon, a post-village in Winchendon township, Worcester co., Mass., on Miller's River, on the Boston, Barre & Gardner Railroad, at its junction with the Cheshire Railroad, and on the Monadnock Railroad, 36 miles N. by W. of Worcester, and 18 miles N.W. of Fitchburg. It is the N. terminus of the Ware River Railroad. It has a high school, a national bank, a savings-bank, a superior hotel, a newspaper office, and 7 churches. The township has manufactures of cotton cloth, machinery, chairs, wooden-ware, bit braces, bobbins, spools, &c. Pop. of the township, 3762.

Win'chester (anc. *Venta Belga'rum*), a city and parliamentary and municipal borough of England, of which it was long the capital, now capital of the county of Hants, is on the right bank of the Itchen, with a station on the London & Southwestern Railway, 12 miles N.N.E. of Southampton, and 62 miles W.S.W. of London. Pop. 16,366. The city consists chiefly of a main street, crossed at right angles by many others, which have some antique edifices. Nearly all the S.E. quarter is occupied by the cathedral and its precincts, supposed to have been founded in the second century. It is 545 feet in length externally, 208 feet in breadth at the transept, with a nave 351 feet, a choir 136 feet in length, and a central tower 150 feet in height. Its interior is magnificent. It contains the tomb of William Rufus, and, in a series of carved chests over the choir, the remains of many of the kings of Wessex and of the Saxon kings of England. Its altar-piece is the celebrated "Raising of Lazarus," by West. The see of Winchester includes 384 parishes, and it is the richest in England after that of Durham. At one period Winchester is said to have had 90 churches, chapels, and monastic institutions, many of which were swept away by the Reformation; at present it has 9 parish churches. Winchester College, founded in 1387, has fine buildings. Other principal structures are St. John's House, barracks for 2000 men, a large new hospital, a new diocesan training-college, the assize hall, the guild hall, county jail, county hospital, a fine Roman Catholic church, dissenting chapels, a market-house, a theatre, and assembly-rooms. The hospital of St. Cross, 1 mile S. of the city, but now included within the borough, maintains a kind of monastic body of 13 poor men, and affords entertainment to the poor and travellers. It has a very remarkable ancient church and other buildings. Winchester has many almshouses and other charities; also a mechanics' institution, a public library, and a savings-bank. It sends two members to the House of Commons.

Under the name of *Caer-Gwent*, Winchester was one of the most important cities of the ancient Britons; it became an important Roman station, and, having been taken by Cerdic in 519, it remained the capital of the kingdom of Wessex, and of England throughout all the Saxon, Danish, and early Norman dynasties; and it was a residence of the English sovereigns down to the accession of George I.

Win'chester, a post-office of Drew co., Ark.

Winchester, a township of Litchfield co., Conn. It contains Winsted and West Winsted, and is the seat of Winchester Academy. Pop. 4096.

Winchester, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Ga., on the Southwestern Railroad, 10 miles S.S.W. of Fort Valley. Pop. about 50.

Winchester, a post-village, capital of Scott co., Ill., in Winchester township, on Sandy Creek, and on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 29 miles S. of Beardstown, and about 16 miles S.W. of Jacksonville. It has 6 churches, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactures of carriages, furniture, ploughs, and stone-ware. Pop. of the township, 1661.

Winchester, a post-village, capital of Randolph co., Ind., in White River township, on White River, and on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad where it crosses the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, 24 miles N. of Richmond, and 21 miles E. of Muncie. It has 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a national bank, and 1 other bank. Pop. 1456.

Winchester, a post-hamlet in Union township, Van Buren co., Iowa, about 18 miles S. by E. of Fairfield. It has 2 churches.

Winchester, a post-village in Jefferson township, Jefferson co., Kansas, on the Kansas Central Railroad, 25 miles W. of Leavenworth. It has 4 churches, an academy, and a newspaper office.

Winchester, a post-village, capital of Clark co., Ky., on the railroad between Lexington and Mt. Sterling, 18 miles E. of Lexington. It contains 4 churches, a court-house, a high school, 2 national banks with an aggregate capital of $325,000, a newspaper office, and 2 hotels. Pop. about 2500.

Winchester, a station of the New Orleans & Texas Railroad, 57 miles W. of New Orleans.

Winchester, or **Ford's Store,** a post-village of Queen Anne co., Md., on Chesapeake Bay, 11 miles S.W. of Centreville. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 250. Here is Ford's Store Post-Office.

Winchester, a post-village in Winchester township, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston, Lowell & Nashua Railroad, at its junction with the Woburn Branch, 8 miles N.N.W. of Boston. It has several fine residences, 4 churches, a savings-bank, a high school, and manufactures of leather. Many merchants of Boston reside here. Pop. of the township, 3099.

Winchester, a post-village of Wayne co., Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 1 mile E. of the Chickasawha River, and 77 miles N. by W. of Mobile. It has 2 churches, a lumber-mill, and a grist-mill.

Winchester, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Mo., 5 miles S. of Wayland, and about 14 miles S.W. of Keokuk, Iowa. It has 3 churches. Pop. 147.

Winchester, a post-village in Winchester township, Cheshire co., N.H., on the Ashuelot River and the Ashuelot Railroad, 13 miles S.S.W. of Keene. It has 3 churches, a national bank, a high school, and a tannery. The township contains a village named Ashuelot, with a woollen-factory. Pop. of the township, 2097.

Winchester, a post-office of Union co., N.C.

Winchester (Scott Post-Office), a village in Winchester township, Adams co., O., on the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad, 56 miles E. of Cincinnati. It has 4 churches, and manufactures of carriages, furniture, &c. Pop. 416; of the township, 1475.

Winchester, Columbiana co., O. See HOMEWORTH.

Winchester, a village in Madison township, Franklin co., O., on the Ohio & Erie Canal, and on the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, 16 miles S.E. of Columbus. It has 3 churches, a union school, a newspaper office, 2 tanneries, 2 flouring-mills, a woollen-factory, and a sash- and door-factory. Pop. 633. Here is Canal Winchester Post-Office.

Winchester, a post-village in Madison township, Guernsey co., O., 36 miles E.N.E. of Zanesville. It has a church. Pop. 179.

Winchester, a hamlet in Bloomfield township, Jackson co., O., about 38 miles S.E. of Chillicothe. Pop. 89. Here is Rocky Hill Post-Office.

Winchester, a village in Gratis township, Preble co., O., near Twin Creek, 6 miles E.N.E. of Camden, and about 22 miles S.W. of Dayton. It has 3 churches. Pop. 430. Here is Gratis Post-Office.

Winchester, a village of Douglas co., Oregon, on the North Fork of the Umpqua, 5 or 6 miles N. of Roseburg.

Winchester, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., Tenn., on a fork of Elk River, and on the Winchester & Alabama Railroad, 70 miles W. by N. of Chattanooga, 85 miles from Nashville, and 2 miles S.W. of Decherd Station of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. It contains a court-house, 5 churches, the Mary Sharp College, the Carrick (male) Academy, a normal school, a newspaper office, 2 tanneries, a carriage-shop, and a manufactory of boots and shoes. It is surrounded by beautiful mountain-scenery.

Winchester, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex., 15 miles S.W. of Giddings, and about 70 miles E.S.E. of Austin. It contains 2 churches and an academy.

Winchester, a post-town, capital of Frederick co., Va., 150 miles N.N.W. of Richmond. It is on the Harper's Ferry & Valley Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and on the Washington & Ohio Railroad, 94 miles N.N.E. of Staunton, and 113 miles W. by S. of Baltimore. It is pleasantly situated in a beautiful and fertile country, which is part of the great valley of Virginia. The houses are built in a compact and substantial manner, mostly of brick and stone, and are supplied with good water, which is conveyed from a spring in iron pipes. Winchester contains 14 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, 2 newspaper offices, a female seminary called Fairfax Hall, the Valley Female College, the Shenandoah Valley Academy, a large hotel, 2 glove-factories, a paper-mill, several flouring-mills, a broom-factory, a shoe-factory, several foundries, and cigar-factories. Pop. 4477. During the civil war Winchester was many times taken and retaken by the armies, and several battles were fought near it.

Winchester, a post-hamlet in Winchester township, Winnebago co., Wis., about 12 miles W. of Menasha. It has a hotel and a store. The township is bounded on the S.W. by Poygan Lake. It has 3 Lutheran churches, 2 of which are Norwegian. Pop. of the township, 1131.

Win'chester, or **Ches'terville,** a post-village in Dundas co., Ontario, on the river Nation, 19 miles N. of Morrisburg. It contains a tannery, a carding-mill, a grist- and saw-mill, and about 12 stores. Pop. 400.

Winchester Centre, a post-hamlet in Winchester township, Litchfield co., Conn., 4 miles S.W. of Winsted.

Winchester Springs, a post-village in Dundas co., Ontario, 12 miles from Morrisburg. It contains a hotel and excellent mineral springs, and is a favorite summer resort of health-seekers. Pop. 100

Windau, a town of Russia. See VINDAU.

Windecken, ŵin'dĕk'kẹn, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, province and 7 miles N.N.W. of Hanau, on the left bank of the Nidder. Pop. 1444.

Win'degoos'tan, a chain of lakes in Canada, W. of Lake Superior, connected by a small stream, and having an aggregate length of 12 miles.

Win'der, a post-village of Moore co., N.C., on the Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line Railroad, 5 miles from Cameron. It has manufactures of rosin, turpentine, and lumber.

Win'dermere, a parish and town of England, co. of Westmoreland, 7 miles W.N.W. of Kendal. Pop. of parish, 4787; of town, 909.

Win'dermere, a hamlet of Tolland co., Conn., 15 miles N.E. of Hartford, on the Rockville Branch of the Central Railroad, and 2 miles N.W. of Rockville. It has a woollen-factory and a soap-factory.

Win'dermere, a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, 26 miles from Bracebridge. Pop. 100.

Win'dermere (or **Win'andermere**) **Lake,** one of the finest of the English lakes, partly between the cos. of Westmoreland and Lancaster, is 14 miles in length by 1 mile in width, and discharges its surplus waters southward by the Leven into Morecambe Bay. In its centre is a group of islands, the largest of which comprises 28 acres. Bowness is on its E. side, and Ambleside near its N. extremity.

Wind'fall, a post-village of Tipton co., Ind., in Wildcat township, on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 23 miles N.N.W. of Anderson. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and 10 stores. Pop. about 600.

Windfall, a station in McKean co., Pa., on the Kendall & Eldred Railroad.

Wind Gap, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Pa., near the Kittatinny Mountain, 9 miles N.E. of Bath, and about 13 miles N. by W. of Easton.

Windham, wind'ạm or wind'hạm, the most northeastern county of Connecticut, borders on Massachusetts. Area, about 550 square miles. It is intersected by the Quinebaug River, which runs southward, and also drained by the Shetucket, Nachaug, and Moosup Rivers, which afford water-power. The surface is uneven or hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the hickory, elm, oak, beech, and other trees. The soil is partly fertile. Hay, butter, cheese, cattle, oats, and Indian corn are the staple products. This county has extensive manufactures of cotton and other articles. The value of the cotton goods manufactured in it in 1870 was $5,608,668. It is intersected by the New London Northern Railroad and the New York & New England Railroad. Capital, Brooklyn. Valuation of real and personal estate, $39,032,364. Pop. in 1870, 38,518, of whom 29,947 were Americans.

Windham, the most southeastern county of Vermont, borders on Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Area, about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River, is intersected by the West River, and also drained by the Deerfield River and other streams. The surface is diversified by high hills and fertile valleys, and extensively covered with forests of the beech, elm, hickory, oak, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is adapted to pasturage. Hay, butter, wool, maple sugar, potatoes, Indian corn, and oats are the staple products. Gneiss underlies a large part of this county, which has also some limestone, and quarries of slate and fine granite. It is traversed by the Vermont Central Railroad, and is connected with the southern markets by the Connecticut River Railroad. Capital, Fayetteville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $22,016,328. Pop. in 1870, 26,036, of whom 24,781 were Americans.

Windham, a post-office and mining-camp of Ouray co., Col., 3 miles N. of Ouray. It has a mill for silver, which is mined here.

Windham, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., in a township of the same name, 3 miles E.S.E. of Willimantic, and about 14 miles N. of Norwich. It has 2 churches and a national bank. The township is drained by the Shetucket River, and contains the village of Willimantic, which is at the junction of several railroads. Pop. of township, 5412.

Windham, a post-hamlet in Hardin township, Johnson co., Iowa, on Iowa Creek, 13 miles W.S.W. of Iowa City. It has a saw-mill.

Windham, a township of Cumberland co., Me., about 10 miles N.W. of Portland, is contiguous to Sebago Lake, and is drained by the Presumpscot River. It contains villages named Windham Centre, South Windham, and Windham Hill, and has 6 churches, and manufactures of woollen goods, lumber, flour, boots and shoes, rakes, carriages, powder, &c. Pop. 2428.

Windham, a post-village in Windham township, Rockingham co., N.H., 2½ miles S. of Windham Depot, and about 9 miles E.N.E. of Nashua. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 753. See WINDHAM DEPOT, and WEST WINDHAM.

Windham, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., in Windham township, near the Catskill Mountains, 27 miles W. by N. of Catskill. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 350; of the township, 1492.

Windham, a post-village in Windham township, Portage co., O., near the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, the Cleveland Branch of which intersects this township. Pop. of the township, 865. Windham Station is 12 miles E.N.E. of Ravenna, and 11 miles W. by S. of Warren.

Windham, a post-township of Bradford co., Pa. Pop. 1188. Windham Post-Office is about 13 miles S. by W. of Owego, N.Y.

Windham, a township of Wyoming co., Pa. Pop. 660.

Windham, a post-hamlet of Windham co., Vt., in a township of the same name, about 34 miles N.E. of Bennington. Pop. of the township, 544.

Windham Centre, a post-village in Windham township, Cumberland co., Me., 13 miles N.W. of Portland. It has a church and a manufactory of clothing. The works of the Oriental Powder Company are located near here.

Windham Centre, a post-hamlet in Windham township, Bradford co., Pa., about 18 miles N.N.E. of Towanda. It has a church.

Windham Centre, a post-village in Norfolk co., Ontario, on the Canada Southern Railway, 10 miles N.W. of Simcoe. It contains 2 stores and a saw-mill. Pop. 100.

Windham Depot, a post-village in Windham township, Rockingham co., N.H., on the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad where it crosses the Nashua & Rochester Railroad, 12 miles N.N.W. of Lawrence, Mass., and 10½ miles E.N.E. of Nashua.

Windham's, a post-hamlet of Pickens co., Ala., about 50 miles W. by S. of Tuscaloosa. It has a church.

Windham Summit, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., 30 miles E.S.E. of Elmira, N.Y. It has a church.

Windhill', a town of England, in Yorkshire, 3 miles N. of Bradford. Pop. 5783.

Windisch, ŵin'dish (anc. *Vindonis'sa*), a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 9 miles N.E. of Aarau, near Brugg, on the Reuss. Pop. 1572. The ancient city was one of the most important settlements of the Romans in Helvetia, and a few traces of it still remain.

Windischgarsten, ŵin'dish-gaʀs'tẹn, a town of Upper Austria, 22 miles S.S.W. of Steyer. Pop. 1053.

Wind'mill Point, a cape in Lancaster co., Va., at the S. side of the entrance of the Rappahannock River into Chesapeake Bay. Another Windmill Point is in Prince George co., on the James River, 10 miles below City Point.

Win'dom, a post-village, capital of Cottonwood co., Minn., on Des Moines River, and on the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, 38 miles W.S.W. of Madelia, and 30 miles E.N.E. of Worthington. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, 2 hotels, and a grain-elevator. Pop. 268.

Windom, a township of Mower co., Minn. Pop. 605.

Win'dow Cliffs, a post-office of Putnam co., Tenn.

Wind Ridge, Greene co., Pa. See JACKSONVILLE.

Wind River, Wyoming, rises in the Wind River Mountains, about 30 miles N.W. of Fremont's Peak. It runs southeastward into Sweetwater co., then turns to the left, and flows northward to the Big Horn Mountains. The lower part of this stream is called BIG HORN RIVER.

Wind River Mountains, Wyoming, a range of the Rocky Mountains, running N.W. and S.E., composed to a large extent of red and gray feldspathic granite, with the fossiliferous rocks inclining high upon its sides. It forms the dividing crest of the continent, the streams on the one side flowing into the Atlantic and those on the other into the Pacific. The Green River rises on the S.W. slope of this range, and the Wind River on the other side. It culminates in Fremont's Peak, which has an altitude of 13,576 feet above the level of the sea. The sides of these mountains are covered with forests of fir and pine.

Windsbach, ŵinds'bȧᴋ, a walled town of Bavaria, on the Rezat, 19 miles S.W. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1483.

Windsheim, ŵints'hīme, a town of Bavaria, 16 miles N.N.W. of Anspach. Pop. 3658. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, needles, and gold and silver articles.

Windsor, or **New Windsor,** win'zẹr, a parliamentary and municipal borough, town, and parish of England, co. of Berks, on the right bank of the Thames, with terminal stations on branch lines of the Great Western and South-western Railways, and 23 miles S.W. of London. Pop. of parliamentary borough, 17,281. The town consists chiefly of a main thoroughfare, winding close around the W. and S. sides of Windsor Castle, two other principal streets, and several smaller streets. Principal edifices, the town hall, standing out conspicuously in the High street, infantry barracks, a spacious church, with some fine carved work and monuments, various chapels, a theatre, and buildings of schools and charities. George III. established a hospital here for invalid soldiers; and here are a lying-in charity, a royal general dispensary, almshouses, and minor charities. It has well-supplied markets and some trade in corn, and is famous for its ale; but the resources of the inhabitants are almost solely derived from the presence of the court and the influx of visitors. OLD WINDSOR is a parish 1½ miles E.S.E. of New Windsor. During the Saxon dynasty a palace existed here; but the royal residence was removed to the present locality by William the Conqueror.

Windsor, win′zęr, a county in the E. part of Vermont, borders on New Hampshire. Area, about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River, is intersected by the White River, and is also drained by the Black and Quechee Rivers. Some of these afford abundant water-power. The surface is hilly or mountainous, and presents beautiful scenery. In the S.E. part of the county Ascutney Mountain rises about 3300 feet above the level of the sea. Here are forests of the beech, elm, hickory, white oak, pine, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is fertile, and adapted to pasturage. Hay, wool, butter, cattle, horses, Indian corn, oats, and potatoes are the staple products, the growth of wool exceeding that of any other county in the state. Among its mineral resources are granite, fine marble, serpentine, iron ore, limestone, and beautiful syenite. It is intersected by two branches of the Vermont Central Railroad, namely, the Rutland division and the Southern division. Capital, Woodstock. Valuation of real and personal estate, $33,073,716. Pop. in 1870, 36,063, of whom 33,963 were Americans.

Windsor, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal., in the valley of Russian River, on the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad, 9 miles N.W. of Santa Rosa. It has a church and a manufactory of wine. Pop. about 400.

Windsor, a post-hamlet of Routt co., Col.

Windsor, a post-village in Windsor township, Hartford co., Conn., on the W. bank of the Connecticut River, at the mouth of the Farmington River, and on the New Haven, Hartford & Springfield Railroad, 6½ miles N. of Hartford. It contains several churches and a young ladies' institute. The township contains villages named Rainbow and Poquonnock, and has manufactures of paper, woollen goods, cigars, and bricks, and a pop. of 2783.

Windsor, a post-office of Walton co., Ga., about 35 miles E. by N. of Atlanta.

Windsor, Mercer co., Ill. See NEW WINDSOR.

Windsor, a post-village in Windsor township, Shelby co., Ill., on the Chicago & Paducah Railroad where it crosses the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 12 miles W. by S. of Mattoon, 12 miles S. of Sullivan, and 36 miles S.S.E. of Decatur. It has a banking-house, 3 churches, a high school, and 2 flour-mills. Pop. 518; of the township, 1593.

Windsor, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ind., on White River, about 11 miles E. by S. of Muncie.

Windsor, a post-township of Fayette co., Iowa, 3 miles W. of West Union, and 25 miles S. by W. of Decorah. P. 883.

Windsor, a township of Cowley co., Kansas. P. 678.

Windsor, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Kansas, on the Saline River, 14 miles N.W. of Salina. It has a saw-mill.

Windsor, a post-hamlet in Windsor township, Kennebec co., Me., 10 miles E. of Augusta. It has several churches. Pop. of the township, 1266.

Windsor, a station on the Western Maryland Railroad, 2½ miles N.W. of the Union Depot, Baltimore, Md.

Windsor, or **Windsor Hill,** a post-hamlet in Windsor township, Berkshire co., Mass., on an elevated site, about 13 miles E.N.E. of Pittsfield. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 624.

Windsor, a township of Eaton co., Mich. Pop. 1433.

Windsor, a post-village in Windsor township, Henry co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, 21 miles S.W. of Sedalia. It has a newspaper office, 5 churches, a flouring-mill, and 2 carriage-factories. Pop. about 800.

Windsor, a township of Hillsborough co., N.H., 30 miles S.W. of Concord. Pop. 81.

Windsor, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., N.J., on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, 3 miles S.W. of Hightstown. It has a church, a shirt-factory, and a grist-mill.

Windsor, a post-village in Windsor township, Broome co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Nineveh Branch of the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 130 miles W.S.W. of Albany, and about 15 miles E. by S. of Binghamton. It contains 4 churches, a bank, and an academy or union school, and has manufactures of flour, lumber, and whips. Pop. 325; of the township, 3224.

Windsor, a post-village, capital of Bertie co., N.C., in Windsor township, on the Cashie River, about 115 miles E. by N. of Raleigh, and 20 miles W.N.W. of Plymouth. It contains 3 churches, a high school for boys, and a newspaper office. Pop. 427; of the township, 3732.

Windsor, a post-village in Windsor township, Ashtabula co., O., near Grand River, about 44 miles E. of Cleveland. The township has 4 churches and a cheese-factory. Pop. of the township, 871.

Windsor, a township of Lawrence co., O. Pop. 1943.

Windsor, a township of Morgan co., O. Pop. 2251. It contains Stockport.

Windsor, a station in Richland co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Mansfield.

Windsor, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. 1211.

Windsor, a hamlet of Chester co., Pa., ½ mile from Byers Station. It has a church.

Windsor, a post-village of York co., Pa., on the Peach Bottom Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of York. It has a church, a grist-mill, and 2 cigar-factories. Pop. of township, 2024.

Windsor, a post-hamlet in Windsor township, Aiken co., S.C., on the South Carolina Railroad, 13 miles E.S.E. of Aiken. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 1021.

Windsor, a beautiful post-village of Windsor co., Vt., in a township of the same name, on the Connecticut River, and on the Southern division of the Central Vermont Railroad, 14 miles below White River Junction, and about 33 miles E.S.E. of Rutland. It contains the Vermont state prison, 4 churches, a national bank, a savings-bank, 2 newspaper offices, and a fine building used for the post-office and United States court. It has manufactures of cotton, machinery, &c. Ascutney Mountain is in the S. part of the township. Pop. of the township, 1699.

Windsor, Virginia. See WINDSOR STATION.

Windsor, a post-hamlet in Windsor township, Dane co., Wis., on the railroad between Madison and Portage, 11½ miles N. of Madison. It has a church and a cheese-factory. Pop. of the township, 1191.

Windsor, a hamlet of Racine co., Wis., on the Western Union Railroad, 10 miles W. of Racine. Post-office, Sylvania.

Windsor, win′zęr, an incorporated town and port of entry of Ontario, co. of Essex, on the Detroit River, opposite Detroit, and at the W. terminus of the Great Western Railway, 110 miles W.S.W. of London, and 223 miles W.S.W. of Toronto. It contains 4 churches, 2 branch banks, a high school, a convent, 2 printing-offices issuing daily and weekly newspapers, breweries and distilleries, and manufactories of tobacco, brooms, leather, wooden-ware, wine, soap and candles, boots and shoes, carriages, &c.; also several hotels and a number of stores. A tunnel under the Detroit River is in course of construction between Windsor and Detroit, for the Great Western Railway. Pop. 4253.

Windsor, a post-hamlet in Carleton co., New Brunswick, 23½ miles N.E. of Woodstock. Pop. 200.

Windsor, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, capital of the co. of Hants, on an arm of Minas Bay, which sets up far into the interior of the province, and on the Windsor & Annapolis Railway, 45 miles N.W. of Halifax, and 84 miles from Annapolis. It is the seat of King's College, the principal educational institution in Nova Scotia, and is a place of commercial importance in consequence of the extensive mines of limestone, gypsum, and other valuable minerals abounding in its vicinity. The town contains 6 churches, a branch bank, an iron-foundry, several mills and factories, ship-yards, a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper, and a number of stores. The streets of Windsor are lighted with gas. It is a port of entry. Pop. 3000.

Windsor, Ontario. See WHITBY.

Windsor, win′zęr, a borough of New South Wales, co. of Cumberland, on Hawkesbury River, at the confluence of South Creek, 34 miles by rail N.W. of Sydney. Pop. 1732. The Hawkesbury is navigable to 4 miles above Windsor.

Windsor Bridge, Nova Scotia. See FALMOUTH.

Windsor Castle, the principal residence of the sovereigns of Great Britain, is situated immediately E. of New Windsor. This magnificent structure was originally built by William the Conqueror, and has been embellished by most of the succeeding sovereigns. The great park of Windsor comprises about 3800 acres, well stocked with deer. W. of it is Windsor Forest, 56 miles in circumference.

Windsor Castle, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., in Windsor township, about 15 miles N. of Reading. It has 2 churches.

Windsor Forks, a hamlet in Hants co., Nova Scotia, 4½ miles from Windsor. Pop. 180.

Windsor Junction, a post-village in Halifax co., Nova Scotia, at the junction of the Intercolonial and Windsor & Annapolis Railways, 13 miles from Halifax. P. 50.

Windsor Locks, a post-village in Windsor Locks township, Hartford co., Conn., on the W. bank of the Connecticut River, opposite Warehouse Point, and on the New Haven, Hartford & Springfield Railroad, at the junction of the Suffield Branch, 12 miles N. by E. of Hartford. It contains 4 churches, a savings-bank, and a union schoolhouse which cost $35,000. It has manufactures of paper, silk, steel, cotton warp, stockinet goods, and school apparatus. About a mile above the village the railroad crosses the Connecticut River on a noble iron bridge 1525 feet long. Pop. of the township, 2154.

Windsor Mills, a post-office of Ashtabula co., O.

Windsor Mills, a post-village in Richmond co., Quebec, on the river St. Francis, and on the Grand Trunk Railway, 86½ miles S.E. of Montreal, and 14 miles N. of Sherbrooke. It has unrivalled water-power, a large paper-mill, a powder-factory, 5 saw-mills, a grist-mill, 2 churches, and about 6 stores. Pop. 325.

Windsor Station, a post-village of Isle of Wight co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 34 miles W. of Norfolk. It has a masonic hall and 3 stores.

Windsorville, win'zẹr-vĭl, a post-hamlet in East Windsor township, Hartford co., Conn., about 12 miles N.E. of Hartford. It has a church and a woollen-mill.

Wind'ward Islands (so named with reference to the trade-winds and to the Leeward Islands), a colony of Great Britain, comprising the southeasternmost or windward portion of the Lesser Antilles, in the West Indies. The principal islands are Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, the Grenadines, Tobago, and St. Lucia, each of which (except the Grenadines) has a local government, subject to the general authority of the colony, which is under a governor-in-chief, residing at Bridgetown, in Barbadoes. The islands are described each under its own name. Pop. 285,000. Geographically, the island of Trinidad is regarded as one of the Windward group; but the name is, in general, very vaguely used. See LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Wineburg, Hamilton co., O. See SWEET WINE.

Wine'dale, a post-office of Washington co., Tex.

Wine Harbor, a seaport in Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on St. Mary's River, 3 miles from its entrance into the Atlantic Ocean, and 13 miles from Sherbrooke. P. 380.

Wine Hill, a post-office of Randolph co., Ill.

Wine Islands, a group of small islands in the W. part of Lake Erie. They belong mostly to Ottawa co., O.

Winesburg, winz'bŭrg, a post-village of Holmes co., O., in Paint township, about 17 miles S.S.W. of Massillon. Pop. 260.

Wine Spring, a post-office of Hardy co., W. Va.

Win'fall, a post-hamlet of Perquimans co., N.C., 40 miles S. of Suffolk, Va.

Win'field, a post-office of Columbia co., Ga.

Winfield, a post-office and station in Winfield township, Du Page co., Ill., on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 27½ miles W. of Chicago. The township contains the village of Turner, which is at the junction of 3 branches of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Pop. of the township, 2211.

Winfield, Jefferson co., Ill. See FITZGERELL.

Winfield, a post-office of Lake co., Ind., in Winfield township, 6 miles E. of Crown Point. Pop. of the township, 516.

Winfield, a post-village of Henry co., Iowa, in Scott township, on Crooked Creek, and on the Burlington & Northwestern Railroad, 34 miles N.W. of Burlington. It has 3 churches and a graded school.

Winfield, a township of Scott co., Iowa. Pop. 981.

Winfield, a post-village, capital of Cowley co., Kansas, in Winfield township, on Whitewater Creek, 42 miles S.S.E. of Wichita, and about 12 miles N. of Arkansas City. It has 4 churches, a graded school, 2 banking-houses, 3 newspaper offices, and 2 flour-mills. Pop. about 1000; of the township, 2542.

Winfield, a township of Osborne co., Kansas. P. 578.

Winfield, a post-hamlet, capital of Winn parish, La., on the Dugdemona River, about 70 miles S.E. of Shreveport. Pop. 94.

Winfield, a post-office of Carroll co., Md., about 30 miles W.N.W. of Baltimore.

Winfield, a post-village in Onondaga township, Ingham co., Mich., about 18 miles N. by W. of Jackson. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. about 200.

Winfield, a township of Montcalm co., Mich. P. 447.

Winfield, a post-township of Herkimer co., N.Y. It is traversed by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and contains East Winfield and West Winfield. Pop. of the township, 1540.

Winfield, a post-hamlet of Tuscarawas co., O., 4 miles W. by N. of Canal Dover. It has 2 churches. Pop. 126.

Winfield, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 1121.

Winfield, a post-village in Union township, Union co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, about 5 miles below Lewisburg. It has an iron-furnace and several lime-kilns.

Winfield, a post-office of Scott co., Tenn., about 65 miles N.W. of Knoxville.

Winfield, a hamlet of Marion co., W. Va., 4 miles from Fairmont. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill.

Winfield, a post-village, capital of Putnam co., W. Va., on the Great Kanawha River, about 24 miles N.W. of Charleston, and 30 miles S.E. of Gallipolis, O. It has 2 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, a tannery, a flour-mill, and a banking-house.

Winfield, a post-office of Jefferson co., Wis.

Winfield, a township of Sauk co., Wis. Pop. 827.

Winfield Junction, a post-village of Queens co., N.Y., in Newtown township, on the Flushing & North Side and Long Island Railroads, at Winfield Station, 4 miles W. of Flushing. It has 2 churches, a savings-bank, and a manufactory of metallic burial cases and caskets.

Win'fred, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Ga., 20 miles S. of Covington. It has 2 churches and a steam saw-mill.

Win'gate, a chapelry of England, co. and 7½ miles E.S.E. of Durham, on the Hartlepool Branch of the York & Berwick Railway.

Wingett (win'jet) **Run,** a post-office of Washington co., O., 15 miles N.E. of Marietta.

Wing'ham, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, on the river Maitland, and on the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway (South extension), 38 miles W.N.W. of Palmerston. It has good water-power, 2 flouring-mills, 2 saw-mills, 2 planing-mills, 2 lath-mills, a woollen-factory, a newspaper office, 4 churches, 3 hotels, and about 20 stores. Pop. about 700.

Wingo's (wing'gōz) **Station,** a post-hamlet of Graves co., Ky., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 37 miles S. of Paducah. It has 3 churches.

Wing Road, a station in Grafton co., N.H., on the White Mountains Railroad, at the junction of the Mount Washington Branch, 7 miles E. of Littleton.

Wing's Station, a post-village in Dover township, Dutchess co., N.Y., on the New York & Harlem Railroad, 70 miles N. by E. of New York. It has 2 churches.

Wings'ton, a hamlet of Wood co., O., about 30 miles S. by W. of Toledo. It has 1 or 2 saw-mills.

Wing'ville, a hamlet of Baker co., Oregon, about 9 miles W. of Baker City. It has a church.

Wingville, a township of Grant co., Wis. Pop. 1017. It contains the village of Montfort.

Win'hall, a post-township of Bennington co., Vt., 6 miles N.E. of Manchester. Pop. 842.

Win'ibigo'shish Lake, Minnesota, is an expansion of the Mississippi River, on the boundary between Cass and Itasca cos. It is about 16 miles long and 8 miles wide. It is nearly 6 miles E. of Lake Cass. The Mississippi River issues from its E. side.

Win'igan, a post-office of Sullivan co., Mo.

Winiki, ŵe-nee'kee, or **Winniki,** ŵin-nee'kee, a village of Austrian Galicia, 16 miles N.N.E. of Lemberg. Pop. 2267. It has an imperial manufactory of tobacco.

Winkel, ŵin'kẹl, a market-town of Prussia, on the Rhine, 10 miles W. of Mentz, with a castle. Pop. 1752.

Wink'ler, a post-village of Freestone co., Tex., 20 miles E. of Wortham. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Winkler's Mills, a post-hamlet of Riley co., Kansas, 15 miles S. of Waterville. It has a grist- and a saw-mill.

Win'lock, a post-office and station of Lewis co., Washington, on the Northern Pacific Railroad (Pacific division), 36 miles N. of Kalama. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Winn, a parish in the N.W. central part of Louisiana, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is intersected by the Dugdemona River, is partly bounded on the E. by Castor Bayou, and is bounded on the W. by Saline Bayou. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the ash, hickory, cypress, magnolia, oak, &c. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Winfield. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,091,384. Pop. in 1870, 4954, of whom 4935 were Americans.

Winn, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Winn township, on the Penobscot River, and on the European & North American Railroad, 56 miles N. by E. of Bangor. It has 2 churches, a tannery, and 2 or 3 lumber-mills. Pop. of the township, 714.

Winn, a post-office of Isabella co., Mich., 10 miles S.W. of Mount Pleasant.

Win'neba'go, a county in the N. part of Illinois, bordering on Wisconsin, has an area of about 520 square miles. It is intersected by the Rock River, and is also drained by the Pecatonica and Kishwaukee Rivers, both of which enter Rock River in this county. The surface is undulating. The soil is very fertile. A large portion of it is prairie. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, butter, and pork are the staple products. Good Lower Silurian limestone underlies a large part of the soil, and crops out at Rock River. This is sometimes called Galena limestone. This county is intersected by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and the Western Union Railroad. Capital, Rockford. Valuation of real and personal estate, $23,175,720. Pop. in 1870, 29,301, of whom 22,588 were Americans.

Winnebago, a northern county of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of 432 square miles. The Iowa River rises in or near the S. part of this county, which is partly drained by Lime Creek. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and groves. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, Indian corn, hay, &c., are the staple products. Capital, Forest City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,061,348. Pop. in 1870, 1562, of whom 896 were Americans.

Winnebago, a county in the E. central part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Winnebago Lake, is intersected by the Fox or Neenah River, and is partly drained by Wolf River. These waters are navigable by steamboats, which can pass from this county to Green Bay on the one hand and to the Mississippi River on the other. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of pine, oak, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is calcareous, and very fertile. Wheat, hay, oats, butter, cattle, and wool are the staple products of the farms. Lumber is the chief article of export. Silurian limestone underlies part of the soil. This county is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Chicago & Northwestern, the Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Wisconsin Central. Capital, Oshkosh. Valuation of real and personal estate, $25,625,512. Pop. in 1870, 37,279, of whom 25,209 were Americans; in 1875, 45,033.

Winnebago, a post-village of Winnebago co., Ill., in a township of the same name, and on the Freeport Line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 7 miles W. of Rockford, and 21 miles E. of Freeport. It has a money-order post-office, 4 churches, a graded school, a creamery, a steam grist-mill, and a manufactory of carriages. Pop. of the township, 1427.

Winnebago, or **Winnebago City,** a post-village of Faribault co., Minn., in Winnebago City township, on the Blue Earth River, and on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, 23 miles W. of Wells, and about 32 miles S. by W. of Mankato. It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, 2 banks, a graded school, a cheese-factory, and 2 flouring-mills. Pop. 326; of the township, 1158.

Winnebago, a post-office and agency of Dakota co., Neb., 22 miles from Sioux City, Iowa. It is on a reservation occupied by about 1500 Indians. It has several schools.

Winnebago, a post-office of Winnebago co., Wis.

Winnebago Agency, a post-village of Blue Earth co., Minn., about 10 miles S.E. of Mankato. Pop. 195.

Winnebago City, Minnesota. See WINNEBAGO.

Winnebago Lake, Wisconsin, forms the eastern boundary of Winnebago co., which it separates from Calumet co. The southern part of it is comprised in the co. of Fond du Lac. It is about 30 miles long, measured on a line drawn N. and S. The greatest width is about 11 miles, and the area is estimated at 220 square miles. A number of steamboats ply on this lake, which is an important channel of commerce in connection with Fox River, which enters at the W. side and issues from the northern end of the lake. The chief towns on this lake are Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, and Menasha.

Winnebago Marsh, Wisconsin. See HORICON LAKE.

Winnebago Valley, a post-hamlet of Houston co., Minn., about 40 miles S. by E. of Winona.

Winnebah, win'ne-bạ, a town of Africa, Gold Coast. Lat. 5° 12′ N.; lon. 0° 36′ W. The English fort was abandoned in 1812, but the town has been rebuilt.

Winnebo'sho, a station in Ashland co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 21 miles S.E. of Ashland.

Win'neburg, a post-office of Calhoun co., Ill.

Win'necon'ne, or **Win'necon'na,** a post-village in Wineconne township, Winnebago co., Wis., on the Fox River, at the mouth of Wolf River, and on a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 14 miles N.W. of Oshkosh, and 5 miles N. by E. of Omro. It has 5 churches, a high school, a banking-house, a newspaper office, a flouring-mill, 2 saw-mills, a planing-mill, and 3 shingle-mills. Pop. 1159; of the township, 2577.

Winnegance, win-ne-ganss', a post-hamlet of Sagadahoc co., Me., on the Kennebec River, 3 miles S. of Bath. It has a church and 1 or 2 saw-mills.

Win'nemuc'ca, a post-village, capital of Humboldt co., Nevada, is near the Humboldt River, and on the Central Pacific Railroad, 144 miles W. of Elko, and 170 miles N.E. of Reno. It has a church, a bank, several quartz-mills, and a daily newspaper office. Large workshops of the railroad company are located here. Silver-mines have been opened 3 miles from this place, which is an important shipping-point for cattle, &c.

Winnemucca Lake, Nevada, is in Roop co., about 6 miles E. of Pyramid Lake. It is about 28 miles long by 4 miles wide, and has no outlet.

Winnenden, ŵin'nẹn-dẹn, a town of Germany, in Würtemberg, circle of Neckar, 12 miles N.E. of Stuttgart. It has tanneries, woollen-mills, dye-works, &c. Pop. 3572.

Win'nepesau'kee, or **Winipiseogee,** win'nẹ-pe-saw'kee, a beautiful lake of New Hampshire, about 25 miles N.E. of Concord. It is intersected by the boundary between the cos. of Belknap and Carroll. It is about 22 miles long, has a very irregular outline, and encloses numerous islands. The water is pure and deep, and is navigated by steamboats. The surface is said to be 472 feet higher than the level of the sea. It is surrounded by very picturesque mountain-scenery.

Winnepesaukee River, New Hampshire, is the outlet of the lake of the same name, and is connected with Great Bay. It runs nearly southwestward through Belknap co., and enters the Merrimac River at Franklin.

Winneshiek, win'ne-sheek, a northeastern county of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by the Upper Iowa and Turkey Rivers, and is partly drained by Big Canoe Creek. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with picturesque scenery. The soil is very fertile. A large part of it is prairie, and it has plenty of timber. Among the forest trees are the hickory, ash, oak, black walnut, and sugar-maple. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, cattle, and butter are the staple products. In 1870 this county produced 1,479,331 bushels of wheat, and more than any other county of the state. Good Trenton limestone (Lower Silurian) underlies a large part of the surface, and forms on the Upper Iowa River high bluffs and cliffs which present the appearance of ruined castles. This county is intersected by two branches of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, namely, the Iowa & Dakota division and the Iowa & Minnesota division. Capital, Decorah. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,600,000. Pop. in 1870, 23,570, of whom 13,811 were Americans.

Winneshiek, a post-office of McPherson co., Kansas, about 8 miles N.E. of McPherson.

Win'net'ka, a post-village in New Trier township, Cook co., Ill., on Lake Michigan, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad (Milwaukee Line), 16½ miles N. of Chicago. Its site is 80 feet above the water. It contains 3 churches and the Winnetka Institute.

Win'nicut, a small river of Rockingham co., N.H., unites its waters with the Piscataqua River.

Winnieoka, win'ne-o'kạ, a post-office of Clark co., Wis.

Winniki, a village of Austria. See WINIKI.

Winningen, ŵin'ning-ẹn, a market-town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Moselle, 4 miles S.W. of Coblentz. It has mineral springs. Pop. 1550.

Winnipauk, win'ne-pawk, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., in Norwalk township, on the Danbury & Norwalk Railroad, 1½ miles N. of Norwalk village.

Winnipeg, win'ẹ-peg, a lake of British North America, is between lat. 50° and 54° N. and lon. 96° and 99° W. Length, 240 miles; breadth, 55 miles; shape very irregular. The shores are low, and its waters are muddy. On its S. side it receives the Winnipeg, Assiniboin, and Red Rivers; and from the W. it is joined by the Saskatchewan, besides which it receives the surplus waters of Winnipegoos and Manitoba Lakes from the W. It discharges its own surplus water northward by the Nelson River, through several small lakes, into Hudson Bay. On its shores are several stations of the Hudson Bay Company. The river Winnipeg, a noble but dangerous stream, has a N.W. course of 250 miles through the Lake of the Woods, &c.

Winnipeg, or **Fort Garry,** the seat of government of the province of Manitoba and of Selkirk co., situated at the junction of the Assiniboin and Red Rivers, 40 miles S. of Lake Winnipeg, 65 miles by rail from Pembina, Dakota, 250 miles from Fort Abercrombie, and 1180 miles from Montreal via Canada Pacific Railway, or 1843 miles via Chicago and St. Paul. The city contains about 25 stores, several saw-mills, 4 printing-offices, a theatre, a Church-of-England cathedral, Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches, a bank and a branch bank, government house, legislative buildings, many good dwellings, and a strong and regular fortification. It is the seat of Manitoba College, St. John's College, St. Mary's Academy, and the University of Manitoba, also of the Metropolitan of the North-West. Opposite the town is St. Boniface. Pop. 3000.

Win'nipegoos', or **Win'nipigoose',** also called **Winnipegosis** and **Little Winnipeg,** a lake of British North America, about 50 miles W. of Lake Winnipeg, is 125 miles in length (N. to S.). Average breadth, 25 miles. Its waters flow through the Water Hen River, Manitoba Lake, and the Little Saskatchewan into Winnipeg Lake.

Winnitza, or **Winnica,** Russia. See VINNITSA.

Winnsborough, winz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village, capital of Franklin parish, La., about 36 miles S.E. of Monroe.

Winnsborough, a post-village, capital of Fairfield co., S.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, 38 miles N. of Columbia. It has 5 churches (besides 2 colored churches), a national bank, a newspaper office, and a school called Mount Zion College. Pop. 1124.

Winnsborough, a post-village of Wood co., Tex., on the East Line & Red River Railroad, 70 miles W. by N. of Jefferson, and 25 miles N.N.E. of Mineola. It has 3 churches.

Winn'ton, a post-office of Gonzales co., Tex., 11 miles E. of Gonzales.

Winnweiler, ŵinn'ŵī'lẹr, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 10 miles N.E. of Kaiserslautern. Pop. 1349.

Winona, wẹ-no'nạ, a county in the S.E. part of Minnesota, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Wisconsin, and is drained by the Minneiska River and several small affluents of Root River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and forests of the ash, elm, oak, and other trees. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, Indian corn, cattle, and butter are the staple products. Silurian limestone is abundant in this county, and crops out in the picturesque bluffs of the Mississippi, which are about 300 feet high and very steep. It is intersected by the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, and is connected with Eastern markets by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Capital, Winona. Valuation of real and personal estate, $13,051,776. Pop. in 1870, 22,319, of whom 15,168 were Americans.

Winona, a post-hamlet of Trimble co., Ky., 8 miles S. of Madison, Ind. It has a church.

Winona, a flourishing city, the capital of Winona co., Minn., is situated on the right (S.W.) bank of the Mississippi River, about 160 miles below St. Paul. By railroad it is 27 miles N.W. of La Crosse, Wis., 104 miles S.E. of St. Paul, 50 miles E. of Rochester, and 297 miles W.N.W. of Chicago. Lat. 44° 3' N.; lon. 91° 30' W. It is on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and is the E. terminus of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, and the W. terminus of the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad. It contains a court-house, numerous fine residences, 14 churches, a high school, a state normal school, the building of which cost about $140,000, 4 national banks, a savings-bank, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 3 weekly newspapers. The business portion of the city is compactly and substantially built of brick and stone. It is the third city of Minnesota in population. A fine iron railroad bridge crosses the Mississippi River here. Winona has 6 flouring-mills, 3 large saw-mills, 2 foundries, gas-works, 6 carriage-factories, a tannery, 5 steam barrel-factories, 5 manufactories of sash and doors and several of farming-implements. Its shipments of wheat are reputed to be the largest of those of any city of the Northwest except Chicago and Milwaukee, the average exports being about 6,000,000 bushels per annum. Laid out in 1852. Pop. in 1860, 2468; in 1870, 7200; in 1875, 10,763.

Winona, a post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Miss., on the Mississippi Central Railroad, 23 miles S. of Grenada, 125 miles from Memphis, and about 75 miles W. of Columbus. It has a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, 5 churches, a wagon-shop, and a sash-factory. A large quantity of cotton is shipped here. Pop. 1200.

Winona, a post-village in Butler township, Columbiana co., O., 5 miles S.W. of Salem. It has a flour-mill, a nursery, and 3 churches.

Winona, or **Ontario,** a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, on the Great Western Railway, 12 miles E.S.E. of Hamilton. It contains 2 saw-mills and 2 stores. P. 100.

Winona Furnace, a post-office of Hocking co., O.

Winooski, wi-noos'kẹ, a post-village in Lyndon township, Sheboygan co., Wis., on the Onion River, 1 mile W. of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, and about 25 miles E. by S. of Fond du Lac. It has a cheese-factory, a flour-mill, and a county asylum for the insane.

Winooski Falls (Winooski Post-Office), a post-village in Colchester township, Chittenden co., Vt., on the Winooski River, and on the Central Vermont Railroad, at Winooski Station, 3 miles E. of Burlington. It contains 4 churches, a graded school, a savings-bank, a cotton-factory, a woollen-mill, a foundry, a machine-shop, a chair-factory, several flouring-mills, &c. It has a bridge over the river, which here falls about 20 feet and affords extensive water-power. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery. Near this village is a monument to Ethan Allen, in Green Mount Cemetery. Pop. about 3000.

Winooski (or **Onion**) **River,** Vermont, rises in Caledonia co. and intersects Washington co. It runs nearly northwestward through Chittenden co., and enters Lake Champlain about 5 miles below Burlington. It is about 100 miles long, and is a beautiful river, passing through the Green Mountain Range. Montpelier, the capital of Vermont, is on this river. Deep gorges and remarkable rapids or falls occur at several places on the Winooski.

Winschoten, win'sko'tẹn, a town of the Netherlands, province and 20 miles E.S.E. of Groningen, on the Winschoten Canal. It has a Latin school. Pop. 5644.

Winsen, ŵin'sẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 12 miles N.W. of Lüneburg, on the Luhe. Pop. 4303.

Winsen, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, landdrostei and 44 miles S.S.W. of Lüneburg, on the Aller. Pop. 1245.

Wins'low, a market-town of England, co. and 6½ miles S.E. of Buckingham. Pop. 1826, employed in the manufacture of lace. It has an ancient Gothic church.

Winslow, winz'lo, a post-hamlet in Winslow township, Stephenson co., Ill., on the Pecatonica River, about 18 miles N.N.W. of Freeport. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 929.

Winslow, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ind., on Patoka Creek, about 40 miles N.N.E. of Evansville. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Winslow, a station of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 4 miles E. of Valparaiso, Ind.

Winslow, a post-village in Winslow township, Kennebec co., Me., on the E. bank of the Kennebec River, at the mouth of the Sebasticook, 18 miles N.N.E. of Augusta, and on the Maine Central Railroad, 1 mile S.E. of Waterville. A bridge 900 feet long, over the Kennebec River, connects Winslow with Waterville. Winslow contains 3 churches, a flour-mill, a manufactory of repellent cloth, a peg-factory, 4 stores, and several saw-mills. Pop. of the township, 1437.

Winslow, a post-office of De Kalb co., Mo.

Winslow, a post-village in Winslow township, Camden co., N.J., on the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, at its junction with the New Jersey Southern Railroad, also on the Philadelphia & Atlantic City Railroad, 27 miles S.E. of Camden, and 17 miles N.E. of Vineland. It has a church and 2 manufactories of glass. Its station is called Winslow Junction. Pop. of the township, 2050.

Winslow, a post-office of Harnett co., N.C.

Winslow, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. 1320.

Winslow's, a station in Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York & New England Railroad (main line), 15½ miles S.S.W. of Boston.

Winslow's Mills, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Me., in Waldoborough township, on the Knox & Lincoln Railroad, 21 miles W. of Rockland. It has a lumber-mill, a flour-mill, and a barrel-factory. Pop. about 200.

Winsor (win'zẹr) **Mills,** a village in Smithfield township, Providence co., R.I., adjoining Greenville, is on the Woonasquatucket, and has manufactures of cotton print cloths. Pop. 104.

Win'spear, a hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., about 15 miles E. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches and a grist-mill.

Winstead, win'sted, a post-office of Person co., N.C., 16 miles S. of Whitlock (Barksdale Station), Va.

Win'sted, a post-borough of Litchfield co., Conn., in Winchester township, at the outlet of Long Lake, and on the Connecticut Western Railroad, at the N. terminus of the Naugatuck Railroad, 29 miles N. of Waterbury, and about 28 miles W.N.W. of Hartford. It comprises 2 contiguous villages, Winsted and West Winsted. (See West Winsted.) The borough contains 5 churches, 4 banks, 2 graded public schools, 3 newspaper offices, and 2 hotels, and is lighted with gas. It has manufactures of clocks, silk goods, scythes, hoes, cutlery, hardware, pins, &c. These articles are produced by about 16 firms, among which are the Winsted Silk Co. and the Empire Knife Co. Mad River, the outlet of Long Lake, descends 200 feet in a course of 2 miles, and affords abundant hydraulic power. Pop., including West Winsted, about 4500.

Winsted, a township of McLeod co., Minn. Pop. 906.

Winsted, a station in Rutherford co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 36 miles S.S.E. of Nashville.

Winsted Lake, a post-hamlet of McLeod co., Minn., in Winsted township, about 42 miles W. of Minneapolis. It has a church and a grist-mill.

Win′ster, a market-town of England, co. of Derby, 4½ miles W. of Matlock. Pop. 814.

Winston, win′stọn, a county in the N. part of Alabama, has an area of about 1040 square miles. It is drained by Sipsey Creek, the Blackwater River, and Clifty Fork. The surface is undulating, and is mostly covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, cotton, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Houston. Valuation of real and personal estate, $300,000. Pop. in 1870, 4155, of whom 4152 were Americans.

Winston, a county in the E. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 725 square miles. It is drained by the branches or head-streams of the Pearl River, some of which rise in it. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of the beech, elm, hickory, magnolia, white oak, tulip-tree, &c. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Tertiary (miocene) strata underlie this county. Capital, Louisville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,298,602. Pop. in 1870, 8984, of whom 8926 were Americans.

Winston, Lake co., Dakota. See Winton.

Winston, a post-hamlet of Estill co., Ky., 14 miles E. of Richmond. It has a church.

Winston, Daviess co., Mo. See Winstonville.

Winston, a post-office of Dent co., Mo., 7 miles S.S.E. of Salem, and about 36 miles S.E. of Rolla.

Winston, a post-village, capital of Forsyth co., N.C., in Winston township, contiguous to Salem, about 27 miles W. of Greensborough, and 35 miles N.N.E. of Salisbury. It has an academy, 2 newspaper offices, a bank, and 4 churches; also several tobacco-factories. Pop. 443; of the township, 1693.

Winston, a post-office of Nicholas co., W. Va., 10 miles W. of Nicholas Court-House.

Winstonville, Mississippi. See Fearn's Springs.

Winstonville, a village of Daviess co., Mo., on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, at Winston Station, 10 miles N.E. of Cameron. It has 2 churches. Cattle and grain are shipped here.

Winterberg, ŵin′tẹr-bĕrg′, a town of Bohemia, circle of Prachin, 27 miles S.W. of Pisek.. Pop. 3520, employed in glass- and paper-factories.

Winterberg, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 25 miles S.E. of Arnsberg, on the Orke. Pop. 1105.

Win′terberg, a high range of mountains in the E. part of Cape Colony, South Africa.

Win′terbourne, a post-village in Waterloo co., Ontario, on Grand River, 10 miles N. of Berlin. It contains hotels, several stores, and a grist-mill. Pop. 150.

Win′terburn, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., in Huston township, on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, 34 miles E. of Brookville. It has 2 saw-mills.

Win′terfield, a post-office in Winterfield township, Clare co., Mich., on the Lake George & Muskegon River Railroad. Pop. of township, 28.

Winter Harbor, a post-hamlet in Goldsborough township, Hancock co., Me., on the sea-coast, about 50 miles S.E. of Bangor. Lobsters and fish are caught here.

Winter Harbor, British North America, is on the S.E. coast of Melville Island, Arctic Ocean. Lat. 74° 47′ 2″ N.; lon. 110° 48′ 2″ W. Here Sir Edward Parry wintered in 1819–20.

Winterhoek, win′tẹr-hŏŏk, a range of mountains in the S.W. part of Cape Colony, South Africa.

Winterpock, Chesterfield co., Va. See Clover Hill.

Win′terport, a post-village in Winterport township, Waldo co., Me., on the W. bank of the Penobscot River, opposite Bucksport, and 12 miles below Bangor. It contains 4 churches, a savings-bank, 4 lumber-mills, a grist-mill, and a large manufactory of clothing. The river is here ½ mile wide and flows through beautiful scenery. Steamboats run daily from Winterport to Bangor, &c. Pop. of the township, 2744.

Winterroud, win′ter-rōd, a post-office of Shelby co., Ind., 13 miles S. of Shelbyville.

Win′terrowd, a post-hamlet of Effingham co., Ill., in Lucas township, 15 miles S.W. of Newton. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Win′ters, a post-office and station in Yolo co., Cal., on the Vaca Valley & Clear Lake Railroad, 12½ miles N. of Vacaville.

Winters, a post-office of Jo Daviess co., Ill., 14 miles S.S.W. of Warren.

Win′terset, a post-town, capital of Madison co., Iowa, is near the Middle River, 30 miles in a direct line and 42 miles by railroad S.W. of Des Moines. It is on the Indianola & Winterset Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. It contains 6 churches, 2 national banks, a graded school, 2 newspaper offices, a woollen-mill, a flour-mill, and a plough-factory. Pop. 2343.

Win′terstown (formerly **Apple Grove**), a post-borough of York co., Pa., about 13 miles S.S.E. of York. It has 2 churches.

Wintersville, Indiana. See Smith's Crossing.

Win′tersville, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Mo., on Medicine Creek, about 40 miles N. by E. of Chillicothe.

Wintersville, a post-hamlet in Cross Creek township, Jefferson co., O., 5 miles W. of Steubenville. It has 2 churches. Pop. 113.

Wintersville, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., about 22 miles W.N.W. of Reading. It has a church and a hotel.

Winterswyk, win′tẹrs-wīk′, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 35 miles E. of Arnhem, on the Prussian frontier. Pop., with vicinity, 7383, partly linen-weavers.

Winterthur, ŵin′tẹr-toor′, a town of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles N.E. of Zurich. Pop. 9404. It has manufactures of cotton yarn and cotton fabrics, a college, a public library and museums, tanneries, breweries, and soap-works. Ober Winterthur, o′bẹr ŵin′tẹr-toor′, is a village 1 mile N.E. of the above town, with 2287 inhabitants, and some Roman antiquities.

Win′terton, a parish of England, co. of Norfolk, on the coast, 5½ miles N.N.W. of Caistor. The church-steeple serves as a landmark. On Winterton-Ness is a light-house, 52 feet in height, lat. 52° 43′ N., lon. 1° 41′ E.

Win′terton, a post-office and station in Sullivan co., N.Y., on the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 8 miles N.W. of Middletown.

Win′terville, a post-hamlet of Oglethorpe co., Ga., on the Athens Branch Railroad, 6 miles E. of Athens. It has a church, an academy, a grist-mill, and 3 stores. Pop. about 120.

Win′throp, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Conn., in Saybrook township, about 24 miles E. of New Haven. It has a church.

Winthrop, a post-village of Buchanan co., Iowa, in Fremont township, on Buffalo Creek, and on the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, 61 miles W. of Dubuque, and 8 miles E. of Independence. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, and 1 or 2 carriage-shops.

Winthrop, a post-village in Winthrop township, Kennebec co., Me., on Cobbosseecontee Waters and the Maine Central Railroad, 10 miles W. of Augusta, and 19 miles N.E. of Lewiston. Winthrop contains a national bank and a hotel. Pop. of the township, 2229.

Winthrop, a post-village in Winthrop township, Suffolk co., Mass., on Boston Harbor, and on the Boston, Winthrop & Point Shirley Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Boston. The township is a peninsula in Massachusetts Bay. Pop. 627. Winthrop Post-Office is a branch of the Boston post-office.

Winthrop, a hamlet of Buchanan co., Mo., on the Missouri River, opposite Atchison, and on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad and the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 20 miles S.S.W. of St. Joseph. It has 2 churches. It is a terminus of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Here is East Atchison Post-Office.

Winthrop Junction, a station of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad, at the junction of the Boston, Winthrop & Point Shirley Railroad, 3 miles N.E. of Boston, Mass.

Winton, a contracted name of Winchester, England.

Win'ton, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Dakota, 16 miles W. of Flandreau.

Winton, a post-village, capital of Hertford co., N.C., in Winton township, on the right or W. bank of the Chowan River, about 56 miles S.W. of Norfolk, Va., and 30 miles N.W. of Edenton. Sloops can ascend the river to this place. It has 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 2240.

Winton, a post-borough of Lackawanna co., Pa., in Blakely township, on the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's Railroad, and on a branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, 8 miles N.E. of Scranton. It has 2 collieries. Mining coal is the only business.

Winton Junction, Pennsylvania. See NAYAUG.

Winton Place, Hamilton co., O. See SPRING GROVE.

Wintzenheim, ŵint'sẹn-hīme' (Fr. pron. vâɴt'sêɴ'-êm'), a market-town of Germany, in Alsace, 3 miles W. of Colmar. Pop. 2909, employed in manufactures of printed cotton goods and coarse woollen cloths.

Win'yaw Bay, of South Carolina, is an estuary formed by the confluence of the Pedee, Black, and Waccamaw Rivers (which unite a little above Georgetown), and communicating with the Atlantic about lat. 33° 10′ N. Length, 14 miles; mean breadth, 2 miles. Large vessels can ascend to Georgetown.

Winzeln, ŵint'sẹln, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Schwarzwald, bailiwick of Oberndorf. Pop. 985.

Winzig, ŵint'siɢ, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, 30 miles N.W. of Breslau. Pop. 2255.

Wiota, wī-o'tah, a post-village of Cass co., Iowa, in Franklin township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 7 miles E. of Atlantic. It has a church and 2 grain-elevators.

Wiota, a post-village in Wiota township, Lafayette co., Wis., about 44 miles S.W. of Madison. It has several churches and a brewery. The township has 5 churches. Pop. of the township in 1875, 1801.

Wippach, ŵip'pâĸ, or **Wipbach,** a town of Austria, in Carniola, 30 miles S.W. of Laybach. Pop. 1700.

Wipper, ŵip'pẹr, or **Wüpper,** ŵüp'pẹr, a river of Prussian Saxony, after a S.E. course of 50 miles, joins the Unstrut 7 miles S.W. of Artern.

Wipper, a river of Prussian Saxony and Anhalt, after a N.E. course of 40 miles, joins the Saale near Bernburg.

Wipper, a river of Prussian Westphalia, after a course of 50 miles, joins the Rhine on the E. bank, 8 miles N. of Cologne.

Wipperfürth, ŵip'pẹr-füʀt', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 23 miles N.E. of Cologne, on the Wipper. Pop. 4939.

Wippra, ŵip'prâ, a village of Prussian Saxony, on the Wipper, 23 miles S.S.E. of Halberstadt. Pop. 1122.

Wirballen, a town of Poland. See WIERZBOLOW.

Wirks'worth, a market-town of England, co. and 12 miles N.N.W. of Derby, on the High Peak Railway and Cromford Canal. Pop. 3338. The town consists principally of two streets at right angles. It has a church, 3 dissenting chapels, a new town hall, and a grammar-school. The lead-mines in the vicinity furnish employment to many of the inhabitants. Manufactures of cotton goods, hats, and hosiery, and wool-combing, are carried on.

Wirt, a county in the W. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 260 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Hughes River, and is intersected by the Little Kanawha River. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests of the ash, hickory, oak, sugar-maple, tulip-tree, &c. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, grass, and butter are the staple products. Petroleum is the chief article of export. Capital, Elizabeth. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,064,379. Pop. in 1870, 4804, of whom 4733 were Americans.

Wirt, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ind., between Madison and Columbus, 7 miles N.W. of Madison.

Wirt, a township of Alleghany co., N.Y. Pop. 1204. It contains Richburg.

Wirt, a post-hamlet of Rock co., Wis., on Rock River, 3 miles S.E. of Afton.

Wirt Centre, a post-office of Alleghany co., N.Y.

Wirt Court-House, West Virginia. See ELIZABETH.

Wirtemberg, Germany. See WÜRTEMBERG.

Wisa, a town of Turkey. See VIZA.

Wisbaden, Germany. See WIESBADEN.

Wisbeach, wis'beech, written also **Wisbech,** a municipal borough, river-port, and town of England, co. of Cambridge, on the border of Norfolk, in the Isle of Ely, on the Nene, 11 miles from its mouth in the Wash, with stations on the Great Eastern and Midland Railways, 9 miles N.N.E. of March. Pop. 9362. The principal edifices are St. Peter's church, a chapel of ease, dissenting chapels, town hall, custom-house, corn exchange, assembly-rooms, theatre, and baths. It has ropewalks, iron-works, malt-houses, a brewery, and yards for building and repairing ships. The chief exports are corn, timber, wool, and seeds. The imports are wine, deals, and coals.

Wisby, wiz'bee or ŵis'bü, a seaport town of Sweden, capital of the island of Gottland, on its W. coast, 115 miles S.S.E. of Stockholm. It is enclosed by walls, is the see of a bishop, and has a new cathedral, a gymnasium, tanneries, tobacco-factories, and a thriving trade. Pop. 6043.

Wiscas'set, a post-village, port of entry, and capital of Lincoln co., Me., in Wiscasset township, on the right bank of the Sheepscott River, about 20 miles from the ocean, and 50 miles E.N.E. of Portland. It is also on the Knox & Lincoln Railroad, 11 miles E.N.E. of Bath. It has a good harbor, which is accessible at all seasons. About 180 vessels, including several ships, are owned here, and large vessels are sometimes built in its ship-yards. The village contains a court-house, a custom-house, 3 churches, 2 banks, a high school, a newspaper office, a shoe-factory, and 2 large steam saw-mills. Wiscasset is noted for its beautiful scenery, and is frequented as a watering-place. The river is here crossed by a long railroad bridge, and by another bridge which is nearly 1 mile in length. The shipping of this district amounts to about 5000 tons registered and 7000 tons enrolled and licensed. Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, about one-half is employed in the coasting-trade and in the fisheries. Pop. of the township, 1977.

Wischau, ŵish'ŏŵ, or **Wiskow,** ŵis'kov, a town of Austria, in Moravia, 19 miles E.N.E. of Brünn, on the Hanna. Pop. 4802.

Wischera, a river of Russia. See VISHERA.

Wischnei Wolotschok. See VISHNEE VOLOTCHOK.

Wischnitz, a town of Galicia. See WISNICZ.

Wischnitza, ŵish-nit'sâ, or **Wisnitz,** ŵis'nits, a town of Austria, in Bukowina, 38 miles W.S.W. of Czernowitz, on the Czeremosz, opposite Kuty. Pop. 3921.

Wiscon'sin, or **Wiskon'sin,** originally **Ouisconsin** (*Neekoospara* of the Indians), the largest river that intersects the state of Wisconsin. It rises on or near the northern border of the state, and is the outlet of numerous lakes situated in the cos. of Lincoln and Oconto. It runs southward through Marathon and Portage cos., forms the boundary between Adams and Juneau cos., turns to the right at Portage City, below which it flows southwestward to Dane co., and thence runs nearly westward, forming the boundary between Sauk, Richland, and Crawford cos. on the right and Iowa and Grant cos. on the left, until it enters the Mississippi River, about 4 miles below Prairie du Chien. It is nearly 600 miles long, and is said to be 600 yards wide at its mouth. Steamboats ascend it to Portage City, from which they can pass through a short canal into Fox River. Remarkable rapids and falls occur at several places on the Wisconsin River, which passes through deep gorges between rocky bluffs, some of which are 400 feet high or more. A few miles S. of Wausau is a series of cascades or rapids, called Grandfather Bull Falls.

Wisconsin, a northern state of the American Union, in the Upper Lake region, bounded N. by Lake Superior and the upper peninsula of Michigan, E. by Michigan and Lake Michigan, S. by Illinois, and W. by Iowa and Minnesota. The rivers Montreal and Menominee separate it in part from the northern peninsula of Michigan, and its western boundary is for the most part washed by the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers. There are in Lakes Superior and Michigan some important islands belonging to Wisconsin. Area, 53,924 square miles.

Face of the Country.—This state is an elevated, rolling country of woodland and prairie, seldom exceeding 1200 feet in altitude, and without any mountainous elevations or lofty ridges. There are many remarkable natural mounds or conical hills, and certain peculiar "pot-holes" or kettle-shaped depressions in some parts of the state. The forests, which in all countries give peculiarities of character to the landscape, are here extensive. In the extreme north the sugar-maple is the prevalent timber-tree; next, over a wide area, the white pine prevails; while towards the south there are numerous groves of oak (chiefly the burr-oak), but here the country is largely prairie. The state is crossed by several ridges or watersheds, which separate the various river-basins from one another. In the southwest a portion of the country is bluffy and broken.

Rivers and Lakes.—Besides the great Lakes Superior and Michigan, the state has an immense number of small lakes, which are especially numerous northward, though the average size of the southern lakes is the greater. Most of these lakes are clear, with gravelly or stony bottoms, and contain excellent fish. A few are shallow, and grow the wild rice. Some of the lakes were at first caused by beaver-dams. Many, in the more broken and hilly regions, lie in rocky basins without outlet. The largest lake in the state is Lake Winnebago. The Four Lakes of Madison are famed for their beauty. Devil's Lake, a small sheet of water near Baraboo, lies in a wild and picturesque rock-basin. Lake Horicon, or the Winnebago Marsh, affords an example of a large lake which has become nearly filled up with silt. The principal rivers flowing into the Mississippi are the St. Croix, Chippewa, Black, Bad Axe, and Wisconsin. These afford, or may be made to afford, considerable steam-navigation, but all are encumbered by rapids and shifting sands. The Pecatonica, Rock, Des Plaines, and Fox Rivers flow into Illinois. The rivers Menominee, Peshtigo, Oconto, and Fox flow into Green Bay, Lake Michigan. The Fox River is connected at Portage City with the Wisconsin by a short canal; and the two rivers are being fitted for navigation by the United States government. Many of the rivers have deep rocky cañons (here called dalles or dells), through which the water rushes in a rapid course, and afford much water-power, which is extensively utilized.

Geology.—St. Croix Falls, Chippewa Falls, Black River Falls, and the Grand Rapids of the Wisconsin mark the southern limit of the azoic region of this state, a large tract, covering perhaps a third part of the whole area. The rocks of this section are of the Laurentian and Huronian groups. Southward, southwestward, and southeastward of this tract, and again on the Lake Superior slope, appears the Silurian, which prevails over all the rest of the state, several beds of the Upper and Lower Silurian having been identified as belonging to the well-known New York series of palæozoic groups. In the S.W. the Galena limestone prevails, with its rich ores of lead and zinc. In the N. there are rich archaic hematites and magnetites (iron ores), and handsome Laurentian limestones or marbles are also reported to occur,—blue, red, dove-colored, and variegated,—readily accessible by water and rail. Copper ores have been worked at several points. Bituminous limestones and valuable cement rocks abound in the S.E. The celebrated Iron Ridge, and other rocks of the Clinton group, afford much useful ore.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Prominent objects of interest are the ancient fortifications, mounds, and earthworks, often shaped in outline like some animal; the numerous falls, rapids, and dalles of the rivers; the wave-worn sandstone cliffs of the Apostle Islands in Lake Superior, and the picturesque shores of the lakes. For the sportsman Northern Wisconsin offers rare attractions.

Climate.—The winters are long and severe, especially in the north; but the dryness and uniformity of the weather render the winter climate far more endurable and less injurious to health than that of the northeastern states. The St. Croix Valley, which has extensive pine forests, is especially recommended as a resort for consumptives. The rainfall of the north is much greater than that of the south. Malarial diseases are comparatively unfrequent.

Agricultural Resources.—Excluding a large proportion of the northern azoic and forest region (which is sparsely settled and has a frosty climate and a sterile soil, with much boulder drift and many small marshes), the state ranks high in point of agriculture. Wheat, Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, hops, live-stock, wool, butter, cheese, hay, and maple sugar are leading products. In extent of hop-culture Wisconsin is excelled by New York alone among the states. Horses are here extensively bred. Many of the soils, though light and sandy, have self-fertilizing elements in abundance, and are not easily exhausted. In the more broken regions there are tracts once regarded as inarable, which in the hands of Scandinavian and German farmers have proved very productive. The northern half of the state is too cold for the common apple, although it has an abundant native crab; but in the state at large fruit-growing is an important industry. Cranberry-culture is profitable even far northward; and the business of gathering and drying raspberries and other native small fruits promises well in the northwest.

Manufactures.—A large number of busy manufacturing towns have sprung up in this state, favored by the abundant water-power and the cheapness of raw materials. The manufactures of lumber, laths, shingles, staves, headings, furniture, agricultural implements, sash, blinds, doors, wagons, carriages, and wooden-wares of every kind are leading interests, the scantily-timbered states southwestward affording a good and convenient market for all such goods. Leather, shoes, saddlery, harnesses, woollen goods, metallic wares, gloves, lime, cement, bricks, &c., are also important articles of manufacture. The beer and excellent pale bricks of Milwaukee are known throughout the country.

Lake and River Trade.—Wisconsin has some excellent lake harbors, as at Superior, Bayfield, La Pointe, and Chequamegon Bay, Lake Superior, and at various points in Green Bay, an arm of Lake Michigan; but some of the principal ports on the latter lake have but poor harbor-facilities, except those which have been artificially constructed. Such are the ports of Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, and Manitowoc. Prescott, La Crosse, and Prairie du Chien are the principal towns on the Mississippi.

Railroads.—In 1850 there were 20 miles of railroad in the state; in 1855, 187 miles; in 1860, 905 miles; in 1865, 1010 miles; in 1870, 1525 miles; in 1879, 2810 miles, built at the average cost per road-mile of about $43,000; net earnings, $4,864,632.

Counties.—The state is divided into 60 counties, as follows: Adams, Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Brown, Buffalo, Burnett, Calumet, Chippewa, Clark, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Dodge, Door, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Grant, Green, Green Lake, Iowa, Jackson, Jefferson, Juneau, Kenosha, Kewaunee, La Crosse, Lafayette, Lincoln, Manitowoc, Marathon, Marquette, Milwaukee, Monroe, Oconto, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Portage, Racine, Richland, Rock, Sauk, Shawano, Sheboygan, St. Croix, Taylor, Trempealeau, Vernon, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha, Waupacoa, Waushara, Winnebago, and Wood.

The Principal Cities are Milwaukee, the largest town in the state (pop. in 1875, 100,775), Madison, the capital (10,093), Oshkosh (17,015), Fond du Lac (15,308), Racine (13,274), La Crosse (11,012), Janesville (10,115), Watertown (9424), Eau Claire (8440), Green Bay (8037), Sheboygan (6838), Appleton (6730), Manitowoc (5724), Chippewa Falls (5050), Kenosha (4959), Beloit (4605), Oconto (4457), Portage (4334), Neenah (4023), Fort Howard (3610), Ripon (3501), Beaver Dam (3465), Stevens Point (3363), Berlin (3341), Marathon (3170), and Mineral Point (3044). Other towns, like Wausau, Baraboo, Prairie du Chien, Sparta, Whitewater, &c., are important business centres.

Government, &c.—The governor and principal executive officers are chosen for the term of 2 years. Judicial officers are chosen by the people, and serve for fixed terms. The state sends 8 members to the lower house of Congress. The legislature consists of a senate of 33 members and of a house of 100 representatives, elected for one year. There is a state asylum for the blind at Janesville, one for the insane at Madison, one for deaf-mutes at Delavan, a state prison at Waupun, and a state industrial or reform school at Waukesha.

Education.—Free public schools are sustained by state, county, and local taxation. In the larger towns there are high and graded schools. State normal schools are maintained at Whitewater, Platteville, River Falls, and Oshkosh. Public schools are under the charge of state, county, and city superintendents. The principal colleges are Lawrence University, Appleton (Methodist Episcopal); Beloit College (Congregational); Galesville University (Presbyterian); the University of Wisconsin, Madison, a state institution of high character; a Seventh-Day Baptist college at Milton; St. John's College, Prairie du Chien (Roman Catholic); Racine College (Episcopal); Ripon College, Ripon (Congregational), and Pio Nono College, at St. Francis (Roman Catholic); College of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, at Watertown; the Northwestern University, at Watertown (Lutheran); female colleges at Fox Lake, Milwaukee, &c. The number of academies, seminaries, and parish and conventual schools is large.

Indians.—The Indian population is mostly of the Chippewa or Ojibway stock. There are several northern reservations, and the people are reported to be improving in intelligence, morality, and industry.

History.—The ancient hunting-ground of the Sac (Sauk), Fox, Iowa, Winnebago, Ottawa, Ojibway, and Menominee Indians, Wisconsin was slow in being settled by whites, although the French early settled at Green Bay, and later at Prairie du Chien. In 1836 the territory of Wisconsin was formed out of a part of Michigan. It at first embraced what are now Iowa and Minnesota, but gave up Iowa and most of Minnesota in 1838, and in 1848 became a state with its present limits. After the Black Hawk war the territory filled up rapidly with an excellent class of settlers. Since the civil war of 1861–65, in which the state bore a conspicuous share, there has been a great development particularly of the railroad and lumber interests, and this has reacted favorably upon agriculture.

The Population in 1840 was 30,945; in 1850, 305,391; in 1860, 775,881; in 1870, 1,054,670 (excluding 10,315 tribal Indians); in 1875 (state census), 1,236,729. Many intelligent Scandinavian and German emigrants have settled here of late.

Wisconsin Valley Junction, Wisconsin. See VALLEY JUNCTION.

Wis′coy, a post-office of Winona co., Minn., in Wiscoy township, 12 miles S. of Winona. Pop. of township, 602.

Wiscoy, a post-village in Hume township, Alleghany co., N.Y., on Wiscoy Creek, near the Genesee Valley Canal, about 20 miles S. of Warsaw. It has a church, an iron-foundry, and a machine-shop. Pop. 193.

Wis′dom's Store, a post-office of Harris co., Ga.

Wise, wīz, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is intersected by the West Fork of Trinity River, and partly drained by the Denton Fork of the same. The surface is extensively covered with woodlands. The soil is mostly fertile, and produces pasture for many cattle. Capital, Decatur. Valuation of real and personal estate, $291,072. Pop. in 1870, 1450, of whom 1439 were Americans.

Wise, a county in the S.W. part of Virginia, borders on Kentucky. Area, about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by Clinch River, and is partly drained by Russell's Fork (or the West Fork) of Sandy River. The Cumberland Mountain, or a ridge continuous with that mountain-range, extends along the N.W. border of this county. Forests of the oak, hickory, chestnut, sugar-maple, &c., cover a large part of the surface. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Wise Court-House. Valuation of real and personal estate, $708,342. Pop. in 1870, 4785, of whom 4781 were Americans.

Wise′burg, a hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., 1½ miles from Parkton. It has a church.

Wise Court-House, or **Gladesville,** glādz′vĭl, a post-hamlet, capital of Wise co., Va., about 36 miles W.N.W. of Abingdon. It has a church.

Wiseville, wīz′vĭl, a post-office of Accomack co., Va.

Wish′art's, a township of Robeson co., N.C. P. 624.

Wish′aw, a town of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 5 miles N.W. of Carluke, at the junction of a branch of the Caledonian with the Wishaw & Coltness Railway, in one of the most extensive coal-fields of Scotland. Pop. 8812.

Wisingsöe, ŵee′sing-söˋẹh, an island in the S. part of Lake Wetter, Sweden, opposite Grenna. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 1 mile. On it are the village and harbor of Wisingen.

Wiskow, a town of Moravia. See WISCHAU.

Wisla, a river of Europe. See VISTULA.

Wisla, a village of Austrian Silesia. See WEICHSEL.

Wislica, ŵis-leet′så, a walled town of Russian Poland, province and 34 miles S. of Kielce, on the Nida. P. 2520.

Wislok, ŵis′lok, a river of Austrian Galicia, rises in the Carpathian Mountains, flows N. to Rzeszow, and thence E., and joins the San near Sieniawa. Length, 112 miles.

Wisloka, ŵis-lo′kå, a river of Austrian Galicia, joins the Vistula 10 miles S.W. of Baranow. Length, 100 miles.

Wismar, ŵis′mar, a fortified seaport town of North Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, capital of a lordship, at the head of a deep bay of the Baltic, and the terminus of a branch railway to Hamburg and Rostock, 18 miles N.E. of Schwerin. Pop. 14,462. It has several churches, hospitals, and schools, an orphan asylum, manufactures of tobacco, playing-cards, and sail-cloth, and important breweries and distilleries. Its harbor is commodious, and nearly landlocked by the island of Poel. It has large ship-building docks. Wismar was founded in 1229, and for some time belonged to the Hanseatic League.

Wis′mer, a post-village in Plumstead township, Bucks co., Pa., 3 miles W. of Point Pleasant, and 8 miles N. of Doylestown. It has a flour-mill.

Wis′ner, a post-village in Wisner township, Tuscola co., Mich., on Saginaw Bay, 12 miles E. of Bay City. Pop. of the township, 190.

Wisner, a post-village of Cuming co., Neb., on the Elkhorn River and the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, 51 miles N.N.W. of Fremont, and 15½ miles N.W. of West Point.

Wisnicz, ŵis′nitch, or **Wischnitz,** ŵish′nits, a town of Austrian Galicia, 26 miles S.E. of Cracow. Pop. 4242.

Wisnitz, a town of Austria. See WISCHNITZA.

Wisowitz, ŵee′zo-ŵitsˋ, a town of Moravia, 20 miles N.E. of Hradisch. Pop. 2804, who manufacture coarse woollen cloths and paper.

Wisowka, a town of Bohemia. See HÖCHSTADT.

Wissahick′on (or **Wissahic′con**) **Creek,** Pennsylvania, rises in Montgomery co., runs southward through the 21st ward of Philadelphia, and enters the Schuylkill River near the upper end of Fairmount Park, and about 1 mile below Manayunk. It flows in a narrow, rocky glen, and is celebrated for its wild and romantic scenery.

Wissant, veeˋsôɴᵍ′, a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 10 miles W.S.W. of Calais, and conjectured to be the *Portus Itius* of the Romans. Pop. 1059.

Wissehrad, a village of Bohemia. See PRAGUE.

Wissek, ŵis′sêk, a town of Prussia, province of Posen, government of Bromberg. Pop. 1151.

Wissekerke, ŵis′sẹh-kêʀˋkẹh, a village of the Netherlands, in Zealand, on the island of North Beveland, 9 miles N.W. of Goes. Pop. of commune, 3445.

Wissembourg, veesˋsômˋboor′ (Ger. *Weissenburg,* ŵīs′sẹn-bŏŏʀɢˋ; L. *Al′ba Lelusia′na* or *Lelu′sium*), a fortified town of Germany, in Alsace, on the right bank of the Lauter, and on the Bavarian frontier, 34 miles N.N.E. of Strasburg. Pop. 6152. It has a collegiate church of the thirteenth century, a Protestant church containing a bust of Luther, a synagogue, town hall, barracks, a large old tower, now forming a prison, manufactures of tiles, bricks, soap, felt hats, paper-hangings, and vinegar, and a trade in wax, cattle, cloths, iron, and agricultural produce. It was the scene of a bloody battle between the French and Germans, August 4, 1870.

Wisˋsino′ming, a station in Philadelphia co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Kensington.

Wis′tar, a post-office and station in Clinton co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, 15 miles W.S.W. of Renovo.

Wisternitz, ŵis′tẹr-nitsˋ, a town of Moravia, 4 miles E. of Olmutz, with a castle. Pop. 1250.

Wistitten, or **Wysztytten,** ŵis-tit′tẹn, a town of Russian Poland, on the Prussian frontiers, 28 miles N.N.W. of Suvalki.

Wis′ton, a borough and parish of Wales, co. of Pembroke, 5 miles E.N.E. of Haverford-West. Pop. of borough and parish, 691. Chief edifices, the church and a ruined castle.

Witch′erville, a post-office of Sebastian co., Ark.

Witepsk, Russia. See VITEBSK.

With′am, a river of England, co. of Lincoln, rises in Rutlandshire, flows N. past Grantham to Lincoln, and then S.W. past Tattershall and Boston to the Wash, which it enters N. of the mouth of Welland River. Total length, 80 miles, for the last 40 of which, to Lincoln, it is navigable for small steam- and sailing-vessels, and for 33 miles, to Tattershall, for vessels of much larger burden. Its principal affluents, the Bain and Slea, have been made navigable to Horncastle and New Sleaford.

Witham, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Essex, on the Malden Branch of the Eastern Counties Railway, 9 miles N.E. of Chelmsford. Pop. 3347. The town, near the confluence of the Braine with the Blackwater, has an endowed school, almshouses, and other charities. It is the supposed site of the Roman station *Canonium.*

With′amsville, a post-village in Union township, Clermont co., O., about 15 miles E. of Cincinnati, and 4 miles from the Ohio River. It has 3 churches. Pop. 254.

Withe, with (or **Wythe**) **Depot,** a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Tenn., on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, 25 miles E.N.E. of Memphis.

With′er's Mills, a post-office of Marion co., Mo.

With′erspoon, a post-office and station of Hot Spring co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, 5 miles N.E. of Arkadelphia. It has a church, and manufactures of salt.

With′erup's, a post-village of Venango co., Pa., in Rockland township, near the Alleghany River, a few miles S. of Franklin. It has a church. Pop. nearly 200.

With′ington, a station in Cass co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 17 miles E.N.E. of Brainerd.

Withˋlacoo′chee (or **Wethˋlacoo′chee**) **River,** Florida, rises near the middle of the peninsula, runs northward and westward, and enters the Gulf of Mexico on the boundary between Hernando and Levy cos.

Withlacoochee River rises in Berrien co., Ga., runs southward into Florida, and enters the Suwanee River near Ellaville Station on the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad.

Witkowitz, ŵit-ko′ŵits, a village of Bohemia, circle of Bidschow, about 35 miles from Gitschin. Pop. 2200.

Witkowo, ŵit-ko′vo, a town of Prussian Poland, 10 miles S.E. of Gnesen. Pop. 1718. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, linens, and leather.

Wit'less Bay, a fishing settlement in the district of Ferryland, Newfoundland, 22 miles S. of St. John's. P. 928.

Witmarsum, wit'mar-sŏŏm', a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, district and 15 miles S.W. of Leeuwarden. It is the birthplace of Simon Menno, founder of the sect of Mennonites.

Wit'mer, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in East Lampeter township, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 5½ miles E. of Lancaster. It has 2 churches and a cigar-factory.

Wit'ney, a market-town of England, co. and 10 miles W.N.W. of Oxford, on the Windrush, an affluent of the Thames. It has a town hall, a blanket-hall, a corn exchange, a church, a grammar-school, and manufactures of gloves, malt, and blankets.

Wito'ka, or **Centreville,** sen'tẹr-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Winona co., Minn., 8 miles S. of Winona. It has 1 or 2 churches and a graded school.

Witsche, ŵit'shẹh, written also **Wicze,** a village of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Prerau. Pop. 1530.

Witschegda, a river of Russia. See VITCHEGDA.

Witschein, ŵit'shīne, or **Switschina,** sŵit-sheeʹnå, a village of Austria, Styria, circle of Marburg. Pop. 1632.

Witt, a post-office and station in Montgomery co., Ill., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of Hillsborough. It has 2 churches.

Witteberg, ŵit'tẹh-bĕRG', a snow-clad range of Africa, in the E. part of the Orange Free State.

Witten, ŵit'tẹn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 32 miles W.N.W. of Arnsberg, on the Ruhr, and on the Elberfeld & Dortmund Railway. It has coal-mines, glass-works, paper-mills, oil-mills, and manufactures of steel and hardware. Pop. 18,106.

Wittenbach, ŵit'tẹn-båK', a village of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall. Pop. 1432.

Wittenberg, wit'tẹn-bĕRG', a fortified town of Prussian Saxony, capital of a circle, 46 miles N.N.E. of Merseburg, on the right bank of the Elbe, and on the railway from Berlin to Leipsic. Lat. 51° 53′ N.; lon. 12° 46′ E. Pop. 12,427, besides the garrison. Its university was united to that of Halle in 1817; it has a gymnasium, breweries, distilleries, and manufactures of woollens. Here the Reformation commenced in 1517, and the garrison church contains the graves of Luther and Melanchthon, and their portraits by Lewis Cranach. Luther's cell in the Augustine convent, and Melanchthon's house, are still preserved.

Wit'tenberg, a post-office of Hutchinson co., Dakota, 40 miles N. of Yankton.

Wittenberg, a post-office of Alexander co., N.C., about 56 miles N.N.W. of Charlotte.

Wittenberg, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Pa., about 15 miles N.W. of Cumberland, Md. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Wittenberg College, Ohio. See SPRINGFIELD.

Wittenberge, ŵit'tẹn-bĕRG'ẹh, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 65 miles N.W. of Potsdam, at the confluence of the Stepnitz and Elbe, and on the Hamburg & Berlin Railway, 7 miles S.W. of Perleberg. Pop. 7640.

Wittenburg, ŵit'tẹn-bŏŏRG', a town of North Germany, grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the railway to Berlin, 17 miles S.W. of Schwerin. Pop. 3437.

Wit'tenburg, or **Wit'tenberg,** a post-village of Perry co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, opposite Grand Tower, about 25 miles N. of Cape Girardeau. It has a church, a brewery, and a flour-mill. Pop. 116.

Wittens, wit'tẹnz, a post-office of Monroe co., O.

Wit'ten's Mills, a post-hamlet of Tazewell co., Va., 30 miles N.N.E. of Saltville. It has excellent water-power, a flouring-mill, a church, and a tannery.

Wit'ter's Springs, a post-office of Lake co., Cal., 40 miles N. of Cloverdale. Here is a mineral spring.

Wittgenstein (witt'ghẹn-stīne) **Island,** Low Archipelago, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 16° 11′ S.; lon. 146° 22′ W.

Wittichenau, ŵit'tiK-ẹh-nŏw', a town of Prussian Silesia, 88 miles W.N.W. of Liegnitz, on the Black Elster. Pop. 2127. It has manufactures of linen and hosiery.

Wittingau, ŵit'tin-gŏw', a town of Austria, in Bohemia, 14 miles E.N.E. of Budweis. Pop. 5117.

Wittingen, ŵit'ting-ẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, landdrostei of Lüneburg, 19 miles S.S.E. of Uelzen. P. 1680.

Wittlich, ŵitt'liK, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 20 miles N.N.E. of Treves, on an affluent of the Moselle. Pop. 3147. It has manufactures of wine and tobacco.

Witt'man, a post-hamlet of Talbot co., Md., on Chesapeake Bay, 19 miles W. of Easton. It has 3 churches. It is mainly supported by the oyster-business.

Wittmund, ŵitt'mŏŏnt, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 14 miles N.E. of Aurich. Pop. 1887.

Witts'burg, a post-village, capital of Cross co., Ark., on the St. Francis River, about 40 miles W. of Memphis, Tenn. It has a church, a newspaper office, and a steamboat-landing. Pop. 113.

Witt's Foundry, a post-village of Hamblen co., Tenn., on the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap & Charleston Railroad, 6 miles S. of Morristown. It has a church, a foundry, a machine-shop, and a grist-mill.

Witt's Mills, a post-office of Orangeburg co., S.C.

Witt's Springs, a post-office of Searcy co., Ark., on the Boston Mountain, 95 miles N.N.W. of Little Rock.

Wittstock, ŵitt'stok, a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Dosse, 60 miles N.W. of Berlin. Pop. 6861. It has a large hospital for military invalids, and manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics.

Witu (wee'too) **Islands,** an archipelago of small islands, extending along the S. part of the coast of the Galla country, East Africa. The mainland near this group is also called Witu.

Witu'dan Lake, Minnesota, is in the S. part of Kandiyohi co. It is nearly 5 miles long.

Witzenhausen, ŵit'sẹn-hŏw'zẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, capital of a district, on the Werra, 15 miles E. of Cassel. Pop. 3194. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of linen fabrics, vinegar, and leather.

Wiveliscombe, commonly pron. wils'kŭm, a market-town of England, co. of Somerset, 26½ miles W. of Somerton. Pop. 2059, partly engaged in woollen-manufactures. It has a handsome church, and an infirmary for sick poor.

Wiv'enhoe, a maritime town and parish of England, co. of Essex, on the Colne, 4½ miles S.E. of Colchester. Pop. 2123. Here is a custom-house, subordinate to Colchester, of which Wivenhoe is regarded as the port. Large quantities of oysters are here shipped.

Wix'om, a post-hamlet of Oakland co., Mich., on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, 35 miles W.N.W. of Detroit. It has a church, a machine-shop, 2 stores, a hotel, and about 25 houses.

Wizna, ŵiz'nå, a town of Russian Poland, government of Suvalki, 50 miles S.S.W. of Augustovo, on the Narew. Pop. 2903.

Wjatka, a city of Russia. See VIATKA.

Wjelun, a town of Russian Poland. See WIELUN.

Wkra, ŵkrå, or **Wra,** ŵrå, a river of Poland, is formed by the Soldau and Mlawka, flows S.W., and then generally S.E., through the government of Plock, and joins the Bug 15 miles N.N.E. of Warsaw. Length, 120 miles.

Wladimir, Russia. See VLADIMEER.

Wladislawow, ŵlå'dis-lå'ŵov, formerly **Nove-Miasto,** no'vå-m'yås'to (Ger. *Rosterschütz,* ros'tẹr-shüts'), a town of Russian Poland, government of Suvalki, 25 miles N.W. of Mariampol, on the Szeszuppe. Pop. 9306.

Wladislawow, a town of Russian Poland, government and 28 miles N.E. of Kalisz. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, and manufactures of linen fabrics.

Wlasatice, a town of Moravia. See WOSTITZ.

Wlaschim, vlå'shim, a town of Bohemia, 22 miles S.S.W. of Kaurzim. It has a castle, and manufactures of woollen stuffs. Pop. 2184.

Wloclawek, ŵlots-lå'ŵĕk, or **Wlozlawsk,** ŵlots-låvsk', a town of Russian Poland, government of Warsaw, on the Vistula, 30 miles N.W. of Plock. It has manufactures of chiccory and a trade in grain. Pop. 12,445.

Wlodawa, ŵlo-då'ŵå, a town of Russian Poland, government of Lublin, province and 72 miles S.E. of Siedlec, at the confluence of the Wlodawka with the Bug. P. 6102.

Wlodzimierz, a town of Russia. See VLADIMEER.

Wltawa, the native name of the MOLDAU.

Woad (or **Woled,** wo'lĕd) **Medineh,** wo'åd må-dee'nẹh, a town of Nubia, in Sennaar, on the Blue Nile, 90 miles S.E. of Khartoom. It was formerly a large place, but is now greatly decayed.

Woahoo, one of the Hawaiian Islands. See OAHU.

Wöbbelin, ŵöb'bẹh-leen', a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 18 miles S.S.E. of Schwerin. The poet Körner, who fell at the battle of Rosenberg, is buried under a great oak in front of this village.

Wo'burn, or **Old Woburn,** a market-town and parish of England, co. and 13 miles S.W. of Bedford, near the branch between that town and the London & Northwestern Railway. Principal manufactures, straw plait and thread lace. Pop. 1605.

Woburn, Bond co., Ill. See NEWPORT.

Woburn (local pron. woo'bụrn), or **Woburn Centre,** a post-village in Woburn township, Middlesex co., Mass., 10 miles N.N.W. of Boston. It is on a railroad 2 miles long, which connects at Winchester with the Boston, Lowell &

Nashua Railroad. It contains 7 churches, a high school, the Warren Academy, 2 newspaper offices, a national bank, and a savings-bank, and has manufactures of pianos, shoes, leather, &c. The name of its post-office is Woburn. The township contains also villages named North Woburn and East Woburn, and has a pop. of 9568.

Woda, wo'då, a village of Japan, island of Kioo-Sioo, province of Fizen, with a celebrated idol placed in a large camphor-tree at its entrance.

Wodensbury, a town of England. See Wednesbury.

Wodnian, ŵod'ne-ån', a fortified town of Bohemia, on the Blanitz, 12 miles S. of Pisek. Pop. 4626.

Wodzislaw, ŵod-zis'låv, a town of Poland, government and 31 miles S.W. of Kielce, on the Wodzislawa. P. 1795.

Woerden, wooR'dęn, a walled town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Old Rhine, 18 miles E.S.E. of Leyden. Pop. 3981.

Woerth-sur-Sauer, vo-aiR'-süR-sō'aiR' (Ger. *Wörth*, ŵÖRt), a village of Germany, in Alsace, 12 miles S.W. of Wissembourg. Pop. 1071. It is noted as the point where the first decisive encounter took place between the French and German armies, August 6, 1870.

Woesten, woos'tęn, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the Kemmelbeke, 28 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1241.

Wognomiestetz, ŵog-no-m'yĕs'tĕts, a market-town of Bohemia, 30 miles S.E. of Czaslau. Pop. 1300.

Wohlau, ŵo'lŏw, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, 23 miles N.W. of Breslau, surrounded by small lakes. Pop. 3084. It has manufactures of woollens, linens, and hosiery.

Wohlen, ŵo'lęn, a town and parish of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 11 miles E.S.E. of Aarau. Pop. 2761.

Wohlen, a village of Switzerland, 4 miles W.N.W. of Bern, on the Aar. Pop. 3182.

Wöhrden, ŵöR'dęn, a village of Prussia, in Sleswick-Holstein, about 20 miles W.S.W. of Rendsburg.

Woischnik, a town of Prussia. See Woschnik.

Wokan, wo-kån', one of the Aroo Islands, with a village of the same name.

Wo'king, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, on the Basingstoke Canal, and with a station on the Southwestern Railway, 6 miles N.N.E. of Guildford. Pop. 6586.

Wo'kingham, or **Oak'ingham,** a market-town of England, cos. of Berks and Wilts, on the border of Windsor Forest, and on the Reading & Reigate Railway, 7 miles S.E. of Reading. Pop. 2868, who manufacture shoes, gauze, silks, malt, and flour. The town has a market-house and a town hall. The church is a fine old edifice.

Wolabatorsk, ŵo-lå-bå-torsk', or **Wola-Batorska,** ŵo-lå-bå-tor'skå, a town of Austria, in Galicia, on the Vistula, 20 miles E.N.E. of Cracow. Pop. 2491.

Wolanka, Bohemia. See Kaplitz.

Wolbeck, ŵol'bĕk, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 6 miles S.E. of Münster. Pop. 1400.

Wolcott, wŏŏl'kǫt, a post-township of New Haven co., Conn., 22 miles S.W. of Hartford, and about 5 miles N.E. of Waterbury. Pop. 491.

Wolcott, a post-village in Princeton township, White co., Ind., on the railroad between Logansport and Kentland, 36 miles W. of Logansport. It has 2 churches. Pop. 109.

Wolcott, or **Walcott,** a post-village of Scott co., Iowa, in Blue Grass township, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 12½ miles W. by N. of Davenport.

Wolcott, a post-village in Wolcott township, Wayne co., N.Y., on the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, 25 miles S.W. of Oswego, and 44 miles E. of Rochester. It has 4 churches, a graded school, the Leavenworth Institute, a newspaper office, a bank, a furnace, 2 grist-mills, and a steam saw-mill. Pop. 658. The township is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, and contains another village, named Red Creek. Pop. of township, 3227.

Wolcott, a post-village in Wolcott township, Lamoille co., Vt., on the Lamoille River and the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, 12 miles E.S.E. of Hyde Park, and about 24 miles N. by E. of Montpelier. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, 2 saw-mills, and manufactures of boxes and hones. Copper is found here. Pop. of the township, 1132.

Wolcottsburg, a post-office of Erie co., N.Y.

Wolcottsville, wǫŏl'kǫts-vĭl, a post-village in Royalton township, Niagara co., N.Y., about 25 miles N.E. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches. Pop. 756.

Wolcottville, a post-village in Torrington township, Litchfield co., Conn., on the Naugatuck River and the Naugatuck Railroad, 20 miles N. of Waterbury, and about 25 miles W. of Hartford. It contains 4 churches, a banking-house, a newspaper office, a brass-foundry, several woollen-mills, a rolling-mill, and a machine-shop. It has manufactures of hardware, needles, furniture, &c. Pop. about 1500.

Wolcottville, a post-village of La Grange co., Ind., in Johnson township, on a small lake, and on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 37 miles N. by W. of Fort Wayne. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a banking-house, a newspaper office, a foundry, a grist-mill, 2 saw-mills, and 2 planing-mills.

Wolcottville, a village of Orange township, Noble co., Ind., about 8 miles N.W. of Kendallville. Pop. 80.

Woldegk, ŵol'dĕk, a town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the Prussian frontier, 22 miles N.E. of Strelitz. Pop. 2921.

Woldenberg, ŵol'dęn-bĕRG', a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the railway from Stettin to Posen, 66 miles N.E. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. 4089.

Wolf, wŏŏlf, a post-office of Walker co., Ala.

Wolf, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. 819.

Wolfach, ŵol'fåK, a town of Baden, on the Kinzig, here joined by the Wolfach, 33 miles S.S.W. of Baden.

Wolf Bayou, bī'oo, a post-office of Independence co., Ark., about 13 miles W.S.W. of Batesville.

Wolfborough, wŏŏlf'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village and summer resort in Wolfborough township, Carroll co., N.H., on Lake Winnepesaukee, and on the Conway division of the Eastern Railroad, 108 miles N. of Boston, 20 miles S.E. of Centre Harbor, and about 36 miles N.E. of Concord. It has several churches, a national bank, a newspaper office, an academy, and 5 hotels, one of which, the Pavilion, is first-class. The village has a beautiful situation. The township contains 2 savings-banks, 2 saw-mills, a woollen-mill, and 8 churches. Pop. of the township, 1995.

Wolfborough Centre, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., N.H., in Wolfborough township, on a branch of the Eastern Railroad, 3 miles N.E. of the village of Wolfborough.

Wolfborough Junction. See Sanborn's Mills.

Wolf Creek, Iowa, runs eastward through Tama co., and enters the Cedar River in Black Hawk co., about 17 miles below Waterloo. It is nearly 70 miles long.

Wolf Creek, Kansas, runs southeastward through Russell co., and enters Saline River in Lincoln co.

Wolf Creek, Missouri, rises in Sullivan co., and, flowing southward, falls into the Chariton River from the right, a few miles S.E. of Keytesville.

Wolf Creek, of Montgomery co., O., flows into the Miami River near Dayton.

Wolf Creek, of Summit co., O., is an affluent of the Tuscarawas River.

Wolf Creek, Tennessee, rises in Fentress co., runs westward, and enters Obie's River in Clay co.

Wolf Creek, Virginia, rises in Tazewell co., runs nearly northeastward, and enters New River about 4 miles below Pearisburg.

Wolf Creek, a post-office of St. Clair co., Ala.

Wolf Creek, a post-office of Pike co., Ark., about 30 miles W. by S. of Arkadelphia.

Wolf Creek, a post-office of Armstrong co., Dakota.

Wolf Creek, a post-office of Wilcox co., Ga.

Wolf Creek, a post-office of Williamson co., Ill.

Wolf Creek, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ind., 6 miles S. of Plymouth. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Wolf Creek, a post-office of Meade co., Ky.

Wolf Creek, a post-office of Cherokee co., N.C.

Wolf Creek, a post-township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 555. Wolf Creek Post-Office is at Pine Grove.

Wolf Creek, a post-office of Cocke co., Tenn., on the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap & Charleston Railroad, 40 miles S.E. of Morristown.

Wolf Creek, a post-office of Monroe co., W. Va.

Wolf Creek, a post-office of Polk co., Wis.

Wolf Dale, a post-office of Woodbury co., Iowa, 25 miles E. of Sioux City.

Wolfe, wŏŏlf, a county in the E. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 270 square miles. It is drained by the Kentucky River (or its North Fork) and by Red River. The surface is hilly or uneven, and is mostly covered with forests. Indian corn, butter, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Campton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $457,515. Pop. in 1870, 3603, of whom all were Americans.

Wolfe, wŏŏlf, a county in the S.W. part of Quebec, annexed to Richmond for electoral purposes, comprises an area of 266 square miles. It is drained by the river St. Francis and several other streams. Capital, Dudswell. Pop. 8823.

Wolfegg, ŵol'fĕk, a village of Würtemberg, 9 miles S.S.E. of Waldsee. Pop. of commune, 1923.

Wolfe Island, a large island at the entrance to the river St. Lawrence, at the N.E. extremity of Lake Ontario. It divides the St. Lawrence into two branches, both of which are navigable for the largest vessels. The southern branch, however, is the main channel, and the boundary-line of the United States. Wolf Island is the queen of the far-famed Thousand Islands. Its W. portion is opposite Kingston. Its coast is rather irregular, indented with picturesque bays. Its greatest width is 7 miles, and its length about 18 miles. Area, 30,600 acres. The water around the island is as clear as crystal, and abounds with salmon, trout, whitefish, bass, pike, pickerel, and maskinonge. Pop. 2737.

Wolfe Island, a post-village on the above island, in Frontenac co., Ontario, 3 miles from Kingston, with which city it has regular communication by ferry-steamer. It contains a grist-mill, 5 or 6 stores, and a light-house. Ship-building is largely engaged in. Pop. 500.

Wolfenbüttel, ŵolf′ẹn-bütˋtẹl, a town of Germany, duchy and 8 miles S. of Brunswick, on the railway to Hanover, and on the Ocker. Pop. 11,105. It consists of a citadel, town proper, and two suburbs, and has several fine churches, two old castles, an arsenal, a large workhouse, a hospital, orphan asylum, college, and various other schools, and a library containing nearly 300,000 volumes and 10,000 manuscripts, also relics and manuscripts of Luther. The town is the seat of the superior law court for the states of Brunswick, Waldeck, and Lippe, and has manufactures of lacquered wares, paper-hangings, leather, and tobacco, a trade in corn and linen yarn, and 5 annual fairs.

Wolfenschiess, ŵol′fẹn-sheessˋ, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, on the Aa, 7 miles E.N.E. of Sarnen. Pop. 1164.

Wol′fert's, a station in Gloucester co., N.J., on a branch of the West Jersey Railroad, 4 miles N.E. of Swedesborough.

Wolf Glade, a post-office of Carroll co., Va.

Wolfhagen, ŵolf′håˋɢhẹn, a town of Germany, Hesse-Nassau, 14 miles W. of Cassel. Pop. 2712. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of woollens and linens.

Wolfhalden, ŵolf′hålˋdẹn, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Appenzell, on the borders of the Rheinthal, 9 miles E.N.E. of St. Gall. Pop. 3402.

Wolf Hill, a post-office of Albany co., N.Y.

Wolf Island, a small island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the Saguenay coast.

Wolf Island, a post-hamlet of Mississippi co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, 7 miles below Belmont.

Wolf Islands, a group of islands in Passamaquoddy Bay, New Brunswick, N. of Grand Manan Island. The most northern is in lat. 44° 59′ N., lon. 66° 41′ W.

Wolf Lake, a post-hamlet of Noble co., Ind., about 30 miles N.W. of Fort Wayne. It has a church.

Wolf Mountain, a post-office of Jackson co., N.C.

Wolf Pen, a station in Doddridge co., W. Va., on the Middle Island Railroad, 7 miles S. of Smithton.

Wolf Pit, a township of Richmond co., N.C. P. 1239.

Wolf Pond, a post-office of Union co., N.C.

Wolfratshausen, ŵol′fråts-hŏwˋzẹn, a market-town of Upper Bavaria, on the Loisach, 17 miles S.S.W. of Munich. It has a glass-factory and a coal-mine. Pop. 1821.

Wolf River, Kansas, rises in Brown co. by several forks, flows E. and N.E. through Doniphan co., and joins the Missouri River.

Wolf River, Mississippi, rises in Marion co., flows S.S.E., and enters the Gulf of Mexico in Harrison co.

Wolf River rises in Benton co., Miss., and passes into Tennessee, running nearly westward through the cos. of Fayette and Shelby, and entering the Mississippi River about 1 mile above Memphis. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Wolf River, Wisconsin, rises in Oconto co., and runs southward through the cos. of Shawano and Outagamie. After it has passed through Poygan Lake, it enters Fox River, near Winneconne, about 10 miles above Oshkosh. It is nearly 200 miles long. It is stated that steamboats can ascend it 100 miles. It traverses extensive forests of pine, and is the channel of a large trade in lumber.

Wolf River, a township of Doniphan co., Kansas. Pop. in 1878, 3013.

Wolf River, township, Winnebago co., Wis. Pop. 877.

Wolf Run, Lycoming co., Pa. See PENNSVILLE.

Wolf Run, a post-office of Marshall co., W. Va.

Wolfsberg, ŵolfs′bĕʀɢ, a town of Austria, in Carinthia, 30 miles N.E. of Klagenfurth, with a castle. Pop. 2022.

Wolfsburg, wŏŏlfs′bŭrg, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Pa., on the Bedford division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 3 miles N.W. of Bedford. It has a grist-mill.

Wolf′scrape, a township of Duplin co., N.C. P. 1025.

Wolf's (wŏŏlfs) **Crossing,** a post-office of Burnet co., Tex., on the Colorado River, 60 miles N.W. of Austin.

Wolf's Mill, a post-office of Hunt co., Tex.

Wolf's Station, a post-hamlet of Tuscarawas co., O., on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 15 miles S.S.W. of New Philadelphia. It has 2 churches.

Wolf's Store, a post-office of Centre co., Pa., about 14 miles S. by E. of Lock Haven.

Wolfstein, ŵolf′stīne, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Lauter, 11 miles N.N.W. of Kaiserslautern. It has mines of coal and mercury. Pop. 1045.

Wolfstown, wŏŏlfs′tŏwn, a post-village in Wolfe co., Quebec, 24 miles S.E. of Somerset. It contains a church and several stores. Pop. 100.

Wolf Sum′mit, a post-office and station in Harrison co., W. Va., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 8 miles W. of Clarksburg.

Wolfsville, wŏŏlfs′vĭl, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., about 11 miles E.S.E. of Hagerstown. It has 3 stores, a grist-mill, &c. Pop. about 150.

Wolfsville, a post-hamlet of Union co., N.C., about 25 miles S. by E. of Charlotte. It has a church and 2 stores. Gold is found near this place.

Wolftown, wŏŏlf′tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Va., 20 miles N.W. of Gordonsville. It has 2 churches.

Wolf Trap, a post-office and station in Halifax co., Va., on the Richmond & Danville Railroad, 36 miles E.N.E. of Danville.

Wolfville, wŏŏlf′vĭl (formerly **Cornwal′lis**), a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Kings, at the entrance of Cornwallis River into Minas Bay, and on a railway, 18 miles from Windsor, and 61 miles from Halifax. It is the seat of Acadia College and of the Horton Academy, both under the control of the Baptists, and contains 4 churches, a female seminary, a branch bank, a saw-mill, a number of stores, and several hotels. Ship-building is largely engaged in. Wolfville is a port of entry. Pop. 900.

Wolga, a river of Russia. See VOLGA.

Wolgast, ŵol′gåst, a seaport town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 33 miles S.E. of Stralsund, near the mouth of the Peene in the Baltic. Pop. 7258. It has ship-yards, manufactures of soap, tobacco, and leather, and a good trade.

Wolgsk, a town of Russia. See VOLSK.

Wolhynia, Russia. See VOLHYNIA.

Wolin, ŵo′lin, a market-town of Bohemia, 18 miles S.W. of Pisek, on the Wolinka. Pop. 2558.

Wolkenstein, ŵol′kẹn-stīneˋ, a town of Saxony, with a castle, 14 miles S.S.E. of Chemnitz. Pop. 2242.

Wolkersdorf, ŵol′kẹrs-doʀfˋ, a market-town of Lower Austria, 9 miles E.N.E. of Korneuburg. Pop. 2149.

Wolkhow, a river of Russia. See VOLKHOV.

Wolkowisk, a town of Russia. See VOLKOVISK.

Wol′laston, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Mass., on the Old Colony Railroad, at Wollaston Heights Station, 7 miles S. of Boston. It has 2 or 3 churches and an iron-foundry.

Wol′laston Heights Station. See WOLLASTON.

Wol′laston Island, a considerable island lying N. of Cape Horn Island and S. of Terra del Fuego.

Wol′laston Land, British North America, Arctic Ocean, W. of Victoria Land. The W. point is in lat. 70° N., lon. 117° W., and is separated from the mainland by Dolphin and Union Straits.

Wollerau, ŵol′lẹh-rŏwˋ, a village of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles N.N.E. of Schwytz. Pop. 1370.

Wollhausen-Wiggern, ŵol′hŏwˋzẹn-ŵig′ghẹrn, a village and parish of Switzerland, 10 miles W. of Lucerne, on the Emmen. Pop. 1558.

Wollin, ŵol-leen′, a small seaport town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 29 miles N. of Stettin, on the Dievenow, and on an island formed by the latter at its mouth in the Baltic, connected by bridges with the mainland. Pop. 5222. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, and ship-building docks.

Wollin, an island of Prussia, one of those on the N. side of the Great Haff (a portion of the Stettiner-Haff), between it and the Baltic, is of irregular shape, bounded E. by the Dievenow and W. by the Swine. Length, 20 miles; breadth, from 3 to 10 miles.

Wollishofen, ŵol′lis-hoˋfẹn, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 2 miles S.S.W. of Zurich, on the W. bank of the lake. A fierce struggle took place here in 1799 between the French and the Prussians. Pop. 1200.

Wollmirstädt, ŵoll′mir-stĕttˋ, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, on the Ohre, 8 miles N. of Magdeburg, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 3598. It has a castle, manufactures of linens, cotton goods, ribbons, and leather, and a trade in corn and cattle.

Wollnzach, a town of Bavaria. See WOLNZACH.

Wollomba, ŵolˋlom′bå, a river of New South Wales, co. of Gloucester, flows S.E., and enters Wallis Lake.

Wollondilly, wolˋlon-dil'lee, a river of New South Wales, flows N. through the centre of the co. of Argyle and between the cos. of Camden and Westmoreland, and joins the Warragamba, after a course of 130 miles.

Wollongong, wolˋlong-gong', a maritime town of New South Wales, co. of Camden, 7 miles N. of Lake Illawarra. Pop. 1297. It stands in a fine district, is resorted to for sea-bathing, and has a light-house of iron. Here coal is extensively mined and shipped; also the valuable mineral called wollongongite.

Wollstein, ŵoll'stine, a town of Prussian Poland, 37 miles S.W. of Posen, between two lakes. Pop. 2729.

Wollstein, a town of N.W. Germany, grand duchy of Hesse, in Rhein-Hessen, on the Appelbach, 6 miles S.E. of Kreutznach. It has manufactures of cloth. Pop. 2932.

Wolmar, a town of Russia. See VOLMAR.

Wolnzach, or **Wollnzach,** ŵôln'zâk, a market-town of Upper Bavaria, N.E. of Pfaffenhofen. Pop. 1591.

Wologda, Russia. See VOLOGDA.

Wolokolamsk, a town of Russia. See VOLOKOLAMSK.

Wol'rab Mills, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Ill., 22 miles S.W. of Shawneetown. It has a grist-mill and an iron-furnace.

Wölsdorf, ŵöls'dorf, or **Welsdorf,** ŵêls'dorf, a village of Bohemia, circle of Königgrätz. Pop. 1118.

Wol'singham, or **Wal'singham,** a market-town and parish of England, co. and 13½ miles W.S.W. of Durham, on the Wear Valley Railway. Pop. 7778, employed in manufactures of woollens, linens, and hardwares, in iron-blast-furnaces, and in coal-, lime-, and lead-works.

Wolsk, a town of Russia. See VOLSK.

Wolstan'ton, a parish of England, co. of Stafford, 1½ miles N.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyne. It has a new Gothic church and a union workhouse. The Grand Trunk Canal here passes through a tunnel 1½ miles in length.

Woltschansk. See VOLTCHANSK.

Woluwe-Saint-Etienne, voˋlüv'-sânt-âˋte-ênn', a village of Belgium, in South Brabant, near Brussels. Pop. 1021.

Woluwe-Saint-Lambert, voˋlüv'-sânᵍ-lômˋbair', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Woluwe, 4 miles E. of Brussels. Pop. 1249.

Woluwe-Saint-Pierre, voˋlüv'-sânᵍ-pe-air', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, near the above.

Wolverhamp'ton, a parliamentary and municipal borough and manufacturing town of England, co. of Stafford, with stations on the London & Northwestern and Great Western Railways, 12 miles N.W. of Birmingham. Pop. of parliamentary borough, 156,978. The town has 13 churches, viz., the collegiate church of St. Peter, recently restored, St. George, St. John, St. Paul, St. Mary, St. James, St. Mark, St. Matthew, St. Luke, St. Philip, St. Andrew, Christ church, and St. Jude, several dissenting and Roman Catholic chapels, and numerous schools. Other chief edifices are the town hall, new market hall or corn exchange, hospital, agricultural hall, news-room, library, savings-bank, St. George's Hall, assembly- and concert-rooms, theatre, county court-house, a grammar-school with a revenue of nearly £1200 per annum, an orphan asylum, a blue-coat school, a ragged school, and a school of practical art and working-men's college. There is a finely-situated cemetery near the town. Locks, brass, tinned, and japanned wares, tools, nails, papier-maché, electro-plated goods, and varnish are manufactured here. It has several large flour-mills, galvanized-iron, chemical, and artificial-manure works, an excellent cattle-market, and an extensive railway-carriage depot of the Great Western Railway. Its trade is facilitated by several canals, and the whole district to the S. and E. is covered with forges, rolling-mills, foundries, coal-mines, and ironstone-pits. The borough returns two members to the House of Commons.

Wolverley, wŏŏl'vẹr-le, a village of England, co. of Worcester, on the Stour, and on the Staffordshire & Worcestershire Canal, 2 miles N.N.W. of Kidderminster. It contains a parish and a district church, a Wesleyan chapel, and one of the principal depots of the engines and goods of the London & Birmingham Railway. Pop. 3041.

Wolverthem, wol'vẹr-têmˋ, a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 8 miles N.N.E. of Brussels. Pop. 3332.

Wolverton, wŏŏl'vẹr-tọn, or **Wolverston,** a parish of England, co. of Bucks, 1 mile E.N.E. of Stratford, on the London & Northwestern Railway. Here are the central station, depot, and factory of the railway company, a church, a school, and a library and reading-room. Pop. 2804.

Wolverton, wŏŏl'vẹr-tọn, a post-village in Oxford co., Ontario, on Smith's Creek, 4 miles from Drumbo. It contains a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and a store. Pop. 250.

Wolynsk, Russia. See VOLHYNIA.

Wo'mack Hill, a post-office of Choctaw co., Ala.

Wo'macks, a station of the Gulf, Western Texas & Pacific Railroad, 4½ miles N.W. of Victoria, Texas.

Wombwell, woom'bĕl, a town of England, co. of York, 4 miles E.S.E. of Barnsley. Pop. 5009.

Wom'elsdorf, a post-borough in Heidelberg township, Berks co., Pa., on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, 15 miles W. of Reading. It is situated in a fertile limestone valley, and has 4 churches, the South Mountain College, 3 flour-mills, a cigar-factory, an iron-forge, a steam saw-mill, &c. Pop. 1031.

Wommelghem, wom'mẹl-ghêmˋ, a village of Belgium, province and 6 miles E. of Antwerp. Pop. 1483.

Wonansquatocket. See WOONASQUATUCKET.

Wonck, wônk, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, on the Jaar, 16 miles S.E. of Hasselt. Pop. 1726.

Wonda, or **Ouonda,** won'dâ, a river of North Africa, rises in the S.E. part of Senegambia, flows N.N.W., and joins the Kokoro (an affluent of the Woolima), after a course of about 130 miles.

Wondelghem, won'dẹl-ghêmˋ, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Canal of Terneuzen, and on the Lieve and the Caele, 2 miles N. of Ghent. Pop. 1181.

Wonders, wŭn'dẹrz, post-office, Nacogdoches co., Tex.

Wone, wōn, a ruined town of India, in Candeish, with 8 large and 4 small pagodas of hewn granite and of a pyramidal form, with numerous carvings, decorations, and colossal statues.

Wonewoc, wŏn'e-wŏk, a post-village in Wonewoc township, Juneau co., Wis., on Baraboo River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at Wonowoc Station, 67 miles N.W. of Madison, and 6½ miles S. of Elroy. It has 2 or 3 churches, a newspaper office, a seminary, and manufactures of flour, furniture, lumber, and wagons. Pop. about 700; of the township, 1495.

Wongrowitz, ŵon'gro-ŵitsˋ (Polish, *Wongrowiec,* ŵon-gro've-êts), also written **Wagrowiec,** a town of Prussian Poland, 32 miles N.E. of Posen, on the Welna. Here is a Cistercian monastery. Pop. 4236.

Won'sevu, a post-office of Chase co., Kansas.

Wonterghem, wôn'tẹr-ghêmˋ, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 15 miles W.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 968.

Woo-Chang, a large city of China, province of Hoo-Pee, on the Yang-tse-Kiang, opposite Han-Keoo. It is a walled town, is the seat of a great native and foreign trade, and has important native educational establishments. Pop. 800,000.

Woo-Choo, or **Wu-Chu,** woo-choo', also called **Woo-Chow-Foo,** a town of China, province of Quang-See, on the navigable river Hong-Kiang, about 180 miles above Canton. It is the seat of a great trade.

Wood, a county in the S.E. part of Dakota, containing many small lakes. Area, 576 square miles. Vermilion River rises in this county.

Wood, a northern county of Ohio, has an area of about 570 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Maumee River, is intersected by the Portage River, and is partly drained by Beaver Creek. The northern border of this county is about 3 miles from Toledo. The surface is a nearly level plain, with a gentle slope to the N.E. Dense forests of the ash, beech, elm, hickory, white oak, sugar-maple, tulip-tree, &c., cover a large part of its area. The soil is deep and fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, cattle, butter, lumber, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Baltimore & Ohio, the Columbus & Toledo, and the Dayton & Michigan. It is also connected with Cleveland by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. Capital, Bowling Green. Valuation of real and personal estate, $11,908,537. Pop. in 1870, 24,596, of whom 21,445 were Americans.

Wood, a county in the N.E. part of Texas, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Sabine River, and is intersected by the Lake Fork of that river. The surface is diversified with prairies and extensive forests of the ash, elm, hickory, oak, pecan, &c. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. It is intersected by the Texas & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Quitman. Valuation of real and personal estate, $712,412. Pop. in 1870, 6894, of whom 6880 were Americans.

Wood, a western county of West Virginia, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Ohio River, which separates it from the state of Ohio, and is intersected by the Little Kanawha River. The surface is hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the ash, hickory, oak, tulip-tree, &c. The soil is fertile.

Indian corn, wheat, oats, and butter are the staple products. Among its mineral resources are bituminous coal and petroleum. This county is intersected by the Parkersburg Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Parkersburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $10,000,000. Pop. in 1870, 19,000, of whom 17,713 were Americans.

Wood, a county in the central part of Wisconsin, has an area of 828 square miles. It is intersected by the Wisconsin River, which here runs southwestward, and is also drained by the Yellow River and Mill Creek. The surface is mostly covered with forests of pine, sugar-maple, and other trees. The soil is partly fertile. Oats, hay, Indian corn, and potatoes are the staple products, and lumber is the chief article of export. Granite is found here. This county is intersected by the Wisconsin Central Railroad and the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad. Capital, Grand Rapids. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,402,374. Pop. in 1870, 3912, of whom 2538 were Americans.

Wood, a township of Clarke co., Ind. Pop. 730.

Wood, a station in Monroe co., Mich., on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 17 miles N.W. of Toledo, Ohio.

Wood and Richland, a township of Texas co., Mo. Pop. 834.

Wood'ard, a post-office of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the Syracuse Northern Railroad, 8 miles N. of Syracuse.

Wood'ard's Landing, a post-office of Pacific co., Washington.

Wood'bank, a hamlet of Marion co., Ind., on Fall Creek, 1 mile from Malott Park Station, and about 5 miles N. by E. of Indianapolis. It has 2 churches.

Wood'berry, a post-office of Reno co., Kansas, 25 miles N.W. of Wichita.

Woodberry, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Northern Central Railroad, 4 miles N.N.W. of Baltimore. It has 5 or 6 churches, 5 cotton-mills, a foundry, a machine-shop, 3 public schools, and a newspaper office. Part of this village is called Hampden.

Woodberry, Bedford co., Pa. See Woodbury.

Woodberry, a township of Blair co., Pa. Pop. 2107.

Wood'bine, a post-township of Jo Daviess co., Ill., about 16 miles E.S.E. of Galena. It contains 2 churches and 2 flour-mills. Pop. 950.

Woodbine, a post-village in Boyer township, Harrison co., Iowa, on the Boyer River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 38 miles N. of Council Bluffs. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a money-order post-office. Pop. about 500.

Woodbine, a post-hamlet of Dickinson co., Kansas, on Lyons Creek, about 16 miles S.S.W. of Junction City. It has a church.

Woodbine, a post-hamlet of Whitley co., Ky., about 65 miles S.S.E. of Danville.

Woodbine, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 37 miles W. by N. of Baltimore.

Woodbine, a station in Cape May co., N.J., on the West Jersey Railroad, 16 miles S.E. of Millville.

Woodbine, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 31 miles W. of Philadelphia.

Woodbine, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., in Lower Chanceford township, on the Peach Bottom Railroad. It has a grist-mill.

Woodbine, a post-office of Prince William co., Va., 6 miles from Manassas.

Wood'bourne, a post-village in Fallsburg township, Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Neversink River, about 32 miles N. of Port Jervis. It has 2 churches. Pop. 140.

Woodbourne, a station in Bucks co., Pa., on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 24 miles N.E. of Philadelphia.

Woodbourne, a station in Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Montrose Railroad, 9 miles S. of Montrose.

Wood'bridge, a market-town and river-port of England, co. of Suffolk, on the Deben, 7½ miles E.N.E. of Ipswich. Pop. 4403. The town has a church, dissenting chapels, schools, almshouses, sessions- and market-houses, a custom-house, bonding warehouses, a theatre, and a house of correction. It has exports of corn, flour, and malt, and imports of coal, timber, &c. Ship-building is actively carried on. The mouth of the Deben forms an excellent haven, and the river is navigable 8 miles up to the town.

Wood'bridge, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., on the Mokelumne River, and on the Central Pacific Railroad, 14 miles N. of Stockton. It has a college, 2 churches, and a newspaper office.

Woodbridge, a township of New Haven co., Conn., 6 miles N.W. of New Haven. Pop. 830.

Woodbridge, a hamlet of Cedar co., Iowa, about 20 miles E.N.E. of Iowa City.

Woodbridge, township, Hillsdale co., Mich. P. 1386.

Woodbridge, a post-office of Lenawee co., Mich.

Woodbridge, a post-village in Woodbridge township, Middlesex co., N.J., on the Perth Amboy & Woodbridge Railroad, 5 miles S. of Rahway, and 24 miles S.W. of New York. It has 5 churches, a newspaper office, and manufactures of fire-bricks and tiles. The township is bounded on the E. by Staten Island Sound. Pop. of township, 3717.

Woodbridge, a post-hamlet of Craven co., N.C., 1 mile from the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, and 15 miles S. of New-Berne. It has a church and a lumber-mill.

Woodbridge, a hamlet of Fayette co., Pa., about 55 miles S. of Pittsburg.

Wood Bridge, a post-village of Prince William co., Va., on Occoquan River, and on the Alexandria & Fredericksburg Railroad, 16½ miles S.W. of Alexandria. It has 2 churches, a bank, and a high school.

Wood'bridge, or **Bur'wick,** a post-village in York co., Ontario, on the river Humber, and on the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, 16½ miles N.W. of Toronto. It contains 3 churches, stores, hotels, and saw-mills, and has manufactories of iron castings, mill-machinery, agricultural implements, engines, boilers, woollens, &c. P. 1000.

Woodbridge's Corners, Lincoln co., Me., is the same as North New Castle.

Wood'burn, a post-village in Bunker Hill township, Macoupin co., Ill., about 14 miles N.E. of Alton, and 3 miles W. of Bunker Hill Railroad Station. It has 3 churches. Pop. about 600.

Woodburn, a post-office and station in Allen co., Ind., on the Wabash Railroad, 16 miles E.N.E. of Fort Wayne.

Woodburn, a post-village in Jackson township, Clarke co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, 16 miles W. of Chariton. It has 3 churches and a flour-mill.

Woodburn, a post-village of Warren co., Ky., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, 11 miles S. by W. of Bowling Green. It has a church, and is the seat of Cedar Bluff College. Pop. about 400.

Woodburn, a hamlet of Morehouse parish, La., 8 miles E. of Bastrop. Here is a church.

Woodburn, a post-hamlet of Platte co., Neb., on Loup River, 17 miles W. of Columbus.

Woodburn, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Oregon, on the Oregon & California Railroad, 16 miles N. of Salem. It has a church and a warehouse for grain.

Woodburn, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co., Va., 3½ miles W. of Leesburg. It has a church.

Wood'burn, a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, 8 miles S. of Stony Creek. It contains 2 stores and a grist-mill. Pop. 100.

Woodbury, wood'bẹr-e, a county in the W. part of Iowa, bordering on Nebraska, has an area of about 870 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Missouri and Sioux Rivers, which unite about 2 miles above Sioux City. It is intersected by the Little Sioux River and its West Fork, and is partly drained by the Maple River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and groves. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, oats, and cattle are the staple products. This county is traversed by 3 railroads,—the Sioux City & Pacific, the Sioux City & St. Paul, and the Dubuque & Sioux City (or Illinois Central). Capital, Sioux City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,816,502. Pop. in 1870, 6172, of whom 4653 were Americans.

Woodbury, a post-village in Woodbury township, Litchfield co., Conn., in a beautiful valley, on the Pomeraug River, 12 miles W. of Waterbury, and about 25 miles N.W. of New Haven. It contains several fine residences, an academy, a bank, and 4 churches. The township has a paper-mill, 2 woollen-mills, a manufactory of knives and shears, a stockinet-mill, and a powder-flask-factory. It contains another village, named Hotchkissville. Pop. of the township, 1931.

Woodbury, Meriwether co., Ga. See Sandtown.

Woodbury, a hamlet in Woodbury township, Cumberland co., Ill., on the Embarras River, and on the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, 16 miles E.N.E. of Effingham. Pop. of the township, 1067.

Woodbury, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, about 18 miles E.N.E. of Indianapolis. It has a church.

Woodbury, township, Woodbury co., Iowa. Pop. 351.

Woodbury, a post-village of Butler co., Ky., on the Green River, at the mouth of the Big Barren River, about 20 miles by land and 30 miles by water N.W. of Bowling

Green. It has 2 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 171.

Woodbury, Maryland. See Woodberry.

Woodbury, a post-township of Washington co., Minn., about 7 miles S.E. of St. Paul, and 1 or 2 miles E. of the Mississippi River. It has 3 churches. Pop. 1153.

Woodbury, a hamlet of Webster co., Mo., about 36 miles E.N.E. of Springfield.

Woodbury, an incorporated town, capital of Gloucester co., N.J., on Woodbury Creek, on the West Jersey Railroad, at the junction of the Swedesborough Railroad, and at the E. terminus of the Delaware Shore Railroad, 9 miles S. of Philadelphia. It contains a court-house, an academy, a graded public school, 2 public libraries, a newspaper office, a national bank, and 9 churches (2 colored). Many persons residing here do business in Philadelphia, to which city there are several trains daily. Pop. about 3000.

Woodbury, Orange co., N.Y. See Woodbury Falls.

Woodbury, a post-office and station in Oyster Bay township, Queens co., N.Y., on the Long Island Railroad, 33 miles E.N.E. of New York City.

Woodbury (Woodview Post-Office), a hamlet in Perry township, Morrow co., O., 14 miles S.S.W. of Mansfield.

Woodbury, or **Woodberry,** a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., in Middle Woodbury township, about 22 miles S. of Altoona. It has 2 churches. Pop. 294.

Woodbury, a township of Marion co., S.C. Pop. 210.

Woodbury, a post-village, capital of Cannon co., Tenn., about 50 miles E.S.E. of Nashville. It has 4 churches, a college, a newspaper office, and a flouring-mill. Pop. 329.

Woodbury, a post-hamlet of Hill co., Tex., 40 miles from Waco. It has 2 churches.

Woodbury, a post-township of Washington co., Vt., about 15 miles N.E. of Montpelier. Pop. 902.

Woodbury, or **Force's Corners,** a post-village in Brant co., Ontario, 3 miles S. of Princeton. Pop. 160.

Woodbury Falls, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., in Monroe township, on the Newburg & New York Branch of the Erie Railroad, at Woodbury Station, 12 miles S.S.W. of Newburg. It has a grist-mill.

Woodbury's, a station of the Eastern Railroad (Essex Branch), 9 miles N.E. of Salem, Mass.

Wood Centre, a post-office of Clayton co., Iowa.

Wood′cock, a post-borough in Woodcock township, Crawford co., Pa., 8 miles N.E. of Meadville, and 2 miles from Venango Railroad Station. It has 2 churches and several cheese-factories. Pop. 220. The township is bounded on the W. by French Creek, and contains also the borough of Sægertown. Pop. of township, 1723.

Wood Creek, Washington co., N.Y., runs in a N.N.E. direction, and enters Pawlet River at Whitehall.

Wood′dale, a post-office of New Castle co., Del., on the Wilmington & Western Railroad, 9 miles W.N.W. of Wilmington.

Wood′end, Pulaski co., Mo., a station on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, 85 miles N.E. of Springfield.

Woo′densburg, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., 20 miles N.N.W. of Baltimore. It has 2 churches. P. 54.

Wood′ey, a post-office of Lincoln co., Kansas.

Wood′ford, a county in the N. central part of Illinois, has an area of about 520 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Peoria Lake, an expansion of the Illinois River, and is drained by Mackinaw and Crow Creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands, the former of which are more extensive than the latter. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county. It is intersected by 3 railroads,—the Illinois Central, the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, and the Chicago & Alton. Capital, Metamora. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,881,548. Pop. in 1870, 18,956, of whom 14,891 were Americans.

Woodford, a county in the N. central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is bounded on the W. and S.W. by the Kentucky River, and also drained by the South Fork of Elkhorn Creek. The surface is undulating. The soil is deep and very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, pork, and butter are the staple products. Among the forest trees are the ash, hickory, oak, black walnut, and maple. Good Lower Silurian limestone underlies a large part of the soil. This county is intersected by the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad. Capital, Versailles. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,981,130. Pop. in 1870, 8240, of whom 8110 were Americans.

Woodford, a post-hamlet in Minonk township, Woodford co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 25 miles N. of Bloomington.

Woodford, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tenn.

Woodford, a post-hamlet in Woodford township, Bennington co., Vt., about 7 miles E. of Bennington. It has a church. Pop. of the township, 371.

Woodford, a post-office and station in Caroline co., Va., on the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, 46½ miles N. of Richmond.

Woodford's, a post-hamlet of Alpine co., Cal., about 36 miles S. of Carson City, Nev.

Woodford's, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., on or near Casco Bay, and on the Maine Central and Portland & Rochester Railroads, 2 miles W. of Portland. It has 2 churches and the Deering High School.

Wood Grove, a post-hamlet in Manchester township, Morgan co., O., 10 miles W.S.W. of Caldwell.

Wood Grove, a hamlet of Loudoun co., Va., 1 mile from the Blue Ridge, and 1 mile from Round Hill Railroad Station. It has 2 churches.

Wood′ham, a post-village in Perth co., Ontario, 10½ miles from St. Marys. Pop. 100.

Wood Har′bor, a post-settlement in Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast, 19 miles from Barrington. Pop. 500.

Wood Ha′ven, a post-village in Jamaica township, Queens co., N.Y., on the Long Island Railroad, about 8 miles S.E. of New York. It has 2 churches.

Wood Hill, a post-office of Dallas co., Mo.

Wood′hull, a post-village in Clover township, Henry co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad (Galva & Keithsburg Branch), 14 miles W. of Galva, and about 16 miles N. by E. of Galesburg. It has a bank, a money-order post-office, and 3 churches. Pop. about 700.

Woodhull, a post-office of Chase co., Kansas, about 30 miles W. of Emporia.

Woodhull, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Shiawassee co., Mich. It contains 2 churches. Pop. 756. Woodhull Post-Office and Station are on the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, 16 miles S.W. of Corunna.

Woodhull, or **New′ville,** a post-village in Woodhull township, Steuben co., N.Y., on Tuscarora Creek, about 32 miles W. of Elmira. It has 2 or 3 churches, an academy, a cheese-factory, a foundry, and a grist-mill. The name of its post-office is Woodhull. Pop. 392; of township, 1978.

Woodhull, a post-office and station in Fond du Lac co., Wis., on the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad, 5 miles W. of Fond du Lac.

Wood′ington, a post-hamlet of Darke co., O., on the railroad between Piqua and Union City, 7 miles E. of the latter. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill.

Wood Island, an islet in the Strait of Belle Isle, between Labrador and Newfoundland.

Wood Island, at the entrance of Saco River, Me. On the E. side is a revolving light, 45 feet above the level of the sea, lat. 43° 27′ N., lon. 70° 15′ W.

Wood Island, a station within the limits of Boston, Mass., on the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad, and on an island in Boston Harbor, 1 mile from East Boston.

Wood′lake, a post-office of Franklin co., Ky.

Wood Lake, a post-hamlet of Montcalm co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, 30 miles N. by E. of Grand Rapids. It has manufactures of pine lumber.

Wood Lake, a post-township of Yellow Medicine co., Minn., comprising several lakes. Pop. 167.

Wood Lake, post-township, Burnett co., Wis. P. 195.

Wood′land, a post-village, capital of Yolo co., Cal., in Cache Creek township, on the California Pacific Railroad, 22 miles W.N.W. of Sacramento, and 81 miles N.N.E. of San Francisco. It has a court-house, 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a bank with a capital of $500,000, and the Hesperian College (Christian), which was organized in 1861; also 3 hotels, a flour-mill, a machine-shop, 2 breweries, and manufactories of wine and brandy. It is lighted with gas. Pop. about 2500.

Woodland, a hamlet of Putnam co., Fla., about 15 miles S. of Palatka, and 6 miles E. of St. John's River.

Woodland, a township of Carroll co., Ill. Pop. 906.

Woodland, a township of Fulton co., Ill. Pop. 1602.

Woodland, a post-hamlet of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, 4 miles S. of Watseka.

Woodland, a post-hamlet in Madison township, St. Joseph co., Ind., about 10 miles S. by E. of South Bend. It has a church.

Woodland, a post-hamlet in Richland township, Decatur co., Iowa, near Grand River, 15 miles N.W. of Leon.

Woodland, a station in Barren co., Ky., on the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, 2 miles N.E. of Cave City.

Woodland, a post-office of East Feliciana parish, La., 9 miles N.E. of Clinton. Here is a church.

Woodland, a plantation of Aroostook co., Me., 60 miles N.W. of Houlton. Pop. 174.

Woodland, a post-hamlet of Talbot co., Md., on the Maryland & Delaware Railroad, 4 miles N. of Easton.

Woodland, a post-village in Woodland township, Barry co., Mich., about 33 miles E.S.E. of Grand Rapids, and 30 miles W. of Lansing. It has a drug-store, a flour-mill, and 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 1451.

Woodland, a township of Wright co., Minn. P. 836.

Woodland, a post-office of Marion co., Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, 19 miles W. of Hannibal.

Woodland, township, Burlington co., N.J. Pop. 889.

Woodland, a post-hamlet in Shandaken township, Ulster co., N.Y., about 24 miles W.N.W. of Rondout.

Woodland, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., N.C., about 24 miles E. of Halifax. It has a church.

Woodland, a station in Mahoning co., O., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 4 miles W. of Salem.

Woodland, a post-hamlet of Union co., O., on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, 10½ miles S.W. of Marion. It has a church, 2 saw-mills, and a planing-mill.

Woodland, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., on the Tyrone & Clearfield Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 6½ miles E. by S. of Clearfield. It has 1 or 2 churches, a lumber-mill, and a manufactory of fire-bricks.

Woodland, a station in Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, 25 miles W.S.W. of Philadelphia.

Woodland, a post-hamlet of Red River co., Tex., 10 miles from Bennet's Station of the Texas & Pacific Railroad. It has a church and an academy.

Woodland, a post-hamlet of Dodge co., Wis., on the Northern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 46 miles N.W. of Milwaukee. It has 2 churches.

Woodland, a township of Sauk co., Wis. Pop. 1220.

Woodland Mills, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ala., about 20 miles S. of Huntsville. It has a steam flour-mill, a store, &c.

Woodland Mills, a post-hamlet of Obion co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Hickman, Ky., and 162 miles W. of Nashville. It has a church, a steam grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Woodlands, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., W. Va., on the Ohio River, about 22 miles below Wheeling.

Wood'landtown, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., Md., 30 miles S. of Cambridge. It has a church.

Wood'landville, a post-office of Boone co., Mo., 15 miles W.N.W. of Columbia.

Wood'lark Island, or **Mayon,** mī-ōn', Louisiade Archipelago, is N.N.E. of the S.E. extremity of Papua.

Wood'lawn', a post-hamlet of Ouachita co., Ark., 15 miles W. by S. of Camden. It has a church.

Woodlawn, a post-hamlet of Murray co., Ga., in a beautiful valley, 14 miles N.E. of Dalton. It has 2 churches and a seminary.

Woodlawn, a village of Richmond co., Ga., is a western suburb of Augusta.

Woodlawn, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ill., on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, 7 miles W. of Mount Vernon. It has a plough-factory and a wagon-shop. Pop. nearly 200.

Woodlawn, a station on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, 6½ miles E. of Louisville, Ky.

Woodlawn, a post-village of Cecil co., Md., about 40 miles N.E. of Baltimore. It has a church and an academy.

Woodlawn, a station of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 13 miles W. of St. Louis, Mo.

Woodlawn, a post-hamlet in Woodlawn township, Monroe co., Mo., on the Middle Fork of Salt River, about 18 miles N.E. of Moberly. It has 4 stores. Pop. of the township, 935.

Woodlawn, a post-office and station in Lancaster co., Neb., on the Nebraska Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of Lincoln.

Woodlawn, a post-office of New York co., N.Y., on the New York & Harlem Railroad, 12 miles N.N.E. of Grand Central Depot, N.Y. It is a branch of the New York Post-Office.

Woodlawn, a hamlet of Gaston co., N.C., on or near the Catawba River, and on the Carolina Central Railroad, at Tuckasegee Railroad Station, 11 miles N.W. of Charlotte. It has an academy and a cotton-mill. There are 3 churches in the vicinity.

Woodlawn, a station on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, 14 miles N. of Cincinnati, O.

Woodlawn, a post-village in Hopewell township, Beaver co., Pa., on the Ohio River, and on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad, about 7 miles S. of Rochester. It has a grist-mill and a saw-mill.

Woodlawn, a post-office of Edgefield co., S.C., 15 miles N.W. of Augusta, Ga.

Woodlawn, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Tenn., 10 miles W. of Clarksville. It has 2 churches and a tobacco-factory.

Woodlawn, a post-office of Harrison co., Tex., on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, 6½ miles W. of Jefferson.

Wood Lawn, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Va., 24 miles from Max Meadows. It has an iron-forge.

Woodlawn Mills, a post-office of Maury co., Tenn.

Wood'leaf, a post-office of Rowan co., N.C.

Woo'dle Island, one of the Gilbert Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 0° 17' N., lon. 173° 27' E.

Wood'lyn, a station of the Jacksonville, Northwestern & Southeastern Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Jacksonville, Ill.

Wood'man, a post-village in Woodman township, Grant co., Wis., on the S. bank of the Wisconsin River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, at the junction of the Chicago & Tomah Railroad, 22 miles E. by N. of Prairie du Chien. It has a church and a graded school. Pop. of the township, 562.

Wood'mansie, a post-hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, 8 miles S.W. of Whiting. It has a saw-mill and about 10 houses. Cranberries abound here.

Wood'mont, a post-office of New Haven co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 6 miles S.W. of New Haven.

Wood Park, a post-office of Plaquemines parish, La.

Wood Point, a seaport of New Brunswick, co. of Westmoreland, on Cumberland Basin, 5 miles from Sackville. Pop. 150.

Wood'port, a post-hamlet of Morris co., N.J., in Jefferson township, on Hopatcong Lake, 8 miles N.W. of Dover. It has a church.

Wood Ridge, a post-village in Lodi township, Bergen co., N.J., on the New Jersey & New York Railroad, 11 miles N. of Jersey City. It has a church and a sash- and blind-factory.

Wood'ridge, a post-office of Albemarle co., Va.

Woodridge, a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 40 miles N. by W. of Summerside. Pop. 200.

Wood Riv'er, a mill-stream of Rhode Island, rises in Kent co., and unites with Charles River in Washington co., to form the Pawcatuck River.

Wood River, a post-hamlet of Hall co., Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, near the Platte River, 16 miles W. by S. of Grand Island. It has 2 churches.

Wood River Junction. See RICHMOND SWITCH.

Wood'row, a post-office of Washington co., Pa.

Wood'ruff, a county in the N.E. central part of Arkansas, has an area of about 530 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the White River, and is intersected by the Cache River. The surface is nearly level, and is extensively covered with forests of cypress, ash, hickory, oak, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Augusta. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,880,000. Pop. in 1870, 6891, of whom 6838 were Americans.

Woodruff, a hamlet of Hopkins co., Ky., on the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad, 6 miles W. of Nortonville.

Woodruff, a post-office of Rich co., Utah.

Woodruff's, a station in Cumberland co., N.J., on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, 3 miles N.E. of Bridgeton.

Woodruff's, a post-hamlet of Spartanburg co., S.C., 18 miles S. of Spartanburg. It has a church and an academy.

Woodruff's Creek, Michigan. See HURON RIVER.

Woods, a station in Madison co., Ill., on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 4½ miles N. of Alton Junction. See also WOOD'S STATION.

Wood's, a post-hamlet of Panola co., Tex., 40 miles S. of Marshall. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Wood's Bluff, a post-office of Clarke co., Ala.

Woods'borough, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., on the Frederick division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 11 miles N.E. of the city of Frederick. It has 2 or 3 churches. Pop. about 400.

Woods'burg, a post-village and summer resort of Queens co., N.Y., in Hempstead township, near Rockaway Beach, and on the South Side Railroad, 20 miles E.S.E. of New York City. It has 4 churches, also 2 summer hotels, one of which has accommodations for 450 guests. Woodsburg commands a near view of the ocean.

Wood's Corners, a post-hamlet of Ionia co., Mich., on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, 46 miles N.W. of Lansing, and 8 miles N. of Ionia. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Wood's Creek, a small stream of Tuolumne co., Cal., rises at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, and, flowing in a general S.W. course, enters the Tuolumne River.

Wood's Cross, a post-office at Bountiful Village, Davis co., Utah, on the Utah Central Railroad, 9 miles N. of Salt Lake City.

Wood's Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Gloucester co., Va., 12 miles E.S.E. of West Point. Pop. 22.

Woods'dale, a post-hamlet of Person co., N.C., in Woodsdale township, about 58 miles N.N.W. of Raleigh. Pop. of the township, 1596.

Woodsdale, a post-hamlet of Butler co., O., in Madison township, on the Miami River, about 6 miles above Hamilton. It has a paper-mill.

Wood's Falls, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., N.Y., on the Chazy River, and on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad, 18 miles W.S.W. of Rouse's Point. It has a lumber-mill, a starch-factory, &c.

Woods'field, a post-village, capital of Monroe co., O., in Centre township, about 33 miles N.E. of Marietta, and 30 miles S.W. of Bellaire. It is surrounded by a hilly country. It contains 5 churches, a bank, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 753.

Woods Hill, a post-office of Carroll co., Tenn.

Wood's Holl, hōl, a post-village in Falmouth township, Barnstable co., Mass., on the strait which connects Buzzard's Bay with Vineyard Sound, 20 miles E.S.E. of New Bedford. It is also on a branch of the Cape Cod Railroad, 71 miles S. by E. of Boston. It has a safe harbor which is deep enough to admit large ships, and in which vessels find refuge in stormy weather. It contains a church and several summer boarding-houses, and a factory for fertilizers. Two steamboats ply between this place and Oak Bluffs and Nantucket.

Wood'side, a town of Scotland, forming a northwestern suburb of Aberdeen. Pop. 4290.

Wood'side, a post-hamlet of San Mateo co., Cal., in a beautiful valley at the base of an evergreen mountain, 6 miles W. of Redwood City, and 36 miles S. of San Francisco. It has several saw-mills, and a large trade in lumber.

Woodside, a post-office and station in Kent co., Del., on the Delaware Railroad, 54 miles S. of Wilmington.

Woodside, a post-hamlet in Woodside township, Sangamon co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 6 miles S. of Springfield. It has a church. Pop. of township, 1385.

Woodside, a post-office of Winneshiek co., Iowa.

Woodside, a post-office of Avoyelles parish, La.

Woodside, a township of Essex co., N.J., with a station on the Erie Railroad (Paterson & Newark Branch), 1½ miles N. of Newark. Pop. of township, 1172.

Woodside, a post-office of Queens co., N.Y., on the Flushing & North Side Railroad, 6 miles E. of New York. It has 2 churches and several florists' establishments.

Woodside, a station in Dauphin co., Pa., on the Summit Branch Railroad, 3 miles E. of Millersburg.

Woodside, a station on the Philadelphia, Newtown & New York Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of the initial station in Philadelphia, Pa.

Woodside, a station in Luzerne co., Pa., the terminus of a branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 1 mile N. of Jeddo. Here coal is mined.

Woodside, a post-office of Henrico co., Va.

Woodside, a post-office of St. Croix co., Wis.

Wood'side, a post-village in Megantic co., Quebec, 14 miles S.E. of Somerset. Pop. 100.

Woodside Park, a station of the Orange Branch of the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, 9½ miles W. of Jersey City, N.J.

Woods'lee, a post-village in Essex co., Ontario, on Belle River, and on a railway, 21 miles from Amherstburg. It contains an iron-foundry, 3 stores, and 3 saw-mills. Pop. 150.

Wood'son, a county in the S.E. part of Kansas, has an area of 504 square miles. It is drained by the Neosho River, which runs through the N.E. part, and by Owl and Turkey Creeks. The Verdigris River touches the S.W. corner of the county. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and groves. The soil is fertile. Maize, oats, wheat, hay, and cattle are the staple products. Limestone is found here. This county is traversed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. Capital, Yates Centre. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,600,411. Pop. in 1870, 3827, of whom 3436 were Americans; in 1878, 5514.

Woodson, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ill., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 8 miles S. of Jacksonville. It has a church. Pop. about 200.

Woodson, a post-office of Summers co., W. Va.

Wood'sonville, a post-hamlet of Hart co., Ky., on Green River, opposite Munfordville, and on the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad, which here crosses the river on a fine bridge. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a nursery. Pop. 140.

Wood's Run, a post-office of Washington co., Pa.

Wood's Station, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 4 miles E.N.E. of Birmingham.

Wood's Station, a post-hamlet of Butler co., O., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, 9 miles N.W. of Hamilton. It has a church.

Wood Station, a post-office of Catoosa co., Ga.

Wood'stock, a parliamentary and municipal borough and town of England, co. and 8 miles N.N.W. of Oxford, on the Glyme. Pop. of parliamentary borough, 7477. It has a church, several chapels, a town hall, and a market-place. It sends one member to the House of Commons. Adjoining the town, on the S., is Blenheim, the seat of the Duke of Marlborough. (See BLENHEIM PARK.) Under the Saxon and Norman dynasties Woodstock was a royal residence; and here King Alfred resided while translating Boethius.

Wood'stock, a post-office of Bibb co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, 29 miles S.W. of Birmingham.

Woodstock, a post-township of Windham co., Conn. Pop. 2955. It contains 6 post-villages,—namely, Woodstock, East Woodstock, North Woodstock, South Woodstock, West Woodstock, and Woodstock Valley.

Woodstock, a post-village in Woodstock township, Windham co., Conn., on a high hill, 41 miles E.N.E. of Hartford, and 5 miles N.W. of Putnam. It has an academy (a large and fine building), 2 churches, and a superior summer hotel. The scenery of this place is admirable.

Woodstock, a post-office of Nassau co., Fla., on the St. Mary's River.

Woodstock, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Ga., about 28 miles N. by W. of Atlanta. It has a church, an academy, and a cotton-factory. Gold is found near this place.

Woodstock, a post-town, capital of McHenry co., Ill., in Dorr township, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 51 miles N.W. of Chicago, and about 32 miles E. of Rockford. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, a national bank, 1 other bank, 2 newspaper offices, the Todd Seminary for boys, and a large manufactory of pickles. Pop. 1574.

Woodstock, a township of Schuyler co., Ill. P. 1503.

Woodstock, a township of Wright co., Iowa. P. 216.

Woodstock, a post-office of Jefferson co., Kansas, 12 miles N. of Lawrence.

Woodstock, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Ky., 14 miles S.S.W. of Crab Orchard. It has a church.

Woodstock, a township of Oxford co., Me., on the Grand Trunk Railway, 12 miles N.W. of Paris. It contains Bryant's Pond. Pop. 994.

Woodstock, a post-office and station in Howard co., Md., on the Patapsco River, and on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 25 miles W. by N. of Baltimore. Here is a Jesuit college and divinity school.

Woodstock, Michigan. See KELLY'S CORNERS.

Woodstock, township, Lenawee co., Mich. Pop. 1315.

Woodstock, a post-hamlet in Woodstock township, Grafton co., N.H., on the Pemigewasset River, 18 miles N. of Plymouth. Pop. of the township, 405.

Woodstock, a post-village in Woodstock township, Ulster co., N.Y., about 14 miles W.N.W. of Kingston. It has 3 churches, a tannery, and quarries of blue flagstone, the working of which is the principal business of the place. The township contains Overlook Mountain, which is about 3500 feet high and commands an admirable view. Pop. of the township, 1945.

Woodstock, a post-village in Rush township, Champaign co., O., on the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, 33 miles W.N.W. of Columbus. It has 2 churches and a carriage-factory. Pop. 300.

Woodstock, a post-office of Shelby co., Tenn., on the Paducah & Memphis Railroad, 10 miles N.E. of Memphis.

Woodstock, a beautiful post-village, capital of Windsor co., Vt., in Woodstock township, on the Quechee River, and on the Woodstock Railroad, 14 miles W. of White River Junction. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, a high school, a national bank, a savings-bank, 2 newspaper offices, a woollen-factory, several machine-shops, saw-mills, planing-mills, flour-mills, &c. In the centre of the village is a park, on which are situated many fine buildings. The township contains Taftsville, and has a pop. of 2910. Woodstock Station on the Vermont Central Railroad is about 4 miles N.W. of White River Junction.

Woodstock, a hamlet of Accomack co., Va., 32 miles from Franklin Station. It has 2 churches and 3 stores.

Woodstock, a post-village, capital of Shenandoah co., Va., is situated in the fertile Shenandoah Valley, 1 mile W. of the North Fork of the Shenandoah River, and on the Valley Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 63 miles N.N.E. of Staunton. It contains 4 or 5 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a graded school, and a foundry and machine-shop. Pop. 859.

Woodstock, a post-hamlet of Richland co., Wis., about 54 miles E.S.E. of La Crosse. It has 2 churches and 2 grist-mills.

Wood'stock, a town and port of entry of Ontario, capital of the co. of Oxford, on the river Thames and Cedar Creek, and on the Great Western Railway, 49 miles W. of Hamilton, and 29 miles E.N.E. of London. It is a place of considerable trade, has good water-power, and contains, besides the county buildings, 8 churches, 13 hotels, 65 stores, 2 branch banks, 2 printing-offices issuing weekly newspapers, grist-mills, oat- and woollen-mills, and several furniture-factories. It has 2 literary institutes, and a flourishing educational establishment with nearly 200 students and a full staff of professors and teachers. This place is visited by large numbers of Americans in the summer. Pop. 5000.

Woodstock, an incorporated town of New Brunswick, capital of the co. of Carleton, on the left bank of the river St. John, at the N. terminus of the New Brunswick & Canada Railway, 94 miles N. of St. Andrews, and at the W. terminus of a branch of the New Brunswick Railway, 61 miles N.W. of Fredericton, and 130 miles from St. John. It contains 5 churches, a college, a convent, a grammar-school, 2 printing-offices issuing weekly newspapers, a number of stores, several hotels and mills, and manufactories of iron castings, mill-machinery, agricultural implements, leather, furniture, &c. Extensive deposits of red hematite iron ore are found a short distance above the town, along the banks of the Meduxnikeag, at its entrance into the St. John. Large quantities of this iron have been exported to England for use in plating heavy-armored ships. Woodstock is a port of entry. Pop. 2000.

Woodstock Valley, a post-hamlet in Woodstock township, Windham co., Conn., about 20 miles N.N.E. of Willimantic. It has a church, a grist-mill, a tannery, and a manufactory of roller-cloth.

Woods'town, a post-village of Salem co., N.J., in Polesgrove township, on Salem Creek, 3 miles from Yorktown Station, about 10 miles N.E. of Salem, and 24 miles S.S.W. of Philadelphia. It contains 4 churches, a national bank, an academy, and a newspaper office.

Wood's Valley, a post-hamlet of Dickson co., Tenn., 24 miles S.W. of Clarksville. It has a grist-mill. Pop. 50.

Woods'ville, a post-village in Haverhill township, Grafton co., N.H., on the Connecticut River, at the mouth of the Lower Ammonoosuc, opposite the village of Wells River, Vt., and on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, at its junction with the White Mountain Railroad, 93 miles N. by W. of Concord.

Woodsville, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., N.J., 12 miles N. by W. of Trenton.

Woodsville, a hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., in Greenville township, 8 miles S.W. of Middletown.

Wood'vale, a borough of Cambria co., Pa., 2 miles from Johnstown. It has a flour-mill, a tannery, and a woollen-factory.

Woodview, Morrow co., O. See Woodbury.

Wood'ville, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ala., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 25 miles S.E. of Huntsville. It has a church and a flouring-mill.

Woodville, a post-hamlet of Tulare co., Cal., 7 miles from Tipton Station of the Central Pacific Railroad, and about 12 miles S.E. of Visalia. It has a church.

Woodville, a post-hamlet in Washington township, Litchfield co., Conn., about 20 miles N.W. of Waterbury. It has a church.

Woodville, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ga., on the Athens Branch of the Georgia Railroad, 35 miles S.S.E. of Athens, and 10 miles N.E. of Greensborough. It has a church.

Woodville, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Ill., on the Carthage division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, about 22 miles N.N.E. of Quincy.

Woodville, a township of Greene co., Ill. Pop. 1352.

Woodville, a station in Carroll co., Ind., on the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, 10 miles S.S.W. of Logansport.

Woodville, a hamlet of Jackson co., Ind., about 48 miles N.N.W. of New Albany.

Woodville, a post-office of Winneshiek co., Iowa, 10 miles E.S.E. of Decorah.

Woodville, a post-office of Russell co., Kansas.

Woodville, a post-hamlet of McCracken co., Ky., 15 miles W.N.W. of Paducah. It has an academy.

Woodville, a hamlet of Taylor co., Ky., 7 miles N.W. of Campbellsville. The name of its post-office is Sugar Tree Spring.

Woodville, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me., in Woodville Plantation, 57 miles N. by E. of Bangor.

Woodville, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Md.

Woodville, Prince George's co., Md. See Aquasco.

Woodville, a post-hamlet in Hopkinton township, Middlesex co., Mass., about 14 miles E. by S. of Worcester. It has a church and a manufactory of boots.

Woodville, a post-hamlet of Newaygo co., Mich., is at Traverse Road Station on the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, 11 miles W.S.W. of Big Rapids.

Woodville, a township of Waseca co., Minn. P. 579.

Woodville, a post-village, capital of Wilkinson co., Miss., 35 miles S. of Natchez, 15 miles E. of the Mississippi River, and 24 miles N. of Bayou Sara, La. It contains 7 churches (2 colored), a banking-house, a newspaper office, an academy, and a carriage-factory. Woodville is the N. terminus of a railroad which connects it with Bayou Sara. Pop. about 1200.

Woodville, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Mo., 12 miles S.E. of Macon. It has 2 dry-goods stores.

Woodville, a post-office of Platte co., Neb.

Woodville, a hamlet of Mercer co., N.J., in Hopewell township, 3 miles from Hopewell Station. It has a church.

Woodville, a hamlet of Somerset co., N.J., 1½ miles from Roysfield.

Woodville, a post-village in Ellisburg township, Jefferson co., N.Y., on North Sandy Creek, about 2 miles from Lake Ontario, and 20 miles S.W. of Watertown. It has a church, a paper-mill, a flour-mill, and manufactures of carriages, sash, and blinds.

Woodville, a hamlet in West Sparta township, Livingston co., N.Y., 2 miles from Dansville. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Woodville, a hamlet of Ontario co., N.Y., on Canandaigua Lake, at its head or S. end, 16 miles S. of Canandaigua. It has a hotel and 2 or 3 warehouses.

Woodville, a township of Bertie co., N.C. Pop. 1535.

Woodville, a post-hamlet of Perquimans co., N.C., 50 miles S. of Norfolk, Va. It has 3 churches.

Woodville, Clermont co., O. See West Woodville.

Woodville, a post-village in Woodville township, Sandusky co., O., on Portage River, and on the Toledo, Tiffin & Eastern Railroad, 17 miles S.S.E. of Toledo, and 4 miles S.W. of Elmore. It has 4 churches, a flour-mill, and a saw-mill. It is the S. terminus of the Toledo & Woodville Railroad. Pop. of the township, 1418.

Woodville, a post-office of Jackson co., Oregon.

Woodville, a post-village of Alleghany co., Pa., on Chartiers Creek and the Chartiers Railroad, 10 miles S.W. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches. Coal is mined near it.

Woodville, a village in North Providence township, Providence co., R.I., 2 miles from Centredale. It has dyeing- and bleach-works. A line of omnibuses connects it with Providence. Pop. 132.

Woodville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., R.I., on Wood River, and on a branch of the Stonington & Providence Railroad, about 33 miles S.S.W. of Providence. It has a church and 2 woollen-mills. Pop. 136.

Woodville, a post-office of Greenville co., S.C.

Woodville, a post-hamlet of Haywood co., Tenn., about 60 miles N.E. of Memphis. It has 2 churches.

Woodville, a post-village, capital of Tyler co., Tex., about 110 miles N.E. of Houston. It has a church and a high school.

Woodville, a post-hamlet of Rappahannock co., Va., about 44 miles S. of Winchester.

Woodville, a township of Calumet co., Wis. P. 1329.

Woodville, a post-office of St. Croix co., Wis., on the West Wisconsin Railroad, 4 miles E. of Baldwin.

Woodville, a post-village in Hants co., Nova Scotia, 5 miles from Newport. Pop. 100.

Woodville, a post-village in Victoria co., Ontario, on 2 railways, 58 miles N.W. of Port Hope, and 63 miles

N.N.E. of Toronto. It contains a foundry, a flouring-mill, 6 stores, and 3 hotels. Pop. 400.

Woodville, a hamlet in Kings co., Nova Scotia, 2½ miles from Cambridge. Pop. 300.

Woodville Plantation, a township of Penobscot co., Me. Pop. 170.

Wood'ward, a hamlet of Butler co., Kansas, on the Florence, El Dorado & Walnut Valley Railroad, 8 miles N. of El Dorado.

Woodward, a post-hamlet in Haines township, Centre co., Pa., about 20 miles S. by E. of Lock Haven. It has 2 churches, and manufactures of flour, lumber, and whisky.

Woodward, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. P. 1034.

Woodward, a township of Clinton co., Pa. P. 1061.

Woodward, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. P. 737.

Woodward, Fairfield co., S.C. See YONGUESVILLE.

Woodward's Creek, a post-office of Estill co., Ky.

Woodward's Hollow, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., 24 miles S. by E. of Buffalo. It has a saw-mill.

Wood'wardville, a post-office of Anne Arundel co., Md.

Wood'worth, a post-hamlet of Iroquois co., Ill., in Ash Grove township, 9 miles W.N.W. of Milford. It has 2 churches.

Woodworth, a post-hamlet in Boardman township, Mahoning co., O., about 7 miles S. of Youngstown. It has 4 steam saw-mills.

Woodworth, a post-hamlet in Bristol township, Kenosha co., Wis., on the Kenosha & Rockford line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 10 miles W. of Kenosha. It has a cheese-factory and a mineral spring.

Woodworth Bay, a settlement in Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy, 13 miles from Port Williams Station. Pop. 100.

Wood'yard, a station in Edgar co., Ill., on the Paris & Danville Railroad, 20 miles S. of Danville.

Woodyard, a station on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, 4½ miles N.N.W. of Bloomington, Ind.

Woodyards, a post-office of Athens co., O.

Woody Island, in Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, is 10 miles from Harbor Buffet.

Woody's Corner, a post-office of Parke co., Ind.

Woo-Hoo, a treaty-port of China, province of Ngan-Hoei, on the Yang-tse-Kiang, about 50 miles above Nanking. It has a trade in silk goods, tea, cotton, &c., which is facilitated by several canals. Pop. about 40,000.

Wool, a post-office of Pope co., Ill.

Wool'dale, a town of England, in Yorkshire, West Riding, 5 miles S. of Huddersfield. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs. Pop. 4454.

Wool'er, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Northumberland, on a small affluent of the Till, 46 miles N.W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop. 1610. The town is situated on the declivity of the Cheviot Hills. In the vicinity are remains of ancient fortifications, and a stone pillar commemorative of the victory of the Percies over the Scots in the reign of Henry IV.

Wool'er, or **Smith's Corners,** a post-village in Northumberland co., Ontario, on Cold Creek, 9 miles N.W. of Trenton. It contains 2 stores and a saw- and grist-mill. Pop. 120.

Woolfolk, wŏŏl'fŏk, a post-office of Orange co., Va.

Wooli, woo'lee, a state of West Africa, in Senegambia, having N. Bambook.

Woolima, wool'e-mâ', written also **Voulima,** a river of West Africa, Mandingo country, falls into the Senegal.

Woo-Ling-Shan, or **Wou-Ling-Chan,** a mountain of China, province of Pe-Chee-Lee. Lat. 40° 43′ N.; lon. 117° 27′ E.

Woollam, wŏŏl'lạm, a post-office of Gasconade co., Mo., about 38 miles E.S.E. of Jefferson City.

Woolley's (wŏŏl'liz) **Ford,** a post-office of Hall co., Ga., 9 miles N.W. of Gainesville.

Wooll'ya, a native settlement of South America, Terra del Fuego, on the N.W. shore of Navarin Island. Lat. 55° S.; lon. 68° W. It is of pleasing appearance, rising gently from the water-side into moderate hills, clothed with the finest timber in the country, is well watered, and has rich grass.

Woolsey, wŏŏl'se, a village of Escambia co., Fla., on the Gulf of Mexico, 7 miles S.W. of Pensacola. It is adjacent to Warrington and the United States Navy-Yard. It has a church.

Woolsey's, a station of the Mercer & Somerset Railroad, 2 miles S. of Pennington, N.J.

Woolsey's College, a post-office of Greene co., Tenn.

Wool'stock, a post-office of Wright co., Iowa, in Woolstock township, about 10 miles N. of Webster City.

Wool'ton, or **Much Woolton,** a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 5 miles S.W. of Prescott. Pop. 4643.

Woolwich, wŏŏl'itch or wŏŏl'ij, a town and formerly a naval port of England, co. of Kent, on the Thames, 7 miles E.S.E. of St. Paul's, London, and now included in the metropolis. Pop. 35,597. The town, about 1 mile in length, is on an elevated site, separated from the Thames by the dock-yard. It has 2 churches, several chapels and dissenters' meeting-houses, numerous schools, and a theatre. The dock-yard, the most ancient in the kingdom, has been enlarged of late years, and has some very fine docks. Woolwich has the largest arsenal in Britain, covering more than 100 acres, and containing nearly 24,000 pieces of ordnance, besides other warlike materials for the army and navy, a royal laboratory, &c. It is the headquarters of the royal horse- and foot-artillery and royal sappers and miners, for whom, and other corps, there are extensive barracks here. On a fine parade-ground, S. of the town, are a repository for military models and an observatory. It is the seat of a royal military academy for engineering and artillery.

Wool'wich, a post-village of Sagadahoc co., Me., in Woolwich township, on the E. bank of the Kennebec River, and on the Knox & Lincoln Railroad, 1 mile N.E. of Bath. The township contains 6 churches, and is bounded on the S.E. by an inlet of the sea. About 80,000 tons of ice are exported from it annually. Pop. of the township, 1168.

Woolwich, township, Gloucester co., N.J. Pop. 3760.

Woon, or **Wun,** woon, a town of India, in Berar, about 40 miles N.W. of Chanda. Pop. 3882.

Woo‛nasquatuck'et, or **Wo‛nasquatock'et,** a small stream of Providence co., R.I., flows S.E., and falls into Narragansett Bay at Providence.

Woon‛sock'et, a post-town of Providence co., R.I., is situated on both sides of the Blackstone River, 16 miles N. by W. of Providence, 38 miles S.W. of Boston, and 28 miles S.S.E. of Worcester. It is on the Providence & Worcester Railroad, at its junction with the Woonsocket division of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad. Another railroad connects it with Hopkinton, Mass. It contains 6 national banks, a high school, the Harris Institute with a library of about 7500 volumes, printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 2 weekly newspapers, and 7 or 8 churches. The prosperity of this town is derived mainly from manufactures of cottons, woollen goods, &c. The celebrated Harris cloths are made here. About 4000 persons are employed here in the manufacture of cotton, and 2400 in the woollen-mills. It has a foundry, a machine-shop, and a manufactory of rubber shoes. Pop. 13,168. Near this town is Woonsocket Hill, which is said to be the highest land in the state, and commands a fine view of the populous valley of the Blackstone River.

Woos'ter, a post-office of Kosciusko co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 6 miles E. by S. of Warsaw.

Wooster, a post-village in Cedar township, Jefferson co., Iowa, on Big Cedar Creek, 9 miles S.E. of Fairfield.

Wooster, a city, the capital of Wayne co., O., is situated on Killbuck Creek, and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 25 miles W. of Massillon, 40 miles E. of Mansfield, and about 55 miles S. by W. of Cleveland. It is well built, and surrounded by a beautiful and undulating country, of which it commands an extensive view. It is the seat of the University of Wooster (Presbyterian), which was organized in 1870 and has 15 instructors and about 165 students. Wooster contains 13 churches, a high school, a court-house, 2 national banks, and 2 newspaper offices, and has manufactures of engines, reapers, mowers, flour, threshing-machines, furniture, organs, brushes, wagons, whips, &c. Pop. 5419.

Woos'tertown, a hamlet of Scott co., Ind., about 20 miles W. of Madison. It has a church.

Woo-Sung, a small maritime town of China, province of Kiang-Soo, at the mouth of the Woo-Sung River, 10 miles N. of Shang-Haï. It was strongly fortified by the Chinese, but was taken by the British in 1843.

Woo‛sung', a post-hamlet of Ogle co., Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 6 miles N.W. of Dixon. It has a church.

Woo'ten, a post-office of Blount co., Ala., about 50 miles S. of Huntsville.

Wooten's, a station in Gaston co., N.C., on the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, 25 miles W. of Charlotte.

Woot'ten's Mill, a post-office of Telfair co., Ga.

Woot'ton-Bas'set, a disfranchised borough, market-town, and parish of England, co. of Wilts, on the Great Western Railway, 6 miles W. of Swindon. Pop. of parish,

2392. The town has a market-house in its centre. The church is an ancient structure, and here are also a chapel for Independents, and an endowed grammar-school.

Worb, ŵoʀp, a village of Switzerland, canton and 5 miles E.S.E. of Bern. Pop. of parish, 3066.

Worbis, ŵoʀ'bis, a town of Prussian Saxony, 43 miles N.W. of Erfurt, on the Wipper. Pop. 1939.

Worbis, Breiten, brī'tẹn ŵoʀ'bis, a village of Prussian Saxony, 4 miles E.S.E. of Worbis, on the Wipper. Pop. 1904.

Worcester, woos'tẹr, or **Worcestershire,** woos'tẹr-shịr, an inland county of England, with a very irregular outline and many detached portions, but mostly bounded by the cos. of Warwick on the E., Gloucester on the S., Hereford on the W., and Salop and Stafford on the N. Area, 738 square miles. Pop. in 1871, 338,837. It is fertile, well watered, and richly wooded. Principal rivers, the Severn, and its affluents the Avon and Teme, all having a S. course. The Malvern Hills in the S.W. separate it from Herefordshire. Wheat is extensively raised; hops are an important crop in some parts; orchards are numerous, and a great deal of cider and perry is made. Coal is found at Dudley; in a N. detached district at Droitwich are brine springs; building-stone and clay are other chief minerals. Carpets are made at Kidderminster, glass- and iron-wares at Dudley and Stourbridge, gloves and porcelain at Worcester, and needles and fish-hooks at Redditch. Numerous canals, and the Birmingham & Gloucester Railway, intersect the county. Worcestershire is divided into 10 divisions, in the diocese of Worcester, and Oxford circuit. After Worcester, the capital, the principal towns are Evesham, Droitwich, Kidderminster, Dudley, Oldbury, Malvern, and Stourbridge. The county with its boroughs sends eight members to the House of Commons.

Worcester, a city and parliamentary and municipal borough of England, a county of itself, and capital of the county of Worcester, on the left bank of the Severn, with stations on branch lines of the Great Western and Midland Railways, 25 miles S.W. of Birmingham. Pop. of city in 1871, 33,326. It is one of the best-built and handsomest cities in the kingdom. The streets are regular, wide, and well paved. On the S. the cathedral and college precincts occupy an extensive area. The cathedral was founded in 680; the present edifice, dating from the fourteenth century, is an elegant plain Gothic building, with a fine central tower 200 feet in height. Adjoining it are the cloisters, with residences of the cathedral dignitaries, the chapter-house, with a valuable library, a large ancient hall, now occupied by the King's school, and the bishop's palace. It has several churches, the principal of which are St. Andrews, St. Clement, and St. Nicholas, besides chapels for Roman Catholics, Independents, Calvinists, Baptists, and Wesleyans, and Huntingdon and Friends' meeting-houses. It has a guild hall, county court, county and city jails, market-house, house of industry, county infirmary, buildings of various schools and charity institutions, a museum of natural history, a theatre, a royal grammar-school, founded by Henry VIII., a free grammar-school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, Lancasterian and several other endowed schools, several hospitals and charities, a female penitentiary, ophthalmic, lying-in, and other medical institutions, a dispensary, and humane and other societies. The principal manufactures are china-wares, gloves, lace, spirits, leather, nails, and turned wares. There are extensive iron-works on the canal and river-banks; and the city is the centre of a large trade in corn and hops. Warehouses and quays border the Severn, which is here navigable for large barges, and Worcester is the entrepôt for a large and populous district. It sends two members to the House of Commons. Under the name of *Caer Guorangon*, it was one of the principal cities of the ancient Britons, and in the early Saxon period became the second bishopric in Mercia.

Worcester, woos'tẹr, the most southeastern county of Maryland, bordering on Delaware, has an area of about 440 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and is intersected by the Pocomoke River. The surface is level, and nearly half of it is covered with forests of the oak, cedar, pine, and other trees. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, oats, lumber, and pork are the staple products. This county is partly traversed by the Wicomico & Pocomoke Railroad. Capital, Snow Hill. Valuation of real and personal estate, $6,585,057. Pop. in 1870, 16,419, of whom 16,390 were Americans.

Worcester, woos'tẹr or woors'tẹr, the largest and most central county of Massachusetts, borders on Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire. Area, about 1500 square miles. It is drained by the Assabet, Blackstone, Chicopee, Miller's, French, Nashua, Quinebaug, and Ware Rivers, which rise in it and run in various directions, affording abundant water-power. The surface is undulating or hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the ash, beech, elm, hickory, white oak, sugar-maple, and other trees. In the N. central part of the county, Wachusett Mountain rises to the height of 2018 feet. The soil is fertile and adapted to pasturage. Hay, butter, milk, potatoes, cheese, Indian corn, and apples are the staple products. Gneiss, mica, slate, and granite underlie a large part of the soil. Many of the inhabitants are employed in manufactories of boots and shoes, cotton goods, woollen goods, &c. The value of the boots and shoes made here in 1870 was $18,904,922, and the value of all the goods manufactured in this county in that year was $74,579,759. It is intersected by railroads named the Boston & Albany, the Boston, Hartford & Erie, the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg, the Worcester & Nashua, and the Boston, Barre & Gardner. Capitals, Worcester and Fitchburg. Valuation of real and personal estate, $195,671,745. Pop. in 1870, 192,716, of whom 146,365 were Americans; in 1875, 210,295.

Worcester, a city and one of the capitals of Worcester co., Mass., on Blackstone River, in lat. 42° 16′ 17″ N., lon. 71° 48′ 13″ W., and on several railways, the chief of which are the Boston & Albany, Providence & Worcester, Norwich & Worcester, Worcester & Nashua, and Boston, Barre & Gardner. It is 44 miles S.W. of Boston, 43 miles N.W. of Providence, R.I., and is near the geographical centre of the state. It is finely laid out and well built, and has lines of street-railway, a good water-supply, gas-works, an extensive drainage system, and a well-organized fire department. The city has important manufactures of a very great variety of articles, such as farm-implements, boots and shoes, woollens, cottons, all kinds of machinery, furniture, card-clothing, stone-ware, tools, carpets, wire goods, boilers, hardware, musical instruments, arms, wrenches, corsets, skates, envelopes, &c., the manufacture of boots and shoes being a leading industry: in this single branch there are 26 manufactories, producing about $5,000,000 worth of boots and shoes yearly. For the manufacture of woollen goods there are about 14 establishments. The iron-manufacture is the next in importance to that of boots and shoes, one branch of which, that of wire, employs many men, the wire-mills being the most extensive in the world. Worcester has 7 national banks, 4 savings-banks, a clearing-house, 4 private banking-houses, and 5 insurance companies, and is the seat of publication of 2 daily and 4 weekly newspapers, one of which, the "Massachusetts Spy," has been printed consecutively for 110 years. It has many important public institutions, among which are 2 extensive state lunatic hospitals, a city hospital, a home for aged women, a home for old men, and an orphans' home. The system of public instruction is very effective, with schools of every grade. Among the more noted institutions are the Jesuit College of the Holy Cross, with extensive buildings (the principal educational establishment of the Roman Catholics in New England), the Oread Institute (for ladies), occupying a large and picturesque edifice, Worcester Academy (a Baptist school, with a large endowment), the State Normal School, the Highland Military Academy, the Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science (a well-endowed institution, with costly workshops and a fine school building), 2 convents, schools for Roman Catholic children, a music school, the American Antiquarian Society, with a large library and valuable cabinets, a free public library and reading-rooms having 48,000 volumes, a county law library, a mechanics' association with library and reading-room, and a horticultural hall and library. There are 33 churches, 8 of which are Congregational Trinitarian, 7 Methodist, 6 Catholic, 4 Baptist, 2 Unitarian, 2 Episcopalian, 1 Universalist, 1 Friends', 1 Second Advent, and 1 Disciples of Christ. The new All-Saints' church (Episcopal) is regarded as the finest; though the unfinished St. Paul's church (Roman Catholic), a noble granite pile, will be much the larger. The Old South church, still standing on the Common, dates back to Revolutionary days, the first reading of the Declaration of Independence in Massachusetts having been made from its porch. The Union Depot, for the principal railways, is a large, handsome, and expensive granite building. The county court-houses, and the high-school building, one of the finest in New England, are notable and costly structures. There are two public parks, in one of which there is a very handsome monument to the Worcester heroes of the late war, also one to Colonel Timothy Bigelow, a hero of the Revolution. Worcester (at first called Quonsigamog or Quinsigamond) was settled in 1675, but afterwards abandoned on account of Indian attacks; permanently settled in 1713; incorporated as a town in 1684, and as a city in 1848. It has for many years ranked as the second city of the state in population. From its numerous schools it has been called "the Academic City," and, from its situation and its political and social influence, "the heart of the commonwealth." Its site is elevated and pleasant, part of the town lying in a valley, and other parts occupying the surrounding hills. Within the city limits are several suburban villages, the area of the municipality being over 36 square miles. Noted chiefly for its manufactures, its schools, and its situation as a railway centre, Worcester has also a large and increasing trade. Its population has rapidly increased since 1860. Pop. in 1850, 17,049; in 1860, 24,960; in 1870, 41,105; in 1875, 49,265; present pop. about 60,000.

Worcester, a post-office of Audrain co., Mo.

Worcester, a post-village in Worcester township, Otsego co., N.Y., on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, 62 miles W. of Albany, and about 12 miles S.E. of Cooperstown. It has 2 or 3 churches, a graded school, 2 grist-mills, a bank, and a newspaper office. The township contains East Worcester and South Worcester, and has a paper-mill and 7 churches. Pop. of the township, 2417.

Worcester, a post-township of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. 1587. Worcester Post-Office is about 7 miles N. of Norristown.

Worcester, a post-hamlet in Worcester township, Washington co., Vt., 9 miles N. of Montpelier. It has 2 churches, a good hotel, and manufactures of lumber. Here is admirable mountain-scenery. Pop. of the township, 775.

Worcester, a hamlet of Chippewa co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 266 miles N.W. of Milwaukee.

Worcester, woos'tẹr, a town of Cape Colony, Africa, 80 miles by rail N.E. of Cape Town. Pop. 3788.

Worcestershire, England. See Worcester.

Worden, wōr'dẹn, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., on the Wabash Railroad, 30 miles N.E. of St. Louis, Mo. It has 3 churches, a flouring-mill, a chair-factory, &c. Pop. about 400.

Worden, Wisconsin. See Doudville.

Wordingborg, Denmark. See Vordingborg.

Woria, a river of Russia. See Voria.

Work'ington, a seaport town of England, co. of Cumberland, at the mouth of the Derwent, on a railway, 7 miles N.N.E. of Whitehaven. Pop. 7979. The lower part of the town is old, with narrow streets, but in the upper part are many good residences, and a square, in which the corn-market is held; it has a handsome church, dissenting chapels, assembly- and news-rooms, a small theatre, a harbor, with good quays and a breakwater, some ship-building, manufactures of sail-cloth and cordage, a valuable salmon-fishery, and coal-mines in the vicinity from which much coal is exported. At Workington Hall, the fine castellated mansion of the Curwen family, on a wooded height above the town, was a refuge of Mary Queen of Scots after her flight from Langside.

Work'sop, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 25 miles N. of Nottingham, on the Ryton, at the N. extremity of Sherwood Forest, and with a station on the Manchester, Sheffield & Lincolnshire Railway. P. 10,409.

Workum, wor'kŭm, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, near the Zuyder Zee, 21 miles S.W. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 3401. It has a harbor and a fishery. See also Woudrichem.

Work'way, one of the Aroo Islands, containing the villages of Nieuw-Affara, Oud-Affara, Goor, Longar, and Tree. It is noted for its trepang-fisheries.

Worlitschka, ŵor-litch'kå, a village of Bohemia, near Landskron, on the Adlerbach. Pop. 1300.

Wörlitz, ŵör'lits, a town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt, capital of a district, near the Elbe, and on a small lake, 9 miles E. of Dessau. Pop. 1887. It has a ducal summer palace, with fine parks and gardens.

Wormditt, ŵorm'dit, a town of East Prussia, 43 miles S.S.W. of Königsberg, on the Drewenz. Pop. 4673. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and leather.

Wormeldingen, ŵor'mẹl-ding'ẹn, a village of the Netherlands, province and 12 miles E. of Luxemburg, on the Moselle. Pop. 1510.

Wormer, wor'mẹr, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 18 miles S.W. of Hoorn. Pop. 1557.

Wormerveer, wor'mẹr-vair', a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 12 miles N.W. of Haarlem. Pop. of commune, 3637.

Wormhoudt, vor'moo', a village of France, in Nord, 11 miles S.S.E. of Dunkirk. Pop. 1104.

Wormleysburg, Pennsylvania. See Bridgeport.

Worms, an island of the Baltic. See Vorms.

Worms, a town of Italy. See Bormio.

Worms (anc. *Borbetom'agus*; L. *Worma'tia*), a city of Germany, in Hesse, province of Rhein-Hessen, 26 miles S.E. of Mentz, on the Rhine. Pop. 16,597. It was formerly an imperial city, and is very ancient, having existed before the arrival of the Romans. Its Dom or cathedral, with 10 towers, is externally one of the finest Romanesque churches in the world. It had a palace in which Charlemagne often resided. In the thirteenth century its population is said to have amounted to 70,000. In 1689 it was taken and burned by the French, the cathedral and a few houses only having escaped the flames. It has a gymnasium, manufactures of tobacco, and trade in agricultural produce and in the fine wines of its vicinity. Among many diets held at Worms, the most celebrated were that of 1495, convoked by Maximilian I., and that of 1521, before which Luther appeared.

Worms, a post-office of Bon Homme co., Dakota.

Wörnitz, a river of Bavaria. See Wernitz.

Worona, a river of Russia. See Vorona.

Woronej, Woronetz, or **Woronesch,** Russia. See Voronezh.

Wor'rell's, a post-hamlet of Southampton co., Va., 10 miles N. of Newsom's Depot.

Worringen, ŵor'ring-ẹn (anc. *Burun'cum?*), a market-town of Rhenish Prussia, 9 miles N.N.W. of Cologne, on the left bank of the Rhine, formerly fortified. Pop. 4841.

Wörrstadt, vör'stått, a market-town of Germany, in Hesse, province of Rhein-Hessen, capital of a county, 13 miles S.S.W. of Mentz. Pop. 1943.

Worsham, wŭr'shạm, a post-hamlet of Sumner co., Tenn., 5 miles N.E. of Hendersonville. It has a church.

Worsham, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Va., 7 miles S.S.W. of Farmville, and 1 mile from Hampden Sidney College. It has a church, an academy, 3 stores, and 25 residences.

Wors'ley, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, 6 miles S.S.E. of Bolton. Pop. 15,837. It is intersected by the Wigan & Leigh Canal, and has extensive coal-mines, with subterranean canals and tunnels the total extent of which is estimated at 18 miles.

Worteghem, wor'tẹ-ghĕm', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 15 miles S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 2635.

Wortendyke, wŭrt'ẹn-dīk, a post-hamlet of Bergen co., N.J., on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, 26 miles N.N.W. of Jersey City. It has a church, and a manufactory of cotton yarn and counter-twist wick.

Wörth, ŵört, a market-town of Bavaria, on the Main, 34 miles W. of Würzburg, with a castle.

Wörth, a market-town of Bavaria, 14 miles E. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1439.

Wörth, the German name of Woerth-sur-Sauer.

Worth, wŭrth, a county in the S.W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is partly bounded on the W. by Flint River, and is drained by Little River. The surface is nearly level, and is mostly covered with forests of yellow pine and other trees. The soil is sandy. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Brunswick & Albany Railroad. Capital, Isabella. Valuation of real and personal estate, $687,963. Pop. in 1870, 3778, of whom 3774 were Americans.

Worth, a county in the N. part of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of 432 square miles. It is intersected by Shell Rock River, and is partly drained by Lime Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Central Railroad of Iowa. Capital, Northwood. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,305,380. Pop. in 1870, 2892, of whom 1799 were Americans.

Worth, a northern county of Missouri, bordering on Iowa, has an area of about 280 square miles. It is intersected by Grand River, and is partly drained by the Little Platte River. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with prairies and woodlands. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, hay, pork, and cattle are the staple products. Among its forest trees are the ash, elm, hickory, and oak. Capital, Grant City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,600,000. Pop. in 1870, 5004, of whom 4906 were Americans.

Worth, a township of Cook co., Ill. Pop. 1747.

Worth, a township of Woodford co., Ill. Pop. 1000.

Worth, a township of Boone co., Ind. Pop. 1343.

Worth, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ind., on the Ohio River. It has a church.

Worth, a township of Boone co., Iowa. Pop. 733.

Worth, a township of Sanilac co., Mich. Pop. 1474.

Worth, a village of Tuscola co., Mich. See Tuscola.

Worth, a post-hamlet in Saratoga township, Winona co., Minn., about 22 miles W.S.W. of Winona. It has a church and a wagon-shop.

Worth, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 893.

Worth, a township of Centre co., Pa. Pop. 650.

Worth, a post-township of Mercer co., Pa., about 15 miles S.W. of Franklin. Pop. 1084. Worth Post-Office is at Greenfield.

Wortham, wŭr'THạm, a post-village of Freestone co., Tex., on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, 76 miles S. by E. of Dallas. It has 4 churches.

Worth Centre, a post-hamlet in Worth township, Jefferson co., N.Y., 10 miles E.S.E. of Adams. It has 1 or 2 saw-mills. Pop. about 140.

Worth'ing, a maritime town of England, co. of Sussex, on the English Channel, with a station on the South Coast Railway, 10 miles W. of Brighton. Pop. 7413. Its rise from an insignificant village into a favorite watering-place was due to the visits of George III. Its climate is mild and salubrious, and fine sands here extend along the sea for several miles on either side.

Worthington, Barnes co., Dakota. See Valley City.

Worthington, wŭr'THing-tọn, a post-village in Jefferson township, Greene co., Ind., on the West Fork of White River, at the mouth of Eel River, and on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, 46 miles N.E. of Vincennes. It has 2 newspaper offices, a bank, 6 churches, a graded school, 2 planing-mills, 2 flour-mills, a woollen-mill, a pottery, &c. Pop. about 1400.

Worthington, a post-village in Dodge township, Dubuque co., Iowa, on the Dubuque Southwestern Railroad, 30 miles W. by S. of Dubuque. It has 2 churches.

Worthington, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ky., 3 miles from Anchorage. It has an academy.

Worthington, a post-hamlet in Worthington township, Hampshire co., Mass., about 30 miles N.W. of Springfield. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, and a bedstead-factory. Pop. of the township, 818.

Worthington, a post-village, capital of Nobles co., Minn., near Lake Okabena, and on the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, 30 miles W.S.W. of Windsor, and 92 miles N.N.E. of Sioux City. It has 2 newspaper offices, a money-order post-office, a bank, a graded school, 3 churches, a United States land-office, a flour-mill, and an elevator.

Worthington, a post-village in Sharon township, Franklin co., O., near the Olentangy River, and on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, 9 miles N. of Columbus. It contains 3 churches and the Ohio Central Normal School.

Worthington, a township of Richland co., O. P. 1876.

Worthington, a post-borough of Armstrong co., Pa., 6 miles W. of Kittanning. It has an academy, 4 churches, and a woollen-factory. Pop. 216.

Worthington, a post-hamlet of Marion co., W. Va., on the West Fork of the Monongahela River, about 55 miles S.S.E. of Wheeling. It has 3 churches and a flouring-mill. Pop. 127.

Worthington Crossing, a post-hamlet of Wells co., Ind., on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, 31 miles S. by W. of Fort Wayne. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Worthington's, a station in Greenup co., Ky., on the Eastern Kentucky Railroad, 5 miles S. of Riverton.

Worthville, wŭrth'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Butts co., Ga., 18 miles S. of Covington. It has a church.

Worthville, a station in Johnson co., Ind., on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 7 miles N. by W. of Franklin.

Worthville, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Ky., on the Kentucky River and the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, 55 miles S.W. of Cincinnati. It has a church.

Worthville, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Worth township, about 13 miles S. of Watertown. It has a church.

Worthville, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Pa., about 60 miles N.W. of Altoona. It has 1 or 2 churches.

Wortley, wŭrt'le, a township of England, co. of York, West Riding, with a station on the Manchester & Sheffield Railway, 8 miles N.N.W. of Sheffield. Pop. 18,923, extensively employed in the manufacture of woollens, fire-bricks, iron, and alum.

Worton, wŭr'tọn, a post-hamlet and township of Kent co., Md., on the Kent County Railroad, 4 miles E.N.E. of Chestertown. It has a floral hall and a race-course.

Woschitz, Jung, Bohemia. See Jung-Wozicz.

Woschnik, ŵosh'nik, written also **Woischnik,** or **Woznik,** a market-town of Prussia, government and 48 miles E. of Oppeln. Pop. 1911.

Woskresensk, a town of Russia. See Voskresensk.

Wosnesensk, a town of Russia. See Vosnesensk.

Wospork, the Wendish name of Weissenberg.

Wös'singen, a market-town of Baden, 9 miles E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1551.

Wostitz, ŵos'tits, or **Wlasatice,** a town of the Austrian Empire, in Moravia, 19 miles S.S.W. of Brünn.

Wotawa, ŵo-tå'wå, a river of Bohemia, after a N.E. course of 60 miles, joins the Moldau 11 miles N.E. of Pisek.

Wotczin, Prussia. See Konstadt.

Wotitz, ŵo'tits, a market-town of Bohemia, 33 miles S.E. of Prague, with a castle and 2492 inhabitants.

Wotka, a district of Russia. See Votka.

Wot'ton, a post-village and township in Wolfe co., Quebec, 11 miles E. of Danville. It contains a church and several saw- and grist-mills. Pop. 200; of township, 2000.

Wotton-under-Edge, woot'ọn-ŭnd'rij, a market-town and parish of England, co. and 17½ miles S.S.W. of Gloucester. Pop. 2814, chiefly employed in woollen-mills and hand-loom weaving.

Woubrugge, wŏw-brŭg'ghẹh, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 8 miles N.E. of Leyden. P. 1737.

Woudenberg, wŏw'dẹn-bêRG', a village of the Netherlands, province and 15 miles E. of Utrecht. Pop. 2045.

Woudrichem, wŏw'driK-êm, or **Workum,** a strongly fortified town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, at the junction of the Meuse and Waal, 16 miles N.W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1571.

Wou-Ling-Chan, China. See Woo-Ling-Shan.

Wouw, wŏw or wŏwŵ, a parish and village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 8 miles N.E. of Bergen-op-Zoom. Pop. 3141.

Wow, wŏw, a town of India, in Guzerat, capital of a district E. of the Runn, and 157 miles W. by S. of Odeypoor.

Woynelow, ŵoi'nẹh-lov', a village of Austrian Galicia, 30 miles E.S.E. of Stry, on a small affluent of the Dniester.

Woynitz, ŵoi'nitz, a town of Austrian Galicia, 41 miles E.S.E. of Cracow. Pop. 1184.

Woyslawice, ŵoi-slå-ŵeet'så, a town of Russian Poland, government and 50 miles E.S.E. of Lublin. P. 1859.

Woznik, a town of Prussia. See Woschnik.

Wra, a river of Poland. See Wkra.

Wragby, rag'bee, a market-town of England, co. and 12 miles E.N.E. of Lincoln. Pop. 581.

Wrangel, vrång'ẹl, or **Vrangel,** vrång'ghẹl (Great and Little), two small islands of Russia, government of Esthonia, in the Gulf of Finland, 20 miles N.E. of Revel.

Wrangel (rång'ghẹl) **Island,** a large island in the S.E. part of Alaska. On it is Fort Wrangell (which see).

Wrangel (or **Wrangell**) **Land,** a large body of high, uninhabited land in the Arctic Ocean, N.W. of Behring Strait. Its S.E. extremity is in lat. 70° 40′ N., lon. 178° 51′ W.

Wranow, a town of Moravia. See Frain.

Wrath, Cape. See Cape Wrath.

Wray's, a station in Shelby co., Ind., on a branch of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, 7 miles E. by N. of Shelbyville.

Wreak or **Wreke,** reek, a river of England, co. of Leicester, rises in the N.E. part of the county, flows S.W. past Melton-Mowbray, &c., and joins the Soar. Near this junction it is united with Leicester Canal. Length, 25 miles.

Wreck (rĕk) **Cove,** a post-hamlet in Victoria co., Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, on St. Ann's Bay, 19 miles from Englishtown. Pop. 150.

Wredenhagen, vrå'dẹn-hå'ghẹn, a village of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 88 miles S.S.E. of Güstrow.

Wrekin, rĕk'in, a noted hill of England, in Shropshire, 2½ miles S. of Wellington, 1320 feet high.

Wren, rĕn, a post-office of Chippewa co., Minn.

Wren, a post-office of Washington co., Tex.

Wrentham, ren'thạm, a post-village in Wrentham township, Norfolk co., Mass., about 27 miles S.S.W. of Boston, and 18 miles N. by E. of Providence. It has a national bank, 3 churches, a high school, and a newspaper office. Pop. of the township, 2395.

Wreschen, vrêsh'ẹn, or **Wrysczyna,** vrish-in'å (Polish, *Wresznio,* vrêsh'ne-o), a town of Prussian Poland, 40 miles E.S.E. of Posen. Pop. 4260. It has manufactures of woollen cloth.

Wrex'ham, a town of North Wales, chiefly in the co. of Denbigh, but partly in the co. of Flint, with a station on the Shrewsbury & Chester Railway, 12 miles S.W. of

Chester. Pop. of parliamentary borough, 9547. The town, consisting of several spacious streets crossing one another at right angles, has some substantial houses. The church, formerly collegiate, is a fine edifice of the time of Henry VII., 178 feet in length, 72 feet in width, with a highly decorated tower 135 feet in height. Wrexham has iron-works, paper-mills, and an active trade in flannel, coal, and lead from adjacent mines.

Wrietzen, vreet'sẹn, **Wriezen,** or **Brietzen,** a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on an arm of the Oder, 33 miles E.N.E. of Berlin. Pop. 7920. It has manufactures of woollens, hosiery, tobacco, and leather.

Wright, rīte, a county in the N. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Iowa and Boone Rivers, and also drained by Eagle Creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is fertile. A large part of it is prairie. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staple products. Capital, Clarion. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,251,134. Pop. in 1870, 2392, of whom 2094 were Americans.

Wright, a county in the central part of Minnesota, has an area of about 680 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Mississippi River, on the S.E. by the Crow River, and is intersected by the North Fork of the Crow River. The South Fork of the Crow unites with the North Fork in the S.E. part of the county. The surface is undulating, and is diversified with many little lakes (of pure water), some of which have no visible outlet. Forests of the ash, elm, white oak, sugar-maple, &c., cover a large part of the surface. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, and potatoes are the staple products. This county is intersected by the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. Capital, Buffalo. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,011,798. Pop. in 1870, 9457, of whom 6468 were Americans.

Wright, a county in the S. part of Missouri, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is drained by the Gasconade River, which runs northward, and by Bryant's Fork (of White River), which rises here and runs southward. The surface is uneven or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests of the ash, hickory, oak, maple, pine, &c. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Copper and lead are said to be found in this county. Capital, Hartville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,700,000. Pop. in 1870, 5684, of whom 5613 were Americans.

Wright, a post-township of Greene co., Ind., about 30 miles S.S.E. of Terre Haute. It contains 5 churches, and yields abundance of excellent coal. Pop. 1104.

Wright, a township of Wayne co., Iowa. Pop. 1089.

Wright, a township of Hillsdale co., Mich. Pop. 1980.

Wright, a post-township of Ottawa co., Mich., about 12 miles N.W. of Grand Rapids. Pop. 2064. It contains the village of Berlin.

Wright, a township of Schoharie co., N.Y. Pop. 1504.

Wright, a post-office of Jackson co., Oregon.

Wright, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 603.

Wright, a township of Darlington co., S.C. Pop. 1535.

Wright, or **Victoria Farm,** a post-village in Ottawa co., Quebec, on the Gatineau, 63 miles N. of Ottawa. It contains a hotel, 3 stores, and 2 saw-mills. Pop. 250.

Wright City, a post-village of Warren co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, at Wright's Station, 52 miles W. by N. of St. Louis. It has 2 churches, a savings-bank, a flour-mill, and a tobacco-factory. P. 465.

Wright's, a post-office of Santa Clara co., Cal., on the South Pacific Coast Railroad, 63 miles S. of San Francisco.

Wright's, Greene co., Ill. See WRIGHTSVILLE.

Wright's, a township of Morgan co., Ill. Pop. 2022.

Wright's, a station on the Cincinnati, Rockport & Southwestern Railroad, 11 miles N. of Rockport, Ind.

Wright's, a post-office of McKean co., Pa., on the Buffalo & Philadelphia Railroad, 18 miles N. of Emporium.

Wright's, Jackson co., Wis. See WRIGHTSVILLE.

Wright's Bluff, a post-village and landing-place of Clarendon co., S.C., on the Santee River, 20 miles S.W. of Manning.

Wrightsborough, rīts'bŭr-rŭh, a hamlet of McDuffie co., Ga., about 44 miles W. by N. of Augusta.

Wrightsborough, a station of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 4 miles N. of Wilmington, N.C.

Wrightsborough, a post-hamlet of Gonzales co., Tex., 24 miles S. of Harwood.

Wright's Bridge, a post-office of Midland co., Mich., on Tittabawassee River, 5 miles N. of Sanford.

Wrightsburg, rīts'bŭrg, a hamlet of McLean co., Ky., on Green River, 6 miles from Sebree. Coal is found here.

Wright's Corner, Ontario. See ALGONQUIN.

Wright's Corners, a post-office of Dearborn co., Ind., 7 miles N.W. of Lawrenceburg.

Wright's Corners, a post-hamlet of Niagara co., N.Y., 3 miles from Lockport. It has a church.

Wrights'dale, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., 4 miles S. of Fulton House.

Wright's Ferry, a station in Crawford co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 10 miles E. of Prairie du Chien.

Wright's Grove, a post-office of Cook co., Ill.

Wright's Point, a post-office of Mississippi co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, 100 miles above Memphis, Tenn.

Wright's Station, Missouri. See WRIGHT CITY.

Wrights'town, a post-office of Otter Tail co., Minn., 20 miles S.E. of Otter Tail City.

Wrightstown, a post-hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, 12 miles E.N.E. of Mount Holly. It has a church and a distillery.

Wrightstown, a post-hamlet in Wrightstown township, Bucks co., Pa., about 26 miles N.N.E. of Philadelphia. It has a Friends' meeting. Pop. of the township, 823.

Wrightstown, a post-village in Wrightstown township, Brown co., Wis., on Fox River, and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 16 miles S.S.W. of Green Bay, and 13 miles E.N.E. of Appleton. It has a money-order post-office, 3 churches, 2 grist-mills, a saw-mill, a planing-mill, &c. Pop. about 500; of the township, 2295.

Wrights'ville, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Ark., 3 miles from Fourche Landing (on Arkansas River), and 10 miles S. of Little Rock. It has 2 churches.

Wrightsville, a post-hamlet, capital of Johnson co., Ga., about 66 miles E. by S. of Macon. It has 2 churches and an academy.

Wrightsville, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ill., at Wright's Station on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 38 miles N. of Alton. It has a church.

Wrightsville, a village of Meade co., Ky., 1½ miles from the Ohio, and 4½ miles from Muldraugh. Pop. 250.

Wrightsville, an eastern suburb of Camden, N.J.

Wrightsville, a hamlet of Monroe township, Adams co., O., on the Ohio River, 15 miles above Maysville, Ky. Pop. 63. Here is Vineyard Hill Post-Office.

Wrightsville, a village in Homer township, Morgan co., O., 15 miles N.E. of Salina. It has a church. Oil is found near it.

Wrightsville, Warren co., Pa. See FREEHOLD.

Wrightsville, a post-borough in Hellam township, York co., Pa., on the W. (right) bank of the Susquehanna River, opposite Columbia, and 11 miles E.N.E. of York. It is connected with York by the York Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the trains of which here cross the river on a bridge 1 mile long. It has a national bank, a newspaper office, 5 churches, and manufactures of iron and lumber. Pop. 1544.

Wrightsville, a hamlet of Loudon co., Tenn., on the Holston River, about 35 miles W.S.W. of Knoxville.

Wrightsville, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Wis., in Alma township, on the West Wisconsin Railroad, at Wright's Station, 8 miles N. of Black River Falls. It has a basket-factory.

Writ'tle, a town and parish of England, co. of Essex, 2½ miles W.S.W. of Chelmsford. Pop. 2425.

Wrka, a river of Poland. See WKRA.

Wrockwardine, rok'war-dīn, a village and parish of England, co. of Salop, 2 miles W. by N. of Wellington, with an ancient church of red stone. Pop. 4910.

Wronke, vron'kẹh, or **Wronki,** vron'kee, a town of Prussian Poland, 30 miles N.W. of Posen, on the Warta, and on the Stettin & Posen Railway. Pop. 2587. It has woollen-cloth factories.

Wrotham, rŏth'ạm, a village and parish of England, co. of Kent, 11 miles W.N.W. of Maidstone. It has 2 churches, the one ancient and spacious, the remains of an archbishop's palace. Pop. 3201.

Wrox'eter, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, on the river Maitland, and on the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, 109 miles W.N.W. of Toronto. It contains 2 churches, a large saw-mill, a sash- and door-factory, a cabinet-factory, a flouring-mill, an iron-foundry, several carriage- and wagon-factories, and four grain-warehouses. A cattle-fair is held monthly. Pop. 700.

Wruteck, a town of Bohemia. See RUDIG.

Wrysczyna. See WRESCHEN.

Wscherau, vshâ'rŏw, or **Scherau,** shâ'rŏw, a town of Bohemia, circle and 8 miles N.W. of Pilsen. P. 1303.

Wschowa, a town of Prussia. See FRAUSTADT.

Wsetin, or **Wszetin,** vså-teen′ or vså′tin, a town of Austria, in Moravia, 33 miles N.E. of Hradisch. P. 3417.

Wu-Chang, a town of China. See Woo-Chang.

Wudd, wŭd, a town of Beloochistan, province of Jhalawan, in the Plain of Wudd, 110 miles S. of Kelat. Lat. 37° 19′ N.; lon. 66° 31′ E.

Wud‵wan′, a town of India, in Kattywar, 54 miles W.S.W. of Ahmedabad. Lat. 22° 42′ N.; lon. 71° 47′ E. Pop. 17,389.

Wu-Hu, a town of China. See Woo-Hoo.

Wukari, woo-kå′ree, a town of Africa, on a branch of the Benuwe, 300 miles S.S.W. of Kano. It is the capital of a province or kingdom, is very populous, and the seat of active native industries.

Wukumoto, woo-koo-mo′to, a town of Japan, province of Fizen, island of Kioo-Sioo. Lat. 32° 50′ N.; lon. 130° E.

Wulen, a Polish name of Filehne.

Wülflingen, wülf′ling-ẹn, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles N.E. of Zurich. It is overhung by an old castle, and has a church with interesting tombs. Pop. 2346.

Wülfrath, ŵülf′rạ̈t, a town of Rhenish Prussia, government of Dusseldorf, 6 miles W.N.W. of Elberfeld. It has manufactures of hardware and cotton and woollen fabrics. Pop. 6073.

Wul′ur, or **Wul′ler,** a lake of Cashmere, formed by an expansion of the Jhylum, 18 miles N.W. of Serinagur; greatest length, from W. to E., 21 miles; breadth, about 9 miles. It produces singara, or water-nuts, abundantly. These nuts, the seeds of the *Trapa bispinosa,* are obtained by dredging between two boats, as for oysters on our coasts.

Wulveringhem, wŭl′vẹr-ing-ghêm‵, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the canals from Loo and Bergues to Furnes, 3 miles S. of Furnes. Pop. 1034.

Wümme, ŵüm′mẹh, a river in the N.W. part of Germany, joins the Weser 10 miles N.W. of Bremen, the territory of which it bounds on the N. Chief affluents, the Humme and Worpe from the N., and the Lesum from the E. Length, 75 miles.

Wun, a town of India. See Woon.

Wun′ga, a small town of Sinde, on the E. branch of the Indus, 75 miles S.E. of Hyderabad.

Wünnenberg, ŵün′nẹn-bêRG‵, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 14 miles S. of Paderborn. Pop. 1410.

Wünnewyl, ŵün′nẹh-ŵil‵, a village of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles N.E. of Freyburg.

Wünschelberg, a town of Prussia. See Hradek.

Wunsdorf, ŵŏŏns′doRf, or **Wunstorf,** ŵŏŏns′toRf, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on a railway, 13 miles W.N.W. of the city of Hanover. Pop. 2368.

Wunsiedel, ŵŏŏn′see‵dẹl, a walled town of Bavaria, on the Rössla, 20 miles E.N.E. of Baireuth. Pop. 3784. It has a marble-quarry, iron-forges, and manufactures of woollen fabrics, linens, beer, flour, &c.

Wunzen, woon′zẹn (?), or **Wunzendake,** woon′zẹn-då‵kå (?), an active volcano of Japan, island of Kioo-Sioo. It rises 4110 feet above sea-level, nearly in the centre of the peninsula of Simabara. A terrible eruption from this volcano took place in 1792, when the northern peak of the mountain was blown into the air, and a stream of boiling water issued from the gap and poured down to the sea, which at the same time overflowed its banks. The whole face of the country was changed, and 50,000 persons are said to have perished.

Wüpper, three rivers of Germany. See Wipper.

Wüpuri, the Finnish name of Viborg.

Würbenthal, ŵüR′bẹn-tạ̈l‵, or **Urbenthal,** ŏŏR′bẹn-tạ̈l‵, a town of Austrian Silesia, 27 miles W.N.W. of Troppau, on the Oppa. Pop. 2275.

Wur′dah, or **Wur′da,** a river of India, flows tortuously S.E. through the centre of the Deccan, and joins the Godavery 180 miles N.E. of Hyderabad. Length, 300 miles, throughout nearly all of which it separates the dominions of Berar and Hyderabad, receiving from the former its affluent the Wyne-Gunga, and from the latter on the W. the Payn-Ganga.

Würelingen, ŵü′rẹh-ling-ẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 6 miles N.W. of Baden.

Würenlos, ŵü′rẹn-los‵, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 3 miles S.E. of Baden, on an impetuous torrent which joins the Limmat.

Wurmlingen, wŏŏRm′ling-ẹn, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Black Forest, N.E. of Rottenburg.

Wurmlingen, a village of Würtemberg, circle of Black Forest, 4 miles N. of Tuttlingen. Pop. 1142.

Würm-See, wüRm′-så‵, a lake of Upper Bavaria, 15 miles S.S.W. of Munich. Length, from S. to N., 12 miles; breadth, 4 miles. It discharges its surplus waters N. into the Ammer by the Würm, 20 miles in length.

Wur′na, a river of India, presidency of Bombay, rises in the West Ghauts, lat. 17° 18′ N., lon. 73° 46′ E., and falls into the Kistnah. Length, 80 miles.

Wur′no, a town of Central Africa, about 17 miles N.E. of Saccatoo, on the Rima. Pop. about 15,000.

Wür′temberg (Ger. pron. ŵüR′têm-bêRG‵; Fr. *Wurtemberg,* vüR‵tôM‵baiR′; Sp. *Virtemberg,* veeR-têm-bêRg′; It. *Virtembergu,* veeR-têm-bêR′gå), a kingdom in the S.W. of Germany, ranking as the third state of the German Empire, and bounded S.E., E., and N.E. by Bavaria, N.W., W., and S.W. by Baden, and S. by Switzerland, from which it is partly separated by the Lake of Constance. Capital, Stuttgart. Length, 140 miles; breadth, 20 to 100 miles. It is divided into the circles of Neckar, Black Forest, Danube, and Jaxt. Area and pop. as follows:

Circles.	Sq. miles.	Pop. (1875).
Neckar	1283	587,834
Black Forest	1843	454,937
Danube	2418	448,031
Jaxt	1986	390,703
Total	7530	1,881,505

The territory belongs to the basins of the Rhine and Danube. Its surface is mountainous, except in the S., the principal chain being that of the Swabian Alps, which unites on the S.W. with the Black Forest and separates the basins of the Neckar and Danube. The highest points are not more than 3800 feet. The principal rivers are the Danube and Neckar, the latter of which drains the greater part of the kingdom. A portion of the Lake of Constance belongs to Würtemberg, and there are many small lakes in the S., the chief of which is the Feder-See. Climate in general temperate and healthy, but variable. Temperature ranges from 77° to 86° Fahr. in summer, and from 5° to 10° in winter. The soil is extremely fertile in the valleys of the Tauber, the Neckar, and its affluents, and on the Lake of Constance. Agriculture has made rapid progress. The potato, introduced in 1710, is now the principal sustenance of one-fourth of the population. The cultivation of the vine is limited to the valleys of the Neckar and Tauber, and to the shores of the Lake of Constance. The Neckar wines are the best; some of the others resemble Rhenish wines. The principal fruits are apples, pears, prunes, and cherries, and fruit-trees are cultivated over all the territory; beet-root is grown for the manufacture of sugar; hemp, flax, tobacco, and hops are raised in small quantities. The Alps and the Black Forest are covered with vast forests, which yield valuable timber. Horses, cattle, and sheep are extensively reared. The mines, foundries, and salt-works constitute the most important branch of industry, and are all worked by the state. Iron and coal are abundant. Silver, copper, cobalt, and lead are found in small quantities, and there are quarries of building-stones and marble. Würtemberg has many mineral springs; the best-frequented baths are those of Wildbad, the only thermal springs in the territory. The manufactures comprise linens, woollens, silks, carpets, hosiery, leather, porcelain, iron and steel goods, and tobacco; breweries and distilleries are numerous. The transit trade is considerable, chiefly by the navigation of the Neckar. In 1878, 771 miles of railway were opened. Würtemberg has long been favorably distinguished for the number and excellence of its educational establishments. Each commune and each hamlet has its primary school, attendance at which is obligatory on children between the ages of six and fourteen, and the number at school is in the proportion of one in six of the population. The University of Tübingen is celebrated, and has an average attendance of about 1000 students. There are infant schools in several of the larger towns, normal schools, polytechnic and military schools, and an institution for young ladies. Würtemberg is a constitutional representative kingdom, governed according to the constitution of 1819, with a diet of two chambers. The population is almost exclusively German, except a few Jews. In 1875 there were 1,296,650 evangelical Protestants, 567,578 Roman Catholics, 4167 dissenters, and 12,881 Jews. Pop. in 1875, 1,881,505. The army, constituting the 13th army corps of Germany, numbers, in time of peace, 17,745 men; in time of war it can be raised to 71,162, every male subject of the legal age being liable to military duty. Revenue and expenditure, about $11,000,000 each; public debt, about $70,000,000. In the fifteenth century the county of Würtemberg, in

Swabia, was erected into a duchy by the Emperor Maximilian; this was greatly extended by Napoleon I., who created it an electorate in 1803 and gave to its sovereign the title of king in 1806.——Adj. (Ger.) WÜRTEMBERGISCH, ŵüR'tĕm-bĕRG'ish; inhab. WÜRTEMBERGER, ŵür'tĕm-bĕRG'ẹr.

Wur'temberg, a post-hamlet in Perry township, Lawrence co., Pa., on Slippery Rock Creek, about 34 miles N.N.W. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches.

Wurtland, Greenup co., Ky. See FULTON LANDING.

Wurts'borough, a post-village in Mamakating township, Sullivan co., N.Y., in a valley, on the Delaware & Hudson Canal and the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, 12 miles N. by W. of Middletown. It has 3 churches and 1 or 2 tanneries. Pop. 797.

Wurzach, ŵŏŏRt'såK, a town of Würtemberg, 35 miles S. of Ulm. Pop. 1139.

Würzbach, würts'båK, a village of Reuss-Schleitz (see REUSS), 4 miles W. of Lobenstein. Pop. 1845.

Würzburg, or **Wurtzburg,** ŵüRts'bŏŏRG, a fortified town of Bavaria, capital of the circle of Lower Franconia, at the terminus of the railway to Bamberg, 140 miles N.W. of Munich, on the right bank of the Main, across which it communicates by a fine bridge with its citadel on the other side. Pop. 44,975, including military. Among its many ancient edifices are a cathedral of the eighth century, the Marienkirche, and the royal palace, formerly residence of the bishops, built on the plan of the palace of Versailles, with fine gardens. The University of Würzburg, founded in 1403, has a library of 100,000 volumes. The city has a synagogue, gymnasium, polytechnic school, school of music, several hospitals, manufactures of woollen cloths, tobacco, leather, paper, and surgical and mathematical instrustruments, boat-building yards, and an active river-trade. Würzburg, one of the most ancient cities of Germany, was formerly capital of Franconia. Its prince-bishopric was secularized and the town with its territory ceded to the Archduke Ferdinand of Tuscany in 1803. In 1815 it was united to Bavaria.

Wurzen, ŵŏŏRt'sẹn, a walled town of Saxony, 15 miles E. of Leipsic, on the Mulde, and on the Leipsic & Dresden Railway. Pop. 8165. It has manufactures of linen and hosiery, breweries, felt paper-hangings, and bleacheries.

Würzsee, a lake of Russia. See VIRTZERV.

Wushu'tee', or **Much,** a mountain-range of Beloochistan, province of Mekran, stretching from E. to W., about lat. 28° N., and between lon. 62° and 64° E. Its name of Much, or "date," is owing to the great quantities of excellent dates produced in its valleys.

Wustanee, a region of Egypt. See VOSTANI.

Wüsten, ŵüs'tẹn, O'BER and NIEDER, nee'dẹr, two nearly contiguous villages of Lippe. Pop. 1984.

Wusterhausen, ŵŏŏs'tẹr-hŏw'zẹn, a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on an island in the Dosse, 14 miles W.S.W. of Neu-Ruppin. Pop. 3160.

Wusterhausen, a town of Prussia, on the Notte, 18 miles S.E. of Berlin, with a hunting-seat built by Frederick William I. The articles of peace between Prussia and Austria were concluded here in 1726. Pop. 1396.

Wustrow, ŵŏŏs'trov, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 22 miles N.E. of Rostock. Pop. 1104.

Wüstwezel, wüst'wå'zẹl, or **Westwezel,** wĕst'wå'zẹl, a village of Belgium, province and 14 miles N.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 2104.

Wutach, ŵoo'tåK, a river of Baden, rises in the Feldberg, flows N.E. to Neustadt, then E.S.E., and joins the Rhine on the right, after a course of about 45 miles.

Wyacon'da, a township of Clarke co., Mo. P. 885.

Wyacon'da River rises in Davis co., Iowa, runs southeastward through Scotland and Clarke cos. of Missouri, and enters the Mississippi River at La Grange. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Wy'alu'sing, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., in a township of its own name, at the mouth of Wyalusing Creek, and on the Pennsylvania & New York Railroad, 21 miles S.E. of Towanda. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a planing-mill, a grist-mill, and a carriage-factory. Pop. about 400. The township contains another village, named Camptown. Pop. of the township, 1707.

Wyalusing, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Wis., in Wyalusing township, on the Mississippi River, 3½ miles above Clayton, Iowa, and about 7 miles below Prairie du Chien. It has a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 734.

Wyalusing Creek, Pennsylvania, rises in Susquehanna co., runs southwestward, and enters the Susquehanna River in Bradford co. at Wyalusing.

Wy'andot, a county in the N.W. central part of Ohio, has an area of 404 square miles. It is drained by the Sandusky River and Broken Sword and Tymochtee Creeks. The surface is partly undulating and partly level, and is extensively covered with dense forests of the beech, white ash, elm, hickory, sugar-maple, white oak, tulip-tree, &c. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, wool, cattle, pork, and butter are the staple products. Among its minerals are Niagara limestone (Upper Silurian) and corniferous limestone (Devonian), which are good materials for building. This county is intersected by 3 railroads, the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Columbus & Toledo, and the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland. Capital, Upper Sandusky. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,749,284. Pop. in 1870, 18,553, of whom 16,842 were Americans.

Wyandot, a post-hamlet in Antrim township, Wyandot co., O., on the Sandusky River, about 10 miles S.W. of Bucyrus. It has 2 churches.

Wy'andot, or **Spring'brook,** a post-village in Wellington co., Ontario, 5½ miles S.S.W. of Moorefield. P. 150.

Wyandot Cave, Crawford co., Ind., is near Leavenworth, about 30 miles W. of New Albany. It is several miles in extent, attracts many visitors, and is said nearly to equal the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky in the size of its rooms and the extent of its galleries. See CAVE, Ind.

Wyandotte, wi-an-dot', a county in the E.N.E. part of Kansas, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 160 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Missouri River, and intersected by the Kansas River. The surface is partly covered with forests of hard timber. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and potatoes are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific Railroads. Capital, Wyandotte. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,656,000. Pop. in 1870, 10,015, of whom 8766 were Americans; in 1875, 12,362; in 1878, 13,161.

Wyandotte, a hamlet in Wyandotte township, Butte co., Cal., 7 miles S.E. of Oroville. P. 50; of township, 731.

Wyandotte, a city, capital of Wyandotte co., Kansas, on the W. bank of the Missouri River, just above the mouth of the Kansas River, and on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 3 miles above Kansas City, and 23 miles by railroad S.S.E. of Leavenworth. It contains 8 churches, a high school, a national bank, 1 or 2 banking-houses, 2 newspaper offices, 3 flouring-mills, a plough-factory, a saw-mill, &c. A bridge crosses the Kansas River at this place. Pop. in 1870, 2940; in 1875, 4093; in 1878, 4209.

Wyandotte, a township of Wyandotte co., Kansas, contiguous to the city of Wyandotte. Pop. 1630.

Wyandotte, a city of Wayne co., Mich., on the Detroit River, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, and the Canada Southern Railroad, 12 miles S.S.W. of Detroit. It has 6 churches, a savings-bank, a high school, a newspaper office, 2 rolling-mills, 2 blast-furnaces for pig-iron, 2 planing-mills, a saw-mill, a ship-yard, &c. Farming-implements, iron ships, iron plates, and iron rails are made here. Pop. 3338.

Wyanet, wī'ạn-ĕt, a post-village in Wyanet township, Bureau co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 6½ miles W. of Princeton, and 29 miles E.N.E. of Galva. It has a graded school and 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 1750.

Wy'att, a hamlet of Lafayette co., Miss., on the Tallahatchee River, about 20 miles S.S.W. of Holly Springs.

Wy'attville, a post-office of Winona co., Minn., about 10 miles S.W. of Winona.

Wyche Island. See SPITZBERGEN.

Wychen, or **Wijchen,** wī'kẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 6 miles S.W. of Nymwegen.

Wyckoff, wi'koff, a post-office of Russell co., Kansas.

Wyckoff, a post-hamlet of Bergen co., N.J., on the New Jersey Midland Railroad, 7 miles N. of Paterson. It has a church.

Wyckoff, Cayuga co., N.Y. See OWASCO LAKE.

Wyckoff's Mill, a hamlet of Middlesex co., N.J., 1½ miles from Cranbury Station. It has a mill and a tannery.

Wycliffe, wik'liff, a parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, 5½ miles E.S.E. of Barnard Castle. In the rectory-house is a fine portrait of Wycliffe, the Reformer, who is believed to have been born here in 1325.

Wycombe, Chipping. See CHIPPING-WYCOMBE.

Wycon'dah, a township of Davis co., Iowa. P. 1280.

Wye, wī, a river of England and Wales, rises on the S. side of Plinlimmon, co. of Montgomery, near the source of the Severn, flows mostly S.E., and, after separating the cos. of Gloucester and Monmouth, enters the estuary of the

Severn, 2 miles S. of Chepstow. Principal affluents, the Lugg and Ithon, from the N., and the Monnow and Irfon, from the W. Total course, 130 miles. In the upper and lower parts of its course its banks are precipitous; in Herefordshire it has a very tortuous course through a fertile country. It is connected with the Severn by a canal from Hereford to Gloucester, and has a valuable salmon-fishery.

Wye, a small river of England, co. of Derby, after a S.E. course, joins the Derwent 4 miles S.E. of Bakewell.

Wye, a river of Tasmania, tributary to the Swan River, co. of Glamorgan.

Wye, a town of England, co. of Kent, on the Canterbury Branch of the Southeastern Railway, 4 miles N.E. of Ashford. Pop. 1620. The village has a bridge over the Stour.

Wye, Netherlands. See Y.

Wye, a river of Maryland, an inlet of Chesapeake Bay, forming part of the boundary between Queen Anne and Talbot cos.

Wye Island, an island of Queen Anne co., Md., in the estuary of the above river.

Wye Mills, a post-village of Talbot co., Md., 7 miles S. of Centreville. It has 2 churches.

Wyhe, wī′ẹh, or **Wijhe**, wī′ẹh, a village of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, 9 miles N. of Deventer, on the Yssel. Pop. 4058.

Wyk, Wijk, wīk, or **Wijk-bij-Heusden**, wīk bī hois′dẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 11 miles W.N.W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. of commune, 1769.

Wyk, ŵīk, a seaport-village of Prussia, in Sleswick, on the S.E. coast of Föhr, 16 miles N.W. of Bredstedt.

Wyk (or **Wijk**), De, a village of the Netherlands, in Drenthe, 30 miles S.S.W. of Assen. P. of commune, 2040.

Wyk-bei-Duurstede, wīk bī düʀ′stȧ′dẹh, a village of the Netherlands, 13 miles S.E. of Utrecht, on the Rhine, where it gives off the Leck. Pop. of commune, 2770.

Wy′kertown, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., 4 miles N.E. of Branchville.

Wy′koff, a post-village of Fillmore co., Minn., in Fillmore township, near Root River, on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, 38 miles W. by S. of Rushford. It has 2 churches, a brick-yard, a pump-factory, a newspaper office, and 5 grain-warehouses. Pop. about 450.

Wyl, ŵīl, or **Weil**, ŵīle, a town of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles W. of St. Gall, on the Thur. Pop. 2230, mostly linen- and cotton-weavers.

Wylie, wī′le, a station in Alleghany co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, 21 miles S. by E. of Pittsburg.

Wylie's (wī′liz) **Mill**, a post-hamlet of Chester co., S.C., on or near the Catawba River, about 60 miles N. of Columbia. It has a grist-mill.

Wyliesville, a post-office of Erath co., Tex.

Wylliesburg, wil′liz-bŭrg, a post-village of Charlotte co., Va., 6 miles from Roanoke Railroad Station. It has 2 churches, 3 stores, a steam saw-mill, and a wagon-shop.

Wyl′ly, a post-office of Laurens co., Ga.

Wy′mondham, or **Wynd′ham**, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, on the Eastern Counties Railway, at the divergence of the Fakenham Branch, 10 miles W.S.W. of Norwich. Pop. of town, 2150, partly employed in manufactures of bombazines and crapes.

Wynaad, wī‵nȧ̤d′, or **Pan‵amburt′-Cot′ta** (Hindoo, *Bynadu*), a small district of British India, in lat. 11° 30′ N., lon. 76° 20′ E., comprised in the collectorate of Malabar. It produces the best cardamoms in India. The village of Wynaad is 50 miles S.W. of Mysore.

Wynant, Shelby co., O. See Newport.

Wy′nant's Kill, of Rensselaer co., N.Y., falls into the Hudson 2 miles below Troy.

Wynant's Kill, a post-hamlet of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in North Greenbush township, 4 miles S.E. of Troy. It has 2 churches. Pop. 140.

Wyndham, England. See Wymondham.

Wyneghem, ŵī′nẹh-ɢhĕm‵, a village of Belgium, province and 6 miles E. of Antwerp. Pop. 1111.

Wyne-Gunga, Wain-Gunga, or **Wein-Gunga**, wīn′gŭng-gạ, a river of India, in the Deccan, joins the Wurdah 20 miles S. of Chamoory. Length, 230 miles. Principal affluent, the Khahaun, from the N.W.

Wynema, California. See Hueneme.

Wynetka, Illinois. See Winnetka.

Wyngene, wīng′ʜȧ-nẹh (Fr. pron. vȧɴᵒ‵zhain′), a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 8½ miles S.S.E. of Bruges. Pop. 6620. It has linen-factories.

Wynigen, ŵee′ne-ghẹn, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 4 miles N.E. of Burgdorf, on the Oeschbach. Pop. 2700.

Wynkel, wīn′kẹl, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 9 miles N.N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 2008.

Wynkel-Sant-Eloi, wīn′kẹl-sȧnt-ȧ-loi′, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 21 miles S. of Bruges. P. 2458.

Wynkoopsbaai, or **Wijnkoopsbaai**, De, dẹ wīn-kōps-bȧ′ī, a bay on the S. coast of the island of Java, on the W. side of the residency of Preanger, between the mouth of the Tjibarenok and Point Sodong-parat. Off it is an island of the same name.

Wynn, wĭn, a post-office of Franklin co., Ind., about 30 miles S. of Richmond.

Wynnewood, wĭn′wood, a station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 6½ miles W. of West Philadelphia, Pa.

Wynn's Mill, a post-office of Henry co., Ga.

Wynnsville, wĭnz′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Martin co., N.C., 25 miles E. of Tarborough. It has a church.

Wynnton, wĭn′tọn, a village of Muscogee co., Ga., is adjacent to Columbus, of which it is a suburb.

Wynnville, wĭn′vĭl, a post-office of Blount co., Ala., about 50 miles N.N.E. of Birmingham.

Wynokie, Passaic co., N.J. See Wanaque.

Wynoochee, or **Wynouchee**, wi-noo′chee, a small river of Chehalis co., Washington, flows southward, and enters the Chehalis River at Montesano.

Wyocena, wī‵o-se′nạ, a post-village of Columbia co., Wis., in Wyocena township, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 8 miles S.E. of Portage City. It has 2 churches, a cheese-factory, and 3 stores. Pop. 270; of the township, 1120.

Wyoma, wī-o′mȧ, a village of Essex co., Mass., in the city of Lynn, 1½ miles from the Central Station. It has a church and a morocco-factory.

Wyoming, wī-o′ming, a territory of the United States, bounded N. by Montana, E. by Dakota and Nebraska, S. by Colorado and Utah, and W. by Utah, Idaho, and Montana. It is quadrangular, and its bounding lines are the meridians of 104° and 111° W. and the parallels of 41° and 45° N. Area, 97,883 square miles.

Face of the Country.—From N.W. to S.E. extends the Wind River or main chain of the Rocky Mountains, in a course parallel to, but at some distance from, the diagonal line of the territory. The southwestern part of the territory is therefore on the Pacific slope, and is drained principally by the Green and Snake Rivers and their many tributaries. Its surface is broken by mountain-ranges and buttes. The Atlantic or northeastern slope is drained by the Yellowstone, Big Horn, Powder, Big Cheyenne, and North Platte Rivers, and their numerous tributaries,—all direct or indirect affluents of the Missouri. In the N.W. is the Upper Valley of the Yellowstone, in which an area of 3525 square miles, mostly within this territory, has been reserved as a national park. Here occur the grandest and most numerous geysers (or spouting, intermittent thermal springs) in the whole known world; while the mountains rising into the region of perpetual snows, the deep river-cañons, and the headlong cataracts render it a region of great interest to the tourist. Between the Medicine Bow spur of the Rocky Mountains on the S.W. and the Laramie Mountains on the N.E. lie the great Laramie Plains, a cold and elevated region, some of whose surrounding peaks are clad with eternal snows. Northward and northeastward from the Laramie Mountains there is a prairie- or plain-region, crossed by low anticlinals, which connects the Laramie Mountains with the Big Horn Mountains to the N. and the Black Hills to the N.E. A characteristic feature in the landscapes of Southern Wyoming are the flat-topped hills, or "buttes," arising in valleys or upon plains, and often presenting the appearance of walled cities, ruined castles, pyramids, or mounds.

Geology.—The principal mountain-systems may be said to be composed of a core, or nucleus, of red syenite, or quartzite, or other archaic rock, with borders exhibiting Silurian, Devonian, carboniferous, triassic, Jurassic, cretaceous, and tertiary and pleistocene strata; but most of the plain or prairie country is cretaceous or tertiary. Southwest of the Big Horn Mountains the triassic and Jurassic formations seem to prevail, and in the National Park there are abundant evidences of recent volcanic action. Gold and silver have been obtained in the territory quite abundantly; vast beds of iron are found throughout the territory, and an excellent quality of coal of tertiary origin is mined upon a large scale. This coal supplies the Pacific railroads and much of the population of the plains with a cheap and serviceable fuel. It appears to be well adapted to iron-smelting in the Siemens' furnace. Gypsum, salt, soda, soda-sulphate, graphite, copper, petroleum, sulphur, &c., are among the useful mineral products. Medicinal waters abound. The general elevation of the plains and valleys is from 5000 to 7000 feet above sea-level, but the climate is healthful, and, except on the mountains, the snow-fall is light.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Among these are the strange weather-worn sandstone and clay buttes of the Bridger Basin in the S.W.; the Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone; and the geysers, hot springs, and mud volcanoes of the National Park. The upper fall of the Yellowstone (140 feet), and the lower fall of 397 feet perpendicular, and the cataracts of Fall River and Cascade Creek, are among the very numerous objects of interest which the territory presents. Fremont Peak, rising 13,576 feet, Laramie Peak (10,000), Medicine Bow (12,231), Mount Moran (12,809), Mount Hayden (13,858), and Chimney Rock (11,853), are among the highest measured peaks.

Agriculture.—The principal cereals, except Indian corn, do well here; but the soil is better suited to turnips, potatoes, pease, beans, and other like crops. The Laramie Plains have short summers and long, severe winters. Pastoral pursuits, and especially wool-growing, promise better here than does farm-tillage. Much of the country requires irrigation to make it productive. At present the mining of coal along the Union Pacific Railroad and the rearing and tending of sheep and cattle are the leading productive industries of Wyoming.

Manufactures.—The mountains, which are generally well wooded with pines and other coniferous trees, afford timber, from which lumber and railroad-ties are sawn. Besides this, there is some quartz-milling and considerable railroad repairing and machine-work done at the principal towns along the Union Pacific Railroad. There is a good amount of water-power developed in the mountains and cañons; and when suitable processes for working the iron ores of Wyoming with her own coals shall have been introduced, it is probable that the metallurgical interests of the territory will become important.

Railroads.—The Union Pacific Railroad traverses the territory from E. to W., running 455 miles within its borders. In 1867 this road had 87 miles in Wyoming, and in 1870 it was finished and opened across the territory. The Denver Pacific Railroad has 10 miles in this territory, and the Colorado Central 8 miles.

Counties.—There are five organized counties: Albany, Carbon, Laramie, Sweetwater, and Uintah. In 1876 there were 46 post-offices in the territory. The only large towns are Laramie, Cheyenne, and Evanston; the first an important industrial and commercial town, the second the territorial capital, and the third the principal seat of the coal-mining interest. Green River City, Rawlins, Sherman, and Fort Laramie are all places of some importance.

Government.—As in all territories, the governor and principal executive and judicial officers are of federal appointment. A peculiarity in the social and political character of the territory is the existence of woman-suffrage. Women also sit upon juries, and are eligible to public offices.

Education.—In 1874 there were 14 public school districts, with 10 school-houses, valued in all at $31,600, employing 5 male and 15 female teachers, whose pay amounted in the aggregate to $14,200. The total number of public-school pupils was 1000. There is a territorial superintendent of public instruction, assisted by county superintendents.

Indians of the Dakota, Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Shoshone, Bannack, Sheepeater, and other tribes are placed upon reservations in this territory to the number of about 4000.

History.—Wyoming Territory was organized in 1868 (though the name and organization had been proposed in 1865) from areas previously in Dakota, Idaho, and Utah, but derived more remotely from the original territories of Nebraska, Utah, and Oregon, a portion having at one time belonged also to Washington Territory.

The Population in 1870, exclusive of Indians, was 9118, it being smaller than any other state or territory, except Alaska and the Indian Territory in its white population.

Wyoming, a county in the W. part of New York, has an area of about 580 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Genesee River, and is drained by Allen's, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda Creeks, which rise in it. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of the ash, beech, elm, hickory, oak, sugar-maple, tulip-tree, &c. The soil is very fertile. Hay, butter, wheat, oats, wool, cheese, barley, and cattle are the staple products. Devonian sandstones and shales underlie a large part of this county. On the S.E. border the Genesee River runs in a narrow gorge between perpendicular cliffs 350 feet high. Here are several picturesque cataracts, one of which is 110 feet high. This county is intersected by the Erie Railroad and the Rochester & State Line Railroad, and is connected with Rochester by the Genesee Valley Canal. Capital, Warsaw. Valuation of real and personal estate, $27,717,538. Pop. in 1870, 29,164, of whom 25,113 were Americans; in 1875, 30,595.

Wyoming, a county in the N.E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, and is drained by Bowman's, Mehoopany, and Tunkhannock Creeks. The surface is diversified by high ridges and bluffs, which rise nearly 1000 feet above the river. A large part of it is covered with forests of beech, hickory, oak, pine, sugar-maple, &c. The soil is partly fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, Indian corn, and butter are the staple products. This county is intersected by the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. Capital, Tunkhannock. Valuation of real and personal estate, $9,353,330. Pop. in 1870, 14,585, of whom 13,960 were Americans.

Wyoming, a county in the S. part of West Virginia, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is drained by the Guyandotte River, which rises in it. The surface is mountainous, and mostly covered with forests of the hickory, oak, chestnut, sugar-maple, and other trees. Indian corn, oats, grass, &c., are the staple products. Capital, Oceana. Valuation of real and personal estate, $873,025. Pop. in 1870, 3171, of whom 3168 were Americans.

Wyoming, a post-village of Kent co., Del., on the Delaware Railroad, 50 miles S. of Wilmington, and 3 miles S.S.W. of Dover. It has several churches, and the Wyoming Institute. Pop. 280.

Wyoming, a township of Lee co., Ill. Pop. 1280.

Wyoming, a post-village of Stark co., Ill., in Essex and Toulon townships, on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad where it crosses the Buda & Rushville Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 31 miles N. by W. of Peoria, and 6 miles E.S.E. of Toulon. It has a newspaper office, a high school, 2 banking-houses, and 5 churches, also 3 flouring-mills and a machine-shop. Coal is mined here. Pop. 1100.

Wyoming, a post-village of Jones co., Iowa, in Wyoming township, on the Davenport & Northwestern Railroad, 52 miles N.N.W. of Davenport, and about 18 miles E.S.E. of Anamosa. It has a newspaper office, a money-order post-office, a national bank, 1 other bank, a graded school, 3 churches, and a flour-mill. Pop. 689; of the township, excluding the village, 1014.

Wyoming, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Kansas, about 25 miles S.E. of Marysville. It has a church.

Wyoming, a post-hamlet of Bath co., Ky., on the Licking River, at the mouth of Slate Creek, about 32 miles S. of Maysville. It has 3 churches, an academy, and a saw-mill. Pop. 120.

Wyoming, a village of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston & Maine Railroad, 6½ miles N. of Boston.

Wyoming, a township of Kent co., Mich. Pop. 2008.

Wyoming, a post-hamlet of Chisago co., Minn., in Wyoming township, on the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad, 30 miles N. of St. Paul. Pop. of township, 291.

Wyoming, a post-hamlet of Otoe co., Neb., on the Missouri River, about 10 miles above Nebraska City.

Wyoming, a post-village in Middlebury township, Wyoming co., N.Y., on Oatka Creek, and on the Rochester & State Line Railroad, 38 miles S.W. of Rochester, and 5 or 6 miles N.N.E. of Warsaw. It has 3 churches, an academy, a flour-mill, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 388.

Wyoming, a post-village of Hamilton co., O., in Springfield township, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, about 12 miles N. of Cincinnati. It has 2 churches, a private bank, a graded school, and many fine residences. Pop. about 1000.

Wyoming, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., in the valley of Wyoming, on the W. bank of the Susquehanna River, 5 miles above Wilkesbarre, and on the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, 3 miles S.W. of Pittston. It has 3 churches, a high school, a carriage-factory, a woollen-mill, terra-cotta-works, &c. Coal is mined here.

Wyoming, a post-village in Hopkinton and Richmond townships, Washington co., R.I., on Wood River, ½ mile from Hope Valley Station, and 30 miles S.S.W. of Providence. It has 3 churches and a cotton-factory. Pop. 358.

Wyoming, a post-hamlet in Wyoming township, Iowa co., Wis., 42 miles W. of Madison. It has 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 720.

Wyoming, a village of Albany co., Wyoming, on the Central Pacific Railroad, 15 miles N. by W. of Laramie City. Here is a lumber-mill on the Little Laramie River.

Wyo′ming, a post-village in Lambton co., Ontario, on the Great Western Railway, 45 miles W. of London. It is a place of considerable trade, being in the centre of the western oil-regions, and contains several oil-refineries, a carding-mill, a grist-mill, an iron-foundry, a printing-office, and a number of stores. Pop. 500.

Wyoming Mountain, Pennsylvania, in Luzerne co., extends 15 or 20 miles along the S.E. bank of the Susquehanna. Its height is about 1200 feet.

Wyoming Valley is in Luzerne co., Pa., and has the form of a long oval or ellipse, about 5 miles wide and 30 miles in length. The North Branch of the Susquehanna River runs through it in a S.W. direction. A long ridge, called Wyoming Mountain, extends along the S.E. border of the valley. It is remarkable for its beauty and fertility, and has inexhaustible mines of the best anthracite coal. The Wyoming Mountain rises about 1200 feet above the river above named. The scenery of the valley combines great richness, beauty, variety, and grandeur. Few landscapes can vie with the valley of the Wyoming.

Wyota, Iowa and Wisconsin. See WIOTA.

Wy‘raghur′, a town of India, Central Provinces, district and 80 miles S.E. of Nagpoor, on an affluent of the Wyne-Gunga.

Wyrballen, Russian Poland. See WIERZBOLOW.

Wyre, a river of England, co. of Lancaster, formed by many small moorland streams, flows W. and N., expanding into a navigable estuary which joins the Irish Sea at Fleetwood. See FLEETWOOD.

Wysauking, wī-saw′king, station-name of WYSOX, Pa.

Wyse's Ferry, a post-office of Edgefield co., S.C.

Wysoke-Meyto, Bohemia. See HOHENMAUTH.

Wy′sox, a township of Carroll co., Ill. Pop. 1331.

Wysox, wi′sox, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., in Wysox township, on the Susquehanna River and the Lehigh Valley Railroad (Wysauking Railroad Station), 4 miles E. of Towanda. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a plaster-mill. Pop. of the township, 1290.

Wyssebrod, a village of Bohemia. See HOHENFURT.

Wystyten, Russian Poland. See WISTITTEN.

Wyszgorod, ŵish-go′rod, a town of Russian Poland, 27 miles E.S.E. of Plock, on the Vistula. Pop. 4423.

Wyszkow, ŵish′kov, a town of Russian Poland, government of Plock, on the Bug; S. of Pultusk. Pop. 1290.

Wysztynie, ŵish-tin′yå, or **Wyzayny,** ŵiz-ī′nee, a town of Russian Poland, province of Suvalki, 30 miles N.W. of Seyny, on the frontier of Prussia. Pop. mostly Jews.

Wysztytten, Russian Poland. See WISTITTEN.

Wytegra, a town of Russia. See VYTEGRA.

Wythe, wĭth (rhyming with *smith*), a county in the S.W. part of Virginia, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is intersected by New River, and also drained by Reed and Cripple Creeks. The surface is diversified by a long ridge called Walker's Mountain, and the Iron Mountain, which extends along the southern border of the county. Between these ridges is a wide and fertile valley. Forests of the hickory, chestnut, beech, oak, sugar-maple, wild cherry, &c., cover nearly half of the entire area. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Among the minerals are iron ore, bituminous coal, gypsum, limestone, lead, and zinc. This county is intersected by the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad. Capital, Wytheville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,041,571. Pop. in 1870, 11,611, of whom 11,491 were Americans.

Wythe, a township of Hancock co., Ill. Pop. 1219.

Wythe Depot, Shelby co., Tenn. See WITHE DEPOT.

Wytheville, wĭth′vĭl, a post-village, capital of Wythe co., Va., on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 56 miles E.N.E. of Abingdon, and 133 miles W.S.W. of Lynchburg. It is finely situated in an elevated valley, and is surrounded by mountains. It contains a bank, 7 churches, and printing-offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers. It has manufactures of flour, furniture, leather, wagons, ploughs, and woollen cloth. Pop. 1671.

Wytoo′nee, one of the Disappointment Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Length, 5 miles. Lat. of S.E. point, 14° 12′ S.; lon. 141° 12′ W.

Wy‘top′itlock, a post-office of Aroostook co., Me., on the Mattawamkeag River and the European & North American Railroad, 76 miles N.N.E. of Bangor.

Wytschaete, wĭt‘skå′tẹh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 6 miles S. of Ypres. Pop. 2950

Wyzayny, a town of Poland. See WYSZTYNIE.

X.

Xabary, a river of South America. See JABARY.

Xabea, a town of Spain. See JABEA.

Xabugo, a town of Spain. See JABUGO.

Xaca, a town of Spain. See JACA.

Xadraque, a town of Spain. See JADRAQUE.

Xaen, a city of Spain. See JAEN.

Xagua, a river of Honduras. See JAGUA.

Xalapa, a city of Mexico. See JALAPA.

Xalisco, a state of Mexico. See JALISCO.

Xalon, a river and village of Spain. See JALON.

Xamilena, a town of Spain. See JAMILENA.

Xamiltepec, or **Jamiltepec,** HÅ-meel-tå-pĕk′, a town of Mexico, state and 70 miles S.S.W. of Oajaca, on the Chicometepec, near the sea. Pop. 4000.

Xana, LA, a town of Spain. See LA JANA.

Xanten, ksån′tẹn, **San′ten,** or **Sanc′ten,** a town of Rhenish Prussia, government of Dusseldorf, 15 miles S.E. of Cleves, near the Rhine. Pop. 3292. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, cassimeres, velvets, and cotton, distilleries, breweries, and vinegar-factories. It occupies the site of the Roman *Colonia Trajana.*

Xanthi, zan′thee or zån′tee, a mountain of European Turkey, in Roumelia, N.W. of the Gulf of Lagos, Ægean Sea, and rising to 3800 feet in elevation.

Xanthus, zan′thŭs (Gr. *Ξάνθος*; Turkish, *Etchen-Chai,* å‘chĕn-chī′), a small river of Asia Minor, rises in the Taurus Mountains, and falls into the Mediterranean near Patara. It is navigable for a considerable part of its course.

Xanthus, an ancient city of Asia Minor, the remains of which, on the E. bank of a river of its own name, 20 miles S.E. of Makree, lat. 36° 21′ N., lon. 29° 23′ E., consist of temples and tombs, having elaborate bas-reliefs, many of which have been recently deposited in the British Museum.

Xapeco, or **Chapeco,** shå-på′ko, a river of Brazil, province of São Paulo, joins the Uruguay.

Xarafuel, a town of Spain. See JARAFUEL.

Xaraicejo, a town of Spain. See JARAICEJO.

Xarama, a river of Spain. See JARAMA.

Xarandilla, Spain. See JARANDILLA.

Xarayes, shå-rī′ĕs (Sp. pron. HÅ-rī′ĕs), the name originally given to certain low tracts of Brazil, situated to the S. of the town of Matto-Grosso or Villa Bella, and annually inundated for three months over a space of about 240 miles. Much of the water never retires, but forms extensive lakes, abounding in fish, frequented by immense flights of water-fowl, and tenanted by the *jacaré,* a species of crocodile, of less size than that of Egypt.

Xarral, or **Jarral,** HAR-RÅl′, a town of Mexico, state and 55 miles N. of Guanajuato. Pop. 3000.

Xativa, Spain. See SAN FELIPE DE JATIVA.

Xauxa, a river and town of Peru. See JAUJA.

Xavalquinto, a town of Spain. See JAVALQUINTO.

Xaverov, zå-ve-rŏv′, a town of Russia, in Volhynia, 32 miles S.S.E. of Ovrootch. Pop. 1500.

Xavier, an island of Patagonia. See SAINT XAVIER.

Xelsa, or **Gelsa,** HĕI′så, a town of Spain, on the Ebro, province and 36 miles S.E. of Saragossa. Pop. 2250.

Xenday, shĕn-dī′, or **Senday,** sĕn-dī′, a town of Japan, near a bay of its own name, E. coast of Hondo. Lat. 38° 30′ N.

Xenia, zee′ne-ạ, a post-village in Xenia township, Clay co., Ill., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 8 miles W. of Flora, and 17 miles E. of Salem. It has several churches and a money-order post-office. P. 916; of township, 2479.

Xenia, a post-village in Jackson township, Miami co., Ind., at Converse Station on the railroad which connects Logansport with Marion, 28 miles E.S.E. of Logansport.

It has 3 churches, a newspaper office, a graded school, the Xenia College, and manufactures of furniture and lumber. Pop. about 1200.

Xenia, a post-hamlet of Dallas co., Iowa, about 26 miles N.W. of Des Moines.

Xenia, a post-village in Franklin township, Bourbon co., Kansas, 20 miles W.N.W. of Fort Scott. It has a church.

Xenia, Putnam co., Mo. See LEMON'S.

Xenia, a post-hamlet of Sarpy co., Neb., near the N. bank of the Platte River, about 25 miles S.W. of Omaha. It has a church, a cheese-factory, and a broom-factory.

Xenia, a handsome city, the capital of Greene co., O., on the Little Miami River, 65 miles N.N.E. of Cincinnati, 16 miles E. by S. of Dayton, 20 miles S. by W. of Springfield, and 55 miles W.S.W. of Columbus. It is directly connected by several railroads with all these cities. It is regularly planned and well built, and contains, besides many handsome residences, a fine court-house, 15 brick churches, a high school, 2 national banks, 3 newspaper offices, the Xenia College (Methodist Episcopal), which was organized in 1851 and is open to both sexes, the Normal Department of Wilberforce University, a theological seminary (United Presbyterian), a hospital, and the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home. Xenia is surrounded by a fertile, undulating country, which is liberally supplied with water-power and good limestone. One daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. There are planing-mills, saw-mills, glass-works, oil-mills, marble- and granite-works, and manufactures of agricultural implements and of cordage, twine, pumps, carriages, and wagons. Pop. about 10,000; of Xenia township, 2254 additional.

Xenia, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., about 8 miles S.E. of Hanover.

Xenil, a river of Spain. See GENIL.

Xeres, Spain. See JEREZ, and JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA.

Xeres, or **Jerez,** HÂ-rês', a town of Central America, republic of Honduras, S. of Comayagua.

Xeres de los Caballeros. See JEREZ DE LOS CABALLEROS.

Xerica, a town of Spain. See JERICA.

Xerochori, zĕr-o-KO'ree, a town of Greece, in Eubœa, about 40 miles E. of Lamia.

Xerona, a city of Spain. See GERONA.

Xeros, Gulf of. See GULF OF SAROS.

Xerte, a town and river of Spain. See JERTE.

Xertigny, zĕR'teen'yee', a market-town of France, in Vosges, 9 miles S. of Epinal. Pop. 2025, partly employed in forges and blast-furnaces.

Xexuy, a river of Paraguay. See JEJUY.

Xiberras, Mount, Malta. See VALETTA.

Xicotlan, a village of Mexico. See ZACATLAN.

Xieng-Mai, ze-ĕng'mâ'ę, the capital city of Laos, on the Menam. Lat. 18° 30′ N.; lon. 99° E. It has a trade in teak, and in woollen and silk goods, which are manufactured here.

Xiloca, and **Xilon,** two rivers of Spain, in Aragon. See JILOCA.

Xilo-Castron, zee'lo-kâs'tron or ze-lo'-kâs-tron (anc. *Ægyra?*), a village of Greece, government and 24 miles W.N.W. of Corinth, at the mouth of the Xilo-Castron in the Gulf of Corinth. It has an active trade in currants.

Ximena. See JIMENA, and JIMENA DE LA FRONTERA.

Ximera de Livar. See JIMERA DE LIVAR.

Ximo, one of the Japanese Islands. See KIOO-SIOO.

Xingu, or **Chingu,** shing-goo', a river of Brazil, provinces of Matto-Grosso and Pará, and one of the chief tributaries of the Amazon, rises near lat. 15° S., lon. 59° W., and, after a N. course of 1300 miles, joins the Amazon 240 miles W. of Pará. Steamboats can ascend it 100 miles.

Xionz, zee'onts, a town of Prussia, 28 miles S.E. of Posen, with manufactures of linens and leather. Pop. 1019.

Xiron, town, United States of Colombia. See GIRON.

Xiximani, United States of Colombia. See CARTAGENA.

Xixona, a town of Spain. See JIJONA.

Xiz, sheez, or **Shiz,** the Arabian name of the fire-temple and city of Atropatenian Ecbatana identified by Major Rawlinson with TUKHTI SULEIMAN.

Xoa, a state of Abyssinia. See SHOA.

Xochicalco, HO-che-kâl'ko, a ruined pyramid 60 miles S. by W. of the city of Mexico.

Xochimilco, HO-che-meel'ko, a village of Mexico, on Lake Xochimilco, 8 miles S.S.E. of Mexico, and once an Aztec town of importance.

Xochitepec, HO-che-tâ-pĕk', a village of Mexico, state and nearly 60 miles S.W. of the city of Mexico.

Xodar, a town of Spain. See JODAR.

Xorella Islands, Malay Archipelago. See XULLA.

Xorquera, a town of Spain. See JORQUERA.

Xorullo, or **Xurullo,** Mexico. See JORULLO.

Xuandai, shoo-ân-dī', a fine harbor of Anam, Farther India, province and 20 miles N.E. of Phu-Yen, on the Cochin-Chinese coast. Lat. 13° 22′ N.

Xubera, a town of Spain. See JUBERA.

Xubrique la Nueva. See JUBRIQUE LA NUEVA.

Xucar, a river of Spain. See JUCAR.

Xucaray, HOO-kâ-rī', a river of South America, in Ecuador, tributary to the Amazon.

Xuchitan, a town of Mexico. See JUCHITAN.

Xulla, zool'lâ (**Zulla,** zool'lâ, or **Zorel'la**) **Islands,** a group in the Malay Archipelago, 70 miles E. of Celebes, and comprising Taliabo, Mangola, and Basi, which last is about 35 miles in length.

Xumilla, a town of Spain. See JUMILLA.

Xutay, a river of South America. See JUTAY.

Xynara, xin'â-râ (?), a village of the island of Tino, Grecian Archipelago. It has a Roman Catholic seminary, and is the residence of a Roman Catholic bishop.

Y.

Y, ee, or **Ij,** ee (Dutch, *Het 'y*), a branch of the Zuyder Zee, Netherlands, formerly extending inland 16 miles W. to Beverwyk; average breadth, 2 miles. On its S. side is the city of Amsterdam. The greater part of the Y has been drained in connection with the construction of the ship-canal to Amsterdam.

Yablonev, Iablonev, or **Jablonev,** yâ-blo-nĕv', a market-town of Russia, government of Poltava, on the Orzhitza, 20 miles W.S.W. of Loobny. Pop. 1000.

Yablonoi, Iablonoi, or **Jablonoi** (yâ-blo-noi') **Mountains,** a chain in East Asia, forming a part of the boundary-line between Siberia and Manchooria, continuous E. with the STANOVOI MOUNTAINS (which see).

Yachil-Irmak (or **-Ermak**). See YESHIL-IRMAK.

Yacova, Iacova, or **Jakova,** yâ-ko'vâ, a town of Albania, 67 miles E.N.E. of Scutari, on the White Drin.

Yadiki, a town of India, Bellary district. Pop. 7202.

Yad'kin, a county in the N.W. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 375 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Yadkin River, and is also drained by Deep Creek. The surface is hilly, and nearly half of it is covered with forests. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, oats, tobacco, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Yadkinville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $1,931,606. Pop. in 1870, 10,697, of whom 10,695 were Americans.

Yadkin, a township of Stokes co., N.C. Pop. 1758.

Yadkin College, a post-village of Davidson co., N.C., 9 miles N.W. of Lexington. It has a church, a saw-mill, and a steam cotton-gin. Here is Yadkin College, which was chartered in 1861.

Yadkin River, North Carolina, rises in the Blue Ridge, in Caldwell co., and runs nearly eastward through Wilkes co. Its general direction is S.S.E. It forms the boundary between the cos. of Yadkin, Davie, Rowan, Stanley, and Anson on the right, and Forsyth, Davidson, Montgomery, and Richmond on the left. It enters South Carolina about 10 miles above Cheraw, below which place it is called the PEDEE RIVER (which see). The length of the Yadkin from its source to the boundary of South Carolina is estimated at 300 miles. Its navigation is obstructed by rocky rapids. Near the mouth of the Uharie it passes through a narrow and picturesque gorge.

Yadkin Valley, a post-office of Davidson co., N.C.

Yad′kinville, a post-village, capital of Yadkin co., N.C., in Liberty township, about 70 miles N. of Charlotte. Pop. 133.

Yadrin, Iadrin, or **Jadrin,** yå-dreen′, a town of Russia, government and 110 miles W. of Kazan. P. 2365.

Yafa, or **Yaffa,** a village of Palestine. See Jaffa.

Yagotin, Iagotin, or **Jagotin,** yå-go-teen′, a town of Russia, government and 138 miles W.N.W. of Poltava.

Yagua, yå′gwå, a village of the United States of Colombia, Cundinamarca, province and 70 miles S. of Neyva.

Yaguache, yå-gwå′chå, a village of Ecuador, department and 18 miles N.E. of Guayaquil.

Yaguanique, yå-gwå-nee′kå, a port of Cuba, on its N. coast, 40 miles N.E. of Baracoa.

Yaguaron, yå-gwå-rōn′, a river of Uruguay, forming part of the N.E. boundary, flows S.E., and falls into Lake Mirim.

Yagui, a river of Mexico. See Yaqui.

Yahutat Bay, Alaska. See Behring Bay.

Yaik, a river of Russia. See Ural.

Yainax, yi′nax, a post-office of Lake co., Oregon, 2 miles S. of Sprague River.

Yainur, yī-nŭr′, a town of British India, in Madras, 22 miles N.E. of Mangalore.

Yakima, yăk′e-må, a county in the central part of Washington, is bounded on the W. by the Cascade Range of mountains. It is chiefly drained by the Yakima River, an affluent of the Columbia, and by the Pisco and Naches Rivers. The surface is partly covered with forests of fir and other trees. Wheat, wool, cattle, and oats are the staple products. Capital, Yakima. Valuation of real and personal estate, $192,052. Pop. in 1870, 432, of whom 410 were Americans. Rocks of volcanic origin underlie a large part of this county.

Yakima, a post-hamlet, capital of Yakima co., Washington, is on the Yakima River, about 90 miles N.N.E. of The Dalles, Oregon. It has 2 churches, a college, and a newspaper office.

Yakima River, Washington, rises in the Cascade Range, near the Snoqualmie Pass, and runs southeastward and southward. Below the mouth of the Pisco River it flows eastward, and enters the Columbia River about 10 miles above the mouth of the Snake. It is about 250 miles long, and traverses a country of volcanic origin.

Yako′ba, a city of Africa, capital of a southern province of Saccatoo, 200 miles E.N.E. of Egga. It has a great trade and active manufactures of cottons. Pop. 150,000.

Yakoono Seema, or **Yakouno Sima,** yå-koo′no see′må, written also **Jakuno Sima,** an island of Japan, 40 miles S. of Kioo-Sioo. Lat. 30° 23′ N.; lon. 130° 30′ E. Length, 20 miles; breadth, 8 miles. The surface is level and wooded.

Yakootsk, Yakoutsk, Iakoutsk, Yakutsk, or **Jakutsk,** yå‛kootsk′, a vast province of Siberia, occupying most of its E. half from lat. 54° N., and between lon. 105° and 164° E., having W. the government of Yeniseisk, S. Irkootsk, and the Yablonoi Mountains separating it from Manchooria, E. the maritime provinces and the Chookchee country, and N. the Arctic Ocean, in which it comprises the islands of Kotelnoi and New Siberia. Area, 1,517,063 square miles. Pop. 231,977. The surface is mountainous in the S., and watered by the Upper Lena and its affluents the Aldan and Vitim, which latter forms the frontier on the side of Irkootsk. In the N. it is an immense level, traversed by the Lena, Yana, Indighirka, and Kolyma Rivers. In some parts rye, barley, and small quantities of other grains are raised, and large herds of cattle are reared near Yakootsk; but in most of its extent this province is a bare desert, the soil of which is frozen to a great depth. Next to cattle and game, salmon and other fish, iron, salt, and talc are the chief products. Coal is stated to exist in some places on the Upper Lena. Principal trade, furs and walrus-teeth. After Yakootsk, the capital, the principal villages are Amginsk, Olekminsk, and Oost Viliooisk.

Yakootsk, Yakoutsk, Yakutsk, or **Jakutsk,** a town and the great commercial emporium of East Siberia, capital of the above province, on the Lena. Lat. 62° N.; lon. 129° 44′ E. Mean annual temperature, 13.5° Fahr.; winter, 36.3°; summer, 61.7°. Pop. 4830, half of whom are Russians, and the rest native Yakoots and others. It stands on a plain surrounded by lofty heights, and consists of about 400 houses of European structure, standing apart, while the intervening spaces are occupied by winter *yoorts*, or huts of the northern nomades, with earthen roofs, doors covered with hairy hides, and windows of ice. The principal buildings are a large stone cathedral, 7 churches, a stone market-place, a monastery, a hospital, and a fort. The trade is of great importance. Caravans with Chinese and European goods brought from Irkootsk by the boats on the Lena proceed every year over the mountains to Okhotsk, and also collect the produce of the whole line of coast on the Polar Sea between the parallels of 70° and 74°, from the mouth of the Lena to the farthest point inhabited by the Chookchees. Among the principal articles of this latter trade are the skins of the polar fox. Another important article is fossil ivory, obtained from the antediluvian animals found buried in the deep alluvium of the Lena and its tributaries and along the shores of the Arctic Ocean.

Yalabusha, or **Yalobusha,** yal‛ạ-boo′shạ, a county in the N. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 470 square miles. It is drained by Loosascoona Creek and Yockeney River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of beech, cypress, elm, hickory, magnolia, white oak, tulip-tree, &c. The soil is very fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staple products. This county is intersected by the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad and the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad. Capital, Coffeeville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $4,133,707. Pop. in 1870, 13,254, of whom 12,887 were Americans.

Yalabusha (or **Yallobusha**) **River,** Mississippi, rises in Chickasaw co., runs in a W.S.W. direction through the cos. of Calhoun and Grenada, and unites with the Tallahatchee River in Leflore co. The stream formed by this confluence is the Yazoo River.

Yal′colb, a post-office of Clarke co., Washington.

Yalding, yawl′ding, a parish of England, co. of Kent, on the Medway, and on a branch of the Southeastern Railway, 5½ miles S.W. of Maidstone.

Yale, a post-village in Granville township, Jasper co., Ill., about 32 miles S.S.E. of Mattoon. It has 2 churches.

Yale, a post-office of Ottawa co., Kansas, about 32 miles N.N.W. of Abilene.

Yale, a town of British Columbia, on Fraser River, 90 miles above New Westminster.

Yale College. See New Haven.

Yale Sem′inary, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Tex., 5 miles from Goshen. Here is a school, named Yale Seminary.

Yalesville, yālz′vĭl, a post-village in Wallingford township, New Haven co., Conn., on the Quinepiac River, and on the Hartford & New Haven Railroad, 15 miles N. by E. of New Haven. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and several factories.

Yaletown, yāl′tŏwn, a village in Maskinonge co., Quebec, 30 miles from Three Rivers. It contains a large tannery, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 125.

Yaleville, yāl′vĭl, a hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 5 miles from Potsdam.

Yali, yå′lee (anc. *Istros?*), a small island off the S.E. coast of Asia Minor, at the entrance of the Gulf of Cos, 7 miles S. of Cos.

Yallaha, yå-lå′hå, or **Yalaha,** a post-village of Sumter co., Fla., on the S. shore of Lake Harris, about 75 miles S. of Palatka. It has a church, and is surrounded by large groves of oranges, lemons, bananas, and guavas, the products of which are shipped here.

Yalo, yå′lo, a village of Palestine, on a hill, 12 miles N.W. of Jerusalem, and supposed by Robinson to occupy the site of the ancient *Ajalon*.

Ya-Long-Kiang, yå-long-ke-ång′, a river of East Thibet and the Chinese province of Se-Chuen, after a generally S. course of 600 miles, joins the Yang-tse-Kiang near lat. 26° 35′ N., lon. 102° E.

Ya-Long-Kiang, a river of Corea, flows W., and enters the Yellow Sea. Course, 130 miles.

Ya-Loo-Kiang, or **Ya-Lou-Kiang,** yå-loo-ke-ång′, a river of the Chinese Empire, flows S.W., separating Corea from the province of Leao-Tong, and enters the Yellow Sea after a course estimated at 300 miles.

Yalootrovosk, Ialoutrovosk, or **Jalutrowosk,** yå-loo-tro-vosk′, written also **Ialoutorovsk, Jalutorowsk,** and **Jalutorovsk,** a town of Siberia, government and 120 miles S.S.W. of Tobolsk, at the junction of the Iset and Tobol Rivers. Pop. 3936.

Yalpookh, Ialpoukh, or **Jalpuch,** yål-pooᴋ′, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Bessarabia, flows S., and, after a course of 80 miles, expands into a lake of the same name. Principal affluent, the Lunge.

Yalpookh, Ialpoukh, or **Jalpuch,** a lake of Russia, formed by the expansion of the above river, in the S. of Bessarabia, about 36 miles long by 6 miles broad, and communicating with the Danube by several mouths.

Yalta, Ialta, or **Jalta,** yål′tå, a small seaport town of the Crimea, South Russia, province of Taurida, 32 miles W.S.W. of Sevastopol. It was large and prosperous until destroyed by an earthquake in the fifteenth century. The new town, rebuilt on the ruins, has a custom-house, a good harbor, and a small quay. It is a chief station for the Odessa steamers. Pop. 1369.

Yalta, Ialta, or **Jalta,** a town of Russia, in Yekaterinoslav, on the N. side of the Sea of Azof.

Yama, Iama, or **Jama,** yå'må, a river of Siberia, rises in the E. side of the Stanovoi Mountains, government of Okhotsk, flows E.S.E., and falls into the Gulf of Yamsk, a part of the Sea of Okhotsk. Length, 80 miles.

Yamachiche, yamˋạ-chee'che, a post-village of St. Maurice co., Quebec, on the river Yamachiche, 16½ miles W.S.W. of Three Rivers. It contains a church, a convent, an academy, a woollen-factory, a tannery, saw- and grist-mills, and about a dozen stores. Pop. 1300.

Yamaska, yå-mås'kå, a central county of Quebec, drained by the Nicolet, St. Francis, and Yamaska Rivers. It is bounded on the N.W. by Lake St. Peter. Capital, St. François du Lac. Pop. 16,317.

Yamaska, a post-village in Yamaska co., Quebec, on the river Yamaska, 31 miles N. of St. Hyacinthe. It contains 4 stores and several mills. Pop. 800.

Yamaska River, Quebec, takes its rise in Brome Lake, Brome co., flows through a fertile country, and falls into Lake St. Peter.

Yambiri, a river of Peru. See PAUCARTAMBO.

Yambo, a port of Arabia. See YEMBO.

Yamboli, Iamboli, or **Jamboli,** yåm'bo-le, a town of Europe, in Eastern Roumelia, 56 miles N. of Adrianople, on the Toonja. It has several mosques, and manufactures of woollen cloths. A railway connects it with Tirnova.

Yamboorg, Iambourg, or **Jamburg,** yåm'bŏŏʀɢ, a town of Russia, government and 68 miles S.W. of St. Petersburg, on the Looga. Pop. 2490.

Yamdok'cho, a lake of India, in Brahmapootra. Lat. 90° 30′ E. Elevation, 13,500 feet above the sea.

Yam Hill, a small river of Oregon, runs northeastward through Yam Hill co., and enters the Willamette River.

Yam Hill, a county in the N.W. part of Oregon, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Willamette River, and drained by the Yam Hill River. The Coast Range of mountains extends along the W. border of the county. The surface is extensively covered with forests of fir, pine, oak, and other trees. The soil is fertile. Wheat, oats, hay, wool, lumber, and butter are the staple products. This county is connected with Portland by the Oregon Central Railroad. Capital, Lafayette. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,500,000. Pop. in 1870, 5012, of whom 4798 were Americans; in 1875, 5447.

Yamina, yå-mee'nå or yå'me-nå, a town of Africa, state of Bambarra, on the Niger River. Lat. 12° 40′ N.; lon. 6° 50′ W. It is the second town of the state in importance.

Yam'mie, or **Yam'my,** a town of Central Africa, in Ashantee, 70 miles N.W. of Coomassie.

Yam'pah (or **Bear**) **River,** Colorado, rises in the Rocky Mountains, runs westward in Grand co., and enters the Green River about lon. 109° W., near the boundary between Colorado and Utah. Length, about 200 miles.

Yamparaes, yåm-på-rå'ēs, a town of Bolivia, department and 20 miles N.W. of Chuquisaca, on an affluent of the Pilcomayo.

Yampol, Iampol, or **Jampol,** yåm'pol, a town of Russia, government of Podolia, 75 miles E.S.E. of Kamieniec, on the Dniester. Pop. 4305.

Yamsk, Iamsk, or **Jamsk,** yåmsk, a maritime town of East Siberia, on the Gulf of Yamsk, an inlet of the Gulf of Jijiginsk, 380 miles E. of Okhotsk.

Yamuna, an ancient name of the JUMNA.

Yana, Iana, or **Jana,** yå'nå, a river of Siberia, which rises in the government of Yakootsk, on the N. slope of the Tukalan Mountains, near lat. 65° N., and, after a course of nearly 600 miles, falls by several mouths into the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 72° N., lon. 137° E. Its principal affluents are the Adiga, Dulgalak, Shemanova, and Bootaktai.

Yanaon, yåˋnåˋŏɴᵍ', a village and one of the French colonial possessions in India, on its E. or Coromandel coast, at the delta of the Godavery River, and accessible from the sea by vessels of 200 tons' burden, 22 miles N.N.E. of Pondicherry. Its district, extending for 6 miles along the Godavery, has an area of 8147 acres, about half being under cultivation. Pop. 6756.

Yanbo, a town of Arabia. See YEMBO.

Yancey, yăn'se, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is drained by the Nolachucky and Cane Rivers, and is bounded on the S.E. by the Blue Ridge. The surface is mountainous, and mostly covered with forests of fir, spruce, and other trees. It comprises the highest peaks of the Black Mountains, namely, the Black Dome, or Mitchell's Peak, 6707 feet high, and Clingman's Peak, which is said to rise 6941 feet above the level of the sea. These are both in the S. part of the county. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staple products. Capital, Burnsville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $861,012. Pop. in 1870, 5909, of whom all were Americans.

Yancey's Mills, a post-office of Albemarle co., Va., is at Hillsborough.

Yancey's Store, a post-hamlet of Person co., N.C., 20 miles N.W. of Oxford.

Yanceyville, a post-village, capital of Caswell co., N.C., in Yanceyville township, 15 miles S. of Danville, Va., and about 68 miles N.W. of Raleigh. It contains a court-house, 3 churches, and a tobacco-factory. Pop. of the township, 2203.

Yancy Mills, a post-hamlet of Phelps co., Mo., 13½ miles S. of Rolla. It has a flour-mill.

Yanˋdabo', or **Yandaboo,** yånˋdạ-boo', a town of Burmah, on the left bank of the Irrawaddy, 60 miles W.S.W. of Ava. Here the treaty of peace between the British and Burmese was ratified, February 26, 1826.

Yandoon, a town of British Burmah. See YEWNDOUN.

Yangain-Chain-Ya, yång-ghīn'-chīn-yå, a town of Pegu, on the Irrawaddy, 45 miles N.W. of Rangoon.

Yang-Chow, China. See CHANG-CHOO-FOO.

Yangero, a town and country of Africa. See JANJERO.

Yang-Hissar, yång-hĭs-sar', a town of Chinese Toorkistan, 82 miles N.E. of Yarkand.

Yang-Ho, yångˋho', a river of China, province of Pe-Chee-Lee, passes by the city of Siu-An-Hoa, and unites with the Sang-Kan-Ho, 25 miles S.E., to form the Hoen-Ho River, which traverses the province S.W. of Peking.

Yang-Ling, or **Iang-Ling,** yång-ling', a mountain of China, in Koei-Choo. Lat. 26° 34′ N.; lon. 105° 37′ E.

Yang-Tchoo, or **Yang-Tchou,** yångˋchoo', written also **Yang-Tcheou,** a city of China, province of Kiang-Soo, capital of a department, on the Imperial Canal, near the Yang-tse-Kiang River, and 50 miles N.E. of Nanking. It is stated to be 5 miles in circumference, and to have a large trade in salt. Near it is an imperial residence.

Yang-tse-Kiang, yångˋtse-ke-ång', or **Yang-tseu-Kiang** (*i.e.*, the "son of the great water," or the "son of the sea"), more commonly called by the Chinese **Ta-Kiang,** tåˋke-ång', or "Great River," and sometimes written on old maps **Kiang-Ku** or **Kian-Ku,** a large river of China, its course lying S. of that of another great river, the Hoang-Ho. It is formed by the junction of the Ya-Long-Kiang and Kin-Sha-Kiang Rivers, which have their sources in East Thibet, near those of the Me-Kong and Irrawaddy, and which unite on the boundary between the provinces of Se-Chuen and Yun-Nan, near lat. 26° 30′ N., lon. 102° E. Thenceforth the Yang-tse-Kiang has a very tortuous E.N.E. course through the provinces of Se-Chuen, Hoo-Pe, Ngan-Hoei, and Kiang-Soo, and it joins the sea by an estuary 30 miles across, in lat. 32° N., lon. 121° E. Total course estimated at from 2500 to 3000 miles. Its principal branch, the KIN-SHA-KIANG (or KIN-CHA-KIANG, keen-shå-ke-ång', *i.e.*, the "river of golden sands"), is estimated to have a length of nearly 1000 miles. The Yang-tse-Kiang receives numerous large affluents, drains all the central provinces of China, and brings down great quantities of mud, which has formed several low islands at its mouth. It is crossed by the Imperial Canal, by which it communicates with the Hoang-Ho River and with most parts of China proper. The tide ascends it to Lake Po-Yang, 450 miles from the sea, beyond which it is navigable for 250 miles, and it may be navigated to 200 miles from its mouth by ships of the largest class. Coal is said to be plentiful in many places along its banks.

Yani, yå'nee, or **Nyani,** ne-å'nee, a state of West Africa, in Senegambia, on the N. bank of the Gambia River, between lat. 13° and 14° N. and lon. 14° and 15° W. The principal towns are Pisania, Yannemaroo, Kartabar, and Kontana.

Yanik, yåˋneek', a fertile district of Asia Minor, pashalic of Trebizond, immediately around Samsoon. Leeches are exported from it to Europe in large quantities.

Yanina, Ianina, or **Jannina,** yån'ne-nå (improperly *Joannina;* probably the ancient *Euræa*), a city of European Turkey, capital of the vilayet of Yanina, on the

W. side of the Lake of Yanina, 44 miles N. of Arta. Lat. 39° 48′ N.; lon. 21° E. Pop. estimated at 36,000, of whom 20,000 are Greeks and from 6000 to 7000 Jews. It was much more populous before 1820, when it was burnt down by order of Ali Pasha. The town, on a peninsula stretching into the lake, is meanly built. Its principal edifice is the fortress, containing the palace of the pasha. Yanina is the residence of the head collector of customs for Yanina, and of foreign consuls. It had formerly a large trade with Albania, Roumelia, &c., and an important annual fair, to which Italian produce and French and German manufactures were brought; but its commerce has greatly declined. The Lake of Yanina is 5 miles in length by 3 miles in greatest breadth. Opposite the city is a small island, to which Ali Pasha retired from the sultan's troops before being put to death in February, 1822.

Yanina, a vilayet of European Turkey, in the S. part of Albania, bordering on Greece, extending from the Adriatic to the Ægean Sea. Area, 13,861 square miles. Pop. 711,250. Surface mountainous, the range of the Pindus dividing it into the provinces of Epirus and Thessaly. Flocks of goats and sheep constitute one of the chief sources of wealth. Olives and tobacco are grown, and wine is produced. The commerce of the country, which was formerly considerable, is rapidly declining. Principal towns, Janina (the capital), Larissa, Arta, Trikhala, Argyro-Castro, and Avlona.

Yanitza, a town of Turkey, in Macedonia, 30 miles W.N.W. of Salonica. Pop. 6000.

Yank′ee, a post-office of Clay co., Iowa.

Yankee Hill, a post-hamlet of Butte co., Cal., 18 miles N. of Oroville. Gold is mined here.

Yankee Hollow, a post-office of Jo Daviess co., Ill., about 24 miles W. of Freeport.

Yankee Jim's, a post-hamlet of Placer co., Cal., 22 miles N.E. of Auburn.

Yankee Ridge, a post-office of Harrison co., Mo.

Yankee Ridge, Ohio. See TIVERTON CENTRE.

Yankee Spring, a post-township of Barry co., Mich., about 25 miles S. by E. of Grand Rapids. Pop. 833.

Yankee Town, a post-village of Warrick co., Ind., 10 miles S. of Booneville. It has 2 churches and a graded school. Pop. 150.

Yankee Town, a village of White co., Tenn., 30 miles from McMinnville. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Here is Spring Mills Post-Office.

Yankee Town, a post-office of Crawford co., Wis.

Yank′ton, a county in the S.E. part of Dakota, borders on Nebraska. Area, about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Missouri River, and intersected by the Dakota or James River. The surface is diversified with undulating prairies and groves. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and wool are the staple products. This county is traversed by the Dakota Southern Railroad. Capital, Yankton. Valuation of real and personal estate, $2,561,388. Pop. in 1870, 2097, of whom 1356 were Americans.

Yankton, the capital of Dakota Territory and of Yankton co., is situated on the N. (left) bank of the Missouri River, and on the Dakota Southern Railroad, 61 miles W.N.W. of Sioux City, and 140 miles in a direct line N.N.W. of Omaha. It is nearly 200 miles by water above Omaha. Elevation above the level of the sea, about 1200 feet. Lat. 42° 50′ N.; lon. 96° 44′ W. The site is a level plateau, enclosed on several sides by a semicircle of bluffs. It contains a court-house, a high school, a jail, 4 hotels, a national bank, 2 other banking-houses, about 7 churches, and printing-offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers. It has also a flour-mill, a steam saw-mill, 2 breweries, machine-shops of the railroad, and several grain-elevators. Steamboats ply regularly (except in winter) between Yankton and other ports, and ascend the river as far as Fort Benton. Pop. about 2500.

Yankton Reservation, Charles Mix co., Dakota, is on the Missouri River, 65 miles above Yankton. Here is a tract of land reserved for the Yankton Sioux Indians.

Yannemaroo, Yannemarou, or **Yannemaru,** yån‵nẹ-må-roo′, a town of Senegambia, West Africa, state of Yani, 110 miles E. of Bathurst, near the river Gambia. Lat. 13° 45′ N.; lon. 15° W.

Yanooshpol, or **Yanouchpol,** yå-noosh-pol′, written also **Ianouchpol, Ianutzpol,** and **Janutzpol,** a town of Russia, government of Volhynia, district and 36 miles S. of Zhitomeer. Pop. about 1500.

Yanopol, Ianopol, or **Janopol,** yå-no′pol, a town of Russian Poland, government of Vilna, 148 miles N.E. of Vilna. Pop. 1500.

Yanov, Ianov, Janow, or **Janov,** yå′nov, several market-towns of Russia, the principal in the government of Podolia, on the Bug, 14 miles N.E. of Lityn.

Yan-Phing, or **Yen-Ping,** a city of China, province of Fo-Kien, capital of a department, on the Min River, 90 miles N.W. of Foo-Choo, and stated to be one of the handsomest cities in the empire.

Yan-Tchoo, or **Yan-Tchou,** yån‵choo′, a city of China, province of Shan-Toong, capital of a department, 75 miles S. of Tsee-Nan.

Yan-Tchoo, or **Yan-Tchou,** a city of China, province of Che-Kiang, capital of a department, on the Tsien-Tang-Kiang River, 115 miles S.W. of Ning-Po.

Yanteles, yån-tå′lēs, a mountain-peak of the Andes, in Patagonia. Lat. 43° 30′ S. Height, 8030 feet.

Yan′tic, a post-village of New London co., Conn., in Norwich township, on the Yantic River and the New London Northern Railroad, 3 miles N.W. of Norwich. It has an Episcopal chapel and a manufactory of flannel.

Yantic River, New London co., Conn., runs nearly southeastward, and unites with the Shetucket at Norwich to form the Thames River.

Yant′ley Creek, a post-office of Choctaw co., Ala.

Yao-Nan, yå‵o-nån′, a city of China, province of Yun-Nan, capital of a department, 95 miles W.N.W. of Yun-Nan. It is stated to have a large trade in musk, and in salt produced from a lake in its vicinity.

Yaooree, Yaouri, or **Yauri,** yå′oo-ree or yŏw′ree, a large town of Central Africa, capital of a state, on the left bank of the Quorra (Niger), 65 miles N. of Boossa. It is enclosed by a high and strong clay wall, and entered by 8 gates. Its inhabitants manufacture coarse gunpowder, saddlery, and clothing, raise indigo and tobacco, and rear large herds of live-stock. The state of Yaooree is reported to be extensive and flourishing.

Yao-Tchoo, or **Yao-Tchou,** yå‵o-choo′, a city of China, province of Kiang-See, capital of a department, on a river, near its mouth in Lake Po-Yang.

Yap, yåp, **Ouap,** wåp, or **Gouap,** gwåp, one of the Caroline Islands, Pacific Ocean, its S. extremity in lat. 9° 25′ N., lon. 138° 1′ E. Length, 9 miles. Pop. 2000.

Yaphank, yăp′ănk or yăp-ănk′, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Brookhaven township, on the Connectiquot River and the Long Island Railroad, 15 miles W.S.W. of Riverhead. It has 3 churches, 2 grist-mills, 2 stores, and the county almshouse. Pop. about 350.

Yap′par, a river of Queensland, Australia, flowing into the S.E. angle of the Gulf of Carpentaria, in lon. 140° 45′ E. W. of it is a tract of undulating and hilly forest-land.

Yapura, a river of South America. See JAPURA.

Yaque, yå′kå, or **Yaqui,** yå-kee′, a mountain-peak and two rivers of Hayti. The mountain belongs to the Cibao chain, in the centre of the island. The Grand Yaque River flows from it N.W. through the plain of Santiago, and enters the bays of Monte Christo and Manzanilla by several mouths, after a total course of 100 miles. The other Yaque River flows S. and joins the Neyva.

Yaqui, yå-kee′, or **Huaqui,** hwå-kee′, a river of Mexico, state of Sonora, rises N. of lat. 32° N., flows S. and S.W., and enters the Gulf of California 25 miles S.E. of Guaymas, after a course of 400 miles.

Yaquima (or **Yakima**) **River.** See YAKIMA.

Yaqui′na, a small river of Benton co., Oregon, runs N.W. and W., and enters the Pacific Ocean at Newport.

Yar, a river of England, in the Isle of Wight, enters the Solent at Yarmouth, after a short N. course.

Yaracuy, yå-rå-kwee′, a navigable river of Venezuela, department of Caracas, after a N.W. course of 80 miles, enters the Gulf of Triste 25 miles W. of Puerto Cabello. At its mouth is the village of Yaracuy.

Yaracuy, or **Yaracui,** a state of Venezuela, enclosed by Falcon, Carabobo, Cojedes, and Barquesimeto. It is fertile, and rich in metals. Capital, San Felipe. Pop. in 1873, 71,689.

Yara-Dzang-bo-Tsoo. See YAROO-DZANG-BO-TSOO.

Yaransk, Jaransk, yå-rånsk′, or **Yarensk,** yå-rĕnsk′, a town of Russia, government and 110 miles S.S.W. of Viatka, on the Yaran. Pop. 2939. It is mostly built of wood, and has several churches, and a flourishing trade in furs, honey, wax, and hops. See also YARENSK.

Yarapason, yå‵rå-på-sōn′, a village of Asia Minor, in Karamania, on the Kizil-Irmak, 40 miles N.W. of Mount Argæus, and apparently the ancient *Osiana*.

Yar′borough, a post-office of Grimes co., Tex.

Yard′ley Go′bions, a hamlet of England, co. of Northampton, 3½ miles N.W. of Stony Stratford. P. 654.

Yard′ley-Ha′stings, a village and parish of England, co. and 8 miles E.S.E. of Northampton. It has a very ancient Norman church, with a square tower. Pop. 1188.

Yard'leyville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River, and on the New York (Bound Brook) division of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad (which here crosses the river), 30 miles from Philadelphia, and about 5 miles above Trenton. It has 4 churches, a graded school, a newspaper office, 2 flour-mills, and a saw-mill.

Yard'ville, a post-village of Mercer co., N.J., in Hamilton township, on Doctor's Creek and the Camden & Amboy Railroad, 3 miles N.E. of Bordentown, and 5 miles from Trenton. It has 2 churches, a lumber-mill, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 300.

Yare (anc. *Garienis ?*), a river of England, co. of Norfolk, passes Norwich, where it becomes navigable, and enters the North Sea 2½ miles S. of Yarmouth, after having expanded into Bredonwater, which receives the rivers Bure and Waveney.

Yarenga, Iarenga, or **Jarenga,** yå-rĕn'gå, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Vologda, flows S. past the town of Yarensk, and, after a course of nearly 90 miles, joins the Vitchegda.

Yarensk, Iarensk, Jarensk, yå-rĕnsk', or **Yaransk,** a town of Russia, government and 355 miles E.N.E. of Vologda. Pop. 1169. See also YARANSK.

Yarkand, yar‵kånd', or **Yarkund,** yar‵kŭnd', a flourishing city of Chinese Toorkistan, in a fertile plain, on the Yarkand River, 100 miles S.E. of Kashgar, in lat. 38° 19° N., lon. 76° 7' 45" E. It is enclosed by an earthen rampart, and entered by 5 gates, outside of which are some very straggling suburbs, and a stone citadel on the S. Another and much larger citadel within the walls is now all but abandoned. Its houses are built of stone and clay, and mostly of one story; its streets are intersected by canals and aqueducts. It has two large bazaars, besides inferior ones, many caravansaries and mosques, and 10 or 12 large Mohammedan colleges. It is said to be more extensive than Kashgar, and is now the chief emporium of the trade between the Chinese Empire and the countries beyond its W. frontier. Silk, cotton, linen, and woollen cloths are manufactured. The inhabitants are chiefly Turks or Oozbeks, and Mohammedans; among them are, however, some Eimauks or Persians, Calmucks, Armenian Christians, and about 200 Chinese traders. Yarkand is a great mart for horses, and horse-flesh is sold in its markets. Pop. about 120,000. It was formerly the capital of the Mohammedan kingdom of Kashgar. In 1863 a revolt broke out, which resulted in the formation of a Mohammedan government, which lasted till 1878, with the capital at Kashgar.

Yarkand (or **Yarkiang,** yar‵ke-ång') **River,** a river which rises on the N. side of the Karakorum Mountains, flows mostly N.E., and near lat. 40° N., lon. 80° 30' E., unites with the Kashgar, Aksoo, and Yu-Rung-Kash, to form the Tarim, which finally enters Lop Nor, a lake of the Desert of Gobi. Total course, 500 miles.

Yar'ker, a post-village in Addington co., Ontario, on the river Napanee, 13 miles N.E. of Napanee. It contains a woollen-factory, a large flouring-mill, a saw-mill, an iron-foundry, and several stores. Pop. 400.

Yarm, a town and parish of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Tees, 9 miles E.S.E. of Darlington. Pop. 1340. Its commerce has declined with the rise of Stockton, but it exports salmon and provisions to London.

Yarm, a post-hamlet of Pontiac co., Quebec, 5 miles N. of Clarendon Centre.

Yar'mouth, GREAT, a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town, and parish of England, co. of Norfolk, on its E. coast, on the Norfolk Railway, 19 miles E. of Norwich. It stands on a narrow strip of land between the sea and the river Yare, across which it communicates by a drawbridge with South-Town, or Little Yarmouth, and with Gorlfston. The quay, considered one of the finest in Britain, extends along the river for about 1 mile, and here are the town hall and council chamber. It has numerous churches, a borough jail, theatre, custom-house, large warehouses, a hospital for children, grammar-school, fishermen's hospital, and a military lunatic asylum. On the coast are several batteries, and barracks for 1000 men. The harbor is in the Yare, and is accessible by vessels of about 200 tons, and the town has an extensive trade in agricultural produce, malt, and fish. Yarmouth is the great seat of the English herring-fishery, and 9000 tons of fish have been sent hence by rail in a year. Ship-building is carried on, and it has a manufactory of silk goods. Yarmouth communicates by steam-packets with London, Hull, and many other ports on the E. coast. Near it are the ruins of Caister Castle and the Roman station *Garianonum.* Pop. of the town in 1871, 34,452. The YARMOUTH ROADS are between the coast and a line of outer sand-banks marked by buoys and floating lights.

Yarmouth, a maritime and market town and parish of England, Isle of Wight, on its N.W. coast, at the mouth of the Yar, 9 miles W. of Newport, and opposite Lymington, to which it has a ferry. Pop. 806.

Yarmouth, yar'mŭth, a county at the western extremity of Nova Scotia, bordering on the Atlantic, and intersected by Tusket River. The coasts are deeply indented, and the surface is extremely diversified with mountains, rivers, and lakes. Area, 752 square miles. Pop. 18,550. Capital, Yarmouth.

Yarmouth, yar'mŭth, a station in Des Moines co., Iowa, on the Burlington & Northwestern Railroad, 24 miles N.W. of Burlington.

Yarmouth, a post-village in Yarmouth township, Cumberland co., Me., on Casco Bay, on Royals River, and on the Grand Trunk Railroad, 11 miles N. by E. of Portland, and 1 mile S. of the Maine Central Railroad. It has 4 churches, an academy, and manufactures of cotton and paper, a foundry, and quarries of granite. Vessels are built here. Yarmouth Station of the Maine Central Railroad is 15 miles N.N.E. of Portland. Pop. of the township, 1872.

Yarmouth, a post-village in Yarmouth township, Barnstable co., Mass., near the ocean, 76 miles S.E. of Boston, and 1 mile from Yarmouth Station of the Cape Cod Railroad. It has a high school, a carriage-factory, a bank, a newspaper office, and 4 churches. The township is a part of the Cape Cod peninsula, and is bounded on the N. by Cape Cod Bay. It contains a larger village, named Yarmouth Port. Pop. of the township, 2264.

Yarmouth, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, capital of the above county, on a small bay, 205 miles S.W. of Halifax, and 88 miles from Annapolis. The surrounding country is fertile and well cultivated. The town contains many fine public buildings, as churches, educational institutions, banks, hotels, &c. The Yarmouth Seminary is one of the largest and handsomest wooden buildings in the province. There are also a commercial reading-room, 2 printing-offices issuing weekly newspapers, a number of stores, and manufactories of iron castings, machinery, wooden-ware, &c. Yarmouth is the chief ship-building place in the province, and has a large trade in the fisheries. It is a port of entry, and is the S. terminus of the Western Counties Railway, connecting it with Annapolis. Pop. 3500.

Yarmouth Centre, a post-village in Elgin co., Ontario, on the London & Port Stanley Railroad, 11 miles from London. It contains a cheese-factory, a tannery, and a saw-mill. Pop. 160.

Yarmouth Port, a post-village in Yarmouth township, Barnstable co., Mass., on Massachusetts Bay, and on the Cape Cod Railroad, 75 miles S.E. of Boston, and 2½ miles E. of Barnstable. It has several churches, a national bank with a capital of $525,000, a newspaper office, and a graded school.

Yar'nallton, a post-office and station in Fayette co., Ky., on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, 7 miles N.W. of Lexington.

Yaroo-Dzang-bo-Tsoo, or **Yaru-Dzang-bo-Tsu,** yå-roo'-dzång-bo-tsoo ("clear river of the west"), the principal river of Thibet proper, which it traverses in nearly its entire length from W. to E. It rises about lon. 82° E. and between lat. 30° and 31° N., flows E., receiving in Farther Thibet five considerable affluents from the N. and as many from the S., on the last of which, near its mouth in the San-Poo, stands Teshoo-Loomboo.

Yaroslav, Iaroslav, yå-ro-slåv', **Yaroslavl, Jaroslaw,** or **Jaroslavl,** a government of European Russia, near its centre, mostly between lat. 57° and 59° N. and lon. 38° and 41° 30' E., enclosed by the governments of Novgorod, Vologda, Kostroma, Vladimeer, and Tver. Area, 13,750 square miles. Pop. 1,000,748. Surface level, and in many parts marshy. It is traversed by the Volga, which here receives the rivers Mologa and Sheksna, and in the S. is Lake Nero, occupying upwards of 20 square miles. The soil is not very fertile, and the annual produce of corn, estimated at two million quarters, is insufficient for the population. Rye, wheat, barley, flax, hemp, and fruits are the principal crops. Timber is scarce; live-stock inferior. The fisheries in the Volga are important. The government is chiefly noted for manufacturing industry: linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, leather, silks, hardwares, and tobacco are wrought in the towns, and the peasants are almost everywhere partially engaged in domestic manufactures. Principal towns, Yaroslav, Rostov, and Ooglitch.

Yaroslav, Iaroslav, Jaroslaw, or **Jaroslavl,** a city of Russia, capital of a government of its own name, on the Volga, at the influx of the Kotorost, 160 miles N.E. of Moscow. Pop. 26,429. It is enclosed by a palisade, and is pretty well built, though mostly of wood. It is an episcopal see, and has 60 churches, which give it, externally, an imposing appearance, several convents, a theological seminary, a citadel at the confluence of the rivers, the Demidoff Lyceum, founded in 1803, a large exchange, various hospitals and asylums, manufactures of cotton, silk, linens, leather, tobacco, &c., with iron-, copper-, and bell-foundries, and two large annual fairs, at which large quantities of its manufactured goods are sold.

Yar'ra-Yar'ra, a river of Victoria, and the principal stream entering Port Phillip. It is not navigable above Melbourne, on account of falls, and that city can usually be reached only by vessels of 60 tons' burden, the mouth of the river having a bar with only 9 feet of water at high tide. Vessels of large burden load and unload at Williamstown, near its mouth. At Melbourne it is commonly from 40 to 50 yards across, but greatly augmented by floods in winter and spring. Length, about 100 miles.

Yar'riba, or **Yoruba,** yor'u-bå, an extensive state of Central Africa, bounded N. by Gando, E. by the Niger and Gando Rivers, and W. by Dahomey. Chief towns, Katunga, Abbeokoota, and Ibadan. Area, about 70,000 square miles. Pop. about 3,000,000. It has extensive forests of African teak, sassa-wood, ebony, and different kinds of palms.

Yarrow, yår'rō, a river of Scotland, co. of Selkirk, rises at Yarrow-Cleugh, 1½ miles E. of Loch Skene, flows mostly eastward, through Lochs Lowes and St. Mary, and joins the Ettrick 1½ miles above Selkirk. Its tributaries are at least 40, but are small. Length, 25 miles.

Yarrow, a parish of Scotland, co. of Selkirk, of which county it comprises more than a third, containing Ettrick Forest and several petty villages. Sir Walter Scott resided in the Ettrick Forest for ten years; and Hogg, "The Ettrick Shepherd," lived and died in this parish.

Yaru-Dzang-Bo. See YAROO-DZANG-BO-TSOO.

Yaseida, Iaseida, yå-sêl'då, or **Jasolda,** yå-sol'då, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Grodno, flows E.S.E., expanding into Lake Sporovskee, and joins the Pripets E. of Pinsk. Length, 130 miles.

Yasi-Koi, yå'see-koi, a large village of Asia Minor, Anatolia, near Zafaran-Boli, and containing 300 houses of Mohammedans and 75 houses of Greek Christians, which latter people manufacture wine and opium. A good deal of saffron is raised in the vicinity.

Yass, a town of New South Wales, East Australia, counties of King and Murray, capital of a district, on Yass River, an affluent of the Murrumbidgee, 46 miles W.S.W. of Goulburn. Pop. 1167. The YASS PLAINS, surrounded on every side by forests, are from 9 to 12 miles across.

Yasso, Abyssinia. See ANAZO.

Yassy, or **Jassy,** yås'see, written also **Jasch,** a city of Roumania, in Moldavia, is situated on an affluent of the Pruth, in a plain surrounded by low hills, 200 miles N.N.E. of Bucharest, and 162 miles N.W. of Odessa. Pop. about 90,000. The modern part is clean and well built, but the older part is a collection of ruins and huts. It has several churches, a college, a tribunal, a court of appeal, a museum with a public library, a theatre, 5 hospitals, a society of natural history and medicine, and an active commerce in agricultural produce. Numerous fine shops have lately been opened. It is connected by railroad with Galatz, Bucharest, and Odessa. Before the union of Wallachia and Moldavia, Yassy was the capital of the latter.

Yates, yāts, a county in the W. central part of New York, has an area of about 340 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Seneca Lake, is partly intersected by Keuka or Crooked Lake, and bounded on the W. by Canandaigua Lake, all of which present beautiful scenery. It is drained by Flint Creek and the outlet of Keuka Lake. The surface is undulating and diversified with ridges, valleys, and ravines. The soil is very fertile. Wheat, oats, barley, Indian corn, wool, hay, and butter are the staple products. There are forests of the ash, beech, elm, hickory, oak, sugar-maple, and other trees. Among the rocks which underlie the soil are Portage sandstone and Tully limestone, both Devonian. This county is intersected by the Northern Central Railroad. Capital, Penn Yan. Valuation of real and personal estate, $14,858,922. Pop. in 1870, 19,595, of whom 17,840 were Americans; in 1875, 19,686.

Yates, a township of McLean co., Ill. Pop. 1048.

Yates, a station of the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, at the junction of the St. Clair & Chicago Air-Line, 29 miles N. of Detroit, Mich.

Yates, or **Yates Centre,** a post-village in Yates township, Orleans co., N.Y., 1 mile from Lyndonville, about 20 miles N.E. of Lockport, and 3 miles from Lake Ontario. It has a church and an academy. The township is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, and contains Lyndonville. Pop. of the township, 2012.

Yates Centre, a post-village, capital of Woodson co., Kansas, in Centre township, 15 miles S.W. of Neosho Falls. It has a church. Pop. 263.

Yates City, a post-village in Salem township, Knox co., Ill., on the Galesburg & Peoria division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 29 miles W. by N. of Peoria. It has 3 churches, a graded school, and a banking-house. Pop. about 750. It is also on the Buda & Rushville Railroad.

Yatesville, yāts'vĭl, a post-office of Upson co., Ga., 11 miles from Barnesville.

Yatesville, a township of Morgan co., Ill. Pop. 1440.

Yatesville, a post-office and station in Randolph co., Mo., on the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Yatesville, a hamlet of Montgomery co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, 3 miles from Spraker's Basin.

Yatesville, a hamlet of Yates co., N.Y., 4 miles W. of Penn Yan. It has a church and a saw-mill.

Yatesville, a village and station in Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, 1 mile S. of Pittston. It has 2 churches and 2 stores.

Yatesville, a coal-mining town of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 2 miles N.E. of Shenandoah. Pop. 1000.

Yatesville, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Va.

Yatova, yå-to'vå, a village of Spain, province and about 25 miles from Valencia, on the Juanes. Pop. 1461.

Yatrib, an ancient name of MEDINA, a city of Arabia.

Yat'tayab'bee Creek, of Henry co., Ala., flows into the Chattahoochee River.

Yat'ton, a hamlet of Washington co., Iowa, on English River, about 15 miles S. of Iowa City.

Yauco, yŏw'ko, a small town of Porto Rico, near the S. coast of the island, 18 miles W. of Ponce. Pop. 2680.

Yaupaugh, yaw'paw, a hamlet of Bergen co., N.J., in Franklin township, 1 mile from Oakland. It has 2 churches.

Yauri, a town of Africa. See YAOOREE.

Yautepec, yŏw-tå-pêk', a village of Mexico, state and 40 miles S.S.E. of Mexico.

Yavapai, yåv'a-pi, a large county of Arizona, borders on Utah and New Mexico. It is intersected by the Colorado River and Little Colorado River, and also drained by the Rio Verde and other rivers. The surface is partly mountainous. The county is occupied by several ranges of mountains, between which are extensive table-lands or plains. Forests of pine grow on the mountains. The soil requires irrigation to render it fertile. Gold is found in several parts of the county. Cretaceous, Silurian, and volcanic rocks underlie the soil. Capital, Prescott. Pop. in 1870, 2142, of whom 1208 were Americans; in 1876, 13,738.

Yavary, a river of South America. See JABARY.

Yaw'al, a town of India, presidency of Bombay. Pop. 8140.

Yaw'goo, or **Yaw'ker,** a village in Exeter township, Washington co., R.I., on the Stonington & Providence Railroad, about 37 miles from Providence, and 1 mile from Slocumville. It has manufactures of woollen goods. There is a church in the vicinity. Pop. 130.

Yaw'ry Bay, a large inlet on the coast of Sierra Leone, about 25 miles S. of Freetown.

Yax'ley, a village and parish of England, co. and 13 miles N. of Huntingdon. Pop. 1393. A little E. of the village is Whittlesea-mere, a sheet of water 6 miles long and 3 miles broad, abounding in fish.

Yay-Gy'ee', a town of India, presidency of Bengal, in Pegu. Pop. 4693.

Yazoo, yå'zoo or yå'zoo, a county in the W. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Yazoo River (navigable by steamboats), and is bounded on the S.E. by the Big Black River. The Sunflower River forms part of its western boundary. The surface is level or moderately hilly, and is extensively covered with forests of the cypress, beech, elm, hickory, magnolia, white oak, tulip-tree, &c. The soil is very fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products: about 25,000 bales of cotton are produced annually. Capital, Yazoo City. Valuation of real and personal estate, $7,183,392. Pop. in 1870, 17,279, of whom 17,052 were Americans.

Yazoo, Harrison co., Iowa. See CALIFORNIA JUNCTION.

Yazoo City, a post-village, capital of Yazoo co., Miss., on the E. bank of the Yazoo River, about 48 miles N.E. of Vicksburg, and 48 miles N. by W. of Jackson. It has 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a bank, 6 churches, an academy, and an oil-mill. A large quantity of cotton is shipped here in steamboats, which navigate the river above and below this place.

Yazoo River, Mississippi, is formed by the Tallahatchee and Yalabusha Rivers, which unite in Leflore co. It runs southward and southwestward with a very sinuous course, intersects the cos. of Holmes, Yazoo, and Warren, and enters the Mississippi River about 3 miles above Vicksburg. It is about 280 miles long, and is navigable by steamboats, which can ascend from its mouth to its origin in all stages of water. It is a sluggish river, flowing through a rich and nearly level country.

Yazva, Iazva, or **Jaswa,** yås′vå, a river of Russia, rises on the W. side of the Ural Mountains, government of Perm, flows generally W., and, after a course of nearly 120 miles, joins the Vishera about 15 miles E. of Cherdyn.

Yba, an island of Luzon. See Iba.

Ybbs, a town and river of Lower Austria. See Ips.

Ybbsitz, a market-town of Austria. See Ipsitz.

Ybera, a lake of South America. See Ibera.

Yberg, Iberg, ee′bĕRG, or **Ibrig,** ee′briG, a village of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles N.E. of Schwytz. It has medicinal springs. Pop. 1955.

Ybicuy, e-BE-kwee′, a river of Uruguay, rises on the Brazilian frontier, and joins the Paraguay River, after a W. course of 200 miles.

Yça, a town and department of Peru. See Iça.

Ye, a river of British Burmah, has a short course, but is navigable by boats for about 20 miles from the ocean.

Ye, a town of British Burmah, formerly capital of a province on the Tenasserim coast, on the river Ye, near its mouth in the Indian Ocean, 90 miles S.E. of Maulmain.

Yeadon, yē′dọn, a town of England, co. of York, 6 miles N.E. of Leeds. It has woollen-mills. Pop. 5246.

Yeagertown, yā′ghẹr-tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Mifflin co., Pa., on the Mifflin & Centre County Branch Railroad, 5 miles N. of Lewistown. It has a church.

Yeak′ley, a post-office of Greene co., Mo.

Yealmpton, yĕlmp′tọn, a village and parish of England, co. of Devon, on the Yealm. Pop. 1054.

Yeater's (yā′tẹrz) **Mills,** a post-office of Doddridge co., W. Va.

Yeatesville, yāts′vĭl, a post-hamlet of Beaufort co., N.C., 60 miles from New-Berne. It has a church. P. 50.

Yeatman, yāt′mạn, a station of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 26 miles W. of St. Louis, Mo.

Yebenes, yå′Bå-nĕs, a market-town of Spain, province and 21 miles S. of Toledo. Pop. 3904.

Yébleron, yå‵blẹh-rôNG′, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 8 miles N.W. of Yvetot. Pop. 1625.

Yebuah, yå-boo′å, a small and lofty island in the Red Sea, off the Arabian coast, 15 miles N.W. of Moilah.

Yecla, yå′klå, a town of Spain, province and 44 miles N. of Murcia, on the Jumilla. Pop. 11,669. It stands at the foot of a height crowned by a ruined Moorish castle. It has many brandy-distilleries, and a trade in wine and fruits.

Yeddo, Yedo, or **Jeddo,** a city of Japan. See Tokio.

Yeddo, Gulf of. See Gulf of Yeddo.

Yee-Tchang, or **Yi-Tchang,** China. See E-Ching.

Yee-Tchoo, or **Yi-Tchou,** yee‵choo′, a town of China, province of Shan-Toong, capital of a department, on the Y-Ho, 140 miles S.E. of Tsee-Nan.

Yefremov, Iefremov, or **Jefremov,** yĕf‵rå-mov′, a town of Russia, government and 78 miles S.E. of Toola. Pop. 7402. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, and has several suburbs, numerous churches, and 4 annual fairs.

Yefterevskaia, Iefterevskaia, or **Jefterewskaja,** yĕf-tå-rĕv-skī′å, a market-town of South Russia, in the Don Cossack country, on the Medvieditza, 225 miles N.E. of Novo-Cherkask. Pop. about 1000.

Yegen, or **Yexen,** yå-Hĕn′, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province and about 45 miles from Granada, on the S. side of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 1256.

Yegorlyk, or **Jegorlyk,** yå-gor-lik′, a river of Russia, rises in a N. branch of the mountains of Caucasus, near the frontiers of Circassia, and joins the Manitch about 30 miles W. of Bol-Ilmen Lake. Length, about 190 miles.

Yegoryevsk, Jegorievsk, or **Jegorjevsk,** yå-gor-yĕvsk′, a town of Russia, government and 58 miles N.W. of Riazan. Pop. 5101.

Yegua (yĕg′wạ or yå′wå) **Creek,** Texas, an affluent of the Brazos, is formed by 3 branches, the First, Second, and Third Yegua, which unite on the N. boundary of Washington co. It follows that boundary until it enters the river, about 5 miles N.E. of Independence.

Yeia, Ieia, or **Jeia,** yå′yå, a river of Russia, rises in the country of the Don Cossacks, flows first N.W. and then W., and falls into a bay on the N.E. side of the Sea of Azof. Length, about 140 miles.

Yeisk, or **Jeisk,** yå′isk, a seaport of Russia, in Ciscaucasia, government of Kooban, on the Sea of Azof, 100 miles S.W. of Novo-Cherkask. It has an important trade in grain, wool, and linseed. Pop. 28,070.

Yejubbi, ye-jŭb′bee, a large commercial town of Abyssinia, in Amhara, district of Gojam, N. of the Abai River.

Yekaterinboorg, Iekaterinbourg, yå-kå-tå-reen-booRG′, **Jekaterinenburg,** yå-kå-tå-re-nẹn-booRG′, or **Ekaterinburg,** å-kå-tå-reen-booRG′ (*i.e.*, "Catherine's borough"), a town of Asiatic Russia, in the Ural mining district, on the E. side of the Ural Mountains, government and 170 miles S.E. of Perm, lat. 56° 50′ 14″ N., lon. 60° 34′ 44″ E., on both banks of the Iset, about 860 feet above sea-level. The streets are long and straight, but unpaved, having, however, planks or logs laid on each side for foot-passengers. The principal street runs parallel with the river, and is crossed by numerous smaller streets, leading directly to the bank of the Iset. A number of the houses are of wood, but there are also a great many of stone, built in a handsome and substantial style and possessing as much internal comfort as exterior elegance. On the S.E. bank of the river the buildings are spread over an extensive plain, which is connected with the city by a handsome bridge; these buildings include the government magazines, mills, factories, &c., and enclose an extensive square or market-place. On the opposite side the streets are spacious and elegant, and the stone edifices, the habitations of merchants and mine-proprietors, exceedingly handsome. The cutting, polishing, and engraving of precious stones form a principal branch of industry in Yekaterinboorg, and the art is here brought to the greatest perfection. Pop. 25,133.

Yekaterininskoi, or **Jekaterininskoi,** yå-kå-tå-re-nin-skoi′, a market-town of Russia, government and 90 miles N.E. of Viatka, on the Viatka River.

Yekaterinodar, Iekaterinodar, or **Jekaterinodar,** yå-kå-tå-re-no-daR′, written also **Ekaterinodar,** a town of Russia, capital of the government of Kooban, on the left bank of the Kooban River, about 100 miles above its mouth, and 125 miles S. of Azof. Yekaterinodar is the seat of a Cossack hetman and other authorities for the district. It has a cathedral with 6 modern towers. On every side is swamp and morass, forming a mud defence to the town, in which carriage, horse, and traveller often stick fast for hours. Pop. 12,889.

Yekaterinograd, Iekaterinograd, or **Jekaterinograd,** yå-kå-tå-re-no-gråd′, written also **Ekaterinograd,** a town and fortress of Russia, government of Stavropol, 20 miles W. of Mosdok, on the left bank of the Terek. Lat. 43° 40′ N.; lon. 43° 55′ E. This is an important military post of the Cossacks of the line, and was founded in 1777 by Prince Potemkin, to whose memory a stone triumphal arch was here erected by the Empress Catherine II. Pop. 2473.

Yekaterinopol, or **Jekaterinopol,** yå-kå-tå-re-no′pol, a town of Russia, government and 103 miles S. of Kiev.

Yekaterinoslav, Iekaterinoslav, Jekaterinoslav, or **Jekaterinoslaw,** yå-kå-tå-re-no-slåv′, written also **Ekaterinoslav** and **Ekaterinoslaw,** a government of South Russia, lat. 47° to 49° 20′ N., lon. 33° 30′ to 39° 40′ E. Area, 26,147 square miles. It is divided into two sections by the Dnieper, about three-fourths lying E. and one-fourth W. of that river. The E. portion belongs to the steppe country of South Russia, being flat, monotonous, without trees, often without water, and with a lean saliferous soil. The W. portion is more undulating, and more fruitful. The minerals are granite, lime, chalk, salt, and garnets. Wheat, spelt, barley, and oats are raised in quantity sufficient for local consumption; and hemp, flax, poppies, pease, vegetables, and fruits are also cultivated. The chief wealth of the government consists in its innumerable herds of horses, oxen, sheep (many of them merinoes), goats, and swine. Bees yield a large return; and the silk-culture is carried on by the Greeks at Mariopol and the Armenians at Nakhchivan. Some cloth, leather, candles, and beer are made, and tallow-smelting is carried on; and there are no less than 225 distilleries. Capital, Yekaterinoslav. Pop. 1,352,300.

Yekaterinoslav, Iekaterinoslav, Jekaterinoslav, Ekaterinoslav, or **Ekaterinoslaw,** a fortified town of South Russia, capital of the government of its own name, 820 miles S.S.E. of St. Petersburg, and 76 miles S.E. of Poltava, near the right bank of the Dnieper. Lat. 48° 27′ 50″ N.; lon. 35° 5′ 53″ E. Pop. 24,267. It is the see of an archbishop, and has an ecclesiastical seminary, 7 churches, a public library, a botanic garden, manufactures of cloths and silks, and an annual fair. It was founded by the Empress Catherine II. in 1784.

Yekaterinskaia, Iekaterinskaia, or **Jekaterinskaja,** yå-kå-tå-reen-ski′å, a town of Russia, Don Cossack country, on the Donets, 56 miles N.N.E. of Novo-Cherkask. Pop. 1365.

Yekaterinskaia, a market-town of Russia, government of Koorsk, 20 miles N.W. of Novoi-Oskol.

Yekaterinstadt, Jekaterinstadt, yå-kå-tå-reen-stått′, or **Yekaterinograd,** a village of Russia, government and 45 miles N.E. of Saratov, on the Volga.

Yelabooga, Ielabouga, or **Jelabuga,** yå-lå-boo′gå, a town of Russia, government and 210 miles S.S.E. of Viatka, on the Kama, near a small lake. Near it are the ruins of a Shaman temple, where there was long a celebrated oracle. Pop. 7577.

Yelagooi, Ielagoui, or **Jelagui,** yå-lå-goo′ee, or **Elagui,** å-lå-goo′ee, a river of Siberia, rises in lat. 63° N. and lon. 83° E., in the government of Yeniseisk, flows E., and, dividing into several arms, joins the Yenisei on the left, in lat. 63° N. and lon. 90° E. Length, 200 miles.

Yelan, Russia. See NOVODMITRIEVSKOE.

Yelatom, Ielatom, or **Jelatom,** yå-lå-tom′, or **Jelatma,** yå-låt′må, a town of Russia, government and 158 miles N. of Tambov, on the Oka. Pop. 7107. It has several churches, manufactures of vitriol and copper wares, and a flourishing export trade.

Yelets, Ielets, or **Jeletz,** yå-lĕts′, a town of Russia, government and 102 miles E.S.E. of Orel, on the Sosna. It is old, but regularly built, with paved streets, and has 12 stone and 2 wooden churches, 3 poor-houses, manufactures of soap, leather, ironware, and jewelry, a bell-foundry, numerous locksmith-shops, and an extensive trade in corn. Iron abounds in the vicinity. Pop. 30,540.

Yelisavetgrad, Ielisabetgrad, or **Jelisabetgrad,** yå-le-zå-vĕt‵gråd′, written also **Elisabetgrad** and **Elisavetgrad,** a fortified town of Russia, government and 130 miles N. of Kherson, on the Ingool (Ingul). Pop. 35,179. It is regularly built, and has several suburbs, military magazines, and a large hospital.

Yelisavetpol, yå-le-zå-vĕt-pol′, **Elisavetopol,** å-le-zå-vå-to′pol, **Elizavetpol,** or **Ganja,** gån′jå, a fortified town of Russia, in Transcaucasia, 90 miles S.E. of Tiflis. It was formerly important as the residence of an Aghovavian primate and a Persian khan. Near it are the villages of Anenfeld and Helmendorf, two German colonies. Pop. 16,167.

Yelisavetpol, or **Elisavetpol,** a government of Russia, in Transcaucasia, bordering on the S.E. upon Persia. Area, 17,114 square miles. It is a part of the former kingdom of Georgia. Capital, Yelisavetpol. Pop. 529,412.

Yell, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, the second of the group in size, and the most N. except Unst, is separated on the S. from Mainland by Yell Sound. Length, from N. to S., 17 miles; extreme breadth, 7½ miles. Area, 94 square miles. The surface is mountainous, and agriculture is almost entirely neglected, whale- and other fishing being the chief employment. Pop. 2732.

Yell, a county in the W. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Arkansas River, and is intersected by the Fourche la Fave and Petit Jean Rivers. The surface is hilly, and is extensively covered with forests of the hickory, white oak, yellow pine, and other trees. The soil is generally fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Bituminous coal is found in this county. Capital, Danville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $3,209,698. Pop. in 1870, 8048, of whom 8031 were Americans.

Yell, a township of Boone co., Iowa. Pop. 1154.

Yell, a township of Webster co., Iowa. Pop. 301.

Yellala (yĕl-lå′lå) **Falls,** a series of cataracts of the Congo River, 140 miles from the sea.

Yel′low Bank, a post-office of Grant co., Dakota.

Yellow Banks, a post-office of Madison co., Neb.

Yellow Bird, Pickaway co., O. See KINDERHOOK.

Yellow Bluff, a post-office of Wilcox co., Ala., on the Alabama River. Here is a steamboat-landing.

Yellow Branch, a post-office of Campbell co., Va., about 14 miles S. of Lynchburg.

Yellow Breeches (yĕl′lo-britch‵ẹz) **Creek,** Pennsylvania, rises in Cumberland co., runs E.N.E., and enters the Susquehanna River about 4 miles below Harrisburg.

Yellow Bud, a post-village of Ross co., O., in Union township, on the Ohio Canal, about ½ mile W. of the Scioto River, and 14 miles N. of Chillicothe. It has 2 churches. Pop. about 150.

Yellow Creek rises near the E. border of Lamar co., Ala., runs southwestward, and enters Luxapatilla Creek in Mississippi, about 10 miles N.E. of Columbus.

Yellow Creek, Missouri, rises in Sullivan co., runs southward through Linn co., and enters Grand River in Chariton co., about 12 miles N.W. of Brunswick. It is nearly 75 miles long.

Yellow Creek, Ohio, rises in Carroll co., runs nearly eastward, and enters the Ohio River in Jefferson co., about 4 miles below Wellsville.

Yellow Creek, a post-office of Dawson co., Ga.

Yellow Creek, a post-hamlet of Stephenson co., Ill., about 12 miles W. of Freeport.

Yellow Creek, a post-office of Kosciusko co., Ind.

Yellow Creek, a post-office of Bell co., Ky.

Yellow Creek, a post-office of Tishemingo co., Miss., 10 miles N.W. of Iuka.

Yellow Creek, township, Chariton co., Mo. P. 1016.

Yellow Creek, a township of Linn co., Mo. P. 3126.

Yellow Creek, a post-office of Graham co., N.C.

Yellow Creek, a township of Columbiana co., O. Pop. 3088. It contains Wellsville.

Yellow Creek, a station of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 17 miles N. of Steubenville, O.

Yellow Creek, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Pa., about 30 miles S. by E. of Altoona. It has a flour-mill.

Yellow Creek, a post-office of Houston co., Tenn.

Yellow Dirt, a post-office of Heard co., Ga.

Yellow Head, township, Kankakee co., Ill. P. 1492.

Yellow Hill, a post-office of Perry co., Ky.

Yellow Hill, a post-office of Wilkes co., N.C.

Yellow House, a post-office of Berks co., Pa.

Yellow Jacket Creek, Troup co., Ga., runs southwestward, and enters the Chattahoochee River about 10 miles W. of La Grange.

Yellow Knife, a river of British North America, enters the Great Slave Lake, after a southward course of at least 130 miles.

Yellow Lake, of Alexandria township, Jefferson co., N.Y., is about 3 miles long.

Yellow Medicine, mĕd′ĭ-sĭn, a county in the S.W. part of Minnesota, bordering on Dakota, has an area of about 730 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Minnesota River, and intersected by the Lac Qui Parle and Yellow Medicine Rivers. The surface is undulating. The soil is fertile. It is traversed by the Winona & St. Peter Railroad. Capital, Granite Falls. Pop. in 1875, 2484.

Yellow Medicine, a post-township of Yellow Medicine co., Minn., 30 miles N. of Marshall. It has a church. Pop. 430.

Yellow Medicine River, Minnesota, rises near the W. boundary of the state, runs in an E.N.E. direction, and enters the Minnesota River in Yellow Medicine co. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Yellow Rabbit, a post-office of Benton co., Miss.

Yellow River, China. See HOANG-HO.

Yellow River, the name of several streams in Ireland, tributaries to the Moy and the Boyne.

Yellow River, or **Yellow Water,** rises in the S. part of Alabama, and passes into Florida, in which it runs southwestward and enters Pensacola Bay.

Yellow River, Georgia, rises in Gwinnett co., runs nearly southward, and unites with the Ulcofauhatchee River at the S. extremity of Newton co. to form the Ocmulgee.

Yellow River, Indiana, rises in Marshall co., flows S., then W., through Starke co., and falls into the Kankakee River 5 miles W. of Knox.

Yellow River, Wisconsin, rises near the E. border of Clark co., runs southward through Wood co., and enters the Wisconsin River in Juneau co., about 10 miles N.E. of New Lisbon.

Yellow River, of Chippewa co., Wis., runs S.W., and enters the Chippewa River 5 miles above Chippewa Falls.

Yellow River, a post-office of Gwinnett co., Ga., about 25 miles E.N.E. of Atlanta.

Yellow River, a station in Allamakee co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, 23 miles S. of Lansing.

Yel′low Sea (Chinese, *Whang-Hai,* hwång‵hī′), an extensive inlet of the Pacific Ocean, on the N.E. coast of China, between lat. 33° and 41° N., lon. 117° 22′ and 127° 10′ E., having W. the Chinese provinces Kiang-Soo, Shan-Toong, and Pe-Chee-Lee, N. Leao-Tong, and E. the peninsula of Corea. Length, about 620 miles; greatest breadth, about 400 miles. North and N.W. it terminates in the Gulfs of Leao-Tong and Pe-Chee-Lee, into the latter of which flow numerous large and important rivers. Two peninsulas project into the Yellow Sea, one in the province of Leao-Tong, terminating in the narrow point called the "Regent's Sword;" the other in Shan-Toong, terminating in the promontory of the same name. On the E. coast are numerous groups of islets, part of which are included in the Corean Archipelago. The Yellow Sea is very shallow, and obtains its name from the muddy lemon-yellow color of its water near the land, arising from the nature of the bottom, which is often touched by vessels navigating the sea. The large quantity of alluvium continually brought into it by the rivers Hoang-Ho and Yang-tse-Kiang causes it gradually to decrease in depth. No cities of importance are on its shores.

Yellow Spring, a post-hamlet of Blair co., Pa., about 14 miles E. of Altoona.

Yellow Spring, a station in Lebanon co., Pa., on the Schuylkill & Susquehanna Railroad, 24 miles N.E. of Harrisburg.

Yellow Spring, a post-office of Hampshire co., W. Va.

Yellow Springs, a post-village of Greene co., O., in Miami township, on the Little Miami Railroad, 10 miles N. of Xenia, and 10 miles S. by W. of Springfield. It is noted for the beauty of its scenery, and has a medicinal spring which discharges 100 gallons of water in a minute. It contains 6 churches, a normal school, 2 hotels, and Antioch College (non-sectarian), which was organized in 1859 and is open to both sexes. This college has 10 instructors and a library of 5000 volumes. Yellow Springs is a summer resort for invalids. Pop. 1435.

Yellow Springs, a post-office of Hancock co., Tenn., about 50 miles N.N.E. of Knoxville.

Yellow Stone, a post-office of Lafayette co., Wis.

Yel′lowstone Lake, Wyoming, formerly **Sublette's Lake,** lies at the N.E. base of the Rocky Mountains, in the National Park of the Yellowstone, at an elevation of 7788 feet above the level of the sea. Its greatest extent is about 20 miles, and its greatest depth is 300 feet. Its outlet is the Yellowstone River, which issues from the northern end of the lake. The Upper Yellowstone River enters at the opposite side. This lake is surrounded on several sides by high mountains, among which are Mount Sheridan and Mount Langford.

Yellowstone Mountains, Montana, a range of mountains extending along the eastern side of the Yellowstone River, commencing near the Lower Cañon and ending abruptly in the bend of the Yellowstone, near the entrance of Shields River. It is described by Professor Hayden as "one of the most symmetrical and beautiful ranges of mountains in Montana." The altitude of Emigrant Peak is 10,629 feet above the sea-level. The summits of this range are covered with perpetual snow.

Yellowstone National Park is mostly in Wyoming, and includes a small part of Montana. It is about 65 miles long and 55 miles wide, extending from lat. 44° 9′ N. to 45° 2′ 2″. Its eastern boundary is about lon. 110° 9′ W., and its western boundary is lon. 111° 14′ 33″ W. Area, 3578 square miles. It is intersected by the Yellowstone River, which here runs northward, and it is drained by the head-streams of the Madison and Snake Rivers. The surface is diversified by grand mountain-scenery, beautiful lakes, geysers, hot springs, and cataracts. The mountains are of volcanic origin. Among the highest peaks are Mount Sheridan and Mount Washburn. Among the most admirable features of the park are the grand Cañon of the Yellowstone, and the cataract which that river forms at the head of the cañon, where it contracts to a width of 100 feet, rushes over a ledge of trachyte, and falls 397 feet at one leap. This is called the Lower Fall of the Yellowstone, and is about 12 miles N. of Yellowstone Lake. About half a mile above it is the Upper Fall, which is 140 feet high. By an act of Congress, passed in 1872, this tract was "reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale," and "set apart as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people." Numerous geysers occur in the W. part of the park, some of which eject intermittent jets of hot water to a height of 250 feet.

Yellowstone River, the largest affluent of the Missouri, rises in Wyoming, in the "divide" or main range of the Rocky Mountains, about lat. 44° N. and lon. 110° W., and, after a course of about 25 miles, enters YELLOWSTONE LAKE (which see), at an altitude of 7788 feet above the sea-level. Issuing from the northern end of this lake, it runs northward through the Yellowstone National Park, and forms two grand cataracts. It next crosses the northern boundary of the National Park, and enters Montana, in which it runs northward through a mountainous country in which gold is found. It passes through another stupendous cañon, called the Lower Cañon, which is 3 miles long and very deep. Near the mouth of Shields River it emerges from the mountains into the plains, and runs in an E.N.E. direction to the mouth of Powder River, traversing a fertile country, in which the cretaceous and tertiary formations prevail. It finally flows northeastward, and enters the Missouri River on the W. boundary of Dakota, about 1 mile below Fort Union, and about lat. 48° N. Its length is estimated at 1100 miles. Its mouth is about 2000 feet above the level of the sea. Steamboats can ascend it to the mouth of the Big Horn, 300 miles or more, during high water. Its largest affluent is the Big Horn, which enters from the right. The name Yellowstone is said to be derived from a long ridge of yellow sandstone which forms the steep bluff of the river above the mouth of the Big Horn.

Yellow Store, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tenn.

Yellow Sulphur, a post-office of Blount co., Tenn.

Yellow Sulphur Springs, a post-office and watering-place of Montgomery co., Va., 3½ miles from Christiansburg, and 80 miles W. of Lynchburg. Here is a medicinal spring, with hotel accommodations for about 500 guests.

Yellow-Water, Alabama and Florida. See YELLOW RIVER.

Yell′ville, a post-village, capital of Marion co., Ark., on an affluent of White River, about 120 miles N. by W. of Little Rock. It has 3 churches and an academy. Pop. about 150.

Yelm, yĕlm, a post-office of Thurston co., Washington, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, at Yelm Prairie Station, 26 miles S. of Tacoma. Coal is found here.

Yelnia, Ielnia, Jelnia, yêl′ne-å, or **Yelna,** yêl′nå, a town of Russia, government and 43 miles E.S.E. of Smolensk, on the Desna. Pop. 3861.

Yel′verton, a post-office of Hardin co., O., on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, 9 miles S.S.W. of Kenton. It has a saw-mill.

Yel′vington, a post-hamlet of Daviess co., Ky., 10 miles N.E. of Owensborough. It has 2 churches.

Yemamah, or **Yemameh,** yêm-å′må, a district of Nedjed, with a valley (wady) of its own name, regarded as the garden of Arabia. Lat. about 24° N.; lon. 47° 30′ E.

Yem‵assee′, a post-hamlet of Beaufort co., S.C., on the Port Royal & Augusta Railroad where it crosses the Savannah & Charleston Railroad, 53 miles W. of Charleston, and 25 miles N. by W. of Port Royal.

Yem′bo, or **Yambo,** yåm′bo, a maritime town of Arabia, in El Hejaz, on a low, sandy, and bare tract near the Red Sea, 130 miles S.W. of Medina, of which city it is the port. It consists of about 1500 houses, enclosed by a wall. It has a sheltered harbor, and is garrisoned by Egyptian troops; but it is in decay. Yembo is a place of transit for pilgrims from Egypt to the holy cities of Arabia.

Yemen, yêm′ẹn, a principal division of Arabia, occupies the S.W. angle of the peninsula, adjacent to the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. It was known to the Romans as *Arabia Felix*, the "Happy or Fortunate Arabia." Yemen, in the widest sense, is bounded W. by the Red Sea, S. by the Gulf of Aden, N. by El Hejaz and Nedjed, and E. by Hadramaut, the portion next the Red Sea being called Tehama. It consists mostly of an arid plain, but the interior is mountainous. Chief products, myrrh and coffee. Principal towns, Sana, Mocha, and Aden, the last now a British station. Banks of coral line the sea-shore, and, wherever they leave an opening, afford secure anchorage within. Pop. about 2,250,000.

Yemtsa, Iemtsa, Jemtza, yêmt′så, or **Emtza,** a river of Russia, government of Archangel, joins the Dwina on the left. Length, 95 miles.

Yenangyoung, yên‵âng-yŏwng′, a town of Burmah, on the Irrawaddy, 60 miles S.W. of Ava. It is a great depot of petroleum, here largely obtained. Pop. 8000.

Yen-Chow, a city of China, province of Shan-Toong, 75 miles S. of Tsee-Nan.

Yen-Chow-Foo, yên-chŏw‵foo′, or **Yen-Tcheou-Fou,** yên‵chê-oo‵foo′, a town of China, province of Che-Kiang, at the confluence of the Hoei-Choo or Green River with the Tsien-Tang-Kiang, about 75 miles S.W. of Hang-Chow-Foo. Lat. 29° 37′ N.; lon. 119° 32′ E. It has manufactures of lacquered ware, and a little below the town are two handsome pagodas.

Yendi, yên′dee, a town of Africa, 240 miles N. of the Bight of Benin. Pop. 4000.

Yendovichtska, Jendovichtska, yên-do-veecht′-

skå, or **Endovichtcha,** a town of Russia, government and 8 miles W.N.W. of Voronezh, near the Don.

Yendua, yĕn-doo′å, one of the Feejee Islands, South Pacific Ocean, W. of Sandalwood Bay. Lat. 16° 50′ S.; lon. 178° 14′ W. It is about 12 miles in circuit. On the S. of it is Porpoise Harbor.

Yengan, a town of China. See YEN-NGAN-FOO.

Yengi-Hissar, yĕng′ee his`sar′, or **Yengishar,** yĕng`is-har′ ("new castle"), a town of Chinese Toorkistan, 85 miles W.N.W. of Yarkand, on the route to Kashgar.

Yeni, yĕn′ee`, or **Yengi,** yĕng′ee`, a Turkish word signifying "new," forming the prefix of various names.

Yeni-Bazar, or **Jeni-Bazar,** yĕn′ee` bå-zar′, a market-town of Bulgaria, 14 miles N.E. of Shoomla. Pop. 8000. It has warm baths.

Yeni-Bazar, a town of Bosnia. See NOVI-BAZAR.

Yenidje, Yenidge, yå′nee-jå or yĕn′ij-ĕ, or **Yenidje-Vardar,** yå′nee-jå vaʀ`daʀ′, a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 25 miles W.N.W. of Salonica, with numerous mosques and schools. Near it are the ruins of the town of Pella, the birthplace of Alexander the Great.

Yenidje (or **Jenidge**), LAKE. See LANGAZA.

Yenidje Kara-Soo (**-Sou** or **-Su**), yå′nee-jå kå′rå soo, a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 98 miles W.N.W. of Gallipoli, near the Gulf of Lagos. Pop. 2500.

Yenidje (or **Jenidge**) **Kizilagadj,** yå′nee-jå kiz′-il-å-gådj′, a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, on the Toonja, 32 miles N. by W. of Adrianople. Pop. 2300.

Yenijah, yĕn′e-jå`, a village of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 18 miles E. of Tukhti Suleiman.

Yenijah, a town of Asia Minor, pashalic and 25 miles N.E. of Seevas.

Yenikale, Ienikale, or **Jenikale,** yĕn`e-kå′lå, written also **Janikul, Jenikal,** or **Enikale,** a fortified town of South Russia, government of Taurida, Crimea, on the N.W. point of the peninsula of Kertch, 65 miles E.S.E. of Kaffa. Pop. 1700. It is defended by a strong citadel, and has remains of the ancient *Orthmion.*

Yenikale, Jenikale, or **Enikale, Strait of,** known to the ancients as the **Cimme′rian Bos′porus** (*Cimme′rius Bos′porus*), the strait connecting the Sea of Azof with the Black Sea. Length, 20 miles; breadth, 8 to 10 miles. Where shallowest, it is stated to be only 13 feet in depth. The town of Yenikale is on its W. side. See BLACK SEA, and AZOF.

Yenisei, Ienisei, Jenisei, yĕn`e-så′e or yĕn`e-så′, or **Enisei,** ĕn-e-så′e, written also **Jenisey,** one of the great rivers of Siberia, its basin lying between those of the Obi and Lena and estimated to comprise an area of 1,000,000 square miles. It rises in Mongolia, Chinese Empire, about lat. 51° N., lon. 98° E., flows at first W. to the Russian frontier, and afterwards holds a northward course to its wide estuary in the Arctic Ocean, lat. 72° 30′ N., lon. 85° E., 200 miles E. of the mouth of the Obi. Total course estimated at 2500 miles. It traverses the centre of the government of Yeniseisk, and receives, by its principal tributary the Angara, the surplus waters of Lake Baikal. On its banks are the towns of Abakansk, Krasnoyarsk, Yeniseisk, and Toorookhansk. It is of great breadth; but it flows mostly through a frozen desert.

Yenisei, Bay of, the estuary formed by the river Yenisei at its junction with the Arctic Ocean, extends between lat. 69° 30′ and 73° N. and lon. 85° and 89° E. Breadth at entrance, 30 miles. It abounds with islands.

Yeniseisk, Ieniseisk, or **Jeniseisk,** yĕn`e-såsk′ or yen`e-så′isk, a vast government of Asiatic Russia, comprised in East Siberia, between lon. 80° and 107° E., and extending from lat. 51° northward, having W. the governments of Tomsk and Tobolsk, E. Irkootsk and the province of Yakootsk, and S. the Khalkas country (Chinese dominions), from which last it is separated by a lofty mountain-chain connected with the Altai. Area, 992,832 square miles. Its extent is nearly commensurate with the basin of the Yenisei. Pop. 372,862. Surface mountainous in the S., where are most of its towns and settled tracts, with some extensive forests; it progressively declines northward into a desert region, peopled only by scattered Toongooses, Ostiaks, Yakoots, and Samoieds. Its principal wealth is in the precious metals, the country between the Yenisei and Angara being the richest gold-washing tract in the E. part of Russian Asia. Principal towns, Krasnoyarsk (the capital), Abakansk, Atchinsk, and Yeniseisk.

Yeniseisk, Ieniseisk, or **Jeniseisk,** a city of Asiatic Russia, on the Yenisei, in lat. 58° 27′ 17″ N., lon. 92° 16′ 48″ E. Pop. 7181. It has several churches and convents, a custom-house, and an arsenal, with an active export trade in furs and in Chinese produce.

Yeni Sheh'r ("new city"), several villages of Asia Minor, two occupying the site of the ancient *Antiochia* and *Magnesia ad Meandrum.* See also LARISSA.

Yenne, yĕnn (anc. *Ejan′na?*), a town of France, in Savoy, on the Rhone, 12 miles N.W. of Chambéry. It has flour-mills and tanneries. Pop. 2880.

Yen-Ngan-Foo, yĕn′-ngån-foo′, or **Yen`gan′,** a town of China, in Shen-See, capital of a department.

Yenotajewsk, yå-no-tå-yĕvsk′, a town of Russia, in Astrakhan, on the right bank of the Volga. Pop. 1877.

Yen-Ping, a city of China, province of Fo-Kien, on the Min River, 90 miles N.W. of Foo-Choo.

Yen-Tcheou-Fou. See YEN-CHOW-FOO.

Yeo, a river of England. See IVEL.

Yeoman, yo′mạn, a post-office of Carroll co., N.C.

Yeomandung, or **Yeomandong.** See YOOMADUNG.

Yeoo, Yeou, or **Yeu,** yå-oo′, a considerable river of Central Africa, flows N. by E. nearly 300 miles, and falls into the W. side of Lake Chad.

Yeoo, or **Yeou,** a walled town of Central Africa, at the mouth of the above river. It is of considerable size, and neatly built of huts.

Yeoo-Liu, or **Yeou-Liu,** yå-oo′-l′yoo, and **Yeoo-Lun,** or **Yeou-Lun,** yå-oo′-lŭn, two islands between Kioo-Sioo and the Loo-Choo Islands, respectively belong to China and Japan.

Yeovil, yō′vĭl, a market-town and borough of England, co. of Somerset, on the Ivel, near the borders of Dorsetshire, with stations on branch lines of the Great Western and London & Southwestern Railways, 6 miles W. of Sherborne. Pop. of the borough, 8527. It has a church with an ancient crypt, and a union workhouse. Leather-dressing and some woollen-manufactures are carried on.

Yepes, yå′pĕs (anc. *Ispi′num?*), a town of Spain, province and 22 miles E. of Toledo. Pop. 3036. The wines of Yepes are in much request. This is the site of the ancient *Hippo,* where the Celtiberians defeated the Roman prætors C. Calpurnius and L. Quintus, who had 5000 men slain.

Yepifan, Jepifan, yĕp-e-fån′, or **Jepitan,** yĕp-e-tån′, a town of Russia, government and 49 miles S.E. of Toola, on the Don. Pop. 2697.

Yeraboloos, or **Yerabolus,** yĕr-å′bo-loos, a site in North Syria, pashalic and 60 miles N.E. of Aleppo, on the W. bank of the Euphrates, where various ruins are scattered over a mound supposed to indicate the ancient *Hierapolis.*

Yères, yaiʀ, a river of France, in Seine-et-Marne and Seine-et-Oise, joins the Seine at Villeneuve-Saint-Georges, 10 miles S.S.E. of Paris, after a W. course of 50 miles.

Yères, a river of France, in Seine-Inférieure, enters the English Channel near Dieppe, after a N. course of 20 miles.

Yères, a village of France, on a river of its own name, in Seine-et-Oise, near Corbeil. Pop. 1526.

Yerim, yå′rim`, a small town of Arabia, district of Yemen, 75 miles S.E. of Sana. It has a strong hill-fort.

Yer′kes, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on the Perkiomen Railroad, 1½ miles S. of Collegeville.

Yer′kesville, a hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., in Moreland township, 13 miles N. by E. of Philadelphia. It has a cotton-factory.

Yer′ma (anc. *Ger′ma?*), a town of Asia Minor, on an affluent of the Sakareeyah (anc. *Sangarius*), 66 miles S.W. of Angora. It was anciently a Roman colony, and it has numerous remains of antiquity, with mineral baths.

Yermaloff, an island, Low Archipelago. See HOLT.

Yeroslan, Ieroslan, or **Jeroslan,** yå-ro-slån′, written also **Eruslan** and **Jeraslon,** a river of Russia, rises in the government and about 70 miles E.N.E. of Saratov, and, after a course of nearly 180 miles, joins the Volga 18 miles above Kamishin. Its principal affluent is the Torgun.

Yerville, yĕʀ`veel′, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 5 miles E. of Yvetot. Pop. 1748.

Yeshil-Irmak, or **Yechil-Irmak,** yĕsh′il-ir′måk or ir`måk′, written also **Jeschil-Ermak** and **Jekil-Irmak,** *i.e.,* "green river" (anc. *Iris*), a river of Asia Minor, pashalic of Seevas, after a tortuous N. course of 200 miles, enters the Black Sea 12 miles E. of Samsoon. On its banks are the towns of Tokat, Amasia, and Charshumba. Chief affluent, the Kelki (anc. *Ly′cus*), from the E., which has a longer course than the river to which it is tributary.

Yeshil-Kool, or **Yeschil-Kul,** yĕsh′il-kool (*i.e.,* "green lake"), a lake of Chinese Toorkistan, 20 miles N.E. of Kiria. Lat. 36° 10′ N.; lon. 83° 50′ E. Length, from E. to W., 30 miles. It receives several rivers, and disposes of its surplus waters by evaporation.

Yesso, Jesso, yĕs′so, or **Yez′o,** written also **Ieso,** and sometimes called **Matsmai,** måts-mī′, one of the largest of the Japanese Islands, between lat. 41° 24′ and 45° 30′ N. and lon. 140° and 146° E., separated on the S. from Hondo by the Strait of Sangar, and N. from the island of Saghalin by La Pérouse Channel. Estimated area, 62,500 square miles. A rugged mountain-chain traverses it from N. to S., and it contains active and extinct volcanoes, is well watered, and has coasts indented by numerous bays and harbors, the best of which are Volcano and Ishikari Bays. Its N. part is very fertile. The products comprise wheat, rice, hemp, tobacco, fruits, oak, elm, and birch timber, and large quantities of dried salmon and other fish. There are some valuable mines of gold and silver. Coal and iron abound, and copper, zinc, and lead occur. The principal city is Matsmai, near the S. coast. Pop. about 120,000. The STRAIT OF YESSO, between this island and Koonasheer, is 12 miles across.

Yeste, yês′tå, a town of Spain, province and 50 miles S.W. of Albacete. Pop. 1691. It has manufactures of woollens, and near it are medicinal baths.

Yester, a village of Scotland. See GIFFORD.

Yethan, a river of Scotland. See YTHAN.

Yetholm, yêth′ọlm, a parish of Scotland, in the N.E. part of the co. of Roxburgh, with two contiguous villages, Kirk-Yetholm and Town-Yetholm, on the Beaumont, 8 miles S.E. of Kelso. Pop. 1100.

Yeu, a river of Africa. See YEOO.

Yeu, an island of France. See ISLE DIEU.

Yèvre, yêv′r, a river of France, in Cher, flows S.W., and joins the Cher near Vierzon.

Yevst, Ievst, Jevst, Jewst, yêvst, or **Evst,** a river of Russia, rises in the E. of the government of Livonia, flows S.S.W., and, after a course of nearly 60 miles, joins the right bank of the Düna at the N.W. extremity of the government of Vitebsk.

Yewndoun, yūn‵doon′, or **Yan‵doon′,** a town of British Burmah, on the Irrawaddy, 16 miles N.N.W. of Prome. Pop. 9680.

Yewngbenza, Burmah. See YOUNGBENZA.

Yezd, yêzd, a city of Persia, capital of a province, near the E. foot of a mountain-range in the Persian desert. Lat. 32° 10′ N.; lon. 56° E. Its walls are, exclusive of a citadel, separately fortified, and surrounded by a deep trench. Its bazaars are spacious, and it has flourishing manufactures of velvets and other silk fabrics, cotton and woollen goods, arms, and loaf-sugar. Provisions are dear, owing to the sterility of the country everywhere around it, and the grain consumed has mostly to be brought from Ispahan. Among the population are many Parsees, or *Ghebers*, (fire-worshippers), this being nearly the only place in Persia which they inhabit. Pop. 40,000.

Yezd, a province of Central Persia, bounded N. by Khorassan, E. by Khorassan and Kerman, S. by Kerman and Fars, and W. by Irak-Ajemee. Principal towns, Yezd (the capital) and Taft.

Yezdikhast, or **Yezdikast,** yêz‵de-kåst′, written also **Jesdichuast** and **Jesdikast,** a town of Persia, province of Fars, on the border of Irak-Ajemee, 75 miles S.S.E. of Ispahan. Pop. 2000. It stands on a rocky height enclosed by a brick wall. A good deal of cotton and rice is raised in this neighborhood.

Yezo, an island of Japan. See YESSO.

Yffiniac, eef‵fee‵ne-åk′, a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 4 miles E.S.E. of Saint-Brieuc.

Ygrande, ee‵grôɴd′, a market-town of France, department of Allier, 18 miles W. of Moulins. Pop. 1915.

Yic, yeek, a river of Uruguay, flows W., and joins the Rio Negro, after a course of 120 miles.

Yi-Chow, yee‵chŏw′, a town of China, in Shan-Toong, 140 miles S.E. of Tsee-Nan.

Yimmang, a river of Australia. See PATERSON.

Ying-Tszu, ying‵tzoo′, a town of Chinese Manchooria, on the river Liaou, near its mouth in the Gulf of Leao-Tong, and about 17 miles below New-Chwang, of which town it is the port. It is the seat of an active foreign trade. Pop. 10,000.

Yin-Lin-Kan, yin‵lin‵kån′, a large bay on the S. side of the island of Hainan, China Sea, affording the best anchorage on the coast of that island.

Yki, ik′ee, an island of Japan, in the Strait of Corea, 15 miles N.W. of Kioo-Sioo. Length, 15 miles.

Ykima, ik‵ee′må, one of the Madjicosima Islands, China Sea, 22 miles S. of Typinsan.

Ylo, a town of Peru. See ILO.

Yloe, or **Iloe,** e-lo-å′, one of the Calamianes Islands, Malay Archipelago, N.E. of Palawan. Area, 65 square miles.

Yloilo, or **Yloylo,** Philippine Islands. See ILOILO.

Ylopango, e-lo-pång′go, a lake of San Salvador, state and 6 miles E. of the city of San Salvador, about 9 miles long by 3 miles broad. It is very steep and rugged on its N. and S. sides, of great depth, and with all the appearances of an extinct crater. The water when at rest is of an azure hue, but when agitated assumes a parrot-green color and exhales a sulphurous odor.

Ylst, or **Ijlst,** īlst, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 1½ miles W.S.W. of Sneek. Pop. 1556.

Yngaren, üng′gå-rẹn, a lake of Sweden, læn of Nyköping, 20 miles long by 5 miles broad. It discharges its surplus waters into the Baltic.

Yniesta, a town of Spain. See HINIESTA.

Yoakum, yo′kụm, a county in the N.W. of Texas, on the Staked Plain, bounded W. by New Mexico.

Yocalla, yo-kål′yå, a town of Bolivia, department and 15 miles W.S.W. of Potosi.

Yoch, yŏk, a station in St. Clair co., Ill., on the Illinois & St. Louis Railroad, 13 miles S.E. of St. Louis.

Yock‵anock′any Creek, Mississippi, rises in Choctaw co., runs in a S.S.W. direction through Attala co., and enters Pearl River about 10 miles S.W. of Carthage.

Yock′eney River, or **Yock‵napatal′fa Creek,** Mississippi, runs westward through Lafayette co., and enters the Tallahatchee River near the S.W. corner of Panola co. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Yo′cum, a post-office of Morgan co., Ky., 74 miles E. of Lexington.

Yo′cumtown, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., 9 miles S.S.E. of Harrisburg. It has a church, a tannery, a woollen-factory, and a flour-mill.

Yo′cumville, a post-office of Siskiyou co., Cal.

Yo′der, a township of Cambria co., Pa. Pop. 1632.

Yoder, a station in Somerset co., Pa., on the railroad from Pittsburg to Cumberland, Md., 4 miles N.W. of Meyersdale.

Yo′do, a town of Japan, island of Hondo, 5 miles S.W. of Kioto.

Yohoghany, Westmoreland co., Pa. See SHANER, also YOUGHIOGHENY RIVER.

Yokaitz, yo-kīts′, a town of Japan, island of Hondo, on Ovari Bay. Pop. 4000.

Yokohama, yo-ko-hå′må (*i.e.*, "cross shore"), a foreign settlement in Japan, on the E. coast of Hondo Island, in Yeddo Bay, 17 miles S. of the city of Tokio, in lat. 35° 26′ 50″ N., lon. 139° 40′ 27″ E. The city is isolated from the interior by a deep canal that bounds it on the S. and W. It consists of a number of streets running N. and S. and intersected by short cross-streets. The large custom-house, the bund or quay, with its English and French landing-places, the English naval yard at the entrance to the canal, and Curio street, with its characteristic shops, in which beautiful specimens of lacquer-ware, bronze and inlaid work, ivory carvings, &c., are sold, are among the chief features. In 1872 gas was introduced. The newer buildings and improvements comprise a large city hall, an imperial post-office, railway station, race-course, public garden, and large wide streets, with fine shops. It has also 7 churches, 5 banks, 4 hospitals, public gardens, and gas-works. The city is connected with Tokio by telegraph; the messages are transmitted in Japanese, and the instruments worked expertly by the natives. Two daily papers are published in English. Yokohama was a small fishing-village in 1854. It became the seat of the foreign residents in 1859, instead of Kanagawa, the port selected and agreed upon by treaty, and in 1872 it had 61,553 inhabitants. Notwithstanding many drawbacks, commerce has gradually increased, and there is now a considerable traffic in tea, silk, cotton, flax, tobacco, oil, wax, timber, sea-weed, dried fish, &c., under British, Dutch, American, Prussian, French, and Russian flags. The city was nearly ruined by fire in 1860, and again on November 26, 1866, but has since been rebuilt on the original plan.

Yokum Station, a post-office of Lee co., Va.

Yola, yo′lå, a city of Central Africa, capital of the kingdom of Adamawa or Fumbina, 232 miles S. by W. of Kooka, in a swampy plain, inundated during the rainy season by an inlet of the Benuwé. It covers a large area, about 2½ miles from E. to W. by 1½ miles from N. to S.

Yo′lo, a county in the N. central part of California, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Sacramento River, and on the S. by Putah Creek, and is drained by Cache Creek. The surface of the eastern half is level, and nearly destitute of forest trees. The western part is hilly, and is separated from the eastern plain by undulating prairies. The soil is very fertile.

Wheat, barley, wool, hay, cattle, and pork are the staple products. The prosperity of the county depends almost exclusively on agriculture. Timber is very scarce here, except the cottonwood, sycamore, and willow, which grow on the margins of the streams. This county is traversed by the California Pacific and California Northern Railroads. Capital, Woodland. Valuation of real and personal estate, $12,889,847. Pop. in 1870, 9899, of whom 7778 were Americans.

Yolo, Yolo co., Cal. See CACHEVILLE.

Yolom′bo, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Cundinamarca, N.N.W. of Bogota. Pop. 1000.

Yom′ber Island, one of the Bissagos Islands, off the W. coast of Africa, 30 miles S. of Bulama, and separated from the mainland by a dangerous channel, 15 miles across.

Yon, yòNᵍ, a small river of France, in Vendée, after a S.W. course of 40 miles, joins the Lay.

Yoncalla, yŏn′kŏl-lạ, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Oregon, on the Oregon & California Railroad, 43 miles S. of Eugene City. It is in a rich farming-district, and has 1 or 2 churches, an academy, and 2 stores.

Yongesborough, yŭngz′bŭr-rŭh, a post-hamlet and shipping-point of Lee co., Ala., on the Western Railroad of Alabama, at Yonge's Station, and at the junction of a short branch, 4 miles S.E. of Opelika. It has 2 or 3 churches. Much lime is shipped here.

Yongorie, a town of Russia. See POOST-OZERSK.

Yong-Tchang, a city of China. See YUNG-TCHANG.

Yonguesville, yŭngz′vĭl, a hamlet of Fairfield co., S.C., on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, about 50 miles N. of Columbia. Here is Woodward Post-Office.

Yoni, yo′nee, a village of West Africa, on Sherboro Island, 85 miles S.E. of Sierra Leone.

Yonkers, yonk′ẹrz, a city in Yonkers township, Westchester co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, opposite the Palisades, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 15 miles N. by E. of the Grand Central Depot of New York. It contains 16 churches, 11 schools, a superior hotel, 2 national banks, 2 savings-banks, numerous handsome villas, 3 newspaper offices, an academy, 2 machine-shops, 3 silk-factories, 3 hat-factories, and manufactures of carpets, mowing-machines, and elevators. Many merchants of New York City reside here. The site of the city is elevated and hilly. Pop. in 1875, 17,269.

Yonne, yonn, a river of France, rises in the E. of the department of Nièvre, flows N. past Clamecy, Auxerre, Joigny, Villeneuve-sur-Yonne, Sens, and Pont-sur-Yonne, and joins the Seine at Montereau. Length, 155 miles. Chief affluent, the Armançon, on the right. It is connected with the Seine by the Canal of Burgundy, and with the Loire by that of Nivernais.

Yonne, a department in the N.E. of France, formed of part of the old province of Burgundy, between the departments of Seine-et-Marne, Loiret, Nièvre, Côte-d'Or, and Aube. Area, 2868 square miles. Pop. in 1876, 359,070. Surface undulating, with rich pasture-lands. Chief rivers, the Yonne, with its affluents the Cure, Armançon, and Vannes. The soil is rich in grain, and produces excellent wine. The chief mineral products are iron, lithographic stones, granite, marble, and ochre. The department is traversed by the railway from Paris to Lyons. The manufactures comprise woollen and cotton cloths, beet sugar, leather, paper, crockery, &c. The principal exports are timber, grain, and wine. Capital, Auxerre.

Yoodoma, Ioudoma, or **Judoma,** yoo-do′må, a river of Siberia, rises in the mountains of Okhotsk, in lat. 60° 30′ N. and lon. 140° E., flows S.S.W., and joins the Maia after an impetuous course of about 170 miles.

Yoodra, the Burmese name of SIAM.

Yoog, Ioug, Joug, or **Jug,** yoog, a river of Russia, after a N.N.E. course of about 220 miles, joins the Sookhona a little below the town of Oostioog Velikee.

Yoogan (**Iougan** or **Yugan**) **Bolshoi,** yoo-gån′ bol-shoi′, a river of Asiatic Russia, rises in the government of Tobolsk, lat. 68° N. and lon. 75° E., flows N.N.W., and joins the Obi 20 miles S.W. of Soorgoot. Length, about 228 miles.

Yookhnov, Ioukhnov, or **Juchnow,** yooK-nov′, a town of Russia, government of Smolensk, on the Oogra, 45 miles S.E. of Viazma. Pop. 3072.

Yookhnovka, Ioukhnovka, or **Juchnowka,** yooK-nov′kå, a town of Russia, government and N.E. of Minsk.

Yooloong-Shan, China. See SIUE-SHAN.

Yoom`adung′, a mountain-range of Farther India, stretching nearly due N. from Cape Negrais, in lat. 16° N., through British Burmah, and between Aracan and Ava, to lat. 22° N. It is the southern continuation of a great mountain-chain which commences in the S. of Assam. Its highest summit has an elevation of about 8000 feet.

Yoonaska, or **Younaska,** yoo-nås′kå, one of the Aleutian Islands, lat. 52° 40′ N., lon. 170° 15′ W., about 15 miles long from N.E. to S.W., with a high mountain in the centre.

Yoorboorg, Iourbourg, Jurburg, or **Yurburg,** yooR`booRg′, or **Georgenbourg,** gå-oR′ghẹn-booRg`, a town of Russia, government and 110 miles W.N.W. of Vilna, on the Niemen.

Yooriev, a town of Russia. See DORPAT.

Yoorievets-Povolskoi, or **Jurievetz-Povolskoi,** yoo-re-ĕv-ĕts′ po-vol′skoi, written also **Jurjevetz-Powolskoi,** a town of Russia, government and 84 miles E.S.E. of Kostroma, on the Volga. Pop. 2867.

Yooriev-Polskoi, or **Juriev-Polskoi,** yoo-re-ĕv′-pol′skoi, written also **Jurjev-Polskij,** a town of Russia, government and 25 miles N.W. of Vladimeer. Pop. 4769. It was founded in 1155, and has a citadel and a trade in furs.

Yoot-Sima, yoot-see′må, a small island of Japan, N.W. of Noto, Hondo, in lat. 37° 51′ N., lon. 136° 40′ E.

Yoozgat, Yuzgat, yooz`gåt′, **Yuzkat, Uscat,** or **Oos`cat′,** a town of Asia Minor, pashalic of Seevas, in a narrow valley, 55 miles S. of Chooroom. It is neat, clean, and enclosed by walls. Under the patronage of the Chapan-Ogloo family it rose into importance during the last century, previous to which it had been only an insignificant village. Principal edifices, the citadel, and a mosque built in imitation of St. Sophia's at Constantinople.

Yor′dy, a post-office in Empire township, Ellsworth co., Kansas, about 20 miles W. of Salina.

Yore, yōr, or **Ure,** yoor, a river of England, rises among the mountains between the cos. of Westmoreland and York, flows S.E. through the latter county, forming part of the boundary between its North and West Ridings, and at Aldborough unites with the Swale to form the Ouse.

Yorgan-Ladik, Asiatic Turkey. See LADIK.

York, or **Yorkshire,** york′shịr, the largest county of England, is situated in its N. part, having E. the North Sea, and landward the cos. of Durham, Westmoreland, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln, from which last it is mostly separated by the estuary of the Humber. Area, 6067 square miles. Pop. 2,436,355. The surface is very much diversified; in the N.W. are some of the highest mountains in England, elsewhere barren moors are alternated with some of the richest tracts in the kingdom. The rivers are all tributaries of the Ouse and Humber, except the Tees, forming the N. boundary, and the Ribble, in the extreme W. Yorkshire is both an agricultural and grazing and a manufacturing county of the first rank. The W. division of the county is the chief seat of mining and manufacturing industry. The county is divided into North, East, and West Ridings (said to be derived from a Saxon word signifying thirds).

The EAST RIDING (area, 1173 square miles; pop. 268,466), comprising the hilly district termed the Wolds, and much moorland, is watered by the Derwent and Hull Rivers, and is traversed along its S. extremity by the Hull & Selby Railway. It contains the towns of Hull, Beverley, Driffield, Market-Weighton, Pocklington, and Bridlington.

The NORTH RIDING (area, 2128 square miles; pop. 293,278), chiefly famous as a grazing-country, contains the rich agricultural districts of Cleveland and Rydale, and has mines of alum and lead, with freestone- and marble-quarries. Principal rivers, the Yore, Swale, and Tees. It is traversed by the Great North-of-England Railway, and by the lines from York to Whitby and Scarborough.

The WEST RIDING comprises all the S. and W. parts of Yorkshire, and borders on six other counties. Area, 2766 square miles. Pop. 1,874,611. The surface is very irregular; it contains some of the best land and most picturesque scenery in England. Principal rivers, the Wharfe, Calder, Aire, Don, and Ribble. It is intersected by numerous canals, and by railways between all of its large towns.

York (anc. *Ebor′acum*), the second city of England in point of rank, though not in size or in commercial importance, a parliamentary and municipal borough, and county of itself, capital of the co. of Yorkshire, near its centre, at the junction of the three Ridings, on the Ouse, at the influx of the Foss, with junction station on the Great Northern and Northeastern Railways, by which communication is established with all parts of the kingdom, 175 miles N.N.W. of London. Lat. of minster, 53° 57′ 43″ N.; lon. 1° 4′ 49″ W. For parliamentary purposes the city of York is included within the North Riding, for judiciary proceedings and county purposes within the West Riding. Pop. (1871)

43,796; of parliamentary borough, 50,765. The see of York comprises the East and parts of the North and West Ridings of the county. The ecclesiastical authority of the archbishop extends over the province of York, consisting, with the archbishopric, of the bishoprics of Durham, Carlisle, Chester, Manchester, Ripon, and Sodor and Man. The city is enclosed by ancient walls, and is entered by 5 principal and 5 minor gateways, some of which former are remarkable structures. The Ouse and Foss traverse the interior of the city; the Foss is crossed by 4 and the Ouse by 2 bridges, one of them an elegant iron bridge connecting the railway station with the minster, erected at a cost of £35,000. Except the castle, occupying nearly 4 acres, between the Ouse and Foss, and containing the county hall and jail, most of the public edifices of interest are in the N. of the city. At the head of these is York minster or cathedral, the finest structure of its kind in England, mostly built in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; extreme length, 486 feet; length of transept, 223 feet, with a great tower 213 feet in height, a magnificent west front flanked by 2 towers 196 feet in height, and richly adorned within. York has many other fine churches; and the chapter-house, the mansion-house, with an Ionic colonnade and a state-room, the guild hall, a Gothic structure, the corn exchange, the assembly-rooms, concert hall, theatre, buildings of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, museum, subscription library, city jail, Roman Catholic and several other dissenting chapels, and the chief railway station, deserve especial notice among the numerous public buildings. Outside of the city are the county hospital, a lunatic asylum, another and famous institution for the insane, the Retreat, about 1 mile distant, managed by the Society of Friends, the cavalry barracks, and Bishopsthorpe palace, the residence of the archbishop. It is governed by a lord mayor, and is now divided into 6 wards, and has 12 aldermen and 36 councillors. Courts of assize for the city and county are held in it twice annually, and it has quarter-sessions, a court of pleas, and petty sessions, twice weekly. There are several commercial corporations in the city; glass- and iron-wares, carpets, white and red lead, paper-hangings, and many articles of luxury are manufactured. York has an active trade in the import of coal; but its chief prosperity is due to its being resorted to by the gentry of North England as a kind of northern metropolis.

York, the most southwestern county of Maine, borders on New Hampshire. Area, about 980 square miles. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N. by the Ossipee River, and on the S.W. by the Salmon Falls and Piscataqua Rivers, and is intersected by the Saco River, which forms part of the N.E. boundary. The surface is uneven or hilly, and is diversified with small lakes and extensive forests of the beech, birch, elm, ash, sugar-maple, white oak, &c. The soil is partly fertile. Hay, butter, cattle, potatoes, lumber, and Indian corn are the staple products. The wealth of this county is largely derived from manufactures of cotton and woollen goods and other articles. Several harbors on the coast afford facilities for navigation and ship-building. Granite underlies part of the surface. This county is intersected by the Boston & Maine, Portland & Rochester, and Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroads. Capital, Alfred. Valuation of real and personal estate, $35,898,294. Pop. in 1870, 60,174, of whom 55,661 were Americans.

York, a county in the S.E. central part of Nebraska, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Middle and West Forks of the Big Blue River, and by Beaver Creek, which enters the West Fork at or near the eastern border of the county. The surface is undulating, and nearly destitute of forests. The soil is fertile, and adapted to grain and pasturage. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, oats, and butter are the staple products. Capital, York. Valuation of real and personal estate, $175,000. Pop. in 1870, 604, of whom 554 were Americans; in 1876, 5921.

York, a county in the S. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Susquehanna River, is intersected by Conewago Creek, and is also drained by Codorus and Yellow Breeches Creeks. The surface is hilly or undulating, and is extensively covered with forests of the beech, elm, hickory, chestnut, white oak, wild cherry, &c. A ridge called the South Mountain occupies the N.W. part of the county. The soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, cattle, pork, and tobacco are the staple products. Among its mineral resources are iron ore, slate, and good limestone. Gneiss, talcose slate, and mesozoic or new red sandstone underlie large parts of this county. It is intersected by the Northern Central Railroad, and connected with market by various branches of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Peach Bottom Railroad terminates in this county. Capital, York. Valuation of real and personal estate, $60,215,000. Pop. in 1870, 76,134, of whom 72,594 were Americans.

York, a county in the N. part of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is partly bounded on the E. by the Catawba River, and drained by Allison's and Fishing Creeks. The Broad River forms the entire western boundary. The surface is hilly, and a large part of it is covered with forests of the hickory, oak, and other trees. The soil is partly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, cattle, and pork are the staple products. Among its minerals are gold, granite, iron ore, and limestone. The reported value of the gold found in it in 1870 was $3000. This county is intersected by the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad and the King's Mountain Railroad. Capital, Yorkville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,035,815. Pop. in 1870, 24,286, of whom 24,177 were Americans.

York, a county in the S.E. part of Virginia, bordering on Chesapeake Bay, has an area of about 100 square miles. It is bounded on the N.E. by the estuary of York River. The surface is undulating or level. The soil is partly fertile. Indian corn, oats, and potatoes are the staple products. Oysters abound in the bay and river. Capital, Yorktown. Valuation of real and personal estate, $896,725. Pop. in 1870, 7198, of whom 7149 were Americans.

York, an extensive county in the S.W. part of New Brunswick, bordering on Maine. It is intersected by the St. John River, and is bounded on the W.S.W. by the St. Croix River and Grand Lake. There are also a great number of other lakes in the county. The soil is fertile, and some advancement has been made in agriculture, although the county is largely occupied by immense forests. Capital, Fredericton. Pop. 27,140.

York, a county of Ontario, centrally situated, and drained by the Humber, Rouge, and Don Rivers, flowing into Lake Ontario, which bounds it on the S., and several small streams entering Lake Simcoe, which forms part of its N. boundary. Capital, Toronto. Pop. 115,974.

York, Sumter co., Alabama. See York Station.

York, a post office of Walker co., Ala., about 40 miles W.N.W. of Birmingham.

York, a post-hamlet of Houston co., Ga., 18 miles S. of Macon. It has 2 churches and a male and female institute.

York, a township of Carroll co., Ill. Pop. 1490.

York, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Ill., in York township, on the Wabash River, about 33 miles S. of Paris, and 1½ miles from West York. It has 2 churches and a saw-mill. Pop. of the township, 1090.

York, a township of Du Page co., Ill. Pop. 1799. It contains Elmhurst and Lombard.

York, a township of Benton co., Ind. Pop. 433.

York, a township of Dearborn co., Ind. Pop. 986.

York, a township of Elkhart co., Ind. Pop. 906.

York, a township of Noble co., Ind. Pop. 1041.

York, a township of Steuben co., Ind. Pop. 857.

York, a township of Switzerland co., Ind. Pop. 995.

York, a township of Iowa co., Iowa. Pop. 611.

York, a township of Pottawattamie co., Iowa. Pop. 182.

York, a township of Tama co., Iowa. Pop. 1120.

York, a post-village of York co., Me., in a township of the same name, on a small inlet called York Harbor, nearly 2 miles from the ocean, and 8 miles E.N.E. of Portsmouth, N.H. It has a large hotel, which accommodates 200 guests. York Beach, 1½ miles from the village, is a good bathing-place, with a hotel and several boarding-houses. York has a commodious harbor.

York, or **Mooreville,** a post-village of Washtenaw co., Mich., in York township, 14 miles S. of Ann Arbor, and about 40 miles W.S.W. of Detroit. It has manufactures of barrels, lumber, and cheese. The township contains 5 churches and a pop. of 1486.

York, a township of Fillmore co., Minn. Pop. 1053.

York, a post-office of Atchison co., Mo.

York, a township of Putnam co., Mo. Pop. 1484.

York, a post-village, capital of York co., Neb., on an affluent of the Big Blue River, and on the Nebraska Railroad, 52 miles W. of Lincoln. It has an academy, a newspaper office, and 3 churches.

York, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., in York township, about 24 miles S.S.W. of Rochester. It has 2 churches. It is often called York Centre. The township, which also contains Fowlerville, is bounded on the E. by the Genesee River, and intersected by the Genesee Valley Canal. Pop. of the township, 2483.

York, a township of Athens co., O. Pop. 2652. It contains Nelsonville.

York, a township of Belmont co., O. Pop. 1508.

York, a township of Darke co., O. Pop. 797.

York, a township of Fulton co., O. Pop. 2229. It contains Delta.

York, a township of Medina co., O. Pop. 886. York Station is at the village of Mallet Creek.

York, a township of Morgan co., O. Pop. 916.

York, a township of Sandusky co., O., with a station on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 15 miles W. of Norwalk. Pop. 2094.

York, a station in Sandusky co., O., on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, 11 miles S.W. of Sandusky. Here is Townsend Post-Office.

York, a township of Tuscarawas co., O. Pop. 1041.

York, a post-township of Union co., O. Pop. 1361.

York, a township of Van Wert co., O. Pop. 983.

York, a post-borough, the capital of York co., Pa., situated on Codorus Creek, 28 miles S.S.E. of Harrisburg, 24 miles W. by S. of Lancaster, 48 miles N. of Baltimore, and 92 miles from Philadelphia, with all of which towns it is connected by railroads. Numerous turnpikes, extending in various directions, connect this place with the principal towns of Pennsylvania and Maryland. The Northern Central Railroad connects York with Baltimore on the one hand and with Harrisburg on the other. By the Pennsylvania Railroad it is connected with Philadelphia and New York. York is also a terminus of the Peach Bottom Railroad and the Hanover & York Railroad. The town is neatly and substantially built, and contains many fine residences and public buildings. The most remarkable among the latter are the court-house, a large edifice of granite, resembling a Grecian temple, the Collegiate Institute, erected in 1873 by the munificence of Samuel Small, Esq., and the Presbyterian, German Reformed, and Lutheran churches. There are 20 church edifices, belonging to different denominations. Seven newspapers are published here, one of which is daily and two are religious weeklies. There are 5 banking institutions (4 of which are national banks), several insurance companies, 4 foundries, 2 car-factories, besides the extensive shops of the Northern Central Railroad, 3 planing-mills, 3 manufactories of agricultural implements, a shoe-factory, a condensed-milk-factory, &c. In 1777 the Continental Congress met at this place while Philadelphia was occupied by the British army. The borough was laid out in 1741. Pop. about 12,000. York is surrounded by a populous, fertile, and highly-cultivated farming-region. Its markets are therefore well supplied; and it is regarded as a very healthy and desirable place of residence.

York, a township of York co., S.C. Pop. 3200.

York, a station in Juab co., Utah, at the terminus of the Utah Southern Railroad, 75 miles S. of Salt Lake City. It has several warehouses. Here is Juab Post-Office.

York, a post-office of Roane co., W. Va.

York, a township forming the N.E. extremity of Dane co., Wis. Pop. 1003.

York, a township of Green co., Wis. Pop. 1016.

York, a post-village in Haldimand co., Ontario, on Grand River, 8 miles S.E. of Caledonia. It has excellent water-power, and contains 2 churches, stores, hotels, and saw- and flouring-mills. In the vicinity are extensive gypsum-quarries. Pop. 400.

York, or **York Factory,** a town and fort of Keewatin, Canada, on the W. coast of Hudson's Bay, at the mouth of the Hayes and Saskatchewan Rivers. Lat. 57° N.; lon. 92° 25′ W. York Factory was one of the principal trading-posts of the Hudson's Bay Company.

York, Ontario, the former name of TORONTO.

York, a village of West Africa, on the coast of the peninsula of Sierra Leone, 15 miles S. of Freetown.

York, a town of Tasmania, co. of Devon, on the Tamar, 8 miles from its mouth.

York, a town of Western Australia, 60 miles E. of Perth.

Yor'ka, a post-office of Leake co., Miss., about 66 miles N.E. of Jackson.

York'ana, a post-office of York co., Pa.

York, Cape, Australia. See CAPE YORK.

York Centre, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., Ind., in York township, about 22 miles N.N.E. of Waterloo. It has a church.

York Centre, a post-office of Iowa co., Iowa, about 20 miles W. of Iowa City.

York Centre, Livingston co., N.Y. See YORK.

York Collegiate Institute, a post-office of Alexander co., N.C.

York Corner, a post-office of York co., Me.

Yorke (york) **Penin'sula,** a tongue of land of South Australia, between St. Vincent and Spencer Gulfs, N.W. of Adelaide. Length, 100 miles; breadth, 30 miles. Cape Spencer is its S. extremity. See also YORK PENINSULA.

York Fur'nace, a post-office of York co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Susquehanna.

York Ha'ven, a hamlet of York co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, and on the Northern Central Railroad, about 12 miles N. of York.

York Island, or **Amataka,** ä-mä-tä'kä, is in the South Pacific Ocean, between New Ireland and New Britain. Lat. 4° 7′ S.; lon. 152° 22′ E. Length, 10 miles.

York'lyn, a post-village of New Castle co., Del., on Red Clay Creek, and on the Wilmington & Western Railroad, 13 miles N.W. of Wilmington. It has a woollen-factory, a paper-mill, and a manufactory of snuff.

York Mills, a post-village in York co., Ontario, on a branch of the Humber River, 3 miles from Weston. It contains 2 churches, a tannery, saw- and flouring-mill, stores, hotels, &c. Pop. 350.

York, Mount, of Australia, New South Wales, co. of Cook, 60 miles N.W. of Sydney. Height, 3300 feet.

York New Sa'lem, a post-borough of York co., Pa., in North Codorus township, 1 mile from Graybill Station, which is 5 miles S.W. of York. It has a church, 4 stores, 2 hotels, and 2 wagon-shops.

York Peninsula, in Queensland, the body of land lying on the E. side of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and terminating at the N. end in Cape York.

York River, the name given to an inlet or arm of the sea in York co., Me. Length, about 7 miles.

York River, in the E. part of Virginia, is formed by the union of the Pamunkey and Mattapony Rivers, at the S.E. extremity of King William co., and, flowing in a southeasterly direction, falls into Chesapeake Bay nearly opposite Cape Charles. It is so broad through its whole course as to present rather the appearance of a bay than of a river. Its whole length is about 40 miles, and at its mouth it is probably not less than 3 miles in width. This river divides the counties of New Kent, James City, and York on the right from King and Queen and Gloucester cos. on the left.

York River, Quebec, a river in the co. of Gaspé, flows E., and falls into Gaspé Bay. Length, 100 miles.

York River, a post-village in Hastings co., Ontario, on a river of the same name, 17 miles N. of Thanet, and 60 miles S.W. of Pembroke. Pop. 125.

York Road, a post-office and station in Carroll co., Md., on the Western Maryland Railroad where it crosses the Frederick division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 48 miles N.W. of Baltimore, and ½ mile from Bruceville.

York Road, Montgomery co., Pa. See SHOEMAKERTOWN.

York Road, a station in York co., Pa., between Hanover and Hanover Junction, 2 miles E. of the former.

York's Corners, New York. See EAST GALWAY.

Yorkshire, England. See YORK.

Yorkshire, Broome co., N.Y. See CENTRE LISLE.

Yorkshire, york'shir, a post-village in Yorkshire township, Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 1 mile W. of Arcade Station of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, and about 36 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo. It has a church, a cheese-factory, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a foundry. Pop. about 300. Pop. of the township, 1689. Yorkshire Station is at Yorkshire Centre.

Yorkshire Centre, a post-village in Yorkshire township, Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad, at Yorkshire Station, 38 miles S.S.E. of Buffalo. It has 2 churches, a grist-mill, a lumber-mill, a cheese-factory, and manufactures of carriages, sash, blinds, &c. Pop. about 500.

York Sound, an inlet of British North America, in Frobisher Strait. Lat. 63° N.; lon. 70° W.

York Sound, an inlet on the N.W. coast of Australia, between Montague Sound and Prince Regent River. Lat. 15° S.; lon. 125° E.

York Springs. See YORK SULPHUR SPRINGS.

York Station, a post-village of Sumter co., Ala., on the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, at the W. terminus of the Alabama Central Railroad, 81 miles W. of Selma, and 27 miles E.N.E. of Meridian, Miss. It has 2 churches. Cotton and corn are shipped here.

York Station, Medina co., O. See MALLET CREEK.

York Station, Sandusky co., O. See YORK.

York Sulphur Springs, or **York Springs,** a post-borough and summer resort of Adams co., Pa., about 24 miles

S.S.W. of Harrisburg. It has 4 churches, 2 hotels, a drug-store, 3 general stores, and manufactures of reapers, corn-shellers, fodder-cutters, &c. Pop. 356.

York'town, a post-hamlet of Bureau co., Ill., about 27 miles S.W. of Dixon. It has a church.

Yorktown, a township of Henry co., Ill. Pop. 659.

Yorktown, a post-village in Mount Pleasant township, Delaware co., Ind., on White River, and on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, 6 miles W. of Muncie. It has 2 churches, a graded school, a flour-mill, and a woollen-factory.

Yorktown, a post-hamlet of Salem co., N.J., on the Salem Branch of the West Jersey Railroad, 9 miles E. of Salem. It has a chapel, a spindle-factory, and a brick-yard.

Yorktown, a post-hamlet of Westchester co., N.Y., in Yorktown township, on the New York, Westchester & Putnam Railroad, 7 miles E. of Peekskill. The township is intersected by the Croton River. Pop. 2617.

Yorktown, a station in Tuscarawas co., O., on the Marietta, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad, 5½ miles S. of Dover.

Yorktown, a coal-mining town of Carbon co., Pa., immediately adjoining Audenried.

Yorktown, a post-village of De Witt co., Tex., 14 miles S.W. of Cuero, and about 70 miles E.S.E. of San Antonio. It has 2 churches, a money-order post-office, and a manufactory of saddles. Pop. about 600.

Yorktown, a post-village, capital of York co., Va., is situated on the right bank of York River, nearly 10 miles from its mouth, and 36 miles N.N.W. of Norfolk. It was the scene of a very important event in American history,—the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to General Washington, which occurred October 19, 1781. In the civil war it was fortified by the Confederates, who, having been besieged by General McClellan, evacuated the place May 4, 1862.

York'ville, a post-office of Mendocino co., Cal., 18 miles N.W. of Cloverdale.

Yorkville, a post-office of Fremont co., Col.

Yorkville, a post-office of Brown co., Dakota.

Yorkville, a post-hamlet of Paulding co., Ga., 6 miles from Rockmart.

Yorkville, a post-village, capital of Kendall co., Ill., in Kendall township, on the S. bank of Fox River, and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad (Fox River line), 12 miles S.W. of Aurora. It has a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a church, a paper-mill, and a graded school.

Yorkville, a post-office of Dearborn co., Ind., about 13 miles N.W. of Lawrenceburg.

Yorkville, a post-village of Kalamazoo co., Mich., in Ross township, on Gull Lake, and on the Northwestern Ohio Railroad, 13 miles N.E. of Kalamazoo, and about 12 miles W. by N. of Battle Creek. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. about 200. The lake is 6 miles long.

Yorkville, a village in Whitestown township, Oneida co., N.Y., on Sadaquada Creek. Here are cotton-mills. Pop. 213.

Yorkville, a post-hamlet in Bladen township, Bladen co., N.C., on the Carolina Central Railroad. It has a church and a turpentine-distillery.

Yorkville, a post-office and station in Jefferson co., O., on the Ohio River, and on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 12 miles N. of Bellaire. Here is a church.

Yorkville, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. 553.

Yorkville, a post-village, capital of York co., S.C., about 85 miles N. of Columbia, and 30 miles S.W. of Charlotte, N.C. It is on the Kings Mountain or Chester & Lenoir Railroad, which extends to Chester Court-House. It has a court-house, a private bank, a newspaper office, 7 churches (2 colored), a female college, a military school, and a carriage-shop. Pop. about 1800.

Yorkville, a post-village of Gibson co., Tenn., about 42 miles N. by W. of Jackson. It has 3 churches and a seminary.

Yorkville, a post-hamlet in Yorkville township, Racine co., Wis., about 12 miles W. of Racine. It has a church. The township is intersected by the Western Union Railroad. Pop. of the township, 1587.

York'ville, a village in York co., Ontario, about 2 miles N. of Toronto, of which it may be considered a suburb. It has 4 churches, several schools, a medical college, a town hall, breweries, factories, stores, &c. Pop. 2203.

Yorkville Station, a post-office of New York co., N.Y., is a branch of the New York post-office.

Yoruba, a state of Africa. See Yarriba.

Yosemite, yo-sem'ĭ-te, a post-office of Mariposa co., Cal., is near the Yosemite Valley, about 25 miles N.E. of Mariposa.

Yosemite Fall (Indian name, *Cholook*), California, is formed by a creek of the same name, which is an affluent of the Merced River and rises about 20 miles N. of the Yosemite Valley. The volume of water at the ordinary stage of summer is about 20 feet wide and 2 feet deep on an average. This cataract surpasses all others on the globe in height and in the stupendous character of the surrounding scenery. From the edge of the cliff over which the water plunges to the bottom of the valley the vertical distance is about 2550 feet; but the fall is not in one perpendicular sheet.

Yosemite Valley, California, is in Mariposa co., about 140 miles E. by S. from San Francisco, and midway between the E. and W. bases of the Sierra Nevada. It is a narrow gorge or valley, through which the Merced River runs southwestward, and is a nearly level area about 8 miles in length and varying in width from ½ mile to 1 mile. Elevation above the level of the sea, 4060 feet. On each side of the valley rise enormous domes and almost vertical cliffs of granite, one of which is 4737 feet higher than the river running at its base. Among the other prominent objects are Cathedral Rock, Sentinel Dome, a dome-shaped mass of granite, 4150 feet higher than the valley, Mount Broderick, a stupendous and inaccessible peak, and the Three Brothers, a triple row of summits rising in steps one above the other to a height of about 4000 feet. This valley has been ceded to the state of California by Congress on condition that it shall be kept as a public park or free domain "inalienable for all time."

Yosida, yo-see'då, a town of Japan, island of Hondo, 160 miles S.W. of Tokio. It contains about 1400 houses.

Yost's, Montgomery co., N.Y. See Randall.

Yost'ville, a post-office of Lackawanna co., Pa.

Yosyvara, yo-se-vå'rå, a small town of Japan, island of Hondo, 60 miles S.W. of Tokio.

Yo-Tchou, Yoo-Tchoo, Yotcheoo, yo`choo', or **Yo-Tcheou,** yo`chê-oo', a city of China, province of Hoo-Nan, capital of a department, on the Yang-tse-Kiang where it leaves Lake Tong-Ting-Hoo. Lat. 29° 23' N.; lon. 112° 35' E.

You-An-Tcheou. See Yuen-Tchoo.

You Bet, a post-hamlet in Little York township, Nevada co., Cal., 5 miles W. of Dutch Flat Station of the Central Pacific Railroad.

Yougan, a river of Russia. See Yoogan.

Youghal, or **Youghall** (pronounced yŏh'hil or yawl), a parliamentary and municipal borough, seaport town, and parish of Ireland, Munster, co. and 27 miles E. of Cork, on the W. side of the estuary of the Blackwater, which forms its harbor and is here crossed by a wooden bridge. Pop. 7846. It stands at the foot of a steep height on the W., and was formerly enclosed by walls flanked with towers, parts of which remain, and outside of which some poor suburbs extend up the acclivity. The town is antiquated; its main street is crossed near the centre by an old archway, besides which its chief structures are the large Gothic parish church, having near it the ruins of an abbey, a chapel of ease, Roman Catholic and other chapels, the town house, assembly-rooms, court-house, custom-house, savings-bank, fever and lying-in hospitals, prison, several almshouses, the barracks, and the house of Sir Walter Raleigh, which is preserved nearly entire. The harbor, a dependency of that of Cork, admits at highest tides vessels drawing 12 feet of water. Youghal is the seat of an active export trade in corn, live-stock, and other rural produce, and imports coal, timber, tallow, herrings, salt, and colonial produce. It has some potteries, brick-works, and a valuable salmon-fishery. It sends one member to the House of Commons.

Youghal, yŏh'hil, a hamlet in Gloucester co., New Brunswick, 2 miles from Bathurst. Pop. 100.

Youghiogheny (yŏh-ho-gā'nee) **River** rises near the S.E. extremity of Preston co., W. Va., and runs northward through Maryland into Pennsylvania. It next flows in a N.N.W. direction through the cos. of Fayette and Westmoreland, and enters the Monongahela River at McKeesport, after a course of about 150 miles. The trains of the Pittsburg, Washington & Baltimore Railroad run along this river about 70 miles.

Youkon, a river of Alaska. See Yukon.

Younaska, Aleutian Islands. See Yoonaska.

Young, yŭng, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Brazos River, and partly drained by the Clear Fork of that river. The surface is partly covered with forests. The soil is fertile, and produces pasture for many cattle. Capital, Graham. Valuation of real and personal estate, $330,840. Pop. in 1870, 135, of whom all were Americans.

Young, a post-office of Onondaga co., N.Y.

Young, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. 1650.

Young, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. 954.

Young, a post-town and gold-field of New South Wales, 240 miles W. of Sydney. Pop. about 5000.

Young Amer'ica, township, Edgar co., Ill. P. 687.

Young America, Warren co., Ill. See Kirkwood.

Young America, a post-office of Cass co., Ind.

Young America, a post-village in Young America township, Carver co., Minn., on the Hastings & Dakota Railroad, about 36 miles W.S.W. of Minneapolis. It has 2 churches and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 1204.

Young America, a post-village of Washington co., Wis., on the Milwaukee River and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 29 miles S.S.E. of Fond du Lac.

Youngbenza, or Yewngbenza, yoong-bĕn'zå, a town of British Burmah, in Pegu, on the main arm of the Irrawaddy, in its delta, 20 miles S.S.E. of Henzada.

Young Blood, a post-office of Morgan co., Ill.

Young Cane, a post-office of Union co., Ga., about 90 miles N. by E. of Atlanta.

Young'er's, a post-office of Boone co., Mo.

Young Hick'ory, township, Fulton co., Ill. Pop. 792.

Young Hickory, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., 13 miles S.E. of Andover.

Young Hickory, Muskingum co., O. See Meigsville.

Youngmanstown, Pennsylvania. See Mifflinburg.

Young-Ning, a town of Toorkistan. See Oochee.

Young's, a hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., in Sidney township, on the Oswego Midland Railroad, about 26 miles S.S.E. of Norwich. It has a church.

Young's, a township of Laurens co., S.C. Pop. 1961.

Young's Cove, a hamlet in Queens co., New Brunswick, on Grand Lake, 18 miles N.E. of Gagetown. P. 200.

Young's Creek, a post-office of Orange co., Ind.

Young's Creek, a post-office of Whitley co., Ky.

Young's Creek, a post-office of Audrain co., Mo.

Young's Cross Roads, a post-office of Granville co., N.C.

Young's Mills, a post-office of Kanawha co., W. Va.

Young's Point, a post-office of Custer co., Montana, on the Yellowstone River.

Young's Point, a post-village in Peterborough co., Ontario, 17 miles N. of Peterborough. Pop. 100.

Youngs'port, a post-village of Bell co., Tex., 35 miles N. of Round Rock. It has a church, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill.

Young's Springs, a post-village and watering-place of Bath co., Ky., 7 or 8 miles from Cornwell. It has a church and a sulphur spring.

Young's Station, a station in East Feliciana parish, La., on the Clinton & Port Hudson Railroad.

Young's Store, a post-office of Laurens co., S.C.

Young's Store, a post-office of Franklin co., Va.

Youngs'town, a post-hamlet in Swan township, Warren co., Ill., on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, 18½ miles S. of Monmouth. It has a church.

Youngstown, a post-hamlet of Vigo co., Ind., on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, 8 miles S. of Terre Haute. It has 2 churches.

Youngstown, a post-village in Porter township, Niagara co., N.Y., on the Niagara River, about 1 mile from its mouth, 14 miles N. of Niagara Falls, and 34 miles N. by W. of Buffalo. It contains 3 churches, and has a good harbor formed by the mouth of the river. The steamboats that navigate Lake Ontario touch at this place. Pop. 476.

Youngstown, the largest town of Mahoning co., O., is finely situated in Youngstown township, on the Mahoning River, 66 miles E.S.E. of Cleveland, 9 miles S.E. of Niles, and 14 miles S.W. of Sharon, Pa. It is on the Ashtabula & Pittsburg Railroad and the Mahoning division of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, also on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie, Painesville & Youngstown, and 2 other railroads. It contains a court-house, a jail, an opera-house, 2 national banks, a savings-bank, a college, a high school, about 18 churches, many handsome residences, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 4 weekly newspapers. Iron ore, bituminous coal, and limestone are abundant near this place. It has 1 or 2 rolling-mills, 5 blast-furnaces for the production of pig-iron, and manufactures of machinery, &c. Pop. 15,000.

Youngstown, a post-borough in Unity township, Westmoreland co., Pa., about 40 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg, and 2½ miles from Latrobe Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It has 4 churches. Pop. 301. Youngstown has a station on the Ligonier Valley Railroad.

Youngs'ville, a post-office of Lafayette parish, La.

Youngsville, a post-hamlet in Callicoon township, Sullivan co., N.Y., 116 miles N.W. of New York. It has 2 churches, a lumber-mill, and a carriage-shop.

Youngsville, Franklin co., N.C. See Pacific.

Youngsville, Warren co., N.J. See Roxbury.

Youngsville, a post-hamlet of Adams co., O., about 58 miles E. by S. of Cincinnati.

Youngsville, a post-borough in Broken Straw township, Warren co., Pa., on Broken Straw Creek, and on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, at its junction with the Dunkirk & Alleghany Valley Railroad, 27 miles N.E. of Titusville, and 8 miles W. of Warren. It has a church, a graded school, a savings-bank, a pump-factory, a saw-mill, 7 stores, &c. Pop. 462.

Young'town, a post-office of Marion co., Kansas, about 50 miles W. by S. of Emporia.

Young Warrior River, a small stream which rises in Newton co., Miss., runs northwestward through Scott co., and enters the Pearl River about 6 miles below Carthage.

Young-William, an island group in the Pacific, belonging to the Caroline Islands.

Young Womanstown, wŏŏm'ạnz-tŏwn, a village of Clinton co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, at North Point Station, 24 miles N.W. of Lock Haven. It has a church and 2 saw-mills.

Yount, a township of Napa co., Cal. Pop. 1252.

Yount's Mill, a post-office of Catawba co., N.C., 4 miles from Conover. Here is a flour-mill.

Yount's Store, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Mo., 15 miles E.N.E. of Fredericktown. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a store.

Younts'ville, a post-hamlet in Union township, Montgomery co., Ind., on Sugar Creek, about 6 miles S.W. of Crawfordsville, and ¾ mile from Troutman's Station of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway. It has a church, a flour-mill, and a woollen-mill. Pop. about 200.

Yount'ville, a post-village of Napa co., Cal., on the California Pacific Railroad, 48 miles N. of San Francisco. It has 2 churches, 2 distilleries, and 3 wine-cellars.

Youn-Zeray, yoon-ze-rå', a town of British Burmah, on the Irrawaddy, 18 miles S. by W. of Prome.

Youri, Youry, or **Yowry.** See Yaooree.

Youta, a tribe of Indians. See Utah Indians.

You-Yeou, a town of China. See Yu-Yeoo.

Yowl Islands, Malay Archipelago. See Aiou Islands.

Ypane-Guazu, e-på'nå gwå-zoo', a river of Paraguay, joins the Paraguay at Villa Real de Concepcion, after a W. course of more than 100 miles.

Yperlée, ī'pęr-lå' (Fr. pron. ee'pĕʀ'lå'), a river of Belgium, province of West Flanders, rises at Zillebeke, flows N. past Ypres (where it becomes navigable), and enters the North Sea at Nieuwpoort. Length, 35 miles.

Ypres, ee'p'r (Flemish, *Yperen* or *Ypern*, ī'pęrn), a large town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, capital of an arrondissement, 30 miles S.S.W. of Bruges, on the Yperlée. It is well built, and was early one of the most important manufacturing towns of Flanders. It has a cathedral of the thirteenth century with ancient paintings, several other churches, 2 colleges, a school of design and architecture, numerous other schools, several hospitals, and manufactures of lace, woollen, linen, and cotton goods, ribbons, hats, leather, oil, soap, and tobacco. There are also salt-works, dye-works, breweries, and distilleries. In the thirteenth century was erected in the public square an immense pile, called the *halle* (cloth hall), which was restored in 1860 as the hôtel-de-ville. Pop. 16,700.

Ypsilanti, ip-se-lan'tee, a city of Washtenaw co., Mich., on the Huron River, and on the Michigan Central Railroad, at its junction with the Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern Railroad, 30 miles W. by S. of Detroit, 8 miles E.S.E. of Ann Arbor, and about 32 miles N.E. of Adrian. It contains 8 churches, a high school, a national bank, 1 other bank, 4 newspaper offices, and the Michigan State Normal School, which has 13 teachers and is attended by about 300 pupils. It has 2 large paper-mills, a woollen-factory, 2 large flour-mills, 2 canning-factories, &c. Pop. about 7500; of Ypsilanti township, 1441.

Ypsili, ip'se-le, an island of Greece, in the Gulf of Nauplia, 12 miles S.E. of the city of Nauplia. Length, from W. to E., 2 miles; breadth, 1 mile.

Yreka, wī-re'ka, a post-village, capital of Siskiyou co., Cal., in Yreka township, about 85 miles E. of Crescent City, and 30 miles N.W. of Mount Shasta. It is surrounded by mountains, in which gold is found. It has 2 churches, a bank, a Catholic seminary, 2 newspaper offices, and a foundry. Pop. 1063; of the township, 1816.

Yreka, a post-office of Deer Lodge co., Montana, about 70 miles W.N.W. of Helena.

Yrieix, Saint, sâɴt ee`ree`â', a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, 27 miles S. of Limoges. Pop. 3502. It has manufactures of porcelain, leather, iron- and brass-ware, candles, cloth, and flannels.

Yronde, ee`rôɴd', a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, arrondissement of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1149.

Ysalco, San Salvador. See IZALCO.

Yser, ee`zaiʀ', a river of France and Belgium, rises in the department of Nord, E. of Saint-Omer, flows N.E., and joins the Yperlée 4½ miles S.W. of Dixmude.

Ysland, a Dutch name of ICELAND.

Ysleta, or **Isleta,** ees-lâ'tâ, a post-village of El Paso co., Tex., on the Rio Grande, about lat. 31° 36′ N. It has a church and a Spanish school. The population is mostly Mexican.

Yssche, īsᴋ or īs'ᴋẹh, a village of Belgium, in South Brabant, 10 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 5172.

Yssel, Ijssel, ī'sẹl, or **Overyssel** (anc. *Isa'la*), a river of the Netherlands, formed at Doesburg by the union of the Old Yssel, which rises in Rhenish Prussia, and the New Yssel, a branch of the Rhine, which separates from it near Arnhem. It flows N. past Zutphen, Deventer, and Kampen, and enters the Zuyder Zee. Length, 80 miles.

Yssel, NEDER, nâ'dẹr ī'sẹl, a branch of the Leck, which passes Ysselstein, Oudewater, and Gouda, and joins the Meuse opposite Ysselmonde. Length, 30 miles.

Ysselmonde ("Yssel Mouth"), or **Ijsselmonde,** ī'sẹl-mòn'dẹh, an island and district of the Netherlands, in South Holland, formed by two branches of the Meuse, opposite Rotterdam and the mouth of the Yssel. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 5 miles.

Ysselmonde, or **Ijsselmonde,** a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the above island, and on the left bank of the Meuse, opposite the mouth of the Yssel.

Ysselmuiden, or **Ijsselmuiden,** ī`sẹl-moi'dẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 1 mile W. of Kampen.

Ysselstein, or **Ijsselstein,** ī'sẹl-stīn`, a town of the Netherlands, 6 miles S.W. of Utrecht, on the Yssel. It is walled, surrounded by ditches, and traversed by a canal called the Haven. Pop. 3101.

Yssingeaux, ees`sâɴᵍ`zhō', sometimes written **Yssengeaux,** a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, capital of an arrondissement, on a rocky height, 13 miles N.E. of Le Puy. Pop. 3716. It has manufactures of lace and ribbons, and a trade in cattle and timber.

Ystad, is'tâd or üs'tâd (L. *Istadium*), a seaport town of South Sweden, læn of Malmöhus, 36 miles E.S.E. of Malmö, on the Baltic. Pop. 6203. It has manufactures of tobacco and snuff, chiccory, soap, woollen cloths, and leather, and some ship-building. Its harbor is safe and spacious, and it has a regular steam communication with Stralsund.

Yst'with, a river of Wales, co. of Cardigan, after a W. course of 23 miles, enters Cardigan Bay at Aberystwith.

Yt, an island of Norway. See VIGTEN.

Ytapua, a town of Paraguay. See ITAPUA.

Ythan, Ithan, ī'thạn, or **Yeth'an,** a river of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, flows tortuously E., and enters the North Sea at Newburgh. Length, 20 miles.

Ythan Wells, a town of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, about 10 miles S.W. of Turriff. Pop. 1494.

Yton, a river of France. See ITON.

Ytu, or **Hytu,** a town of Brazil. See ITU.

Yuab, a county of Utah. See JUAB.

Yuan-Thee-Shan, or **Yuan-Thi-Chan,** yoo-ân'-t'hee-shân, a mountain of China, in Hoo-Pe. Lat. 30° 15′ N.; lon. 109° 4′ E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

Yu'ba, a county in the N. part of California, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Bear River, on the W. by Feather River, and is drained by the Yuba River and its Middle (or North) Fork. The surface is diversified by high hills, deep cañons, and fertile valleys or plains. The southwestern part is nearly level. This county has abundance of good timber on the highlands. Among the forest trees are the fir and pine. Barley, wheat, cattle, wine, hay, and fruits are the staple products. The orange, lemon, and olive flourish here in the open air. The placer gold-mines of this county are very rich. Yuba co. is intersected by the Oregon division of the Central Pacific Railroad. Capital, Marysville. Valuation of real and personal estate, $5,887,764. Pop. in 1870, 10,851, of whom 6144 were Americans.

Yuba, a post-hamlet of Grand Traverse co., Mich., on the E. arm of Grand Traverse Bay, about 12 miles N.E. of Traverse City. It has a church.

Yuba, a post-hamlet of Richland co., Wis., 15 miles S.W. of Wonewoc.

Yuba City, a post-village, capital of Sutter co., Cal., on the W. bank of the Feather River, opposite the mouth of the Yuba River, and on the Oregon division of the Central Pacific Railroad, 2 miles S.W. of Marysville, and 50 miles N. of Sacramento. It has 2 churches and a newspaper office.

Yuba River, California, is formed by three branches, the North, Middle, and South Yuba, which rise near the Sierra Nevada and unite about 9 miles N.W. of Nevada. It runs S.W. through Yuba co., and enters the Feather River at Marysville. Gold is found near this river.

Yucatan, yoo-kâ-tân', sometimes called **Merida,** mĕr'-e-dâ, a peninsular state of Mexico, washed E. by the Caribbean Sea, N.E. by the Channel of Yucatan (which separates it from the W. extremity of Cuba), and N. and W. by the Gulf of Mexico, and bounded on the S. by the state of Campeachy. Area, 29,560 square miles. The coast is very little broken, has in general a very bleak and arid appearance, and is destitute of any important river. Maize, cotton, rice, tobacco, pepper, sugar-cane, dyewoods, and hides are exported. The principal towns are Merida (the capital), Valladolid, and Sisal. The former state of Yucatan was divided in 1861 into the two states of Yucatan and Campeachy. Pop. 422,365. The *Bay of Yucatan* is a name sometimes given to the sea immediately N. of the Bay of Honduras. The *Channel of Yucatan*, between Yucatan and Cuba, is 120 miles across.

Yu`catan', a post-office in Yucatan township, Houston co., Minn., on an affluent of Hokah River, about 26 miles S. of Winona. Pop. of the township, 783.

Yucay, a river of Peru. See VILCABAMBA.

Yue-Foong-Shan, or **Yue-Foung-Chan,** yoo-â'foong-shân', a mountain of China, province of Hoo-Nan. Lat. 26° 56′ N.; lon. 109° 32′ E. It is covered with perpetual snow.

Yuen-Hwa, yoo-ĕn`hwâ', a town of China, province of Che-Kiang, at some distance N. of Hang-Chow-Foo. It has a large silk-trade. Pop. 100,000.

Yuen-Kiang, yoo-ĕn'ke-âng', a river of China, province of Hoo-Nan, enters Lake Tong-Ting-Hoo on its W. side, after a N.E. course estimated at 400 miles.

Yuen-Ming-Yuen, yoo-ĕn'mĭng-yoo-ĕn', an imperial suburb, 5 miles W. of Peking, China, celebrated for its royal palaces and grounds.

Yuen-Shan, or **Yuen-Chan,** yoo-ĕn'shân, a town of China, province of Kiang-See, in a valley, 230 miles S.W. of Ning-Po.

Yuen-Tchoo, Yuen-Tchou, yoo-ĕn`choo', or **You-An-Tcheou,** yoo`ân'chê-oo', a town of China, province of Hoo-Nan, capital of a department, on the Yuen-Kiang. Lat. 27° 24′ N.; lon. 109° 40′ E.

Yuen-Tchoo, or **You-An-Tcheou,** a town of China, province of Kiang-See, capital of a department. Lat. 27° 45′ N.; lon. 114° 10′ E.

Yugan Bolshoi. See YOOGAN BOLSHOI.

Yugyakarta, Java. See DJOKJOKARTA.

Yu-Ho, Eu-Ho, yoo`ho', or **Yun-Liang,** yŭn-le-âng', a large river of China, rises in the southeastern part of the province of Shan-See, from which it flows N.E., and falls into the Gulf of Pe-Chee-Lee in lat. 38° 59′ N., lon. 117° 22′ E. Its length is about 140 miles.

Yukon, or **Youkon,** yoo'kon, a large river of Alaska, rises in British America, about lat. 57° 45′ N., lon. 130° 45′ W., runs generally westward, and enters the Pacific Ocean by several mouths, one of which is called Kwikhpak. Its length is estimated at 2000 miles, for three-fourths of which it is navigable by steamers, even through the Rocky Mountains, which it traverses by a narrow, deep, and very swift channel, without falls or obstructions. The scenery of this pass is very grand. The Yukon receives many large tributaries, and is itself the largest American river flowing to the Pacific.

Yuk-Shan, or **Yuk-Chan,** yŭk`shân', a town of China, province of Kiang-See, near the source of the Kan-Kiang, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. Lat. 28° 40′ N.; lon. 118° 40′ E. It has an important transit trade, the merchandise of the Bohea Mountains and of the countries E. of Po-Yang Lake being gathered here for transport.

Yulee, yū'lee, a post-office of Alachua co., Fla.

Yule Island, a small island near the entrance of Hall Sound (a bay of Papua), and 270 miles E. of Torres Strait.

Yuma, yoo'mâ, or **Yuna,** yoo'nâ, a river of Hayti, rises in the mountains of Cibao, flows N.N.E., then E.S.E., and falls into the Atlantic by a broad estuary. Length, about 70 miles.

Yuma, Bahama Islands. See Exuma.

Yuma, yoo'må, the southwesternmost county of Arizona, borders on California. It is intersected by the Gila River, and is bounded on the W. by the Colorado River, which is here navigable by steamboats. The surface is nearly destitute of timber. The soil is sterile, and not well watered. Copper, gold, and silver are found in this county. Capital, Yuma. Valuation of real and personal estate, $563,595. Pop. in 1870, 1621, of whom 619 were Americans; in 1876, 2212.

Yuma, formerly **Arizo'na City,** a post-village, capital of Yuma co., Arizona, is on the Colorado River, 175 miles from its mouth, and at the mouth of the Gila River, near lat. 32° 42′ N., 250 miles N.W. of Los Angeles, Cal. It is the W. terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona. It has a church, a convent, a newspaper office, &c., also the Arizona prison, a court-house, a jail, and other public buildings. Steamboats ascend the river from the Gulf of California to this place and many miles above it. It is opposite Fort Yuma, Cal. Pop. 1500.

Yung-Ning, yŭngˋning', a city of China, province and 230 miles N.N.W. of Yun-Nan.

Yung-Pe, yŭngˋpå', a city of China, capital of a department, 160 miles N.W. of Yun-Nan.

Yung-Ping, yŭngˋping', a city of China, province of Pe-Chee-Lee, capital of a department, on the Lanho, 130 miles E. of Peking.

Yung-Tchang, yŭngˋchång', or **Yong-Tchang,** yŏngˋchång', a city of China, province and 210 miles W. of Yun-Nan, capital of a department, 130 miles N.E. of Bhamo in the Burmese dominions.

Yung-Tchoo, or **Yung-Tchou,** yŭngˋchoo', a city of China, province of Hoo-Nan, capital of a department, in lat. 26° 10′ N., lon. 111° 30′ E.

Yun-Hing, yŭnˋhing', a city of China, province of Ho-Nan, capital of a department. Lat. 33° N.; lon. 114° E.

Yun-Liang, a river of China. See Yu-Ho.

Yun-Nan, yŭnˋnån', the most S.W. province of China, mostly between lat. 22° and 28° N. and lon. 98° and 106° E., having on the N. and E. the provinces of Se-Chuen, Koei-Choo, and Quang-See, and on other sides Thibet and the Burmese, Laos, and Anamese dominions. Area, 107,969 square miles. Pop. 5,561,320. The surface is broken with numerous mountains, several of which rise above the line of perpetual snow. This province contains the sources of many important rivers, as the Salwin, the Menam, the Hong-Kiang, and the Sang-Koi, and furnishes important contributions to the Yang-tse-Kiang and the Me-Kong. It is one of the richest provinces of China in mineral products, yielding gold, copper, tin, rubies, sapphires, and other gems, besides a variety of gums, varnishes, ivory, musk, flax, and horses. There is in the province of Yun-Nan a remarkable iron chain suspension-bridge, thrown across a frightful mountain-gorge, at a height (if we may credit the Chinese geographers) of not less than 3000 or 4000 feet. It was constructed about the middle of the first century of the Christian era. Several other bridges of the same class are found in different parts of China.

Yun-Nan, a city of China, capital of the above province, situated on the N. side of a lake. Lat. 25° 10′ N.; lon. 102° 40′ E. It is intersected by canals, and is reported to have a flourishing trade in metals, with manufactures of silk fabrics and fine carpets.

Yun-Pin, a town of Toorkistan. See Oochee.

Yunquera, yoong-kå'rå, a town of Spain, province and 33 miles W.N.W. of Malaga. Pop. 4162. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, brandy-distilleries, and several flour- and oil-mills.

Yun-Yang, yŭnˋyång', a city of China, province of Hoo-Pe, capital of a department, on a tributary of the Hoang-Ho. Lat. 32° 50′ N.; lon. 110° 40′ E.

Yupura, a river of South America. See Japura.

Yurburg, a town of Russia. See Yoorboorg.

Yurung-Kash, yoo'rŭng'-kåsh, a town of Chinese Toorkistan, E. of Khoten, comprising 1000 houses.

Yurung-Kash (or **Khoten,** ᴋoˋtĕn') **River,** Chinese Toorkistan, after a northward course, joins the Yarkand and Aksoo Rivers to form the Tarim, near lat. 40° N., lon. 80° 30′ E. Khoten is the principal town on its banks. Total length estimated at 250 miles.

Yuste, yoos'tå, a monastery of Spain, province of Caceres, near Plasencia. Here Charles V. of Spain retired after his abdication, and died in 1558.

Yuthia, a city of Siam. See Ayuthia.

Yut'ta (the *Jut'tah* of Scripture), a town of Palestine, 4 miles S. of Hebron.

Yu-Yeoo, Yu-Yeou, or **You-Yeou,** yooˋye-oo', a walled town of China, province of Che-Kiang, N.W. of Ning-Po, on the river of that name. It encloses a large hill crowned with many Booddhist temples.

Yuzgat, or **Yuzkat,** Russia. See Yoozgat.

Yverdun, eeˋvêʀˋdŭɴᵍ', or **Yverdon** (Ger. *Yferten,* ee'fẹr-tẹn; anc. *Ebrodu'num*), a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 18 miles N. of Lausanne, near the mouth of the Orbe (here called the Thiele) in the Lake of Neufchâtel. Pop. 5889. It has a town house, a church, a hospital, and a good trade in French wines; also an old castle, in which Pestalozzi established his celebrated educational institute in 1805.

Yves-Gomezée, eev-goˋmẹh-zå', a village of Belgium, 24 miles S.W. of Namur, on the Yves. Pop. 1953.

Yvetot, eevˋto' (anc. *Ivonis?*), a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, capital of an arrondissement, 20 miles N.W. of Rouen, on the railway to Havre. Pop. 7636. It has a tribunal of commerce, and manufactures of woollen, cotton, and mixed goods, printed cottons, velvets, hosiery, and hats.

Yvias, eeˋve-å', a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 22 miles N.W. of Saint-Brieuc. Pop. 1584.

Yvoir, eevˋwaʀ', a village of Belgium, province and 9 miles S. of Namur, on the Meuse. Pop. 695.

Yvoire, eevˋwaʀ', a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, on the S. bank of the Lake of Geneva, 7 miles W. of Thonon.

Yvonand, eeˋvoˋnôɴᵍ', a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 6 miles N.E. of Yverdun.

Yvorne, eeˋvoʀɴ', a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 1 mile N. of Aigle, with vineyards which yield a wine in high repute. Pop. 880.

Yvré-le-Polin, eeˋvrå'-lẹh-poˋlåɴᵍ', a village of France, department of Sarthe, 13 miles E.N.E. of La Flèche. Pop. 1428.

Yvré-l'Evêque, eeˋvrå'-låˋvaik', a village of France, department of Sarthe, 3 miles E. of Le Mans, on the right bank of the Huisne. Pop. 2334.

Yzabal, a village of Guatemala. See Izabal.

Yzalco, San Salvador. See Izalco.

Yzendyke, Yzendyk, or **Ijzendijk,** ī'zẹn-dīkˋ, a town of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, on the island of Cadsand, 10 miles E.N.E. of Sluis. Pop. 2532.

Yzernay, eeˋzêʀˋnå', a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, arrondissement of Beaupréau. P. 1993.

Yzeure, or **Izeure,** eeˋzuʀ', a town of France, in Allier, 2 miles from Moulins. Pop. 3337.

Yzeures, ee'zuʀ', a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, on the right bank of the Creuse, 24 miles S.S.W. of Loches. Pop. 1908.

Z.

Zaab, zåb, a district of Africa, in Algeria, S. of the Greater Atlas Mountains, and watered by the Adjedi and Abiad Rivers, which flow into Lake Melgig.

Zaab, two rivers of Koordistan. See Zab.

Zaamslag, zåms'låɢ, a village of the Netherlands, in Zealand, 18 miles S.E. of Middelburg. Pop. 2494.

Zaandam, zån-dåm' (written also **Zaardam, Zardam,** and **Saardam**), a town of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, on the Zaan, an affluent of the Y, which divides it into East and West Zaandam, 5½ miles N.W. of Amsterdam. Pop. 12,129, chiefly engaged in ship-building and in seafaring occupations. In its vicinity are numerous windmills. Here is the house in which Peter the Great resided while he wrought in the dock-yard.

Zaandyk, zån-dīk', a village of the Netherlands, on the Zaan, 8 miles N.W. of Amsterdam. Pop. 2283.

Zaanen, or **Zanen** (zå'nẹn), **Oost** or **East,** a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 5 miles N. of Amsterdam. Pop. 1622.

Zaanen, West, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 7 miles N.E. of Haarlem, near the Y. Pop. 2449.

Zaardam, a town of the Netherlands. See ZAANDAM.

Zab, or **Zaab,** zȧb, commonly called the **Greater Zab** (anc. *Zab'atus* and *Ly'cus, Za'ba* or *Za'bis*), a river of Turkish Koordistan, tributary to the Tigris, rises W. of Lake Ooroomeeyah, near lat. 38° N., lon. 44° 30′ E., flows very tortuously S.S.W., and joins the Tigris about 25 miles S. of Mosul. The total course may be estimated at 200 miles. It passes through many precipitous ravines, and it is rapid and deep.

Zabakano, zå-bå-kå'no, a town of West Africa, lat. 11° 20′ N., lon. 2° 5′ E., 250 miles N. by E. of Abomey, beautifully situated on a commanding height. It is clean and open. Pop. about 9000.

Zab Asfal, ås'fål' (the "Lesser Zab"), also called **Altoon-Soo** (anc. *Caprus?*), a river of Turkish Koordistan, tributary to the Tigris, has its course S.E. of the Great Zab, and joins the Tigris 78 miles S.E. of Mosul. The country between these rivers is undulating, and near its centre is the town of Arbil (anc. *Arbela*).

Zabbanago, zåb'bå-nå'go, a town of Burmah, on the W. bank of the Irrawaddy, 55 miles N. of Amarapoora. Near it are some ruby-mines.

Zabara, zå-bå'rå, a town of Arabia, on the Persian Gulf, E. of the Bahrein Islands. Lat. 26° N.

Zabern, tså'bẹʀɴ, or **Saverne,** så'vaiʀɴ' (anc. *Tres Taber'næ*), a town of Germany, in Alsace, on the navigable Zorn, an affluent of the Rhine, and on the Paris & Strasburg Railroad, 20 miles N.W. of Strasburg. Pop. 5774. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, hosiery, hardwares, &c., and some trade in timber from the Vosges Mountains.

Zabid, a town and river of Arabia. See ZEBEED.

Zabis, an ancient name of the ZAB.

Zablatov, or **Zablatow,** zå'blå-tov' (?), a town of Austrian Galicia, 13 miles E.S.E. of Kolomea. Pop. 2173.

Zabliak, or **Zsabliak,** Montenegro. See CHABLIAK.

Zabloodov, Zabloudov, or **Zabludov,** zå-bloodov', a market-town of Russian Poland, government of Grodno, 10 miles S.E. of Bialystok. Pop. 2000.

Zaborowo, zå-bo-ro'ŵo, a town of Prussian Poland, 44 miles S.S.W. of Posen.

Zaborze, tså-boʀt'sẹh, a town and commune of Prussian Silesia, government and 45 miles S.E. of Oppeln. P. 5914.

Zacapa, så-kå'på, a town of Guatemala, 70 miles N.E. of the city of Guatemala, near the river Motagua. Estimated pop. 8000. It is regularly built. The principal edifices are a handsome church and a court-house.

Zacata, så-kå'tå, a village of Peru, department of Cuzco, province and 30 miles S.W. of Chucuito.

Zacatapeques, Guatemala. See SACATEPEC.

Zacatecas, zåk-ạ-tå'kås or så-kå-tå'kås, a state of Mexico, mostly between lat. 21° 30′ and 24° 50′ N. and lon. 100° 10′ and 103° 40′ W., surrounded by the states of Aguas Calientes, Jalisco, Durango, Cohahuila, Nuevo Leon, and San Luis Potosi. Area, 22,992 square miles. Pop. 397,945, who live mostly by mining and agriculture. It belongs to the central table-land of Mexico, which is for the most part inhospitably arid, though it has a valuable agricultural tract in the state of Aguas Calientes, and extensive pastures, on which vast herds of cattle are raised. Zacatecas is a rich mining state, having extensive veins of silver, upon which many shafts have been opened, and it has been estimated that its mines have produced silver to the value of $1,000,000,000. Chief cities and towns, Zacatecas, Sombrerete, and Fresnillo. North and E. of Zacatecas the country is divided into large breeding-estates and is very thinly peopled.

Zacatecas, the principal mining city and capital of the state of Zacatecas, Mexico, is in a narrow valley, 150 miles N.N.W. of Guanajuato. Pop. 15,427. It is built over a vein of silver, and contains good residences, various religious edifices, a powder-mill, a mint, a theatre, a hospital, and a literary institute.

Zacatlan, så-kåt-lån', or **Xicotlan,** ʜe-ko-tlån', a village of Mexico, 40 miles N.N.E. of Puebla.

Zacatula, så-kå-too'lå, a town of Mexico, in the state of Mexico, on the Bolsas River, near its mouth in the Pacific, 180 miles W.N.W. of Acapulco.

Zachan, tså'ᴋån, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 11 miles E.S.E. of Stargard. Pop. 1481.

Zacken, tså'kẹn, a river of Prussian Silesia, has its source in the Riesen-Gebirge, flows N.E., and joins the Bober near Hirschberg.

Zack'ville, a post-hamlet of Wirt co., W. Va., 40 miles S. of Parkersburg. It has 2 churches.

Zacualpan, så-kwål-pån', a village of Mexico, state and 65 miles S.S.W. of Mexico, with some silver-mines.

Zacualtipan, så-kwål-te-pån', a town of Mexico, state and 100 miles N.E. of the city of Mexico.

Zacynthus, Ionian Islands. See ZANTE.

Za'doc, a post-office of York co., S.C., 7 miles N. of Yorkville.

Zadonsk, or **Sadonsk,** zå-donsk', a town of Russia, government and 53 miles N.N.W. of Voronezh, on the left bank of the Don. It has several ecclesiastical and educational institutions. Pop. 9073.

Zafar, a town of Arabia. See DHOFAR.

Zafaran-Boli, zå-få-rån'-bo'lee, a town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, at the junction of two small affluents of the Bartan-Soo (anc. *Parthe'nius*), about 60 miles E.N.E. of Boli, and 90 miles N. of Angora. Pop. 15,000, mostly Mohammedans. It has a tolerable market, 4 handsome mosques, 2 large khans, several public baths, a large trade in saffron (whence its name), and some Byzantine antiquities.

Zaffarano, dzåf-få-rå'no, a market-town of Sicily, intendency and 12 miles N. of Catania, on the E. declivity of Mount Etna. Pop. 3683.

Zaffarin, zåf-få-reen' (**Zafarine,** zå-få-reen', or **Zaphran,** zå-från') **Islands,** a group in the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain, off the coast of Morocco, near the frontier of Algeria, and opposite the mouth of the river Mulweeya, W. extremity in lat. 35° 11′ N., lon. 2° 27′ 7″ W.

Zafferabad, zåf'fẹr-å-båd', a town of British India, district and 14 miles N. of Jounpoor.

Zaffran, zåf-från', or **Zafferan,** zåf-fẹr-ån', a maritime town of North Africa, dominions and 240 miles E.S.E. of Tripoli, on the shore of the Gulf of Sidra. Lat. 31° 12′ 10″ N.; lon. 17° E.

Zafra, thå'frå (anc. *Segeda?* and *Restituta?*), a town of Spain, province and 37 miles S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 5965. It has manufactures of hats, earthenware, and leather, and a castle, church, and hospital.

Zagarise, dzå-gå-ree'så, a town of Italy, province and N.N.E. of Catanzaro. Pop. 1545.

Zagarolo, dzå-gå-ro'lo, a town of Italy, province and 19 miles E.S.E. of Rome. Pop. 5197. It has a palace.

Zagazeeg, or **Zagazig,** zå'gå-zeeg' (also written **Sagasig**), a town of Egypt, capital of a province, at the junction of several railways, and on the sweet-water canal leading from the Nile to the isthmus, 75 miles by rail N.W. of Suez. It is near the ruins of *Bubastis*, and is a great cotton-mart. Pop. 38,000.

Zagern, a village of Austria. See ZAGRA.

Zagora, zå-go'rå, a market-town of Turkey, in Albania, 15 miles S.E. of Paramythia.

Zagora, a village of European Turkey, in Thessaly, near the coast, 9 miles N.E. of Volo. CAPE ZAGORA is a headland, 2 miles N.E. of this village, and MOUNT ZAGORA is the modern name of Mount Pelion (immediately W.), also of the ancient Mount Helicon. See HELICON.

Zagoshi, an island of Guinea. See ZEGOZHEE.

Zagra, zŏg'rŏh', or **Zagern,** tså'ghẹrɴ, a village of Austria, Transylvania, 24 miles from Bistritz. Pop. 1000.

Zagrab, a city of Austro-Hungary. See AGRAM.

Zagros, zå'gros', a mountain-range of Asia, forming a part of the boundary between Persia and the Turkish pashalic of Bagdad. Lon. 46° E., and between lat. 33° and 35° N.

Zagyva, zŏh'ghee'vŏh', a river of Hungary, flows S. past Paszto, Hatvan, and Jasz-Berény, and joins the Theiss at Szolnok, after a course of 90 miles.

Zahara (Great Desert). See SAHARA.

Zahara, thå-å'rå, a town of Spain, Andalusia, province of Cadiz, on a lofty hill, crowned by a castle. Pop. 1281.

Zah'leh, a town of Syria, 35 miles N.W. of Damascus. Pop. about 10,000. It was nearly destroyed during the Druse insurrection of 1860.

Zahna, tså'nå, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Berlin & Leipsic Railway, 7 miles E.N.E. of Wittenberg. Pop. 2341. It has manufactures of linen fabrics.

Zahn'ville, a post-office of Cloud co., Kansas.

Zahoo, or **Zahu,** zå-hoo', a town of Asiatic Turkey, 64 miles N.N.W. of Mosul, on the Khaboor, an affluent of the Tigris.

Zai, or **Sai,** zī, a river of Russia, rises in the N.W. of the government of Orenboorg, flows N.N.W., and joins the Kama on the left, near the junction of the governments of Orenboorg, Viatka, and Kazan, after a course of 120 miles.

Zaidpoor, zād-poor', a town of India, in Bengal, province of Oude. Pop. 10,680.

Zaikany, zī'kăñ', a village of Transylvania, co. of Hunyad, 28 miles S.S.W. of Deva.

Zainah, zī'nå', a town of Algeria, province and 70 miles S.S.W. of Constantine. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Zama*.

Zainsk, zīnsk, a town of Russia, government of Orenboorg, 45 miles S.W. of Menselinsk. Pop. 1700.

Zaire, or **Zahir,** a river of Africa. See Congo.

Zaisan, or **Zaizan,** zī-zån', written also **Dzaisang,** dzī-zång' (Chinese, *Kong-Ko-To*), a lake of Chinese Toorkistan, in Soongaria, lat. 47° 30′ N., and between lon. 83° 15′ and 84° 40′ E., near the frontier of the Russian government of Tomsk. Length, from E. to W., 80 miles: breadth, 20 miles. It receives numerous rivers, the principal of which, the Irtish, enters it at its E. extremity and emerges from it on its N. side.

Zaisenhausen, tsī'zẹn-hŏw'zẹn, a town of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, bailiwick of Bretten. Pop. 1223.

Zakalia, an island of Africa. See Zara.

Zaklikov, or **Zaklikow,** zå-klee'kov, a town of Russian Poland, 39 miles S.W. of Lublin, on the Sanna.

Zakluczyn, zå-kloo'chin, a village of Austrian Galicia, 16 miles S.E. of Bochnia.

Zakopana, zå-ko-på'nå, a village of Austrian Galicia, about 20 miles S.W. of Neu Sandec, on the frontiers of Hungary. Pop. 2185. It has iron-mines.

Zakopy, a town of Bohemia. See Reichstadt.

Zakotnaia, or **Zakotnaja,** zå-kot-nī'å, a town of Russia, in Voronezh, 85 miles S.W. of Pavlovsk.

Zala, a county of Hungary. See Szalad.

Zalamea, thå-lå-må'å (anc. *Ilipa?*), a town of Spain, province and 74 miles E.S.E. of Badajos. Pop. 4486. Near it is a parish church, with a tower which is the most remarkable object in the place, having belonged originally to a monument erected in A.D. 103 in honor of the Emperor Trajan. An ancient mine of argentiferous lead is in operation; iron ore is also found in abundance.

Zalamea la Real, thå-lå-må'å lå rå-ål', a town of Spain, province and 35 miles N.E. of Huelva. Pop. 2235, who manufacture woollens, leather, and cordage. Near it are the famous copper-mines of Rio Tinto.

Zalathna, zŏh'lŏt'nŏh, or **Zlakna** (Ger. *Kleinschlatten*, klīn-shlåt'tẹn), a town of Transylvania, on an affluent of the Maros, 18 miles W. of Karlsburg. It has a mining tribunal, and mines of gold, silver, lead, and mercury.

Zalesczyky, or **Zaleszczyky,** zå-lêsh-chĭk'ee, a town of Austrian Galicia, 26 miles S. of Czortkow, on the Dniester. Pop. 1516.

Zales'ki, a post-village in Madison township, Vinton co., O., on Raccoon Creek, and on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, 41 miles E. of Chillicothe, and 20 miles W. by S. of Athens. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, and a colliery. The machine-shops and car-shops of the railroad are located here. Pop. 690.

Za'lia, a post-office of Union co., Iowa.

Zal'inaf', a group of islets in the Strait of Macassar, W. of Celebes. Lat. 5° 30′ S.; lon. 118° 30′ E.

Za'loon', a town of British Burmah, on the main Irrawaddy, about 30 miles below Henzada. Pop. 5105.

Zalosze, or **Zalosce,** zå-losh'å, a market-town of Austrian Galicia, on the Sered, 23 miles S.S.E. of Brody. Pop. 4820. It has an ancient castle, a convent, and manufactures of fine woollen cloths.

Zalt Bommel, Netherlands. See Bommel.

Zambales, såm-bå'lês, a province of the Philippines, on the W. of the island of Luzon, forming a long and narrow belt stretching about 90 miles between the Bay of Lingayen on the N. and that of Subie or Suba on the S. Capital, Iba. Pop. 37,035.

Zamberg, a town of Bohemia. See Senftenberg.

Zambezi, or **Zambeze,** zåm-bå'zee, called also **Cuama,** kwå'må, a river of East Africa, enters the Indian Ocean by numerous mouths between 17° and 19° S. lat. The Quilimane River, formerly regarded as its main mouth, has been ascertained to be a distinct stream, except in floods, when the two rivers communicate. The upper part of the Zambezi is called Leeba and Leeambye. The lower Zambezi receives, through the river Shiré, the waters of the great lake Nyassa. It is noted for its cataracts, of which the Victoria Falls (lat. 17° 55′ S., lon. 26° 32′ E.) are the principal. At the mouths of the Zambezi are bad bars, and the river is navigable only for small vessels. It is about 1800 miles long, and is by far the largest stream on the eastern vergent of Africa.

Zamboanga, and **Zamboangan.** See Samboanga.

Zamora, thå-mo'rå (anc. *Ocellodurum?*), a city of Spain, capital of the province of Zamora, on the Douro, 31 miles N.N.W. of Salamanca. Pop. 12,416. It is enclosed by decayed walls, and has a cathedral, hospitals, barracks, a court-house, public granary, bishop's palace, the remains of an ancient castle, and manufactures of serges, hats, leather, liqueurs, and gunpowder. The town is entered by 7 gates. In early history, Zamora was an important frontier town against Moorish invasions. It was recovered from the infidel in 748 by Alfonso I., El Católico. In July, 939, it was besieged by Abd-er-Rahman III., when a desperate battle was fought for its relief by Ramiro II., and the Moslems were defeated. Zamora was then enclosed by 7 lines of walls, and the spaces between were defended by moats; 40,000 Moors are said to have been killed in these trenches. In 985 it was taken and destroyed by the great Al-Mansoor; but it was rebuilt by Ferdinand I.

Zamora, a province of Spain, in Leon, bounded W. by Portugal. Area, 4135 square miles. Pop. 250,968.

Zamora, så-mo'rå, a town of Ecuador, department of Asuay, province and 25 miles E. of Loja, on the Zamora River, an affluent of the Amazon.

Zamora, så-mo'rå, a market-town of Mexico, state of Michoacan, 75 miles W.N.W. of Morelia.

Zamora, a S.W. central state of Venezuela. Area, 17,030 square miles. Pop. 59,449. Capital, Barinas.

Zamora, så-mo'rå, or **Calca,** kål'kå, a town of Peru, department and 20 miles N. of Cuzco.

Zamora, zå-mo'rå, or **Comora,** ko-mo'rå, a market-town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 20 miles N.E. of Lisbon.

Zamora, zå-mo'rå or zå'mo'rå' (anc. *Hor'rea Ce'lia*), a small town of Algeria, 105 miles S.E. of Algiers.

Zamo'ra, a post-village of Hamilton co., Kansas, on the Atchison & Topeka Railroad, about 100 miles W. of Dodge City.

Zamosz, zå'mosh, or **Zamosc,** zå'môsts, a strongly fortified town of Russian Poland, government and 45 miles S.E. of Lublin, on the Wieprz. Pop., excluding garrison, 6781. It has an extensive arsenal, which has been fortified since 1807 as a bulwark on the line of the Vistula.

Zamosz, Stari, stå'ree zå'mosh, a town of Russian Poland, 13 miles N.N.W. of Zamosz. Pop. 4008. It has a lyceum, and is strongly fortified.

Zamota, zå-mo'tå, a market-town of Russia, government of Minsk, 47 miles W. of Disna. Pop. 1550.

Zana, a lake of Abyssinia. See Dembea.

Zancara, thån-kå'rå, a river of Spain, joins the Guadiana. Total course, exclusive of windings, 114 miles.

Zanchwitz, Prussia. See Ziandowitz.

Zancle, the ancient name of Messina.

Zandobbio, dzån-dob'be-o, a village of Italy, province and 11 miles E. of Bergamo. Pop. 1167.

Zandvliet, zånd'vleet', a fortified town of Belgium, province and 10 miles N.N.W. of Antwerp, near the right bank of the Scheldt. Pop. 1200.

Zane, a township of Logan co., O. Pop. 879.

Zanen, Netherlands. See Zaanen.

Zanesfield, zānz'feeld, a post-village in Jefferson township, Logan co., O., on Mad River, 5 miles E. of Bellefontaine. It has 3 churches. Pop. 282.

Zanesville, zānz'vĭl, a post-hamlet in Zanesville township, Montgomery co., Ill., 6 miles W. of Raymond, and about 12 miles N. of Litchfield. It has a church and a flour-mill. Pop. of the township, 1901.

Zanesville, a post-hamlet of Wells co., Ind., on Bee Creek, about 18 miles S.W. of Fort Wayne. It is partly in Allen co. It has 2 churches, and flour- and saw-mills.

Zanesville, a city, capital of Muskingum co., O., is situated on the Muskingum River, at the mouth of the Licking, and on the National Road, 59 miles E. of Columbus, 78 miles W. of Bellaire, and 168 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati. Lat. 39° 57′ N.; lon. 81° 58′ W. It is on the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad, and the Central Ohio division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the trains of which here cross the Muskingum River on an iron bridge 538 feet in length. Steamboats can ascend that river to this city. It is regularly planned, has wide streets, and is lighted with gas. The water of the river is distributed through the city from a reservoir which contains about 2,000,000 gallons. Zanesville contains a court-house, 19 churches, a high school, a national bank, 3 other banking-houses, and printing-offices which issue 1 daily and 5 weekly newspapers. Several bridges across the river connect Zanesville with the suburbs of Putnam, West Zanesville, &c. Its prosperity is partly derived from extensive manufactures of steam-engines, flour, iron, glass, carriages, paper, woollen goods, and sash, blinds, &c. It contains a cotton-factory, 5 flouring-mills, 2 or 3 glass-factories, 3 manufactories of engines and boilers, 3 iron-foundries, 3 woollen-mills, 2 paper-mills, an iron-furnace, a rolling-mill, and 2 tile-factories. Pop. in 1860, 9229; in 1870, 10,011, or, including Putnam and West Zanesville, 13,805. Bituminous coal abounds in the hills which surround Zanesville.

Zang, a town of Thibet. See TESHOO-LOOMBOO.

Zangeia, zång-gå'yå, a town of Central Africa, in Houssa, 50 miles S.E. of Kano.

Zangnomang, zång`no-mång', a town of British Burmah, province of Pegu, on the Pegu River, immediately opposite the city of Pegu.

Zanguebar, zång`ghå-bar', a name frequently given by geographers to a long tract on the E. coast of Africa. The word Zanguebar (properly Zangebar, with *g* hard) is equivalent to the Arab expression Ber ez-Zing or es-Zinj, the "land of the Zinj or Zing," being derived from Zinj or Zing, the ancient Arabic name of the East African negro, and the Persian or Indian word Bar, "country." Zanguebar commences where the indigenous black population takes the place of the swarthy Somaulee race, that is, at the S. side of the river Juba, near the equator; it originally extended S. much farther than at present, but the Portuguese, drawing a distinction between Zanguebar and the coasts which they claimed or occupied, fixed its S. limit at Cape Delgado. See ZANZIBAR.

Zanica, dzå-ne'kå, a village of Italy, province and 5 miles S.S.W. of Bergamo. Pop. 1923.

Zaniemyschl, tså'nee-mish'l` or zån'yå-mish'l`, a town of Prussian Silesia, S.E. of Posen. Pop. 1520.

Zanow, tså'nov, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 7 miles E.N.E. of Cöslin. Pop. 2323. It has distilleries.

Zanshausen, tsåns'hŏw`zẹn, a village of Prussian Pomerania, province of Brandenburg, 9 miles N.E. of Landsberg, with iron-works.

Zans`kar', a river of Ladakh, or Middle Thibet, rises near lat. 32° 40′ N. and lon. 78° E., flows N.W., then N.N.E. to its junction with the Indus, near lat. 34° 10′ N. and lon. 77° 25′ E. Length, 140 miles.

Zanskar, an elevated region of Ladakh, or Middle Thibet, between lat. 33° and 34° N. and lon. 76° 20′ and 77° 30′ E. It is traversed from S.E. to N.W., near its S. frontier, by a mountain-chain about 18,000 feet high, here forming the watershed between the Chenaub and the Indus.

Zanta, a lake of Turkey. See SCUTARI.

Zante, zån'te or zån'tå, or **Zacynthus,** zå-sin'thŭs (Gr. *Ζάκυνθος*, *Zakunthos*), one of the Ionian Islands, Mediterranean, about 10 miles S. of Cephalonia, and 15 miles from the nearest point of the Morea. Lat. of N. point, 37° 56′ N.; lon. 20° 41′ E. It is about 24 miles long by 12 miles broad, and is indented with a deep bay at its S.E. extremity. The E. coast has a harbor, within which is situated the town of Zante. The greater part of the interior consists of an extensive plain, which is extremely fertile. Gypsum appears in various parts; but the most remarkable mineral feature of Zante is its pitch-wells, situated about 10 miles from the town, and celebrated since the time of Herodotus. Earthquakes frequently occur. The chief exports are currants, oil, soap, and a little wine. Pomegranates, melons, peaches, citrons, and other fruits are grown. Area, 277 square miles. Pop. 44,557.

Zante, a town of the Ionian Islands, capital of the above island, on its E. side, at the head of a bay or harbor. It is built chiefly in the Italian style, the houses being seldom more than one story high. The principal street is broad and handsome; the market-place is spacious, and serves both for an exchange and a public promenade. The churches are numerous, generally substantial, and richly decorated within. Its port is protected by a wall, and has a light-house. Zante is the see of a Greek protopapas and a Roman Catholic bishop. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake on October 30, 1841. Pop. 17,516.

Zanzibar, zån`ze-bar' (Fr. *Zanzibar*, zôNᵍ`ze`baʀ', or *Sansibar*), a sultanate or empire of Eastern Africa, comprising the islands of Zanzibar, Monfia, and Pemba, and many smaller coast-islands, with a narrow strip along the coast of the mainland from about lat. 2° 30′ N. to 10° 45′ S. Its ruler (called the sultan by Europeans, and *sayyeed* by Arabs and natives) became independent of the Imaum of Muscat in 1862, when the African portion of the Muscat territory passed to one of the sons of a deceased sovereign. The sultanate is under the tacit protection of Great Britain, whose influence is here dominant. Commerce is largely in the hands of East Indians of the class called Banyans. Chief towns, Zanzibar (the capital), Mombas, and Quiloa. The ruling class is Arabic, the bulk of the people African, or of mixed descent.

Zanzibar, zån`ze-bar', or **Zanguebar,** zång`ghebar', an island of the sultanate of Zanzibar, on the E. coast of Africa, extending from lat. 5° 43′ to 6° 28′ S., about 50 miles in length, and with a breadth of 15 or 18 miles. Area, 650 square miles. It is separated from the mainland by a strait about 25 miles wide, thinly beset with coral reefs. The island of Zanzibar, like all the islands on this coast, is of coral formation, and comparatively low. Its E. side presents a continuous and tolerably uniform wall of coral rock, often 30 feet or more above the sea, and overhanging the waves. On the W. side the shores are much lower and much more irregular. The surface of Zanzibar is undulating, and the soil is extremely rich. It presents, therefore, an agreeable scene, the variety and luxuriance of the vegetation compensating for the monotony of the ground. It is sufficiently watered, though the rivulets are small. Zanzibar is now the chief market in the world for the supply of ivory, gum copal, and cloves. Its imports consist chiefly of American, English, and Indian cottons, cowries, hides, salt fish, rice, beads, ghee, muskets, gunpowder, sandal-wood, bullion, &c., to the value of about $2,300,000 per annum. The exports comprise ivory, cloves, gum copal, hides, cowries, sesamum, cocoa-nuts, timber, oil, red pepper, &c.; value per annum, about $2,000,000. The cloves are entirely the produce of the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. The first clove trees were introduced in 1840, from the Mauritius: being found to thrive, they were extensively planted, and their cultivation has now almost superseded that of sugar and rice, which were formerly the chief products of these islands. The average crop of cloves is about 7,000,000 pounds. Cotton and sugar-cane grow in great perfection, but are not exported. Pop. of the island, probably 300,000. The town of Zanzibar (native, *Unguja*), the capital of the island and sultanate, is situated on the W. coast of the island, and contains a pop. of about 80,000. It has a large French hospital, and the fine cathedral church of the Anglican bishop; ship-building, stone-masonry, goldsmiths', silversmiths', coppersmiths', and blacksmiths' work, besides manufactures of cotton goods and trinkets, are carried on. The foreign trade is very extensive and important. The harbor of Zanzibar (anc. *Menu'thias Si'nus*) is commodious and perfectly safe.

Zapadnaia-Kolima. See INDIGHIRKA.

Zapara, så-på'rå, an island and castle of Venezuela, 18 miles N.E. of Maracaybo, opposite the mouth of Lake Maracaybo. Length of the island, 12 miles.

Zapata, så-på'tå, a county in the S. part of Texas, bordering on Mexico, has an area of about 1500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Rio Grande. The surface is mostly level. The soil produces pasture for many sheep, horses, and cattle. Wool is one of the chief articles of export. Capital, Carrizo. Valuation of real and personal estate, $267,642. Pop. in 1870, 1488, of whom 321 were Americans.

Zapatera, så-på-tå'rå, one of the largest islands of Lake Nicaragua, in the republic of Nicaragua. It has a mountainous surface nearly 2000 feet high.

Zapati, zå-på'tee, a post-office of Costilla co., Col.

Zapatosa, or **Zapatoza** (zå-på-to'så or så-på-to'så; Sp. pron. thå-på-to'thå), a lake of the United States of Colombia, 35 miles S.E. of Mompox, is an enlargement of the river Sesar before it joins the Magdalena. Length, about 25 miles; breadth, 22 miles.

Zaphran Islands. See ZAFFARIN ISLANDS.

Zapotla, thå-pot'lå, a town of Mexico, state of Jalisco, 100 miles N.E. of Colima. It has a great trade in cochineal. Pop. 20,000.

Zara, zå'rå (It. pron. dzå'rå; anc. *Jadera*), a city of Austria, the capital city of Dalmatia, on a peninsula, opposite the island of Ugliano in the Adriatic, 73 miles N.W. of Spalato, and 170 miles S.E. of Venice. Lat. 44° N.; lon. 15° 14′ E. Pop. about 8000, mostly of Italian descent; and the villages of its immediate vicinity have from 20,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. It is surrounded with walls of Venetian construction, which form its chief public promenade, and is strongly fortified. It has a cathedral and 6 other churches, many convents and monasteries, a naval and military arsenal, a theatre, barracks occupying a Roman edifice, a lyceum, a gymnasium, an episcopal seminary, a museum, and a number of Roman remains. Its harbor is small, but it has active fisheries and a good coasting-trade. The principal manufactures are of maraschino and leather, and of silk and linen fabrics. Zara is the see of an archbishop. Near it are remains of a fine aqueduct built by Trajan. See ZARA-VECCHIA.

Zara, zå`rå', a village of Asia Minor, pashalic and 40 miles N.E. of Seevas. Pop. about 300 families. It has a large mosque and a neat Armenian church.

Zarafshan, Russian Toorkistan. See ZERAFSHAN.

Zaragoza, a town of Spain. See SARAGOSSA.

Zaraisk, a town of Russia. See SARAISK.

Zarand, zŏh‘rŏnd′, a S.E. county of Hungary, bordering on Transylvania. Area, 501 square miles. Pop. 63,382.

Zarand, a town of Hungary, co. of Arad, 60 miles N.E. of Temesvar. It has manufactures of tobacco.

Zaransk, a town of Russia. See SARANSK.

Zarauz, thå-rŏwth′, a town of Spain, province of Guipuzcoa, on the Bay of Biscay, 3 miles W. of St. Sebastian.

Zara-Vecchia, zå′rå- (or dzå′rå-) vĕk-ke-å, "Old Zara" (Illyrian, *Stari Zadar*, or *Biograd ;* anc. *Blando′na*, or *Al′ba Marit′ima*), a village of Dalmatia, 17 miles S.E. of Zara. It was once an important place, and the residence of the Croat kings, but was ruined during the wars of the Venetians with the kings of Hungary. Pop. 450.

Zara (or **Zer′ah**) **Zakalia,** zå′rå‘ zå-kå′le-å, the southernmost of the Kerkini Islands, off the E. coast of Tunis, North Africa.

Zardam, Netherlands. See ZAANDAM.

Zarephath, a Scriptural name of SURAFEND.

Zarevokokshaisk, or **Zarewokokschaisk,** zå-rå‘vo-kok-shīsk′, a town of Russia, government and 70 miles N.W. of Kazan. Pop. 1124.

Zarevosantschursk, or **Zarewosantschursk,** zå-rå‘vo-zån-chooʀsk′, a town of Russia, government and 145 miles S.W. of Viatka. Pop. 992.

Zarew, zå-rĕv′, a town of Russia, in the government of Astrakhan. Pop. 7996.

Zargoon, Zargoun, or **Zargun,** zar‘goon′, a small town of Persia, province of Fars, 14 miles N.E. of Sheeraz.

Zaria, or **Zariya,** zå′ree‘yạ, the capital town of Zeg-Zeg, a country of Central Africa, near 12° N. lat. and 8° E. lon. Pop. estimated at 40,000.

Zariaspa, an ancient name of BALKH.

Zaritzyn, or **Zarizyn,** Russia. See TSARITSIN.

Zarki, zaʀ′kee, a town of Russian Poland, government of Kielce, 26 miles N.N.W. of Olkusz. Pop. 2700.

Zar′nah, a ruined city of Persian Koordistan, in the Zagros Mountains, 65 miles S.W. of Kermanshah, and conjectured by Major Rawlinson to have been the capital of Elymais, and the *Hara* of the Captivity.

Zarno, dzaʀ′no, a market-town of Austrian Galicia, 11 miles N.N.W. of Tarnow. Pop. 1500.

Zarnow, zaʀ′nov, a town of Russian Poland, government of Radom, 12 miles W.N.W. of Konskie.

Zarnowice, zaʀ-no-ŵeet′så, a town of Poland, government and 44 miles S.W. of Kielce, with a ruined castle, near the Pilica. Pop. 1200.

Zarrentin, tsaʀ-ʀĕn-teen′, a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the S.W. shore of Lake Schall, 20 miles W.S.W. of Schwerin. Pop. 1777.

Zarskoe-Selo, Russia. See TSARSKOE-SELO.

Zarta, a town of Albania. See ARTA.

Zaruma, zå-roo′må, a town of Ecuador, 25 miles N.W. of Loja, on the Tumbez. Pop. 6000. In its vicinity are excellent silver-mines.

Zarza Capilla, thaʀ′thå kå-peel′yå, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province and 80 miles from Badajos, on the Sujar. Pop. 1570.

Zarza de Alange, thaʀ′thå då å-lång′ʜå, a town of Spain, province of Badajos, on the Guadiana, 11 miles S.E. of Merida. Pop. 3002.

Zarza de Granadilla, thaʀ′thå då grå-nå-ᴅeel′yå, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province of Caceres, on a low plain. Pop. 1319.

Zarza de Montanches, thaʀ′thå då mon-tån′chĕs, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province and about 20 miles from Caceres. Pop. 1071.

Zarza la Mayor, thaʀ′thå lå mī-oʀ′, commonly called **Zarza-Quemada,** thaʀ′thå kå-må′ᴅå, a town of Spain, 13 miles N.E. of Alcantara. Pop. 3315.

Zarziss, zaʀ′ziss‘, a maritime town and castle of Tunis, on the frontier of Tripoli, 60 miles S.E. of Cabes.

Zashiversk, zå-she-vaiʀsk′, a village of East Siberia, province of Yakootsk, on the right bank of the Indighirka. Lat. 66° 30′ N.; lon. 142° E.

Zaslav, Zaslaw, zås-låv′, or **Iziaslav,** e-ze-ås-låv′, a town of Russia, in Volhynia, on the Gorin, 20 miles S.E. of Ostrog. It has manufactures of cloth. Pop. 7360, comprising many Jews.

Zasmuk, tsås′mŏŏk or zås′mŏŏk, a town of Bohemia, 4 miles S.E. of Kaurzim. It has 2 castles, a Franciscan convent, and some breweries and distilleries. Pop. 2089.

Zastaw′na, a town of Austria, province of Bukowina. Pop. 2867.

Zatas, zå′tås, or **Zoraya,** so-rī′å, a river of Portugal, formed by the junction of the rivers Sora and Erva, joins the Tagus 26 miles N.E. of Lisbon, after having formed the boundary between the provinces of Alemtejo and Portuguese Estremadura.

Zatecz, the Bohemian for SAATZ.

Zator, tså′tor, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the Vistula, 9 miles N.N.W. of Wadowice. Pop. 1370.

Zauditz, tsŏw′dits, or **Saudice,** sŏw-dee′tså, written also **Sudzice,** a town of Prussian Silesia, government of Oppeln, 7 miles S.W. of Ratibor. Pop. 1200.

Zavala, zå-vå′lå, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of about 1050 square miles. It is intersected by the Rio Nueces and the Leona. The surface is uneven or nearly level. The soil is mostly uncultivated. Pop. in 1870, 133, of whom 99 were Americans.

Zavanasco, dzå-vå-nås′ko, a village of Italy, province and 9 miles N. of Pavia, on the Pavia Canal.

Zavatarello, dzå-vå-tå-rĕl′lo, a town of Italy, province of Pavia, 10 miles N.W. of Bobbio. Pop. 1813.

Za′vis, a post-office of Kewaunee co., Wis.

Zawila, a town of Africa. See ZUEELA.

Zawoja, zå-wo′yå, a town of Austria, in Galicia, circle of Wadowice. Pop. 4808.

Zayendeh-Rood, a river of Persia. See ZENDAROOD.

Zayi, zå′yee, a ruined city of Mexico, in Yucatan, 70 miles S. of Merida, finely situated among a range of hills, its remains comprising a vast building.

Zbarasz, zbå′råsh, or **Zbaraz,** zbå′råzh, a town of Austrian Galicia, 12 miles N.E. of Tarnopol, on the Ikva. Pop. 6772. It has an ancient castle, Roman Catholic and Greek churches, a Bernardine monastery, and a trade in corn and pork.

Zbirow, zbee′rŏv, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, 24 miles S.W. of Prague. It has iron-works. Pop. 1991.

Zbo′ro‘, a town and two castles of North Hungary, co. of Saros, 27 miles N.N.E. of Eperies.

Zborow, zbo′rŏv‘, a town of Austria, in Galicia, circle of Zloczow. Pop. 3078.

Zbrazlawitz, zhbråz-lå′ŵits, a market-town of Bohemia, 13 miles S.W. of Czaslau. Pop. 1200.

Zdiar, a town of Moravia. See SAAR.

Zdonice, a town of Moravia. See STEINITZ.

Zdüny, zhdü′nee (?), a town of Prussian Poland, 57 miles S.S.E. of Posen. Pop. 3352.

Zea, or **Zia,** zee′å (anc. *Ce′os ;* Gr. Κέως), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to the group of the Cyclades, 13 miles E. of Cape Colonna. Greatest length, from N.N.E. to S.S.W., 13 miles; central breadth, 8 miles. Lat. (Mount St. Elias) 37° 37′ 18″ N.; lon. 24° 21′ 45″ E. It is of a very compact and somewhat oval form. Beyond the coasts, which are generally low, the ground rises in fine terraces towards the centre, where it culminates in Mount St. Elias. The climate is salubrious, and the soil fertile and well cultivated, producing in abundance barley, silk, cotton, wine, valonia, and figs. P. 3789.

Zea (anc. *Iulis*), a town of the Grecian Archipelago, capital of the above island, on a small stream, about 3 miles from the N.W. shore.

Zealand, zee′lạnd (Dutch, *Zeeland*, zå′lånt), the most S. province of the Netherlands, between lat. 51° 14′ and 51° 45′ N. and lon. 3° 30′ and 4° 7′ E., having E. the province of North Brabant, S. and S.W. the Belgian provinces of Antwerp and West Flanders, W. the North Sea, and N. the province of North Holland. Area, 1101 square miles. Pop. in 1877, 187,046. Zealand proper comprises the islands of Walcheren, Beveland, Tholen, Duiveland, and Schouwen, between the mouths of the Scheldt and the Meuse. The surface is little above the level of the sea, and is protected against its irruption by dams and dikes; besides the islands the province comprises a portion of the continent S. of the Scheldt. The principal products are grain, cattle, butter, madder, seeds, potatoes, hemp, and turnips. Linen-weaving, distilling, brewing, salt-refining, tile-making, and ship-building are the chief branches of manufacturing industry. The principal towns are Middelburg (the capital), Flushing, Zierikzee, and Goes.

Zealand, or **Zeeland,** a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 17 miles E. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1719.

Zea′land, a post-hamlet of Addington co., Ontario, 25 miles N.W. of Perth.

Zealand, an island of Denmark. See SEELAND.

Zealand, New. See NEW ZEALAND.

Zeandale, zeen′dāl, a township of Riley co., Kansas. Pop. 431.

Zebayer, ze-bī′ẹr, a group of islands in the Red Sea, about lat. 15° N. and lon. 42° E. It consists of Jibbel-Zebayer, the easternmost and largest; Saba, N.W. by W. of the former; Connected Island, an extraordinary high rugged-topped rock, joined to Saba by a reef; Saddle, Table Peak, Rugged, and Haycock Islands, and Jibbel-Teer, 34 miles N.N.W. of Jibbel-Zebayer. Saddle Island was in eruption on August 14, 1846.

Zebeed, or **Zebid,** zeb`eed' or zẹ-beed' (anc. *Sabat*), a fortified town of Arabia, district of Yemen, on the river Zebeed, 15 miles from its mouth in the Red Sea, and 110 miles S.W. of Sana. Pop. 7000. It is enclosed by high walls flanked with numerous towers, and is of great antiquity. The river, stated to be almost the only stream in Arabia which continues to the coast, flows N. through a fertile valley for about 80 miles.

Zebeny, a town of Hungary. See SEBEN.

Zebrak, zhå'bråk (sometimes written **Schebrak**), or **Bettlern,** bĕtt'lĕrn, a town of Bohemia, 10 miles S.W. of Beraun. Pop. 1703.

Zebu, ze-boo', or **Cebu,** se-boo' (Sp. pron. thå-boo'), an island of the Malay Archipelago, Philippine Isles, separated on the W. from the island of Negros by the Strait of Tañon, and having on the E. the dependent islands of Mactan and Bohol, between lat. 9° 20' and 11° N. and lon. 123° and 124° E. It forms a long and comparatively narrow belt, with a sandy and somewhat stony soil, not so well adapted to culture as most of the other Philippine Islands. It suffers much from want of water, as rain seldom falls, and when it does fall is quickly absorbed. It has, notwithstanding, many fertile valleys, which yield good crops of rice, sugar, cotton, tobacco, millet, and the best cocoa in the Philippines; also extensive pastures, on which great numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats are fed. The climate is remarkably pleasant, the excessive heat being tempered by an evening and a morning breeze. Pop. 320,000. The capital town is situated near the centre of the E. shore, opposite the island of Mactan, is divided by a stream into two parts, and has a fine cathedral, a handsome episcopal palace, and a lepers' hospital. It has a good harbor and an important trade, chiefly with Manila. On the island of Mactan, Magellan (Magalhaens) was killed in a skirmish in 1521. Pop. of town, 30,000.

Zebu, or **Cebu,** a province of the Philippines, which includes, in addition to the island of Zebu, the islands of Mactan, Batayan, Sicijon, Bohol, and Camotes, and forms 44 pueblos. Pop. 389,073.

Zeb'ulon, a post-village, capital of Pike co., Ga., 12 miles S. by W. of Griffin, and about 50 miles S. of Atlanta. It has 2 churches and a high school.

Zechin, zĕᴋ'in, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, near Küstrin. Pop. 1700.

Zedelghem, zå'dẹl-ɢʜĕm`, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 6 miles S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 3429.

Zedenick, or **Zehdenik,** tså'dẹh-nik`, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Havel, 11 miles S.S.W. of Templin. Pop. 2904.

Zedik, zĕd`eek' (?), a town of Persia, province of Ghilan, 20 miles W. of Reshd. It consists of about 500 houses, built on a steep mountain-side.

Zed'lar's Mill, a post-office of Gonzales co., Tex.

Zeeland, an island of Denmark. See SEELAND.

Zeeland, Netherlands. See ZEALAND.

Zee'land, a post-village in Zeeland township, Ottawa co., Mich., near Black River, on a branch of the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, 20½ miles S.W. of Grand Rapids, and 5 miles N.E. of Holland. It has 2 churches, a graded school, and a banking-house. Pop. of the township, 2576.

Zegan, a town of Prussia. See SAGAN.

Zegedin, a town of Hungary. See SZEGEDIN.

Zeggers Cappel, zĕg'ghẹrs kåp'pĕl (Fr. pron. zå`-zhaiʀ' kåp`pĕl'), a village of France, in Nord, 10 miles S. of Dunkirk. Pop. 1768.

Zeghen, zå-ghĕn' (?), or **Zeghan,** a town of Central Africa, in Fezzan, about 100 miles N.N.E. of Moorzook. It is surrounded by palm-groves.

Zegozhee, zĕg`o-zhee', written also **Zagoshi,** Guinea, an island in the Niger River, opposite the town of Rabba.

Zegwaard, zĕg`wåʀt', a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 8 miles E. by S. of The Hague. P. 1397.

Zeg-Zeg, zĕg`zĕg', a kingdom or country of Soodan, intersected by the 12th parallel of N. latitude and the 10th meridian of E. longitude. Capital, Zaria.

Zehden, tså'dẹn, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 40 miles N. of Frankfort. Pop. 1939.

Zehdenik, a town of Prussia. See ZEDENICK.

Zehol, a palace of Peking. See ZHEHOL.

Zehree, zå'ree` or zĕʜ'r'ee, a town of Beloochistan, capital of the province of Jhalawan, 35 miles S.E. of Kelat, in a fertile district of its own name, and reported to be of some importance.

Zeiden, tsī'dẹn, or **Feketehalon,** få`kå`tå`hå'lon`, a market-town of Transylvania, in Saxonland, at the foot of a mountain, co. and 8 miles N.W. of Kronstadt. Pop. 3220, many of whom are occupied in cotton-weaving.

Zeidler, tsī'dlẹr, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, circle of Leitmeritz. Pop. 1671.

Zeiglersville, zeeg'lẹrz-vĭl, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Frederick township, on the Perkiomen Railroad, 31 miles S. of Allentown, and 37 miles N.N.W. of Philadelphia. It has manufactures of carriages and harness, 2 stores, and a grist-mill.

Zeijst, Netherlands. See ZEIST.

Zeil, tsīle, a town of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, near the Main, 4 miles S.S.E. of Hassfurt. Pop. 1368. It has a monument to the Emperor Maximilian.

Zeila, or **Zeileh,** a town of Africa. See ZEYLA.

Zeiskam, tsīs'kåm, a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, canton of Germersheim. Pop. 1824.

Zeist, Zeyst, or **Zeijst,** zīst, a parish and village of the Netherlands, province and 5 miles E. of Utrecht. Pop. 5626. It has a colony of Moravian Christians, who manufacture lacquered wares, jewelry, gloves, and soap.

Zeitoon, Zeitoun, or **Zeitun,** zå`toon', a place of Asia Minor, on the route from Arabgheer to Aleppo, with mines from which excellent iron ore is obtained.

Zeitoon, Zeitoun, or **Zeitun,** zå`toon', a district of Persia, province of Fars, E. of Behbehan, and highly fertile and populous. Its village, Zeitoon, is in ruins. See also LAMIA, and GULF OF LAMIA.

Zeitz, tsīts, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, government of Merseburg, on the White Elster, 23 miles S.W. of Leipsic. Pop. 16,480. It has a cathedral, a Protestant gymnasium, 2 castles, one of which now serves as a house of correction, and manufactures of cotton goods, earthenware, leather, pianos, silk fabrics, linens, and woollen goods, with breweries, distilleries, and cotton-printing-works. There are some large coal-mines in its vicinity.

Zekanovets, or **Zekanovetz.** See CIECHANOWIEC.

Zeks'ville, a post-office of Montgomery co., Va.

Zela, an ancient name of ZILLEH.

Zelada, dzå-lå'då, a village of Italy, province and 8 miles N.W. of Pavia, on the Ticino.

Zelan'dia (Dutch pron. zå-lån'de-å), a fort of Dutch Guiana, and the residence of its governor, immediately N. of the town of Paramaribo, in lat. 6° 47' N., lon. 58° 32' W.

Zelania, Nova Zembla. See JELANIA.

Zelanz, a town of Austria. See KLAGENFURTH.

Zelaya, or **Celaya,** så-lå'yå, a town of Mexico, state and 35 miles S.E. of Guanajuato, on the route to Queretaro and Mexico. Pop. about 10,000. It has a fine square, several convents rich in works of art, and 2 magnificent churches. It is the seat of some cotton-manufactures.

Zele, zå'lẹh, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 4 miles N.W. of Dendermonde, on the Scheldt and Durme. Pop. 11,665. It has a hospital, several schools, and manufactures of cotton cloths, sail-cloth, &c.

Zelechow, zå-lå'ᴋov, a town of Russian Poland, province and 30 miles S.W. of Siedlec.

Zelhem, zĕl'hĕm, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 20 miles E. of Arnhem. Pop. 3724.

Zelienople, ze-le-en-o'p'l, a post-borough of Butler co., Pa., in Jackson township, on Conequenessing Creek, and on the Pittsburg, New Castle & Lake Erie Railroad, 35 miles N. by W. of Pittsburg, and 12 miles E.N.E. of New Brighton. It has 5 churches, 2 tanneries, and a manufactory of threshing-machines. Pop. 387.

Zell, or **Zelle,** a town of Hanover. See CELLE.

Zell, a town of Würtemberg. See LIEBENZELL.

Zell, tsĕll, a market-town of Rhenish Prussia, 29 miles S.W. of Coblentz, on the Moselle. Pop. 2274.

Zell, a town of the grand duchy of Baden, 2½ miles E. of Offenburg. Pop. 1545.

Zell, a market-town of the grand duchy of Baden, on the Wiessen, 20 miles S. of Freiburg. Pop. 2156.

Zell, a village of Switzerland, canton and 18 miles N.W. of Lucerne. Pop. 1171.

Zell, a village of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles E.N.E. of Zurich, on the Toce. Pop. 1858.

Zell-am-Harmersbach, tsĕll-åm-haʀ'mẹrs-båᴋ`, a town of Baden, circle of Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig, 10 miles S.E. of Offenburg. Pop. 1394.

Zellerfeld, or **Cellerfeld,** tsĕl'lẹr-fĕlt`, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, opposite Clausthal, from which town it is separated by the Zellerbach. Pop. 4260. It has a gymnasium and a mint.

Zellersee, the same as UNTER-SEE (Switzerland).

Zellin, tsĕl-leen', a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, government and 23 miles N.N.W. of Frankfort on the Oder. Pop. 2155.

Zellingen, tsĕl'ling-ẹn, a village of Bavaria, on the Main, 9 miles N.N.W. of Würzburg. Pop. 1991.

Zell, Lake of. See Lake of Zell.

Zell'wood, a post-office of Orange co., Fla.

Zeltingen, tsĕlt'ing-ẹn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles N.E. of Treves, on the Moselle. Pop. 1500.

Zelva, zĕl'vå, or **Zelwia,** zĕl've-å, a river of Russia, government of Grodno, joins the Niemen. Length, 70 miles.

Zelva, or **Zelwia,** a town of Russia, government and 52 miles S.E. of Grodno, on the above river. Pop. 1000.

Zelzaete, zĕl-zå'tå, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 12 miles N. by E. of Ghent. Pop. 2750.

Zembin, zĕm-bin' or zĕm-been', a town of Russia, government of Minsk, 22 miles N.W. of Borissov. Pop. 1500.

Zeme, dzå'må, a village of Italy, in Pavia, about 6 miles from Mortara. Pop. 2164.

Zemlia Boiska Don Skago. See Cossacks.

Zemlin, a town of Austria. See Semlin.

Zemninki, a town of Asiatic Russia. See Troitsk.

Zempelburg, tsĕm'pẹl-bŏŏʀɢ`, or **Zemplen,** tsĕmp'-lẹn, a town of West Prussia, 61 miles W.S.W. of Marienwerder. Pop. 3516. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, and manufactures of woollen cloth and linens.

Zem'plin (Hun. pron. zĕm`plin' or zĕm`pleen'), a county of Hungary, Hither Theiss, bounded N. by Galicia. Area, 2392 square miles. Ujhely-Satoralja is the capital. Pop. 292,771. It is partly mountainous, and is famous for the production of the Tokay wines.

Zemplin, a town of Hungary, on the Bodrog, 8 miles E.N.E. of Ujhely-Satoralja. Pop. 720.

Zem Zem, a post-office of Lake co., Cal.

Ze'na, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Oregon, 7 miles W. of Salem. It has a church, a carriage-shop, and a store.

Ze'nas, a post-village of Jennings co., Ind., 4½ miles N. of Nebraska, and about 30 miles N. of Madison. It has a church. Pop. 150.

Zenasco, dzå-nås'ko, a village of Italy, in Novara, near Cava, and on the left bank of the Po, from the inundations of which it often suffers.

Zendarood, Zendarud, or **Zendah-Rud,** zĕn`-då-rood' (*i.e.,* "living stream"), written also **Zayendeh-Rood,** a large river of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, rises in the Bakhtiyari Mountains, near the sources of the Karoon, flows E. past Ispahan, and is lost in the sands of the Persian Desert, about 150 miles E. of that city.

Zengg, or **Zeng,** zĕng or zĕnk, written also **Seny** and **Szeny** (It. *Segna,* sĕn'yå; anc. *Se'nia*), a fortified seaport town of Croatia, 48 miles S.W. of Karlstadt, on the Adriatic, opposite the island of Veglia. Pop. 3496. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, and has a Franciscan convent, a cathedral, a seminary, and a lyceum.

Zenghi, zĕng'ghee, or **Zengue,** zĕng'ghĕh, a river of Georgia, in Russian Transcaucasia, flows S. from Lake Göktsche-Denghis into the Aras. Length, 60 miles.

Zenghian, or **Zengan,** Persia. See Zenjan.

Ze'ni, a post-village of Valencia co., New Mexico, 300 miles W.S.W. of Las Vegas. It has a church.

Ze'nith, a post-office of Reno co., Kansas.

Zenit'za, or **Sienitza,** se-å-nit'så, a town of Bosnia, 30 miles N.W. of Novi-Bazar. Pop. 2000.

Zenjan, zĕn-jån', a river of Persia, flows N.W., and joins the Kizil-Oozen to form the Sefeed Rood. Length, 90 miles.

Zenjan (or **Zengan,** zĕn-gån'), written also **Zenghian,** zĕn-ghe-ån', a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemee, on the river Zenjan, and on the route from Tabreez to Hamadan, about 133 miles N. of the latter. Pop. 15,000 (?). It is enclosed by walls, has a handsome palace, and is the seat of an active trade in carpets, woollen cloths, arms, lead, and gunpowder.

Zenkov, a town of Russia. See Senkov.

Ze'no, a post-hamlet of Muskingum co., O., in Meigs township, about 16 miles S.E. of Zanesville. It has a church. Coal is found here.

Zeno, a post-office of York co., S.C.

Zen'orsville, a post-office of Boone co., Iowa.

Zen'son, a town of Italy, province and about 25 miles N.W. of Treviso. Pop. 1605.

Zen'ta, or **Szenta,** sĕn'tŏh`, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Bács, on the right bank of the Theiss, 24 miles S. of Szegedin. Pop. 19,938, mostly engaged in cattle-rearing and in fishing. It is celebrated for the victory of Prince Eugene over the Turks in 1696.

Zephyr, zĕf'ẹr, a post-office of Mitchell co., Kansas, 12 miles S. of Glen Elder.

Zephyr, zĕf'ẹr, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, 13 miles N.W. of Uxbridge. It contains 2 hotels, a store, a saw-mill, a shingle-mill, and a cheese-factory. Pop. 300.

Zepita, or **Sepita,** så-pee'tå, a town of Bolivia, department and 74 miles N.W. of La Paz, on a headland in Lake Vinamarca, a branch of Titicaca Lake.

Zepperen, zĕp'pẹr-ẹn, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 9 miles S.W. of Hasselt. Pop. 1332.

Zerafshan, Zer-Afshan, or **Zer-Afchan,** zĕr-åf-shån', a river of Toorkistan, in Bokhara, rises in the highlands E. of Samarcand, flows westward past that city and Bokhara, and is supposed to enter the Tarim after a total course estimated at 400 miles. It supplies many canals, and is the great fertilizer of the country it traverses. See Soghd.

Zer`afshan',** or **Ser`afshan', a government of Asiatic Russia, in Toorkistan, E. of Bokhara and W. of Ferghana. Area, 19,625 square miles. Capital, Samarcand. Pop. 271,000.

Zerah Zakalia, Kerkini Islands. See Zara Zakalia.

Zerain, a village of Palestine. See Zereen.

Zeram, Malay Archipelago. See Ceram.

Zerba, dzĕʀ'bå, a village of Italy, province of Pavia, on the Trebia, near Ottone. Pop. 1048.

Zerba, an island of North Africa. See Jerba.

Zerbe, township, Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. 1446.

Zerbolo, dzĕʀ'bo-lo, a village of Italy, province of Pavia, near the Ticino, from the inundations of which it often suffers. Pop. 1993.

Zerbst, tsĕʀpst, a town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt, 22 miles S.E. of Magdeburg. Pop. 11,995. It is enclosed by walls, and has 4 churches, a high school, a town hall, a penitentiary, a public library, an orphan asylum, and manufactures of jewelry, silk, earthenwares, and breweries of the celebrated Zerbst bitter beer.

Zereen, or **Zerin,** zẹ-reen', written also **Zerain** (anc. *Jez'reel*), a small village of Palestine, about 52 miles N. of Jerusalem, on the road to Nazareth.

Zereh, or **Zerreh,** a lake of Seistan. See Zurrah.

Zerere, zå-rå'rå, a small river of Brazil, province of Matto-Grosso, rises in the Serra de Santa Barbara, flows N.E., and joins the Mondego.

Zeri, dzå'ree, or **Cerri,** chĕʀ'ree, a village of Italy, 7 miles from Pontremoli, with a ruined castle. Pop. 3605.

Zerin, a town of Palestine. See Zereen.

Zerkowo, zĕʀ-ko'ŵo, a town of Prussian Poland, 38 miles S.E. of Posen. Pop. 1957.

Zermatt, tsĕʀ-mått' or zĕʀ`mått', a hamlet of Switzerland, canton of Valais, in a remote situation at the head of the Visp Valley, 9 miles N.E. of Mont Cervin (Matterhorn), of which it commands a magnificent view. It is a popular resort of tourists.

Zernagora, dzĕʀ-nå-go'rå (Turkish, *Kara-tagh,* kå'-rå`tåg, "black mountains"), a mountain-region of Europe, between lat. 42° and 43° N. and lon. 19° and 19° 30' E., and situated chiefly in the territory of Montenegro.

Zernetz, or **Zernez,** Switzerland. See Cernetz.

Zernitz, Deutsch, doitch tsĕʀ'nits, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Oppeln. Pop. 1160.

Zernogora, Tzernogora, or **Cernogora,** the native name of Montenegro.

Ze'ro, a post-office of Lucas co., Iowa, 12 miles S.E. of Chariton.

Zerowicz, a town of Bohemia. See Serowitz.

Zerrah, a lake of Seistan. See Zurrah.

Zeska, a river of Syria. See Jabok.

Zethau, tså'tŏw, a village of Saxony, 25 miles S.S.W. of Dresden. Pop. 1374.

Zet'land, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, on Maitland River, 6½ miles by rail N.W. of Bluevale.

Zetland Islands, Scotland. See Shetland Islands.

Zetrud-Lumay-Autgaerden, zå'trüd-lü-mī'-ŏwt-gaʀ'dẹn (?), a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, on the Grande Geete, 30 miles E.S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 1488.

Zeula, tsoi'lå, or **Markt-Zeula,** maʀkt-tsoi'lå, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 4 miles N.E. of Lichtenfels.

Zeulenroda, tsoi`lẹn-ro'dạ, or **Zeullnrode,** tsoil'n-ro'dẹh, a town of Germany, principality of Reuss-Greitz, 9 miles S.W. of Greitz. Pop. 6300. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, and manufactures of woollen stuffs, hosiery, and watches.

Zeutern, tsoi'tẹrn, a village of Baden, 6 miles N.E. of Bruchsal. Pop. 1603.

Zeven, tså'vẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 24 miles S.W. of Stade, on an affluent of the Oste. Pop. 1306.

Zevenaar, zå`vẹn-åʀ', a small town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 8 miles S.E. of Arnhem. Pop. 3958.

Zevenbergen, zâ′vẹn-bêʀ‵ɢhẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on a canal, 9 miles N.W. of Breda. Pop. 5961.

Zevenhuizen, zâ′vẹn-hoi′zẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 9 miles N.N.E. of Rotterdam.

Zevio, dzâ′ve-o, a market-town of Italy, 7 miles S.E. of Verona, on the Adige. Pop. 6045.

Zeyla, Zeylah, Zeila, or **Zeileh,** zâ′lâ or zâ′lẹh, a seaport town of Adel, Northeast Africa, on the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, near the frontier of Abyssinia. Lat. 11° 17′ N.; lon. 43° E. It stands on a low sandy cape, is enclosed by ruined walls mounting a few guns, and is garrisoned and subject to the Khedive of Egypt. It has 6 mosques, but is principally composed of thatched huts.

Zeyring, Ober, o′bẹr tsī′ring, and **Zeyring Probstei,** tsī′ring prop′stī, two nearly contiguous places of Austria, Styria, 9 miles N.W. of Judenburg. Pop. 3300.

Zeyst, a village of the Netherlands. See Zᴇɪsᴛ.

Zezere, zâ-zâ′râ, a river of Portugal, provinces of Beira and Alemtejo, joins the Tagus at Punhete, after a S.W. course of 100 miles.

Zhehol, Gehol, Jehol, or **Zehol,** zhâ‵hol′, written also **Jeho** and **Geho,** zhâ‵ho′, a celebrated imperial palace, 120 miles N.E. of Peking, China.

Zhelania, Nova Zembla. See Jᴇʟᴀɴɪᴀ.

Zhitomeer, Jitomir, Jytomir, or **Zytomir,** zhit-o-meer′, written also **Shitomir, Schitomir,** and **Zytomiers,** a town of Russia, capital of the government of Volhynia, on the Teterev, 80 miles S.W. of Kiev. Pop. 43,047. It has Russo-Greek, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic churches, a gymnasium, theological seminary, government library, manufactures of hats and leather, and a flourishing trade in woollens, silk and linen fabrics, salt, and agricultural produce.

Zhizdra, or **Jizdra,** zhis′drâ, written also **Schisdra,** a town of Russia, government and 80 miles S.W. of Kalooga, capital of a circle, on the Zhizdra, an affluent of the Oka. Pop. 11,703. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, and glass- and iron-works.

Zia, Grecian Archipelago. See Zᴇᴀ.

Zia, zee′â, an Indian village of Santa Ana co., New Mexico, 25 miles N. by W. of Albuquerque.

Ziandou, a town of Bohemia. See Sᴀɴᴅᴀᴜ.

Ziandowitz, tse-ân′do-ŵits‵, or **Zanchwitz,** tsâɴᴋ′-ŵits, a village of Prussian Silesia, government and 24 miles from Oppeln. Pop. 3449.

Zi′ba, a post-office of Ellsworth co., Kansas.

Zibello, dze-bêl′lo, or **Gibello,** je-bêl′lo, a village of Italy, 27 miles N.W. of Parma, near the Po. Pop. 4106.

Zibkov, Novo, Russia. See Nᴏᴠᴏsɪʙᴋᴏᴠ.

Zicavo, dze-kâ′vo, a market-town of Corsica, 19 miles E. of Ajaccio. Pop. 1367.

Ziebingen, tsee′bing-ẹn, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, near Frankfort on the Oder. Pop. 2343.

Ziegelhausen, tsee′ghẹl-hŏw‵zẹn, a village of Baden, on the Neckar, 2 miles E.N.E. of Heidelberg. Pop. 1997.

Ziegenhain, tsee′ghẹn-hīn‵, a fortified town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Schwalm, 23 miles E.N.E. of Marburg. Pop. 1394. It has an ancient castle.

Ziegenhals, tsee′ghẹn-hâls‵, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Biela, 34 miles S.W. of Oppeln. Pop. 5828. It has manufactures of leather, pottery, linen, &c.

Ziegenort, tsee′ghẹn-oʀt‵ (Gʀᴏss, groce, and Kʟᴇɪɴ, klīn), two contiguous villages of Prussia, in Pomerania, 15 miles N. of Stettin, at the mouth of the Oder in the Stettiner-Haff. Pop. 1904.

Ziegenrück, tsee′gẹn-rük‵, a town of Prussian Saxony, government of Erfurt, capital of a detached circle, on the Saale, enclosed by the Saxon duchies, 7 miles W.N.W. of Schleitz. Pop. 965.

Zieglerville, zee′glẹr-vĭl, or **Duboisville,** dŏŏ-bois′vĭl, a hamlet of Wayne co., Mich., in Redford township, 3 miles from Fisher's. It has a grist-mill.

Zielenzig, tsee′lẹn-tsiɢ‵, a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 26 miles E.N.E. of Frankfort on the Oder. Pop. 5732. It has manufactures of linens, hosiery, leather, hats, and gloves. There are coal-mines in its vicinity.

Zielona, tsee-lo′nâ, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 36 miles W. of Kolomea. Pop. 1799.

Zierenberg, tsee′rẹn-bêʀɢ‵, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Warme, an affluent of the Diemel, 10 miles W.N.W. of Cassel. Pop. 1601.

Zierikzee, zee′rik-zâ‵, a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, on the island of Schouwen, near the East Scheldt. Lat. 51° 38′ 2″ N.; lon. 3° 56′ E. Pop. 7941. It has salt-refineries and a large oyster-fishery. Zierikzee is the oldest town in Zealand, and formerly belonged to the Hanseatic League.

Ziesar, tsee′zạr, a town of Prussian Saxony, 29 miles E.N.E. of Magdeburg. Pop. 2791. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, linens, and hosiery.

Zieza, a town of Spain. See Cɪᴇᴢᴀ.

Zif, a post-township of Wayne co., Ill. Pop. 480.

Zig, a post-office of Adair co., Mo.

Ziget, a town of Hungary. See Szɪɢᴇᴛʜ.

Zignago, dzeen-yâ′go, a village of Northern Italy, province of Genoa, 10 miles N.E. of Sestri a Levante.

Zihl, a river of Switzerland. See Tʜɪᴇʟᴇ.

Zihlschlacht, tseel′shlâᴋt, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, near Bischofszell. Pop. 1452.

Zilah, a town of Transylvania. See Wᴀʟᴛᴇɴʙᴇʀɢ.

Zilgia, zil′ghe-ạ, a town of Chinese Toorkistan, 45 miles W. of Khoten. Pop. 7500.

Ziliten, zil‵ẹ-tên′, or **Zlitoun,** zlee‵toon′, a town of Africa, on the Gulf of Sidra, 86 miles E.S.E. of Tripoli.

Zillebeke, zil′lẹh-bâ‵kẹh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 30 miles S.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 1535.

Zil′leh (anc. *Ze′la*, or *Ziela*), a town of Asia Minor, vilayet of Seevas, 36 miles W.S.W. of Tokat. Pop. 2000 families, who manufacture coarse cotton cloths, &c. It has a fortress on the site of an ancient temple, large khans, good shops, and an annual fair. This fair lasts for fifteen or twenty days from the middle of November, and is often frequented by from 40,000 to 50,000 persons from all the commercial towns of Asiatic Turkey.

Zillerthal, tsil′lẹr-tål‵, a valley of the Tyrol, on the right bank of the Inn, which receives the Ziller, by which the valley is watered, about 2 miles below Innspruck.

Zilli, a town of Styria. See Cɪʟʟʏ.

Zilwaukee, zil-waw′kee, a post-village in Zilwaukee township, Saginaw co., Mich., on the Saginaw River, and on the Michigan Central Railroad, 4 miles N. of East Saginaw. It has 4 churches, several steam saw-mills, salt-works, hotels, and a steamboat-landing. Pop. of township, 1419.

Zimapan, se-mâ-pân′, a village of Mexico, state and 95 miles N. of the city of Mexico.

Zimatlan, se-mâ-tlân′, a village of Mexico, state and 25 miles S. of Oajaca.

Zimbo, zeem′bo, a promontory of Brazil, province of Santa Catharina, 40 miles N. of Desterro. Breadth, 4 miles.

Zimite, se-mee′tâ, a town of the United States of Colombia, state of Magdalena, 90 miles S.S.E. of Mompox.

Zim′merman, a post-hamlet of Greene co., O., at Shoup's Station of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, 8 miles E. of Dayton. It has a flour-mill and a saw-mill.

Zim′merman, a post-village in Halton co., Ontario, on Twelve Mile Creek, 8 miles N. of Burlington. It contains a store, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill. Pop. 100.

Zimmern, or **Gross Zimmern,** groce tsim′mẹrn, a town of Germany, in Hesse, province of Starkenburg, 9 miles E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 2686, mostly employed in linen-weaving.

Zimmerwald, tsim′mẹr-ŵâlt‵, a village and parish of Switzerland, 5 miles S.S.E. of Bern, on the Langenberg.

Zimony, the Hungarian name of Sᴇᴍʟɪɴ.

Zin′der, a town of Central Africa, in Bornoo, capital of a province of its own name, 300 miles W.N.W. of Kooka. Pop. about 10,000.

Zinder, a province of Central Africa, forming the N.W. frontier of the territory of Bornoo, is between lat. 13° 20′ and 14° N. and lon. 4° 30′ and 10° 50′ E.

Zingst, tsingst, an island of Prussia, in Pomerania, 10 miles N.W. of Stralsund, in the Baltic, immediately off the German coast. Length, 14 miles; breadth, 2 miles. On it is the village of Zingst, with a pop. of 2025.

Zinji, zin′jee, a large village of Turkish Koordistan, pashalic and 40 miles E.N.E. of Mosul.

Zinkov, or **Zinkow,** zin-kov′, a town of Russia, government of Podolia, 35 miles N.N.E. of Kamieniec.

Zinna, tsin′nâ, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 27 miles S. of Potsdam, on the railroad from Berlin to Wittenberg. Pop. 1704. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, cotton stuffs, and leather.

Zinten, tsin′tẹn, a town of East Prussia, 20 miles S.S.W. of Königsberg. Pop. 3201.

Zinti, a town of Bolivia. See Cɪɴᴛɪ.

Zinu, United States of Colombia. See Sɪɴᴜ.

Zinwald, tsin′ŵâlt, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles N.W. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 1265.

Zion, a hill of Palestine. See Sɪᴏɴ.

Zi′on, a post-village of Henderson co., Ky., 6 miles E. of Henderson. It has 2 churches.

Zion, a post-hamlet of Cecil co., Md., about 14 miles N.E. of Havre de Grace. It has 2 churches and a seminary.

Zion, a post-office of Lowndes co., Miss., 7 miles from Columbus.

Zion, a post-hamlet in Buckshoal township, Yadkin co., N.C., 24 miles N. of Statesville. It has a church.

Zion, a post-office of Clackamas co., Oregon.

Zion, a post-hamlet of Centre co., Pa., 6 miles E. of Bellefonte. It has 3 churches and a printing-office.

Zion Hill, a post-office of Amite co., Miss.

Zion Hill, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., 1 mile from Shelly Railroad Station, which is 13 miles S. of Bethlehem. It has 2 churches.

Zion's, a post-office of Stearns co., Minn.

Zion's Grove, a post-village in North Union township, Schuylkill co., Pa., 1 mile from Rarick's Station of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, and about 14 miles E.S.E. of Catawissa. It has a church. Pop. about 200.

Zion's Hill, a post-office of Botetourt co., Va.

Zion's Mills, a post-office of Lee co., Va.

Zion Station, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Ky., on the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, 32 miles S.S.W. of Cincinnati. It has a church, 3 stores, and a grist-mill.

Zi'onsville, a post-village in Eagle township, Boone co., Ind., on Eagle Creek, and on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, 15 miles N. by W. of Indianapolis. It has 2 banking-houses, 2 newspaper offices, a high school, 5 churches, and manufactures of carriages, sash, doors, and blinds. Pop. 956.

Zionsville, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Perkiomen Railroad, 12½ miles S. of Allentown. It has 2 churches and a carriage-shop.

Zionsville, a post-office of Washington co., Tex.

Zion Valley, a post-township of Barton co., Kansas. It is a Mormon settlement.

Zipaquira, se-pâ-kee'râ, a small town of the United States of Colombia, state of Cundinamarca, 20 miles N.N.E. of Bogota.

Ziph, zif, a ruined town of Palestine, district of Damascus. Its remains, 2 miles S.E. of Hebron, consist of walls and cisterns.

Zippezerbst, or **Zipperzörbig.** See ZÖRBIG.

Zips, zipsh, a county of Hungary, bounded N. by Galicia. Greatest length, from N.W. to S.E., 65 miles; mean breadth, 24 miles. Capital, Leutschau. Pop. 144,986.

Zips, a village of Hungary, in the county to which it gives name, near Kirchdorf. It has imposing ruins of the ancient royal castle of Zips.

Ziranka, ze-rân'kâ, a river of East Siberia, rises in the N. part of the government of Yakootsk, in lat. 65° N., flows E., and joins the Kolyma. Length, about 170 miles.

Zircz, a town of Hungary. See ZIRTZ.

Zirke, tsēēʀ'kẹh, a town of Prussian Poland, 38 miles W.N.W. of Posen, on the Warta. Pop. 2542.

Zirknitz, or **Czirknicz,** tsēēʀk'nits, a market-town of Austria, in Carniola, 8 miles E. of Adelsberg, on the N. side of its lake. Pop. 1500. The LAKE OF ZIRKNITZ is 6 miles long and 3 miles broad. Its bottom is formed of limestone rock, and is full of clefts and fissures, through which the water passes into subterranean caverns. It is frequently dry in summer, and sometimes, during the dry season, the bottom of the lake is covered with luxuriant herbage.

Zirmie, zĭr'meeˋ or zēēr'mee', or **Zurmie,** zŏŏrˋmee', a town of Central Africa, in Houssa, on a peninsula in the Quarrama, a tributary of the Niger, 60 miles W. of Katsena.

Zirndorf, tsēēʀn'doʀf, a town of Bavaria, 4 miles W. of Nuremberg, with a ruined castle. Pop. 2309.

Zirona, dze-ro'nâ, a small island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 14 miles S.W. of Spalato.

Zirtz, or **Zircz,** zēēʀts, a town of Hungary, co. and 11 miles N. of Veszprim, with a Cistercian abbey. Pop. 2035.

Zis'ka, a post-hamlet of Victoria co., Ontario, 5 miles N. of Bracebridge.

Zis'kov, a post-office of Yankton co., Dakota.

Zistersdorf, tsis'tẹrs-doʀfˋ, or **Zisterdorf,** tsis'tẹr-doʀfˋ, written alto **Zissersdorf,** a town of Lower Austria, 32 miles N.E. of Vienna. Pop. 1940.

Zittau, tsit'tŏw, a town of Saxony, 26 miles S.E. of Bautzen, on the left bank of the Mandau, at the head of a branch railway to Dresden and Görlitz. Pop. 20,417. It is the centre of the linen-manufactures of Lusatia, and has numerous churches, a gymnasium, a town hall, a municipal library of 30,000 volumes, a theatre, hospitals, and manufactures of cotton and woollen cloths, piano-fortes, damask, machinery, and pottery. Near it are the springs of *Augustusbad.*

Ziz, ziz or zeez, a river of Morocco, province of Tafilet, rises S. of the Atlas Mountains, and, after flowing S.E. past Tafilet, is lost in the sands of the Sahara.

Zizelitz, tsits'ẹh-litsˋ, a market-town of Bohemia, on the Czidlina, 38 miles S.S.E. of Bidschow. Pop. 1739.

Zizers, tsits'ẹrs, a town of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, near the Rhine, 7 miles N. of Chur. Pop. 1016.

Zjechanow, zhĕᴋ'â-nŏv, a city of Russian Poland, government of Plock. Pop. 4867.

Zlabings, tslâ'bings, a town of Moravia, 29 miles S.S.W. of Iglau. It contains cloth-mills and mineral springs. Pop. 2791.

Zlakna, a town of Transylvania. See ZALATHNA.

Zlatoosk, Zlatousk, Zlatusk, or **Slatousk,** zlâ-toosk', written also **Slatoust, Slatoustofsk,** and **Kliuchi,** a town of Russia, government of Oofa, on the Ooi, among the Ural Mountains, 140 miles E. by N. of Oofa. Pop. 16,629. It is the centre of the southern imperial mines, and has an extensive manufactory of damasked scimetars and articles of inlaid and embossed steel.

Zleb, zhlĕb or tslĕb, written also **Zleby** or **Schleb,** a market-town of Bohemia, 4 miles E.N.E. of Czaslau. It has potash- and woollen-mills. Pop. 1849.

Zlin, zhlin (?), a town of Moravia, 14 miles N.E. of Hradisch, on the Drewniza. Pop. 2831.

Zlitoun, a town of North Africa. See ZILITEN.

Zloczow, zhlo'chov, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 45 miles E. of Lemberg. Pop. 5196. It has an ancient castle and linen-works.

Zlotowo, a town of Prussia. See FLATOW.

Zmeinogorsk, Siberia. See SMEINOGORSK.

Zmiev, or **Smiew,** a town of Russia. See SMIEV.

Zmigrod, zhmee'grod, a market-town of Austria, in Galicia, about 9 miles S. of Jaslo, on the Dembowka. P. 2093.

Zna, Tzna, or **Tsna,** tsnâ, a river of Russia, government of Tver, after a N.E. course joins the Msta, which it connects with the Tvertsa and Volga by the Vishnee Volotchok Canal.

Zna, Tzna, or **Tsna,** a river of Russia, government of Tambov, joins the Moksha 38 miles S.E. of Yelatom, after a N. course of 200 miles.

Znaim, or **Znaym,** znīme or tsnīme, a town of Moravia, on the left bank of the Thaya, 36 miles S.S.W. of Brünn, and 47 miles N.W. of Vienna. Pop. 10,600. It has a gymnasium and a school for the children of the military. The vine is cultivated in its vicinity, and it has manufactures of woollens, tobacco, and mustard.

Znin, tsneen, a town of Prussian Poland, 23 miles S.S.W. of Bromberg. Pop. 2407.

Zoagli, dzo-âl'yee, a market-town of North Italy, on the Gulf of Genoa, 4 miles W. of Chiavari. Pop. 3524.

Zo'ar, a post-hamlet in Charlemont township, Franklin co., Mass., on the Deerfield River, and on the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad, 4 miles S.E. of the entrance of the Hoosac Tunnel, and 11 miles E.S.E. of North Adams. It has a church and a manufactory of wooden-ware.

Zoar, a post-office of Union co., N.C.

Zoar, a post-village in Lawrence township, Tuscarawas co., O., on the Tuscarawas River and the Ohio Canal, about 14 miles S. of Massillon, and 3 miles from Zoar Station. It has a church, a hotel, planing-works, a tannery, and a woollen-mill. It is occupied by a society of Christian socialists, of German origin. Pop. 326.

Zoar, a post-office of Winnebago co., Wis., on Poygan Lake, about 15 miles N.W. of Oshkosh.

Zoar Bridge, a post-hamlet of New Haven co., Conn., on the Housatonic, 7 miles above Derby. It has a church.

Zoar Station, a post-hamlet of Tuscarawas co., O., on the Tuscarawas River, and on the Tuscarawas Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, 6 miles N.E. of Canal Dover. It has a church.

Zobeir, zoˋbâr', a town of Asiatic Turkey, vilayet of Bagdad, 8 miles S.W. of Bassorah.

Zoblitz, tsob'litz, a town of Saxony, 19 miles S.E. of Chemnitz. Pop. 2017.

Zobten, tsob'tẹn, a town of Prussian Silesia, 20 miles S.W. of Breslau, at the foot of the Zobtenberg Mountain. Here is a chapel resorted to in pilgrimage. Pop. 2061.

Zoelen, zoo'lẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 2 miles N. of Thiel. Pop. 2332.

Zoersel, zooʀ'sẹl, a village of Belgium, province and 15 miles E. of Antwerp. Pop. 998.

Zoest, a village of the Netherlands. See SOEST.

Zofingen, or **Zoffingen,** tsof'fing-ẹn (anc. *Tobinium?*), a town of Switzerland, 9 miles S.S.W. of Aarau, on the Wiggher. Pop. 3916. It has a public library, and manufactures of cotton, linen, ribbons, and silk fabrics.

Zogama, a city of Africa. See Sogama.

Zogno, dzòn'yo, a village of Italy, province and 6 miles N. of Bergamo, on the Brembo. Pop. 1617.

Zohab, zo`hâb', a town of Persian Koordistan, 66 miles W.N.W. of Kermanshah. It once consisted of 1000 houses enclosed by an earthen rampart, but has now decayed.

Zohreh, or **Zoreth,** a river of Persia. See Tab.

Zola, dzo'lå, a town of Italy, province of Bologna and near the city of Bologna. Pop. 4304.

Zolder, zol'dẹr, a town of Belgium, in Limbourg, on the Mangelbeek, 6 miles N.N.W. of Hasselt. Pop. 1923.

Zolkiew, zol'ke-ĕv, or **Zolkiev,** zolk'yĕv`, a town of Austria, in Galicia, on an affluent of the Bug, 16 miles N. of Lemberg. Pop. 4402. It has 2 convents, a hospital, and manufactures of woollens, leather, and porcelain.

Zol'larsville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., about 25 miles S. of Pittsburg. It has 2 churches.

Zoll Engers, a village of Prussia. See Engers.

Zollverein, tsoll'fẹr-īne`, or "Customs-Union," a commercial league formed in Germany for the purpose of establishing a uniform rate of customs. It includes all the empire, except the free ports of Altona, Bremen, Bremerhaven, Brake, Geestemünde, and Hamburg, with their territories, and also some communes of Baden, on the Swiss frontier. The grand duchy of Luxemburg also belongs to the Zollverein, with a very small part of the Austrian territory.

Zolochev, or **Solotschew,** zo-lo-chĕv', written also **Solotchev,** a town of Russia, government and 25 miles N.N.W. of Kharkov, on the Ooda, with remains of ancient fortifications, and 6 annual fairs. Pop. 5995.

Zolotoi-Ostrov, zo-lo-toi'-os-trov', an island of Russia, in the N. part of the Caspian Sea, formed of deposits by the two arms into which the Ural divides at its mouth.

Zolotonosha, or **Zolotonocha,** zo-lo-to-no'shå, a town of Russia, capital of a district, government and 105 miles W. of Poltava. Pop. 7896. It has 2 convents and an active trade in cattle.

Zoloto'pol, a market-town of Russia, government of Kiev, 42 miles S.E. of Svenigorodka. Pop. 1500.

Zoltance, tsol-tån'tså, a village of Austria, in Galicia, a few miles N. of Lemberg. Pop. 2197.

Zolyom, a county of Hungary. See Sohl.

Zom'bor, or **Som'bor** (anc. *Zomborinum?*), a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Bács, 27 miles N.N.W. of Pesth. Pop. 24,309. It is situated near the Francis Canal, by which it communicates with the Danube, and has a normal school, manufactures of silks, and trade in grain and cattle.

Zone Mills, Ontario. See Florence.

Zonho'ven, or **Sonho'ven,** a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, 4 miles N. of Hasselt. Pop. 2748.

Zonnebeke, zon'nẹh-bå`kẹh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 25 miles S.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 2616.

Zonoma, California. See Sonoma.

Zons, tsons (anc. *Sontinum?*), a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, 8½ miles S.S.E. of Dusseldorf, near the left bank of the Rhine, and near the ancient Roman fort *Genosia*, which, it is supposed, was its original site. Pop. 2048.

Zont-Leeuw, a village of Belgium. See Leau.

Zonzonate, San Salvador. See Sonsonate.

Zooai, zoo-ī', or **Zawai,** zå-wī', a lake of Abyssinia, in Shoa, said to contain 5 islands, which have 3000 Christian inhabitants.

Zoobtsov, a town of Russia. See Soobtsov.

Zooga, a river of South Africa. See N'gami.

Zopplo, dzŏp'lo, a village and commune of Italy, in Udine, near Pordenone. Pop. 3967.

Zörbig, tsöʀ'biɢ, **Kleinzerbst,** klin'tsĕʀpst, **Zippezerbst,** tsip'pẹh-tsĕʀpst', or **Zipperzörbig,** tsip'pẹr-tsöʀ`biɢ, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Strenkbach and Fühne, 12 miles N.N.E. of Halle. Pop. 3322.

Zorella Islands. See Xulla Islands.

Zoreth, a river of Persia. See Tab.

Zorge, tsoʀ'ɢhẹh, a village of Germany, in Brunswick, 18 miles S.W. of Blankenburg. Pop. 1454.

Zorita, tho-ree'tå, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, province and 37 miles S.E. of Caceres. Pop. 2799.

Zorn, zoʀn (Ger. pron. tsoʀn), a river of Germany, in Alsace-Lorraine, rises in the Vosges Mountains, flows E. past Zabern and Brumath, and joins the Moder on the right, 8 miles S.E. of Haguenau. Course, 45 miles.

Zorn'dorf (Ger. pron. tsoʀn'doʀf), a village of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 5 miles N. of Küstrin.

Zorowe, a town of Prussia. See Sorau.

Zossen, tsos'sẹn, a walled town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 22 miles S. of Berlin. Pop. 3103. It is surrounded by small lakes, and has manufactures of linens.

Zotes del Paramo, tho'tĕs dĕl på'rå-mo, a village of Spain, province of Leon, and 24 miles from the city of Leon. Pop. 1368.

Zoubtzov, a town of Russia. See Soobtsov.

Zouga, a river of South Africa. See N'gami.

Zouila, a town of Africa, in Fezzan. See Zueela.

Zsabliak, a town of Montenegro. See Chabliak.

Zsambek, såm`bĕk', a market-town of Hungary, co. and 15 miles W.N.W. of Pesth, with the remains of an old Gothic church and of several mosques and baths. P. 4628.

Zschoppau, tshop'pŏw, a river of Saxony, rises on the N. slope of the Fichtel-Berg, on the frontier of Bohemia, flows circuitously N., and, after a course of nearly 60 miles, joins the Mulde about 5 miles below Döbeln.

Zschoppau, a town of Saxony, on the Zschoppau, 9 miles S.E. of Chemnitz. Pop. 8045. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton fabrics, fringe, and hosiery, printing- and bleaching-establishments, breweries, and potteries.

Zschorlau, tshoʀ'lŏw, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, to the S. of Schneeberg. Pop. 2348.

Zsolna, a town of Hungary. See Szolna.

Zsomboly, a town of Hungary. See Hatzfeld.

Zubia, La, lå soo'ʙe-å, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 3 miles S. of Granada, on the skirts of the Sierra Nevada. It has the ruins of a convent founded by Ferdinand and Isabella. Pop. 2632.

Zubiena, dzoo-be-å'nå, a town of North Italy, in Novara, 6 miles S.S.W. of Biella. Pop. 2242.

Zubsuche, tsoob'soo-ᴋẹh, a town of Austria, in Galicia, near Neu Sandec.

Zucapa, soo-kå'på, a town of Guatemala, between the coast and Old Guatemala.

Zucarello, dzoo-kå-rĕl'lo, a town of North Italy, 7 miles N.W. of Albenga. Pop. 912.

Zuckmantel, tsŏŏk'mån`tẹl, a frontier town of Austrian Silesia, 32 miles N.W. of Troppau. Pop. 4904. It has manufactures of cotton and linen fabrics, and rosoglio.

Zueela, Zuela, or **Zouila,** zoo-ee'lå, or **Zawila,** zå-wee'lå, a town of Africa, in Fezzan, about 100 miles E. by N. of Moorzook.

Zuera, thwå'rå, a town of Spain, Aragon, province and 11 miles N.N.E. of Saragossa, on the Gallego. Pop. 2120.

Zueros, thwå'roce, a town of Spain, province and 28 miles S.E. of Cordova. Pop. 2010.

Zuffenhausen, tsŏŏf'fẹn-hŏw`zẹn, a village of Würtemberg, 6 miles from Ludwigsburg, on the Friedrichshafen Railway. Pop. 2506.

Zuf'ferwall, a town of India, in Bengal, division of Amritsir. Pop. 5641.

Zug, zoog or tsooɢ, a central canton of Switzerland, and the smallest in the Confederation, surrounded by the cantons of Schwytz, Unterwalden, Lucerne, Aargau, and Zurich. Length, 15 miles; greatest breadth, 9 miles. Area, 92 square miles. Pop. 21,775. Surface mountainous in the S. and S.E.; highest point, the Kaiserstock, 8258 feet in elevation; the principal portion lies in the basin of the Reuss, and is watered by the Reuss and the Sihl. The greater part of the Zugersee and the whole of Lake Egeri are within the canton. The soil is fertile. Butter and cheese are extensively made; cattle-rearing and fishing are important. The other branches of industry comprise paper-making, tanning, and silk- and cotton-spinning.

Zug (anc. *Tugium?*), the capital of the above canton, is situated on the E. shore of the Zugersee, at the foot of the Zugerberg, 52 miles E.N.E. of Bern. Pop. 4277. It has a gymnasium, a public library, tanneries, manufactures of paper, and trade in cattle, kirschwasser, cider, and dried fruits.

Zugerberg, zoo'ghẹr-bĕʀɢ`, a mountain of Switzerland, canton of Zug, E. of the Zugersee. Height, 3251 feet.

Zugersee, zoo'ghẹr-så', or **Lake of Zug,** a lake in the S.W. part of the canton of Zug, bounded E. and S. by the Zugerberg and Righi Culm, which separate it from the cantons of Schwytz and Lucerne. It is 9 miles long and from 2 to 3 miles broad, and 1361 feet above the sea.

Zuheros, a town of Spain. See Zueros.

Zuid Braband. See South Brabant.

Zuider-See, or **Zuiderzee.** See Zuyder Zee.

Zuidhorn, zoid'horn, a village of the Netherlands, province and 6 miles W.N.W. of Groningen. Pop. 2452.

Zuidland, zoid'lånt, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 8 miles S.E. of Briel. Pop. 1580.

Zuidlaren, soid-lå'rẹn, a village of the Netherlands, province of Drenthe, 9 miles E.N.E. of Assen. Pop. 1652.

Zuidzande, zoid'zånd`ẹh, a village of the Netherlands, in Zealand, 15 miles S.W. of Middelburg. Pop. 1047.

Zujar, thoo'ʜar (anc. *Hætera?*), a town of Spain, province and 58 miles N.E. of Granada, near the Barbata. Pop. 2620. It has mineral springs and copper-mines.

Zujar, a river of Spain. See SUJAR.

Zulia, soo'le-å, a state of Venezuela, between lat. 8° and 12° N. and lon. 68° and 73° W., having on the S. and W. the United States of Colombia, and on the N. the Caribbean Sea. Area, 26,436 square miles. Pop. 59,235. It bounds (on the W. and S., and partly on the E.) Lake Maracaybo, to which most of its rivers are tributary, including the Zulia, whence its name. Maracaybo is the capital.

Zulia (or **Sulia,** soo'le-å) **River,** South America, rises in the N. part of the United States of Colombia, flows N.N.W. into Venezuela, turns gradually N.E., and, dividing into three branches, falls into Lake Maracaybo. Total course, 180 miles.

Zulla, Abyssinia. See ADULIS.

Zulla Islands. See XULLA ISLANDS.

Züllchow, tsül'ᴋov, a town of Prussia, near Stettin. Pop. 4615.

Züllichau, tsül'le-kŏw', a walled town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 50 miles E.S.E. of Frankfort. It has a castle, a gymnasium with 7 professors, an orphan asylum, and manufactures of woollens, linens, and leather. Pop. 7378.

Zülpich, tsül'piᴋ, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles S.W. of Cologne. Pop. 1750. It is believed to be the ancient *Tolbiacum,* near which Clovis defeated the Germans in the year 496.

Zulte, zŭl'tẹh, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 16 miles S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 1770.

Zulu, zoo'loo, a post-office of Rice co., Kansas.

Zululand, zoo'loo-land, a region of Africa, bounded E. by the Indian Ocean, S. by Natal, and W. by the Transvaal, and extending N. to the Portuguese district near Delagoa Bay. It is a well-watered and fertile country, forming part of the region called Kaffraria, and is inhabited chiefly by the Zulus, or Amazulu, a fine, warlike people of the Bantu stock. Their government had the character of a formidable military despotism; but in 1879, after a bloody war with the British, the Zulus were compelled to accept the supervision of a British resident, with restricted territorial limits.

Zülz, tsülts, **Biala,** be-å'lå, or **Bialo,** be-å'lo, a town of Prussian Silesia, 23 miles S.S.W. of Oppeln, on the Biala. Pop. 2729.

Zu'ma, a township of Rock Island co., Ill. Pop. 787.

Zum'bo, a Portuguese settlement of Africa, on the Zambezi, 200 miles N.W. of Tete.

Zum'bro Falls, a post-village of Wabasha co., Minn., on the Zumbro River, and on the Midland Railroad, 41 miles W.S.W. of Wabasha, and 18 miles E. of Zumbrota. It has a church, 5 stores, and an elevator.

Zumbro River, Minnesota, is formed by two branches which unite in the W. part of Wabasha co. It runs eastward, and enters the Mississippi River about 5 miles below Wabasha. The North Branch rises in Rice co., and runs eastward through Goodhue co. The South Branch drains parts of Dodge and Olmsted cos. The Zumbro runs in a deep chasm cut in strata of Silurian limestone.

Zumbrota, zum-bro'tạ, a post-village of Goodhue co., Minn., in Zumbrota township, on the North Branch of the Zumbro River, and on the Minnesota Midland Railroad, at the junction of a branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, 25½ miles N. by W. of Rochester, and 59 miles W. by S. of Wabasha. It has 4 churches, a newspaper office, a high school, and manufactures of flour, &c. Pop. of the township, 1053.

Zumpango, soom-pång'go, a market-town of Mexico, state and 30 miles N. of Mexico, on the border of the small lake of Zumpango. Pop. 4000.

Zundert, Groot, grōt zŭn'dẹrt, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 10 miles S.W. of Breda. Pop. of commune, 4071.

Zungoli, dzoon-go'lee, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 6 miles S.E. of Ariano. Pop. 2343.

Zungri, dzoon'gree, a village of Italy, province of Catanzaro, near Monteleone. Pop. 1554.

Zuñi, zoon-yee' or soon-yee', a pueblo, or Indian town, of Socorro co., New Mexico, 170 miles S.W. of Santa Fé. Lat. 35° 2' N.; lon. 107° 56' W. It is on a small river of the same name, which flows into the Chiquito Colorado (*i.e.,* "Little Colorado"). The houses are built of stone, plastered with mud. They are terrace-shaped, each story, of which there are generally three, being smaller laterally, so that one answers in part for the platform of the one above. There are no doors or windows in the lower story; the ascent is on the outside, by means of ladders, which may be drawn up so as to cut off all communication from below. The inhabitants, nearly 2000 in number, cultivate the soil, and have large herds of sheep and droves of horses. There is in the town a Catholic church, built of adobes.

Zuñi Lake, near the Zuñi country, in New Mexico, and not far from the Arizona line, in a desolate volcanic region, is only 1 mile across, and 5 feet in greatest depth. Its waters are intensely salt, and a large flowing salt spring is said to be the chief feeder of the lake. Here is a large deposit of pure crystalline salt. There is no outflow from this lake.

Zuñi Mountains, a detached range in the central part of New Mexico, in lat. about 35° N., lon. 108° 20' W.

Zu'ni Station, a post-village of Isle of Wight co., Va., on the Blackwater River, and on the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, 41 miles W. of Norfolk. It has a church, a saw-mill, 3 stores, and a coach-factory.

Zurawno, tsoo-råv'no, a town of Austria, in Galicia, near Stry. Pop. 3125.

Zurgena, or **Zurxena,** thoor-ʜå'nå, a town of Spain, province and 38 miles N.E. of Almeria, on the right bank of the Almanzora. Pop. 1323, who manufacture linens, woollens, flour, and nitre.

Zuri, dzoo'ree, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 12 miles S.W. of Sebenico. Length, 7 miles. On it is a village of the same name, and off its coast a coral-fishery is carried on.

Zurich, zoo'rik (Ger. *Zürich,* tsü'riᴋ), a canton in the N. part of Switzerland, bounded E. by the cantons of Thurgau and St. Gall, S. by Schwytz and Zug, W. by Aargau, N. by Schaffhausen and the grand duchy of Baden. Area, 687 square miles. Pop. 294,994, of whom nearly all are Protestants, and use the German language. Surface undulating, mountainous in the S.E., where the Schnebelhorn is 4298 feet in elevation, and in the S.W., where the Albis or Uetliberg rises to the height of 2864 feet. It is watered by the Rhine, Thur, Töss, Glatt, Limmat, Sihl, and Reuss. It possesses a great portion of the Lake of Zurich, besides which it has the Greiffensee and the Pfäffikon and several smaller lakes. The climate is mild, but subject to sudden changes. The soil is not fertile. It has numerous mineral springs. Zurich is one of the most industrial cantons in Switzerland: the chief manufactures are cotton, silk, and ribbons; most of the rural population are employed in silk- and cotton-spinning. Schools are numerous and attendance is compulsory. Zurich holds the first rank among the cantons of the Swiss Confederation. The chief towns are Zurich (the capital), Eglisau, Wädenschwyl, and Winterthur.

Zurich, or **Zürich** (anc. *Tu'ricum; L. Tigurium*), a city of Switzerland, capital of the above canton, is situated on the Limmat, at its exit from the N.W. extremity of the Lake of Zurich, 60 miles N.E. of Bern. Pop. in 1870, 21,199, nearly all Protestants. The Limmat divides it into two parts, which communicate by 3 fine bridges. It is surrounded by old walls, and has an arsenal with a fine collection of armory. Chief public buildings, the cathedral, the church of St. Peter, of which Lavater was minister for 23 years, town house, post-office, orphan asylum, and the tower of Waltenberg. It has a university, established in 1832, attended by above 200 students, a cantonal school, several polytechnic schools, a public library of 45,000 volumes, a cabinet of medals and natural history, a botanic garden, and many learned societies. It has important manufactures of silks, cotton fabrics, and ribbons, also dye-works and tanneries. Zurich is the birthplace of the naturalist Gesner, Zimmermann, Lavater, and Pestalozzi. Near it the Swiss defeated the Austrians on the 22d of July, 1443, and the French defeated the Russians and Austrians on the 26th of August, 1799. See also LAKE OF ZURICH.

Zurich, zoo'rik, a post-hamlet of Hall co., Neb., 7 miles N.N.W. of Alda.

Zurich, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., N.Y., on the Sodus Point & Southern Railroad, 7 miles N. by E. of Newark.

Zurich, zoo'rik, a post-village in Huron co., Ontario, 18 miles S.W. of Seaforth. It contains 2 woollen-factories, a tannery, a pottery, saw- and grist-mill, 3 stores, and several churches. Pop. 200.

Zurmie, a town of Central Africa. See ZIRMIE.

Zurrah, zŭr'rạ, or **Dur'ra,** written also **Zereh** and **Zerreh,** a brackish lake of Seistan, near the limits of Persia, Afghanistan, and Beloochistan, lying S.E. of the Hamoon Lake. The shores are overgrown to a considerable distance with rushes and reeds, interspersed with pools of standing water. The lake is nearly dried up.

Zuruma, soo-roo'må, a river of Brazilian Guiana, after a southeastward course of 80 miles, joins the Takutu in lat. 3° 22' N. and about lon. 60° W.

Zuruma, soo-roo'må, a town of Ecuador, in Asuay, in a mining-district, on the W. declivity of the Andes, 28 miles N.W. of Loja. Pop. 6000. Its gold- and silver-mines rendered it formerly very populous, but its importance has greatly declined.

Zurumillo, soo-roo-meel'yo, a village of Peru, province and N.W. of Pataz, on the right bank of the Amazon.

Zurxena, a town of Spain. See Zurgena.

Zurzach, tsoor'tsåk, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the Rhine, 16 miles N.N.E. of Aarau. Near it is a cataract of the Rhine. Pop. 819.

Zusam, tsoo'såm, a river of Bavaria, after a course of 40 miles, joins the Danube opposite Donauwörth.

Zuschen, tsŏŏsh'ẹn, a town of Germany, principality of Waldeck, 15 miles S.W. of Cassel, on the Elbe.

Zusmarshausen, tsŏŏs'mars-hŏwˋzẹn, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the Zusam, an affluent of the Danube, 14 miles W.N.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 966.

Zutkuerque, zütˋkwĕʀk', a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 10 miles N.W. of Saint-Omer. Pop. 1680.

Zutphen, zŭt'fẹn (L. *Zutphania*), a town and fortress of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, on the Yssel and its affluent the Berkel (which traverses the centre of the town), 17 miles N.N.E. of Arnhem. Pop. 14,570. It has an ancient cathedral, a town house, tanneries, oil-works, and manufactures of cotton, paper, and glue. Zutphen formerly belonged to the Hanseatic League. It was taken by Don Frederick of Toledo in 1572, by Prince Maurice in 1591, and by the French in 1672.

Zuurbraak, zürˋbrạ̊k', a village of South Africa, Cape Colony, district of Zwellendam, 140 miles E. of Cape Town, on the Buffeljagts. It is a station of the London Missionary Society, and has mission- and school-houses, a chapel, &c.

Zuvia, thoo've-å, a town of Spain, 4 miles S.E. of Granada, on the left bank of the Genil. Pop. 3095.

Zuyder (or **Zuider**) **Zee,** zī'dẹr zee (Dutch pron. zoi'dẹr zå; anc. *Fle'vus La'cus*), a gulf of the German Ocean, in the Netherlands, between the provinces of Overyssel and Friesland in the E., Utrecht and Gelderland in the S., and North Holland in the W. On the N. it is nearly enclosed by the islands of Texel, Vlieland, Terschelling, and Ameland. Length, from N. to S., 45 miles; greatest breadth, 35 miles. On the S.W. it forms the inlet called the Y, on which Amsterdam is situated. It contains 4 small islands. Chief affluents, the Zwarte-Water and several branches of the Rhine. Its fisheries are important. The Zuyder Zee, formerly a lake, was united to the German Ocean by an inundation in 1282. Under the French the provinces of North Holland and Utrecht formed the department of Zuyder Zee, with Amsterdam as its capital.

Zuydhorn, a town of the Netherlands. See Zuidhorn.

Zuydland, a town of the Netherlands. See Zuidland.

Zuzweil, tsoots'ŵīle, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles W.N.W. of St. Gall. Pop. 1107.

Zvenigorod, a town of Russia. See Svenigorod.

Zvenigorodka, a town of Russia. See Svenigorodka.

Zveringolovsk, or **Sweringolowsk,** zvå-rin-golovsk', a town of Siberia, government of Orenboorg, on the Ooi, an affluent of the Tobol, 130 miles E. of Troitsk.

Zvor'nik, or **Zwornik** (Turk. *Izvornik* or *Izvorneek*, izˋvor-neek'), a fortified town of Europe, in Bosnia, on the Drin, 30 miles from its mouth in the Save. Pop. 8000. It has several mosques and Greek and Roman Catholic churches.

Zwart-Berg, zwaʀt-bĕʀɢ ("black mountain"), two mountain-ranges of South Africa, Cape Colony, districts of Zwellendam and George, bounding the Little Karroo Plain and the upper valley of Olifant's River. The more Northern or Great Zwart-Berg Range is rugged, and in some places 4000 feet in height.

Zwart-Doorn, zwaʀt-dōʀɴ, a river of South Africa, Cape Colony, district of Clanwilliam, enters the Atlantic in lat. 31° S., lon. 17° 40' E.

Zwartewal, zwaʀ'tẹh-ŵålˋ, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 3 miles S. of Briel.

Zwartkops, zwaʀt'kopsˋ, a river of South Africa, Cape Colony, tributary to the Little Doorn River, which it joins after a W.S.W. course of 100 miles. The Zwartland is a fertile tract in the districts of Cape and Stellenbosch.

Zwartsluis, zwaʀt'sloisˋ, or **Zwartesluis,** zwaʀ'-tẹh-sloisˋ, a town of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, on the Zwarte-Water, an affluent of the Vecht, near its mouth in the Zuyder Zee, 9 miles N. of Zwolle. Pop. 4348.

Zweden, the Dutch for Sweden.

Zweibrücken, Bavaria. See Deux-Ponts.

Zweisimmen, tsŵī'simˋmẹn, a village and parish of Switzerland, canton and 27 miles S.S.W. of Bern, agreeably situated in a valley, on the Simmen. Pop. 2128.

Zwellendam, zwĕlˋlĕn-dåm' or **Swelˋlendam',** the most S. division or district of Cape Colony, South Africa, terminating in Cape Agulhas, is bounded on the S. by the ocean, E. by the district of George, N. by Worcester, and W. by Caledon and Breadasdorp. Area, 7616 square miles. Pop. 9964. It is traversed on the N. by the Zwart-Berg Mountains, and watered by the Breede River. Chief products, corn, soap, butter, tallow, brandy, and wine. Principal towns, Zwellendam, Caledon, and Port Beaufort.

Zwellendam, a town of South Africa, Cape Colony, capital of the division of Zwellendam, 110 miles E. of Cape Town. It has a church, jail, and reading-room. Pop. 2679.

Zwenigorodka, Russia. See Svenigorodka.

Zwenkau, tsŵĕnk'ŏw, a town of Saxony, 9 miles S.S.W. of Leipsic, on the Elster. Pop. 3058. It has saltpetre- and woollen-mills; and in its vicinity is a powder-mill.

Zwesten, tsŵĕst'ẹn, a village of Hesse-Nassau, Nieder-Hessen, circle of Fritzlar, on the Wetzelbach. Pop. 1156.

Zwettel, zwĕt'tẹl (Ger. pron. tsŵĕt'tẹl), written also **Zwetl,** a town of Lower Austria, on the Kamp, at the mouth of the Zwettel, 24 miles N.W. of Krems. Pop. 2918. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, linens, and ribbons. Near it is a Cistercian abbey with a rich library.

Zweybrücken, Bavaria. See Deux-Ponts.

Zwickau, tsŵik'ŏw, a town of Bohemia, circle of Jung-Buntzlau, 19 miles W. of Reichenberg. Pop. 4667, mostly employed in manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics.

Zwickau, a town of Saxony, on the left bank of the Mulde, and on the Saxon & Bavarian Railway, 60 miles S.W. of Dresden. Pop. 31,491. It has a church with a lofty tower, a gymnasium with a library of 30,000 volumes, and manufactures of woollen cloths, cotton goods, chemical products, paper, oil, flour, glass, &c. In its vicinity are extensive coal-mines.

Zwiesel, tsŵee'zẹl, a market-town of Lower Bavaria, on the Regen, 32 miles N.N.W. of Passau. Pop. 2537.

Zwijndrecht, Netherlands. See Zwyndrecht.

Zwingenberg, tsŵing'ẹn-bĕʀɢˋ, a town of Germany, in Hesse, province of Starkenburg, and on the Frankfort & Mannheim Railway, 10 miles S. of Darmstadt. Pop. 1445.

Zwingle, zwing'ghẹl, a post-village of Dubuque and Jackson cos., Iowa, 14 miles S. of Dubuque. It has a church, a steam mill, and a normal institute. The post-office is in Dubuque co.

Zwittau, tsŵit'tŏw, or **Zwittawa,** zŵit-tå'vå, a river of Moravia, after a S. course of 55 miles, joins the Schwarza at Brünn.

Zwittau, or **Zwittawa,** a walled town of Moravia, circle of Olmutz, near the Bohemian frontier, on the railway to Prague, 40 miles N. of Brünn. Pop. 5781. It has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, and an active trade in wool and flax.

Zwittawka, zŵit-tåv'kå, a market-town of Moravia, on the Zwittau, 22 miles N. of Brünn. Pop. 700.

Zwolle, zwol'lẹh, a fortified town of the Netherlands, capital of the province of Overyssel, 52 miles E.N.E. of Amsterdam, on the Zwarte-Water. Pop. 21,593. It was formerly a free imperial city, and belonged to the Hanseatic League. It has a cathedral, town hall, a tribunal of commerce, manufactures of woollen and linen cloths, sugar- and salt-refineries, and an active trade with Germany. Near Zwolle there formerly stood a priory, the residence of Thomas à Kempis.

Zwollen, zwol'lẹn, a town of Russian Poland, government and 19 miles E.S.E. of Radom. Pop. 2026.

Zwönitz, tsŵö'nits, or **Zwömitz,** tsŵö'mits, a town of Saxony, 15 miles S.S.W. of Chemnitz, on the Zwönitz. Pop. 2687. It has manufactures of linens, cottons, and lace.

Zwornik, a town of Turkey. See Zvornik.

Zwratauch, a village of Bohemia. See Swratauch.

Zwyndrecht, or **Zwijndrecht,** zwīn'drĕᴋᴛ, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 10 miles S.E. of Rotterdam, on the Meuse, opposite Dort. It supplies large quantities of vegetables for passing vessels. Pop. 3206.

Zwyndrecht, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 17 miles N.E. of Dendermonde, on the Scheldt. Pop. 2961.

Zydaczow, zid-åtch'ov or zid'å-chovˋ, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 16 miles N.E. of Stry, near the mouth of the Stry in the Dniester. Pop. 2146.

Zyghur, zīˋgŭr', or **Jayghur,** jīˋgŭr', a town of India, 14 miles above the mouth of a river in the bay of its own name, and 118 miles S. by E. of Bombay. The river at its entrance is defended by a fort, and lined by straggling villages up to the town, which is a place of considerable size.

Zyory, a town of Prussian Silesia. See Sohrau.

Zytomir, or **Zytomiers.** See Zhitomeer.

Zywiec, a town of Austria, in Galicia. See Seiputsch.

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